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FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 001 4 January 1982

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TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

SK010430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a new year address for 1982 on January 1. The new year address reads in full:

Comrades: We have victoriously wound up the battle of the first year of the general march for the implementation of the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and greet the hopeful new year 1982.

On the joyous New Year's Day, the urban and rural communities of the whole country and all homes are overflowing with joy and happiness of the people who enjoy a fruitful life to their hearts content under the care of our party, and all our working people are firmly determined to fight on more stoutly along the road of victory shown by the party.

Greeting the year 1982 which will shine with new victories and honour, I offer warm congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all other sections of the people who are launching out on the new year's vigorous march with warm enthusiasm and high loyalty to the party and the revolution.

Seeing the new year in, I extend militant greetings to the revolutionaries, youth and students, patriotic democrats and people from all other walks of life in South Korea who are fighting valorously for the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country in defiance of the military fascists harsh repression.

I send wholehearted greetings to the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and all other Korean nationals abroad who are greeting the new year in far-away foreign lands, looking towards the socialist homeland as the beacon of hope, and wish them greater happiness in the coming year.

1981 was a year of glorious struggle for carrying into effect the grand programme of socialist construction put forward by our party at its sixth congress. Last year our heroic working class and the entire toiling people who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorously under the militant slogan "Let us all march forward to carry out the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea!" and thus made great progress in the work of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Last year the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society made good headway in an atmosphere of political upsurge. In the course of the fruitful struggle to carry out the decision of the sixty party congress, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people ran very high, the popular masses' faith in the party further deepened and the unity of our revolutionary ranks in thinking and purpose became as firm as a rock. The entire people are firmly united around the party with one mind and one will and go through fire and water to implement its lines and policies. This is a proud trait of our society today.

Last year great successes were registered in socialist economic construction.

Through its mass technical innovation movement and devoted labour endeavours, our heroic working class developed industrial production rapidly and built a large number of grand monumental structures in all parts of the country. Our farming population, infinitely faithful to the party, successfully overcame the adverse weather conditions and raised crops well in keeping with the requirements of the chuche farming method. Thus, they reaped a splendid harvest. In hearty response to the party's call for greater fish catch, our plucky fishermen worked vigorously and scored an unusually big success in the winter fishing season.

All people came out to step up production and construction work and carry on the technical revolution actively, with the result that the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy made good progress and the country's economic power increased further.

Last year witnessed a brilliant success in the building of socialist culture, too. School education made further progress, the cultural and technical levels of the working people rose considerably, and many excellent works of literature and art were created. Our scientists and technicians, in particular, conducted energetic research work strictly from the chuche standpoint and made various inventions and registered successes in their researches, which are of great significance in economic construction and in the development of national culture.

The valiant men and officers of our People's Army and people's security forces carried out the party's military line thoroughly. Thus, they improved the combat readiness of their units, increased their combat power in every way, frustrated the enemy's military provocations at every step and creditably guarded the country's line of defence and the gains of the revolution.

All the victories and successes achieved in the revolutionary struggle and construction work last year were a result of the devoted struggle waged by the entire people under the correct leadership of and in close unity around our party. Our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people displayed boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution in scoring great achievements in the first year of the struggle to implement the decision of the sixth party congress. For this I would like to express warm thanks to them.

Comrades, 1982 is a year of great significance which marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the start of the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists by the young Korean communists. The start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by the young communists of Korea was a historic event which advanced our people's national-liberation movement and the Korean communist movement to a new higher stage. During the past half century since the first gun report in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, our revolution has followed a proud road shining with victory and glory and advanced to a very high stage where the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea is the order of the day.

This year we should bring about a new, great upswing in all fields of the revolution and construction, so that a remarkable progress is made in the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and this meaningful year becomes most brilliant in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

Striving devotedly for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the young Korean communists is a sacred duty of our party members and working people. All of them should arm themselves with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party, and fully display great loyalty to the party and the revolution and revolutionary enthusiasm, thus making a high political atmosphere prevail in the whole country and working new wonders and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction.

The most important task facing us in socialist economic construction this year is to push on actively with the grand nature-remaking projects. Upholding the decision of the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, we should make energetic efforts this year to carry out the four nature-remaking tasks -- tideland reclamation, cultivation of new land and construction of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station. These tasks are grand nature-remaking projects to enlarge our territory and convert our country into a more beautiful and better land for the people. They are a work honourable and worthy to develop our socialist system and hasten the complete victory of socialism and national reunification. This year the whole party, the whole country and the entire people should turn out as one in the struggle to carry out these four tasks.

All builders and assistants who come out for this work in response to the call of the party should perform brilliant feats of labour on all sites of construction. To do so, they should display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, with great pride and a high sense of honour in participating in the worthwhile struggle to build the structures of lasting value for the prosperity and development of the country.

The great nature-remaking projects are a gigantic undertaking which requires large amounts of materials, equipment and manpower. In all fields of the national economy precedence should be given to the production and supply of cement, steel and various other materials, machinery and equipment needed in these projects. They should give powerful material, technical and labour assistance in these projects by tapping every reserve and possibility.

We should wage an energetic struggle to carry out this year's assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule in all fields of the national economy.

There are only three years to go in the Second Seven-Year Plan. Only when we work well this year, can we open up wide vistas for the preschedule fulfillment of this plan. This year in all fields and all units of the national economy we should put production on a high, normal basis through a powerful mass technical innovation movement and meticulous organization of economic work, and fulfil the state plans without fail daily, monthly, quarterly and in all indices.

This year we should exert our primary efforts to attain the goal of the chemical industry. Attaining this goal has great importance in developing light industry and agriculture rapidly and raising the people's living standards still more. This year the chemical industry should make the maximum use of the existing production capacities and reconstruct and expand some of the production facilities to bring about a new turn in the manufacture of chemical products including chemical fibres, chemical fertilizers and synthetic resin. Along with this, we should build many small and medium-sized chemical factories to increase the production of various kinds of auxiliary raw materials, chemical drugs and paints.

The metallurgical industry is one of the most important branches to which we should direct our efforts this year. Only when we reach the production goal of the metallurgical industry by directing our efforts to it can we meet the ever-increasing demands for iron and steel and nonferrous metals and rapidly develop various branches of the national economy.

This year we should give definite priority to the production of mineral ores by concentrating efforts on large, promising iron and nonferrous-metal mines, and markedly increase the output of steel, rolled steel and nonferrous metals by improving and reinforcing the equipment for metal production. In particular, we should increase the operation of the existing chuche-based facilities for iron production, extend the output of coking and calcined coal and actively introduce a new method of coke production to make the ferrous metallurgy more independent.

To raise the people's living standard steadily is an invariable policy of our party and one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction put forward by the party at its sixth congress. Only when the people's life is steadily improved will we be able to bring the advantages of our socialist system into full play and press forward with the revolution and construction work. Today we have the solid economic foundations for fully meeting the increasing needs of the people in life. If all leading personnel make effective use of the existing economic foundations with a correct view about the people, they can make our people far better off.

This year we should bring about a new change in grain production by thoroughly implementing the farming-first policy and devote efforts to the fishing industry to catch more fish. Meanwhile, we should develop light industry so rapidly as to increase the production of mass consumer goods remarkably and build more houses and cultural and welfare establishments in towns and villages in an all-mass movement. By so doing, we should better solve the problem of food, clothing and shelter for the people.

In order to push forward socialist economic construction successfully, we should improve the guidance and administration of the national economy. Last year our party took the radical step of reorganizing the system of guiding industry in keeping with the requirement of the developing realities. The new system of industrial guidance is the best system of industrial guidance which is of our own style. It makes it possible to fully apply the Taean work system by bringing the economic guidance closer to the realities and correctly combining the unified central guidance and the local initiative. This year we must raise the functions and role of the state bodies of economic guidance including the provincial committees for economic guidance in keeping with the requirements of the new system of industrial guidance, improve the work method of the leading economic workers, and thus bring about a marked change in economic guidance.

Vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is the decisive earnest of success in socialist construction. On the basis of the successes achieved in the three revolutions, this year the party organizations at all levels and the three-revolution teams should develop these revolutions in depth and carry on the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes effectively. In this way, they will see to it that the revolutionary spirit pervades the whole of society and a new upswing takes place in all fields of socialist construction.

At present, our people's revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit is running very high, and the general situation in the country is also very good. All the party organizations and leading personnel should organize and carry out all work in a responsible way in the attitude of the master of the revolution, and should actively rouse the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the masses, thereby bringing about brilliant victories in this year's work.

To fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the greatest national task for all Korean people. Last year the South Korean people, youth and students waged a tenacious antifascist, democratic struggle for the right to existence and national reunification in the teeth of unprecedented fascist repression. Our overseas nationals from all walks of life widely took part in the struggle to achieve national concord and union and form a great national united front under the banner of national reunification. The struggle waged for national reunification at home and abroad last year clearly proved the correctness and vitality of the new reunification proposal advanced by the sixth congress of our party. The aspirations for national reunification are growing among the broad sections of our compatriots with each passing day, and the dawn of reunification is approaching. This year all the fellow countrymen in the North, the South and abroad should energetically struggle in firmer unity, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view, to open up a new phase on the way to national reunification. To do so they should check and foil the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

It is a consistent revolutionary line of our party to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. Last year our party and the government of our republic registered great results in the foreign relations by conducting positive external activities under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. Last year the symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production was held in our country and heads of state and personages of different social circles from various countries visited our country. As a result, friendship and cooperation among the countries of the new-emerging forces further developed and the international solidarity of our revolution grew stronger. Today loud voices are raised on the international scene to expose and condemn the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and intervention in our country, and a powerful solidarity movement is going on in support of our people's cause of national reunification. This greatly inspires our people.

Seeing the new year in, I offer my warm congratulations and new year greetings to the peoples of all countries and our friends the world over who are giving active support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification. This year, too, our people will strive to strengthen solidarity among the anti-imperialist, independent forces, to develop friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the newly-emerging countries and to defend world peace and security in keeping with the consistent foreign policy of our party.

Comrades, our revolutionary tasks this year are very honourable and worthwhile. All the party members and working people should continue to make innovations and advance with great revolutionary enthusiasm and high loyalty to the party and revolution and bring about a fresh upswing in socialist construction and thus adorn this significant year with glorious victories. Let all of us march forward vigorously to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the country's independent, peaceful reunification, firmly united behind the party Central Committee under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

HENG SAMRIN NEW YEAR MESSAGE LAUDS PAST EFFORTS

BK030654 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1449 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Jan (SPK) -- On the occasion of the new year, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, addressed to the entire people a message hailing the patriotism and heroism they have displayed in their efforts to achieve prosperity for the country of Angkor. The message said:

At present, when peoples throughout the world welcome the new year with joy, the Kampuchean revolution celebrates the new successes it has recorded in the past year. The past year was a period in which cadres and combatants, men and women, and the entire Kampuchean people showed heroism and abnegation in their efforts to overcome difficulties, defend the revolutionary gains and build an independent, peaceful and sovereign PRK with territorial integrity, thereby actively contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, I would like to express my profound thanks to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, in particular Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, and to the progressive peoples throughout the world, for their devoted moral and material assistance and for the sacrifices they have made to defend the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea.

General Secretary Heng Samrin called on Kampucheans at home abroad to overcome difficulties to implement the resolutions adopted by the Fourth KPRP Congress and the third front congress.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS THAI 'ACT OF AGGRESSION'

BK020456 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jan (SPK) -- The spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry publicly issued the following declaration today:

On 28 December 1981 around 1700, three Thai Navy vessels intentionally violated the territorial waters of the PRK in Koh Kong Province to a distance of 15 km and fired on a Kampuchean vedette boat during a regular patrol. It was sunk by the Thai aggressors, who forcibly took into custody five members of the crew and the vedette boat.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly condemns this deliberate act of aggression by the Thai Navy and insists that the Thai Government immediately free the members of the crew and the vedette boat, and definitely put an end to daily violations and acts of aggression committed by its armed forces against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF VPA COMMEMORATED

KPRP Greetings Letter

BK231235 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army (VPA), 22 December, the KPRP Central Committee sent a letter to the Vietnamese combatants stationed in Kampuchea and their families, wishing them good health and conveying to them greetings of solidarity, friendship and victory.

The letter reads: During the past decades, the party, government and people of Vietnam have shared weal and woe with us and sent to Kampuchea their outstanding sons and daughters to fight shoulder to shoulder with our people and defeat the enemy of the two nations, thus making a positive contribution to the liberation of Kampuchea and to peace in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. We are especially grateful to the party, government and people of Vietnam for their assistance to our struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang and to our victory on 7 January 1979.

Vietnam's outstanding sons and daughters are contributing to the firm defense of Kampuchea's national independence and construction. You have constantly fostered the tradition of solidarity between our two peoples, making it durable and as beautiful as a spring flower.

The entire party and people of Kampuchea are forever grateful for the VPA's exploits and have recorded them in golden letters in the history of the Angkor land. The Mekong River might run dry and the Truong Son (Long Range) wear down, but the militant solidarity between our two nations will last forever and be evergreen.

May the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples develop every day.

Chan Si Greeting

BK280420 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the VPA, Chan Si, minister of defense and member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, sent his warmest and most fraternal greetings to Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of defense of Vietnam. Minister Chan Si said in his message:

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP and the SRV Government, the VPA fought valiantly against the French colonialists, the Japanese militarists and the U.S. imperialists -- the greatest imperialism in the world -- and triumphed over the latter in 1975. Upholding its tradition of heroic struggle, the VPA foiled the aggression by the Chinese expansionists against Vietnam in February 1975 [year as received].

The VPA is able to defend the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its country. It has fulfilled its international obligation by liberating the Kampuchean people from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and helped the Kampuchean combatants defend their independence. The Kampuchean people and their People's Revolutionary Army express profound gratitude to the people and heroic army of Vietnam for their assistance to the defense and reconstruction of Kampuchea. Kampuchean and Vietnamese Armed Forces are closely cooperating in foiling the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, and defending peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Minister Chan Si conveyed his warmest wishes to his Vietnamese counterpart and through him, to the families of the Vietnamese combatants now on an international mission in Kampuchea. May the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and armed forces be further strengthened, the message said.

Soy Keo Greeting

BK271517 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Greetings message from Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF, to his Vietnamese counterpart, Gen Le Trong Tan, on the VPA's 37th founding anniversary -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the VPA, on behalf of all cadres in the General Staff of the KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to extend my most joyous greetings and warmest congratulations to you.

During the past 37 years, under the correct and wise leadership of the VCP and the SRV Government, the VPA has never ceased to grow stronger and develop and to temper itself in vigorous struggles full of lofty heroism, crushing one enemy after another, particularly the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, attempted to destroy your beautiful socialist fatherland. The heroic VPA has punished and completely smashed all the maneuvers and aggressive acts of the enemy on the battlefield, successfully safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of the country.

All the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF are extremely elated and we are sincerely grateful to the heroic VPA for sparing no efforts and sacrificing virtually everything to help free the Kampuchean people from the danger of genocide and for continuing their present precious internationalist duty on Kampuchean territory in militant cooperation to smash the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in order to defend peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

We take this opportunity to wish the comrade chief of the General Staff and the cadres and male and female combatants of the VPA the best of health and long life and, through you, we would like to send our greetings to the families of all VPA cadres and male and female combatants who are doing their precious internationalist duty on Kampuchean territory. We wish them the best of health and success in all work. May the bonds of friendship, solidarity and militant cooperation between our two armies grow stronger and firmer every day.

Chey Sophea Message

BK280443 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Dec (SPK) -- In a message sent to the VPA on the occasion of its 37th founding anniversary, Chey Sophea, vice minister of information, culture and press, conveyed his greetings and profound thanks to the Vietnamese combatants for their sacrifices for the Kampuchean revolution. The message said in part:

The Vietnamese party and people have sent their best sons to fight alongside the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army and liberate the Kampuchean people from the hands of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique on 7 January 1979.

The Vietnamese combatants, called to accomplish their proletarian internationalist task, are now continuing to defend Kampuchea's revolutionary gains and struggle against the enemies who are trying to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution.

Phnom Penh Meeting

BK230616 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1538 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- The Kampuchean people and armed forces have forever engraved in their hearts the aid and support given them by the Vietnamese people and army during the most difficult period of the Kampuchean revolution, said Peng Path, commander of the Phnom Penh Armed Forces, at a meeting held on Monday [21 December] by the Phnom Penh City Military Command in honor of the 37th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA], 22 December.

During the past 37 years, Peng Path said, the VPA, with its tradition of struggle, has won successive victories over French colonialism, Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism and, recently, Beijing expansionism. Tested in successive wars, the VPA has not only victoriously defended and rebuilt its fatherland, but has helped the Kampuchean and Lao peoples safeguard their sovereignty and independence against foreign threats, he stressed. With the VPA's assistance, the Kampuchean people and the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have achieved great successes in all domains -- political, economic, cultural and so forth.

The bonds of friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, he added, have been further consolidated despite the acts of sabotage of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionaries.

For his part, Vu Nha, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy, highly praised the victories won by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, particularly those of Phnom Penh city. Vu Nha denounced the perfidious maneuvers of Beijing expansionism, which, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, has threatened to give Vietnam a second lesson. Faced with this situation, the strengthening of friendship and militant solidarity among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and among the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is all the more necessary, he stressed. On behalf of the party, people and People's Armed Forces of Vietnam, the military attache expressed his gratitude to the party, people and People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, which are helping the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces in the accomplishment of their national and international tasks.

Participating in this meeting were Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defense; Lim Nai, secretary of the Phnom Penh City Party Committee; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Meas Kroch, deputy director of the General Logistics Departments; and other personalities. Also present were Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Vietnamese officers.

Heng Samrin Visit to Soldiers

BK250328 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK) — The bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation among the Indochinese peoples are a fortress for the defense of security and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, said KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin to the Vietnamese combatants whom he visited on the occasion of the VPA's 37th founding anniversary.

General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed his profound gratitude to the Vietnamese combatants for their assistance to the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and for their sacrifices in defending the security and reconstruction efforts of Kampuchea. He praised the traditions of solidarity of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples who, he said, have always been close together in their struggle against the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionism. He affirmed: We continue to strengthen solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and progressive and justice- and peace-loving peoples in the world, in order to defend the revolution.

On this occasion, the delegations of the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of National Defense, the Phnom Penh City Party Committee and women visited Vietnamese combatants in various provinces and combatants hospitalized in Kandal Province and Phnom Penh. Various services in the capital city have organized talks and the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture has organized evening movie and art shows and sports activities to welcome the VPA's anniversary.

Soy Keo Visit to Units

BK280519 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] In order to strengthen the bond of militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 37th founding anniversary of the VPA, which is also the memorial day of the Vietnamese people's struggle, a delegation of the Ministry of National Defense led by Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff, called on cadres and male and female combatants at various VPA units who are fulfilling international tasks on the Kampuchean soil.

On the morning of 21 December this Defense Ministry delegation visited cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese military expert unit and presented a number of souvenirs, signifying the firm bond of solidarity between the two countries, parties, governments and armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam. On that occasion, on behalf of the entire army, Comrade Soy Keo expressed the great joy and gratitude the Kampuchean army and people felt for the heroic VPA, which helped the Kampuchean army and people in liberating the country from the claws of colonialism, old and new imperialism and the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan demons. The comrade stressed: This was not the first, but the third, time that the Vietnamese people and army provided facilities for the Kampuchean people in their struggle to liberate their territory from Beijing's neocolonialist yoke. Now and in the future, our two armies will resolutely stand with each other, shoulder to shoulder, and fight against all types of enemies.

On 22 December the delegation visited cadres and combatants of VPA Unit No 9. The head of the delegation conversed with and thanked the Vietnamese armymen for their sacrifices made for the Kampuchean revolution and people. The comrade head of the delegation also expressed salutations to their Vietnamese forefathers of the past several generations who sacrificed their lives for the international cause on Kampuchean territory. He stressed that the VPA and the Kampuchean army have united closely and fought in the same trench against their common enemies, namely, the French colonialists, Japanese fascists and the U.S. imperialists. Recently, the VPA defeated Chinese expansionism. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and people will never forget and will always remember the benefactions of the VPA and the party and Government of Vietnam, which have brought about our firm militant solidarity.

Later, Comrade (Nguyen Bo), representative of cadres and combatants in Unit No 9, thanked the PRK party and government for extending facilities that have enabled the VPA to fulfill its international tasks on the Kampuchean soil successfully. He also expressed sentiments of militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to defeat all collusions of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists, and contribute to the defense and construction and lasting peace in the three fraternal countries.

In conclusion, the delegation presented souvenirs to cadres and combatants of Unit No 9 as a sign of militant solidarity and friendship between the two fraternal armies. The ceremony proceeded in a joyful and intimate atmosphere.

Bou Thang Visit to Troops

BK251044 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1502 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- The Kampuchean people are forever grateful to the Vietnamese people and army for having liberated them from the genocidal Pol Pot regime's clutches and for contributing to the building of a new, independent and free Kampuchea advancing toward socialism, said Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau.

During a visit on 21 December to a unit of the Vietnamese combatants on the occasion of the VPA's 37th founding anniversary, Bou Thang, who headed a delegation of the KPRP and the PRK Government, praised the Vietnamese army's victories over French colonialism, Japanese fascism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism. The Vietnamese combatants, Bou Thang stressed, have fulfilled their noble international duty in Kampuchea.

Bou Thang recalled the bonds of friendship and militant solidarity between the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples, who are struggling side by side against the common enemies and for the building of socialism in Indochina. He denounced the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, for plotting to sabotage the friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the Indochinese revolution.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, who accompanied the delegation, expressed his conviction that the bonds of special friendship will be consolidated with every passing day, thus contributing to the common revolutionary cause. On behalf of the Vietnamese party, government, people and armed forces, the Vietnamese ambassador thanked the Kampuchean people and armed forces for helping the Vietnamese combatants on an international mission in Kampuchea to fulfill their duty.

The Kampuchean party and government delegation presented gifts to the Vietnamese combatants. Vu Nha, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy, was present on this occasion.

Bou Thang Visit in Siem Reap

BK280824 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Dec (SPK) -- On 25 December, on the occasion of the 37th founding anniversary of the VPA, a party, government and front delegation led by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission, visited the Vietnamese and Kampuchean combatants on the frontline in the border province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, about 250 km northwest of Phnom Penh. Bou Thang was accompanied by Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Vandy Kaon, member of the Council of State and secretary general of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; and Prum Thao, representative of the Ministry of National Defense.

Bou Thang highly praised the internationalist spirit of the Vietnamese combatants who are fighting the common enemies alongside the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, to defend the independence, peace and freedom of the two countries. On behalf of the party, government, front, people and army of Kampuchea, he congratulated the heroic Vietnamese combatants for their sacrifices for the Kampuchean revolutionary cause. Bou Thang extolled the merits of the Vietnamese combatants, stressing that the Kampuchean people inscribe these merits in the annals of the Angkor country.

A representative of the Vietnamese combatants thanked the Kampuchean party, government and front delegation for its visit and expressed the determination of the Vietnamese combatants to uphold the spirit of proletarian internationalism and strengthen militant solidarity with the Kampuchean combatants in the struggle against the common enemies for the victory of the revolution of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and of socialism.

On the same day, the delegation called on the Kampuchean combatants at Samraong. On this occasion, Bou Thang urged the Kampuchean combatants to further heighten revolutionary vigilance, overcome difficulties, imbue themselves with the party's political line, maintain discipline and uphold the banner of patriotism and international solidarity with the brother Vietnamese.

Journal Editorials

BK230431 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0500 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- In its editorial to mark the 37th Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] anniversary (22 December), the journal KAMPUCHEA said that the Kampuchean people will never forget the numerous sacrifices the heroic VPA combatants have willingly endured to contribute to defending Kampuchea's revolutionary cause.

The central organ of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction said: Under the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP during the past 37 years, the VPA has relentlessly struggled against all sorts of enemies. Together with the people, it overthrew the feudal regime, put an end to the domination of the French colonialists and Japanese fascists, drove the U.S. imperialists out and foiled the aggression of the Chinese expansionists.

With these great victories, the VPA has contributed to reinforcing the world socialist system and encouraging the peoples who are struggling in the national liberation movements in the world.

The journal praised the traditions of solidarity between the combatants of Kampuchea and Vietnam in the struggle against their common enemies. The journal continued: The VPA came to assist the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] in liberating our country from the claws of the genocidal Pol Pot clique paid by the Chinese expansionists.

Displaying the banner of proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese combatants have fulfilled their noble international tasks by cooperating with their Kampuchean comrades in the defense and construction of Kampuchea. The revolutionary gains acquired in Kampuchea cannot be dissociated from the lofty sacrifices made by the VPA. The noble acts of Vietnamese combatants have won the Kampucheans' hearts.

The journal affirmed that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea answers the Kampuchean people's aspiration and is in conformity with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam. It is an affair concerning these two countries alone, and no one has the right to interfere with it. Our army and people are proud to have a loyal comrade in arms -- the heroic VPA. On the occasion of its 37th founding anniversary, the Kampuchean people and army convey to it their warm greetings and wish it new, even greater victories.

The journal concluded: The Kampuchean people and army are determined to continue to further beautify the traditions of struggle between the two peoples and armies to contribute to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The journal KAMPUCHEA PEOPLE'S ARMY said in its editorial: The heroic Vietnamese army is participating in the building and defense of the Angkor country. It has won the Kampuchean people's confidence through its modesty and generosity. The Kampuchean people as a whole are profoundly grateful to it for its sacrifices for the Kampuchean people and revolution. The KPRAF is resolved to further strengthen the bonds of solidarity with the VPA, which are decisive in the victory of the struggle for their common cause, the army journal stresses.

DK PRIME MINISTER CONVEYS NEW YEAR MESSAGE

BK011G30 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Dec 81

["Greetings message from Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, to the Kampuchean nation and people on the occasion of the end of the 1981 international year" -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved compatriots; dear comrades in arms: the year 1981 has come to an end. On the occasion of the international new year 1982, I have the great pleasure to give this message of greetings through our Radio Voice of Democratic Kampuchea to all the esteemed and beloved compatriots and comrades in arms. May you enjoy good health for more vigorous struggle, and more victories in the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and for the defense and preservation of our Kampuchean nation, territory and race.

In 1981, all of us united closely, fought shoulder to shoulder against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors and scored many victories. Our struggle has developed favorably in all fields -- military, politics, diplomacy, social affairs, public health, education, mores and customs, and production. Meanwhile, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have been deeply and inextricably bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Le Duan Vietnamese clique has not only been deeply bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield, but it is also facing more serious difficulties at home. Its economy is collapsing. The Vietnamese people have opposed the clique more vigorously, and insecurity has widened.

On the international arena, the clique has become even more isolated. The world has condemned the clique — which has sold out Vietnam to the Soviet Union for use as a military base, and which poses a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia — as a warmongering expansionist and a satellite of the Soviet international expansionists.

By the end of 1981, we can surmise that the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are suffering strategic defeats. Some movements attempted on the military field were just tactical efforts. Aside from this, they have tried to improve their situation by:

1. Continuing to massacre our people in a planned and systematic manner;
2. Continuing to contain our people in strategic villages;
3. Continuing the policy of inflicting famine on the people;
4. Continuing to forcibly recruit Khmer soldiers to die in their places; and
5. Intensifying the use of chemical weapons and toxic chemicals on a larger scale in the forested and mountainous areas, countryside, populated areas and in various towns against both the armymen and ordinary people.

All the people and the Khmer administrators, militiamen and soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy have nurtured greater indignation at these barbarous and criminal acts of the Vietnamese aggressors and have fought back valiantly and courageously.

On this occasion, I would like once again to make an appeal to the fraternal Khmer administrators, militiamen and soldiers. All of you have seen with your own eyes how the Vietnamese enemy has barbarously and cruelly massacred our compatriots. You yourselves have also suffered at the hands of the Vietnamese enemy. The enemy will never allow you to enjoy peace and happiness, even though you have given away your gold and served as its militiamen, administrators and soldiers. Therefore, the only way to survive is to join with our people and our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and wage a struggle in all forms against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors in revenge for your nation and the more than 2.5 million people that have been massacred and the remaining people who are being massacred by the hundreds every day. I would also like to appeal to all of our compatriots to heighten their vigilance constantly and try to avoid being recruited to fight and die for the Le Duan Vietnamese clique. If you have already been recruited, you should find a way to escape back to your villages or turn your guns against the enemy.

Esteemed and beloved compatriots, dear comrades in arms: Since 1979, when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy invaded Kampuchea, our Government of Democratic Kampuchea has made every effort to implement the political program of the PDFGNUK and the new strategic line with a lofty sense of responsibility for the fate of our nation and people, steadily progressing in the efforts to rally the great national union forces both inside and outside the country and transform them into a powerful fighting force against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. This force has caused the more than 300,000 aggressor forces of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, both armed soldiers and civilian administrators, to find themselves inextricably bogged down in the Kampuchean battlefield. Not only have we made efforts to rally the forces of the Kampuchean people at home, but we have also worked for the rallying of Kampuchean personalities abroad as well. For this reason, we have been very persistent in seeking meetings with the other Kampuchean parties.

Although Democratic Kampuchea is the sole authentic force which is shedding blood in the fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield, and although Democratic Kampuchea is the only force which has a role in the Democratic Kampuchean state — the legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and a member of the United Nations — Democratic Kampuchea, with a lofty spirit of patrictism and placing national interests above all else, is willing to share the role in the Democratic Kampuchean state with the other Kampuchean parties on the basis of a sincere union, in order to increase the fighting forces against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, for the defense and preservation of the Kampuchean nation, people and race, and for a quick end to the untold misery and destruction of our Kampuchean people. At the same time, our Democratic Kampuchean side desires for the other parties also to pursue an authentic coalition. As a matter of fact, the formation of the tripartite coalition Democratic Kampuchean government must be based on the Singapore joint statement and the significant principles agreed upon and approved in writing by the ad hoc tripartite committee, which are fair and reasonable principles of equality.

Only by using the Singapore joint statement and the principle of equality, fairness and mutual respect as a basis, can a genuine coalition be ensured in order to increase the resistance forces for fighting against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Therefore, on this occasion I appeal to all other Kampuchean parties to avoid doing anything, by words or actions, which might impair or disperse the forces of Democratic Kampuchea, including both the forces actually resisting the enemy on the battlefield and those resisting the legitimacy of the state of Democratic Kampuchea. If the forces of Democratic Kampuchea, which are the concrete forces resisting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors right on the battlefield, are impaired or dispersed, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy would be able to occupy our territory forever and would massacre our people and exterminate our nation.

On the occasion of this international new year, on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the whole Kampuchean nation and people, I would also like once more to express my deep thanks to all peace- and justice-loving countries all over the world, especially the ASEAN countries, which have assisted and supported the cause of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people to defend their nation, territory and race.

Democratic Kampuchea has retained its seat at the UN with increased assistance and support from more countries than in previous years. The international conference on Kampuchea was held in July 1981. The 36th UN General Assembly called for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchean territory with more voices than in previous years. All of these are common victories of the struggles of the Kampuchean people and of all countries which oppose the aggressive and expansionist strategies of the Vietnamese and their Soviet bosses in Southeast Asia. They are all common victories for all countries which are defending international law, the UN Charter, the five-point principle of peaceful coexistence and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

We are confident that peace- and justice-loving countries all over the world will become more aware of the dark maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese and their Soviet bosses who have attempted to divide the international front supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. They have also tried to disperse the Democratic Kampuchean forces because if they succeed in their aims, the Vietnamese aggressors will be able to improve their situation on the Kampuchean battlefields. They will change the situation and continue to occupy Kampuchea forever, and through this they will continue to implement their expansionist strategy southward.

Therefore, we strongly believe that all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world will continue to unite to bring pressure to bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese — politically, diplomatically, economically and financially — in order to force them to respect the resolutions of the United Nations and the international conference on Kampuchea by withdrawing all their aggressive armed forces from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves without any external interference. The problems resulting from the Le Duan Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea cannot be corrected, nor can peace be restored in Kampuchea, nor can peace and stability in Southeast Asia be guaranteed, unless all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over unite to bring pressure to bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese until they respect the resolutions of the United Nations and the international conference on Kampuchea.

In conclusion, I would like to appeal to our Kampuchea patriots of all social strata and to the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas on all battlefields all over the country to stand firm on our victories in all fields that we have scored in our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators during the past 3 years. I ask all of you to unite with each other shoulder to shoulder to struggle to achieve complete victories in our duties in 1982 with a lofty sense of responsibility toward the future of our nation and people.

Once more, I would like to wish all esteemed and beloved compatriots and comrades in arms the best of health. May you have a vigorous spirit of struggle and may you score more successive victories in your struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators to defend and preserve our Kampuchean nation, territory and race.

Democratic Kampuchea, 31 December 1981

VODK: VIETNAMESE HARVESTING RICE IN BATTAMBANG

BK300618 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] At the end of December the Vietnamese enemy transported its civilians to harvest our people's rice in the area from north of Moung market to Poum station, Moung District, Battambang Province. The Vietnamese enemy ordered the soldiers of its 7th Brigade, which is posted along the Moung-Pursat railway, to defend its civilians during their robbery and crime in harvesting our people's rice.

Our people in Moung District are very angry with the Vietnamese enemy for its robberies and crimes. These Vietnamese acts also allow our people to realize the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressor's policy of starving our people to death, which it has implemented barbarously throughout our country during the past 3 years. Since its invasion and control of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy has applied its policy of starving our people to death. It robs and destroys our people's paddy, rice, other crops, cattle and even agricultural tools. Moreover, during the rainy season, which is the time of year when our people plant rice, the Vietnamese enemy confines our people in their villages and does not permit them to go out to plant rice or other crops. During the harvesting season, the Vietnamese enemy gathered all rice crops that our people planted secretly. Our people throughout the country have been suffering from starvation during the past 3 years because the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressor has implemented its policies of destruction of foodstuffs and economy.

Therefore, in order to permanently solve the problem of starvation, as well as other issues in Kampuchea, it is necessary for our Kampuchean people of all ethnic groups and from all social strata to unite with each other under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are quickly driven out of our Kampuchean territory.

PREM ADDRESSES NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

BK011132 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Dec 81

[New Year's speech by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon — recorded]

[Text] Dear fraternal Thai people: On this auspicious occasion, marking the beginning of the new year 1982 and the bicentennial of Bangkok, and to express our profound gratitude to all the great heroic kings of the Chakkri Dynasty, let us humbly extend our best wishes and pray to the three holy gems [the Lord Buddha, the Buddhist monks and the Buddha's teaching], the guardian spirit of Siam and all sacred beings to protect and bless their majesties the king and queen with happiness and longevity so that they will always be among us to ensure the well-being of the people and the prosperity of the nation. May his majesty the king's powers protect his Thai subjects forever.

On the occasion of the 200th founding anniversary of Bangkok, the government has organized a grand celebration to remind us of the great heroic kings of the Chakkri Dynasty, our national sovereignty and the cultural identity they have established for us. Therefore, I invite my fraternal Thai people to join hands and hearts to defend and develop our country because our ancestors sacrificed their blood and lives to save this country, its sovereignty and Thai culture for us. Let us be proud of being Thai. We must be grateful to our beloved land and further develop it to fulfill his majesty the king's wishes.

My team and I have been in office for nearly 2 years, during which time we have been trying to solve the problems that are engulfing our country. Although my working team required readjustment a few times, I am confident that everyone in my team is sincere and determined to do his best to seek solutions to the country's problems with the common desire for the Thai fraternal people's well-being.

During the past year, the worldwide economic recession had a very adverse effect on the Thai economy. The government has been trying to manage the country's economy in such a way that the people in the country, particularly the poor, will suffer the least, by implementing various measures such as the readjustment of the baht value, the taxation system, the budgetary allocation system, oil prices and projects to boost the price of agricultural products. We have every intention of creating an economic system that gives justice to all -- farmers, workers, traders and the people. We hope that equal justice for all parties will bring national stability.

The development of the economy and society is a matter of concern for all Thai people. We must admit that our economic and social systems are still far from perfect. However, our country has abundant valuable natural resources. All the 47 million Thai people must play a role and closely participate in the development of our economic and social systems, which cannot merely be concentrated on particular groups or areas. Continuous attention must be given to dependent and poor people, who now number more than 10 million. Therefore, the most important guideline for development of the country is the improvement of the living conditions of the poor fraternal people in rural areas. This is the first year of the government implementation of development projects in the rural poverty zones. A budget of 1,150 million baht has been set aside for this purpose next year to ensure the continuation of the development of the rural poverty zones, which is aimed at raising the living standards of the people in those areas as prescribed in the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan. In addition, the government has also given top priority to efforts to boost the country's agricultural and industrial production so that we can effectively compete with other countries.

The government will try in every way to readjust the country's production structure, particularly the exploitation of natural resources for the benefit of the majority of the people, and especially for the development of the eastern seaboard. Moreover, the government will readjust its international trade policy to help our farmers receive fair prices for their products.

I would like to inform you that the government is trying to solve the economic and social problems at the source. However, it is unlikely that the government will be able to eliminate the people's difficulties and hardships immediately. I would like to reaffirm that the measures in the past and in the future will bring benefits to the people and country in the long run. I thus appeal to the fraternal people to cooperate with the government, and be diligent, patient and practice austerity. The government and I have a sincere intention of thoroughly and directly solving the country's problems. We will work tirelessly to achieve our goals.

This coming new year is an important turning point for the Thai people throughout the country. I appeal to all fraternal Thai people to be determined to cooperate with each other in solving the country's problems with patience, self-sacrifice and a sense of responsibility, be law-abiding citizens and industriously fulfill your jobs for the survival and prosperity of the nation to fulfill the noble wishes of his majesty the king and the other heroic kings of Thailand. On behalf of the government, I pray to the three holy gems and all sacred beings and the majestic power of all the heroic kings of Thailand, particularly of his majesty the king, to protect the fraternal Thai people and our foreign friends who are living in Thailand and bring them happiness, prosperity and long life and enable them to help realize more progress for our beloved country.

GENERAL DENIES RADIO HANOI REPORT ON RED GAUR

BK020811 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The spokesman of the Supreme Command, Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, has denied a Radio Hanoi report that members of the Red Gaur movement are receiving arms training in China. He said Radio Hanoi, quoting a report in a newspaper in Singapore, said the militants were to be sent back to Thailand to carry out sabotage in Kampuchea and Laos. Radio Hanoi said that the arms training was conducted in Yunnan. A correspondent of the Singapore newspaper visited Yunnan recently and met some Thai people who claimed to be members of the Red Gaur movement and were getting arms training there.

Lieutenant General Som said that the accusation is groundless. The Red Gaurs themselves are rightists and are not friends of the leftists. He added that the Vietnamese accusation is only aimed destroying the image of Thailand.

POST: CAPTURED KAMPUCHEAN SAILORS INTERVIEWED

BK010427 Bangkok POST in English 1 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Chanthaburi -- Five Kampuchean sailors, captured from an armed trawler sunk by the two Thai Navy gunboats on Monday, have brought horror stories from the other side of the border. At a news conference staged by the Chanthaburi-Trat command yesterday morning, they said that they were forcibly recruited from various parts of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese occupation forces. They were later gathered along with hundreds of other youthful fellow countrymen at Kong Island, where they were ordered aboard an armed trawler, seized from Thai fishermen a few years ago, under command of Vietnamese naval officers.

One of them, Seng Lai, a 20-year-old farmer from a small town called Saleng Bell, told reporters that he was assaulted by one of the Vietnamese officers during the clash with the Thai Navy gunboats, when he refused to man a 12.7-mm machinegun. He said he did not know how to handle the gun. Asked to name the Vietnamese commander of the armed trawler, he said he did not even know his name because he had only recently been sent to the boat.

Six Vietnamese naval officers and two Kampuchean sailors were believed to be among the casualties.

The captured sailors, now being detained for further interrogation at the Taksin Marine Base in Chanthaburi, said that under the Vietnamese occupation Kampucheans have been forced to work hard and are starving. They said they had never received any form of training before they were taken aboard the trawler and charged with looking after the engine below the deck only about a week ago. The other four captured sailors are Keam Sophea, 18; Cheng Cheang, 25; Chan Vuthi, 18; and Moeung Sarit, 17. They came from Kompong Som, Saleng Bell and Svay Rieng.

At the news conference, Lieutenant Saksit Choetbunmuang RTN, the commander of the Long Lom, which sank the armed trawler encroaching on Thai waters, gave an account of the incident. He said a Thai fishing boat, Meksuwan 8, radioed the Navy Operations Command that it was being chased by an armed trawler, and that after receiving an order from the command, the two Thai gunboats gave chase to the trawler.

When the armed trawler was spotted about eight miles to the south of Kut Island, the two Thai gunboats fired a few warning shots ahead of the vessel's bow, and the trawler fired back at the Thai gunboats, he said. The gunboats then returned fire, hitting the trawler three times, starting a fire which was followed by explosions. Most of the officers and sailors jumped overboard, many of them suffering from severe burns.

Lt Saksit said several captured Thai fishing trawlers with good speed and equipment had been modified into gunboats used to harass or capture Thai fishing boats in the area.

Asked about claims by the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime that Thai gunboats and fishing trawlers frequently encroached on Kampuchean waters, the lieutenant said most Thai gunboats could not afford the fuel to waste on encroachments. However, he said, Thai trawlers could possibly sneak in to fish in Kampuchean waters, although Thai authorities have repeatedly warned them not to do so. "But what can we do about it? We have limited naval forces, but fleets of Thai trawlers go anywhere," he said.

Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh regime yesterday demanded that Thailand return the five Kampuchean crewmen. The official SPK news agency protested against the Thai action and accused the Thai Navy boats of violating Kampuchean territorial waters, REUTER reported.

SUPREME COMMANDER HEADS BURMA BORDER GROUP

BK261023 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has recently appointed the supreme commander, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, as director of the Thai-Burmese Joint Policies Operation Center, a military office of the Operations Division of the Joint Operations Center. Under the new post, the director takes command of the affairs related to the Thai-Burmese common border in accordance with the government's policy.

NHAN DAN HITS PRC REJECTION OF TET CEASE-FIRE

OW010741 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 1 — NHAN DAN today strongly condemns China for obstinately pursuing its policy of pressure and tension provoking in awaiting for the first opportunity to invade Vietnam again. The paper is commenting on China's rejection of Vietnam's new ceasefire proposal on the Tet Lunar New Year festival. The paper notes that this is the third such rejection since 1979. NHAN DAN recalls that last year China repeatedly rejected Vietnam's proposals for the resumption of bilateral talks unilaterally broken off by China two years ago.

"On the other hand," the paper goes on, "China has not ceased to disturb peace and security in Vietnam's border. Chinese troops have continued their intrusions to burn forests, destroy houses, plunder, kidnap and murder civilians and kept firing artillery into Vietnamese territory. Chinese vessels repeatedly violated Vietnamese waters. China has also unilaterally changed the time schedule for the operations in dangerous sea areas surrounding Vietnam's Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 1 January, in its report on this NHAN DAN comment, renders the last sentence as follows: "China has also unilaterally changed the time schedule for operations in areas of dangerous undercurrents in Vietnam's part of the Truong Sa Archipelago."] 1981 also saw thousands of Chinese intrusions into Vietnamese airspace. Chinese spies and hundreds of scouts and commandoes have infiltrated into Vietnam to cause disturbance and engaged in all kinds of psychological warfare. China has increased its supplies to the Pol Pot remnants and manipulated the most reactionary circles in the Thai authorities to oppose Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. It has also intensified effort to get some light-hearted people in Southeast Asia to oppose Vietnam, while working hard to obstruct and undermine the trend for dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries."

"In short," the paper notes, "the reactionary circles in Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have continued and intensified their all-sided war of destruction against Vietnam, using the most cruel and cowardly means. They don't want to see the relations between the two countries improved."

SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPRATLYS, PARACELS CLAIMED

OW040735 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 4th -- The coral archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, located respectively at 170 nautical miles from Danang and 250 nautical miles from Cam Ranh, are Vietnamese territories as has long been known by Western navigators, who called them Paracels and Spratlys. Vietnam's sovereignty over these islands is recorded in official texts as well as in numerous historical documents still preserved not only in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City but also in major libraries in Paris, Tokyo, London, Washington, Moscow, and even in Beijing, unless they have not been destroyed. [as received]

The People's Republic of China, which has long coveted these territories, has given to the Hoang Sa Islands (literally Yellow Sand) the name of Xisha (Western Sand) and to the Truong Sa Islands (literally Long Sand) the name of Nansha (Southern Sand). It has in two stages occupied the first archipelago when the latter was still under the control of the Saigon administration. Seizing the eastern group of islands in 1956, and fifteen years later, in 1974, the western groups of islands, while continuing to claim ownership of the second archipelago. Having occupied Hoang Sa, China has orchestrated a propaganda campaign to justify its act, interpreting historical texts in its own way, distorting documents and even invoking the so-called "archaeological excavations at Xisha."

Anxious to safeguard peace, the Vietnamese side has on many occasions invited the Chinese side to open talks on this subject, but each time China has turned a deaf ear.

To put its readers in the picture, the Hanoi monthly VIETNAM COURIER has published the following dossier entitled "The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes", which comprises 6 articles: 1) geographical data; 2) the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes are Vietnamese territory; 3) from map war to hot war; 4) argumentation or sophistry?; 5) Chinese archaeology in service of expansionism; and 6) summary chronology.

The following article is the first in the series:

Geographical Data

In the past it was known that in the Bien Dong, also called Eastern Sea (by Vietnamese) and China Sea or South China Sea, lay a vast area which was very dangerous for navigation because of its numerous reefs upon which boats can go aground or capsize. The Vietnamese called it variously Bai Cat Vang, Hoang Sa, Truong Sa, Dai Hoang Sa, Dai Truong Sa, Van Ly Troung Sa.... For many centuries Western navigators, particularly the Portuguese, Dutch, British and French, called this area Pracel, Paracel or Parcel, and recorded it on the maps by a dotted line in the Bien Dong. Thus, both the Vietnamese living on the shores of the Eastern Sea and the Western navigators gave one name to what are now, thanks to the advances in navigation and geography, two separate archipelagoes in the Eastern Sea: Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratly or Spratley). Hence such names as Bai Cat Vang, Hoang Sa, Truong Sa, Dai Hoang Sa, Van Ly Truong Sa on ancient Vietnamese maps or in old geography or history books, and Pracel, Parcel, Paracels in the books and maps of Western navigators and missionaries in the 19th century encompass both archipelagoes.

These archipelagoes occupy different positions in the Eastern Sea but share some common features:

First, all their islands are coral islands.

Second, all these islands are low and small, about 5-6 metres at most above the water, and spread over a large area. Truong Sa covers 160,000 square kilometres, 12 times the area of Hoang Sa. The biggest island in Hoang Sa is Linh Con (Lincoln) -- about 2 square kilometres; the biggest in Truong Sa is the Ba Binh (Itu Aba) -- about 0.6 square kilometres. The total land area of each archipelago is about 10 square kilometres.

Thus, both archipelagoes are taking on increasing strategic importance, for they lie on the routes linking the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, Asia's crucial eastern flank to the rest of Asia, and to Europe and Africa. To control these archipelagoes is to control the maritime and aerial navigation routes of the Bien Dong. Before launching its war to conquer Southeast Asia and South Asia, Japanese militarism occupied Hoang Sa and set up a submarine base in Truong Sa.

Fourth [as received], both archipelagoes are rich in natural wealth: guano (estimated at several million tonnes), marine products from fish to lobsters, tortoises, abalone, shellfish, and above all large potential oil and gas reserves.

Hoang Sa Archipelago

Hoang Sa (Paracels), which the Chinese call Xisha, lies near the entrance of Bac Bo Gulf, about 120 nautical miles from Re Island, a Vietnamese offshore island, and about 170 nautical miles from Danang. The archipelago lies approximately between 111 0 and 113 0 longitude east of Greenwich, 15045' and 17005' latitude north. [figures as received] The total number of islands depends on the method of counting them for, apart from the islands proper, there are numerous shoals and reefs which lie awash or which only emerge when the tide ebbs. In all, there are roughly 30 islands, shoals and reefs.

There are large reefs some 10 to 20 metres below the water like Bremen Reef, Jehangire Reef, etc. There are immersed flat-topped islands at shallow depths; typical of these is Discovery Reef 30-35 km long and 6-7 km wide. There are also crescent-shaped reefs with an outer ring (often emerging at low tide) enclosing a calm lagoon 8-10 m deep, such as Antelope Reef, Dao Bac (North Reef), Bong Bay (Bombay Reef).... The islands proper are of various types: bare sand banks or sand banks with sparse vegetation or clumps of trees.

The archipelago includes two groups:

The Eastern Groups, also called Amphitrite Group, after the name of a French boat which was stranded there on its way to China in 1698. It has about 10 small islands, including: Dao Tay (West Bank); Dao Cay (Tree Island); Dao Bac (North Island); Dao Giua (Middle Island); Dao Nam (South Island); Dao Hon Da (Rocky Island); Dao Phu Lam (Woody Island); Dao Linh Con (Lincoln Island).

The Western Group, also called Crescent Group, after its shape. It has the following main islands: Dao Hoang Sa (Pattle Island); Dao Huu Nhat (Tobert Island); Dao Quang Anh (Money Island); Dao Quang Hoa (Duncan Island); Dao Tri Ton (Triton Island); Dao Duy Mong (Drumond Island).

The easternmost island is Lincoln; the southernmost is Triton.

After a scientific survey conducted in 1926 by Krempf, the director of the Nha Trang Oceanographic Institute, French hydrologists concluded that:

"The Paracels are but the end of a continental shelf which, owing to submarine terraces, prolongs the Annamese (Vietnamese) Cordilera from Cloud Pass between Hue and Tourane (Danang). To the west, the sea floor is less than 1,400 metres deep, while to the east the islands are bordered by depths reaching 5,000 metres, and even more to the south.

"Geologically, the Paracels are part and parcel of Vietnam".

Meteorologically, Hoang Sa Archipelago has no cold season, only a rainy season from June to December and a dry season from January to May. The mean temperature in January is 230C, in July 2809 C. [figures as received] The annual average rainfall is about 1.170mm (according to 1933-43, 1948-62 figures). From June to August, the Hoang Sa area is hit by tropical storms. Storms also break out occasionally from September to January.

The islands' original vegetation has been destroyed by man. Most common now are coconut trees and filao pines; besides these there are bang bien (sea almonds) and mu u (calophyllum inophyllum). Under the taller trees grow convolunlaceae, gramineae, and a number of other plants. According to Father H. Fontaine, all the plants on Hoang Sa Archipelago are to be found in Vietnam, particularly central Vietnam, from which they were imported by various means. There are no indigenous species.

The waters around the islands abound in a great many fish, shellfish, lobsters, tortoises and various kinds of algae. On the islands seagulls are the most common birds.

Guano is an interesting resource. After the 1926-1927 survey, French geologists concluded that guano deposits on Hoang Sa Archipelago may run to 10 million tonnes. According to the Ministry of the Economy of the former Saigon administration, the deposits on Hoang Sa (Pattle), Huu Nhat (Tobert), Quang Anh (Money) and Duy Mong (Drumond) Islands vary between 3,200,000 and 4,200,000 tonnes.

Administratively, Hoang Sa Archipelago (including both Hoang Sa and Truong Sa) formerly belonged to Quang Nghia District, Quang Nam Province, as recorded in Do Ba (alias Cong Dao) and Bui The Dat's maps. On 30 March 1938 King Bao Dai signed Ordinance No 10 whereby Hoang Sa Archipelago was merged with Thua Thien Province.

On 15 June 1938 Governor-General of Indochina Jules Brevie set up an administrative unit in Hoang Sa Archipelago called the Hoang Sa administrative delegation attached to Thua Thien Province. On 6 May 1939 he signed a decree amending that of 1938 and establishing two administrative units the Crescent Group and dependencies, on the one hand, and the Amphitrite Group and dependencies, on the other. Their seats lay respectively on Hoang Sa (Pattle) and Phu Lam (Woody) Islands. On 13 July 1961 the Saigon administration merged Hoang Sa Archipelago with Quang Nam Province and created an administrative unit for the entire archipelago called Dinh Hai Commune attached to Hoa Vang District. On 21 October 1969 it merged Dinh Hai Commune with Hoa Long Commune of the same Hoa Vang District.

Truong Sa Archipelago

Truong Sa Archipelago (Spratly or Spratley), which the Chinese call Nansha and the Filipinos Kalayaan (excluding Truong Sa Island — 'Spratly'), lies about 250 nautical miles from Cam Ranh Bay and 210 nautical miles from Hon Hai Island. It is about 1,150 km from Haiman Island (China) and about 1,780 km from Taiwan. It lies south of Hoang Sa Archipelago, between approximately 111030' and 117020 longitude east of Greenwich, 6050' and 120 [figures as received] latitude north.

Like Hoang Sa Archipelago, Truong Sa Archipelago includes islands lying above water, islands and reefs which are awash or underwater reefs which emerge when the tide ebbs. In all there are about 100 islands, shoals and reefs. The main islands are: Song Tu Dong (Northeast Cay); Song Tu Tay (Southwest Cay); Thi Tu (Thitu); Loaita (Loaita); Nam Ai or Nam Yet (Namyit); Sinh Ton (Sin Cowe); Truong Sa (Spratly); An Bang (Amboyna Cay); Ba Binh (Itu Aba); Vinh Vien (Nanshan); Ben Lac (West York); Cong Do (Commondore).

All the islands, shoals and reefs are coral, a few metres above or under the water. Their climate, resources, vegetation and fauna are similar to those of Hoang Sa Archipelago.

According to the survey made by the French laboratory-ship De Lanessan in 1926 and 1933 in the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa area, Vietnam's geological limit follows the 100-fathom isobath. This is the limit of Vietnam's continental shelf. It thus encompasses both the Hoang Sa and the Truong Sa Archipelagoes as well as the entire submerged area within the 100-fathom isobath.

Worthy of mention in Truong Sa Archipelago is the Tizzard Shoal and Reef, a sizeable area of islands and atolls lying upon a socle 80 m below sea level.

As for fish, according to the Naga expedition (California University) to the Truong Sa area, there are many kinds of mid-waterfish. There are also numerous flocks of birds and shoals of fish near the surface of the water. The expedition concluded that the area is extremely rich in fish.

According to the Japanese laboratory-ship Kyochio Maru 52 operating in the Bien Dong, most of the fish in this area and particularly in the Truong Sa area migrate following seasonal winds in small scattered bands, except for the halibut.

Administratively, according to a decree of Cochinchina's Governor J. Krautheimer (21 December 1933), Truong Sa Archipelago was merged with Ba Ria Province. Then by a decree of 22 October 1956 altering the boundaries and names of Saigon-Cholon and the provinces and provincial capitals of South Vietnam, the Saigon authorities merged Truong Sa Archipelago with Phuoc Tuy Province. Finally, on 6 September 1973, they signed a decree merging the islands of Truong Sa (Spratly), An Bang (Amboyna Cay), Ba Binh (Itu Aba), Song Tu Dong (Northeast Cay), Song Tu Tay (Southwest Cay), Loaita, Thi Tu, Nam Ai (Namyit), Sinh Ton (Sin Cowe) and other adjacent islands with Phuoc Hai commune, Dat Do District, Phuoc Tuy (now Dong Nai) Province.

MATERIALS ON SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Pham Van Dong Speech

OW311215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Report on speech by Pham Van Dong, Council of Ministers chairman, at the closing meeting of the Seventh National Assembly Second Session on 30 December]

[Text] Comrade Pham Van Dong's speech points to issues closely related to the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and particularly those of the 1982 State Plan. He expressed the opinion that in our country's current situation, particularly in the economic field, the question of management has become an urgent requirement of the working people and an extremely important task of the socialist state. The good experiences acquired in this respect in 1981 prove that we are capable of studying and gradually adopting a new management system for our national economy.

The central factor of the national economic management system is the state plan. The state plan is a manifestation of the party's line and main policies and a reflection of the people's will and interests. At the same time the state plan reflects the most rational use of the people's work force, the cadres' capabilities, the country's natural resources and our existing technical material supplies. In a word, it must provide for steady development of the national economy and improvement of the people's material and cutural life.

We advocate formulating plans at the three fundamental levels with the district level assuming a particularly important position. In formulating plans, we must start from the grassroots units — cooperatives and enterprises. From there on we should formulate sector plans and regional plans to finally combine them into a state plan. In order to arrive at a good plan, we must give importance to the following points:

1. The plan must reflect balance among the various aspects of the national economy, among the various sectors and regions, starting from the grassroots units. This will ensure the firmness and realism of the plan.

2. The plan requires that we carry out auditing on the basis of advanced economic and technical norms.

3. The plan must promote the awareness and business capabilities of the various sectors and echelons, particularly at the grassroots level, aimed at overfulfilling it and satisfying the three interests [the interests of society, the collective and the individual], with attention given to the interests of those who are directly engaged in production.

Thus, we must link planning to finance, link the implementation of plan norms to the application of scientific and technical achievements and link the plan to the market. This is the domestic market, whose importance we must grasp.

In a word, the formulation and implementation of the plan is an effort aimed at developing the national economy according to the laws of socialism. It is an effort aimed at promoting the creative labor capability of the working people, the scientific and technical cadres and the managerial cadres, incessantly raising labor productivity, reducing production cost and increasing the effectiveness of investment. This will lead to ever increasing social production, national income, accumulation and consumption.

The speech of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also points to our country's difficulties and its favorable conditions. As is generally known, we are faced with many difficulties, big and mounting difficulties coming from various directions.

They not only add up but also multiply and have often caused many among us to worry. We must very clearly realize the deep origin and direct cause of these difficulties, realize their disastrous effects and forecast their developments. In the final analysis, these are difficulties of a backward agricultural economy which has sustained the heavy consequences of 30 years of war and which is presently the target of extremely vicious sabotage by new and old enemies. It is these big and mounting difficulties which have given rise to the serious and diverse imbalances which we have known.

Under such circumstances, overcoming these difficulties constitutes precisely our party's and state's revolutionary task and the objective of our people's struggle as reflected in the party's line and policies, in the Constitution and laws adopted by the National Assembly, in the state plan and in the management and organization of the Council of Ministers as well as of the various sectors and echelons.

Considering the aforementioned situation, the 1982 State Plan aims at partially resolving a number of most serious and urgent imbalances in the national economy and the people's livelihood. Herein lies a question of great significance. We must achieve at all costs a balance between requirements and capabilities, that is, the important and urgent requirements set forth must be compatible with the realistic capabilities of the economy and the country. This requires that we clearly and vividly see the comprehensive and extremely great capabilities we have not yet fully utilized, actual as well as latent capabilities in terms of labor, cadres, the people's creativeness and in international cooperation, particularly in cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the two fraternal neighbors and with the socialist countries in CEMA. Here are actually capabilities whose scope and effect we have not yet fully realized.

On the other hand, while worrying about the imbalances in the economy, we have not been paying adequate attention to the SRV's strength and powerful position in the political field. This concerns the clear-sighted leadership of the party, the superiority of the socialist regime -- the regime in which the people are masters of their own destiny -- the relations with other countries, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and our country's international prestige.

Knowing how to fully utilize the aforementioned powerful position and strength, we will be fully able to overcome, gradually and in a planned manner, in the long and short term, the difficulties and imbalances in order to advance and successfully build socialism and firmly defend our socialist fatherland and to gradually bring a plentiful, civilized and happy life to our people, thus fulfilling revered and beloved Uncle Ho's sacred testament and contributing to the cause of revolution and peace of the people of the world.

VNA Report on Speech

OW312040 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 31 -- Speaking at the closing meeting yesterday of the Second Session of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong stressed that there are every ground to believe that the Vietnamese people will overcome the present difficulties and imbalances and succeed in building socialism throughout the country.

The chairman said:

"In 1981 our people have achieved many inspiring successes in agricultural and industrial production as well as in the whole national economy. These successes have convincingly demonstrated the great and diversified capabilities of our people at the production establishments, at the district level as well as in all localities. However, we must also admit that we might have done more and better in many fields of the economic and cultural life."

On the 1982 State Plan, Chairman Pham Van Dong said: "We must concentrate all efforts to develop a comprehensive agriculture along with forestry and fisheries in the whole country, as well as in each major economic zone, of which the district is of primordial importance. Along with the development of agriculture we must care better for the expansion of consumer goods.

"At present our exports consist chiefly in agricultural, handicraft and small industrial products and minerals. But we should at the same time realize the export potentials of some industrial branches. We must strive our best to increase exports in order to import the necessary items through the working out of new policies aimed at encouraging the different branches, localities and production establishments to achieve better results in this work under the centralised management of the state. "We will give special attention to the oil and natural gas industry and do our best in our cooperation with the Soviet Union in this field.

"We must attach importance to rationally distributing the abundant work force of our country aimed first of all at exploiting all the agricultural lands still left waste and all exploitable forest lands. This is a job having strategic significance in many fields, economic and defence in the short-term as well as long-term interests, in order to lay the basis for developing a comprehensive agriculture closely associated with forestry.

"In the present situation of our country, especially in regard to the economic situation, the question of management has become the most urgent requirement of the working people and a very essential task of the socialist state. Central to the system of management of our national economy is the state plan. The process of working out and implementing the state plan is a process of struggle aimed at developing the capabilities of our working people, our scientific, technical and managerial cadres, and at constantly raising work productivity, reducing production cost and increasing the efficiency of (?investments -- hence) to increase social production, national income as well as the accumulation and the consumption funds."

Chairman Pham Van Dong went on: "As you have known, we are facing many and very big difficulties from many sides. We must see very clearly into the deep-lying sources as well as the immediate causes of these difficulties in order to fully realize their harmful effects and foresee their resolution.

"Based on the situation described above, the State Plan for 1982 aims at achieving a step in overcoming the serious and immediate imbalances in the national economy and the people's life.... We must see clearly and deeply the very big capabilities in many fields which we have not yet fully tapped, the real as well as potential capabilities in manpower in cadres, in the creative power of the people, the prospects offered by our international cooperation, first of all with the Soviet Union, the two fraternal neighbouring countries, with the other socialist countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, because there actually lie [as received] those capabilities of which we have not fully assessed the magnitude and effect."

The chairman concluded: "If all these forces and potentials can be put into play, we are fully capable, step by step and in a planned way, according to our long-term and short-term plans, of overcoming the present difficulties and imbalances and continuing our advance toward successfully building socialism and firmly defending our socialist motherland."

Truong Chinh Speech

OW301538 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 30 -- At this session, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam considered the reports of the Council of Ministers, passed two new laws, decided on the immediate problems concerning the national economy, and the direction, tasks and main objectives of the 1982 State Plan, etc.

This was summed up by President of the Council of State Truong Chinh in a speech at the closing session of the National Assembly today. He said: "In the conditions of our country, fraught with heavy consequences of over 30 years of war, and where efforts are exerted daily against activities of sabotage, provocation and encroachment of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with U.S. imperialism, the achievements made by the Vietnamese people in 1981 are very significant. They prove that the Vietnamese people, industrious, courageous and creative by nature, are fully capable of putting to use national resources, bringing into play positive factors of the national economy, and taking the revolution unceasingly forward".

On the tasks of 1982, Truong Chinh said: "1982 is a year of special importance in the political life of our people. The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will be convened in the first quarter. Looking forward to the congress with confidence that its success will accelerate our revolution, our people, by promoting the right of socialist collective mastery and the spirit of self-reliance and self-support, and making good use of international aid and cooperation and overcoming the immediate difficulties, will strive to fulfill the 1982 State Plan, thereby creating conditions for the stabilization and improvement of their living conditions.

In order to achieve that objective, in production and construction we must concentrate our forces on fulfilling our central task, which is agricultural production; strive to achieve self-sufficiency in food on a national scale, and vigorously step up the growing of fibre crops in order to gradually ensure an adequate supply of dry goods for the people. We must step up the production of consumer goods, especially textiles, paper and medicines, and expand small industries and handicrafts. We must strive to increase exports; turn to accounts the existing capabilities of heavy industry, especially electricity, coal, mechanical engineering, and fertilizer; accelerate the exploration of oil and gas; consolidate and increase communications and transport; reorganize capital construction; accelerate scientific research and the application of science and technology to production.

We must attend to economic efficiency, raise the quality of products, and reduce their cost, and re-distribute labour on both local and national scales with the aim of making better use of the enormous potentials of our country in labour, land and occupations. We must continue to improve the supply and distribution of goods, overcome our shortcomings and errors in order to promptly solve the difficulties concerning the problem of prices.

It is at the same time necessary to continue stepping up socialist transformation in the southern provinces, perfecting the socialist relations of production in the northern provinces, and developing and consolidating them in the whole country.

In order to carry out these tasks satisfactorily we must pay attention to all the three interests — the interest of the state, or of the entire people, that of the collective and that of individual labourers — and promote initiative and creativeness. There must be joint efforts of both the state and the people, of the central and local levels.

We should organize livelihood and consumption of the whole society in conformity with the capability of our national economy. On the other hand, the state, including both the central and local levels and particularly the goods-circulating and distributing branches, must meet the people's demands for essential consumer goods and supply rationed goods to ensure the livelihood of cadres, workers and other employees, on the basis of boosting production, controlling sources of goods and improving business and services.

We must strictly practise thrift in production, capital construction, and administrative and other expenditures. Alongside driving home the significance of thrift to all state offices and the entire people, it is necessary to rapidly perfect consumption quotas for materials, labour and capital, and to organize a regime of strict inspection and a strict but just system of rewards and fines."

"It is necessary to enhance the quality of cultural, educational, medical, social, sporting and tourist activities in order to improve the cultural and moral life of the people; build a socialist type of man; struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare; and get rid of all vestiges of decadent culture and superstition.

A decisive measure to improve the present economic situation is to firmly change our economic management system; to eliminate the bureaucratic economic management based on the administration of subsidies; apply economic accounting and socialist business, taking planning work as the core and combining and business [as received]; organize three planning levels (particularly the district level); and apply the principle of distribution according to work done.

Throughout the execution of the state plan and the improvement of economic management, the organization and direction by the administration at all levels, particularly the Council of Ministers, are very important.

In 1982 it is necessary to launch a mass movement of socialist emulation to satisfactorily carry out the state plan, record good achievements to welcome the fifth party congress, and create a driving force for the implementation of the Third Five-Year State Plan.

For socialist construction and national defence to be successful it is necessary to continue strengthening national defence, maintaining political security and social order and security, enhancing the effectiveness of the state of proletarian dictatorship, and enforcing the socialist legislations. We must severely punish reactionaries, intruders, spies and saboteurs of all kinds while stepping up the struggle against all negative aspects in social life, firmly protecting socialist property, combating extravagance, corruption, and appropriation of public property, and severely punishing speculators and smugglers for upsetting the market."

On the international situation President Truong Chinh said: "The revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people is closely connected with the entire world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. 1981 marked a new development in the three currents of revolution of this era. This struggle, taking place on a world scale, has become more difficult, more complicated. Yet the balance of forces is incessantly tipping in favour of peace and revolution.

U.S. imperialism and other forces of international reaction, though arrogant and bellicose, have failed to reverse the 'post-Vietnam' course of history. Moreover, it is the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration and the Sino-American collusion which are fanning up the flames of the world people's struggle against the arms race, against preparations for a nuclear war, and in favour of peace, international detente and disarmament. In the West, especially in Western Europe and North America, the struggle for peace is at its strongest since World War Two. This means that the movement against war and for peace has deeply taken root in the life of people in all countries, and although the U.S. global strategy and the foreign policy of the Reagan administration are posing a big danger to peace, it is clear that there is a greater chance now for the world people's to ward off the danger of war and safeguard peace.

We are very glad at the growing strength and advance of the socialist community in all fields, economic and social. The Soviet Union, with its very strong economy, very great defence potential, and its constructive foreign policy as shown in the 'Peace Program for the Eighties,' and the important peace initiatives advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, is playing more and more effectively its role as the solid buttress of world peace and the reliable mainstay of the national liberation movement and the movement for welfare, democracy and socialism.

We fully support the Polish Council of State for having declared martial law and taken other necessary steps in the whole country to crush all sinister plots and moves of domestic and foreign reaction, in defence of socialist Poland and its foreign cooperation."

"We firmly support the heroic people of Cuba who are building socialism and defending their socialist country, and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy vis-a-vis that country. It is certain that U.S. imperialism will meet with defeats many heavier than what they sustained at the Bay of Giron if, heedless of history, they recklessly tamper with this outpost of socialism on the Western Hemisphere.

We express militant solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador in their just struggles against Washington's intervention, threat, embargo and aggression, and fully support the legitimate aspirations of other countries in Central America and the Caribbean for a life in peace, independence and freedom.

We voice vigorous support for the fraternal people of Afghanistan in struggling to defend and follow up the achievements of the April Revolution, against the intervention of the forces of imperialism and international reaction.

We vehemently condemn the criminal actions taken by U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab people, the Palestinian people in particular, as well as the recent annexation of Syria's Golan Heights by Israel.

We strongly condemn the apartheid clique in South Africa for their savage crimes against the people of that country, their repression of the struggle of the Namibian people, and their attacks on Angola. We rejoice at the new success of the three Indochinese peoples in building and defending their countries and in strengthening their solidarity and cooperation in all fields. The expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, have initially failed in their scheme to weaken, divide and annex Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and will certainly sustain heavier setbacks.

All people of conscience in the world are very glad at the wonderful regeneration of the Kampuchean people from the genocide perpetrated by the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, henchmen of Beijing. Never has the militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea been so strong, and more and more people in the world have come to see that the danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia comes from China. The Vietnamese people resolutely defend their country's independence from the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing, but they consistently treasure their friendship with the Chinese people.

Regarding relations among the Southeast Asian countries, it is the stand of the three Indochinese nations that the countries in the region should discuss and agree with one another, on the principles of equality, mutual respect non-imposition and without any intervention from outside, with a view to establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as desired by the people of each country and in the interest of peace and prosperity in Asia and the world at large.

We welcome the important contributions made by India, a country with a time-honoured civilization, to the cause of peace in the world, in Asia and in Southeast Asia."

President Truong Chinh said in conclusion: "The Vietnamese people have won very glorious victories and are facing good prospects. Even so we, while living in peace, have to gird ourselves against a kind of war by sabotage conducted under different aspects by the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing in collusion with U.S. imperialism, while providing against the possibility of a major war. The economy is unbalanced in many respects. Living conditions, especially those of state employees, are still poor. There are still many shortcomings in economic and social management. Yet, the entire people are endeavouring to overcome difficulties, determined to score new, still bigger successes.

The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will sum up the revolutionary struggle undertaken over the past five years; it will concretize the line for socialist construction in the next state."

"We believe that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, with the socialist collective mastery of the working people, with the good lessons learned from the implementation of the line and policies of the party and the state, with the all-sided assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and with the sympathy and support of all progressive people in the world, our people will certainly succeed in building socialism, firmly keeping socialist Vietnam safe, and discharging our international obligations, thus carrying out to the full the sacred last testament of the great President Ho Chi Minh".

Nguyen Huu Tho Closing Speech

OW311217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Closing speech by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, at the 30 December closing meeting of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade National Assembly deputies: Today we are successfully closing the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly. All of you, displaying your sense of responsibility, have worked intensively and realistically and have contributed your views and suggestions aimed at boosting production and stabilizing the people's lives, especially the lives of workers and civil servants.

In line with the spirit of the new Constitution, during the period from the first session to the current session delegations of National Assembly deputies, the Council of Nationalities and National Assembly committees have made enormous efforts to better organize research on and study of the economic situation, to meet with voters, to inspect the activities of state agencies and to promote the functions of government agencies. We are confident that the comrade deputies will strive hard to meet our people's requirements in an increasingly better manner.

Comrade deputies, our country's tasks of building and developing the economy and society for 1982 are very weighty. We have learned valuable lessons from the organization and leadership in implementing party and state positions and policies. The resolutions of the coming Fifth VCP Congress will serve as a guide and will be a great source of encouragement for our people. Let all our compatriots across the country uphold the spirit of socialist collective mastery and self-reliance, promote the good experiences and new factors of 1981 and strive to carry out successfully the 1982 State Plan so as to create conditions for achieving greater progress during the subsequent years of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan.

Comrade deputies, back in your localities and units, you should report to voters the spirit and substance of this session so as to make the compatriots of all walks of life clearly aware of the situation and tasks and whip up among them a vigorous socialist movement on a national scale to vie with each other in carrying out outstandingly the resolutions approved by the National Assembly. I cordially wish all the deputies good health and great success in implementing their noble tasks in the new year. I herewith declare the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly closed. [applause]

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS FINAL LAO SOCCER MATCH

OW011700 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 1 -- The visiting soccer team of Vientiane, capital of Laos, played its final match here this afternoon with the team of the Quang Ninh coal miners before a capacity audience of 30,000. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom were among the audience. The match ended in a 1-1 draw with each side scoring in each half-time.

MARCOS URGES MEASURES FOR SPORTSMAN'S RELEASE

HK040418 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The president has ordered all military regional commanders to try everything to secure Manotoc's safe release. This includes the use of underground contacts to get in touch with the kidnappers. The official statement said President Marcos was very much concerned about the safety of Manotoc. It said this should be the primary concern of all the military and police elements assigned to the case. At the same time, Malacanang called on the Manotoc family as well as the media to cooperate in efforts to solve the case, and cautioned against the circulation of wild and false speculations, insinuating the involvement of the president and his family in the matter.

The statement explained that instead of fully cooperating with investigators, the members of the Manotoc family have been more concerned with efforts to establish the real identity of the kidnappers and the authenticity of the ransom note which Mr Manotoc had allegedly written. Obstacles have been posed and all kinds of absurd statements have been issued which in turn have raised speculations about a possible plot to embarrass the president and his family, the statement added. Notwithstanding these problems, the chief executive assured that every effort was being taken by the government to search out the truth and to close the case. President Marcos made it known to all that he is going to utilize all facilities and exert all efforts to recover Mr Manotoc alive, so he can tell his own story.

Further on Marcos Involvement

HK040043 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President Marcos has taken a direct hand in the Manotoc kidnapping case and has ordered the military and police authorities to save sportsman Tommy Manotoc from his kidnappers. Malacanang explained that the president stepped into the kidnapping case after authorities disclosed that the kidnappers demanded a 20 million-peso ransom and the release of top subversive leaders. The kidnappers also demanded amnesty for them in a ransom note sent to Manotoc's family. Malacanang also said that [words indistinct] much concerned for Manotoc's safety. At the same time, the president called on Manotoc's family as well as the media to cooperate in efforts for a speedy solution of the case.

MARCOS SAYS NPA, MNLF POSE NO SERIOUS THREAT

HK230635 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] President Marcos has stated that both the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front have failed to establish strong control in the country. Addressing Malacanang newsmen, the chief executive said both rebel groups are now even encountering problems in recruiting new followers. Thus, he said, the security threat posed by these two dissident organizations has ceased to be serious. On the other hand, the president stressed the government has been very successful in persuading rebels to leave the hills and return to the folds of the law. Proof of this, he said, is the fact that thousands of MNLF and NPA followers have rejoined the government, even converting themselves to useful and cooperative individuals supporting government programs. [Statement by Marcos indistinct]

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 002

5 January 1982

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NODONG SINMUN REVIEWS SUCCESSES ATTAINED IN 1981

SK022358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 2 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 January editorial: "Let's Make 1982 the Most Glorious Year in the History of Our People's Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] We have entered the glorious third year of the 1980's. Seeing out a year shining with fruitful struggle and victory and greeting a new year overflowing with hope, the entire country is covered with boundless gratitude and pleasure.

The year of 1982 is a significant and historic one in which felicitous events will be added to the annals of the chuche cause. Entering the new year, all the people throughout the country extend warmest greetings with endless reverence and admiration to the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted his whole life to the fatherland and the revolution, built a people's paradise on this land and provided the people with a bright future.

Comrade Kim Il-song -- the great leader of our party and people -- on the morning of the new year delivered a New Year's message to all the people. In the New Year's message, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the successes attained in the struggle of our people to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress and put forward militant tasks to glorify the new year with greater victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message provides programmatic guidelines for enacting another upsurge in socialist construction and making new progress in the struggle for the fatherland's prosperity and development and achieving the people's happiness. These brilliant, militant tasks greatly encourage all party members and the people to confidently perform exploits in a new struggle.

The year of 1981 was one of fruitful struggle for implementing the program for socialist construction advanced by the sixth congress of our party. Unanimously rising under the slogan reading "Let Us Make All-Out Advance To Implement the Decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress," last year our people vigorously carried out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. Thus, they attained successes in socialist construction and made great progress in carrying out the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Under the correct leadership of our party, the work of revolutionizing and turning workers into the working class was successfully carried out. As a result, their revolutionary zeal has remarkably increased.

In the course of victoriously accelerating the all-out movement to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress, our people came to profoundly understand the greatness of the party and the leader and to more warmly trust the party. It is the proud trait of our society that all the people firmly believe and follow their party and leader in all circumstances and that they devote everything to the struggle to implement the party's lines and policies with a firm resolve to follow the leadership of the party.

It is a success of incomparable value that the dignity and prestige of the party have been unprecedentedly enhanced among the people and that the unity of the entire party and people around the party and the leader has been firmly consolidated.

Last year, great successes were attained in socialist economic and cultural construction. Thanks to the dedicated labor struggle of our working class and workers, industrial production rapidly developed, and many great monumental edifices were built throughout the country. Overcoming the unfavorable weather conditions, the rural economic sector reaped bumper harvests. The fishery sector gained unprecedented successes in its winter fishing operations.

With the acceleration of production and construction and with the vigorous conduct of the technical revolution, the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific was successfully carried out, and the country's economic might was further strengthened, thus laying a firm foundation for fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Thanks to the correct policy of our party, and under its leadership, there were further developments in education work and many fine literary and art works were produced. In particular, research with valuable results was undertaken and there were various valuable scientific and technological inventions.

With the victorious progress of the revolution and construction, the might of our republic increased and was strengthened, and its international prestige was further enhanced. Last year, state leaders and delegations from many foreign countries visited our country. Unprecedentedly large international meetings were held in our country last year. This is a manifestation of strong international support for and solidarity with our people's revolutionary cause.

Last year, when the first battle to implement the line and tasks set forth by the historic sixth party congress was vigorously waged, our people, under the party's leadership, carried out much work and attained new successes in the fields of politics, economy, culture and foreign policy. These successes unfolded a more brilliant prospect on the road of our revolution and construction. Last year's struggle and victory constitute a great demonstration of the correctness and vitality of the revolutionary line and policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth party congress and of the leadership of our party for their realization.

Last year, the situation at home and abroad was very complicated and our people were faced with unprecedentedly heavy and vast tasks. Even under such circumstances our people were able to vigorously advance the revolution and construction without any slackness, stalemate, deviation or twists and turns. This was due totally to the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

With his extraordinary wisdom and scientific insight, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the tasks and methods for the struggle to thoroughly carry out the revolutionary line set forth by him at the sixth party congress, and wisely led our people to carry out the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Firmly grasping the overall work of revolution and construction and energetically carrying it out, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, last year, too, led our people to increase production in all fields of the people's economy and to improve economic guidance and enterprise management. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constantly gave an on-the-spot guidance to many provinces, plants, enterprises and cooperative farms throughout the country to lead party members and working people on a road of innovation. Thus, he saw to it that all people vigorously struggled with lofty revolutionary zeal and militant fighting spirit.

Brilliantly embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan, last year our party unfolded various bold operations and vigorously organized and mobilized the entire party, country and people to the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress.

Our party saw to it that party organizations at all levels enhanced their combat capability and strengthened their party guidance over economic work. It also saw to it that party organizations at all levels effected a new change in their party ideological work and vigorously waged various mass movements.

In particular, by effecting a great turn in the work to see to it that youth and the working class perform their mission and duties in the implementation of the revolutionary tasks of chuche, our party further accelerated the new general march.

Apart from the correct policy of our party center and its tested leadership, we could not contemplate last year's brilliant success in making the whole country seethe with a surging militant mood, in strengthening the party and in accelerating the revolution and construction.

The practical experience obtained last year when proud successes were achieved in all fields of the revolution and construction vigorously proves again that a people blessed with the wise leadership of the party and the leader can carry out any tasks and brilliantly pioneer the road of revolution under any circumstances.

Greeting the rewarding new year, our party and people are now faced with the heavy but honorable task of effecting an epochal change in the struggle to implement the decisions made at the sixth party congress, based on the victory and success achieved last year.

The new year, 1982, is a particularly significant year in the glorious history of revolutionary struggle of our people. This year we will greet the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We will also significantly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of anti-Japanese guerrillas and of the start of armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities is a most glorious history of a great leader of the working class -- one which has been embroidered with significant events and immortal achievements.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the van of revolution in his early days, pointed out the genuine road of the Korean revolution based on the chuche idea, organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and developed our people's national liberation movement and the Korean communist movement onto a new higher stage.

Since then, our revolution has advanced fast and entered a new historic period for extensively realizing the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the sacred struggle for national liberation, for class liberation and for human liberation to victory, shouldering the fate of the fatherland and the nation, a rewarding new era of revolution has unfolded and the brilliant future of revolution has been guaranteed in this land. Everything of value that our people possess today is closely connected to the name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Having entered the new year, all party members and working people are now recalling the protracted road of struggle traversed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the immortal exploits achieved on this road and are filled with the burning determination to make this year the most brilliant one in the history of our revolutionary struggle.

In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has always led our people to victory and glory, unfolded a brilliant blueprint to make greater progress again in our revolution and construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address reflects his lofty will not only to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the country's reunification following the revolutionary line set forth at the sixth party congress but also to ensure that our people lead a more abundant and happier life.

To our people today, there is no work more important than thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address, thus making this a glorious year. All party members and working people should vigorously struggle to implement the militant tasks advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address with lofty loyalty and burning revolutionary zeal. Thus, they should effect new upsurges in the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught; This year we should bring about a new, great upsurge in all fields of the revolution and construction, so that epochal progress is made in the work of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea and so that this meaningful year becomes the most brilliant one in the history one of our people's revolutionary struggle.

Completing the revolutionary cause to the end under the banner of great chuche idea is an honorable revolutionary duty of our people today. The future of the Korean revolution and the fate of the nation rest on whether the cause of modeling the whole society the chuche idea is properly carried out.

All party members and working people should be firmly armed with the chuche idea and vigorously continue the struggle to extensively embody the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most important task we confront this year in socialist economic construction is to vigorously wage nature-remodeling work. The party, the nation and the people, all rising as one, should turn our country into a richer, more powerful and happier paradise by vigorously accelerating the struggle to implement the 4-point program for the remodeling of nature set forth by the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

This year we mark the fifth year of the Second 7-Year Plan. Only when we properly carry out this year's struggle can we open the way to fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule. All domains and all units of the national economy should vigorously struggle to normalize production at a high level and to fufill the state plan without fail.

We should increase the production of various chemical products by giving priority to occupying the chemical heights this year. We should actively struggle to rapidly develop the metallurgical industry.

Epochally upgrading the people's lives is one of the most important tasks which our party strives to carry out this year. We should decisively increase the production of consumer goods by increasing agricultural and marine products and by promptly developing light industry. We should more smoothly resolve the question of people's clothing, food and shelter by building more houses and cultural and welfare facilities.

The tasks we confront this year are gigantic. They require strenuous struggle and revolutionary efforts by the entire party and people. Cherishing lofty political awareness and enthusiasm for brilliantly implementing the lofty intent of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to register a turning point in socialist economic construction, all the party members and workers should vigorously advance.

All domains and units should brilliantly fulfill the assigned revolutionary missions under any circumstances by fully displaying the spirit of absoluteness toward the party's policy, and the spirit of self-reliance and of arduous struggle. Everyone should actively contribute to glorifying this year through brilliant and valuable exploits and by winning substantive successes in their respective revolutionary outposts.

The party's expectations for leading functionaries in carrying out this year's grave tasks are indeed great. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Party organizations and leading functionaries at all levels should organize and execute all work with an attitude of being the masters of the revolution. They should win brilliant victory in this year's struggle by actively inspiring the masses' revolutionary zeal and initiatives.

Bearing in mind the fact that they have the key to the victory of this year's struggle, all leading functionaries should carry out all tasks in a responsible manner by assuming the attitude of being masters and should vigorously lead the masses.

Economic guidance functionaries should decisively improve the management and guidance of economic work as required by the Taean work system, substatively organize economic work and abide by the rules of cooperative production. State economic guidance organizations, including, in particular, the provincial economic guidance committee, should strengthen guidance over lower units to have them couply with the new year's gigantic tasks, flexibly (?manage) production and display the might and superiority of the new industrial guidance system by resolving in timely fashion problems which arise in real life operations.

The three revolutions are the general guidelines of socialist construction. Only when we vigorously carry out the three revolutions can we guarantee victory. By deepening and carrying forward the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, all domains and all units should substantively carry out the movement of winning the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions and movement of following the examples of the unheralded heroes.

The active struggle to reunify the divided fatherland is an important task laid before us. Last year the South Korean people and students vigorously struggled for democratization of society and for national reunification in a difficult situation under unprecedented fascist oppression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Compatriots of all strata overseas actively supported our party's new proposal for national reunification and broadly rose in the struggle to attain national reconciliation and cohesion and to form a front of great national unity.

All compatriots in the North and South and overseas should crush the splittists' two-Koreas plot in firm unity and should more courageously struggle to achieve at an early date the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, transcending differences in ideologies and systems, party affiliation and political views. We should open a new phase in the struggle to expedite national reunification, the ultimate national aspiration.

Independence, solidarity and peace are the basic ideas of our party's foreign policy. As in the past, we will strengthen unity with anti-imperialist, independent forces, develop cooperative relations with the peoples of the developing nations and actively struggle to safeguard peace and security of the world in the new year.

An important question in guaranteeing victory in the new year's struggle and in making this year the most glorious one in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle is to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system within the entire party and whole society and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, which are firmly united around the party and the leader.

The unity and cohesion of our people united around the party and the leader with one idea and one will is a source of invincible strength and is a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution. Today, the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have reached standards higher than ever before. The entire party and people are firmly united around the party Central Committee with one idea and one will. The party's organizational and ideological foundation, on which we can accomplish the revolutionary cause to the end, is being consolidated.

The unity and cohesion of our party and our people, which will not be destroyed by anything, are the most precious achievements made in the course of the long arduous revolution by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has made every effort and endured all pain.

Safeguarding and strengthening this unity and cohesion are the basic methods for achieving a constant upsurge in our revolution and constitute a genuine road to boundlessly glorifying this year of significance. Cherishing firm faith that they only know the party and the leader, wherever they may be, and boundlessly pure of heart, all the party members and workers should uphold the party and the leader.

By firmly grasping the work to perfect the party's organizational and ideological foundation, we should constantly advance this work and should register greater progress in it. It is important in successfully implementing the glorious new year's militant tasks to enhance the role and function of the party organizations. It is our people's lofty desire to glorify this year, which marks 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as an unprecedentedly great political festival. Today our people's revolutionary zeal and spirit of struggle are very lofty. The nation's overall situation is very good. All the party organizations should inspire the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and encourage them to create constant miracles and renovation in all battle sites by aggressively waging political and organizational work to brilliantly achieve the new year's rewarding tasks.

The party organizations should explain the New Year's message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the party members and workers and should vigorously organize and mobilize them to the struggle to implement the tasks put forward in that message. By encouraging all party members and workers to study and understand the glorious revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, his immortal achievements and our party's greatness and invincible strength, we should make them fight to the end with loyalty only on the road indicated by the party and the leader.

The targets of our struggle are clear and the future of our revolution is brilliant. Thanks to the refined leadership of the party and the leader who correctly lead all the people and thanks to the loyal people who uphold the leadership of the party and the leader, victory in this year's struggle is certain. Let us all glorify 1982 with great victory and proud exploits by vigorously advancing in accord with the party's leadership and upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS

SK010535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 1 (KCNA) -- Grand New Year's celebrations of school children in Pyongyang were held on the evening of December 31 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was present at the New Year's celebrations.

Set up in the entrance hall of the indoor stadium was a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song commanding a view of the country from the top of Mt. Paektu, the holy mountain of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, arrived at the indoor stadium amid the playing of the welcome music. That moment the enthusiastic cheers of manse (hurrah) burst forth and waves of flowers rolled on. Kindergarten and school children offered New Year's greetings and presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He congratulated the school children on the hopeful New Year.

Attending the new years celebrations were Comrades Kim Il, O Chin-u and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Hun-sop, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, So Yun-sok and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party; Comrades Hong Si-hak, So Kwan-hui, Kim Hoe-il, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; and members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the party in Pyongyang; directors of departments of the Central Committee of the party; chairmen of the commissions and ministers of the Administration Council; leading personages of working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; and leading personnel in the domains of

science, education, culture and art, public health and the press; and school children and working people in the city.

Also present there were the members of delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) including the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries and the delegation of young workers of Chongnyon staying in the homeland. Invited there were diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang and foreign guests on a visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the box amid the playing of the welcome music, the stormy cheers of manse and thunderous applause rocked the hall. School children presented a basket of flowers carrying boundless reverence to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. A performance celebrating the New Year was given by school children.

Put on the stage, which raised the curtain with the chorus and dance "New Year's Greetings to the Respected Father Marshal Kim Il-song," were colourful numbers including the poem and dance "Let Us Glorify the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche Generation After Generation!"

The performers sang with deep emotion of their infinite honour and pride of growing up in happiness with nothing more to desire under the loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and the proud successes registered by our people in the socialist construction and impressively showed the unshakable determination of the school children to firmly prepare themselves as dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche under the guidance of the glorious party.

At the end of the performance the cheers of manse burst forth again. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song waved to the cheering crowd and congratulated school children on their successful performance.

DPRK LEADERS ATTEND KPA PERFORMANCE ON 1 JAN

SKD20549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Pyongyang, January 2 (KCNA) — The artists of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army gave a music and dance performance celebrating the New Year at the February 8 House of Culture on January 1.

The performance was appreciated by Comrades Kim Il, O Chin-u and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., KWP; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, So Yun-sok and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., KWP; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the C.C., KWP; Comrades Hong Si-hak, So Kwan-hui, Kim Hae-il, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong and Kim Puk-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; and members and alternate members of the C.C., KWP in Pyongyang; department directors of the C.C., KWP; chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council; leading personnel of working people's organizations; leading personnel of Pyongyang Municipal Party and power organs; generals of the Korean People's Army; leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press; working people in the city and soldiers of the KPA.

Also seeing the performance were members of various delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) including a congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, a delegation of Chongnyon functionaries and a delegation of young functionaries of Chongnyon.

A colourful program was put on stage. The performance was acclaimed by the audience.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS CASTRO ON HIS REELECTION

SK010514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song sent a message of greetings on December 31 to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz upon his reelection as president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba. The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to you upon your reelection as president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, thanks to the trust of the Cuban people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you new success in your responsible work for defending the gains of the revolution and accelerating socialist construction. I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism will grow stronger and develop in the future.

CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Friendship Gathering

SK300813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 30 (KCNA) -- A friendship gathering was held here on December 29 on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Present on the occasion were Han Ik-su, Mun Pyong-nok and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city. Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there.

The attendants saw the Cuban photographs on display and appreciated a Cuban documentary film and a Korean feature film.

RODONG SINMUN Article

SK310855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 31 (KCNA) -- RODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Cuba on 23rd Anniversary of Victory of Revolution." The Korean people warmly congratulate the Cuban people on the 23rd anniversary of the victory of the revolution, it says, and goes on: With the victory of the Cuban revolution, the colonial system began crumbling and the first socialist state came into being on the Latin American Continent. This made a great contribution to the promotion of the struggle of the Western Hemispheric people for freedom and liberation.

Since the victory of the revolution the fraternal Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme guide of the Cuban revolution, have achieved many successes in their struggle for courageously repulsing the continued policies of aggression, intervention and blockade of the imperialists, defending the gains of revolution and building a new society.

The people's power bodies have been firmly built up and national cohesion and unity strengthened.

A great progress has also been made in the struggle for socialist economic construction.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the successes registered by the fraternal Cuban people in the revolution and construction.

Our people extend firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle for terminating the U.S. troops occupation of Guantanamo and achieving territorial integrity, their struggle against the imperialists anti-Cuban policy of blockade and isolation and manoeuvres of aggression and interference in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

As in the past, so in the future, too, the Korean people will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cuban people in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

MINJU CHOSON carries an article introducing the achievements of the Cuban people on the 23rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Kim Il-song Greets Castro

SK010452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on December 31 to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban people on the significant 23rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Over the last 23 years since the victory of the Cuban revolution a great change has taken place in all fields, political, economic and cultural, in the land of Cuba.

The Korean people are rejoiced over many successes achieved by the fraternal Cuban people in the struggle for defending the gains of the revolution and building a new society under the difficult conditions created by the U.S. imperialists persistent aggression, intervention and blockade policy.

We believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, governments and peoples forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism will grow stronger and develop.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people new success in the work for implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

O Chin-u Cables Counterpart

SK040342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA) — General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Noting that in thepast period the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba have reliably defended the gains of the revolution, resolutely frustrating the U.S. imperialists ceaseless aggression, intervention and blockade policy, the message sincerely wishes the Cuban Minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces and the combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba greater success in their future work for implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and increasing the defence capacity.

Ho Tam Message to Counterpart

SK041109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA) — Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Hoping that the fraternal Cuban people will achieve greater success in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, the message expresses full support to the just struggle of the fraternal Cuban people for decisively repulsing the U.S. imperialists' provocations and defending the sovereignty of the country and the gains of the revolution.

It expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will continue to develop and strengthen.

Hwang Chang-yop Greetings

SK040344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA) — Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The message expresses the belief that the relations between the two assemblies will continue to grow stronger and develop in the future.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON ROK CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK030910 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0848 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan carried out a Cabinet shakeup including the appointment of a new prime minister and deputy prime minister as of 4 January, Chongwadae spokesman Yi Ung-hui revealed this afternoon. The newly appointed prime minister is Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korea Traders Association; the new deputy prime minister is Kim Chun-song, governor of the Bank of Korea; the new minister of finance is lawmaker Kim Chong-pae; new minister of energy and resources is Yi Son-ki, secretary general to the president of the Democratic Justice Party; new minister of construction is Kim Chong-ho, governor of South Cholla Province; and the new minister of the National Unification Board and secretary general of the Peaceful Unification [Advisory Council] is Son Chae-sik, vice minister of home affairs. President Chon Tu-hwan also appointed Yi Pom-sok, former minister of national unification, as secretary general to the president as of 4 January.

Referring to this Cabinet shakeup, which is keyed to ministries related to economic affairs, spokesman Yi Ung-hui said President Chon wants to move ahead with the Fifth Social-Economic Development Plan, which began on 1 January, with a new economic team. Spokesman Yi continued to explain that President Chon also hopes to breathe new life into all sectors of the economy. [The same station at 0900 GMT carries an identical announcement except that the name of the new finance minister is given as Na Ung-pae, lawmaker of the Democratic Justice Party]

Further Report

SK040905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 4 (YONHAP) — In the wake of the Cabinet shake-up Sunday, affecting seven posts including that of the prime minister, the government Monday reassigned Vice Finance Minister Chong In-yong as vice economic planning minister, and announced the appointment of four other vice ministers, three provincial governors, and the presidents of the two state-run banks.

Rep Yi Chun-ku of the majority Democratic Justice Party was appointed new vice minister of home affairs, Kang Kyong-sik, assistant economic planning minister, was promoted to be vice finance minister, Ho Mun-to, a presidential secretary for political affairs, was named vice minister of culture and information, and Kim Yong-han, director of the Economic Planning Board's Budget Office, was promoted to vice minister of science and technology. On the other hand, Ha Yong-ki, governor of the Korea Development Bank, was made as governor of the Bank of Korea, South Korea's Central Bank, and Choe Chang-nak, vice economic planning minister, was named governor of the KDB.

Meanwhile, Yu Hung-su, director of the National Police Headquarters, was named governor of South Chungchong Province, Kim Chang-sik, a senior presidential secretary for political affairs, was appointed governor of South Cholla Province, Choe Chae-yong, director of the Ministry of Home Affairs Civil Defense Corps Headquarters, was appointed governor of Cheju Island, and An Ung-mo, a division chief of the National Police Headquarters, was promoted to director of headquarters.

The brief personal profiles of the new vice ministers and others are as follows:

— Vice Economic Planning Board Minister Chong In-yong, 48, born in Seoul, graduated from Seoul National University's Law College in 1957 and from its Graduate School of Public Administration in 1961; served as director of the Finance Ministry's Foreign Exchange Bureau beginning in 1974; became director of the ministry's International Financial Affairs Bureau in 1975, was promoted to the assistant finance minister post in 1977 and to the vice finance minister post in 1980; also served as financial attache at the Korean Embassy in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

-- Vice Minister of Home Affairs Yi Chun-ku; 48, born in Chongwon, North Chungchong Province; graduated from the Army Military Academy in 1958 and from the National Defense College in 1975; commander of a division artillery in 1976; chairman of Social Purification Subcommittee of the Special Committee for National Security Measures in 1980; chairman of the Social Purification Commission in 1980; retired from the army as brigadier general, and national assemblyman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in 1981.

-- Vice Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik; 46, born in Yungju, North Kyongsang Province; graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University in 1961, and from the School of Public Administration, Syracuse University, U.S.A., in 1963; Director of the Economic Planning Bureau, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) 1973-74, director of Budget Bureau, EPB 1974-76, and assistant minister for planning, EPB 1977.

-- Vice Minister of Culture and Information Ho Mun-to; 42, born in Kosung, South Kyongsang Province; graduated from the College of Agriculture, Seoul National University in 1964; majored in sociology at Tokyo University Graduate School in 1971; assistant editor of the Foreign News Department, the CHOSON ILBO, from 1974 to 1979; chief information officer of the Korean Embassy in Japan in 1979; chief secretary of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1980; and presidential secretary for political affairs in 1980.

-- Vice Minister of Science and Technology Kim Yong-han; 53, born in Namwon, North Cholla Province; graduated from the Department of Economics, Seoul National University; studied at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; budget deliberation officer of the Economic Planning Board; director of the Price Policy Bureau; and director of the Budget Bureau.

-- Chief of the National Police Headquarters An Ung-mo; 52, born in Seoul; graduated from the College of Law and Political Science, Dankuk University in Seoul; Traffic Section and Equipment Section chief of the National Police Headquarters; Planning and Audit Section chief of the National Police Headquarters; chief of the police station of South Chungchong Province; chief of the Maritime Police; and Second Bureau director of the National Police Headquarters.

-- Governor Kim Chang-sik of South Cholla Province; 53, born in South Cholla Province; majored in law at Kukmin College and graduated from the School of Judiciary, Seoul National University in 1968; became General Affairs Bureau director of the Ministry of Government Administration (MGA) in 1970; Administration Management director of the MGA in 1973; Planning and Management Bureau director of the MGA in 1976; chairman of the Appeals Reviewing Committee of the MGA in 1978; vice government administration minister in 1979; and second senior secretary for political affairs, Presidential Secretariat in 1980.

-- Governor Yu Hung-su of South Chungchong Province; 45, born in South Kyongsang Province; graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University in 1952, and from the National Defense College in 1971; director of the Police Bureau, Pusan city government in 1974; director of the Police Bureau, Seoul metropolitan government in 1980; and chief of the National Police Headquarters in 1980.

-- Governor of Cheju Province Choe Chae-yong; 54, born in Taejon, South Chungchong Province; graduated from the Korean Military Academy in 1948; mayor of Taejon in 1970; mayor of Chunchon in 1973; mayor of Masan in 1974; vice governor of North Chungchong Province in 1976; vice governor of Kyonggi Province in 1980 and chief of the Civil Defense Corps Headquarters of the Home Ministry in 1980.

-- Governor of the Bank of Korea Ha Yung-ki; 57, born in Masan, South Kyongsang Province; graduated from the college of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the Seoul National University in 1948; became a member of Board of Directors of the Bank of Korea in 1970-74; vice governor of the Bank of Korea in 1974; president of the Korea First Bank in 1979; and president of the Development Bank of Korea in 1980.

— President of the Korea Development Bank Choe Chang-nak, 51; born in Yongin, Kyonggi Province, graduated from the College of Art and Science of the Seoul National University in 1954, graduated the Graduate School of the Seoul National University in 1957, and from the Graduate School of the Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee in 1959; director of the Research and Statistics Bureau of the Economic Planning Board in 1967; minister of the Korean Embassy in Japan in 1974; vice commerce-industry minister in 1979, and vice Economic Planning Board minister in 1980.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK050057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 82 P 4

[Editorial: "Drawing Fresh Air"]

[Text] The year 1982 began with a series of momentous and refreshing changes. They are breathing fresh air into many aspects of our national life. The proven responsiveness of the government to the wants and needs of the people and its decisiveness in satisfying them are bound to have salutary effects on our national consensus and well-being.

A partial ministerial change opened the first business week of the administration. In an abrupt reshuffle the prime minister and five Cabinet members were replaced. The Cabinet reform is primarily intended to reorient and strengthen the making and execution of economic policies.

The appointment of a seasoned banker-government economist-turned businessman to the vital post of prime minister lends further weight to the overriding considerations given the economic sector of the administrative establishment. This may well indicate the direction in which the government will be moving this year.

Affected by the latest Cabinet reappointment were, besides the top economic planner, the ministers of finance, of energy and resources, of construction and of national unification. The former minister of national unification was named to become chief aide to the president.

Announcing the reshuffle, the senior presidential press secretary observed that President Chon Tu-hwan wanted a new team of economic experts to carry out "with fresh vigor and vitality' the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan that starts this year. A shot in the arm was meant by the partial Cabinet change in pursuing the goals of steady and stable economic growth ahead.

We in Korea, as well as people in most other nations, are just about nearing the end of a long tunnel of economic slowdown. Last year saw Korea coming out of a quagmire of a minus growth and runaway inflation. Momentum from the moderate rebound should be kept alive and accelerated this year so that our economy can stand on its own feet. This is a most urgent yet formidable task indeed.

Our economic policy took a major turn toward increased private initiative and heavier emphasis on stability, rather than fast expansion. The general direction was well taken and timely. It is now time to steer specific programs and projects along the broadly defined line with imagination and realism. This calls for more dynamic leadership and liberal outlook on the part of our high economic planners and administrators.

The refurbished Cabinet under Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun is believed to answer the call at this vital turning point. Most of the new faces in the economic portfolios boast a wide range of exposure to the marketplace over an extended period of time to round out their academic and bureaucratic training. This on-scene feel of the economy will serve as a definite asset in their future performance.

The new chief assistant to the president will also bring his copious store of diplomatic experience to his new job. Recruitment of persons of tested and recognized caliber no doubt adds to the resourcefulness and dependability of the president's Cabinet and his secretarial staff.

KOREA HERALD Commentary

SK050247 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 82 p 1

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] The Cabinet reshuffle carried out during the new year holiday period bears significant political and economic consequence in view of the composition of the new lineup and the timing of the shakeup, by affecting the post of the prime minister and six other ministerial posts.

Politically, the shakeup which followed the announcement of the lift of the 36-year-old nightly curfew is aimed at renewing the image of the Cabinet of the Fifth Republic which observes its second anniversary in March, according to political observers. Economically, the Cabinet revamping affected most economic ministers and expressed President Chon Tu-hwan's will to pursue another economic takeoff with renewed efforts while tackling effectively the recent economic setbacks.

As senior Presidential Press Secretary Yi Ung-hui noted, the chief executive "wanted a new economic team to carry out the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan." New acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-su and four other new economic ministers are economic experts with a broad range of experiences in business circles.

In view of this, the Cabinet's approach toward the execution of future economic development projects would be somewhat different from that in the past which was mostly led by a scholar turned economic minister, the observers viewed. They predicted that dialogues between the government and business would be conducted more smoothly in view of the past experiences of the new Cabinet appointees. The president's appointment of a renowned economic expert to the post of prime minister indicates that Chon will place heavier emphasis on economic problems in the execution of state affairs, they said.

The Cabinet shakeup this time, the first major one since Chon became the 11th term president in August 1980, is of great political significance in that it has changed the image of the Cabinet that was led by Nam Tok-u who played an important role in executing the government's economic policy programs, the observers viewed.

Many people in the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) have reportedly called for a Cabinet reshuffle with a view that such a move would refresh the Cabinet by employing more "reformative elites" as well as promote party-Cabinet cooperation to realize the aims of party politics in the real sense, they noted. Three of the six new Cabinet figures are affiliated with the majority party. This clearly signifies President Chon's views for the of the DJP in carrying out state affairs in the Fifth Republic, the observer said.

In the eyes of the observers, President Chon's appointment of Yi Pom-sok, ambassador-turned minister, as his secretary-general is consistent with Chon's pursuance of a series of "internationalization" policy project.

Followup reshuffle and personnel changes are expected in the ruling camp and the government agencies concerned. With the major Cabinet reshuffle following the shakeup of the Chongwadae Secretariat late last month, President Chon has completed the necessary preparatory steps for the implementing of the programs of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan and other domestic and foreign policy programs with a renewed determination, the observers remarked.

CONTINUATION OF CHEA SIM FRONT CONGRESS REPORT

Part Two

BK291347 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 25 Dec 81

["Text" of Part Two of the report of the front Central Committee read by Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Council of the front and chairman of the National Assembly -- recorded; date not given -- for Part One of Chea Sim report, see the 28 December DAILY REPORT, page H 2]

[Text] A 3-year period is a short time with respect to the rebuilding of a country that amounted to nothing more than heaps of debris and mountains of grief for the people who survived the genocidal regime. However, the achievements and successes realized in all fields during this time by the Kampuchean people, cadres and combatants are tremendous. The congress heartily hails the precious sacrifices made by the people of all strata and classes in the cause of national defense and construction. [applause] All of us are extremely proud of these successes and clearly understand that they were possible because of the following factors:

1. The party, government and front have a correct political line; consequently, the people have confidence in the revolution and are enthusiastically participating in the revolutionary movement.
2. Our people of all strata and classes have a tradition of solidarity and patriotism and have valiantly struggled through all trials and tribulations in national defense and reconstruction.
3. We have enjoyed the sincere assistance of friendly peoples and countries throughout the world -- particularly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

These constitute principal factors determining our victory and defeating all the maneuvers of the enemy, who is attempting to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The enemy is trying to sabotage these three forces by slandering our revolutionary line, and trying to create divisiveness within our nation and destroy Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity. Our entire nation has given its assurances that the enemy can in no way impede or oppose our revolutionary cause. Despite the use of ill-intentioned propaganda, divisive maneuvers or arms and ammunition, the enemy has failed, is failing and will fail totally. This is a law that present reactionary forces of all stripes cannot evade.

The 11-point political program put forward by the first congress on 2 December 1978 and the 5-point program adopted by the second front congress at the end of September 1979 were fundamentally implemented with success. The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation fulfilled its mission. In the new situation, our front must have a new essence and a new image to conform with its new tasks, new statements and new statutes. The front is clearly aware of this. The front Central Committee, therefore, proposes to the congress the adoption of a name change for the front, from the Kampuchean Front for National Construction to the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. [applause]

II. The general tasks of the Kampuchean revolution:

The Fourth KPRP Congress prescribed the fundamental tasks of the Kampuchean revolution, which are: To firmly defend national independence; and to build the fatherland so that it will advance step by step through the period of transition to socialism. The defense of independence is an urgent and very necessary task of an independent, sovereign nation with territorial integrity. Despite the fact that the enemy of the Kampuchean revolution has already been toppled and power has already fallen into the hands of the people once and for all, the enemy -- taking refuge on Thai territory -- continues to intrude into the border region and loot and kill people in remote villages and districts; Thai spies continue to sneak into our territory; Thai Armed Forces have repeatedly violated our airspace and territorial waters and fired artillery barrages into our territory.

The Chinese hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries, have not given up their grandiose ambitions vis-a-vis Southeast Asia. They use reactionary Khmers of all stripes in an attempt to cover up the Pol Pot image in order to continue employing the Pol Pot gang as their mercenaries to sabotage our young country.

The road of our national reconstruction is a very long one. The cause of our national defense still has many great tasks to fulfill. We must continue to fight while building the fatherland step by step through the period of transition to socialism in accordance with authentic Marxism-Leninism, responding to the sacred aspiration of the people who want to live in freedom and happiness in complete contrast with the sham so-called socialism of the Pol Pot reactionaries, which was aimed only at serving their Beijing boss as a model of Chinese style people's communes and as a base for Beijing to swallow up the Indochinese Peninsula in its expansionist push southward toward the Southeast Asian region.

Our people's important task is to restore the economy, and in particular to produce as much rainy-season rice as possible to ensure a stable existence for the people and have goods for export. Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Kampuchea. Therefore, we must regard agricultural production as the key element of the economic front to improve the living conditions of the people and provide raw materials for the industrial sector. We must pay a great deal of attention to establishing and expanding production solidarity groups aimed at developing the agricultural movement to fulfill all the plans set by the party and state. We must expand crop area and strive to increase production of all kinds of crops, expand animal husbandry, [words indistinct] and practice thrift and avoid wastefulness for the improvement of the living conditions and for a brilliant future of the fatherland and the younger generations in accordance with the slogan: "Production is patriotism and practicing thrift is loving the people."

The struggle to build and defend the nation is a struggle full of trials and tribulations, considering that our country was ravaged by the Pol Pot traitors and by natural calamities, and that the enemy is attempting to sabotage our Kampuchean revolution. For this reason, each member of the front must be a combatant of the forces of solidarity of all the people, and a model of good solidarity and good work. No matter how difficult this work is, we must not hesitate or cringe in the face of difficulties.

Cadres at all levels, employees and revolutionary combatants must make every effort to serve the people, help the people improve their living conditions and resolutely oppose such unhealthy phenomena as rankism, hooliganism, despotism, nepotism, regionalism and clanism, which may harm the revolution. They must love the people, serve the people and refrain from intimidating or bullying the people, and must respect the people's right to mastery. [Words indistinct] are extremely proud of their all-out persistent struggle to serve the fatherland. Their national defense and construction efforts are certainly going to be crowned with a brilliant success. [applause]

III. International solidarity is an important policy of the front:

Esteemed comrades, the Kampuchean revolution is part and parcel of the revolution in the Indochinese Peninsula and the global revolution. The PRK is a country in the community of the world's socialist countries. It is a loyal member of the world's Nonaligned Movement. Our revolutionary line is one of independence, peace, freedom and happiness of the Kampuchean people. The victory of our people cannot be separated from the immense and generous support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. To maintain close solidarity with Vietnam, and with the two fraternal countries in the Indochinese Peninsula, is our people's duty of major strategic significance. The geographic and historical situation has bound the peoples of the three countries in their struggles against common enemies.

Concrete facts of the revolutionary struggle during the past 30 years have taught us that the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship of the peoples in the three countries constitute a factor for victory, an objective requirement [words indistinct] in the revolution of each country fighting for the liberation of the country and national economy as well as in the cause of national construction and defense. As prescribed in the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress, to be truly patriotic is to adhere to international solidarity, especially with regard to solidarity in cooperation in all areas with Vietnam and Laos. This constitutes the strategic spirit of our party, an objective and historically necessary aspiration and a determining element in the realization of Kampuchea's future.

Our people are intensifying solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; participating in the communist movement and international workers' movement; actively contributing to the struggle of the Nonaligned Movement to defend the independence and sovereignty of nations; and actively supporting the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Beijing hegemonism-expansionism and racism in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. This correct foreign policy, pursued since the founding of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, has contributed to the victory of our people's revolutionary cause.

Our people have endured untold suffering and hardship and have won great achievements in the cause of building and defending the fatherland. The favorable situation of the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible.

Lately, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries have stepped up their complicity, used various perfidious maneuvers and resorted to pressure to maintain the seat of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique at the United Nations. They are using the United Nations to force and impose a so-called total political settlement on Kampuchea. All this constitutes gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, an encroachment on the principles of the UN Charter, opposition to the present actual situation in Kampuchea and antagonism to the will and interest of the Kampuchean people. These events at the United Nations can only encourage the provocations by Beijing and the reactionary Pol Pot gang, prompt the ultra-rightist forces in Thailand to play with fire and render the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia more tense.

Our people categorically denounce, vehemently condemn and demand an immediate end to all activities that interfere with and undermine the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. The PRK is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. The National Assembly of the PRK elected in the general elections of 1 May 1981 is the supreme representative state institution of the PRK. No force can wipe out this reality. The Kampuchean people will not permit anyone to violate their right to mastery. [applause]

At the recent 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, on behalf of the three Indochinese nations, the LPDR put forward the fundamental conditions of the relations of peaceful coexistence between the two groups of countries — the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. They are new proposals in continuation of the main initiatives presented by the Indochinese countries at the conferences of the three Indochinese foreign ministers. These proposals once again confirmed the good will of the three Indochinese countries, which sincerely wish to settle all important problems in the region and promote talks between the two groups of countries — the Indochinese and ASEAN countries — in order to realize a Southeast Asia with peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. The interests of each country and the common interests of the entire region demand that the people of all countries in Southeast Asia join hands against the subversive and divisive maneuvers of the imperialist and international reactionary forces with the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists as the most real and dangerous enemy.

Pursuing a foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and nonalignment, the PRK has expressed its desire to establish relations of friendship and long-term cooperation with all countries — in particular, countries in Southeast Asia — on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and settlement of all disputes through peaceful negotiations. On the basis of this judicious foreign policy, the PRK has on many occasions expressed its good will and readiness to negotiate with the Thai Government on urgent measures aimed at immediately ending the tense situation in the border region between the two countries and other questions of common interest in order to establish good relations between the two neighboring countries and contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Thai authorities, however, have stepped up collusion with the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in providing protection to and support for the Pol Pot remnants, the Sereika bands and other reactionary Khmer groups, allowing them to use Thai territory as a support, training and logistics base and as a springboard for attacks against the PRK. Thailand has launched several armed attacks against Kampuchea and fired artillery shells and H-12 rockets from Thai soil into Kampuchea. Thai aircraft, ships and armed vessels have violated Kampuchea's airspace and territorial waters, creating a tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border and disturbing the security and sovereignty of the PRK.

Recently, the Thai authorities overtly authorized the reactionaries to meet in Bangkok to prepare a farce about establishing a coalition government in exile. We deem it necessary to clearly stress that Kampuchea and Thailand are neighbors and will remain neighbors forever. We have always desired peace and friendship, but the Bangkok authorities have gone too far on the road of hostility and belligerency. The Kampuchean people are by nature peaceful and patient, but they are a self-respecting people and are determined to defend their sovereignty. With resolution the Kampuchean people will not remain indifferent to the hostile activities that have taken place repeatedly. The opportunistic policy of the ultra-rightist forces in Thailand is fraught with dangerous threats to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the relations between the two neighboring countries. It is possible that the ultra-rightist circles in Thailand either nurture some yearning for the northern and western parts of our country or want to use the armed Pol Pot bandits and other armed reactionary Khmer groups as border defense forces in their country. The peace- and stability-loving Thai people are certainly not blind to the interference of Beijing hegemonism-expansionism in Thailand in the form of the Pol Pot reactionary armed forces on Thai territory, or to Beijing's fifth column planted among the Chinese residents and the Maoist Red Thais in Thailand. All this constitutes direct and permanent serious threats to Thailand's political and economic life and security.

We note that it is a little too late now. If the Thai authorities, however, recognize the threats, look at the reality and respect the truth and the legitimate aspiration of the Thai people in order to proceed with negotiations, there is still time for us to sit down for talks and, together, help promote peace and friendship.

Part Three

BK300603 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 26 Dec 81

["Text" of Part Three of the report of the front Central Committee read by Chea Sim — recorded]

[Text] IV. The future work of the front:

To mobilize the people of all strata, without distinction as to class, nationality, political tendency, religion or sex, to take part in the revolutionary movement for national construction and defense in order to increase our strength for opposing the Chinese hegemonistic expansionists, imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys — Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, as well as all other reactionary Khmers,

who are traitors to the nation; to stimulate the spirit of patriotism; to muster all abilities to enhance living conditions in economic, cultural and social fields; to make every effort to firmly strengthen and expand the revolutionary power; to build and strengthen the revolutionary armed forces so as to crush all the dangerous maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese and the United States; to maintain security and social order; to eliminate all interference, espionage and subversive schemes and all the reactionary forces; to promote close cooperation between cadres and the people in order to create mutual trust and mutual assistance; to bind patriotism with international solidarity; to more firmly consolidate the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and cooperation; to vigorously expand the bond of solidarity with the socialist countries in the world; to strive to surmount all difficulties and obstacles; and to implement the Constitution and the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, in order to defend and build Kampuchea so that it will progress step by step through the period of transition to socialism.

In the cause of national defense and construction, the front's role is immense. The front must strive to consolidate national unity and international solidarity; urge the people of all strata to heighten the spirit of patriotism, solidarity, national unity, independence, self-mastery and mutual assistance; promote the worker-peasant alliance, and solidarity between the manual workers and intellectual workers and between the political cadres and specialized cadres; encourage the people of all strata to sincerely close their ranks and cordially promote cooperation and mutual assistance; respect the people's right to religious beliefs and democratic rights and freedoms so as to increase their confidence in the revolution, which is a just and humane regime; and encourage them to voluntarily and actively take part in the construction and defense of our beloved fatherland.

In addition to firm solidarity, it is necessary for the front to strictly maintain relations of international solidarity aimed at attracting, to the greatest degree possible, the sympathy and support of all the international organizations for our revolutionary cause in order to resist and crush all the perfidious maneuvers of the international reactionaries interfering in the PRK's internal affairs at the instigation of Beijing and Washington. We must strengthen and firmly maintain the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, as well as vigorously enhance the effectiveness and significant benefits of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation dated 18 February 1979. Sincere solidarity with and assistance to the fraternal VPA troops and the Vietnamese experts in our country constitute a firm guarantee of our national cause as well as the cause of friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam. We must actively take part in the maintenance of security and public order; stimulate the people to grasp the significance of national defense and voluntarily take part in the militia, guerrilla, regional and regular forces in order to crush all acts of aggression by the enemy; join with the security forces in crushing all acts of interference, espionage and sabotage of the enemy; effectively maintain social order; and protect the people and their property so as to enable the people to rebuild their lives and contribute to the rehabilitation and development of national economy, and increase the people's confidence in the strength of our revolution.

The front pays attention to effectively fulfilling the tasks in the rear area by assisting the families of cadres and combatants who are in difficulty, families of the fallen combatants and the disabled cadres and combatants so as to enable our brothers and sisters in the forefront to be at ease and stable in their tasks to defend the fatherland. The front strives to mobilize forces to rehabilitate the agricultural production work, and to expand [words indistinct] solidarity production groups in accordance with the people's wish. Agricultural production is [words indistinct], but we must not underestimate the reconstruction and expansion of industry, particularly the handicrafts and exchange trade and circulation systems, to serve production and people's needs and for providing foodstuffs, (?clothing and other items) to outlying, remote areas facing difficulties and shortages. We actively take part in developing culture, public health and a mass artistic movement.

In order to accomplish these tasks the front has the following principles:

1. To link itself closely to the people; to inculcate the people in the outlying, remote areas in the policies and Constitution so that everyone understands and correctly abides by the state laws and decrees.

2. To send groups of cadres and personnel to the localities to visit and help the people, draw experiences from the people and learn about the people's wishes and opinions in order to report them to the authorities. This is a task of immense significance in the front's work.

3. To organize networks of combatants of the front in villages and communes. Each village will have a front combatant. Each commune will have a group of front combatants led by a commune cadre. They are in charge of popularizing the political line and opposing the psychological warfare of the enemy. The cadre responsible for the propaganda and education service of the district gives instructions to these groups.

4. To organize regular meetings to strengthen unity and increase mutual understanding. Everyone must make self-criticism, improve himself and take measures to achieve progress. To make frequent contacts with bonzes, teachers, cadres, health workers and students and bring them material and moral assistance. We should help the bonzes to be well aware of the line and policies of the front.

5. To intensify the activities of friendship, in particular to inculcate the masses in the indestructible friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries and particularly in the militant solidarity, friendship and close cooperation with the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese army and experts in Kampuchea. To make preparations for the month of activities for Kampuchean-Vietnamese friendship and solidarity in order to celebrate the third anniversary of the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of friendship and solidarity, which falls on 18 February.

6. To hold provincial and municipal front congress in the first half of 1982 and congresses of the representatives of the population in each district or each region in the province under the sponsorship of the provincial front committee.

7. The front asks the authorities to provide facilities for and assist all the organizations, trade unions, women's associations, youth associations and mass movements in order to jointly carry out the common objectives of the revolution.

8. The front Central Committee will announce the implementation of the policy to award any sector that has done good work in the emulation drive and any individual who has performed outstanding feats. The policy of commendations and awards will mark the good merits of the families that have done good deeds for the nation.

9. As of now, 4 days mentioned below will be regarded as commemorative days of the front for a broader and in-depth mass stimulation movement: 2 December, the day of the union of all of the people; 18 February, the day of solidarity with Vietnam; 22 March, the day of solidarity with Laos; and 19 June, the day of the solidarity of the people and army.

10. On the occasion of the front's anniversary, to stimulate the entire population to launch an emulation movement, from now to the end of March 1982, aimed at implementing the five good actions and avoiding the five bad ones.

The five good actions are:

1. To tirelessly disseminate the policy of national solidarity and socialist international solidarity;
2. To carry out whatever is in the interest of the revolution and the fatherland;
3. To denounce the enemies in disguise and false informers;
4. To prevent exploitation and corruption; and
5. To respect the ethnic minorities.

The five bad actions are:

1. To work in the interest of the enemy;
2. To corrupt the cadres;
3. To spread false information;
4. To waste foodstuffs and materiel; and
5. To cause losses of public property, foodstuffs and arms.

Dear comrades and friends, the more progress our revolution makes, the more all of us are required to use our might and main to accomplish our historic mission. More than ever before, all the people must unite as one in accordance with the correct line and policies of the party and dare to sacrifice anything for the cause of the revolution.

The congress of the KUFNCD appeals to all compatriots, cadres, male and female combatants and fraternal peasants in all the solidarity production groups throughout the country to jointly defend and increase the revolutionary gains, strive to surmount all difficulties in the advance of our revolution, make every effort to successfully implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress, firmly defend national independence and build the country in order to advance it step by step through a period of transition to socialism.

On behalf of all the people, the congress seriously warns those obstinate elements who serve as mercenaries and spies for Beijing hegemonism and expansionism and imperialism that the attitude of the people is to strongly punish those elements who are the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary groups and the reactionaries who, up to today, continue to commit crimes against our nation and people, and to pardon any misled element who, despite his past crimes against the people, has repented and turned to the people in order to earn his living in an honest way and receive reeducation. The front commands any element in the enemy ranks who tries to do good deeds in order to make up for his wrongdoings.

Under the banner of unity of the front, we are convinced that our people, who possess a tradition of valiant struggle and the glorious Angkor civilization, will strive to resolutely surmount all difficulties in fulfilling all tasks and foiling all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy. Let the millions of people rise up simultaneously as one man and vigorously concentrate on the cause of building and defending the beloved fatherland for even greater victories! [applause] United, we live; divided, we die! [applause] National unity and international solidarity will certainly triumph! [applause]

DK BROADCAST ON MILITARY RANKS TERMED 'FARCE'

BK041214 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: On 23 December the so-called Voice of Democratic Kampuchea — stationed in a forested area south of China — repeatedly broadcast in its program intended for the armed forces a special communique of murderer Pol Pot on the formation of his armed forces. According to this communique, the Pol Pot remnant troops are formed into three categories of armed forces — namely, the army, navy and air force — consisting of units ranging from 3-man groups to divisions of over 1,000 men. The ranks of their officers range from sublieutenant to marshal [senapramukh].

This farce is most despicable. Pol Pot created this farce in an attempt to encourage his henchmen, who are greatly demoralized after being hit directly by our armed forces and people during the early weeks of this rainy season. This is excessively illogical. Actually, these murderers who killed 3 million of our people have been crushed since the beginning of 1979. Their officers and men fled in disarray and have become beggars in foreign countries. Now that they have been fed on the trash thrown by their excellencies Deng and Reagan, these murderers have loudly ballyhooed about the formation of their brigades, divisions, generals. All of this makes an awe-inspiring sound, but where are their lands? Where are their people and fatherland? Are they in Beijing, or in Bangkok? Are they in Washington?

It seems that the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea has not yet broadcast anything about these things. On our Kampuchean soil at present, there are only the revolutionary people and the revolutionary armed forces. Our people and the entire army are uniting firmly. All of us are uniting as one man under the leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Heng Samrin.

BATTLE SUCCESSES AGAINST 'REMNANTS' REPORTED

BK041500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] During the first 3 weeks of December 1981 our armed forces put more than 600 Pol Pot remnants out of action. These remnants tried to infiltrate our country each time there was an attack by Thai artillery. We killed more than 300 of them and seized more than 200 assorted weapons.

Those who had already wormed their way among our people — setting up spy networks and creating fifth columns while waiting for an opportunity to rise up against the revolution — were also surrounded and arrested by our local forces in cooperation with the people. In a number of areas, many of them were forced to surrender because of hunger and lack of clothes or medicine, or because they could no longer endure the attacks by the people.

Let us cite some examples from the southeastern part of the three-border region: On 24 November the remnants who crossed the border to create disturbances were intercepted. A company of some 50 bandits was crushed. On the same day, at a point southeast of Trapeang Kol, we killed 51 others. At Hill 336, on the border of Pursat Province, after smashing remnants who were attempting to cross the border on several consecutive days, we killed 39 of them in a single blow on 24 November. On 21 December, at a point north of (Anlung), 70 remnants stealthily crossed the border into our country. When they reached the ambush site, our indignant combatants competed with each other in firing at them, killing 33 on the spot.

These victories are excellent feats of arms contributing to the celebration of the third anniversary [words indistinct].

PHNOM PENH VIEWS 1981 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

BK030225 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] At the beginning of this year there was sufficient rain for our peasants to grow rice quite well. However, during the rainy season there were floods and prolonged drought. Between 15 and 20 percent of the transplanted rice was destroyed in regions close to the Tonle Sap, such as Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces. In the plains regions of Kandal, Kompong Cham and Prey Veng Provinces, between 14 and 30 percent of the transplanted rice was damaged. Between 6 and 10 percent of the transplanted rice and many thousands of hectares of other crops, such as grain and beans, were destroyed in other areas. Nationwide, 14.84 percent of the cultivated area was damaged, or more than 197,000 ha of land; 30,670 ha of rice and other crops were destroyed by paddy diseases and insects.

Agricultural work was generally carried out on time. Our peasants throughout the country worked very hard from the end of August to mid-October. In other places, they continued to work very hard until November. This delay affected the output of rice. After harvesting the early, floating and ordinary rice crops, on the whole we obtained a nationwide average yield of only between 800 kg and 1 ton per hectare, as in Svay Rieng Province.

The northwestern region of the country: Battambang Province planted 260,100 ha of rice, 100 ha more than planned; Siem Reap Province planted 139,000 ha of rice. The eastern region: Kompong Cham Province planted 134,900 ha of rice; Prey Veng Province planted 174,790 ha.

There were more than 1.33 million ha of rice planted in the country as a whole. The area devoted to ricefields was larger than in 1979, during which there were only 682,200 ha of rice planted. It was, however, a little less than the 1980 rainy season, when 1,410,500 ha of rainy season-rice were grown. There was a small number of ricefields where rice could be planted twice a year.

Concerning the production of grain, in 1981 there were 95,000 ha of grain planted. This exceeded the figure for 1979, during which 20,490 ha of grain were grown. It is, however, 3,490 ha less than during the 1980 rainy season. In general, our peasants' crop was not so good. The yield is no more than 700 kg per hectare. This year, our peasants preferred planting all types of vegetables as subsidiary crops.

Concerning the industrial crops, such as sugarcane and tobacco, there are a few in Kompong Chhnang, Kandal, Prey Veng and Kampot, and some more in Kompong Cham Province. In total there are only 6,600 ha. Most of the rubber plantations — 200 ha -- are in Kompong Cham Province. There is some coffee in Battambang Province. As for hemp, there have been no attempts to plant it. Kapok, in negligible quantities, can be found on some plantations. No big effort has been made to restore coffee grain production, either.

Nevertheless, growth in animal husbandry has been remarkable [words indistinct]: In 1981 our peasants raised more than 956,000 oxen, 158,000 more than in 1980 and 217,000 more than in 1979. In 1981 there were 404,700 buffalo, 35,220 more than in 1979. Although there was no collective farming and careful breed selection of pigs, chickens and ducks, our peasants have been raising 222,782 pigs, 90,500 more than in 1980. There are more than 2,600,000 chickens and more than 521,500 ducks.

According to the 1980 statistics, the standard of living of our peasants was better than in 1979. In general a peasant received nearly 220 kg of paddy without taking into account the quantity reserved as seed. Our peasants faced many difficulties and obstacles caused by the genocidal Pol Pot regime after liberation. On the other hand, many peasants still use traditional methods to grow rice. The system of irrigation is not well organized. The selection of rice seed for high output is not yet fully developed. The techniques of using chemical and natural fertilizers, as well as the use of insecticides, are not yet completely known and applied. The potential to increase production has not been tapped to the maximum, particularly in the regions where economic conditions are favorable.

Our revolutionary state power has been giving considerable moral and material assistance to the peasants during the past 3 years. In 1980 the state distributed more than 57,764 tons of rice seed, more than 706 tons of red corn seed and many tons of various materials. In 1981 the state made timely distribution of 25,323 tons of rice seed, 57,721 tons of all types of chemical fertilizers and many tons of vegetable seed, insecticides and farm equipment. The state offered 1,665,900 liters of fuel to be used for mechanical pumps to combat drought. The tractor intervention groups also helped the people in their agricultural work in Battambang, Kompong Thom, Pursat, Takeo and other provinces.

According to the report of the Ministry of Agriculture, by taking into account the output of dry-season rice and the bad conditions experienced during the past rainy season, our people face shortages of nearly 500,000 tons of foodstuffs in 1982. In spite of these difficulties, the output of agricultural production has clearly shown the heroism of our people in overcoming difficult situations during their passage through successive crises of starvation.

In conclusion, in 1981 our peasants have overcome all obstacles and have advanced their agricultural production. This is evidence clearly showing the determination of our peasants to realize great successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress.

The family-run economic sector has also developed well. After distributing the output of the 1980 production, our peasants sold 160,022 tons of paddy to the state. Kandal and Kompong Cham Provinces sold 15,000 tons of grain to the state. At present our peasants throughout the country are proud and elated to be harvesting the rainy-season rice crop and start growing dry-season rice in order to welcome the third congress of the front and the 7 January Independence Day.

CORRECTION TO ITEM CITING HARVESTS, DAMAGE

An error was inadvertently made in the item entitled "Agriculture Report Cites Harvests, Damage," published in the 29 December DAILY REPORT, page H 4. In paragraph one, line two, the figure on rice cultivation during the main crop season should be 1.33 million ha, rather than 13.3 million ha.

BANGKOK PAPER REPORTS KHMER ROUGE BATTLE LOSSES

BK031345 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Khmer Rouge forces, led by Deputy Prime Minister for National Defence Son Sen, suffered heavy casualties when they lost in a fierce battle with Vietnamese-led troops in their stronghold near the Thai-Lao-Kampuchean border in mid-December, reliable sources told the NATION yesterday. The sources said the battle raged for several days, starting with the Vietnamese forces making their way through the Khmer Rouge bases and finally reaching the Laotian frontier. Vietnamese soldiers later moved from Laos and attacked the same Khmer Rouge troops and forced them to flee southward.

The sources added that the defeated Khmer Rouge troops which were severely attacked had to go through a Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) camp in Nam Yun near the Thai border in order to join other Khmer Rouge forces, led by Ta Mok -- vice chairman of the Supreme Command of the National Army and chief of General Staff of Democratic Kampuchea's army. In June 1981 the KPNLF camp of Nam Yun was subjected to a severe attack by Khmer Rouge troops. This time KPNLF forces let the defeated Khmer Rouge troops pass through the camp to rejoin to Ta Mok's army further south.

Diplomatic observers consider the recent battle in the three border areas as one of the most important events since the Vietnamese army invaded Kampuchea in January 1979. The battle took place at the same period when Vietnamese fighter-bombers -- AN-26's -- attacked one of the Khmer Rouge largest bases in the Phnum Malai area, south of Aranyaprathet. In the three border battles, the Vietnamese not only inflicted heavy human casualties on the Khmer Rouge, but also captured large stocks of arms.

The Khmer Rouge's defeat takes a particular importance at a time when there is every indication that Democratic Kampuchea is going to reject a proposal for a loose coalition of the Khmer anti-Vietnamese groups as suggested by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Recent Democratic Kampuchea's "opinion polls," as broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, indicated further reluctance from the "rank and file" (expressing, in fact, more than likely the opinion of the Khmer Rouge leadership) to agree on the "loose coalition."

"There can be no genuine coalition if it is not based on the four principles imposed by the Khmer Rouge during the Khmer ad hoc committee meetings last November. Without these it would only be a coalition in form. It would be a farcical coalition which would allow the other parties to dispute over the legal statutes of the Democratic Kampuchea state and to destroy our Democratic Kampuchea as they have successively and openly declared," said a motion from cadres and people from Sisophon, Mak Hoeun and the Phnum Malai battlefields.

SPEECH BY SOUPHANOUVONG, GREETINGS MARK NEW YEAR

Souphanouvong Address

BK021400 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Speech by LPDR President Souphanouvong delivered at an audience granted to members of the diplomatic corps in Vientiane on the occasion of the new year — date not given; recorded]

[Text] Beloved dean of the diplomatic corps; beloved excellencies, comrades in the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations in Laos; beloved ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

In a warm atmosphere of friendship on the occasion of the beginning of the international new year, I am very happy to meet all of you — excellencies, comrades, friends, ladies and gentlemen — and to join with you in a fine tradition of welcoming the new year. On behalf of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the LPDR Government, and in my own name, I would like to extend my profound thanks to your excellencies for your heartfelt greetings filled with friendship toward the Lao people and for your best wishes that have been extended to us.

In 1981 our Lao people strove to develop and enhance our love for socialism and patriotism. We endeavered to implement the consistent domestic and foreign policies outlined by the LPRP and persevered to overcome numerous difficulties and trials in the initial implementation of the first-year goals of the First 5-Year State Plan.

As you well know, the Lao people have tried to resist and smash all schemes implemented by our enemies, who wish to destroy the fruits of the Lao revolution. Thanks to the correct and resolute leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people have managed to safeguard and defend their own country, score numerous victories in various fields and score great achievements in the political, economic, cultural and other sectors in accordance with the party's line and policy of building the foundations for socialism. You have witnessed the numerous achievements of the LPDR when it marked its sixth founding anniversary recently. These developments demonstrate the LPDR's firm advancement along the path of socialism.

The LPDR has pursued a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and nonalignment. Adhering to this policy, the LPDR has sought, through its own efforts and in conjunction with other fraternal countries, to promote creative proposals aimed at guaranteeing the achievement of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world. The LPDR's policy has gained sympathy and support from various nations and various forces that cherish peace, justice and social progress.

The successes scored in various fields by our Lao people are the result of the special solidarity among the three Indochinese nations and the invaluable support and assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, various socialist countries and various friendly countries and international organizations. I would like, therefore, to reiterate the thanks and gratitude of the party, government and people of Laos to these countries and international organizations. We are convinced that in the new year of 1982 our Lao people will continue to promote and expand their fine traditions and will score new successes in the implementation of the second year of the First 5-Year State Plan. We firmly believe that the support, assistance and cooperation of the various fraternal and friendly countries will be an important factor in furthering our Lao people's cause of national defense and construction and serving the interests of peace, stability and cooperation in this part of the world.

On the occasion of the beginning of the new year of 1982, I wish the comrade dean of the diplomatic corps, your excellencies and comrades in the diplomatic corps, the representatives of international organizations, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, good health, happiness and successes in carrying out your burdensome tasks. On behalf of the SPC and the Government of the LPDR, the Lao people and in my own name, I would like to avail myself of this glorious occasion to ask you comrades, your excellencies and friends to convey the consistent friendship and best wishes of good health, happiness and prosperity to the leaders and peoples of your countries.

May the long-standing friendship between our republic and your countries and various international organizations, which are represented here, be daily developed and strengthened for the cause of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world! Happy New Year! [applause]

Foreign Envoys' Greeting

BK021057 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Jan (KPL) — [Words indistinct] diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Vientiane, on the first day of the year presented President Souphanouvong New Year wishes.

Also present with Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Khamsouk Keola, vice president and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly; Souvanna Phouma, government counselor; Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and representatives of various mass organizations.

On this occasion, Jambyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador, in his capacity as acting dean of the diplomatic corps, formulated best wishes to Lao leaders and people. In his address, the acting dean hailed achievements of the Lao people in fulfilling basic tasks of the first year of the State 5-Year Plan, reflecting, among other things, increased output of rice production this year. The dean further praised the contribution of Laos in its efforts to secure peace and stability in the region.

In his return speech, President Souphanouvong informed the well-wishers of the determination of Laos in carrying out a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and non-alignment aiming to ensure peace, stability and cooperation among nations of Southeast Asia, and the world. The Lao president also thanked fraternal socialist and friendly countries for their moral and material support to the Lao people.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

KAMPUCHEAN FINANCE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meeting

BK280419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 December Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and finance minister, received at the Prime Minister's Office the visiting delegation of the PRK Finance Ministry and National Bank. The delegation is led by Comrade Chan Phin, secretary in the Secretariat of the KPRP Central Committee and finance minister, and Comrade Cha Rieng, chairman of the PRK National Bank.

Accompanying the delegation to pay the courtesy call on Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan were Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of industry and trade; Comrade Sot Phetlasi, director of the State Bank; and Comrade Boutsabong Souvannavong, deputy minister of finance. Comrade Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation in calling on the deputy prime minister.

On this occasion, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan chatted with Comrade Chan Phin and Comrade Cha Rieng in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere. On behalf of the visiting delegation, Comrade Chan Phin expressed salutations and deep thanks to Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and other Lao comrades for their welcome. Comrade Chan Phin highly valued the official friendly visit to the LPDR by the delegation of the PRK Finance Ministry and National Bank. He noted that it marks an important step in the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries, particularly between the two Finance Ministries and National Banks. At the same time, Comrade Chan Phin expressed thanks and deep gratitude to the Lao party, government and people for supporting and assisting the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean party, government and people in the past as well as at present.

On this occasion, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed profound thanks for the statement. He took the occasion to hail and praise the great achievements recorded by the party, government and fraternal people of Kampuchea in the cause of defending and building Kampuchea. At present, parallel with the cause of firmly defending Kampuchea, the economic construction and the people's living conditions throughout society have been firmly restored. Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan stressed: This success is regarded as a common success of the three fraternal peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. No enemy can break this success.

The PRK delegation arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 26 December for an official, friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the Finance Ministry and the State Bank of the LPDR. On hand to greet the delegation at Wattai Airport were Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Planning Committee; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng; Comrade Sot Phetlasi; Comrade Boutsabong Souvannavong; and many senior cadres of the Finance Ministry and the State Bank. Comrade Ambassador Neou Samon was also present at the airport.

Sali Vongkhamsao Reception

BK290557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] On the evening of 27 December Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee, hosted a reception at the Office of the State Bank in Vientiane, the capital, in honor of the visiting delegation of the PRK Finance Ministry and National Bank, led by Comrade Chan Phin, secretary in the Secretariat of the KPRP Central Committee, and Comrade Cha Rieng, chairman of the PRK National Bank.

Attending the reception were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and finance minister; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of industry and trade; Comrade Sot Phetlasi, director of the State Bank; Comrade Boutsabong Souvannavong, deputy minister of finance; Comrade Tnudon Phonsena, deputy director of the State Bank; and several high-ranking cadres of the Finance Ministry and the State Bank. Comrade Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also at the reception.

During the warm reception, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao and Comrade Chan Phin took turns delivering speeches. The three comrades highly valued the outcome of the current visit to the LPDR by the delegation of the PRK Finance Ministry and National Bank, which has greatly contributed to the exceptional cooperation and friendship between the Finance Ministries and National Banks of the two countries. At the same time, they also wholeheartedly hailed the time-honored special solidarity and friendship and all-round cooperation and assistance among the parties, governments and peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. They said this solidarity, which is being strengthened and fostered with every passing day, can never be destroyed by any enemy. In addition, the three comrades hailed the victories scored in the national defense and national construction of the peoples in the socialist countries, which are also considered the common victories of the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of profound cordiality and friendship.

Meeting of Delegations

BK290559 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The delegations of the LPDR Finance Ministry and State Bank and the PRK Finance Ministry and National Bank held talks and consultations on the morning of 28 December to exchange views on the economic and finance situation (?and the) financial and banking institutions of the two countries, as well as other issues relating to the two branches of work.

Attending the meeting were, on the Lao side, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and finance minister; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of industry and trade; Comrade Sot Phetlasi, director of the State Bank; Comrade Boutsabong Souvannavong, deputy minister of finance; and, on the Kampuchean side, Comrade Chan Phin, secretary in the Secretariat of the KPRP Central Committee and finance minister; Comrade Cha Rieng, chairman of the National Bank; and other delegates in the Kampuchean delegation. Comrade Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also attended the meeting. During the meeting, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade Chan Phin took turns expressing views on the economic, financial and banking situation in their respective countries in the past as well as at present. The two comrades also hailed the special solidarity and friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, particularly the ever-growing mutual cooperation and assistance rendered by the finance and banking branches of the two countries.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of intimate friendship and understanding.

Reception for Delegation

BK311011 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Dec (KPL) -- A reception was held here on December 30 in the honour of the visiting financial and banking delegation of Kampuchea. The host of the reception was Ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Neou Samon. Present at the reception were Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of Political Bureau of the party CC, vice premier, minister of finance; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier, chairman of the National Planning Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry and trade; Sot Phetlasi, director of the State Bank; and other high-ranking officials.

In their addresses, Nouhak Phoumsavan and head of the Kampuchean delegation Chan Phin, who is secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of finance, highly evaluated the success of the talks between the Lao and Kampuchean officials. This success, both men said, represents a new significant step in strengthening the solidarity, friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two fraternal countries.

The function proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

Departure of Delegation

BK021053 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Jan (KPL) -- A Kampuchean delegation of the Finance Ministry and National Bank led by Chan Phin and Cha Rieng, respectively minister of finance and director general of the National Bank of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on January 2 left here after ending its friendship visit.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier, chairman of the National Planning Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry and trade; Sot Phetlasi, director general of National Bank; and Boutsabong Souvannavong, deputy minister of finance. Kampuchean Ambassador Neou Samon was also present at the airport. During its stay in Laos, the Kampuchean delegation held talks with Lao bank officials and signed minutes on banking cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea which will start from 1982. The delegation also visited Vice Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan, who is also minister of finance.

OFFICER COMMENTS ON SRV AIRCRAFT INTRUSION

BK050144 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Chanthaburi -- A senior military official yesterday described as "a new trend of aggression" the first violation of the Thai airspace here by a Vietnamese aircraft in mid-December. Commander of the Marine Regiment Vice Adm Yuthaya Choetbunmuang told the NATION the marines in Pong Nam Ron District here were put on alert following the air incursion in the middle of last month. Intruding Vietnamese aircraft dropped bombs into a jungle, about five to six kms from the border, in Pong Nam Ron, according to the commander. Vice Admiral Yuthaya said that no Vietnamese aircraft had ever encroached the Thai airspace in this border province before. "Previously, some Vietnamese helicopters flew along the border areas, but they had never infringed our airspace," he said.

He said that the incursion could be either intentional or accidental. "The Vietnamese pilot might not be familiar with the terrain and could have lost his way," he said. However, he added that the pilot might have intentionally trespassed the Thai airspace to jettison the bombs into the jungle where there were no Thai troops.

The marines reportedly did not make retaliatory move against the Vietnamese incursion "because the foreign aircraft flew back into Kampuchea immediately after it dropped the bombs."

AFP REPORTS SRV TROOP BUILDUP NEAR THAI BORDER

BK041614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1546 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Jan (AFP) -- Vietnam has beefed up its troop strength in southern Laos over the past few weeks, while its troops in Cambodia are working methodically to build up a cordon in the west of the country along the Thai-Cambodian border, according to Indochinese and diplomatic sources here.

No major battles have yet been reported between the Vietnamese expeditionary forces in Cambodia and Laos and the anti-Vietnamese Indochinese forces, while, as happens every year at the beginning of the dry season, both sides try to regain control of the positions and strategic zones they were forced to abandon during the rainy season. However, Vietnamese troops in the extreme west of Cambodia have tried to position themselves much closer to the Thai-Cambodian border than during the last two dry seasons, reports from the border area said.

Vietnamese forces are now settling in only five kilometres (three miles) from the Thai border, compared with 15 kilometres (nine miles) away in the two previous years. This brings them much closer to the bases of the ousted Cambodian Khmer Rouge, toppled after a Vietnamese military intervention in Phnom Penh in January 1979, and the camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), headed by former Premier Son Sann, thus increasing risks of confrontation.

Several thousand Vietnamese troops were moved in December to southern Laos' Champassak Province west of the Mekong River close to the borders with Cambodia and Thailand. This has put them [word indistinct] proximity with a major Khmer Rouge base headed by the regime's defence minister, Son Sen. But so far only minor clashes have been reported in the region, Thai and Indochinese military sources said.

Three years after Vietnamese troops entered Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge are estimated to have around 30,000 troops pitted against Vietnam's estimated 200,000 men under arms in Cambodia. Hanoi is also estimated to have 40,000 troops in Laos.

Observers have dismissed as vastly exaggerated a map of Cambodia issued by the Khmer Rouge "high command" and made available to AFP here, showing the area "provisionally" controlled by the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government as occupying no more than five percent of Cambodian territory, although it is true that anti-Vietnamese guerrillas are still active.

The Khmer Rouge, however, claim to be in total control of over 50 percent of Cambodia, ruling over some 1,700,000 Cambodians, or one-quarter of the country's estimated population of 6,590,000 with even the Phnom Penh region supposedly in the middle of a guerrilla zone.

They also claim to have killed 21,400 Vietnamese troops during last year.

The map further makes the claim that Khmer Rouge troops have "almost" reached a "balance of forces" with the Vietnamese expeditionary force.

13-19 DEC INSURGENCY, BORDER SITUATION REPORTED

BK041133 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the insurgency and border situation for the period from 13-19 December as follows:

During the period, there were 10 clashes with the insurgents; 4 communist landmines were detonated; 2 government outposts came under insurgent harassment; 2 government helicopters were attacked; and there was 1 communist ambush. An insurgent production camp was captured by government officials. There were three clashes with the terrorist bandits.

During the period, the Khieu Samphan soldiers continued to be on the offensive, using small units to harass and attack the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin positions. They ambushed strategic points on various routes, inflicting casualties and damage on the opposition's manpower and equipment. There were also clashes between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and Khieu Samphan soldiers and other anti-Vietnamese forces near the Thai-Kampuchean border. These clashes resulted in violations of the Thai border and clashes with Thai troops on three occasions.

The following is the breakdown of insurgency activities by region: In the area under the jurisdiction of the 1st Army Region -- in the central region -- there were no significant insurgency activities during the period under review. At the Kampuchean border, armed Kampuchean forces intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai officials three times, all in Prachin Buri. The Thai units suffered no casulties; a member of the Khmer forces was killed.

In the 2d Army Region area -- in the northeastern region -- armed activities by insurgents decreased considerably from the previous week. There were three clashes with the insurgents in Udon Thani and Nakhon Phanom. No significant activities occurred on the border in the area under jurisdiction of the 2d Army Region during the period.

In the northern region under the jurisdiction of the 3d Army Region, there were four clashes with the insurgents in Phetchabun and Chiang Rai Provinces. The insurgents fired at a government outpost in Chiang Rai Province and at a helpcopter in Phetchabun Province. There were no significant border activities during the period.

In the southern region under the responsibility of the 4th Army Region, there were three clashes with the insurgents in Krabi and Surat Thai. The insurgents ambushed a government unit in Nakhon Si Thammarat. An insurgent production camp in Trang, consisting of a rice farm and 20 permanent living shelters, was captured. The insurgents shot at a government helicopter in Phatthalung. A government outpost in Surat Thani came under harassment fire.

During the period, there were three clashes with the terrorist bandits in Yala and Narathiwat. A booby trap exploded in Narathiwat.

SPOKESMAN PROTESTS THAI NAVAL ACTION AGAINST PRK

OW041507 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 4 — A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statment protesting against the Thai authorities' recent hostile action against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The statement reads:

"According to S.P.K., three boats of the Thai Navy on December 28, 1981, intruded 15 kilometres into the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the Province of Koh Kong. They opened fire on a Kampuchean patrol boat and forced five crew members on board to steer the boat to Thailand. Along with the systematic hostile acts of the Thai authorities at the Thailand-Kampuchea border, this is another serious military act infringing upon the territorial sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and undermining peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically condemns the above hostile military act of the Thai authorities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It fully supports the correct stand of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as expounded in the January 2 statement of the spokesman of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry which demands that the Thai authorities return immediately to the People's Republic of Kampuchea the five crewmen and the boat and stop without delay and for good similar hostile acts against the People's Republic of Kampuchea".

LEADERS' MESSAGES MARK 23D CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

OW312044 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 31 — Vietnamese leaders today sent greetings to their Cuban counterparts on Cuba's 23rd National Day. One message is signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and addressed to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers. It says:

"Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by you, and promoting to the full the strength of the nation which they combine with the strength of the time, the Cuban people have, over the past 23 years, recorded great achievements in building and defending their socialist country, thwarting all hostile schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. Now, faced with the new hostile policy of the Reagan administration, the party, people and armed forces, in light of the resolutions of the second party congress and in the spirit of 'patria o muerte', are enhancing vigilance and striving to promote production, intensify national defence, and stand ready to smash all adventurous, bellicose moves of the U.S. imperialists so as to firmly defend their beloved country. The Cuban people's brilliant success in national construction and defence, together with Cuba's outstanding contributions to the world revolutionary movement and its active efforts as president of the Non-Aligned Movement, have constantly enhanced its position, role and prestige in the world.

"As a close comrade-in-arms of the Cuban people, the Vietnamese people rejoice at these great, all-sided achievements. We admire and take pride in them and consider them as our own.

"More than ever before the Vietnamese people resolutely stand by the fraternal Cuban people in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and other international reactionary forces, in the interests of our two countries and of the noble objectives of our times. We strongly believe that with the great support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the vigorous sympathy and support of progressive mankind as a whole, the indomitable Cuban people will firmly defend their country -- the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere -- and will succeed in socialist construction and continue to contribute actively to the strength of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to sincerely thank the party, the government and the people of Cuba for the assistance they have given to the Vietnamese revolution out of pure proletarian internationalism. May the fraternal Cuban people obtain still greater success in their glorious revolutionary cause. May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba consolidate and develop fruitfully. The best of health and happiness for the new year."

Another message, signed by National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, is sent to Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power. It wishes for the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to his Cuban opposite number, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

VCP COMMEMORATES CHILEAN COMMUNIST ANNIVERSARY

OW011704 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 1 — The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message to its Chilean counterpart greeting the 60th anniversary of the Chilean Communist Party. The message reads:

"Working during the past 60 years for the interests of the working class and the labouring people, for national independence and freedom, and for socialism's victory, your party has persistently struggled and steadily marched forward in spite of many difficulties and sacrifices. The military coup d'etat and bloody terror campaigns conducted by the Pinochet fascists, lackeys of the North American imperialists, failed to stamp out the flame of struggle of the Chilean revolutionaries, democrats and patriots, especially the Chilean Communists, who have always been in the frontline of the struggle.

"Tempered in the revolutionary struggle, with experiences of 60 years of activities basing itself on invincible Marxism-Leninism, firmly upholding the banner of national independence and socialism, broadly uniting the national, democratic and other progressive forces, and enjoying sympathy and support from the fraternal parties, the Latin American people and the whole progressive mankind, your party will certainly win glorious victory, smash fascism, and take Chile onto the road of independence, freedom, peace, democracy, and social progress.

"May the militant solidarity between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Chile be constantly consolidated and developed. Victory to the Chilean revolution."

ANNIVERSARY OF PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION MARKED

Do Muoi at Hanoi Reception

OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 13 — Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, acting representative extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Vietnam, and his wife gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 17th anniversary of the revolutionary day of Palestine (January 1). The delegation of the Palestinian Fatah National Liberation movement led by 'Ali Fayyad was present.

Also present were Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, many ministers, vice-ministers, high-ranking officers, and others. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organisations in Hanoi attended.

At the reception Sa'id Khalil al-Masri and Do Muoi praised the Palestinian people's indomitable struggle against the U.S.-backed Israeli expansionists to regain their fundamental national rights, including the right to set up an independent and sovereign Palestinian state on their territory. Sa'id Khalil al-Masri and Do Muoi proposed toasts to the glorious anniversary of the Palestinian people and to new successes of the Vietnamese and Palestinian peoples in their revolutionary cause.

Pham Van Dong Greets 'Arafat

OW310759 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 31 — Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee, on the 17th revolutionary day of Palestine (January 1). The message says:

"On behalf of the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in my own name, I wish to convey my warmest greetings to you and to the heroic people and combatants of Palestine. As Israel, U.S. imperialism and international reaction are stepping up their collusion against the advance of the movement of national liberation and independence in the Middle East, the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people has an important role. For years many generations of Palestinians have fought to liberate their country, proving that no evil schemes and designs of Israel and U.S. imperialism can dampen the Palestinian people's determination to fight for independence and freedom.

"We wish to assure you again of the unshakeable militant solidarity and firm support of the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the Palestinian people's just struggle for their unalienable national rights, including the rights to self-determination, to return to their homeland and found an independent state. We hold that a correct solution to the Middle East problem must have the full, equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

"The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the Palestinian, people despite many difficulties and hardships, will obtain final victory with their militancy and strong international support. May the militant solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Palestinian peoples consolidate and develop incessantly".

VFF Holds Get-Together

OW010855 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 31 — The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held a get-together here today to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the revolutionary day of Palestine (PLO). Present were Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the host organization; the visiting delegation of the Palestinian Fatah National Liberation Movement led by Ali Fayyad; and Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, acting representative of the PLO in Hanoi.

Speaking on this occasion, Prof. Pham Khac Quang, Presidium member of the V.F.F. Central Committee, reiterated the Vietnamese people's vigorous support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of the P.L.O., the sole authrentic representative of the Palestinian people. In reply, 'Ali Fayyad thanked the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front, the government and the people of Vietnam for their support. He expressed the determination of the Palestinian people and their armed forces to side with the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence.

BURMA'S NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

4 Jan NHAN DAN Article

OW040821 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 4 — NHAN DAN today devotes an article on the Burmese people's achievements over the past 34 years. Writing on the national day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, the paper says: "Since they became independent, the Burmese people, industrious and gifted, have striven to build their own economy, scoring considerable achievements. In recent years Burma's economy has developed at a fairly great tempo. Agricultural production has been pushed up and a number of industries expanded".

The paper notes that for years now the Chinese expansionists have armed and commanded rebels in minority ethnic groups. As a result Burma has had to divert a considerable part of its budget to national defence to the detriment of economic development.

"As a peace-loving country", NHAN DAN says, "Burma pursues a foreign policy of neutrality. It upholds the five principles of peaceful co-existence and respects the independence and sovereignty of other countries. It stands for non-interference and the settlement of disputes by peaceful methods".

Noting that Burma wants to co-exist with the Southeast Asian countries in peace and friendship, the paper says: "The friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Burma has existed for a long time now. The leaders and people of Burma gave a big welcome to Premier Pham Van Dong in April 1980. Sharing weal and woe and having the same enemies — imperialism and international reaction — Vietnam and Burma sympathize with and support each other. Their friendship has strengthened incessantly in the interests of both peoples and of peace, and stability in this region". NHAN DAN concludes by wishing the Burmese people prosperity and happiness and the Vietnamese-Burmese friendship constant development.

Envoy Gives Reception

OW041626 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 4 — Burmese Ambassador Aung Myint gave a reception here this evening on the 34th independence day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Present on this occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat, Minister of Labour Dao Thien Thu, and members of the diplomatic corps and others. Ambassador Aung Myint and Vice-Chairman Huynh Tan Phat proposed toasts to the Burmese people's success in the defence of their national independence and in the building of a peaceful and happy life and to the consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

U.S. VIETNAM VETERANS DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 DEC

OW041948 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 18 — At the request of the Vietnam Veterans of America, a delegation of this organisation led by its executive director, Robert O. Muller, arrived here today to work with the National Commission for Investigation on Effects of U.S. Chemical Warfare in Vietnam and the Vietnam Office for Seeking American Missing Personnel. The aim of the trip is to gather data on effects of U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam to denounce it to public opinion and to study the problem of seeking remains of Americans missing in the Vietnam war.

AFP Report on End of Visit

BK241326 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 24 Dec (AFP) — Four American veterans of the Vietnam war wound up a week-long visit to Vietnam, securing a pledge from the Hanoi government to cooperate with U.S. veteran groups in tracing American servicemen reported missing in action during that conflict.

The four U.S. veterans, who were leaving today for Bangkok, had a 90-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday before they departed for Ho Chi Minh City. They said Mr. Thach had indicated that Hanoi would deal directly with U.S. veteran groups and not with Washington regarding the MIA issue.

"We will cooperate with you on the MIA issue on a humanitarian basis without any condition and not with (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan and his government. We are not enemies; we are all victims. Between Vietnam and the American people, there is neither victory nor defeat... We are all victims," Mr. Thach reportedly told them. He also criticized Washington's hostility toward Vietnam and denied that his government was withholding information on the estimated 2,500 U.S. MIA.

Vietnamese sources said the remains of all traced U.S. war casualties had been turned over to American authorities. "Even our own MIA's have not all been traced. However, we must still devote time, resources and manpower to trace missing Americans despite the topographic havoc caused by the carpet-bombings of U.S. Air Force B-52 planes during the war," they added.

Mr Thach also indicated that Hanoi was eager to have normal relations with Washington but deplored that President Reagan "is playing the China card against Vietnam."

"Some say that Kampuchea (where an estimated 200,000-strong Vietnamese expeditionary corps is deployed) stands in the way of a normalization between Vietnam and the United States. But we ourselves do not regard the war waged by the Americans in Vietnam (in the sixties and seventies) as an obstacle," he added.

VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE OPENS 4 JAN

BK050843 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The seventh VFF Central Committee conference opened in Hanoi yesterday, 4 January. In his opening speech, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, described the achievements scored by our people in national construction and defense during 1981. These achievements, he said, have reasserted the great potentials and creative power of the masses and demonstrated the great significance of the task of mass motivation and the role of the front at all levels.

The conference will review the 1981 activities of the front at all levels, study the essential spirit and main contents of the 1982 State Plan — which was recently adopted by the National Assembly — and set forth the 1982 tasks for the front at all levels.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet emphasized: At this time the VCP is conducting party congresses at the grassroots, district and provincial levels in preparation for the fifth national party congress, which will be held sometime in the first quarter of this year. The congress will define the tasks to be carried out by our entire people in the first stage of their transition toward socialism. As for this VFF Central Committee conference, it will study a draft political report of the VCP Central Committee and contribute its opinions to this document. This VFF Central Committee conference will also issue a directive, based on the VFF's statute, on convening the Second National VFF Congress and set up a preparatory committee for the congress.

On behalf of the conference Presidium and Secretariat, Comrade Nguyen Van Tien presented a report on the 1981 activities of the front at all levels and its tasks for 1982.

Speaking next was Comrade Xuan Thuy, who briefed the conference on the basic contents of the VCP Central Committee draft political report to be presented at the fifth party congress.

BUILDING OF MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES URGED

BK300944 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Unattributed article in recent issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Build Firm and Strong Militia and Self-Defense Forces To Meet the New Situation and Tasks"]

[Text] Under new conditions, the war in defense of the socialist fatherland will be conducted in two forms: the local people's war and the people's war fought by mobile main force corps. The armed forces and the people are always the key to victory. Arming the entire people is a strategic issue in our party's military line. In the past, as well as at present and in the future, the militia and self-defense units always constitute a strategic force. It is very wrong indeed to contend that today, since we already have a modern regular army, the role of the militia and self-defense forces in national defense will become less important.

Our country has a border thousands of kilometers long, including our border with China which stretches more than 1,000 km. It also has a sea coast measuring more than 3,000 km and a vast continental shelf. For this reason, in carrying out the tasks of safeguarding our country's sovereignty over its land, its airspace and its territorial waters both in peacetime and in wartime, we cannot rely only on the standing army but must also rely on the aggregate strength of the people's armed forces, in which the militia and self-defense forces play a very important role.

Along with building regular and modern army, we must urgently make use of all our capacities in socialist construction to build large and strong militia and self-defense forces in all grassroots units. These forces must be capable of serving as the core of the movement of the entire people fighting the aggressors and closely coordinating with main force corps to resolutely defeat the enemy under any circumstances. The militia and self-defense forces must be made increasingly stronger and built increasingly more widely. They must be politically pure, endowed with a sound political awareness, tightly organized, equipped with a necessary fighting ability and capable of fulfilling any task with which they are entrusted by the party and the state both in peacetime and in wartime.

To meet this demand, our primary task is to raise the political awareness of the militia and self-defense forces. The militia and self-defense forces must be educated and profoundly imbued with their specific combat duties. They must be seriously trained and equipped with courage, staunchness and an unwavering fighting will and must display initiatives in destroying the enemy. In the situation in which the militia and self-defense forces must hold fast to their localities in combat and must fight against stronger and larger forces, morale is an all-important factor.

On the other hand, as production and the efforts to improve the people's living conditions are still besieged with activities — there exists an even bigger need for us to carry out political and ideological work satisfactorily among the militia and self-defense forces so as to ensure that all units are equipped with the will to attack the enemy and to prevent enemy infiltration and sabotage.

The task of educating and raising political and ideological awareness must always be closely combined with organizational work. The militia and self-defense forces must comprise people who are absolutely loyal to the cause of socialist revolution, who voluntarily join the forces, and who resolve to make sacrifices and to fight in defense of the fatherland and socialist system.

The militia and self-defense organizations must be regularly infused with more VCP and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members and demobilized soldiers. At the same time, all people failing to meet the political criteria must be resolutely expelled from these organizations. Organizationally and operationally, the militia and self-defense forces must be placed under the direct leadership of local party committee echelons.

Currently a prominent problem is the need for all echelons and localities to correctly perceive and settle the relationship between quality and quantity and between consolidation and development in the process of building the militia and self-defense forces.

To settle this relationship, at the present and during the coming years we must concentrate on consolidating the militia and self-defense forces and raising their quality. Any unit that we organize must be consolidated, must be of good quality and must really be capable of operating effectively. We must avoid organizing large-scale, ostentatious units which have a poor fighting ability. The militia and self-defense forces must be developed only in those localities where it is absolutely necessary to do so and where proper conditions exist. But even the standards of these forces must be absolutely guaranteed and the tendency to pursue only quantity must be avoided. We must ensure that every unit is placed under tight control and consolidated as soon as new members are induced and must oppose the tendency of merely seeking to fulfill norms and bending rules solely to meet a quota.

The form and scale of organization and staffing of the militia and self-defense forces must, (?first and foremost), simultaneously conform with the production characteristics and production organizations and structures of each kind of grassroots unit and suit the conditions, capacity, equipment and managerial and command standards of the responsible echelons and local topographical features.

Units must be rationally organized to ensure a balance between the combat and support forces, between the mobile and stationary forces, and between the infantry and other armed services. The organization of units must be based on the demands of combat plans and the actual conditions of each district and grassroot establishment and should not be carried out according to a fixed pattern for all localities. Attention must be paid to building really strong militia and self-defense units for combat and support duties in each hamlet, each village, each street and each workshop.

We must make painstaking efforts to build and consolidate militia and self-defense force companies, platoons and squads. Particularly, we must build platoons and squads which include a number of especially well-trained teams and detachments. Reality has shown that in the organization of the militia and self-defense forces, the size of a unit does not necessarily mean greater combat efficiency. If we can organize and build a large number of strong companies, platoons and squads, we will be able to carry out well-organized activities and regular operations, satisfactorily resolve the problem of combining the activities of these units with productive labor and the organization of production, and achieve high combat efficiency.

The organization of productive labor in all sectors and grassroots units of the state and at the district level must always be closely combined with the organization of militia and self-defense forces. Every development of the production organizations of the state economic sectors and localities will result in the development of the militia and self-defense organizations. For this reason, in organizing the militia and self-defense forces in the new situation and under new conditions, aside from observing the principles established in the past, we must pay attention to shaping and developing the militia and self-defense organizations according to the ways production is reorganized and labor is divided.

Strengthening the contingent of militia and self-defense force cadres at the grassroots level is the principal factor in the efforts to raise the quality of the militia and self-defense forces. This stems from the decisive role played by cadres. In combat, as the militia and self-defense forces normally operate in small units which fight independently, the role of command cadres at the grassroots level is all the more decisive. On the other hand, in carrying out their work, cadres often encounter no small difficulties in daily life. Therefore, an urgent demand at present is that people with good political qualities who are steadfast, willing to make sacrifices and capable, especially demobilized soldiers and soldiers already reassigned to another sector -- people who have been tempered and tried in combat -- should be chosen to serve as cadres.

The training of cadres must be carried out according to plan and in several different ways, including formal, short-term training in various military schools.

We must pay attention to the living conditions of cadres and help militia and self-defense force cadres at the grassroots level resolve difficulties encountered in their work and their daily life.

In the process of building the militia and self-defense forces we must also settle their relationship with the reserve forces. According to our experience and tradition, most of the soldiers who have fulfilled their military obligation are induced into the militia and self-defense forces to serve as their core after returning to their localities. All of these soldiers, however, must register and be placed under the management of the reserve forces. As such, they are obliged to undergo annual training in the reserve forces. For this reason, the organization, staffing and operations of the militia and self-defense forces must be determined according to these factors so as to bring into play the capacity of demobilized soldiers and soldiers reassigned to other sectors in building the militia and self-defense forces, in defending installations and localities and in ensuring the mobilization of large numbers of troops for the army while maintaining the local fighting strength of the masses' armed forces.

The process of consolidating and building the militia and self-defense forces must be closely combined with the military training task and the strengthening of discipline. In peacetime, training is a very important task designed to build and consolidate the militia and self-defense forces and to enhance their fighting ability. Giving military training to the militia and self-defense forces is an effort aimed at enabling them to meet the demands of their combat duties, maintain political security and protect public order and safety in the present situation while standing ready to cope with a large-scale war of aggression that may be launched by the enemy, assume on-the-spot combat duties, defend their localities and, at the same time, participate in combat operations immediately after being induced into main forces units.

All echelons are dutybound to make painstaking efforts in studying a particular fighting tactic for the militia and self-defense to ensure that it suits the characteristics of each area. On this basis, they must give both technical and tactical training to the militia and self-defense forces. Tactical training, however, must be considered the key task. Due attention must be given to training them in the use of improvised weapons such as punji stakes, mines and boobytraps; in the techniques and methods of maintaining public order and security, and so forth.

The training of the militia and self-defense forces must be carried out according to the basic training program, which should be adjusted whenever necessary to suit the characteristics of each area and each kind of militia and self-defense forces. In carrying out the training task, we must be imbued with the guidelines that training should be closely combined with maintaining combat readiness, that training must be done seriously and realistically and in accordance with the demands of specific combat duties of the localities concerned, and that it must be effective in raising the quality of the militia and self-defense forces. Moreover, we must prevent and overcome all manifestations of formalism and perfunctoriness as well as the tendency to pursue massive training projects designed solely to score quantitative achievements.

We must review the combat experiences of the militia and self-defense forces in the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance as well as our fresh combat experiences in the northern and southwestern border areas and disseminate them widely among the militia and self-defense forces.

In view of our extremely urgent production tasks and of the fine economic efficiency resulting from the wide application of product contracts with laborers, we must combine the training of the militia and self-defense forces even more closely with the new mode of production.

Local military organs and militia and self-defense forces cadres at all echelons in production installations must work in close coordination with all production organizations to devise concrete plans and establish rational schedules so as to ensure that training is consistent with the production tasks and conditions of the localities and establishments concerned, prevent wastes of time and labor, and avoid hindering production.

All the problems concerning the building and operations of the militia and self-defense forces in the new situation can be satisfactorily resolved only on the basis of strengthening the leadership of party committee echelons and the direct guidance of local military organs in all respects.

We must satisfactorily build the system of party committee echelons leading the military task of localities in general and the militia and self-defense in particular. Particularly, we must build and fully develop the leadership of grassroots party committees, party chapters and party members.

To increase the effectiveness of their leadership, party committee echelons and party chapters in all localities must consider the building of the militia and self-defense forces as an important regular task. Every year, they must issue periodic resolutions and directives on this task, review and assess their work in this field so as to develop timely policies and amendments, and avoid leaving everything to the discretion of local military organs.

Close unity and cooperation between the standing army and the local forces is a fine tradition of our people's armed forces. In the new situation, the standing army, especially the local and border defense forces, must pay even greater attention to constantly and effectively fulfilling their responsibility for participating in building and guiding the militia and self-defense forces in combat and construction in every area, every cluster of combat positions and even every battlefield.

As the militia and self-defense forces are placed under the direct leadership and command of the local military organs at all levels, we must effect a truly drastic and far-reaching change in these military organs regarding the building of local armed forces and the preparation for the people's war at the grassroots level. District, precinct and city military organs must maintain close contact with grassroots units and consider them as their main base of operation. We must eliminate the practice of entirely entrusting the task concerning the militia and self-defense forces to the militia and self-defense forces committee in the case of provinces and municipalities, or to a few comrades staff assistants for militia and self-defense forces in the case of districts and cities.

Turning toward the Fifth National VCP Congress with full confidence and enthusiasm, all the militia and self-defense forces must uphold their spirit of revolutionary offensive, actively strive to increase their quality and fighting strength, and resolutely struggle to achieve new and greater victories in construction, combat readiness, fighting, and in maintaining public order and security as well as in production, thereby contributing to the common efforts of the entire armed forces and people in smashing all enemy schemes in any circumstances.

VFF, PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES MEET IN HANOI 2 JAN

BK040400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The VFF and People's Committees of Hanoi Municipality held a grand meeting at the municipal theater on the evening of 2 January to warmly welcome the fine success of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly. A large number of representatives of the Hanoi constituency participated in the meeting.

Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, attended. Also present were Comrades Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien, vice chairmen of the National Assembly; Tran Vy, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and many other officials.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Tran Vy pointed out: 'Over the past few days the people in the capital have attentively followed the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly. They have launched a vigorous emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1981 plan and to score achievements in honor of the National Assembly session and the Fifth VCP Congress. In this session, the National Assembly unanimously noted that the achievements recorded by our people in 1981 were highly significant. The year 1982 occupies an especially important position in our people's political life. Enthusiastically greeting the Fifth National VCP Congress of delegates, we firmly believe that its success will help further advance the revolution in our country.

Comrade Pham Loi, deputy head of the Hanoi legislators in the National Assembly, informed the representatives of the Hanoi constituency of the results of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly. The representatives unanimously adopted a letter of resolve addressed to the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. In their letter, the representatives pledged to actively develop their socialist collective mastery, to uphold self-reliance and to strive to successfully fulfill the 1982 State Plan, so as to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions. They also vowed to constantly uphold their fighting spirit, consolidate the armed forces, satisfactorily implement the military obligation law, stand ready to fight to frustrate all enemy schemes of sabotage and firmly maintain political security and public order and safety.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS HANOI PRECINCT CONSTITUENTS

BK040404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 4 January]

[Text] Today, 4 January, NHAN DAN solemnly carries at the top of its front page a report saying that on the morning of 3 January, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and National Assembly deputies from Hanoi held a get-together with representatives of the constituents in Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung precincts.

Cordially addressing the representatives, Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed their cordial, sincere, frank and constructive suggestions. On the occasion of the new year, he cordially conveyed the solicitous regards of the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers to all compatriots and combatants in the capital. He stated his belief that the Hanoi people of all strata will actively develop the heroic tradition of the Vietnamese nation and Hanoi; zealously engage in the emulation movement to show their love for the country and socialism; constantly advance in the cause of national construction and national defense and in the building and defense of the capital; and outstandingly fulfill the tasks laid down by the party and the state, thereby proving themselves worthy of the trust and love of the people and combatants throughout the country.

VO NGUYEN GIAP RECEIVES LAO SOCCER TEAM 2 JAN

OW041651 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 4 — The Lao soccer team left here for home today. While here it was cordially received on January 2 by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap. Ta Quang Chieu, general director of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports, yesterday conferred Vietnam's friendship medals on the Lao soccer team for their contributions to strengthening the militant solidarity and friendship between the two peoples. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalomi and many Lao guests in Hanoi were present at the conferment.

MALAYSIA

SIXTEEN BODIES OF 'COMMUNIST TERRORISTS' FOUND

BK291359 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Sixteen bodies believed to be of communist terrorists have been discovered near Kampung (Katip) in Betong. This was disclosed by the Perak State secretary, Datuk Sri (Mohamed Halil Haji Hussein), in Ipoh today.

According to intelligence reports, four of the bodies were found last Tuesday, a day after a group of communist terrorists tried to attack the security post near the immigration complex in (Bukit Seratus) in Kroh. He told newsmen after chairing the state's Security Committee meeting that the remaining 12 bodies, which were decapitated, were found near the same area 3 days ago. All the bodies were covered with leaves. Datuk Sri (Halil) believed the communist terrorists suffered casualties when security forces returned fire during the incident at the security post last Monday. The security forces did not suffer any casualties.

PAHANG COMMUNIST STRENGTH SAID TO BE DECLINING

BK261448 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] The security forces have curbed the communist terrorist threat in Pahang. At present only 81-95 [as heard] communist terrorist remnants are known to be operating in the state.

The Pahang special branch chief, Assistant Commissioner Mohamed Osman Ibrahim, said there were between 183 and 200 communist terrorists in the state at one stage in the 1970's. Assistant Commissioner of Police Mohamed Osman was opening a police station at Sungai Serdang new village 17 kilometers from Raub. He called on the people to give their fullest cooperation to the security forces by providing information on the movement of the communist terrorists and their elements so that they could be completely eliminated. The cruel and inhuman acts of the communist terrorists, the latest of which was the killing of a civilian in Cheroh on Monday, were aimed at making things difficult for the people.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW INTERVIEWED ON MALAYSIAN RELATIONS

BK291140 Singapore NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Dec 81 p 16

[Interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by Noordin Sopiee, group editor of the Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES -- date not given]

[Text] Q: "Breakthrough" is a much-abused word. It is an over-dramatic view of human affairs to see progress in terms of a series of breakthroughs. It is often much more insightful to understand great changes in terms of a long process, across a broad front, over a long period of time. Even so, don't you think that the recent changes in Malaysia-Singapore relations do add up to something of a breakthrough? A decisive, dramatic one?

A: Malaysia-Singapore relations have been improving for several years. Despite some bumpy patches over air traffic rights to Penang and the implementation of ASEAN industrial projects, there has been growing understanding of each other's problems. The reasons for the positions taken by one were gradually perceived by the other. We stopped arguing for the sake of justifying a position.

Malaysia's lead role in ICAP was a significant turning point. Under Dr Mahathir's chairmanship of the ASEAN economic ministers' meeting, Malaysia demonstrated that she was prepared to close ranks with Singapore on an issue in which her interest had so far been marginal.

When Malaysia's interests were at stake, on issues such as the siting of the headquarters of the International Natural Rubber Organisation in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore supported Malaysia and withdrew her own bid as the site of the HQ.

Whether my meeting with Dr Mahathir is called a breakthrough is a matter of semantics. What is important was that at this first meeting, there was a meeting of minds. We solved nearly all the bilateral issues besides reaching broad agreement on our perception of regional problems. If there had been no meeting of minds, these relatively minor bilateral issues could have become major irritants. I am hopeful that we can keep our differences down to their true proportions and importance, by placing them against the background of our larger common interests.

Q: How would you characterise the state of relations between KL and Singapore now? Would you say that we have an entente cordiale? That we are more than just friends?

A: The state of relations between KL and Singapore is very good. They will improve further as the understanding which Dr Mahathir and I have achieved percolates down to senior and middle-level officials on both sides. It is usually at middle-level officials that differences emerge and problems first take shape.

The mass media can help to bring Singaporeans and Malaysians up to date on changes in each other's attitudes and circumstances. Perceptions each has of the other can change for the better. Entente cordiale is too formal a term to describe relations between us. It is not important how our relationship is termed, so long as we remain good neighbours, aware of our basic common interests and confident of each other's good faith.

Q: You used to say and Singapore's leaders used to say, over and over again, that Malaysia's well-being was essential for Singapore's own well-being. During his visit to Singapore, the Malaysian prime minister said that he rejoiced over the rapid progress and prosperity of Singapore because it also meant that Malaysia would continue to have a happy and stable neighbour.

He said: "An unhappy Singapore can be destabilising to Malaysia." Were you surprised by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's explicit statement of this fundamental reality?

A: I was not surprised by Dr Mahathir's explicit statement. I have known him for many years and had discussions with him on several issues when he was deputy prime minister. He is open and forthright by nature. He belongs to that self-made and self-confident generation that has taken over positions of command in Malaysia. It requires a self-confident and realistic Malaysian prime minister to state that despite Singapore's small size and population, a Singapore gone wrong can destabilise Malaysia.

Q: But do you agree that there continues to be a substantial residue of mistrust, suspicion and other negative attitudes on both sides of the causeway?

A: I agree there is a residue of distrust, suspicion and other negative attitudes on both sides. The residue is settling down like coffee dregs. The further down from the top, the more the dregs. The mass media can educate our respective peoples on the changes that have taken place in the last 16 years amongst both Malaysians and Singaporeans. In five years, if the empathy that exists between the two leaderships percolates down from high to middle-level officials, the opinion formulators, especially the mass media, can sense these changes. They can alter the mindsets into which both sides were moulded during the angry, emotional and traumatic years immediately before and after separation.

Q: In what specific ways and over what specific matters do you think Singaporeans misunderstand Malaysia and Malaysians misunderstand Singapore?

A: I do not think it useful to rake up old embers. These stereotype reflexes should be consigned to the past. Let us start afresh, on a clean page. The future is not without dangers common to both of us and to our immediate neighbours in ASEAN. Cooperating to meet these dangers is more relevant and more important than going over old quarrels.

Q: Given that they are there, how do you think the misunderstanding, the mistrust and the suspicion can be minimised?

A: Misunderstanding, mistrust and suspicion can be dispelled once each is convinced that one side is not out to do the other side in. For instance, on problems over Malaysian air space and FIR, I had a categorical assurance from Dr Mahathir that there is no intention on Malaysia's part to disrupt or disturb commercial flights to Singapore, nor to inconvenience direct flights from Bangkok, Hong Kong and Manila to Singapore. I conceded at the outset that it was Malaysia's right to revoke delegation of her territorial air space, to Singapore air traffic control, and that we will have to re-route the approach to Changi airport. Dr Mahathir said this was not necessary. Once leaders do not suspect the other of ulterior motives, officials can easily resolve the technical details which will ensure navigational safety.

Q: During Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's visit, you said: "I had little doubt that I would one day greet you as the prime minister of Malaysia." Could you expand a little bit on that?

A: Tun Hussein Onn told me soon after he took office that he had a heart condition. The chances, therefore, were that I would continue as prime minister after he had stepped down. In assessing the men likely to succeed him, I had little doubt that, barring accidents, it would be Dr Mahathir and that one day I would greet him as prime minister of Malaysia. I had sensed in Dr Mahathir a quiet determination to do something important rather than to be somebody important. He wants to be prime minister in order to implement his convictions of how the interests of the people of Malaysia can be advanced.

Q: In a recent interview, you said that unlike their predecessors, both Datuk Mahathir and Datuk Musa were "non-u." What do you exactly mean by that and do you think that it makes a difference — either in Malaysia or in terms of Malaysia-Singapore relations?

A: The British used to have a traditional upper class that provided the men who led successive British Governments from both parties of the House of Commons during this century. They all came from certain top public schools and Oxbridge or Sandhurst. They were the ruling class. Of Malaysia's first three prime ministers: The Tunku came from royalty, and Tun Razak and Tun Hussein came from traditional Malay ruling households.

Dr Mahathir and Datuk Musa come from ordinary families without the mystique of royalty or of association with royalty. The difference is already self-evident for Malaysia: An open pursuit of desirable work ethics, with an enthusiasm and keenness to get things done expeditiously and efficiently.

As for Malaysia-Singapore relations, I felt our meeting was rewarding because we spoke frankly and explicitly and because we were both realists. I stated my basic position and related it to the issue at hand. He responded in the same way. Had we tried to blur or slur over crucial matters on which concessions would be very difficult, then suspicions of sinister motives would grow at the back of each other's minds. The speed with which bilateral issues were resolved came from this frank and open approach.

For instance, I could tell Dr Mahathir that I welcomed the Royal Malaysian Navy's stay in Woodlands indefinitely, without my intentions being misunderstood. I felt that we were at ease dealing with each other. I hope he felt the same.

Q: You have elsewhere expressed admiration of the fact that Malaysia has had no succession problems in its history as an independent nation. There have been three smooth transitions. Do you see — in the foreseeable future — any fundamental change in the present structure of power, at present based on massive Barisan Nasional domination of the Malaysian political system?

A: The structure and procedure by which power is transferred in Malaysia has been settled over the last 24 years since 1957. I do not expect any fundamental changes in the system which has ensured stability and continuity.

Q: Mr Lee, what are your views about the second line of Malaysian leaders and about Datuk Musa Hitam?

A: I have met Datuk Musa. He is of the same cast of mind as Dr Mahathir. Both are modernisers, with shrewd and serious political minds.

Q: There is a great Malaysian interest, of course, in your own succession planning. Some say Anson indicated that the men at present being groomed for future top leadership in Singapore who were put in charge of the Anson campaign, may not have adequate political skills (although they may be outstanding in other areas). What is your own view?

A: As they interact with each other dealing with the flow of problems, the team will jell. Singapore is a compact society of only 2.4 million persons. The talented cannot be missed. We have six-eight men with strong qualities of character, intellect, motivation. They have to agree on a captain. He has to be a scorer of goals. At present, they would find it hard to choose from among three who are equally good but with different strong points. The leader must be able to mobilise Singaporeans behind temporarily unpopular policies. And it is possible that the leader may join the team in the next few years before the old guards step down.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 003

6 January 1982

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SUZUKI PREVIEWS 1982 PROSPECTS WITH PRESS

OW011111 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2345 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's New Year press conference with reporters at his official residence -- recorded; date of recording not indicated]

[Excerpts] [Question] Happy New Year, Prime Minister. Thank you for holding this New Year press conference. We feel that 1981 was an eventful year marked by many incidents, including the year-end developments in Poland and various trade problems. It appears that 1982 is going to be another eventful and tumultuous year both domestically and internationally. First of all, what are your views of prospects for this new year?

[Suzuki] I agree; I also feel that we are going to have another eventful and tumultuous year, following last year. The international situation is not very favorable: The Afghan issue has reached a deadlock; the developments in Poland are becoming increasingly grave and tense; and the Middle East situation is extremely unstable as a result of Israel's move to annex the Golan Heights. The international economy is still in an impasse. Many countries, including advanced nations, have encountered difficulties, such as slow economic growth, inflation, unemployment and international payments deficits. According to an OECD forecast, bright economic prospects are unlikely until the latter half of this year. Under these circumstances, there are growing international expectations that Japan will play role commensurate with its national strength and status in promoting world peace and stability as a leading member of the international community. Japan will make further efforts to improve its economic management and accelerate its domestic economic recovery. It will make utmost efforts to reduce and remove economic and trade frictions with foreign countries.

[Question] I would like to ask about your view of economic prospects for 1982. The government has set the rate of real growth at 5.2 percent. Some people think that this is rather too high, compared with forecasts made by the private sector. Are you confident that Japan can attain this growth rate?

[Suzuki] I know that there is a gap of 1 percent, roughly, between the figure forecast by private economic research institutes and the government-set economic growth rate of 5.2 percent. However, I believe that through strenuous efforts we will be able to attain this growth rate. In this connection, I would like to refer to the reduction of our official discount rate on two occasions last year. As a consequence, the official discount rate has now been lowered 0.75 percent. In addition, we have successively reduced various loan interests as well. I believe that the government should conduct its banking and monetary operations flexibly in order to invigorate private economic activity. I also believe that in carrying out public works, priority should be given to projects of high economic effectiveness, such as housing construction. In carrying out public projects, large portions of the budgets should be used for the actual construction of facilities and installations, rather than for land rentals and so forth. We should also strive to carry out various public projects ahead of schedule in 1982. By taking these measures and studying plans carefully, I would like to emerge from our current economic impasse and hasten our economic recovery.

[Question] The 5.2 percent growth rate includes a 1.1 percent growth attainable through meeting foreign demand and consumption. Looking at Japan's actual record in 1981, I doubt that Japan can achieve this growth through meeting foreign demand at this 1.1 percent level. I feel that it would be a very difficult task. What do you think?

[Suzuki] A large share of Japan's economic growth last year was definitely realized through meeting foreign demand. This is why foreign countries criticized Japan and held it responsible for trade frictions. In fact, in our economic management we should place emphasis on promoting domestic demand so that we can, practically, reduce and remove these economic frictions. Based on this belief, the government, in compiling its 1982 budget, has paid particular attention to budget allotments for housing and other similar projects that can increase domestic demand. The government is continuing this effort.

[Question] According to newspaper reports, a considerably large number of people are now demanding that their income taxes be reduced. In this connection, I would like to ask you three questions: First, what do you think about these growing voices among the people? Second, do you really have no intention of reducing income taxes in 1982 in order to satisfy these voices among the people and promote domestic demand? Third, is it true, as rumored, that should you decide to reduce income taxes, you will introduce a new indirect tax so as to offset the resultant revenue loss?

[Suzuki] As you said, there are growing complaints about "heavy levies" with regard to income taxes. As many as 5 calendar years have passed since minimum income tax levels were set. Furthermore, the current progressive income tax system makes people feel that they are taxed heavily. I am humbly listening to demands for a tax reduction. However, as I have done in the Diet in the past, I would like to point out that income tax rates in Japan are lower than in the United States, Britain and West Germany. France is the only country with lower income tax levels than Japan. But France levies a value added tax separately.

Therefore, I would like to ask the people to be a little more patient and wait until conditions conducive to the reduction of taxes have been created. Therefore, in compiling the 1982 budget, we have left intact the current income tax system. However, as I have said, I am fully aware of the people's expectations for a tax reduction and of their request that minimum income tax levels be raised.

I will be cautious in handling this issue in the future while observing the outcome of drastic administrative reforms and curtailment, listening to opinions from various quarters and trying to obtain popular consensus.

[Question] In other words, are you saying that it is possible to have income taxes reduced in 1983 if administrative and financial reforms prove successful?

[Suzuki] I hope that through administrative and financial reforms we will be able to find measures to prevent further burdens on the people. Furthermore, I hope that through these reforms we will even be able to reduce taxes. I know that this is what the people want. Therefore, I will continue to strive for administrative and financial reforms. Through efforts for administrative curtailment and rationalization, I would like to create conditions conducive to the reduction of taxes.

[Question] Turning to another subject, I would like to ask you about defense spending in connection with the adoption of the 1982 budget toward the end of last year.

Through "political negotiations" and the "judgment of the prime minister," it was decided that defense spending for 1982 be increased 7.75 percent, surpassing the originally-set ceiling and rate of increase for 1981. As a consequence, only defense spending will increase conspicuously, whereas other areas of the budget will be subjected to extremely severe belt-tightening. Thus the 1982 budget is markedly unbalanced, I believe. Why was it necessary for the government to increase defense spending only, and to such a conspicuous extent, in compiling the budget? Furthermore, the rate of increase in social welfare appropriations is the lowest thus far. Therefore, it is hard to avoid the impression that the defense budget has been increased at the expense of welfare programs. I also feel that the defense budget has been decided on without substantial talks on actual issues and that it is merely the result of a numbers game. In this context, I would like to ask you if the government has a firm sense of purpose regarding national security.

[Suzuki] Your question concerns defense spending and the defense budget. Regarding our country's defense, I have taken every opportunity to seek public understanding of our defense policy through the Diet and by other means. On these occasions, we have made the following points: The people of Japan must have the spirit of defending the country ourselves. In this sense, Japan is dedicated to purely defensive capabilities and will have only the minimum defense power necessary. Even if Japan is an economic power, it will not possess a defense power that might pose a threat to its neighbors. It will hold fast to the three nonnuclear principles as a national policy. I have also explained that to achieve the minimum defense capability necessary, the government will make steady defense efforts to approach, as soon as possible, the level envisaged in the outline of the defense buildup program adopted by the Defense Council and the Cabinet in 1976.

In compiling the 1982 budget, the government has been guided by this basic policy. It is true that in explaining that defense efforts would be made in line with that basic policy, I stated that from that viewpoint I would like to secure a 1982 defense budget with a rate of increase over the 1981 defense budget that would be in the neighborhood -- remember the word neighborhood -- of the rate of increase of the 1981 budget over the preceding defense budget. In your question you implied that this statement served as a momentum for increasing the defense budget by 7.75 percent. I believe that I have never deviated from the stance I mentioned earlier, that is, that our defense capability should be steadily consolidated to reach the level envisaged in the defense buildup program.

I want to take this opportunity to stress that in this volatile, tense international situation, Japan, as a member of the world community, has the responsibility of possessing the minimum defense power to defend itself. We cannot entrust this matter to others. Other countries are indeed criticizing us for not making sufficient defense efforts despite the fact that Japan accounts for 10 percent of the gross national product of the world. At the same time, however, since Japan cannot contribute militarily other than by defending itself, we must compensate through budget allocations in overseas development assistance -- ODA -- and other external economic cooperation programs, and render economic cooperation to the Third World, thus contributing to the peace and stability of the world. I believe that this is an obligation imposed on Japan in a manner commensurate with its national strength and national capability. I am appealing to the nation to understand. Under these circumstances, the 1982 budget was formulated within the framework of a zero ceiling, but those aspects were taken into consideration. I hope the nation will understand.

If some quarters criticize Japan, saying that [in [illegible]ating the 1982 budget] it was swayed by the United States, and yielded to a f[illegible]ei[illegible] pressure, I think this is a big mistake. Japan and the United States concluded a mutual security treaty. The Japan-U.S. security arrangements serve as a main pillar in the defense of Japan. It is quite natural that under these security arrangements Japan and the United States set up a system in which joint actions with the U.S. forces stationed in Japan are carried out smoothly, satisfactorily and closely in the event of an emergency. From this viewpoint, I think that it is a natural turn of events that the United States has an interest in Japan's defense efforts. However, there was no instance in which the U.S. side cited concrete figures and insisted that Japan act in a particular way, or anything of the kind. I mean to say that I have not been told about that type of thing. In formulating the 1982 budget, the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party made decisions wholly and independently after holding prudent consultations and examinations.

Some have said that the government merely fitted figures while not considering the content of the budget. But, according to what I have been told, final negotiations were held on the questions of frontal equipment [shomen sobi], the capability of resisting war [teisen noryoku] and, in the final stages, the question of maintenance of office buildings and other facilities of the Self-Defense Forces.

I think the criticism that the government simply fitted figures without paying due consideration to the content of the budget is unwarranted and impossible.

[Question] What is your basic position on the forthcoming ordinary Diet session?

[Suzuki] The Diet is scheduled to resume its ordinary session in late January. I think our greatest task in the ordinary Diet session will be to get the proposed 1982 budget and related budgetary bills approved. The 1982 budget is important in that it contains administrative and financial reform programs worked out on the basis of recommendations made by the Provisional Commission for the Survey of Administrative Reforms [RINCHO]. Therefore, I hope to get it approved without any modifications.

As I mentioned earlier, if RINCHO proposes a second package of recommendations suggesting the streamlining, integration and/or abolition of the procedures for granting approvals and licenses, and if it is necessary to write them into law, I would like to handle this at that ordinary session as well.

Another important task to be carried out this year is to take appropriate and concrete measures to cope with trade frictions. To check the trend of impulsively jumping to protectionism, we must help preserve and develop the free trade system to the bitter end by helping to activate the world economy again not in the direction of a reduced equilibrium, but toward an expanded equilibrium. I hope that necessary measures will be taken at the Diet session in this regard as well.

[Question] In that case, in connection with the House of Councillors election scheduled for next year, are you planning to propose to the Diet that it deal with the question of reforming the House of Councillors election system at the forthcoming session?

[Suzuki] That has been my public pledge since my inauguration. I want to see an election system that does not cost money. The question of reviewing the national constituency system of the House of Councillors election remains an agenda item requiring the Diet's continued deliberation. I hope, therefore, to achieve this at the Diet session and ensure that the House of Councillors election next year is held under the new system.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, now that you have talked about elections, I would like to ask you a question which, I think, might be too risky for you to answer but to which, I hope, you will give a meaningful reply. In the Lockheed trial, the judgment of the first instance is expected to be handed down by this autumn. In view of the sting of a bee [referring to the testimony of a prosecution witness, Mieko Enomoto], the verdict is likely to be unfavorable for the LDP. Taking this into consideration, some people in the LDP say that the party may dissolve the Diet and hold general elections before the court hands down its verdict in the Lockheed trial. Mr Prime Minister, could you please frankly state your views on this matter before the nation?

[Suzuki] Trials fall outside the jurisdiction of the executive branch and are subject to the judgment of the judiciary. Therefore, frankly, I do not at all think that Japan's government operations will be affected by this sort of problem. As for the question of dissolving the Diet and holding general elections, I think that we should set store by the 4-year term of office for members of the House of Representatives as best as we can. Therefore, I do not harbor any such notions as you said, such as rashly dissolving the Diet and holding general elections.

[Question] The LDP is scheduled to hold its presidential election in autumn. Could you please tell us whether you intend to run in that election?

[Suzuki] It is now only the beginning of the new year, and that election will take place about a year from now. I am not thinking about it at all. I am fully preoccupied with the desire to do my best to fulfill my assigned duties on a daily basis. But when the time comes, I will consult you about it and I hope that you will extend your favor then.

[Question] At the outset of this press conference you said that you will do your utmost to ease and eliminate trade frictions. At present, measures are being worked out, such as lowering tariff rates ahead of the agreed schedule and reducing nontariff barriers. If and when these measures fail to reduce the huge trade surplus, what are you going to do? If you have any concrete plan, could you please tell us about it?

[Suzuki] I would like to see what Japan can do voluntarily to eliminate these trade frictions, and I would like to find out what Japan should do to obtain the understanding of people abroad and foreign government officials. In the case of lowering tariff rates 2 years ahead of the schedule agreed on at the Tokyo round, for instance, Japan is putting this into practice voluntarily regardless of whether other countries do likewise or not.

The government is also energetically endeavoring to make improvements in the area of nontariff barriers, such as by reviewing import procedures and inspection criteria for imports. The party has established a special research council on external economic measures and the council, headed by Mr Esaki, has already met a dozen times thus far and is making energetic efforts. The government is also making a study on the matter and we are dealing with it in the hope of introducing a finalized package to the Cabinet council on economic measures by the latter part of January for its adoption.

If we put these measures into practice, I believe that we can at least eliminate the criticism or denunciation directed at Japan -- criticism that Japan is unfair in the field of trade competition.

You asked what we should do in the event these measures still fall short of removing the trade imbalances. I think that this kind of question cannot be resolved by the efforts of Japan alone. Nations trading with Japan should accelerate rationalization, increase productivity, produce inexpensive goods of fine quality and strive to sell products that meet the needs of the Japanese people. Since Japan is making efforts to respond to their request to totally eliminate nontariff barriers, I would like them to make efforts also to explore the market and expand their participation in it. Only by doing so can the balance in international payments be improved; Japan's efforts alone are insufficient to correct the situation.

Furthermore, I think that Japan should help develop the world economy not in the direction of a reduced equilibrium, but in the direction of an expanded equilibrium. Therefore, I think that Japan should render active cooperation -- industrial cooperation in various forms, such as investments, joint ventures and joint research and development of frontier technology. I am planning to eliminate these trade frictions and trade imbalances by making these efforts and to continue efforts to help maintain and develop the free trade system.

[Question] Prime ministers have made it a rule to visit the United States annually during the series of holidays in May. Are you also planning to visit the United States this year to discuss the trade, defense and other issues you mentioned, or are you planning to hold talks with President Reagan in one form or another, putting aside the question of when such talks are to be held?

[Suzuki] Both the Japanese and U.S. Governments are making efforts to keep in close contact with and promote mutual understanding between each other. This is particularly true today, when the international situation is extremely volatile. As of now, there is no plan whatsoever either for Mr Reagan to visit Japan or for me to visit Washington for talks. However, since a summit meeting of advanced countries is scheduled for early summer in France, I will naturally have an opportunity to meet him there. Therefore, although there is no plan worked out as of now, I would like to maintain this close contact between Japan and the United States at all times.

[Question] I would like to ask you about Japanese-Soviet relations. The working-level consultations will be resumed this month and, by coincidence, the ambassadors of the two countries will be replaced. In light of these facts, some people hope that a new phase will be reached this year. In this connection, Mr Prime Minister, could you please tell us your basic view of Japanese-Soviet relations and their prospects?

[Suzuki] An agreement was reached last year between then Foreign Minister Sonoda and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on resuming working-level consultations. In accordance with this agreement, high working-level consultations are scheduled to be held in Moscow 20-21 January, that is, this month. I believe that at these consultations the two countries will exchange frank views on issues of mutual interest as well as on the international situation, including questions related to the Far East. However, to lay a firm foundation for true friendship and cooperative relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, it is necessary to conclude a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty before anything else. To this end, adequate consultations should be held to examine the question of the four northern islands — inherently Japanese territory -- which remains an unresolved issue between the two at the moment. It is my cherished desire to see this issue resolved and to establish a relationship of true friendship and cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union.

At any rate, the Soviet Union is an influential nation in Asia and I believe that the establishment of friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and the Soviet Union will contribute to peace in Asia as well as to the peace and stability of the world. Therefore, for its part Japan is eager to resolve the pending issue of the northern islands, conclude a peace treaty and establish a lasting relationship of friendship and cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union. Japan will persistently continue to make endeavors in this direction.

[Question] Could you please state your views regarding ways to break the deadlock in Japan-ROK relations?

[Suzuki] Of late a friendly atmosphere has emerged in Japan-ROK relations. I want to treasure this atmosphere and exert continued efforts toward settling the issue of cooperative relations between Japan and the ROK, particularly the pending issue of bilateral economic cooperation as strongly requested by the South Korean side. The ROK is a friendly neighboring country and historically an important nation inseparable from Japan. Therefore, I think it is important that the two countries resolve the economic cooperation issue as quickly as possible and thus seal their ties with friendly, fraternal bonds and join efforts in working together for the peace of Asia. I think that the two countries should exert efforts in that direction.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, thank you. Although we still have more questions to ask you, our time has run out, and I think we should end this conference now. Thank you very much.

[Suzuki] Thank you very much.

JAPAN SEEN SHARING U.S.-FRG POLISH PERCEPTIONS

OW060347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 6 Jan 72

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 6 (KYODO) — The Japanese Foreign Ministry Wednesday said the result of the summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt showed that the two countries are in basic agreement on the Polish situation. It said Japan will consult closely with Western European nations on possible sanctions to take against Poland and the Soviet Union should martial law continue.

The Japanese Government closely watched the Washington summit following the appearance of differences between the United States and Bonn over responses to the Polish crisis. A Foreign Ministry spokesman termed the apparent mending of the break between the two nations as extremely significant.

"As U.S. and West German perceptions (of the Polish situation) are now in agreement, it is necessary that Japan also shares this perception," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We will continue to hold close consultations with Western bloc countries on sanctions and other concrete responses against Poland and the Soviet Union."

The spokesman observed that the U.S.-West German statement singled out the responsibility of the Soviet Union in the events leading up to martial law in Poland. He said the meeting was important in achieving the unity of the United States and its European allies on the Polish question.

'COMMON FRONT' WITH EC ON POLISH SANCTIONS

OW050431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 (KYODO) -- The government decided Tuesday to make a common front with the European Community (EC) on sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

At a regular Cabinet meeting, it was agreed to take concrete measures based on the 12-point communique announced at the EC foreign ministers conference in Brussels on Monday. The communique said the Polish situation would be further aggravated if it led to open intervention by Warsaw Pact countries and issued a warning against any such intervention. It warned that possible economic sanctions may be taken if the Soviet Union intervenes in Polish affairs, although the EC will not immediately join the U.S. in taking such steps.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi briefed the Cabinet members on the communique and said Japan planned to act together with the United States and Europe, particularly the latter, on the Polish issue. He revealed a study will be made on possible sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Although there was a difference between the U.S. and the EC on sanctions, Sakurauchi indicated understanding for the guiding role being played by the U.S., but added it was most important to deal with the matter with the West in complete unity. The foreign minister said it is important for Japan to prevent direct intervention in Poland by the Soviet Union and stressed the need for the West to take measures to avoid such a situation.

Sakurauchi told reporters after the Cabinet meeting he planned to make a detailed study of the communique and results of the meeting scheduled on Tuesday between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS NEW YEAR CARDS TO LEADERS

SK020536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 2 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with foreign party and state leaders on the New Year 1982.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received New Year's cards from: Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democracic Republic; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India; Indira Gandhi, chairman of the National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and prime minister of the Republic of India; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Spyros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; Jabir al-Ahmad Jabir as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait; Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republiic of Zambia; Kanaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia; Samuel Kanyondoe, head of state and chairman of the Council for Relieving People of the Republic of Liberia; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Edward Philip George Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica; Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland; Carl Gustav IV, king of Sweden; Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark; Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria; Justice Abdus Sattar, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; and Chengara Veetildevan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent New Year's cards to them.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS CHONGNYON LEADER IN NEW YEAR

SK021051 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New Year's message from Kim Il-song to Han Tok-su, chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon]

[Text] To Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Standing Central Committee of Chongnyon: Greeting 1982, which will shine with victories and glory, I extend warm greetings to all

Chongnyon functionaries, including comrade chairman and the 700,000 compatriots in Japan. The year 1981 was a triumphant one in which great successes were gained on the road of the first historic march to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

Last year our people made great progress in the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea by energetically carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- with profound trust in the party and the government and great pride in the bright future of the revolutionary cause of chuche. In the course of the proud struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress, our revolutionary ranks have been further consolidated into an invincible entity; thoroughgoing preparations have been made to successfully fulfill the goals of the 10-point prospective plan for socialist economic construction and the country's economic might has further increased.

In difficult circumstances in which the military fascists had unprecedentedly intensified their brutal tyranny, the South Korean people courageously waged their just, patriotic struggle to oppose fascist rule and achieve their democratic rights and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Thanks to the correct foreign policy of our party and the government of the republic, with independence, friendship and peace as their basic idea, and to their energetic external activities, the foreign relations of our country have been further widened and international solidarity with our revolution has been further strengthened.

Keeping pace with the magnificent, all-out advance movement to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan made great progress last year in their patriotic movement. By initiating a 300-day patriotic innovation movement and by energetically calling on all its functionaries and compatriots to join in this loyal, patriotic movement, last year Chongnyon further consolidated its ranks organizationally and ideologically and comprehensively developed the movement of Koreans in Japan on a new, higher level.

Through the struggle to implement the party's policy of imbuing Chongnyon with the chuche idea, the ideological system of chuche has been thoroughly established within its organizations at all levels and its functionaries and compatriots have more solidly armed themselves with the chuche idea of our party. Today, all Chongnyon functionaries are filled with firm faith in the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause; and all Chongnyon organizations have been consolidated into loyal, patriotic ranks to reliably and continuously carry out the movement of Koreans in Japan.

With the successful implementation of the mass line of our party in Chongynon work, the compatriots' patriotic zeal and creativity greatly increased and an increased number of compatriots have united around the KWP and the government of the republic.

Last year, Chongnyon's national education work was conducted more briskly and lively, and great progress was made in the work of defending the democratic rights of the compatriots.

Holding aloft the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by our party, Chongnyon actively supported and encouraged the South Korean people's just, patriotic struggle to achieve democracy and the fatherland's reunification and strengthened its solidarity with the world's progressive people as well as with the Japanese people, thus greatly contributing to isolating the nation-splitting forces at home and abroad and to implementing our party's line for the great national united front.

Compatriots in Japan are rejoiced over and encouraged by the successes gained by Chongnyon last year. Satisfied with these successes, I extend warm thanks to all Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan for showing endless loyalty to our party and the government of the republic.

The future of our revolution is promising and the spirit of the people in the fatherland is very high. Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan should glorify 1982 as the most glorious year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan by energetically, ambitiously, hopefully waging a patriotic movement in the new year.

Holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea, Chongnyon should more firmly establish the chuche ideological system -- our party's sole ideological system -- within its organizations at all levels and should vigorously carry out all its activities in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea. Chongnyon should more firmly consolidate its organizations at all levels and develop all its functionaries and compatriots into chuche-type revolutionaries and ardent patriots who are loyal to the party and the revolution generation after generation.

By more correctly conducting indoctrination on the chuche idea and on socialist patriotism among Chongnyon functionaries and among compatriots, Chongnyon should help them have a correct chuche-oriented revolutionary view and invariably and resolutely struggle for the socialist fatherland and for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. In particular, by strengthening indoctrination work for the youths to meet the new situation in which a shift in generations has taken place among compatriots, it should firmly prepare these youths as the reliable successors to the movement of Koreans in Japan.

To firmly establish a system for our party's revolutionary work method and popular work style, Chongnyon should deeply mingle with the broad strata of compatriots to actively defend their democratic rights and interests. By indoctrinating all compatriots, it should vigorously struggle to rally them around their fatherland.

The fatherland's reunification is the most urgent task assigned our people. Chongnyon should more vigorously wage a patriotic struggle this year to found the DCRK by thwarting the nation-splittists' maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. Chongnyon should firmly unite compatriots of all walks of life in Japan around the great national united front and under the banner of national reunification irrespective of differences in ideologies, systems, party affiliation and political views; vigorously support the South Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democratization; and further strengthen its international solidarity with the world's people as well as with the Japanese people.

Believing that Chongnyon will successfully accomplish the glorious patriotic task assigned it in the new year, I wish Chongnyon cadre members, including comrade chairman, good health and all compatriots in Japan happiness.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK; Pyongyang, 1 January 1982

RPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS KIM IL-SONG

SK010330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Dec 81

[New Year's message from RPR Central Committee to Kim Il-song]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the people and a revolutionary genius: A worthwhile year of struggle has just passed under the resplendent ray of a chuche sun, and 1982 -- a hopeful new year -- has brilliantly dawned. At this moment of seeing the old year out and the hopeful new year in on the underground battlegrounds the South, the hearts of our passionate party members and patriotic people of all walks of life throb with endless respect and admiration and burning loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. Their passionate feelings, fused into one, are endlessly working toward Pyongyang where the benevolent leader stays.

Greeting the significant new year and conveying unanimous, unswerving loyalty to Comrade Kim Il-song, the symbol of freedom and liberation and the great sun of the people, who has illustrated the future path of democracy and reunification with the ray of immortal chuche idea and led the revolutionaries and people of all walks of life in the South who trust and follow the fatherly leader only, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] respectfully extends greetings to him, wishing him a long life.

At this moment when we greet the new year overflowing with a fighting spirit even in a forest of bayonets and encircled by reactionaries, we recall the past year of a sacred nation-saving struggle which was waged under the banner of ever-victorious and invincible Kimilsongism with endless pride to become the vanguard of chuche. The fascist tyranny of anticommunism reached its zenith last year. Our party, however, held high the great banner of Kimilsongism without knowing the slightest wavering or frustration. Together with people of all walks of life, it resolutely made a breakthrough in the grim struggle to achieve democracy, independence and reunification.

Through grim, protracted bloody struggles, RPR members were fostered and hardened; many new, young chuche-type fighters were trained; and the RPR ranks were strengthened. Last year the ideological aim of the student movement and the organization of the labor movement steadily advanced, the movement to oppose fascism and achieve democratization was carried out in close cooperation with the worker-peasant movement and the struggle of people of all walks of life developed into a sacred anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle. The anti-U.S. sentiment, which began to come to the surface in the wake of the Kwangju incident, finally erupted in the form of vigorous cries demanding the withdrawal of the Yankees. This was the manifestation of resolute hatred of the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleader of fascism and division -- and a historic fate which the American aggressors, who had long brought immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to our people, had to meet.

The remarkable development of the situation in the South, which made the White House shudder and the Blue House grow terror-stricken, eloquently proved the justness of the chuche theory that the aggressors can never live peacefully while occupying and dominating other countries and that the more wicked the oppressors become the more organized and powerful the struggle of the people will become in opposing them.

Because revolutionaries and the people in the South struggled under the glorious and brilliant ray of the great Kimilsongism, they made great progress last year in their struggle to oppose imperialism and fascism and to save the country and achieve reunification.

The immortal chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song spread last year when the treacherous clique's anticommunist frenzy was rampant, helping the oppressed people realize deep in their hearts that they were pioneers of their destiny and profoundly understand the truth of their struggle. This idea vigorously spread as a guidance banner encouraging the broad strata of the masses to wage a sacred struggle to achieve freedom and liberation.

In particular, the policy for the fatherland's reunification -- a plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo -- delineated by the great leader was a torch in a sacred nation-saving struggle helping an increasing number of classes and circles in the South hopefully rise in struggle, visualizing a reunified fatherland in which the leader is held in high esteem.

That the great leader, the sun of the people, has endlessly glorified the northern half of the fatherland as a paradise of people's welfare on earth and as a utopia of mankind by wisely ruling the country in a chuche-type manner, constitutes a prime source of endlessly encouraging revolutionaries and people of all walks of life in the South who have struggled to build a new society and establish a new system.

By performing unprecedented miracles and creating a whirlwind of upsurge in the northern half of the fatherland -- an invincible stronghold of the chuche revolution and a beacon of hope for the South Korean people -- the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a revolutionary genius, attained immortal achievements last year on the road of magnificent advance toward imbuing society with the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the master of the art of guidance, developed the glorious KWP into an invincible vanguard party which led the revolution and construction with energy and passion and more firmly consolidated the ranks of its nucleus -- the ranks of successors -- which will complete the chuche cause. The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, which were magnificently held in a festive mood in our era, represented the pride of chuche Korea, demonstrating the advance movement of millions of youth vanguards of Kimilsongism to steadily maintain the lifeline of the chuche cause, guided by the great leader and the glorious KWP and of the great nucleus force of workers.

Thanks to the skilled and tested leadership of the great leader and the glorious KWP, the northern half of the fatherland has built high, lasting monumental objects under the banner of the three revolutions and brilliantly decorated the first year of an all-out advance movement to implement the 10-point prospective plan for socialist economic construction amid an unprecedented production upsurge.

In accord with the magnificent program for the remodelling of nature unfolded by the great leader, the North Korean brethren have resolutely struggled to create the speed of tideland reclamation and construction of the Nampo lockgate and Taechon powerstation, thus astonishing the world and changing well-off chuche Korea into a paradise on earth which is more affluent and prosperous.

By brightly illuminating the future path of the era of independence, the great leader, the sun of chuche, has accelerated development of the Nonaligned Movement and the progress of the world revolution, thus adding a brilliant chuche chapter to the history of the struggle to liberate mankind. Last year, when the chuche sun shed a brilliant ray, seminars on the chuche idea were widely held in various places and countries in the world, including Dacca in Bangladesh, and new chuche study groups were formed in succession. As a result, Kimilsongism took root and attained rich results.

As revealed at the Pyongyang international symposium on increasing food and agricultural production, which was held under the deep care and warm consideration of the great leader and which gained many successes, the newly emerging nations were linked as one and united under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. They vigorously waged a struggle for building a new society and for establishing a new international economic order, smashing the high-handed tyranny and despotism of the imperialist ruling forces.

Because of the absolute international authority and noble virtue of the respected and beloved leader -- sun of all men -- the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by the leader was strongly supported and welcomed by the myriads of mankind last year.

The waves of world-wide solidarity movements supporting our country's reunification have formed a rushing torrent, while the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who have run wild in the two-Koreas plot maneuverings, have again been dealt a severe blow, thereby having more deeply fallen into the abyss of isolation internally and externally.

In reality, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the genius of revolution and construction who is leading the chuche revolution to the ever-victorious path, while holding himself responsible for the destinies of the nation and the times. He is the sun saving the world and people, who endlessly inspires the desire for a real life and the struggle of the nation and mankind and guides them to a brighter future.

We, who live and struggle looking up to the great leader as the sun of the nation and lodestar of freedom and liberation, are renewing our burning determination to successfully hasten the reunification and revolution, while keeping deep in our minds the great boundless honor of being warriors of Kimilsongism this year, too.

The year 1982 is the most meaningful and historic one marking the 70th birthday of the great leader, who our nation and the world's progressive people have warmly received and held in high esteem for the first time in history.

Because we have held the great leader in high esteem, the path to national revival has been pioneered, and we are able to enjoy today's glory. Thus, we keenly feel that the path of looking up to and following the leader for all ages guarantees the fatherland's reunification and the happiness of the generations to come. We hereby firmly pledge that we will carry out the revolution to the end as loyal subjects of chuche who will not falter under any adverse circumstances.

In this connection, we pledge with loyalty that we will adorn this meaningful year with new successes to be achieved in the sacred national salvation war against the United States and against fascism.

The realities of the South covered with bayonets, where fascist terrorism is rampant, are still horrible; and the future path of struggle and revolution is rigorous, rough and difficult. However, at this hour, when the rays of chuche sun brilliantly shine, the vanguard warriors of reunification and revolution and the revolutionaries throughout the country are burning with the indomitable fighting spirit. The workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals and religious men who aspire to democracy and reunification are overwhelmed with the conviction of certain victory.

Our party and people of all walks of life, who struggle under the chuche banner, will surely advance the glorious day when they hold the respected and beloved leader in high esteem on the unified land.

The fatherly leader's good health is an earnest desire of people in the South. The RPR Central Committee respectfully wishes long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification, genius of the revolution and sun of all men -- for the victory of reunification and revolution and final consummation of the chuche cause, and for the eternal happiness of the nation and eternal prosperity of the chuche era, reflecting the unanimous desire of our revolutionaries and people of all walks of life.

[Signed] RPR Central Committee; January, 1982, Seoul

RPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS KIM CHONG-IL

SK031236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New Year's Message from RPR Central Committee to wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il]

[Text] To the wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great lodestar of the nation: Courageously advancing along the single road to implement the revolutionary cause of reunification under the banner of the great Kimilsongism, we greet the first morning of 1982, the new year which will be more brilliant with victory and glory.

At this time of ending a year of rewarding struggle and the dawning of the first morning of the hopeful new year, the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the South warmly wish a long life to the dear comrade leader, the only successor to the great leader. We are full of deep emotion.

On this significant new year, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification extends the greatest honor and warmest New Year's greetings, reflecting the unanimous desire of politicians, revolutionaries and patriotic people from all walks of life in the South, to the wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who illuminates the road of revolution and reunification with invincible Kimilsongism, who records invincible courage and faith to us and who is the supreme (?model) of the believers of Kimilsongism and the brilliant sun of communism.

In retrospect, the year 1981 was filled with a series of turbulent events in our country and the world as well. It was a glorious one brilliantly embroidered with new immortal exploits and achievements registered in the proud chronicle of succeeding and consummating, generation after generation, the revolutionary cause of chuche which was pioneered in the Paektu forests.

Last year, a march for modelling the whole society on Kimilsongism was waged like a gust of wind. Its every proud and sacred footstep had been brilliantly engraved with the tested guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the brilliant sun of communism who is a paragon of loyalty -- as well as with the experienced leadership of the great leader, the sun of chuche.

The sagacious comrade leader has led the van in these times and in the revolution, while having been charged with the sacred mission of brilliantly consummating the fatherly great leader's revolutionary cause. Last year, too, he more firmly consolidated the northern part of the fatherland as the (?birth place) of chuche revolution and as the invincible fortress of socialism. Thus, he highly accomplished monumental exploits which will be immortal in the revolutionary history.

The dear comrade leader -- the guiding star of chuche -- has further consolidated and developed the KWP, created by the great leader, as the eternal party of Kimilsongism which will overcome any hardship or ordeal and lead the chuche revolution to final victory. He has extraordinarily accelerated the cause of modeling the whole society on Kimilsongism.

The sagacious comrade leader, who embodies the ideology and leadership of the great leader with loyalty, has further consolidated the political and ideological unity of the entire party and whole society under the banner of Kimilsongism. He has more firmly consolidated the ranks of successors to the chuche revolution and the main force for modeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The Seventh Congress of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, both of which were grandly held with the fatherly leader in attendance, were strongly seething with the firm conviction and sheer loyalty of consummating the cause of Kimilsongism to the end under the guiding star of chuche. The congresses have caused a great stir of admiration unheard of in the century. This is one more distinguished service that only the dear comrade leader -- the only successor to the leader -- could achieve.

Last year, the outstanding comrade leader -- genius of creation and construction -- had successfully guided the grand socialist construction battle for implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, thus more fully embodying the far-sighted plan of the respected and beloved leader in the fatherland.

Because the dear comrade leader -- paragon of loyalty -- is most brilliantly realizing the respected and beloved leader's lofty intention, the northern part of the fatherland achieved again last year the greatest miracle and upsurge in world economic history, thereby grandly having erected long-range monumental creations and widely demonstrating the might of chuche socialist power.

The brothers in the North have overcome abnormal weather conditions under the sacred rays of the sagacious comrade leader, thereby waving the flag of victory and demonstrating the boundless vitality of the chuche farming method on the piles of harvested grain. They are displaying the spirit of heroic Korea by implementing the four-point nature-remaking projects.

They achieved a brilliant success in the first year battle for attaining the 10 major prospective targets put forth by the great leader and highly displayed the prestige of chuche Korea to the world. This is a precious result of the talented guidance of the dear comrade leader, who has led the party and the people in the van of the new solemn march of adding the speed battle to Chollima so that ideology, technology and culture can be remodelled to accord with the requirements of chuche and so production, study and life can be conducted in line with the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The sagacious comrade leader -- the great Kimilsongist -- has accelerated the victory of Kimilsongism through wisdom and extraordinary leadership, thus glorifying the chuche era.

Last year the activities of the chuche idea believers to study, master and propagate the chuche idea were extensively staged in all parts of the world, including Dacca, Bangladesh, and Georgetown, Guyana. The Nonaligned Movement was strengthened and developed under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. This indicates that the world is moving in line with the will of the great leader and the sagacious comrade leader and that Kimilsongism is ever-victorious on earth.

The sagacious comrade leader has brilliantly enacted the cause of human liberation with the rays of great Kimilsongism. Because of this, electric waves carrying the warm gratitude and enthusiastic greetings wishing a long life to the sagacious comrade leader are coming to Pyongyang. The hymn of infinite reverence and loyalty from the world people who are looking up to the sun of chuche and the guidance star of chuche is resounding on earth and in the sky.

The great leader and the dear comrade leader are winning absolute dignity and prestige abroad and are enjoying respect and reverence from the progressive people of the world. Last year voices supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and condemning splittists reverberated throughout the five continents of the world.

Indeed, because of the sagacious comrade leader, who has cherished the brilliant rays of the sun of chuche and the rays of loyalty of the respected mother Kim Chong-suk, the brilliance of today and a promising future of the chuche fatherland are evident, and the infinite prosperity of the era of Kimilsongism and the bright future of mankind have been guaranteed.

Last year, establishing our view of the world and our view of life under the rays of the sun of chuche and the guidance star of chuche, we vigorously staged a sacred struggle for democracy and reunification, following the banner of Kimilsongism lifted up by the dear comrade leader.

Cherishing deep in their hearts the truth that only struggle can win democracy and civil rights and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, revolutionaries and patriotic people of all walks of life in the South repeatedly lifted up the flames of antifascist resistance for democracy and staged a stern struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation and domination of this land and their two-Koreas plot.

The antifascist movement for democracy was staged in connection with the labor movement. This movement was developed into a sacred anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. This was an advance resulting from the strategic and tactical policies of Kimilsongism for the revolution and reunification.

In particular, the number of believers and supporters of the chuche idea sharply increased amid the flames of sacred patriotic struggle, and many young revolutionary fighters of chuche were trained and fostered. Thus, the ranks of revolution and reunification were strengthened both qualitatively and quantitatively. This eloquently proves that Kimilsongism, heeding the principle of the chuche idea, is bearing abundant fruit even in the South, the bastion of anticommunism and fascism.

Therefore, the names of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the immortal chuche idea, and the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is standing at the head of the chuche revolution and is shedding light on us with the rays of guidance of Kimilsongism, have become a symbol for freedom and liberation and a banner of victory and glory among revolutionaries and patriotic people in the South. The great Kimilsongism has become the only rudder for the revolution and reunification. It is an ever-victorious and invincible banner.

Indeed, because of the dear comrade leader, who has upheld and followed the lofty will of the fatherly leader, and because of the great Kimilsongism, which is illuminating the road of reunification and revolution, all party members and patriotic people of all walks of life can possess the source of infinite strength and be able to victoriously stage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

We, who have vigorously struggled under the ever-victorious and invincible banner of Kimilsongism, are resolved to continue the indomitable struggle for the victory of the revolution for reunification. The nation and the progressive people will greet, in the near future, the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great leader and the 39th anniversary of the birth of the dear comrade leader as a most significant political festival. Greeting the year of glory in which unprecedentedly happy events fall, we hereby pledge not only to prepare ourselves to become the loyal followers of Kimilsongism who uphold and follow generation after generation the sun of chuche and the guidance star of chuche but also to concentrate our energy on imbuing the party and the ranks of revolution with Kimilsongism.

We will also make a new turning point for the victory of the struggle for the revolution and reunification in the South by lifting up the strong flames of struggle to smash the brutal fascist dictatorship, to win democracy and civil rights, to smash the obstacles of division, to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, to drive out the Yankee aggressors and to achieve national sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are desperately trying to smash the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation by our party and people of all walks of life in the South. However, we, together with all people, will expedite the victory of the revolution for reunification.

The peace and good health of the dear comrade leader is the infinite joy and happiness of the nation and the mankind. It is also a firm guarantee for the final victory of the fatherland's reunification and the cause of Kimilsongism. Cherishing the unanimous aspirations of the party members and patriotic people of all walks of life, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification respectfully wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the only successor to the great leader and the brilliant sun of communism, a long life and good health for the victory of the revolution for reunification, for the completion of the chuche cause and for the infinite prosperity of the era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification 1 January 1982, Seoul

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS CABINET CHANGES IN SOUTH

SK060532 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 5 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 January commentary: "What Does the Puppets' Cabinet Shakeup Mean?"]

[Text] A Cabinet reshuffle was carried out on 4 January in South Korea. At the Cabinet reshuffle drama directed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the puppet prime minister and vice prime minister were replaced. Some puppet economic ministers and the puppet minister of the unification board were also replaced. Along with the Cabinet reshuffle, the puppet presidential secretary general and puppet ambassador to the United Nations were replaced.

As foreign news media say, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's Cabinet reshuffle is a product of worsening political and economic crises in South Korea. It is nothing but a drama to reorganize the fascist ruling system with more vicious servants. This is fully revealed in that the new puppet prime minister, vice prime minister and ministers are without exception those who took the lead in seeking repression of the people, plundering, nation-selling and division and those who have close ties with Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the military fascists.

It is well-known that the Chon Tu-hwan clique, since its usurpation of power with guns and swords under the support of the U.S. imperialists, has continued to strangle democracy, relentlessly kill people, purge political dissidents on the pretext of political reform and block their activities. On the pretext of social purification and reducing the size of organizations, it also has continued to expel countless politicians and government employees who displeased the clique from their posts and has given those posts to its faithful servants.

The Cabinet shakeup is a continuation of the schemes to reorganize the political system with even more vicious servants. This reveals that the purge which began in the lower echelons of the puppet regime has now reached the upper echelon.

Foreign news agencies say that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's Cabinet shakeup is aimed at soothing the South Korean people and business circles and reviving the depressed economy. The objectives of the puppets Cabinet shakeup were fully disclosed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique's gibberish in announcing the reshuffle. Saying that the reshuffle had to do with the economic ministries, it clamored that it hoped to seek the so-called economic-social development plan with the new economic team, overcome economic difficulties and galvanize the economy.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's nation-selling treacherous crimes, only depression, disorder, bankruptcy and downfall reign in South Korea. Thus, the South Korean economy is falling into irreversible bankruptcy in the industrial, agricultural, commercial, foreign trade and other sectors.

As was noted by a report of the Development Research Institute of South Korea, in 1982, bankruptcy and turmoil in South Korea will worsen. As a result, the trade deficit will far exceed the $5.5 billion figure of last year. Foreign loans will also increase by $3.7 to $4.5 billion when compared to foreign loans of $30.2 billion last year.

The economic bankruptcy of South Korea cannot be overcome by replacing people or using gibberish. As long as South Korea remains as the colony of the U.S. imperialists, the economy remains a victim of the intrusion of foreign monopolists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues to seek a nation-selling and treacherous economic policy. The South Korean economy cannot escape submission and abnormality or extricate itself from bankruptcy. Nor can it relieve the South Korean people suffering the miserable living standard.

By replacing the puppet presidential secretary general, the minister of the Unification Board and the ambassador to the United Nations, the Chon Tu-hwan clique showed that the drama of the Cabinet shakeup is also aimed at approaching nonaligned nations through intensification of divisive and nation-selling diplomacy toward those nations.

In trying to extricate himself from international isolation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited Southeast Asian nations and sent his stooges to Europe and Africa. However, everywhere they received cold treatment. They gained only recognition of the poor situation of the lonely puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's Cabinet shakeup -- the replacement of fascist leaders -- is the outcome of the clique's worsening international isolation and another political trick to extricate itself from isolation and to perpetuate a policy of confrontation with us by the reinforcement of the diplomatic team with more vicious servants and the continuation of divisive and nation-selling diplomacy.

With such deceptive tricks as the Cabinet reshuffle, the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot quench the people's fighting spirit against fascism and escape growing denunciation and rejection by people at home and abroad. Nor can it save the bankrupt South Korean economy.

What is demanded by the South Korean people, youth and students is not the replacement of several figures but liquidation of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship and complete social and political reform. Their demand cannot be satisfied without elimination of the Chon Tu-hwan murderous group — the most atrocious executioner of the colonial fascist rule and the murderer of the nation. As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power and continues to seek fascist despotism and a nation-selling policy, the just struggle of the people will continue and they will certainly achieve their goals.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL VIEWS CRISIS IN POLAND

SK052234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, January 6 prints an editorial article titled "Concerning the Situation in Poland." The article reads in full:

Now the situation in Poland is still drawing the attention of the world. In connection with the social disturbance that has continued already for one year and several months, the Polish authorities proclaimed a martial law throughout the country some time ago and the country is under the control of the Martial Council of National Redemption.

The world public expresses different views on this and many people wonder the occurrence of such situation in a socialist country.

The proclamation of a martial law and the military control in Poland are an abnormal thing hardly conceivable in a socialist country. In the socialist country the people are the masters of the country and society and a democratic government is carried into effect for the people. Hence, under socialism the state gives play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the popular masses, who uphold the state policy of their own accord. The proclamation of a martial law and the enforcement of a military power in socialist Poland are contrary to the usual practice of the socialist government.

It is regrettable for us that things have come to such a pass in fraternal Poland. According to reports, after the proclamation of a martial law the situation is gradually changing for the better and stability is being restored in Poland. As a matter of fact, the creation of a crisis and the proclamation of a martial law in Poland are a product of the former revisionist policy.

For the working class party to discharge its historic mission there are problems of principle which should be consistently adhered to in the whole period of socialist and communist construction. The most important thing here is to firmly ensure the leadership of the working class party, the general staff and guiding force of the revolution and the organizer and inspirer of all victories. To this end, the party should be firmly build up organisationally and ideologically and the party's leadership system be established in all state and social realms. The party should strike its roots deep among the popular masses and closely rally them around itself. Only then is it possible to strengthen the militancy and leadership of the party and organize and mobilize the popular masses to successfully carry out the revolution and construction.

But the situation in Poland in the past period showed that this fundamental problem was not correctly solved. As a result of the weakening of the party's leadership role, its leadership system was not established over the state and society. The party was isolated from the masses, the party's prestige and militancy were weakened and the party lost the trust and confidence of the popular masses.

Under such situation it is inevitable to suffer pains and undergo twists and turns in the political and social life and in the revolution and construction as a whole. Under the socialist system the people's government is a powerful weapon for carrying out the cause of the working masses and a faithful servant of the people. If the people's government is to discharge its mission satisfactorily, it should not only resolutely defend the socialist system which ensures freedom and happiness to the working masses but also smash the manoeuvres of the enemy who harbours enmity against this system and opposes it, and carry out economic policy which accords with the socialist principles and carry on the revolution and construction in reliance upon the political enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the popular masses. When the people's government fails to do so, it cannot consolidate and develop the socialist system nor can it successfully accomplish the cause of socialism.

In Poland the counter-revolutionary elements of "KSS [Social Self-Defense Committee] KOR [Workers Defense Committee], "Confederation of Independent Poland" and "Solidarity" free trade union openly opposed socialism, raising their heads and strutting around, and various circles held strikes and demonstrations, discontented with the government's policy. It cannot but be considered that this is a result of the weakening of the function and role of the people's government.

Socialism and communism can be successfully built only by a high degree of conscious enthusiasm of the popular masses. In order to give play to their conscious enthusiasm, it is imperative to constantly conduct ideological education and to strengthen it still further as the revolution and construction advance. If this is weakened, the corrosion of the old ideas grows strong, people are easy to be contaminated by the bourgeois reactionary ideas from outside and this will do a big harm to the revolution and construction.

In Poland ideological education including education in socialist patriotism, has been neglected so far and the door opened to the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism. If the masses are left defenceless in ideology, class consciousness and pride in socialism are paralysed, individual selfishness and the Western way of life prevail among the people and, in the end, they cannot distinguish which is socialistic and which is anti-socialistic and are cajoled by the counter-revolutionary elements.

Under socialism there is only one democracy, a democracy for the popular masses, that is, socialist democracy. Socialist democracy alone is a genuine democracy which allroundly and practically ensures genuine freedom and rights to the popular masses who are the masters of the state and society.

But there is only "democracy" for a minority, a bourgeois democracy in capitalist society where the minority dominate the majority. "Democracy" on the lips of the imperialists is a sham democracy and "liberty" advocated by them is that for the exploiter class, a minority, not for the working people.

Socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy are incompatible. To introduce bourgeois democracy into the socialist system is like fixing the tail of a horse to a cow. This mixed democracy only revives bourgeois democracy.

In Poland socialist democracy has not been fostered to suit the intrinsic demand of the socialist system and reactionary bourgeois democracy has been allowed to infiltrate, so that dissoluteness and social disorder have been created and even the foundation of the state policy of the working class has been shaken. The serious problem caused in Poland by weakening the leading role of the party and the functions of the people's power, neglecting the ideological education of the people and allowing the reactionary bourgeois democracy, in the long run, damaged the gains of socialism.

To take the road of socialism today is the common purpose of the people struggling to achieve independence and an irresistible trend of the times. The countries which embarked upon the road of socialism before others with the victory of revolution should contribute to the acceleration of this trend by their practical examples in the revolution and construction. To this end, a working class party should maintain the revolutionary principle and build socialism better and faster. Only then can it enhance the prestige and attraction of socialism.

The commotion unbecoming to the socialist system and the proclamation of the martial law in Poland are surely a shameful thing which has smeared the image of socialism. Truth to tell, this is a disgrace to socialism.

It is, of course, an unhappy thing to proclaim a martial law in a socialist country.

But how could the Polish authorities sit calmly when the reactionaries attempted to overthrow the people's power and obliterate the gains of socialism in Poland?

We consider that the proclamation of the martial law in Poland was an inevitable step and a justifiable act which were taken to suppress the reactionaries by revolutionary means and safeguard the power of the working people at a critical moment when socialist Poland was standing at the crossroads of survival and fall in face of the counter-revolutionary action.

The reactionaries open challenge to the socialist system in Poland was part of the subversive activities of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States behind the scene to overthrow the socialist power. The U.S. imperialists have been the heinous enemy of socialism down through history.

Today the U.S. imperialists pursue a strategy of destroying the socialist countries one by one by subversive activities and sabotages and have chosen Poland as a major target of this strategy.

The U.S. imperialists, who had exhausted every means from long ago to detach Poland from the road of socialism, rendered support, material, financial and political, to the Polish counter-revolutionaries and perpetrated ideological and mental subversive acts through mass media, instigating them to a coup d'etat.

When the Polish authorities proclaimed the martial law and began to bring the situation under control, the U.S. imperialists, with malice, openly threatened and blackmailed the Polish Government and people and shamelessly interfered in her internal affairs.

This stripped bare the invariable aggressive nature and insatiable aggressive desire of the U.S. imperialists as the chieftain of world reaction and international gendarme. It is none other than the U.S. CIA which is to blame for the disturbance in Poland.

It is only too clear that the counter-revolutionaries could not strut about so arrogantly in Poland without the instigation and support of the U.S. imperialists.

The Polish question is an internal affair which the Polish people themselves must solve. The United States authorities must not continue to instigate the anti-socialist elements of Poland but take hands off her.

The Polish situation demands the peoples of the socialist countries, nonaligned countries and the Third World countries and other peace-loving people of the world to heighten vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' moves, clearly conscious of the plot of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against Poland.

The people's power and socialist system of Poland are the revolutionary gains of her working class and people. For them, a large number of revolutionaries and patriotic people of the country shed blood in a sacred fight against aggressors and reactionaries. To this power and this system the Polish working class and working people owe their happy life after the resurrection of Poland. A prosperous future of Poland is promised only on the road of socialism. There is no other way. It is natural that the Polish working class and people of various strata are actively responding to the efforts bent by the Polish United Workers Party and government to defend the people's power and socialist system. We hope that the Polish problem will be smoothly solved by her own efforts.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LAO LEADERS

SK042230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the LPDR, in reply to his message of greetings sent to them on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic.

The reply message dated December 23 reads: We extend sincere thanks to you for your warm felicitations offered on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

In the past period the peoples of Laos and Korea have supported and cooperated with each other in the cause of the struggle against imperialism and reactionaries. We hope for the continued consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples. We take this opportunity to wish you good health and a long life as well as new success in carrying out the noble cause.

POLISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KIM IL-SONG

SK310432 Pyongyang KCNA inEnglish 2207 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 31 (KCNA) -- Leon Tomaszewski, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to our country, on December 30 presented his credentials to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving his credentials the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MALDIVES

SK290424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 29 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier So Kwan-Hui flew back home on December 28 from a visit to the Republic of Maldives. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Si-hak and Chang Kuk-chan and other personages concerned.

CHON CALLS STABILITY KEY TO ECONOMY, SECURITY

SK010240 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 4

["Text" of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's 1982 New Year's message]

[Text] My fellow countrymen everywhere: Today we greet the dawning of the Year of the Dog; a year in which the goals of the Fifth Republic must be advanced even more vigorously. At the beginning of this year of new hope, I pray for happiness and good luck for all fellow citizens who are devoting themselves to the stability and progress of the country. I also ardently wish that the new year will bring blessings to overseas Koreans, especially construction workers and trade representatives who are demonstrating our proud national spirit on the world scene.

At the same time, I am moved by profound sympathy for the compatriots in the communist-controlled North. It is my sincere hope that in the new year, we will progress in our efforts to achieve peaceful unification.

The year 1981 was a very difficult year the world over. Although there was no great war or economic catastrophe, there were mounting uncertainties and instabilities that shook the international political and economic orders no less severely than would a major war or economic calamity.

The past year was characterized by such events as the alarming state of affairs in Poland, the precariousness of the Middle East as symbolized by the Iraqi-Iranian war and the assassination of President as-Sadat of Egypt, sharp clashes between the left and the right in Latin America, unprecedented economic stagnation gripping industrial nations and rising trade friction.

Inspite of such harsh circumstances, the Republic of Korea succeeded, through the concerted efforts of everyone, to turn 1981 into a historically momentous new beginning. With the goal of establishing a democracy ensuring social justice and economic well-being, we were able to overcome the political and social chaos that had persisted since the latter half of 1979 and establish a solid foundation for the Fifth Republic.

The new start did not simply involve political reform alone, but was a response to the historical necessity to cast away, once and for all, the backward patterns of thought and behavior that had long pervaded all walks of life. Thus 1981 was a year of change and progress, a year of renewal in attitude and outlook.

Faced with an international economic recession and necessary but difficult shifts in domestic economic policies, the nation responded with steadfast inner strength to bring the economy gradually out of the overheated condition of the recent past and bring inflation under increased control.

In international relations also, 1981 was a very significant year. Through vigorous diplomatic endeavors, including official visits to the United States of America and the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, we were able to reaffirm our self-image as a newly industrializing nation on the eve of a great Pacific era. This was a great impetus to our efforts to open the doors of the nation to all countries and achieve greater internationalization.

Korea's energetic advance onto the world stage was illustrated by the awarding to Seoul of the Olympics -- the greatest festival of mankind -- and the Asian games -- a peaceful encounter of two billion Asians. Rather than exulting over these successes, we should treasure the confidence that the world placed in our national stability, capabilities and maturity.

Looking back on the achievements of the past year, I feel that they are the crowning glory of the united and dedicated efforts of all Koreans. Thanks to the unflinching national resolve to seek stability, the united determination to launch the new republic and the devoted efforts of individual citizens to faithfully discharge their duties, we now joyfully greet 1982 -- a year brimming with hope.

Fellow countrymen, although the achievements of last year were great, we must remember that we still have a long way to go. The goal of a democracy assuring social justice and economic well-being is not easily attained in one or two years, especially, while at the same time reinforcing the safety and peace of the country. Our desired goals will become tangible realities only when we exert sustained efforts without becoming conceited at recent accomplishments nor frustrated by current ordeals. Accordingly, 1982, the second year of the Fifth Republic, should be the year in which our goals are reaffirmed and our efforts redoubled.

If 1981 was a year to get started, 1982 ought to be a year to pick up steam. If the past year was a year of pledges, the new year ought to be a year to translate them into action. Our creative initiative should focus on shoring up the sectors of society which are lagging behind and further stimulating those that are already advancing ahead. In such a way, 1982 will go down in history as a year of glorious achievement and advancement.

As you all know, 1982 is the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan designed to generate great momentum for a second economic take-off. This plan reflects the desire shared by all to strengthen all aspects of the national economy and to improve the quality of life. In other words, our aim is not only to achieve material affluence but the balanced development of different regions and social strata and the flowering of culture and the arts. We are thus committed to seeking greater qualitative improvements in both material things and in our spiritual life.

Upon launching the new five-year plan, I call on all citizens to keep in mind a clear vision of all our goals including those in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and to move vigorously and systematically ahead. The world economic prospects for this year do not look especially bright. Fortunately, however, there are emerging signs that world trade will grow, owing in part to stabler oil and raw material prices. Accordingly, with a little more self-confidence, perseverence and self-restraint, I am convinced that within this year, Korea will be able to achieve sustained growth leading to a second takeoff.

Fellow citizens, stability is of utmost importance to growth and progress for, just as it is difficult to build in an earthquake zone, so it is impossible to achieve economic development without stability. We paid a high price for that lesson just a short time ago.

If stability is to be achieved we must all think of ourselves as being on a ship. Should we quarrel among ourselves, each fighting to navigate toward a different destination, we should merely pitch and drift. All Koreans are bound by a community of destiny, sharing together all the difficulties and benefits of living in this land. With a sense of this common destiny, we must resolve to work in concert to diminish the bad and increase the good; thereby making 1982 a happier year. May the hopeful, bright light of the new year bless all fellow citizens throughout the land.

CHON ORDERS LIFTING OF CURFEW ON 5 JAN

SK010946 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The midnight to 0400 curfew will be lifted throughout the country except for certain areas as of midnight on 5 January. Through the senior presidential secretaries concerned, President Chon Tu-hwan today ordered the government ministries concerned to discuss lifting the curfew at the next Cabinet session to be held on 5 January, and to make all preparations so that the curfew can be lifted as of midnight of 5 January.

President Chon said that the issue of lifting the curfew was unanimously proposed by the National Assembly and that the government has so far continuously examined the proposal. He continued to note that because all areas had remained calm especially during this past Christmas, New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, it would have been desirable to lift the curfew beginning 3 January, when suspension of the curfew for the New Year holiday period ends. However, he ordered that the Cabinet session to be convened 5 January handle this matter because there are necessary requirements that must be met and administrative procedures implemented.

Revealing President Chon's orders, Chongwadae spokesman Yi Ung-hui said the nighttime curfew will be lifted throughout the country except for some vulnerable locations such as the areas adjacent to enemy territory and along the coastlines.

TONG-A-ILBO Report

SK020907 Seoul TONG-A ILBO (Special Edition) in Korean 2 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Effective the night of 5 January (0000 of 6 January), the 37-year-old night time curfew will be lifted in all areas of the nation except frontline areas adjacent to enemy territory and some vulnerable areas along the coastline. This measure will be taken in accordance with an order by President Chon Tu-hwan. On 1 January he ordered the government ministries concerned to discuss lifting the curfew at the next Cabinet session to be held 5 January and to make all preparations so that the curfew can be lifted effective that night.

However, considering the special circumstances from the viewpoint of security and public order, the curfew will remain in effect in 292 up [township] and myon [town] in the nation's 52 counties -- the frontline areas adjacent to enemy territory and vulnerable areas along the coastline. The areas where the curfew will remain in effect comprise 71 up and myon in 10 counties in Kyonggi and Kangwon Provinces, which are adjacent to enemy territory along the frontline, and 221 up and myon in 42 counties along the coastline in rear areas. This notwithstanding, the curfew will be lifted in all urban areas along the coastline. However, of the 254 islands in Kyonggi Province, 58 inhabited islands will remain under curfew.

1. Frontline areas adjacent to enemy territory: (71 up and myon in 10 counties)

   A. Kyonggi Province -- All 13 up and myon of Kanghwa County; Wolgot Myon, Hasong Myon, Taegot Myon and Yangchon Myon of Kimpo County; all 9 up and myon of Ongjin County; all 14 up and myon of Paju County; all 7 myon of Yonchon County.
   B. Kangwon Province -- All 6 up and myon of Cholwon County; all of Pyochon County; all of Yanggu County; Inje Up, Puk Myon, Nam Myon, and Sohwa Myon of Inje County; all of Kosong County.

2. Coastal areas in the real sector: (221 up and myon in 42 counties)

   A. Kyonggi Province — Kunja Myon, Sorae Myon and Suam Myon of Sihung County; Songsan Myon, Sosin Myon, Changan Myon, Panwol Myon, Ujong Myon, Hyangnam Myon, Namyang Myon, Maesong Myon, Paltan Myon, Mado Myon and Pibong Myon of Hwasong County; Posong Myon and Hyondok Myon of Pyongtaek County; Kundan Myon of Kimpo County.
   B. Kangwon Province -- Kanghyon Myon, Yangyang Myon, Sonyang Myon, Hyonbuk Myon and Hyonnam Myon of Yangyang County; Chumunjin (?Up), Yongok Myon, Sachon Myon, Kangdong Myon and Okgye Myon of Myongju County; Samchok Up, Kundok Myon and Wondok Myon of Samchok County.
   C. South Chungchong Province — Inju Myon of Asan County; Sinpyong Myon, Songak Myon, Songsan Myon, Kodae Myon, Sokum Myon, Taehoji Myon and Chonghi Myon of Tangjin County; Taesan Myon, Chigok Myon, Songyon Myon, Sosan Up, Palbong Myong, Inji Myon, Pusok Myon, Taean Myon, Nam Myon, Kunyo Myon, Sowon Myon, Wonbuk Myon, Kobuk Myon, Ibuk Myon and Haemi Myon of Sosan County; Kalsan Myon, Sobu Myon, Kyolsong Myon, Unha Myon and Kwangchon Up of Hongsong County; Chongbuk Myon, Chongso Myon, Ochon Myon, Chupo Myon, Taechon (?Myon), Nampo Myon, Chusan Myon, and Ungchon Myon of Poryong County; So Myon, Piin Myon, Chongchon Myon, Maso Myon, Changhang Up, Hwayang Myon, Hansan Myon and Yanghwa Myon of Sochon County.
   D. North Cholla Province -- Songsan Myon, Napo Myon, Okgu Myon, Hoehyon Myon, Taeya Myon, Kaejong Myon, Oksan Myon and Misong Up of Okgu County; Ungpo Myon of Iksan County; Chongha Myon, Mangyong Myon, Chinbong Myon, Kwanghwal Myon, Songdok Myon and Chuksan Myon of Kimje County; Haeksan Myon, Tongjin Myon, Haso Myon, Sannae Myon, Puan (?Up), Chusan Myon, Poan Myon, Chulpo Myon, Kyehwa Myon, Haengan Myon and Sangso Myon of Puan County; Hungdok Myon, Puan Myon, Simwon Myon, Haeri Myon, Sangha Myon and Asan Myon of Kochang County.

E. South Cholla Province -- Yonggwang Up, Hongnong Myon, Popsong Myon, Paeksu Myon, Namsan (?Up) and Kumnam Myon of Yonggwan County; Hampyong Up and Sonbul Myon of Hampyong County; Haeje Myon, Hyongyong Myon, Chonggye Myon, Samhyang Myon and Mangun Myon of Muan County; Samho Myon and Misa Myon of Yongam County; Haenam Up, Sami Myon, Masan Myon, Hwawon Myon, Munnae Myon, Hwangsan Myon, Kyegok Myon, Hwasan Myon, Hyonsan Myon, Songji Myon, Pukpyong Myon and Samsan Myon of Haenam County; Kangjin Up, Toam Myon, Kundong Myon, Chilryang Myon and Taegu Myon of Kangjin County; Taedok Myon, Kwansan Myon, Yongsan Myon and Anryang Myon of Changhung County; Hoechon Myon, Tukryang Myon, Polgyo Up and Chosong Myon of Posong County; Pyolryang Myon and Haeryong Myon of Sungji County; Tonggang Myon, Taeso Myon, Namyang Myon, Kwayok Myon, Tuwon Myon, Kohung Up, Toyang Up, Pungyang Myon, Podu Myon, Tohwa Myon and Chomam Myon of Kohung County; Yulchon Myon, Sora Myon, Hwayang Myon, Ssangbong Myon and Samil Myon of Yochon County; Kwangyang Up, Kolyak Myon, Okgok Myon and Chinwol Myon of Kwangyang County.

F. North Kyongsang Province -- Pyonghae Myon, Kisong Myon, Puk Myon, Wonnam Myon, Kumnam Myon, and Uljin Up of Uljin County; Namjong Myon, Kanggu Myon, Yongdok (?Up), Chuksan Myon, Yonghae Myon and Pyonggok Myon of Yongdok County; Chihaeng Myon, Kuryongpo, Tonghae Myon, Uichang (?Up), Chongha Myon and Songra Myon of Yongil County; Yangnam Myon, Yangbuk Myon and Kampo Up of Wolsong County.

G. South Kyongsang Province -- Kangdong Myon and Onsan Myon of Ulju County; Kijang Up, Ilgwang Myon, Changan Myon and Sosaeng Myon of Yangsan County; Noksan Myon of Kimhae County; Kusan Myon, Chindong Myon, Chinjon Myon, Ungdong Myon and Chinbuk Myon of Uichang County; Kosong (?Up), Samsan Myon, Hail Myon, Hai Myon, Hoehwa Myon, Haam Myon, Tonghae Myon and Koryu Myon of Kosong County; Sachon Up, Sanam Myon, Yonghyon Myon, Chudong Myon, Konyang Myon and Sopo Myon of Sachon County; Kumnam Myon, Chingyo Myon and Kiljon Myon of Hadong County; Yongnam Myon, Tosan Myon and Kwangdo Myon of Tongyong County.

CHON ADDRESSES CABINET ON OLYMPICS, ECONOMY 5 JAN

SK060124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday instructed the Cabinet to launch thorough preparations for the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Summer Olympics, both events to be staged in the South Korean capital, this year, and said that this year should see the stabilization of the Korean economy.

Addressing a Chongwadae (South Korea's presidential mansion) Cabinet meeting, the chief executive told the Cabinet to make a special effort to improve the nations living standards without alienating any sectors in the process. It was the first Cabinet meeting since Sunday's major Cabinet reshuffle, involving mainly economic portfolios. Chon stressed that the new Cabinet should redouble its efforts to establish a clean and responsible government, that is trusted by the people it serves.

REPORT SAYS TRADE DEFICIT HIGHEST SINCE 1979

SK060110 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 6 (YONHAP) -- Korea's trade deficits last year totaled 5,317 million U.S. dollars, the highest since 1979, when such deficits amounted to 5,283 million dollars, according to the Korean Traders Association (KTA) Wednesday.

The KTA said that the country's exports totaled 20.982 billion dollars in 1981, while imports reached 26.299 billion dollars on a cost, insurance and freight basis, thus resulting in trade deficits of 5,317 million dollars. The increased trade deficits last year were partly attributed to the excessive importation of crude oil and grains, which the drastic decline in the importation of materials for facilities investment could not offset.

THAI POLICY, TERRITORIAL PROVOCATIONS ASSAILED

BK060332 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Thailand Must Stop Its Hostilities Against the Kampuchean People"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jan (SPK) -- Thailand has just perpetrated a new piratical act against the PRK: On 28 December 1981 three vessels of the Thai Navy opened fire on a Kampuchean patrol boat and sank it. Five members of the Kampuchean crew were taken prisoner. This act occurred 15 km inside PRK territorial waters off Koh Kong Province.

However, to conceal their crimes, the Bangkok authorities are staging the comedy of a thief crying stop thief by presenting another version according to which the Thai vessels came to the aid of a Thai fishing boat chased by a Kampuchean boat. This version also says that the Kampuchean boat opened fire first.

This is a gross story which further reveals the Bangkok authorities' hostility to Kampuchea since its liberation from the clutches of Chinese expansionism and its lackeys -- the criminal Pol Pot clique. One recalls that since the fall of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the lackeys of expansionism have enjoyed the aid and assistance of the Bangkok authorities. It is in Thailand that the assassins of the Kampuchean people have been given refuge and supplies. It is Thai territory that has been transformed into a sanctuary for such traitors and assassins as Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann, who have used it as a meeting place with the blessing of Beijing, Washington and other international reactionaries to form a so-called coalition government.

Bangkok's support of the reactionaries and assassins -- Pol Pot, Sihanouk, Son Sann and company -- is not limited to the political domain. It allows for the transfer of Chinese and U.S. arms to these traitors and covers up their infiltrations into Kampuchean territory. It is reflected in the almost daily bombardments of Kampuchean border positions by artillery of all calibers and in the violation of the PRK's territorial integrity by aircraft and vessels. During the week ending 24 December alone, Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 5 times, Thai artillery bombarded Kampuchean positions 93 times and armed Thai boats and vessels intruded into Kampuchean territorial waters 347 times.

The 28 December attack on the Kampuchean boat by the Thai vessels was, therefore, not an isolated case, nor was it, with greater reason, an incident, either. The Bangkok authorities must understand that they are playing a dangerous game for the benefit of the Beijing expansionists. A growing hostility to the Kampuchean people does not benefit the Thai people, nor is it in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Bangkok must put an end to this anti-Kampuchean policy. It must immediately release the five crewmen of the Kampuchean boat attacked on 28 December. It must also put an end to the daily provocations at the Kampuchean border. It must stop interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

THAI DECEMBER TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS REPORTED

BK060646 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jan (SPK) -- In December 1981, Thai planes overflew Kampuchean airspace 40 times. On 16 December alone, 11 overflights of Thai L-19's over Preah Vihear temple were reported. Kampuchean territory was fired on with 105 mm-cannons, 120-mm and 82-mm mortars, recoilless cannons and H-12 rockets 388 times, and additional artillery fire supported infiltrations of Pol Pot troops.

Koh Kong-Pursat: Thai planes overflew the region 13 times, in particular, Smat Deng and Hills 322, 336 and 199. The region was under Thai artillery fire of various calibers 152 times and Smat Deng alone suffered from 64 bombardements. On 4, 8 and 24 December Pol Pot troops infiltrated between 8 and 15 km west, southwest and northwest of Smat Deng.

Kampuchean combatants killed 54 of them and seized 16 weapons. On 2, 28 and 29 December hundreds of 120-mm mortal shells and H-12 rockets fell in the vicinity of Hill 322. On 20 December Thai border guards fired on Hil 329 at the border of Koh Kong Province.

Battambang: Seventeen Thai airplanes penetrated 3 to 5 km into Kampuchean airspace over Poipet, Pailin, Kamrieng and Ta Sanh. On 28 December the region suffered from 125 bombardments of 105-mm cannons from Thai territory, many of which were directed against the area west of Pailin.

Siem Reap-Preah Vihear: Ten overflights by Thai planes were observed, particularly over Preah Vihear temple. Various calibers of Thai artillery bombarded the region from Thailand 111 times with observation aid from Thai reconnaissance planes.

On 21 December Kampuchean border guards put out of action 33 Pol Pot soldiers who had penetrated 14 km north of Bak Anlung, and 17 guns were seized. On 5, 9 and 24 December many Pol Pot troops were killed west of Preah Vihear temple, north of Choam Khsan and north of Trapeang Kol. Faced with a counterattack by Kampuchean combatants, the survivors fled to Thailand.

During December, Thai ships and armed vessels entered Kampuchean territorial waters 1,253 times in the vicinity of Koh Tang and Koh Kong. A particularly serious fact: On 28 December three Thai Navy ships entered Kampuchean territorial waters and sank a Kampuchean boat on patrol, killing eight crewmen and capturing five others.

PAPER HAILS RESULTS OF VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

BK030850 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jan (SPK) -- The first meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the socialist countries, held in Vientiane on 18 and 19 December, ended its work in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and the participants reached unanimity on all issues raised for the purpose of consolidating peace and stability in Asia and the world, the paper KAMPUCHEA said in its latest issue. KAMPUCHEA stressed: The Vientiane conference reflected the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Indochinese countries, the USSR, other socialist countries and the peace-, independence-, democracy- and progress-loving forces who are struggling against the belligerent forces.

Concerning the Kampuchean problem, the conference stressed that it can only be resolved by the Kampuchean people and their government, which is their sole authentic and legal representative. The paper continued: The resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea and the other resolutions adopted by the United Nations without the participation of a representative from the PRK government run counter to the will and interests of the Kampuchean people and constitute gross interference in their internal affairs. Such acts are aimed at reimposing the genocidal Pol Pot regime. These decisions are illegal, immoral and invalid.

The proposals made by the LPDR at the 36th UN General Assembly advocating the development of relations based on peaceful coexistence between ASEAN and Indochina were supported by the Vientiane conference of deputy foreign ministers, which considered them to be conducive to the consolidation of peace and stability in this region and the rest of the world. The Vientiane conference stressed that the only way to guarantee peace and stability in this region is for imperialism and the other reactionaries to immediately stop interfering and causing instability and tension in the region and for the countries in the region to settle their problems on the basis of equality and mutual respect, without external interference. The participants pledged to concentrate all their efforts on contributing to the consolidation of the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries. They expressed unreserved support for the relations of solidarity and cooperation among the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK.

The success of the Vientiane conference of the deputy foreign ministers of the socialist countries constituted a hard blow to U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and international reaction and showed that the socialist countries always stand for a peaceful settlement of problems, for proposals that are constructive and imbued with good will and for the interest of peace, independence and social progress.

PAST ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE TASKS OUTLINED

BK060444 Phonom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Kampuchean Revolution Is Advancing Steadily"]

[Text] In 1981 various historic events took place in our country. The revolution in our country has advanced steadily. Our people have scored great victories in all fields:

1. The Fourth KPRP Congress held in May 1981 concluded with success. This is a historic event of the revolution in our country. Correctly implementing Marxism-Leninism in conjunction with the concrete situation in Kampuchea, the congress set forth the tasks and the progressive role of the revolution in our country in the current phase. The success of the congress clearly reflects the unanimity [words indistinct] and spirit of the entire party and all the people, and marks the progress of the party. The entire party and all the people are confident in and joyfully following the correct line of the party. They are determined to successfully fulfill the glorious tasks: To defend national independence and to build the fatherland so that it will progress step by step through the period of transition to socialism.

2. The people and cadres throughout the country, as masters of the country, actively took part in drafting the Constitution of the PRK. The elections of ward and commune people's committees were held successfully in all provinces and municipalities. Thus the local institutions of the people's power have been strengthened to an extent. The general elections to elect the National Assembly members — in which 97 percent of the people took part with great joy and sense of responsibility — proceeded successfully. At its first session, the First National Assembly adopted the Constitution of the PRK, set directives and tasks for the next few years and established various leading institutions of the state.

All these above-mentioned events are of great political significance both inside and outside the country. For the first time in the history of our country our people have taken part in making the fundamental laws of the country and enjoyed the rights of selecting and electing candidates that they trust to represent them in managing the national affairs. All of these events attest to the stability of our country, the genuine democratic status of the new regime and the people's confidence in the revolution.

3. Recently, another significant political event took place. It was the Third Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Congress, held in December 1981 with excellent success. The success of the congress highly enhances the union of all the people in order to increase the people's strength for the successful implementation of all revolutionary tasks.

4. All the political achievements have greatly encouraged the people throughout the country to emulate each other in order to create feats in all aspects of national contruction and defense. The movement of launching production means patriotism has been greatly stimulated, particularly in the agricultural field. After 2 years of construction and development, the various production solidarity groups have been further strengthened. In 1980 the rainy-season rice production was successful; our people's life was gradually stabilized; and the peasants sold 15,000 tons of rice to the state. This year many regions were threatened by drought or floods. But, thanks to the production solidarity groups, our human forces are capable of overcoming natural disasters. Almost 1.3 million hectares of rice were planted in the country as a whole. This amount is almost the same as that planted in 1980, when there were favorable natural conditions.

Various major industrial crops have been gradually restored, such as 5,000 hectares of rubber and 3,700 hectares of tobacco. We have over 1 million head of oxen and buffalo, which provide draft power, and over 100,000 [as heard] pigs and chickens. The climate is favorable for this year's fishing season.

Up to now, hundreds of industrial bases and handicraft sites have been restored and a certain amount of commodities and farm tools have been produced. The production of necessary goods, such as farm tools, household utensils and so forth, in 1981 was greater than in 1980. During the 1981-82 scholastic year there are 1.5 million students and pupils throughout the country. That is 200,000 more than in the previous school year. There are 420,000 people attending the literacy and refresher courses. Last scholastic year there were 200,818 people recognized as being freed from illiteracy. Health networks have been expanded continuously. An insignificant number of cholera cases were reported during the past year. The people's health has improved. The diseases that used to plague the country during the Pol Pot era have been reduced noticeably.

Supported by the fraternal VPA, our armed forces and people have strongly defended the borders of our fatherland and frustrated all the subversive plans of the enemy during both the dry and rainy seasons. While carrying out combat and construction tasks, our armed forces -- regular, regional and militia forces -- have grown up to a greater extent. Political security and social order have been firmly maintained. Our armed forces and people discovered and crushed a number of traitorous organizations and defeated their provocative maneuvers. More misled elements have fled from the enemy ranks and returned to the people.

5. The spirit of international solidarity and the alliance of the three fraternal Indochinese countries have been enhanced in all aspects. By holding aloft the banner of truth against the common enemy -- the Beijing expansionists, who colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries in an attempt to oppose and undermine the three Indochinese countres -- the third session of the meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City and the fourth session of the the Indochinese foreign ministers meeting in Phnom Penh clearly displayed our will to contribute to building peace, stability, friendship and cooperation among the Southeast Asian countries. The relations between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been strengthened and expanded. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have assisted our people wholeheartedly. The conferences for solidarity with the Kampuchean people of the Asian-African People's Solidarity Organizations and the Asian-African and Latin American peoples have clearly displayed the support of progressive mankind for the just struggle of our people.

All of these above-mentioned victories have brought great joy to our people. Our friends are very happy. Our revolutionary forces have become stronger and the prestige and international role of our country have soared. We have created favorable conditions in order to seize more victories and successfully carry out the main tasks in 1982 by heightening vigilance, fighting vigorously and preparing combat readiness to crush all the subversive maneuvers and activities of the enemy, defend our country and maintain political security and social order, vigorously stimulating production, particularly agricultural production; striving hard to realize greater achievements in all fields than in 1980; closely uniting all the people; building and strengthening the revolutionary forces; consolidating and heightening international solidarity, particularly with friendly Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries; and ceaselessly strengthening the alliance of the three Indochinese countries.

Although we still face many difficulties in this immediate period, the situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible. Regardless of how many hundreds of schemes and plans the Beijing Chinese, in collusion with the Americans and the reactionary forces in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries, resort to in order to oppose and undermine our Kampuchean revolution, in the end they will certainly suffer shameful defeats.

COUNCIL OF STATE ANNOUNCES NATIONAL DAY HOLIDAY

BK060244 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Jan 82

["Announcement of the KPRP Central Committee and the Council of State of the PRK" -- date not given]

[Text] According to the Constitution of the PRK, Chapter IX, Article 89, the date 7 January has been established as the National Day and the day to enhance the significance of the date 7 January 1979, when the Kampuchean people throughout the country, uniting closely as one man and enjoying the glorious international solidarity, permanently toppled the genocidal regime, liberated the country and people and seized the right to be the real masters of their own destinies in order to rebuild our beloved Kampuchea in accordance with the motto of independence, peace, freedom and happiness -- which are the sacred aspirations of our people.

The victory on 7 January 1979 had repulsed the activities to provoke a war of aggression by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, who attempted to use the Kampuchean territory as a springboard for the launching of attacks, aggression and expansion against the Indochinese and Southeast Asian countries. Moreover, the victory on 7 January was the outcome of our people's protracted struggle, full of lofty heroism and numerous difficulties, to seize independence, freedom and peace for our beloved fatherland. This victory has also actively contributed to strengthening international peace, consolidated the revolutionary alliance of the three Indochinese countries and bitterly defeated the enemy's psychological warfare schemes, which have distorted the realities in the PRK.

By virtue of the Constitution and the above-mentioned considerations, on the solemn occasion of the third founding anniversary of the PRK on 7 January 1982 the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Council of State decided to allow cadres, personnel, workers and people throughout the country to take a 2-day holiday on 6 and 7 January 1982 to celebrate the 7 January National Independence Day.

On this solemn occasion, cadres, personnel, workers, the armed forces and the security forces, as well as our people throughout the country, should continually heighten revolutionary vigilance in order to thoroughly maintain security.

On the occasion, the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Council of State wish all the cadres, personnel, workers, the armed forces, security forces and the people throughout the country happiness, prosperity and successes in all revolutionary tasks.

PROVINCES GREET HENG SAMRIN ON ELECTION

Kandal Message

BK030826 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] On 12 December Comrade Hem Samin, secretary of the Kandal Provincial Party Committee, sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, on the occasion of his nomination as KPRP Central Committee general secretary. The message read:

On behalf of the cadres, employees, workers, male and female combatants and people of Kandal Province, I would like to extend warm congratulations to you on your election as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. We wish you the best of health so that you can lead the Kampuchean revolution toward a glorious victory.

Kompong Cham Message

BK030900 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] On 14 December Comrade Preap Pichey, secretary of the Kompong Cham Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, on his nomination as KPRP Central Committee general secretary. The message read:

Upon learning that you had been appointed by the KPRP Central Committee to the post of general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the party committee, people's revolutionary committee, cadres, party members, combatants, employees, workers and people throughout Kompong Cham Province, I would like to convey to you our elation and profound revolutionary optimism. We appreciate the fact that your appointment to this high position constitutes an immense, historic, brilliant and glorious victory for our Kampuchean people and revolution.

The Kampuchean revolution is certainly advancing. The Kampuchean people will unfailingly strengthen their unity under the victorious banner of the KPRP. We wish you the best of health and more and greater successes in fulfilling your noble mission.

Representatives' Greetings

BK030812 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Recently representatives of various provinces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea sent messages to greet Comrade Heng Samrin, who was elected as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. There were messages from representatives of Pusat, Battambang, Mondolkiri, Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces. These messages read, notably:

On behalf of the provincial party committee, cadres, employees, workers, male and female combatants and the entire people in the province, we are very elated to wish you well on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee in order to lead the Kampuchean revolution to more, new and great victories in fulfilling the duties of building and defending the fatherland. We are determined to use all our physical, moral and intellectual forces to implement all duties entrusted by the party Central Committee and the people, particularly to strengthen national and international solidarity and be ready to smash all maneuvers of the enemies in order to build and defend the revolutionary gains in the advance to genuine social development.

May the comrade general secretary permanently enjoy the best of health.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY MEETING REVIEWS CULTIVATION

BK050750 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jan (SPK) — As of mid-December, peasants throughout the country had planted nearly 50,000 hectares of dry-season rice, or one-third of the planned norm, said a report presented at a meeting held in Phnom Penh from 28 to 30 December by the Ministry of Agriculture under the chairmanship of its minister, Kong Samol, to review past cultivation activities. Prey Veng Province has cultivated 20,450 hectares; Takeo Province, 11,300 hectares; and Kandal Province, 7,300 hectares of rice.

The people's power has supplied the people with 3,600 tons of rice seed, more than 23,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 70,000 liters of insecticide, 100 tons of rat poison and a great quantity of farm implements.

According to the report, throughout the country, rains and drought have ravaged 14 percent of the cultivated principle rice crop area. Peasants have planted 141,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and 11,200 hectares of industrial crops.

The meeting participants highly praised the peasants' efforts and cited some exemplary localities that overfulfilled planned norms. They are Battambang, Pursat and Svay Rieng Provinces and Kompong Som city. The meeting adopted measures aimed at boosting agricultural production and increasing the output.

VODK REPORTS RESPONSES ON COALITION PROPOSAL

Chamka Leu Letter

BK030442 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2310 GMT 1 Jan 81

[23 December letter on the loose coalition government proposal from 56 former Khmer soldiers, militiamen and employees who were forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese aggressors and who have joined the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province, sent to Democratic Kampuchean leaders]

[Text] To Mr Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee; to Mr Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; through the good office of the PDFGNUK Committee of Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province:

We the undersigned, 56 former Khmer soldiers, militiamen and employees forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, would like to extend our salutations to you and inform you about our opinion regarding the communique and circular on the loose government. We hold that it is imperative not to form a loose coalition government, for such a government cannot fight and defeat the Vietnamese. With such a government, the Vietnamese would certainly swallow and massacre our nation. We have come to this opinion because we do not like the Vietnamese. We hate them beyond any words, for we know them very well and we cannot forget all the stories told us by our elders. When we were with the Vietnamese, we thought that we would work for our living and would be allowed to live an ordinary life in peace. However, we could not live in peace, as the Vietnamese forcibly drafted us into their service as soldiers, militiamen and employees in the villages and communes. Even when we accepted the humiliation of serving them as soldiers, militiamen and employees, we could not live in peace. They not only massacre, destroy and plunder those who refuse to serve them, but also our relatives and children.

We painstakingly served them, leaving our wives and daughters behind at home. The Vietnamese raped our wives and daughters as they liked. They forced us to rob and kill our kith and kin in the villages and communes. How could we kill our own Khmer compatriots and our kith, kin and neighbors who, since childhood, have been good to us and never had any ill will toward us? When we refused to comply with their orders, the Vietnamese accused us and arrested us on charges of disobeying them, opposing them and refusing to carry out their arrest and conscription laws.

Since 1979, the Vietnamese have launched four to five purges against village, commune and district soldiers, militiamen and employees in various areas of our central region by arresting, suppressing, imprisoning and transferring them to other places. For this reason, we defected to the side of Democratic Kampuchea and joined in the struggle against the Vietnamese. The suffering of our nation and all of us is immeasurable. However, the thing which has constantly maintained our hope is that the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are attacking the Vietnamese in a consistent and increasingly violent manner, causing the Vietnamese to live in a state of permanent fear. At present, only the army and guerrillas of the Democratic Kampuchean forces are resolutely sharing life and death with the nation and with us. Without the army, guerrillas and government of Democratic Kampuchea, who else will we and our nation be able to depend on?

With this reasoning, we would like to express our opinion that if there is a rallying of forces, these efforts should be made in such a manner as to not impair and harm the forces of the Democratic Kampuchean Army, guerrillas and Government.

We wish to see a union made possible so as to increase forces resisting the Vietnamese. However, it is not right to cause the existing forces to become loose, slack and dispersed.

In conclusion, we would like to pledge that we will resolutely follow the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and unite with the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas and all compatriots throughout the country so as to pool our forces to attack the Vietnamese aggressors, defend the nation and liberate the country forever.

[Signed] Former Khmer soldiers, militiamen and employees; Chamka Leu District, 23 December 1981

'Unassociated' Group Response

BK060930 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Jan 82

[30 December letter on the loose coalition government proposal from a former "unassociated" group of 142 persons which has joined the anti-Vietnamese resistance on the Thmar Puok-northern Sisophon battlefield, sent to Democratic Kampuchean leaders]

[Text] To Mr Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee; to Mr Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; through the good office of the PDPGNUK Committee of the Thmar Puok-northern Sisophon sector:

We the undersigned, 142 members of a former unassociated group who are now joining hands with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the resistance against the Vietnamese enemy on the Thmar Puok-northern Siephon battlefield, have listened to the broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea on the communique and circular informing and requesting opinions from the entire Kampuchean nation and people on the national union and the question of a loose coalition government. Here is our opinion concerning this question:

Previously, because of our misunderstanding, we joined one of the unassociated groups which maligned Democratic Kampuchea and boasted that they were the ones who were fighting against the Vietnamese. Month in and month out and year in and year out, however, we did not see them fight the Vietnamese. All they did was feast, womanise, brawl and rob the people. Moreover, they kept slandering Democratic Kampuchea and stealthily stabbing it in the back. These actions eventually became too much for some people to accept. It reached the point where they occasionally remarked: If you do not fight the Vietnamese enemy, just keep quiet. Do not disturb those who are really fighting the Vietnamese.

As for all of us, we are greatly indignant at the Vietnamese enemy, who has killed and is killing our people and nation. For this reason, we decided to flee from this unassociated group to join the Democratic Kampuchean side in order to fointly fight the Vietnamese enemy in accordance with the appeal of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. We have seen wtih our own eyes that Democratic Kampuchea has implemented the policy of genuinely rallying the great national union without discrimination. It has tried to rally national forces and concentrated on fighting the Vietnamese enemy. We have no illusion whatsoever about this: Without Democratic Kampuchea fighting the Vietnamese enemy, Kampuchea would have been swallowed up by the Vietnamese by now; all of us would have lost our country; there would be no Kampuchean question to be discussed by the world; and, though it might not have become another Kampuchea Krom, our country would have faced the same fate as Laos.

Having realized all this, we are of the opinion that we will be happy with and support any genuine coalition. We propose, however, that nothing should be done to impair the National Army, guerrillas and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which are resisting the Vietnamese enemy. If they want to join, they should pitch in their forces with the present resistance forces in order to increase the fighting strength against the Vietnamese enemy. If they do not want to join for whatever reasons, each group should fight the Vietnamese enemy separately.

The people, nation and history will certainly see and feel grateful to anyone who fights against the Vietnamese enemy. It would be ideal if they would come to fight the Vietnamese enemy directly in the country. If they cannot come to fight the Vietnamese in our country, they can also help fight the Vietnamese enemy outside the country. Our only request is that all sides avoid attacking each other, slandering fellow Khmers and seeking to split the anti-Vietnamese forces.

[Signed] A former unassociated group that is joining with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the resistance against the Vietnamese enemy on the Thmar Puok-northern Sisophon battlefield; 30 December 1981

CANADIAN PROFESSOR PAYS VISIT TO DK AREAS

BK060333 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 December 1981 Professor (A. Joseph Liof), deputy director of the Research Center for East Asian Affairs, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; and Mrs (Anne Liof) visited Democratic Kampuchean-controlled areas.

They were warmly welcomed by cadres of the Foreign Ministry. They met cordially with leaders of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on 23 December. During their stay, the friendly guests visited a number of villages, such as Phum Thmei, Phum Boeng Trakuon, Phum Chamka Chek, Phum Sangke and Phum Chamka Trap, and attended an artistic show at Phum Thmei. They were warmly welcomed by the people and cadres of the PDFGNUK in every village. They were guided to visit various settlements and plantations, and view carpentry and blacksmith activities. The friendly guests noted the spirit of endeavor of the people to increase production, the preservation of national tradition and their spirit of solidarity and struggle.

On 24 December 1981 the friendly guests left Democratic Kampuchea, with the impression that Democratic Kampuchea is a concrete force that has struggled for national liberation and the Kampuchean race. It is also a force that obstructs the dangers of Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists in Southeast Asia and the world.

AFP: SIHANOUK DEPARTS FRANCE FOR BEIJING VISIT

NC011548 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Mougins, southern France, 1 Jan (AFP) — Former Cambodian ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who left here today on the first leg of a trip that will take him to Beijing, said he hoped to meet Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan in February. The prince left his home-in-exile in this town near the Riviera and headed by car for the Swiss border. He was to reach Geneva by Sunday and then take a Swissair jet to the Chinese capital, where he planned to stay two months.

Prince Sihanouk, heading one of the three main resistance forces opposed to the current Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh, said he will meet with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders. He added, "I also hope that I will be able to meet in February with Khieu Samphan," president and prime minister of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, which now calls itself Democratic Kampuchea. The prince had mentioned the possibility of such a meeting in a letter he sent last month to Khieu Samphan, whose group is part of the tri-partite coalition being envisaged to fight the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES U.S. USE OF THAI AIRBASE

BK051510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1440 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Today, 5 January, our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement on the renewed use of Utapao airbase by the United States. The statement says:

According to the Thai paper the NATION REVIEW on 26 December 1981, U.S. and Thai officials — including the Utapao airbase commander -- publicly admitted that since November 1981 aircraft from the U.S. 7th Fleet have been authorized to use Utapao Airbase on a renewed basis under the so-called pretext of refueling and conducting joint U.S.-Thai training.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists are colluding with the Chinese expansionists to intensify their intervention in Kampuchea and oppose the three Indochinese countries, this action has further strained tension in this region.

Everyone still remembers that during its former war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, the United States used Thailand as a base for its aircraft and warships, including B-52 aircraft, to carry out bombing and destructive shelling, perpetrating many crimes against the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Following its defeat in Indochina and faced with the violent protest of the American and Thai peoples, the United States had to dismantle these bases. Now, refusing to learn a lesson from its defeat, the United States again plots to return militarily to Southeast Asia and once again has linked Thailand to its war machinery.

This is a very dangerous plot seriously threatening the peace and security of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and other peoples in Southeast Asia. All U.S. efforts to reverse the direction of history, however, will not be spared strong condemnation by peace-loving and progressive peoples in Southeast Asia and the world, including the American and Thai peoples. These efforts will certainly end in shameful defeat.

The Thai authorities, by lending a hand to the United States, are running counter to the national interests of the Thai people and to the aspirations for peace and stability of the Southeast Asian peoples. They must be held responsible for their misdeeds. The Vietnamese people cannot help but keep a watchful eye on this dangerous deed by the U.S. authorities and demand that the Reagan administration immediately put an end to all its plots of military adventures.

WAR CRIMES COMMISSION DENOUNCES PRC ACTIONS

OW051640 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7 [as received] — The Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes against Vietnam today issued a communique denouncing the war crimes committed by Chinese troops against Vietnam in the last three months of 1981. The communique reads: The reactionaries in the Chinese leadership backed and abetted by the U.S. imperialists have been conducting a perfidious war of destruction against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The following are Chinese war crimes against Vietnam in the last three months of 1981:

1 — Chinese reactionary troops continued illegally occupying Height 400 in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, and Heights 1800S and 1800B in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, made 48 shellings and 66 intrusions into Muong Khuong and Bat Sat areas (Hoang Lien Son Province, Hoang Su Phi area Ha Tuyen Province), Quang Hoa, Ha Quang and Bao Lac areas (Cao Bang Province).

They carried out attacks and ambushes in other areas in Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang and Lang Son Provinces, killing or wounding many civilians and domestic animals taking away a number of other people, destroyed many houses, warehouses, hospitals and schools, and burned hundreds of hectares of wood land in the districts of Van Lang, Cao Loc, Loc Ninh, An Ninh Lap in Lang Son Province.

Chinese troops increased their forces along the border with Vietnam, exerting military pressure and making war threats. They moved the 5th Armycorps to the border areas opposite Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang Provinces, brought 24 additional 105mm-cannon to the area of Marker-Post 17 opposite Muong Khong District in Hoang Lien Son Province, added another company and battalion to the border close to Phong Tho District in Lai Chau Province, organized military exercises, built military roads, consolidated trenches and battle-grounds along the border opposite Van Lang District in Lang Son Province, Tra Linh District in Cao Bang Province, Meo Vac and Vi Xuyen Districts in Ha Tuyen Province, and Muong Khong District in Hoang Lien Son Province. This was an utterly truculent move of the Chinese reactionaries to "push war to the Vietnamese border", create a border status quo state, and legalize the illegal annexation of a part of the Vietnamese territory.

Most recently they rejected with arrogance Vietnam's goodwill as shown in a note on December 28, 1981, by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposing that China "stop all hostile armed actions and cease fire along the Sino-Vietnamese border" on the occasion of the Lunar New Year.

In the sea Chinese armed motor boats made more than 1,700 intrusions into Vietnamese territorial waters in Bach Long Vi Island (Hai Phong) and Tran and Thanh Lam Islands (Quang Ninh). Most serious was that over 100 Chinese motor boats escorted by warships on November 21-22 intruded into the sea areas of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces. The Chinese reactionaries also conducted exercises for the Nanhai fleet in the areas of Hainan and the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

In the air Chinese aircraft made more than 1,300 sorties close to the Vietnamese border. More serious still, many flights of Chinese jet planes on October 27 and November 28 intruded deep into Phong Tho and Xin Ho Districts (Lai Chau) and Muong Khuong District (Hoang Lien Son).

2 -- These Chinese armed provocations and nibbling activities were made to facilitate the smuggling of scouts, commandos and spies into Vietnam to set up bases for counter-revolutionary subversion and, if possible, for large-scale aggression.

In the three months the Chinese reactionaries smuggled hundreds of scouts, spies and commandos into Vietnam, in Phong Tho (Lai Chau) Lao Cai Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son), Meo Vac and Hoang Xu Phi (Ha Tuyen), Ha Quang, Trung Khanh and Quang Hoa (Cao Bang), Cao Loc and Van Lang (Lang Son), Binh Lieu and Mong Cai (Quang Ninh), to gather intelligence, kidnap personnel, conduct sabotage, instigate young people, and make contacts with local reactionaries.

The Chinese reactionaries also forced a number of Vietnamese born Chinese who had moved to China to return to Vietnam to cause trouble in border areas. Through the public address system along the border they tried to distort the line and policies of the Vietnamese party and government, discredit Vietnamese leaders, spread customary lies to confuse people, and upset political, economic and social activities, thereby to pave the way for rebellion and subversion.

The Chinese reactionaries circulated leaflets and pychological warfare and set up frontier markers as a means to get intelligence and contact their agents.

3 -- In the diplomacy, the Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, continued to smear campaign against Vietnam with a view to isolating it in the international arena.

They charged Vietnam with invading Kampuchea and attacking Thailand so as to deprive it of international aid. They also accused Vietnam of using toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea and invented the story that Vietnam and the Soviet Union were threatening the Southeast Asian nations. The aim was to cause hostility between the ASEAN countries and Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and compel ASEAN to form an "alliance" against Vietnam and to give military aid to the Khmer Rouge and other lackeys.

These crimes laid bare to public opinion at home and abroad the sinister designs of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, who, in collusion with the U.S. warmongers, are scheming to weaken Vietnam and preparing for annexation of this country through a large-scale war of aggression.

These criminal acts not only threatened Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and security, but also exacerbated tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia and undermined world peace.

The Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes denounces to public opinion at home and abroad these crimes of the Chinese authorities and demands that they cease all hostile actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SERIES ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPRATLYS, PARACELS

Second Article

OW050941 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 5 -- The following is the second in a series of articles published by the Hanoi monthly VIETNAM COURIER on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes:

The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes Are Vietnamese Territory

The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa (Paracels and Spratlys) have always been part of the Vietnamese territory; numerous juridical and historical documents have irrefutably demonstrated that:

-- Before Vietnam took possession of these archipelagoes they did not fall under the sovereignty of any other state in the world.

-- Ever since, Vietnam has uninterruptedly exercised its sovereignty over these islands.

A Longstanding Vietnamese Occupation

The Beijing authorities have gone all out to demonstrate, citing numerous ancient texts -- 17 in all -- that Chinese travellers on the Bien Dong had landed on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, which they named respectively Xisha and Nansha. This is lost labour because such facts have no juridical value. The essential thing is to prove in an irrefutable manner that China has effectively occupied these archipelagoes before they belonged to any other state and that since then it has exercised, without discontinuity, its sovereignty over these islands. This is something Beijing still has to do.

The Chinese were not the only navigators to sail on this sea in the remote past. There were also Vietnamese, Arabs, Persians, Indians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch and French. Chen Lun, a Chinese author at the time of the Qing, wrote in his travel book, entitled "Things Seen and Heard on the Lands in the Sea": "The junks of the barbarians (as the Chinese then called inhabitants of other countries going to Indonesia, Luzon, Wengai, Sulu ... all pass by the gate of Changsha." This means that inhabitants of many other countries and not China alone, travelled on the Bien Dong Sea.

Referring to the Hoang Sa area, Le Qui Don, a Vietnamese encyclopedist in the 15th century, noted in his Phu Bien Tap Luc (Miscellaneous Records on the Government of the Frontiers): "Inhabitants of our country who went there sometimes met with men from the north (Chinese -- ed)."

All the Chinese feudal dynasties who invaded or occupied Vietnam sought to destroy books and other cultural works they found in the country. The greatest infamy was committed by Zhang Fu. This general of the Ming (15th century) ordered books burnt and stelae demolished. Thus, all the ancient texts which might have given us information about Truong Sa and Hoang Sa have either been destroyed or taken to China. One of the rare works written before the later Le Dynasty in Vietnam and preserved until today is the An Nam Chi Luoc (Summarized Monograph of An Nam) by Le Tac. However, the first chapter, entitled Geographical Data, has been lost. Moreover, none of the reference books cited by the author in his preface, such as "Giao Chi Do King" ("Capital of Giao Chi") or "Phuong Kim Hoi Nhat Dien Do" escaped the destructive fury of the Ming general or the many big fires that devastated Hanoi during the civil wars. So, we are left with practically no geographical or historical sources to throw light on the Vietnam of that time and the activities of the Vietnamese on the archipelagoes which undoubtedly had become for them a much frequented site by then.

However, Vietnamese writings which appeared after the later Le period (from the 15th century) and certain texts by foreign authors largely suffice to testify in favour of Vietnamese sovereignty.

Let us cite first of all the Toan Tap Thien Nam Tu Chi Lo Do Thu (Complete Atlas of the Southern Country) by Do Ba, alias Cong Dao. It contains maps of Vietnam in the 15th century, covering the entire territory from north to south as well as the Eastern Sea. The Hoang Sa Archipelago was referred to in the book as Bai Cat Vang (which means the same as Hoang Sa). It goes without saying that this atlas, like all the other documents we are referring to, is authentic. They are still kept at the Hanoi Social Sciences Library (formerly the library of the French Far Eastern School) and at the Toye Bunke Library in Tokyo. Another source of reference is to be found in a work of great scientific value by H. Dumoutier published in the "Bulletin de Geographie Historique et Descriptive" (1896) and many relevant books.

Beijing contends that this atlas has no value since it contains the following sentence, cited in the white book published in October 1979 by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry: "To go there it took one day and a half starting from Dai Chiem and half a day starting from the Sa Ky Estuary," which was impossible with the means of navigation at the time. But this is not the question. Errors are common in ancient texts, be they original form without the least modification. We wish only to point out that the 15th century maps of Vietnam which were redrawn in the 17th century already mentioned the Hoang Sa Archipelago (known as Bai Cat Vang) as belonging to the Vietnamese province of Quang Ngai. What is more, in the same book, two pages after the above-mentioned passage, another quotation was made from the Phu Bien Tap Luc: "...farther off (i.e. beyond Re Island -- ed) there are also the Dai Truong Sa Islands harbouring many sea products...the Hoang Sa workgang has been formed with the mission of going to collect them. To go there, one must sail for three days and three nights" (underlined by the author). Other ancient books of Vietnam, not yet quoted by our Foreign Ministry, also affirm that it took about three days and three nights to go from Re Island to the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

The members of the Hoang Sa workgang each received six months supplies. They boarded five junks and had to row for three days and three nights to reach the island (Hoang Sa) (Phu Bien Tap Luc). They (Hoang Sa workgang) boarded five junks stocked with six months' supplies and put to sea. They had to sail for three days and three nights to reach the island (Hoang Sa) (Lich Trieu Hien Chuong Loai Chi, chronicle of dynasties by Phan Buy Chu, early 19th century. Each year, in the 3rd month they (the Hoang Sa workgang) would go to the island (Hoang Sa -- ed) on board junks. They would arrive three days and three nights (Dai Nam Thuc Luc Tien Bien -- Truthful Accounts About Dai Nam, 1848).

"The island (Hoang Sa) lies to the east of Ly Island (also called E — ed) in the district of the Binh Son. From this coastal area of Sa Ky one can go there in favourable weather, in three of four days" (Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi — monograph of Unified Dai Nam).

According to H. Dumoutier, Do Ba drew up these maps basing himself on the data he had gathered while accompanying King Le Thanh Tong, in his expedition against the Champa in 1470. Thus, as early as the 15th century, Vietnamese had already landed on Hoang Sa. It is known that the feudal state of Vietnam was founded long before that date, following Ngo Quyen's victory over the Chinese invaders on the Bach Dang River in 939. Therefore, the centralised organisation and management of the country's affairs was nothing new. In particular, in the field of maritime navigation and external trade, Vietnamese junks already sailed in the Eastern Sea to reach Luzon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand.... Also by then Van Don in the Tonkin Gulf was widely known to the world. Other ports were also accessible to vessels of big tonnage.

The Nguyen lords, administrators of the southern half of Vietnam south of the Gianh River (later called Cochinchina), had since the 16th century attached great importance to the protection and exploitation of maritime resources. All the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch French, Chinese, Japanese, Indonesian, and Filipino boats docking at Dai Chiem, Hoi An (Faifo), Da Nang (Tourane) or Re Island were subject to control and had to pay customs duties. Tariffs were mentioned in the Phu Bien Tap Luc of Le Quy Don.

They organised the Thanh Chau workgang, whose task was to gather Salangane nests on the islands off Qui Nhon, and the Hai Mon Gang which operated in the Phu Qui Archipelago. The farther islands such as Hoang Sa, Truong Sa and Phu Quoc were accorded still greater attention. The Hoang Sa workgang was created to exploit the resources on the archipelago of the same name. So was the Bac Hai workgang belonging to the Hoang Sa gang, whose task was to defend and exploit the islands further to the south including the Truong Sa Archipelago, Con Lon (Poulo Condor) Island and Vietnamese islands in the Gulf of Siam. Here are some extracts from ancient books:

"Each year, in the last month of winter, the Nguyen lords sent there (to Hoang Sa — ed) 18 junks in order to bring back merchandise, gold and silver as well as arms (Tom Tap Thien Nam Tu Chi Lo Do Thu). In the past, the Nguyen formed the Hoang Sa workgang composed of 70 members, all natives of An Vinh commune, who served on a rotating basis. In the first month of the year they went to receive their orders from the higher authorities, then put to sea. Each member of the workgang received six months' supplies. They boarded five small junks and sailed for three days and nights on end to reach the island (Hoang Sa — ed). There they fished and caught birds to enrich their meals. They also collected arms, silver wares, coins, porcelain, turtle shells, sea cucumbers, and shells in great quantities. Returning to the mainland in the 8th month by the Cua Eo Estuary they reported to Phu Xuan [Hue, capital of the Nguyen Dynasty — ed) to hand over to the Nguyen lord all that they had gathered. After taking the inventory, they sold for their own account such things as shells, turtles and sea cucumbers. After each receiving a diploma they were allowed to return to their homes. The value of their collection varied, and sometimes they came home empty-handed" (Phu Bien Tap Luc).

The Lich Trieu Hien Chuong Loai Chi by Phan Huy Chu and the Hoang Viet Dia Du Chi (Geography of the Viet Kingdom) compiled in 1833 referred to this workgang of Hoang Sa almost in the same terms.

From 1802 onward, the first kings of the Nguyen attached greater attention to national construction. The Hoang Sa and Bac Hai gangs were maintained and their activities extended. They were spoken of in detail in different historical works such as Dai Nam Thuc Luc Tien Bien (Truthful Accounts About the Dai Nam), Viet Su Cuong Giam Khao Luoc (Glimpse of the History of the Viet) by Nguyen Thong (1876) or again in the Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi (1910).

From these testimonies we may come to the following conclusions:

— For more than three centuries from the Nguyen lords to the Nguyen kings, Vietnam uninterruptedly exploited the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, islands in the south like Con Lon (Poulo Condor) and some others in the Gulf of Siam.

— This exploitation, like the levying of taxes and sea patrols, was organized and led by the state.

The workgangs exploited these islands for five to six months each year without any other country's opposition. How could that be done if Hoang Sa and Truong Sa had not been recognized as Vietnamese territory? With regard to China, the following official letter from the Chinese mandarin head of the district of Wenchang, Qiongzhou (Hainan Island), addressed to the authorities of Thuan Hoa (Vietnam) constitutes a significant testimony:

"In the 18th year of the Qianlong reign (1753) ten soldiers native of An Binh commune taking part in a seafood collecting team of Chuong Nghia District, Province of Quang Ngai, Vietnam, arrived one day in the 7th month at Wanlichangsha to gather sea products. Eight of them landed and the two others stood guard on the junk. A gust of wind having broken the rope, the two were carried by the current as far as Qiaglan Port (China). The local authorities, after checking on the facts, had the two men taken back to their homeland. The Vietnamese Lord Nguyen Phuc Chu ordered the earl of Thuc Luong, mandarin head of Thuan Hoa Province, to send a message of thanks to the mandarin head of district of Wenchang". (after Le Quy Don in Phu Bien Tap Luc)

This anecdote clearly shows that the Chinese authorities in Hainan were not opposed in any way to the exploitation by the Hoang Sa workgang of the Nguyen lords on the Hoang Sa Archipelago, which they called Wanlichangsha. Thus, before the Vietnamese state established its authority on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, these islands had not come under the sovereignty of any other country. Subsequently, this Vietnamese sovereignty was exercised through the organization and exploitation of those archipelagoes without opposition from any other country.

Uninterrupted Sovereignty

After his accession to the throne, Emperor Gia Long decided to build Vietnam into a powerful country. He gave special attention to agriculture, strengthened the dykes, carried out reforms in the fiscal system, in the literacy contests to choose mandarins, in the judiciary field, and built ramparts and citadels.

Meanwhile, during the first three decades of the 19th century the capitalist countries -- Great Britain, France, Holland, the United States — vied with one another to subjugate Asian countries from India, Indonesia, Malaysia to the countries in eastern Asia and Oceania. Therefore, Gia Long had to increase sea patrols and seek every possible means to strengthen Vietnam's sovereignty over the islands which already belonged to it.

In his "Memoirs of Cochinchina", which were published in the French BULLETIN DES AMIS VIEUX HUE (1923, Vol 2, p. 257), Jean Baptiste Chaigneau wrote: "Cochinchina, of which the sovereign has now assumed the title of emperor, comprises Cochinchina proper, Tonkin, some inhabited islands not far from the coast and the Paracel Archipelago composed of islands, reefs and uninhabited rocks. Not until 1816 did the emperor take possession of this archipelago."

Again in 1937 Jean Louis Taberd, apostolic vicar of Cochinchina, wrote:

"Although this kind of archipelago presents nothing but rocks and great depths which promises more inconveniences than advantages, the King Gia Long thought he had increased his dominions by this sorry addition. In 1816 he went with solemnity to plant his flag and take formal possession of these rocks, which it is not likely anybody will dispute with him" (note on the geography of Cochinchina by the Right Rev Jean Louis, bishop of Isauropholis, vic, apost [as received] of Cochinchina).

In his book "The Universe, the History and Description of All the Peoples, Their Religious, Habits and Customs" published in 1850, Dubois de Jancigny noted that during the last 34 years the Paracel Archipelago called by the Annamites "Cat Vang" or Hoang Sa "Yellow Sand," a real labyrinth of small islets, rocks and sand banks rightly dreaded by navigators, has been under Cochinchinese occupation.

"It is not known whether they have founded there an administration but Emperor Gia Long made it a point to add this laurel to his crown because he actually went there to personally take it into possession, and in 1816 he personally planted the Cochinchinese flag there."

While the Hoang Sa and Bac Hai workgangs continued their work the Nguyen kings took a series of measures to demonstrate and exercise Vietnamese sovereignty on the archipelagoes. In the 14th year of the Minh Mang reign (1833) a royal order to the Ministry of Public works said: "Seen from a distance, the Hoang Sa Archipelago, which lies in the waters of Quang Ngai, seems to be lost between sky and sea. Nobody knows how deep the water there is. Of late commercial junks sailing in the neighbourhood have been frequently attacked. So, prepare boats. Next year you will send your men there to build a temple and erect a stele and plant trees" (Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bien -- Truthful Accounts About Dai Nam -- Vol 2).

Other works such as Kham Dinh Dai Nam Hoi Dien Su Le (Codes and Rules of Dai Nam), and the Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi (monograph of Unified Dai Nam) or the Quoc Trieu Chinh Bien Toat Yeu (Summary of the Annals of the Nguyen Dynasty) also report that the Nguyen kings had a stele set up their to symbolize Vietnamese sovereignty. Others give the following details on the temple and the stele:

"...In the 16th year of the Minh Mang reign (1835) a request was addressed to the king for the building, on the southwestern part of Bach Sa Island, of the Hoang Sa temple (made of stone according to a rule in force). A stone stele was erected on the left to the temple (1 thuoc 5 tac tall, 1 thuoc 2 tac wide). In front of the temple a stone wall was erected, and on either side and behind the temple trees of different kinds were planted."

Besides, the Nguyen kings ordered the drawing up of maps, surveys of the topography of these places and measurement of the different routes leading there.

"In the first month of the year at Hoa (1815) the king ordered Pham Quang Anh of the Hoang Sa workgang to study and measure the sea routes to the island" (Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bein, Vol 1).

In 1836 King Minh Mang gave still more detailed orders on this question in reply to the following request of the ministry of public works: "The Hoang Sa Archipelago, which lies in our territorial waters, is very rugged. The previous dynasties have ordered a map of it to be drawn up but due to its wide area and its remoteness, the work has been only partially completed. What is more, we did not know how to tackle it. Each year men were sent there to survey the place and measure the routes of navigation. From this year onward, toward the end of the first month, we shall send sailors chosen from among the Bien Binh and Giam Thanh who will sail to Quang Ngai and arrive there early in the second months on board a junk. There they will ask the authorities of the Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh Provinces to hire four junks from the local population who will guide them to the Hoang Sa.

On the island or beach where they land, they will have to measure the length, width, height, area perimeter and sound the surrounding sea to find out its depth, mark the sand banks, the reefs, the submarine topography and record all of them on the map. Besides, they will have to record the date and port of departure, the direction taken, the itinerary and evaluate the distance. They will also have to locate the place of disembarkation in relation to the coast, and determine by eye in what province and district it is situated and at how many nautical miles from the coast. All that must be reported in detail to the court.

"The king agreed and ordered Pham Huu Nhat to lead a naval unit with the mission of carrying ten wooden panels to be planted as landmarks, each panel is 5 thuoc long, 0.5 thuoc large and 0.1 thuoc thick and carries this inscription: in the year 17 of the Minh Mang reign, i.e, the year Binh Than (1836), by the king's order, Pham Huu Nhat, officer commanding a naval unit, came to inspect the Hoang Sa Arhipelago and planted this landmark as a testimony." (Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bien, Vol 2)

The above event is also recorded in the Quoc Trieu Chinh Bien Toat Yeu (Summary of the Annals of the Nguyen Dynasty) compiled by the National History Institute.

The nguyen kings also instituted taxes to be levied on foreign ships. In a study on Vietnam under the nguyen kings when referring to Hoang Sa, Gutzlaff wrote: "The Annam government, perceiving the advantages which it might derive if a toll were raised, keeps revenue cutters and a small garrison on the spot to collect the duty on all visitors and to ensure protection to its own fishermen." (Geography of the Cochinchinese Empire in Journal of the Georgraphical Society of London, 1849, Vol 19, p.93)

While exercising Vietnamese sovereignty on these archipelagoes, the nguyen kings, however, did not overlook certain obligations in the framework of international law at the time. The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, owing to their geographic position, their formation and topography, constitute a danger for the ships sailing nearby which risk running aground or being wrecked against some coral reef. Therefore, in 1833 after instructing the Ministry of Public Works to erect a temple and a stele there, King Minh Mang insisted that "it is necessary to plant trees there which when fully grown would constitute points of reference for the navigators and help them to avoid the risk of running aground." (Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bien, Vol 2).

Is this not proof of the sense of responsibility of a state conscious of its obligations toward vessels sailing in its territorial waters?

Since then all Vietnamese soldiers going to these archipelagoes would take along in their travelling bags seeds which they would sow around the temple in hopes that they would grow into trees that would constitute markers easily recognizable by navigators. (Viet Su Cuong Giam Khao Luoc — Glimpse of the History of the Viet Country by Nguyen Thong) It is worth remembering that the Hoang Sa Islands, which are formed from sun-baked and wind-swept coral reefs and subject to rain storms for many months of the year, are not a hospitable land for the growth of trees.

In a review on the Hoang Sa Archipelago published in 1974, Son Hong Duc, professor of geography at Saigon University, noted that on some islands (Huu Nhat or Robert Island) in the archipelago one can still find large rotten stumps of trees. As for the trees that are still growing there, they belong to the same families as those on the Vietnamese littoral. Many islands are covered with a lush vegetation well deserving the names given them by the navigators Phu Lam (Woody Island), Dao Cay (Tree Island). Some of these trees were certainly planted by men, others came from seeds carried there by the currents or birds.

Among the documents produced by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, apart from some maps drawn up under the Qing (which it only mentioned but did not produce) there are only semi-official texts and a few regional monographs. On the contrary, Vietnam produced official documents written by state organs or by their order.

— Dai Nam Thuc Luc Tien Bien and Dai Thuc Luc Chinh Bien, which are annals of the Nguyen Dynasty compiled by the National History Institute from the 2nd year of the reign of Minh Mang (1821).

— Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi, a geography of Vietnam compiled from 1865 to 1882 by order of King Tu Duc but not published. It was corrected under the reign of Thanh Thai by the National History Institute. By 1910 only the first part dealing with the 17 central provinces had been completed.

— Quoc Trieu Chinh Bien Toat Yeu, a summary of the annals of the Nguyen Dynasty compiled by the National History Institute from 1909.

— Kham Dinh Dai Nam Hoi Dien Su Le, (codes and rules of Dai Nam) written by order of the king in 1843 (under the reign of Thieu Tri) and in 1851 (under the reign of Tuc Duc) recording all the works accomplished by the six ministries. It was followed by a second volume, entitled Kham Dinh Dai Nam Hoi Dien Su Le Tuc Bien.

Some other works were written by high dignitaries of the court, such as Phu Bien Tap Luc by Le Qui Don, Lich Trieu Hien Chuong Loai Chi (of which one volume, Du Dia Chi, is devoted to geography) by Phan Huy Chu, Viet Su Cuong Giam Khao Luco by Nguyen Thong, etc.

All those documents, spanning over more than a century, prove that prior to French colonialisation, Vietnam was already the first state to discover and occupy the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes and had exercised its sovereignty for more than three centuries without interruption on behalf of Vietnam.

Toward the middle of the 19th century (1868-1884) the history of Vietnam reached a turning point as a result of the domination by French [word indistinct] under two slightly different forms: colonisation of the Nam Ky (Cochinchina) and protectorate of the Trung Ky (Annam) and the Bac Ky (Tonkin). From then, France did, to all intents and purposes, represent Vietnam in international relations to defend Vietnamese archipelagoes as well as the whole of the territory of the country.

Once installed in Vietnam, France could not but take into account the traditional relations between this country and its neighbours, Laos and Cambodia, and the fact that they formed, together with Vietnam, the same entity: French Indochina. Up till then the Nguyen kings had always maintained good relations with the Qing while zealously defending the national independence according to the flexible strategy which consisted in continuing to recognize China's nominal suzerainty. France signed with the Qing a series of conventions, some concerning Sino-French relations, others concerning questions relating to China and Vietnam. It is worth mentioning the convention of 1884, which put an end to the so-called suzerainty of China over Vietnam and the conventions of 1887 and 1895 on the delimitation of the Sino-Vietnamese frontier.

In the first days of their rule, while patriotic movements against the invaders broke out from north to south, in which even some Nguyen kings took part (such as Ham Nghi, Thanh Thai and Duy Tan), the French sought, first of all, to quickly stabilize the situation, consolidate their administration and appease the population as a prerequisite for their economic exploitation of the country. At that time, Vietnam's neighbors were themselves subject to imperialist invasions. China, in particular, where the Qing court was rotten to the core, became the target of Japanese and Western ambitions. The Sino-British accords (Nanking -- 1842); Sino-American (Wanxia -- 1844); Sino-French (Huangpu -- 1844); Sino-British (Yantai -- 1876): and Sino-Japanese (Shimonoseki -- 1895) opened wide the door of China to foreign penetration.

In the meantime, from inside China was shaken by widespread mass uprisings in Yunnan and in the north-west.... Under such circumstances, the colonial authorities in Indochina did not see the need to take urgent measures concerning the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. All that they did was to send gunboats to patrol the area. In 1899, the governor general of Indochina, Paul Doumer, proposed setting up a lighthouse on the Hoang Sa Island (Pattle Island) to stress Vietnamese sovereignty on the archipelago and also to help navigation in its neighbourhood. However, this project was not realised until 1938.

After World War I (1914-1918), France increased its investments in Indochina considerably, first of all in Vietnam, in order both to exploit raw materials and turn it into an outlet for the goods of the metropolis. In the framework of this policy, greater attention was accorded to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes in view of their riches and strategic position.

From 1920, boats of the Indochinese customs office increased their patrols in the area of Hoang Sa to intercept contraband ships, the Chinese authorities in Guandong Province having revealed their dark intentions toward the archipelago. Than Trong Hue, the then war minister of the Hue court, published the declaration of March 3, 1925 affirming the unquestionable sovereignty of Vietnam over this archipelago.

At about the same time, a French delegation led by A. Krempf sailed on board the De Lanessan to Hoang Sa to inquire into the situation. In 1927, the same team went to the Truong Sa.

In the early 30's, in the face of the Chinese covetous designs on the immense guano reserves of the Hoang Sa Archipelago, there erupted within the colonial authorities in Indochina heated debates on how to defend Vietnamese sovereignty over this archipelago. Some, including the governor general, Pierre Rasquier, argued that conditions had not been ripe for a direct discussion over the matter with the Chinese. Numerous reasons were given, but the most important one which has never been explicitly acknowledged is that the political situation in Indochina had in fact reached an important turning point with the birth of the Indochinese Communist Party and the outbreak of the "Nghe Tinh Soviet uprising."

Most of the French in Indochina did not approve of this reticence and openly made their point of view known. These included, among others, the MMP.s. De Monzie and Bergeon, the engineer Paul Maurice Clerget, the industrialist Lapicque, the army commander Sauvarie-Jourdan, the journalists Gustave Sale, Alexis Elie Lacombe, Olivier A. Saix, and especially Henri Cucherousset, editor-in-chief of the EVEIL ECONOMIQUE DE L'INDOCHINE. The second tendency eventually got the upper hand, as shown by the intensified activity of the colonial authorities in these archipelagoes.

On the Hoang Sa:

— In 1928 the Tonkin new society of phosphates began to exploit guano there;

— In 1937 Guatmier, a civil engineer, went in person to the archipelago to find a convenient place for the construction of a lighthouse on the island and another one on the sea to facilitate the coming and going of hydroplanes. He also studied conditions for an eventual population of the archipelago;

— In 1938 the colonial authorities erected a stele to formalize Vietnamese sovereignty over the archipelago and set up a lighthouse, a meteorological station bearing the international index 48860 and a radio station;

— On March 30, 1938 the Vietnamese King Bao Dai signed the Ordinance No 10 placing the archipelago under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities of Thua Thien (central Vietnam);

— June 15, 1938 the governor general of Indochina signed Decree No 156/SC making the Hoang Sa Archipelago an administrative unit belonging to Thua Thien Province;

— On May 5, 1939 the governor general of Indochina signed decree No 3283 modifying that of June 15, 1938 and dividing the archipelago into two administrative units: the crescent delegation and the amphitrite delegation and dependencies, whose administrative seats were respectively Hoang Sa Island (Pattle) and the Woody Island (Phu Lam).

On the Turong Sa:

— On December 22, 1929 the governor general of Indochina instructed the governor of Cochinchina by telegram to send the French Navy ship La Malicieuse to Truong Sa to occupy this archipelago. In 1933 other ships — Alerte, Astrolable, De Lanessan — went there one after another to plant the French flag on other islands of Truong Sa. A communique published in the official journal of the French Republic dated July 26, 1933 said that the occupation of the islands in the archipelago had taken place in the following order: the island of Truong Sa (Spratly) on April 13, 1930; An Bang (Amboyna Cay) on April 7, 1933; Ba Binh (Itu Aba) on April 11, 1933; and Thi Tu Island on April 12, 1933. Not only the big islands, but also all the small surrounding islands, were occupied.

On December 21, 1933, the governor of Cochinchina, J. Krautheimer, signed a decree integrating the aformentioned islands of Truong Sa (Spratly) An Bang (Amboyna Cay) Ba Binh (Itu Aba), Song Tu, Loaita, Thi Tu and the small surrounding islands into the province of Ba Ria.

After launching the Pacific war, Japan, ignoring the Frerch authorities' protest, seized Hoang Sa Islands in 1938 beginning with Phu Lam (Woody Island), the occupied Truong Sa in 1939. Following its defeat before the allies, Japan committed itself at the San Francisco Conference in 1951 to "renounce all its rights, titles and claims on the Spratly Lands and the Paracels Islands" (Articles 2 of the San Francisco accords). It was at this conference that the prime minister of the Dao Dai government, Tran Van Huu, made a declaration affirming Vietnam's sovereignty on these archipelagoes without any country present raising any protest whatsoever.

In the meantime, in May 1916, the French had sent the cruiser Savorgnan de Brazza to re-occupy the Hoang Sa Archipelago. On January 13, 1947 they sent a note of protest to the Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) government, which had illegally occupied many islands in the archipelago. This note reaffirmed once again Vietnamese sovereignty over the whole of the archipelago. At the same time, the French sent to Hoang Sa (Pattle) Island the cruiser Le Tonkinois, which landed a platoon to be stationed there. Immediately afterward, the French began the reconstruction of the meteorological station on the island. In 1950 Jiang Jeishi troops withdrew from the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Islands. The French returned the Hoang Sa to the Bao Dai government represented by the governor of Trung Phan (Central Vietnam).

The fifties were marked by two series of important events:

— The occupation by Beijing troops of the Phu Lam (Woody Island), then other islands of the eastern group of Hoang Sa Archipelago, the occupation by Taiwanese troops of Ba Binh Island (Itu Aba) in the Truong Sa Archipelago. These were blatant acts of aggression because Chinese troops — whether from Beijing or Taiwan — attacked a sovereign territory.

— In 1956, as France moved out of Indochina, its troops left Hoang Sa. The Saigon government immediately replaced the French and planted landmarks on the islands of Triong Sa (Spratly), Thi Lu, Loaita, An Bang (Amboyna Cay) and the Song Tu group of island.

In 1956 the Saigon administration integrated the Truong Sa Archipelago into the province of Phuoc Tuy and established on the Hoang Sa Archipelago the Dinh Hai commune belonging to the distric of Hoa Vang Quang Nam Province. Between 1950 and 1975, the Saigon administration and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam many times protested against the infringement on the Vietnamese sovereignty over these two archipelagoes by other countries.

-- In protest against the Philippines, which claimed ownership of several islands on the Truong Sa Archipelago, and against Malaysia, which claimed that the islands and the sand banks on the Truong Sa Archipelago belonged to them, the Saigon administration many times proclaimed Vietnam's sovereignty over this archipelago.

-- At the Caracas conference on the sea the Saigon administration proclaimed Vietnam's sovereignty on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

-- In February 1959, the Saigon administration arrested a group of fishermen of the People's Republic of China who had intruded into the islands of Huu Nhat (Robert), Duy Mong (Drumond) and Quang Hoa (Duncan) in the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

-- On January 20, 1974, when Chinese troops invaded the Hoang Sa Archipalago, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam made public its views on the issue.

-- On January 20, 1974, a message of the Foreign Ministry of the Saigon government to the president of the U.S. Security Council urged that a meeting be convened urgently to discuss the acts of aggression of the People's Republic of China against the Hoang Sa Archipalago.

-- On May 6, 1975, a communique of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam announced that the liberation armed forces of South Vietnam had liberated six islands on the Truong Sa Archipelago (others were liberated later).

-- On September 18, 1975, a meteorological team of the Republic of South Vietnam published a statement asking the world meteorological organisaion to continue recognizing the meteorogical station No 48860 of Vietnam. The statement also reaffirmed Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

-- On June 5, 1976 the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Vietnam affirmed Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

Since 1976, through diplomatic notes and declarations, as well as during the bilateral talks and international conferences, Vietnam has unceasingly protested against the continued occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago by Chinese troops and affirmed its sovereignty over this archipelago, as well as the Truong Sa Archipelago.

The Only Valid Conclusion

On the question of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, many other historical documents may be adduced and other juridical aspects of the problem may be examined. However, a scrutiny of the documents and facts produced so far by the Vietnamese and Chinese sides already allow us to arrive at a conclusion. Two essential factors are to be taken into account: the real occupation and effective exercise of sovereignty on the territory under dispute.

In internatonal law, the occupation of a territory is valid only when this territory has not yet been under the sovereignty of another country and when the occupying state has been exercising its sovereignty on this territory effectively and uninterruptedly.

In its white book published on January 30, 1980 the Chinese Foreign Ministry produced a number of proofs intending to demonstrate that the Chinese people have long "discovered" the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes. Whatever amount of truth there may be in these affirmations, this "discovery" will not give the Chinese authorities any priority over other peoples who themselves had discovered the said archipelagoes a long time ago. With regard to the exploitation of these archipelagoes, the Chinese side used rather vague terms such as "exploit" and "look after productive activities." Then, after claiming that China has found there many objects in ceramics, porcelain, knives, iron pots and other household utensils, they concluded: "Chinese began to settle on and conduct productive [as received] such as fishing, on the Xisha and Nansha Archiplelagoes in the epoch of the Tang or Song at the latest." Even if all that was true, these could be seen only as private undertakings. And if all these productive activities consisted only of fishing, this has nothing special, because fishermen of different nationalities had long operated in this particularly abundant zone. On the contrary, the Chinese white book could not produce any answer, however elusive, to the question as to whether or not the Chinese state generally occupied — and since when — the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes and whether it has ever exercised in an effective and uninterrupted way its sovereignty there. What is more, nowhere has it affirmed that China has actually appropriated these islands. As for the facts happening after the Qing period (from the 18th century) invoked to demonstrate that China has "administered" these archipelagoes, they dated back to the time when these archipelagoes had already become a sovereign territory because they already belonged to Vietnam. The least that can be said of these acts is that they were illegal because they infringed upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

Meanwhile, things are very clear from the Vietnamese side:

-- The Vietnamese people have long since discovered the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, which have become a traditional sector of activity for Vietnamese fishermen. These archipelagoes are nearer to Vietnam than to China and, moreover, linked to our country by long-standing historic ties.

-- From the times of the Nguyen lords (18th century) at the latest, the Vietnamese state already began occupying these islands when they had not previously belonged to any other country and exploiting them without interruption, founding Hoang Sa and Bac Hai workgangs, which stayed there from five to six months a year to carry out fishing, recuperate things jetisoned by shipwrecks, and collect taxes, customs duties and undertake patrols organised by the state.

-- Since Gia Long, the Nguyen kings have taken measures to strengthen the sovereignty of the Vietnamese state such as erecting steles symbolizing Vietnam's sovereignty, and temples, digging wells on Hoang Sa Island (Pattle), sending naval units to draw up maps, measuring the sea routes, collecting taxes from foreign ships, planting trees to make the islands a point of reference for navigators, etc.

-- During the colonial period, France exercised its sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa in the name of Vietnam, sending administrative teams there, building a lighthouse, a meteorological station, and exploiting local resources, especially guano.

-- After recovering independence, the Vietnamese Government have, when necessary, proclaimed their sovereignty over the archiplelagoes, strongly protested against all infringements on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, organised these two archipelagoes in the administrative, economic and military fields.

After studying all the arguments produced by the concerned parties, Professor Charles Rousseau, a well-known specialist in international law, has concluded: "In fact, the long historic ties and the geographic nearness have been the two major claims that Vietnam may invoke, which it did. The argument based on contiguity to the mainland is all powerful here. It is true that it might also be used by China at least with regard to the Paracels, but such a claim is valid only on condition that it is supported by a material effectiveness which Vietnam alone is capable of exercising or is better disposed than others to exercise".

Therefore, the only conclusion conforming to history and meeting the criteria of international law is the following:

The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes belong to Vietnam and come under Vietnamese sovereignty. They constitute an integral part of the Vietnamese territory.

Though they claimed that "we will never seize any land belonging to another country", governments in Beijing have in fact invaded Hoang Sa Archipelago, which they continue to occupy. At the same time, Taipei invaded and occupied Ba Binh Island (Itu Aba) in the Truong Sa Archipelago. These are acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people's struggle against the occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago by the reactionaries within the Beijing authorities, who also claim ownership of the Truong Sa Archipelago, is part of the struggle against the latter's expansionism and hegemonism. By seeking to control and if possible to occupy the Bien Dong Sea and Southeast Asia, they have revealed their expan-trying [as received] now to realize by every possible means these dreams long nurtured by the ancient Chinese emperors. The sending of 600,000-men invasion army equipped with considerable means of war against Vietnam, the installation of a so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the unilateral delimitation of four danger zones on the approaches to Hoang Sa and Hainan in violation of international law concerning air traffic, the building of Hoang Sa into a military base in the Eastern Sea, the multiple acts of interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the area -- are not all these acts tangible proofs of their expansionist policy?

The struggle of the Vietnamese people may be long and arduous but will certainly be victorious because it is a just struggle supported by all the fraternal and friendly countries throughout the world at a time that the three revolutionary currents of our era are rising ever higher to attack the last refuges of imperialism.

Some may think that the struggle to recover and defend the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes is the affair of the Vietnamese alone. In fact, this struggle has a much wider implication. A look at the map suffices. What would become of the face of Southeast Asia if the Beijing expansionists succeed in seizing all these archipelagoes and controlling the Bien Dong Sea? Then how can it be said that this question concerns the Vietnamese alone and they alone have to bear the consequences?

May this denunciation of the acts of aggression and the ambitions of Beijing serve as an alarm signal for all the peoples in Southeast Asia. Doubtless, there are many areas where disagreement still remains among the latter. However, faced with the danger posed by Beijing expansionism, there is no other option but to unite to resist and to preserve their independence, freedom, peace, stability and prosperity. The days when imperialism and colonialism could dictate their will to the peoples in the region are long gone. Whatever its schemes -- armed aggression, economic, political and diplomatic manoeuvres, sabotage by Maoist groups -- Beijing cannot achieve its sinister ambition.

Third Article

OW060813 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 6 -- The following is the third article in a series of six concerning the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes published by the Hanoi monthly VIETNAM COURIER:

From Map War to Hot War

Early 1974 two years had passed since the signing by Zhou Enlai and Richard Nixon of the notorious Shanghai communique. One year later, Saigon was liberated. Under the terms of the 1973 Paris agreement then in force, Washington was committed to withdrawing its troops from Indochina. The resistance war waged since 1960 by the Vietnamese people against American aggression was entering its final phase. It had been a long and difficult revolutionary war, to which the Beijing authorities had pledged their full support in a spirit of proletarian internationalism. Indeed, had they not declared that they were Vietnam's staunchest rear base?

Yet Beijing chose this precise moment to attack the Hoang Sa Archipelago, a cluster of Vietnamese islands some 170 nautical miles from the port of Danang, and at that time garrisoned by the Saigon army. To begin with, the Chinese Navy sent a number of ships camouflaged as fishing boats into Hoang Sa waters, escorting a number of landing craft. At the same time several Chinese warships were deployed in the vicinity of the archipelago. The offensive was launched on January 19, and fighting raged the whole of the following day, with strong air support. The Saigonese defenders called for help, but in vain: A unit of the Seventh Fleet operating in the area ostensibly moved away. The attackers made 48 prisoners, including an American adviser, Gerald Kosch, who was treated with great courtesy and was soon handed over to the American authorities.

Following the liberation of Saigon, a highly significant document concerning the role of the United States in this affair was discovered in the archives of the Saigon Foreign Ministry. This was the telegram sent from Washington by Ambassador Tran Kim Phuong to Foreign Minister Vuong Van Bac on February 2, 1974, exactly two weeks after the event. In particular it stated that "Secretary of State Henry Kissinger looks upon the conflict on the subject of the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Islands as a marginal problem, even an inconvenience, within the framework of the joint efforts with Communist China to contain North Vietnam. (...) a spirit of compromise with Communist China prevails at present in both assemblies. They are ready to give us military assistance against North Vietnam but not Communist China".

Evidently, China had conquered a bridgehead into Vietnam with Washington's blessing. Both superpowers were determined to cement their new alliance at the expense of their respective allies. With ten years' hindsight, it can be said that the United States, before being forced out of that part of the world, covertly passed its powers as international gendarme to its potential successor, Beijing hegemonism.

Lying in Wait: The Underside of an Expansionist Strategy

The highly strategic position of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes is due to the fact that they command not only the access routes to Vietnam but also all the major sea and air routes across the Bien Dong (Eastern Sea). The discovery of off-shore oilfields and large underwater mineral deposits off the coast of Vietnam has further underlined their importance.

Early in the 20th century, imperial China, then a semi-colony of the Western powers, had already laid claim to these islands. Twenty-five years after the signing with France of the Tianqin (Tien Tsin) Treaty in 1884, under which China renounced its nominal suzerain rights over Vietnam, the Qing court nevertheless mounted a lightning expedition upon Hoang Sa. This expedition was praised in the following terms by Shi Dizu in an article printed by GUANGMING RIBAO on November 24th, 1975, and on the following day by the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

"In April 1909 Admiral Li Zhun, assisted by Vice-Admirals Wu Jingyong and Liu Yike, led 170 men on gunboats Fubo and Chenhang in an expedition to Xisha (Hoang Sa), he landed on 15 islands, gave the archipelago the name of Loshi, planted the (Chinese)flag on Yongxing Island and fired a cannon salute, proclaiming to all both within and without the country that the islands of the Southern Sea are a part of China's sacred territory".

In this article, entitled "From Antiquity the Islands of the Southern Sea Have Been Part and Parcel of the Territory of Our Country", Shi Dizu claims nevertheless that China has exercised its sovereignty over Hoang Sa at least since the times of the Tang and the Song, over ten centuries ago. This would mean that Li Zhun's assertion of Chinese rights over the archipelago was superfluous. But it is not our wish to disentangle the contradictions, the unsupported affirmations, and the tendentious conclusions which abound in the typically Maoist works of Beijing's propagandists. Rather, let us try to find out how the contemporary press covered the incident.

Firstly, not one but two incursions were mentioned in its columns, both conducted by the Imperial Chinese Navy into Hoang Sa waters in April and June 1909. Shi Dizu no doubt refers to the June rather than the April expedition. According to the GUANGZHOU KOUO CHE PAO of June 20, 1909, later quoted by the French JOURNAL EXTREME-ASIE (Number 38, August 1929), two small gunboats under the command of Li Zhun had left this town for Yulin, a port in the south of Hainan, with two agents from a German firm on board and 10 Chinese crewmen. [as received] The expedition had to put in for two weeks at Yulin to wait for suitable weather before finally reaching Hoang Sa on June 6. After stopping off on a few islands, the Chinese flag was flown on one of them saluted by 21 salvoes. The expedition left on the following day, June 7. The Chinese side did not follow this up by any military or political action.

The event, far from taking on the grandiose and solemn proportions attributed to it by the GUANGMING RIBAO and the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was nonetheless a blatant violation of the territorial integrity of Vietnam, then administered as a French protectorate. The French colonial administration later explained its non-reaction to this provocation as being most opportune at the time, the treaty of Beijing of 1898 having kept to the status quo concerning the islands in the South China Sea.

Without going into the controversy which followed in the Indochinese press, let us simply note the aggressive policy of expansion followed by the Qing court right up to its demise in 1911, a policy later Chinese governments were to perpetuate. Under the Kuomingtang, China, then also in bondage, dismembered and humiliated, did not for all that shed its territorial claims over Vietnam. In December 1946, taking advantage of the fighting between Vietnam and France, Chinese troops partially occupied Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, neither side being in a position to intervene, but it was under Mao Zedong that China revealed its most cynical hand in playing for its expansionist aims.

Maoist China, much more powerful and cunning then earlier regimes, at first tried a double game. This was to create for itself, through excessive declarations and spectacular gestures, and ultrarevolutionary aura, as an intransigent anti-imperialist and defender of world peace, while developing its strength and lying in wait for the most favorable moment to act. 'Lying in wait' (changou maifu in Chinese) was always one of the Maoists' main strategies of subversion and aggression, along with their equally typical opportunism and hypocrisy in standing on "the mountain watching the tigers fight" (zo shan guan hu dou), both were used against Vietnam.

In 1954 Beijing published, as an annex to its "Historical Sketch of Contemporary China", a map of China including territories "annexed by the imperialists": Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, parts of India, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Korea, Japan's Ryukyu Archipelago, parts of Oriental Siberia and of the Soviet Republics of Kazakhstan, and Tadzhikistan and the Kirghiz Soviet Republic . At the time nobody imagined this was the beginning of a "map war" later to be used to justify territorial claims.

It did strike some as being rather strange, but rather than seeing it as a conscious move by the Chinese authorities, it was explained away in terms of the Chinese habit of overstatement, and even justified as a stand against the imperialists. Who indeed would have suspected the world's second socialist power of expansionist ambitions, initiator, together with India, of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and one of the leading delegations to the Bandung Conference? But the world soon realized the duplicity of Maoist China when, claiming unilaterally declared sovereignty rights, it launched its troops against Burma in 1955, India in 1962 and the U.S.S.R. in 1969, before attempting to "teach Vietnam a lesson" ten years later in 1979.

The annexation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago was also preceded by a map war. The maritime borders drawn on the maps of the 1973 atlas of the People's Republic of China extend in Southeast Asia as far as the Malacca Straits and North Kalimantan. This was predictable given the 1958 declaration made public in Beijing on September 4 of that year which established the territorial waters of China as extending 12 nautical miles off-shore. In particular it was stated that "this stipulation applies to all territories of the People's Republic of China, including... the Dongsha". The insincerity of the Chinese position is now apparent in the international vagueness of this statement.

At that time, Washington had just scuppered the 1945 Geneva agreements which contained provisions for general elections to be held throughout Vietnam in 1956 with a view to reunifying the country. And the infamous dictator Ngo Dinh Diem, while conducting a one-sided war of repression against the southern population, was preparing to march on the North. Beijing could not have found a better occasion; after having forcibly occupied the eastern group of the Hoang Sa Islands in 1955, it now began to put pressure on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, only just recovered from the anti-French resistance, and which had at all costs to avoid making enemies on several fronts. This explains the terse note sent on September 14, 1958, by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to his counterpart Zhou Enlai, in which he confirmed that Vietnam respected China's territorial waters, without, however, making the slightest allusion to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes and intentionally ignoring the Chinese names of Xisha and Nansha used in China's declaration.

But in 1959 Beijing pushed matters further, organising a landing on Hoang Sa, on the islands of the crescent group, by 82 Chinese fishermen, all of whom were captured by the Saigon troops stationed there. The Chinese response was to issue strongly-worded warnings to the Saigon administration, "puppets of the American paper tiger", but not making any further moves. The Saigon puppet regime had been consolidated, and China could no longer expect easy victories in conquering new territories as it had done in 1956.

The beast had to lie in wait for another fifteen years before springing on its prey, sure this time of American complicity. Saigon, in effect, had its hands tied. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, for their part, had to swallow the bitter pill: The final stage of the anti-American struggle was approaching, and the liberation of southern Vietnam had to take precedence over all other considerations.

Noisy, But Hardly Convincing

A boa, after swallowing its prey, hides away to digest it. Maoist China is not like a boa: After having grabbed the Hoang Sa Archipelago and haunted by its conscience, the Chinese leadership launched a noisy propaganda campaign claiming that the islands had always belonged to China. They harshly stated that over a thousand years ago, they had been populated by Chinese, apparently not aware of the fact that these islands are coral reefs and thus grow at a given rate, in given conditions. A thousand years ago the greater part of these islands were submerged reefs, only the largest of them standing out of the water. It is indeed plausible that the area could have been visited by Chinese fishermen as early as the Tang period, or by ancient explorers in the period of the Three Kingdoms, but to claim that they established themselves there is patently ridiculous: The only life these reefs could have supported was marine fauna.

Let us review this campaign which the Chinese mass media have waged since 1974 in an attempt to justify the annexation.

Immediately after the official announcement of the attack on Hoang Sa in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on January 20, 1974, the entire Chinese press took up the issue. The event was described as a "counterattack of a defensive character", the expression used five years later to explain the aggression against Vietnam along the entire length of its northern border. The PEOPLE'S DAILY of July 29, 1977, actually went so far as to list the attack on Hoang Sa as one of the most glorious feats of the Chinese People's Army, along with the intervention in Tibet, the Chinese volunteers part in the Korean War, the shelling of Quemoy Island in the Taiwan Straits, the counterattacks of a "defensive character" on the Sino-Indian and Sino-Soviet borders.

Chinese propaganda, while not ignoring the Truong Sa (Nansha) Islands, has been particularly active on "Xisha". The handing over to the International Red Cross of the "Saigonese aggressors" (?troops) there, the production activities of "their inhabitants", the setting up of various building sites there, the patrols of the navy and people's militia in the area: all these are occasions for avalanches of stories, photographs, articles and declarations to appear in the Chinese press. Some inhabitant of Xisha or some soldier stationed there, pours out his feelings of ecstasy about his home islands, deeply moved by the great solicitude of President Mao, then President Hua, and Vice-Presidents Ye and Deng, declaring his determination to defend to his death every inch of the sacred territory of his homeland. "I love Xisha, the corner of our homeland": "I love Xisha more than I love my house", "Xisha will remain forever part of Tiananmen": "President Mao's children in Xisha etc..."Such were the titles of articles in the Chinese press. They even managed to link the campaign for Chinese sovereignty over their islands to that criticising Lin Biao and Confucious, then Deng Xiaoping and the rightist deviationists, then Jiang Qing and the Gang of Four:

The Chinese propaganda machine has brought its entire panoply into action; not simply the press, but also the cinema, television, exhibitions, historical (?facts) and even pseudo-archaeological excavations. Several volumes of illustrated tales about Xisha have been published, in millions of copies, by the Beijing and Guandong people's publishing houses, including for instance, "Never Shall We Yield an Inch of our Land". Several films about the islands have been shown in the capital and the provinces: "Wind and Cloud Over the Southern Sea", "The Islands of the Southern Sea", "Exploring Xisha", ect. Not to mention "The Young Woman of Xisha" never finished because the initiative to make it was said to have come from the "Gang of Four". Contributing to the "People's Movement", the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army composed countless poems and songs about Xisha, some of which were recorded after being performed during art festival.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 004 7 January 1982

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SUZUKI, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS POLISH ISSUE

OW061129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 6 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday joined Washington and Bonn in charging Soviet involvement in the Polish crisis and called for Russian restraint in dealing with the situation.

But Suzuki immediately met a rebuff from Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Dmitriy Polyanskiy. "Those countries alleging Soviet responsibility (for the Polish situation) are in fact interfering in the internal affairs of Poland," Japanese officials quoted the Soviet envoy as saying.

Suzuki met the outgoing ambassador for about 50 minutes, during which the two exchanged views on the Polish situation and relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Suzuki, referring to the joint U.S.-West Germany joint comminique on Poland, said Japan shares the same view of the Polish situation as these two Western nations. The communique, issued Tuesday at the end of summit talks between President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, mentioned "serious pressure" by the Soviet Union for a crackdown on the Polish independent labor union Solidarity.

Suzuki said: "The Polish people should be left alone -- without external interference, influence or pressure -- to resolve the trouble peacefully through mutual discussion." More countries of the world now believe, he went on to say, that the Soviet Union is responsible for the deteriorating situation in Poland, the Japanese officials said. "I hope the Soviet Union will deal with (the Polish crisis) with discretion and restraint," Suzuki added.

Polyanskiy said the current situation in Poland is a product of interference by the United States and its allies. He added: "The Soviet Union is convinced that Poland can settle the situation by itself."

SAKURAUCHI, USSR ENVOY ON POLAND, BILATERAL TIES

OW070404 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jan (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi reiterated to Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy Thursday that Japan shares the American and Western European view that the Soviet Union is responsible for the present situation in Poland. He told the ambassador that Japan hoped the Soviet Union would exercise prudence and restraint in dealing with the Polish problem. Similar views were expressed by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday when he met with Polyanskiy, who is leaving his post in Tokyo shortly.

Polyanskiy explained that both the Soviet Union and Poland made many sacrifices during World War II. He said his country could not remain unconcerned over the situation in Poland, but added the Polish people should settle the problems themselves. The ambassador claimed that the U.S. and many of its allies were intervening in the internal affairs of Poland.

On bilateral problems, Sakurauchi repeated Japan's stand that a peace treaty should be concluded after first settling the territorial problem. Polyanskiy, however, reiterated the Soviet stand that the territorial problem already has been solved and there was no room for a restudy of the matter. He added he did not believe this will become an obstacle to Japan-Soviet relations.

DECISION ON COOPERATION WITH POLAND 'RESERVED'

OW070604 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jan (KYODO) -- Japan told Poland Thursday that it will reserve decision on its future economic cooperation with Poland, pending developments in that country.

Inviting Stanislaw Skowron, Polish charge d'affaires in Tokyo, to the Foreign Ministry, Yoshiya Kato, head of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, said, however, that Japan is prepared to extend economic assistance already committed to Poland.

Sources at the ministry said that the government has decided to make the notification to Poland in view of the fact that the United States and its European allies have "come close to a common understanding" on the developments in Poland.

The Kato-Skowron meeting followed Wednesday's talks between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy, during which Suzuki said he was convinced of indirect Soviet involvement in the Polish affair. Kato also told Skowron that Japan hoped the Polish authorities would seek an early solution of the problem through talks with the church, the independent labor union Solidarity, and other groups and avoid intervention by an external force. Japan also hopes that the current restrictions on the movement of Japanese diplomats and other Japanese residents in Poland would be lifted as quickly as possible.

The ministry sources said that the Polish charge d'affaires promised that the Japanese wishes would be relayed to his government. Skowron was further quoted as saying that his country hopes to maintain cooperative relations with all countries and that it needs continued support from Japan.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUZUKI U.S. VISIT CITED

OW030622 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 3 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry hopes that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will make an official visit to the United States early this year, possibly in May, to help calm the Americans' persistent criticism of Japan's defense efforts and trade friction between the two countries.

Despite Suzuki's recent statement that he has no intention at present to make a U.S. visit, Foreign Ministry leaders think it inevitable that the prime minister will visit Washington again for talks with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. leaders to adjust Japan-U.S. relations.

The ministry will soon sound out the prime minister about a U.S. visit, observers said. The ministry also considers that Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi should visit Washington in March to pave the way for Suzuki's U.S. visit. Foreign Ministry officials, however, think that Japan must show a more positive posture for improving the Japan-U.S. relations before realizing the prime minister's visit to Washington.

Particularly cited by the ministry as preconditions for Suzuki's visit are the solution of three ticklish problems -- Japan-U.S. cooperation for exchange of military technologies, especially Japan's offer of sophisticated military technology to the U.S. Armed Forces; the lift of Japanese nontariff trade barriers; and how Japan will respond to South Korea's request for $6 billion in economic assistance from Japan for Seoul's 1982-1986 economic plan. The Foreign Ministry hopes these pending issues will be settled within March at the latest.

As for defense efforts, the government decided last week to increase defense spending by 7.75 percent for next fiscal 1982, beginning in April, despite almost zero-growth in other budget categories. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger highly rated the Japanese defense efforts in the budgetary task. Still, the Americans' pressure on Japan for more defense efforts will increase further, Foreign Ministry sources believe. Several legislation bills have been introduced in the U.S. Congress, calling for greater Japanese defense efforts. U.S. Congressional public hearings are expected to be held in February and March for discussions on Japan, the sources added.

The U.S. complaints about bilateral trade are mounting, with the Americans claiming that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan would amount to a new high of $18 billion in calendar 1981, the sources said. The government plans to work out a guideline within January for reducing nontariff barriers.

Regarding the South Korean aid request, the government is expected to take practical actions this month in a positive response to the Seoul government.

CONSENSUS ON TECHNOLOGY TO U.S. BEING PREPARED

OW020925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 2 (KYODO) -- Japan will "do its best" in providing its military technology to the United States as a special case from its policy banning the export of weapons, according to a government consensus being prepared by ministries. The preparation is being made by the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) following a request from the United States last summer for Japanese defense technology.

The bureaucratic preparatory work was called for before the government's final decision on the request in view of Japan's three-point policy of banning the export of weapons practically to all countries. The government is expected to make its final decision toward the middle of this month.

Through talks so far conducted by ranking officials of the three government offices, informed sources said the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency maintained that Japan should fully meet the U.S. request as an exceptional case to the policy. The MITI, because of its own trade policy and domestic measures, however, took a cautious stance about exporting Japan's military technology to the United States, the sources said. Though the MITI strongly objects to the Foreign Ministry's proposal to consider the technological cooperation with the United States for military purposes as a "case outside the policy" banning the export of weapons, it sees the need of "some special measures," the sources said. The sharply divided opinions so far expressed by the government offices will thus eventually be coordinated, the sources said.

According to the sources, the three government offices have so have arrived at a common understanding that:

-- Japan will do its best to promote the cooperation with the United States as long as such cooperation does not run counter to Japan's national interest.

-- Such cooperation will be dealt with as a special case of the three-point policy banning weapons exports.

The sources said the three offices have also agreed that the proposed cooperation will not be extended "mutual cooperation" as provided for under the Japan-U.S. security treaty. A reason for this agreement, the sources explained, is that Japan should consider it obligatory under the treaty to extend the technological cooperation for military purposes. Such interpretation of the treaty would cause unnecessary repecussions among the Japanese public, they said.

The three ministries and agency will discuss the U.S. request for another week before turning the matter to the Cabinet, the sources said.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES CURFEW LIFTING IN SOUTH

SK070332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 6 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 January commentary: "Is It Curfew Lifting or Consolidation of Suppressive Measures?"]

[Text] According to reports, the curfew was lifted on 5 January in certain parts of South Korea. In a noisy propaganda campaign in which government-patronized mass media are being mobilized, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is babbling about the lifting of curfew as if it were a goodwill gesture. The clique's babbling reminds us that an empty cart makes more noise.

Due to the curfew lifting, an action taken under the pretext that it would alleviate inconveniences for the people, the situation in South Korea has deteriorated, not improved. Touting security measures needed to ensure public order in connection with the curfew lifting, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has reinforced its repressive personnel, including 16,000 puppet policemen, set up 300 night guardposts to augment existing ones, increased supplies of repressive equipment, including police cars, and placed the police on alert. The clique has also intensified security measures for puppet organizations and started a 24-hour patrol in residential areas. Since the curfew was lifted, puppet policemen have taken to the streets, lined up at 300-meter intervals, and harassed pedestrians by checking their identification cards.

Though billed as a lifting of curfew, the repressive dragnet that used to be drawn during the night has been bolstered. In addition, newly-reinforced repressive forces are deployed to harass the people. Accordingly, the people are more shackled with the lifting of the curfew. Lifting the curfew was merely a tool to strengthen the repressive dragnet. Moreover, the curfew lifting was not put into effect throughout South Korea. According to reports, 283-ups [townships] and -myons, [towns] including those on 58 islands, in 51 counties were excluded from the curfew lifting on the grounds that they are either vulnerable areas or frontline or coastal areas. That many areas along the military demarcation line and the coasts were excluded from the curfew lifting is a measure to incite hostility and confrontation.

The lifting of curfew is a tactic to win the favor of the people and a political fraud to justify police reinforcement and incite North-South confrontation. With the fraudulent curfew lifting, the fascist military clique -- which is in a crisis, isolated from and rejected by people at home and abroad -- is misleading public opinion to find a solution by bolstering the fascist puppet rule.

The South Korean people will not be deceived by the fraudulent curfew lifting. So long as the fascist military rule continues in South Korea it will make no difference whether the curfew is lifted or not. The South Korean people's democratic rights and freedoms, including the freedom of movement, can be achieved only when the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship is eliminated and a democratic regime representing the will of the people is established and social and political life is democraticized. The South Korean people are fighting for this purpose.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S VISIT TO FRONT

SK050442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the ill-boding fact that Chon Tu-hwan the puppet, inspecting the position construction in the western sector of the front on January 3, cried for stepping up war preparations to deal a "blow" at someone and, earlier, the puppet minister of defence visited a marine unit in Paengnyong Island and croaked about crushing the "enemy at the initial stage of a war to win victory," whipping up a war fever from the outset of the new year.

The author of the commentary notes that the war agitation of the traitors at puppet army units is a prelude telling that they will go farther along the road of adventure against the northern half of the DPRK and intensify military provocations. The commentary says:

This is proved further by the fact that the puppets decided to stage large-scale military rehearsal "Team Spirit-82" and naval exercise "Rimpac-82" together with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from February.

The traitors' war preparations are a crime going against the desire of the nation for peaceful reunification.

By stepping up war preparations against fellow countrymen, the traitors try to incite confrontation, coil up tension, throw a wet blanket over the rising movement for national reunification and threaten the South Korean people, who have risen up in the struggle against fascism and for democracy. What is this if not a treacherous act aimed to find a way out in the permanent division of the country and in a new military gamble? Their so called "argument for reunification in the 2000's" means that they have no intention to reunify the country but will start a new military adventure against our republic in league with the U.S. imperialists.

Intolerable are the machinations of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to heighten tension and keep following the road of war adventure from the outset of the year at a time when tension should be relaxed for the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not go against the rising tide of the nation toward reunification but step down from "power" without delay.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION NOTED

SK010457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 31 (KCNA) -- Meetings of solidarity supporting Korea's reunification have been brisk on a world-wide scale this year.

Broad segments of people throughout the world took various measures, holding meetings, demonstrations, signature campaigns and issuing talks and statements in support of the new proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, stressing that it is a most reasonable and fair reunification proposal.

From the outset of this year, the international solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea has been waged vigorously in various forms and ways in all parts of the world.

Meetings and seminars supporting our people's cause of national reunification and inaugural meetings of committees for supporting Korea's reunification were held in all regions and many countries of the world and at international organisations, political parties and public organisations, solidarity statements of political and public figures and men of the press issued and numerous resolutions, congratulatory messages and letters adopted.

A large number of newspapers, news agencies and radios and other mass media of the world devoted much space and programmes to supporting the reunification of Korea. On the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27) this year, solidarity functions were organised and a great number of messages and letters of greetings and solidarity came to our country from various countries of the world. The head of state of Mali and other delegates of over 60 countries made speeches in support of the reunification of Korea at the 36th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. In this way the solidarity movement supporting our people's cause of national reunification has been expanded as never before.

The voices supporting the new proposal for national reunification of our people have been lifted up this year, resulting in an international signature campaign. As of the end of November, more than 1,100 million people of various strata in over 100 countries and many international organisations participated in the international signature campaign supporting the proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state which started in mid-March.

This year the movement of solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification has developed in depth into a more organized one on a world-wide scale. The world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held on a grand scale in the capital of Algeria in March. And solidarity meetings, gatherings and on-street propaganda supporting our people's cause of national reunification were held and committees for supporting Korea's reunification formed in different regions and countries of the world.

Hundreds of these committees have been strengthened to be powerful political organisations with well-formed affiliated organisations and are active in support of our people's cause of national reunification. Broad sections of the world people and world public, as part of the solidarity movement supporting our people's cause of national reunification, lifted up their voices demanding an early end to the U.S. imperialist's occupation of South Korea and the fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and actively supporting the struggle of the South Korean people to realise the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

All this shows that the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, a just struggle reflecting the demand of the times, enjoys the unqualified support of the world people, whereas the domestic and foreign splittists persisting in the "two Koreas" plot are hit hard by and isolated further from the people.

The solidarity movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will develop on a wider scale and the just cause of our people is sure to be realized.

NODONG SINMUN ON 1982 ECONOMIC, POLITICAL TASKS

SK042350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 3 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 4 January editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With the Initial Battles of the New Year in All Sectors and Units"]

[Text] The country is seething with endless delight and revolutionary passion at the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The New Year's address by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a militant program to achieve a new upsurge in the all-out march to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress. One of the important problems in achieving this rewarding program is that all party members and workers should advance the initial battles of the new year with an energetic fighting spirit.

If we want to achieve success in anything, we should make a good start. Only when we make a good start and achieve many successes can we be convinced of accomplishing any assigned tasks and be overwhelmed with more ambition and passion in carrying out the work. Although we face an unprecedentedly vast political task this year, we can achieve success if we prepare for the initial battles of the new year from the start and aggressively push ahead with them.

This year is truly meaningful, marking the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The history of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a glorious and brilliant one in which he has led the van, breaking through the severe storms of revolution, and devoted himself to the fatherland and the people throughout his life.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taken the lead, our people can display pride in being august masters of today's powerful and dignified socialist sovereign state. Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we could not imagine any of the honor and happiness of our people.

As far as our people are concerned, there is no work more rewarding than glorifying with proud victories this meaningful year marking the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The loyalty of our party members and workers should be exhibited to the fullest extent, correctly carrying out this year's initial battles. Only when one brilliantly accomplishes the assigned tasks, beginning with the initial battles of new year, with lofty loyalty and revolutionary passion, can he achieve brilliant successes and greet this happy event in an honorable way.

We are faced with vast tasks which require that the party and the people vigorously launch into them in a revolutionary fashion and wage dynamic battles. We should vehemently wage the struggle for accomplishing the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, while vigorously pushing ahead with the grand remaking of nature projects.

Truly vast are the tasks in all sectors of the people's economy, including the chemical and metal industries, light industry and agriculture. The more vast the assigned tasks are, as are those this year, the more effectively we should wage the battles from the start, opening a path to victory. In this way, we can win a brilliant victory in this year's battles.

At present we are provided with everything we need to vigorously move ahead with the initial battles of new year with a firm resolve and fighting spirit.

By waging a vigorous struggle with deep understanding of the significance of the first battle staged at the beginning of the new year, all party organizations, guidance functionaries and the party members and workers should hail this significant year as the most glorious year in our history.

Most important in the vigorous waging to the new year's first struggle is to display the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With loyalty and burning revolutionary enthusiasm for the party and the revolution, all party members and working people, by making a great upsurge in socialist construction through a continuous advance, should paint this significant year with proud victories.

Successes in all works depend on the attitudes and stand of those involved in the works. Those with firm determination will always display enthusiasm and creative positiveness. Such people will always find the expertise and means to overcome trials in implementing tasks -- no matter how difficult and complicated -- fulfill them without the slightest deviation by performing in a bold and daring way.

How vitally all the units stage the new year's first struggle depends on the ideological determination of all the guidance functionaries, party members and working people. The militant tasks facing us are honorable and responsible works aimed at realizing our party's plans. It is the most noble duty for our party members and working people to defend our party's authority and carry out unconditionally this year's militant tasks to the end to heighten the honor of chuche Korea.

Firmly preserving the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality for the party policy in carrying out this year's tasks, all the party members and working people should wage a vigorous struggle while remaining alert from the beginning of the first struggle. It is a most important condition for waging the year's first struggle to set up a clear goal, adopt a correct means to wage the struggle and plan and organize the work. Only when we plan the project correctly and set a clear goal and find the best way to implement them can we begin to achieve brilliant successes.

The guidance functionaries in all units and sectors should devise correct and detailed plans on the basis of the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and let the working people correctly understand them, thus letting all the party members and working people conduct daily activities based on these plans. All sectors and units should set goals to greet the greatest national event this year as a great political festival and enact them.

To wage the new year's first struggle, it is mandatory to link the organizational work and commanding work closer to the infrastructure. Only when the guidance functionaries conduct organizational and political work among the infrastructure, can they deal with the ceaselessly changing situation on the basis of a correct understanding of the reality, invoke the masses' enthusiasm and achieve endless upsurges in production by resolving pending matters.

One of the important purposes of linking the organizational and commanding works to the infrastructure is to substantially help those in the infrastructure. Meeting the demand of the new industrial guidance system, all guidance functionaries should work with the masses by mixing with the people in the infrastructure, substantially plan and coordinate the organizational works and perform their duty with a sense of responsibility.

As the new year's first struggle has just begun, all sectors and units of the national economy face problems which should be resolved in a timely manner. Thus, guidance functionaries should not only work with those at lower units and make concrete plans but also devise and coordinate plans to solve problems in the lower units and energetically lead the people at the lower units by serving as examples.

Tackling the political work is a key which enables the nation to advance and all the workers to create miracles from the new year's first struggle with the spirit of battle and ambition.

The key to the miracles and renovations is in displaying revolutionary enthusiasm and the creativity of the masses by giving priority to political work. By energetically staging political work among party members and working people, the party organizations of all strata should inculcate the importance of the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address and show them how to implement them. In particular, it is important to make them understand the party's intention to make this year the brightest year in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle and let all the party members and working people voluntarily join this year's struggle. By so doing, let all the battle sites, such as the battle site for nature remodeling, daily create miracles and renovations.

The source of the incomparable devotion of the masses and ideological and spiritual source of heroism displayed in the revolution and construction come from burning loyalty to the party and the leader. Party organizations of all strata, emphasizing loyalty to the party and leader in the struggle to concretely and practically stage vigorous technological renovations, normalize production and implement plans without the slightest deviation, should actively engage in political work among party members and working people. By so doing, party organizations of all strata should let party members and working people energetically advance with the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle joined to the Chollima from the first struggle of the new year, under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions.

Energetic waging of the first struggle of the new year is an important and responsible task to successfully implement the militant tasks assigned us. All the functionaries and working people, by staging the new year's first struggle, should carry out the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

EDITORIAL STRESSES REVOLUTIONARY INDOCTRINATION

SK040955 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 2 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 January special article [nonsol]: "Indoctrinating Workers in a Revolutionary Manner Is a Factor Firmly Guaranteeing the Victory of the Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] The question of indoctrinating the people is a basic one related to the future of the revolution. Success in teaching people how to struggle to win victory in the revolutionary cause with a lofty revolutionary spirit and a high fighting spirit depends on how the work of indoctrinating them in a revolutionary manner is carried out. Because of this, the party of the working class should concentrate its major efforts on revolutionary indoctrination of the people and strengthen ideological indoctrination work.

Based on his profound insight into the new requirements for the construction of our party and the development of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early on delineated the party's policy for ideological work for opposing toadyism, thoroughly establishing a chuche system, effectively establishing the party's sole ideological system and strengthening indoctrination in socialist patriotism. This policy, which was assigned to the party's ideological work sector, is a programmatic guideline which we should correctly follow to thoroughly develop all party members and workers into true chuche-type communist revolutionaries by indoctrinating them in a revolutionary manner and to vigorously advance the construction of socialism and communism. To accelerate the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, we should continuously and thoroughly implement this policy of ideological work.

To accelerate the construction of socialism and communism, we should correctly carry out the work of indoctrinating people in a revolutionary manner. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Without indoctrinating and remodeling the working people in a revolutionary manner, we cannot successfully carry out the revolution and construction and realize a communist society.

The masses of the people are masters of society, and the revolution and construction are carried out by them. When people do not possess a lofty revolutionary awareness of being masters, they cannot perform any task in the construction of socialism and communism. Without motivation, workers do not have the firm revolutionary resolve to devote everything to the struggle for the fatherland, the people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Through steady ideological indoctrination, we can help them develop this resolve.

By the revolutionary indoctrination of workers we mean to revolutionize them and turn them into communized men. In other words, we mean that, by this, we can develop them into true communists who resolutely struggle for the party, the leader and the interests of their group and society with a chuche-type revolutionary outlook which does not waver in any situation.

Indoctrinating men in a revolutionary manner is an essential requirement for completing the cause of socialism and communism through continuing the revolution. The cause of socialism and communism is completed through a protracted class struggle and through the struggle for economic construction. Accordingly, to complete the cause of socialism and communism, we should continue the revolution. To continue the revolution until we achieve the final victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class, we should help people to tenaciously struggle in all circumstances without the slightest wavering or stagnation.

Whether we indoctrinate people in a revolutionary manner is related to the question of whether we carry out the revolution to the end. This is the precious truth of the experience of the communist movement, over many years.

The revolutionary road is not smooth. On this road we will face the imperialist reactionary forces' desperate resistance. We must wage the difficult struggle for economic construction. No matter how difficult the revolution may be, people need not fear if they have a lofty revolutionary fighting spirit. They can steadily forge ahead with the revolution and construction, resolutely overcoming all trials.

Revolutionary ideological indoctrination helps people to develop their revolutionary class awareness and to resolutely defend the revolutionary gains they have attained with sweat and blood. Revolutionary indoctrination of the people becomes more important with the development of socialist construction. Advance in socialist construction is accompanied by wide and profound remodeling of all sectors of social life, including the political, economic and cultural sectors. Accordingly, success in the struggle to achieve this advance depends on how successfully we enhance the role of the working people -- who are the basis of remodeling and developing society.

People's ideological awareness plays a governing role in their activities. Through ideological activities, we can basically enhance the role of the people. The people's ideological awareness plays a matchlessly great role in socialist society. With progress in socialist construction, this ideological awareness plays an even greater role. Therefore, to accelerate the construction of socialism and communism, we should actively forge ahead with the work of remodeling people's thinking in a revolutionary manner.

As a matter of fact, with the establishment of a socialist system, the economic foundation -- a product of the timeworn ideology -- is eliminated, and social and material conditions are created for arming the people with the communist revolutionary idea. However, the legacy of the timeworn ideology remains in the minds of people, and the ideological and cultural toxin of capitalism infiltrates into their minds from the outside. If in these circumstances, we neglect the revolutionary ideological indoctrination of workers, they cannot clearly understand the true superiority of the socialist system and firmly defend the victorious revolution. In particular, indoctrinating the new generation under the socialist system to prevent its being affected by timeworn ideas and to help it always live and work with a resolute revolutionary spirit poses a very serious question which is related to the future destiny of the revolution.

Just as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, those who have been brought up in a socialist society do not automatically, without being motivated, have revolutionary ideas. By the same token, the sons and daughters of revolutionaries do not automatically, without motivation, become revolutionaries. By hardening youths through a challenging, practical struggle in a revolutionary manner and by thoroughly indoctrinating them to help them possess lofty revolutionary class awareness and fighting spirit, we can correctly develop them into reliable successors to the revolution.

If we do not correctly take measures for the indoctrination of the new generation, it will harbor illusions about the imperialists' double-faced tricks and about the superficially splendid appearance of capitalism. Satisfied with the happiness they enjoy today under the socialist system, they will hate to carry out the revolution. Accordingly, indoctrinating the new generation, which has not been exploited and oppressed and which has not experienced revolutionary trials, to help keep it from forgetting its revolutionary duty, is important in firmly maintaining the lineage of the revolution and defending the dignity of socialism.

Indoctrinating party members and workers in a revolutionary manner is an urgent requirement for carrying out our revolutionary cause to the end, based on the successes we have already attained. The Korean revolution has long pioneered a victorious road in the acute struggle against the strong imperialist enemy. However, our revolutionary cause has not been completed. We must travel a more distant and grim road. Today, the revolutionary situation is very complicated. The war provocations and subversive maneuvers of the imperialists and the class enemy have become more brazen with each passing day.

In circumstances under which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique — their stooge — are seeking opportunities to extend their tentacles of aggression against us, all the people should possess a resolute revolutionary spirit to expedite the fatherland's reunification and to carry out the revolution to the end.

The revolutionary spirit is the ideological force enabling us to stage an uncompromising struggle against enemies. When all people are armed with such a fighting spirit, they can smash any schemes of the enemies and victoriously accomplish difficult tasks.

Discerning the importance of revolutionary indoctrination work in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class, our party has aggressively waged the ideological work in line with the demands of the prevailing situation and revolutionary duties. Strengthening chuche-idea indoctrination, party policy indoctrination, indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition, indoctrination on the revolution and indoctrination on communism is a most correct ideological indoctrination policy of our party. Owing to the active ideological indoctrination work, great progress has been made in the work to establish the party's unitary ideological system in the party and society. Cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary faith and revolutionary duty, our party members and working people are seething with a burning zeal to safeguard the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center politically and ideologically and to share their destinies with the party.

Firmly believing that the road pointed out by our party's revolutionary idea — the chuche idea — is the road of victory and glory, all of the party members and working people think and act in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea and are displaying their revolutionary spirit of absolutely accepting the party's line, policies, decisions and instructions and of thoroughly and unconditionally implementing them without the slightest faltering.

As a result, the party and society have been firmly deepened and consolidated as an invincible revolutionary rank which moves in accordance with the party's idea and will. With the vigorous acceleration of the ideological indoctrination work, the revolutionary spirit and combat capability of our party members and working people have been enhanced. Working and leading a life in a revolutionary manner is an important trait which those people who enact the revolution should cherish. Only when the people evince such a spirit can they carry out difficult tasks arising in the revolution.

Today all working people in our country work in a revolutionary manner and lead a life with an attitude worthy of the people of a country carrying out the revolution and living in the era of struggle. They are diligently working on behalf of the revolution, society and people, not for individual honors or rewards. This is the trait of our working people.

All of our working people are displaying their revolutinary zeal, while always maintaining a strained and mobilized posture without the slightest indolence. As a result, high speed is being created, and remarkable successes are being attained on all fronts of socialist construction. Today we are faced with the honorable task to brilliantly achieve the militant program on modeling society on the chuche idea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic sixth party congress. We should make this significant year a brilliant year in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle by implementing the respected and beloved leader's New Year's address. Such a reality urgently demands that the work of indoctrinating the party members and working people in a revolutionary manner be strengthened more firmly than ever.

The party is a political organ. The ideological indoctrination work is a basic duty of the party. Success in the indoctrination of the people in a revolutionary manner rests with the role of the party organizations. Establishment of the party's unitary ideological system among the party members and working people, their revolutionization and working classization and the encouragement of masses' revolutionary zeal and class awareness are an important task that our party organizations should grasp in their ideological indoctrination work.

To strengthen the revolutionary indoctrination of the people, ideological work should be transferred to the party committees. The organization and conduct of the ideological work in the party committees is a policy our party has consistently pursued. This is also a basic guarantee for ensuring the success of the ideological work.

Party organizations should strengthen ideological indoctrination work by ensuring the party committees collectively discuss problems arising in ideological work, establish correct measures for these problems and routinely grasp and sum up the measures. In particular, it is important that responsible functionaries of the party committees directly guide the overall ideological work and set an example for others in the ideological work.

Another important problem arising in the conduct of the revolutionary indoctrination for the masses is to conduct the ideological indoctrination work in a substantial manner. Ideological indoctrination work is a difficult and complicated task to motivate and inspire the people. Therefore, formalism should be absolutely eliminated in ideological indoctrination work. In the conduct of the indoctrination work, the contents, form and methods of the ideological indoctrination work should be that they arouse the sympathy of the masses. This serves to make the people become communist revolutionary fighters.

The party organizations and functionaries should conduct indoctrination work in a substantial manner in conformity with the demands of the characteristics of the targets receiving indoctrination, their specific reality and their assigned revolutionary duties. Today our people's revolutionary determination and spirit are very high. It is the character of our people to be fond of carrying out the revolution and of struggling and to vigorously advance to a new victory. All party members and working people should be armed with the revolutionary idea of our party, the chuche idea, and display their lofty revolutionary spirit so they can more firmly prepare themselves as communist revolutionary fighters of chuche type and expedite the country's reunification and the victory of the chuche cause in our generation.

ROK-JAPAN ECONOMIC TALKS TO BEGIN 14 JAN

SK071028 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (YONHAP) -- In an attempt to seek an early solution to South Korea's standing request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans, officials of Japan and South Korea will start three-day talks in Seoul Jan. 14 to prepare for a bilateral foreign ministers' meeting, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

The announcement, simultaneously made by the Japanese Foreign Ministry in Tokyo, said that Kiuchi Akidane, director-general for Asian affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, will head a three-member Japanese delegation to the talks, while the Korean side will be led by Choe Tong-chin, director-general for Asian affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

During next week's meeting, the officials of the two governments will present their positions on the Seoul-requested loans, and discuss ways of resolving the issue, together with the timing and the possible agenda of the foreign ministers' meeting.

Korean officials predict that the foreign ministers' meeting is likely to take place in early March, in view of the schedules of the two governments, and said that no substantive negotiations are expected to be made during next week's preparatory talks.

Relations between the Asian neighbors have been strained by the inability of the two governments to seek a mutually satisfactory solution to South Korea's request for Japanese Government loans totaling six billion dollars, a request which was first made during Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong's meeting with his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda in Tokyo last August.

DEFECTION OF NORTH KOREAN RESIDENT ANNOUNCED

SK071017 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry announced this afternoon that at 0930 this morning a North Korean resident defected to a South Korean army post 15 kms northeast of Cholwon, Kangwon Province.

Pak Chong-sik, spokesman at the Defense Ministry said: Kim Yong-chun, 28, who lived in the Ontan workers district in (?Onsong) County, North Hamgyong Province, has defected to the ROK. Mr Kim, who has longed for a free Korea, said he defected to South Korea through the DMZ, taking advantage of extremely poor visibility caused by heavy snow and slackened vigilance by the North Korean guards.

Kim Yong-chun, a mechanic at a chemical plant in Undok County, North Hamgyong Province, gave his reason for defection by saying that he has been suffering from suppressive tyranny by the closed Kim Il-song hereditary system, severe social discrimination against nonparty members and poverty caused by the economic bankruptcy.

Mr Kim, in particular, has reportedly tired of the miserable situation of North Korean society in which, espousing the slogan "Let's present Kim Il-song with a reunified communist fatherland on his 70th birthday," the North Korean authorities have frantically rallied all residents into preparing for war.

Mr Kim had 17 articles in his possession, including an overcoat for cold weather, a Kim Il-song badge, 52 won in North Korean currency, a notice of military relocation and so on.

CHON PAYS VISIT TO MILITARY UNIT AT FRONT

SK040038 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday visited a military unit on the western front where military fortifications and barricades are under construction. Chon was briefed by the commander on the present condition of the construction work and encouraged the soldiers on the scene.

Chon urged that each and every military outpost should give priority to striking power to enable it to deal a fatal blow to the enemy in case of invasion.

CHON NAMES PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT APPOINTEES

SK070303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday named Kim Tae-ho, assistant home affairs minister for provincial administrative affairs, as his second senior secretary for political affairs, and Son Chae-suk, dean of Social Sciences College of Seoul National University as his senior secretary for educational and cultural affairs.

The two appointments mark the end of personnel changes in the Presidential Secretariat, it was learned.

Son replaced Yi Sang-chu, who became president of Kangwon National University late last year. Yi's resignation was accepted Thursday.

New Second Senior Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs Kim Tae-ho, 47, was born in Ulchu, South Kyongnam Province and graduated from the Law College of the Seoul National University. He worked at the former Central Intelligence Agency between 1961-68 and was appointed as mayor of Inchon in 1978.

Son, 51, was born in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province and majored in political science at Seoul National University. He took advanced studies in political science at Harvard and obtained a doctorate in political science from Seoul National University in 1976. President of the International Society of Political Science, he served as a member of the Korean-Japanese Cooperation Council in 1974.

ACTING PRIME MINISTER URGES NATIONAL CONSENSUS

SK040202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP) -- Korea's new acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun Sunday evening called for a national consensus to realize a second economic take-off for the country.

In a press conference held shortly after his appointment as new acting prime minister, Yu said that he would strive to narrow the gap in the views regarding the Korean economy between the government and private enterprises.

"The government's public relations will be invigorated to let the people get a better picture of the national economy, and this will be very conducive for the creation of a climate in which the people can place their full confidence in the government," Yu told reporters.

Yu, who will serve as acting prime minister until the National Assembly approves his appointment in a special session expected late this month, proposed to give stabilization the highest priority. "Since the ultimate goal of an economy is development, however, I will show much concern about economic growth, too," Yu said.

Noting that there would be no basic problems in relations with the United States and Japan, Yu said that although the two friendly nations, with their far-reaching views of the general situation of the world, will understand Korea's stand well and spare no area of cooperation with Korea. [as received]

On economic cooperation between Korea and Japan, Yu said that because Japan has experienced how miserable a war is through World War II, he is convinced that it will respond sympathetically to the proposed loan request of Korea, which is aimed at preventing war.

In a separate press conference in the same evening, new Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said that the year 1982 is a year during which "We should do away with inflation for good" and that he would give priority to holding commodity price hikes down to 10 percent this year, which is on the international level."

He said that he would take no specific pump-priming measures, because economic recovery is expected to manifest itself in an expanded domestic demand at the end of the first quarter of this year. "Even if the need arises to take such measures, they will not be direct ones, but indirect ones such as stimulating investments," the new top economic policymaker said.

He would pursue a tight money policy continuously by holding the increase in the total money supply to around 20 percent this year, he told reporters.

Meanwhile, Na Ung-pae, who was appointed as new finance minister in a large Cabinet shake-up announced Sunday evening, voiced his confidence in the Korean economy's ample potential for further development, and said that the government and private enterprises should combine efforts to realize a second economic leap, based upon the stabilization achieved by former Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon.

KOREA HERALD PREDICTS MORE INTERPARTY DIALOGUE

SK070547 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jan 82 p 5

[By Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] A remarkable animation is expected in the politics of this new year. The National Assembly plans to sit more often, and major political parties intend to launch brisker "dialogue politics," seeking steady reforms in various walks of life. The assembly is likely to hold the first session of the year late this month, one or two months earlier than in the past. It is also considering meeting whenever a need arises.

As major political parties believe interparty talks in the past year have helped promote amicability between rival camps and revitalize politics, they are supposed to commit themselves to further developing dialogue politics.

Major political parties are the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the first minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the second minority Korea National Party (KNP).

The leaders of the three major political parties are believed to huddle often to work out negotiated settlements of major issues.

DJP Chairman Yi Chae-hyong predicts there will be more chances this year than last year for representatives of major political parties to put their heads together. Political parties, Yi observes, should lend themselves to narrowing the differences in their views on crucial issues through talks and debates.

DKP President Yu Chi-song says it is desirable for political leaders to meet often and help resolve major issues.

Noting dialogue politics will help expell extreme bipartisan confrontation and the all-or-nothing way of political thinking, Yu says animated interparty talks will serve to enhance the assembly prestige.

KNP President Kim Chong-chol says, leaders of major political parties should meet frequently for "a substantive discussion on major issues." Active dialogue among political parties is essential to creating a new political climate, and the majority party ought to heed the opinions of the minority to help promote dialogue politics, Kim claims.

In a related development, senior officers of political parties are expected to get together often to talk about interparty cooperation, assembly operation, policy formulation and other things. In the meantime, no conspicuous change is likely in the order among political parties.

As major political parties celebrate the first anniversary of their creation this month, they may attempt to change their lineups, but on a minor scale. It is unlikely that the DJP will reshuffle its present hierarchy radically this year. The DJP, however, may undergo a change in which staunch reformists will be brought to the forefront.

At the time of its foundation last January, the DJP tapped talents from various segments of life to show it was a grassroots party. As the DJP assesses it, [it] has laid a foundation for its popular support, and it is presumed to bring steadfast reforms into the political limelight. Furthermore, the majority party is determined to lead the government in the formulation and execution of major policy programs.

The DJP hopes to see to it that at least several of its senior members will be scouted in the future Cabinet shakeup. The majority party thinks the presence of DJP members in a reshuffled Cabinet may serve to ensure that its reform will be materialized more efficiently.

As well evidenced in the recent selection of Yi Son-ki as secretary-general of the party president, the DJP will aspire to strengthen cooperation with the government. Yi served as administrative coordinator at the Prime Minister's Office before assuming the new post. Moreover, many senior government officials are likely to be affiliated with the DJP, clearing the way for closer cooperation between the government and the DJP.

There is little possibility that a major force capable of challenging the leadership of President Yu may be formed within the first minority DKP this year. The second minority KNP is also unlikely to experience a potential factional infighting strong enough to endanger the presidency of Kim Chong-chol.

This does not mean, of course, that there are no variables in the political milieu. Some of the political outcasts may be allowed to resume their political activities, and minorities DKP and KNP may attempt to mount stepped-up struggles against the rival DJP to head off criticism by dissidents that parliamentary politics is sluggish.

NEW POLICE APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED 5 JAN

SK050828 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 5 (YONHAP) -- The government Tuesday appointed Yi Hae-ku, a department chief of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), as director of Seoul metropolitan police, replacing Pak Chai-sik, who is to retire from active service, following Monday's appointment of An Ung-mo as NPH director, it was announced.

In a police shake-up affecting nine senior superintendent generals, Maritime Police Chief Yi Chong-pom was named director of Pusan metropolitan police. Superintendent Generals Yu Tae-hyong, director of Kangwon Province police, and Song Tong-sop, chief of South Cholla Province police, were both promoted to the posts of department chiefs in the NPH.

HOR NAM HONG 6 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

BK061447 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] At 1410 on 6 January Comrade Hor Nam Hong, vice minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, held a press conference at the Vat Phnum Hotel dealing with the development of the Kampuchean revolution during the past 3 years and another Thai violation of PRK territory on 28 December 1981. Attending were local journalists, Vietnamese and Soviet television cameramen, television cameramen of [words indistinct], Japan's NDN and NBK [as received] television crew, Australia's television cameramen and VNA, TASS and AFP correspondents. Representatives of embassies of friendly countries in Phnom Penh also attended the conference. Comrade Hor Nam Hong said:

[Begin recording] On 7 January 1979 we liberated a country that was completely devastated in all sectors and where millions of its people were massacred, including almost all of its intellectual and technical population; a country which experienced famine for years; a country without towns, hospitals, schools, markets or currency; a country completely sealed off from the outside world. There is no need for me to talk about the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, for all of you are well aware of them. I only mentioned them in the context of our celebration of the anniversary of Liberation Day.

Up to now -- up to 6 January 1982 -- what have you seen in Kampuchea? I leave it to you to visualize the realities in Kampuchea as you can see for yourselves. Let me recall that despite the fact that there are still many difficulties ahead and the fact that the living standards of our people cannot be compared with those of advanced countries in Europe, at present -- 3 years after liberation -- our people's living conditions have greatly improved and stabilized. More than 1 million students are going to school. We have educational institutions ranging from kindergartens to higher education institutions. There are hospitals virtually everywhere, from urban to rural areas. Health facilities can be seen everywhere in the rural areas. The people have enough food to eat. Most importantly, our people are happy with their lives, which are improving daily. This is a fundamental and most important victory that we, our Kampuchean people, under the KPRP leadership, have achieved in the past 3 years. It is a situation that saw us starting from scratch in all fields.

Regarding security, we have been able to fully ensure security for our people everywhere in the country despite the considerable assistance given by the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other reactionary groups. Despite the collusion of the Thai authorities, who have authorized the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and other reactionary Khmer forces to use Thai territory as sanctuaries, we have been fully able to ensure security in Kampuchea.

Not only have the Thais colluded with and allowed the genocidal gang and other reactionary Khmer groups to use Thai territory, but they have also protected them. They have violated Kampuchean territory in order to protect these genocidal and reactionary forces. In 1981 the Thai Air Force violated Kampuchean airspace 445 times; Thai ground forces violated Kampuchean territory and fired artillery barrages into Kampuchea 6,307 times; and the Thai Navy intruded into Kampuchean territorial waters 1,367 times, including the recent incident in Koh Kong Province about which the Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement on 2 January. Regarding this incident, let me make the following clarification: The incident occurred when a Thai Navy boat violated Kampuchean territorial waters and fired at a Kampuchean patrol boat inside Kampuchean territory of Koh Kong Province, 15 km from the demarcation line, and not 7 km from Ko Kut of Thai waters, as the Thai military authorities have claimed. The Thai vessel sank our boat and killed five of our combatants. They took seven others as prisoners to Thailand. Two of them died en route and five were taken to the Thai mainland. When they reached the mainland, our five combatants protested vehemently against the Thai military authorities. They asked: Why did you capture us inside Kampuchean territorial waters? We have not violated Thai territory. The Thais translated this protest, however, with a lie about the incident. We will publish the complete facts regarding this lie of the Thai naval authorities.

We would like to stress that the greatest successes achieved by our Kampuchean people during the past year are in the political and military fields. These victories show the consolidation and development of the revolutionary power. The establishment of the state institutions also took place in 1981 with the democratic elections of ward and commune powers, when the people elected their representatives. Last May our people held general elections to elect the National Assembly, which in turn appointed a Council of State and a Council of Ministers. The Fourth KPRP Congress held in 1981 also prescribed the political and economic line for the country. This is an important success of our people.

In the security field, despite outside assistance and maneuvers and activities by the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer forces could not realize their aim of destabilizing Kampuchea. If you have read the Thai newspaper NATION REVIEW of 3 January you will see how seriously the Pol Pot remnants suffered in December. We hope that 1982 will be an opportunity for us to crush the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants and other reactionary forces even more seriously, without allowing them any chance to stick up their heads again.

In the economic field, we hope that farm production and the expansion of the national economy will make greater strides.

As for the PRK's foreign policy, we will remain loyal to the policy of peace, nonalignment, friendship and cooperation with all countries regardless of their social or political regimes, particularly with neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. We sincerely wish to establish good relations of peace, cooperation and stability in Southeast Asia. We wish to contribute to the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. We will not allow any country, however, to commit aggression against or change the situation in Kampuchea. [end recording]

Afterward, the comrade vice minister gave detailed answers to the questions raised by several foreign correspondents, such as the question of the Australian television correspondent dealing with the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. In response to this question, the vice minister said:

[Begin recording] We have already discussed this many times. The presence of Vietnamese troops was requested by the Kampuchean people to help them topple the genocidal regime and prevent it from returning to power and killing them again. The presence of Vietnamese troops is not intended to threaten any country. On this question, I still remember well that the Vietnamese Government has made many statements and proposals to countries in Southeast Asia.

Concerning Kampuchea, to show our good will for peace, we have proposed that when the Thai authorities stop supporting and assisting the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary forces, the Vietnamese troops will immediately make a partial withdrawal from Kampuchea. On the other hand, the question of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and is a matter relating to the sovereignty of the two countries. When there are no more threats from the Beijing ruling circles, our two governments will [words indistinct]. If you read the statements of the Indochinese foreign ministers conferences in Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh in January and June 1981 respectively, you will clearly see our good will. We do not have any intention of threatening or staging aggression against any other country. We want peace and time to rebuild our country. We merely request that all countries put an end to interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. [end recording] This press conference at 1500 in a joyous atmosphere of mutual understanding.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL HAILS 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS

BK041200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 31 Dec 81

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Our Brilliant Victories" -- date not given]

[Text] In 1981 the heroic Kampuchean people ended the third year of their victorious revolutionary advance full of great revolutionary achievements in all fields -- the pride of friends on five continents as well as all progressive and peace- and justice-

loving mankind in the world. If the Kampuchean revolution realized great military and economic victories and achievements in 1979 and 1980, in 1981 our people have inscribed in the pages of their national history a long list of important national political events and successive new victories.

The year 1979 marked the definitive overturn of the infamous regime, the total liberation of the people and country from the genocidal danger of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique — the subservient lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist gang — and the crushing of the last dens of the remnants, dispersing them in all directions and depriving them of all possibilities of resisting us. Our people as a whole are elated at the brilliant victories of our revolution in the military field.

In 1980 our people, as the masters of the country, made courageous efforts to overcome difficulties in stabilizing their life, improving the outlook of their new society and persistently striving to restore and rebuild every sector by vigorously struggling in the production movement in all fields, particularly by vigorously accelerating the agricultural production drive. We can note with satisfaction that this is the initial success of our efforts to rehabilitate our national economic sector.

In 1981, along with the efforts to strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces and the revolutionary gains in the military, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic fields, the most remarkable and pride-inspiring victory of our party and people is our immense victory in the political field. At the end of March 1981, the elections of ward and commune committees — the institutions of the local people's power — were held with a great success throughout the country. The general elections to elect the National Assembly members on 1 May 1981 — in which 97.83 percent of the people took part — proceeded safely and successfully. They were described by dozens of foreign delegates attending the international conference on solidarity with the Kampuchean people as having been held in a completely free and democratic manner.

From 26 to 29 May 1981 the fourth party congress took place in an atmosphere of general enthusiasm and, in a solemn and victorious spirit, openly declared the action of the party which was named the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, elected the party leading organ and issued a resolution — the glowing aspiration of the collective — to be determined as a compass in the correct implementation of the party's pure political line aimed at serving the cause of the revolution and the people. The draft Constitution, submitted to the people for discussion, study and improvement at the beginning of March, was adopted by the First National Assembly Session as the supreme law of the PRK. Leading organs of the National Assembly such as the Council of State and the Council of Ministers were nominated.

The third congress of the front, which has just concluded with success in an atmosphere of broad fraternity and solidarity, gave the front a new name — the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense — and adopted a new statement, new statutes and a new resolution that prescribed a 10-point program of action clearly showing that the work of the front has been expanded with the aim of mobilizing the forces of great union of all of the people and accelerating the successful implementation of the historic mission for the nation and fatherland.

In 1981 our people joyously celebrated international children's day, the traditional New Year, international labor day, the nationwide school reopening day, the human rights day and so on. We observed with joy and emotion the anniversary of the historic 7 January victory, the founding anniversary of the KPRAF and the founding anniversary of the front. We heartily celebrated the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the National Day of the Vietnamese people, the National Day of the Lao people, the founding anniversary of the fraternal heroic VPA and the national days of friendly socialist countries. At the same time, provinces throughout the country as well as ministries and departments attached to the central organization and mass organizations held their respective semiannual and annual meetings to review achievements and note the progressive development of each sector.

These constitute historic events of profound political significance irrefutably showing that all the social structures have been restored and all the party, state and front institutions have been fully organized. They reflect the monumental successes of our people who, as a single body, have massively participated in the revolutionary movement and enthusiastically contributed to the defense and construction of a beautiful regime of their choice.

All the brilliant revolutionary gains achieved by our people in 1981 are indisputably the successes of a pure, correct and clear-sighted line of our party, successes made possible by the rock-like union of our people and their patriotism, by international solidarity and by the devoted assistance of socialist countries -- particularly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other progressive countries in the world. The revolutionary gains of our people are being consolidated with every passing day; the confidence of the people in the new regime is growing; and the prestige of the PRK is soaring high in the international arena.

Foreign visitors who observed our country's state of ruin following the liberation and the rebirth of the Kampuchean fatherland at present have expressed their admiration at the fruitful efforts of our people, their elation at the unexpected changes in Kampuchea and their high appreciation of the ceaseless progress and development of the PRK.

Only the enemies of independence, democracy, freedom and social progress of nations have shamelessly closed their eyes and refused to recognize the realities in Kampuchea. Pushed by their greed and ambition, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, including a number of ruling circles of ASEAN countries, wantonly oppose the realities in Kampuchea by resorting to all types of perfidious maneuvers in an attempt to block the advance of our revolution.

The Kampuchean people are well aware of the bitterness experienced by those who have lost their countries and who are under the iron yoke of domination by the colonialists and neocolonialists. We remember well the hell-like life created by the regime of genocide and slavery. The excellent experience of our history has even more clearly revealed to us the beauty and glory of our PRK. The sense of mastery is being expanded daily. All of us are increasing our spirit of revolutionary vigilance and developing our sense of mastery to fulfill the duty of citizens with a high sense of awakening and responsibility. We are mobilizing our forces for combat and are constantly improving our combat readiness, resolutely determined to fight in defense of our revolutionary gains and our national independence and to realize new achievements for the nation and fatherland.

The appeal of the National Assembly and the resolutions of the fourth party congress and third front congress constitute the compass which leads the Kampuchean people, fortified by their sense of internationalist solidarity and the Kampuchea-Vietnam strategic alliance -- which are determining factors -- toward achieving more and greater victories. Riding the crest of the victories that have already been achieved, we enter 1982 with pride, confidence and determination to fight and to win. This constitutes our great source of energy, enabling us to advance toward seizing increasingly more brilliant victories in defending and building the nation and for an independent, peaceful, free and happy PRK.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL WORK MEETING CONCLUDES

BK030930 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] On 28 December the second national meeting on organizational work and the political course for cadres on the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress was closed at the KPRP Central Committee's Political School under the chairmanship of Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission.

Also present in the Presidium on that occasion were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Lim Nai, KPRP Central Committee chef de cabinet and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee; Comrade Chey Saphon, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Organization Commission. Many comrade ministers, vice ministers, cadres and chiefs of various central departments and offices of the capital and provinces and trainees also attended this session.

On this occasion, Comrade Say Phuthang reviewed and highly praised the achievements of this political course for our cadres, which was held in order to implement and quickly fulfill the resolutions of the fourth party congress. The comrade clearly pointed to the great necessity for this national meeting on organizational work in order to review the past implementation of the resolutions of the fourth party congress and apply the experience gained in the future for the construction and defense of our splendid Angkor territory.

At the end, the comrade talked about the essential tasks to be successfully and effectively implemented in conformity with the five goals raised by the meeting and the resolutions of the party Central Committee. At the same time, he called on the people to raise the banner of patriotism and strengthen the spirit of proletarian internationalism and militant solidarity to guarantee the successful fulfillment of our long-standing duties and directives in order to build the Marxist-Leninist party.

CHEA SIM, YIT KIM SENG ADDRESS HEALTH CONFERENCE

BK050928 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] At 1400 on 27 December a ceremony was held at the Public Health Ministry to close the third national health conference, which took place from 24 to 27 December to sum up and review achievements in the health service in 1981 and set goals for 1982. Attending were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; Comrade Yit Kim Seng, minister of public health; and vice ministers, doctors and cadres of the Health Ministry and other departments and services. Also present were several delegates representing the central, provincial and municipal health services. Also noted was the presence of Comrade Nguyen Tang Am, vice minister of public health of the SRV, and representatives of international humanitarian organizations.

After Comrade Nut Savoeun, vice minister of public health, read a speech summing up the outcome and content of the conference, Comrade Chea Sim took the floor to congratulate the conference participants and to express high appreciation of the rapid and ceaseless development of the public health sector, fully meeting the target set by the party and coping with the demands of the Kampuchean people. He urged the cadres, employees and workers of the Public Health Ministry to steadfastly preserve their sense of patriotism, love for the people and determination to wholeheartedly serve the people. He further urged them to raise the emulative spirit in study; practice thrift; draw new experience; pursue additional research in traditional medicine; and strengthen, expand and resolutely preserve internal unity and national and international solidarity -- particularly with fraternal Vietnam and Laos and friendly socialist countries -- to foil all the psychological maneuvers of the enemies, who are attempting to sabotage our revolution by all means.

In conclusion, Comrade Yit Kim Seng represented the third national health conference in solemnly pledging to spare no efforts in building the public health sector and ensuring good health for the people to welcome the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress.

CHEA SIM MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR ROLF DACH

BK030325 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Dec (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in audience GDR Ambassador Rolf Dach in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 29 December.

Chea Sim informed Rolf Dach of the success of the Third Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. He stressed the strengthening of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation in all domains between Kampuchea and the GDR, especially between the Kampuchean National Assembly and the GDR People's Chamber. Chairman Chea Sim expressed his profound gratitude to the GDR party, government and people for their aid to and material and moral support for the Kampuchean people after the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. For his part, Rolf Dach hailed the success of the third congress of the front, which ended its work recently.

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS KOH KONG PROVINCE

BK060636 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jan (SPK) -- A KPRP delegation led by member of the KPRP Central Committee and director of the Central Committee's offices, [as received] recently paid a visit to combatants in the coastal province of Koh Kong. The delegation consisted of Vice Minister of National Defense Soy Keo and Vice Chairman of the Central Organization Commission Chey Saphon.

The delegation also visited Vietnamese combatants stationed in the province and the population of the provincial capital. On this occasion, Lim Nai urged the strengthening of national and international solidarity and the solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants in defense of the fatherland and for the restoration of the economy.

Last year Koh Kong planted 8,000 hectares of rice. The province has 25 schools attended by more than 6,000 students, 7 kindergarten classes and 30 medical-health stations.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 28 DEC-3 JAN PERIOD

BK040428 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 28 December to 3 January:

Pursat: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 31 December reported that in Phnum Kravanh District 640 hectares of rice had been harvested by mid-December, yielding 513 tons of rice. Peasants are planning to grow 120 hectares of dry-season rice and other dry-season crops. During the rainy season more than 6,000 hectares of rice was planted in the district. In Bakan District, according to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0355 GMT on 30 December, 2,580 hectares of rice has been harvested. During the rainy season 5,200 hectares of land was planted.

Takeo: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 1 January, the peasants in Samraong District had received 133 tons of seed, 180 tons of chemical fertilizer and various agricultural tools by 17 December. SPK at 1429 GMT on 31 December noted that the district planted 250 hectares of dry-season rice this year. At 0353 GMT on 30 December SPK reported that Kirivong District has planted 560 hectares of dry-season rice and 655 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh radio reported at 1100 GMT on 1 January that more than 2,000 hectares of rice has been harvested and 350 hectares of dry-season rice transplanted in Stoeng Trang District. SPK reported at 0402 GMT on 2 January that Srei Santhor District has planted 1,370 hectares of dry-season rice. Plans calls for 1,730 hectares of rice and 5,830 hectares of subsidiary crops to be planted. During the rainy season the district planted 7,580 hectares of rice. At 0426 GMT on 28 December SPK reported that in Chamka Leu 2,000 hectares of rice has been harvested. In the rainy season the peasants grew 6,000 hectares of rice and 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. They also raised 15,170 oxen.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh radio reported at 0400 GMT on 1 January that by the end of the year the province had harvested 9,500 hectares of early rice, 7,000 hectares of ordinary rice and 2,300 hectares of late rice. Nearly 700 hectares of dry-season rice has been planted, and there are many thousand hectares of subsidiary crops. Peasants have also raised 38,000 oxen and 13,600 buffalo.

Prey Veng: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 1 January, 404 hectares of rice-fields in Prey Veng were sprayed with insecticide.

Kompong Thom: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 3 December, the fishery production plan for the province in the coming year calls for a catch of more than 2,000 tons.

Kandal: SPK reported at 1424 GMT on 3 January that Ponhea Loe District has planted 240 hectares of dry-season rice, against the plan of 4,000 hectares, and 170 hectares of subsidiary crops, against the plan of 1,500 hectares. In the rainy season the district planted 2,950 hectares of rice -- 80 percent of the plan -- and almost 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Koh Kong: SPK reported at 1426 GMT on 2 January that production solidarity teams in Kompong Som District have harvested 6,130 hectares of rice. In the rainy season they grew 10,640 hectares of rice and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops.

Siem Reap: In an interview with SPK broadcast at 1439 GMT on 29 December, an official of the national front said that the province has harvested 139,926 hectares of rice, and 3,490 hectares of subsidiary crops are growing. In the past year 7,485 tons of fish were caught.

VODK NOTES SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON SRV RAILROADS

Northern Battlefield

BK220325 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield killed 67 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 66 others for a total of 133 casualties. They destroyed a B-41, 2 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 10 AK's, 3 AR-15's, 4 barracks and 2 bridges totaling 17 meters in length, and cut 9 sections of track for a total of 1 km. Our comrades in arms seized a quantity of ammunition and materiel. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, they made and planted 630,000 new spikes, dug 250 new punji pitfalls and set up 200 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield!

Pursat Attack

BK230351 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] On 12 December our army and guerrillas attacked and cut 17 portions of railway track for a total of 150 meters, between Kouk Trom and Poun stations, Moung District, Pursat Province [district and province as heard]. There were 4 of the Vietnamese enemy killed and 6 others wounded for a total of 10 casualties. We destroyed two barracks and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people in Moung District, Pursat Province!

BANGKOK NATION: MILITARY LEADERS JOIN SON SANN

BK270727 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Dec 81 p 2

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Gen Sak Sutsakhan, once the youngest defence minister under Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the reigns of the Khmer Republic, visited the various camps of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front on the Thai-Kampuchean border several weeks ago. The gesture was described as "significant" by some informed observers.

Gen Sak may well be back in action with the KPNLF soon, although the question of how to divide up the authority between him and Gen Den Del, the current KPNLF's military commander, has yet to be worked out. The power-sharing question will have to be thrashed out between Sak and Den Del. But informed Western diplomatic sources told the NATION that the two men appeared to have got along well -- so far, anyhow.

Gen Sak was sent abroad after serving as defence minister under Prince Sihanouk. He returned to Phnom Penh only a few weeks before the collapse of the Lon Nol government in April, 1975. During the two weeks between Lon Nol's departure into exile and the Khmer Rouge's takeover of Phnom Penh, Gen Sak was a member of the three-man commission running the country.

Gen Sak is not the only high-ranking officer with combat experience to have joined the KPNLF recently. Informed sources said that Gen Thach Reng, former commander of the Special Forces before 1975, who has until now been living in California, is also expected to arrive at the KPNLF's border camps in the near future to discuss his role in enhancing the combat planning and operations against the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces now occupying Kampuchea.

The sources said that serious discussions have taken place in the past two years among KPNLF leaders, both on the border as well as in Paris, on the strategies and tactics for the nationalist movement. Some leaders, including Gen Den Del, are by tradition more inclined towards building up a conventional army.

On the other hand, another KPNLF group, led by Prum Vith, operating in the south of Kampuchea, has shown itself to be one of the most effective guerrilla units of the nationalist movement harassing the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops. Prum Vith, a professional combat-tested soldier, began his resistance activities as far back as 1976, when he fought against the Khmer Rouge regime. He was one of the five guerrilla leaders to join Son Sann and Den Del to form the core of what was to become the KPNLF in early 1979. "He is doing pretty well for the time being," a well-informed source said.

Diplomatic sources admitted that it remains difficult to estimate the real military strength of the KPNLF at the moment. Figures vary from a guerrilla army from 5,000 to 15,000.

Sonn Sann is now on a tour of North America and Europe in search of support. In Washington, he was told that he should not expect arms deliveries from the United States. It is also clear that no Western European country would take the risk of openly supporting the KPNLF's military efforts. The same could most certainly be said of the ASEAN countries. The business of supplying arms is a dangerous and delicate one. Although not officially discussed during the recent foreign ministers meeting in Phatthaya, it was agreed that ASEAN as a group would not provide military aid to anyone involved in the Kampuchean conflict. There have been contradictory statements from Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, and Indonesia.

So far, most of the KPNLF's weapons are of Chinese origins, especially machineguns and the grenade launchers. Rifles are usually American-made M-16's. Some of the light weapons have been purchased with money raised by KPNLF's friends abroad.

The KPNLF military school in Ban Sangae is considered of rather good quality. There is no doubt that the popular potentials of the nationalists are growing, if only slightly. And even if no one is going to openly provide KPNLF (and maybe the pro-Sihanoukist Moulinaka) with more than rice and medicine, it would not be a complete surprise if, in the near future, nationalist groups find themselves with more and better weapons. From where? Son Sann is not telling.

TASKS IN MILITARY FIELD FOR 1982 OUTLINED

BK041720 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Unattributed article: "Let Us Score Fine Achievements in Carrying Out the 1982 Military Tasks As Outlined by the Party and the LPLA Supreme Command"]

[Text] Dear listeners, beloved comrades and friends: With a view to safeguarding the fruits of the revolution and the historical tasks of our party in the new period, and to assist in guiding our country toward socialism and communism — which is the ultimate goal of the revolution in our country — the 1982 military tasks clearly indicate that our entire party, army and people must increase their sense of responsibility with regard to consolidating and building the regional forces and militia-guerrilla forces by paying attention to increasing their numbers and improving their quality. Therefore, in response to the call to safeguard and build the country into a socialist state, it is necessary that we pay special attention to this problem. This is because the regional forces and militia-guerrilla forces are the primary forces of the people's war and the most vital and effective forces in coordinating with the regular forces and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country.

Thus, it can be said that the military tasks regarding the regional and militia-guerrilla forces are of great strategic significance. The more rigorous and extensive our efforts to expand and fulfill the tasks concerning the regional and militia-guerrilla forces, the better we can guarantee the defense and security of our country. This is because these tasks represent the primary factor in safeguarding, building and developing our country into a stronger and more secure state so that it can rapidly advance toward socialism and communism.

In consolidating and building the regional and militia-guerrilla forces, we must simultaneously pay attention to the two elements of quantity and quality. In terms of the quantitative aspect, we must increase the number of these forces from 3 to 7 or 8 percent. The number of self-defense forces in offices, organizations and factories must be increased by 2 to 3 percent. In terms of the qualitative aspect, we must pay attention to regularly refreshing their political and ideological awareness and cultural and military knowledge as well as knowledge of other specialized subjects in order to raise their combat capabilities and quality.

We must pay special attention to the following aspect, the one thing which is the most vital and decisive factor in these tasks — to train more commanding cadres for the ranks of the militia-guerrilla forces and self-defense forces at the canton level and try to consolidate and turn them into the mainstay of the revolution. We must also closely implement the policy toward militia-guerrilla forces by gradually organizing them into basic units, platoons and companies so they will become more fully capable of engaging in combat duties to wipe out enemy forces in all circumstances.

The stepping up of the tasks regarding the regional and militia-guerrilla forces is not only an attempt to increase their strength so that they will become more effective in safeguarding the lives and property of the people and maintaining peace in the country, but is a means of achieving close coordination with the work to build the regular forces and the national defense structure among our masses.

It is more important now than ever before that we build and strengthen our regional and militia-guerrilla forces so that they can safeguard the country and the fruits of the revolution more effectively, smash all schemes and sinister acts of the enemy and resolutely safeguard the people's administration, thus allowing it to administer state affairs brilliantly and fulfill its tasks gloriously.

FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF VPA COMMEMORATED

Khamtai Siphandon Greeting

BK221001 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Dec (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence, on December 22 sent a greetings message to General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The message writes:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army, on behalf of the Lao People's Liberation Army and in my own name, I would like to convey my warmest salutations and wishes to you, and through you, to the fraternal Vietnamese army.

During the past 37 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the genuine Marxist-Leninist party, and by implementing the instruction of the great President Ho Chi Minh, in improving the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese army and people had scored splendid achievements in defeating colonialism and neocolonialism, liberating the nation, and defeating the aggressive war of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and in the world. It has fulfilled its international duties vis-a-vis Laos and Kampuchea. The record of victories of the faternal Vietnamese army sets a good example for our army and people, continues the message. The LPLA has high regards for the Vietnamese army and people, who stand side by side with Laos in the national liberation and defence as well as in our socialist construction.

The message goes on to express gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, army and people for their all-round cooperation and assistance to our Lao army and people, and wishes the Vietnamese People's Army new and more victories in its tasks to safeguard and construct the socialist Vietnam country. The message further wishes that the friendship solidarity and special relations between Laos and Vietnam be further enhanced.

Vientiane Film Show

BK241137 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Dec (KPL) -- Colonel Le Minh Tuan, Vietnamese military attache to Laos, on December 22 organised at the National Theatre a film show to mark the 37th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army. Present on this occasion were Meun Somvichit, member of the party CC, chairman of National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry and trade; Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the party CC, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Major General Choummali, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army; and other high-ranking officials. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan and other diplomatic envoys and military attaches of the socialist countries to Laos were also present at the film show. The screened films were on the aggression by the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists against Vietnam and Laos.

Earlier, Lieutenant General Saman Viyaket, member of the party CC, deputy minister of national defence, head of the Political Department of the LPLA, led other high-ranking officials of the army to greet the Vietnamese ambassador and Colonel Le Minh Tuan at the embassy.

VCP PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS 21-28 DEC

BK291008 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Dec (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, recently received in Vientiane a delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, headed by Nguyen Vinh, member of the party CC and director of the high-level ideological school of socialist Vietnam.

This meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding.

[Hanoi VNA in English at 2534 GMT on 28 December, in a report on this meeting, adds: The Lao leader hailed the successful visit of the delegation and the cooperation between the propaganda and education commissions of the two parties planned for the coming period. He said that cooperation in ideological work between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea would make a very important contribution to the struggle against the common enemy and for socialist construction and national defence in each country.]

Apart from paying a courtesy visit to Phoumi Vongvichit, Nguyen Vinh also conferred with his Lao counterpart, Chanmi Douangboutdi. Both sides exchanged lessons on ideological work and their close cooperation in this field. It was also agreed that further all-round cooperation between the two propaganda and training boards are needed. Issues on world and domestic situations were also discussed.

A memorandum on cooperation in propaganda and training work between Laos and Vietnam was signed in Vientiane by Chanmi Douangboutdi and Nguyen Vinh.

Nguyen Vinh led his delegation to pay an official visit to Laos from December 21 to 28, in response to the invitation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC. The Vietnamese delegates also visited various historical sites in Vientiane and Wat Phou of southern Champassak Province. The said Vietnamese delegation left Vientiane on December 28.

COOPERATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH SRV PAPER

BK261225 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 26 Dec (KPL) -- Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the party CC, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, on December 25 received here a delegation of the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN led by its editorial board member Tran Kien. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

In the afternoon of the same day, officials of the Lao newspaper SIANG PASASON and the Vietnamese NHAN DAN newspaper signed here a memorandum on the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two newspapers. Signing the memorandum were, on the Lao side, Chanthon Thiangthepvongsa, acting head of the News Agency and Press Department, and, on the Vietnamese side, Tran Kien, head of the visiting Vietnamese delegation.

Present at the signing ceremony were Somtheu Phetmani, acting head of the Office of the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry and other officials of SIANG PASASON newspaper.

VNA REPORTS ON LAO DELEGATION AT CUBAN MEETING

OW031752 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 3 -- A Lao Government delegation led by Khambou Soumisai, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Wage Commission, has arrived in Cuba to attend the first meeting of the Laos-Cuba Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At this meeting, the two sides brought out the close economic and political relations between the two countries and the prospect for developing those relations in the future.

While in Cuba, the Lao delegation was received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers. The vice president expressed the Cuban people's solidarity with the fraternal Lao people.

NATION: U.S. PLANES USING UTAPHAO BASE

BK280345 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] American Navy P-3 Orions, part of the U.S. 7th Fleet's patrol aircraft, have been using Utaphao Base in Rayong for refueling purposes since November, Thai and American official spokesmen said yesterday.

Commander of the Utaphao Base Vice Adm Prasoet Thaenkhani said that the U.S. aircraft have also been used in joint U.S.-Thai military exercise programmes. The joint military exercise which began in November would continue with the participation of the P-3 Orions, according to the base commander.

The U.S. aircraft have been used to airdrop sea mines which would be cleared by Thai naval officials during the military drills, Vice Adm Prasoet said. He added that both the aircraft and sea mines were necessary in the joint exercises, as the Thai had no such weapons.

The U.S. spokesman said the U.S. P-3 Orions had earlier used Don Muang Air Force Base for the refueling purposes. "But Don Muang might have become too congested recently. That's why we turned to Utaphao, with Thai permission, because of the conveniences of the site," the American official said. He added: "But it must be made clear that we are not talking about an American base in Thailand or anything like that. And every flight must be cleared with Thai authorities concerned."

Utaphao, once the home of the U.S. B-52 bombers during the Vietnam war, was handed back to the Royal Thai Navy after the American military withdrawal in 1975. The P-3 Orions have been making flights between the U.S. Clark Base in the Philippines and Utaphao. Thai sources said that two such landings were permitted at Don Muang last month, with two aircraft on each occasion, before the U.S. P-3 Orions began using Utaphao this month. For the last 2 weeks of this month, 24 flights of P-3 Orions will make refueling landings at Utaphao on Dec 18, 19, 21, 22, 28 and 29.

AFP: SITTHI TO VISIT BURMA BEGINNING 14 JAN

BK061417 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Jan (AFP) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will pay a 3-day official visit to Burma starting next Thursday [14 January], aimed at promoting closer bilateral cooperation, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. Accompanying him will be Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Kasem S. Kasemi, his secretary and two other ministry officials, the spokesman said. There were no further details on Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's forthcoming visit.

TALKS TO BE HELD WITH BURMA ON IMMIGRATION

BK261054 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] It has been revealed by a high-ranking official that senior Thai and Burmese officials will hold talks soon to thrash out the problem of the illegal flow of Burmese into Thailand along their common border.

A Thai military official in charge of the Thai-Burmese border problem had said Thailand would propose the repatriation of Burmese who illegally crossed the border into Thai soil by directly handing them over to the Burmese Government. In the past, Burmese who crossed the borderline into Thailand would be immediately sent back from the same spot, and many of them re-entered into Thai territory. He said many Burmese were arrested by Thai authorities several times for repeatedly entering into Thailand without legal permission.

He believed the solution to be discussed between Thai and Burmese authorities would reduce the number of illegal Burmese along the border. He said the Burmese Government earlier told the Thai ambassador in Rangoon that it would be willing to discuss with Thai officials to find a solution to the problem. The date of Thai-Burmese discussion has yet to be fixed.

The Thai military official in charge of the Thai-Burmese border problem, who is currently a personal secretary of Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, said the Thai Government was planning to impose stricter control on every Burmese who seeks political asylum in Thailand by requiring them to give their background and addresses to the Thai authorities and inform the authorities every time they want to move from one place to another. This is aimed at creating better understanding between the two countries. During the past year, Thai authorities along the border had prevented 1,769 Burmese from crossing the border into Thailand, according to the report of the Supreme Command, which added that 1,594 Burmese were taken legal actions [as heard] for illegally entering into Thailand, while 2,707 others were sent back to their homeland shortly after their arrival in Thailand.

MORE CHARGES FILED AGAINST COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

BK29[illegible]0 Bangkok POST in English 29 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Alleged communist leader Damri Ruangsutham has had two more charges brought against him by the Special Branch police, bringing the total he now faces to eight, his lawyer said yesterday. Damri, who is accused of being a Politburo member of the Communist Party of Thailand, had been detained at Bang Khen police private school on six charges of communist activities, internal rebellion, endangering national security, carrying a pistol without a licence, resisting arrest and attempting to kill government officials. Last week, the Special Branch police brought against him the two further charges of using a fake identity card and falsification of his identity, said Mr Thongbai Thongpao, the civil rights advocate who is representing him.

Mr Damri, Mr Thongbai said, has asked the police to give him some English-language books to read while he is in detention, and has sought medical treatment for lung and heart ailments and failing eyesight.

Mr Thongbai, who saw him in his cell at Bang Khen, said Mr Damri told him that the Communist Party had planned for some time to hold its fourth congress, and would probably do so soon. Mr Damri did not know whether Mr Charoen Wangam, the CPT's secretary-general, had died in a Beijing hospital in late October. If he had, it should have been announced over the CPT-controlled Voice of Thailand, he said.

Troops of the Fourth Army Region captured Mr Damri in April while he was leaving a jungle base in Surat Thani. He claimed then that he had come out to seek peace talks with the authorities, but the offer was turned down. The authorities later asserted that Damri was not authorised to make the offer. He used that as an excuse to avoid charges when arrested, according to the police.

POST REPORTS ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITY IN YALA TOWN

BK250655 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Dec 81 p 3

[By NATION Southern Desk]

[Text] Than To, Yala -- Until early this year, this border town was only a small sub-district of no significance. It had only 9,000 people and 70 percent of the population were Muslims. But like most of its neighbouring towns, Than To has been a sensitive area where Muslim guerrillas are active. And this is a major reason why Than To had its status upgraded to that of a district.

Than To is now one of the four districts of Muslim-dominated Yala, which are infested by terrorists. The others are Rahman, Bannang Satar and Muang Districts. "With Than To now as a district, its authorities can exercise their power without much restriction in tackling problems that take place," said its district chief, Sawin Wutthiphum.

Than To also has its share of problem with the guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) who normally operate among the border between Yala and Malaysia. The Muslim terrorists are more influential in areas. Government intelligence reports put the number of the Muslim terrorists operating in Yala at around 500. The terrorists, however, operate under the umbrellas of different factions. Among them are the notorious Barisan Ribarasion Nasional (BRN), which has reportedly adopted a socialist ideology.

The Than To district seat is about 60 km from Yala, and it was on this road that a band of Muslim terrorists held up a bus and massacred 14 people -- all of them Thai Buddhists -- but spared the lives of all the Muslim passengers. The brutal killings were still vivid in the memories of people who witnessed or heard of them. "I normally travel by motorcycle whenever I go," said Prasut Benchaloetyanon, chief of the district education office. "Because it is much safer. We can stop and turn back when we sense something wrong."

"We never know when it will be our turn. We can't trust any checkpoints even if they are set up by government authorities," he added. Prasut said he himself tried to avoid going through any checkpoints whenever he can. He said the massacre happened because the driver of the bus mistook the checkpoint set up by Muslim terrorists as that of government authorities.

In Than To and Bannang Satar Districts alone there are over 10,000 rai of rubber plantations which are completely under the influence of Muslim terrorists. Their owners dare not tap rubber because they had refused to pay "protection fees" to the terrorists. It is understood here that refusal to pay protection fees to the terrorists is tantamount to challenging them. And everybody knows too well what will happen to those who antagonize the terrorists.

"There is one particular plantation covering 5,000 rai, and it has been forsaken for 5 years," said the officer. He recalled that its owner ignored a demand for a 200,000-baht protection fee. It was not long before "he learnt his lesson."

"One of his workers stepped on a booby trap one morning and lost his legs. The house was set on fire. And from then on nobody dared enter the plantation," he said. He said the terrorists often visited shops in the town in person to deliver letters demanding protection fees. And most of their victims are Thai Buddhists.

All of the bus operators also have to pay protection fees; otherwise, they would be harassed. "And if you notice, all the bus drivers are Muslims because none of the Buddhists wants to risk his life," he said.

An assistant district chief said a new development which was of serious concern was taking place here. "Many of the Thai Buddhists have begun moving out to other safer places," he said. He said they had found their life in constant dangers because of the harassments from the terrorists. "We try our best to stop them and encourage them not to give in. But frankly speaking, if I were one of them I would do the same," he said.

Than To has only three tambons and 17 villages, and the local government authorities here have found it imperative that they win the Muslim community to their side. The district chief said the Muslim terrorists were able to have high mobility because of support they got from the Muslim community. "But if we can win the Muslim community to our side we will definitely be able to neutralize the insurgents' move," he said. According to intelligence reports, Than To is one of the targets of infiltration of the Muslim terrorists. The reports said that there was a tendency for the terrorists to resort to acts of sabotage in the district and to create conflicts between the Buddhist and Muslim communities here.

REPORTS ON U.S. ARMAMENTS TO THAILAND CITED

BK061259 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Thai Army command said that in the coming days the Thai Army will receive many new kinds of weapons from the United States such as antiaircraft artillery, recoilless guns and land-to-air missiles. In the past 3 years the total amount of U.S. weapons supplied to Thailand has increased four times. The United States has set up a special airlift to transport weapons to the Thai Army.

Japanese newspapers said: The United States is more interested in Thailand than other ASEAN countries. It hopes that with Bangkok's assistance the United States will easily draw other ASEAN countries into its military plan. By supplying more weapons to the ASEAN countries, the United States aims to maintain a hotbed of tension in this region.

LEADERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SRV-INDIA TIES

OW061550 Hanoi VNA in English 1433 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 6 — President Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong have sent their warmest greetings to Indian state leaders on the 10th anniversary of the promotion of Vietnamese-Indian diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level tomorrow. Writing to President N. Sanjiva Reddy, the Vietnamese president says:

"Stemming from a time-honored friendship and bound by the common objectives of the struggle for national independence, peace and social progress, the multiform cooperation between our two countries have taken new and extremely fine steps, especially in the last ten years. I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the government and people of India for their warm feelings and strong support for our just cause of building and defending the country. May the Indian people record still greater success in building a prosperous and happy country. May the friendship and close cooperation between our two countries further strengthen and develop in the interests of our two peoples and for peace and progress in Asia and the world".

Premier Pham Van Dong says in his message to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi:

"I am happy to note that the friendly relations between our two countries so painstakingly built up by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Ho Chi Minh on a firm foundation for many next generations have increasingly born fruits. These relations have stemmed from our solidarity and mutual support in the struggle for independence and freedom, from our cooperation in national construction, and the coordination of our external activities, in the interests of our two peoples and for peace in Asia and the world.

"Over the past ten years our friendship and multiform cooperation have taken new fine steps. Our mutual trust and understanding have further cemented the solidarity and friendship between our two nations. I wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to Your Excellency, the government and people of India for your warm feelings and strong support for our just cause of building and defending our country. I am firmly convinced that the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between our two countries will be unceasingly strengthened and developed in the interests of our two peoples and for peace and stability in this region and the world as a whole. May the fraternal Indian people, under your leadership, score still greater success in building a prosperous and happy country".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greetings to his Indian counterpart, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCLUDES 3-DAY MEETING

OW061531 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 6 — The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front has expressed its high approval of the draft political report of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee to be submitted to the fifth party congress this year. The V.F.F. Central Committee closed its three-day seventh meeting here this afternoon.

Addressing the closing session, Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the V.F.F. Presidium, called upon the people throughout the country to promote their moral and political unity, to overcome difficulties and endeavour to fulfill the state plan to greet the fifth party congress.

Report on Tasks in 1982

OW061031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpts from the VFF Presidium and Secretariat report on the VFF tasks in 1982 made at the 4 January session of the VFF Central Committee conference]

[Text] For a long period in the past our people have had to carry out two strategic tasks simultaneously: successfully building socialism and always standing combat ready to firmly defend our socialist fatherland, resolved to frustrate all aggressive plots and actions of Chinese hegemonist expansionism and international reactionary forces, thus contributing to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world.

The year 1982 holds a position of special political importance in our people's political and social life. This is a year when all our people must struggle powerfully and relentlessly to fulfill the extremely great and urgent economic and social tasks in order to partially stabilize and improve their livelihood and ensure a more vigorous development in the remaining years of the 1981-85 5-year plan.

The impending Fifth VCP National Congress will define the guidelines and tasks of the country in the first stage of the transition toward socialism and in the 1981-85 5-year plan. Following the party congress, we propose to hold a VFF national congress to review the front's activities during the past 5 years, incorporate the VCP congress resolutions into the front's activities during the next 5 years and elect a new VFF Central Committee in accordance with the stipulations of the VFF statutes.

At its recent second session, the Seventh National Assembly reviewed the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and determined the tasks of the 1982 State Plan. Our conference enthusiastically supports the 1982 State Plan recently adopted by the National Assembly. We are resolved to strengthen all activities and mobilize the forces of all compatriots throughout the country to successfully implement this plan in order to achieve still greater gains.

Based on all our people's and armed forces' current strategic tasks and aimed at implementing the objectives of the 1982 State Plan, the activities of the various VFF echelons must concentrate on further strengthening our people's unity and cohesion along the course mapped out by the Fifth VCP congress, on motivating the various strata of the people to develop their patriotism, revolutionary ardor and spirit of socialist collective mastery and on pushing ahead all national construction and defense emulation movements, thus ensuring a powerful development in the national economy. The following are our practical tasks:

1. To widely propagandize, disseminate and explain the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress to all strata of the people so as to enable the latter to thoroughly understand them.

The various front echelons and member organizations should give special importance to political and ideological tasks and, through explanations, make all strata of the people grasp these resolutions and the central and regional levels' tasks in the 1982 State Plan, making every group and every person clearly see the situation and their concrete tasks, distinctly recognize the immediate and long-term advantages and difficulties, uphold their responsibility and obligation in their work and national construction and defense and steadfastly strive to overcome all difficulties and trials.

We must join the state sectors and bodies in successfully implementing the policies of national unity and religious unity as well as other policies. We must smash all the enemy's divisive plots and firmly ensure the solidarity of all the people. We must motivate the Vietnamese residents living abroad to strengthen their solidarity, develop their patriotism, turn toward their fatherland and make a positive contribution to national construction and defense.

2. To develop the people's right of collective mastery and motivate and push forward the movement of carrying out revolutionary actions to successfully fulfill the 1982 State Plan and firmly defend the fatherland's security.

A. In the movement of promoting productive labor, to motivate the people to endeavor to produce grain, foodstuffs and consumer and export goods and at the same time practice strict conservation in consumption and production, considering conservation in all fields as an important policy. To push ahead the movements of building water conservancy projects and producing manure and to motivate the people in overpopulated areas to go and build new economic zones. To motivate people to adopt stationary farming and sedentary living habits in moutain provinces. To step up the movement of tree planting and afforestation and oppose the burning and destruction of forests.

We must further bolster the role of the various front echelons and organizations in teaching and motivating the masses to respond to the policy of stepping up socialist transformation in the southern provinces and perfecting socialist production relations in the northern provinces. We must uphold the spirit of self-reliance and actively participate in improving economic management, distribution and circulation.

B. In the movement of building up all-people's national defense and safeguarding political security, to teach and motivate youths to strictly observe the military service law, to develop the tradition of army-people unity and promote good relations between the armed forces and security forces and the people and to motivate the people to participate in being solicitous of the material and spiritual life of the troops, first of all those in the border areas and on offshore islands.

To teach the people to ceaselessly uphold vigilance, oppose the enemy's psychological and espionage war, fight the enemy's economic sabotage and push forward the movement of all the people defending national security and social order and security. To effectively help the administration and the security forces discover, track down and suppress the counterrevolutionary remnants and Chinese spies and commandos. To hold aloft the spirit of combat readiness among the people and armed forces. To resolutely and properly rebuff the Chinese expansionists' acts of encroachment and armed provocation.

To whip up a mass movement to participate in successfully implementing the armed forces rear area policy. To care for the families of wounded soliders and fallen combatants and for fallen combatants children, to help those troops' families that are short in manpower and to join forces with the administration in satisfactorily carrying out the policy toward demilitarized soldiers who have returned to the regions.

To pay attention to consolidating solidarity among the compatriots of various ethnic nationalities as well as army-people solidarity, particularly in the northern border provinces and the Central Highlands. To oppose all the Chinese reactionaries' and U.S. imperialists' divisive and sabotage plots. To uphold the notion that the entire country must contribute to building and defending the fatherland's border areas.

3. To launch a mass movement of participating in building and consolidating the people's administration and strengthening the socialist legal system. To continue to disseminate among the people the contents of the new Constitution and new laws, to stress to them the need of seriously implementing the Constitution and the state laws and to organize them to discuss and make suggestions concerning draft laws.

To strengthen and improve cooperation between front committees and organizations, on the one hand, and state agencies, on the other, in developing the people's right of collective mastery and enhancing the socialist legal system. To study and work out, along with the responsible agencies, regulations on the actual scope, authority and tasks of the front and the various organizations in checking on the activities of state agencies and in combating negative phenomena and violations of policies, the law and the people's right of collective mastery.

In the regions, along with the responsible agencies, to continue to sum up the experiences of the front and the various organizations in their participation in the elections to the National Assembly and people's councils at various levels. To promote measures aimed at furthering the close relations between National Assembly and People's Council deputies and the electors.

To make suggestions to various responsible sectors and agencies to rapidly and appropriately resolve people's complaints and denunciations with a view to strictly implementing the state's regulations on handling such complaints and denunciations. To regularly organize democratic activities and contacts between front committees and organizations, on the one hand, and the various strata of the people, circles, nationals and religions, on the other, with a view to helping the people raise their understanding of party policies and state laws and of the right of collective mastery and to collecting the people's ideas and aspirations and conveying them to the various party committee echelons and the administration.

4. To push forward the movement of building a new lifestyle and new-culture families. To further strengthen and improve the activities of the front and the various organizations in this regard. The regions, especially those at the grassroots level, should hold meetings to initially sum up activities and reports and sum up experiences with a view to making the masses see the progress and shortcomings in implementing the four objectives of the movement and subsequently develop the good points and criticize and overcome the weaknesses and negative and backward manifestations.

To develop past results and experiences. To guide and motivate the people in working out and implementing agreements on the new lifestyle and on new procedures in weddings and funerals. To motivate the people to actively participate in the movement of building new-culture families and new-type people, paying attention to the care and education of children.

To continue to push forward the movement among the people of fighting the old society's vices, the vestiges of reactionary and decadent culture and the poisonous effects of neo-colonialist culture and of building the socialist cultural revolution. To continue to step up the family planning movement, striving to further reduce the rate of population growth.

5. To strengthen the international relations of friendship and cooperation between our people and the world's peoples. To inform and educate our people on the implementation of the foreign policy of our party and state. To increase our country's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

To intensify the special relationships between our country and fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. To oppose Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. To make worthy contributions to the common struggle of the peoples of the world to safeguard peace. To support other nations' struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress. To make our people of all strata aware that close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union constitute a foremost and important guarantee for the steady advance of socialist revolution and the protection of our people's national independence and that close solidarity among the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is a matter that concerns their survival, a solid guarantee for the independence and the successful building of socialism of each country and an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. To coordinate with the state's activities in its foreign relations. To continue denouncing before world public opinion the crimes committed by the Chinese expansionists, who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against the revolutions of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, causing contradictions between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries and creating a strained situation in Southeast Asia.

6. To consolidate the front's organizations and improve its working methods. To continue consolidating and expanding these organizations. To improve and strengthen the working relations between front committees and the various organizations, on the one hand, and state agencies, on the other. To advance in building a system of close and continuous cooperation between the front and state agencies in motivating the people to implement the revolutionary tasks in the various branches and localities. To organize study toward thoroughly understanding the functions and tasks of all front echelons and to work out specific plans for their implementation in each echelon. To strengthen the front's organizations at the district, grassroots, village and ward levels. To speed up the organization of front congresses in areas where there are officially still no front committees. To expand the movement of building and multiplying model progressive front organizations at the grassroots level. To study and gain experience in adopting suitable ways of gathering the masses in each populated area. To intensify the training and improvement of cadres in charge of front tasks and to work out plans for organizing retired cadres to work actively within the front at all levels, especially at the grassroots level.

We are stepping into 1982 facing very great tasks and numerous great difficulties. The struggle between the two roads and between our people and the enemies inside our country as well as throughout the world will go on in a fierce and complex manner. But we rejoice at the fact that the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress will set forth the guidelines suited to our country's actual conditions and will show us the way to overcome difficulties and advance gradually and steadily.

At the forthcoming VFF Congress, we will seek to thoroughly understand the leading party's line and policies in all our activities. With the common efforts of our front at all levels and of all political parties and mass and other organizations, we are convinced that our VFF will satisfactorily play its role as a solid pillar of the state and will make worthy contributions to our people's revolutionary undertaking in the coming years.

VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES CONTRACTUAL WORK MEETING

OW041417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers recently held a meeting on contractual work at state-owned stations, plantations, corporations, enterprises and farms in the agricultural, forestry, fishery, water conservancy and rubber sectors. Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the meeting.

Opening the meeting, the comrade Council of Ministers vice chairman highlighted the aims of this meeting as follows:

[Begin recording] At the beginning of this year, along with guidance in expanding product contracts with the laborers in agricultural cooperatives in production groups, the Council of Ministers decided to expand the forms of contract wages and bonuses in state-owned production and business units. The fact that the system of product contracts in agricultural cooperatives and production groups -- which enjoyed close guidance from the central to the regional levels -- was carried out broadly and uniformly and was turned into an enthusiastic and vigorous mass movement, constituted an important factor assuring the complete success of agricultural production in 1981. Repeated preliminary summaries and thorough recapitulation of contractual work in agricultural cooperatives and production groups have been carried out.

However, the adoption of contracts and various forms of bonuses in state-owned agricultural, forestry, fishery and maritime product production units was still uneven, restricted and awkward, despite the fact that this was satisfactorily carried out in many installations. This work has not been turned into a movement as in the case of product contracts in cooperatives and production groups. For this reason, the Council of Ministers has convened this meeting with a view to achieving the following requirements:

1. To make a preliminary review of what has been done so that the central and regional state-owned installations in the agricultural, forestry, maritime product, water conservancy and rubber sectors may learn from one another's experiences.

2. To push the payment of wages forward, based on contracts and products and the adoption of various forms of bonuses in state-owned production and business units, turning this into a vigorous and broad movement that will bring about high economic efficiency.

3. To initially solve problems relating to management through preliminary reviews of contractual work, with a view to stabilizing and developing production in state-owned production and business units.

4. To create a powerful development by launching fruitful business enterprise which will include audits and to launch an enthusiastic production emulation drive in state-owned installations; to successfully fulfill the resolution of the 11th Central Committee Plenum on the 1982 Economic and Social Plan; to register achievements starting with the first days of January, to greet the fifth party congress and to implement its resolutions. [end recording]

After hearing reports on preliminary results obtained by each sector, the meeting heard a number of typical reports by the aforementioned sectors concretely outlining contractual work adopted by their respective units and assessing the results, existing problems and future prospects for development.

These reports affirm that recently the product contract movement in the state-owned production installations carried out in various and creative forms has created a new development in the cadres' and workers' productive labor movement through an increase of labor productivity, a more rational use of the material and technical base, exploitation of our potential and the initial application of the practice of economically efficient work in large-scale socialist production.

The reports also analyze in depth the causes and factors that led to satisfactory and unsatisfactory aspects of the movement and at the same time suggest ideas to help the product contract movement continue to develop powerfully in the future.

After adopting the system of product contracts in state-owned production units of the agricultural, forestry, fishery, water conservancy and rubber sectors in accordance with the 16-CP, 25-CP and 26-CP resolutions, it is observed that the product contract movement in these production units has generally achieved very encouraging results recently, despite the fact that this movement has not become as widespread and enthusiastic as that carried out by agricultural production cooperatives -- only some 50 percent of state-owned units have so far adopted contractual work -- and despite the fact that this movement has not been uniformly carried out in all sectors, being more vigorous in the agricultural and maritime product sectors and more widespread in state-owned installations belonging to ministries as compared to those of the regions and so forth.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, assessed the results of the movement as follows in his recapitulation of the meeting:

[Begin recording] With regard to the results of contractual work achieved by the various sectors, we see that, first, production has developed. Output value has increased greatly in some areas and negligibly in other areas. In general, however, the increase has been about 30 percent. In some areas, the increase was 50 percent. In other areas, the increase was even twofold or threefold.

Second, labor productivity has increased. In its recapitulation of results obtained by areas that have adopted contractual work, the Ministry of Agriculture reported that the agriculture sector increased its productivity by 30 percent and that, in the forestry sector, many state forests increased their labor productivity twofold in some areas and by two and one-half times in some other areas. In general, labor productivity has increased in all sectors.

Third, production costs have decreased. Production and raw materials have been used rationally, economically and effectively. With regard to profits and losses, all the units where good contractual work was carried out have moved from losses to profits. In areas where contractual work has not yet been satisfactorily carried out, the losses have gradually decreased.

Fourth, the three interests were realized. According to preliminary results released by the Ministry of Agriculture the state's interests were increased an average of 30 percent. The enterprises' interests were increased, and the interests of the cadres and workers in the agricultural sector increased by some 60 percent.

Finally, the socialist relations of production were consolidated and strengthened. Most clearly, the means of production and the state's enterprises' property was safeguarded and strengthened. The various systems and discipline in all respects were strictly observed. Socialist labor was strengthened. The workers, encouraged and becoming aware, have begun to exercise their right of collective mastery in their enterprises. [end recording]

REVIEW OF DECEMBER ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK290341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1800 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Summary] "The December 1981 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has been published with an editorial entitled 'The Important Tasks of the People's Armed Forces in the New Period.'" The editorial points out: At present, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries are actually carrying out a very insidious and comprehensive sabotage strategy against our country in all the political, military, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic fields in an attempt to destabilize and weaken us, to foment rebellions, to launch a war of aggression against our country when an opportunity presents itself, and eventually to annex Vietnam together with Laos and Kampuchea.

"The world situation is also very tense due to the military buildup and active preparations for a new world war with nuclear arms by U.S.-led imperialism.

"In view of this situation, we have to fulfill two very weighty strategic tasks: To step up the building of socialism and always maintain the highest combat readiness simultaneously so as to defend the fatherland firmly under any circumstances and, at the same time, to contribute actively to the struggle to preserve peace throughout the world.

"As the principal instrument in the direct struggle against wars of aggression and as the pillar of the all-people national defense system, our armed forces must naturally stand on the first line of the national defense front. Our armed forces must firmly defend the state of proletarian dictatorship and the working people's socialist collective mastery, protect political security and public order and safety and safeguard the cause of socialist revolution and the building of socialism of our people.

"Together with the entire people, our armed forces must frustrate the Chinese reactionaries' insidious and comprehensive sabotage strategy against our country. Our armed forces must always stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and armed forces to defend firmly the monumental revolutionary achievements which the three Indochinese countries have recorded and safeguard steadily their present great revolutionary cause, namely, to consolidate national independence and advance to socialism, thereby directly contributing to developing a strong strategic position and increasingly powerful forces for the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula.

"In addition to the most important task of standing ready to fight in the defense of the fatherland, in the new period our armed forces also have the tasks of engaging in productive labor, building the economy in appropriate ways, and joining the entire people in stepping up socialist transformation and building socialism.

"In economic building, our armed forces must first of all join efforts with various economic sectors and localities throughout the country in stepping up agricultural, forestry, fishery and industrial production, and contribute to promoting the development of the energy, mining and capital construction sectors in support of agriculture, forestry, industry and communications and transportation. At the same time, they must contribute to shaping new economic zones and population centers in important regions; satisfactorily carry out air transportation; make full use of the capacity equipment, work forces and discards of national defense factories and enterprises to produce more consumer and export goods; satisfactorily discharge international duty and implement international cooperation.

"Of all the economic-building tasks suitable for the conditions of the armed forces, the task of contributing to stepping up the production of grain and food consumer goods is the most significant.

"The editorial then points out: To fulfill these tasks, the armed forces should make every effort to build themselves in all respects so as to create the greatest possible aggregate strength in new circumstances and conditions. Our armed forces must constantly improve their organizational structure and achieve a coherence and balance between the demands of their tasks and the necessary number of troops, between the main and local forces, between the mobile and on-the-spot forces, and between the standing and reserve forces. They must correctly settle the relationship between the quantity and quality of troops and implement the military obligation system.

"Our cadres and combatants must make strenuous efforts in studying and training and incessantly raise their cultural and scientific and technical standards as well as their fighting ability so as to master ever more skillfully, handle ever more expertly and maintain in a truly satisfactory manner the modern equipment and make the most of the effectiveness of all the weapons in thier possession.

"They must fully understand the party's military line in the period of national construction and national defense and make the most active contribution to studying and resolving new problems concerning the military science and art of national defense against the new enemy in the new conditions."

Next is an article by Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, entitled "Strengthen Mass Agitation Work in the New Stage." After pointing out the role of mass agitation work in the conditions of the party holding power, the article expounds the aims of mass agitation in the new stage. The article says: "Mass agitation work in the new stage must be closely combined with production and life, and with the practice of socialist construction and national defense. Mass agitation work must be aimed at enhancing the masses' sense of and capacity for mastery. It must simultaneously ensure the masses' interests and motivate the masses to zealously fulfill the labor and national defense obligations. It must enhance the masses' activity and creativity in developing production and increasing labor productivity as well as in their participation in economic and social management, thereby creating a vigorous and broad revolutionary movement to achieve the common objective: all for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

Also featured in this issue of the journal is an article by Nguyen Thanh Le entitled "Some Problems Concerning the National Liberation Movement." The article points out: "In the present situation, at a time when the reactionary forces among the Chinese ruling circles are cooperating with the United States and colluding with all imperialist and reactionary forces in the world against the world revolution, if the newly liberated countries want to safeguard their national independence and achieve national sovereignty in the economic field, they must combine the struggle against imperialism with the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism."

Next comes an article by Tran Van Phac entitled "On the Major Campaign To Develop the Fine Character and Increase the Fighting Strength of the People's Armed Forces." The article says: "Over the past 3 years, this campaign has been widely conducted among the entire party, people and armed forces and has achieved fine results. Today, in view of the new situation in the country, the armed forces must assume very big and weighty tasks. The key and decisive factor is that the armed forces must have high quality and great fighting strength. This is both an immediate and basic long-term demand of the armed forces-building task. At present, the armed forces must firmly grasp their central political tasks, namely, incessantly improve the overall quality of troops; build the material and technical bases of national defense; and, at the same time, satisfactorily fulfill economy building and international duties.

"To ensure the fulfillment of these weighty tasks, in 1981 and 1982 the campaign must meet the following demands:

"1. Strong will, high sense of responsibility, strict discipline and fine unity.
"2. Raise the sense of and capacity for mastery of weapons, vehicles, machines, supplies, fuel and all other material and technical bases.
"3. Raise the level of and capacity for leadership, organization, command and management, and build strong basic units.
"4. Satisfactorily achieve army-people unity and international solidarity.
"5. Satisfactorily organize the material, spiritual and cultural life of troops."

In an article entitled "Why Do a Number of Peasants in the Nam Bo Rural Area Still Remain Landless?" the journal asks: "Why is it that 5 years after the promulgation of the land ownership adjustment policy in the southern countryside to ensure that land is distributed to peasants having no or insufficient land, a number of them still remain landless or do not have enough cultivable land and, therefore, have to work as hired hands and are subject to exploitation?

The article points out: "In most of the cases, peasants have no or insufficient land because of the fact that some localities have failed to scrupulously implement the policy of taking away the portion of land devoted to exploitative purposes of those people who have more land than needed and distributing it to them; or because a number of state organs, cadres, workers and civil servants or local cadres illegally appropriate land confiscated and expropriated from or donated by other exploiting elements for personal production purposes instead of allocating it to those peasants having insufficient or no land.

"Therefore, all local leadership organs must resolutely and urgently continue to adjust land ownership, do away with illegal appropriation of land, and distribute and land to those peasants having insufficient or no land. This must be done in conjunction with motivating peasants to participate in the movement to build collective production organizations so as to help one another overcome difficulties and step up production."

Next comes an article entitled "Vinh Lac District Gradually Builds Its Agroindustrial Economic Structure" by (Hoang Ham), secretary of the Vinh Lac District Party Committee. "The article introduces Vinh Lac's efforts to advance to creating an agroindustrial economic structure in the district."

The journal also carries an article entitled "Some Reflections on the Realities in Trieu Hai" by (Le Van Hoan), secretary of the Trieu Hai District party committee. The article "raises with the competent organs and sectors concerned the problem of studying a rational decentralization aimed at creating proper conditions for Trieu Hai District's satisfactory exploitation of its potential in terms of labor, land, forests, sea areas and other existing material bases and to reorganize production effectively."

Featured next is an article written for the journal by Mongolian deputy Foreign Minister Dambadzar entitled "The MPR's Foreign Policy and the Problem of Consolidating Peace in Southeast Asia." The article "shows that the foreign policy of the Mongolian party and state is aimed at creating favorable international conditions for consolidating national independence, enriching the Mongolian people's achievements and successfully building socialism in Mongolia while contributing to consolidating the strength of the world socialist system."

ANIMAL DEATHS CITED IN AGRICULTURE REVIEW

BK221404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "By mid-December, the northern provinces and cities had sown rice seedlings on more than 80,000 hectares. The area of rice seedlings already sown is large enough to plant rice on 80 percent of the area slated for this winter-spring crop season." In recent days, due to cold weather, rice seedlings have developed slowly and a large portion of these rice seedlings has been affected by insects and blight. Along with sowing rice seedlings, the northern provinces and cities have plowed more than 600,000 hectares of rice fields, an increase of some 5,000 hectares over the same period last year.

"In recent days, also due to cold weather, the cultivation of the winter-spring rice has slowed down. To date, this rice has been planted on only a little more than 5,000 hectares in Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and Haiphong City."

To date, the northern provinces and cities have prepared as many as 4 million tons of fertilizer for use during the winter-spring crop season. These provinces and cities, however, have been able to secure only 6,000 hectares of duckweeds, a shortfall of more than 10,000 hectares compared with the same period last year.

"The southern provinces and cities have so far completed soil preparation on 300,000 hectares and planted winter-spring rice on nearly 200,000 hectares. The cultivation of this rice in these provinces and cities, however, is still slow compared to last year.

"Along with planting the winter-spring rice, the southern provinces and cities have harvested more than 300,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, some 20 percent of the cultivated area." These provinces and cities are now mobilizing manpower to harvest this rice on the remaining area.

"To date, winter-spring subsidiary and industrial crops have been planted on more than 300,000 hectares throughout the country. This figure, however, shows a decrease of more than 50,000 hectares compared to the same period last year."

After finishing the cultivation of the winter crops, the northern provinces and cities immediately switched to planting spring vegetables and subsidiary crops. "Over the past 20 days, these provinces and cities have planted spring vegetables and subsidiary crops on another 20,000 hectares, with sweet potatoes accounting for the largest part."

Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities are accelerating the cultivation of the spring subsidiary crops. "Over the past 10 days, these provinces and cities have planted another 20,000 hectares of spring subsidiary and industrial crops."

One problem in animal husbandry which we should pay attention to is the present outbreak of epidemics among domestic animals, particularly hogs. "According to the reports received from Bac Thai, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Ha Hung, and the provinces of the former Zone 4, as many as 30,000 hogs have been killed by epidemics, mostly cholera, since 1 October. Despite prompt action by all affected localities, these epidemics are still spreading."

According to the General Hydrometeorological Department, the temperature during the next 10 days will be warmer than the previous 10 days. It is necessary for the northern provinces to take advantage of the sunny and warm days to accelerate soil preparation and the cultivation of subsidiary and industrial crops, while caring for winter-spring rice seedlings against insects and blight and stamping out all pockets of epizootic diseases harmful to domestic animals and fowl. Meanwhile, the southern provinces should concentrate on quickly harvesting the 10th-month rice and accelerating the cultivation of winter-spring rice and subsidiary crops.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON FIRECRACKER BAN

OW051427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] A recently announced communique of the Ministry of Interior says: Every year on the occasion of the Lunar New Year festival, there are instances of setting off firecrackers, of throwing burning firecrackers at public entertainment places and at places with many passers-by and instances of shooting firearms in place of setting off firecrackers during the Lunar New Year festival, especially during the moment of transition from the old to the new year. All these acts adversely affect public security and order, even cause fires and people's deaths and injuries, thus preventing people from setting their minds at east while celebrating the Lunar New Year festival. In order to ensure public security and order and the people's peace and joy while welcoming the new spring, the Ministry of Interior issues the following communique:

1. It is strictly forbidden to set off firecrackers at public places and places with many passers-by, to throw burning firecrackers at passers-by and into houses and means of transportation, or from high places.

2. It is strictly forbidden to shoot firearms in place of setting off firecrackers during the first days of the Lunar New Year, especially during the moment of transition from the old to the new year.

3. It is strictly forbidden to illegally make firecrackers with any kind of explosive and gunpowder or by any other means. It is strictly forbidden to produce big firecrackers that make a loud explosion that may result in casualties. No one can manufacture firecrackers and utilise firecracker powder without previous registration. The installations authorized to make firecrackers must correctly observe the relevant state regulations.

4. Violators of any of the above regulations will be handled according to state laws in force.

5. All citizens must correctly observe the above regulations. Anyone who prevents in time or detects and reports to the nearest authoritative government agency or public security service any violations of the above regulations will be commended and awarded.

6. People's committees at all levels, mass organizations, armed force units, government agencies, enterprises, worksites, state farms, state forests, hospitals and schools must widely disseminate this communique and must educate cadres, combatants, workers, civil servants, youths, teenagers, students and people to scrupulously observe the above regulations. All families must educate and strictly control their children so as to prevent violations of any of the above regulations.

7. People's Public Security Forces and the People's Army must closely coordinate their activities, conduct patrols and checks, and apply strict measures to prevent violations and must correctly handle violations of the above regulations so as to properly maintain public security and enable the people to joyfully celebrate the Lunar New Year festival in peace.

DIRECTIVE ON PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK010800 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The VCP Secretariat has issued a directive on the requirements and procedures for holding party organization congresses at all levels and appointing delegates to attend the Fifth VCP Congress.

The directive says: The forthcoming national VCP congress will concentrate the intellect of the entire party and all people on further concretizing the party's line on the socialist revolution. It will develop strengths and positive factors and establish guidelines and measures for overcoming difficulties and correcting the shortcomings that will arise during the 1981-1985 5-year plan and in subsequent years. It is an important event for the socialist revolutionary cause, which is to defend the socialist fatherland firmly and continue to fulfill our international obligations.

The congresses of party organizations at all levels are aimed at making elaborate preparations for the Fifth VCP Congress and organizing the implementation of the resolutions of the national congress.

The objectives of these party organizations' congresses are as follows:

— To enhance the sense of responsibility of all party members and delegates; strengthen democracy by providing them an opportunity to discuss in detail the various problems raised by the VCP Central Committee and party members; and make a positive contribution to solving the problems shared by the party and each individual party organization.

— To promote a better understanding of the party's line and policy through the study and discussion of central government documents related to the realities of each locality and unit. In this context, party committees are to prepare draft proposals for presentation at the party organization congresses.

— To appoint appropriate and qualified delegates to party organization congresses and the national VCP congress in order to improve the quality of party committees as stipulated in the requirements set forth by the VCP Central Committee.

— To contribute to achieving firm unanimity at the national VCP congress; strengthen solidarity among all party members and in each individual party organization; and create favorable conditions for the triumphant implementation of the resolutions of the national congress.

— To ensure that all national VCP congress resolutions are profoundly understood; conduct criticism and self-criticism scrupulously on the weak and strong points of party organizations and committees; perfect draft proposals to be presented at the VCP congress; and ensure that the various decisions taken by party organization congresses are positive, realistic and firm.

The party organization congresses will be organized in two phases. The first phase will discuss reports on situations and tasks concerning the amendment of party regulations and appoint delegates to attend party organization congresses and the national VCP congress. The second phase will be held after the national VCP congress to review the implementation of previous resolutions, study and discuss the implementation of the Fifth National VCP Congress resolutions, define new tasks for party organizations during the 5-year 1981-85 plan (especially new terms for party committees), and appoint new executive bodies for party committees that have completed their tenure of office. In some places, supplementary appointments or changes in the membership of party committees can be conducted if the party organization congresses deem it proper.

The appointment of delegates to attend party organization congresses and the national VCP congress must be carried out carefully and effectively to ensure that both are attended by well-qualified delegates.

BUILDING OF RESERVE FORCES FOR DEFENSE URGED

BK311512 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Quang Si: "Build Reserve Forces in National Defense War"]

[Text] The task of building reserve forces holds a very important position in the preparation for mobilization in case of war. In modern wars with new developments in weaponry and technical and military equipment, the building of reserve forces becomes a question of strategic importance and interest to nearly all countries which want to closely combine the economy with national defense in order to prepare the country for war. V.I. Lenin said: "In war victories belong to those who possess numerous reserve forces or larger forces and to those who stay close to and deep among the masses."

The building of reserve forces holds an important significance not only for national defense but also for the economy. It contributes to creating a balance between the economy and national defense. In building the reserve forces, if we can ensure that we have numerous, good quality, adequately trained, tightly organized and highly combat ready forces with an appropriate structure encompassing all the armed services and branches and all the specialized, professional and technical sectors, we will create a firm basis on which to promptly mobilize and develop forces in case of war. In modern wars the system for preparing and replacing the standby mobilized forces is an important factor which determines the level of war preparedness of the armed forces. The task of deploying and mobilizing reserve forces is part and parcel of the development of armed forces.

In our country, our forefathers used to pay much attention to building reserve forces, even during the period from the Ly (1075-1077) to the Tran and Le dynasties and so forth. They all implemented the policy of "turning stationed troops into farmers," which meant to keep troops in agricultural production jobs. Thanks to this policy, our forefathers could defeat all aggressors coming from the north, although our country was small and did not have many people then. Now, under the party leadership, the people's warfare has reached a new peak and is being improved through our preparations for a national defense war. Through a few decades of war, our country has had a large force of officers, non-commissioned officers and combatants who are well forged and tempered in combat. After fulfilling their active service, they are discharged and shifted to various sectors to form a powerful reserve force of high quality if they are organized, registered, administered and the trained adequately. These are the fundamental advantages and guarantees for our country to build a qualitatively and quantitatively good reserve force quickly to meet the requirements of mobilization in time of war.

In order to build a good reserve force, a matter of primary concern is to vigorously change the thinking of all party members, people and troops, making them well aware of the great importance of the task of building reserve forces for national construction and defense. On this basis we will make our best effort to build within the shortest period of time a good quality reserve force tightly organized into perfect units and corps ready to be mobilized in time of war. We must emphasize the task of national defense education to ensure that all of the people and the troops thoroughly understand the revolutionary situation and tasks, their military duty and the party's strategic resolution in the new revolutionary stage, and to enhance their sense of national defense, vigilance and determination to fight. The educational task must be closely combined with such other activities as propaganda and motivation and with various organizational and policy-making measures. It must be conducted from the central level to the provincial, city and grass-roots levels, and among the various party committee echelons, party members and people. The leading role of local party organizations is an important factor to ensure success in building reserve forces. The centralized, unified, comprehensive and direct leadership of local party organizations is the main strength that can attract all the people to participate in building reserve units. By adequately calculating the political, economic and military conditions of provinces and cities, and the general requirements of the entire country, we will determine our tasks and guidelines for developing the armed forces in provinces and cities. On the one hand, we can ensure permanent combat readiness for the regional armed forces in time of peace while on the other, we can build reserve units for mobilization in time of war. This will enable us to mobilize the greatest potentials of localities and the whole country to defeat the aggressors.

In organizing the force, we must clearly and continuously determine the tasks and guidelines for building reserve units as bases on which to perform other jobs. Based on the general plans of localities, we should outline plans and various steps to be performed in order to secure coordination among sectors and echelons. This will enable us to avoid perfunctoriness and wastage and to build strong reserve units with combat tactics of regular army units involving various armed services and branches and being able to fight on all types of terrain. These units must be organized and administered closely so that upon receiving a mobilization order they can be quickly assembled to engage in combat. Mobilized reserve units must be organized perfectly into detachments to include both officers and enlisted men of the infantry and other armed services. They must be linked closely with various production organizations and be placed under the direct leadership of the local party committee echelons. This is a measure to link the economy closely with national defense and to ensure that all reserve units can be built, administered, trained, improved and consolidated well in time of peace.

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ASEAN ENVOYS TO URGE FRANCE TO SUSPEND SRV AID

BK071515 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 7 Jan (AFP) -- Ambassadors of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will meet French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Paris on Friday to seek suspension of French aid to Vietnam, it was learned here today. Thai and foreign diplomatic sources said the ASEAN ambassadors would express their concern to Mr Cheysson regarding the French aid in light of Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia.

At the end of last month, the Indonesian ambassador in Paris met French Foreign Ministry officials to seek, on behalf of ASEAN, "clarifications and express concern" over a 200 million-franc ($40 million) Franco-Vietnamese financial protocol, diplomatic sources here said. "We oppose the French decision to provide aid to Vietnam," a Thai Foreign Ministry source said today.

The non-communist ASEAN five -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- have pressed for a halt to all aid to Vietnam until Hanoi pulls its 200,000 troops out of Cambodia to make way for free elections.

OANA PRESIDENT MARKS LAUNCHING OF NEWS NETWORK

BK310949 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 31 Dec (AFP) -- The ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK (ANN) launched by the ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES (OANA) last November goes into operation tomorrow.

In a message marking the occasion, OANA President Ahmad Mustapha Hassan urged member agencies to keep in mind ANN's two major objectives to ensure that the network succeeded in bringing the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region closer together. One such aim is to redress the current imbalance in news flow. The other is to promote good will, harmony, understanding and cooperation among the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region. ANN was launched at the Fifth General Assembly of OANA in Kuala Lumpur last November, when OANA also expanded its membership from 14 to 23.

Ahmad Mustapha, the general manager of the Malaysian news agency BERNAMA, said he was proud that OANA was able to help fulfill the aspirations of the people. "We have been very positive in our approach and very professional in our decisions, and this means that we are very responsible in our role to fulfill our task of giving meaning to the political independence that we have secured," he said. To know and then to understand one another had been the basis of the formation of OANA, and ANN will enhance the information and the knowledge that the peoples had about this area, he added.

"Without understanding, there can never be peace, and without peace there can never be development," he noted.

Mr Ahmad Mustapha expressed OANA's gratitude to UNESCO, the International Telecommunications Union, governments and governmental agencies and other organisations and individuals for helping OANA overcome hurdles in establishing ANN. He said OANA hoped to continue its close association with these organisations, not only as far as ensuring that ANN remained viable, but also in other matters of mutual concern and benefit.

MINISTERIAL MEETING TO DISCUSS POLAND, ROK AID

OW071229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government will convene a meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned with general security affairs in mid-January to study developments in Poland and the related global situation and discuss what steps Japan should take in response, government sources said Thursday.

The government has already decided on a basic position of acting in close concert with the European Community (EC) on the Polish issue. But, since the situation in the East European country is very fluid and poses a major threat to world peace, the Cabinet ministers will discuss what actual measures Japan should take to cope with developments there, the sources said.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is putting particular stress on unified actions by the Western camp on the Polish issue. The ministers thus will probably decide on closer contacts with the United States and the EC group on the matter and confirm the Japanese position of urging Soviet self-restraint, observers predicted.

In a Wednesday meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy, Prime Minister Suzuki said that Japan shares the view held by the United States that Moscow is responsible for the current Polish crisis. Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi repeated the Japanese position in a meeting with the Soviet ambassador Thursday.

Taking part in the upcoming Cabinet meeting will be Prime Minister Suzuki, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, Defense Agency chief Soichiro Ito, Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe and other ministers concerned with overall security affairs. The meeting will be also joined by Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and other top-ranking officers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. This will be the first meeting of its kind since Premier Suzuki reshuffled his Cabinet and party leaders on November 30.

At the ministerial meeting, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi will first brief his colleagues about the latest developments in Poland, U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and views among the EC member nations. Free discussions will follow, the government sources said. Discussion will likely center on the outcome of the Washington meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday. The government is not likely to immediately follow the U.S. with sanctions against the Soviet Union, but will confirm the basic policy of actions in concert with the EC nations, the observers said.

The ministerial discussions will also touch on Japan's economic assistance to South Korea, a matter on which the two countries will hold high-ranking official consultations in Seoul January 14-16.

ENVOY TO EC BRIEFS SUZUKI ON POLAND, TRADE

OW071309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) -- Japan's ambassador to the European Community (EC), Takaaki Kagawa, Thursday recommended that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki implement measures against the martial law regime in Poland at least as strong as those taken by West European nations. He made the recommendation after noting that EC nations would naturally differ with the U.S. in responding to developments in Poland because their historical and geographical backgrounds are not identical with those of the U.S., informed sources said.

The ambassador, now back in Tokyo, said in that context that he sees no need for Japan to join Washington in imposing strong positive sanctions against the military government of Poland.

Kagawa expressed his views on the Polish situation during a call at the prime minister's official residence to brief Suzuki on the EC's stance toward developments in Poland, the economic situation in the Common Market and trade relations between the EC and Japan.

Referring to complaints in the Common Market over massive trade deficits with Japan, the ambassador emphasized that Japan should strive to boost imports from EC nations as much as possible by allowing their products far greater access to the Japanese market. This is all the more necessary because of the serious economic difficulties in the EC countries, he said. To those EC nations afflicted with growing unemployment and quickening inflation, Japan's ever-swelling trade surplus is the subject of envy, he said.

The ambassador warned that if Tokyo should do nothing to rectify the trade imbalance with the Common Market, the EC nations might even try to make a scapegoat of this country. It would not be at all easy for the EC economies to attain even the generally-predicted low growth pace of 2 to 3 percent this year, Ambassador Kagawa reported.

Prime Minister Suzuki told the diplomat that Tokyo is now preparing appropriate measures to improve Japan's trade relations with the Common Market. He is fully aware of the EC's economic plight, he said.

ADMIRAL LONG HOLDS TALKS WITH SAKURAUCHI, ITO

OW071235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) — Adm Robert Long, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, told Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday that the United States expects Japan to continue strengthening its defense power.

Adm Long, presently visiting Japan to attend a meeting of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee in Tokyo, expressed his gratitude for efforts made by Foreign Minister Sakurauchi in increasing Japan's new defense budget, during his conference with the foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry. Long went on to say that Japan should continue similar efforts in future.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi replied that Japan wants to continue the steady efforts it has been making to increase its defense capacity.

Prior to his conference with the foreign minister, Adm Long paid a courtesy call on Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito at the agency. Adm Long told the director general that he appreciates the efforts made by the Japanese Government to increase the 1982 defense budget by 7.754 percent over the 1981 fiscal year level. He also said that Japan-U.S. defense cooperation has special importance for the security of the free nations. His statement was interpreted to mean that the United States places great expectations on Japan-U.S. cooperation in such fields as military technology.

Ito expressed his understanding for the U.S. admiral's opinion, and promised to push defense cooperation.

U.S. SENATORS DISCUSS TRADE WITH SAKURAUCHI

OW080650 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 8 (KYODO) — Contending that U.S. products are not being accorded fair treatment in the Japanese market, two U.S. senators urged Japan Friday to redouble efforts to give them better access to the market.

In a meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Senators John C. Danforth, Republican-Missouri, and John H. Chafee, Republican-Rhose Island, said the swelling U.S. trade deficit with Japan is indeed a big problem.

But the more important problem is that there is a strong belief in the United States that Japan does not accord fair treatment to U.S. products in its market when there should be a spirit of reciprocity, Danforth said. Danforth, chairman of the Senate Trade Subcommittee, said it is important for the two nations to build up fairer relations.

Danforth, known here as a hardliner on Japan-U.S. trade, introduced last year legislation for curbing Japanese car imports to the United States.

Chafee said American commodities should be given fairer opportunities in the Japanese market so as to appease mounting protectionist sentiment in U.S. Congress.

In reply, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi said he fully understands the U.S. position. He said he would try to promote imports from the United States. In this connection, he explained in detail the Japanese policy on removal of nontariff barriers and tariff reductions.

The U.S. senators arrived there Thursday at the invitation of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). While in Japan until January 15, they will confer with government and business leaders.

ECONOMIC TALKS TO BE HELD WITH ROK 14 JAN

OW071219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) — Japan and South Korea have agreed to hold talks between their foreign ministers as soon as possible to settle the problem of a South Korean request for $6 billion in loans from this country, Japan's Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

To prepare for the ministerial meeting, high-ranking officials of the two countries will meet in Seoul January 14-16 the ministry said. Japan will be represented at the preparatory meeting by Akitane Kiuchi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry officials said.

If the prelininary talks go smoothly, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will visit South Korea around March to pave the way for a final agreement between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan around May, the officials said.

At the upcoming preparatory talks, Japan hopes to learn details of the economic projects for which South Korea is seeking the Japanese loans, according to the officials.

The Foreign Ministry hopes to hold further rounds of working-level talks with South Korea before reaching broad agreement at the meeting of foreign ministers, they said.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI PAYS VISIT 3 JAN

Meeting With Sakurauchi

OW040921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 4 (KYODO) -- Visiting Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani formally told Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Monday that the visit of Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud to Japan, scheduled to begin next Monday, would be postponed due to the current Middle-Eastern situation, the ministry said. Yamani made the remark in the afternoon here during talks with Sakurauchi, it said.

Meeting With Suzuki

OW050535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 (KYODO) -- Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia has postponed his scheduled visit to Japan next week because of the tense Mideast situation, Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Zaki Yamani officially told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday. Yamani paid a courtesy call on Suzuki and delivered the crown prince's message, in which he regretted having to put off the visit. He had been scheduled to arrive here next Monday.

Explaining the short notice, Yamani told Suzuki the crown prince wanted to come to Japan as scheduled even after he postponed his visit to the United States. Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and other current developments in the Middle East finally forced Fahd to put off his Tokyo visit, according to Yamani. He also conveyed to Suzuki the crown prince's wishes that Japan will contribute to Mideast peace through the United Nations.

Suzuki told Yamani he expected Crown Prince Fahd to visit Japan in the near future.

Yamani, who arrived here Sunday, left for home early in the afternoon.

SUZUKI NOT TO VISIT MIDDLE EAST IN 1982

OW050621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday said he will not visit the Middle East this year. Suzuki made this remark in reply to a reporter's question Tuesday.

For a time last year, there was talk of the prime minister visiting the region early in 1982. But the idea was shelved due to the volatile situation in the Middle East. Officials had said then that the prime minister's busy schedule would allow a visit only during the opening weeks of the year.

LDP LEADERS SEE USSR RELATIONS AS TOP PRIORITY

OW040645 Tokyo KYODO in English 1516 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo Jan 4 KYODO -- Ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leaders said Monday that they will concentrate their "parliamentary diplomacy" this year on the improvement of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. The leaders said that preparations are already being made to send LDP members of the Japan-Soviet Parliamentarian Friendship League toMoscow as part of the new effort. The league members, to be dispatched to the Soviet Union possibly this spring, will include Dietmen Fumio Abe and Eiji Nonaka, they said.

Japan-Soviet relations, strained as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, are on the verge of further deterioration because of the outbreak of the Poland crisis late last year. Besides the unfavorable international developments, the LDP leaders pointed out Japan and the Soviet Union are faced by such other serious matters in their bilateral relations as the northern territorial problem and economic cooperation. "It is because of these conditions," they said, "that we feel we must do everything possible as members of the Diet (parliament) to better our relations with the Soviet Union."

On the governmental level, the two countries are expected to resume their regular working-level consultation later this month, following the suspension caused by the strained bilateral relations. The Foreign Ministry, however, has so far been reluctant to approve of the efforts made by the LDP members on the "private level" to improve the Japan-Soviet relations. Ministry officials say that it would be rather difficult [to] cordinate the private-level efforts with the government's official policy.

VRPR CITES WORLD DENUNCIATION OF U.S. POLICY

SK070015 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Article from feature program "Trend of the World"]

[Text] In this hour, we will review how Reagan's policy of aggression and war has evoked strong opposition and protest from the international community.

Today's edition of the Tokyo SHIMBUN carries an article contributed by a critic of U.S. diplomacy under the headline "Correctly View the Situation — Reagan's Diplomacy," strongly denouncing Reagan's foreign policy, which has placed priority on the military sector. The article contends that Reagan's foreign and domestic policies have strangled the United States. It adds that Reagan's methods are very dangerous and might lead the world to disaster, quoting Reagan's remarks on limited nuclear war. The article says Reagan is anxious to see the Stars and Stripes hoisted everywhere in the world.

If Reagan does not review his policies, the United States will eventually be isolated or destroyed, the article warns. The isolation of the United States is due to the global anti-war sentiment -- a reaction to Reagan's policy of aggression.

As is known, after gaining power at the behest of U.S. monopoly capitalists, the Reagan administration, in trying to extricate itself from a crisis by pursuing a policy of aggression and war, is rapidly building up its military capabilities. Since its inauguration, the Reagan administration has worked to increase military expenditures and to develop nuclear weapons. In addition, it has frequently staged major military exercises throughout the world. It has put pressure on Japan and West European countries to join the campaign to implement a policy of aggression and war. However, Reagan's policy of war to hoist the Stars and Stripes, now stained with aggression and plunder, is the product of an anachronistic illusion. We live in an era of independence, no one wants to be subject to another's domination. The world's people desire peace, not war.

Accordingly, Reagan's illusion about the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes and world conquest, opposed throughout the world, has experienced failure and frustration. Instead of being raised, the Stars and Stripes have been burned and defiled. U.S. military interference in El Salvador, stepped up with the inauguration of Reagan last January, has fanned an anti-U.S. sentiment in Latin America and the world. To maintain a fascist dictatorial system in El Salvador and thwart the struggle for democratization spreading in Latin America, the United States has brazenly interfered in that country by giving economic and military aid to the reactionary militarists and by sending airborne troops to them.

Voices have been raised in various countries all over the world, including Latin America and Europe, to denounce these acts by Reagan and aggressive U.S. maneuvers, demanding that the United States take its hands off El Salvador and saying that the United States is waging an undeclared war in the Caribbean on the pretext of the crisis in El Salvador. Last March, thousands of people staged an anti-U.S. demonstration in Mexico to protest U.S. interference in El Salvador. Scathingly defining Reagan's maneuvers as an outrageous violation of the sovereignty of El Salvador, they burned the Stars and Stripes.

Many persons in such countries as Grenada, Nicaragua, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, Belgium and Austria have strongly denounced Reagan's schemes for intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador by staging demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassies in their countries. The U.S. nuclear war policy faces strong opposition even in Western Europe. Antinuclear meetings and demonstrations continue to be staged in these countries by those opposed to the U.S. military buildup and the deployment of new nuclear weapons in their countries. The Stars and Stripes were burned.

In September, when U.S. Secretary of State Haig was visiting West Germany, some 50,000 anti-American demonstrators in Bonn tore and burned the U.S. flag, shouting that the United States was trying to turn Euorpe and West Germany into a shooting gallery for the superpowers. In October 1981, 150,000 demonstrators in Spain burned the U.S. flag while shouting anti-American slogans.

Such an anti-American trend in Europe began to rise immediately after Reagan hinted in October 1981 at the possibility of limited nuclear war in Europe. Ever since, mass rallies and demonstrations denouncing Reagan's nuclear war policy have continued in the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland. Those participating at such anti-American rallies and demonstrations shredded U.S. flags, demanding withdrawal from NATO and opposing deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. The U.S. flag is also being burned in other anti-American demonstrations staged by those protesting the words and deeds of U.S. administration's envoys. In October 1981, when former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger visited Peru, tens of thousands of citizens there, protesting his visit, burned the Stars and Stripes in his presence and hurled eggs at him. The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, also faced strong protest in Arab countries such as Syria. Strong anti-American demonstrations to condemn the deeds of foreign officials were staged in Mexico, Brazil, Greece and West Germany. The outraged demonstrators burned Reagan in effigy and tore up the U.S. flag. Seeing such a phenomenon, on 26 December 1981 former U.S. Presidential Adviser Brzezenski warned that Reagan's policy will be dragged into a crisis by next spring.

Even though Reagan is running wild to realize his dream of dominating the world, he faces only protests and denunciation throughout the world.

VRFR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL 'BENEVOLENT FATHER'

SK071253 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Jan 81

["Ray of Guidance" program: "Great Aide"]

[Text] Voices lauding the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il as the great leader [wiôaehan yongdoja] assisting the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause are daily growing louder. Some time ago, a British journalist wrote that the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, as the powerful aide to the great leader, is another sun [tto hanbunui taeyang] not seen before in human history. A personage from Latin America wrote in a newspaper that the future of mankind is bright because the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, as aide to the respected and beloved leader, adds lustre to his cause.

Since the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il made an awe-inspiring and outstanding appearance on the honorable (?platform) of the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980, a roar of cheers extolling him has been ringing loud in every country in the world.

Needless to say, when there is a great man who has won a shining achievement in history and for mankind, public interest is supposed to be focused on one who assists him. However, the world interest directed to the dear comrade leader is unprecedented in the history of mankind. The dear comrade leader has received the spotlight of the era that no great man has ever received in history, and was chosen as the sole successor to the respected and beloved leader in the midst of great interest and expectations by the world's people.

It is true that world interest and expectation directed to the successor assisting the leader are decided according to the prestige and the revolutionary cause of the leader who will be succeeded by the successor. The great interest focused on the dear comrade leader is attributable to the prestige the respected and beloved leader enjoys among world people for his immortal revolutionary achievements, and to the fact that the inheritance and development of the great leader have become matters of world concern.

The world interest and expectation directed to the dear comrade leader finally turned into stormy acclamations when people saw the great leadership talent possessed by the dear comrade leader.

In actuality, the heavy duty of assisting the leader and of inheriting his cause is not one that can be accomplished by anyone. Only one who possesses the talent of leadership which corresponds to the duty can undertake the heavy task of the times. Moreover, for the great leader, needless to say, only an outstanding person who possesses perfect talent can assist him and inherit his cause.

The great talent of leadership possessed by the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il was fully displayed through his assistance for the respected and beloved leader and during the course of his handling of party, government, economic, military, cultural and other state affairs.

The dear comrade leader is a model of the Kimilsongists who has fully inherited the great idea, outstanding leadership and noble virture of the respected and beloved leader and is loyally carrying on the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The first qualification required for the successor to assist the leader and inherit and complete his revolutionary cause is loyalty to the leader. Without loyalty to the leader, it is impossible to be loyal to the revolutionary cause.

The dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, assisting the great leader who pioneered and carried out the chuche cause, is, above all, a model of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. Holding the fatherly leader in high esteem, he is devoting himself to implementing the far-reaching plan of the leader.

The thought and activities of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il stem from and end up in ardent loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. This is shown by the fact that the dear comrade leader has formulated the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea as Kimilsongism. The formulation of the leader's idea is not something that can be done by anyone. The job can be done only by the successor who is endlessly loyal to the leader and fully espouses his ideas.

It was in the fall of 1971 when the dear comrade leader was resting awhile in (Mupo), a fishing spot at the foot of Mt. Paektu. With the line dropped in the water, he was in deep meditation, not realizing he had hooked a fish. To a man accompanying him he said: Sitting here with my line cast in the water, I find the thoughts that had been held up in my mind coming forth. And he emotionally talked about the greatness of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideology.

After repeated meditation and research, the dear comrade leader formalized the great leader's ideology as Kimilsongism and promulgated it to the world. On this basis, he further deepened and developed the theory of the Kimilsongism on revolution and construction.

An illustration of the dear comrade leader's loyalty to the great leader can also be found in his assistance to the wise leadership of the great leader, assistance which accelerates the revolution and construction. Loyalty to the leader should be expressed not in words but in deeds and in practice. Without correctly grasping the intentions and plans of the leader and without waging the struggle to put these into practice, loyalty to the leader is inconceivable. Correctly grasping the intentions and plans of the great leader, the dear comrade leader regards it as the most rewarding thing to lighten the burdens of the respected and beloved leader by brilliantly embodying them.

This incident took place on a spring day a few years ago. The dear comrade leadur, who was conducting on-the-spot guidance at a construction site in North Pyongan Province, received a telephone call from abroad from the respected and beloved leader, who, though visiting foreign countries, expressed concern about farming back home. By that night he was in Kangwon Province. Visiting a small farm there, he counted the number of corn stalks planted per pyong, and only when he was briefed by the cadres on the status of farming at that farm did the dear comrade leader feel relieved, believing that the leaders should no longer worry about farming problems.

Determined to unburden the great leader, who was worried about agriculture problems at home even during his visit to foreign countries, the dear comrade leader spent the night on the wind blown paddies of the farm. At the same time, in order to check on the progress of construction projects which the fatherly leader was concerned about, the dear comrade leader, wearing fatigues and work shoes, dropped in on construction sites. He sincerely assisted the great leader by visiting construction sites of houses for the people, which had been begun out of the great leader's consideration for the people.

Day and night, the dear comrade leader devoted himself to relieving the burden of the respected and beloved leader in revolutionary work. It was none but the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il who ignited the flames of automation by spending days and nights in mining villages after realizing that the leader was intent on relieving the workers from arduous labor.

The dear comrade leader, who faithfully holds in high esteem the respected and beloved leader's intentions and plans, is deftly leading the complicated work of socialist construction by displaying extraordinary revolutionary command abilities and dexterous organizational skills. Thus, wherever he lays his hands, edifices spring up, even in the wilderness, and wherever he directs his gaze, highways are built, even on steep mountains. Such is the legend which always accompanies him. He truly is a genius of creation and construction.

The days he has spent in leading the revolution and construction by carrying out policies with burning loyalty to the respected and beloved leader have been days of love spent trying to see to it that the great leader's consideration and benevolent love for the people reaches everybody.

Always unassuming and humble, the dear comrade leader mixes with the masses and always takes care of every aspect of the public life. This is why the people unanimously call him dear comrade leader and our benevolent father [uriui chaaeroun oboi]. Embodied in this respectful name are the masses' endless admiration and respect and also their boundless intimacy with him.

Indeed, dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who is endlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader and who has embodied in his person the ideology, leadership and the noble virtues of the great leader, is a great aide who leads every aspect of state affairs, including party, state, military, economic and cultural affairs, in line with the intent and hopes of the great leader.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL URGES ECONOMIC PROGRESS

SK081037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 8 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN in an editorial January 8 calls upon the working people to launch a vigorous drive for carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

It says: The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand fighting programme for lifting our national economy to a new, higher peak to suit the level of the nation's economic development which has reached a lofty stage and the lawful demand of socialist and communist construction. When it is fulfilled, our country will turn into a more developed powerful socialist industrial state and a land of happier life for the people and the political and economic potential of the republic will grow beyond comparison.

The fulfilment of this long-range plan will bring about a signal turn in accelerating the complete victory of socialism and providing our people with a more independent and creative living conditions by laying solid material and technical foundations of socialism and raising the material and cultural living standards of the people to a high stage.

The editorial goes on: There remain only three years to go in the Second Seven-Year Plan. We should completely attain the long-range objectives of the vast Second Seven-Year Plan in a far shorter period than these remaining years. To this end, it is important to wage this year's battle successfully in all domains of the national economy. Only when we organize this year's battle successfully can we open up a definite prospect for carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time and attain faster the new ten long-range objectives, the higher goals advanced by the sixth congress of the party.

The editorial stresses: When we open up a definite prospect for fulfilling the Second Seven-year Plan ahead of schedule this year through an energetic drive, we can make this significant year in which falls the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song a most jubilant year in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people, just as the party plans. Only then can we further increase the potential of our independent economy which is developing constantly at a high rate and once again powerfully demonstrate the might of unity and cohesion of our party and people.

It is our party's unshakable decision and will to make a decisive progress in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan by waging this year's battle well as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wishes.

All the functionaries and working people should once again powerfully demonstrate the heroic spirit of our people led by the glorious Workers Party of Korea with an invincible might by performing shining feats in the significant battle this year with intense loyalty to the party and the leader, stresses the editorial.

KOREA TIMES ADVOCATES 'SUMMIT DIPLOMACY'

SK070553 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vitality in Diplomacy"]

[Text] Opening the nation's diplomacy this year will be working-level negotiations between Korea and Japan due to take place in Seoul next week on bilateral economic cooperation, a crucial issue carried over from last year. If things go well as now cautiously hoped with the recent introduction of fresh settings both in Seoul and Tokyo, the two nations are expected to have a meeting of their foreign ministers in March and a summit talk, possibly in May. A breakthrough in the intricate Korea-Japan relations will indeed pave the way not only for a sizable expansion in cooperation between the neighboring countries, which are already interwoven in many fields, but also for promoting regional security.

If the settlement of pending problems with Japan is an imminent task of grave importance, the nation is faced with a host of other diplomatic issues and challenges.

First of all, there is the ever-present imperative of promoting the republic's relations with both friendly and "cool" nations, while fending off or countering persistent North Korean diplomatic maneuvers, for the sake of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and creating a realistic basis for the ultimate territorial unification. This includes painstaking efforts to upgrade existing ties and to cultivate new venues with nations in the formidable nonaligned block, which will hold a summit conference of their own this September in Baghdad and, hopefully, with some of communist states.

Equally important is a pragmatic approach to increase economic cooperation with as many countries as possible and partake in creating international economic conditions conducive to a "second takeoff" in the nation's socioeconomic development. Easier said than done, this also requires shrewd all-round efforts -- probably more than ever -- as world nations, big and small, are inclined to growing nationalism, albeit of different sorts, presenting an ironic side effect of the international trend for interdependence.

For all the challenges and hardship lying ahead, the republic is situated in relatively favorable circumstances, as compared with recent years, in waging more active and vigorous diplomacy.

Along with notable progress in political development and social stability involving the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the nation last year witnessed corresponding improvement in its external relations.

Highlighting the external outreach were President Chon Tu-hwan's two overseas trips -- first to the United States, the republic's chief ally, followed by a swing through the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Then there were international decisions awarding Seoul the right to host the 1988 world Olympic games and the 1986 Asian games as well.

Continuity is essential in diplomacy and in this sense the developments of last year make up a precious asset. Yet what is also needed are new initiatives -- both to broaden the diplomatic horizon and to meet fresh challenges.

Falling in this category are stepped-up endeavors to materialize more wide-ranging "summit diplomacy" which, featuring exchanges of visits by chief executives with foreign countries for substantive talks, has become popular in the international community. Reports have it that about ten heads of foreign governments in Africa and Southeast Asia may visit Korea this year. Astute efforts are in order to realize their visits, but then why not other foreign leaders? In this connection, we wish to renew our earlier suggestion that due arrangements be expedited for a return visit to Korea by U.S. President Ronald Reagan sometime this year, the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

EDITORIAL SEES HOPE FOR ECONOMY WITH NEW CABINET

SK080157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Hope for Economy"]

[Text] With the emergence of new economic administrators led by acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun in the latest Cabinet reshuffle, it is true that industrialists as well as the people as a whole seem to entertain new hope of getting over the economic hardships facing the nation these days.

In view of the adverse economic conditions at home and in the international community at present, we can hardly expect to find any breakthrough immediately, despite the replacement of economic ministers under the present national economic conditions. However, since the newly appointed economic ministers including acting Premier Yu are understood to be seasoned economists, particularly familiar with practical business economy, our industrialists appear to be more hopeful than before for an early recovery from the currently inactive economic activities.

As a result, economic activities have become dull, along with a marked decrease in employment opportunities, while the economic growth pace has been sluggish and domestic demand excessively discouraged.

Even though the nation was able to attain its annual export goal of more than $20 billion last year, the increased imports to a corresponding degree resulted in a trade deficit. Consequently, the national economy has to suffer a worsening international payments situation, most regrettably, exposing a gloomy aspect of the economic situation at home. Even though the commodity prices are said to be rather stable, this is not immediately attributed to effective economic measures but greatly to the stable prices of oil and raw materials in the international markets.

Probably so as to cope with economic reality at this juncture, the new economic ministers are understood to be seeking the wisdom of boldly alleviating the existing restrictive measures detrimental to business and industrial activities. This has been reportedly suggested by acting Premier Yu while meeting with the heads of major economic organizations.

The economic planners are also expected to adopt a policy of having national economic activities steered by the private sector's initiative from now on.

What the majority of people are eager to see is an invigorated economic trend in which they can earn substantial incomes through economic growth to be regained in the days ahead. It is needless to say that employment chances should be widened with domestic demand increasing due to revitalized economic activities in the near future.

We have no reason to oppose the increased volume of exports at a rapid pace. Yet merchandise whose added value is high should be sold more in the foreign markets, thus bringing about profits in substantial amounts from international transactions.

In the sphere of imports, it is most understandable that restrictive measures should be imposed on anything considered not immediately necessary for the national economy. In this way alone can the nation expect to see any favorable turn in the international balance of payments situation before long.

Major stress should be placed on encouraging industrialists to invest, as a means of successfully transcending the presently inactive economic situation.

At the same time, it should be remembered that the industrial structure led by private concerns based on free competitive principles is immediately conducive to strengthening international competitive power.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO EXPAND TRADE WITH ASEAN

SK080105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will have to diversify its exports to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries if it wants to sustain an increase in its trade with the five nations, an official survey said Friday.

According to a survey by the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (Kotra), South Korea's major export items to the ASEAN countries have been iron and steel, textiles, electronic goods, fertilizer and cement, most of which are now facing increasing import restrictions by the five Southeast Asian countries for the protection of their domestic industries.

On the other hand, these countries are now seeking to expand inter-ASEAN trade with preferential tariffs for the member nations of the regional organization.

The survey called on Korean industry to make increased investment in the ASEAN countries, whose gross national product (GNP) growth rate next year is projected at 8.2 percent.

As a measure to encourage and support such investment, the survey urged the conclusion of bilateral agreements on the prevention of double taxation and investment guarantee between South Korea and the five nations, as agreed on during President Chon Tu-hwan's tour of the ASEAN countries last year.

KTA REPORTS FOREIGN DEBT UP SHARPLY IN 1981

SK080930 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 8 (YONHAP) -- Korea's outstanding external debts at the end of last year totaled 33 billion U.S. dollars, a level representing 54 percent of the country's gross national product, according to the Korean Traders Association (KTA) Friday.

In a recommendation to the government, the KTA said top priority should be given to the defense of the nation's balance of international payment position through the strengthening of competitive edge, expansion of domestic savings, and other measures.

It noted that Korea's trade deficit in 1980 amounted to 5.5 billion dollars, up 1.260 million dollars from the previous year's.

7 JANUARY INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Soy Keo Remarks at Meeting

BK030737 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] In order to celebrate the third anniversary of the great victory of 7 January, the General Staff and the National Defense Ministry held a meeting to review work in 1981 and set plans for 1982 to be implemented by all departments attached to the General Staff. Attending the meeting were Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff; Comrade Tea Banh, deputy chief of the General Staff; Comrade (Son Thay), deputy chief of General Staff in charge of the Combat Commission; and several cadres representing units attached to the General Staff.

Opening the meeting, Comrade (Phan Salin), chef de cabinet of the General Staff, summed up work in 1981 by stressing the growth of the KPRAF both in size and quality and the success it realized in implementing all tasks prescribed by the party. He appreciated the fact that the victories won were attributable to the fact that cadres and combatants of all offices attached to the General Staff struggled persistently to perform their duty in service of the revolution and people and to rid themselves completely of all phenomena that did not serve the revolution, turning this effort into a vigorous emulation campaign for outstanding achievements.

Afterward, the meeting listened to speeches by representatives of outstanding units and individuals reporting on good experiences gained in the successful implementation of tasks by each unit and individual. Every representative pledged to build individuals and units further in all fields, particularly to maintain militant solidarity with the combatants of Vietnam and Laos in the common struggle against the common enemies — U.S. imperialism, the Chinese expansionists and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

On behalf of the National Defense Ministry, Comrade Soy Keo praised the enthusiasm displayed by all cadres and combatants in carrying out the tasks for the party and people. He commended them by emphasizing: [begin recording] On behalf of the National Defense Ministry and the General Staff as a whole, I am deligted to extend best wishes to all comrades on the occasion of this new year. All of us must endeavor to build the army in accordance with our 5-year plan, ensuring that our army becomes bigger, stronger and more courageous in all fields, departments and sectors, such as the radio communications, engineering, artillery, navy and air force, making them firmer in defense and more powerful than ever with each passing day. [applause] [end recording]

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Soy Keo presented outstanding units with flags of honor and 98 brilliant cadres and combatants with certificates and letters of citation. The meeting ended in a joyous atmosphere full of pride to fulfill the 1982 tasks.

Leaders at Musical Show

BK051529 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] At 1430 on 1 January the Central Committee of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture organized a musical show at the Bassac River Front Theater Hall to celebrate the 7 January National Day and the 37th founding day of the fraternal heroic VPA. Attending as guests of honor were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Fiendship Association; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; and ministers, vice ministers, cadres, employees and workers from various offices and ministries under the central organization. Comrade Ngo Dien and Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV and the LPDR to Kampuchea, also attended this grand occasion.

Comrade Chan Ven took the floor to warmly hail and greet the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day and the 37th founding anniversary of the fraternal VPA.

Cabinet Meeting

BK060800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] At 1400 GMT on 4 January the cabinet of the Council of Ministers held a grand meeting at the former royal palace to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day. On this occasion, Comrade Matah Loah, assistant to the minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers, exposed the crimes committed by the traitorous genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang against our Kampuchean nation and people. He also talked about the all-round progress made since liberation, thanks to the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP using Marxism-Leninism as the compass. He urged all cadres and employees present to strengthen their sense of patriotism and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, in order to build a new Kampuchea and achieve more successes on the road of authentic revolutionary socialism.

Afterward, Comrade Ung Phan, minister director of the cabinet of the Council of Ministers, expounded on the significance of the 7 January victory, which eliminated the danger of genocide and liberated Kampuchean and its people from destruction and misery, making it possible for the Kampuchean people to be reborn and to defend, build and stabilize the nation and develop in all fields. He highly appreciated the courageous struggle of the heroic Kampuchean people and army, who have confidence in the party leadership and who closely cooperated with the heroic People's Armies of Vietnam and Laos in freeing Kampuchea from the yoke of the traitorous genocidal gang until the historic victory achieved on 7 January 1979. He talked about the tasks of cadres and employees and stressed that Kampuchea's victory was attributable to the pure sense of patriotism and a broad sense of proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with fraternal Vietnam.

Heng Samrin Meeting Address

BK080420 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0456 GMT 7 JAN 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) — A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh this morning on the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of the country (7 January).

The meeting Presidium included among others, Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; many ministers and vice ministers; and representatives of mass organizations. Members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh were also present.

Beginning the ceremony, Chea Sim stressed in his speech the significance of the 7 January 1979 National Liberation Day, which he said is a glorious and unforgettable historic event for all the Kampuchean people.

In his address, President Heng Samrin noted: Three years ago, thanks to the unconditional aid of the fraternal Vietnamese People's Army, the Kampuchean people rose up and overthrew the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, totally liberating our beloved territory. We have annihilated the cruel and barbarous genocidal regime, a work and harmful legacy of Maoism and the most savage work in the history of mankind. This great victory day of the Kampuchean people can be considered the day of resurrection for our entire people. We escaped death and have returned in peace to our native villages.

From the regime of threats and tyranny by executioners, under whom we were treated as beasts, with our life in their hands, we have pulled ourselves up again energetically and are now in a firm position to master our own and our nation's destiny. Out of the abyss of darkness, we are now advancing toward the shining light of socialism -- the best regime in the world. On 7 January 1979 a new and glorious era was opened and recorded in the golden book of our national history.

The past 3 years have proved to very short when compared to the history of national construction by the fraternal peoples in the world. Nevertheless, in a country completely upset from top to bottom, the Kampuchean people have given rebirth in all domains to great works which previously seemed to be unrealizable.

In 1979 we scored resounding victories in the military field. We annihilated the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khiem Samphan regime -- unwavering lackeys of Beijing -- and frustrated all of their attempts to return to tyrannize and massacre us again. They fled and have sought refuge in Thailand. This genocidal regime is utterly insane, barbarous and savage, and is unprecedented in human history. It sacrificed the Kampuchean people's flesh and blood to experiment with the Maoist doctrine. If it was not for the 7 January 1979 victory and Vietnam's assistance, our nation would be wiped out of the great human society. The abolition of the genocidal regime has partly suppressed the base of the Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemony in Southeast Asia. It handed the Beijing clique a strategic setback and contributed to defending peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Spurred on by this momentous victory in the military field, we achieved other shining successes in the economic field in the following year of 1980. The danger of frightening famine bequeathed by the Pol Pot regime, which had threatened the Kampuchean people's life, was eliminated. Agricultural production has been restored. In 1980 our cultivated area was double that of 1979. Many factories, enterprises and handicrafts have resumed production to turn out a certain amount of staple goods for the people. Banknotes -- the riel -- were put in circulation throughout the country; the state trade was restored; and markets were reestablished. The people's life, though still difficult, has gradually stabilized, creating favorable conditions for the achievement of new victories in the third year of the PRK.

We have won victories in the military field in 1979; in the economic field in 1980; and in all domains in 1981, particularly in the political domain. The year of 1981 was also the year which reflected the dynamic force of our people, who master their own destiny. It was also the year in which the political and moral identity of our people of all social strata and ethnic groups has been asserted on our beloved territory.

The Fourth KPRP Congress was crowned with shining success. It has gathered keen views of the party and the people as a whole. It has determined the strategic objective and line for the Kampuchean revolution to advance step by step through the transition period to socialism.

He outlined various immediate and necessary tasks in the building and defense of the fatherland. Exercising their right of mastery, our people have participated with enthusiasm in the elections of local people's revolutionary committees and members of the National Assembly -- the supreme organ of our country. The National Assembly has adopted the most democratic and progressive Constitution in the nation's history. It has elected the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, which is the only authentic and legal representative of our people. At the end of this year [as received], the KUFNCD held its third congress, proving that our people as a whole are united more closely than ever. This constitutes one of the factors of the victory of our Kampuchean revolution.

In 1981, thanks to the leadership of the party and the Council of Ministers and to the tremendous efforts of all production solidarity groups and the people as a whole, we were able to recoup the damage caused by floods and the drought. The people's living conditions are being stabilized gradually. The health network is being expanded into remote areas; the people's health is improving progressively; and diseases have diminished gradually and visibly. About 1.5 million children are going to school during the 1981-82 school year. The anti-illiteracy campaign is now in full swing. More than 400,000 students are taking elementary and refresher courses. People's song and dance groups have been organized everywhere.

The chairman added: On this glorious day of 7 January we express our gratitude to the Communist Party, government, people and army of Vietnam for having saved us from the danger of genocide. They are currently deploying all their efforts — both physical and moral -- to help us in the defense and reconstruction of our country.

We salute and thank the Vietnamese experts who are contributing to the accomplishment of our tasks by closely cooperating with Kampuchean cadres in all fields of activity. Also on this occasion, we all send our most sincere greetings to the Vietnamese families, cadres, combatants and experts who are fulfilling their international obligation in Kampuchea. To them we express the profound gratitude of our people.

We express our gratitude to the brother Soviet Union, which is the protective bulwark of peace and revolutions in the world and which has given our people an immense amount of aid and devoted support. We express our friendly and warm sentiments to the party, government and people of the LPDR and to other brother socialist countries that have been deploying their efforts to give support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause. We salute and thank the government and people of the Republic of India and all other nonaligned countries that have been actively supporting our people. We thank all international organizations that have been giving humanitarian aid to our people.

Dealing with enemy maneuvers, Chairman Heng Samrin said: Although Pol Pot and his cohorts were driven away from our territory, the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, have not given up their sinister designs of destroying the Kampuchean revolution. They are trying to win back the Khmer Rouge and other Khmer reactionaries and to intensify provocative acts along the Thai-Kampuchean border. At the same time, they have organized the secret infiltration of their lackeys into our country to conduct acts of sabotage. They are now conducting the most venomous psychological warfare aiming at shaking our conscience and dividing and destroying our national unity and our solidarity with Vietnam and all socialist countries in the world.

Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the urgent tasks of the Kampuchean people, which were set forth by the Fourth KPRP Congress for the defense of the fatherland, and stressed: We are determined to defend and maintain order and the internal security of our country and to foil the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare. We must exert every effort to restore the national economy, particularly agriculture.

The state will plan to restore key industries and develop light industry and handicrafts to support agriculture and meet the people's demands. Trade, finance, telecommunications, transportation, education, public health and social culture must be developed and consolidated effectively.

Along with sweep operations against the enemies and the carrying out of production, we must strive to build real revolutionary forces, strengthen the state power from the central to basic levels and build all revolutionary mass organizations as a solid prop for the revolutionary mass movements.

Chairman Heng Samrin went on: The Kampuchean revolution is part and parcel of the Indochinese revolution and the world revolution. The resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress says: The Kampuchean revolution must constantly hold high two banners -- the banner of national independence and the banner of international solidarity. The solidarity with Vietnam, which is indispensable for the Kampuchean revolution, constitutes its strategic line.

History has linked the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples, as well as the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples, together in the struggle against the common enemies for the independence and freedom of each nation. Vietnam and Kampuchea have helped each other three times and have achieved successes. Noble internationalism and pure and loyal sentiments have been born from the flesh and blood of the two nations.

The Kampuchean people are resolved to defend these bonds of solidarity and friendship and cherish these bonds as the apple of their eye. As long as the sugar palm trees exist on Kampuchean territory and as long as the Mekong River continues to flow, the bonds of Kampuchean-Vietnamese friendship remain indestructible, like the brave and unalterable peak of Mount Oural. The Kampuchean people pay particular attention to developing the relations with the fraternal Lao people. Kampuchea and Laos are two brothers living side by side on good terms and sharing weal and woe. They have combined their efforts in the struggle against the common enemies and have won common victories. They are now united as a single body to advance toward socialism, and they always remain close to each other. The solid alliance of Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao solidarity is a fundamental factor that guarantees peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We heartily welcome the results of the meeting of vice ministers of foreign affairs of the Indochinese countries and other socialist countries, and we heartily thank the representatives of the participating socialist countries for their support for the Kampuchean revolution.

We have the intention of establishing relations of friendship with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia. We intend to organize negotiations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states to jointly resolve all the problems of the region without foreign interference. This is very important for the peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and for the development of each country in the region.

We welcome and support the very important policy of peace adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the clear-sighted spirit of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who pointed out that policy in Bonn recently. We fully support the efforts made by the Soviet Union to abolish medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and reduce the current tension in the world.

We fully support the important proposals of the Mongolian People's Republic on the conclusion of a convention on nonagrression and nonuse of force in the inter-state relations in Asia and the Pacific region.

We fully support the correct, opportune and effective measures the Polish People's Republic has taken to prevent the reactionaries from destroying the Polish people's revolutionary gains and leading them away from the socialist path.

We resolutely stand by the side of the heroic Cuban people in order to frustrate all maneuvers of interference and aggression by North American imperialism.

We categorically condemn the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex the Golan Heights from Syria. We are determined to always remain by the side of the Syrian people in their struggle to defend their independence, freedom and territorial integrity.

We are resolved to support the struggle of the Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Chairman Heng Samrin affirmed: Our Kampuchean revolution is advancing toward a bright future. The great exploits accomplished in all domains during the past 3 years constitute solid support for our people, who are surmounting all difficulties in order to achieve new successes. We have favorable fundamental conditions at our disposal. Our party is equipped with a just line. Our people possess ardent patriotic sentiments, nurture a profound hatred for the enemies and have faith in the revolution. We have the bonds of fervent militant solidarity with Vietnam and a strategic Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao alliance. We fully enjoy the effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We also enjoy the aid and support of the progressive peoples in the world. No difficulty and no venomous maneuver of the enemy can check our advance.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK070853 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) — A delegation of leaders of the party, state, National Assembly and front led by Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, today laid a wreath at the monument of the dead in Phnom Penh in honor of the third National Day (7 January).

The delegation included, among others, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of planning; Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Khang Sarin, minister of interior; Chen Ven, secretary general of the Council of State; and Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions.

Inscribed on the banner across the wreath were the following words: In memory of the combatants and patriots fallen for the Kampuchean revolutionary cause.

Chan Si Greeting to Brigade

BK061355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Greetings message of National Defense Minister Chan Si to cadres and combatants of the 3rd Brigade and all units of regular, regional and guerrilla forces throughout the country — dated 6 January; recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of 7 January 1982, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, I wish all of you, cadres and male and female combatants, and your families the best of health and new successes in the cause of defending and building our beloved country.

Dear comrades and friends, in 1981 our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces improved both quantitatively and qualitatively. In fact, the 3rd Brigade [kangpol] achieved the most encouraging results, which all units throughout the country should learn from to emulate, as this unit set many good examples for everyone to study. In its spirit of combat against the enemy, the entire unit correctly implemented the orders of the National Defense Ministry. Regarding the Vietnamese units, it showed close solidarity and combat cooperation in fighting and smashing the enemy to score good successes.

From the company level upward, those in the unit were independent and self-determined in combat; in particular, they cooperated with each other in the unit and were in full control during the operations to surround, attack and defeat the enemy. Concerning combat tactics, they brought into full play their sense of creativity and sought by all tactics to crush the enemy timely.

Not only was it excellent in fighting against the enemy, but the entire unit has launched a mass agitation campaign to make the people understand the policy and line of the party and state and know who is the friend and who is the foe of the Kampuchean revolution. It has wiped out many enemy elements planted among the population and has persuaded many of them to surrender.

Though the entire unit encountered hardship and shortage in food and clothing, and clashed with the enemy virtually every day, those in the unit remained resolute to fight the enemy without complaining.

For these good feats, the Ministry of National Defense praises all cadres and male and female combatants of the 3rd Brigade and urges the entire unit to make great efforts to record new feats and victories in the new year so as to remain the model for other units to learn from and emulate.

[Signed] Chan Si, minister of national defense; Phnom Penh, 6 January 1982

Editorial on Achievements

BK071231 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Station editorial: "Warmest Welcome to the Third Anniversary of the Glorious 7 January National Independence Day"]

[Text] Today our people throughout the country, both in the cities and in the outlying forested and mountainous countryside, are joyfully celebrating the third anniversary of the glorious 7 January National Independence Day.

This historic day has always been imprinted in the hearts of our people. It reflects the great power of the great union of our nation and people, who held aloft the banners of patriotism and international solidarity and advanced toward seizing brilliant victories in all stages of their struggle. The correct and wise leading line of the KPRP has enlightened our people in their noble tasks to defend and build their fatherland so that it will progress step by step through the transitional period to genuine socialism. The great revolutionary achievements scored during the past 3 years constitute a yardstick for measuring the outstanding feats of our heroic army and people, and clearly attest to the rebirth of our entire nation in its capability as the authentic master of the glorious Angkor land.

Within only a short period of time following the fall of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- the cheap lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- our people have displayed their brilliant feats in rebuilding our country, which was formerly full of debris left behind by the genocidal regime. With their traditions of patriotism, valiant struggle and perseverance, our people throughout the country united as one and closely cooperated with the fraternal VPA, rose up and struggled valiantly until they seized a most brilliant victory on 7 January 1979.

This great victory is of broad significance, since it liberated our people and saved them from the danger of genocide. The families that survived the massacre have returned to their hometowns and been reunited with their relatives and friends near or far. Culture, civilization and traditions -- the heart and soul of our nation, which were almost totally ruined -- have now been revived. In particular, the great victory of 7 January marked the permanent end of the ambition and the hegemonist-expansionist policy of the big-nation China, which attempted to use Kampuchea as a springboard for launching aggression, oppression and plunder against the Indochinese countries, and for creating tension in the Southeast Asian region. Moreover, this brilliant historic victory has brought about all kinds of favorable conditions for our people, who are the major factors enabling our country to be in line with the law of development in the new era, that is, independence and freedom, and to make significant contributions to strengthening and expanding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Under the correct and wise guidelines of the glorious KPRP and Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] -- coupled with the sincere support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as various international organizations throughout the world -- our army and people have braved all difficulties in order to defend their revolutionary gains, and achieved brilliant feats in all fields. Our people throughout the country have set up production solidarity groups in all localities in order to mobilize forces for mutual assistance to restore economic establishments. The cultural, educational and health foundations have been and are being built to serve the people. Industrial production, handicrafts, communications and transport have been restored and put back into operation and are being expanded in order to meet the needs both inside and outside the country. The issuance of new riel banknotes is significantly beneficial to agricultural production, trade circulation and the stabilization of our people's living conditions. At the same time, our armed forces have been vigorously strengthened and developed qualitatively and quantitatively in all areas throughout the country for the maintenance of social order.

Aside from all these brilliant victories, in 1981 our Kampuchean people scored new victories of historic, political significance. After the general elections, the First National Assembly held its First Session in a solemn atmosphere. The National Assembly unanimously approved and ratified the Constitution -- which is democratic -- as the supreme law of the state, and promulgated it for official use. The convening of the Fourth KPRP Congress was a national event of historic, political significance. The congress set forth the general task of the entire party and all the people in the current phase, that is, to firmly defend national independence and to build the fatherland through a period of transition and in a gradual advance toward socialism. The third front congress which was recently held and which ended successfully set forth a 10-point program of action aimed at successfully fulfilling all the tasks to defend and build the socialist Kampuchean fatherland.

Because of all of these brilliant victories, the prestige of the PRK has become increasingly well-known, and soared higher in the international arena. These great revolutionary achievements in all fields scored by our people have become a sharp weapon that is crushing all the dark maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionaries who have attempted to destroy the happy life of our people.

All of these brilliant victories were possible because of the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, which has advised our people and made them understand their role and tasks for the nation and fatherland. Moreover, these victories were made possible because of the great united strength of our people, who united as one and linked themselves closely with international solidarity -- primarily solidarity with the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Although it is true that the past victories scored by our Kampuchean revolution are immense, we must not become complacent. The road ahead that we must walk is long and full of complications and difficulties that require our Kampuchean revolution to fulfill even more tasks. All of us are well aware that in the face of progress of our revolution, our foes are constantly looking for ways to subvert and obstruct our advance. With the correct leading line of the party and the front and our good experiences gained during the past 3 years, however, we are confident that in 1982 and the years to come, we will certainly seize more achievements in the defense and construction of our Kampuchean fatherland, making it progress to glorious socialism.

PROGRESS SEEN IN ARUN PRC TALKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK060738 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Thailand has made progress toward the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition government in Kampuchea. The progress came about when Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua promised Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, during the latter's recent visit to Beijing, that China would persuade former Kampuchean leaders who consulted with him to realize the benefits of the proposal. Mr Hua said, however, that his country was not in the position to force the parties concerned to form the coalition.

Thailand is reportedly assigned by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to take the lead in persuading China to advise the Khmer Rouge to join the formation. The formation, initiated by ASEAN, was endorsed by the grouping during the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Thailand on 10 December. It is aimed at ending Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

Mr Hua also told the Thai deputy foreign minister during his visit that China believed the idea of forming a coalition would be ideal, but it was up to the Kampucheans themselves to decide.

BANGKOK ANNOUNCES SITTHI'S UPCOMING BURMA VISIT

BK080751 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his party will pay a 3-day visit to Burma from next Thursday [14 January], according to a Foreign Ministry announcement. The visit follows an invitation extended by Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. The two foreign ministers will discuss and exchange views on matters of common interest with a view to broadening the scope and areas of the existing close cooperation between the two countries. Such cooperation will be a constructive contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Accompanying the foreign minister will be the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, the director general of the Political Department, the deputy director general of the Information Department and the secretary of the foreign minister.

COMMENTARY VOICES OPPOSITION TO AID FOR SRV

BK061317 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Aid to Vietnam Opposed"]

[Text] Thailand and the other ASEAN countries have continuously opposed the giving of aid and assistance to Vietnam. The reason for this is simple: The international community must express its displeasure and opposition in very strong terms that it cannot condone the use of military force by one country to overthrow the government of another country, to set up a new regime in its place, and to continue to occupy that country with a large force of troops. This is exactly what Vietnam did to Kampuchea 3 years ago. On 25 December 1978 Vietnam launched a military offensive against Kampuchea, drove the Kampuchean Government out of Phnom Penh, established the Heng Samrin regime and continues to occupy many areas of Kampuchea with an army of more than 170,000 men.

In the past 3 years Vietnam has settled many Vietnamese in various parts of eastern Kampuchea, and with its advisers at all levels of government, is administering the country and trying to strengthen its hold there.

The Vietnamese military action against Kampuchea violates a cardinal principle of the UN Charter, of which Vietnam is a member country. Subparagraph 4 of Article 2 of the Charter says that all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat of the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. Subparagraph 3 of the same article also says: All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

The government of Vietnam and its leaders have not abided by these important principles, without which the international community cannot exist in peace and harmony. All countries, be they large or small, must oppose the use of force by one country against another country and must make it known continuously to the country that uses force that such an action cannot be accepted and that it will be criticized and opposed.

Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, therefore, have opposed the giving of any aid of assistance to Vietnam. Vietnam's difficulties are not the result of natural calamities, but are consequences of Vietnam's decision to divert its resources for its continual military occupation of Kampuchea. For this reason, all countries, international organizations and charities should continue to cut off aid to Vietnam.

Vietnam's strategy has always been to use patience and the passage of time as an advantage to achieve its ends -- in this instance, to sit it out with its higher threshold of pain so that the world will accept its use of force in Kampuchea as irreversible and a fait accompli. The international community should, therefore, also be patient for the basic and important reason that Vietnam must be made to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The international community cannot use force to do this, for that, too, would be violating the cardinal principles on which it exists, but it can force Vietnam to seek political settlement in Kampuchea.

Do not worry that Vietnam will be bled white, as some have said, for Vietnamese leaders are too clever to let themselves be driven so far into a corner. When its international economic problems become really severe and when it truly finds itself becoming over-dependent on the Soviet Union, Vietnam will have to consider changing its position from going for maximum gains, for which it is still aiming, to a fallback position where it will have to begin to compromose. That time might now be rapidly approaching. The removal of Pen Sovan and his replacement by Heng Samrin -- really a second choice -- could be an indication.

ASEAN, as the most directly affected Free World states, cannot, therefore, acquiece to even small amounts of aid being given to Vietnam. The Free World must continue to be patient; otherwise, peace and stability in Southeast Asia cannot be reestablished.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TIMING OF SIHANOUK VISIT

BK070145 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that a visit by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Thailand "at the moment" would not be as "timely" as when the Kampuchean coalition movement is agreed upon. "The timing at the moment may not be appropriate. But he will be more than welcome when the ripe time comes -- when he is president of the proposed coalition government of Kampuchea fighting against the Vietnamese invaders in his country..."

That's the reaction from the Thai Foreign Ministry's spokesman, Mr Chet Sucharitkun, when asked to comment yesterday on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement from Beijing on Monday that he plans to visit Thailand to establish an anti-Vietnamese base followed by a visit to Washington to seek arms. Sihanouk told REUTER in Beijing that he would spend two months in the Chinese capital before going back to Pyongyang for the 70th birthday anniversary of North Korean leader Kim Il-song. Sihanouk had flown into Beijing from France Monday night.

The Thai spokesman said that since the Kampuchean resistance coalition movement had yet to take firm shape, a visit by Sihanouk to Thailand would not be timely at the moment. Sihanouk said in his interview with REUTER that he was ready to cooperate with the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in forming the anti-Vietnamese front and he expected soon to meet their leader, Khieu Samphan, in Beijing.

Informed sources said that Sihanouk had earlier been invited by the Asian Studies Institute, Chulalongkorn University, in his private capacity to speak here to Thai academicians. Sihanouk said then that he was not yet ready to accept the invitation.

"If and when the Kampuchean coalition movement is formed with Prince Sihanouk as the president, he is certainly welcome by us to visit Thailand or to transit through Thailand to his base in his homeland," the Thai spokesman said yesterday.

Meanwhile, an informed source said that Gen Dien Del, the commander of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), will leave Bangkok this week for England and France, where he is expected to meet Son Sann.

SUPREME COMMAND CLOSES 2 KHMER REFUGEE CAMPS

BK031024 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Two of five Khmer refugee camps under the control of the Supreme Command headquarters have been closed since the end of last month. The two refugee camps are the Kap Choeng holding center in the northeastern province of Surin and the Ban Mai Rut holding center in the eastern province of Trat. About 7,500 Khmer refugees were moved from the two holding centers to the Khao I-Dang holding center in Prachin Buri Province and the Phanat Nikhom transit center in the eastern province of Chon Buri.

The Supreme Command headquarters closed the two refugee camps because a number of Khmer refugees have already been repatriated under the voluntary repatriation program. Others have gone to third countries for resettlement. At present, there are only three Kampuchean refugee camps under the control of the Supreme Command headquarters. They are the Khao I-Dang camp, the Sa Kaeo camp and the Phraya Kamphut camp in Prachin Buri Province.

ARRIVAL OF 120 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES REPORTED

BK301251 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Almost 120 Vietnamese refugees have landed in the south since last Friday [25 December]. In two landings last Friday, 65 boat people arrived in Surat Thani Province and another 36 in Nakhon Si Thammarat, while a group of 15 landed in Narathiwat Province. The group of 65 landed on the small island of Koh Samui, where they will be allowed a temporary stay until their boat is repaired. The other group, which landed last Friday, came ashore near a small village in Nakhon Si Thammarat's Pak Phanang District.

SOVIET TRADE MISSION TO VISIT FROM 25 JAN

BK070448 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] A Soviet trade mission will visit Thailand from 25 January - 1 February to try to expand bilateral trade. The Soviet delegation will be headed by I. Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade. The Commerce Ministry's spokesman said a trade agreement is expected to be signed in Bangkok during the 7-day visit. He added that the Soviets will also be speaking to the private sectors during their stay here so contracts with private Thai firms as well as government organizations might possibly be signed before the delegation returns to Moscow.

In 1980 Russia imported $165 million worth of goods from Thailand, mainly tapioca pellets, rice and maize, and exported $11 million worth of goods to Thailand. In the first 8 months of last year, Russia's imports of Thai goods increased to $263 million, and Thai imports of Russian goods were still at $10 million.

GEN PRAMOT ON WEAPONS PURCHASES, OTHER ISSUES

BK280500 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Dec 81 p 5

["Excerpts" of "exclusive interview" with Thai Army Chief of Staff Gen Pramot Thawonchan by NATION REVIEW reporter Phiphat Loetkittisuk -- date not given]

[Text] Question: You once said that the army was looking for a country -- possibly in Europe -- to purchase a number of light tanks after the United States failed to fulfill an agreement to supply the army with 100 M-48 tanks. What countries are being considered, and which types of light tanks is the army interested in?

Answer: The army is now negotiating with the United States for additional tanks it needs. We now have in service a variety of tanks, including M-41, Scorpion and M-48 A-5. All of them could be used in Thailand, but the mission and the terrain where they would be used depend on their respective qualifications. We have not yet approached another country to seek the additional tanks.

Question: The army has a policy to purchase weapons mainly from the United States under the FMS agreement (foreign military sales). Doesn't this impede the development of the army on a self-reliance basis?

Answer: We get a better guarantee in purchasing U.S.-produced weapons under the FMS agreement. The United States is required to check the quality of the weapons sold to us to ensure that they are not substandard. Furthermore, we still don't have to be concerned over spare parts of the weapons we bought from the U.S., as there are plans to prevent shortage of spare parts in the future. The army purchases U.S.-produced weapons which are not made here or which it has no project to manufacture here. Thus, it does not hamper the development of the army on a self-reliance basis in any way.

Question: The army reportedly sent a delegation to Austria to check the quality of weapons produced in that country, but so far no decision has been made. Has the army refused an Austrian offer?

Answer: We have considered purchasing weapons from other countries than the United States -- though the United States is still our major source. We will purchase weapons manufactured in other countires if we deem it suitable. As far as I know, Austrian-produced weapons are now also under our consideration.

Question: How do you assess the combat capability of the Thai vis-a-vis that of the Vietnamese army?

Answer: We have consistently assessed the combat capability of the Vietnamese forces and have been doing everything to make ourselves prepared for a possible outbreak of war. We have plans to develop our army to be prepared for any aggression -- whether it comes about now or in the future.

Question: Do you think Vietnam really has intentions of invading Thailand? What are your arguments to back the opinion?

Answer: A large-scale invasion is unlikely in the near future. First, the Vietnamese have no definite reason to invade us and secondly, Vietnam is still plagued with domestic problems. It is also facing many difficulties in attempting to maintain its hold on Kampuchea.

Question: Some critics said that the military inevitably dictated politics, at least to some extent. What do you think about the statement?

Answer: I don't agree with that. Our country has the necessary democratic mechanism and there are no soldiers in active service in the present cabinet.

Question: Do you think our democracy will survive? Will you rule out the possibility of a military coup in the future?

Answer: In my opinion, everything is on the right path and there is no indication of a military coup.

Question: What about the unity of the army? How much influence do the so-called Young Turks who were dismissed from the army after the April 1-3 abortive coup, still have in the military establishment?

Answer: Since I took over as army chief-of-staff 3 months ago, I have observed total unity in the army. There are no problems which reflect a rift in the army. The Young Turk military officers have now nothing to do with the army. They are only civilians. Some of them are tending to their own businesses. However, they might still be respected by their former subordinates who remain in army service. But this is no strange thing.

Question: How about the prospect of the Young Turks' reinstatement in the military service?

Answer: I am not responsible for their request for a return to the army, so I am not in a position to reply your question.

Question: Don't you think that junior military officers are "resources" the army should not overlook? Why does it take so long to consider their request for reinstatement?

Answer: A reinstatement -- no matter in which government agency it is -- will certainly take a long time. First, the request has to be considered at many levels. Secondly, the establishment has to have vacancies for them and thirdly, it must have adequate budget for their salaries. Reinstating the military group which comprises up to 40 men to high-ranking posts could not be made within a few days. It also depends on the judgement of their superiors at various levels as well.

Question: How do you view the present political situation? Do you think the government is stable enough -- politically, economically and militarily -- to survive its term?

Answer: Politically speaking, I believe everything is proceeding in line with democratic rule. If every party concerned joins hand and takes into account the interest of the country, there should be no serious problem.

Question: Communist insurgents have stepped up their military operations, especially in the northeast and in the south. What is your comment to this?

Answer: The activities of communist guerrillas have increased in frequency possibly because they suffered political setbacks and lost support from the public to a considerable extent. They have done so to demoralize our officials and maintain the morale of their fellows and sympathizers. However, I believe that the increase in their military operations will backfire. They will lose public support further as a result of their own actions. For example, nobody will admire them for attacking the helicopter of the Agriculture Ministry which was transporting relief aid to the flood-stricken areas in the south. Communist insurgents also usually step up attack on government officials in the dry season, so their increased military operations are no strange things. But we have to be on alert.

Question: The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has inflicted considerable casualties on the army since its inception about 50 years ago. Do you think the government will be finally able to uproot the outlawed party by implementing the announcement No 66/23, which is the platform for fighting communist insurgents?

Answer: The announcement put our struggle with communist insurgents on the right track. Since we began to implement the policy stipulated in the announcement in mid-1980, CPT has suffered severe setbacks. The number of its sympathizers have diminished, its strongholds destroyed, and its armed forces weakened significantly. We can say that we have succeeded in stopping the growth of the party, which is now in the doldrums. Whether we could eradicate the party is up to many factors, including poverty of the people and cooperation from every party concerned.

Question: How about the conflicts within the party, and would they affect the strategy and the tactics of the party?

Answer: The conflicts within the outlawed party are mainly caused by:

A. The conflict within the international communist movement, especially between the Soviet Union and China.
B. The ideological independence of the pro-Chinese party and differences in the line of thinking among its operatives.
C. The government righteous policy announced in the order No 66/23 by the Prime Minister's Office in mid-1980 has put CPT in disarray.

Because of the above conflicts, the party has tried to adjust its strategy and tactics. It recently introduced the so-called "three strategic areas and two fronts." Under the new direction, the party places more stress on its operations in plains and urban areas to replace its former direction of placing top priority on the operations in the jungles. On the three strategic areas, the party also emphasized equal importance in its struggle on political and military fronts. Formerly, it placed top priority on its military struggle.

Question: Is it true that CPT's secretary general, Charoen Wanngam, alias Mit Samanant, died 2 years ago in China?

Answer: Communist defectors have told us that Charoen has been suffering from an eye disease, and consequently turned blind about a year ago. In fact, since 1979, Charoen has had no role in the party. Nobody has met him here in Thailand for 2 years already. It is possible that he is now dead. His wife is still working for CPT in the Chinese city of Kunming.

Question: Is it true that Charoen had conflicts with another member of the CPT Politburo, Wirat Angkhathawon, over the strategies and tactics in overthrowing the government?

Answer: I have learned that the two personalities have had some ideological conflicts, but their discord is not so serious as the rift between Wirat and other members of the Politburo. The conflicts between Charoen and Wirat, I believe, could be compromised.

Question: Wirat is believed to be a pro-Chinese element. What about other members of the Politburo, and are there any pro-Soviet elements in the Politburo?

Answer: Wirat is an ethnic Chinese. He speaks broken Thai and it is natural that he has tilted towards China. In fact, he has deeply adored the Chinese line. I believe his ideas might not be in line with those of other members in the Politburo.

Question: What is the policy of the army towards Damri Ruangsutham, a member of the Politburo who was earlier arrested and is now under custody? Will the army consider him a representative of CPT for a truce talk with the government? (Damri has claimed that he is representing CPT in carrying out truce talks with the government and was arrested during the mission.)

Answer: The army is a tool of the government. When the government announced its policy, the army had to abide by it and implement the policy. What we will do is based on facts and the judicial process. Damri is under arrest, so he must face legal actions.

Question: Another member in the Politburo, Thong Chaemsi, was reportedly broadening his power base to vie for the post of party secretary general with Wirat. Have you ever heard of this?

Answer: Thong is an ethnic Vietnamese. This inevitably impedes his attempts to boost his status in the party. But he has been trying to show that he is a Thai who loves the country. Nevertheless, it was reported in a magazine that Thong is a relative of a member on the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The report might have been rumoured by pro-Beijing elements in CPT.

Question: It was reported that communist insurgents in the northeast had changed their tactics by stepping up their urban operations. Have communist insurgents in other regions followed in their footstep?

Answer: This is only an adjustment. They have not changed their strategies. I believe that they stepped up their urban operations to put pressure on the government so that the government would decrease its anti-communist offensives against their jungle-based stronghold.

Question: What measures would the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) and the army employ to cope with the increased urban operations by communist elements? Do you agree that the government policy to welcome communist defectors from jungles would be exploited by CPT?

Answer: We will be able to effectively cope with urban communist operations by strictly implementing the government's policy, which enables us to drum up progressive and constructive ideas of the masses both in the rural and urban areas to develop the country.

Question: Did the setting up of the Bangkok peacekeeping force following the April 1-3 abortive coup have anything to do with the increased urban operations of CPT? What are the roles of the Bangkok peacekeeping force in handling urban operations?

Answer: The Bangkok peacekeeping force was set up to maintain peace generally. The means it will use to maintain security depends on the situation in each period.

Question: The CPT's constitution stipulates that the party will have to hold a party congress every 10 years. But so far the fourth congress has not taken place. Why do you think it has not been held, and what do you expect the results of the congress will be? Will the outcome of the congress to be attended by members of the Central Committee and representatives of CPT members nationwide affect the strategy of the party?

Answer: The CPT's constitution stipulates that a party congress be held every 5 years, and not 10 years, except when there is a necessity for an adjournment of the party congress. In fact, the constitution also says that the party Central Committee and the Politburo might hold another form of meeting instead of a party congress.

So far, CPT has held three party congress meetings. The first was organized in 1942 to form the party. The second was held in 1952 to name additional Thai members to the Central Committee and the third between 1961 and 1962 to approve armed struggle as a major means to seize power from the government. The congress also agreed to the proposal to set up the Liberation Army of Thailand.

The fact that the fourth party congress has not come about does not contradict the CPT's constitution. But whether CPT will hold the fourth congress or not depends on the readiness of the party to replace its leadership with a younger generation and to accept initiative taken by its front organizations.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

OW071647 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 7 -- A high-ranking military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and minister of national defence, arrived here today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defense.

At 3 p.m. the motorcade carrying the guests from Hanoi's International Airport drove up at the Defense Ministry guest house where they were warmly welcomed by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and head of the General Political Department; Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Lt. Gen. Bui Phung and Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, vice ministers of national defence; Lt. Gen. Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Tran Danh Tyen, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee; Dang Duc Loc, vice-chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; and other Vietnamese senior officers and officials.

Also present on the occasion were G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn and many G.D.R. experts working in Hanoi. Vietnamese women soldiers presented General Hoffman and other distinguished guests with bouquets. After reviewing a guard of honour of the V.P.A., Gen Hoffmann and his party came up to the well-wishers, including senior officers and cadets representing different arms and services of the V.P.A. Shortly afterward, the G.D.R. military delegation had a cordial meeting with the Vietnamese military delgation led by Gen. Van Tien Dung.

Hanoi Reception

OW071719 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 7 -- A grand reception was given here this evening by the Vietnamese National Defense Ministry to welcome General Heinz Hoffmann and the members of the G.D.R. military delegation now visiting Vietnam. The guests were cordially received by General Van Tien Dung and other high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Hanoi People's Committee. G.D.R. Ambassador to Vietnam Klaus Zorn was present.

On behalf of the officers and men of the V.P.A., General Van Tien Dung warmly welcomed General Heinz Hoffmann and the members of the delegation, who, he said, have brought to the Vietnamese army and people the warm friendship and militant comradeship of brothers struggling in the same trench against imperialism and international reaction for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Van Tien praised the brilliant achievements recorded by the people and army of the G.D.R., under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, in building the G.D.R. into a comprehensively developed socialist country, with a stable economy, a bright culture, and advanced science and technology, and enjoying ever high international prestige.

The People's National Army of the G.D.R. today has become a modern socialist armed force with a high political consciousness, a fighting strength to firmly defend the G.D.R. and to cooperate with the armies of other socialist countries to defend peace in Europe and elsewhere, General Van Tien Dung said.

He continued: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and their people's armed forces are building socialism while constantly raising their revolutionary vigilance, getting ready to smash all schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage of the Chinese expansionists, firmly defending Vietnam and successfully building socialism".

General Van Tien Dung expressed the gratitude of the Vietnamese army and people for the support and great, effective assistance, full of noble proletarian internationalism, of the SUPG and the GDR people and army.

In his reply, General Heinz Hoffmann conveyed to the Vietnamese people and army the profound sentiments of the SUPG Central Committee, of General-Secretary Erich Honecker, and of the GDR people and their national army. "Our delegaton's current visit to Vietnam will contribute to consolidating and further developing the time-honoured friendship between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and the GDR," he said.

He affirmed the full and resolute support of the GDR people and army to the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and defence.

General Van Tien Dung and General Heinz Hoffmann proposed toasts to new successes of the peoples and armies of Vietnam and the GDR in national construction and defence and to the further consolidation and fine development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the two countries.

Van Tien Dung Speech

OW080853 Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 -- "With profound sentiments the Vietnamese people and their armed forces have constantly followed and rejoiced at the vigorous advance of the German Democratic Republic, a strong fortress of peace and socialism in central Europe", said Defence Minister Gen. Van Tien Dung at the reception last night in honour of the visiting G.D.R. military delegation.

Gen. Van Tien Dung continued: "Nowadays the G.D.R. is among the socialist countries steadily developed in all fields, having a strong economy, advanced culture, science and technology and enjoying an ever rising international prestige. The National People's Army of the G.D.R. has grown rapidly and is now a revolutionary modern army with high political consciousness and combat capacity".

On the situation in Vietnam, Gen. Van Tien Dung said: "Our people and their armed forces are fully conscious that each victory of the Vietnamese revolution is closely associated with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, the G.D.R. and other socialist countries, and of the revolutionary movement throughout the world. "Following the great victory of their anti-U.S. patriotic struggle, our people have no greater desire than to live in independence, freedom and peace to heal the wounds of war and rebuild life. But the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have betrayed our revolution and openly opposed socialist Vietnam.

"The Vietnamese people have once again had to fight against a new criminal war, this time launched by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. We have delivered due riposte to the aggressors and their henchmen, in defence of the integrity of the sacred border of the socialist homeland. We have helped the fraternal Kampuchean people to free themselves from the genocide of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and we continue our assistance to them in building a new life and safeguarding the gains of their revolution.

"We are working persistently for a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia", Van Tien Dung continued". "We have always shown our goodwill for normalization of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and we have always put a high value on our friendship with the Chinese people.

"But the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing have not renounced their sinister schemes and hostile acts against Vietnam. In furtherance of their big-nation hegemonist and expansionist ambition, they have increased their collusion with the U.S. imperialists seeking every possible means to undermine, divide and weaken the three Indochinese countries for the purpose of annexation and paving the way for their expansionism to Southeast Asia and world hegemony. Collaborating with U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and expansionism has become the direct and dangerous enemy of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

"Therefore, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces, while concerning themselves primarily with building socialism, cannot for a single minute relax in their task of consolidating national defenceand standing ready to defend their homeland."

In conclusion, General Van Tien Dung expressed sincere gratitude to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the people and the armed forces of the G.D.R., for their timely and effective support and assistance and wished them further success in the building of developed socialism and in defence of the G.D.R., thus successfully implementing the resolution of the Tenth Congress of the S.E.D. party.

Hoffmann Speech

OW080901 Hanoi VNA in English 0825 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 — "The party and state of the German Democratic Republic consider the official visit of the G.D.R. military delegation to Vietnam as another step in promoting the fraternal relations between the peoples, the parties and the armies of the two countries", said General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defence, at a reception given here last night in honour of his delegation.

He went on: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.), our two peoples have been struggling at the two frontposts of the socialist community against aggressive imperialism and counterrevolution for the establishment of a new world economic order and the defence of world peace. Under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties, we have also consolidated the militant class solidarity of brothers fighting in the same trench with the great Soviet Union and the invincible Soviet Armed Forces and promoted our cooperation with the other socialist countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, thereby increasing the influence of the socialist forces and the world peace movement."

Heinz Hoffmann went on: "The working people and armed forces of the G.D.R. have long nurtured profound feelings of fraternal alliance and unshakeable solidarity with the Vietnamese people. This has been clearly demonstrated all along the past three decades."

The G.D.R. general went on: "Our hearts went to you, dear Vietnamese comrades, when you won victories in the hard struggles against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, for independence and freedom. Our hearts also went to you when you stood firm under U.S. bombardments and liberated the south from the Saigon puppet regime. Indignation swept the G.D.R. when the Beijing authorities launched an aggressive attack against your northern borders."

"Now," Heinz Hoffmann said, "we have seen more clearly the importance of our solidarity with the Vietnamese people in helping them build socialism, a powerful industry, agriculture, national defence and communication and transport, and first of all to train skilled workers in all fields."

SERIES ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPRATLYS, PARACELS

Third Article

OW071554 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 7 Jan 82

[For the first part of this article see the 6 January DAILY REPORT, page K 15]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7 — Here is XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's coverage on November 7, 1974, of one of the numerous exhibitions on Xisha organised throughout China:

"With the title 'Songs to the Beautiful Islands of Xisha, Images of Heroes and Heroines', a recent commentary of the PEOPLE'S DAILY has praised the photographic exhibition on the Xisha Islands, an archipelago in the southern sea, organised on the occasion of the National Day celebrations. The exhibition comprises a hundred colour photos: historical documents establishing China's sovereignty over the Xisha Islands since ancient times, views of the archipelago, and scenes from the fighting life of the soldiers and people who took part in the legitimate and deserved counter-attack, portraying our heroes and heroines in Xisha armed with Marxism-Leninism (sic!) and Mao Zedong Thought. This exhibition testifies to the unshakeable will of the indomitable Chinese people, who will not allow any foreign aggression against its territory. The exhibition also features photographs of archaeologists working alongside the defender and population of Xisha, as well as some of the historical vestiges they discovered in the course of their excavations: These remains constitute irrefutable proof that our ancestors have left their mark throughout the archipelago, and that the Xisha Islands, as well as Nansha, Dongsha and Zhongsha, have been an integral part of Chinese territory ever since antiquity. Several photographs dealing with the movement of criticism of Lin Biao and Confucious show that the young men and women of Xisha are participating in this movement with an enthusiasm as great as the bravery they displayed in the war against the aggressors."

The peremptory tone with which this passage expresses such laboured and inconsistent arguments allows one to venture a guess that its authors were somewhat lacking in conviction. Turning now to another commentary, about a book this time, published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY of August 24, 1974, and entitled "Why are our Country's Xisha Islands so Beautiful?", we read that the book concerned a novel by Hao Ran, called "Children of Xisha", is "lively and reflects reality" because its author claims that over five centuries ago, a large sea-going junk carried over 1,000 Chinese to Xisha; that one thousand years ago Chinese coins were introduced there from the Chinese continent; and that the present population of Xisha is Chinese. One may wonder, if this were all true, why a novelist was chosen rather than a historian?

In attempting to prove more than was provable, the Chinese propagandists enjoyed a field day in facile inventions. Yet truth needs neither verbiage nor verbal excesses to win through, and fabrications are all eventually exposed. Speaking of this vast deployment of efforts to legitimize the Chinese aggression against the Hoang Sa, a Vietnamese writer once remarked: "Territorial sovereignty cannot be produced like a film or a recording."

Towards a Chinese mare nostrum in Southeast Asia?

Given the geographical situation of their country, the Vietnamese call Bien Dong, or Eastern Sea, what the world maps refer to as the South China Sea. This popular name was officially adopted and registered with the World Meteorological Organization and various other relevant international organisations.

This sea, a relatively closed one, covers an area about 3,400,000 sq km, approximately the same as the Mediterranean and the Black Sea taken together. It washes the coasts of part of southern China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and connects with the Gulf of Thailand. With the Andaman Sea it forms a channel linking the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean, and is crossed by numerous internationalmaritime routes which are essential for exchanges between the countries of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, southern Asia and Far Eastern countries. While Arab, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Malay, Indonesian and other navigators frequented it from early times, it was only after the 15th century that Westerners began to explore the area. First came the Portuguese, the Spanish, Dutch, English and French, then the Germans, and finally the Americans. In the Second World War, Japan's control of the Bien Dong created great difficulties for the allies. This supremacy was subsequently transferred to the United States, whose air force, based at Guam, Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand, and whose Seventh Fleet cuased so much damage to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea during the second Indochina war.

With all its attention fixed on expanding its continental empire the Middle Kingdom only later became interested in maritime possessions. The war of conquest waged against Java in the 13th century by the Yuan court having been impaired by the latter's successive defeats in Vietnam, it was only two centuries later that China launched its first campaign of maritime expansion. From 1405 to 1433, Admiral Zheng He led seven expeditions to the western seas, mobilizing up to 30,000 men and hundreds of war junks. Chinese adventurers reached as far as Champa, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Persia, Arabia and East Africa, conducting a kind of armed trade, imposing their conditions, pillaging hostile regions and punishing those chiefs who refused to pay tribute to the celestial court. Zheng He meddled in the internal affairs of countless countries, going so far as deposing the king of Sri Lanka and capturing the king of Palembang. He was accompanied by scholars whose task it was to carefully record all things "seen and heard" for purposes one can imagine. Zheng He's first expedition coincided with the invasion of Vietnam by a powerful Chinese army which estabished a savage domination lasting twenty years. In 1427, Vietnamese insurrectional forces broke the Ming domination after defeating the enemy in battle. These military defeats combined with the innumerable difficulties then facing China compelled it to put a temporary end to its expansionist enterprise in the southern and western seas.

Five centuries later, Chinese leaders purporting to be communists, were to glorify Zheng He's expeditions, which had left such terrible memories in the minds of all the peoples of insular Asia. It thus came as no surprise to hear Mao Zedong himself openly declare, at a meeting in Wuhan in 1963 with a delegation from the Vietnam Workers' Party (now the Communist Party of Vietnam): "I shall preside over 500 million poor peasants' sending their troops into Southeast Asia." The annexation of a part of Burma in 1956 was the first stage in a carefully thought-out plan, inevitably leading to the occupation of islands in the Hoang Sa Archipelago in 1956 and again in 1974, and the aggression against Vietnam in 1979. Thus appears the ideological link between Mao Zedong and Zheng He, the 15th-century buccaneer, namely, Chinese hegemonism.

As soon as they secured the Hoang Sa Islands, the Chinese Government took a whole series of measures aiming to transform them into a base for further expansion in Southeast Asia. The archipelago first needed a population, indeed, one supposed to have inhabited it from time immemorial. An accelerated and naturally secret settlement programme was thus introduced, and so far the Chinese press has reported the activities of Chinese fishermen on Xisha, as well as farmers and workers. Besides has regularly operated since the end of 1978 between Hoang Sa and Qinglan, in the south of Hainan. [sentence as received] A major military base is being built there with a large garrison, and naval and air installations; indeed, the GUARDIAN revealed in March 1979 that the British Harrier jump jets which the Chinese army was thinking of buying could be used against Vietnam and to control the navigation routes between Tokyo and Singapore from the islands in the South China Sea.

Already the consequences of China's occupation of the Hoang Sa Island are being felt on the international scene. Acting unilaterally, and disregarding all juridical procedure, on July 23, 1979 the general board of the Chinese Civil Aviation Authority, in the name of the government, made public a communique establishing four so-called "danger zones" southeast of Hainan. Permission must now be obtained from Beijing for regular flights to traverse them. These four danger zones cover Hoang Sa, without the Chinese authorities openly mentioning the fact, and cut across a busy international route. The Chinese authorities thus aim to force acceptance of their sovereignty over a territory they are illegally occupying. And not only Vietnam is harmed in this instance, but also the entire international community, especially the Southeast Asian countries.

However, this is not the end of the matter. China is escalating its demands, its initial successes having whetted its appetite. Until Hoang Sa was occupied, China had only claimed it and Nansha, Dongsha and Zhongsha Archipelagoes. In 1977, after conducting oceanographical studies in the Hoang Sa area, they also claimed that the Scarborough Shoals -- which they call Huangyang -- were included in China's "sacred territory."

Advancing theories both simplistic and confused about the continental shelf and its territorial waters, China has finally come to extend its maritime borders to encompass the whole of the Bien Dong, including even those areas which it had recognised as international waters in its 1958 declaration. Naturally, it has never proclaimed this in an official statement, only implicitly via the map war, for instance, as shown by the map of China published in Beijing in January 1978.

One may wonder whether the Bien Dong is to become a Chinese mare nostrum, and Southeast Asia a part of China's "sacred territory." Naturally, not all dreams come true, especially as China ranks as a superpower mainly because of its huge population.

In his book "Chinese Techniques of Expansion" on the 1962 Chinese aggression against India, D.S. Gidwani, a writer from Bombay, refers to the technique of Wu-je, a locality claimed by Beijing as Chinese which, according to two diplomatic notes sent in mid-1954 by the Chinese Embassy to the Indian Government replied that none of its troops had crossed the border at the point mentioned.

1955 -- It was India which drew China's attention to the fact that Chinese soldiers, with five tents and twenty horses, were camping in Indian territory near Bara Hoti in the state of Uttar Pradesh. China denied this, claiming on the contrary that Indian troops had made incursions into Wu-je and were building fortification there. India replied: Our troops are at Bara Hoti. Yours are also at Bara Hoti, south of Tunjun La Pass. We don't know where Wu-je is. Your embassy official says it is 12 km north of Tunjun La.

The same year, India condemned Chinese incursion as far as Damzan, again in Uttar Pradesh. The same exchange of notes and mutual accusations continued until June 1956, when the Chinese Foreign Ministry laid down its cards and notified the Indian Government that Wu-je had always belonged to Tibet and that there was no historical document to prove that Tunjun La Pass was ever on the border between India and China.

For here was the rub: Wu-je was Bara Hoti, and Damzan as well. China had baptised these two Indian localities with a Chinese name, and sent its troops there, while accusing its neighbour of having violated its territory. Similar incidents began to occur with increasing frequency along India's Himalayan border, eventually forcing India to defend itself; thus provoked, it gave its aggressors the pretexts they sought. Eight years thus passed, from the time the first sparks were struck to full-scale conflagration.

Twelve years after invading the Indian Ladakh, Beijing launched its forces against the Hoang Sa Archipelago, which it insists on calling Xisha. Furthermore the Truong Sa Islands, rebaptised Nansha, are also claimed as Chinese, in what appears to be faithful replay of the Wu-je tactic, a particularly devious political and military trick, beginning with a map war and ultimately serving China's expansionist ambitions.

Fourth Article

OW080751 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 8 -- Following is the fourth article in a series of six about the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes published recently by the Hanoi monthly VIETNAM COURIER: Argumentation or Sophistry?

Following several years of noisy and protracted propaganda in which all the media-press publications, radio, television, films, plays, etc., were mobilized to prove Chinese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, on 30 January 1980 the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a document entitled "The Indisputable Sovereignty of China Over the Xisha and Nansha Islands."

Dubious Documents

The Chinese Foreign Ministry asserts that Chinese navigators sailed the Bien Dong (Eastern Sea) as early as the reign of Wudi of the Han Dynasty (2nd Century B.C.) and discovered the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes, which they successively named Jiurulezhou Shitang, Qianlishitang, Wanlushitang, Changsha, Qianlichangsha, Wanlichangsha, etc., then it gives a long list of references:

— Nanzhou Yiwu Zhi (Strange Things in Southern Lands) by Wan Zhen; and Funan Zhuan (Annals of Funan) by Kang Tai; both books written in the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-265 A.D.)

— Mongliang Lu (A Dreamer's Notes), written in the Song period

— Daoyi Zhilui (Glimpses of Barbarian Island Countries) written in the Yuan period

— Dong Xi Yang Kao (Studies on Eastern and Western Oceans) and Shunfeng Xiangsong (The Escort Sails Before the Wind), written in Ming times

— Zhinan Zhengfa (Navigation Guide) and Haiguo Wengian Lu (Things Seen and Heard About Countries Beyond the Seas), also in Ming times

— Genglu Bu (Records of Itineraries), logbooks kept by fishermen of various periods, etc.

Even if one admits the existence of the above books, one may ask, how can the Chinese side affirm that Jiurulezhou, Shitang, etc. are the archipelagoes it now calls Xisha and Nansha?

For J.V. Mills and J.J. Duyvendak, authors of Ma Huan Reexamined (1933), Shitang designates the Paracels Reefs, Wanshengshitang the Paracels Islands, and Shichengshitang the Macclesfield Bank (now called Zhongsha by China).

Groenveldt, the translator of the story of Shi Bi which recounts the voyage of 5,000 people led by Shi Bi, who started from Xuanshou in 1292 to sail to Giao Chi and Champa, holds that Qizhouyang designates the Paracel and Wanlishitang, the Macclesfield Bank. This opinion is shared by several other authors.

Even Chinese scholars disagree with the Chinese Foreign Ministry. For instance, in Liangzhong Haidao Zhengjing published by Zhonhua Shuju (Beijing) in 1961, there is this note: "Wanlishitang is very probably the southern part of the Xisha Archipelago; Wanlichangsha, its northern part", thus Wanlishitang designates neither Nansha (Truong Sa in Vietnamese), nor Zhongsha, but perhaps Xisha (Hoang Sa in Vietnamese).

The works quoted by Beijing may make up a long list but they have no scientific value. Most were written on the strength of information from foreign travellers. This is the case for Dong Xi Yang Kao by Zhang Ye. In an article published in GUANGMING RIBAO of 7 June 1966, a Chinese author, Zhou Jie, admitted that "Long before the Tang and Song periods, emigrants from our country had crossed these islands, which were also mentioned in noted by private individuals. For unknown reason the names given do not correspond with each other so that accurate interpretation is difficult". If this is the case for books written in Tank and Song times, what should be said about those which saw the light of day in the much remoter periods of the Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms? Such confusion proves that one cannot casually relate such and such territory to an ancient toponym.

Even supposing that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes had been discovered by Chinese people, what would be the significance of such a fact? For some time, the theory of the right of discovery was upheld: It was enough to have seen a territory to be entitled to claim sovereignty over it.

Thus, Great Britain claimed North America simply because Cabot had sailed along its shores from the 38th to the 56th parallels. Later, it was realized that this was an insufficient criterion for claiming sovereignty. Whereupon the theory of fictive occupation was contrived: Discovery could be regarded as fictive occupation if it was accompanied by some concrete manifestation. For the Portuguese, such manifestation consisted in erecting a padral, a kind of obelisk bearing the Arms of Portugal. The Frenchman Cartier, for his part, would plant a big cross with the inscription: "Vive le Roi de France!" But again, this was later deemed insufficient and effective occupation, i.e., the exercise of state functions on the territory concerned, was called for.

The mere discovery by nationals of any country cannot justify a claim of sovereignty by that country over any territory. All the more so since in the cases under review, the Bien Dong (Eastern Sea) was sailed by navigators from many countries, the earliest in time being Arab traders. The presence of Portuguese, Dutch and French sailors was reported as early as the 15th century. Some authors hold that from the beginnings of the Christian era to the 12th century Arabs, Indians and Persians were the only people to ply this sea. Others have gone even further, maintaining that those navigators had a more thorough knowledge of China than the Chinese of those times.

The Chinese authorities also try to prove that Chinese nationals had exploited Xisha and Nansha since the remotest times. But the words they use are quite vague: "Already in the 2nd century B.C. in the reign of the Emperor Wudi of the Han Dynasty, Chinese navigators sailed in the South China Sea (...) [as received] Overcoming all kinds of difficulties, successive generations of Chinese developed the resources of those 2 archipelagoes by the sweat of their brows (...) At least as early as the days of the Tang and Song Dynasties, Chinese people had lived and practised fishing and other productive activities on the islands of Xisha and Nansha."

By means of photographs and films they try to suggest that those "productive activities" included crop planting and livestock breeding. But it is said in the document produced by the Chinese Foreign Ministry itself (note No 1).

"In the book Nanzhou Yiwu Zhi, Wan Zhen thus described sea navigation between the Malay Peninsula and the Chinese mainland in Han Times: "Sailing northeastward, one arrives at Daqiton, then crosses the Changhai Sea where the water is shallow and there are many magnetic rocks." Changhai is at present called South China Sea; the 'magnetic rocks' are the sandbanks and reefs of Xisha and Nansha, in those days still under the surface of the water. For his part, Kang Tai wrote in his Funan Zhuan: "In the Changhai Sea, there are coral islands with a flat bedrock on which corals grow."

Now, one may ask, how could submerged reefs and coral islands have sustained crops and livestock? One way, at the most, admit that Chinese fishermen came to those islands, just as fishermen from other countries did. But to assert that they "developed the resources of those islands" is groundless.

In support of its claim that China exercised effective jurisdiction over Xisha and Nansha, Beijing puts forward nine "facts" which in its eyes were most significant. Of these nine facts, seven relate to Xisha and only two to Nansha, evidence of the even flimsier base on which the Chinese claim of sovereignty over the later rest.

One of the two facts relating to Nansha is the protest lodged by the Qing court against the survey conducted by a German ship in the two archipelagoes. It must be pointed out right away that the German ship came only to Truong Sa, never to Hoang Sa. Then, one may rightly wonder why the Qing court had kept mum when a year before, in 1892, the ships Egeria and Penguin, probably belonging to the British American Navy, had come to Hoang Sa for exactly the same purpose.

The second fact presupposes that Xisha and Nansha then bore the names of Qianlichangsha and Wanlishtang, which is far from proven. Besides, even supposing that they were the same, this is by no means a valid juridical argument in support of Beijing's claim of sovereignty.

As for the seven facts relating to Hoang Sa, they either presuppose that these islands bore the names of Jiurulezhou or Qizhouyang, or involve some action taken by the local administration of Guangdong.

There can be no better manifestation of a state's sovereignty over a territory than the establishment of local administration. Yet the Chinese occupation of Hoang Sa in 1956 and 1974 was only the military occupation of a territory which had belonged to another state for many centuries, not a res nullius or res derelicta, and this can by no means confer territorial sovereignty. Indeed, before that occupation, China had never set up any administration on that archipelago. That the Chinese Admiral Li Zhun had taken his gunboats to some of its islands in 1909 was only an illegal act, a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

In addition to those "facts," Beijing claims it possesses maps that support its pretensions; for instance, the Huang Qing Gezhi Sheng Fentu (Map of Provinces Directly Under the Imperial Authority of the Qing; 1755, reign of Qianlong); The Da Qing Wannian Yitong Dili Quantu (Map of the Eternally Unified Great Qing Empire; 1817, reign of Jiaqing). But so far those maps have not been produced. Is it because there has been no time to doctor them?

No Chinese right to those archipelagoes [as received] after producing what it claims to be evidence of Chinese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, the Chinese Foreign Ministry concludes:

"The many historical facts mentioned above fully prove that China was the first to discover, exploit, develop and administer the Xisha and Nansha Islands. For more than a thousand years, successive Chinese Governments have exercised jurisdiction over them."

On the subject of territorial sovereignty in international law, the time is gone when a pope, Alexander 6 Borgia, could have an imaginary line traced which crossed the Poles and a point 100 nautical miles west of the Cape Verde Islands and then decree that all lands found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered east of that line would go to Portugal and west of that line to Spain. The time is also past when in order to justify one's claim on some territory it is enough to invoke the theory of the right of discovery. No country can now assume priority over some territory on the pretext that one of its navigators has seen it through his spyglass. The theory of "fictive occupation" which replaced the theory of discovery has also been criticized and the right it engenders is regarded as only a conditional and temporary one. From the 19th century onward, the theory of "effective occupation" has asserted itself in international law. Even after the abrogation of the Berlin Act of 1855 by the Saint Germain convention of 10 September 1919, this theory has prevailed in international common law.

Occupation can only be exercised on unoccupied or abandoned territory. Wartime occupation or military occupation in peace time are totally different problems and never lead to the establishment of the occupying state's territorial sovereignty.

The evidence produced by Beijing and its interpretation of the socalled discovery by Chinese navigators of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes can in no way establish Chinese territorial sovereignty on them.

Chinese activities on those islands, as described by Beijing, did not go beyond fishing and the gathering of marine products by individual fishermen, and did not include any initiative by the state, and yet, the occupation of territories without a lawful owner can only be initiated by a state. How could activities by Chinese fishermen -- who were, what's more, not the only ones to operate there -- give rise to any right for the Chinese state?

It must be noted that the Chinese side never alludes to any occupation of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, and this is doubtless, not inadvertent. For a long time those archipelagoes have been under Vietnamese sovereignty; not only were they discovered by Vietnamese but the Vietnamese state has exploited and developed their resources and set up an administration, which is proof of uninterrupted Vietnamese presence and exercise of sovereignty. Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are part of Vietnamese territory, not res nullius or res derelicta. As it is not easy for Beijing to demonstrate that China had occupied them, another notion has been put forward which implies that there had been "occupation": It is claimed that Chinese Governments had exercised jurisdiction over those archipelagoes.

But then this question must be asked: How could China have exercised jurisdiction upon a territory over which it could not claim sovereignty? Li Zhun's landing on some of the Hoang Sa Islands in 1909, or even the total occupation by violence of that archipelago by the present Beijing Government, are illegal and constitute violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. These actions cannot legitimize Chinese territorial pretentions.

The Chinese side claims that China had repeatedly struggled to defend its "sovereignty" on those archipelagoes, implying that it actually possessed that "sovereignty." The scanty arguments put forward in support of this claim fall under four categories:

1. It is claimed that some French officials declared in 1921 and that (?in) 1929 the Paracels (Xisha) must be considered Chinese. Such declarations related only to Hoang Sa. But how could any French officials, while continuing to hold that the Truong Sa Islands are Vietnamese, have considered the Hoang Sa Chinese?

In fact, by the Tianquin convention of May 18, 1884, China pledged to give up its nominal suzerainty over Vietnam -- whose territory included Hoang Sa and Truong Sa -- and to recognize and respect all accords signed between France and Vietnam. The Beijing treaty of 1898 stipulated that the status quo ante was to be maintained on islands in the South China Sea. Long before that, Vietnamese sovereignty had been exercised over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. Declarations by French officials, whoever they were and whatever their number, could in no way alter formal agreements signed between the French Government and the Chinese Qing court.

Indeed, facts provide an answer to the question of whether or not France, which represented Vietnam in foreign affairs, was disposed to withdraw from Hoang Sa and Truong Sa in the 1920's. In 1925, the S/S de Lanessan was sent to Hoang Sa to conduct survey operations. The same ship sailed to Truong Sa in 1927 to do the same. In 1930, the S/S Malicieuse and several other ships were sailed to Hoang Sa. Before that, in 1925, Than Trong Hue, the war minister of the court of Hua, had declared that Hoang Sa had always been Vietnamese.

2. It is claimed that following Japan's surrender in 1945 the two archipelagoes "were again placed under the administration of the Chinese Government."

This deliberately vague assertion is a distortion of the truth: The men who then represented Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) in Vietnam were acting in the name of the allies, not in the name of China. Their mission was to disarm the Japanese troops, not to take in hand the administration of the country.

Besides, their sphere of activity stopped at the 16th parallel. Thus when Chiang Kai-shek troops landed on Ba Binh (Itu Aba) Island south of that parallel, they overstepped their mission and violated Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Nothing at all leads to the conclusion that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa "were again placed under the administration of the Chinese Government."

Not a single provision of the peace treaty signed in San Francisco on September 8, 1951 handed those islands over to China or any other country. Article 2 (F) of this treaty only stipulated that "Japan renounces all rights, titles and claims on the Spratley and Paracels Islands."

As a matter of course, those archipelagoes which had belonged to Vietnam before the Japanese occupation must by right come back to Vietnam.

3. The Chinese side invokes such unilateral actions by the Chinese authorities as the protests they lodged on some occasions or the Chinese names they have given to islands in Bien Dong (Eastern Sea). This argument is wide off the mark. China has absolutely no right or title to those archipelagoes which are Vietnamese territory.

As for the Chinese maps of Bien Dong, it serves no purpose for Beijing to invoke the Chiang Kai-shek maps of 1934-35. It is enough to examine the maps published in 1973 by the People's Republic of China or those printed in the historial sketch of contemporary China, where China's southern frontier extends as far south as the Zengmy Shoal close to the Malaysian Coast to get an idea of Chinese expansionist designs.

4. It is claimed that in some maps published abroad those archipelagoes are marked as Chinese. This [is] quite possible. Everyone knows that the history of those islands is a complicated one. Besides, if some maps consider them Chinese, others clearly indicate that they are Vietnamese, E.G. the map "East Indies and the Further India" published in Philips' Pocket Atlas of the World (London, 1969).

ANNIVERSARY OF KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY MARKED

Leaders' Greetings

BK071642 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Today, 7 January, Vietnamese party and state leaders Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; sent the following message to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Chan Si, acting chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, in Phnom Penh.

On the occasion of the PRK National Day, 7 January, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the SRV National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and ourselves, we wish to convey to you, and through you to the Kampuchean people, the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, our deep sentiment and warm greetings.

Three years ago the heroic Kampuchean people, under the glorious banner of the KNUFNS, rose up and overthrew the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, saving Kampuchea from a danger of genocide unprecedented in its history and eliminating a hotbed of war and a base to attack Kampuchea's neighbors and to serve the Beijing authorities' expansionist and hegemonist policy. Following the historic victory on 17 April 1985 of the resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation, the great victory of 7 January 1979 and the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have ushered in a new, very resplendent era in Kampuchean history—the era of a genuinely independent and free Kampuchea when the Kampuchean people have become real masters of their national destiny.

Over the past three years, under the leadership of the KPRP and with their traditions of staunch struggle and industrious and creative labor, the Kampuchean people have effectively defended and built their country in all fields and foiled all the perfidious sabotage plots and acts of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The Fourth KPRP Congress and the first really free and democratic general elections of Kampuchean people were successfully held. Kampuchea's rebirth and the Kampuchean people's increasing confidence in and attachment to the new regime prove the steady advance and the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea. The prestige and position of the PRK are constantly rising in the world.

The Vietnamese people are highly elated at the fraternal Kampuchean people's major victories and draw a strong inspiration from this in building socialism and defending their beloved country. We are determined to fully discharge our duty under the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and will together with the Kampuchean people do all we can to protect and foster the special friendship and all-sided cooperation between our two countries as well as to strengthen the solidarity and alliance among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam -- one of our vital strategies, a firm guarantee for the independence and the success of socialist construction of each country and a factor for safeguarding peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the SRV National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the Kampuchean people, the KPRP and the PRK National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers for the great assistance and valuable support they have constantly given to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, many new and still bigger successes in national construction and defense and wish that the friendship, militant solidarity and mutual cooperation and assistance in all fields between our two countries is constantly consolidated and fruitfully developed.

Our amicable and respectful salutation to you, comrades.

Nguyen Co Thach's Greetings

BK071140 Phonm Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January Independence Day of the PRK. The message says: On the occasion of the National Independence Day of the fraternal PRK on 7 January, I would like to extend to you profound sentiments and best wishes.

In the past 3 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP, the fraternal Kampuchean people made great feats in building a new life and opposing the policy of hegemonistic expansion of the Beijing reactionaries and their lackeys.

By pursuing a correct foreign policy, the prestige of the PRK has been enhanced with every passing day on the international arena and the PRK has made active contributions to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the great militant solidarity and friendship and the ties of all-round cooperation of our three fraternal countries -- Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- increase and develop ceaselessly with every passing day.

I wish you comrade good health and many more successes in your noble mission.

Hanoi Radio Commentary

BK061233 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] January 7, 1979, is an important landmark in the thousand-year old history of the Kampuchean people. On that day the Kampuchean people completely overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, taking Kampuchea into a new era of independence and freedom in which the Kampuchean people will become the real master of their destiny.

The Vietnamese people and the whole of progressive mankind rejoice at this event. This victory dealt a heavy blow at Beijing expansionism, which masterminded and used Pol Pot to attack Vietnam's southwestern border provinces, thus threatening Vietnam's peace and security. This achievement is a measure of the strength of the three independent and free Indochinese countries, now advancing toward socialism.

Over the past 3 years, despite numerous difficulties, revival has indeed taken place in Kampuchea. From the throes of death, the Kampuchean people have risen once more. The greeness of the two annual rice crops can now be seen on previously fallow land. Schools and pagodas which were turned into prisons and torture centers have resumed normal activities. Cities, villages and markets which were once covered with an atmosphere of death are now crowded. Families are reunited. More than ever before, the Kampuchean people are the true master of the destiny of their country. The new administration, elected by the people, is effectively controlling the country. A new life is budding.

Over the past 3 years, with its independent, peaceful and nonaligned foreign policy, the PRK has become a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Its prestige is increasing in the international arena. The country enjoys strong support and warm sentiments from friends all over the five continents.

In face of the Kampuchean people's great victories and firm development, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are wooing the reactionary circles in some ASEAN countries and trying to foster the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in an attempt to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. They mislead public opinion by attempting to set up various alliances and fronts. They masterminded the convening of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea and misused the UN forum to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, opposing the legal agreement reached between the PRK and the SRV. They even demanded the imposition of a political solution on Kampuchea, interfering in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. But all their maneuvers and plots were smashed.

Events have shown the steady and irreversible advance of the PRK and affirmed that the State Council of the PRK is the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people.

As a sincere and close friend of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people are elated at the great and all-sided victories of the Kampuchean people. We are very happy to note that the militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea have been further consolidated and developed.

Welcoming Kampuchea's great festive day, we sincerely wish that the Kampuchean people firmly and steadily advance on the road toward socialism. With determination and loyalty, we will fully implement the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries, thus strengthening the close militant solidarity between the two peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

7 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial

BK071118 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 7 January editorial: "Three Years of Glorious Successes for Kampuchea"]

[Text] Three years ago, on 7 January 1979, an event of historic significance took place on the Indochinese Peninsula when the Kampuchean people, in close coordination with the war for national defense of the Vietnamese people, won complete victory in their heroic offensive and uprising.

With this great victory the Kampuchean people eradicated the scourge of genocide and yoke of neocolonialist slavery imposed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen -- the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The spearhead often used by the Chinese reactionaries to intimidate Vietnam in the past was broken up, and the military springboard prepared by Beijing for its annexation of the Indochinese countries and expansion to other countries in Southeast Asia was smashed with the birth of the PRK.

The 7 January 1979 victory has ushered in an era of independence and freedom for the Kampuchean people to begin socialist construction while marking the start of a glorious period of development of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula.

Over the past 3 years, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, the PRK has gone through a difficult but successful stage. With its own efforts and the solidarity and cooperation obtained from fraternal and friendly countries -- in just a short period of time -- the Kampuchean people have recorded many important achievements, thus creating favorable conditions for the future progress of their country. The revolutionary administration has been further consolidated at all levels and the revolutionary armed forces have been strengthened and have scored many successes in tracking down and wiping out enemy remnants and defending the revolutionary gains and people's peaceful labor.

On the economic front the revolutionary administration has paid great attention to stabilizing the people's lives and restoring and accelerating agricultural and industrial production. In 1981, despite natural calamities in certain areas, peasants throughout the country planted rainy season rice on 1.33 million hectares, doubling the area planted to this rice in 1979. Almost all factories have resumed operation while the postal communication system has been restored and the public health network has been expanded with more than 11,000 cadres.

In 1980 and 1981 hospitals in the country gave 15 million medical checkups, treated more than 400,000 patients and dispensed medicines for about 15 million prescriptions. As many as 1.4 million students from kindergarten to college levels enrolled for the 1981-82 academic year. Time-honored culture has been restored and preserved. As the situation in the country has become stable, general elections to the first National Assembly were held by the people and the first Constitution of the PRK has subsequently been adopted.

In the international arena, with its foreign policy based on peace, friendship and cooperation, the PRK has gradually broadened its diplomatic relations, winning the recognition of more than 30 countries and national liberation movements, including the Republic of India -- one of the important countries in the Nonaligned Movement. The peace initiatives it has made in conjunction with Vietnam and Laos with regard to Southeast Asia -- at various conferences of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries as well as at several international forums -- have won ever greater support from world public opinion. Implementing the resolution of the Fourth People's Revolutionary Party Congress, the Kampuchean people are continuing to move forward.

Despite their bitter setbacks, however, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are frenziedly opposing the Kampuchean revolutionary administration in an attempt to reinstate the universally condemned genocidal clique. Over the past 3 years they have carried out the most barbarous schemes to counter and undermine the PRK and have continued to kill the Khmer people. Under the cover of humanitarian aid, they have supplied food and weapons to remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary groups and turned certain areas in Thailand into shelters for these elements so that they can carry out sabotage activities against Kampuchea. Their face is disgusting and their crimes are unforgivable.

Last year they called for the convening of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea and rallied the elements already forsaken by their own people in preparation for the performance of such villainous tricks as the formation of a united front and a coalition government. Everyone is well aware, however, that this was merely a plan by Beijing in an attempt to bring genocide to Kampuchea again.

We are elated at the great achievements recorded by fraternal Kampuchea. Vietnamese cadres and soldiers performing their duties in Kampuchea in furtherance of the treaty of peace, friendship and coorperation between the two countries and in the sprit of internationalism have won the love and assistance of the Kampuchean people. We are also elated at the glorious development of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples. These constitute an invincible strength to foil all truculent schemes of the Beijing expansionists and the imperialists and to ensure victory for revolution in each country, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

PRK Ambassador's Statement

BK080818 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Statement by the PRK ambassador to the SRV on Kampuchean National Day, 7 January -- recorded in Kampuchean fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Excerpt] All the people of Kampuchea are singlemindedly united around the revolutionary government and are determined to protect their revolutionary gains and their peaceful and happy life, to move forward to build their prosperous future and to prevent the reactionary Son Sann-Sihanouk-Khieu Samphan clique -- which is no different from the Pol Pot clique -- from setting fire to their own house and from ushering in a war of destruction against their people and the PRK.

At present, the so-called Kampuchean issue does not exist. The consequences of the killing and persecution of the people and the consequences of the untold suffering and grief created by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime during its 3 years, 8 months and 20 days in power have been basically overcome following the glorious victory of 7 January 1979 -- the day on which the KNUFNS, supported by Vietnam, completely overthrew that brutal regime, unprecedented in mankind's history.

The revival of the Kampuchean nation is quite sensible and logical. It is a great source of joy for all of progressive mankind. Should an issue ever arise, it would only be the issue that all the hegemonist and imperialist forces must immediately end all their aggressive and interfering actions and that all the Southeast Asian nations must discuss and reach an agreement over various regional issues on the basis of equality, respect for each other, nonimposition of views on each other and nonexternal interference in order to guarantee peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, as already proposed by the past conferences of Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers and as recently confirmed by the Vientiane consulative conference of the socialist countries' vice foreign ministers.

This is the greatest desire and the strongest demand by the innocent Kampuchean people as well as by the peace- and justice-loving people in the world. On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kampuchean people's 7 January victory, once again I would like to express our goodwill and desire to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand, as well as with other ASEAN states, and to establish stability and peace in Southeast Asia. We strongly condemn the dangerous maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are openly protecting, fostering and supporting the genocidal fascist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the Son Sann-Sihanouk clique so that they can return to sabotage the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The ploy used by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces to secure the U.N. vote for the retention of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations for the Pol Pot clique is a totally wrongful action which is tantamount to adorning a dirty guy with fragant flowers. We hope that the forces of justice will struggle to quickly kick the representative of a brutal guy by the name of Pol Pot out of this highest international organ, in conformity with the U.N. Charter and mankind's conscience.

The celebration of the third National Day -- the anniversary of the 7 January historic victory -- has shown more clearly to the enemies that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. Although a period of 3 years of relatively short, thanks to the genuine and correct line of the KPRP, the clear-sightedness of the revolutionary administration, the firm confidence, singlemindedness and revolutionary heroism of all the cadres, combatants, workers and people and the cause of defending and building an independent, free, democratic and nonaligned PRK on the path toward socialism, the Kampuchean revolution has continued to make its irresistible headway.

The Kampuchean people will eternally preserve their exceptional solidarity — a solidarity which no force can destroy -- with the Vietnamese people and army and will preserve forever the firm solidarity between Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. This is a vital factor for the struggle of the nations on the Indochinese Peninsula for their common revolutionary cause and common interests.

The Kampuchean people would like to extend their profound gratitude to the VCP and the government and fraternal people of Vietnam for the invaluable support and assistance they have given the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause during their long struggle against the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The Kampuchean people would like to express their sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as to various international organizations and the many progressive and peace- and justice-loving forces for giving their all-round support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national salvation.

Long live the National Day -- the 7 January historic day!

Long live the exceptional solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos!

Long live the growing socialist system!

Long live the strength of the three revolutionary currents!

Thank you all friends, the radio and television audience.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 006 11 January 1982

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DPRK DENOUNCES SR-71 'ESPIONAGE ACT' 8 JAN

SK081402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1310 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. imperialist aggression forces have committed an espionage act by infiltrating an SR-71, high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft into the airspace over Kangyong Peninsula, located on the west coast of our country.

At around 1538 on 8 January, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces committed a spy act against the northern half of the republic by flying an SR-71, high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above Kangyong Peninsula in the southwest part of South Hwanghae Province of our country.

Their acts of aerial espionage against our country have occurred five times this month alone. Such aerial espionage acts by the U.S. imperialists are becoming more frequent as the U.S. imperialist war maniacs come one after another into South Korea to encourage war fever by frequently visiting the frontline areas.

Our people are vigilantly watching the U.S. imperialists who are further exacerbating tension by persistently committing espionage acts against our country since the beginning of the new year.

The U.S. imperialists should pay due attention to our repeated warnings and stop [KCNA report at 1518 GMT on 8 Jan reads: ...warnings and promptly stop...] ignominious acts of military espionage against the northern half of the republic.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES U.S.

SK081647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1616 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 8 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published the following statement on January 8 in denunciation of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to provoke another war of aggression in Korea:

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to start another war of aggression in Korea are becoming all the more undisguised and entering a very grave stage.

According to a report, the U.S. imperialists have of late worked out a new "combat power buildup program" for bringing more aggression armed forces into South Korea from the beginning of the new year, which they will push ahead in real earnest.

According to this "program," the U.S. imperialists intend to organise a new army electronic espionage battalion composed of 500-600 men and "deploy for a practical war" one group of "A-10" close support planes, together with more than 900 men, by September this year for the purpose of increasing the "capacity of collecting information" and "ground attacking capacity" against the northern half of the republic.

They are also said to increase the anti-tank helicopters loaded with tank-attacking missiles, ship in "M-60" tanks and reinforce the fire-power of the field artillery.

Earlier, some time ago, the U.S. imperialists announced without hesitation their plan to stage the "Team Spirit-82" military exercise again against the northern half of the republic.

This vividly indicates how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to start another war of aggression in Korea. Such reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are an open challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists, lording it over in South Korea, to reinforce their aggression armed forces and stage the massive "Team Spirit-82" military exercise against the northern half of the republic, regarding it as a gross violation of the Korean armistice agreement and a grave challenge to peace in Asia and the world.

All facts flaringly show that the U.S. imperialists, who are hastening their manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea are the very one increasing tension in Korea, harassing peace in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification. While making a massive shipment of aggressive armed forces into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are goading the South Korean puppets deeper into the provocation of a new war and zealously holding confabs for inveigling the Japanese reactionaries into a Korean war.

As already well known to the world, after announcing the revocation of their "plan for the pullout of U.S. troops" from South Korea last year, the U.S. imperialists transferred large quantities of aggressive armed forces including "F-16" fighter-bombers of latest type to the South Korean puppets. More recently, the U.S. imperialists decided to hand over 28 sophisticated Hawk missiles to the South Korean puppets, breathing war fever into them.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets declared the 1980's "years of decisive battle" with us and are invariably perpetrating military provocations, further whipping up North-South confrontation, actively mobilizing all manpower and material resources to new war preparations and concentrating numerous combat forces on the area along the Demilitarized Zone.

As a new step for turning Japanese land into a sortie base and supply base for a war in Korea and actively drawing the Japanese reactionaries into it, the U.S. imperialists will reportedly convene a "U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting" in Tokyo to work out a "Japan-U.S. joint plan for coping with an emergency in the Far East."

That they are massively introducing aggression forces into South Korea from the outset of the year, zealously stepping up the new war provoation manoeuvres, is aimed at keeping their troops in South Korea to seize it indefinitely as their colony and military base and realise their wild ambition to invade the northern half of the DPRK.

Yet, they are crying about "threat of southward invasion from the North" and "military superiority of the North" in an attempt to veil their aggressive crime. This reminds one of a thief calling others thief. This time, too, the U.S. imperialists, while bringing forward the new "combat power buildup program," did not forget to describe it as one to cope with the "North's build up of war potential."

With no preposterous pretext, however, can they cover up their criminal nature. The world people know full well that their clamouring about "threat of southward invasion" and "North's buildup of war potential" is a stereotyped excuse to camouflage their aggressive crimes.

The Korean people are watching with heightened vigilance the new war provocation manoeuvres stepped up by the U.S. imperialists in Korea these days.

The U.S. imperialists must discard the anachronistic dream to dominate the whole of the Korean Peninsula, discontinue their aggressive arms buildup and large-scale military exercises and withdraw all their aggression forces from South Korea as early as possible, putting off the "U.N. forces" berets in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must discontinue the treacherous act of begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and recklessly trying to provoke a new war, while turning his back on the nation.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up the criminal scheme to leave the Japanese territory as a military base of the U.S. forces for aggression of Korea contrary to the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and peace in Asia and the world and to intensify their military infiltration into South Korea under the pretext of "economic aid."

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the dangerous war provocation manoeuvres, defying our repeated warnings, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express the belief that the justice- and peace-loving governments and peoples of all countries of the world will direct due attention to the criminal aggression and war manoeuvres committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea today and further lift up their voices to pungently denounce them.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN SOUTH

SK100624 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 9 Jan 82

[10 January NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Delusion of Fanatics of Force"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the new year, the U.S. imperialists have been feverishly bolstering their military power in South Korea. According to a report, the U.S. imperialists, in accordance with their new combat reinforcement plan, have decided to organize and deploy an army electronic intelligence battalion composed of 500 to 600 troops and complete the deployment of 46 sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers by the end of 1982. They will deploy a battalion of A-10 close support aircraft. They also reportedly are planning to deploy M-60 tanks and anti-tank helicopters in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists recently decided to pour $141.8 million into improving and supplementing the facilities of U.S. Air Force units in South Korea. It has been reported that with the military buildup by the U.S. imperialists, the number of U.S. imperialist forces in South Korea will increase by some 1,500. A foreign press report says this rapid U.S. military buildup in South Korea is the first in recent years.

At a time when the U.S. warmongers are frequently visiting South Korea to hold war councils with the puppets, their espionage activities against our republic are more frequent than ever and the puppets are running wild to instigate a war hysteria, we can see the aim of the U.S. imperialists' recent military reinforcement racket. We can expose the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as aggressors and warmongers.

The U.S. imperialists' frantic military reinforcement is a reckless military act exacerbating the situation and leading it to the brink of war. This exposes the heinous intention of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to maintain South Korea as a military base and to provoke a new war against the republic. The policy of force -- the policy of war -- to keep South Korea as a permanent colony and military base and to oppose the northern half of the republic is a strategic policy of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Korea has been more unscrupulous in recent years. Clamoring that the Korean Peninsula is a region of vital importance to U.S. interests and South Korea is a geopolitically important area crucial to U.S. national interests, the U.S. rulers are openly saying they will not hesitate to provoke a war.

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles even canceled the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and have constantly reinforced the U.S. troop strength in South Korea. Military and operational equipment have been dragged into South Korea in large quantities and many nuclear weapons have been deployed there.

They are planning to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have prepared a plan for short-term tactical operations and nuclear warfare. According to the foreign press, the aim of the U.S. imperialists recent military buildup in South Korea is to strengthen their intelligence activities against the northern half of the republic and reinforce their ground attack capability and the mobility of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Clearly, the U.S. imperialists' military buildup is linked to premeditated maneuvers to achieve their wild desire for aggression by completing preparations for a new war. The U.S. imperialists' military buildup and provocative maneuvers for a new war have converted South Korea into a powderkeg and a nuclear war base and have caused a dangerous situation in our country in which a war might break out at any moment.

It is not by chance that the U.S. reactionary ruling circles, calling the Korean Peninsula a battleground on which we and the enemy face each other, say that a weak armistice agreement exists.

The U.S. imperialists are war maniacs who believe in strength and have persistently schemed to ignite the fuse of a new war in Korea. The increasing of their military capabilities is proof of this. By kicking up rackets to increase their military capabilities, to reaffirm commitments to the puppets and to revive and encourage them, they have instigated them to make the country's division permanent and provoke a new war. The U.S. imperialists' military buildup and provocative maneuvers for a new war are unpardonable crimes against Korea's peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' policy for the occupation of South Korea and their war maneuvers are a source of the obstacles to the peaceful reunification of Korea and tension. If we allow the U.S. imperialists to occupy South Korea and maneuver to provoke a new war, we cannot think of peace in Korea or its peaceful reunification. The world's peace-loving people denounce the U.S. imperialists for scheming to permanently occupy South Korea and to provoke a new war and unanimously demand that they withdraw from South Korea. The theory of the North's military supremacy is a package of fraudulent propaganda which the U.S. imperialists have unleashed whenever they increase their military capabilities.

The U.S. imperialists have announced that their military buildup is a measure to counter the North's strengthening of its combat capabilities. No one will believe this. It is clear that this fradulent propaganda campaign is aimed at pacifying growing anti-U.S. sentiment and justifying the policy for occupation of South Korea and war provocation maneuvers. We are watching the U.S. imperialists' brazen maneuvers for a military buildup and the provocation of a new war. The U.S. imperialists' attempt to threaten someone by force and realize their wild desire for aggression is an anachronistic delusion. This will only hasten their downfall. The U.S. imperialists must behave discreetly and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggressive forces.

KCNA CITES PRC, USSR MEDIA ON U.S. ARMS IN SOUTH

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

SK100917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (KCNA) -- The January 9 issue of the Chinese PEOPLES DAILY carried a short commentary titled "Act Going Against the Trend of the Times" denouncing the U.S. imperialists' arms buildup in South Korea.

It says: The United States is further building up its combat power in South Korea, according to a Japanese paper. The reinforcement of the U.S. troops in South Korea lays more obstacles in the way of the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification and is unfavorable to the relaxation of tensions in the Korean Peninsula.

The key to the solution of the Korean question is to reject the foreign interference, remove tensions, make all foreign troops withdraw and let the Korean people achieve the reunification of the country by their own efforts.

The United States should have withdrawn its military forces from South Korea. But after his assumption of office, Reagan revoked even the "troop pullout" plan of the preceding president, more unscrupulously interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and increasing the U.S. military forces in South Korea.

Some time ago the U.S. forces staged a large-scale military exercise near the Military Demarcation Line. The U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway" and other warships are overbearingly making their appearance in the waters surrounding the Korean Peninsula. Synchronising with this, Chon Tu-hwan is strutting around the area along the Military Demarcation Line, thirsty for blood.

For the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to make a show of force in the Korean Peninsula cannot but heighten the vigilance of people. Historic experience shows that any attempt to keep a country divided forever by force of arms and interference is bound to come a cropper.

The Korean people with the glorious traditions of the anti-imperialist struggle will finally frustrate the foreign interference and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

TASS Account

SK100912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 10 (KCNA) — TASS recently exposed the stepped-up scheme of the U.S. administration to rearm its troops present in South Korea.

It said: Under the plan of the U.S. Defence Department the U.S. ground force will be supplied with many "M-60" tanks, helicopters and self-propelled guns. The air force will be supplied with uptodate "F-16" fighter planes and a squadron of "A-10-A" attack planes. In this way the U.S. command calculates to substantially increase the strike power of its forces in South Korea.

The decision of the U.S. Defence Department to establish a large-scale subversive espionage base in South Korea proves the provocative nature of war preparations stepped up by the United States in the South of the Korean Peninsula. To this end, special units for electronic espionage and 1,500 specially trained military personnel will be deployed there in the fall of this year.

While carrying on the arms buildup, the United States increases its aid to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime." According to Japanese press reports, the South Korean puppet clique embarked upon the "Second Five-Year Plan" for arms buildup from the beginning of the year. What holds an important place here is the purchase of more U.S. weapons and combat equipment. In this connection the Japanese magazine SEKAI says that the U.S. Defence Department expansion of military presence and the militarisation of South Korea will heighten tensions in the Far East.

NODONG SINMUN: SOUTH CONTROLLED BY U.S., JAPAN

SK090408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 9 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN January 7 printed a signed article headlined "Others' Things Have Their Way in South Korea."

The article says: The actual rulers in South Korea are the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean "regime" is a puppet regime trumped up by the U.S. imperialists. It is no more than an instrument for enforcing the U.S. colonial domination over South Korea.

The South Korean people have their national rights and dignity totally trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialist occupiers. Patent proof of this is that in South Korea extra-territorial right is exercised by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. In compliance with the brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists the South Korean puppets recognized in the "South Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" that the U.S. imperialists alone have "jurisdiction" to deal with the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea. In fact, this is a document openly allowing the U.S. imperialists to commit any outrageous and rowdish acts against the South Korean people in any area and any place of South Korea, not subject to legal sanction.

Exercising this extraterritorial right, the U.S. imperialists have imposed immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon the South Korean people. One cannot imagine how many honest people fell, shedding blood under the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists, how many women were deprived of their chastity by the lewd Yankee soldiers and how much national property was looted by the rapacious U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese reactionaries have also obtained "leased territory" in Masan area and various other parts of South Korea under the name of "export free zone" and are lining their pockets, driving hard South Korean employees as if they were slaves.

At present most of the South Korean economy is controlled either by Americans or Japanese. Having seized the major economic arteries of South Korea, they are lording it over there, dominating the economic life as a whole.

Clear proof of this is the fact that 90-100 per cent of the oil refining, iron and metal industries and other key industrial branches and their production equipment in South Korea are under the control of U.S. and Japanese monopolies.

The South Korean economy is supplied with chief raw and other materials and operation funds by foreign countries and is entirely dependent on them for technique. The South Korean economy is one producing others goods with others' funds and raw materials, with others' equipment and materials and others' technique. This is the characteristic feature and basis of the South Korean economic structure. As a result, the South Korean people are totally deprived of the fruit of the sweat of their brow by the foreign monopolies.

National culture and way of life, customs are being suffocated by the corrupt "Yankee culture" and Japanese fashion and way of life. In all parts of South Korea, American gangster-like murder, robbery and rape are prevalent and various cases of fraud and swindle are increasing in number with each passing day. The American manner of life and way of dressing, extreme luxury and debauchery are in vogue in South Korea.

South Korea, where prostitution and kisaeng girl tourism are declared a "state enterprise", is visited by hundreds of thousands of lewd foreigners every year under the guise of "tourism" to gratify their carnal desire, making a plaything of South Korean women.

Reactionary literary and art works leading people to pathos, weariness of life, degeneration and immorality are totally ruining their spiritual world. Foreign words and mixed words are widely spreading, obliterating the purity of Korean language.

Unable to remain a passive onlooker to the present realities of South Korea, the people put up the slogan "Yankees, go home". Their wrath will flare up sooner or later into raging flames of struggle against foreign forces and fascism and for democracy.

VRPR SCORES U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY MEETING

SK100109 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] On 8 January in Tokyo, the ruling classes of the United States and Japan held the so-called 18th meeting of the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee. In this meeting, they agreed to jointly study ways for the two countries to cooperate in the event of an emergency in the Far East.

Accordingly, the matters discussed in this meeting included detailed consultations on such matters as Japanese assistance to the U.S. Armed Forces, intensified supply of weapons, ammunition and food by using Japan as a rear base for South Korea and the use of Japanese Self-Defense Forces bases by the U.S. Armed Forces -- all in the event the United States starts a war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula.

Such meetings as this held by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to discuss matters concerning the Korean Peninsula clearly show how frenzied they are to start a new war of aggression there.

As is known to all of you, the fact that the ruling classes of the United States and Japan plot for an invasion of the Korean Peninsula constitutes violent intervention in the internal affairs of our country and an unpardonable criminal act. The emergency in the Far East they are discussing means an emergency on the Korean Peninsula. This is an emergency concocted by the United States and Japan on the assumption that the United States triggers a war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula and that they take joint measures to cope with it.

This has been clearly shown in the discussion of such matters as the intensified U.S.-Japan joint strategy in preparation for an emergency situation on the Korean Peninsula, Japanese operational assistance to the U.S. Armed Forces dispatched to the Korean Peninsula and use by the U.S. Armed Forces of Japanese self-defense military bases -- the detailed strategic plans to be discussed in the current U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting.

At a time when the masses at home and abroad long for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, the ruling classes of the United States and Japan nakedly uttered powder-reeking falsehoods in a meeting to plot for an invasion of the Korean Peninsula. This clearly shows that they regard the provocation of a war of northward invasion as an immediate task and are further accelerating preparations for it.

As has been nakedly exposed in the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting, the United States is trying to achieve its ambition for an invasion of Korea by actively inducing Japan to participate in the event of an emergency situation on the Korean peninsula. Taking advantage of the U.S. policy toward Korea, Japan is maneuvering to achieve her ambition for another invasion of the Korean Peninsula at all costs.

What is more, Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi prattled that the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea contributes to the maintenance of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. This is an expression of the Japanese Government's stand and has exposed the aggressive designs of the Japanese reactionaries.

The U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are the aggressors who have illegally and forcibly occupied South Korea, the source of all misery and pain suffered by our masses and the main obstacles to peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The Japanese foreign minister's highest praise of such aggressors and obstacles to peace and peaceful reunification not only shows that the Japanese Government is not interested in our national reunification but also that, backed by the United States, it is exerting last-ditch efforts to regain the old greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere.

The fact that the Japanese Government is strengthening its collusion with the United States for aggression clearly shows that it is following, just as is the Reagan administration, the road of blocking peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, perpetuating Korea's division and igniting a war of northward invasion. This is nothing but an open challenge to the masses at home and abroad, who are ardently aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

In conclusion, the aggressive plot between the United States and Japan and the absurd remarks made at the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting show that U.S.-Japan conspiracy and collusion for starting a new war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula has reached a very dangerous point.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists should correctly see the present situation and act judiciously. They should stop futile acts blocking peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists should stop the stupid maneuvers of starting a war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula, in conspiracy and collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, and remove without delay all destructive weapons and military equipment, including the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should correctly view the trend of the times, stop anachronistic and wild acts for regaining the old greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere under the protection of the U.S. strategy toward the Korean Peninsula, and instead, do something beneficial for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Our people should expose and condemn the reckless maneuvers for aggression of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists at every step and stage a vigorous struggle to remove the U.S. troops from South Korea and achieve social democratization and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

KYODO: DPRK CONDEMNS JAPANESE AID TO SOUTH

OW090624 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jan (KYODO) -- North Korea condemned Japan for its economic assistance to South Korea, according to a Radio Pyongyang report monitored here Saturday.

A spokesman for North Korea's Foreign Ministry was quoted as saying Friday that the Japanese reactionaries are running counter to the interests of the Japanese and Korean people and peace in Asia and the world and offering Japanese territories to the U.S. forces which are aiming at aggression in Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are "strengthening their military infiltration into South Korea under an excuse of economic assistance," the spokesman said. "Such criminal maneuvers should be withdrawn," the radio quoted him as saying.

TONG-A ILBO VIEWS U.S.-PRC MILITARY COOPERATION

SK090603 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S.-China Relations and U.S. Troops in South Korea"]

[Text] With detente between the United States and the Soviet Union disturbed over the latter's invasion of Afghanistan and its interference, though indirect, in Poland, the United States has announced a plan to reinforce its armed forces at a cost of $1.5 trillion over the coming five years. It has decided to increase its defense budget by 15 percent this year. Meanwhile, signs are that U.S. strategy in Asia is toward promotion of U.S.-China relations and maintenance of the balance of power in northeast Asia, the Korean Peninsula in particular, by reinforcing U.S. forces in South Korea.

There have been reports that the United States has installed a military base near Lop Nor in China's Xinjiang Autonomous Region to monitor Soviet military activities, including nuclear tests; that U.S. technical personnel are working on the base; and that negotiations are ongoing between the United States and China over a U.S. request to allow ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet to call at Dalian on the Liaodong Peninsula.

Coinciding with these, there have been other reports that the United States is planning to activate, by this fall, an electronic intelligence unit in the U.S. Army in South Korea to beef up intelligence gathering on the Korean Peninsula and is also planning to update equipment for the U.S. Air Force and Army to bolster their air-to-surface and surface-to surface offense capabilities; accordingly, U.S. troops in South Korea will be augmented by an additional 1,500. If so, U.S. troops in South Korea would be reinforced in both quality and quantity -- for the first time since the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, first announced by the Carter administration in 1977, was suspended by the Reagan administration. For us, this is encouraging news.

About the negotiations reported ongoing between the United States and China over the U.S. request for use of Dalian port, both the United States and China have denied them. However, the fact that the two sides have neither affirmed nor denied the reports on the U.S. military base makes people feel that the presence of the base is more likely.

The United States and China have been promoting cooperative relations in the military field since the Carter administration. When former Defense Secretary brown visited China in January 1980, he said that the United States would not export weapons to China but would be willing to provide China with military technology on a case-by-case basis, and that exchanges of military officials between the two countries and the dispatch to China of U.S. military advisors would be possible. It has been learned that included in U.S. items of advanced military technology are early warning radar aviation training devices and certain electronic communication facilities. In June 1981, the Reagan administration consented to continue such cooperative military relations with China as were agreed on between the Carter administration and China.

The United States used to operate a base in northern Iran to monitor nuclear tests and aircraft movements inside the Soviet Union. However, the base was closed in the wake of the Iranian revolution. Once, Pakistan was considered as an alternative but was rejected when its political situation and geographical conditions were taken into consideration. It is reported that in the end, the United States reached an agreement with China.

Both the presence of a U.S. base in China and the plan to beef up the gathering of electronic intelligence to monitor the movements of the North Korean Armed Forces, which are evaluated as having the upper hand over the South Korean Armed Forces, do not have an offensive character. They should rather be considered as defensive or war preventative. Accordingly, we view them not as factors conducive to disrupting the balance of power and speeding up the arms buildup.

If ever the Soviet Union moves mobile SS-20 nuclear missiles to places in the Far East as a consequence of the arms limitation talks now ongoing in Geneva, this will enhance the necessity of monitoring Soviet military activities. We believe that reinforcement of U.S. troops in South Korea will have a substantial and psychological effect, containing North Korea's interest in an invasion, and this will contribute to the stability of the Korean Peninsula and of Asia.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS 'DISARRAY' IN NATO ALLIANCE

SK090238 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Response in Discord"]

[Text] About this time two years ago, the world was in an uproar over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and subsequently concerned about the extent and effect of a series of retaliatory steps taken by the United States. There were some disputes about the practicality and consequences of the sanctions, but most Western allies moved to follow the American initiative. One of the compelling factors was the growing sense of crisis as the Afghan issue flared up at the height of explosive tension over the American hostages held in neighboring Iran.

Today world attention is riveted on the martial law crackdown in Poland and also on the impact of new American sanctions taken against the Soviet Union as well as the communist military rulers in Warsaw. What makes a visible difference between the two cases is that Washington now faces far more outright repercussions and cool reactions from Western capitals toward its chastisement of Moscow and Warsaw.

Presenting their reply to the United States, the West Europeans were discreet to the extent that they announced nothing would be done to undermine the American actions -- and for one thing West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, an outspoken oppositionist, made it known that he agreed with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a Washington meeting this week on the need for a "forceful" Western response to the repression in Poland. Nonetheless, the European allies have all made it clear that they will not follow the Americans in imposing economic sanctions of their own -- a stand that is largely shared by Japan.

Thus loud voices are heard in the United States and elsewhere, questioning the solidarity and usefulness of the Atlantic alliance -- all the more so as the Polish crisis is taking place at the very door of West Europe in the NATO sphere of interest. Here one finds a formidable gap between the American and European evaluations of the situation in Poland and moreover the Soviet role behind it, which President Reagan categorically described as Moscow bearing a "heavy and direct responsibility" for the repression.

Underlying the discord is a difference in their perspective about the utility and concept of East-West detente, about which the conservative American president has often voiced dubiety. In a more practical sense, the Europeans have a much greater stake in economic relations with East Europe, particularly with the Soviet Union, than the Americans have. Aside from the effect of the U.S. sanctions which clearly sent a formidable political signal to Moscow at the least, it is of great concern that the Atlantic alliance appears to be shambling in disarray over no other issue than a crisis developing on European soil.

One may blame this phenomenon on the passage of time, nearly four decades since the end of World War II, which has inevitably given rise to polycentrism in the international order and conflicts of divergent national interests even among allies. Others may attribute it -- even partly -- to lack of coordination, requiring ever growing subtlety, in the execution of American leadership. And there must be still more causes, both inherent and accidental. For all that, ways should be sought to remedy the ailing Western alliance and for that matter to keep the world order capable of managing international disputes and thus ensuring peace.

U.S. 'REUTILIZATION' OF THAI AIRBASE SCORED

Foreign Ministry Statement

BK110809 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jan (SPK) -- The spokesman for the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs today made public a statement severely condemning the U.S. reutilization of the Utaphao airbase in Thailand and demanding that the United States put an end to this military adventure. The statement said:

The renewed use of the Utaphao airbase is a very dangerous act of the U.S. administration in collusion with the Chinese expansionists, within the framework of their policy consisting of provoking tension in the Southeast Asian region and, in particular, threatening the PRK's sovereignty and security. It is to be recalled that the United States, in the recent past, used this airbase in its devastating war of aggression against the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

The PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs severely condemns this dangerous maneuver and demands that the United States put an end to this military maneuver which, as in the past, will be doomed to certain failure, and that the Thai authorities forbid the reinstallation of U.S. military bases on their territory, in conformity with the aspirations of the Southeast Asian peoples for the cause of peace, security and stability in the entire region.

Phnom Penh Condemnation

BK100459 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "We Vehemently Condemn the U.S. Imperialists for Resuming the Use of Utaphao Airbase"]

[Text] According to U.S. and Thai military spokesmen on 26 December and published in the NATION on 27 December 1981, the U.S. imperialists have used Utaphao airbase in Rayong, Thailand, since November 1981 to carry out joint training between the United States and Thailand with the participation of P-3C planes. This newspaper indicated that these planes will drop mines in the sea and the Thai Navy will train and practice defusing them.

This is a poisonous trick and a new adventure among countless maneuvers and acts of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with reactionary powerholders of a number of ASEAN countries, especially Thailand. They have committed barbarous acts and implemented their ambitious and warmongering policy, which endangers various countries in Southeast Asia and the whole of Asia. We will always remember that Utaphao was a big military airbase of the U.S. imperialists among many others in Thailand which actively contributed to their aggressive war against Vietnam and later against Laos and Kampuchea. At that time, the U.S. imperialists used Utaphao airbase for their B-52's and other types of planes to bomb Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos barbarously day and night in order to reduce these three peoples to ashes. But the U.S. imperialists were shamefully defeated in their aggressive war in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in 1975 and they unwillingly closed the Utaphao airbase. We should remember the bitter souvenirs barbarously spread by the U.S. imperialists over our territory, from which our animals, crops, flora and fauna and, in particular, the lives of our innocent people and of our fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples tragically suffered. Even now there remains much evidence of the aggressive war all over our country. Tens and hundreds of thousands of B-52 bomb craters still exist, and there is the smell of gunpowder. This is concrete proof which clearly shows the criminal hand of the U.S. imperialists.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are once more up to their old, useless tricks. The program to use Utaphao airbase is a savage act of the U.S. imperialists which endangers various countries in Southeast Asia, especially the PRK. Many news analysts noted that the U.S. imperialists' activities in again using Utaphao airbase are in parallel with the acts of the Beijing Chinese expansionists in supplying weapons, ammunition, foodstuffs and medicines to Pol Pot soldiers who take refuge in Thai territory. On the other hand, by

allowing their territory to be used by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing Chinese expansionists as a springboard, Thai reactionary powerholders have facilitated, assisted and supported the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary traitors in all fields. Thai authorities assist and push these (?units) to spy, kill and steal, destroying the Kampuchean people's livelihood, and facilitate their interference in the internal affairs of the PRK.

Therefore, the collusion among the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing Chinese expansionists and Thai reactionary powerholders reveals their ambition and warmongering very clearly to peace- and justice-loving public opinion all over the world. They plan to renew their threat to the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples and to create tension in Southeast Asia. But the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The Kampuchean people, with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, are determined to strengthen their solidarity with the USSR, socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving peoples all over the world in order to defeat all poisonous maneuvers and barbarous acts of the enemies. We demand that the Reagan administration promptly end its poisonous policy and its foolish and adventurous acts and cease its use of Utaphao airbase.

Further Commentary

BK110901 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0356 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Commentary: "Thailand Is Intensifying Its Collusion With the Bellicose Americans"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jan (SPK) -- It has been learned from U.S. and Thai sources that the United States has again used the Thai airbase at Utaphao, since November 1981, 6 years after its departure in the wake of its defeat in Indochina. Under whatever pretext, this revelation is a new bellicose manifestation of the Reagan administration in the region. It is a direct threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, particularly at a time when the collusion between U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism is becoming more and more dangerous. Their goal is to aggravate tension in Southeast Asia and to directly threaten the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

In its war of aggression against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, the United States used Thai territory as a staging base for raids by its aircraft, including B-52's, to pour millions of tons of bombs on the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples. Fifty thousand Thai troops were also sent to Vietnam and were at the disposal of the U.S. command. Finally, what did the Thai people gain after the shameful defeat of U.S. aggression if not subordination to the imperialists in all domains?

In its ambition to retake lost positions, the United States now counts on the treason of the Chinese leaders and colludes with them more and more closely. They are training regional reactionary forces within the framework of their policy of opposition to the Indochinese peoples. The Thai authorities once again want to sell the interests of their own people for the benefit of the bellicose forces. In placing the Utaphao base at the disposal of U.S. aircraft, the Thai authorities are involving their country in a possible U.S.-Chinese military adventure in Southeast Asia.

The presence of the U.S. Air Force on Thai territory marks a new stage in Thailand's close collusion with the United States and China, while Bangkok's hostile policy vis-a-vis Kampuchea and its almost daily military provocations at the Kampuchean border do not in the least contribute to peace and stability in the region. It is certain that neither the Thai people nor the American people will allow themselves to be inveigled into a new military adventure.

This new form of U.S.-Thai collusion is aggravating tension in Southeast Asia and opposes the aspirations of the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world. The Kampuchean people vigorously condemn this growing military collusion and are firmly resolved to apply the KPRP's policy, which stipulates that defending the country is a prime, sacred task of all our people.

KAMPUCHEA CONDEMNS THAI 'HOSTILE ATTITUDE'

BK091355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Jan 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Bangkok Ruling Circles Must Immediately Stop Provocations Against Kampuchea" -- date not given]

[Text] Foolishly implementing a policy of following in the footsteps of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonist-expansionists, the Bangkok ruling circles have adopted a hostile attitude toward their neighbors, provoking an endless series of acts detrimental to the Kampuchean revolution and creating a permanent state of tension between Thailand and Kampuchea despite the restraint and patience shown by the Kampuchean side. The armed provocation at the end of December 1981 was another demented act of the Thai authorities.

Let us have a closer look at the incident: On 28 December three warships of the Thai Navy blatantly violated the territorial waters of the PRK in Koh Kong Province by intruding as deep as 15 km inside Kampuchean territory and wantonly firing at a Kampuchean patrol boat, killing a number of crewmen. Moreover, the Thai aggressors forcibly removed five crewmen to Thai territory. This savage act of hostility constitutes a serious encroachment upon the sovereignty of the PRK and a direct threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Bangkok ruling circles must bear full responsibility for this incident, and we demand that the Thai authorities immediately release all the crewmen and pay compensation for our patrol boat.

It should be stressed again that such provocations occur frequently in the territorial waters, as the Thai authorities have ordered their warships or armed boats to violate Kampuchean waters and encourage repeated illegal fishing in Kampuchean territorial waters or, worse still, promote piracy against the fishing boats of innocent Kampuchean people.

Since the liberation of our country, the Bangkok ruling circles have vested in themselves the right to settle the so-called Kampuchean question, grossly interfering in our internal affairs. Blinded by their greed and ambition, the Bangkok ruling circles have shamefully pursued a policy consisting of licking the boots of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists gang.

The fact that the Bangkok ruling circles have authorized their territory to be used as sanctuary by the remnant genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary Khmer groups from which to launch subversive activities against the Kampuchean revolution and undermine the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people; the Kampuchean refugee phenomenon; the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Phatthaya; the countless meetings on Thai soil between the traitorous Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups the Kampuchean people have already discarded into the trash can; the farce about the team of experts investigating the use of toxic substances staged by the Thai authorities; the firing of artillery barrages into Kampuchean territory; the hundreds of violations of Kampuchean airspace every week; and the many other acts against Kampuchea -- are they the so-called sincere solutions the Thai authorities have peddled for the settlement of the Kampuchean question? All of these are merely Thai-style solutions that the Thai authorities are attempting to implement, for they have the interests of their Beijing and Washington masters at heart. The Kampuchean people vehemently condemn the perfidious maneuvers of the Bangkok ruling circles and demand an immediate end to all acts of aggression and provocation against the PRK.

We would like to remind the Bangkok ruling circles that the genuine solution should be efforts to settle the problems of Thailand itself, for the situation in Thailand is not at all rosy. In 1981 Thailand faced many difficulties and sources of instability. The April coup d'etat still makes [Thai Prime Minister] Prem and his cronies jumpy. The living conditions of the Thai people are worsening as the prices of consumer goods soar daily, increasingly sapping the purchasing power of the people.

The strike of the Thai communications workers that cut Thailand's contact with the outside world for 9 hours on 9 December reflected the serious instability and economic crisis in Thailand. Analysts note the heart-rending impoverishment of the Thai people. The gap between the living standard of a small handful of the privileged class and that of other classes — the overwhelming majority — for whom the state cannot guarantee a decent living is growing daily on Thai territory. The development plans estimate that there is a need to help the extremely poor people in the countryside who make up about 21 percent of the entire population, or nearly 13 million people. These figures are, perhaps, only the tip of the iceberg. Regarding the question of security in society, the Thai minister of interior admitted that as of last July there were an average of 40 murders in Thailand every day, and in the past 8 months there were an average 9,600 armed attempts on lives, with the criminals using firearms they could easily procure from the black markets that spring up like mushrooms in the capital city of Bangkok. Another worry is the opposition activities of the Maoists and the disturbances caused by the millions of Chinese residents in Thailand who grab all the vital sectors of the Thai economy. The splits, envies, rancors and tussles for power in the army are worsening with every passing day. The successive cabinet crises also clearly show a political hopelessness. All of these are just a small extract from the long list of hardships, crises and sources of instability in Thailand that the Thai authorities can enumerate with pride.

As we see it, it is to these questions that the Thai ruling circles should devote themselves, rather than concentrating on playing a conjuring act to mislead the opinion of the Thai people and international public opinion about the Kampuchean question which, in reality, does not require any solution at all.

The policy of playing puppet to the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists is dangerous and constitutes a cheap betrayal of the interests of the Thai people. The fact that the Thai authorities have recently authorized the U.S. to use the Utaphao military base which for years was used by U.S. aircraft to launch bombing raids against the three Indochinese peoples constitutes further proof of the foolishness of the Thai authorities, who are more deeply bogged down under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists.

The PRK, like Vietnam and Laos, has clearly affirmed its consistent foreign policy of desiring to coexist in friendship and cooperation with the countries of the region by putting forward good will proposals as prescribed in the joint statement of the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Phnom Penh and reiterated by the joint communique of the conference of socialist countries' vice ministers of foreign affairs in Vientiane. The Thai authorities must stop following in the wake of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists and immediately change their hostile attitude toward the PRK in the true interests of the Thai people and in contribution to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

THAI 'PROVOCATIONS' IN EARLY JANUARY REPORTED

BK100622 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jan (SPK) — During the first week of January, 4 flights by Thai aircraft over Kampuchean territory and 72 shellings by 120-mm mortars, 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets, including several in support of Pol Pot infiltrations, were reported by a military source.

Siem Reap-Preah Vihear: The region was pounded 17 times by artillery pieces based in Thailand. Battambang: 32 ground bombings were reported against this region, especially Ta Sen, Kamrieng and Pailin.

On 3 January Pol Pot elements intruded into a point west of Romiet. Kampuchean combatants put 11 of them out of action and seized 4 weapons, including an 82-mm mortar.

Koh Kong-Pursat: This region was subjected to Thai artillery shellings 23 times, particularly Hills 322 and 336, which came under 12 barrages.

Thai boats and armed vessels violated Kampuchea's territorial waters 226 times in the vicinity of Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands. On 2 January a Thai cruiser entered the vicinity of Koh Tang Island, to the northwest.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER TO PAY VISIT SOON

BK091504 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jan (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Ministry of Defense, a military delegation from the GDR led by Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo, will soon make a friendship visit to the PRK, according to a communique issued by the PRK Ministry of Defense.

PLO DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 4 JAN

Arrival of Delegation

BK050730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jan (SPK) -- A PLO delegation led by 'Ali Ahmad Fayad, member of the PLO Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday, 4 January, for an official visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the PRK Government.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Khieu Kanharith, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and chairman of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meeting With Yos Por

BK080740 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) -- On Wednesday, 6 January, Yos Por, general secretary of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], received in Phnom Penh a delegation of the PLO led by 'Ali Ahmad Fayad, member of the PLO Central Committee.

On this occasion, Yos Por spoke of the Kampuchean people's successes in national defense and reconstruction during the past 3 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the KUFNCD. He said that the Kampuchean people have always supported the Palestinian people's just struggle against Israeli Zionism.

For his part, 'Ali Ahmad Fayad highly appraised the Kampuchean people's efforts to defend and rebuild their country. He asserted the Palestinian people's support for the Kampuchean people's just revolutionary cause. 'Ali Ahmad Fayad promised to inform the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples of the true situation in the PRK.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS FIDEL CASTRO ON REELECTION

BK050727 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jan (SPK) -- Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin on Monday, 4 January, sent his warm greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz on the occasion of his reelection as president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. Chairman Heng Samrin said in his message: I am convinced that the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries, which has been forged in the protracted common struggle against imperialism, expansionism and world reaction, will be constantly strengthened.

CHEA SIM GREETS CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

BK080450 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] On 4 January Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense Council, sent a message to greet Comrade Flavio Bravo Pardo on his appointment as chairman of the Cuban National Assembly of the people's government. The message reads:

I hope that the fraternal relations and militant solidarity between our two assemblies and peoples will be permanently developed and strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Would you please accept my best wishes. May you enjoy the best of health. With my best regards.

LEADERS GREET CUBAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Heng Samrin Message

BK030414 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0354 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Jan (SPK) — On the occasion of the 23d National Day of the Republic of Cuba, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent a message of warm congratulations to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The message said: We are elated that, since the triumphant entry of the liberation troops in Havana on 1 January 1959, an event of historic importance not only for the Cuban people but also for all Latin America, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the PCC, of which you are the respected leader, and their revolutionary government have achieved remarkable results in all domains in the building of socialism in Cuba.

True to its consistent anti-imperialist policy and its international duty of supporting all peoples who struggle for national liberation and in defense of their independence, Cuba has been its prestige grow incessantly. As chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Cuba has played a decisive role in developing its anti-imperialist orientation. In view of the arrogant threats of aggression made by the U.S. imperialists, I would like to assure you once again that the Kampuchean people are and will always remain on the side of the fraternal Cuban people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank the Cuban Communist Party, Government and people for the precious assistance and support they have always given to our people, who are now struggling against Beijing expansionism which in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, is attempting to reinstall the criminals of the genocidal Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea. I am sure that the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries will be further developed and strengthened with each passing day, the message stressed.

On the same occasion, Foreign Minister Hun Sen addressed his congratulations to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

Hun Sen Message

BK050922 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message to Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, to congratulate him on the occasion of the 23d National Day of Cuba. The mesage reads:

On this solemn occasion, I would like to express sincere thanks to the revolutionary Government of Cuba and to the gallant fraternal Cuban people for the staunch support accorded under all circumstances to our just cause at all international forums. We categorically condemn the provocations and aggressive threats made by the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Cuba and demand that these acts be brought to an immediate end. I can assure you that the Kampuchean Government and people resolutely support the line followed by Cuba and will always unite with the Cuban people.

HENG SAMRIN HAILS YOUNG PIONEERS ANNIVERSARY

BK050756 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Jan 82

[1 January greetings message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, to children throughout the country on the occasion of the second founding anniversary of the Kampuchean Young Pioneers -- recorded]

[Text] Dear sons and daughters throughout the country: I take the occasion of the second founding anniversary of the Kampuchean Young Pioneers Group [KYPG] to extend, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the Council of State, my heartiest congratulations to all of you, boys and girls. Two years ago -- on 1 January 1980 -- I attended the ceremony founding the KYPG and, on behalf of the party and state, presented red scarves to the first group of our young pioneers. Now I am extremely elated to see that the KYPG has chapters in all provinces and towns and counts tens of thousands of young boys and girls among its members. Children of both sexes throughout the country can now go to school. You are studious and industrious, and take part in various social affairs.

You have completed many good jobs. In particular, two boys in Pursat Province recently uncovered a group of five Pol Pot soldiers who were lying low, waiting to sabotage the revolution. They reported this to the armed forces, who arrested the five soldiers and seized three weapons. This is an example showing that you know how to use your little strength to contribute to the cause of national defense. On behalf of the party and state, I would like to express warm congratulations to all of you, sons and daughters throughout the country.

Dear sons and daughters, you are the future of the nation, the successors to the revolutionary cause. In order to join with the people as a whole in firmly safeguarding national independence and, step by step, building a peaceful, harmonious and happy fatherland, your duty in the days to come will be heavy and noble. Therefore, as of today, I hope that you will carry out will the following three principles:

1. You must always maintain the spirit of patriotism; love and respect the people and all ethnic minorities in our country; love the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries and progressive countries in the world; you must always maintain solidarity with the boys and girls of Vietnam, Laos, socialist countries and the entire world;
2. You must study hard, work hard and carry out many useful tasks, using your little strength in contribution to the cause of defending the fatherland and building the country;
3. You must be courageous, humble and obedient.

Our party, state and people pay special attention to you and hope that you will observe these three principles and temper yourselves into good sons, good daughters, bright students and excellent friends, so that you will become good citizens when you are grown up.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association for striving hard in the past to establish the KYPG. I hope that the comrades in the association will make greater efforts to further strengthen and expand Young Pioneers groups in the schools of the rural as well as urban areas so that the children throughout the country can participate in life-style meetings and in activities of the groups. I also take this opportunity to most heartily congratulate the parents, teachers and custodians for taking care of and educating the boys and girls.

I hope that in the future all of us will necessarily make even greater efforts to provide the children with better care and education. The children are the young shoots that will replace the bamboo trees in the future. They are the very future of the nation. The care and education given the children are the cause of the entire party and people. I hope that all levels, sections, departments, ministries and mass organizations from central to local echelons will take greater care of and give better education to the children, creating favorable conditions for them to take part in life-style meetings and activities of Young Pioneers groups.

Once again, I would like to extend to the parents, teachers and custodians of our boys and girls throughout the country my most cordial and friendly regards.

KONG SAMOL ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL MEETING

BK050906 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture opened a national agricultural work meeting at the Chamka Dong School of Agricultural Techniques on 28 December to sum up the results of production efforts during the 1981 rainy season and the 1981-82 dry season in the presence of Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture.

Through the various reports, Comrade Minister Kong Samol summed up the outcome of and appreciated the 1981 rainy-season production work. He said: Despite natural calamities, due to the wise leadership of the KPRP, in addition to the moral and material assistance of friendly countries -- particularly Vietnam -- our agricultural sector has overcome all obstacles and achieved very admirable results. At the same time, he thoroughly established the objectives to be carried out in 1982.

In conclusion, he recalled the significance of national unity and international solidarity, in particular close cooperation with friendly Vietnam. He recommended that the 1981-82 dry season and the 1982 rainy season production campaigns be vigorously promoted in order to restore the national economy and improve the people's living conditions so as to bring about happiness and advance step by step through the period of transition to socialism.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

An error was inadvertently made in the item entitled "Phnom Penh Views 1981 Agricultural Developments," published in the 5 January DAILY REPORT, p H 8. Paragraph two, page H 9, concerns corn production rather than grain production. The paragraph, from line one, should read: "Concerning the production of corn, in 1981 there were 95,000 ha of corn planted. This exceeded the figure for 1979, during which 20,490 ha of corn were grown..."

Paragraph one, page H 10, from line two, should read: "...Kandal and Kompong Cham Provinces sold 15,000 tons of corn to the state..."

VODK: KHMER GROUP IN FRANCE ON COALITION PLAN

BK090600 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] On 20 December 1981 all members of the Committee of Democratic Kampuchean Patriots in France held a meeting to examine and discuss the issue of the union of forces to struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and, in particular, the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government in conformity with the 4 September 1981 joint statement in Singapore by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan.

This meeting was organized after being informed of the circular of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK issued on 30 November 1981 to all Kampuchean people inside and outside the country. The committee examined, discussed and decided as follows:

As Khmers, we will never forget the historic lesson of the Kampuchean Kraom [Cochinchina] territory which was stolen by the Vietnamese and included in their country. The Vietnamese forced our brothers and sisters in Kampuchea Kraom to assume Vietnamese nationality. They destroyed the Khmer people, tradition and literature in order to demolish the Khmer race from the Kampuchea Kraom territory. There is another lesson that we will never forget, the lesson of Champa, which has vanished. Champa and the Cham race were destroyed by the Vietnamese expansionists. At present, the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders are continuing their expansionist policy of swallowing up the territory of neighboring countries and eliminating races of neighboring peoples. This is no different from the policy of Vietnamese emperors in centuries past. On the contrary, their current methods are more barbarous than before, such as the use of toxic chemicals and toxic gas to massacre the Khmer people without consideration of the alarmed world opinion.

Based on this and the fact that the Hanoi Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of their well-armed troops to invade Kampuchea and occupy Phnom Penh, our committee has firmly taken the following clear political stand:

1. To support the people's struggle inside the country against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors; and

2. To stage all forms of concrete activities against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression until they withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchean territory.

In order to achieve this goal, we believe that it is necessary for all Khmer forces to unite, regardless of political leanings, because this current danger is enormous and affects the life of the country and the nation. Each Khmer must be responsible to history and to future generations of Khmer children. With this understanding, the committee has waged all its activities to search for solidarity and the union of Khmer forces in order to increase the forces struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

All the Khmer people inside and outside the country were elated and acclaimed with hope the joint statement issued on 4 September 1981 in Singapore by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan. To implement this joint statement an ad hoc tripartite committee was formed and started work. We noted that the work of the ad hoc tripartite committee was carried on in a good atmosphere and that Khmers joined hands to solve the Khmer problems. After nine meetings, the results were satisfactory to all parties, building a strong base letting them cooperate with each other with mutual guarantees even without feeling complete trust.

On the other hand, if we carefully examine the proposal of His Excellency Rajaratnam, Singapore deputy prime minister, we feel that the structure of the government he proposes is too loose and lacks a strong base, causing us concern about the chances for increasing forces to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The base is a very important factor because it guarantees the future of the country and the nation.

For these reasons, we, the members of the Committee of Democratic Kampuchean Patriots Residing in France, hereby believe that the Khmer leaders of the three parties should quickly solve the issue of the union of Khmer forces on the basis of:

1. The principles of the 4 September 1981 joint statement in Singapore;

2. The four principles adopted by the ad hoc tripartite committee during its past nine sessions; and

3. The good results achieved by the ad hoc tripartite committee.

[Signed] Paris, 20 December 1981
The Committee of Democratic Kampuchean Patriots Residing in France

U.S. USE OF AIRBASE IN THAILAND CONDEMNED

BK081149 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Jan (KPL) — "The reusing of Thai Utaphao airbase by the U.S. Air Force, under the pretext of petroleum cransportation for joint U.S.-Thai military exercises, is intensifying tensions and provocating peace and security for the three Indochinese countries, and other countries in Southeast Asia," writes the commentary of SIANG PASASON on January 8.

The NATION, a Thai English-language newspaper, quoting U.S. and Thai officials, who reported to say that the reusing of this airbase for military exercise would not pose any military provocation to any country as in the past is not convincing. [sentence as received] The commentary pointed out that it is well known that during the past U.S. aggression against the three Indochinese countries, Utaphao airbase was the most reliable base for the U.S. Air Force in carrying out their criminal acts against the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and the Thai people as well. The U.S. Air Force's bloody crimes, which involved the using of Utaphao and other Thai airbases, still remain in the deep memory of the Indochinese peoples. Hence, it is understandable that the return of the U.S. Air Force must be regarded as a U.S. attempt to increase its leading roles, with close collusion with Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, in the intervention in Kampuchea and against Laos and Vietnam.

As if they have not learned their past shameful and bitter defeat, the U.S. imperialists now seem to adventuristically plunge back to their old graves. On more [as received] they will end up with new and even more bitter defeat, the commentary writes.

The Lao people are convinced that the American and Thai peoples, as well as other peoples of the world, will not allow the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists to create new criminal acts. The Lao people on the one hand will not stay idly. The solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, and others in the world, will be the victorious force in defeating all U.S. adventuristic plans, the commentary concludes.

PAPER CONDEMNS U.S. 'ACCUSATION' ON CHEMICALS

BK091210 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Jan (KPL) — SIANG PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, today runs a commentary ridiculing the (?latest) U.S. attempt to prove the using of chemical weapons in Laos.

It is well-known, the commentary observes, Washington and Beijing war-monger circles lately have jointly formulated a shameful accusation against Vietnam on the using of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea. To add elements of excitement in their theatrical act, they have claimed to have evidences from Lao refugees, samples of tree leaves and soil — all of which were supposed to prove their imaginary "Orange Rain."

Realizing that this accusation has not received sufficient interest from the masses -- except from the White House, the Pentagon and the Beijing reactionary gangs -- they have urged the U.N. to form a sub-committee to investigate the so-called "evidence on chemical weapons" using in Laos and Kampuchea. This sub-committee has returned to Washington empty-handed. In itself, this is another fiasco for the U.S. on this matter, the commentary further reveals the dark intention of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists.

Referring to the last month issue of a Thai weekly magazine PRACHAMIT which wrote that U.S. imperialists had paid twelve "Thai brave commandoes" to infiltrate into Laos for 17 days, SIANG PASASON condemned the continual hostile acts of Washington. The same magazine said that the twelve Thai commandoes' mission was to get soil samples to trace for chemical warfare in Laos. In fact, this sample has been sent to USA for laboratory test, claimed the magazine.

With regards to this matter, the commentary stresses, the entire world fully knows who was responsible in using chemical weapons in the Indochinese countries, the U.S. imperialists. It is also the fact that the poisonous effects are still endangering the livelihood of the three Indochinese peoples until these days.

The schemes to sow division within the socialist community, and the present adventuristic plans of Reagan administration to mislead world opinions and to create international tension are bound to fail, says the commentary. Not all allies agree with Reagan's schemes. Hence, if such theatrical scenes should continue, concludes the paper, no one else's prestige will be suffered but Washington's.

SOUPHANOUVONG OPENS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL SESSION

BK111007 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 11 January at 0830, the Supreme People's Council [SPC] convened its regular session for 1982 in Vientiane. On this occasion, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], delivered an opening speech.

[Begin recording] Respected prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers and deputy ministers; chiefs and deputy chiefs of various ministerial-level committees; the government adviser; and vice chairmen of the SPC; dear members of the SPC Standing Committee and SPC members: Today I am very happy to see SPC members attending our regular plenary session for 1982. The prime minister and many members of the Council of Ministers have also joined us in attending this session.

As we have just entered the international new year of 1982, while extending warm greetings and welcome to the SPC members, I would like to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the SPC, best wishes with profound love and solidarity to Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, the members of the Council of Ministers and the government adviser for their good health and long life in the new year. [applause]

Our session is convened in a situation in which our people have recorded great and firm achievements in many spheres in implementing in its first year the First 5-Year State Plan and at a time when world conditions are favorable to our people's struggle for the defense and construction of the country.

As for the imperialists, for example, the United States, despite their struggle to carry out their warmongering schemes and despite their collusion with the Beijing reactionaries to continue opposing socialism and the world revolutionary and peace movements, they are being isolated and weakened and are faced with serious all-round crises and many insolvable conflicts.

Our session is convened at a time when some of our members have attentively participated in political courses, which have become an enthusiastic revolutionary movement within the entire party, army and people and among cadres, aimed at fulfilling the task of consolidating the organizational work; improving the procedures of our work style; going to the grassroots level; stepping up agricultural, forestry, handicraft and other production; consolidating agricultural cooperatives; promoting and expanding family economy; and improving the living conditions of our cadres, state employees, soldiers, policemen and laboring people.

There will be two parts to this session. In the first part, we will listen to, study, consider and approve the prime minister's report on the situation in 1981 and the direction and tasks for 1982 and pass some documents of the Council of Ministers which will be the laws of the state. The second part will deal with the internal affairs of the SPC, including some remaining important documents.

I call on all SPC members to concentrate all their attention and intelligence on listening to and studying the prime minister's report and regard this as the main work, since the report provides a simple and clear briefing on many valuable lessons drawn from the first year of the First 5-Year State Plan ending in 1985, adopted for the cause of defending and building the country and of socialist transformation in the early period of transition.

I firmly believe that the SPC members will positively and fully contribute to making this important session successful. I hereby declare the regular plenary session of the SPC for 1982 open. [applause] [end recording]

On this occasion, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and prime minister, took the floor to deliver a report on the situation in 1981.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN VISITS TO PROVINCES REPORTED

Luang Namtha Visit

BK090428 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] In late 1981, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, paid a visit to Luang Namtha Province. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan heard reports presented by Comrade Pao, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of the province, and heads of the various services in the province on the local situation in 1981. To understand the situation clearly and precisely, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan asked them several questions and explained to them in detail the line and policies of the party and state.

On 30 December, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan gave a lecture to cadres of all services at the provincial and district levels as well as intermediate-level and senior military officers who are carrying out political work of the party Central Committee Secretariat among the people. The comrade said: After the complete liberation of the country, I visited this province for the first time in 1978. Over the past 3 years, this province has made numerous commendable changes for the better in various fields. Stressing the special characteristics of the province, the comrade said: Luang Namtha is situated on our border with three other countries — China, Burma and Thailand. This border area serves as a hiding place for reactionary and bad elements to carry out sabotage and infiltration activities. Speaking of the achievements scored by the province in national construction and national defense, the comrade hailed all cadres, combatants and people in the province for greatly and persistently persevering to score numerous significant victories in various fields. The comrade noted the achievements of the province in profoundly consolidating its awareness of the new enemy, strengthening the unity among the people of all strata and tribes, building and expanding the armed forces and paramilitary forces, and preventing and resisting enemy infiltration and sabotage activities.

The comrade specially hailed the province for its achievements in food production for self-sufficiency and the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, in which some of them have now become leading production units capable of producing, on average, 900 kilos of rice per person, as in the Papua village cooperative in Thong Om Canton, Namtha District. The province has also scored considerable progress in the educational and public health fields. The comrade affectionately cautioned cadres of all levels and services in the province, saying that: We must clearly and thoroughly understand our weak points, shortcomings and remaining difficulties, and strive to solve them step by step. First of all, we must fully appreciate all resolutions and orders of the party Central Committee, outline plans to implement them thoroughly step by step, organize effective implementation and coordination, concentrate efforts on carrying out central tasks with great effectiveness, and pay attention to executing other secondary tasks encompassed by the central tasks. He said that all parties and people in the province must turn this leading province into a firm political entity, a strong military front, a rich economic region, and a province with progressive culture. He expressed conviction that all cadres, combatants and people in the province will efficiently fulfill their tasks in the new period.

On the evening of 31 December, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan met with the learned persons and chiefs of various tribal communities in the province. He held intimate conversations with them and asked them to encourage their children and local residents in their respective localities to step up agricultural and handicraft production, develop the three-cleanliness movement, attend school for more knowledge, and know how to identify friends and foes, particularly the new enemy.

Luang Prabang Visit

BK090442 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Kinchiang tribal festival and the international new year, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, visited some tribal villages in mountainous areas in Siang Ngeun and Nan Districts, Luang Prabang Province.

Accompanying Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan were Comrade Mrs Khampheng Boupha, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Mobilizing Committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union; Comrade Vongphet Saikeu, secretary of the party committee of Luang Prabang Province; Comrade Souvandi Phommali, chairman of the Luang Prabang Provincial Administrative Committee; Comrade Brig Gen Khampha, commander of the northern military region; and a number of local cadres.

Upon his arrival in Ban Long Lam, Phou Soung canton, Siang Ngeun District, his plane landed on a hilltop near the village. The local people of Ban Long Lam and nearby villages dressed festively and gathered to greet him. Uncle Sen Sitthapan-nga, a chief of the Lao Mong tribe, member of the Supreme People's Council and a hero of the armed forces; and comrade members of the administrative committee of Phou Soung canton and the head of Ban Long Lam village led the people to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and invited him to the canton office, where he cordially addressed the Lao Mong cadres and people. He inquired about their public security and production situation and the people's living conditions in all respects.

Taseng Phou Soung is a canton located in a mountainous region and comprises 24 villages, including 12 Lao Mong villages, 7 Lao Theung villages and 5 Lao Loum villages. It is inhabited by more than 4,000 people. This canton has set up four guerrilla companies, one secondary school and many primary schools.

During the past few years Long Lam and other villages in Phou Soung canton have achieved self-sufficiency in food. They also grow soy beans, pineapples and bananas. The most outstanding of all is pig raising. On average, each family raises between 20 and 30 pigs.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, representing the party Central Committee, extended regards and new year greetings to all the people and cadres in the canton. He encouraged the villagers to grow rice, industrial crops and other plants, engage in terraced rice cultivation and resolve irrigation problems. He mobilized the three-clean [referring to eating, sleeping and living] movement and cultural training courses so that they can more clearly understand party and state line and policies. He asked the people to heighten their vigilance to oppose the enemy's bribery tricks, particularly the fact-distorting propaganda of the reactionaries currently operating and hiding in jungles.

Uncle Sen Sitthapan-nga presented a knife made by himself to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and asked him to present three others to President Souphanouvong, Vice Chairman [of the Supreme People's Council] Faidang Lobaliayao, and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan. Before departing, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan joined the local youths and children in playing a game and had his picture taken with the people who saw him off.

On 2 January 1982, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan visited Kieu Kacham Canton in Siang Ngeun District. Comrade (Siyang), chairman of the canton committee, reported to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan: This canton was established in 1975 for people from different areas. It now comprises 10 Lao Mong villages and 5 Lao Theung villages and is inhabited by 4,225 people of 629 families. It has 15 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 clinic. This canton has achieved self-sufficiency in food during the past 2 years and expanded the cultivation of grain and industrial crops such as corn, cassava, soybean. cotton and other crops. Animal husbandry is developing effectively. On average, each family raises between 30 and 40 pigs. The local guerrillas have recorded achievements in attacking the enemy and defending their homeland.

On 9 December 1981, about 13 bandits sneaked into the canton to create disturbances. They were intercepted and dispersed by the guerrillas. There is a 110-year-old man living in good health in Ban Kieu Kacham. Other old men are (Sua Teng Heu), a Lao Mong tribesman, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, and (Phia Yen Ma), who some 10 years ago led President Souphanouvong through Siang Ngeun after the latter had escaped from the Phon Kheng Prison [in Vientiane municipality].

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan expressed great satisfaction over the progress made by Taseng Kieu Kaham in many respects. He praised the efforts and outstanding achievements of the local cadres and people. He urged them to strengthen unity among various nationalities, heighten vigilance and always stand ready to defend their homeland. He called on misled people to return to their families. He encouraged the local people to step up animal husbandry and cultivation and strive to study culture so that they can gradually raise their cultural level.

The local people invited Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and the accompanying cadres to join a dance and view art performances organized by the canton. The atmosphere was joyous and cordial.

Then Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan proceeded to Na Muang Canton in Nan District. Upon learning of his visit, the people in various villages in the canton gathered in Ban Pong Dong. Children, youths and aged people of the Lao Loum and Lao Yao nationalities were in festive mood and dress. They stood around Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan to listen to his cordial speech. He open-mindedly and informally answered questions raised by many people. Before leaving, he wished all cadres and people good health and fine success in their work. The people expressed their happiness by loud applause. The chairman of the canton committee spoke on behalf of the local people. He pledged to strive to carry out all tasks successfully.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES FRIENDSHIP VISIT

SRV, GDR Delegations' Talks

OW081712 Hanoi VNA in English 1634 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 -- The visiting high-level military delegation of the German Democratic Republic today held talks with leaders of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defense. Present at the talks on the guest side were Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, (SED) and minister of national defence; Colonel-General Heinz Kessler, S.E.D. Central Committee member, vice-minister of national defence and head of the Political Department of the People's Army; Colonel-General Horst Stechbarth, S.E.D. Central Committee member, vice-minister of national defence and commander of armed forces; Major-General Gunter Hiemann, member of the Air Force Command; Rear-Admiral Theo Hoffmann, member of the Navy Command; Major-General Heinrich Winkler, head of the International Relations Department of the National Defence Ministry; Colonel Werner Zick-mann, National Defence Ministry official; and Colonel Dr. Karli Arnold, Navy and Air Force attache to the G.D.R. Embassy in Hanoi.

On the Vietnamese side were General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; and other high-ranking officers of the National Defence Ministry.

The two sides exchanged views on the situations in the two countries and on the G.D.R. People's Army and the Vietnam People's Armed Forces. They saw eye to eye on all matters, and discussed steps to strengthen cooperation between the two armies. The talks took place in a very warm atmosphere of friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two fraternal socialist countries.

Hanoi Meeting 8 Jan

OW081721 Hanoi VNA in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 -- A meeting was held here this evening by the Ministry of National Defence and the Hanoi Garrison in honour of the visiting high-level military delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Present on the occasion were representatives of the Defence Ministry, the Hanoi Garrison and the Command of the Border Guard, officials of the G.D.R. Embassy, and others.

On the presidium of the meeting were General Heinz Hoffmann, head of the delegation; Colonel-General Heinz Kessler, Colonel-General Horst Stechbarth, Ambassador Klaus Zorn, General Van Tien Dung, Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, Major-General Lu Giang and Major-General Dinh Van Tuy.

Opening the meeting, General Van Tien Dung said: "We are very glad to welcome oustanding representatives of the army and people of the German Democratic Republic, glorious messengers of the G.D.R-Vietnam friendship, and brothers from the land of the great Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who have brought us the warm friendship and rock-like militant solidarity of the working class, people and army of the G.D.R." Van Tien Dung said he believed the visit of the G.D.R. delegation would mark a new development in the relations between the G.D.R. and Vietnamese peoples and armies.

The next speaker was Major-General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi Garrison, who praised the G.D.R. People's Army for their traditions of indomitableness and their ever higher performance. "Under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany," Lu Giang said, "The G.D.R. People's Army has become a modern socialist army and a worthy member of the socialist defence alliance under the Warsaw Treaty. It is firmly defending its country while contributing actively to the safeguard of peace in Europe and the world."

Lu Giang expressed deep gratitude to the S.E.D. and the government, the armed forces and the people of the G.D.R. for their heartfelt assistance to Vietnam.

In his speech General Heinz Hoffmann thanked the Vietnamese people for their very warm welcome. He said the Vietnam People's Armed Forces are loyal friends of the G.D.R. people and staunch defenders of the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia." Few nations can be compared to the Vietnamese people who, unbending, determined to be independent, ardently patriotic, and wisely led by the C.P.V., have recorded glorious victories over all kinds of foreign rulers and aggressors, be they French, American or Chinese," Heinz Hoffmann stressed. He ended by reaffirming strong, complete support for the Vietnamese people in their efforts to build socialism and defend their country.

Closing the meeting General Van Tien Dung wished the G.D.R. People's Army still greater success in putting into practice the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress.

General Van Tien Dung then presented the G.D.R. delegation with a portrait of President Ho Chi Minh and received from General Heinz Hoffmann [an] embroidered picture of Karl Marx. A show was given at the end of the meeting by the army art troup to entertain the guests.

In the morning General Heinz Hoffmann and a number of other guests paid a visit to the military institute, where they were given a warm welcome by Lieutenant-General Hoang Minh Thao, director of the institute. Meanwhile, other members of the delegation visited the army museum.

Chu Huy Man, GDR Official Talk

OW090418 Hanoi VNA in English 0337 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 — Colonel-General Heinz Kessler, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), vice minister of national defence, and head of the General Political Department of the GDR People's Army, this evening visited the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces.

He was warmly received by General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and director of the department. Chu Huy Man informed Heinz Kessler of the situation in Vietnam and of the Vietnamese Armed Forces' determination to defeat the Chinese war of sabotage and to follow up their success in national defence and socialist construction.

The guest informed Chu Huy Man of the implementation of the resolution of the 10th SED Congress, and of the high vigilance of the GDR People's Army against sinister moves of imperialism. He reiterated strong support for the Vietnamese revolution.

Chu Huy Man presented Heinz Kessler with a silk painting representing President Ho Chi Minh on an inspection tour of a mountain region.

Banquet, Other Activites 9 Jan

OW091525 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 9 — The visiting high-level military delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by General Heinz Hoffmann today paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. It was accompanied by Vietnamese Vice-Ministers of National Defence Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang and Major-General Dang Vu Hiep.

This morning the delegation called on an infantry unit. Senior Lieutenant-Colonel Tran Thanh Van, commander of the unit, praised General Heinz Hoffmann as a veteran revolutionary and an experienced commander. He presented the head of the delegation with a lacquer painting representing the overrunning of the bunker of French General de Castries at Dien Bien Phu, and with the pistol of a Saigon general captured during the Ho Chi Minh campaign.

Colonel-General Horst Stechbarth, vice-minister of national defence, on behalf of the delegation, expressed his joy to meet loyal Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. He wished the officers and men of the unit many and still bigger exploits. On this occasion, the G.D.R. National Defence Ministry awarded a number of medals and badges of the G.D.R. National People's Army to officers and men of this unit.

On the same day, Colonel-General Heinz Kessler, vice-minister of national defence and director of the General Political Department of the People's Army; Major-General Gunter Hiemann, member of the Air Force Command; and Rear-Admiral Theo Hoffmann, member of the Navy Command, called at the Thang Long Air Force Unit.

Senior-Lieutenant Colonel Pham Thanh Ngan told them of the traditions of the Vietnam People's Air Force, and presented the guests with a flight helmet of a U.S. pilot shot down during the U.S. air war. On behalf of the G.D.R. National Defence Ministry, Colonel-General Heinz Hoffmann awarded medals of the G.D.R. National People's Army to several officers and men of the unit.

This evening, the G.D.R. delegation gave a banquet before leaving Hanoi to visit other Vietnamese Army units. Its Vietnamese guests included Minister of National Defence General Van Tien Dung, Vice-minister of National Defence General Hoang Van Thai, Chief of the General Staff Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Anh Tuan, and Vice-Chairman of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee Tran Danh Tuyen.

General Heinz Hoffmann and General Van Tien Dung invited everybody to join in a toast to the brilliant success of the delegation's visit and to the constant consolidation and development of the great solidarity and friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and the G.D.R.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW101537 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 10 — Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and minister of national defence. Present were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister of national defence; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; and G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the visit of the high-level G.D.R. military delegation which, he said, reflected the vigorous support of the people and army of G.D.R. for the people and army of Vietnam in their national construction and defence. This visit, he continued, and the complete identity of views between the military delegations of the two countries marked a new development of paramount importance for the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

In reply, General Heinz Hoffmann said that the people and army of the G.D.R. who have long followed with profound sympathy the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will for ever side with the people and the army of Vietnam in their national construction and defence.

The reception took place in a very cordial atmosphere of fraternal militant solidarity.

Cooperation Accord

OW101541 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 10 — A document on further cooperation between the Vietnamese People's Army and the G.D.R. National People's Army was signed here today.

Signing to the document were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, and General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and minister of national defence.

Present at the signing were members of the high-ranking military delegations of the two countries. Also present was G.D.R. Ambassador to Vietnam Klaus Zorn.

Delegation Leaves Hanoi

OW101546 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, January 10 — The military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and minister of national defence, left here for Ho Chi Minh City today.

It was seen off by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, (?member) of the C.P.V. Central Committee and general chief-of-staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Board of the C.P.V. Central Committee; and others. Staff members of the G.D.R. Embassy in Hanoi were also present.

The delegation is accompanied by Vietnamese Deputy Defence Minister Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang and G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

OW081251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 January editorial: "Warm Welcome to the GDR People's National Armed Forces Delegation"]

[Text] Our people's armed forces' cadres and combatants are very happy to welcome the GDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, which will make an official friendship visit to our country.

At a time when the people of our country are enthusiastically emulating in registering achievements to greet the fifth party congress and when they are entering a year full of promises, this visit will be an important event and a vivid expression of the close militant solidarity binding the peoples and armies of the two fraternal countries and will give great encouragement to our people's armed forces.

Enthusiastically welcoming Gen Heinz Hoffmann and the GDR military delegation, we express our warmest sentiments of friendship toward the outstanding delegates of the GDR people's armed forces, the staunch fighters at the western outpost of the socialist community. For the past quarter of century and more, the GDR people's armed forces have grown incessantly and become the core force of the proletarian dictatorship in firmly defending the GDR people's fatherland and their building of advanced socialism.

Sons of the working people, remaining absolutely faithful to the GDR working class's and laboring people's revolutionary cause and imbued with patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the GDR People's National Armed Forces are a powerful revolutionary force, an important member of the Warsaw Pact organization. Today these armed forces have become a regular and modern armed force whose cadres and combatants have attained deep revolutionary consciousness and a high cultural level and scientific knowledge, are versed in strategy and tactics and are ready to assume and successfully fulfill all assigned tasks.

Equipped with modern combat means, the GDR People's National Armed Forces have attained a high level of combat readiness and strength. They are firmly defending the GDR and, closely coordinating with the armed forces of the other socialist countries, are steadfastly maintaining security in Europe, thus making an important contribution to the cause of world peace and revolution.

Closely linked to one another by pure revolutionary ideals, Vietnam and the GDR have had a fine tradition of militant solidarity, which constitutes a source of strength and pride of the two fraternal nations. We are sincerely grateful to the GDR people and their National Armed Forces for having constantly given our people great and extremely valuable support. This noble socialist international solidarity has reinforced our people in their past resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, as well as in their present building of socialism and firm defense of their beloved fatherland.

Our people's armed forces are greatly elated over the GDR people's and their National Armed Forces' great successes. We are very proud of the fact that the militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and the GDR is developing with every passing day. The Vietnam-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation signed 4 years ago has affirmed the ironlike determination of the two parties, governments and peoples of the two countries in making the Vietnam-GDR friendship and militant solidarity forever pure and lasting.

In conformity with the aspirations of the two peoples, the visits full of comradeship of the delegations of the two countries' armed forces over the past few years have contributed to vigorously strengthening the traditional relations of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal armed forces. The visit to Vietnam this time of a highest-level GDR military delegation will constitute a new development of this close solidarity and these relations of cooperation.

We wish the GDR people and their National Armed Forces many new achievements in their national defense and consolidation of peace and security in Europe, thus making an outstanding contribution to the cause of world revolution. May esteemed Comrade National Defense Minister Gen Heinz Hoffmann and his delegation's members have good health. May his delegation's Vietnam visit be a splendid success.

TEXT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON MILITARY

BK110352 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jan 82

["Text" of SRV Seventh National Assembly resolution on the modalities for application of the law on military service]

[Text] The Second Session of the SRV Seventh National Assembly, by virtue of Article 83 of the SRV Constitution and upon the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, has hereby resolved that:

1. The law on military service that was passed by the National Assembly on 30 December 1981 is effective on the day of its promulgation.
2. To ensure the army's combat readiness, the Council of Ministers is charged with formulating a plan for gradually discharging between now and the end of 1984, in accordance with the length of their service, noncommissioned officers and soldiers who joined the army before December 1981. This resolution was passed by the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly on 30 December 1981.

Signed: Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the National Assembly

INTERVIEW OF U.S. VETERANS WHO VISITED SRV CITED

BK091524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[From the press review for 9 January]

[Text] On 6 January the U.S. NBC television network carried 1-hour program interviewing the four American war veterans who recently visited Vietnam. The U.S. war veterans emphatically justified their trip to Vietnam and said the visit has created a profound understanding. The four expressed their deep impression of the visit and said they were cordially and warmly welcomed by Vietnamese cadres and people at the places they visited. These U.S. war veterans expressed the hope that there will be programs designed to help the Vietnamese people.

NAMELIST OF CHINESE POW'S TO BE RELEASED ISSUED

OW101321 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Dear listeners: The following is the namelist of 11 Chinese who are to be returned to the Chinese side by the Vietnamese side:
1. (Tang Junming), born in Guangxi's Fangcheng County in 1944; captured in Vietnam's Guang Ninh Province on 27 June 1980.
2. (Ruan Lang), born in Guangxi's Longzhou County in 1958; captured in Vietnam's Lang Son Province on 5 June 1979.
3. (Shi Zibin), born in Guangxi's Ningming County in 1958; captured in Vietnam's Lang Son Province on 6 February 1980.
4. (Xu Shantun), born in Guangxi's Ningming County in 1960; captured in Vietnam's Lang Son Province on 6 February 1980.
5. (Li Zhengbo), born in Guangxi's Pingxiang 1959; captured in Vietnam's Lang Son Province on 27 November 1979.
6. (Yang Junai), born in Guangxi's Ningming County in 1949; captured in Vietnam's Lang Son Province on 10 October 1979.
7. (Bu Taorong), born in Yunnan Province's Maguan County in 1948; captured in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province on 14 June 1980.
8. (Xu Guoxiang), born in Yunnan Province's Malipo County in 1950; captured in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province in August 1979.
9. (Yang Jiagou), born in Yunnan Province's Jinping County in 1932; captured in Vietnam's Lai Chao Province on 14 July 1980.
10. (Tian Baming), born in Yunnan Province's Maguan County in 1955; captured in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province on 5 March 1979.
11. (Zhang Ming), born in Yunnan's Kunming Municipality in 1957; captured in Vietnam's Hoang Lien Son Province on 3 January 1981.

LE DUAN CONGRATULATES HA TU COAL MINERS

BK010804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Dec 81

[VCP General Secretary Le Duan's letter to Ha Tu coal miners]

[Text] Dear director of the Ha Tu coal mine:

I am very happy to commend the workers and cadres at the Ha Tu coal mine for their success in producing 1.6 million tons of coal, thereby fulfilling the 1981 State Plan norm. I warmly welcome your determination to produce an additional of 100,000 to 120,000 tons of coal from now to the end of this year to greet the Fifth VCP Congress. I convey to all workers and cadres and their families my solicitous regards and my cordial greetings. For the socialist fatherland, for the people's happiness, let us produce more coal.

[Signed] Le Duan

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SECURITY CONSULTATIVE TALKS WITH U.S. HELD 8 JAN

OW081315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 8 (KYODO) -- Japanese and U.S. representatives to the 18th Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee agreed Friday to study responses to possible emergencies in the Far East that could threaten Japan's security. The decision represents a dramatic step forward in Japan-U.S. military cooperation, previously limited to the Japanese islands themselves. However, Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito avoided committing Japan to supplying the U.S. with military technology, saying the government is "earnestly" studying the issue.

The Security Consultative Committee meeting, the first since November 1978, was attended by Ito and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield and Adm Robert Long, commander in chief of U.S. Forces in the Pacific, represented the American side. Lower ranking staff were also present. Meeting at the Foreign Ministry, the participants agreed to begin a joint study of Far East emergencies by the end of the month. The studies will be made in accordance with the "Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation" approved by the committee at its last meeting. They will focus on emergencies outside Japan which would directly influence Japanese security.

Following the meeting, Foreign Ministry sources said the study, in accordance with Article Five of the Japan-U.S. security treaty concerning the study of emergencies in Japan, would not address the question of consultation between the U.S. and Japanese Governments.

Following the conference, William Clark, minister-counselor at the U.S. embassy in Tokyo, told reporters the U.S. would like to establish guidelines for responding to crises in the Far East. However, he added that such guidelines would have to be in accordance with existing Japanese laws.

Long, meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki later in the day, said he was "very satisfied" with the agreement.

The committee meeting also discussed the international situation, the upgrading of Japan's defense capability and U.S. bases in Japan.

Mansfield stressed the Soviet threat, stating that conditions have worsened since the last committee meeting. He called for expanded cooperation between the two countries on defense problems, including the cost of basing U.S. forces in Japan, military technology transfers and joint training exercises.

Long called on Japan to be aware of the Soviet military capability, and cited conditions on the Korean Peninsula, where he said North Korea had achieved military superiority. Sakurauchi countered that the Soviet Union was itself facing serious problems in Afghanistan and Poland. He said Japan wanted to "contribute" to restoring the troubled South Korean economy, but added that it was also necessary to Seoul to show better understanding of Japan's approach to economic assistance.

During his meeting with Suzuki, Long praised Japan's 7.75 percent increase in its fiscal 1982 defense budget as a "welcome first step" made possible by the prime minister's strong leadership. However, U.S. participants at the afternoon committee meeting stressed the need for further increases in Japan's share of the defense burden.

Referring to the sensitive issue of military technology transfers, the U.S. side said they hoped to establish procedures for such exchanges before discussing any specific technologies. Observers said Ito's failure to make any clear commitment reflected the lack of a firm decision within the Japanese Government on the issue. They predicted the government would cooperate with the U.S. once a final decision was reached.

LAW CHANGE PLANNED FOR MILITARY SUPPORT TO U.S.

OW091257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 9 (KYODO) -- The government plans to amend domestic laws to enable Japan to provide logistics support for U.S. forces in the event of an emergency in the Far East, it was disclosed Saturday. The plan was revealed by Soichiro Ito, Defense Agency director general, in a TV political debate program videotaped by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) Saturday afternoon.

Ito said the Japan-U.S. study group on Far East emergency steps, agreed upon at Friday's meeting of the 18th Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee, would study emergency legislation for Japan's logistics support for U.S. forces. He suggested studies might be made of amending domestic laws as well as emergency legislation for the nation's self-defense forces [SDF] in the future.

Ito said the study would be made by nonuniformed officials of the Defense Agency and the Foreign Ministry on the Japanese side and of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on the U.S. side. Consultations would be held with uniformed officers if necessary, Ito said. He added that the "Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation" on which the study will be based do not oblige the government to take legislative measures for the purpose. However, the U.S. is expected to call on Japan to aid in the transport of personnel and materials, rescue and search operations, medical care, military equipment repairs and the procurement of ammunition. The present self-defense force act bans the SDF from providing U.S. forces with ammunition, fuel and information, and from participating in rescue and search operations.

In the TV program, representatives of the Japan Socialist and Communist Parties opposed the study, which they said is aimed at changing the nation's defense structure into a collective defense system.

Motoharu Arima, acting chairman of a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party panel on national defense, said the party would also study legislative measures for Japan's logistics support of U.S. forces.

Meanwhile, Shinichiro Asao, head of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, asked Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa Saturday to work out the government's unified view soon on the U.S. request for Japanese cooperation in military technology. Miyazawa told Asao that the government would make a decision on the controversial matter after consulting with the Defense Agency and the ruling party, officials said. Asao stressed that bilateral military technology cooperation is vital to Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, they added.

SAKURAUCHI: NO IMMEDIATE SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW120411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 12 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Tuesday Japan would not take immediate sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with events in Poland.

Foreign ministers of the north Atlantic alliance Monday expressed readiness to take such economic sanctions, he noted, adding that the (?north Atlantic alliance) no doubt had helped strengthen unity among countries in the Western camp. The foreign minister thus indicated that Japan would watch developments and consult its allies closely before taking any action.

IRAN ASKS COMMERCIAL BANKS FOR EMERGENCY LOANS

OW120155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 12 (KYODO) -- Iran's Central Bank has asked major West European and Japanese commercial banks for emergency loans of about $100 million each, bank sources here said Tuesday.

Among the several Japanese banks that have received such a request is the Bank of Tokyo, according to the sources. Other sources said the Iranian Government has proposed chemicals-for-oils deals with a few major Japanese trading houses. The sources said the Tehran government wishes to buy raw materials for synthetic resins, caustic soda and polyvinyl chloride totaling about $100 million from Japan in exchange for crude oil. The sources said, however, Japanese banks and trading houses were not showing much interest in the Iranian request and proposal.

Iran's foreign exchange reserves are reported to have plunged recently as a result of sagging oil revenues and the prolonged war with Iraq.

BREAK WITH IRAN ON OIL PROJECT THREATENED

OW090821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 9 (KYODO) -- Japanese partners have threatened to terminate negotiations with their Iranian counterparts on the suspended Japan-Iran petrochemical project in southern Iran unless the Iranians agree to a repeated Japanese proposal. The threat was indicated in another questionnaire sent Friday to Iran requesting a reply by January 15.

The questionnaire said, in part, "We are afraid it may become difficult for us to continue further communication with you," unless the Iranians agree to the Japanese proposal that additional funds for the giant project come from the Iranians and that the basic agreement be revised. It also pointed out that the economic viability of the $3.6 billion complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni had already been lost due to the protracted suspension in the engineering work as a result of the Iran-Iraq war. A similar questionnaire was sent late last year to Iran, but the Iranians rejected the Japanese proposal in a reply sent on Tuesday. The basic agreement stipulates that the Japanese and Iranian partners shall equally bear the project costs.

The questionnaire was sent (?by) Iran Chemical Development Co (ICDC), the Japanese partner in the 85 percent-complete project, to National Petrochemical Co (NPC), the Iranian counterpart.

SUZUKI ORDERS TOP PRIORITY FOR AIR, SEA DEFENSE

OW120949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 12 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday instructed Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito to give top priority to improvement of Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces in building up the nation's defense capacity. This was necessary to cope with the growing demands on Japan as one of the world's leading maritime powers, he said. Suzuki's instructions were given in preparation for possible debate on the defense issue when the ordinary Diet session resumes January 25 after the New Year holiday recess.

Suzuki stressed to Ito, however, that the planned 7.75 percent increase in defense spending for fiscal 1982 -- to a level of yen 2.6 trillion -- should not be considered as a reaction to current mounting international tension. If so, the government would have had to create an open-ended defense budget to sufficiently improve the self-defense force's capabilities, he said. Rather, Ito was instructed, the increase should be regarded as merely part of the build-up scheduled under mid-term defense programs, the next one (1983-87) of which is the process of study by the Defense Agency.

The defense issue is expected to be raised in the Diet session by leftwing opposition parties, who object to the budgetary increase at a time when most other expenditure items are being frozen as part of a government plan to reduce chronic budgetary deficits.

They claim that the government has given in to pressure from the United States, which has been pressing Japan for some time to assume a larger defense role within the fra work of their bilateral security treaty.

Apparently in anticipation of various controversies that lie ahead, Suzuki also carefully instructed Ito to take prudent measures in working out a draft revision of various domestic laws to be applied to defense force activities in the event of an emergency. In particular, there should be sufficient prior consultation with the Foreign Ministry and Cabinet Legislation Bureau on the matter, Suzuki said.

During the meeting, the prime minister also explained his "porcupine" theory of national defense, which he said was most suitable for a maritime nation like Japan. Under this, Japan would possess sufficient defensive power to make an enemy force pay a prohibitive price for any attempted landing on Japanese soil.

JSP CHAIRMAN ASUKATA INTERVIEWED ON 1982 ISSUES

OW041401 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2345 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Part 1 of series "New Year Interviews With Party Heads — Political Choice and the Responsibility of the Opposition": NHK Political Department Director Masao Naito interviews Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party: recorded at JSP headquarters; date of recording not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Happy New Year, Mr Chairman.

[Answer] Happy New Year.

[Q] At the outset of the new year, could you comment on how you see the international political situation developing this year and how you view the prospects for the domestic political situation?

[A] Of course there are various arguments, but I believe that the first issue should be none other than the question of strategic nuclear arms, is which the existence of the world is at stake. They call it a limited war, but actually the world is faced with the grave danger of extinction. We must ponder this. This danger is likely to further increase this year. Strategic nuclear arms are referred to as — please excuse my snobbishness in using the English term -- theater nuclear weapons. They mean to shoot nuclear weapons at each other in the European theater or the Asian theater while the Soviet Union and the United States remain safe because they are made sanctuaries. So, the European people are taking the matter seriously, and as you can see, they are carrying out widespread antinuclear campaigns — 300,000 people in Bonn, 200,000 in another city and the like. I think that this is quite a natural turn of events. However, this issue is not being given due attention in Asia, although the deployment of theater nuclear weapons is already in progress in Asia as well. This also holds true in Japan, does it not? I do not think anyone can speak of this year without paying attention to this issue. In my opinion, this is one of the most important issues.

[Q] A UN General Assembly session on nuclear disarmament is scheduled for this year.

[A] Yes. But we should not rely only on the United Nations. What attitude should Japan, one of the world's advanced nations, take toward that issue? Should Japan follow in Mr Reagan's steps and tread the road to war or should it proceed in the direction of a nuclear ban and total disarmament? I think Japan stands at the very crossroads this year. If Japan fails to take the correct path, the existence of the nation itself will be in danger. Of course, people have different arguments because they have different world outlooks and believe in different economic policies. But anyway, you cannot do anything unless you remain alive. Therefore, I think that this year we will be faced with a crisis on which our existence will be at stake. So, our socialist party should serve as a firm [word indistinct]. That was a call I made in the recent election.

[Q] How about the prospect for the political situation at home?

[A] Looking at the political situation at home, the issue has become very clear. The administrative reforms are intended for an arms race, are they not? Is that sort of arms race permissible?

The world faces a number of problems -- for instance, the Polish question and the Middle East question. At such a time, Japan pursues a policy giving priority to trade. It is clear that this policy has become bogged down. The word frictions is used to describe this situation, but the word frictions is not enough to describe it. Exports have decreased, and business at home has cooled off. I think this year will be the worst since the war. Instead of using this abstract term -- the worst year since the war -- I rather feel the urge to shout aloud: What are you going to do with the aged people? What about the sick people? What about education? And what about the really needy people?

[Q] So you are saying that this year will be a year of hardships. Now, the Diet is scheduled to resume its ordinary session toward the end of this month. It will begin deliberating on the proposed budget. In general, what do you think of the draft budget announced by the government?

[A] In a nutshell, it shows that the administrative reforms are designed for an arms race. Frankly, it ignores the people. Take the defense spending, for example -- the draft budget calls for a 7.754-percent increase. This is unusual. This is indeed an unusual situation because Japan, an advanced country, is compelled to take this course because of pressure from the United States. I even feel that this is a national humiliation. Defense spending is sharply increased at the expense of the aged, the sick and the needy, education and everything else.

These people are not the only ones who will suffer. Since there will be no tax reduction, there will a de facto tax increase of approximately 3 trillion yen. This will result in the cooling off of business activity. This will make all of us suffer. I feel the public is in a veritable straitjacket. To make matters worse, railway fares will go up and college tuition fees will rise. How will the government bail small and medium business out of recession? No matter how closely we examine the budget, we cannot find in it any measures against recession. I feel great rancor, particularly this year, at this indifference, this heartless apathy, if you will excuse my harsh expression. This is unusual for me because I am comparatively a man of poise. I feel surging anger.

Therefore, at the forthcoming Diet session we will do everything in our power to oppose the proposed budget. I think that this is quite natural. Mere opposition is not enough. I think that we should form a big national union against the Liberal Democratic Party, and we hope to serve as the core of this national union.

VRFR SCORES REAGAN'S DRAFT REGISTRATION STAND

SK111200 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan, on the pretext of coping with a contingency, issued an order on 8 January that all draft age young men 18 to 21 years old should register for the draft.

In accordance with the restoration of draft registration, about 800,000 young men aged 18 to 21 must register for the draft. If they disobey this order, they will be sentenced to 5 years in prison or fined $10,000. The aim of Reagan's draft registration program is to secure military manpower to provoke a war of aggression.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG

LD101836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0748 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- Kim Il-Song, president of the DPRK, has repeated his country's proposal for the reunification of Korea, advocating a confederative system and the formation of a united national government with full respect for the social systems in both North and South and for the regional autonomy of both parts of divided Korea.

Kim Il-Song had proposed to the United States, as a signatory of the Korean military agreement on armistice signed at the end of the Korean war in 1953, that a peace treaty be signed and U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea, rejecting the idea of "two Koreas."

The DPRK president said this in a conversation he had in Pyongyang with a TANJUG delegation consisting of Aleksandar Bakocevic, TANJUG director; Mihailo Saranovic, chief editor; and Sonja Badel, correspondent for Korea and China. In this interview Kim Il-song spoke highly of the significance and role of the Nonaligned Movement in the present international situation and of President Tito's role in the creation and development of the movement; advocating the preservation of the original principles of nonalignment and unity of the member countries.

Talking about internal developments in the DPRK, Kim Il-song said that the results achieved last year made it possible to raise high the banner of chuche -- of full national independence and reliance on the country's own resources -- and to steer the country along the road of faster and more comprehensive development. He added that at the Sixth KWP Congress in the fall of 1980 a historic task was set for all society to develop along the lines of the chuche idea. This means that all members of society should become communists of the chuche type and that society should be revolutionized, and the worker-class approach and intellectual education of the people achieved.

Kim Il-song said, we will thus conquer the ideological bastion of communism and achieve full social equality of the working people. This also implies that the national economy should become chuche-oriented, modernized and scientifically based. Once we can firmly guarantee the independent nature of the national economy and can consistently improve its supplies of modern technology and its production and management on the new scientific base through the introduction of the chuche orientation, modernization and application of science in the economy, we can then lay firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and secure in an appropriate way an independent material and cultural life for the working people.

The DPRK president talked about the aims set by the sixth party congress, which involved securing the production in the near future of 100 billion kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1.5 billion meters of cloth, 5 million tons of sea products, 15 million tons of wheat, and transforming an area of 300,000 hectares of uncultivated land into arable land within the next 10 years.

When these aims are realized, Kim Il-song said, our country will be among the first in the world in economic progress and will have laid firm material and technical foundations which will reliably guarantee a complete victory for socialism and a considerable rise in the material and cultural standard of living of our people. He added that, bearing in mind the people's great revolutionary enthusiasm and militant spirit, he believes that these tasks will be realized even before the set deadline.

As for the unification of Korea, Kim Il-song said that the new proposal contains three principles: those of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity. The proposal implies that the country should be reunited by establishing a confederative republic and by forming a united national government, while both North and South would recognize their different ideas and social systems. Both sides would be equally represented in the government and North and South would have regional autonomy, with equal rights and obligations.

It is envisaged that the Democratic Confederative Republic of Korea should be formed as a coalition of North and South, whereby it would become a unique state of the entire Korean nation and as such pursue an independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned and peace-loving policy.

Kim Il-song said that the program for the reunification of the country by forming the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo received the full support and wide approval of all the people in both the North and the South of the country, as well as among peoples of the whole world. He added that reunification implies that the ruling fascist military regime in South Korea should first be liquidated and society there democratised.

There is in South Korea today the most cruel and most shameless fascist rule without precedent in history, Kim Il-song said. The present South Korean military fascist clique, which gained power thanks to the plotting and manipulations of American imperialists, denies basic democratic human rights and freedoms and openly terrorizes the people by passing various fascist laws and using a colossal repressive machinery, the DPRK president stressed, adding that as long as the military fascist regime, which brutally oppresses the people and kills patriots, is in power, it is impossible to achieve national reconciliation and unity or realize any proposal for a peaceful reunification of the country.

Advocating relaxation of tension in Korea, Kim Il-song said that large armed forces were now confronting each other in North and South Korea, divided by the military demarcation line. Under the pretext of fictitious "threats of an invasion from the North, the South Korean military fascist rulers acquire from the United States large quantities of the most modern arms and military equipment and almost every day conduct unrestrained military exercises with the participation of American troops. Because of all this, Kim Il-song said, the situation is now extremely tense and there is a danger that war might break out any moment; in such circumstances the country cannot be reunited in a peaceful way.

In this context Kim Il-song said that, with a view to defusing the tense situation and eliminating the danger of war, the Korean military agreement on armistice should be replaced with a peace treaty, something which the DPRK has constantly been proposing to the United States.

If the U.S. authorities have even the slightest interest in peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they should accept our just proposal on signing a peace treaty and should withdraw their troops from South Korea as soon as possible. With the aim of establishing a peaceful reunification of our country, the DPRK president stressed, it is necessary to destroy the plot of the American imperialists concerning "two Koreas," since this policy is contrary to the aspirations of the entire Korean people and to the trends of our times.

The proposal for unification by forming a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo implies the creation of great unity of the entire nation, since national reunification cannot be imagined without cooperation and unity. Kim Il-song called on all Koreans North and South of the border and those abroad to become firmly united, overcoming differences at the ideological level and at the level of the social system, party affiliation and political views, and to participate actively in the formation of a great national united front. I take this opportunity, Kim Il-song stressed, to express my deep gratitude to the LCY and to the government and people of the SFRY on their active support and encouragement for the realization of the aim of national reunification of our people.

Kim Il-song went on to say that the Nonaligned Movement is a mighty revolutionary force of our time which opposes imperialism. It has become a world movement and its influence grows daily, while imperialists are making attempts to cause division in the movement and place its members under their wing and domination. This has caused numerous complex problems within the movement, so that it is going through a difficult phase. In order to strengthen and develop the movement it is necessary to have unity and solidarity, Kim Il-song said, adding: The most important thing in achieving unity in the Nonaligned Movement is that all its member countries should preserve their independence. Preservation of independence is the main ideal and basis for the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. Only when all its member countries become firmly independent can this movement achieve unity, and only unity based on independence can be firm and true unity.

Listing tasks and principles which the nonaligned must follow, President Kim Il-song said that nonaligned countries must be firm in maintaining an independent stand and must resolutely oppose any kind of outside interference. They must not blindly follow other countries or act as their agents. They must respect the independence of other countries. They must have strict respect for the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement and preserve their own characteristics in the right way. They must not follow any one of the blocs or allow themselves to be drawn into one. They must resist involving outside forces in the Nonaligned Movement or directing the movement toward one of the blocs.

Nonaligned countries must solve conflicts and differences between individual countries on the basis of principles of unity. They must not be in conflict with one another, blinded by imperialist tricks which are aimed at inciting one country against another; differences in views and conflicts between individual countries must be solved by negotiations between the interested sides in the national interest of both sides and to the benefit of nonalignment in general.

Nonaligned countries must not only be firmly united in a political sense but also cooperate closely at the economic and technical level, since conditions for this exist: conditions which will enable them to solve difficult and complex questions facing them in the construction of a new society without asking for help from the great powers.

Kim Il-song stressed that by strengthening political unity and establishing close economic and technical cooperation [passage indistinct] entrusted to them by the history of mankind and newly-liberated peoples.

He stated that Yugoslavia is an old member of the Nonaligned Movement. Twenty years ago, when the world was divided into blocs and spheres of influence and when the danger of a new world war was increasing, heads of state of many countries, including Yugoslavia, met in Belgrade, inspired by a noble idea of freedom and independence, peace and progress, and raised the banner of nonalignment. I would like, Kim Il-song stressed, to acclaim highly the great contribution by Comrade Tito, prominent leader of the Yugoslav people, to the creation, consolidation and development of nonalignment.

Our country became a member of the Nonaligned Movement not long ago. However, from the moment we joined the ranks of this movement, we have made great efforts to strengthen and develop it. As it has done in the past, the DPRK will continue to adhere to the principles and ideas of nonalignment and aspire toward the consolidation of this movement.

Assessing the overall international situation, Kim Il-song said that it is very complex and tense. A tough struggle is being waged at present between anti-imperialist forces of independence and forces of domination on the international scene. The struggle for independence is gaining strength, while steps taken by the great powers aimed at aggression and seizure, with a view to expanding their nomination, are becoming increasingly blatant.

Pointing to the danger of war, Kim Il-song advocated an active struggle for the defense of peace and security. Today there is no task which is more important to peace-loving and progressive peoples of the world than the task of preventing a new world war, he said.

Advocating an end to the arms race and an adoption of the policy of total disarmament, Kim Il-song went on to demand that all military blocs be dissolved. Military blocs, he said, are a constant threat to peace and security in the world and dissolving the blocs should put an end to aggressive military bases in other countries and should lead to a withdrawal of foreign troops. He also advocated the establishment of nuclear-free zones or peace zones in various parts of the world.

We will attempt to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and will actively support the struggle by peace-loving peoples in the world for the establishment of such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

At the end Kim Il-song said: The Korean people are devoted to peace. To struggle for lasting peace and security in the world is a consistent policy of our party and the government of our republic. As in the past, our party and the government of our republic will continue to cooperate closely with peoples of all progressive countries in the world, including socialist and nonaligned countries, and will attempt to stop and prevent imperialist policies of aggression and war and to preserve peace and security in the world.

KIM CHONG-IL ACTIVITY DURING 1976 CRISIS CITED

SK081407 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[From "Today's Feature": "The Legend of Chamae Isle"]

[Text] There is a small remote isle called Chamaedo which takes about 2 hours to reach by motorboat from Nampo at the estuary of Taedong-kang in the north. There is a sad legend about the isle, which is divided into two small islands when the tide is in and is united again at low tide. The story goes like this: Once upon a time two young sisters were waiting for the return of their father who went fishing under pressure from a shipowner, but he never returned. After crying for a long time they finally turned to rocks. Since then, the isle has been called Chamaedo or "Isle of Sisters."

Chamae Isle is so small that it is not found even on a wall-size map. On the isle there is a lighthouse and two houses for the lighthouse keepers and a school. The residents of the isle number about 10 -- three lighthouse keepers, their family members and a teacher.

We visited the isle to report on the status of its residents who enjoy the same happy life as those who live on the mainland, despite its remoteness. While there we heard about a new living legend that will be passed on from generation to generation as long as Chamae Isle exists.

It was in August 1976 when a tense situation leading to the brink of war was created because of the 18 August Panmunjom incident. It was during that tense situation that an urgent matter arose on the isle.

One of the lighthouse keepers called Yi Chun-ki suddenly became sick. He was in a serious condition. Medicines kept for emergency use were tried to no avail. The condition of the sick man went from bad to worse.

While watching the sick man, who was unconscious and delirious, the residents of the isle felt helpless. The high waves were pounding against the isle as if they would swallow it at a stroke. It was unthinkable to launch the island's motorboat.

The person in charge of the lighthouse informed his supervisor on the mainland of the serious condition of the lighthouse keeper while making his daily report. The organization concerned, once informed of the illness of the lighthouse keeper, reported it to the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il.

Under the circumstances -- in which the situation was extremely tense and complicated because of the Panmunjom poplar tree incident kicked up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who considers people most precious and always looks after their well-being, upon hearing the report, stopped all other work and took emergency action to save the lighthouse keeper on Chamae-to.

The Ministries of People's Armed Forces, Public Health and Land and Sea Transportation, the Nampo Municipal Hospital and other organizations concerned received directives from dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il saying "Save the lighthouse keeper of Chamaedo without fail! Mobilize a helicopter immediately! Mobilize a capable medical team!"

This news was immediately radioed to Chamaedo: the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il has given orders to save the lighthouse keeper. Aircraft and naval vessels are being mobilized. Make a fire to illuminate a spot where the helicopter can land.

Upon receiving the unexpected message, the residents of the isle embraced each other and burst into tears of joy.

Meanwhile, the helicopter dispatched on the order of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il was flying in pitch darkness toward Chamaedo. At sea, three fast boats were speeding to the isle, braving the high waves. And, along the highway from Pyongyang to Nampo, 10 passenger cars carrying responsible cadres of the Ministry of Public Health and a skilled medical team were traveling at full speed with their horns blaring. At the Nampo Municipal Hospital an emergency meeting was held on saving the lighthouse keeper, a medical team was formed, and all other preparations were fully made.

Under the endless consideration of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, great things were happening in the air, at sea and on the ground to save a poor lighthouse keeper.

Twelve minutes after the message about the illness on the remote isle was transmitted to the mainland, the helicopter landed on the isle. And, 17 minutes later, the sick man was resting on a comfortable bed at the Nampo Municipal Hospital.

The lighthouse keeper recovered his health thanks to the good medical treatment accorded him. Then the dear comrade Kim Chong-il again extended great benevolence to the lighthouse keeper by offering him an opportunity to rest at a sanatorium.

Yi Chun-ki, the lighthouse keeper of the small remote isle, cried over the love and benevolence of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, which even a best friend would not extend. Today he is still working at the lighthouse on Chamae Isle.

ELECTIONS OF SPA DEPUTIES TO BE HELD 28 FEB

SK100834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, promulgated a decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on holding elections of deputies to the SPA.

According to the decision dated January 9, the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK will be held on February 28, 1982.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also promulgated on January 9 a decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on organising a Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

KWP DELEGATION LED BY YUN KI-POK LEAVES FOR TOGO

SK100900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 10 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, left here on January 9 by plane for Togo to attend celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Togolese national liberation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Yu Yong-kol and other personages concerned.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC POLICY TERMED 'RUINOUS'

OW092056 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jan (MONTSAME) -- Having declared in 1978 an ambitious "four modernisation" program the Beijing leadership staked on Western technology import and active Western support of the Chinese economic development plans, writes the newspaper MENGU SHIAOSHIPAO [NEWS FROM MONGOLIA] published in Chinese.

That was the period of "Chinese boost" full of salutary addresses and toasting. But behind a smoke screen of assertions of "sincere disinterested friendship" and statements on "mutually advantageous cooperation" every party made its own, not so disinterested calculations. That is, if Beijing hoped to be economically rewarded for its open alliance with imperialism, the overseas partners considered the expansion of economic relations with China as a possibility to entangle it in chains of economic dependence and tie the P.R.C. to the world capitalist system. In the atmosphere of a new "leap," Chinese foreign trade organisations concluded contracts without thorough elaboration, relying wholly upon the discretion of their new friends, and this made it easier for the West to attain its goals. Such "trustfullness," which it is more suitable to call a "disregard of national interests," costs the Chinese people a pretty penny.

Scandalously famed is the Baoshan metallurgical works affair. The agreement on the deliveries of equipment for it was pompously signed in 1978 by the Chinese and Japanese, West German and U.S. corporations. The Baoshan metallurgic works were intended to become a "model of the Chinese cooperation with the West."

Although late, it was found out that the production profile of the enterprise was quite limited and did not meet the requirements of the home economy. On the other hand, Japan-made equipment was meant for operating on raw material China did not have. The blast-furnace production was designed on the use of Australian ore and 5 other components of foreign origin. Preliminary talks in Canberra revealed that 8 [word indistinct] tons of Australian ore would have been needed annually for a normal operation of the Baoshan combine.

The Chinese Communist Party session held in September 1980 brought to light another embarrassing aspect of the Chinese-West cooperation. As it turned out the imported equipment had a very short term of exploitation. "If the term of exploitation of this equipment expires by the time we pay off the construction credits -- said at the session a disappointed deputy -- then, it means we have fallen to Japanese bait." No less serious difficulties arose at the commissioning of the West German installed metallurgic equipment at Ukhan [as received] combine. The Chinese raw materials proved to be unfit.

Half of (?the) chemical fertilizer plants bought abroad stand idle. Shortage of raw materials affects also the synthetic fibres industry which cost China several billion dollars. Over half of the Japanese 1.5 billion dollar loan, agreed upon in September 1981, the Chinese authorities will be forced to spend on buying in Japan of raw materials to keep these enterprises working.

Foreign businessmen willingly invest in so-called mixed enterprises, where Chinese workers are engaged in simple assembling of the imported components. At the same time little of modern technology is introduced in China and the produce of these mixed enterprises meets limited market because of demand fluctuations. This leads to higher unemployment and instability in production. Nevertheless, China goes on with this ruinous policy of open doors in order to accumulate means for military build-up. "The domestication of the Chinese dragon" — called a Western journalist the process of drawing China into the world of capitalist system.

LEADERS GREET THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF PRK

OW081751 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jan (MONTSAME) — The M.P.R.P. C.C. general secretary, chairman of the presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural Y. Tsedenbal and chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers J. Batsuuh sent congratulations to the P.R.P.K. C.C. general secretary, chairman of the P.R.K. State Council Heng Samrin and to the member of the P.R.P.K. C.C. Politbureau, acting chairman of the P.R.K. Council of Ministers Chan Si on the occasion of the Kampuchean national holiday — the 3d anniversary of founding the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The victory of the January 1979 revolution has played an outstanding role in the destinies of the long-suffering Kampuchean people, opened up bright perspectives of building a new society based on genuine democracy and social justice.

The past three years have been marked by great achievements made by the Kampuchean people in the struggle for safeguarding the country's independence and sovereignty from the encroachments of imperialist and hegemonist forces in strengthening the country's position in the international arena, in restoring the economy and culture, an in consolidating the foundations of the new system. The Mongolian people sincerely hail these remarkable successes, gained by the heroic Kampuchean people under the guidance of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, in close union with the U.S.S.R., the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community, the telegram reads.

The militant solidarity of the three fraternal countries of Indochina — P.R.K., S.R.V. and P.D.R.L., their active political course play in important role in stabilizing the situation in the Southeast Asia, in controlling the aggressive encroachments of imperialism and expansionism in the region, all of which meet the strivings of the peoples of Asia and the world.

It is stressed in the telegram that the results of the recent Kampuchean party and government visit to Mongolia have become a new milestone in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the M.P.R.P. and P.R.P.K., the M.P.R. and P.R.K., which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

BK111539 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jan (SPK) — A high-level GDR military delegation led by Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and defense minister, arrived in Phnom Penh today for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry. Gen Heinz Hoffmann is accompanied by his spouse, Gisela Hoffmann.

The delegation also includes: Col Gen Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy defense minister and head of the General Political Department; Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy defense minister and commander of the ground forces; Maj Gen Gunter Hieman, commander of the air force and in charge of air defense; Rear Adm Theo Hoffmann, chief of operations of the Naval Forces Command; Maj Gen Heinrich Winkler, head of the International Relations Department; Col Werner Zickmann, director of the Operational Department of the Defense Ministry; and Col Dr Karli Arnold, military attache to the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and defense minister; Soy Keo, vice defense minister; Meas Kroch, head of the General Political Department; and Di Phin, head of the KPRAF General Logistics Department. Also present was GDR Ambassador Rolf Dach. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Phnom Penh were on hand.

After its arrival, the high-level GDR military delegation, accompanied by Vice Defense Minister Soy Keo, laid a wreath at the monument to war dead in Phnom Penh.

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK120937 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Jan (SPK) — On Monday, 11 January, Heng Samrin, KPRP general secretary and chairman of the State Council, assisted by Vice Defense Minister Soy Keo, received in Phnom Penh a high-ranking GDR military delegation led by Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and defense minister.

Chairman Heng Samrin spoke of the Kampuchean people's achievements in all domains during the past 3 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP and the front. The Kampuchean leader stressed: The visit of the PRK's party-government delegation, led by Chea Sim, to the GDR in 1981 and the latter's presence at the 10th SED Congress reflect the further deepening relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the PRK and the GDR.

He added: Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the SED and the GDR Government, the GDR people have recorded shining successes in national defense and reconstruction. The party, government and people of Kampuchea highly regard the initiatives of the SED and the GDR Government to check the arms race and to promote peace and stability in the world.

On behalf of the party, government and people of Kampuchea, General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed his gratitude to the GDR party, government and people for their unselfish material and moral support and aid to the Kampuchean people's cause of national defense and reconstruction.

For his party, Gen Heinz Hoffmann highly appraised the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP and the front. He expressed his gratitude to the party, government and people of Kampuchea for their cordial welcome of the GDR military delegation. He stressed: The current visit of our delegation has further reinforced the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and diversified cooperation between Kampuchea and the GDR.

Gen Heinz Hoffman conveyed the warm greetings of SED General Secretary Eric Honecker to General Secretary Heng Samrin, and asserted: The party, government and people of the GDR will always remain by the side of the Kampuchean people in their just revolutionary struggle.

The GDR ambassador to Phnom Penh, Rolf Dach, was also present at the reception.

Editorial Hailing Visit

BK120952 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Station editorial: "Warmest Welcome to the High-Ranking GDR Military Delegation Which Is Visiting Our Glorious Angkor Land"]

[Text] Today our Kampuchean people, particularly our Kampuchean revolutionary army, are greatly elated to extend warmest and most cordial welcome to the high-ranking military delegation of the friendly GDR headed by Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, which is currently paying an official friendship visit to our glorious Angkor land at the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry.

This is evidence clearly attesting to the firm ties of solidarity and close cooperation that have existed and will further be strengthened and developed between the armies and peoples of the two countries -- the PRK and GDR. the GDR National People's Army is a powerful army in Europe. It is a well-disciplined army that always adheres to modern and scientific Marxism-Leninism. Moreover, this valiant army has had good relations with the armies of the three Indochinese countries since time immemorial. We still recall that, after the GDR People's Chamber adopted a resolution on 18 January 1956 concerning the formation of a national people's army, on 1 March of the same year the National People's Army of the GDR was founded and took the oath in a grand ceremony. Since then, this army has grown more powerful with every passing day and has become the core of the national defense forces and the important and strongest part of the Warsaw Pact. Moreover, this army is the genuine military apparatus of the GDR worker-peasant state power.

The strategic political task of this army is defense -- the most important obligation for supporting the rebirth of the people in the GDR. Under the correct leadership of the SED, the National People's Army of the GDR has been founded and supported by the people. Having been trained and guided in accordance with genuine Marxist-Leninist theories, each combatant of the GDR National People's Army, male or female alike, has the lofty spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Up to the present, the GDR National People's Army, armed with modern sophisticated weapons, has always tested and tempered itself in accordance with the revolutionary line, thus turning itself into strong and powerful armed forces that can firmly defend the GDR, maintain security and social order and provide border defense, and constitute an important part of the Warsaw Pact. In particular, the GDR People's Army has always held aloft the banner of combat solidarity by linking itself closely with the army of the Soviet Union and cooperating in all fields with the armies of the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries.

Therefore, the current official friendship visit to our country by the high-ranking GDR military delegation is a great encouragement to our army and people. In the past as well as at present, the inexhaustible sentiments of solidarity between the armies and peoples of our two countries, particularly the all-round assistance and support that the GDR has given the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, have always flourished. The party and government of the GDR have warmly welcomed the great victories in all fields that our army and people have scored and are scoring in the defense and construction of our fatherland and in our struggle against the enemy, particularly the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. The current visit to our country by the high-ranking GDR military delegation is a great encouragement to us and further consolidates the sentiments of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the armies and peoples of our two countries -- the GDR and PRK. The traditions of valiant struggle and the constant growth of the GDR National People's Army have provided immortal and good experiences and lessons for our army and people in carrying out the tasks of defending and building our fatherland.

For us, it is a great honor that the high-ranking GDR military delegation has come to visit our country at a time when our people are celebrating the great achievements realized in 1981, the success of the third front congress and the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day.

Imbued with sentiments of friendship and solidarity, our army and people extend warmest welcome to the high-ranking GDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister. We wish the delegation brilliant successes during its stay in our PRK territory.

HENG SAMRIN INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET TELEVISION

BK080722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) — During an interview granted on Wednesday, 6 January, to Vladimir Ronanchenko, a permanent representative of the USSR Radio Broadcast and Television Service, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, affirmed that the Kampuchean people are well aware of the enemy maneuvers and that regardless of what the enemy does, it will fail because nothing can conceal facts.

Speaking of the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years, Chairman Heng Samrin noted: The people's power has been consolidated from the top to the grassroots level. The leading organs of the country were elected in a free and democratic manner, and the Constitution has been adopted. The resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and the Third Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense (KUFNCD) are the compass leading the Kampuchean people to new successes. Rice production in 1980 was double that of 1979. In 1981 we planted only 1.3 million hectares because of drought and flash floods. Some 1.5 million children have gone to school. The public health sector has 200 hospitals and hundreds of dispensaries throughout the country to provide medical care to the people in all localities. Thanks to the close cooperation with the Vietnamese army in the military field, we have succeeded in defending the peaceful life of the people and in frustrating all the enemy's aggressive and subversive activities.

Chairman Heng Samrin noted: The enemies are mad at the shining successes of our people. The Chinese expansionists are coming to terms with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries -- particularly with Thailand, which has repeated its provocative acts against the PRK -- and have made every effort to regroup the Khmer Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk reactionaries in order to establish a so-called coalition government aimed at checking the Kampuchean revolution and deceiving world public opinion. In fact, these traitors have taken refuge in Thai territory and have been sustained by the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. The PRK maintains a policy of independence, peace, friendship, cooperation and nonalignment.

Chairman Heng Samrin concluded by saying that the loyal aid given by the party, government and people of the USSR has contributed to these successes in the PRK.

VODK: AID TO SRV AKIN TO INCREASING AGGRESSION

BK111052 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "To Give Vietnam Aid Under the Current Circumstances Is To Increase Its Aggressive Force"]

[Summary] "On 23 December the French Government decided to grant an economic aid package worth 200 million French francs to the Hanoi authorities.

This decision to give aid to the enemy Hanoi authorities who are carrying on their war of aggression against Kampuchea in a most cruel, savage and stubborn manner has greatly worried countries in Southeast Asia and peace- and justice-loving countries in the world." The Indonesian ambassador and other ambassadors of ASEAN countries accredited to France protested against such a decision.

After Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978, many countries and international organizations took measures to cut aid to Hanoi in a protest move against Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and with the aim of forcing Vietnam to pull out of this country. Because of the resistance of the Kampuchean people and the pressure of the international community, the Vietnamese are bogged down in Kampuchea and experiencing dire difficulties at home.

Despite their predicament in Kampuchea, at home and on the international scene, the Vietnamese remain very arrogant, completely spurning the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies. "With renewed assistance to beef up its force, Vietnam will certainly become even more arrogant. The granting of aid to Vietnam under the current circumstances will certainly not help the settlement of the Kampuchean question through political means in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies. So far, no type of aid to Vietnam — be it economic, financial, development or humanitarian aid — has ever reached the hands of the Vietnamese people. The Le Duan gang has used it to serve its war of aggression against Kampuchea and to finance its aggressive and expansionist strategy." The Vietnamese people, including public figures who fled abroad, have denounced this anomaly. Up to the present, the world truly opposes the granting of all kinds of aid to Vietnam, for it is tantamount to increasing the aggressive force of the Vietnamese authorities.

"The Kampuchean people, who are suffering most tragically from the war of aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide of the Hanoi authorities, categorically oppose the granting of any kind of aid to Vietnam — be it economic and financial aid or any other kind of aid — at this time when the Le Duan authorities are waging a war of aggression against Kampuchea to massacre and exterminate the Kampuchean nation. They regard any aid to Vietnam as complicity, either willing or unwilling, with Vietnam in massacring the Kampuchean people. Therefore, the Kampuchean people who are fighting arduously and persistently in a pool of blood to drive out the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators in defense of their own lives and for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to refrain from giving any aid to Vietnam so long as it refuses to abide by the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies by completely withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea; refuses to give up its expansionist, aggressive, annexationist and genocidal ambitions toward neighboring countries; and refuses to stop selling itself as a cat's paw of the Soviet Union and as a Soviet military base in service of the Soviet Union's expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia."

VODK BROADCASTS LETTER FROM FRANCE ON COALITION

BK070302 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Mr (Yem Yi Sin), a retired primary education inspector and former chief of offices of the Ministry of Education, who is living in France, has sent a letter to our Democratic Kampuchean Government expressing his views on the issue of national union. would like to broadcast the entire contents of this letter:

Gentilly, 13 December 1981; to His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, through the Committee of Democratic Kampuchean Patriots Residing in France.

Concerning the issue of national union for the struggle to liberate the Khmer race, country and nation, I would like to express my opinions to Your Excellency as follows:

1. I completely support the Singapore joint statement of 4 September 1981.
2. I completely support all results realized by the tripartite ad hoc committee during its nine meetings in Bangkok.

The following cause me to hold these opinions:

1. I love my race, country and nation and I want the Khmer race, country and nation to last forever.
2. I believe that when Khmers are divided and when they prefer favoritism and rankism, they are weak, and the Khmer race will be extinguished. The Khmer country and nation will vanish.
3. I believe the only way to avoid the extinction of the Khmer race and the disappearance of the Khmer nation is for Khmers to promptly unite with each other at present and remain permanently united in the future.
4. I believe that with the spirit of the union of the entire nation, each Khmer should have only one belief -- a genuine nationalist ideal in a national society where the majority of the Kampuchean people want to live with each other.

If I could make any wish, I would like to pray to the divinities, Indra, Brahman, Buddha and all sacred beings in the world, for help in showing the way for Khmers to unite with each other quickly and for the formation of a national coalition government in the shortest period of time. Would Your Excellency accept my sincere salutations.

[Signed] (Yem Yi Sin), retired primary education inspector

VODK REPORTS ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Visit of Germans, British

BK040424 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Three representatives of foreign mass organizations, namely, (Teodor Domh), representative of the (T.D. John organization, Germany) in Bangkok; (Hans Tot), a Catholic priest who is the coordinator of the West German Group for Solidarity With Kampuchea; and (Nusas Antony McColkan), a British professor of University [name indistinct] and chairman of the British Committee for Support to Kampuchea, arrived on the afternoon of 14 December for a visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

On the morning of 20 December leaders of the Democratic Kampuchean Government received and conversed with the friendly guests at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. From 21 to 23 December the guests visited Phum Leu, Phum Chanka Trap, Phum Ba, Phum Sralau Chrum and Phum Tuol Chrei. On their way to visit these villages, the guests saw Phum Sangke, where our people who returned from refugee camps were jointly clearing brush in order to build a new village. A guest asked a 74-year-old woman: Why did you leave the refugee camp to stay in this place? The old woman answered: No place is better than my homeland.

During his stay and visit in the Democratic Kampuchean zone, Professor (McColkan) commented: We were impressed by the spirit of united struggle of the people in all the villages we visited. In implementing its new political line, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is building a firm and clear foundation in order to coordinate all patriotic groups for more resolute resistance against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. All this made us confident that the Kampuchean people would certainly win. As for the Catholic priest, (Hans Tot), he commented: All the people I met have the same spirit, that is, they sacrifice everything for their national salvation struggle. We were impressed by the people's efforts to build a new life, their active participation in the transport work for the front and their resolute struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. We hope that all the Kampuchean people will unite, and want all the forces inside and outside the country to join with Democratic Kampuchea in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors who are occupying Kampuchean territory.

The guests left Democratic Kampuchea safely on the afternoon of 25 December.

French Guests' Visit

BK060741 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2230 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 December 1981 Mrs Im Saroeum (Odile), a French professor from Montpellier and wife of Dr Im Saroeum, deputy permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to UNESCO in France, paid a friendly visit to the Democratic Kampuchean zone. On 25 December 1981 Mr (Guerin), a French professor from Grenoble, also paid a friendly visit there.

On their arrival, the friendly guests were warmly welcomed by cadres and employees of various ministries and offices. On the night of 25 December 1981 Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs; Thiounn Mumm, chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission; and Mey Mann, second vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, met and held cordial talks with the friendly guests.

During their stay in the Democratic Kampuchean zone, the guests visited a number of villages, including ones currently being built. They also visited schools, laboratories, hospitals, villages for the disabled and various handicraft shops, and attended an artistic show. When they arrived in each village, the chairman of the village and representatives of the PDFGNUK cadres, as well as our people of all ages and both sexes, warmly and cordially welcomed them. The friendly guests spoke with many of our people who have just returned from various camps in Thailand. They visited our people injured by Vietnamese chemical weapons, who are being treated in hospitals.

The friendly guests left Democratic Kampuchea on 30 December 1981. They had the impression that the Kampuchean people are patriots who love their territory and their race. Although they face all types of difficulties, they are trying to unite with each other to wage the struggle to increase production in order to consolidate the people's living and also to assist the frontline battlefield. Faced with these conditions, the friendly guests expressed confidence that the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government will win over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists and race exterminators, and are advancing toward completely and permanently liberating Kampuchea's territory.

Visit of Japanese Group

BK060918 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of a Japanese humanitarian organization -- Program of Relief for Kampuchean Refugees, Tokyo -- led by Mrs (Satoyo Ono) and consisting of (Osano Ono) and a nun, (Maria Honan), as members, paid a visit to Democratic Kampuchea from 27 to 30 December 1981.

On the morning of 28 December Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, received and held talks with the delegation at an office of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Mey Mann, vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, and other members of the society also attended the talks. On 28 December the visitors toured Phum Leu, Phum Chamka Trap and Phum Boeng villages in western Battambang. The guests noted they could see that between August and December many new houses had been built. They said the smiling faces of the people they met were a sign of happiness.

This Tokyo-based Japanese humanitarian organization handed over a quantity of medicine and four tons of corn, pumpkin and rice seed to the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society to be distributed to the Kampuchean people who have suffered from the persecutions of the Vietnamese aggressors and who have been forced to leave their hometowns and take refuge in the jungles and mountainous areas.

On the afternoon of 30 December the guests left for Japan after promising to continue assisting the Kampuchean people.

PRK NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION COMMEMORATED

Leaders' Greetings Messages

BK070450 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] On 6 January 1982 Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister; and Comrade Souphanouvong, president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] of the LPDR, sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Chan Si, acting premier of the PRK, in Phnom Penh. The message read as follows:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the PRK National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the government and people of Laos, we are very pleased to convey fraternal salutations and warmest greetings to you, comrades, and through you, to the KPRP, the government and heroic fraternal people of Kampuchea.

Three years ago, the various revolutionary forces and people of Kampuchea, with sincere assistance from the Vietnamese people, rose up and overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, thereby opening a new era of independence and freedom and bringing into being an administrative power genuinely in the hands of the people. During the past 3 years, thanks to the resolute and correct leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have concentrated their labor on maintaining their revolutionary gains and tranquillity in the country, while restoring the national economy, promoting production and developing education and culture, thereby scoring great achievements step by step. As a result, the living conditions of the Kampuchean people have improved daily.

Our Lao people are very pleased with and highly appreciate the aforesaid great achievements scored by the fraternal Kampuchean people in that short period of time. The achievements of the Kampuchean people are an important contribution to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and special solidarity among the three fraternal countries in Indochina. They have also contributed to the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation. We wholeheartedly hail those achievements and consider them as our own.

At present, the fraternal Kampuchean people are carrying out a struggle against the schemes and acts of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the imperialists and reactionaries, in interfering and creating disturbances with a view to sabotaging and destroying the PRK and disrupting the solidarity among the three fraternal peoples in this region. We are convinced that the fraternal Kampuchean people — who have continuously maintained the fine tradition of the renowned Angkor — promoting and expanding the tradition of the indomitable and heroic revolutionary struggle during the past dozens of years, under the leadership of the KPRP with Comrade Heng Samrin as general secretary, with solidarity and mutual assistance among the three nations of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and with the great support and assistance provided by the Soviet Union, various fraternal socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, will be able to smash all sabotage schemes of the enemies, create favorable conditions for the building and defense of the country and lead their beloved country to firmly advance on the path of socialism.

On this auspicious occasion, we express our wishes for the daily growth and development and further strengthening of the special militant solidarity, the friendly relations and the special militant solidarity, the friendly relations and the fraternal cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. We wish the fraternal Kampuchean people new, still greater successes, and wish you, comrades, good health.

On the same day, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

Vientiane Photo Exhibition

BK050443 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] On the evening of 4 January the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association, the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism and the PRK Embassy in Laos opened a photo exhibition at the exhibition hall of the Propaganda Ministry to commemorate the third anniversary of the 7 January National Day -- a historic day of victory for the Kampuchean people in defeating the genocidal counterrevolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who want to make Kampuchea one of their provinces for use as a springboard for committing aggression against their neighboring countries and for sabotaging peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Attending the opening ceremony were Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association; Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and vice president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association; Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transportation, and vice president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association; and some ministers, deputy ministers and cadres from various ministries and offices. Neou Samon PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and diplomats of socialist countries in Laos were also present.

Kou Souvannamethi and Neou Samon made speeches on this occasion. They mentioned the significance of the 7 January victory, which opened a new page in the history of the Kampuchean revolution. As a result, the beautiful land of Angkor has been redecorated and rebuilt. The 7 January victory was a victory of the militant solidarity among the three countries of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. This solidarity is a strength that cannot be shaken by any reactionary force and is being consolidated and strengthened daily.

They pointed out: The past 3 years constituted a short period of time for the rebuilding of a completely-destroyed society in both the construction and national defense spheres. Nevertheless, thanks to the Kampuchean people's great determination, unity, spiritual and physical strength and lofty spirit of patriotism, they have successfully surmounted various difficulties and hardships. Under the correct leadership of the KPRP, which has persisted with Marxism-Leninism as its compass, and with the broad support and assistance of Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, various progressive nations in the world and international organizations, the PRK is firmly advancing. The PRK's prestige has resounded throughout the world. In conclusion, they hoped that the special solidarity and friendship between Laos and Kampuchea would be everlasting.

Then Chanmi Douangboutdi cut the ribbon to open the exhibition and invited local and foreign guests to view the PRK's photos.

Amity Group Function

BK081153 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Jan (KPL) -- The Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association on January 7 held here a function to mark the third National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Present on this occasion were Chanmi Douangboutdi, president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and other officials. Neou Samon, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, was also on hand. Pao Hom Phan, deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC and head of the visiting Kampuchean delegation, was also present on this occasion.

Chanmi Douangboutdi and Neou Samon respectively took turns to address the gathering, recapitulating the past heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people against the genocidal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

They also pointed out significant achievements in all fields scored by the people since the fall of Pol Pot. The enhancement of the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea, as well as those enjoyed by the three Indochinese countries, were hailed in their speeches.

Chanmi Douangboutdi Speech

BK120544 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Speech by Chanmi Douangboutdi, president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association, at a PRK National Day function held in Vientiane on 7 January -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Beloved and respected comrades: The entire world is now aware of the fact that Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan are the most barbarous of executioners. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists continue to collude with Beijing and other reactionaries to support the rentention of the UN seat held by the Pol Pot clique of executioners, who do not represent a single Kampuchean. Meanwhile, they have energetically encouraged this clique to try to form a coalition government in exile and an anti-Vietnam united front. They have also used Thai territory as a springboard for sending Pol Pot and Lon Nol soldiers to create disturbances in Kampuchea in order to prepare the way for the return of the executioners so they can once again shed the blood of the Kampuchean people.

For this reason, in order to smash such schemes, we must strengthen the internal solidarity and special solidarity among the three Indochinese nations, further consolidate our long-term all-round cooperation, strengthen our solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and win the support and assistance of those countries in the world who cherish peace and justice so that we may increase our overall revolutionary strength. Those on the side of justice are bound to triumph.

Beloved comrades, the victories and achievements of the Lao revolution during the past 6 years, of the Kampuchean revolution during the past 3 years and of Vietnam are only initial victories and achievements. The imperialists and the international reactionaries have not renounced their schemes to sabotage and destroy the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries. After failing in their military war in Indochina and other parts of the world, they are turning to psychological warfare. This is the most dangerous type of war. They are resorting to all sorts of psychological tactics and are studying each of their objectives so they can attack the weak points of each individual, nationality and country in order to sabotage our internal solidarity, the solidarity among our nationalities and the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

In Indochina in particular, they are concentrating their attacks on our special solidarity in a bid to separate Laos from Vietnam and Kampuchea from Vietnam, with a view to pressing the young one to turn to the old one [phua cha bip hua phou noi pai ha phou gnai]. They are concentrating on separating the three Indochinese countries from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, bringing to bear as many forces as possible under many guises.

The possibility of armed attacks continues to exist. Whenever we relax our attention, or when we are weakened by their psychological warfare, they may mount armed attacks. Therefore, to safeguard the gains of our revolution, achieved at the cost of our blood and flesh, and to build the country along the path of socialism, we must pay attention to building and strengthening the revolutionary forces of each nation. We must effectively carry out the two strategic tasks of defending the country and maintaining public security; build and make the country prosperous and strong in all respects; and effectively implement the foreign policy of each party -- that is, to strengthen the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, for example, in the political and ideological spheres. The more than 60 million people in Indochina must join together in a singleminded struggle, mutually sharing weal and woe.

We must not hesitate to rely on the socialist camp and, at the same time, win the support and assistance of the various progressive nations in the world in accordance with the principle of mutual interest. Then no enemy on earth can break us!

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK071316 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON editorial: "Three Years of the Revival of the Kampuchean People" -- dated 7 January]

[Text] Today all the Lao people are very elated to celebrate, together with the fraternal Kampuchean people, the third anniversary of the glorious National Day of the Kampuchean people. The past 3 years have marked the revival of the Kampuchean people, who have emerged from the darkness created by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphar clique -- lackeys of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

Three years ago, with nothing more than their bare hands, the heroic Kampuchean people -- under the clear-sighted leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] -- were not discouraged by the gloomy conditions of the country. They united and advanced to build a new life full of happiness, and have successfully normalized their living conditions. The conditions of disaster, broken homes and cruel and barbarous suppression and massacre by the Angkor group have passed and will never return. The Kampuchean people have returned to their homes, where they are freely earning their living. Their families are living together in a warm atmosphere. All the Kampuchean people are earning a living as the genuine owners of the country. The PRK has rallied together with its relatives and friends in the big family of socialism.

The past 3 years have clearly proven the excellent practice of the heroic Kampuchean people in the cause of national defense and construction. Despite the fact that agricultural production was obstructed by natural disasters and was repeatedly sabotaged by the enemies, Kampuchean farmers -- who have worked rain or shine -- have victoriously endeavored to surmount all difficulties and obstacles. The ricefield area in 1981 has been expanded two-fold compared with that in 1979. Most Kampuchean farmers have volunteered to carry out production through a collective system. Throughout the country, as many as 106,000 production units have been set up.

The Kampuchean people have also scored satisfactory achievement on the educational battlefield. In the 1981-82 academic year, there are as many as 1.5 million students attending school, or 614,000 more than the number of students attending the schools in the 1979-80 academic year. The curriculums are characterized by national advancement in the socialist direction. During the past 3 years, some 200,000 people have become literate.

They have also achieved a significant step in development of public health work. There are six hospitals in the central area, while there are one or two hospitals in every province and town. Sanitation and obstetrical centers have been set up in 93 percent of the 1,300 cantons. In 1980 and 1981 alone, medical treatment was provided for patients on as many as 15 million occasions, while medicine was distributed to 404,500 people. All medical treatment has been provided free of charge.

The success of the PRK's foreign policy line has been acclaimed throughout the world. The visits of the Kampuchean party and state delegation led by Heng Samrin to Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as the PRK's gloriously successful activities in the foreign field, have raised the status and role of the PRK in the international arena to a high level.

The victories achieved by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years are victories of a nation that has persistently struggled for revival and for social progress. Those victories cannot be separated from the sincere assistance given by the Vietnamese army and people, from the close combat alliance of the three Indochinese countries or from the support and assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, various socialist countries and peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

The enemies of the Kampuchean people, however, have stubbornly continued to carry out sabotage activities. The imperialists -- with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains -- the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionaries strived to revive the corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and use the Sihanouk card to sabotage the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. All their tricks and schemes, however, have been shamefully defeated.

The PRK, under the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and having a legitimate government and an assembly elected by the people, has been wholeheartedly supported by progressive public opinion in the world. It is clear that in the present situation in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people can fulfill their own destiny by themselves. The present situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

All the Lao people wholeheartedly salute the brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal Kampuchean people during the past 3 years and consider those achievements as their own. The Lao people maintain that the Kampuchean problem must be settled on the basis of the just proposal adopted by the PRK Government along with the appropriate terms as stipulated in the seven-point proposal recently submitted to the UN General Assembly by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut.

On the occasion of the PRK entering its fourth year, the Lao people wish the Kampuchean people, under the KPRP's leadership, and the PRK Government, with Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin as leader, new successes in the cause of defending and building their sacred, beloved country.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES MPR DELEGATION

BK311209 Vientiane KPL in English 0937 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Jan (KPL) -- The close cooperation in the agricultural field between Laos and Mongolia was highly praised by Lao Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs Phoumi Vongvichit in this morning's meeting with a Mongolian delegation in Vientiane.

Speaking on this occasion, the Lao vice prime minister referred to the official handover of the sheep- and goat-raising station by Dendevin Jatamba, deputy minister of agriculture and head of the Mongolian delegation. This sheep- and goat-raising station constructed on 65 hectares in northern Xieng Khouang Province (approximately 250 km from Vientiane) was funded by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic. The station was composed with two workers' dormitories, one stockraising school, one laboratory, a hay storing house, one water pumping machine and other facilities.

According to the agreement signed in Vientiane on December 3 between Khamphet Phommavan, Lao deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and Dendevin Jatamba, the Mongolian Government will man the station with two of its experts.

ARUN ON 'RUDE NOTE' ALLEGEDLY FROM USSR EMBASSY

BK090233 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jan 82 pp 1,10

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, miffed over a "rude, undiplomatic" note addressed to him allegedly from the Soviet Embassy here, yesterday ordered a senior official to summon Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Kuznetsov to the Foreign Ministry as a protesting gesture. The Soviet ambassador met director general of the Political Department, Mr Asa Sarasin, who handed back the note, addressed to the deputy minister, and informed the envoy that the letter represented a "gesture of rudeness" shown by an embassy towards the host country.

The note was purported to have been written by the new press officer of the Soviet Embassy here calling upon Thailand to "cease its collaboration with the U.S. and Chinese imperialists."

Arun told reporters that he had told Asa to relay his dissatisfaction to the Russian ambassador over the "inappropriate act" which was described by the Thai deputy minister as "unfriendly and abrasive." The deputy minister said the Russian ambassador appeared "somewhat surprised" over the incident. The embassy later said the letter was a "hoax."

Informed Thai sources said the Russian envoy promised to probe into the origin of the letter. The Russian ambassador also asked the Thai deputy foreign minister, the sources said, to help in the investigation. Kuznetsov also told Asa that he would meet him again next week to report on the outcome of the investigations.

The letter, reportedly sent to a large number of senior government officials and newspaper offices this week, accompanied a three-page press release entitled: "Afghanistan: Exposing the Big Lie," was purported to have been signed by Mr V.I. Pisarchik calling himself the Russian ambassador's assistant for press affairs. Dated Jan 5, the letter, written under the letterhead of the Soviet Information Service, asked Thailand to "cease its collaboration with the U.S. and Chinese imperialists who seek to overthrow legally constituted governments in Indochina as well as in Afghanistan and other parts of the world."

The NATION received the note by mail on Thursday. Deputy Minister Arun said he also received it on the same day and instructed director general of the Political Affairs Department, Mr Asa Sarasin, to ask the Soviet ambassador for a meeting at the Thai Foreign Ministry to demonstrate Thailand's displeasure over the incident. The accompanying press release, dated Dec 28, was written under the usual "SOVIET NEWS BULLETIN" format issued by the USSR Embassy on Sathon Nua Road. The article quoted TASS as the source of a commentary devoted to the role of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

The article also blamed the "controlled monopolist press" which it charged had been engaged in a "campaign of distortion and falsehood with regard to events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." The overall tone, observers said, was pro-Soviet.

Deputy Minister Arun did not comment on the Soviet ambassador's explanation that the letter and the press release were a "hoax."

USSR Spokesman's Reply

BK090258 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The new chief of press and information office at the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, Mr Vyacheslav I. Pisarchik, claimed yesterday that a letter dated Jan 5 and an attached press release entitled "Afghanistan: Exposing the Big Lie" sent to various newspapers in Bangkok this week were a "hoax." The Soviet spokesman, who has been posted here for only two and a half months, said: "I want an investigation into the case." He said the Thai Foreign Ministry also received a copy of the "fake press release."

The letter, carrying the letterhead of the Soviet Information Service, was purported to have been signed by him. "The signature in the fake letter was very much similar to mine. But the spelling is wrong. Also the title is wrong," he said. Mr Pisarchik said the alleged falsified letter carried his name spelling "V.I. Pissartchik," while his name is V.I. Pisarchik.

"Did you notice that the fake name carried Pissartchik, while my real name is Pisarchik — one 's' not two and no 't' there," the Russian official, who had been posted earlier in Pakistan for five years as TASS correspondent, told the NATION. He also said that his position in the embassy here is: Second secretary, press and information, USSR Embassy — and not "Ambassador's assistant for press affairs, the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" as was stated in the letter accompanying the press release, itself dated Dec 28, 1981, purported to be a TASS report dated Dec 24.

"Also, the paper used for the letter is different. We usually use flimsy paper from Finland. The fake letter used whiter, and thicker paper. And the typewriter we use is different. All our typewriters at the embassy are the same: all made in East Germany. The fake letter was obviously typed on a different kind of typewriter...." Mr Pisarchik, asked whether the alleged "hoax" could have been an "inside job," said he would have to check out the suspicion. "This is the biggest shock I have received in this job," he said.

The letter accompanying the press release called upon Thailand to "cease its collaboration with the U.S. and Chinese imperialists who seek to overthrow legally constituted governments in Indochina as well as in Afghanistan and other parts of the world. Our wish is to maintain friendly relations with all countries and to support progressive elements in all states. We petition for your supports to these ends."

The NATION's columnist, Bangkokian, commented on the letter in his "Bangkok Diary" column yesterday suggesting that Moscow might have launched a new "propaganda campaign" over the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues.

The three-page press release carried the logo of the SOVIET NEWS BULLETIN with series No 117, which Pisarchik claimed did not exist. Pisarchik said his ambassador had questioned him about the case after reading yesterday's edition of the NATION. "That is a shocking new year's gift for me..." he said.

Invitations, which later turned out to be false, were sent out in December, 1980, under the name of the Soviet Embassy here for a party to mark the first anniversary of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

THANAT KHOMAN SAYS USSR, PRC NOT 'TRUSTED'

BK090212 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman said yesterday that the Soviet Union has been trying without success to gain admiration and trust from Thailand and other ASEAN partners. "The Soviet Union could not be trusted as long as it still maintains its troops in Afghanistan and continues to back the Vietnamese in their occupation of Kampuchea," he said.

He said that China could not be trusted either, as the country still supported the communist movement in Thailand secretly. The deputy premier was speaking at the Rama Tower Hotel to members of the Rotary Club. Over 100 persons attended the luncheon.

OFFICIAL ON RADIO FREE ASIA, POLICY ON SRV, LAOS

BK090328 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The Thai Foreign Ministry, having stepped up its public relations campaign with a special budget of more than 10 million baht in the past year, yesterday inaugurated its "press centre" to cater to local newsmen and the more than 100 foreign correspondents based in Bangkok.

"We will from now on have weekly press conferences or briefings for newsmen to offer facts and the ministry's thinking on topical subjects related to foreign policy," reported director general of the Information Department, Foreign Ministry, Chet Sucharitkul. He told the NATION in an interview that decorations and partial reconstruction of the "press centre" amounted to about 2 million baht. The building was previously the Foreign Ministry's passports division premises which had been moved to the former SEATO building on Si Ayutthaya Rd.

"In the briefings, we would be offering facts to newsmen. We won't offer conclusions to any issue. At times, specialists and desk officers responsible for certain issues will be assisting in briefing reporters," the director general said.

The opening of the "press centre" at the Foreign Ministry represents yet another attempt by the Foreign Ministry to brush up Thailand's "image" abroad in various issues, including refugees, piracy and even such social problems as child slavery which has become a popular topic of certain foreign publications.

Director General Chet said: "Some of these problems played up by foreign publications and agencies may be real. What we try to do is to explain why poverty and other related problems common among developing countries remain a hard nut to crack," he said.

The Foreign Ministry's spokesman indicated that some of these problems besetting Thailand might have also been caused by the selfish and protectionistic policies of developed countries. "For example, if our garments and tapioca could not be sold to some European countries due to their protectionism, poverty will continue to haunt our people. Hence the social problems," Chet said.

The spokesman said the ministry's campaign had also been to retaliate against Vietnam's frequent accusations against Thailand. "In the past, we were criticized for being slow in hitting back at Vietnam's propoganda. Now, we are on the offensive in our broadcasts as well," he said. Chet said that the ministry's Radio Free Asia, a medium-wave radio station which could be heard as far as Iraq, had become a major mechanism in beaming Thailand's line to foreign audiences. "We hit back at Vietnam nearly every day. We try at the same time to tell the Soviet Union that Vietnam has said it is ready to wage war for 30 more years. Could Moscow afford to subsidize such a war of attrition? We want Moscow to understand that a more friendly policy toward ASEAN would be a wise and less expensive line," the spokesman said. At the same time, Chet said that the Thai Foreign Ministry's information channels had adopted a policy of refraining from criticizing Laos and its policies. "We believe in cultivating closer relations with Laos," he added.

The director general said that in the past, the ministry's information system might have suffered from a lack of a definite policy. "Access to the foreign minister is also important to move the information channels through to the press to prevent misunderstanding. Now we have that, too, and I can pick up the phone and ask the foreign minister over all major issues for public statements," Chet said.

SITTHI COMMENTS ON SIHANOUK VISA, COALITION

BK090612 Bangkok POST in English 9 Jan 82 p 18

[Text] Thailand would allow former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk to transit through the country on route to Kampuchea to visit the Khmer people if the three Khmer resistance factions can form a coalition government, Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. However, the government has not yet received such a request from the prince, he added. Speaking to reporters at the opening ceremony of a press centre at the Foreign Ministry, he said ASEAN will not make any move on the coalition issue for the time being, but will let the three Kampuchean factions "decide their own fate." ACM Sitthi said Prince Sihanouk was not an obstacle to the Khmer coalition as he had accepted in principle the formation of the coalition. He said Sihanouk is to meet Democratic Kampuchea's President Khieu Samphan in Beijing.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW111536 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 11 — The high-level military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Minister of National Defence Gen. Heinz Hoffmann on Sunday visited Ho Chi Minh City and the Seventh Military Zone in southern Vietnam in the company of Vice-Minister of Defence Tran Van Quang.

Speaking at the ceremony held at the Seventh Military Zone headquarters to welcome the delegation, Maj Gen. Nguyen Minh Chau, acting commander of the military zone, praised the role played and the achievements made by the G.D.R. National People's Army in national defence and in contributing to maintaining peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world. He said he believed that the visit would help promote the militant solidarity between the two peoples and their armed forces.

On behalf of the armed forces in the zone, Maj. Gen. Nguyen Minh Chau presented the delegation with a flower pot made from the shell of a cannon fired by Vietnamese liberation troops on the general headquarters of the Saigon puppet army during the 1975 Ho Chi Minh campaign.

On the afternoon of Jan 10 General Heinz Hoffmann and his party called at the Party Committee and People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City. Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the city people's committee, said the local people were very happy to welcome the G.D.R. comrades-in-arms and asked them to convey to the people of the sister city of Leipzig the warm feelings of the people in Ho Chi Minh City. General Hoffmann presented the city people with a wood-engraved portrait of Lenin.

In the evening the command of the Seventh Military Zone gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

On January 11 General Hoffmann and his party called at the technical school for officers of the General Technical Department. Speaking on this occasion, the major-general head of the General Technical Department expressed gratitude to the party, the state and army of the G.D.R. for their wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese army and people, and especially their assistance to the Vietnamese Defence Ministry in building the technical school for non-commissioned officers and now in helping change it into the technical school for officers, with adequate equipment.

Colonel-General Horst Stechberth, G.D.R. vice minister of national defence, conveyed to the technical school for officers a sum of money collected by the G.D.R. National People's Army to help build the school and presented the latter with the "outstanding fighter" insignia of the G.D.R. National People's Army. Also today the guests called on people's navy units in Ho Chi Minh City. This afternoon General Hoffmann and his party successfully concluded their friendship visit to Vietnam.

SERIES ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPRATLYS, PARACELS

Fourth Article

OW081549 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 8 Jan 82

[For the first part of this article see the 8 January DAILY REPORT, page K 6]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 — The Chinese side thinks it is producing a clincher when it says that Vietnam has previously recognized that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are Chinese and now tries to turn its coat. But the Chinese document dated 30 January 1980 contains no proof whatsoever that the Vietnamese Government has given up its rights to those islands. The only reference it makes is to a note of 14 September 1958 sent by the Vietnamese prime minister to his Chinese counterpart.

This note, being a very short one, can be reproduced here in full. It was an answer to a declaration of 4 September 1958 of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic which fixed a 12-mile limit to Chinese territorial waters, and merely expressed Vietnamese agreement:

We have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam takes note and approves of the declaration of 4 September 1958 of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic concerning its territorial waters. The Government of the D.R.V. respects this decision and will give all state organs concerned directives aimed at ensuring strict respect of Chinese territorial waters fixed at 12 nautical miles in all relations with China at sea. Respectfully yours.

This note made no reference to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. It did not make the vaguest allusion to the territorial problem, and certainly contained no renunciation by Vietnam to those islands and no recognition of Chinese "sovereignty" over them. What is obvious is that it merely expresses the Vietnamese Government's goodwill toward a fraternal country with regard to a decision it had taken concerning its territorial waters and its pledge to respect this decision.

But Beijing wishes to turn this gesture of friendship into a declaration "recognizing Chinese sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa" and claims that Vietnam has turned its coat. Beijing also claims that some Vietnamese geographical maps and school text-books indicated that Xisha and Nansha were Chinese. In the context of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance to American aggression, some errors may have been committed but they should not be attributed to the Vietnamese Government. The undeniable facts are that those archipelagoes were then under the jurisdiction of the former government of Saigon and were defended by its troops. What better proof can there be of Vietnamese sovereignty over those islands?

Before the Chinese armed invasion of Vietnam on 17 February 1979, there could perhaps still have been some misunderstanding of the true nature of the Beijing expansionists, but since that date all people of conscience throughout the world have clearly seen which side has betrayed the other.

There is no need to go back a long way. During our resistance to American aggression, China always played a double game. While beating the big propaganda drums in support of the Vietnamese resistance so as to pose as intransigent anti-imperialist revolutionaries, those in Beijing secretly manoeuvred to prolong the war in order to wear out and weaken both the aggressor and his victim, drive the Americans into a blind alley, and compel them to hold out their hand to China. That double game, even before the Chinese seizure of Hoang Sa, was quite visible: After the fall of Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam, Beijing gave the green light to American bombing raids on the north and troop landings in the south. And when Vietnam, on the point of winning victory, wanted to sit at the negotiating table so as to wage the struggle on three fronts -- military, political and diplomatic -- they did not hesitate to enter into collusion with the Nixon administration in the hope of bartering Vietnamese blood for the position of Third World superpower and a solution to the Taiwan problem. Later, South Vietnam having been liberated and our country reunified, they used all available weapons -- political, economic, military, diplomatic -- to try and weaken Vietnam and bring it to its knees, eventually even launching armed aggression, through the agency of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces in the southwest, and with Chinese forces themselves in the north.

The Hoang Sa affair must be examined in the context of the deceptive policy practised by Beijing. This archipelago was occupied by China through a lightning armed assault on 19 January 1974. Washington's approval had been given when Richard Nixon visited China in 1972.

At that time of the attack, public opinion took note of the silence observed by the White House towards a military action undertaken in a zone which has always been considered closely bound to the strategic interests of the USA. This attitude was explained by Tran Kim Phuong, the Saigon ambassador in Washington, in a message to Vuong Van Bac, the Saigon foreign minister, on February 1974:

"From my conversations with Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hummel and members of the National Security Council at the White House, it appears that the secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, looks upon the conflict on the subject of the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Island as a marginal problem, even an inconvenience, within the framework of the joint efforts with Communist China to contain North Vietnam. Thus, the secretary of state wishes to minimize it, not to get involved in it, in order to concentrate on the sole problem of stepping up military aid to Vietnam (...)

"They (i.e., Kissinger, Senator Fulbright and Congressman Morton, the last two respectively chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee -- ed), recommend that we abstain from alluding to war with Communist China. A spirit of compromise with Communist China prevails at present in both assemblies. They are ready to give us military assistance against North Vietnam but not Communist China."

This message was found in 1975 in the archives of the Saigon Foreign Ministry. It sheds light on Washington's attitude in face of the Chinese military occupation of Hoang Sa. It also shows that Beijing and Washington are thick as thieves; while the former betrayed Vietnam by seizing the Hoang Sa Islands, the latter betrayed Nguyen Van Thieu by preventing him from seizing them back.

By producing dubious or doctored evidence, Beijing strives to justify its claim of sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, which they stubbornly call Xisha and Nansha, but in spite of the verbal efforts they have deployed after having presented Vietnam with a fait accompli in Hoang Sa, the truth remains: Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are an integral part of Vietnamese territory and come under the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The sophistries and falsifications resorted to by Beijing at present are but a rehash of those it has repeatedly used following occupation or attempted occupation of territories belonging to its neighbours: Burma, India, Mongolia, the Soviet Union....

Fifth Article

OW120741 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 12 -- The following is the 5th in a series of six on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes published recently by the Hanoi monthly VIETNAM COURIER:

Chinese Archaeology in the Service of Expansionism

After the occupation, with tacit approval from Washington, of the Hoang Sa Islands, Beijing's propaganda machine swung into action both at home and abroad in a desperate attempt to prove China's sovereignty over this and the Truong Sa archipelagoes. Besides their usual propaganda weapons, the Chinese leadership sought the services of archaeology in order to dazzle their audiences, who would be overwhelmed by the prestige of this science and incapable of controlling the results of the excavations.

Since their territorial conflict with the Soviet Union, the Chinese side had used archaeological evidence to support their claims. Thus, in early 1972, some years after the defeat of their troops at the hands of the Soviet Army, the results of archaeological excavations around the Damanskiy Islands on the Ussuriy River were published in an attempt to demonstrate that these territories had belonged to China since time immemorial. Their pseudo-scientific conclusions were easily refuted by the Soviet Union.

Beijing is now repeating that very tactic. In early 1974 Chinese troops occupied the Hoang Sa Archipelago; later that same year the journal WEN WU published some results of archaeological researches undertaken on the islands. Two 20-page papers on that same topic were then published in the September 1976 issue of WEN WU. Meanwhile, in November 1975, GUANGMING RIBAO and the PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article about the excavations, signed Shi Dizu. Radio Beijing, for its part, has repeatedly broadcast communiques on this matter. The CHINA PICTORIAL has also published an article about the islands' formation throughout the various geological epochs. The Chinese journal GEOLOGY has mentioned signs of there being oil deposits under the more recent reefs in the archipelago and the journal CHINA RECONSTRUCTS reviews the islands' biological and other resources. One should also mention the numerous exhibitions of photographs and displays brought back from archaeological expeditions and shown in Beijing and various other places in China.

Drawing on the finds of these expeditions, which for the time being cannot be checked, the Chinese propaganda machine has concocted a whole series of arguments aimed at demonstrating China's sovereignty over the archipelago.

Thus, for instance, the Chinese side claims that the ancient objects discovered on Hoang Sa were made in China. The article "Preliminary Report on the Second Archaeological Expedidition to the Xisha Islands in Guangdong Province" published in the September 1976 issue of the journal WEN WU states the following:

"The four above-mentioned types of objects (double handled container; containers with braided rims; cusped vases; lids) are archaeological remains dating back to the Tang and Wu Dai dynasties. They are in the same style: made from a rough, grey coloured earth, fired at low temperatures and covered in green enamel. (...)

"These items were made in kilns in Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi (...) There is also a smaller lid, with a blue motif of lotus petals from the Yuan period, made in Zingdozhen (Jiangxi) (...).

"These remains are spread over an area 10 metres in radius on a submerged reef, covered in bronze sapekes (Chinese coins) of various kind and other bronze objects (...) 1,995 sapekes were found with decipherable characters including: 1 "Banliang" sapeke from the Qin period; 45 sapekes of three Kaiyuan Tongbao types from the Tang period; 71 sapekes of 30 Taiping Tongbao types from the northern Song period, etc (...).

"On the Xisha islands shrines built to the memory of wandering souls in the times of Ming and Qing are still standing. The book Shuilu Bu, considered to be the classical work of reference for maritime navigation, was copied by fishermen who handed it down from generation to generation (...). The objects (retrieved from wrecks) were made in our country (...). All this testifies to numerous comings and goings of our junks throughout the ages to and from the Xisha Islands".

The authors are thus led to draw the conclusion, both simplistic and peremptory, that China has since long been the (?real) master of Xisha... The same article then goes on to say: "Since the Tang and Song period, at least our people have continued to develop the resources of the Xisha Islands and the other islands of the South Sea.

"In the course of two expeditions our achaeologists have surveyed practically all the islands, submerged reefs and shoals of the Xisha Archipelago, and practically everywhere they came across ancient objects and historical remains from our country: The large quantity of finds constitutes irrefutable proof of the fact that Xisha has been part and parcel of the sacred territory of our country from antiquity and that our people are its rightful masters".

Beijing's often Machiavellian propaganda tends to make one doubt the veracity of the above-mentioned excavations and finds. However, let us assume that the excavations were indeed carried out, that the published finds do indeed exist, and that their analysis does indeed carry all the guarantees of scientific methods, especially concerning their dating and origin.

What other conclusion can we then reach but that these objects were transported to Xisha in Chinese junks which were shipwrecked and buried just like ships from many other countries or at best that Chinese came and lived for a while on these islands at some point. But in no way does the presence of Chinese objects on Hoang Sa in itself show that "since the Tang and Song period" the Chinese have been the "rightful masters" of the islands or that the latter are part of China's sovereign territory.

The argument that any place where ancient objects from a given country are found automatically belongs to the latter has no basis in archaeology. National sovereignty is a judicial problem, strictly defined in international law. To use archaeological research in support of a territorial claim is both to flaunt international law and one's own naivete.

Determining the origin of an archaeological find has no connection whatsoever with determining the sovereignty of a state over a given territory: These are two separated questions, each with its own scope and aim. The study of ancient objects, dwelling places and burial chambers enable archaeologists to explore the past and reconstitute the way of life, the modes of production, the techniques and, to some extent, the spiritual life, the beliefs and the art of communities which existed thousands of years ago. The study of bone fragments discovered in old tombs also makes it possible to discover the age, sex and race of the dead person. But, once again, none of this has any bearing upon the issue of national sovereignty over the site.

That archaeological excavations in one country reveal objects coming from another is a common occurrence. Ancient sapekes, gilded silver containers and cloth from the ancient kingdom of Persia were discovered in China by Chinese archaeologists. Large numbers of bronze swords and spearheads from China and introduced into Japan towards the end of the Neolithic Era were discovered by Japanese archaeologists. Roman coins bearing the effigy of Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius, Rome emperors of the 2nd Century A.D., were discovered at Oc Eo [as received] in southern Vietnam, having been brought there in the first centuries of our era. Malaysian archaeologists have published the results of their research on the Dong Son bronze drums discovered on the west and east coasts of their country, one of the wooden supports of which was carbon-dated to the period between 6th-4th centuries B.C. Indeed B.V. Peacock was referring to this discovery when he remarked that this discovery at Kuala Trengganu is the first proof of the influence of the Dong Son culture on the eastern coast of Malaysia (Of B.V. Peacock in Malaysia in History, Vol. 2 -- 1967).

In Vietnam archaeologists have discovered a number of ancient objects made in China or in Chinese style and left there by merchants, administrators, or soldiers of the ancient Chinese dynasties. Thus recent excavations of 16 tombs of the "Western Han" type at Thieu Duong (Thanh Hoa Province) brought to light several bronze objects including 13 mirrors bearing Chinese characters. At Van Don (Quang Ninh Province) an ancient and much frequented Vietnamese port, large quantities of Chinese sapekes were discovered, dating back to the times of the Tang, Song and Qing Dynasties.

If one were to accept the principle that any place where ancient objects from a given country are found belongs to that country, then Iran could claim Chinese territory, China could claim Malaysian territory, and the planet would thus be held in sway by the "world chaos" the Maoists seem to dream of.

To explain the above facts one does not need to specialize in historical science. Exchanges between the various parts of the world have taken place right from the dawn of history and have continued to develop since then. Thus, today there is nothing special about discovering in one country products of another. The silk route, as the Chinese will proudly tell you, enabled Persian goods and even artisans to reach as far as Xi'an, and according to Chinese archaeologists, objects in the Persian style but made in China by Chinese artisans have been discovered. Similarly the discovery in Vietnam of Han bone fragments and of objects made by the Hao or in Hau style is not surprising given the relations Vietnam has had with China over the centuries.

But return to the Hoang Sa Archipelago: Having dreamt up spurious archaeological evidence on which to base their gratuitous affirmations, the Beijing pseudo-scientists claim to have reconstituted a picture of life on these islands. Thus, in his article "Since Antiquity the Islands of the Southern Sea Are Part of Our Country's Territory" published in GUANGMING RIBAO on 24 November 1975 and in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on the following day, Shi Dizu wrote:

"Since the times of the Song our people have been settling on the islands of the Southern Sea and engaging in productive activities there. Furthermore, the archaeological finds from these islands or the seabed are evidence that they began to settle on several islands in the Xisha Archipelago very long ago indeed, and, in particular, without interruption ever since the Tang-Song period until the present day."

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China goes even further, not hesitating to reproduce these fallacious arguments in its official texts, such as the 30 January 1980 document entitled "China's Incontestable Sovereignty Over the Xisha and Nansha Islands."

"Already under the Northern Song (960-1127), the Chinese Navy sent patrols as far as the Xisha Islands. The Wujing Zongyao (general blueprint for military affairs), of which Emperor Rensong (1023-1063) of the Northern Song himself wrote the preface, stated the following: The court of the Northern Song ordered the imperial forces to conduct patrols, to install a garrison in Guangana (now Guangdong) as a base for patrols at sea and to build keeled warships.

"A sailing boat on a south-westerly course takes seven days from Tumenshan to Jiuruluzhou-Jiurulezhou, today called Xisha. This shows that the northern Song already exercised its jurisdiction over the Xisha Islands".

The argument that chinese settlers arrived on Hoang Sa in the Tang-Sang period is not just fallacious on judicial and historical grounds; it is simply nonsensical, as human life on these islands is well-nigh impossible.

First there is the climate. The Hoang Sa Archipelago lies in one of the world's five areas from which typhoons originate; the sea to the east of the Philippines is where most of area's typhoons form. Statistics collected over 55 years from 1911 to 1965 show that an annual average 9.6 typhoons occur in the Bien Dong. Halfway through the season they move towards the coastal areas stretching from south China to north Vietnam, before moving due west after October, toward the central Vietnamese coastline.

The Hoang Sa Archipelago is thus very much prone to typhoons. Whenever they come from the direction of Luzon the glass falls, the air becomes sultry, the sky fills with ominous black clouds which bring heavy rain driven by gale force winds. Huge waves from the open sea come crashing against the islands, occasionally sweeping right over them. On these islands, which barely emerge from the sea, everything, metal sheeting, tiles, etc, is eventually ripped off and blown away like bits of straw by the raging winds. The Saigon administration had to build low fat-roofed dwellings of reinforced concrete to resist the elements.

Such extreme climatic conditions, together with the distance of the islands from the coast and of one island from the next, explain why they could not be inhabited for any length of time. Fishermen occasionally went there, depending on the season, to stay there for short spells before returning to the mainland, occasionally leaving their equipment in some well protected niche.

Human settlements on these islands are all the more unthinkable in that drinking water is almost completely lacking for both people and animals. Wells have indeed been sunk there, but in the dry season each one provides little more than thirty litres of brackish water per day. Some kind of agriculture is possible in the rainy season but as soon as the rains stop irrigation becomes impossible. According to statistics gathered in 1939-43 and 1948-62 and published by the Saigon administration in 1964, the average rainfall over Hoang Sa is 1,173 mm as compared with 3,000 mm at Hue, with a maximum of 200 mm in September-October and a minimum of 17-21 mm in January-March. The Saigon soldiers garrisoned on the archipelago were regularly supplied with fresh water and food, especially vegetables.

These difficult conditions also explain why Vietnam's feudal administration had to set up special brigades to exploit and defend Hoang Sa. Although they were strictly organised, they were not permanently based on the archipelago. China's "documentary" on Hoang Sa, showing a herd of quietly browsing cows with the comment that "the cattle brought by Admiral Li Zhun in 1909 head" [as received] just cannot be taken seriously. Their claim is preposterous: given the lack of fresh water, the pedological composition of the soil and the vegetal cover of these islands, most of which barely extends over one square kilometre, one wonders how these animals could possibly have bred.

Account by Western sailors who were shipwrecked in the vicinity in the 17-19th centuries never mentioned the existence of Chinese settlements on the archipelago, or ever having been assisted by Chinese. They only survived because they met Vietnamese fishermen.

Furthermore, credibility is stretched a bit too far when the Chinese claim that they established themselves on the islands as far back as the Tang and Song period, over a thousand years ago. Hoang Sa is a coral formation, polyparies of the coelenterate family. Corals develop in a marine environment under certain depth. The water must be limpid, of a certain temperature and salinity, etc. Research on the origins and formation of atolls, coral reefs, and lagoons was undertaken right from the last century. Having noticed that coral reemerge further from the water as time passes, scientists paid particular attention to studying the growth of such reefs and of ramified and solid coals. It has been calculated that their growth rate is 25 mm/year in the Solomon Islands, 26 mm/year in the Maldive, but only 2 to 3 mm/year for Funafuti Islands, namely 25 m, 26 m, and 2-3 m respectively every one thousand years.

Accurate figures do not exist for the Hoang Sa Archipelago. However, a piece of research by E. Saurin published in 1953 on this topic throws some light on the matter:

"An interesting discovery has made it possible to calculate the growth rate of Hoang Sa corals. By dynamiting living coral below and off a rocky point barely emerging from the water on an as yet unidentified island of the archipelago, fishermen have exposed a quantity of Chinese sapekes hidden under the rock. The most recent coins, which show no traces of rust, date back to the Yonglo period of the Minh (1403-1424). This treasure, probably from a wrecked ship, is deep. On this basis their growth rate is constantly battered by waves, one can assume that this growth rate does not (?occur) everywhere such as 25 mm in the Solomon Islands, 26 mm in the Maldives, and is equivalent to the quoted figure for Funafute: 2 to 3 mm".

During the Tang and Song period, one thousand years ago, the Hoang Sa islands must therefore have been some 3 m lower than they are today according to Saurin's evaluation of their growth rate, or 25-26 m lower if their growth rate equals that of the Solomon Islands and the Maldive.

The average height of the islands today is some 4-6 m above sea level. Future research will determine whether, a thousand years ago, they were some 2-3 m above sea level or several dozen metres below. In any case, to claim that ever since the Tang and Song period Chinese settlers have been living and working there indicates nothing more than a fertile imagination.

Ever since it achieved the status of a science, archaeology has never played any role whatsoever in determining a state's sovereignty over a given territory. This is common knowledge. How then can one explain the unscrupulous attitudes of the Chinese leadership and their pseudo-archaeologists? In his contribution to the international conference against expansionism held in Moscow in May 1979, Academician A.P. Oklatnilev, a Soviet archaeologist of repute, condemned the practice of conducting excavations for political ends and counterfeiting archaeological remains as currently done in China, making imitation antiques for unsuspecting collectors, counterfeiting archaeological objects and monuments or distorting their significance to further their expansionist ambitions.

Misuse of science for hidden aims is not however a new development. Haven't Western archaeologists already denounced the phoney Piltdown skull as the work of impostors greedy for money and kudos? But promote such practices to the rank of state policy in order to legitimize territorial ambitions constitutes a very real menace to world peace. Nobody has forgotten the suffering which the Nazi thesis of the "superior race" caused to the whole of humanity not so very long ago. Following in those very tracks, China is seeking to develop an archaeology imbued with Great Han chauvinism in order to justify its hegemonic claims.

These attempts have already been widely condemned by progressive opinion, and are doomed to failure.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES ASEAN STAND ON FRENCH AID

BK121130 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A representative for the Fourth Asia Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has criticized the ASEAN countries for intervening in the relations between the two sovereign countries -- the Republic of France and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- and seeking to prevent France from aiding Vietnam. Meeting with the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the ASEAN countries in Hanoi recently, the Vietnamese representative asked them to convey the criticism back home. He said: these actions of the ASEAN countries are contrary to their professed claim that they do not follow China to oppose and weaken Vietnam.

LE DUAN, OTHERS NAMED HANOI CONGRESS DELEGATES

OW120835 Hanoi VNA in English 0755 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 12 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; have been nominated for a delegation of the Hanoi party organization to the fifth party congress to be held in March. The nominations were announced at a Hanoi party organization congress, opened here yesterday, to discuss draft documents to be submitted to the national congress.

Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, was also nominated for the delegation. The Hanoi congress is attended by 659 delegates representing 150,000 party members throughout the capital city.

ROUND OF HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY CONGRESS HELD

BK120619 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City-based correspondent of the Voice of Vietnam reported that the first round of the third congress of the city party organization delegates was opened solemnly this afternoon, 11 January. Some 500 official delegates representing the party members of 1,500 party bases from 190 party organizations in the city attended the congress.

The delegates to this congress included 406 comrades directly engaged in work at the party bases, 60 delegates from the people's armed forces, 60 women, 3 heroes and 37 emulation fighters. The youngest delegate was 24 years old. There were more than 90 delegates in their late 20's and early 30's and 185 delegates with college education level or higher.

On behalf of the congress presidium, Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, delivered an opening speech. Then the delegates heard a report recapitulating the suggestions that the participants in the congresses of various grassroots levels, namely, district and precinct, and the various party organizations subordinate to the city party committee had contributed to the documents to be presented by the party Central Committee at the coming nationwide fifth party congress.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON STAGES OF REVOLUTION

BK060152 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 4 January editorial: "The Essential Stages of Revolution"]

[Text] Because it is an unprecedentedly profound revolution aimed at uprooting the capitalist system and the system of private ownership and creating favorable conditions for the establishment of a new communist society both in infrastructure and superstructure which did not exist in the old society, the socialist revolution in each country as well as throughout the world is a complex, sinuous and protracted historical struggle.

Theoretically, the law of development in each stage of this revolution has been discovered and analyzed firmly and scientifically by the founders of our doctrine. However, in their theoretical and practical activities, those fighting for communist ideology tend to bypass certain stages and simplify the historical development of the essential steps necessitated by objective conditions. Utopian socialists try to replace the unjust society with an ethical society through ethics, scientific socialism and a doctrine to eliminate the system of private ownership and distribution of production materials by a mass revolution while reorganizing production, redistributing land and property, and creating a cultural and moral life for the collective masters, thus ushering in an era of freedom for man's society.

When the administration of the working class is established in a developed capitalist country, large-scale industry and modern science and technology in that country can be reorganized in the socialist direction. The needs of socialist society, however, cannot be satisfied by these production forces alone. A communist society still cannot be realized immediately after the system of public ownership of production materials is established. To change social consciousness is a revolutionary task which cannot be carried out easily and quickly. Therefore, socialist revolution in developed capitalist countries must go through many different stages.

Before its crisis and piecemeal collapse, capitalism controlled the economic and political life of people throughout the world. Capitalist economy, however, has developed only in some countries. Today, more than 100 countries are still backward agricultural countries and have not yet actually started their first technical revolution. Meanwhile, due to new world conditions, many countries in succession have embarked on the socialist path.

As the first socialist country, with a long and most diversified history of development, the Soviet Union has gone through many stages, from the transitional period after the establishment of the system of proletarian dictatorship to the basic completion of the socialist society. The war against fascism, however, hampered its progress. After restoring its economy and carrying out its second scientific and technical revolution, the Soviet Union switched to the establishment of a developed socialist society, while gradually building the material and technical bases of communism.

Thanks to the assistance given by the Soviet Union and cooperation among themselves, other countries in the socialist community have been able to achieve a relatively high rate of development. From the very outset, however, these countries have also been compelled to go through many steps in conformity with the specific conditions in each country.

Our revolution is a complex one because it has taken place in a region full of contradictions between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary elements and sharp conflicts among the big imperialist powers and other reactionary forces. For more than 30 years since the founding of our worker-peasant administration in 1945, we have fought aggressors in several wars. Despite the fact that half the country embarked on socialism more than 20 years before the working class' administration was established throughout the country, socialist construction has not actually started until recent years, when our people have been compelled to heal the multifaceted wounds of past wars while engaging in wars for national defense and standing ready to cope with the danger of a new war.

The process of socialist construction in our country is a relatively complex struggle which must be carried out through many stages. This struggle is not a direct transition from a capitalist economic and social system already equipped with a relatively perfect industry. Capitalism here in our country is equipped only with initial industrial installations and a small-farmer economy -- the major economic base which has just escaped from the control of feudalism and capitalism.

The establishment of the system of public ownership of production materials is merely a premise for the expansion of the production force. One of our socialist revolution's central tasks is to create a production force commensurate with our new production relations, which includes a modern and large-scale industry and advanced science and technology. To turn our small-farmer economy into a collective agriculture and transform our industry and trade along socialist lines means to begin a revolutionary change from a small self-sufficient production to large-scale production with efforts to continue, on the basis of what has been produced, to carry out production on a larger scale. This change is a process and combined result of the three revolutions in which the scientific and technical revolution is the key one.

By relying on the proletarian state and the right to collective mastery of the working people, combining industry with agriculture and heavy industry with light industry, including handicrafts, and applying the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in an intensive manner, we will be able to expand quickly the production forces of all national economic sectors, thus gradually satisfying all the needs arising from the people's material and cultural life.

The initial strength of socialism in our country is our labor force, arable land and other material bases. If this strength is reorganized under various appropriate forms, we can make a qualitative change in the productivity of cultivation, animal husbandry and other consumer products as well as in social labor productivity, thus making it possible for us to solve all the urgent problems concerning the livelihood of our laborers while gradually increasing accumulation to support industrialization and the consolidation of national defense.

Combining our own efforts with international cooperation in the process of advancing from small production to large-scale production, we have begun to build many large and modern industrial installations. The initial stage of our revolution will be concluded when expanded reproduction has been carried out extensively in our production and when a balance between production and consumption has been achieved with accumulation and industrialization has been accelerated firmly. By that time, our revolution will be switched to the stage of industrialization and improvement of production relations at a higher degree.

SUHARTO ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON POLICY, BUDGET

BK091430 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0300 GMT 5 Jan 82

[President Suharto's 5 January 1982-83 budget speech to parliament -- live]

[Summary] I am happy to present to you today the 1982-83 budget bill. In drafting the bill, the government has always kept in mind the wishes of the people.

Before going further into the new budget, I wish to make an assessment of our present situation and the international developments influencing us. "Generally speaking, we have succeeded in building political, economic and social structures that can serve as a foundation for still greater development in the future."

Let us safeguard our national unity and integrity with the greatest sense of responsibility, particularly with the approach of the general election that is to be held several months from now. I am urging the people to make use of their political right -- a very important one -- by taking part in the general election. We hold a general election only once every 5 years, but I am asking everybody not to become tense. Please carry out your daily activities as usual. Let us make the general election a natural part of our political life and system of government. I am asking all those concerned with the holding of the general election and all political parties to observe the rules of the game, so as to ensure a truly direct, general, free and secret election and, subsequently, enhance our democratic way of life.

"Although our national security is quite stable, we are, however, very concerned about violent and inhuman acts taking place in our midst. We must bring an abrupt end to this kind of brutality." I am asking all security agencies to make all-out efforts to end this brutality.

The enactment of a new penal code in 1981 reflected our determination to ensure public order, harmony and justice. It was a great achievement because it was the first penal code formulated by the nation since independence 36 years ago. I am asking the public at large to become familiar with the essence of the penal code, because it is a penal code that protects the civil rights of a citizen.

Despite the world economic recession, we have been able to attain satisfactory economic growth. In 1981 the rate of inflation was only 7.29 percent, a figure much lower than those of the previous years.

In the agricultural sector, a considerable increase in food production was recorded in 1981. Rice production in that year was estimated at more than 22 million tons, about 10 percent more than in 1980. New investment was made in the construction of a number of large projects. They included the construction of refineries in Balikpapan, Cilacap and Dumai, which are expected to be completed in 1983. With the completion of these refineries, we will no longer have to depend on imported fuel oils. Furthermore, the construction of liquefied natural gas manufacturing projects in Aceh and East Kalimantan, with each having a production capacity of 3.3 million metric tons per year, is expected to be completed before the end of 1983.

The construction of urea fertilizer manufacturing plants in Aceh and East Kalimantan, the expansion of fertilizer plants in Gresik and the expansion of a paper mill in Leces and cement factories in Padang, Tonansa, Kupang and Madura will be completed in 2 to 3 years. The aluminum smelting plant in Asahan will begin operation soon.

The government has decided to increase fuel oil prices, to take effect as of yesterday, 4 January. "The decision was taken with a heavy heart, but with a great sense of responsibility." Thanks to OPEC unity, Indonesia has managed to maintain its crude oil export volume and prices at the same level. We are grateful that in 1981 OPEC countries agreed to a unified price system through 1982.

In the 1981-82 fiscal year, the volume and prices of our non-oil export commodities declined at an alarming rate and subsequently reduced the country's revenues. We cannot cover the loss by printing money, because this is not only contrary to the broad outline of the state policy and the principle of a balanced budget, but because we do not wish our economy to be hit by further inflation. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to decide on reducing the subsidy for fuel oils in particular, in order to make more funds available for development purposes. Furthermore, various measures have been taken to boost our exports.

Our foreign exchange reserve is still quite strong, due, among other things, to our decision to devalue the national currency on 15 November 1978. "I wish to stress here that it is not necessary to devalue the rupiah again."

"Let us now look at the present world situation, which — whether we like it or not — will influence our own situation. Contrary to the hopes of mankind, the world has not only hit by an economic depression, but is becoming less secure. Tension in various parts of the world has not only failed to subside, but new and graver tensions have emerged instead.

"The Kampuchean problem has not been solved yet. The South Asian subcontinent is restless because of the situation in Afghanistan. The temperature of the situation in the Middle East is rising because of the Palestinian issue, which has remained complicated, and the Iranian-Iraqi war. A new crisis has emerged in Europe because of the developments in Poland. Detente between the major powers, which gave rise to new hopes several years ago, is dimming and, on top of this, the arms race seems to be increasing.

"In the face of such a world situation, Indonesia must make greater efforts to strengthen its national resilience and hold firmer to its independent and active foreign policy for the sake of its own national interests. This is the main guideline used by Indonesia in formulating its attitude toward the world political situation as I outlined above.

"Together with our friends — our ASEAN neighbors and other peace-loving and independence-loving countries — we must work to ensure that this region does not become an arena of rivalry and power conflict of the big powers and other foreign interests.

"In the context of ASEAN cooperation, we continue to step up mutual cooperation in various fields, so that each ASEAN country can enhance its national resilience and we can collectively build regional resilience in Southeast Asia.

"Regarding the Kampuchean problem, we actually want the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that territory, so that the Kampuchean people can determine their own future and government. If the Kampuchean people can state their own wishes freely and without external pressure, we shall respect these wishes. We reject any government that has been set up by and with the help of foreign armed forces, because that is contrary to the principles of the sovereignty and freedom of states.

"Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that Vietnam can show an attitude such that the country does not endanger the security of its neighbors and does not have ambitions of territorial expansion.

"As neighbors living in the same region — namely, Southeast Asia — we, despite our different political ideologies and systems, must build harmonious and good-neighbor relations and work together in the interests of our respective nations, without sowing the seeds of suspicion and enmity among us.

"Regarding the Middle East problem, we firmly oppose the arrogant acts of Israel, which continues to refuse to recognize the legal rights of the Palestinian people to determine their own future and which continues to harbor the ambition of annexing the territory of neighboring countries that it is occupying with armed force. All this endangers the principles of world peace and order.

"Regarding the upheavals affecting Poland recently, it is our hope that the Polish people will be able to solve their national problems by themselves in accordance with their wishes and aspirations. The great powers of the world must be willing to restrain themselves and refrain from interfering in Poland's domestic affairs, thereby also saving the world from the threat of a wider conflict."

With the background of the domestic and international situation I have described, we formulated the budget bill for the fourth year of the third 5-year plan — the 1982-83 state budget. The experiences we have gained from year to year have strengthened our conviction for stability to carry out development. Therefore in formulating this budget bill, the government attached great attention to economic stability in the coming fiscal year. The government is also aware, however, that development can only be successful if it results in progress and welfare for the nation and the people. This means that the next budget should be greater than the present one so as to increase routine and development expenditures. The basic policy should be to maintain the required stability for development and to see that the rate of development does not affect stability.

Guided by this basic thinking, the government, in formulating the 1982-83 budget, held fast to the principle of a dynamic, balanced budget, greater than the 1981-82 budget, to enable us to attain proportionate growth and tackle in stages the yet-to-be resolved social and welfare problems, such as education, employment, health, housing, population and so forth.

Because of the world recession, it will not be as easy to increase revenues in the 1982-83 fiscal year as in the past few years. This obliges us to work harder to mobilize existing domestic potential resources and to utilize revenues more rationally and efficiently. In this connection we should increase government savings.

Since the problems to be tackled are greater than the availability of development funds, we should adopt priorities. Knowing that it would be impossible to meet all the demands simultaneously, whether we like it or not, we must diligently adopt priorities, which means to tackle the urgent ones first while postponing the less urgent ones. By adopting correct priorities backed by coordinated programs, we can attain results. That was the basic thinking behind the formulation of the 1982-83 budget bill.

"Honorable assembly, in formulating the 1982-83 budget bill, the government calculated that revenue and expenditures will be balanced at more than 15.6 trillion rupiah, which is an increase of more than 12 percent from the present state budget. Of this figure, 13.75 trillion rupiah will come from domestic resources while 1.85 trillion rupiah will come from foreign resources as development expenditure. Domestic revenues will increase 12.1 percent compared with the 1981-82 budget, while development expenditures will increase 13.8 percent."

The government is aware that it should make greater efforts to attain this revenue so as not to affect the smooth implementation of development. We are determined to further accelerate the development momentum to fulfill development targets in the interest of progress and the betterment of the just and equitable welfare of the people. Therefore the government expects the people to help it attain the targets and invites every taxpayer to fulfill his obligation in an orderly manner.

"As I emphasized earlier, we should rationalize and improve the efficiency in utilizing expenditures in order to increase our capability to finance development. In this context a routine expenditure of slightly over 7 trillion rupiah has been planned. This is 6.7 percent less than in the present budget, as the result of a decrease in subsidies, including the fuel oil subsidy I mentioned earlier. A more efficient utilization of the routine expenditures will create a government saving of 6.78 trillion rupiah which is 40 percent higher than that in the present budget. Added with the 1.82 trillion rupiah development expenditure from foreign sources, the development budget will be more than 8.6 trillion rupiah which means an increase of 34.5 percent. Thus, in the 1982-83 budget bill, the development expenditures will be greater than the routine expenditures.

"Brother speaker, now allow me to further explain the details of the 1982-83 budget bill. Domestic revenues are planned to be more than 13.7 trillion rupiah comprising 11.1 trillion rupiah from direct tax, 2.2 trillion rupiah from indirect tax and 392 billion rupiah from nontax revenues. Domestic revenues can also be divided into revenues from the oil sector and other revenues. The oil revenues come from oil corporate taxes, which are estimated at 9.1 trillion rupiah. This is only 6.4 percent higher than in the present budget. Another 4.6 trillion in domestic revenues is being planned which is a 25.3 percent increase from that of the 1981-82 budget."

Direct taxes will come from income taxes, oil corporate taxes, corporate prepayment taxes, and regional development contributions. The 1982-83 direct taxes -- not including oil -- are estimated at 1.9 trillion rupiah, which is an increase of more than 528 billion rupiah compared with the present budget. Income taxes are estimated at more than 256 billion rupiah, or an increase of 24 percent over the present budget. This increase is attributed to the increase in the number of taxpayers. Meanwhile, corporate taxes are expected to reach 822 billion rupiah or an increase of 47 percent as a result of a healthier growth in business and industry and an increase in the number of enterprises which completed their tax holiday granted under the capital investment law. In this connection the corporate prepayment taxes will increase by about 33 percent to 680 billion rupiah. Regional development contributions have increased from year to year and are expected to reach 109 billion rupiah or an increase of 24 percent. Other revenue -- from property taxes, interests, dividends and royalties -- will reach 123 billion rupiah.

In the 1982-83 fiscal year the increase in oil corporate taxes is relatively small, and this is expected from the possible increase of the volume of oil exports.

Now I would like to explain the indirect taxes comprising sales taxes, import sales taxes, excises, import duties, export taxes and so forth. Sales taxes will be 442 billion rupiah, or an increase of about 50 percent as a result of the growth of our industry. Import sales taxes will be 298 billion rupiah or an increase of 34 percent, while excise taxes will reach 618 billion rupiah -- an increase of 11.8 percent -- and import duties will reach about 678 billion rupiah, or about a 26 percent increase. Export taxes will decrease by more than 55 percent to only 170 billion rupiah. This is caused by obstacles arising from the world economic recession and protectionism practiced by the advanced industrialized countries. Other indirect tax revenue will be 44 billion rupiah. Nontax revenues will be 392 billion rupiah, a fairly large increase of almost 79 percent, coming from profits earned by state corporations and government banks.

Besides domestic revenues -- as in the past years -- the budget bill contains development revenues from abroad totalling 1.85 trillion rupiah or an increase of 13.8 percent. Development revenues comprises program aid of 25 billion rupiah and project aid of more than 1.8 trillion rupiah. These are the broad outlines of the state revenue.

Now allow me to explain the expenditures. As in past year, the expenditures are divided into two parts — routine and development expenditures. "Routine expenditures for the next year will be about 7.1 trillion rupiah and development expenditures will be 8.6 trillion rupiah. There will be a 6.7 percent decrease in routine expenditures compared with the present budget." As I explained earlier, the decrease is due to the decrease in food and fuel oil subsidies. The fiscal policy calls for improving the quality of government apparatus services, better management and utilization of state property, stable prices of various basic necessities and increasing government savings.

The routine expenditures are for personnel and material expenditures, subsidies for autonomous regions, interest and debt installments and other routine expenditures, including food and fuel oil subsidies.

"Personnel expenditures will account for 2.5 trillion rupiah, an increase of 3 percent." These will be for payment of salaries, pensions, rice allowances, meal allowances and salaries for personnel abroad. "The increase in personnel expenditures is small because the government will not increase salaries in this fiscal year."

"Material expenditures account for more than 1 trillion rupiah, an increase of more than 7 percent." These will be for the procurement of materials from both inside and outside the country. Although the increase is also small, it is hoped that the government will be able to maintain the smooth flow of the government's routine operations. "More than 1.3 trillion rupiah will be allocated as subsidies for autonomous regions -- 43 billion rupiah for Irian Jaya and more than 1.2 trillion rupiah for other regions, including an 11.1 billion rupiah subsidy to East Timor, increasing the subsidy for this region by more than 8 percent from the present expenditures."

"The next routine expenditures are for the payment of interest and debt installments amounting to 976 billion rupiah — 30 billion rupiah for internal interest and debt installments and 946 billion rupiah for external interest and debt installments. The foreign debt installments account for 11 percent of our export revenue."

Other routine expenditures are for food and fuel oil subsidies, general elections and so forth. The food subsidy is reduced as the government has been increasing food prices and it will continue to do so in order to terminate the food subsidy. "The fuel oil subsidy amounts to 924 billion rupiah, far less than the subsidy in the present budget, which amounted to 1.5 trillion rupiah." The reduction is the result of the increase in fuel oil prices.

The 34 percent increase in development expenditures is made possible by the cut in subsidies, particularly the fuel oil subsidy, and the fairly large increase in tax revenue. This means that the cut in the fuel oil and food subsidies will increase our capability to develop as the savings will be utilized for development. "I also deem it necessary to state here that 78.5 percent of the development expenditures will come from domestic revenue, while a mere 21.5 percent will come from foreign countries. This shows that our capability to finance development increases every year."

Honorable assembly, I would also like to explain details of the expenditures for all sectors, particularly the main sectors. First of all I would like to say that expenditures for each of the 18 development sectors will also increase. Three sectors will each be allocated over 1 trillion rupiah. "These are the education sector, 1.3 trillion rupiah; the agriculture and irrigation sector, 1.2 trillion rupiah; and the communications and tourism sector, more than 1 trillion rupiah.

"The 1.3 trillion rupiah allocation to the education sector is a 66 percent increase from the 1981-82 budget and is the greatest development expenditure allocation." In this connection in 1982-83 we will build another 22,600 primary schools, including 200 multistoried schools in big cities because of the difficulty in acquiring land. We will also add 35,000 classrooms and rehabilitate 25,000 school buildings. We will also build 20,000 houses for school principals in remote areas, about 12,000 houses for school guards and make available 30 million reading books to students. For the first time we will provide sports facilities for 50,000 schools. Parallel with the increase in the number of schools and classrooms, we will employ more than 109,000 teachers, including religious teachers. With the implementation of the primary school development program under presidential instruction, there will be an increase of more than 3.9 million places in 1982-83 and in the 1983-84 school year there will be enough places for all children between 7 and 12 years old.

In 1982-83, 1,000 junior high schools and an additional 5,000 classrooms will be built, thereby providing more than 400,000 additional places for students in the 1983-84 school year. The junior high schools will be distributed so that there will be at least one in every subdistrict. In the meantime we will continue to improve the education facilities and standards at vocational schools, senior high schools and universities.

We will continue to develop the agricultural sector in order to increase food production. If food production, particularly rice, continues to increase in 1982 as in the past 2 years, we may expect to become self-sufficient in rice under the third replelita. Within the framework of intensifying agriculture, we will open up no fewer than 80,000 hectares of new ricefields, continue to develop tertiary irrigation networks to irrigate more than 200,000 hectares of ricefields, repair and upgrade irrigation networks which can irrigate 45,000 hectares of land and build new irrigation networks to irrigate 65,000 hectares of land.

We will also further step up livestock breeding. For this purpose we will develop large breeding projects with at least 100,000 head of cattle and buffalo.

In the plantation sector we will increase sugar production by building new sugar mills and rehabilitating old ones, and expand sugarcane plantations, particularly outside Java. Although sugar production is increasing every year, we still have to import sugar. We will also expand and rehabilitate rubber, coconut, coffee, pepper, cocoa, tea, castor oil, cashew, cotton, clove and other plantations.

We will also continue to develop the communications sector — improving the railway service, rejuvenating our seagoing and coastal ships, expanding existing harbors and building new ones and further developing the pioneer air and sea transport. Besides carrying on the development of the new international airport at Cengkareng, Jakarta, we will also upgrade the capacity of the Medan Polonia Airport, the Bali Ngurah Rai Airport, the Surabaya Juanda Airport and other airports, and also expand postal, telecommunications and telephone services.

"More than 938 billion rupiah is allocated to the mining and energy development sector. Among its activities will be to develop oil, geothermal energy, coal and hydro energy resources and to carry out important research on diversification of energy utilization." A fairly large budget is also allocated for the development of electricity through the construction of dozens of big and small power stations and the expansion of electricity distribution networks to supply electricity to rural areas.

In order to maintain the development momentum, great attention is directed to the industrial sector by allocating expenditures of 366 billion rupiah. The main thrust will be the development of light industry by providing technical, organizational and managerial guidance; upgrading skills, entrepreneurship, education and training; supplying equipment and basic materials; and so forth. We will continue the development of basic and petrochemical industries.

Some 281 billion rupiah will be allocated for the improvement of people's welfare. The Perumnas Housing Development Corporation will build no fewer than 24,000 houses in 50 cities throughout the country. We will also further step up transmigration and further improve cooperatives.

No less important is regional and rural development, particularly through the presidential instruction [Inpres] programs. The village Inpres program will receive more than 88 billion rupiah to boost activities in 65,000 villages. The subsidy to each village will be increased from 1 million rupiah to 1.25 million rupiah.

We will also increase the district Inpres program allocation from 1,000 rupiah to 1,150 rupiah per person. The minimum subsidy to each district will be increased from 150 million rupiah to 160 million rupiah. Total expenditure for the district Inpres program will be about 194 billion rupiah.

The allocation for the province Inpres program will also be increased to 253 billion rupiah. The minimal subsidy to each province increases to 9 billion rupiah from the present 7 billion rupiah. Of the 27 provinces, 22 will receive the minimal subsidy.

The health Inpres program will also increase to more than 98 billion rupiah. Some 200 new public health centers, 2,000 public health subcenters, 500 mobile public health units and 600 houses for public health doctors and personnel will be built.

To further develop the economically weak group and to boost their income, an expenditure of more than 10 billion rupiah will be allocated to the market Inpres program.

An 80 billion rupiah expenditure is allocated for building no less than 8,000 km of roads and 14,000 meters of bridges in all districts. Finally, the aforestation Inpres program will receive more than 87 billion rupiah for flood control.

That is the picture of the development we plan to undertake. There are still many other sectors which will be further developed, but I did not touch on them on this occasion.

Honorable assembly, it is true that the world economic recession has created difficulties for us, but we are not the only ones who have been affected. We have responded by increasing our development capability, among other things, by tightening our belt, reducing subsidies and other important steps. We will utilize the savings from the reduction of subsidies for development because we have no other choice but to develop. Let us further strengthen our national resilience.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 008

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U.S. CONGRESSMEN CONFER WITH OFFICIALS ON TRADE

Meetings With Abe, Sakurauchi

OW111151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 11 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said Monday that "conditional reciprocity" is dangerous and violates the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Abe made the statement when he met with eight U.S. Congress members, including Senator Max Baucus, Democrat-Montana.

He was referring to the mounting U.S. demand that Japan open its domestic market to American commodities, based on the spirit of reciprocity. U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield, for instance, said Wednesday that Japan should let other nations gain a market share in Japan by giving them the same kind of free and fair access to the Japanese market that Japan now enjoys in their markets.

Such conditional reciprocity will only promote protectionism, Abe told the U.S. Congress members. Abe later told a press conference he will explain Japan's current efforts to open its domestic market wider to foreign imports when he visits the United States to take part in the January 15-16 trilateral trade conference.

In a separate meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, the U.S. Congressman said the U.S. is at a turning point of moving toward protectionism or keeping the free trade system, and warned that unless Japan opens its market, it will be called the cause of all evils. Sakurauchi countered that Japan is making efforts to open its market and asked the U.S. to sell Alaskan oil.

Meetings With Suzuki, Nikaido

OW121111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 12 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday told a visiting U.S. mission that Japan is studying the possibility of creating a trade ombudsman to deal with trade frictions. Suzuki told the nine American Congressmen, led by Representative Thomas S. Foley, that the two countries should deepen mutual understanding lest economic issues develop into political issues which could mar Japan-U.S. relations.

The U.S. Congressmen expressed appreciation for the priority given by the Japanese government to easing of trade friction and urged efforts by both sides to solve the issue.

The Americans also met Tuesday with Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, to exchange views on bilateral trade issues. Nikaido told the Americans that the trade dispute was attributable to insufficient efforts on the U.S. side, and he called for U.S. efforts to raise productivity in various industrial fields.

Further Remarks by Abe

OW130611 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 13 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Wednesday criticized U.S. congressional moves for legislation based on the principle of reciprocity and warned that free trade would collapse should the U.S. administration accept it as a policy. Abe told Sen John C. Danforth and Sen John H. Chafee that adoption of such protectionist policy would only invite mutual retaliation among trading nations and lead to a shrinkage of global trade, a MITI spokesman said.

Danforth, in a meeting with Japanese business leaders Tuesday, urged Japan to allow wider market access to American goods and said the U.S. Congress was preparing legislation calling for reciprocity in trade, under which foreign limits on U.S. products would invite similar restrictions on imports into the U.S.

Abe stressed to the senators the Japanese Government takes the stand that without economic development of industrialized Western democracies, the Japanese economy would not develop. From this viewpoint, Japan is making utmost efforts to open its market wider to imports through removing or simplifying existing rules and cutting tariffs ahead of schedule, he was quoted as telling the U.S. lawmakers.

The MITI spokesman said Danforth countered that the principle of reciprocity, when applied in an objective way, would work as an incentive to reduce import barriers. The Republican senator also asked Abe to limit Japanese car exports to the U.S. in the second year (starting next April) to the same level as the first year, or 1.68 million units, and to continue the voluntary curbs in the third year (beginning in April 1983), the spokesman said.

Abe said in reply that Japan is ready to discuss prospective U.S. car demand in 1982, but made a point that the actual 1982 volume of car exports should be fixed in keeping with the bilateral agreement last May. The accord, according to Abe, calls for setting the volume of car exports in the second year at a level equal to the first-year volume plus 16.5 percent of any additional U.S. car sales in the year.

ABE TO WARN U.S. AGAINST REVISING TRADE ACT

OW100735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 10 (KYODO) — The Japanese Government will warn the United States against any revision of the U.S. trade act to impose import surcharges against Japanese products as a measure to redress its huge trade deficits with this country. The U.S. Government is demanding every possible measure to open up the Japanese market for U.S. agricultural produce, high-technology products and services on a reciprocal basis, as it is expected to have suffered a record trade deficit with Japan last year. The deficit might reach dollar 18 billion, up from 12 billion in 1980.

According to the International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI), the U.S. trade representative intends to revise the trade act and introduce a reciprocal trade concept so that the President can impose taxes and other restrictions on imports from countries shutting out U.S. products. Some revised bills have been already proposed to the U.S. Congress to close its communications market to import unless its trading partners open the same market to U.S. products.

MITI officials said Minister Shintaro Abe, who is scheduled to visit Washington this month, will warn Vice President George Bush and other government officials that any protective moves will be against the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

ITO ON PRC, DEFENSE BUDGET, U.S. COOPERATION

OW060617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 6 (KYODO) — Japan's defense chief said Wednesday he hoped that cooperation with China in various aspects would be built up gradually, for example, by stepping up the exchange of personnel. Soichiro Ito, director general of the Defense Agency, made the remark in an interview with the KYODO news service.

He said Seiki Nishihiro, defense counsellor, one of his agency's policy planners, would visit China next Wednesday "to inspect the training of People's Liberation Army troops at various bases." Nishihiro reportedly plans to meet China's deputy chief of General Staff, Wu Xiuquan. Ito, however, declined comment on the report, saying only, "No details have apparently been worked out as yet."

The defense chief said Nishihiro was not a high official. He added he hoped that higher-level officials would exchange visits. Ito, however, discounted the possibilities that he himself would visit China soon, in view of the considerable political impact this would have.

On the defense budget for fiscal 1982, Ito said the yen 2,586.1 billion (about $11.76 billion) appropriation is "fairly satisfactory," although far from the agency's initial budget request. He conceded the amount represented an increase of about 7.75 percent from the fiscal 1981 level, in contrast with a minimal 2.8 percent increase in the social security appropriation to yen 9,084.8 billion (about $41.23 billion). Ito stressed, however, that defense spending is still less than one third of the social security budget.

While most social security spending was not directly productive, about half of the defense appropriations was accounted for by personnel expenses. This meant the money was being spent to provide jobs for about 300,000 personnel (the total of defense force and agency personnel), he said.

Stationing of defense troops in strategically important but poor regions also made a significant contribution to the development of such region's economies. Defense funds also created jobs in a number of defense-related industries, Ito added.

Ito said the government would strive for defense buildup with the target set in 1976 as the minimum goal while seeking the support of the people. The target:

Ground force — 12 divisions and 2 composite brigades deployed regionally in peacetime, mobile operation units (1 armored division, 1 artillery brigade, 1 airborne brigade, 1 training brigade and 1 helicopter brigade), low-altitude ground-to-air missile units (8 antiaircraft artillery groups);

Maritime force — 4 escort flotillas (antisubmarine surface ship units), 10 antisubmarine surface ship division, 6 submarine divisions, 2 flotillas (minesweeping units) and 16 land-based antisubmarine aircraft squadrons; equipment — about 60 antisubmarine surface ships, 16 submarines and about 220 operational aircraft;

Air force — 28 aircraft warning and control groups, 10 interceptor squadrons, 3 support fighter squadrons, 1 air reconnaissance squadron, 3 air transport squadrons, 1 early warning squadron and 6 high-altitude ground-to-air missile groups; equipment — about 430 operational aircraft.

Referring to reports that if the present buildup target is to be achieved by fiscal 1987, defense spending would probably be in excess of 1 percent of gross national product (GNP), Ito [illegible]ted that it may top that level. In that event the consent of the National Defense C[illegible] will naturally be sought.

The proposed yen 2,586.1 billion defense appropriation represents 0.93 percent of Japan's gross national product for fiscal 1982, estimated at yen 277 trillion (about $1.26 trillion), slightly above the fiscal 1981 level. Yet, this ratio is the lowest among the advanced countries, Ito said.

On the proposed cooperation with the United States in defense technology, Ito said this would probably be one of the biggest problems of the new year. He said this presupposes the coordination of views among the Defense Agency, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on the so-called "three principles on the prohibition of arms export." Ito said these government offices would start working late this month or early next month to coordinate the views before the defense technology consultations with the U.S. The principles call for a ban on arms exports to communist bloc countries, nations to which arms exports are banned by the United Nations resolution and to countries currently involved in an international dispute or liable to get involved in such a dispute.

Ito said it is desirable that the U.S., Japan, Western Europe and other countries cooperate technologically and otherwise in the development and manufacture of weapons.

OFFICIALS VIEW PROSPECTS OF LOAN TALKS WITH ROK

Miyazawa on Talks

OW0603647 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 6, KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa Wednesday described as a "step forward" South Korean agreement to the Japan-proposed working-level talks in Seoul next week to discuss bilateral economic cooperation. But he quickly dismissed optimism about early settlement of South Korea's $6 billion loan request, which Japan has so far rejected because of its amount and link with the country's huge military spending. Speaking to reporters, Miyazawa said, "I don't think the coming talks will settle the (economic aid) issue. It seems there still is a long way to go."

"The talks mean only the first step of our (renewed) negotiations," he added.

Suzuki's Comments

OW121329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 12 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday Japan will conduct discussions on economic cooperation with South Korea "with all possible sincerity" at a working-level conference due to open in Seoul Thursday. "I hope the meeting will get the bilateral negotiations (on the economic aid issue) on the right track," Suzuki said in a meeting with Akitane Kiuchi, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau. Kiuchi will represent Japan in discussions on South Korea's $6 billion loan request to finance its 1982-86 economic and social development plan.

In the meeting at Suzuki's official residence, Kiuchi said, "The situation warrants limited optimism. It's difficult." He said major topics at the meeting will include South Korea's major industrial projects in the five-year economic plan and preparations for a proposed foreign ministerial meeting. Kiuchi said he has no power or intention to spell out the amount of Japanese economic assistance South Korea can expect. During his three-day stay in the South Korean capital, Kiuchi will also hold talks with Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and other senior government officials and presidential aides.

FIRM CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO AVOID SOVIET BOYCOTT

OW121307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 12 (KYODO) -- A Japanese company engaged in a joint Japanese-Soviet oil development project Tuesday asked the government to help it avoid being affected by American sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union in response to the Polish crisis.

Koki Imasato, president of the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co, told Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa that the oil rigs used by his company in oil and natural gas exploration off northeastern and southwestern Sakhalin employ U.S. technology. If the U.S. sanctions are applied to the rigs, exploration would have to be suspended, Imasato said.

Miyazawa replied that the matter would be dealt with by the Foreign Ministry. But he also pledged to convey Imasato's request to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and the Ministry for International Trade and Industry.

DPRK DEMANDS CONVOCATION OF MAC MEETING 16 JAN

SK110843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1207 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Kaesong, January 10 (KCNA) -- Our side to the Military Armistice Commission on January 10 demanded of the enemy side the convocation of the 410th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on January 16, 1982, in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their manoeuvres for the provocation of another war from the beginning of the year in gross violation of the armistice agreement.

U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY MEETING CALLED 'CONSPIRACY'

SK120964 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 11 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 12 January commentary: "A Grave New Stage of U.S.-Japan Military Collusion"]

[Text] The 18th U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting was held in Tokyo on 8 January. According to foreign news reports, the situation in northeast Asia, the international situation and the question of defense cooperation between Japan and the United States were discussed. They formally agreed to begin studying the emergency situation in the Far East.

At the meeting, the U.S. side demanded that Japan drastically increase armaments and strengthen defense cooperation with the United States. The Japanese said they will comply with the U.S. request. As is known, the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting discussed military collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

The United States attempted to drag Japan into its Far East strategy. Japan revealed a dark intention to pursue its overseas ambition by taking advantage of the U.S. demand. In other words, the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting was a conference where they secretly discussed U.S.-Japan joint military strategy in Asia.

The United States and Japan agreed to begin studying the emergency situation in the Far East at the meeting. This is what attracts our attention. Formal initiation of research on an emergency in the Far East, which accords with the guidelines of U.S.-Japan defense cooperation for joint U.S.-Japan operations, shows that the U.S.-Japan military conspiracy and collusion against the Korean people are being stepped up.

An emergency in the Far East means an emergency on the Korean Peninsula. The crux of this is that when the U.S. imperialists provoke a new war in Korea, they will use Japanese territory as their launching, operational and logistic base and that Japan's Self-Defense Forces will support and guarantee the U.S. operation. The initiation of research on an emergency of a very grave and dangerous nature in the Far East means that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are openly working on a joint aggressive plan against the Korean people. This is an intolerable criminal plot and a vicious challenge against the Korean people.

We view that the aim of the recent U.S.-Japan security conference as one to carry out a wicked war scheme against the Korean people. It is well known that the study on a contingency in the Far East is the product of the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy and Asian strategy to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea by making the Japanese reactionaries join in this maneuver.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to perpetuate the division of Korea, maintain South Korea as their permanent colonial-military base and forge ahead with an antagonistic policy against our republic. To achieve this end, the U.S. imperialists have enormously increased the U.S. Armed Forces occupying South Korea and converted South Korea into a nuclear war base and hotbed for a new war. They have also massed large numbers of troops in areas around the Korean Peninsula, including Japan and kicked up war exercise rackets.

In particular, the United States, attaching great significance to the task of making Japan join maneuvers to implement the war plan, has forged ahead with these maneuvers. Through the so-called study of a contingency in the Far East, the United States is trying to achieve this end.

The Japanese reactionaries, following the U.S. Korean policy and Asian strategy, are attempting overseas military aggression and pursuing their wild desire to reinvade Korea. Moreover, they have urged the United States to expedite the study of a contingency in the Far East.

In accord with a U.S.-Japan joint operation in case of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula, Japan has deployed its self-defense forces and increased its military capabilities. To justify the U.S.-Japan joint operation and the overseas deployment of the self-defense forces, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to amend their nation's laws. This shows that Japan is emerging as a U.S. ally and a very dangerous aggressive force in Asia. This also clearly proves that the propaganda that the U.S.-Japan security treaty assumes a defensive nature is a lie and that the treaty is an aggressive military pact between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to launch an invasion against the Asian people.

It is not by chance that the United States and Japan are maneuvering to establish a tripartite U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and to link the U.S.-Japan military treaty with other aggressive military blocs. While the United States is making the Japanese reactionaries join in the U.S. strategy against Korea and Asia, the Japanese reactionaries are following the road of overseas expansion by openly acting like a U.S. ally.

The military conspiracy and collusion between the United States and Japan is a grave threat to peace and security in Korea and northeast Asia and a great obstacle to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

As the study of a contingency in the Far East has begun, the broad strata of the people in Japan are denouncing it as a maneuver to cause new tension on the Korean Peninsula and a very dangerous move to increase tension in Japan and Asia. The U.S. and Japanese maneuvers to forge ahead with a wicked war plan against the Korean people run counter to the desire of the Japanese and Asian peoples and the trend of the time and do not comply with the interests of the U.S. and Japanese peoples. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries should reflect on the grave consequences to be brought about by this study of a contingency in the Far East and act cautiously.

U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN FAR EAST CONDEMNED

SK130709 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 12 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 January commentary: "Undisguised Sinister War Scheme"]

[Text] According to a report, Admiral Long, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific Region, explained U.S. military strategy in the Far East in Tokyo on 9 January. He said that new fighter-bombers, ground support aircraft and helicopters will be sent to South Korea.

In this connection, he revealed that the United States was planning to provide cruise missiles to the 7th U.S. Fleet and to reinforce U.S. troops in the Far East and that such plans had already begun to be carried out. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are enhancing their policy of force -- a policy of war -- against the Korean people by building up their military strength in South Korea and surrounding areas.

In line with the reinforcement of the military, the U.S. imperialists held the 18th U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting. They mapped out a plan for aggression against the Korean people on the pretext of coping with a contingency in the Far East.

It is no accident that foreign news report claim the plan for an emergency in the Far East is a new version of the "Three Arrows Operation." The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their military forces in the Far East and deploying sophisticated military hardware in South Korea. This is an ominous military development against us.

It is no secret that the Korean Peninsula is becoming the focus of the U.S. troops' strategy in the Far East. Saying that a contingency in the Far East refers to a contingency in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists rave that South Korea is of strategic importance to the United States. Proceeding from this, giving top priority to the strategy toward Korea in Asia, they are strengthening the military forces in South Korea and the area.

Here are examples: Deployment of an electronic intelligence battalion in South Korea, introduction of tanks, antitank helicopters and self-propelled guns, strengthening the 2d U.S. Infantry Division in South Korea, a plan to expand the U.S. Air Force facilities in South Korea with $140 million, reinforcement of military forces at U.S. bases in South Korea and surrounding areas and the replacement and acquisition of military hardware.

Part of such a military scheme is the U.S. imperialists' equipping the 7th Fleet with cruise missiles, reinforcement of U.S. troops in the Far East, deployment of scores of sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers and a squadron of A-10 close support aircraft, and introduction of new helicopters in South Korea.

By doing this, while threatening our republic by concentrating recently reinforced army, navy and air force components on the Korean Peninsula and surrounding areas, the U.S. imperialists are trying to coordinate the operations of the U.S. 7th Fleet, whose strategic focus has been shifted to the East Sea of Korea, the Rapid Deployment Force to be deployed in South Korea, and the U.S. bases in Japan and the Far East and to accelerate new war preparations against the Korean people.

Such a scheme to build up their military strength is aimed at militarily supporting the South Korean puppets, who have been isolated at home and abroad and now confront a crisis.

Particularly noteworthy is that the U.S. imperialists have decided to provide the 7th Fleet with cruise missiles. This is evidence that they are accelerating preparations for a nuclear war in Korea. Clearly, the U.S. imperialists' wicked ambition to occupy South Korea forever and annex all of Korea has not changed.

Clearly, the threat of aggression in Korea comes from the South. Peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea is a key to peace in Asia and the world. The U.S. imperialists' sinister war scheme and military buildup, more undisguised with each passing day, are criminal acts blocking the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of our people and are extremely dangerous machinations aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and endangering peace in Asia and the world.

Our people are keenly watching the military activities of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists should stop the criminal machinations of trying to provoke a new war by occupying half of the other's territory and withdraw from South Korea, taking along with them all military forces wtihout delay. This is a demand according with the trend of the times. If the U.S. imperialists ignore this just demand and adhere to a sinister war scheme and their military buildup, they will be rejected by our people and the world's peoples.

XINHUA CITED ON U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK130449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (KCNA) -- The United States must change its course, withdraw its troops from South Korea and end activities that do not aid the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY January 9 stressed this in a commentary flaying the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to reinforce their armed forces in South Korea.

Referring to the U.S. decision to reinforce its armed forces present in South Korea, XINHUA said: "It poses a grave menace to the people in the northern half of Korea who seek a peaceful reunification of Korea. The Reagan administration has announced Carter's "plan for troop withdrawal," and by increasing U.S. forces in South Korea, it violates the Korean armistice agreement.

The Reagan administration supports the South Korean Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and has greatly strengthened its military cooperation with South Korea, it said, and continued: "President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea a program to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the confederal republic's 10-point policy. With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's position for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea explicitly defined, the Reagan administration's decision to increase U.S. military strength in South Korea only can lead to a fiercer confrontation on the Korean Peninsula. This shows that the United States wants to obstruct the reunification of Korea and remains obdurate in its stance against the DPRK.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea, backed by the United States, now is even bold enough to openly declare that the "1980's is a decade for the trial of strength between the North and the South." It has shown no willingness to seek peace and a peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States should be advised not to act as an overlord and to refrain from sliding down a dangerous road of evil-doing against the aspiration of a nation.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FINE ARTS COLLEGE STUDENT

SK130454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, on January 12 received Kim Ha-kyong, a twelve-year-old student who entered a first-year class of the junior course of the Pyongyang Fine Arts College some time ago from the Soku Girl's Senior School in Wonsan.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea were present on the occasion.

Also present were members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and personages concerned.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had the goodness of seeing the handwriting of student Kim Ha-kyong who had acquired distinguished calligraphic talent by tirelessly practising writing under the guidance of the school and family from her young age and highly praised her talent.

Saying that such distinguished genius as student Kim Ha-kyong can emerge only under the socialist system of our country where everyone can develop his talent to his heart's satisfaction, he instructed her to further develop her talent at the Pyongyang Fine Arts College and become a good worker serving the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in rearing all the students into communist revolutionaries of chuche type with rich knowledge, good virtues and sound body, by further improving the quality of school education as required by the theses on socialist education.

UK WILLING TO OFFER MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO ROK

SK130105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 13 (YONHAP) -- British Lord Privy Seal Humphrey Atkins said here Tuesday evening that he had suggested to leaders of mainland China that South and North Korea should both be admitted into the United Nations, and that the Chinese declined comment on his suggestion.

Atkins, concurrently deputy foreign minister, deplored North Korea's rejection of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's offers of top-level inter-Korean dialogue last year, and said: "It (Pyongyang's rejection) demonstrates the fact that the North is apparently not interested in anything but taking over the South by conquest."

Atkins, who arrived here Monday on a three-day visit, which included a meeting with Chon, was speaking at a news conference at the British Embassy. He visited Beijing before coming to South Korea.

Atkins said, in answer to a reporter's question, that Britain could offer aircraft, missiles and a variety of other military equipment, which "could be of use to South Korea," and invited South Korea's defense officials to visit Britain for an on site observation of British defense technology.

In a prepared statement delivered at the outset of his news conference, Atkins said: "I am confident that British advanced technology and our financial institutions are well placed to cooperate in the further economic development of Korea."

ANNIVERSARY OF CHON'S N-S VISITS PROPOSAL MARKED

SK130141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "One Year After"]

[Text] A year ago yesterday President Chon Tu-hwan made a pragmatic down-to-earth approach to the Korean problem which continues to remain an unstabalizing force not only on the peninsula but also in East Asia. He proposed to North Korea that the highest authorities of the divided halves exchange visits to discuss all questions related to national unification.

This overture is realistic as well as historic in view of the nature of the issue facing the two sides, and of the results of the short-lived previous talks tried between them through a few different channels. Dialogue between the South and North remains an essential means to resolve their differences and pave the way for unification in the long run. It is imperative, therefore, that Seoul and Pyongyang resume talks with no strings attached, to seek removal of the prolonged tension and build a road to peaceful unification.

The president in his eager pursuit for talks with North Korea pushed his overtures further ahead five months later by asking Pyongyang to decide on a date, place and topics for the proposed tete-a-tete. In effect, such encounters at the summit level proved quite productive in tapering mutual confrontation and ushering in rapport in other troubled areas of the world: the present relationship between East and West Germany and between Egypt and Israel testifies to the merits of such highest-level talks.

Of course, North Korea keeps producing reasons -- subterfuges, rather -- of one kind or another in turning its back on President Chon's proposal. The bottom line, however, is that all those excuses on the part of North Korea are nothing but a poor disguise of its scheme to achieve unification on its terms instead of using the fair peaceful means proposed by President Chon. The so-called confederation plan introduced by Kim Il-song reveals its unpracticability by calling for a congress of thousands of delegates to discuss the question of unification.

What lifts the last veil from the North Korean force-leaning unification plan is Pyongyang's refusal to talk with the Seoul government headed by President Chon. With a number of twists and turns made in reasoning, North Korea insists that the present government in the South should be replaced by one representing a "people's democracy" -- one that would go along with Pyongyang's "revolutionary" scheme on the South. This is sheer nonsense.

Pyongyang will do well to note that the proposed dialogue between the top leaders of the South and North of Korea is winning increasing support in the international community of nations, particularly in the Third World consisting of many nonaligned countries. This trend underlines the rising desire on the part of those nations to see the Korean problem, one of the few potential dangers in the world today, settled in peace through direct talks at the highest level between the two divided parties.

To all appearances, North Korea is likely to gain little by refusing to face the realities as they are. The continuous sealing of its borders to outsiders, let alone the South Koreans, will only deepen North Korea's isolation, which in turn will only aggravate its economic difficulties.

Our persistence with the dialogue call to the North, of course, is to outlast Pyongyang's negative posture. What is more, we should try harder, with broader friendly understanding and backup, to bring North Korea to the conference table.

MINISTERS MEET ON ECONOMY-REVITALIZING POLICIES

SK120224 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song yesterday ruled out the possibility of resorting to any artificial changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates to support the sagging economy, saying that the government now has a "very narrow" choice of policy means.

But still, the possibility is open that the governor of the Bank of Korea may soon slash bank interest rates from the present 17 percent per annum on the lending base.

Fresh from an economic ministers' meeting, the deputy prime minister told newsmen that no major program for stimulating construction market as part of an economic revitalization package is under consideration, either.

"The housing policy," Kim, who is also minister of economic planning, clarified, "should definitely be based on how to benefit the low-income public and enhance the nation's welfare standards."

The three-hour consultative meeting was also attended by Minister of Finance No Ung-pae, Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun, Minister of Construction Kim Chong-ho and other economic members of the Cabinet. Following the Cabinet reshuffle early last week, which affected four economic posts including the minister of economic planning, the related ministers have been engaged in working out revitalization programs.

But the deputy prime minister's remarks yesterday could be interpreted as a significant blow to the high expectation. Indicating that the economic package the government works on will be presented late this week, Kim theorized that a business recovery must come of itself and that the government's role is to only lead the economy in that direction.

The newly placed deputy prime minister, denying that any concrete decision on what the government can do under the current situation has been made yet, also said economic ministers will have to meet several more times before reaching a conclusion.

He sounded somewhat pessimistic when he noted the difficulty the government is having putting together policy alternatives while leaving the budget, money supply and inflation target intact.

The point-by-point replies Kim made to questions from reporters are:

Construction: The government will not make any major changes to the present capital gains taxes. (Recent news reports had that the temporary cut in the tax rates, now in force, might be extended to 1987, instead of expiring at the end of September this year. The prohibitive tax was also reported to be relaxed to make it less expensive for one family to own two houses.) Nothing should outweigh the consideration for the general public and social welfare in formulating a housing policy. In this regard, only minor programs, such as the lowering of capital acquisition taxes and the financial support for businesses helping their employees buy homes, are within the government's reach. Such a heated speculation on real estate as in the past is utterly unthinkable."

Interest rates: As has been reiterated, the government will allow the rates to move flexibly. In this connection, the governor of the Bank of Korea will assume responsibility for the rate operations. The institutional interest rates should be left to the hands of the market mechanism rather than being used as a policy tool. As things are now, commodity prices appear headed for further stabilization in the first half of the year and the government cannot afford to disturb hard-earned price stability.

PARTY HEADS URGE EFFORTS FOR STABLE ECONOMY

SK120100 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 12 (YONHAP) -- Representatives of Korea's three major political parties agreed Monday to make concerted effort to bring the country out of the current economic recession and to run the National Assembly smoothly.

The representatives -- Chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Yi Chae-hyong, President of the Democratic Korea Party Yu Chi-song, and President of the Korea National Party Kim Chong-chol -- reached the agreement when they met to discuss the political situation, following the Jan 3 Cabinet reshuffle.

Stressing that the pulling of the country out of its present economic doldrums should be given a top priority, the three also decided to urge the government to "show the will to overcome economic difficulty."

Emerging from the meeting held at the Chosen Hotel in downtown Seoul, Yi said that in this connection, the three parties would call on the government to do its utmost to economize on the budget.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REDUCE CRUDE OIL IMPORTS

SK110134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 11 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government, in a revision of its energy supply and demand policy for the next five years, is likely to substantially reduce its imports of crude oil.

Energy-Resources Minister Yi Son-ki told his ministry officials over the weekend to amend the energy requirements, earmarked under the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Plan, in such a way as to curb annual crude imports to below 200 million barrels by 1986.

Noting that Korea spent nearly seven billion U.S. dollars for the purchase of crude and oil derivatives last year, Yi said that oil bills costing more than six billion dollars could impose a hefty burden on the country's economy.

To help reduce oil consumption, he went on, further plans would have to be undertaken to make the state-run Korea Electric Co, the nation's main fuel consumer, less dependent on oil in developing its power resources in the future.

Under this directive, the Energy-Resources Ministry is to lower the original oil import goal for 1982, the first year of the five-year plan, set at 222 million barrels, to 189 million barrels, a decrease of 33 million barrels.

The original plan calls for the importation of 233 million barrels of crude in 1983, 236 million barrels in 1984, 238 million barrels in 1985, and 253 million barrels in 1986, on the assumption that the annual oil consumption would increase by 3.3 percent, on the average.

Oil imports totaled 185.5 million barrels in 1979, but since then, they have showed a decreasing trend, registering 182.9 million barrels in 1980, and 182 million barrels in 1981.

ICAO HEAD MEETS OFFICIALS ON TOKYO-BEIJING RUN

SK130204 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] had a series of consultations with senior government officials yesterday on flight routes of the Japanese and mainland Chinese civilian airliners through Korean airspace.

Dr. Assad Kotaite, Lebanese president of the ICAO Council, accompanied by P.M. Peralta, representative of the ICAO Far East office, had talks with Transportation Minister Yun Che-chung for one and a half hour.

The Yun-Kotaite meeting was followed by working-level talks at the Foreign Ministry and discussions between Vice Foreign Minister Kim Tong-hwi and Kotaite.

Later in the day, Kotaite paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae. President Chon conferred the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Kwanghwa Medal, on the ICAO president.

According to official sources, the government reaffirmed its basic position that it was not opposed to the opening of flight routes through the nation's airspace for Chinese civil aircraft to and from Beijing, Shanghai and other major cities in China.

The government expressed willingness to enter into discussion with the Chinese authorities regarding flights by the Civil Aviation Authority of China (CAAC) through the airspace of Korea, the sources disclosed.

The attitude of the government was based on its open-door foreign policy and the principles of the ICAO, the sources explained.

Kotaite was said to have explained in separate meetings with government officials the results of his visits to Pyongyang and Beijing last year to sound out the possibility of opening flight routes for civil Chinese and Japanese aircraft over the Korean Peninsula.

The ICAO has proposed a Tokyo-Seoul-Beijing route for Japan Air Lines (JAL) and a Beijing-Pyongyang-Tokyo route for CAAC, calling for an unofficial meeting of the four parties involved in March 1980. [as published]

But North Korea rejected the ICAO call for a quadripartite conference, claiming that it would perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula.

The ICAO is now playing a go-between role in establishing flight routes over Korea, as Seoul has no diplomatic ties with Beijing and Tokyo has none with Pyongyang, to help JAL and CAAC cut their flight time.

CHAN SI HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR MILITARY DELEGATION

BK130840 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Jan (SPK) -- This morning [12 January], the Kampuchean military delegation led by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, held talks in Phnom Penh with the GDR military delegation led by Heinz Hoffmann, member of Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

Attending this talk, on the Kampuchean side, were Soy Keo, vice minister of defense; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department; Prum Thao and Tea Banh, deputy chiefs of the General Staff of the KPRAF; and Meas Sophea, chief of offices of the Defense Ministry. On the GDR side were Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of defense, head of the General Political Department, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the army; Maj Gen Gunter Hiemann, chief of the air force and Air Defense Command, Rear Adm Theo Hoffmann, chief of operations of the Navy Command; Maj Gen Heinrich Winkler, chief of the International Relations Department; Col Werner Zickmann, director of the Operational Department of the Defense Ministry; and Col Dr Karli Arnold, military attache of the GDR Embassy to Kampuchea.

The talks took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

Defense Ministry Meeting

BK100818 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Together with all the people, our revolutionary armed forces throughout the country held solemn celebrations to mark the third anniversary of the National Independence Day, the day when our Kampuchean people were saved from the pits of death and began to see the glimmer of happiness. In particular, in Phnom Penh the National Defense Ministry organized a solemn meeting on the afternoon of 7 January to welcome the historic special day on which our revolutionary army and people of Kampuchea defeated the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- the most subservient lackey of the Beijing expansionists. Attending in the Presidium of this ceremony were Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff; Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; and Comrade Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department; as well as several cadres and section chiefs of all offices and departments under the National Defense Ministry. Also present were several comrade Vietnamese experts.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Meas Kroch, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry described in detail the immense successes of our revolution in all fields, including the military and political fields, during the past 3 years, both at home and in the international arena and in the economic, cultural and social sectors.

Regarding the military field, the comrade said: The armed forces have been built, consolidated and expanded both in size and quality. Youths throughout the country have enthusiastically volunteered to serve in the army. The three categories of forces -- regular, regional and local guerrilla forces -- have been trained in combat tactics and political matters and have achieved successes step by step. Many units have produced good results in studying combat tactics and techniques and in maintaining and preserving their weapons and helping the people in production. A number of military units took part in combat in various border provinces and obtained most encouraging results.

The comrade went on to talk about the factors that led to the historic victory of 7 January, when our KPRAF defeated the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang. He said this was possible thanks to the correct leadership of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; to the fact that the people of all strata have a tradition of solidarity, patriotism and courageous struggle to overcome all tests and trials; and to the disinterested support and assistance of the friendly peoples and countries near and far

throughout the world, particularly to the sacrifices in flesh and blood made by the heroic VPA and the generous and sincere moral and material aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries.

The comrade stressed: [begin recording] During the past 3 years, through their own efforts in study as well as in actual practice, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces throughout the country scored good successes in a number of tasks, including the building of forces and combat ability in defense of the fatherland.

In order to fulfill these great tasks, we must heighten our sense of responsibility and carry out our work well individually and in each section. We must firmly grasp the resolutions of the fourth party congress. At the same time we must go deep among the masses in order to grasp the situation and understand the wishes and aspirations of all cadres and combatants at the front so as to alleviate the burden of the National Defense Ministry in achieving success in all types of works.

Thanks to their enthusiasm and confidence in victory in all fields during the past 3 years and their firm grasp of the two major questions about patriotism and internationalist solidarity, our combatants have great confidence. All cadres and combatants of the National Defense Ministry pledge to develop their victories in order to lead our country toward progress and prosperity. [end recording]

This meeting ended in a joyous atmosphere of optimism in the victory and pride in the efforts to fulfill new tasks in the new year.

Kampot Provincial Meeting

BK110406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] A grand meeting to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January National Day was held at the Kampot Provincial Center at 0600 on 7 January 1982 under the sponsorship of the Kampot Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee. Present in the Presidium of this meeting were Comrade Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee To Control State Affairs; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly and vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence [KUFNCD] National Council; and Comrade Som Chen, vice chairman of the provincial party affairs control committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee. Also attending the meeting were over 10,000 cadres, personnel, workers, peasants, students and combatants.

Following the flag ceremony and memorial service, Comrade Som Chen announced the opening of the meeting. Subsequently, Comrade (Uk Savath), member of the provincial party affairs control committee and chief of the provincial information, press and culture service, spoke on Kampot Province's achievement and development during the past year in the fields of politics, military, economy, social affairs, public health and culture.

On the same occasion, Comrade Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Committee To Control State Affairs and chairman of the delegation of the party Central Committee, delivered a speech, warmly greeting the attendees and highly appraising the development in all fields made by Kampot Province during the past 3 years. The comrade stressed: The 7 January victory was the victory of the national and international solidarity that the Kampuchean people engraved in their national history. We have passed through the dark era of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. The revolution of our PRK is now 3 years old. We have faced all kinds of difficulties because the enemy has destroyed nearly all the social establishments of our nation. But, despite these difficulties, we struggled arduously and braved all obstacles until we achieved many victories both inside and outside the country. We could achieve all this because our KPRP has a correct and wise leading line in accordance with genuine Marxism-Leninism and because we have a firm internal unity and spirit of patriotism, firm will to fulfill all tasks for national construction and defense and the firm international solidarity with the world's socialist community, particularly with Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- the firm support of our revolution.

A representative of the cadres, personnel, workers, peasants and male and female combatants of Kampot Province pledged to make every effort to successfully fulfill the revolutionary tasks in 1982.

The meeting ended at 1130 in an enthusiastic atmosphere.

Phnom Penh Meeting

BK08C947 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee held a grand meeting at the National Sports Stadium at 0730 on 8 January to mark the third anniversary of the glorious 7 January Independence Day. Present in the Presidium of this meeting were, among others: Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice minister of agriculture; Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of the interior; Comrade Lim Nai, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the front National Council; and many other comrade ministers and leaders of the capital, Phnom Penh.

Attending the meeting were the comrade ministers, vice ministers, cadres, personnel and workers from various central ministries and departments; a large number of the people of Phnom Penh, from all walks of life; and diplomatic corps members of various friendly countries designated to the PRK.

After Comrade Lim Nai spoke on the achievements realized by the people in Phnom Penh and on our Phnom Penh people's elation at the third anniversary of the 7 January Independence Day, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the front's National Council, made a speech highly praising our people of all strata in Phnom Penh for their valiant struggle in the defense and construction of the capital, Phnom Penh, to make it prosperous and worthy of being the heart of the PRK. [Speeches by Lim Nai and Chea Sim follow below.]

After that a representative of the people in Phnom Penh took the floor and pledged to constantly strengthen our revolutionary views and stand, to maintain revolutionary vigilance and to participate actively in all revolutionary movements.

The meeting ended at 0900 in a joyful atmosphere permeated with sentiments of gratitude toward the party and the front. Our station will present more details of this meeting to the compatriots and listeners in our third broadcast this evening.

Lim Nai Speech

BK091018 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Speech by Lim Nai, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, at an 8 January meeting organized at the National Sports Stadium by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January victory -- recorded]

[Text] The date of 7 January 1979 has been inscribed in the glorious annals of the Kampuchean people as the day on which we were all freed from a most savage massacre perpetrated by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. It is a day that clearly marks the rebirth of our Kampuchean people. Throughout the country our people are expressing their satisfaction and elation on this occasion. In particular, the people of Phnom Penh are attending this meeting en masse to hail the third anniversary of the great 7 January victory, which liberated the Kampuchean fatherland and people from the danger of genocide posed by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- the lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- and enabled them to consolidate and defend their living conditions and achieve progress in all fields.

In Phnom Penh in particular, many sectors -- including farm production, handicrafts, industry, enterprises, communications and state establishments -- have developed rapidly, thereby successfully meeting the needs of the people down to the grassroots level. Despite the serious natural calamities which occurred during the last rainy season, the farm production sector of the capital was able to fulfill its plan norms by 100 percent. The educational sector has also met the needs of our people. At present, there are more than 60,000 students in various schools. Teachers graduated from [words indistinct] faculties, institutes of technology and engineering schools have also enrolled students for study [words indistinct]. Hospitals [words indistinct] hygienic and preventive programs were most successful. They effectively ensured good health for our people.

The cultural field has been revived. The mass cultural movement has grown by leaps and bounds. Many artistic troupes and mobile cinematographic teams have enthusiastically taken part in promoting culture, thereby futher improving the moral and intellectual conditions of the masses. They can greatly encourage the people to work vigorously to overcome all obstacles in the struggle against our enemies and can powerfully promote productive labor.

In the military field, the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have been steadily strengthened and developed both in size and quality. They have most commendably and effectively wiped out the enemy remnants inside the country and on the battlefields along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Political security and social order in general have been firmly maintained. We have crushed several illegal organizations. Many leaders of these organizations and various spy ring members have been arrested and sent before the municipal people's revolutionary court for trial. [Words indistinct] their armed operations have been aborted before they could begin. Therefore, almost daily, through the [word indistinct] campaign under the direct guidance of the municipal party committee, many misled persons have deserted the enemy ranks and surrendered themselves to the authorities.

All these victories have been possible thanks to the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the correct political program of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], which has rallied all the forces of union among all the people. They have also been possible thanks to the sincere support and assistance of our brothers and friends in the world, particularly friendly Vietnam.

On this occasion, on behalf of the entire population of Phnom Penh, I would like to express our most profound gratitude, through the comrade Vietnamese experts, to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, people and heroic army. I express our most profound elation on the third anniversary of the great 7 January victory, which marks another step toward a new victory in the tasks of firmly defending our national independence and advancing the fatherland step by step to socialism.

Regarding these immense and noble tasks, the people of Phnom Penh have pledged to hold aloft the banner of independence, sovereignty and proletarian international solidarity based on a spirit of resolute determination to fight and win and vigorously and continuously attack in order to achieve more and greater victories.

At the same time, I would like to appeal to all the fraternal people of Phnom Penh, who have an excellent tradition of solidarity, to spare no effort to preserve these bonds of solidarity. All cadres, employees, workers, peasants, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and all ethnic minorities should heighten their revolutionary vigilance at all times and struggle most persistently and enthusiastically to improve the national economy, consolidate the local powers and protect our security, rights and freedom in order to fulfill the line and political program prescribed by the party and front. You must unite as a single body around the KPRP and KUFNCD, carry out all revolutionary tasks and contribute to the building of our beautiful fatherland [words indistinct] prosperity and glory. You must uphold our independence and sovereignty; remain firm and resolute in carrying out your work, duty and tasks; make every effort to erase the ugly scars left behind by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Regime; and compete with each other in making our capital city more beautiful.

Chea Sim Speech

BK091150 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Speech by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, at an 8 January meeting organized at the National Sports Stadium by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee to mark the 7 January victory anniversary — recorded]

[Text] The day 7 January is a most glorious event [words indistinct] our people were reborn [words indistinct] the entire Kampuchean society has undergone a complete change from a dark, ignorant society to a brilliant society [words indistinct]. In particular, the capital city of Phnom Penh, which under the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime was a stinking deserted city and as quiet as a graveyard, is now beautiful and blossoming, worthy of being the capital city, the heart of our PRK.

Today, the people of Phnom Penh, like those in the rest of the country, are extremely happy to organize a show of force to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day. This shows that the political situation and prestige of the PRK — the gains of our struggle — are advancing inexorably, firmly and steadily. No reactionary force can reverse this situation.

This most solemn celebration constitutes a stinging blow to the enemies of all stripes who attempt to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, causing them to collapse and reel backward by another important step. [Words indistinct] I am firmly confident that despite all the efforts made by the enemies to use various maneuvers, they can in no way oppose the force of patriotic conscience, the force of resolute will and the force of union of our people. Our Kampuchean revolution will always triumph.

All of us are extremely proud to see that our struggle has achieved most encouraging results in conformity with our long desire to live in a pure and just society — which is at present in our hands. We firmly grasp the destiny of our nation, and we have the right and freedom to live with dignity. Such are the precious results, the precious fruits, of 7 January.

For this reason, 7 January 1979 was inscribed in the history of our nation as the final day of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime — the most savage murderous regime ever known by mankind [words indistinct] the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, whose ambition is to dominate and occupy Kampuchea as a springboard to carry out aggression against Indochina and to create insecurity and destabilization in other countries of Southeast Asia. The day 7 January [words indistinct] of the revolutionary movement in the three countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to become more powerful, firm and unshakeable and a testing stone proving the strength of solidarity and internationalism of a nation with a long-standing tradition of struggle and undauntedness and endowed with a glorious, advanced culture and civilization.

On this most solemn occasion, I would like to express profound thanks to the heroic Vietnamese people and army for cooperating with us in toppling the antinational, antipopular genocidal regime and seizing independence for our beloved Kampuchean fatherland on 7 January. I thank the fraternal socialist countries of the world, with the Soviet Union as the strong bastion, and the national liberation movements and progressive countries in the world for helping the Kampuchean revolution to stand firm and grow and develop steadily.

In order to commemorate this most victorious 7 January day I appeal to all compatriots, particularly the people of Phnom Penh, to carry out all plans of our revolution [words indistinct] of the fourth party congress, the resolutions of the third national front congress, and to disseminate knowledge [words indistinct] in order to serve the cause of our nation and people, with the aim of advancing to prosperous socialism.

USSR Embassy Meeting

BK100638 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0335 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jan (SPK) -- The Soviet Embassy and Cultural Center in Phnom Penh held a solemn meeting on Friday, 8 January, in honor of the third anniversary of Kampuchea's liberation.

Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, attended the meeting. Also present were Sviridov and Aleksandr Bursov, Soviet Embassy counselor and first secretary of the USSR Embassy, respectively.

Aleksandr Bursov expressed his conviction that the position and prestige of the PRK will always be heightened in the international arena even though the imperialists and expansionists are seeking to harm the Kampuchean revolution.

Heng Samrin Reception

BK090744 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jan (SPK) -- On the occasion of the third anniversary of the country's liberation, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, hosted a solemn reception in Phnom Penh on Friday [8 January] evening.

Present on that occasion were Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and many ministers and vice ministers. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Phnom Penh accepted the invitation, and representatives of international organizations in Phnom Penh were present on that occasion.

In his speech, Chairman Heng Samrin spoke of the encouraging successes achieved in all fields by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years under the just leadership of the KPRP and the front and due to the consistent aid of the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries, international organizations and progressive movements in the world.

Chairman Heng Samrin continued: The success that we have achieved during these past years further heightens the personality and the prestige of the Kampuchean revolution on the international arena and undermines the enemies' forces.

We express our deep gratitude to the party, the Vietnamese Government, people, army and experts for their devoted assistance -- moral and material -- as well as their sacrifices for the Kampuchean revolution. We take the liberty of expressing our deep gratitude to the parties, governments and peoples of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries who granted assistance and support to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people, and our thanks to all international humanitarian organizations who sent humanitarian assistance to our people.

AFP: SIHANOUK TO COUNT ON PRC COALITION SUPPORT

GM071317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 7 Jan 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Mercint]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk is ready to lead a coalition of Cambodian anti-Vietnamese groups and apparently feels that he can count on Chinese support. He told AFP that he had now renounced efforts to seek a dialogue with Hanoi for a political settlement in Cambodia, where Vietnamese troops toppled the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime and set up a pro-Vietnamese government three years ago.

"I am grateful to Vietnam for having liberated the Cambodians from the Khmer Rouge, but Hanoi has given me no hope that it will ever agree to negotiate with me," he said, after beginning a round of talks on Cambodia with Chinese leaders here.

"Since I no longer plan to have a dialogue with Hanoi, something that China has always opposed, I think that the Chinese and I are bound to see eye to eye," he added.

Prince Sihanouk's movement is currently pursuing difficult negotiations with two other Cambodian resistance groups — the Khmer Rouge government and followers of former Premier Son Sann — toward formation of a coalition government.

Commenting on his meeting yesterday with Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, Prince Sihanouk said that the two had expressed Beijing's desire to see him play a "more important role" and had praised his "patriotic activities" on behalf of the Cambodian people. He stressed that should he lead an anti-Vietnamese coalition, he could negotiate with Beijing on Chinese military assistance to his rather small group of followers.

He noted, however, that the Chinese agreement in principle to supply a 3,000-man "Sihanoukist" army with military aid — which he had announced last (7May) — had not materialized.

"But if I become president of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge administration which is still recognized by the United Nations), I am sure that China will then supply me with sufficient aid," he said. He added that if that happened, he would set up his headquarters along the Thai-Cambodian border. He said he would also seek food and medical aid from the United States.

He indicated that the Association of Southeast Asian countries (ASEAN: Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines) — had impressed upon him that he was now "ASEAN's pointsman against Vietnam."

While reaffirming that he was prepared to join an anti-Vietnamese coalition, the prince lashed out at the Khmer Rouge, accusing them of having turned Cambodia into a "huge Auschwitz" when they were in power in Phnom Penh from 1975 to 1979.

He described as a "ploy" aimed at "hoodwinking world opinion" the recent dissolution of the Khmer Rouge Communist Party. He said a Khmer Rouge return to power would mean a new "regime of terror, dictatorship, oppression, torture and genocide" for Cambodia.

He added that he hoped to meet Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang, as well as with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan if the later came to Beijing.

Prince Sihanouk, who has just returned from a seven-month stay in France, clearly indicated that Paris had prodded him to reach an accomodation with Vietnam. "But France will not have the means to persuade the Vietnamese to accept such a settlement, and I see no hope of Vietnam ever extending an olive branch to me," he said in conclusion.

SITTHI REJECTS SRV ALLEGATION ON USE OF AIRBASE

BK130807 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Jan 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] At the reception opening the Foreign Ministry Information Office on 8 January, the foreign minister rejected Vietnam's allegation that Thailand is trying to revive U.S. bases in Thailand. The allegation stated that P-3 aircraft of the U.S. Navy made refueling stops at the Utaphao airbase 10 days ago.

Foreign Minister Sitthi said that the U.S. aircraft in question merely made a refueling stop. There are no U.S. military bases in Thailand; Thailand has only allowed U.S. aircraft to stop to refuel. "Thailand has never made an issue of Vietnam's allowing foreign aircraft to refuel or allowing the establishment of foreign military bases," Sitthi said. Sitthi also reiterated to newsmen that Thailand can defend itself without the help of foreign bases on its territory.

KAMPUCHEAN STATEMENTS ON VIOLATIONS TERMED 'LIE'

BK121117 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Twelve equipped Thai fishing trawlers seized by Kampuchean soldiers in the past have been converted to pirate boats for robbery in the sea. The director of the Supreme Command Information Office has disclosed that the office has concrete evidence of such malpractices. An instance, he said, was last week's incident when Thai patrol boats sank an armed Kampuchean boat which was attacking a Thai fishing trawler in the vicinity of Kut Island in Thai territorial waters. The survivors of the sunken ship told Thai authorities that their ship was one of the Thai trawlers which was converted into an armed vessel.

Regarding yesterday's news broadcast by the mouthpiece of Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime accusing Thailand of widespread violation of its territory, including encroaching on its territorial waters during the first week of this month, he described the allegation as a lie, saying the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime was merely a cheap ploy aiming to cover up its seizure of Thai trawlers. [as heard]

AFP: PRK CALL FOR RETURN OF BOAT REJECTED

BK130656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Jan (AFP) -- Thailand today rejected Phnom Penh's call for the return of a boat sunk off its coast on December 28 in an incident in which eight Indochinese were killed. Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said the boat would not be returned because it was "Thai property," a fishing vessel that had been seized on October 3, 1980.

On Phnom Penh's other call for the release of five Cambodian seamen captured following the incident, Gen Som claimed the Cambodians had said they would return only if they were given arms "to fight the Vietnamese" in their homeland.

Addressing a news conference, Gen Som condemned as "an act of piracy" the incident he said took place within four miles of Thai territorial waters.

Thai patrol boats were responding to a call for help from a Thai fishing boat that was being pursued by what he called a "pirate boat." The boat that was eventually sunk and towed to Thailand was initially registered as the Winit Nawa, one of a fleet owned by Winar Laksakunthai, who confirmed her ownership before the press. The dead included six Vietnamese and two Cambodians, Gen Som said. The Thai side escaped unscathed from the incident about eight miles off Thailand's southeasternmost province of Trat. Thailand observes a 12-mile water boundary.

The five Cambodians, aged between 17 and 25, would be tried in court on charges of piracy, Gen Som said.

Meanwhile, a Royal Thai Navy (RTN) spokesman said Vietnamese-backed Cambodian authorities had seized at least 121 Thai fishing boats over the past 3 years. In addition, Vietnam was holding 42 Thai fishermen, he said.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. FOR TIN SALES

BKO80540 Bangkok POST in English 8 Jan 82 p 25

[Excerpt] The Industry Ministry yesterday took the unusual step of issuing a statement condemning the United States for breaching an agreement not to sell tin from its strategic stockpile on the world market. The ministry said it was preparing to join other ASEAN tin producers in making a collective protest against the U.S. action.

"The U.S. General Services Administration's intention in selling tin in the world market is considered to be contradictory to the assurance given previously by the United States to the International Tin Council, and to Thailand in particular, that the disposal will be confined within the domestic market and the United States has assured that no disruption of the world tin market will occur."

"In our view," the statement said, "such a move has caused market disruption and created economic and social hardship for Thailand and other tin-producing countries."

The one-page statement said the United States has not consulted with the ITC or tin-producing countries on disposal of this tin on the world market. The United States had only told the council in 1980 of a plan to dispose of tin from the strategic stockpile for domestic consumption only. It said the Industry Ministry has asked the Foreign Ministry to instruct the Royal Thai Embassy in Washington to join two other ASEAN tin producers, Malaysia and Indonesia, in conveying reaction to the U.S. Government.

The statement said the Industry Ministry believes that the U.S. Government would be aware of the adverse effects caused by depressed market prices of commodities, especially tin, which is vital to the economy of the producing countries in this region. These adverse implications for the national economy will also damage national security within the region, the statement said.

The U.S. Government is therefore urged to consider whether the benefits of the commercial proceeds derived from sales of the GSA's stockpile to the world market will outweigh the adverse consequences that Thailand and other tin-producing countries will face, the statement said.

JOINT BORDER PATROLS TO BE HELD WITH MALAYSIA

BK081245 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Thai and Malaysian troops will hold joint military patrols on the border to repress the Malaysian communists who have been using Thai soil as the springboard for their operations against the Malaysians. The 3d Battalion commander has disclosed that Thai and Malaysian authorities had agreed to the proposal to patrol the road linking the checkpoints between the two countries. The Malaysian authorities have frequently closed their border checkpoints to crack down on the Communist Party of Malaya members, who stepped up their campaign against the Malaysian troops late last year.

The Malaysian security guards have been patrolling along the 700-meter stretch of the route on their soil following an increase in communist activities late last year. The other 100-meter stretch of the route is on the Thai side.

OFFICER REPORTS CPM ACTIVITIES ALONG BORDER

BK100524 Bangkok POST in English 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Betong -- The Communist Party of Malaya has been causing misunderstandings between Thai and Malaysian soldiers by firing on Malaysian troops from Thai territory, the commander of Special Task Force 53 told the POST yesterday.

Lt Col Thawatchai Pinprasoet said CPM guerrillas have often fired on Malaysian troops near a Thai armybase -- incidents which may make the Malaysians think that they are being attacked by Thai soldiers. CPM attacks have also led the Malaysian authorities to close the border at various points, causing dissatisfaction among Thai residents in this district who depend on cross-border trade, especially during the New Year period, for their livelihood, Lt Col Thawatchai said. Betong people were fearful that the border will be closed again during the coming Chinese New Year and they will lose lucrative trade opportunities, he added.

Lt Col Thawatchai said Thai and Malaysian forces have been cooperating in patrols of the border, especially where ambushes have taken place, and the Malaysian authorities have agreed to reopen the border after a recent meeting with Thai officials.

He disclosed that between December 21 and January 2, the CPM has carried out 11 attacks on Malaysian troops from Thai territory, and four Thai soldiers from Special Task Force 53 have been wounded in operations against the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, four communist guerrillas have been killed in a clash between rival factions of the CPM near the border, Thai Army sources said yesterday. The clash, which occurred about a week ago and involved more than 50 guerrillas, was the most serious in a number of recent skirmishes between the larger CPM and the breakaway CPM Marxist-Leninist faction, the sources said.

Thai security forces recovered the bodies of four guerrillas, one a woman, all belonging to the CPM-ML, following the clash at Chan Tai village on the border of Narathiwat and Yala Provinces, about 15 km (10 miles) from the Malaysian border. The sources said the clashes between the two groups, who have an officially estimated 3,000 guerrillas in the south Thai jungle, have arisen because the CPM-ML has been trying to extend its influence in border areas traditionally the preserve of the CPM.

The sources said, quoting intelligence reports, that the CPM-ML has been spreading propaganda and distributing leaflets in these areas.

The CPM has been fighting an underground war in south Thailand for more than 20 years following the crushing of a communist insurgency in Malaysia during the 1948-60 emergency.

POST: NEW SEPARATIST GROUP FORMED IN SOUTH

BK120155 Bangkok POST in English 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Separatist bandits have formed a new group to fight the government, a source at the Special Branch Police Division told the POST yesterday.

He said the new group, which was separated from the Barisan Revolutionary National (BRN) was led by Amin Tomina. However, the source said the group, calling itself "Partip," aims to secede the Thai territory of Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and Satun Provinces. He added the Pho-To-Tho (Civilian-Police-Military) 43 is now keeping watch on the movement of this new group.

END OF SERIES ON SPRATLYS, PARACELS SOVEREIGNTY

OW121636 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 12 — Following is the sixth and last in a series of articles on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes published recently by the Hanoi monthly VIETNAM COURIER:

Summary Chronology

17th century: In his Toan Tap Thien Nam Tu Chi Lo Do Thu (Complete Atlas of the Southern Country, Vol 1), Do Ba, a Vietnamese geographer, mentioned the Hoang Sa, which he designated Bai Cat Vang (Yellow Sand Bank). He noted that the Nguyen lords sent 18 junks each year there.

1701: A Western missionary who travelled from France to China on board the Amphitrite, mentioned in a letter that the Hoang Sa belonged to the Kingdom of Annam (now Vietnam).

1776: Le Quy Don, a Vietnamese encyclopedist, related in his Phu Bien Tap Luc (miscellaneous records on the government of the frontiers) that the Nguyen lords organised the Hoang Sa and Bac Hai workgangs to exploit the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes and other islands.

1816: Emperor Gia Long sent naval units and the Hoang Sa workgang to measure the roads on Hoang Sa Islands.

1820: Jean Baptiste Chaigneau, a French adviser to the Gia Long court, wrote in his "Memoirs of Cochinchina" that Emperor Gia Long took possession of the Hoang Sa Archipelago in 1816.

1833: Emperor Minh Mang ordered the Ministry of Public Works to prepare vessels to be sent in the following year to the Hoang Sa Archipelago to build a temple and a stele and to plant trees on the islands.

1835: Pham Van Nguyen, an officer in the navy, carried materials to Hoang Sa to build a temple and a stele there.

1836: Pham Huu Nhat, a captain in the navy, inspected the archipelago and planted a land mark there.

1838: Jean Louis Taberd, apostolic vicar of Cochinchina, published his Vietnamese-Latin dictionary. On his "map of the Annam Empire" included in the dictionary, there is a part of the Hoang Sa Archipelago with its Vietnamese name of Cat Vang (Yellow Sand) and its international name of Paracels.

1849: In his study "Geography of the Cochinchinese Empire," Gutzlaff related that the government of Annam kept its patrol boats at the Hoang Sa, levied taxes on foreign fishermen and protected local fishermen.

1899: Paul Doumer, governor general of Indochina, proposed that the French Government build a lighthouse on the Hoang Sa Island (Pattle) to assist navigation in the neighbourhood.

1910: The Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi (Monograph of Unified Dai Nam), an official geographical book compiled from 1865 to 1910, said that the Hoang Sa Islands are part of Vietnamese territory.

1925: Rejecting Chinese claim, Than Trong Hue, war minister of the Hue court, issued a declaration affirming Vietnamese sovereignty on the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

1927: A. Krempf, director of the Indochina Oceanographic Institute, made public his report on his investigaion mission conducted on the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

1933: In a communique published in the official journal of the French Republic, the French foreign minister announced the occupation of the Truong Sa Archipelago (July 1933). Krautheimer, governor of Cochinchina, by his decree of December 21, 1933, integrated the Truong Sa Islands into the province of Ba Ria. He ordered the setting up on the Ba Binh (Itu Aba) Island of a meteorological station and a radio station. The station in the Cochinchinese group bore the international index of 48919 — Ituaba (coordinates: 10°23' latitude North, and 114°21' longitude East).

1938: By his ordinance of March 30, 1938, Emperor Bao Dai detached the Hoang Sa Archipelago from the province of Nam Ngai and integrated it into the province of Thua Thien. By his decree of June 15, 1938, Jules Brevie, governor general of Indochina, made Hoang Sa Archipelago an administrative unit belonging to Thua Thien Province. A stele formalising Vietnamese sovereignty, a light-house, a radio station and a meteorological station were built on the Hoang Sa Island (Pattle). The meteorological station bore the international index of 48860 (coordinates: 16°33' latitude North, and 111°37' longitude East).

1939: By his decree of May 5, 1939, Governor General Jules Brevie divided the Hoang Sa Archipelago into two administrative units.

1946: The French sent their ship Savorgnan de Brazza to reoccupy Hoang Sa Archipelago. (The Japanese had seized the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes during World War II).

1951: At the San Francisco conference, Tran Van Huu, prime minister of the Bao Dai Government, made a declaration affirming Vietnamese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes without protest from any of the representatives of the participating countries.

1956: The Saigon administration sent a company of marines to occupy the Hoang Sa Archipelago, relieving the French forces which were withdrawing from Indochina. Later it forred a mission charged with carrying out surveys on the archipelago and making meteorological observations. During the same year, it sent war vessels to patrol the Hoang Sa Archipelago and integrated the Truong Sa Archipelago into the province of Phuoc Tuy.

1961: By virtue of a decision of the Saigon administration (July 13, 1961) the Hoang Sa Archipelago which had now become Dinh Hai commune, was integrated into the district of Hoa Vang, Quang Nam Province. A stele was erected on the Truong Sa Archipelago to mark Vietnamese sovereignty.

1973: By a decision of the Saigon administration (September 6, 1973) the Truong Sa Archipelago became part of Phuoc Hai commune, Dat Do District, Phuoc Tuy Province.

1974: On January 12, 1974, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Saigon administration protested against a declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China which claimed that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes are part of the Chinese territory.

January 19, 1974: Chinese troops occupied Hoang Sa Archipelago.

January 20, 1974: In a cable to the president of the U.N. Security Council, the foreign minister of the Saigon administration demanded the convening of an urgent meeting of the council to discuss this act of aggression. For a number of reasons this meeting did not take place.

January 20, 1974: The provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam expounded its view on this question as follows: Sovereignty and territorial integrity are sacred questions for any nation. Often there exist between neighbouring countries differences left by history, concerning the national frontiers and territory. These differences are sometimes quite complex and require profound study.

The concerned countries should examine these questions in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighbourhood and resolve them through negotiations.

May 1975: The Armed Forces of the Republic of South Vietnam liberated Truong Sa Islands.

On September 24, 1975, during a talk with a Vietnamese party and government delegation on a visit to China, Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping recognized that outstanding problems remained between the two countries concerning the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, and declared that the two parties should hold talks to resolve the problem.

1978: In a declaration made public on December 30, 1978, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam rejected the allegations made in the declaration of December 29, 1978, of his Chinese counterpart concerning the Truong Sa Archipelago. He reaffirmed Vietnamese sovereignty over the two archipelagoes.

August 7, 1979: The ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued a statement rejecting the tendentious allegations of the Chinese side concerning some documents published by the Vietnamese side with regard to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

It also published a white book reaffirming Vietnamese sovereingty over these two archipelagoes.

September 28, 1979: In a note to the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of the Philippines, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reaffirms Vietnamese sovereignty over the entirety of the islands in the Truong Sa Archipelago. Protesting against decree No 1596 of the Philippine Government which claimed sovereignty over the major part of the Truong Sa Islands, which it called the "Kalaysan group of islands," the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry declared that Vietnam was prepared to resolve all outstanding questions through peaceful means and in the spirit of conciliation.

1980: In a statement issued on February 8, the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam rejected the document published by its Chinese counterpart on Xisha and Nansa Islands which it described as tendentious and without foundation. After reaffirming Vietnamese sovereignty on the two archipelagoes it declared that the Vietnamese Government and people are determined to defend their sacred territorial sovereignty.

In a note on March 10, 1980, to the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Malaysia, the Vietnamese foreign minister affirmed Vietnam's sovereignty over the Truong Sa Archipelago and protested against the publication of a map, which included part of this archipelago in the Malaysian territory.

ENVOY TO UN DEMANDS SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

GW130749 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 13 — Speaking at the January 11 session of the U.N. Security Council, Vietnamese U.N. Ambassador He Van Lau condemned Israel's refusal to cancel its decision to integrate Syria's Golan Heights into Israel. He said: "With its chief responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, the Security Council must take measures to fulfil the tasks imposed by this responsibility. To elude this responsibility would not only infringe upon the council's authority and prestige, but also leave a crime unpunished and encourage the culprit to pursue its policy of aggression and expansion fraught with unforeseeable consequences to world peace and to the security of peaceful countries and peoples in the region".

Ha Van Lau pointed out that the Security Council should consider "the intolerable attitude of the Zionist regime toward its Arab neighbours and the strategic objectives of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East", and added: "The Washington government is held responsible before the Arab peoples and the world people as a whole for its complicity with and instigation and protection of the Israeli aggressors". He said: "Israel would not have acted so arrogantly in recent days if it had not been backed by the Camp David accords and the separate treaties betraying the Arab peoples' interests, and if it had not benefited from the U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation agreement". He further said that if Israel was not punished, the bad effects of the above agreements would do more harm to the territorial integrity of the Arab countries, the Palestinian people's fundamental national rights, and peace in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

Ha Van Lau reiterated Vietnam's full support for the demand of the Syrian Arab Republic that the Security Council apply necessary sanctions against Israel in furtherance of Article 41, Chapter 7, of the U.N. Charter.

300-TON GIFT OF SUGAR GIVEN TO POLISH PEOPLE

OW121946 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 12 -- A token amount of sugar from a 300-ton gift sent by the Vietnamese working people to the Polish people was handed over here yesterday by Nguyen Thuyet, member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, to Jan Sliwinski, Polish ambassador in Hanoi. On this occasion Nguyen Thuyet affirmed the solidarity and support of the Vietnamese working people and trade unions for the Polish working people, who are struggling against the reactionary forces, defending the gains of socialism and overcoming present difficulties. He expressed the Vietnamese people's joy at the successes obtained by the Polish people in restoring economic and social activities in their country following the application of emergency measures.

Jan Sliwinski expressed heartfelt thanks to the Vietnamese labouring people and trade unions for their firm support to the Polish working people right from the early days of the crisis and affirmed that with the support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other countries in the socialist community, the Polish working class and labouring people will rapidly make the situation ever more stable.

PHAM VAN DONG INTERVIEWED BY BULGARIAN TV

AU111540 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jan 82 p 2

[Report on interview given by Pham Van Dong, Council of Ministers chairman, to the Bulgarian television -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Throughout its long history, Vietnam has never been as strong as it is today. Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, declared during an interview for Bulgarian television which was shown to our viewers last night. This is our own strength, strength stemming from the friendly solidarity among the three fraternal countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos -- stemming from the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries. This strength stems from the power of the peoples throughout the world who are supporting Vietnam.

In answer to a question about the character of the processes which are now developing in Southeast Asia and expressing the stand of his country, the SRV premier pointed out a number of facts which demonstrate the unchanged hegemonist and expansionist ambitions of China and pointed out that they are the main reason for the tension existing in the area and the main cause of the threat against peace.

Pham Van Dong stressed that another trend is now taking shape and developing in the area, a trend which is attracting an ever increasing number of supporters, namely, the trend of the struggle waged by the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, stability and cooperation. The peoples are convinced that any conflicts whatsoever can be resolved through meetings and talks in the spirit of mutual understanding and through peaceful negotiations. If China renounces its aggressive and expansionist aspirations, the situation in the area might be stabilized.

In this interview the SRV premier dwelt on the successes achieved by his country within 6 years of peaceful life, as well as on the future prospects of the Vietnamese people. He pointed out that great efforts are being devoted to overcoming the existing difficulties -- such as poverty, backwardness and the burden inherited by the long 35 years of war, which American imperialism forced upon Vietnam. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and of the CEMA member countries, we are building socialism Pham Van Dong stated.

Comrade Pham Van Dong closed his interview by addressing cordial congratulations to the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and to the entire Bulgarian people on the occasion of the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary. He expressed the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese Communist Party and of all Vietnamese people for the sincere support rendered to them by the BCP and by the people of Bulgaria.

SOVIET AID IN TRAINING SCIENTISTS PRAISED

BK111548 Hanoi International Service in English 1000GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has given great and effective assistance in training Vietnamese scientists and technicians. Within the past 30 years Vietnam has sent about 19,000 people to the Soviet Union for study. Almost all of them have already graduated and have returned home to serve national construction. Among them there are about 250 students from vocational schools, 12,500 university students and more than 2,000 graduate students including 40 who won the title of doctor of science.

Vietnamese students are well trained in the Soviet Union. At present there are more than 4,000 students studying at 150 colleges in 55 cities and towns in the Soviet Union. Some 80 percent of the Vietnamese students have graduated with good marks at the last examinations and 30 percent of them got excellent marks. On the average one out of four Vietnamese graduates have passed their exams with special distinction. Many of them have won prizes at competitions for talented students held in the Soviet Union or in international competitions.

The scientific cadres and technicians trained in the Soviet Union have made considerable contributions to the development of the economy, culture, education and scientific technology in Vietnam. Many of them work alongside the Soviet experts at many important projects such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and the Bim Son cement plant.

Besides, the Soviet Union also helps Vietnam develop the university and vocational education. Thanks to the Soviet help, the Hanoi polytechnic, which was built with Soviet assistance, now has the most up-to-date equipment in Vietnam. The most popular form of cooperation between the educational services of the two countries is the pairing of colleges or universities in the Soviet Union with Vietnamese ones.

At present there are 22 such airs of Vietnam-Soviet colleges or institutes. In recent years this form of cooperation has greatly expanded. Vietnamese party leader Le Duan has said: The Soviet people have spared part of their labor to help Vietnam in the struggle for national reconstruction. For decades the Soviet people and teachers have wholeheartedly trained the Vietnamese students and technicians -- a priceless investment -- to build socialism in Vietnam.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN REVIEWS PRODUCTION PLANS

BK0213 13 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 81, pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build the 1982 Production Plan"]

[Text] The national defense factories and the economic-building army units are formulating their 1982 plans. Plans are the program of action for production units. They give substance to the production tasks and guidelines through a system of targets and measures to secure balances. At the same time, plans are the most important and main tool of management. By formulating and implementing plans well, we will promote the development of production significantly and directly.

Although the formulation of plans is still somewhat new to the national defense factories and units directly in charge of economic construction, some definite progress has been noted. The cadres, combatants and workers of units have actively participated in the formulation and implementation of plans, initially enabling us to tap the latent potentials and secure positive balances for the development of production. Apart from these, there are still several deficiencies in the planning task. Plan norms assigned to units are sometimes unrealistic and often too high. On the contrary, the production norms established by the grassroots-level units are too low, and their plans still reflect too much reliance on assistance from higher authorities with their suggested norms for materials and capital investments which often exceed the production requirements. As a result, plans lack a realistic and scientific basis on which to secure stable balances, thus precluding their implementation. The higher authorities have to adjust the production norms several times in the year to enable units to fulfill their plans. Even as late as November, some units still request an adjustment in their annual plans. In many units, plans are established for the mere sake of formality and have not become a real and effective tool of management.

Since 1982 is the second year of the Third 5-Year Plan, it is particularly important to qualitatively improve and implement the 1982 plan well in order to create a momentum and material conditions for implementing the 1981-85 5-Year Economic Plan. The quality of the 1982 State Plan must be manifested by the progressiveness of the system of production norms and positive and stable balances. Plan norms must first of all meet the high requirements of the national economy and, at the same time, allow the positive exploitation of latent potentials in terms of labor, land, technical facilities and capital in order to turn out more wealth every day for society. Plans should reflect the spirit of producing even more and better assets with the same or a lesser amount of materials provided by the state.

Units should survey and control the quantity and quality of all production means and facilities on hand in order to enhance the quality of the 1982 State Plan. They must revise the economic and technical norms used in formulating plans. At the same time, they must analyze and evaluate the implementation of their latest plans and draw upon their experiences in formulating their next plans. The formulation of plans must be initiated at the grassroots level through ample discussion among cadres and combatants in order to promote the sense of collective mastery and the creativity of all people in the units. The movements for technical improvements and innovations in production have developed well. The party and state have issued several new economic policies and have adopted many new organizational and managerial measures, thereby creating more factors in promoting production. In formulating the 1982 plan, we must therefore emphasize the new factors and the development and application of technical innovations to production by linking production plans to the implementation of new managerial policies and measures.

The formulation of the 1982 State Plan is one of the objectives and requirements of the emulation drive to score achievements to greet the fifth party congress. Along with accelerating the emulation drive to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 State Plan, all cadres, combatants and workers of the factories and units in charge of economic construction must formulate the 1982 production plan well, thereby creating favorable conditions for further advancing the emulation movement for productive labor in 1982 in order to obtain even higher economic results.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

BK311558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Report on the closing session of the conference of delegates of minority ethnic women from the northern border provinces held on 30 December in Hanoi -- portions recorded]

[Summary] In the past 2 days the conference of delegates of minority ethnic women from the northern border provinces has progressed with good results. The conference heard various statements by many individuals and collectives in the six northern border provinces. The conference also welcomed Comrades Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Tran Dong, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of interior; and Maj Gen Dinh Van Tuy, head of the Border Defense Forces Command. On behalf of the party, the state and the army, these comrades greeted the conference and expressed their views, praising the delegates of minority ethnic women from the six northern border provinces for being typical of the movement of new women to build and defend the fatherland."

The conference ended at 1500 precisely. Afterwards, at the presidential palace, Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State, cordially received and addressed the delegates. He said: [begin recording] "Through the woman delegates, I, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of State, convey my cordial greetings to the elders, mothers, women, youths, teenagers and children of various minority ethnic groups who are actively contributing their efforts to the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. [applause]

"This conference was held for the purpose of promoting the movement of women of all minority ethnic groups to unite, step up production, stand combat ready, fight and support combat, maintain security and build the bases and consolidate the organization of the women's union in order to carry out satisfactorily the political tasks and positively contribute to building socialism and defending the fatherland's borders. I believe that at this conference you already discussed specific practical problems and presented them to the party and state organs. At the same time, you exchanged your experiences and selected suitable experiences for development at your localities upon your return in order to add the achievements of minority ethnic women to the entire country's book of achievements and promote the movement of new women to build and defend the fatherland. [applause]

"Present here are delegates of party and state organs from our country's six northern border provinces. I trust that you listened attentively to the views expressed at the conference so that you can practically improve your work and take better care of the life of the minority ethnic people within your given area of responsibility. [end recording]

"The chairman then called on the delegates to fulfill women's sacred function of bringing up their children. Chairman Truong Chinh said: [begin recording] "In talking about the role of women, we cannot forget their, we may say, very sacred function of bringing children into life and educating them. Women, and I am talking about women of the entire country, have this sacred function. After giving birth to their children, women must bring them up -- from their cradles to their maturity -- to become heroic citizens of the future who understand the nation's heroic tradition and its important position in the international arena. They must teach their children to respect labor, love the country, possess a spirit of proletarian internationalism, respect public property and live with an ideal -- that of Uncle Ho. Women have the great responsibility to bring up their children so they can carry on Uncle Ho's sacred cause." [applause; end recording]

On behalf of women throughout the country, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, pledged with Chairman Truong Chinh to motivate women throughout the country to scrupulously carry out his instructions. She said: [begin recording] The instructions given by Chairman Truong Chinh are very valuable to us. On behalf of all women, we pledge with comrade chairman to carry out his instructions in spite of all difficulties. [applause; end recording]

The reception took place and ended in a very cordial atmosphere.

VNA Account

OW312042 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 31 -- Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State, yesterday received almost 300 delegates to the conference of women of ethnic minority groups from the northern frontier provinces. The delegates are from Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Quang Ninh and Hoang Lien Son.

President Truong Chinh congratulated the Vietnamese women on their active contributions to Vietnam's struggle for independence and freedom during the past half century, which made them worthy of the title of being "heroic, indomitable, loyal, capable" as conferred on them by the party and the state.

He said: "The women of various ethnic minority groups in the northern provinces have, together with the other women throughout the country, made great contributions to the victories of the August revolution, the resistance wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, and the wars for national defence, against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the southwestern frontier and against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in the northern frontier."

President Truong Chinh called on all women of ethnic minorities in the northern frontier to contribute more actively to strengthening the national unity, building the defence line, promoting production and fulfilling the 1982 State Plan. He laid stress on the policies of the party and the state which are aimed at improving the living conditions of the national minorities and reminded the party and state authorities in the northern border provinces to take into consideration the delegates' opinions to this effect.

TRAN QUOC HOAN ATTENDS MEETING OF ETHNIC WOMEN

OW291720 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 29 -- Women of different minority ethnic groups from Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and other northern provinces are attending a conference beginning here today.

The opening ceremony was attended by Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; and others.

In her opening speech, Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Women's Union, commended women on the northern border for their achievements in production, national defence, and in the education of their children. Addressing the participants, Tran Quoc Hoan urged them to follow up their successes and heighten vigilance against all schemes of the enemy.

SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP PRODUCTION PROMOTED

BK310826 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 81, p 1

[NHAN DAN 14 December editorial: "Determine the Grain Problem of Every Village and District"]

[Text] We will not be able to fully settle the root of the grain problem unless we can ensure that subsidiary food crops will make up a significant part of the gross production of grain. In the section dealing with grain, the resolution of the fourth party congress says: "It is necessary to vigorously develop the production of subsidiary food crops (corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, potatoes and kaoliang), to set up centralized intensive-cultivation areas of subsidiary food crops and to carry out production along with food processing." The VCP Central Committee and the government have set forth many specific policies and measures aimed at stepping up the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and the use of products processed from subsidiary food crops. The results obtained over the past few years in the production and use of subsidiary food crops have still been far below the target and capabilities.

Subsidiary food crop production has not developed evenly and steadily. Localities credited with maintaining steady production of subsidiary food crops are commonly known for having few ricefields and for habitually eating subsidiary food crops. Rice and subsidiary food crop areas have not shown any sign of increase. Mountainous and Trung Bc provinces have continued to plant and eat subsidiary food crops. Thanks to their post-flood efforts to develop the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces have overcome a food shortage and have been able to keep their animal husbandry going. Due to the expanded cultivation of winter crops, the Red River Delta obtained more grain for use in March -- the preharvest period. Generally speaking, subsidiary food crop production has yet to be stepped up and instead has shown a decline. Never in the past years has subsidiary food crop yield accounted for 30 percent of the gross production volume of grain. This year, while paddy yield increased more than last year -- nearly 1 million metric tons -- the subsidiary food crop yield dropped by about 100,000 metric tons, with the subsidiary food crop area in the south alone dropping from 243,000 hectares in 1979 to 113,300 hectares in 1981.

In order to contribute to solving the grain problem, along with regarding the intensive cultivation of rice as a primary goal, it is necessary to step up subsidiary food crop production everywhere in both forms, concentrated and scattered, and through crop area expansion and intensive cultivation. Why did subsidiary food crops fail to develop? There are many reasons, both prevalent and specific, which we can blame for that. Every related sector and locality must properly analyze these reasons and quickly take effective steps to overcome obstacles they encounter. The pricing policy-related problem must be thoroughly examined from all sides. Things which are already rational must be confirmed and things which need correction must be corrected resolutely. The processing of subsidiary food crops is a matter known to everyone. However, there are many specific matters to be tackled correctly. These include the exorbitant production cost resulting from the excessive consumption of fuel and energy or from the under-use of machine capacity as food processing is reported to have been carried out only during the harvesting period. The general guideline for subsidiary food crop production is to increase crop output through intensive cultivation so that the people can obtain their fresh food supply locally. In food processing, it is necessary to use manual means to carry out food processing locally in order to help develop food processing industry gradually.

With a determination to have each village, district and province try to solve its food problem, we must adopt effective steps to make maximum use of labor and land; to develop all kinds of crops having seeds or edible roots, including legumes of all sorts; and to solve by ourselves all problems concerning food processing, storing and distribution. Localities with large yields of legumes can exchange them with other localities for rice. Every village and district must determine its own grain program on a yearly and long-term basis.

The winter-spring subsidiary food crop has already started. It is the largest of the year — accounting for 80-90 percent of the year's total cultivated area and total production volume of subsidiary food crops. Let us strive to step up the cultivation of both rice and subsidiary food crops in order to quickly solve the grain problem. This is a great struggle which should be fought by our entire party and people for the sake of the people's livelihood and socialist victory.

FIRST THREE CHAPTERS OF MILITARY SERVICE LAW

OW121355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Dear friends: As previously reported, Chairman Truong Chinh on 10 January signed an order promulgating the military service law and the law on the service of the Vietnam People's Army officers that had been passed on 30 December 1981 by the SRV National Assembly. The military service law consists of 11 chapters. We are going to introduce the first three in this newscast.

In order to promote the Vietnamese people's patriotic tradition and revolutionary heroism, to implement the people's right to collective mastery, to create conditions for Vietnamese citizens to fulfill their military service, to build up a modern and regular People's Army and to strengthen national defense, thereby insuring successful fulfillment of the tasks of defending and building the socialist Vietnam fatherland, this law, by virtue of Articles 52, 77 and 83 of the SRV Constitution, specifies the military service system for all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Chapter 1

Generalities

Article 1. Defending the socialist fatherland is a sacred duty and noble right of all citizens. All citizens have the duty to perform military service and participate in building the all-people's national defense.

Article 2. A glorious duty of all citizens is to fulfill their military service by serving in the VPA. Performing military service includes serving on active duty in the army and serving in the reserve army. The citizen serving in the army is called an active duty soldier. The citizen serving in the reserve army is called a reserve soldier.

Article 3. All male citizens, regardless of nationality, social stratum, faith, religion, cultural level, occupation or residence, have the obligation to serve on active duty in the VPA.

Article 4. In peacetime, women with specialized skills needed by the army shall register for military service and shall be called for military training. If such women volunteer, they may be allowed to serve in the army as active duty soldiers. In wartime, by decisions of the Council of Ministers, women shall be inducted and shall be assigned suitable tasks.

Article 5. The following persons are not allowed to perform military service:

1. People who are in the period in which their right to serve in the people's armed forces is still deprived by law or by a people's court.

2. People under detention.

Article 6. Active duty and reserve soldiers include officers, career soldiers [quan nhan chuyeen nghiep], noncommissioned officers and men. The army service system for officers is regulated by the VPA officers law.

Article 7. Active duty and reserve soldiers are bestowed military ranks commensurate with their functions. The VPA military rank system is specified by the Council of State. The bestowing, promoting, demoting and depriving of military ranks of officers are specified in the VPA officers law. The bestowing, promoting, demoting and depriving of military ranks of career soldiers are specified by the Council of Ministers. The bestowing, promoting, demoting and depriving of military ranks of noncommissioned officers and men are specified by the national defense minister.

Article 8. All active duty and reserve soldiers must pledge allegiance to the fatherland, the people and the SRV state.

Article 9. During their military training all active duty and reserve soldiers enjoy the rights and duties as citizens as specified in the SRV Constitution and laws.

Article 10. State organs, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Vietnam Federation of Collective Peasants, other social organizations, schools and families, each within its own competence, have the duty to motivate, educate, organize and create conditions for citizens to fulfill their military service duty.

Article 11. Those localities, mass organizations, government agencies, units, families and individuals that score many achievements in implementing the military service system as specified in this law shall be commended and awarded by the state.

Chapter 2

Active Service of Noncommissioned Officers and Men

Article 12. All 18-year-old male youths are inducted. The draft age ranges from 18 to 27.

Article 13. Any 17-year-old male citizen who volunteers to serve for a long time in the army and who meets all the requirements specified by the national defense minister may be admitted for training to a military school and recognized as an active duty soldier.

Article 14. The active service periods for noncommissioned officers [NCO's] and men are determined as follows:

1. 3 years for NCO's and men;

2. 4 years for NCO's and men whose specialized or technical skills are acquired in the army and for NCO's and men serving aboard navy ships;

3. 2 years for NCO's and men graduated from higher schools or colleges;

4. 2 years for NCO's and men of certain ethnic minorities as specified by the Council of Ministers.

Article 15. Whenever necessary, the national defense minister has the right to retain NCO's and men in the army for some time — but not more than 6 months — after the expiration of their related military service period specified in Article 14.

Article 16. The assessment of the lengths of active service of NCO's and men is regulated by the national defense minister. A soldier's time spent for military disciplinary measures or desertion time shall not be considered part of his active service period.

Chapter 3

Preparations for Youths to Serve in the Army

Article 17. All male youths, before reaching the draft age and before their induction into the army, must be trained according to popular military training programs, which include political education, military training, training in the sense of organization and discipline and physical training. Popular military training for students of general middle schools, vocational schools, vocational middle schools, higher schools and colleges is part of the educational program. As for youths not studying at schools, popular military training shall be given through training courses at villages, wards, towns, government agencies, enterprises and other grassroots-level units. The chairmen of people's committees of villages, wards and towns, school principals and chiefs of government agencies, enterprises, and other grassroots-level units are responsible for the popular military training of the youths in their units. These popular military training programs will be decided by the national defense minister.

Article 18. Ministries, state committees, and other government agencies under the Council of Ministers, the People's National Defense Education Steering Committee [uyr ban chir dqaoj gIaos ducj quoocs phongf nhaan daan] provincial and municipal people's committees subordinate to the central government and their equivalents having vocational schools, vocational middle schools, higher schools and colleges under their control are responsible for training specialized and technical cadres and personnel for the army in accordance with the National Defense Ministry's plans approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 19. Preparing youths to serve in the army and the serving of induction orders must be carried out by districts, precincts, towns and municipalities of the province concerned. Every January, the directors of vocational schools, vocational middle schools, higher schools and colleges and the chiefs of government agencies, enterprises and grassroots-level units must submit namelists of their units, male youths who are 17 years old that year to the military commands of districts, precincts, towns and municipalities of the province concerned.

Article 20. Every April, upon receiving callup orders from the chiefs of military commands of districts, precincts, towns, and municipalities of the province concerned, male youths who are 17 years old that year must register for military service at military organizations. Responsibility for the registrants' physical checkups falls on the public health services of districts, precincts, towns and municipalities of the province concerned. Following his registration, the registrant is called a ready-for-induction man.

PROVINCES URGED TO SOLVE PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

BK230726 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 22 December 1981]

[Text] NHAN DAN carries an article by Comrade (Trinh Xuan Tien) deputy minister of grain dealing with 1982 grain production and collection measures. According to the paper, the current policy is that all provinces that have a short supply of grain must strive to solve their grain problems by themselves.

Districts must consider the production capabilities of each subordinate village as a base in order to balance their grain consumption. Districts that have a surplus supply of grain must turn over the surpluses to the related provinces. Districts that have a short supply of grain must work out plans to balance their own grain consumption in a positive manner.

MALAYSIA

VARIOUS LEADERS, PARTIES OFFER NEW YEAR MESSAGES

Mahathir's Message

BK011146 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has called on the people to change their attitude and not to think so much of personal rewards. They should renew the determination to make Malaysia a peaceful, prosperous and a happy nation. The people must improve output and work with full interest and dedication the tasks entrusted to them. It is imperative that they should not be easily disheartened in whatever endeavors undertaken. The prime minister made this call in his New Year message broadcast over RTM tonight.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir chided those who claimed that people who work hard were like robots, slaves to the employers and greedy for material gains. Even those from developed countries who realize that dedication to work was the key to success had influenced the people not to work. Their motive was clear -- they do not want competition from Malaysians.

The prime minister reiterated the will to greater output would ensure the nation's independence and integrity. He said Malaysia was a land of plenty blessed with fertile soil and free from natural calamity. There were vast opportunities for everyone who was prepared and willing to sweat it out. It had a population of 14 million, but in actual fact it could accommodate between 50 to 70 million people. As such the country could become a moderately rich nation if its resources were utilized in a just and equitable manner.

He spoke of many Asian countries with a high population density giving rise to less working opportunities, inadequate food and housing. The prime minister went on to say that political and economic stability were closely related. As such the nation's political stability must be nourished and not taken for granted. The people must not at any time be complacent, as political stability could be undermined if it was not safeguarded. The country has chosen the democratic way of life as this would ensure the people were free from any form of repression. Democratic rights must be used in a careful manner but within its limits. No leader should act indiscriminately and with self-interest. The priority must be in the interests of the people and the nation.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the advent of the standard time zone at 2330 tonight marked the symbol of solidarity with the people in Sabah and Sarawak. From tomorrow, too, the nation goes metric -- another step toward national standardization. It should be regarded as a new era that would determine better achievements and prosperity.

Malay Nationalists' Message

BK061425 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Chairman of Malayan Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party Abdullah C.D.'s 1982 New Year greetings]

[Summary] "The victorious and militant year of 1981 has passed, and the bright year of 1982 has arrived. In welcoming this new year, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya, or PKMRM, extend my warmest greeting and best wishes to all PKMRM members and supporters and brothers and sisters of all nationalities in our country in general and Malayan brothers and sisters in particular. I also do not forget to pay my highest tribute to patriotic fighters who never bow in submission though languishing in enemy jails."

In 1981 the people's democratic movement in our country had scored many significant victories — PKMRM emerged in the political arena. Its birth was an important symbol of this victory. The waves of the people's struggle against the Soviet-Vietnamese aggression and threat were further intensified. The struggle to defend the sacredness and freedom of religious activities continued to develop. Religious groups in various places launched all kinds of struggles and activities against repression and condemned the United Malay National Organization [UMNO] authorities for not adhering to Islamic teachings. They organized mass rallies to express their discontent, shunned mosques and prayer houses built by the government and boycotted meetings organized by the ruling party.

During the past year the waves of Malayan worker-peasant joint struggle against exploitation and repression and for better living conditions were carried out more intensely. The Kuala Lumpur and Singapore regimes were marked with difficulties. Within the national front, they elbowed one another. The contention for seats in UMNO Supreme Council was a concrete indication of the growing conflict in the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique. The fight for chief ministers of Pahang and Johor was a manifestation of the sharp fight between the ruling group and the sultans. Prime Minister Hussein Onn was forced to resign in the face of these events. Mahathir and Musa, who took over power, on the one hand adopted various deceitful political tactics to win over the hearts of the people, while on the other they continued to curb the people's democratic rights. "Nevertheless, the people will not be fooled and subdued by these activities. Their discontent and struggle against the antipopular and antidemocratic policy of the Mahathir-Musa government are bound to develop further.

"At the time we welcome the year 1982, the international situation is developing in favor of the people. In this conjunction the Central Committee of PKMRM calls on all its members and supporters, religious groups, nationalists, socialists and communists among the broad Malayan circles to be more united in the new year and advance together with patriots of various fraternal nationalities to score brighter results in the struggle for social justice, democratic rights and better living conditions and in the struggle to organize a patriotic united front and to establish a democratic national coalition government. Happy New Year.

Communist Party Message

BKO31430 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee's 1982 New Year's greeting]

[Text] In conjunction with the advent of the year 1982, the party Central Committee and Comrade Chin Peng extend their warmest greetings and pay their highest tribute to all party members, commanders and fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army; all members of various revolutionary mass organizations, revolutionary comrades and patriotic leaders who never bow in submission though languishing in jails; families of fallen heroes, revolutionary families and to the people of all nationalities.

During the past year, thanks to the guidance of the 28 April statement, our party and army and various revolutionary mass organizations scored new achievements on various fronts: Base areas and guerrilla zones were consistently expanded, the struggle against exploitation and repression waged by various strata of people of all nationalities continued to develop and the patriotic and democratic movement continued to make headway.

The national program of the Communist Party of Malaya, which was issued by its Central Committee in June of last year, is of great historic significance in destroying the reactionary policy to divide nationalities and in strengthening and developing the broadest unity among people of all nationalities. This programmatic document has totally cleared

all obstacles on the road to progress for the democratic and patriotic movement in our country and the party will lead this movement toward greater activities.

In the new year the army and all revolutionary people should unite, struggle and work hard to fulfill the urgent task and the specific program set out in the 25 April statement. They should ceaselessly develop the armed struggle and mass movement, strengthen and expand the democratic and patriotic united front, struggle to defend the people's urgent interest and oppose Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonist aggression and expansion.

Advance onward heroically to score new victories!

BRIEFS

STUDENT ACTIVITIES IN CANADA — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to conduct a thorough investigation into the activities of some Malaysian students in Canada, alleged to have smeared the good name of the government. A ministry spokesman in Kuala Lumpur said today that the Malaysian High Commission in Ottawa had already been directed to conduct the probe. He was commenting on reports that a group of Malaysian students there were responsible for the publication of a magazine called UTUSAN PELAJAR MALAYSIA [MALAYSIAN STUDENT MISSION]. The publication was said to have no relevance to student activities. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jan 82 BK]

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE REPORTED

BK0111A0 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] In his New Year message Mr Lee Kuan Yew describes Singapore's economic performance for 1981 as good. The gross domestic products went up by 9.7 percent, productivity increased by 5.6 percent, the nominal unemployment rate was 3.9 percent but the real unemployment rate was minus 0.6 percent — which means there were more jobs chasing workers than workers chasing jobs.

The prime minister is confident that 1982 can be another prosperous year provided there are no worldwide upsets. He says the republic is aiming for 8 to 10 percent real growth with a 6 to 7 percent increase in productivity and a 4 to 6 percent inflation rate. Mr Lee, however, sounds a note of warning that 1982 is fraught with danger and uncertainties, such as whether the Soviets will intervene in Poland, what the American-West European response will be and the state of America's economy on which its foreign policy depends. He says that the American budget will have huge deficits of over $100 billion in 1982 and over $200 billion in 1984.

Mr Lee points out that Singapore's economy is so small and so open that we cannot hope to build any breakwater against the wash of the turbulence of this huge economy. We can only look out for danger signals and brace ourselves to try to ride on or to roll with the surf of these waves. He says our hopes for 1982 depend on the major industrial economies taking over as forecast by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Any major political or economic upsets and our expectations have to be changed drastically.

The prime minister says that 1981 has turned out grimmer than he had feared on 1 January 1981 in his new year message. Fortunately Singapore was able to escape the recession and unemployment in America, Britain, France and West Germany.

Mr Lee reminds manufacturers that 1982 is the last year for them to continue operations with their full complement of nontraditional work permit holders. The recruitment of nontraditional source workers will stop in 1982. From January 1983, as their work permits expire, they will begin to leave. Thus, all workers from nontraditional countries will leave by 31 December 1984, except for construction and shipyard workers and domestics.

Mr Lee says manufacturers, therefore, must further mechanize, automate, computerize and improve management to cut down on workers, or they will have to relocate their factories. This repatriation will particularly affect those who have been using women workers from nontraditional sources. He suggests that one alternative for such employers is to employ Singaporean married women in 4-hourly shifts. Employers have 3 years -- until the 31 December 1984 -- to make new arrangements.

Mr Lee goes on to say that by 1991 our target is to not require work permit holders from nontraditional or traditional countries -- and the construction industry and shipyards will be no exception. Workers that Singapore wants to retain beyond 1990 should be those who raise its level of productivity. The government will give such workers permanent residence with a view to citizenship. Then we shall have a more homogenous work force, working together as a team because they all feel committed to Singapore. Then the principle from each his best to each his work, which has been the basis of Singapore's progress, will work under optimal conditions.

But Mr Lee warns that unless we make strenuous efforts to move up in technology with better educated and highly trained workers, we shall slip down the league and becomes yesterday's NIC, or newly industrializing country.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew wishes everyone a happy New Year.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 010 15 January 1982

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The FBIS DAILY REPORT for 14 January 1982, No 009, was not published.

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EUROPEAN VIEW OF POLISH ISSUE REPORTED TO SUZUKI

OW111211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 11 (KYODO) -- European countries are unanimous in their recognition that the Soviet Union is responsible for the current situation in Poland, a ranking official of the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Speaking on his recent visit to Europe, Toshiaki Muto, deputy minister for foreign affairs, told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that there isn't much difference in actions being contemplated by European countries against Poland and the Soviet Union. He emphatically told Suzuki that Japan should work out her own countermeasures while keeping close contacts with Western countries.

Muto visited five Western countries, including France, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, from December 28 to January 8, and met with high-ranking Foreign Office officials of those countries to sound out European countries' possible responses to the Polish affair.

Muto explained to Suzuki that the military rule in Poland will continue for some time, that there still is a possibility of direct Soviet intervention in Poland, and that it is necessary to frustrate Soviet intervention by calling for the termination of martial law in Poland. Muto said that because of georgraphical proximity and historical relations, European countries have strong interest in the developments in Poland, and that all European countries stressed the need for Western unity and solidarity.

Regarding concrete actions against the Soviet Union and Poland, Muto told Suzuki that all European countries are now studying in earnest what kind of sanctions they should take, but that they have agreed not to interfere with other countries' sanctionary measures.

In this connection, a Foreign Ministry source said Monday that Western countries' sanctions will not be rigorous ones, but most probably restraints on personnel and cultural exchanges, because if strong sanctions were to be taken at this time, they might induce intervention in Poland.

SAKURAUCHI: USSR TO BLAME FOR POLISH SITUATION

OW141011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 14 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Thursday the Soviet Union was responsible for the present situation in Poland and said Japan had conveyed this view directly to the Soviet Government. He said Japan agreed with Western countries that the Polish situation was brought about under Soviet pressure and said Japan would act in concert with Western industrialized democracies in dealing with the Polish problem.

In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry, Sakurauchi said the imposition of martial law in Poland in December was "working against the efforts of the Polish people to solve their own problems through the process of dialogue and democratic negotiations." At the same time, the Polish situation was likely to endanger the cooperation and exchanges which have been pursued between East and West, and seriously affect the international situation in general, the statement said.

Japan would do its utmost to act in concert with the Western countries in dealing with the Polish situation, Sakurauchi said. He said the government will continue to examine what measures could be taken by Japan toward the Soviet Union and Poland and pay due attention "not to undermine the measures taken by other Western countries."

A senior Foreign Ministry official, however, refused to speculate on when possible Japanese sanctions might be decided, or what form such sanctions might take.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEET WITH TRADE EXECUTIVES

OW131201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 13 (KYODO) -- A team of visiting U.S. Congressmen demanded Wednesday that Japan present a definite timetable for opening its market wider to foreign imports.

In a meeting with top executives of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the U.S. lawmakers, led by Representative Thomas S. Foley (Democrat-Washington), also said Japan should take concrete action in this direction to help reduce the swelling U.S. trade deficit with Japan. The Keidanren executives, including President Yoshihiro Inayama, admitted that the trade imbalance has reached a serious stage. Keidanren will continue its efforts to help resolve the problem, they said.

The U.S. Congressmen discussed various related matters with the Keidanren executives at the meeting, including a U.S. call for stepped-up Japanese imports of beef, oranges and other agricultural products. In this connection, Yoshizane Iwasa, chairman of the Keidanren Foreign Affairs Committee, proposed that Japan and the United States establish a joint stockpiling system for agricultural products, including grains. Foley supported the idea.

LDP, GOVERNMENT AGREE ON U.S. TRADE POLICY

OW131213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 13 (KYODO) -- The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic party agreed Wednesday that Japan should not pursue the policy of trade "reciprocity" currently being advocated by some U.S. congressional leaders. The consensus was reached at a liaison meeting of government leaders and LDP executives.

Speaking at the meeting, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said some U.S. Congress members are demanding that Japan open its domestic market to foreign imports to the same extent as the U.S. market, according to a concept of "reciprocity."

But behind the proposal is the thought that the United States should take measures to restrict Japanese imports unless Japan accepts the demand, Abe said. Therefore, he said, Japan should not pursue the principle of "reciprocity" as advocated by the U.S. congressional leaders, as this "reciprocity" has the danger of fostering protectionism, resulting in the contraction of international trade.

LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido supported Abe's view, stating that the idea of "reciprocity" advocated by the U.S. congressional leaders might endanger free international trade.

SUZUKI APPROVES STANCE ON TALKS WITH USSR

OW141231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 14 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday instructed the Foreign Ministry to clarify Japan's position on the northern territory problem at the forthcoming second Japan-Soviet administrative-level consultations in Moscow on January 20-21. The prime minister invited Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, who is scheduled to represent the Japanese side at the consultations in the Soviet capital, to his official residence to discuss Japan's stance in the consultations.

Yanagiya explained the basic policy of the Foreign Ministry, and said that he will inform the Soviet side of Japan's position that a formal peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union can be concluded only after the solution of the northern territorial issue. He also said that he will ask the Soviet Union to exercise self-restraint in dealing with the trouble in Poland, and ask for clarification of the Soviet position on the present situation in that country.

Besides, the deputy foreign minister revealed that he will appeal to the Soviet side for regular consultations between the foreign ministers of the two countries and the speeding up of U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations.

Prime Minister Suzuki approved the Foreign Ministry's policy, and urged Yanagiya to clarify Japan's position on the northern territory problem to the Soviet side, saying that friendly relations cannot be advanced between Japan and the Soviet Union without the solution of this problem.

SUZUKI HOLDS TALKS WITH WORLD BANK PRESIDENT

OW141349 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 14 (KYODO) -- World Bank President A.W. Clausen had high praise for Japan's economic aid policy at a meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday. Japan deserves commendation for having fulfilled its public promise of a substantial boost in official development assistance (ODA), and with no strings attached into the bargain, he said.

Clausen paid a courtesy call at the prime minister's official residence Thursday afternoon. The two mainly discussed economic aid to developing nations in the Third World.

The prime minister told Clausen Japan wishes to contribute to the cause of world peace and stability through economic and industrial cooperation. This is based on a national consensus that Japan should never use its vast economic strength to become a military power, he added. He expressed Tokyo's willingness to cooperate in the World Bank's effort to raise funds for lending.

He [Clausen] arrived here Monday to visit Japan at the invitation of Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS VISITING BRITISH OFFICIAL

OW140451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 14 (KYODO) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hopes to visit Tokyo this fall in response to an invitation Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki extended to her during his visit to London last year. This was conveyed to Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi by visiting [illegible]sh Lord Privy Seal Humphrey Atkins Thursday morning, ministry officials said. Th[illegible] tw[illegible] greed to decide a definite schedule for the British premier's Japan visit through diplomatic channels.

Atkins arrived here Wednesday for a five-day unofficial visit to Japan and had an hour-long discussion with Sakurauchi at the Foreign Ministry on the Asian situation, bilateral relations and other international problems. Atkins also serves as deputy foreign secretary.

Speaking on the situation in Poland, Atkins said that the Polish people, after all, must reconstruct their economy with their own efforts, but that the people would not be able to heighten their will to work under the current military rule. But, however strong the military rule may be, Polish workers would never let go their hold of what they had won in their democratization efforts since August 1980, Atkins told Sakurauchi. The Polish churches and the independent trade union Solidarity should continue consultations on the basis of what the people had gotten during the democratization movement, Atkins said. The British Government thinks it should spare no efforts to prevent a direct Soviet intervention into Poland, Atkins said.

Sakurauchi told Atkins that the Western nations should act in unity in dealing with the Polish problem with a common stand that the Soviet Union is responsible for the current crisis in Poland.

Japan is closely watching how the European Community (EC) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will act to cope with the Polish crisis, Sakurauchi said. He said Japan would decide its actions against Poland and the Soviet Union after close coordination with other Western bloc nations.

The two also agreed to continue political dialogue between Japan and Britain, and the Western European allies through the regular Japan-British foreign ministers meeting and other opportunities.

Atkins is scheduled to leave Friday afternoon for a visit to the Kansai (western Japan) area. He will leave for home from Osaka International Airport on Sunday.

INCREASE REPORTED IN FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS

OW111359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 11 (KYODO) -- Sums appropriated as various forms of official development assistance (ODA) to foreign countries in the government's budget for fiscal 1982 starting in April add up to yen 999.2 billion ($4,540 million), the Foreign Office announced Monday.

This represents an increase of 7.1 percent from the current fiscal year. However, in net terms allowing for repayment of loans by recipient nations, expected in the fiscal year, the ODA total works out at yen 941.8 billion ($4,280 million), up 6 percent.

As a result, the ministry said, the ratio of ODA to the nation's gross national product (GNP) will stand at 0.34 percent -- a slight rise from the 0.336 percent in the current fiscal year.

The total ODA budgeted for next fiscal year consists of yen 240.7 billion in bilateral grants, such as aid for economic development and increased food production, up 12 percent; yen 528.8 billion in "yen loans," up 10.9 percent; and yen 229.7 billion in contributions to international organizations, such as UN specialized agencies and the World Bank, down 4.7 percent.

The drop in contributions to international organizations stems from a delay in the planned increase in the capital resources of the World Bank and other international aid bodies, the ministry said. The delay has been caused by the ongoing view of U.S. aid policy undertaken by the Reagan administration. This could affect Tokyo's avowed policy of doubling Japan's ODA in five years' time, informed sources said.

The government's fiscal 1982 budget was prepared late last month. But as ODA was appropriated in varied forms under the jurisdiction of as many as 14 agencies, the Foreign Office has been putting them together to obtain a grand total.

ABE DISCUSSES FISCAL 1982 GROWTH RATE PROSPECTS

OW121313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Fukuoka, Jan 12 (KYODO) -- International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday said the Japanese economy "certainly has the potential" to attain the government-projected real growth rate of 5.2 percent in fiscal 1982 starting in April this year. Economic growth of that magnitude is indispensable for the government's current efforts to reconstruct deficit-plagued national finances and maintain high employment, he told newsmen. Abe arrived in this northern Kyushu city earlier in the day for talks with local business leaders. His remarks seemed to directly refute a general prediction by private economic research bodies that Japan's inflation-adjusted growth rate in fiscal 1982 would be limited to around 3.8 percent.

In the next fiscal year, Abe said, the government will carry out business stimulus measures mainly to boost domestic demand. The measures will include promotion of housing construction and acceleration of public works, he added.

Touching on overseas economic trends that could influence growth of the Japanese economy, the minister predicted an upturn in due course. In view of the off-year congressional elections, the U.S. would not let its economy remain stagnant, he added. Abe also referred to the idea of reciprocity expressed by some U.S. Congressional leaders regarding trade relations with Japan as a "dangerous concept."

"The idea would be all right as long as efforts are directed to mutual expansion of trade. But if it leads to protectionist legislation as a means of rectifying the bilateral trade imbalance now heavily in Japan's favor, it would pose a serious problem to the cause of free trade," he warned.

JCP CHAIRMAN MIYAMOTO INTERVIEWED ON 1982 ISSUES

OW041403 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2345 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Part 2 of series "New Year Interviews With Party Heads -- Political Department Director Masao Naito interviews Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Communist Party of Japan; recorded at JCP headquarters; date of recording not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Upon ushering in the new year, what do you think are the prospects for the international political situation this year?

[Answer] This year I think that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons will become an important issue. As you know, all parts of the world are being caught up in an endless nuclear arms race. Of grave importance to Japan is that last year President Reagan declared on two occasions that a limited nuclear war is conceivable. This war will not be limited only to Europe, because Japan is also presupposed in it. So, this means that the United States and the Soviet Union will not fire nuclear weapons at each other, while Europe, Asia and Japan will become nuclear battlefields. This will amount to national destruction. In this sense, the call for an end to the nuclear arms race has become the ardent desire of all the world's people who do not want to be killed in a nuclear war. Therefore, this has become a very serious issue. As you know, millions of people staged demonstrations in Europe. Thus far they believed that nuclear arms served as an umbrella to protect them, but now they sense the danger that they might become embroiled in a war because of that umbrella. The people's voices prompted the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- to go and sit at the negotiating table. This, I think, is of great significance.

Since Japan is a country victimized by atomic bombings, I think it should play a role in stepping up this movement in the arena of international politics. Regrettably, however, the Japanese Government, although maintaining the three nonnuclear principles, is taking actions in the United States and other forums that run counter to the principles. Therefore, I think that this is the biggest issue that affects Japan as well.

At the same time, Poland is now regrettably placed under military rule. Poland is the first case among socialist countries where that sort of military rule is enforced. Since this is a dictatorship as a matter of fact, and it goes against the principles of socialism. We made our position clearly known, that the military rule should be ended at once, and Poland should find its own way independently under peaceful and democratic conditions. Tracing this to its origin, I think that Poland's national government was swayed strongly by the military bloc headed by the Soviet Union. Constitutionally, there was no ground for the creation of the so-called Military Council of National Salvation. In the final analysis, they consulted with the Soviets with respect to security and then suddenly staged the coup. Therefore, the Polish situation bares the fact that a military bloc is restricting even the sovereign rights of its member country.

Since last year we have been calling for the elimination of military blocs as well as the prohibition of nuclear arms. This year we want to step up this campaign.

[Question] In sum, you mean to say that the international situation will become tense this year?

[Answer] Yes. Yes.

[Question] Despite these circumstances, the government finalized its draft budget toward the end of the year. Beginning late this month, the Diet is to deliberate on it. Could you please comment on the government's draft budget?

[Answer] When I met with Prime Minister Suzuki last year as part of the party leaders' talks, I stressed with particular emphasis that because of Reagan's statement, Japan's military spending this year will take on new significance. In other words, I told him that in view of the statement that Japan might be turned into a battlefield for a nuclear war, Japan's arms buildup under the system of the Japan-U.S. military alliance will, after all, result in increasing conditions for that kind of war. Although opinions might vary, the Reagan statement is a grim fact, and if you take that statement into consideration, you must realize it will be a grave mistake to increase military spending. I told him that the JCP, on the contrary, calls for a cutback in military spending by more than 1 trillion yen.

Some might think that this is a senseless call, but it is a truly patriotic course for Japan. During the Taisho Era [1912 to 1925], the Takashi Cabinet cut back the number of warships by seven and reduced the army by 90,000 men.

Last year, our party asked for a reduction of 700 billion yen, but this year the conditions have changed. In the first place, since this military spending is in violation of the Constitution, not a single yen needs to be allocated. [laughter] However, since the soldiers must eat and must be paid, we cannot say that military spending should be cut in its entirety. So I told Mr Suzuki that more than 1 trillion should be cut back.

Mr Suzuki then replied to me: I get your point; although I have a different opinion, I will consult with the LDP on your proposal. [laughter] Thus, he did not immediately reject my proposal. This notwithstanding, he drastically increased military expenditures while talking about a so-called zero ceiling to the public. This is a gross mistake that might take Japan on a mistaken political course. In this sense, I think that we must fight against it both in and out of the Diet.

SR-71 INFILTRATION TERMED 'GRAVE PROVOCATION'

SK141722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1657 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors hell bent on war preparations against the northern half of the DPRK from the outset of the new year committed the grave military provocation of infiltrating the "SR-71" spy plane into the sky above the Kangnyong Peninsula southwest of south Hwanghae Province of our country and the sky above our territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast between 8 hours 29 minutes and 10 hours 11 minutes this morning.

These days the espionage activities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our country are becoming ever more frequent, synchronising with their introduction of large aggression forces including new type fighter-bombers and ground support planes into South Korea after drawing up a new "combat power buildup program." The infiltration of the spy plane deep into the airspace of our country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors for espionage numbers three today alone. This once again clearly shows how feverishly they are stepping up preparations for another war of aggression in Korea.

Our people are watching with heightened vigilance their war moves which are becoming ever more undisguised from the beginning of the year. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at reality and stop running riot. We will not provoke others first, but we will never allow anyone to provoke us. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately stop all the hostile acts against our people.

KCNA: PRC PROTESTS U.S. PLANE SALES TO TAIWAN

SK140832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (KCNA) -- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on January 12 strongly protested against the U.S. decision that it plans to sell aircraft to Taiwan.

Commenting on the U.S. announcement of the decision, the spokesman said in reply to a question of newsmen: The question of U.S. sale of arms, including airplanes, to Taiwan is being discussed between the Chinese Government and the U.S. assistant secretary of state who is now on a trip to Beijing. The U.S. Government has announced its decision to plan to sell airplanes to Taiwan at a time when bilateral talks are going on. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest against this.

The whole question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a major issue affecting China's sovereignty, which must be settled through discussions between the U.S. and Chinese Governments. The Chinese Government will never accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S. Government.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS CARDS TO ALBANIA, LAOS, DK

SK141027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with foreign party and state leaders ushering in the new year 1982.

Follow the party and state leaders who sent New Year's cards to him:
Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania;
Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the LPDR;
Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State and Prime Minister of the government of Democratic Kampuchea;
Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces;
Husayn the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;
'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces;
Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon;
Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;
Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the republic of Burundi;
Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founder-chairman of the People's Movement of Revolution and president of the Republic of Zaire;
Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, head of state and government and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;
Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde;
Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua;
Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada;
Olav the Fifth, king of Norway;
Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland;
Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta;
Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal;
Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation;
D. Burrenchoby, governor general of Mauritius;
Leabua Jonathan, premier of the Kingdom of Lesotho; and
Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent New Year's cards to them.

O CHIN-U GREETS EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK140425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to 'Abd al-Halim AbuGhazalah upon the latter's reappointment as minister of defence and military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Egyptian armies would grow stronger and develop, the message wholeheartedly wished the Egyptian counterpart greater successes in his responsible work for increasing the country's defence capabilities.

SPA CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS APPOINTED

SK140859 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on organizing the Central Election Committee for the election of deputies to the Seventh SPA:

The DPRK SPA Standing Committee organizes the Central Election Committee for organizing and guiding the work of the election of the deputies to the Seventh SPA as follows:

Comrade Yim Chun-chu as chairman; Comrades Ho Chong-suk and Kim Kuk-tae as vice chairmen; Comrade Yi Chun-sik as secretary; Comrades Yi Yong-su, Kim Pong-chu, Chang Yun-pil, Yi Su-wol, Kim Chi-ku, (Kim Sung-yong), (Yo Yong-pu), Chong Sin-hyok, Yom Kuk-yol and Yun Chi-ho as members.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK; 9 January 1982; Pyongyang

SOUTH DENOUNCED FOR LINKING OLYMPICS, UN ENTRY

SK140840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA) -- M.R. Gupta, chairman of the Indian East-West Friendship Association, in his recent talk denounced the protestations of the South Korean puppets that it is natural for South Korea to become a member nation of the United Nations because it will sponsor the Olympic Games in 1988 and that they will launch into activities for a "separate entry into the United Nations," according to a report.

The insidious scheme of the South Korean puppets, he said, cannot but give rise to apprehensions as to what destiny the Olympiad might be driven to.

South Korea, truth to tell, has no economic foundation to host such big function as the Olympiad. It is a shocking place where American cannibals run wild in man-hunting and the fascists strut about.

Therefore, I oppose the holding of the Olympiad in South Korea itself and sternly condemn the political intrigues of the South Korean puppets over the Olympiad. The world peace-loving people sharply denounce the South Korean puppet's scheme to use the Olympiad for a foul political purpose.

He expressed support to the new proposal for national reunification and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

SOVIET ART EXHIBITION OPENS IN PYONGYANG

SK150836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 15 (KCNA) -- The Soviet art exhibition "Great Patriotic War in Plastic Arts" opened at the Korean Art Gallery on January 14 to mark the 40th anniversary of the destruction of German fascist troops in the vicinity of Moscow.

The opening ceremony was attended by Chang Chiol and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials, Lidiya Alekseyevna Lyudmilova, deputy curator of the Soviet Central Revolutionary Museum, who came for the exhibition, and cultural officials of various embassies.

Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony.

The attendants saw the oils, sculptures, printed paintings and other works, photographs and war-time relics on display.

ROK-JAPAN WORKING-LEVEL TALKS ON AID OPEN 14 JAN

SK150153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Working-level officials of Korea and Japan yesterday conferred on the early solution of the $6 billion loan requested by Korea in preliminary contacts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting came with the arrival in Seoul earlier in the day of Akitane Kiuchi, director-general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

Shortly after his arrival in Seoul, Kiuchi visited Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong and delivered a personal letter from Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, a ministry official said.

In the letter, he said, the Japanese foreign minister expressed his desire for an early solution to the long-standing loan issue.

Sakurauchi was quoted as saying that he would try very hard to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries and that he wishes to meet as soon as possible.

The working-level Korean officials at the meeting were headed by Kong No-myong, first assistant minster of foreign affairs. Others were Director-General of Asian Affairs Choe Tong-chin and Director-General of Economic Cooperation Yi Ki-chu.

Japanese participants were Kiuchi, Junichi Nakamura, counselor at the Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, Kazuo Ogura, chief of the ministry's Northeast Asian Division, and two officials from the Japanese embassy in Seoul.

The participants shared the view that the issue should be solved as early as possible and exchanged views on the situations of each country, a ministry official who attended the talks said.

Prior to the opening of the talks, a Korean source said that "there is no change in our position that the amount of the loan should be set in a package under a political consideration."

He said the current meeting is supposed to seek ways and means of setting the amount in a package.

The source added that the Japanese officials seemed to be sincere in tackling the loan issue.

The Japanese officials will visit the Economic Planning Board and the Ministry of Finance today for briefings on Korea's Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-86) for which the Japanese loan is to be spent.

This afternoon, the working-level officials are expected to resume negotiations.

If the preliminary negotiations are satisfactory, foreign ministers of the two countries are expected to hold a meeting around March to finalize the loan issue.

YONHAP Report

SK150148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP) -- Korean and Japanese working officials will resume their preparatory talks here Friday for a bilateral foreign ministers' meeting, which is to deal with South Korea's standing request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans.

On Thursday, the two sides agreed to hold the foreign ministers' meeting "at the earliest possible date," and presented their basic positions on the requested loans.

According to the sources, the delegations largely reiterated their existing positions on the issue, with the South Koreans calling for a political and package deal and the Japanese reasserting the need for a scrutiny of projects to be financed by the loans.

Emerging from Thursday's talks, one Korean official, however, described the Japanese attitude as "more positive than ever," and said both sides showed a wilingness to resolve the issue during the first half of this year.

The Japanese delegation, headed by Akitane Kiuchi, director-general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, presented Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong with a personal letter from his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi, during their call on the Korean minister Thursday.

In the letter, according to Korean sources, the Japanese foreign minister expressed his desire for an early meeting with his Korean counterpart, and reassured No that Japan is doing its utmost to resolve the issue, "despite both domestic and international limitations."

CHON ADDRESSES DJP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

SK150241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called upon all the members of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to get rid of "old set notions and retrogressive ways of thinking" which lie behind political failures, and to redouble their efforts to help root democracy in Korean soil to grasp what the people want, and to develop it into policies.

Defining the party's ultimate goal as nation, democracy, justice, welfare and unification, Chon said that these ideals are not only the platform of a political party but also the basic direction of the country's future.

"With a firm sense of mission that we party members are called upon by the people to assume responsibilities for the country's future, we should have definite notions of how to realize a democratic welfare state," Chon said.

The chief executive made these points at a ceremony marking the first anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Justice Party which he heads.

Pointing out that the basic reason for the failure to root democracy in Korean soil is that a small number of persons held sway over politics and power in the past, Chon said that he is convinced that the best way not to repeat "such a gloomy experience" today is for the ruling party to recover its the recovery of the normal functions. [as received]

"If we perform the political responsibilities and tasks entrusted by the people with sincerity and honesty, I am firmly convinced that our party can gain the confidence and love and respect of the people, and that the people's confidence in us is the most essential prerequisite to the realization of a democratic welfare state," Chon said.

He then called for closer cooperation between the administration and the party, saying that the two should combine their efforts to develop new effective and practical policies, and carry them out.

The ceremony, held at the party's headquarters in downtown Seoul Friday morning, was attended by some 300 of the party's cadres, including all of its 151 lawmakers, office holders and leaders of provincial chapters.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ANTIRECESSION MEASURES

SK140212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has decided to lower bank interest rates by an average of one percentage point, effective Thursday (Jan. 14), as part of its anti-recession measures.

The lending rate was reduced from the current 17 percent to 16 percent per annum, and the interest rate on time deposits with one-year maturity was lowered from the 16.2 percent to 15 percent.

The fourth such cut in bank interest rates since last November was contained in a package of economic pump-priming measures announced Thursday by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song.

Meeting reporters at his first official press conference since he took office 10 days ago, the country's top economic policymaker said that the interest rates on loans to be used for farming and energy conservation would also be lowered by one percentage point, effective the same day, and that other interest rates on loans to be issued in accordance with government priorities would remain unchanged.

The interest rates on company debentures, and other loans extended from such secondary banking institutions as short-term financing and insurance firms, will also be lowered by an average of one percentage point.

The additional bank interest rate cut is expected to save enterprises 100 billion won (some 142.9 million U.S. dollars) in their loan-related financial burden.

Referring to housing business-stimulating measures, Kim said that the government measure on the flexible capital gain tax rates, which is to expire on Sept. 30 this year, would be extended until March 30, 1984, and that the exemption of capital gains taxes for families who own two houses each would also be prolonged, from the current one year to one year and six months.

The government will also release some 300 billion won (some 428.6 million U.S. dollars) in housing construction funds beginning in February, and these funds will be repayable over three years, after two years of grace at an annual interest rate of 17 percent.

The 17-percent interest rate on private housing funds is one percentage point lower than the old rate, and the interest rates on housing loans in the government sector will be lowered from the current 15 to 18 percent to 13 to 15 percent per annum.

POLL SHOWS ECONOMY IS PEOPLE'S GREATEST CONCERN

SK141022 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The people have pointed out that the most important question confronting Korean society in the second year since the Fifth Republic set sail is that of the economy and that their greatest burden is the rise in prices.

It was revealed that the people think that the greatest emphasis should be placed on stabilizing prices and that they hope the 1988 Olympics will be carried out at minimum expense.

Such facts were made public in a public-opinion survey of 1,504 men and women above 20 years of age taken between 24 November and 17 December last year. The topics of the poll, conducted by the Korea University Statistics Research Center at the request of this newspaper, were "matters of concern in the new year."

A majority of the respondents generally expressed satisfaction over Korea-U.S. relations, which mark their centennial. They pointed out that maintaining relations of equality and friendship is necessary for an ideal relationship with the United States, thus showing a trend of independence toward the United States. They noted Japan as the nation they hate most after North Korea, expressing their skepticism over "Japan as an ally."

Answering a question on the problems Korea presently confronts, they pointed to economic difficulties (51.7 percent); the threat against security (25.1 percent); political stability (17.9 percent); and human rights (4.1 percent). The poll showed that those who have a high school education or above noted political stability as more important than the threat against security.

They stressed maintaining relations of equality and friendship with the United States for an ideal Korea-U.S. relationship (73.7 percent); a preference for following the U.S. stand (7.3 percent) and 19 percent preferred persuading the United States of Korea's stand -- thus reflecting their hope for independent diplomatic activities.

Concerning the question of Japan as an ally, they said Japan is a beneficial ally (6.5 percent); an ordinary ally (31.7 percent); not a beneficial ally (18.9 percent); cannot be said to be an ally (20.1 percent); and some showed a passive stand, saying that they are not well informed about Japan. Many respondents called the scale of economic cooperation for security amounting to $6 billion appropriate and said that Japan should respond to this without fail.

Concerning the question of improving the relations with communist China, they said "it is necessary by all means" (30.6 percent); "it is necessary to a certain degree" (53.3 percent) -- thus showing a majority of 83.9 percent recognized the necessity of improving relations with communist China. Regarding the prospect of improvement, they answered they hope the relations would be improved "in the near future" (17.5 percent); "sooner or later" (74.7 percent). Thus, 92.2 percent of respondents held the view that the relations will be improved.

Concerning the prospects for maintaining peace on the Korean Peninsula in the new year, they indicated they were optimistic (64.8 percent); uncertain (35.2 percent). A 91.7 percent share of the respondents forecast the same degree of or more domestic political stability this year.

GOVERNMENT TO FOSTER KEY STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES

SK130214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The government is determined to foster six industries -- electronics, tire, machine tool, shipbuilding, textile and footwear -- as the nation's key strategic industries between now and 1986.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry sources said yesterday that Korea will emerge as the 10th largest exporter of the six industrial products in the world in terms of global market share when the ambitious projects are materialized.

To this end, the sources said, the nation's machine tool industry will get increased financial and technical support for maximum international competitive edge.

The nation's machine tool industry, now being ranked as the 22nd in the world market in terms of production capacity, will be elevated to 10th place by 1986, according to sources. Similar supporting measures will be accorded to the tire and electronics industries to boost their world market shares, they said.

If everything goes smoothly, electronics and tire industries will make Korea the fifth and ninth largest producing country in the world respectively in terms of production capacity. In fact, the country's shipbuilding, textile and footwear industries have already gained strong footholds in the world markets. In the case of shipbuilding, for instance, the government will continue to make efforts to keep Korea the world's fifth largest shipbuilding country as it is now. In this connection, the nation's shipbuilding capacity will be expanded from the current four million tons to six million tons by 1986.

The facility expansion projects for the six designated industries as worked out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are:

-- Color TV set production capacity will be increased to 6,200,000 sets by 1986 from the present two million sets annually while cassette production capacity will be boosted to 34 million sets from the present 18,700,000 sets.

-- Production capacity of man-made fiber will be increased to 2,240 tons a day from the current 1,560 tons while that of spinning looms from the present 4,497,000 spindles and 190,000 looms.

-- Footwear production capacity will be expanded from the current 300 million pairs a year to 340 million pairs.

-- The annual production capacity of tire plants will be increased to 35 million units from the present 15 million units a year.

KOREAN RESIDENTS IN PRC RETURN, MEET FAMILY

SK110226 Seoul YONYAP in English 0151 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Yongin, Korea, 11 Jan (YONHAP) -- It was a stirring reunion after 37 years of forced separation when Kim Pong-sok, an 81-year old Korean expatriate in mainland China, was reunited with his eldest son who has been living in this town, just south of Seoul, last Friday.

Kim came with his second son, Kongno, 43, who is also a resident in China, for the reunion with his eldest son, Chungno, 48 and his youngest daughter, Hyanghwa, 38, which was realized through the good offices of the South Korean Red Cross.

Kim and his family were living in mainland China in August, 1945, when Korea became independent after 35 years of Japan's colonial rule. When he heard the news of Korea's independence, he sent his wife and two of his children to his hometown in north Kyongsang Province, now in South Korea. He planned to join them later with his second son. But his plans were thwarted when the Korean Peninsula was divided along the 38th parallel by the United States and the Soviet Union, shortly after the allied victory and the liberation of Korea.

It was in 1979, after the United States and mainland China established diplomatic relations, that Kim's second son wrote to one of his cousins in South Korea in the hopes of hearing from his brother after years of forced separation. The letter reached the cousin, and, through him, the eldest brother, who wrote back immediately to the kid brother whom he had not heard from since their separation in 1945.

In May of last year, the eldest brother, Chungno, invited his father and younger brother to visit him in South Korea, through the good offices of the South Korean Red Cross.

The younger brother, Kongno, is now married, and has three children.

In an interview with YONHAP, Chungno [as received] said he was surprised to find his homeland so developed, even though he occasionally read about, and saw pictures of South Korea in Chinese newspapers and television programs. He added that he would like to bring his family to live in South Korea as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

1981 STEEL PRODUCTION -- Seoul, Jan. 6 -- Korea was the world's 12th largest steel producing country last year, with its annual crude steel production capacity of 12,335,000 tons, and its annual rolled steel production capacity of 13,358,000 tons, according to a report published by the Korea Iron and Steel Association. The report showed that the nation's crude steel production capacity increased by 3,139,000 tons, as the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. completed its fourth-stage expansion work in 1981. Among last year's rolled steel production capacity, steel bars accounted for 4,069,000 tons, steel sheets for 8,476,000 tons, wire rods for 773,000 tons, and steel wheels for 35,000 tons. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 6 Jan 82 SK]

U.S. OFFICIALS DISCUSS DRUG ISSUE WITH LEADERS

BK111506 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Dominic DiCarlo, assistant secretary of state of the United States, and Clyde D. Taylor, deputy assistant secretary, arrived in Rangoon at 1900 on 6 January. At 1300 on 7 January, DiCarlo and his party, in the company of U.S. Ambassador to Burma Patricia Byrne and responsible officials of the embassy, visited the ministerial offices, called on Minister of Home and Religious Affairs and Chairman of the Central Narcotics Control Board Col Bo Ni, and had talks on narcotics control.

Also present at the meeting were Deputy Defense Minister and Vice Chairman of the Central Narcotics Control Board Maj Gen Tin Sein, Deputy Minister of Home and Religious Affairs and Board Secretary U Min Naung, and Director General of Police U Thein Aung.

Earlier in the day, DiCarlo and his party visited the psychiatric hospital and studied treatment provided to drug addicts. Superintendent of the U Ne Win Hospital, Dr U Khant, and responsible doctors showed the guests around. At 1500 on the same day, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn received the visitors.

At 1900 on 8 January, Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Col Bo Ni hosted a banquet for the guests at the state guest house at No 14, Inya Road. Also present at the banquet were Deputy Defense Minister Maj Gen Tin Sein, Air Vice Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ko Gyi, Deputy Ministers of Home and Religious Affairs U Min Naung and U Paw Thein, and the U.S. Ambassador to Burma and responsible officials of the embassy.

DiCarlo and party left Rangoon for Bangkok this evening.

GOVERNMENT ASSAILED FOR RELYING ON FOREIGN LOANS

BK111126 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Unattributed article: "Burma's Economy in the Era of the Military Government Is Inescapably Trapped in a Maze of Foreign Debts"]

[Summary] The old year has gone, and we have entered the new year. The world economy, or the economy of the capitalist-imperialist countries of the world, encountered hard times last year. There were reports of a tight money situation, high rates of unemployment and competition for markets throughout the year. Because of this situation, attempts were made by the capitalist countries to place the burden on the economically-backward, poor countries. The poor countries opposed these attempts and exposed the monopolization of markets, prices and technology. While poor countries were opposing the capitalist countries, "the military government acted as if Burma was not affected by the situation. While explaining the world economic situation, he [U Ne Win] said: Our country and our people are fortunate.

Is Burma fortunate as the military clique claims? Will it still be as fortunate this year? Let us look in comparison with other poor countries which also share the same fate as Burma. The saying: Thirsting for water while on a raft in midstream, is very appropriate with regard to countries like Burma, which are rich in natural resources but poor in reality."

Take Peru for instance. It exports silver, copper, tin lead and oil but is still poor. Peruvians say they live on a throne but beg for a living. Peruvians are poor and the country is up to its neck in debts. While debts and interest owed by poor countries increase year after year, the capitalist countries grow richer through their monopoly of technology and the markets, as well as by exploiting poor countries.

Although the prices of finished goods from capitalist countries remain high, prices fluctuate or remain low for goods produced by poor countries. In 1960, 25 tons of rubber from Sri Lanka was equivalent to the price of six tractors. But in 1975, the same amount of rubber could only buy two tractors. Let us compare this situation with that of Burma.

"In his speech, the top boss of the military clique said: Although we are not yet cleared of debts, we do not have to bow to the pressure of creditors. Almost everyone in Burma knows the system of borrowing money from a chittiya [Indian usurer]. To settle the debt owed to a pitiless chittiya only involves repaying the capital and the interest; there are almost no other restrictions. Moreover, the money borrowed can be used as desired. What about the loans being taken today by the military government? Are the conditions for the loans any better than those of a chittiya? It is apparent that the loans taken by the military government today are no more than buying goods on credit. From the time the loan agreement is signed, the creditor imposes restrictions and dictates what goods to buy, designates the company, specifies the price and the time to purchase as well as how to use the loan. For most of the loans, detailed plans have to be submitted on how the loan is to be used before the loan is approved. Any country which has dealt with the so-called World Bank or the development bank [as heard] or capitalist organizations knows this. How do we decide whether such conditions are friendly persuasion or simply applying pressure? If the military government claims that this is not bowing to pressure, then it must have been doing as it was told with consent.

"Today, foreign debts are rising steadily. Foreign debts in 1975 amounted to only U.S. $300 million, but in 1980-81 the debts rose to $1.7 billion. Although the top boss of the military clique may be preaching about not doing things in a big way on loans, it is an irrefutable fact that the 1982-86 Fourth 4-Year Economic Plan was drafted with a heavy reliance on foreign loans. The reason members of the military clique can boast today about the so-called upward economic trend in the country is only because economic plans are being implemented with foreign loans. Without foreign loans, the military government's economy would have crumbled. In other words, the economy survives only through foreign loans."

"Burma is one of the many small countries which are facing foreign trade deficits. Last year, of the 5.5249 billion kyat earmarked for imports, 2.846 billion kyat came from foreign loans and assistance. In other words, it amounts to borrowing money from foreign countries to buy goods. Earnings from exports were only 3.7546 billion kyat.

"Although the military government urgently calls for expansion of exports and earning foreign exchange, is it fetching good prices for exports? In 1979, a price of only $10 per barrel was fetched from exporting 8.2 million barrels of oil to Japan. Also in 1980, the price for 800,000 barrels exported to Japan was $17.5 per barrel. Where rice is concerned, Burma sold at a price of about 1,600 kyat per ton although the prevailing market price at that time was over 3,000 kyat."

It may be possible for the military government to bully the people into expanding exports, but it cannot stem the rising prices of import goods. If one could consider such a situation fortunate, then definitely Burma will continue to be blessed with such a fortune as long as the military government exists.

"One of the yardsticks in measuring the standard of living is the per capita income. This are 35 countries in the world with a per capita income of about $300. They are named as the world's poorest countries. Even among them, Burma, with a per capita income of $140 or 1,000 kyat, trails way behind.

"Burma is rich in natural resources and its people are diligent. Despite this, the country is thirsting for water while on a raft in midstream. Because of the various reactionary policies laid down by successive reactionary governments, including the military government, Burmese people have to beg for a living although they live on a throne.

"The world economic situation this year will be as bad or even worse than last year for the capitalist-imperialist countries. However, the military clique will continue to step up its reliance on the imperialists and capitalists and thereby make the Burmese people even more impoverished.

COMMUNISTS REVIEW EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN 1981

BK301212 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Unattributed article: "Let Us Welcome the New Year With Battles"]

[Text] As the calendar pages are turned, the international situation becomes more tense and complicated. It is natural that such developments are taking place during the age of imperialism, the age of U.S.-Soviet hegemonism, particularly the prevailing age of Soviet hegemonism. Although an individual's will and desire are incapable of changing or avoiding these situations, an individual has to adjust his or her respective role according to the situation. The only difference is that different classes will adapt differently according to their different interests.

Under this tense and unstable international situation and the internal situation in which the reactionary governments have been intensely waging a reactionary civil war for 33 years, the Burma Communist Party [BCP] -- with the people's interest as its sole objective -- took a step toward terminating the civil war and constructing internal peace. It pursued the offer after taking time to discuss, consult and educate the party, army and the local people. With the interests of the people of the whole country in mind, the party, army and the people in liberated areas, while standing firmly on principle, prepared themselves ideologically, politically, materially and militarily.

Despite the cries of war and traces of war throughout the world, however, the Ne Win-San Yu military government acts to the contrary and prepared itself to exploit the situation. At a time when the BCP was urging the whole country to struggle to end the civil war and construct internal peace, the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] consistently clamored for the intensification of the civil war. On consecutive occasions, such as Independence Day, Union Day, Peasants Day and the recently-held National Day -- the time for the military government to brainwash the people -- they persistently propagated the so-called three political objectives of their party.

One outstanding call among the so-called political objectives is the call for crushing saboteurs. Doesn't such a call clearly show the stubbornness and persistency of the military clique to continue the civil war? The very speech by the top leader of the military clique on 14 May, which declared the unilateral termination of talks on internal peace, clearly shows the foolish pride of the blood-thirsty and selfish military clique. Only days after issuing the challenge, mercenary troops intruded into and conducted an offensive in (Man Tawng) township, Kutkai District. The People's Army, having no other alternative, had to teach them a lesson. Doesn't such a campaign also show the military clique's preference for war and disregard for the wish of the people?

On 27 March -- the day which the military clique has monopolized and named as its mercenary armed forces day -- when the mercenary army was on parade in the heart of Rangoon, preparations were being made to hold a second round of negotiations as the first round had ended. On that occasion, the so-called chief of staff of the military government minaly urged the intensification of the civil war in his speech.

Following this, when the military government announced its budget, nothing specific was mentioned about the police force, defense or prisons. The budget simply contained an unprecedented amount for the mercenary armed forces -- more than 1.24 billion kyat.

Everyone -- including babies and the aged -- had to pay about 38.5 kyat each for the war budget which came to one third of the total budget. The plan was to spend about 6,000 kyat for each soldier in the estimated 200,000-man mercenary army while only little more than 100 kyat was used for each student, although the number of students was 5.8 million. This does not include the school fees students were paying. Moreover, the military government had only earmarked 9 kyat for health and .45 kyat for social security per person. Given that each person had to pay 38.5 kyat each for the upkeep of the mercenary army and if the expenditures for the State Council office and the BSPP were included, it is clear that the budget was primarily for oppression and war.

Also in 1980, the military party held its so-called congress while elections were held for the "showcase" assembly. The essence of both events was to choose people to blindly continue the civil war policy of the military clique. For this reason, there were only minor changes in the BSPP Central Committee the State Council and the Council of Ministers. As usual, the majority and all key posts were monpolized by either mercenary officers or ex-mercenary officers. Although civilian names with "U's" in front are used, both the BSPP and the government still clearly demonstrate military characteristics.

When the last government was formed, a so-called national security and defense committee was instituted exclusively with former and present military officers. This clearly indicates the monstrous and militaristic plans of the military clique.

By observing the activities in the mercenary army alone, we can see that in the past year, the military clique tried to increase the number of recuitments above the daily recruitment of 15,000 mercenary soldiers while the number of new army divisions also increased one after another. The practice of giving special privileges to the mercenary army in all fields also continues.

For the BCP and the People's Army, 1981 was a year of efforts for internal peace and a year of defending ourselves against the crushing offensives of the military clique. Although it does make peace gestures and explains such efforts to the people, the people's army cannot afford to be a sitting duck with an olive branch in its beak. We are constantly aware that bullets and artillery shells from the side of the military clique, which continues to rule and prosper, still rain on us. For this reason, while the BCP and the People's Army publish books of poetry -- such as "Fly to the People" or "White Dove" -- we also continue to firmly grasp our weapons and wage a self-preservation and just war.

More than once we have said that the reason the BCP and the People's Army wants to end the civil war and build peace in the country is not because we can no longer fight the war which has been going on for more than 33 years. In practice, we have shown through battles in 1981, in which the mercenary army units were crushed, that we can continue to do so.

For us communists, we believe that, in accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, war is an extension of politics and that the main problem of war is a political issue. That is why we have tried, and are continuing to try, to solve the problem politically while firmly grasping the three banners -- the banner of ending the civil war and building peace in the country; the banner of democracy; and the banner of national unity. We are also aware, however, that the problem can be solved through war if there is no political solution.

Communists do not want war, but neither do they fear battles. Where it concerns the interests of the people, they have decided to go through anything; either to stroll through a breeze or to rush through a tornado. As long as the military government continues to frenziedly wage a civil war, the BCP will become strongly united with all other armed forces struggling in opposition against the reactionary military government and endeavor even more to wage the self-preserving, just war.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF GDR MILITARY GROUP

Visit to Infantry School

BK140300 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] On 12 January at 1400, the high-ranking GDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the GDR, visited the cadres and male and female combatants who are training at the Kampuchean infantry school.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade (Keo Koam), director of the infantry school, expressed his warm welcome to the high-ranking GDR military delegation. This visit, he said, is a source of encouragement to the Kampuchean armed forces, who are training hard in order to defend the country and advance it along the path to socialism. The comrade noted the unceasing progress made by the school under the leadership of the party, front and council, as well as through the spiritual and material assistance and support from various socialist countries, particularly the Vietnamese friends. This visit will strengthen and develop the militant ties and cooperation between the armed forces of our two countries -- the PRK and the GDR.

In reply, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, head of the high-ranking GDR military delegation, expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial and warm welcome accorded the delegation. All of this shows more clearly that the friendly ties, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two armed forces and peoples are becoming stronger. On behalf of the GDR armed forces and people, the comrade general pledged sincere moral and material assistance and support for the Kampuchean armed forces and people in their revolutionary cause of defending and building Kampuchea, which is advancing to socialism.

At 1600, after visiting the cadres and male and female combatants at the infantry school, the delegation and all other guests paid a visit to the KPRAF exhibition. After seeing the photographs and other aspects of the exhibition, the delegation was very impressed with the rapid achievements and development of the KPRAF under the leadership of the KPRP.

Phnom Penh Reception

BK131241 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Jan (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, on Tuesday [12 January] evening hosted a reception in Phnom Penh in honor of the high-level military delegation of the GDR led by Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and minister of defense of the GDR.

Soy Keo, vice minister of defense; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; and Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department of the KPRAF, were present at the reception. GDR Ambassador Rolf Dach attended the reception. Also present were Vu Nha and Kisilev, military attaches of the Vietnamese and USSR Embassies, respectively.

Minister Chan Si expressed his elation at greeting the high-level military delegation of the GDR, whose visit, he went on to say, contributes to the deepening of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, governments, peoples and armies of Kampuchea and the GDR. On behalf of the people and army of Kampuchea, Chan Si expressed his deep gratitude to the SED and the government, people and army of the GDR for their disinterested assistance to the Kampuchean people since the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Chan Si affirmed that, fortified by their traditions of struggle, guided by the party and enjoying the devoted aid of fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the people and army of Kampuchea will triumph.

For his part, Gen Heinz Hoffmann stressed the importance of the visit of his delegation for the broadening of the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, and said: Under the just leadership of the SED and KPRP, the GDR and Kampuchea fight shoulder to shoulder against imperialism for the construction of socialism and the consolidation of peace and stability in the world. Gen Heinz Hoffmann expressed the firm support of the GDR people for the Kampuchean people's just struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Phnom Penh Meeting

BK141235 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry of our PRK organized a grand meeting at the Chattomuk Conference Hall on the afternoon of 13 January to welcome the high-ranking GDR military delegation. The hall was decorated with the flags of the two countries -- Kampuchea and the GDR -- and banners inscribed with greetings such as "Welcome to the High-Ranking GDR Military Delegation Currently on a Visit to our PRK," and "Long Live the GDR!"

At 1500 the local and foreign guests arrived at the meeting hall. Among the local guests were Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department; and Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy chief of the KPRAF General Political Department. Among the guests in the high-ranking GDR military delegation were Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and head of the General Political Department; and Comrade Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and commander of the ground forces.

In the meeting hall, which was decorated with banners and national flags of the two countries, we saw a large number of cadres and combatants from the three general departments of the KPRAF and trainees from various schools under the Defense Ministry sitting in rows with smiling faces as a gesture of warm welcome to the high-ranking GDR military delegation. We also saw Comrade Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the PRK, and many members of the diplomatic corps, military attaches, cadres and personnel from various embassies in Phnom Penh.

In his opening speech to welcome the delegation, Comrade Chan Si, memeber of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, stressed the victories of our revolution scored during the past 3 years and expressed sincere thanks for the presence of the high-ranking GDR military delegation.

The comrade said: [begin recording] On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government, people and revolutionary armed forces, and in my own name, I would like to express the warmest welcome to the high-ranking military delegation of the fraternal GDR and, through all the comrades and friends in the delegation, I extend most sincere and profound sentiments of revolutionary fraternity to the GDR people and army. [applause]

Esteemed comrades and friends, under the leadership of the SED and the GDR Government, the GDR National People's Army has rapidly matured and developed into a modern army with high combat ability and capabilities for combat readiness that can firmly defend the western borders of the socialist community. Together with the armies of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, it has successfully ensured security in Europe and made an active contribution to the world people's cause of defending peace. The growth and development of the GDR army constitutes not only a source of pride to the German people, but a mark of confidence forthe peoples of the socialist countries and progressive peoples and nations throughout the world that are waging a revolutionary struggle for the noble goals of progress in the modern era.

In the past as well as at present, based on their lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, the GDR party, government, people and army have always given effective support, morally and materially, to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people in defending and building our beloved fatherland. Our Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces express profound gratitude to the party, government, people and army of the fraternal GDR for the assistance and support given us in a lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism. We will never forget this. The Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces fully support the correct foreign policy and unswerving stand of the GDR in opposing the policies of the U.S. imperialists, who have allied with the Beijing clique, increased armament levels and insanely provoked wars in order to threaten the socialist countries and the revolutionary forces throughout the world. [applause] [end recording]

In his speech, made amid resounding applause, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, head of the high-ranking GDR military delegation, stressed the sincere sentiments of affection and respect and the moral and material support of the GDR people and army for the Kampuchean people.

The comrade said: [begin recording; initial words in German, fading into translation] On behalf of the working people and armed forces of our GDR, I affirm to all the beloved Kampuchean comrades that we will always stand by your side. [applause] We extend solidarity to all the Kampuchean people who, through a protracted and difficult struggle, have seized the right to live in peace and happiness. However, to this day this right to live in peace and happiness is being threatened by the constant attacks and slanderous propaganda of the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing leaders and their satellite governments. However, all these aggressive acts and slanders have been crushed. Moreover, the PRK will enjoy its legitimate role in the international arena, like our country. [applause] After attacking and slandering our country for many years, the capitalist countries eventually were compelled to give diplomatic recognition to our country. Such guarantee can be provided by the strong forces of the socialist community and of each member country of this community. The firm guarantee for this is, primarily, the strong state power of the Soviet Union and the international workers movements. We will win because our cause is correct and just. The future is for peace, socialism, humanity and friendship of the people. [applause] [end recording]

The meeting ended in a warm atmosphere permeated with a profound spirit of intimacy and revolutionary fraternity.

Signing of Cooperation Accord

BK150427 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Jan (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, and Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense, signed an aggreement on military cooperation between the PRK and the GDR in Phnom Penh today.

Participating in the signing ceremony, on the Kampuchean side, were Soy Keo, vice minister of defense; Meas Kroch, head of the General Political; Di Phin, head of the General Logistics Department; Prum Thao and Tea Banh, deputy chiefs of the General Staff of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army; and Meas Sophea, chef de cabinet of the Ministry of National Defense.

On the GDR side were Col Gen Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy defense minister and head of the General Political Department; Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy defense minister and commander of the army; Maj Gen Gunter Hiemann, commander of the air force and air defense forces; Rear Adm Theo Hoffmann, chief of operations of the Naval Forces Command; Maj Gen Heinrich Winkler, head of the International Relations Department; and Col Werner Zickmann, director of the Operational Department of the Defense Ministry. GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Rolf Dach and Military Attache Karli Arnold were also present at the ceremony.

Departure of Delegation

BK141137 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] After successfully concluding its visit to the PRK, the high-ranking GDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and defense minister, left Phnom Penh for the GDR at 1000 on 14 January.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the KPRP General Staff; Comrade Hor Nam Hong, vice foreign minister; and a large number of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and many members of mass organizations. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the PRK; ambassadors and representatives of the diplomatic corps assigned to Kampuchea; as well as Comrade Vu Nha and Kisilev, respectively Vietnamese and Soviet military attaches accredited to the PRK.

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES COALITION, PRC ROLE

TANJUG Interview

LD082126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 8 Jan 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- The former head of the state of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, today stated that he was ready to establish on the Kampuchean-Thai border the headquarters of a tripartite coalition government for conducting further actions against the Vietnamese forces.

In an interview to TANJUG's Beijing correspondent, Sonja Badel, Sihanouk announced the possibility of forming a bipartite coalition of his movement and the Khmer Rouge, without Son Sann's participation.

Referring to the power relationship between the forces fighting in Kampuchea against the Vietnamese interventionist forces, Sihanouk stated that his two thousand fighters were "poorly armed." If he could obtain aid in armament and medicaments, a hundred thousand people would immediately side with him, Sihanouk said.

Explaining his neutral position between the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann, Sihanouk said he would continue to urge concessions on the part of all possible coalition partners with a view to reaching agreement. He personally did not set any conditions for the forming of a coalition government.

As far as the Singapore proposal on a "loose coalition government" is concerned, Sihanouk specified that all hitherto documents were still valid and constituted a basis for the quest for solution and compromise. He stated, however, that he did not believe in Democratic Kampuchea's positive response to the Singapore proposal.

Referring to the disbanding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, Sihanouk said that "communism is now unimportant. The most important thing is to drive the Vietnamese out and free the country."

KYODO Report

OW081145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Jan 8 (KYODO) -- Former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk Friday called for a summit meeting of three anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea to try and break the deadlocked tripartite talks for a united front against Vietnam.

Sihanouk told a press conference in Beijing that he would propose to Demoratic Kampuchean leader Khieu Samphan that they jointly send a telegram to Son Sann, ex-premier and leader of another resistance group, inviting him to come to Beijing to discuss the situation. Khieu Samphan is expected to visit Beijing next week at the earliest for talks with Sihanouk, but Sihanouk said he had no information on Khieu's schedule.

Sihanouk said he was ready to become head of the new anti-Vietnamese coalition "without making any conditions." He said the new united front (?should have its) headquarters on the Thai-Kampuchean border once a coalition government was formed, and he would stay there through the good offices of Thailand.

Sihanouk at Friday's press conference stressed that it was time to compromise. "We must not serve the interest of the Vietnamese occupying our country," he said.

"I think that we have to create conditions in a few weeks for a new summit meeting. I would like to have it in Beijing," Sihanouk added.

Sihanouk arrived in Beijing last Monday from France and met with Chinese Deputy Premier Ji Pengfei. He said he would stay in Beijing for about two months, during which he would meet with Deputy Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping and other leaders. Then he would visit North Korea to attend the 70th birthday ceremony of North Korean leader Kim Il-song on April 7.

Sihanouk said he had a force of 2,000 supporters along the Thai-Cambodian border. If he could get enough food and arms aid, his forces would increase to 100,000, he said.

Further KYODO Report

OW140135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, Jan 14 (KYODO) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Kampuchean head of state now staying here, Wednesday clearly ruled out the possibility that his group and the ousted Pol Pot regime may try to form an anti-Vietnam coalition government by excluding another anticommunist Kampuchean resistance group from the coalition plan. The coalition government plan has been under discussion among the prince's group, the Pol Pot group (also known as Democratic Kampuchea) and the anticommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by ex-Premier Son Sann, but their talks are hitting a snag due to a wide gap of views, mainly that between the Pol Pot group and KPNLF.

Speaking to newsmen at his Beijing residence, the prince flatly denied speculation that his group and the Pol Pot group may part with Son Sann in the deadlocked coalition plan. Sinhanouk stressed that a coalition government against the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh should be an alliance of the three resistance groups, including Son Sann's group. Prince Sihanouk also told the newsmen that the Pol Pot group appears not to hope that Sihanouk will assume the post of the head of state in the projected coalition government. The prince earlier expressed his readiness to take the post if requested.

The prince explained about his speculation on the matter: When the prince met China's party vice chairman, Deng Xiaoping, last May, Deng clearly favored the prince's assumption of the post of the head of state. But, in a recent meeting with China's Vice Premier Ji Pengfei here, Ji only said he hoped that the prince would "take an important role" in the coalition government. Commenting on the slight shift in China's attitude, Sihanouk speculated that China may take into consideration the stand of the Khmer Rouge group (the Pol Pot regime).

AFP Report

BK151214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (AFP) -- Former Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called for a meeting of leaders of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian movements to work toward a coalition.

The proposal was made in a telegram to one of his top aides, the text of which was given to AFP. It coincided with reports from reliable sources that former Premier Son Sann, who leads one of the anti-Vietnamese groups, was expected in Beijing shortly. There was no immediate official confirmation that Son Sann would be visiting Beijing. Observers said that in any case, the visit was not likely to result in the meeting proposed by Prince Sihanouk, since there was no indication that Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan would be present at the same time.

The former chief of state has, however, proposed that the Khmer Rouge leader meet him in Beijing. Prince Sihanouk is currently in China to confer with government leaders on the Cambodian issue. Talks begun last year, aimed at putting together an alliance of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge and the two anti-communist movements, have so far brought no results.

In the telegram to In Tam, Prince Sihanouk's chief negotiator at the talks, the prince said he hoped for "a fresh Samphan-Son Sann-Sihanouk meeting to unblock the situation."

An earlier effort to get the talks back on the track came from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a grouping [of] five non-communist countries, which proposed a "loose coalition" in which each Cambodian movement could retain its individual identity. But the Khmer Rouge, while not responding officially to the ASEAN proposal, have indicated informally that they opposed a "loose coalition" on the grounds that it might bring into question the legitimacy of the Khmer Rouge, who retains the Cambodian seat in the United Nations despite their ouster from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops three years ago.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese ambassador in Beijing, Nguyen Trong Vinh, today accused Prince Sihanouk of acting as China's "spokesman." In a press conference, he refused to comment directly on Prince Sihanouk's presence in China, saying, "I don't care about his activities." In a recent interview with AFP, Prince Sihanouk said he had given up hopes of a "dialogue" with Vietnam for a political settlement in Cambodia.

AFP: SIHANOUK NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SRV ROLE

OW142337 Hong Kong AFP in English 2316 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 14 Jan (AFP) -- Former Cambodian ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in an interview here that there can be no solution to the situation in his country "without the agreement of the Vietnamese."

The armed forces of the Khmer Rouge and of Son Sann, the former Cambodian premier, that oppose the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh would not survive a Vietnamese incursion into Thailand against their bases, Prince Sihanouk added. It was "these small armed skirmishes around the border that justify the presence in Cambodia of the Vietnamese," he told the French monthly magazine LATITUDE.

"The Vietnamese have the support of the Cambodians, even if with great reluctance. The Khmer Rouge are a thousand times more feared than the Vietnamese," who were "clever," he went on, "reestablishing religions when the Khmer Rouge suppressed them all, reestablishing family life, free circulation and suppressing forced labor."

He admitted he did not see how he could "recuperate Cambodia," adding, however, that should he return one day at the head of his country, he would see to its independence and neutrality, granting privileged positions only to France, China and North Korea, and "a good position" also to the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

AFP: SON SANN EXPRESSES DESPERATE ARMS NEED

OW140005 Hong Kong AFP in English 2330 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] London, 13 Jan (AFP) -- The anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance "lacked weapons and ammunition" to oust Soviet and Vietnamese "foreign occupation," Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said here today. The Soviet presence in Cambodia was "more and more active," he said, charging that 2,000 Cambodians were recently sent to the Soviet Union for military training. Mr Son Sann termed Poland, Afghanistan and Cambodia "three sides of the same triangle, clearly representing Soviet expansionism." Speaking at a press conference, former Premier Son Sann said the KPNLF resistance, backed by over 10,000 fighters and 100,000 civilians, desperately needed "a great deal of arms."

"It is our duty," he said, "to add to the economic, political and other pressures on the field through an intensification of guerrilla activities against foreign occupation." Arms supplied to non-communist KPNLF fighters by China last month were "far from sufficient," he said, but refused to specify whether other Asian or Western nations had agreed to supply further arms.

Referring to his meeting with Foreign Office Secretary Lord Carrington yesterday, Mr Son Sann said Lord Carrington pledged British "support," and would examine increased aid for the KPNLF during a coming tour of Southeast Asia. Former Premier Son Sann urged Amnesty International and foreign journalists to visit Cambodian jails, where the Vietnamese held thousands of political prisoners. The KPNLF aimed to broaden the anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition to as many groups as possible, including the Khmer Rouge, he said.

AFP: KHMER ROUGE RECAPTURE MAJOR LOGISTICS BASE

BK111033 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 11 Jan 82

[By Xavier Baron]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge forces recently recaptured a major logistics base in northern Cambodia, where they suffered heavy losses last month in a long-range Vietnamese artillery attack, non-communist Indochinese sources said here today.

Confirmed by Western sources, the attack was centered on the headquarters of General Son Sann, the Khmer Rouge deputy premier for defence. It is situated in jungle country near the point where the Thai, Laotian and Cambodian borders meet. The sources said about 10,000 guerrillas, making up a third of the Khmer Rouge resistance forces in Cambodia, were based in the area. Their number includes "Division 80," one of the main combat units of the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge were said to have been taken by surprise under heavy artillery fire from Vietnamese forces in southern Laos. The sources said it was the first time that the well-entrenched base had come under such a powerful attack from Laos since the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge regime in January 1979. Shortly after the base came under fire, the Khmer Rouge commander decided to evacuate, taking with him large supplies of new Chinese arms and ammunition. The Vietnamese attack lasted several days and was limited mainly to artillery fire, with infantry contacts kept to a minimum, not exceeding company strength (about 120 men). The Indochinese sources said about 50 Khmer Rouge guerrillas were killed and 200 wounded. Gen Son Sann and his men were able to regroup and managed to gain the upper hand stage by stage, finally recapturing their positions by the end of last week. The Vietnamese forces pulled back to southern Laos, setting up advance positions along the Laotian border with Cambodia. So far only fragmentary details of the battle have reached Bangkok and neither Vietnam nor the Khmer Rouge have reported it.

Indochinese sources and Western diplomats here said several thousand Vietnamese soldiers were sent to the Champassak Province in southern Laos west of the Mekong River at the beginning of December prior to the attack. Western diplomatic sources here said there had been continual clashes in Cambodia's coastal Koh Kong Province on the Gulf of Siam.

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN POLAND CONDEMNED

SIANG PASASON Comment

BK141127 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Jan (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, on January 14 condemns the interventions of the U.S. administration and NATO member states in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

The recent conference of the foreign ministers of 15 NATO member states, under the pressure of the Reagan administration, on January 11 in Brussels was a clear act of intervention in the domestic affairs of the Polish people. The statement adopted by this conference specifically aimed at interfering to the just cause of Poland. The Reagan government carried out various acts of provocation against Poland, including its appeal to all of its NATO allies and other reactionary groupings for the implementation of its so-called economic sanction against Polnad and the Soviet Union, while the Polish situations are being normalized by the efforts of its party and government, the paper observes.

Due to the disagreement and opposition of some Western countries and the peace-and justice-loving humanity, these inhumane acts of the U.S. administration which aimed at intensifying East-West tensions had shamefully failed. However, the paper continues, the Washington administration further increased its base efforts by imposing upon the Brussels conferees its so-called appeal for the release of the detained counterrevolutionaries in Poland. This U.S. appeal is genuinely aimed to let the extremists in Solidarity and the Western spies in the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] act freely in provoking the social order, and discloses the real intention of the Brussels conference, under their pretext: human rights and freedom of citizens.

All these acts, the paper stresses, were the clear and direct interventions in the internal affairs of Poland, and seriously violated the territorial integrity of one independent state.

Together with the world peace and progressive movements, the paper emphasizes, the Lao people resolutely expressed their condemnations to all aggressive principles and acts against Poland adopted by the conference -- under the pressure of the U.S. Moreover, the entire Lao people firmly considered these criminal acts as the violations to the international laws, the UN Charter and the final documents of Helsinki conference, in which the U.S. and its Western allies has also signed, the paper concluded.

Further Commentary

BK140942 Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Unattributed article: "The United States Escalates Its Interference in the Internal Affairs of Poland"]

[Excerpts] In face of the suitable punishment meted out to the counterrevolutionaries whom it has mobilized, fostered and directed in Poland, the Reagan administration is very resentful. Along with its psychological warfare aimed at inciting the Polish people to resist their government, Washington has carried out vicious schemes of interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

In his television address on the night of 23 December 1981 on the occasion of Christmas, President Reagan distorted the true situation in Poland and announced measures to punish Poland, suspending the granting of loans for Poland to buy foodstuffs from the United States, canceling various privileges granted to Polish residents in the United States, prohibiting Polish trawlers from fishing in U.S. territorial waters, and calling on the Western allies to limit the sale of advanced technical equipment to Poland. He also threatened that if the situation in Poland continues as it is at present, the United States will take even harsher actions.

It is necessary to note clearly that the United States, like other countries, has no right to punish Poland. This is the most arrogant pressure ever exerted on the Polish nation by Washington. What does the Reagan administration seek in carrying out these vicious acts stubbornly violating the democratic rights and sovereignty of an independent country, rights and sovereignty clearly stipulated in the UN Charter? It is obvious that the Reagan administration merely wants to see Poland continue to sink into economic crisis so that the counterrevolutionary reactionaries in Poland can lead the nation to civil war and thereby cleave Poland from the socialist community.

Washington is also taking advantage of the situation in Poland to poison the political atmosphere in the world, destroy East-West relations, obstruct the detente which is vigorously developing and create a tense situation with a view to creating conditions for stepping up the arms race. The U.S. acts are aimed at obstructing the Polish people's use of urgent measures to return the situation in the country to peaceful normalcy and thereby save the country from the danger of war created by the counterrevolutionaries, who have sabotaged peace in Europe and the world.

Through its acts, the United States has exposed itself as a vicious troublemaker. It has always tried to turn back the wheel of history. It is, therefore, easily understandable that various U.S. allies have been wary of the U.S. calls for cooperation. On 24 December AP pointed out that all the efforts by President Reagan to formulate a combined plan on punitive measures by the West against Poland will meet with opposition from West Germany which considers that such measures will only prolong the bad situation.

In short, all U.S. acts of interference in the internal affairs of Poland are attempts by the imperialist chieftains to save the counterrevolutionary reactionaries in Poland and help them continue to pursue an anticommunist, antisocialist policy. It is certain that such acts will not achieve anything good for the United States.

The Lao army and people, together with various socialist countries and revolutionary forces in the world, hail and fully support the correct resolution of the Polish Council of State. We are firmly convinced that the fraternal Polish people will surmount their enormous tribulations and return the country to normalcy so that they can continue to advance vigorously on the path of socialist construction.

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

BK061346 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Jan (KPL) -- A Bulgarian delegation for the Committee of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Laos headed by its president and minister of forestry and wood pulp industry, Yanko Markov, on January 5 arrived here. The delegation is to attend the fourth session of the Lao-Bulgarian Governmental committees to be held in Vientiane from January 5-13.

Welcoming the delegation at Wattai Airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade; Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health, vice president of the Lao committee; Khamphet Phommavan, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation; and other high-ranking officials. Zhecho Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

Meeting of Committees

BK071255 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Jan (KPL) -- The Intergovernmental Committees for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation of Laos and Bulgaria on January 6 held their fourth session.

Issues on long-term loans from Bulgaria and programs for 1982-85 cooperation between the two countries were raised at the meeting. Mutual assistance between the two countries were also evaluated and highly appraised by the two sides.

The Lao side was headed by Sanan Southichak, minister of communication, public works and transport, and chairman of the Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation With the Socialist Countries, and the Bulgarian side was headed by Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and forest industry, and chairman of the Bulgarian respective intergovernmental committee. Zhecho Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, was also present on this occasion.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meeting

BK091227 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Jan (KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, vice premier and minister of finance, on January 8 received the Bulgarian delegation for economic, science and technological cooperation committee with Laos [name as received] headed by Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and wood industry. Issues on cooperation in the field [as received] between the two countries were raised at the meeting. On this occasion, both personalities expressed their high appreciation over the cooperation between the two countries.

The Lao vice premier, Nouhak Phoumsavan, also thanked the Bulgarian Government and people for their past and present help and assistance to the Lao side.

Signing of Protocol

BK091218 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Jan (KPL) -- A protocol on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria was signed here yesterday evening. Signing the protocol were, on the Lao side, Sanan Southichak, minister for communications, public works and transport and president of the Lao Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation With Socialist Countries, and on the Bulgarian side, Y. Markov, minister of forestry and wood industry, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation with Laos, and head of the visiting Bulgarian delegation.

A banquet was organized by Bulgarian Ambassador Z. Radunov in the honour of the delegation and to mark the success of the protocol signing. The banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, was attended by Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister for industry and trade; and other high-ranking officials.

Departure of Delegation

BK130944 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Jan (KPL) -- A delegation of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Bulgaria, led by Yanko Markov, chairman of the said committee and minister of forestry and wood industry, on January 9 left here after taking part in the fourth session of the committee with its Lao counterpart.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Sanan Southichak, president of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and minister of communications, public works and transport, along with other members of the committee. Zhecbo Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

BK091202 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Jan (KPL) -- A 1,000-strong mass rally commemorating the 1,300th Bulgarian state founding anniversary was organized in Vientiane on January 8. The meeting was sponsored by the National Committee for the Celebration of the Bulgarian 1,300th Anniversary, in collaboration with the Laos-Bulgaria Friendship Association and the Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation With Socialist Countries.

Present on this occasion were Sanan Southichak, minister of communications, public works and transport, and chairman of the Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation With Socialist Countries; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade and chairman of the National Committee for the Celebration of the Bulgarian 1,300th Founding Anniversary; Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; and other officials.

Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and wood industry, chairman of the Bulgarian Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation with Laos, and who is also president of the Bulgaria-Laos Friendship Association, and Zhecho Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, were also present.

On this occasion, Maisouk Saisompheng addressed the gathering, recapitulating the heroic and courageous struggle of the Bulgarian people against foreign invaders in the past national history. He also stressed on the significant successes of the Bulgarian people in the tasks of national socialist construction and defence. Yanko Markov, on this occasion, expressed his thanks to the Lao side and wished for the strengthening of friendship relations and all-round cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria.

SRV PETROLEUM DELEGATION PAYS VISIT 24 DEC

VNA Report on Visit

OW031405 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 2 -- A delegation of the General Petroleum Corporation of the Ministry of Supplies led by its deputy general director, Vu Minh Tuan, visited Laos from December 24 to January 2. While in Laos, the delegation met with representatives of the Lao General Petroleum Corporation to review the implementation of the contract on the transit of Lao petroleum via Vietnam in 1981 and sign a new contract to this effect for 1982.

Signing of Shipment Contract

BK041030 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Jan (KPL) -- A contract on shipment of in-transit fuel through Vietnam for the year 1982 was signed here on January 1.

Signing the contract and the 1982 memorandum on cooperation were, on the Lao side, Soutivong Daravong, head of the Fuel Distributing Company, and, on Vietnam side, Vu Minh Tuan, deputy manager of the Vietnamese Oil Company.

Also present on the signing contract were Khamphoui Keobounlapha, acting minister of communication, public works and transport, and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

LEADERS' MESSAGES MARK BURMESE NATIONAL DAY

BK050444 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] On 4 January LPDR President Souphanouvong and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan sent greetings messages to U San Yu and U Maung Maung Kha, respectively president and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in Rangoon.

President Souphanouvong's message, addressed to U San Yu, reads: On the occasion of the Independence Day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on behalf of the Lao people and the LPDR Government, and in my own name, I am very happy to express warm congratulations to you and, through you, our best wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Burmese Government and friends. I am convinced that the fraternal friendly relations, cooperation and good-neighbor coexistence between our two peoples will be developed daily and further strengthened.

Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan's message to U Maung Maung Kha reads: On the occasion of the Independence Day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, I would like to extend warm and cordial congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness to you. I wish the Burmese people a good life.

On the same occasion, Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha also sent a greetings message to U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

LEADERS HAIL CUBAN FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK311014 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Dec (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, on the occasion of the 23rd founding anniversary of the Republic of Cuba, jointly sent greetings to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers. The message of the Lao leaders conveyed sincere congratulations to the Cuban leaders and the heroic fraternal people.

January 1, said the message, is the great historical day for the heroic Cuban people who liberated themselves from the Batista regime and thereupon have enjoyed national independence and social progress. During more than 20 years, under the clearsighted leadership of the CPC headed by Fidel Castro, continued the Lao leaders, the Cuban people had foiled all provocative challenges of the U.S. imperialists and have firmly stepped into the path of unshakable socialism. Along with that they have fulfilled their international duties in many countries.

The Lao leaders also commended Cuba for its international commitments in general as well as in the Non-Aligned Movement, for peace, freedom, independence and social progress. Consequently, the North American imperialists and other reactionaries will continually stir tension against Cuba, but the former will meet with fiasco as before, observed the Lao leaders.

The message wished the fraternal Cuban people new and greater successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 2nd party congress, and wished for further blooming of the fraternal friendship and combative solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipasout, vice premier, minister of foreign affairs, sent greetings to his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS 'ARAFAT ON REVOLUTION DAY

BK011212 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Jan (KPL) -- On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Palestinian revolution, president of Laos Souphanouvong sent a message of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, commander in chief of the army and the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution.

On behalf of the Lao people and government, the president conveyed to the heroic Palestinian people his warm salutations of friendship and militant solidarity, and wished them happiness, prosperity and grand successes in their struggle against imperialists and other reactionaries in view to recover their inalienable rights including the right to create an independent Palestinian state in Palestine.

SIANG PASASON REVIEWS 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS

BK111026 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Editorial: "A Good Beginning Was Created in 1981 for Our People To Triumphantly Advance" -- identified by Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0430 GMT on 11 January as a SIANG PASASON 11 January editorial]

[Text] During 1981 our entire people sought to bring into full play the spirit of loving the country and socialism, united to implement the LPRP's unswerving domestic and foreign policies and joined in persistently surmounting many difficulties and tests, thus admirably fulfilling the objectives of the first year of the First 5-Year Plan.

Under the correct and resolute leadership of the LPRP, our people in the past year have waged an arduous struggle to smash all maneuvers initiated by the imperialists and the international reactionaries and, at the same time, have tirelessly struggled to fulfill the annual plan, thus firmly defending the country and scoring great achievements in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres -- achievements that serve as a solid basis for implementing the projects to build the foundations of socialism.

Rice output in 1981 was more than 100,000 tons greater than in 1980. Farmers throughout the country have vigorously sold rice to the state and paid agricultural tax. The amount of rice sold to the state by farmers was almost double that in 1980. This is the second year in which our farmers have won historic achievements, thus materializing the slogan: Self-sufficiency and self-reliance in food supplies. It was the first year in which Laos did not have to use its foreign currency reserves to purchase rice from foreign countries.

The important factors ensuring the farmers' success are that many agricultural cooperatives have effectively organized intensive farming -- a movement that has expanded to all provinces -- and the acreage for intensive farming has been extensively expanded. The efficiency of intensive farming clearly exceeds that of ordinary farming, while the movement of turning to agricultural cooperatives, which was previously beset with many difficulties, has now been gradually improve to suit the situation.

Many agricultural cooperatives have effectively organized production and have started using machinery and equipment to serve production, such as water pumps, threshing machines, tractors and so forth, thereby increasing output.

In some cooperatives in Champassak Province, cooperative members produce on average between 500 and 700 kg of paddy a year.

Another factor has been the favorable climate during the farming season. What is most important is that our farmers are bringing into full play the spirit of mastering the country and the spirit of love of country and socialism as well as their traditions of industriousness and heroism Thanks to the great achievements on the agricultural front our country will be able to rapidly resolve problems of food supply.

On the industrial and handicraft front, despite many difficulties such as the shortage of raw materials, workers at various factories and plants last year tried their utmost to fulfill or overfulfill production plans.

Regarding the communications, transportation, circulation and distribution works, great efforts were made to implement the two-way obligations, thus daily increasing the flow of goods to rural areas and gradually improving the people's living conditions. The difficulties encountered by cadres, combatants and civil servants in the urban areas are being resolved, while farmers in rural areas are enjoying a normal life.

The educational, cultural and social tasks continue to develop rapidly and fruitfully. At present, illiteracy has been completely stamped out in 7 of the 13 provinces. In the 1981-82 academic year, 620,000 pupils are attending primary schools -- an increase of 11 percent compared with the previous academic year. The number of students attending higher education institutes, intermediate vocational schools and basic vocational schools have increased respectively by 50 percent, 41 percent, and 78 percent. In addition, 110,000 [figure as heard] students are studying in various countries, mostly in the SRV, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is a valuable capital serving as a basis for the development of education in the many years to come.

New achievements have been recorded in the spheres of public security and national defense. In the past year, the U.S. imperialists, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionaries resorted to all sorts of subversive activities, such as psywar tactics to constantly create disturbances. Nevertheless, the various public security and national defense forces, in coordination with the people, defeated all the enemy's maneuvers. Security and tranquility have been more effectively guaranteed. Order, tranquility and safety prevail in various towns, in the capital of Vientiane in particular. However, we cannot relax our vigilance for even a minute.

The LPDR's foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and nonalignment has been approved and supported by various nations and the forces cherishing peace, justice and social progress in the world.

Regarding the front work, mass organizations have positively carried out their activities, thus creating an atmosphere of emulation movements to score achievements throughout the country.

The great achievements recorded by our people in 1981 have created a new position from where we can march forward to win new, still greater victories. At the same time, the achievements clearly show the correct and clear-sighted line of the LPRP. They also show that economic and state organizations at various levels are effectively operating.

To make the 1981 achievements further flourish and grow, let us join in vigorously advancing to gloriously fulfill the new tasks.

SRV STATEMENT ON CEASE-FIRE OFFER TO PRC

OW151047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on 14 January issued the following statement:

As is publicly known, the Chinese authorities on 17 February 1979 sent 600,000 troops in a war of aggression against Vietnam. Although their war was broken and they were forced to withdraw, the Chinese authorities are still occupying a part of Vietnamese territory. Now, pursuing their hostile policy against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities are frenziedly conducting a type of sabotage war in many fields to weaken Vietnam so as to subdue and occupy it. They maintain a big military force close to the border while continuing to occupy many points in Vietnam or nibbling at others and conducting armed provocations or causing clashes along the border. As a result, the situation at the border is permanently tense and is likely to become explosive.

The Vietnamese people are resolved to exercise their right to self-defense to protect their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is also the sacred right to self-defense of all peoples to defend their countries from foreign aggression. On the other hand, the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been consistently for settling all problems with China through negotiations in order to normalize relations between the two states and restore the time-honored friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. Vietnam has successively taken many positive steps, proposing a bilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence between the two countries and insistently demanding the resumption of the talks unilaterally interrupted by China. And for the traditional Lunar New Year, it has repeatedly called for cessation of hostile armed actions and firing at border areas so that the two peoples may safely celebrate the return of spring. However, all these constructive proposals have been stubbornly rejected by the Chinese authorities.

On 4 January, the Chinese authorities rejected another Vienamese proposal, made in a note from the SRV Foreign Ministry to the PRC Foreign Ministry of 28 December 1981, that the two sides stop hostile armed actions and cease fire along the common border on the occasion of the Year of the Dog. So it is very clear that the Chinese authorities have not given up their hostile policy toward Vietnam and do not want to ease tension along the common border.

Even so, as an expression of the good will of the people and the Government of the SRV and for the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, Vietnamese soldiers and guards at the border will unilaterally act upon the proposal made in the note of 28 December, 1981, i.e., cessation by both parties of hostile armed actions and firing along the common border in the period from 20 January through 29 January to enable people on both sides of the common border to safely see the new year in.

If China takes advantage of the good will of Vietnam by continuing armed provocations and other hostile actions, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will have to react in self-defense and the Chinese authorities will have to fully account for all consequences of their acts.

NHAN DAN 15 Jan Commentary

OW150727 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 15 -- Vietnam's good will is reaffirmed today in a NHAN DAN commentary on Vietnam's proposal for cessation of hostile armed actions on the Sino-Vietnamese border on Tet.

The paper notes that since the defeat of 600,000 Chinese troops in their aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border has always been tense and that it is likely to become explosive as a result of China's hostile policy towards Vietnam.

"Facts show", the paper points out, "that China is conducting a type of perfidious sabotage war against Vietnam in many fields. China, together with the United States, tries to weaken Vietnam and prepares for a large-scale aggression war to annex to when the time is ripe. Its criminal actions prove that the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership prefer confrontation and war to peace, that they want to poison the atmosphere rather than improve relations with Vietnam. They have stubbornly rejected Vietnam's positive initiatives and constructive proposals. On three occasions since 1979, they have turned down Vietnam's Lunar New Year proposals to cease hostile armed actions and firing at border areas".

The paper says: "The Vietnamese people are resolved to exercise their sacred right to self-defence to protect their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity from the aggressive expansionists in Beijing. However, we try to maintain our friendship with the Chinese people. Vietnam wishes to settle all problems with China through negotiations and to normalize relations with it but Beijing responded with slander while hiding the truth from the Chinese people".

The paper quotes a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry as declaring yesterday that Vietnamese soldiers and guards at the border would unilaterally act upon the proposal made in the note of December 28, 1981, i.e., cessation, by both parites, of hostile armed actions on the occasion of Tet. "This shows the just attitude of the people and Government of Vietnam", NHAN DAN stresses.

"If China takes advantage of Vietnam's good will, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will have to react in self-defence and the Chinese authorities will have to fully account for all consequences of their acts", NHAN DAN concludes.

Hanoi Radio Commentary

BK141128 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although the Chinese authorities rejected Vietnam's proposal expressed in the 28 December 1981 note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent to its Chinese counterpart suggesting an end to all armed actions and a cease-fire along the border between the two countries for a 10-day period during the coming Lunar New Year, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Thursday issued a statement saying that Vietnamese armed forces and border guards along the border will unilaterally implement this proposal so that the people of the two countries along the border may enjoy the New Year festival in peace. This decision expresses our good will and humanitarian spirit. It conforms to the fine traditions and aspirations of the people of the two countries who want to celebrate the New Year and live in peace and friendship. This decision will create favorable conditions for an end to the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Our consistent policy always advocates solving problems concerning relations between Vietnam and China through peaceful negotiations to normalize the relations between the two countries and restore the longstanding friendship between the Vietnamese and the Chinese people. For this very reason, over the past years we have made many peace initiatives. We proposed to sign a bilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence with China. We have twice sent notes and created favorable conditions for the resumption of the Vietnam-China talks, which were unilaterally suspended by China.

The Vietnamese armed forces and people along the border have shown restraint and have not done anything else besides overcoming the consequences left behind by the war waged by 600,000 Chinese troops. But, regrettably, none of the actions of the Vietnamese side has prompted any response from the Chinese authorities. They rejected all of our peace initiatives and have continued to occupy many placed inside Vietnamese territory. They have massed many military corps close to the border, consolidated fortifications, dug trenches and conducted thousands of armed provocations against Vietnam. They have also carried out psychological warfare, sending spies and scouts into Vietnamese territory for sabotage activities.

The Chinese authorities, in close collusion with Washington and other reactionary forces, foster the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries. They even misuse the United Nations to attack Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. They have tried by all means to stop international aid to Vietnam. In short, the Chinese authorities have been and are conducting [as heard] a many-sided war of destruction to weaken Vietnam, advancing to conquer and annex Vietnam, to realize their expansionist and hegemonist policy. However, their design has been smashed by the peoples of Vietnam, Lao and Kampuchea.

The Chinese authorities should not misunderstand our good will and sincere attitude as a sign of weakness. If they capitalize on our good will to continue hostilities and commit more crimes, they will certainly sustain heavier setbacks. The Vietnamese people are determined to use their legitimate right to self-defense.

CONTINUATION OF LAW ON MILITARY SERVICE

Chapters 4-6

BK131533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of SRV Military Service Law -- for the first three chapters of the SRV Military Service Law, see the 13 January DAILY REPORT, p K 10]

[Text] Chapter 4

Induction Into and Discharge From the Army

Section 1: Induction Callup

Article 21. The callup of citizens to join the army will take place from once to twice a year, in February and March and in August and September. The Council of Ministers shall decide on the number of inductees. Citizens shall be called to join the army on the orders of the minister of national defense. People's committees at all levels are responsibile for supervising the callup of citizens in their localities. According to the decisions of people's committees, commanders of military forces in districts, precincts, cities and municipalities of the province concerned call each citizen to join the army. Induction orders must be delivered to citizens 15 days before the dates of induction. With regard to localities heavily affected by natural calamities, the minister of national defense has the right to change the dates of induction for citizens in these localities.

Article 22. Inductees must report in time to the places prescribed in callup orders. If they cannot show up at prescribed dates, they must have certificates accounting for their delay from people's committees. Citizens who do not comply with induction orders shall be punished according to Point 1 of Article 69 of this law. In addition to this, they shall continue to be subject to military service callups until they are 35 years old.

Article 23. People's committees of villages, wards and towns, heads of organs, industrial enterprises and other units and establishments are responsible for:

1. Organizing the sendoffs of inductees who are personnel of organs, enterprises and establishments, and creating conditions for them to be present at the dates and in the places mentioned in callup orders.

2. Scrupulously implementing regulations and policies toward soldiers' families.

Section 2: Military Service Councils

Article 24. People's committees at all levels shall set up Military Service Councils at their levels to help them carry out the military service task in localities. Military Service Councils at all levels shall include chairmen who are people's committee chairmen; vice chairmen who are military force commanders; and members who are leading cadres of such sectors as planning, manpower, public security, public health, culture, Fatherland Front Committees, trade unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union and the Collective Peasants Union. Military Service Councils at all levels shall operate according to the collective principle. Their resolutions must be approved by more than half the total number of their members.

Article 25. Military Service Councils of villages, wards and towns have the duty to help the people's committees:

1. Organize propaganda among and education of citizens to perform military service scrupulously;
2. Urge citizens to register for military service;
3. Draft lists of citizens who are to be called up to join the army, who are entitled to military service deferment and who are exempt from military service;
4. Urge citizens to comply with callup orders; and
5. Supervise the implementation of the army rear service policy in localities by responsible organs and organizations.

Article 26. Military Service Councils of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities of the province concerned have the duty to help people's committees:

1. Organize physical checkups for citizens who have received induction orders;
2. Establish lists of citizens who are called up to join the army, who are entitled to military service deferment and who are exempt from military service;
3. Supervise the implementation of the army rear service policy in localities by responsible organs and organizations; and
4. Direct the activities of village, ward and town Military Service Councils.

Article 27. The Military Service Councils of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and equivalent levels are dutybound to assist the people's committees in:

1. Guiding the activities of the Military Service Councils of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to a province.
2. Considering and settling complaints and denunciations made by citizens concerning decisions of the people's committees of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to a province on the callup of citizens, deferment and exemption of military service. These complaints and denunciations must be settled no later than 1 month after they are received, or 2 months for cases requiring longer investigation. Decisions of the people's committees of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to a province must be implemented while the complaints and denunciations by citizens are under consideration.

Article 28. The checkups of persons liable to be called up are performed by the medical checkup councils of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to a province. The results of these checkups must be publicly announced.

Section 3: Draft Deferment and Military Service Exemption

Article 29. Draft deferment shall be granted to:

1. Persons pronounced by a medical checkup council as medically unfit for active military duties. These persons must be rechecked every year to be either drafted, shifted to the reserve service or exempted from military service.
2. Sole breadwinners personally in charge of feeding other family members who are no longer or not yet fit for labor and who have no other support.
3. Sole surviving son of fallen heroes' families.

4. Researchers on scientific projects of the state as certified by ministers, chairmen of the state commissions and heads of agencies of the Council of Ministers or those of equivalent positions.

5. Students of general middle schools and vocational schools and those who are attending long-term training courses in specialized middle schools, colleges and universities.

The cases of individuals mentioned in points 2-5 above must be reconsidered every year. If the individuals are no longer qualified for deferment, they must be drafted. Those who are still granted their deferment at the age of 27 will be shifted to the reserve force branch.

Article 30. Those who are infirm and suffer from mental or other incurable diseases cited in the lists stipulated by the ministers of public health and national defense, will be exempted from military service.

Article 31. Draft deferment and exemption from military service in accordance with Articles 29 and 30 of this law will be decided upon by the people's committees of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to a province.

The lists of those who are deferred from draft and those who are exempted from military service must be announced publicly.

Section 4: Discharge From the Army

Article 32. Noncommissioned officers and soldiers who meet the lengths of military service mentioned under Article 14 of this law shall be discharged from the army. On orders from the minister of national defense, commanders of units at the regimental level and above are responsible for the demobilization of noncommissioned officers and soldiers under their command. The date of demobilization of noncommissioned officers and soldiers must be made known to the localities, basic units and the militarymen concerned 1 month prior to the expiration of their military service.

Article 33. Noncommissioned officers and soldiers in active service may be discharged from the army earlier than scheduled in the following cases:

1. They are judged by the military medical examination board to by physically incapable of continuing military service.
2. They have family circumstances as mentioned under items 2 and 3, Article 29 of this law.

Article 34. Noncommissioned officers and soldiers, upon expiration of their military service, may volunteer to continue their military service for at least 1 year. The system governing the extended military service of noncommissioned officers and soldiers shall be regulated by the minister of national defense.

Article 35. Discharged noncommissioned officers and soldiers, within 15 days after returning to their places of residence, must register for reserve duty at the military commands of villages, city wards and towns and the military commands of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces.

Article 36. The people's committees of villages, city wards and towns and the leaders of public organs, enterprises and other grassroots-level units are responsible for:

1. Organizing the reception of returning discharged militarymen.
2. Creating conditions for discharged militarymen to quickly stabilize their life.

Chapter 5

Services of Noncommissioned Officers and Soldiers on Reserve Duty

Article 37. Reserve noncommissioned officers and soldiers are classified into Category 1 reserve militarymen and Category 2 reserve militarymen. Reserve militarymen of Category 1 consist of noncommissioned officers and soldiers who have fulfilled or overfulfilled active military service, who have been discharged from the army earlier than scheduled but have completed more than 1 year of active duty, and who have performed combat duty.

Reserve militarymen of Category 2 consist of noncommissioned officers and soldiers who have had less than 1 year of active duty, male citizens who have not yet had active military duty for reasons mentioned under Article 29 of this law and have been given reserve status, and women who have registered for military obligation as provided for under Article 4 of this law. Male citizens who are reserve militarymen of Category 2 shall be upgraded to Category 1 after completing 12 months in a training center.

Article 38. The age limits for reserve duty of noncommissioned officers are regulated as follows: Up to 50 years of age for men and 40 years of age for women.

Article 39. Based on the age brackets, male reserve militarymen are divided into three groups: Group A consists of those up to 35 years of age; Group B consists of those from 36 to 45 years of age; and Group C consists of those from 46 to 50 years of age.

Article 40. The training of reserve militarymen is regulated as follows:

1. Training duration for Group A: Reserve militarymen of Category 1 shall receive training in four phases at the most, with each phase lasting from 2 to 3 months. Reserve militarymen of Category 2 shall receive training in five phases at the most, with each phase lasting from 2 to 3 months.
2. While in Group B, reserve militarymen of both Category 1 and Category 2 shall receive training in one or two phases with each phase lasting from 1 to 2 months.
3. While in Group C, reserve militarymen of both Category 1 and Category 2 shall receive training in one phase lasting for 1 month.

Article 41. In between training phases, the minister of national defense is empowered to order the assembling of reserve forces personnel for not more than 7 days in order to inspect their combat readiness.

Article 42. The assembling of reserve forces personnel for training or combat readiness inspection for the duration of the time mentioned under Article 40 and Article 41 of this law shall be decided upon by the minister of national defense. When necessary, the minister of national defense is empowered to extend the training course for reserve militarymen for not more than 2 months or to increase the training phases for reserve militarymen of Group A and Group B, providing the total amount of time spent in training does not exceed that which is provided for under Article 40 and Article 41 of this law.

Article 43. Physical checkups for reserve militarymen shall be carried out by public health organs of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces.

Article 44. Reserve noncommissioned officers and soldiers who are past service age or found to be no longer physically fit for reserve duty shall be relieved from duty upon the decision of the military commanders of districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to the provinces.

Chapter 6

Services of Specialized Militarymen

Article 45. Specialized militarymen are those who possess the necessary professional and technical skills for command, combat, combat support and army building operations and who volunteer to serve for a long time in the army.

Article 46. If they volunteer, noncommissioned officers and soldiers who have completed their active military service or who are in reserve status, and who possess professional and technical skills, may be accepted to become specialized militarymen.

Article 47. Specialized militarymen may enter into active military service either for a period of time or on a long-term basis until the age of 50. The regulations on active military service of specialized militarymen shall be established by the Council of Ministers.

Article 48. Specialized militarymen, upon their discharge from the army, shall be transferred to reserve duty in accordance with the regulations for reserve noncommissioned officers and soldiers. Those who are fully qualified shall be given officer rank and registered for reserve officer service.

Chapters 7-11

OW132347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of SRV Military Service Law]

[Text] Chapter 7

Obligation and Privileges of Career Soldiers, Noncommissioned Officers and Active Duty and Reserve Soldiers

Article 49. Career soldiers, noncommissioned officers and active duty and reserve soldiers have the obligation:

1. To remain absolutely faithful to the fatherland, the people and the SRV state; to uphold revolutionary vigilance; to stand ready to fight, make sacrifices and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland; and to fulfill all assigned tasks.
2. To respect the people's right of collective mastery and to resolutely defend socialist property and the people's lives and property.
3. To implement the party's line and policies, the state laws and the armed forces rules and regulations in an exemplary manner.
4. To endeavor to learn politics, military affairs and cultural, technical and professional subjects; to train oneself in organizational capacity, discipline and physical strength and to incessantly raise one's fighting capability.

Article 50. Career soldiers, noncommissioned officers and active duty and reserve soldiers who are called on to train or to have their combat readiness inspected, if they register achievements in fighting, work or training, shall be awarded orders, medals, state honorary titles or other forms of reward in accordance with their merits.

Article 51. During the term of their service, career soldiers shall enjoy the salary system, while noncommissioned officers and enlisted men shall enjoy the supply system in accordance with provisions by the Council of Ministers.

Article 52. Career soldiers, noncommissioned officers and reserve soldiers, during the period devoted to training and inspection of combat readiness, shall enjoy the system of compensation determined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 53. Career soldiers, noncommissioned and active duty soldiers:

1. Shall have their material and spiritual life ensured.
2. Shall be considered as occupants when their families are assigned living quarters or shall be apportioned land for livelihood and cultivation reserved for the familial supplementary economy.
3. Shall have their active duty time computed as service time.
4. Shall have priority in buying tickets when traveling by means of public transportation.
5. Shall be accorded favored treatment with regard to postal fees in accordance with provisions by the Council of Ministers.

Article 54. Families of soldiers in service shall receive care and assistance from the local administration and social organizations and shall enjoy preferential treatment determined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 55. Upon their discharge, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men shall receive a discharge allowance, transportation fees and a traveling allowance and shall be issued military equipment in accordance with provisions by the minister of national defense.

Article 56.

1. Those noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who have completed or exceeded their time in service, upon return to their regions after discharge, shall be given priority by the administration of various echelons in class admission, recruitment or job assignment.

2. Those noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who worked at any installation before induction shall be allowed to work at that installation upon their discharge. If the old installation has been dissolved, the immediate higher agency shall be responsible for receiving them.

3. Those noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who graduated from trade schools, vocational and higher education schools or colleges before induction but were not assigned work shall have priority in work assignments and shall be exempted from apprenticeship upon their discharge.
4. Those noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who received papers for admission to trade schools, vocational and higher education schools or colleges before induction shall be allowed to attend these schools upon their discharge.

Article 57. Should career soldiers, noncomissioned officers and active duty and reserve soldiers be wounded, become sick or die while defending the country or performing military tasks, they shall enjoy favored treatment or have such treatment extended to their families in accordance with provisions by the Council of Ministers.

Chapter 8

Registration for Military Service

Article 58. Registration of reserve soldiers and men ready for induction shall be carried out at their places of residence according to two levels:

1. Registration at villages, wards or towns shall be placed under the responsibility of villages, ward or town military commands.
2. Registration at districts, sectors, cities, or municipalities under provinces shall be placed under the responsibility of military commands of districts, sectors, cities or municipalities under provinces.

Article 59. Reserve soldiers and men ready for induction shall, before moving to another locality, report to village, ward or town military commands and those of district, sectors, cities or municipalities under provinces to have their names deleted from registration books. Upon their arrival in new localities, they must report, within 7 days, to the village, ward or town military commands, and, within 10 days, to those of districts, sectors, cities or municipalities under provinces to have their names placed on registration books.

Article 60. For reserve soldiers and men ready for induction when there are changes in the addresses of their work or study locations, in the functions of their work or in their cultural level, they must, within 10 days, report to village, ward or town military commands for supplementary registration.

Article 61. The chiefs of agencies, enterprises and other organizations of higher echelons stationed in districts, sectors, cities or municipalities under provinces must compile a list of reserve soldiers and men ready for induction in their own installations and send it to the military commands of districts, sectors, cities or municipalities under provinces in accordance with provisions of the minister of national defense.

Article 62. Within the scope of their functions, the people's court, the people's organ of control, the security organ and other agencies concerned are responsible for coordination with military agencies of equal level in implementing provisions on managing men ready for induction and reserve soldiers.

Chapter 9

Enlistment in Accordance With the General or Regional Mobilization Order; Discharge in Accordance With the Demilitarization Order

Article 63. Upon the issuance of the general or regional mobilization order, the call for induction according to such an order or subsequent calls shall be carried out in accordance with the Council of Ministers decision and the defense minister's order.

Article 64. Upon the issuance of the general or regional mobilization order:

1. Discharge shall be suspended for those soldiers whose service time has expired.
2. Reserve soldiers must report at the right time and location as stipulated in the induction order.

Article 65. Induction exemption during wartime shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 66. During wartime, soldiers' families shall enjoy favored treatment determined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 67. Upon the issuance of the order of demilitarization of troops after the war, the discharge of soldiers will be carried out in accordance with the Council of Ministers' decision and defense minister's order.

Article 68. Discharged soldiers mentioned in Article 67 shall enjoy the privileges stipulated in Articles 55 and 56 of this law.

Chapter 10

Dealing With Violations

Article 69.

1. Those of military service age who do not correctly implement the provisions on military service registration or the orders on induction or assembly and training shall be dealt with by administrative measures according to the severity of their violations. They shall be punished through nondetention reform for a period of from 3 months to 2 years or through imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years. Those who commit violations during wartime or other compounding infractions shall be sentenced to from 6 months to 5 years' imprisonment.
2. Those who take advantage of their functions or authority to violate the provisions on military service registration or the order on induction or assembly and training, depending on the severity of their violations, shall be dealt with in accordance with administrative discipline or shall be sentenced to from 6 months to 5 years' imprisonment.
3. Those who obstruct the military service registration or the implementation of the orders on induction or assembly and training, depending on the severity of their violations, shall be dealt with by administrative measures or shall be sentenced to from 3 months to 3 years' imprisonment. Those who commit crimes mentioned in Points 2 and 3 during wartime or other compounding infractions shall receive sentences of up to 10 years' imprisonment.

Article 70. Deserters shall be dealt with in accordance with the armed forces' regulations and discipline or sentenced to from 6 months to 3 years' imprisonment. Those who commit crimes during wartime or other compounding infractions shall receive sentences of up to 15 years' imprisonment.

Article 71. Those who coverup the criminals mentioned in Point 1 of Article 69 and in Article 70 of this law, depending on the severity of their violations, shall be dealt with in accordance with administrative discipline or shall be sentenced to from 3 months to 3 years' imprisonment.

Chapter 11

Last Articles

Article 72. This law shall rescind the Military Service Law of 15 April 1960 and the amendments and supplements to such law dated 26 October 1962 and 10 April 1965.

Article 73. The Council of Ministers shall determine details for implementing this law.

This law was passed by the Second Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly on 30 December 1981.

[Signed] Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Correction to Chapter 1

In the item headlined "First Three Chapters of Military Service Law," published in the 13 January DAILY REPORT, page K 10, Article 6 under Chapter 1, first and second lines, should read: "Active duty and reserve soldiers include officers, specialized militarymen, noncommissioned officers and men." (changing "career officers" to "specialized militarymen")

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

OW141301 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 January editorial: "Let Our Entire People Strenuously Build the Army and Consolidate National Defense"]

[Text] Our people's armed forces are extremely gladdened by this good news: our state has promulgated the law on military service and the law on VPA officers, which were passed at the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly. These are two laws of important significance in the building of our modern and regular people's revolutionary army [words indistinct] the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

The promulgation of these two laws, which reflects the deep concern of our party, state and people for our People's Army -- a powerful instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a strong key force for defending our fatherland's independence and security -- conforms to the aspirations of our entire people and army.

Over the past 37 years of fighting and development, our constantly growing Vietnam People's Army [VPA] has fought and won resounding victories and has, along with our entire people, contributed to adding glorious pages to our nation's history. It is worthy of the confidence and love of our party, our state and our people. This glory belongs, primarily, to our venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, who founded and forged our army. This glory also belongs to our party, our state and our people, who have led, organized, trained, and fostered our army and taken it to heights of glorious armed exploits and enabled it to fulfill any task, overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy.

The momentous current historic mission of our entire party, people and army is to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnam fatherland. In order to fulfill this momentous, yet very glorious task, our army must be developed into a modernized and standarized people's revolutionary army: an increasingly powerful army which always remains combat ready, resolutely fights to firmly defend the fatherland, while positively engaging in productive labor and contributing to developing the economy and the country. Ours is an army imbued with patriotism and love of socialism, with noble proletarian internationalism; an army which is absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people; which always preserves and further develops its fine revolutionary tradition; which remains close to the people, united with and faithful to its friends; which resolutely fights and defeats any aggressor and outstandingly fulfills any task entrusted to it.

The newly promulgated military service law, which replaces the old 1960 law, is aimed at developing our people's patriotic tradition and revolutionary heroism, implementing the people's right to collective mastery, creating conditions for Vietnamese citizens to fulfill their military service, contributing to building up a modernized and standarized people's army, strengthening national defense, and ensuring success in performing the sacred task of defending the fatherland.

The following is clearly specified in the military service law: A glorious duty of all citizens is to fulfill their military service by serving in the VPA. Performing military service includes serving on active duty in the army and serving in the reserve army. All male citizens, regardless of nationality, social stratum, faith, religion, cultural level, occupation or residence have the obligation to serve on active duty in the VPA -- with the exception of those not allowed to perform military service as dictated by law.

That law also specifies that state organs, social organizations, schools and families have a duty to motivate, educate, organize and create conditions for citizens to fulfill their military service: It specifies regulations on the draft age, the active service periods for noncommissioned officers and men, preparations for youths to serve in the army, induction, discharge from the army, deferments, exemptions for military service, the military service of reserve noncommissioned officers and men, military personnel with specialized skills, registration for military service, induction on general and local mobilization orders, handling of violations against the military service law and so forth.

The promulgation of the military service law, which consists of 11 chapters and 73 articles, is prompted by national defense requirements -- a pressing, immediate task as well as a basic, permanent, long-term task. The military service law conforms to our entire people's will and aspiration of building a powerful people's armed force, which is ready to fight, and fight well, to firmly defend the socialist fatherland, the revolutionary administration, and our entire people's lives, peaceful labor and happiness.

Along with the law on military obligation, the newly promulgated law on VPA officers, which has replaced the law promulgated in 1958, determines the VPA officers' glorious obligations in the building of the army, the consolidation of national defense and the protection of the fatherland. This law is aimed at ensuring the formation of a contingent of young and healthy officers endowed with good qualities, a high standard of knowledge and commanding competency to meet the construction and combat requirements of a regular and modern army in the protection of the socialist fatherland.

As pointed out by the law, VPA officers promoted by the state to the general, field and junior grades are divided into two categories: reenlisted or reserve officers. All citizens of the SRV who are capable of serving in the armed forces can be trained to become officers. The law also determines the obligations and benefits of VPA officers. They must remain unswervingly loyal to the fatherland, the people and the state; uphold revolutionary vigilance; satisfactorily fulfill all duties and responsibilities entrusted to them and stand ready to fight and make sacrifices in defense of the socialist fatherland. They must exemplarily implement the party's line and policies, the state laws and the armed forces' regulations and orders and display a lofty sense of discipline in their armed units. They must respect the working people's right to collective mastery, resolutely protect socialist assets and the people's lives and property, promote democracy, observe military discipline and take care to the spiritual and material lives of servicemen in their units. They must study constantly to improve their political, military, cultural, scientific, technical and professional knowledge, increase their capability to organize, command and manage troops; cultivate revolutionary ethics and strengthen their physical ability in order to be able to fulfill all tasks satisfactorily. Active and reserve officers have to serve the armed forces within their age limits.

As pointed out by the resolution of our 4th VCP Congress, defending the fatherland is a sacred obligation and a noble right of the entire people. Each citizen must be a combatant. Each street, village, hamlet, construction site and enterprise must be a solid bastion to defend the fatherland. While concentrating all our efforts on building the country, we must not lose vigilance, even for a minute, but must pay constant attention to building the all-people's national defense and a regular and modern army.

The two newly promulgated laws fully institutionalize the orientation of our party concerning the building of the all-people's national defense and people's war system in the new stage. They determine a basic direction for building a regular and modern eople's Army and constitute a strong encouragement for our people and armed forces to enthusiastically advance to fulfill all heavy but glorious tasks in the new stage of the revolution.

The administration at all levels and all organs, mass organizations, enterprises, installations and schools are dutybound to widely popularize these two laws among the people and organize their scrupulous implementation in accordance with their functions.

As the cadres and combatants of the VPA, an army born out of the people and fighting for the people, we warmly acclaim the laws on military obligation and VPA officers recently promulgated by our state. Let us express our profound gratitude to our party, our state and our people for caring for the building of our armed forces and showing their profound concern for the VPA. Together with the entire people, our armed forces pledge to scrupulously implement these two important laws, build a powerful revolutionary, regular and modern People's Army and fulfill their great historic mission of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

DAC LAC MILITIA COUNTERING FULRO INFLUENCE

BK131547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Along with promoting settled farming and a settled life and developing the economy, Dac Lac Province has paid attention to motivating the people of various ethnic minority groups to actively organize and consolidate the militia and self-defense forces in an effort to firmly maintain political security and ensure their peaceful life.

Last year the provincial military command, working in coordination with the various sectors, helped the various localities launch a propaganda campaign to popularize the state line and policies among people of the E De and Hmong ethnic groups so that they would confidently carry them out. In particular, the party committee echelons in such high mountain villages frequently harassed by the reactionaries as (Ea Tieu), (Quang Son), (Dak Prong), (Nam Nung), (Dak Genh), (Chu Bua) and (Cu Xue) made the people clearly aware of the enemy's perfidious schemes. As a result of this, they assisted the administration in discovering, quickly tracking down and destroying the reactionaries and persuaded hundreds of their family members to break away from the FULRO and return to their villages. They also encouraged hundreds of young men of draft age to volunteer for military service.

TO HUU ATTENDS THANH HOA PARTY CONGRESS

OW131323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] According to a Thanh Hoa radio station correspondent, Thanh Hoa Province opened the first round of its 11th party organization congress on 12 January, with the participation of 526 delegates representing nearly 100,000 party members in the province. The comrades recommended by the VCP Central Committee to attend this congress included To Huu and six others.

The Thanh Hoa party organization congress will meet 7 days to study and discuss the party Central Committee documents to be presented at the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress and will elect delegates to that congress.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 011 18 January 1982

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MSA: PLANES FIRE ON FREIGHTER OFF PHILIPPINES

OW160057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 16 (KYODO) — A South Korean crewman suffered serious bullet wounds Friday evening when a Japanese freighter sailing off Mindanao Island in the Philippines was fired on by two planes of unidentified nationality, according to reports received by the Maritime Safety Agency [MSA]. The reports said the ship also was damaged and suffered seven holes on its hull.

Maritime Safety officials said the ship attacked was the 5,307-ton Hegg of Kitanihon Oi Steamship Co of Tokyo. It was manned by a crew of 22. The officials said the ship met with the accident while sailing at a point some 40 kilometers off Mindanao Island at around 4:50 p.m. Friday (Japan Time). A South Korean cook, who was standing near the stern, suffered wounds on his leg and shoulder, they said.

The Hegg, carrying a cargo of 3,400 tons of methanol, was heading for Pusan in South Korea from Singapore via Surabaja at the time.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told newsmen Saturday morning that he was informed by the MSA on the incident and was told that the condition of Hwan Song-chol, 30, the South Korean cook of the ship who suffered bullet wounds, was not critical. He said the identity of the two planes has not been confirmed as yet.

Maritime Safety officials said the area where the incident occurred, waters some 40 kilometers east of Mindanao Island, is included in the Philippines-claimed territorial waters. He noted that the Philippines claims waters 30 to 350 miles off its coast as territorial waters. Since most countries, including Japan, have set their territorial waters at 12 miles, however, the officials said they regard the incident as occurring on the open seas.

Maritime Safety officials said 28 other Japanese ships, including fishing boats and tankers, were fired on in territorial waters or on the open sea in the five-year period since 1977. They said, however, that the chemical tanker was the first to be attacked by planes.

Captain Discusses Attack

OW160657 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 16 (KYODO) — The captain of a Japanese chemical tanker, fired on by two unidentified aircraft Friday in waters off Mindanao, the Philippines, said Saturday the airplanes were propeller-driven, single-engine light fighters.

In radio communication with the ship's owner in Tokyo, Captain Hideo Takakuua said the aircraft fired more than 100 bullets at the 5,307-ton Hegg for 15 minutes starting 5:50 p.m. (Japan Time). A South Korean cook was wounded in the legs, arms and stomach, but is in stable condition, the captain said. He said the 21 other crewmen were unhurt.

The incident followed a flight over the ship and warning shots by the two fighters, according to the captain. He said the tanker was then cruising 18 kilometers off the coast. "When we moved about 3 kilometers away from the coast, the fighters disappeared. But they returned and opened fire when the ship was 38 kilometers off the island."

The ship radioed for help but the Philippine Coast Guard did not respond, the captain added.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN

SK170909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday comes out with a commentary titled "Unwarrantable Step" denouncing the decision of the United States to sell airplanes to Taiwan.

The author of the commentary says: The United States decided of late to sell airplanes to Taiwan. The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry strongly protested against this on January 12. Noting that the arms sale of the United States to Taiwan is a major issue affecting the sovereignty of China, he declared that China would never accept the unilateral decision of the United States.

This is an expression of the determined stand of the Chinese people not to tolerate the encroachment upon the sovereignty and dignity of the country. Taiwan is part and parcel of the inviolable territory of China. The United States officially recognized this. The Chinese people alone have the right to decide on the Taiwan problem, which is a domestic issue of China.

The aforesaid unilateral decision of the United States to sell arms to Taiwan is a violation of the accord which was reached when establishing China-U.S. diplomatic relations and an untenable act ignoring China's sovereignty and interfering in her internal affairs.

It must be noted that the United States made public its decision to sell planes to Taiwan after sending a delegate to negotiate with China on the sale of arms including planes to Taiwan. This revealed the insincerity of the United States.

Now the Chinese people are struggling for a peaceful reunification of the country. It is a unanimous desire of the Chinese people to reunify the whole country in a peaceful way by having Taiwan returned to the homeland. Having set forth constructive proposals for the country's peaceful reunification, the communist party and government of China are making sincere efforts for their implementation. The sentiments for peaceful reunification are growing among the entire Chinese people including the people of Taiwan especially after the publication of a nine-point proposal in September last year.

The Taiwan authorities, however, remain opposed to the just proposals of the Chinese Government; trampling upon the desire of the people for reunification, they make free with the balderdash that the old system must be restored in the mainland.

The decision of the United States to transfer arms to Taiwan at such moment cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to create distrust between the people of the mainland and Taiwan and obstruct reunification.

For all its talk about developing relations with China, the United States still refuses to renounce its old stand towards her. After recognizing that Taiwan is part and parcel of the Chinese territory and the government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government of China, the United States faked up "Taiwan Relations Act" and has constantly supplied arms to Taiwan, treating it as "an independent political entity." There comes from the U.S. ruling circles today even the provocative outcry that the arms supply to Taiwan is in the "national interests" of the United States. How can they behave like this, if they do not seek to keep Taiwan under the control of the United States?

This reveals the double-faced tactics of the U.S. ruling circles which say one thing and do another and contradicts the trend of the times and the desire of the people. If the United States persists in its wrong attitude towards China, it will not be beneficial to it.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

SK160813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (KCNA) -- The Chinese paper "PEOPLE'S DAILY" on January 14 carried a commentary headlined "Act of Looking Down Upon the Other" by a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reporter denouncing the U.S. Government's decision to offer weapons to Taiwan.

The commentary points out that the U.S. Government unilaterally decided on January 11 to supply weapons to Taiwan in defiance of China's stern opposition and brands this as an act of violating the sovereignty of China and interfering in her internal affairs, which would naturally give rise to the indignation of the Chinese people and public circles.

Declaring that the Chinese people cannot but lodge a strong protest with the United States against its authoritarian and high-handed act, the commentary notes: The U.S. supply of weapons to Taiwan is a question of principle violating the sovereignty of China. The United States has gravely threatened the development of the China-U.S. relations, transferring weapons to Taiwan.

The Chinese side is negotiating with the U.S. side to settle this problem, but, in the negotiation period, the United States decided to supply fighter planes, far from suspending the sale of arms accessories to Taiwan.

This is, indeed, an act of looking down upon the other. The China-U.S. relations depend on whether or not the policy-makers of Washington choose a right road on the principle of respecting China's sovereignty, rejecting the interference of the political blind.

PEACE GROUP DENOUNCES U.S. BUILDUP IN SOUTH

SK172216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Text" of January statement of the Korean National Peace Committee]

[Text] From the outset of the year, ill-boding military moves threatening peace in Korea and running counter to her peaceful reunification have been apparent in South Korea. As is known, the U.S. imperialists plan to deploy an army intelligence unit, reinforce U.S. troops in South Korea and increase the firepower of military airplanes, tanks and artillery.

This arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists is their gravest scheme in recent years in South Korea. U.S. military activities against the Korean people clearly are reaching a very dangerous stage. The United States had once acted as if it were an apostle of peace, advertising the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. But it has replaced the troop withdrawal signboard with the arms buildup signboard and is planning to deploy an electronic intelligence unit. This concerns people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Korean National Peace Committee denounces the reckless war scheme of the U.S. imperialists, seeing it as a deliberate act to disrupt the Korean armistice and fan the flames of a new war and a vicious criminal act threatening peace in Asia and the world. Korea and the United States are far from each other, separated by a wide ocean. The Korean Peninsula, in the Far East, has become the hotbed of war of the United States, located several thousand miles away; the Korean people, who want to live in peace, are concerned by the U.S. imperialists' continuous threats of war. This is an abnormality which cannot be justified.

None of our people has asked the U.S. imperialists for military occupation or an intervention policy. Shamelessly, the U.S. imperialists are trying to maintain a colonial rule in South Korea, in line with their world strategy.

While pursuing the reconstruction of a powerful United States and a policy of strength, U.S. ruling circles have followed the road of holding on to South Korea to achieve their aggressive scheme. While rapidly increasing their troops in South Korea and the surrounding area, the U.S. war maniacs have been zealously preparing this region as the largest military base in Asia for a modern war. They are unhesitatingly attempting to convert South Korea into a nuclear war base by deploying a large number of nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear missiles and even neutron bombs.

With the beginning of 1982, the U.S. imperialists, announcing a plan for a large-scale war exercise called Team Spirit '82, have been busy preparing for this war exercise in the continental United States and South Korea. By instigating the Japanese reactionaries, they have convened a U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting -- a wicked military conference plotting a Korean war. It is clear they have not made these preparations and held this meeting to beat the drum of peace.

Every fact shows that the U.S. imperialists are ringleaders who have heightened tension in Korea and who want to ignite a war. They are not the evangelists of peace. If the imperialists increase weapons everywhere and frequently play with fire, a war will certainly erupt. If the U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers ignite the fuse of war, this will lead to the outbreak of a nuclear war because nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. The flames of war will easily spread from Korea to Asia and the rest of the world.

Peace in Korea is linked to peace in Asia and the world. For peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and for peace and security in Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war should end immediately. The U.S. imperialists should stop criminal war maneuvers which are not beneficial to the U.S. people or the Korean and Asian peoples and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons.

The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the lackey of the U.S. imperialists -- has promoted the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war in South Korea. The most treacherous, barbarous fascist regime has emerged in South Korea in accordance with the aggressive demand of the United States. The administration of the military hooligans is aimed at executing the policy of the U.S. masters for aggression and war.

The antipopular crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has left South Korea as the U.S. imperialists' colonial military base and run amok to implement their policy for aggression and war, should be ended. This treacherous fascist regime, which no one wants, should be overthrown.

We believe that the peace-loving people in Asia and the world, paying attention to the commotion raised by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea to increase their military capabilities and to stage war exercises, will wage a joint struggle to deter and thwart their criminal maneuvers to provoke a new war.

CPRF SCORES U.S. BUILDUP, RECALLS DPRK RESTRAINT

SK160918 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] published a statement denouncing the dangerous military rackets of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea in building up aggressive armed forces and intensifying war exercises.

The statement is as follows: At a time when all the Korean people unanimously aspire for the nation's peace and peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists are raising dangerous military rackets by building up aggressive armed forces in South Korea and intensifying war exercises, running counter to our people's aspiration.

According to reports, the U.S. imperialists are planning to organize a new army electronic intelligence unit composed of 500-600 men and deploy it in South Korea by September. Thus they intend to intensify espionage activities against our northern half by combining the method of gathering ground intelligence with their former methods of spying through reconnaissance satellites and aerial photography.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their aggressive armed forces in South Korea, stressing intensification of an offensive capability and the mobility of the ground forces. They intend to deploy a new group of A-10 close support antitank aircraft, together with more than 900 men by this spring. They are also said to be increasing the antitank helicopters loaded with antitank missiles, shipping in M-60 tanks and reinforcing the firepower of the field artillery.

Foreign news reports have pointed out that this is the first full-scale reinforcement of U.S. forces in South Korea since 1977, when the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces was announced. Simultaneous with the announcement of the program for a buildup of combat strength, the U.S. imperialists announced their plan to stage, beginning in February, a large-scale war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" against the northern half of the republic. Such an alarming military move by the U.S. imperialists is a very dangerous racket which one sees only on the eve of war. It is arousing the deep concern of the entire Korean people and of all the world's peace-loving people.

The CPRF sternly denounces the U.S. imperialists' frantic military rackets, regarding them as a grave challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people who want the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and intolerable criminal acts menacing peace in Asia and the world. The buildup of aggressive armed forces by the U.S. imperialists and their intensified war exercises in South Korea are premeditated acts for endangering peace in our country, barring peaceful reunification and provoking a criminal war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, openly implementing the policy of force, are attaching importance to South Korea in order to implement their policy. They are remaining in South Korea and actively stepping up preparations for new war provocations, completely revoking their plan for the pullout of U.S. troops which they once put forward merely as a formality.

They are planning to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles and nuclear [as heard] bombs in South Korea. Furthermore, they are supporting in every way the development of South Korea's war industry by continually turning over great quantities of military equipment and weapons of mass destruction to the puppets. The U.S. imperialsts have even formed a tripartite military system by dragging in the South Korean puppets and Japan. They have dispatched the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to South Korea and have let them participate in joint training against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists' war clamors, intensifying daily, have brought the situation in our country to the highest pitch of strain and have created a dangerous touch-and-go situation in which a war may break out at any moment.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are raising trite outcries over a fictitious arms buildup in the North and a threat of southward invasion. But this reminds us of a thief crying "Stop thief!" It is now a publicly recognized fact that we have never reinforced arms nor have we any intention of invading the South.

Even when extreme confusion was created in South Korea due to the October incident [October 1979 assassination of Pak Chong-hui], we hoped that the South Korean situation would be settled in a way compatible with the national aspiration for peace and peaceful reunification. We made important proposals for opening the path for the nation to advance through unity, collaboration and reunification and made every sincere effort to realize these proposals. Even when the Kwangju people's uprising took place in South Korea, we hoped the situation would develop to the benefit of democracy and the nation's peaceful reunification, as desired by the South Korean people.

Even today, when the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with division and war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists while crying about a theory of reunification in the next century, confrontation and reunification by crushing communists, we are holding fast to the stand for an early achievement of the nation's peaceful reunification through the establishment of a confederal state. The U.S. imperialists cannot overturn this fact by any means.

In raising a frenzied war clamor with a hue and cry over someone's threat and military superiority, the U.S. imperialists seek to put down the anti-U.S. sentiments and desire for democracy and peaceful reunification rapidly growing among the South Korean people and buttress the military fascists by force of arms, thereby keeping a tight hold permanently on South Korea and realizing their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea. But this is an anachronistic dream. Gone are the days when they could commit aggression and rule others by strength.

The U.S. imperialists must not mistake our consistent peace-loving efforts as a sign of weakness but must know that there is a limit to our people's patience. They should act with discretion, pondering over what grave consequences might be entailed if arms buildup and confrontation are fostered in our country.

They must immediately stop the arms buildup and war exercises and pull out of South Korea without delay, taking along the weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear arms, and all combat equipment.

If, defying our repeated warnings, they continue along the adventurous road of aggression and war, sticking to the stand of strength, they will be held entirely responsible for the consequences.

15 January 1982, Pyongyang

CHON TU-HWAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RUMORED

SK160434 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] There is a rumor that Chon Tu-hwan plans a constitutional amendment to gain long-term power. This information has been leaked from an official at Chongwadae. The main points of the constitutional amendment are that the presidential tenure would be shortened to 4 years and the restriction on another term would be lifted.

The source says that Chon Tu-hwan promised he would step down from the presidency after 7 years and that he supported a peaceful transfer of power. The informant says that Chon Tu-hwan, however, has now disavowed his promise and dreams of remaining in power forever, claiming there is no one to replace him as dictator.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION — Pyongyang, January 10 — A government trade delegation of our country headed by Yi Se-ung left here on January 9 by plane for a visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Pang Tae-yol and other personages concerned and Paul Marinescu, Romanian ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 10 Jan 82 SK]

UNC PROPOSES MAC MEETING BE HELD 23 JAN

SK160039 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 16 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command in Korea proposed Friday that the 410th Military Armistice Commission be held Jan. 23 at Panmunjom.

North Korea had earlier proposed that the MAC meeting be convened Saturday without giving any reason for calling the meeting.

ROK-JAPAN PREPARATORY TALKS CONCLUDE 15 JAN

SK160137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese officials Friday concluded two days of preparatory talks for their foreign ministers' meeting, which is to deal with Korea's standing request for Japanese Government loans, without agreeing on the exact dates for the proposed ministerial conference.

They agreed, however, to hold the ministers' talks "at an early date," and have one or two more rounds of preparatory contacts to make the necessary arrangements, South Korean officials said.

Sources at the Korean Foreign Ministry said, meanwhile, that the next working-level talks were likely to be held in Tokyo in early February, and that "if things proceed smoothly," the foreign ministers of the two Asian neighbors could have their meeting in March.

Choe Tong-chin, director-general for Asian Affairs at the Korean Foreign Ministry, who served as the chief Korean delegate, told Korean reporters that this week's meeting has helped enhance understanding of each other's position, and paved the way for a possible compromise in the future.

Choe said that, in an effort to provide data for a "political solution" to the loan issue, the Korean side briefed the Japanese on those projects of South Korea's Fifth Five-Year Development Plan which are to be financed by Japanese loans.

Korean sources said that the Japanese side showed "considerable" sympathy for Seoul's position calling for a political consideration of its request for six billion U.S. dollars in Tokyo's concessional loans, and suggested that a Korean-Japanese summit meeting could be held during the first half of this year to provide a breakthrough on the issue.

KOREA HERALD Report

SK170050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The government has briefed the Japanese delegation which took part in the preliminary talks for a Korea-Japan foreign ministers' conference on 12 projects contained in the 1982-1986 Economic and Social Development Plan, it was learned yesterday.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said, "The government explained 12 development projects to the extent needed for a political decision by Japan on the amount of the loans requested by Korea." However, he denied it was the project-by-project examination which Japan had insisted on prior to the settlement of the $6 billion loan issue at a foreign ministers' conference.

On Friday, the second day, officials, headed by Director-General of the Asian Affairs Bureau Akitane Kiuchi, visited the Economic Planning Board and the Ministry of Finance to hear the explanation concerning the current development plan.

Another ranking official said that it is very likely to have one more round of "expanded talks" in Tokyo next month, in which officials of economic as well as foreign ministries of the two countries will attend. "The talks in Seoul were satisfactory, a stepping stone for a foreign ministers' conference," he said.

The Japanese delegates, who had two rounds of talks with their Korean counterparts Thursday and Friday, left Seoul shortly after a breakfast meeting hosted by Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong at his official residence yesterday.

TONG-A ILBO COMMENTS ON U.S.-CHINA DILEMMA

SK141514 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States, Communist China and Taiwan -- Maintenance Of Status Quo Should Take Precedence Over Making A Choice"]

[Text] The United States and Communist China are now in a delicate situation over the sale of weapons to Taiwan. In the face of strong opposition from Communist China, the United States has refused to sell to Taiwan the sophisticated FX fighter planes which Taiwan has long requested. Despite such a U.S. decision, Communist China is reported to be strongly determined to force the United States to promise not to sell any weapons to Taiwan in the future, including the $100 million of military hardware and parts which the Reagan administration had been expected to sell to Taiwan. Communist China has hinted it would downgrade its diplomatic relations with the United States if its demands are not met.

Judging from this, Communist China appears to be considering turning clearly to its advantage the uneasy relations with the United States: relations which began to deteriorate over the question of Taiwan when the Reagan administration took office.

With the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, the relative decline of U.S. national strength and with the strengthening of Soviet military forces in the Asian and Pacific regions, the first policy choice for the United States is to strengthen the defense capabilities of its allies such as Japan and South Korea in order to make up for weakened U.S. military strength in the Asian region. The second choice we deem the United States should make is to curb the Soviet Union by maintaining strategic relations with Communist China; in other words, by pursuing a U.S.-Communist China joint strategy against the Soviet Union. This was the Carter administration's chief reason for allowing Communist China into membership in the anti-Soviet joint front, regarding Communist China as a semi-ally.

In May 1978, Brzezinski, then U.S. presidential assistant, visited Beijing and explained to Communist Chinese authorities top secret documents which summed up U.S. world strategy. He even said that a strong Communist China, which is stable and modernized, is good for the United States. Following the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and Communist China in January 1979, the then U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown visited Beijing; simultaneously, the Soviet Union made its incursion into Afghanistan. These events spurred the United States and Communist China into accelerating military cooperation.

The United States has maintained the principle of not exporting offensive weapons such as missiles or fighter planes to Communist China. But it has already been reported that the United States has been exporting sophisticated technology and equipment which can be used for military purposes to Communist China. In particular, it has been reported that the United States has been using Communist China as a base to collect information about the Soviet Union.

Then the Reagan administration took office and the honeymoon between the two countries came to a halt. Reagan himself repeatedly said during his presidential campaign that he wanted to restore official relations with Taiwan. In addition, The Netherlands in February 1980 approved the export of two submarines to Taiwan. Communist China, figuring there must have been Reagan administration approval behind Holland's export of the submarines to Taiwan, has been suspicious about the Reagan administration's policy.

At any rate, the question of weapons sales to Taiwan has certainly placed both the Reagan administration and the current Communist Chinese regime in a troubled situation. If the Reagan administration stops all sales of weapons to Taiwan, Reagan will face a strong protest from the nation's conservative forces -- the Taiwan lobby. And if the sale of weapons to Taiwan goes unopposed, Communist China's pragmatic trio which includes Deng Xiaoping will certainly be in great difficulty.

Realistically speaking, Taiwan's purchase of weapons will pose no military threat to Communist China, nor is it likely that Communist China will invade Taiwan with military force in the near future. However, for China, Taiwan's purchase of U.S. weapons may be something it cannot tolerate -- in view of the "principles" so much emphasized among Asian countries.

Also, in view of the traditional, deep-rooted conservative forces in the United States who elected him president and who have long maintained relations with Taiwan, Reagan cannot, in fact, deal with the issue simply on the basis of opting between the two choices.

All things considered, the Reagan administration is likely to choose a China policy giving priority to Communist China in consideration of its strategy against the Soviet Union and to maintain or develop relations with Communist China. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration should get a promise from Communist China not to use military force against Taiwan; in other words, a promise to maintain the status quo -- a minimum condition for pacifying the Congress, which is strongly influenced by conservative forces.

PRESIDENT CHON TO ADDRESS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK160133 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan will deliver a New Year address at the National Assembly late next week to elaborate on government policy programs for 1982.

The National Assembly will be called into session Jan. 22-23 at Chon's request, during which it is also to act on a bill calling for parliamentary approval of the appointment of Yu Chang-sun as prime minister.

Chon's address will mark the first time in 15 years that the president makes an appearance before the National Assembly at the beginning of the year, to reveal a wide range of state affairs slated for that year. So far, presidents have made these disclosures via New Year press conferences.

Chief government spokesman Yi Kwang-pyo, emerging from a Cabinet meeting Friday afternoon, said that the government's request for a special assembly session reflects President Chon's determination to firmly establish a democratic system, through a cooperative relationship between the government and the National Assembly.

Yi, who is concurrently culture-information minister, noted that the government has not asked for the convening of an extraordinary assembly session to present its major policy measures since 1968.

Chon intends to normalize the relationship between the government and the assembly, in view of the "extreme confrontation and animosity" between the two branches in the past, which resulted in the suspension of the presidential policy statement to the assembly, he said.

A highly-placed government source said that the presidential move would contribute to forging a "constructive atmosphere" for the embodiment of new politics among the government, the National Assembly and the political parties.

THAILAND'S SITTHI VISITS, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Calls on Various Officials

BK141431 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Visiting Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and his delegation at 1600 today visited the President's Office and called on President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Also present at the meeting together with President U San Yu were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, State Council member Brig Gen Tin U, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Director General of the President's Office Lt Col Aung Myint Baw and Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department U Tin Tun. Together with the Thai minister at the meeting were Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, Thai Ambassador to Burma Phirat Itsarasena, and Director General of the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai foreign minister, and his delegation called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at 1430 today at the latter's office. Also present at the meeting were Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office U Hla Tint and Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department U Tin Tun.

The visiting minister also called on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the Foreign Ministry annex at 1330 today, and discussed matters of mutual interest and regional issues.

Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, head of the Thai delegation, flew in by a Burma Airways Corporation aircraft to Rangoon at 1115 today at the invitation of Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. The Thai foreign minister was accompanied by his wife (Khunying Sawetsila); Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Kasemsamoson Kasemsi and his wife; Director General of the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin and his wife; and responsible officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

The Thai foreign minister and his wife were welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his wife, Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Director General U Tin Tun and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry and Thai Embassy in Rangoon.

At 1900 today, the visiting minister was feted by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his wife at a banquet held at the Inya Lake Hotel. Also present at the banquet were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi and Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Col Bo Ni.

Banquet for Foreign Minister

BK151415 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Visiting Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and his wife hosted a banquet in honor of Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his wife at the Jade Room of the Inya Lake Hotel in Rangoon at 1930 this evening.

The banquet was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi and Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Col Bo Ni.

In the morning, the visiting minister and his party, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, flew to Pagan-Nyaung-U and visited Thabinyu, Ananda and Shwezigon temples. In the afternoon, the party visited the Museum of the Archaeology Department, the lacquerware school and the lacquerware museum.

Report on Rangoon Talks

BK160648 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday told his Burmese counterpart U Chit Hlaing in Rangoon that Thailand was taking steps to prevent arms and ammunition from reaching the anti-government Burmese minority groups on the Thai-Burmese border. "Sitthi explained Thailand's clear position of non-support for the Burmese minority groups during his discussions with the Burmese foreign minister," according to a report filed by the Thai delegation to Bangkok last night.

Sitthi, who is due to return from a three-day visit to Rangoon today, also told the Burmese minister that Deputy Premier Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun will visit Burma soon to discuss details of joint cooperation on the suppression of narcotics, crop substitution and drug trafficking.

Sitthi told U Chit Hlaing that Thailand continued to be concerned that Vietnam had extended its western border to Thailand and that this was unacceptable. "It is a principal reason why Thailand is so involved with the Kampuchean situation," said the official report from the Thai delegation.

The two foreign ministers discussed the regional situation, particularly the role of superpowers and their rivalry in Southeast Asia.

On economic affairs, Thailand proposed for consideration several projects for cooperation including harnessing the Salween River for power generation and irrigation, technical exchange concerning the development of oil and mining resources and exchange in the field of agriculture.

The expansion of air services between the two countries was also discussed. Thailand is ready to send a high-ranking delegation for detailed talks on the matter, Sitthi said.

Delegation's Departure

BK161413 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sametsila, his wife and members of his delegation left Rangoon airport at 1600 today after visiting Burma at the invitation of Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. The visiting minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his wife, Director General U Tin Tun of the Political Affairs Department, and responsible officials from the Thai Embassy in Burma and the Foreign Ministry.

The visiting minister and his delegation visited the martyrs mausoleum at 0800 this morning and laid a wreath at the tomb of the national leader, Gen Aung San. They also visited the Shwedagon Pagoda and donated cash for the pagoda fund.

At 1000 this morning, the Thai foreign minister and his delegation met with the Burmese team led by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the annex building of the Foreign Ministry and continued talks on matters of common interest and regional issues. Also present at the talks were Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Director General U Tin Tun of the Political Affairs Department, Director U Ohn Gyaw, Thai Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, Thai Ambassador to Burma Phirat Itsarasena and Director General of the Political Affairs Department Asa Sarasin and party.

KAMPUCHEA URGES PROMOTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

BK101556 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[KAMPUCHEA article: "Promote, Consolidate and Improve Organizational Work in Order To Fulfill the Needs of the Revolution" -- date not given]

[Text] Organization is a method of correlation, a linking of the activities of each section in the overall organism comprising the system of leadership and control of the party and state. To organize is to define and allocate manpower, position, duty and work procedure in each activity; to determine the targets and objectives of man's activities; and to rationalize the activities of man. Organization, through combination and systematization, creates a wealth of collective energy, energy that individuals acting alone can never generate.

When the party has a correct line, good or bad organizational work stands as the factor determining the success or failure of its line. When the party wields power and has to lead in all areas of social activity, organizational work becomes a most difficult and complicated endeavor because it has to be undertaken at a time when society is developing steadily. If organizational work does not conform with the party's objectives and the law governing the development of these objectives, the organizational work will become a burden that may impede or delay development. On the other hand, if organizational work conforms with the social situation, it takes on a revolutionary quality that helps to promote and enhance the party's objectives.

For these reasons, the great Lenin wrote: Once power is in its hands, the socialist revolution's most difficult and important domain is that of the organizational task.

With regard to Kampuchea, following the historic victory of 7 January 1979, our organizational work passed through a most difficult and complex period, for we had to rebuild a Marxist-Leninist party, establish a state apparatus and create a rank of cadres starting from scratch. At the same time, we had to struggle to build new ways of thinking and shed the ugly and poisonous influence of the old ideas and organization left behind by the Pol Pot regime. However, thanks to the wise leadership of the party, with particular thanks to the insights of the fourth party congress -- the accurate compass; thanks to the excellent and fruitful experience of other fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties; and thanks to the lofty stand of struggle taken by the cadres and party members at all levels, our organizational work has created fundamental conditions for the advancement of the PRK. We successfully organized the fourth party congress. We proceeded with the elections for a National Assembly. The Constitution was adopted. State institutions at all levels were established. The rank of cadres was expanded from the central to the grassroots levels. At the same time, the building of the revolutionary forces has realized most encouraging results.

In sum, regarding the twin tasks of defending and building the fatherland, we have pooled our resources to carry them out with commendable success. Meanwhile, the struggle to score new successes in these areas is becoming increasingly enthusiastic and bringing us more experiences in our revolutionary struggle. Therefore, the year 1982 can be seen as a period during which we can draw on our experiences in order to examine and improve our efforts with the aim of consolidating and deepening our organizational work so that it will be more effective and more fully able to meet all the needs of the revolution in the new stage.

The recent national meeting on organizational work, held at the end of 1981, put forward the following five-point task for organizational work in 1982:

1. Build and strengthen all organizational networks from the central to the grassroots levels in order to successfully implement the two important tasks of fighting the enemy and developing production. In this regard, we must pay special attention to rallying our forces to strengthen the districts and localities of various units, for this is the place where the masses can be directly agitated to increase their defense and construction efforts. It is imperative to discard a rigid organization which does not clearly distribute functions, does not clearly specify work procedure, does not determine responsible authorities and lacks coordination. At the same time, it is necessary to be unafraid of transferring cadres who cause harm, engage in malpractice or cannot be corrected and replacing them with well-qualified cadres. Cadres must have not only a revolutionary stand and a sense of loyalty, but the ability to grasp and creatively implement the political line and tasks prescribed by the party and state. They must be endowed with dynamism to accomplish work, be possessed of a lofty sense of responsibility, have the courage to admit their own mistakes and dare to correct them.

2. Build and develop core groups and the party, especially on the basis of quality, in order to enhance the party's leadership in all fields so that it will reach the grassroots level and spread to all sectors and echelons. Good persons are not found only in meetings or courses. Through the enthusiastic and systematic mass movement, thanks to having gone through the combat and productive movements of the masses repeatedly and through successive responsible tasks, any good, outstanding elements among the masses who set the pace and stand as good examples for the masses in all tasks of the revolution must be introduced into core groups and the party. We must always heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance to prevent the enemy or opportunistic elements from disguising themselves. In analyzing who is right and who is wrong, one must rely on the opinion of the collective and must use the accepted line as the yardstick to avoid self-opinionated selection based on sentiment or irregular practice. It is imperative to clearly define the rules and regulations of the party and the role of party chapters, to practice criticism and self-criticism, to eliminate all inactive phenomena and unrevolutionary views and to be determined to eliminate unhealthy culture.

3. Build a massive and strong rank of revolutionary cadres, for this is a most urgent requirement that can effectively influence the activities of all party and state organizations to ensure the success of the revolution. Without cadres, the line will be nothing but letters on paper. A good line produces good cadres, but good cadres complement and expand the line, making it brighter and stronger for the masses and guaranteeing the success of the line as desired.

It is imperative to firmly grasp the six principles concerning the judgment of cadres, particularly the principle of judgment dealing with political qualities. Good cadres must have good political qualities. This is an essential requirement that cannot be overlooked. However, in the progress of the revolution and in order to retain mastery of the situation, cadres must diligently strive to study and constantly improve their qualities. Leading cadres, more than anyone else, must be the models in study. They must know how to combine study at school with study in the mass agitation movement and in all actual work, enthusiastically and ceaselessly exhorting others to think and sum up their experiences in order to feed and raise their level of comprehension and thereby improve their qualities and overcome their shortcomings.

In work, cadres must rely on the requirements of the tasks at hand and must guarantee the principle of collective democracy. They must also uphold loyalty, objectivity and justice in order to understand their fellow cadres.

In order to correctly assess the value of cadres, it is imperative to discard the spirit of cronyism, bigotry and favoritism and to uproot the flatterers, sycophants and parasites around us. It is necessary to promote, develop and encourage the establishment of a rank of technical cadres to create conditions in which they can expand all their possibilities in the service of the socialist fatherland by organizing them in accordance with their abilities.

It should be firmly understood that scientific and technical socialism are closely linked. Not only must controlling cadres grasp Marxism-Leninism as the political line, but they must be specialists in their respective fields. They must clearly understand and grasp their work and understand the advancement of science and technology and the organizational procedure of the administration in their own fields. Only then can the tasks of the revolution be fulfilled. All cadres must be gentle and humble; have a deep sense of solidarity and collectiveness; fully respect discipline; and discard all phenomena of laziness, greed, complacency, self-importance and oppression of the masses.

4. Along with the building of the rank of cadres, efforts must be made to strengthen all organizations and establish appropriate frameworks in accordance with the spirit of respecting quality rather than quantity. It is necessary to clearly define or further improve the position and responsibility of each organization and correctly determine, in accordance with the principles and established rules, all the conditions set for the distribution of duty and cooperation among the organizations in order to achieve maximum effectiveness in the work of each organization. It is necessary to be intelligent in opposing the spirit of bigotry. It is also necessary to strictly adhere to the rules by setting up each organization in accordance with the objectives and needs of the revolutionary tasks. For the work, the organization and the organizational procedures of each sector cannot be identical. They are both related to the overall organizational principles and to the individual target of each sector. Such organizations must also be free to change in accordance with the stages of its correlations and the degree and volume of development of the given sector. Only then can development be expected to advance ceaselessly and firmly. At the same time, efforts must be made to avoid generating tasks only to please individuals or expand quantity. Instead, cadres must be formed because there is a genuine need for their role. Whatever is unnecessary or does not serve the revolution must not be set up.

5. Ceaselessly struggle to increase and strengthen internal solidarity by basing oneself on the unanimity of line and revolutionary views. On this basis, efforts must be made to generate mutual loyalty and respect in accordance with the established principles while capitalizing on the respect for collective democracy and collective leadership. We must resolutely eliminate the dangerous individualistic disease which manifests itself in the phenomena of rankism, egoism, greed, despotism, liberalism and personal hatred, all of which are sources of internal splits within the rank of cadres and can isolate the party and state from the masses. We must fight and oppose the degeneration of cadres through the consistent implementation of criticism and self-criticism in a comrade-to-comrade spirit and with the intention of helping each other improve behavior.

In sum, the organizational task is a heavy task, but it is important and decisive for the success of the revolutionary line. In order to carry out this task, one must have a clear-cut revolutionary stand, resolutely adhere to the line of the party, and be the core in analyzing, and rely on the intelligence of the collectivity to shed light on and understand, the inner life of the cadres and the development and requirements of each task as well as the potential of individuals in order to settle problems. Only then can we, step by step, consolidate the firm advance of the revolution toward building a pure socialist Kampuchean fatherland in response to the aspiration of our people.

AFP ON 'PURGE' IN PARTY, PEN SOVAN IN SRV

BK181058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 18 Jan 81

[By Xavier Baron]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 18 Jan (AFP) -- The Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh has called for a purge of the already thin ranks of party cadres in order to root out the unqualified and those who followed a personality cult.

The commentary came a month after the ouster of former party boss and head of government Pen Sovan, officially for health reasons. Heng Samrin now heads both the party and the state. According to unconfirmed reports, Pen Sovan is currently in Vietnam. His departure was said to have been followed by a series of arrests of leading officials.

Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen said in Phnom Penh yesterday [16 January GMT time] there had been no arrests. He added that Industry Minister Keo Chanda, who vanished from the public eye several months months ago, was resting, as was Pen Sovan. Another high official, Ros Samay, of whom there had been no news for some time, had "returned," according to Hun Sen. The two officials did, however, lose their leadership posts in the "front for the edification of the fatherland" in elections at the end of December.

AFP: HUN SEN RULES OUT TALKS WITH OPPOSITION

OW162002 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jan (AFP) -- Former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge are "traitors and losers" and the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime will not negotiate with them under any circumstances, Kampuchean Deputy Premier Hun Sen said today.

"When these people were in power they repressed us, and now they want to negotiate," said Hun Sen, who also serves as foreign minister and is considered a possible future Kampuchean prime minister. He was referring to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by Son Sann, the Khmer Rouge, and a third anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance group backing Prince Sihanouk.

"We did not spill our blood in order to compromise with traitors," he said. "Their only alternative is, first, to revert to ordinary citizens, then, to lay down their arms and either consider themselves prisoners of war or surrender." Hun Sen, himself a former Khmer Rouge, discounted any chance that the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions could deal with Phnom Penh authorities "on an equal footing."

Now a member of the policymaking arm of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK), Hun Sen sharply criticized Thailand, accusing it of having sheltered "the Khmer Rouge murderers" who "one day may threaten the ruling power in Bangkok itself."

He denied that the recent departure of ousted Kampuchean Communist Party chief Pen Sovan represented a softening in attitude with regard to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, saying that ASEAN "did not experience Khmer Rouge genocide and cannot understand the suffering of the Khmer people."

"But we are optimistic," he added. "We are convinced that once ASEAN understands that the situation is irreversible and that Kampuchea is stable, it will change its policy toward us."

"Certain people in ASEAN oppose us because they are forced to," he said. "But others realize that Chinese influence poses a danger to the region."

Hun Sen denied reports that 20 party members had been arrested, saying that one of them, Keo Chanda, had left "for a rest" and would return soon, and that another, Ros Samay, had left his post as economy minister in 1980, but had returned.

He said reinforcement of the PRPK was in the interests of all Kampucheans. "Experience has shown us that division is the greatest danger," he said. "The role of an individual as leader is incompatible with the leadership role of the collective and can lead to division and war."

SRV ENVOY DISCUSSES PRC CEASE-FIRE WITH HUN SEN

BK180634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jan (SPK) -- During his meeting with Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, in Phnom Penh last Saturday [16 January], Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien briefed him on Vietnam's 28 December 1981 proposal to the Chinese side for implementing a cease-fire in the Sino-Vietnamese border regions from 20 to 29 January on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, and declared that Vietnam will unilaterally implement its proposal, which China has rejected.

The Vietnamese ambassador denounced the hostile policy of the Chinese Government toward Vietnam, and stressed: If the Chinese side stubbornly undertakes provocative actions and other activities on the occasion of the traditional Lunar New Year for [as received] the population in the border regions, Vietnam will exercise its right to self-defense, and China must bear full responsibility for the consequences of its action.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen greeted and voiced support for the good will proposal of the SRV, and energetically condemned China for pursuing a hostile policy toward Vietnam. Minister Hun Sen reaffirmed the militant solidarity of the Kmapuchean people with the just struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

THAILAND'S 'ACT OF AGGRESSION' CONDEMNED

BK160950 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jan (SPK) -- Do the Thai authorities want to play pirates? That is what one might ask oneself in the wake of the 28 December attack on a Kampuchean patrol boat by three Thai Navy boats in Kampuchea's territorial waters. After having attacked the Kampuchean ship, the Thais forcibly removed five members of its crew and announced that they would be prosecuted.

During the 13 January press conference, a Thai military spokesman claimed that the Kampuchean ship in question was originally a Thai fishing boat captured by Kampuchean coast guards and modified for military use! This is both a lie and a slander characteristic of the Thai authorities' attitude toward Kampuchea since the overturn of the genocidal Pol Pot clique 3 years ago.

It is Bangkok that facilitated the flight of the Kampuchean people's assassins and thousands of their Beijing advisers. Despite the fact that it repeatedly professed itself to be neutral, Bangkok has harbored and supplied all stripes of reactionary Khmers, from the Pol Pot criminals to most notorious traitors, such as Sihanouk and Son Sann. It is Bangkok that is in the forefront of those who give them political and material support to prevent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It is Bangkok that in an increasingly gross manner, is interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, going so far as to use the vilest maneuvers in an attempt to impose the form of government on our people.

A more serious fact is that Bangkok has given direct military support to the Pol Pot assassins by providing artillery cover fire for their infiltrations into Kampuchea, and sending its aircraft to spy on our country and its boats to violate Kampuchean territorial waters.

All these acts are well-known by world opinion and only the bosses of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk, particularly the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists, continue to keep quiet about or deny them. Worse still, Bangkok has falsified facts and fabricated slanders against the Kampuchean people and their friends to feed a reactionary propaganda campaign -- such as the case of the toxic chemical substances -- launched by the U.S. imperialist circles.

To slander and commit acts of piracy is the present Thai ruling circles' Kampuchean policy. It is in line with the plan of the Beijing warmongers who want to feed the tension between the ASEAN countries and the countries of Indochina in order to further pull the former, Thailand in particular, into their orbit before extending their hegemony to the rest of the region. To act as the Bangkok authorities are presently acting is to harm, in particular, the very interests of the Thai people, who will certainly not allow themselves to be dragged into another adventure in the wake of Washington and Beijing.

The aggression against a Kampuchean patrol boat in the territorial waters of Kampuchea is an unacceptable act of piracy that may result in dangerous consequences.

On 2 January the Foreign Ministry spokesman of the PRK defined its position as follows: The PRK Government energetically condemns this premeditated act of aggression by the Thai Navy and demands that the Thai Government immediately release the kidnapped crewmembers and the boat and put a definitive end to the daily violations and acts of aggression committed by its armed forces against the PRK.

ARMY PAPER SCORES 'USELESS LOOSE ALLIANCE'

BK160905 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Commentary" from paper REVOLUTIONARY ARMY: "A Useless Loose Alliance" -- date not given]

[Text] Beijing, Washington and the ruling circles of some ASEAN countries sighed and shook their heads when, after trying to keep the Democratic Kampuchea label at the United Nations for 3 years in a row and, in fact, after making every effort -- including injecting money and channeling arms -- for months on end to bring the three reactionary Khmer groups together, they discovered that there is no possibility of their creating even a loose alliance among these three traitorous Khmer groups aimed at sabotaging the peaceful existence of the Kampuchean people.

We remember well, and we have denounced repeatedly, the gross acts of interference in the PRK's internal affairs by these reactionary circles. Singapore, Bangkok and Phatthaya are locations where efforts were made to persuade and urge the three reactionary Khmer leading apparatuses to compromise and unite in a bid to create a united organ. However, in fact, no positive, encouraging results have come out of these meetings.

In reality, between the producers -- namely, Beijing and Washington -- and the actors -- namely, the authorities of the ASEAN countries, together with Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- the plot is as follows: Neither the masters nor the lackeys are on very good terms with each other and usually dispute with each other on matters of personal interest. Between Beijing, Washington and the ASEAN authorities, though they all have the same intention of undermining the revolution of our country, there exist separate, perfidious and secret designs vis-a-vis Kampuchea, making it difficult for them to reach any consensus or unity. As for the three reactionary apparatuses -- on led by Son Sann, the second by bad Prince Sihanouk and the third by Pol Pot, who recently even went so far as to abolish the name of his Maoist party in an attempt to eliminate his stench -- there is even less chance for them to establish a united machinery, no matter how loose it may be, for these three traitorous groups used to be hostile to each other and fight and kill each other and, even now, are tearing at each other's throats to grab the leading positions in order to return to Kampuchea and, once again, persecute and massacre our Kampuchean people.

Therefore, our Kampuchean army and people as a whole would like to make it clear to the ringleaders in Beijing, Washington, Bangkok and Singapore that they must not entertain hopes for anything from their vain efforts. We do not need such assistance from you and we do not want any loose or tight coalition government to lead or control us. Under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP and Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], we have already recaptured the right to be the masters of our own country and are rebuilding our country, which was devastated and damaged by these very traitorous groups.

We are determined to pursue a pure Marxist-Leninist line. Our Kampuchean revolution is advancing briskly, without even a fleeting thought about retreat. All the successes that our Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army achieved during the 3 years since liberation constitute irrefutable proof of the irreversible advance of the Kampuchean revolution. We dare to assert that nothing can block this advance and nothing can break the bonds of friendship, solidarity and close cooperation between Kampuchean and Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We have on many occasions declared that the Kampuchean people want to live in peace inside their own country and at peace with all neighboring countries in order to restore their national economy, bring about happiness for all the Kampuchean working people throughout the country, build peace in Southeast Asia and contribute to strengthening peace in the world.

Therefore, not only is the dark, ugly design of the Beijing and Washington authorities and the ruling circles of a number of ASEAN countries regarding this loose coalition government question doomed to failure, but any other future efforts to this end, under whatever form, will have no effect on the happiness of our Kampuchean people.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 4-10 JAN PERIOD

BK110357 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 4-10 January:

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 4 January reported that Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province, has planted 650 hectares of flood-receding rice thus far and the district has harvested the early and ordinary rice crops. It is making efforts to harvest late-maturing rice.

Kompong Chhnang: The radios reported at 0400 GMT on 4 January Kompong Chhnang's Province's fish catch target this year is 9,000 tons. By the end of December, the province had caught 200 tons. At 0500 GMT on 6 January the radio reported on agricultural production in Rolea Pier District, Kompong Chhnang Province, as follows: By the end of December, the district had harvested 1,500 hectares of early rice and more than 320 hectares of broadcast rice on highland areas, 1,021 hectares of ordinary rice and 727 hectares of late rice. The district is planting dry-season rice on 900 hectares.

Koh Kong: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 5 January noted that by 20 December, Kompong Som District, Koh Kong Province, had harvested more than 6,000 hectares of rice, or 50 percent of the area planted. In the 1981 rainy season, the district planted 12,000 hectares of rice and 800 hectares of various secondary food crops. It raised over 8,000 head of cattle and buffalo, nearly 9,000 hogs and many fowl.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0402 GMT on 5 January reported that by the end of December, Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, had harvested 7,000 hectares of seasonal rice and another 5,380 hectares of rice on slash-and-burn areas. During the main rice season, Memot planted 11,350 hectares of rice, 5,000 hectares of corn and 2,660 hectares of beans. Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 6 January also carried a report on agricultural production in the district, giving details as follows: 8,000 tons of farm rice have been stored, and 6,000 hectares of rainy-season rice harvested. In addition, the people of Memot last year sold 4,000 tons of rice to the state, or 1,000 tons more than their plan.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: AT 1423 GMT on 5 January SPK noted that Chongkal District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, has harvested 750 hectares of early and slash-and-burn rice. During the main rice season the district planted 2,680 hectares of rice, or 1,400 hectares more than during last year's season, and hundreds of hectares of other crops. In addition, the district raised 2,500 oxen and buffalo, 600 hogs and thousands of fowl.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 9 January also reported on agricultural production in the district, giving details as follows: Up to mid-December, more than 700 hectares of rice had been harvested and more than 3,000 hectares of rainy-season rice planted. The people raised nearly 2,000 oxen, 600 buffalo, 600 pigs and thousands of chickens and ducks.

Battambang: SPK at 0415 GMT on 7 January reported that during the main rice season the province planted 260,000 hectares of rice, or 17 percent more than during the 1980 season. The province planted 5,000 hectares of corn, 5,000 hectares of potatoes, 300 hectares of jute and 500 hectares of sugarcane; it also produced 970 tons of palm sugar and 150 tons of cotton. The people have 600 motorpumps and 140 tractors available to help in agricultural production. They have built 29 barrages, 34 reservoirs and 13 water pumping stations. In addition, fishermen in the province caught 9,000 tons of fish, or double the figure for 1980.

Kandal: Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 7 January noted that by the end of December, Khsach Kandal District, Kandal Province, had harvested 200 of the 5,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and planted 108 hectares and transplated over 800 hectares of dry-season rice. SPK at 1428 GMT on 10 January added that in December, fishermen in S'ang District, Kandal Province, caught 125 tons of fish.

VODK REPORTS VISIT BY DANISH AID DELEGATION

BK071035 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 December 1981 Mr (Noling Michael) and Miss (Soren Sinbo Dilroust), representatives of a Danish mass organization -- called (Twin) -- for distributing aid to various peoples, visited Democratic Kampuchean areas.

When they arrived, they were warmly and cordially welcomed by cadres of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the morning of 23 December, Thiounn Mumm, chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission, and Mey Mann, vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, met, held talks with and organized a lunch party for the guests. During their stay, the guests visited Phum Thmei, Phum Sangke, Phum Boeng Trakuon, Phum Chamka Chek, Phum Chamka Trap, Phum Sralau Chrum, Phum Boeng, Phum Riel and a number of schools and hospitals, and attended an artistic show at Phum Thmei. In each village the chairman of the village and cadres of the PDFGNUK warmly and cordially welcomed the guests. They are very impressed with the concrete implementation of the PDFGNUK program.

On 30 December 1981 the friendly guests left Democratic Kampuchea, with the determination that when they return to their country they will exert every effort to obtain assistance and support, as well as humanitarian aid, from the Danish people for the Kampuchean people who are suffering from the aggressive war and race extermination of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy.

VODK GIVES BATTLE REPORT FOR MOUNG-KAOS KRALOR

BK280918 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Moung Kaos Kralor battlefield killed 42 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 60 others for a total of 102 enemy casualties. They destroyed a B-41 and 3 AK's and seized an AK, 600 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel. They also destroyed 33 sections of railroad track totaling 1,235 meters and 4 bridges totaling 80 meters in length. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 180,000 new punji stakes, dug 200 punji pitfalls and set 150 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Moung-Kaos Kralor battlefield!

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

BK150420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A top-level military delegation of the GDR led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 14 January 1982 for an official, friendly visit to the LPDR. The visit was made at the invitation of Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA.

The GDR delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense andchief of the LPLA Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; and many brigadier generals, together with a large crowd of high and intermediate-level officers attached to the National Defense Ministry. Comrade Dieter Doering, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Laos, together with military attaches of the Soviet and the SRV Embassies in Laos, were also on hand to welcome the GDR delegation at the airport.

Later, at 1600 of the same day, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann and his party called on Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon at the reception room in the National Defense Ministry. On this occasion, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon conversed with Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann in an atmosphere of cordiality, close friendship and militant fraternity.

Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon made a speech welcoming, with great pleasure, the visit to Laos of the top-level military delegation of the GDR led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann. He hailed the delegation for bringing to the LPLA and the Lao people the close friendship and militant solidarity of the army and people of the GDR. Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon stated that this visit of a top-level GDR military delegation to Laos has strengthened the relations of friendship between the armies and peoples of Laos and the GDR. He also said this visit would serve as a great source of encouragement for the Lao cadres, combatants and people throughout the country who are struggling to defend and build socialist Laos -- the forefront of the socialist camp in the Asian region.

Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, as head of the top-level military delegation of the GDR, made a reply speech hailing and thanking Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon as well as all other Lao officers for their warm welcome. On this occasion, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann also conveyed to the party and government leaders and the army and people of Laos the warm greetings and best wishes of the party and government leaders and the army and people of the GDR. He reiterated that the army and people of the GDR -- which is situated at the Western outpost of the Socialist community in Europe -- have always supported the Lao army and people, and that they will forever stand shoulder to shoulder with the Lao army and people in the cause of struggling to defend and build socialist Laos.

Later, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann led his party to lay a wreath at the war monument to express deep condolences to the Lao revolutionary combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation and people.

Leaders' Talks, Rally

BK161057 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Jan (KPL) -- Talks between the high-level military delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the German Democratic Republic were held in Vientiane on January 15.

The Lao military delegation is consisted with General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice premier, minister of national defence and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army; Colonel General Saman Viyaket, member of the party CC, deputy minister of national defence and head of the General Political Department of the armed forces; Lieut-General Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party CC, deputy minister of national defence and deputy head of the General Political Department of the armed forces; along with other high-ranking officers.

The GDR delegation is composed with General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and minister of national defence of GDR; Col-General Heinz Kessler, member of the party CC, deputy minister of national defence and head of the general Political Department of the GDR Armed Forces; Col-General H. Stechbarth, member of the party CC, deputy minister of national defence and commander of the army, and including the commanders of the air force and the navy. Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos, was also present on this occasion.

The talks here centered on the exchanges of views on the situation and assistance and other important issues concerning the armed forces of the two countries. Both sides also highly appreciated the support, the assistance and the cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of the two nations, in the past national liberation struggle as well as the national socialist construction at present. The two personalities, Gen K. Siphandon and Gen Hoffmann, further expressed their conviction for the firm relations between the two armed forces and for the strengthening cause of the socialist community. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

On the afternoon of the same day, members of the party CC, of the armed forces, the Ministry of National Defence and the LPLA, held a mass rally hailing and welcoming the official visit of the high-level military delegation of the GDR. Present on this occasion were: On the Lao side, General K. Siphandon; General Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of the party CC, minister of interior and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Col Gen Saman Viyaket; and Lieut-General Somsak Saisongkham; on the GDR side, General H. Hoffmann, H. Kessler, H. Stechbarth, and Ambassador Dieter Doering.

In his speech, Gen K. Siphandon highly evaluated the heroic achievements of the GDR people's national armed forces — the effective vehicle of the proletarian dictatorship of the GDR and member of the Warsaw Treaty armed forces — in national socialist defence of GDR and the safeguarding of the socialist vanguard post in the western boundary of the socialist community in Europe. Under the leadership of SED led by Erich Honecker, Gen. K. Siphandon further stressed, the GDR Armed Forces have become the more effective revolutionary forces, in close cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces and people, as well as with other socialist armed forces and people. The Lao national defence minister expressed his thanks to the party, government, people and armed forces of the GDR for their valuable support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause in the national socialist construction and defence against the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in close collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary groupings.

In return, Gen H. Hoffmann delivered a speech wholeheartedly hailing the significant succusses of the Lao revolutionary cause under the leadership of the LPRP led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. He further reaffirmed the support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause. H. Hoffmann also thanked the Lao party, government, people and armed forces for their warm welcome accorded to his delegation.

The rally proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

Meeting With Souphanouvong

BK181000 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Jan (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, president of the LPDR and the People's Supreme Assembly, on January 16 received at the presidential palace the visiting military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defense.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality. General Heinz Hoffmann briefed Souphanouvong of the present situation in the GDR and in Poland and evaluated his visit to Laos. On this occasion, he highly hailed the successes of the Lao army and people in struggling against all the aggressive schemes of the Beijing ruling circles and the imperialists.

On this occasion, Souphanouvong hailed the visit of General Heinz Hoffmann as an important factor contributing to the close relations between the two countries and serving as moral support to the Lao forces in their struggle for the safeguard of the outpost of the socialist community in this region. The LPDR and GDR share the same ideology, Souphanouvong reaffirmed; consequently, they must step up their firm relations in view to safeguard the revolutionary gains of socialism and peace.

Col General Saman Viyaket, member of the party CC, deputy minister of national defence and head of the General Political Department of the armed forces, was also present with President Souphanouvong on this occasion. GDR Ambassador Dieter Doering was also on hand.

Signing of Memorandum

BK181037 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Jan (KPL) -- A memorandum on the official friendship visit of the GDR military delegation led by its defense minister, General Heinz Hoffmann, was signed in Vientiane on January 17. The signatories were, on the Lao side, General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-premier, minister of national defence and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army, and, on the GDR side, General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the party CC and minister of national defence. Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos, was also present at the signing ceremony.

The memorandum reiterated, in particular, the firm friendship relations and spelled out mutual cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

In the morning of the same day, the high military delegation of the GDR left Vientiane on board a special plane. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Khamtai Siphandon; Col General Saman Viyaket, member of the party CC, deputy-minister of national defence and head of the General Political Department of the armed forces; Lieut General Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party CC, deputy-minister of national defence; along with other high-ranking officers. Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

While staying in Laos, the GDR military delegation visited various divisions of the army in Vientiane and Luang Prabang Provinces. Thereby, the delegation could appreciate more the main tasks of the Lao Armed Forces in the struggle for the cause of peace, national independence and social progress.

Army Paper Editorial

BK150943 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Jan 82

[LPLA paper 14 January editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute and Greet the Top-Level Military Delegation of the Fraternal GDR"]

[Text] On 14 January 1982 a top-level military delegation of the GDR -- the Western outpost of the socialist community -- headed by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo

member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and minister of national defense, paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA. The delegation arrived in Vientiane, the capital, safely. The Lao people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces are profoundly elated and pleased to welcome the top-level GDR military delegation -- fraternal comrades, close brothers in arms and excellent delegation of the heroic German People's National Army.

This visit is made at a time when the armies and peoples of the two countries of Laos and the GDR are both continuing to march forward vigorously in the revolutionary cause to maintain the great gains of the revolution and defend and build their respective countries, both of which are outposts of the socialist system -- one in the Southeast Asian region and the other in Western Europe. It comes at a time the two armies and peoples are struggling fiercely and furiously against imperialism, fascist vengeance and Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemonism. This friendship visit to Laos of the top-level GDR military delegation is a very significant event. It contributes to the further enhancement of the spirit of friendship, close militant solidarity and all-round, time-honored relations between our two fraternal peoples and armies.

The Lao People's Liberation Armed Forces are very proud to have the heroic German People's National Army as a close comrade in arms. The German People's National Army is a new type of army of the German working class, an army that maintains patriotic and revolutionary traditions. It is a young member of the Warsaw treaty. During the past quarter century, the German people, under the SED's leadership, have nourished and promoted the close support and assistance of the Soviet Union. Large strides have been made in strengthening and developing the German People's National Army, and it has scored many great achievements. It now stands at the forefront of the socialist community in the West and directly confronts the bellicose powers and reactionary militarist officers of the Federal Republic of Germany, an important member of the aggressive NATO military group. The German People's National Army is a sharp tool of the proletarian dictatorship system. It always raises its combat preparedness to ever higher levels while maintaining vigilance. It has smashed all the dark schemes and sabotage acts of imperialism, international reactionaries and fascist vengeance in West Germany and West Berlin, thereby maintaining the revolutionary gains and peaceful labor of the GDR people.

These fine traditions and the glorious cause of the German People's National Army are founded on the heroic spirit and wisdom of the German people and the People's National Army under the leadership of the SED. The cadres and combatants of the German People's National Army are beloved, good sons and nephews who have gained the hearty love and trust of the German people. The German People's National Army is a clear example of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet army, resolutely and indomitably, to defeat fascism and imperialism, thus vigorously contributing to economic and cultural development and to improving the living conditions of the people.

The people's armed forces of our two countries are very proud and elated at the tradition of close militant solidarity between the two nations, a tradition that originated in the struggle against common enemies and is based on Marxism-Leninism. This tradition is a firm guarantee that our two nations will march forward to new victorious heights in the revolutionary cause. Laos and the GDR have incessantly nourished their close friendship and militant solidarity.

The people and the people's armed forces of Laos pledge to do their utmost to maintain that solidarity and to develop ever more prosperously with each passing day in order to deserve the fraternal GDR People's National Army as their close comrades and brothers in arms.

This official friendship visit to Laos of the top-level GDR military delegation -- representatives of the people and the people's armed forces of Germany -- is a new, glorious event reflecting the spirit of friendship between our two peoples and armies of Laos and the GDR that has daily been promoted and expanded brilliantly. This historic visit of the top-level GDR military delegation will, of course, contribute further to strengthening ever more profoundly and firmly the frienship, solidarity and all-round relations between the two peoples and armies of Laos and the GDR.

The Lao People's Liberation Armed Forces wholeheartedly salute, welcome and hail the GDR military delegation, which is an excellent delegation of the fraternal German People's National Army. We wish the GDR military delegation glorious success in this visit.

RIVER TRANSPORT MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH SRV

BK161046 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Jan (OANA/KPL) -- Laos and Vietnam signed here yesterday a memorandum on construction of means for fluvial transport.

According to the terms of the signed document, Vietnam between 1982-85 is to provide Laos with a number of transport means. The memorandum is in accordance with the spirit of the gouvernments' agreement and the protocol signed last year between the Communications and Transport Ministries of the two countries.

The signatories were, on the Lao side, Hemmakon Mamotham, head of the office of the Ministry for Communications, Public Works and Transport, and, on the Vietnamese side, Nguyen Van Vi, head of the Machinery Department and of the visiting delegation.

MEKONG COMMITTEE TO ATTEND HANOI MEETING

BK141121 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Jan (KPL) -- A Lao delegation of the National Mekong Committee led by its president, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transport, on January 11 left here for Vietnam. The Lao delegation will attend the 1982 conference of the temporary International Mekong Committee which will be held in Hanoi on January 14 to 19. Several issues for cooperation and good understanding on the development of the Mekong low basin will be discussed on this occasion.

AGREEMENT ON TRUCKS SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK181043 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Jan (KPL) -- The Soviet Union is to give Laos 243 trucks, stipulated an agreement signed here on January 16.

This another consignment of aid was given to Laos in accordance with the 1981-85 cooperation and aid program signed earlier between the two governments.

The signatiories were, on the Lao side, Bouasi Lovansai, general manager of the Lao Transit Goods Enterprise, and on the Soviet side, E. Sizov, economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy.

SPOKESMAN DENIES RUMORS OF PREM RESIGNATION

BK151429 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Trairong Suwannakhiri this evening denied to newsmen the rumor about the prime minister's resignation. There have been rumors spreading to that effect, and rumors were even more rife following today's session of the parliament. According to the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, the rumors were groundless.

POST: EVIDENCE ON LETTER DISCOUNTS SOVIET CLAIM

BK170136 Bangkok POST in English 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The government has uncovered evidence which appears to refute a claim by a Soviet diplomat that a controversial letter bearing his signature was a hoax, authoritative sources said yesterday.

The letter, dated January 5, was sent to Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, other officials and newspaper editors, and was signed by a V.I. Pissartchik, who described himself as the "ambassador's assistant for press affairs." But the Soviet Embassy's press officer later said the letter was a "hoax" and a "fake." The officer, who said his name was Mr Vyacheslav Pisarchik, said that while "the signature in the fake letter was very much similar to mine...the spelling is wrong." Mr Pisarchik said: "Did you notice that the fake name carried (sic) Pissartchik, while my real name is Pisarchik -- one 's', not two, and no 't' there."

But according to a landing card which Mr Pisarchik presumably filled out himself on arrival in Thailand last year, his name is printed in longhand as "Vyacheslav Pissartchik." The signature on the landing card also appears to be identical to the one on the January 5 letter.

The offending paragraph in the January 5 letter stated: "We call upon Thailand to cease its collaboration with the U.S. and Chinese imperialists who seek to overthrow legally constituted governments in Indochina as well as in Afghanistan and other parts of the world. Our wish is to maintain friendly relations with all countries and to support progressive elements in all states. We petition for your supports (sic) to these ends."

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Arun later ordered that a protest be conveyed to the Soviet ambassador, Yuriy Kuznetsov, over the "rude, undiplomatic" note. When Mr Kuznetsov was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 8 and the protest delivered by Mr Asa Sarasin, director-general of the Political Department, he expressed "surprise" and said he would investigate the matter. He later claimed that the letter was a "hoax."

SRV REPORTEDLY AGREES TO RELEASE TRAWLER

BK171230 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to the director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, the owner of the fishing trawler "Charoenrat IX" has requested the Foreign Ministry's assistance in seeking the release of his trawler and its crew, which drifted into Vietnamese waters as result of a storm on 25 September. The trawler was anchored off the Ranong coast when the storm started. The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Thai Embassy in Vietnam to bring the matter up with the Vietnamese authorities. The Vietnamese authorities have agreed to release the trawler in question on the condition that the owner of the trawler comes in person to Vietnam to receive the trawler and its crew.

PRC BORDER VIOLATIONS 19 DEC-13 JAN REPORTED

OW171123 Hanoi VNA in French 0546 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 16 January -- While rejecting Vietnam's proposal full of good will made in the 28 December 1981 Vietnamese Foreign Ministry note proposing that the two sides "stop hostile armed actions and cease fire along the border regions of the two countries" during the Tet days, the Chinese authorities have continued to order their troops to fire into and shell Vietnamese territory. They also sent many groups of commandos and scouts to infiltrate into Vietnamese border villages for spying and sabotage activities.

On 19, 22, 23, 27 and 28 December 1981, Chinese troops illegally stationed on Height 1800A of Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen Province) fired hundreds of 82-mm mortar and 120-mm recoilless rifle shells and many rounds of 12.7-mm machineguns on the neighboring villages, destroying many dwellings, killing buffalo and oxen and burning vast stretches of forest and orchards of the local populace.

On 10 January 1982 the Chinese troops fired 65 82-mm mortar shells and 12.7-mm machineguns rounds on the area of Marker Post No 2 of (?Chuca) village, Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province, destroying a large quantity of the local populace's property.

On 5, 9 and 10 January the Chinese troops fired from the other side of the border many 12.7-mm machinegun rounds and 87 120-mm mortar shells on the Po Hen District town, the Soan Tinh sector, and on some villages of Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province, setting many dwellings afire and destroying ricefields and orchards of the local populace.

Along with the firings and shellings, on 20 December 1981 and 12 January 1982, many groups of Chinese scouts infiltrated into Xin Cai village, Meo Vac District, and into Ham Chay village, Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen Province) to sabotage production. The Chinese aggressors were intercepted by the local armed forces and people and withdrew to the other side of the border. On 1 January 1982 a group of Chinese scouts infiltrated into the Sinh Ho District (Lai Chau Province). On 8 January two groups of Chinese scouts penetrated the villages of Loc Binh District (Lang Son Province) and carried out espionage and sapper activities there.

On 4 and 13 January 1982 some 100 Chinese troops crossed the border at the area of Marker Posts 8, 9 and 10 in Muong Khuong District (Hoang Lien Son Province). They laid ambushes on Vietnamese territory, kidnapped civilians and destroyed the crops. Intercepted by the local armed forces and people, the intruders took to flight. But soon afterward they slammed more than 500 82-mm and 120-mm mortar rounds into Muong Khuong District town and its surrounding areas, burning many houses and causing other material losses to the local people.

The armed forces and people of the aforementioned localities have resolutely rebuffed the aggressors and captured a number of them.

PRISONERS EXCHANGED WITH PRC ON 15 JAN

OW151616 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 15 -- Authorized by the Vietnamese Government, the Hwu Nghi border station at 10 a.m. today released 11 Chinese captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory. The release was made at Kilometer Marker 0 in Dong Dang township, Lang Son Province, on the occasion of the coming Lunar New Year festival.

All the 11 Chinese had intruded deep into Vietnamese territory and had been captured by the armed forces and people in the five border provinces of Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son and Lai Chau. Among them were professional scouts such as Tan Jingming captured on June 27, 1980, in Quang Ninh and Tian Faming captured on March 5, 1979, in Ha Tuyen, and an artillery battery leader, Zhang Ming, captured on January 3, 1981, in Lao Cai, Hoang Lien Son.

All the captives had admitted that they had been sent to Vietnam by the Chinese authorities to gather intelligence about the defence works in the Vietnamese border provinces for the purpose of sabotage. Although they had committed crimes in Vietnamese border areas, the captured Chinese scouts were well treated and expressed their gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for the lenient and humanitarian policy.

Also this morning the Red Cross chapter of Lang Son Province received 11 Vietnamese returned by the Chinese side. All these Vietnamese had been kidnapped while working on Vietnamese territory by intruding Chinese soldiers. Among them were fishermen from the central coastal province of Phu Khanh such as Nguyen Thuc, Vu Thanh Son, 13-year-old Vu Thanh Duc, and 10-year-old Vu Thanh Hai, who had been illegally captured while on a fishing trip in Vietnamese territorial waters by an intruding Chinese warship.

ENVOY TO PRC HOLDS BEIJING NEWS CONFERENCE

OW151626 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 15 -- Vietnamese Ambassador in China Nguyen Trong Vinh held a press conference in Beijing this morning to make public a statement issued yesterday by the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. It was attended by nearly 70 press attaches of various embassies and foreign journalists in the Chinese capital. After condemning the Chinese authorities for continuing their hostile policy against Vietnam, Nguyen Trong Vinh said that the Vietnamese are always determined to exercise their sacred right to defend themselves from foreign aggression while aspiring for the restoration of normal relations between Vietnam and China.

He stressed: "The Vietnamese people's ardent aspiration is to coexist in peace and friendship with the Chinese people and with the other neighbouring countries and to rebuild their own country. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have no interest in provoking hostilities against a big neighbouring country with a population 20 times that of Vietnam. We don't want to provoke hostilities against any other countries, either. If the Chinese authorities stubbornly continue their scheme to subdue and annex Vietnam, they can never obtain their objective but they will only run counter to the aspiration and interests of the Chinese people themselves and face worldwide condemnation." The Vietnamese ambassador answered many questions put by the journalists.

TEXT OF WHITE BOOK ON SPRATLYS, PARACELS

OW180403 Hanoi VNA in English 0325 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 18 -- The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has just published a white book on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes in the Eastern Sea. The book, entitled "The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes: Vietnamese Territories", is in two parts. Part 1 retraces "the Vietnamese state's long-standing and uninterrupted sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes". Part 2 demonstrates that "the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes have never been Chinese territories".

The book also includes many supplements consisting of facsimiles of maps and administrative decrees in Vietnamese, French and Chinese, and a number of photos on the above said archipelagoes. Following is the full text of the white book:

The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, Vietnamese Territories Forword

For decades now the Chinese authorities have nurtured ambitions over the two Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa (i.e. Paracels) and Truong Sa (i.e. Spratley or Spratly), which are called "Xisha" and "Nansha" by the Chinese.

The Chinese authorities have been searching for testimonies in ancient books to prove that their ancestors had discovered and exploited these two archipelagoes long ago. But most embarrassingly they have failed to bring out when the Chinese state began to take possession of "Xisha" and "Nansha" and how this state exercised its sovereignty over them.

In the booklet Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes published in September 1979, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has made public a number of historical documents and juridical evidence which unmistakably prove that:

— Vietnam has been in possession of the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa since the time when no other countries claimed sovereignty over them;

— Vietnam has been continuously exercising its sovereignty over these two archipelagoes ever since.

In the present booklet, the views of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will be briefly presented to prove once again that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes have for a long and uninterrupted period of time been part and parcel of Vietnamese territory, that the Chinese claim over these two archipelagoes is without juridical grounds and that the Chinese occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago by force is an act of aggression.

Part 1

The Vietnamese State's Longstanding and Uninterrupted Sovereignty Over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes

It is necessary, first of all, to make clear that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are two archipelagoes lying off the Vietnamese coast in the East Sea (the Vietnamese have long since adopted this name to designate what the Western cartographers call the China Sea or the South China Sea); the nearest point of Hoang Sa is about 120 nautical miles from a coastal island called Re and about 170 nautical miles east of Danang harbor; while Truong Sa's nearest point is about 250 nautical miles east of Cam Ranh Bay.

In ancient times the knowledge primarily acquired by navigators about Hoang Sa and Truong Sa was still vague; they only knew that in this vast sea area navigation was dangerous because there were submerged rocks. In those days the Vietnamese called the area Bai Cat Vang (Golden Sandbank) or Hoang Sa, or Van Ly Hoang Sa, or Dai Truong Sa or Van Ly Truong Sa as shown in ancient Vietnamese books and maps. Almost all Western navigators' maps between the 16th and 18th centuries marked these two groups of islands under one single name: Pracel or Parcel or Paracels (maps drawn by Portuguese, Dutch and French navigators such as Lazaro Luis, Ferdanao Vaz Dourdo, Joao Tecyeira, Janysonius, Willem Janyz Bleau, Jacob Aertsz Colom, Thunis Jacobsz, Hendrick Donckec, Frederich Denwit, P. Duval, Van Langren, etc). The above-mentioned maps generally defined the Pracel area as situated in the middle of the East Sea, east of Vietnam, off the Vietnamese coastal islands.

Following the progress made in science and navigation, later on it became possible to distinguish the two archipelagoes: the Hoang Sa and the Truong Sa.

The archipelagoes specified as Paracels and Spratley, or Spratly in present day international maritime maps, are precisely the two Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. The appellations of "Xisha" and "Nansha" were put forth by the Chinese expansionists some decades ago to promote their scheme of land-grabbing.

1. Vietnam's Historical Sovereignty Over the Two Archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa

Long ago the Vietnamese people discovered the archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. The Vietnamese state has occupied them and exercised its sovereignty over them ever since.

Ancient Vietnamese geographical books and maps record clearly that Bai Cat Vang (Golden Sandbank), otherwise called Hoang Sa or Van Ly Hoang Sa, or Dai Truong Sa, or Van Ly Truong Sa, had long since been a Vietnamese territory.

Toan Tap Thien Nam Tu Chi Lo Do Thu (Route Map From the Capital to the Four Directions), a Vietnamese atlas compiled and drawn by Do Ba, alias Cong Dao, in the 17th century, in its notes attached to the map of Quang Ngai District, Quang Nam Province, described "an elongated sandbank lying in mid-sea known as the Golden Sandbank." "Every year in the last month of winter the Nguyens would send eighteen boats to Bai Cat Vang to retrieve ship-wrecked cargoes, which included jewels, coins, arms and ammuniations."

In Giap Ngo Binh Nam Do, a map of southern Vietnam, drawn in 1774 by the Duke of Doan, Bui The Dat, Bai Cat Vang was also specified as part of Vietnamese territory (in the the Hong Duc atlas). In Phu Bien Tap Luc, a book written by the scholar Le Qui Don (1726-1784) on the history, geography, and administration of Dang Trong (present-day southern Vietnam) under the Nguyen lords (1558-1775), Hoang Sa and Truong Sa islands were defined as belonging to Quang Ngai District.

"In Quang Ngai District, off the coast of An Vinh village (south of the Sa Ky harbour; the An Vinh settlement on the Re Island also belongs to this village) Binh Son sub-district, there is an island called Cu Lao Re stretching over 30 dams (dam is an ancient unit of measurement equal to half a kilometre). The Tu Chinh settlement, as it is called, has been established here and the people there grow beans. It takes half a day by boat to get there. Further off, there are Dai Truong Sa islands where sea products and ship-wrecked cargoes are available to be collected by the Hoang Sa detachment. It takes three days and nights to reach there by boat. They are near an area called Bac Hai."

Dai Nam Nhat Thong Toan Do, the atlas of Vietnam, completed circa 1838 clearly set Hoang Sa -- Van Ly Truong Sa -- as part of Vietnamese territory.

In Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi, a geographical book on Vietnam whose compilation was completed in 1882 (the chapters on central Vietnam provinces were amended and printed in 1909) by the National Institute of History under the Nguyen Dynasty (1802-1945), Hoang Sa was defined as part of the Vietnamese territory belonging to Quang Ngai Province. In its topographical description of Quang Ngai the book describes:

"To the east (of Quang Ngai) there exist sand islands -- the Hoang Sa.... To the west a mountainous region stands like a bulwark. The province borders on Binh Dinh in the south at Ben Da Pass and on Quang Nam in the north where Sa Tho Gorge marks the provincial boundary."

Many Western navigators and missionaries in past centuries confirmed Hoang Sa as part of Vietnamese territory. A Western priest during his trip from France to China on board the Amphitrie wrote in one of his letters "Paracel is an archipelago belonging to the Kingdom of Annam" (J.Y.C.'s quotation in his article "Mystere des Atolls-Journal de Voyage aux Paracels" printed in the weekly INDOCHINE, issues of July 3, 10 and 17, 1941. The Kingdom of Annam was the name of Vietnam in those days).

In a supplementary note to his Memoire sur la Cochinchine (Cochinchine) -- French -- or Cochinchina -- English -- used in some Western documents, depending on the context indicated: A) Vietnam as a nation at the time; or B) the southern Vietnam provinces), J.B. Chaigneau, Emperor Gia Long's adviser, in about 1820 wrote:

"Cochinchina, whose king has proclaimed himself emperor, consists of Cochinchina proper and Tonkin (i.e., northern Vietnam) and a number of inhabited off-shore islands and the Archipelago of Paracel formed by several uninhabited islets, reefs and rocks . . . (A. Salles' quotation in his article "Le Memoire sur la Cochinchine de J.B. Chaigneau" printed in "Bulletin des Amis du Vieux Hue."

Bishop J.L. Taberd, in his note on geography of Cochinchina published in 1837, described Pracel or Paracels as part of Cochinchina's territory and related that the Cochinchinese called Pracel or Paracels by the name of "Cat Vang" (Bishop Jean-Louis Taberd's article "Note on Geography of Cochinchina" printed in "The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal", 1837). In an Nam Dai Quoc Hoa Do (map of Annam) published in 1838, he delineated part of Paracels with a note that "Paracels or Cat Vang" lie in the middle of the sea beyond the coastal islands of central Vietnam, in the area presently known as the Hoang Sa Archipelago (printed in "Dictionarium Latino-Anamiticum", 1838).

In an article entitled "Geography of the Cochinchinese Empire" ("Geography of the Cochinchinese Empire" printed in "The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London", 1849), published in 1849, Gutzlaff defined Paracels as belonging to Vietnam and also used the Vietnamese designation "Cat Vang" in accompanying notes.

As the sovereign, the Vietnamese feudal state in past centuries had conducted many geographical and resources surveys of the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. The results of those surveys have been recorded in Vietnamese literature on geography and history published since the 17th century.

This can be read in Toan Tap Thien Nam Tu Chi Lo Do Thu (17th century): "In the middle of the sea emerges an elongated sandbank called Bai Cat Vang, about 400 dams in length and 20 dams in width, facing the coastline between the harbour of Dai Chiem (Dai Chiem is presently known as the harbour of Dai, Quang Nam-Danang Province) and that of Sa Vinh (Sa Vinh is presently known as the harbour of Sa Huynh, Nghia Binh Province). During the southwest monsoon, foreign commercial ships sailing along the coast side of the sandbank would often be blown off course and run aground there. The same thing would happen to those sailing on the other side of the sandbank during the northeast monsoon. Men on board the wrecked ships often starved and wrecked cargoes amassed there" (Bai Cat Vang, the Golden Sandbank, is an area where there are dangerous submerged rocks.).

In Phu Bien Tap Luc (1776), Le Qui Don wrote: "The Village of An Vinh, Binh Son sub-district, Quang Ngai District, lies close by the sea. To the northeast of this village there is a cluster of islands composed of over 130 islets and rocks. It may take a day or just a few watches to sail from one islet to another. On some islands there is fresh water. A flat and large strip of yellow sand stretching over 30 dams distinguished itself among these islands. Here the water is crystal clear. The islands abound with swallows' nests and swarm with thousands upon thousands of birds of various species which remain indifferent to the sight of men. Strange things lie on the beach. Of the mollusks there are conches whose size is of a bed-mattress, whose pearls are opaque and whose shells can be cut into small plaques or baked into lime for house building. There are also whelks whose shells can be used as mother-of-pearl for inlaid work. Conches and whelks and other mollusks can also be salted or cooked for food... Foreign vessels hit by storms are often wrecked on these islets."

Dai Nam Thuc Luc Tien Bien, a book on the history of the Nguyen lords completed by the National Institute of History under the Nguyen dynasty in 1884, similarly wrote:

"Far out in the middle of the sea beyond the coast of An Vinh village, Binh Son sub-district, Quang Ngai District there are over 130 sandbanks separated by sea distances of a full day's voyage or just a few watches' and scattered on a length of several thousand dams, hence the popular designation of Van Ly Hoang Sa. Fresh water springs are found on many sandbanks. Sea products there include sea cucumbers, conches, tortoises, turtles, etc".

For its part, Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi (1882) also wrote:

"The Hoang Sa Islands stretch east of Re Island, Binh Son sub-district. It takes three to four days to reach there from Sa Ky beach if the wind is favourable. The islands consist of over 130 islets. From one islet to another is a day's or a few watches' sailing. Among these islands, which are scattered over a length of several thousand dams and popularly called Van Ly Truong Sa, there are strips of yellow sand where fresh water can be found and sea birds flock in very great numbers. Marine products include sea cucumbers, conches, tortcises, turtles, etc. Cargoes of wrecked vessels amass there".

According to Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bien, a book on the history of the Nguyen Dynasty compiled in 1848, garrison commander Truong Phuc Si, upon completion of his map-drawing assignment to Hoang Sa, reported to Emperor Minh Menh that "Hoang Sa is a boundless area of sandbanks in the middle of the sea".

Other books published in the Nguyen Dynasty like Lich Trieu Hien Chuong Loai Chi (1821), Hoang Viet Dia Du Chi (1833), Viet Su Cuong Giam Khao Luoc (1876) provided similar descriptions of Hoang Sa.

Aware of the availability of valuable sea-products and cargoes of wrecked ships in Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, the Vietnamese feudal state set out long ago to exercise sovereignty over and organize the exploitation of these two archipelagoes. In many Vietnamese old books on history and geography, the organisations and operations of various Hoang Sa detachments entrusted with this task were well recorded.

In Toan Tap Thien Nam Tu Chi Lo Do Thu (17th century), it was said:

"The Nguyens every year in the last month of winter would dispatch 18 boats to Bai Cat Vang to retrieve ship-wrecked cargoes which include jewels, coins, arms and ammunition".

In Phu Bien Tap Luc (1776) it was related:

The Nguyens used to form a 70-strong Hoang Sa detachment made up of An Vinh villagers. It was sent on duty in the third month of every year, taking along enough food for six months. It sailed in five fishing boats and reached the islands after a three-days-and-nights voyage. There, the men were left free in their gleanings. They were able to catch birds and fish for additional food. At times they were able to gather from wrecked ships such things as swords, silver or gold ornaments and coins, rings, brass-ware, tin and lead ingots, guns, ivory, beeswax, chinaware, woolens, etc. They also gathered turtle shells, oysters, sea cucumbers and conch shells in large quantities. This Hoang Sa detachment would not return home until the eighth month of the year. It used to come ashore by way of Eo harbour from where it went to Phu Xuan Citadel to hand over the things it had gathered, have them weighed and classified and get a certificate with which its men could go home. They were then free to sell their share of conches, turtles and sea cucumbers... The Nguyens also formed Bac Hai teams recruited from among Tu Chinh villagers in Binh Thuan Province or the villagers of Canh Duong. The teammates were volunteers and were exempted from personal tax and travelling expenses.

They were sent in boats to Bac Hai, Con Lon Island and the isles of Ha Tien to gather shipwrecked valuables as well as turtles, oysters, abalones, sea cucumbers. These teams were placed under the control of the Hoang Sa detachment commander.

Dai Nam Thuc Luc Tien Bien (1844) wrote:

"During the early days of the dynasty, the Hoang Sa detachment was created and it was made up of 70 men recruited from among An Vinh villagers. It set out every year in the third month and used to reach the islands after a three-days-and-nights voyage. There the men collected articles from wrecked ships. Its home trips would normally begin in the eighth month of the year.

"In addition, there was a Bac Hai team whose mates were recruited from Tu Chinh commune in Binh Thuan Province or from Canh Duong village. The team was sent to Bac Hai areas and the island of Con Lon to gather articles from wrecked ships. The Bac Hai team was placed under the Hoang Sa detachment commander".

The Tay Son who succeeded the Nguyen lords also paid close attention to the sustenance and use of the Hoang Sa detachments in spite of the fact that they had to cope with continuous aggressions waged by the Qing Dynasty of China and by Siam. From among the documents available now the following order issued in 1786 by mandarin Thuong Tuong Cong is noteworthy:

"It is ordered that Commander Hoi Duc Hau of Hoang Sa detachment lead four boats to Hoang Sa and other islands to gather gold, silver and copper articles, artillery pieces, big and small, turtles, oysters and special fish, and that all these catches be submitted to the court as required by existing rules".

Thus, the Vietnamese state under the Tay Son continued the exploitation of Hoang Sa, being well aware that it was exercising sovereignty over the archipelago. The Nguyen emperors did their best to consolidate Vietnam's sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa from their coming to power in 1802 until the signing of the 1884 treaty with France.

Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bien (1848) describes some of the measures taken by the Nguyen emperors to consolidate Vietnam's sovereignty over the two archipelagoes:

-- In 1815 Emperor Gia Long ordered Pham Quang Anh to lead the Hoang Sa detachment to Hoang Sa to survey the sea routes.

-- In 1816 Emperor Gia Long ordered a naval unit and the Hoang Sa detachment to sail to Hoang Sa to make a survey of sea routes.

-- In 1833 Emperor Minh Menh instructed the Ministry of Public Works to prepare for a boat trip in the following year to Hoang Sa to build a temple, install stone markers and plant trees.

-- In 1834 Emperor Minh Menh ordered garrison Commander Truong Phuc Si with more than 20 sailors to Hoang Sa to draw maps.

-- In 1835 Emperor Minh Menh ordered navy Commander Pham Van Nguyen to recruit soldiers, workmen and boatsmen from the provinces of Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh and to transport materials to Hoang Sa to build a temple. A stele was to be installed on its left and a brick screen in front.

-- In 1836 approving a report from the Ministry of Public Works, Emperor Minh Menh ordered a navy commander named Pham Huu Nhat to head a contingent to Hoang Sa to conduct a survey for map-drawing. The requirements of the survey were recorded in detail in Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bien:

"At whatever place they reach, be it an islet or a sandbank, they will have to examine its length, width, height and perimeter and the depths of the surrounding waters, and to ascertain whether underwater rocks and reefs exist and whether the terrain is difficult or not. All these data must be included in their maps. Moreover, they will have to record the date and the point of their departure, the direction taken and the distance covered. On each arrival, they will also have to locate exactly the names and directions of the coastal provinces facing them and those which are on their right and left and to note down the estimated distance to the mainland in terms of dam. Upon completion of their tasks, they will have to submit a detailed report".

According to Dai Nam Thuc Luc Chinh Bien, each of the wooden boards brought along by Pham Huu Nhat to be planted as sovereignty markers, carries the following inscription:

"In the year Binh Than, the 17th year of the reign of Minh Menh, navy Commander Pham Huu Nhat, on orders from his majesty the king, has arrived in Hoang Sa to conduct a survey for map-drawing and has planted this marker to perpetuate the memory of the event".

The Nguyen emperors were not only concerned about the consolidation of national sovereignty and interests vis-a-vis the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, but also with the safety of foreign vessels navigating in their vicinity. In 1833 Emperor Minh Menh, in a letter to the Ministry of Public Works, wrote: "In our territorial waters off Quang Ngai Province, there lie the Hoang Sa Islands. From afar they become merged into the sky and sea. It is difficult to estimate the depths of the surrounding waters. Recently foreign merchant ships have often been caught in danger there. Preparations should be made for a team to go there next years [as received] to plant trees. The trees will grow up into a luxuriant vegetation that would allow navigators to recognize the areas and avoid shipwrecks. This will be for the benefit of many generations to come". Clearly this represents a profound sense of responsibility displayed by a sovereign state with regard to international navigation in its domain.

Thus it has been shown in ancient Vietnamese works of history and georgraphy and through testimonies of Western navigators and missionaries that the Vietnamese state from one dynasty to another, over hundreds of years, had continuously exercised its sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. The regular presence of the state-directed Hoang Sa detachments from five to six months annually to perform state-entrusted tasks in these two archipelagoes in itself constitutes irrefutable evidence of the jurisdiction exercised by the Vietnamese state over these two archipelagoes. The occupation and exploitation of these two archipelagoes by the Vietnamese state had never encountered protests from any nations, including China -- this further proves that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa have for long been parts of Vietnamese territory.

1. France Carried on the Exercise of Sovereignty Over the Archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa on Behalf of the Vietnamese State

After the June 6th, 1884 treaty signed with the Nguyen Dynasty, France represented Vietnam's interests in foreign affairs and was bound to protect Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the framework of such overall commitment, France carried on the exercise of Vietnamese sovereignty over the two archipelagores. Here under are some examples:

French gunships often went on patrol trips in the East Sea and, in particular, amid the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Islands.

In 1899 the French governor general in Indochina, Paul Doumer, proposed to Paris that a lighthouse be erected on Hoang Sa proper (Pattle) to direct the navigation of foreign ships, but the project was called off due to insufficient budget allocation.

After 1920 Indochinese customs ships stepped up their patrols in the vicinity of Hoang Sa to prevent trafficking.

In 1925 the Oceanographic Institute of Nha Trang sent S/S de Lanessan to the Hoang Sa Archipelago to undertake oceanographic research. Along with A. Krempf, director of the institute, there were also Delacour, Jabouille and other well-known scientists specializing in geological and biological studies. In the same year, on March 3rd, the minister for military affairs at the court of Hue, Than Trong Hue, reasserted that Hoang Sa was part of Vietnamese territory.

In 1927 S/S de Lanessan carried out a scientific survey in the archipelago of Truong Sa.

In 1929 the Perrier-De Rouville delegation proposed the building of four lighthouses at four corners of the Hoang Sa Archipelago (on the islands of Tri Ton, Da Bac, Linh Con and the Beach of Bombay).

In 1930 Le Malicieuse, a signal ship, arrived in Hoang Sa.

In March 1931 S/S Inconstant dropped anchor in Hoang Sa. In June 1931 S/S De Lanessan arrived in Hoang Sa.

In May 1932, Alerte, a gunship, arrived in Hoang Sa.

Between April 13, 1930, and April 12, 1933. on orders from the French Government, various naval units were successively stationed on the major islands of the Truong Sa Archipelago. Truong Sa proper (Spratly), An Bang (Amboyna Cay), Itu Aba, the Song Tu cluster (the islands of Song Tu Dong and Song Tu Tay), Loai Ta and Thi Tu.

On December 21, 1933, Cochinchina's governor, M.J. Krautheimer, signed a decree by virtue of which the islands of Truong Sa, An Bang, Itu Aba, the Song Tu cluster, Loai Ta and Thi Tu were annexed to Ba Ria Province (presently part of Dong Nai Province).

in 1937 the French authorities assigned Gauthier, a civil engineer, to Hoang Sa to find places where a lighthouse and a port for amphibian planes could be built. In February 1937 the cruiser Lamotte Piquet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Estava, called at Hoang Sa.

On March 30, 1938, Emperor Bao Dai signed a decree by virtue of which the archipelago of Hoang Sa was svered from Nam Ngai Province to be annexed to Thua Thien Province (presently part of Binh Tri Thien Province). On June 15, 1938, Indochinese Governor General Jules Brevie signed an ordinance creating an administrative unit on the Hoang Sa Archipelago, Thua Thien Province. in 1938 the French installed sovereignty markers on Hoang Sa Island (Pattle) in the Hoang Sa Archipelago and completed the building of a lighthouse, a meteorological station and a radio-transmitting station there. They also built a meteorological station and a radio-transmitting station on Itu Aba Island in the Truong Sa Archipelago.

On May 5, 1939, Indochinese Governor General Jules Brevie signed an ordinance amending the one signed on June 15, 1938, and creating in Hoang Sa Island two administrative agencies named "Croissant and Dependencies" and "Amphitrite and Dependencies".

Through the years of representing Vietnam externally, the French continued to assert Vietnam's sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and protest against every encroachment upon Vietnam's sovereignty with regard to these archipelagoes. Following are some examples:

On December 4, 1931, and April 24, 1932, France lodged a protest with the Chinese Government over a plan of the authorities of Guangdong Province to invite tenders for the exploitation of guano in the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

On July 24, 1933, France informed Japan of the stationing of her troops on the major islands in the Truong Sa Archipelago. Hence a Japanese protest, but the French authorities rejected it.

On April 4, 1939, France protested to Japan over the latter's decision to place a number of islands in the Truong Sa Archipelago under Japanese jurisdiction.

3. The Defence and Exercise of Vietnam's Sovereignty Over the Archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Since the End of the Second World War

After the Second World War, the French, following their return to Vietnam, sent warships to the Hoang Sa Archipelago, which fell within their occupation zone, to rebuild the meteorological station on Hoang Sa Island and to resist Chinese land-grabbing attempts.

On July 7, 1951, Tran Van Huu, head of the Bao Dai government's delegation to the San Francisco conference on the peace treaty with Japan, declared that the archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truon Sa had long been part of Vietnamese territory: "...As we must frankly profit from all the opportunities offered to us to stifle the germs of discord, we affirm our rights to the Spratly and Paracel Islands, which have always belonged to Vietnam". The declaration met with no challenge or reservation from any representative of the 51 nations at the conference.

In 1953 S/S Chief Engineer Girod was commissioned by the French to conduct oceanographic, geological, geographical and ecological surveys in the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

The Saigon administration, and later on the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam also, continued the exercise of Vietnam's sovereignty over the archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. Hereunder is some evidence of this:

In 1956 naval units of the Saigon administration took over the archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa from French troops, who were moving out. In 1956 the South Vietnam Service of Mining, Industrial and Cottage Industries conducted a survey of four islands: Hoang Sa (Pattle), Quang Anh (Money), Huu Nhat (Robert) and Duy Mong (Drummond) with the help of naval units of the Saigon administration. On October 22, 1956, the Saigon administration annexed the Truong Sa Archipelago to Phuoc Tuy Province.

On July 13, 1961, the Saigon administration severed the Hoang Sa Archipelago from Thua Thien Province and annexed it to Quang Nam Province and created an adminstrative village comprising all the archipelago, called it Dinh Hai, joined it to Hoang Vang District and placed it under the control of an administrative delegate.

Between 1961 and 1963 the Saigon administration installed sovereignty markers on the major islands of the Truong Sa Archipelago, viz, Truong Sa, An Bang, Song Tu Tay, Song Tu Dong, Thi Tu and Loai Ta.

On October 21, 1969, the Saigon administration annexed Dinh Hai village to Hoa Long village of Hoa Vang District, Quang Nam Province.

In July 1973 the Institute of Agricultural Surveys under the Ministry of Agricultural and Land Development of the Saigon administration conducted a survey on Nam Ai Island (Nam Yit) in the Truong Sa Archipelago. In August 1973, with the cooperation of a Japanese company, the Maruben corporation, the Ministry of National Planning and Development of the Saigon administration conducted a prospecting survey of phosphates in the Hoang Sa Archipelago. On September 6, 1973, the Saigon administration annexed the islands of Truong Sa, An Bang, Itu Aba, Song Tu Dong, Song Tu Tay, Loai Ta and Thi Tu, Nam Ai and Sinh Ton and other adjacent islands to Phuoc Hai village, Dat Do District, Phuoc Tuy Province.

Feeling keenly about Vietnam's age-old sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, the successive administrations of South Vietnam never failed to defend it whenever a foreign country attempted to dispute it or occupied an island in the two archipelagoes.

On June 1, 1956, the Foreign Ministry of the Saigon administration issued a statement reaffirming Vietnam's sovereignty over the Truong Sa Archipelago, as the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and the Republic of the Philippines each claimed that the archipelago belonged to them.

On February 22, 1959, the Saigon administration arrested 82 citizens of the People's Republic of China and detained them for some time after they had infiltrated the islands of Huu Nhat, Duy Mong and Qang Hoa in the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

On April 20, 1971 the Saigon administration again reaffirmed that the Truong Sa Archipelago was part of Vietnamese territory in response to Malaysia's claim of sovereignty over some islands in that archipelago.

In connection with the statement of the Philippines president on the Truong Sa Archipelago at a press conference on July 10, 1971, the foreign minister of the Saigon administration on July 13, 1971 reaffirmed Vietnam's sovereignty over that archipelago.

In 1974 as the military forces of the People's Republic of China occupied the southwestern islands of the Hoang Sa Archipelago, the Saigon administration, in its statement of January 19, 1974, condemned the People's Republic of China for having encroached upon the territorial integrity of Vietnam. On January 20, 1974, in a statement at the First Session of the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in Caracas, the Saigon administration restated that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Islands were part of Vietnamese territory. In a statement issued on February 14, 1974 the Saigon administration once again reaffirmed that the two archipelagoes had always been part of Vietnam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, for its party, announced a 3-point position concerning the settlement of the territorial disputes in a statement on January 20, 1974. On May 5 and 6, 1975, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam announced the liberation of the islands in the Truong Sa Archipelago which had been held by the Saigon troops.

In September 1975 the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Colombo meterological conference said in a statement that the Hoang Sa Archipelago belonged to Vietnam and requested the World Meteorological Organization to continue to register in the W.M.O. list of meteorological stations the Hoang Sa meteorological station of Vietnam (which had been listed in the W.M.O. network under registration number 48,860).

After the reunification of Vietnam in 1976, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirmed on various occasions Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, e.g., in its notes to the parties concerned in the Sino-Vietnamese talks started in Beijing in October 1977 between the two deputy foreign ministers, in various statements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the conference of the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva in June 1980, at the world geological congress in Paris in July 1980, etc.

On the basis of historical documents and the principles of international law and international practices, it is possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. The state of Vietnam took effective possession of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes long ago when they were not under the sovereignty of any nation;

2. Throughout several centuries since then, the state of Vietnam has been effectively and continuously exercising sovereignty over these two archipelagoes;

3. The state of Vietnam has always actively defended its rights and titles against all schemes and acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and interests of Vietnam in connection with the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

Part 2

The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes Have Never Been Chinese Territories

Despite the fact that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes have long since been part of Vietnamese territory, the Beijing ruling circles are now trying to justify their expansionist ambitions over these two archipelagoes, quoting ancient books to back up their claims that China was "the first to discover, to exploit and to govern" the "Xisha" and the "Nansha" Archipelagoes.

"For thousands of years the governments of various Chinese dynasties had been continuously exercising their jurisdiction over these two archipelagoes... and the Chinese people are undenisble masters of these two archipelagoes", (document published by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Jan 30th, 1980) they say.

On the other hand, they have brazenly made up the story that the Vietnamese Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are coastal islands and sandbanks along central Vietnam in an attempt to prove that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes and the "Xisha" and "Nansha" islands claimed by China are not the same. But no one can deny the truth that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes have been and shall always be parts of Vietnamese territory.

1 -- On the So-Called "Discovery" and "Exploitation" by the Chinese People

The document made public by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 30, 1980, presents excerpts from two books (Nanzhou Yiwuzhi and Funanzhuan) published in the Three Kingdoms Period (220-265 AD) to prove that long ago the Chinese "discovered" "Xisha" and "Nansha".

It also refers to six other books (Mongliangiu, Daoyi Zhilue, Dongxiyangkao, Shunfeng Xiangsong, Zhinan Zhengfa and Haiguo Winjianlu) published during the time between the Sung Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty (from the 11th to 19th century) and declares that these books write about the Chinese people's voyages to the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes and their engagement in production activities there over thousands of years, and "in this process they give the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes different names as Lozhou, Shitang, Wianli Shitaz, Wanli Changsha etc..." This was an attempt to prove that "the Chinese people had discovered and carried on exploitation work in Xihsa and Nansha".

As a matter of fact, the contents of what is quoted from the two books of the Three Kingdoms Period are quite vague. As for the six books dated from the Sung to the Qing dynasty, they are essentially writings recording contemporary Chinese cognizance of geographical positions, history and customs of foreign countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia, the sea routes from China to such foreign countries and contain nothing about "the Chinese people's voyages to these two archipelagoes" and their "engagement in production activities" there. Even if the geographical names used in these ancient books correctly refer to the two archipelagoes as Beijing claims, they are designations uded by the Chinese in the past to denote geographic features of foreign countries or to describe navigation routes in these sea areas. They are in no way of any legal value for the Chinese claim of sovereignty over these islands.

Similarily, even if it is true that the Chinese discovered these archipelagoes, that will not constitute a legal basis for the Chinese claim that they have been under Chinese jurisdiction. Even if it can be shown that some exploitation work was carried by the Chinese in "Xisha" and "Nansha", that will in no way help create sovereign rights for the Chinese state over these archipelagoes, since the work was done by private individuals.

2 -- On the So-Called "Jurisdiction" Exercised by Chinese Dynasties

Public opinion has demanded that the Chinese ruling circles prove when and how the Chinese state took possession of the two archipelagoes of "Xihsa" and "Nansha". The Chinese authorities, however, have failed to provide an answer. They had to resort to a general statement that "the governments of various Chinese dynasties had continuously exercised their jurisdiction over these two archipelagoes", and with a view to proving that they have cited a number of events taking place during the whole period from the 11th to the 19th century, of which the following three are emphasized:

The first event: In the above-mentioned document of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, what follows is said to be an excerpt from "Wujing Zongyao," a book written in the reign of King Renzong (1023-1063) of the Northern Sung: The court "orders that royal troops be dispatched to build and defend the bases or maritime patrol in Guangnan (i.e., present day Guangdong)" and "that combat ships be built"...."If from Tunmenshan one avails oneself of the east wind and takes the southwest route one will reach Jiuru Lozhou in seven days". The Chinese Foreign Ministry documents considers Kiuru Lozhou to be the "Xisha Archipelago" and concludes that "the court of the Northern Sungs had placed the Xisha Archipelago under its administration" and that "Chinese naval units had patrolled the area of the Xisha Archipelago".

In fact, the original "Wujing Zongyao" had this to say about the above-mentioned event:

"...Orders that royal troops be dispatched to build and defend the bases of maritime patrol in the eastern and western sea-harbours which are 280 truongs (truong: an ancient unit of measure equal to 3.51 metres) in width and which are about 200 li from Tunmenshan (Tunmenshan is a place on the mouth of Pearl River, Quangdong Province), and that warships be built"...."If from Tunmenshan one avails oneself of the east wind and takes the southwest route, one will reach Jiuru Lozhou in seven days, and if proceeding further, one will reach Pulaoshan (in the Kingdom of Huanzhou; Pulaoshan is Cham Island; Huanzhou was the Kingdom of Champa) within 3 days: and about 300 li further southwards from that point is Lingshandong Region. To the southwest of Lingshandong are the Kingdom of Dashifu, Sizi and Tianzhu (Dashifu, mentioned in many Chinese ancient books as Dashi, was a middle age nation in the Persian Gulf area; Sizi was ancient Sri Lanka and Tianzhu denoted India [according to Chinese books, Tengshu, Sungshi and Gugin Doshu Zishen where no one had any idea of how long a voyage to these kingdoms would take" (Wujing Zhongyao). [parentheses as received]

Clearly the above excerpt from "Wujing Zhongyao" mentions on the [one] hand the order of the court of the Northern Sungs on the establishment of bases for maritime patrol in Guangzhou harbour and on the other hand describes the positions of these bases and the sea routes from Guangzhou to the Indian Ocean, and not a single line of the aforesaid passage suggests that Chinese naval units made patrol tours to the vicinity of the "Xisha" Archipelago. The document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, indeed, rearranges the words of the quoted passage (which are hereabove quoted) with no other aims than serving the expansionist design of the Chinese authorities with regard to the Hoang Sa Archipelago (Beijing not only distorts the contents of the books but also their titles in the French translation. For example, "saoyi zhilue" means "general observation of the barbarous countries on island" -- "barbarous countries" is a spiteful Chinese term for foreign countries -- but the Chinese translation is "general observation of the islands". "Haiguo winjianlu" means "what one sees and hears about foreign countries" but the Chinese translation is "what one sees and hears about coastal areas").

The second event: the document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry mentions the astronomical surveys conducted by the Yuan dynasty in the "South Sea" to conclude that "the Xisha Archipelago lies within Chinese territory under the Yuan".

"Nevertheless, in Yuanshi, the official history of the Yuan Dynasty, the astronomical surveys conducted during the early years of the Yuan Dynasty are described as follows:

"The measurements of shadows cast by the sun in the four seas were carried out at twenty-seven points including Laoli in the east, Tianchi in the West, Zhuya in the south and Tiele in the north" (Yuanshi).

In the chapter "The Measurements in the Four Seas", Yanshi clearly listed the twenty-seven points, including Kaoli, Tiele Peihai and Nanhai, where the measurements were carried out (Yuanshi). From what is written in Yuanshi, one can see clearly that the astronomical surveys at the twenty-seven points were not made on a "national level," as Beijing said in its document, but "in the four seas". That is why these twenty-seven points included such places lying outside the "Chinese domain" as Kaoli, i.e. Kores, Tiele, i.e. a place in Siberia (USSR), Peihai (Northern Sea), i.e., the sea off Siberia and Nanhai, i.e. the East Sea.

Even if the point where measurements were carried out in Nanhai lies in the "Xisha" Archipelago, that does not mean "Xisha" was part of the Chinese domain under the Yuan Dynasty. Yuanshi itself says the Chinese empire then extended only to Hainan Island in the south and not beyong the Gobi Desert in the north (after Yuanshi, the part on Geography, and Lidagangwupiao (Qing Dynasty).

The third event: The document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry mentions the patrol tour made by Vice-Admiral Wu Sheng some time between 1710 and 1712 during the Qing Dynasty. The admiral was said "to have set out from Qiongya, proceeding to Tonggu, Qizhouyang and Sigengsha, making a three-thousand li tour of patrol and observation". Making use of the above description of the tour, the publisher of the document says "Qishouyang is present-day Xisha Archipelago area, which was then patrolled by naval units of Guangdong Province".

In reality, the places mentioned in the above excerpt are in or around Hainan Island:

-- Quongya or "the military district of Qiongya" under the Qing Dynasty had its headquarters at Qiongshan near the present-day township of Haikou, in the northern part of Hainan Island (according to Zhungwen Dacidian, 1968, published in Taiwan).

-- Tonggu lies in the northeastern point of Hainan Island.

-- Qizhouyang is that par of the sea east of Hainan Island in which there are seven islets called Qizhou.

-- Sigengsha is a sandbank in the western part of Hainan Island.

It is now clear that the document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has distorted facts, turning "Qizhouyang" into "Xisha Archipelago region" and conjuring a tour in "Xisha Archipelago region" out of Wu Sheng's patrol tour around Hainan Island to conclude that "the region was then patrolled by naval units of Guangdong Province".

The comparison between Beijing's excerpts and the original texts shows clearly that none of the three cited events had any connection with the Xisha Archipelago.

Beijing also cited some local geographical books in the Ming and Qing Dynasties which said "Wanzhou includes Qianli Changsha and Wanli Shitang" (Guandong Tongzhi, Qiongzhou Fuzhi and Wanzhou Zhi) in an attempt to prove their assertion that "the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes were then part of Wanshou in the District of Qiongzhou, Quangdong Province". Nevertheless, in "Daqing Yitongzhi", the official geographical book edited by the National Institute of History of the Qing Dynasty, with a foreword by Emperor Xuanzong in the 22nd year of Daoguang (1842), there was not a single mention about "Qianli Chang ha" and "Wanli Shitang" being part of Wanzhou, Qiongzhou District, Guangdong Province. That is the reason why, perhaps, Beijing failed to mention this official work published by that feudal state itself.

Beijing goes even further to say that it is in possession of three ancient maps of China, all drawn in the Qing Dynasty (Huangqing Gezhisheng Fentu (1755), Daqing Wannian Yitong Dili Quantu (1810) and Daqing Yitong Tianxia Quantu (1817), "as evidence" supporting its claim. Readers may ask why the Beijing authorities have not yet made public these maps. Such caution is not accidental because of the fact that all the maps of China drawn from that time till the early years of Zhunghua Minguo (the Chinese Republic) did not include "Xisha" and "Nansha," as is asserted by the Beijing authorities. Isn't it so that they need time to have these maps altered?

The landing of 170 Chinese sailors on some islands in "Xisha" in 1909 under the command of the (?Guangdong) Admiral Li Zhun on the order of Liangguang Governor Zhang Renjun was simply an unlawful act, since the archipelago by that time had been part of the Vietnamese territory for several hundred years, and no longer unoccupied land.

The landing of the Kuomintang troops on Phu Lam Island (Ile Boisee) in the Hoang Sa Archipelago and on Itu Aba Island in the Truong Sa Archipelago in December 1946 was an act of aggression, for these islands had belonged to Vietnam long before.

The occupations by the PRC troops of the northeastern islands in the Hoang Sa Archipelago in the early 1950's and of the southwestern islands of the same archipelago, which were being held by the troops of the Saigon administration in 1974, were also acts of armed aggression.

Be it a lightning invasion or a prolonged occupation, or any other acts undertaken by the Chinese in the Hoang Sa Archipelago and Itu Aba Island, they are all flagrant acts of encroachment upon the territorial integrity of Vietnam and brazen violation of international law. Those acts cannot create any rights or titles for the Chinese.

3 -- A New Allegation From Beijing: Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and China's "Xisha" and "Nansha" Are Not the Same

The above-mentioned document published by the Chinese Foreign Ministry ends with a most sensational assertion: Vietnam's Hoang Sa and China's "Xisha" are not the same; Vietnam's Truong Sa and China's "Nansha" are not the same; Vietnam's Truong Sa and Hoang Sa can only be "islands and sandbanks along the coast of central Vietnam". The Chinese authorities also say Vietnam cannot prove that the Truong Sa Archipelago is the China-claimed archipelago of "Nansha". These are new allegations from Beijing.

What arises from this Chinese allegation is the recognition that there exist in Vietnamese territory the archipelagoes of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and also the assertion of the existence of the claimed archipelagoes of "Xisha" and "Nansha" belonging to Chinese territory. Then whatever are these "Xisha" and "Nansha," and where do they come from? It is written in many Vietnamese ancient books that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes have long since been Vietnamese territories, and this was confirmed in many Western maps (under the designations of Paracels and Spratley or Spratly) as well as in Vietnamese maps. However, the Chinese expansionists have chosen to baptize them "Xisha" and "Nansha" with a view to deliberately asserting claims on these two archipelagoes.

Having done all this, the Beijing authorities are now saying that Vietnam can in no way prove that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are the same as the China-claimed archipelagoes of "Xisha" and "Nansha". This new allegation of the Chinese expansionists shows on the one hand their arrogant attitude, and on the other hand their legally-indefensible position in attempting to grab Vietnam's territory.

Vietnamese archives make distinction between the islands along the coast of central Vietnam and the Hoang Sa Archipelago. In Phy Bien Tap Luc, for example, Le Qui Don noted clearly that the Dai Truong Sa Islands stand farther out in the sea, separated from the Re Island by a voyage of three day's sailing.

They do not know of the fact, or they may have known it, but pretend not [to] know it, that a year later, in 1838, Bishop Taberd published a map called An Nam Dai Quoc Hoa Do in his Dictionarium Latino-Annamiticum in which Paracel, or Cat Vang, was defined as situated far away from major islands along the coast of central Vietnam such as Cham, Re, Xang, Tre, Thu, etc. Thus, Bishop Taberd made a distinction between the Paracel Archipelago in the middle of the sea and the islands along the coast of central Vietnam. Almost all the maps drawn by the 16th, 17th and 18th century navigators generally marked the Paracel or Parcel in the same areas of the present-day Paracels and Spratly far beyond the coastal islands of central Vietnam.

In 1959 82 fishermen of the People's Republic of China sailed in three boats and landed on three islands -- Huu Nhat, Duy Mong and Quang Hoa -- in the Hoang Sa Archipelago, and were arrested by the Saigon troops. In connection with this case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on February 29, 1959, issued a statement protesting against the Saigon administration. The arrest of the fishermen of the People's Republic of China mentioned in the above statement did not take place on the coastal islands of south Vietnam, but on the islands of Huu Nhat, Duy Nong and Quang Hoa in the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

On January 19, 1974, the Saigon authorities denounced the occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago by Beijing armed forces and on January 20, 1974, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement to defend the aggression. It is evident that the fighting between Saigon and Beijing took place in the Hoang Sa Archipelago (Paracel), which Beijing calls "Xisha" and not on the islands along the south Vietnamese coast, and that Chinese armed forces have been occupying the Hoang Sa Archipelago ever since, not the islands along the coast of south Vietnam.

The two events recalled above show all the more clearly that before January 30, 1980 -- the date on which the document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry was circulated -- Beijing always held that what they called "Xisha" and "Nansha" were also the Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, i.e. the Paracels and Spratley in international maritime maps. The Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa can in no way alter their geographical positions by their Chinese names, nor can they become Chinese territories due to Beijing's allegations.

Despite all the noisy propaganda, all the concoction and distortion of the documents and all the arguments constructed over the past decades, Beijing has failed to bring out when the Chinese state began to take possession of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, and how this state has exercised its sovereignty over them. This is the thing Beijing cannot prove, because of a simple fact that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, which they call "Xisha" and "Nansha," have never been Chinese territories.

Conclusion

There exists a Hoang Sa and Truong Sa problem, but this question must be correctly understood.

On the basis of historical facts and international law it cannot be denied that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes have long since and always been Vietnamese territories. The Vietnamese state took possession of these archipelagoes when they were not under the sovereignty of any nation, and it has been continuously and effectively exercising its sovereignty over them.

The Chinese state in the past had never taken possession of these two archipelagoes which it calls "Xisha" and "Nansha" and had never exercised its sovereignty over them. China had not even raised any claim over these two archipelagoes until the early years of the 20th century, but Beijing is now fabricating facts and distorting history to back up its claims that "Xisha" and "Nansha" have since ancient times been Chinese territories.

The real problem here is not the question of a dispute between Vietnam and China, but it is the Chinese aggression and occupation of the Hoang Sa Aochipelago, part of Vietnamese territory, and the Chinese claim of the Truong Sa Archipelago as part of China. The Chinese authorities must return to Vietnam the Hoang Sa Archipelago and renounce all claims to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes -- this is a matter of course, in conformity with international law.

The ambition of the Beijing authorities over the two Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa manifests all the more clearly their policy of big-nation expansionism and hegemony which is aimed at conquering Vietnam as well as Laos and Kampuchea, gradually controlling and eventually turning the East Sea into a Chinese lake and using the Indochinese Peninsula as a springboard for their expansion into Southeast Asia.

The act of aggression of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles against the Hoang Sa Archipelago and their scheme to annex the Truong Sa Archipelago constitute not only an encroachment upon Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity but also an immediate threat to the interests of the countries in the East Sea area, as well as to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese people are determined to defend the territorial integrity of their country and their sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa against all expansionist designs of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles. This just struggle enjoying the sympathy and support of the world's peace-loving and progressive forces fighting against imperialism and Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism will certainly end in total victory.

BEIJING STAND ON FRENCH AID TO SRV ASSAILED

BK161219 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have shown their anger and wrath at the French Government's decision to resume economic aid to Vietnam. On 9 January, through their official organ, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, they claimed that this decision by the French Government is stupid and illusionary action and is mistaken. This is an arrogant and rude statement. The French Government's decision to continue economic aid to Vietnam is correct, and it is a matter concerning only the two sovereign countries. It does harm to no one. Moreover, what grounds have the Chinese authorities to criticize the internal affairs of a country which is not related to them.

The Chinese authorities' deeds do not match their words. It is not surprising to hear such arrogant statement as the French Government action does not contribute to peace in Kampuchea. This is an absurd allegation. Peace- and justice-loving people all over the world know that they themselves are the causes threatening peace and stability in Kampuchea and Souteast Asia as a whole. They have massively supplied weapons to Pol Pot's troops and other Khmer reactionary forces.

Of late Beijing, in close collusion with Washington and reactionary forces in some ASEAN countries, helped setting up a so-called coalition government by Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival. Realities show that no plot and no slander against Vietnam and Kampuchea can cover up Beijing's criminal hands against the Kampuchean nation. Such allegations have also originated from China's hostile policy toward Vietnam. At present Beijing not only conducts repeated armed provocations against Vietnamese border areas but also prevents international aid to Vietnam. It wants Vietnam to confront one difficulty after another to weaken, then control Vietnam as a first step toward the rest of Southeast Asia.

Although there remain many difficulties to be overcome, the Vietnamese and the Indochinese revolutions continue to advance. We highly value the French Government's correct decision and sincerely thank the French Communist Party and people and other democratic and progressive forces in France for their support and assistance to our national construction and defense.

AUSTRALIA

NATO DECLARATION ON POLAND GIVEN 'FULL SUPPORT'

BK120947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Australia has come out in full support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's declaration on Poland. In a statement in Canberra, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, said the NATO declaration gave a clear signal of Western determination to support the restoration of reforms in Poland. He also condemned Soviet interference in Poland's affairs and the violation of basic human rights and freedom through the imposition of martial law.

Mr Street said Australia regretted that despite some marginal concessions, there were still no signs of an early end to military rule in Poland. He called on the Polish regime to return to the processes of dialogue and reform in accordance with its stated undertakings. Mr Street said the Helsinki agreement -- one of the basic documents underpinning East-West relations -- had been flagrantly violated in Poland. The same fundamental principles of international conduct had been breached by the Soviet invasion and continuing occupation of Afghanistan.

The foreign minister said wide-ranging sanctions against the Soviet Union applied by the Australian Government after the invasion of Afghanistan would remain in place.

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS NATO STAND ON POLAND

BK160214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0114 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Wellington, 16 Jan (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government has backed the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) stand on the military crackdown in Poland and said it will consider ways of demonstrating its abhorrence to oppression of the Polish people. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said New Zealand "welcomes the firm and united stand taken by Western governments. We wholeheartedly endorse their condemnation of the imposition of martial law in Poland and of the arrests, internments and deaths of Polish workers, constituting a massive violation of human rights."

Mr Muldoon said the authorities in Poland and the Soviet Union had now been given the clearest warning that their actions were quite unacceptable. "Our sympathy goes out to the Polish people in their privations and sufferings," he said. "We support the NATO governments in their efforts to ensure that humanitarian aid reaches those for whom it is intended.

"Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan two years ago, a flagrant act of aggression of which we have by no means lost sight, New Zealand has maintained a range of restrictions in relations with the Soviet Union. The government will, in the weeks ahead, be giving further consideration to what other steps New Zealand might take to demonstrate our abhorrence of the oppression of the Polish people and our solidarity with all efforts to restore to them their basic human rights," Mr Muldoon said.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS ON JAPANESE SHIP INCIDENT

Defense Official's Comments

OW180653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Manila, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- A high-ranking Philippine Defense Ministry official said Monday he ordered two warplanes to fire on a Japanese ship last Friday. Brigadier-General Delfin Castro, a deputy vice minister of defense, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE he had believed the ship was carrying supplies for antigovernment elements. Two propeller-driven planes strafed the 5,307-ton chemical tanker Hegg off Mindanao Island last Friday, seriously wounding a South Korean crewman. Earlier Monday, Japanese Ambassador Hideho Tanaka had asked the Philippine Government to investigate the shooting incident.

Gen Castro said he would assume full responsibility for his order. The general said a Philippine reconnaissance plane spotted a tanker of unknown nationality moving toward Davao, southern Mindanao, on Thursday, one day before the incident. The tanker showed no flag at that time, he said. Philippine warships fired on the ship the following day, but the ship still hoisted no flag. The warships continued to give warnings for about an hour, but the tanker increased speed and fled, he said.

Two air force T-28 fighters took off after a reconnaissance plane spotted the same tanker shortly before noon Friday, he said. The fighters fired warnings shots in front of the tanker, but it continued moving north, apparently to escape from Philippine territorial waters, Castro said.

The Hegg was sailing some 40 kilometers off Mindanao Island when it was strafed by the fighters. The Philippines claims territorial waters up to 350 miles (some 430 kilometers) off its coast. The Hegg, owned by Kitanihon Oi Steamship Co of Tokyo, was carrying a load of methanol from Libya to Kobe. The chemical tanker hoisted a rising sun flag when it was attacked, according to Japanese press reports.

In Tokyo, Kitanihon Oil Steamship Co told KYODO that the Hegg had flown a rising sun flag in the stern before it was attacked by the planes. A company spokesman said the Hegg also hoisted a rising sun flag on the mast after the fighters fired the first warning shots. The spokesman also said the shipping company received no reports from the tanker that it had received any warnings or been chased by Philippine warships last Thursday as claimed by Gen Castro.

Romulo's Statement

OW181034 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Manila, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo Monday acknowledged that Philippine Air Force planes strafed a Japanese chemical tanker because it was suspected of carrying arms to antigovernment guerrillas. In a press statement Romulo said the attack was carried out as a "legitimate exercise of our right to protect our national security and territorial integrity." He said the 5,307-ton tanker Hegg, owned by Kitanihon Oi Steamship Co of Tokyo, was suspected of carrying arms worth $10 million (about yen 2.25 billion). Two planes strafed the tanker off Mindanao Island last Friday, seriously wounding a South Korean cook.

Romulo said the incident could have been avoided if the skipper of the ship had stopped his vessel when told to do so by Philippine Navy units at first, then by Philippine Air Force elements.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes told Japanese Ambassador Hideho Tanaka that the Philippines had very reliable information about a ship heading either for Davao Island or Samar Island with weapons aboard.

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ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

BK161612 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] ASEAN has agreed to intensify cooperation on all commodities which are of interest to member countries. It will pursue vigorously a joint approach in order to strengthen these commodities and to seek solutions at international level to problems facing ASEAN producers. This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of the 3-day meeting of ASEAN economic ministers in Kuala Lumpur this evening.

ASEAN will seek representation on the executive bodies of the various commodity arrangements in order to present its views more effectively to consumer nations. In this regard, the meeting urged the international community, especially the developed countries, to ensure the success of international commodity agreements.

On tin, the economic ministers urged all producing and consuming countries to sign and ratify the Sixth International Tin Agreement before the deadline on the 30th of April this year. The ministers expressed deep regret over the U.S. move to sell tin from its stockpiles in the world markets. They urged Washington to immediately stop GSA sales of tin in the world markets.

On rubber, the ministers agreed that ASEAN, together with other producers, would press for an upward revision of the buffer stock price range to a more realistic level in the coming meeting of the International Natural Rubber Council. This was to help stabilise the export earnings of producing countries.

The meeting also resolved to urge the EEC to participate in the international sugar agreement.

In trade, the meeting approved another 1,948 items for tariff preferences under the Preferential Trading Arrangement [PTA]. This brings the total number of items under the PTA to 8,529.

The meeting also approved the ASEAN copper fabrication plant to be set up in the Philippines as the fourth ASEAN industrial project. The economic ministers also initialed the supplementary agreement of the ASEAN rock salt soda ash project to be sited in Thailand.

The ministers set June 1 this year as the effective date of the initial 50 percent across the board tariff cut for products in the first package of automotive complementation.

On shipping, the meeting agreed that a feasibility study for the setting up of an ASEAN liner service be speeded up.

As for the restructuring of the ASEAN machinery for economic cooperation, the ministers decided that the present five committees should remain as they are.

The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who chaired the meeting, told newsmen that chairmanship of the committees would, however, be reviewed at the next ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Manila in May.

FURTHER ON SHIP INCIDENT INVOLVING PHILIPPINES

Strafing Location Revised

OW190033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry said late Monday night that the strafing of the Japanese chemical tanker Hegg by Philippine planes last week occurred outside the territorial waters of the Philippines.

The ministry had announced earlier Monday evening that the Hegg received the order to stop and the initial warning shots in an area around 9 to 10 nautical miles from shore, or within the 12 miles regarded by Japan as constituting the territorial waters of a country. It also had announced it could not be said definitely whether the second warning shots were fired in the open sea or within the territorial waters. The ministry, however, revised its earlier announcement late Monday night and said the strafing did not occur inside the Philippine territorial waters.

The correction was made on the basis of checks conducted by the Martime Safety Agency [MSA] after a reply on the incident was received from the Philippine Government. The MSA check revealed that the initial warning shots were fired at a point some 16.5 miles from shore after the order to stop was issued at a point 14.5 miles offshore. The Philippines, however, is claiming waters west of 127 degrees east longitude as a "treaty zone," or its "territorial waters."

In respect to the Philippine claim that the Hegg ignored the order to stop and continued to sail at a speed of 20 knots, the ministry believed the speed of the tanker actually was 12 knots.

Sakurauchi Comments

OW190237 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi indicated Tuesday Japan may make formal inquires with the Philippines again on last week's strafing of the chemical tanker Hegg after a further probe on facts is concluded. He was referring to divergencies in explanations made by the Philippines and Japan on the incident.

Sakurauchi told newsmen that facts should be confirmed first before inquiries are made with the Philippines through diplomatic channels. The foreign minister also said officials of the Maritime Safety Agency may board the Hegg before the tanker calls at Naha in Okinawa on Wednesday in order to question Hideo Takakuwa, captain of the ship.

SAKURAUCHI COMMENTS ON POLAND, USSR RELATIONS

OW181131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Monday said that the Polish affair should be resolved by the people of Poland on their own initiative.

Sakurauchi made the statement when he met the ambassadors to Japan of nine European Community (EC) nations excluding Luxembourg and the representative of the EC Commission in Japan. Sakurauchi told them that Japan shares the same view as Western countries as regards Soviet pressure on Poland and responsibility for the developments in that country, Japanese officials said.

Admitting the importance of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, Sakurauchi said that relations with the Soviet Union are not necessarily progressing smoothly because of the Soviet Union's refusal to recognize Japan's claims to the northern territories long occupied by the Soviets. He said Japan would convey its views regarding Poland to the Soviets at working-level consultations which will start in Moscow from Wednesday.

VRPR SCORES SOUTH'S PLAN FOR 1988 OLYMPICS

SK190215 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [First speaker] Since the outset of the new year, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has raised a commotion on hosting the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Overseas compatriots as well as people at home have raised their voices to denounce this commotion. I will now discuss this issue with Madame Yun.

I understand that overseas compatriots are denouncing the plan for hosting the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

[Second speaker] It is natural they are denouncing the attempt to host the Olympics in Seoul because Chon Tu-hwan's hidden intention to take political advantage of the 1988 Seoul Olympics has been exposed and because the world's people denounce and deride this attempt. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is eager to propagandize that the hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will contribute to heightening the people's awareness, to achieving a second economic leap and to easing tension on the Korean Peninsula. However, the people do not believe this. Overseas compatriots unanimously say the hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will contribute to extending the term of the dictatorial military Chon Tu-hwan regime, to further consolidating its system, to worsening economic depression and the people's hardship, to perpetuating national division and to heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula.

[First speaker] In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to host the Olympics in Seoul is an impure political scheme to manipulate the Olympics, running counter to the principles of the games. I would like to hear about the reaction of overseas compatriots to this scheme.

[Second speaker] Our compatriots in Canada say that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is seeking an impure political goal by trying t[illegible] the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. They further say the 1988 Seoul Olympics will bring re[illegible]rdship and misfortune to our people. In its editorial, a recent edition of the [illegible] KOREA TIMES, published by compatriots in Canada, says: There are various interpretations of the hidden motives of the Chon Tu-hwan regime in its attempt to host the Olympics. The primary aid of this attempt is to extend the term of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. If Chon Tu-hwan is faithful to the constitution — that is, if he adheres to a single 7-year term — he should quit the presidency in March 1988. The Olympics will be held in the summer of 1988. Will Chon Tu-hwan resign from his presidential post and remain as president of the Olympics? This is preposterous.

The second aim is to accelerate the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is accelerating the movement to unilaterally enter the United Nations. In light of the South Korean Government's hostile attitude, the babbling about formation of a single national sports team for the Olympics is, no doubt, an empty promise. Taking advantage of the Olympics, Chon Tu-hwan will, no doubt, more cruelly suppress democratic movements and hinder the democratic reunification movement. Such being the case, foreign loans will increase and the people will suffer more.

[First speaker] The principle of the Olympics is to help the world's people promote mutual friendship and understanding through sports and to contribute to peace. We therefore call the Olympics a festival of peace. We also call these sports games an international sports festival because of the goal of these games to promote sports. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, violating this principle, wants to host the Olympics in Seoul to use them for political purposes.

[Second speaker] Because of this, not only our compatriots in Canada but also compatriots in other foreign countries are exposing and bitterly denouncing the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

A recent edition of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper published by compatriots in Japan, disclosed the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan regime in hosting the Olympics: Compatriots here oppose the hosting of the Olympics in Seoul because it is unsuitable as the site of the Olympics in light of the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of murderers and war maniacs -- has continuously and indiscreetly kicked up war exercise rackets and has frantically run amok to make preparations for a new war, thus heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The newspaper then explained the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring in hosting the Olympics: the Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to employ the Seoul Olympics in its scheme to make the division of the country permanent. Soon after the adoption of the decision on hosting the Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan regime maneuvered to enter the United Nations by taking advantage of the Olympics which are scheduled to be held in Seoul. This is a criminal act of trampling underfoot the principle of the Olympics and the desire of our people for reunification by trying to provoke a war instead of peace on the Korean Peninsula through the perpetuation of national division.

Third, the Chon Tu-hwan regime attempts to exploit the Olympics to avoid international isolation. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is being isolated by all but a few countries, such as Japan and the United States. It is running amok to win international recognition by hosting the Seoul Olympics.

Fourth, it is scheming to overcome its political crisis by exploiting the Seoul Olympics. The Chon Tu-hwan regime, which gained power by murdering the people in Kwangju and democratic forces, has been rejected by all the people since it seized power.

The Olympics are being attended by many countries. The site of the Olympics is a good place to show off national prestige and spirit. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is attempting to escape its political crisis by exploiting the Olympics and making the people a part of this event. The people, having endured three dictatorships, will not be deceived by this plot. They are struggling against the Chon Tu-hwan regime, recognizing its motive for hosting the Olympics.

Fifth, the Chon Tu-hwan regime intends to help the economy by hosting the Olympics. The people will suffer heavy taxes. They are greatly concerned over the decision to host the Olympics, which will require $4 to 5 billion and many foreign loans. Thus, MINJOK SIBO exposed and denounced the Chon Tu-hwan regime's motive in hosting the 1988 Olympics.

[First speaker] I understand that the compatriots in the United States and West Germany are denouncing and rejecting the Chon Tu-hwan regime's hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

[Second speaker] Correct. Papers published overseas by our compatriots, including SINHAN MINBO in the United States and MINJU HANGUK in West Germany, and the overseas compatriots are unanimously denouncing the hosting of the Seoul Olympics, noting impure political motives. Saying the Chon Tu-hwan clique is pursuing political aims by hosting the Seoul Olympics, they say that it is maneuvering to conceal its crimes: such as usurping power, massacring the citizens of Kwangju and repressing democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung, and to divert the people's attention.

Overseas compatriots said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is also attempting to exploit the Olympics to lay a base for maintaining power. They claim that Chon Tu-hwan's gambling with the Olympics in an economic crisis is to ensure long-term power.

The overseas compatriots pointed out that the Chon-Tu-hwan clique is attempting to win international recognition by hosting the Olympics. They say the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to produce a deceitful drama designed to improve its image, which has been tainted by the Kwangju massacre, to escape its isolation and to give the impression that economic growth is progressing.

[First speaker] I think the voices of the overseas compatriots echo the voice of the people at home. Chon Tu-hwan's hosting of the Seoul Olympics reminds me of the tactics of Germany's Hitler, who strengthened his dictatorship by bringing the Olympics to Berlin and provoked World War II.

[Second speaker] The hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is aimed at legalizing and strengthening repressive measures and realizing its ambition for long-term power. As is demonstrated by history, it is a hackneyed tactic of fascist dictators to fabricate public opinion to legalize their repressive systems and measures. Hitler's hosting of the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 is a good example. Usurping power through agitation and conspiracy, massacre and repression in 1933, Hitler induced the Olympics to Berlin in 1936 and exploited them. The 1988 Seoul Olympics is a plot pursuing the same purpose. Chon Tu-hwan, after usurping power at the point of guns and bayonets and by suppressing the aspiration for democracy and reunification, is trying to host the 1988 Seoul Olympics to improve the image of his treacherous regime.

[First speaker] Chon Tu-hwan, however, is raving that the hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is a result of Korea's stability and national strength.

[Second speaker] In a word, his remarks are but a foolish trick to conceal the evil nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's behind-the-scenes dealings in bringing the 1988 Olympics to Seoul. To host the Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan clique dispatched Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to the United States just before the convocation of the International Olympics Committee and directed him to carry on diplomatic negotiations for 3 weeks at the United Nations. It dispatched the chairman of the Korean Olympics Committee; the Korean ambassador to West Germany; the chairman of the Hyondae group, Chong Chu-yong; the chairman of the Hanjin group, Cho Chung-hun and other leading figures from political and economic circles, as well as over 100 beautiful women graduates of Ehwa Women's University and the University of Foreign Studies of Korea, to Baden-Baden and had them commit all forms of filthy acts.

Despite the fact that the 1988 Seoul Olympics were decided in such a way, the Chon Tu-hwan clique raved as if Seoul's Olympics reflect Korea's stability and strength. Thus, it is trying to improve its image as a murderous fascist regime branded by the nations of the world.

[First speaker] In summing up, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is aimed at overcoming difficulties and an economic crisis, escaping isolation at home and abroad and perpetuating the nation's division.

[Second speaker] You are correct. This is why our masses and overseas compatriots, as well as the world's public opinion, strongly oppose making Seoul the site of the 1988 Olympics.

[First speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan clique should heed public opinion at home and abroad and stop exploiting the Olympics for impure political purposes. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not try to realize its ambition for long-term power and perpetuate the nation's division by hosting the Seoul Olympics. It should immediately step down from power in accord with the unanimous demand of the masses at home and abroad. Our masses will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's antinational, antipopular criminal acts. We should more persistently wage the sacred struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship and achieve the democratization of society and national reunification.

VRPR: REAGAN ADMINISTRATION POLICIES FAIL

SK182317 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Article from feature program "Trend of World"]

[Text] In this hour we will review Reagan's domestic and foreign policy which has suffered failure and frustration.

It has been a year since Reagan entered the White House as the 40th President of the United States. In his speech at the White House on 20 January 1981, Reagan, calling for the reconstruction of a strong United States, pledged that he would achieve an economic boom, increase military capabilities and maintain close ties with U.S. allies.

At present, when we recall the past year, however, we see that these prodigious promises from the White House have been broken due to repeated failure and frustration. (Rico Chorindo), chairman of the General Federation of [words indistinct], criticized Reagan's economic policy. He said that although the Reagan administration has promised an economic boom, this promise has not been fulfilled. He added that Reagan has emptied the people's pockets, deprived the poor of [words indistinct] and increased the unemployment rate.

During the past year of the Reagan administration the U.S. economic crisis worsened. Economic stagnation and lower production continued, inflation and unemployment increased and the balance of payments worsened. Despite repeated measures to vitalize the economy, such as reduction of domestic expenditure, the economic depression has continued. As a result, the GNP in the fourth quarter of 1981 (? dropped three points). The unemployment rate continued to increase, rising to 8.5 percent at the end of 1981 from 7.4 percent at the time of Reagan's inauguration. At present, the number of those unemployed is over 9 million. People predict that this figure will increase to 9.3 million, or an 8.7 percent unemployment rate. Foreign news reports say this rate is the highest since 1939.

The past year since Reagan's inauguration was marked by repeated failures and frustrations. Reagan's foreign policy for reconstructing a strong United States and strengthening ties with its allies has faced fiasco due to the failure of the Camp David accords, aggravation of the situation in El Salvador, the increase in anti-U.S. sentiment in Latin America, the expansion of the anti-U.S. and antiwar movements in Europe, the trend in developing countries to break away from the United States and U.S. isolation from its NATO allies. In particular, Reagan's speech in October 1981 hinting deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in NATO nations in West Europe and the possibility of a nuclear war there created a fierce whirlwind of antinuclear and antiwar demonstrations throughout Europe and further accelerated the anti-U.S. struggle.

Referring to Reagan's foreign policy, Brzezinski, former U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, in an interview with the New York TIMES last December, warned that if things do not change Reagan's foreign policy will go bankrupt by this spring.

While suffering failure in his economic and foreign policies, Reagan is annoyed by strife between his Cabinet members and advisers at the White House and by troubles caused by them. Due to the strife last November between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Allen, presidential adviser for national security affairs, and the criticism of Reagan's economic policy by Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, political circles in Washington were buzzing like a beehive. Stockman said Reagan's economic policy has not been implemented smoothly. Officials in the administration fear Stockman's criticism of the economic policy has greatly marred Reagan's dignity and leadership. The U.S. Republican Party said that this criticism was a most serious political blow to Reagan.

Supporting Stockman's remarks, the U.S. Democratic Party, which had opposed Reagan's policy from the beginning, attacked the Republican administration. As shown by this, strife and discord caused by Reagan's policy have frequently occurred. Though Reagan has tried to pretend that he is stable, this has only revealed his incompetency.

The scandal involving Allen, assistant to the president for national security affairs, which was linked to his receipt of a gratuity from a Japanese magazine, has plunged Reagan into a predicament. As for this bribery case, Allen excused himself by saying that he had not used his influence in arranging an interview between a Japanese magazine, HOUSEWIVES' FRIEND, and Nancy Reagan. He denied he had done anything wrong. However, judging from the fact that he has maintained close relations with the Japanese magazine for a long time, we are suspicious. Reagan tried to protect him and keep him on as national security adviser. Reagan, however, was compelled to accept his resignation on 4 January because of continued calls for his resignation.

Reagan is suffering more from strife and discord among his staff at the White House than from his domestic and foreign policies. When he took over at the White House, Reagan promised the American people an economic boom and the construction of a strong United States. However, his achievements are disappointing.

For this reason, in commenting on Reagan's domestic and foreign policies, foreign media deride the Reagan administration and say it is surrounded by enemies. They predict that the dark cloud hanging over the White House will grow darker and heavier this year.

TEXT OF 18 DEC TANJUG INTERVIEW OF KIM IL-SONG

SK150424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and all other papers in Pyongyang January 15 carried the full text of the answers given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the delegation of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG on December 18, 1981, which reads:

I received your questionnaire. You raised a series of problems in a comprehensive way. Now I am going to make answers to some cardinal points.

I would like first to mention the achievements made by our people this year in socialist construction and the prospective tasks to be carried out in the future. The current year is a year of great importance in the building of socialism in our country. The success in the general forward movement for implementing the decision of the historic sixth congress of our party depends largely on how to wage the battle for this year, the first year of the movement.

This year we have a brilliant victory in socialist construction by conducting the first operation well in this onward movement and thus made full preparations for achieving ahead of schedule the magnificent objectives of socialist construction set forth by the sixth party congress. This year our people have registered great successes in all spheres of politics, economy and culture by carrying out vigorously the three revolutons, ideological, technical and cultural, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea.

In accordance with the party's policy of giving precedence to the ideological revolution, this revolution has been pushed forward energetically, with the result that the mental and moral qualities of our working people have become still better. Today, all of our working people, firmly armed with our party's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, are working hard with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative to carry through the lines and policies laid down by the party. The entire people are rallied closely around the party with one mind and one will, and the whole society is firmly united politically and ideologically. No force on earth can break the political and ideological unity of our society based on the chuche idea.

Big progress has also been made this year in socialist economic construction. Thanks to the heightened revolutionary zeal and vigorous labour endeavours of our working people, a large number of giant monumental structures have sprung up and a great productive upswing has been brought about in all fields of the national economy, thereby further consolidating the economic foundations of the country and rapidly increasing the industrial and agricultural production.

This year, in the domain of socialist cultural construction, public education has developed further, the general cultural and technical standards of the working people have risen markedly and excellent literary and art works have been produced in plenty. Specifically, our scientists and technicians have energetically conducted scientific researches from the steadfast standpoint of chuche and thus succeeded in many scientific and technical inventions which acquire an important significance in the development of the national economy.

All these successes scored by our people in socialist construction this year constitute a sure guarantee for a faster advance and for a yet greater victory.

On the basis of these achievements our people will add spurs to the general forward movement for fulfilling the grand tasks of socialist construction set forth by the sixth party contress.

The sixth congress of our party presented the historic task of modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea. Patterning the whole society after the chuche idea means making all its members communist men of a chuche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the chuche idea and thereby completely realizing the independence of the working masses. It calls for revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing all members of society. Only when we train them to be communist men developed in an all-round way with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural standard through a powerful struggle for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society, can we capture the ideological fortress of communism and realize the complete social equality of the working people.

It also presupposes making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientifically-based. Only when we guarantee the independent character of the national economy firmly, improve its technical equipment steadily and place production and management on a new scientific basis through the promotion of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, can we lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and provide the working people adequately with an independent material and cultural life.

The sixth congress of our party put forward the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's in order to accelerate the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea. The goals are to produce annually in the near future 100,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland within the next ten years. If they are attained, our country will rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress and lay solid material and technical foundations to guarantee firmly the complete triumph of socialism, and the material and cultural standards of our people will rise very high.

At present, all our working people, with a great hope of the future and firm confidence in victory, are striving to carry out these magnificant long-term tasks. Judging from the high revolutionary enthusiasm and soaring fighting spirit of our people, I believe that these tasks will be fulfilled ahead of the set time.

Now, I would like to dwell on the immediate tasks for the reunification of our country. At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea last year, we made a new proposal to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Our party's new reunification proposal holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It is envisaged that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to be established by the coalition of the North and the South in accordance with our party's new national reunification proposal will be a unified state representing the whole of the Korean nation and as such pursue an independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned and peace-loving policy. The programme for reunifying the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is winning full support and warm approval from all people in the North and South of our country and all overseas Koreans and evoking great sympathy among the people the world over.

If the country is to be reunified through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the military fascist ruling system should first be liquidated and society made democratic in South Korea.

In South Korea today the most harsh and shameless military fascist rule unprecedented in history is in force. The present South Korean military fascist clique who seized power in a conspiratorial manner under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists are trampling upon even the people's elementary democratic freedoms and rights and openly slaughtering people by rigging up various fascist laws and mobilizing the colossal repressive machinery.

As long as the military fascist ruling system is kept intact, which brutally suppresses and murders the patriotic-minded people who demand democracy and national reunification in South Korea, it is impossible to bring about national reconciliation and unity and realize any proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country.

All fascist laws and repressive setups should be abolished in South Korea, free political activities guaranteed for political parties, social organizations and individual personages, the military fascists forced out of power, and a democratic government set up.

One of the important tasks for achieving national reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is to ease the tension of dispel the danger of war in our country. In our country huge armed forces of the North and the South now stand opposed to each other, with the military demarcation line in between. Under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion", the South Korean military fascists are bringing in a large amount of up-to-date lethal weapons and modern military equipment from the United States and are staging boisterous war exercises with the American troops almost every day. Because of the manoeuvres carried on for a new war by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is now strained to the extreme, and there is the danger of war breaking out any minute. In these circumstances where the tension has been keyed up and the danger of war is hovering, the country cannot be reunified peacefully.

In order to relax the tension and remove the danger of war in our country, the Korean military armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

Since a long time ago we have time and again proposed to the United States, a signatory to the Korean military armistice agreement, to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. But the U.S. authorities have not yet accepted our reasonable proposal. Keeping South Korea under their occupation, they are further increasing their military support to the South Korean military fascists.

If the U.S. authorities have the least interest in peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they should accept our just proposal on concluding a peace agreement and withdraw their troops from South Korea as early as possible.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their machinations to interfere in our internal affairs. The U.S. imperialists have put it forward as the basic strategy of their policy towards Korea to create "two Koreas" and are resorting to every possible means to realize it. They are instigating the South Korean puppet clique to national division and North-South confrontation and actively patronizing them. This is the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The United States should no longer pursue its "two Koreas" policy which runs counter to the desire of the entire Korean people and the trend of the times; it should refrain from backing the South Korean military fascist clique who stifle democracy and savagely repress the people and should give up all its interference in the domestic affairs of Korea. If the United States takes its hands off South Korea and desists from obstructing Korea's reunification, our nation will set up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and reunify the country peacefully with concrete efforts.

In order to reunify the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is essential to achieve a great unity of the entire nation. The proposal on the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is designed to attain national reunification. Accordingly, it presupposes a great unity of the entire nation. National reunification is inconceivable apart from the cooperation and unity of the nation, and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo cannot be set up without great national unity. All the Koreans in the North, the South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification transcending the differences in ideology and social system, party affiliation and political views, and should actively come out in the formation of a great national united front.

With a view to realizing the proposal on setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as early as possible, the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the republic jointly proposed last August to convene a conference for the promotion of the national reunification with the participation of representatives of various parties and groups and personages of all strata in the North, the South and abroad, who aspire after the country's reunification. The publication of this proposal was warmly supported by broad segments of our compatriots at home and abroad. The conference for the promotion of the national reunification, when convened, will sincerely discuss and solve various problems related to national reunification including the question of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

There are still various hurdles in the way of national reunification owing to the obstructionist moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. However, our country will surely be reunified thanks to the vigorous struggle of the entire Korean people and the positive support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep gratitude to the Yugoslav League of Communists and the government and people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for their active support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

Now let me speak on the need to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive one that opposes all manner of domination and subjugation and strives for independence; it is a powerful revolutionary force of our times that stands in confrontation with imperialism. As the Nonaligned Movement appeared on the arena of history as an independent political force and developed to be an extensive international movement, the anti-imperialist independent forces have been strengthened decisively and the imperialist reactionary forces extremely weakened.

Today the Nonaligned Movement is playing a great role in the development of the world situation and in the solution of international problems. Thanks to the united struggle of the nonaligned countries, various international issues are being settled fairly in conformity with the demand and interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces, and the old orders whereby great powers indulged in arbitrariness and controlled everything are gradually crumbling in the international arena. The Nonaligned Movement is greatly countributing to defending the sovereignty of the peoples of the new-emerging forces against all sorts of domination and interference, subjugation and inequality and to safeguarding world peace and security against the aggression and war policy of the imperialists.

Now that the Nonaligned Movement has been expanded and developed into a worldwide movement and its influence is growing as the days go by, the imperialists persist in their manoeuvres to divide and wreck the movement and to draw its member states under their domination.

The imperialist moves to disrupt, alienate and win over new-emerging countries have caused many complex problems within this movement, so that it undergoes some trying ordeals.

At present, the nonaligned countries are confronted with a weighty task of smashing the crafty attempts of the imperialists for division, alienation and scramble and of further strengthening the Nonaligned Movement. The strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement require the unity of its member nations. Unity is the life of its member nations. Unity is the life and soul of the Nonaligned Movement and the source of its strength. Unity is inseparable from the Nonaligned Movement, and without achieving unity it cannot be strenghtened and developed. Only through the unity of its member states can it become a powerful force vigorously advancing the history of mankind and put into effect its lofty aim and ideal.

What is most important in bringing about the unity of the Nonaligned Movement is that all its member states maintain independence firmly. Maintenance of independence is the fundamental ideal and the basis of unity for the Nonaligned Movement. Only when all its member nations hold fast to independence, can this movement achieve unity, and unity based on independence alone can be a solid, genuine unity.

The nonaligned countries should adhere firmly to an independent stand and resolutely reject all sorts of foreign interference, and they should not follow other countries blindly or act as their agents. They should respect the independence of other countries. They should neither meddle in others' internal affairs nor take issue with them over their matters.

The nonaligned countries should strictly observe the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement and preserve their peculiarities properly. They should not follow any bloc or be dragged into it. And they should refrain from drawing outside forces into the Nonaligned Movement or leading it to a bloc.

All the nonaligned countries should place unity above anything else and make active efforts to consolidate the unity of the movement. They should under no circumstances do anything detrimental to the unity of this movement but should do what is helpful to the unity.

Nonaligned nations should settle differences and disputes between individual countries on the principle of unity. They should not be at feud with each other, fooled by the imperialist tricks to play off one nation against another; differences and disputes between individual countries should be settled by means of negotiations between the parties concerned in the national interests of both sides and to the benefit of the nonalignment as a whole. This is the way to strike at the imperialists who try to create bad blood among the new-emerging nations and fish in troubled waters, the way to overcome successfully various obstacles lying ahead of the nonalignment, and to strengthen the unity of this movement.

Nonaligned countries should not only firmly unite with each other politically, but closely cooperate economically and technically. Among the nonaligned nations, the developing countries are those with valuable experience and advanced technology achieved in the course of creating a new life, and those with a wealth of resources and funds. If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation, the new-emerging nations will be able to resolve successfully the food problem and other difficult and complex questions cropping up in building a new society, without asking for help from big powers. Firmly maintaining the principle of self-reliance, the nonaligned nations should actively engage in interchanges and closely cooperate with each other, those with technology contributing technology, those with resources contributing resources, and those with funds contributing funds.

At present, the nonaligned nations, the developing countries, have set up many organizations for economic and technical cooperation and are enhancing their roles. They hold international meetings to develop science, education, culture and technology and take practical measures. We consider this excellent. If they take joint steps in solid political unity and close economic and technical cooperation under the banner of independence against imperialism, the nonaligned countries will be able to consolidate and advance the nonalignment quickly and fulfil with credit their noble mission entrusted by human history and the new-emerging peoples.

Yugoslavia is a long-standing member nation of the nonalignment. Twenty years ago, when the world was divided into blocs and the spheres of influence and when the danger of another world war was growing, heads of state from many countries including Yugoslavia met in Belgrade with noble ideas of freedom and equality, peace and progress, and put up the banner of nonalignment.

I would like to appraise highly the great contribution made by Comrade Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, in the foundation, consolidation and development of the nonalignment. It is not long since our country became a member of the nonalignment. But ever since we joined the ranks of this movement, we have made every possible effort to strengthen and develop this movement. As it has done in the past, so in the future, too, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will adhere to the principles and idea of the nonalignment and strive to strengthen and develop this movement.

Next, I am going to talk about the general international situation and the questions of defending world peace and security at present.

Today, the international situation on the whole is very complex and tense. A fierce struggle is now going on between the anti-imperialist forces of independence and the forces of domination on the international scene. The people's revolutionary struggle for independence against imperialism is growing stronger day by day, whereas the great powers' moves for aggression and scramble to keep and expand their domination are becoming more undisguised.

Alarmed at the intensifying revolutionary struggle of the progressive people of the world, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their domination. The imperialists are resorting to ceaseless armed intervention, subversion and destructive moves to stamp out the people's struggle for national independence and a new society. They are intensifying the scramble to put newly-independent countries under their domination. In particular, they are beefing up armed forces of aggression on a large scale and continuously increasing military bases for aggression in major zones of resources and strategic areas and slyly manoeuvring to establish political, economic and military control over the countries in these regions.

On account of the imperialist moves for aggression and war, the interntional situation is extremely tense, and the danger of a new world war is growing with every passing day. At present, the danger of another world war is hovering over Korea, the Middle East, and also Europe.

All the peace-loving people of the world should launch an active struggle to frustrate the daily stepped-up imperialist policy of aggression and war and to defend world peace and security. Today, no task is more urgent for the peace-loving, progressive people of the world than to prevent a new world war. Prevention of a new world war and defence of world peace and security demand that all anti-imperialist, independent forces conduct an energetic peace movement in firm unity.

The progressive people of the world who love peace should resolutely protest against and denounce the imperialists' machinations for aggression and war and deal a heavy blow to imperialism everywhere it stretches out its tentacles of aggression. Further, the progressive countries of the world should not follow the imperialist policy of aggression and war but should firmly maintain independence. This will decisively weaken the imperialist forces of aggression and further isolate them internationally, thus making them impotent and rendering it impossible for them to unleash a new world war at will.

In order to safeguard world peace and security, military buildup and arms drive should be discontinued and complete disarmament achieved. The imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion that become more undisguised with each passing day strain the international situation still more and cause deep apprehensions to the peace-loving people of the world. All the progressive people should strive to check and frustrate the imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion and to bring about complete disarmament.

To dissolve all military blocs is important in defending world peace and security. Military blocs are a permanent factor threatening world peace and security. The peace-loving people of the world should strive to dissolve all military blocs including the aggressive ones of the imperialists. While military blocs are dissolved, the aggressive military bases in other countries should be dismantled and foreign troops withdrawn. We strongly demand that all foreign military bases in South Korea and in many other parts of the world be removed and that all aggressive troops be withdrawn unconditionally.

In order to defend world peace and security, a stout struggle should be waged to create nuclear-free, peace zones in various areas of the world. Nuclear weapons that could spell disasters for mankind are now being stockpiled in many parts of the world, and they are gradually propagated to wider areas. To prevent a new world war and save mankind from the horrors of nuclear war, the testing, manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons should be banned throughout the world and they should all be scrapped. A vigorous struggle is going on in many European countries and many other parts of the world to check the manufacture of neutron weapons and to create nuclear-free, peace zones. This is very gratifying.

We will strive to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The Korean people ardently love peace. It is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic to fight for a lasting peace and security of the world. As in the past, so in the future, our party and the government of the republic will closely unite with the peoples of all progressive countries of the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

KWP SUPPORTS JSP CALL FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

SK160416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (KCNA) -- The Workers Party of Korea fully supported the proposal made by Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Asukata at a news conference on December 13 to call a meeting of political parties and scholars of the Asian region for expanding the nuclear-free peace zone to the whole areas of Asia and the Pacific.

This stand was manifested in a letter sent by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party in connection with the question of convening an Asian regional meeting for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone.

The letter pointed out that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties were favorably developing day by day in the common struggle for defending peace and democracy against the imperialist aggression and war policy.

Recalling that a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Chairman Ichio Asukata visited our country in March last year and adopted with our party a joint declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in the northeast Asian region, the letter said: This was an event of great significance in the common struggle of the two parties for guaranteeing peace and security in Asia.

It continued: We highly appreciate the broad activities conducted by your party at home and abroad for the implementation of the joint declaration.

We approached with deep interest particularly the proposal for convening a meeting of political parties and scholars of the Asian region to expand the nuclear-free peace zone to the whole areas of Asia and the Pacific, which was made by Mr. Asukata, chairman of your party, at a news conference in Sapporo, Hokkaido, on December 13.

Our party expresses full support to this proposal of Mr. Chairman Asukata, considering it to be an important and timely proposal for guaranteeing world peace and security against the ever more wanton machinations of the imperialists, a proposal fully according with the spirit of the joint declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in northeast Asia on which an agreement has already been reached between our two parties.

Proposing to call such meeting as early as possible in Tokyo, Japan, or another country thought suitable, the letter expressed the hope to meet a delegate of the Japan Socialist Party at any place to have a concrete discussion on this question.

Our party will in the future, too, as in the past, extend active support and firm solidarity with you in your just struggle for peace and democracy, disarmament and neutrality, and make energetic efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations established between us, declared the letter in conclusion.

VRPR CITES KIM CHONG-IL AS 'GREAT LEADER'

SK180446 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki -- On 9 January, the branch of the Finnish-Korea Friendship Association in Turku held a lecture meeting on the birthday of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Displayed at the front of the lecture meeting hall was a portrait of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. At the lecture meeting, lawmaker (Arne Risayoken), chairman of the Turku branch of the Finnish-Korea Friendship Association, said that Secretary Comrade dear leader of the Korean people Kim Chong-il is the true leader of people who leads revolution and construction to victory with boundless noble virtue and outstanding and tested leadership. At the lecture meeting, he noted that the North is achieving splendid development and miracles which astound the people of the world, and can construct large structures which take other countries many years to contruct in only a few months or 1 or 2 years. He continued that Comrade Kim Chong-il, great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of the Korean people and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, is leading this rewarding struggle of the Korean people and that the birthday of Secretary Comrade dear leader Kim Chong-il will come soon. He said that when he visited the DPRK as a member of the Finnish Solidarity Group With the Korean Reunification last September, he was able to discern that Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il, with the nature of the great leader, is organizing and leading the struggle for revolution and construction and is devoting himself to the people.

He continued to introduce materials about the greatness and the wise leadership of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In conclusion, he said that he extends warm congratulations and greetings to him on the occasion of the birthday of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and wishes him a long life.

BRIEFS

LSWYK DELEGATION TO INDIA -- Pyongyang, January 15 -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang-yong left Pyongyang by air on January 14 to attend an international youth conference scheduled in India. It was seen off at the airport by personage concerned Choe Yong-hae and an official of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 15 Jan 82 SK]

ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED ON OCCASION OF NATIONAL DAY

BK170628 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Station editorial: "To Be Determined To Successfully Fulfill the Duties of This Year for the Glorious Future of Our Country"]

[Text] The recent solemn third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day gave our people cause for great elation due to the enormous revolutionary gains obtained from the bloody sacrifices, intelligence and spirit of our brothers and sisters during the past 3 years.

Our people always have firm confidence in the advancement of their country and nation to prosperity due to their industrious tradition combined with the national and international solidarity forces. It has been only 3 short years since our nation's liberation. The Kampuchean people, who only had bare hands and faced all kinds of shortages, built their country and nation from piles of skeletons and ashes unprecedented in this world. Although the period of construction of the nation and the fatherland is short, we note that our country is rapidly developing in all fields.

We have scored great, satisfactory victories in the fields of agriculture, industry, handicrafts, communications and transportation, culture, education, health, the armed forces and foreign affairs. Despite the development of our national society, these revolutionary gains and the resulting world acclamation, we must not be completely satisfied because the wishes of our nation and society oblige our revolution to fulfill many more tasks. We always remember the many complicated difficulties that our people met after the 7 January 1979 liberation. At that time, our country was full of piles of ashes and bones, and our people suffered from persistent disease. These disastrous and tragic occurrences are heinous legacies of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists. No one believed that our people could overcome these grave consequences. Our people not only survive, but score glorious successes in all fields in the defense and the construction of the nation and the fatherland. Because of these achievements, the PRK's prestige is well known and highly regarded on the international scene.

We are very proud of the enormous revolutionary gains of the past 3 years. The standard of living of our people, from the towns to isolated mountainous areas, has improved with every passing day. The agricultural base was developed by increasing the cultivated areas in conjunction with the strengthening of the production solidarity groups throughout the country. We have also achieved great successes in the field of education. Schools have now been established everywhere. Kindergartens and universities are open to 1.5 million pupils and students. Illiteracy was successfully abolished step by step. The health service has been strengthened and developed satisfactorily. There are hospitals in towns, provinces, districts and communes to serve the people. These revolutionary gains are evidence that the solidarity forces of our entire people and nation are firmly determined to struggle against all difficulties and suffering until they are successful.

On the other hand, although we have had shortages during the past 3 years, our enemies cannot do anything to us. In fact, last year the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists tried to engage in all types of poisonous maneuvers in creating the so-called Kampuchean issue. They pushed the Thai reactionary powerholders to bring pressure on three Khmer reactionary and traitorous groups -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- for the formation of a coalition government. They waged all types of psychological warfare aimed at misleading the world public opinion into believing that there are two state powers and two controlled regions in Kampuchea. With firm confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our people have raised the banners of patriotism and international solidarity, particularly the solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and various fraternal socialist countries. Our people have smashed all poisonous tricks of the enemies, who suffered from bitter defeat. Therefore, the victory scored by our people also belongs to different fraternal socialist countries because these achievements are closely related to the sincere assistance and support of the socialist community. All peace- and justice-loving public opinion throughout the world is elated and acclaims these

brilliant victories. In fact, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day, we received many greetings messages from friendly countries near and far. These messages highly praised the great revolutionary gains that are brilliant achievements of our people under the correct leadership of the KPRP during the past 3 years. In conjunction with the unceasing development of our country, our people have a stable standard of living. Our country and nation are independent. Our people live in peace. Our enemies are very angry, and are trying to find all types of poisonous maneuvers to obstruct the advance of our people. Therefore, the path that we have to follow is a long one and there are many complicated difficulties along it. But we are confident that victory is always at our side. All our people should fulfill obligations for our nation and fatherland. First of all, they must unite with each other and actively participate in the production movement. The cultivated land area should be increased. Animal husbandry, the planting of subsidiary crops and rice production should be intensified and increased to the maximum. In particular, the mountain of international solidarity should be strengthened and developed, particularly the union with Vietnam, in order to defend our national independence and our territorial integrity and to smash all our enemies' poisonous tricks, which are aimed at destroying our revolutionary gains. We must repair and restore industry, handicrafts, various factories and enterprises in order to make them more efficient, guaranteeing the quality and quantity of production. We must do everything possible to provide clothing for our children, grandchildren and people. All of them must go to schools and illiteracy must be abolished forever from the territory of the PRK.

Although these are heavy obligations, we hope and are firmly confident that we can definitely fulfill them because we had many significant and good experiences during the past 3 years. We have the national and international solidarity forces, particularly the solidarity with fraternal Vietnam and Laos. In particular, there is the correct and clear-sighted leadership guidance of the KPRP. We are determined to successfully fulfill the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the third front congress. We are resolute in heightening our spirit in increasing production in conformity with the slogan: Increasing production is loving the nation, saving is loving the people, in order to raise our people's standard of living toward prosperity. We must do everything for the brilliant victory of the PRK history, to make it flourish and spread, as pleasant as blooming flowers.

PHNOM PENH ARMED FORCES REVIEW 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS

BK160340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The Phnom Penh armed forces recently held a meeting to sum up the achievements scored in implementing the directives adopted by the party in 1981 and to establish new guidelines for 1982 to be applied by units and soldiers in 11 wards.

Opening the meeting, Comrade (Phon Saroeun), Phnom Penh armed forces commander, summed up all achievements by noting that the armed forces had successfully maintained security for the people in Phnom Penh municipality. Many reactionaries, whose networks had opposed the revolution, had been arrested. The comrade praised the armed forces for these victories, which, he said, were due to the efforts of all cadres and combatants, who firmly fulfilled their duties in serving the revolution and the people. They also removed all those who did not serve the revolution. The armed forces are united and have maintained good solidarity with our Vietnamese friends in order to fulfill their responsibilities by transforming their struggle activities into good competitive performance.

Afterward, representatives of all units and individuals who performed well briefed the meeting on their good experiences in carrying out their duties. Representatives of all units expressed their determination to develop their groups in all fields and increase their close solidarity with our Vietnamese friends in order to defeat all maneuvers of the imperialists, expansionists and reactionaries.

Later, Comrade Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, spoke to the meeting. He told all cadres and combatants that they must unite with each other to oppose all enemy acts of psychological warfare aimed at creating insecurity in the capital in order to destroy the revolution. The comrade stressed that the armed forces must know their revolutionary duties, understand the masses and make the people like them in order to struggle against the enemies' tricks.

To close the meeting, Comrade Khim Pon and Comrade (Phon Saroeun) presented honor banners, congratulatory certificates and letters to 266 units and individuals who showed good performances.

DK RED CROSS CONFERENCE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

BK121300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] On 17 December 1981 the third annual conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society was solemnly held in the Phnum Malai region of Democratic Kampuchea. After examining and discussing the report on the society's activities in 1981 and setting targets for activities in 1982, the conference unanimously adopted a number of important resolutions, including the three following resolutions:

Resolution of the Third Annual Conference of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society Appealing for the Direct Distribution of Humanitarian Aid to the Suffering Kampuchean People

For nearly 3 years the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have made efforts to provide all types of assistance and support and to accord all types of humanitarian aid to the suffering Kampuchean people. As a humanitarian organization of the Democratic Kampuchean state sharing weal and woe with the people, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has spared no effort in transporting foodstuffs and humanitarian aid and distributing them to the Kampuchean people both near and far, deep inside the country, with a high sense of responsibility.

However, in the past, the humanitarian aid that the Red Cross and Government of Democratic Kampuchea have received has been extremely minimal compared with that given to the Phnom Penh puppets. In fact, as the international community well knows, the humanitarian aid transmitted through the Phnom Penh puppets has been looted and diverted by the Le Duan authorities to feed their aggressor troops and to be sent to Vietnam. Moreover, in their attempt to starve the Kampuchean people in general, the Le Duan authorities, on the one hand, have detained the people in strategic hamlets and prevented them from taking part in production and, on the other hand, they have looted, destroyed and burned the small amount of rice and other crops surreptitiously and painstakingly planted by the Kampuchean people. As a result, millions of Kampuchean people continue to be hungry and many of them die from starvation every day.

Though the aid donor countries have deep feelings of generosity and sympathy for the victimized Kampuchean people, none of the humanitarian aid distributed through the Phnom Penh puppets has ever reached the hands of the Kampuchean people. On the contrary, this aid has instead benefited the Vietnamese aggressor troops which were writhing in their death throes on the Kampuchean battlefield, enabling them to restore their force and continue massacring the Kampuchean people. Therefore, not only do the intentions and wishes of the aid donor countries that want to help restore the lives of the victimized Kampuchean people remain unfulfilled, but they are grossly and insolently trampled on and sneezed at by the Le Duan Vietnamese.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society firmly believes that the aid donor countries certainly do not agree to the Le Duan authorities' use of their generous aid for massacring the Kampuchean people. For this reason, in order to ensure that all the humanitarian aid really reaches the hands of the victimized Kampuchean people, the third annual conference of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to appeal to the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to give more plentiful humanitarian aid to the suffering Kampuchean people through the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society and refrain from giving aid through the Phnom Penh puppets.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all countries in the world that have supported and accorded international humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people with the pure and commendable intention of helping the Kampuchean people survive and develop in the future.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is firmly convinced that all aid donor countries will take necessary measures to ensure that humanitarian aid will be distributed in sufficient quantities to the suffering Kampuchean people through the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society. In this way, it is not only a humanitarian act, but an act of justice contributing to bringing pressure to bear on the Hanoi authorities to withdraw their more than 250,000 aggressor troops from Kampuchea, thus restoring peace and happiness to the Kampuchean people and freeing them from hunger -- a heavy burden on the shoulders of the international community at present.

[Signed] Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, 17 December 1981

Resolution of the Third Annual Conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society Denouncing and Condemning the Use of Toxic Chemical Weapons by the Le Duan Authorities in Kampuchea

For more than 3 years, as part of their policy to exterminate the Kampuchean race, the Le Duan authorities have massacred more than 2.5 million Kampucheans in a most terrifying and tragic manner. At present, along with the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops' use of conventional arms to kill the Kampuchean people and the detention of the Kampuchean people in strategic hamlets to prevent them from engaging in production and, subsequently, to starve them to death, the Le Duan authorities have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people in a most cruel and savage manner.

In 1979-80, they waged toxic chemical warfare throughout Kampuchea, in the jungles and rural areas as well as in the townships and cities, to kill off both the military men and the innocent Kampuchean civilians. Thousands of Kampucheans were killed and thousands of others were seriously incapacitated. They fired poisonous gas shells from artillery, scattered fuming, poisonous gas canisters and spread toxic chemical substances from aircraft or helicopters over water sources used daily by the people. In 1981 they further intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons in a premeditated and systematic manner by assigning their agents trained in the use of poison to mingle with the people in villages and communes. These agents surreptitiously mixed poison by all means, pouring it on food, sweets, fish, meat, vegetables, rice, tobacco, medicines and so on. They even injected poison into fruits on trees.

Because they are seriously bogged down on the military and diplomatic fronts, their ultimate and most perfidious maneuver is to massacre the Kampuchean people with toxic chemical weapons in order to intimidate and frighten the Kampuchean people and the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and prevent them from waging a protracted resistance against them.

In face of this most ferocious genocidal crime of the Le Duan authorities, the third annual conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to vehemently denounce and condemn and categorically oppose this use of toxic chemical weapons already rejected by the international community, for it is a most inhuman act violating the Geneva Convention and trampling on the UN resolution resolutely calling for an end to the use of toxic chemicals. At the same time, the Demoncratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to appeal to the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all countries in the world to join hands in launching all kinds of movements to timely force the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities to stop using toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people are a peaceful people, who want to live in peace within the present borders of their country. However, they have fallen victim to the savage aggression and massacre of the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities. Therefore, the checking of the criminal hands of the Le Duan authorities and the prevention of continued use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea constitute a just and humanitarian act that enables the Kampuchean people to survive and exist like the peoples of other countries in the world.

For this reason, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is firmly convinced that the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all countries in the world will certainly join hands in seeking by all means to force the Le Duan authorities to stop using toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, thus effectively contributing to the rapid restoration of peace in Kampuchea.

[Signed] Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, 17 December 1981

Resolution of the Third Annual Conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society on the Application for Membership in the Federation of Red Cross Societies

Since its founding on 17 July 1979, in its capacity as the sole humanitarian organization of the Democratic Kampuchean state -- a full member of the United Nations -- the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has braved and overcome all kinds of obstacles, contributing to the efforts of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in carrying out its mission both at home and abroad. At home, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has joined with various competent state organizations in transporting and distributing supplies to the people, providing assistance and medical treatment to those suffering from diseases or war and disseminating knowledge about sanitation and preventive measures against contagious diseases as well as helping the disabled, widows and orphans to manage their daily lives. The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has also promoted hygienic and antiepidemic preventive activities among the school children, and has made efforts to intensify other activities as well.

Abroad, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has solicited and collected all types of humanitarian aid for the suffering Kampuchean people; has welcomed guests representing the Chinese and Japanese Red Cross Societies and other representatives of humanitatian organizations visiting Democratic Kampuchea; and has met with the International Red Cross in Geneva and Japan and various mass organizations in Europe. At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has exposed, denounced and condemned all kinds of crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors, including the use of toxic chemical weapons, against the innocent Kampuchean people. In 1981 the contacts between the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and the Red Cross societies of other countries made another step forward through the sending of letters to other Red Cross societies in the world, including the Red Cross societies of ASEAN countries, China and Japan, in which it was requested that the Phnom Penh puppet Red Cross be barred from attending the 24th conference of the International Red Cross in Manila.

Also, in 1981, for the first time, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society directly received humanitarian aid from the Red Cross societies of China and Japan.

With other Red Cross societies, and particularly with the International Red Cross, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has always wished to strengthen and expand bonds of friendship and to cooperate closely in all future humanitarian enterprises on the international scene. For this reason, in 1979 the chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society personally called on the chairman of the International Red Cross in Geneva and applied for membership in the Federation of Red Cross Societies, for the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is recognized by the legitimate Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people throughout the country as the sole humanitarian organization in Kampuchea that resolutely serves the people, shares weal and woe and life and death with the Kampuchean people, and assists them at all times. As for the group that the Phnom Penh puppets call their Kampuchean Red Cross, it is in no way a humanitarian organization. It is made up of two, three or, at most, four persons forced by the Le Duan authorities to go around deceiving world opinion in an attempt to divert humanitarian aid intended for the Kampuchean people to feed the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea and to be sent to Vietnam. As for the Phnom Penh administration, it is a power installed by the bayonets of the Le Duan authorities and is merely a shadow of the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops. Therefore, their so-called Kampuchean Red Cross is nothing more than a sham humanitarian organization of an illegitimate state. Not only does it not represent the Kampuchean people, but it is a tool for the Le Duan authorities to massacre the Kampuchean people.

For this reason, the conference of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross would like to express most profound thanks and full support for the decision of the Red Cross representatives of the overwhelming majority of countries in the world who categorically opposed the participation, even as an observer, of the Phnom Penh puppet Red Cross in the 24th conference of the International Red Cross in Manila last November.

With the intention of salvaging the victimized Kampuchean people from the war of genocide of the Le Duan authorities and effectively cooperating with the Red Cross societies of other countries in the future, the annual conference of the Kampuchean Red Cross requests that the International Committee of the Red Cross accept the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society as a full member of the Federation of Red Cross Societies in Geneva. At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross would like to appeal to the Red Cross societies of other countries that voted against the presence of the Phnom Penh puppet Red Cross at the 24th international conference of Red Cross Societies in Manila to continue to intervene so that the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross becomes a full member of the Federation of Red Cross Societies.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society firmly believes that other Red Cross societies will ensure that the above-mentioned proposal of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is fulfilled.

[Signed] Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, 17 December 1981

VODK CONDEMNS SRV 'GENOCIDE' IN RATANAKIRI

BK150400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemies Are Barbarously Committing Genocide Against Our Ethnic Minorities in Ratanakiri Province"]

[Text] On 28 December the Vietnamese enemy aggressors gathered our ethnic minorities of all ages -- young and old, male and female -- in the regions they temporarily control in Ratanakiri Province and confined them in their strategic hamlets in Bor Kev, Ban Lung and Lomphat.

Many of our ethnic minority people were sent by the Vietnamese enemy to their country. The Vietnamese forced young men to enlist as soldiers to fight and die in their place. Males were forced to perform heavy tasks, such as building barracks, cutting wood and constructing roads. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors forced our people to leave their villages, houses and ricefields without taking anything with them, and gathered them in their strategic hamlets. The paddy, rice and personal belongings of our brothers and sisters were stolen by the Vietnamese enemy. The enemy burned our people's houses and villages and destroyed the crops stored in their villages and in the ricefields.

During the past 3 years of their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have oppressed and killed our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province as well as throughout the entire northeastern region. They have done this because this region is an isolated area, far removed from national and international scrutiny. On the other hand, the Vietnamese aggressors are racists and consider themselves to be a great race, which they use as a justification for committing acts of oppression and genocide against the ethnic minorities in Vietnam and Kampuchea. Because of their genocidal policy against the entire Kampuchean race, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors dare to oppress and commit acts of genocide against our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province.

Despite their sufferings from the oppression and suppression of the barbarous Vietnamese expansionists for more than 3 years, our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province as well as throughout the northeastern region have never feared them and never bowed to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators.

Our brothers and sisters have raised the banners of the great national union and the great union of all nationalities by closely cooperating with the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. They have resolutely and bravely struggled against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators until Ratanakiri Province and a major portion of the northeastern region was completely liberated from the most barbarous and fascist grip of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The barbarous Vietnamese enemy aggressors have become bogged down in this struggle. They have encountered many difficulties in all fields and have gathered in defensive positions in centers and along Route 19.

Faced with the most criminal acts of genocide committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province and throughout the northeastern region are determined to transform their sufferings, anger and hatred against the Vietnamese murderers and aggressors into a concrete struggle to be waged in all forms against the enemies from inside and outside the country until they are all driven from Kampuchean territory.

VODK: RUSSIAN KILLED IN CHHEP-THALABARIVAT

BK191019 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Last December our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield killed 103 Vietnamese enemy troops and wounded 140 others for a total of 243 enemy casualties. Among those killed were a Soviet adviser and a policeman of Preah Vihear Province. They destroyed seven trucks, a motorcycle, three stretches of road totaling 400 meters in length and a quantity of war materiel. They seized a B-40, and RPG, an AK, three handgrenades and a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms also routed two Vietnamese intervention units -- a battalion-sized unit and a brigade-sized unit. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 113,000 new punji stakes, dug 320 punji pitfalls and set 210 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield!

VODK REPORTS SRV RAILROAD IN BAKAN-PURSAT CUT

BK280908 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 27 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 25 others for a total of 52 enemy casualties. They destroyed a military barracks and seized an M-79, two AK's, an AR-15 and a quantity of military materiel. Our comrades in arms also destroyed 18 sections of railroad track totaling 210 meters and a 10-meter water pipe. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 170,000 new punji stakes, dug 150 punji pitfalls and set 100 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield!

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON KHMER ROUGE LOGISTICS BASE

In the item entitled "AFP: Khmer Rouge Recapture Major Logistics Base," published in the 15 January DAILY REPORT, p H 7, an error was inadvertently made in rendering the name of the Democratic Kampuchean deputy prime minister in charge of national defense, Son Sen. Paragraph two, from line one, should read: "...the headquarters of General Son Sen, the Khmer Rouge deputy premier for defence..."

Paragraph three, line nine, should read: "...Gen Son Sen and his men..."

ARUN: SOVIET LETTER HOAX CONTROVERSY CLOSED

BK190434 Bangkok POST in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry wanted the "hoax" letter issue closed to avoid straining the Thai-Soviet relations, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said yesterday.

Dr Arun said that his ministry had no plan to further question the Soviet ambassador concerning the latest evidence that the letter which told Thailand not to cooperate with the U.S. and China to overthrow the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea, was not a hoax, as claimed otherwise by Ambassador Yuriy Kuznetsov.

The signature in the letter, allegedly belonging to the Soviet Embassy's press officer, Mr Vyacheslav Pisarchik, and claimed to be fake, was similar to the one in the landing card filled out by him when he arrived in Bangkok last year.

"I regard the matter as closed. I summoned the ambassador to take the letter back and I delivered a protest over the rude diplomatic note," Dr Arun said. He said Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila also received the letter, which said: "We call upon Thailand to cease its collaboration with the U.S. and Chinese imperialists who seek to overthrow legally constituted governments in Indochina, as well as in Afghanistan and other parts of the world."

SRV CRITICISM OF ASEAN STAND ON AID VIEWED

BK131500 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Zero on the Scale of One to Ten"]

[Text] Radio Hanoi has done it again. It has tried once more to twist the facts to suit its own publicist. On 12 January Radio Hanoi criticized ASEAN for making representation to the French Government concerning the latter's decision to extend aid to Hanoi. Radio Hanoi went on to say such action is contrary to what ASEAN claims, namely, that ASEAN does not follow China in opposing and weakening Vietnam.

We must state once again that the ASEAN countries oppose Vietnam because on 25 December 1978 Vietnam invaded Kampuchea with massive military forces, overthrew the Government of Kampuchea and established the Heng Samrin regime in its place. Vietnam continues to occupy Kampuchea with 170,000 to 200,000 troops. Vietnam's act of aggression wrecks all the rules of international conduct and the principles of the United Nations Charter, of which Vietnam is a member.

The United Nations General Assembly has criticized Vietnam each year during its annual sessions and has called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops. Vietnam has completely ignored these calls. Because of this, the ASEAN countries and other likeminded nations totaling over 100 sovereign nations have continuously campaigned for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, including urging all nations to stop giving aid and assistance to Vietnam, as this would condone and perpetuate the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.

Vietnam's economic difficulties are not the result of natural calamities, but due to garrisoning 200,000 of its troops in a sovereign country. These are the reasons behind ASEAN's representation to the French Government. ASEAN cannot accept Vietnam's action in using military force to overthrow the legitimate government of another country. Therefore, ASEAN opposes Vietnam, as Radio Hanoi states. As for weakening Vietnam, it is Vietnam itself which is doing that, for nobody else but the Vietnamese leaders can be responsible for the consequences of invading another country and maintaining a massive garrison there.

On the scale of zero to ten for Radio Hanoi's latest attempt to twist the facts, Radio Hanoi can only be given zero.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK140245 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomacy Can Sometimes Be Quite Funny"]

[Text] If Hanoi tried to rap ASEAN knuckles, the question will be: "What else is new?" The operative word is, of course, "tried," and Hanoi has been trying that again and again, not only in broadcasts and press release -- few listen or read them -- but in such talk-fests as in the UN General Assembly. Let us try to conjure up a scene in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in Hanoi. The ASEAN ambassadors have been called on the carpet -- we are sure all of them kept their diplomatic poise and suppressed their levity -- and a representative of the Foreign Ministry walks in. It could not be handled by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach because suppressed levity may bubble into overt sniggering.

With this charade all set up, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry representative starts reading from a sheet of paper -- he has to read it from a prepared text, since if he falters on one word, he would be sent to fight in the Kampuchean front -- and tells the ambassadors that they were all inhuman in their Association of Southeast Asian Nations making a representation to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson not to give any aid to Vietnam. The text of what this 'representative' read has not been made public, but we can swear that it did not [word printed in italics] contain a sentence like: "It is no business of ASEAN how much aid our former imperial masters give us."

We are also sure that during this process of reading the 'protest' or 'demarche' or whatever else one calls it in diplomatic lingo, the ASEAN diplomats kept their diplomatic cool. These ambassadors and their assistants are, of course, in what are called 'hardship posts' and their sense of humour must have been faltering, if not altogether lost. On such occasions, our lack of knowledge of diplomatic protocol tells us, the ASEAN diplomats do not have a right to reply. They could, we presume, later submit a 'note.'

When all this diplomatic rubbish is out of the way, let us talk about dollars and cents -- sorry, about rubles and francs. Actually, it does not matter what currency it is so far as Vietnam is concerned, so long as it is foreign and it is not Kampuchean riels. The logic of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's protest to ASEAN that the members should not attempt to back French aid [as published] is quite clear. Politically, if the present masters dump rubles to keep the occupation of Kampuchea going, then the former masters should dump francs to keep the home fires burning. The logic is irrefutable.

But can they do it? The Soviet Union has just signed an aid-and-trade deal of U.S. $4,000 million with Poland. In France, even before the banks were nationalized, money has been flowing -- no, flying -- out of the country. Whether Poland will get the assistance from Moscow according to the agreement signed will have to be seen. The same goes for French aid to Vietnam. Countries never renege on aid-and-trade agreements, they just go on postponing the actual grants and, even then, they give machineries or surplus food which benefits the donors more than the recipients. But that is not the case with the Soviet Union. She has to keep her various wars going -- Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, El Salvador, etc -- but her own economy is not in great trouble, since Third World countries are only too eager to sell her raw materials and foodstuffs even under long-range payment terms. But so far as France is concerned, the diplomatic manoeuvre by Hanoi against ASEAN was necessary least Paris forgets that she did sign an accord to help out Veitnam.

CAPTURE OF BOAT, KAMPUCHEAN SAILORS DISCUSSED

Supreme Command Statement

BK140100 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Command headquarters stated yesterday that the shooting incident involving Thai and Kampuchean armed vessels in the Gulf of Thailand over 2 weeks ago evolved from an attempted act of piracy by Kampuchean fishermen. It said that the five Kampucheans captured by the Thai Navy during the incident have been interrogated for security purposes.

According to Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, two coast guard vessels last month came to the aid of two Thai fishing boats under attack by an armed Kampuchean vessel. The Kampuchean vessel was sunk after an exchange of fire. The incident took place 4 miles inside Thailand's 12-mile nautical boundary.

The Supreme Command yesterday also rejected Phnom Penh's call for the return of the sunken boat. Lt Gen Som said the boat will not be returned because it was Thai property -- the fishing vessel that had been seized on 3 October 1980. On Phnom Penh's other call for the release of five Kampuchean seamen captured following the incident, Lt Gen Som claimed the Kampucheans said they would return only if they were given arms to fight the Vietnamese in their homeland.

Commentary on Incident

BK131511 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Armed Trawler Incident"]

[Excerpts] On 28 December 1981, while a Thai fishing trawler, the Netsuwan 8, was fishing in Thai territorial waters in the vicinity of Kut Island, it was fired upon by an armed trawler.

The armed trawler proved to be a Thai fishing boat -- which had been attacked and seized by Vietnamese patrol boats, and then armed with cannons and machineguns -- used to trick Thai fishing boats to get near them in order to attack them.

In this case, the trick did not fully work, as it so happened that the two Thai patrol boats were in the area and could come to the rescue of the Thai fishing trawler. It was learned from the 7 crewmen of the sunken armed trawler that the boat had a crew of 13, 6 of whom were Vietnamese -- all killed when the trawler was hit. The seven survivors, two of whom later died of their wounds, said under interrogation that they were Kampuchean nationals who had been pressed-gang into serving on board the trawler. They had never been trained as sailors and had the responsibility of looking after the trawler's engine.

Even though the chase clearly took place in Thai territorial waters and well away from any disputed areas, the two Royal Thai Navy ships still fired warning shots in the air to give the armed trawler a chance to cease and desist. This despite the fact that a Thai fishing trawler was in distress and the armed trawler had been seen to fire upon the Thai boat. Only when the two patrol boats were fired upon did they then shoot to kill, and their aim was accurate.

This incident, which has received a great deal of publicity, is not the first of its kind. Several Thai fishing trawlers had been attacked and seized in Thai waters by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime, which Vietnam established in Kampuchea. It is part of the Vietnamese Government's policy of creating hostile acts against Thailand in order to maintain a state of tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, both on land and the sea.

It is to pressure Thailand -- as the so-called frontline state -- to stop recognizing the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which the United Nations also recognizes as the legal government, and to accept instead the Heng Smarin regime which Vietnam has set up by force of arms and maintained with a continued presence of 170,000 to 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea.

Thailand has made it clearly known that it cannot accept any regime which has been established by the use of arms and soldiers of a foreign power. It will resist all pressures to do so and by force, if necessary, to protect its independence and sovereignty. The Vietnamese should have learned of this firm determination from the 23 June 1980 incident, when Thailand repelled a large number of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops when they intentionally intruded into Thai territory, and from the many other incidents, instigated by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime established by Vietnam, which have occurred along the border, but have received little publicity. They should now learn again from the incident of Kut Island.

It is imperative that Vietnam and the Vietnamese-established Heng Samrin regime stop immediately their hostile acts against Thailand. Thailand is a peace-loving nation, but Vietnam should bear in mind that Thailand stands ready to defend its sovereignty if it is violated.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS VIEW BORDER SITUATION

BK130946 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] At 1000 yesterday commanders of the Thai Armed Forces held a meeting at Building 608 in the compound of the Supreme Command Headquarters. Participants at the meeting included Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani, Navy Commander Adm Sombun Chuaphibun, Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Thaklaeo Susinlawon, Border Patrol Police Commander Pol Lt Gen Charoenrit Chamratromran and senior officers of the Chief of Staff offices of the Supreme Command Headquarters, army, navy, air force and the Border Patrol Police Command Headquarters.

The meeting considered the possibility of external threat and agreed that the general situation has not posed any military threat to a great degree, except the intrusion into Thai territorial waters by the pirate boats of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, which resulted in the recent clash with Thai naval forces.

The Thai Armed Forces are closely watching the preparations by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side for a new suppression drive against Kampuchean resistance factions, construction of strategic roads and the use of aircraft in the battles near the Thai border.

The Thai Armed Forces have assigned the Army Survey Department to survey and plant demarcation posts along the Thai-Kampuchean border to prevent an unintentional border intrusion by foreign troops, assist the efforts to ward off illegal immigrants and suppress the black market activities along the border.

SUPREME COMMAND ON BORDER CLASH, REFUGEES

BK160736 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported that on 12 January at 0750, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops clashed for about 15 minutes with Khmer Serei soldiers in Kampuchea, near the Thai border. During the clash, two mortar rounds landed in Thai territory at Ban Sangae, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

The Supreme Command Information Office also noted that there are now 83,403 illegal Kampuchean immigrants under the responsibility of the Thai military. These illegal immigrants are detained in the following locations: 26,143 at the Sa Kaeo center, 41,853 at the Khao Idang center, 15,229 at the Phraya Kamphut center and 178 at the Khao Lan center. There are 17,658 illegal Kampuchean immigrants in various processing centers awaiting resettlement in third countries. Of this number, 13,113 are in the Phanat Nikhom center and 4,545 are in the transit center.

AFP: MILITARY REPORTS SRV-KHMER ROUGE CLASH

BK190710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops in western Cambodia yesterday launched an attack on Khmer Rouge guerrilla positions close to the Thai-Cambodian border, withdrawing after a counterattack that led to several hours of heavy skirmishing.

Thai military sources today said it was the first major fighting this year between Vietnamese troops and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge units, strongly ensconced in the hilly Cardamom Range in southwestern Cambodia.

Thai border troops were placed briefly on the alert late last night, but a Supreme Command spokesman in Bangkok said this morning that the fighting had died down.

Several mortar and artillery shells fell into Thai territory during the battle, wounding a nine-year-old village girl and killing four buffalo.

The fighting broke out about 20 km (12.4 miles) south of the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet and lasted for several hours. Vietnamese troops attacked the Khmer Rouge positions in the Cardamoms, but were driven back by a fierce counterattack. Sources said that a Thai military reconnaissance plane had spotted Vietnamese troops moving from the Cambodian border town of Poipet early yesterday morning.

Western observers here said this morning that a further Vietnamese dry season push to crush the resistance along the border was likely.

NATION: MONG FROM LAOS CLAIM SRV CHEMICAL USE

BK140253 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Loei — Over 70 Mong hilltribe people, most of them children, fled across the Mekong River from Laos early this week after trekking for over two months in jungles. They crossed the river on nine bamboo rafts and landed in Pak Chom District, where they handed their weapons to Thai authorities.

Three of the Mong, who said they were former soldiers of anti-communist forces of Gen Wang Pao, claimed that the Vietnamese had used toxic chemicals against them.

641 BURMESE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS REPATRIATED

BK120147 Bangkok POST in English 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Some 641 Burmese Mon illegal immigrants were repatriated on Sunday [10 January] as immigration officials continued to search for more illegal immigrants working in gem mines in Trat and Kanchanaburi Provinces.

Trat Governor Sompong Pansuwan said that there are an estimated 3,000 Burmese illegal immigrants in Trat -- most of them working at the gem mines in Bo Rai District. He added that immigration officials are currently scouring gem mines in Trat and Kanchanaburi following an Interior Ministry order that all the Burmese illegal workers must be repatriated.

80 BOAT PEOPLE RESCUED, SHELTERED IN PHETCHABURI

BK130245 Bangkok POST in English 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Phetchaburi — Eighty boat people were brought ashore at Chao Samran beach in Muang District here yesterday, police reported. The large group of refugees reportedly comprises 18 men, 24 women, 24 boys and 14 girls.

Police said that the boat people were initially rescued from the sea and brought to a gas drilling platform run by Great Republic Company in the sea off Muang District of Phetchaburi. The provincial authorities were then contacted by the oil company and asked to take charge of the refugees. The authorities relented, and four boats were sent to the platform to carry the refugees ashore. They are now being housed in a temporary shelter in Muang District.

GEN SAIYUT DISCUSSES COMMUNIST INSURGENCY

BK130815 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Jan 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Excerpt] Speaking about Thailand's communist insurgency, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon says that the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand has failed in waging guerrilla struggle in the countryside according to Maoist principles and will probably try to concentrate on urban warfare in the future. He says that the number of armed insurgents is declining, but they will not go away.

General Saiyut is a counterinsurgency expert who stresses rural development rather than armed suppression. He estimates insurgent strength at roughly 7,000, compared with the frequently-cited figure of between 10,000 and 12,000 a few years ago. The pro-Beijing party has been weakened in recent years by internal squabbles, the loss of its support bases in pro-Moscow Indochina, decreased support from Beijing and disillusion among some of its young recruits.

MILITARY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH COMMUNISTS

BK111243 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Supreme Command Information Office has announced that during the period 27 December to 2 January government forces clashed with communist terrorists seven times, attacked a communist terrorist camp once, hit landmines and were sniped at by communist terrorists twice. Government operational bases were harassed twice.

During the period under review, armed Khmer forces intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai soldiers twice -- at Thap Siam village in Aranyaprathet District and an area northeast of Non Mak Mun village in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

In the area under the 2d Army Region's responsibility, the movement of communist terrorists was more frequent than in the previous week. Three clashes broke out at Nong Chanuan village in Kraset Sombun District of Chaiyaphum Province, Dong Yen village in Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom and Pla Dao village in Loeng Nok Tha District of Yasothon Province. Government forces attacked the terrorists in the vicinity of Phu Sung in Khon Buri District of Nakhon Ratchasim and captured large quantities of weapons and documents.

In the area under the 3d Army Region's responsibility, one clash took place at Pa Ma Krut in Nakhon Thai District of Phitsanulok Province. Communist terrorists harassed government operational bases in the area southwest of Buak Ya village in Pua District of Nan and at Khao Kho in Phetchabun Province.

In the area under the 4th Army Region's responsibility, three clashes took place at Wang Hin village in Krapoe District of Ranong and the southeastern area of Kanchanadit District of Surat Thai province.

During a suppression drive, two clashes took place at Bang Lang village in Bannangsata District of Yala and Palian village in Tak Bai District of Narathiwat Province, during which government forces captured large quantities of weapons and killed 11 terrorists.

NATION: CPT RADIO BROADCASTS MAY BE REVIVED

BK031333 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is believed to be making preparations for the revival of its anti-government radio broadcasts in the northern province of Nan, senior military intelligence officers told the NATION yesterday. The clandestine radio station, known as the Voice of the People of Thailand (VOPT), has been beaming messages on a "trial run," according to Director of the Security Centre Maj Gen Ap Bunkraphue.

The VOPT went off the air in July, 1979, then believed to be based in Kunming, southern China, after government relations between Thailand and China improved remarkably during the Kriangsak government.

Chief intelligence officer of the Nan's Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), Squadron Leader Phaithun Siriphanit, said military officials had recently detected voice transmissions from the clandestine radio station.

The messages being beamed from the radio station on a "test run" could be monitored over shortwave frequencies within 2 kilometres from its location, according to the military officer. He added: "After the trial run period, the clandestine radio station may just resume on a full-scale nationwide basis." He quoted recent communist defectors as testifying that the CPT was making preparations to resume the nationwide broadcast of the VOPT, last suspended on July 11, 1979.

Maj Gen Ap said that although officials had obtained information that the clandestine radio station was based in the northern province, they still could not pinpoint the exact location. Experts from Bangkok have been sent to Nan to work with the provincial authorities in locating the radio broadcasting station. "But the progress of their work has been rather slow due to lack of detection equipment," Maj Gen Ap said. He said that the contents of the voice transmission so far were mostly news programmes. No commentaries against the government had been detected, he said.

Squadron Leader Phaithun said as far as officials could detect them, the transmission hours and the frequencies over which messages were beamed had shifted from the previous ones. But he declined to disclose the new transmission hours and frequencies. VOPT was known to have beamed its message over 31 and 49 megahertz frequencies, and its transmission hours began at 6 am, 10 am, midday, 5 pm and 8:30 pm daily.

The closure in 1979 of the VOPT was believed to have been caused by pressure from the Chinese leaders then trying to foster ties with Thailand during the Kriangsak government, to counter the Vietnamese influence in Kampuchea. Soon after the closure of VOPT, CPT began transmission in morse codes for internal communications in August the same year. On December 14, 1980, the outlawed party resorted to voice transmission believed to be from Kunming in southern China, but the voice transmission was designed for internal communications between its leadership and operatives, according to official intelligence sources.

BRIEFS

FIRST REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTY -- The Interior Ministry yesterday presented a license to the Pracha Seri Party of Mr Wattana Khieuwimon, making it the first political party to be legally registered by the ministry. Wattana, a rightist, received a certificate of registration from Mr Phichit Laksanasomphong, the deputy director general of the local administration department, at a brief ceremony yesterday. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 12 Jan 82 p 5 BK]

LANDSAT STATION OPENED -- The first LANDSAT station in Southeast Asia, built at a cost of 130 million baht under the National Research Council, has started trial operation in December. The station, which is located at Lat Krabang, Bangkok, has been undertaken to receive direct signals from LANDSAT III satellite, which transmits reading of the earth surface by radio signal to receiving stations. The station will give data for monitoring and survey of the country's natural resources such as the utilization of land, forestry and exploration of water and mineral resources. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82 BK]

WHITE BOOK ON SPRATLYS, PARACELS PRAISED

NHAN DAN Commentary

BK190428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 19 January]

[Text] Under the title "The Irreversible Truth: The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes Belong to Vietnam," a commentary by (Linh Phuong) published on page 4 of today's NHAN DAN says:

The recently publicized white book shows that we have adequate historical evidence proving that the Vietnamese state actually occupied the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes at a time when they had not yet fallen under the sovereignty of any country. Since then Vietnam has actually and continuously exercised its sovereignty and has always defended its rights and name against all designs and acts infringing upon its sovereignty, territorial integrity and interests with regard to these two archipelagoes. This means that we have full legal basis and adequate evidence that will properly meet the legal requirements widely recognized in the world for claiming our territorial sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

For many years no country voiced a protest while we exercised this sovereignty. This obvious and simple fact has suddenly been made complicated by the Chinese authorities, for the powerholders of our northern neighbor are forces that pursue expansionism against many countries and nurture the maniacal ambition to win sole control over the Eastern Sea and annex the whole of Southeast Asia. They covetously eye the Indochinese Peninsula, considering it an ideal springboard.

Hanoi Radio Commentary

BK181319 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The white book on "The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes: Vietnamese Territories" made public by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Monday shows the Beijing authorities' true nature and their claim over the Vietnamese Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. With concrete and convincing documents, the white book provides the juridical and historical basis and facts proving Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

The fact is that China has invaded and occupied the Hoang Sa Archipelago -- part of Vietnamese territory -- and intended to take over Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. For this reason, the Chinese authorities' territorial claims over these two archipelagoes are arrogant and unreasonable. Their familiar trick is to distort history and produce groundless evidence to claim territories over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, which they have given the names Xisha -- Western Bank -- and Nansha -- Southern Bank.

If, according to Beijing's logic that any place having a Chinese feudalist dynasty's vestiges belongs to Chinese territory, many places in Vietnam bearing vestiges of Chinese feudal aggression in the previous century will also be considered Chinese territory. Moreover, in Mexico and many other places in Latin America, Chinese porcelain and other objects have also been dug. Will China claim territories from these countries? Naturally not. So why have they obstinately made territorial claims over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes? In its plan to realize its hegemonistic ambition Beijing's first objective is to annex Southeast Asia.

The traditional direction of Beijing's hegemonism is southward. To expand southward Beijing has to have a firm foothold in a place which can control the whole region.

Lying on the sea transport line between Europe and Asia and among Asian countries, the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa have a position of strategic importance. That is why Beijing has, in fact, been stepping up its military activities to cause tension so as to step by step control the Eastern Sea and expand southward to Southeast Asia on both land and sea. The Chinese authorities' expansionist plot does not only violate Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity but also threatens peace, security and the interests of the countries in this region.

Over the past several decades China has repeatedly produced vague evidences to claim territories over not only Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes but also territories of other countries in Asia and the Pacific. In a commentary on October (?4) last year, Indonesian news agency PAI [as heard] said: In Asian countries everyone knows that Beijing continues to consider part of their territories as China's lost land and the Eastern Sea as China's own pond.

The two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa will forever be Vietnam's sacred territories. The Vietnamese people are determined to struggle against all Chinese expansionist plots to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus contributing to defending peace and security in this region and the rest of the world.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW190733 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 19 -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. His party includes Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade; Natiq A.H. al-Wadi, Iraqi ambassador to Vietnam; and others.

The welcome ceremony was held in the government's guesthouse in the presence of Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State; Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh; Labour Minister Dao Thien Thi; and others. Staff members of the Iraqi Embassy in Hanoi were present. Earlier, the distinguished Iraqi guests were welcomed at the international airport by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son.

THAI REQUEST FOR U.S. MILITARY AID ASSAILED

OW180510 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 17 --QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says that the call made on January 12 by the Thai Army commander for a sharp increase in U.S. military aid allegedly to cope with the "threat" from Vietnam was designed to cover up the use of Thai military bases by the U.S. armed forces. Allowing the United States the lease of Utaphao and other military bases, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says, the Bangkok authorities have revealed their dirty collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists against the three countries in Indochina.

This, the army paper continues, has given the lie to Bangkok's oft-repeated claim that they, too, want neighbourly relations with Vietnam and peace and stability for Southeast Asia. The United States, by returning to Thailand, is running against the course of things, and Bangkok, in dancing to the tune of Washington, is courting disaster, the paper points out.

JOINT U.S.-THAI NAVAL EXERCISE REPORTED

BK191042 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. warships of the 7th Fleet and Thai vessels from Monday began a joint exercise in the Gulf of Thailand. This is the first joint U.S.-Thai military exercise in 1982. This exercise is being conducted soon after General Prayut, the commander in chief of the Thai Army called on Washington to increase the military aid to this country.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN HANOI

OW141742 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 14 — The Interim Mekong Committee opened its 13th expanded session here this morning under the sponsorship of the secretariat of the committee. The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Dinh Gia Khanh, president of the National Mekong Committee; the Lao delegation by Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, president of the National Mekong Committee; the Thai delegation by Pravit Ruyabhorn, Thai representative to the Interim Mekong Committee; and the delegation of the I.M.C. Secretariat by its managing secretary, Bernt Bernander.

Also attending are the delegations of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Ecology Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the (?UNCTAD); and representatives from Australia, Belgium, Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the (?Soviet Union), Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

In his opening speech, Laos' head delegate, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, who is also president of the I.M.C. for 1982, said that this session will review the I.M.C.'s work in 1981 and work out its plan for 1982. He called upon governments and friendly countries and international and regional organizations to provide capital for the various projects of exploiting the lower reaches of the Mekong River.

Speaking at the opening ceremony Vietnamese Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat commended the I.M.C.'s efforts in cooperation to study the exploitation of the water resources of the lower reaches of the Mekong River, thus contributing to mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the member countries.

He said: "These efforts would have brought about greater results if they had the participation of all the four countries lying in the lower reaches of the Mekong River. The prolonged absence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the I.M.C's activities not only is incompatible with reality but also constitutes a principal obstacle to the cooperative effort and thus creates factitious tensions in the region and elsewhere. It is necessary to do everything possible to have at an early date the participation of all riparian countries of the Mekong in the International Mekong Committee in order to promote cooperation and mutual assistance in the interest of peace and stability in this region.

Speaking in their turns, K. Nakagawa, deputy executive secretary of the E.S.C.A.P.; Oroth Chounlamountri, vice president of the Lao National Mekong Committee; Thai head delegate Pravit Ruyabhorn; Vietnamese head delegate Dinh Gia Khanh; and Bernt Bernander, managing secretary of the I.M.C; reviewed the fruitful activities of I.M.C. in 1981 and called for more funds for the projects (?of) exploiting the potentials of the lower reaches of the Mekong for the good of all riparian countries.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING POLISH ENVOY

OW141748 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 14 — Jan Sliwinski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today bid farewell to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before returning home for a new assignment. The Vietnamese Government leader had a cordial talk with the Polish diplomat.

VNA REJECTS THAI TERRITORIAL-VIOLATION CLAIM

BK161547 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 16 -- General Som Khattaphan, director of the information and press office of the Thai Army, has slanderously charged Vietnam and Kampuchea with encroaching upon Thailand's territorial waters, according to Bangkok radio on January 13. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to fully reject his slander. This slander can in no way cover up the piratical criminal acts committed by Thailand in recent months in gross violations of the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

RESOLUTIONS OF SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK161441 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SRV SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION

By virtue of the SRV Constitution and the law on organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State; after hearing a report made by the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and Budget, and on tasks of the 1982 State Plan and budget; and after hearing the investigative report by the National Assembly's Economic, Planning and Budget Committee and briefings by the Nationalities Council, the Culture and Education Committee, the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee, and the Science and Technology Committee of the National Assembly, and ideas expressed by the National Assembly's deputies:

DECREED

1. Adoption of the Council of Ministers report on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and the tasks of the 1982 State Plan.

In 1981 our people, in carrying out new economic positions and policies of the VCP Central Committee and the government, and in emulating to score achievements to greet the Fifth National VCP Congress, scored great achievements in agricultural production and in collecting and purchasing grain and other agricultural products. They also scored achievements in various industrial branches, especially small artisan industry and handicrafts. Many valuable experiences were gained by the economic management task. The product-based contractual system has been applied in agricultural production cooperatives and industrial enterprises. The right to initiative in production and business operation of various grassroot units and localities has been developed.

However, the national economy is faced with numerous difficulties. Plan norms for industrial production, export and transportation have not been fulfilled completely. Supervision for the improvement of circulation and distribution has not been carried out comprehensively. Tasks on pricing and market management are fraught with shortcomings, thus badly affecting production and the people's daily life, especially the workers and civilians. Negative phenomena in the economic and social life have been eliminated slowly. Supervisory and operational tasks carried out by the Council of Ministers and various echelons and sectors have created some changes, yet it is not concentrated, uniform and prompt.

In 1982 the state and the people must develop their experiences, study new factors, strengthen their sense of initiative and creativity, strive to overcome difficulties and shortcomings and make great efforts to improve the national economy.

2. The tasks of the 1982 State Plan: To uphold the spirit of self-reliance; make good use of the international aid and cooperation; concentrate forces on developing agriculture vigorously; expand the production of consumer goods; increase exports; reorganize capital construction; develop the existing capabilities of heavy industry and build, in a selective

way, a number of new establishments; strengthen transportation and communication; take an initial step in redistributing the work force in each locality and between the different regions in the country; improve distribution and circulation; and strictly observe economy in all fields. The whole country is determined to strive to attain self-sufficiency in food for the whole society and to ensure the people's clothing, study, medical care, housing and transportation; to develop education, culture, science, technique, health and social work rationally; to take a step in changing the method of economic management by carrying out the three basic steps of formulating plans and linking plans to socialist economic and business accounts; to apply technical progress; to increase labor productivity; to improve the quality of products and reduce production costs; to increase efficiency in production and business; to continue socialist transformation in the south; to consolidate the socialist relations of production throughout the country; to strengthen national defense, maintain political security and social order firmly; and to discharge well our international obligations.

In carrying out the managerial and operational tasks, it is necessary to understand and concretize the mottoes "The central and local governments work together," "The state and the people work together," and to exploit all potentials of the country in order to build and defend the fatherland.

3. Adoption of the following main targets of the 1982 State Plan (percentage increase over 1981):

-- Gross national product, by 4 percent;
-- National income, by 5 percent;
-- Gross output value of agriculture, by 8 percent;
-- Gross output value of industry, including small industries and handicrafts, by 5 percent;
-- Total investment in capital construction, by 6.7 percent;
-- Value of exports, by 45 percent;
-- Work productivity in state-run industries, by 5 percent.

Following are the absolute figures for the main targets:

-- Total food output: 16 million tonnes;
-- Area of industrial crops: 714,000 hectares;
-- Number of pigs: 11 million;
-- Electricity: 4,035 billion kilowatt hours;
-- Coal: 6,300,000 tonnes;
-- Cement: 962,000 tonnes;
-- Textile: 260 million meters;
-- Paper: 55,000 tonnes;
-- Cane sugar: 200,000 tonnes;
-- Fish output: 600,000, including 420,000 tonnes of sea fish;
-- Enrollments in universal schools: 12,310,000;
-- Number of students of higher education: 35,000;
-- Number of students of secondary vocational schools: 47,200;
-- Technical workers: 53,800;
-- Number of hospital beds: 199,000.

4. Adoption of the Council of Ministers' report on the 1982 state budget. The Council of Ministers is assigned to restudy the 1982 state budgetary estimate and submit it to the National Assembly for consideration and approval at its forthcoming session. Pending the approval, the Council of Ministers operates the state finance using the estimated revenues and expenses -- as reported to the National Assembly -- and in the spirit of collecting all sources of revenues fully and of reducing expenses strictly.

5. The National Assembly appeals to the people and combatants throughout the country to heighten their love for the socialist fatherland, strengthen solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries, develop all achievements and progress and strive to fulfill triumphantly the 1982 State Plan in order to move forward to fulfill the Third 5-Year Plan for 1981-85.

Hanoi, 29 December 1981

NINTH HANOI MUNICIPAL PARTY CONGRESS HELD

Leaders at Opening Session

OW131313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The first round of the ninth congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization opened on the morning of 11 January, with the participation of 695 delegates, representing nearly 150,000 party members of 1,930 grassroots-level units of the Hanoi party organization. The participants are meeting to debate and contribute views to improving the central-level draft documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress and to elect delegates to that congress.

At the Hanoi party organization's grassroots-level congresses more than 100,000 party members, accounting for more than 90 percent of the party members of the Hanoi party organization, displaying their sense of responsibility toward the party and their eagerness to make positive contributions to decisions on issues affecting the party in general, heatedly debated and contributed 150,000 suggestions for improving the central-level draft documents.

Amid a solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, made the opening speech. He formally introduced to the participants Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and five other comrades sent by the central-level to attend the congress and to run in the election of delegates to the fifth national party congress.

Comrade Le Van Luong reported that as the grassroots-level party congresses were held, the movement to emulate in scoring achievements to greet the fifth national party congress was intensively carried out in Hanoi. According to initial reports, at 287 units, workers volunteered to build 1,390 projects to greet the party congress. So far, the construction of 900 projects has been completed, many of them typical ones producing typical products.

After achieving a good 10th-month rice crop, peasants in Hanoi's suburbs have been emulating one another in preparing for the spring crop. Progress has also been noted in other types of activities of the municipality, including sanitation work, maintenance of public order and security, and beautification of the municipality.

On behalf of the participants, Comrade Le Van Luong warmly praised cadres, workers, civil servants, people of all strata and the capital's armed forces for their confidence in the party's leadership and their fervor to greet the party congress with realistic revolutionary actions in production, organization of the people's lives, and the building and defense of the capital. He expressed the hope that the current emulation movement will be further developed so that better results will be scored in developing production, fulfilling the 1982 state plan, and discharging the tasks of national defense, maintenance of public order and security, improving sanitation conditions and caring for the people's lives. He called on the congress delegates to enhance their sense of responsibility toward the party and the people, eagerly contribute views -- mainly on major issues -- properly assess achievements and shortcomings, draw experience, devote much time to discussing guidelines and tasks for the coming period and set forth policies and measures so as to ensure successful fulfillment of the tasks entrusted.

Comrade Tran Vy, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, then presented to the participants the resolution of the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee and the resolution of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee on assessment of the implementation of the 1981 plan and on the municipality's guidelines and tasks for 1982 to enable the participants carry out realistic discussions and contribute views to improving the central-level draft documents.

The congress session is underway.

Pham Van Dong Speech

OW171357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Dear friends: On the morning of 13 January, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, had a talk with the delegates attending the congress of the Hanoi party organization. On behalf of the party Central Committee, he expressed his joy over the party organization delegates' display of their sense of responsibility in their discussion and over the many helpful suggestions they made to improving the documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress.

Comrade Pham Van Dong said: Since we now face many complex difficulties, all of us, from the grassroots level to the central level, must seek ways to overcome them, stabilize the situation and advance gradually. We must keep thinking, not only now but in the coming years as well. Over the past years, we have scored important successes and achievements in many fields. All of us must fully realize that. Meanwhile, we must also clearly perceive our mistakes and shortcomings — the price we must pay while seeking to increase our knowledge, our experience, our status and our capabilities, in order to better develop our advantages and abilities and to avoid new mistakes and shortcomings. While reviewing the situation, we must draw this important lesson: We must assess the situation correctly and properly harmonize our requirements with our capabilities so as to resolve well policy problems of strategic importance as well as problems concerning implementation measures.

At present, we are building socialism and defending our socialist fatherland under our country's multifarious difficulties and the complex situation resulting from the process we are undergoing in advancing from a small-scale, poor and backward production directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, from the consequences of more than 30 years of war and from the all-out war of destruction waged by our enemies in the past as well as at present. We must always keep in mind that we must also carry out our internationalist obligations toward our two fraternal neighboring countries and remain combat ready to defeat the aggressive maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists.

In view of such a situation, the draft document to be presented at the fifth party congress clearly outlines the tasks to be carried out in the first part of the 1980's. It charts a comprehensive strategy to cope with any eventuality. It should be pointed out that we must direct our economic strategy toward simultaneously achieving comprehensive agricultural development, developing the consumer and export goods industries, and striving to develop heavy industries such as those related to electricity, coal, oil, gas, machinery, chemicals, construction materials, communications and transportation in order to serve the agricultural sector and the consumer and export goods industries ever more effectively. All these are aimed at helping meet the people's needs for food, clothing, housing, education, transportation and health care.

By building and developing an agroindustrial structure in this way, we will be able to create premises and conditions for building material and technical bases and for vigorously promoting our country's socialist industrialization in the 1980's.

In order to perform the above tasks well, we must strive to bring into full play our existing and potential capabilities — the very great capabilities that we are still unable to fully assess and, especially, make good use of. These consist of the abundant work force of our people; our country's rich and varied natural resources; our available equipment and materials that we still do not use rationally and effectively; the laboring people of all strata — workers, peasants, intellectual workers who are imbued with patriotism and love of socialism, who are courageous, intelligent and full of creativity — mainly the body of technical and managerial cadres and the body of skilled workers. These existing and potential capabilities include, particularly, the impact of our party's leadership — the party that has led and organized all successes of our people; the superiority of the socialist system, the system under which the people are masters of their destiny as specified in the Constitution; the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and with other fraternal socialist countries; the SRV's overall strength and development; our people's international prestige.

Economically, we should stress our country's great, enduring capabilities to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. These are the capabilities we must strive to tap in the most effective manner in developing our national economy and in carrying out our country's socialist industrialization undertaking.

Comrade Pham Van Dong stressed: This situation demands that we initiate large-scale and thorough revolutionary changes -- changes in ideology and actions, changes in the echelons, sectors and grassroots level, changes in all cadres and party members. These changes will then expand and affect our people as a whole. We must, primarily, bring about changes on the economic, production, distribution and circulation fronts in order to yield realistic results in the people's lives.

Regarding measures for implementation, Comrade Pham Van Dong stressed: We must attach importance to this issue because it is our weak point that we must strive to overcome step by step, mainly in management. With regard to the management mechanism, we must first attach importance to formulating plans and carrying them out from the grassroots level upward in order to develop the creativity of the laboring people at the grassroots-level production units and in the localities. While formulating plans and seeking to carry them out evenly, we must strive to harmonize economic accounting with business activities, link production plans with financial plans, link planning with technological advances, link planning with domestic and foreign markets, primarily those of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We must strive to perfect our organizations and train and further train the body of cadres, especially managerial and young cadres. We must formulate work systems and work attitudes with emphasis on responsibility, discipline and realistic efficiency.

Comrade Pham Van Dong then talked about a hot subject, the subject of production, distribution and circulation. What really matters, he said, is that we must improve production, put all goods under state control, organize distribution and circulation well, and strive to improve market management and price control. In addition, we must severely punish speculators, smugglers, and market disrupters while seeking to stabilize step by step the financial and monetary situation. By performing these tasks well we will stabilize the lives of the people of all strata, especially the lives of armymen, workers, and cadres in large municipalities and concentrated industrial centers.

Comrade Pham Van Dong stressed: We must think well and carry out step by step the principle of party leadership, people's mastery, and state management. In view of our country's current situation, a correct implementation of this principle will lead to a revolutionary movement, which will involve the broad masses and will help us gradually overcome difficulties, fulfill all tasks and defeat all enemies, advance our country steadily to socialism and build an increasingly civilized and happy material and cultural life for our people.

In the socialist revolutionary undertaking and under the party's leadership, mass organizations, trade unions, youths and women must clearly perceive their meaningful responsibilities.

Finally, Comrade Pham Van Dong expressed the hope that all the delegates will make better contributions to the building up of Hanoi, the capital city of the SRV, to make it worthy of its glorious tradition as the pride of our entire people. All central-level agencies in Hanoi, especially the industrial factories, should do their best to contribute to boosting the economy and the industry, mainly small and handicraft industries, in order to produce increasingly better goods which are valued both for domestic consumption and for export. Colleges and higher schools should make studies on what they can do to contribute to enhancing Hanoi's economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technical levels. All of us, he said, should pledge to strive to contribute to the building up of an increasingly prosperous and prettier capital city and to making its people's lives more decent and happier.

On behalf of the delegates and the Hanoi party organization, Comrade Le Van Luong promised that Comrade Pham Van Dong's instructions will be scrupulously carried out.

Closing of Congress

OW090303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Friends: the first round of the ninth congress of delegates of the Hanoi party organization, which opened on 11 January, ended this afternoon, 16 January, after 6 days of intensive work. Fully displaying their sense of responsibility as party members towards the revolutionary undertaking of the party and the people, the delegates conducted democratic discussions and contributed many suggestions to the draft document of the party Central Committee to be presented at the fifth national party congress.

Supporting their views with the realities in their own sectors, circles and localities, many delegates proved the correct assessment by the central level, in the draft political report, of achievements as well as mistakes and shortcomings. The delegates unanimously agreed with the central level on its assessment of the great achievements our people have scored, under the party's leadership, on the military, political and diplomatic fronts.

Over the past 5 years, despite the numerous difficulties caused us by our enemies, our people have achieved national reunification, advanced the whole country to socialism, adopted a new SRV Constitution, and defeated two wars of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys on our country's southwestern and northern borders. Our people have also gloriously fulfilled their internationalist obligations toward the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples, strengthened the strategic alliance between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist community nations, and further enhanced their international prestige.

The delegates also unanimously agreed with the central level on its correct assessment of our people's significant achievements on the economic front and of the situation in light of realistic Marxist-Leninist viewpoints. Over the past 5 years, despite numerous difficulties, mistakes and shortcomings, our people have further increased their material and technical bases of socialism. Many more large enterprises of the major industrial sectors, such as those having to do with cement, electricity, metallurgy, heavy machinery, and chemicals production, have been built. Particularly in agriculture, despite repeated natural calamities and decreases in agriculture material supplies, we have, for the first time, thanks to the newly applied product contract system and the impact of new policies, succeeded in achieving an annual grain production of over 15 million tons in 1981. The total value of industrial output increased by 0.4 percent and that of local industry by 7.5 percent. Hanoi's 1981 grain production was 326,000 tons, an increase of 41,000 tons over 1980; its industrial output increased by 1.3 percent, with local industry increasing by 7 percent. This is a very significant success, given the situation in which our available material supplies, raw materials and fuel were only half the previous year's. This proves our people's great potential.

On mistakes and shortcomings on the economic front, the delegates unanimously agreed with the central level's criticism that they were due to subjectivism, rashness, resistance to change, sluggishness, the bad administrative supply system in management, bureaucratism, lack of altertness, and an inadequate display of the sense of responsibility. These manifestations were also clearly perceived in the capital's economic and social activities. Many delegates praised the central level for its candid self-criticism, for setting an example to the entire party -- particularly grassroots-level party organizations, including the Hanoi party organization -- on the communists' bold admission of mistakes and shortcomings. All the delegates agreed that it is everyone's responsibility to join the entire party and people in correcting mistakes and remedying shortcomings in order to quickly seek a way out for our national economic troubles.

On the guidelines and tasks for the next 5 years and the remainder of the 1980's, the delegates unanimously agreed with the central level's draft political report, which advocates the need to devote the entire people's efforts to improving agricultural production, stabilizing and further improving the people's lives and then ensuring basic needs in their material and cultural life are met. We must first seek to properly meet the people's needs in grain, foodstuffs, clothing, education, medical care, housing, transportation, child care and other consumer needs.

Through realities in their own sectors and localities, the delegates proved that we are fully capable of achieving the set targets if we have a new, suitable management mechanism. Many delegates from central-level and local enterprises, such as the Giai Phong machine plant, tool factory No. 1, the Dong Suan knitting mill, institutes and colleges proved that Hanoi is fully capable of greatly increasing its production of many types of consumer goods to better serve the people's lives and export needs if we know how to organize production in line with the capital's characteristics, with the current situation of available raw materials and material supplies and if we know how to better tap and utilize the capital's abundant scientific and technical forces in order to maximally utilize its available work force, material supplies, and capital.

The delegates also presented resolutions to the central level on many issues relating to various fields from agriculture to industry, handicrafts, culture, education, maintenance of public order and security, education of teenagers and children and so forth, in an effort to contribute, along with the entire party, to removing the obstacles that are hampering our activities and to further boost production.

On 13 January, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a talk with the delegates attending the congress. His address helped them have a clear understanding of the assessment of the strengths and weaknesses, of the strategic policies and major measures to be applied for the next 5 years and the remainder of the 1980's, mainly concerning planning, management mechanism and the question of party leadership, people's mastery and state management. He reminded the Hanoi party organization and the Hanoi people in the general of their mementous, yet glorious responsibilities toward the party organization, themselves and the people countrywide.

In his speech closing the congress, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, set forth pressing tasks of the Hanoi party organization for the immediate future aimed at bringing about notable improvement, in all fields, of the Hanoi people's economic, cultural and social life and at devoting their efforts to successfully fulfilling the 1982 state plan. The congress elected a 74-member delegation to represent the Hanoi party organization at the fifth national congress. Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Van Luong and Hoang Quoc Viet were elected with the highest numbers of votes.

LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES HANOI DISTRICTS CONGRESS

BK290937 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Various party organizations of Hoan Kiem, Hai Ba Trung and Dong Anh Districts of Hanoi have held congresses of delegates to discuss the documents of the central government and to elect representatives to the municipal party organization congress.

Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and candidate for Hoan Kiem District, attended and talked to the congress of delegates of the district. He praised party members at the grassroots levels for their contributions to various draft reports of the central government through their heated debates, their spirit of developing democracy and upholding their responsibilities as party members.

Addressing the congress, he conveyed the views of the central government and their scrupulous sense of criticism and self-criticism in evaluating the implementation of the Fourth VCP Congress resolution and in formulating tasks and guidelines for the years ahead. Dealing with the contents and methods to conduct discussions at the party congress, he stressed that it is necessary to study profoundly various problems that are raised in order to understand clearly all the basic points of the central documents. It is important that experiences are drawn to advance further the formulation of correct positions and policies and appropriate measures for their implementation.

XUAN THUY ADDRESSES HA SON BINH PARTY CONGRESS

OW060947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report from the correspondent of Ha Son Binh journal and radio station, Ha Son Binh Province held the first round of its third party organization congress on 5 January. Attending the congress were Comrade Xuan Thuy, party Central Committee secretary, Comrades Nguyen Co Thach, Nguyen Huu Thu and Ha Ke Tan and many others who have been introduced by the party Central Committee as candidates for election to the Ha Son Binh delegation to the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress.

After hearing a recapitulative report on the views expressed at the grassroots party organization congresses on the party Central Committee's documents to be presented to the Fifth VCP Congress, Comrade Xuan Thuy addressed the congress explaining the fundamental points of the documents and commending the party organization and people of Ha Son Binh Province for concentrating their efforts on increasing grain production over the past 5 years. Ha Son Binh has promptly applied the new contract system in the Son Cong model cooperative and has rapidly expanded similar models throughout the province thus effecting an obvious change in agricultural production. Ha Son Binh reaped some 420,000 tons of grain in 1981, an increase of 71,000 tons over 1980 and the largest amount of grain harvested since 1975.

Comrade Xuan Thuy urged the Ha Son Binh provincial party organization and people to exert greater efforts to exploit local potentials in land, manpower and the various trades and occupations and to rapidly turn Ha Son Binh into a province that has a prosperous economy and a stable national defense.

He also commended the party organizations and the people of various ethnic nationalities in Lang Son District for making great efforts in stepping up the production of cotton and jute in the mountainous areas in order to partially solve the clothing problem of the local population.

LE THANH NGHI ATTENDS HAI HUNG PARTY CONGRESS

BK071015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Amid the seething impetus of the new year days, the Hai Hung provincial party organization on 6 January held its fourth congress in Hai Hung City. The congress warmly welcomed Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and other party and state high-ranking officials who are candidates for delegates to the Fifth National VCP Congress.

The congress spent a lot of time discussing documents of the central government to be presented at the national VCP congress. It studied the resolutions of the 10th and 11th party Central Committee plenums and speeches by the VCP general secretary at various party Central Committee conferences. The congress also reviewed supervisory tasks of the province's party organization and appointed delegates to the national VCP congress.

In line with the working impetus of the congress, Hai Hung Province is launching a 60-day emulation movement to score achievements in various fields to greet the VCP congress.

HA NAM NINH PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

OW110823 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] According to our Voice of Vietnam correspondent, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization's third congress opened on 8 January. Five hundred delegates of 24 party organizations from various districts, cities and the provincial capital attended the congress. The comrades recommended by the VCP Central Committee to attend this congress included Nguyen Lam, Song Hao, Hoang Tung, Vu Thi Hong, Tran Xuan Bach and Ngo Duc Hanh. Comrade Ta Hong Thanh, alternate [as heard] member of the Central Committee and provincial party secretary, delivered the opening speech and the draft political report of the Central Committee. Next Comrade Pham Van Bong, provincial deputy party secretary, delivered a recapitulatory report on the results of grassroots congresses.

In the recent past, in order to register achievements to greet the party organization congress and the fifth party national congress, the Ha Nam Ninh people have stepped up productive labor, conservation, security and national defense activities. The province has promptly fulfilled its 1981 food obligations ahead of schedule. Its food production in 1981 increased over 1980 by 300,000 tons. Its artisan industry and handicrafts exceeded plan norms. Many innovations were applied in various production sectors. Many new export goods were manufactured. At present, the people in the province are concentrating their efforts on successfully cultivating the 1981-82 winter-spring crop and developing artisan industry and handicrafts to create more goods for export.

HAU GIANG HOLDS PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK160402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report from the office of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee, the Hau Giang provincial party congress solemnly opened on the morning of 15 January. Attending were 500 delegates representing more than 12,000 party members in the province. Present at the congress were Comrades Duong Quoc Chinh and Luu Huu Phuoc, who were dispatched by the VCP Central Committee to run in the local election of delegates [to the forthcoming national party congress].

The congress heard a report on the basic contents of a draft political report to be presented by the VCP Central Committee at the fifth national party congress. It also heard a special report on party-building activities and related suggestions made earlier by the delegates of various grassroots and district-level party congresses. The congress will last for 7 days.

MALAYSIA

HANOI'S DIFFICULTIES IN KAMPUCHEA NOTED

BK111450 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Three years after Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea, Hanoi appears to be no closer to its goals than it would like to be. Instead, Vietnam is today isolated internationally as it never has been before. Its forces are bogged down in an unwinable war in Kampuchea, its economy is in shreds and unable to feed even its own people, and finally, a future that is so bleak that it should provoke a major reexamination of the direction taken by that nation. [sentence as heard]

Historians are generally agreed on the fact that it was the fratricidal Khmer Rouge regime in Phnom Penh that provoked Vietnam with its atrocities that were committed on the Vietnamese during the Khmer Rouge border intrusions. Vietnam had every reason to exercise the right of self-defense. But this right does not include the toppling of an internationally accepted and UN-recognized government. The subsequent military invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the toppling of the Khmer Rouge and installation of the puppet Heng Samrin clique, the Vietnamization and domination of Kampuchea, cannot be accepted or justified. Vietnam's claim that it wanted to oust a murderous and hated regime and remove China's influence in Kampuchea also has not been accepted.

Vietnam has had to pay a tremendous cost for its adventure in Indochina. Vietnam's 200,000 army of occupation had failed to secure peace in Kampuchea. If anything, the fighting can be expected to increase during the forthcoming dry season.

The Heng Samrin government has failed to get the recognition of even the Kampuchean people. Their attitude has been encapsuled in the proverb that if your house is on fire then you will welcome even the flood. Nearly 100 nations continued to reject the fiction of the Heng Samrin regime and recognized the ousted Khmer Rouge as the legitimate and rightful government of Kampuchea.

For Vietnam, Kampuchea would continue to mean a drain on its resources -- both in terms of men and its meager resources. The Vietnamese population would have to tighten their belts and remain in poverty longer so that the dream of Ho Chi Minh for an Indochina federation would be recognized. What is worse is that Vietnam has had to abandon its traditional equidistant role between Beijing and Moscow and is now firmly in the Russian camp.

The Russians have exacted a very heavy price from Vietnam and have (?forced) it to give base facilities at the Danang air base and the port of Cam Ranh Bay. Once again Indochina has become the cockpit of a power struggle -- this time between China and the Soviet Union. The tragedy is that the people and nations involved appeared to be so ready and willing to carry out the wishes of their masters in the Kremlin. In the process, Indochina has once again become the main source of tension and fear in this region. Once again a long and protracted war to serve the interest of nations outside this area will continue to create instability.

Vietnam should withdraw from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people, under UN supervision, to choose a government that they want and that would serve their own interest.

ARMY ANNOUNCES COMMUNIST LOSSES IN PERAK

BK161257 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Twenty communist terrorists were killed and six others wounded by security forces in border operations along (Bukit Merapit), Perak, since August last year. The outgoing commander of the 2d Infantry Division, Maj Gen Ahmad Abdul Kadir, who disclosed this in Penang today, said three Malaysian soldiers were slightly injured in the operations between August and December.

Meanwhile, the chief of army, Gen Tan Sri Zain Hashim, said the situation at (Bukit Merapit) border was now under control as the terrorists had stopped shooting or harassing the security forces during operations. He told newsmen this after visiting the 2d Infantry Division at Wisma Persekutuan in (northern road).

SINGAPORE

TEN MEMBERS OF 'CLANDESTINE GROUP' ARRESTED

BK101206 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The government has arrested 10 people, all members of a clandestine group for destructive and subversive intentions and activities, The Ministry of Home Affairs, in a statement, said the group, which styled itself the Singapore Liberation Organization, wanted to overthrow the government through the use of arms. The leader of the group, Zainal Abiddin bin Mohamed Shah, a self-employed journalist, was among those arrested.

The group planned to overthrow the government by creating communal unrest. This was to be achieved through acts of arson, planting of bombs in the shopping and community centers, cinemas and Port of Singapore Authority warehouses. The group also intended to solicit support, including manpower and finance, from foreign powers and individuals to carry out their plan.

Two members of the clandestine group were arrested yesterday while trying to distribute pamphlets at the national stadium, where about 24,000 people were attending the Prophet Muhammad's birthday celebration. Similar pamphlets were later seized from Zainal Abiddin's house. The pamphlets contained many highly seditious statements designed to create communal resentment. They alleged that the government was oppressing the Malays and suppressing the Malay language and culture.

They also accused the Muslim Religious Council of altering the true course of Muslim thinking and the government of using Islam to deceive the Muslims and to achieve its political aims.

The clandestine group comprised a handful of disgruntled Malays and Indian Muslims. The statement says they demonstrated through their actions and practices that they were racialists and extremists who would not hesitate to use violence to achieve their objectives.

The leader of the group, 49-year-old Zainal Abiddin, contested as a Workers Party candidate in the 1972, 1976 and 1980 general elections. He was responsible for the publicity and finance of the group. Three others were also members of the opposition party. Forty-seven-year-old Hasim bin Mukayat, a taxi driver, was in charge of recruitment and finance. He is a member of the Workers Party. Until last October, he represented the United People's Front in Sembawang and was a candidate in the 1976 general election. Forty-two-year-old Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Rahman, a cinema projector operator, was in charge of sabotage and finance. He is vice chairman of Barisan Sosialis Singapore [Socialist Front of Singapore] [BSS] and was the BSS candidate in the 1972 and 1976 general elections. Forty-seven-year-old (Sulaiman bin Mohamed Sharif), who is currently unemployed, has been active in politics and is a cadre member of the united front.

Opposition To 'Investigate'

BK111254 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Singapore, 11 Jan (AFP) — Two Singapore opposition parties said today they would conduct their own investigations into the alleged involvement of their party members in a Muslim extremist organisation.

The comments came from the Workers Party and the Barisan Sosialis (Socialist Front) after yesterday's announcement by the Singapore Government that 10 members of a clandestine Muslim group had been arrested for trying to overthrow the government through use of arms.

Workers Party Secretary general, Mr J.B. Jeyaratnam said: "We will be making our own inquiries and will be seeing the families of the party members." Mr Jeyaratnam, who recently became the only opposition MP in Singapore's Parliament when he won a by-election, said a statement might be issued on the affair in a day or two.

Dr Lee Siew Choh, chairman of Barisan, said as far as he knew, Mr Rahim has never been of a violent frame of mind. "It is difficult to believe he could be dedicated to sabotage and violence," Dr Lee added.

Suspects Plead Guilty

BK141351 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Five members of an illegal organization arrested recently for subversive activities pleaded guilty in a Magistrates Court this afternoon. The men, who are members of a group styled the Singapore People's Liberation Organization, were charged under the Internal Security Act. The leaders of organization, 49-year old Zainal Abiddin Mohamad Shah, and 46-year old Hashim bin Mukayat, were jointly charged with possession of 1,500 copies of subversive pamphlets on the 9th of this month at the national stadium. The pamphlets, which were written in Malay, were alleged to have a tendency to excite organized violence against members of the Government of Singapore. All the five accused have been remanded. The case has been postponed to the 21st of this month pending further investigation.

FURTHER REPORTS ON JAPANESE SHIP INCIDENT

Air Force Response

OW160531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Manila, Jan 16 (KYODO) -- Philippine Air Force authorities said Saturday they will do whatever they can to rescue a South Korean crewman of a Japanese freighter, who was wounded Friday afternoon when the vessel was fired on by two airplanes of unidentified nationality in waters off eastern Mindanao.

The authorities responded to a Japanese Embassy request for an investigation into the incident and rescue of the wounded crewman. An air force official said the aircraft were most likely either Filipino or American. If so, they must have fired "mistakenly," the official said.

He said the 5,307-ton Japanese chemical tanker Hegg may have been mistaken for a supply ship for the Moro Nationalist Liberation Front (MNLF), the outlawed Muslim secessionist group based in the major southern island. But other officials dismissed such a possibility as "remote" because the incident took place in waters off eastern Mindanao, not western Mindanao, where MNLF guerrillas are most active.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the U.S. Clark Air Base north of here ruled out any American involvement in the firing incident.

Romulo Statement

OW181241 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] [Program intercepted in progress] of a Japanese tanker by naval and air force units off eastern Mindanao. Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo said the interception of the Japanese vessel, believed carying 10 million pesos worth of arms and explosives for rebels in the south, was a legitimate exercise of RP's [Republic of Philippines] right to national security and territorial integrity. Romulo said the incident could have been avoided had the skipper of the 5,000-ton tanker Hegg stopped the vessel when told to do so by naval units and later by PAF [Philippine Air Force] elements.

In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry to the Japanese Embassy, Romulo said military authorities had received reports that an unidentified cargo vessel would attempt to land both rebels and assorted war materials at (Sarangani) Bay or Island, and were clearly monitoring sea traffic in the area. [Begin recording] This boat came in the same area that the intelligence suspected. So, they ordered it to stop. Instead of [making] a stop, (?it started) accelerating its speed. So then our patrol boat, in accordance with international law, fired across the bow. In spite of that, the boat refused to stop and continued to accelerate its speed. So then the patrol boat got into communication with our air force, explaining the circumstances. And since the air force also (?knew of) intelligence reports that some boat, more or less in that area, was suspected of carrying ammunition and terrorists, the air force immediately followed the order of the patrol boat and located the ship. The (?air force) issued a warning to the ship to stop. The ship refused to stop according to the international law in territorial waters. Thus, the boat was strictly within our territorial waters. [end recording]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 013

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WORKING-LEVEL TALKS WITH USSR OPEN 20 JAN

OW200953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, Jan 20 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union opened working-level talks here Wednesday to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

Four rounds of talks will take place during the two-day meeting, Japanese sources said. The Japanese delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and the Soviet (?side) by Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin.

TALKS ON FOR ECONOMIC AID REQUEST VIEWED

Akitane Kiuchi's Comments

OW161319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 16 (KYODO) -- Akitane Kiuchi, chief Japanese negotiator in the Japan-South Korea working-level talks on Japan's economic assistance to the Seoul government, has praised the talks held in Seoul Thursday and Friday as "a step forward," Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday evening. Kiuchi, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, made the comment to South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong at a meeting earlier in the day, the officials said. No was quoted as saying that he shared Kiuchi's perception of the talks.

Kiuchi asked the South Korean foreign minister to reply to a Japanese proposal to hold the second round of the working-level talks as early as possible after the middle of next month, they said.

Suzuki on Talks' Progress

OW160359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Osaka, Jan 16 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here Saturday there are some indications of "progress" in Japan-South Korean negotiations on the latter's dollar 6 billion loan request for its 1982-86 economic development plan. Commenting on the negotiations held in Seoul Thursday and Friday, Suzuki said, "I've heard the talks are going on in a friendly atmosphere."

In the two-day working-level talks, the South Koreans gave details of the major industrial projects covered by the five-year plan. "In that sense, I recognize some progress is being made (in the talks)," Suzuki said at a news conference at a hotel here. He was in Osaka to attend a fund raising party for his Liberal-Democratic Party. Earlier this week Suzuki told Akitane Kiuchi, Japanese chief delegate to the Seoul talks, to try his best to put the bilateral negotiations "into orbit."

Although no specific figure of Japan's capital aid was mentioned in Seoul, the Japanese and South Korean delegates agreed to resume the talks in Tokyo next month.

Sakurauchi on Further Talks

OW180417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Monday proposed a second round of Japan-South Korea negotiations in Tokyo in mid-February to discuss Seoul's $6 billion loan request. The proposal was made in a meeting with South Korean Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok at the latter's request. Choe who is temporarily returning to Seoul, said he will relay the proposal to the Seoul government. In the meeting, Sakurauchi also said he wants to meet with his South Korean counterpart, No Sin-yong, "in due course."

VOICE ON REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE, SUCCESSOR ISSUE

SK200154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Commentary from feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] On the basis of a scientific analysis of the experience of our revolution and the history of the international communist movement, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, an ideological and theoretical master, has clearly pointed out for the first time in history the importance of the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said: Protecting and completing the leader's cause is an important question related to the destiny of the revolution.

As the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught, correctly inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is a very important question related to the destiny of the cause of socialism and communism: the revolutionary cause of the working class. Why does the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause pose an important question concerning the destiny of the revolution? Because the revolutionary cause of the working class is primarily the leader's revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the working class is pioneered by the leader. Under the leadership of the leader, this cause victoriously advances and is completed. Correctly reflecting the trend of the time and the desire of the people, the leader of the working class invents the guiding ideology and theory of the revolution, spiritually arms the masses of the people with this ideology and theory and organizes and mobilizes the people to struggle to implement this ideology and theory, thus pioneering the revolutionary road.

By setting forth correct struggle slogans, strategy and tactics and policies at every developing stage of the revolution, the leader of the working class leads the revolutionary struggle on a single victorious road. The leader of the working class provides a basic guarantee for the completion of the revolutionary cause of the working class on such matters as the question of a successor -- which is of basic importance in completing the revolutionary cause -- the revolutionary traditions and the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus leading the cause of communism to ultimate victory.

Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class is developed by the leader and traverses a victorious road. Accordingly, the revolutionary cause of the working class is the revolutionary cause of the leader. How successfully we resolve the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is a very important question related to whether or not the working class can complete its noble revolutionary cause.

Since the revolutionary cause of the working class is of a protracted nature, the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause poses an important question concerning the future of the revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a great task to achieve the sovereignty of the working people. In other words, the aim of this task is to liberate the working people from subjugation and provide them with an independent and creative life. To achieve this, we should reform the social system in a revolutionary manner and eliminate the legacies of the old society from all sectors of social life. This is a difficult task. The course of liberating the working people from all forms of natural and social subjugation and gaining their sovereignty requires a more prolonged struggle than the struggle to overthrow the bourgeois class or to seize power.

The revolutionary cause of the working class does not end when a nation achieves victory in accomplishing this cause. When we overthrow imperialism throughout the world and the working classes in all countries achieve their revolutionary cause, we can attain victory. Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class is not a single revolutionary stage but a protracted revolutionary cause which should go through various stages, including the stage of liberating the people, the class and man, and should be carried out not at a national level but on a global level.

Accordingly, the revolutionary cause of our working class is an unprecedentedly arduous and complex one; it is accompanied by a fierce class struggle. Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class cannot be achieved in a short span of time. New generations are inevitable in the course of carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class, and the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause naturally arises. The experience of the international communist movement clearly proves that the matter of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is a very important question related to the destiny of the revolution. It has been over 100 years since the revolutionary cause of the working class began to develop. It has been over half a century since the founding of the first regime of the working class in the history of mankind. However, the revolutionary cause of the working class has not yet been completed. When we review the 100-year history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, there have been a few instances of inheriting and advancing the revolutionary cause of the leader. The revolutionary cause of Marx, the first leader of the working class, was inherited by Engels. Lenin's cause in Russia was inherited and developed by Stalin. Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class developed by Marx and Lenin has advanced, and the international communist movement has followed a smooth course. Due to the anti-revolutionary maneuvers by revisionists in the international communist movement of the 1950's, however, the revolutionary cause of the working class and the international communist movement experienced trials.

This phenomenon shows that when we fail to correctly resolve the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause, we will immeasurably hinder the revolution. The status of the international communist movement makes the matter of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause a very serious and important problem. In many countries today, new generations have arisen among the revolutionary masses. At the same time, new leaders have emerged. Whenever new leaders appear, a grave situation arises — that is, ambitious men conspire to usurp the leadership of the party and state and hinder the revolutionary cause developed by the leader. This situation makes the matter of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause a very important task in the struggle to achieve the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Thus, the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause poses a very important question not only in individual countries but also throughout the world and is related to the destiny of the working class: to the question of whether the revolutionary cause of the working class can be protected. By providing a scientific solution to the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause — an urgent question in our era — the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong-il has provided the working class a key to successfully inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause.

The leader's revolutionary cause is substantially inherited by the successor to the leader. The question of the successor to the leader is this: who inherits the revolutionary cause, and how is this cause inherited? Holding in high esteem the outstanding successor — the reproduction of the leader's idea, achievements, work method and style and personality — is a vital question for the victorious advance and completion of the revolutionary cause. Solving the question of inheriting the leader's cause and that of the successor is an important task assigned the working class and its revolutionary party in order to complete their cause.

VRPR CALLS KIM JONG-IL SUCCESSOR TO KIM IL-SONG

SK200218 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [First speaker] I think the role of the successor is very important in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. I would like to discuss this issue.

[Second speaker] We have oftendiscussed this issue. The revolutionary cause of the working class developed by the leader is inherited and completed by his successor. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has delineated this issue. He has taught: As the leader assumes a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end and generation after generation. Just as the dear leader comrade has made this point clear, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause.

[First speaker] What is the decisive role of the successor to the leader?

[Second speaker] We can view this role from various standpoints. By wisely leading the people to show endless loyalty to the leader of the working class, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in completing the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation. Leading the people to show endless loyalty to the leader is the most important question in the struggle to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause developed by the leader. As you know, many difficult and complicated tasks will emerge in the struggle to inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause. Only when we show loyalty to the leader can we successfully accomplish these tasks. Only when we profoundly show loyalty to the leader can we correctly resolve questions concerning the protection and materialization of the leader's revolutionary idea, the development of the immortal revolutionary achievements of the leader and his precious struggle experiences and the continuous strengthening of the unity of the revolutionary ranks around the leader.

[First speaker] Showing loyalty to the leader is a decisive factor guaranteeing the successful solution of all questions arising from brilliantly inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause.

[Second speaker] Correct. By brilliantly resolving these questions, the successor plays a decisive role in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. By setting an example, the successor to the leader leads the people to show loyalty to the leader. We can find an example of this from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a sole successor to the great leader General Kim Il-sung. Defining endless loyalty to the great leader as a basic trait of the Kimilsongists — true revolutionaries — the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has helpad conduct indoctrination on loyalty. By setting an example, he has guided the people to show loyalty to the great leader. Guiding the people to show loyalty to the leader is the most important question in inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause. By brilliantly resolving this question, the successor plays a decisive role in inheritting the leader's revolutionary cause.

[First speaker] You have referred to a very important question. What other questions do you have with regard to the decisive role of the successor to the leader?

[Second speaker] By victoriously leading the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's plan and intent, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. Victoriously advancing the revolution and construction in accordance wiht the leader's plan and intent is a basic question in the struggle to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause. This is because the course of materializing the leader's plan and intent is the course of brilliantly inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. Thus, the important question of completing the leader's revolutionary cause is solved by the role of the successor to the leader. In this respect, we can cite several tasks. One of these tasks includes the work of the successors to the leader's revolutionary idea. As you know, the revolutionary ideology of Marx was standardized into Marxism by his successor, Engels. Lenin's revolutionary ideology was standardized into Leninism by his successor, Stalin. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has standardized the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea into Kimilsongism and declared it to the world.

By scientifically standardizing and declaring the leader's revolutionary idea, the successor to the leader lays an ideological and theoretical foundation to victoriously advance and complete the revolutionary cause of the working class.

[First speaker] The successor to the leader not only standardizes and declares the leader's revolutionary ideology to victoriously advance and complete the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's plan and intent but also wisely leads the struggle for its realization. I think this is also an important question.

[Second speaker] That is right. The successor to the leader not only standardizes and declares the leader's revolutionary ideology but also sets forth and presents a struggle program, correct line and correct struggle slogan to carry out this revolutionary ideology at every stage of the development of the revolution, thus victoriously advancing the revolution and construction. We can discern this question by looking at today's reality in the North. In the North, the immortal chuche idea created by Gen Kim Il-song is brilliantly blooming in all sectors of the revolution and construction. This is attributed to the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sole successor to the great leader, has set forth and presented a program to infuse society with the great leader's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, and has wisely led the struggle to achieve this program.

Thus, the question of advancing the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's ideology and intent is a basic question in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader. The successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting the revolutionary cause by wisely resolving this question.

[First speaker] When we cite the decisive role of the successor to the leader, I think we should also refer to the question of strengthening and developing the party into the leader's party.

[Second speaker] Yes, you have pointed out a very important question. The successor to the leader plays a decisive role in completing the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation by strengthening and developing the party of the working class founded and led by the leader into the leader's party.

As you know, the party of the working class is the political weapon to carry out the leader's revolutionary ideology. It is also the headquarters of the revolution. Only by the leading role of the party can the leader's ideology be safeguarded as the sole guiding ideology of the revolution. The struggle to embody the leader's ideology and leadership can be victoriously advanced. The question of strengthening and developing such a party into the leader's party forever can be brilliantly solved precisely by the role of the successor to the leader.

[First speaker] What tasks should be solved to strengthen and develop the party into the leader's party?

[Second speaker] Many tasks should be solved. The successor to the leader solves problems to infuse the party with the leader's revolutionary ideology and to establish the leader's ideological system in the party so the part can be strengthened and developed into the leader's party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth policies to reform the party with Kimilsongism and to establish the leader's ideological system in the party and organized and mobilized the party in achieving these policies. Thus, he has strengthened and developed the party into the invincible party of Kimilsongism. All of this eloquently proves what we have discussed.

Thus, the important problems arising in completing the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation are brilliantly solved by the successor to the leader. Proceeding from this, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

[First speaker] Thank you.

VRPR SCORES PLAN FOR SIMULTANEOUS UN ENTRY

SK200122 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Before leaving to assume his new post, Kim Kyong-won, new South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, held a press conference on the afternoon of 18 January and said that North Korea's refusal of a simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations is an act to perpetuate the division of the North and South. He also babbled that he will work for a diplomatic atmosphere to expedite UN entry. Now we will hear Madame Yun's comments on this.

[Begin recording] Charging that North Korea's refusal to go along with simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations is an act to perpetuate the division of the North and South, Kim Kyong-won, South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, babbled that he will make efforts to create a diplomatic atmosphere to expedite UN entry. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to perpetuate national division have become brazen.

The proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations is a product of the aggressive U.S. policy against the Korean Peninsula and one fabricated by policy makers in the U.S. State Department to perpetuate division on the Korean Peninsula. To dominate South Korea, the United States has made a two Koreas policy its basic strategy toward the Korean Peninsula. To justify this, the United States had advanced a proposal for simultaneous North-South UN entry. It conducted propaganda on the proposal by using former dictator Pak Chong-hui. However, this proposal -- an invention by the splittist -- was thrown into a wastebasket a long time ago, rejected by international society.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's talk about this issue evinces the heinous nature of the splittist, making a mockery of our people and global public opinion. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of charging North Korea with refusal of simultaneous North-South UN entry is an absurd act perpetuating the division of the North and South.

If the North and South simultaneously enter the United Nations, the division of the Korean Peninsula will become a fait accompli and a great obstacle will be placed on the road of the nation's reunification. This is the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Through this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to achieve its wild desire for long-term power.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is truly interested in the future of the country and the people, it should not babble about simultaneous North-South UN entry but forge ahead with the plan to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will make a breakthrough for the people. When the confederal state is established, we will join international bodies, including the United Nations, on behalf of our nation and show our dignity.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to seek the line of division and confrontation and to follow the course of betraying the nation, it will be denounced by our people and international society and will be destroyed. [end recording]

NODONG SINMUN ON ROLE OF CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

SK131125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 12 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 January special article [nonsol]: "Working Class Class Consciousness Is Nucleus of Communist Ideology"]

[Excerpts] Our people are vigorously struggling to implement the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the sixth party congress and his New Year's address for 1982. The current situation and our vast revolutionary duties demand the party members and working people firmly arm themselves with political ideas and display the communist revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm for battle.

To summon the party members and working people to devote themselves to the historic cause of modelling society on the chuche idea with a sense of mastery and political enthusiasm, it is mandatory to strengthen the work of arming them with a communist revolutionary ideology.

Ingreining in the people a high degree of class consciousness is very important in arming them with a communist ideology. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The principle of education on communism is education on class. Without the revolutionary ideology of the working class, communist ideology is inconceivable. Without education on class, education on communism is also inconceivable. The class consciousness of the working class is the nucleus of communist ideology. Therefore, only when the working people are firmly armed with the class consciousness of the working class can we make them true communists.

Communist ideology, which reflects the class position and basic interests of the working class, is essentially a revolutionary ideology of the working class. Socialist and communist society should be built according to the demands and interests of the working class. The course of building a socialist and communist society should be a course which remodels society in the interests of the working class, while eliminating all non-working class elements conflicting with communist ideology.

Communist ideology, which makes people believe in the triumph of the socialist and communist cause and strenuously struggle for its realization, can be guaranteed only when the people have a high degree of class consciousness. With the education work to enhance class consciousness strengthened under the wise leadership of our party, all party members and working people in our country are consolidating their socialist fatherland like a fortress and accelerating the revolution and socialist construction with political enthusiasm while vigilantly watching the enemy's schemes for aggression and war, which are becoming more blatant each day.

Only when the party members and working people have a firm class consciousness can they grasp the wily character of the imperialists and the class enemy in a timely manner and tenaciously safeguard the working class' interests: the fundamental interests of the revolution.

The revolutionary road is not smooth, and it has many arduous trials. The revolution always is accompanied by bitter class struggle against counterrevolutionary and reactionary forces which trample on the independence of the masses. The imperialists and class enemies are persistent in their attempt to destroy the socialist system from within and paralyze the people's revolutionary consciousness and class awakening. The aggressive nature of the imperialists will never change until they vanish. It becomes more wicked as they near their end. Under such conditions, to carry out the revolution without any illusion about imperialism, we must maintain a firm class position and viewpoint.

Our people are building socialism in the face of direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists and are carrying out their revolutionary duties for the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification. While persistently clinging to maneuvers for two Koreas under U.S. protection, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is more wickedly manuevering to provoke a war against us. While the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, are waiting for a chance to pounce on us while honing the sword of aggression, party members and working people, if they heighten their revolutionary vigilance and are determined to struggle against the imperialists and class enemies, will consolidate the revolutionary forces and defend their socialist fatherland under any circumstances.

The key problem in heightening class consciousness among party members and the working people is to correctly lead them to understand the nature of the imperialists and exploiting classes. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: the most important thing in educating the soldiers and the working people on ideology in hating imperialism is to lead them to understand the aggressive nature of imperialism.

war and plunder are the inherent nature of imperialism. The imperialist methods of aggression can be changed. Its aggressive nature, however, will never change. Unless the capitalist system -- dominated by monopoly capital -- disappears, the aggressive nature of imperialism cannot be changed.

If we fail to grasp the deceptive slogans which the imperialists employ to cover up their aggressive designs and are deceived by them, illusions about imperialism can be created among the people. Serious consequences would result. National sovereignty would be threatened. All party members and working people, firmly maintaining a revolutionary stand that they will not make concessions to the imperialists and that they will confront and struggle against them, should defend and safeguard the interests of the revolution by grasping the crafty and wicked duplicity of the U.S. imperialists.

Also important in heightening class consciousness among the working people is to make them remember the barbarous acts committed by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists against our people and the bitter and unhappy past. The colonial servitude forced upon our people during the rule of the Japanese imperialists and the indescribable disasters which befell our people in the fatherland liberation war were the most tragic and harshest. No other people have ever experienced anything like them.

In South Korea, geographically linked to us, our brothers are deprived of their political freedom and rights as a result of reactionary rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. They are forced to suffer a subhuman living standard. Our party members and working people should never forget this and stage a ruthless struggle against the class enemies, cherishing hated of the imperialists and the exploiting class.

Our people's class awakening and revolutionary consciousness are high. All party members and all the people are strongly united politicially and ideologically and are determined to politically and ideologically defend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party center with their lives. By implementing our party's policy to arm the working class with class consciousness, all party members and working people should prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, hastening the victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS JAPAN'S ECONOMIC AID TO SOUTH

SK160443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the talks between the Japanese authorities and the South Korean puppet clique about the "problem of economic cooperation" now going on in Seoul, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says:

The Japanese authorities' aid amounting to thousands of millions of dollars to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan will only whip up the war fever of the South Korean puppets and help them in the armament expansion and will inevitably heighten the tension in the Korean Peninsula and increase the danger of the northward invasion.

Japan must be aware that no matter in what name it gives loans to the South Korean puppets, it will become guns and tanks at any moment once it is included in the financial budget of the puppets, remarks the commentary.

It goes on: The huge "aid" of Japan to the South Korean puppets cannot be construed otherwise than an open expression of its hostile policy towards our republic and the entire Korean people. It is also a criminal act jeopardizing peace in Asia and detrimental to the national interests and sovereignty of the Japanese people. It is an aggressive policy required by the Far Eastern strategy of the United States to make Japan help the South Korean military fascist clique in the arms buildup.

In an attempt to dominate Asia by "strength" the U.S. imperialists try to seize Japan as their junior "ally" and step up its militarisation for overseas expansion and, at the same time, keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base and beef up the armed forces of the puppet clique to use them as an executor in another war of aggression.

Noting that today Japan is being tightly shackled to the U.S. imperialists' war chariot and even a plan has been worked out to use Japan as a U.S. base and dispatch its "self-defence forces" to the front in case the U.S. imperialists unleash a war of aggression in Korea, the commentary goes on: We appeal to the Japanese people to heighten vigilance against the moves of the reactionary ruling circles to give huge "aid" of military nature to the puppet clique, increase the tension in the Korean Peninsula and create the danger of northward invasion.

Japan tries to realise its wild ambition for overseas expansion by availing itself of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists, but it is a daydream and will only endanger Japan's peace and independence. Japan should maintain independence and stop following the U.S. policy of increasing the tension in the Korean Peninsula. It should stop encouraging the South Korean puppet clique's scheme for division and war, strive for creating a favourable circumstance for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, discontinue giving "security" assistance to the puppet clique and work for the development of good neighbour relations with our republic.

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-JAPAN TRADE BODY MARKED

SK161625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (KCNA) -- Papers here today print signed articles warmly greeting the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation, a reliable enterprise of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

A NODONG SINMUN article extends fervent congratulations and warm compatriotic greetings to the staff members of the corporation and the compatriots in Japan who have performed great achievements for the country and the people through the strengthening and development of trade relations between Korea and Japan, upholding the chuche-based foreign trade policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says: Above all, the corporation has conducted brisk trade activities, adhering to the independent foreign trade policy of our republic, and thus rendered great services to the socialist construction in the homeland.

Through the trade activities it has also heightened the external prestige of the DPRK and expanded among the Japanese people the ranks of supporters to and sympathizers with the cause of national reunification and greatly contributed to the development of friendly and cooperative relations with the Japanese people.

It has also made big achievements in the patriotic work of Chongnyon for defending the democratic national rights of compatriots in Japan, ensuring their business and vital rights in defiance of persecution and suppression by the reactionaries within and without.

All these successes and achievements made by the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation are unthinkable apart from the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader.

We are firmly convinced that the staff members of the corporation will expand trade between trade corporations of Korea and Japan, upholding the independent foreign trade policy of the DPRK, and serve better the socialist construction in the homeland, develop the friendly relations with the Japanese people and achieve shining success in the sacred cause of realizing the reunification of the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

DAILY HITS CHON REMARKS ON DJP ANNIVERSARY

SK170919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 17 (KCNA) — Traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at the "celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Justice Party" [DJP] and made an "address" lavishing praises on the "exploits of the party." This comes under fire in a NODONG SINMUN commentary today titled "Crimes of a Terrorist Party."

The author of the commentary says: The Democratic Justice Party is a private political party Chon Tu-hwan composed of gangsters employed at the "National Security Planning Agency" and the puppet Army Security Command, the dens of special agents, and an offspring of truculent military dictatorship which sprouted like a poisonous mushroom by holding down the opposition political forces with the bayonet in a turmoil under the sway of terrorism.

No sooner had it been knocked into shape than it begged for the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces for an indefinite period and entreated its master, above all, for a greater supply of equipment and material support for the reinforcement of the armed forces and expansion of the repressive networks. It has been steeped in fostering division, crying for the "expansion of the party strength" and "training of special operatives" for North-South confrontation and spreading the "argument for unification in the 2000's" and in consolidating the foothold of military dictatorship after binding the people hand and foot through the fabrication of evil laws.

Willfully ignoring all this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan advertised non-existent "exploits," waxing quite eloquent about "democracy," "justice," "welfare," and what not? This is an act of one utterly lost to shame.

Over the last one year, Chon Tu-hwan and the Democratic Justice Party, his marionette, have suppressed and exploited the people and kicked up a row of anti-communism and war internally and rendered the situation strained and incited national split, selling the country and the nation in league with outside forces, externally, thus only bringing disasters and sufferings to the South Korean people.

He went to great pains to conceal his crimes by reversing black and white and claimed that the Democratic Justice Party, as "the leading party," "should go ahead with reforms on a broader and deeper scale in close cooperation with the government," revealing his intention to draw this group into the puppet government to be used as a tool of fascism and anti-communism, treachery and division.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must not play jugglery, but step down, apologizing for its crimes to the people.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED 16 JAN

SK200438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 (KCNA) -- A 1982 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest on January 16, according to a report.

It was signed by head of the government trade delegation of our country Yi Se-ung and head of the Romanian Government trade delegation Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Present at the signing ceremony were Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the members of the government trade delegations of the two countries and DPRK Ambassador to Romania Sin In-ha.

ROK-JAPAN LOAN ISSUE TO BE RESOLVED BY JUNE

SK200118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP) — Japan and South Korea have agreed in principle to clinch their negotiations on the latter's standing request for Japanese Government loans, by holding Seoul-Tokyo foreign ministers' and summit meetings during the first half of the year, the CHOSUN ILBO, a mass-circulation Korean language daily published here, reported Wednesday.

In a story attributed to an unidentified Foreign Ministry source, the daily also said that preparations were under way for the second round of preparatory talks (in Tokyo) to arrange a meeting in March between Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi.

There were no comments from the Foreign Ministry, but there is widespread speculation that the two governments plan to resolve the issue by June (?30).

Officials from both sides met in Seoul last week for the first round of preparatory talks for the foreign ministers' meeting, which is to deal with South Korea's request for six billion U.S. dollars in concessional loans from Tokyo. Negotiations on the request had been stalled since last September, when a bilateral ministerial meeting in Seoul hit a snag because of divergence between two sides over the size and nature of the Seoul-requested loans.

CHON 'HIMSELF' CONCEIVED JAPANESE LOAN FIGURE

SK200830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP) — Foreign Minister No Sin-Yong said Wednesday that South Korea envisages a system of coexistence with Japan such as the one that exists among the nations of the European Community.

In an address on the opening day of an annual conference here of Korean ambassadors, No disclosed that President Chon Tu-hwan himself conceived the idea of requesting government and commercial loans totaling 10 billion U.S. dollars from Japan, and that his ministry, acting on the president's initiative, plans to clinch the ongoing negotiations on the issue, and introduce a new dimension into Korean-Japanese relations.

No called on ambassadors posted in Western Europe to exert all-out efforts to stem the infiltration of communist North Korea into those nations under socialist leadership.

The foreign minister said that South Korea will strengthen bilateral cooperative relations with nonaligned nations with a view to discouraging a possible North Korean attempt to exploit the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad in September as a forum of invectives directed at South Korea.

ROK, JAPAN DISCUSS CONTINENTAL SHELF EXPLORATION

SK190329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (YONHAP) — Korea and Japan held the fourth annual meeting of the Joint Continental Shelf Development Council in Seoul Tuesday to discuss the smooth implementation of the 1974 bilateral agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf lying between them.

Government sources said that major items in the agenda of the two-day session included the successful implementation of bilateral continental shelf development projects, the prevention of sea contamination and maritime accidents in development areas and the establishment of communications channels between the two countries via development areas.

The Korean delegation will request that joint development projects be implemented throughout the year, irrespective of fishing seasons, and that the number of sub-mining zones along the joint development areas be reduced, from the current nine, to three or four.

The two countries earlier reached a tentative agreement to suspend fishing operations in the fifth and seventh mining zones during fishing seasons from January through April.

Discussions will also center on the establishment of a standing consultative body, in connection with jurisdiction over possible crimes in the joint development areas, the sources said.

The 30-man Korean delegation is led jointly by Chang Man-sun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Bureau of International Organizations and Treaty Affairs, and Yun Su-kil, oil coordinator of the Energy-Resources Ministry; while the 23-member Japanese delegation is headed by Hiroaki Fujii, councillor at the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, and Takashi Nonouchi, director of the Oil Bureau of the Resources-Energy Ministry.

EMERGENCY NUCLEAR POWER HOTLINE ESTABLISHED

SK170025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] Korea and the United States yesterday agreed to establish an emergency communication channel to prevent possible outbreak of a significant nuclear power incident or accident in Korea.

The agreement was made at the fifth meeting of the Korea-U.S. Joint Standing Committee for Nuclear and Other Energy Technology which ended yesterday after winding up a four-day session.

Korea and the United States established a master plan to cope with possible nuclear accidents in Korea, especially if it should involve a U.S.-supplied nuclear powerplant, in accordance with the arrangement between the two governments concluded on Nov. 10 last year, officials said.

Under a detailed plan for cooperation, they said, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will render assistance such as giving technical advice and dispatching experts to Korea at the request of the Korean Science and Technology Ministry. Joint incident response exercises will be conducted under the master plan, officials said.

Korea also agreed to conduct nine research projects for safe and efficient reactor operation in collaboration with the United States, they said.

The nine projects include heavy section steel technology, analytical model development, probabilistic studies, man-machine interface studies, radiation, health and environment studies and seismic studies, officials explained.

On the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, officials said, the U.S. delegations agreed to offer relevant technology and invite trainees to the country. Under the agreement, they said, a total of 109 Korean trainees will be sent to the U.S. NRC for the study of advanced technology of nuclear safety control during the coming five years. All expenses will be paid by the U.S. Government, they said.

ROK SEEKS FRENCH SUPPORT ON UNIFICATION ISSUE

SK190118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister No Sin-yong has sought the continued support of the French Socialist Government for the Seoul-initiated peaceful unification formula based on the increased economic cooperation and the traditionally existing amity between Seoul and Paris.

The government's call was renewed when he discussed with Socialist Senator Philippe Machefer a wide range of matters, including the Korean question in his capitol office yesterday morning. Sen. Machefer, who had already visited Pyongyang last month, arrived in Seoul Sunday as a special envoy of the French Government. In a meeting with Sen. Machefer which lasted for one and a half hours, Minister No briefed him on the basic direction of the nation's peaceful unification policies, characterized by the twin overtures made by President Chon Tu-hwan for direct talks between the top leaders of Seoul and Pyongyang.

The French envoy was also briefed on the Seoul government's overtures for the simultaneous entry of Seoul and Pyongyang into the United Nations.

Minister Ro was quoted as saying that North Korea's unification scheme was still far from that pursued by the Seoul government, according to sources present at the talks. Ro was said to have reminded him that North Korea was still intent upon increasing its military buildup, pointing out that it already had submarines for attack use, the sources revealed. Minister Ro went on that North Korea was doubling its diplomatic propaganda activities against the Republic of Korea in the international community including the nonaligned bloc.

Prior to his meeting with Minister Ro, Sen. Machefer talked with Acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun on a wide range of matters concerning Seoul-Paris relations, especially in the economic field. Acting Premier Yu was learned to have expressed his desire for a Seoul visit by French Premier Pierre Mauroy. He met with National Assembly Speaker Rep. Chung Nae-hyuk at the latter's assembly office in the afternoon to discuss the promotion of relations between the two countries.

VIOLENCE BY REPATRIATED NORTH KOREANS REPORTED

SK200755 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Report of Seoul SINMUN Tokyo correspondent Pak Hae-chin]

[Text] Quoting a Chongnyon-affiliated compatriot who visited North Korea in late 1981 and returned early this year, the TONGIL ILBO, a paper published by Korean residents in Japan, reported on 20 January about shocking incidents of murder and attempted murder of high-ranking North Korean officials in Pyongyang and Nampo by compatriots who, having been repatriated to the North, are unable to endure the contempt and repression of the North Korean authorities. They have thus waged a desperate resistance struggle.

Concerning the case in Nampo city, several repatriated compatriots, unable to bear the contempt and discrimination of North Korean authorities, beat to death the secretary of the municipal party in October last year.

In Pyongyang early last November repatriated compatriots riding their motorbikes attempted a death-defying crash into a black car with unnumbered plates carrying individuals in positions of power. Similar cases have occurred one after another. However, their attempts have ended in failure.

The paper noted that those involved in the incidents were all arrested and their whereabouts are unknown. Their families were taken to investigation authorities and cruelly punished.

The paper said that such incidents were disclosed by a Chongnyon-affiliated Korean resident who visited North Korea late last year to meet his family residing in Nampo and heard about the truth of the incidents from a high-ranking North Korean official who revealed them on the promise that he hold his tongue.

The paper also reported that in the wake of such incidents, the North Korean authorities have branded all repatriated compatriots in Nampo as dangerous elements and removed some of them to secluded places in the mountains after investigating them ideologically.

PRC REJECTION OF SRV CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL SCORED

BK201003 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jan (SPK) -- The Chinese authorities confirmed their warmongering policy by giving a negative response to the Vietnamese proposal to cease border hostilities for 10 days on the occasion of the Lunar New Year -- the traditional festival of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

This is the third time that the Beijing authorities have rejected this good-will proposal made every year by the Vietnamese party on the occasion of Tet. They have also rejected other Vietnamese proposals aimed at renewing negotiations between the two countries to solve unsettled problems. This attitude is as negative as Beijing's attitude concerning proposals of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for the signing of bilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence. It is part of China's policy to put permanent pressure on the Indochinese countries and to create tension in the relations between these countries and the ASEAN countries in order to facilitate their hegemony in the region.

One recalls that after defeat in a war waged by their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackeys against the southwestern border of the SRV in 1979, the Chinese leaders engaged themselves directly in a war of aggression and barbarous destruction against northern provinces of the SRV. Since their shameful defeat, they have pursued a hostile policy against this country and Chinese troops continue to occupy certain Vietnamese localities and undertake daily armed provocations along the border of the two countries.

According to the communique of the Vietnamese commission for inquiry on crimes of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, during the last quarter of 1981 China increased its manpower and the firepower of its units along the Vietnamese border. Its armed vessels entered Vietnamese territorial waters more than 1,700 times and its planes overflew the border zone 1,300 times. At the same time, it sent hundreds of spies into Vietnamese territory. The Vietnamese people, who suffered from tough trials for 30 years after independence in order to expel the French colonialists and, in turn, the U.S. imperialists, are peace- and justice-loving people. Their proposals to China are reasonable and marked with good will. They benefit from approbation of progressive opinion in the world.

The Kampuchean people support this Vietnamese initiative without reserve. During a meeting that he granted to the Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea on the 15th, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK supported the good will proposal of the SRV and energically condemned China for pursuing its hostile policy toward Vietnam.

The Kampuchean people will never forget crimes committed by Beijing's lackeys -- Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and company -- in the country after usurping the revolutionary gains of the 17 April 1975 victory -- fruits of the Indochinese militant solidarity. They are vigilant against the maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in their attempt to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime. They join together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples to upset the hegemonist plan of the Chinese reactionaries.

THAI TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS TO 14 JAN REPORTED

BK191452 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1445 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jan (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week ending 14 January Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 5 times and heavy artillery barrages fired from Thailand hit 88 times, including 17 times to provide cover fire for Pol Pot infiltrations. On 7 January Thai 105-mm cannons pounded the vicinity of Kampuchea's Ter Island.

Koh Kong-Pursat: Two Thai L-19's overflew Hills 336 and 322 and Smat Deng. This region came under barrages of Thai-based 105-mm artillery pieces 31 times. On 7 January some 500 shells of 120- and 82-mm mortars and recoilless rifles landed in the Smat Deng area.

Battambang: Thai reconnaissance planes made several flights over Yeang District and Phnom Malai. The region was pounded 30 times by 105-mm cannons, 120- and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets, with the targets pinpointed by reconnaissance planes. On 6 January several Thai-based 105-mm cannon barrages were reported southwest of Romlit and southeast of Poipet. On 7 January, some 400 102-mm mortar shells landed west and southwest of Pailin.

Siem Reap-Preah Vihear: The region came under the fire of Thai recoilless cannons and 120- and 82-mm mortars 27 times.

Thailand's armed boats and ships intruded into Kampuchea's territorial waters 307 times in the vicinity of Koh Kong and Koh Tang.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES OUTSTANDING YOUNG PIONEERS

BK190706 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] At the office of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], on the afternoon of 16 January, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD and of the PRK National Assembly, granted an audience to two Young Pioneers from Pursat Province who scored outstanding feats in crushing the enemy in order to ask them about their activities and victories in contributing to our national defense tasks.

On that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim commended the two heroic nephews, who have high revolutionary consciousness and whose outstanding achievements have contributed to our national defense efforts. The comrade also spoke on our revolutionary victories scored during the past 3 years. The comrade stressed: Although we have achieved victories in all fields, the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, together with the traitorous and reactionary Khmers, who are their unbridled running dogs, have persistently and insanely carried on their activities and maneuvers to sabotage and undermine our national unity, and in particular the international solidarity between the fraternal countries of Kampuchea and Vietnam, so that they can easily subvert the Kampuchean revolution and return to oppress and massacre the Kampuchean people.

In a joyous atmosphere, Comrade Chea Sim exhorted the two Young Pioneers to carry on the party's noble tasks so as to achieve greater victories for the independence, peace, freedom and happiness of our nation and people. In addition to this significant advice from Comrade Chea Sim, the two Young Pioneers also received gifts, consisting of clothing, shoes and milk, as a reward.

YOS POR VISITS PREY VENG PROVINCE 14-17 JAN

BK200816 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On 14 January a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council led by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD, paid a visit to Prey Veng Province to celebrate the 7 January National Independence Day.

At all localities in each district visited, the delegation met and had cordial conversations permeated with a spirit of revolutionary fraternity with cadres, personnel, Buddhist monks and inhabitants.

After successfully concluding its visit, the delegation returned safely to Phnom Penh at 1900 on 17 January.

7TH REGION STUDIES KOMPONG THOM 'MODEL'

BK110932 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, since the liberation of 7 January 1979 Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, has developed on all fields, particularly in the field of defense.

Adhering firmly to the spirit of perseverance and determination in labor, our people in Baray District united closely with the state authorities of all levels and jointly built strategic fences that have enabled them to firmly defend their district, communes and villages. Our people are determined not to allow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits to loot their property. This heroic model of our people in Baray District was highly praised by the delegation of the 7th Region, including representatives of the armed forces and people from Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kratie, Stung Treng and Kompong Thom Provinces, which visited Baray District on 5 January 1982. The visit was aimed at studying and drawing experiences on defense systems from people in Baray District.

During their stay in Baray District, members of the delegation visited the strategic fences around villages and communes. They drew experiences from the people in this district, appraised the spirit of active and persistent struggle of the people in Baray District and pledged to publicize and implement this model upon return to their respective localities. During the visit, the delegation also attended a grand meeting organized by the district authorities and 5,000 inhabitants to mark the third anniversary of Independence Day.

The visit to study and drew experiences from the heroic model of the people in Baray District ended successfully after members of the delegation of the 7th Region visited an ancient temple, the Singhanagara Pagoda, and a model literacy school in Pongro commune.

VODK NOTES SRV RAILROAD TRACK SECTION DESTROYED

BK060938 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] In December our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 621 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 488 others, for a total of 1,109 enemy casualties. Among those killed were five company commanders of lieutenant rank.

They destroyed 4 pistols, 2 BK-75's, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 4 M-79's, 70 AK's, 2 C-25 radio sets, 7 trucks, 2 motorboats, a bulldozer, 11 military barracks, 6 trenches, 500 meters of railroad track from an area east of Veal Renh railway station to Kompong Trach bridge and a 10-meter bridge on route 3. Our comrades in arms also seized a quantity of material and 700 meters of telephone cable. Our comrades in arms crushed and liberated a company-sized independent position of the Vietnamese enemy and routed a platoon-sized Vietnamese intervention unit, a company-sized transport unit, a truck convoy and two boat convoys.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made 250,000 new punji sticks, planted 123,000 new punji spikes and dug 70 punji pitfalls.

Long-live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

VODK REPORTS NOVEMBER DEGA-FULRO ATTACKS

Kontum Battlefield

BK061036 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Kontum battlefield:

On 2 and 4 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers on the route from (Ta Lon) hamlet to (Gangien) and between (Ea) and (Ea Koy) streams north of Kontum, killing 3, wounding 4 and seizing 2 AK's, 70 rounds of AK ammunition and 4 rucksacks.

On 11 and 17 November the Vietnamese fell into punji pitfalls between (Tok Sut) and (Hak Non) hamlets west of Route 14, and Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked them on the route from (Tak Te) to (Gar Trang) hamlets, killing three and wounding four. On 24 November they attacked the Vietnamese on the (Ka) stream road, killing 1, wounding 2 and seizing an AK, an AK-54, 40 AK rounds and 3 rucksacks.

In sum, on the Kontum battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 16 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers and seized 3 AK's, an AK-54 and some ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK0601043 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 1, 3 and 4 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at the coconut grove west of Route 14. The Vietnamese stepped on punji stakes west of (Buon Bom) hamlet and the guerrillas ambushed trucks on the route from Ban Me Thuot. A truck was destroyed, 4 enemy soldiers were killed, 7 others were wounded and an M-79, 4 AK's, 150 M-79 rockets, 180 rounds of AK ammunition and 12 rucksacks were seized.

On 9, 10 and 12 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers on the route from (Buon Bom) hamlet to (Buon Ti) hamlet, attacked them west of (Buon Gat) and west of (Buon Me Thuot) hamlets and ambushed them on the route from (Buon Plyong) hamlet to Route 21, killing 3, wounding 3 and seizing an AK, an AR-15, an AK-54, 60 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 2 handgrenades.

On 15, 17 and 20 November they attacked the Vietnamese at the abandoned (O Ngoul) hamlet north of (Buon Me Thuot) hamlet. The Vietnamese hit booby traps north of (Sieng) Mountain and the guerrillas ambushed them on the route from (Buon Trap) to (Buon Neang) hamlets. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 6 others were wounded and 3 AK's, 120 rounds of AK ammunition and 4 handgrenades were seized. On 21 and 23 November the Vietnamese ran into a mine trap north of (Nam Cherli) Mountain and the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked them on the route from (Sok Ha) to (Chak Lar) hamlets. Two enemy soldiers were killed and four other were wounded.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 32 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a truck and seized an M-79, 8 AK's, an AK-54, an AR-15 and some ammunition and material.

Ban Me Thuot, Phan Rang

BK0606827 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2110 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities:

The Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 22 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Ho Pu Krek) to (Ho Pu Trang), killing an enemy and wounding another. The guerrillas seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition. On 27 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy west of (Sieng) village, killing an enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition. On 30 November the guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Kac Ha Ri) to (Quang), killing an enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition.

The Phan Rang battlefield:

On 7 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Lang Chenh) village, killing two of the enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK and 30 rounds of ammunition. On 15 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy along (O Iea Lan Son) south of (Ta Mi), killing an enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK-54 and four rounds of ammunition. On 25 November the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy south of (Ta Mi) village, killing four of the enemy.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot and Phan Rang battlefields the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 15 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, they seized 4 AK's, an AK-54 [as heard], 200 rounds of AK ammunition and 4 rounds of AK-54 ammunition.

Dac Lac Battlefield

SK060941 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacks on the Dac Lac battlefield:

On 3 and 5 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops east of Dac Lac and near (Lac Hor Pong) hamlet, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 2 others and seizing 2 AK's and 60 rounds. On 7 and 10 November they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops east of (O Tang Mong) and on the road leading from (Buon Vinh) to (Giang Rong) hamlet, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 6 others and seizing 2 AK's and 70 rounds. On 15 and 16 November they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops south of the (Me Rey) and along (Ae Mi) stream, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 3 others and seizing an AK, an AR-15, 30 AK rounds and 40 AR-15 rounds. On 23, 27 and 30 November they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops near (Buon Ti Bo) hamlet east of Route 14 and at an area east of (Lak Hor Pong) hamlet, killing four enemy troops and wounding five others. The enemy troops hit punji spikes west of (Lac Ba), suffering one killed. The Dega-FULRO guerrillas also destroyed a warehouse and seized 2 AR-15's 100 AR-15 rounds, an AK-54 and 20 rounds.

In summary, on the Dac Lac battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 18 Le Duan Vietnamese troops out of action, destroyed a warehouse and seized 5 AK's, 3 AR-15's, an AK-54 and a quantity of ammunition.

Pleiku Battlefield

SK060808 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 4, 5 and 7 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (O Lak Yong), east of Pleiku, and on the road from (Plei Me) to (Plei Mi), killing four of the enemy and wounding six others. The enemy stepped on spikes 8 km east of the Kampuchean border, wounding one. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 160 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of medicine. On 13 and 16 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese jeep on Route 14 between (Mi Thet) and (Plei Kli) villages. They attacked the enemy at (Ro Pet), Chev Rev, killing five of the enemy and wounding two others. They destroyed a jeep and seized 4 AK's, 200 rounds of ammunition and 2 C-25 radios. On 20, 23 and 24 November the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy near (Ta Po Tiek) village, at a place between (An Khe) and (Plei Kli) villages and west of (Buon Trang) village, killing five of the enemy and wounding five others. They seized 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's and 60 rounds of AK ammunition. On 25, 26 and 30 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Plei Ta Nang) village east of Route 14. The enemy stepped on spikes at (Nit Rang) village. The guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese north of (Plei Ta Nang). Three of the enemy were killed and two others were wounded. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 200 rounds of AK ammunition and 2 handgrenades.

In June on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 32 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a jeep and seized 12 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 2 C-25 radios and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO PRAGUE, MOSCOW -- Phnom Penh, 15 Jan (SPK) -- On Thursday, 14 January, a Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] delegation led by its deputy general secretary, Min Khin, left Phnom Penh to attend a conference on reduction of the arms race in Prague and the Sixth Asian Buddhist Congress for Peace in Moscow. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Phlek Piroun, general secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, and other front personalities. The presence of Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, was noted. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE -- Phnom Penh, 14 Jan (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Kampuchean National Day [7 January], the Association for Assistance to Kampuchea presided over by Prof Keng Van Sak organized receptions and movie shows in Paris. Attending these ceremonies were Ouk Chea, deputy director of the Conservation of Monuments and Museums, and Pech Tum Kravel, deputy director of the Theater Service of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information, Press and Culture, who arrived recently in France at the invitation of the French Television F.R. 3 [as received]. The counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy, Nguyen Khai, and representatives of socialist countries' embassies, the Association of Vietnamese, the Union of Lao in France, as well as democratic and religious organizations, were present on these occasions. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 14 Jan 82 BK]

EFFORTS IN INDUSTRY -- Phnom Penh, 11 Jan (SPK) -- Three years after liberation of the country, 57 firms and factories have resumed operations, among 71 other restored plants throughout the country. Mechanics plants have thus far produced 601,850 plowshares and a big quantity of agricultural tools, in addition to 131 beaters and 13 machines to process animal feed. Employees at tire factories made more than 17,600 tires and 22,250 inner tubes for bicycles. Paper factories responded to an important part of the students' needs: They provided them with more than 1 million copybooks and nearly 300 tons of paper for printing. Approximately 256,000 glasses, 44,160 of [as received] fiber cement and metal sheets were produced; 1 million of [as received] stoneware floor tiles were also made. The food industry provided 2,830 tons of flour up to the end of 1981. Handicrafts and home industry are developing. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 11 Jan 82 BK]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GDR DELEGATION'S VISIT

Khamtai Siphandon Reception

BK190627 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] On the evening of 14 January Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, held a reception at the National Defense Ministry Club in honor of Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and his delegation.

Attending the reception were Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, interior minister and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister; Comrade Phao Phimphachan, deputy secretary of the Party Committee of Vientiane Municipality and chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality; Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Comrade Col (Le Minh Tuan), SRV military attache; and Comrade Col Stanislav Anisimov, USSR military attache in Laos.

At this reception, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann made speeches. They pointed to the spirit of friendship and cordial militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Laos and the GDR. The parties, governments, armies and peoples of the two countries have always safeguarded and nurtured the time-honored friendship and solidarity. The two sides resolutely pledged to safeguard their spirit of friendship and militant solidarity and to expand and develop their splendid relations. They invited the distinguished guests to toast the friendship between the party Central Committees and governments of the two countries, the friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and the health of Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann and the distinguished guests. The banquet proceeded in a joyous atmosphere.

Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon then escorted Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann and his party and other guests to view a show performed by the LPLA art troupe.

Khamtai Siphandon Rally Speech

BK181625 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Speech by Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, national defense minister and commander in chief of the LPLA, delivered at 15 January grand rally held in Vientiane to welcome the visiting top-level GDR military delegation — recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR; beloved comrade members of the top-level GDR military delegation; beloved comrades: On behalf of the Central Party Military Commission, the National Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces of the LPDR, we are very happy to welcome the GDR military delegation led by beloved and respected Comrade Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, in paying a visit to our LPDR. From the land of the great Marx and Engels, you, comrades, have brought with you the intimate friendship and affection of the heroic people and army of the GDR to our Lao army and people. [applause] We regard your visit as a positive display of the spirit of your proletarian solidarity toward and a great encouragement to the Lao army and people in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of defending our country and building socialism.

Beloved comrades, the National People's Army of the GDR, which is the sharp tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the GDR — a member of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, has, since its founding, shouldered the historic role of safeguarding socialist Germany and the western outpost of the socialist family in the most critical area of the world.

For over a quarter of a century of national construction, and in the midst of a complex struggle, under the leadership of the SED led by Comrade Wilhelm Pieck in the past and Comrade Erich Honecker at present, the GDR National People's Army has developed continuously and matured. The GDR National People's Army has now become a model modern revolutionary army composed of all armed services, which are highly aware of the classes, are profoundly patriotic and possess a high sense of combat readiness.

Adhering strictly to the teaching of Lenin stating that a revolution is worthy only when it is safeguarded, the GDR National People's Army has studied tirelessly to gain more experiences and engaged endlessly in training, and has enhanced a sense of patriotism and socialism as well as proletarian internationalism. It has studied modern military science constantly and has come to know how to handle all weapons and mechanical equipment skillfully, thus managing to safeguard victoriously all revolutionary fruits and socialist construction in their own country, defending securely the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security foundations of the GDR, and smashing all dark schemes and sabotage acts of imperialism and fascism.

Fulfilling their internationalist obligations in close coordination with the armed forces of the great Soviet Union, as well as the armed forces of the Warsaw treaty member countries, the GDR National People's Army contributed to smashing all schemes of intervention of the international reactionary forces in attempts to topple the socialist regime in the CSSR. Currently, they are coordinating closely with the armed forces and peoples of other socialist countries in making preparations to thwart all schemes of the enemies aimed at sabotaging the revolutionary gains in the Polish People's Republic.

While carrying out their military duties resolutely, the GDR National People's Army has made significant contributions to the growth and strength of the GDR -- the native land of Marx, Engels and [words indistinct] a clear model for all countries struggling for national independence, freedom and a better life for their peoples. From the ruins of the war left behind by fascism, under the leadership of the SED, and with a great sense of studiousness, discipline and creativity, the GDR people and national army have overcome rapidly the aftermath of the war and have scored outstanding achievements in all spheres of socialist construction, thereby completely changing the face of the country and taking the GDR to the summit of civilization and progress, with modern industrial and agricultural foundations, progressive technical and scientific foundations and an increasingly happy and plentiful life enjoyed by the German people.

The 10th SED Congress held in April 1981 marked the beginning of a new period for building a highly developed socialist society in the GDR. It has launched an era for striving to create all fundamental, favorable conditions as a foundation for taking the GDR toward communism. [applause]

The important decisive factors contributing to all the glorious successes of the GDR people and national army in the struggle to defend and build their country are the correct and creative leadership of the SED as well as the patriotism and love of socialism of the GDR people and national army. The growth and development of the GDR and the GDR National People's Army are also linked closely to the all-round cooperation of the Soviet army and people as well as the armies and peoples of other fraternal countries in the socialist family. This solidarity and militant alliance, based on proletarian internationalism, constituted a firm foundation for guaranteeing the fulfillment of all national defense tasks and socialist construction in the GDR in the past, and continues as a firm foundation at present.

Beloved comrades, the LPLA, under the correct leadership of the LPRP headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, is fulfilling the tasks of defending the country and building socialism energetically, and is cooperating with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean armies and peoples in defending an outpost of the socialist family in Southeast Asia. All cadres and combatants in the LPLA are very proud of all the great achievements scored by the GDR people and national army.

All of your victories on the peace defense front as well as all successes in the economic and cultural fields and the world-reknown successes in international athletic events scored by GDR athletes have become a great encouragement to the Lao army and people because such achievements clearly display the effectiveness of socialism -- the path we have selected to follow and have endeavored to attain.

Throughout our protracted struggle for national liberation against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists in the past, as well the present struggle to defend and build our country and to resist the Chinese great-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces, the Lao Army and people have always received effective support and assistance from the party, government, people and People's Army of the GDR. All acts of support by the GDR masses; your just and resolute support of our cause in the international arena; your material aid, including weapons, medical supplies and construction materials; and your technical assistance and support given our country in other fields in the spirit of proletarian internationalism have contributed greatly to the victories of our revolutionary struggle in the past as well as at present.

On the occasion of your visit to our country, we would like to take this opportunity to represent all cadres and combatants in the LPLA in expressing our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, government, people and national army of the GDR. [applause]

We pledge to do everything possible to consolidate and strengthen further the friendship relations and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, we reiterate the resolute and total support of our party, government, army and people for your national construction and national defense and for all policies and initiatives of the GDR aimed at contributing to checking the danger of war, preserving peace in Europe and the world and ensuring all international conditions in favor of the tasks of building socialism and communism in the socialist family. [applause]

To strengthen further the militant solidarity between our two fraternal armies, and as a token for the first visit to our country by the top-level GDR military delegation led by respected and beloved Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, we would like to present the victory banner of the LPLA to the GDR National People's Army. This banner is the symbol of victories and achievements of our revolutionary armed forces scored in the arduous days of resistance in the past prior to our complete victory at present. [applause]

May the militant solidarity, friendship relations and cooperation between the armies and peoples of our two countries last forever! May the GDR score yet greater, glorious victories in national construction and national defense! May the GDR National People's Army become stronger and attain all successes in carrying out its duties! May the visit to our country by the top-level GDR military delegation be crowned with glorious success! [applause]

Hoffmann Rally Speech

BK191615 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Speech by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, delivered at 15 January Vientiane grand rally to welcome the top-level GDR military delegation -- recorded initial words in German, fading into translation]

[Text] Respected comrade national defense minister of the LPDR; beloved Lao combatants and friends: On behalf of our delegation, I would like to express our overwhelming thanks to you, comrades, for the warm welcome and accommodations you have given us since we set foot in the land of the LPDR.

The LPDR and our country are several thousand kilometers apart. Nevertheless, we have had a opportunity to meet with our sincere friends and gallant and determined combatants in Southeast Asia, which is an outpost of socialism in this part of the world. You, comrades, are carrying out your duties in defense of freedom, in the interest of the working people. This is similar to what our officers and men are doing by manning their positions in an important combat theater. The officers and men of the national army, people, workers, farmers, party members and members of the SED Central Committee headed by Comrade Erich Honecker have conveyed their warm salutations and greetings to all Lao comrades.

During the past several years the officers and men of the GDR National People's Army have closely followed the heroic struggle of the Lao people under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. You, comrades, have coordinated with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people in driving out the colonialists and neocolonialists, have suppressed the internal reactionaries and have, at the same time, compelled the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to cease their frenzied acts.

During the official friendship visit to the GDR by the Lao party-government delegation in May of 1977, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said: The Laos of today is different from the Laos of the past, which had neither influence nor prestige in the international arena and which was target for oppression and exploition by the imperialists. However, Laos has now become a country with influence and prestige in the international arena. Laos acts as an important representative in the struggle for peace and solidarity within the socialist camp.

Six years ago, the victory of the Lao people was clearly displayed. The Marxist-Leninist party of your country resolutely led the Lao people to total victory in the struggle for national liberation and democracy, and has further enhanced the fine tradition of the Lao people. Relying on the principles of Karl Marx, Engels and Lenin, and learning from the experiences of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Lao party has transformed the backward and semi-feudalist Laos into a country building a socialist foundation by bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Your people have attained great successes in this transformation. The GDR laboring people would like to express their profound faith in and wholehearted support for the implementation of the First 5-Year National Plan. The officers and men of the GDR National People's Army hope to render special assistance to you in the struggle against the enemies of the Lao revolution.

Our official friendship visit to your country is aimed at consolidating and developing the solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments, peoples and armies of the two countries. We regard this development as a signifiant issue, especially at a time when the imperialists -- with the U.S. imperialists as leaders -- are trying to create tension and confusion in the world. They have rapidly intensified the arms race. Because of this danger, it is necessary for our officers and men to cooperate with the Soviet army to defend peace and the socialist fruits of the laboring people in the GDR. It is the policy of the GDR as well as of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who are members of the Warsaw treaty to strive to achieve the reduction of forces in Central Europe. We have scored great achievements in the implementation of a political policy of peaceful coexistence with other countries with different social systems and in attaining a reduction of forces to the lowest level. That is why we are able to preserve peace and to prevent a third world war from taking place. We have done everything within our power to solve all problems relating to our country in order to implement the resolution adopted at the 10th SED Congress, particularly those problems regarding our relations with the peoples in the countries struggling for independence, freedom and social and economic development, in accordance with our international policy.

Visit to Northern Region

BKI 0957 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The top-level GDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR, left Vientiane at noon on 15 January for a visit to the northern region. It was accompanied by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA.

On hand to greet the delegation at Luang Prabang airport were Comrade Brig Gen Khampha Phommisai, secretary of the regional party committee of the Northern Region Command; Comrade Col Bounthon Sitvilaphon, deputy secretary of the regional party committee; Comrade Maj Vanlai, member of the provincial military command; Comrade Vongphet Saikeu, secretary of the party Committee of Luang Prabang Province and vice chairman of the administrative committee of the province; Mrs Bouakha, vice chairman of the Mobilizing Committee of the regional women's association; Mrs (Kham), vice chairman of the Mobilizing Committee of the provincial women's association; and a large number of cadres and combatants.

On the evening of the same day, Comrade Brig Gen Khampha Phommisai hosted a banquet to welcome the delegation. At the banquet, Comrade Brig Gen Khampha and Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann spoke. They stressed the fraternal relations and solidarity between the two countries and armies. They expressed the hope that these time-honored relations and solidarity would intensify and grow forever. The banquet proceeded in a warm and joyous atmosphere.

During its visit, at 0800 on 16 January, the delegation met and chatted cordially with officers and men of the regional command. On this occasion, the delegation presented various orders and medals to representatives of outstanding cadres and combatants and of some northern units for their achievements and victories in the cause of national liberation, and particularly in the cause of defending and building socialism in Laos during the past 6 years. The delegation affirmed the fraternal relations and solidarity between the two countries and armies. The delegation then visited the national museum and some ancient ruins in Luang Prabang township.

At 0730 on 16 January, the delegation safely returned to Vientiane. On hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Brig Gen Khampha Phommisai, Comrade Col Bounthon, some officers of the regional command, a large number of cadres and combatants and members of the party committee and the Administrative Committee of Luang Prabang Province.

GDR Ambassador's Banquet

BKI91012 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the evening of 16 January Comrade Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, hosted a farewell banquet for the top-level military delegation of the GDR after its 3-day friendship visit to Laos.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Central Party Military Commission, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, interior minister, and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army General Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, deputy chief of the General Staff of the LPLA and chief of the General Staff Department and high-ranking and intermediate officers from the National Defense Ministry. Also attending the banquet were Comrade Col Anisimov, USSR military attache, and Comrade Col Le Xuan, SRV military attache.

On this occasion, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon spoke. They hoped that the solidarity and relations between the two countries and armies will last forever. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity.

Departure of Delegation

BK191330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 17 January at 0900, the top-level military delegation of the GDR led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann returned to their country after ending a 3-day friendly visit to Laos. A joyous farewell ceremony was held in Wattai Airport.

On hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Buresu of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyakat, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army General Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Sousak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of staff of the LPLA; departmental chiefs; and high-ranking and intermediate officers from various corps. Also present at the airport were Comrade Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos; the GDR military attache; Comrade Anisimov, USSR military attache; and Comrade Col Le Xuan, SRV military attache.

During its visit, on the afternoon of 16 January, the delegation bade farewell to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council. It visited the air force command, where it was received by Comrade Col Phao Bounnaphon, deputy commander in chief of the air force. The friendly visit helps to strengthen the solidarity between the two countries and armies.

KAYSONE ATTENDS OUDOMSAI PARTY CONGRESS

BK191315 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Jan (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, on January 15 took part in the inauguration of the second party meeting for Oudomsai Province.

124 members of the provincial party members from eight districts in Oudomsai Province and party delegates from Phong Saly, Luang Namtha and Luang Prabang Provinces attended the conference.

Sompheng Keobounhuan, secretary of Oudomsai Party Committee, in his inaugural speech thanked General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for the honour the latter had done to the meeting. This, the Oudomsai party secretary said, served as an important stimulating factor for the conference's successes. S. Keobounhuan went on to hail the heroic achievements of Oudomsai's people in the struggles against all undermining acts carried out by the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists.

In his address, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly and highly acknowledged the deeds of the people in their devotion for the national liberation and for the defense and construction of Oudomsai Province. Issues on economic, cultural and social development as well as the national defense were discussed by the general secretary. Outside the conference, the general secretary also had intimate conversations with delegates at the conference.

The conference, crowned with [success], was closed on January 18 after having elected its new party committee.

BORDER CLASH BETWEEN SKV, KHMER ROUGE CONTINUES

HK200520 Bangkok POST in English 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet — Fighting at the Thai-Kampuchean border intensified last night with Khmer Rouge guerrillas encircling six battalions of Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces, raising fears that the besieged units might cross into Thailand if they were unable to break through the cordon. Thai border troops were put on full alert and more artillery pieces were moved up as fighting extended along almost the entire frontier southward of this township. Last night the sound of gunfire was clearly audible in this border town.

Thai military sources said a large number of Kampuchean civilians who are families of the guerrillas had already crossed the Thai border. The exact number was not known, as they are now hiding along the Pronhod canal. More refugees were poised to flee across the natural frontier once fighting intensified. There are about 30,000 Khmer civilians living in the jungles and mountains opposite Thap Phrik.

Sources said the strength of the besieged units was estimated at more than 1,000 soldiers. The Khmer Rouge surrounded the Vietnamese-led force in the jungle about 12 kilometres from the Thai village of Thap Phrik 40 kilometres south of here. Fighting was fierce and Thai troops were concerned that the encircled Vietnamese forces might try to escape across the Thai border if they were unable to break through the Khmer Rouge siege.

Elsewhere, Thai military sources said Khmer Rouge guerrillas were engaged in fierce fighting with the Vietnamese at Ban Sakae Yo near Phnum Mak Hoeun, opposite Tan Saen Suk, about 17 kilometres south of here. The fighting began when two battalions of Vietnamese forces numbering 600 soldiers attacked a stronghold of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas led by Mitr Thiap with artillery pieces, mortars and rockets. Sources said the Khmer Rouge retaliated with mortar barrages and both sides were expected to suffer heavy casualties.

Fighting also broke out near Kilometre Six of Highway 5, but details of the fighting were not available.

A Khmer Rouge source told the Bangkok POST yesterday that Mitr Phol, a deputy commander of a Khmer Rouge battalion, was killed two weeks ago during a battle near Phnum Mak Hoeun. The source said Mitr Phol stepped on a landmine on January 8 and died the next morning.

A military source said that as fighting continued yesterday Thai reconnaissance aircraft took off to observe the situation. Eleven mortar shells believed fired by the Vietnamese troops landed in Thai territory, one close to an army base, at Khok Sabang at noon yesterday. Thai 105-mm howitzers returned fire with smoke shells to warn the Vietnamese that they were firing across the border. The Vietnamese ceased fire after the warning shots, the source said.

Thai authorities ordered two schools at Ban Kok Sabang and Ban Saen Suk to shut for fear that pupils might be hurt by stray shells. On Monday about 60 mortar shells landed on the Thai side, one of them wounding a girl.

Supreme Command Comments

HK200445 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Aranyaprathet — Thai troops have fired about 100 artillery shots to warn troops fighting on the other side of the border since the Vietnamese incursion here last Saturday, military sources said yesterday.

Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Kattaphan said about 110 rounds of shells and rocket-propelled grenades had been fired by the Vietnamese troops since last Saturday.

Field military officers said the Vietnamese troops and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas yesterday exchanged artillery fire near the Thai-Kampuchean border on Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Moeun Hills, about 20 km from this district town. "About 100 rounds of artillery shots were heard by the Thais and several rounds of artillery shells landed in the Thai side yesterday," a military source said.

The military sources said about 3,000 Vietnamese troops yesterday morning launched an attack on guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge and other resistance groups along the border. The fighting was reportedly over at about 7:00 pm last night. He said that the military troops were instructed to be on full alert for possible spillover of fighting yesterday, and aircraft had been sent to patrol the border areas.

Lt Gen Som said a group of Vietnamese troops last Saturday chased thousands of Khmer villagers into the Thai territory from the Kampuchean District of Samlot of Pailin Province. "The Vietnamese troops retreated to the Kampuchean territory after we fired a number of warning shots," he said. He said that the Khmer villagers were now still taking refuge on the Thai hill of Khao Lui.

However, the military spokesman dismissed as untrue reports that Thai security forces killed some 20 intruding Vietnamese troops during the incident. A Thai girl was seriously wounded in Kok Sabaeng village by shrapnel of artillery shells fired from the Vietnamese forces on Monday, he added.

SITTHI DISCUSSES SIHANOUK, KHMER COALITION

BK140141 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has told Kampuchea's Prince Norodom Sihanouk that he would be welcome to visit Khmer camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border when the anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance coalition movement is formed with him as president. In an exclusive interview with the NATION earlier this week, Sitthi said he had received no formal note from Sihanouk to visit Thailand. But informed sources said that Sitthi had verbally told Sihanouk that Thailand would have no objection to his visiting Thailand. Sitthi and Sihanouk met in Paris for private talks late last year.

Asked about Sihanouk's recent statement in Yugoslavia that he would visit Thailand after Beijing and Pyongyang, Foreign Minister Sitthi said: "I have received no formal note from him on this matter. But I see no objection to his visit to the Kampuchean camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border when he is the head of a coalition government being discussed now." Informed sources, however, said Sitthi was more specific when he met Sihanouk, who asked him whether he could visit Thailand. "The answer was positive from Sitthi," the sources said.

Sitthi, asked about the report, would not confirm or deny it, adding: "Sihanouk certainly has a positive role to play in the Khmer problem. That is a fact. And if some Thai people still mark back to the Khao Phra Wihan issue, then I would tell them to be more realistic, taking into account the current situation and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea." Sitthi added: "Sihanouk has lately been making some very logical statements."

The Thai foreign minister said: "Whatever the outcome of the Kampuchean problem, Sihanouk certainly will play a role. Vietnam also appears to accept that fact. At least, it has been said that among all the prominent Khmer figures now, Hanoi seems to see Sihanouk as the most acceptable man -- apart from Heng Samrin at the moment, that is."

Minister Sitthi said that the Khmer Rouge, who are due to give an official response to the ASEAN-proposed "loose coalition" formula by Jan 31, would not give a categorical negative answer. "The Khmer Rouge, I believe, won't give a flat 'no' -- and I think they would come up with a counter-proposal, maintaining that there must be some basic principles to the coalition. They would continue to insist on tripartite consensus on major issues, I think," Sitthi added.

The foreign minister said his deputy, Arun Phanuphong, had clarified the ASEAN's "loose coalition" proposal to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his visit to Beijing late last month. "China understands our position very well. Arun told Huang Hua why we had to come up with a new formula. The old one simply couldn't go on," Sitthi said. "Arun also told Huang Hua that the new formula did not mean that ASEAN was scheming up something against China. Huang Hua told Arun, in return, that while China looks at things in the global sense, we might be only looking at it in the regional context," Sitthi said.

Asked about possible steps to be taken by ASEAN if the proposed "loose coalition" did not materialize, Sitthi replied: "We would just sit tight. The ball is in their court. We can't just be doing things all the time. We have to wait and see some things as well." But he added that the proposed Khmer coalition proposal was "only part of an overall comprehensive political package."

He said from now on ASEAN's moves would be strictly confined to the resolutions at the international conference on Kampuchea held in New York in July last year. "But on the political front, it is clear that we have victory sealed in favour of ASEAN and its supporters. The situation, may I say, is irreversible against Vietnam," Sitthi said.

The foreign minister added: "I have asked several people to convey the message to Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister) that I am willing to meet him again anytime. But I also let it be known that there is no point in meeting again just for him to repeat the old lines."

SITTHI ON SRV DIALOGUE, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

BK140215 Bangkok POST in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[By the Chongkhodikit]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is willing to resume dialogue with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach if Hanoi shows signs of readiness to discuss a peaceful political settlement in Kampuchea, ACM Sitthi told the Bangkok POST yesterday.

Under increasing economic and political pressures, Vietnam may soon come around to the idea of positive talks with ASEAN. The Vietnamese leadership may feel that reaching agreement with the non-communist regional community may help it overcome the threat to the Indochina states posed by Soviet attempts to dominate Kampuchea and Laos at the expense of Vietnamese influence.

Another point of hope is that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, onetime monarch, may be acceptable to Hanoi because there have not been real hostilities between him and the Vietnamese rulers.

While an apparent stalemate appears over the Kampuchean situation and Thailand lets the matter be handled by ASEAN as a whole, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi is launching moves to improve relations with Burma and Laos.

He leaves today for Rangoon for three days of talks in which he will reaffirm Thailand's commitments to cooperation with the Burmese Government, its refusal to have anything to do with the minorities fighting the government and its desire for quick, mutually satisfactory solutions to border problems. One of the major cooperative efforts will concern combating the narcotics trade from the "Golden Triangle."

Thailand also feels that it should let the Lao Government and people know that it considers them as racial and cultural brethren, and will base cooperation on that.

The government will firm up ties with Europe, Pakistan, the Middle East and Africa. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will visit Europe later this year and ACM Sitthi himself will call upon Middle Eastern governments. Meanwhile, British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington is scheduled to visit Thailand, February 3 to 6 as part of a tour of ASEAN countries. A top Iraqi delegation is due here next week.

The Foreign Ministry is instructing its embassies to promote, in close cooperation with the Commerce Ministry, markets for Thai agricultural commodities.

PRESS EXAMINES SIHANOUK STATEMENTS, PRC TRIP

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK110240 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Slim Hopes That Sihanouk Can Convince China"]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been called "a man for all seasons." Without question he is the best known Cambodian -- Pol Pot may be better known for his atrocities -- and one who is most respected in international circles. That he is a dyed-in-the-wool patriot has never been questioned, and it is accepted, quite rightly in our view, that he is the man most respected in his own country, whether it was Lon Nol or Heng Samrin or Pol Pot who, during one time or another, held the life and death mandate over the Khmer people.

We are writing neither a panegyric nor an ode, but trying to listen to Sihanouk with both ears, hoping against hope that he will come up with something that would help his tortured country and people. Unfortunately, despite all the adulation that has been heapted upon him from almost every respectable quarter, he is his own enemy. Time and again, he has been called "mercurial," which is a very polite way of saying that he cannot make up his mind and contradicts himself all too frequently.

What he is doing in Beijing right now is perhaps his last and most desperate gamble -- but if what he has told the Yugoslav news agency is correct, he has finally made his patriotism overcome his personal delusions. He is trying -- or rather he has suggested to the Chinese leaders -- a meeting in Beijing between the leaders of the three patriotic factions -- himself, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, something like the meeting that occurred in Singapore last year. He has also said that the ideal situation will be for these three anti-Vietnamese factions to unite and get international support for ousting the invaders and the occupiers. Obviously Sihanouk is not short on idealism.

Second, he has proposed that if the Khmer Rouge [as published] will not join the coalition -- the ideal -- then his faction is prepared to work with the Khmer Rouge bilaterally to fight the Vietnamese forces now occupying his country. The Khmer Rouge has given a January 23 deadline to give the answer to the ASEAN solution of the "loose coalition" between the three factions, and almost everybody has guessed that the answer will be in the negative, and it will be because of China's total control over the Khmer Rouge.

Two important considerations come into this reckoning. First, we cannot visualize Son Sann going to Beijing and trying to sit down, as he did in Singapore, with Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan to thrash out what we only visualize as non-problems. Second, Sihanouk has said that if Son Sann will not cooperate, he is prepared to go along with the Khmer Rouge to get international support -- arms and other supplies -- to fight against the Vietnamese troops now occupying Kampuchea. Perhaps it is patriotism, perhaps it is his basic characteristic of wanting to be a prima donna, but it is really strange that he would try to work with the Khieu Samphan-Pol Pot clique, which had kept him under ignominious house arrest for three years.

China has been taking a very tough tone in her foreign policy and she has come up, in recent weeks, flexing her muscles against the United States. China obviously observes what is going on around the world and is seeing her archenemy, the Soviet Union, coming out on top — what's happening in Poland is the final proof. It may be the decision of the powers-that-be in China to take a tough independent role in world affairs — we do not know, but all indications of her recent statements and actions point to that. Sihanouk is a cog that China will use in her best interests where Kampuchea is concerned, but we only hope that the leaders in Beijing listen more to ASEAN and consult this organization before making any final decisions.

SIAM RAT Editorial

BK180856 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "As You Like It"]

[Text] Eventually, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said, Thailand will be willing to receive Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, if he wished to visit this country. However, the foreign minister added that it would be excellent if the visit was made after the prince is elected to head the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also noted that "Prince Norodom Sihanouk has demonstrated his clearly positive role in connection with the Kampuchean problem."

This is the first time that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi ever mentioned the significance of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in dealing with the Kampuchean problem. As a matter of fact, no person should overlook the Kampuchean prince's position if that person dares to face reality without being emotional and obstinate.

There is no use in reminding oneself of the bitter past, such as the conflict between Thailand and Kampuchea over the Preah Vihear temple or Prince Sihanouk's strong criticism of Thailand and his capriciousness, which at times has made him look like a hyprocrite. In order to safeguard Thailand's national interests, particularly in the Kampuchean issue, the Thai side must be sincere and deal with the three Kampuchean factions equally. Possibly, direct contact with Prince Sihanouk can help widen the path toward the solution.

It is ASEAN's aspiration to enable the three Kampuchean factions to form a united front to prove to the world that they truly represent the majority of the Kampuchean people who oppose the Vietnamese occupation of their country and the Vietnamese-backed government. We believe that this is a correct principle for ASEAN and should not be changed, regardless of criticism from any party. Therefore, Prince Sihanouk's proposal for the setting up of a coalition of two factions instead of the tripartite one is unacceptable. ASEAN must be resolute and follow its correct principle in forming the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi has disclosed that Thailand, the representative of ASEAN in dealing with the Kampuchean issue, is trying to contact Vietnam to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem. This is another correct move because Thailand has not talked with Vietnam directly since the outbreak of the border incident at Non Mak Mun village. Direct contact with Vietnam might help the efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem because Vietnam itself cannot unilaterally settle the Kampuchean problem.

SAIYUT ON U.S. AID, ASEAN MILITARY CONSULTATIONS

BK121206 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon has disclosed that Vietnam, as a proxy of the Soviet Union, presented a greatest security threat to Thailand, and urged the United States to be more flexible in providing military aid to the Thai forces.

Vietnam, as a proxy of the Soviets, is still a threat to Thailand. He has noted that Thailand is too weak to do anything about the growing Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia, calling the buildup a part of the superpower conflict. He has further said the United States should step up its military grants to the Thais and follow one of the principles of war — flexibility — in supporting Thailand. He suggested that the United States might provide certain weapon systems like antitank and antiaircraft weaponry on loan to the Thais for training purposes. This would serve notice to Vietnam and Moscow that the United States and others were willing to come to its aid in emergencies and also allow Thailand to divert its limited resources from defense to strengthening the nation's development work.

The immediate threat over Vietnamese incursion, such as the one which occurred in June 1980, has now lessened. General Saiyut reiterated that ASEAN would not forge a military alliance, but he called for a unity of ideas about security among its members — Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines. He urged frequent consultations among ASEAN military leaders about the military apparatus in their own countries, more compatibility in logistic systems and cooperation in military training.

UN UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

BK190613 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] UN Under Secretary General L. Cottafavi is now on a 5-day visit to Thailand as a guest of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Yesterday, Mr Cottafavi met Foreign Minister Sitthi at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman at Government House. A dinner party in his honor was held last night at the Foreign Ministry.

The UN under secretary general will today call on the secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Pol Maj Gen Phan Sarasin, and on National Security Secretary General Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri. Tomorrow, Mr Cottafavi will go to the northern province of Chiang Mai to observe narcotics suppression activities. On Friday [22 January] morning, he will visit Khao I-Dang and Nong Samet refugee holding centers in Prachin Buri Province. The UN under secretary general will leave Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur on Friday afternoon after ending his 5-day visit to Thailand.

'TERRORISTS' SABOTAGE TELEPHONE RELAY IN SOUTH

BK200705 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Telephone Organization of Thailand has reported a disruption of long distance service with the telephone exchange in Trang, Kantang, Huai Yot and Krabi following an attack on the telephone relay station in Huai Yot, Trang Province, by a group of terrorists at 0030 today. The terrorists set fire to the station, damaging its telecommunications equipment. The Telephone Organization is repairing the equipment. Normal service is expected within a week.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Truong Chinh Receives Ma'ruf

OW192046 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan, 19 — Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, this afternoon received Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his delegation on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. Also present were Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people and government, president Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the Iraqi vice president and his party and expressed his pleasure at the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq in the interests of the two countries, of peace, national independence, and social progress in the world. The Vietnamese president praised the role of Iraq in the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples against imperialism and Zionism, for the recovery of the whole of the territory illegally occupied by the Israeli aggressors.

He sincerely thanked the Iraqi people and state for their support to the Vietnamese people in the past anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation as well as in the present national construction and defence. He asked the Iraqi vice president to convey his New Year greetings to President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi leaders.

After conveying President Saddam Husayn's regards to President Truong Chinh, vice-president Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance and his belief that the Vietnamese people would overcome all immediate difficulties and win in their national construction as they have won in the fight against U.S. aggression. The vice president said the firm relation between Iraq and Vietnam is based on the common struggle against imperialism. He affirmed that his visit to Vietnam this time would further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

INA Account of Meeting

JN191740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jan (INA) — Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf met here today with Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, and conveyed to him President Saddam Husayn's greetings and wishes to the Vietnamese people for continued success. Touching on the aggressive war against Iraq, Ma'ruf said that the Iranian regime's objectives behind the war are meant to halt the process of development in Iraq. He added: We are not warmongers and we have ceaselessly worked to establish good relations with our neighbors and have responded to all endeavors which sought to halt the war, but the Iranian regime has insisted on proceeding with the war.

Ma'ruf added that the Iranian regime's objective behind the continuation of the war is identical to that of imperialism and Zionism because the continuation of the war has paved the way for an imperialist military presence in the Middle East. This presence will eventually lead to confrontation with other states and will bring back colonialism to the area. Continuing, Ma'ruf said: That is why we believe it is necessary to brief our friends in Vietnam on the real situation and urge them to condemn Iran for continuing the war and refusing to respond to international mediation. Ma'ruf reviewed the Iranian regime's relations with imperialism and Zionism, pinpointing the arms cooperation between the two racist regimes in Iran and the Zionist entity.

For his part, the Vietnamese chairman asked Ma'ruf to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people and his wishes for further gains in all ways of life. He also expressed his high appreciation for Iraq. Chairman Truong Chinh asserted that the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran would obstruct the Nonaligned Movement's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism.

The INA team accompanying Ma'ruf has reported that the two sides stressed the importance of consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the service of their peoples and the Nonaligned Movement.

Nguyen Huu Tho With Ma'ruf

OW200755 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 20 -- Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here this morning. The distinguished Iraqi guests visited the house and office of the late president.

Vice-President T.M. Ma'ruf wrote in the visitors' book at the Ho Chi Minh Museum: "President Ho Chi Minh is the pride the Vietnamese people and an example for all peoples struggling for freedom and independence. We, from an Arab nation struggling for freedom and unification, find in him a source of encouragement for our struggle to build the future. President Ho Chi Minh will live forever as a noble symbol in our minds and in the minds of all nations struggling for freedom and independence."

Also this morning Vietnamese Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho held talks with Vice-President T.M. Ma'ruf at the presidential palace. Present on the Vietnamese side were Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi; Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son; Nguyen Xuan Truc, department head at the office of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Chi Quang, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's First Department for West Asian and African Affairs.

On the Iraqi side were Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade; Natiq A.H. al-Wadi, ambassador to Vietnam; Ambassador Abil Majim, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry; Dr Muhammad Sadiq al-Mahdi, adviser in the economic relations commission of the Council of Ministers; Faruq Dawud Salman, general director of foreign economic relations of the Trade Ministry; Muhammad Bahjat Izzat, assistant general director of the Second International Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad Salih, director of the vice-president's office.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

19 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial

BK191250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 19 January editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Friendship Envoys of the Republic of Iraq"]

[Text] Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in the capital, Hanoi, today to begin his official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the SRV Council of State. Our people warmly welcome Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party with the belief that this visit will actively help to develop further the longstanding relations of solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Iraq, two Asian countries that have arduously struggled against imperialism and colonialism for independence and freedom.

Situated to the north of the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, with an area of 438,446 square kilometers and a population of more than 12 million, is an Arab country with a history which dates back a millenium, and it used to be the seat of a glorious ancient civilization. A victim of Roman, Persian, Ottoman and British imperialist invasions and domination, the Iraqi people have waged long and valiant struggles for national liberation. The July 1958 revolution overthrew the feudal regimes — an agent of colonialism — and founded the Republic of Iraq. In March 1959 the nascent republic withdrew from the Baghdad military bloc, thus dealing a heavy blow to the U.S.-led military alliance in a strategic region of the world. Ever since the Iraqi people have ceaselessly striven to consolidate national independence and sovereignty and to build a prosperous country.

An outstanding achievement, which had a decisive impact and helped promote the development of the Iraqi national economy, was the nationalization of the entire petroleum industry, which began on 1 June 1972 with the promulgation of the order nationalizing the Iraq petroleum company and many enterprises of capitalism by British and other Western countries.

Thanks to its successful mobilization of the people to contribute their energy and material resources and owing to the Soviet technical cooperation, Iraq was able to overcome major difficulties and obstacles caused by the imperialists and rapidly developed its strategic industry. With its crude oil output increasing sharply from 76 million tons in 1970 to 175 million tons in 1979, Iraq now ranks fifth in the world in terms of oil production and second in terms of oil exports. The value of the gross national product has increased rapidly and the ratio of the public and collective sector to the private sector in the national economy has also been augmented appreciably. Iraq is now striving to fulfill the Third 5-Year Plan, 1981-85, which provides an appropriation of 3 billion dinars in 1981 alone for various economic, cultural, educational and other development programs.

In foreign affairs the Republic of Iraq is pursuing a policy of nonalignment against imperialism and colonialism. It supports national liberation movements and promotes friendly cooperation with socialist countries. Dedicated to the independence and progress of the Arab community and resolutely supporting the Palestinian people's resistance under the leadership of the PLO, Iraq, like other countries of the steadfastness front, has firmly rejected the separate Camp David accord imposed on the Middle East by the United States. A participant in the sixth nonaligned summit held in Havana in September 1979, the Republic of Iraq was entrusted with the honor and weighty responsibility of organizing the seventh nonaligned summit in Baghdad in 1982.

Vietnam and Iraq have long supported each other in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism, as well as in the cause of national development and building prosperous economy. Our people rejoice at the constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in recent years, especially since Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to Iraq in September 1979.

We sincerely thank the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Revolution Command Council, the Republic of Iraq Government, headed by President Saddam Husayn, and the Iraqi people for their valuable support and assistance during our past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, as well as during our current national construction and national defense. We fully support the people of the Republic of Iraq in their just struggle against imperialism and aggressive and expansionist Zionism as well as in their economic development and national construction efforts, which will contribute to the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. We wish Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf of the Republic of Iraq splendid success in his friendship visit to Vietnam.

19 Jan Hanoi Reception

OW192230 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- A reception was given here today by Vice President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho for Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party. Present were Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, minister for foreign affairs; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister; and others.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Van Dong and Taha Muyi ad-Din Ma'ruf proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq and to the success of the visit of the Iraqi vice president and his party.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN HANOI

OW192325 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- The 13th session of the Interim Mekong Committee closed here today. Singkapo Sikhotchoumlamani, president of the Interim Mekong Committee for 1982, head of the Lao delegation, and the other members of the committee agreed that the meeting had recorded good results thanks to the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding between the member countries. A number of draft projects have been adopted for the exploitation of the Mekong River for the benefits of the riparian countries.

The president of the committee thanked the governments of various countries, international and regional organizations for participating in and giving technical and financial support to the draft projects of the Mekong River, thus contributing to increasing the understanding, friendship and cooperation among nations. He particularly thanked the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for its hospitality.

Also today the delegates paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the Government of the Kingdom of Holland and representatives of the member countries signed the drafts of the Mekong projects financed by the Government of the Kingdom of Holland, including the Huong My irrigation project in the Ben Tre Province of Vietnam. While here the delegates visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da River.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW192327 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong this afternoon received at the presidential palace the head delegates to the Interim Mekong Committee and the representatives of national, regional and international organizations to the 13th session here of the committee. Chairman Pham Van Dong said that the fine results of the session were a vivid expression of the cooperation and mutual understanding between the member countries of the committee. He stressed that the Vietnamese people desire to live in peace, friendship and cooperation. The programmes and projects of the Interim Mekong Committee would contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world, he said. The government and the people of Vietnam would do their utmost to perform their duty in the committee, the chairman added.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the presence of the representatives of the governments and regional and international organizations to the meeting. He thanked the governments of various countries and the international and regional organizations for their active participation in the Mekong projects as well as in the projects for Vietnam.

VAN TIEN DUNG MESSAGE MARKS LAO ARMY DAY

OW192319 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- Vietnamese Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a message to Khamtai Siphandon, deputy prime minister, defence minister and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army, greeting the latter's 33rd anniversary (Jan 20). The message exalts the victories recorded by the L.P.L.A. in the fight against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, thus opening to a very glorious era -- that of complete and definitive reunification, independence and freedom for Laos.

"In the six years since the historic victory of December 2, 1975", the message says, "under the glorious banner of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people and their armed forces have courageously overcome numerous difficulties and trials and smashed all the schemes of annexation and perfidious acts of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thus firmly defending and developing the gains of their revolution".

The message says that the great, steady and comprehensive achievements of the Lao people and their army are substantial contributions to reinforcing the traditional militant alliance between the peoples and the armed forces of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

After pledging that the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will do their best to promote the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, the message goes on: "Now as in the past, we will together with the Lao people and their liberation army closely unite and cooperate with the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army in the struggle against our common enemies for the victory of the construction and defence of socialism in each country, for a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia and for world peace".

AMERICAN USE OF THAI MILITARY BASES ASSAILED

BK200922 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Bangkok Authorities Are Inviting the Devil Into Their Home"]

[Text] On 12 January Thai Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon again asked Washington to urgently give more military assistance to Thailand, allegedly to cope with the big threat from Vietnam. On 13 January Gen Som Khattaphan, spokesman of the Thai Supreme Command headquarters, carried out a farce by holding a press conference to cover up the act of piracy in the Kampuchean territorial waters of the Thai side. Everyone knows that they were trying to conceal the fact that they are allowing the United States to return to use military bases in Thailand. It is no secret that the United States is now using military bases in Thailand to undermine the Southeast Asian people's struggle for independence, democracy and peace and particularly to oppose the Indochinese countries. The number of U.S. military personnel at Ta Khli, Korat, Don Muang and Sattahip military bases is increasing. Both Washington and Bangkok admitted in late December that since November of last year, the P-3 Orion aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet have been using Utaphao military base for refueling. This military base has been used for U.S.-Thai air exercises.

The U.S. ploy of returning to its lost battlefield, which has been supported by Beijing and the reactionary forces in this region, including Thailand as the leader, has become obvious since 1977, when then U.S. President Jimmy Carter told the Thai ambassador to the United States that Thailand's position is very important in the hearts of the Americans. He also said that Thailand, an old friend of the United States in Asia, will share with the United States the historic burden that has tightly linked the peoples of the two countries.

Thailand has received hundreds of thousand tons of U.S. military materials worth hundreds of million dollars. In June 1980 Thailand asked the United States to allow regular flights between the two countries and requested more military aid. The two countries jointly conducted several large-scale military exercises in the Gulf of Thailand near Kampuchea. The U.S.-Thai military collusion reached its peak when Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon visited Washington last October. During this visit the Thai premier agreed with President Reagan's proposal to send U.S. troops to be stationed in Thailand. In return, the Reagan administration promised to double the military aid -- including modern war weapons -- to Thailand.

Washington officially regards Thailand as the U.S. fortress against communism in Southeast Asia. In allowing the United States to use Utaphao and other military bases in Thailand, the Bangkok authorities exposed their own diabolical nature in colluding with the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists against the Indochinese countries. What they are doing now is no different from bringing a fierce tiger into their homes. They are helping the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists destroy peace and order in Southeast Asia.

The violation of Thailand's independence constitutes a direct threat to the independence and peace of other countries in this region. The Bangkok authorities' behavior has discredited their own utterances that they want good-neighbor relations with Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and that they want this region to have peace and stability. It is undeniable that Bangkok is still riding on the aggressive war chariots of the United States and China. They are going against the interest of the Southeast Asian peoples and the Thais themselves.

Public opinion has correctly assessed the U.S. policy of returning to Southeast Asia as an absolute one. Bangkok authorities have proved that they are shortsighted in trailing after the United States. The Thai people have several times opposed the U.S. interference in Thailand. Now Bangkok authorities are inviting the United States to return to Thailand. This will definitely cause strong indignation among the Thai people, who want to defend their national independence and sovereignty.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE ON SECURITY EMPHASIZED

BK140750 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Le Quang Thanh: "On the Security Front"]

[Text] Following the setbacks experienced by the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression against Vietnam and in other areas throughout the world and the failure of the Chinese reactionaries and expansionists in Kampuchea and in the border areas of our country early in 1979, their leaders in Washington and Beijing have colluded with each other in frantically seeking to counterattack the world revolutionary movement and the countries in Indochina -- one of the important areas in Southeast Asia.

Supported by and in coordination with the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries have launched a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Along with exerting pressures and regularly carrying out armed provocations and land-grabbing operations in the northern border areas, the Chinese reactionaries are intensifying their war of economic sabotage against our people.

They have sought to impose an economic blockade on our country by obstructing and sabotaging our economic relations with other countries. At the same time, they have sent their henchmen to sabotage our production and material and technical bases, distort the economic policies adopted by our party and state and disrupt our markets. This they have done in the hope of destabilizing our economy and making life even more difficult for our people, cadres and armed forces and thereby create feelings of pessimism, skepticism and dissatisfaction toward the economic policies of our party and state.

In their war of espionage, the Chinese reactionaries have established contacts with their henchmen already planted in our country or sent in additional spies and commandos, using all types of reactionaries among the Hoa and other ethnic minority people and religious groups as well as dissatisfied elements in certain organs and units to set up reactionary dens and groups or form an underground force to oppose and sabotage our country on a long-term basis.

Meanwhile, Chinese and American intelligence agents have also stepped up their activities. They are seeking to collect information on our national defense secrets and the development and activities of our army as well as about other secrets concerning our political and economic activities to support their sabotage plans.

The psychological warfare — in other words, the political war, the war of nerves, the ideological war and the war of ideological sabotage — conducted by the enemy is extremely cunning. They have tried to spread rumors "by word of mouth" under the form of "modern funny stories and dirty jokes" to attack our party's line and criticize our leading party and state cadres in the hope of creating confusion, suspicion and dissatisfaction toward our party leadership and regime. This trick is aimed at paralyzing our revolutionary will and sowing division among our people of various nationalities and between our people and our party, people's armed forces and people's security forces, as well as between our people and the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and between our state and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They have also tried to entice people to flee abroad. They slander our regime while collecting intelligence from these people or training and sending them home as intelligence agents to carry out sabotage activities against our people. They have plotted to create not only new reactionary organizations and reactionary tendencies hostile to our revolution but also a generation of depraved and degenerate persons who run after a life of "materialistic enjoyment" so that they can gradually turn these persons into their henchmen.

All frantic and insidious acts of sabotage by the enemy are aimed at creating an unstable political, economic and social situation and weakening our people so that they can foment rebellion easily and wage a war of aggression against our country whenever the opportunity arises.

Over the past 5 years, in addition to the two wars for national defense, we have had to cope with the most insidious schemes, villainous tricks and frantic acts of the enemy and great and serious difficulties in our economic and social life. However, we have been able to maintain political security and social order firmly.

During this period, the struggle to maintain political security and social order and safety has become a fierce and complex class struggle for national independence and socialism. In this struggle, our people have been compelled to attack the enemy face to face and silently, using both force and wits against daring, subtle and perfidious enemy activities and fighting with decisiveness, speed, perseverance and sharp minds in order to win victories at all costs.

The struggle against counterrevolutionaries and other criminals for the sake of security and order is also a science and an art. This struggle requires not only an effort to correctly identify the offenders in each specific circumstance but also demands that we look for and discover the national laws applicable to it and, on that basis, set forth and adopt guiding principles with specific forms, methods and measures and then carry these out in a creative manner in order to achieve the best results.

For more than a third of a century, and especially during the past 5 years, the struggle to maintain political security and social order and safety in our country has proven that the following principles are correct: The party must assume absolute, direct and overall leadership while efforts must be made to promote the laboring people's right to collective mastery, improve the state's management efficiency and combine the positive strength of the masses closely with the professional work of various specialized organs (the people's security service, the people's organ of control and the people's court). This is aimed at developing the combined strength of the system of proletarian dictatorship into a comprehensively militant front that will resolutely smash all schemes and acts of sabotage by the intelligence agents and spies of the imperialists and international reactionaries, thereby firmly maintaining political security and social order. It is necessary to combine the process of production closely with the protection of production; the effort to build socialism with the defense of the socialist regime and country; the struggle to maintain political security with the need to ensure social safety; and the function of organization and construction with the function of using violent means by the dictatorship of the proletariat for suppression purposes, with the first as the main task. Efforts must be made to develop the combined strength of all forces — especially to promote close coordination among the public security forces, the people's armed forces and the self-defense militia forces — as well as to employ uniformly all necessary measures in order to enable these forces to participate actively in tasks related to national construction, defense and progress in addition to destroying and smashing all counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. It is necessary to know how to perform work in a decisive, careful, objective and comprehensive manner and to heighten vigilance so as not to let evildoers slip away. It is necessary to safeguard against deviation and the unjust punishment of innocent people. It is also necessary to closely combine punishment with leniency and suppression with education and reeducation. Efforts must be made to ensure that the suppression and punishment of counterrevolutionaries and other criminals is carried out strictly, justly and promptly and in accordance with their offenses and with policy and law, and that education and reeducation for these elements be conducted in an active, persistent and profound manner. Meanwhile, in important areas, leadership and forces must be intensified to a high degree so that the struggle and suppression can be spearheaded vigorously against all major crimes.

By thoroughly understanding and following these principles, our entire party, army and people will certainly be able firmly to maintain political security, social order and safety, thus making worthy contributions to building socialism and successfully defending our beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

XUAN THUY APPOINTED DELEGATE TO VCP CONGRESS

OW140421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] According to our Voice of Vietnam correspondent, Ha Son Binh Province successfully ended the first round of its party organization congress on 13 January 1982.

During 9 days of work, the delegates held heated debates, contributed constructive views on the VCP Central Committee's documents to be presented to the Fifth VCP Congress and appointed a delegation to the congress. The delegates unanimously endorsed the achievements scored under the VCP Central Committee's honorable and clear leadership, and the strategic tasks, objectives and major tasks set forth by the VCP Central Committee for the coming year.

The congress analyzed the reasons for the achievements as well as past shortcomings and mistakes and advanced measures to overcome these weaknesses.

The delegates voiced the determination of the Ha Son Binh party organization and peoples of various nationalities to effect a new change in the province, implement the resolution of the 11th plenum of the 4th VCP Central Committee on the tasks in the 1982 State Plan and fulfill the tasks to be set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress.

Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and a number of other comrades recommended by the VCP Central Committee were appointed delegates of the Ha Son Binh party organization to the Fifth VCP Congress with a majority of the votes.

The congress addressed a letter of determination to the VCP Central Committee and worked out a program of action for the first trimester of 1982 with a view to scoring achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

HANOI, PROVINCES COMPLETE PARTY CONGRESSES

BK130938 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi City and the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Bac Thai, Son La, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Long An, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Cuu Long have completed holding congresses of party organization delegates. At these congresses the documents of the VCP Central Committee were discussed and delegates were elected to attend the Fifth VCP Congress.

The Hanoi city party organization elected a delegation of 74 comrades. Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Van Luong, Le Quang Dao and Hoang Quoc Viet were elected by a high percentage of votes.

NHAN DAN LAUDS GRASSROOTS-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK190644 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] More than 35,000 grassroots-level party organizations and more than 250 party organizations at the ward, district and city level throughout the country have ended their congresses in which they discussed the draft documents of the VCP Central Committee to be presented at the Fifth National VCP Congress. Among these localities, Haiphong Municipality and the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dong Thap, An Giang, Tien Giang and Cuu Long have basically completed their congresses of delegates at the ward, district, city and equivalent levels. These localities are summarizing the ideas expressed during the congresses in preparation for the congresses at the provincial and municipal levels.

The congresses of grassroots-level party organizations have been held in accordance with the relevant principles and procedures and have achieved good results. Some 90-100 percent of party members attended these congresses. The majority of them showed a high sense of responsibility. They heatedly debated and contributed many ideas to the documents to be presented at the Fifth VCP Congress.

Party committees of various wards, districts and cities have satisfactorily condensed the ideas collected from the grassroots-level party organization congresses. In doing so, they have identified the principal problems to be discussed at the ward district and city party organization congresses. These congresses will set forth working programs and positive measures aimed at accelerating the emulation drive to create new changes in each locality.

GIAP SPEAKS AT HANOI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BK150928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] According to VNA, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the VCP Central Committee Science and Education Department, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee Secretariat and the Ministry of Education jointly held a conference in Hanoi on 6 and 7 January to guide the implementation of Council of Ministers decision No 126-CP on providing vocational orientation and rationally using graduated elementary and high school students.

Those attending the conference were very elated over the presence of Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh briefed the conference on the implementation of the vocational orientation task and the use of graduated general education students in the past. She said: In recent years many elementary and high schools in the country, especially those in the northern provinces, have tried to organize vocational orientation and rationally use student graduates. They have regarded this task as an important aspect of the general education system aimed at guiding students in choosing a career suitable to the current requirements for social development as well as their own physical capabilities and aptitudes. In general, however, the organization of vocational orientation for general education students has not been good enough. It is true that every year following the entrance exams held by various general high schools, universities and colleges, there are still tens of thousands of graduates unable to further their schooling. They have not been prepared in any field to be used rationally as new working people.

Experience obtained from good models shows that in order to satisfactorily organize vocational orientation and the rational use of graduates various general schools must first of all keep themselves fully informed of the party's concepts regarding education and the requirements for educational reform and the essence of the various decisions and circulars of the Council of Ministers and must devise practical plans to carry out this task step by step in a creative and steady manner.

In his informal address to the conference, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap said: It is necessary to undertake the vocational orientation task at various general schools intensively and realistically. In particular, we must cultivate the work attitude and a correct sense of career for students. We must organize on-the-job training for students so that they can become familiar with certain professions in society as well as with various traditional professions in the localities. We must test their vocational aptitude in order to provide them with the most suitable vocational training. In addition, we must motivate and guide students in choosing those professions and in working in those areas where the country needs them in each stage of national construction and defense.

POLISH ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON TRUONG CHINH

OW192026 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 19 -- Jan Sliwinski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today paid a farewell visit to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh before returning home for a new assignment. President Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with the Polish diplomat.

AUSTRALIA

DECISION ON POLISH AID DEFERRED; USSR CRITICIZED

BK191305 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Australia is to continue to defer a decision on Poland's request for further economic aid worth about A$100 million or more than U.S. $110 million. Federal Cabinet has also warned that the government might cancel or suspend a government guaranteed credit facility of $40 million [currency not given] already granted to Poland.

Following today's Cabinet meeting, the Polish and Soviet ambassadors to Australia were summoned to the office of the foreign minister, Mr Street, for a briefing on Australia's attitude to the Polish situation. The ambassadors later left Parliament House without commenting.

In its review of the Polish crisis, Cabinet called for the lifting of martial law, the release of detainees and an early return to a situation in which the Polish people could freely find their own solutions to their economic and political difficulties. In a statement released after the Cabinet meeting, Mr Street accused the Soviet Union of consistently trying to coerce and threaten Poland in an attempt to stifle the development of basic human and political freedoms. Mr Street said the events in Poland had reinforced the need for Australia to retain the sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union in response to its military intervention in Afghanistan.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH JAPAN ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

BK190923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Australian and Japanese officials have agreed on the text of an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. An Australian Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said the text had been negotiated in Canberra and Tokyo over the past 3 years. He said if incorporated, the Australian Government's nonproliferation requirements on the use of Australian uranium and was similar to the 9 nuclear safeguards agreements covering 16 importing countries that Australia had already signed [sentence as heard].

The text must be approved by the Japanese and Australian Governments before Australian uranium can be exported to Japan. The Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said that under a long-term contract already finalized, the first shipment of more than 13,000 tons of uranium oxide from the Ranger Mine in the northern territory was due to be exported to Japan in about March. The rest was due to be delivered over the next 14 years.

Last month, Australian and Swiss officials agreed on the text of a nuclear safeguards agreement that also must be approved by the governments of both countries before shipments of Australian uranium can go ahead.

MOSCOW RADIO'S CITING OF PKI MESSAGE ASSAILED

BK090914 Jakarta OANA in English 0849 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 9 January (ANTARA/OANA) -- Chairman of DPR's [parliament] Commission on Defence and Foreign Affairs Chalid Mawardi Thursday [7 January] strongly criticized Moscow radio for its broadcast of December 19, 1981, in which it was said that PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) had sent a congratulatory message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Speaking to ANTARA, Chalid said Indonesia could not approve of the broadcast. The PKI had been banned in Indonesia since its failure in staging a coup d'etat in 1965.

Chalid said the Moscow radio broadcast was purposely made. He said it had the purpose of the influencing not only people in Indonesia, but also listeners in other parts of the world. The incident of the broadcast demonstrated to the whole people of Indonesia, which adopt Pancasila, that communism with its PKI was still a latent (?threat), he said. It is this fact which makes it necessary for the government and the people of Indonesia to heighten alertness, to enhance national resilience in all fields and to strengthen unity as well as to foster unity between the armed forces and the people, according to Chalid Mawardi.

In connection with subversive activities in Indonesia, the DPR chairman questioned the number of personnel at the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta, which he considered too big.

Parliament's Discussion

BK120837 Jakarta OANA in English 0735 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Jan (OANA/ANTARA) -- The case of Moscow radio, which had recently published what it called the congratulatory message of the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) in connection with the 75th [birthday] anniversary of Russian President Leonid Brezhnev, was discussed by member of House Commission I (dealing with defence, foreign affairs and information) Amin Iskandar, with Director General for Political Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Munawir at the Pejambon office [Foreign Ministry] here Monday [11 January].

The member of parliament on the occasion called on government authorities to take necessary measures dealing with the Moscow radio broadcast which was described as "more than merely interference in Indonesian internal affairs" through such a broadcast. According to Amin Iskandar, such a case should not be taken lightly unless, he said, there will be followups as those already exemplified by the cases of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

A protest, signed by Chalid Mawardi and Amin Iskandar himself, of the House Commission I, has been made against the interference of the Moscow radio. Amin Iskandar pointed out here Tuesday that the Foreign Office had paid proper attention to the Moscow radio case and would shortly take necessary measures against the radio in line with the existing diplomatic code of conduct.

SUHARTO ISSUES DECREE ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BK181407 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Jakarta, 18 Jan (AFP) -- President Suharto has issued a decree strictly regulating the general election campaign to 45 days with a 5-day "cooling off period" until polling day on May 4, ANTARA news agency reported today.

Under the decree those wishing to campaign must show the text of speeches, instruments to be used and other concepts to the local authorities by 2 weeks before the campaign starts. The decree also restricts the holding of mass rallies and processions for which special permits should be obtained if they are to be held in other areas or districts.

The decree says no campaign activities will be allowed during the 5-day cooling off period. Violation of the decree will lead to the dissolution of campaign meetings.

According to ANTARA, the decree does not apply to the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which was incorporated into Indonesia 6 years ago and has become its 27th province.

Meanwhile the government is stepping up to issue land certificates to peasants and the common people in an apparent bid to attract their sympathy pending the election. Director General for Agrarian Affairs Brig Gen Darjono said the government would give priorities in the current secoud stage land certificate drive (Pronas) to mass organisations and political associations.

Home Minister Amir Makhmud told a rally in Yogyakarta, Central Java, yesterday that the distribution of land certificates showed the government's great attention to give land to the poor. "Unlike the previous government (of the late President Sukarno), the present government distributes land freely to the people," he said. The Pronas project was seen here as a government's attempt to encourage the people to back President Suharto's re-election next year.

Parties' Criticism of Decree

BK191027 Hong Kong AFP in English 0428 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 19 Jan (AFP) — Both the Muslim United Development Party (PPP) and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) today criticised a presidential election campaign decree saying that it was too difficult and too tight.

PPP Executive Muddin Lubis said the decree constituted a setback because it required that those wishing to campaign should show the text of speeches and instruments to be used to the authorities 2 weeks before the campaign starts on March 14. "Under the previous law they needed only three days time," he said. The new decree would only give too many difficulties, Mr Lubis said. "We hope the government will simplify it."

PDI Secretary General Saban Sirait said the decree is too tight and would restrict the freedom of those campaigning for their party.

Mr Sirait said the government should not be prejudiced against those wishing to campaign. "I am sure that they generally already know how to maintain peace and order during campaigning," he added.

Under the new decree the campaign will last 45 days after which campaign activities will be banned for five days of a "cooling off" period until polling day on May 4.

Meanwhile the ruling Golkar (functional groups) refused to comment on the decree which strictly regulates campaigners.

The influential newspaper KOMPAS today called on the government to make sure that the election would proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner. "The Indonesian people are becoming more mature, so that they can easily catch up anything which is unjust and unfair. On the other hand they will respect and praise anything that deserves praise. "The people can be quiet if hit by injustice, but their quietness can eventually bring about consequences which will not benefit all of us," KOMPAS said in an editorial.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 014 21 January 1982

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ABE DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

Talks With Reagan, Haig

OW190323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 19 Jan 82

[By Ryuichi Kawakami]

[Excerpts] Washington, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday gave U.S. President Ronald Reagan his assurances to try to resolve bilateral trade friction, calling it as a "top political task" facing his Cabinet. The pledge was contained in his personal message conveyed to the President by International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe in a meeting, also attended by Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The prime minister told the President in the message Japan held the Soviet Union responsible for the latest situation in Poland and that it would act in concert with its Western allies in imposing sanctions against the Soviets, Abe said after the meeting. Suzuki also pledged the United States of Japan's continued defense buildup efforts, noting that his government had given special consideration to next fiscal year's defense budget despite the great financial difficulties it faced.

Abe told newsmen later the President appreciated the Suzuki Cabinet's policies on these three issues. Reagan told him the United States put great expectation on efforts being made by Japan in opening its market wider to foreign goods, Abe said. He quoted the President as saying that all the problems lying between the two countries "must be and could be resolved one by one."

Abe said he stressed to the Americans that Japan was firmly committed to the principle of free trade and was opposed to any protectionist actions. He assured them that the Japanese Government would take a decision by the end of this month on some improvement to be made in the area of nontariff trade barriers and called for greater U.S. efforts to step up its exports to Japan. "I gained the impression that the future of overall Japan-U.S. relations depends on how Japan can deal with the bilateral trade issue," Abe told newsmen.

Abe said he suggested the United States lift the embargo on Alaskan crude oil exports to Japan as a means of correcting the bilateral trade imbalance. But he said the President was noncommittal. Reagan said he would study the proposal, while noting that whether to lift the ban was a matter addressed by U.S. Congress, the Japanese minister added.

Earlier, Abe met separately with Haig, Trade Representative William Brock and Senator Bob Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Abe said Brock implied that the porposed export of Alaskan crude to Japan might be impracticable for the present. But the chief U.S. trade negotiator indicated that crude exports to Japan might become possible in the near future. He was quoted as telling Abe that "such exports will be difficult unless production is increased, but we would like to consider stepping up the output in a year or so."

Haig expressed hope for an early agreement at Japan-U.S. civil aviation talks, while Reagan hoped that the talks on quarantine of Mediterranean fruit fly-infected Californian fruit, now underway in Tokyo, would produce a favorable result, according to Abe. He said Haig hailed what he called Japan's "vigorous and courageous" stance on Poland, and said it would help strengthen Washington's Soviet policies. Japanese briefers said Haig told Abe that if Japan and the United States failed to settle their trade problems, West European countries might move toward protectionism, damaging the interests of the two nations, which enjoy benefits from the free trade system.

Brock, who met newsmen after his talks with Abe, suggested that Japan should limit its car exports to the U.S. market to 1.68 million units or less in the year beginning April 1. But Japanese briefers said the auto issue was taken up only briefly during Abe's meetings with U.S. officials.

In meetings with Vice President Bush and Secretary of Energy James Edwards, Abe proposed that the two governments speed up negotiations on cooperation in reprocessing of U.S.-produced nuclear fuel.

Meeting With Dole

OW190403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Washington, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe Monday asked U.S. Congress not to rush into protectionist actions to settle bilateral trade disputes. Abe told Senator Bob Dole he understood the policy of "reciprocity" as advocated by some U.S. congressmen had some positive aspects. But he warned that if reciprocity was applied in a "backward, negative way," the consequences could be dangerous to Japan-U.S. relations, Abe told newsmen later.

The senator quoted Abe as asking him to delay congressional action until the Japanese have had the opportunity to effect changes in trade policy.

SUZUKI COMMENTS ON KEY BISCAYNE TRADE TALKS

OW180519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday every country should cooperate to activate the world economy and expand trade in a balanced form. The prime minister made the remark in reply to a question about the two-day meeting of top trade officials of the United States, Canada, the European Community and Japan in Key Biscayne, Florida, last Friday and Saturday.

Trade disputes, for example, exist not only between Japan and the United States, but between the U.S. and the European Community, he pointed out. World trade might be reduced if each party took protectionist actions, he said. Suzuki told newsmen that it is important to take every opportunity for better understanding.

SUZUKI DISCUSSES TRADE, OTHER ISSUES IN SPEECH

OW191145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday he will extend every effort to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States and European Community (EC) countries. He quickly added: "I don't think the trade imbalance will be settled right away." Speaking at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo, Suzuki called the trade dispute with the United States and EC countries the "top issue" facing his government. Suzuki said the government is therefore moving to cut import tariffs ahead of schedule, ease import regulations and remove other nontariff barriers so that foreign goods can find easier access to the Japanese market. "I'll exert all my effort to settle" the trade imbalance, Suzuki said, but added that there would be no instant remedy for the problem.

He noted Japan's trade surplus with the United States hit $20 billion in 1981, and said Japan is ready to import coal and Alaskan crude oil from the United States. According to U.S. estimates, the United States had a deficit of about $18 billion in trade with Japan last year.

Suzuki said he has told Shintaro Abe, Japanese international trade and industry minister, now in Washington, to talk about possible coal and oil deals with U.S. officials. At the moment, however, the supplying of oil to Japan seems difficult, Suzuki said.

Abe was in the U.S. capital en route home from a meeting with top trade officials from the United States, Japan, Canada and EC, held in Key Biscayne, Florida, last week. Suzuki told reporters Tuesday he plans to have a private meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan when they visit Paris in June for the annual conference of seven major Western democracies.

During his 90-minute speech, Suzuki also said recent Japan-South Korean talks succeeded in getting the stalled bilateral negotiations on Seoul's massive economic aid request "into orbit." He referred to working-level consultations held in Seoul last week to discuss South Korea's capital aid request of $6 billion to underwrite that country's 1982-86 economic development plan. Suzuki said such talks would be held once or twice more before agreement is reached on the loan request. "This way we can pin down Japan's economic cooperation with South Korea, leading to positive foreign ministers and summit meetings," Suzuki said.

On other matters, Suzuki said: The government-proposed 7.75 percent defense spending increase in fiscal 1982 despite an austere national budget does not mean defense outlays will rise unchecked in future. Russo-Japanese friendship will be achieved only after the Soviet Union returns the four occupied islands off eastern Hokkaido to Japan.

FURTHER REPORTS ON STRAFED TANKER INCIDENT

Tanker's Skipper Questioned

OW210129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0034 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Naha, Jan 20 (KYODO) -- The 5,307-ton Japanese chemical tanker Hegg, which was strafed by two Philippine planes while sailing off Mindanao Island last week, arrived in Naha port Thursday morning, and the 30-year-old South Korean cook who was wounded in the incident was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Officials of the 11th Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters in Naha boarded the tanker on Wednesday morning while the ship was heading for Naha and questioned Hideo Takakuwa, 51, skipper, and the 21 other crew members of the Hegg on the incident. They plan to conduct further detailed questioning of the crew members on Thursday. The maritime safety officials also searched the ship on Wednesday, but there were no signs to indicate that the Hegg carried terrorists or strategic material for Philippine guerrillas, as claimed by the Philippine authorities.

The 11th Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters plans to submit a formal report on its questioning of the crew members and search of the tanker to the Maritime Safety Agency in Tokyo as early as during Thursday. Based on the report, the government plans to notify the Philippine Government on results of the probe.

Officials Comment

OW210259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 21 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry is concerned that Japan-Philippine talks may take a long time to solve the strafing of the 5,307-ton Japanese chemical tanker Hegg by Philippine Air Force planes off Mindanao last week, ministry officials said Thursday. They said the ministry is worried because there are many discrepancies between the version of the attack given by the tanker's captain and the one given by the Philippine Government on the incident.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos also asked Japan for a rigid investigation on the incident.

A ministry expert on the law of the sea said a debate on the extent of territorial waters between the two countries is feared to deepen mutual antagonism, rather than to lead to a solution of the incident.

20 JAN SR-71 INFILTRATION TERMED 'PROVOCATION'

SK201550 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] At around 1103 on 20 January, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by again infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane deep into the sides over the Kangyong Peninsula in the southwest of South Hwanghae Province of our country. Again at around 1244 on 20 January, they committed an adventurous provocation by infiltrating a spyplane deep into our territorial airspace, east of Kosong, Kangwon Province.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' espionage acts against our country are becoming more naked as they are increasing new aggressive armed forces in South Korea, including an electronic intelligence unit, on a large-scale and are, at the same time, frenziedly accelerating large-scale war exercises.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude spyplane into the territorial airspace of our country six times in the past 1 week alone and a total of 15 times since the beginning of the new year.

All of these unusual moves committed by the U.S. imperialist war maniacs show that their maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea have reached an extremely dangerous state. Our people are keenly watching the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for provoking a war, which are getting more adventurous with each passing day. The U.S. imperialists should give up their anachronistic dream and immediately stop all antagonistic acts against our people.

COMMENTARY HITS SOUTH'S 'WELFARE SOCIETY'

SK211026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN Thursday comes out with a commentary titled "Tragedies Behind Welfare Screen" on the increase of deaths from hunger and cold in South Korea, which include three deaths from cold in Pusan a few days ago.

Declaring that the tragedies reported from South Korea in an unbroken chain are consequences of the misrule of the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique, the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-hwan group has never let a chance pass by without stringing out a mishmash about "the building of a welfare society," "liberation from poverty," and the like, feigning concern for the improvement of the living of the impoverished people. But how the South Korean reality stands today?

A South Korean publication reported that over 23 million people go hungary all the year round in South Korea. Now, in South Korea, millions of unemployed people are swarming about to find jobs and 6.6 million "absolute paupers" are awaiting immediate relief. Even the employed people go without meals more often than not. Such being the situation, it is not difficult to guess what gnawing hunger the jobless people and "absolute paupers" must be undergoing. It is not accidential that 4,000 or more people die of hunger in South Korea every year.

Nevertheless, the puppet clique plunder the people more harshly, while sharply raising the prices, including the rice price, thus driving the working people into greater miseries. The puppets also force an acute housing shortage upon the South Korean people. Nearly a half of the South Korean population, without a shelter to their names, live in others' side rooms or in dugouts and plank hovels, or under bridges or in "mat houses" by cesspools.

When a tiny handful elements of the privileged clan are lolling in wealth and luxury, never ceasing tragic deaths from hunger, cold or diseases and suicide occur among millions of working people who live from hand to mouth. This appalling reality is the true picture of the South Korean society where showy advertisements of "the building of a welfare society" strike your eyes everywhere. The South Korean people cannot be delivered from the present tragedies without destroying the military fascist rule of the puppet clique.

VRPR SCORES SOUTH'S UN REPRESENTATIVE'S REMARKS

SK201416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 18 January, before leaving to assume his new post, Kim Kyong-won, new South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, held a press conference at the press room of the Foreign Ministry. He babbled that the North's opposition to simultaneous entry of North and South into the United Nations is an act to perpetuate division. This is an absurd and incoherent remark which puts the cart before the horse.

As you know, the theory of simultaneous entry by North and South into the United Nations is a product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward the Korean Peninsula and a theory aimed at perpetuating the nation's division with a view to fabricating two Koreas. The U.S. imperialists have long schemed to forever hang onto at least South Korea as their colony and military base by realizing the theory of a simultaneous entry into the United Nations.

Entry into the United Nations by North and South can only be interpreted as sacrificing our nation's interests to the splittist policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. If the North and the South should separately enter the United Nations, our country, which is a single nation-state, would be internationally recognized as two countries. Therefore, if the North and the South separately enter the United Nations and two Koreas are fabricated, the North and the South, which have long maintained different ideologies and systems, would find it even more difficult to understand and unite with each other. Division would be perpetuated forever, and the danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula would grow greater. This is surely a great danger to peace in Asia and the world as well as to peace and the peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

This being the case, the North has consistently opposed the simultaneous entry of North and South into the United Nations, claiming that it is aimed at fabricating two Koreas and perpetuating the present division. This notwithstanding, it is really preposterous that Kim Kyong-won babbled that the North's opposition to simultaneous entry into the United Nations by North and South is an act for perpetuating division. In a word, Kim Kyong-won's gibberish represents the present dictatorial regime's position, revealing its splittist nature by slandering the correct stand of the North for reunification and by perpetuating the present division.

That day Kim Kyong-won babbled that he would try his best to have the political arena known as the United Nations function as a more effective forum for efforts on the question of the Korean Peninsula. This is also shameless gibberish aimed at perpetuating division. Basically, the issues of the Korean Peninsula and the fatherland's reunification are the supreme tasks for our people to resolve, and they are our nation's internal affairs. Thus, as long as the United Nations does not represent us as a nation, it has no right to intervene in the Korean issue.

Nevertheless, Kim Kyong-won said that he would try his best to make the political arena -- the United Nations -- function as a more effective forum for the Korean issue. He exposed that they will cover up their hostile nature, aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula, in the name of the United Nations, and they will further stick to machinations of war and division.

In conclusion, Kim Kyong-won's remarks are criminal gibberish which openly exposed their intention to keep on trying to perpetuate the present division by slandering the correct reunification policy of the North and covering up their splittist nature. The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot cover up its splittist nature with any tactics. Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal splittist machinations. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not adhere to splittist machinations aimed at maintaining his easy life and long-term power, but should immediately step down from power.

VRPR SAYS CHON'S FATE TO BE DECIDED IN FEBRUARY

SK151513 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] According to the NEW KOREA TIMES, a paper published by Koreans in Canada, a source from the Korean residents in Japan reported on the crisis of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, saying that its destiny will be decided around February 1982. The source did not attempt to conceal the fact that such intelligence was leaked overseas via a retired general of the (?South Korean) Army.

The source also reported that reports are widespread in Seoul that the U.S. side, in view of daily increasing anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea, has reached the conclusion that Chon Tu-hwan is not able to pacify public sentiment. The report said that members of the U.S. Embassy and intelligence officials visited Kwangju to sample popular sentiment and that they were shocked by the undisguised anti-U.S. sentiments exhibited by the citizens of Kwangju.

Citing the example of Vietnam, the source from Japan said that there are clear signs that the United States is seriously considering the expulsion of Chon Tu-hwan, just as it drove out General Minh, whom it used to murder Ngo Dinh Diem.

The report noted that U.S. officials in Seoul are disappointed over the fact that Chon Tu-hwan is exploiting Mun Son-myong to maintain long-term power. The news source said that U.S. intelligence agencies in Seoul are very concerned over increasing anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea. The source also said that the U.S. plan of shirking its responsibility for the Kwangju incident and blaming it on Chon Tu-hwan is being smoothly carried out. The source said that, while coldly treating retired generals, Chon Tu-hwan and his faction are granting financial favors to field grade officers who graduated from the military academy to curry favor with them. The source said that many young officers dislike the present policy of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Referring to the February crisis, the source pointed to economic causes. Foreign loans total more than $30 billion at present, and there will be a shortage of $9.2 billion in foreign currency this year, the source said. The source said that Chon Tu-hwan will meet a fate similar to that of Pak Chong-hui.

VRPR ON KIM CHONG-IL'S BENEVOLENT LOVE

SK210452 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Talk on "Benevolent Love"]

[Excerpts] One day in September 1960, a young man named (Choe Yong-hui) who hailed from Seoul, South Korea, entered Kim Il-song University. After he went to the North during the Korean war as a member of the South Korean Volunteer Army, he was leading a happy life thanks to the care of the great Gen Kim Il-song. (Choe Yong-hui) married a girl who was also a member of the South Korean Volunteer Army. He was already the father of two children. His wife was also a student at Hamhung Communist College. Gen Kim Il-song sent (Choe Yong-hui) to Kim Il-song University to foster him as an able cadre so that he can work in his birthplace after the country is reunified.

Entering Kim Il-song University, (Choe Yong-hui) received the warm love of Gen Kim Il-song and the care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

One day right after he entered Kim Il-song University, (Choe Yong-hui) met the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the first time. He went to a classroom of the university to hear the regular lecture. He was the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il walking into the classroom with a smile. He went over to Comrade Kim Chong-il together with other students to greet him.

The dear comrade leader warmly exchanged greetings with the students. Finding that (Choe Yong-hui) hailed from the South, the dear comrade leader asked him about his name, age, birthplace and family status, holding his hands and encouraging him to study hard for the people in the South. The dear comrade leader continued: The leader loves functionaries from the southern half of the republic [words indistinct]. So, you should not forget the leader's love toward the comrades from the South and study hard.

The comrade leader cordially said that the revolution should continue for the country's reunification and that we should therefore more firmly prepare ourselves politically, ideologically and practically. Moved by this statement by the dear comrade leader, (Choe Yong-hui) once again felt his happiness and the warm love of the leader and the dear comrade leader.

One day in early April 1961, (Choe Yong-hui) heard a news report at a classroom of the university that the South Korean youth and students had waged a demonstration, demanding that a conference of students of the North and South be convened at Panmunjom. This news deeply moved (Choe Yong-hui) who hails from Seoul. He discussed this report with his fellow students until late at night. At that moment, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il walked into the classroom. He asked the students what they were discussing. (Choe Yong-hui) stood up and explained their discussion, asking him to comment on the South Korean situation and South Korean students' struggle.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with a big smile declined to comment on this at first, saying that he had little knowledge about the South Korean situation. However, repeatedly asked by the students, the dear comrade leader finally agreed to comment on the South Korean situation.

The dear comrade leader sharply analyzed some of the noticeable characteristics found in the South Korean situation and the South Korean students' struggle. He then said: The South Korean revolution and the country's reunification can be successfully achieved only by the outstanding ideology and policy of the great leader.

The dear comrade leader continued: The purpose of our study at the university is also to achieve this goal. We should not forget the fact that the South Korean people are struggling with blood even at this moment when we are leading a happy life in the North. We should study hard.

The happy and rewarding days of (Choe Yong-hui) passed amid the warm love and care of the dear comrade leader. One night in autumn the dear comrade leader called in (Choe Yong-hui) and asked about his family and birthplace.

Then he said as follows: Comrade (Choe Yong-hui), you have become a father of two children. But, your parents have never seen their grandchildren. This is indeed a tragedy. This is not merely a tragedy for a family but a tragedy for a nation.

Thanks to the warm love and care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a person once rejected in the past has become a stately revolutionary fighter today. He is Mr (Choe Yong-hui).

KIM IL-SUNG RECEIVES NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES

SK210454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the new year 1982.

Messages came to him from:

Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

Mathieu Kerekou, president and head of state of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of its National Executive Council;
Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon;
Gnassingbe Eyadema, founder-chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo;
Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico;
William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada;
The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras.

O CHIN-U MEETS OUTGOING PRC ENVOY 20 JAN

SK210504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on January 20 met and had a conversation with Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Yu Kezhong, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

O CHIN-U CABLES LAO COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

SK201044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

The message points out that in the past period the Lao People's Liberation Army achieved great successes in the struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists and for national independence and the liberation of the country.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two peoples and two armies will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message sincerely wishes the defence minister of Laos bigger success in his responsible work for the strengthening and development of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 JAN

SK200443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived here on January 19 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Pang Tae-yol and other personages concerned and Miltiadh Bode, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to our country.

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA 20 JAN

SK210501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (KCNA) -- The government trade delegation of our country headed by Yi Se-ung returned home on January 20 by air after visiting Romania.

It was met at the airport by Kim Wal-hyop and other personages concerned and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

PRESIDENT URGES WATERTIGHT DEFENSE AGAINST NORTH

SK210226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (YONHAP) -- North Korea is reviewing and increasing its all-out war capabilities against South Korea, with its leader Kim Il-song's 70th birthday, which is due this spring, serving as momentum for reinforcing war preparations. The warning was issued Thursday by President Chon Tu-hwan while chairing a meeting on counter-espionage measures, attended by key military commanders and law enforcement officials.

We should maintain a water-tight defense posture against any attempt by the North Korean communists to provoke and stir up agitation in the South in any form and at any time, he said.

The chief executive urged the participants not to forget that the North Koreans would not hesitate to initiate provocative acts, and to infiltrate armed spies into the South, if it spots any slight vulnerability in the southern defense posture. There is even a possibility, the president went on, of Pyongyang attempting reckless anti-Seoul maneuvers, in a bid to offset its internal conflicts caused by the establishment in the North of the hereditary ruling system involving Kim and his son.

Chon said he was also worried about Pyongyang's determination to communize the Korean Peninsula by violent means, to further intensify unrest on the peninsula, in order to obstruct development in the South, as the gap between the respective strengths of the two Koreas widens, in favor of Seoul.

ROK-JAPAN SUMMIT TALKS TO BE HELD IN MAY

SK210220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (YONHAP) -- In an effort to clinch their negotiations on Seoul's standing request for Japanese loans, Japan and South Korea have agreed on a timetable, which provides for a foreign ministers' meeting in March and summit talks in May, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. The sources also said that a second round of preparatory talks would be held in Tokyo next month to make necessary arrangements for the Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting.

Last week, officials from both sides met in Seoul for the first round of preparatory talks for the foreign ministers' talks, which is to deal with South Korea's request for six billion U.S. dollars in concessional loans from Tokyo, and another four billion dollars in Japanese Export-Import Bank loans. South Korea is calling for a "political and package deal" on its loan request, while Japan initially requested a project-by-project study. The sources said the two sides were nearing an agreement on how to approach the issue, but they did not elaborate.

According to the sources, South Korea presented a listing of 11 projects which need to be financed by the Japanese loans during last week's working-level talks. They include neither defense nor heavy industry projects. The outline of the list is as follows.

1) Expansion of piped water system
2) Expansion of sewerage facilities
3) Pavement of roads
4) Construction of a multi-purpose dam
5) Augmentation of educational facilities
6) Augmentation of medical facilities
7) Anti-pollution project
8) Construction of a subway in Pusan
9) Creation of a natural gas supply line in Seoul and the adjacent port city of Inchon
10) Modernization of the railway system
11) Construction of housing units.

TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN REACHES $21.64 BILLION

SK210116 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (YONHAP) -- Korea's trade deficit with Japan amounted to 21.64 billion dollars as of last year, since 1966, when the two countries established full diplomatic relations, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Thursday. Korea's exports to Japan during the period totaled 21.27 billion dollars, while imports from Japan amounted to 42.91 billion dollars, according to KOTRA.

KOTRA officials attributed the trade imbalance to Korea's high dependence on Japanese machinery, materials for textile industry, and steel and other metallic products.

In 1980, Japan accounted for 48.9 percent of Korea's machinery imports and for 50.3 percent of textile industry materials and products. Japan, however, imposes high custom rates on imports of light industry goods, which represent Korea's chief export to Japan.

ROK TO INVITE JAPANESE LAWMAKERS TO IMPROVE TIES

SK210211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul side of the Korean-Japanese Parliamentarians' Union has decided to invite a number of Japanese lawmakers and politicians to visit Korea this year in bid to step up political and diplomatic cooperation between the two countries. Officials at the parliamentarians' union said Thursday that among those invited would be factional leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and bosses of such middle-of-the-road and lef-wing parties as the New Liberal Club, the Socialist Democratic League and the Komeito Party.

The decision was arrived at during this year's first meeting of secretaries of the union's subcommittees and higher officials, held Wednesday in the National Assembly building, under the chairmanship of Yi Chae-hyong of the fuling Democratic Justice Party. Some 60 lawmakers from the Liberal Democratic Party are expected to visit Seoul before May. Among them are Kunikichi Saito, the party's former secretary general of incumbent Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's group, and Daisuke Akita, the lower house's former vice speaker of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's group. Some 30 politicians from middle-of-the-road and left-wing parties will also be invited to visit Seoul in the first half of this year. Among them are Chairman Seiichi Dakawa of the New Liberal Club and leader Hideo Den of the Socialist Democratic League and ranking officials of the Komeito Party and the Democratic Socialist Party.

Also discussed during the Wednesday meeting were preparations for a joint meeting of secretaries of the two countries' parliamentary unions, slated for April 7 in Seoul, and preparations for the 10th joint annual meeting of the unions, slated for early September in Tokyo, according to officials. As a means of invigorating the unions' subcommittee activities, a meeting of subcommittees for the legal status of Korean residents in Japan will be held in Tokyo Feb. 15, which will be followed by meetings of the social-culture subcommittees and of the security-diplomacy subcommittees, the officials said.

TWO MORE NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

SK210235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (YONHAP) -- Korea will complete the construction of the Kori No. Two and the Wolsong No. One nuclear power plants, the country's second and third nuclear power facilities, by January next year, sources at the Ministry of Energy and Resources said Thursday. According to the sources, the government plans to advance by one year the construction of the Kori No. Two plant which has a capacity of 650,000 kW and by four months the construction of the Wolsong No. One plant which has a capacity of 678,000 kW. The two nuclear stations will be under test operation beginning July this year.

The advance of construction will result in the reduction of the country's electricity cost by an average of 180 billion won (about 257 million U.S. dollars) per year, according to a ministry estimate. When completed, the U.S.-supplied Kori No. Two and the Canadian-supplied Wolsong No. One nuclear reactors will also contribute significantly to reducing Korea's reliance on imported oil.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FUNDING SET AT 14 BILLION WON

SK210521 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] The government plans to concentrate on developing special technology which industries require immediately by investing some 70 percent of the budget earmarked for the development of science and technology this year, the first year of the Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan. According to a special research and development plan worked out by the Ministry of Science and Technology in accordance with the five-year plan, the government earmarked a total of 14 billion won of the budget this year for the initiation of large-scale government projects and short-term industrial projects.

By the plan, the long- and mid-term government projects will include genetic engineering, advanced computer applied designing, and manufacturing technology, the safety study of nuclear power plants, small personal airplane and the safety of chemicals, officials said.

The industrial projects are expected to be advanced mechanical engineering, fine chemistry, solid state, computer system, and metal materials. Some 70 percent of the total budget will be invested in the projects in order to develop technology which industries need, officials said.

PREMIER ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS

SK200209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun Wednesday called on Korean diplomatic missions to do their best in promoting trade with the governments to which they are posted, to help attain the nation's export target for 1982, set at 25 billion dollars, and to smoothly implement the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Plan, which starts from this year.

In a speech delivered at the opening of a four-day meeting of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs posted in Europe, North America, South America and Asia, the premier also urged the exerting of efforts to rally different governments' support for Seoul's peace initiatives to resume a dialogue with Pyongyang for the ultimate unification of the divided peninsula. The prime minister also said that the mission chiefs abroad should take the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, scheduled to be held in Seoul, as opportunities for improving relations with communist bloc countries. The diplomatic mission chiefs were also urged to take proper measures to protect the rights of Korean residents abroad who keep growing in number.

Thirty-six diplomatic chiefs, including Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon, and Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok, are attending the meeting at the capitol building. Foreign Minister No Sin-yong is presiding over the annual meeting, in which the government's foreign policy and guidelines for the new year will be given, and developments in the diplomats' host countries, as well as the international situation in general, will be reviewed.

SIANG PASASON SUPPORTS SRV ATTITUDE TOWARD PRC

BK191258 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON 19 January commentary: "Support the SRV's Correct Attitude"]

[Text] China launched a war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, using as many as 600,000 military personnel to nibble away at Vietnam's territory. However, this aggression was defeated by the Vietnamese army and people. Since then the situation in the border areas between the two countries has become so tense that a new war could break out any time. This is attributable to continuous provocations commited by Chinese authorities.

In the face of such a tense situation, the people and Government of the SRV have always adhered to the principle of solving all Vietnam-China problems through negotiations aimed at restoring relations between the two nations and the friendship which existed for many generations between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

The Vietnamese side has, on several occasions, sought every possible method to resolve the problems, proposing the signing of a bilateral agreement on the existence of peace between the two countries and persistently calling on the Chinese side to continue talks. Nevertheless, China has unilaterally attempted to sabotage this effort. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese side has proposed annually that the two sides halt military activities and agree to a cease-fire in the border areas during the traditional Tet festival, in an attempt to enable the two peoples living in the border areas to celebrate the festival joyfully and peacefully. However, the Chinese authorities have categorically rejected Vietnam's good intentions.

On 14 January 1982, the Chinese authorities once again resolutely rejected the 28 December 1981 official notes sent by the SRV Foreign Ministry to the PRC counterpart. The note proposed that the two sides halt military activities and agree to a cease-fire in the border areas from 20 to 29 January 1982.

The Chinese authorities' rejection and their armed provocations in the past few weeks in Vietnam's northern provinces constitute serious opposition to the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples living in the border areas, who want to celebrate the festival joyfully. At the same time, such acts show the bellicose nature of the Chinese authorities, who want to swallow up other countries and continue to create a tense situation, which runs contrary to the common interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Nevertheless, displaying the good intentions of the SRV people and government, and for the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, Vietnam's armed forces and border defense units posted in the border areas will unilaterally and strictly implement the above-mentioned official note of the SRV Foreign Ministry. If the Chinese side takes advantage of Vietnam's good intentions to create disturbances against the SRV, the Vietnamese armed forces and people will inevitably exercise their legitimate right to self-defense. The Chinese authorities must be held responsible for all the consequences caused by their actions.

The people and Government of the LPDR approve the just stand of the SRV and would like to denounce the stubborn stand unilaterally taken by the Chinese side.

VNA INTERVIEWS SALI VONGKHAMSAO ON STATE PLANS

BK161028 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Answers" of Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee, in an interview with Do Van Phuong, chief of the VNA office in Laos -- date not given, read by announcer]

[Text] The first year of the First 5-Year State Plan was 1981, during which excellent achievements were recorded in the implementation of the national plan. At present, the Lao people of all nationalities are joyously marching forward to implement this plan in 1982, which is the second year of the plan.

Achievements scored in each year of the plan will create favorable conditions for the overall fulfillment of the 5-year state plan. The achievements of the 5-year plan will create a profound significance for our society and economy because such a development will effect a change in the situation in our country, and will gear all economic foundations to serve our economic construction and will transform our economy into a genuinely independent and sovereign economy, thus creating the necessary conditions for the formulation of a new plan in the new period -- a plan which will effect appropriate and timely development.

Achievements in the Implementation of the National Plan in 1981

In conjunction with the historic victories scored by the Vietnamese people in 1975 as well as by the Kampuchean revolution in the recent past, the Lao revolution also scored a total nationwide victory in the struggle to liberate our country, to overthrow the monarchical regime, to establish the LPDR and to open a new era in the history of the Lao nation.

Over the past 5 years -- 1975 to 1980 -- under the leadership of the LPRP headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people of all nationalities, uniting as one, scored glorious achievements in the tasks of rehabilitating production, transforming and building the economy and culture, healing the wounds of war, and safeguarding and building the young LPDR, which is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The achievements scored by the Lao people in the past cannot be separated from the overall victory of the three Indochinese peoples and the assistance rendered by the international community, including the cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Through our experience and actual deeds, we can testify that it is true that the development and enhancement of the special relationship and all-round cooperation between the Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union is a necessary and decisive factor for all victories of the revolution and socialist construction in Laos.

The implementation of the national plan in 1981 has resulted in an overall increase of 8.6 percent in national production compared to that in 1980. Of this, production of primary goods has increased as follows: the agricultural sector by 18.8 percent, and the industrial sector by 13.1 percent -- light industry by 23.6 percent and heavy industry by 4.9 percent. The national income has increased by 9.2 percent, including internal revenue, which has increased by 16.8 percent. Even though the achievements in the production of primary goods are the main source of national revenues, the government also appropriated part of the national budgets for economic and social development. In 1981 the national savings funds increased by 33.9 percent while the national spending funds increased by 11.4 percent compared to 1980. Government appropriations for 1981 economic and social development increased by 33.9 percent compared to the previous year. Relying on prevailing conditions, the government used about 60 percent of the total investment for agricultural and transport and communications development. As a result, the material facilities in these sectors have increased markedly.

It can be said that our agricultural production in the past 2 years was excellent. We produced over 1 million tons of rice in 1980 and 1,154,000 tons in 1981. On average, each Lao citizen could produce about 330 kilos of grain per year. Production of starch and industrial crops in 1981 also increased as follows: corn by 15 percent, cassava and taro by 21 percent, green peas by 15 percent, soybeans by 18 percent, peanuts by 9 percent, tobacco by 154.5 percent, coffee beans by 13 percent, and cotton by 3 percent compared to 1980. Thanks to the increase in grain production, we did not have to import rice for consumption as before. This was a great victory unprecedented in Lao history. It clearly shows that we are now capable of becoming self-sufficient in food production.

In addition, several industrial enterprises managed to overfulfill the 1981 production targets. For example, the electricity generating enterprise produced 807 million kilowatt/hours — an average of 230 kilowatt/hours per person; the machine repair enterprise stepped up work by 144 percent; the electrical cords enterprise increased production by 200 percent; brick factories increased production by 133 percent; wood furniture increased production by 100 percent; soap factories increased production by 159 percent; and the cigarette enterprise increased production by 100 percent.

In the cultural and social sector, we enthusiastically continued educational development and training of technical cadres and workers for various important national economic branches. The number of formal education students in the 1981-82 school year increased by 11 percent compared to that of the 1980-81 school year: that of the higher education level by 51 percent; that of the intermediate education level by 41 percent; and that of the primary education level by 78 percent; on average, 1 out of 3.5 persons is now in school.

The literacy campaign and the cultural training program have been carried out extensively throughout the country. So far about two-thirds of all the provinces in the country have completed literacy campaigns. These great achievements would never have been realized if the campaigns had been carried out under the old regime.

The cultural, propaganda, press, photography, film projection, and sports services also have been developed along with other services. The vestiges of colonialist and neocolonialist culture have been gradually wiped out, and a new progressive culture has been installed. The party and state have paid close attention to carrying out public health and disease control services to serve the people and cadres and train more medical cadres for the public. The number of intermediate and highly qualified medical cadres has increased by 8 percent, and that of the primary level by 27 percent, while the number of hospitals beds increased by 4.3 percent compared to 1980.

All the achievements scored in the implementation of the national plan in 1981 have created a new atmosphere conducive for marching forward to implement the plan in 1982.

Capabilities for the Implementation of the National Plan in 1982

The direction of the national plan for 1982 is aimed at mobilizing the entire party, army and people to launch emulation campaigns joyously, to promote production further with a view to improving the people's living conditions, to consolidate and develop the socialist production relations step by step, and to practice thrift in national construction. At the same time, we must strive to consolidate the national defense and public security tasks, and safeguard and securely preserve the LPDR, a Southeast Asian outpost of the socialist system. According to this direction, the fundamental duty of the national plan for 1982 is to ensure the rapid development of all branches of the national economy.

It is predicted that overall national production in 1982 will increase by 16 percent compared to 1981, and national revenues by 65 percent -- of which internal revenues will increase by 7 percent. The national savings funds will increase by 19 percent, while the national spending funds will increase by 6.5 percent in 1982 compared to 1981.

Investment for building foundations for social and economic development in 1982 will increase by 19 percent. Of this, investment from domestic sources will increase by 32.4 percent, and from foreign sources by 13.6 percent compared to 1981.

To meet requirements in agricultural development and to improve transport and communications work, the government plans to increase investment in the agricultural sector by 28.2 percent, and the transport and communications sector by 31.1 percent. It is predicted that food production in 1982 will be 1,218,000 tons -- 1,183,000 of which will be paddy. As a result, each citizen will be provided with an average of 335 kilos of paddy per year.

Industrial and handicraft production in 1982 will increase by 47 percent. Of this, the production of industrial enterprises in category A will increase by 44 percent, and category B by 50 percent compared to 1981. Electricity production will increase by 1 percent, chemical production by 64 percent, machine production by 41 percent, timber exploitation and processing industry by 80 percent, construction materials production by 44 percent, food processing production by 55 percent, household utensils production by 27 percent, medicine production by sixfold, and other industrial services by 82 percent compared to 1981.

The circulation of goods through state and collective shops will increase by 33.1 percent. The value of export goods will increase by 2.4 times compared to 1981.

As for the cultural and social sectors, it will continue to develop. The number of formal education students for the 1982-83 school year will increase by 7.9 percent, the kindergarten pupils by 22.3 percent, the vocational students by 5.2 percent, and the students sent to schools abroad by 32.7 percent compared to the 1981-82 school year.

The satellite communications station built with Soviet assistance will begin relaying television programs from various countries throughout the world for local viewers by 1982.

The fulfillment of the targets of the national plan for 1982 will result in the improvement of the Lao people's material and moral life. To ensure the fulfillment of the targets of the national plan for 1982, the party Central Committee and the government have outlined procedures and methods to do away with all weak points which post obstacles to our economic management and the work in organizing and guiding the implementation of the plan.

Under the leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, with the determination of the entire party, army and people, and with the assistance and cooperation from the socialist countries, we are confident that the national plan for 1982 will be fulfilled gloriously.

ARMY ISSUES INSTRUCTION ON 33D ANNIVERSARY

BK171120 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Instruction issued by army Political Department on the traditional celebration of the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA -- dated 12 January 1982]

[Text] To the party committees and commanders at all levels in the entire army: The 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA, 20 January 1982, is approaching. This historical day comes at a time when our various armed forces have been qualitatively and quantitatively built, consolidated and developed to another higher level in all political, ideological and organizational fields. Under the talented, clear-sighted leadership of the party, our army, together with the people of various nationalities, has carried out activities to smash all enemy schemes, thereby securely defending the country and maintaining peace and public order. Tranquillity in the country has been basically maintained.

On the battlefield of national construction and development, particularly in the economic field, in 1980-81 our army and people have scored great, basic and firm achievements. In the past 2 consecutive years, our army and people have fulfilled in advance the rice-harvesting plan adopted by the party and state. As a result, the slogan on endeavor to be self-sufficient and self-reliant in food, particularly in rice, has been realized.

This is an unprecedented, historical success of our army and people. Many achievements have also been scored in building economic establishments as well as in the educational, cultural, public health and other fields.

The world situation has continued to become more complicated. This is because the imperialists, with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionaries have continued to collude in an extremely reactionary manner in the era in opposing the Soviet Union, socialism and world revolution. They have competed absurdly in producing and accumulating weapons, carrying out strategic schemes, and practicing a new, total war and psychological warfare to change peacefully [as heard] the situation in Southeast Asia, in particular in the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. They have striven repeatedly to implement their strategic schemes against the revolution in a very brutal, barbarous manner. However, they have fallen into a position of decline in wantonly carrying out the strategic schemes against the revolution. They now have been driven into an all-round crisis and have become weakened with each passing day. Their bloodthirsty acts have been denounced and opposed by socialist and progressive public opinion throughout the world. As a result, they have been isolated daily and repeatedly have suffered ever more serious defeats. These have created favorable conditions for the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country to continue to march forward firmly.

Our entire army and people, after successfully fulfilling the 1981 plan, now are endeavoring continuously to carry out large-scale emulation campaigns in an enthusiastic atmosphere in the defense and building of the country in the second year of the First 5-Year Plan of the socialist state. This is in order to score achievements to welcome the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA on 20 January and the 27th founding anniversary of our glorious LPRP on 22 March. Our entire armed forces are opening campaigns to carry on political life and maintain a new line of thinking and attitude. It is true that the enemies have suffered repeated, serious defeats, but they have not yet abandoned their ruthless intention against the revolution. They have continued to collude in stepping up the implementation of all their schemes and tricks of infiltration, aggression, destruction and sabotage with a view to swallowing up our country and all three Indochinese countries. They have continuously pursued schemes of psychological warfare in a very cruel and subtle manner with the hope of changing the situation peacefully in the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, we absolutely cannot ease or relax our vigilance.

To organize the celebration to mark the anniversary of 20 January this year appropriately with profound significance, the army Political Department issues the following introductory instruction:

1. The objectives and expectations: Recall the history, the true nature and glorious traditions of revolutionary struggle of our army; review the achievements in performing their duties by units, localities and individuals during the past year in order to praise and hail them and to experience lessons so as to open new campaigns in a timely manner; continue to encourage the emulation campaigns of revolutionary enthusiasm and the campaigns of cherishing the country and socialism; promote the movements of turning to the grassroots level to build the mass foundations of the party, build and consolidate all-round strong basic units, all-round leading party units and advanced units of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth, and to carry out other main tasks.

All these are aimed at making the cadres and combatants proud of their history, achievements and glorious and heroic traditions, confident in the party's leadership and satisfied with the achievements and victories scored by the army as well as by various units or by themselves during the past year. All cadres and combatants are to continue to heighten vigilance, maintain combat readiness, build new determination, encourage revolutionary endeavor, march forward to fulfill all tasks, and defeat all enemies in the immediate future as well as for a long time to come.

For example, they must effectively fulfill the campaigns to carry on political life, consolidate their units, build and train themselves to maintain capabilities in implementing the line, policies and plans of the party and state, and political tasks in their units and localities. They must also build and train themselves to maintain new qualifications so as to be capable of vigorously building all-round strong units, all-round leading party units, advanced units of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth, and building our army into a new type of army — a modern and well-organized army — of the working class.

2. Direction, contents and forms of the celebration:

A. Regarding the direction, emphasis must be put on the contents and the encouragement and stepping up of movements. Forms of celebration must be simple, uncomplicated, and the celebration must not last too long. Grand banquets are prohibited. The number of guests to be invited to attend banquets must be kept small.

B. Before the day of the celebration, arrangements must be made to review achievements and lessons scored in performing tasks during the past year. The arrangements must be simple. The purpose is to find good and weak points as well as remaining problems. In reviewing the achievements and lessons, outstanding individuals must be selected so as to be presented to a higher level for commendation. At the same time, model individuals must be selected with concrete achievements to be hailed in meetings on different occasions.

C. Arrangements must be made to join with the people, local administrations, fronts and various mass organizations in the areas where the units are stationed in making surveys to examine and accept creative criticism and to receive assistance from the people. Cooperation must be made with the local administrations in settling various problems and giving explanations to questions raised by the people. Two main questions that must be settled or the people made to understand are the question on the enemy's divisive schemes and the question about the people's criticism. It is not proper to avoid accepting criticism expressed by the people.

D. Arrangements must be made to visit those families whose members are disabled or have sacrificed their lives for the revolution, families whose members are in hospitals for medical treatment, families of national emulation combatants and heroes, families whose members work in far distant areas for a long time, and families which suffer from needy circumstances.

E. Arrangements must be made to join with the local administrations, fronts, mass organizations, and youth unions in developing the graveyards of combatants who have sacrificed their lives for the nation, and in developing war monuments.

F. Celebration ceremonies must be held on one of these days — 19, 20 or 21 January 1982. If conditions permit, the people, in particular members of the administrative committees, the fronts and mass organizations, may be invited to attend the celebration meetings as guests of honor. In the meetings, the order of the day of the supreme command must be read, the brief history and overall achievements of the army in addition to those of various units over the past year must be reported, and outstanding individuals must be presented and hailed. Any unit which has not yet reviewed and hailed its 5-year achievements or the achievements scored in this year can take this occasion to review and hail them. Regarding this year's achievements, if they have not yet been submitted to or approved by the higher levels, commendation can be made in general in order to give encouragement to the model ones. New emulation campaigns must then be opened in order to score new achievements to welcome the forthcoming founding anniversary of the party.

As for the contents, they must be based on the task of returning to the grassroots level to build all-round strong companies and all-round leading party units. As for the brief history, achievements and traditions of the army, they must be based on the documents that have been studied and that are distributed by the army Political Department every year. However, the history, achievements and traditions should be brief for reading at the meetings. As for this year's achievements, they must be reviewed using the following questions: What has our army done and what successes has it achieved? The basic point is to point out the actual achievements scored by each unit in the past in general and in this year in particular. All these achievements must be shown clearly at the meetings.

On the days of the festival, various sports must be organized. This can be done in coordination with other units and local youths. Mass entertainment must be organized at night. Art and literature performances can be staged by amateur art troupes. Contents of the entertainment programs must be centered on encouraging the masses. Other activities should be introduced in addition to the traditional Lao dance during the entertainment programs. Disturbances are prohibited. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to mobilize everyone in the unit to help provide verses and art and literature activities of various nationalities. It is also necessary to cooperate with youths in the locality in organizing entertainment programs full of prosperous contents.

C. Active forces must be organized to maintain combat readiness and to be prepared to crush all schemes that might be pursued by the enemies to create disturbances with a view to sabotaging the festival. During the festival as well as during the time when the brothers belonging to each unit visit and help the people do their jobs, drinking of alcohol is prohibited since it might lead to bad incidents which run counter to the fine traditions of the army.

3. Things requiring attention: Upon receiving this instruction, the party committees and commanders must study and grasp firmly the purpose, expectations, direction and contents of it, and then divide the responsibilities in implementing it. Arrangements must be made to implement this instruction correctly and strictly in accordance with its actual purpose, expectations, direction and contents as mentioned above.

Duration: The festival lasts 3 days -- 19-21 January. One holiday is granted on 1 of those 3 days. The celebration ceremonies must be organized within the 3 days. The celebration must not affect daily necessary tasks or political life. In any unit which during the period is carrying out the political life campaign, the party committee of that unit should prepare for the celebration of this occasion at night or during leisure time. After completing the review of achievements, it can take a holiday and organize the celebration right away on that day.

The situation and results of the celebration must be reported to the army Political Department in a timely manner.

Signed and sealed: Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, chief of the army Political Department
Vientiane, 12 January 1982

BRIEFS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION UNIT'S SUCCESS -- Vientiane, 20 Jan (KPL) -- The Dongchong road construction unit, under the Ministry of Communication, Public Works and Transport, on January 16 held a ceremony to review its last-year work. Their past-year activities included transportation of 522,038 cubic metres of soil for road foundation, dug 439,000 metres of canals, graded 646,217 metres of roads, repaired 3,580 metres of damaged roads, asphalted roads with 48,920 cubic metres of tar and repaired 38 bridges, reported the manager of the construction unit. The best-achieved workers on this occasion received medals and congratulatory certificates. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 20 Jan 82 BK]

POST REPORTS FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA SUBSIDES

BK210310 Bangkok POST in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Thai troops yesterday drove about 10,000 Kampuchean civilians -- mostly women and children -- back to their country as fighting inside Kampuchea subsided, field military sources in Aranyaprathet said. The refugees, who brought with them cattle and poultry, had since Tuesday morning sought temporary sanctuary in a deserted temple, Wat Sa Pathum, and along the Mahot canal in Ban Thapphrik, about 40 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet. They had fled fierce fighting between Vietnamese troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the southern part of the Phnum Malai mountainous region, opposite Thapphrik. Meanwhile, about 3,000 more Kampuchean civilians fled across the border to seek sanctuary in a Thai village on Tuesday night, Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, spokesman for the Supreme Command, said yesterday. He said most of them were sheltering under trees in Ban Khlong Kai Thuan, south of Thapphrik.

Thai villagers in Thapphrik told the Bangkok POST they saw flashes of gunfire on Phnum Malai Le, about five kilometres from the border, which is believed to be a guerrilla stronghold. Village volunteers and Thai security forces on Tuesday night began patrolling a strategic road running parallel to the borderline and along the border to prevent a spillover of Kampuchean refugees.

Military sources said fighting continued yesterday around Sakae Yo and Highway Five around the Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeum regions, but no stray shells landed on Thai territory.

Lt Gen Som said yesterday Vietnamese troops had in the past four days shelled the stronghold of Phnum Malai, where an unknown number of guerrillas were based. He said the battle, one of the biggest reported in the current dry season, involved heavy exchanges of artillery, mortar and rocket fire. He added a company of Vietnamese troops had twice attempted to cross the border in the past few days in pursuit of Kampuchean civilians, but they were halted by warning shots from Thai soldiers.

Vietnamese gunners opened fire on a Thai L-19 reconnaissance plane on Tuesday as it was observing the fighting from Thai airspace, military sources said.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS BORDER INCIDENTS

BK201513 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information office has reported on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border during the week of 10 to 16 January. According to the report, two incidents took place during the week. The first incident resulted from a clash between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and Khmer Serei troops inside Kampuchea. Two 82-mm mortar shells landed in Ban Sangae, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. In another incident, Thai officials clashed with an unidentified number of armed Khmer troops inside Thailand north of Ban Thap Siam, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

NAVY CHIEF DISCUSSES EXERCISE WITH U.S., PIRACY

BK211044 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Speaking to newsmen, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Sombun Chusphibun said the combined training between the Royal Thai Navy and the U.S. 7th Fleet 18-22 January [dates as heard] is one of the annual training exercises carried out routinely, and not because of any new developments in the region. The training was carried out in the Philippines last year, and it is being conducted in Thailand this year.

Admiral Sombun described the current training as the joint minelaying and disposal exercise which is taking place near Sattahip Bay. Two U.S. warships, the USS Sterett and USS O'Brien, are taking part in the exercise. The two ships will later visit Phatthaya 20-30 January. The navy chief said Thai sailors will learn about modern techniques and operational planning from the current exercise. Officials at all levels taking part in the exercise will benefit from the training. This helps Thailand save money by not having to send officials abroad for training.

Asked about the piracy problem and the evidence that pirates on the high seas are men of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime, the navy chief said there has been proof that Thailand has been the victim of accusations all along: In fact, those accusing us are pirates themselves. Yet their propaganda did work in misleading the international community. Asked about the truth of the report that the United Nations would not assist Thailand in piracy suppression, Admiral Sombun said the Royal Thai Navy will continue with its duty, whether aid is given or not. Yet with reduction in the budget for suppression, operations might be limited to Thai territorial waters, he said: However, if we receive UN assistance, Thailand can step up air and sea suppression operations against piracy. He noted, however, that the number of pirates has been considerably reduced since the navy mounted suppression operations, and also as a result of the fact that the number of Vietnamese boat people has decreased.

ASSISTANCE IN SUPPRESSING PIRACY URGED

Prasong on Delayed Aid

BK190254 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] A senior Thai official last night charged that the UNHCR had been dilly-dallying in living up to its financial pledge to help Thailand enhance its "anti-piracy" efforts. "The UNHCR has pledged to offer assistance of U.S. $3.67 million (about 85 million baht) to reinforce Thailand's naval, marine police and other related government forces to fight piracy since October. But when I asked about it several days ago, the reply was that they were still waiting for an answer from the headquarters in Geneva," according to Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri.

Apparently spurred by the recent spate of international press reports on Thai piracy, Prasong told the NATION last night: "Let the UNHCR stop talking. Let it come up with some concrete actions." Prasong said he had earlier proposed a package of 720-million-baht proposal to enhance Thailand's efforts to fight piracy. "But the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) came back with the counter-proposal that since they couldn't raise the whole package of funds, could we make use of U.S. $3.67 million?" Prasong said.

He said: "I first told them that we Thais aren't hired gunmen who could be bought to hunt down criminals, especially in international waters which involve international laws, territorial problems and other complications. We have been taking care of our territorial waters of 12 miles from the shores."

The NSC secretary general said that he agreed to consider ways and means of cooperation when the UNHCR proposed an initial fund of U.S. $3.67 million for the purpose. "But I told them that the amount could help only for one year. So far, despite my prodding, the pledge hasn't been delivered yet," he added. Prasong said he will brief the problems involved to visiting Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Mr Luigi Cottafavi, who is due to hold talks with him at 1:30 pm today.

The NSC secretary general said that Thailand's plea to get the UN to get all countries bordering on the Gulf of Thailand to cooperate in the anti-piracy campaign had fallen on deaf ears. "People outside seem to think that all sea areas in the Gulf of Thailand are the responsibility of Thailand. The fact is that the Gulf of Thailand doesn't belong exclusively to Thailand," he said. Prasong said that the U.S. $600,000 contribution from the U.S. towards the anti-piracy efforts for Thailand was spent up in November. "And the so-called patrol boat provided for the purpose is good only for fishing. It runs so slowly that it couldn't possibly be effective enough," he said.

The NSC secretary general said that Thailand had repeatedly stated that the "root cause" of piracy must be resolved. "And that is Vietnam must stop the flow of the boat people," he said.

Prasong charged that the recent spate of renewed articles in the international press about Thai pirates had been "unfair in that it seems to put all the blame on Thailand." He speculated that the series of stories had been spread after Thailand changed its policy towards the "boat people."

"They presumably want us to send our boats out to receive the boat people," Prasong said, adding that Thailand's Navy, marine police, customs and other related agencies would continue to patrol the Thai territorial waters against pirates and other criminals "in accordance with our budgetary capacity."

Call for International Action

BK210903 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "A Drop in the Ocean"]

[Text] Piracy in the South China Sea, including the Gulf of Thailand, has been a problem for a very long time. The scores of pirates have now again hit the headlines because Vietnamese citizens fleeing their country in large numbers have encountered pirates and have been robbed and brutalized by them. The accusation has been made that the pirates are Thais because the pirates' boats fly the Thai flags, or they look like Thai, or they speak Thai. This is the evidence cited by the Vietnamese refugees who were attacked and whose stories have been given prominence by Western reporters. Thailand has thus received the brunt of criticism ranging from encouraging piracy in order to deter the influx of refugees to having done nothing to suppress piracy at all.

Piracy anywhere is an act which violates the law. The crime becomes even worse when there is brutality and bestiality involved. It is an offense against mankind, and all countries, including Thailand, should contribute to its suppression. But the difficulties are enormous. The Gulf of Thailand covers a vast area of approximately 300,000 square kilometers of high seas, and four countries have extensive coastlines along it, namely, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand. To the south lies the Indonesian archipelago. Given these factors and the international interests attendant, the international community should therefore make a concerted effort to suppress the pirates currently plaguing the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand.

Firstly, the international community should exert pressure on the Vietnamese Government to put into full effect an orderly program of departure for those Vietnamese who wish to emigrate from their country. This would lessen the number of boat people who have to risk their lives on the high seas to flee from their country. The dangers the boat people have to face are many -- not just pirates, but also the Vietnamese authorities, who have to be bribed and who themselves prey on the refugees, and the lack of food and water and the vagaries of the weather on the high seas.

Secondly, the international community should call on their own governments to instruct their ships which pass through the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea to be on the lookout for and to pick up those refugee boats in order to save them. This will not be an easy task, however, because the ships saving the refugees will have to be responsible for them, and their governments must in turn accept the refugees. Heavy with implications though this may be, it would be a high act of humanitarianism.

Thirdly, the international community must call on their governments to show interest in and support the Executive Committee of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to take the necessary actions to curb piracy in Southeast Asia. The UNHCR is the leading international agency given the task to contact all governments and organizations to draw up measures to minimize the incidents of piracy. The UNHCR cannot alleviate the problem of piracy if it does not receive support from the international community. All governments, international organizations and charities, if they are shocked and horrified by news reports of piracy, must themselves act to help suppress the piracy. The problem is no less worse than air piracy, and there is a concerted international campaign against that.

Thailand is deeply concerned by the problem of piracy, not only because it is being criticized, but because its own ships and fishermen have been robbed and killed for a very long time. The Royal Thai Navy, the marine police and other authorities have carried out patrols, but these have been limited by jurisdiction to Thai territorial waters. Thailand observes a 12-mile limit and the adjacent waters. This is so because of the small size of the Thai Navy and the authorities' main task of preventing smuggling and offshore crimes. Thailand, however, is willing to contribute and to do its share in the suppression of piracy, but, given the immensity of the problem and the special aspects which cause the boat people to flee Vietnam, the international community must lend its support and make its voice known. Without it, what Thailand is doing will be only a drop in the ocean.

A footnote must be added to this commentary. The accusation that the pirates were Thai because their boats flew the Thai flags, or the pirates spoke Thai, or they looked Thai, cannot be allowed to pass without comment. This was what the boat people said. But it must be asked whether such allegations hold much water. Any ship can fly the Thai flag. Can Vietnamese who have never left their country before tell with certainty whether what is being spoken is Thai or that this person locks Thai, or the name of the ship is written in Thai?

POST on Need for Aid

BK210302 Bangkok POST in English 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Piracy Control a Major Problem"]

[Text] When the so-called "boat people" leave Vietnam, they do so at their own risk. They bribe officials with gold and other worldly goods in order to go out and find new pastures. They know that as soon as they get to the high seas they are going to be tossed about by storms and even face drowning. They come out in the full knowledge that others who have preceded them have been robbed and raped by pirates. Yet they keep coming in the hope of finding better lives elsewhere. The places where they seek first refuge are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia. Of these ASEAN countries, Thailand and Malaysia bear the heaviest burden.

These people are unwelcome on our shores. They don't want their own country, and their own country disowns them. Our people already suffer great hardships from the deteriorating economic situation. There is no way in which we can support them. We can provide them with food and allow them to repair their boats, but they must set out again to other places. If we take them in, it is on condition that a third country be willing to admit them within a specified period of time. Along the way, they have always reported, they are attacked by pirates. They have accused the pirates of being Thai, claiming that they have heard them speaking Thai, although they themselves do not know the language. It is possible that some of the pirates are Thai criminals who use fishing boats as a cover for their activities. It is also possible that pirates from other countries could be involved. The probability cannot be dismissed that some of the "boat people" could have invented some of the tales of piracy to gain international sympathy so that they could get quickly admitted to third countries. It could not be determined definitely where the acts of piracy take place -- whether in international or within Thai territorial waters. It is already well known that Thai fishermen have been caught looking for fish in the waters of other countries.

Blaming Thailand for not taking action against pirates is unfair, since we have miserably inadequate equipment. Already our navy is very small, and we cannot afford to buy more than a few patrol boats for our marine police. There are too many "boat people" for us to protect, and it is not the business of our navy or our police to protect them. Their duty is to defend our country against invaders. However, for humanitarian purposes, our authorities are doing their best with what they have. The United Nations and other governments interested in helping the "boat people" must provide our officials with the necessary boats and planes, if piracy is to be effectively combatted.

UN UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

BK201419 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Thailand has urged the United Nations to accept more Indochinese refugees to third countries and to increase supplies of food and clothing aid to the displaced persons living in the holding centers. The request was made at a 2-hour meeting between the under secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Luigi Cottafavi, and the secretary general of the National Security Council. Topics of discussion during the meeting included the fighting in Kampuchea, the refugees, piracy and narcotics problems now plaguing the country. Thailand has firmly supported the Kampucheans to gain their independence without foreign interference.

The visiting under secretary general of the United Nations, Luigi Cottafavi, held separate meetings with the secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board and the secretary general of the National Security Council to gather information concerning narcotics and refugee problems in Thailand. Cottafavi is scheduled to leave Bangkok this morning for Chiang Mai Province to observe the Office of Narcotics Control Board's narcotics suppression program. On Friday he will visit the eastern border with Kampuchea.

The secretary general of the National Security Council has said after the meeting that Cottafavi has expressed interest in Kampuchea, Indochinese refugee and piracy problems. There were at present almost 200,000 Indochinese refugees in various camps in Thailand, aside from about 280,000 Khmers along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The UNHCR should continue the resettlement program and also help in their voluntary repatriation where the need arises. Concerning piracy problems, the National Security Council secretary general told Cottafavi that Thailand has been doing its best to suppress piracy in Thai waters. Cottafavi also promised to look into Thailand's request for an additional $3.5 million fund for piracy suppression as promised by the UNHCR on his return to Geneva.

POST: TRAWLER SEIZED BY VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE

BK210327 Bangkok POST in English 21 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Pattani -- Marine police yesterday evening set out to intercept a Thai fishing boat which was seized by a group of about 50 Vietnamese boat people, it was reported last night. The trawler, the report said, was due to reach the provincial coast this morning.

According to police, the skipper of the Somphon Samut, which was fishing about 70 kilometres from the shore, radioed its owner, Mr Watcharin Sithicharoenkit, that he had seen another fishing boat being seized by the boat people. A small craft carrying the Vietnamese, who included a number of women and children, drew alongside the fishing boat at about 7 a.m. Before the crew could do anything, the Vietnamese seized the boat and destroyed their own craft and forced the crew to sail toward the shore. Seeing the incident, the skipper of the Somphon Samut radioed Mr Watcharin, who told the police.

UNHCR REPORT NOTES DECLINE IN REFUGEE ARRIVALS

BK190615 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The number of Indochinese refugees in Thailand last year dropped from 260,000 to 193,000. This was a drop for the first time since the massive influx of refugees 3 years ago.

A report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] says that last year some 8,500 refugees a month from Thailand were resettled in third countries, consistently higher than the number of arrivals. The report says that since 1975 a total of 570,000 refugees from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos have sought asylum in Thailand. Of these, more than 377,000 have been resettled in third countries. Most of them went to the United States, France, Canada and Australia. The report also says that since 1975 the UNHCR has already spent $184 million in helping refugees in Thailand.

VNA 'AUTHORIZED TO REJECT' THAI CLAIM OF ATTACK

OW202004 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 20 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject recent allegations by Thai military circles and quoted by A.B.C. [Australian Broadcasting Commission] on January 1 [as received] about Vietnamese soldiers entering and firing rockets and mortars on two Thai villages.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam makes it a consistent policy to entertain friendly and neighbourly relations with Thailand and to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SRV PROMULGATES LAW ON ARMY OFFICERS' SERVICE

BK191144 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Introduction and first three of five chapters of SRV law on service by VPA officers]

[Text] As we all know, our state recently promulgated the law on VPA officers, which was adopted at the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly. This law supersedes the 1958 law and comprises 5 chapters totaling 45 articles. We are going to introduce this law to you, comrades and friends.

In order to contribute to building a standardized and modernized people's army, strengthening national defense and ensuring successful implementation of the task of defending and building the Vietnamese socialist fatherland; and to determine the responsibilities of VPA officers and enhance their fighting spirit, organizational and disciplinary characters; and by virtue of Article 51 and Article 83 of the SRV Constitution, this law deals with officers of the VPA.

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1. Officers of the VPA are military cadres who have been given general, field and junior grade rank by the state.

Article 2. Officers of the People's Army comprise:

1. Commanding staff officers;
2. Political officers;
3. Rear service and financial officers;
4. Technical officers;
5. Military medicine and veterinary officers;
6. Military police officers; and
7. Administrative officers.

Article 3. Officers of the People's Army are classified into two groups of active-duty officers and reserve officers.

Article 4. Citizens of the SRV who fully meet the political, cultural, physical and age requirements and who are capable of engaging in activities in the military field may be trained to become officers.

Article 5. The persons listed below have been selected for reinforcement of the contingent of active-duty officers:

1. Militarymen who graduate from officers' training schools;
2. Non-commisssioned officers who have satisfactorily carried out combat duty;
3. Militarymen performing specialized and technical tasks who are college graduates;
4. Cadres of nonmilitary sectors assigned to army positions slotted for officers;
5. Reserve officers.

Article 6. Officers have the rights and obligations of citizens as provided for by the constitution and the law of the SRV.

Chapter II

Military Grades and Positions of Officers

Article 7. The system of military grades of officers of the VPA is regulated as follows:

1. The general level comprises four grades: Senior general, colonel general or admiral of the navy, lieutenant general or vice admiral of the navy, and major general or rear admiral of the navy.
2. The field level comprises three grades: colonel [dqaij dqaij tas], lieutenant colonel and major.
3. The junior level comprises four grades: Senior captain, captain, senior lieutenant and lieutenant.

Article 8. The commissioning and promotion of military grades for officers must be considered on the basis of the military grades specified for each position, revolutionary quality, operational proficiency and the time in grade. Officers in each position or grade must complete the training program specified by the minister of national defense.

Article 9. The times in grade required for promotion consideration are established as follows: 2 years from lieutenant to senior lieutenant, 2 years from senior lieutenant to captain, 3 years from captain to senior captain, 4 years from lieutenant colonel to colonel.

Time in grade is not required for consideration for promotion of general grades.

The time spent in training schools is included in the time in grade required for promotion.

In wartime, the time in grade required for promotion is shortened, as determined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. Officers who have recorded achievements in combat and other assignments and who have served in areas of difficulty and hardship or performed special tasks in an outstanding manner shall be considered for promotion to a higher military grade prior to their completion of the required time in grade.

Article 11. Officers who have completed the required time in grade but are found to be unqualified for promotion shall have their time in grade extended by the maximum time in grade. By that time, if they are found to remain unqualified for promotion, they shall be transferred to reserve duty.

Article 12. The system of positions in the army shall be established by the Council of Ministers on the basis of the organization of the army at that period of time, and submitted to the Council of State for ratification. Two military grades shall be designated for each position.

Article 13. The assignment of officers to the various positions must be based on organizational demand, revolutionary quality, operational capability, physical fitness and trained specialty.

Article 14. The authority to appoint positions and commission and promote military grades is regulated as follows:

The Council of State shall appoint such positions as chief of the General Staff and director of the General Political Department; and shall commission and promote such military grades as senior general, colonel general and admiral of the navy.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers shall appoint such positions as vice minister of national defense, deputy chief of the General Staff, deputy director of the General Political Department, directors and deputy directors of other general departments, inspector general and deputy inspector general of the army, and commanders and deputy commanders of military regions, armed services, army corps and armed branches and corresponding positions; and shall commission and promote such grades as lieutenant general, vice admiral of the navy, major general and rear admiral of the navy.

The minister of national defense shall appoint such positions as division commander, department director and corresponding or lower positions; and shall commission and promote grades from lieutenant to colonel. The echelon that is empowered to appoint certain positions and commission or promote certain grades shall have the authority to demote, degrade, remove from positions and strip officers or military grades.

Article 15. The echelon that is empowered to appoint certain positions shall have the authority to assign officers to such positions. The minister of national defense has the authority to nominate deputy commanders of military regions, armed services, army corps, armed branches and corresponding positions.

Article 16. In an emergency, officers holding positions above and including regiment commander are empowered to suspend the positions of subordinate officers and temporarily appoint their replacements; and he must immediately notify the competent echelon for its consideration and approval.

Article 17. Officers may be promoted or demoted by only one grade at a time. Promotion or demotion by more than one grade is permitted only in special cases.

Article 18. Officers may be assigned to higher or lower positions than their military grades warrant. Officers may be assigned to lower positions in the following cases:

1. When it is necessary to strengthen the command of essential units.
2. When the unit concerned has its table of organization reduced or its organizational structure altered.
3. When the capability or physical fitness of the officers concerned does not quality them for their current positions.

Article 19. For officers who are demoted, the times in grade for promotion shall be computed from the date of demotion. Demoted officers, if they show progress or score outstanding achievements in combat and other operations, may have their times in grade for promotion reduced from those mentioned under Article 9.

Article 20. Active-duty officers who are assigned by the Ministry of National Defense to serve in nonarmy sectors, are called detached officers. Detached officers have the same obligations and rights as unit officers. The system for detached officers shall be established by the council of ministers.

Article 21. Officers with higher military grades are superiors of officers with lower military grades. In cases where there is an officer holding a subordinate position to another officer with the same or lower military grade, the holder of the subordinate position is the junior officer.

Article 22. Superior officers must carry out the system of periodic appraisal of subordinate officers in accordance with the regulations and procedures established by the minister of national defense.

Chapter III

Reserve Officers

Article 23. Reserve Officers are classified as Category I reserve officers and Category II reserve officers in accordance with the age groups mentioned under Article 32. Officers who reach the age limit for active duty as provided for under Article 32 or who do not meet the requirements for promotion consideration as provided for under Article 11, shall be transferred to reserve duty. Officers who reach the age limit for Category II reserve duty or who are found to be physically unqualified shall be excluded from reserve duty.

Article 24. The transfer of active-duty officers to reserve duty or the mobilization of reserve officers to active duty and the exclusion of reserve duty for officers, depending on their grades, shall be decided upon by the competent echelons mentioned under Article 14.

Article 25. The following persons who have completed the training program for reserve officers shall be considered for military commissions and registered for reserve duty:

1. Discharged noncommissioned officers;
2. Graduates from colleges and higher education schools; and
3. Cadres or nonarmy sectors who possess specialized skills necessary for military operations.

Article 26: The authority to commission, promote, demote and strip military grades of reserve officers is exercised in the same way as for active duty officers, as provided for under Article 14.

Article 27. Based on the results of their military training and their achievements in national defense service, reserve officers may be considered for promotion to a higher military grade.

The time in grade required of reserve officers for promotion consideration is 2 years longer than that established for each grade of active-duty officers. Reserve officers who are mobilized for active duty shall be considered for promotion to the corresponding military grades of the army positions to which they are assigned.

Article 28. Reserve officers, upon receiving assignments or taking up residence in a certain locality, must register at the local military organ of that locality and are subjected to the control of the local military organ.

Article 29. In peacetime, reserve officers who have not yet had active service may be called up to serve in army units for a limited period of time. In wartime, reserve officers shall be mobilized for army service in accordance with a general mobilization order or a limited mobilization order.

Article 30. Reserve officers are duty-bound to attend military training courses as decided by the minister of national defense. The benefits they will receive while in training centers shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

Final Chapters on VPA Law

OW200525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Final two chapters of SRV law on service by VPA officers]

Chapter IV

Officers' Duties and Rights

Article 31. Officers have the following duties:

1. To be absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the people and the SRV state, to uphold revolutionary vigilance, to fulfill well all assigned functions and tasks and to stand ready to fight, make sacrifices and firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland;
2. To exemplarily observe the party's line and policies, state laws and military rules and regulations and to uphold the soldier's sense of discipline in their units;
3. To respect the laboring people's right to socialist collective mastery, to resolutely defend socialist property and the people's lives and property, to promote democracy and firmly maintain discipline in the army and to care for the spiritual and material life of soldiers in their units;
4. To regularly train in order to enhance their knowledge in the political, military, cultural, scientific, technical and professional fields as well as their ability to organize, command and manage troops, to improve their revolutionary ethics and to train themselves physically in order to fulfill their tasks well.

Article 32. The following are the age limits set for army service of all active service officers and reserve officers:

Junior level officers:

- Active service, 38;
- Reserve army Category I, 45;
- Reserve army Category II, 50.

Major:

- Active service, 43;
- Reserve army Category I, 50;
- Reserve army Category II, 55.

Lieutenant colonel:

- Active service, 48;
- Reserve army Category I, 55;
- Reserve army Category II, 58.

Colonel:

- Active service, 55;
- Reserve army Category I, 58;
- Reserve army Category II, 60.

Major general and rear admiral:

- Active service, 60;
- Reserve army Category I, 63;
- Reserve army Category II, 65.

The age limits are not set for the army service of lieutenant generals, vice admirals and officers of higher ranks. However, when any of these officers' health condition or capability makes them unfit for their job, the retirement system shall apply.

Article 33. Based on the army's needs and the revolutionary ethics, capabilities and health condition of each officer, the national defense minister has the right to extend the active service period of officers of the rank of colonel and below. Each extension may run from 1 to 3 years, but extensions shall not exceed the age limits set for Category I reserve officers and shall not exceed the age limits set for Category II reserve officers with regard to officers who do scientific and technological research work. The extension of the active service periods for major generals and rear admirals shall be decided by the Council of Ministers.

Article 34. Officers scoring achievements in combat or work performance shall have their achievements appraised for awarding of orders, medals or state honorary titles or any other form of commendation.

Article 35. Officers who fail to implement orders or fulfill tasks, or who commit other mistakes or are guilty of other shortcomings shall be subject to military disciplinary measures. Offending officers shall be prosecuted.

Article 36. Any officer whose military rank has been forfeited but who shows improvement in his conduct may be considered for bestowal of a military rank commensurate with his assigned function.

Article 37. Any reserve officer who violates military discipline or state laws and who proves himself unworthy of the rank he has acquired or proves himself to be an unbecoming officer shall be demoted or have his officer rank forfeited. The promotion of a demoted reserve officer shall be examined and carried out in accordance with the regulation stiuplated in Article 19.

Article 38. Officers' leaves are specified in the leave system. In wartime or in emergencies, the national defense minister can order the suspension of all leave, and all officers on leave must return to their units immediately.

Article 39. Officers enjoy the pay and allowance systems specified by the Council of Ministers.

Article 40. Officers are encouraged and assisted in developing their abilities in the scientific and technological fields, and academic titles and degrees shall be accorded them in accordance with the general state academic system. Valuable research in military science and art, in military science and technology or in general science and technology shall be appropriately commended and awarded.

Article 41. The local administration shall care for the material life of officers' families and shall create conditions for them to fulfill their tasks well.

Article 42. Officers who terminate their active service period but who have not yet reached the retirement age shall be accorded priority in the selection for studies at schools or shall be assigned jobs in state agencies or social organizations. If no jobs can be secured for the officers and if they have served on active duty for 20 consecutive years, they are entitled to benefits under the retirement system.

Article 43. Officers who reach retirement age or who are forced to retire because they are no longer physically fit for the job shall be notified 3 months in advance so they can make preparations for their retirement and shall be cared for in their spiritual and material life in accordance with the relevant state systems.

Chapter V

Final Stipulations

Article 44. This law rescinds the 29 April 1958 law on the VPA officers' service system.

Article 45. The Council of Ministers shall specify the details for the implementation of this law.

This law was passed on 30 December 1981 at the Second Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly.

[Signed] Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

NHAN DAN HAILS MILITARY SERVICE, OFFICERS LAWS

BK111420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 11 January editorial: "Sacred Obligation"]

[Text] The laws on military obligation and VPA officers were adopted by the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly at a time when our entire party, people and armed forces are engaged in emulative activities to score achievements in honor of the Fifth National VCP Congress. This is an important event which not only responds to the situation of the revolution in our country but also conforms to our people's aspirations.

Our revolutionary cause is being promoted at a time when imperialist warmongering forces led by the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are colluding with each other to violently oppose and sabotage the world revolutionary movement. Backed by Washington, Beijing is feverishly carrying out multifaceted acts of sabotage against our country and the other Indochinese nations, thereby preparing conditions for launching a large-scale war of aggression to annex Vietnam and the entire region. For this reason, our people's historic strategic task is to strengthen national defense, firmly maintain political security and public order and safety, and stand ready to fight and fight victoriously in defense of the fatherland.

The new laws constitute an extremely important basis for our people to develop their collective mastery and create conditions for each citizen to fulfill his national defense obligation, thus ceaselessly increasing the fighting strength of our armed forces. The new laws also provide new conditions for our state to mobilize the great potentials of the country and bring into play the enormous strength of the system of proletarian dictatorship in building and defending the socialist fatherland.

In 1955, our National Assembly promulgated the law on the service system of VPA officers. In 1960, it issued the law on military obligation. During the 20 years and more these two laws were implemented, our party and state mobilized millions of youths for combat duties on all battlefronts and trained a contingent of capable officers for all armed branches and services who were unswervingly loyal to the party, the fatherland and the people. Thanks to this, we were able to consolidate our national defense and strengthen our military forces to liberate the south, defend the north, achieve independence and national reunification, and defeat the two wars of aggression started by the Chinese expansionists, thus firmly defending the socialist fatherland and fulfilling our international obligation.

The newly promulgated laws fully institutionalize the orientation and position of our party and state concerning the building of the People's Army and reflect the collective mastery of the working people. This is in keeping with the SRV's new Constitution and in response to the demand for building a regular and modern army in the new stage of the revolution.

Defending the fatherland is a sacred obligation and a noble right of each citizen. Every citizen is dutybound to discharge his military obligation and build the all-people national defense system. The law on military obligation ensures fairness and equality among citizens in carrying out national defense duty. This character is fully reflected in all the regulations on active military duties of noncommissioned officers and servicemen, on commendation and rewards and on dealing with offenses. The law also embodies equality between the two sexes in the discharge of military obligations, providing for adjustments to suit the characteristics of the fairer sex.

In our country, the discharge of military obligation is based on the patriotism, the love of socialism and the spirit of socialist internationalism of the people and on the voluntariness of each citizen bound by military obligation to join the standing or reserve armed forces. This is also a vast mass movement in which the administration at all levels coordinates with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the VFF and other mass organizations as well as schools and families to create an aggregate strength to mobilize, educate and organize the citizens and create proper conditions for them to fulfill their duty. This spirit is fully reflected in the various regulations of the law, especially those concerning the military obligation council and the duties and powers of the administration at all levels and of the social organizations.

Our country has just gone through many decades of war and for generations our people have fought and sacrificed their lives for the cause of national defense. Although our country is now in a state of peace, we still have to cope with an extremely bellicose and villainous enemy in a multifaceted war of sabotage.

Because the soldiers of our People's Army play a very important role in the revolutionary struggle, they deserve the concern and care of our party, state and society. The law on military obligation reflects that spirit under the economic conditions and situation in our country. Everyone of us and every locality and sector must implement these laws scrupulously, ensuring that all war invalids, fallen combatants, military personnel on active duty and discharged soldiers as well as their families fully enjoy the privileges accorded them.

The law on military obligation also covers many newly established regulations, including those providing for the drafting of youths for active military service; for the development of a powerful reserve force; for professional servicemen; and for the registration and management of reservists and draftees. These are the questions which have important effect on the effort to develop the People's Army.

The promulgation of the law on officers has contributed positively to the struggle to develop the VPA into a powerful people's revolutionary army with a firm determination to win and an ever higher level of standardization and modernization in order to stand ready for combat under all circumstances. This law provides adequate regulations for selecting outstanding citizens fully qualified for training to become officers with good quality, professional skills, physical fitness and educational background.

The new points in the regulations on systems and standards of military ranks and on the period set for the consideration of promotion and appointment of officers are aimed at providing our army with a contingent of young officers with revolutinary ethics, good knowledge and organizational, commanding and managerial competency in order to fulfill all the heavy duties entrusted by our party and state.

To train a contingent of qualified and capable reserve officers ready for active duty when ordered is a question of strategic importance in order to strengthen the all-people national defense and ensure that our country is always ready and strong enough to defeat the enemy under any circumstance. The regulations on the training, standards, and managment of reserve officers are all aimed at ensuring that the contingent of these officers is satisfactorily developed and mobilized for active duty when necessary.

Officers of the People's Army are military cadres vested with the heaviest and most glorious duties. The regulations on the specific benefits and obligations of the officers are aimed at creating favorable conditions for them to be at ease to carry out their work and fulfill their assignments under any circumstances. Our entire party, people and army are dutybound to implement fully and scrupulously all the regulations of these laws by specific revolutionary actions in order to fulfill their sacred duty, thus helping to make our people's armed forces ever stronger and capable of defending the socialist fatherland firmly.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 015 22 January 1982

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SAKURAUCHI: U.S. CONCERN OVER POLAND SHARED

OW220639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday Japan will "favorably" respond to a U.S. suggestion of sharing concern over the situation in Poland by naming January 30 "Solidarity Day." The suggestion was made last week by U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield. Sakurauchi said he will ask Japanese trade unions to join the government in expressing renewed concern over Poland.

The foreign minister noted Japan has pledged close ties with the United States and other countries in the Western bloc in dealing with the Polish Government.

DEFENSE OFFICIALS VIEW U.S. TECHNOLOGY EMBARGO

OW210811 Tokyo KYODO in English GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 21 (KYODO) -- Japanese defense authorities are concerned that the recently disclosed U.S. embargo on transfer of military technology may greatly affect Japan's defense equipment production in the future.

These authorities, while believing the U.S. ban to apply directly to technology on large-caliber cannon only, are nevertheless concerned that the U.S. may take further similar steps as that country goes into midterm elections. They regard the Stratton Law which forbids the transfer to other countries of military technology developed at American arsenals as aimed at controlling unemployment. Rep Samuel Stratton, who prepared the bill, hails from a constituency plagues with unemployment at arsenals there, the sources say.

Under a Japan-U.S. agreement, the Ground Self-Defense Force is buying the barrels of self-propelled 203-mm howitzers from the U.S., and producing other components under license, to make the gun its mainstay weapon. The Japanese defense authorities are trying to increase the "local content ratio" of P-3C patrol planes and F-15 fighters to around 75 percent from the present 50 percent.

CONDITIONS FOR U.S. WEAPONS INTRODUCTION NOTED

OW190353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government Tuesday said prior consultation on introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japanese territory was an American "duty" under the bilateral security treaty. American policy not to mention the existence of nuclear weapons cannot take preference over this duty, it said. But the government reiterated it has no intention of asking the United States about past alleged introduction of nuclear arms by U.S. warships and aircraft into Japan. These points were made in a written reply to a question by a Komeito member of the upper house.

Akira Kuroyanagi of Komeito earlier said the Reagan administration is planning to deploy Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Far East and asked the government whether it would accept port calls by American warships carrying the nuclear warhead. The government in the written reply said the the Tomahawk could carry both nuclear and non-nuclear warheads. Deployment of the nuclear-armed cruise missiles is yet to be determined, it said.

Kuroyanagi also alleged that the prior consultation has become a dead letter, as U.S. Government officials and former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer have asserted that the United States is not restricted by any arrangement with Japan to notify the government of the transit or temporary introduction of nuclear weapons here.

The government reaffirmed its earlier view that introduction of any kind of nuclear arms is a subject of prior consultation and that the Japanese Government always rejects such introduction under its three non-nuclear principles.

The written reply said there was no difference in interpretation between the Governments of Japan and the United States on the prior consultation provisions in the security treaty.

ABE RULES OUT INDEPENDENT ACTION AGAINST USSR

OW220143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0059 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government will review residual import restrictive items along with abolishing nontariff barriers, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said Thursday.

Abe, who has just returned from the United States after attending a trade conference of major industrial countries in Florida and holding a series of talks with top U.S. officials, made the remark at a press conference held at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. He said: "I'd like to study and draw a conclusion as soon as possible on what items are to be liberalized for import in response to the requests made by the U.S. and Europe."

The 27 import restrictive items in the category of farm products and leather goods have been left untouched in the government's measures so far taken to ease trade friction.

Regarding economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Abe said: "It is a major premise that West European nations agree to it," thus making it clear that Japan will not step out to impose sanctions against the Soviets independently. He was reported to have said in Washington that the Japanese Government will consider taking administrative guidance to "suspend" export of high-technology items to the Soviet Union to protest its role in Poland.

The minister also expressed anxiety over U.S. Congressional moves by stating that "pressure is building up in Congress for Japan to immediately open the door of the Japanese market for foreign products."

AGREEMENT ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WITH USSR

OW220728 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday that Japan and the Soviet Union already agree on holding consultations on the foreign ministers level as part of dialogue between the two countries. Sakurauchi told reporters the government will consult with the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels as to the timing of the foreign ministers meeting.

Japan proposed such a meeting in the current bilateral working-level consultations in Moscow and the Soviet Union replied that the Soviet leadership would study the proposal.

JAPANESE, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

For reports on talks in Moscow between Japanese and Soviet delegations led by Deputy Foreign Ministers Kensuke Yanagiya and Nikolay Firyubin, respectively, including a meeting between Yanagiya and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, see the Northeast Asia section of the 22 January and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SUZUKI PLEDGES ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPING STATES

OW220213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- The secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development has called for Japan's further financial cooperation in aiding developing countries, officials said Friday. The UN request for Japanese help in revitalizing the stagnant world economy was made to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday by UNCTAD chief Gamani Corea.

Officials said Suzuki pledged Japan "will strengthen financial and technological cooperation with developing countries." The prime minister also said his government has made up a new budgetary program calling for expansion of official government aid to poor countries.

Corea told Suzuki Japan has played an important role in creating an international agency aimed at stabilizing prices of rubber, tin and other raw materials on which many developing countries rely for their economic development. UNCTAD was also prepared to take up the issue of growing protectionism in industrial countries and ways to contain the move at its sixth general meeting in the African country of Gabon in May-June, 1983, the officials said Corea told Suzuki.

Earlier in the day, the UNCTAD head conferredwith Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and was assured of Japan's continuing support for development programs of Third World countries. Ministry officials said Sakurauchi also expressed interest in attending the Gabon conference next year. The foreign minister pointed out that despite Japan's big financial aid to the UN conference, none of the four Japanese on the 208-member UN conference has been in a key post. Corea said he will think about Sakurauchi's proposal to promote Japanese to key posts, according to ministry officials.

DEFENSE SPENDING SEEN AS GROWING BY 10 PERCENT

OW220047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Japan's defense expenditure is likely to grow by around 10 percent in fiscal 1983 if the nation's defense buildup program is put into force in accordance with the budget drawn up for the fiscal year starting April 1. This prospect became apparent Thursday at a meeting of officials of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party dealing with defense affairs.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's conservative government earmarked yen 2,586.1 billion (about $11.4 billion) for defense during fiscal 1982 beginning in April. This was an increase of 7.754 percent from the current fiscal year. However, the government also decided to acquire front-line equipment such as P-3C antisubmarine aircraft and F-15 fighter planes with funds for their purchase to be allocated from the budgets in fiscal 1983 and subsequent years. LDP officials said the amount for the purchase of this military hardware will be yen 860 billion in fiscal 1983; yen 540 billion in fiscal 1984; yen 320 billion in fiscal 1985; and yen 30 billion in fiscal 1986, for a total of yen 1,750 billion (about $7.7 billion). They emphasized that the figure was the sum worked out in a trial calculation and that it was not a final amount. The payment to be made in subsequent years is all outside the framework of an ordinary defense budget for each fiscal year.

The yen 860 billion extra spending for fiscal 1983 will be an increase of yen 160 billion over the similar extra spending appropriated for coming fiscal 1982. Thus, if the yen 860 billion extra outlay is approved without change, this portion alone will automatically boost the entire defense budget for fiscal 1983 by at least 6.2 percent, according to defense analysts. They said that the budget in the final analysis will be increased by around 10 percent if rises in personnel, maintenance, repair and other costs are taken into account.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS OUTGOING PRC ENVOY 21 JAN

SK212238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on January 21 received Lu Zhixian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present there were Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song had a talk with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES OUTGOING ROMANIAN ENVOY

SK220440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on January 21 received Paul Marinescu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present there were Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and an official of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to him.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOMALI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK220437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 21 received credentials from Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to our country.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Somali Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the presentation ceremony.

After receiving credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S MIDNIGHT INSPECTION

SK220508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on January 20 prowled about Seoul streets at midnight allegedly for "inspecting" the "order of the streets" of Seoul and the "army-police joint midnight emergency duty system" after the so-called "lifting of the curfew". This is a topic of commentaries of NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Friday.

Under the title "Fascist Stands Naked," a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: His eloquence about "order," "law-abiding spirit," and so on that day was a hokum for cracking down upon the South Korean people more harshly after binding them all the tighter to his fascist system. This row once again disclosed the fraud of the "curfew lifting" carried out by the puppets under the name of lessening the inconveniences of the population.

The commentary notes that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has massively reinforced the repressive forces and reorganised the fascist repressive system with the announcement of the "lifting" of the "curfew" in some areas of South Korea as from January 5 and is now mobilising even the puppet army forces in the round-the-clock patrol to watch the population.

It continues: Under the cloak of "lifting the curfew," he has reinforced the nocturnal repressive networks, far from withdrawing them, and is driving new repressive forces and even puppet army troops into repression. What sort of "curfew lifting" is it?

The strange row kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan group over "curfew lifting" is a ridiculous humbuggery for allaying the discontent and resistance of the people against the fascist repressive rule without parallel and winning their favor and a smokescreen for putting fresh muscles into the fascist repressive system.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must not resort to the foolish double-dealing tactics of sword-brandishing and appeasement but act with discretion and step down from power without delay.

VRPR CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER NO'S REMARKS

SK201130 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At an 18 January meeting with the special envoy of the French Government Philippe Machefer, Foreign Minster No Sin-yong spouted shameless gibberish. At the meeting, he babbled about a military buildup by the North, defamed the North's peaceful reunification policy and harped on worn-out divisive schemes such as the 12 January and 5 June proposals and cross-recognition.

His remarks were indeed gibberish that can come only from one who has lost his reason. The gibberish of No Sin-yong is nothing more than a foolish trick aimed at concealing the war maneuvers and divisive nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Speaking without prejudice, it is not the North but the United States and its stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring which are disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula, obstructing the work for peace and continuing to commit crimes against peace.

On the pretext of a threat from the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is ceaselessly introducing offensive weapons from the United States and beefing up its armed forces. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also continuing war exercises with the North as an imaginary enemy and bringing the situation to the brink of war by further aggravating the already tense situation.

The large-scale war exercise dubbed Team Spirit 1982, reportedly to be staged beginning in February, is also a part of the schemes against reunification sought by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is running amok in preparations for a war of northward invasion at the instigation of the United States. It is indeed an act of a thief crying "stop thief" that those who promote war fever on this soil babble about a military buildup by someone else.

Prattling about the so-called 12 January and 5 June proposals, No Sin-yong again harped on so-called cross-recognition. This is also shameless gibberish aimed at perpetuating the division of the nation. As the world knows, the so-called 12 January and 5 June proposals of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are worthless political tricks and false unification slogans. They are slogans against reunification, tricks aimed at maintaining and consolidating the present military ruling system and foolish remarks aimed at concealing their divisive nature. The so-called cross-recognition is also nothing more than a divisive slogan aimed at justifying the policy of two Koreas in the international community.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to harp on such divisive slogans. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is pretending as if it is interested in reunification to deceive our masses and world public opinion, to shore up the shaky fascist dictatorial regime and to extricate itself from isolation at home and abroad. Thus, No Sin-Yong's remarks are nothing more than gibberish which has disclosed the wicked schemes running counter to peace on the Korean Peninsula, promoting the sentiment of North-South confrontation and war atmosphere and creating two Koreas.

Our masses will never tolerate the divisive war schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring but continue to struggle against it to the bitter end.

MOTIVATING ROLE OF CONSUMER GOODS DISCUSSED

SK200922 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 18 Jan 82

[19 January NODONG SINMUN editorial: "Let Us Decisively Increase Production of People's Consumer Goods by Rapidly Developing Light Industry"]

[Text] In his New Year's address the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set it as an important task this year to increase the people's living standards. We should vigorously struggle to further enhance the people's living standards by upholding and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his recent programmatic instructions.

What is important here is to decisively increase the production of people's consumer goods by concentrating on light industry. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should decisively increase the production of people's consumer goods by rapidly developing light industry and should build more houses and cultural and welfare facilities in urban and rural areas through a mass movement. By so doing we should more smoothly solve the problem of the people's daily living.

The superiority of the socialist system finds clear expression in the people's daily life. No matter how outstandingly the production capacity may be developed and science and technology may be developed, if we fail to constantly enhance the people's living standards, we cannot expect the working people -- who are the masters of production and construction -- to display their revolutionary zeal and, accordingly, we cannot vigorously carry out the revolution and construction.

Proceeding from this, our party has defined it as a supreme principle in its activities to enhance the people's living standards, and it has paid deep attention to this since the early period of building the new society. Our people today are enjoying a happy life without worries about food, clothing and housing. This is because our party has advanced correct lines and policies at every stage of the development of the revolution and has shown deep concern about the enhancement of the people's living standards. Our people have been liberated from all sorts of exploitation and oppression and are leading a happy life without knowning even the words unemployment and hunger. This is our people's current reality.

However, as the people's living standards improve, their demands for variety in cloth, clothing and knitwears, modern household goods and daily necessities further increase. Their demands for edible oil and other delicious and nutritious propcessed foods also increase. Only when light industry and local industry are constantly developed can these demands be met continuously.

This year is a very significant one greeting the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Greeting the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a most felicitous event of the nation is the unanimous desire and will of our people. Increasing people's consumer goods by operating all light industry plants at full capacity is an important requirement for greeting this significant year with proud victory.

When people's consumer goods are produced in greater quantities and smoothly meet the people's increasing demands, society will further overflow with a revolutionary mood and the whole country will further seethe with heightened political zeal. When cloth, clothing and foodstuffs of good quality are abundantly supplied in every respect for the people's daily life and commodities overflow in every store, our working people will faithfully work to repay the great care of the party with loyalty and, at the same time, their revolutionary spirit of carrying out the tasks assigned by the party will be further enhanced.

In this way, the party's plan to make this year a most brilliant one in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle can be brilliantly carried out and the ten prospective goals of socialist economic construction can be achieved ahead of schedule by continuously accelerating revolution and construction.

All party members and working people in the light industry sector should deeply realize their mission and duties in the implementation of the farsighted plan of the party and effect a great upsurge in the production of people's consumer goods.

What is important in effecting an epochal turn in the production of people's consumer goods by rapidly developing light industry is, first of all, that functionaries and working people in this sector highly demonstrate their party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness. Party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness are most lofty traits which communists should possess. Those who devotedly struggle for the party, the leader, the working class and the people and who find their happiness and worth from this are true communists.

Party members and working people in the light industry sector, guidance functionaries in particular, should devote themselves to the struggle for implementing the tasks the party has assigned in the sector, cherishing the honor of working at an important post of the revolution and bearing in mind that they are serving the people. Though they may face difficulties in the course of performing their duties, party members and working people in the light industry sector should seek the best ways and means and be bold in doing their jobs to implement their assignments at any cost.

To make the most of the existing light industrial foundation is an important task to be stressed in the light industry sector if we are to continuously increase the production of consumer goods. We have laid an economic foundation firm enough to meet the demands arising from the everyday life of the people.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have many modern light industrial factories and local industrial plants throughout the country whose levels of technology and equipment have been enhanced. The rapid development of the chemical industry, in particular, enables us to better ensure the supply of raw materials needed for the production of consumer goods.

Under these circumstances, if we ensure the full operation of the light industry factories we have erected, we can make this year shine with a proud victory by effecting an epochal upsurge in the production of consumer goods. In this year during which we will greet the greatest holiday of the nation, party members and working people should wage a vigorous struggle to grasp the best of the production potential we have provided, resolved to effect a leap in the production of consumer goods.

To this end, guidance functionaries in the light industry sector should do business with organizations concerned with the supply of materials so as to enhance their role and responsibilities and carry out organizational work so as to ensure necessary materials in terms of type, quality and size. The provincial economic guidance committees and provincial party and power organs should take measures to effectively tap local raw materials and ensure the supply to light industry factories and local industrial plants of such materials as chemical fiber, synthetic resins, lactic acid, caustic soda and coal.

Vigorously carrying out the mass movement for technical innovations is an important requirement for producing better and more goods with the existing labor facilities and materials. In the light industry sector and in other related sectors, we should vigorously struggle to make production processes automated or semi-automated in line with the demands of chuch-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

By doing so, we should continuously enhance the technical levels of the existing facilities by technically improving them and devising more, new and modern equipment and should energetically accelerate the mechanization, automation and remote control of production by actively introducing modern scientific technology.

Workers, scientists and technicians should actively struggle to oppose factors hindering technical improvement such as technological mysticism, conventionalism and empiricism. By boldly carrying out the task to increase the number of goods and improve their quality, they should continuously create new standards and records, breaking old ones.

The task of ensuring the full operation of light industry factories and vigorously waging the mass movement for technical innovations to effect an epochal upsurge in the production of consumer goods depends in large part on the role of guidance functionaries. The revolutionary zeal and battle spirit of the light industry workers, who have been assigned the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his New Year address, are very high. If guidance functionaries responsibly carry out their duties in the manner of their being the masters of the revolution, we can expect a new upsurge in improving the living standards of the people this year. Guidance functionaries in the light industrial sector should lay out concrete plans and targets and carry out organizational work to implement them.

To this end, guidance functionaries should go down to subordinate organs, lend their ears to the opinions of the masses, map out realistic plans and keep the working people informed of them. By doing so, they should let each of the working people know what his assignment is and how to achieve it.

Functionaries, those in the provincial economic guidance committees in particular, should go down to subordinate organs -- in line with the demands of the Taean work system -- actively seek, along with the workers, ways to increase the production of consumer goods, clear up problems facing them and make themselves examples for the workers. At the same time, they should organize and supervise the working people in such a way as to have them take good care of state property and implement daily, monthly and indexed plans with existing facilities, materials and labor.

Party organizations at all levels should aggressively and energetically carry out organizational and political work to keep party members and working people well appraised of the programmatic tasks for improving the living standards of the people which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his New Year address or in his teachings in recent days.

Let all of us vigorously advance in the manner of the speed battle added to the Chollima, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, and effect an epochal upsurge in the development of light industry this year.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK GREETS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

SK220432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Adil Carcani upon the latter's appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The message wishes the chairman success in his work for the development and prosperity of the country.

PRESIDENT CHON RENEWS CALL FOR NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK220710 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (YONHAP) -- The following are excerpts of President Chon Tu-hwan's new year policy statement on unification: Turning now to the question of South-North Korean relations, recent history teaches us that Korea will never be united as long as the South and the North each insists on a unification formula intended to advance only its own ideology, ideals and institutions. If we are to be successful, unification must be sought from the realization that the Korean people have been a single ethnic family from time immemorial, sharing a common descent, history, culture and tradition.

Unification must not be pursued exclusively or arbitrarily by any specific class or group, nor should it be sought by force of arms or other violent means. I am firmly convinced that unification must be accomplished on the principle of national self-determination and through democratic and peaceful procedures that reflect the free will of the entire people.

It was with an open mind and a desire to seek such a democratic and peaceful path to unification that last year I proposed on January 12 and again on June 5 an exchange of visits and a face-to-face meeting between the top leaders of South and North Korea. I want to make it clear that every possible effort has been -- and will continue to be -- made by the Republic of Korea Government to realize these proposals.

At the same time, I would like to make use of this occasion to disclose a new peaceful unification formula that was originally prepared in anticipation of a South-North summit meeting. I do so with a view to providing the North Korean authorities and the rest of the world with an opportunity to comprehend our genuine intent. It is my conviction that the most reasonable way to peaceful unification is to adopt a constitution of a unified Korea testifying to the commitment of the entire people to unification -- a commitment attained through the promotion of national reconciliation -- and to then establish a unified state on the terms and conditions laid down in the constitution.

I suggest that, to have the said constitution adopted, the South and the North organize a Consultative Conference for National Reunification (CCNR) with participants from the two sides representing the views of the residents in their respective areas and authorize this body to draft a constitution presenting the terms and conditions of a unified Democratic Republic of Korea committed to the ideals of nationalism, democracy, liberty and individual well-being. I would further suggest that, when such a draft constitution is drawn up, the two sides make it into law through free, democratic referendums held throughout the whole peninsula. The unification of the country can then be accomplished by organizing a unified legislature and establishing a unified government through a general election held under the constituion of the unified Korea.

It is my understanding that such issues as the political ideology, the name of the country, the basic domestic and foreign policy directions, the form of government and the methods and dates of the general elections for a unified legislature will have to be discussed and agreed on in the CCNR in the course of drafting the constitution.

It is our intention to present our own draft of a constituion for a unified country to the CCNR. If North Korea genuinely desires an independent and peaceful unification, they will also have to present a draft constitution for a unified country before the CCNR, so that the two versions can be studied and forged into a single draft.

It is essential to promote trust between the South and the North and steadfastly eliminate from national life all impediments to unification to facilitate the historic drafting of a unified constitution.

Accordingly, the unnatural relations between the South and the North which have resulted in self-inflicted injuries must be brought to an end and replaced by normal contacts that promote the national well-being.

To achieve this end, I hope that the South and the North will first normalize relations and, within the framework of these normalized relations, take concrete steps to bring about national reconciliation. I therefore propose, as a practical arrangement leading to unification, the conclusion of a provisional agreement on basic relations between South and North Korea featuring the following provisions.

First, relations between South and North Korea shall be based on the principle of equality and reciprocity pending unification.

Second, the South and the North shall abandon all forms of military force and violence, as well as the threat thereof, as a means of settling issues between them and seek peaceful solutions to all problems through dialogue and negotiation.

Third, South and North Korea shall recognize each other's existing political order and social institutions and shall not interfere in each other's internal affairs in any way.

Fourth, the South and the North shall maintain the existing regime of armistice in force while working out measures to end the arms race and military confrontation in order to ease tension and prevent war on the Korean Peninsula.

Fifth, in order to eliminate national suffering and the inconvenience resulting from the partition of the land and to promote an atmosphere of national trust and reconciliation, the South and the North shall progressively open their societies to each other through various forms of exchange and cooperation. To substantially advance the interests of the people, the South and the North shall facilitate free travel between the two halves of the peninsula, including the reunion of separated families; and shall promote exchanges and cooperation in the fields of trade, transportation, postal service, communications, sports, academic pursuits, education, culture, news gathering and reporting, health, technology, environmental protection and so forth.

Sixth, until unification is achieved, both parties shall respect each other's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements concluded with third countries, irrespective of differences in ideologies, ideas and institutions, and consult with each other on issues affecting the interests of the Korean people as a whole.

Seventh, the South and the North shall each appoint a plenipotentiary envoy with the rank of Cabinet minister to head a resident liaison mission to be established in Seoul and Pyongyang. The specific functions of the liaison missions shall be determined by mutual consultation and agreement with both parties providing the liaison mission from the other party with all necessary facilities and cooperation to ensure its smooth functioning.

It is my earnest hope that North Korea will expeditiously accept the proposal for a meeting between the top leaders of the South and the North in order to conduct frank and open-minded discussions on all issues noted above.

I propose to North Korea that high-level delegations from the South and the North, headed by Cabinet-rank chief delegates, meet together at the earliest possible date in a preparatory conference to work out the necessary procedures for a South-North summit meeting. I want to make it clear that if North Korea is agreeable to the proposal for a preparatory conference, the government of the Republic of Korea has already made the necessary preparations to send a delegation.

Further Details

SK220729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday Korea's basic diplomatic objective is not to engage in useless competition with North Korea nor to isolate it from the rest of the world.

"The ultimate goal of our diplomatic policy is to ease tension and secure lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, thus paving a broad avenue for peaceful unification of the people and country," Chon said in a new year policy statement before the National Assembly. The chief executive pledged he would do his utmost to develop Korean-American relations into an even broader and more mature partnership.

Chon said efforts must be made to look at Japan through a broader perspective and develop more amicable and cooperative relations in view of the harsh international environment anticipated this decade, which urgently needs solidarity among free nations. If Seoul and Tokyo, he went on, keep this in mind and continue to negotiate in good faith, a satisfactory solution can be found for the pending issue of economic cooperation.

The president said the Korean Government will place major emphasis on seeking dialogue with communist nations, adding if Korea and communist countries can develop a correct understanding of each other's position, it will help secure a lasting peace on the peninsula.

Turning to national defense, the chief executive said his government would continue to focus energies on reinforcing a deterrent in the conviction that "our No. 1 enemy is war." The major goals of this year's defense policy are the establishment of a defense structure geared to meet the threat of real war, the streamlining of the national mobilization system and the enhancement of morale.

On other points, Chon said:

-- The government is determined to arrest inflation, making it top priority in economic policy and with a hope to reduce it to a single digit figure.
-- Economic growth in 1982 should exceed seven percent, with the rate of unemployment dropping slightly from the 4.8 percent of 1981.
-- Political parties and the government must develop cooperative relations in formulating and implementing public policies, rather than estranging each other by jockeying for dominant position.

ENVOYS DISCUSS STEPS AGAINST NORTH PROVOCATIONS

SK220211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned abroad yesterday discussed ways and means of effectively checking North Korean infiltrations into the countries they are assigned to and the promotion of exports. According to a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, some ambassador proposed that selective government or parliamentarian delegations be sent to the countries where both the Republic of Korea and North Korea have embassies.

Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong was quoted as saying that the government will consider an ambassador's proposal to buy oil from South America and export Korean machinery to the area.

Saying that Australia declined to reopen diplomatic relations with Pyongyang in support for Seoul's policy of "cross recognition" by superpowers, No instructed the envoys to do their best in their diplomatic activities. No said the future emigration policy will be formulated on recommendations by Korean diplomatic mission chiefs involved.

The Foreign Minister and mission chiefs agreed on holding exhibitions of "5,000 Years of Korean Arts" in European countries in two years, the official said. Noting that Korea is not well known to Italians, No said the government will make films and books on Korea in Italian. The participants are from 36 countries in North and South America, Europe and Asia.

KOREA HERALD APPRAISES REAGAN'S FIRST YEAR

SK220222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "One Year Under Reagan"]

[Text] President Reagan may not be as "very satisfied" with his one year in the White House as he claimed on the eve of the first anniversary of his inauguration. But it is unfair to deliver a verdict of poor performance by focusing on the inadequacy of Reaganomics. Economy is a tough nut to crack for any leader or government.

The Republican administration under Reagan has earned considerable high marks in the restoring of international credibility as well as domestic confidence in the dynamic role and responsibility of the Stars and Stripes. Disillusionment with the initial record of Reagan's presidency may result from the too high-flown expectations pinned on his leadership after an extended period of disappointment in his predecessor's failure to live up to American pride and dream.

By accident or by design Iran released American hostages at the outset of Reagan's presidency who had taken a firm stand during his election campaign. Not everything went all right with him though. An assassin's bullet wounded him last spring, a grave reminder of the danger involving the chief executive office. Severe tests of his leadership came in many domestic and foreign policy areas for dealing with the worsening global economic woes and mounting Soviet military pressure.

The promise of a balanced budget is hard to achieve; the idea of a small government machine with reduced tax, reduced spending, and reduced welfare has made much headway, dealing a blow to a diverse spectrum of American citizens; discipline was hammered into trade unionism by mass firing of air traffic controllers who defied his back-to-work order. President Reagan's honeymoon with Congress was sweeter than most other American presidents' owing to his effective legislative strategy.

Discord among his lieutenants, especially between the State Department and White House staff was a drawback to the integrity and cohesiveness of his administration. Of them all, the President's National Security Adviser Allen raised public furor by taking some unreported gifts from Japanese journalists. The budget director irked Reagan by once contradicting the latter's policy. Allen's departure from the Executive Office settled the dust for the time being.

By far the greatest accomplishment of Reagan is his explicit and rigid commitment to the defense of freedom and peace against the forces of tyranny and expansionism. The backward stance of Washington in foreign and military policies since the Vietnam fiasco took a turnaround. Positive steps have already been taken or are in the works to strengthen naval preparedness in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Deployment of more sophisticated nuclear missiles in Western Europe is being readied despite the protest of some countries. Over Poland, President Reagan came up with tough economic sanctions against the Poles and the Russians and despite the divided ranks of the Atlantic alliance the United States began to assert itself with powerful initiative and leadership.

The once-strained relations with Korea have been mended across the board with President Reagan reaffirming active support for security on the Korean Peninsula. U.S.-Korean relations are better now than ever before. The remaining years of the Reagan administration are certain to witness a new height in the maturing ties of friendship and cooperation.

MATERIALS ON 33D FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF LPLA

LPLA Order of the Day

BK201146 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Order of the day of Gen Khamtai Siphandon, commander in chief of the LPLA, issued on the occasion of the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA -- dated 20 January]

[Text] Beloved officers and men in the regular armed forces and the regional forces, national defense workers and cadres, militia guerrillas and self-defense forces throughout the country: This year we are marking the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA in an atmosphere of joy and confidence in the great and firm all-round victories scored by our army and people in the struggle to defend and build our beloved socialist country, at a time when the three revolutionary currents are continuously surging forward to vigorously strengthen their offensive position and are winning great and resounding victories. The imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionary big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionaries, though struggling desperately, are being defeated and forced into a defensive position, thus creating fundamentally favorable conditions for our revolution.

Under the leadership of the party and to contribute to the overall achievements of our country in 1981, our armed forces have tried their best to resolutely overcome all difficulties, and have coordinated with the public security forces and people throughout the country to basically fulfill all duties in defending the country and maintaining public security. All this clearly shows that the true tradition of our army has been consistently enhanced and is being developed into a new posture and strength to ensure that our army will more gloriously fulfill its tasks in 1982 as well as for many years to come.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Military Commission and in the capacity of commander in chief of the LPLA, I would like to commemorate the heroic fallen officers and men who sacrificed their lives for national liberation and to defend and build our socialist country. I would like to extend my warm affection and intimate greetings to all comrades who are hospitalized and those who are disabled, and to the families of the fallen heroes and all soldiers throughout the country. I would like to express my solidarity and profound affection, as well as my determination to score victory, to all fraternal officers and men, national defense cadres and workers throughout the armed forces, who are energetically and studiously emulating one another to fulfill difficult but noble tasks on all fighting fronts and to carry out all chores to increase production and defend and build our socialist country. At the same time, I would also like to wholeheartedly hail all officers and men, national defense cadres and workers, militia guerrillas and self-defense forces for scoring outstanding achievements during the past year.

On this occasion, our armed forces would like to express our profound loyalty and overwhelming gratitude to the majestic and honorable LPRP, which has organized, educated, trained and led our army from one victory to another throughout the past 33 years. We would like to express our profound gratitude to the Lao people of all tribes, the LPDR Government, the administration, the LFNC and revolutionary mass organizations at all levels throughout the country for wholeheartedly nurturing, fostering, supporting, feeding and assisting our armed forces, thereby enabling our army to brilliantly fulfill all its duties.

The LPLA would like to express its profound gratitude and thanks to the armies and peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for rendering sincere and effective assistance and support for our national construction and victorious fighting. We would like to express our sincere thanks to all friendly countries and progressive people throughout the world for giving sympathy to our army and people in the past as well as at present.

Beloved officers and men, national defense workers and cadres and all compatriots in the guerrilla units and self-defense forces, our entire party, army and people are concentrating all their efforts in persevering to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and to resolutely implement the national plan for 1982, which is the 2nd year of the First 5-Year State Plan on

socialist construction in our country. To fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party and country, our entire army is energetically and studiously implementing the 1982 military plan with vigor, strength and a high sense of determination. However, we must profoundly understand that even though they have suffered successive heavy defeats, the imperialists, Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces still remain obdurate in opposing our revolution. We must never lower our guard or vigilance.

In the face of the aforementioned situation, on behalf of the party Central Military Commission and in my capacity as the commander in chief of the LPLA, I issue an order to all officers and men in the regular armed forces, the regional forces, the militia guerrillas and the self-defense forces to carry out the following duties:

1. To increase close internal unity around the LPRP Central Committee; to step up efforts to strengthen and enhance the fine tradition of the army and the unity between the army and the people; to strengthen our solidarity and militant alliance with the armies and peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and to resolutely march forward in implementing the eighth resolution adopted by the party Central Committee and the First 5-Year State Plan;

2. To maintian a high sense of combat readiness; to resolutely smash all schemes and acts of sabotage, psychological warfare tactics and all tricks of the so-called peaceful transformation [han pian doi santi] of the enemies; to maintain national security and public order; and to resolutely smash all schemes of aggression launched by the enemies in all circumstances;

3. To go to the grassroots level vigorously with a view to mobilizing the masses to build all-round foundations to respect and safeguard the rights of mastery of the people of all nationalities; and to respect the administrations and mass organizations in order to genuinely turn the district into an independent combat unit and the canton into a socialist outpost;

4. To build the army with a sense of studiousness and thrift; to rigorously carry out chores to increase production and to build technical and logistical foundations; to ensure self-sufficiency in food supply; to safeguard and improve the quality of the supplies of weapons and technical equipment and the facilities of our army; to strive to improve the material and morale life of our army; and to positively contribute to the national economic construction;

5. To step up efforts to consolidate, build and strengthen our army by concentrating on building the fundamental company strong in all aspects, such as in the political, ideological, organizational, military, technical and scientific spheres; to step up efforts in consolidating the party unit so that it will become strong and stable and be capable of leading the company in all fields; to heighten a sense of awareness of organization and discipline throughout the army; to strictly adhere to all rules, regulations and orders so as to become a model in abiding by state law; to increase efforts in education and training to raise the standards in all aspects; to resolutely advance our army forward on the path of the model revolutionary army; and to successfully lead a political life designed by the party Central Committee so as to open an era and to create a foundation for all-round changes in the building of our armed forces in 1982.

Under the majestic banner of the party, with the tradition of heroism of our army, all cadres and combatants must love and unite with one another, and have confidence to march forward!

Vientiane, 20 January 1982; [Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, commander in chief of the LPLA

Slogans for Anniversary

BK191234 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Slogans for celebration of the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA]

[Text] 1. Long live the 20 January spirit!
2. Long live the LPDR!
3. Long live the LPRP, organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

4. Always heighten vigilance, maintain combat readiness to smash all schemes of the enemy and resolutely defend the country and firmly safeguard our people's labor for socialist construction!
5. Bring into full play revolutionary nature and traditions, and emulate to build all-round strong units, all-round party-led units and Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union-led units!
6. Strengthen internal unity, army-people unity and unity among nationalities and resolutely defeat all the enemy's divisive psychological warfare maneuvers!
7. Strengthen the special militant alliance and solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and maintain all-round and permanent relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries!
8. Resolutely turn to the grassroots level, mobilize the masses to create a guerrilla war situation and solidify the socialist fortress!

Article on Army Achievements

BK201310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Unattributed article: "The Achievements and Victories Scored by Our Army in the Past 33 Years"]

[Summary] While the Lao people of all nationalities are concentrating their efforts on safeguarding and defending the country, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and their henchmen are stepping up collusion to destroy our people's national and socialist construction, so as to topple and swallow up our country whenever possible.

"To fulfill their obligations to the nation, several thousand young men and women throughout the country, during the past year, have volunteered to serve in the army, particularly in Houa Phan Province." In addition, commanding and leading cadres of the district-level military command have been dispatched to various localities to give military training to local guerrillas and people.

"During the past year, our army and people carried out 406 operations to track down and wipe out bandits and commandos smuggled into our country by the imperialists and reactionaries to create disturbances and carry out activities to sabotage the new life of our people. They killed 645 enemy troops, wounded 330 and captured 656 others and seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel." One of these operations took place in Muang Sing District in July 1981, when a four-man guerrilla unit managed to wipe out the entire 12-man enemy command unit armed with modern weapons.

"In the meantime, our army and people have also maintained high vigilance to resolutely defend our beloved country, and were determined to smash all schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the ultrarightist reactionary clique, who were carrying out provocations along the border areas in the northern region and along the Mekong River."

Our army has resolutely maintained the fine tradition of heroism by closely coordinating with and relying on the people to carry out activities to wipe out the enemies, in order to protect the people so that they can securely build the country and contribute to building agricultural cooperatives in localities throughout the country.

"The unity between the army and the people continues to be vigorously strengthened. The army and the people are united as one and are prepared to smash all notorious schemes of the enemies in all circumstances so as to march forward to fulfill all duties in building and defending their socialist country."

MATICHON CITES SOURCE ON POSSIBLE SRV ATTACK

BK220700 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] A high-level army source told MATICHON on 21 January that in early January the leader of the Vietnamese military unit whose headquarters is located in Kampuchea's Koh Kong Province told a meeting of leaders of various units and the local people that Vietnam will definitely attack Thailand if it continues to support and provide supplies to the Khmer Serei and the Khmer Rouge.

SRV ATTITUDE TOWARD REFUGEES CRITICIZED

BK211522 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "News About the Vietnamese"]

[Text] A few days ago the secretary general of the National Security Council denied the report by foreign news agencies that the Vietnamese refugees were victims of rape, murder and assault. The report was damaging to Thailand, which is the country of asylum for those Vietnamese people, particularly when it quoted the UNHCR as the course of the information.

It is well known that Vietnam resorted to propaganda tactics to obtain international support for its cause. This included its propaganda about its people being victimized. Meanwhile, Vietnam remains indifferent to the efforts to prevent a further outflow of Vietnamese refugees from their country, which poses a burden to Vietnam's neighbors, including Thailand itself. Vietnam's attitude can only be interpreted as an intention to aggravate the international situation.

Despite efforts at the United Nations to contain the flow of Vietnamese refugees fleeing their country, the exodus has never ended, but has continued systematically. The Vietnamese Government has paid no attention to the problem. This made it appear as though Vietnam was deliberately exporting its people with the aim of causing problems for others to gain political advantage. While the outflow of the Vietnamese refugees was continuing, Vietnam sent its troops to occupy Kampuchea and defied a UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of its troops from that country.

Who will be responsible for the problem, and how will the UNHCR come up with a long-term solution, since Vietnam has rejected all suggestions? It will be difficult to have negotiations among concerned nations. It will also be difficult to solve the problem through self-defense on the high seas.

We must use our good judgement in listening to the news about those Vietnamese people. As human beings, we have sympathy for those refugees. Yet that is not how the problem should be solved, since the Government of Vietnam itself refused to deal with the problem in the right manner. On the contrary, Vietnam is expelling its own problem and creating a burden for others while resorting to a propaganda campaign to win support from the international community.

NATION ASSESSES KHMER ROUGE COALITION STRATEGY

BK210600 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Issues Headed Toward a Climax"]

[Text] The 'deadline' for the Khmer Rouge (or should we say Democratic Kampuchea?) to give an answer to an ASEAN proposal is this week. The proposal was spearheaded by two Singapore Cabinet ministers who met with the three Khmer factions, intent on fighting and ousting the Vietnamese invaders and occupiers of their country, in the Erawan Hotel late last year and worked out the formula of a 'loose coalition.' This formula was accepted immediately by the Prince Norodom Sihanouk faction and by the Son Sann faction -- but the Khmer Rouge balked and said that they will give a firm answer in two months. At least at that time it was quite understandable, since the Khmer Rouge had to have the approval of the Chinese authorities, without whose help they would not have been able to keep the Vietnamese war machine at bay for all these years.

But since there is more politics involved in the Kampuchean situation than just guerrilla war, we have to take two other factors into consideration. One is that there is a large-scale confrontation between the guerrillas and the forces of Vietnam and Heng Samrin right now across the border from Thailand. The other fact is that China officially announced yesterday that two Chinese were killed and three were injured in clashes along the Sino-Vietnamese border recently. According to China the incidents happened on Sunday and last Thursday, but she has taken the leisurely attitude of releasing the news at her own convenience. The timing of the release of the news is important, since Vietnam proposed a truce from Jan 20 to 29 -- and yesterday was Jan 20.

The indications are that the Khmer Rouge will come up with some important statement, of course approved by Beijing, very soon. Sihanouk went to Beijing a couple of weeks ago to see what he could do about the Chinese making a decision which would favour the 'loose coalition' solution to the talks that had been deadlocked for three months. The problems are self-evident, but to summarize them again, the Khmer Rouge under the political name of Democratic Kampuchea is recognized by the United Nations. Even then the name of Khmer Rouge, which under Pol Pot carried out systematic genocide, is anathema in international circles.

But from China's point of view, and from that of most other countries, they are, at present, the only viable guerrilla force that is fighting the Vietnamese occupiers. And China has invested heavily in backing the Khmer Rouge, not to defeat the Vietnamese armed forces but "to bleed" that country. ASEAN's point of view is also quite clear. If a loose coalition is formed between Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Sampan, there will be more respect in international circles, so much so assistance -- not only arms but other important supplies like medicines and food -- can be channeled to the Khmer patriotic forces.

But again, China has a very important point. If international aid is given to the new 'loose coalition' to be formed it may be that the forces of Son Sann which get the bulk of it -- and Son Sann's forces have not yet passed the test of baptism in blood. [sentence as published] China will certainly go along with Sihanouk because of his international stature and his unquestioned ability to muster world opinion -- Beijing has already promised to arm 3,000 Sihanoukists with small arms.

We are confident that the Khmer Rouge will come up with an acceptance of the 'loose coalition' formula, but with a certain number of conditions that are predictable. Actually, China spelled them out in New York last July during the international conference on Kampuchea. But with the fighting that goes along across our border, with the Sino-Vietnamese border hotting up, and the expected Khmer Rouge answer, this dry season is likely to prove a nightmare for both the Vietnamese forces and their sponsors.

SITTHI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON VISIT TO BURMA

BK170728 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Interview with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila upon his return from his official visit to Burma on 16 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] The Burmese seemed to be pleased with my visit. I was the first foreign minister and the first foreign guest to call on the Burmese president.

On bilateral issues, we confirmed the issues that were discussed during the last visit I paid, in the company of our prime minister. There are no serious problems between Thailand and Burma. The Burmese officials seemed to understand Thailand's actions -- they harbor no suspicion of our actions. I feel that relations between our two countries have improved steadily in comparison with my two earlier visits to Burma. I made several proposals on exchanges between our countries. I invited the Burmese foreign minister to visit Bangkok, and he accepted. I think his visit will take place soon, by April at the latest. We talked about border problems, border delineation and minority issues. I explained our policy and actions on these issues and they are pleased with it. I also told the Burmese officials that Thailand wants to trade with Burma. If Thailand takes certain actions, which I will recommend to the prime minister, I feel that our trade proposals to Burma have a good chance of being implemented.

General Saiyut had asked me to invite Burmese military leaders to visit Thailand, including the Burmese defense minister, who is concurrently deputy prime minister.

[Question] Did he accept the invitation?

[Answer] He did not decline the invitation. He simply smiled and said he would like to come.

[Question] When?

[Answer] I don't know. It is up to the Thai military to pursue the matter. On narcotics suppression, I told the Burmese officials that Thailand seriously wants to suppress narcotics. We had a meeting on that topic. The day before the meeting I told the Burmese foreign minister about Thailand's opium crop replacement program under the chairmanship of the prime minister. I also told him that Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun will pay a visit to Burma at some future date. The Burmese foreign minister welcomed the visit. On regional issues, I merely gave a briefing on the situation in the region, and on ASEAN's position and actions taken in this regard. The Burmese foreign minister and I talked about regional issue again this morning until noon.

To summarize, the visit has strengthened the already good Thai-Burmese relations. Burmese television gave broad coverage of my visit.

[Question] Did the Burmese comment on the Kampuchea, Vietnamese situations?

[Answer] I did not seek comments from Burmese officials. I merely briefed them on the developments. Burma's position on the issue is already known. Burma has an independent policy. In any event, it supports the UN resolution that was proposed by ASEAN.

Further Remarks

BK170932 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said to newsmen that had he told Burmese officials that the Thai Government closely controls the movement of Burmese minority groups in Thailand. Thailand does not support political activities against the Burmese Government, and does not approve of Burmese people establishing permanent residence on Thai territory or the establishment of schools teaching the languages of Burmese minority groups.

The foreign minister said he and the Burmese officials did not discuss the issue of the communist parties in Thailand and Burma, as both regard the issue as their own domestic affair. The Burmese officials expressed the hope that the volume of trade between the two countries will increase in the future.

The foreign minister said at the end of his interview with newsmen that as the Burmese Government understands the reasons for the attitude of Thailand and the ASEAN countries, it will support the ASEAN countries more actively.

AFP Report

BK161422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 16 Jan (AFP) -- Marshal Sitthi, who was in Burma as guest of recently-named Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, said Burmese leaders were "satisfied" with Thailand's dealings with minorities seeking independence from Rangoon from bases in the border area. Marshall Sitthi met Burmese President San Yu and Premier Maung Maung Kha, as well as his Burmese counterpart. Thailand urged stepped-up cooperation in the suppression of narcotics trafficking, and Thai Deputy Premier Prachuap Suntharangkun, who is in charge of narcotics suppression, is to follow up discussions in Rangoon soon, he said.

As a counter-smuggling measure, Thailand proposed the setting up of customs outposts at three points along the border -- Ranong, Mae Sot and Mae Sai, he said. The proposal was acknowledged, but would require further discussion, he added.

But Marshal Sitthi affirmed that regional issues, notably Cambodia, were raised. He said Burmese leaders "listened with satisfaction" to efforts to forge a coalition of Cambodian resistance forces that would link the ousted Khmer Rouge leadership with non-communist groups headed by ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his one-time premier, Son Sann. The Burmese leaders, however, made no comment on the efforts encouraged by the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines.

HILLTRIBE INSURGENTS SURRENDER TO MILITARY

BK220333 Bangkok POST in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] About 1,500 Mong communists and their families from six villages in Chiang Rai have surrendered to the Third Army Region following secret negotiations, army sources report. The rebels were from the communist-infested villages of Ban Huai Han, Ban Huai Ku, Ban Huai Mueng, Ban Seng Meng, Ban Lao U and Ban Huai Cha Yin on Doi Yao and Doi Pha Mon, the sources said.

They said three Mong civilians were killed and another wounded when communist insurgents who opposed their defection ambushed a large number of Mong on January 8 as they were fleeing Ban Huai Cha Yin towards an army post. They told Lt Col Wirot Thongmit, commander of the 473rd Infantry Battalion, that they had become disenchanted with the CPT and would now cooperate with the government in its anti-insurgency drive and development schemes.

A psychological campaign to win back the loyalty of the hilltribesmen on Doi Yao and Doi Pha Mon was begun last November by elements of the 473rd Infantry Battalion in Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai, under the command of Lt Col Wirot.

Lt Col Wirot said he first met with leaders of the six Mong villages on December 15, after six army officers offered themselves to the hilltribes as hostages to prove there would be no tricks during the talks. Neither side carried arms, and the talks were smooth and amiable, Lt Col Wirot said.

He said the six hilltribe leaders later toured refugee holding centres in Chiang Rai and Phayao and the townships and were taken to a hospital to see the treatment of wounded insurgents. "We told them fighting would bring no good to them or us," the battalion commander said. He said he believed the tactics he employed could be applied successfully elsewhere.

BRIEFS

SUGAR EXPORT TO INDONESIA -- Thailand recently exported more than 18,000 tons of white sugar to Indonesia, the first shipment since the government lifted its export ban late last year. The amount of white sugar to be exported this year is expected to be high because the supply of sugar in the United States and Europe has been affected by unusual cold this year. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

RICE CONTRACTS WITH MAURITIUS, COMOROS -- Two African countries -- Mauritius and Comoros -- signed contracts for the purchase of 80,000 tons of rice worth 470 million baht. The Comoros order is for 20,000 tons, with delivery schedule set for 10,000 tons next month and the other 10,000 tons in July, according to the Thai commerce minister. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF CONTINUES VISIT

Nguyen Huu Tho Banquet Speech

OW202054 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 20 -- Speaking at a banquet he gave here yesterday in honour of Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf and his party, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho of the S.R.V. Council of State said:

"Greeting you we express our admiration to a gifted nation of a time-honoured, brilliant civilization and of a traditional struggle for independence and freedom. Iraq was the first country in western Asia to do away with monarchy, dealing the first, decisive blow at the Baghdad military alliance set up by imperialism. Iraq was also among the first Arab countries to nationalize imperialist oil corporations to advance toward sovereignty over its own resources. Iraq was where an Arab summit took important decisions against the defeatist Camp David accords, giving a fillip to the struggle of Arab nations against the counter-offensive by U.S. imperialism, Israel and other reactionary forces.

"The people, the state and the Government of the SRV highly value the important achievements made by the Iraqi people in consolidating national independence and in building their country. We also warmly acclaim the active contributions made by the people and the Government of Iraq to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab countries against agressive, Zionist Israel and U.S. imperialism and to the struggle of the nonaligned countries to consolidate political independence, and for complete economic sovereignty and, eventually, for a new economic order in the world".

On the Southeast Asian situation and the struggle against the U.S. imperialist's policy of arms race and tension, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said emphatically: "The S.R.V., together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is working resolutely for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, because peace and stability are in the interests of all peoples in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole. Having this in mind we welcome all dialogues between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries to settle outstanding problems in relations between the countries in this region.

"We join the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries in firmly defending peace from all schemes and manoeuvres which U.S. imperialism and international reaction may hatch up to exacerbate world tension and step up the arms race as a threat to the nations. We warmly hail the movement for peace and against war which is developing with might and main in Western Europe and right in the United States. We fully support the struggles of their nations for independence and freedom, especially the unflinching struggles of Arab nations in the Middle East and of other countries in southern Africa and Central America".

Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said: "As members of the Nonaligned Movement let's pledge ourselves to struggle together for the noble objectives of the movement, i.e., to resist imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, Zionism and apartheid, and to work for national independence, democracy, peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. Your visit, in this sense, is an important contribution not only to strengthening the relations between Iraq and Vietnam, but also to the coordination of actions by the nonaligned countries for these noble objectives. The seventh nonaligned summit will be held this year in Baghdad, capital of Iraq, whose people have made big contributions to man's civilization, and who have contributed in a major way to the cause of the Nonaligned Movement. We believe that this meeting will be highly successful".

In conclusion Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said: "Your Vietnam visit is a new, vivid expression of the fine, traditional relations between our two nations. It will strengthen the firm solidarity and mutual support and assistance between our peoples in building a new life.

"Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Council of State, my sincere thanks to the warm support given by the Ba'ath Party, the Revolutionary Command Council, and the people of Iraq to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle against U.S. imperialism and in their present effort to build and defend their country".

Ma'ruf Banquet Speech

OW202100 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 20 -- Speaking at a banquet here yesterday Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said: "Let me express my gratitude to your hospitality and the warm welcome you have given us. We are very glad to visit your beautiful country which has felt warmly for peace fight till victory...[sentence as received]

"Watching with great concern and admiration the struggle of the Vietnamese people, the people of Iraq sided with this just struggle right at the beginning. When imperialism was expanding its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the people and the leadership of Iraq adopted a clear-cut, consistent attitude: to support the Vietnamese in all fields till victory. The Republic of Iraq has been uniting with the wise leadership of the SRV in socialist construction and in building a happy, peaceful life which they have acquired at the cost of much blood. We firmly believe that the Vietnamese people, who unite around the militant leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who have written a revolutionary epic poem full of hardships and sacrifices, and who have set an example to other nations struggling for their right to life, are entirely capable of continuing their present struggle for national construction and progress".

Concerning the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said that "Iraq has been drawn into this war and is forced to defend its territory, waters, security, independence and territorial integrity", and that "other than these rights Iraq demands nothing else".

Referring to the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab nations he said: "Our people are suffering from an aggression by Zionism, not only because of its occupation of our territories, but also because of its intention to wipe out the Palestinian people after having ignored their rights. The aggressive action taken by Zionism against our nuclear centre, its attacks on southern Lebanon, and its annexation of the Golan Heights are concrete evidence of its aggressive, expansionist designs, with the connivance of the United States, on peace and security... It is necessary to check these moves and struggles against them".

In connection with the Nonaligned Movement, the Iraqi vice-president said: "Iraq will host the seventh nonaligned summit, which, we believe, will be a remarkable meeting in the history of the movement. The leadership and the people of Iraq will do their best to contribute to this meeting. I am convinced that you can understand Iraq in this effort because it is one of the countries loyal to the Nonaligned Movement.

"All of us must exert ourselves to struggle in every possible way for independence and freedom and for the wish of all nations to live a good life. The birth of the Nonaligned Movement reflected the aspirations of the nations struggling for liberation. The summit to be held in Baghdad will affirm the cooperation of people who are loyal to the principles of the movement".

Talks With Pham Van Dong

OW202120 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 20 -- Talks were held here this afternoon between Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-din Ma'ruf of the Republic of Iraq now on an official visit to Vietnam.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Do Muoi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, minister for Foreign affairs; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister; Nguyen Xuan Truc, department head at the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Chi Quang, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's First Department for West Asian and African Affairs.

On the Iraqi side were Hasan 'Ali al'Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade; Natiq 'Abd al-Hamid al-Wadi, ambassador to Vietnam; ambassador Nabil Najm as-Safir, chief of the protocol of the foreign ministry; Dr Mohammad Sadiq al'Mahdi, advisor in the Economic Relations Commission of the Council of Ministers; Faruq Dawud Salman, general director of the Foreign Economic Relations of the Trade Ministry; Mohammad Bahjat 'Izzat, assistant general director of the Second International Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Mohammad 'ali Mohammad Salih, director of the vice president's office.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

INA Account of Talks

JN201542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf met here today with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers. During the meeting Ma'ruf expressed Iraq's desire to promote relations of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam in all fields. Pointing out that Iraq has taken all the necessary measures to hold the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad at its scheduled date. He explained that the ruling clique in Iran is carrying out the imperialist scheme in the Arab Gulf and referred to the arms cooperation between Iran and the Zionist enemy and to Iran's insistence on prolonging the war.

Pham Van Dong reiterated his country's support for Iraq in its efforts to render the nonaligned summit conference a success.

The two sides exhanged views in international issues particularly the issues which promote relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and between the Ba'th Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister, Nabil Najm, head of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; and Natiq al-Wadi, Iraqi ambassador in Hanoi. On the Vietnamese side the meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, trade, edcuation and higher and vocational education and other officials.

Hasan Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met with Le Khac, Vietnamese minister of foreign trade. The two sides reviewed the progress achieved in bilateral trade and economic relations and exchanged viewpoints on how to expand and diversity trade exchange and strengthen economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and Vietnam. It was agreed to convene the next session of the Iraqi-Vietnamese Joint Committee on Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Hanoi this year.

Hasan 'Ali also met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, with whom he reviewed the situation in the region and the consistent Zionist threats against the Arab nation. Hasan 'Ali explained the dimensions of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, which is aimed at obstructing Iraq's development program. He also explained Iran's greed in the Arab Gulf. Hasan 'Ali stressed that Iraq is carrying out its development programs in accordance with the plans set for them, despite the war Iraq is waging against the Iranian enemy. He added that Iraq was forced to enter the war to defend itself, its land and waters.

The two sides also discussed bilateral cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly the question of coordination between them for preparing for the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad. The Vietnamese minister stressed the importance of the convocation of this summit in Baghdad and reiterated his country's support for Iraq for hosting this conference.

INA Report on Official Talks

JN201245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jan (INA) -- The official talks between Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Vietnamese State Council, began here today. The INA correspondent said that the two sides discussed relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them. They also stressed the importance of the policy of nonalignment as well as the importance of bolstering the Nonaligned Movement's role in international policy. The two sides also discussed several international issues of mutual interest.

Ma'ruf reviewed the dimensions of the Zionist aggression against Iraq, which is aimed against its independence and the accomplishments of the Iraqi people, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Regarding the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Ma'ruf said that the Iranian regime's aggressive intentions have been exposed through this regime's cooperation with the Zionist enemy in the field of armanent and coordination against Iraq and the rest of the Arab Gulf states. He indicated that the alleged balance between Iraq and Iran is unrealistic and unacceptable to Iraq.

The Iraqi vice president stressed that Iraq does not want war and has no ambitions in Iran, pointing out that Iraq has responded positively to all the efforts exerted by the nonaligned states, the Islamic Conference Organization and the UN secretary general's representative to solve the conflict between the two countries in a peaceful way that guarantees Iraq's legitimate rights. He also pointed out Iran's insistence on continuing the war and its interference in the Arab Gulf states' internal affairs. He said that Iran's aggressive policy against Iraq and the Arab Gulf states has given the imperialist states justification for their military presence in this region under the pretext of protecting their interests.

He also talked about the Zionist enemy's savage acts against our Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation, indicating that by such acts the enemy aims at eliminating a people demanding their legitimate rights and the establishment of a state on their own land. He said Zionism poses a grave danger to the region's peoples and world peace.

Ma'ruf stressed that Iraq's firm belief in the Nonaligned Movement is a prominent and basic pillar of its foreign policy. He emphasized Iraq's great desire to enhance the liberation and progressive trend of this movement, which opposes all forms of aggression and racial discrimination. He pointed out the aid extended by Iraq to some of the movement's states for the sake of bolstering their independence and overcoming their difficulties, in addition to its aid to the peoples struggling for their independence and freedom.

At the beginning of the talks, Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and expressed his pride in the Iraqi leadership, party and people. He reiterated his country's condemnation of the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the enemy's policy, which opposes the world liberation movement and which is carried out with the support of U.S. imperialism. He also stressed the importance of bolstering the Nonaligned Movement's role by confronting the dangers threatening its independence and world security.

The two sides stressed their desire to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields. The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister; Nabil Najm as-Safir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Natiq al-Wadi, Iraq's ambassador in Hanoi; and several specialists in economic and trade affairs. They were attended on the Vietnamese side by Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, minister of Foreign affairs; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; and several other officials.

Departure From Hanoi

OW210741 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 21 -- Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party left Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City this morning. Bidding farewell to the distinguished guests were Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho; Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi; Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; and others.

Iraqi Ambassador Natiq 'Abd al-Hamid al-Wadi and members of his staff were present. After the presentation of flowers by Hanoi Young Pioneers, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho and other Vietnamese state leaders warmly hugged the Iraqi guests and accompanied them to their limousines. Saying good-bye to the hosts, the Iraqi vice-president expressed his satisfaction at the splendid success of his visit and thanked the state and the people of Vietnam for their hospitality.

In their trip to Ho Chi Minh City the distinguished Iraqi guests are accompaned by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac; Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son; and Le Trang, deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

Ho Chi Minh City Activities

OW211816 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan. 21 -- Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party began their visit to Ho Chi Minh City today. They were welcomed on their arrival at Tan Son Nhat airport by Le Quang Chanh, vice-chairman of the People's Committee; Pham Van Ba, vice-president of the Fatherland Front Committee; and other officials in charge of various municipal offices and mass organizations.

This afternoon the distinguished guests visited an export goods show. Tonight they were cordially received by Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the People's Committee. Also present on this occasin were Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son, Le Quang Chanh, and Pham Van Ba.

On behalf of the city's population, Mai Chi Tho warmly welcomed the Iraqi delegation, saying that it was encouraging the Vietnamese people, particularly the population of Ho Chi Minh City, in their efforts to heal the wounds of war and build a unified, independent, prosperous and happy country. He praised the Iraqi people's big achievements in consolidating national independence and regaining sovereignty over their resources. He also voiced support for the staunch struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab nations against the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

He also hailed the role of the Republic of Iraq in the world and in the Non-Aligned Movement and wished for the constant strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq.

In reply Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf acclaimed the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and reunification and wished them new, brilliant success in building a prosperous and happy country. Mai Chi Tho gave a banquet afterwards in honour of the Iraqi guests.

HANOI: WISHES OF CHINESE RESIDENTS UNDERSTOOD

OW212230 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Newsletter: "The Vietnamese Party and People Understand the Wishes of Chinese Residents"]

[Text] This reporter recently visited (Thuong Xuan) county of Thanh Hoa Province in central Vietnam. (Thuong Xuan) county has good land and beautiful scenery. It was a base for national heroes (Nu Ly) and (Nguyen Kiên) in the resistance against the aggressive troops of the Ming Dynasty. The county has a population of about 130,000 people including (Kim), Chinese and (Mon) nationalities. The people of various nationalities have been living in harmony. They love each other and share joys and hardships in building a new life.

(Hoang Bo Lam), a longtime Chinese resident in (Thuong Xuan) township told this reporter: In 1954 my whole family moved from Thanh Hoa city to (Thuong Xuan). At that time (Thuong Xuan) was sparsely populated. The family of (Nguyen Dong), who is of (Kim) nationality, moved to (Thuong Xuan) together with his family. The two families have been living in harmony like brothers. During the years of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the two families sent five sons to join the army. The three sons of (Nguyen) heroically sacrificed themselves in the war. (Hoang Bo Lam's) eldest brother also died in the battle liberating Saigon in 1975. (Hoang Bo Lam) returned home to engage in agricultural production following demobilization. He is now the chairman of the (Machi) agricultural cooperative.

At the office of the (Machi) agricultural cooperative he gladly acquainted this reporter with the production situation of the cooperative. He said: Increasing production is a serious challenge to us. We have fought against natural disasters and pests. Sometmes we must mobilize all cadres and members of the cooperative to work in the field to fight against insects and strengthen field management for rice crops. The average per-hectare yield of rice of our cooperative has reached 2.8 tons. Although this is not a high record, it has been achieved with hard efforts.

This reporter asked him about his family situation. He excitedly said: I got married in 1977. Now I have two children. In the past several years, especially in 1978 and 1979, the Beijing reactionary authorities tried in every possible way to drive a wedge between the Vietnamese and Chinese residents. They dished up the so-called refugees incident and slandered Vietnam for discriminating against the Chinese people. They instigated a number of Chinese residents to go to China. However, the Chinese residents in (Thuong Zuan) discerned the Beijing authorities' sinister intention and not a single Chinese resident here was taken in. We are determined to stay in Vietnam to build socialism together with the Vietnamese people. The Chinese residents lived together with the Vietnamese people in the past and will continue to live together with the Vietnamese people now and in the future. We understand most clearly that the Vietnamese party and people understand our wishes.

In bidding farewell to him, this reporter realized that (Joang) looked just like his two brothers whose pictures were hung on the wall. (Hoang Bo Lam) is taking the raod taken by his brothers and the Vietnamese people in past decades. He is full of confidence in greeting a brilliant future.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETINGS MARKS LPLA ANNIVERSARY

BK201714 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Text" of greetings message from Defense Minister Senior Gen Van Tien Dung to LPDR Defense Minister Khamtai Siphandon on the 33d anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 January 1982. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA], Vientiane.

Esteemed comrade minister: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the LPLA, in the name of the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese people's armed forces and in my own name, may I address to you, comrade minister, and through you, to all the cadres and combatants of the fraternal LPLA, my greetings of militant solidarity and my most cordial congratulations.

The LPLA was founded and tempered in a staunch, protracted and indomitable struggle for the cause of national liberation of the heroic Lao people of various nationalities. Passing through many stages of the revolution replete with sacrifices and hardships, the LPLA, together with the entire people, defeated the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, thus ushering in an extremely glorious new era, that of definitive reunification, independence and freedom for Laos.

In the 6 years since the historic victory of 2 December 1975, under the glorious banner of the LPRP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people and their liberation armed forces have courageously overcome many new difficulties and trials and repeatedly smashed all the schemes of annexation and the perfidious acts of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and lackey reactionary forces, thus firmly defending and developing the gains of their revolution.

Today, the LPLA is a revolutionary army with an increasing fighting strength. It always upholds the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity and has proven itself to be a reliable buttress of the Lao people in the cause of defending the LPDR, an impregnable bastion of the world socialist community.

We greatly rejoice at and admire the great, comprehensive and steady successes of the Lao people and their liberation army in the construction and defense of the LPDR. These successes also are great contributions to the strengthening of the traditional militant alliance between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Vietnamese people and armed forces are extremely proud of having a close brother and extremely loyal comrade in arms like the Lao people and their liberation army.

On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the previous support and assistance permeated with proletarian internationalism which the Lao people and their liberation army have given to the Vietnamese people over the past few decades and in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland in the present new stage of the revolution.

Under the leadership of the glorious VCP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will always to their best to promote the great friendship, the relations of militant Solidarity and the all-round cooperation between our two countries so that they may become ever stronger and develop ever more successfully.

Now as in the past, we will, together with the Lao people and their liberation army, unite in the military alliance and closely cooperate with the fraternal Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army in the struggle against our common enemies for the victory of the construction and defense of each people's socialist homeland, and for a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia, thus contributing to the defense of world peace.

May I wish the fraternal Lao people and their liberation army many more achievements in the new stage of their revolution. May I address to you, Comrade minister, my cordial and respectful regards.

[Signed] Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense.

NHAN DAN PRAISES VIETNAM-INDIA FRIENDSHIP

OW070835 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7 -- "The time-honoured friendship between Vietnam and India, fostered by the late President Ho Chi Minh and the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru since the 20's of this century has become more and more profound and stable", says NHAN DAN in an article today marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

The paper says: "The struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence has brought the two nations closer together. During the past three decades or so the Indian people and government have always supported the Vietnamese people's just struggle. For our part, we have persistently supported the Indian people's glorious struggle to regain and defend their independence, freedom and build a prosperous country. We have also favoured India's important initiatives in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in South Asia and the rest of the world.

"In the last 10 years the solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and India has made new progress. The visit to India by Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong further promoted this friendship, which is based on identical views on important international problems, on the strengthening of cooperation in all domains -- political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical -- and on joint efforts for the independence and freedom of nations and for world peace and security".

"At present", NHAN DAN continues, "the U.S. imperialists, in close collusion with the Chinese expansionists, are accelerating the arms race, straining the situation in many parts of the world, including South and Southeast Asia. This had made the Indian Government and people maintain their high vigilance and determined to defend their independence and freedom.

"With its correct and consistent foreign policy and brilliant achievements in national construction, India's international prestige has grown significantly, thus contributing to the common struggle against imperialism's war policy, for peace, national independence, freedom and social progress. As an important factor of peace and stability in South Asia and of peace in the world, India is promoting its active role in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the settlement of international issues. The Indian Government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has promptly recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is a clearsighted and courageous action, and a precious support for the Kampuchean people, and the Indochinese peoples in general. The deep concern and wholehearted support given by the Indian Government and people to the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples' present struggle for national construction and defence, as well as to the common struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples for regional peace and stability constitute a great encouragement to us".

NHAN DAN thanks the Indian Government and people for their warm sentiments and support, and stresses in conclusion: "We affirm once again our resolute support for India's foreign policy of peace and non-alignment. We wish the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and governments of Vietnam and India further development".

MESSAGE TO UN SUPPORTS ANTIAPARTHEID STRUGGLE

OW101628 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 10 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message to the U.N. secretary general and the president of the ad hoc Committee Against Apartheid on the 70th anniversary of the African National Congress.

The message reads: "Over the past 70 years, the South African people under the leadership of the A.N.C. have valiantly and persistently struggled against apartheid, for national independence and freedom. Apartheid is the worst crime against mankind. It can exist only with the support and connivance of imperialism and international reaction. The U.S. administration has declared its opposition to international terrorism while encouraging the South African apartheid authorities to brutally suppress A.N.C. fighters, to continue their occupation of Namibia, to continuously increase their armed provocations and attacks against Angola and other frontline countries, thus creating an extremely tense situation in southern Africa.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the criminal apartheid of the South African authorities, and support the U.N. resolutions on condemning and taking sanctions against South Africa. We demand that the United States and international reaction stop backing that apartheid regime.

"We firmly believe that the South African people's struggle under the leadership of the A.N.C. will win complete victory".

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

OW211818 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 21 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warmest greetings to Adil Carcani on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

He wishes the friendship and cooperation between the two countries further consolidation and development.

DPRK DEFENSE MINISTER MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

OW011225 Hanoi Domestic Services in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] A message from Senior Gen O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, to Senior Gen Van Tien Dung on the occasion of the VPA founding anniversary, reads:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, I wish to convey my greetings to you and to all VPA cadres and combatants. On the same occasion I wish you, comrade, many achievements in discharging your task.

JANA REPORTS TRUONG CHINH NOTE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD242026 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The revolution's leader has received a letter from President Truong Chinh of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam condemning the imperialist conspiracies against people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jimahiriyah.

He said, "we are greatly proud of the Libyan Arab people's stands and are following with concern the terrorist campaigns being launched against it. These campaigns are a direct threat to its freedom and security. He added, "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam affirms its solidarity with and unreserved stand by the struggle of the Libyan Arab people and leader of the revolution. We also denounce the unbridled pressure being applied by the American administration against Jamahiriyah." President Truong Chinh stressed the determination of his country to consolidate and develop relations of cooperation between Jamahiriyah and Vietnam and the necessity of joint work to realize mutual benefits for the two friendly peoples.

AUSTRALIA

STREET DISCUSSES POLICY ON AID TO POLAND

BK211227 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 20 Jan 82

["Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpt] This is "Australian Insight," and I am (Judith Hinckey). The Australian Government has announced that it will continue to defer making a decision on the recent request from the Government of Poland for further economic assistance. This announcement comes at a time when the Reagan administration in the United States is declaring that American economic sanctions against Poland over the introduction of martial law are having some effects. From Canberra, (Bill Nicholl) reports:

[Begin recording] The present Australian Government has long been a strong supporter of the general thrust of United States foreign policy and a particularly strong supporter of the foreign policy followed by the administration of America's President Reagan, who has just completed his first year as the American leader.

In March last year, Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Street told the Australian Parliament that he was impressed by the extent to which the philosophical perspectives and the international analyses of the Reagan administration coincided with the view of Australia's Government. No where has this been more apparent than in the way the Australian Government acted in support of American sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union when Soviet troops were sent into Afghanistan. Australia introduced its own sanctions against Moscow. These included the suspension of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges, and support for the American grain embargo on the Soviet Union whereby existing grain contracts would be honored but no new ones would be written by Australia to take up the (?slack) caused by the American embargo.

When the Polish leader Gen Jaruzelski imposed martial law in his country and the Reagan administration called for economic sanctions to be imposed by the West, this time against Poland itself, the Australian Government supported the move. It had already publicly endorsed moves in Poland by the trade union organization, Solidarity, to go on strike in demand of improved conditions in the country. We backed this rhetoric by guaranteeing borrowings to Poland through Australian banks worth up to A$40 million to help prop up the Polish economy at a time when it was being placed under considerable strain. In November last year, Mr Street made an official visit to Poland and he was asked if Australia would extend its trade credits to Poland by a further A$110 million. Since the imposition of martial law in Poland, however, Australia has deferred any decision on this request, and Mr Street has just confirmed that Australia intends to continue deferring the matter while martial law remains in force. He informed both the Soviet and Polish ambassadors to Australia of this after a meeting of the Australian Government to decide its future position on the question. The Soviet Embassy in Canberra has declined to comment on the meeting, and Radio Australia has so far been unable to speak to the Polish ambassador here to gain his reaction. After his meeting with the ambassadors, Mr Street issued a statement calling for the lifting of martial law in Poland, the release of detainees there and an early return to the circumstances in which he said the people of Poland could be left free to find their own solution to their internal economic and political difficulties on the basis of consensus and conciliation. Mr Street is speaking to Canberra journalist (Simon Nash). [end recording]

[Begin recording] [(Nash)] Mr Street, sir, with regard to the Polish situation, I wonder what your feelings are about (?things) as they stand now?

[Street] The government decided that it must be made clear to both Poland and the Soviet Union that if they continue with martial law -- with this repression -- that will involve costs both to Poland and the Soviet Union. So we've called for the lifting of martial law and the release of detainees, and the return to the process of reform in Poland.

In the present circumstances, we've deferred any consideration of further Polish requests for economic support -- and those requests have been made, as you know; and, in relation to pre-existing credits for the purchase of wool and hides, we've warned the Polish regime that any extension of that would depend on prompt payment of outstanding debts as they (?became) due. Now, in relations to the Soviet Union, because of its complicity and pressure in the Polish situation, that has reinforced the government's view that measures we have had against the Soviet Union ever since the invasion of Afghanistan should be maintained.

[Nash] There has been considerable disquiet expressd, particularly by the West European nations, that the withholding of financial assistance from the Polish Government at this time isn't really going to go much further toward solving the conflict there, as it seems to be putting the Polish people themselves at greater risk, they argue.

[Street] The Polish people have been under repression; of course, under repression by their own military regime. And it must be made clear to that regime that they and their country will suffer if they continue with it. If they lift that martial law, if their actions (?match) their rhetoric, then of course we'll be prepared to look at it again.

[Nash] But surely the dilemma here is that it's the Polish people who will suffer inevitably from this sort of decision by the Australian Government.

[Street] Well, the Polish people are suffering as a direct decision of their government to stifle the process of reform which the Polish people engaged in and to put them under martial law, and we must make it clear to this regime that will involve unacceptable costs.

[Nash] But we're doing it even at the cost of increasing the short-term suffering of the Polish people?

[Street] Well, you got to take that into account with the government's decision also that it will impede in any way the transfer of humanitarian aid to the Polish people as distinct from the Polish regime. [sentence as heard]

[Nash] You've called in both the Russian and the Polish ambassadors? I think this is the third time you've seen the Polish ambassador now. Are you confident that the advice he's giving you is the reflection of the true situation in Poland?

[Street] I think the important message to get across is that unless martial law is lifted, that will impose costs on the regime; I've said that before. Now, the Polish ambassador said to me previously that the present regime hoped to lift martial law as soon as possible and that the process of reform which had [words indistict] of martial law being imposed, would not be stopped. What I'm saying is that we want some positive proof from the regime that what we've been told is correct. In other words, their actions (?should match) their words.

[Nash] But he also told you just before Christmas, for instance, there were no political detainees in Poland. That obviously isn't the case, is it?

[Street] No, he didn't say that. He said that there were some; he wasn't much specific about numbers -- some thousands -- of political detainees.

[Nash] Do you think Australia can really make an impression in this regard?

[Street] I think the West as a whole could exert a very considerable influence, and we have a responsibility to add our voice to that. [end recording]

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 016 25 January 1982

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[NHAN DAN 23 Dec]

ABE, SAKURAUCHI COMMENT ON POLAND, USSR TALKS

OW221252 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Japan should not take any actions that would weaken U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish situation, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, told a Cabinet meeting on comprehensive security Friday. Abe, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and other Cabinet members reported on the international situation during the meeting at the prime minister's residence.

Abe said it was important for Japan to understand U.S. attitudes concerning Poland, and not to take any actions that would weaken U.S. sanctions. However, he backed off from the strong statements he made during his visit to the United States earlier this month, saying that Japan would consult closely with Western European nations before taking any measures of its own regarding Poland. Abe reiterated his stand that any Japanese actions should only affect future contracts with the Soviet Union.

Sakurauchi, however, stressed that Japan shared the U.S. belief that martial law was imposed in Poland under Soviet pressure. The foreign minister said Japanese negotiators at the working-level talks in Moscow begun Wednesday had asked the Soviet Union to exercise self-restraint in Poland.

Sakurauchi said Japan has also used the Moscow talks, the first of their kind in about three years, to press for the resolution of the northern territories dispute and the early reopening of regular ministerial level discussions between the two countries. He also called for quick and appropriate responses in connection with the economic friction between Japan, the United States and the European Community. He called for the preservation and strengthening of free trade and the maintenance of friendly and cooperative relations.

Abe said that while the U.S. Government had shown some understanding of Japan's efforts to alleviate trade frictions, the attitude of the U.S. Congress was still severe. He called for increased exchanges between congressmen and dietmen.

Sakurauchi also spoke on Japan-South Korea relations, saying he hoped to work out detailed proposals on the nature and scope of Japanese economic aid through continued negotiations. Finance Minister Michio Watanabe also reported on his recent three-nation swing through North Africa.

SUZUKI AGREES TO OMBUDSMAN GROUP ON TRADE ISSUES

OW220539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Japan's trade minister Friday proposed creation of an ombudsman group and dispatch of a trade delegation to the United States and Europe to ease trade frictions. International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe made those proposals during a meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

In briefing Suzuki on the recent multilateral trade talks in Key Biscayne, Florida, Abe suggested the government establish an ombudsman group or committee to handle foreign complaints about Japan's alleged closed market to imports. In addition, a government spokesman said, the MITI proposed that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party send a delegation to the U.S. and Western Europe to explain Japan's efforts at promoting imports from them. The spokesman said Suzuki agreed with Abe's proposal. Abe also explained the U.S. Government's unusual interest in the Polish situation to the prime minister and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who was also present at the meeting, the spokesman added.

The ombudsman plan was also strongly supported by the prime minister's private advisory body, which includes Sony Corp Chairman Akio Morita. Morita and other businessmen said the decline of the yen's exchange value caused by high interest rates in the U.S. was partly responsible for Japan's large trade surplus with the United States. They also told Suzuki the trade issue should be handled within the context of Japan's overall trade balance rather than bilateral trade imbalance. The prime minister asked the advisory body to explore ways through which all countries could reduce military spending in order to revitalize the world economy, Suzuki's spokesman later told reporters.

SAKURAUCHI URGES FLEXIBILITY IN TALKS WITH U.S.

OW220517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday Japan should take a more "flexible" approach in order to break the deadlock in current negotiations on the revision of the bilateral civil aviation agreement with the United States.

"There are indications that Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other U.S. Government leaders view the issue as part of the economic friction (stemming from Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States)," Sakurauchi said at a Cabinet meeting. He was referring to Haig's call for a settlement of the negotiations by March 20 in a meeting with Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe in Washington earlier this week.

The latest round of working-level talks, held in Tokyo last week, failed to iron out differences over landing points and transit rights for Japanese and U.S. airlines. Japan has been seeking the revision of the agreement, calling it unfair and heavily in favor of the United States.

Meanwhile, Transport Minister Tokusaburo Kosaka said the aviation talks and the trade dispute should be discussed separately. "We will continue the negotiations with determination and sincerity as we did in the past," Kosaka said when he met newsmen after the Cabinet meeting.

SAKURAUCHI WELCOMES ROK UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

OW221235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday Japan welcomed South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's new proposal for the unification of North and South Korea.

Sakurauchi said in a statement that Chon's proposal indicated a more concrete and realistic procedure for peaceful unification. He said the future of the Korean Peninsula should basically be solved by the two parties concerned. Japan earnestly hopes for a substantial dialogue between the North and South at an early date and that constructive efforts would be made for peaceful unification, he added.

Earlier in the day, Chon proposed that North and South Korea form a joint consultative body to adopt a common constitution and that the both parties establish a representative office in each other's capital.

PROTEST LODGED AT MAC MEETING ON U.S. BUILDUP

SK241007 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Requested by our side, the 410th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 23 January. As has been reported, our side proposed to the enemy side on 10 January to hold this meeting on 16 January. Due to the enemy's delaying maneuvers, however, the meeting was postponed for 10 days.

At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest that, while formulating and implementing on a full scale since the beginning of the new year a new plan to increase military capabilities, the U.S. imperialists have zealously maneuvering to provoke a new war. Our side then urged the enemy side to immediately stop this criminal act. According to the statement at the meeting of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side, the U.S. imperialists plan to activate an army electronic intelligence battalion with 500 to 600 personnel by September and to deploy one squadron of A-10 close support aircraft with more than 900 personnel in South Korea in accordance with the new plan for increasing military capabilities and with the purpose of increasing the intelligence and ground attack capabilities against the northern half of the republic. In addition, the U.S. imperialists plan to increase antitank helicopters equipped with missiles, ship in M-60 tanks and further increase the firepower of the field artillery.

To further increase the military capabilities of U.S. Air Force units occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists plan to complete within this year deployment of 46 sophisticated fighter bombers, the shipment of which has already begun. To renew and augment their air force facilities, they plan to appropriate $141.8 million in military funds.

Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists for a military buildup constitute an outrageous violation of the armistice agreement and criminal acts heightening tension in the extreme and increasing the danger of war. Saying that the maneuvers which the enemy has carried out to increase military capabilities are part of its premeditated schemes to start a new aggressive war in Korea, the senior member of our side disclosed and cited in detail instances in which the U.S. imperialists have systematically violated the armistice agreement and continuously deployed aggressive troops in South Korea on a large scale in accordance with their aggressive plan.

He then emphatically said that every fact clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists, who have accelerated maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea, are the ringleaders who have outrageously violated the armistice agreement, heightened tension in Korea and hindered peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. Resolutely protesting and denouncing the U.S. imperialists for having actively accelerated their maneuvers to provoke a new war and heightening tension since the beginning of the new year, he strongly urged the enemy side to immediately stop the implementation of the plan for a military buildup.

Instead of responding to our demand, the enemy, making irrelevant excuses, tried to justify its criminal acts.

Strongly charging the enemy with this unfair attitude, the senior member of our side said: It is crystal clear that the aim of the U.S. imperialists' new plan for a military buildup is to supplement the existing plan for increasing military capabilities and to accelerate on a full scale preparations for a new war against the northern half of the republic. This has been proven by all the military acts which the U.S. imperialists have committed, coinciding with their maneuvers to increase their military capabilities.

The U.S. imperialists plan to stage a war exercise called Team Spirit 1982 against us from 13 February to 26 April 1982.

This war exercise is an experimental and preliminary war designed to attack the northern half of the republic from aid, sea and land by deploying in South Korea U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force troops from the U.S. mainland, Asia and the Pacific region. This war exercise is, no doubt, a military act to comprehensively review and complete preparations for starting a new aggressive war in Korea. This war exercise is a dangerous military operation which might be transformed into a substantial act of aggression.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists have more frequently committed aerial espionage and military provocations against the northern half of the republic since the outset of the new year. Since the beginning of the new year, the enemy has committed military espionage on 15 occasions, including the successive infiltration of a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace over the Kangyong Peninsula, southwestern region of South Hwanghae Province of our country at 1103 on 20 January and into the airspace over the area east of Kosong at 1244 on the same day. They have continuously committed military provocations in the Demilitarized Zone against our side. There have been more than 1,390 such cases from 24 December 1981 to 18 January this year.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists have more eagerly instigated the South Korean military fascist elements to provoke a new war, the senior member of our side cited concrete facts to prove this. After declaring the nullification of the plan for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have transfered a large amount of military equipment to the South Korean military fascist elements, to whom they have recently decided to transfer 28 sophisticated Hawk missiles.

Designating the 1980's as a period of fierce battle against us, the South Korean war maniacs, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, have further fanned the sentiment of confrontation between the North and South, mobilized all manpower and material resources to make preparations for a new war and massed combat forces in the Demilitarized Zone.

As part of the new measures for converting Japan into a forward logistic base for a Korean war and to drag the Japanese reactionaries into this war, the U.S. imperialists have convened a U.S.-Japan consultative meeting in Tokyo and discussed joint U.S.-Japan measures for coping with a contingency in the Far East. In addition, the U.S. imperialists have urged the Japanese reactionaries to give a large sum of aid of a military nature to the South Korean military fascist elements. It is not accidental that world public opinion views the study of these joint measures which the U.S. imperialists are now undertaking with the Japanese reactionaries as a repeat of the three-pronged operational plan simulating a Korean war.

These unusual military moves of the U.S. imperialists since the outset of the new year shows that the enemy's criminal maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea have entered a very grave stage.

The senior member of our side said that, judging from all the facts, the aim of the U.S. imperialists' new plan for increasing their military capabilities is, without a doubt, to achieve their wild desire to deploy U.S. forces in South Korea forever, to hold on to South Korea as a colonial, military base and to invade the northern half of the republic. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have portrayed their new plan as one designed to counter a military buildup by the North. However, this is a fabrication by the rascals, something which has not occurred; it fits their needs and is a trick to conceal their criminal aggressive acts, the senior member of our side disclosed.

He said: Unilaterally violating the principles of Article 13 of the armistice agreement, which bans the introduction of military equipment from the outside, the U.S. imperialists have shipped a large number of sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weapons, and military equipment to South Korea, thus converting the South into an atomic missile base.

As an excuse for this, they have brought up the relative balance [of forces]. Talking about the North's military supremacy and the threat from the North, they have continuously increased aggressive troops in South Korea.

The senior member of our side said that Americans as well as the world's people have been disappointed with the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists. He said that Americans have openly stated that there is no evidence that the North's military capabilities are so superior as to break through the South's barrier and defeat the South Korean Armed Forces and that the continuous use of an early warning plane against us has revealed no sign of military moves and threats.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, tension has been heightened more and more since the beginning of the new year. The development of the situation in Korea today clearly shows that the ringleaders who have created the danger of a new war are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements and that the danger of war comes from the South. To ease tension and eliminate the danger of war in our country, we should take substantial measures to eliminate the source of this danger.

For peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists should abandon their anachronistic, absurd desire to sit astride the whole of the Korean Peninsula, take off the cap of the UN forces in accordance with the UN resolution and withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along all their aggressive troops. Today, the world's people unanimously demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces take off the illegal cap of the UN forces and immediately withdraw from South Korea. It has been more than 6 years since the UN resolution on the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea was adopted. How impudent and anachronistic they are!

The senior member of our side then demanded that the U.S. imperialists accept our just demand and stop the aggressive military buildup in South Korea, large-scale war exercises, and all espionage acts and military provocations against us. In conclusion, we emphatically said that, if the enemy continues to resort to dangerous maneuvers to provoke war despite our repeated warnings, it will bear total responsibility for all the consequences of these maneuvers.

VRPR: CHON'S 22 JAN ASSEMBLY SPEECH 'GIBBERISH'

SK242305 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 22 January, Chon Tu-hwan made a New Year's policy speech at the plenary session of the 109th special National Assembly session. In his hour-long talk, he publicized last year's achievements and revealed the national policy goals for 1982. The speech by Chon Tu-hwan is, in a word, an enlarged version of his recent New Year's address. It is gibberish by a hoodlum which contains no words worth heeding nor any new proposals.

First of all, it is ridiculous for Chon Tu-hwan to talk about his achievements last year. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the man who has manipulated the two government-fabricated elections by means of rifles and swords, irregularities and fraud on the heels of the brutal massacre in Kwangju and has made this a dark land by establishing an unprecedented fascist rule. This notwithstanding, he was detestable enough to blow his own trumpet, claiming that the foundation for political modernization has been laid. It is even more deplorable that he embellished his numerous irregularities and babbled about clean government, even though he has committed numerous irregularities such as the U.S. rice deal scandal, the Baden-Baden bribery scandal, the low-quality coal briquettes scandal, and the three oil refinery companies scandal amounting to 300 million won by the illegal oil price increase and foreign exchange rate hike, all for his private wealth and prosperity and his long-term power.

Furthermore, Chon Tu-hwan, who is regarded in the international community as the fabricator of the two Koreas plot and a warlover, repeated the 12 January and 5 June proposals, clamoring as if those proposals had been supported by other countries. We are puzzled. In addition, embellishing the economic difficulties embroidered with bankruptcy and depression, he lied about his so-called achievements in the face of a global economic depression last year. We were astonished when he shamelessly bragged that the rising rate of commodity prices was stopped at the 10 percent level.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's state policies for 1982 are gibberish which have exposed their fascist nature and antireunification attitude and their shameless and deceitful nature. This fact was vividly revealed when he touched on the political issue, babbling about political modernization.

As the world knows, political modernization means standardization under fascism. This fact is clearly substantiated by Chon Tu-hwan's cloak of Koreanization of democracy. In the name of Koreanization of democracy and political modernization, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group has arrested, imprisoned and massacred students and patriotic people of all walks of life who aspired for freedom, democracy and reunification. It has imposed heavy penalties or capital punishment on democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung who opposed the fascist dictatorship and called for social justice. The Chon group was crying out for the Koreanization of democracy while indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning workers, trade union leaders and students, who called for the three labor rights and rights to survival, on charges of the national democratic workers union and democratic students union cases. The Chon group was crying out for political modernization, while purging or expelling, by thousands or tens of thousands, government officials, journalists and professors.

The fact that the so-called political modernization advocated by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan means standardization under fascism was clearly revealed in the beginning of his speech when he declared he would end disorder. Saying some people made the antifascist and antidictatorship struggle because they are immoral, he used violent language that he would not allow politics to be taken to the streets. By saying this, he revealed his intention to intensify the suppression of people and fascist dictatorship.

Chon Tu-hwan said politics should be entrusted to politicians. This means that the students and people should not participate. This means that regardless of what fascist measures are enacted, the students and people should not resist but unconditionally obey.

Such an intention was disclosed when Chon Tu-hwan discussed educational issues. Describing the campuses as a base of disturbances, Chon Tu-hwan asked for the students to be prudent. This is aimed at thwarting the antigovernment struggle of students and turning them into slaves.

Touching on economic issues, Chon Tu-hwan offered no effective measures to stem current economic difficulties. He made excuses, passed the buck to others and committed himself to false promises. What cannot pass unnoticed is that in urging an end to the price hike psychology or inflation psychology, Chon Tu-hwan attributed price hikes to the psychological attitude of workers and consumers and tried to blame the people for economic hardships.

As you know, today's economic woes are the inevitable result of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's economic policy, which is dependent on foreign forces. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan mentioned the workers' demand for higher wages, attributing current economic difficulties to the people at large. This is a criminal ruse to shirk his responsibility for the deepening economic dependence on the United States and Japan, making the economy a thoroughly comprador economy and driving the people deeper in debt. That Chon Tu-hwan mentioned price stability, running through a list of empty promises, mocks the people.

Chon Tu-hwan, an ugly pro-American, said that efforts would be made so that the relationship with the United States would change from that of an ally to that of a partner and to develop cooperative relations with Japan. This is tantamount to making South Korea, subservient to the United States and Japan, a tributary to the two countries.

What we also cannot overlook is Chon Tu-hwan's discussion of North-South relations. He used such words as a unification constitution, a national unification consultative council and a provisional agreement. Chon's babbling reconfirms that he is not interested in unifying the country. This cannot but be seen as meaning that in the name of unification, he is interested in perpetuating national division to maintain the fascist military regime.

Chon Tu-hwan is not entitled to discuss reunification, the nation's common cause. He is a fascist murderer who ruthlessly massacred those patriotic people who called for reunification, a vicious splittist who is trying to make the nation's division permanent and a war fanatic who is trying to drive this land into the flames of war. This was borne out in his speech. Chon Tu-hwan mentioned reunification, using such words as a unification constitution and a national unification consultative council as if he were interested in unifying the country. However, he has been turning away from the three principles for national reunification: independence, peaceful reunification and national unity.

He did not mention anything about the withdrawal of U.S. troops, whose presence in South Korea is cancerous to national reunification. In disregard of the three principles, the great reunification charter, Chon Tu-hwan lifted the signboards of national unification concultative council and unification constitution while having the U.S. troops, who intensify tension in this land and obstruct national reunification, remain in South Korea. This reveals that his intentions are directed toward national division, not reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan called for reunification while pursuing an anticommunist policy, conducting joint South Korea-U.S. military exercises with the North as a target and instructing overseas mission chiefs, in a meeting with them, to work for the cross-recognition of North and South Korea and the simultaneous UN entry of both North and South Korea, both schemes to create two Koreas, reminding them that these two ideas are basic principles. This behavior evinces his deceitfulness.

Shamelessly, traitor Chon Tu-hwan mentioned a democratic process which reflects the will of compatriots while talking about reunification. However, he did not say he would stop persecuting democratic forces, including our RPR, which urges independence and reunification; rather, he said he would tighten the reins.

The reunification question is not one that concerns a certain political faction, class or social stratum. It is a common cause on which the nation's survival is at stake, and it is a pannational undertaking which should be pushed ahead with the wisdom and energy of every person. Accordingly, a democratic atmosphere, in which everyone in the country takes part in the reunification question, should be provided and the free activities of the RPR and other progressive political parties and organizations should be guaranteed.

Mentioning reunification by means of a democratic process while banning workers' organizations and our RPR, which fights for national reunification, and bestially persecuting and imprisoning the patriotic people who are struggling for democracy and reunification reveals an intent not to seek reunification.

As a matter of fact, in his administrative policy message Chon Tu-hwan sought the fixation of national division under the signboard of reunification. This becomes obvious in the fact that Chon Tu-hwan proposed a provisional agreement. In the provisional agreement he proposed concluding between the North and South, he suggested the establishment of liaison offices -- something like embassies -- while saying that the aggressive and nation-selling treaties concluded with the United States, including the military pact, and the current fascist military system will continue in force.

This is a splittist idea to turn North-South relations into a state-to-state relationship and make national division permanent under the slogan of reunification. It is merely a replica of their idea of reunification in the 2000's.

Why did traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a splittist, come up with a reunification slogan, something most unsuitable for him to discuss? This has to do with the crisis facing the Chon Tu-hwan military regime. Faced with our people's voices raised in the call for death through establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], and with denunciations of the Chon Tu-hwan clique growing stronger with each day in international society, the current fascist military regime is now uneasy.

Under these circumstances, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is cunningly seeking a way out by misleading public opinion at home and abroad with tricks and sweet talks, deceiving the people at home and abroad desirous of democracy and reunification with talk of reunification while trying to fix national division.

Chon Tu-hwan's administrative policy speech served to reveal his intention to justify and maintain the fascist military dictatorship, shirk his responsibility for driving the people into wretched living conditions, fool the people with empty promises and reconfirm the theory of reunification in the 2000's. In a nutshell, it was an absurdity babbled by a traitor.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to conceal his crimes and to stay in office for a long time. However, this is a foolish daydream. Our people will not be deceived by his tricks. Our people will continue to fight to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is taking the road to national division, fascism and nation-selling, and to achieve social democracy and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS CHON'S 21 JAN REMARKS

SK241006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0929 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 24 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan called a "meeting for taking steps against spies" on January 21, at which he twaddled about "unification through communisation by force of arms," speaking ill of us with allegations about "the North's military provocations" and "attempt at internal disturbance" and crying for the establishment of a "defence posture" and the strengthening of "maintenance of public peace." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

The "unification through communisation by force of arms" clamoured about by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for more than two years is a fabrication and a variety of the balderdash that day was a most vicious challenge.

The signed commentary, headlined "Vicious Agitation for Confrontation" says: This is reckless and dangerous utterances designed to disturb peace and heighten tension in Korea. It is all the more so because his jargon is timed to coincide with the rapid reinforcement of the U.S. Armed Forces and the puppet army these days and with their plan to stage the provocative war exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982."

It is an intolerable treacherous act to talk about the fictitious "southward [illegible]sion by force of arms," incite North-South confrontation and create tension at a time when it has been raised as an urgent demand of the times and the nation to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and achieve national reunification at an early date and we are making sincere efforts to this end.

It is not because of someone's "threats" but for propping up the fascist dictatorship faced with a crisis, isolated internally and externally that the Chon Tu-hwan group is clamoring about the establishment of a "defence posture" and the "maintenance of public peace" under the pretext of "southward invasion," keying up tension and reinforcing the military repressive system. It also pursues the aim of justifying the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their manoeuvres to provoke another war.

Lashing at the groundless allegation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan that we are "creating social disorder" in South Korea for "unification through communisation," the commentary notes that the disorder created in South Korea is a product of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the tyranny and misrule of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

It goes on: An attempt to shift the responsibility on to us with a groundless assertion is a foolish trick to justify the barbarous military terror rule and divert elsewhere the attention of the indignant people. The balderdash of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan that day proceeded entirely from his black-hearted intention to foster hostility against us among the South Korean people, incite North-South confrontation, freeze the division and realize his long-term office. This is well proved by the fact that though the traitor waxed eloquent speaking ill of us, he did not utter even a word about reunification.

The military terror rule will give no way out to the Chon Tu-hwan group. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must give up the reckless confrontation racket and step down from "power" without delay, as demanded by the people, stresses the commentary.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY MEETING

SK250402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 24 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 January commentary: "Dangerous War Manuevers"]

[Text] On 21 January, a consultative meeting on studying an emergency in the Far East was held in Tokyo between U.S. and Japanese authorities. According to reports, the U.S. side made extensive requests at the meeting for the use of the bases of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, Japanese ports and civil aviation by U.S. troops; procurement, transport and storage of military supplies including ammunition, weapons and foods; and radio monitoring [chonpa tongje], simulating a war on the Korean Peninsula. On the other hand, the Japanese side revealed its intention to have Japan's Self-Defense Forces accept the storage, transport and maritime supply of strategic materials.

It is noted that the meeting was held in accordance with the agreement made in the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting on 8 January. As is known, the study of an emergency in the Far East, waged between the U.S. ruling circles and the Japanese reactionaries, is aimed at devising measures to use Japanese bases and mobilize the Self-Defense Forces when the U.S. imperialists provoke an aggressive war in Korea.

Consultation on such questions as the use of Japanese bases, procurement of military supplies and mobilization of the Self-Defense Forces shows that military collusion between the U.S. ruling circles and Japanese reactionaries against our people has reached a more reckless stage.

The study of an emergency in the Far East is a product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy on Korea and their policy of war. The U.S. imperialists are accelerating war preparations by reinforcing the aggressive forces and introducing new operational equipment, turning South Korea into a military base, a nuclear base and a grave hotbed of war against the northern half of the republic. They are attempting to drag Japan into implementing their war plan.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuver to use Japan as an operational and logistics base for U.S. troops and to mobilize the Self-Defense Forces on the pretext of studying an emergency in the Far East are naked new war provocation plots and ominous developments which would lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war. The Japanese reactionaries also revealed their intention to expand overseas and to realize the ambition for aggression in Korea by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea. They did not attempt to deny that they were ready to review their laws and regulations to comply with demands of the U.S. side, that they had the capability to cope with such demands and that they were working out laws to allow the deployment of the Self-Defense Forces in an emergency while ambiguously raving that they would not review such demands without taking measures for legislation, budget and administration.

The remarks that Japan would offer its bases, supply material and send Self-Defense Forces overseas in accord with the U.S. imperialists' demands evince total military collusion. Japanese publications noted that the study of an emergency in the Far East would consolidate the military cooperative system among Japan, the United States and Korea. The study of an emergency in the Far East, occurring when military collusion among the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets is nakedly consolidated, will clearly strengthen the tripartite military alliance. The study of an emergency in the Far East is a dangerous scheme hindering our nation's reunification, heightening tension and disturbing peace in Korea and Asia.

We are watching with due vigilance a provocation plan worked out by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries. War maneuvers, perpetrated for any reason, cannot be consistent with the ideal of peace, and they run counter to the demand of the times. If the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets do not further exacerbate the situation, tension in Korea will not be aggravated and peace will be maintained and consolidated. The U.S. and Japanese people hope for this. The U.S. and Japanese ruling circles should heed the people's desire and act cautiously. They should stop reckless rackets for war such as the study of an emergency in the Far East.

DEMOCRATIC YOUTH URGED TO JOIN SOUTH KOREAN ARMY

SK221021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22, (KCNA) -- A recent issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, printed an editorial headlined "Democratic Forces Should Be an Army for the People."

Noting that the army has special duty to defend social justice and truth for the people, the editorial says: now, what are the features of the South Korean army men? Empty-headed commanding officers know nothing but "corporal punishment," seeking only illicit money-hoarding and luxury. Deception and fabrication for flattering to the higher-up are regarded as a discipline.

It cannot be expected to become the genuine army of an independent nation defending the country and the nation under the present military command system subjugated to the United States. Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan were typical military rogues who betrayed the people and the nation, leaving an indelible disgrace in the modern history of South Korea, and represented a disgraceful army leading the country to ruin.

The editorial stresses: If there had been only ten soldiers for the people, the country and the nation among the armed forces which cracked down on the Kwangju uprising, so appalling a massacre of people would not have taken place. Democratic students and youths should enter the army to form forces of democratic soldiers for a decisive moment. This will be precisely one of the concrete ways leading the national movement and the country in the right direction.

COMMODITY TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED

SK230420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (KCNA) -- A 1982 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang on January 22.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the Albanian Government trade delegation headed by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Albanian Ambassador to Korea Miltiadh Bode. The protocol was signed by Pang Tae-yul and Marko Xega.

Delegation Departs

SK240902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 24 (KCNA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, left here for home on January 23 by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and Albanian Ambassador to Korea Miltiadh Bode.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR 23 JAN

SK240905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 24 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok on January 23 met and had a conversation with Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL VISITS

Meets Yi Chong-ok

SK240856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 24 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok on January 23 met and had a talk with Paul Marinescu, Romanian ambassador to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and an official of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Meets O Chin-u

SK230338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on January 22 met and had a conversation with Paul Marinescu, Romanian ambassador to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK250846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberres Trigona arrived in Pyongyang on January 25.

MINISTER SAYS SOUTH-NORTH UNIFICATION POSSIBLE

SK240338 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 82 p 2

[By Choe Chang-sok]

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik said yesterday territorial unification is a herculean task, but this does not necessarily mean that unification is an impossible job. He cited the intransigent and stubborn regime in the northern half of the peninsula as the main stumbling block to genuine negotiations to unite the long-divided country.

"However distant and rugged the road to the unification may be, we are doomed to tread it. But, unification is not an unrealistic task in view of several favorable factors," he said. Explaining the "favorable factors," the nation's top unification policy administrator said the international environment and domestic problems in North Korea, in the first place, demand the Pyongyang regime to be flexible. The second factor, he pointed out, is the widened gap of national strength between South and North Korea and the third is the conglomerated zeal among the South Koreans and their government for unification. He predicted cautiously that a change in North Korea may come in the latter half of the 1980's.

In an interview with the KOREA HERALD, Son, who played a major role in the production of the new unification package announced Friday, said that Korean communists, if they really wish for unification, can hardly turn down what he called the "blueprine for unification." "The proposal for an inter-Korean consultative conference, the establishment of liaison offices, signing a provisional agreement on basic relations are all realistic ones which North Korea cannot ignore," he said.

Son does not believe North Korea would easily give up its basic unification policy of communizing South Korea by force. "But," he said, "we have to be patient until they (North Koreans) come to realize that triggering another war would mean digging their own grave." At this point, the unification minister explained about the "stumbling block" he mentioned earlier in this interview. "The foremost of them all is their policy of unifying the peninsula through a communist revolt in the South. They talk about peace, but they refuse to discuss with us how to ease tension on the peninsula and restore mutual trust," Son said. He added, "they talk big about the so-called confederal system. Our position is that this system can be discussed at the Consultative Conference for National Reunification which we have proposed. You cannot jumpt to a conclusion at once. Things should be handled step by step. In the unification issue, the first step should be dialogue."

The unification minister explained that the Republic of Korea has proposed the opening of the two socicties in a bid to infuse the "wave of liberty" to the tightly closed northern half of the peninsula. Once this should become a reality, there will be a change in North Korea which, in turn, would promote the possibility for unification talks.

When asked about his view on a possible mediation by the Soviet Union or mainland China, Son said he did not believe the two patrons of North Korea would do so. "The reason is clear. Kim Il-song is so adamant in his policy of unifying the peninsula by means of force that the two communist giants do not seem to be willing to persuade Kim. They just do not want to displease Kim lest he should lean toward any one of the two. Thus, we cannot expect anything from Peking and Moscow."

He pointed out the absurdity of North Korea's confederal plan. "As preconditions, North Korea demands the withdrawal of American troops and the toppling of the incumbent government in Seoul for a regime sympathetic to communism, among others. It is obvious that they intend to establish a communist government in the South."

Son emphasized that future education should be directed toward teaching students about the superiority of liberal democracy and contradictions of communism. In this regard, Minister Son said, the government will produce more effective unification-related teaching materials for students and other young people. He concluded the interview by saying that what is important is not being discouraged at the negative response from the North. "Instead," he said, "let's knock until the door is open."

ENVOYS TO SEEK SUPPORT ABROAD FOR CHON OFFER

SK240334 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister No Sin-yong directed the heads of Korean diplomatic missions abroad yesterday to double their efforts to create an international climate conducive to the early realization of a meeting between the top leaders of Seoul and Pyongyang, proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan. He also instructed them to seek international support for the Jan. 22 peace formula, which calls, among other things, for the drafting of a joint constitution for the peaceful unification of South and North Korea.

Minister No also told the envoys to provide all available administrative support for the improvement of the interests of Korean residents abroad. He handed down his instruction to a meeting of envoys assigned to Asia, Europe, and South and North America, which was held in the capitol conference room. The envoys were told to do their best to help the countries to which they are accredited understand fully the basic effect of the latest formula, compared with the North Korean scheme for unification under a federation system. In particular, Minister No instructed them to brief leaders of foreign states on the rationality of Seoul's peace formula in detail and the absurdity of North Korea's federation idea.

The envoys finished their four-day session yesterday afternoon, during which they discussed a wide range of schemes for increased cooperation in diplomatic and trade fields with the pertinent countries. Prior to the close of the session, they adopted a four-point resolution manifesting their determination to make all-out efforts to expand international support for President Chon's formula for "democratic unification through national reconciliation." They stated in the resolution that the Jan. 22 formula, along with the previous twin proposals made on Jan. 12 and June 5, was the best scheme for peaceful unification of the divided country, and the ardent hope of the nation's people.

UNC INVITES NORTH TO OBSERVE 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK231226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Jan. 23 (YONHAP) -- The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) Saturday invited the North Korean and Communist Chinese members of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) to observe U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises, "Team Spirit 1982," to be staged throughout South Korea starting in mid-February.

The unprecedented invitation was extended by Rear Admiral James Storms III, the UNC senior member to the MAC, at the commission's 410th meeting. Also invited to observe the annual exercises were the four principal neutral nations supervisory commission members from Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Storms said he has been directed by commander-in-chief of the UNC, U.S. Gen. John Wickham, Jr. to extend the invitation to the five Chinese and North Korean members of the MAC.

The U.S. admiral said that the North Koreans and Chinese were being invited to "see for yourselves the defensive, non-provocative nature of that (Team Spirit) exercise," and added that the UNC was prepared to accept a reciprocal invitation, "anywhere, anytime."

No response to the invitation was made at Saturday's meeting.

YONHAP REPORTS NORTH DEFECTOR'S NEWS CONFERENCE

SK250226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 25 (YONHAP) -- North Korea has designated 1982, the year when its leader, Kim Il-song, celebrates his 70th birthday, as the "decisive year" for invading South Korea, a defector from North Korea said Monday.

Speaking at a news conference here, Kim Yong-chun, 31, a former mechanic at an agricultural machinery workshop in North Hamkyong Province, said that North Korea was mobilizing all its residents for war preparations under the catchphrase: "Let us unify the Korean Peninsula under communism, as a birthday present for President Kim Il-song."

As part of the preparations, a week-long joint exercise of its armed forces was staged in late December, Kim said, and artillery parks were constructed last year at industrial plants located along the coastal areas. Kim defected to the South Jan. 7 by crossing the military demarcation line, which separates the Korean Peninsula.

According to Kim, North Korea classifies its citizens into 10 different categories, in accordance with their perceived devotion to revolutionary ideology, and those who belong to the top three categories -- ardent revolutionaries, and dependents of those killed during the (Korean) war, and exemplary soldiers -- are given preferential treatment where medicare, provisions, education, and travel are concerned.

On the other hand, those classified as "anti-(labor) party bureaucrats" are confined to a separate isolation camp ringed with electric barbed wire to prevent escape. Family members of the so-called impure elements are referred to as "dogs from the South," and cannot even find spouses.

Kim said that since Kim Il-song's son, Chong-il, emerged as a strongman in 1980, factories and other organizations have been subjected to stricter supervision, and all young people have been mobilized for forced labor.

Kim also revealed that the North Koreans learned of the International Olympic Committee's awarding of the 1988 Olympics to Seoul through an editorial in the NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the North Korean Communist Party, which accompanied the news with the usual innuendoes against South Korea.

Kim said he made the decision to escape to the South when he was told by former Korean expatriates in Japan that one can find peace and freedom in South Korea. He added that there have been frequent defections to mainland China of residents of his native province, which is located northeast and bordering Manchuria, and this has led to reinforced vigilance by North Korean guards along the border between North Korean territory and Manchuria.

Starting in 1958, Kim said, North Korean authorities forced disloyal residents residing in provinces adjacent to the South-North border to move farther north to prevent possible defection.

PRC 'HOSTILE ACTIVITIES' AGAINST SRV CONDEMNED

BK221706 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "New Proof of the Chinese Expansionists' Warmongering Acts"]

[Text] It should be recalled that last December, after the French Government announced its decision to give $40 million in aid to the Vietnamese Government, the Beijing authorities immediately reacted by flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Vietnam and France through various activities, instigating the ASEAN ruling circles to oppose this aid, but their efforts were futile.

In the Vietnam-China border areas, the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists have increased tension to a point where war might break out over any circumstance. After suffering a shameful defeat in their war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the Beijing power-holders have arrogantly increased their threats by openly announcing that they would give a so-called second lesson to Vietnam. Although the Vietnamese side has persistently put forth many proposals for the renewal of negotiations aimed at solving the dispute and normalizing relations between the two sides, the Chinese side has obstinately continued to pursue all kinds of dark maneuvers as pretexts for delaying the negotiations. At the same time, Chinese forces -- ground, naval and air -- have continued their armed provocations and aggressive acts against Vietnam.

With the Vietnamese-Chinese Lunar New Year -- which falls on 25 January 1982 -- drawing near, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry once again made a proposal to the Chinese side on 28 December 1981 for a 10-day cease-fire, from 20 to 29 January, so as to provide facilities for the peoples of both sides to meet their families and joyfully and comfortably hold New Year celebrations. The Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, however, were disappointed when, on 30 December, the Chinese side rejected Vietnam's good will for peaceful coexistence.

This clearly shows that the Chinese authorities are senseless. They have trampled upon a tradition thathas been upheld since time immemorial by their population of a billion people and by the Vietnamese people. This is irrefutable proof clearly attesting to the warmongering design of the Chinese big-nation hegemonists and expanionists who are continually seeking to realize their long-dreamed-of strategy of expansion against and annexation of neighboring countries. In particular, this includes Vietnam, which is their primary target, as shown by their seizure of Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago in January 1974, their use of the genocidal Pol Pot clique as a springboard for launching aggression against the southwestern border of Vietnam at the end of 1978 and their dispatch of 600,000 troops to openly launch attacks on the northern border of Vietnam in February 1979.

Despite such a hostile attitude on the part of the Chinese authorities, the Vietnamese side has further displayed its modest desire to live in peace by announcing a unilateral cease-fire. This has engendered more admiration and acclaim from public opinion. The Vietnamese army always remains on alert, however, and is ready to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the SRV. If the Chinese expansionists misunderstand Vietnam's good will as weakness and stubbornly continue their aggression against Vietnamese territory, the heroic Vietnamese army will give a due lesson to them, just as they suffered in their previous acts of aggression.

As for our Kampuchean people and army, who used to share the same trench with the fraternal Vietnamese people and army in the struggles against the old and new colonialists the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the Chinese hegemonists and expanionists, we declare our resolute support for the good-will measures taken by the SRV and demand that the Chinese authorities immediately end all their hostile activities against the SRV, which is an independent and sovereign state.

VIETNAMESE LUNAR NEW YEAR CELEBRATION MARKED

Chan Si Greeting

BK241018 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Greetings message from Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, to Gen Van Tien Dung on the occasion of the Lunar New Year -- dated 22 January]

[Text] To Comrade Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of defense of the SRV, Hanoi: On the occasion of the traditional national New Year of the fraternal Vietnamese people -- 25 January 1982 -- on behalf of the party, government, people and army of the PRK, and in my own name, I would like to extend best wishes to you and your family. May you enjoy the best of health and more and greater successes in the cause of defending and building socialism in your beloved fatherland during the new year. Through you, I would like to convey my New Year greetings to all VPA cadres, combatants and their families. In particular, I ask you to transmit my cordial and warm greetings to the families of those cadres and combatants who are carrying out their internationalist duty in our beautiful land of Angkor. May they have good health, prosperity and happiness.

Dear comrade minister, the bonds of solidarity between the peoples and armies of our two countries have been tested on many occasions. Whenever our Kampuchean people have experienced hardship suffered from aggression by external enemies, the Vietnamese people and army have always been present to help solve and share our difficulties, and to help liberate Kampuchean territory from the enemy aggressors, at the request of the Kampuchean people, in a most timely and effective manner.

During the past decades, the peoples and armies of our two countries -- with a tradition of great courage -- fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench, sharing our food and joining hands in smashing the common enemy. As evidence of this, [words indistinct] the peoples and armies of our two countries joined forces and, like a torrential current, cooperated in the battle to liberate our Kampuchean nation and people from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and to enable the Kampuchean people to live once again with rights and freedom to defend and build their country and advance toward socialism according to Marxism-Leninism. To date, the bonds of solidarity of our two peoples and armies have become stronger than ever. No reactionary force can destroy them. We strengthened mutual cooperation in the struggle against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants and other reactionaries such as Sihanouk and Son Sann -- who are the subservient lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonism along the Kampuchea-Thai border -- in order to ensure the security for our Kampuchean people and allow them to engage peacefully in production and in the restoration of the national economy and other fields devastated by the traitorous Pol Pot gang and to contribute to the defense of peace and revolutionary gains in the world.

For these reasons, the Kampuchean people will never forget the good service rendered by the Vietnamese people and army and will remain deeply grateful to them for sacrificing their flesh and blood in the revolutionary cause of our Kampuchean people and nation. We have inscribed this precious service in gold letters on the pages of the history of our Kampuchean nation and people. We will indelibly inscribe it in the hearts of all Khmer children and all future generations so that they can learn from and emulate the model of proletarian internationalist heroism and traditional courage of the fraternal Vietnamese people and army.

Once again, I take this opportunity to express my wish that the bonds of solidarity and militant alliance between the Kampuchean people and army and the fraternal Vietnamese people and army will grow stronger and more powerful with every passing day. In conclusion, comrade minister, please accept my highest and most sincere fraternal revolutionary regards.

22 January 1982

Chan Ven Message

BK240819 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jan (SPK) -- On 24 January Chan Ven, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, sent his warm congratulations to Phan Trang Tue, chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, on the occasion of the Lunar New Year -- a traditional Vietnamese festival.

The message said, notably: Our two countries' annals record the traditions of militant Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity in the bitter struggle against the colonialists, the imperialists, the expansionists and other reactionaries. Actually, the relations of special solidarity and close cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are strengthened unceasingly, and no force can dislodge them.

The Kampuchean people, continued the message, are elated with the fraternal Vietnamese people's successes and consider that they greatly encourage our people in their cause of socialist construction and defense of their fatherland. The Kampuchean people were pleased at the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, which unites the two peoples in all fields, thus consolidating the special relations of cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which are determining factors for the defense of the independence and building of socialism and contribute to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, we express our deep gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government and people for their precious assistance to the just Kampuchean revolutionary cause in the past and since the 7 January liberation, the message said.

Tang Saroem Visit to Soldiers

BK241501 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 24 January a delegation of the Ministry of Trade led by Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of trade, called on and distributed gifts to wounded and sick Vietnamese soldiers at the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Hospital to congratulate and greet them on the occasion of the traditional New Year of the fraternal Vietnamese people. On this occasion, Comrade Tang Saroem highly appreciated the spirit of proletarian internationalism and courageous struggle displayed by the VPA in helping the Kampuchean people to defend the land of Angkor. The comrade stressed that the Kampuchean people of all strata would never forget the immense service rendered by the VPA, through sacrifice of their blood, flesh and lives, for the cause of the Kampuchean people's independence and freedom. At the same time, the Kampuchean people express deep thanks to and great admiration for the Vietnamese people for allowing their loved ones to fulfill their noble duty on the land of the Kampuchean fatherland to help defend the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people and oppose the threats from the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries, he said.

In conclusion, he said: These insignificant gifts cannot compare with the great sacrifices of the VPA. They represent, however, the deep gratitude of the cadres and employees of the Ministry of Trade, as well as that of the Kampuchean people throughout the country, to the fraternal VPA. They also constitute a token of the efforts to strengthen the close solidarity between the two peoples and armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam. The Kampuchean people as well as the cadres and employees of the ministry pledge to protect the special militant solidarity as they would protect their own lives and to make every effort to develop and strengthen it further in conformity with the words of Comrade Heng Samrin: As long as there are palm trees in Kampuchea and as long as the waters of the Mekong River continue to flow, the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity will remain strong and firm, like the peak of Mount Aoral!

In his reply, the comrade representative of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Hospital expressed heart-felt joy at the visit of the delegation. He stressed: The presence of the delegation at this time has greatly encouraged all the doctors at the hospital in treating and caring for the combatants. It is also an encouragement for all Vietnamese soldiers undergoing treatment, as well as those soldiers who are carrying out their duty in Kampuchea entrusted by the VCP in helping to destroy the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits and protect the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people. In conclusion, on behalf of all doctors and soldiers under treatment, the comrade expressed determination to work hard to bring about a quick recovery for the patients so that they would be able to return to their units and resume their tasks at the request of the Kampuchean people. He also pledged to preserve and defend Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity forever.

After distributing gifts -- condensed milk, cigarettes and foodstuffs -- the delegation called on wounded and sick soldiers in various wards and rooms of the hospitals in a most cordial and intimate atmosphere.

KEO CHANDA MEETS HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION

BK230815 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jan (SPK) -- A delegation of the party, army and mass organizations of Ho Chi Minh City led by Gen Tran Hai Phung, permanent member of the municipal party committee and commander of the Ho Chi Minh City armed forces, paid a 3-day visit to Phnom Penh.

Last Thursday [21 January] Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal KPRP Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee, received the delegation in an audience. Keo Chanda emphasized the successes won in Phnom Penh city thanks to the close cooperation between the powers and populations of the two cities and expressed deep gratitude to the Vietnamese experts and combatants on assignment in Phnom Penh for their spirit of proletarian internationalism. Gen Tran Hai Phung highly appreciated the progress of Phnom Penh and expressed his thanks to the party, army and people of Kampuchea for their assistance to the Vietnamese experts and combatants in Phnom Penh. He was convinced that the bonds of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two cities would further deepen.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation visited the former royal palace and the mass graves at Cheung Ek. The delegation left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 21 January.

STRENGTHENING OF FRONT'S ACTIVITIES URGED

BK241142 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 Jan 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Strengthen and Broaden the Work of the Front in Contribution to the Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland" -- date not given]

[Text] United as one body in the ranks of the front under the glorious banner of the KPRP, from a nation seriously victimized by the worst genocidal danger in history and from a country completely devastated, our people have braved and overcome the serious consequences left behind by the reactionary regime, fighting valiantly to defend and build the country and scoring unexpectedly brilliant achievements in all fields.

The immense revolutionary gains realized during the past 3 years are powerful factors for our people in entering the 4th year of the beautiful revolutionary regime with enthusiasm and confidence in a glorious future. We must not, however, become complacent because of these successes. The faster the revolution progresses, the greater the need for all of us to pool all our moral and physical efforts to carry out the tasks in the new stage.

We are well aware that our lofty goal is still far away and the road toward this goal is strewn with tests, trials and dangers created by the enemy of the revolution.

For this reason, it is necessary for our people as a whole to display a resolute determination to fight and to win in every vigorous revolutionary movement and to pool our resources in order to fulfill all our historic missions for the fatherland. Solidarity is our vital strength; therefore, we must increase and tighten the bonds of solidarity of the people as a whole and transform the resolutions and statement of the Third Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Congress into concrete action in our beloved land of Angkor. Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, gave us these precious words in a solemn appeal from the podium of honor at a meeting marking the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day.

The Kampuchean people of all nationalities, the armed forces and security forces, peasants and workers, young men and women, intellectuals and Buddhist monks, and Kampuchean patriots living abroad, must develop the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and pool their moral and physical forces. They should actively contribute to the strengthening and broadening of the work of the front in order to expand solidarity among the people and mobilize the immense possibilities of the masses to advance the cause of national defense and construction by leaps and bounds.

In this sense, we must, first of all, establish a broad, active and effective front network throughout the country by establishing a system of front organizations from the central to the local, commune and village levels. Front cadres at all levels must have direct contact with the actual movement in order to help the people understand and implement all the policies and laws of the PRK and, at the same time, to listen to the opinions and aspirations of the people so as to seek appropriate and timely solutions for them. This is an effort to forge permanent relations between the state and the people, who are increasing their faith in and support for the revolutionary power.

Cadres must heighten the people's spirit of revolutionary vigilance and encourage them to contribute massively and actively to the major and sacred cause of the present stage of our revolution: To firmly defend national independence by being determined to fight, being constantly ready to smash the enemy's psychological warfare and all kinds of perfidious maneuvers and clearly distinguishing friend from foe.

Cadres must stimulate the patriotic conscience and spirit of mastery and awakening of the people in the vigorous labor to build socialism according to the slogan: To live and work in line with the Constitution and the laws. They should heartily encourage all types of creative activities, initiate emulative activites in production and praise and award prizes to those who are outstanding in their work and to any family that has rendered good service to the fatherland. Cadres must foster mutual affection and mutual assistance among the masses and centralize the force of great solidarity by using the worker-peasant alliance as a firm foundation and a union between the physical and intellectual laborers as an incentive in every field of struggle on the military, economic, political and ideological fronts. They must encourage the people to develop the spirit of exercising their rights as masters of the country and our national destiny, with each actively contributing to and conscientiously fulfilling his obligations as a good citizen of the fatherland.

Cadres must constantly encourage and actively implement the five goods and must absolutely avoid the five bads. In this regard, all of us must clearly understand that the front is the focal point of all our people's forces and the concentration of all activities of the society. We must also clearly distinguish, however, between progressive activities useful to the entire national society -- which we must vigorously promote -- and illegal, reactionary activities harmful to the common interests -- which we must categorically denounce.

In our great family, we must be affectionate, loyal and sincere to our kith and kin, but we must also be resolute toward the enemy who opposes our revolution. This is a major factor enabling our revolutionary movement to advance firmly, rapidly and steadily. Cadres must foster the spirit of proletarian internationalism in the people and impress upon them the importance of solidarity and the need to remain united with socialist countries, particularly the close bonds of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam, by not only maintaining this militant solidarity, but resolutely defending the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos revolutionary alliance -- the factor ensuring the victory of the revolution in the three Indochinese states.

No difficulty or any perfidious maneuver of any enemy can block our advance. Each of us must militantly and tirelessly struggle to stimulate the vigorous revolutionary movement of the masses. This is the consensus of millions of people who have risen up together and who are determined to overcome all hardships, to perform all of our tasks well and to crush all the maneuvers of the enemy. In this way we will advance by leaps and bounds the cause of defending and building the beloved land of Angkor for more and greater successes.

INFORMATION ON VEGETABLE PESTS PRESENTED

BK130953 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Unattributed article on methods to eliminate insects harmful to vegetables]

[Summary] To achieve good results in growing vegetable crops, measures should be taken to eliminate insects. We would like to inform you about the following insects, which are harmful to vegetables, and discuss a number of preventive measures:

"There are four groups of insects that usually plague vegetables such as turnips, curly leaf cabbages, radishes, beets, lettuce and so on:

"1. Cabbageworm -- tiny and green. Control: A) Four spoonfuls of (malachon) solution 25 percent mixed with 20 liters of water; and B) two spoonfuls of (sosbrine) 25 percent mixed with 20 liters of water.

"2. Leafworm. Control: Two spoonfuls of (phedrin) 25 percent mixed with 20 liters of water.

"3. Caterpillar. Control: Two spoonfuls of (phedrin) solution 25 percent mixed with 20 liters of water.

"4. White-striped worm. Control: Four spoonfuls of (malachon) solution 25 percent mixed with 20 liters of water." [passage indistinct]

Insects and worms damaging cucumbers, watermelons, gourds, tomatoes and beans include: sawflies, potato beetles, squash vine borers, tomato fruitworms, pickleworms, weevils and maggots. Their control includes (phedrin), (nicotin), (clatane) dust, (malachon) solution and (seven) dust 85 percent. Caution: A period of 7 days following the use of insecticides before harvesting vegetable crops for consumption is necessary to ensure safety from intoxication.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 11-17 JAN PERIOD

BK181027 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 11-17 January:

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 11 January reported that fishermen in S'ang District, Kandal Province, caught 125 tons of fish in December.

Kampot: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1433 GMT on 12 January noted that production solidarity groups in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, following their harvest of 2,840 hectares of early rice, have started cultivating 300 hectares of dry-season rice. They have just grown 1,500 hectares of corn, beans and potatoes.

During the rainy season, Banteay Meas District planted 24,100 hectares of rice, or 2,000 hectares more than the same season of 1980. The district has restored three barrages which will be capable of irrigating hundreds of hectares of ricefields.

Kompong Chhnang: Phonom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 13 January said that peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province transplanted 600 hectares of dry-season rice and sowed 55 hectares of flood-receding rice. They harvested and stored 11,000 tons of early rice, more than 10,000 tons of ordinary rice and 4,000 tons of late rice. In addition, they planted more than 1,100 hectares of subsidiary crops and many tons of industrial crops such as peanuts, sesame, sugarcane and tobacco. SPK at 1433 GMT on 15 January added that by mid-January, the peasants had harvested 70 percent of the 43,340 hectares of rice planted, and that they had sold more than 1,300 tons of paddy to the state, or 66 percent of the plan norm.

Kompong Thom: According to SPK at 0404 GMT on 13 January, peasants in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, have harvested 17,000 hectares of rice, or 70 percent of the rainy-season rice area. They have also completed planting 380 hectares of dry-season rice. During the past rainy season, despite natural calamities, they planted 25,000 hectares of rice and 3,000 hectares of other crops.

AFP: THAILAND REPORTS KHMER COALITION REJECTION

BK250606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0549 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 25 Jan (AFP) -- The ousted Khmer Rouge leadership has formally rejected a proposal that they form a loose-knit coalition with two non-communist resistance groups to end Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, the Thai Foreign Ministry announced today.

According to spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun, the leadership still recognised by the United Nations said it was "not possible to accept" the proposal put forward by Singapore and endorsed by the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). But the ousted leaders proposed a summit with the other two groups, headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and hisone-time premier, Son Sann, Mr Chet said. Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann had agreed to the proposal spelled out by Singapore on November 24.

The Khmer Rouge reply was addressed to the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan.

Mr Chet declined comment on the Khmer Rouge reply, saying a "collective opinion" would be forthcoming from ASEAN -- linking Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- after consulations. Another Thai Foreign Ministry official, however, appeared to see the reply as a signal for the non-communist ASEAN states to step down from their role. "We feel it is not a matter for us any more, but for the three sides," the official said.

Western diplomats said they were a "little surprised" by the Khmer Rouge response, which they saw as an outright rejection, rather than an expected compromise. "It doesn't give ASEAN much to work with," said one. The ousted leadership's call for a summit was, however, seen as the expected "counter proposal." It appeared to be a clear call on ASEAN to adopt a lower profile, the diplomats said. The Khmer Rouge rejection came after Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, during a visit to Beijing, sought China's influence to effect a positive response.

IENG SARY MEETS VISITING JAPANESE DIETMAN

Coalition Rejection Discussed

BK230030 Bangkok POST in English 23 Jan 82 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] The Khmer Rouge cannot accept the Singapore proposal for a loose coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups, Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Minister Ieng Sary told a visiting Japanese member of parliament yesterday.

During a 90-minute meeting with Hideo Den of Japan's United Social Democratic Party in jungled Kampuchean territory near the Thai border yesterday afternoon, Ieng Sary said that while the coalition proposals "do not harm us," the people and army of Democratic Kampuchea do not accept the idea. However, Ieng Sary said, he did not want to close the door on a coalition, and it might be possible to hold another summit meeting among the Khmer resistance groups.

Ieng Sary reportedly told the Japanese visitor that the Khmer Rouge had "tried very hard to make a reply which would not hurt the feelings of (Singapore Deputy Premier) Rajaratnam, but accepting this proposal is not possible." He said Democratic Kampuchea's answer would not be made public, but would be made known to Mr Rajaratnam.

Further Remarks

BK240230 Bangkok POST in English 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Khmer Rouge forces foiled an attempt by Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops to cross the Thai-Kampuchean frontier to attack a guerrilla base near the border last Saturday, Democratic Kampuchea Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary told a Japanese member of parliament.

During a meeting with Hideo Den of Japan's United Social Democratic Party in a jungle base inside Kampuchea, Ieng Sary reportedly said the Khmer Rouge were engaged last week in a fierce battle with a large number of Vietnamese forces at a point about 12 kilometers from Tapprik, a small Thai village about 40 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet. He said while the fighting was in progress, about 300 Vietnamese troops tried to cross the border into Thai territory to launch flanking attacks on the guerrillas, but the bid was foiled and crushed.

Ieng Sary, who is also Democratic Kampuchean foreign minister, claimed that the Khmer Rouge had inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese forces in a three-hour clash inside Kampuchea on January 19. He told the Japanese MP that Democratic Kampuchea President Khieu Samphan is still supervising combat efforts somewhere on the southwestern border, opposite the southern part of Aranyaprathet, and said the Khmer Rouge had seized control of more land and could move more freely from place to place on the eastern part of the country bordering Vietnam.

VOKD: BANGLADESH EDITOR VISITS DK AREAS

BK100918 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] On 4 January 1982 Fazalulla, deputy editor in chief of the national weekly magazine (PRITI) of Bangladesh, visited Democratic Kampuchean areas. When the guest arrived, he was welcomed by cadres of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the afternoon and evening of 4 January, Minister Thiounn Mumm, chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission, held talks and organized a party in honor of the guest in a friendly, cordial and warm atmosphere. In addition to briefing the guest on the actual situation inside the country, particularly the military situation, Thiounn Mumm, on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and people, expressed his deep gratitude, through the guest, to the friendly government and people of Bangladesh for their firm stand in support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators.

During his stay in the Democratic Kampchea-controlled region, the friendly guest visited a number of villages, hospitals and schools. Speaking of his impressions, he said: Through this visit, we have clearly seen the concrete implementation of the new strategic policy of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Concerning the spirit of struggle of the Democratic Kampuchean Army and our people, the guest said that although they face very difficult conditions, they are always brave. This shows their will to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy.

The guest left Democratic Kampuchea on 6 January 1982. He said: When we return to Bangladesh, we will make efforts to inform the people of Bangladesh of the actual situation that we have seen in Democratic Kampuchea and to gather more support for the struggle of the Kampuchean people.

VODK REPORTS LAO GUERRILLA BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK130350 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas:

On 6 January 1982, a Vietnamese truck exploded a landmine planted by the LNLF guerrillas between (Khlem) and (Priel) villages. This vehicle was completely destroyed and five of the Vietnamese enemy were killed. On the same day, the LNLF guerrillas cut 800 meters of telephone wire between (Priel) and (Khlem) villages. Next morning, 7 January, the Vietnamese enemy came to inspect the telephone line, and stepped on landmines. Two of the enemy were killed and three other were wounded.

In sum, during these 2 days the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 10 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy and destroyed a truck.

Further Report

BK141220 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos:

On 10 and 17 November 1981, guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front (LNLF] attacked the Vietnamese enemy at a position in (Hieng) village, Soukhouma District, Champassak Province, killing three enemy troops and wounding six others. On 21 and 29 November they ambushed the Vietnamese enemy on Route 14 between Soukhouma and (That Kong) village, killing one enemy soldier and wounding five others. On 10 December a truck of the Vietnamese enemy ran over landmines planted by the LNLF guerrillas on the road leading from (Moung Mun) to (Hieng) village. The truck exploded and burned. Two enemy troops were killed and five others were wounded. On 11 December LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at a position in (Nong Tae) village, Dontalat District, Champassak Province, killing three enemy troops, wounding five others, destroying two military barracks and seizing a quantity of materiel. On 19 December the LNLF attacked the Vietnamese enemy at (Nong Choam) village in Champassak Province, killing five enemy troops and wounding two others. On 26 December the LNLF attacked the Vietnamese enemy at (Katim Rok) village, Soukhouma District, Champassak Province, killing an enemy soldier and wounding another. On 6 January 1982, a truck of the Vietnamese enemy hit landmines of the LNLF guerrillas in an area between (Phlam) and (Preal). The truck exploded and burned. Three enemy troops were killed, two others were wounded and all the materiel on the truck was destroyed.

In summary, the LNLF put 44 Vietnamese enemy troops out of action, destroyed 2 trucks, 2 military barracks and a quantity of war materiel and seized a quantity of materiel.

BORDER INCIDENT OF 18 JAN TO BE REPORTED TO UN

BK231143 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the 18 January fighting in Kampuchea near the Thai border between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers and the Khmer Rouge, which resulted in about 110 shells landing in Thai territory, damaging a tractor and injuring a number of Thai citizens and cattle, Foreign Ministry Information Department Director General Chet Sutcharitkun and his deputy, Saowanit Khongsiri, told newsmen this morning that the Foreign Ministry will instruct Thailand's permanent representative at the United Nations to report the incident to the UN secretary general. The UN secretary general will be asked to inform the UN member countries about the incident.

According to Chet, during the past few days Vietnam has repeatedly launched slanderous propaganda against Thailand. It charged that Thailand permitted the United States to use Utaphao Airbase and that Thailand violated Kampuchea's territorial waters and airspace. These allegations are totally false. These allegations promote the suspicion that Vietnam may have unhealthy, ulterior motives against Thailand. Therefore, Thailand must be cautious in the near future, as the current situation along the Kampuchean border is relatively tense.

As for Thai-Lao relations, Chet said relations between the two countries have improved steadily following the visit to Thailand of Lao Deputy Prime Minister Phoun Sipaseut. Thai-Lao trade relations have also expanded. The Thai-Lao border committee met several times during the past 2 months and a national-level committee will meet in Vientiane in February, to help further strengthen Thai-Lao relations.

Chet said the recent visit to Burma of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was successful in further strengthening Thai-Burmese relations. Several issues were discussed during the visit, including: the Thai-Burmese border at the Sai River; economic issues; trade; industry; narcotics; and the Burmese ethnic minorities. The prime minister has already briefed the Thai agencies concerned regarding the narcotics and Burmese ethnic minority matters. Chet said the Burmese side understands Thailand's position and policy toward Burma.

NAVY OFFICIAL REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK221312 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Statement by Capt Prasan Chuchinda of the Royal Thai Navy on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] On 16 January at about 1500, a patrol unit of the 510th Marine-Rangers Company clashed for about 35 minutes with foreign troops in the Khlong Makham area, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. The enemy finally pulled back into Kampuchea. Enemy casualties were believed to be high, whereas the Thai side had one soldier wounded.

On 7 January at 2330, the enemy opened fire on the Thai Marine Task Force Unit 182 in Ben Hat Lak, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. Thai border patrol boats provided support fire at 2350, forcing the enemy to stop its harassment. The firing lasted for about 20 minutes and caused no casualties on the Thai side.

Shells fired from across the border landed in Thailand on two occasions. On 8 January at 0945, troops stationed at a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin post inside Kampuchea, opposite Khao Chang, fired 82-mm mortar shells into Thailand. Two bombs hit Ban Phu Lamchiak in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. There were no casualties. On 11 January at 1900, fighting erupted inside Kampuchea close to the Thai border, and as a result 10 mortar shells landed inside Thailand, in Ban Klong Muang, Muang District, Trat Province. No injuries were reported.

A group of 154 illegal immigrants arrived in Thailand recently. Of these, 117 were pushed back, whereas 37 were kept under detention. On 25 December 1981, a group of 117 Vietnamese boat people -- comprising 48 men, 29 women and 40 children -- arrived on a 10-meter-long boat in Laem Ngop District, Trat Province. They were expelled from Thailand by Thai patrol boats. On 26 December 1981 at 0530 hours, another group of boat people arrived in Ban Khlong Muang, Muang District, Trat Province. They were held under detention pending interrogation.

SRV SCORED ON ISSUE OF FOREIGN MILITARY BASES

BK240759 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Foreign Military Bases in Vietnam"]

[Text] It is well-known that for several years now Soviet military aircraft and naval ships, including submarines, have been using bases in Vietnam as fueling stops, for refitting, to take on provisions and as an intermediate facility on journeys between the Soviet Far East and going on station in the Indian Ocean. Previously, the Soviet Union could only patrol the Pacific from its Far Eastern ports and could only patrol the Indian Ocean by sending its navy via the Mediterranean.

The military alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which is tremendously dependent on military and economic aid given to the former by the latter, has opened the way for the Soviet Union to obtain the use of such bases in Vietnam. This must, of course, be of great benefit to the Soviet Union, as the bases provide a convenient half-way point between the Soviet Far East and the Indian Ocean, allowing increased and continuous Soviet presence in those two areas as well as in the South China Sea and Southeast Asia.

Given this, why, then is Vietnam making such a hue and cry over the news that American reconnaissance planes have, from time to time, stopped and refueled in Thailand? That the planes refuel in Thailand is not a regular practice, but when they meet with strong headwinds, for instance, and fuel becomes low on their trips between the Philippines and Diego Garcia, they are given permission to land in Thailand to refuel. The planes are not armed, and there is very little that is military about it. But the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY and other mass media preferred to ignore this and chose to cry wolf, alleging that the United States is opening bases in Thailand and making the ridiculous claim that the whole Vietnam war was starting all over again.

The reasoning, if any, behind this Vietnamese vitriolic outburst can only be guessed at, but it is fairly obvious that the Vietnamese leadership, if not the whole bureaucracy, is still thinking as if today was still the 1950's and 1960's. They are describing scenarios and using terms which may have been of relevance or raised fears 15 to 20 years ago, but are completely out of context today. Also, [word indistinct] small countries have learned how costly it is to have too close a relationship or over-reliance on outside powers and are trying to avoid it by promoting cooperation among themselves or trying to establish zones of peace free from major-power rivalries. The Vietnamese Government chooses to align itself with an outside power, giving it bases in its territory. The fact that the outside power has an ongoing dispute with another major power in the area further raises tensions in the region. As a result, there are armed conflicts, armies mass on borders and shrill accusations, all very reminiscent of times long past, namely, the cold war.

Before pointing an accusing finger at others, Vietnam should first take a close look at herself. Unlike in Vietnam, there are no foreign bases in Thailand.

PRASONG COMMENTS ON SRV FORCES IN KAMPUCHEA

BK250200 Bangkok POST in English 25 Jan 82 p 5

[By Editor in Chief The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The Vietnamese invasion forces, in the third month of their third dry-season offensive in Kampuchea, are suffering from a 30-percent desertion rate, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, reported yesterday. The invaders are also plagued by serious food shortages, and Vietnamese as well as Heng Samrin troops are being forced to catch fish in the Tonle Sap and plant rice, Sqd Ldr Prasong said. "It's a no-win situation in Kampuchea for the adversaries in the Kampuchean conflict," he commented.

Both communist and non-communist patriotic Khmer forces are pursuing active resistance, making it increasingly difficult for the Vietnamese to make any headway in the current offensive. "It is important to note that the resistance is continuing, despite the fact that no coalition government has yet been formed," Sqd Ldr Prasong said. He claimed that reports that the Khmer Rouge were not ready to accept the Singapore proposal of a coalition government "should not be considered a serious matter for us."

The formation of a coalition "is an internal affair of the Kampuchean factions themselves," he noted. The other two factions, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of former Premier Son Sann and the Moulinaka of former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had agreed in principle to the coalition proposal. Thailand "should not involve itself in this business," the security chief said.

"We should be most concerned with the basics of the Kampuchean situation. We want the Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Kampuchea. We want the ad hoc committee set up by the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK) to get to work urgently to bring this about," he said. "We should work closely with our allies in ASEAN to expedite implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea (which calls for Vietnamese withdrawal and UN-supervised general elections. We don't wish to have the Soviets strengthen their hold on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. What we should be especially concerned about is the possibility of the spilling over of the fighting in Kampuchea into our territory," Sqd Ldr Prasong added.

The NSC secretary general claimed that the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces had been unable to pin down the Khmer Rouge and other resistance forces. The 30-percent desertion "has occurred mainly in forces comprising south Vietnamese, who do not know why they are fighting in Kampuchea and who are worried over the situation of their families in Vietnam," he explained.

Thailand and its ASEAN partners "have to make those countries which continue to aid Vietnam economically understand that they are actually making it possible for them to prolong their aggression against Kampuchea," Sqd Ldr Prasong declared.

PREM VISITS BORDER UNITS IN PRACHIN BURI

BK221512 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek, who is also acting commander of the 1st Army Region, today inspected border operational units in Prachin Buri Province. The two, accompained by a number of officials, visited the Task Force Unit, 2d Cavalry Division, at Ban Sala Lamduan, Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province, the 9th Infantry Regiment and the 19th Infantry Regiment of the 9th Army Division. The party was welcomed by Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, commander of the 9th Army Division.

The prime minister addressed the soldiers, saying that their duty at the eastern border is very important for national security. He said the current visit by himself and the assistant army commander in chief is to boost their morale. He said there are currently several problems that require the government's attention, including the problem of the people's poverty. The government needs cooperation from all sectors -- including that of the soldiers themselves -- in order to solve these problems. He said that the soldiers, through their service on the border, are contributing to the improvement of the people's living conditions. Because of the soldiers, the people can have peace and can pursue their livelihood and earn their living normally. The people can thus improve their living conditions. At the same time, soldiers provide help and advice to the people.

Concerning the border situation, he said: Everyone is aware that fighting continues in our neighboring countries, and this can have repercussions in our own country. The prime minister said he believed all unit commanders are aware of this fact and are prepared for any eventuality. He appealed to all soldiers to perform their duty attentively, strengthen unity within their ranks and ignore instigators, slanders and all types of rumors. The prime minister is confident that all soldiers have good judgment and can distinguish right from wrong and withstand all types of attacks.

After visiting the troops in Prachin Buri Province, the prime minister and his party left for border units operating in Chanthaburi Province.

SITTHI DISCUSSES DIRECTION OF FOREIGN POLICY

BK130211 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jan 82 p 4

[By the NATION Political Desk]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon may be making a trip to Western Europe, while Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is planning a tour of the Middle East in the new year. "Our indulgence and concentration on the Kampuchean problem might have reached a saturation point," Sitthi told the NATION in an exclusive interview on Monday [11 January] -- three days before he is due to visit Burma, the first after the change of top leadership there.

Kampuchea, of course, will continue to be the dominant issue of Thailand's foreign policy this year. But the foreign minister believes that there should be less public discussions on the issue, at least for the time being. "I have told my people in the ministry to lay off the Kampuchean issue for a while to give us some breathing space. This year, we should concentrate in helping the country sell more agricultural products through our political contacts," Sitthi said.

The foreign minister plans to visit several major Arab countries to whip up interest in a new trading line Thailand wants to pursue: The oil-rich Middle East countries should pay more agricultural products badly needed by Third World countries in Africa. [sentence as published] "But we have also discovered that to get the oil-rich countries in the Middle East to help pay for goods for the poor countries in Africa, we need to get to know the brokers in Western Europe. That's why we would have to get our embassies abroad everywhere to get up and do their share of the work," Sitthi said.

The foreign minister is a member of the team of "economic ministers" -- and has been encouraged to join in the offensive to sell more of Thai products abroad. "Political buying could also come into play at times," Sitthi said, adding that Thailand would be selling to all countries, regardless of differences in political ideologies. "Poland, for example, has asked to buy 200,000 tons of maize from us. We have yet to make up our mind -- not because of political considerations -- but because we couldn't agree on their proposal to barter it for fertilizer," Sitthi said.

Thailand sold a large quantity of maize to the Soviet Union last year despite the American grain embargo then. In fact, the Soviet Union became the biggest maize buyer last year. It also, for the first time, bought a reasonable amount of tapioca pellets last year. "The United States may have imposed economic sanctions against the Soviet Union over the imposition of martial law in Poland. But we haven't been asked to join the sacntions. As long as there was no foreign interference in Poland and no further oppression of human rights, we wouldn't mind trading with that country," Sitthi said.

A Thai trade mission, to be led by Director General of Foreign Trade Mr Phat Itsarasena, is due to visit Laos in March. The trip, earlier set for this month, had been postponed after the Commerce Ministry issued a list of goods banned for exports for security and strategic reasons. One senior official said: "We asked the Commerce Ministry to look at the list of controlled goods for export again with a view to reducing the items. But, for some inexplicable reasons, the list, which once contained about 200 items, had swollen by 30 to 40 items. So, perhaps, some misunderstanding has taken place..." Thailand has been trying to develop closer relations with Laos on all fronts. "There are, as you can see, no untoward incidents on the Mekong River. That already is a good sign. We have been exchanging sports teams. And soon a team of senior officials will be visiting Laos," Sitthi said.

The recent visit by Lao Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut might not have represented a breakthrough. The Russian and Vietnamese presence remains strong in Laos. "But we could provide Laos another option by cultivating more friendly relations," the foreign minister said. The national border committee on the Thai side, headed by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, may be also heading across the Mekong River to talk to the Lao counterparts for a more active trading relationship.

Generally, [Foreign] Minister Sitthi said that the emphasis of the foreign policy in the new year would be to place Thailand in a more favourable light abroad. "Apart from the regional problems with which our foreign policy must inevitably cope, the new thrust would be to get into political channels to sell our agricultural products to shore up our economy," the minister said.

Premier Prem will be leading another business team to Western Europe later this year to give another boost to Thailand's image and to stress Thailand's launching of the eastern seaboard scheme as well as the Fifth 5-Year Development Plan. "I don't know whether you can call it a way of de-politicizing foreign policy," a senior official said the other day. "But certainly, the direction would be to get our foreign policy to supplement, to a larger extent, our economic situation. What used to be thought of as two separate things must be pulled together..."

POST: INSURGENTS ATTACK RANGER CAMP 20 JAN

BK220304 Bangkok POST in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] An estimated 100 communist insurgents launched a fierce attack on a Ranger camp in Huai Yot District of Trang Province on Wednesday, hours after insurgents sabotaged a telephone relay station in the same district, Fourth Army Region spokesman Colonel Thammarak Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya said yesterday. He said the insurgents shelled Camp 418 with rockets and grenades, but the army-trained Rangers immediately counter-attacked.

The Rangers called in helicopter gunships and OV-10 counter-insurgency aircraft to strafe the encircling insurgents below, and after about two hours the insurgents fled into the jungles with a number of casualties, he said. The Rangers suffered no casualties, he added. Before the attack on the Ranger camp, another group of insurgents seized a hilltop telephone microwave repeater station and set it ablaze, causing damage estimated at about eight million baht.

Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Linanon yesterday flew by helicopter to inspect the damaged station.

Further Report on Attack

BK240458 Bangkok POST in English 24 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Trang -- At least two troopers died and several more were wounded when government reinforcements Friday fought a fierce battle in a bid to rescue about 20 Rangers and soldiers trapped in an outpost by communist insurgents. Military sources said communist groundfire was so intense that an army helicipter carrying the reinforcement unit was unable to land, forcing the troopers to leap out while the aircraft was hoving in mid-air.

Head of the unit, Lt Wichor Chanhong, and a subordinate, Cpl Danai Fuksetti, were shot and seriously wounded while jumping out of the chopper. Only after another helicopter gunship arrived at the scene to strafe suspected communist positions could the chopper land and pick up the wounded. Fighting raged Friday as troops still could not break through the communist siege to reach the trapped Rangers and soldiers.

Military sources said Lt Gen Han Linanon, commander of the Fourth Army Region, has ordered more troops to the fighting scene on the Banthat Mountain.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ATTACK ON 'TERRORISTS'

BK250805 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The following is a report by the Supreme Command Information Office on clashes between officials and terrorists and southern separatists.

On 19 January at 0730, a group of 27 members of police and volunteer forces clashed with about 30 southern separatists belonging to the Dolo Talo group in Yaha District, Yala Province. The clash lasted about 20 minutes. Officials captured one camp of 20 structures. The entire camp was burned down by the officials, who suffered no losses. Several members of the separatist group were wounded, and were dragged away.

On 19 January at 1000, a police task force of the provincial police command in Chaiyaphum Province clashed with about 10 terrorists in Tambon Non Kok, Kasetsombun District, Chaiyaphum Province. The clash lasted for 20 minutes. As a result, police forces captured the terrorist base and some materiel. Several of the terrorists were wounded, since they left traces of blood. The officials suffered no losses.

SRV SAID TO AGREE TO U.S. DELEGATION ON MIA'S

BK231350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Vietnam has agreed to admit a delegation from the U.S. Defense Department to discuss the matter of 2,500 U.S. servicemen still missing from the war in Indochina, an authoritative source said today. The source gave no indication as to the date of the visit or the level of the U.S. delegation. It was also not known when the United States made the request to discuss the issue.

A group of three U.S. veterans went to Vietnam last month to discuss the possibility of accounting for the missing-in-action and the effects of Agent Orange, a chemical used as a defoliant by the U.S. military. Vietnam Veterans of America, a U.S. aid group for military men who served in Vietnam, has estimated that 2,500 U.S. servicemen are still unaccounted for since the United States pulled out of Vietnam in 1973, after nearly 13 years of fighting. All are feared dead.

The Vietnamese source said Vietnam's attitude towards missing military personnel is "humanitarian," but he added that Washington was "deforming that policy for its hostile plots in Vietnam." The same source said the U.S. administration had asked to send a delegation. "Faithful to its humanitarian policies, Vietnam has accepted this proposal," he said. "The success of this visit depends on the American side."

ORDER OF LENIN CONFERRED ON TOP LEADERS

Award to Le Duan

BK241503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

["Text" of the order of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferring the Order of Lenin on Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee -- date not given]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet hereby confers the Order of Lenin on Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, in recognition of his great services to the communist movement and the consolidation of socialism and peace and his active contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

[Signed] Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Award to Truong Chinh

BK241508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

["Text" of the order of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferring the Order of Lenin on Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State -- date not given]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium hereby confers the Order of Lenin on Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, in recognition of his active participation in the revolutionary movement and his great contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

[Signed] Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

BEIJING SEEN TRYING TO ANNEX LAO TERRITORY

OW221215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Commentary by Dao Loc Binh and Nam Hai: "Expansionist China's Plot to Annex the LPDR"]

[Excerpt] The Maoist Chinese rulers have long dreamed of annexing Laos and using it as a springboard to invade other countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia. In the past few years, in collusion with the imperialists and their henchmen, the traitorous reactionary Beijing authorities have frenziedly opposed Vietnam and Kampuchea while stepping up their activities against the Lao revolution. Along with waging a war of destruction in Vietnam and a special war in Kampuchea, they have chosen to conduct a general war of sabotage against Laos in accordance with the "home-boring termite" strategy. This war against Laos is characterized by the combination of increasing military pressure and preparing for an aggressive war from the outside and intensifying infiltration operations, building bases and increasing possibilities of creating armed subversion and rebellion on the inside and the combination of military and sabotage activities in order to achieve a counterrevolutionary peace, if possible.

The Chinese rulers think that, with this war of sabotage and the close coordination of these perfidious strategies, they can easily annex Laos, detach this country from the militant alliance bloc of the three Indochinese countries and consolidate their strategic position in Indochina and Southeast Asia. They hope that their actions will be able to cover up their aggressive and expansionist schemes, deceive public opinion and avoid protests at home and abroad.

The reactionary Beijing rulers' five main measures to achieve their wicked strategy are as follows:

1. To constantly exert military pressure on the border, gradually encroach on land and cause internal rebellion;
2. To resort to every maneuver to disrupt the Lao people's party organization, administration and armed forces;
3. To undermine production, stage an economic blockade and apply economic warfare measures to disturb all social activities;
4. To feverishly gather all Lao exiles, rebels and reactionaries and turn them into lackeys;
5. To use decadent, reactionary culture in coordination with psychological and espionage warfare to incite the Laotians to flee their country.

The following are some concrete facts:

Along the 400-km Sino-Lao border in northern Laos, the Beijing reactionaries have permanently massed a fairly large army composed of 11 army corps, 3 divisions of the Yunnan military region and detachments and units called mountain border guards, not including thousands of rebels under the command of Vang Pao and Kong Le, fostered and trained on Chinese territory. Deployed close to the border to exert military pressure, these forces are prepared to attack Laos and carry out provocations and harassment in border areas. According to many of our Vietnamese comrades, only by visiting these areas can one comprehend the Beijing expansionists' wicked, cunning and brazen scheme of annexing Lao territory. This is what they have done in the northern part of our country. In fact, Chinese troops have gradually encroached on and occupied heights in Laos one after another, built fortifications after occupying these heights and opened roads leading to them in order to widen troop deployment.

In certain areas, instead of sending troops to immediately occupy land, the Beijing reactionaries have resorted to many maneuvers such as setting up teams to infiltrate villages and hamlets of Lao ethnic minority nationalities and to win the local people's sympathy by exchanging rice, salt, cloth, medicine and goods with them.

They have gradually sent Chinese nationals to these villages and hamlets to organize so-called grassroots-level organizations and have used their men to control the local people and spread counterpropaganda against the lines and policies of the Lao party and state. They have sought ways to slander and harm those who oppose them. They have forced the Lao people in certain areas to learn Chinese. In a few villages, such as the (Xi Ca Go) and (Bou Tho) villages, and in a number of hamlets in (Vo Tho) village, (Nhac U) District, Phong Saly Province, they have established household registration books, turning the entire population in these areas into Chinese residents and drawing new geographical maps, regarding these Lao villages and hamlets as part of Chinese territory. Along with sending rangers and scouts to carry out reconnaissance and sabotage activities, they have sought by all ways and means to exchange their goods for buffaloes and horses, thus depriving Lao rural areas of all draft power. They have also exchanged flintlock guns for buffaloes and have incited the gun owners to join the rebels and later stage revolts.

Along the 1,500-km Lao-Thai border in western Laos, the Beijing reactionaries have colluded with the U.S. imperialists, the Bangkok authorities and Japan to oppose and undermine the Lao revolution through various perfidious maneuvers. They have set up dozens of bases and training camps along the Thai-Lao border to foster and train rebels, exiles and reactionaries to carry out sabotage activities in Laos.

According to the U.S. press, in October 1981 the reactionary Bangkok authorities agreed to allow Beijing to use 10 military airfields in eastern Thailand for providing supplies to the rebels and its lackeys. To direct the activities of the Pol Pot remnant troops at the Kampuchean border and of the rebels in southern Laos, Beijing has built a base on Thai soil close to the Lao-Thai-Kampuchean border area where dozens of Chinese military advisers are present. The Beijing rulers have also used scores of Chinese capitalist trading corporations in Thailand to oppose and undermine the Lao revolution. They have smuggled goods into Laos with a view to sabotaging production, devaluating the kep -- Lao currency -- and distrubing social activities in this country. They have organized contraband traffic teams to buy up teakwood, gold, coffee, cinchona bark and other precious natural resources from Laos. To internally disrupt the armed forces, administration and party of Laos, they have resorted to their familiar manuever of hurling slanders, sowing division and using money, goods and beautiful girls to buy off and incite the Laotians to flee abroad. The Western press has mentioned the so-called Lao refugee camps on Thai soil. The Beijing rulers' henchmen have worked their way into Lao localities to incite the local people to flee the country at the risk of their lives and live in these camps. According to still imcomplete figures, in 1981 the Beijing rulers picked up more than 3,000 Lao people from these refugee camps and sent them to China for training and to reinforce the rebel units of Vang Pao and Kong Le.

Also in 1981 they paid special attention to conducting propaganda campaigns to sow division among the three Indochinese peoples and between Laos and the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF CONCLUDES VISIT

Leaves Ho Chi Minh City

OW222118 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 22 -- Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party left Ho Chi Minh City this morning, concluding a four-day official friendship visit to Vietnam. The Iraqi guests were seen off at Tan Son Nhut Airport by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac; Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son; Le Quang Chanh, deputy mayor of Ho Chi Minh City; Pham Van Ba, vice-president of the city Fatherland Front Committee; and others.

Text of Communique

BK230614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The following is the joint communique on Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf's visit to Vietnam.

At the invitation of the SRV Council of State, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official friendship visit to the SRV from 19 to 25 January 1982. His party included Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade, and many other senior officials. Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party were given a warm, grand welcome as proof of the Vietnamese-Iraqi friendship.

During the visit Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the house and office of the late president. President of the Council of State Truong Chinh cordially received Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party.

Council of State Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho and Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong held talks with Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. The two sides exchanged views on promoting the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and on international matters of common concern, especially those related to the Arab world, Southeast Asia and the Nonaligned Movement. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, and Le Khac, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and minister for foreign trade, discussed with Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade, measures to promote relations between the two countries, and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Vietnamese side highly values the achievements of the Republic of Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn in line with the principles and objectives pursued by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to effect socialist changes in conformity with the Iraqi people's aspiration, and Iraq's active role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, Zionism and racism.

The Iraqi side highly values the Vietnamese people's historic victories in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism, to achieve national reunification and advance the whole country to socialism, thereby making a worthy contribution to all nations' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Iraqi side reiterates support and assistance for the Vietnamese people in the new revolutionary stage under the leadership of the VCP, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in successfully building socialism and defending national sovereignty.

The Vietnamese side once again sincerely thanks the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the government and the people of Iraq for their warm support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and in the construction and defense of socialist Vietnam.

The two sides express satisfaction at the development of the relations between Vietnam and Iraq in the interests of the two countries. On questions of bilateral relations, the two sides affirm that they will strictly adhere to the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement. They also express determination and wish to continue developing and expanding their relations in all fields in the common interests of the two countries.

The two sides inform each other of economic and trade relations between the two countries and express satisfaction at their developments. The two sides exchange views on consolidating and developing cooperation between the two countries in these fields by increasing the volume of trade exchanges and by diversifying and speeding up economic relations. To this end, the two sides agree to reconvene in Hanoi this year the joint committee in the framework of the "agreement on trade exchanges and economic, scientific and technical cooperation."

The Iraqi side informed the Vietnamese side about the status of the Iran-Iraq conflict and efforts by international parties concerned to secure a ceasefire and settle the conflict through peaceful negotiation.

The Vietnamese side takes note of Iraq's cooperation with international parties concerned in achieving a fair, honorable solution to the conflict with a guarantee for the legitimate interests of the parties concerned.

On the situation of the Arab world, the two sides vehemently condemn the racial Zionist clique for its aggression against the Arab people and affirm that only by completely and unconditionally withdrawing Zionist forces from the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and restoring to the Palestinian people their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their country, the right to self-determination and the right to set up an independent, sovereign Palestinian state on their homeland, can a fair, lasting peace be obtained. The two sides reiterate full support for the Palestinian people's struggle to recover their territories under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides recall the resolution of the UN General Assembly which describes Zionism as a form of racism. They hold that to oppose and eliminate racism in all forms is the responsibility of all nations. The two sides strongly condemn the decision of the illegal Zionist entity to annex the City of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, considering this as a violation of international law and all UN resolutions. The two sides call upon countries in the world to take economic and military sanctions against the Zionist entity.

The Iraqi side attaches a high value to Vietnam's positive stand towards the Arab peoples, especially that of the Palestinian people. The two sides denounce the Zionist clique's repeated aggression against Lebanon, considering it as part of the imperialist scheme to destroy the Palestinian people's resistance, in violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity.

The two sides vehemently denounce the imperialist forces' plots to interfere in the internal affairs of the Gulf countries, to pose a threat to their security and to seek military superiority and jeopardize peace, stability and development in the region. The two sides are opposed to all aggressive alliances and are for a guarantee to peace and security in the Gulf region. The two sides affirm that to defend the security in that region is the responsibility of all countries there, without outside intervention.

The SRV strongly condemns the terrorist Zionist attacks on the Iraqi nuclear installation, considering this as a criminal act to prevent the Arab and other developing countries from exercising their right to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. The Iraqi side welcomes this stand of the SRV.

On the Southeast Asian situation, the two sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and international reaction for mounting an anti-Vietnam campaign and affirm that the questions concerning relations among the Southeast Asian countries must be solved by the countries themselves on the basis of equality and mutual respect, without imposing one's view on another, and without outside interference. In this spirit, the Iraqi side highly values all constructive efforts at dialogues between the countries in the region in order to solve the matters regarding their relations, thus maintaining peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

The two sides reaffirm full support for the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, for national independence and social progress.

The two sides condemn the racist and apartheid regimes in Africa. They call on all progressive countries to join in a common action to stop the illegal South African racist administration's suppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

The two sides support the turning of the Indian Ocean and adjoining areas regions into regions of peace free of imperialist influence and without imperialist bases, in the interests of the people in the regions.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the Nonaligned Movement has made active contributions to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, Zionism and racism, for political independence and economic sovereignty, thus contributing in a major way to world peace and security. They reaffirm further cooperation with other countries in the movement in preparing for the success of the seventh summit of the Non-aligned Movement to be held in Baghdad this year.

The two sides exchange views on international economic problems and stress the necessity to establish international economic relations on a just, equitable basis, for the advancement of the developing countries and against control and exploitation by imperialist monopoly and for a new world economic order a defined in the resolution of various nonaligned meetings.

The Vietnamese side highly values the Iraqi initiative to found a long-term international fund to help the developing countries cope with the consequences of inflation, which will consist of contributions by all advanced industrial countries according to the rate of inflation exported to the developing countries every year, and also of contributions by oil-exporting countries proportional to increases in the prices of oil exported to the developing countries.

Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf sincerely thanked the Council of State and the people of Vietnam for their warm welcome and hospitality to him and his entourage on their visit to Vietnam.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf invited Vice President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COMMUNIQUE ON 22 JAN COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

BK221521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of State issued the following communique today:

On 22 January 1982 the Council of State held a regular session under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending was Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the National Assembly's Nationalities Committee.

1. The Council of State reviewed the results of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly and unanimously observed that the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly had concluded with fine success, that all the National Assembly deputies had worked in an intensive, scrupulous and democratically-minded manner, and that the Nationalities Committee and various standing committees of the National Assembly had made great efforts to prepare for the session.

2. After hearing Minister of Justice Phan Hien report on the 10 December 1981 SRV-USSR agreement on judicial and legal cooperation and after hearing Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the National Assembly's Legislative Committee, express his views, the Council of State unanimously voted to ratify the agreement.

3. After hearing the views of the chairman of the National Assembly's Legislative Committee, the Council of State decided on a program for legislative activities regarding the preparation of decrees for the first half of 1982.

4. As recommended by the chairman of the Council of State, the Council of State decided to appoint Maj Gen Nguyen Huan, chief judge of the Central Military Court, to the post of deputy chief judge of the People's Supreme Court. It also named 16 people's jurors for the People's Supreme Court.

BRIBES TAKEN TO FASLIFY DATA ON NEW RECRUITS

BK121004 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The military court of the 5th Military Region recently held an open trial to try 23 persons on charges of receiving bribes, acting as intermediators and offering money to officials in order to keep themselves from being drafted into military service.

Taking advantage of their duty to check the physical fitness of newly recruited soldiers after each period of training, since August 1980 a number of doctors working with the army, namely, Dang The Nhuong, Nguyen Duc Chau, Thong My and Dr Nguyen Huy Phuong, head of the physical fitness reinvestigation team from Quang Nam-Danang Province, had examined a number of newly recruited soldiers (among them many recent draft dodgers) and claimed that these soldiers' health was below the health criteria specified by the army. These officers made this claim in order to receive bribes from the soldiers.

Using their various meticulous, dangerous and systematic tricks to receive bribes, these masterminds and their accomplices examined hundreds of newly recruited soldiers and listed them as below the health criteria. They then signed documents to release these soldiers to return to their localities.

Based on state regulations concerning punishment to be imposed on corrupt officials and considering the nature and the seriousness of crimes committed by these defendants, the military court of the 5th Military Region sentenced the masterminds as follows: Dang The Nhuong to 11 years imprisonment; Nguyen Huy Phuong, 10 years; Thong My, 8 years; Nguyen Duc Chau and Tran Huy Can, 7 years each. Their accomplices and those who acted as intermediators to contact the newly recruited soldiers or their families to receive bribes, which include Hoang Anh Can, Nguyen Quang, Le Xuan Ninh, Bui Van Chien, Lam Phu Thanh, Pham Ngoc Huy, Do Van Tinh and Nguyen Viet Hoang, were sentenced to 2 to 6 years imprisonment.

The others who were involved in the receiving or delivery of the bribe money or used money to buy and corrupt officials in order to keep themselves or their sons from being drafted into military service were all sentenced to imprisonment. All the money and properties relating to this case were confiscated.

NHAN DAN EXAMINES 1982 GRAIN PRODUCTION TASKS

BK51124 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 5 January editorial: "The Grain Production Front"]

[Text] Grain production is the primary task under the 1982 plan as well as the Third 5-Year Plan. In 1982 we must strive to achieve the production target of 16 million tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent -- that is, an increase of 1 million tons over 1981, the year with the highest grain output ever -- so as to meet domestic demands for grain.

To fulfill this large and urgent task, we must bring into play the aggregate strength of the entire country and each locality, each grassroots unit. Every sector must make an effort to support agriculture, especially grain production. Every locality must strive to meet its own demands for grain by adopting a rational crop cultivation pattern, stepping up production and applying appropriate measures to regulate grain consumption. The district is the basic economic unit best equipped to utilize optimally its workforce and land. Therefore, it must assume responsibility for and devote its resources to resolving the food problem and producing increasingly larger amounts of marketable grain.

The Mekong Delta provinces and Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh Provinces must further step up grain production, increase the volume of marketable grain, collect increasing amounts of grain, and always fulfill their obligation to the rest of the country. Other agricultural provinces must make an effort to meet their own demands for grain at all costs and strive to contribute eventually to meeting the needs of the entire country. The state will only supply grain to major cities, concentrated industrial zones, the armed forces, and areas exclusively devoted to the cultivation of industrial and special crops, salt production and fishery.

The agricultural production plan of each locality and each primary installation must be formulated positively and scientifically to suit local conditions. It must contain effective measures. The plan of each primary installation must primarily reflect a balanced ratio of rice to secondary food crops. We must exert every effort to expand the rice area to the greatest extent in each locality. At the same time, we must quickly develop the secondary food crop areas, using the types of crops suitable to the conditions of each locality. Production must be coupled with processing in order to increase the percentage of secondary food crops in the crop cultivation pattern and in the diets of the people.

Our potential to increase the yield of rice and secondary food crops is still great even when industry has not exerted much influence. The average yield of rice and secondary food crops per hectare throughout the country equals only half of that of advanced units. The main guideline for quickly increasing the volume of grain production must be intensive cultivation. We must combine the managerial mechanism to stimulate the labor zeal of producers with the uniform application of technical innovations to production. By doing so, we will increase productivity and production volumes.

The state will ensure that such necessary materials as fertilizer, insecticide, fuel, oil, electricity, water, plowing implements and agricultural product processing tools are provided for agricultural production. It must also secure favorable conditions for studying and generalizing the application of scientific and technical innovations to agricultural production.

The most effective use of material facilities on hand presently is the vital motto of action. The slogan of struggle for each cooperative and each production unit now should be that with the same unit of materials as before, the largest amount of products must be turned out.

The correct implementation of technical regulations and labor organization and the linking of the producers' responsibility to the finished products are the measures to secure success. The struggle on the grain production front should be organized well at the grassroots level throughout the country in order to create a seething revolutionary mass movement to bring about increasingly greater results.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS YOUTH NEWSPAPER OFFICE

BK111011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 Jan 82

[From the 10 January press review]

[Text] Today's papers front-page a photo of and a report on Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's visit to the office of the weekly THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG [VANGUARD TEENAGERS], where he talked with the teenagers who are Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces and whose good deeds were publicized by the paper in 1981. Le Tran, editor in chief of the weekly, briefed Chairman Pham Van Dong on the achievements which its editorial staff scored in 1981.

After Comrade Le Tran's briefing, Chairman Pham Van Dong praised the paper's achievements, and said: As we are still experiencing difficulties concerning newsprint, the paper must exert greater efforts to progress. Specifically, it must improve the quality of its contents by publishing articles that are suited to the teenagers' level of knowledge and which meet their demands. The paper is a sharp tool to help educate the younger generation.

Dealing with the task of educating teenagers outside schools, the chairman stressed the need to organize a network of teenagers' houses from the central level down to villages and wards. Along with school and family education, teenagers' houses must operate satisfactorily, creating conditions for teenagers to have places of study and training so that they will become comprehensively developed citizens. Because the state is still encountering many difficulties, the building of these teenagers' houses is mainly contingent on the people's contributions. Even teenagers can make their own contributions by, for example, collecting scrap paper and paper-making materials and raising livestock. But these things must be organized into movements in which teenagers will participate voluntarily and enthusiastically. They should not be forced to join these movements.

DO MUOI RECEIVES MONGOLIAN BANKING DELEGATION

OW131614 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan. 13 -- Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today the delegation of the State Bank of Mongolia headed by its president, G. Huderchuluun.

The delegation arrived here on January 7 at the invitation of Nguyen Duy Gia, general secretary of the State Bank of Vietnam.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR CALLS ON PHAM VAN DONG

OW021544 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 2 -- Kuldip Shadap, Indian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, on December 31 paid a courtesy call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The Vietnamese Government leader had a cordial talk with the Indian diplomat.

KAMPUCHEAN PROPAGANDA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW171604 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 17 -- A delegation of the Propaganda and Education Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, led by its president, Nhem Rieng, left here today.

The delegation had made a speaking tour in Vietnam on the occasion of the third anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Before its departure the delegation was received by Hoang Tung, member of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of the party's Commission for Propaganda and Education.

NGUYEN LAM REPORT AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK200900 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 81 pp 1-4

[Report of the Council of Ministers presented by Comrade Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the second session of the Seventh National Assembly" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] COMRADE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES: The first year of the 5-year plan, 1981, is going to end. We are going to enter the second year of the Third 5-Year Plan (1981-85).

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I present to the National Assembly a report on the "Implementation of the 1981 State Plan and the Tasks of the 1982 State Plan." The report comprises three parts:

I -- Implementation of the 1981 State Plan.
II -- Orientation, tasks and objectives of the 1982 State Plan.
III -- Organization of management and direction of the implementation of the plan.

FIRST PART

Implementation of the 1981 State Plan

COMRADE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, implementing the resolution and the appeal of the Seventh Session of the Sixth National Assembly, the compatriots and combatants throughout the country upheld the self-reliant and self-strengthening spirit and revolutionary heroism, developed the right to collective socialist mastery, implemented the new Constitution scrupulously and carried out the slogan of action devised by the Ninth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee: "With the means and material supplies given in equal or less quantities than before by the state, to produce better and create more material wealth." They enthusiastically engaged in the labor and production movement, practiced thrift and struggled to fulfill the tasks and norms of the 1981 State Plan. At the same time, the implementation of a number of new positions and policies in which attention was paid for the first time to using various economic levers and offering material incentives to laborers -- such as the application of product contracts with labor groups and laborers in agricultural cooperatives; the stabilization of grain obligations; the adjustment of purchasing prices for agricultural products; the broadening of the independence of enterprises; the application of the piecework system; the granting of bonuses for productivity in industry; the broadening of the powers of localities in export and import business, and so forth -- has encouraged active productive labor and stimulated grassroots units to develop dynamism in production and trade, calculate economic efficiency, and exploit the potential in manpower, supplies, raw materials and capital to develop production and stabilize and improve the people's living conditions. Definite changes have been effected in the management and guidance of plan implementation. Thanks to this, we have recorded notable ACHIEVEMENTS and PROGRESS:

1. In AGRICULTURE, we have obtained important successes in many fields -- food production, industrial crops and stock breeding. Agricultural output value increased by 4 percent over 1980. In spite of still greater shortages of fertilizer, insecticide, fuel and so forth than in previous years, we have obtained good crops, thanks to the positive impact of new policies and relatively favorable weather.

A fervent emulation movement has been whipped up among the peasants, who have made full use of potential in manpower, land, intensive cultivation and multicropping, expanded the cultivated acreage and applied scientific and technological progress in winter-spring crop cultivation.... Total food production reached the target of 15 million tons -- over 600,000 tons more than in 1980 -- and constitutes the highest so far in terms of food output. If southern Vietnam had not reduced its crop area by 230,000 hectares compared with the previous year, our success would have been greater. Food requirements in the rural areas were better assured than during previous years, including the areas usually experiencing the most difficulties such as Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Binh Tri Thien...peasants everywhere, especially in the north, were very enthusiastic and confident.

Acreage of short-term industrial crops widened by 1.8 percent over 1980. Production of a number of plants increased notably; soybean output, particularly, doubled that in 1980. The number of both domestic animals and fowl has increased. In particular, the number of pigs was up by 4.5 percent, buffaloes by 2.7 percent, and cows and oxen by 6.3 percent.

2. The state HAS PURCHASED 2.5 MILLIONS TONS OF FOOD, the biggest quantity so far. THE REQUISITION PURCHASES OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS such as soybean, pork, riverine fish and so forth... increased greatly compared with previous years. Compared with 1980, procourement of peanuts increased by 14 percent, sugarcane by 74 percent, tobacco by 15 percent, jute by 2 percent, rush by 4 percent, pork by 19 percent and freshwater fish by 26 percent.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION was up to the target and a little higher than 1980. Output of local as well as of small industries and handicrafts increased by 7 percent. The output of a number of important products increased appreciably; electricity by 4.4 percent, coal by 11.7 percent, tin by 2.7 percent, transport barges by 18.2 percent, launches and tugboats by 31.5 percent, sugar by 33 percent, canned food by 23 percent and cigarettes by 41.8 percent. The output of seafish was over the target and increased by 4,000 tons compared with 1980.... In particular, many industrial enterprises have obtained raw materials from agricultural, forestry and sea products, while making full use of waste materials to manufacture consumer goods and export commodities. Local industries made steady progress, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Dong Nai, Hau Giang, Tien Giang and Quang Nam-Danang....

4. In CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, the building tempo has been pushed ahead at some of the key projects such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, the Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant, the Vinh Phu paper mill, the Hanoi and Nha Trang spinning plants and the Vung Tau oil and gas service installation....

5. EDUCATION, CULTURE, HEALTH WORK, MOTHER AND CHILD CARE, AND PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS continued to develop. War invalids and families of fallen combatants have received more attention. The educational reform is being widened. The scientific and technical service has also made commendable efforts to meet the needs of the economy and national defense.

The Council of Ministers solemnly proposes that the National Assembly warmly commend the people throughout the country, workers, peasants, intellectuals, other strata of laborers, combatants in the people's armed forces and cadres of all sectors and echelons who have overcome difficulties and obstacles and have striven to fulfill the task of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The Council of Ministers also solemnly proposes that the National Assembly warmly commend the people of various nationalities, combatants in the people's armed and security forces, especially the people and combatants in the border areas and offshore islands who constantly have upheld revolutionary vigilance and smashed all schemes and acts of provocation and the people's life and peaceful labor.

Our people's victories are inseparable from the assistance of and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, and from the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of other countries and various international organizations for the defense and building of our country.

COMRADE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, aside from these achievements and this progress, our gains in many fields in 1981 have been below plan norms and the economic situation and the people's livelihood are still beset by many difficulties. Noteworthy was the fact that 230,000 hectares of land in the south not cultivated and the output of subsidiary crops was decreased by 220,000 tons. The output of many essential consumer goods such as cloth, fabric, paper, rush mats, bicycle accessories and medicine decreased. The output of state-owned industry, particularly central state-owned industry, decreased compared with 1980.

Exports reached only 88 percent of the plan and made no appreciable progress compared with previous years. There was still a great imbalance between exports and imports.

Although some 90 percent of the investment plan in capital construction was reached, our investments were still scattered, our construction time was too long and the effectiveness of our investments was low.

The volume of goods transported in the country reached only 83 percent of the planned tonnage and 78 percent of the planned ton kilometers. Such main tasks as receiving and transporting import goods and transporting coal, food and wood were not carried out satisfactorily. The transportation sector's weakness affected production and construction sectors and the people's livelihood.

The aforementioned weaknesses were due to the shortcomings committed by various echelons and sectors in economic management and guidance and in the organization of plan execution. If guidance and organizational work were focused on the main points of plans; if production was reorganized promptly in some aspects; if there was harmonious coordination between power supply on the one hand and production and construction on the other; if communications and transportation, material supply, product consumption and so forth were ensured, a number of important objectives and essential commodities would not have been far below plan norms.

Complex developments have taken place on the distribution and circulation front. There has been definite progress in the concentration of food, foodstuffs and agricultural products in the state's hands. However, when the production of many types of important consumer goods did not reach the target, the accumulation of industrial goods and a number of agricultural products and raw materials was low. A number of enterprises did not meet requirements in delivering products to the state correctly. The management of material supplies and goods was still lax. Many loopholes have resulted in considerable loss. The management of the market was not satisfactory. This situation led to shortages in the goods fund, thus resulting in a more serious imbalance between supply and demand and in further complication of distribution and circulation, which were already irregular, and adversely affecting the balance of goods and money, prices and the livelihood of the people, particularly workers and government employees.

While workers and government employees were experiencing many difficulties in their livelihood, the illegal traders, hoarders and those engaged in illegal activities, conversely, netted large profits, due to our failure to perform satisfactorily the task of reforming market management....

The adjustment of the state's price system, including requisition purchase, wholesale and retail prices is necessary. However, the fact that we have not done well in organization and implementation, have not made adequate preparations, have not made accurate forecasts in economic, political and social developments, have not resolved adequately the unexpected changes that took place and have not attained uniform and coordinated guidance in implementation has affected production and livelihood adversely. There were signs of laxity in observing price regulations. The management of the market was carried out in earnest for only a few months and then relaxed. There has been no firm control of money and goods. All this has forced us to react passively to the changes in prices and the market.

In a word, in 1981, the first year of the 5-year plan, the economic situation has shown some initial but very significant progress: Economic management began gradually to eliminate the system of subsidized administrative management and embark on a new management system based on business accounting. Although a number of newly adopted management policies and procedures still contain aspects that need further study and improvement, they have succeeded in shaking the stagnation that has existed for a long time, creating new stimulus for developing production and encouraging the masses in working enthusiastically -- the new contract system in agriculture being an outstanding example. An understanding of the realities of the country -- difficulties as well as favourable conditions; a deeper and more unanimous awareness of the party's and state's lines and policies and the experiences in success and failure over the past years certainly will help us find a more correct path to follow and carry out our work more efficiently in the time to come.

Our agriculture has begun to advance and is capable of developing satisfactorily. This year food production in northern Vietnam alone increased by more than 900,000 tons, while many other crops throughout the country attained a considerable increase, showing promising signs for our agricultural development. If we carry out more correct and accurate organization and guidance and if we solve, in good time, the urgent requirements in fertilizers, insecticides, exchange goods and price policy.... we will certainly be able to fulfill the planned objectives.

However, we have not reached many plan targets, including those for many important industrial products, export goods, transportation and capital construction. The distribution and circulation work is developing in a complex manner. For this reason, the present economy situation is still experiencing a great imbalance, the livelihood of the people, particularly workers and government employees, is encountering many difficulties, energy, raw materials and spare parts are seriously lacking, our transportation capacity is too weak, our exports increase only slowly, while our imports have to be restricted, thus failing to assure normal economic activity. Our capital construction is still very scattered and our finance, monetary system, market and prices are not yet stable.

This situation arises from many objective and subjective causes.

OBJECTIVELY, our economy develops from a small, backward production which has sustained heavy consequences of 30 years of war and colonialism and neocolonialism and, therefore, its tempo of development is slow and enormously dependent on outside influences. Then many large disturbances took place, as a result of sabotage activities and the war of aggression by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Then followed successive natural calamities in 1977, 1979 and 1980 and the soaring import prices on the international market.

SUBJECTIVELY, however, our awareness as well as our deeds in many respects have not met the requirements of the situation and our tasks.

In the 1981 plan, although we had boldly made arrangements in line with our actual capabilities, we did not correctly assess the situation. A number of aspects called for by the plan were beyond our economic capability. Yet, on the other hand, we had no measures to exploit our economy's potential satisfactorily. Although we had called for the readjustment of production, capital construction, distribution and consumption, in practice we had not satisfactorily performed our task from plan formulation to guidance in implementation.

The task of management and guidance of various echelons and sectors still experienced many shortcomings. Particularly, it has not been firmly concentrated on the most important objects of the economy.

The tendency to rely on others has not been overcome among the various echelons and sectors. The lack of a clearcut delineation of the relations between the sectors and the echelons and between the central government and the regions is an obstacle in management and causes many difficulties in the performance of our tasks.

Discipline in various aspects has not been upheld, the socialist legal system is still weak, working methods have not improved and concrete problems have not been resolved.

The present economic situation requires that we promptly adopt realistic and resolute measures to stabilize production and livelihood gradually and, step by step, advance the economy. The new experiences and factors in production, business, and economic management in 1981 affirm that we have great capabilities to overcome difficulties and achieve new victories.

Firmly grasping and realizing the party's economic development policy, concentrating our efforts on the most important front, namely, agriculture, while stepping up production of consumer and export goods, developing the spirit of self-reliance, raising the working people's notion of collective mastery, resolutely eliminating the system of subsidized administrative management and changing to that of business management with economic accounting, and whipping up an enthusiastic revolutionary mass movement in all sectors, regions and gassrooots areas, we will certainly create new developments in the national economy in 1982 in subsequent years.

SECOND PART

Orientation, Tasks and Objectives of the 1982 State Plan

COMRADE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, We are entering the year 1982 in a situation in which our economy is experiencing difficulties and major imbalances and the enemy is conducting a war of sabotage in many fields and plotting an invasion against our country, forcing us constantly to uphold vigilance and further to strengthen national defense and security to as to defend the socialist fatherland firmly. Besides this, however, we have considerable latent capabilities, some of which can but have not yet been exploited satisfactorily. We also enjoy advantages and important new factors in our efforts to overcome difficulties and gradually advance the economy.

-- Our party has formulated a correct and creative line for the whole period of transition to socialism. The political and moral unanimity of the entire party and people concerning the assessment of the situation, the orientation, the tasks and the steps will be consolidated and enhanced further through the fifth national party congress and congresses of party organizations at various levels. After 5 years of building socialism nationwide, our party and state have gained new experience in economic guidance and management.

-- Our potentials in manpower and land and other unexploited productive capacities are considerable. Newly-built and soon-to-be-commissioned projects will increase appreciably the productive capacities of society.

-- We have an aggregate strength derived from the satisfactory implementation of the system of the working people's collective mastery; the promotion of the three revolutions; the changing of the management system; the application of scientific and technological achievements; and the rising self-reliance, initiative and creativity of all echelons and sectors in exploiting our existing material potential.

-- The all-round alliance andcooperation with the Soviet Union, the special alliance with the LPDR and the PRK and the broadening cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries will yield practical results for us.

THE YEAR 1982 WILL OCCUPY A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT POSITION IN OUR PEOPLE'S POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE. The forthcoming fifth party congress will decide on the orientation, tasks and the advance of the country in the first stage of the period of transition and the 1981-1982 period of the 5-year plan. Nineteen eighty-two will be the first year of comprehensive implementation of the resolutions of the party congress to advance the country a step further.

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the orientations, tasks and targets soon to be adopted by the fifth national party congress, in 1982 our entire party and people must develop experiences and the newly created positive factors vigorously and overcome shortcomings resolutely IN ORDER REALLY TO CHANGE THE ECONOMIC-SOCIAL SITUATION, CHECK RECESSION IN CERTAIN FIELDS AND CONCENTRATE EFFORTS ON DEVELOPING PRODUCTION WHILE CARRYING OUT DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION MORE SATISFACTORILY WITH A VIEW TO STABILIZING AND PARTIALLY IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S LIFE AND CREATING A STRONGER MOMENTUM FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE LATER YEARS OF THE 1981-85 5-YEAR PLAN.

It is necessary to prepare programs intensively for the 1981-85 State Plan with quality and on a scientific basis. IN THE VERY YEAR 1982 THE STATE PLAN MUST REFLECT FULLY OUR GREAT EFFORTS TO ATTAIN THE FOUR ECONOMIC-SOCIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE 1980'S:

1. Stabilize, improve by a step and advance toward basically ensuring the people's material and cultural life, first of all by firmly resolving the problem of grain and food and meeting the demands for clothing and other consumer goods, housing, movement, schooling, medical services and child care.
2. Continue to build the material-technical bases of socialism.
3. Complete the process of socialist transformation in the southern provinces, perfect the socialist production relations in the northern provinces and consolidate the socialist production relations throughout the country.
4. Meet the demand for national defense and consolidate national defense and security.

Proceeding from our country's present economic situation, with the aforesaid advantages and difficulties and in order to achieve these economic-social objectives gradually, the fundamental tasks of the 1982 state plan are: FOCUS EFFORTS ON DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND BOOSTING THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS TO MEET THE FOOD DEMANDS OF THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY; TRY TO MEET THE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PEOPLE IN CLOTHING EDUCATION, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND MOVEMENT; INCREASE THE SOURCE OF EXPORT GOODS; REORGANIZE PRODUCTION, CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION; CARRY ON SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION IN THE SOUTH; CONSOLIDATE AND PERFECT THE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION RELATIONS IN THE NORTH; CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN THE SOCIALIST FRONT IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY; REINFORCE NATIONAL DEFENSE; MAINTAIN POLITICAL SECURITY, SOCIAL ORDER AND SAFETY AND FULFILL INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

TO CARRY OUT THE AFOREMENTIONED FUNDAMENTAL TASKS IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT SATISFACTORILY THE MAJOR TASKS AND MEASURES below:

1. STRENGTHEN THE SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE AND SELF-SUPPORT AND OF ACTIVELY ADVANCING TO SATISFY THE ESSENTIAL DEMANDS OF SOCIETY.

It must be understood clearly that we can only overcome all difficulties to build our life by using our very own efforts and spending only the resources that we have or can create. Therefore, it is urgently necessary that all sectors, localities and establishment EXPLOIT SATISFACTORILY ALL CAPABILITIES; SURGE FORWARD TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR CONSUMPTION; CREATE SOURCES OF RESERVES AND ACCUMULATION GRADUALLY FOR THE WHOLE ECONOMY AS WELL AS FOR EACH SECTOR, LOCALITY AND ESTABLISHMENT; OVERCOME DEPENDENT AND PASSIVE TENDENCIES; AND DO AWAY WITH THE PRACTICE OF DOING BUSINESS WITHOUT CALCULATING ECONOMIC RESULTS.

At a time when our national economy s faced with many difficulties and imbalances, we must focus our efforts on carrying out the most important and urgent tasks. First of all, we must:

— Concentrate efforts to a high degree on CARRYING OUT THE PRIMARY TASK OF BOOSTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, ESPECIALLY THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN AND FOOD, AND THE PROCUREMENT OF GRAIN for the state, so as to meet the entire country's grain demand. It is also necessary to develop satisfactorily the production of RICE AND SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS as well as of vegetables and beans.

— Exploit all potentials, particularly the potentials concerning labor, land, domestic raw material and the existing production capabilities of light, small and handicraft industries, to step up THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS, especially those essential to the people's life, and GOODS FOR EXPORT.

— Every district and every province (except for areas specializing in the cultivation of agricultural crops) must by all means achieve a grain balance for itself and partially meet by itself the demand for cloth of the local people.

— The HEAVY INDUSTRY, POWER, COAL, ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL, FERTILIZER AND OTHER sectors must develop their capabilities to the maximum in order to serve efficiently agriculture, the industries producing consumer goods and goods for export, communications and transportation, and so forth.

— Increase COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION capabilities and overcome the current weaknesses in order to better meet the demands of production, construction and the people's life.

2. REORGANIZE PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION AND LIFE TO SUIT THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC POTENTIALS.

In 1982 we must TAKE A MAJOR STEP FORWARD IN REORGANIZING THE ECONOMY (namely, reorganizing the capital construction structure, the production structure, the distribution and consumption structure, and the structure of economic segments) and advance the economy gradually on the new basis. The economy must be reorganized in a priority sequence, with the first priority given to channelling materials, raw material, energy, transportation and capital for the production of grain and food and essential consumer goods in service of life and for export. It is necessary to inspect state farms, state forests and agricultural stations and farms so that plans will be formulated to consolidate them and ensure their effective operations.

We must reorganize capital construction in accordance with the relationship between accumulation and consumption, and with the availability of supplies and capital. As an immediate step, in 1982 we must create on a priority basis the necessary material conditions for ensuring the scheduled progress of construction work on major state projects as well as important projects of the various sectors and localities.

The communications and transportation, material supply, trade, cultural, public health, education and other sectors must also readjust their organization and operations to suit the potentials and requirements of the economy with a view serving production, construction and the people's life efficiently.

3. CONCENTRATE EFFORTS ON TAKING A STEP FORWARD IN RESOLVING THE RATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF SOCIAL LABOR AND THE REDISTRIBUTION OF LABOR IN EACH LOCALITY AND ON A NATIONAL SCALE.

In the years ahead, we must strive to generate employment and organize more rational utilization of social labor. The redistribution of labor and the population in each locality and on a national scale constitutes a strategic task of great significance. This task must be carried out under varied forms -- in a concentrated or scattered manner. Resettlements may be organized either by the state or by the people at their own initiative and with the state's support in accordance with the motto "the state and the people join hands and work together."

4. STEP UP EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AND EXPAND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Exerting all-out efforts to step up exports is a strategic task for both the short and long terms of our country. We must exploit satisfactorily all potentials concerning labor, land and mineral resources, vigorously develop production and practice thrift in consumption at home in order to step up exports.

It is necessary to observe fully the principle calling for unified management of export and import activities by the state; and at the same time, to encourage the various sectors and localities to step up exports in order to balance their own demands for imports partially.

5. CONTINUE TO CARRY OUT SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION IN THE SOUTH, CONSOLIDATE AND PERFECT THE RELATIONS OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION IN THE NORTH AND CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN THE SOCIALIST FRONT IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

In 1982 we must resolutely implement and complete land reform in Nam Bo in order to ensure that every peasant has land to till. On this basis, we will accelerate the bringing of peasants onto the path of collective production in the forms of production solidarity teams and production collectives. Cooperatives and production collectives must be consolidated, and management of agricultural cooperatives must be improved and strengthened. The system of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers must be applied broadly and perfected.

In urban areas, we must continue to carry out the transformation of industrialists and traders. This must be done in coordination with the reorganization of production and in conjunction with strengthening market management and with the struggle against speculation and smuggling goods and enemy activities aimed at sabotaging the economy and disrupting the market.

State-run establishments (industrial enterprises, state farms, forestry sites, construction sites, stores....) must be consolidated and improved qualitatively. These establishments must improve their organization and management along the line of exercising extensively the right to take the initiative in production and business. They must carry out profit-and-loss accounting intensively and seek ways to increase economic efficiency in order to uphold the role of the state-run economy in the fields of output, quality and efficiency. Negativism and illegal dealings must be eliminated.

6. STRICTLY PRACTICE THRIFT.

We must practice thrift strictly in production, building and consumption, especially the consumption of electricity, coal, gasoline and oil, supplies, raw materials, food.... We must urgently adjust the norms for the consumption of manpower, supplies and capital in conjunction with building a new management system and applying strict control measures to compel everyone to comply with these norms.

Each sector and locality must adopt concrete plans, norms and measures to practice thrift strictly in the production of each product; in designing and building each project; in transporting and storing supplies, goods.... Each year the state will establish norms for the consumption of energy, raw materials, supplies... and assign them as obligatory norms to all sectors, localities and grassroots units.

We must cut nonurgent expenditures sharply so as to concentrate capital on immediate demands. We must, as a key measure, curtail investments in capital construction so as to save supplies for production and the people's livelihood; reduce the number of administrative personnel; and slash administrative spending.

In addition to ideological indoctrination, we must apply proper administrative and economic measures and judiciously grant bonuses or impose penalties to prompt units and individuals to implement the policy of thrift satisfactorily.

We must devise plans to build and increase gradually state reserves and stocks of key supplies and commodities.

7. WE MUST WIDELY APPLY TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS to increase productivity, quality and efficiency in production and building, thereby contributing actively to overcoming the difficulties of the economy, especially those regarding supplies, raw materials, spare parts and equipment. We must pay special attention to the achievements of the biological revolution in crop planting and livestock raising.

A proper managerial policy and system must be adopted to stimulate producers to apply technological progress; to encourage scientific research, inventions and discoveries; and to prod scientific and technical organs to apply technological progress in production and life.

8. WE MUST COORDINATE ECONOMY WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE to meet the demands of protecting the country and to consolidate national defense and security. Plans must be adopted to prepare for mobilizing the economy, making it ever ready to cope with hostilities and help defeat the enemy under any circumstances. Along with the task of standing ready to fight and fight well, the armed forces should, depending on their conditions, participate in economic building, especially grain and foodstuff production, road building, water conservancy work...; coordinate defense industry with civil industry; and develop the capacities of defense industry to turn out more products for society.

9. WE MUST ESTABLISH A NEW ORDER IN THE FIELD OF DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION according to the principles of socialist trade to support production and the people's livelihood satisfactorily. Our present urgent tasks are to concentrate all sources of goods under the state control; tightly manage the distribution and rational use of food, equipment, capital, supplies, goods... in keeping with the principle of distribution according to labor; correctly settle the relationship among the three interests; continue to carry out the adjustment of prices steadily; strengthen market management; readjust unreasonable incomes; strengthen the socialist market; and stabilize finance, the monetary system, the market, prices and the living conditions of the people, especially workers, civil servants and soldiers in the cities and concentrated industrial zones.

10. WE MUST CONTINUE TO SHIFT STRONGLY FROM THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT BASED ON SUBSIDIZATION TO THE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING SYSTEM BASED ON ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING AND SOCIALIST TRADE so as to create a strong moving force for production; develop the creative powers of all sectors, localities, collectives and individual laborers; stimulate all potential of the economy; and overcome the present stagnation, passivity and irresponsibility in production and business management.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, proceeding from these general orientations and on the basis of the actual balanced potential in 1982, the specific tasks of the economic and cultural sectors will be as follows:

I. -- AGRICULTURE

1. Efforts in the whole country, of all branches, all echelons and all organizations concerned will be focused on fulfilling the PRIMARY TASK OF DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION to score more comprehensive and steadier achievements than in 1981. This aims at solving the most pressing and important problems, namely food, clothing, exports and the supply of raw materials for the consumer goods industries. Special attention will be paid to the production of rice, subsidiary crops, vegetables, a wide variety of beans (especially soybeans), groundnuts, sugarcane, fish, meat and eggs.

We must strive to attain 16 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN converted to paddy equivalent (including 13 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary crops converted to paddy equivalent) -- 1 million tons more than in 1981, a year with a high total output.

From 1982, we shall boost production to meet our people's food demands. So, each locality, especially each district, must ADOPT A PATTERN OF PRODUCTION AND GOODS CONSUMPTION CONSISTENT WITH ITS OWN CHARACTERISTICS to meet its food demands. There must be balanced food production in each district and each province.

The Mekong Delta provinces, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, and other provinces must strive vigorously to raise production, the grain-goods ratio, and mobilize an increasingly large volume of grain in order to fulfill the grain obligation to the state and support national industrialization. This primary requirement in the 1982 State Plan must be necessarily met in one way or another.

Other agricultural provinces must strive to meet their own food demands and advance to contribute to the common need. The state supplies grain only to major cities, concentrated industrial centers, troops and the areas specializing in industrial crop cultivation, salt production, fishery.... Therefore, the troops, workers and civil servants in areas where conditions are favorable must increase production to meet part of their own needs for grain and foodstuffs.

In order to realize these objectives, we must carry out the following measures: We must use manpower and land in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation to develop cultivation, stock breeding, food processing and various secondary branches and occupations in the countryside. In this direction, we must organize labor distribution properly in each installation and locality, while reorganizing labor in the entire country in order to increase the cultivated acreage. We must make full use of all land potential and area still left uncultivated or fallow, increase the number of crops, put wasteland into cultivation rapidly and strive to achieve a 7 percent increase in food crop acreage over 1981.

Guidance must be concentrated on stabilized production areas and in the districts and cooperatives in the Mekong and Red River deltas, former zones 4 and 5 and provinces in the mountain region endowed with favorable conditions for achieving a high volume of production. Great attention must be paid to the winter-spring cop, because its production will be more stable. The state will concentrate all efforts on ensuring necessary material conditions for agricultural production: fertilizers, insecticides, insecticide sprayers, gasoline, oil, electricity....

We must organize properly the protection of vegetation, prevent and control harmful insects and crop diseases, study the changes in rice varieties and take effective measures against harmful insects in the provinces recently plagued by insect.

We must pool efforts in building water conservancy projects, which will be used in 1982, in order to bring the irrigated area up to 3.8 million hectares, an increase of 44,000 hectares; the drainage area up to 104,000 hectares, an increase of 14,000 hectares; and the brine-free area up to 7,200 hectares.

We must make full use of land potential to develop vigorously the production of SUBSIDIARY CROPS in all areas where conditions permit. Meanwhile, we must attach importance to growing vegetables. In particular, we must properly organize the production and supply of vegetables to meet the needs of the cities and concentrated industrial centers.

2. INDUSTRIAL CROPS: EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO DEVELOP SHORT-GROWTH INDUSTRIAL CROPS suitable for each area and reorganize production in areas reserved for these crops. Regarding PERENNIAL INDUSTRIAL CROPS, EFFORTS SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON INTENSIVE CULTIVATION AND ON THE FULL USE OF AVAILABLE LAND.

In particular, there must be a policy of vigorously developing soybean production. Compared with 1981, the production of soybeans is expected to double, that of peanuts to increase by 25 percent, sugarcane by 32 percent, tobacco by 21 percent, jute by 50 percent, rush by 8 percent, coffee by 26 percent, tea by 14 percent, rubber by 5 percent....

The growing of mulberry trees for silkworm raising and of other fibrous plants such as cotton, flax and agave will be encouraged in order to meet the demand for clothing gradually. Attention must be paid to developing the growing of medicinal plants.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Private stockbreeding will be encouraged. Attention must be paid to developing cattle breeding to solve the problem of draft power. Compared with 1981, herds of pigs will be increased by 6 percent, the weight of pigs will be increased by 6 percent, herds of buffaloes by 4 percent and herds of cattle by 4 percent. There must be balanced feed to maintain and develop herds of pigs and chickens raised according to scientific methods on a concentrated basis around major cities.

II -- FORESTRY AND FISHERY

In forestry, forest protection must be intensified; combined agroforestry measures must be applied vigorously to make bare hills green with vegetation rapidly and there must be resolute measures to prevent and control forest fires and destruction. Compared with 1981, timber exploitation will be increased by 5 percent. Priority will be given to the exploitation of timber for mining, wood for paper and furniture making and for packaging and timber for transportation needs. Products from wood will be sold to farmers in exchange for the collection and purchase of their farm products for export....

The forestry fund will be used to achieve concentrated afforestation rapidly. Attention must be paid to delineating and afforestating key areas possessing timber for mining and wood for papermaking and fiber. Afforestation will be carried out in border areas. A wide movement to grow trees for timber and firewood must be launched among the people in various localities.

We must step up afforestation and the exploitation of precious forest products, including pine resin, kamala and cinnamon and other trees such as bamboo, maple, rattan, corypha lecomtei, oleaginous trees and medicinal plants. The provinces with nomads must work out a settled farming plan to complete their settlement promptly.

In fishery, the marine products sector must reorganize its production consistent with the availability of material means and production conditions in each area. Handmade tools must be used in fishery development to save gasoline and oil for the places and professions which need to use machines to achieve high economic efficiency.

Compared with 1981, salt-water fish output will be increased by 5 percent, the amount of fish to be delivered to the state by 12 percent, fish sauce production by 20 percent and the value of exported sea products by 20 percent.

All water surfaces must be used fully to rear freshwater fish, especially in the food belt areas. Fish-breeding centers must be consolidated and developed. We must organize the proper management and exploitation of fish in rivers and ponds. We will strive to increase the output of fish rearing by 6 percent over the previous year.

III -- INDUSTRY

The production of consumer goods must be boosted to increase the source of goods to be exchanged with farmers. We must step up agricultural development, expand local markets and contribute to increasing rapidly the volume of export goods, especially prime necessities of life such as textiles, paper and medicines. Priority will be given to key industrial branches such as the production of electricity, coal and fertilizers to serve efficiently agriculture, the production of consumer goods and export commodities and the transport service.

With a limited source of materials and energy, we must, on the one hand, strive to ensure the implementation of the most important tasks and produce staple goods such as fabrics, paper, medicines.... On the other hand, the localities and installations should make the greatest effort to exploit the sources of energy, raw and local materials in order to turn out local products and exchange with other units. We must check all available branches and occupations and restore those which have been neglected or have fallen into oblivion. Small industries and the handicraft industry must be vigorously encouraged to develop workmanship. Local available raw materials, discards and rejects must be used fully in stepping up production. State-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives must organize control of the source of goods in these industries to increase the volume of goods delivered to the state and must control the markets. We must make full use of all appropriate forms of production organization, ranging from cooperatives and production solidarity teams to individual handicraftsmen and side-line occupations in the countryside. We must take advantage of the strengths of the cities (especially Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City) to develop small industries and handicrafts and produce consumer goods for local and export use.

Compared with 1981, textile output will be increased by 62 percent, paper by 31 percent, bicycle tires by 40 percent and bicycle parts by 18 percent. Priority will be given to creating the proper material conditions for the production of these kinds of goods, especially fiber and fabric.

-- Electricity output will increase by 6 percent over 1981, if all power generated by the available power plants and the gas turbines in Thai Binh and Haiphong are mobilized.

Night workshifts must be planned to rationally use electricity. We must conserve electricity, readjust management of the electricity sector and promulgate a policy of energy conservation. This sector must take measures to minimize the amount of electricity lost through its own use and in the circuit.

-- Coal output will be increased by 6 percent over 1981. The earth and rock removal plan must be promptly implemented in preparation for coal exploitation in subsequent years.

There must be measures to perfect the coal-selection and -washing system in order to increase coal quality. The exploitation of anthracite, brown coal and peat in various localities will be stepped up.

Regarding coal distribution, we must meet the coal export needs and those of the thermoelectric plants, the transportation sector, textile and spinning mills, export glassware factories, paper mills, fertilizer plants and other food products enterprises.

-- IN OIL AND GAS exploration, the first well will be sunk on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam, in accordance with the program of cooperation with the Soviet Union. Support facilities in the Vung Tau oil and gas sector will be completed. Efforts to survey and measure the reserves of oil and gas in Dong Quan and Tien Hai (Thai Binh) will be continued.

-- In the engineering industry, as the supply of materials and energy is limited, emphasis will be placed on the production of tools and spare parts for various sectors and products in agriculture and transport. The production of goods for export and for home consumption will be increased. Compared with 1981, the production of spare parts will be increased by 12 percent; the rate of major and minor repairs of barges, boats, tugboats, train coaches and locomotives and automobiles will be raised from 12 to 25 percent. Some 20 million labor tools will be produced, an increase of 24 percent. The production of boats made of ferroconcrete will be increased by 22 percent and that of insecticide sprayers by 70 percent. The production of consumer goods including bicycles, bicycle parts, sewing machines and electric fans will also be increased.

-- IN METALLURGY, the exploitation of bituminous coal at the Phan Me coalmine will be stepped up and more will be imported to keep the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex in operation. The output of tin and chromite for export will be increased.

-- IN THE PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS, nitrogenous fertilizer output will be increased by 67 percent, insecticide output by 35 percent, chemical paint by 32 percent and calcium carbide by 43 percent. The production of soap and detergent powder will be boosted.

We will embark on producing low-output soda production equipment on a trial basis.

-- IN THE PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS, the construction of the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants will be stepped up to ensure that cement output is increased by 77 percent, brick output by 34 percent, tile output by 19 percent and stone exploitation by 8.5 percent over 1981.

IV -- TRANSPORT AND POSTAL SERVICES

-- The transport sector must quickly strive to overcome weaknesses. While consolidating its material and technical bases, resolutely improve organizational and managerial work and strengthen its guidance in a railroads, sea lanes, waterways, wharves and harbors. First of all, it is necessary to reduce the turnaround and loading and unloading time for all transport means... in order to achieve the main objectives: Reception and transport of imported and export goods, coal, wood and grain; transport services for northern border provinces; transport of people to the new economic zones.... We must raise economic and technical norms and transport efficiency.

We must coordinate scientific and technical measures in organization and management with the reorganization of the transport network; vigorously develop local transport services and make broad use of rudimentary means of transport to save gas and oil.

It is planned that the volume of freight transported by rail will be increased by 22 percent, by sea by 15 percent and by other waterways by 11 percent over 1981.

-- We shall develop all available capabilities to ensure thorough and good communications and transport operations from the central to the local levels, especially in the key economic and national defense zones. We must ensure normal international communications operations and increase the postal services provided by 12 percent over 1981.

V -- CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Investments will be concentrated in accordance with our country's actual capabilities on key sectors such as agriculture, industry, electricity, coal, weaving, paper, oil and gas, fertilizer, metallurgy (tin), building materials, foodstuffs and communications and transportation in order to attain, at all cost, the most important objectives.

Priority will be given to ensuring capital and building materials for key state projects such as the Pha Lai hydroelectric plant, the Hoa Binh thermoelectric plant, coal mines, coal car repair shops, the Go Dam diesel motor factory, spinning mills, state farms specializing in growing industrial crops in accordance with the program of cooperation

with other countries, and state lumber camps producing wood and raw materials for industry and export wood; for important communications and transportation links such as the Maiphong and Cua Loa harbors; and for the railroad network serving coal and apatite exploitation such as the Thong Nhat railway. We must ensure the speed of building projects which will soon be put into operation. Proper investment will be concentrated on the building of homes in Hanoi and for enterprises which have been, or will be, put into operations and of storehouses for grain and farm products.

We will restrict the construction of new projects and will slow down the building of a number of projects because we find ourselves incapable of ensuring construction and mobilization conditions as a result of the shortage of raw materials and energy. We will not build projects which are not needed urgently and which may not be economically efficient. Investment by various localities will also be concentrated on agriculture. We must avoid all manifestations of dispersion and wasteful and ostentatious investment in capital construction. We must practice thrift strictly in planning and building protective covers [vor bao che].

With the above orientation for investments in capital construction, we will put into operation the following major projects in 1982 and 1983: The Pha Lai hydroelectric plant (machine team No 1), the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, the Nha Trang and Hanoi textile mills, the La Nga sugar refinery and three plywood plants in Buon Ma Thuot, Gia Lai-Kongtum and Song Be. We will build granaries with a 100,000-ton capacity and some 180,000 square meters of homes in Hanoi and in the industrial centers.

VI -- EXPORT, IMPORT AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Exports to and economic cooperation with foreign countries are pressing and long-term strategic tasks of our country. We must strive to boost production and cut down on local consumption so as to increase exports rapidly and adjust imbalances between exports and imports while expanding business and services, providing supplies for sea vessels and tourism; implementing appropriate measures and policies to attract remittances of foreign currencies by overseas Vietnamese nationals [thu huts cacs nguoonf kieeuf hoois] and running stores to secure foreign currencies.

We must strive to expand all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries within CEMA, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, while broadening foreign trade and economic cooperation with other countries.

Exporting is an obligation of all sectors, localities and installations, and they must tap their potential capabilities to increase exports. In general, every sector and locality must devise ways and develop capabilities to increase exports substantially in order to meet import requirements.

We have sufficient land and favorable conditions for increasing the industrial crop area. We must strive to add annually hundreds of thousands of laborers to the agricultural front. By multicropping and opening up new lands for cultivation of short-term industrial crops, we will have great capabilities for boosting exports. That is the path our agriculture must follow in its effort to equip itself with technical equipment and contribute to the socialist industrialization undertaking. The Council of Ministers Standing Committee and the State Planning Commission will seek by all means possible ways to carry out that task while creating conditions to help the provinces and districts accelerate exports.

Priority must be given to investments that will increase exports. We must strive to produce major types of export goods and pay attention to the sources of export goods, including agricultural, forestry, mineral and sea products, consumer goods and mechanical products.

All sectors, localities and production installations must correctly implement the plans for delivery of export goods to the central government. Any locality that produces any of these types of goods or other commodities which are in excess of the plan norms and not placed under state management can export the surplus in order to buy necessary materials and goods. Compared with 1981, the 1982 export value is expected to increase by 45 percent, with agricultural products and processed agricultural products increasing by 62 percent; forestry products by 60 percent; sea products by 20 percent; mineral products by 67 percent; and light industry and handicraft products by 28 percent. Export of some products will substantially increase: Soybeans will be exported for the first time; peanut exports will increase by 15 percent; canned vegetables and fruits by 30 percent; frozen fruits by 60 percent; coffee by 38 percent; wine by 20 percent; tea by 10 percent; cigarette exports will increase substantially; and cinnamon exports will double.

VII -- TECHNOLOGY

We must step up the application of scientific achievements and technological advances in production, for it is an important part of state plans. In 1982 and in subsequent years, we must concentrate efforts on achieving the following major objectives: Contribute to rapidly increasing grain and food output; develop and perfect the system of production and the supply of rice strains from the central to the grassroots level and to the cooperatives; grow on tens of thousands of hectares new high-yield rice strains that are pest resistant and can grow in brackish soil and low-lying areas: apply scientific irrigation with a perfected agricultural irrigation system on more than 500,000 hectares of cropland; widely disseminate the techniques for applying granulated nitrogenous fertilizer, processing manure and boosting the production of azolla, sesbania and tephrosia candida; enlarge models for transforming depleted, sloping and alkaline soil; rapidly perfect and develop the cooperatives' plant protection system; apply various measures to control rice pests; rapidly increase the acreage of new potato strains; expand the growing of short-term corn and soybeans and the cultivation of winter crops on spring cropland in the north.

Rapidly develop all new breeds of hogs; survey and select sows; increase the herds of crossbred hogs; apply general measures to prevent diseases in pigs; and use measures on the provincial scale to eradicate chicken plague.

Disseminate all technical innovations in fish raising to increase production and artificially inseminate fish; popularize the use of new species of highly productive fish to ensure sufficient quantities of good fingerlings for the food belts of major cities and concentrated industrial complexes, using up all the fish raising potentials of these areas; and apply technical innovations to catch, produce and preserve more shrimp and fish for export.

Contribute to resolving problems and saving raw materials, fuel and energy; apply the techniques of building and repairing ships and ferroconcrete boats; broadly disseminate the techniques of blacksmithing and electric welding; and implement the regulations for casting iron to reduce the proportion of discarded items to less than 15 percent.

Broadly apply modelling designs and expand the production of adobe bricks, low-grade cement as a glue substitute, fireproof bricks and such other materials such as phosphoric acid, antirust paint and detergent powder.

We must apply the system of utilizing idle power to the electricity network in the north to save from 30 to 50 million kilowatts and we must manufacture various pieces of equipment to use such new types of energy as biogas and wind energy in running water pump motors.

Attention must be paid to applying scientific and technological advances in the mechanical and metallurgical fields so as to help relieve the shortages of equipment and spare parts:

-- Broadly apply the techniques of producing injection assemblies and spray jets of high pressure pumps in diesel engines; produce steel-laminating rollers, rubber washers of yarn-threading machines and wooden shuttles for weaving machines; and turn out improved D-12M engines with a useful life double that of the previous ones, and converging gear-chiseling knives.

-- Contribute to increasing the communications and transportation capacity by expanding the use of new transport facilities (mother ships carrying other small ships) improving the loading and unloading techniques (use of containers); applying the scientific organization in standardizing and reorganizing the use of storage areas, especially the terminal areas in the domains of the railway and truck transportation; and accelerating the turnaround time of transport facilities and the frequency of service on the transportation routes.

We must promote scientific and technical management along with economic management so as to make the scientific and technical plan a truly organic part of the social economic plan. We must standardize measures and maintain a uniform system of appraising the quality of products so as to guarantee the quality of products and goods, improve production efficiency and help improve the people's living conditions. We must conduct inspections develop and apply standardized measures and provide sufficient facilities and instruments to production and distribution installations, especially with regard to major products important to the national economy. We must strive to maintain and stabilize the quality of major products of the national economy.

We must ensure efficient dissemination of scientific and technical information in support of the state's key projects for scientific and technological advances, provide more material and technical bases for communications purposes to a number of ministries that need them badly, and perfect the national communications system step by step.

The projects for technological advances already examined and approved by the ministries' Scientific and Technological Council and the State Science and Technology Commission must be carried out within the framework of the national economy projects for 1982 and subsequent years.

We must continue to develop the state's key projects for scientific and technological advances in order to contribute to achieving the objectives of developing the national economy for the 1981-85 period and to correctly implement the Political Bureau resolutions relating to scientific and technological policies and other specific policies in this domain.

VIII -- LABOR AND TRAINING

In order to properly provide jobs to the laborers and to more efficiently utilize the social work force, all localities and districts must devise plans to match the work force with the amount of work.

Attention must be paid to providing jobs for youths in the municipalities, primarily in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. In addition to assigning the local work force to intensive cultivation and multicropping work for better yields and better stockbreeding, we must vigorously develop small industry and handicrafts that use locally available raw materials and supplies so as to simultaneously increase the work force for production and to produce more goods for local consumption and for export.

We must launch a large-scale and intensive revolutionary movement among the people and mass organizations, especially among the youth, to urge them to uphold patriotism and the love of socialism by setting out to open up new lands in order to resolve our country's economic and social problems. This task must be carried out in many forms and in a concentrated and diversified manner. Resettlements will be carried out within districts, provinces, regions or any part of the country in accordance with the motto, "The state and the people share care and work."

In the state sector, on the basis of reorganizing agricultural production and capital construction, we must readjust the organization or production, business management and the state management machinery: resolutely and heavily reduce staff, especially the state administrative staff; and renovate the labor structure of the state sector step by step by admitting people who have been trained at technical worker schools, vocational education schools and colleges. We must replace old and weak cadres and workers who have limited knowledge and capabilities with young, strong people whose standards of knowledge and capabilities are suitable for the tasks assigned.

We must enforce policies and launch a movement to urge cadres and workers to participate in agricultural production in the rural areas, primarily among newly recruited cadres and personnel who have not undergone training. We must dismiss violators of labor disciplines, expand the application of benefit fund contracts in accordance with the volume of production and business, adjust payment work, and insure adherence to the principle of distributing goods according to the labor provided and changing prices.

Regarding the training of specialist cadres and technical cadres on the basis of redefining the training scope, we must reorganize the training school system to make it more compatible with the economic and financial means and the requirements to develop the social economy for the immediate and long-range future. In the meantime, we must improve training quality, vigorously carry out special training courses and in-service training and pay further attention to the contingent of economic management cadres and foremen.

We must shift existing students from those branches where their services are not yet required to the branches where we still lack students. Recruitment of new students must be limited and well calculated.

We must coordinate the recruitment of students for training by localities and territorial areas with local requirements and expand the training of managerial cadres and technical workers for the collective economic sector.

We must study and enforce the systems and policies regarding college and vocational education cadres assigned to work at agricultural production cooperatives and at small industry and handicraft cooperatives who go on missions to mountain areas.

IX -- TRADE AND LIVELIHOOD

We must strive to put under state control all sources of goods, especially raw materials for the industry and exports and essential goods workers, civil servants and armed forces, and to place under its complete control all the products of state-run enterprises and the majority of small industries and handicraft cooperatives.

Each locality and region must step up production and purchase and secure goods for local consumption so as to relieve transportation problems.

Socialist trading must be boosted rapidly so as to dominate the market. Meanwhile, we must strengthen the management of the free market and struggle against market disruption activities. It is estimated that grain deliveries to the state in 1982 will increase by 32 percent over 1981; pork by 22 percent; soybeans by 300.3 percent; peanuts by 40 percent; jute by 20 percent; rush by 22 percent; salt by 48 percent; sauces by 23 percent; and sugar and honey by 30 percent.

The distribution of goods to the localities must be consistent with the local buying power and must be based on each locality's level of contribution to the country's requirements.

On the basis of accelerating the production of consumer goods, we must strive to put under state control all sources of goods so as to insure sufficient supplies of essential consumer goods such as cloth, writing materials, medicines, bicycle tires and tubes, soap, rush mats and porcelain items. We must strive to provide supplies of goods in accordance with the specified standards and quantities so as to stabilize the lives of workers, civil servants and armymen, paying special attention to big municipalities and concentrated industrial areas.

Despite difficulties, socialist trading must always prove itself to be the good housewife for all families and positively contribute to boosting production.

X -- FINANCE, CURRENCY AND PRICES

We must soon study financial and economic policies in order to develop an economy based on using one's potential and shifting from the subsidy system to business without state financial aid and from reliance on other people to mastery and self-reliance. We must develop the role of finance and money and accelerate the renovation of economic management and production development in order to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions. We must standardize distribution according to the principle of distributing and consuming goods within the bounds of national income, secure additional reserves and gradually increase accumulations. We must strive to increase receipts, cut down on expenditures, harmonize and unify the management of monetary circulation and strengthen financial and monetary discipline.

Regarding prices and wages, we must satisfactorily resolve the consequences and problems resulting from price adjustments. On that basis, we must strive by all means possible to stabilize the new pricing system, including the purchase price, the wholesale price and the retail price, and strengthen pricing discipline. We must, through all measures, strive to maintain the actual salaries of workers and civil servants in order to ensure that they live decent, wealthy lives.

XI -- CULTURE, EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

-- AS FOR THE RESEARCH TO BE CONDUCTED BY VARIOUS SOCIOSCIENCE BRANCHES: All socioscience branches must strive harder to develop their positive role on the ideological struggle front. They must step up the cultural and ideological revolution; closely combine activities concerning the propaganda and dissemination of Marxism-Leninism with efforts to propagandize the resolution of the fifth party congress; and step up research into various subjects on economic and social management, as well as into various specific subjects concerning the three revolutions. They must undertake studies on social science subjects concerning socialist collective ownership, the current socialist revolution and construction in our country, theories on the socialist state and socialist legislation and so forth.

-- REGARDING CULTURE AND INFORMATION: We must direct all cultural, information and artistic activities toward serving the political task of the party and the state and promoting the emulation movement to engage in productive labor and practice thrift in order to satisfactorily implement the 1982 State Plan. Meanwhile, we must struggle vigorously to counter the enemy's psychological warfare, oppose pessimism, negativism, and a lack of a sense of organization and discipline; and to do away with an enslaving and decadent culture and with superstition. Along with implementing various political tasks, we must vigorously develop all cultural and artistic activities which are aimed at promoting increased contributions to the state's coffers.

It is estimated that the total number of textbook pages to be printed will increase by 4 percent. We must reorganize publishing activities in order to improve the quality of books, newspapers and magazines; and must reduce the number of those books, newspapers and magazines which are not in great demand.

We must improve the quality of our radio and television broadcasts so that they can quickly disseminate the party and state's policies, and generate revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism among the people.

We must closely combine the production and publishing of films with the political tasks and must ensure that in business, income will cover expenditures and will provide some profits.

-- WITH REGARD TO EDUCATION: We must improve academic qualities comprehensively and continue to carry out step-by-step educational reform. We must encourage and properly guide the movement to engage in productive labor in order to turn out more products for society which are now being developed by various schools. We must pay attention to providing technical training and vocational orientation for high school graduates. We must step up on-the-job supplementary education activities and devise plans against the recurrence of illiteracy, especially in the mountainous provinces. We must increase in-school supplementary educational activities in the northern mountainous provinces and in the southern provinces. We must consolidate existing kindergarten classes in order to ensure that kindergarten education is given to 30 percent of the kindergarten-age children.

It is estimated that during the 1982-83 academic year, there will be about 1.5 million kindergarten students. Early in the academic year, there will be 12.3 million general education students (of these, 8.2 million are level-I elementary general education; 3.4 million level-II general education; and 75,000 level-III [senior] high school education.) The number of enrolled supplementary education students will be about 50,000 -- an increase of 15 percent.

-- WITH REGARD TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS: We must step up the movement to practice sanitation against diseases and must increase the production of vaccines in order to prevent epidemics and other diseases. We must develop the grassroots-level health network, especially the village-level health network, in order to provide more care to the people. We must improve the quality of existing treatment and convalescence facilities and must quickly step up the construction of those projects financed by foreign countries.

An essential requirement to be met by us is that we must promote the planting and widespread use of medicinal herbs in every village and family and must increase the use of locally available medicinal raw materials in the pharmaceutical industry.

We must improve the management and distribution of medicine, with priority given to people under hospitalization, ensuring that medicine reaches the hands of patients. We must severely punish those who produce fake medicine.

It is estimated that we will have 11,430 treatment and convalescence facilities (including 2,100 village first-aid stations) with nearly 200,000 beds, an increase of 3.7 percent over 1981.

We must consolidate and perfect all facilities where disabled and sick soldiers are cared for, and must satisfactorily combine medical treatment with physical rehabilitation. We must study ways to revise the policy toward disabled soldiers and families of fallen heroes, and must satisfactorily implement military logistics policies.

We must improve the quality of day-care centers so that they can provide accommodations for 1.3 million children or so, an increase of 2 percent over 1981. Stepping up the movement to promote family planning must be regarded as the duty of every sector in order to reduce the population growth rate to 1.7 percent by 1985. Meanwhile, we must increase our care for women and children.

We must continue to expand the movement to maintain physical fitness among the people and must strive to do so in such a way that by 1982, we will have 2.6 million people who meet physical fitness standards, an increase of 4 percent; and will be able to increase the number of athletes by 2 percent over 1981.

THIRD PART

Organization of Management and Direction of Implementation

COMRADE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, we are entering 1982 with a high degree of unanimity in assessing the situation and mapping out the path of the first part of the current transitional stage. We realize more fully the existing capabilities, as well as the latent potential, of our country, particularly in labor, land and industry, which are the first valuable resources we may use.

The 1982 State Plan has been formulated on the basis of a readjustment of a number of aspects in production, building and livelihood to make them suitable to actual economic conditions in order to concentrate necessary resources on the most important objectives and the most urgent needs, with a view to initially overcoming current difficulties and imbalances and, at the same time, creating a firm impetus for the economy in the coming years.

Since we still have to overcome the difficulties and imbalances left over from previous years, in order to partially stabilize the economy and livelihood, we must step up production, practice strict economy, reduce losses in energy and material supplies, correctly utilize our equipment, increase labor productivity and economic efficiency, resolutely increase income, and economize on spending in order to insure the balance of the state budget. In order to do so, we must adopt a host of appropriate measures, systems and policies. At the same time, developments in the situation will also depend greatly on decisive factors in organization and management and in the guidance of the various echelons, sectors and grassroots units.

The tasks which the plans for 1982 and subsequent years call for are extremely difficult:

-- From partial dependence on the outside in our social life, we must advance to meet all needs ourselves;
-- From a somewhat irrational economic structure, we must change to an economic structure suitable for our initial steps;
-- From a system of subsidized administrative management, we must change to a system of business management with profit-and-loss accounting which meets objective economic laws.

We are fully capable of exploiting these potentials if we firmly grasp and correctly apply the questions that take on the force of law in the correct path outlined by the fourth party congress. First of all, we must rapidly change from the system of subsidized administrative management to that of socialist business enterprise with profit-and-loss accounting; correctly implement the collective mastery system in various echelons; achieve correct unification and coordination of the three interests -- society's, the community's and the worker's individual interests -- and develop to a high degree the dynamism and creativity of grassroots units and the zeal of each person in productive labor as well as the sense of responsibility of various sectors and regions in directing the implementation of tasks.

For this reason, we must raise the spirit of self-reliance; develop the creativity of various sectors and regions, particularly of grassroots units; and develop the people's right to collective mastery to rapidly assure all essential requirements of production, livelihood, national defense and security. The situation urgently demands that we achieve, in 1982, a deep change in all economic and social domains, gradually overcome imbalances, and ensure the creation of a new balance and a new order to advance the economy. To this end, in all echelons and sectors and among the people, there must be a basic change in ideological awareness and formulation of plans and a change of the management system and organization of implementation of tasks. In particular, we must make every citizen, worker, peasant and combatant in the armed forces and every manual and intellectual worker see their role and responsibility as masters at their own installation, cooperative, factory, construction site and state farm, to whip up a revolutionary movement with a view to successfully fulfilling the aims and tasks of the state plan. We must adopt new managerial procedures and apply the motto: "The central government, localities, establishments, the state and the people all join forces in doing things," to rapidly ensure our requirements in consumption while gradually creating accumulations in the economy in general as well as in each region, sector and establishment in particular.

Proceeding from these ways of laying down tasks, we must:

1. STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT. We must rapidly eliminate the system of subsidized administrative management and set up the system of socialist business management with profit-and-loss accounting, in line with the gradual advance to large-scale socialist production. We must continue to study, so as to perfect the plan on changing the economic management task. While the question is not yet fundamentally resolved, we must concretely solve a number of urgent issues concerning the relations between the central and local economies and concerning the development of the right of grassroots units, localities and sectors to actively engage in production and business under the unified and centralized management of the state. We must strengthen the socialist economic legal system, consolidate the state's right of centralized management, set up the socialist state's order and discipline, overcome the situation of dispersion and separation in organization of management and production and the cumbersome and slow state and the lack of efficiency and rules and regulations in the managerial apparatus and methods.

2. CONTINUE TO CHANGE PLANNING WORK LINKED TO PROFIT-AND-LOSS ACCOUNTING AND SOCIALIST BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

A) In order to develop existing capabilities and latent potential in the country, we must change planning work and bring about the formulation of plans at the three fundamental levels, linking planning to profit-and-loss accounting and socialist business enterprise. We must formulate plans at the level of agricultural and industrial installations and pay special attention to the plans of localities, particularly to formulating plans at the district level. This is a question which takes on the force of law and ensures the development of local economy and a rapid increase in goods production, expands the domestic market and achieves labor distribution and division throughout the country.

WE MUST ACTIVELY BUILD 400 DISTRICTS, considering them as important sites for materializing economic collective mastery, linked to collective mastery in other fields. We must regard the districts as economic structures (in which cooperatives, production groups, small enterprises and other economic units are grassroots units). We must use districts as sites for the division of labor, reorganization of production, good utilization of labor and land, pushing ahead scientific and technical revolution, carrying out intensive and specialized farming, and developing trades producing goods for export.

In order to achieve this vigorous development, the growth of economic sectors at the central level alone is insufficient, even though this is a very important direction. Every sector and echelon must have its power and responsibility clearly defined to know clearly how much labor and land is under its control, how many trades and material bases there are and what volume of material supplies and goods are annually received from the state and, consequently, how much should be turned out through production and expanded reproduction to ensure livelihood within the scope of its responsibility. At the same time, they must know the quantity of products they deliver to the state and the amount they contribute to national construction and defense. In this manner, we must improve the control number system and the system of plan targets assigned to the sectors, localities and grassroots units.

B) PLANS MUST BE IMBUED WITH THE PARTY LINE, correctly apply economic laws and translate the party's economic line and strategy into economic structure, steps and scope and into a rational tempo of development of various sectors and localities, in line with the characteristics of the situation at each stage in order to stabilize and develop the economy and society, build a material and technical base of socialism and consolidate national defense.

C) Plans must ensure POSITIVE AND FIRM balance, fully exploit all CAPABILITIES, with a view to meeting the reasonable needs of society at each stage. First of all, they must ensure a CONCENTRATED AND UNIFORM balance among key targets, important projects and essential products of the national economy. We must overcome the tendency to treat all targets and projects without discrimination, which does not ensure conditions for implementation.

D) Plans must be formulated in the spirit of profit-and-loss accounting and SOCIALIST BUSINESS ENTERPRISE, in order to exploit all latent potential and ensure that labor productivity, product quality and economic efficiency are increased. We must unify material with value plans. Financial plans must be formulated and adopted at the same time as production and business plans.

In order to satisfactorily meet this requirement, we must strengthen accounting work and economic communications and consolidate the system of inventory and bookkeeping, particularly at grassroots levels, while strengthening control and inspection work, fully implementing the system of responsibility and discipline in making honest, timely and accurate reports and effectively supporting the party's and the state's leadership and economic management.

E) Plans must be coordinated with market practice. They must take into consideration the requirements of the organized market and lead the free market into the orbit of the state plan. We must utilize economic leverage, price, monetary and financial policies and policies encouraging production, such as wages and bonuses.

F) We must link economic plans to scientific and technical plans which are aimed at insuring that the plan norms reflect a positive character while being scientifically based. We must carry out basic surveys, zoning, planning, economic forecasts and analyses, set up and gradually perfect the single price system, the system of standards and progressive economic and technical norms, perfect the method of balanced calculations, map out and choose economic and technical projects with firm bases.

G) We must strengthen the organization and cadres under the system of plans from the central level to the sectors and localities, particularly districts and grassroots areas in order that the party's and the state's economic staff function may be satisfactorily fulfilled. We must resolutely and gradually change the contingent of leading, managerial and technical, and professional cadres in all echelons, sectors and grassroots units. We must correctly arrange, utilize well and constantly foster the existing cadres. We must train new cadres of increasingly high quality.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, entering 1982. the tasks of building and developing the economy and society are very great and urgent. With the strength of unity and cohesion of the whole party, people and the armed forces; with the valuable lessons of experience in economic management and guidance of the various echelons and sectors and of the large number of cadres over the past years, with the resolutions which will be passed by the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress and which will constitute illuminating torches and a great source of encouragement for the people throughout the country. For the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness, let the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, other laboring strata, the combatants in the armed forces and the compatriots of all nationalities throughout the country uphold revolutionary heroism; develop the spirit of self-reliance, the tradition of valiant struggle and diligent and creative labor; whip up a labor, production and economy emulation drive; realistically greet the fifth party congress; strive to bring about new economic and social developments and successfully implement the 1982 State Plan, thus creating conditions for advancing more vigorously in the subsequent years of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan.

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SUZUKI REVEALS CORRESPONDENCE WITH JARUZELSKI

OW260349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki revealed Tuesday he sent a letter to Polish military leader Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski on January 16 in which he expressed the hope that Poland will solve its present problems through its own hands. He also told reporters that he welcomed moves in Poland for lifting martial law, imposed more than six weeks ago.

He noted that Jaruzelski told the Polish parliament on Monday that the martial law restrictions could be partially or entirely lifted by the end of February, if there were no attempts at organizing strikes or other illegal protests. Despite the conditions, Suzuki said he regards Jaruzelski's statement as a step toward a peaceful solution of the present situation.

Suzuki said his letter, in reply to one received from the Polish leader on January 5, expressed deep apprehension over the present situation in Poland and hoped the country would achieve a solution through its own hands. He also declared that Japan will maintain economic relations already promised to Poland.

As to future economic measures to be taken in respect to Poland, Suzuki told reporters Japan will closely watch whether conditions for easing sanctions materialize by the end of February. As conditions for easing economic sanctions, Foreign Ministry sources have cited three points -- lifting of martial law, release of persons arrested for political reasons and national reconciliation through talks with the church and the Solidarity union.

MITI'S ABE VIEWS URGENCY OF TRADE ISSUE

OW260835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, international trade and industry minister, said Tuesday Japan's trade disputes with the United States and European Community (EC) must be settled by an economic summit of seven industrialized democracies scheduled for June in Paris.

He told a Japan Press Club working luncheon: "The next two or three months will be crucial" for the trade issue, adding that, "We don't have much time." Abe said the government will announce decisions on Saturday to erase or remove 67 of 99 testing and inspection rules, which the U.S. and EC have labeled as "nontariff barriers" impeding imports. He also said that a government "ombudsman" will be named to handle the remaining grievances.

Abe indicated that Japan will lift curbs on some of 27 items, mainly farm products, which are subject to import quotas. "It's not good (for Japan) to put off our reponse to the U.S. and EC requests regarding not only nontariff barriers, but the items under import restrictions," he said. Abe added: "We need to sit on at a table by the end of March" to negotiate trade in leather goods, one of the items specifically mentioned by the Americans.

Asked about Japanese car exports, Abe, who returned from a visit to the U.S. earlier this month, said he understoood the American automakers were "really in great difficulties."

But he stopped short of saying exactly at what level Japan will hold its car shipments to the U.S. in fiscal 1982 (beginning in April) -- the second year of "self-restraint" under the bilateral agreement of May last year. Abe said that the number of cars for shipment in fiscal 1982 will be determined under provisions of the agreement, while paying consideration to the prospects for car demand in the U.S. market.

25 JAN SR-71 INFILTRATION TERMED 'AGGRESSIVE'

SK251543 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1504 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. imperialist aggression forces have committed an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 spy plane deep into our territorial airspace.

The U.S. aggressors are running amok to commit reconnaissance acts against the northern half of the republic, while massively building up their aggressive military power in South Korea in recent days. At around 0923 on the morning of 25 January, the U.S. aggressors committed an act of espionage by again infiltrating an SR-71, high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft deep into the airspace over Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, flying it from the airspace over the seas off Wonsan, Hamhung, and Chongjin to the airspace over the sea off Sosura, North Hamgyong Province.

Their reckless aggressive act of infiltrating without reservation a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft deep into our country is a very dangerous military provocation which may result in an irrevocable situation. Although the U.S. aggressors continuously infiltrate spy planes deep into our airspace [chongsim], they try to cover up their reconnaissance acts by an absurd sophistry, saying that they are within the so-called international airspace.

However they may try to employ any sophistry, they cannot cover up their aggressive nature and cannot shirk their responsibilities as violators of peace. All facts clearly show that the U.S. aggressors are shameless aggressors who do not abide by basic international rules. All the Korean people are now watching with surging indignation their reckless military provocation. The U.S. aggressors should face up to reality and should immediately stop all hostile acts against our country.

TEXT OF 26 JAN KIM IL TALK ON REUNIFICATION

SK260423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, published the following talk on January 26: 37 years have already passed since our nation was divided by the outside forces. As the years go by, the misfortunes of national division pile up more heavily in the hearts of our people and their desire for reunification becomes more ardent. Great obstacles still lie in the way of the reunification despite the unanimous desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

Originally the North and South of Korea had been one indivisible territorial land. To reunify the divided country is an inevitable demand of the history of the nation and an unshakeable will of the nation.

Today when the division of the country remains to prolong indefinitely, we should take into deep consideration this important national question decisive of the destinies of the 50 million fellow countrymen and the country and seek the way for reunification with sincerity.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have always defined the national reunification as the supreme national task and put forward all the possible proposals to carry out this task and made every effort to promote the unity of the nation and accelerate the national reunification. As is well known, we have advanced earlier the proposal for establishing a unified central government through general elections in the North and the South on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and a series of transitional steps for coming closer to the complete reunification through intermediary process, taking into consideration the conditions where the immediate holding of general elections in the North and the South was difficult due to the wide differences between the North and the South.

In particular, respected President Kim Il-song, having penetrated into the changed reality where the division was further deepening and the surrounding situation getting complicated, put forward at the historic sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea held in 1980 an epochal national salvation proposal for reunification on founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South leave the two social systems as they are, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

This fair and reasonable proposal acceptable to anyone has called forth a great echo at home and abroad for its realistic and reasonable nature and enjoys the unanimous support of all the peoples aspiring after the country's reunification. This is quite natural.

At present, both in view of the reality of our country in which the two diametrically different social systems exist in the North and the South and in the light of the surrounding situation, the only way of solving at the earliest date our reunification question in conformity with the common interests of the nation is to found a unified state, independent, neutral and peaceful, by realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We are convinced that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the only feasible and realistic one for reunification acceptable to the whole nation in the North and the South. It goes without saying that if anyone puts forward any other good proposal, we are ready to approach it affirmatively.

If the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean rulers recently stems from a sincere desire for reunification, we would not have turned away from it but attached due importance to it. But, to our regret, it cannot be considered a "proposal" worthy of any positive significance.

They have put forward what they call "proposal for general elections," whose aim is said to accomplish unification through the procedures of forming a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with representatives from the North and the South speaking for the will of people, which would draw up a constitution, of holding a national referendum on the constitution, forming the "National Assembly" through "general elections" and instituting a unified government. This is nothing but a formality of politics ignoring the actual reality of our country.

In the light of the actual complicated North-South relations, it is clear to everyone that a possible time for general elections is far off and, moreover, it is not logical to hold "general elections" according to "principles of national self-determination" and "democratic-procedure" while leaving foreign troops and maintaining military fascist system in South Korea as they are.

As for the formation of a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with those who "represent the will of people," it cannot but be regarded merely as empty talk under the present state of harsh repression where the conscientious people who speak for the demands of the popular masses are all cast into prison and their political activities banned by law in South Korea.

It is quite doubtful whether they who have come out, while turning their faces away from the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the shortest way to the country's reunification, with the "proposal for general elections" to which we have to go a long way are desirous of bringing earlier reunification or not.

What increases such suspicion is the question of concluding an "agreement on basic relations between North and South" that has been presented by them as a "practical step" till reunification. When we say a transitional phasal step for complete reunification, it should, on all accounts, be a measure to remove the barrier between the North and the South and accelerate unity and collaboration to promote the fusion as one and the same nation.

This "agreement on basic relations between North and South," however, is aimed to build higher the barrier between North and South and freeze by law the status quo of the North-South division so as to live separated into "two countries" and "two nations" forever. This method, of course, is not their invention but a mere copy of the German method that legalized the existence as two separate states. It is designed to fix the division of our country through the agreement between the two sides of the North and the South and is a replica and continuation of the splittist June 23rd statement proclaiming "two Koreas" a policy, which was made public by their predecessor under the manipulation of the United States.

When we consider the so-called "unification proposal" of theirs against the background of the "argument for unification in the 2000's" brought forward of late by the South Korean ruling circles, it is clear to everyone whether it is truly a proposal for reunification or a splittist proposal veiled with reunification.

No one must flout the sacred reunification question of the nation. If they truly want to correctly solve the problem of reunification, they must neither quote the elementary schema of politics nor follow others' example, but proceed from the reality of our country, that is, start with removing the main obstacles to reunification existing in our country.

To this end, as a step of the first stage of reunification, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, democratization be carried out there and the anti-communist confrontation policy be brought to an end. This is the most fundamental question arising in achieving reunification on the basis of the publicly-approved three principles for national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity -- and the primary question which must be solved first without fail, whatever proposal the problem of our country's reunification may be based on.

First of all, the U.S. military occupation of South Korea, the main obstacle to the country's reunification, must be ended. As long as the U.S. troops stay in South Korea and the U.S. policy of interference continues, the country's reunification question cannot be solved according to the independent will and demand of the Korean people and our nation's desire for reunification will always be trampled underfoot by the U.S. policy of aggression.

The approach to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is the approach to the reunification question and a touchstone distinguishing the stand for reunification from the stand for division. If anyone truly takes the stand for reunification, he must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and if one wants to put forward a correct proposal for reunification, he must, of course, advance a proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

If the national reunification is to be achieved, the fascist rule in South Korea must be destroyed and democracy be enforced as well.

To ensure democratic rights to the popular masses, the subject of reunification is a basic guarantee for solving the reunification question in conformity with the will and interests of the people.

The people are neither able to freely discuss the reunification question nor able to widely participate in the reunification movement under the present fascist rule over South Korea. If the South Korean rulers really have the intention to solve the reunification question in accordance with the will of the people, they must give up the fascist rule and take practical measures for democratization before talking about the reunification question.

As such steps, they must repeal all the fascist laws and destroy fascist machines repressing the democratic rights in South Korea and thoroughly guarantee without any reservation the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and all other democratic rights including the freedom of formation and activities of democratic political parties and organizations advocating national reunification.

For the reunification of the country, the anti-communist confrontation policy must be renounced in South Korea and great national unity be promoted as well. If any side of the North and the South oppose and try to destroy the other side, national unity cannot be achieved nor the country's reunification be realized any time. This would lead to a permanent division and to a fratricidal war. If one truly wants reunification, he should not pursue anti-communist confrontation but seek national reconciliation and unity and remove factors obstructing North-South unity.

The anti-communist laws inciting confrontation between the North and the South must be repealed, organizations opposing our republic be dissolved and the anti-communist agitation encouraging confrontation and enmity be stopped.

All these primary and essential points for national reunification must be solved by none other than the South Korean authorities. We consider that the South Korean authorities must show their sincerity to the nation insolving these unavoidable problems. We will always trust anyone who shows such attitude and, on this basis, gladly join hands with him on the road of settling the question of national reunification.

As for the present rulers of South Korea, they are under obligation to atone for the crimes they have committed against the nation, apart from the above-mentioned questions of principle. They must give up their "two Koreas" policy and apologize to the nation for their crimes in massacring fellow countrymen, release the political prisoners and give full political freedom to all people whose political activities are banned.

We are ready to meet the present South Korean rulers even tomorrow, if they sh[illegible] their new start by their deed by removing these obstacles blocking the way of national r[illegible]

In that case, the reunification consultative body to be organized may take any [illegible] be it a conference for promotion of national reunification or a "Consultative C[illegible] National Unification." We will not be nervous about its name. We only hold tha[illegible] authorities of the North and the South and representatives of different parties a[illegible] ings and of all strata at home and abroad should participate in it and there all [illegible] tion proposals to be raised including the proposal for the establishment of the [illegible]ocratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and immediate questions for developing the North-South relations in the interests of the national reunification should be discussed.

Our stand is clear. The question wholly depends on how the present rulers of South Korea, who create basic obstacles to reunification, should act.

Together with all the compatriots who aspire after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country so earnestly, we will continue to watch the attitude of the present rulers of South Korea and patiently wait for an affirmative measure to be taken in South Korea for removing the obstacles to reunification.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. 'POLICY OF STRENGTH'

SK251039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Defence Department recently proposed to increase the military appropriations by billions of dollars in fiscal 1983 and, earlier, the U.S. Congress carried a bill on a record defence expenditure for the new fiscal year. This comes under fire in an article of NODONG SINMUN January 23 titled "Anachronistic Policy of Strength."

The U.S. authorities, it says, are these days kicking up quite a din over the "policy of strength," crying for the "rebirth of the United States of strong military capacity" and "restoration of world leadership by strength."

The U.S. "policy of strength" is a policy of aggression and war for gratifying its dominationist desire by bringing other countries to their knees with strength, bringing the superiority in military strentgh" in the foreground.

The article points out that the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the development and production of the neutron bombs, medium-range nuclear missiles and other mass destruction weapons, expanding aggressive military bases in many regions of the world, increasing the number of the U.S. troops stationed abroad and frequently staging military exercises everywhere.

The article continues: All these show that today the United States is escalating its war manoeuvres against the world peace-loving people and its "policy of strength" in seeking world supremacy is entering a very adventurous stage. The "policy of strength" to which the United States is clinging so desperately today is a product of the serious crisis it is facing.

The anti-government struggle and anti-war peace movement are growing among the American people and the internal contradictions are becoming acute in the ruling circles. And it must be noted that the United States is undergoing an economic bankruptcy and social confusion unprecedented in history, consequent upon its reactionary economic policy. It is dealt a hard blow externally, too. It is isolated from and rejected by the people everywhere in the world.

Thus, getting into hot water internally and externally, the United States is desperately resorting to the "policy of strength," largely increasing its aggressive armed forces and military bases and intensifying war exercises theratening and blackmailing other countries, seeking a way out of the tight fix in aggression and war.

Noting that the U.S. "policy of strength" contradicts the trend of the times, the article stresses that it will not bring a good result to the United States either.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

SK251045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA) -- The United States exercised a veto against a just draft resolution submitted by the Arab countries recently to the United Nations Security Council calling for taking sanctions against Israel.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today runs a commentary titled "Vicious Act Against Arab People." The commentary says: This reveals the hypocritic nature of U.S. imperialism and clearly shows that it is an out-and-out patron and accomplice of Zionism. Noting that when the Israeli aggressors decided to annex the Golan Heights, the United States, pretending to be "indignant," babbled about the suspension of the validity of the "agreement on strategic cooperation" concluded with Israel and the like, the commentary says: this was a mere gesture to deceive world public opinion.

The commentary goes on to say: This move of U.S. imperialism is a grave criminal one barring the just cause of the Arab people and a vicious challenge to the Arab people and the peace-loving people of the world demanding the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab lands it occupied including the Golan Heights. The Korean people bitterly denounce the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism against the Arab people.

The Syrian president recently reaffirmed the determination of his people to liberate the occupied lands and the Arab countries are taking joint steps against the vicious moves of the Israeli aggressors. The Korean people express firm support and solidarity for the Syrian and other Arab people in their just cause of taking back the lost Arab lands and defending national dignity and sovereignty. The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists must look squarely at the trend of the times and act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN URGES RELEASE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK230606 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 2253 GMT 22 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 January commentary: "Kim Tae-chung Should Be Released Immediately"]

[Text] The life of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung is being constantly threatened. He is languishing in a local prison, having endured inhumane treatment for more than 2 years after being sentenced to life imprisonment. He is imprisoned in a room with a specially-constructed wall and is isolated from others. He is suffering the aftermath of barbarous torture and chronic disease in a cold room without a ventilator. He has been denied medical treatment and cannot receive things sent to him. Meetings with his family are restricted.

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has not allowed Kim Tae-chung the basic conditions generally guaranteed for prisoners. Kim Tae-chung is suffering much more cruel punishment under the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist repression than is known. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist repression against Kim Tae-chung is an outrageous violation against democracy, justice and human rights. The suppression of popular political rivals is a filthy tactic of dictators to maintain their system. Usurping power through dark plots, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok to repress the patriotic people, students, democratic figures, journalists and religious figures to eliminate democratic forces and to revive and perpetuate the Yusin dictatorship.

The fascist clique randomly arrested and imprisoned its opponents by fabricating crimes. It is brutally torturing and punishing them. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung is part of its political acts of terrorism to eliminate patriotic democratic forces at the point of guns and bayonets and to maintain the military fascist rule. This is a premeditated plot to permanently eliminate him politically and physically.

Frightened by the influence at home and abroad of Kim Tae-chung's just activities for the democratization of South Korean society and his political activities, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has used every means to eliminate him. Staging a murderous trial, the fascist clique sentenced Kim Tae-chung to death by fabricating crimes which even former dictators did not dare dream up.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, compelled to revoke the death sentence given Kim Tae-chung because of the people's opposition and the world's denunciation, commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment. This is not something raved about by the puppet clique. This is only another way to eliminate Kim Tae-chung. The reduction from capital punishment to life imprisonment is a cruel, wicked, bloodsucker's act to politically eliminate and slowly kill him in prison.

In order to attain such objectives, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, imprisoning Kim Tae-chung in an isolated cell, is perpetrating unimaginable cruel acts against him. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, removing Kim Tae-chung to a secluded local prison, is raving about the reduction of his punishment as an act of leniency. This is merely a trick to conceal the Kim Tae-chung incident, cover up its fascist nature and mislead public opinion. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal suppression of democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, could be perpetrated only by political gangsters and murderers who unhesitatingly kill the people and commit any political plot to stay in power.

It was revealed that Yi Chae-mun, who was arrested in the incident of the National Liberation Front fabricated late last year and was sentenced to death, was slaughtered in prison even before the execution could take place. This evokes our concern over the life of Kim Tae-chung. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, the human butcher and the fascist hangman, can commit any atrocity against Kim Tae-chung. Such bestial acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are being cursed and denounced by the South Korean people and overseas compatriots. They are arousing severe protests by the world's progressive people who treasure human rights and democracy.

It is foolish for the Chon Tu-hwan clique to smash democracy and maintain its fascist dictatorship through fascist suppression of democratic figures such as Kim Tae-chung. This will only lead to the downfall of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should heed the world's public opinion and the trend of the time and immediately stop repressing Kim Tae-chung. Kim Tae-chung should be immediately released, and the crimes imposed on him should be unconditionally canceled. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique should ponder the consequences of the brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung and immediately step down from power.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES TRAIT OF INDEPENDENCE

SK251025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday carries an article headlined "To Foster Independence Is an Important Requirement for Making Popular Masses Master of Revolution," which reads in part: With the elucidation by the chuche idea of the truth that independence is what keeps man alive, a most correct view of nature of man has been established and a true road has been illumined for the popular masses to fight on staunchly as the master of the revolution.

As our party clarified, independence is an attribute of man who wants to live an independent life as the master of the world and his destiny. Man is the master of everything and a most powerful being deciding everything, as he is possessed of independence. Only when the popular masses give full scope to independence can they shape their destiny by themselves, oppose all manner of exploitation and subjugation and successfully build socialism and communism. To foster independence is a fundamental guarantee for making people the master of their destiny and the master of revolution. This is why our party regards it as the key point deciding success in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work to foster independence of the popular masses and directs great efforts to it.

Independence is not a natural attribute of man, but an attribute which is formed and developed socio-historically. It is an attribute which society grants to man.

As our party expounded, independence is a demand and reflection of social practice. The social practice is an active and purposeful action of the popular masses for transforming nature and society and shaping their destiny. What is important in the social practice for fostering the independence of the working masses is labour and revolutionary struggle. Labour helps the people not only possess the consciousness of independence but also cultivate the ability to act independently. It helps promote the development of thinking and language and enrich knowledge of nature to form and develop the mental faculties of people, a guarantee for their independent activity. Therefore, if the working masses are to foster independence, they should take an active part in labour and this course is an important factor for them to be a powerful being transforming nature.

The revolutionary struggle is, in essence, a struggle for the working masses to oppose all forms of fetters and subordination and defend their independence. In the practice of the revolutionary struggle the people become conscious of their social and class position and possess the consciousness of independence, the revolutionary spirit to fight against all forms of exploitation and oppression, subjugation and fetters. It is a law-governed phenomenon that independence increases as the social system changes and develops through the historic struggle of the popular masses. When the old social system is removed in a revolutionary way to give place to the advanced socialist system, a radical turn takes place in the position and role of the working masses and independence is increased. Therefore, if a party of the working class is to realize the independence of the popular masses, it must establish an advanced socialist system and constantly consolidate and develop it.

In order to fully realize the independence of the working masses, it is necessary to finally liquidate the leftovers of the old society in all fields of social life including politics and economy, ideology and culture, while transforming the old social system. A party of the working class must carry forward the revolution to finally eliminate the leftovers of the old society and completely free the working masses from all forms of domination, subordination and social inequality. These tasks are fulfilled through the three revolutions: ideological, technical and cultural. On the basis of the original exposition that independence is a social offspring, our party is wisely leading the work of fostering the independence of the working masses.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO INDIAN PRESIDENT

SK252344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on January 25 to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

The message reads: On the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India I warmly congratulate your excellency, your government and people on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Korean people are pleased with the great successes made by the Indian people in their endeavours to build a rich and powerful India in the spirit of self-reliance and their active efforts in the international arena for peace and expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will strengthen and develop with each passing day in conformity with the ideas of independence and nonalignment I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great successes in your work.

TEXT OF CHON TU-HWAN ADDRESS ON UNIFICATION

SK222358 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 pp 4, 5

["Text" of 22 January new year policy statement by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at National Assembly in Seoul]

[Text] Mr speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly: I wish to pay the highest tribute to you for your endeavors since the launching of the Fifth Republic to lay the groundwork for a new constitutional government and promote a political atmosphere befitting the new era. It is a great pleasure to expound upon basic policies for this new year before such a distinguished group, with whom I will be discussing affairs of state often throughout the year.

1981 was a year in which we extricated ourselves from political and social chaos and restored stability, thus creating a new horizon for the nation. We have toiled hard, pooled our wisdom and risen with courage to cultivate and build a democracy ensuring economic well-being, social justice and innovation in education and culture. As a result, substantive progress was achieved, including a seven-percent economic growth -- a reversal of the negative growth of 1980.

Last year, we began to prepare a solid foundation for political modernization, a major goal of the new era. Fatuous political behavior characterized by strife and confrontation, and opposition for the sake of opposition, is gradually fading away and being replaced by a judicious nurturing of the national strength through dialogue and compromise. In keeping with this new political climate, we have made major efforts to ensure clean government dedicated to providing maximum public service with minimum pomp and waste.

The past year was particularly significant in terms of foreign relations. Our self-confidence and the position of Korea in the international community was further reinforced through official visits to the United States of America and the five ASEAN countries. At the same time, the existing ties with other free nations were cemented and cooperation with the nonaligned nations expanded. Korean diplomacy has thus become very effective in diversifying, as well as improving, relations with the rest of the world. Furthermore, the Jan 12 and June 5 proposals of last year, designed to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and press forward with peaceful unification, are receiving ever-increasing and broadening support from the international community.

The international image of Korea is also embodied in the decision to award Seoul the 1988 Olympics, the greatest festival of mankind. Together with the awarding of the 1986 Asian Games to Seoul, this is a triumph of Korean diplomacy, made possible by national unity.

Economically, 1981 was a year of trials and adversities, which we overcame with tenacious inner strength, achieving even better results than originally projected. Although the exports of industrial nations declined by one percent, Korea's exports rose by 20 percent, owing chiefly to spectacular growth in sales to Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. Initially, prices were expected to increase more than 20 percent, but actual inflation remained at a level slightly above 10 percent. This should enable us to decrease the chronic inflation considerably and place the Korean economy on a stable foundation. Determined efforts have been made to promote economic progress and maturity by reinforcing business resilience, allowing greater autonomy in the banking industry, promoting a privately-led economic system and opening wider the doors of the domestic market. These are very significant developments, even though they may not produce quick tangible results.

Last year the government endeavored vigorously to eliminate the root cause of injustice and impropriety and to cultivate justice and order throughout society. It pushed energetically ahead with various social reforms and the Saemaul undong (new community movement) to create an environment conducive to attaining our desired goals and to increase the maturity of Korean society.

These energetic efforts last year produced no small results, for which credit is due to all people who have worked so hard, including the members of the National Assembly. But I must add that I have mentioned only [the] bright side of the past year. There were also many unwelcome developments. We must frankly admit that though many things were achieved, many were left unaccomplished; though we made many proper decisions, we failed to correct many wrongs.

Our shortcomings are manifold and include several serious problems. I wish, however, to take this opportunity to mention only the three most urgent issues and appeal for a united endeavor to remedy them.

First, hidden pockets of corruption must be uprooted. Vigorous efforts have already been made, but my honest feeling is that we still have a long way to go. A rigorous crackdown can be first aid treatment but is hardly the prescription for a complete and lasting cure. I am convinced that corruption will actually be eliminated only when everybody determines to repudiate it personally, for as long as anyone is inclined that way, corruption will raise its ugly head at any opportunity. We will be able to say that Korea has become clean and incorruptible only when there is a climate prohibitive of corruption, so that even though there is temptation, there is no need for a crackdown.

Ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, clean politics is the key to an incorruptible country. Political corruption is at the root of and fosters corruption in the economy, in public administration and in society at large. Our history succinctly testifies to that. The ultimate cause of the persistent tendency of citizens to act unscrupulously is directly related to the state of politics. Of course, the present state of affairs cannot be blamed on the new generation of politicians. But even if you are not responsible for the genesis of corruption, you, as well as the rest of us, are responsible for its extermination.

In addition to an increased effort to achieve clean government and public administration, I renew my urgent call for all assemblymen to also exert a more strenuous effort to ensure integrity in all political activities, the political parties and the National Assembly. I urge you to exert even more vigorous efforts to establish a new image for parliamentary politics, characterized by activities which are aboveboard and require a minimum of funding.

The second point I wish to make is the need to dispel the deep-seated inflationary psychology. Probably the most urgent problem confronting the Korean economy is the inflationary expectations that have been firmly embedded in the attitudes of all citizens — businessmen, workers and consumers — as well as in the economic system itself.

Because of this ingrained psychology, producers tended to raise prices in anticipation of increased costs while workers insisted on continual pay raises, perpetuating a vicious circle of price-wage increases. Continuing inflation led to the printing of more paper money, thus reducing its value. Incentives to save evaporated, and all kinds of speculation, waste and luxurious consumption became rampant.

The declining value of currency may not have hurt those owning substantial amounts of real property, but dealt a decisive blow to the vast majority who depend on wages for a living. Even saving as much as possible, the prospect of owning a home remained a distant dream, for even with wage increases real income decreased. Nobody can deny that inflation has been the most dreadful enemy of wage earners, farmers and fishermen, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the population.

Long-standing inflation continued to undermine Korea's export competitiveness, making devaluation unavoidable, which, in turn, triggered yet another round of price increases. In addition, excessive investments were made in certain sectors of the economy during the 1970's, leading to an overheated boom far beyond the real means of the country to absorb.

All these developments combined to undercut overall economic efficiency, while aggravating disparities among various sectors of industry. These structural distortions in the economy caused it to be fat and lethargic. Consequently, if the economy is to get back on the track of advancement, it must be freed of those distortions that weight it down.

I am steadfast in my determination to arrest inflation, making it top priority in economic policy. Only when that goal has been successfully achieved can the standard of living of wage and salary earners, farmers and fishermen be stabilized, making it possible for them to save. Such savings can then be invested in industry, thereby revitalizing the economy and improving the balance of payments. Only when inflation is brought under firm control, will it be possible for businesses to make proper and efficient capital investments.

Lastly, I want to emphasize that we must put an end to the habitual disregard for civic responsibilities. The fulfillment of these responsibilities is a major yardstick of maturity, ethical standards and civility. And yet, the fact remains that our consciousness of civic responsibilities lags behind our material development. Disregard for these responsibilities is deep-rooted, affecting all aspects of Korean life, from traffic to politics.

The fulfillment of civic responsibilities advances the interests of all. If citizens believe that the ends justify the means and try to advance personal interests at the expense of others, it is impossible to maintain social order; everybody suffers, and society begins to disintegrate.

Respect for civic responsibilities can take firm root in Korean soil only through the conscious and determined efforts of each person to fulfill his role as a member of society. It is deplorable, however, that many people still look for any opportunity to buck the line for greater and more immediate personal gain. However, society can only prevail and prosper when everyone does his part without expecting another to establish the precedent of maintaining order. This can become an established way of life only when each and every citizen realizes his own responsiblity.

Especially in view of the 1988 Olympics and the 1986 Asian Games, it behooves all Koreans to put their best foot forward to demonstrate the Korean character and culture. As a nation hosting the Olympics and advancing onto the world stage, we must win the deserved trust and respect of the world. Central to this is a change in attitude leading to a consciousness of civic responsibilities.

It may not be possible to eliminate overnight the hidden pockets of corruption, the deep-seated inflationary psychology and the habitual disregard for civic responsibilities. But, no matter how difficult it may be, without breaking down these barriers, we can hardly expect to take great strides forward. I would thus like to take this opportunity to implore all fellow citizens to participate in the drive to banish these three major negative attitudes.

Now allow me to explain my principal aims in various areas of national administration for 1982. We must step up efforts to expedite political modernization, thereby achieving greater political maturity. That is to say, if politics is to function more effectively, it is essential that two basic preconditions be fulfilled.

First, there should be a clear understanding of the function and role of politics in a democracy. The North Korean communists frequently mouth the word "democracy," but their concept is fundamentally different from ours. In a democracy, all citizens are the masters, and politicians must never abuse their position to promote personal interests. The abuse of public trust for private gain or the enjoyment of privileges at the expense of the people runs counter to political modernization.

Second, politicians must accept due responsibility for political activities. As officials are elected to represent the people, it is the duty of politicians to perform the tasks entrusted to them with a sense of responsibility, thus evoking confidence.

In the past, however, a considerable number of politicians were oblivious to their responsibilities. One result of this was that politics got out of control, leading to social unrest. With failure to live up to their responsibilities, politicians forfeit them to the mob; a clear betrayal of the people's trust.

These two preconditions must be satisfied, for only then can politics keep pace with the changing tides of modernization. This is not only essential to the cultivation of democracy but to political stability, the nerve center for stability in all other areas.

In this regard, I, as the president of the Democratic Justice Party, want to make it clear that medium- and long-term efforts will be made to increase both the responsibility and the role of the government party. A look at our political history shows that, regardless of the form of government, political parties were always pushed to the sidelines and the executive branch alone ran the show. In light of the fact that democratic politics are equated with party politics, such practices must definitely come to an end.

Political parties and the government must develop cooperative relations in formulating and implementing public policies, rather than estranging each other by jockeying for dominant position. Only when such relationships are developed will it be possible not only to energize the National Assembly but also to rid public administration of rigid bureaucratism and expedite the development of energetic, positive, flexible and devoted civil service. This is also a shortcut to a peaceful change of government -- a goal that must be attained without fail. I do not have any doubt that if we steadfastly pursue the abovementioned political goals, Korea will develop as a new politically-advanced democracy, just as we have developed into a newly industrializing country.

As for foreign policy, the basic objective of our diplomatic endeavors is not to engage in useless competition with North Korea nor to isolate North Korea from the rest of the world. Neither is it to safeguard our interests alone at the expense of others. The ultimate goal of our diplomatic policy is to east tension and secure lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, thus paving a broad avenue for peaceful unification of the people and country. To this end, we will further broaden existing amicable and cooperative relations with allies and friends.

This year is especially significant, as it marks the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States of America. Spurred by the cementing of these ties, resulting from the face-to-face meeting last year of President Reagan and myself, the relationship between our two countries has quickly ripened, not only in the area of security, but in all aspects, especially the economic and cultural. As we look ahead to the next 100 years, I will do my utmost to develop Korean-American relations into an even broader and more mature partnership.

Turning to our neighbor, efforts must be made to look at Japan through a broader perspective and develop more amicable and cooperative relations through increased mutual respect and understanding. Such relations not only essential to the peace and stability of ortheast Asia but to the common prosperity of the two nations. Solidarity among free nations is urgently needed in view of the harsh international environment anticipated for the 1980's. It is thus becoming increasingly more important to cement relations between Korea and Japan, two interdependent Asian nations with multiple cultural and economic ties. I believe that if our governments keep this in mind and continue to negotiate in good faith, a satisfactory solution can be found for the pending issue of economic cooperation. Thus it is very timely that the Japanese Government has recently begun to take a more positive attitude in the quest for an early settlement of the issue.

As I stressed during my visits to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, this administration is laboring to promote cooperative relations with developing countries in situations similar to ours.

We are striving to broaden existing relations not only with neighboring Asian nations but also with countries in all other continents and regions, including Europe, the Middle East, Africa and South America, while at the same time establishing new relationships.

Furthermore, the government will place major emphasis on building bridges of dialogue with communist nations. As a matter of fact, if Korea and communist countries can develop, through dialogue, a correct understanding of each other's position, it will help secure a lasting peace on the peninsula.

Turning now to the question of South-North Korean relations, recent history teaches us that Korea will never be united as long as the South and the North each insists on a unification formula intended to advance only its own ideology, ideals and institutions. If we are to be successful, unification must be sought from the realization that the Korean people have been a single ethnic family from time immemorial, sharing a common descent, history, culture and tradition.

Unification must not be pursued exclusively or arbitrarily by any specific class or group, nor should it be sought by force of arms or some other violent means. I am firmly convinced that unification must be accomplished on the principle of national self-determination and through democratic and peaceful procedures that reflect the free will of the entire people.

It was with an open mind and a desire to seek such a democratic and peaceful path to unification that last year I proposed on Jan 12 and again on June 5 an exchange of visits and a face-to-face meeting between the top leaders of South and North Korea. I want to make it clear that every possible effort has been -- and will continue to be -- made by the Republic of Korea Government to realize these proposals.

At the same time, I would like to make use of this occasion to disclose a new peaceful unification formula that was originally prepared in anticipation of a South-North summit meeting. I do so with a view to providing the North Korean authorities and the rest of the world with an opportunity to comprehend our genuine intent. It is my conviction that the most reasonable way to peaceful unification is to adopt a constitution of a unified Korea testifying to the commitment of the entire people to unification -- a commitment attained through the promotion of national reconciliation -- and to then establish a unified state on the terms and conditions laid down in the constitution.

I suggest that, to have the said constitution adopted, the South and the North organize a Consultative Conference for National Reunification [CCNR] with participants from the two sides representing the views of the residents in their respective areas and authorize this body to draft a constitution presenting the terms and conditions of a unified democratic republic of Korea committed to the ideals of nationalism, democracy, liberty and individual well-being. I would further suggest that, when such a draft constitution is drawn up, the two sides make it into law through free, democratic referendums held throughout the whole peninsula. The unification of the country can then be accomplished by organizing a unified legislature and establishing a unified government through a general election held under the constitution of the unified Korea.

It is my understanding that such issues as the political ideology, the name of the country, the basic domestic and foreign policy directions, the form of government and the methods and dates of the general elections for a unified legislature will have to be discussed and agreed on in the CCNR in the course of drafting the constitution. It is our intention to present our own draft of a constitution for a unified country to the CCNR. If North Korea genuinely desires an independent and peaceful unification, they will also have to present a draft constitution for a unified country before the CCNR so that the two versions can be studied and forged into a single draft.

It is essential to promote confidence and trust between the South and the North and steadfastly eliminate from national life all impediments to unification to facilitate the historic drafting of a unified constitution. Accordingly, the unnatural relations between the South and the North which have resulted in self-inflicted injuries must be brought to an end and replaced by normal contacts that promote the national well-being.

To achieve this end, I hope that the South and the North will first normalize relations and, within the framework of these normalized relations, take concrete steps to bring about national reconciliation. I therefore propose, as a practical arrangement leading to unification, the conclusion of a provisional agreement on basic relations between South and North Korea featuring the following provisions:

First, relations between South and North Korea shall be based on the principle of equality and reciprocity pending unification.

Second, the South and the North shall abandon all forms of military force and violence, as well as the threat thereof, as a means of settling issues between them and seek peaceful solutions to all problems through dialogue and negotiation.

Third, South and North Korea shall recognize each other's existing political order and social institutions and shall not interfere in each other's internal affairs in any way.

Fourth, the South and the North shall maintain the existing regime of armistice in force while working out measures to end the arms race and military confrontation in order to ease tension and prevent war on the Korean Peninsula.

Fifth, in order to eliminate national suffering and the inconvenience resulting from the partition of the land and to promote an atmosphere of national trust and reconciliation, the South and the North shall progressively open their societies to each other through various forms of exchange and cooperation. To substantially advance the interests of the people, the South and the North shall facilitate free travel between the two halves of the peninsula, including the reunion of separated families; and shall promote exchanges and cooperation in the fields of trade, transportation, postal service, communications, sports, academic pursuits, education, culture, news gathering and reporting, health, technology, environmental protection, and so forth.

Sixth, until unification is achieved, both parties shall respect each other's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements concluded with third countries, irrespective of differences in ideologies, ideals and institutions, and consult with each other on issues affecting the interests of the Korean people as a whole.

Seventh, the South and the North shall each appoint a plenipotentiary envoy with the rank of Cabinet minister to head a resident liaison mission to be established in Seoul and Pyongyang. The specific functions of the liaison missions shall be determined by mutual consultation and agreement, with both parties providing the liaison mission from the other party with all necessary facilities and cooperation to ensure its smooth functioning.

It is my earnest hope that North Korea will expeditiously accept the proposal for a meeting between the top leaders of the South and the North in order to conduct frank and open-minded discussions on all issues noted above.

I propose to North Korea that high-level delegations from the South and the North, headed by Cabinet-rank chief delegates, meet together at the earliest possible date in a preparatory conference to work out the necessary procedures for a South-North summit meeting. I want to make it clear that if North Korea is agreeable to the proposal for a preparatory conference, the Government of the Republic of Korea has already made the necessary preparations to send a delegation.

Regarding national defense, the government will continue to focus energies on reinforcing deterrent in the conviction that our number one enemy is war. Needless to reiterate, social stability is possible only when the safety and peace of the nation is secured, making industrial and economic growth possible and leading to stable living conditions. The major goals of this year's defense policy are the establishment of a defense structure geared to meet the threat of real war, the streamlining of the national mobilization system, the enhancement of morale and a more productive use of the defense budget. In this way, the government aims to maintain iron-clad security in both frontline and rear areas to safeguard the peace and safety of the country and the lives and property of the people.

Plans have been set to train our troops in new combat tactics and techniques to hone our defense capabilities, to conduct joint exercises of land, sea and air forces to enhance their combat readiness, and to promote research and development of high-technology weapons and the mass production of arms and munitions to foster further growth of the defense industry.

Turning to economic policy, 1982, the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, is the year to prepare for a second takeoff. Through increased employment and improved business resilence, it must be made a year of real growth in per capita national income.

Fortunately, the international prices of raw materials, especially oil, are expected to remain stable this year, while the growth rates of developed economies are projected to go up appreciably. Moreover, world trade is forecast to expand by about three percent compared with last year. If this projection proves true, there will be greater opportunities to increase Korean exports, leading to the higher utilization of domestic industrial facilities, and consequently to lower production costs. This should improve business profitability, thereby contributing to improvements in the financial structures of Korean industries. Let me remind you, however, that since inflation in industrial countries is expected to further slow down this year, it will be necessary to stabilize domestic prices even more if we are to boost exports.

Close examination of the domestic picture shows that although the gross national product grew seven percent in real terms last year, this was merely a return to the level of 1979, hardly sufficient to absorb the more than 400,000 persons added to the labor force each year. Furthermore, many plants, especially in the heavy and chemical industries, remain underutilized due to excessive capital investments during the 1970's. The lingering effects of the past policy of concentrating financial support only on certain branches of industry still threaten to cause excessive money supply and credit expansion. Moreover, the exclusive emphasis on high growth during the past decade has impeded the improvement of national welfare, with serious inadequacies evident, especially in housing and medical fields.

In view of these domestic and international developments, the government has adopted the following economic goals for the new year: price stability; expansion of employment opportunities; technical innovation to improve the international competitiveness of Korean industry; advanced training of manpower and enhancement of product quality; continued institutional reform to promote a market economy; vigorous conservation of food and energy resources; and expansion of social welfare programs.

First, to ensure price stability, the annual rate of increase in money supply will be held down to a 20-22 percent level, while deficit financing of the government will be reduced to half the 1981 figure. At the same time, multifaceted measures will be worked out to encourage savings.

Second, efforts will be made to create more jobs by boosting domestic demand for goods and services through an increase in the real income of consumers. To further improve employment opportunities, credit and money supply will be flexibly managed within the framewrok of overall stabilization goals with the aim of increasing the utilization of existing industrial capacity. At the same time, as announced earlier, public investment projects will be launched and implemented as early as possible.

Third, to boost exports, the government will take measures to encourage all industries to invest in technical innovation and the advanced training of personnel. Such measures will include greater tax incentives and credit facilities. Steps will be taken to revitalize the factory Saemaul undong (new industrial community movement), to encourage nationwide quality control and improved productivity and to foster the growth of small and medium industries with sounder finances and management.

Fourth, to promote a market economy, studies will continue to be made this year on ways to denationalize commercial banks. Government-influenced preferential bank loans will be cut back, while money supply and credit control will be progressively shifted to indirect regulation by the central bank. Furthermore, in order to place the entire economy on a more competitive basis, efforts will be made to ensure fair trade, while opening the domestic economy even more boldly.

Fifth, to encourage food conservation and the efficient use of energy, the government will take vigorous measures in conjunction with other pannational efforts. To this end, the administration will encourage all citizens to forego luxurious foods and live frugally. While the need for everyone to conserve energy in the home cannot be overemphasized, even more important is the need to eliminate waste and increase the efficient use of energy in industrial facilities which account for more than two-thirds of total energy consumption. Accordingly, the government will institutionalize incentives for industries to invest in energy-saving devices.

Sixth, to improve welfare, major emphasis will be placed on education, housing and medical care. Public investment in housing will be expanded to increase the supply of housing, especially for low-income families, while housing cooperatives at places of employment will be vigorously encouraged.

In the traditional sectors of agriculture and fisheries, intensive efforts will be made to increase production, especially to ensure self-sufficiency in principal food grains and to increase the income of farmers and fishermen. In a world of diminishing resources, food is directly linked to security, and thus high priority must be given to increased domestic production of food grains. At the same time, efforts will be continued to diversify rural sources of income.

In the fishing industry, the government will endeavor to foster coastal and offshore fishing by cultivating marine resources and modernizing the fishing fleets with the aim of raising the income standards of fishing families and promoting the well-being of the fishing community. Furthermore, increased international cooperation will be actively pursued in order to ensure stable deep-sea fishing operations enabling Korea to maintain its position as a leading fishing nation.

Welfare efforts will be steadfastly continued to assure the well-being of wage earners and others with no stable source of income, and to promote public health. It is my belief that eliminating pockets of misery is basic to social justice and economic prosperity. To this end, the government will intensify measures to protect senior citizens, unfortunate children, disabled persons and others who find it difficult to find an adequate means of support. Efforts will be focused especially on job training and work programs to provide increased employment opportunities.

Recently, there has been a rash of industrial accidents resulting in the temporary or permanent loss of workers. This is most unfortunate for the individual involved and the country as a whole. Accordingly, the government will intensify efforts to improve working conditions and occupational safety.

Primarily due to the cost of modern medicine, we still have a long say to go before reaching the goal of adequate and well-operated medical facilities. Though its financial resources are limited, the government will do everything possible to improve the administration of national and public hospitals and steadily improve the quality and scope of medical assistance to the poor, while progressively expanding the medical insurance system.

More specifically, medical insurance coverage will be increased this year to include 40 percent of the population. Enlarged primary health projects will be provided to remote farming and fishing communities and other areas with no access to regular medical facilities. Piped water will be expanded so that 40 percent of the farming and fishing population will be supplied with safe water.

If these policies are properly carried out, economic growth in 1982 should exceed seven percent, with the rate of unemployment dropping slightly from the 4.8 percent of last year. Depending on our efforts, it should be possible to reduce inflation to a single digit figure. Furthermore, expanded exports and domestic saving should improve the balance of payments, leading to a rise in real per capita income and consumption, which have stagnated for the past two years.

The economic policies for the new year are designed to improve the health of the economy and prepare a springboard for a second-takeoff. I believe success depends on the active participation and cooperation of the entire Korean public, as well as on the dedicated and proper economic activities of the government, businesses and workers.

Only when every citizen strives for economic betterment with an accurate grasp of the economic picture will the joint effort be truly fruitful. The economy can be placed on a firmer footing only when an accurate knowledge of the economy guides government economic policies, business enterprises, factory operations, export sales, savings and consumption.

This is why I have been emphasizing and reemphasizing the importance of economic education. I take this opportunity to appeal to all fellow countrymen to become "economic persons" fully equipped with the necessary knowledge to support without fail a second takeoff.

Lastly, I wish to touch on educational and cultural policies. It is superfluous to reiterate the importance of education to long-term development. But please allow me to stress that today we are confronted with a crisis of adaptation resulting from rapid industrialization. In other words, our way of thought and abilities have yet to be effectively adjusted to the diverse and complex requirements of modern society, characterized in part by material growth. To overcome this severe crisis, there is a need for various prescriptions, principal among these being educational innovation.

Having adopted educational innovation as one of the major national goals, this administration has labored to ensure the education of the total person by accentuating the development of the spirit, the promotion of science education and the expansion of lifelong educational opportunities. With a renewed commitment to these endeavors, I would like to discuss several urgent educational tasks.

Having declared 1982 a year to enhance the authority of the nation's educators, the government will vigorously proceed with efforts to improve the professional environment of the teaching profession. However, teachers should strive to develop character and scholarship worthy of respect and, at the same time, society should re-evaluate its attitude toward the teaching profession. Only then will it be possible to restore the authority of educators.

To that end, the government will, first of all, reform teacher education, while providing expanded refresher courses for those already on the job. At the same time, efforts will be made to raise the socioeconomic status of educators. A study should be completed this year on a new system of recruiting potential teachers, giving major consideration to recommendations on character and aptitude.

Studies will also be made of a proposal to separate teachers colleges from universities. The curriculum for teacher candidates will be revised, and scholarships will be increased to attract a greater number of bright students to the teaching profession. Educational programs for working teachers will be initiated to increase their understanding of national ideals and interests and to instill a sense of mission and professional ethics.

Studies will be made for reforming personnel management with the aim of enhancing the professional pride and economic well-being of teachers, promoting a willingness to devote a lifetime to the classroom regardless of whether or not they are promoted up the administrative ladder. Since the quality of education is directly dependent on teachers, I believe that by all means the above tasks must be accomplished if we are to secure a sufficient number of qualified teachers.

We must also recognize that universities face certain difficult questions as well. The fundamental problem is not that universities have become the epicenter of social unrest, but that a climate for serious study has not yet taken hold. A university is the highest institution of learning and the place where students spend the most important period of their lives, developing intellectual abilities and preparing for a future career. It is reported that students in countries economically more advanced than Korea are so busy attending lectures, reading books and doing assignments that they have little time to socialize.

We should seriously question whether the time and energy Korean students spend on studying is as great as that in other countries. In spite of recent rapid development, Korea still has a long way to go before it can catch up with the industrial nations. If only for the purpose of closing this gap, we must study even harder than others.

Since the purpose of college and university education is to cultivate professionals who will play important roles in shaping the future of the nation and promoting social development, the climate on campuses must be genuinely conducive to serious study. The academic community, especially professors and students, must awaken to the challenge. At the same time, the general public, especially parents, must cooperate with understanding and empathy.

In cultural policy, emphasis will be on cultivating an awareness that each and every citizen is the master of the country and the author of national destiny. Such a realization is a prerequisite to pannational participation in the new era. For this purpose active support will be provided for Korean studies with a view to promoting an accurate understanding of Korean history and cultural heritage, thus enhancing national pride and revitalizing the national ethos. At the same time, greater efforts will be made to rediscover and preserve cultural properties. Furthermore, the government will pay special attention to ensuring the right of the people to enjoy the benefits of culture. For this purpose, it will endeavor to eliminate cultural disparities among different regions and social strata.

This brings us to the Saemaul Undong [New Village Movement], which has contributed greatly to rural modernization, the improvement of rural modernization, the improvement of rural income and community development. Last year the movement reached a very significant turning point with the establishment of the new Saemaul Undong headquarters under private leadership, making the movement even more attractive to the public. This year, within this renovated framework, the government will assist the urban and the industrial Saemaul Undong to become firmly rooted.

In sum, the new era that we aspire to should assure the emergence of a just society free of illegalities, corruption and irregularities. Owing to the reforms carried out thus far, Korean society has become much more honest than in the past, but undesirable practices still persist. Eliminating these is comparable to eliminating weeds: Perseverance is the key to success.

The government is carrying out long- and short-term reforms with an unwavering determination to create an enduring atmosphere of integrity to permeate the entire society. This year, the scope of the government effort to instill official and social discipline will be broadened to attack relentlessly various corrupt and dishonest practices immediately affecting the daily lives of all citizens.

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, national and social development must not be entrusted solely to the government, the National Assembly or a specific political party.

A bouquet cannot be made of one or two flowers, nor a building of one or two bricks. This is illustrative of the crucial need to pool the wisdom and energies of all, the fundamental rationale behind the existence of our society and nation.

Opportunity does not present itself frequently, but when it knocks, we must open the gate with a united effort. In this modern world, the gate to success does not open freely; it must be opened by man's determined endeavors. Renewing our pledge to open the gate by our own efforts and achieve without fail a great democracy ensuring the well-being of all and the long-cherished national goal of a unified homeland, I would like to appeal for the wholehearted participation of each of you and all other citizens. Thank you.

PRC, USSR GOT ADVANCE WORD OF 22 JAN PROPOSAL

SK251417 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In an effort to realize President Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal for peaceful unification, the government will make various diplomatic endeavors to win international support for the proposal through various international forums of the United Nations and the nonaligned nations, not to mention the friendly nations who have maintained traditional friendly relations with us.

It has been learned that, through third countries, the government informed in advance communist nations, including the Soviet Union and Communist China, about our unification policy, including the 22 January proposal for peaceful unification. Additionally, the government reportedly explained to them our position and efforts to unify the motherland peacefully.

Diplomatic sources said on 25 January: At this stage, it is important to expand the foundations for winning international support by making the United Nations and other international institutions, as well as each nation, understand our proposal for peaceful unification. They added: To this end, we have met those personages concerned who work for various specialized agencies of the United Nations scattered in Paris, Geneva, Rome, and Vienna, not to mention individual nations, and made efforts to make them understand our unification plan.

KOREA HERALD HAILS RED CROSS OVERTURE ON TALKS

SK240448 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Family Reunion as Icebreaker"]

[Text] While President Chon Tu-hwan's call for a unified constitution for all Korea was reverberating, the Korean National Red Cross urged North Korea yesterday to resume the long-suspended talks between the Red Cross societies of the two sides to reunite millions of displaced relatives in the divided halves. This request is both timely and consequential because the Red Cross endeavor for those hapless families is a good beginning to break the ice in the present frozen South-North relations.

Reunification of the partitioned peninsula by peaceful and democratic means as elaborated by President Chon in his new year policy address to the National Assembly remains the ultimate and imperative goal of all Koreans. But then, laying groundwork for attaining the goal is an immediate need to be met through mutual show of good will by the South and North. In this undertaking, the proposed reunion of separated kin is to play a key role.

As we recall, the humanitarian organizations of the two sides held seven plenary sessions in Seoul and Pyongyang alternately in the span of 12 months from 1972 to 1973. These meetings made little headway for reasons known to all and well: Pyongyang came up with preposterous preconditions of an ideological nature. Finally, the North Korean Red Cross called off the eighth session which had been scheduled to take place in Seoul and has since left it in the cold.

Promotion of trust between the South and North is the first step toward the elimination of the existing impediments to unification, which are many and deep-rooted. The provisional agreement on basic relations between the two sides included in President Chon's package proposal for unification aims at none other than national reconciliation to supplant the present distrusts and hostility between them. In a similar vein, the Red Cross-proposed reunion of separated families would pave the way for the icy relations between the South and North to melt, though slowly.

It is all but a foregone conclusion that nothing may be agreed on between the South and North if either of them tries to impose its ideology or political system on the other. And yet, North Korea insisted on repeal of anti-communist laws in the South as a prerequisite to discussing the draft agenda proposed by the Seoul side. If North Korea believes in the possibility of having its preconditions transformed into reality, it will be only wasting time. If, on the other hand, North Korea believes in the possibility that its tight sealing-off policy will pay off in the long term, it is making a fatal blunder. Time and things are increasingly on the side of the proposed reconciliation for eventual unity of the divided halves.

What should be noted, at this juncture, is the remarks made by Kim Il-song when he met U.S. Congressman Stephen J. Solarz during his visit to North Korea in July 1980. Kim said he was prepared to drop his previous demand that Seoul repeal its anti-communist law as a condition for agreement on family reunions and exchange of correspondence between the South and North.

If Kim's word given to the U.S. legislator has a grain of honesty at all, he will willingly and positively respond to the Seoul Red Cross call as well as President Chon's proposal for a summit to open the way toward unification. Kim's further intransigence would only aggravate the continuing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

KOREAN RESIDENT IN PRC RETURNS, MEETS FAMILY

SK260134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, Jan. 26 (YONHAP) -- An elderly Korean woman recently returned home from mainland China to be reunited with her son, an apparent complex janitor, in this southern provincial city, after a separation of nearly 40 years. The reunion was realized as a result of the effort of the Korean Red Cross, on Jan. 14.

Cho Pok-sun, 67, has been living in Liaoning Province in mainland China since 1940, when she and her husband emigrated from Korea with their eldest son, Yi Chong-mo, then a six-year-old boy. They managed to open an automobile repair shop in Liaoning Province. In the spring of 1945, Yi returned home with his uncle, and the liberation of Korea from Japan a few months later prevented him from seeing his family again.

Some five years ago, Cho happened to hear about the "search campaigns for separated families" in Korea. She wrote to several of her relatives, and received a reply from her son. The communication between them continued for some years. Finally, as the result of the continuous efforts of the Korean Red Cross, the mother and son were reunited after 38 years.

Unfortunately the widowed mother had to leave her six other children in China to return home. Her heart's desire is "to live in my homeland with all of my children."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON COMMEMORATION OF NEW YEAR

Heng Samrin Reception Speech

BK251307 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] At 1800 on 22 January the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh held a grand reception to mark the fraternal Vietnamese people's traditional New Year. Attending were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the front's National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and several other comrade ministers, vice ministers, directors general and deputy directors general of various central ministries and offices.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed warm congratulations and sincere greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government and people, who in the past, as well as at present and in the future, have assisted, are assisting and will continue to assist the Kampuchean people most effectively in smashing the genocidal regime and defending and building the beautiful land of Angkor. He stressed that Vietnam and Kampuchea have helped each other three times and have won three victories. The noble sentiment of pure and loyal internationalism forged with the flesh and blood of the best sons and daughters of the two nations constitutes a valuable example of relations for all nations under the present circumstances. He also stressed that the Kampuchean people are determined to defend and preserve the special bonds of militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam just as they would protect their own lives, and regard the strong and solid Kampuchea-Vietnam alliance as the most important factor guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This ceremony proceeded in a joyous, cordial atmosphere permeated with a lofty sense of proletarian internationalism.

Chan Ven Remarks at Reception

BK261010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association organized a reception at its office on 24 January to mark the traditional New Year of the fraternal Vietnamese people. Attending the reception were, on the Kampuchean side, Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Association; and many cadres from various ministries and departments. On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, and many Vietnamese experts.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chan Ven, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, hailed the brilliant victories scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the VCP. The comrade stressed: The Kampuchean people throughout the country are very proud to have such a sincere and valiant friend who dares even to sacrifice his precious life to liberate Kampuchea from the blood-stained hands of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. The Kampuchean people will never forget that if they have good food to eat and proper clothes to wear and can enjoy rights and freedoms as human beings, it is because of the great and invaluable sacrifices made by the heroic soldiers of the VPA, who have shed their blood on Kampuchean soil. Therefore, in all circumstances, the Kampuchean people will strive to strengthen and broaden the special bonds of solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

In his reply, Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, emphasized his elation at the sentiments of affection, esteem and cordial friendship that the Kampuchean people hold for the Vietnamese people, particularly the Vietnamese troops and experts who are carrying out their internationalist duties on Kampuchean soil. The comrade stressed: In compliance with President Ho Chi Minh's behest and in response to the urgent request of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese party, government and people have sacrificed everything for the independence and peace of the Kampuchean people and have always regarded the well-being and development of the Kampuchean people as their own. In conclusion, the comrade stressed: No matter how hard the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, may try to undermine the Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity in order to reinstall the genocidal regime, this bond of solidarity will remain firm and ever-lasting and will thwart all enemy maneuvers.

Chan Si Visit to SRV Experts

BK260950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On 24 January -- the last day of the Vietnamese Year of the Rooster -- Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, together with the comrade vice ministers, chairmen and vice chairmen of various commissions and cadres under the National Defense Ministry, called on and extended New Year's greetings to the Vietnamese military experts in Phnom Penh. After a cordial conversation, Comrade Chan Si, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry and all Kampuchean cadres and combatants, expressed warmest sentiments of solidarity and friendship and best wishes to the comrade Vietnamese military experts and, through them, conveyed greetings and best wishes for good health and new successes to the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer forces and their families. He expressed the wish that the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea would grow stronger and last forever.

The Vietnamese military experts were deeply moved by the attention and care shown by the Kampuchean leaders, army and people to the Vietnamese volunteer forces, particularly during the New Year festival. The comrade representing the Vietnamese military experts said: Though we are far from our fatherland and our kith and kin, thanks to the care of our Kampuchean comrades, our celebration of the New Year in Kampuchea is much like being at home. He expressed the hope that the new year would bring success and prosperity for all. He also hoped that the bonds of solidarity and friendship would grow closer, stronger and firmer with every passing day so that all enemy maneuvers would be foiled.

The two sides clearly reaffirmed that under the banner of proletarian internationalism and in the light of pure Marxism-Leninism, the two peoples and armies, having fostered the militant solidarity between them for generations, will become immovable bastions in defending their national independence and advance rapidly toward socialism. With the passing of the cold season, our hope becomes brighter, our militant solidarity and happiness more fruitful and our advance forward as mighty as the Mekong River's current and as firm and solid as the Truong Son Mountain.

In conclusion, the delegation heartily joined their Vietnamese comrades in a New Year banquet.

Pen Navouth Greeting

BK251302 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the fraternal Vietnamese people's traditional New Year, Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education of the PRK, sent a greetings message to Comrade Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education of the SRV. The message reads:

The Ministry of Education of the SRV has achieved its excellent goal of serving the social development in and providing many experiences for our country. I take this opportunity to express deep gratitude to you for assisting my ministry in establishing a new national education program along a socialist line. Thanks to the relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation, with and the wholehearted support of ths SRV Ministry of Education, my ministry has scored very encouraging results. In the new year, as well as in the future, I am confident that the cooperation between our two ministries will yield more and greater successes.

May the new year bring about greater happiness and successes for the Vietnamese people in the cause of building and defending their fatherland and of building the socialist forces -- the forces of peace in the world.

CHAN SI MESSAGE HAILS LPLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK211106 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d founding anniversary of the fraternal Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA] -- 20 January 1949-20 January 1982 -- Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, sent a message of greetings and best wishes to Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and commander in chief of the LPLA. The message reads:

To Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense of the LPDR and commander in chief of the LPLA, Vientiane: On behalf of the KPRAF cadres and combatants, and in my own name, please allow me to extend sincere and warm congratulations and best wishes to the comrade minister and all cadres and combatants of the LPLA on the occasion of the 33d founding anniversary of the fraternal LPLA.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP and by standing firm on genuine Marxism-Leninism, during the past 33 years or more this army has matured rapidly, successively defeated the French colonialists, American imperialists and their lackeys and, at present, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, American imperialists and international reactionaries; effectively defended the national sovereignty and territorial integrity; and contributed to the defense and construction of the socialist LPDR on the Southeast Asian subcontinent.

All the great victories scored in all fields by the fraternal people and LPLA in the defense and construction of the LPDR are also the victories of our people and army and constitute proof of the immortal influence of the iron-like strength, militant solidarity and combat alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos which, backed by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, (?struggle) for genuine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Availing myself of this occasion, I once again extend best wishes to the comrade minister. May you enjoy good health and greater victories. Through the comrade minister, we send our best regards to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal LPLA and wish them greater victories in defending and building their beautiful socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the PRK; Phnom Penh, 20 January 1982

HENG SAMRIN THANKS FRENCH MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE

BK180913 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, sent a message of thanks and greetings on the 1982 new year to Dr Catherine Jennin, representative of the French Committee for Medical and Sanitary Aid to the Kampuchean People. The message reads: I thank you, madam, for your message dated 29 December 1981 and the best wishes you sent me on the occasion of the new year. Please, madam, convey to the French Committee for Medical and Sanitary Aid my best wishes and greetings on the new year and my sincere thanks for the committee's medical assistance to my people. I wish you the best of health and success in your noble mission in the PRK. Please, madam, accept my highest regards.

BOU THANG THANKS SYRIA FOR AID DONATION

BK131436 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, sent a message of thanks to Comrade (Khalid Hemassi) of the Syrian Ba'th Party Foreign Relations Committee for his precious donation of clothes to Kampuchean orphans. The message reads:

I have just received your donation of clothes to be distributed to Kampuchean orphans. On behalf of the KPRP and the Kampuchean orphans, I would like to extend to the Ba'th Party of Syria our sincere thanks for the gesture of solidarity permeated with an inestimable moral and humanitarian spirit highly appreciated by the Kampuchean people. May the new year usher in for the Syrian Ba'th Party and people happiness, well-being and new victories in the struggle against Israeli Zionism.

PLO DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT, TALKS

BK170901 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jan (SPK) -- The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by 'Ali Ahmad Fayad, member of the PLO Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on 14 January.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation had talks with Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD, and Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchea's vice minister of foreign affairs. Hor Nam Hong hailed the Palestinian people's struggle for national liberation and briefed his guest on the Kampuchean people's achievements during the past 3 years. He reaffirmed the Kampuchean people's wish to live on good terms with their neighbors. He also denounced the Sino-U.S. collusion and their support for the reactionaries in their opposition to the Kampuchean revolution. 'Ali Ahmad Fayad affirmed the Palestinian people's support for the Kampuchean people and their determination to consolidate solidarity between the peoples of Palestine and Kampuchea.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

BK230825 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jan (SPK) -- At the end of its 10-day visit to Kampuchea the World Food Program [WFP] delegation led by Sture Linner, representative of the WFP Executive Bureau, left Phnom Penh on Friday, 22 January. During its stay, the delegation was received by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Burea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

Chea Soth briefed the delegation on the economic and social situation and the development plan of Kampuchea. Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Hor Nam Hong, vice minister of foreign affairs, also received the delegation. It met Yit Kim Seng and Kong Samol, ministers of health and agriculture, respectively. It visited the provinces of Takeo, Kompong Speu and Svay Rieng, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and the Cheung Ek mass graves.

VODK: PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH FILM LODGED IN UN

BK211130 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] On 8 January French television "France Soir" showed a film made by (Jerome Canapar) entitled, "Children of Angkor." The Democratic Kampuchean permanent representation to UNESCO received permission to firmly protest this documentary film, which attempts to dupe French and international opinion, with the intention of making them accept the Vietnamese aggression in and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This documentary film does not say a single word about the fact that 250,000 Vietnamese are committing aggression in and occupying Kampuchea, nor does it mention the increased struggle of the Kampuchean people in their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, who are becoming more bogged down with every passing day. Everyone in the world knows that, facing the brave struggle of the Kampuchean people throughout the country, the Vietnamese aggressors are heavily defeated and completely bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield of their aggression and they do not take any initiative. The Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas are expanding their activities throughout the country. At present, the Democratic Kampuchean Government controls half of the Kampuchean territory, including the region where a large number of ancient temples are located. Route 6, which leads to Angkor, is under the control of the Democratic Kampuchean National Armed Forces.

In order to fulfill their aim of duping world opinion, the Vietnamese organized visits to some ancient temples under heavy protection from their soldiers. Television cameraman (Jerome Canapar) had no difficulties in showing schools, folk dances and interviews with the puppets, who only praise the Vietnamese aggressors and make unfounded accusations against the patriots in order to fool everyone by showing that life is becoming normal in Kampuchea, which is the object of aggression and occupation by the Vietnamese. Although Mr (Jerome)'s film tries to present only certain aspects of Kampuchea, it cannot hide the fact that the Vietnamese are continuing to commit genocide against hundreds of Kampuchean patriots and people with their Soviet-imported weapons and toxic chemicals.

Giving aid to the puppets in Phnom Penh, Kabul or in other places under any pretext represents acceptance of foreign aggression and occupation as faits accompli and, intentionally or not, they are activities in opposition to the patriots and the peoples waging the struggle against the aggressors in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and other places. Therefore, the Democratic Kampuchean permanent representation to UNESCO appeals to everyone who opposes the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressions and occupations of Kampuchea and Afghanistan to unite with each other in order to: Denounce the propaganda of the Hanoi Vietnamese, to fight and dissipate their dark and poisonous tricks aimed at making everyone accept their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea through their maneuvers in asking for cultural and humanitarian aid; and ask for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people hold a free election under UN supervision, in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies.

Paris, 11 January 1982

KAYSONE REPORT TO PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

BK131313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Report on the situation in 1981 and the direction of tasks for 1982 of the LPDR, presented by LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan at the 1982 Supreme People's Council [SPC] 11 January Plenum -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected President Souphanouvong; respected SPC vice chairmen; respected deputy prime ministers; respected adviser to the government; respected members of the Council of Ministers; respected members of the SPC: I feel it a great honor and am extremely happy to represent the Council of Ministers to report to the SPC on the situation in 1981 and the direction of tasks for 1982. On this occasion, I would like to extend my New Year greetings and warmest affection to President Souphanouvong, the SPC vice chairmen, the deputy prime ministers, the advisers to the government, the ministers and deputy ministers and the members of the SPC. I wish you good health and happiness in 1982. I ask you to convey my best wishes to all cadres, state employees, workers, national defense forces, public security forces and compatriots of all tribes throughout the country -- be they old, young, men or women. I wish them greater new victories in the new year. At the same time, I would like to extend my warm greetings to leaders of the parties and Governments of the SRV, the PRK, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as all friends throughout the world. I wish them happiness in peace and friendship throughout the world in the new year.

Part One

The Achievements in the National Defense and Socialist Construction of Our People in 1981

Respected excellencies, in entering 1981 -- the first year of the First 5-Year State Plan, we were blessed with numerous favorable basic conditions. The firm and great victories scored in the struggle to defend our country, to rehabilitate and build the economy and to develop culture during the past 5 years have mobilized our people to persevere and advance in our revolution to fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan. The beacon of the eighth resolution adopted by the party Central Committee and the excellent lessons drawn from the actual struggle in the first 5 years of the people's republic regime have illuminated the path of our people more brightly. Our solidarity and militant alliance with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been strengthened and enhanced. The great assistance rendered to us by the fraternal countries and the extensive support from the international community have further encouraged and enhanced our strength.

However, in 1981 the resistance of the forces hostile to our revolution also developed vigorously and fiercely. At the same time, the difficulties caused by the underdeveloped state of our economic foundations and the aftermath of the protracted war of aggression, as well as the unavoidable shortcomings in our economic and state management, have caused considerable adverse effects on the fulfillment of our tasks. Nevertheless, under the correct leadership of our party and state, further enhancing the fine traditions of our country, and with close unity and gallantry, our people have overcome all obstacles and difficulties, and have scored great victories in various fields in the fulfillment of the state plan in 1981.

I. On the National Defense and Public Security Front

In late 1980 and early 1981, the scheme of the enemies in opposing the revolution in our country took many significant turns. The reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles stepped up collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in opposing various aspects of the revolutions in our country and the other Indochinese countries. They endeavored to gather and build the political and military forces for the exiled Lao reactionaries, and launched various movements to destroy and sabotage our revolution in various fields and through numerous notorious and cunning means, for example, by coordinating armed activities with psychological warfare tactics and espionage, setting up an economic blockade, sabotaging our culture and creating international hostility against our country.

In particular, they tried to infiltrate and destroy our political foundations from within, cause confusion and division among our people of various tribes, carry out propaganda to distort the line and policies of our party and state and create underground movements to serve their scheme of peaceful transformation and to stage a rebellion to topple our new regime.

To smash these acts of the enemies and to create favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the state plan in 1981, we vigorously guided and encouraged the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Political Bureau regarding our closeness with the grassroots level by coordinating various measures simultaneously, mobilizing the masses to attack the enemies, building and consolidating the political foundations and promoting production and improving their living conditions. We regarded this duty as a central task in 1981.

The success of the effort to propagate and disseminate the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and the resolution on opposing the enemy's psychological warfare, and the success in turning into practice the resolution on the task of national defense and public security and regional military work, as well as the resolutions adopted at a conference of various nationalities, constitute a very important contribution to the implementation of the policies and plans aimed at consolidating political foundations, national defense and public security in the past year.

The people of various nationalities have more clearly understood the reactionary nature and heinous schemes of the imperialists and the expansionists and their henchmen. They are bringing into full play the spirit of mastery in maintaining public security and social order, stepping up production and building a new life. The people of various ethnic minorities sent more of their beloved sons and nephews to the armed forces in the past year than in previous years. The administrative apparatuses and the guerrilla and public security forces at the grassroots level have been further improved. The regional forces have increased in both quantity and quality, while the regular forces have been consolidated in the organizational and training fields in accordance with the requirements for combat coordination. Coordinated activities among political, economic and military forces and among the regular, regional and guerrilla units have become further solidified. The combat efficiency of many units has clearly increased. Many underground forces of the enemy have been dismantled, and most of the command units, agents and spies and the enemy's provocative infiltration and sabotage activities carried out from the Chinese and Thai territories have been suppressed. The public security and guerrilla forces have made important contributions to these achievements. Guerrillas in many localities, making use of their wisdom and heroism in attacking the enemy, have captured enemy commandos and spies and their stubborn ringleaders.

From general observation, the overall results of the above-mentioned activities show that the situation of national defense and public security throughout the country, from the countryside to urban areas and along the country's borders and in various strategic areas, has been secured, tranquilized and further normalized. Political foundations in many areas have been effectively consolidated. The situation in the past year shows that if we heighten our vigilance, firmly grasp the all-people national defense and public security line of the party and state, know how to mobilize the entire army and people, know how to apply the three-pronged direction line -- political, economic and military -- and vigorously go to the grassroots level, we will be able to smash all enemy schemes and build all-sided forces at the grassroots level.

II. On the Economic Construction and Development Front

We recorded many satisfactory achievements last year.

A. The most outstanding achievement is the great success in agricultural production, including rice, other plants, industrial crops and animal husbandry. The cultivated area in 1981 was 22,500 hectares greater than in 1980, including 14,000 hectares of reclaimed wasteland, 15,400 hectares for rice cultivation, 3,400 hectares for the cultivation of other plants, 500 hectares for coffee cultivation and 500 hectares of tobacco cultivation [figures as heard]. Rice output in 1981 increased by 13 percent as compared with that of 1980 — a year in which rice output exceeded the output of previous years. As compared with 1980, the output of crops in 1981 increased by 25 percent. Coffee output in 1981 also increased by 12 percent, as compared with 1980. The efficiency of grain production exceeded that of 1980. On the average, early rice output and late rice output per hectare were, respectively, 350 kg and 500 kg greater than in 1980. Animal husbandry has also effectively developed. The numbers of buffalo, cows, pigs and poultry were, respectively, 25,000, 10,000, 65,000 and 500,000 greater than in 1980.

The various victories scored in this agricultural production have enabled us to become self-sufficient in food supply throughout the country. Our people have retained part of the food supply. We have produced surplus agricultural goods for export, and managed to produce some raw materials for industrial production. These victories have been scored thanks to various factors. One factor is the fact that the climate in 1981 was very favorable for crop cultivation, and no livestock epidemics were prevalent. The most important factor is the fact that we were more capable of effectively guiding agricultural production. Local administrations in various localities were resolved to guide this work profoundly, for example, in carrying out irrigation development and in extensive agriculture, and encouraging the timely planting of crops. Many other localities paid close attention to coordinating setting up and consolidating of agricultural cooperatives with mobilizing and promoting agricultural production.

In the past year, movements to set up agricultural cooperatives in various localities were consolidated a step further. Several new outstanding agricultural cooperatives have been set up. Agricultural cooperatives have now been fundamentally set up in all rice-planting areas in Phong Saly, Houa Phan, Oudomsai and Xieng Khouang Provinces. The agricultural cooperatives in these provinces have been effectively consolidated and developed. The per capita income of agricultural cooperative members is now much higher than when they operated individually. More and more farmers who previously hesitated have now voluntarily joined the cooperative venture. Agricultural cooperatives in various provinces have become leaders in carrying out intensive agriculture, dry-season rice growing and irrigation construction, and genuinely enhancing and developing the outstanding aspects of collectivization.

In the past bumper crop season, 174 agricultural cooperatives were engaged in intensive agriculture, with a total cultivated area of 7,000 hectares and an average production capability of 2.5 to 3.5 tons per hectare, or as much as 5 tons per hectare in certain localities. The average per capita income of a member of an agricultural cooperative engaging in intensive agriculture or dry-season rice farming was 400 to 500 kilos of rice per year. This figure rose to 700 kilos per person in certain cooperatives, such as the agricultural cooperatives of Ban Nong Khon, Ban Hai and Ban Sangkhen villages in Champassak Province. Because of production development, several cooperatives have accumulated more savings funds and increased the number of draft animals as well as the number of water pumps, rice milling machines and other farm tools. Handicraft production foundations, collective trade cooperatives and goods exchange cooperatives have been set up in various localities. The training of cadres for managing agricultural cooperatives has also been carried out. In the past year, some 700 cadres underwent training programs on cooperative management at the central and local levels.

In spite of this development, it can be said that, in general, agricultural cooperatives have failed to develop in a similar manner and at a similar pace. Agricultural cooperatives in several provinces have not yet been consolidated and restored because the party committees and administrative committees have failed to pay attention to genuinely leading in setting up agricultural cooperatives, and to understanding the method of coordinating the task of consolidation and development of agricultural cooperatives with that of the construction and consolidation of political foundations and other movements in the countryside. In addition, several services at the center have almost forgotten their responsibility in the movement to set up agricultural cooperatives.

The building of material bases for agriculture has also entered a new stage. Several major and intermediate irrigation projects have been mapped out and are under construction, including 15 projects that are under the direct responsibility of the Central Committee. In the meantime, small irrigation projects have also been extensively supported by farmers because they were able to timely serve intensive agriculture and dry-season rice growing. In the past year, more agricultural experimental stations were set up by the government. To date, there are 31 agricultural experimental stations throughout the country. Some of them have been equipped with modern machines and agricultural tools. As a result, the cultivated area has been expanded, the number of livestock increased and certain agricultural cooperatives compelled to engage in state-run-type enterprises.

B. With a view to preparing for the exploitation of forests, the forestry sector has scored certain achievements in carrying out surveys of forests in the areas designated in the state plan, such as those areas along Route 9 in Savannakhet Province and certain areas in Sayaboury and Luang Namtha Provinces. Though it encountered numberous difficulties, the forestry sector was able to produce the same volume of timber as in 1980.

C. Industrial production was carried out positively. First of all, we stepped up efforts to carry out surveys to prepare for the mining of mineral ores in certain regions and the establishment and repair of some industrial enterprises, including the repair of electrical generators at the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam, with a view to expanding the electricity network, and the restoration and development of the tin mining industry at Phon Tieu. Through several industrial plants have encountered numerous difficulties, including shortages of raw materials and spare parts, and lack experience in production management, they have managed to increase industrial production by 13.18 percent compared with the previous year. Many plants were able to fulfill or overfulfill production targets for 1981, such as those producing electricity, coal, soft drinks, beer, tobacco, corrugated iron sheets and bricks.

The handicraft sector has also scored new developments, particularly in Vientiane, the capital, and Luang Prabang and Champassak Provinces. The handicraft work in textile knitting and weaving has been restored and developed to a certain extent to produce goods for export. The handicraft sector is an important service that can produce goods for domestic consumption and export, provided the localities and services concerned pay close attention to guiding production, set up a reasonable price policy and organize an effective purchasing method.

D. The work relating to goods circulation and distribution has been modified a step further. We have started to readjust the price policy with a view to readjusting prices of certain agricultural and industrial goods. At present, we are concentrating on setting up appropriate wholesale and retail prices for certain goods. The readjustment of goods prices has contributed to stabilizing the market and promoting production development. The organization of purchase and exchange methods has made some progress and scored better results. With a reasonable price policy and positive purchasing efforts, coupled with the mobilization of a sense of patriotism and socialism among our farmers, the volume of rice purchased and exchanged in 1981 has shown a 550-percent increase compared with that of 1980, coffee beans a 25-percent increase and (?beef) a 100-percent increase.

Several localities have overfulfilled their obligations in paying agricultural taxes to the state. The volume of rice paid to the state as agricultural taxes by our peasants has increased by 130 percent compared with the previous year.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, I request that the SPC praise and hail our farmers of all tribes throughout the country for heightening a sense of patriotism and socialism by positively contributing to the success in purchasing grain and other crops, thus enabling our party and state to more effectively resolve the problem related to the shortage of food supply. During the past year, all localities and trade services have also paid attention to distributing essential goods, such as salt, fabric materials, agricultural tools and household utensils, to the countryside, including certain remote and inaccessible areas. The total volume of goods sold at retail prices has increased by 11 percent compared with 1980. This has resulted in the solving of certain difficulties in the living conditions of the people of all tribes and in an increase in the relations between the state and the people with regard to the exploitation of forest and farm products to meet the requirements of the state and for export.

E. Even though the transportation and communications sector has failed to meet increasing requirements, during the past year we were able to score numerous achievements in this service. We have concentrated efforts on repairing, enlarging and providing security for the communications service along Route 9 and Route 13, building and repairing several bridges and providing construction machinery and equipment to some road and bridge construction units. At the same time, various localities have also paid attention to repairing and enlarging the communications network within each province, thereby linking communications routes among districts and cantons. In addition, the government has also set up a border transit transportation company, and has made better use of privately-owned transport enterprises, thus increasing the volume of goods transported by these enterprises to 600,000 tons per kilometer when compared with 1980.

F. The finance and banking sector has advanced in managing cash and foreign currencies, inspecting goods and material equipment and supplying capital to various production units. The banking network at the district level has been expanded. The research work to amend some policies and procedures system regarding financing, taxes and the utilization of budgets has been more closely observed.

III. The Education and Public Health Sector Has Continued To Develop

The movements in promoting culture, information, the arts, literature and sports have been more extensively expanded. Our party and state have regarded this task as an important front contributing to the building of new men and new culture, and have applied the motto: "Let us translate into reality the goal that the ideological and cultural revolution must be advanced a step further." On this basis, we have made several attempts on this front.

A. In the education sector, the various branches of education, such as formal education, supplementary education, cultural training education, vocational education and higher education, have been expanded more extensively than in the 1979-80 school year. As for the elimination of illiteracy, thus far an estimated 85 percent of the target population for the nationwide literacy campaigns have learned to read and write. The movements on cultural training in offices, organizations, factories, military units and among the masses have been considerably developed. At present, an estimated 340,000 persons have completed cultural training programs. The quality of cultural training has been elevated a step further. There are currently 84 central cultural training schools throughout the country, with an enrollment of 14,000 students.

The number of formal education students throughout the country in the current 1981-82 school year has increased by 30,000 compared with the previous school year. Seventy-six percent of the students in all classes have passed their final examinations during the past school year.

In addition to the various young tribal pioneer schools in each province, a number of boarding schools have also been set up at the district and canton levels to accommodate several thousand children of our people of various tribes so as to contribute to the effort of disseminating culture among tribal people living in remote regions. More Buddhist monks and novices have also positively contributed to educational development than previously. More attention has been paid to teacher training programs. The number of students training to be teachers has increased by 40 percent compared with the number in 1980. However, it is worthy of note that various local administrations and services concerned have failed to pay full attention to guaranteeing that all the working systems and policies toward school teachers are fully implemented. As a result, a number of school teachers have become discouraged.

The university and intermediate vocational education system has also been expanded. The number of students in this system has increased by 10 percent compared with the 1980-81 school year. At the same time, we have sent an additional 1,600 students to study in the fraternal socialist countries.

Even though the child care and kindergarten work is still new in our country, and in spite of a lack of experience, in the past year we have achieved some degree of development in this field. The number of infants enrolled in the child care and kindergarten schools has increased by 300 percent compared with 1980. More schools for training child care cadres have been set up in various provinces.

Generally speaking, we have scored numerous achievements in the education sector in the past year. However, certain significant shortcomings still remain, for example, the quality of education and teaching techniques remains low. Another issue requiring prompt attention is the implementation of the policy of providing security to schoolteachers.

B. The movements in promoting culture, the arts and literature in offices, organizations, construction sites, factories, production units, armed forces units and among the masses continue to develop favorably. The literature service has organized several contests for poetry and music, with glorious verses aimed at creating a sense of patriotism and socialism and a sense of jubilation in carrying out production and defending and building the country.

C. The sports and acrobatic sports movement in certain districts, factories, agricultural cooperatives, the armed forces and among youth groups and students has been promoted. We have begun to set up a number of professional sports units, and have organized annual sports events at home and sent sports teams to participate in the contests in some fraternal countries in order to gain new experiences and to strengthen our friendly relations with those countries.

D. The propaganda, information and press work has been transformed to more closely serve the political duties of the party and state in each period and to be more closely related to the reality of the people's life. The propaganda on outstanding work of exceptional individuals has been promoted. More attention has been paid to counterattacking any psychological warfare slanders of the enemies.

The postal service has endeavored to advance to ensure our continued communications with foreign countries and the communications between the center and the countryside. The construction of a satellite communications station with assistance from the Soviet Union has been urgently carried out and fundamentally completed. In spite of these achievements, there still remain numerous problems in the propaganda, information and press work. For example, its struggle characteristics remain blunt; the popularization of the line and policies of the party and state has not been profoundly carried out and has failed to fulfill its objectives; and this work has yet to extend its scope to all localities and foundations throughout the country.

E. The public health system has begun to serve the people at the grassroots level. The public health network has been further broadened, while more attention has been paid to the movements of maintaining good health and preventing diseases as well as movements to plant herbs and exploit and use herbal medicine. This is a positive direction of development aimed at enhancing the tradition and position of strength of the public health service in our country. It is an important contribution to solution of the problem of shortages of medicines and the problem of providing medical treatment for and tending the health of the people. The public health services, both in the central area and in the localities, have also paid close attention to the task of building and training the contingent of public health cadres. Monks and novices in many areas have also positively contributed to curing diseases among the people with herbal medicine. Generally speaking, the public health system has not yet met the people's requirements in curing diseases and tending to their health. The efficiency and spirit of doctors and medical cadres in serving the people are still at a low level, while the management and distribution of medicines are still not efficient.

IV. Some Successful Achievements Have Been Scored in Increasing the Efficiency of the Contingent of Cadres, Promoting and Expanding the Efficiency of the State Apparatus With a View To Profoundly Changing the Basic Point of Implementation Arrangements

This is an urgent requirement as stipulated in the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee, with a view to guaranteeing the successful implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan. It is also aimed at further strengthening the consolidation of the system the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By implementing the aforesaid plan and policies, we have fulfilled the following tasks in the past year: We have attached importance to increasing the efficiency of the contingent of cadres with respect to their abilities and revolutionary virtues. Through recent study of the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and by engaging in political life, cadres at all branches -- ranging from the central to the grassroots levels -- have profoundly understood the line and policies of the party and state in the new stage as well as the various le sons experienced in the maintenance and building of socialism in our country during the past 5 years. As a result of this understanding, the cadres have upheld their acknowledgement of and corrected certain points of mistakes in their line of thinking and attitudes. As a result, an ever stronger cohesion has been built and the spirit of responsibility has been enhanced in the ranks of cadres at all levels and in all branches. We have continued to provide training in basic theory for hundreds of leading cadres, while organizing short-term and long-term training in the technical, specialized and academic fields for more than 1,000 cadres of various branches. We have completed the study of and preparations for the consolidation and rehabilitation of the apparatus organizing system, and have fixed roles, responsibilities, relationship, regulations and working procedures for various branches and various levels in order to further increase the efficiency of the state apparatuses.

Some provinces, for example, Houa Phan, Xieng Khouang, Phong Saly and Oudomsai, have achieved considerable success in implementing the plan and policy of simplifying the organizing system and increasing the number of cadres at the district and grassroots levels. Provincial apparatuses have been reorganized and the contingents of key cadres at the district level have been strengthened in these provinces. To enhance the efficiency of the administration, we have studied and enforced a number of laws, regulations and policies, including laws concerning the democratic rights and obligations of the people, and changed and added certain policies on production, import and export trading, agricultural taxes, industries and so forth. The arrangements for the implementation of these laws, regulations and policies have also been effectively changed. These changes have been demonstrated in some areas. For example, several district and provincial administrative committees have begun to pay attention to turning to the grassroots level to better understand the situation and to study and promote work.

Forces have been concentrated in guiding the implementation of primary, urgent tasks, for example, guidance of the seasonal rice farming, carrying out of intensive cultivation, purchasing and exchanging of goods, the collection of agricultural taxes, the building of national defense and public security forces and so forth. These are very important factors that have guaranteed the achievement of more successes in comparison with previous years. Those localities or branches that have effectively implemented these points would achieve success in clearly changing the working movements.

Champassak and some other provinces have successfully coordinated various tasks, for example, the tasks of persuading and motivating the people to fight enemies and consolidating and building political bases with the task of encouraging the people to promote production by assigning the provincial party and administrative committees to regularly inspect and guide the implementation of these tasks. As a result, progress has been clearly achieved in the movements in several fields, for example, production has been developed, the maintenance of public security has been strengthened, political bases have been consolidated and the movement to switch to agricultural cooperatives has been restored. Party work and the task of building and training key cadres in cantons and villages have also been developed.

Along with these good points, we still have certain weak points in the matter of guidance and arrangement for the implementation of work. Attention has not been paid to examining and reviewing lessons. This is a weak point which has delayed the implementation of tasks and has limited our achievements.

V. Brilliant Achievements Have Also Been Scored in Foreign Affairs

A new step has been achieved in the implementation of a foreign line of peace, independence, self-mastery and socialism. It has created favorable conditions for the defense and building of the country, and has raised to an ever higher level our role and status in the international arena.

We are very proud to note that only 5 years after its establishment, our beloved LPDR has become a member of the socialist community with the great Soviet Union as the core. This is a result of the process of development of the heroic, indomitable revolutionary struggle of our entire party and people. It is also the result of the genuine Marxist-Leninist line of our party and the trust and love given us on the basis of the spirit of socialist internationalism by various fraternal parties and countries.

During the past year, a new qualitative stage of development has been achieved in all sectors in the combat alliance and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam. The implementation of the treaty on the determination of the national border between the two countries has also been initially successful. The agreement on mutual assistance and cooperation for the 5-year period has also been successfully implemented. This has paved a glorious path for the economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The high-level meetings and talks, as well as the exchanges of visits and lessons between party and state delegations, delegations of the economic and cultural branches and delegations of various sister provinces have prompted mutual understanding, trust and concrete and effective assistance and cooperation between the two countries. The militant solidarity and special relations between Laos and Kampuchea have also been developed. During the past year, we have done our best to give moral support and material assistance to the fraternal Kampuchean peoples in the cause of the rehabilitation, development and defense of the country.

The all-round solidarity, cooperation and relations between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have also been further consolidated and strengthened. We would like to express sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for continuously providing great and precious assistance to our Lao people in the cause of national defense and socialist construction.

We highly appreciate and fully support the Soviet peace plan that was presented to the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the initiatives on peace presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev during his visits to India and the Federal Republic of Germany. We regard those proposals as a great contribution to the peace and tranquillity of various nations in the world. We also would like to express sincere gratitude to the various fraternal socialist countries for their invaluable, friendly and fraternal assistance to us.

The glorious success of the vice foreign ministers meeting between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries, which was held in Vientiane last December, has shown the unanimity and vigorous support of the various fraternal socialist countries for the cause of just struggle of the three Indochinese countries.

We wholeheartedly hail and completely support the various resolute measures of the Polish party and government, whose aim is to smash the schemes to seize administrative power by the various reactionaries in the country in collusion with the imperialists; save Poland from crisis; and safeguard independence, sovereignty and socialist revolutionary gains. We solemnly denounce the various pressures and arrogant interference of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic -- a sovereign country that is a member of the Warsaw Pact and of the socialist community. We strongly oppose the U.S. use of the Polish problem as a pretext to slander the Soviet Union and return to the use of the outdated policy of an embargo on shipments, which has further increased tension in the world. The United States must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from their acts.

We fully support the struggle of the heroic Cuban people against the intervention, intimidation and aggression of the U.S. imperialists, to defend socialist Cuba -- the radiant beacon of national independence and socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

The strengthening of the militant solidarity and special relationship between our country and Vietnam and Kampuchea, and the strengthening of the solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, remain forever a cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state.

In pursuance of the consistent policy of peace, friendship and good-neighbor relations and closely coordinating with the other two fraternal Indochinese countries, our foreign minister visited some Southeast Asian countries, for example, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Thailand. The visits served not only to strengthen friendship and neighborly relations, but to improve mutual understanding and promote negotiations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation. With regard to the Kingdom of Thailand, all the principles and measures aimed at fostering good-neighbor relations between the two countries, which were stipulated in the January and April 1979 joint communiques, have been reiterated. In the interest of the peoples of the two countries -- Laos and Thailand -- we have correctly implemented and will continue to implement the various agreements signed between the two countries. We hope that the Thai side will do likewise.

As a member of the Nonaligned Coordination Committee, we have made earnest contributions to preserving solidarity and the spirit of resistance against imperialism within the Nonaligned Movement, and to supporting the struggle to create a new international economic order on the basis of equality and mutual respect for national sovereignty. At the United Nations, we have resolutely exposed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, opposed the arms race and demanded a reduction in military forces for the sake of peace, international detente and the security of all nations.

We would like to sincerely thank the governments of India, Sweden and other countries, as well as the international organizations, for their continued assistance to our people to heal the wounds of war, to restore and develop the economy and to develop culture.

We express satisfaction with the resumption of normal international relations between our country and France. Our relations with the United States have yet to improve because the U.S. administration still continues to play the China card and to implement an anti-LPDR policy. As for China, we resolutely oppose the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles. However, the friendship between our people and the Chinese people remains as firm as ever. During the past several years -- as we will continue to do in the future -- we have done everything possible to safeguard and restore friendship and neighborly relations in the interests of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

The victories scored in the international arena in the past year include the victory of the foreign policy of our party -- the policy which has clearly identified friend from foe, closely coordinated genuine patriotism with socialist internationalism, coordinated the strength of our country with the strength of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries, closely united and cooperated with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and transformed the epochal strength into a consolidated strength to serve the revolutionary struggle of our people and to fulfill the internationalist obligations of our party and state.

Respected excellencies, the great achievements in various fields that we have scored in the first year of the 5-year state plan clearly point to the potentials of our country and the new factors in the national defense and public security front, the consolidation and building of our political foundations, the comprehensive agricultural production and the transformation of organization. At the same time, we have now come to understand the new conditions that favor our foreign affairs.

All this displays the great efforts of our entire party, army and people during the past year. Most significant of all, the victories scored in the past year testify to the fact that the line and policies of our party and state are absolutely correct. The line and policies are correct not only in the sense of collective plans, but in terms of detailed plans, direction and actual implementation. These victories also show that if we know how to vigorously go to the grassroots level in any locality and at any time, create unity among the masses, enhance the overall strength of all services, closely coordinate all branches of work and effectively build the revolutionary forces at the grassroots level, we will be able to firmly and extensively consolidate and develop the mass movement in that locality at any time.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I propose that the SPC praise our workers, peasants, compatriots of all tribes, the armed forces and security forces, cadres and state employees at all levels and in all branches, mass organizations, learned persons, patriotic intellectuals and Buddhist monks and novices for enhancing the spirit of mastery, heroically overcoming all difficulties and making noble contributions to the overall victory of our national construction and national defense during the past year. While scoring the above-mentioned achievements, we are still faced with the following numerous difficulties and shortcomings that must be overcome and rectified:

1. Our revolutionary vigilance has yet to be profoundly understood. We have not yet clearly understood the nature of the fierce, uncompromising, complex and all-round struggle against the various reactionary forces. We have not yet clearly understood their cunning and cruel characteristics. In some areas and on some occasions, we have not been able to fully predict complex events that may take place. We continue to be careless and relax our attention, thus enabling the enemy to take advantage of this to cause difficulties for us in implementing the task of defending and building our country.

2. The task of going to the grassroots level has undergone changes, but this has not yet been done steadily. The situation in some areas is not very good. We have not yet firmly grasped the three-pronged approach for attacking the enemy and building basic establishments.

Some localities and branches of work have not yet shown determination to go to the grass-roots level. The fear of hardships and difficulties, the bureaucratic way of thinking and violations of the right to collective mastery of the masses continue to exist.

3. Generally speaking, production has developed considerably, but some branches of work and sectors have not yet fulfilled state plans or have barely fulfilled them. This shows that we have not yet firmly grasped the economic policy and plans of the party and state. The management work remains very complex. The sense of self-reliance and self-sufficiency and the initiatives to exploit the various superiorities of some localities and mobilize the people's strength to resolve various problems continue to be limited. Small-scale, medium-scale and all-out economic construction has not been effectively applied in the proper direction, thereby minimizing the results of work.

4. Despite efforts being made to improve the spiritual and material life of the people of various tribes, the laboring people, particularly the cadres, combatants, workers, state employees and people living in remote areas, have encountered many difficulties in their living conditions.

5. Guidance in organizing the actual implementation of work continues to lack details and has not yet brought into full play the overall strength of all branches of work. Experiments are not being given the proper weight so that experience can be drawn from them. Examinations to find new favorable factors and the mobilization and promotion of various movements have not yet been timely carried out. Many localities continue to give less attention to these matters.

6. The diplomatic work has yet to bring into full play all the international conditions that favor the implementation of the task of defending and building our socialist fatherland. In particular, proper attention has yet to be given to the aspect of economic relations with foreign countries. The utilization of international assistance has not been pragmatic, has not been carried out in a thrifty manner and has not been truly effective.

Part Two

Direction and Tasks for 1982

Respected personages, we have entered the second year of the First 5-Year States Plan at a time when the situation at home and abroad is basically favorable in many respects. Nevertheless, there remain considerable difficulties and complexities. The U.S. imperialists continue their arms race to push mankind into the dangers of war. The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are following the bellicose U.S. policy and continue to advance far along the path of betraying socialism and opposing revolutionary movements and world peace. The U.S.-China collusion continues to pose a great danger to the peace and security of various nations, for example, in Asia. However, they are being faced with weakness, crises and contradiction. Their capabilities have been limited, and it is inevitable that they will fail to reverse the wheel of history and the epochal trend.

The struggles of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism continue to be difficult, fierce and uncompromising. However, the general trend is: The three revolutionary currents andthe struggle movements for peace in the world will continue to grow and develop continuously, and they have won victories with each passing day.

In Southeast Asia, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles continue to carry out multifaceted destructive activities against the three countries in Indochina in order to sow discord in each country, destroy the unity among the three countries and between these countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and create hostilities between the three Indochinese countries and the various ASEAN countries, in an attempt to weaken and later swallow up the three Indochinese countries and expand their territory to the Southeast Asian region.

Meanwhile, the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries have been consolidated and further strengthened. The Southeast Asian people have seen ever more clearly that the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists pose the main danger to the national independence, peace and stability in the region. The trend of independence and neutrality and the trend

toward negotiations and peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries have emerged with each passing day.

In our country, the struggle between us and the enemy remains complex, fierce and uncompromising. Even though the reactionary forces have been continuously defeated and repulsed, they have not yet given up their multifaceted destructive schemes against our country. They are making efforts to know our shortcomings, weak points, difficulties and areas of negligence in order to counterattack us through various heinous, relentless tricks, in the hope of weakening us and fulfilling their aggressive intention of swallowing up our country. For this reason, the entire party, army and people must always heighten their vigilance and be determined to safeguard the country and smash to bits all their schemes and sabotage activities.

No matter how dangerous and relentless our present enemies are, they are being isolated. They are beset with contradiction within their own ranks. Every day their henchmen lose confidence and trust in their masters, and their morale is deteriorating. Our country has become more firmly stable and the all-round forces of our revolution have grown and become stronger than ever before. Our entire party, army and people have become singleminded. With the clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee and the government, and with the great assistance and cooperation of the various fraternal socialist countries and broad international support, it is inevitable that we will resolve our weak points and shortcomings, surmount various difficulties and splendidly fulfill the First 5-Year Plan. To splendidly fulfill the second-year projects of the 5-year plan, we have the following objectives and direction as our main tasks:

A. The three main objectives of the 1982 tasks:

1. To continue carrying out the task of defending the country and maintaining public order, and effectively build and consolidate political foundations in order to daily pacify and normalize the situation, for example, in various important strategic areas.

2. To vigorously step up production; ensure self-sufficiency in food supplies, a portion of which should be kept in stock; increase the sources of export goods; and ensure the normalization and improvement of the living conditions of the people, in particular for those cadres, combatants, workers and people living in remote areas.

3. To further conduct basic surveys in preparation for the construction of some main projects of strategic significance in the economic and national defense spheres in the years to come.

B. The direction for the main tasks for 1982:

1. To strengthen the all-people unity; continue to heighten vigilance; strive to build, consolidate and strengthen political foundations; effectively carry out the task of defending the country and maintaining public order and public security; effectively counter the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities; and ensure that the situation in our country firmly returns to normal, particularly in the areas of strategic importance in the political, economic and national defense spheres.

2. To step up agricultural production in all respects; persevere to win great achievements in the annual farming season; ensure self-sufficiency in food supplies, a portion of which would be kept in stock; consolidate the movement of turning to agricultural cooperatives and ensure the firm development of this movement, particularly in the areas of rice cultivation; broaden the irrigation work, with the purpose of expanding arable areas and carrying out intensive farming; increase the efficiency of production; step up the forestry work, such as surveying, planning, forest reservation, tree planting and forest exploitation; and, at the same time, positively lead the development and materialization of family economy.

3. To preserve and develop the production capacity of the various existing basic industries in order to develop agriculture and communications and transportation and to produce commodities; adopt policies and positive methods to restore and develop handicraft; and further develop survey and research work in preparation for future construction of major enterprises of strategic importance.

4. To modify the distribution and circulation work and, first of all, modify the policies of pricing, wages and purchase of rice and forest products; broaden state and collective trade networks; strengthen the task of guiding private traders and the task of managing markets, cash, and foreign currencies; and effectively organize the purchase of rice and forest products and the collection of the agricultural tax.

5. To strengthen the guiding of export and import work; strive to find sources of export goods; and effectively organize import procedures, with special attention to the supply of fuel, material, equipment and spare parts, in order to serve industrial and agricultural production, communications and transportation and meet the necessary requirements of the state and people.

6. To improve and guarantee communication networks, particularly the various important strategic routes; expand communications in the countryside; effectively organize the exploitation and use of state and private transport means; develop the existing modified traditional transport means of the people; and pay more attention to waterway transportation.

7. To strictly practice thrift in all areas of production, combat and consumption; carefully manage expenses for administration, national defense, public security and foreign affairs in order to accumulate capital to serve production and improve the people's living conditions; and implement the business procedures and balanced and profitable management regulations toward state factories and plants in accordance with the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Political Bureau in August 1981.

8. To step up the educational, public health, cultural, information, postal and sports work; and pay attention to raising the quality of these works and expand them to minority, hilly and remote areas.

9. To accelerate the consolidation and rebuilding of the party and state apparatuses from the central levels down to the local levels, with particular attention to the district and grassroots levels; modify work procedures and style, strengthen the methods for checking, organizing, guiding and putting into practice the precedures and style and pay particular attention to experimental work in order to draw experience; and strengthen the task of building and nurturing the ranks of cadres, particularly the key and management cadres.

10. To strive to step up diplomatic work to serve the task of defending and building the country; be determined to oppose the schemes and actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the revolution in our country and in fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea; strengthen the militant alliance and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea; unite and cooperate in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; struggle resolutely and persistently to bring peace, friendship, stability and cooperation to Southeast Asia, thus honorably contributing to the cause of peace and revolution of the people throughout the world; strengthen the aspect of economic relations with foreign countries; and effectively and thriftily make use of international assistance.

Respected personages, entering the second year of the First 5-Year Plan, we have many splendid hopes. Despite many difficulties and shortcomings, we are aware of the work to be done and the direction to take toward victories. Our country's position and strength have grown and become stronger than ever before.

The militant relations and special solidarity between our country and Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been further consolidated. International assistance and support given our revolutionary cause has become basically more and more favorable. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, thanks to the traditions of unity and perserverance of our country, which will not yield to any difficulties and obstacles, which dares to think and do and which carries out work while studying and drawing lessons from the work, we will inevitably win victories in implementing the state plans for 1982, thereby creating favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the First 5-Year Plan.

Long live the LPDR! Long live the honorable and glorious LPRP!

SIANG PASASON HAILS LPLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK201031 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Jan (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, organ of the party CC, today front-pages and editorial hailing the 33rd anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

Under the glorious and correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and receiving the patronage from the entire Lao people as well as enjoying support and assistance from fraternal countries, the LPLA had scored significant success, and actively contributed in the struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, culminating in complete liberation of the nation, the editorial writes.

Since the proclamation of the republic, in close collaboration with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and having support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the LPLA has resolutely and actively engaged in the cause of national socialist construction and defense, the editorial notes. In furthering its heroic and glorious tradition, the LPLA together with the Lao people has foiled all undermining acts of the imperialists, the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, thus normalizing the social order in the country.

The glorious achievements of the LPLA and the people, in the past 30-odd years during the national liberation struggle as well as in the past 6 years, have clearly proved the correct leadership of the party, the genuine Marxist-Leninist party.

These victories have in effect demonstrated dedication sacrificed by combatants and people who have taken part in the movements of national liberation, social progress, the cause of safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world, the editorial emphasizes. In the tasks of national socialist defence and construction, the paper, however, points out, it requires firmer proletarian dictatorship, and the upgrading of the might of the armed forces is a most important factor, the editorial notes.

On the occasion of the 33rd Army Day, the entire Lao people hailed the successes of the LPLA and wholeheartedly wish the LPLA new and still greater successes in the implementation of the 8th resolution of the party CC and the State First 5-Year Plan, the editorial concluded.

LE THANH NGHI ATTENDS HAI HUNG PARTY CONGRESS

OW200855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Amid the radiant atmosphere of the new year, Hai Hung recently held the fourth provincial party organization congress. The congress was attended by 500 delegates representing the province's 22 party organizations and units, with a total number of more than 900,000 party members. Also present at the congress were Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and five other high ranking cadres that the party Central Committee had sent to the congress to run in the election of delegates to the fifth national party congress.

During its session the congress studied and discussed the central level's draft documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress and elected a 36-member delegation, including the 6 comrades that the central level had sent to run in the election, to represent the Hai Hung provincial party organization at the coming party congress. The delegates devoted much time to gathering and studying the suggestions made by cadres and party members from the grassroots-level units and heatedly discussed the central-level documents. They unanimously agreed that the line set forth at the fourth party congress was correct and creative. They also agreed with the central level's assessment of the achievements our entire party, people and army have scored over the past 5 years, among them the national reunification, the consolidation and development of the administration, and the glorious victories over the Chinese aggressors and their lackeys in the wars on our country's northern and southwestern borders. They also voiced their agreement on the objectives that the party Central Committee set forth for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan.

Taking note of the fact that Hai Hung is a province of the Red River Delta with a large labor force and fertile land, the delegates also agreed that the policy of agricultural development through intensive and specialized cultivation set forth by the central level is correct and creative.

Last year Hai Hung was one of the provinces that outstandingly fulfilled its task of grain and foodstuff delivery to the state. It also overfulfilled its export goods production plan. Over the past 5 years, Hai Hung contributed to the state 1.1 tons of paddy, 1 quintal of pork in live weight and 1 quintal of jute per cultivated hectare.

The aforementioned achievements are indeed great and obvious. However, taking into consideration the actual situation in the region, the congress agreed with the central level's observation that we have committed many errors and shortcomings on the economic front over the past 5 years. Due to their subjectiveness and impatience, a few areas overextended the scope of cooperatives. A few districts became too big when they annexed two or three other districts and did not meet the requirements of the present reality and material-technical base. There were also areas that failed to actively create conditions for farming by being too concerned with expanding the winter crop area and that were unable to apply intensive cultivation during the winter crop season, which more or less affected intensive cultivation in two rice crops.

Conservatism and sluggishness were manifested in the fostering and training of young cadres and not enough attention was given to training scientific and technical cadres in many areas. A number of delegates pointed out that although Hai Hung adopted contractual work for most of the winter plants at an early date, it was rather slow in moving this system from the winter subsidiary crops to rice.

The delegates devoted much time to discussing the resolution of the 11th VCP Central Committee plenum and contributed suggestions to improving the province's 1982 plan.

In 1982 Hai Hung will concentrate efforts to further accelerating the production of grain and foodstuffs, boosting stockbreeding, vigorously developing the local industry, expanding the production of consumer and export goods and improving the work distribution system. It will send more workers to new economic zones in the south and the mountain region. It will strive to reach the set targets of 840,000 tons of grain, 600,000 head of hog and 50 million dong in export goods.

Encouraged by the success of the provincial party organization congress, all cadres, party members and people of Hai Hung are actively engaging in a seething 60-day movement to emulate one another in scoring achievements to greet the fifth party congress by registering greater successes, overcoming shortcomings and satisfactorily implementing the 1982 State Plan right from the first month of the first quarter of the year.

HO CHI MINH CITY HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS 11-18 JAN

OW201121 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] According to VNA, the Ho Chi Minh City party organization held its congress from 11 to 18 January 1982 to discuss the documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress and to elect delegates to that congress.

Displaying a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, more than 550 delegates representing more than 40,000 party members of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization contributed more than 10,000 suggestions on developing the achievements scored at party organization congresses at the grassroots, precinct, district and similar levels; on the documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress; and on solving outstanding problems facing the city party organization.

By taking into account local conditions over the past 5 years in terms of equipment, techniques, land and workers' skills and by developing the movement of learning from progressive models, Ho Chi Minh City has bravely overcome obstacles and difficulties in developing production.

The delegates unanimously endorsed the draft political report assessing the situation and setting forth the general economic line for the coming 5 years and the 1980's.

Through the party congresses from the grassroots to the city level, the delegates realized that the Ho Chi Minh City party organization has grown in terms of knowledge, confidence and determination regarding the revolutionary task carried out by our people under our party's leadership. This constitutes resolutions and an impetus for satisfactorily implementing the 1982 State Plan.

The delegates were moved by the fact that the VCP Central Committee had sincerely and seriously criticized its past own shortcomings in leadership and guidance and had set forth the objectives and direction of national development in the 1980's consistent with the country's characteristics and actual conditions.

The delegates criticized a number of incorrect views on the party-building task expressed by attendants of congresses at the grassroots, precinct, district and similar levels. However, all the diverse views on the various issues mentioned in the documents will be presented by the city's party organization delegation at the fifth national party congress.

The delegates warmly commended the party organizations at the grassroots, precinct, district and similar levels for enthusiastically and scrupulously holding their congresses even though they were busily engaged in many yearend tasks, and for contributing many concrete suggestions on the important issues mentioned in the documents.

The delegates appealed to all party organization members to turn their minds to the fifth national party congress, to strive to fulfill the 1982 plan right from the early months of the year and to take good care of the lives of the city's people, especially the workers, cadres, civil servants, troops, families of dead heroes and families in good standing with the revolution so that they will be able to enjoy a merry Tet festival, materially and spiritually.

Some 56 delegates capable of displaying the ability and wisdom of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization were elected to attend the Fifth VCP Congress.

HA NAM NINH PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK211047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] During its first round held from 9 to 16 January, the third Congress of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization worked intensively, enthusiastically and seriously, concentrating on studying the draft documents of the VCP Central Committee. The congress showed a high degree of unanimity with the documents and contributed numerous suggestions to them. It also appointed 46 delegates to the Fifth VCP Congress.

Of the 497 delegates attending the congress, 448 spoke during group discussions and 29 made statements during plenary sessions, contributing a total of more than 1,000 suggestions. Thus, more than 90 percent of the delegates expressed their views.

The congress showed a high degree of unanimity with the draft documents of the VCP Central Committee, considering them as major theoretical works which summed up realities, and as a concretization of the general line and the economic line laid down by the Fourth VCP Congress.

Over the past 5 years, despite the many difficulties it encountered, Ha Nam Ninh has made progress in both economic building and the people's livelihood. In 1981, overcoming numerous difficulties caused by natural calamities and supply shortages, the province overfulfilled the annual grain production plan by 6.3 percent, producing 190,000 tons more than in 1980. It also exceeded its plan norms for the output of industrial, small industrial, handicraft and export products and quickly fulfilled its grain and foodstuff obligation.

Many new factors have emerged in the province. Aside from the model districts excelling in intensive rice cultivation such as Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy, which have achieved a yield of more than 6 tons per hectare, Duy Tien, a low-lying district, has gained prominence by producing a yield of more than 5 tons per hectare. Duy Tien has also actively sent out people to build new economic zones and practiced family planning, reducing the rate of population growth from 3.2 percent to 1.5 percent. This year, the district plans to cut down the absolute number of its population by 3,000, thus ensuring an average grain supply of 410 kg per capita.

Nam Ninh District last year achieved the highest value of industrial output in the province, turning out products worth 36 million dong. The Son Hong, Son Thuy, Chau Giang and Duy Tien cooperatives produced export goods worth 1.5-2 million dong each.

Ha Nam Ninh Province also has numerous important economic products, such as salt, of which it is a bigger producer of the country. It is producing a number of new products designed to support production and to meet consumers' needs such as insecticide sprayers, foot-operated threshers, ferrocement boats, and high quality bicycles, and bicycle accessories.

Ha Nam Ninh still has many difficulties and shortcomings, however. The province is still unable to meet its own needs for grain. There is an acute shortage of consumer goods. The province's distribution, circulation and pricing work still show shortcomings. Conservatism, sluggishness, bureaucratism, redtape and the practice of subsidization still prevail among the leadership of some grassroots units and sectors.

Fully understanding the views of the VCP Central Committee contained in the draft documents and the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization congress unanimously adopted a program of action under which it will concentrate on satisfactorily implementing the 1982 plan. In the immediate future, the province will strive to grow 2,000-3,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice more than the norms require, thus producing 440,000 tons of grain in this crop season alone as compared with the planned total annual output of 900,000 tons. It will launch a vigorous movement for the cultivation of soybeans, mulberry and other subsidiary food crops and industrial plants. IN the first quarter, it will strive to achieve a value of industrial, small industrial and handicraft output equal to 23-25 percent of the planned annual output value.

The entire party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh expressed their determination to resolve the food and clothing problem and to make increasing contributions to the state. As a Red River Delta province having considerable potential in manpower, land forests and sea area as well as a great variety of traditional trades, Ha Nam Ninh must bring its management system up to date and build stable and strong party organizations at all levels so as to fully exploit its enormous potential.

The congress held discussions and made many suggestions concerning the building of the district level. For example, it suggested that successful experiences of the frontrank districts be reviewed and applied, that the party and the state make a decision soon on giving concrete responsibilities to districts, and that investments be made in various fields to create proper conditions for the district to become a planning and budgetary level.

In party building, the congress proposed that efforts must be made first of all to enable all party committee echelons and party members to fully understand the line of the central level. They must also promtoe unity and single-mindedness, uphold their responsible, vanguard and exemplary role in work, production and life, and strengthen control and discipline within the party.

ALL-ARMY PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS CONCLUDES

BK210956 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] After five days of urgent and scrupulous work, the all-army party organization congress concluded successfully on the evening of 19 January. Attending the congress were 422 delegates from the party organizations of various military regions, army corps, armed branches and services, agencies, institues and army schools. This figure includes 382 high-ranking cadres and 27 heroes of the people's armed forces.

The delegates to the congress warmly welcomed Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap and some other comrades appointed by the party Central Committee to attend the congress and stand as candidates in the election of delegates to the fifth nationwide VCP Congress.

During the congress, with a high sense of responsibility the delegates heatedly discussed the documents to be presented at the Fifth VCP Congress. They expressed agreement on the basic contents of the documents. Many of them referred to the realities in their own localities and units to expound on the Central Committee's observations on the situation in the country during the past. They made many suggestions concerning measures to overcome the urgent problems in the tasks of building the economy and consolidating national defense.

The delegates to the congress discussed and carefully analyzed the enemy schemes, especially those of the reactionary Beijing rulers, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists to wage a many-sided war of sabotage in order to weaken and annex our country. Many of the delegates made statements on the relations between the two strategic missions and stressed the need to strengthen the all-people national defense and to ensure political security and social order and stability.

It is necessary to make all the armed forces' cadres and combatants and the people of all strata well aware of the enemy's wicked plots so that they can heighten their vigilance, be determined to defeat the enemy's many-sided war of sabotage and be ready to defeat all types of war waged by the enemies under any circumstance.

The delegates also expressed many realistic views on consolidating the party in general as well as the party organizations in the army and on promoting the vanguard role and leadership of the party. They were elated to hear an address by Le Duc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. He elaborated on some basic facts contained in the draft documents of the party Central Committee and underlined the present duties of the army party organizations, which are to concentrate the leadership's role in increasing the combat strength and the standard of political and ideological knowledge of troops; to organize training for troops to master modern weapons and equipment; to always uphold vigilance and be ready to fight; and to victoriously fulfill all the tasks assigned by the party and the people.

The delegates to the congress elected an army delegation of 93 comrades to the Fifth VCP Congress. Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Van Tien Dung and Chu Huy Man were elected with a majority of votes. The congress also approved a message to be sent to the Fifth VCP Congress and a letter addressed to the all the people's armed forces.

Concluding the congress, Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy secretary of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, pointed to the immediate tasks of all the units' party organizations. They are to accelerate the movement for revolutionary acts in a broad and enthusiastic manner in order to change the situation in all army units comprehensively, to emulate the scoring of outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress and to be prepared to implement all of the congress resolutions in the most satisfactory manner.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK211253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 January editorial: "Heartily Welcome the All-Army Party Organization Congress of Delegates"]

[Text] After several days of intense work, the all-army party organization congress of delegates has concluded with fine success, at a time when our armed forces and people are accelerating the emulation movement to score achievements to honor the fifth party congress, and when our country has concluded the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan successfully and is embarking on the second year with a new impetus and vigorous confidence in the prospect of our revolution's advance.

During the 5-year period -- a glorious and historic period in our struggle to consolidate national independence and unification and build socialism -- following the convening of the fourth party congress under the leadership of the stalwart and broadly experienced vanguard party, our army and people have surmounted all difficulties and ordeals while advancing steadily. A new system of proletarian economy has been established throughout the country and considerable achievements have been recorded in the struggle to heal the wounds of war and to restore and develop the economy and culture. In addition, we have won glorious victories in the two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, thus safeguarding our country's sacred territorial integrity, fulfilling our international duty and creating an unprecentedly strong and interrelated strategic position for the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries.

The leadership of the party has been a decisive factor in all victories of our army. Organized and trained by the vanguard party and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, our army has grown ever stronger and is rapidly becoming a modern regular army capable of standing combat ready and fighting gallantly to defend the fatherland, while participating enthusiastically in national construction.

As a revolutionary army which is always loyal to the party, country and people and imbued with noble proletarian internationalism, our army is an effective instrument of the state and a solid pillar of the system of socialist collective mastery. For this reason, it deserves the love and confidence of our entire party and all our people.

Over the past 5 years, our army's party organization has been consolidated and expanded constantly. Meanwhile, the contingent of party members throughout our army has developed in both quantity and quality, playing a leading and exemplary role in all combat and noncombat assignments and serving as a core force for the assumption of party leadership among the armed forces and the transformation of party policies into the revolutionary strength of our entire army.

Participating in the all-army party organization congress of delegates this time were outstanding representatives elected from party congresses at all levels and from various grassroots units, national defense enterprises, institutes, military regions, armed services and branches, army corps and general departments, who have been on assignments in all parts of the country -- from the north to the south and from the border areas to offshore islands. With the participation of these outstanding delegates, the congress reflects the growth, the strength and the morale of our entire army.

This all-army party organization congress of delegates, which was held on the basis of the party congresses at various levels and conducted properly in an intensive and serious manner, also shows that all the party organizations in the army have reached a high identity of views on the party line and have contributed their views to the draft documents of the congress.

Through the convening of party organization congresses at various levels, cadres and party members have been able to further improve their political background, strengthen solidarity and unanimity, understand clearly the situation and tasks of the new revolutionary stage, and believe firmly in the progress and certain victory of our revolution and the bright prospects of our nation.

Mustering the intellect of the entire army, the all-army party organization congress of delegates has discussed and contributed many of its views to various draft documents -- the political report, the report on party-development activities and suggestions for the amendment of the party statutes -- which will be presented at the national party congress, as well as to appointed delegates to this congress.

The voice of the all-army party organization congress of delegates was the voice of high identity of views by our entire army on the party's revolutionary, economic and military line. The congress has demonstrated the persistent determination of all party organizations throughout our army to unite closely behind the party Central Committee, to implement successfully the resolution which will be adopted by the fifth party congress, and to make the People's Army a powerful and modern regular army so that it can fulfill its current historic mission -- to remain combat ready for national defense while participating in economic development and fulfilling its national and international duties.

Each party congress is an important milestone marking a period of glorious development of our revolution. In making preparations for the fifth party congress, we have created an abundant source of encouragement and hope among our entire party, people and army, and a high tide of revolutionary movement through the country, as well as vigorous changes in the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

Heartily welcoming the success of the all-army party organization congress of delegates, our people's armed forces continue to emulate the greatest achievements to honor the fifth party congress. With steel-like confidence in the party's far-sighted leadership, our cadres and combatants in all units and on all battle fronts are studying and working tirelessly and enthusiastically, striving to overcome all obstacles in order to fulfill all assignments in an outstanding manner and score great successes in fighting, maintaining combat readiness and training as well as in national construction.

Letter To All Personnel

OW230009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[All-army congress of party organization delegates 19 January letter to all personnel of the People's Armed Forces]

[Text] Affectionately to all party members, youth union members, cadres, combatants and national defense workers and personnel,

Dear comrades: The all-army congress of party organization delegates, held from 15 to 19 January 1982, enthusiastically discussed and fully agreed with the drafts of the political report, of the party building report and of amendments of party regulations of the party Central Committee.

With a high spirit of political responsibility, this congress fully reflected the mind and feelings of the party organizations throughout the armed forces, offered many suggestions to the documents of the party congress and elected outstanding delegates to the fifth national party congress of delegates.

Imbued with enthusiasm, confidence, solidarity and cohesion, the all-army congress of party organization delegates affectionately extends to all the party members, youth union members, cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and personnel its greetings of certain victory. It was very happy to receive many letters and messages from various units and party organizations throughout the armed forces, enthusiastically greeting it. It will convey to the national party congress the armed forces' absolute confidence and deep gratitude for the party's and President Ho Chi Minh's leadership and education and will report on the initial achievements of the emulation drive to greet the party congress. All the armed forces pledge to devote all their mind and efforts to resolutely and successfully implementing the resolutions of the forthcoming national party congress and outstandingly fulfilling all the tasks assigned by the party and the state during the new revolutionary stage.

Dear comrades, each party congress is a historical landmark that evidences the victories achieved by our country's revolution and paves the way for our people to advance and register new and still greater achievements. The fifth party congress will decide on important issues on our people's path. It will review the implementation of the lines of the fourth party congress, correctly assess the strong points, shortcomings and actual situation of our country at present, clearly analyze the causes of successes and difficulties, map out the objectives, guidelines and tasks of the 1981-85 period and the 1980's and decide on policies and measures aimed at developing the country's strong position and advantages, insuring that the economy surmount difficulties and advance steadily.

Turning toward the fifth party congress, a major congress of all our party, people and armed forces, with enthusiasm for the great achievements scored and with firm confidence in our strength and capability to surmount immediate difficulties, the all-army congress of party organization delegates calls on all the party members, youth union members, cadres, combatants and national defense workers and personnel engaged in fighting, standing combat ready, training, productive labor, economic construction and international obligation:

1. To be ready to seriously, thoroughly and effectively implement all resolutions of the fifth national party congress of delegates; to continue to hold aloft the invincible banner given by the party and Uncle Ho to the armed forces; to uphold patriotism and love for socialism; to develop the awareness and capability of socialist collective mastery; to raise aloft revolutionary heroism and to firmly defend our socialist fatherland, thus contributing to the successful building of socialism and fulfilling our international obligation.

2. To continue to push forward the drive for the defeat of the aggressors and national defense emulation, making it into a stirring, enthusiastic and widespread emulation drive; to successfully fulfill the five objectives of the major campaign concentrating on the three major issues, namely, to uphold the will and responsibility of the cadres, party members, youth union members and combatants, to strictly observe army regulations and push forward training and combat readiness activities, and to actively work, produce and economize, thus contributing to maintaining and improving the cadres' and combatants' material and spiritual life.

The congress is firmly confident that, under the party's leadership, our armed forces will always be a powerful revolutionary people's army, an invincible army that firmly defends our territory, airspace and territorial waters and our people's work of socialist construction, and will at the same time be a big school for the young generation that contributes to training new-type socialist men. Our armed forces pledge to forever be worthy of our revered Uncle Ho's behest that they be a revolutionary army that is faithful to the country and the people, is ready to fight and make sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism, and that fulfills any task, surmounts any difficulty and defeats any enemy.

Hanoi, 19 January 1982
On behalf of the all-army congress of delegates,
[Signed] the presidium

HAU GIANG PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK240703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The party organization of Hau Giang Province recently held a congress of delegates to discuss the draft documents and nominate its delegates to the fifth national party congress. On the basis of the views adopted by the congresses held at the grassroots, district, city and municipal levels, the delegates contributed their opinions expressing an identity of views with the central level as concerns the assessment of the situation, the general line and the line for economic development in the years ahead. The delegates also cited the realities in Hau Giang in presenting their views on specific problems such as determining major grain areas for the entire country, investing in the major rice-growing areas of the Mekong Delta, the building of a district model with an agroindustrial or agroindustrial-forestry economic structure and combining closely the development of the central economy and the promotion of the local economies.

The delegates devoted much time to deabating the question of thrift and agreed with the central level on the policy to introduce thrift as a strict system in production and life.

In studying the resolution of the party Central Committee's 11th Plenum, the delegates recognized clearly the responsibilities of Hau Giang as a major rice-growing province in the Mekong Delta and reached an identity of views with the orientations and tasks adopted by the province for 1982, which consist of stepping up the application of science and technology in production, creating new developments in agricultural and industrial production and in export and meeting the demands of the people's life. As an immediate step, Hau Giang will concentrate efforts on caring for the winter-spring rice, developing soybeans and other short-term industrial crops for export, fulfilling intensively the grain obligation for the 10th-month crop season, controlling the sources of goods and cash and meeting the demands of production, life, security and national defense.

The congress nominated 13 delegates to attend the national party congress.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL PRAISES PARTY CONGRESSES

BK231443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Jan 82

[From the review of Hanoi press for 23 January]

[Text] Dear friends: Over the past month many congresses of party organizations at all levels have been held in various areas throughtout the country and have concluded with high success. Welcoming this success, NHAN DAN today carries an editorial entitled: "All the Congresses of the Party Organizations at Various Levels Have Concluded With Fine Success." The editorial reads in part as follows:

These congresses reflect the concentration of the mind. Many rich discussions [in the course of these congresses] testify to the fact that the general knowledge of cadres and party members are being increasingly improved. Those attending these congresses have concurred in various documents of the VCP Central Committee. Their solidarity and unanimity have been shown in various elections of delegates [to the fifth national party congress]. The fine success of these congresses of the party organizations at various levels will assure the success of the fifth party congress.

LE DUC THO SPEAKS ON VCP DRAFT DOCUMENTS

BK221424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On 20 and 21 January the VCP Secretariat held a conference at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi to discuss the draft documents of the Fifth National VCP Congress. More than 800 elderly and retired party cadres attended the conference. Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Song Hao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, were present.

Those present heard Le Duc Tho present more details of the basic contents of the VCP Central Committee draft documents. He discussed developments, tasks and experiences gained from the earlier revolutionary stages.

Le Duc Tho expressed his belief that the elderly and retired party cadres clearly understand the guidelines set forth by the party congress and will contribute, together with the VCP Central Committee, to overcoming numerous difficulties, creating new opportunities for production and the people's daily life in order to fulfill various great and important tasks in the new stage of the revolution.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK230800 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text of Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's speech at closing meeting of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] Dear comrade National Assembly deputies: With regard to the general situation and tasks of our country at present and in the coming years, in his important speech at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan already pointed out the major issues we all are concerned about. Today I will address only those issues related closely to the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and particularly those of the 1982 State Plan. We have held lively discussions at the various group meetings and in this conference hall.

Going back to 1981, we must try to discover all of our achievements as well as our shortcomings. In 1981 our people achieved many inspiring successes in agricultural and industrial production and in the national economy as a whole.

On the agricultural front, thanks to the application of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers and the promulgation of various policies encouraging production and the fulfillment of grain obligations, we have been able to create a growing movement among the peasants to use manpower and land optimally by expanding the cultivated area and carrying out multicroping and to apply advanced technology in order to step up intensive cultivation and increase the crop yield, thus securing benefits for cooperative members, collectives and the state. We have, for the first time, fulfilled our agricultural production plan in all three aspects -- acreage, yield and output. Thanks to this success, the demand for grain in the rural areas has been met better now than in the previous years, the peasants have been able to fulfill their grain obligations to the state enthusiastically, and the heavy consequences of natural calamities in the north in 1980 have been overcome. The application of the contractual system in agricultural production has now become a mass revolutionary movement and is posing many new problems -- including problems of management, organization, consolidation of cooperatives, intensive and specialized cultivation, and equipping of material and technical bases -- which we must solve with the most effective measures I order to fulfill the peasants' earnest aspirations. Meanwhile, great attention must be paid to overcoming promptly all the inevitable errors in a movement which is expanding every fast and on a large scale. This is necessary in order to make it possible for the movement to continue to develop in all aspects and to help boost agricultural production incessantly, thus contributing significantly to the building of a new socialist countryside.

In industry in general as well as in the fields of capital construction and communications and transportation, the expansion of entrepreneurial rights and the application of contract wages and bonuses under various forms and other policies encouraging production are motivating workers in many establishments of various sectors and localities to promote their right to collective mastery, exploit their potential capabilities, and enhance their positiveness and creativeness in order to overcome difficulties, increase labor productivity, boost production, reduce production costs, and increase income for the laborers while securing benefits for collectives and society. As a result, although with less energy and materials than in the past, we still have been able to increase industrial production, particularly in local industry and small industry and handicrafts. In capital construction, several projects have been completed on schedule and a new and promising construction method has emerged: "the central government and localities work together, the state and the people work together." Local communications and transportation, especially rudimentary transportation, have begun to be developed in a number of provinces and cities.

The successes in the fields of agriculture, industry and capital construction have demonstrated convincingly the great and diversified capabilities of our people in the production establishments at the district level as well as in all localities. These successes have also reflected the abundant source of manpower and our working people's creative skills, which have been developed by policies encouraging production and business transactions and by a rational system of management, and have marked a new step of development in their right to collective mastery. We must pay special attention to these successes and exert further efforts toward studying policies to encourage production and business transactions and having these policies promulgated promptly by all sectors and echelons, especially by all establishments. We must also study and implement policies and principles concerning the new management system, in which the formulation and implementation of the state plan from the grassroots to central levels is the most important task.

Today, in light of such successes and prospects, let us commend our working class, our peasant class and our intelligentsia warmly. At the same time, let us commend our heroic armed forces warmly for having defended our socialist fatherland firmly while performing their noble international duties.

However, besides these inspiring successes, we must also admit that we might have done more and better in many fields of economic and cultural life, thereby further advancing our revolutionary cause. We have also committed shortcomings, particularly in the management and performance of work, the direction of production, the control of distribution and circulation, and the struggle against all negative manifestations. It is the Council of Ministers, especially the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, which is responsible for these shortcomings. Therefore, we accept the correct criticism from the National Assembly deputies sincerely.

The forthcoming fifth party congress will decide on strategic policies for the first stage (during the 1980's) of socialist industrialization and will, on that basis, set forth guidelines and tasks for the 1981-85 5-year period. By implementing these strategic policies, we will create favorable conditions for major and vigorous developmental steps in the subsequent years.

To meet that spirit, it is necessary for us to implement satisfactorily the 1982 State Plan, with special attention given to the following tasks: We must concentrate all of our efforts on developing agriculture comprehensively and, in combination with forestry and fishery, on a national basis as well as in each major economic zone, of which the district level is of primary importance; and strive to be successful in ensuring sufficient grain -- including paddy and subsidiary crops -- and food -- including vegetables, beans, sugarcane and fruits -- while stepping up animal husbandry -- including hogs, fowl, cattle and fish. This is aimed at enabling all localities to enjoy a rational diet in terms of quantity and quality. We must strive to ensure sufficient raw materials for industry and every larger quantities of valuable products for export. At this point, I must emphasize the need for all localities, especially those at the district level, to produce sufficient grain and food to feed their people and fulfill their obligation to the state while keeping part in reserve. Recently, a number of localities have engaged satisfactorily in growing soybeans and mulberry, raising silkworms, and planting cotton as well as in making fabrics and other farm products. It is necessary to make these good models widely known so that other localities can follow them.

Along with developing agriculture, we must pay attention to developing consumer goods. Here also the role played by the localities is extremely important. With their sources of local raw material, abundant labor resources, knowledge of the consumption habits and the creative force of cadres and the laboring people, the localities are totally capable of developing the various branches and trades of handicrafts and small industry in order to produce large quantities of ever more sophisticated goods that have good consumption value both at home and abroad.

We must exert efforts to develop agriculture and the consumer goods industry comprehensively in order to serve the people's material and cultural life more and more satisfactorily -- namely, to meet their demands for food, clothing, housing, movement, education, health care and so forth.

At present our country's main sources of export goods consist chiefly of agricultural, handicraft, small industry and mineral products; and we must, therefore, recognize the export capability of some industrial sectors. Efforts must be made to boost exports in order to import necessary items by promulgating policies and systems designed to encourage the various sectors, localities and establishments to carry out this important task satisfactorily under the state's unified management.

The heavy industry sectors, first of all the energy, power, coal, engineering, chemical, construction materials, communications and transport and other sectors, must develop their capacities to the highest degree to serve agriculture and the consumer and export goods industry.

We must pay special attention to the petroleum and natural gas sector and strive to cooperate satisfactorily with the Soviet Union in this sphere.

In capital construction, we must reclassify the various projects resolutely so that efforts can be concentrated on completing key projects on schedule, especially those designed to serve agricultural production and the consumer and export goods industry. Special attention must be attached to power, coal, chemicals, fertilizer, engineering, spinning, paper and construction materials projects; and firm decisions must be made to suspend projects which we are not yet able to build, and to extend the construction schedule for less important projects.

At present we must resolve a very important problem that is attracting everyone's attention -- the problem of production, distribution and circulation. We must draw upon the good experiences as well as the shortcomings in our past activities in this field immediately. On the basis of boosting agricultural (grain and food) and industrial (chiefly consumer goods) production, we must exert tighter control over the market and prices and manage financial and cash revenues and expenditures more closely so as to better serve the life of the people of all strata, especially members of the armed forces, workers and civil servants inthe cities and industrial centers.

Along with carrying out the important and pressing tasks mentioned above, we must exert efforts to rationally develop education, culture, public health, physical education and sports and protection of mothers and children; and practice family planning strictly.

The socialist transformation being undertaken in the south, especially the transformation of agriculture and the market, must be stepped up vigorously along with developing and consolidating socialist production relations on a national scale, maintaining security and social order and safety firmly and overcoming negative phenomena in economic and social life effectively. To do this satisfactorily we must develop the strength of the people under the leadership of the party and the management of the proletarian dictatorship state.

All of the above tasks require that we pay attention to distributing the country's abundant work force rationally in order to, first of all, exploit all agricultural lands still left lying waste and all exploitable forest lands. This is a job having great strategic significance in many fields -- economic and defense -- in both the short and long terms, which will lay the basis for developing a comprehensive agriculture together with forestry. In industry in general, we must build step by step a system of production and business enterprises, from the central to local level, that encompasses all the branches and trades of the entire country.

Here, special attention must be given to studying and arranging employment for the youths coming of working age and the unemployed. We must strive to carry out these tasks satisfactorily. Of course, these are no simple tasks; we must overcome many difficulties and tackle these tasks step by step with due programming and planning and with the timely introduction of correct viewpoints and policies, and especially by satisfactorily applying the motto "The state and the people work together; the central government and the localities work together."

In the present situation of our country, especially with regard to the economic situation, the question of management has become the most urgent requirement of the laboring people and a very essential task of the socialist state. The fine experiences gained in 1981 in this field testify to the fact that we are capable of studying and resolving step by step the question concerning a new system of management for the national economy.

Central to the system of national economic management is the state plan. The state plan is a manifestation of the party's line and major policies and a reflection of the people's will and interests. At the same time, the state plan reflects the most rational use of the people's work force, the cadres' capabilities, the country's natural resources and our existing technical material supplies. In a word, the state plan must provide for steady development of the national economy and further improvement of the people's material and cultural life.

We advocate formulating plans at the three fundamental levels with the district level assuming a particularly important position. In formulating plans, we must start from the grassroots units — cooperatives and enterprises — and from there we should formulate sector plans and regional plans, and finally combine them into a state plan.

In order to arrive at a good plan, we must give importance to the following points:

1. The plan must reflect a balance among the various aspects of the national economy and among the various sectors and localities, starting from the grassroots units. This will assure the stability and practicality of the plan.

2. The plan requires that we carry out profit-and-loss accounting on the basis of advanced economic-technical norms.

3. The plan must develop the effect of promoting the awareness and business capabilities of the various sectors and echelons, particularly the grassroots level, for the purpose of overfulfilling plan norms and satisfying the three interests, with attention given to the interest of those who directly are engaged in production.

Thus, we must link planning to finance, link the implementation of plan norms to the application of scientific and technical innovations, and link the plan to the market. This is the question of the domestic market, the importance of which we must grasp.

In a word, the process of working out and implementing the plan is a struggle to develop the national economy in accordance with the laws of socialism. It is a struggle to develop the creative labor capabilities of the laboring people, the contingent of scientific and technical cadres and managerial cadres, constantly increase labor productivity, reduce production costs and improve the effectiveness of investment — thus leading to ever higher social product, national income, accumulation and consumption.

In formulating and implementing the plan, we also have the opportunity to conduct the three revolutions from the central to grassroots level, with the scientific-technological revolution serving as the kingpin. We must develop full and profound awareness about conducting the three revolutions. With regard to the scientific-technological revolution, we should always remember that it serves as the kingpin not only because it helps us resolve a series of extremely crucial problems of the national economy, but also — and this is the important and profound reason — because it is the instrument with which we can think, study and find the singular and creative ways and means necessary to advance in the process of socialist industrialization, in building the material and technical bases of socialism and in bringing to our people a civilized and happy material and cultural life.

In saying that central to the system of management of the national economy is the state plan, we mean that the harmonious and effective operation of the state plan management system must be influenced closely and uniformly by the principle of democratic centralism. The principle of democratic centralism calls for broadening democracy and developing the labor and creativity of all the people, collectives and organizations while strengthening centralization in an appropriate manner. In this spirit, the competent party and state organs at the central level promptly must devise and promulgate viewpoints, policies, laws and regulations for organizing and managing the whole political, economic, cultural and social life as well as foreign affairs and national defense.

The changes in management mentioned above constitute a step taken to do away with the system of centralized and bureaucratic management and subsidization and to eliminate the limitations and bottlenecks that freeze the initiative and creativity of the various localities, establishments and the laboring people.

We must emphasize here the positions and effects of the various sectors, ministries, ministerial level organs and organs subordinate to the Council of Ministers which are in charge of extremely important activities of the national economy as well as in other fields and which exert real influence over the economic activities and the life of the people throughout the country. Therefore, we call on the leaders and cadres of all sectors to struggle to build and develop their sectors and contribute to the cause of developing the economy and culture and building the material and technical bases of socialism. At the same time, we urge all sectors to train scientific and technical cadres, managerial cadres and professional cadres for themselves and for the various localities and grassroots units.

We must attach importance to the task of building and developing the socialist legal system. We must always bear in mind that the socialist state is an organized and disciplined state, and that all of us must struggle persistently against all phenomena of disorganization and indiscipline in order to bring all activities of the state and society to socialist order and discipline. All the competent organs in this field must pay attention to performing their functions correctly.

At present we are carrying out a socialist revolution in our country. This is the broadest, deepest and most thorough revolution in man's history. To realize this great undertaking we must arouse the revolutionary will and ardor of all the laboring people in our country under the leadership of the VCP -- the experienced vanguard of the working class which is armed with Marxism-Leninism and is associated closely with the masses -- and launch a broad revolutionary movement nationwide aimed at fulfilling the 1982 State Plan, overcoming negative phenomena, countering the enemy's war of multisided sabotage, safeguarding political security and social order and safety, and contributing to stabilizing the situation concerning the national economy and the people's life. In this revolutionary movement, the role played by the organizations of the trade unions, youths, women and people of other strata is of great importance.

At this point, I have reason to tell you about our country's difficulties and its favorable conditions.

As everyone knows, we are faced with numerous difficulties, large and mounting difficulties coming from various directions. They not only add up but also multiply and have often caused concern among many of us. We must realize very clearly the deep origins and direct cause of these difficulties, realize their disastrous effects and forecast their development. In the final analysis, these are difficulties of a backward agricultural economy which has sustained the heavy consequences of 30 years of war and which is presently the target of extremely vicious sabotage by new and old enemies. It is these large and mounting difficulties which have given rise to the serious and diverse imbalances which we have known.

Under such circumstances, overcoming these difficulties is, precisely, our party's and state's revolutionary task and the objective of our people's struggle as reflected in the party's line and policies, in the Constitution and laws adopted by the National Assembly, in the state plan and in the management and organization of the Council of Ministers as well as of the various sectors and echelons.

Considering the aforesaid situation, the 1982 State Plan aims at resolving partially a number of the most serious and urgent imbalances in the national economy and the people's livelihood. Herein lies a question of great significance.

We must achieve, at all costs, a balance between requirements and capabilities; that is, the important and urgent requirements set forth must be compatible with the realistic capabilities of the economy and the country. This requires that we see clearly and vividly the comprehensive and extremely great capabilities which we have not yet fully utilized — actual as well as latent capabilities in terms of labor, cadres, the people's creativeness and in international cooperation, particularly in cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the two fraternal neighboring countries and with the socialist countries in the CEMA. Here are capabilities whose true scope and effect we have yet to realize fully.

On the other hand, while worrying about the imbalances in the economy, we have paid insufficient attention to the SRV's strength and its powerful position in the political field. This concerns the clear-sighted leadership of the party, the superiority of the socialist regime — the regime in which the people are masters of their own destiny — relations with other countries, comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and our country's international prestige.

Knowing how to utilize fully this powerful position and strength, we will be able fully to overcome gradually and in a planned manner — in the long and short term — the difficulties and imbalances in order to advance and build socialism successfully and defend our socialist fatherland firmly and to bring a plentiful, civilized and happy life to our people gradually, thus fulfilling the sacred testament of esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh and contributing to the cause of revolution and peace of the world's people.

Dear deputies of the National Assembly, the year 1982 is of great importance. Implementing the 1982 State Plan satisfactorily will bring about beneficial effects. As a result, everyone of us and all of our people, under the VCP leadership, must strive selflessly to fulfill the 1982 State Plan satisfactorily.

My best wishes on the occasion of the new year for the Vietnamese people and for this session of the SRV National Assembly.

VARIATIONS OF TRUONG CHINH ASSEMBLY SPEECH

A comparison of the Hanoi VNA version of Truong Chinh's 30 December 1981 speech to the National Assembly, published on page K 7 of the 4 January 1982 Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT under the subtitle "Truong Chinh Speech," with the version published in the 31 December issue of NHAN DAN indicates the following variations:

NHAN DAN replaces the first two sentences of the item with the following: "Dear deputies of the National Assembly,

"At this session, the SRV National Assembly considered the reports of the Council of Ministers, passed two new laws, decided on the immediate problem concerning the national economy, and the direction, tasks and main objectives of the 1982 State Plan and so forth."

Between the first and second paragraphs on page K 8, NHAN DAN inserts the following paragraph: "On behalf of the Council of State, I propose that the National Assembly warmly commend our compatriots throughout the country, officers and combatants of the heroic people's armed forces of their vigilant spirit in defending the fatherland's borders, firmly maintaining the political security and social order and safety and their efforts to score achievements in agricultural and industrial productions and in other domains."

The initial passage of the second paragraph on page K 8 becomes: "'Dear deputies, 1982 is a ...'"

Between the fifth and sixth paragraphs on page K 9, NHAN DAN adds the following two paragraphs:

"Dear deputies, the Seventh National Assembly has begin activities to accelerate the formulation of state laws. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on studying and initially drafting draft laws to be presented to the National Assembly and the Council of State as scheduled. At the same time, it is essential to accelerate the tasks concerning propaganda, education and investigation, so as to ensure that the Constitution and laws are scrupulously implemented.

"In developing the role of the National Assembly and echelons of the people's councils in the system according to which the party is the leader, the people are the master and the state is responsible for management, various people-elected organs must, together with party organizations, the administration and mass organizations at equivalent levels, formulate work forms and methods in order to establish an effective coordination system to concretely develop the workers' right to collective mastery."

The sixth paragraph on page K 9 deletes the introductory clause and begins: "'The revolutionary cause...'"

The ninth paragraph on page K 10 begins: "'Dear deputies, the Vietnamese people...'"

On page K 11, NHAN DAN adds the following three paragraphs at the end of the item: "The new year is approaching. On behalf of the Council of State, I cordially wish compatriots throughout the country,officers and combatants of the people's armed forces and overseas Vietnamese a happy new year!

"I wish all deputies of the National Assembly good health. May they be able to score greater achievements in their production and struggle, and in carrying out their tasks and study.

"All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness!"

NHAN DAN URGES STATE-PEOPLE COOPERATION

OW130103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 82

NHAN DAN 12 January editorial: "The State and People Work Together"]

[Text] Building socialism is an undertaking of the masses. Under the collective mastery system, our people and their state have worked together in their daily activities to build the economy and develop culture. By implementing the motto "The people and state work together," many mass movements in various localities have achieved obvious economic efficiency.

In irrigation work we have mobilized tens of millions of workdays to dig tens of millions of cubic meters of earth, build or perfect many ditch and canal networks and irrigate and drain several million hectares of land.

In the Tet tree-planting movement over the past 20 years, more than 2 billion trees have been planted on an area equivalent to 1 million hectares of forest land, thus increasing our cooperatives' income and bringing many benefits to our society.

The mass movement to grow mulberry trees and raise silkworms now prevailing in some 70 districts has contributed to meeting part of the local need for clothing.

The Quang Nam-Danang people together with the state contributed nearly a half of the capital to the construction of irrigation and hydroelectric networks and breeder centers in 1981.

Many families in Ho Chi Minh City have contributed tens of thousands of dong to the economic construction in various districts.

The people in Phu Khanh and other localities have used their own manpower and local materials to restore and build rural roads in order to better serve production and livelihood. With the people's positive contributions, many localities have achieved practical results in sending the population to reclaim land and build new economic zones.

In the cultural, educational and public health spheres, many localities have also scored remarkable achievements. The people in many districts have contributed manpower and materials to repairing and building schools, kindergartens, nurseries, health stations and cultural homes.

The movement to plant and use medicinal herbs has developed widely. To date, more than 3,000 villages and 68 districts have resolutely planted and used only medicinal herbs.

Realities have proved that the popular masses' capabilities are great and endless. Socialist construction is not only the work of state agencies or state-owned economic installations but also an undertaking of the entire people.

Bureaucratic management and distribution of the administrative-subsidy style will only restrain creativity and positiveness and engender the self-reliant spirit and a situation in which grassroots installations and localities rely only on upper echelons and the central government. As a result, the available latent potential cannot be exploited in the best way. If this management style is eliminated, if the laboring people's collective mastery is developed and if the socialist trading system is applied, creativity and positiveness will be spurred, and each person, installation and locality will be able to exert ever effort to solve his or its own problems.

The interests of the state, people, central government, localities and installations must be unified. In working together, the central government, localities, state agencies and the population can manifest the close relationship between the people and their managerial apparatus in their activities. Therefore, they can exercise the right to collective mastery over the entire country, localities and installations.

By properly implenenting the motto "The central government, localities, state agencies and people work together," we can effectively overcome many difficulties to further step up economic and cultural development and to gradually solve the food, clothing, disease treatment, travel and educational problems.

We must widely popularize and apply our past experiences to vigorously develop the mass movement in carrying out irrigation work, reclaiming land, building roads, planting trees, rearing fish individually, growing mulberry trees to raise silkworms, planting fibrous trees, building homes according to a common plan and contributing capital and manpower to build together with the state economic and cultural projects.

Without the people's contributions, even very easy work cannot be completed. This truth has been proved by revolutionary realities. In all activities related to economic construction and cultural development, a proper coordination of the efforts of the state and population constitutes a primary and important factor for success.

VO CHI CONG SPEECH ENDS CONTRACTUAL WORK MEETING

OW051255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At the meeting on contractual work at state-operated installations in the agricultural, forestry, fishery, water conservancy and rubber sectors, the following important conclusions can be drawn from the reports by the sectors and typical units concerned:

1. Product contract is a powerful means helping the production installations extricate themselves from the administrative subsidy system and gradually embark on the system of large-scale socialist production and business, characterized by constant increases in labor productivity and in farming and stockbreeding production and by efficient use of existing material and technical bases and capabilities.

2. Although still at the initial stage, the product contract system, which has not yet yielded the desired results, has helped sectors, especially that of state-operated installations, properly assess their overall potentials and tap them most efficiently.

3. With the application of its varied forms, the product contract system in the past helped state-operated production installations adopt the mode of contract that best suited them.

4. In order to help expand the product contract system into a large-scale movement involving cadres and workers at state-operated production installations, one of the questions that we need to resolve is that of creating favorable conditions for the enterprises in production and business.

In his speech closing the meeting, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

[Begin recording] To better understand the problem, all sectors, localities and production installations must further grasp the related government decisions, especially Decisions Nos 16, 25 and 26.

I suggest that all sectors, production units and localities make initial reviews in the near future so as to draw experience, which is a very important task. I notice that we have made few initial reviews to draw experience and reexamine economic, technical and labor norms to better suit each occupation and each type of work. We must step up planning, ensure continuous work at the production installations, reorganize production, rationally assign and utilize the work force, expand production and particularly ensure satisfactory implementation of (?Part A), which calls for training cadres and workers and providing further training for cadres to enable them to firmly control production installation activities and to vigorously and uniformly develop contractual work. While carrying out production contracts, all sectors and localities must study the various situations and the application of appropriate levels of incentives and penalties, which is a key issue.

Finally a very important question is guidance in implementation. We have so far advanced many resolutions and policies -- and good ones -- but it has turned out they have not been very effective because what really matters is guidance in implementation. It is necessary that all ministries, sectors and production installations have a section dealing with contractual work to help the leadership in its guidance in implementing contractual work. By so doing we will be able to better control, supervise and draw experience. The Agriculture ministry and the various localities must regularly control, supervise and follow up the implementation of contracts by production installations so as to promptly straighten out erroneous practices. All production installations must scrupulously implement the system of reporting on the work done [words indistinct] the localities so as to ensure satisfactory implementation of contractual work.

Following this conference, cadres and localities must make studies and reappraise the implementation of contractual work and the incentive system in the past so as to assess their capabilities, their weaknesses as well as the causes of such weaknesses, and then devise specific remedial measures for vigorously expanding the application of contractual work in their respective sectors and localities and at grassroots-level production units. [end recording]

TRAN QUOC HAN ADDRESSES MEETING OF ETHNIC WOMEN

OW311425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Report on speech by Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, at the opening session of the conference of representatives of nationality women of northern border provinces on 29 December in Hanoi -- recorded]

[Text] Over the past several decades in the struggle for national independence, freedom and socialism of our entire people under the party leadership, the sister nationality women in the northern border areas of our country have made very great contributions. Particularly since the reactionaries within the Chinese leadership openly waged a war of aggression against our country, the sister nationality women, along with our entire people and armed forces, have remained united in struggle, scored outstanding achievements and repelled the invaders. They are now, every day and every hour, intensifying the defense of our fatherland's northern borders. [applause]

Developing the traditions of heroic Vietnamese women, many of our women, mainly youths, along with their male counterparts, have fought very valiantly and stalwartly. In addition to fighting valiantly, they have registered many great achievements in promoting solidarity, mutual assistance and production in support of combat. Apart from their role in combat and combat support in defense of our fatherland's borders, the sister nationality women constitute a very important force for developing production, building the economy and enhancing the cultural life in the northern border provinces.

The Vietnamese Women's Union and its chapters in the northern border areas should study the related party and state policies, map out realistic activities for the women's movement, develop their strongpoints and achievements and overcome their shortcomings and weaknesses in order to advance the women's movement more vigorously. [applause]

HANOI COMMITTEE SOLICITS RETIRED CADRES' VIEWS

BK040936 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday, 3 January, the Standing Committee of the Hanoi City Party Committee called a meeting of a number of retired high-ranking cadres to seek their views on the draft political report and the draft report on party building to be presented at the fifth nationwide party congress by the VCP Central Committee and also on the city's policies and measures for applying the spirit and viewpoints of these documents.

Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee, and Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee, heard each of the participants express his views.

The participants expressed enthusiasm for and shared the views of the VCP Central Committee on its evaluation of the situation as well as the guidelines and tasks outlined in the draft documents. They presented their views on how to solve problems concerning food, clothing and the production of consumer and export goods and how to perform economic and social managerial tasks. They recommended to the party Central Committee that greater attention be paid to such party-building tasks as intensively carrying out the party's control work; severely punishing persons who violate party discipline and state law and persons whose revolutionary qualities have decreased; educating and improving youths; and developing the party.

The participants also contributed many practical views on building the capital city in the domains of maintaining political security and social order and safety; accelerating the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods to meet the city dwellers' demands; and building and consolidating grassroots-level party organizations and administrative organs at the ward level.

They unanimously agreed with the city party committee Standing Committee that, even before the congress is convened, it is necessary to adopt positive measures for correcting shortcomings and to launch a revolutionary movement among the people to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

PHAM HUNG SENDS TET MESSAGE TO SECURITY FORCES

BK060400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 1982 -- the Year of the Dog -- Tet New Year, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee [as heard], vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Interior, has sent a letter of greetings to all the cadres and combatants of the People's Security Forces.

Comrade Pham Hung heartily cited the great efforts and progress made by all the public security cadres and combatants, by all the cadres and combatants of the VPA, by the various sectors, mass organizations and public security organizations and by those units that are providing security guards for various public organs and enterprises. Many new lofty examples and countless courageous and resourceful actions were noted over the past year, such as braving hardships and sacrifices encountered while working in the political, economic, cultural and social fields throughout every part of the country.

Comrade Pham Hung gave the following advice: In order to greet the new spring and the fifth party delegates congress with elation and confidence, with a determination to achieve self-reliance and with the revolutionary offensive spirit, the People's Security Forces must keep themselves well informed of the two strategic missions to be achieved by our country in its socialist cause, namely, successfully building socialism and strengthening national defense and security so as to stand combat ready and to fight victoriously for national defense. The People's Security Forces must strive to carry out all the political tasks assigned to them by the party and the state along with efforts successfully to implement the resolution of the 37th national public security conference, to heighten vigilance constantly, resolutely to defeat the all-out war of destruction waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, to safeguard the peaceful life and the revolutionary gains of our people and to build steadfast rear areas in order to ensure victories over the enemy under all circumstances.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS CUBAN ENVOY'S PARTY

OW071952 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7 -- Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla gave a party today on the 23rd National Day of the Republic of Cuba. His Vietnamese guests included Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the party C.C.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps. Vo Nguyen Giap and Faure Chomon Mediavilla and the other guests raised toasts to the great achievements made by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by Fidel Castro, in building socialism and national defense, in their international obligations, and in helping strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement and the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. They wished the Cuban and Vietnamese peoples new success in their revolutionary cause and the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba further development.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 018 27 January 1982

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SUZUKI: JAPAN TO BEAR GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES

OW210239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 21 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, while calling for expanded but balanced world trade, said Thursday Japan is ready to play a role and bear greater responsibilities as a world economic power. Japan is reducing import tariffs two years ahead of schedule and exerting efforts to make its market more open and accessible for foreign products, Suzuki said in an opening address to a convention of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Suzuki said: "Trade friction between Japan and the United States, and between Japan and EC, are not two individual problems.

"They cannot be settled by balancing (Japan-U.S. or Japan-EC trade) alone as a result of protectionism," he added at the party convention held at Tokyo's Hibiya public hall. "It is important," Suzuki went on to say, "to settle the trade imbalance as part of efforts to put the world economy in shape by expanding world trade in a balanced manner."

Noting that Japan now has a 10-percent share of the world economy, Suzuki said it is "ready to play an international role and carry out greater obligations as an economic power." But he added that an economic power does not mean a military power as far as his country is concerned. Although Japan is building up its defense capability "independently and steadily," greater defense strength is not designed to turn Japan in to a military power, but aimed at effectively coping with possible external aggression, Suzuki said.

Suzuki also said he is concerned about the situation in Poland, and added: "I share the perception that the Soviet Union is behind the military crackdown in that country." Calling the current international situation "severe," Suzuki called for unity among countries of the Western bloc.

The prime minister's stance on world trade and national defense was backed up later by a convention declaration which sought "compliance with international faith" by exerting greater efforts in the fields of diplomacy, economy and defense. A resolution, adopted at the end of the LDP meeting, also called for a settlement of the trade disputes under the current free trade system.

SAKURAUCHI SPEAKS ON TRADE, POLISH ISSUE

OW260751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Japan will announce liberalization measures this week on 67 out of 99 nontariff barriers its trade partners have asked to be lifted, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said here Tuesday. However, he said 15 of the requests were "based really on misunderstanding," which Japan would seek to dispel in further consultations with its trade partners. Sakurauchi was addressing a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents Club.

He did not specify which of Japan's complex import procedures were to be amended, but according to sources close to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party earlier in the day, nine items involving mainly agricultural import regulations will remain unchanged. The LDP's special international trade research committee is expected to recommend the amendments to a Cabinet meeting later this week.

Sakurauchi said the two major issues facing Japanese foreign policy were trade friction with Europe and the United States and the issue of Poland. He said Western industrialized countries should not be "overly distracted by the account ledgers for bilateral trade," but cooperate to revitalize their economies on the basis of multilateral free trade principles, "each giving free rein to its own area of strength." He said Japan was making every effort to open up its market, but European and American businessmen must take advantage of this by working to increase their exports.

On the question of Poland, the foreign minister simply referred journalists to his earlier statements that Japan agreed with the Western countries in holding the Soviet Union responsible and that Japan would act in concert with the West in dealing with the Polish problem. However, he said moves such as U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proclamation of January 30 as "Solidarity Day" could provide "strong moral support" for efforts to have the problem solved by the Polish people themselves. The voice of the Polish people could be called "the voice of international conscience for all who desire freedom and peace," Sakurauchi said.

Asked whether Japanese foreign policy had taken a "hawkish" turn, with greater emphasis on military spending and closer relations with the United States since he became foreign minister last November, Sakurauchi laughed and said he appreciated the compliment. "Some people think my attitude is too soft," he said. "If you see me as a hawk, that balances things out."

SAKURAUCHI ADDRESSES MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

OW261235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Tuesday the Japanese Government would exert efforts to promote direct dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The foreign minister made the remark in an address delivered at a meeting of the Japan Administration Management Association here, saying that it was desirable to have bilateral talks with the Soviet Union if they could lead to any breakthrough in relations. But he stressed that the government could not shut its eyes to the fact that Soviet defense authorities were deploying long-distance backfire bombers and nuclear-tipped SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East.

In his speech, the foreign minister also said the government would redouble its efforts to reach an agreement with the Seoul government on the issue of Japanese economic assistance to be extended to South Korea. The $6 billion in loans that the South Korean Government is seeking have been found to include commodity loans, he said, adding that people believe such loans are unnecessary because the South Korean people's living standards have been improving.

With reference to Poland, Sakurauchi said the government would stick to its stand of keeping a close watch on developments in the East European country. He was commenting on Polish military chief Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's remark to the Polish parliament Monday that various restrictions in force under martial law could be lifted by the end of February.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S UNIFICATION STATEMENT

SK270728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 26 Jan 82

[27 January NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Nothing Can Be Obtained Through False and Deceptive Propaganda"]

[Text] On 22 January traitor Chon Tu-hwan uttered tedious jargon in the name of a policy speech at the puppet National Assembly. As one who has been subjected to the curse and condemnation of the people for the last year because of his fascist and treacherous acts, war preparation rackets and splittist schemes, he should have frankly admitted the crimes he has committed before the people and apologize for them.

Instead, however, while trying to cover up his crimes, traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the fabrication of converting black to white and pretending there is something when actually there is nothing and shamelessly praised his own achievements.

The policy speech was replete with preposterous sophistries designed to embellish the results of his brutal military terrorist politics, maladministration and tyranny. While clamoring about a new politics and the eradication of corruption, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has indulged in a fascist dictatorship since the first day of his seizure of power, tried to cover up the dark situation in South Korea, repeating the same jargon.

He said that the last year was a year in which South Korea extricated itself from political and social chaos, restored stability and established a new political climate. He said progress was made in laying the groundwork for democracy, building a welfare society and embodying a just society. The progress made in South Korea over the past year is not democracy, social welfare and justice, as he says, but only fascist dictatorship, lack of rights, poverty, social evil and corruption. In South Korea, new evil laws were fabricated, oppression was strengthened and many patriots, democratic personages and students who advocated democratization of society and national reunification were arrested, detained, put on trial and executed.

In the past year, 2,000 enterprises went bankrupt. As a result, over 100,000 jobless people took to the streets. As a result of new government licensing regulations and bankruptcies, the prices of daily necessities climbed 30 percent, the trade deficit amounted to $5.5 billion and the national income sharply decreased compared with the previous year. Can this be called democracy and welfare?

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan called for an end to corruption psychology, inflation psychology and the psychology of habitually disregarding civic responsibility. This is preposterous and empty talk to deceive the people.

The corruption and irregularities in South Korea are the products of the reactionary and antipopular social and political system. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most vicious illegal fortune seeker among the successive puppet rulers of South Korea. It is indeed shameless for such a man to clamor about the eradication of a corruption psychology. To talk about uprooting corruption and irregularities while leaving intact the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the ringleader of corruption and irregularities, is absurd.

Because of the antipopular economic policy pursued by the puppet clique, not only small and medium enterprises but also large enterprises in South Korea have been suffering. The South Korean economy is enduring chronic inflation. The economy is a catastrophe. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about an end to the inflation psychology and stabilizing the workers' living standard is a derision of the people.

It is an economic principle that the military buildup, economic catastrophe and inflation are the reason for rising prices. The Bank of Korea recently officially announced there is no possibility of stabilizing prices at the 10 percent level this year.

As long as the economy is dashing toward disaster and the reactionary economic policy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, running wild to prepare for war and plunder the people, continues, stabilization of prices is out of the question. Only political swindlers would use such words to deceive the people.

It is also preposterous for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader creating political chaos and disorder in South Korea, to discuss an end to the psychology of habitually ignoring social order.

As is known to the world, with the appearance of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime in South Korea, the bayonet is synonymous with politics, the violent words of the dictator are synonymous with laws and execution is the ruling method. Oppression is rampant. Needless to say, the people reject this fascist oppressive order. This is called chaos.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talks about ending the psychology of habitually ignoring social order means the one who has subjected South Korea to repressive mechanisms and fascist evil laws and perpetrated the massacre in Kwangju will use the same repression and will commit new massacres in the future.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly discussed political modernization. But popular politics cannot exist under a brutal, fascist military rule. This is evinced by the ruling method of the puppets over the past year. He made many promises, including talk about price stability and an increase in employment. Needless to say, these promises are made to deceive the people and to assuage their anger.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan advanced a proposal for unification and is now running amok to create the impression at home and abroad that this proposal is constructive, realistic and epochal. He cannot mock the people of the world with such cheap propaganda; nor can he cover up his splittist and treacherous nature. The puppet and traitor advanced a proposal for holding a general election which would include the organization of a Consultative Conference for National Reunification with participants representing the views of the residents in the South and North, drawing up a constitution at the conference, adopting the constitution through national referendums, organizing a unified legislature and establishing a unified government through a general election to facilitate national reunification. This is nothing but empty talk which ignores the realities of our country.

With all the dedicated politicans either imprisoned or banned from engaging in political activities, who can represent the people of South Korea? With foreign troops stationed there and a colonial fascist military rule maintained in South Korea, how can a general election on the principle of national self-determination and in compliance with democratic procedures be held? In view of the complicated relations existing between the North and South, it cannot be predicted when such a general election can be held.

The idea of holding a general election makes us wonder if the puppet clique is genuinely interested in reunification. The question of concluding a provisional agreement on basic relations between the North and South -- the practical arrangement until reunification is achieved -- that the clique clamored about increases our misgivings.

It is necessary to tear down the wall separating the North and South and promote national reconciliation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The provisional agreement on basic relations, however, is expected to build an even higher wall between the North and South, just as other measures such as maintenance of the existing armistice agreement and respecting each other's treaties and agreements concluded with foreign countries will.

Clearly, to maintain the existing armistice agreement means to allow U.S. troops to remain in South Korea and to continue national division. By respecting each other's treaties and agreements concluded with foreign countries, the puppet clique means that it intends to maintain the aggressive and treacherous South Korea-U.S. mutual defense agreement.

While paying lip service to national reconciliation, the traitorous puppet clique has never said it would abandon the policy of anticommunist confrontation or that it would abolish fascist military rule and achieve social democratization in South Korea.

To clamor about reunification while turning its back on such fundamental matters as the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, democratization of South Korean society and abandoning the policy of anticommunist confrontation means that the clique is pursuing a two Koreas policy while displaying a false slogan of reunification.

The traitorous puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique's proposal for reunification is a splittist proposal. Referring to defense issues, it babbled about strengthening the puppet armed forces. This exposes more nakedly its splittist nature, reflected in its proposal for reunification. While internally opposing the nation, the traitorous puppet clique is adamantly clinging to dependence on foreign forces. Referring to diplomatic policy, Chon Tu-hwan said he would develop the relations with the United States more broadly and work to consolidate cooperative relations with Japan. This means that he intends to permit the U.S. imperialists to keep South Korea as their colony and military base and that he would serve the United States and Japan as a faithful stooge by allowing more Japanese reactionaries into South Korea, revealing his vicious, flunkiest nature.

The new year's policy statement of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, replete with lies and infused with hypocrisy, mocks the masses. It is pure balderdash. Chon Tu-hwan cannot cover up the treacherous crimes he committed as a fascist hangman, murderer, splittist and flunkey every since he usurped power by using bayonets.

If the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique is allowed to remain in power, the South Korean people and the nation will suffer more. The traitorous puppet clique should apologize to the people for its crimes and immediately step down from power.

DAILY DENOUNCES TRIAL, SENTENCING OF DISSIDENTS

SK261518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held a "verdict trial" on January 22, at which it inflicted harsh penalties upon those involved in the "cases" of the "Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "Federation of Democratic Students," fighting organisations of South Korean workers and students. Denouncing this "trial," NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary.

At the "verdict trial" the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique passed life imprisonment upon Yi Tae-pok, director of the "Kwangminsa" publishing house and a leading figure in these "cases", and prison terms of ten or seven years upon other personages involved in these "cases."

Pointing out that those involved in these "cases" had carried on activities to develop the movement for the democratisation of society in the teeth of fascist suppression, the commentary says:

The military fascists suppressed the just struggle of the "Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "Federation of Democratic Students" by invoking such evil laws as the "national security law," the "martial law" and the "criminal law" and held a trial to pass heavy penalties upon those affiliated with these organisations. This is a brutal violation of the democratic freedom of the people and their right to existence and entirely illegal and military ganster-like act trampling underfoot human rights. They try to totally stamp out the democratic forces and put down the democratic movement and thereby turn South Korea further into a most horrible living hell at the end of the 20th century and realise their dirty ambition to maintain power on the "grave of human rights."

The military fascists must immediately discontinue the brutal fascist outrages, promptly set free Yi Tae-pok and other personages involved in the "cases" of the "Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "Federation of Democratic Students" who were arrested and tried on baseless charges, apologize to the people and step down from "power."

MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER TRIGONA PAYS VISIT

Meets Kim Il-song

SK270433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on Jaunary 26 received the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Alex Sceberras Trigona, foreign minister of the Republic of Malta, and Alfred Falzon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malta to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift in the name of the government of the Republic of Malta.

Agreement Signed

SK270443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- An agreement between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta was signed in Pyongyang on January 26.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona and Maltese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Alfred Falzon.

The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Ho Tam, head of the government delegation of the DPRK, and by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

The agreement says that both sides make active efforts to defend peace and security of the world against the policies of aggression and war and to firmly defend the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement and expand and develop it.

It further says: The Korean side hailed the position of the Republic of Malta as a neutral state pursuing a nonaligned policy chosen freely by the Maltese people and government and recognised and fully supported the neutrality of Malta proclaimed in the declaration of the Maltese Government on May 15, 1980.

The Maltese side fully supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The two sides decided to further strengthen cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields.

The two sides actively strive to strengthen cooperation and solidarity and take common steps at international organisations and international conferences.

The two sides strengthen relations and cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries and greatly encourage the exchange of delegations.

Both sides fully support the just struggle of all peoples including the peoples of Palestine and southern Africa fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for their national independence and building of a new society.

The agreement says that the Maltese side expressed thanks to the Korean side for the warm hospitality accorded the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, and the Korean side expressed thanks to the Maltese side for inviting the foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to pay a goodwill visit to the Republic of Malta.

Delegation Departs

SK270459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona left here on January 26 by plane after paying an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned.

BROADCASTING ACCORD WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

SK270523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in radio broadcasting and protocol of cooperation for 1982-1984 were signed between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the Hungarian Radio Broadcasting Committee in Budapest on January 19, according to a report.

The agreement and the protocol of cooperation were signed by the DPRK Ambassador to Hungary Kim Yong-son and Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Radio Broadcasting Committee Jozsef Bocz.

PARTIES URGE NORTH TO ACCEPT PEACE OVERTURE

SK270234 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties announced yesterday that North Korea is turning back on the hopes of 60 million Koreans for peaceful national unification by not discarding its diabolical scheme to communize the entire Korean Peninsula.

Expressing deep regrets over Pyongyang's negative response to President Chon Tu-hwan's unification proposal, the three parties reiterated their earlier call for North Korea to accept the overture without delay.

Rep.Pong Tu-wan, spokesman of the majority Democratic Justice Party, said in a statment that North Korea's negative response to the "most concrete and practicable way to peaceful unification" by President Chon disappointed 60 million South and North Koreans.

"We cannot understand what Pyongyang hopes to accomplish with a negative response," he said. The spokesman called upon the dialogue for peaceful unification.

Rep. Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the first minority Democratic Korea Party, said that Pyongyang's rejection of the proposal for peaceful unification was a clear signal that "it has no intention to hold any unification talks with the Republic of Korea."

In a statement, the spokesman also said that the negative response was apparently aimed at concealing their internal feuds among political power groups. "The Pyongyang regime will be judged severely by the Korean people at home and abroad," he said.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Song-il, spokesman of the second minority Korea National Party, said that the North Korean response, which betrayed the ambitions of 60 million South and North Koreans, is an indiction that the Pyongyang regime has not abandoned its dream to communize the entire Korean Peninsula by force.

NORTH'S REJECTION OF CHON'S PROPOSALS DENOUNCED

SK270223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Don't Shut the Unity Door"]

[Text] Though not altogether surprising, Pyongyang's negative response to the most comprehensive- and concrete-yet proposal for Korean unification made by President Chon Tu-hwan last week is extremely regrettable. This reaction, one of the many such North Korean vetoes to Seoul's overtures, worries us very much because it implies Pyongyang's irreversible bent for sealing one way after another of achieving a unified Korea by peaceful means.

North Korea's rejection came, as in the past, in the form of a statement issued by Kim Il, Pyongyang's No. 2 man who also heads the so-called Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. The basis of his repudiation is just the same old premise that South Korea should be "democratized" and give up its "two-Korea policy." It is no secret at all today that Pyongyang's term "democratizing" means the repeal of anticommunist institutions in the South and what is more, the replacement of the present government there with a communist-sympathizing one. North Korea had stuck to this precondition all along during the short-lived dialogue held between the two sides in the 1970's.

North Korea comes up with the "two Korea policy" charge against Seoul over the proposed modus vivendi pending reunification of the divided peninsula. By so doing North Korea is only trying to hoodwink those third parties who are not familiar with the history of the Korean division, including especially the North Korean armed invasion of the South in 1950.

It takes no more than a kindergartener's logic to understand the need of a period for achieving national reconciliation between the South and North so as to start a joint search for the proposed unified constitution which, in turn, would give birth to a unified government for the whole of Korea.

One of the basic principles underlying any unification endeavor is that neither side of the divided halves should impose its ideology or social system on the other. In a similar vein, any formula for unification should not represent, let alone, safeguard, the interests of a particular stratum or strata of society only. From this point of view, North Korea's "confederated Korea" scheme is not only incomplete but highly machinating. It is predicated on the condition that "undemocratic" or "unpatriotic" elements are to be excluded from the national conference of representatives Pyongyang visualizes as a means of carrying out its unity scheme. Put in a candid term, the "confederated Korea" plan aims at unifying the country on North Korean terms.

Pyongyang must realize that this irrationality of the "confederation" scheme can no longer be veiled, especially in the international community of nations. Bearing witness to this reality is the increasing number of countries, notably of the Third World, extending support to Seoul's initiative for peace and peaceful unification. It should be noted, in this regard, that well over three scores of countries around the world hailed President Chon's unification proposal in a matter of a few days.

For Pyongyang authorities to block even a chance of discussing with Seoul all possible options, including their own, of course, will amount to killing, once and for all, the undying aspiration of all Koreans for a reunion as the nation. The communist rulers have no right to do it; to begin with, they represent the smallest possible group of Koreans. Pyongyang therefore should reconsider its position in order not to shut the door to unification offered by President Chon.

GOVERNMENT TO REEXPLORE SEABED OIL RESOURCES

SK270152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 27 (YONHAP) --Korea will make an overall reexploration of seabed oil resources in its offshore areas, separately from the Korean-Japanese joint oil development projects in the seventh and fifth mining zones, along the continental shelf lying between the two countries.

The Energy-Resources Ministry has decided to review the data contained in seismic surveys of the first, second, fourth, sixth and part of the fifth mining zones, all independent development areas of the country, in the hopes of finding a promising prospecting site.

The ministry and the quasi-government Energy-Resources Research Institute, in a technical tie-up with the United States Geological Survey, have already embarked on the reexamination of data about the past prospecting projects in the sixth mining zone. According to officials, they expect to find a promising prospecting site within this year.

The 27,400-square-kilometer sixth zone, stretching from northeast of Korea's Cheju Island, to the area off the southeastern coast, where the Shell Oil Co. of the United States dug three holes in quest of oil from 1972 through 1975, is said to have the highest oil potential among the independent mining zones.

Meanwhile, Korea and Japan have reached a provisional agreement to undertake prospecting projects in the joint development seventh mining zone, some time in the second half of this year.

MONTSAME SCORES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

OW251815 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The official Washington is seized with an epidemy of a disease which can be defined as an "anti-Polish syndrome." Its symptoms are a total oblivion of the international law, a loss of the sense of reality and an uncontrollable fury transient to hysteria.

President Reagan, confusing Poland with either Alabama or Puerto Rico, everyday comes out with additional sanctions against the country's sovereign government. He alternates condolences on alleged worsening of the Polish situation and statements that "the American sanctions against Poland have yielded specific results"; i.e. have aggravated difficulties which the Polish people face. This total absence of logic and sober mind testifies to a serious disease.

In its attempt to spread the anti-Polish epidemy the American administration goes to all lengths from twisting its European partners' arms to producing poor-quality propaganda shows such as the so-called "the solidarity day with the Polish people" to be observed on the 30th of January, the date fixed by the U.S. President Reagan and the subsequent appearances of Reagan himself and his nearest aides in a "let Poland be Poland" TV program which is to be broadcast via satellites all over the world.

Washington strives to utilize the home-bred bacillus of the anti-Polish rage not only for frustrating the process of normalization of the Polish situation but also for torpedoing the detente.

But the world has acquired certain immunity against the Washington epidemics which hit the U.S. ruling circles any time the changes distasteful to Washington occur in any country.

Such outbreaks were provoked by the developments in Angola, Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua.... This one is due to the collapse of all hopes of restoring capitalism in Poland, of breaking Poland away from socialist camp.

And it is natural for concern to build up in the world when such unbalanced people who easily become subject to dangerous for mankind diseases come to power in the United States.

U.S.-JAPAN-CHINA FORM 'DANGEROUS ALLIANCE'

OW212012 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The military alliance of the U.S., Japan and China, acquiring evermore clear-cut ominous shape, becomes a serious threat to peace in Asia and the whole world.

American imperialism -- an inspirer and organizer of this dangerous alliance [words indistinct] strengthen the American military presence in region, forces Japan to whip up its military build-up, supplies China with sophisticated offensive weapon. Proceeding from the [word indistinct] given to Washington, Japanese spokesmen have reached a point of declaring that the Japanese security lines stretch for [as received] the Indian Ocean. The Japanese long-range "national defense" program envisages the armed forces of the country to become the fourth in the world for its might by the end of the current five years. At the same goal of achieving military might are directed all thoughts and strivings of the Peking leaders.

Although this alliance is based on anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, its participants cherish own far-reaching and intersecting interests: American imperialism, through making use of Japan and China, strives to restore its lost positions in Asia as a step towards the world supremacy; the Japanese military dream of revanche; and the Chinese hegemonists are gathering strength for the future implementation of their cartographical manipulations with the territories of their neighbours.

But all this comes to one thing -- an unchecked arms race, which will involve all regions' countries and at the end will lead to a new war. But the peoples of Asia strive for peace and normal good-neighbourly relations, the road to which is indicated in a number of proposals: to turn the Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean to a peace-zone, to work out confidence-building measures in the Far East and establish a convention on mutual nonaggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. Nevertheless the ruling circles of the U.S., Japan and China totally ignore all these constructive ideas of peace-loving Asian countries.

They don't like normal atmosphere in Asia and they stubbornly aggravate the situation in the region, toying in cold blood with the destinies of their peoples and the whole world.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT TO NATION

BK241643 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 24 Jan 82

["Statement to the nation by the Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party in connection with the military government's frenzied preparations for an offensive" — dated 21 January, read by announcer]

[Text] On 23 September 1980 the Burma Communist Party [BCP] proposed to the military government that bilateral talks be held to end the civil war and to build peace in the country. As the military government accepted the proposal, two rounds of talks were held. During the second round of talks, the military government demanded that the communist party, the People's Army and the base areas be abolished. Anyone with common sense knows very well that such unfair demands will never be met by the BCP. The military government, however, could not see this. They are obsessed with the destruction of the communists through military means. They overestimated their military power as well as the extent of assistance they could expect from the imperialists and international reactionaries.

According to some reports, while the talks between the two sides were going on, two schools of thought emerged within the military government in the implementation of the policy to oppose the communists and oppress the people. One thought was to immediately terminate the talks and to defeat the BCP militarily while the other thought was to prolong the negotiations and to win over the BCP at the negotiating table. It was reported that the first school of thought prevailed and consequently the negotiations were unilaterally terminated. Whatever the reasons might be, the fact is that the talks were hastily terminated by the military government and that Ne Win, the top man of the military government who had promised to continue holding rounds of talks until results were achieved, reneged on that promise and declared on radio that the talks had been terminated.

Following the termination of the talks, the BCP foresaw that it would have to face the frenzied offensives of the military government aimed at destroying the BCP as well as that it would have to continue resolutely waging the just war to preserve itself. Following the termination of the talks in May 1981, the military government did everything to plan an offensive which had to be postponed time and again until now for a variety of reasons: The military strength was insufficient; troops were tired and needed rest after Operation King Conqueror in 1979-80; there were daily casualties; army units were on the verge of collapse from rising numbers of AWOL soldiers or deserters as they called it; companies and regiments remained below regulation strength despite repeated reinforcements and difficulties were being encountered even in recruiting a mere 500 men for each regiment; combat morale of commanders and soldiers alike remained low because of casualties over the years as well as because they were haunted by the memories of Operation King Conqueror, in which whole columns and regiments were annihilated; noncommissioned officers and privates were gradually realizing that their sacrifices were only to help a handful of military bureaucrats stay in power and to become richer; and so forth.

In the 34 years since the antifascist People's Freedom League government started the reactionary civil war in 1948, the BCP has on many occasions tried to end the civil war. What every successive reactionary government wanted, however, was to destroy the communist party completely. They imagined that through military means they would succeed in implementing their destroy-the-communists policy in a short time. The results, however, have always been contrary to their expectations. Only those who wanted to destroy the communists were themselves eliminated. Communists have faced and overcome all sorts of obstacles and continued to march ahead.

Now, once again, with bellicose haughtiness, military madmen and military ogres have come up with another plan to completely destroy the communists in 3 years. At such a time as this, the BCP once again profoundly and solemnly wants to make the following declaration:

As long as the military government continues to resort to military means, the BCP will mobilize the people, firmly join hands with its allies and continue to wage the just war to defend itself and struggle through to final victory. At the same time, it will continue to struggle for the sake of ending the civil war, building peace and promoting national unity. Although the military government has declared that negotiations have been terminated once and for all, the BCP is still interested in talks to end the civil war and build peace in the country. It will therefore continue to strive at every opportunity to reconvene these talks.

Dear people, dear democracy-loving patriotic people: Let us all oppose and stop the blood-thirsty acts of the military government. We profoundly urge you to join hands with our communist party to struggle for democratic rights and to support unanimously the just demands of the communist party.

Dear members of the Communist Youth League and the communist party; dear commanders and combatants of the people's army; dear regional people's armed forces; dear people's militia; dear people in base and guerrilla base areas: The Ne Win-San Yu military government, baring its war fangs, is once again preparing to test its strength and make an onslaught on the base areas. Throughout the revolutionary war, you have frequently encountered such search-and-destroy tactics of the enemy. This is nothing new. The enemy troops participating in the offensive are merely units which have been repeatedly punished by our people's army, people's guerrillas and people's militia. The military government has healed the wounds of these units and is returning them to be sacrificed.

It is a great task for all of us to take this opportunity to effectively smash the offensive of the enemy. We must struggle with conviction to defend courageously and resolutely our wealthy and pleasant base area which was built with the sweat and blood of thousands of martyrs as well as the lives, property and farms of our elders, brothers and sisters. Any enemy troop which dares to intrude into our area must be drowned in the sea of the people's war. Let us emulate each other in making greater contributions in the interests of the BCP and for the sake of the people throughout the country and for the cause of the liberation of the oppressed peoples of all nationalities.

Dear soldiers, noncommissioned officers and low-ranking commanders in the Ne Win-San Yu government's army: You are being sent as sacrificial victims to be drowned in the sea of the people's war. We believe that recent memories of the events in Operation King Conqueror still linger in your minds. Some of you will die and some will be wounded again only to preserve the power and luxuries of the top members of the military clique. We fear that you will be sacrificed once more in this civil war which is of no benefit to you.

Top members of the military clique talk as if the war you are fighting is a war for the state and a war of national defense. Is it genuine national war in the interests of the state as they claim? The answer is definitely no. When the Ne Win-San Yu military government, which relies on all sorts of imperialists and reactionaries, says this is a national war, it is merely a lie. The claim by the Ne Win-San Yu military government, which is making the people suffer with its oppression and rule, that it is fighting to protect the sovereignty of the country is also an outright lie.

The war it is waging is a reactionary civil war. If it is really necessary to fight a national war, we the communists are prepared to fight in the frontline and in the most difficult of situations against the enemy aggressors. This is something which we have declared publicly. We have also informed this to your U Ne Win. U Ne Win himself even said that we would join hands in fighting such a war.

Those who know about or experienced the revolutionary war against the fascists still remember that communists fought at the frontline and in the most perilous and difficult positions in that war. The communists, together with the people, also unflinchingly fought at the frontline against the British imperialists. Even your military leaders cannot refute this fact.

Since hegemonism is on the rampage in the world and some countries are waging national wars to oppose imperialist expansion today, the BCP -- with an eye to the future -- sees that Burma can also face a similar threat. It is for this reason that the BCP ardently wants to justly end the civil war. Your big leaders, however, do not want to end the civil war. Not only are they not interested in endirg the civil war, they do not even want to agree to a temporary halt in the fighting during the negotiations. Although the military government did not accept a cease-fire with the BCP, it halted the fighting with one of our allied organizations. This reveals the military government's policy to attempt to divide us. It also exposes the lowly scheme of first trying to destroy the communist party and then trying to smash the allied organizations and their armed forces one after the other.

Dear privates, noncommissioned officers and low-ranking commanders in the military government's army: Now is the time for all of you to think about these matters very seriously. We hope that you will think about them seriously and make the right decision.

[Signed] The Central Committee, BCP

[Dated] 21 January 1982 -- The 12th Waning Moon of the Pyatho, 1443

INDIAN DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

BK211521 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jan (SPK) -- An interministerial delegation of the Republic of India led by Dr G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the PRK Government. The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, and other officials. Jarwantrai Schadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also on hand.

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK220722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jan (SPK) -- During talks in Phnom Penh on 21 January with the Indian interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, said: The establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Kampuchea deepened the ties of friendship and solidarity that unite our two countries. Chairman Heng Samrin spoke on the physical and moral suffering sustained by the Kampuchean people during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique's bloody regime. After liberation, continued Heng Samrin, with the staunch aid of Vietnam, the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world, the Kampuchean people obtained great successes in various fields, particularly agriculture. The chairman sincerely thanked the Indian Government and people for their multifaceted aid to the Kampuchean people exposed to difficulties after the toppling of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

Doctor G.V.K. Rao expressed the good will of the Indian Government and people to develop friendly relations and cooperation, which bind the two countries.

A reception was held on the same day in honor of the delegation.

Meeting With Chea Soth

BK230819 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jan (SPK) -- Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in audience in Phnom Penh this morning the visiting Indian interministerial delegation led by Dr G.V.K. Rao, former agriculture minister.

Chea Soth talked about the damage, particularly in the economic, agricultural and industrial sectors, under Pol Pot, which had caused the Kampuchean society to retrogress and had created numerous difficulties in economic reconstruction. The Kampuchean people, he stressed, have exerted enormous efforts in agricultural production during the past 3 years under the just leadership of the KPRP, and have made many successes in this field despite natural calamities this year. Chea Soth laid emphasis on the difficulties Kampuchea faces insofar as rice seeds, draft forces, techniques and production instruments -- consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime -- are concerned.

The two sides talked about the broadening and strengthening of the economic, social and cultural relations between Kampuchea and India. Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, attended the meeting. India's acting charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, Jarwantrai Schadev, was present on this occasion.

Talks With Hun Sen

BK230915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0707 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jan (SPK) — Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, met with India's interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, in Phnom Penh on 22 January. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on cooperation in all fields between the two countries. Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, assisted Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen at the meeting. India's acting charge d'affaires, Jarwantrai Schadev, was also present.

NATIONWIDE ARMY LOGISTICS MEETING HELD

Chan Si Opening Speech

BK221322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The third nationwide army logistics meeting opened on 18 January at the Defense Ministry's guesthouse to review the results of logistics work in 1981 and set targets for logistics work in 1982. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chan Si highly appraised the success of the logistics work achieved by cadres during the past 3 years. The comrade added: These successes were made possible due to the efforts of the army and people. Thus, as logistics cadres, we must strive to strengthen, expand and thoroughly implement our tasks in controlling the material and technical foundations. In this way, we will be able to enhance the combat strength of our armed forces and achieve more and greater victories. In particular, the comrade stressed that defense, which is the primary task of the army, should be linked to production work by increasing production of all types of crops and breeding more hogs, fowl, oxen and buffalo in all localities and units.

In conclusion, Comrade Chan Si exhorted all the participants to be loyal to the party, to abide by the revolutionary ethics and discipline, to behave gently and politely and to wholeheartedly and sincerely love and respect the people, as well as to strengthen and increase national unity and international solidarity — particularly the bonds of friendship and militant solidarity with the fraternal VPA — in order to contribute to defeating all the psychological warfare activities and maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes in our glorious Angkor land.

Further Chan Si Remarks

BK231249 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The KPRAF's General Logistics Department organized the third logistics conference from 18 to 20 January 1982 at the military hotel in order to sum up achievements during the past year and to set plans to be implemented in the future. On this occasion, Comrade (Tum Samnang), representing the General Logistics Department, read the report on work achievements during the past year, indicating victories in building logistics work and administration. He also mentioned the relations between the General Logistics Department and the network of other offices, particularly the assistance and support of the comrade Vietnamese experts. He pointed out the target of logistics work in 1982 and said the struggle has to be strengthened and developed. He further added that in order to improve their cooperation in this struggle and successfully fulfill their revolutionary duties, they must have a high sense of responsibility; determination to serve the army faithfully; a good logistics capability; an increase in materiel administration work; and internal and international solidarity.

Following this, representatives of all units that scored good achievements briefed the conference on their good work experiences that have already been implemented. They were determined to overcome all obstacles and to develop their units in all fields. They decided to strengthen internal and international solidarity to defeat all the maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists and all kinds of reactionaries.

Later, Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department, summed up the achievements in logistics work and noted the important role played by logistics cadres in various units regarding logistics distribution, administration and preservation in the army. The comrade added that logistics cadres must overcome their past shortages and, within their abilities, attend to the well-being of our combatants in order to strengthen and develop the revolutionary army in the future in conformity with their role and duties.

On this occasion, the conference was greatly honored by the presence of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. The comrade visited and gave advice to all the logistics cadres. He said they must unite with one another against all the psychological tactics of the enemies aimed at destroying our genuine revolution. The comrade highly praised all the logistics cadres for their high sense of responsibility in successfully fulfilling their duties during the past 3 years. As part of his advice, Comrade Chan Si stressed: [begin recording] In the name of the Defense Ministry, I want to highly praise all comrade logistics cadres of our KPRAF for their high sense of responsibility. All of our combatants everywhere must have good health in order to fight the enemies. Therefore, all comrade logistics cadres must (?try to do everything without relying on external aid, but instead on our own logistics). Our Kampuchean people, cadres and army are the masters. Therefore, the General Logistics Department has the duty of guaranteeing the (?living standard of the army) and the good health of the combatants in order to fight the enemies. A well-defined plan must be established. You must do everything for the victory of our army. You must heighten your great responsibility to your units. You must be faithful to your units and love your people. [end recording]

This conference ended successfully in a joyful atmosphere and all the participants were determined to fulfill their 1982 duties.

Ending of Conference

BK231115 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 January 1982 the third national logistics conference successfully ended its 3-day work session after summing up logistics work in 1981, setting new directives to be implemented in 1982 and listening to the reports of various municipal and provincial logistics units on their achievements.

On this occasion, Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department, said that in order to fulfill the logistics work plan in 1982, cadres and combatants of all logistics units must work very hard -- physically and morally -- to correctly and carefully fulfill all their duties in order to successfully guarantee the achievement of the target plan. The comrade emphasized the standard of living of the army as well as the administration and control of materiel, weapons, vehicles, engines and fuel. Cadres and combatants must adhere to the principle of independence and mastery and be inventive and frugal. Later, he addressed the quality and shortcomings of logistics cadres to those in attendance and asked them to be honest and work faithfully for the military collectivity with a lofty sense of abnegation by eliminating all non-socialist attitudes. They must overcome all difficulties and obstacles. They must respect revolutionary discipline and morale in order to be revolutionary combatants -- children and grandchildren of the people -- and work for the people.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 18-24 JAN PERIOD

BK251517 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 18-24 January:

Kandal: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0409 GMT on 23 January, the Kandal provincial commercial service bought 3,300 tons of paddy, 1,450 tons of corn and 137 tons of palm sugar from the peasants in 1981. They also sold 4,000 tons of rice to the people. This year's plans call for purchasing 2,000 tons of rice and other products, 200 tons of palm sugar, 50 tons of tobacco and 2,000 tons of fresh fish.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 18 January reported that in Kien Svay District nearly 4,000 hectares of rainy season rice were planted last year. So far some 1,635 hectares of dry season rice of the planned 4,438 hectares have been planted.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 18 January reported that by 10 January people in the province had sold 1,318 tons of rice to the state. The report added that 70 percent of the 43,000 hectares of rice planted has now been harvested. A further report at 1230 GMT on 23 January said that the 32,000 hectares of rice harvested thus far have yielded 42,000 tons. On 24 January at 0400 GMT, the radio reported that 2,000 tons of rice had been sold to the state and 88 percent of the rice crop had been harvested. More than 1,000 hectares of dry season rice have also been planted, along with 400 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 18 January reported that in Kompong Trabek District 30,000 hectares of rice were transplanted last year, but there was some damage by floods. More than 8,000 hectares of rice are being harvested.

Kompong Thom: The radio reported at 0400 GMT on 18 January that according to a report presented to a provincial agricultural meeting the province planted almost 20,000 hectares of rice and almost 6,000 hectares of subsidiary crops in 1981. At 0401 GMT on 21 January SPK reported that the same meeting was told that during the main agricultural season of 1981 the province grew 10,600 hectares of floating rice, 23,250 hectares of ordinary rice and 32,300 hectares of short-term rice, of which 10,620 hectares were of rapid growth strains. The peasants also planted 3,520 hectares of broadcast rice, and almost 10,000 on family allotments. They also planted 5,650 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Takeo: The radio reported at 1230 GMT on 19 January that 72,799 hectares of rainy season rice were planted last year, of which 11,296 hectares have been harvested.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 19 January reported that people in the province have sold 900 tons of rice to the state. This year's target is 600 tons. In Chantrea District, according to the radio at 1230 GMT on 23 January, more than 9,600 hectares of rainy season rice were planted, of which 3,000 had been harvested by mid-January. The radio at 1230 GMT on 24 January said that in Kompong Rou District 5,000 hectares of rice have been harvested and 18 of the planned 389 hectares of dry season rice have been planted.

Kompong Speu: At 0400 GMT on 23 January Phnom Penh radio reported that by mid-January more than 16,000 hectares of rice had been harvested, comprising 35 percent of the sown area.

Battambang: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 20 January reported that a recent meeting in Battambang to review the province's achievements during the past 3 years was told that last year the province planted 260,100 hectares of rice, 17 percent more than in 1980. Almost 37,000 hectares of this were damaged by natural disasters. Peasants also planted 4,970 hectares of corn and subsidiary crops, while the fish catch was 4,570 tons. Plans for 1982 call for growing 2,500 hectares of dry season rice and 280,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. [as received]

VODK REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF LNLF GUERRILLAS

BK080922 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos: On 2 January 1982 the Vietnamese enemy sallying out of (Khlem) position to (Preal) position ran over landmines planted by the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas, suffering four killed and one wounded. The LNLF guerrillas also seized 100 meters of telephone cable.

SIANG PASASON SCORES U.S. CHARGES ON CHEMICALS

BK261306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON 26 January commentary: "Who Has Actually Used Chemical Weapons?"]

[Text] In an effort to oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam, sabotage the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples and slander the just assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people, the U.S. administration has repeatedly and baselessly charged that toxic chemicals have been used in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. This deceitful and slanderous campaign launched by Washington is designed to cover up its own crimes against the three Indochinese peoples and to provide an excuse for its increased production of chemical weapons, for which it has allocated a total of more than $4 billion despite the fact that the United States is a signatory to the 1925 Geneva Accord prohibiting the use of toxic chemicals for military purposes.

The United States currently holds the largest stockpiles of chemical weapons in the world -- weapons capable of destroying all life on this planet. Moreover, it has also stockpiled more than 150 tons of toxic chemicals, nearly 3 million artillery shells, tens of thousands of bombs, hundreds of thousands of hand grenades and a large quantity of other chemical weapons.

Past records have shown that the waging of chemical warfare constitutes part of Washington's global strategy, which includes all forms of warfare ranging from general conflicts to local wars. The so-called orange rain found in Indochina during the past decade as a result of U.S. experimental use of chemical weapons and other conventional weapons in this region is clear evidence that cannot be denied by anyone. More than 2 million Indochinese people were killed and several thousand American soldiers died from the effects of toxic chemicals used by the United States in this region.

According to a statement made by U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Schweiker, during the period of U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia, the U.S. Armed Forces carried out 41 operations involving the use of chemical weapons. In Vietnam alone, they used more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals, which killed more than 2 million Vietnamese people. A total of 1.3 million hectares of land, or some 43 percent of that country's total arable land area, were destroyed by chemical weapons and napalm bombs.

Discoveries in Afghanistan show that the United States has used this country as a testing ground for its chemical weapons. All the chemical weapons and poisonous bombs discovered in that country bore trademarks showing that they were manufactured in the United States. There is absolutely no truth, therefore, to the U.S. slander that chemical weapons produced in the Soviet Union are being used in Afghanistan. As for Laos, during the U.S. war of aggression thousands of Lao people were killed by toxic gas and napalm bombs dropped by U.S. aircraft on rivers and inhabitated areas. Extensive forest and arable land areas in the northern and central regions of Laos were destroyed by U.S. toxic gases and chemical weapons.

Washington, of course, wants all countries in the world to forget its crimes against the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and its use of chemical weapons on a scale unprecedented in the history of mankind. Instead, it seeks to throw the blame on other people and tries to distort the truth so that it will be able to use these weapons again in the future.

All peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world demand an end to the arms race, which poses a serious danger to all mankind. They have also solemnly condemned Washington's scheme to increase its production and use of chemical weapons against the will of all countries in the world as well as the American people themselves.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

Comment on Kaysone Report

BK180800 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Spare No Efforts To Materialize the Direction and Tasks for 1982"]

[Text] On 11 January the Supreme People's Council [SPC] convened its regular plenum for 1982. At this session, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, read a political report on the situation during 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982. This document is of great importance. It correctly evaluates the efforts of the entire party, army and people at all levels in persistently implementing the 1981 plan and, at the same time, analyzes six remaining problems. It also delineates the 10-point direction and tasks for 1982. General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's report clearly points the direction for leading our country in firmly advancing toward socialism.

Our people of various tribes must follow the main directions for this year. We must boost production more vigorously, with agriculture being at the forefront. At the same time, we must strengthen the unity of all the people. We must strength the national defense, public security, educational, cultural, social and diplomatic fronts and raise the quality of the cadres. These directions are closely interrelated. To rapidly advance the tasks of building and developing a new economy and culture, the people in the country are required to unite and think as one, persistently struggle to surmount all obstacles and difficulties, exploit all potentials existing in the country and continuously step up diplomatic work. What guarantees the success of these tasks is the quality of the party and state cadres at the grassroots level.

All Lao people have entered 1982 with ardent confidence in their bright future. We have had favorable conditions for effectively implementing this year's plans. We have recorded great and firm achievements in the cause of defending the country, restoring and building the economy and developing the culture during the past 5 years. These achievements create a favorable revolutionary condition for our advancement in scoring new and greater achievements in 1982.

The past year was a year in which our people won victories on many fronts, the most outstanding of which was the agricultural front. It is on this front that we have ensured self-sufficiency in food supplies throughout the country, retained some stock for the people, acquired sources of agricultural goods for export and obtained raw materials for some industries.

The movement of turning to agricultural cooperatives has been further consolidated in many localities. The distribution, circulation, communications, financial and banking tasks have advanced a step further. The educational, public health, cultural, information, art and literature and sports tasks have been broadened extensively. Efforts have been made to improve the quality of the cadres and promote the efficiency of state apparatuses in order to bring concrete changes to the implementation of tasks. Experience in guidance work has been effectively summed up. We have knowledge of the work to be done and the direction for our advance to victories. We have recorded fine achievements in the diplomatic work and international cooperation and assistance continues fruitfully, in accordance with our foreign policy of peace, independence, self-determination and socialism.

All this serves as a guarantee and a factor in our firm advance. The persistent struggle to implement the direction and main tasks for 1982 requires the entire party, army and people at all levels to spare no efforts, fear no difficulties or obstacles, dare to think and act and to draw experience while working in order to turn into practice General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's political report and make the people at the grassroots level profoundly understand it.

Mobilization campaigns must be launched to encourage enthusiastic emulation movements among the masses to respond to the new tasks. Only by so doing can we win new, greater successes in 1982 and create favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the First 5-Year Plan.

Souphanouvong Closing Speech

BK141450 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The regular Supreme People's Council [SPC] plenum for 1982 ended in Vientiane at 1730 on 14 January after a 4-day session.

On this occasion, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, made the closing speech. [Begin recording] Respected deputy prime ministers; respected ministers, deputy ministers and the government adviser; respected vice chairmen of the SPC; dear members of the SPC Standing Committee and SPC members: We have been positively attending our plenum for 4 full days and have achieved successes, as expected, in the agenda and our objectives. I would thus like to express happiness and wholeheartedly hail all SPC members, particularly the senior ones, for their endurance and for surmounting fatigue and concentrating strength and energy on following, studying and considering the session's activities and for contributing to the splendid success of the session. [applause]

During the first part of the session, we worked shoulder to shoulder with the many members of the Council of Ministers, who sacrificed their time to attend the session with us to jointly hear an important report from our beloved and respected Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister and general secretary of the party Central Committee. This report dealt with the situation in 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982. The two supreme institutions of the state -- the SPC and the Council of Ministers -- jointly studied and considered the various major, key and urgent issues in a profound and all-round manner. I am very proud to see that all members of our two supreme institutions reached complete unanimity in evaluating the situation and tasks in 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982 adopted by our party and state. All the members also joined in expressing views affirming that our party and state line and policies are always correct, clear-sighted and timely. [applause] We also jointly heard and agreed to unanimously approve a report submitted by Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan on the implementation of the 1981 state budget and the proposed 1982 state budget. [applause]

I would thus like to express joy and hail the members of our two institutions for unanimously accepting the two reports. [applause]

During the second part of our session, we considered the adoption of some internal documents of the SPC. We also unanimously agreed on many matters, the most important of which is the matter regarding the determination of all SPC members to positively carry out their responsibilities and duties toward the party, state and people of all tribes in all spheres of work, all branches of work and all localities and to try their best to contribute to stepping up all major tasks and movements of the party and state -- that is, to defend the country; maintain public security; transform and build socialism; promote production, education and public health; conduct a political life with the purpose of improving the living conditions of cadres, combatants, policemen and laboring people of all tribes; and improve the organization and training of leading cadres, management cadres and so forth.

We are still required to continue studying and grasping the prime minister's report on the task of going to the grassroots level. We must attentively report to our fraternal people of all tribes on the contents and spirit we have grasped in order to enable them to clearly understand the situation, our victories and the enemy's schemes. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance, promote the spirit of collective mastery, the spirit of self-reliance and the confidence in our own strength. We must concentrate our labor on production in a spirit of enthusiasm and thrift and strive to triumphantly carry out all the main tasks for 1982 -- the second year of our 5-year plan. [applause]

I would like to ask you to extend greetings, solidarity, love and regards from the party and state to our compatriots of all tribes. I wish them happiness and hope that they will have confidence and unite to win new victories. [applause] I once again express deep thanks to Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan and Deputy Prime Minister Sali Vongkhamsao for submitting the documents of the Council of Ministers to the SPC session, and to the SPC members and the government adviser for honoring this session. [applause]

In conclusion, I wish all members of the Council of Ministers and the government adviser good health and success in all tasks. [applause] I wish our SPC members good health, joy and enthusiasm in surmounting all difficulties and fulfilling their complex duties. [applause] I hereby would like to declare the regular SPC plenum for 1982 closed. [applause] [end recording]

The closing ceremony of the regular SPC plenum for 1982 ended amid the shouting of slogans hailing the splendid success of the session.

Communique Issued by Plenum

BK141414 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Communique issued by the Supreme People's Council -- dated 14 January]

[Text] The regular Supreme People's Council [SPC] plenum for 1982 ended on Thursday, 14 January, with glorious success after a 4-day session which begaon on Monday, 11 January.

The first part of the session was attended by the prime minister, deputy prime ministers and members of the Council of Ministers. The session heard Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan's report on the situation in 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982. The session also heard Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan's report on the implementation of the 1981 budget and the proposed state budget for 1982. After carefully studying them, the SPC and the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the two documents.

During the second part of the session, the SPC adopted some of its internal documents. They are: An amended resolution on the location, responsibilities and role of the SPC; plans to visit localities; a resolution on the spheres of rights and duties of the SPC members assigned to various localities, offices and units; and a report submitted by the SPC Standing Committee on the results of the implementation of the SPC projects for 1981 and its program of action for 1982.

The SPC members positively contributed to making the session enthusiastic and joyous. Following the closing of the session at 1730 on 14 January, the SPC Standing Committee held a solidarity dinner in a joyous atmosphere on the evening of 14 January. In attendence were a large number of the SPC and the Council of Ministers members. This was an opportunity to further strengthen the internal unity within the SPC and the unity between our two supreme institutions.

Vientiane, 14 January 1982
[Signed] Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general, on behalf of the SPC

ARMY PAPER HAILS LPLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK211440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[LPLA 20 January editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute the Historical Day Marking the 33d Founding Anniversary of Our Army, 20 January"]

[Text] Today, our entire party, army and people are elated to join in celebrating the 33d anniversary of a historical day -- the founding of the army.

Under the clear-sighted, talented leadership of the glorious LPRP and supported and fostered by the Lao people of various nationalities, as well as with the support and assistance of various fraternal countries, during the past 33 years of building and fighting the LPLA has been rapidly developed and strengthened in all fields. It has scored great and brilliant achievements in fighting and fulfilling various tasks. The LPLA, together with the people of various nationalities, has determinedly surmounted all obstacles and difficulties with determination, in a lofty spirit of sacrifice on the road of fierce and complicated struggle. It has defeated the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, pushed forward the cause of national liberation until complete victory was achieved, completely done away with the reactionary feudalist system as well as old and new colonialism, and victoriously established the LPDR, thereby opening a new era -- an era of the most prosperous development in the history of our Lao people, and an era of socialist construction throughout the country.

Since the complete liberation of the country and the establishment of the LPDR, our Lao army and people, closely coordinating with the resolute, firm and heroic struggle of the peoples of the two fraternal countries -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- and with the great support and assistance of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, have continued to march forward with determination in the cause of defending and building their socialist country. Our LPLA has enhanced its glorious traditions and has, together with the people throughout the country, systematically and ignominiously smashed all sabotage schemes and acts of the imperialists, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, other international reactionaries and their lackeys. As a result, tranquillity has been basically maintained in our socialist country while our people of various nationalities have freely promoted and expanded their rights of collective mastery, and built a new lifestyle -- a socialist collective one -- in peace under the party's leadership.

The various great and glorious achievements scored by our army and people during the past 30 years of national liberation struggle and the past 6 years of the defense and building of the socialist country have proved the vitality of the correct, pure and creative line of our party -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- which serves as a banner concentrating all Lao patriotic forces and revolutionary forces and as a resolute and firm combatant of the international communist-worker movements. The various great achievements of our Lao revolution today have also proved the value of the numerous sacrifices of blood by our cadres, combatants and people of various nationalities. These achievements have greatly encouraged the movements of struggle for national liberation and social progress, and are significant contributions to the cause of maintaining peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The noteworthy point of the world situation at present is that the imperialists, with the U.S. imperialists as leaders, have colluded with the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in rallying all the big ultrareactionaries of the era. Despite the fact that they have been driven into an all-round crisis and a weakening position, they have continued to stubbornly step up their strategy against the world revolutionary movements, particularly against the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In Southeast Asia, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the reactionary powers are stubbornly colluding in stepping up activities to oppose and sabotage our LPDR as well as the two fraternal countries -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- by various subtle, cruel and barbarous methods.

In light of the aforementioned situation, our country is now experiencing peace, yet it is necessary to be prepared to face sabotage and a destructive war launched by various enemies. At the same time, it is necessary to always be prepared to fight to defeat the various forms of aggressive war that might be waged by the enemies.

In light of this situation, in a discussion of the problem of socialist construction, the problem of maintaining peace and the problem of striving to improve the material and spiritual life of our people in the country, we should note that we must not ease or relax our vigilance even a single minute. We must be determined to crush all sabotage and destructive schemes and acts of the enemies, and must maintain a high level of combat readiness to safeguard the independence, freedom and socialism of the country, while maintaining our people's life of peaceful labor.

The defense of the socialist country is our urgent task now and in the immediate future. It is also a basic, regular and long-term duty of our entire party, army and people. The enhancement of the country's strength in all fields and the combination of the economic development with the defense of the country and the maintenance of public order are also duties of each of us. It is our responsibility to do our utmost to make our country prosperous and strong.

Our party Central Committee has said that we must mobilize the efforts of the people in all fields and throughout the armed forces, and that we must also make effective use of the assistance given by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community in order to guarantee that the country always maintains sufficient strength so as to defeat enemies in all circumstances or in any type of war waged by the enemies. In defending the country, the national independence, the socialist system and the system of collective mastery of the laboring people, it is required that the overall strength of the proletarian dictatorship system be enhanced. Attention must be paid to building and strengthening the various people's armed forces so as to make them the key forces for the entire people's national defense and the core forces in the people's war to defend the country.

The LPLA must strive to train and foster itself to become a new type of strong, revolutionary army of the working class, an army which is determined to remain vigilant to score victories, maintains an ever higher level of well-organized and modern principles, always maintains combat readiness and fights victoriously in order to defend the country and fulfill its glorious national and international tasks. Educated, trained and fostered by the LPRP, our army, together with the people, has worthily recorded the glorious traditions and achievements in the golden book of the nation's history.

The past 33 years has been a glorious, historical path of our army -- an army which originated from the people. The party's leadership is the decisive factor for the growth, development and all victories of our various armed forces. The people throughout the country have heartily trusted, loved, fostered and built our army. Our army has joined with the people in carrying out the resistance during two major periods when the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors were defeated and all sabotage and subversive schemes of the imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, whose aim is to swallow up our country, have been systematically smashed. As a result, the country has been securely defended and its international obligations have been successfully fulfilled.

Our army's traditions have been incessantly maintained, promoted and expanded. In fighting and carrying out actual tasks, our army has been loyal to the party, the nation and the people. It has maintained determined vigilance to fight and to win victory. It has fought heroically; been diligent and showed initiative in engaging in labor; closely maintained internal solidarity and maintained firm solidarity with the people while effectively maintaining international solidarity; strictly followed regulations and discipline; diligently studied and attended training sessions to achieve progress; persisted in training itself; raised the revolutionary qualifications to a higher level; and maintained sufficient strength to carry out activities to defeat all enemies and to fulfill all tasks entrusted to it.

In the past 3 years of the implementation of the already fulfilled plan of the party and state on the socialist transformation and building in our country, following the slogan on the enhancement of fine tradition and the enhancement of combat strength, our entire army has accomplished new changes in several fields. Its combat strength has been enhanced with each passing day. The various lessons experienced in consolidating and building forces during the aforementioned period will enable us to promote and expand on our good points, surmount our weak points, and continue to push our army forward in a vigorous march on the road to building a modern, well-organized army. A new lesson is that to successfully enhance the combat strength, it is necessary to pay attention to building various all-round strong basic units, all-round party-led units and advanced units of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youths, and to vigorously make changes in the political, ideological and organizational fields and in the strength of movements. It is necessary for the all-round strong basic units and the all-round party-led units to have cadres and party and youth union members who maintain a high level of political qualifications and noble sentiment and maintain the strength to take a leading role in carrying out activities. These are decisive factors for the maintenance and enhancement of the army's revolutionary nature, for the proper use of the party's military line, and for the promotion and enhancement of the strength of various people's armed forces in performing the combat task as well as all other tasks entrusted to it by the party.

We have properly applied the various combat lessons that we have experienced over the past third of a century or so, together with other advanced lessons that we have learned from the armies of various fraternal socialist countries on the practical conditions for a new step of development of our army, so as to enable our army to march forward to score new, still greater victories in the new stage of revolution.

Our army is a beloved child of the people of various nationalities. The army and the people have united as one. They are the sources of our immeasurable strength. The great, spiritual strength of our army is the pure spirit of cherishing the country, socialism, classes and the people. Therefore, at all times and in all places, it is necessary for the army to make the people love and trust it so that it will deserve to be nobly called the heroic army of the heroic Lao people of various nationalities.

On the occasion of this year's 33d founding anniversary of our army, in a joyous atmosphere in which our entire people throughout the country are continuously competing to implement the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and the 5-year state plan in this, the second year, let all our cadres and combatants energetically strive to achieve new successes in fulfilling the plan for 1982.

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS DELEGATION TO PRAGUE -- Vientiane, 15 Jan (KPL) -- A Buddhist delegation led by Khamtan Thepbouali, head of the Religious Affairs Department, on January 13 left here for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Khamtan Thepbouali is to attend the Conference on Peace and Disarmament. This conference is sponsored by religious organisations of the socialist countries, [and is] scheduled to be held in Prague on January 18 to 22. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0945 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION -- Vientiane, 17 Jan (KPL) -- The construction of a 95-meter-long bridge on the Hung River was recently completed by the local efforts of Sayaboury District, in the province of the same name. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Jan 82 BK]

SITTHI SILENT ON KHMER ROUGE COALITION REJECTION

BK270127 Bangkok POST in English 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday declined to comment on the Khmer Rouge rejection of Singapore's proposal for a loose coalition of the three Khmer resistance factions. Meanwhile, the director general of the Information Department, Mr Chet Sutcharitkun, said he expected that the five member countries of the ASEAN would consult each other before giving a response.

Referring to the Khmer Rouge call for a new summit of the three resistance factions, and the possibility of holding the meeting in one of the five ASEAN nations, ACM Sitthi said he didn't think ASEAN was ready for the summit which, in his opinion, was not an urgent matter for the time being. "Ghazali (the Malaysian foreign minister) is still sick in the hospital," he said. He added that he preferred to wait for the result of a forthcoming meeting in Beijing between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea's President Khieu Samphan and Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

An ASEAN diplomat commented that although the Khmer Rouge rejection was "not unexpected," they still supported the aim of a coalition provided that it contained well-defined political principles. The Khmer Rouge have previously insisted on consensus decision making in the proposed coalition. Such a formula would give the Khmer Rouge veto power, not allowing them to be outvoted by the other two factions.

REBELS ATTACK POLICE STATION IN CHIANG RAI

AFP Report

BK260529 Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 26 Jan (AFP) -- Three people, two of them civilians, were killed and four others injured early today in what a Thai military officer called a "revenge" strike by Burmese rebels loyal to opium warlord Khun Sa. The rebels attacked a police station in Mae Sai District in the northernmost province of Chiang Rai at about 4:00 am (2100 GMT) in the first such move since Thai Government forces pushed into their border stronghold last Thursday. The attack, 30 kilometres (18 miles) west of the operation at Ban Hin Taek, has sparked an alert order to all urban areas, the officer said. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister's Comments

BK270452 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The interior minister has instructed the ministry under secretary and heads of government units concerned to pay attention to security of government premises, particularly those near the borders. Regarding the attack on the Mae Sai District police station by an unidentified foreign force yesterday morning, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot told newsmen at the Interior Ministry yesterday afternoon that although security practices for government premises already exist, government officials must not neglect such practices now. He said his order is general, but its emphasis is intended for areas on the northern border in view of the attack on the Mae Sai police station.

Asked if the Khun Sa force's attack on the police station shows the force's total disregard for the government, the interior minister said that, judging from its attack on an office of the Thai Government, this seems to be the case. Asked if cooperation will be sought from the Burmese Government so that Thai officials could pursue the Khun Sa force into Burma, the interior minister said the Thai Government could not make such a request. The Burmese Government can take action on its own. The interior minister said the action of Thai officials against Khun Sa is intended to preserve Thailand's national sovereignty -- no foreign force will be allowed to carry out activities on Thai soil as it pleases.

He said the current government action against the Khun Sa force demonstrates the government's policy against narcotics. The government action is viewed abroad as correct, said the interior minister.

Report on Arrests

BK270824 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Statement by deputy Government House spokesman Wanida Chitman; given on 27 January -- recorded]

[Text] Yesterday [26 January] officials arrested a total of 12 Thai citizens and Mong hilltribesmen in the central district of Chiang Rai Province. They are believed to hold high-level positions in the Khun Sa group. They have been turned over to district police authorities for investigation. At 1000 yesterday the 3d Army Region dispatched two units to patrol near Ban Hin Taek and to clear the area. They discovered a 10-kilowatt electricity generator, a rucksack and a flak jacket and some medical tools.

Regarding the general situation in Mae Sai District, a report states that the people in Mae Sai and Mae Chan Districts and in the Chiang Rai provincial capital are going about their business as usual. Some stores, however, remained closed, as it is the Chinese New Year. The authorities in Mae Chan and Mae Sai Districts are on alert for possible untoward incidents. Therefore, the security of the people in the area is not a cause for concern.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS CLASHES WITH 'TERRORISTS'

BK261318 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported that during the past week, government forces engaged in 10 clashes with communist terrorists and one landmine was stepped on. Communist terrorists ambushed government authorities once and sniped at and encircled government troops during two separate incidents.

Touching on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, government forces clashed with an armed Khmer group. The fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side and the Khmer resistance groups continued inside Kampuchea near the Thai border. During this period, two mortar shells fell on Thai territory. In the areas under the 1st Army Region's responsibility, two 82-mm mortar shells fell in the vicinity of Sangae village in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. A Thai military unit clashed with an armed Khmer group that was trespassing over the border at a point north of Thap Siam village in Ta Phraya District.

In the areas under the 2d Army Region's responsibility, violent operations by communist terrorists against the government side declined in comparison with the previous week. Four clashes between communist terrorists and government soldiers took place in Don Tan and Pla Pak Districts of Nakhon Phanom Province. Communist terrorists ambushed government authorities who were traveling along the road between Bang Man and Bang Yen villages in Mukdahan District, Nakhon Phanom Province. On one occasion, communist terrorists encircled government troops at Khim Siu village in Chanuman District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The police station and central office of Don Tan District came under sniper fire on one occasion. Authorities were informed about the appearance of communist terrorists in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province.

In the areas under the 3d Army Region's responsibility, three clashes occurred west of Nong Mae Na village and southwest of Khao Pu village in Muang District, Phetchabun Province, and in Thung Chang District, Nan Province. A government soldier stepped on a landmine in Lom Sak District, Phetchabun Province.

In the areas under the 4th Army Region's responsibility, three clashes occurred in Muang District of Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phra Saeng and Wiang Sa Districts of Surat Thani Province. Two clashes between Chinese Communist bandits and government authorities were reported to have occurred west of Ai-Yaweng village in Betong District, and southwest of Than To District, both in Yala Province.

It should be noted that the insurgency situation during the past week has become less violent compared with the previous week. This can be attributed to the regular government patrol missions, which have forced terrorists to disband and leave their areas of operation. In particular, authorities in the southern provinces have sent out patrol cars to defend the property and lives of the people. Additionally, since the activities of these bandits and the communist terrorists have created trouble for the people, patriotic Thai people have stopped supporting these terrorist and bandit groups and cooperated with the government.

POST CITES SOURCE ON SRV-BACKED COMMUNISTS

BK270110 Bangkok POST in English 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] A pro-Vietnamese Thai communist faction has seized control of areas in Renu Nakhon District of Nakhon Phanom from elements of the pro-China Communist Party of Thailand, an informed government intelligence source disclosed yesterday. The source said the seizure of the formerly CPT-controlled areas by the Pak Mai (New Party) about two weeks ago followed internecine clashes between Pak Mai and CPT guerrillas. The source could not provide details about the rival groups' casualties, but said the CPT elements were driven out of the areas.

The next two targets for Pak Mai infiltration are Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom and Amnat Charoen of Ubon Ratchathani, he said, adding that the new communist faction has received material support from Vietnamese refugees in the two provinces. The source pointed out that the emergence of the Pak Mai was a threat to the CPT, which is finding it more difficult to recruit new ranks among local inhabitants.

Pak Mai was formed last year with its headquarters, called "Office 75," believed to be located in Laos. Its leading members include some former CPT members, including an ex-MP, who were disillusioned with the CPT's ideology and internal squabbling. The source said the Pak Mai was under the control of a Vietnamese, identified as Ong Kwang, and two Lao known as Kambao and Khamman.

TRADE VOLUME WITH LAOS DECREASES IN 1981

BK200812 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Bilateral trade between Thailand and Laos through the common border slowed down greatly during 1981. The Bank of Thailand's northeastern region branch says that this is because of the weakening purchasing power of the Laotian economy. During the first 11 months of last year, Thailand's exports to Laos decreased by 58 percent from that of the same period of the preceding year. During November last year, trading volume between the two countries totaled only about 17 million baht. This is a decrease of 59 million baht from the preceding month.

LE DUAN, TRUONG CHINH THANK USSR FOR LENIN ORDER

OW261540 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 26 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, Politbureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Council of State. today sent a joint message thanking the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium for conferring the Lenin Order on them.

The message, addressed to Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, reads: "We regard the conferment of this high distinction on us as a great honour for our party and people, who have constantly worked for the complete victory of the great Lenin's thinking in Vietnam and for the promotion of the indefectible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries and as a vigorous encouragement to our entire party and people in socialist construction and national defence.

"We, from the bottoms of our hearts, express our warm gratitude to you and, through you, to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium for these high rewards. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to sincerely wish you the best of health to join the C.P.S.U. Central Committee in leading the Soviet people in successfully accomplishing the great historic tasks set by the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress.

"The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam will do their best for the constant consolidation and development of the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship in the interests of the two peoples' revolutionary cause and of world peace and revolution."

27 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial

OW270745 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 27 -- Under the title "Blooming Spring of Vietnam-Soviet Friendship", NHAN DAN today carries an editorial hailing the conferment of the Lenin Order by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on General Secretary Le Duan and President Truong Chinh on the occasion of their 75th birthdays as "a magnificent bouquet presented to the Vietnamese people in the early days of spring".

The paper goes on: "Advancing along the path charted by V.I. Lenin and the October Revolution, the heroic Vietnamese people have defeated the aggressive imperialist forces, liberated and reunified their country, and are now taking it toward socialism.

"The deep origin of all the successes of the Vietnamese people lies in the application of Marxism-Leninism, the all-conquering revolutionary theory of our time. After President Ho Chi Minh, the teacher of the Vietnamese revolution, who introduced Marxism-Leninism into Vietnam, there have been many other eminent leaders who have greatly contributed to the national liberation and many Marxists-Leninists who have overcome all trials and remained absolutely loyal to the party, the working class and the nation. Comrades Le Duan and Truong Chinh, two outstanding leaders of the Vietnamese party and state, have worked tirelessly for the Vietnamese revolution for more than half a century now.

"They are outstanding patriots and internationalists. Together with the Vietnamese party and people, they have been attached to the great Soviet Union since the early days of the Vietnamese revolution. The conferment of the Lenin Order by the Supreme Soviet on Le Duan and Truong Chinh and the conferment last year by the Supreme Soviet of this high distinction on Pham Van Dong on the occasion of his 75th birthday is a solemn acknowledgement by the Soviet Communist Party and state of the contributions made by the leaders of the Vietnamese party and state to the revolutionary movement; to the consolidation of socialism and peace and to the development and strengthening of the militant friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is a solemn praise of the glorious revolutionary cause of the entire Vietnamese party and people".

NHAN DAN goes on: "The victory of the Vietnamese revolution has always been associated with the great support and assistance from the Soviet party and state and the fraternal Soviet people. In the present stage when the Vietnamese people are engaged in the great task of building socialism throughout the country and defending the socialist motherland against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, the Soviet Union has given to Vietnam its great sympathy and support and an extremely important and valuable assistance. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the documents on multiform cooperation and the annual summit talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries are all demonstrations of the new and all-round development of the Vietnam-Soviet relations. The big and effective assistance of the Soviet Union is a factor for the Vietnamese people's successes in national construction and defence. The Vietnamese people's deep sentiments and sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union find a striking expression in the conferment in July 1980 of the Golden Star Order, the highest distinction of the Vietnamese state, on Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, M.A. Suslov and A.N. Kosygin."

NHAN DAN says in conclusion: "The Vietnamese people always bear in mind these heartfelt words full of revolutionary sentiments of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: 'To unite with Vietnam is the dictate of the heart and mind'. They sincerely thank the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state and the fraternal Soviet people".

LEADERS' MEETINGS, VISITS MARK TET HOLIDAY

Meeting With Veterans

BK221331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year, SRV leaders recently held a get-together with revolutionary veterans and retired senior cadres who had just attended a conference in Hanoi to discuss documents of the fifth national VCP Congress.

Amid the warm atmosphere of the new year, Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, solicitously enquired about the health and family life of the senior party cadres. They talked and read new year poems to one another.

Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, warmly welcomed the revolutionary veterans and retired senior cadres and wished them good health. He urged them to strive to contribute to improving their family lives and [words indistinct] to the national building cause.

He expressed the belief that despite numerous difficulties and complexities, these senior cadres -- who have gone through glorious revolutionary stages and have contributed to and gained valuable experiences from the revolution -- will realize more clearly their obligation to contribute to this common cause. This will surely help our party and people overcome all immediate difficulties and record increasingly greater victories in the new stage of the revolution.

Truong Chinh at VFF Meeting

OW222128 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 22 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held a meeting here tonight to celebrate Tet, the traditional Vietnamese Lunar New Year festival. The meeting was attended, among others, by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly.

Addressing the participants, President Truong Chinh called upon the entire people to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the country, and discharge their internationalist duties towards the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Hoang Quoc Viet in Lang Son

OW241237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the approach of the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] Lunar New Year, on 27 and 28 December [of the old Tan Dau Lunar Year], that is, 21 and 22 January 1982, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, paid a Tet visit to cadres and combatants of the armed forces and ethnic minority compatriots in the Lang Son border province.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet was warmly welcomed at the places he visited by large numbers of cadres and combatants and local people. After listening to Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet's talk and receiving his Tet presents, the cadres and combatants of the armed forces expressed their emotion for the concern of the VFF Central Committee and asked his delegation to convey to the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the National Assembly their promise to resolutely promote army-people solidarity and achieve army-people single-mindedness, to constantly remain vigilant, to stand ready to deal timely counterattacks against the enemy's acts of aggression, and to firmly defend the fatherland's border.

To Huu Visits

OW241333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the new spring, Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and held working sessions with many grassroots units in Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Quang Ninh Provinces and Haiphong.

In Thanh Hoa he visited the Bim Son cement factory, a modern enterprise, built with Soviet assistance, with an annual output of 1.2 million tons, the Trung Son and Tho Xuan Districts and the Sao Vang [Gold Star] farm. Working with the leaders of Trung Son and Tho Xuan Districts, he offered many concrete views on the direction for production, managerial organization, and livelihood and party building aimed at turning the district into an agroindustrial structure, ensuring good living conditions for the people and making increasingly greater contributions to the state.

In Hai Hung, Quang Ninh and Haiphong, he visited Tu Loc District, the fields of Gia Tan village in this district, the Pha Lai thermoelectric construction site, the Uong Bi power plant, the Hoang Thach cement factory, the Mao Khe, Ha Tu, Coc Sau, Nha Sang and Cua Ong coal mines, the Ha Long shipyard, the Haiphong cement factory and the Dinh Vu shrimp and fish breeding project.

Working with the party committee and administration echelons and talking to the cadres, workers and people in the aforementioned localities and production installations, Comrade To Huu highly assessed their production achievements in 1981 thanks to their successful implementation of the central government's new lines and policies and their development of the cadres' and workers' initiative and creativity in production and livelihood and particularly the significant progress during the last months of the year.

In some of the areas he visited he met Soviet experts who are devotedly guiding and helping our cadres and workers in construction and production. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, he conveyed to them sincere thanks and good wishes for the new year.

Also on the occasion of the new year Comrade To Huu visited a number of armed forces units, which are day and night defending the fatherland. The cadres and combatants were extremely touched by the love of the party and state and expressed their determination to uphold vigilance and their readiness to fight in defense of the socialist fatherland and the cause of the country's socialist construction.

Le Thanh Nghi in Ha Son Binh

OW241036 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Amid the atmosphere of emulation to greet the fifth party congress and the spring of Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog], Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State, has paid a Tet visit to the people of Ha Son Binh Province and the cadres, workers and combatants at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant construction site on Da River. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, he acclaimed the achievements of all the cadres, workers and combatants at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant construction site and thanked the Soviet experts who have upheld proletarian internationalism and joined Vietnamese cadres and workers in making emulation pledges to register achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi also praised the party organization, compatriots and combatants of Ha Son Binh Province for their achievements over the past year, especially on the production front and in discharging their food obligation. He offered some views on grasping the resolution of the 11th party Central Committee plenum on successfully organizing implementation of the 1982 state economic plan. He conveyed the New Year greetings from the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers to all the cadres, workers, compatriots of various nationalities, combatants, fallen combatants' families, and families of those who have scored merits for the revolution in Ha Son Binh Province, wishing them good health and urging them to strive and emulate to register achievements (?to greet) the fifth party congress.

Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

OW231545 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 23 -- A delegation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum this morning, on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. The wreath bears the inscription: "Eternal gratitude to great President Ho Chi Minh".

The delegation included Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State; Hoang Quoc Viet, and member of the party C.C. and president of the presidium of the Fatherland Front. Homages were also paid by delegations of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces and of government agencies and mass organizations.

Van Tien Dung at Factory

OW230951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the traditional national Tet festival, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, first deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense, called on and presented gifts to the cadres, combatants and employees of factory X-30 under the communication and signal command on the morning of 22 January.

Factory X-30 has outstandingly fulfilled its plans for repairing and manufacturing [words indistinct] communications equipment for 5 consecutive years. Particularly, in 1981, in applying the product contract and profit-and-loss accounting systems, the factory developed some 210 innovations of technical improvement in production and repair work, fulfilled all the set plan norms a month ahead of schedule and achieved a 16 percent increase in the gross output value.

Col [Dqaij Tas] Hoang Niem, commander of the Communication and Signal Corps and Lt Col Vo Dang, director of factory X-30, guided the comrade defense minister around the manufacturing workshop, nursery, dining hall and billet of the cadres, combatants and employees of the factory.

In his cordial meeting with a large number of cadres, combatants and employees of the factory, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung warmly acclaimed their spirit of creative labor and achievements scored in past years. He urged them to develop the self-reliant spirit, overcome all difficulties, step up production, satisfactorily fulfill all tasks in 1982 and unceasingly increase labor productivity and product quality in order to fulfill the tasks and requirements of the communication and signal corps in the new situation.

On behalf of all cadres, combatants and employees of factory X-30, director Vo Dang pledged to the defense minister to resolutely and comprehensively consolidate the factory and successfully fulfill the 1982 repair and production plan right in the first months and quarters of the year.

Truong Chinh at Flower Show

BK251000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 January -- that is, on the eve of the Lunar New Year -- Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, visited a spring flower show in Hanoi. He was given a jubilant welcome by officials in charge of the show, service cadres and a large number of visitors.

On display at the show were flowers in pots, vases and baskets; ornamental plants; orchids, including species which grow close to the ground; artificial flowers made of various beautifully colored materials; ornamental, singing and speaking birds; various kinds of ornamental fish rock gardens; and so forth. The displays came from Hanoi capital, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Binh Tri Thien Province and Hue City.

Chairman Truong Chinh commended the flower and ornamental plant growers, flower makers and ornamental bird and fish raisers for their many efforts and creations which helped make spring even more beautiful.

Le Van Luong in Hanoi

OW251049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 January, Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, paid Tet visits to the cadres and people of Phuc Tho and Thach That Districts [of Hanoi]. After hearing reports by the leading cadres of the two districts on the situation in production and the people's lives, Comrade Le Van Luong praised the districts for their correct production orientation in overcoming difficulties -- especially the very great difficulties in agricultural material supplies and electricity -- carrying out intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields, fulfilling fairly well a number of the major targets of the 1981 plan, initially stabilizing the people's lives and overfulfilling their tasks of selling grain and foodstuffs to the state.

He urged the leading cadres of both districts to renovate their management mechanisms, to apply profit-and-loss accounting and to make great efforts toward building the districts into agroindustrial economic units. He said that on the basis of boosting intensive rice cultivation, the districts must devise rational cultivation patterns and form a number of cultivation areas to provide raw materials for industrial production and for export.

Comrade Le Van Luong also paid Tet visits to the cadres, people and elders at orchards and gardens for medicinal plants in (Xen Chieu) and Phung Thuong villages of Phuc Two District and in Can Kiem village of Thach That District.

Vo Chi Cong in Haiphong

BK251150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of the Dog, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and conveyed Tet greetings to the people, combatants and cadres of Haiphong municipality.

On hand to warmly welcome Comrade Vo Chi Cong were Bui Quang Tao, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee; Doan Duy Thanh, chairman of the municipal people's committee; and many cadres from the various sectors and mass organizations.

At a new year function of representatives of the municipality's various sectors and echelons, Comrade Vo Chi Cong conveyed new year greetings from the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the party organization and people of Haiphong municipality. He warmly praised Haiphong for its efforts last year to overcome many difficulties and score successes in many fields, particularly in agriculture where the municipality took the lead in contracting out production quotas for workers and recorded the largest ever grain production volume which represented a 16.7-percent increase over 1980. The municipality also recorded fair increases in the number of hogs and the production of vegetables and food crops -- especially vegetables for export -- and stabilized the livelihood of peasants. Many families of these peasants had stocked grain reserves.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong encouraged the activities of some cooperatives of Kien An and Do Son Districts which, along with contracting out product quotas for workers, have applied profit-and-loss accounting to every branch and trade as well as to the whole unit, achieved a balance in vigorously developing all branches and trades; carried out planning at the family level; clearly reflected the three interests, especially the interests of workers; and motivated their members to pay attention to overfulfilling contract quotas as well as to fulfilling cooperative tasks and their obligations to the state.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong also commended Haiphong for its success last year in gradually expanding export and import activities; exploiting many sources of goods for exports; promoting local export operations; building up a foreign currency fund; and taking the initiative in importing raw materials, supplies and some essential consumer goods to contribute to resolving the difficulties facing production and stabilizing the people's life.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong paid a visit and offered Tet greetings to the party organization and people of Nghi Duc village, Kien An District. He also paid visits and offered Tet greetings to cadres and workers at the grain and food crops research institute of Hai Hung and the Dong Trieu state farm in Quang Ninh.

Pham Van Dong in Hanoi

BK251048 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the new spring festival, on 24 January -- that is on the eve of the Lunar New Year -- Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and presented his New Year greetings to a number of establishments of the distribution-circulation sector and families of workers in Hanoi. He also attended a function with the comrade leaders of the Hanoi municipal party committee and the people's committees of Hanoi and its four urban precincts.

Comrade Tran Vy, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee, accompanied the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially conveyed to the people and combatants in the capital the New Year greetings from the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Chairman Pham Van Dong learned with satisfaction that Hanoi has recently made many efforts to step up production and improve distribution-circulation work, and satisfactorily organized activities in support of the celebration of the traditional New Year festival of the people in the capital.

The Comrade chairman solicitously reminded the party and administrative committees at all echelons and all the responsible sectors in the capital to carry out distribution-circulation work even more satisfactorily on the basis of stepping up production. Cadres and personnel of the grain and trade sectors must adopt concrete operational plans and programs to improve distribution-circulation work, strengthen market management and ensure the direct distribution of goods to consumers.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his wish that in 1982, Hanoi capital will improve production and distribution-circulation work and will score many new achievements to greet the fifth national party congress.

Van Tien Dung With Army Units

OW251718 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 25 -- General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, first deputy secretary of the central party commission of the Vietnam People's Army, and minister of defence, has paid Lunar New Year visits to the "Quyet Thang" (Determined to Win) Army Corps, the air force, anti-aircraft, armoured and border guard units and the General Department of Civil Aviation.

He commended these units for the achievements they recorded last year and recommended them to resolutely fight against the Chinese multiform war of sabotage against Vietnam and to firmly defend Socialist Vietnam while contributing to the building of socialism. Also on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, General Van Tien Dung called on a base of resistance to French colonialism and some families which had rendered meritorious services to the Vietnamese revolution.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits

OW252018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] Lunar New Year festival, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, has paid Tet visits to the families

of Comrades Luong Van (Yang), grade-7 mechanic and head of the fitter team at the Caric machine plant, who has been named "Outstanding Emulator" for 3 consecutive years; Nguyen Da Loc, a technician at the Ly Thuong Kiet engineering cooperative; and Nguyen Thi Kim Tuyen, deputy principal of the Tan Dinh primary-level general school, whose two sons are discharging their internatonalist obligations in Kampuchea.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh handed them Tet presents from the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee and praised them for their worthy contributions to the city's common success in 1981, thereby making this year's Tet celebrations more joyful and enthusiastic than those in previous years. He also inquired about the living conditions of the families and of the brother and sister workers and teachers working with them.

Nguyen Duy Trinh in Gia Lai

BK261206 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the advent of the Year of the Dog, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, paid a visit to the compatriots of various nationalities and the cadres and combatants in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province.

Comrade Ksor Kron, alterrate member of the VCP Central Committee, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee, joined with a large number of leading cadres of various departments, services and mass organizations in the province to extend a warm welcome to Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh. The comrade was taken on a tour of a number of localities and units and to many families who have rendered meritorious service to the revolution.

On a warm spring day in the Central Highlands, on the eve of Tet, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh held a cordial get-together with more than 300 key cadres of the province at the provincial party committee headquarters. Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh conveyed the VCP Central Committee's New Year greetings to the compatriots of various nationalities and to the combatants and cadres of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province.

The comrade praised the party organization, the army and the people of Gia Lai-Cong Tum for their efforts in 1982 [as heard] to overcome difficulties and for having scored many achievements in the areas of economics, culture and social development.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh said: As Gia Lai-Cong Tum has the potential to achieve comprehensive agricultural development, it must struggle to increase its grain productivity quickly and to create more agroforestry products and goods for delivery to the state. As jungle land represents one of the province's great economic assets, while exploiting timber and other forestry products the province must attach the greatest importance to afforestation and forest protection. At a time when our country still has difficulties in finding fuel, the province must pay attention to and vigorously develop its means of transportation with regard to the transportation of goods in order to serve production and the people's livelihood.

All party committee and administrative echelons and mass organizations must keep themselves informed of and satisfactorily implement the party's nationalities policy by realistically caring for the material and spiritual life of the compatriots of various ethnic minority groups, especially those in the former revolutionary bases. The province must pay constant attention to providing leadership and additional training for the contingent of district and grassroots-level cadres in order to make them qualified to lead mass revolutionary movements.

In view of the approaching fifth national party congress and the goal of struggling to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan, the province must launch a vigorous emulation movement to effect a more drastic change in the province's economy and social welfare.

During his stay in Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh was taken by the comrades in the local leadership on a Tet visit to the party organizations and people of Pleiku and Cong Tum cities and to the Doan Ket and Dac La agricultural cooperatives, which are known for their production and managerial achievements. The comrade visited many families who have rendered meritorious service to the revolution, including the family of hero (Nuk).

On this occasion Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh also visited a boarding school for Lao students about their livelihood and urged the school to struggle to fulfill its tasks satisfactorily so as to contribute to strengthening the exceptional friendship between Vietnam and Laos.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh also visited the (Cong Ty) prison -- where 50 years ago the comrade and many other revolutionary fighters we detained by the French imperialists -- and the tombs of those revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives in the province.

Le Quang Dao Visits

BK261419 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the New Year, Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee, paid a Tet visit to the cadres and workers engaged in the building of the Thang Long bridge, to those cadres and combatants belonging to the capital air defense corps and to the cadres and combatants of the Hanoi public security office and of the Hoan Kiem precinct public security station.

Meanwhile Comrade Tran Vy, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, paid a Tet visit to the cadres and office of manual workers of the Sector I Hanoi Electricity Management and Distribution Office, the Yen Phu powerplant, a sanitation works corporation, the Hanoi railroad station, the Thong Nhut Passenger-Car Corporation, the 2d Housing Construction Corporation and the Hanoi Waterworks Corporation.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL GREETS LUNAR NEW YEAR

OW251209 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jan 82

["Text" of NHAN DAN 25 January editorial: "New Year Greetings"]

[Text] On the occasion of the first days of the new year, we extend our best wishes to our combatants who are holding fast to their guns to defend the fatherland in the border areas, on remote high mountain ranges and on faraway islands constantly buffeted by waves and winds, the beloved sons of the country who are fulfilling their international obligation in fraternal countries, all the cadres and combatants of the heroic People's Army who are training, learning and standing combat ready, and the security troops of the heroic People's Security Force who are standing guard or patrolling to defend order, security and social safety. The firmness of our defense constitutes the most important assurance of the building of the country and of a new society and new life for all our people.

We greet the heroic working class that is continuing to uphold revolutionary heroism, surmounting difficulties and hardships, working indefatigably at factories and construction sites and building the most important material bases for socialism; the diligent, patient and heroic peasant class that is working arduously and changing the rural areas' age-old backwardness, building a new countryside, feeding the entire society and making increasingly greater contributions to national construction and defense; the brainworkers in all scientific cultural, educational, literary and art sectors who are working valiantly, creating the material and spiritual values of the new society; the compatriots of fraternal nationalities

in all regions of the fatherland who are developing the precious tradition of solidarity and joining forces in building and defending the fatherland; the overseas Vietnamese who are constantly turning toward their fatherland and contributing to the cause of national construction; and the vanguard fighters of the revolution, the communists of the heroic VCP who are firmly maintaining the fine tradition of solidarity and cohesion, advancing toward the fifth party congress and exerting efforts to surmount difficulties and leading our people's glorious revolution to new victories.

Entering the new year, we are optimistic and confident. Our experienced and tested party and heroic people assure us of the complete victory of the revolution. The country is on an upward course. The course for development has been set. New battles are being planned. A new revolutionary mettle is being manifested.

The motive force that pushes all of our actions forward is our responsibility as collective masters of the country and of our own lives. The tremendous strength of a free nation is being marshaled for the fight against poverty and backwardness and for fostering a plentiful, happy and civilized life. Each person cares for the happiness of all and all care for the happiness of each. The interests of each person and of the whole society are interconnected.

To successfully resolve the urgent problems of livelihood and to reorganize all of our activities constitute immediate combat objectives. The success of this struggle will also be the success of the cause of national construction and defense. The success of today's struggle will pave the way for the success of tomorrow's struggle.

For the communists, to struggle for the people's happiness is the ideal and goal of their lives. Let us valiantly stand at the vanguard of the immediate struggle, successfully resolve the questions of food, clothing, housing education and health protection of the people and always live and work in accordance with the communist style and following the examples of the great Uncle Ho and the heroes and martyrs who have (?struggled and made sacrifices) for the cause of the fatherland and the people.

Under the slogan, "All for the socialist fatherland, for the people's happiness," let us strive to enter the new year with the determination to push the situation forward, foster the revolutionary mettle and successfully implement the struggle platform mapped out by the party.

PHAM VAN DONG ARTICLE ON CONTRACTUAL SYSTEM

BK231323 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Nov 81 pp 1-5

[Article by Pham Van Dong: "New Steps in the Cooperativization Movement and the Development of Agricultural Production in Our Country" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The implementation of the new contractual system in agricultural cooperatives has had a positive effect on promoting the development of production and has yielded encouraging results in the last 5th-month spring crop season. Facts have shown that the new contractual system marks a new developmental step in the cooperativization movement that is closely linked to the development of agricultural production in our country.

1. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT CONTRACTUAL MOVEMENT

Recently, the new contractual movement has developed very quickly and broadly, mobilizing millions of peasants to engage enthusiastically in production. They have worked in an interested, voluntary and self-conscious manner in a spirit of real mastery and with a seething impetus. This is a mass revolutionary movement in agricultural production.

We should continue to study and discover new ways to further enrich this revolutionary campaign theoretically and practically. As Lenin said: The revolution is a festival and an undertaking of the masses. Its effect is described by Karl Marx as follows: Once great concepts have impregnated broad segments of the masses, they will generate a great invincible material force. We must adopt a proper attitude to direct this seething revolutionary movement which is taking place in all the rural areas of our country. The general public expects the new contractual movement in agricultural cooperatives to manifest the socialist revolution in the countryside. It is vitally significant in both the short and long terms. It is closely linked with the entire process of advancing toward improving the management and organization of cooperatives and perfecting the socialist production relations in the countryside; contributes to the development of agricultural production; and is inseparable from the socialist revolutionary cause of our entire country.

The new contract movement has raised many new problems with respect to the management and organization of cooperatives, to specialized and intensive cultivation, to technical equipment and to the material and technical bases of cooperatives. These are problems which we must be aware of and must urgently resolve as demanded by the people.

At the same time, we must pay the utmost attention to overcoming the unavoidable errors and shortcomings as well as the difficulties and complexities facing a movement that is developing at a fast rate and on a large scale in different regions of the country (including those localities where agricultural cooperativization is being carried out along with the development of agricultural production). We must face the fact that the new contractual system has been implemented improperly, poorly and even erroneously in some localities, having some adverse effects. We must promptly detect these shortcomings and errors and help the units involved overcome them, permitting all localities and cooperatives to advance uniformly in the right direction.

We can clearly see that the new contract movement in agricultural cooperatives is of profound significance in several aspects. We should pay attention to two issues related to this contract movement.

First, as stated above, this movement requires that we resolve the problems concerning the management and organization of cooperatives, and problems concerning technical equipment and the material and technical bases of cooperatives. These are problems related to the three revolutions: The revolution in production relations, which is closely connected with the development of productive forces; the ideological and cultural revolution which cannot be belittled; and the scientific and technical revolution, the key of the three revolutions. We must clearly see and clarify this matter in order to enrich the theoretical and practical aspects of this new contract movement in agriculture.

Second, the new contract movement in agriculture is linked to a very important policy of our party to implement the socialist collective mastery of the laboring people. Facts have shown that wherever the new contractual system is implemented well, the socialist collective mastery of the laboring people there is gradually manifested and the masses are liberated from "ties" and restrictions in order to truly exercise their mastery over production and distribution. It must be stressed here that mastery means socialist collective mastery. Some comrades, nevertheless, are still worried that the conclusion of contracts with individual workers would risk leading the movement toward individualism. In a socialist society and in the present movement of agricultural cooperativization in our country -- especially in the north where cooperativization has been implemented for several years now -- collectives and individuals have closely cooperated with each other to grow at the same time. Collectives here do not mean many individuals but are the sum total of socialist men. Uncle Ho once taught us: There must be socialist men before socialism can be built.

If the movement for contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in agricultural cooperatives is led, guided and administered well, it will certainly give rise to a countless number of socialist men who are attached to our beautiful socialist collectives and regime. In the process of building socialism to advance toward communism, individual development is a condition for collective development. We are not worried at all about the surge forward and growth and the heightening standard of comprehensive knowledge of people living under a socialist regime. On the contrary, this is what we want and think of day and night with a view to creating the necessary favorable conditions for such a development.

In this spirit, the new contractual system in agricultural cooperatives must be considered the initial stage of a revolutionary course which leads to the improvement, development and perfection of production relations and productive forces. These are very necessary to our socialist construction.

2. DISTRICT AREAS

It is a policy of strategic significance to make districts the vital areas in which our party and state can build cooperatives and accelerate agricultural production.

It is vital for us to build districts into areas where the production, distribution and circulation of grain, foodstuffs and certain types of consumer goods under district management will be implemented. This is to enable districts to satisfy to the highest degree possible the needs of the local people of various strata. For us, this is the most rational economic process to be implemented immediately and on a long-term basis. In this spirit, we must regulate distribution and circulation on a provincial scale. Additionally, districts must fulfill their obligations toward the state vis-a-vis the quotas of goods, especially grain and foodstuffs. This inevitable contributory duty should not be treated lightly. Only through these activities can districts gradually guarantee and improve the well-being of their people. It should be noted that only when districts fulfill their obligations more satisfactorily toward the state can the latter provide grain and foodstuffs more satisfactorily for the people in various cities and especially for cadres, workers, soldiers and their dependents. By satisfactorily carrying out these tasks, we will be able to build a stable economy and life. This will enable us to concentrate on accomplishing many essential tasks in our cause of achieving socialist industrialization and defending the socialist fatherland.

For its part, the state must provide districts with those means of production and those consumer goods which the cooperatives and people in these districts need in accordance with those policies now in force, including the policy on two-way exchange of goods. At present, we are still experiencing a shortage of goods and the related management is still not good enough. The implementation of two-way contracts is therefore still unsatisfactory. We, especially those responsible sectors at the central level, must strive our utmost to give more attention to the two-way exchange of goods in order to boost agricultural and industrial production. Both agricultural and industrial production must be directed toward serving the people's livelihood. To achieve a combination of agricultural and industrial production is precisely to achieve worker-peasant cooperation in the political and economic fields.

All of these matters have been discussed among us several times in detail. When asked about this, however, those comrades at the provincial level and especially at the district level appear to know nothing. I do not know if this is a result of their lack of knowledge or of their reluctance in its implementation. Why don't the responsible cadres in various districts -- the areas known by everyone to be very important -- boldly take responsibility for activities concerning production, distribution and circulation in their districts? Those comrades at the central level also do not have a clearly defined concept and are indecisive in providing technical equipment for districts.

They are unaware that districts are regarded as centers where technical equipment will be provided to agriculture and where technical and managerial cadres will be sent in accordance with the unified state plan. Altogether our country has approximately 400 districts. We must search for a way to classify districts according to (their sizes and) various factors in order to determine an economic and technical plan for them, to build material and technical bases for them, to give them technical equipment, and to provide cadres -- technical and managerial cadres -- for them. In summation, it is imperative that all the sectors at the central level and all the provinces must regard districts as centers where technical equipment will be provided for agriculture. They must regard building material and technical bases for districts as building material and technical bases for agricultural production cooperatives in order to gradually establish an agroindustrial economic structure in districts with realistic results.

3. BUILD NEW SOCIALIST RURAL AREAS

The practice of a product-contract system in agricultural cooperatives and the building of districts and new socialist rural areas are closely related. For some decades now, the north has been building new socialist rural areas. At present, this is being carried out on a national scale. The results obtained in building the northern rural areas economically, culturally and socially and in terms of a new type of men are very encouraging. These results are the flowers of our country's socialism. They eloquently testify to the fine objective of our party and state, which is to build a bountiful, happy and healthy life for the people at a time when the national economy has not fully developed and when the production force is not yet strong enough. Foreigners who visit our cooperativized countryside have expressed surprise and admiration at the new population centers, housing areas, schools and public health centers, and so forth. All the tasks that we have performed to implement the new contractual system in agriculture and to build districts and new socialist rural areas are closely connected with one another. It is necessary that we kill two birds with one stone. Moreover, these are theoretical and practical matters worthy of our attention. All comrades of agricultural and economic sectors and of the party and state agencies either at the central or local level are dutybound to participate in this revolutionary cause. Those who conduct research in the natural and social sciences, work for the press or perform in the cultural and artistic fields must contribute to this great revolution that is taking place daily in front of our eyes. If all of us concentrate properly on accelerating this revolution, we will certainly make valuable developmental steps in the revolution. These steps will be more valuable than ever before because we are encountering a host of difficulties in our economy and livelihood. By accelerating the new contract movement properly, while at the same time striving to gradually resolve all the problems arising from the movement, we will make an important step toward developing agricultural production and building districts and the new socialist countryside which constitutes an area of stable support for the SRV in its building and defending socialism and a valuable mainstay in the socialist industrialization of our country.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORK FORCE ON A NATIONAL SCALE

Manpower is the most valuable asset of every socialist country. Rationally redistributing the work force on a national scale in order to exploit land, jungles, seas and other natural resources of the country to the fullest is a demand in our fundamental strategy to develop vigorously and steadily the agricultural sector and some other economic sectors.

In the current situation of our country, we must gradually reduce the overconcentration of people in the Red River Delta, where the land area is very small, and must redistribute the work force to those sparsely-populated areas where the land is vast and fertile and where there are conditions to expand the areas under cultivation. Ha Nam Ninh is a case in point where there is an annual population increase of 10,000 people or so. Responsible comrades over there have sent many people to build new economic zones. The number of people who have been sent, however, is very small compared with the rate of population growth. What has happened in this province -- as well as in other overpopulated provinces in the Red River Delta where land is scarce -- will further worsen the country's irrational distribution of population and labor and the waste of manpower and land. Therefore, along with maintaining a rational rate of population growth through the practice of family planning, we must attach great importance to the redistribution of the population on a national scale. Under a socialist regime, an intelligent, brave and creative people as us will never allow the irrational distribution of population and manpower to be prolonged. We must be very strict with this problem. All the leadership and authoritative organs at the central level must urgently and seriously study this problem while preparing plans for the next 5 and 10 years.

This is a great, difficult and complex task which requires determination, perseverance and great efforts in terms of organization, management, leadership and investment. In other words, it requires the adoption of uniform and effective measures. We should select several provinces and districts as places from or to which people will be sent. In accordance with the "state and people work together" spirit, the state must do its utmost to contribute to the redistribution of the work force on a national scale, while the people in those localities involved in the sending and receiving of people must make active contributions regarding this task.

This is a strategic arrangement beneficial to the economic, social, defense and security domains which must be implemented immediately and on a long-term basis. It could be a permanent arrangement applicable to the younger generations of the Vietnamese people for their comfortable and happy lives forever.

Every one of us -- comrades from the central agencies to comrades of provincial, district and cooperative levels or those who are carrying out tasks relating to cooperatives, agriculture, districts, rural areas and those who work in the fields of information, press, literature and art -- must realize that it is our duty to contribute to this important revolutionary movement. At the same time, we must not overlook our mistakes, shortcomings, unsatisfactory work and failures in the movement. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against these deviations. Reality has proven that mistakes and shortcomings -- sometimes serious -- cannot be avoided in a broad mass movement which develops quickly. As a result, we must watch for and promptly discover all shortcomings and deviations and then overcome them. Our party requires us to hold discussions to achieve unanimity and acquire a united impetus and action from all echelons. This will give strength to the implementation of party lines.

The VCP Central Committee and the government want us to make our utmost efforts to contribute optimally to the present revolutionary movement in the rural areas. We must follow, gradually evaluate and summarize the activities of this movement in order to acknowledge at the proper time all achievements for the public and, at the same time, discover deviations for prompt action.

That's what the situation is! That's what the problem is! Let us strive to fulfill our responsibilities!

NHAN DAN LAUDS PROSPECTS FOR REVOLUTION

BK130544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Dec 81

[NHAN DAN 1 January editorial: "Glorious Prospects for the Vietnamese Revolution"]

[Text] Under a stalwart revolutionary impetus to transform the situation, we begin the new year with new struggles to continually advance our people's revolution.

The 1.7 million communist party members in various production, combat and work units and on the fronts of socialist construction and national defense have held congresses to prepare the documents to be presented at the Fifth National VCP Congress. The party organizations at the district and precinct or equivalent levels are holding congresses of their delegates.

The unanimity of cadre conferences at all levels and of the congresses at the grassroots as well as district and precinct levels concerning the responsibility for developing the tasks, guidelines and objectives of the revolution in the immediate future and in the 1980's will firmly secure the success of these congresses. The 11th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee has determined the program of action and the second session of the Seventh National Assembly has formulated the economic and cultural development plans and the 1982 State Plan.

In a situation characterized by complicated developments and serious difficulties, the identity of views among leading agencies, grassroots-level organizations and the vanguard body of the revolution as well as the highest institution of state power on the fundamental situation of the country and the direction of advancement eloquently demonstrates the steadiness and development potentials of our country's revolution.

The victories of the revolution are the results of our struggles, which have been full of difficulties and hardships. The history of nations and mankind has never before witnessed such straightforward steps toward development. The struggle of our nation is very great because of the many battles it has fought and the sacrifices it has made to defeat the large and cruel forces of imperialist aggression -- especially the U.S. imperialists -- fulfill the historic missions of the national revolution for the people's democracy, advance the entire country to socialism and contribute to liberation cause of all nations.

Building socialism in a backward agricultural country ravaged by several long wars and at a time when we are faced with the threat of a new war and must be always ready to cope with the danger of an imminent aggression and the subversive envelopment of hostile forces constitutes an extremely difficult undertaking.

Due to the correct party line, the revolutionary stalwartness of our people and armed forces and great international assistance and support, we have defeated the Chinese aggressors, fulfilled our international obligations, strengthened our national defense and security forces, gradually reorganized our national economy along socialist lines, restored our economy, developed our culture and built some important material bases of socialism.

The victories and successes of the revolution are fundamental and of long-term significance. Nevertheless, there still are many important and urgent tasks which we have not been able to fulfill as expected by all the people in order to ensure the livelihood of the people, especially workers, cadres and poor urban people. Specifically, the revolution and the national administration is still faced with many outstanding problems. A large number of the revolutionary and social forces have degenerated.

The reality of the revolution at present is that there have been both successes and difficulties and that, along with correctness and creativity, there have been errors and shortcomings. The basic situation and trend, however, is one marked by success and an advance in the right direction of socialism.

Reviewing its recent steps, our party, fully showing its sense of responsibility to the country and people, has emphatically affirmed the victories of the revolution while severely criticizing its own errors and shortcomings. It is now applying effective measures to strengthen its guidance and managerial work in order to alter the situation quickly, build a healthier economic and social life, effect a change for the better in the cause of building socialism and stabilizing and advancing toward gradually improving the people's living conditions.

Since the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, many undertakings of the party and the state have gradually progressed in the right direction and have yielded practical results. On the production front, agriculture, local industry, some central industrial sectors and a number of construction sites have shown a distinctly upward trend. This progress is only an initial step, however. Conservatism and sluggishness remain rather serious in the managerial apparatus and must be done away with, the sooner the better.

The 10th and 11th Plenums of the VCP Central Committee and the second session of the Seventh National Assembly definitively affirmed that, given the existing capabilities of the economy, if we update our organizations, revamp our managerial apparatuses, promote the people's spirit of collective mastery and actively labor and practice thrift, we will be certainly able to satisfy the immediate demands and prepare for a new developmental step in the cause of national construction.

Resolving the problems of food, clothing, housing, education and health at all costs is the immediate objective of the struggle for the victory of socialism. These socioeconomic targets, which are of important political significance, must become the program of action of all agricultural and industrial production units, of each cooperative and enterprise, each district, precinct, province and city, and each economic and cultural sector -- that is, our entire party and people.

To implement such a minimum program of action successfully, the independence and creativity of each unit and each locality must be guaranteed. All unsuitable forms of restriction in the organizational and managerial system must be removed. The harmonious combination between the interests of the laborer, the collective and the country and between the common efforts of the state and those of the people will certainly serve as the premise for the creation of a new strength and a revolutionary movement throughout society.

Our country's potentials are very great. Our people's revolutionary energy is abundant. Our momentary difficulties are surmountable. The established guideline for the development of the revolution is correct. We have every necessary material and moral condition for successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

In the past, the communists, starting their undertaking from scratch, resolutely asserted that by following the revolutionary road of the era, the Vietnamese people would surely win back their independence and freedom. Today, we also resolutely assert that a prosperous, strong and socialist Vietnam and a decent, happy and civilized life will certainly become a reality. Under the slogan "All for the socialist fatherland, for the people's happiness," let all of us valiantly march forward.

VAN TIEN DUNG ATTENDS SRV-GDR SOCCER MATCH

OW261650 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 26 -- The junior army soccer team of the German Democratic Republic played against the Vietnam Army Club here this afternoon. The match was watched, among others, by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces; and Ta Quang Chien, deputy general director of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports. The guest eleven won two-nil.

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Asia & Pacific

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TEXT OF 25 JAN SUZUKI POLICY SPEECH TO DIET

OW251345 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0404 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Prime Minister Suzuki's policy speech delivered at the resumption of the 96th Regular Diet Session on 25 January -- live]

[Text] As we resume the 96th Regular Diet Session, I would like to express my views on immediate internal and external problems.

The year 1982 has dawned amid a heightening of international tension, as epitomized by the situation in Poland. There still is no sign of relaxation in sight of the tension between East and West, the most fundamental problem since the end of World War II; and a lasting world peace is still far off. The Western industrialized nations are still beset by many difficulties, such as worsening inflation, slackening business, increasing unemployment and unbalanced international trade. A worldwide slowdown of economic development and increasing trade frictions have now emerged to threaten the future of the free trade principle. In addition, economic management of the developing countries has fallen short of expectations and it will require still more effort and support to help them extricate themselves from poverty and social unrest.

On the other hand, Japan has maintained a stable economic growth, registered a low unemployment rate and shown a very stable trend in commodity prices, whereas many other countries have shown two-digit rises. It is no exaggeration to say that Japan, enjoying freedom, peace and prosperity in a world now beset by many causes of unrest, is one of the most blessed countries. With the nation richly endowed with ingenuity and vitality, Japan is steadily laying the ground for the 21st century, including in the frontier fields of science and technology. On this foundation, built by the wisdom and efforts of the nation, we must build a more mature and more open society. To this end, I believe that, as our particularly urgent tasks, we need, first, to further accelerate the implementation of administrative and financial reforms and, next, to resolve international economic frictions.

Since I took the helm of government, I have been grappling with administrative and financial reforms with a view to restoring soundness in finance and making administration suit the new age by conducting a drastic review. In the days ahead, I am determined to continue to further promote them as the most important task of the Cabinet.

On the other hand, today, as international interdependence is further deepending, it is Japan's obligation as an influential member of the international community to hold rising protectionism in check and to contribute to preserving and expanding free trade as well as to stimulating and developing the world economy. To this end, I intend to strive, first of all, to help further open up the Japanese market on a voluntary basis, and thus smooth our trade relations with other countries.

I will now state my basic views regarding important policies of the government. As regards administrative reforms, the Provisional Council for the Survey of Administrative Reforms submitted its first package of recommendations last July. Paying utmost attention to this package and making it basic policy to implement the required policies at an early date, the government had the Diet enact the so-called special bill on administrative reforms at its earlier extraordinary session dealing with matters requiring legislation. As for other matters, the government is also trying its best to carry them out in the fiscal 1982 budget. This year a package of recommendations concerning the readjustment and rationalization of licensing and authorization procedures is scheduled to be presented before long, and another package of full-dress basic recommendations sometime around summer. I am determined to devote more energy than previously to the administrative reforms, a matter of deep concern for the nation. [applause]

I think that it is impossible to carry out the administrative reforms without the nation's trust in government and administration. For this reason, I will strive to further establish political ethics and official discipline so as to prevent incurring the nation's distrust in the execution of the budget and in all other areas of government and administration. I am aware of the fact that the Diet is deliberating on a reform of the national constituency system for the House of Councillors and various other plans to promote the further development of parliamentary democracy. In this connection, I eagerly hope that prompt improvements will be made.

Next, I will speak about the rehabilitation of finance. In formulating the fiscal 1982 budget, the government has striven to pare expenditures as thoroughly as possible on the basis of the first package of recommendations presented by the Provisional Council for the Survey of Administrative Reforms and the so-called zero ceiling. As a result, the government was able to peg the rate of increase in general expenditures, except for national bond expenditures and local allocation taxes, in the general account budget at 1.8 percent, making it the first tight-money budget since 1955.

In the area of revenues the government has striven to increase nontax income, and in the area of the taxation system it has carried out readjustment and rationalization of special taxation measures and a review of taxation on social expenses. As a result of these measures, the total of public bonds to be issued in 1982 has been set at 20,440 billion yen [figure as heard], a decrease of 1,830 billion yen from the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. As a result of this, the dependence of the budget on public bonds has dropped from 26.2 percent in the original budget for the preceding fiscal year to as low as 21 percent.

Although the fiscal 1982 budget is very austere, the government has tried its best to allocate financial resources to priority areas and has paid particular attention to energy measures, the development of science and technology, economic cooperation and the buildup of the defense potential -- areas which need to be given more substance from the mid- and long-range viewpoint. The government has also paid careful attention to social insurance and education and has worked out plans to give more substance to measures for the economically and socially underprivileged, such as by planning the enforcement of a health care system for the aged, strengthening at-home welfare services for senior citizens and expanding measures for the mentally and/or physically handicapped.

In the supplementary budget for fiscal 1981, the government proposes to issue an additional 630 billion yen in public bonds. This is indeed an inevitable measure to cover the expenses for the rehabilitation of disaster areas requiring a colossal amount and to make up for revenue shortfalls incidental to a decrease in tax income that was not anticipated at the outset of the fiscal year. However, this will entail no change whatsoever in the basic policy of financial rebuilding. [applause] On this matter, I would like to say this again clearly, here and now, and ask for the nation's understanding and further cooperation in administrative and financial reforms. [applause]

Now, taking a look at the present situation of the Japanese economy, it is hard to expect the high growth rate we once achieved, but it is showing a smooth trend as compared with other industrially advanced nations that suffer from inflation and unemployment caused by the second oil crisis. However, the expansion of domestic demand still remains sluggish, and a disparity can be found in business recovery according to the type of business, according to area and in terms of scale. Meanwhile, we depend on trade for the major portion of our economic growth. This present situation is by no means a desirable one.

Today, as national finance is unable to play the role it played before in expanding business, it is important that activity in housing construction, investments in private facilities, technical reform and other private sectors produce the maximum effect. It is necessary to work out plans to boost domestic demand and stabilize employment of steadily expanding consumption on the basis of stable prices in addition to similar economic activities in the private sector. To this end, the government plans to exercise care in stabilizing commodity prices, applying monetary policies flexibly, and giving consideration to unaided projects of local autonomies as well, thus ensuring a good environment and properly running economy. By so doing the government plans to harmoniously carry out economic policies both at home and abroad.

To maintain and foster the vitality of our economy and society and to help invigorate the economic activities of the private sector, which is richly endowed with creativity, it is necessary to work out measures to help preserve amicable labor-capital relations, stabilize the management of small and medium businesses and enable them to properly cope with changes in the economic environment.

In the agricultural area, the government will strive to reorganize agricultural production and enhance productivity from a long-range viewpoint and work out measures to maintain and strengthen self-sufficiency in food. The government will also strive to develop fisheries by coping with the new age, and to promote forestry by preserving forest resources.

Next, I will focus on our measures to cope with the international community. This year we will mark the 30th anniversary of the San Francisco peace treaty. The Japan-U.S. security arrangement, established along with the conclusion of the treaty, has consistently served as the foundation for safeguarding the peace and security of Japan. This is a fact recognized by the majority of the people. Today, thanks to efforts of both sides, the Japan-U.S. relationship has become a very firm one. However, continuing to develop this mature relationship between Japan and the United States is of utmost importance not only for Japan and the United States, but for the peace and prosperity of the international community.

It is safe to say that the development of Japan as we enjoy it today is the fruit of the untiring efforts of its people and the result of the cooperation between Japan and the countries of the world including the United States, the West European countries, other advanced democracies and the Asian and Pacific nations. With this cognizance, I have been striving to carry out active diplomatic efforts to contribute to the stability and development of the international community as a whole.

My tour of the ASEAN nations, the United States and the West European countries and my attendance at the Ottawa summit meeting of major industrial nations and the North-South summit conference last year were an important link in this active diplomacy. I have been striving for the steady development of our relations with China under similar considerations. Because this year marks the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, I would, in particular, like to bring about an exchange of mutual visits between the Chinese premier and I. I also wish to further strengthen and develop our relations with the ASEAN member nations, which are important forces of stability in Asia.

I think that it is important to build our relations with the ROK, our closest neighbor, on the basis of a broad national foundation and a deeper mutual understanding. Regarding the question of economic cooperation that has been pending since last year, I intend to strive for a satisfactory settlement of this issue with a view to rendering as much cooperation as possible in accordance with our basic policy for economic cooperation.

Economic cooperation is an important area to which Japan should contribute in the international community. Through my tour of the member nations last year, I was able to witness with my own eyes that Japan's economic cooperation is greatly contributing to those nations with a high spirit of self-help in their national construction.

In order to continue to assist in the economic and social development of developing countries and to help improve their national livelihood and welfare, the government plans to strive for expanded assistance under a new medium-range goal and play an active role for the peace and prosperity of the world.

In recent years the situation involving external economic relations has become increasingly severe. For its part, Japan should strive to prevent protectionism, preserve and strengthen free trade and work out measures for further opening up its market and promoting the import of manufactured goods. It was based on this cognizance that, in inaugurating a new Cabinet recently, I issued instructions on a package deal policy of reducing tariff rates.

One of the important diplomatic tasks facing Japan is improving Japan-Soviet relations. Regrettably, however, due to the Soviet military buildup in the northern territories of our country, its military intervention in Afghanistan, the Polish situation, etc, the relationship between the two countries remains in a difficult situation. The government strongly urges an early correction of these situations and plans to tenaciously continue talking with the Soviet side with a view to concluding a peace treaty after resolving the northern territories issue and establishing stable relations based on true mutual understanding between the two countries.

The Polish situation is now seriously affecting the peace and stability of the world. Above all, it is important that the situation in Poland be independently resolved by the Polish people themselves without any outside intervention. For its part, Japan wishes to strive for the improvement of the situation through close contacts and consultations with the United States and the West European nations.

In January of this year, the refugee treaty, which has been a pending issue for many years, came into effect. The government plans to make it an occasion to work out and substantiate measures for refugees from a humanitarian viewpoint.

To ensure the security and development of Japan under the volatile international situation, the government plans to pay particular attention to carrying out active foreign policies to cope with the turn of events.

How our country should decide on its national defense in order to preserve prosperity in peace constitutes the fundamental question of state administration, one which requires the serious evaluation of everyone. Defense is a question bearing upon the survival of the nation. Therefore, it is above all, important that a national consensus be formed and defense endorsed by its support. In the present international community, it is difficult for a country to ensure its security by itself. In the case of Japan, we must ensure national security by voluntarily maintaining a defense potential of an appropriate scale and also by holding fast to the security arrangements with the United States.

It is a due obligation imposed on us that Japan, as an influential member of the Free World, steadily enhance its defense potential to the minimum necessary within constitutional limits and with the resolve to defend itself, on its own, initally. [applause] To this end, I am resolved to strive to bring Japan's defense potential to the level envisaged under the defense program outline as soon as possible while staying completely within the bounds of self-defense in keeping with Japan's basic defense policy, without posing a military threat to neighboring countries and holding fast to the three nonnuclear principles.

Of course, the peace and security of a nation cannot be ensured by simply beefing up defense potential. To preserve peace, it is necessary that Japan, which depends on overseas sources for most of its resources, energy, food and other needs, establish a comprehensive security policy for carrying out all policies through coordination. This is the basic policy I have consistently pursued since my inauguration.

It is an undeniable fact that today's internatonal community rests upon a balance of power. However, if this should result in both the East and West continuing a race for arms buildup, there would be no room to hope for the happiness of mankind. While recognizing the reality that the balance of power is backing up peace and stability, we must strive to maintain the balance and, at the same time, continue efforts to hold it at as low a level as possible.

Disarmament and arms control are tasks the world must unanimously strive to accomplish, and the reserve energy to accrue from that accomplishment should be directed toward cooperation with developing countries and the development of the world economy. Otherwise, a true peace cannot be realized. This is the view concerning which I have appealed to the top leaders of nations at summit meetings of major industrial nations, the North-South summit conference and in other arenas. The Second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament, scheduled for June this year, will be a rare opportunity to further promote such endeavors on an international scale. Therefore, I plan to attend it in person and strongly appeal for the acceleration of disarmament centering on nuclear disarmament from the position of Japan as a peaceful country.

On the energy issue, as a result of all-out efforts by the government and the civilian sector, our dependence on petroleum in energy needs fell below the 70-percent level last year for the first time in 11 years. Thanks to the easing of the supply-demand situation and stable oil prices, as well as this decreased oil dependence, the energy supply situation is stable.

Nevertheless, the weakness in our nation's oil supply, which is subject to the changing Middle East situation, remains virtually unchanged. It is all the more necessary for us to work out medium- and long-term energy policies in this relatively stable period. To this end, the government will strive to secure a stable oil supply and promote thoroughgoing energy conservation by strengthening friendly relations with oil-producing nations and increasing oil stockpiles. At the same time, the government will make comprehensive efforts to develop and introduce alternate energies, such as the promotion of atomic power generation and the use of coal, LNG and solar energy, while paying full attention to safety and environmental protection.

Although not blessed with oil and other important resources, we can make the future of our country secure by training an upcoming generation with creative human resources and developing science and technology through a full utilization of our people's intelligence. Japan is already in the forefront of technology in electronics, industrial robots and similar fields. But it will be necessary in the future to exert efforts in basic studies, as well as in fields such as space, life science and new materials technologies, which are expected to occupy a key place in science and technology in the future.

With this awareness, I will pool the efforts of all our people through mutual cooperation among the industrial and academic circles and the government to tackle the task of developing science and technology for the creation of a new age, to move our industries into more advanced fields and to make our people's living still more abundant. At the same time, we want to actively contribute to the development of international society through science and technology.

In the early part of the 21st century, our society is expected to become a type of aging society, which no other nation will have experienced. Problems confronting an aging society are not limited to welfare measures to be taken for the aged. We must cope with these problems in a comprehensive manner by coordinating measures in a wide range of fields, such as welfare, labor, industry, education, housing and local peculiarities, without confining ourselves to conventional ideas.

To this end, it is necessary, first of all, to enable elderly citizens to live each day in good health and with a sense of fulfillment. The old age insurance bill currently under deliberation in the Diet will mark the first step toward an old age insurance system for the future. So I urge you to pass the bill soon. As for the annuity system, we plan to make a detailed study of the entire system in anticipation of the time when the aging process of the population will reach its peak, in 30 to 40 years.

The employment problem is of particular importance in maintaining the vitality of society. Taking employment measures for the aged, including early introduction of a system of retirement at age 60, has become an immediate necessity, and the government is endeavoring to push these measures. In a maturing society, the community as a whole, as well as each individual, is required to have consideration for others and allow some latitude. Therefore, we must take various measures to ensure safety in our daily lives, build easily accessible public facilities and comfortable living space and prevent the pollution of our environment. The question of harmony between nature and human activity must be considered from a global point of view, not from a regional or national point of view.

Furthermore, to make our society one rich with creativity, I look forward to women's activities in particular, and will pay attention to problems of the mind, namely, cultivation of fine human qualities. Seen from this point of view, the ever-increasing incidence of juvenile delinquency in our peaceful, wholesome society is indeed a matter of serious concern. I think that in order for society to become bright and filled with hope, the entire community, including the schools, must make concerted efforts to raise youth and children into a wholesome generation from infancy. In particular, we have to remedy the kind of social environment apt to corrupt our youth and children. We must make utmost efforts to prevent our society from becoming one in which crime and use of narcotics are rampant. I urge each of our citizens to pool his efforts with others to build a society that prizes culture and tradition and that is filled with the warmness of humanity.

I have thus far outlined government measures designed to protect our people's livelihood and carry out effective international cooperation in this fluid, changing world. None of the multitudinous problems at home and abroad are easy to tackly. However, affluent and peaceful Japan as we see it today has been built by the wisdom and efforts of each citizen living in a free society; and these efforts and wisdom, I believe, are the motive force for blazing a new path for our country for tomorrow. Realizing the immenseness of my responsibilities, I will renew my determination to solve our problems at home and abroad so that I can live up to your expectations. I ask for your understanding and cooperation.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE ISSUES REPORT ON SOVIET UNION

OW260359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jan (KYODO) -- The Soviet Union will be forced to rely more on military power to maintain its position as a superpower in the years ahead, according to a study released this week by a Japanese research institute.

But the study claims worsening economic problems will force a slowdown in Moscow's military buildup by the end of the 1980's.

The report, "An Evaluation of the Comprehensive National Strength of the Soviet Union," was prepared by the Japan Institute of International Affairs, headed by former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Toru Nakagawa. It was begun at the direction of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki last September, following publication of the 1981 defense white paper with its emphasis on what it termed "the growth of the latent Soviet threat." Suzuki called for a comprehensive analysis of economic, scientific, social and other indicators of Soviet stability. The two main questions addressed by the study are how long the Soviet Union can maintain its rapid military buildup, and how powerful the country is in relative terms in the Far East, the Pacific Ocean and other parts of the world.

It found the Soviet Union is pursuing an "idiosyncratic" economic policy that sacrifices future economic growth to current military needs. The growth [of] weapons procurements, which ran at about 5 percent in the late 1970's, has been boosted to between 7 and 8 percent. However, with total military expenditures including personnel costs growing at an annual rate of 6.5 to 7 percent, well in excess of total growth in GNP (gross national product), the study predicted that the flagging economy will force procurement rates down to the 4 percent level in the second half of the decade.

Overall, the report concludes, it is no longer possible for Moscow to seek growth in both its consumer and military economies. The Russian economy is facing a grave crisis in agriculture and energy, the report continued, predicting that exports of Soviet oil to its European satellites will have to be sharply curtailed in the later 1980's. The ensuing economic difficulties, combined with the situation in Poland, could force the Soviets to reassess their control of Eastern Europe, the study said.

Meanwhile, the minimal progress in the production of consumer durables coupled with food shortages and other fallout from the emphasis on military production will leave the Soviet public increasingly out of step with its leadership. The study predicted that over the long-term consumer dissatisfaction could erode political authority and the power base of the Communist Party.

The report raised the possibility of an increasingly intense internal debate over the distribution of resources, and warned that ample consideration must be taken of the effects of the transfer of power from Leonid Brezhnev and other aging Soviet leaders to a younger set of rulers.

The Soviet Union could take an increasingly belligerent foreign policy if the military consolidates its position further in the succession struggle, it said.

In its regional overview, the report stressed that the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers is changing the theater nuclear balance in the Far East. Moreover, the report said, there are some factors conducive to a reconciliation between Moscow and Peking, making it dangerous to automatically assume that the military confrontation between the two communist giants will continue.

Japan's ability to withstand the political and military pressure of the Soviet Union will depend on its will to defend itself, the report said. It predicted that Moscow will try every political ploy to exploit any suggestion of a break between Japan and the United States, especially over the question of Japan's share of the defense burden.

The study called for Japan to increase its military strength, and particularly its naval and air defense capability. It said Japan should secure its sealanes, while not in any way weakening the deterrent power of U.S. forces in the Far East.

LDP TO EASE 67 NONTARIFF TRADE BARRIERS

OW261147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party decided Tuesday to remove or ease 67 "nontariff trade barriers," which Japan has been asked to eliminate by its major trading partners. The number accounts for a majority of a total of 99 nontariff barriers cited by the United States and European nations.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the party's special international trade research committee, chaired by Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry. The special task force has been studying measures to counter mounting foreign criticisms against Japan's ever-swelling trade surplus.

The government will formally announce the measure after holding a meeting of economic affairs ministers Saturday. It hopes to put it into effect as soon as possible.

The committee also decided to establish a special government panel to deal with foreign complaints about difficulties of selling goods in the Japanese market. Establishment of the panel will also be formally decided at Saturday's economic ministers meeting. The primary task of the special group, tentatively named the office to deal with foreign trade complaints, is to speedily process such foreign complaints.

Based on Tuesday's decision, the government will dispatch Esaki to the United States and the European Common Market in mid-February to explain in detail the Japanese policy on measures to be taken to curtail this country's huge trade surpluses with the two major trading partners.

The 67 nontariff trade barriers which Japan plans to ease or remove mainly concern testing and inspection rules of such items as cars, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Of the so-called "barriers," 32 fall under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry, 13 under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 10 under the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, nine under the Transportation Ministry, six under the Finance Ministry and one each under the Education and Home Affairs Ministries.

REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL CALLED 'SPLITTIST PLOT'

SK280613 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2244 GMT 27 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 January commentary: "Splittist Plot To Fabricate Two Koreas With Sham Reunification Signboard"]

[Text] As was reported, in his new year policy speech delivered before the puppet National Assembly on 22 January, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, after delivering a harangue aimed at justifying the terrorist military rule and splittist maneuvers of the past year, advanced a so-called reunification proposal. Now, mobilizing all vile propaganda means, the clique is making a commotion as if the proposal has brought about a new phase for the solution of the reunification question.

While the clique is intent on molding public opinion by mobilizing even its vile overseas organizations, the Mindan, the puppets' stooge in Japan, issued a statement supporting the proposal when it had not been actually announced. This shows that the proposal advanced by the clique is not for reunification but is a means of political propaganda worked out to mislead public opinion. Clear evidence of this is the content of the reunification proposal.

As was reported, the main point of the proposal is the holding of a so-called general election, calling for the achievement of reunification by organizing a legislature and establishing a unified government through a general election and referendums on a constitution drafted by a Consultative Conference for National Reunification to be formed with participants from the North and the South representing the views of residents of the two sides.

The clique's proposal for a general election is a political trick intended to oppose reunification while advocating reunification with the facade of an election. The clique demands that the general election be held in accordance with the principle of national self-determination and democratic procedures. However, it is defilement of national self-determination and democracy to babble about national self-determination while leaving half of the national territory trampled under the military boots of occupation troops by begging for the permanent presence of the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists and to babble about democracy while creating a terrorist atmosphere by making war commotions and by violating human and civil rights through the outrageous terrorist military rule.

The proposal for the formation of a Consultative Council for National Reunification with participants representing the views of the residents of the two sides is contemptuous empty political talk deriding public opinion. No matter how loudly the clique may clamor about the people's opinion, no one will believe it as long as it continues to ban political activities for democratization of society and reunification of the nation and continues to imprison and confine democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung. The most realistic and reasonable way to rejoin the severed national relations of our country is to achieve reunification of the fatherland by establishing a confederal state while leaving the two systems of the North and South intact, as was proposed by our party.

It is nothing more than a farce aimed at concealing splittist schemes that the South Korean puppets ignore our proposal which has illuminated a shortcut to reunification of the fatherland, making commotions by coming forth with a unrealistic proposal for a general election without any measures of assurance.

The splittist nature of the so-called proposal of the puppet traitor was more fully disclosed by the proposal for conclusion of a provisional agreement on basic relations between the North and the South which he put forward as a practical arrangement leading to reunification. For the achievement of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, misunderstanding and distrust between North and South must be eliminated, national harmony achieved, and the barriers between North and South destroyed.

Nevertheless, the puppet traitor's proposal for a provisional agreement envisages further raising the barriers between North and South and perpetuation of the division between North and South. For instance, it envisages maintenance of the existing armistice system, respect for international treaties and agreements concluded with other countries, and establishment of a resident liaison mission in both sides through appointment of plenipotentiary envoys with the rank of Cabinet minister.

The proposal means the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea, the maintenance of the aggressive and treacherous ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty and the ROK-Japan treaty and the treatment of relations between North and South as those between two states. If such things become reality, the barriers obstructing reunification will be further heightened and Korea will face a danger of permanently remaining as two states and nations.

The proposal for the provisional agreement babbled about by the puppet traitor is exactly a copy of the German method, which has legalized the existence of two states. Thus it is nothing but a plot to perpetuate the division of our country and realize two Koreas through an agreement between North and South.

As far as reunification is concerned, the case of the two German states and the case of the North and the South of our country are basically different in nature. The German question is one of a country that has been divided because it was defeated after participating in a war of aggression. But Korea has never participated in a war of aggression and is not a defeated country. The Korean question is one to end the division artificially imposed by foreign forces. It is all too clear that the Korean question cannot be dealt with in the same way the German case was handled. In reality, both sides in Germany favor the status quo of division. Besides, the European countries adjacent to Germany do not desire that Germany be reunified and that it become powerful militarily. Those countries worry that Germany may again become an aggressive force if it became militarily powerful. The treaty on relations between the two German states reflects the specific nature of the German situation and the surrounding circumstances.

The case of our country is entirely different from that of Germany. The Korean nation, which has lived as a single nation in a unified state with the same language and culture throughout a long history, has never desired continued division. The reunification of the fatherland is the Korean people's national desire, one that cannot be repressed. Our country was liberated from colonial rule; the neighboring countries think that Korea, even if it is reunified, will not invade another country.

The Asian and world people do not desire that Korea remain a divided country or a permanent threat to peace, but want Korea reunified at an early date and its development as a peace-loving country. In these circumstances, why is an attempt being made to mechanically apply the German method, one for division, to the reunification question of our country? With such a method, the puppet is scheming to lead the country to permanent division by perpetuating national division, by realizing the simultaneous entry of North and South into the United Nations and by cross-recognition. This amounts to an insult to the Germans and a derision of the Korean people.

If the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique truly desires the solution of the reunification question of the country, it should not have come forth with such a splittist proposal camouflaged with a facade of reunification, but should demand that the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of division and the main obstacle to reunification, withdraw from South Korea. As long as the occupation of South Korea by the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists and the U.S. imperialists' intervention into its internal affairs continue, the independent solution of the reunification question of the country is impossible.

The stand taken toward the U.S. military occupation of South Korea is a touchstone of whether one desires reunification or permanent division. However, this basic question was never mentioned in the puppet's proposal. What is the use of such a proposal which ignores the basic and top-priority question for the fatherland's reunification?

To achieve reunification of the country, a practical step for democratization of society must be taken. Reunification will be achieved not by any specific person but by the general opinion of the people. Thus, it is a task of the whole nation. If democratic freedom and the rights of the masses of the people, the masters of reunification, are not guaranteed, the reunification question cannot be solved in accordance with the intention and demand of the people.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while babbling about the opinion of the people, did not say a single word about the liquidation of the fascist military rule and the democratization of society in South Korea. It is nothing but deception and paradox which can convince no one to talk about the opinion of the people and reunification while imposing an outrageous fascist rule under which people calling for reunification are sent to prison and punished and the political parties and organizations calling for reunification are dissolved.

For the reunification of the country, in addition, the anticommunist confrontation policy in South Korea must be abandoned and grand national unity sought. Reunification is not a question of swallowing someone or being swallowed by someone. The course of achieving the independent reunification of the fatherland is one of achieving national harmony between North and South and of achieving collaboration and unity. If discord and confrontation instead of collaboration and unity are promoted, not even a single step of progress can be made for the solution of the country's reunification question. As long as the South Korean fascist military elements continue to feverishly seek anticommunism and to promote the sentiment of North-South confrontation, clamoring about victory over communists and the annihilation of communists, no national harmony can be achieved and there can be no approach to reunification.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, the democratization of South Korean society, and the abandonment of the anticommunist policy -- these are the most fundamental and urgent questions for the solution of the reunification question in accordance with the three principles of the fatherland's reunification: independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity. To ignore these basic questions and to talk about reunification has no practical meaning and means nothing but the pursuit of permanent division, not reunification.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal is a deceptive one aimed at seeking a policy of two Koreas under a sham reunification signboard. Thus, it is nothing but a modification for the worse of the splittist 23 June declaration of traitor Pak Chong-hui and is not worth consideration. The puppets' clamor about the so-called proposal is a poor and clumsy trick aimed at thwarting the influence of our proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], which is actively supported and welcomed by many countries and peoples of the world; at escaping from denunciation, rejection and isolation at home and abroad by giving the impression that they are doing something for the reunification of the country and the future of the nation; and at winning popularity among the world's people, including the people of the nonaligned and newly emerging nations.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish about reunification only further discloses his nature as a flagrant enemy of reunification and as a member of the shock brigade for the splittist line. It is not by chance that no sooner had the puppets' proposal been announced than it was unanimously denounced and bitterly rejected by fair public opinion in the world.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately halt the criminal act of deriding the nation over the sacred reunification question. If he truly desires reunification, traitor Chon Tu-hwan must put forward a proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, liquidate the fascist military rule in South Korea, rescind evil laws such as the national security law, take practical steps for the democratization of the society, abandon the anticommunist confrontation policy, and take the road of grand national unity. As far as the present rulers are concerned, they also have an unavoidable obligation to apologize before the nation for the atrocious crimes such as the mass slaughter of compatriots in Kwangju and the bestial arrest, imprisonment and killing of the democratic personages and patriotic people.

The proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is the only reasonable and realistic proposal which has illuminated the best shortcut leading the reunification question of our country to a solution under circumstances in which there are two different ideologies and systems in the North and the South and the surrounding situation of the country is complicated. The Korean people will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by smashing the splittists' schemes for two Koreas and by implementing the proposal for the establishment of the confederal state.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON KIM IL TALK ON UNIFICATION

SK280447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 27 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media gave wide publicity to the talk issued by Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on January 26 in connection with the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean rulers recently.

"PEOPLE'S DAILY" on January 27 reported a detailed summary of the talk under the title "Kim Il on question of Korean reunification in connection with Chon Tu-hwan's new proposal. He declares that the North side of Korea is ready to meet the South Korean authorities, if they made the U.S. troops withdraw, carried out democracy and gave up anti-communist confrontation policy." The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and Radio Beijing report i the talk on January 26.

ELECTION COMMITTEES START WORK FOR SEVENTH SPA

SK240844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 24 (KCNA) -- Provincial, city and county election committees were organised for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea slated for February 28.

The committees started preparations to successfully ensure the elections in accordance with the rules on the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

KIM YONG-NAM HEADS KWP DELEGATION TO THAILAND

SK230419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, left Pyongyang on January 22 by air for a visit to Thailand.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrades Kim Hwan, Kim Ki-nam, Hyon Chun-kuk and Kang Sok-sung and Chinese Ambassador to the DPRK Lu Zhixian.

NODONG SINMUN ON KWP ROLE IN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

SK232346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2217 GMT 22 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 January special article: "KWP Is an Organizer and Guide of All the Victories Our People Have Won"]

[Text] Our people are accelerating revolution and construction, upholding the banner of the great chuche idea. Our party is in the vanguard of this great struggle. The history of the KWP is glorious and brilliant. Our people's revolutionary struggle has been led to a great victory. Without the party's leadership, we cannot contemplate the success attained in our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work. Thanks to the KWP's correct leadership, our revolution and construction have advanced without failure. For this reason, our people proudly cheer the slogan: "Long live the KWP! The KWP is the organizer and guide of all the victories of the Korean people!" This slogan reflects the people's endless confidence in the party which has led them to victory. Our people are resolved to follow the party, upholding this slogan.

1. The party of the working class assumes the arduous task to win victory in the cause of socialism and communism by organizing and leading the people. The party is a political leader which illuminates the road ahead of the people and leads them to victory. All of the people's struggles for revolution and construction are organized and led by the party. For the party of the working class, nothing is more important than the mission to organize and lead the people's struggles to victory. The dignity and glory of the party lie in victoriously advancing the revolution and construction under any circumstances. How well the party leads the people's revolutionary struggle is a basic question related to the victory of the revolution and the people's destiny. The struggle of the working class is a difficult and complicated one to stand up to enemies at home and abroad and basically remold nature and society. This struggle can be successfully advanced only through the correct leadership of the party. This is a precious lesson of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The KWP is a great party which has always devoted itself to its historic mission as an organizer and guide of all of the people's victories. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party is the headquarters of the Korean revolution and an organizer and encourager of all of our people's victories. The KWP is a glorious chuche-type revolutionary party founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party's intrinsic trait and greatness is in embodying the chuche idea in all activities, regarding the chuche idea as a unitary political guideline. The chuche idea is an invincible revolutionary idea whose justness and vitality have been tested in the long course of implementing the revolution.

Thanks to our party's advancement, upholding the banner of the chuche idea, the Korean revolution is advancing under complicated circumstances, following the path to victory. The KWP has led people to the road of brilliant victory. This is because of its revolutionary nature and leadership in revolution and construction. Our party is a militant vanguard of the Korean working class and working people. To lead the working class and working people to victory, the party should become a vanguard of class. This is because the vanguard of class can protect the interests of the working class and the working people, fulfill their desires and demands, firmly unite, organize and mobilize the people and win victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Our party stands for the interests of the Korean people and the Korean nation and is energetically struggling for the freedom and happiness of the working peoples. The goal of our party is to build communism -- mankind's ultimate ideal -- under the banner of the great chuche idea. All our party activities are to permit all the Korean people to live in the paradise of socialism and communism by achieving this noble objective. Thanks to such a party, which leads our people, the interests of the working class and working people in our country are being defended, the nation's sovereignty is being defended and all the people are vigorously advancing toward a brilliant future.

The KWP has inherited the brilliant tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, whose objective is to bring about national liberation and class liberation. The tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution is the source of inexhaustible might enabling our party to defend its revolutionary character and advance triumphantly, overcoming all obstacles.

It is chiefly because our party was borne by the deep and tenacious roots of history of the anti-Japanese revolution and is now succeeding and developing a revolutionary tradition that our party commands invincible combat ranks in the struggle to defend the interests of the working class and working people, fearing no trials or ordeals and experiencing no reluctance.

Without the leadership of the KWP, which stands for the true interests of the working people and is carrying out the glorious tradition of struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people, we cannot conceive of any victories in revolution and construction.

The KWP is a revolutionary organization of our country's working class and working people. It is a fundamental demand of the revolution and construction that the party of the working class in power should enjoy a firm position as a leader among the various organizations and apparatuses that constitute the proletariat's dictatorial system and correctly lead all the other organizations.

Only when the party carries out its leadership of the units ready to be mobilized [imjondae] by enhancing its leadership can it fulfill its mission. Our party is enjoying its power as a leading and guiding force in the international proletarian system. Having all the organizations of the working people at its command, it leads them in their activities.

Thanks to the authority of the party and the endless loyalty of the people to the party, our country maintains an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline with which all the organizations and all the people advance following the leadership of the party center.

It is a proud aspect of our society that all the apparatuses and organizations, including the governing organs of all strata, economic and cultural institutions and the People's Army, and the people of the country move as one, firmly defend and safeguard the party and hold it in high esteem.

The authority of our party in the proletarian dictatorial system is absolute. As a result, all the struggles in our country are carried out under the leadership of the party, and the revolution and construction are advancing.

Our party is the headquarters of the Korean revolution which leads all the revolutionary struggles and construction work, assuming full responsibility. It is the duty of the party of the working class to firmly grasp all the work arising in the revolution and construction, organize and lead them. Such a demand is faced more urgently by the party in power.

When power is in the hands of the party, the destiny of the people, their living standard and the future of the revolution depend on the party. For the party to fulfill its responsibilities, it should have all the works in all the fields of the revolution and construction such as political, economic, cultural and military works at its command and correctly lead them. Only such a party can become a great organizer and guide the destiny of the people.

Our party takes full responsibility for all the questions concerning the Korean revolution and our people's life today and in the future. Our party's prudent and energetic guidance extends to all works and units of our revolution and construction. Our people confront tasks to accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the republic, to reunify the divided nation and establish national sovereignty across the nation and to step up the anti-imperialist cause.

None of these tasks is easy. However, our party is successfully carrying out all historic tasks by taking full responsibility for the people's destiny and the revolution.

The brilliant successes in all fields of the state construction, cultural and economic construction, military tasks and foreign affairs and struggle to step up national reunification and the anti-imperialist cause cannot be considered without our party's leadership. The struggle of our party, leading all the tasks in the revolution and construction to victory, is a brilliant example showing how the party in power, which builds socialism by assuming responsibility for the people's destiny, should play its role and how it should struggle.

A long time has passed since the Worker's Party came into being and led the revolutionary cause. The most precious lesson of history is that the party's leading role in the revolution and construction should not be weakened at all and the party's militant role and functions should be enhanced even as the socialist and communist construction advances.

This is a firm principle we should adhere to in implementing the revolutionary cause of the working class. Our party's greatness and invincibility result from our party's adherence to this revolutionary principle. Nothing is more honorable for our people than to have such a revolutionary party as the KWP, which is faithful to its historic mission and has great authority.

2. The KWP is brilliantly carrying out its role as the organizer and leader of our people's victories. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party led our people's revolutionary struggle along the single road of victory by upholding the banner of the chuche idea. The party put forward correct lines and policy based on a correct analysis and judgment of the situation. It skillfully organized and mobilized the people in the struggle to implement such lines and policy. The leading role of the Worker's Party is being shown by actual practice of organizing and leading the people's struggle. All the activities of our party leading the revolution and construction to victory are correct and outstanding.

Our party has traversed only the road of victory and glory during the period it has led the revolution and construction. It is an important characteristic of our party to be ever-victorious in the revolution and construction. The main factor in the party's activities for leading the revolution and construction to victory is to correctly establish the lines and policy and outstanding revolutionary potentials are the basic characteristics of our party's activities. Our party is making its lines and policy with insight into the future based on a correct analysis of the requirement and situation created in the development of the revolution.

Therefore, our people have a correct understanding of the future of the revolution and their tasks for struggle. They live and struggle by cherishing optimism and confidence in the future. In our country, no questions or fields in the revolution and construction lack correct lines and policy.

The lines and policy put forward by our party are all just, corresponding to the requirements of the development of revolution and to the people's will. They have a profound scientific and theoretical base. They serve as the unitary guidelines in leading our revolution to victory.

Our party, after putting forth the lines and policy, is implementing them to the end through a very active and persistent struggle. It is an important trait of our party that it carries out its operations boldly and on a large scale, with lofty objectives, organizing the tasks to implement its objectives vigorously. Our party has fulfilled its targets with a firm will to the end. Thus, all the lines and policy of the party have been carried out thoroughly in our country, with good results. The great victory and gains won in the Korean revolution and the progress made in the fatherland vigorously demonstrate the role of our party as an outstanding organizer and leader.

To carry out all activities based on a consistent revolutionary principle is a firm guarantee for our party's leading the revolution and construction to victory. In order for the Worker's Party to fulfill its leading role, it should have revolutionary principles to which it can firmly adhere in any activity.

When a party fails to adhere to such principles, it can neither guarantee consistency in carrying out its lines and policy nor can it correct errors it may make. Only when the party adheres to revolutionary principles can it lead the revolution and construction along the single road of victory.

The KWP firmly adheres to the stand of chuche in organizing and leading the revolution and construction. The revolution in a country is the struggle for the people's independence. It is a most just policy for the Workers Party to adhere to the principle of independence corresponding to the requirements of the current age. Only an independent party can victoriously lead the revolution by taking full responsibility for the destiny of its people.

The communist revolutionaries, who struggle for the people's freedom and happiness, should carry out the revolution in accord with their faith and (?subjective view). Firmly establishing chuche is a basic principle which our party has consistently adhered to in leading the revolution and construction. Our party, which takes the great chuche idea as the firm guidance ideology, thinks and solves all problems with its own strength, adhering to the stand of being the master fully responsible for the Korean revolution. Demonstrated in this are the glory and dignity of our party as the revolutionary party which advances by upholding the banner of independence.

Proceeding from the historic experience of the Korean revolution and the requirements of the complicated revolutionary situation, our party has set forth and thoroughly implemented slogans on living in our own style. Thus, chuche is being established more firmly and more extensively in our revolution. Our people's spirit of national independence and their revolutionary pride are unprecedentedly enhanced and national sovereignty and dignity are being firmly protected. Korea is shining as the chuche fatherland.

The actual experiences in our revolution have proved that only a party which adheres to the principle of independence can lead the revolution in its country in a responsible manner and without deviation, and can brilliantly fulfill its national and international revolutionary mission.

The KWP firmly adheres to the working class stand and to the basic interests of the revolution in organizing and leading the revolution and construction. The revolutionary cause of the working class and the socialist and communist cause are being achieved through fierce struggle against all class enemies. The maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad to crush the socialist cause and to eliminate the revolutionary gains are becoming more cunning and vicious with each passing day. In this situation, if the party retreats from its class stand and ignores the basic interests of the revolution, the revolution will confront various ups and downs and fail in mid-course. The firm adherence to the faith in communism and to the stand of (?working class) is one of the basic principles which the party, which has taken full responsibility for the destiny of the people, should not neglect, even slightly, in its activities.

In setting and implementing lines and policies, our party, first of all, considers and protects the basic interests of revolution and the demands of working class. It is the firm stand of our party to solve the problems of revolution and construction in accordance with the desires of working class and people, to struggle uncompromisingly against anti-revolutionary things and to continue the revolution till imperialism has been finally eliminated.

Under the correct leadership of our party, our country is successfully carrying out the work to educate the working people in a revolutionary way. As a result, all people are armed with sound ideas and consciousness and live and work in a revolutionary way. Reactionary and corrupt ideas, the culture and living style of imperialists, cannot penetrate us.

Despite the division of the nation and the fact that we are carrying out revolution while facing the imperialists, socialist construction is being successfully carried on and the cause of the working class is being firmly protected. This is a fruition of the leadership of our party struggling and advancing with the banner of revolution always raised high.

The KWP also thoroughly implements the revolutionary line of the people in its activities of leading revolution and construction. The masses of people are masters of history and a decisive force of revolution and construction. Only when the party of the working class fully depends on the strength and wisdom of the masses of the people and correctly mobilizes them, can it accomplish its historic mission. Therefore, it is a principled demand of the activities of the party of the working class to thoroughly implement the revolutionary line of the people.

Without depending on the endless creative power and rich experiences of the masses of the working people, the party cannot play its leading role successfully. The invincible might of our party, making the revolution and construction ever-victorious, stems from our party's dependence on the masses and its mobilization of their strength and wisdom. In setting lines and policies, our party always synthesizes the opinions and demands of the masses and, in implementing them, mobilizes their revolutionary zeal and creativity.

To become a true organizer and guide leading people to victory, the party of the working class must not alienate itself from the masses but must penetrate deep and mingle with them. The combat capability and brilliant leadership of our party stems from its respect for this principle.

Within itself, our party has firmly established the working style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and is thoroughly fulfilling the demands of the revolutionary line of the people. As a result, in our country, the intent of the party center is smoothly conveyed even to the lowest units, and the intent of the lower echelons is promptly conveyed to the party center.

The party's root in the people and its blood relations with them are the source of the combat capability of our party and one of the secrets of the shining advance of the revolution and construction of our country. The activities of our party leading revolution and construction along the single road of victory show the way for enhancing the leading role of the part of the working class in the accomplishment of its mission as the headquarters of the revolution. Thanks to the organizing power and leadership of the party, victory always awaits our revolution.

3. By organizing and leading revolution and construction to victory, the KWP enjoys the absolute trust of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our people, who have traversed the arduous and rewarding path of revolution and construction with the party, endlessly trust and follow our party with an unchanging faith gained through their real-life experience. They entirely depend on our party for their destiny.

To become a truly political leader of the people, the party of the working class must win the support and trust of the people. The trust of the people is the source of the firmness of the leading role of the party and of its combat capability. The people's trust in the party forms in the course of history and is based on the greatness of the party. Only a great party which leads the revolution and construction to victory can win the broad support and trust of the people.

Our people firmly trust their party and fully depend on it for their destiny. The noble trait of our people endlessly trusting the party and firmly struggling under its leadership stems from the unchanging faith gained in real-life experience along the path of the rewarding struggle that they have traversed with the party.

Almost 40 years have elapsed since the birth of the KWP. This history has been embroidered with the most glorious struggle and triumphs which can be carried on and won only by the great party of the working class. Since its inception the KWP, as the true political leader of our people, has advanced with all the burdens of the Korean revolution on its shoulder.

By leading the people, our party has successfully carried out the two-phase social revolution and brilliantly achieved the historic cause of socialist industrialization. By so doing, it has turned our country into a self-reliant and independent socialist power which is able to defend itself. Under the leadership of the KWP, our people could have won the great victory in the just fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of imperialists and honorably defended the sovereignty and prestige of the nation. The path of the revolution our party has traversed in taking charge of the destiny of the fatherland and people was a course of countless difficulties and trials. Nevertheless, our party overcame all the difficulties on the road of advance and led the revolution and construction to victory.

Without the KWP leadership, our people should have never been able to get through the initial stage of the difficult new social construction and to cope with the countless difficulties arising from the bloody class struggle against domestic and foreign enemies and the struggle of enormous economic construction.

The victorious advance our revolution has made on the road of arduous struggle was a great miracle which could be created only by the KWP. Relying on the proud achievements it has won, our party is now victoriously organizing and leading the work to permeate society with the chuche idea. The chuche-ization of society is a sacred struggle to complete the cause of our revolution, which was pioneered and has been carried on under the banner of the chuche idea.

In a brief period of several decades since the victory in the revolution for national liberation and the launching of a new social construction, the remnants of the old society have been completely exorcised in all fields of social life, and the complete independence of the working people has been achieved. This is a monumental change and evidence of the wise leadership of our party. Along the road of leading the revolution and construction to victory, the KWP has won countless achievements and performed immortal feats for the fatherland and people and before history and the nation.

Our party has been disciplined and tested during the historic course of leading the class struggle against domestic and foreign enemies and the arduous struggle for creations and changes to victory. At the same time, it has gained rich experiences and nourished endless might.

The invincibility of our party as the great guide of the Korean revolution has been proved by history.

Our party has grown and strengthened as a party with a bright future which has a firm organizational and ideological foundation by which the cause of the revolution can be achieved and as an ever-victorious party with incomparable authority. As a result, our country has brilliantly solved the basic question on which the future of the revolution depends. A firm guarantee for the final victory of the chuche cause has been provided. This is an endless joy and confidence of our people.

The historic course during which our people have struggled and won victories under the leadership of the party was a precious time when they fully realized the greatness of the party and built deep trust in the party. Our people have seen the advance our revolution made along the single road of victory under the KWP's leadership and the pride they have in struggling in the era of the Workers Party.

Through their experience, our people have come to firmly believe that only the KWP is the bosom of the revolution and the banner of victory and glory on which they can depend. Without the party, revolution and construction cannot advance, and our people cannot be happy.

This is a most precious truth and faith that the history of our party's struggle has inscribed in the hearts of the people. The slogan "Long live the Korea Workers Party, the organizer of the victories of the Korean people and their guide"! which is echoing everywhere in the nation is a reflection of our people's faith, formed in the struggle and in history.

This eloquently shows our people's ardent admiration of their party. Our people's faith in the party is the noblest sentiment with which they maintain the belief that they know only their party and follow it until the end of the world.

Today, our people call the KWP "the motherly party," fully depend on it for their own destiny and the destiny of their descendants and consider it a supreme honor and joy to be loyal to the party. To share sweetness and bitterness with the party under all circumstances is an unchanging faith of our people. Our party enjoys the support and trust of the people with such a faith and sense of commitment. The noble trait of our people determined to indefinitely struggle under the leadership of the party is proved by their belief in the party's authority and their protection of the party center.

To defend and protect our party is an important task to defend the Korean revolution and to lead it along the road of victory. Our people know this. They consider it their sacred duty and noble moral oblitation to protect and defend the party politically, ideologically and at the risk of their lives. It is a sign of the noble revolutionary spirit of our people that they unconditionally support and accept the party's decisions and directives and implement them through floods and fires.

Indeed, in believing their party and holding it in high esteem, no other people in the world are as thorough and firm as our people. Our party has struck roots among such faithful people and a formidable grass-roots base which nothing can destroy. The party which is completely united with the people is ever-victorious. The people's trust in the party, the blood relations between the party and the people and their invincible unity and cohesion -- all these are a noble achievement of the Korean revolution, which has been victorious under the leadership of our party. Our country's political foundation of the party and the people's rallying around the party are unprecedented.

Thanks to the great unity and cohesion which has been formed in long trials and its invincibility, the Korean revolution can overcome any difficulties and trials and can always be victorious. The revolutionary cause which was pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been carried on under the leadership of the party along the proud road of victory and glory. However, our revolution has not come to an end. We will continue to advance along the distant and rugged road. The more distant and rugged the road of the struggle, the more we must strengthen the party and work to uphold the party leadership. Our party is the center of the Korean revolution and the star of guidance for the bright future of communism. Only under the leadership of the party can our revolutionary cause be achieved and the endless prosperity of the nation and our future descendants be attained.

The future of our revolution and fatherland depends on our people's loyalty to the party and their espousal of the party leadership. The hearts of the people must be always pure and genuine in following the party. They must be firm as a rock.

Only with revolutionary conscience representing their honest hearts and with a firm belief unchanging in all circumstances can they be called true revolutionary fighters of the party.

With the indefatigable revolutionary spirit which was displayed by Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang-su and other young communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution, the party members and working people must protect and defend the party and loyally struggle to the bitter end along the single road pioneered by the party.

We must continue to carry on the work to strengthen and perfect the organizational and political foundation of the party and ceaselessly bolster and enhance the combat capability and the leading role of the party. Upholding the revolutionary lines and militant tasks put forward by the sixth party congress, the party members and working people must more vigorously struggle to accelerate the complete victory of socialism, the independent reunification of the fatherland, and the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

By so doing, they must make the year of 1982 a most significant one in the history of the glorious struggle of our party and people and display the honor and prestige of the KWP. Long live the Korean Workers Party, the organizer for the victories of the Korean people and their guide! Our people will continue to shout this slogan and to struggle and advance under the leadership of the party.

UNIFICATION BODY HITS NORTH ATTITUDE ON PROPOSAL

SK280528 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 29 (YONHAP) -- Chairman Chon Kwan-u of the Central Committee for National Unification of Korea Thursday called upon North Korea to regain its national conscience and accept President Chon Tu-hwan's new peaceful unification formula calling for the writing of a common constitution for a unified Korea.

In a statement, Chon said that the new presidential peace formula announced last week in his new year policy statement is the "most concrete and feasible" proposal for the unification of the two divided halves of the Korean Peninsula through peaceful means.

He expressed deep regret over the North Korean rejection early this week of the epoch-making peace formula.

"The North Korean communists stick to their proposal of the formation of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. If they consider this a unification formula, they should come to the dialogue table to have candid consultations with our side over the issue, and immediately halt the malicious slandering of the South," Chon said.

Deploring that the North Korean rejection of inter-Korean talks and mutual exchanges between the South and the North has perpetuated the divided state of the peninsula, Chon urged Pyongyang to respond favorably to Chon's reasonable peace overtures for the fundamental solution to the inter-Korean question.

CHON URGES 'PRUDENT' FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY

SK280249 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday directed the Cabinet to be "prudent" in carrying out policy programs which might affect the foreign exchange rate.

He told pertinent Cabinet ministries to do away with any won currently devaluation which they might consider only to boost exports without considering the problems facing the national economy.

President Chon gave the directives after receiving a new year policy briefing from Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae at Chongwadae.

Chon called for the increase of domestic savings as, he said, this is a way to curb the accumulation of foreign debts.

He said that if bank interest rates need to be readjusted downward, this should be done so in "full consideration" of public savings trend.

The president instructed the ministry to place particular emphasis on the improvement of the financial structure of banks.

He also told the ministry to work out positive measures to support small and medium industrial firms.

LEADERS' MESSAGES MARK INDIAN NATIONAL DAY

Heng Samrin Greeting

BK250329 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 January Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India. The message says, among other things:

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I have great pleasure in extending warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the government and people of India on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the famous Republic of India. I would like to reaffirm that the people and government of the PRK are very happy that our two countries have rebuilt normal relations with each other. We highly appraise the valuable support and assistance given the PRK by the Republic of India. I am firmly convinced that the reestablishment of relations of friendship and traditional cooperation between our two countries constitutes a decisive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and that these relations will always develop for the interest of our two countries.

Chan Si Greeting

BK50655 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India, Comrade Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, on 22 January sent a congratulatory message to Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. The message says:

On behalf of the government and people of Kampuchea and in my own name, I would like to extend most sincere congratulations and best wishes to you on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of India. After gaining their independence, the people and Government of India have brought about remarkable economic and social changes greatly admired by the entire world. Thanks to its active work for peace and its vigorous and decisive role in the movement of the nonaligned countries, the Republic of India has made concrete contributions to peace in the world.

I am convinced that the bonds of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow forever. I wish you good health and greater victories in fulfilling your noble mission.

Hun Sen Greeting

BK250934 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 January Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message to Comrade Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, congratulating him on the 32d anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India. The message says:

On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India, I extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency for success in your noble mission, for the prosperity of the Republic of India, for happiness and good fortune to the Indian people and for peace in Asia and the world. May the bond of traditional friendship between our two countries firmly strenghten and develop forever.

SOY KEO PAYS VISIT TO VPA 'FRONTLINE' POST

BK280616 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 25 January a Defense Ministry delegation led by Comrade Soy Keo, vice minister of defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff, visited and gave New Year wishes to VPA cadres and combatants at the frontline battlefield command post, Hospital No 5 and the 4th Division. On that occasion, Comrade Soy Keo warmly spoke with General (Xao Nam), commander in chief of the frontline battlefield. He warmly conversed with and presented best wishes to various comrade cadres and combatants of the VPA who are being treated in Hospital No 5, as well as fraternal combatants of the 4th Division.

On behalf of the KPRAF cadres and combatants throughout the country, Comrade Soy Keo deeply thanked the Vietnamese party and government for their assistance and support -- materially and morally. He particularly thanked the VPA, which was very efficient in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. From this the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF have developed quickly in the construction and defense of their fatherland during the past more than 3 years. The presence, in particular, of the Vietnamese troops who are fulfilling their internationalist duty in Kampuchea by closely cooperating with the KPRAF and all Kampuchean people has played an important part in the defense of the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

He also sent his best regards and New Year wishes to all the VPA cadres' and combatants' families, who are separated from their beloved husbands, children and grandchildren fulfilling their lofty internationalist duty on Kampuchean territory. He hoped that the friendship between the parties, governments, armies and peoples of the two countries -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- would last forever and grow stronger.

Our Defense Ministry delegation presented gifts to the VPA cadres and combatants wherever it visited. They joyously expressed New Year wishes to each other in a sincere and warm atmosphere.

KONG SRUN PRESENTS REPORT ON BATTAMBANG IN 1981

BK270932 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Kong Srun, vice chairman of the Battambang Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, presented a report on general conditions in the province at a meeting held from 14 to 16 January 1982 to summarize past achievements in 1981 with all strata of the provincial cadres and all members of the district people's revolutionary committees present.

In the field of border defense, the people, the state power and the three categories of army forces -- regular, regional and militia forces -- successively smashed all of the enemies' maneuvers. In 1981 our brothers and sisters tried to fight the enemies who had infiltrated the Kampuchean border. They used propaganda to persuade more than 2,700 persons who were following the enemies to surrender and bring with them 589 weapons. Thousands of youth in villages and communes throughout the province have volunteered to serve in the army.

Because the authorities of Battambang Province can defend their people against the enemies' activities, our brothers and sisters who are peasants of 11,982 solidarity groups throughout the country transplanted rice on 260,100 hectares of land -- 16.84 percent more than in 1980. During the past year, natural disasters destroyed nearly 37,000 hectares of our brothers' and sisters' rice. The 1981 rice production was equal to 79 percent of the 1980 total. But our peasants also tried to grow subsidiary and industrial crops, as well as fruit, in their solidarity groups and in their families, which could improve our standard of living. This year, our brothers and sisters planted nearly 5,000 hectares of corn -- 1,400 hectares more than in 1979 [year as heard].

Our brothers and sisters increased animal feeding, fisheries and forestry work. Fisheries production, which is still active, has produced 4,500 tons of fish -- one and a half times more than in 1980.

Concerning the industrial and handicraft fields, our brothers and sisters developed 28 small and big enterprises -- 7 times more than in 1980. In the telecommunications, transport and postal fields last year, our people repaired 240 vehicles of all types and 9 boats, 18 small motor boats and 13 barges, and transported 59,000 tons of goods. In the commercial field, our brothers and sisters actively and successfully bartered their rice with the state during the 1980-81 harvest season.

In the education, health and social affairs fields, there was progress in the number of schools, pupils, students and employees. There was a 55-percent increase over the number of schools last year and the number of pupils and students was double that of last year. The number of commune dispensaries increased by 17.2 percent and the number of patient beds increased by 14.6 percent from last year.

In their directives to fulfill the 1981 duties, apart from the continued strengthening of the border and security, our brothers and sisters -- the people, the army, cadres and employees of the entire Battambang provincial state power -- were determined to grow 2,500 hectares of dry season rice, 280,000 hectares of rainy season rice and 20,000 hectares of various crops, barter 40,000 tons of production with the state and continue to increase achievements in all fields. In addition, our brothers and sisters will continue to strengthen their knowledge of the political line of the party and the front. They are resolutely determined to heighten their revolutionary vigilance against all the enemies' tricks.

KHIEU SAMPHAN VISIT TO SISOPHON REPORTED

BK210540 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] On 15 and 16 January 1982 Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, prime minister and provisory chairman of the PDFGNUK, together with responsible regional cadres, visited the south Sisophon region. Khieu Samphan visited and talked sincerely with our people, going from house to house in various villages. He is interested in the daily life of our compatriots, their health and their efforts to increase production, as well as other aspects of life in each village. Our Democratic Kampuchean prime minister expressed his joy, satisfaction and congratulations to our people in different villages for living in harmony with each other as well as for their struggle spirit in working to overcome all types of obstacles caused by the aggressive war being waged by the Vietnamese enemy. Our people support themselves and contribute to the fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors by actively assisting the frontline battlefields.

Prime Minister Khieu Samphan visited a number of schools and asked about the subjects of the courses and the program in each class, as well as the teachers' living conditions. He also called on our brothers and sisters to strengthen their solidarity, raise the banner of patriotism and actively contribute to the present struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all of their troops from our Kampuchean territory, which we love as our own life.

NUON CHEA VISIT TO SOUTH BATTAMBANG NOTED

BK240304 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] On 23 December 1981 Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, visited the south Battambang region with local responsible cadres.

He stayed in the area until 14 January 1982 in order to observe the conditions of our people in the region and to give advice to the regional responsible cadres and people to help them solve their problems in daily life arising from the suffering caused by the aggressive and genocidal war of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy.

During his nearly month long stay in the zone, Nuon Chea held talks and asked for details on the living conditions of our people, our brothers and sisters from the Democratic Kampuchean-controlled areas, the disputed zones and the regions temporarily occupied by the Vietnamese enemy. He was interested in talking with our brothers and sisters about production and their health. He discussed the production situation in detail and their experiences in protecting the crops.

Our people from the disputed regions and the areas temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy expressed their feelings more strongly than the others when they personally met Nuon Chea. Although they have suffered much from the Vietnamese enemy, our brothers and sisters are confident that one day they will be relieved of all this suffering. They are certain that the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas wage a stronger struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Our brothers and sisters are determined to overcome all obstacles and difficulties in order to assist our Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas, and to participate with them in waging a stronger struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

IENG SARY HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPANESE GROUP

BK280231 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 January 1982 His Excellency Hideo Den, member of the Japanese House of Councillors, chairman of the Japanese Center for Relief to the Kampuchean People and well-known Japanese personality; His Excellency (Tashuo Izikawa), secretary of the New Liberal Club; and another colleague visited Democratic Kampuchea.

Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications; Mey Mann, second vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross; and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres warmly welcomed the friendly guests when they arrived.

That afternoon, Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, held sincere talks with the guests. He organized a party, which took place in a friendly and warm atmosphere. On that occasion, His Excellency Hideo Den and his colleagues handed over $5,000 and a quantity of material such as medicines and milk to Ieng Sary. These gifts were gathered from the Japanese people by the Japanese center to be given to the Kampuchean people who are suffering from the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggressive and genocidal war. After deeply thanking the guests for visiting our region under such difficult circumstances and for the generous aid of the Japanese people, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary told them of the actual situation in the present struggle of the Kampuchean people, which is developing well against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea. He said: Your visit to our area in these circumstances and these generous gifts are evidence of the Japanese people's sentiments toward our Kampuchean people. They are also a strong encouragement for our people and national army who are waging a tough struggle on the frontline battlefields.

During this short visit, the friendly guests visited a number of villages, hospitals and schools. They were greatly impressed by the disciplined condition of the villages and the valiant battle spirit of our Kampuchean people and national army in the just cause of defending our nation and race.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CANADA AGAINST SRV REPORTED

BK161014 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] On 9 January, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the aggressive war of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, more than 150 of our Kampuchean brothers and sisters resident in Canada and Canadian friends marched along various streets in Montreal and demonstrated in front of the Soviet Consulate. They condemned the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, demanded the prompt withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and called for an end to Soviet aid to Vietnam. At the end, the demonstrators adopted a resolution, the main points of which are as follows:

The resolution firmly condemned the aggressive and genocidal acts of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are suffering greatly from this aggression and many of them have been killed while others fled their country. The Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea has strongly threatened Southeast Asia, particularly Thailand. The resolution noted that the firm struggle of the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years indicates clearly that they will win over the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy at the end. The Kampuchean people receive more assistance and support from the world community, which acknowledges clearly the duty of the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese expansionists in order to defend peace and security in the region and in the world. Our Kampuchean brothers and sisters resident in Canada unanimously demanded an end to the aggressive war of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea.

1. The Vietnamese must unconditionally withdraw all their aggressive forces -- their army and their civilian agents -- from Kampuchea.

2. A universal and free election will be held in Kampuchea under UN supervision.

3. An independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea should be guaranteed by the world community and the United Nations.

This resolution also appeals to the world not to cooperate in any way with the Hanoi Vietnamese unless they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

PRC JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW KHIEU SAMPHAN

For a Beijing Radio interview with Khieu Samphan, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, see the Southeast Asia and Pacific section of the 27 January China DAILY REPORT.

AFP: SON SANN DISCUSSES DK COALITION REJECTION

OW272110 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge refusal to form a loose three-pronged anti-Vietnamese coalition could mean the end of United Nations recognition of them as the rightful rulers of Cambodia, former Cambodian Premier Son Sann said today. Mr Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Khmer Rouge, overthrown with Vietnamese assistance in 1979, had rejected an offer to join forces with the KPNLF and with a faction led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk because they had adopted a new strategy. They aimed to demonstrate that there were only two Cambodias, he said -- the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime and the Chinese-backed exiled Khmer Rouge. But according to Mr Son Sann, the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance was a tripartite one. The KPNLF, he said, controlled an area of "114,000 people and thousands of combatants." Observers said that Prince Sihanouk's resistance fighters were also estimated to be several thousand-strong.

Mr Son Sann was here on the fifth leg of a tour through the Western nations. After visiting the United States, Canada, Great Britain and West Germany, he was due to leave for Brussels tomorrow to give a press conference organized by the Belgian Foreign Ministry.

KAYSONE ADDRESSES OUDOMSAI PARTY CONGRESS

BK240513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, at inauguration of Second Congress of Oudomsai Provincial LPRP committee on 15 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear members of the presidium, comrades: Today I am moved and very happy to meet you, comrades, outstanding delegates of the party committees at various levels in Oudomsai Province, attending this congress of the provincial party committee. Among these delegates are senior party members who engaged in the national salvation struggle against two imperialist aggressors -- the hardest, most protracted, glorious and honorable resistance in the history of our country. There are also young party members who have grown in the cause of defending and building the socialist fatherland. There are also party members from the various tribes in the province, and male and female delegates.

This beautiful picture points to one thing which is of profound significance -- the Oudomsai provincial party committee has taken deep root among the people of various tribes and has succeeded in building a revolutionary force embracing people of various generations and ages.

Having closely followed the activities of the Oudomsai Provincial Party Committee since its birth, I am very proud of the growth and development of the various party organizations in the province. In this atmosphere of joy and happiness, I would first like to express on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee my wholehearted salutation to the Second Congress of the provincial party committee. I ask you, comrades, to convey New Year best wishes to all party members and people of all tribes in Oudomsai Province.

Dear comrades, over the past 30 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee, our people throughout the country have performed a glorious heroic deed unprecedented in the history of our nation by defeating two most ferocious imperialists, completely liberating the country and setting it on the road to socialism.

Looking at the development of mankind's society, our country is 700 or 800 years behind other developed countries in terms of economic development. Nevertheless, thanks to the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and to the support of the strength of the era, our country has brought into full play the traditions of solidarity, heroism and unyielding struggle and defeated all enemies, thus scoring many fine achievements in the cause of defending and building our socialist country.

Our country has joined the ranks of the leading countries of the era and has been recognized as a full member of the world socialist community. This honor is glorious, and such revolutionary steps are great. However, the responsibilities of our party and country are extremely heavy.

The party Central Committee is pleased to learn that the party committee and people of Oudomsai Province have recorded honorable achievements contributing to our revolutionary cause. It is one of the provinces which scored many brilliant achievements in the national salvation struggle and is one of the provinces which have developed all-round and solid movements to carry out the current cause of defending the country and building socialism.

Oudomsai Province is at the forefront of the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and has been a target for the extensive and heinous sabotage activities perpetrated by the expansionists and hegemonists over several years. The provincial party committee has quickly enabled the people of the various tribes to be aware of their new enemy.

It has promoted and developed the patriotic and revolutionary traditions of the people in the province; heroically and resolutely struggled against the enemy's subversive activities and threats; effectively cemented unity among various tribes, unity with the various vanguard provinces and unity with the Vietnamese volunteer forces; effectively carried out the task of defending the country; and has scored great victories in resisting the all-round subversive activities carried out by the imperialists and expansionists.

In the past, Oudomsai was among those provinces which suffered from starvation. More than 90 percent of the people in the province were illiterate. Now, however, only 6 years after the liberation of the country, the people of various tribes, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, have made heroic endeavors and have successfully achieved self-sufficiency in food. They have even stockpiled some foodstuffs for future use while contributing part to the state. They have also translated a position of strength in the economic field into a gradual improvement in the people's living conditions. As a result, poverty has been eliminated.

Initial success has been achieved in introducing agricultural cooperatives in rice farming areas. The superiority of the agricultural cooperatives has been promoted and expanded. At the same time, efforts have been made to stamp out illiteracy among the people. At present, the people in 5 districts, 49 cantons and 444 villages have become literate. Many members of various tribes in Oudomsai Province have become scientific and technical cadres working in various state sectors.

Regarding party building, at the very beginning there were two party units comprising six party members. These two party units were set up in Omphoun and Nam Se cantons in 1956. At that time, these party members carried out their activities in secret and hid in the jungle. Through training and tempering in the flames of complicated, fierce and furious struggle against the enemy, the Oudomsai provincial party organization has now become a strong party organization of more than 200 party units with more than 2,000 party members and a contingent of nearly 3,000 cadres -- including 1,130 female cadres -- belonging to nearly all fraternal tribes in the province. [figures as heard]

These great, all-round and firm achievements have helped develop various factors in the province, and have helped build a new, basic workstyle for Oudomsai Province to march forward to achieve new, ever greater and more lasting victories.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I wholeheartedly hail the party organization and people of the various tribes in Oudomsai Province for upholding the patriotic revolutionary spirit, heroically overcoming all difficulties, and making a worthy contribution to the common cause of revolution of our nation and our party.

Dear comrades, more than 2 months ago I also visited Oudomsai Province. But, during this visit, I am elated to note that the party members, cadres, combatants and people of Oudomsai have positively fulfilled their pledges toward the party Central Committee with a high level of determination. Various activities in the form of broad mass movements carried out to score achievements to welcome the congress -- such as activities to boost production, fulfill obligations toward the state, build roads and other projects, and clean offices, organizations and houses as well as various cultural, art and literature, sports and acrobatic activities -- prove that the people of the various tribes throughout the province show great concern for the congress of the provincial party organization, and that they earnestly hope that this congress will achieve glorious success and will decide on the correct line of advance while laying down concrete, effective measures to lead Oudomsai Province in marching forward with a firm step to bring new things to them in their daily life and activities.

This congress of yours, comrades, is the first provincial-level congress to be held in the country since the revolution of our nation entered a new stage -- the stage of socialist revolution. Therefore, your achievements and lessons will contribute to the opening of the national congress of provincial party organizations, just as they will serve as preparation for the meeting of cadres from throughout the country to be held in the immediate future.

Dear comrades, in your political report at the congress you have clearly valued the achievements scored over the past 10 years, and pointed out in detail the various remaining problems which have limited the successes and held back advances in the province. The party Central Committee regards these observations as the result of the active preparation of the whole party organization and people of Oudomsai Province.

You, comrades, have effectively organized conferences at the grassroots and district levels and successfully mobilized party members to concentrate on studying, debating and resolving various decisive and fundamental problems. You have sounded out the opinion of the masses to select the most outstanding comrades as party members and as representatives to participate in the provincial party congress. This has further solidified and purified the party organization.

The party Central Committee would like to hail your spirit of criticism and self-criticism. This manifests the thoroughgoing nature of revolution of true communists who have firmly grasped the party's law of development and who display the spirit of serving the people of all tribes in the provinces. I hope that such a spirit will be brought into full play in this congress and in implementing the various resolutions to be adopted by the congress. This is a strong point of the party since it serves to build unity within the party and to strengthen relations between the party and the masses. You should strive to nurture and develop it continuously so that you will understand more clearly some overall problems of the country.

To help you, comrades, study, debate and decide on the direction of advance in the province over the next 4 or 5 years, I would like to raise some issues for discussion with you.

1. You must clearly understand that our country is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. Oudomsai is one of the provinces located at the forefront of the resistance against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. For this reason, we must always heighten our vigilance, be determined to defeat the enemy's subversive activities in all respects and be prepared to smash schemes of peaceful transition, distrubances and aggression by the enemy.

Our enemies are the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. They are being weakened and isolated and are being driven into an impasse. The Chinese expansionists -- our country's direct and most dangerous enemy -- are daily engaged in a fierce and uncompromising internal power struggle. They are contending with and cruelly eliminating each other. Their four modernizations plan is going bankrupt. The reactionary ruling clique's expansionist and warmongering policy has brought more and more hardships to the Chinese people in their daily life. The poverty afflicting the people and working people is getting worse. The Chinese people in many areas have risen up to oppose the Beijing ruling clique's traitorous and reactionary policy. Under such conditions they cannot easily launch a large-scale war to swallow up our country and other fraternal countries in the Indochinese Peninsula.

Nevertheless, because of their aggressive and stubborn nature, the expansionists are stepping up their collusion with the imperialists to wage an all-round war of destruction against our country by resorting to various relentless, cunning tricks. They are provoking and beating us and draining our blood so as to weaken us, with a view to fulfilling their scheme of swallowing us.

We must know their shortcomings and weaknesses, but should not overestimate their strength. We must heighten our vigilance toward the expansionists' ferociousness, bellicosity and adventurist nature since they are still ruling their country and enjoy the support of the imperialists in opposing and sabotaging our revolution. Meanwhile, they are aware to some extent of the psychological and social conditions in our country, for example, in various northern provinces. They have employed many tricks to deceive our people and have carried out protracted psychological warfare.

For this reason you comrades must firmly grasp the two strategic tasks -- defending and building the country. These two tasks must be interrelated. An effective implementation of the defense task will facilitate the building work; and once the building work is effectively carried out, the defense work will be successful.

You must resolutely smash the enemy's all-round subversive activities and remove the sources of rebellious activity and the so-called peaceful transition. If this issue is effectively tackled, we will be able to take the offensive in preventing and countering aggression and directly break the enemy's aggressive schemes. Your political report has already provided details on how to tackle this issue.

I would like once again to stress: To effectively carry out the task of defending the country and maintaining public security in localities, the party committee must firmly build and strengthen political bases in all respects, firmly take control of the local armed forces and public security forces, consolidate and continuously strengthen unity among various tribes, oppose the enemy's divisive schemes, and develop the might of the militant alliance between Laos and Vietnam in order to defeat the enemy's all-round war of destruction.

This is a fundamental issue that must be tackled in order to firmly build a field position for the people's war and develop an overall strength to defeat the enemy. Without a firm basis, we can neither defeat the enemy nor build a prosperous, strong country. For example, in the present situation in which our enemies are carrying out all-round sabotage activities, without firm unity among the various tribes, it is impossible to build a firm basis or a strong potential for national defense and public security.

Another important issue is that the party committee and the revolutionary administration must pay attention to educating and training the armed forces and public security forces. They must guarantee that the armed forces and public security forces are absolutely loyal to the party and the revolution and maintain high qualifications and sufficient capabilities to serve as a sharp tool in defending the country, maintaining tranquillity and social order, and in fruitfully taking part in national construction. Attention should be paid to stepping up the activities of guerrilla and self-defense forces, in particular in border areas and in areas where the people of major tribes live. Another issue that you comrades should pay attention to is taking the political offensive against the enemy. You must not wait and see how the enemy carries out psychological warfare against us and then seek ways to resist. This will only place us in a defensive position and the enemy might inflict losses on us.

Our party's line is correct and clear-sighted. We maintain a line of justice, while the enemy are renegades and reactionaries. We maintain conditions to allow the people in their countries, particularly those living in areas bordering us, clearly understand their traitorous, cruel and wicked nature and to join with us in maintaining peace and friendship and struggling against various reactionary powers.

2. It is necessary to effectively exploit various sources of strength in the localities; organize to solve various problems in the economic field in the province in a spirit of taking the initiative, being self-reliant and building to become strong; vigorously step up production; and effectively solve the problem on the circulation of goods in order to gradually improve the living conditions of the people of various tribes in the province.

The provincial report clearly points out the duties, goals, and major methods for the transformation and development of the provincial economy on the basis of the potentials in various fields in the localities. In studying and discussing this report, you, comrades, should pay attention to specific measures to realize the duties and goals set out by the congress.

Oudomsai Province has maintained a firm political basis. It has also maintained many positions of strength in the economic area. However, some of the economic establishments in this province have developed slowly compared with those in other province. The cadres' ability in economic management is still low when compared with the requirements. In addition, the number of technical cadres working in the economic branch is still too small. This is a problem that must be effectively tackled in the process of building and developing the economy. A careful inspection and detailed discussions on this matter have not yet been held. Practical conditions in various northern provinces show that in doing away with the natural economy, achieving self-sufficiency, vigorously stepping up the production of goods and gradually improving the living conditions of the people of various tribes, problems of production, purchasing, prices, communications and transportation as well as the question of culture must be related and must support each other. If all these problems are not settled simultaneously, there will be no success achieved in developing production. When production is developed, requirements in the management of techniques and production equipment will be raised automatically. When that time comes, we will have the practical conditions to make use of science, techniques and equipment in carrying out and stepping up production and combining agriculture with industry from the grassroots level.

Another major issue here is the necessity to grasp the details of appropriate steps -- ranging from the lower to higher levels, from simple to complex, from ordinary to transformed tools, and from semi-mechanization to full mechanization. It is not good to be in a hurry. At the same time, it is necessary to oppose the old line of conserving and being satisfied with an old thing, not daring to seek and implement a new thing.

With regard to your province alone, the transformation of production relations remains important. But what is more important is the expansion of production forces. It can be said that there is almost no problem with the various fraternal tribes in the province claiming ownership over production means. Efforts must be concentrated on expanding production forces and on making the working people realize their right to mastery, raise their cultural and technical levels and know how to manage the tools in their possession in order to endlessly develop production and create many more jobs, with a view to bringing prosperity to the country and to ourselves -- collectively and privately.

Regarding the exploitation of economic potentials in the province, you have a clear direction for your advancement already -- to engage in intensive farming, increase ricefields, step up the planting of industrial and subsidiary crops, expand animal husbandry, exploit forest products and develop local handicrafts and industries. All this is to serve agricultural production, forestry and the people's consumption requirements.

We must be determined to achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies and stockpile some for the cause of national defense. This is of paramount importance. You comrades should effectively carry out this task.

On the other hand, to make the province prosperous and improve the living conditions of the people of various tribes, it is important to exploit the sources of valuable goods for export and effectively organize exports. Regarding this, you have many favorable conditions. For example, you have a stock of cattle that grow well; natural conditions for raising animals are favorable; contagious diseases among animals are minimal; you have abundant forest products and other goods; and we are highly capable of planting two-season industrial crops.

In exploiting these potentials, the question of organizing the exploitation, purchasing, processing, storing and exporting of the goods is a decisive factor. If we cannot solve this question, the potentials will not be utilized.

In this congress you comrades should discuss and promote the spirit of self-reliance, build and strengthen ourselves, take the initiative in resolving various difficulties encountered by the party organization and people in the province and march forward on the basis of concrete deeds, local manpower and local capability.

3. Let us strive to bring culture, education and public health to our fraternal tribes in order to change their way of life and way of making a living, gradually reducing the economic and cultural gap among various tribes in the province.

In Oudomsai Province, most of the population are tribal people living in hilly areas. Their cultural and social level is still low. The number of the illiterate people remains high, and there are not many who are literate. This is a great obstacle to the struggle to build and make the province prosperous and strong in all respects. Various fraternal tribes have in the past been tied to old customs and superstitions. This has made the people foolish and caused difficulties and instability to their living conditions in time of natural disasters.

From a general point of view, these fraternal tribes ardently want to have enough food to eat and clothes to wear, live a happy life and make progress in their study. For this reason, it is especially important to push ideology and culture a step further and deeply instill them into the people of the various tribes. This is a true act of revolutionary mobilization which faces many difficulties. Nevertheless, we must do it. If we do not do it, we will not be able to create any basic, firm and steady changes in building Oudomsai Province. Generally speaking, our fraternal tribes have made much progress in their living conditions, culture and way of living. New changes have been made in this regard. Our children are in good health. The rate of death at delivery has been considerably reduced. However, the population in some villages and some tribes is not expanding. Some villages are quiet as if there are no children. A village of the (Kongsat) tribesmen continues to be inhabited by only 20 families as in the past several years. We should go deep to seek the reasons for this in order to help solve problems for the fraternal tribesmen. This is to help all tribes and villages achieve development.

What I have just said is the aim of our persistent struggle and a quality of we communists. It reflects the close relations between our party and the people of various tribes. The reason our fraternal people of various tribes are confident in and have wholeheartedly followed the party and do not fear any difficulty or sacrifice in implementing the party's line and policies is that our party always represents their interests and true aspirations and persists in struggling to materialize this obligation.

All acts of indifference to the masses, such as a lack of interest in their livelihood, education and health and a lack of respect for their right to collective mastership, run counter to the true nature of our party and will only weaken our party's strength. This matter must be regarded as an important element in resolving problems of unity among the people of various tribes. Your report also touched on the issues of educational, cultural and public health development in the province. I recommend that you, comrades, consult one another more closely on these issues so that you will reach unanimity in the plan and policy and will adopt methods which enable you to extend educational, cultural and public health services to all tribal people in mountainous regions. After the conclusion of this congress, I recommend that you hold separate meetings on specific topics so as to discuss and study these issues more profoundly.

In the immediate future, you should concentrate on building and consolidating all tribal schools in all regions, adopt a policy to mobilize and encourage teachers who volunteer to work in mountainous areas with tribal people, and persist in encouraging children of tribal cadres and people to train to become teachers in these areas.

4. Let us step up the work of building the party and training cadres to become capable enough to carry out leadership roles and of organizing triumphantly effective implementation of all plans and policies of the party. Oudomsai Province has scored numerous excellent achievements and drawn much experience from this work. In your political report to the congress, you have discussed clearly and adequately this issue to a certain extent. However, I would like to present some points for your consideration regarding this work.

The aim of building the party organizations and training cadres is to organize effective implementation of the party's policies and plans. This is a practical measure to check the building of all party organizations and the training of cadres. Generally speaking, previouusly, our cadres and party members always fulfilled effectively all tasks entrusted by the party and state.

However, several weak points still exist. The most prominent are as follows: We fail to grasp the party's line and tasks profoundly on certain important matters, such as bypassing the capitalist period, the proletariat dictatorship, the collective mastership system and the three revolutions -- all of which must rely on socialism absolutely. Several of you have not understood these issues clearly. You tend to isolate these issues from one another, and fail to understand that they are linked together closely and support each other. They cannot be isolated from one another. The organization of the implementation of the party's policies and plans still remains weak. Some of you are wavering and weak, and easily fall for the psywar tactics of the enemies. These weak points have stemmed from several different factors. The three primary factors are:

1. The training on the principle and viewpints of the proletariat class for party members and cadres is ineffective and inconsistent. As a result, our party members and cadres fail to grasp firmly the principles and viewpoints of the proletariat class in studying and appreciating the party's policies and plans. They are still influenced by the principle and viewpoints of the small capitalists and peasants.

2. The cultural standard and the level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism among our party members and cadres remain low.

3. The system of managing the training and scrutinizing cadres is yet to be executed effectively. Carelessness still prevails in certain matters and on various occasions.

Therefore, we must concentrate efforts on resolving the above-mentioned weak points so that we will be able to materialize the ultimate goal, that is, to organize successfully an effective implementation of the party's policies and plans. Because Oudomsai Province has cadres from several tribes, you, therefore, must understand clearly the afore-mentioned specific points in building the party and training cadres. In addition to providing such training and party building in schools and specific places, attention must be paid to training party cadres and members in a practical form called "actual deeds of outstanding individual persons" by drawing lessons from actual experiments and deeds in fulfilling certain tasks. As a result, such experinces can be applied and studied practically. This is to gradually raise the standard of our cadres. Attention must be paid to doing away with the line of subjective, hasty, careless thinking. At the same time, we must pay attention to opposing the line of conservative thinking, contentment with achievements, avoidance of experiments, and laziness and study -- all of which are factors retarding our advancement.

We must pay special attention to convincing the people of all strata, particularly party members and cadres, to understand profoundly the nature of the class struggle, which is fierce, uncompromising, complex, protracted and difficult, during the period of bypassing capitalism toward socialism; and mobilizing party members and cadres to strive to enhance further the fine tradition of the party and our country, to study and sharpen revolutionary characteristics, to remain unwavering in fighting against all enemy forces, and to continue to make more and effective contributions to the tasks of building and defending our socialist country and to the future of our children. Internal unity within the party and among cadre ranks is an issue of life and death in the revolution. The party committees at all levels, particularly Standing Committee members and party secretaries and deputy secretaries, must act as models in this issue and as the mainstay in consolidating and strengthening unity within the party and among the cadre ranks and people of various tribes.

Beloved comrades, the party Central Committee is extremely happy with the growth and development of the party committee of Oudomsai Province, which has been displayed clearly through a sense of unity and unification among all party committee members in evaluating the achievements of the province and clearly pinpointing remaining weak points and shortcomings with a view to bringing more progress to their localities. For each of you, this is a fundamental, decisive factor for scoring victory in all tasks. You, comrades, must pay close attention to preserving and enhancing this sense. This congress has outlined the tasks and targets which must be fulfilled, and general methods for actual implemention. This is already a major victory for you. However, it is only an initial victory. From this moment on, you must strive to materialize the resolutions adopted at this congress, and transform them into actual deeds for all services at all levels. You must map out detailed measures for implementation, and organize meetings on specific topics so as to study profoundly and resolve successfully all the difficult problems pointed out at the congress.

The party Central Committee and I are firmly convinced that with their revolutionary tradition and determination to march forward, the party committee of Oudomsai Province will be able to lead the people of all tribes in the province to overcome all difficulties and score more and greater achievements in building this province into a province which is politically stable, militarily strong, economically rich and culturally and socially progressive, and a province deserving the honor of being in the forefront of the heroic Lao nation, thus contributing to the international obligations of our party.

May all of the delegates enjoy good health! May the congress be crowned with glorious success!

MEKONG COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEETING

BK221237 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jan (KPL) -- The Lao delegation of the National Mekong Committee led by its chairman, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, on January 21 arrived here after attending the 13th conference of the Interim Inter-Governmental Mekong Committee which was held in Hanoi from January 14 to 19. The conference, chaired by Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, was attended by Vietnam, Thailand and delegations from 21 non-member countries and 12 international organizations. The Interim Inter-Governmental Mekong Committee on this occasion approved five aid projects of Holland. They include three projects for Laos on fish-catching at Nam Ngum, the Tha Ngon fish-raising, and training course on fish-raising at Tha Ngon; and the two projects on the protection against floods in Huang My region and the Lam Pao project respectively for Vietnam and Thailand. A number of countries and international organizations at the meeting pledged to further their assistance to the Interim Inter-Governmental Mekong Committee.

OFFICIAL ON NAVAL BUILDUP IN KAMPUCHEAN WATERS

BK280125 Bangkok POST in English 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy has boosted its patrol force off Trat Province to counter any possible intrusion by alien gunboats and armed trawlers massing near Thai waters, RTN chief-of-staff Adm Samak Saiwong said yesterday.

Speaking to reporters at RTN headquarters, Adm Samak said that intelligence reports showed that the alien naval forces were most active near Kampuchea's Kong Island, which is opposite Trat. He said the naval force buildup inside Kampuchean waters is being closely watched by Thai reconnaissance planes and gunboat patrols. The RTN has also asked Thai fishing trawlers operating in the area to report any developments, he said. Adm Samak said Thai naval forces were ready to retaliate against any act of aggression and to prevent any unauthorised intrusion in Thai waters.

On December 28 an armed Kampuchean fishing boat manned by Vietnamese officers and a Khmer crew chased a Thai trawler into Thai waters. The Kampuchean boat was sunk after it fired on two Thai gunboats which had answered a distress call put out by the trawler. The Kampuchean boat had been modified from a seized Thai trawler. Six Vietnamese and two Khmers were believed to have died in the clash.

PROSPECTS FOR KAMPUCHEAN COALITION PLAN VIEWED

BK250221 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Rouge Is Playing Tough With ASEAN"]

[Text] Politicans and journalists, rightly or wrongly, try to act within the realm of the possible -- at best, partially successfully. Neither ASEAN leaders nor we, in these columns, had expected the Khmer Rouge to keep the 23 January deadline with a firm 'yes' or firm 'no' to the proposal that had been put forward 2 months ago by Singapore about the formation of a 'loose coalition' that would be internationally acceptable and would receive international aid for the patriotic forces of Kampuchea to oust the Vietnamese occupiers. The equation formulated by Singapore was simple and, if we may say so, was excellent, but it was viewed as a double-edged weapon in that any acceptance would mean the internationalization of aid to the forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, while the status quo just meant Khmer Rouge, fully backed by China, opposed the Vietnamese who, in turn, are fully backed by the Soviet Union.

Possibly from the Chinese and Khmer Rouge point of view, ASEAN 'good offices' are not necessary right now until the UN General Assembly again meets later this year when the high international prestige of ASEAN may again be called upon to play a role -- to get Democratic Kampuchea to keep its seat in the UN. ASEAN leaders might have to do a lot of rethinking on this subject and, as a matter of fact, the leaders of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore have been and are doing that right now. ASEAN is not an organization that can be bullied -- those who do not believe that will find that out in no time.

Sihanouk has made his own suggestion that both Son Sann and Khieu Sampan should meet him in Beijing and thrash out problems -- but the Chinese leaders seem quite lukewarm about it and we would be surprised if such an exercise in attaining unity ever takes shape. Sihanouk talks about the Khmer Rouge dissolving the communist party and downgrading Pol Pot in order to acquire an international image of respectability but, although he does not say it, we can confidently presume that the world will not be hoodwinked and the genocide will not be forgotten -- there are long memories when the atrocities of Pol Pot are in question, since even the genocide of Hitler is still mentioned almost in a routine manner.

Let there be no doubt in the minds of anybody that the representative of Democratic Kampuchea sits in the United Nations because of extraordinary efforts by ASEAN. And, further, there should be also no doubts in the mind of anybody that Democratic Kampuchea or the Khmer Rouge stand convicted of genocide. ASEAN must do a lot of rethinking on this issue, and from all the reports we receive from Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, a lot of rethinking is being done. ASEAN is an organization that works through the process of consensus and there is not even the faintest hope that there will be minor differences when the top men sit down and discuss this matter.

But we must also think about those who are against ASEAN efforts for uniting Khmer resistance forces so that a political solution can be found for Kampuchea. The UN voting record should reveal the names of those countries. So, if the ASEAN solution for a 'loose coalition' fails, both the Khmer Rouge and China must chalk up round 1 to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union, as everybody who reads newspapers knows, has been extremely active in this region to the point of overstepping diplomatic nuances.

GOVERNMENT NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION DRIVE DISCUSSED

Police Chief's Remarks

BK280600 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Interview given by Police Department Director General Gen Suraphon Chunlaphram to unidentified newsmen on 27 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Suraphon] We have the situation at Ban Hin Taek under complete control. Troops have been deployed in strategic areas to augment the police operations and to provide assurances for the people in Mae Sai District. I am pleased to say that the cooperation between the police, army and air force units during the opeation has been excellent.

[Question] How long do you expect the current operatin to drag on, with Khun Sa's men still in the area?

[Answer] At first we thought that the operation would be of short duration -- we felt they would stop fighting shortly after we launched our suppression operation. It looks like the operation will be prolonged, as they are trying to regroup and fight back. In any event, we will try our best to keep them out of our territory.

[Question] Have they used heavy weapons, such as antiaircraft and artillery guns?

[Answer] No, they have only used antipersonnel grenade launchers.

[Question] Does the government plan to relocate the local people, or does it have plans of a similar nature?

[Answer] I met with the Chiang Rai governor last night. We agreed that after the end of the suppression operation the province will allow innocent people to return to earn a normal living. Those under detention now will be interrogated, and if it is learned that they were not involved in the fighting, they will be resettled in the province's settlement areas. The governor has agreed to this. Troops have been deployed in Mae Sai since yesterday. Therefore, there is nothing to worry about as far as the security of the people is concerned.

Editorials on Drive

BK271535 [Editorial report] Four Thai-language dailies -- MATUPHUM, MATICHON, SIAM RAT and THAI RAT -- on 25, 26 and 27 January carried editorials commenting on the Thai Government's suppression drive against notorious drug kingpin Khun Sa's stronghold at Hin Taek village in the border area of Mea Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. The government's combined military, police and civilian forces launched the operation on 20 January and reportedly captured huge amounts of weapons and medical supplies in the village.

The 25 January MATUPHUM editorial, entitled "The War in the Northern Region," cited official reports on the unexpected discovery of the huge caches of medical supplies and weapons during the raid on Hin Taek village, which leads to the suspicion that "these foreign troops might be backed by some big shots who have procured these weapons and war materiel for them." The editorial continued: "It should be noticed that the manner in which they occupied that part of the country indicates that they intended to stay there permanently, not temporarily. It is reported that some of their strongholds are no different than ordinary small towns in that they are equipped with all public facilities, including conventional administrative and taxation systems."

The editorial concluded by saying: "This operation is aimed at defending Thailand's national sovereignty from illegal occupation by foreign troops and at suppressing the world's big narcotics source. The Thai Government has made the correct move. However, what puzzles everyone is the question of how these foreign troops managed to get into Thai territory and violate Thai laws for several decades. It is very possible that they have been backed by some big shots in this country. How would the Thai Government explain this mysterious story to the people of the world?"

The 26 January MATICHON editorial, entitled "The Double-Edged Sword," noted: "The existence of minority groups' armed forces is a common problem faced by all countries. There are many reasons for their existence. For example, they might be used as a 'buffer' between two countries that have different administrative systems, or as a front line to ward off external infiltration by any group of individuals who have seized the ruling power of the country for their personal interests." The editorial continued: "The Thai Government realizes that the Burmese Communist Party is trying to expand its influence over areas along the Thai-Burmese border. It, therefore, is suppressing this armed minority group to prevent it from falling into communist hands. We suggest that the government and those in charge of national security review certain policies in dealing with various movements and groups in this country. We must bear in mind that any movement, particularly the independent ones which do not follow the country's laws, can expand beyond the government's control and become the double-edged sword, as in the case of Khun Sa."

The 26 January SIAM RAT editorial, entitled "The Opium Suppression -- How Long Will It Continue?" presented a brief biography of Khun Sa, the self-proclaimed leader of the Shan United Army, and reviewed the government's raid on his stronghold at Hin Taek village. The editorial cited the Police Department's statement justifying the suppression operation against the drug kingpin's base and points out international efforts to suppress narcotics trade. It noted that this group of drug producers and traffickers are using the cause of national liberation merely as a pretext to carry out their illegal business.

The editorial concluded by saying "We wonder how this movement was allowed to grow so large on Thai soil. The government was certainly able to detect its presence. We hope that the suppression operation against this drug producing and trading racket will be continued through to the end."

The 27 January MATUPHUM editorial, entitled "Khun Sa and the Minority Group Problem," said the sudden statement made by Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun on the setting of a 500,000-baht bounty on Khun Sa has surprised everyone because Khun San, alias Chang Si-fu, and his people have been ignored by many previous governments, which enabled him to build up his strength in Thai territory and his personal relations with some generals and senior officers in the Thai Armed Forces.

The editorial cited reports from the Internal Security Operations Command as saying that certain neighboring countries like Laos are welcoming minority groups to help them grow opium, and noted: "The problem of the minority groups in the north is no longer a minor matter." The editorial revealed that the suppression of the notorious drug racket of Khun Sa was only an accident resulting from a border patrol police team clash with Khun Sa's men on 20 January and a conflict of opinions among the officials concerned.

The editorial concluded by saying: "The operation to push Khun Sa's armed forces out of Thai territory is a good thing. However, it is not known whether the government has mapped out any plans to cope with the problems that may arise from the operation. No one can be sure that the operation will not trigger any other problems in the northern region."

The 27 January THAI RAT editorial, entitled "Who Is Backing Khun Sa?" said: "It was reported that senior government officials had earlier met with Khun Sa and asked him to withdraw his troops from Thai territory. Khun Sa and his people maintained large arms caches and built up their 'strongholds,' including permanent structures on Thai soil. The question now is: Who allowed Khun Sa to establish an independent state in Thailand?" The editorial pointed out that the area where Khun Sa built his bases is not beyond the reach of government officials. If government officials had strictly enforced the country's laws, those 17 policemen would not have had to sacrifice their lives in the operation against the drug kingpin.

The editorial noted: "So far, the government officials concerned have not yet spelled out the government's antinarcotics policy or what action would be taken against the officials who have ignored the problem in that part of the country, leaving the impression that Khun Sa is above the country's laws, and the government officials."

FORMER CPT FRONT SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED

BK130143 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[By S. Kasitipradit and Phiphat Loetkittisuk]

[Text] Si Inthapanti, a former official of the Public Relations Department [PRD] who was named spokesman of a front organization of the Communist Party of Thailand in 1976, disclosed yesterday that the "jungle conflict" reached a break-up point when the CPT rejected most of the recommendations of the front for a more "independent line." Si flew back to Bangkok yesterday from Sweden, where he had been staying since May, 1981, when he left Kunming, southern China, having stayed with two leading CPT members, Wirat Angkhathawon (a member of the CPT's Politburo) and Plueng Wannasi (a member of the CPT's Central Committee) since he fled to China from Laos in November, 1979.

In an exclusive interview with the NATION, Si, 44, indicated that the CPT and the front, the Committee for Coordination of Patriotic and Democratic Forces (CCPDF) developed conflicts over policy matters before the series of defections started in 1980 from the jungle. "The breakup point came when the front also wanted a role for itself, while the CPT refused to be responsive to suggestions of changes from the front, which naturally contained several lines of thinking," he said.

Si is the first defector from the jungle to admit having met, stayed and discussed the issues with such leading CPT members as Wirat and Plueng. Si quoted the leading CPT figures as saying that the outlawed party would convene its long-delayed congress "after all sectors of the party in various zones have completed their analyses of the Thai society."

The former communist front member said a member of the CPT Central Committee told him that the fourth congress would have to be held to "resolve internal problems." The timing of the party congress, however, would have to wait until a consensus could be reached on the situation within the party. Si refused to be more specific in his analysis of the conflicts between the CPT and CCPDF (in which former student activist Thirayut Bunmi served as secretary general until he defected last year). But he did indicate that the CPT's heavy dependence on the Chinese Communist Party and the CCPDF's demand for a more nationalist line clashed head-on before the stream of defectors began from the jungle.

"The main reason that forced me to resign as spokesman of the CCPDF was the feeling that the CPT did not give us enough respect by using our name without having consulted us in advance," Si said. Si said he told Wirat in December, 1980, that he wanted to leave China for Sweden. "It took me three months to process the whole departure, which eventually took place in March, 1981," he said.

The former government official and a free-lance journalist said he decided in December, 1976 to "take to the hills" for fear of political reprisals following the Oct 6, 1976 bloodbath at Thammasat University. "The situation then was very oppressive. I was subjected to all sorts of intimidation. I decided first to seek asylum with the U.S. Embassy, which turned down my request. Later I was contacted by the CPT and left for the jungle on Dec 30, 1976," Si said.

For the first 3 months, Si was stationed in a CPT base in Chiang Rai Province. In March, 1977, he was advised to proceed to Laos. He ended up at Muang Sing of Oudomsai Province, about 200 km from the Thai border and about 70 km from the Chinese border. "The CCPDF was formed as a front organization in September of that year. And I was appointed spokesman," he recalled.

The Sino-Vietnamese conflicts affected the CPT and its front organization to a great extent. Si recalled: "In late 1979, Laos handed an ultimatum for us to leave the Lao territory. In November, 1979, I left for China together with Mongkhon Na Nakhon, Khaisaeng Suksai and Nopphon Suwanphanit. Since then, I was cut off from all activities in the Thai territory."

Si said that before he left China in March last year for Sweden, he had discussions with Wirat in Kunming, southern China, about the CPT's thinking. "I asked Wirat whether the CPT's line was really for the benefit of Thailand. The second question was whether the CPT was sincere in fighting for real democracy. Wirat admitted to me that his party might have committed some mistakes, since most of the party members were peasants. That's all he was willing to say. He, however, was ready to listen to my criticism without comment," Si said.

The former PRD official said that he had decided to return to Thailand "because I feel that the political atmosphere now is more democratic. I hope Oct 6, 1976 would have served as a good lesson for those involved, and that history would not repeat itself." Si added: "I also hope that the government would not do anything that would push the people into the jungle once again." Si said he had received assurances from the Thai Ambassador to Sweden, Wichet Suthayakhom, that all charges against him had been lifted. "I was covered by the amnesty declared during the Kriangsak government," he said.

During his 9-month stay in Sweden, Si said he took up some language courses. He was there as a political refugee.

Commentary on Interview

BK161300 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Ties That Bind"]

[Excerpts] On 12 January many reporters crowded Don Muang Airport. They were awaiting the return from Sweden of Si Inthapanti, aged 44, a former official of the Public Relations Department who had gone into the hills to join the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] after the disturbances in Bangkok involving students in October 1976.

The following points were obvious from Si's own accounts:

1. Laos, which has been under Vietnamese domination since the fall of the Souvanna Phouma government in 1975, has been giving refuge and base facilities to the CPT. This fact stands out contradicting the public statements of both Lao and Vietnamese leaders that they would not interfere in Thailand's internal affairs. It was only in 1979, after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Chinese military offensive against Vietnam, that Laos stopped giving assistance and refuge to the CPT.

2. Si is one of the last members of the front organization -- the Committee for Coordination of Patriotic and Democratic Forces -- to return to Thailand, the other members having returned before him, and so must end any hope that the CPT may have had of joining forces with students, journalists and intellectuals in order to broaden their base of followers, proving once again that the CPT is doctrinaire and reactionary, having no broad-based appeal.

3. The fact that Si and the 30 or so other Thai before him could leave China at their request is interesting, for it indicates the deteriorating relationship between the CPT and China. For a certainty, the CPT hardliners would not be pleased at the many people leaving them to return to Thailand, for it clearly indicates their failure to hold them. Despite this, the Chinese authorities have allowed them to leave.

4. Apart from Si's doubts concerning whether the CPT is really working for the benefit of Thailand and for true democracy, which echoes the reasons given by the others who had defected from the CPT, Si also said that he decided to return after 5 years and 13 days of exile to take care of his old parents, who are in poor health. My parents need me to take care of them, he said. It shows that Si is really like any other Thai -- his sense of filial duty is strong, as in most of us.

BRIEFS

EEC 1981 AID -- Thailand received a total of 524 million baht in the form of technical and economic assistance from the EEC last year. This was about 300 million baht higher than the estimate. The entire amount of the money was spent on several agricultural development projects, with its major part extended to the development of water sources in Pha Mong area. Director General of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation Aphilat Osathanon revealed that during the past few years EEC assistance to Thailand was widening. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82 BK]

ORDERS FOR RICE -- Local exporters this week received orders for some 32,000 tons of top-grade rice worth about 260 million baht. The 32,000 tons of cereal will be for shipment to buyers within next month. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Jan 82 BK]

DEATH OF SOVIET LEADER MIKHAIL SUSLOV NOTED

Party-State Condolences

OW271557 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 27 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today sent a joint message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. over the demise of M.A. Suslov. The message reads:

"We are deeply grieved to learn of the demise of Comrade M.A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of the Union, and twice Hero of Socialist Labour of the Soviet Union.

"A well-known activist of the C.P.S.U. and a prominent combatant of the international communist and workers' movement, Comrade M.A. Suslov devoted all his life to the lofty revolutionary cause of the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union, to the communist ideal. In all his positions Comrade M.A. Suslov proved to be a talented organizer, having meritoriously fulfilled all the tasks assigned to him by the party and the people of the Soviet Union, and a great theoretician, having actively contributed to preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism and enriching it.

"A prominent international activist, Comrade M.A. Suslov always attended to the consolidation and strengthening of the oneness of mind of all-sided cooperation between the fraternal countries of the socialist community, to the militant solidarity of the communist and workers' movement, and made considerable contributions to the cause of peace and friendship among nations and to international cooperation. Comrade M.A. Suslov's revolutionary life is a bright example of the virtues and quality of a genuine communist.

"In his capacity and as a great friend of Vietnam, Comrade M.A. Suslov always extended invaluable wholehearted assistance to the revolution of the Vietnamese people. He paid constant attention to the consolidation and development of the great friendship and all-sided cooperation between the parties and the states of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"Comrade M.A. Suslov's death is a great loss not only to the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union, but also to other socialist countries and the international communist movement. We wish to express our most profound sympathy to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and to the bereaved family".

28 Jan NHAN DAN Article

OW280707 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 28 -- Deeply grieved at the demise of Comrade M.A. Suslov, the communists and the entire people of Vietnam express profound condolences to the Soviet Communists and people, says NHAN DAN in a frontpaged article today. The central organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the other Hanoi papers today frontpage a black framed portrait of Suslov, an obituary released by TASS, and the message of condolences from the Vietnamese leaders.

NHAN DAN Says: "Comrade Suslov has departed from us but his revolutionary life remains a bright example of a communist who devoted all his long life to the prosperity of his country and his people's happiness, to the triumph of scientific communism, to world peace and the friendship among nations.

"His life has been one of absolute loyalty to his party and people. With his vast capabilities and rich experiences, he has greatly contributed to the success of socialism in the Soviet [Union] throughout the world. Suslov was an eminent theoretician of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the international communist movement.

"He has greatly contributed to cultivating the solid militant solidarity and developing the all-sided cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet parties, states and peoples. The Gold Star Order conferred on him by the Vietnamese state shows the Vietnamese people's profound respect and love for their great friend."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The communists and entire people of Vietnam express their boundless regret at the demise of Comrade M.A. Suslov, their esteemed friend. They extend their deepest condolences to the Communist Party, state and fraternal people of the Soviet Union and to the bereaved family."

NHAN DAN HAILS AWARD OF LENIN ORDER TO LEADERS

OW271315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 27 January editorial: "Blooming Spring of the Great Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship"]

[Text] A great and happy report from Moscow reached us on the first day of this Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] spring: On the occasion of the 75th birthdays of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party Central Committee, and Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to award them the noble order bearing the name of the world revolution's teacher -- the great Lenin. This new manifestation of the ardent Soviet-Vietnamese friendship constitutes a magnificent bouquet greeting our people on the occasion of the new spring, making our nation's traditional festival warmer and more splendid.

Following the path of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and of the October Revolution, our people have fought valiantly, surmounted all difficulties in national construction and defense, defeated all cruel, aggressive imperialist forces, liberated their land, reunified their fatherland and advanced their whole country to socialism. The Vietnamese Communists are preparing for their fifth party congress with firm solidarity and cohesion under the slogan "All for the Socialist Fatherland, for the People's Happiness." We are advancing toward the congress with just pride in our party and heroic people.

Founded and educated by the most beloved President Ho Chi Minh and under the Central Committee's clear-sighted leadership, our party and people have gone through glorious phases of struggle and achieved most glorious historic victories. Thanks to these victories, the Vietnamese nation has entered a new era, the era of independence, freedom and socialism.

The deep origin of all of our victories is the guidance of the epoch's invincible revolutionary doctrine. After President Ho Chi Minh, the teacher of the Vietnamese revolution who first introduced Marxism-Leninism into our country, there have been many other outstanding leaders who have made great contributions to the liberation of the people and many experienced and tested Marxist-Leninists who have been absolutely faithful to the party, their class and the nation.

Comrades Le Duan and Truong Chinh have worked tirelessly for more than half a century and have been outstanding leaders of our party and state. They are our front-rank patriots and internationalists. Together with our party and people, they have associated themselves with the great Soviet Union since the first days of the Vietnamese revolution.

Like the awarding last year of the Order of Lenin by the USSR Supreme Soviet to Comrade Pham Van Dong on the occasion of his 75th birthday, the conferment of this noble order on Comrades Le Duan and Truong Chinh by the USSR Supreme Soviet constitutes not only a solemn commendation of the CPSU and the Soviet state for our party and state leaders' contributions to the revolutionary movement, the cause of consolidation of socialism and peace and to the development and strengthening of the militant friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, but also a solemn commendation of the glorious revolutionary cause of all our party and people. This important event is our common honor.

Our people are greatly elated over the high evaluation by the CPSU and the Soviet state for the contributions of Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, the close comrades in arms and faithful successors of beloved President Ho Chi Minh, those who have, together with other leaders, led all the party, armed forces and people in fighting for the victory of Marxism-Leninism in our country, thus contributing to the cause of liberation of all nations and strengthening of forces of socialism in the world.

The victories of our country's revolution have always been linked to the great support and assistance of the Communist Party, state and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. At the present stage when our people are facing great tasks of building socialism in the whole country and defending our socialist fatherland against the Chinese hegemonist expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, the Soviet Union is giving us great sympathy and support and extremely important and valuable assistance. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the agreements on multifaceted bilateral cooperation and the annual summit talks by the party and state leaders of the two fraternal countries have manifested the new stage of all-round development of the Vietnamese-Soviet relations.

The great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union has been a factor of our victories in our national construction and defense. Our people's sentiments of deep love and sincere gratitude for the Soviet Union were notably manifested in our state's awarding in July 1980 to Comrades Brezhnev, Suslov and Kosygin of the Gold Star Order, our country's highest order. In the draft of its document to be presented to the fifth congress, our party once again strongly affirmed that the cornerstone of our party's and state's international line and foreign policy is all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is our long-term and fundamental strategy and a matter of utmost importance for our people's revolutionary cause.

Greeting the spring of Nham Tuat, we respectfully extend the feelings of fraternal solidarity and the most cordial comradeship to the Communist Party, state and great people of the Soviet Union. Our people will forever remember Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words full of revolutionary sentiments: "To unite with Vietnam is the dictate of the heart and mind." We sincerely thank the Communist Party, state and fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

LEADERS PAY TET VISITS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

OW280735 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 28 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders paid Tet (Lunar New Year) visits to various parts of the country.

President of the Council of State Truong Chinh went sightseeing at the spring flower show at the Lenin Park in the capital city.

Chairman of Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong visited the northern border province of Cao Bang, where the late President Ho Chi Minh installed the first revolutionary base following his return to the country in 1941. Chairman Pham Van Dong commended the Cao Bang population for its high food-crop output last year in spite of heavy consequences of the Chinese war of aggression in February 1979. He urged the local people and armed forces to remain constantly prepared to inflict harder blows on the Chinese expansionists if they dare invade Vietnam again.

Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, toured Hoang Lien Son, another northern border province.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid visits to the rice-growing provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh in the Red River Delta.

Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited Haiphong Port City.

ISSUE OF NAM BO LANDLESS PEASANTS EXAMINED

BK270430 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese December 1981, pp 34-36

[Unattributed article: "Why Are a Number of Peasants in the Nam Bo Rural Areas Still Landless?"]

[Text] The policy on agrarian reform in the southern rural areas was published 5 years ago. It was designed to allocate land and ricefields to peasants who have not enough land and ricefields or none at all. Why has this policy not been adequately implemented? Why is it that a number of peasants in the Nam Bo rural areas still have no land and ricefields or not enough? And must they resign themselves to being employed and exploited?

There are a few landless peasants who dare not receive a land allocation. If they accept some land or ricefields, they will sell it or leave it fallow. This situation actually exists and has happened against the landless peasants' will. Poor peasants allocated some land and ricefields have not been assisted by local administration in developing the material conditions for production. They have had to hire machinery, draft animals and plows at high prices and borrow seeds and capital at high interest. As their production output cannot match their costs, they must ask for employment all the year round to earn a living.

The fact that large numbers of peasants still have no land and ricefields or not enough is due to the failure of some local authorities to reduce the excessive amounts of land and ricefields being used by their owners for exploitative purposes. Moreover, the land confiscated or requisitioned and that voluntarily surrendered by exploitative elements should have been allocated to peasants having little or no land and ricefields. The land has even been used illegally by some state agencies, cadres, workers and civil servants and by some local cadres for their own production purposes.

Some 13 percent of the peasant families in Dan Quan hamlet, Viet Hung village, Phu Tan District, Minh Hai Province still each occupy from 5 to 17 hectares of land and ricefields. In addition to their own manpower, each year these families have to hire between 30 and 60 percent of their total requirements of labor in order to complete work on their land. Mr To Van An in this hamlet owns 17 hectares. He rents out 2 hectares and keeps 15 hectares for cultivation. With seven workers of his own, he has to hire 61 percent of the total required labor in order to complete cultivation of all his land and ricefields.

From 1978 to 1981, the state agencies and cadres in Vinh Khanh village, Thoai Son District, An Giang Province, seized 147.5 hectares of land and used it for their own production purposes.

This land was seized as follows: from 25 to 35.5 hectares by two agencies; 7 hectares by one agency; 4 hectares each by six agencies; 2 hectares by one agency; 6 hectares by one cadre; 4 hectares each by two cadres; 2 hectares each by 11 cadres; from 1 to 1.5 hectares each by six cadres and 0.5 hectare by one cadre. In Hoa Hung hamlet, Hoa Binh Thanh village, Chau Thanh District, An Giang Province, 21.1 hectares were seized by eight units and individuals of various provincial agencies; 26.6 hectares were seized by some district cadres; and 5.8 hectares were seized by four village cadres for their own production purposes. However, they have all rented out the land for money or rice. Meanwhile, 22 families in this hamlet have no land. They have to work for others or rent land from others who have excess land.

In localities where such seizures of land have occurred, there is obviously no land left for allocation to those who have little or no land for cultivation. As a result, there are still many peasants who have to work for others or rent land from those who own too much land and use it for exploitation. Various forms of exploiting labor through hiring agricultural workers and collecting heavy rentals are therefore prevalent in many parts of the south.

The following forms of exploitation prevail in some hamlets of Minh Hai Province: Renting ricefields for rice or money -- some 1,000 square meters of ricefields are rented for 160 to 300 kg or rice or 200 dong; hiring cheap labor in the pre-harvest season -- 40 dong for a man to plow 1,000 square meters of land (60 dong must be paid when the harvest is in full swing); paying 15 dong for transplanting 0.1 hectare of land (in the harvest season from 20 to 25 dong must be paid); hiring labor with a rice loan -- 20 kg of rice for a job such as banking up rice plots over 0.2 hectare of ricefield or transplanting rice over 0.4 hectare (in harvest season 30 kg of rice must be used instead); lending money for rice to be collected at harvest, such as in the case of Nguyen Van Hoi, who borrowed 300 dong and paid back 800 kg of rice; giving monetary loans plus daily, monthly, seasonal and yearly interest with rates ranging from 10 to 20 percent; giving loans of paddy to get payment back in paddy plus interest, such as in the case of Hoang Van Hoac, who borrowed 200 kg of paddy and paid back 300 kg, and the case of Tran Thi Bay, who borrowed 800 kg and paid back 1,200 kg; lending rice to get paddy back at harvest time such as in the case of Nguyen Van Duong, who borrowed 50 kg of rice and reimbursed with 200 kg of paddy equivalent to 120 kg of rice and the case of Ma Tien, who borrowed 100 kg of rice and paid back 300 kg of paddy equivalent to 180 kg of rice; and finally, selling commodities on credit for payment in paddy at harvest time -- 20 dong worth of commodities must be paid for with 20 kg of paddy (1 kg of paddy in the harvest season cost 4 or 5 dong).

The situation of land and ricefields being seized and exploited is causing difficulties to the livelihood of not a small number of laboring peasants and their families, and is hampering the development of production and the socialist transformation of the southern countryside. Why do some peasants still have little or no land and ricefields, and why are they still being exploited more than 5 years after the policy on agrarian reform was published? Why have some cadres and party members seized peasants' land and ricefields? How have the local authorities dealt with these problems?

Faced with this situation, the correct attitude which we must adopt is to resolutely and urgently continue agrarian reform, eliminate the seizure of land and ricefields for exploitative purposes in agriculture, and resolve the problems of land and ricefields for those peasants with little or no land. At the same time, we should motivate peasants to join in the movement to build production organizations and collectives in order to help each other overcome difficulties and accelerate agricultural production.

The state should formulate a policy to realistically help those peasants who have recently been allocated land and ricefields so that they can have the conditions for developing production.

Financial and material aid should be given on a priority basis to those collective production organizations of peasants which produce effectively. In those localities where the per capita land allocation is small, special attention should be paid to the development of jobs and professions, seeking employment for peasants, and to the relocation of people to new economic zones.

In allocating land and ricefields to those peasants with little or no land, we must use the land and ricefields of those long-standing landlords who have such assets in excess and use them for exploitative purposes; of the rich middle peasants who hire workers to till for them (but not of the needy small peasants who must hire workers to till and harvest for them because they lack breadwinners); and of those nonagricultural people living in towns and cities who previously received some land and ricefields through mistakes.

We must recover all the land and ricefields illegally occupied by the various agencies, factories, army units, individuals, cadres, workers and civil servants, and all the land and ricefields confiscated and requisitioned by the state or voluntarily surrendered by exploitative people which various agencies and individuals have seized for the so-called "self-sufficient production" but are actually renting out for personal benefit. All army units, agencies, factories, cadres, workers and civil servants requiring land on which to produce and improve their livelihood, are authorized to reclaim virgin and fallow land. They cannot take land acquired by peasants. In those localities where peasants cannot till all their land, army units and state agencies, cadres, workers and civil servants may borrow some of the peasants' lands for self-sufficient production but they must use their own manpower in production and are not authorized to hire workers.

The recovered land and ricefields mentioned above will be allocated only to those peasants who now have no land for cultivation or not enough. In those localities where the per capita land allocation is small and the amount of recovered land and ricefields is insufficient for allocation to all those people with little or no land, priority allocation should be given to the families of fallen heroes, wounded soldiers and revolutionaries, and to those landless families whose sons are on active army service. Wherever there are many peasant families without housing land, the local administration should motivate families with ample housing land to give some to those who need it. When there is no more land for allocation to the remaining landless peasants, these people should be motivated to reclaim virgin and fallow land for cultivation. If there is no more virgin and fallow land to reclaim, such jobs as handicrafts and maritime-products processing should be organized and developed to seek employment for these people and to stabilize their livelihood. In overpopulated areas where the per capita land allocation is small, it is necessary to organize the relocation of people to new economic zones where there is plenty of land to till.

TASKS OF ARMED FORCES IN NEW STAGE EXPLAINED

BK251409 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 81 pp 1-5

[Editorial: "Important Tasks of the People's Armed Forces in the New Stage" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In a speech at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly in July this year, Comrade Le Duan, on behalf of the party Central Committee, pointed out: "With constant vigilance against the Beijing reactionaries and the bellicose imperialist forces, we must mobilize the efforts of the people and the armed forces in all respects and, simultaneously, make the best use of assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to ensure that our country always has the necessary strength to defeat its enemies under any circumstance and in any type of war they may wage."

The comrade general secretary also said: "We must continue to build the People's Armed Forces so they are strong enough to serve as the pillar of the all-people national defense system and the nucleus of the people's war for the defense of the fatherland.

The People's Army must undergo intensive training to become a powerful revolutionary army with an unshakable determination to win and an ever higher level of standardization and modernization. At the same time, they must participate in production labor and economic construction through suitable methods."

All our party, people and army must be deeply aware of the strategic importance of the task to defend the fatherland and their great responsibility toward the undertaking of building the army and consolidating national defense in the new stage. All our army and all of our cadres and combatants must demonstrate high determination, exert great efforts and develop their constantly improving capabilities in order to fulfill successfully all the tasks entrusted by the party, the state and the people.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SACRED TASK OF OUR ARMY IS TO REMAIN READY UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES TO FIGHT AND FIRMLY [?DEFEND] THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND. The task of defending the fatherland in the new stage is very heavy and complex, as it involves great requirements which are broad in scope and urgent in nature.

A striking feature of this new stage is that our army and people have been and are being forced to cope directly with a hostile policy of our most dangerous direct enemy -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- with their vast territory, large population and massive army, whose land, airspace and sea lie adjacent to those of our country. For many years they have successively resorted to various overt and covert perfidious maneuvers to counter and sabotage the revolution in our country. When we had just emerged from decades of a war of liberation, they -- staying behind the scene -- employed the lackey Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army to wage a war of aggression on our southwestern border. Afterwards, they blatantly massed over half a million of Chinese troops to launch a war of aggression on our northern border. At present they are still stubbornly pursuing the scheme of weakening and annexing our country together with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. Using military forces, they have constantly exerted pressure, carried out provocations and launched landgrabbing attacks on our country's border in an attempt to nibble at our territory and weaken our armed forces. They have actively waged psychological and espionage wars by means of very crafty maneuvers to foment national disunity, disrupt political security and public order and safety, and undermine our country politically, ideologically and organizationally. They have feverishly embarked on sabotaging our economy by means of blatant and sophisticated tricks to destablize our economic situation and living conditions and obstruct our people's socialist transformation and socialist construction. They have sought all means to slander Vietnam in an effort to isolate it in the international arena. They have rallied traitors and counterrevolutionaries and formed them into lackey armies to oppose the revolutions in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In addition to these measures of comprehensive sabotage, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have continued to prepare actively for a war of aggression against our country. They have truculently stated that "they will teach Vietnam another lesson." Generally speaking, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, are actually carrying out a VERY INSIDIOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE SABOTAGE STRATEGY against our country in all the political, military, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic fields in an attempt to destabilize and weaken us, to foment rebellions, to launch a war of aggression against our country when an opportunity presents itself, and eventually to annex Vietnam together with Laos and Kampuchea. For this reason, OUR COUNTRY IS NOW IN A SITUATION IN WHICH IT, WHILE ENJOYING PEACE, HAS TO COPE WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE SABOTAGE STRATEGY OF THE CHINESE EXPANSIONISTS AND HEGEMONISTS IN COLLUSION WITH THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS, AND IN WHICH A LARGE-SCALE WAR MAY BREAK OUT.

The world situation is also very tense. World imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, is strenuously building up its armed forces and actively preparing for a new world war with nuclear weapons.

U.S. imperialism -- the chief, long-term enemy of our people and other peoples throughout the world -- is intensifying its military collusion with the Beijing reactionaries. In view of this situation, we have to fulfill two very weighty strategic tasks: To step up the building of socialism and always maintain the highest combat readiness simultaneously so as to defend the fatherland firmly under any circumstances and, at the same time, to contribute actively to the struggle to preserve peace throughout the world.

As the principal instrument in the direct struggle against wars of aggression and as the pillar of the all-people national defense system, our armed forces must naturally stand on the first line of the national defense front. Our armed forces must certainly fulfill their task of firmly defending the independence and freedom of the fatherland, the sacred sovereignty of the nation, and the territorial integrity, airspace, sea areas, continental shelf, borders and offshore islands of the country, preventing the enemy from infringing upon a single inch of the fatherland's territory. They must firmly defend the state of proletarian dictatorship and the working people's socialist collective mastery; protect political security and public order and safety; and safeguard the cause of socialist revolution and the building of socialism by our people. Together with the entire people, our armed forces must frustrate the Chinese reactionaries' insidious and comprehensive sabotage strategy against our country. Our armed forces must fulfill their national and international duties simultaneously. They must always stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and armed forces to defend firmly the monumental revolutionary achievements which the three Indochinese countries have recorded and safeguard steadily their present great revolutionary cause -- namely, consolidating national independence and advancing toward socialism. In this way they will be directly contributing to the development of a strong strategic position and increasingly powerful forces for the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula. Only by fulfilling these tasks can our armed forces clearly show themselves worthy of being the pillar of the all-people national defense system.

In addition to the most important task of standing ready to fight in the defense of the fatherland, in the new stage our armed forces also have THE TASKS OF ENGAGING IN PRODUCTIVE LABOR, BUILDING THE ECONOMY IN APPROPRIATE WAYS, and joining the entire people in stepping up socialist transformation and building socialism. Realities have proven that this policy of the party is totally correct. Over the past 5 years and more, along with successfully fulfilling their combat duties joining the entire people in heroically defeating two wars of aggression started by the Beijing expansionists -- thus defending the fatherland's territorial integrity -- and discharging their international obligations to the Kampuchean and Lao peoples, our armed forces have made their contributions to healing our war wounds, restoring production, developing the economy and building the country. The main forces, local forces and units carrying out the task of maintaining combat readiness and fighting on the borders and offshore islands and in the air and on the seas -- as well as the armed forces units engaged in economic work, army logistics units, and so on -- have intensively and actively performed production and economic building duties on different scales and levels and in different methods. In the present economic situation, our armed forces' productive labor and economic building task remains extremely important. This is because it helps to bring about new changes and overcome the major difficulties in our economic and social life. Imbued with the guiding thoughts of the party Central Committee, in economic building our armed forces must first of all join efforts with various economic sectors and localities throughout the country in stepping up agricultural, forestry, fishery and industrial production, and contribute to promoting the development of the energy, mining and capital construction sectors in support of agriculture, forestry, industry and communications and transportation.

At the same time, they must contribute to shaping new economic zones and population centers in important regions; satisfactorily carry out air transportation; fully utilize the capacity, equipment, work forces and discards of national defense factories and enterprises to produce more consumer and export goods; satisfactorily discharge their international duty; and advance international cooperation. Of all the economic building tasks suitable for the conditions of the armed forces, the task of contributing to stepping up the production of grain and food and consumer goods is the most significant. To fulfill their economic tasks, OUR ARMED FORCES MUST DEFINE REALISTIC AND SUITABLE DEMANDS AND PROCEED WITH APPROPRIATE METHODS. The entire armed forces must step up the movement for increased production and practicing economy so as to produce plenty of grain, foodstuffs and consumer goods, thereby helping to stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of soldiers and reducing the common difficulties of the state and the people. This is a very important and pressing demand for all units from the rear to the frontline, and all cadres, combatants, workers and national defense personnel from organs and units to factories and enterprises. In those units exclusively engaged in economic work and in charge of all or part of the projects under the state plan, it is necessary to correctly define the specific demands and tasks of each unit, to apply satisfactorily various productive labor systems and policies promulgated by the state and, at the same time, to implement close socialist cooperation with various economic sectors and localities so as to develop the strengths and overcome the limitations of military organizations engaged in economic work. The principle that the armed forces must satisfactorily fulfill both the tasks of national defense and economic building must be ensured and these two tasks must be closely coordinated. Our armed forces must certainly strive to make the most active contributions to economic building. This is because they are a revolutionary armed force which is always closely attached to the people in fighting as well as in building, and also because they are a force endowed with considerable capabilities to contribute to the cause of building a prosperous and strong country.

To fulfill these major tasks, the armed forces should MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO BUILD THEMSELVES IN ALL RESPECTS SO AS TO CREATE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE AGGREGATE STRENGTH IN NEW CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONDITIONS. The task of building and defending the socialist fatherland in the new stage requires that our armed forces be built into a powerful people's revolutionary armed force, an increasingly modern regular army which simultaneously stands ready to fight and fights victoriously in the defense of the fatherland and participates in productive labor. In this way they will be contributing to economic building and national construction and fulfilling their national duty and international obligation.

Together with the entire people, our armed forces must always HOLD HIGH THE BANNERS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM. They must clearly realize that, at present, the dangerous and direct enemy of our armed forces and people is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism. They must resolutely struggle against and defeat all of their acts of sabotage and aggression. They must be highly loyal to the fatherland and socialism, clearly show their working-class character, remain closely attached to the working people, maintain close solidarity with international friends and resolutely fight and defeat all enemies. Our cadres and combatants must ceaselessly uphold socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, the sense of collective mastery and revolutionary heroism, and must fulfull all tasks entrusted by the party, the state and the people.

Organizationally, our armed forces have currently reached a higher state of development than ever before. They must constantly IMPROVE THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE and achieve a coherence and balance between the demands of their tasks and the necessary number of troops, between the main and local forces, between the mobile and on-the-spot forces, and between the standing and reserve forces.

They must correctly settle the relationship between the quantity and quality of troops and satisfactorily implement the military service system.

Our armed forces are being outfitted gradually with increasingly modern facilities, weapons and technical equipment and are facing the new demands of the war for national defense. Our cadres and combatants must make strenuous efforts in studying and training and incessantly raise their cultural, scientific and technical standards as well as their fighting ability so as to MASTER EVER MORE SKILLFULLY, HANDLE EVER MORE EXPERTLY AND MAINTAIN IN A TRULY SATISFACTORY MANNER MODERN EQUIPMENT and make the most of the effectiveness of all the weapons in their possession. Study in several different forms must become a truly wide and vigorous movement, and an indispensable activity and an objective for all cadres and combatants of our armed forces. At this juncture, if they do not study, they will surely be unable to fulfill their tasks satisfactorily.

Our armed forces have undergone more than 35 years of fighting and 5 major fights: A general armed uprising, two wars of national liberation, and two wars of national defense. Our cadres and combatants must know how to carry on and develop the highly diversified military traditions and fighting experience achieved by our armed forces and people over the past few decades and by our forefathers thousands of years ago. At the same time, they must study and creatively apply the progressive experiences of the military science of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. They must fully understand the party's military line in the period of national construction and national defense and make the most active contribution to STUDYING AND RESOLVING NEW PROBLEMS CONCERNING MILITARY SCIENCE AND THE ART OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AGAINST THE NEW ENEMY IN THE NEW CONDITIONS.

At present, our armed forces are in a position in which they must ALWAYS MAINTAIN A VERY HIGH LEVEL OF COMBAT READINESS. Our cadres and combatants must constantly sharpen their vigilance, deepen their hatred for the cruel and perficious enemy, constantly acquire a firm knowledge of the enemy's situation, remain alert in the face of all his activities and the negative phenomena in society, and promptly smash all his maneuvers of sabotage and aggression in any situation.

Our armed forces are actively carrying out the strategically significant campaign "to develop their fine character and increase their fighting strength." This campaign, aimed at developing the general quality and fighting strength of our armed forces, has set correct and realistic targets for 1981 and 1982 which our entire armed forces must concentrate on achieving at all costs. All party and administrative echelons, all mass organizations and all sectors must pay greater attention to the campaign and, depending on their functions, must make practical contributions to helping it obtain fine results.

Building the armed forces, consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland are the responsibilities of the entire party, people and armed forces as well as of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship from the central to the grassroots level UNDER THE CENTRALIZED AND UNIFIED LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The major experiences of the revolutionary war and the building of the revolutionary armed forces in Vietnam have confirmed this fact, which is the basic condition for creating a great aggregate strength in the Vietnamese revolution and revolutionary war. The correct leadership of the party, the adequate attention of the state, the wholehearted care of the people, the close coordination among all sectors and localities, and the study and training undertaken by the armed forces to enable themselves to fulfill any tasks -- these are the sources of our armed forces' invincible strength in the past, at present and in the future.

The present revolutionary cause of our nation requires that all our cadres and combatants uphold their resolve and readiness to make sacrifices for the fatherland, to devote all their mental powers and physical strength to the defense and building of the fatherland, and to discharge their international duty and to contribute to the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. At the same time, our country's revolutionary cause calls for our entire party and people to devote themselves wholeheartedly to building the armed forces, consolidating national defense and caring for the material and spiritual life of our troops by showing correct understanding, a full sense of responsibility and profound sentiments, and by taking practical actions. This is truly a strong moving force, a sacred sentiment and an indispensable condition for motivating and spurring our armed forces to move forward zealously to fulfill the important tasks entrusted by the party, the state and the people in the new stage.

VO VAN KIET SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON YOUTH

BK060736 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jan 82

[From review of NHAN DAN for 5 January]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN devotes all of its page 2 to carrying excerpts from a speech delivered on 28 December 1981 by Comrade Vo Van Kiet at the conference to review 6 years of construction and growth of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force under the bold headline "New Dien Bien Phu and New Truong Son Are Awaiting the Youth." Comrade Vo Van Kiet's speech points to some experiences gained by the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force in economic construction. Proceeding from the current situation, Comrade Vo Van Kiet clearly outlines the immediate tasks that must be carried out by the younger generation of the Ho Chi Minh era.

He says: Whom can we count on to exploit the most difficult, immense and fertile part of the more than 3 million hectares of agricultural lands still lying wasted and to satisfactorily exploit and preserve 15 million hectares of forest lands? If your generation neglects this task, your children and your children's children will have to do it. Since this is essential work, the responsibility for it cannot be refused by today's society and passed on to tomorrow's society. In resolutely carrying out difficult and pressing tasks of historic nature, every nation has to depend on the offensive spirit and assault labor of the youth.

Under the call and guidance of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and following in the footsteps of the capital youth -- the pace setter -- the youths of Ho Chi Minh City, Hue City, Vinh City and other centers must prepare plans and conditions in all respects and promptly adopt a system of appropriate and uniform policies and measures this spring with the assistance of the state organs concerned. It is necessary to launch a broad and deep publicity campaign among the youths and organize the first assault labor units for operation on the vital front of land reclamation in support of the state's strategy for taking a big leap forward in agricultural development.

VFF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

BK080957 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The preparatory committee for the VFF congress on 7 January held its first meeting in Hanoi under the chairmanship of Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF and head of the preparatory committee. The committee discussed and adopted a number of necessary tasks concerning the forthcoming VFF Congress, which include the drafting of documents for the congress, the supervision of propaganda work and the provision of guidance for front members and organizations in the provinces and municipalities to appoint delegates to the congress. It also discussed procedures on convening the congress according to the front Presidium's decision and defined tasks and functions of the preparatory committee.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES UNICEF REPRESENTATIVES

OW151642 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 15 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received R.Y. Freiberg, representative of the UNICEF office in Geneva, F. Kronfol, representative of the UNICEF office in Hanoi, and delegations of the UNICEF national committees from 17 countries, now on a visit to Vietnam. These delegations are from Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Hungary, the Hellenic Republic, Italy, Norway, Yugoslavia, Australia, France, Finland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the UNICEF officials and thanked them for their assistance to Vietnamese children. F. Kronfol, R.Y. Freiberg and other UNICEF officials expressed their high appreciation of the Vietnamese Government's efforts in child care despite the difficulties the country was facing. They underlined the necessity of providing international aid to Vietnamese children. The reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DO MUOI INSPECTS PHA LAI POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION

OW151221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, in early January 1982 inspected the construction of the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant.

He stressed: The party and the state have decided that the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant building project is the most important project of the whole country. In this spirit, the various ministries and sectors must give first priority to this key enterprise. First of all, they must concentrate the greatest efforts on making due progress in building and installing various stages of the project so as to be able to put Mechanical Section No 1 into operation by the end of this year. At the same time, they must urgently install the equipment of Mechanical Section No 2 so that it could be put into operation shortly after that. They must ensure the balanced completion of all stages of the project both inside and outside the plant.

Also at this project, Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts working there on 11 January pledged to strive to step up various aspects the project to complete the construction and installation work with high quality so that Mechanical Section No 1 could be put into operation by the end of this year in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers.

In December 1981 Construction Company No 18 registered the highest construction record ever. At a recent work recapitulation meeting, the federation of machinery installation enterprises expressed determination to apply the success lesson of last year at Bim Son calling for direct guidance by the director in construction work and to strive, from the 6th to the 10th day of the first lunar month, to bring in 600 more machine installation cadres and workers from subordinate units to join Joint Enterprise No 69 in vigorously pushing ahead the tempo of installation of equipment at the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant in the first quarter of the year.

PHAM HUNG TALKS WITH PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

BK191048 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently ministry of interior, recently worked with public security forces of Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang Province.

On this occasion, Comrade Pham Hung was briefed on the political security and social order situation and on the training results of the People's Security Forces in these two localities.

During their training, the People's Security Forces in these two localities have been guided by the city, provincial and precinct and district party committees with great attention. Thanks to adequate preparation and efficient organization, cadres and combatants of these forces have been able to understand the revolutionary situation and tasks more thoroughly, thus heightening their vigilance against all schemes and activities of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, are carrying out a multifaceted war of sabotage against our revolution and the revolutions in fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

In addition, they have been able clearly to see the urgent need to continue to make the People's Security Forces pure and strong along with improving their organization so that they can fulfill their task of safeguarding political security and maintaining social order and safety in light of the new situation

To date, the improvement of the organization and assignment of cadres basically has been completed at the municipal and provincial levels and is being carried out at the precinct, district, city ward and village levels. The city and province have studied plans for the consolidation of the Public Security Forces in city wards and villages, with special attention given to the development of people's security teams.

The Hau Giang provincial public security service has promulgated temporary regulations on the organization and operation of village public security forces in order to draw experience. The service is also consolidating and developing people's security teams at all levels both in terms of organization and operation in order to combine the activities of these teams closely with production and other daily activities of the local people. Many people's security terms are now able to operate effectively while progress has been made in leadership and command over activities related to the effort to master the situation and inspect, direct and assist various establishments in an intensive and practical manner.

Combining the task of safeguarding security and social order with the organization and training of cadres, provincial level cadres in charge of a district must grasp the situation in all villages of that district successfully while district level cadres in charge of a village must grasp the situation in all hamlets and the progress made in the development and operation of people's security teams.

Thanks to the adoption of a new organizational system and more scientific guidance and command methods, a harmonious operational system has been created initially for public security forces from the provincial to the district, city ward and village levels, thus enabling them to grasp the situation more firmly and carry out their work more quickly and effectively.

Praising the Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang provincial public security forces for their efforts and training results and pointing to the tasks that require their attention, Comrade Pham Hung said: Public security forces at all levels review and evaluate the results of training in this phase accurately so that commendations and rewards can be promptly considered for units, cadres and combatants with outstanding achievements, and, at the same time, they must report the training results and plans for promoting these results to the party committee, administration and mass organizations at all levels for further guidance and suggestions.

It is also necessary firmly to maintain and develop these training results and strive to overcome all existing shortcomings and weaknesses at all costs while continuing satisfactorily to implement various resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Directive No 92 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the decree of the Council of Ministers on the need to make People's Security Forces pure and strong and improve their organizational, political, professional and ethical quality. This is to ensure that all tasks entrusted to them are performed outstandingly.

Comrade Pham Hung urged public security forces at all levels to pay special attention to consolidating the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organizations among the People's Security Forces and to developing the assault role of youths in the movement to instill revolutionary ideology and ethics and in carrying out orders and organizing life as well as in fighting. On the occasion of the forthcoming Tet, Comrade Pham Hung wished the cadres and combatants of the Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang Provincial People's Security Forces and their families good health, happiness and many successes in the new year.

PHAM HUNG VISITS UNITS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK191055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] According to a Ho Chi Minh City-based VNA correspondent, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Production Collective No 2, Binh Chanh village, the Pham Van Hai State Farm and the marine products research subinstitute in Ho Chi Minh City on 15 January.

Comrade Pham Hung was elated at the results obtained by Production Collective No 2 in applying product contracts in the past two crop seasons, which have helped to make it firm and strong. He urged the production collective members and leadership to gradually improve this new contractual method so that they can increase their income constantly and consolidate socialist production relations, firmly and in close combination with the effort to shape a new type of man.

At the Pham Van Hai State Farm, Comrade Pham Hung stopped by to chat with the brother and sister workers and inspect export pineapples in every production unit. He was pleased at the new working strength of the state farm and urged its party committee to pay attention to the effort to develop the party among the young workers.

Comrade Pham Hung commended the marine products research subinstitute for its great efforts in the field of scientific research to support production. He expressed the hope that the brother and sister scientific and technical cadres will participate even more closely in all production activities so that advanced science and technology can be applied to support production realistically.

PHAM HUNG VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY SECURITY UNIT

OW270947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 24 January Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the interior, visited the spring flowers show at the botanical-zoological garden of Ho Chi Minh City. He commended the cadres and employees of the public park and vegetation corporation for painfully building a unique poetic rocky garden with national artistic features.

On the afternoon of the same day, Comrade Pham Hung called on the public security unit of the fifth precinct of Ho Chi Minh City. He warmly acclaimed the achievements scored over the past 5 years by the people of the fifth precinct, especially by the public security unit in maintaining public security and order and protecting the compatriots' lives, thus creating favorable conditions for all families to engage in productive labor in peace.

He solicitously urged the cadres and combatants of the fifth precinct public security unit to strive to stay close to the local population as socialist public security agents.

PHAM HUNG VISITS SITES IN HAU GIANG PROVINCE

OW241131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of the interior, recently joined leaders of Hau Giang Province to visit Vinh Chau District where cabbage of various types is being produced.

He hailed the achievements of the Vinh Chau District people, who, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and directly of the district party committee, by developing their self-reliant spirit, fully utilizing their labor and land and bringing into full play their production tradition, have changed a vast subsidiary crop producing area of the district into its strong point, supporting not only domestic consumption but also exports. He stressed on applying scientific and technical progress in seed selection, cultivation and processing, stepping up water conservancy work, incessantly raising productivity on crop areas in order to fully utilize the land's great potential, produce still more goods for domestic consumption and stabilize the production of export goods.

NGUYEN VAN LINH AT HO CHI MINH CITY GATHERING

BK240707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice of Vietnam, on 22 January the Ho Chi Minh City VFF Committee, together with the city VFF Central Committee and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship, held a cordial Tet get-together with the participation of more than 300 delegates representing the city's sectors, branches, people of all walks of life, noted personages, intellectuals and long-standing revolutionaries. Present at the function was Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the city party committee.

At the get-together, the delegates discussed the achievements recorded last year by the city's people in the political, economic and cultural fields to contribute toward stabilizing and improving their life and maintaining political security and social order and safety. They asserted that these achievements in effect testified to the high revolutionary spirit of the city's people on the path of socialist construction.

VFF GET-TOGETHER HELD FOR VIETNAMESE FROM JAPAN

BK150923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The VFF Central Committee on 13 January held a get-together in Hanoi with overseas Vietnamese from Japan who were on a visit to the fatherland. At the function, Xuan Thuy, VFF Presidium member, solicitously inquired about the health and daily life of the overseas Vietnamese. He briefed them on the situation in Vietnam and urged them to strengthen their ranks in Japan, develop their spirit of tireless learning and contribute to the reconstruction of the fatherland.

The overseas Vietnamese expressed their profound feelings in having a chance to visit their fatherland. They thanked the party, government and the VFF and their compatriots for the warm welcome and sympathy given to them.

The overseas Vietnamese expressed sympathy with the fatherland. They said they hope to contribute more to the construction of Vietnam and pledged that they will carry out Comrade Xuan Thuy's advice satisfactorily.

KHMER MINORITY SAID TO IMPROVE LIFESTYLE

OW270358 Hanoi VNA in English 0333 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 27 -- Of all the changes that have taken place in the life of the more than 300,000 people of the Khmer ethnic minority in Hau Giang Province in the Mekong River delta immediately south of Ho Chi Minh City, is their definitive break with the chronic food shortage and crippling debts of the days under the Saigon puppet regime. [sentence as received]

During the anti-U.S. resistance, as well as bleeding them white through high taxation and crushing interest rates, the Saigon regime also resorted to the traditional method of "divide and rule," sowing suspicion and enmity between Khmer and Vietnamese. Sixty percent of the Khmer peasants in Hau Giang had little or no land and depended on the "charity" of the landowners who were mostly also usurers. One hundred kilos of rice they borrowed during the pre-harvest days were repaid with double or even treble that amount after harvest.

The first concern of the revolutionary government after liberation was to solve the serious food shortage. Relief rice was sent to the Khmer communities and land was confiscated from the landlords and distributed to the landless Khmer tillers. Unaccountable debts were abolished. The Khmer were encouraged to form their own production collectives which by now account for more than half of the total in the province. One such collective of the Khmer in Long Phu township reaped more than ten tons of paddy per hectare from two crops in a year. Other collectives group both Khmer and Vietnamese. With the promulgation of the policy of allocating fixed quotas to individual farmers, many collectives of the Khmer have even reaped more than ten tons per hectare in a year.

With regard to the cultural life, Hau Giang Province now has 99 schools with 768 classes for Khmer children. Many Khmer students are attending colleges and universities in Can Tho town and Ho Chi Minh City.

Another salient feature of the improved cultural life is the presence of medical teams and stations in many villages and hamlets which have done a lot to help in the fight against superstitions and quack doctors.

LE DUAN LETTER PRAISES COAL SECTOR SUCCESSES

BK240310 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Jan 82

[From review of Hanoi press for 23 January]

[Text] Today, Saturday 23 January, the newspapers published in Hanoi prominently frontpage a letter by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party, praising cadres, workers and personnel of the Hon Gai coal corporation and the Mao Khe mine of the Uong Bi coal corporation for their outstanding achievements in production and life in 1981.

The comrade general secretary commended with pleasure the Hon Gai coal corporation and the Mao Khe mine of the Uong Bi coal corporation for having overcome many difficulties in production and life and scored good achievements in 1981. He said: I hope that you will make even greater efforts in management, production organization and labor -- giving special attention to improving the quality of coal, stepping up capital construction and carrying out satisfactorily the removal of dirt and rocks and the drilling of preparatory tunnels -- to create favorable conditions for fulfilling the state plan for coal production in all respects. Comrades, you should organize most satisfactorily the socialist emulation movement to create a new vigorous change right in the beginning of 1982 in order to implement successfully the historic resolutions to be adopted by the fifth party congress.

On the occasion of the new year, I cordially convey to all the workers, cadres, party members and their families my best wishes.

VIETNAMESE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK211403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Vietnamese Democratic party [VDP] Central Committee recently held a conference to review its activities in 1981 and discuss political tasks for 1982. Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the party, briefed the conferees on the VCP Central Committee's draft political report to be presented at the Fifth VCP Congress.

The conferees warmly welcomed the historic event of the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress and expressed their belief that the congress will open up a new development stage for the Vietnamese revolution, which is on its initial path of the transitional period toward socialism.

The conferees expressed their unanimity on the contents of various problems and ideas which the standing body of the VDP Central Committee had contributed to the VCP draft political report. They adopted and supported the lines of the socialist revolution, the economic and cultural development guidelines and basic objectives of the Vietnamese revolution for 1981-85 and VCP foreign policy as described in its draft political report. They also expressed their absolute confidence in the VCP leadership and the success of the Vietnamese revolution.

Reviewing the party activities in 1981, the conference was happy to note that despite numerous difficulties, the VDP contributed positively to the strengthening of solidarity, politically and spiritually, within the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] and that the VDP mobilized all its members to develop their capabilities and intelligence to strive to contribute to the building of the new systems, new economy and culture, and to the strengthening of national defense to protect the socialist fatherland. The conference commended the VDP cadres and members for their efforts in the three resolves emulation movement in 1981 to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

The conference set forth guidelines of political tasks for the VDP in 1982 aimed at triumphantly carrying out various important tasks and main objectives of the 1982 State Plan and the 1981-85 5-Year Plan formulated by the VCP, the state and the VFF.

The conference decided to concentrate all activities of the VDP on implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress and, in this context, to accelerate revolutionary actions by all its cadres and members in order to create new changes in the party activities so as to contribute steadily to the building and defending of the socialist fatherland in the new stage.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN NATIONAL DAY MARKED

Pham Van Dong Message

OW251724 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 25 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message to Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi greeting the 32nd National Day of the Republic of India. The message says:

"With industry and creativeness, the fraternal Indian people have over the past 32 years recorded many great achievements in building a prosperous country and a happy life and have greatly contributed to the cause of peace and independence in the world. The Republic of India's role and prestige in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the world have constantly been raised.

"I am glad to note that the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between our two countries have strengthened constantly and developed fruitfully. On this occasion I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to Your Excellency and the government and fraternal people of India for their strong support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence.

"I wish that under your leadership the fraternal Indian people will record yet greater achievements in building a prosperous country and a happy life. May the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between our two countries strengthen and develop day after day, in the interests of our two peoples, of peace and progress in Asia and the rest of the world".

Truong Chinh Message

OW251726 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 25 — President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent a congratualtory message to President N. Sanjiva Reddy on the 32nd National Day of the Republic of India. The message says:

"The brilliant achievements made by the Indian people in their national construction and defence over the past 32 years have enriched India and increased its international prestige, thus helping it to play a worthy role in the Non-Aligned Movement and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"I am happy to note that the friendship and multiform cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of India have constantly been consolidated and developed in the interests of the two peoples, thereby contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my wish for the constant consolidation and development of friendship and close cooperation between our two countries".

VCP GREETS 11TH INDIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

OW251732 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 25 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The message says:

"In the past years your party has made great contributions to the struggle of the great people of India for prosperity and social progress, as well as to the common struggle of peoples in Asia and the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. We wish the Communist Party of India (Marxist), all the Communists, working class and people of India, new successes in their noble cause.

"The Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnamese people sincerely thank the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the forces of peace and democracy and the people of India as a whole for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past and socialist construction and national defence at present. May the solidarity and friendship between our two parties and peoples be constantly consolidated and developed. Good success to your congress".

HANOI GREETS PEOPLE OF PRC ON SPRING FESTIVAL

OW270629 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners: Happy Spring Festival! On this occasion, the Spring Festival of 1982, Voice of Vietnam would like to wish the fraternal Chinese people a happy new spring and an early restoration of Vietnamese-Chinese friendship.

Over the past 3 years, since the powerholders in Zhongnanhai launched their war of aggression against Vietnam, the once peaceful and friendly border between Vietnam and China has become a battlefield, inflicting great sufferings on the people residing in the border areas of both countries. The powerholders in Zhangnanhai have split the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, who used to be as close as brothers and traditionally friendly to one another.

For this reason, people living along the border areas of the two countries today are unable to toast each other and hail Vietnamese-Chinese amity during this auspicious occasion. This is a sad thing for the people of both countries.

However, we firmly believe that the Chinese people, who have a revolutionary tradition, will certainly not be continuously deceived by the powerholders in Beijing. The Vietnamese people will resolutely join the Chinese in exerting great efforts to make the Vietnamese-Chinese border a peaceful and friendly border, so that the flowers of goodwill between the two peoples will blossom again. This conviction of the Vietnamese people, like that of Chinese people, will certainly be realized one day. No reactionary forces can prevent us from taking the broad way towards peace and goodwill.

SRV-PRK AMITY GROUP HEAD SENDS GREETINGS

BK20845 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1455 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jan (SPK) -- On the occasion of the third anniversay of the national day (7 January), Phan Trung Tue, chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, sent his warm congratulations to Chan Ven, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association.

In his message Phan Trung Tue highly appreciated the historic victory of 7 January, which marks the overthrow of the bloodthirsty regimes of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary -- the ignoble lackeys of China -- the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the danger of genocide and the recovery of genuine independence.

During the past 3 years, the Kampuchean people have eliminated many difficulties and have won great successes in the defense and construction of their country.

The great victories of the Kampuchean revolution, the message stressed, have proved that the strategic alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea and among the three Indochinese peoples contributes to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and to the common struggle for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

GDR LABOR DELEGATION SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW202303 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 20 -- Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the visiting delegation of the G.D.R. State Commission for Labour and Wages. Tran Quynh thanked the party, the government and the people of the GDR for their assistance in professional training, which, he said, was proof of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Wolfgang Beyreuther, secretary of the GDR commission, said that the GDR considered assistance to Vietnam to be a noble international obligation.

On the same day, Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour, and Wolfgang Beyreuther signed a protocol on cooperation for 1982.

Delegation Concludes Visit

OW251738 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 25 -- The delegation of the State Commission for Labour and Wages of the German Democratic Republic led by its secretary, Wolfgang Beyreuther, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, left here today, concluding its week-long visit in Vietnam.

While here the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It called on the people's committee of the capital city. The delegation had working sessions with its Vietnamese counterpart. The two sides discussed and signed a protocol on increased cooperation in the field of labour and wages. It also visited a number of economic and cultural institutions in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other localities.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN MENTAL HEALTH CARE REVIEWED

OW230757 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 23 Jan 82

["Protection of Mental Health in Vietnam (from VIETNAM COURIER)" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 23 -- On the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled, the Vietnamese Ministry of Health had organised in Hanoi the second conference on mental illness to review the accomplishments in the past five years and set forth the tasks for the coming five years (1981-1985). One hundred and fifty psychiatrists, researchers and teachers of psychiatry from all mental institutions, both civilian and military throughout the country attended the conference.

Vietnam now has, in addition to the Central Psychiatric Hospital in Hanoi, 37 other smaller mental establishments with 4,600 beds. In the past five years they have treated more than 50,000 in-patients. In many of the mental institutions like the ones at Bien Hoa, in Ho Chi Minh City, the Central Psychiatric Hospital, the psychiatric departments of Army Hospital No. 103 and of the Bach Mai hospital (Hanoi), the patients, after emergency treatment, are given occupational therapy through such light employment as basket-making, embroidery, leaf hat-making, cardboard box-making....

The mental service attaches special importance to out-patient treatment and the monitoring of the patients at their homes. In Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh and Bac Thai Provinces, the psychiatric service has established its consulting rooms in the provincial towns as well as in each district town. In addition, 84 communes have begun treating their patients at home. The number of persons receiving out-patient treatment during the past five years totalled nearly 40,000. Thanks to close surveillance and assiduous treatment, the incidence of relapse requiring hospitalisation has dropped markedly. Nevertheless, there remain many shortcomings: The leadership of different organs and services and localities has not yet given adequate care to the detection and treatment of mental illness, and the personnel, equipment and medicines for this purpose still fall short of the needs.

In the five years to come the psychiatric service will extend further down to the district and commune level -- the network of consulting rooms and treatment centres for in-patients as well as out-patients, increase equipment and medicines to ensure that all patients are attended to.

Also in Hanoi, the Ministry of Health organised a conference to review the investigations into mental illness in the country. The conference heard the Ministry of Health report on some of the newest achievements in world psychiatry and the situation of mental illness in Vietnam. It also heard several case studies in various localities such as the Cua Nam ward (Hanoi), Tu Hiep commune (Hanoi outskirts) and Hoa Binh commune (Ha Son Binh Province).

In the coming period, in order to ensure better treatment of mental illness in the country and to take a more active part in the activities of world psychiatric organisations, particularly in the western Pacific area, the conference has decided to found a national coordinating committee for the protection of mental health. In the immediate future, the committee will step up its basic survey and research in order to work out appropriate measures for the prevention and treatment of mental illness, particularly among neurotics, the chronic depressants, longtime drug addicts in the south, and the mentally disabled people.

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TEXT OF SAKURAUCHI FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH TO DIET

OW260529 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0436 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi delivered at the resumption of the 96th Regular Diet Session on 25 January -- live]

[Text] At the resumption of the 96th Diet Session, I would like to outline our basic foreign policy. The international situation surrounding our country today is severe indeed. East-West relations centering around the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, remain as unstable as ever. In addition to the conspicuous Soviet military buildup and the Soviet advance into the Third World, against the backdrop of this buildup, the current situation in Poland is becoming more and more critical.

Third World countries have deepened relations of mutual dependence with major industrial nations in recent years, greatly influencing the peace and development of the world. However, most Third World countries still have weak political and economic foundations, thus providing one of the causes of internal confusion and regional disputes. Last year, in Indochina, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, much confusion and many disputes erupted, some of which remain unsettled.

The world economy, on the other hand, has not yet completed adjustment to the second oil crisis. It is beset by a multitude of such as a lower growth rate, increased unemployment, persistent inflation and imbalance in international payments. Under these circumstances, there is a growing tendency toward protectionism. The business slowdown in the major industrial nations is also affecting economic development in developing countries to a great degree. I cannot but say that great indeed is the mission assigned to our diplomacy under these circumstances.

Japan has achieved an impressive economic development in recent years, now accounting for 10 percent of the world's gross national product. Our country's international position has improved by leaps and bounds. As a result, our international responsibilities and role have markedly increased, not only in the economic field but in all other fields including the political field. Immense indeed are the world's expectations of Japan. On the other hand, keen attention is now focused on the question of whether or not Japan's behavior measures up to these expectations. In my opinion, we have to view all problems confronting our relations with other nations in this frame of mind. I firmly believe that we should not cope with these problems passively, but should contribute to world peace and prosperity positively, on our own initiative, for in this way we can build a Japan that can be trusted by the entire world, and, most of all, in this way we can insure Japan's security and prosperity.

Great indeed is the responsibilty of our diplomacy. I will now outline our policies on various foreign policy issues at hand.

First of all, in unfolding positive diplomacy, it is imperative for Japan to maintain solidarity and cooperation with the major Western industrial nations that share the common values of freedom and democracy. In positively coping with various problems facing the international community and building a framework for world peace and prosperity, nothing is more important for Western nations than to share roles suitable to their respective national potentials and situations and bring their capabilities into full play as a whole while maintaining constant consultations and liaison.

In this sense, friendly and cooperative Japan-U.S. relations based on the Japan-U.S. secuirty arrangements stand at the center of our diplomacy. It is indeed encouraging, and we note it with deep emotion, that today, 30 years after the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, Japan-U.S. relations of alliance backed by mutual trust have become unshakable. Japan has stepped up cooperation with the United States in coping with various immediate international problems while holding constant consultations at all levels for satisfactory settlement of various bilateral economic and security problems.

On the security question, we regard it as necessary for Japan to promote a smoother and more effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and build a moderate yet high-quality defense capability committed to purely defensive purposes. Japan and the United States are expected to assume ever-increasing responsibilities and roles to ensure world peace and security through mutual cooperation. From this point of view, the government will exert efforts to strengthen still more its particularly close relations with the United States.

In unfolding our diplomacy from a global point of view, the West European countries, including the EC member nations, are as important partners as the United States. Needless to say, it is important to strive for smooth settlement of our economic problems with these European nations. Still, further increasing political cooperation with Western Europe remains a major task. As a result of Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to Europe, dialogue and cooperation between Japan and Europe have been strengthened. The government will step up these efforts in the future.

On the other hand, strengthening our friendly and cooperative relations with Canada, Australia and New Zealand -- major advanced democracies in the Pacific region -- is also important. Our relations with these nations have steadily improved, particularly in the economic field, in recent years. We will strive to build cooperative relations in other fields, including in the political domain.

It is an important pillar of our diplomacy to strengthen our relations with Asian nations and to play an active political and economic role for peace and security in this part of the world. Peace and security on the Korean Peninsula are important to our own security and to the security of East Asia. It is necessary to deepen mutual understanding between Japan and the ROK, which is separated from our country by a strait, through extensive exchanges at various levels, and to build stable relations based on a broad national foundation. At present, efforts are being made in the ROK to build a new nation despite manifold economic and social difficulties. We would like to extend as much cooperation as possible to our neighbor in its national construction in accordance with Japan's basic policy on economic cooperation.

As for our relations with North Korea, we plan to gradually expand exchanges in such fields as trade, economy and culture.

China's efforts to build a stable and prosperous nation will contribute to peace and prosperity in Asia, and it is important for Japan to continue to provide as much cooperation as possible from now on. This year, which will mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the leaders of the two countries are scheduled to pay mutual visits. We want to consolidate our friendly and cooperative relations with China still more.

In Southeast Asia, the ASEAN countries have achieved remarkable economic development and, through increased solidarity and cooperation, have become an important stabilizing factor in that region. Japan will continue to support ASEAN efforts for the peace and prosperity of Southeast Asia and will strive to develop more cooperative relations with the ASEAN countries.

The Kampuchean question and the Indochinese refugee problem continue to be destabilizing factors in that region. As for the Kampuchean question, efforts were made to achieve a comprehensive political settlement through dialogue last year at the international conference on Kampuchea and in the United Nations. But, regrettably, Vietnam has made no response to these efforts. Japan will continue to exert its influence to bring about a settlement of this question through cooperation with the ASEAN nations and by maintaining dialogue with Vietnam. Concerning the Indochinese refugee problem, Japan plans to make further contributions to a settlement of this problem through cooperation in various fields, including monetary and food aid, and through acceptance of refugees for permanent settlement.

Meanwhile, stability in southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean region has assumed added importance for Japan in recent years. Our government will exert efforts to strengthen our relations with countries in this region.

As for our relations with the Soviet Union, one of our important neighbors, Japan will try to seize every opportunity to tenaciously carry on negotiations with the Soviet Union with a view to concluding a peace treaty through a settlement of the question of the northern territories and establishing stable relations based on genuine mutual understanding. To our regret, our relations with the Soviet Union are still in a difficult stage due to the military buildup in the northern territories, the military intervention in Afghanistan and the situation in Poland. Our government is strongly demanding the rectification of these situations. During the recent second round of the Japan-U.S. working-level consultations in Moscow, frank opinions were exchanged on Japanese-Soviet relations, which are in the state just described.

The current developments in Poland will have a serious impact on the international situation. In view of this, the government demands that the present abnormal state of affairs in Poland be corrected immediately. Our government also holds the view that the Polish question should be solved by the Poles themselves without any outside interference. Our government has directly expressed to the Soviet Union its view that the current developments in Poland have been caused by Soviet pressure and, in this sense, the Soviet Union is responsible for them. We have sought Soviet self-restraint in this regard. In coping with the developments in Poland, Japan regards it as important to maintain the unity of the West and to deal with them properly as a member of the West.

As for our overall relations with East European countries, the government will exert efforts to promote mutual understanding and develop friendly relations with these countries by taking their respective conditions into consideration.

The Middle and Near East are important as an oil-producing area and as a strategic key to East and West. The situation in this region is still fluid, as evidenced by the assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat, the unsettled Iran-Iraq conflict, the unstable situation in Lebanon and the continued Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. What is very important in achieving a lasting peace and stability in that area is cooperation, above all, among the advanced democracies in the political, security and economic domains. Our government will strengthen its diplomatic efforts for peace in this region, in addition to economic and technical cooperation, while striving to promote mutual understanding through cultural exchanges and by other means.

Especially for realization of a fair, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and Israel's right to existence should be mutually recognized. Our government informed both Egypt and Israel of this position when our leaders met PLO Chairman 'Arafat during his visit here last year and when our officials met with Israeli Prime Minister Begin during the funeral of the late Egyptian President as-Sadat.

Our government will continue its efforts to contribute to the drive to realize peace in the Middle East in cooperation with Western nations and those Arab countries pursuing realistic policies.

Last December Israel unilaterally annexed the Golan Heights. This is in violation of international law and the pertinent UN resolutions. Japan is pressing Israel to annul the annexation. As for the Iran-Iraq conflict, we are concerned over the still unsettled conflict. Japan will continue to support international efforts for a peaceful settlement and press the two countries for an early settlement of their dispute.

It is indeed regrettable that the Soviet armed intervention still continues in Afghanistan. Japan will strongly press for complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, in cooperation and concert with friendly nations who share our views.

Latin American countries, expecting further development, have diversified international relations in recent years and steadily strengthened their friendly relations with Japan. Our government will step up efforts to strengthen cooperation with them, not only in the economic field, but in the international political sphere, including in the United Nations.

Our relations with African countries have become increasingly close. Utmost attention is being paid to negotiations among concerned countries for an early realization of Namibia's independence. Japan, for its part, will cooperate in the drive, centering around the United Nations, to settle the Namibia issue.

Needless to say, all countries in the world are charged with the task of achieving world peace and security. In this sense, great indeed is the role of the United Nations. Japan will step up cooperation with the United Nations in its peacekeeping activities in particular, thereby discharging its responsibilities as a member of the UN Security Council.

Unremitting efforts for disarmament and arms control are essential to place the international community on a more peaceful and stable foundation on a long-term basis. As for nuclear disarmament, the foremost issue at hand, self-restraint and responsibility on the part of the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries possessing nuclear weapons are of primary importance. Japan will continue to press these countries for nuclear disarmament. In this connection, we earnestly hope that the just-started medium-range nuclear arms talks and the strategic arms reduction talks, which are expected to open this year, will make actual progress.

At the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, opening in June this year, Japan, as a peaceful nation and as a signatory to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, will stress the need for concrete disarmement measures, particularly nuclear disarmament measures, such as a total ban on nuclear tests and the maintenance and strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation arrangements, and contribute to constructive deliberations.

Needless to say, cooperative economic management among the major industrial nations is essential to the revitalization of the world economy, one of the major problems facing the community of nations. It is also essential for these nations to make concerted efforts to promote the development of technology and the restructuring of their industries and to improve productivity.

As a nation occupying a leading position among the major industrialized nations, whose economic trend has a great impact on the world economy as a whole, Japan is required to take the initiative in implementing concrete measures to attain these objectives, thereby contributing to the development of the world economy.

The current international oil supply and demand situation is slackening. But there is basically no change in its tenuousness. It is all the more necessary at this juncture for Japan to maintain and strengthen constructive, friendly and cooperative relations with oil-producing nations in order to consolidate the foundations of a stable oil supply. At the same time, Japan has to further accelerate changes in energy economy through international cooperation.

This year, many important international conferences are to be held, including a summit meeting of the major industrialized nations in France and a GATT ministerial conference. Japan will take these opportunities to make active contributions to the smooth management of the international economy, while remaining aware of its international responsibilities and role.

As for economic and trade frictions, which have become a major issue with the United States and West European countries, it is necessary to reach a concrete settlement as soon as possible with a view to achieving expanded equilibrium through the preservation and consolidation of the principle of free trade and to making our relations with these countries still more smooth and solid. In this sense, we have to put into effect the various measures adopted by the ministerial council on economic measures as soon as possible and make utmost efforts to widen our market.

Growth of the developing countries is a major task for the community of nations. It will also play a significant role in revitalizing the world economy. In this sense, the spirit of mutual dependence and solidarity, as reaffirmed at the North-South summit, is to be evaluated as a major momentum for solutions to various outstanding problems between North and South.

As a nation that has more mutually dependent relations with developing countries, Japan is determined to exert still greater efforts to cooperate in the development of these countries, while continuing efforts to build constructive North-South relations by actively participating in North-South dialogues, including dialogues in the United Nations.

In solving the North-South question, economic cooperation is of particular importance. Japan is promoting economic cooperation on the basis of mutual dependence and humanitarian considerations -- the two keys to the North-South question. Strengthening the political, economic and social sinews of the developing countries, through this kind of economic cooperation, will contribute to peace and security in their areas and in the world as a whole.

In this sense, economic cooperation is not only Japan's responsibility to international society, but forms an important link in Japan's comprehensive security policy. From this point of view, Japan will continue to increase its aid to areas important to the maintenance of world peace and security.

After attaining the goal of doubling aid in 3 years, Japan set a new medium-term goal in January last year and is now endeavoring to increase official development assistance [ODA] and improve the quality of aid. We will continue to attach importance to aid in improvement of basic livelihood, including farm village and agricultural development, as well as to cooperate in development of human resources. Aid and cooperation in these two areas will be directly useful to the livelihood of the people in recipient countries and to the building of their countries. At the same time, we will reevaluate past aid and find ways to provide aid more effectively.

In order for Japan to play its role as an important member of the community of nations, it is particularly important to widely introduce the picture of Japan in its entirety to the world -- not only its political and economic images, but its social and cultural images as well -- and have the community of nations accurately understand Japan's basic foreign policy and the ideas that underlie that policy. From this point of view, we will expand and strengthen cultural exchanges and public relations activities to promote mutual understanding with various foreign countries.

Diplomacy is vital to insuring Japan's peace and prosperity in a comprehensive manner. It is not too much to say that our destiny depends on our diplomacy. On this occasion, I want to stress that it is urgent to consolidate the diplomatic foundations so that we can unfold diplomacy forcefully and dynamically. It is an essential requirement to strengthen, in particular, the information collection and analysis functions designed to speedily and accurately assess developments concerning our country. It is also essential to consolidate the structure for the implementation of our foreign policy.

The number of Japanese engaged in economic, cultural and various other activities overseas has markedly increased. Accordingly, it is an important mission for our diplomacy to ensure the safety and well-being of these overseas Japanese. To this end, the strengthening of the functions of our diplomatic missions overseas is urgently needed. What is required of the government at present, when manifold difficulties are in store, are efforts to blaze a new path for the country by pooling our people's wisdom. With this determination, I intend to cope with the difficult international situation. I would like to express my gratitude to each and every citizen and fellow dietmen for their cooperation and ask for their continued forceful support.

OPPOSITION PARTIES CRITICIZE SUZUKI DIET SPEECH

OW251143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 25 (KYODO) -- Opposition political parties Monday criticized Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for neglecting a tax reduction which the parties said was the biggest concern of the Japanese people. Suzuki, in his policy speech to the Diet, stressed the need to rectify Japan's trade imbalance and also to achieve a small government.

The Japan Socialist Party, the No 1 opposition party, said Suzuki's speech contained nothing substantial on tax reduction and reconstruction of the state's financial health. Japan's organized labor has called for a yen 1 trillion (about $4.4 billion) income tax reduction in fiscal 1982 starting April.

Suzuki's speech revealed that the prime minister lacked perspective and insight into the difficult international situations surrounding Japan, said Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the JSP's Diet Policy Committee. Tanabe criticized Suzuki for failing to explain convincingly why the government increased its defense spending while curbing expenditures for social welfare and education in the fiscal 1982 budget. The fiscal 1982 budget allocates yen 2,586 billion (about $11.5 billion) for defense, up 7.75 percent from fiscal 1981; yen 9,084 billion (about $40.3 billion) for social welfare, up 2.8 percent; and yen 4,863 (about $21.6 billion) for education and science and technology, up 2.6 percent.

The No 2 opposition Komeito said Suzuki failed to state when the government expects to restore the state's financial health and when the Japanese economy might recover.

The moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party said the prime minister could present no concrete policy on administrative reforms, which Suzuki had promised to carry out at the risk of his political life.

The Japan Communist Party said the prime minister contradicted himself, as he allowed a sharp increase in defense spending while proposing to attend the United Nations special meeting on disarmament in June.

MIYAZAWA CONFIRMS 1966 MEMO WITH U.S. ON WEAPONS

OW261123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- A government spokesman Tuesday formally confirmed the existence of a 1966 memorandum exchanged by the Japanese Defense Agency and the U.S. Department of Defense on joint development of weapons.

The confirmation was made by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa at a press conference held at the prime minister's official residence here Tuesday evening to reply to a press report concerning such a memorandum. This was the first official comment on the memorandum revelation made by morning papers Tuesday.

Miyazawa said the 1966 memorandum was in fact a compilation of minutes of meetings on how to implement an agreement concluded in 1962 between the Defense Agency and U.S. Defense Department on exchange of information on key defense equipment and weapons development projects. Miyazawa stressed that the existence of such a memorandum did not mean that the two governments were actively promoting joint development of modern weapons.

Such a memorandum had no direct bearing on substantial moves for the joint devlopment of arms, he said. Therefore, he insisted, such a memorandum was not in contradiction with the government's three key principles, which include a prohibition on the export of weapons.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki conferred with leading officials of the Defense Agency Tuesday morning on defense issues, but did not make any comment on the memorandum stories when Defense Agency officials explained its details, according to them.

TRADERS REJECT USSR REQUEST FOR PAYMENT DELAYS

OW270601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 (KYODO) -- Major Japanese general trading houses have rejected a Russian request for delay in payment for its steel imports, industry sources said Tuesday. The sources said the Soviet Union had also made similar requests in regard to chemicals and other products, as well as some of the import bills involved in cross trade with Japanese general trading houses. Observers believe the Russian requests were due to a shortage of foreign exchange.

The sources said that Promsyryeimport, Russia's state-run steel export and import corporation, had asked them to delay the usance from the normal 30 days to 180 days in respect to January-March deliveries of steel, accounting for some 40 percent of Japan's exports to the Soviet Union. Japanese steelmakers are believed to have contracted to exports more than $300 million worth of steel products to Russia in the January-March period.

The sources said that Dalintorg, Russia's state-run corporation for trade with the Far East region, and other Russian state-run corporations had made sporadic requests for the deferrement in the payment of the Japanese chemicals and other goods. Likewise, Eksportlen, Russia's state-run textile import and export corporation, had asked the Japanese general trading houses to defer the repayment of outlays for wool the latter bought from Australia for sale to the Soviet Union.

Similar requests for postponement of repayment of Japanese textiles have come from such East European countries as East Germany, Romania and Czechoslovakia, the sources added.

DFRF DENOUNCES CHON'S UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK280948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Talk by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, dated 27 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] All of the Korean people are now seething with burning indignation over the fact that the South Korean military fascist clique, desperately obstructing the country's reunification -- which is the long-cherished of the nation -- recently put forward a so-called reunification proposal to deceive the people.

Its antinational and splittist nature has been already laid bare: The so-called reunification proposal recently advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an out and out scenario for two Koreas, insulting the nation's ardent desire for reunification and the sacred reunification cause of the people.

Believing that the contents of the talk issued by the vice-president of our republic and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in connection with the South Korean ruler's reunification proposal are very just, I bitterly condemn with surging national indignation the Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal schemes to legalize the division of the country.

The so-called reunification proposal advanced by the South Korean ruler this time is not worth considering from start to finish. It is a trick designed to fabricate two Koreas under the mask of reunification. It is also a political trick to escape isolation and rejection at home and abroad and to realize long-term power.

The so-called proposal for holding general elections which the puppet talks about is also indeed preposterous. It is only too clear that democratic general elections cannot be conducted as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the military fascist dictatorial system are maintained intact in South Korea. Under the situation in which national sovereignty has been obliterated because of the foreign troops' occupation and in which all patriots and democratic figures advocating democracy and peaceful reunification have been arrested, detained or executed, how can general elections be conducted in accordance with the principle of national selfdetermination and democratic procedures? It is impossible. This is eloquently proved by all elections conducted in South Korea in the past.

It is a stern historic fact that in the situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have backed the fascist dictators of South Korea with armed force and the true will of the popular masses has been mercilessly trampled by bayonets, nothing patriotic could be uttered at all, to say nothing of holding a democratic election, and the true patriots and democratic figures have been assassinated or brutally suppressed and persecuted. Without reaching for a historical example, the present situation of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, who is suffering in prison, wearing the shackles of a life sentence, is clear evidence of this. As widely known in the world, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has completely buried Kim Tae-chung politically because he knows that if a democratic election is held while leaving intact Kim Tae-chung, who is more popular among the people, he is destined to be defeated in the election. It is preposterous for the brutal military fascist dictator, who has kept foreign aggression troops in the country and has crushed even the last leaf of democracy with bayonets to talk about a democratic general election.

The issue of conducting free general elections is one we have consistently raised in the past for the reunification of the country. As is known to the world, we have proposed on many occasions to settle the country's reunification question by establishing a unified central government through the conduct of democratic general elections, under a situation in which all foreign troops have been withdrawn from Korea and an atmosphere for free elections has been created. But, this just proposal of ours was refused every time by the successive rulers of South Korea, who were manipulated by the United States.

Considering the specific conditions of our country, where the gap between North and South is widening and the situation around our country is growing complicated -- these things a consequence of the fact that our just reunification proposals have not been realized and the nation's division continues -- we suggested the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] as a new, realistic reunification proposal.

The South Korean rulers, ignoring this most feasible and reasonable proposal for founding a confederal state based on the specific conditions of our country, have proposed holding general elections, which are impossible at present, shelving such fundamental problems as the withdrawal of foreign troops and democratization. This, in fact, means a refusal to reunify and a desire to live divided into two Koreas forever.

Such a splittist attempt of theirs becomes more obvious in that they proposed conclusion of the so-called agreement on basic relations between the North and South. How can we label as a proposal for national unity and reunification that which is designed to prolong division indefinitely through such things as non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the opening of permanent liaison missions by means of an agreement signed between the North and South as between different countries?

If the so-called proposal for general elections is a facade of reunification, the proposal for concluding an agreement on basic relations between the North and South is an open proposal for permanent division and for legalizing the country's split into two Koreas behind this facade.

Moreover, it is not their own brain child. It is an archaic idea borrowed verbatim from a foreign country, which the preceding South Korean rulers once brought to the North-South dialogue table, only to be rebuffed. It is an act of those utterly indifferent to the interests of the nation to mechanically follow a method chosen by others in view of the specific situation of their country, without taking into consideration the specific conditions of our country and the sentiments of our nation.

By attempting to legally fix the nation's division into two states, the Chon Tu-hwan clique surpasses its predecessors in the scheme for national division. In principle, the current South Korean rulers are a group of traitors who are not qualified to talk about reunification. It is they who drove the dawn of democracy and reunification, just breaking bright after the October incident in South Korea, into the dark clouds of fascism and annihilated forces for peaceful reunification. It is they who are adhering to the scheme for having South Korea admitted separately into the United Nations as the next step in their efforts to gain foreign countries' support for the idea of both North and South Korea joining the United Nations, an idea designed to internationally legalize two Koreas. And it is they who are openly raising their voices for reunification in the 2000's, an idea for permanent national division, babbling that reunification is impossible.

They speak of reunification and dialogue, but they pursue national division in deeds. That the South Korean rulers came up with the so-called reunification proposal is aimed at fooling public opinion and escaping their isolation at home and abroad and realizing long-term power by blocking the immense influence of our DCRK proposal and creating the impression that they are doing something for reunification.

However, they cannot realize their dirty purposes with whatever ideas they may come up with. It is not by accident that the so-called reunification proposal advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan was denounced at home and abroad for being splittist and unrealistic as soon as it was announced.

If the South Korean rulers really intend to reunify the country, they should not come out with a tricky proposal for division veiled by reunification, but should give up the two Koreas policy before it is too late, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, establish democracy, renounce the anticommunist confrontation policy and, furthermore, apologize to the whole nation for the massacre in Kwangju and unconditionally release all the democratic figures and patriotic people behind bars, including Kim Tae-chung.

If they demonstrate their new start with such practical steps for real reunification, not sham reunification, we will be able to [halsu issulkosida] discuss with them, too, the question of the country's reunification. Things depend on what stand and attitude the South Korean rulers take.

I appeal to the South Korean people from every walk of life to reject the Chon Tu-hwan clique's reunification proposal, a sham one run through with fraud, deceit and tricks, and to struggle in unity to establish the DCRK, which is the road to reunification and sovereignty.

OFFICIALS PAY CONDOLENCE VISIT ON SUSLOV'S DEATH

SK290354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- Cadres of our country on January 28 paid a visit to the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang to express condolences on the death of M.A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

A wreath in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was placed beneath the portrait of the deceased amid the dirge.

Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan and Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Yong-chae, Kil Chae-kyong, Yi Song-hui and other personages concerned observed a moment's slience, mourning the death of M.A. Suslov, and signed their names on the mourners' book.

KWP DELEGATION'S SOJOURN IN BANGKOK REPORTED

SK290524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, on January 23 inspected an ancient urban district and a crocodile farm in the suburbs of Bangkok, according to a report.

It was accompanied by Theam Jayanandana, second deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, and K. Naramphun, Democratic member of the parliament of Thailand.

It was invited to a party arranged by Theam Jayanandana, second deputy speaker of the House of Representatives of Thailand. Present at the party were the members of the delegation and Saard Piyavan, first deputy speaker of the parliament of Thailand, the spokesman of the Democrat Party and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the party by the second deputy speaker of the House of Representatives and the head of the delegation. The second deputy speaker in his speech warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to Thailand.

He said: Korea is a happy land which has the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its head. He is, indeed, a sagacious and outstanding man. Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who wisely organizes and leads the entire Korean people. He is very modest and tender-hearted.

I was also honoured with an opportunity of meeting His Excellency respected Kim Chong-il. He is an outstanding leader who guides the Korean people to progress. I send messages of greetings to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

The Korean people are a very intimate and disciplined people. I hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will be further developed in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I ask you to convey my wholehearted greetings to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

I invite you to toast the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of His Excellency respected Kim Chong-il.

The party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On January 24 the delgation visited a farm of the maize and sorghum research centre of the Kasetsart Agricultural College in Nakhonratchasima. That day the delegation was entertained to a dinner by the deputy leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand.

On January 25 the delegation met and had conversations with Banyat Bantadtan, vice-minister of interior from the Democratic Party, and Khunthong Phuphiewduen, deputy leader of the Democratic Party and vice-minister of education, in a friendly atmosphere. It was invited to a luncheon by the deputy leader of the Democratic Party.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES U.S.-JAPAN 'TRADE WAR'

SK271544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "Growing Trade Conflicts" deals with the "trade war" between the United States and Japan which is growing fiercer.

According to a report, when a U.S. congressman expressed the hope that Japan would immediately take concrete steps to remove trade imbalance, the Japanese foreign minister on January 8 merely asked for further remarks on points at issue, refusing to comply with the U.S. demand.

On the same day, the Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries at a Cabinet meeting rejected the opening of U.S. farm produce market. Earlier, the U.S. demand for the reduction of Japan's export of automobiles was turned down at a hearing on the U.S.-Japan auto problem.

This shows that the trade conflicts between the United States and Japan over market and trade imbalance are becoming ever more serious, the article says, and goes on: The United States has lost almost all its markets and monopoly rights in the capitalist world and is internally caught up in a worst economic depression and social confusion.

The U.S. program of economic reforms aimed at the "revitalization of an economically powerful United States" became a mere scrap of paper and its economy greeted the new year with a fear of new economic depression.

Japan is also facing a serious economic crisis. For the Japanese economy chiefly depending on imported raw materials and export of goods, the problem of export is a vital one related to its destiny.

Accordingly, Japan is taking export offensive to seize better markets and get larger profits, while restricting the opening of domestic markets and extremely reducing import of goods. The dumping and export offensive by Japanese enterprises resulted in the ever increasing sway of Japanese goods in the U.S. markets.

These days the U.S. political and business circles demanded the Congress and administration to pursue a protective trade policy toward Japanese goods as a retaliatory step and the Japanese Government to increase import of U.S. goods, lower the tariff and abolish the non-tariff barrier.

The Japanese political and business circles and the press hold that the government should not yield to the unjust demand and pressures of the United States detrimental to Japan's national interests, saying that the United States had better understand the fact that the trade imbalance with Japan is attributable to the decreasing international competitive power of U.S. goods owing to the weakness of its economy.

Facts show that the trade conflicts between the United States and Japan resulting from the contradictions of their interests for the monopolization of markets and high-rate profits will go from bad to worse in the future.

It is the intrinsic character of the capitalist countries to victimize others in the scramble to grasp more favorable markets and get more profits, stresses the article.

MALAGASY PAPER LINKS U.S. BUILDUP, KIM CHONG-IL

SK291055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- The Malagasy paper ATRIKA January 22 published an editorial article headlined "Danger of New War Must Be Dispelled From Korea," according to a report.

Recalling the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denouncing the U.S. imperialists buildup of aggression armed forces in South Korea and their scheme to stage massive military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" there, the paper says: The U.S. imperialists' aggression armed forces have been steadily reinforced in South Korea since Reagan took office. Along with the forces of the army, their air force and mass destruction weapons are being beefed up.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is active to be admitted into the United Nations and the U.S. imperialists and Japan support this not only behind the scene but openly in the foreground.

We sharply denounce such acts and schemings of theirs, regarding them as a downright challenge to the Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a durable peace in Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, a high-handed interference in the national sovereignty and internal affairs of the Korean people, will come across stronger protest and denunciation from the world people.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoying the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il will never tolerate the new aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries should give up at once the new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES MILITANT POWER OF KWP

SK290724 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 28 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 January editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Military Power"]

[Text] Making this the most brilliant year in the history of the struggle of our party and people is a matchlessly glorious and worthwhile task assigned to us. The important work on which we should concentrate our utmost efforts in carrying out this task is strengthening the party's militant power. Increasing the party's militant power is basic in strengthening and developing our party and in achieving the revolutionary cause. Proceeding from the weighty duty of developing the party and the revolution, our party has set forth the policy of further increasing its militant power. This policy reflects the party center's intent and plan to firmly consolidate the party into an invincible militant organization which can overcome all difficulties and to more thoroughly achieve party leadership over the revolution and construction.

The future of our party, the revolution's success, and the destiny of the people totally depend on how successfully we forge ahead with the task of increasing the party's militant power. For the party to continuously increase its militant power is a basic requirement for it to accomplish its duty as the staff headquarters of the revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party is the staff headquarters of the Korean revolution and organizes and encourages all victories.

The success of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people totally depend on our party. To successfully accomplish its duty as the staff headquarters of the revolution, the party of the working class should set forth a correct line and policy. At the same time, it should be able to thoroughly implement these. Only a powerful party which brilliantly implements the line and policy it has set forth can lead the revolution and construction to victory.

As the great political leader of our people, the KWP has taken responsibility for and solved all questions concerning the Korean revolution and the daily life and future destiny of the people. The revolutionary struggle and construction work have been organized and guided by our party, and, thanks to it, the people have won all victories. Only under the leadership of our party can our people achieve the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification, complete the Korean revolution and advance toward a bright future. Accordingly, no work is more important than strengthening the party and increasing its militant power in advancing the revolution and construction and in pioneering the future of the fatherland.

Today, the militant power of our party has increased as never before. Through the struggle to imbue the party and society with the chuche idea, the party's ranks have been organized with the quintessence of the revolution: endless loyalty to the party and the leader; the unity of the entire party has been strengthened based on the chuche idea; and the organizational and ideological foundation of the party has been firmly consolidated so as to complete the revolutionary cause. It is the proud trait of our party that the entire party breathes and acts with a single ideological will and that, going through fire and water, it struggles to implement party decisions and directives.

In the long history of our party, the leadership authority and militant power of the party has never been as great as we see today. In our country today, socialist construction has vigorously advanced with the spirit of adding speed battle to chollima, and astonishing miracles and exploits have been continuously performed. This vigorously demonstrates the invincible militant power of our party.

We have attained great and proud achievements in increasing the party's militant power. While consolidating the achievements already attained, we should continuously and vigorously forge ahead to increase the party's militant power. Increasing the party's militant power is an important task which should continue as long as the party exists and which we should further strengthen with the progress of the construction of socialism and communism.

The final goal of the party of the working class is to build communism. The cause of socialism and communism advances and is completed through the struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and through the difficult and complicated struggle to reform nature and society. Without increasing the party's militant power, we cannot firmly protect and successfully advance this cause.

Throughout the course of leading socialist and communist construction, the party of the working class should regard the work of increasing its militant power as a strategic task. Historical experiences show that, if we do not continuously increase the party's militant power, we cannot victoriously accelerate the revolution and firmly protect the socialist gains which we have won through a bloody struggle.

Our revolution and construction have entered a new, higher stage today. The weighty and vast revolutionary duty assigned us and the present situation demand that we increase the party's militant power more than ever before.

Today, our party and people are assigned the glorious task of brilliantly implementing the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the historic sixth party congress and in his New Year's address. The decisive factor in successfully implementing this revolutionary task which is assigned to us is to strengthen the party and increase its militant power and leadership role in various ways. Without increasing the party's militant power, we cannot think of victory in the struggle to implement the decisions of the party congress. Nor can we hope for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of our posterity, generation after generation.

To accelerate the movement to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress and to endlessly glorify 1982, we should make epochal progress in the work of increasing the party's militant power. The basic issue in increasing the party's militant power is to consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. The party's militant power depends on the firmness of the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. Firmly consolidating the organizational and ideological foundation of the party always constitutes a primary task in increasing the party's militant power and its leadership role. We should pay close attention to completing the work of laying the foundation of the party to meet the requirements of the unfolding situation and further develop this work. Party organizations should devote all party work to this cause.

To increase the party's militant power, we should strengthen the unity of the entire party around the party and the leader. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The unity of the entire party based onthe party's unitary ideology is the lifeline of our party. Only when we firmly guarantee the unity of party ranks based on the party's unitary ideology can we make our party a revolutionary one possessing invincible militant power and smoothly achieve its leadership over the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The ironclad unity of party ranks is the basic source of the party's militant power. Because the ideological and voluntary unity of the entire party has been firmly consolidated, our party has developed into a powerful one which is ever-victorious, overcoming all difficulties and trials. To increase the party's militant power, we should raise the unity of party ranks to a new, higher level.

The basis of the unity of party ranks rests with the unique nature of the ideology and will of the entire party. All party organizations should regard the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system as a general party task and continuously develop this work. Thus, they should help all party members more firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea, live and struggle in accordance with the requirements of this idea, and prevent the infiltration of all reactionary and antirevolutionary ideological factors incompatible with the chuche idea.

The unity of the revolutionary ranks, which was achieved around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the initial stage of the Korean revolution, was a most firm, vital, ideological, volitional and moral one based on unyielding revolutionary spirit and belief. We should brilliantly inherit and embody the tradition and example of this great unity in our struggle to further strengthen the unity of the party.

Carrying deep in their hearts the firm political belief that they only know the party and the leader no matter what difficulties they may encounter anywhere at any time, all functionaries and party members should forever follow and hold the party in high esteem.

Among party members and working people, party organizations of all echelons must intensify education to familiarize them with the mission and role and the invincible might and achievements of our party. By so doing, they must see to it that party members and working people loyally struggle to the bitter end under the leadership of the party.

What is important in strengthening the militant power of the party is further solidifing the revolutionary discipline of the party. Today, in our party, the discipline and order of democratic centralization, wherein the entire party acts like one under the leadership of the party center, have been established. The discipline of our party is a consciousness one which is established on the basis of a firm belief that the party members can fully trust and depend on the party for their destiny. It prides itself on its great vitality. History has never seen such an iron-clad militant party, with such a formidable organizing power and discipline as ours.

By ceaselessly strengthening the discipline of the party, we must further strengthen the party's militant power. Party organizations, functionaries and members must consider the discipline of the party to be as precious as their lives and establish a firm revolutionary work system and order in which they carry out all work only in accordance with the guidelines and intent of the party center.

Party discipline demands work assigned by the party and the party's decisions and directives be unconditionally and thoroughly implemented. The nourishment of the party's militant power is for the purpose of implementing the party's lines, policies and directives -- the systematic ideas of the entire party -- and carrying on the revolution and construction successfully. By brilliantly implementing the decisions and directives of the party, functionaries and party members must meet the trust and expectations of the party. This is their sacred duty and supreme task. Functionaries and party members must devote themselves to implementing the party's decisions and directives under all circumstances, with lofty consciousness and firm resolve to accomplish this unconditionally and thoroughly.

For party organizations, nothing is more important today than proper organizational work to implement party policies. The party organizations must consider it as a fundamental question to unconditionally implement decisions and directives of the party and, to this end, to carry out organizational and political work aggressively. By so doing, our party must be further strengthened as a party with militant power enabling it to brilliantly implement the party center's lines and policies under all circumstances, and as a systematic iron-clad unit which acts with a single will and discipline.

It is a prerequisite to the consolidation of the party's militant power to enhance the party spirit of party members. The party is a political organization composed of the masses of party members. The militant power of the party depends on the party spirit of the party members. Party spirit is endless loyalty to the party and the leader. It is a noble revolutionary spirit with which party members devote themselves to the struggle to protect and defend the party and to implement the lines and policies, the decisions and directives of the party.

All party members should continuously make efforts to enhance party spirit. This allows no exceptions and not a moment's pause or self-conceit. Party members can remain faithful on the road of the revolution and make their lives rewarding only when they continue their efforts to enhance party spirit. Functionaries, in particular, should be ahead of others in enhancing party spirit, which is essential to their accomplishing the party and revolutionary duties.

A goal for our party members in enhancing party spirit is cherishing the unyielding revolutionary spirit displayed by young communists such as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su. The attitude of the young Korean communists -- who, not seeking higher positions or personal fame and prompted only by their revolutionary convictions and obligations, fought with their lives, upholding Comrade General Kim Il-song -- was a culmination of loyalty to the leader and of the communist party spirit.

What is important today in enhancing the party's militant power is that each party member cherish such a lofty party spirit. Party members, young or old, should prepare themselves to be true revolutionary fighters of the party by continuously training themselves to cherish the loyalty displayed by the unyielding revolutionary fighters.

The key to enhancing party spirit lies in having a correct concept of party organizations and strengthening party organizational life. Our party is a political guide [chongchijok yongdoja] that has bestowed on its members a most precious political life and keeps it shining. A noble virtue of our party members is to regard party organizations as the mother's bosom and to abide by them. All functionaries and party members should show respect for party organizations, entrust everything to them and make conscious efforts to be under their guidance and supervision. They should also make party life a normal and spontaneous one, not allowing a moment's pause, and implement the decisions and assignments of party organizations.

When party members have a correct concept of party organizations and strengthen party life to enhance party spirit, our party will become a political unit with vitality and power and its foundation will be consolidated rockfirm.

To promote the party's militant power, we should decisively enhance the role and functions of party cells, which are the bedrock organizations and smallest combat units of the party. When the party cell is as firm as a rock, the party can be consolidated as a steel-like combat unit.

All party members lead a party life and belong to party cells. Their party life comes under the direct guidance of party cells, upon which the duty is imposed to guide party members to think and work in line with the party's policies and will. When party cells are strengthened, we can consolidate the ideological unity of party ranks, establish in the party a strong revolutionary discipline and the unconditional nature of party policies, and strengthen the party life of cadres and party members. Party cells should link the party life of party members to the implementation of the tasks of the revolution and should enhance their vanguard role in implementing party policies.

In strengthening the party's militant power, it is important to improve the work methods and styles of functionaries, who are assigned the duty of organizing and executing the work of implementing party policies and rallying the masses around the party. When they continuously improve their work methods and styles, functionaries can instill in the masses more trust in the party and ensure the party's leadership in the revolution and construction.

All functionaries should thoroughly overcome all timeworn work methods represented by bureaucratism, subjectivism and formalism; go deep into lower units; grasp the situation of these units in a detailed manner; effectively guide them; carefully listen to the masses and carry out the revolutionary task of awakening their awareness and developing their creativity. At the same time, they should take care of workers and guide them with motherly affection, take the lead in carrying out difficult work and set an example for them.

In particular, economic guidance functionaries should thoroughly implement the party's economic policy with an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution and a lofty sense of responsibility.

When all functionaries practice the correct work method and guidance style, the militant power of our party will matchlessly increase, and our revolutionary ranks will be consolidated into an impregnable fortress.

Increasing the party's militant power in various ways is political work which is of the greatest significance in glorifying this year, during which we will greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has long devoted all his energy, night and day, to laying the historic foundation of our party and to founding, strengthening and developing it into the promising party we see today. His efforts at strengthening and developing our party into a most powerful one which can assume responsibility to the end for the destiny of the Korean revolution constitute the greatest achievements which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained for the fatherland, the people and the revolution.

While devoting his entire lifetime to the sacred revolutionary cause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deeply interested in further strengthening our party and is energetically leading this work.

Increasing the party's militant power and consolidating its foundation constitutes sacred work to glorify forever the achievements which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained in the struggle to strengthen and develop our party and to complete the chuche cause.

By enacting a great upsurge in socialist construction through a further increase in the party's militant power, party organizations and functionaries should do their best to glorify this year's great and significant political festival.

The future path of our people, tenaciously struggling under the banner of the great chuche idea, is a promising one of greater victory.

PYONGYANG PROTESTS 29 JAN SR-71 INFILTRATION

SK291350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into our territorial airspace.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above Kosong, Kangwon province at around 1215 hours 29 January and committed espionage activities against the northern half of the republic.

At the same time that the U.S. imperialists are dragging a large quantity of combat personnel and war materials into South Korea on the pretext of the aggressive war exercise codenamed Team Spirit 1982, they are more desperately perpetrating espionage activities against our country. The cases of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' infiltration of spy planes into the airspace of our country number 18 times this month alone.

The fact that the rascals are more nakedly committing espionage activities against our country in defiance of our repeated warnings and protests clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are straining the situation in Korea and are the most shameless aggressors.

Our people will by no means [choldaero] tolerate the continuous haughty and rude criminal espionage activities of the U.S. imperialist warmongers, who are violating the sovereignty of our country.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not wish to repeat the bitter lessons which resulted from the reckless provocative acts they perpetrated in Korea in the past, they should act with discretion.

HUN SEN PROTESTS TO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

BK290622 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jan (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message to the chairman of the Commission on Human Rights categorically protesting the Pol Pot clique's presence in the forthcoming conference on human rights. The following is the text of the message:

First, the PRK has just celebrated the third anniversary of the 7 January victory, in which our people were liberated from the bloody regime of unprecedented genocide. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea, notorious for its genocidal crimes, was overthrown by the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979. There now exists a criminal band operating along the Kampuchea-Thailand border, thanks to the sanctuaries in Thailand and the supply of all types of arms and ammunition by the Beijing ruling circles. The admission to your conference of representatives of the genocidal criminals, who brutally and systematically violated the most basic human rights and who were condemned by the Phnom Penh People's Court, insults international public opinion and dishonors the United Nations and the Commission on Human Rights. The PRK categorically opposes the illegal presence of these criminals at the conference on human rights -- a presence which is immoral. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea, having neither territory nor people, represents only a band of criminals manipulated by the expansionists and imperialists as well as their allies, who are trying to reinstall them so they will kill the Kampuchean people again.

Second, during the past 3 years, since liberation, at the cost of immense effort by the people and government of the PRK, the famine bequeathed by the clique of perpetrators of genocide has been eliminated. The people's life has been stabilized and improved with every passing day. Hospitals and schools have been reopened throughout the country for the health and education of the people. Agricultural and industrial production has been stimulated and boosted year by year to meet our people's daily needs. General elections by universal suffrage and secret vote took place democratically in 1981 to elect a National Assembly, which has adopted a Constitution and nominated a Council of State and a Council of Ministers. Our government, enjoying the support of the Kampuchean people, now effectively controls the PRK territory and handles all internal and international affairs of the country. Therefore, only the PRK Government is empowered to represent the Kampuchean nation in all international meetings and is capable of ensuring all obligations set forth by these meetings.

RECENT THAI TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS REPORTED

BK290356 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- During the week ending 16 January, Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 11 times and heavy artillery from Thailand bombarded 95 times; 10 of the bombardments were intended to support infiltrations by Pol Pot's men, military sources reported. Flights of Thai aircraft were reported over the Preah Vihear ruins, Chong Chom, Ampil and west of Smat Deng. On 15 and 16 January, two L-19's and four A-37's of the Thai Air Force overflew Hill 547, west of the Preah Vihear ruins.

On 19 January more than 100 shells fired from 155-mm and 105-mm guns from Thailand fell on areas east and west of Poipet.

In the Koh Kong-Pursat region, 31 artillery bombardments were reported in the region. Hills 322 and 336 and Smat Deng were hit by these bombardments.

In Battambang, heavy artillery from Thailand pounded the region 29 times; 18 bombardments were reported in Nimit, Poipet and Pailin. In the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear region, 105-mm guns and 120-mm and 82-mm mortars from Thailand shelled the region some 35 times with the help of reconnaissance aircraft. On 15 January Pol Pot's men infiltrated an area some 19 km northwest of Bek Anlung. The Kampuchean combatants killed 47 of them and seized 31 rifles and personal belongings. The remainder fled toward Thailand.

During the week, 107 armed Thai vessels and boats entered PRK territorial waters in the vicinity of the Koh Tang and Koh Kong Islands.

AMITY GROUP'S TET GREETING STRESSES SRV BONDS

BK281023 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Statement to station correspondent by Chan Ven, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, on Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] As you well know, what our Vietnamese friends have done for our Kampuchean people is most precious and invaluable. Our Vietnamese friends fed more than 30,000 Kampucheans who were fleeing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphen regime and taking refuge in Vietnam. They gave us rice, medicine, cloth and money, and even set aside land for our people to cultivate and live on. Moreover, we have seen that our Vietnamese friends wholeheartedly helped us in the establishment of our Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], which officially came into existence on 2 December 1978. In this case, as you know, our Vietnamese friends assembled Kampuchean nationals, including those comrades and elder brothers who were studying in northern Vietnam and those veteran fighters who defected from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. They rallied our intellectuals, Buddhist monks and people and encouraged them to join and support the front. Furthermore, as you and our Kampuchean people know, the Vietnamese friends helped our KNUFNS both morally and materially. They helped us, with their flesh and blood, to liberate and save our Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979.

Our Kampuchean people were thus saved and our beautiful Angkor land gained its independence. The people of all nationalities, both the majority and minority nationals, have enjoyed democratic rights and freedoms and become genuine masters of their own destinies. As President Ho Chi Minh's statement proved, nothing is more precious than independence, rights and freedom. Thus, since 7 January 1979 our Angkor land has enjoyed genuine independence and our Kampuchean people have enjoyed genuine rights and freedom. This is what we call the most precious, splendid and invaluable things. Moreover, as you are well aware, the Vietnamese party, government and people have continued to support and assist our Kampuchean people for more than 3 years, both materially and morally, thus enabling us to continue to firmly defend our national independence and to succeed in all fields in the restoration and reconstruction of our land, which was almost ruined. Of special note is the fact that our people have become masters in the political field. Both the party and the new revolutionary power are from the people and rally and work for the people. Our people have become masters in the economic field, that is, workers have become masters of the factories and enterprises that formerly belonged to the capitalists, and all the peasants have become genuine masters of the land and ricefields that formerly belonged to the landlords, feudalists and certain big bosses. The new state power has provided the peasants with seed, fertilizer and all available tools.

Furthermore, we have seen that the Kampuchean people have become the owners of their nation's culture. This means that the children of the people of all nationalities have been able to learn the alphabet, arithmetic, technical subjects and science, and our fine Angkor traditions have been restored, improved and vigorously expanded. The people of all strata and nationalities have once again been able to learn about their own traditions and customs, and music and songs can be heard everywhere.

In summary, during the past 3 years our people, including workers, peasants and intellectuals, have been able to take over all the major means of production such as factories, enterprises, ore mines and communication routes, which belong to the people. Our people have led and controlled the production work. Thus, in the distribution of the production gains the people, who are the producers, receive the benefits of production themselves. This is why we affirm that the people are the genuine masters of their destinies. This is unprecedented in the feudalist regimes, particularly in the Sihanouk regime, the capitalist regime represented by Lon Nol or the genocidal regime of the maniac Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, who are cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionists.

Who brought about all the above-mentioned achievements? They were brought about by the KPRP, the arduous struggle of all our people and the wholehearted support of socialist friends and all our other friends, near or far, particularly the Vietnamese friends who are our neighbors. Availing themselves of this occasion, the Kampuchean people would like to express thanks and gratitude to the VCP, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people who have helped and are helping the Kampuchean people regardless of how much they have to sacrifice.

On this same occasion, all the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KPRP and the front, pledge to protect the special bonds of Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and friendship, in addition to the bonds of Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, friendship and cooperation, making them everlasting, firm and forever flourishing. As defined in our Constitution, Chapter 1, Article 10, the PRK is strengthening the bonds of solidarity and cooperation with the friendly socialist countries, particularly with Vietnam and Laos, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and -- as stated in the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress -- the bonds of Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, friendship and cooperation constitute a strategy in the Southeast Asian region.

On this solemn occasion of the Vietnamese people's New Year, all the Kampuchean people once again express profound thanks to the VCP, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people who are our brothers and neighbors. We wish the VCP and the Vietnamese Government and heroic people new and greater achievements in the socialist revolution.

YOS POR LEADS DELEGATION ON PREY VENG VISIT

BK221016 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On 14 January 1982 a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Council led by Comrade Yos Por, general secretary of the KUFNCD, including the comrade chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Committee, the female comrade chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association and many front cadres, visited cadres, employees, workers and our people in Prey Veng Province. The delegation visited Khsaok commune in Prey Veng District and Rumchek commune in Preah Sdech District.

When it arrived, the delegation was warmly welcomed by provincial cadres, workers of various provincial offices and people of each locality. Meetings were organized to welcome it, such as the one arranged by the provincial people's revolutionary committee at the provincial festival theater. On that occasion, Comrade (Nhien Phoeurn), permanent member of the provincial party affairs control committee, welcomed our delegation. He noted that this visit clearly showed that the relations between the state and the people in various localities are strengthening steadily.

Also speaking on the occasion, Comrade Yos Por highly praised the great achievements scored by our people in Prey Veng Province from the 7 January 1979 liberation to the present under the correct leadership of the KPRP. The comrade added that although we have realized great achievements, they are not yet sufficient for our people's demands.

Therefore, we must heighten our spirit in making efforts to fulfill all duties, in particular the production movements, in order to contribute to the nation's recovery and reconstruction. In conclusion, the comrade stressed the close militant solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which is a vital factor in the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries.

Later, Comrade (Cheam Yeap), chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, gave a speech in which he said that the provincial authorities are determined to follow the guidance of the presidium in order to fulfill their duties of constructing and defending the province, districts, communes and villages.

HEM SAMIN ADDRESSES KANDAL FRONT CONFRERENCE

BK240204 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] On the norming of 21 January 1982 a Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] conference for Kandal Province was solemnly opened at the Takhmau movie theater. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Comrade Hem Samin, secretary of the provincial party affairs control committee and member of the front, deeply thanked the members and those attending the conference, which was organized to review and sum up the Kandal provincial front's achievements during the past 3 years and to formulate directives to be implemented successfully in 1982. The comrade added that those 3 years of revival were years of struggle with a lofty sense of self-abnegation. During those 3 years we gained much good experience from our people's revolutionary movement in scoring many great achievements, even surpassing expectations on the national and international scene.

Emulation Campaign Report

BK270655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jan (SPK) -- Hem Samin, secretary of the Kandal Party and Provincial People's Revolutionary Committees, speaking at a meeting recently held in Takhmau, highly praised the results realized during the monthlong emulation campaign that ended on 8 January.

During the campaign, cadres, civil servants, combatants and peasants plowed more than 5,500 hectares, sowed nearly 750 hectares, planted more than 10,200 hectares of dry season rice and more than 1,500 hectares of subsidiary crops and irrigated more than 350 hectares of land. They also restored 880 small dams, 15,250 meters of canals and 18,700 meters of road and built 6 schools. During this emulation month, the people in Kandal acieved 26 percent of the dry season production plan. So far, the peasants in Kandal have opened up 1,290 hectares of new land. Of this, more than 400 hectares have been planted with rice and 350 hectares with subsidiary crops. They have also harvested more than 11,500 hectares of rice. Peasants in Khsach Kandal, Ponhea Loe and Kandal Stoeng Districts have sold more than 900 tons of paddy to the state. The emulation campaign also yielded satisfactory results in handicrafts, weaving and the fabrication of cooking pots.

PROVINCIAL HEAD ADDRESSES KOMPONG SPEU MEETING

BK250540 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On 6 January 1982 almost 5,000 cadres, personnel, workers, combatants and people in Kompong Speu Province attended a grand meeting to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day organized by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's revolutionary committee.

On that occasion Comrade Uddam Meanchey, chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, spoke on our people's traditional heroic struggle against the enemies of all stripes. The comrade cited proletarian international solidarity, particularly the militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and the successive victories that have been won over the enemy, such as in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The great sacrifices of flesh and blood contributed by the Kampuchean people in the just cause of liberating the nation and fatherland from the aggressors brought about the 17 April 1975 great victory. The great victory on 17 April 1975 should have given our people numerous rights and freedoms and enabled them to build the country and live their lives in peace. But the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique plundered this great revolutionary achievement, killed over 3 million Kampuchean people and turned the Kampuchean territory into heaps of ashes and bones.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] our people, closely united with the fraternal Vietnamese people and army, toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique on 7 January 1979. At present, the people's living conditions have improved. Literacy has spread gradually from the provincial area to the countryside. These great victories are a clear proof of the genuine spirit of patriotism and lofty proletarian international solidarity, and clearly attest that the Kampuchean revolutionary situation is irreversible.

In conclusion, the comrade exhorted the people and cadres of all levels to make every effort to strengthen and broaden the bond of national unity in order to contribute to successfully implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress, to building our national economy and to improving our people's living conditions for progress toward glorious socialism.

ROMULO STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA, ASEAN REPORTED

BK290240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] On 25 January, during his talks with Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi vice president, currently visiting the Philippines, Carlos Romulo, Philippine foreign minister, stated that the Kampuchean issue must not set a precedent for big countries to interfere in the internal affairs of small countries.

Foreign Minister Romulo indicated to the Iraqi vice president that ASEAN countries will continue to work for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and for international guarantees for an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. We will continue to rally world opinion on the Kampuchean issue until the situation in that country is normalized.

BEIJING RADIO CORRESPONDENTS DELEGATION VISITS

BK290419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] On 6 January 1982 a delegation of Beijing radio correspondents led by (Zhong Yimin) arrived in the Sisophon-south of Route 5 region for a friendly visit. The friendly Chinese guests sincerely met and conversed with responsible regional officials at a Democratic Kampuchean Government office.

On 8 and 9 January 1982 the Chinese friends met and interviewed military commanders and combatants of the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield. Commanders, male and female combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas happily expressed their deep feelings on the friendship between the Kampuchean and Chinese peoples. They said: "This visit by Chinese friends greatly encourages us that motivates us to make further efforts to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators until they are all driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory."

On 10 January 1982 Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, sincerely met and held talks with the friendly Chinese delegation. In the afternoon of the same day, they visited a landmine workshop of Brigade 320. On 11, 12, 13 and 14 January 1982, they visited a number of villages in the Sisophon-south of Route 5 region and met and conversed with responsible village officials and representatives of the women's groups. On 14 and 15 January 1982 the delegation met and held talks with Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of health; Thiounn Mumm, chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission; and the commander of the brigade in the Phnum Malai zone. The friendly guests were very impressed with health and military conditions in this region.

On 16 and 17 January 1982 the guests visited hospitals, schools and laboratories, and interviewed disabled combatants and the Venerable Preah Moha [ecclesiastical rank] The (Bel Long), who traveled from the U.S. to visit our Democratic Kampuchea. The Chinese friends were impressed with the Venerable Preah Moha The's patriotic spirit. Although he is more than 90 years old, he made the effort to visit his fatherland during this period of war. They were also very amazed at our disabled combatants who sacrifice their youth for their nation and race. On 18 January 1982 the friendly Chinese guests returned to their country.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS SIHANOUK ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PM271225 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent Manuel Lucbert report: "France's Generous Policy Unlikely To Influence Vietnamese Leaders, Prince Sihanouk Tells Us"]

[Text] Beijing -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk thinks that, in the present circumstances, it is unlikely that Vietnam will be persuaded to seek a negotiated solution to the Kampuchean problem. Without wishing to criticize France's resumption of financial aid to Hanoi announced last month, the former sovereign said he is "pessimistic about the chances of this generous policy influencing the Vietnamese leaders."

During a recent interview with us, the prince said he thought the French Government's decision would certainly have a "beneficial effect" on bilateral relations between Paris and Hanoi. But "it would be wrong to attribute any greater importance to it," since "the Vietnamese understand only the language of force." He added, with great animation: "If we offer them carrots, they eat them greedily and do not even say thank you." The analysis of the prince, who has been in Beijing again since 4 January, having spent the greater part of 7 months on his proprty at Mougins, coincides with that of his Chinese hosts.

The improvement in Franco-Vietnamese relations has not pleased the Chinese at all. China has made it known on two occasions that it greatly deplores the gesture of Paris. XINHUA even went as far as to write, on 14 January, that "the socialist government's reputation will be tarnished" if France tries "by covert maneuvers" to "come to an arrangement" with Vietnam while that country turns a deaf ear to the UN resolutions demanding its withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The convergence of views between China and Prince Sihanouk does not mean that there are no clouds over relations between the two parties. Annoyed by the attitude of Hanoi, which has been doing nothing but "snubbing him" for the past 3 years, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is not, for that matter, completely satisfied with China's behavior toward him. Beijing has still not delivered to his supporters grouped on the Thai border the light arms it had promised them. An agreement providing for the arming of 3,000 men was concluded, the prince said, during his last visit here in May 1981. According to the former Kampuchean head of state, China is allegedly hesitating because it would like to see him cease his shilly-shallying. In this context, Prince Sihanouk's tougher tone toward Hanoi should be well received by Beijing.

In reality, things are a little more complex. In its relations with the prince the Chinese Government has to take into account the feelings of the Khmer Rouge, who, politically, remains its best ally and is the only one capable of dealing blows to the Vietnamese occupier. During the last few months relations between Mr Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk have turned sour again.

Singapore's recent proposal that a "flexible coalition" be formed has left the resistance movement more divided than ever. The Khmer Rouge has rejected this formula, which it fears would lead to a dilution of Democratic Kampuchea. On the other hand, the two other constituents -- Mr Son Sann's nationalist movement and Prince Sihanouk -- are in favor of the proposal, since it would give them more guarantees against the Khmer Rouge. The prince, who 6 months ago was anxious to stand aside, now says he is ready to head a coalition of this sort. How does China see these developments? Its position has been ambiguous until now. During the only talks he has been able to have with Chinese leaders since his arrival, Prince Sihanouk was told by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei that Beijing "would like to see him playing a greater role than hitherto." But Mr Ji did not repeat the wish expressed in the past by Mr Deng Xiaoping, who had told the prince that China wanted to see him become the head of the Kampuchean state once again. Mr Ji also gave his support to the efforts to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition, but he was careful not to specify what form it should take. In these conditions the chances of new tripartite discussions being held in Beijing in the coming weeks seem rather slim. Prince Sihanouk, who intends to stay in the Chinese capital until the middle of March, does not think that Mr Khieu Samphan is prepared to meet him at present. However, he has invited Mr Son Sann to visit him and the latter, with whom the Chinese would, moreover, like to talk, might go to Beijing in the near future on a private visit.

VODK REPORTS LNLF GUERRILLAS' BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK230658 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of the LNLF guerrillas: On 13 January 1982 the Vietnamese enemy moving from (Khlem) village to (O Vien) stepped on landmines planted by LNLF guerrillas. Two of them were killed and two others were wounded. On 15 January 1982 the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy in (Trapeang Toek) position, east of (Khlem) village. The Vietnamese were ambushed north of (Khlem) position and in (Padevat) village. Nine Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 13 others were wounded. The guerrillas destroyed a C-25 radio and two military barracks. In sum, during these 2 days the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 26 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They destroyed a C-25 radio and two military barracks.

Further Report

BK260800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos: On 1 January 1982 the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] attacked the Vietnamese enemy at (O Khlem), killing six enemy troops and wounding six others. On 19 January 1982 the LNLF guerrillas ambushed six Vietnamese troops trucks moving from (Preal) to (Khlem) village. They set a truck ablaze, damaged another, killed 10 Vietnamese troops and wounded 18 others. They also ambushed the Vietnamese troops moving from (Khlem) village to rescue their colleagues, killing five enemy troops and wounding two others. In sum, in these 2 days the LNLF guerrillas put 47 Vietnamese troops out of action and destroyed 2 trucks.

SITTHI WELCOMES MALAYSIAN OFFER ON KHMER SUMMIT

BK290736 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Thailand today welcomed Malaysia's offer to host a proposed summit of three Cambodian resistance groups striving to forge an anti-Vietnamese coalition. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said he was glad Malaysia had made the offer, as a tri-partite coalition linking the ousted Khmer Rouge leadership with two non-communist groups was vital to a political solution to Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge proposed the summit in their rejection of a call, put forward by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), for a "loose coalition" of the three groups. It would be the second summit for the anti-Vietnamese groups. Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his one-time premier [Son Sann] first met in Singapore on Sept 4, 1981, when they agreed to set up a coalition to end Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge summit proposal comes after a similar call from Prince Sihanouk for the three leaders to meet in Beijing. Thailand, which was the venue for two months of tri-partite talks following the Singapore summit, has said it would not host the second such meeting.

Questioned on this, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said "there are already proposals for a summit in Beijing and Kuala Lumpur." The non-communist ASEAN states of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines would wait for the outcome of the upcoming summit before deciding on the next move, the spokesman added.

POST REPORTS RESUMED FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

BK290108 Bangkok POST in English 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet -- Heavy fighting between Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas resumed yesterday morning after a lull during the Chinese New Year period. Rockets, artillery and mortars were used in the hour-long battle. The fighting in Po Samton village, 3 kilometers from the Thai border, caused some damage to houses in the Thai village of Khok Sabaeng and forced the 191 students in a village school there to seek shelter in bunkers as about 32 shells strayed into the village areas.

Before the New Year, the Thai Supreme Command predicted that the fighting would escalate as the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces would take advantage of the dry season and step up their operations against the rebels. They predicted that this would set off a new spillover of Kampuchean refugees and bring more stray shells into Thai territory. [passage omitted]

NAVAL CHIEF REPORTS ON EASTERN PATROLS

BK281458 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Adm Samak Saiwong, Royal Thai Navy chief of staff, has reported that, according to a report which reached him at 1000 yesterday, nine unidentified vessels were operating in the vicinity of Koh Kong Island near the Thai border in Trat Province. The RTN chief of staff said he believes these vessels were giving support to ground operations against the Khmer Rouge forces in Kampuchea. The navy has been closely watching the movement of these vessels and will take appropriate counteraction if they intrude into Thai waters, he said. Concerning patrol operations in Thai waters off Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces, Admiral Samak said that following the incident which took place in late December, in which Thai vessels engaged in firefights with the vessels of the other side, the navy has stepped up patrols and intelligence gathering in order to gain advance knowledge of any retaliation planned by the other side.

Regular patrols have been conducted and two units have been placed in reserve to provide reinforcement in case of emergency. Reconnaissance planes have also been operating on a daily basis. Admiral Samak said that Thai fishing trawlers operating near the border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces have been told to supply intelligence reports to the navy.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION DRIVE

Prem's Comments

BK281553 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Interview with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on 28 January regarding the Thai Government's suppression operation against drug kingpin Khun Sa's stronghold in the northern province of Chiang Rai]

[Excerpt] [Begin Prem recording] The case of Khun Sa is very important because it pertains to our national security. We all know that Khun Sa formerly sought political asylum in our country. However, he later disregarded the refugee law and engaged in many wrongdoings, particularly by establishing his own armed forces and engaging in the worldwide narcotics trade. Therefore, it is necessary for us to take action against him. He was violating our country's sovereignty. He is dangerous to most of the countries in the world because he is a major heroin trader on the government's wanted list. [end recording]

[Announcer] Asked about the government's timing for the suppression operation against Khun Sa and his men, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] As a matter of fact, the government has been planning to suppress them for a long time and has been trying to avoid causing trouble fcr all parties in order to maintain peace and order. We appealed to him and even dropped leaflets to try to stop such illegal activities. We asked him to live like an ordinary refugee. Later, we put a bounty on him, but all our efforts failed. We are also concerned about the safety of the other minority groups who have not violated the law.

[Question] Many people are suspicious that this operation was the result of pressure from other countries. Is this true?

[Answer] Our country has been an independent country for many centuries. We must use our common sense to do the right thing for our country. We are a member of the United Nations, so we must honor the narcotics suppression and prevention agreement. We act by what we feel is right, according to our legitimate rights. There is no country in the world that can force us or prevent us from doing the right thing. [end recording]

Statement by Spokesman

BK290812 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0500 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] According to deputy Government House spokesman Wanida Chitman, a report reaching her yesterday said that fighting with the Khun Sa force was continuing sporadically in certain areas of Chiang Rai Province. Wanida cites a report from Highway [as heard] Department sources as saying that the Khun Sa force is suffering from battle fatigue.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said today that most units of the Khun Sa force which were deployed near the fighting zone have been withdrawn, but noted that there is still sporadic fighting and that the situation is relatively calm.

Prachuap disclosed that Thai Ambassador to Burma Phirat Itsarasena called on him this morning and reported that the Burmese Government is elated with the Thai Government's suppression of the Khun Sa force, which is the major narcotics trader on the Thai-Burmese border. The Burmese Government also expressed willingness to fully cooperate with the government. Prachuap said he will visit Burma in March to discuss this matter.

Further Statement

BK290816 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Statement to newsmen by deputy Government House spokesman Wanida Chitman; given on 29 January -- recorded]

[Excerpt] A report from Chiang Rai Province this morning said that on 25 January the border patrol police picked up leaflets produced by the Khun Sa group and circulated in Ban Hin Taek. The leaflets were in Chinese and said that the Thai Government must be held responsible for the attack on and damage to the Shan State Army headquarters and that the fighting will continue if the government does not accept responsibility. The leaflets said the Shan State Army did not traffic in narcotics. The weapons in its possession were for use in the struggle against the Burmese Government for independence of the Shan State, not for use against the Thai Government. The leaflets were dated 23 January and produced in Ban Mae Mo, Village Group 24, Tambon Mae Kham, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province.

KRIANGSAK CALLS PRESS REPORT 'POLITICAL SLANDER'

BK280238 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Former Premier Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday attacked a press report which implicated him in the drug trafficking network of Khun Sa.

Speaking to reporters at his residence, Gen Kriangsak described the report as a "political slander." He said he will have legal action taken against the person who made the accusation. Kriangsak claimed that while he was in power his government had earnestly suppressed drug trafficking, and stated that he had never had any links with the notorious drug kingpin.

Kriangsak, who was a former supreme commander, also denied a report that Khun Sa once built a house for him while he was on inspection tour to the Thai-Burmese border. The house, he explained, was constructed by soldiers of the former 93rd Regiment of the Kuomintang "to show their gratitude" to the Thai Army for helping them plant substitute crops after they were stopped from trading in opium. "And that happened about 20 years ago, and I only stayed once in the house," he said.

Meanwhile, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon said yesterday the Thai Government had to use military force against the Shan United Army (SUA) and Khun Sa because they allegedly planned to overthrow the state power in Burma. When asked why the government decided to deal with Khun Sa at this particular time when he had been seeking refuge on the Thai border for so long, he said: "The previous governments may have had different policies. But the present government has made it clear that it will not allow any foreign forces to use Thailand as a springboard to conduct subversive acts in other countries."

Messages praising the Thai Government for the battle against Khun Sa have, meanwhile, poured in. U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean described it as "a courageous and forceful action."

"We greatly appreciate this important blow against heroin production and trafficking," he said in a statement issued yesterday. He added: "I wish to express my own admiration for the courage and determination displayed by the Thai Government in undertaking this difficult campaign..." Australian Ambassador G.A. Jockel said Tuesday night of the on-going campaign during the toast at the reception of the Australian National Day: "My country is one of those affected by narcotics. In taking this action, Thailand is suffering grievous losses and casualties, for the sake of the future of the international community. Many Thais here tonight have helped take that difficult decision. It is with special feeling that we will be listening to the royal Thai anthem on this occasion.

THAI FORCES CALL ON CPM GUERRILLAS TO SURRENDER

BK220147 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Yala -- Thai security forces have air-dropped thousands of propaganda leaflets in areas infested by Malaysian communist guerrillas near the Malaysian border in campaigns to persuade them to surrender, a senior army official said yesterday. The appeal to the guerrillas, printed in Chinese, Malay and Thai, said the authorities would ensure the safety of those who surrendered, said Maj Gen Panya Singakda, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 43 (CPM-43). He said since Thai police and army forces had stepped up their operations against the guerrillas last October, 14 guerrillas had been killed and 3 had given themselves up. There are an officially estimated 3,000 guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) still fighting an underground war in southern Thai jungles along the border with Malaysia.

The major general added that the situation in the border areas was still serious, with reports of ambushes, looting and harassment of local people for food and "protection money." He said one reason for the recent increase in CPM guerrillas' activities was that they were not getting the support from the local people they had obtained in the past.

A military spokesman said yesterday that CPM insurgents recently stepped up their campaigns to acquire material support from the local people in southern Thailand in the past month. Speaking at the news conference at the Supreme Command, Col Thawisak Suwantat said CPM insurgents in Songkhla also distributed leaflets, seeking a truce with security forces. "The leaflets said that the CPM's purpose was to overthrow the Malaysian Government and its activities would not undermine the stability of Thailand in any way," he said. However, he added that the Thai forces would continue their campaigns against CPM elements. "The leaflet is only an old tactic which would produce nothing," he said.

Meanwhile, an informed source in CPM-43, which is responsible for the security in southern Thailand, said that four clashes with CPM guerrillas were recorded in Betong and Tharnto Districts in Yala in the past week. He described the clashes as only small skirmishes.

INDIAN DECISION TO RELEASE FISHERMEN REPORTED

BK281011 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, the Thai Embassy in India reported that the Indian authorities, out of regard for good Thai-Indian relations, have decided to release the 129 crewmen of the 5 Thai fishing trawlers seized earlier in Indian territorial waters. The fishermen in question are now being detained aboard the captured trawlers in (?Andhra). The Indian authorities concerned have indicated that the Thai fishermen will be released first before the trawlers. The Thai offices concerned are contacting the owners of the trawlers so that they may assist in the return of the fishermen.

NHAN DAN HITS REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

OW290747 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- Under the title "Awkward Explanations" NHAN DAN today points to the difficulties and contradictions of the U.S. Government as shown in the State Union Message of President Ronald Reagan.

The paper writes: "Reagan's State Union Message chiefly concerns internal affairs, and only a few lines are devoted to the external policy. However, it is enough to reveal Reagan's warmongering nature. Again he threatened Cuba and Libya, and again he has blatantly put his nose in the internal affairs of Poland, distorted the situation in that country and tried to justify the 'sanctions' against Poland and the Soviet Union... The Reagan administration continues to dream of 'negotiating from a position of strength,' while continuing to step up the arms race."

The paper goes on: "Through the State Union Message one can see the impotence and dilemma of the U.S. ruling circles faced with a series of tough problems of this country. The Reagan administration still labours under the illusion of regaining its military supremacy and applying an external policy from a position of strength while the balance of forces in the world is evolving in a way more and more unfavourable to the United States. The policy of the Reagan administration remains basically one of guns and butter," the paper concludes.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO SUSLOV

OW290749 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today paid a floral tribute at the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi to the memory of M.A. Suslov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

The delegation includes Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and head of its commission for foreign relations. The delegation's wreath bears the description "Respectful Homage to Comrade M.A. Suslov."

After observing a minute of silent respect for the deceased Soviet leader, the Vietnamese leaders made this entry in the mourners' book: "Deep mourning for Comrade M.A. Suslov, an eminent activist of the Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union, an outstanding militant of the international communist and workers' movement and a great friend of the Vietnamese people."

Also today delegations from the party Commission for Foreign Relations, the Foreign Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party paid floral tribute at the Soviet Embassy.

DO MUOI PAYS TET VISIT TO SOUTHERN PROVINCES

OW290015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers paid a Tet visit to the people, cadres and combatants of the armed forces and Soviet experts in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone and to Minh Hai and Cuu Long Provinces on 23, 24 and 25 January.

In the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, Comrade Do Muoi called on and conveyed Tet greetings to the special zone party committee and people's council, to the Vietnamese workers and cadres and Soviet experts working at the Soviet-Vietnamese oil and gas joint enterprise, to the workers and employees of the tourist corporation serving the oil and gas sector, to the cadres and combatants of Army Corps 318 engaged in economic construction and to the family of Mrs Ho Thi Quy at the Thang Nhi ward of Vung Tau City, whose two sons are dead heroes.

In his meeting with the cadres of various sectors in the special zone, Comrade Do Muoi conveyed Tet greetings and commendations from the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers to local compatriots, cadres and combatants who scored achievements in implementing the 1981 State Plan and particularly in serving oil and gas exploration. He pointed out the importance of 1982 in the implementation of the 1981-85 5-Year State Plan and the special zone's responsibility in oil and gas exploration and stressed the need for the local party committee, administration and sectors to be aware of this great responsibility in order to cooperate with the oil and gas joint enterprise in reaching the targets set by the state for 1982 and subsequent years. Thus, 1982 must be marked by the special zone's comprehensive success in the specific tasks of building the economy, stabilizing the people's livelihood, consolidating national defense and maintaining political security to greet the fifth national party congress.

Comrade Do Muoi urged the local party committee and administration to pay greater attention to achieving solidarity and singlemindedness within the party and among the people, army-people solidarity and solidarity with the Soviet experts; heightening revolutionary vigilance, keeping national secrets; strictly practicing thrift and striving to overcome all difficulties in comprehensively developing the special zone, so that it will remain worthy of its important position.

Comrade Do Muoi held a work session with Comrade (Mamendov) and other Soviet experts on the implementation of the minutes of the first session of the Soviet-Vietnamese oil and gas joint enterprise. He gladly noted that many points in the minutes had been carried out speedily and fruitfully. On the occasion of Vietnam's traditional Tet festival, he wished the comrade director and other Soviet experts good health and happiness and expressed the hope that Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation would develop even more finely in all fields and that 1982 would see outstanding progress in the joint enterprise.

During his visit to Army Corps 318 cadres and combatants engaged in economic construction, Comrade Do Muoi warmly acclaimed their achievements in building their forces, organizing their lives and fulfilling assigned tasks. He urged them to exert greater efforts in the new year to rapidly and comprehensively develop their army corps and satisfactorily carry out the tasks related to oil and gas exploration while positively contributing to maintaining security in the territorial waters of the fatherland's southern part.

During the ceremony welcoming the Lunar New Year, Comrade Do Muoi commended the cadres and employees of the tourist corporation for their achievements in 1981 and their contributions to effectively implementing the objectives set for the oil and gas sector. He urged the corporation to strive in 1982 to further enjoy the leadership and assistance of the special zone's party committee echelons and administration, effect a new change in business organization and management, achieve solidarity and improve professional skills in order to better serve the oil and gas exploration work and tourists.

On behalf of the local people of all strata, cadres and combatants, Comrades Le Quang Thanh and Nguyen Hoa and the comrade colonel deputy commander of Army Corps 318 expressed wishes for good health to Comrade Do Muoi and other party and state leaders and pledged to scrupulously implement his instructions and score specific achievements to greet the fifth national party congress.

In Minh Hai Province, Comrade Do Muoi laid a wreath at the cemetery of the combatants who laid down their lives in protection of the fatherland's southernmost part. He paid a Tet visit to the cadres of various sectors in the province, to the members of the party committee and people's committee of Vinh Loi District, which has been rated fair in production and in fulfilling its grain obligation to the state, to the Dong Hai state farm in the new economic zone of Minh Hai City and to a number of families of wounded soldiers, dead heroes and troops. He held a work session with Comrade Phan Ngoc Xuyen, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee and Comrade Nguyen Minh Duc, chairman of the provincial people's committee and then visited a number of installations.

At the Dong Hai state farm, where nearly 2,000 natives of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province are settled and participating in building a new economic zone, Comrade Do Muoi held a year-end meeting with the cadres and employees of the state farm, called on the Catholic family of Mr Le Van Huynh at Hai Phuc village and presented gifts to teenagers and children.

Comrade Duong Van Xep, director of the Dong Hai state farm, reported to Comrade Do Muoi that, since its founding, the state farm, with the assistance of the party, administration and people of Minh Hai Province, has overcome many difficulties to gradually build a number of material bases and put into cultivation some 1,600 out of the 3,350 hectares of wasteland over the past 4 years, and has achieved an output of 2 tons of paddy per hectare in a certain year. The state farm has also paid adequate attention to educational and public health work. More than 700 children of school age have been sent to kindergartens and general education classes organized by the state farm. The administration and state farm have made early material and spiritual preparations for welcoming the Nham Tuat Lunar New Year so that everyone can enjoy the Tet festival in peace in their new homeland.

During his visit to Mrs Nguyen Thi Hai's family in the fifth ward of Minh Hai City, Comrade Do Muoi heard, with great emotion, that five of her sons had joined the armed forces and four of them had laid down their lives in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. This year, although she has reached the age of 70, Mrs Hai is still continuing to positively participate in local activities as a member of the city's Fatherland Front Committee.

Comrade Do Muoi expressed the gratitude of our state and people to the families and mothers who had worthily contributed to the great success of the nation's sacred resistance in the past 50 years. He urged the families of combatants, disabled soldiers and dead heroes to continue to develop their patriotic and revolutionary traditions and make positive contributions to national construction and defense.

On this occasion, Comrade Do Muoi also urged the local party committee echelons and administration to take better care of the families of combatants, disabled soldiers and dead heroes who need help, and to properly implement the party and state policies towards the armed forces out of the frontline.

In Cuu Long Province, which has recorded many achievements in agricultural production, small industries and handicrafts and in fulfilling its grain obligation to the state, Comrade Do Muoi held a work session with Comrade Nguyen Dan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee and Comrade Trinh Van Lan, chairman of the provincial people's committee.

He conveyed Tet greetings to the cadres of various sectors, praised the provincial party organization and local people for their comprehensive achievements, especially those in agricultural production and in implementing the grain obligation to the state, and extended wishes for new successes in economic and cultural development and in the maintenance of political security.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON REVIEWING MILITARY TRAINING

OW071055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: All our armed forces units are now reviewing their 1981 military training achievements, an important task that all armed units must scrupulously carry out. In this connection today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial points out:

Military training was fairly stabilized last year, with all armed units from the infantry to technical units of all armed branches and services striving to overcome difficulties and devoting much time and effort to military training. Noticeable progress was achieved in military training last year compared with previous years. According to plan, troops were given basic training, overall training, and training on combat realities. New progress was also made in planning and in promoting standardization levels and training procedures and methods, which directly contributed to enhancing our troops' combat ability and combat readiness.

However, although many units correctly observed the military training instructions from higher levels, organized training according to plan, devoted sufficient time to training and achieved satisfactory results, some units' military training results remained poor because of their rather lax management of training schedules and of the troops involved in training and because of their failure to properly follow the regular army training system.

Direct checks by the National Defense Ministry and by military region and military corps commands still show instances of inaccurate reporting in some units, with discrepancies between the actual and reported data. The purpose of reviewing military training achievements is to properly assess the efforts of all cadres and combatants and the results and quality of military training in each unit so as to gain practical and useful lessons for training in the new year. Therefore, reviewing military training activities does not merely mean reviewing achievements or reporting these achievements to higher levels. What really matters is that combatants and cadres, primarily leaders at all levels, should uphold the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and conduct reviews to suit the actual situation in their units. They should correctly assess their units' strengths and weaknesses as well as the causes of such weaknesses, determine the responsibilities of each individual and each level and devise efficient measures for further enhancing the quality of training.

In fact, many objective difficulties existed in 1981, adversely affecting military training. However, what is important in reviewing achievements is that efforts should be made to detect subjective shortcomings and to avoid blaming failure on objective difficulties in order to develop strengths and overcome weaknesses and help achieve better results in military training in 1982.

The defense minister's instructions on military training and the directives from higher levels on this subject serve as a basis for the armed forces units' military training reviews. In order to rapidly and satisfactorily conduct military training reviews, it is necessary that careful and detailed preparations be made, that sufficient documents with accurate data be secured and that assessments by unit leaders be clear and specific.

While fulfilling their political responsibilities, cadres making reviews must adopt a scientific work method, tackling problems in a comprehensive manner while attaching particular attention to the main points, in order to draw practical lessons. Reviews must be concise and clear cut.

Unnecessarily lengthy reports must be avoided. All armed forces units, including combat and combat support units, both on the frontline and in the rear areas, must correctly review their 1981 military training achievements. Reviews of military region, armed service, armed branch and military corps levels are of particular importance because the experience gained from such reviews will serve as a guide for the entire army and will contribute to further enhancing that quality of military training in 1982.

PREPARATIONS FOR INDUCTION OF YOUTH URGED

OW200621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Satisfactorily Implement the Task of Making Preparations for the First Round of Induction of Youths in 1982"]

[Text] Implementing the military service law recently promulgated by our state, the regions throughout the country are actively and satisfactorily completing the preparations for calling up the youths for the first phase of induction in 1982. Dealing with this matter, the editorial of a recent issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses:

At a time when the various regions were actively and urgently preparing to call up the youths for the first phase of induction in 1982, the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly on 30 December 1981 passed the military service law, which was promulgated on 10 January 1982 and took effect on the day of its promulgation.

This is an extremely important legal base for our people to develop their right of collective mastery and for each of our citizens to fulfill his military obligation. The regions will have more favorable conditions for satisfactorily performing the task of calling up the youths for the first phase of induction in 1982 — the first phase will be implemented in accordance with the recently promulgated military service law.

Military service is a glorious obligation of citizens to serve in the VPA. Except those who are barred from this service as stipulated in Article 5, are in the period during which their right to serve in the armed forces is removed or are under detention, all citizens have the right and duty to discharge their military obligation. Male citizens from 18 to 27 years old, who have not served and who are in any region, rural area, street, trade school, vocational or higher education school, university, agency, enterprise or any other grassroots unit, must be prepared to enlist. Specifically, every youth must correctly carry out the following procedures in accordance with the law:

— To go and register;

— To undergo a physical checkup; and

— To join the armed forces upon receiving an order from the military commander of his district, sector, city or the municipality subordinate to his province.

Draft deferment and exemption must be carried out in accordance with provisions of Articles 29, 30 and 31 of Section 3, Chapter IV of the military service law. Provisions for deferment and exemption in accordance with Decision No 61-CP of 19 February 1981, Decision No 333-CP of 1 October 1980 and previous documents are now no longer applicable.

This is a law that reflects the citizens' sacred obligation and noble right and is compatible with objective reality; namely, that over the past 2 years or so the state agencies, enterprises and installations have had time to train and assign personnel to replace the male citizens who, one after the other have been called upon to discharge their sacred obligation. The state agencies, the VFF, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Vietnam Collective Peasants' Union, other organizations, schools and families have joined forces in motivating, educating and organizing their cadres, workers, personnel, members and sons in creating conditions for them to join the armed forces in the first phase of induction in 1982 in accordance with the military service law recently passed by the National Assembly and in forming a good basis for subsequent induction callups.

The open induction callup of youths has been accompanied by a list of those who are deferred from induction or exempted from military service. Announcing the results of physical checkups is a very correct decision that ensures a fair and rational induction callup. The correct and full implementation of this provision is a manifestation of the respect for the people's right of collective mastery.

The implementation of the military service law in our country is based on our people's patriotism and love for socialism. Every citizen has a military obligation and should voluntarily and with full awareness fulfill this sacred obligation. This is a broad masses campaign. The party and administration organizations, groups, armed forces, schools and families should coordinate their actions and form an amalgamated strength to motivate, educate and organize the citizens and create conditions for them to fulfill their tasks. The regional military agencies and members of military service councils at various levels should accurately and fully prepare all procedures and documents for every citizen before calling him up, should properly organize his sendoff and should create conditions for him to reach his induction center in good time. They should correctly implement the policy regarding soldiers' families and organize practical activities to motivate the inductees, ease their mind and make them enthusiastic in discharging their duties.

The village and ward people's committees and the agency, enterprise and grassroots unit chiefs should pay special attention to implementing the recently promulgated military service law. The regions should resolutely and satisfactorily carry out the callup of youths for the first phase of induction in 1982 with high quality, in accordance with the targeted number and in good time, thus actively contributing to building up the armed forces and firmly consolidating national defense.

NHAN DAN PROMOTES YOUTH IN DEFENSE DUTIES

BK211535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 21 January editorial: "Satisfactorily Prepare the Younger Generation for Fulfillment of National Defense Duties"]

[Text] Every independent and sovereign country must pay attention to building national defense and the armed forces in order to defend the fatherland. With tens of centuries of fighting against the northern expansionists and against various aggressive imperialist forces, national construction and defense have become a law of existence and development for our nation. Now that total independence and freedom have been regained and national unification has been achieved, our party, state and people, while building socialism and a new life, are again compelled to cope with a new, direct and dangerous enemy -- the big-nation Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. In collusion with the U.S. imperialists, they are waging a war in many fields and are preparing conditions for a large-scale war of aggression in order to annex our country and the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

Defending the fatherland is the sacred duty and the noble right of every citizen, especially youths. The newly enacted law on military service was welcomed with great joy by our youths and people, for it reflects their rights to be masters and responds to their aspirations. The new law -- which institutionalizes the military service obligation and stipulates the preparation of youths for military service -- will have an important effect on the building of a powerful, standardized and modern People's Army capable of defeating the enemy in any type of war.

Beginning this spring, our youths will carry out their military service under the new law. Satisfactorily preparing the younger generation for fulfillment of their duties toward the fatherland and toward the international obligations will become not only a large-scale mass motivation drive but also a scientific and detailed organizational task. It is the duty and responsibility of the entire party and society.

Experience obtained from those localities with good records in drafting youths into the army -- such as Tu Loc District in hai Hung, Yen Lang District in Haiphong, Hoa Lu District in Ha Nam Ninh, Tam Binh District in Cuu Long, Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Danang, the 3d precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, the Ba Din precinct of Hanoi and so forth -- shows that political and ideological indoctrination of the younger generation, from children to teenagers and youths, by families and society is very important. The patriotic tradition and revolutionary heroism of various heroes, fallen combatants, and emulation fighters of our party and our people as a whole are an invaluable spiritual asset and a great source of encouragement for the younger generation.

All youths must be systematicall given military training by the self-defense militia forces or must receive compulsory milit y traning from various general schools, vocational training from various general schools, vocational training schools, vocational middle schools, universities and colleges. The popular military training is designed to make every youth familiar with the use of various types of commonly-used infantry weapons, ensuring that he can fight the enemy with either booby traps, spikes, mines or grenades and if necessary, can handle antiaircraft guns, artillery pieces and mortars. Youths must also be trained on how to satisfactorily carry out patrol and guard missions, to capture commandos and scouts and to satisfactorily carry out combat-support activities, such as first-aid, the evucation of wounded soldiers, communications, liaison and so forth.

The task of improving the military knowledge of youths requires us to develop the various national defense clubs and military sport games and to satisfactorily prepare replenishment forces for various armed services and technical combat branches.

The people's war for national defense under today's new conditions requires youths to have the good health, stamina, dynamicism, intelligence, resourcefulness and accuracy needed for a high combat spirit and for complex and urgent combat situations. It is necessary to launch a movement to maintain physical fitness among youths in order to make them strong enough to engage in labor activities and remain combat ready for national defense.

Cultivating a sense of organization and discipline on a daily and permanent basis is also a demand to be met by the younger generation. This is designed to prepare them not only for military service but also for labor activities to build the fatherland.

Satisfactorily preparing youths for the fulfillment of military service is tantamount to actively contributing to strengthening national defense and building our army into a powerful revolutionary people's army with an even higher level of standardization and modernization capable of maintaining combat readiness and fighting victoriously under all circumstances.

HANOI UNITS ISSUE PLAN FOR TROOP RECRUITMENT

BK250956 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Executing an order from the chairman of the Council of Ministers, all precincts, districts and cities in Hanoi, since the beginning of 1982, have intensively developed diverse activities in support of the first phase of troop recruitment for 1982.

The municipal military draft council has disseminated a plan for recruitment of youths into the army to the various precincts, districts and cities, and coordinated the activities of the various sectors, mass organizations and the VFF to study thoroughly the law on military service adopted recently by the Natonal Assembly.

SRV, USSR SIGN TRANSPORT COOPERATION MINUTES

OW231327 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, Jan 20 -- Transport cooperation teams in the Vietnamese-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its eighth session here from January 11-19. They reviewed transport of goods between the two countries and other matters since their sixth meeting.

In furtherance of resolutions of the seventh session of the intergovernmental committee, the teams decided on measures to fulfil the programme for this year, which provides for improvement of loading at seaports, the transport of goods to reception points, and other matters. The minutes of the session were signed by Duong Bach Lien, Vietnamese vice-minister of transport and communications, and L.P. Nedyank, Soviet vice-minister of merchant marine.

JURIDICAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH USSR APPROVED

OW222120 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 22 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has ratified the agreement on juridical assistance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed on December 10, 1981. This was announced in a communique released here today following a one-day meeting of the Council of State.

SRV-CUBA TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HAVANA

OW141758 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 14 -- A protocol on goods exchange between Vietnam and Cuba in 1982 was signed in Havana on January 12.

Signatories were Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Dinh Van Tram and his Cuban counterpart, Fuente Menendez.

MALAYSIA

GHAZALI SAYS MALAYSIA READY TO HOST KHMER SUMMIT

BK270957 Hongkong AFP in English 0942 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance groups would "certainly get together again" to pursue the idea of a coalition, the Malysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said today. Speaking to newsmen on his talks with the Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Tan Sri Ghazali said Malaysia and other ASEAN countries would be ready to provide facilities for another summitry of the three resistance leaders -- Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

Malaysia, he said, had not received any formal letter from the Khmer Rouge rejecting the proposal for a loose anti-Vietnamese coalition as proposed by Singapore. He noted, however, that according to press reports the letter had been sent by the Khmer Rouge deputy prime minister, Ieng Sary, to all the ASEAN foreign ministers.

Tan Sri Ghazali had extensive discussions on the Kampuchean situation and other regional developments with Prof Mokhtar, who flew in here last night on a one-day visit. "We will be in close touch with the rest of our ASEAN friends watching these developments and to see how we can be helpful in bringing about a political solution of the whole problem of Kampuchea, "Tan Sri Ghazali said. The Malaysian foreign minister was addressing his first news conference after his miraculous escape from a plane crash 17 days ago.

Asked whether he was disappointed by the Khmer Rouge's rejection of the proposal for a loose coalition, the foreign minister said he was sorry that an agreement, which looked so near, had not come about. But he was not disappointed in the sense that they had not rejected the principle of a coalition. "I am certain the three will get together again, and begin (the efforts for a coalition) once more," he said.

Comment on Ghazali Remarks

BK281609 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister yesterday expressed Malaysia's willingness to help in whatever way possible and bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. This included the possibility of hosting talks between the three main resistance groups.

The rejection of Singapore's proposal for a loose coalition between the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and the Moulinaka was disappointing, but it is useful to note that the Khmer Rouge have not closed the door completely. The idea of a loose coalition was rejected by the Khmer Rouge on the grounds that such a coalition would be weak and unworkable. What they want is a stronger coalition where each group may have to give up some of its identity and independence and merge into a stronger, single entity. There have been various proposals regarding this single unified resistance grouping, but all of them have as their central thesis the need for the Khmer Rouge to give up their ideology, acknowledge and [words indistinct] their past sins, as when they killed hundreds of thousands of their own people, and finally giving over the leadership to Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk. These are tough positons, and the Khmer Rouge are not expected to accept them.

But, the Khmer Rouge must remember that they have discredited themselves in the eyes of their own people. The Kampuchean people fear them even more than they fear the Vietnamese. Though they will never accept the puppet Heng Samrin regime, they will prefer him and the consequent Vietnamese domination to rule by the Khmer Rouge.

Through their own genocidal policies, the Khmer Rouge are today hated by their own people. There is thus a vital need for the Khmer Rouge to submerge themselves in a coalition that would make them more presentable to their own people.

Malaysia has offered its services as a host to all the three factions, if they want to have further talks on this issue. It is to be hoped that there would be some solution to the problem, because the longer it takes, the more difficult it will become to retain the present support given to the ASEAN's stand.

Meanwhile, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr stated yesterday that Vietnam might participate in negotiations for a political solution to the Indochinese state, if careful steps were adopted by negotiators. There can be no dispute over the fact there can be no solution to the Kampuchean problem without the active support of Vietnam. Vietnam has not been too cooperative thus far, as evidenced by its rejection of the peace proposal by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Vietnam has everything going in its favor in Indochina at the present moment, but it must be remembered the situation was created by the force of military arms, and Vietnam's recent history is testimony of the fact that the world's most powerful weapon and power cannot suppress the freedom of the people and nation.

The ASEAN group of nations, especially Indonesia, have actively exerted efforts to allow Vietnam to get off the hook in Kampuchea. Indonesia has proposed that there should be a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces in return for a UN-supervised free and fair general elections. This proposal may well provide a long-term solution to Kampuchea, which is today the main destabilizing factor towards peace in Southeest Asia.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

OW221325 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf planed into a red [carpet] welcome today at the Manila International Airport. For details, here is Jose Carlos of KBS news: [Begin recording] It was an elaborate welcome for Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, whose country has growingly become important to the Philippines, not only for its oil, but also for its labor imports of Filipino workers. The first lady and Prime Minister Cesar Virata led welcomers this morning for the visiting Ma'ruf, who was accorded military honors at the new Manila Internatonal Airport. With the Iraqi official is a 30-man mission that will assist him in furthering Philippine-Iraqi relations.

Tonight the Iraqi vice president meets with the president at Malacanang. The 7-day visit of the Iraqi dignitary will afford him a better perspective of Philippine development, including the status of Muslim Filipinos in the country.

Meeting, Dinner With Marcos

JN231144 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Manila -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his wishes for the continued properity development of the Philippines. This occurred when the Philippine president received Ma'ruf at the presidential palace yesterday.

The Philippine president asked the Iraqi vice president to convey his greetings to President leader Saddam Husayn and his wishes for the continued prosperity and development of Iraq, under the wise leadership of President Saddam Husayn.

During the meeting Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf reviewed the racist Persian enemy's aggression against Iraq and how Iraq was compelled to reply to defend its territory and independence. He also explained Iraq's response from a strong position to the international initiatives to stop the war, the insistence of the racist Persian enemy to prolong the war and the arms cooperation between the Iranian regime and the Zionist enemy who attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor to weaken the Arab nation's ability to confront its enemies and to eliminate the achievements of the Ba'th Party and revolution in Iraq.

The Iraqi vice president asserted the importance of developing the Nonaligned Movement to create international balance, solve economic issues and safeguard the independence of the movement's countries. The Philippine president showed full understanding of Iraq's viewpoint on its just war against the racist Persian enemy. Iraqi-Philippine relations and ways of developing them in the interest of the two countries were reviewed, and current Arab and international issues were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister, and Nabil Najim, director of protocol in the Foreign Ministry, Iraq's ambassador to the Philippines and the Philippine ambassador in Baghdad.

Ferdinand Marcos hosted a dinner in the presidential palace last night in honor of Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his accompanying delegation. President Marcos delivered a speech on this occasion in which he praised Iraq's policy under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn and its support for developing of countries to safeguard their independence. He stressed that the Iraqi vice president's visit to the Philippines reflects the advanced relations between the two countries and their common understanding of international issues. He also praised Iraq's ancient culture and the enlightened ideology which Iraq has given to mankind.

In his reply speech, the vice president expressed his appreciation to President Marcos for his growing interest in developing the relations between the two countries, stressing that these relations were built on bases that serve their interests and their people. The Iraqi vice president discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, stressing that Iraq was forced to enter the war to defend its sovereignty when the Persian enemy tried to interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs and to export the revolution from Iran to Iraq.

The dinner was attended by the Philippine prime minister, Mrs Imelda Marcos, the wife of the Philippine president, ministers, high-ranking officials and heads of diplomatic missions in Manila.

In a special ceremony, President Marcos bestowed on Taha Muhyi an-Din Ma'ruf and Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, the Philippine Medal of the First Class. The ceremony was attended by the Philippine prime minister and high-ranking officials.

Virata-Ma'ruf Trade Talks

HK260033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Philippines and Iraq began closed-door talks yesterday on improving and strengthening economic and trade relations. The meeting was between Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. They discussed matters on improving trade between Iraq and the Philippines. Virata said a communique on the talks will be issued tomorrow at the completion of the discussions. The Iraqi vice president is also scheduled to hold meetings with Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin and Labor Minister Blas Ople.

The Iraqi vice president was conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of the East. The ceremony was attended by the first lady, Mrs Marcos, and other Cabinet officials. Vice President Ma'ruf cited the stability of the Philippine society. He attributed this to the great improvements in the field of education and culture in the country.

INA Report on Talks

JN251403 Baghdad in Arabic 0955 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Manila, 25 Jan (INA) -- Official talks began here today between Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Means of consolidating bilateral relations and the developments in the Arab and international situation were discussed during the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, Virata welcomed the Iraqi vice president and his accompanying delegation, stressing that this visit would consolidate and strengthen relations between the two countries. The Iraqi vice president expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation by President and Mrs Marcos, the prime minister and other Philippines officials, saying that this reflects the true friendship between the two countries and their desire to develop their relations.

The Iraqi vice president said: Our visit to the Philippines, which we made despite the war Iraq is waging against the aggressors, shows under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn, the importance Iraq attaches to building equitable relations with the Third World countries based on respecting sovereignty and mutual benefits.

Ma'ruf reviewed the huge developments which Iraq had achieved under the leadership of the Ba'th party, and which aim at building a unique experiment which will provide justice and equality to the sons of our people in Iraq and equal chances for them to build a progressive and strong Iraq. He said that Iraq is keen to play an active and positive role on Arab and international issues, particularly the Nonaligned Movement and to preserve its principles which guarantee independence for its countries and free them from international interference and facts.

Ma'ruf touched on the war with Iran. He said that the Iranians began the war when they bombed Iraqi cities and regions on 4 September 1980 which promptedus to defend our sovereignty and drive evil away from Iraq. He pointed out that from the beginning of the war Iraq has welcomed international efforts to reach a peaceful solution but the Iranian regime rejected these efforts due to its expansionist and racist policy which is backed by imperialist and Zionist quarters. He also pointed to the conspiracy revealed in Bahrain behind which the Iranian regime sought to threaten the security and safety of the Arab Gulf.

Ma'ruf then spoke about the continuous Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Arab Palestinian people, stressing that this policy which is backed by U.S. imperialism endangers the region's security, especially the treacherous aggression on Iraqi nuclear installations and the annexation of the Syrian Heights. He hoped that our visit to the Philippines would open new doors within the process of bilateral relations for serving the two countries, referring to the proposal of President Saddam Husayn at the Havana conference for nonaligned countries which called for establishing a world fund for helping the developing countries which suffer from inflation. This inflation will be discussed at the meeting of the Group of 77 next month in Baghdad in which the Philippines will participate.

The Philippines' prime minister stressed his country's true desire to consolidate and develop relations with Iraq in all fields, praising Iraq's policy and the leadership of President Saddam Husayn and his assistance to the developing countries. He showed understanding of the viewpoints that were expressed by the Iraqi vice president during his talks.

Meeting With Philippine Muslims

JN261913 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Manila -- Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received at his place of residence this morning a delegation representing Muslims in the Philippines.

During the visit, the vice president explained that the party and revolution commands, led by President Saddam Husayn, attach importance to Muslims in the world at large and show concern for their holy places. He also reviewed Iraq's financial assistance to Islamic schools and institutions.

Ma'ruf reviewed the Persian enemy's aggression, its background and motives and the Khomeyni clique's policy, which is hostile to the spirit of Islam and to divine teachings. He referred to Iraq's response to the efforts exerted by the Islamic Conference Organization and other organizations to stop the war despite the victories that Iraq is achieving along the battle fronts from the premise of the humane principles which constitute the basis of Iraq's policy and to avoid shedding the blood of Muslims as Islamic teachings dictate.

On the problems of the Muslims in the Philippines, the vice president said: Proceeding from our principles of respect for the sovereignty of other states, noninterference in domestic affairs and respect for territorial integrity, Iraq considers this issue to be a domestic one, concerning the Philippines government and people alone, and hopes that the concerned parties will seek peaceful solutions to achieve unity in the Philippines.

The delegation representing Muslims in the Philippines expressed understanding of Iraq's viewpoint on the war against Iran and expressed support for Iraq's sound stand on settling the dispute.

Joint Trade Commission

OW261305 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The government's Muslim Filipino development and assistance program has impressed Iraq's vice president. After a briefing on the Republic of the Philippines [RP] Government's Muslim Filipino policies, Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf praised the effort to improve the lot of Muslim Filipinos. Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo M. Espaldon gave the briefing at Malacanang. The Iraqi official was informed it was the government's policy to protect the interests of the Filipinos regardless of faith and belief.

Meanwhile, the Iraq-RP Joint Trade Commission was organized today to highlight the visit here of the Iraq trade mission. David Nye covered the story at the old Congress Building. [Begin David Nye recording] A cultural and scientific agreement and [an agreement on] a joint Iraq-Philippines trade commission were signed this afternoon at the executive house in Manila. Signing on behalf of the Iraqi Government was Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin signed for the Philippines.

In his remarks, Romulo praised the agreements as memorable and historic in the relationship of the two countries. He added these pacts not only affected the two countries intellectually, but also emotionally. For his part, Minister 'Ali said that this is a right start for RP-Iraq relations. He also said he was very much convinced cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened.

The joint Iraq-Philippine trade commission is a body which will monitor trade between the two countries. This was first conceived during the first lady's visit to Iraq last year. This trade body will meet annually with the site of the meeting alternating between Manila and Baghdad. For KBS News, this is David Nye. [end recording]

27 Jan Press Conference

JN271533 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Manila -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf has stated that Iraq's foreign policy is based on constant principles, foremost of which is respect for the sovereignty and independence of other states and noninterference in their domestic affairs. Ma'ruf added: proceeding from this stand, and after failing in convincing officials in Iran to suspend their aggressions, recurrent provocations and blatant interference in Iraq's domestic affairs, the latter found itself compelled to defend itself and use force to halt this aggression.

At a press conference here this morning before leaving for Singapore, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said that, despite its victories and military superiority, Iraq had repeatedly announced, through its president, that it is ready to halt the fighting and hold negotiations to a solution to the dispute that will safeguard the two countries' legitimate rights. Ma'ruf added that Iraq has responded to the peace initiatives by Islamic and international organizations while Iran had rejected them.

Ma'ruf stressed that Iraq considers the Palestinian cause a central one and that the expelling of the Palestinians from their lands, replacing them by aliens, confiscating their properties, depriving them of their minimum rights and trying to liquidate them are things that cannot be condoned by mankind. Ma'ruf added that the persistence of the Zionist entity in its policy of aggression against the Arabs backed by the United States contravenes all international norms and conventions. The forcible annexation of more Arab land by Israel is something on which we cannot remain silent. Ma'ruf said: We shall work with all our ability to put an end to the Zionists' aggressions.

Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf explained that the Zionist entity continuously seeks to halt our scientific, technological and economic development and that the Israeli raid against our nuclear installations clearly demonstrate this hostile spirit toward the Arabs.

On Iraq's role in the Nonaligned Movement, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said that Iraq is a founding member of this movement, has been and continues to be committed to its principles, has actively participated in all its conferences and has contributed to the movement's efforts to safeguard security, peace and stability in the world and to keep away from all blocs and alliances.

Delegation's Departure

OW271225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Philippines appreciates Iraq's effort toward the setting up of a world fund to fight inflation. This was expressed today before the conclusion of the Iraq trade mission. The mission, led by Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, left this morning after a 6-day visit. The first lady led government officials in giving the Iraqi mission a warm sendoff at the MIA [Manila International Airport]. The Iraqi vice president was accorded military honors before enplaning for Singapore. Also at the airport were Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes.

Before leaving, Vice President Ma'ruf and his party paid a farewell call on President Marcos at Malacanang. The vice president expressed his deep gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and his delegation by the government and people of the Philippines the past 6 days.

The Iraqi vice president's visit here, in return for Madame Marcos' visit to Iraq last year, further strengthened the ties of friendship and cooperation between Manila and Baghdad.

27 Jan Joint Statement

JN272021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) -- The Philippines has expressed appreciation for Iraq's response to the efforts that are being exerted at the international level to achieve a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and to reach a peaceful settlement on the basis of UN and Nonaligned Movement principles.

The Philippines also expressed support for the efforts of the United Nations and the other parties, including the Islamic Conference Organization, to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute. It also expressed the hope that the two parties to the dispute would seek a peaceful and satisfactory solution that will develop and promote the nations in the region.

This was contained in the joint statement issued in Manila and Baghdad this evening at the end of the visit Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf paid to the Philippines and his talks with the Philippine prime minister, Cesar Virata.

The statement notes that the two sides had stressed the need to safeguard peace and security in the Arab Gulf region and to avoid the interference of the big powers in the domestic affairs of the countries in the region to guarantee their independence and development. They also agreed that security in the Arab Gulf region is the sole responsibility of the countries in the region, without the interference of any foreign party.

The Philippine side reiterated its denunciation of the Israel air raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations, given that it seriously violates the UN Charter and international law. The Philippine side described the aggression as a vilification of the developing countries' right to achieve scientific progress through the use of technology for peaceful purpose and social development.

The Iraqi and Philippine sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between their two countries and stressed that there are new scopes for cooperation between them. The two sides stressed their desire to expand cooperation in the spheres of industry, trade, economic ventures, science, technology, energy and culture on the basis of mutual interests and equality.

On reviewing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides reiterated support for the Palestinian people's right to determine their fate and establish their own independent state in Palestine. They also reiterated their recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative and condemned Israel's decisions to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, considering them a violation of international norms and laws and of the United Nations. They called on the international community to disregard these decisions and consider them null and void. They also condemned [word indistinct] recurrent aggressions against Lebanon and the violation of its territorial integrity and independence.

The two sides agreed to work to halt the arms race [words indistinct] under effective international supervision. They welcomed current efforts for reducing the arms race and banning nuclear weapons. They pointed out that any progress achieved on this road will contribute to consolidating world peace and security.

The Iraqi and Philippine sides expressed support for the policy of peaceful coexistence among the members of the international community, regardless of the nature of their economic and social regimes. They appealed to the countries and peoples of the world, including the big powers, to act in a responsible manner on issues which affect world peace and security.

On the international situation, ITU developments and the situation in their two regions, the two sides expressed full support for the United Nations and the basic principles acknowledged in its charter, particularly those that call for respect for the independence and territorial integrity of countries, the inadmissibility of using force or threats in international relations and the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of others. The two sides also expressed concern over the escalation of tension between the big powers and the possibilities of war by proxy which pose a threat to the peoples' sovereignty and independence. They stressed the need to strengthen the United Nations in an effective manner, so that it may deal with the various problems which expose world stability to danger, to safeguard peace, which may evaporate as a result of disputes that escalate into comprehensive international confrontations and a war between the big powers.

The two sides expressed concern over the continued tension and disputes in Southeast Asia, which creates an atmosphere of instability and hampers the region's economic progress and development. They expressed hope that constructive efforts might be exerted to reach a comprehensive settlement to all the disputes among all the countries in the region and the other countries concerned. They also expressed anxiety over the exacerbation of tension in Africa, which may encourage foreign intervention, and expressed the need to settle the continent's problems through a dialogue among its countries.

The statement says that the Philippine prime minister, Cesar Virata, accepted Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf's invitation to visit Iraq.

RULING PARTY UNDER FIRE FOR BATASAN PERFORMANCE

HK240606 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Stung by criticisms from the opposition and a threat by President Marcos that he will resort to his decree-making powers if they do not act fast enough to meet contingencies, KBL members of the Batasan have finally decided to put their act together. They will meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in what Batasan insiders describe as attempts to crack the party whip in the face of mounting criticism from the opposition on the Batasan's poor performances. The Batasan leadership, through Speaker Querube Makalintal and Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, is expected to appeal to KBL members to perform their legislative duties as expected of them by their constituents.

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TEXT OF KOMOTO ECONOMIC POLICY SPEECH TO DIET

OW300157 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0535 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech by Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto at the resumption of the 96th Regular Diet Session on 25 January -- live]

[Text] I would like to state my views on the immediate tasks facing our economy and the basic policy towards economic management. First, I would like to discuss the present situation of the world economy. The second oil crisis brought tremendous difficulties to the world economy. Although the worst is said to have finally passed, upheavals are still continuing.

Countries exerted strenuous efforts to overcome its influence and, as a result, the worldwide upward inflationary trend has slowed down a little and the situation in the supply and demand of oil has reached a lull. However, as a result of the tight-money policies pursued to arrest inflation, an unusual situation has been generated worldwide, in which interest rates are set high. Along with the effect of rises in the oil price, this is putting a great deflationary pressure on the world economy.

Because of this, business activities in the Euro-American countries still remain sluggish and unemployment is increasing in all countries. With some countries registering an unemployment rate of more than 10 percent, unemployment has become a big political and social issue.

In nonoil-producing, developing countries, deficits in the balance of current accounts are on the increase; cumulative foreign debts have sharply increased; and, on top of all this, price rises continue unabated.

In the midst of this situation, the Japanese economy has been able to tide over the second oil crisis comparatively smoothly, thanks partly to the nation's wise measures. Due to rises in the oil price, prices rose quite a bit for a time, but we were able to prevent imported inflation from turning into inflation on the domestic market. Since the spring of 1981, prices have regained their calm. However, the tempo of recovery in business is slow and lacks strength.

On the strength of powerful international competitiveness and the yen's low exchange rate, exports continued to increase; plant and equipment investments by large businesses are in a stable condition; and the tendency for a decrease in inventory investments seems to have almost come to an end. In the midst of this, production and shipments have been showing increases since last autumn. However, individual consumption continues to fluctuate, and changes in plant and equipment investments by small and medium businesses also continue to be sluggish. Since the end of 1979, housing investment has been falling below the average of preceding years. Thus, recovery in the domestic demand is slow, the demand for imports remains sluggish, and we depend on overseas demands for the most part in our economic growth. Because of these reasons, economic frictions with the Euro-American countries, troubled with inflation and unemployment, have become increasingly serious.

Under this situation, our economy is about to usher in fiscal year 1982. In managing this economy, we will pursue a policy with the following basic goals:

First, business activity will be steadily maintained and expanded and stable employment insured, mainly through the stimulation of domestic demand. The attainment of steady economic growth is also essential for a smooth implementation of administrative reform, the foremost current task. The maintenance and expansion of business activity, mainly through the stimulation of domestic demand, will greatly contribute to defusing economic frictions with foreign countries, a task of immediate urgency.

For this reason, in compiling the 1982 budget, we have done our best to stimulate domestic demand while paying attention to the fiscal impact on business activity. For instance, in consolidating social overhead capital, we have tried to increase the volume of projects through the use of private capital and the effective allocation of fiscal resources. However, to expand domestic demand under the present circumstances, where the fiscal resources are limited, it is very important to improve the business climate so that the vitality of the private sector of the economy can be given full play.

To this end, it is essential to consolidate the foundation for the recovery of private consumption through the preservation of the basic trend toward price stability. It is also important to make the pace of investment in equipment more secure through the continued effective and dynamic implementation of the financial policy, while promoting technological innovations and improvement in productivity.

Housing construction forms the foundations for a better living standard, and plays a significant role in stimulating private demand. For this reason, for the correct implementation of the fourth housing construction plan, the government has decided to take various carefully thought-out measures, such as those for increasing housing loans and providing more housing sites. Thanks to these measures, we believe that housing construction, which is sluggish at present, will head for recovery.

Inventory adjustment, which has been an obstacle to business recovery, has been almost completed. Accordingly, investment on inventory is expected to rise from now on. Moreover, as for the future trend of the world economy, business recovery is expected in the latter half of this year in most of the major industrialized nations, with the ill effects of the second oil crisis gradually being overcome in those countries.

Through the combined effects of the government measures just outlined and the vitality of the private sector of the economy, our economy is expected to attain approximately a 5.2 percent growth rate in real terms in fiscal 1982.

The second goal is the attainment of price stability. The current price trend is towards stability, both in wholesale and consumer prices. Needless to say, stable prices are a basic requirement for a stable livelihood for our people and thus form the foundation of economic management. To maintain the present basic trend for price stability, the government will continue to implement its policy in a dynamic way in fiscal 1982.

To this end, while closely monitoring the volume of currency in circulation, the government will take comprehensive measures, such as stable supply of daily necessities, price survey and monitoring, and the active implementation of policies designed to stimulate imports and competition. As for public utility rates, the government will be strict in setting these rates, on the assumption of thoroughgoing rational management and in consideration of their impact on prices and the people's livelihood.

The government anticipates continued price stability in fiscal 1982, with wholesale and consumer prices expected to rise by approximately 3 and 4.7 percent respectively.

The third goal is the establishment of harmonious external economic relations. There is some tone of severity in the demand for the opening of our market among the Western countries, which are plagued by inflation and unemployment. It is feared that protectionist moves will intensify in these countries.

World trade has continued expanding by leaps and bounds under the IMF-GATT system since the end of World War II, making great contributions as a driving force to the world economy. Behind the remarkable postwar development of the Japanese economy, there was the smooth expansion of world trade under the free trade system. Today Japan accounts for as much as 10 percent of world trade. That is why it bears a weighty obligation in preventing the rise of protectionism and achieving a harmonious development of the world economy.

We have to make active efforts to maintain and strengthen the free trade system.

From this point of view, the government will actively implement various external economic measures, such as import promotion which was adopted in December last year, to achieve expanding equilibrium in trade on the basis of the recovery of domestic demand. These measures include those designed to open our market, such as the gradual reduction of import tariffs and the simplification of inspection procedures on imported goods, as well as such import promotion measures as emergency imports, foreign currency loans, the stock-piling of petroleum and rare metals, and the dispatching of trade missions.

Needless to say, the basic cause of the protectionist moves lies in the stagnation of the economies of various countries. I believe that it is imperative for all nations to make positive efforts and cooperate in order to revitalize the world economy. In this connection, I would like to discuss economic cooperation with developing nations. By assisting developing nations in their economic development through economic cooperation, Japan as a peaceful nation can contribute to world peace and prosperity and meet the expectations of the community of nations. Such cooperation will also contribute to Japan's own development and security, for it has close, mutually dependent relations with these nations. From this point of view, we have taken maximum care in the 1982 budget to steadily fulfill the new medium-term goals of official development assistance [ODA].

Now I will discuss measures to consolidate the foundations of economic development in a long-term perspective. Since the end of World War II, Japan has been assisted by favorable internal and external conditions in achieving a remarkable economic development unparalleled in the world. Ours has grown to be a gigantic economy whose annual GNP is close to 280,000 billion yen.

However, the internal and external conditions surrounding Japan are undergoing radical changes, as seen in increasing limitations on resources and energy and the changing international economic order. Under these circumstances, we urgently need to consolidate our economic foundations so that our economy can be developed on a long-term, stable basis.

Compared with other advanced industrial nations, Japan's dependence on foreign oil is very high. This makes it imperative for us to secure a stable energy supply. At present, the strain on our oil supply has eased. But the medium and long-term energy supply picture still remains severe and is full of unstable factors. It is important to push through energy measures forcefully and stably at a time when the energy situation is in a state of lull.

To this end, we will strive to ensure a stable oil supply while more forcefully pushing energy conservation measures and oil stockpiling. It is also necessary to promote the development and use of alternate energy sources, such as the development of atomic power generation and the utilization of coal. Moreover, we have to exert efforts to study and develop new energy sources, such as nuclear fusion research, with a view to meeting the energy needs in the 21st century.

Thus far I have dealt with the immediate problems confronting our economy and expressed my basic views on the management of our national economy. In order that we may solve various urgent problems and bring about the economic picture just described in this period of radical worldwide economic changes, we need to manage our economy in a dynamic way appropriate to changing conditions. The government will tackle these problems with might and main. I earnestly ask each and every citizen for his understanding and cooperation.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES FOREIGN TRADE PACKAGE

OW300527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government Saturday announced a package of measures to ease and simplify import-testing and other "nontariff trade barriers" in another major move toward allowing greater market access to foreign goods.

The wide-ranging package, adopted at a special meeting of top government aides and leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, emerged from more than a month of intensive study following complaints by foreign governments that the Japanese market is not sufficiently open to imports.

The United States, the European Community and other Japanese trade partners have presented the government with 99 specific cases in which they felt their imports into Japan are being deterred.

A government spokesman said that Japan will ease or remove 67 of such nontariff barriers "as swiftly as possible." He said that further consideration will be made of another nine demands. The government found 15 others to be "based on misunderstanding" on the part of foreign governments, and decided that the remaining eight will "remain unchanged."

The package also called for establishing an "Office of Trade Ombudsman (OTO)" to handle foreign businessmen's trade grievances. Saturday's package followed the government decision last month to cut tariffs on 1,600 items two years ahead of schedule.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, emerging from the Cabinet council session, told reporters the measures just announced would "prove fairly affective" in defusing Japan's economic friction with its trading partners, particularly the U.S. and the 10-member EC. "I think we've done a fairly good job. No other countries can do this much," a confident Suzuki said.

But International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe conceded that the package might not fully satisfy the Americans and the Europeans. "I don't think that the solution of the problems of nontariff barriers is enough to resolve our trade friction," he said in reply to questions by reporters. Abe said that he will press for continued study of additional steps, including import liberalization for some of the 27 items, still subject to restrictions, or expansion of quotas for others.

Suzuki admitted that the new measures might not be quick in producing the desired results. He said he will send Masumi Esaki, a former MITI minister, to the United States and Europe on a mission to explain the package. Esaki heads the LDP's Special Committee on International Economic Policy, which drafted the package.

Initial reactions from these countries were generally guarded. An official of the EC Commission Office in Tokyo was quoted as saying that the Japanese move "is a step in the right direction, but there is still a long way to go." The U.S. Embassy released a statement welcoming the move, but added the U.S. Government "cannot make a judgment on the impact of the measures until we have a chance to study them and analyse their effect on specific problems...."

The 67 nontariff barriers to be eased or removed cover a wide range of products, including motor vehicles, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, electric appliances, farm implements, sporting goods, chemicals and food additives. In fact, the package involves partial revisions of 24 domestic laws and regulations coming under jurisdiction of nine different government agencies.

Specific improvements will take the form of making Japanese standards in line with international ones, accepting foreign testing results, clarifying and quantifying standards and simplifying import-testing procedures. For example, U.S.-made aerosol sprays for cosmetics, whose wall is 0.015 millimeters thinner than the Japanese standard, will now be allowed into Japan. In another case, foreign-made metallic baseball bats and tennis balls will now be accepted at official competitions held in Japan. Officials said that as to the nine nontariff barriers, of which further consideration is to be made, conclusions would be reached "by the end of March."

The new Office of Trade Ombudsman, to be created within the Economic Planning Agency, will be headed by a deputy chief Cabinet secretary to ensure an easy access to the prime minister, they said.

Vice ministers of the government agencies concerned will be other members of the office, they added.

Hiromu Fukada, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, told a separate news briefing, "we are very anxious to proceed along this line in opening our market in the interest of our country." Fukada, one of the senior bureaucrats who helped formulate the trade promotion package, also noted, "Trade friction is on the minds of many Japanese people, including the prime minister."

But the Foreign Ministry official cautioned the U.S. against enacting protectionist legislation, which he said would hamper bilateral trade between the two countries. "It will not be in the interest of the U.S. economy to introduce such legislation which will sap the U.S. industry of the vitality that comes from sound and healthy competition," he said. He also forecast it was "extremely unlikely" Japan would lift quotas on citrus and beef entirely for the United States, referring to the current bilateral agreement which will remain in force until March, 1984.

Nevertheless, the director general said, the government will continue to make efforts to strengthen and improve "the setup for handling complaints" from Japan's trading partners via OTO and indirectly the ruling party's Esaki committee. "The Esaki committee will stay," Fukada promised. "It will continue its work."

HEGG CREWMAN SAYS SHIP WAS SIGNALED TO STOP

OW230741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Naha, Jan 23 (KYODO) -- A crewman of the Japanese chemical tanker Hegg told Maritime Safety Agency officials that he saw a patrol boat approaching the tanker and giving signals to halt before it was fired on by Philippine fighters off Mindanao Island a week ago, supporting Philippine official statements. The officials said Saturday the crewman, who was not identified, gave the testimony during the questioning of 13 of the 22-man crew from the 5,307-ton tanker. The officials said, however, that they found no sign of weapons or supplies for Philippine Muslim guerrillas, which Manila authorities have alleged were being carried by the tanker.

The crewman was quoted as saying that a patrol boat approached the tanker and flashed a light several times before the strafing incident occurred. "I suppose it was the order to halt," MSA officials quoted him as saying. The witness contradicted what the Hegg's captain, Hideo Takakuwa, had said earlier. The captain told a press conference that he never received any order to halt by any Philippine Air Force aircraft or patrol boat, adding that no ship was near the Hegg before it was strafed.

The MSA officials said they will continue questioning for a few more days before the ship will be allowed to leave for its original destination of Pusan, South Korea. They said, however, a thorough investigation of the ship produced nothing to back up the Philippine accusation it was carrying weapons. They said only the ship's main tanks filled with methanol and caustic soda had not been checked, but added that they could hardly imagine weapons were concealed in the tanks. Nevertheless, the MSA officials said they plan to probe the tanks when the tanker unloads its cargo at Pusan.

VRPR: SOUTH'S 20-POINT PROPOSAL 'PREPOSTEROUS'

SK011045 (Clandestine) Voice of the Reunification Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] This morning Son Chae-sik, minister of the National Unification Board, issued a so-called statement to the North containing a 20-point proposal, such as opening the road between Seoul and Pyongyang. Because the so-called 22 January unification proposal has been internationally denounced and frustrated at the outset, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has put forth such a preposterous proposal to again deceive public opinion at home and abroad.

Any proposal which does not thoroughly guarantee the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, democratization and the abolition of the anticommunist confrontation policy -- inevitable prerequisites for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country -- constitutes unrealistic, perfunctory slogans and hollow remarks. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not fool people any more and deceive or ridicule the world's people with such a disguised reunification policy or proposal as the 22 January unification policy, which is only for propaganda purposes.

Before putting forward unrealistic and deceitful reunification proposals, Chon Tu-hwan should apologize for his crimes against the country and the people. If he really has an intention for reunification, he should immediately withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, enforce democratization, and abolish the anticommunist confrontation policy, collaborating, instead, with communism.

U.S. WITHDRAWAL CALLED 'ESSENTIAL' PREREQUISITE

SK011141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Withdrawal of U.S. Troops Is Essential and Preferential Requisite to Peaceful Reunification."

Hidden behind the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean puppets on January 22 is a sinister design to keep the country divided forever and leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialist masters permanently, the author of the article declares.

This nature of the "proposal", he continues, finds typical manifestation in the outcry of the traitor for "the maintenance of the present truce system" and "respect of the treaties and agreements" concluded with foreign countries in an "agreement on basic relations between North and South" which he presented as "a practical step" till reunification. As clear to anyone, this is intended to leave South Korea under the U.S. troops' occupation and keep the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" as it is.

In that case, the wall barring reunification will be built higher and Korea will face a danger of being bisected for good and all into "two states" and "two nations". Herein lies the reactionary and treacherous nature of the "proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea is a question of principle assuming top priority in reunifying the country. If anyone want to advance a proposal for Korean reunification, he, first of all, must raise the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea. But the Chon Tu-hwan clique in their "proposal" did not utter a word about this, but tried to justify the U.S. occupation policy.

Citing concrete facts, the article points out that the U.S. imperialists are becoming more vicious in their "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres for the invariable purpose of turning South Korea into their permanent colony and military base and realising their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea.

To wax eloquent about reunification with the U.S. imperialists, the shameless aggressor, the chieftain of war and the very one responsible for the division, left in the country, is as silly a talk as raising sheep with a wolf in the shed.

This suggests that traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not have the least intention to realise reunification, but he is trying to fool the nation with a word-juggling about it. If he has the least idea of seeking reunification, he should, first of all, have put forth a proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, ended the military fascist rule in South Korea and given up the anti-communist confrontation policy. A reunification "proposal" omitting this demand is a mere empty talk which is not worth a farthing.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF 22 JAN UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK290831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed commentary titled "South Korean Puppet's Splittist Proposal and Argument for Unification in the 2000's" in denunciation of the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

In his so-called "unification proposal," the traitor hammered away at the poppycook about "general elections," "agreement" and the like, turning away his face from such fundamental problems of primary importance for national reunification as the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea, the realisation of democracy and the renunciation of the anti-communist confrontation policy, the commentary notes, and says: This is a criminal act flouting the nation over the sacred reunification question.

The commentary further says: In a nutshell, the "proposal" brought forward by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is ipso facto a malrevised version of the splittist "June 23 statement" of traitor Pak Chong-hui. This "proposal" was put forward at a time when the South Korean puppets advanced the "argument for unification in the 2000's" and defined the 1900's as an "era of frontal confrontation between North and South," "era of North-South competitions" and "era of building up foundations," claiming that the unification question should be dealt with in the 2000's. This clearly shows the criminal nature of the "proposal."

Clear is the real intention of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in bringing forward such criminal and vicious argument for permanent division as the "argument for unficication in the 2000's" at a time when the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was advanced as a most fair and realistic reunification proposal and with this as an occasion the desire for national reunification is growing stronger than ever before.

The "argument for unification in the 2000's" of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is an argument for long-term office and an "argument for unification by prevailing over communism." The South Korean military fascist clique is noisily advertising that it would build up "strength" and "destroy communism" by perpetuating the division to gain time. This means extending its reactionary ruling system. This is the stance and attitude of the traitor in bringing forward the "argument for unification in the 2000's."

All these facts clearly show what the Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks in crying about "unification in the 2000's." It is a sham unification and a real division. The "proposal" advanced by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan this time is in essence an elaborated and politicized "argument for unification in the 2000's."

If he is interested even a little in national reunification, he must put forward, first of all, a proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, take steps for democratizing South Korean society and renounce the anti-communist confrontation policy, instead of talking nonsense.

Today our people and unbiased public opinion of the world sternly denounce the "proposal" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, branding it as a political stratagem to perpetuate the division of the country and realise his wild ambition for long-term office and a political swindle to escape denunciation, rejection and isolation at home and abroad and delude public opinion.

LSWYK Chairman Comments

SK291017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Talk by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, dated 27 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] The voices of the progressive peoples of the world, to say nothing of all the Korean people, supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea [DCRK] put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are further increasing with each passing day.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a most reasonable and realistic reunification program which elucidates the road toward the early achievement of the cause of national reunification, based on the scientific analysis of the specific reality of our country, the interests of our nation and the complicated, changing situation surrounding us. This is why all of those who deeply consider and worry about the sufferings of the divided nation and the future of the country are actively supporting this proposal and struggling for its realization.

This pannational struggle for establishing an independent, peaceful and neutral unified Korea on the land of the fatherland is participated in by our youth and students, too, who were born in the divided fatherland and have undergone the severe sufferings of division. But in South Korea today, rackets to attempt the permanent division of the country are still being waged, running counter to the burning national aspiration and desire for reunification of the fatherland, thus arousing unanimous indignation from within and without.

As is already known, traitor Chon Tu-hwan recently put forward a so-called reunification proposal. This proposal is one which completely fails to take into consideration the reality of our country and the aspirations of our nation. Therefore, it is only preposterous, empty theory and talk, the feasibility of which is not worth debating. The so-called reunification offer put forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is said to propose the formation of a unified National Assembly and the establishment of a unified government through general elections, while keeping the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the basic obstacle to reunification of the fatherland -- in South Korea and maintaining the military fascist system, which has mercilessly trampled even the smallest bud of democracy and reunification. This is indeed preposterous.

It is clear to everyone that under the present situation in South Korea, where the U.S. imperialist aggressors dominate everything, the military fascist elements are perpetrating tyranny, patriots and democratic figures speaking for the will of people are all cast into prison and all political activities have been banned, it is impossible to hold general elections in accordance with the principles of national self-determination and democratic procedures.

Democratic figure Kim Tae-chung is now suffering in prison, wearing the shackles of a life sentence, simply because he espoused the will of the popular masses for reunification. Tens of thousands of youths and students who had demanded academic freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification were put into prison. They are now forced to endure unbearable sufferings at the military courts and on the rack.

Even at this moment, the patriotic students of Kwangju, who struggled, sacrificing the flower of youth, shouting "reunification is our desire" and many other youths and students, including those involved in the case of the Democratic Students Union, are suffering under heavy penalties or brutal torture. They are dying on the gallows.

In South Korea where all things democratic and patriotic have been obliterated, where can those who speak for the will of the residents exist? If they did exist, they would only be those who speak for the military gangsters and traitors, not those who truly speak for the will of the popular masses.

It is self-evident that we cannot consult on and discuss the reunification issue of the country with these men. Therefore, the so-called proposal for general elections brought about by the South Korean rulers is not worth considering for reunification. It is nothing but a deception designed to divide our one fatherland into two Koreas forever.

Such a splittist scheme by the South Korean rulers is more clearly exposed in their proposal to conclude a so-called agreement on basic relations between South and North as a practical measure till reunification is achieved. Through the agreement on basic relations, they clamor for South and North to respect each other's agreements and treaties concluded with foreign countries and not to interfere in each other's internal affairs. This is aimed at freezing by law the status quo of the North-South division and at building higher the barrier of division so as to separate one Korea into two countries forever under the mask of reunification.

On behalf of all members' of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] and students in the northern half of the republic, I bitterly condemn with surging national indignation the South Korean rulers for thier foolish scheme to insult our youths and students and all compatriots aspiring for reunification with such a proposal.

The aim of the South Korean rulers -- who recently put forward the proposal for permanent division disguised as reunification with the same mouth through which they have openly clamored before the world people about the theory of reunification in the 2000's in a bid to divide the country permanently --is too obvious. It is aimed at blocking the great vitality of our proposal for founding the DCRK which is enjoying unanimous support at home and abroad, at soothing the growing sentiment for reunification among the people, at maintaining their dictatorial power and at realizing their greed for long-term office.

However, no matter what schemes they may employ, they cannot block the development of the history of the nation advancing toward reunification. If it truly wants reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should not engage in lengthy jargon about such a preposterous and unrealistic proposal, the true intention of which is too obvious, but take an actual step to remove the basic obstacles to national reunification and to open a correct road toward reunification.

The basic obstacles hindering the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, the military fascist rule perpetrated under their patronage and the anticommunist policy for confrontation against the same nation.

If the South Korean rulers are to put forward a sincere porposal for reunification, they should, before they talk about reunification, take measures for withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea, for enforcing democracy and renouncing the anticommunist policy for confrontation in South Korea. Along with this, they should renounce their schemes to fabricate two Koreas, apologize for the crimes of slaughtering fellow countrymen in Kwangju and release all detained democratic figures and patriots, including Kim Tae-chung, without delay.

The South Korean rulers never talk about these problems which they ought to if they want the peaceful reunification of the country. Instead, they talk about preposterous problems which are of no help in reunification. This arouses only suspicion from people.

The South Korean youth and students, who are burning with patriotism and who have vigorously struggled for democracy and reunification should more vigorously struggle to sternly reject the Chon Tu-hwan ring's splittist proposal for reunification, to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces and to realize democratization of the South Korean society. Those who should stand at the head of fatherland reunification are our youths. The generation who will lead a happy life in the reunified fatherland is also that of our youths.

We are firmly convinced that the South Korean youth and students will raise the flames of struggle higher for national salvation against imperialism and fascism and for democracy to expedite the day when the military fascist clique's schemes for permanent division are smashed and the proud flag of the DCRK flies high in the land of our fatherland. All youths and students in the northern half of the republic will, as in the past, continue to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the South Korean youth and students for fatherland reunification, democratization of society and academic freedom in the future, too.

I take this opportunity to warmly appeal to all youths and students in the North and South and all Korean youths abroad to unite firmly and struggle more vigorously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

VRPR SCORES SUZUKI FOR SUPPORTING CHON PROPOSAL

SK292240 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] At a session of the Japanese Diet yesterday afternoon, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki voiced support for Chon Tu-hwan's reunification formula as realistic and concrete and said that Japan will offer economic aid to South Korea. This is a provocative remark running counter to the aspiration of the world's progressive people, including our masses and the Japanese people, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

In South Korea, democracy has been eliminated and the anticommunist confrontation policy is maintained under U.S. occupation and a vicious fascist military system. Anyone aware of this would realize that Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January reunification formula is nonsensical and preposterous. Nevertheless, Suzuki praised Chon Tu-hwan's reunification formula, which is aimed at perpetuating division, as realistic and concrete. He said Japan will step up economic assistance to South Korea. This is to achieve a wicked aggressive ambition by supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which confronts political and economic difficulties, in league with the U.S. imperialists and by instigating maneuvers for permanent division.

If the Japanese authorities truly want peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification, they should refrain from words and actions running counter to peace and peaceful reunification. They should end maneuvers for dark collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan clique and stop political, economic and military support for it.

HITLER BRUTALITIES IN AUSCHWITZ CONDEMNED

SK291521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today carry signed articles condemning the brutalities of the Hitler fascists in Oswiecim [Auschwitz] under the respective titles "Oswiencim Condemns Brutalities of Hitler Fascists" and "Oswiecim Disasters Must Not Be Repeated."

NODONG SINMUN points out that the German fascist occupationists slaughtered in cold blood as many as 6,000,000 guiltless people in Poland, especially set up a "death factory" in Oswiencim and butchered people there in a most vicious way.

Noting that the Workers Party, which was founded in the flames of the struggle against the Hitlerites, powerfully roused the working class and the people to the struggle for the liberation of the country from the fascist occupationists, the paper says: Since liberation the Polish people who became the master of their destiny have taken the road of building a new life, smashing the manoeuvres of the class enemies at home and abroad not to repeat such disasters as in Oswiecim.

Today the Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party are striving to defend the gains of the revolution and achieve the stability of the country and its development along socialist lines, frustrating the insidious manoeuvers of the class enemies within and without.

MINJU CHOSON says: Today Oswiecim, as an eyewitness indicting the imperialists to the world for their barbarous brutalities, falls upon the peace-loving people of the world to heighten vigilance against the new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists.

CONFERENCE ON REUNIFICATION HELD IN HELSINKI

Kim Il-song Greetings

SK300419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 30 sent a message of greetings to the World Conference on Journalists for Korea's Reunification scheduled in Helsinki, Finland, on January 30 and 31.

The message reads: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification and its participants.

Your conference which has been convened by reflecting the unanimous desire of the world progressive journalists signifies a great encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In the past the world progressive journalists, the mouthpiece of fair public opinion, have expressed warm sympathy with and support to the just cause of our people by conducting various press and information activities.

Convinced that the current conference which is being held amidst the deep interest and expectation of the world people who value independence and love peace will make big contributions to raising higher the just voices of exposing and denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists and their new war provocation manoeuvres and of supporting Korea's reunification, the supreme national desire of our people, I sincerely wish your conference great success in its work.

Conference Opens

SK310922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki, January 30 (KCNA) -- The World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification opened in Helsinki with a large attendance on January 30.

The subjects of the discussion at the conference are "on the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo," "on the reunification of Korea and role of the journalists" and "on the influence of the Korean situation upon world peace."

Placed in the conference hall was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The conference was attended by delegates of journalists from 63 countries and regions. Present there were delegates of international and regional organisations including the International Organization of Journalists, the ASEAN Journalists Association and the World Peace Council.

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World People, a delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea, a delegation of "CHOSON SINBO" under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and a delegate of overseas Koreans were invited to the conference. Also invited there were parliamentarians and political figures, personages of political parties and public organisations, and men of the press of Finland. Reporters of various countries who came to cover the conference and foreign correspondents in Finland were also present on invitation. Ambassador Yu Chae-han and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Helsinki were invited to the conference.

At the conference, the head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conveyed a message of greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the attendants.

Introduced at the conference were messages of greetings from political parties, public organisations and personages of various circles of Finland and other countries.

The first-day session was presided over by the chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification who is member of the parliament of the Republic of Finland.

The chairman of the preparatory committee for the conference, who is former director general of the Finnish Radio Corporation, made an opening address, which was followed by congratulatory speeches of the minister of transport and communications of Finland who is delegate of the Finnish People's Democratic League, the chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification and the chairman of the Finland-Korea Association.

Japanese critic Hiroshi Wakabayashi made the keynote report which was followed by supplementary reports and speeches. On the same day, a performance was given by Finnish artists upon the opening of the conference. The preparatory committee for the conference arranged a cocktail party for the occasion.

The attendants at the party raised glasses to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, to the friendship and solidarity among the progressive men of the press and journalists of the world and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The attendants of the conference saw the Korean film "Kwangju Indicts."

KIM YONG-NAM CONVEYS GREETINGS TO KRIANGSAK

SK010902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 1 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-Nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on January 26 met Kriangsak, leader of the National Democratic Party of Thailand and ex-prime minister, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards from the great leader Conrade Kim Il-song and the party centre to Kriangsak.

He expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards from the great leader and the party centre, and said: I hope you will convey my most heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the party centre.

I know well that your country owes prosperity and splendid successes wholly to the wise leadership of His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people. As he leads Korea, her prosperity and security will be guaranteed forever. I firmly believe that he will wisely lead the Korean people to greater victory and prosperity in the future.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he said: In the solution of the reunification question mutual misunderstanding and suspicion should be discarded and importance be attached to the interests of the nation. People desire a peaceful way. Korea should (?be) reunified for security in the Asian and Pacific region.

That day the delegation was invited to a dinner hosted by Saard Piyavan, the first deputy speaker of the Thai Parliament. On the same day the delegation met Marut Bunnak, deputy leader and secretary general of the Thai Democratic Party and justice minister, and had a talk with him in a friendly atmosphere. It attended a meeting with members of parliament on January 27.

Marut Bunnak, deputy leader and secretary general of the Thai Democratic Party and justice minister, arranged a dinner for the delegation on January 27.

On January 28 the delegation met and had a talk with Banharn Silapacha, deputy leader and secretary general of the Thai National Party, and the Bangkok state-run housing construction authorities. The delegation was invited to a dinner hosted by the Bangkok state-run housing construction authorities that day. The delegation held press conferences during its stay in Thailand.

DPRK TO HOST NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES MEETING

SK010510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 1 (KCNA) -- An information on the convening of the seventh coordinating committee meeting of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool was released on February 1 in Pyongyang and Belgrade.

The information reads: "The seventh coordinating committee meeting of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool will be held from 12 to 14 May this year in Pyongyang. Decision on holding of the meeting in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted at the sixth coordinating committee meeting held in February 1981 in New Delhi.

"The date was determined after consultations with the host -- the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) -- and members of the pool coordinating committee."

UNIFICATION MINISTER ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT

SK010200 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0030 GMT 1 Feb 82

[1 February "Statement to North Korea" released by Son Chae-sik, minister of the ROK Board of National Unification, at the office of the Secretariat of the North-South talks in Seoul -- live]

[Text] In his administrative policy speech at the National Assembly, President Chon Tu-hwan on 22 January proposed that the North and South adopt a unification constitution and based on it establish a unified state, which, he said, is the most reasonable way to achieve peaceful reunification.

Proposing that the constitution be drafted at a body tentatively named the Consultative Conference for National Reunification, which, he said, would be composed of representatives of the North and South, the president called on the North Korean authorities to conclude a three-point agreement on basic relations between the North and South -- a provisional agreement he suggested as a practical measure until reunification is achieved to facilitate the historic work of writing a constitution.

Reiterating his call for an early meeting between the persons in highest authority of the North and South to hold heart-to-heart discussions on all these matters, the president, in making arrangements for the meeting, proposed Cabinet-level officials' preliminary talks to the North Korean authorities.

As our unification proposal includes the ideas espoused by the North Korean side, we feel there is no reason whatsoever for the proposal to be rejected. In resolving the unification question of the divided fatherland, what is important is not mere talk but the attitude needed to resolve through dialogue current issues pending between the North and South.

Once again calling on the North Korean authorities to agree at an early date on Cabinet-level officials' preliminary talks designed to make arrangements for a meeting between the persons in highest authority of the North and South, our government, in the spirit of the president's unification proposal, is asking the North Korean authorities to promptly enact the following model projects:

1. As a measure to guarantee free passage between the North and South, open the road between the South and Pyongyang.
2. In order to alleviate pain suffered by the families scattered in the North and South, as a first step, allow them to exchange mail and hold family reunions.
3. Designate areas north of Mt Sorak and south of Mt Kumgang as sightseeing and resort places and open these areas as a joint tourist zone.
4. Manage jointly homeland visits by compatriots abroad and allow them to travel freely in the North and South via Panmunjom.
5. To promote free trade between the North and South, open Inchon and Chinnampo harbors as a first step.
6. In order to promote mutual understanding between the North and South, allow people in the two parts free access to regular broadcasts of North and South by removing all the slanderous broadcasting facilities and jamming facilities.
7. Allow the North Korean sportsmen to participate in the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympic Games via Panmunjom.
8. Guarantee that all foreigners who desire to visit the North and South freely travel in the two parts via Panmunjom.
9. In order to ease the hardships of the North and South fishermen, establish a joint zone for free fishing.
10. In order to improve the relations between the North and South and promote trust, allow mutual friendship visits between personages of all strata, including politicians, economic personages, youth and students, workers, men of letters, artists and sportsmen.

11. To make known the realities of the North and South societies in a correct way, guarantee free news gathering activities to reporters from both parts in areas belonging to the other party.

12. For the purpose of preserving and developing the national culture, conduct joint studies of national history.

13. Hold friendship and exchange sports meetings preserving between the North and South and participate in all international sports meetings by forming a single team between the North and South.

14. To promote the standard of living of the residents living in the two parts, open trade of daily commodities and products between the North and South.

15. To promote the national economy, realize joint development and joint use of natural resources between the North and South.

16. To contribute to industrial development of the North and South, exchange engineers between the manufacturing firms and hold goods exhibitions.

17. Provide joint sports facilities in the Demilitarized Zone and use these for holding friendship sports meetings between the North and South.

18. For the study of nature and animals in the Demilitarized Zone, conduct joint scientific research in the Demilitarized Zone between the North and South.

19. To ease military tension between the North and South, remove completely all the military facilities in the Demilitarized Zone.

20. The North and South should consult each other about measures for arms control and install and run direct telephone lines between the military persons in authority of the North and South.

1 February 1982; Son Chae-sik, minister of ROK National Unification Board

PRC HAS NO COMMENT ON UNC PROPOSAL ON OBSERVERS

SK301401 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] (AP-YONHAP from Beijing) Communist China on 29 January hinted at the possibility of its turning down an offer advanced by the United Nations Command, which proposed that Communist China send observers to a large-scale ROK-U.S. joint military exercise to be staged in South Korea.

In reply to a reporter who asked whether Communist China will send observers, a spokesman for Communist China's Foreign Ministry said: "This proposal has been made by the U.S. representatives to the Military Armistice Commission, and we do not have enough information on which to base a response."

The spokesman refused to say if this statement was a rejection or if the United States or the United Nations Command had directly contacted Communist China in Panmunjom.

HUN SEN: THAI-PRK NEGOTIATIONS ARE 'NECESSARY'

BK291510 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK) -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to cooperate with the Republic of India. The above was stated by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, during a meeting in Phnom Penh on 27 January with an Indian interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture.

Vice Chairman Hun Sen affirmed the good intentions of the PRK to resolve, by means of negotiation, the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia -- problems which interest the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, particularly between the PRK and Thailand. Negotiations between Kampuchea and Thailand are necessary, according to Hun Sen, who elaborated that when Thailand has gathered the Pol-Potists and other Khmer reactionaries in one place and when it has stopped giving them supplies, Kampuchea will take steps towards a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. It is necessary to establish a demilitarized zone at the Thai-Kampuchean border, Vice Chairman Hun Sen stated. Dr G.V.K. Rao spoke about the results of meetings between Kampuchean and Indian experts on bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, transportation, health, culture and tourism.

PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

BK010509 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Communique of the Third KPRP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The Third KPRP Central Committee Plenum has been in session since 26 January and ended successfully on 31 January. The plenum proceeded actively and enthusiastically and unanimously agreed on the following issues:

1. Examined the development of the Kampuchean revolution in 1981 and set all the major general tasks for 1982;

2. Examined and evaluated the execution of the economic and cultural tasks in 1981 and during the 3 years since the liberation day and defined the orientation for the application of the state plan for 1982;

3. Discussed and adopted a resolution on organizational work;

4. Discussed and adopted a resolution on ideological work; and

5. Elected Comrade Khang Sarin to the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

The Central Committee will issue plans for the state organs of all levels and circles, advising them on the implementation of all the above-mentioned significant resolutions. The party Central Committee requests the regional party committees of all levels to intensify their motivation work in order to lead all the people and the entire army to successfully fulfill all duties according to the resolutions of the fourth party congress and all the resolutions of the party Central Committee.

[Signed] The KPRP Central Committee; Phnom Penh, 31 January 1982

FURTHER MATERIALS ON SRV NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

Chea Sim Greeting

BK291043 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] On 25 January, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, sent a message to Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, greeting him on the occasion of the Vietnamese New Year. The message says:

On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council, all the mass organizations and the Kampuchean people throughout the country, and in my own name, we would like to join with the fraternal Vietnamese people in celebrating their traditional New Year. On this joyous occasion, we would like to extend best wishes to the Vietnamese people. May the new year bring new victories to all the Vietnamese people in the construction of socialism and in the struggle to crush all the perfidious maneuvers and aggressive acts of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. We sincerely wish the comrade state leaders, all the Vietnamese combatants, particularly those Vietnamese combatants who are valiantly carrying out their proletarian internationalist duties with a lofty sense of sacrifice on the Kampuchean soil, and the fraternal Vietnamese people good health and greater victories in all tasks. May the close friendship, firm militant solidarity and and traditional cooperation between our two armies and peoples grow firmer and remain everlasting.

Yos Por Message

BK010421 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, sent a message of congratulations and best wishes to Comrade Nguyen Van Tien, VFF secretary general, on the traditional New Year of the Vietnamese people. The message reads:

On the occasion of the fraternal Vietnamese people's New Year, on behalf of the KUFNCD National Council, mass organizations and Kampuchean people throughout the country, we extend profound gratitude to the VFF and the fraternal Vietnamese people for their support and assistance -- in the past, at present and in the future -- for the correct and just cause of the Kampuchean revolution. We would also like to join with the Vietnamese people in celebrating this traditional New Year.

May the new year bring more victories to the Vietnamese people in their national construction work and in the struggle to crush all perfidious maneuvers and all the threatening and aggressive acts of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and the U.S. imperialists as well as their lackeys. We sincerely wish the comrade state leaders, all the Vietnamese combatants -- particularly those combatants who are valiantly fulfilling proletarian internationalist tasks with a lofty sense of sacrifice on the Kampuchean territory -- and the fraternal Vietnamese people good health and greater victories in all tasks.

Visit to SRV Embassy

BK291031 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 26 January a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council led by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the front National Council, went to extend best wishes to Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, on the occasion of the Vietnamese traditional New Year.

On this joyous occasion, Comrade Yos Pos extended best wishes for happiness and more successes to the comrade ambassador, his family and all his colleagues who are fulfilling admirable tasks on our beautiful Angkor land. In his reply, Comrade Ngo Dien thanked and wished our Kampuchean party and front greater victories in the new year. The comrade added: The presence here of the delegation constituted a clear proof of the firm and unbreakable strength of the solidarity of our three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- as well as the solidarity between the three countries and all the socialist countries, with the USSR as the firm support.

CONDOLENCES EXPRESSED OVER DEATH OF SUSLOV

Leaders' Condolence Message

BK301357 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] On 29 January Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade A. Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR; and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, expressing condolence over the demise of Comrade Suslov. The message reads, in part:

We have learned with shock about the demise of Comrade Mikhail A. Suslov, an outstanding party and state figure of the USSR and a most famous communist theoretician. Comrade Mikhail A. Suslov was an excellent combatant of the Soviet working class as well as of the international proletariat for the cause of socialism and communism. He made immense contributions to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. The demise of Comrade Mikhail A. Suslov is a great loss for the Soviet people as well as for the Kampuchean people and the proletariat throughout the world. On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Kampuchean People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and in our own names, please permit us to extend our most profound condolences to you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers and to the bereft family.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK300806 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 29 January 1982, a high-ranking Kampuchean delegation laid wreaths at the Soviet Embassy and paid their respects to the memory of Comrade Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who died on 25 January 1982 at the age of 79.

Present on that occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Council; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; as well as many ministers. Ambassadors of various countries accredited to the PRK were also present on that occasion.

Call at Soviet Embassy

BK300938 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK) -- A delegation composed of members of the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers called at the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh this morning to pay homage to M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation included Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and other personalities.

The party and state leaders observed a minute of silence in honor of the memory of M.A. Suslov. They signed the mourning book beneath the following inscription: The Kampuchean people deeply appreciate the noble merits of the late Comrade M.A. Suslov, who sacrificed body and soul for the cause of the Soviet Communist Party and people as a shrewd theoretician, a skillful organizer and a combatant who fought for the great cause of Lenin, the construction of communism, the consolidation of fraternal solidarity in the socialist community and liberation movements, and for peace in the world.

On the same day, delegations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Vice Minister Hor Nam Hong, and the KUFNCD, led by Deputy Secretary General Chem Snguon, paid homage to the memory of the deceased comrade.

EDITORIAL URGES EXPANDED PRODUCTION, TRADE

BK300545 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 Jan 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Expand the Trade Networks and Increase Categories of Goods for the Society" -- date not given]

[Text] For more than 3 years our revolution has advanced valiantly, surmounted all the problems of the former regime and scored victories in all fields in the cause of national construction and defense. In the field of production since 7 January 1979, a large number of factories and enterprises were destroyed, almost all the technicians and specialized workers were killed and the surviors were weak and suffered from chronic ailments. But, thanks to the clear-sighted leadership of our party and our sense of perseverance and creative ingenuity, combined with the support and assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, our cadres, personnel and workers in charge of the industrial sector grasped the most urgent tasks of rebuilding industry and stimulating all types of production and arduously repaired the production machinery and put it back into operation so that goods could be produced to serve the needs of our national society.

During the past 3 years, we restored 72 factories and enterprises, 57 of which are now operational. We have gained more good experiences and an increased sense of responsibility from the tasks we carried out in 1981. A number of factories overfulfilled the production plans and electricity has been controlled and distributed better than last year. In brief, both control and organization have been improved in accordance with scientific principles.

All of these victories clearly attest to our resolve to carry out labor and display our capabilities in combat and leadership. Moreover, handicraft and small industrial worksites have been restored and built throughout the country, thus accelerating the production of more goods and utensils for use in our society. In addition, during the past year a number of our national handicrafts, such as various kinds of silken sarongs and skirts, have been exported. This clearly proves the significant role of handicrafts in the rehabilitation and development of our economy. As the revolution advances and develops, society's needs also increase and become more complicated. This requires us to strive more arduously in the rehabilitation of production. The resolutions of the fourth party congress stressed the strategic points in the rehabilitation of production by underlining two tasks that are essentially interrelated -- that is, while rehabilitating the industrial establishments, attention must be paid to craftsmanship and small-scale industries.

In order to successfully expand handicrafts and small-scale industry, attention must be paid to the following tasks:

Encourage the people, particularly those who do not yet have any appropriate work, to heighten their perseverance in labor, and have them join in the production drive.

Stimulate craftsmanship, small-scale production and family-scale production by providing loans and selling raw materials to these production sectors.

Expand craftsmanship according to the availability of raw materials so as to make use of local resources -- such as jute, bamboo, rattan, grindstones, household utensils, wood-crafts, ironwork and ordinary means of transport and so forth -- as much as possible.

Avoid any handicraft work or the production of any type of goods banned by the state or not needed by society, and avoid the production of any handicrafts that require the import of raw materials from abroad.

Pay attention to expanded fishing, lumbering, palm sugar production, handicrafts and various other skilled tasks in order to increase the production of other types of utensils, tools, commodities and consumer goods to serve the needs of the people and production. In particular, the production of consumer goods must thoroughly and strictly comply with the sanitary standards so as to ensure the quality of the products and the health of the consumers.

Absolutely avoid any dishonest profiteering activity that affects the health of the consumers.

In agricultural areas, urge the people to grow industrial crops, such as jute and mulberry, in order to obtain raw materials for use in serving the needs of various handicrafts and industries.

In cooperation with the trade service, the Industry Ministry must organize transportation networks from the capital to the outlying areas in order to ensure the circulation of raw materials and to facilitate the supply of raw materials to the craftsmanship sector. It must also take into account the labor force, the number of machines available and the quantity of products turned out by each handicraft task.

Our party currently has a plan to restore the national economy, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Thus, the handicraft sector must produce tools, such as plowshares, hoes, plows, fishnets and so forth, for sale to our people. Aside from daily production, attention must be focused on the improvement of technique so as to increase both the quantity and quality of the products. Moreover, production must be continuous and uninterrupted. In this case, the human factor is the most significant factor; thus, the spirit of love for labor and the sense of perseverance must always be heightened. All of us should hold aloft the slogan of our struggle, that is, discipline and work in accordance with the regulations set by the Constitution and decrees. No one may live like a parasite without working or serving the society.

We must mobilize the immense resources of our land; encourage the people to display their capabilities, creative ingenuity and good works; and actively stimulate the production of more types of goods in larger quantities. Not only will those goods meet the needs of the country, but some of them may be exported to earn foreign exchange for contribution to the strengthening of our nation's balance of trade. If we strengthen and expand more small-scale industry and handicrafts throughout the country and proceed with the production of goods with good quality and in a larger quantity, our people's standard of living will certainly improve and we will certainly succeed in the rehabilitation and construction of the national economy.

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENTS VIEWED

BK300642 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Danger of Vietnamese Aggression and Occupation of Kampuchea Is Bad Precedent"]

[Summary] "On 24 January [as heard], during his talks with the Iraqi Vice President currently visiting the Philippines, Foreign Minister Romulo of the Philippines stated that the Kampuchean issue must not set a precedent for big countries to interfere in the internal affairs of small countries. In this case the ASEAN countries will work for a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea."

Democratic Kampuchea, a full member of the United Nations, is an independent, peaceful and nonaligned country. For over 3 years, this small country of Kampuchea has suffered under the occupation of Vietnam, a big country which receives support and assistance from the Soviets and their accomplices. This is an unjust act which violates the basic tenents of the UN charter, international law and the nonaligned principles, and threatens peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

All the peace-loving countries of the world have firmly condemned the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies and have asked them to promptly withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. The world community has adopted resolutions in the UN General Assembly on three occasions which demand the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchea people's right to determine their own destiny without external interference. In July of 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea clearly demonstrated the world's demand for an unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Yet, the Vietnamese are very stubborn, for they do not listen to world public opinion and continue with their aggressive war in Kampuchea in an attempt to have it accepted as a fait accompli and to have it legalized by the world.

"What is the danger if the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is legalized and the Vietnamese occupy Kampuchea forever as they wish? The Kampuchean issue will be a precedent for big countries to commit aggression, interfere in the internal affairs of and commit genocide against the small countries as they desire. Therefore it is a great danger for many countries in the region and the world." The Vietnamese and Soviets are cooperating with each other in order to fulfill their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Military and espionage activities, as well as diplomatic maneuvers by the Vietnamese and the Soviets clearly indicate that they have not given up their ambitious aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

Philippine Foreign Minister Romulo's views on the Kampuchean issue are quite correct. Peace can only be restored in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia and world peace can be defended only if all regional countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, as well as all countries which have interests in this region, unite with each other to fight against the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. To do so they must assist and support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea and take all measures necessary to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea, in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions which permit the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny. Through free elections under UN supervision. Kampuchean independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutrality and non-alignment should be guaranteed by the world community and the UN.

MALAYSIAN OFFER TO HOST MEETING REPORTED

BK310959 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] According to reports from Kuala Lumpur, on 27 January Tan Sri Ghazali, Malaysian foreign minister, stated that Malaysia hoped that the three Kampuchean factions would be able to unite.

He said that Malaysia wished to help bring about this union by all means possible, including providing the three Kampuchean factions with a meeting site for discussions.

UNITY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV 'AGGRESSORS' URGED

BK301344 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Station editorial: "Increase the Union Forces of All Kampuchean People To Fight the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Until They Are All Driven Out of Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] Our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators for national salvation and the defense of our Kampuchean nation, territory and race has passed through three full rainy seasons and three full dry seasons. At present, we are entering the middle of the fourth dry season. Our situation is improving in all fields.

1. The military situation:

As of the middle of the fourth dry season -- the end of January 1982 -- the Vietnamese enemies have been strategically defeated. They are completely bogged down. Since the end of the 1981 rainy season they have lost much materiel and have been unable to take initiatives or to launch any major offensives. Compared with 1980, the military situation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has deteriorated.

2. The political situation:

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot win over our people to their side. The entire Kampuchean nation and people know well their crimes in attempting to swallow up Kampuchean territory and exterminate our race.

3. The diplomatic situation:

The world is aware of the danger of the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia. It has also acknowledged the role of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in defending their nation and blocking the southward thrust of the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategy. The world has shown its sympathy by assisting and supporting the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle. Many countries have joined together to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, which was held i. July 1981.

What are the causes underlying the improvement in our situation?

1. The Kampuchean people of all nationalities and strata throughout the country provide assistance and support to Democratic Kampuchea. They cooperate with it to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

2. Our Democratic Kampuchean Government, which directly leads the struggle on the battlefield, follows the correct policy of the PDFGNUK. It implements the guidelines of this policy well. It rallies the Kampuchean nation and people of all nationalities and social strata. It gathers all patriotic forces inside and outside the country in waging a great struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

3. We have received assistance and support from friendly countries near and far and from peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, especially the ASEAN countries, which have continuously supported us -- politically, diplomatically, morally and materially.

In order to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea, our Democratic Kampuchean Government, national army and guerrillas as well as our people fully realize that it is necessary to continue to implement the policy of rallying Kampuchea's great national union forces inside and outside the country. They also understand that it is essential to continue to unite with all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, in particular the ASEAN countries who are our neighbors, who, like us, have been threatened by the Vietnamese and the Soviet Union and who have assisted and supported our struggle. It is vital for us to follow the new strategic policy and the political program of the PDFGNUK in gathering the great national union forces of the entire Kampuchean nation and people as well as in mobilizing assistance and support from friendly countries near and far and from all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world for generations to come.

VODK REPORTS SUCCESSFUL CUTTING OF RAILWAY TRACK

BK220410 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Last December our comrades in arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 191 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 176 others for a total of 367 casualties. Among those killed were two company commanders. Our comrades in arms destroyed an engine, 8 vehicles, 2 B-40's, 2 M-79's, a Goryunov, 11 AK's, 2 military barracks and 3 trenches. They cut a 300-meter section of railway track and a 10-meter bridge. Our comrades in arms seized 3 AK's, a carbine, 1,535 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 B-40 rockets, 2 M-79 grenades and a quantity of materiel. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 180,000 new spikes, dug 400 new punji pitfalls and set up 350 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield!

AFP: SON SANN CALLS SIHANOUK 'PESSIMIST'

NC291348 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Son Sann, a former Kampuchean prime minister under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, described the ousted monarch as a "pessimist" on hearing his statement in Beijing today that any agreement between rival liberation groups would be a "miracle." Mr Son Sann, who heads the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), is in Brussels as part of a European tour to drum up support for his movement. He has already called in Paris, Bonn and London. Prince Sihanouk called today for a summit between his own movement, the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge, following this third group's refusal to follow an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plan for a "loose coalition" of Kampuchean liberation groups, in which each would retain its own identity.

Mr Son Sann said that he saw no reason to change the plan, and that he was waiting for further explanations from the Khmer Rouge. The former premier, who is hoping for humanitarian, financial and military aid from Europe, said that he was "highly satisfied" with his reception so far. But he said that while he had been promised increased humanitarian aid, he had received no reply as to military or financial assistance.

SOUPHANOUVONG SENDS TET GREETINGS TO SRV LEADERS

BK261312 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Greetings message from LPDR President Souphanouvong to Troung Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, on the occasion of the Vietnamese New Year]

[Text] Beloved and respected comrades: On the occasion of the traditional Vietnamese New Year, and on behalf of the Lao people, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to you. I wish you, comrades, good health and victory. I also would like you to convey the best wishes of the Lao people to the Vietnamese people. We hope that in the new year the Vietnamese people will overcome all difficulties and trials to score more and greater achievements to welcome the Fifth Congress of the majestic VCP; to contribute to the cause of socialist construction and the defense of the rich and beautiful Vietnam; to fulfill their right of collective mastery successfully; and to contribute to the highly esteemed international obligations of the SRV.

May the great solidarity and special militant relations between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples as well as the solidarity and friendship among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea remain fresh and last forever so that no dark reactionary forces can destroy them.

[Signed] Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the LFNC; Vientiane, 22 January 1982

EXPRESSIONS OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF SUSLOV

Central Committee Message

BK280554 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Message of condolence from the LPRP Central Committee to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Mikhail Suslov -- dated 27 January]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow: We are very sad to hear of the death of Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. Comrade Suslov was an outstanding leader of the Soviet party and state and an indomitable combatant of the international communist-worker movements. He has made a significant contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

During more than 60 years in the ranks of the CPSU, Comrade Suslov has devoted his energy and strength, his creative abilities and his intelligence to the cause of the party and the great people of the Soviet Union. He has served as a fine example in upholding the spirit of genuine patriotism together with pure proletarian internationalism, and in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between various parties and peoples in the socialist community and various countries in the world. As a result, he has drawn widespread respect and love from the Soviet people as well as from the communists and revolutionaries of various countries.

With respect to our Lao revolution, Comrade Suslov contributed to the strengthening and consolidation of the friendship, solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the parties and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union.

The passing away of Comrade Suslov is a great loss for the CPSU and the Soviet people. It marks the loss of a senior communist and a tireless fighter for peace and friendship between various nations. At the same time, we have lost a close friend of the Lao people. On behalf of the LPRP and the Lao people, we would like to express deep condolences to the CPSU Central Committee and the fraternal Soviet people, together with the family and relatives of Comrade Suslov.

[Signed] The LPRP Central Committee; Vientiane, 27 January 1982

Wreath Laying at Embassy

BK301053 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Vientiane, 30 Jan (KPL) -- Members of the party CC, People's Supreme Assembly and the Council of Ministers led by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the party CC, president of the republic and of the PSA, on January 29 laid a wreath in rememberance of Mikhail Suslov at the Soviet Embassy here. Also present with President Souphanouvong at the ceremony were Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Sisavat Keobounphan, secretariat member of the party CC, minister of interior and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Faidang Lobaliayao and Khamsouk Keola, vice president of the PSA; Souvanna Phouma, government's advisor; and other members of the party CC, the Council of Ministers, and the PSA. After the wreath-laying ceremony, Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the party CC and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, in behalf of the condolence party put down in the record book his sympathetic and bereaved expression on the passing away of Mikhail Suslov.

On the same day, representatives from various mass organizations and state institutions also paid homage to M. Suslov at the Soviet Embassy.

INDIAN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL DELEGATION VISITS

Arrival of Delegation

BK151142 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Jan (OANA-KPL) [dateline as received] -- A technical and scientific delegation of Indian led by G.V.K. Rao, secretary general of the Government of India [title as received], on January 14 arrived here for an official visit. While staying in Laos, issues on scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and India will be discussed. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Khamleung Saignalat, deputy head of the National Scientific and Technical Committee, along with other officials. P.R. Sood, Indian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

Meeting With Sali Vongkhamsao

BK181045 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Jan (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee, on January 16, received in Vientiane a technical and scientific delegation of India led by G.V.K. Rao, secretary general of the Indian Government. Issues on the exchange of economic, technical, scientific experiences were the main topics of the discussion. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Meeting With Kaysone Phomvihan

BK190735 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 18 January, Kaysone Phomvihan, premier of the LPDR, received an Indian technical and scientific delegation led by Rao, secretary general of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of India.

Kaysone Phomvihan talked with the guests on many issues. He explained some aspects of the econmoic, technical, scientific and industrial situation in Laos to them. He made the explanation for the purpose of exchanging experience with India. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

On the afternoon of the same day, Rao led his delegation on their return home after ending a 5-day visit to Laos. During the visit, the delegation paid courtesy calls on some Lao leaders and met with the Lao National Scientific and Technical Committee headed by (Souli Nanthavong) to discuss assistance and technical and scientific cooperation between Laos and India.

MPR STATE BANK DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival of Group

BK151144 Vientiane KPL in English 0938 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 15 January (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the State Bank of the Mongolian People's Republic led by its chairman, Huderchuluun, yesterday arrived here for an official visit. Hunderchuluun is also president of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Mongolia and Laos. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Sot Phetlasi, general director of the Lao State Bank, and other members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Laos and Mongolia. Jambyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

During its stay here, issues on banking cooperation and projects on Mongolian economic, scientific and technical assistance to Laos will be the main topics of the discussion.

Signing of Cooperation Memo

BK221239 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jan (KPL) -- A memorandum on economic, scientific, technological and banking cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Vientiane on January 21. The signatories were, on the Lao side, Sot Phetlasi, representing the Lao-Mongolian Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and president of the Lao State Bank; on the Mongolian side, Huderchuluun, representing the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and chairman of the Mongolian State Bank. Jambyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the signing ceremony.

The memorandum deals with the implementation of the agreement on economic, scientific, technological and banking cooperation signed in 1980 between Laos and Mongolia.

Departure of Group

BK290427 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The State Bank delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Huderchuluun, chairman of the State Bank and representative of the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, left for home on the afternoon of 27 January after concluding, with glorious success, its 2-week visit to Laos. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Sot Phetlasi, director of the Lao State Bank, and Jambyn Nyamaa, ambassador extraordinary and planipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Laos, together with many high-ranking cadres of both the Lao and Mongolian sides.

During the visit, the Mongolian delegation called on Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan. It met and held discussions with the Lao side on the implementation of an assistance plan extended to the LPDR by the Mongolian People's Republic. It also visited some production establishments and historical places in Vientiane and Xieng Khouang Provinces.

SOVIET BUILDING DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

BK221231 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jan (KPL) -- A delegation of the Soviet Building Ministry headed by its deputy minister, Leonid Alexseyevich Bibin, on January 21 arrived here for an official visit. The delegation will hold talks with officials of the Lao Ministry of Communication, Public Works and Transport. The talks are to concentrate on the implementation of protocol signed earlier during the 3d session of the Lao-Soviet Committees on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation.

Welcoming the delegation at Wattai Airport were Khamluat Sitlakhon, deputy minister of communications, public works and transport, and Soviet Embassy staff.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN MEETS MPR, SOVIET DELEGATIONS

BK251247 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 25 Jan (KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier and minister of finance, on January 23, received in Vientiane a visiting delegation of the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Economic Scientific and Technological Cooperation led by Huderchuluun, representing the president of the committee and chairman of the Mongolian State Bank.

The Mongolian delegation was accompanied by Sot Phetlasi and Jambyn Nyamaa, respectively director of the Lao State Bank and Mongolian ambassador to Laos.

The discussion was centered on the enhancement of friendship relations and mutual cooperation between Laos and Mongolia. Vice Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan, on this occasion expressed his thanks to the party, government and people of the Mongolian People's Republic for their precious support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause. Huderchuluun in return informed the vice premier on the successes of his official visit here. He also talked on the exchange of opinions with his Lao counterpart on the implementation of various assistance projects provided by the MPR. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship cordiality.

In the afternoon of the same day, Vice Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan also received a visiting delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Construction led by its deputy minister, Bibin. The Lao vice-premier took this opportunity to express his thanks to the Soviet deputy minister for the Soviet assistance to Laos. He also highly appreciated the proletarian internationalism of the Soviet Union and wished the Soviet delegation success during its official visit here. Deputy Minister Bibin informed the Lao vice-premier the purpose of his visit of the (?100-bed) hospital and the construction of the Polytechnical Institute, and other issues including in the mutual assistance and cooperation projects between Laos and the Soviet Union.

The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and warmest cordiality.

FIGHTING IN AREA OF KAMPUCHEAN BORDER REPORTED

BK291227 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] More than 1,000 Kampucheans fled across the border into Thailand briefly yesterday after a fierce fighting erupted between the Vietnamese-backed forces and the Khmer Rouge about 50 km south of Aranyaprathet. Military sources said that the fighting near the Thai border followed a 2-hour clash near Poipet, opposite this border town. They said the fighting near Poipet started at around 0700 in the morning, but no casualties were reported.

Over 1,000 Kampucheans fled the fighting across the Thai border area near Khao Din, south of Aranyaprathet, but later returned to Kampuchea. The fighting yesterday came following a military report that around 1,000 Vietnamese-backed soldiers, backed by units of heavy weapons, had been massing near the Thai border. The sources said the new military movement was detected since the middle of this month after a major battle near the area earlier this month.

AFP Report

BK301411 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Jan (AFP) -- Thailand has sent fresh troops backed up with armoured cars to the Cambodian border amid fierce fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the extreme west of Cambodia.

Field reports reaching here said the rival forces were battling heavily in the Cardamom Range for the second consecutive day and some 30,000 Khmer Rouge dependents were massing at a border canal, apparently in readiness to flee into Thailand. The fighting followed Thai military findings of a Vietnamese build-up with troops and hardware being sent into the border area from the northwestern Cambodian province of Battambang.

Thai military sources said Thailand yesterday afternoon sent up two F-5A fighters as fighting raged at about 40 kilometres (25 miles) south of the key Cambodian border town of Poipet, adjacent to Thailand's Aranyaprathet District. Thai villagers in the border village of Thap Phrik have around-the-clock patrol units amid reports that Khmer Rouge dependents are building rafts for a possible dash across the Phrommahot canal into Thailand.

The Khmer Rouge, with some 30,000 guerrillas largely based in the Phnum Malai hills in the Cardamon Range, were believed to have initiated the current struggle, But Vietnam, with an occupation force of between 150,000 and 200,000 troops in the war-torn state, is expected to launch a major sweep against the guerrillas as the dry season facilitates mobilisation of bulky hardware. The Thai Navy early this week reported a naval build-up near the Cambodian island of Koh Kong in what was seen as a related move. The Thai Navy is closely monitoring the movements of nine gunboats recently spotted in the Gulf of Thailand area and has ensured that it is prepared to repulse any intrusion into Thai waters.

Further AFP Report

BK310658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 31 Jan (AFP) -- Two Thai boys were killed and five other civilians seriously wounded in an overspill of fighting in the extreme west of Cambodia early today, filed reports said.

According to the reports, the Thai border village of Koke Sabaeng was hit by about 13 artillery shells amid fierce fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and Khmer Rouge guerrillas on the strategic Cambodian Highway 5. A house was razed and six others damaged in the overspill at about 0230 am (1930 GMT).

The fighting reportedly erupted about an hour before midnight and raged for three hours, the reports said. A 15-strong guerrilla force sparked the battle by striking a Vietnamese unit at Poh Sam Ton, about three kilometres (1.8 miles) east of the Thai border. The Vietnamese side hit back with heavy artillery, mortars and tank guns, the reports said.

Thai troops were on full alert during the fighting south of Poipet, adjacent to the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. Two Thai reconnaissance planes later skirted the border area as sporadic exchanges resumed between the rival forces. Thailand has beefed up its defences at the border with fresh troops and armoured cars amid Thai intelligence reports of a recent Vietnamese build-up. Thai authorities are also bracing for a possible influx of Khmer Rouge dependents said to be massing at the border, apparently in readiness to flee into Thailand. Meanwhile, Thai civilian authorities late this morning put Thai border villagers through an evacuation exercise.

Assessment of Damage

BK310740 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] The Public Relations Department correspondent at the Aranyaprathet information center has reported that at 0245 today the Heng Samrin soldiers fired 17 artillery shells from the Pho Sam Ton camp into Thailand at Wang Mon school and Ban Khok Sabaeng. The shells killed two Thai citizens and wounded five others, and did 5,000 baht worth of damage to a house. Some 450 kg of rice were also destroyed.

SITTHI ON MALAYSIAN-KAMPUCHEAN TALKS PROPOSAL

BK301208 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Swwetsila's 29 January news conference -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] Malaysia has a right to host a meeting of the three Kampuchean factions. Ghazali has said that Malaysia will host the meeting. Thailand, as an ASEAN member, has no objection to this.

[Question] Has ASEAN made a joint decision on holding a meeting of the three Kampuchean factions in one of the ASEAN countries?

[Answer] No. Let me review this matter. ASEAN wants to see a coalition Kampuchean government materialize, but so far this has not been the case. Ghazali feels that the matter is not hopeless and thus offers Kuala Lumpur as the site for a meeting of the Kampuchean factions. As a matter of fact, the leaders of the Kampuchean factions are going to Beijing. One is there now. The problem is not where they meet, but that some concrete results emerge from their meeting.

[Question] Did you say they are going to Beijing?

[Answer] Sihanouk is there now, and I heard that Son Sann will go there.

SRV 'PROPAGANDA,' 'MILITARY ADVENTURISM' SCORED

BK291144 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The NATION REVIEW on 27 December last year carried a report saying U.S. aircraft made refueling stops at Thailand's Utaphao Airbase. Vietnam took the opportunity to charge Thailand with cooperating with a U.S. plan to reestablish its military role in Southeast Asia. Also on 11 January Thai Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon suggested during an interview that the United States should expand its military assistance to Thailand. Vietnam immediately mounted a propaganda campaign against Thailand as a result.

In reading the above reports, one must take into consideration the fact that Thailand is an independent country with full sovereignty and that it has the legitimate right to adopt policies it deems appropriate without having to consult other countries first. However, to make Thailand's sincerity clear and to foster the correct understanding of what happened, Thailand would like to make the following explanation:

In addition to refueling during joint training, Thailand gave permission to U.S. aircraft to stop at Utaphao for refueling, from time to time, because of its wish to provide facilities for a friendly country in the common interest of two sovereign states. However, permission is given each time on a case-to-case basis given appropriate reasons. It has nothing to do with a permanently established military base here, or with conducting hostile acts against any country. Thailand's action in this regard is part of its policy on relationships with friendly countries based on the principles of mutual assistance, common interests and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is also in accordance with the generally accepted principles of international relations. Thailand will adopt the same policy and apply the same principles with regard to other friendly countries as well. In its conduct of foreign policy, Thailand upholds the principle of sincerity and friendship with all countries. It harbors no designs for a military buildup for aggression against any country.

Meanwhile, Thailand reserves its legitimate right to make preparations for the protection of its independence and sovereignty. U.S. assistance to Thailand is part of Thailand's effort to strengthen itself for the defense of its national sovereignty. If Vietnam thinks that Thailand has made greater efforts this time for its national defense, this is because of the fact that, following the aggression and illegitimate occupation of Kampuchea by some 200,000 Vietnamese troops, Thailand is now confronted with an immediate threat on its eastern border. Therefore, it is a purely internal affair of Thailand if it renders service to a friend on an equal basis as a sovereign state, and if it has to increase its readiness to face aggression against it. It is improper for any other country to interfere or make distorting criticism to mislead others.

It is nonsensical for Vietnam to have distorted the facts and charged Thailand with, for example, cooperating in an act of military adventurism. Vietnam must have forgotten to consider whether or not its past act of sending a large number of troops to occupy Kampuchea was an act of military adventurism. Which country in fact has allowed a power to dictate its policy and to use its territory for military expansion, posing a threat to peace and stability in the region? Which country has again received military assistance, including a large quantity of weapons, from a power to carry out an act of aggression against and occupation of its neighboring country?

The Vietnamese leadership's design of inducing others to accept the status of a satellite country and adopt a policy of military adventurism -- as Vietnam itself has done -- cannot hoodwink all peace-loving countries. On the contrary, those countries can see more clearly the true face of the Vietnamese leadership, and they are mounting a more resolute opposition against Vietnam's act of aggression against its neighbor.

An act of military adventurism deserves condemnation. It will only result in all kinds of disadvantages to the country adopting it as a policy. Thailand loves peace and strictly abides by the principles of international relations. It therefore will never adopt such an incorrect policy. Thailand has preserved its national independence for hundreds of years. This has led the Thai people to cherish highly their national independence and freedom. It is therefore impossible for Thailand to risk involving itself closely with any power, as some countries are doing.

As for Vietnam itself, when will it realize this fact, extricate itself from the trap involving the struggle of the powers for interests and abandon the policy it is adopting, which only invites danger for Vietnam and other countries in the region? By so doing, Vietnam will contribute not only to the cause of Vietnam's peace and prosperity, but to the cause of peace and stability of the entire Southeast Asian region.

POST: TWO TRAWLERS SEIZED BY VIETNAMESE PIRATES

BK010126 Bangkok POST in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Pattani -- Two Thai trawlers and their crews have been seized by pirates said to be Vietnamese while fishing off Muang District, police in this southern coastal provincial capital said yesterday. Police said there were 25 crewmen on one of the boats. No details were available yesterday on the number of men manning the other boat. The boats, identified as the Siriphong 4 and the Sitthichai, were with a fleet of trawlers fishing about 48 kilometers off the coast early yesterday morning when they were intercepted by the pirates.

Police said a gang of about 20 men later seized both boats and escaped towards Vietnamese waters, about 430 kilometers to the northeast. A report of the incident was radioed by other fishing boats to the Pattani fishing association, which immediately told the police. Police said the 25 men were aboard the Siriphong 4. The fate of both boats remained unknown yesterday evening, police said.

FURTHER REPORTS ON NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION DRIVE

Spokesman's Report

BK300701 Bangkok POST in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The latest military report said about 1,000 Shan United Army (SUA) rebels had retreated to their former stronghold on Arkor Mountain, about 28 kilometers west of Ban Hin Taek. On Thursday night about 300 rebels surrounded a border outpost in Ban Ponghai of Mae Sai District, forcing a hilltribe volunteer force under the command of a border patrol policeman to scatter throughout the village, said government spokeswoman Mrs Wanida Chitman. Six volunteers were temporarily held for questioning and nine weapons, as well as some ammunition and maps, were confiscated. The rebels did not harm the volunteers, she added. An informed military sources said Khun Sa's Uncle Chun Saeng had moved about 1,000 of his men from Mae Suriya of Mae Hong Son to Soi Tung in Mae Chan District to beef up the SUA rebel force.

Meanwhile, Thai army and ranger units yesterday arrived in Ban Hin Taek to relieve border patrol policemen who fought a bloody battle against the rebels late last week. Sources said a command centre was set up in Chiang Rai to co-ordinate a suppression campaign against the rebels under the command of Maj-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the director of army operations.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani yesterday visited the Meng Rai Army garrison for a briefing on the general situation and the latest known rebel movements. He later visited Ban Hin Taek and Mae Sai District town which was damaged in a predawn attack on Tuesday.

In Bangkok, Police Director-General Pol Gen Suraphon Chunlaphram said police and army units had beefed up checks on all routes leading to Ban Hin Taek and other suspected Khun Sa hideouts to cut off the supplies for the rebels. He said the measure has been effective and has caused hardships for the rebels -- some of whom had robbed civilians of food and medicine.

Further Report

BK310213 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 31 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Mae Chan, Chiang Rai -- Notorious opium warlord Khun Sa yesterday instructed his armed followers to suspend their subversive acts against government forces to pave the way for what appears to be his new move to propose "truce talks" with the government. Informed field officials who asked not to be named told the NATION yesterday that two Han Chinese captives believed to be followers of drug kingpin Khun Sa were released Friday night to deliver a government message to the leader of the Shan United Army (SUA). The two "emissaries" were sent to areas under Khun Sa's influence. He is believed to be in hiding near the Thai-Burmese border, the officials said. The sources added that one of them were despatched to Doi Tung areas while the other had trekked his way to Huay Krai area.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani had earlier said that the government would not hold truce talks with the notorious narcotics kingpin unless all members of SUA unconditionally handed over their weapons to the government.

The field officials said: "We sent the two former captives to establish a channel of communications with Khun Sa over the current situation." However, the sources declined to divulge details of the message sent to the SUA leader, saying that the contents would be revealed only after the two emissaries returned. He said the two Chinese emissaries were among about 200 hilltribesmen who were put into custody at Ban Hin Taek following the seizure of the former stronghold of Khun Sa on January 21.

Another informed official who requested anonymity yesterday quoted villagers as claiming that Khun Sa had instructed his armed followers to suspend their military activities against the government. "The instruction was supposed to say that the suspension was aimed at facilitating the return of tribesmen to their native villages and after that, truce talks would be held with the government," he said. He also quoted the order as saying that Khun Sa planned to hold "secret talks" with the government after the situation returned to normal.

However, he said that the clashes between government troopers and SUA members might have resulted from the fact that the order failed to reach all the operatives of SUA, who were split into small units to dodge suppression by the government. "SUA's men have in the past several days raided a police station and an outpost in this northernmost province, killing at least seven persons in what observers believed to be its attempt to spur the government to the negotiating table by maintaining military pressure.

There were reports of clashes yesterday. The source said about 300 additional rangers were yesterday despatched to Ban Hin Taek to reinforce government forces there in the wake of skirmishes staged by SUA. The rangers, despatched from Doi Tung, were assigned to operate along the border areas to prevent infiltration of SUA's elements while border patrol police troopers have been tightening security in the inner areas. Chiang Rai Governor Sakda Ophong yesterday visited Ban Hin Taek and asked the captives to persuade villagers to return to their village where the situation was under full control of the government.

Commander of the government troops at Ban Hin Taek Pol Col Itthiphon Sirimonthon said that the situation was gradually returning to normal in light of reinforcement in this strategic village. "We expect that tribesmen who had fled the fierce fighting would gradually return in the next few days. We have informed them that we will guarantee the security of all villagers who return home," he said.

Interior Minister's Remarks

BK301428 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Speaking to newsmen this afternoon after returning from an inspection trip to the northern border provinces, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said he spoke with the governor of Chiang Rai about Khun Sa's armed activities in the province. The interior minister said he does not believe the suppression campaign against Khun Sa will end easily, as no one knows how he will retaliate. The minister gave assurances, however, that government security units are on the alert. Asked to comment on the frequent harrassment of government forces by Khun Sa's forces, the interior minister said, "Since we have no information on Khun Sa's plans, all the government forces can do is to be prepared. As for the concern expressed by the people in Chiang Rai," the interior minister said, "it is normal for the local people to become concerned following an armed clash." Provincial authorities have been instructed to try to placate the people's concern. Regarding the letters written by Khun Sa to the prime minister, the defense minister and himself, the interior minister said he has not seen such a letter; all he has seen are leaflets.

Army Commander's Comments

BK010714 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani stated this morning that an army task force had been set up in Chiang Rai Province to conduct talks with Khun Sa's group, which had given indications that they would like to end their activities threatening the security of Thailand. He said the commander of the Chiang Rai Military District will head the mission for the talks. The army chief said that if talks really take place with good results -- meaning the forces of Khun Sa agree to lay down their arms -- the military will hand over responsibility for the ethnic minority groups in the area to the Interior Ministry and law and order will be restored. The government, he said, does not wish any harm to befall those minority groups. The army, he said, will use peaceful means in talks with Khun Sa's men. Khun Sa's forces will be told to lay down their arms.

Commenting on communist suppression, the army commander in chief said there is an indication the government will be victorious because all major bases, food supplies and weapons depots of the terrorists have been destroyed. Terrorists now operate in small guerrilla bands, launching sporadic harassment raids against the authorities. Due to lack of support from the masses, it is unlikely that communist terrorists will be able to regroup again. Besides, the various development projects launched by the government have had successful results and it is now difficult for the insurgents to infiltrate and receive support from the population.

VNA DENIES PRC REPORT ON BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW010719 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 1 -- The Chinese paper RENMIN RIBAO on January 30 reported that from January 18-28 Vietnam had made armed provocations in areas bordering on Guangxi and Yunnan, China. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to fully reject this piece of slanderous information circulated by the Chinese propaganda machinery with the intention of distorting Vietnam's good will and misleading the Chinese people and world public opinion.

It is a known fact that although China has turned down the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's proposal contained in its December 28, 1981, note that the two sides cease armed hostilities and firing along the common border from January 20-29, 1982, Vietnam has unilaterally acted upon this proposal and its good will has been welcomed by the Chinese people and world public opinion. The Chinese propaganda machinery can deceive nobody with its dirty trick.

SRV PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH PRC

OW301213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1112 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] On 30 January Tran Trung, head of the Chinese Department of our Foreign Ministry, met with the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi to hand him a note from our Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. The text of the note follows:

Respectfuly, to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, Beijing:

Since the end of the February 1979 war of aggression, the Chinese authorities have continued to step up their hostile anti-Vietnam policy, repeatedly carried out armed provocations and conflicts, continued to occupy and grab Vietnamese territory, thus creating constnat tension, seriously threatening Vietnam's security, causing instability along the two countries' border, affecting the normal activities and lives of the people of both sides and jeopardizing the peace and stability of the countries in the Southeast Asian region.

The Vietnamese side resolutely demands that the Chinese side immediately put an end to those actions and withdraw from the Vietnamese territories which it has illegally seized and occupied. Now as always, the Vietnamese people highly prize the longstanding Sino-Vietnamese friendship and the early reestablishment of normal relations between the two countries.

The SRV Government has persistently advocated peacefully resolving all problems between Vietnam and China and has repeatedly advanced many positive proposals, including measures aimed at lessening the tensions and insuring peace and stability along the two countries' border. Regrettably, the Chinese side has adamantly rejected the constructive proposals of the Vietnamese side.

Despite the fact that the Chinese side once again rejected the proposal mentioned in the 28 December 1981 note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on the two sides refraining from waging hostile armed activities and from opening fire along the Sino-Vietnamese border for a 10-day period on the occasion of the Nham Tuat Lunar New Year Festival, the Vietnamese side unilaterally carried out that proposal, thus creating favorable conditions for the people and soldiers in the two countries' border areas to celebrate their traditional Lunar New Year Festival peacefully and joyfully. This proves that the Vietnamese side's proposal conforms to morals, the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the aspirations and feelings of the peoples and soldiers of the two countries.

With the desire to reduce tension and move toward stabilizing the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border to enable the peoples of the two countries to carry out their normal activities, live under favorable conditions and create a basis for peacefully resolving the problems in Sino-Vietnamese relations, thus conforming to the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the SRV Government proposes that: 1) both sides end all hostile armed activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border; 2) the third round of the Vietnam-China talks -- which the Chinese side has unilaterally disrupted since March 1980 -- be held expeditiously in order to resolve the problem of ensuring peace and stability along the Sino-Vietnamese border and to discuss all problems of mutual concern.

The third round of talks should be held during the first 6 months of 1982 in Hanoi or Beijing according to the Chinese side's choice -- the sooner the better.

This correct and constructive proposal of the Vietnamese side conforms to the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and to the common aspirations of the Southest Asian peoples and the rest of the world who desire peace and stability in this region and the rest of the world. It is hoped that the Chinese side will give an early, positive answer.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Commentary

BK010914 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Jan 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 January commentary: "Once Again Vietnam Clearly Displays Its Good Will"]

[Text] Following its constructive proposals for the cessation by both sides of hostile armed actions along the China-Vietnam border on the occasion of the traditional Tet, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 30 January sent a note to the Chinese side proposing that both sides end all hostile armed activities in the border area between the two countries and that the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, unilaterally interrupted by the Chinese side for nearly 2 years, be speedily reopened.

Our Ministry of Foreign Afairs' note said: The third round of talks should be conducted within the 6 months of 1982 in Hanoi or Beijing accoring to the Chinese side's choice -- the sooner the better.

Once again we demonstrate our desire to reduce tension and eventually to stabilize the situation in the border area so that the peoples of both countries can carry on their normal lives in peace. This will create a basis for peacefully resolving the problems in the relations between the two countries.

This good-will and constructive proposal of our side conforms entirely to the aspirations and morals of the two peoples to their traditional friendship and to the trend and common aspirations of the peoples of Southest Asia and the rest of the world. Regrettably, the Chinese side has not responded to our previous initiatives and proposals and has even slandered and rejected them. Deeply imbued with the spirit of great-nation hegemonism, it has made every effort to wage a multifaceted war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and the three Indochinese countries. It is continuing to pursue its provocative activities and an armed conflict. It is still occupying and encroaching upon Vietnamese territories, thus committing untold crimes against our people. It is intensively helping the Pol Pot remnant troops, rallying the exiled reactionary Lao force and drawing to its side the ultrarightist forces within the Thai ruling circles to oppose and sabotage the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It has prevented and sabotaged the trend of dialogue between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- thus threatening peace and stability in the region.

Obviously, the situation in Indochina is still very tense, and it is completely caused by the Chinese side. Everyone knows that Vietnam has made anumber of constructive initiatives and proposals to solve the problems in the relations between Vietnam and China. Meanwhile, China has never made any similar initiatives or proposals.

Inspired by the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, we demand that the Chinese side respond positively to Vietnam's serious and constructive proposals, put an immediate end to all hostile activities against Vietnam and all armed actions along the border between the two countries and resume the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in order to reestablish peace and stability in the border region and discuss and solve problems of mutual concern.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S NOTE ON SRV-PRC BORDER

OW311427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] On 28 January, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent the following message to Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong:

His excellency the chairman,

I am very happy to know that the situation was again calm and that no military action was taken by either side along the border between the SRV and the PRC on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. I am very elated at this positive development. This can only contribute to regional and international peace and security.

I sincerely hope that the two sides will endeavor to maintain the present peaceful status beyond the Lunar New Year period. I am confident that the maintenance of peace and stability along the border between the two countries will contribute to creating an atmosphere favorable to a mutually satisfactory solution of the present problems.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to affirm that I am ready to offer my efforts, should the different parties so desire, to contribute to the search for a peaceful solution tothe problems and to the promotion of understanding, friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Please accept my most respectful salutation.

Pham Van Dong's Response

BK010040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] As already reported, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has recently sent a message to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on the Vietnam-China border situation. On 31 January, Chairman Pham Van Dong addressed the following reply to the UN secretary general:

I was honored to have received the message dated 38 January 1982 from Your Excellency. I welcome your initiative in proposing that Vietnam and China maintain the present state of peace on the Vietnam-China border after the Lunar New Year period.

Your Excellency's initiative conforms to the position of the SRV, which has time and again proposed that both sides end acts of armed opposition at the border area between the two countries and settle all problems concerning Vietnamese-Chinese relations through peaceful negotiations. Regrettably, up to now all these peace proposals have been rejected by the Chinese side.

Following the SRV's unilateral implementation of the proposal that both sides refrain from acts of armed opposition in the border area between the two countries during the Lunar New Year festival, on 30 January 1982, Hanoi time, the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent another note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that both sides end acts of armed opposition along the Vietnam-China border and that the sooner they resume the Vietnam-China talks the better.

I welcome all of your excellency's efforts contributing to preserving the state of peace on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and promoting Vietnam-China talks aimed at restoring normal relations between the two countries. Please accept the expression of my respectful regards.

NHAN DAN 1 Feb Commentary

OW010742 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 1 -- Vietnam's good will in solving all question in the Sino-Vietnamese relations is underlined in a commentary of the paper NHAN DAN today in a commentary on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong's reply to the UN secretary-general welcoming his suggestion that Vietnam and China maintain the present peaceful situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border beyond the Tet (Lunar New Year festival) period.

The paper remarks: "Launching an aggressive war against the Vietnamese people has been a big crime of the Chinese ruling circles. By mounting a barbarous aggression against the people in Vietnam's northern border provinces and using the Pol Pot clique to slaughter Vietnamese civilians in the southwestern border areas, the Beijing expansionist forces have seriously undermined the long-standing friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. All genuine revolutionaries and the Chinese people must have felt profound grief over these criminal acts. The Vietnamese people deeply sympathize with the Chinese people's suffering for decades in their motherland which they have fought so valiantly to defend against imperialism, feudalism and capitalism. The Vietnamese people have never borne any hatred for the Chinese people. On the contrary, they have always treasured their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and are always grateful to them.

"The Vietnamese people eagerly want to eliminate the danger of war and restore friendship with the Chinese people. The untiring efforts of the Vietnamese Government in that direction have been demonstrated through many initiatives and positive proposals, including the proposals on measures to reduce tension and ensure peace and stability along the border of the two countries. So far, all goodwill efforts of the Vietnamese people and government have been rejected by the Beijing authorities who have responded with a blatantly hostile policy. Because they oppose Vietnam, Vietnam must oppose them. Prone to betrayal and deception, they have done all they could to make black white, and reverse wrong and right. For its part, Vietnam will, now as before, persist in its policy of peace and friendship."

The paper goes on: "In spite of the Chinese refusal, the Vietnamese side has unilaterally carried out its proposal, that the two sides refrain from hostile armed activities along the common border during the Tet period. This has enabled the population and soldiers along the border to enjoy the new spring. On January 30, 1982 the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, proposing that the two sides end all armed activities along the common border and resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations broken by the Chinese side in March 1980.

"The Chinese people, especially the Chinese civilians and soldiers who have just enjoyed a peaceful Tet in the border area more than anyone else, have seen the serious character of the proposal. We believe that like the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people do not want aggression and war, but peace and friendship. To reduce tension and eventually to stabilize the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and through negotiations to restore normal relations between the two countries is also the aspiration of peace-loving people throughout the world. On January 28, 1982 the U.N. secretary-general sent a message to Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong welcoming the 'positive development' along the common border of Vietnam and China and stressing that this 'can only contribute to regional and international peace and security.' Chairman Pham Van Dong has sent a message to the U.N. secretary-general welcoming his initiative in proposing that the two sides maintain the present peaceful situation along the border beyond the Tet period."

"The Chinese authorities recently have repeatedly boasted of their 'love for peace.' We are waiting for their answer to see if their deeds match their words. Good will can be proved only by concrete deeds. One hundred empty discourses are not worth a concrete deed," NHAN DAN concludes.

USSR'S OGARKOV TO VISIT EARLY IN FEBRUARY

BK 311447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Ministry of National Defense, Comrade Soviet Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, will make an official friendship to our country early in February of this year.

NHAN DAN HITS REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION SPEECH

OW300929 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Under the title "Awkward Explanations," Nguyen Huu Chinh's article published today in NHAN DAN says:

This year many Americans anxiously awaited the State of the Union address by the White House head, not because they expected from Ronald Reagan a certain miracle to prevent the U.S. economy from more deeply plunging into recession, but because they wanted to know the U.S. President's view of the serious U.S. situation as regards its foreign and domestic policies. More important was the fact that they wanted to know to what extent Reagan had awakened to his errors regarding his policies and decisions during a year's rule.

In his 26 January address, Reagan haughtily declared that U.S. foreign policy must take root in pragmatism, not in naivety and self-deceit. Again, he bombastically said: We have promised a season of truth to the world.

Although the address devotes only a few lines to U.S. foreign policy, it contains many deceitful explanations of the true picture and influence of the United States in the world. Reagan said that the United States approved the reduction of weapons and military activities. However, the Pentagon's latest revelation indicates that the United States is currently the most harmful weapons dealer, with arms sales amounting to nearly $25 billion in 1981. In addition, the United States intensified its military provocations on many continents in 1981, from the Middle East to Central America and the Caribbean Sea.

In his address, Reagan willfully abstained from talking about the sharp differences that have caused dissension between the United States and its Western allies as far as the Polish issue is concerned. He was also intentionally silent about the vigorous development of the peace movement in Western Europe -- a development closely connected with the world people's anti-U.S. sentiments. In other words, Reagan did not have the courage to admit that U.S. foreign policy suffered many bitter setbacks in 1981.

The article concludes: Through the State of the Union address one can see the impotence and dilemma of the U.S. ruling circles which are faced with a series of tough dmoestic problems. The Reagan administration still harbors the illusion of regaining its military superiority and applying an external policy from a position of strength while the world balance of forces is evolving in a way more and more unfavorable to the United States.

As observed by widespread Western public opinion, the Reagan administration's policy remains basically one of guns and butter. Noteworthy is the fact that Reagan's gun arsenal and the U.S. industrial unions' profits are growing bigger and bigger, while the U.S. workers' slice of butter is getting thinner and thinner.

In his 27 January address, Reagan boastfuly said that in the next 200 years, many Americans will speak of us today with all their pride. There is no need to wait 200 more years. The United States will be holding by-elections by the end of 1982, with many Republican congressmen already worrying about retaining their seats.

REPORT ON U.S. 'INFILTRATION' INTO LAOS CITED

BK301419 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] AFP on 27 January quoted the U.S. newspaper Boston GLOBE of the same day as saying that on 15 Novemenber 1981 two groups of U.S. mercenaries infiltrated into Lao territory for reconnaissance activities. The infiltration was under the command of (James Reader), a former lieutenant colonel of the noted U.S. Green Berets. (Reader) disclosed that the U.S. Defense Intellegence Agency set up a top-secret organization to serve the infiltration into Laos. This organization gave (Reader) $40,000 to arm the two groups of Lao mercenary commandos -- each group consists of 9 persons -- and 3 U.S. Green Berets soldiers, formerly CIA officials, who trained them on Thai soil.

(Reader) said that bandit leader Vang Pao introduced him to other Lao bandits in Thailand for his recruitment of mercenaries to infiltrate into Laos.

According to the Boston GLOBE, Inman, deputy director of the CIA, did not deny the aforementioned infiltration. The U.S. Pentagon, while giving no comment on this matter, confirmed they had done all the necessary work to check information on U.S. servicemen in Indochina.

The infiltration into Laos on 15 November 1981 by the U.S. mercenary commandos once again shows that the U.S. leadership did not respect international laws and stubbornly carried out provocative acts against LPDR sovereignty to fulfill their wicked plots.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR SUSLOV

OW291925 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- The Soviet consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City this morning held a memorial ceremony for the late M.A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, secretary of the party Central Committee, and member of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and secretary of the city party committee led a delegation to the ceremony. The Fatherland Front Committee and mass organizations also sent delegations to the ceremony.

M.A. Suslov was also mourned in Haiphong, Quang Nam-Danang and other places.

THAI BINH HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS 8-15 JAN

OW311255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpts] As previously reported, the first round of the Thai Binh provincial party organization congress, which opened on 8 January, ended on 15 January with splendid success.

Our general observation about the 8-day congress is that the delegates attending the congress, working diligently and displaying a correct attitude, engaged in highly intensive and truly democratic discussions. The more than 20,000 suggestions advanced at the province's grassroots-level, district and city party organization congresses and the 44 suggestions made by various sectors, party echelons and mass organizations at the provincial party organization congress manifested a high unanimity of views with the central level in its assessment of the current situation, of the achievements scored in the political, military and diplomatic fields, of the great difficulties facing our country and of the guidelines on the tasks that are being carried out in the new stage of our counrtry's revolution.

A number of questions raised at the grassroots-level, district and city party organization congresses were discussed very carefully, and the participants finally fully agreed with the central level that we have scored noteworthy achievements on the economic front.

The delegates also affirmed that the socialist building line set forth at the fourth national party congress was correct. Many delegates advanced rational arguments and concrete figures on the province's achievements to support their statements.

Despite the fact that over the past 5 years we had to contribute considerable manpower and material resources in the victorious fights against the Beijing expansionists in the two wars on our country's southwestern and northern borders, and despite adverse weather conditions and repeated natural calamities, Thai Binh Province's gross income in 1980 reached over 555 million dong -- a 53.6-percent increase over 1975. Over the past 5 years its agricultural production increased 16 percent and its industrial production 56 percent.

The high unanimity of views at the Thai Binh provincial party organization congress was also manifested in the delegates' analyses of the province's concrete progress following the issuance of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum. Irrationalities in the management mechanism and the administrative supply system and a number of policies that did not conform to the economic situation and so forth have been initially remedied. The improvement has constituted the motive force in helping the province boost production and overcome many difficulties resulting from imbalances in production and the people's lives and overcome, to some extent, the difficulties due to shortcomings in material supplies and raw materials, thereby helping further boost the province's industrial and small industry and handicraft production. The delegates particularly cited some of the province's 1981 agricultural production figures to affirm its initial progress in implementing the party's economic building policies. Thanks to the display of the revolutionary offensive spirit, the creative application of policies and resolutions of the party and the local party organizations, the impact of a number of policies that the party and state recently promulgated, such as the policy of stabilizing grain and foodstuff tasks and the policy of distribution according to work done, and especially thanks to the expanded application of the end-product contract system, Thai Binh has achieved all-round success as regards the 10th-month, secondary and industrial crops and successes regarding area, productivity and volume of production.

While positively supporting the central-level draft political report, the delegates engaged in highly intensive and thorough discussions about a question raised at the grassroots-level, district and city party organization congresses: Does the implementation of directive No 100 of the central level on expanded implementation of the end-product contract system weaken the new production relations and hamper the advance to large-scale socialist production?

it is noteworthy that at the Thai Binh provincial party organization congress, while they affirmed successes, the delegates also boldy pointed out the difficulties and sluggishness in the present economic situation as well as the objective and subjective causes of that situation. During the first years of the second 5-year plan, grain production has increased slowly, with paddy production tending to decrease -- the average paddy production is only 55.8 quintals per hectare. Hog raising has decreased seriously. Industrial production and small industry and handicraft production has increased somewhat, but slow production has failed to meet requirements and is not commensurate with the province's capabilities.

Many delegates pointed out that subjectivism and rashness have caused them to see only the province's potentials while failing to discern all the difficulties. Regarding planning, stress has been laid on requirements while capabilities and material conditions have been slighted. As a result, high plan norms were set while little achievement was scored in the implementation of the plans. The value of the province's 1980 agricultural production was only 57.7 percent of the plan norms and the value of its industrial production less than 50 percent.

It may be said that most of the delegates' statements at the Thai Binh provincial party organization congress contained more or less serious self-criticisms regarding shortcomings and the subjectivism of their respective sectors and echelons and of themselves.

We think that this is an encouraging factor because it proves that the province's body of cadres and party members now have a more objective view and, with this, they can find out the subjective, direct causes of sluggish production and will seek ways to overcome them. Many delegates analyzed carefully some of the causes of sluggish production: the long overdue maintenance of the administrative subsidy system, a lack of knowledge of economic management, conservatism, and reliance on higher levels -- with the low level of managerial capability and conservatism being major obstacles to production development. In many instances, conservatism creates obstacles right from the beginning in our application of a new managerial method. It creates negative manifestations when cadre policy changes and when cadres are reassigned or replaced. The delegates also talked a lot about a weakness which is also one of the causes of sluggish production: the party building task has not been satisfactorily carried out. Wherever party organizations are stable and strong, production develops and the people's living conditions are improved. Conversely, in those production installations where party organizations are weak and cadres and party members are not as exemplary as they should be or show lack of unity, production decreases and the people are unhappy. The cause of that situation is the party members' failure to carry out serious self-criticisms and the party organizations' failure to satisfactorily educate and train party members in political matters, to make them clearly realize that the economic construction task is the major task of their respective party organizations and chapters. In short, they fail to pay due attention to the overall party-building task. A delegate's self-criticism highly applauded by many delegates, particularly those delegates from the agricultural production sectors, was the statement by Comrade Nguyen Van Thang, deputy chief of the provincial agriculture service.

[Begin Nguyen Van Thang recording] In our opinion, over the past many years, the machine industry from the central down to the local level has paid too much attention to producing new products, while slighting repairs and the production of spare parts for use in restoring machines worn out through long use. Over the past years, the machine industry has also paid little attention to the production of ordinary and improved tools. This has resulted in prolonged shortages of tools and the production of bad-quality tools over many years in localities and regions across the country. What is the cause of all that? Why do we lack farm tools and why are our farm tools of bad quality? Who is aware of the situation and who has resolved the problems, and how far has the problem been resolved? And why is that situation being prolonged? Apart from the cause of the lack of raw materials and material supplies that we must discuss, we think that organization of production and division of responsibilities are matters that we must also discuss in the coming period in order to resolve the problem temporarily and rationally and to better support agricultural production. Over the past many years, we have concentrated too much on the production of ordinary and improved tools at state-run production installations and at district engineering cooperatives. We have forgotten and slighted the existing potential of the engineering cells and teams in production teams and units and in agricultural cooperatives. We have paid little attention to developing and tapping locally available raw materials and the production potential of cooperative member families for production of tools, such as lumber and bamboo for producing improved tools. [end recording]

The statements made at the first round of the Thai Binh provincial party organization congress, which correctly assessed the achievements scored and the difficulties that have caused sluggish production, as well as their subjective causes, manifest a major change in the thought of the body of the Thai Binh cadres.

The change will create conditions for the province to better realize its great capabilities and to seek a way out of difficulties for the sake of the Thai Binh economy during the 1981-1985 5-year plan and during subsequent years.

REVIEW OF JANUARY ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK300830 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Review of the January 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Summary] In its January 1982 issue, TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial entitled: "Strive To Carry Out the 1982 State Plan." After reviewing achievements, difficulties and shortcomings of the 1981 economic task, the editorial says: "We are entering 1982 with the development of new factors in all economic sectors and with encouraging results of the emulation movement to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress."

The editorial adds: "In 1982, economic tasks and the state plan have been set forth to fulfill the general economic strategy of the 1980's, which consists of bringing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production. Its main objectives are to exercise collective mastery over the land and labor, to formulate an agricultural zoning plan throughout the country, to distribute social labor on a large-scale basis in order to fully use the labor force, to exploit tens of millions of hectares of arable and forest land, to expand comprehensively various branches and trades and to establish concentrated production zones and agroindustrial districts."

This is followed by an article entitled "The Kampuchean People Are Firmly Defending National Independence and Building Their Fatherland." The article cites the all-round achievements scored by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years and stresses that "the present task of the Kampuchean party and people, as the resolution of the fourth congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party points out, is to firmly defend national independence and build the country in a gradual advance along the transitional path toward socialism."

An article by Sen Gen Hoang Van Thai entitled "Special Relations Among the three Indochinese Nations" points out the strategic position of these three countries in the Southeast Asian region, whose peoples have fought shoulder to shoulder against aggressive and expansionist forces from the north and the west. The article adds: "This special relationship stems from the natural relations of the three nations, namely, the geographical, social and historical backgrounds. It has formed and developed concretely since the formation of the worker's party. Experiences of the past 50 years show that all schemes of the French, Japanese and U.S. imperialists and the present Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have been carried out according to the laws of "aggression against the three nations in Indochina" in order to use one country's territory as a springboard to fight and dominate another country, and to sow division among these countries in order to rule them easily.

"For them, Indochina is a battlefield and they always have a common strategy against this peninsula. As a result, the revolutionary alliance among the three nations is an essential objective to defeat the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists."

Also featured in this issue is an article by (Hong Quang) entitled "The History of the VCP: A Valuable Book." The article reviews the first draft of Volume I of the history of the VCP prepared by the VCP Central Research Department on party theory and published by the Su That Publishing House.

This is followed by an article by (Phuc Khanh) entitled "Selected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels" in Vietnamese, saying that "this Vietnamese version is a valuable gift from the GDR party, government and people to the Vietnamese party, government and people."

Marx's economic and political philosophies and social science system were included in these selected works, the article says.

Also featured in this issue of the journal is an article by (Nguyen Luong Bich) entitled "Nguyen Hue's Role in Resisting Foreign Aggressors in the Late 18th Century." The article stresses the role of the Tay Son movement, "especially the accomplishments of King Nguyen Hue in the war of liberating the people from internal feudalism and the war against foreign aggressors, particularly the great victory over the Qing aggressors in the spring of 1789."

Next is an article by (Thien Nhan) entitled "President Ho Chi Minh and the Struggle Against Bureaucratism." The article recalls the teachings by President Ho Chi Minh on the struggle against bureaucratism "which, together with corruption and waste, are dangerous enemies of the people, army and the government."

The journal also carries an article by (Nguyen Khac Chung) on "a study of orchard economy," stressing the significance of family orchard growing "to increase agricultural production and provide more food for the people's meals."

WEST EUROPE CULTURE, SCIENCE COOPERATION NOTED

OW261718 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 26 -- In recent years Vietnam has considerably increased its cultural, scientific and technical co-operation with Western Europe. With regard to France from July 1977 to the end of 1980 more than 200 Vietnamese have gone to France. In return French specialists made a dozen teaching tours of Vietnam.

In early 1981 at the meeting of the Joint France-Vietnamese Commission for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Co-operation held in Hanoi, it was decided that the 1981 program would include more than 100 visits of French specialists to Vietnam and the sending of about 100 Vietnamese students to France, in addition to the exchange of survey teams in communications and transport, electricity, economic management, etc.

In the medical field France will accept 20 Vietnamese practitioners and send 25 specialists to Vietnam to help in such departments as sanitation, epidemiology, cancer, surgery, cardiology, hematology and ophthalmology. Many French organisations have made important contributions to the aid program: the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Popular Relief Organization, the Christian Committee Against Famine and for Development (C.C./F.D.) etc; they have been helping in some major projects such as the research centre for infant nutrition and the production of glass for medical use.

The French Government has also helped Vietnam to establish a French-language department at the Hanoi Foreign Languages Teachers College. Aside from inter-governmental co-operation, there has been cooperation between various French universities and the Hanoi University and the medical college in Ho Chi Minh City. At present the co-operation agreements between the Grenoble Polytechnical Institute (INPG) and the Vietnam Polytechnical College and between Paris University of Southern Orsay and a Vietnamese university are well under way, and there are good prospects for co-operation between the French Scientific Research Centre and the Vietnam Institute of Sciences.

With regard to Holland, the two countries have agreed on a program for co-operation between the Amsterdam Leyden, Groningen and Delft universities and the Hanoi University, Hanoi Agricultural College, Agricultural College No. 3 and Can Tho University, involving more than ten projects (agronomy, biology, technology, physics and chemistry). The Dutch Government has agreed to allocate more than 4.5 million guilders for the program in the period 1978-1981.

Since 1978 more than 50 Dutch specialists have come to Vietnam and about as many Vietnamese specialists have gone to Holland for study tours. Talks are under way for bilateral scientific and technical co-operation for the period 1982-1986. The Nuffic international co-operation office in Holland has proposed to the Dutch government a budget of 12 million guilders for this program. Six Dutch universities took part in a program of co-operation with the Vietnamese medical and pharmaceutical services in 1977 with an allocation of more than 2.5 million guilders by the Dutch Government. Since 1978 more than 50 Vietnamese doctors and pharmacists have made study tours of Holland and ten Dutch professors have come to Vietnam to teach.

In Belgium about 40 Vietnamese students are studying at various universities and colleges with scholarships granted by the Belgian Government.

In addition, through non-governmental agencies such as the Co-operation Development Fund and Oxfam, the Belgian Government has funded a number of scientific and technical projects in Vietnam including two research centres in the Mekong River Delta, a school for creche attendants in Nha Trang, and the expansion of the vegetables research in Hanoi. The Belgium-Vietnam Association is actively working for the founding of the commission for scientific and technical co-operation with Vietnam in order to further the co-operation between the two countries.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH LEAVES FOR PCF CONGRESS

OW301532 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 30 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Hanoi today to attend the 24th congress of the French Communist party. The delegation was seen off by Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C., Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party C.C., head of its Commission for External Relations, Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister, and other officials.

OFFICIALS ATTEND INDIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW291930 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- The Indian ambassador to Vietnam and Mrs Kuldip Shadad Shadad gave a reception here today in honour of the 32nd Republic Day of India. Present were Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Phan Hien, minister of justice; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence and others. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi.

At the reception, the ambassador and his guests raised toasts to welcome the Indian people's great successes in national construction and defence, their great contributions to the Non-Aligned Movement and to the strengthening of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and to wish for constant strengthening of the friendship and close cooperation between Vietnam and India.

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TEXT OF WATANABE FISCAL POLICY SPEECH TO DIET

OW271015 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0504 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech by Finance Minister Michio Watanabe at the resumption of the 96th Regular Diet Session on 25 January -- live]

[Text] In submitting the budget for the 1982 fiscal year for deliberation, I would like to explain its main features and present my basic views on current fiscal and financial policies.

At present most of the major European industrialized nations are facing great economic difficulties; they are still beset by double-digit inflation and mass unemployment of a similar magnitude. In particular, increasing unemployment is resulting in deterioration of law and order, causing fears among the people. On the other hand, the Japanese economy has come to account for nearly 10 percent of the world economy and the rate of price increases in Japan has been about 4 percent. The Japanese economy is the most stable one among the major industrialized nations. Japan's rate of unemployment, which stands at about 2 percent, is the lowest.

To begin with, the cardinal purpose of government is to provide a peaceful, affluent and stable livelihood for the people. Ever since the end of World War II, the government of Japan and the Japanese people have consistently made joint efforts to attain that goal. As a result, despite its small territory and scant natural resources, Japan has been able to attain its present prosperity and stability. This demonstrates the vitality of its free economy, and is the product of the wisdom and hard work of our industrious and talented people.

However, when we look back on the past, the course we have traversed has not necessarily been all that smooth, and we have gone through many trials. Aided by the ready availability of cheap oil, Japan was able to achieve what is commonly known as high economic growth from the latter part of the 1950's to the early part of the 1980's. In view of the bulging government coffer, the government took a number of social security and educational measures, areas which previously tended to lag behind.

On the other hand, a social climate of "money is almighty" has pervaded the entire society. It is also a fact that discipline in fiscal management has tended to be marred by political demands based on the desire to depend on the state treasury rather than engage in hard work. To cite an example, before the period of high economic growth, the national railways [Kokutetsu], the health insurance system [Kenko Hoken Seido] and the food management system [Shokuryo Kanri Seido] almost balanced their revenues and expenditures as a result of sound management. But these systems have now come to be regarded as the main source of fiscal deficits, also known as the 3-K deficits. Why? This is because they neglected efforts to cope with the changing times and their deficits were easily covered by the abundant government funds.

But then it became impossible to achieve economic prosperity through imports of cheap oil, as a result of the so-called first and second oil crises. As oil prices continued rising from 1974, the entire world was buffeted by the rough waves of inflation and business recession. Japan was no exception. However, our economy was able to withstand this difficulty. The government's finances played a major role in accomplishing this. When our economy slackened and tax revenues dropped as a result of the first oil crisis in particular, the government resorted to the unusual means of issuing a large amount of bonds to raise funds so that it could achieve business recovery and a stable livelihood for the people. As a result, our economy was able to shift smoothly to stable economic growth and further push ahead with the welfare measures launched since 1973, commonly known as the first welfare year.

Social security spending increased nearly four times and expenditures for educational and scientific development nearly three times in the period from 1973 to 1981. As an example, it suffices to point out the fact that the average monthly welfare payments rose from 22,000 yen to 107,000 yen in the same period. As a result, Japan's social welfare measures came to equal those of the Western industrial nations. In this same period, however, tax revenues increased only 2.4 times. The deficits were covered by the issuance of government bonds.

The balance of government bonds outstanding stood at 83 trillion yen as of the end of the 1981 fiscal year, and it is expected to rise to about 93 trillion yen at the end of the 1982 fiscal year. Interest on these bonds in the budget for the 1981 fiscal year accounts for about 16 percent of the general account expenditures. The bond interest expenditure surpasses the expenditure for public works and corresponds to about three times the outlay for defense.

In projecting for the future, since Japan has become one of the leading countries in the world in terms of its people's longevity, pensions and medical expenditures are anticipated to increase further, and national finance must cope with natural calamities, the energy problem and other changes that develop in the economic situation. Regrettably, however, finance as it stands now has no surplus strength to devise new measures to help resolve these tasks.

On the other hand, the cumulative rise in the balance of public bonds issued has become a factor hampering the lowering of interest rates. This affects the operation of monetary policy to a large extent. To continue issuing a huge sum of public bonds, I am afraid, might result in pressuring private capital and introducing an inflationary factor in the economy. As we can see throughout the world, inflation causes business recession and increased unemployment and harms the stability of national life itself. Therefore, it is necessary that we extricate ourselves from dependence on public bonds as early as possible.

From this viewpoint, the government has been striving hard to reduce the amount of public bonds issued. However, a cutback in the issuance of public bonds in effect means a reduction in financial sources. If financial sources are reduced, we have no choice but to either cut back expenditures or find other financial sources to replace them. However, expenditures comprise many expenses in a variety of forms, and, to individual beneficiaries, a cutback in those expenditures is bound to cause hardships as painful as a pay cut. Due to a habit that originated in the days of high economic growth, the tendency of taking an easygoing attitude and trying to depend on the government has not yet been eliminated. Hence, despite the fact that a cut in expenditures is a first step toward financial rehabilitation, people approve it on principle but not when the cut affects them. In fact, they voice strong opposition to it when dealing with particulars.

It is also a fact that an attempt to find new financial sources is met by extremely strong resistance. We cannot expect that our dependency on public bonds for even those expenses which, by nature, should be borne with taxes — a dependency we built over many years — can be changed in 1 or 2 years. Yet those who benefit from the state's measures and those who bear the expenses are, after all, the people. How much reduction in administrative service resulting from a further cutback in expenditures — subsidies, for example — should we accept? How much increase in the people's burden for maintaining and improving administrative service should we accept? These are questions which the people should decide for themselves.

In formulating the fiscal 1982 budget, the government took into consideration the public's strong call for financial rehabilitation through thoroughly rationalizing and legalizing administration and finance. The government made it its basic policy to formulate the budget mainly by cutting back expenditures through administrative and financial reforms.

With the financial sources limited under stable economic growth, it is natural that even policies which were approved against the background of plentiful tax revenues under high growth should be reexamined. It is also necessary to adopt the principle that beneficiaries bear part of the costs, and work out plans so as to stop the increase in demands on the state. In general, it is necessary to strive to rationalize the structure of finance in keeping with the demand of the times. From this viewpoint, in examining the budget demands for fiscal 1982 submitted by ministries and agencies, we adopted an epochal system of limiting their budgets uniformly to the level of the preceding fiscal year — a system called zero ceiling.

Last spring, a provisional council for the survey of administrative reforms was inaugurated, and in July it presented a package of recommendations on ways to reduce expenditures. Under the basic policy of paying utmost respect to this package and putting the necessary measures into practice as early as possible, the government submitted a so-called special bill on administrative reforms to the extraordinary Diet session last autumn and had it enacted.

In the fiscal 1982 budget, which went through this course, the government tried to cut down expenditures as much as possible and decreased the sum of public bonds to be issued by 1.83 trillion yen from what was envisaged under the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. The fiscal 1982 budget was formulated in accordance with this basic policy, as I have explained. Its outline is roughly as follows:

Concerning expenditures, the scale was held strictly in check through thorough reductions in and rationalization of spending. General spending other than for national bonds and local allocation taxes, in particular, was tightened as much as possible. In accordance with the immediate basic policy concerning administrative and financial reforms adopted last August, subsidies and the like were readjusted and rationalized. Regarding the authorized strength of government employees, the government carried out reductions on a steady basis while cutting increases of personnel to the minimum in accordance with the sixth revised authorized strength reduction plan. As a result, the government carried out a drastic reduction in force, which numbered 1,434, in the staffing of administrative organizations.

As a result of these measures, the general account budget was scaled at 49.68 trillion yen, an increase of 6.2 percent over the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. Of this total, general spending was scaled at 32.62 trillion yen, or a 1.8-percent increase over the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. It is the first time since 1955 and 1956 that the increases in the general account budget and general spending were held to such low levels.

Concerning revenues, because of the changes in the economic situation and other factors, the natural increase in revenues forecast for 1982 is anticipated to run about 700 billion yen short of the natural increase envisaged under the midterm prospect for finance, which was used as a reference for making the zero ceiling decision. Therefore, to make up for the shortage in conformity with the actual state of the economy, the following measures were taken:

Efforts were made to increase nontax income as much as possible. The taxation system was reviewed with the aim of making up for the shortage that still remained after those efforts. In other words, in view of the importance of securing [words indistinct] the tax burden, the government plans to readjust and rationalize the special taxation measures — mainly those which are due to expire — and, at the same time, strengthen taxation of public bonds. Concerning corporate taxes, even the rate of transfer prescribed under law for bad debt reserves was lowered, and efforts will be made to reduce the role of the yen in the yen currency system. In the area of tax administration, the government is resolved to continue its efforts to bring about a more appropriate and fairer tax administration by winning the people's confidence and cooperation.

As I stated earlier, the government set the amount of public bonds to be issued at 10.44 trillion yen, or a decrease of 1.83 trillion yen from the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. The decrease breaks down to 1.561 trillion yen in special public bonds and 269 billion yen in public bonds for construction. As a result, the amount of special public bonds to be issued is set at 3.924 trillion yen, and the amount of public bonds to be issued for construction is set at 6.516 trillion yen.

Those public bonds reduced did not become special public bonds primarily because of the following reasons: In deciding on whether to approve or reject budget demands submitted by ministries and agencies under the zero ceiling policy, the government respected voluntary efforts made by each ministry or agency. Also, the ministries and agencies adjusted their demands by such means as cutting expenses for facilities requiring construction bonds as financial sources. The government also kept spending for public works at the same level as the preceding fiscal year. However, since increases in the revenues from specific financial sources to be appropriated for public works were anticipated by the Construction Ministry and other offices, shortages in financial sources were reduced. Therefore, public bonds for construction can be cut back.

If we try to cut back 1.83 trillion yen in special public bonds alone under these circumstances, we must further cut back the amount of increase in general spending. The government found this impossible to carry out because, under the zero ceiling policy of allocating the same budget as in the preceding year in the face of increased financial demands, budget demands had already undergone careful examination. As a matter of fact, it was very difficult to tighten spending further because the influence would be great.

The government did not drastically slash spending for energy measures, economic cooperation, etc, which were exempted from the zero ceiling, because they are important government policy areas. At any rate, the zero ceiling policy was upheld and there is no change whatsoever in the government goal of extricating itself from special public bonds by 1984. The government intends to continue exerting its utmost efforts to achieve that goal.

Regarding the issuance of special public bonds, the government plans to submit to you a bill concerning special measures for the issuance of public bonds in 1982.

In planning for financial investments and loans, the government strived to utilize private funds in view of the present difficult situation, to curb increases in scale by such means as reviewing the substance of business and the objects of loans, and to allocate funds effectively on a priority principle with the aim of meeting policy needs. As a result, the financial investment and loan plans for fiscal 1982 are set at 20.2888 trillion yen, or a 4.1-percent increase over the original plan for the preceding fiscal year.

Next, I will dwell on major expenses. Despite the difficult financial situation, the government plans to work out priority measures for those areas that need to be substantiated from the medium- and long-range viewpoints. In other words, the government plans to give more substance to spending for energy measures, for the promotion of science and technology, for economic cooperation and so forth in view of their importance.

Regarding defense spending, the government plans to steadily build up defense capabilities on the basis of the outline of the defense plan while taking into consideration the international situation and other factors affecting Japan. As for spending for social insurance and education, the government paid careful attention to key policies.

Regarding social insurance in particular, the government plans to further strive to amplify measures for the mentally and physically handicapped, implement the social insurance system and rationalize the distribution of burden, while steadily carrying out various welfare policies.

In the public works area, the budget was pegged to the same level as in the preceding fiscal year, but the government will strive to increase the amount of loans for housing construction and thus amplify measures for housing.

In the area of local finance, the government of course plans to exercise care not to let proper management be hindered, but the local public organizations are also requested to strive to manage their finances properly.

I wish to take this opportunity to briefly explain the fiscal 1981 supplementary budget bill submitted to the Diet earlier. The government decided to work out measures for the rehabilitation of disasters, agricultural insurance, pay hikes and other matters of particular importance brought about by various factors arising after the formulation of the original budget. In raising the necessary funds for the additional expenditure, the government took great pains under the present severe financial situation. Under the tight-money budget, the government decided to further cut back spending, which had already been decided on, and to strive to increase revenues from sources other than taxes, thus raising as much funds as possible and appropriating them to meet expenses for pay hikes and other additional financial demands. However, since it was necessary to work out emergency steps to help rehabilitate, as early as possible, the damage caused by disasters of 1981, the worst damage in history, it was inevitable that the necessary funds would be raised by issuing additional public bonds to meet the required costs.

Next, turning to revenues from taxes and stamps for this fiscal year, a decrease of about 400 billion yen in revenues is expected as inevitable because of the anticipated decreases in commodity taxes and revenue stamps, which are levied in proportion to prices or the volume of business dealings. This forecast is made because the commodity prices remain more stable than anticipated.

Believing that it would be appropriate to make up for the revenue shortages incidental to such unexpected changes in the economic situation in a supplementary budget, the government decided to issue additional special public bonds.

The government attempted to achieve the goal of reducing the issuance of public bonds by 2 trillion yen in the fiscal 1981 budget, regarding that year as the first year of financial reconstruction. However, due to changes in the economic situation, the government had to partially alter the goal and could not attain it completely. This is regrettable, but, on the other hand, this is a result of price stability, which was far better than anticipated, or a situation desirable for the stability of national life. Therefore, I hope that you will accept it as an inevitable measure. [applause] Thus, the revised general account supplementary budget for fiscal 1981 was set at 47.125 trillion yen in both revenue and expenditure, or a 337.2 billion yen increase compared with the original budget.

In the above, I have stated only an outline of the fiscal 1982 budget and the fiscal 1981 supplementary budget. Next, I will dwell on the government's basic view of dealing with immediate policies. In dealing with the present domestic and external economic situations, I am planning to manage the economy this year with the following two basic goals, in addition to the aim of financial reconstruction, which I mentioned earlier: The first goal is to accelerate the recovery of business, centering on the domestic demand in the private sector, with price stability as its nucleus. Prices are showing calm trends. Since price stability is the key to the stability of national life, the government will continue its effort to stabilize prices through its financial and loan policies.

Turning to business, although the pace of the recovery of the domestic demand is slow, the situation is expected to gradually improve and become increasingly bright. In the fiscal 1982 budget, although the financial situation is difficult, the government worked out measures to increase the amount of loans to be provided by the housing loan corporation and other taxation measures with a view to helping promote housing construction.

In public investments, the government strove to expand the volume of work by effectively distributing financial sources, by amplifying unaided projects of local government and by utilizing private capital.

Regarding monetary policy, since August 1981 the government has been taking a set of measures to relax monetary restrictions. In December last year, the official discount rate was lowered for the fourth time and, as a result, interest rates in general, including those on subsidies, were lowered. In carrying out its monetary policy in the days to come, the government intends to work out appropriate and flexible measures by taking prices, business, the overseas economic situation and other economic trends as a whole into consideration.

The second goal is to promote harmonious economic relations with other countries, and thus contribute to the development of the world economy. Through trade, capital exchanges and other activities, the world economy has become increasingly interdependent. Since April last year Japan's current account balance has been running a surplus and, against this background, the Euro-American countries have been strongly asking us to redress the trade imbalance.

The source of the vitality of the world economy lies in free trade. In this connection, Japan, for its part, should actively promote it, thus contributing to the harmonious development of the world economy. From this viewpoint, the government recently adopted a package of external economic measures to open up the market substantially, including import promotion and export measures.

Regarding tariffs in particular, the government decided to strive for their reduction with a view to facilitating the opening of our market. That is, the government decided to take steps to revise tariffs, including the implementation of the gradual lowering of tariff rates, as agreed on at the Tokyo round, 2 years ahead of the agreed upon schedule, uniformly, without exception and in addition to those scheduled for next year.

In view of the fact that the repayment of crude costs to oil-producing nations is contorting the world economy, I think that it is necessary for Japan to continue playing its role actively with respect to the reflux of oil money, with a view of smoothing world trade.

Supporting developing countries in their self-help efforts for economic development will not only contribute to improving national welfare and stabilizing national life in those countries, but will be instrumental in insuring a balanced growth and stability for the world economy as a whole. From this viewpoint, and also from the viewpoint of sharing the international burden, the government decided to strive to steadily expand economic cooperation despite the severe financial situation. At the same time, the government decided to exercise adequate care for its effective implementation and continue striving to attain the medium-range goal of the overseas development assistance program.

For the smooth development of the world economy, the stability of international currencies is an indispensable factor. The yen's exchange rate is expected to fluctuate basically in the direction of a high yen, reflecting the various favorable fundamental conditions of our economy. The government intends to keep in close contact with other countries concerned and strive to keep the yen's exchange rate stable.

Since the war, Japan has successfully overcome a number of trials and attained the present economic prosperity and stability. This prosperous and stable economic society is a precious asset, which we can proudly pass on to our offspring. This prosperity and stability is not something that can be maintained by Japan alone, in isolation from the world economy.

Japan is a nation that lacks resources, but it has built its economic strength to account for 10 percent of the world's gross national product. Japan exercises no small amount of influence on the world economy. In this connection, I think that it is important that we awaken to the fact that the Japanese economy cannot survive in isolation from the world economy, and actively fulfill a role and obligations befitting our country. Another important task in ensuring a lasting stable prosperity is financial rehabilitation. Although the course toward financial rehabilitation is rugged and arduous, we are already moving steadfastly on the right track toward it.

An economy is a living thing and, as such, it has both upturns and downturns. It also experiences rainy days and windy days. Accordingly, the measures for achieving financial rehabilitation may be quick or slow in showing results. Nevertheless, we must withstand pain and patiently strive for financial rehabilitation. To do so is a mission assigned to our generation, and also a duty imposed upon me, charged with national finance. Bearing this tremendous duty in mind, I am of the resolve to continue devoting all my energy to financial rehabilitation, with the goal of extricating ourselves from dependence on special public bonds by 1984. I fervently solicit the understanding and cooperation of each and every member of our nation. [applause]

SUZUKI CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STUDY

OW300545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday instructed his Cabinet officers to study ways Japan can help promote international cooperation to revitalize the stagnant economies of advanced countries. Suzuki issued the instruction at the ministerial meeting on economic policies.

A top government spokesman later told reporters Japan would propose in the future the establishment of a new international institution to replace the Bretton Woods system that, in effect, collapsed following the first international oil crisis of October 1973. The Bretton Woods system, centered on the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, was established in 1945 under an agreement reached by the United States and other countries in a conference at the New Hampshire resort the year before.

The spokesman, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, added, however, that it would be extremely difficult to decide when to make such a proposal. Miyazawa also indicated it is almost unlikely that Prime Minister Suzuki will make such a proposal at the next summit meeting in Paris on June 4 by the seven major industrial democracies.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. ENVOY'S SPEECH

SK310302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 30 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 31 January commentary: "Sophistry Designed To Justify Policy of Occupation"]

[Text] To safeguard peace in Korea and Asia and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, it is fundamental and urgent to withdraw U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea. Ignoring this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors make their scheme for aggression and war more blatant with each passing day, maintaining their hold on South Korea.

This was manifested in the speech U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker delivered on 26 January at the American Women's Club in Seoul. He discussed the geostrategic importance of South Korea, the integrity of U.S.-South Korea treaties and U.S. commitments to South Korea. By so doing he exposed the intent of the U.S. imperialists to occupy and rule South Korea indefinitely.

It is no secret that, being concerned with the strategic importance of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are holding on to South Korea as a colonial military base and a bridgehead, trying to realize their ambitions for aggression against the northern half of the republic and other places in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their occupation forces, bringing into South Korea the latest combat hardware and operational equipment and modernizing — or arming with lethal weapons — South Korea's puppet armed forces, their local mercenaries. All this proceeds from an aggressive strategic plan.

To justify their aggression, Walker made a fuss about the North's military superiority. This is fiction and can convince no one. No matter how much he babbles about the North's military superiority and the threat of an invasion from the North, the present situation on the Korean Peninsula is the exact opposite. When a comparison is made between us and South Korea in terms of populations — the source of manpower — and armaments and in terms of our military strength vis-a-vis the U.S. imperialists' cum the South Korean puppets, any talk about the North's military superiority and the threat of an invasion from the North becomes a preposterous sophistry and distortion of the facts.

The threat of a northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, rather than the threat of a southward invasion by the North, is what actually exists. Allegations of the North's military superiority are nothing but a trick to justify the U.S. imperialists' criminal occupation of South Korea and their war preparations.

To conceal their occupation of South Korea, Walker brazenly said the United States does not exercise the authority of a governor general in South Korea and described South Korea as an independent sovereign state — as if it were. This is the culmination of absurdly reversing black and white. The U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea militarily, have turned it into a colonial military base and have in their hands all the authorities, including the right to military command — meaning that the real rulers in South Korea are the U.S. imperialists. This is the truth. Even a child knows this.

We need not trouble ourselves to prove that the U.S. ambassador to South Korea is a de facto governor general and that the Government of South Korea — a puppet regime established by the U.S. imperialists — is a cover for their military occupation and colonial rule and a servant faithfully executing their policy of aggression.

That the U.S. imperialists describe South Korea as a sovereign state and talk absurdly of independence and sovereignty is but a clumsy political fraud to cover up their rule f of the absolute rights in South Korea.

It is no accident that the U.S. ambassador to South Korea welcomed as a constructive initiative the so-called reunification proposal traitor Chon Tu-hwan announced on 22 January. The proposal advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an ugly product of the two Koreas policy of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to occupy and rule South Korea indefinitely, and the nation-selling policy of the South Korean puppets who have entrusted to the U.S. imperialists South Korea as a colonial military base. In return for this they are trying to seek long-term power under the protection of the master. This is a drama Chon Tu-hwan — the puppet — plays according to the script written by the U.S. imperialists, which became all the more clear by the remarks of Walker. In other words the United States is playing the ridiculous drama of welcoming and applauding what it worked out behind the scenes.

The U.S. imperialists should realize that shoddy fraude and tricks can neither conceal nor justify their criminal occupation and colonial rule in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and colonial rule run counter to the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people as well as the trend of the times. The U.S. imperialists' anachronistic occupation of South Korea must end.

If the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the desire of the people and the demand of the times, hold on to South Korea and adhere to the policy of aggression and war, they will be denounced and rejected as aggressors and war fanatics. The U.S. imperialists should abandon the policy of aggression and war, promptly withdraw from South Korea and take their interfering hands away from Korea.

FURTHER COMMENT ON CHON'S REUNIFICATION PLAN

GFTUK Leader's Statement

SK300600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[29 January statement by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea — read by announcer]

[Text] Reunifying the divided fatherland is the unanimous will and desire of our working class and all the Korean people. With each passing day, this irrepressible, ardent desire for reunification has been fused into a trend for enacting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], set forth by the great leader. Because of its rational, practical and fair nature, this proposal has become a banner encouraging compatriots at home and abroad in the struggle to achieve the country's peaceful reunification and a powerful force helping the world's progressive people participate in the movement to support our people's cause for reunification.

Feeling uneasy about the great vitality of the proposal for founding the DCRK, the South Korean rulers, recently making a proposal to stop the influence of our proposal for reunification from spreading, have foolishly maneuvered to replace our rational proposal with their own. However, this has only revealed the ludicrous appearance of those who are wriggling in a corner.

As is well known, the proposal advanced by the South Korean ruler is a sham reunification proposal unworthy of discussion for the country's peaceful reunification and is a plan for making division permanent. The proposal for achieving reunification through an election, leaving foreign aggressor forces in South Korea, is a preposterous idea. It is like raising sheep by bringing a jackal into a house. The plan for convening a consultative meeting with those representing the desire of the people, drafting a constitution and conducting a national referendum under the fascist military dictatorial system is nonsense.

Foreign forces and the people's self-determination and fascism and democracy cannot coexist. In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, seizing power everywhere, including the political, economic, cultural and military sectors, pose as masters. The fascist military elements, wielding bayonets, patronized by them, have strangled human rights and democracy. How can we conduct a democratic election to reflect the desire of all fellow countrymen? How can we produce results benefitting the people? The elections which have been conducted in South Korea since the 15 August liberation, resembling annual functions, are evidence. As a matter of fact, many patriots and democrats have been dragged to prisons, tried and executed in South Korea for demanding the country's reunification by those rulers who are

clamoring about elections through democratic procedures and for the people's self-determination. Workers have been arrested, imprisoned and cruelly punished en masse on charges of demanding the basic rights to existence. This is the situation in South Korea today.

The ghosts of coal miners who were subjected to a bloody suppression at the Tongwon colliery in the Chongson District, Kangwon Province, South Korea; workers in Pusan and Masan; and thousands of workers who were slaughtered in Hwasun and Kwangju denounce the fascist dictatorial maniacs who have submerged South Korea in a sea of blood.

The desire for democracy and the fatherland's reunification has become an epithet for the toleration of communism by the fascist elements who have been patronized by the United States. This desire has supplied a clue for murderous trials. It is indisputable that a free election cannot be conducted under an outrageous fascist military system strangling reunification and democracy.

In particular, the South Korean authorities, in advancing their proposal, have demanded the signing of an agreement on basic relations between the North and South, such as the mutual respect of treaties and agreements signed by the North and South Korean sides with foreign countries -- which they have brought up under the pretext of noninterference in the internal affairs of the other side -- the establishment of permanent liaison representative offices in Pyongyang and Seoul and the maintenance of an armistice agreement. This clearly reveals their splittist nature.

This proposal, ostensibly designed for an agreement between the North and South, is actually aimed at transforming the relations between the North and South into those between different peoples, not relations within a nation-state -- an unabashedly naked scenario for permanent division designed to rationalize two Koreas.

In addition, the proposal was not a creation of their own but one borrowed from another country and unsuitable to our country's reality. In an attempt to frustrate the influence of our rational and realistic proposal for reunification, the South Korean rulers made fraudulent use of a method designed by foreigners suitable to their reality, presenting it as if it were their own creation. We cannot but view the South Korean rulers' acts as miserable and childish. Such acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is attempting to mislead public opinion with an untimely proposal, show how the clique has been cornered by the great vitality of our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

Viewing the proposal for permanent division propounded by the South Korea rulers as an open mockery of our people's unanimous aspiration for reunification and as a vicious challenge to the nation's cause for reunification, I, in the name of the entire working class of the northern half of the republic, strongly reject it.

The most rational method for correctly solving the question of national reunification suitable to our country's reality and conditions is to found a confederal state, leaving the two different systems in the North and South intact.

To achieve the proposal for founding the DCRK is the way to accomplish at the earliest date the cause of national reunification in accordance with the fundamental interests of our people and the concrete conditions of our country, while taking into consideration the complicated and changing situation around us.

No matter how frenziedly the South Korean rulers may try to disregard this rational proposal for reunification of ours and not matter with what efforts they may try to replace our realistic proposal for reunification with a proposal which is far-fetched and unsuitable to the conditions of our country, all the Korean people will surely greet the day of reunification by founding an independent, neutral and peaceful confederal republic on the land of 3,000 li.

If the South Korean rulers, too, have a genuine desire for reunification, they should, before coming up with any proposals, put an end to the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists — the fundamental obstacle to the national reunification — practice democracy in South Korea and abandon the policy of anticommunist confrontation. They also should apologize to the nation for the massacre and atrocities committed in Kwangju, release all political prisoners, such as Kim Tae-chung, and allow complete political freedom to those who are banned from participating in political activities.

What matters now is wholly the attitude of the South Korean rulers.

We, the working class in the northern half of the republic, will continue to keenly watch the attitudes of the South Korean rulers.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK020740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 1 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 February commentary: "Absurd Remarks By a Splittist Assault Unit"]

[Text] Puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan has played a game of putting the Central Committee for National Unfication [CCNU] to the fore to gain support for his proposal. In its statement this council praised the proposal advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an epochal measure and said it has won support at home and abroad. It tried to attribute the cause for failure to achieve Korea's reunification elsewhere. This is another game of false, slanderous propaganda by those who have habitually distorted facts. Now we feel it necessary to discuss the CCNU, which has issued a statement. As is well known, this council is one of the figurehead bodies which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has fabricated to conceal his maneuvers to oppose the country's reunification and make division permanent. While hoisting a signboard for reunification this committee includes no one who truly loves the country and the people or who wants to achieve reunification. There is not a single person in this organization who represents the South Korean people's aspirations. The CCNU is a group of Chon Tu-hwan's cronies who serve traitor Chon Tu-hwan. It is comprised of wicked anticommunist elements and human trash. This organization is a private, government-sponsored body which tries to cover up the puppet clique's treacherous crimes.

It is ridiculous for traitor Chon Tu-hwan — a heinous renegade of the people and splittist — to talk about reunification. By the same token it is preposterous for a figurehead body to babble about reunification. From beginning to end the council's statement is devoted to preposterous distortions, fictions and slander. Falsehood and fictions are only necessary for those who try to justify their crimes. Despite the game played by the figurehead body, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal has been subjected to derision and denunciation since its publication. Instead of referring to the question of forcing U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea — a principal question which should be solved without fail to achieve the country's reunification — the question of democratizing South Korean society and the question of abandoning the policy for anticommunist confrontation, he has made a proposal for a general election — which is not feasible — and for seeking two countries and two peoples. How can this be in the interest of reunification? It is very impudent for the council to babble about something epochal in describing a sham reunification proposal which ignores the fundamentals in resolving the reunification question.

Today fair public opinion and the broad strata of social circles are unanimously denouncing and rejecting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal as a trick designed to avoid international criticism following the mass slaughter in Kwangju and as a wicked, abominable plot for Korea's perpetual division. It is indisputably clear that we cannot support the outrageous, wicked splittist plot of those who try to betray the country and the people and hope for division. The world has assessed our stand of resolutely rejecting the puppets' proposal as just and natural.

No matter how zealous traitor Chon Tu-hwan may be in propagandizing his proposal by mobilizing the rabble he will never be able to conceal his true color as a splittist. The council has picked a quarrel with someone by absurdly shirking responsibility for failing to achieve our country's reunification. This is an act of a thief shouting "stop thief!"

The world knows that we have advanced many practical and rational proposals for achieving Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and made sincere efforts to implement these proposals. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] — a patriotic, fair and just proposal reflecting relations between the North and South, the basic interest and desire of our people and the demand for world peace — manifests our basic and sincere stand and work for the fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists, who are maneuvering to occupy and dominate South Korea forever and achieve their wild desire to invade all of Korea, and the successive puppets, who have pursued a splittist policy to achieve their wild desire for power and wealth by hindering reunification and prolonging division, are completely responsible for the failure of our country to achieve reunification and for its division. Because of puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers for division, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, our proposal for founding a confederal state has not been implemented despite active support from all fellow countrymen and the world's people. The proposal, which he has recently advanced, is a gibberish he has prattled in accordance with the scenario prepared by the U.S. imperialists.

It is intolerable that the puppet clique has babbled about generosity. This is an absurd utterance by a shameless traitor. No matter how eagerly traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to mobilize a disorderly crowd of splittists to propagandize his proposal and slander someone, he will be not able to gain anything by this act. He will only reveal his dirty nature as the enemy of reunification and an assault unit for a splittist line.

If puppet Chon Tu-hwan has any desire for reunification, instead of resorting to this filthy game he should demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, stop hindering the democratization of South Korean society and abandon a policy for anticommunist confrontation. At the same time he should immediately release all democrats and patriotic people he has unjustly arrested and imprisoned and apologize for the crimes he has committed against the people. People will not change their opinion of him until he does this.

VRPR CALLS 20-POINT PLAN 'TRICK,' 'CLUMSY DRAMA'

SK020936 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 1 February the minister of the unification board, Son Chae-sik, issued a so-called statement to the North and proposed a 20-point pilot project. He clamored about the opening of a highway between Seoul and Pyongyang, the establishment of a tourist zone in the area north of Mt Sorak and south of Mt Kumgang, construction of joint sports facilities inside the demilitarized zone and so forth. Proposing such pilot projects 10 days after Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal — a splittist proposal — is a trick to soothe the voices of the international community opposing and rejecting the camouflaged reunification proposal and to escape isolation at home and abroad. It is another clumsy drama insulting our people's aspiration for reunification.

The 20-point pilot project proposed by the minister of the unification board are a modification of the 22 January proposal for division and are not worthy of consideration. In a nutshell this is a splittist political scheme to obscure the basic problem with a secondary problem. As is well known, all the people in the South and North and the people of the world want to end the tragedy of division, which has continued for 37 years, and to achieve national reunification.

This problem can be resolved only be establishing a unified state in conformity with the desire and will of our masses under the three principles of national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The proposal for founding a confederal state put forward by the North is the best way to achieve reunification in conformity with the will and desire of the popular masses. In fact, under the present circumstances confronting the South and North the most reasonable and realistic way for reunification is to achieve the country's reunification by founding a confederal state through the establishemtn of a unified national government on the condition that the ideologies and systems in the South and the North are recognized and tolerated.

This is the only way to achieve national unity while leaving the systems and ideologies in the South and the North as they are. It is a just and fair way acceptable to the South and the North. The 10-point political program to be carried out by the confederal state which was proposed by the North includes detailed policies to be implemented in the political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and military fields after the country is reunified by founding a confederal state. In other words, the 10-point political program proposed by the North clearly includes the practical policies to be carried out in all fields, such as visits by personages from various circles, exchanges in the fields of science and technology, sports and culture, joint development and natural resources, joint research on national history and aboliiton of military facilities.

Despite this, ignoring this reasonable reunification proposal by the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about the 20-point pilot project, pretending they are for national reunification. This is nothing but a preposterous political trick to cover up its splittist nature and mislead public opinion at home and abroad. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring sincerely wants reunification, it should first of all remove obstacles hindering reunification. Nevertheless, there is not a single word on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces -- the basic obstacle to reunification -- from South Korea, in not only the current proposal but also Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January reunification proposal.

The U.S. forces in South Korea are the ringleaders of the division of fatherland and the basic obstacles to national reunification. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about exchanges while uttering not a word on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. This vividly exposes its wild ambition to perpetuate division under the mask of reunification.

Under the present situation in which the schemes for preparing for a war of northward invasion are being perpetrated, while keeping the U.S. forces in South Korea and maintaining the military treaty and agreements concluded with the United States, how can we open the lifeline of reunification merely by conducting joint research on the ecology and joint development of tourist zones?

If they really want reunification, why do they say nothing about the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea? Why are they afraid to discuss abolishing military treaties with the United States? This means they have no desire for reunification.

If reunification is to be achieved, an atmosphere in which all people can freely participate in discussions on and movements for reunification should be provided. In other words, democratic politics, in which the institutional devices of attacking and obstructing the reunification force [tongil seryok] are eliminated and all parties and factions and personages of all segments and all classes freely participate in the discussions on and movement for reunification, should be guaranteed. Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not uttered a word about this.

If they really want reunification, why do they not say a word to abolish fascist evil laws, such as the national security law, social protection law, and the law on assembly and demonstration — laws that had been enacted to suppress the reunification force? And why can they not say they will release the democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung, students and patriots urging reunification and legalize the activities of the democratic parties and organizations, including our Revolutionary Party for Reunification (RPR).

They have arrested and imprisoned all politicians in this land who have been advocating reunification and banned them from political activities. They have banned the activities of democratic parties and organizations including our RPR which are fighting for the rights and interests of the South Korean people and for reunification with all kinds of evil laws. It is nothing but empty talk for them to babble about dialogues or exchange of visits.

If reunification is to be achieved the North-South confrontation policy should end. If anyone opposes or smashes the great principle of reunification with military strength, national unity would never be achieved, division would be made permanent and only the horrors of fratricidal war would ensue. This notwithstanding they did not utter even a word about ending the anticommunist confrontation policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about a hot line or a joint stadium, while advocating reunification through victory over communism and annihilation of communism, can be construed as revealing its hypocritical nature. It is clear that the latest 20-point pilot project put forth by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are not for reunification.

Because the latest splittist proposal by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been strongly opposed and rejected by our masses and in the international community and the North's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and Vice President Kim Il's statement have been supported and welcomed at home and abroad, they have devised such a political trick because their splittist nature has been revealed and they have been cornered. In other words the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging a clumsy political farce to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and to fool people, while veiling its splittist proposal against the country and people with reunification.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring really wants reunification it should not mislead public opinion at home and abroad with such nonsense but should apologize for its splittist machinations and brutality in massacring the people. Furthermore it should withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, abolish fascist evil laws, guarantee the free activities of the democratic parties and organizations including the RPR, unconditionally and immediately release democratic figures and patriots including Kim Tae-chung and immediately end the anti-communist confrontation policy.

However it may try to disguise itself and mislead public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot cover up its splittist nature against the country and people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not resort to such petty guile but should step down from power without delay in conformity with the unanimous demand and desire of people at home and abroad.

COVERAGE OF KIM YONG-NAM VISIT TO BANGLADESH

Arrives 29 Jan

SK020443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, arrived in Dacca on January 29 for a visit to Bangladesh, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by members of the National Standing Committee of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh, vice-chairman of the National Executive Committee, joint general secretaries and secretaries of the party and other personages concerned.

DPRK Ambassador to Bangladesh Chong Tae-kun and officials of his embassy were also present at the airport.

The delegation left Bangkok on the same day after a visit to Thailand. It was seen off at the airport by Thiem Chaiyanandana, second deputy speaker of the Lower House of Thailand, the spokesman and the deputy spokesman of the Democratic Party of Thailand, democratic members of the parliament, the Bangladesh ambassador to Thailand and officials of the DPRK mission in Bangkok.

Meets Prime Minister

SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) — Shah Azizur Rahman, Bangladesh prime minister, on January 30 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to Bangladesh, according to a report.

The prime minister asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings and those of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh to the great leader of the Korean People's President Kim Il-song. He expressed the belief that the visit of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea to Bangladesh would greatly contribute to the development of the relations between the two parties and the two countries. He also expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Bangladesh and Korea.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Chong Tae-kun, DPRK ambassador to Bangladesh, and Ekramul Haq and Nazmul Huda, members of the National Standing Committee of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh, and the international secretary of the National Executive Committee of the party.

Signing of Cultural Accord

SK021024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) — A working plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh for 1982-83 was signed in Dacca on January 26, according to a report. The plan was signed, on our side, by the ambassador of our country to Bangladesh, and, on the opposite side, by the secretary of the ministry of information, broadcasting, sports and culture.

YUN KI-POK, KWP DELEGATION RETURN FROM AFRICA

SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) — The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home on February 1 by plane after attending celebrations of the 15th anniversary of Togolese national liberation and visiting Benin and Nigeria. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Cho Yong-kuk, and other personages concerned.

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION FROM USSR PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK010904 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) — Thanks to the moral and material assistance of Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people have achieved many successes in the restoration of the country, Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin said during a conversation in Phnom Penh on 30 January with the Soviet delegation led by Dr Long Seam [name as received], principal scientific collaborator of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the destruction suffered by Kampuchea during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Following liberation, however, the chairman affirmed, and thanks to the aid accorded by Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people have achieved great successes in the restoration of the country. Faced with our victories, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries do not want to let the Kampuchean people live in peace. They are seeking by all means to sabotage Kampuchea's revolutionary gains. The Kampuchean people are determined to fight against all of them and continue to build the PRK into an independent country gradually progressing toward socialism.

Dr Long Seam affirmed that during his visit to Kampuchea, he could understand the reality in the country. He promised to do his best to contribute to Kampuchea's reconstruction.

Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, and Pen Navouth, minister of national education, took part in the conversation.

Signing of Protocol

BK010854 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) -- Pen Navouth, minister of national education, and Long Seam [name as received], principal scientific collaborator of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of a visiting Soviet delegation, signed a protocol in Phnom Penh on Saturday [30 January] dealing with Kampuchea-USSR bilateral scientific cooperation. Present at the signing ceremony was O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea.

USSR ECONOMIC RELATIONS DELEGATION VISITS

Signing of Cooperation Report

BK010847 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) — An official report on the cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR was signed in Phnom Penh on 30 January by Ti Yav, vice minister of planning, and Minayev, member of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations under the USSR Council of Ministers. O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the signing ceremony.

Conclusion of Visit

BK021000 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Feb (SPK) — The delegation of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations led by Vice Chairman Minayev left Phnom Penh today at the end of its visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Ti Yav, vice minister of planning, and other cadres. O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the delegation's departure. During its stay, the delegation was received by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. It also met with Yit Kin Seng, Pen Navouth and Kong Samol, ministers of health, national education and agriculture, respectively. An official report on cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR was signed at the end of the delegation's visit. The delegation visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the former royal palace, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Hospital and the Kampuchea-USSR Institute of Technology.

SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISITS PHNOM PENH

Arrival of Group

BK270651 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jan (SPK) — A Soviet Komsomol delegation led by its first secretary, Dergausov, arrived in Phnom Penh on 25 January for a friendly visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization. On hand to welcome the delegation upon its arrival were Kang Nem, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization, and other personalities. Soviet Ambassador to Kampuchea O.V. Bostorin was present at the arrival of the delegation.

Meeting of Youth Groups

BK300742 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK) — The Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association held a meeting at the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Institute of Technology in Phnom Penh on Wednesday [27 January] in honor of the Soviet Komsomol delegation led by Komsomol First Secretary Dergausov. Attending the meeting was Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association. O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present. Nuch Than, chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, stressed the great efforts of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth in the defense and reconstruction of the country in its advance toward socialism. The young Kampucheans, he affirmed, are determined to firmly fight against the attempts of the imperialists and other reactionaries opposed to Kampuchea.

Dergausov highly appreciated the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people since the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. He condemned the intervention in Kampuchean's internal affairs by U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces. The Soviet people, he stressed, always support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Departure of Delegation

BK300756 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK) — At the end of its 3-day visit to Kampuchea, the Soviet Komsomol delegation led by its first secretary, Dergausov, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 28 January.

It was seen off by Nuch Than and Kang Nem, chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association. Aleksandr V. Bursov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy, was also present at the delegation's departure.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Nuch Than, took in the meeting organized in its honor by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association and visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the former royal palace, the national museum, Orphanage No 1, a textile mill in Phnom Penh, the school of fine arts and the Bak Tuk School in Phnom Penh.

FURTHER REPORTS ON INDIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Visit to Battambang

BK280147 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- The interministerial delegation of the Republic of India led by Dr G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, visited Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces on 23 and 24 January.

The people's committees of the two provinces informed the Indian guests of the progress made by their localities during the past 3 years. Dr G.V.K. Rao stressed that this progress reflected the Kampuchean people's efforts to do away with the vestiges of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. He affirmed India's firm assistance to the Kampuchean people in national defense and construction.

The Indian delegation visited a gunnysack factory, a textile plant, an exhibition and a museum in Battambang and toured the Angkor Wat and Baray temples in Siem Reap. The delegation was accompanied by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture. Jawant Raischadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also on hand.

Meeting With Khun Chhy

BK280149 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- Khun Chhy, minister of posts and communications, on Monday, 25 January, received in Phnom Penh the Indian interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture. Khun Chhy spoke of the Kampuchean people's efforts to restore the communications networks destroyed by the Pol Pot clique. He expressed gratitude to the Indian Government and people for their moral and material assistance and support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle. Former Minister G.V.K. Rao emphasized India's stand of always assisting the Kampuchean people in national defense and reconstruction.

Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, attended the meeting. Jawant Raischadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim, was also present.

Meeting With Tang Saroem

BK290402 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- Tang Saroem, minister of trade, received in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 26 January, Dr G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture and head of an interministerial delegation of the Republic of India, now visiting Kampuchea.

Minister Tang Saroem talked about the damage caused to the trade sector by the Pol Pot clique, and stressed that under the leadership of the KPRP and Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], and with the assistance of the socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world, the Kampuchean trade sector has overcome many difficulties in meeting the people's demands for essential goods in daily life.

Dr G.V.K. Rao reaffirmed the position of the Indian Government and people, which consists of allying with the Kampuchean people and providing assistance to the economic and cultural restoration in Kampuchea.

Conclusion of Visit

BK291017 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jan (SPK) -- The Republic of India's interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, left Phnom Penh today after its 8-day visit to the PRK. On hand to see the delegation off were Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol and other personalities. Also present at the delegation's departure was Jawant Raischadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State. It also met with Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Khun Chhy, minister of posts and communications; and Tang Saroem, minister of trade. It visited Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces. A reception was given on Wednesday evening [27 January] by Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Chea Soth in honor of the Indian ministerial delegation.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS WITH VISITING BUDDHIST MONK

BK220432 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] On the evening of 16 January 1982, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium, prime minister and provisional chairman of the PDFGNUK, visited Preah Moha [ecclesiastical rank] The Thammavireah (Bel Long) who arrived in the Democratic Kampuchean region in the afternoon of the same day. The Venerable (Bel Long) is 92 years old. He lives in the United States and founded an institute for research on Buddhism in (?Stockton), California.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, guerrillas, and government, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan welcomed the venerable with strong emotion. He praised him for enduring, despite his age, his long journey to visit his beloved fatherland, which has suffered much from all the difficulties caused by the aggressive and genocidal war of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies. Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said, "Your visit to our Democratic Kampuchean region is a great encouragement to our cadres and male and female combatants who are waging bloody battles on the battlefields against the aggressive and genocidal war of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies." Preah Moha The (Bel Long) was very elated to visit his beloved fatherland after spending many years abroad. He praised the high and noble patriotic spirit of our leaders in our Democratic Kampuchean Government who gave up everything and live in suffering, lacking everything, and who are waging a firm struggle to defend the nation and liberate the fatherland from the grip of the Hanoi Vietnamese.

He was delighted with the wise political measures successfully adopted by the Democratic Kampuchean Government which were favorable factors in rallying national forces in order to struggle and liberate the nation. He also appealed to our compatriots inside and outside the country to unite with each other and try to implement Buddha's words. Buddha used to tell his disciples to love each other, unite with each other and help each other in difficult times by forgetting all past conflicts and differences in viewpoints. At the end, Preah Moha The (Bel Long) made merit for the Democratic Kampuchean leaders, our heroes and heroines who are determined to live or die with their nation and people in waging a valiant and tough struggle for the survival of their nation and race.

On 17 January 1982 at 1000, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, with other Buddhist disciples in the village, offered food to Preah Moha The (Bel Long). Before that Khieu Samphan talked sincerely with the elders and our people who are all Buddhist disciples. Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs; Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; and May Mann, deputy chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, were with Prime Minister Khieu Samphan on this occasion.

AFP: SIHANOUK ON SUMMIT MEETING, COALITION

Call for Early Summit

OW290643 Hong Kong AFP in English 0613 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jan (AFP) — Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today called for an early summit meeting of the three Cambodian anti-Vietnamese movements following the refusal of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge to form a loose coalition. But the prince said it would be a miracle if a compromise solution could be found by the three movements — his own National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Premier Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge.

Speaking to the press here, Prince Sihanouk said that although he would like to see a tripartite summit meet as soon as possible, he would not personally attend if it were held anywhere other than in China or North Korea, since he did not have the money to go elsewhere. If the meeting were to be held in one of the five ASEAN countries — Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore or Thailand — the prince said he would be represented by one of his principle supporters, In Tam. Prince Sihanouk said he was ready to subscribe to any formula agreed to by the other two movements, but insisted that it would need a miracle to achieve a compromise between the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann. The anti-Vietnamese coalition would only be formed "after months and months, if ever," he said.

View of Coalition Prospects

OW291502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 29 Jan (AFP) — He [Sihanouk] said the "united front" formula, rejected by ASEAN as "smacking of communism," was in his view more practical than the proposed coalition government grouping the three Cambodian resistance groups. A "united front" would limit the risks of clashes between anti-Vietnamese Cambodians by rallying them around a single goal: "to unite our efforts to combat the Vietnamese, force them to return Cambodia to its independent status and to withdraw their forces from the country and let the Cambodian people [be] masters of Cambodia's destiny," he indicated.

He said he had not informed Chinese leaders of his proposal to hold a summit here, but added: "I'm convinced China will have no objection." Returning to the issue of how to form a coalition government, he suggested a "collegial system" under which each of the three groups would name a minister to run each ministry, with all decisions reached "by consensus."

SUPREME COMMANDER GIVES ARMED FORCES DAY SPEECH

BK260730 Bangkok Domestic Television Service in Thai 1340 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech given by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon on the occasion of the Thai Armed Forces Day, 25 January -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening, dear compatriots: Today, 25 January, marks another anniversary of a significant day in Thailand's noble history. It was the day when King Naresuan the Great defeated the great army of our enemy in hand-to-hand combat. In order to commemorate King Naresuan the Great's heroism, the military has proclaimed the day "National Armed Forces Day" and is holding ceremonies in accordance with military tradition in Bangkok and the provinces to celebrate the occasion, as well as to pay homage to our ancestors, both soldiers and civilians, who have courageously sacrificed their lives for the national cause since the birth of our country.

On this important occasion, in my capacity as the supreme commander and on behalf of the commanders in chief of the three armed forces, I have been assigned by his excellency the defense minister to report to our respected compatriots on the progress and achievements of the Thai Armed Forces during the past year, as well as the major strategic policies for national defense and the plans and projects to be carried out by the armed forces, so that our respected compatriots will know about their armed forces and have confidence in them, since it is my belief that, for any of the armed forces to achieve a victory, its strategic policies and planning must first gain the people's support. The responsibility entrusted to the armed forces is a weighty burden broad in scope. Yet the armed forces realize that this is a most honorable and important duty, and they have not hesitated in assuming this duty.

The major tasks of the armed forces can be classified in the following three categories: national defense from external threats; internal security; and national development.

Concerning national defense from external enemy threats, during the past year the Thai Armed Forces have accelerated the efforts to develop the armed forces organization and defense system along troublesome or sensitive border areas. The efforts were made within the framework of the national defense plan -- for both the short and long term -- which has undergone regular reviews and adjustments in order to cope with the changing situation. The military has taken and will continue to take steps to expand the combat forces by establishing new units within the three armed forces and improving the deployment of certain units -- both regular and field units -- so that soldiers will be able to cope with external threats and deal with internal problems simultaneously. In improving the structure of the armed forces, we have also taken into consideration the development of our manpower, armament and logistics, with regard to both quantity and quality.

In our efforts to develop manpower, the military has attempted to provide additional training for the soldiers in order to improve their capability to conduct daily tasks as well as combat operations within their respective units, in combined operations with other armed forces units, or in a joint operation with our allies' armed forces. Also, in line with the policy of his majesty the king, who is the commander in chief of the Thai Armed Forces, the military has been trying to instill in our soldiers, both individually and by units, a sense of respect for leadership, a sense of responsibility and a sense of unity in practice and thought. This has been applied to all levels of the armed forces, from the smallest integrated unit to the entire armed forces.

In addition, efforts have been made to promote the soldiers' role as good members of a peaceful and democratic society within Thailand, with the king as the head of state.

Soldiers have been provided with vocational training and religious and political education in order to guide them in the correct direction. Efforts have been made to establish and develop the various reserve forces throughout the country, so that they can be immediately deployed for effective duty in any eventuality under the national defense plan for the military and civilians. In this regard, we must note the good news that, in developing these massive reserve forces, the Thai Armed Forces have received the full cooperation of the people, who have demonstrated their readiness to sacrifice their personal welfare and interests in the protection of national survival.

As for the efforts to develop vital weaponry and war materiel, the Thai Armed Forces have received the full support of the government of his majesty the king, be it for purchases from foreign countries or for research and development in our own country. This will enable our armed forces to be proudly self-reliant and will also contribute to the country's overall economy.

Through such continued diligent efforts to develop combat capability and the defense system, the Thai Armed Forces currently have in their possession highly mobile, modern weapons with great destructive power for ground, sea or air operations. They have also achieved success in improving our soldiers capability to fight a long and protracted war. The above achievements have been regularly reported and demonstrated to the public, with the exception of certain details that must be guarded as military secrets in the interests of our nation.

Additionally, we have reached agreements and developed joint plans with our allies to ensure the supply of large quantities of weapons in case of an emergency, and we are also confident of the capability of our soldiers in handling those weapons. The military has also implemented steps to improve the size and strength of logistics units in order to promote efficiency in logistical services for operations by all units of the armed forces.

Concerning the development of our border security system, attention has been given to all our borders — with emphasis on sensitive areas and troublesome spots. Attention has also been given to the protection of our territorial waters and airspace.

Regarding those border security arrangements under the direct responsibility of the Thai Armed Forces, vital measures have been implemented to improve the demarcation of borders, warning systems and defense barriers, and to repulse possible aggression. As a result, the Thai Armed Forces have improved their national defense posture, regardless of whether we find ourselves in an offensive or defensive position.

Concerning those border security arrangements under the joint responsibility of the military, other government agencies and mass organizations, measures have been taken to establish a defense line to maximize the use of firepower and facilitate war maneuvers. Emphasis has been placed, however, on helping those people in our border areas to develop a defense system for their own protection — in case of an emergency — pending support from other forces. This has even helped those people to improve their livelihood and their means for earning a living. The armed forces are also making a survey and formulating plans for the development of those communities not adjacent to our borders so they can assist those people in the border areas in the course of their social development. The border villages will serve as a first line of defense for the central part of the country. The border villages will work closely with the Thai Armed Forces, other government agencies and mass organizations for national defense in this regard. This method of coordination for national defense and development will also strengthen the solidarity among the Thai people. This answers the ultimate need of the country for integrated strength for success in our national development.

Concerning our efforts to promote national defense to cope with external threats, it can be said that the Thai Armed Forces are maintaining a high degree of combat readiness. Although this task is of the utmost importance, the armed forces have also tried their best to curb spending -- money which comes from the people's taxes and the natural resources of the country -- and optimally utilize these funds for national defense and internal security. This is the first time an attempt has been made to coordinate security with the economic and social development plans of the country.

The task of preserving internal security is also important, since it protects the country against foreign interference and aggression. Internal peace is also vital for our efforts to achieve economic development and to bring prosperity and progress to the nation. In this connection, the Thai Armed Forces have adopted a special plan this year to promote internal security. In particular, it has been trying to eliminate the various threats to national security -- from the hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants, from foreign pirates, from instigation and subversion by the various groups of bandits and southern separatists and from rural and urban subversion conducted by communist terrorists backed and directed by superpowers. There are efforts to push Thailand -- using both clandestine and overt methods -- into a situation approaching war with our neighboring countries having different political ideologies, leading eventually to involvement in a gruesome and bitter proxy war under the yoke and direction of the superpowers.

In its efforts to promote internal security, the Thai Armed Forces have adopted a wise and thorough strategy in accordance with the government's policy to avoid falling into a position of fighting a proxy war. We have simultaneously adopted two other parallel measures: A self-defense policy that advocates maintaining our alertness but not presenting a direct challenge to anyone in order to reverse the tendency toward a situation approaching war with our neighboring countries to the level of a cold war or one of normal relations. Regarding the second measure, it is aimed at reducing and eliminating internal dangers. This measure would enable the armed forces to have the capability of coping effectively with both an internal and external war should such a situation arise. The armed forces have pursued a political offensive against all forms of threats and groups of terrorists by pursuing a combined civilian-police-military tactic with the aim of obtaining assistance from the people in cases of terrorism.

During the past year, the Thai Armed Forces, with cooperation from government agencies concerned and patriotic people, successfully caused the disintegration of the enemy's united fronts and brought back a large number of misled people to rejoin the rest of society, tremendously weakening -- both politically and physically -- the enemy's armed forces and leading organs at many levels. Nearly all the enemy's major bases and armed units have been destroyed. The high-level organs of these groups have been forced to change their tactics and strategies by adopting a defensive position and have resorted to clandestine activities as they used to do dozens of years ago. They continue, however, to use small bands to carry out guerrilla warfare and sabotage in order to boost their own morale, intimidate us and lure us to encircle and suppress their small guerrilla bands instead of concentrating our efforts on the massive suppression of their few remaining bases. If we direct our efforts toward the latter, we can win a decisive victory in the near future.

The third mission of the Thai Armed Forces is to cooperate with both government and private sectors in developing the country. The armed forces are determined to use their resources, which have been acquired from the fraternal Thai people, to serve the people's interest, such as by giving assistance to the poor or to those victimized by disasters, and participating in the development of the country as a whole.

The armed forces have taken their own initiative and complied with the government's policy through the joint command headquarters -- generally known as the national security command -- in carrying on this mission and supporting the royal development projects. The majority of the developments projects of the Thai Armed Forces concentrate on the development of water resources, vocational training and land and water communication, as well as health care services and relief operations for the fraternal Thai people living in the border areas who have suffered from the consequences of fighting in neighboring countries and from the refugee influx. The Thai Armed Forces have also been providing humanitarian assistance for illegal immigrants from neighboring countries.

Dear fraternal Thai people, the Thai Armed Forces are grateful to all the patriotic fraternal people for your constant support, which has enabled us to carry out and fulfill our important and honorable tasks and missions. I, in my capacity as supreme commander, promise you fraternal people that your Thai Armed Forces will do their best to fulfill their responsibilities and missions in order to safeguard this land and all the important institutions that have been passed down to us, even though it may mean that we might have to sacrifice our flesh and blood, and despite any and all difficulties and hardships we may encounter. We will follow the examples of our warrior ancestors, who proudly adhered to the motto: A warrior race cannot afford a coward's death.

On this occasion, I pray to the three holy gems [Buddha, Buddha's teachings and Buddhist monks], the guardian spirit of Siam and the divine power of his majesty the king, who is also the head of the Thai Armed Forces, to protect my beloved fraternal compatriots. May they live in happiness and safety and uphold unity and consolidate their forces to safeguard and develop our Thai nation to ensure the country's stability and further prosperity. Good night.

NATION REVIEW on Speech

BK270215 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Saiyut Scores Some Key Points in 'Power Play'"]

[Text] When the supreme commander of the armed forces addressed the nation, it is only natural to expect a tough speech, and Gen Saiyut Koetphon made it amply clear that Thailand will take no nonsense from anybody. As the government, and every reader of this newspaper realizes, that it is not only in this region that events seem to be coming to a head -- that they are indisputable -- but there are also grave deteriorations in the situation in Afghanistan and El Salvador, for example, to take just two countries as far away from Thailand as possible. [sentence as published]

But we would have been very happy if Gen Saiyut had been clearer in his reference to a superpower. In journalistic terminology at least -- which, of course, can be as confusing as diplomatese -- only the United States and the Soviet Union are considered superpowers. Of course, there is no definition of a superpower -- like if one country has XYZ megatons of hydrogen bombs, it qualifies to be called a superpower -- but China has consistently denied being a superpower, while neither the U.S. nor the USSR has denied such an appellation. But from the tone of his speech and from the references he has made, there is no question that Saiyut was referring to China. And, clearly, the proxy war that is going on in this region is between the Soviet Union and China.

While all this may be rejected as academic double-talk, the fact does remain that we are somewhere in the middle of all this, with one superpower at least, the United States, temporarily left out of the equation. And let us also humbly accept the fact that all this is happening immaterial of what Thailand wants or thinks -- we are tempted to say ASEAN instead of Thailand, but we are averse to stepping on toes. However, Thailand and fellow-members of ASEAN must think, and later discuss, what are the options that are still open, since many of them have been exhausted.

Assuming that there are three superpowers, we are witnessing a period when some of them are acting tough. The one that is doing the soft-pedaling at the moment is the United States, but nobody would like to say, like Admiral Yamamoto: "We are waking a sleeping giant." The Soviet Union is making her calculated gambles pay in almost every region of the world. And China, assuming again that she is a superpower, is acting very cocky.

Not only has she been trying to make the United States eat the humble pie where Taiwan is concerned, she has also been showing complete indifference to ASEAN efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean question.

Whether one likes it or not, geography plays an important part in both foreign policy and military policy of any country, and since we are near both Indochina and China, our policies have to take on the colouring, which Saiyut explained clearly, hoping his listeners would understand the necessary ambiguity. We fully agree with what Saiyut was at pains to explain, but what he did not say is also important — small countries like Thailand have only limited choice. From this point of view, quiet, firm and skilled diplomacy by Thailand is required, and we are happy to say that the tone taken by Saiyut has set the right tone. A further point must also be made — that Saiyut's speech has laid some groundwork for future discussions with our ASEAN partners.

AID FOR VILLAGERS AFFECTED BY REFUGEE INFLUX

BK280650 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Command plans to set up 128 "border villages" for Thais affected by the refugee influx on the Thai-Lao border after a similar project has benefited 104 villages in seven provinces along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"We will also do the same for affected Thai villages on the Thai-Malaysian and Thai-Burmese borders later on," according to Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command. He said about 80,000 Thai villagers have been directly affected and another 200,000 indirectly affected by the Kampuchean conflict.

"Our assistance plan has been formulated to make it possible for the affected Thai villagers to resume their normal way of life and cope with the problems along the border. The five-year programme (1978-83) covers agriculture and cooperatives, water sources, education, community development, public health and road construction," the military officer said. Several countries and international relief agencies have come forward with assistance to help with the scheme, he added.

The Thai Government has allocated about 200 million baht so far, principally for relocation and village site development. Contributions, both in cash and in kind, have come from UNICEF (about four million U.S. dollars); WFP [World Food Program] (providing rice, vegetables and fish); Japan (about 1,000 million yen, in addition to construction of various dams); Canada (about 3.5 million Canadian dollars); West Germany (about 35.5 million marks); Japanese association (8.2 million baht) and Taiwan (two million U.S. dollars).

"The most important thing is to find land for the affected Thai villagers to till. Each family gets about half a rai to one rai of land. We try to get them water sources to make life easier," Col Sanan added.

LEADERS PAY TET VISITS TO VARIOUS AREAS

Pham Van Dong in Ha Bac

OW291417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In the warmth of the first day of the year, Comrade Pham Van Dong paid a visit to the compatriots and cadres of Ha Bac Province. Comrades Vu Tho, provincial party committee secretary, Nguyen Quat, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and many cadres and representatives of the people of Ha Bac warmly welcomed him. On behalf of the party organization, Comrade Vu Tho reported to him on what has or has not been done over the past year in economic, cultural and livelihood fields.

Attending a spring gathering with hundreds of representatives of cadres, combatants and compatriots of Ha Bac, the Council of Ministers chairman expressed elation over the fact that the Ha Bac party organization and administration have begun to plan the restoration and development of the region's traditional trades to develop production and care for the people's livelihood. He also offered many suggestions on Ha Bac's objectives of solving the questions of food, clothing, housing, education and health of the people and urged that these questions be incorporated into plans at each level, from the provincial to the district and grassroots levels. We must rely on our own capabilities to determine specific direction and plans and strive to achieve economic, cultural and livelihood objectives for the people of our locality. At the same time, we must develop reserves and accumulations.

He urged the various echelons and sectors to pay attention to the cooperatives' production, expand the product-contract system to the laborers and develop the cooperative members' creative labor force. At the same time, we must raise our managerial capacity and level and oppose the phenomena of nonspecific contracts. The party organizations must improve the quality of their cadres and members to ensure the party's correct leadership and develop the people's role of being masters. He wished the Ha Bac party organization and people many great achievements in the new year.

On the same day Comrade Pham Van Dong paid a Tet visit to the members of the Tan Moc cooperative in Luc Ngan, Ha Bac. Comrade Do Phung, district party committee secretary; Comrade Nong Van An, district chairman; many cadres of various sectors in Luc Ngan District; and Comrade (Ly Loi Sang), chairman of the Tan Moc Cooperative; attended the spring gathering between Chairman Pham Van Dong and members of the Tan Moc Cooperative and the compatriots of other villages in Luc Ngan District.

Chairman Pham Van Dong enthusiastically acclaimed the achievements of the cooperative and pointed to its tasks in the coming years in planting cotton, weaving cloth, planting trees and protecting forests to produce more valuable agricultural and forest goods for export, in strengthening solidarity among fraternal nationalities, in building increasingly stronger party organizations and in further improving the managerial capacity of the administration and the cooperative so as always to be worthy of being a comprehensively advanced unit of Ha Bac Province.

Pham Van Dong in Cao Bang

OW291229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At a time when the country is joyfully welcoming the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] spring, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a Tet visit to the compatriots and combatants of Cao Bang and Ha Bac provinces.

Returning to a region that was the first revolutionary base, the Council of Ministers chairman emotionally and firmly shook hands with Comrades Duong Tuong, provincial party committee secretary; Luong Ich Lap, chairman of the provincial people's committee; and dear, old comrades, the first cadres of the party and Uncle Ho during the hard days of the revolution. He inquired about the compatriots' livelihood and about their families and relatives and expressed happiness to be able to meet them again and to see that, despite their old age, they were still healthy and continuing to contribute their efforts to the building and defense of their revolutionary native land.

Hundreds of representatives of cadres, combatants and compatriots of various nationalities in different districts and villages of the province came to welcome the Council of Ministers chairman. Speaking at a spring gathering, he recalled his thoughts about Cao Bang, where Uncle Ho set up the first revolutionary base and where, at a time when the whole country was under aggressive colonialism's domination, all the people — young and old, male and female — enthusiastically joined revolutionary organizations to protect party cadres. After that, the Viet Bac revolutionary base was established and a revolutionary movement whipped up throughout the country, which led to the 1945 August revolution and the 1975 spring victory.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Van Dong enthusiastically acclaimed the Cao Bang compatriots' revolutionary awareness and ardor and their patriotism and urged all to forever preserve their native land's tradition. Warmly praising the Cao Bang compatriots and combatants for the victories they achieved in the fight against the Chinese aggressor troops and in the maintenance and development of economic, political, cultural and national defense activities, thus stabilizing our compatriots' production and material and cultural life, he expressed the hope that the compatriots, cadres and combatants will develop these achievements in order to register still many more and greater victories.

Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed to the two strategic tasks of the whole country — building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland — and urged the Cao Bang compatriots, cadres and combatants to be concerned, more than anyone, with defending the fatherland's borders, building up the people's armed forces, including the regular troops, regional troops and militia and self-defense forces, and setting up a firm defense system so that, should the enemy recklessly commit aggression again, he would certainly receive many more stunning blows than before. We should arm all of our people with an undaunted spirit and make them ready to fight and defeat the aggressors in the very first battle.

The Chinese reactionaries are hatching many cynical plots of deception, enticement and cajolery aimed at dividing the compatriots of various nationalities in the border region. Consequently, we, each person and each nationality in the great family of the Vietnamese fatherland, must do our utmost to care for, consolidate and build up the solidarity among all the nationalities and between the armed forces and the people as Uncle Ho had admonished.

With regard to economic tasks, the comrade chairman pointed out that Cao Bang has great capabilities for comprehensively developing agriculture — grain, subsidiary crops, industrial crops, food plants — as well as livestock breeding. He urged the different echelons and sectors to map out projects and plans to develop agriculture and forestry both on long-term and immediate basis. We must actively plant subsidiary crops, organize their processing and grow beans, especially soybeans.

Cao Bang's livestock breeding must be carried out on a larger scale than other localities. In addition to hogs and poultry, we must pay attention to horned animals — buffaloes, oxen, goats — so that we may have draft power, meat and fertilizer for the fields.

Along with comprehensively developing agriculture, we must motivate all the people to protect the forests and engage in afforestation. We must give land and forests to the cooperatives and those who plant trees and protect forests. The more trees one plants, the more income he will get. We must strengthen management to avoid indiscriminate destruction of forests.

Comrade Pham Van Dong said: At a time when the whole country is still facing many difficulties, the various echelons and sectors in the province must exert efforts and formulate plans to gradually and better solve the issues of food, clothing, housing, education and transportation for the people of various nationalities. They must endeavor to develop the cultural, educational and health services in the mountain region in accordance with the motto "the state and the people join in doing things."

He stressed: In order to do the above things, what is important is that the party organizations, particularly those at the grassroots level, must be strong. We must constantly give importance to perfecting and consolidating party organizations, and party members must be truly exemplary. The cadres must study and train themselves in economic and social management. We must realize at all cost the working people's right of collective mastery and, on this basis, create a stirring revolutionary movement in the province. He expressed the hope that with the tradition of the cradle of the revolution, the Cao Bang party organization, compatriots and combatants will achieve still greater successes in the coming years.

On behalf of the Cao Bang party organization, people and the armed forces, Comrade Duong Tuong, provincial party committee secretary, promised to satisfactorily carry out the tasks outlined by the Council of Ministers Chairman and conveyed Lunar New Year greetings to the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

Pham Hung in Ho Chi Minh City

BK291331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] To mark the Lunar New Year and to show gratitude to the fallen heroes who made sacrifices for the nation, Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a political-military-civil delegation of Ho Chi Minh City and representatives of the 7th Military Region Command, visited and laid wreathes at the Ho Chi Minh City fallen heroes cemetery. The wreathes bore an inscription reading: "The party, people and army will be grateful to these fallen heroes forever." On this occasion the delegation paid homage to the graves of fallen heroes who had sacrificed their lives for their nation and compatriots.

Pham Hung's Other Visits

BK011430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] In the early days of 1982 before Tet, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, visited and worked with the standing body of the party committee and the people's committee of Lam Dong Province.

After a hearing a report on the orientations, tasks and major targets of the province's 1982 plan, Comrade Pham Hung emphasized the need to concentrate efforts on taking advantage of the local special climatic conditions and the immense and fertile lands of Lam Dong Province and on rationally distributing the work force to step up agricultural production; develop the great potentials of the various types of industrial crops, forestry and livestock breeding; firmly resolve the problem of grain and food; and promote the production of consumer goods and especially export goods.

In agriculture it is necessary to motivate the people to engage in small-scale irrigation work to increase the capabilities of the large- and medium-size irrigation projects already built, promptly replace the old rice varieties with new ones that produce high yields and consolidate fertilizer production establishments so that the local demand for grain will be firmly met in 1982.

With confidence and elation over the successes of the congresses held by party organizations at the three local levels to discuss the draft documents of the party Central Committee, Comrade Pham Hung conveyed the Tet greetings of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the party committee, the people's committee, the mass organizations, the armed forces and people of Lam Dong Province and wished them a year full of new vitality and new successes in implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's 11th plenum, as well as outstanding achievements to greet the fifth national party congress.

During his Tet visit to Lam Dong Province's state dairy farm, Comrade Pham Hung, after hearing a report on the status of scientific and technical development and research and on the building of material and technical bases, praised the state farm's progress and achievements in developing its grazing land, crossbreeding cows of foreign stock with local cows in accordance with technical criteria, building additional stables and barns and developing production. He also urged the state farm to perform certain essential tasks to ensure further and quicker development.

On the day before Tet, accompanied by the provincial leaders, Comrade Pham Hung attended and cut the inaugural ribbon of Lam Dong's spring flower show. He praised the show's participants for their artistic techniques and painstaking labor in selecting and crossbreeding many species of beautiful and precious flowers. He urged them to assist the local horticulturists in maintaining various species of beautiful and precious flowers and developing them into marketable products in order to meet the national demand as well as to create a large and stable source of goods for export.

During his Tet visit to the cadres and combatants of Lam Dong Province's People's Security Force, the comrade praised the provincial security force for their achievements last year and their progress in intensifying control at the grassroots level, contributing to the stabilization of the living conditions of minority ethnic people, promoting the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security and closely coordinating with the army in the fruitful struggle to resolve the FULRO problem.

About the tasks for 1982, the comrade stressed: The People's Security Force must strive to fulfill both the long-term and immediate requirements as well as the major targets set forth at the 37th national conference on security successfully. In particular, it is necessary to develop the results of training sessions; overcome shortcomings; enhance political quality; consolidate internal unity; promote the sense of responsibility, organization and discipline; improve leadership and command; intensify control over the grassroots level; promptly grasp the situation; astutely deal with all circumstances; and struggle against the bureaucratic workstyle. In this spirit, Comrade Pham Hung wished the cadres and combatants of Lam Dong's security force new and even greater achievements in the new year in their work and combat and in building a clean, firm and strong people's security force.

Comrade Pham Hung also paid a Tet visit to the mobile unit of the Ministry of Interior in Lam Dong Province. He praised the unit's cadres and combatants for their successes in promoting internal unity, organization and discipline, enduring difficulties and hardships, constantly holding fast to the grassroots level, closely uniting and coordinating with the People's Army and establishing good relations with the local mass organizations and people of various ethnic groups, and for their numerous achievements in work and combat.

Inspired by Comrade Pham Hung's visit and exhortations on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, the unit's cadres and combatants pledged to study, work and fight actively and to score even more achievements to greet the fifth party congress.

Also on the occasion of Tet, Comrade Pham Hung cordially met veteran members of former Nam Bo front's resistance administration committee. In a jubilant atmosphere of springtime, the comrade solicitously inquired after their health and listened to their reminiscences of the days they had spent in the various combat zones during the struggle against French colonialism. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung heartily greeted the veterans and wished them a new year full of good health and family happiness. He hoped that the shining examples of their devotion to the cause of the party and the nation would help their children and grandchildren.

At meetings with comrades of the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo, Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone -- consisting of representatives of provincial, municipal and special zone party committees, people's committees, military and security commands, and representatives of the 7th and 9th Military Regions -- on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung highly praised the various provinces and municipalities, the special zone, the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo for their achievements last year in vigorously implementing party and state resolutions and directives: developing the spirit of self-reliance, creativity and initiatives; creating new positive factors; overcoming difficulties; stepping up production; stabilizing the people's life; safeguarding political security and social order; and successfully implementing the 1981 State Plan.

The recent successes of party organization congresses at the three levels to discuss the draft documents of the party Central Committee in the various provinces, municipalities and the special zone, the comrade said, have created a new source of revolutionary vigor, confidence and enthusiasm for us with which to look forward to the fifth party congress. Comrade Pham Hung wished the party organizations, administrative bodies, mass organizations and military and security forces of the various provinces and municipalities, the special zone, the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo a new year full of unity and identity of views for developing their advantages as well as their strengths and capabilities to overcome difficulties, vigorously and successfully implement the resolution of the party Central Committee 11th plenum and score outstanding achievements to greet the fifth national party congress, and even greater successes in fulfilling the 1982 State Plan.

Comrade Pham Hung also paid Tet visits to the security forces of Ho Chi Minh City and the city's 5th Precinct. He praised the security personnel of the city and the 5th Precinct for their efforts and achievements in maintaining political security and social order and their progress in building clean, firm and strong security forces. The comrade highly appreciated the constant leadership and guidance given by the city, district and precinct party committees and the administrative echelons to the People's Security Forces; the assistance and cooperation accorded them by the various sectors, mass organizations, state organs and enterprises; and particularly the close unity and coordination of the People's Army that have created favorable conditions for the city security forces at all levels to make new progress in consolidating forces and fulfilling their tasks.

He urged all echelons of the city security forces to strive to overcome shortcomings; develop the results of the recent training phase; carry out their tasks on the basis of the new organizational structure; improve leadership and command; intensify control at the grassroots level; respect and protect the laboring people's right to collective mastery; heighten vigilance; firmly grasp the situation; enhance their militant character; and, together with the city people, safeguard political security and social order even more satisfactorily.

The comrade wished all echelons of the city People's Security Forces successes in building clean, firm and strong People's Security Forces; promoting the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security; implementing the resolution of the 37th national conference on security; emulating in scoring outstanding achievements to greet the fifth national party congress; and actively contributing to the successful implementation of the 1982 State Plan.

INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR CITED ON KAMPUCHEA, PRC, SRV

BK011412 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Indonesia does not consider the presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea as a threat to its interests. In a talk with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in Jakarta last Friday [29 January], Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said: Indonesia realizes that Vietnam's concern over Chinese ambition in Southeast Asia has a good ground through Beijing's support for the Khmer Rouge rebels in Kampuchea.

ROLE OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK EMPHASIZED

BK280900 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 81 pp 6-19

[Article by Tran Quoc Hoan: "Intensively Carry Out Mass Motivation Work in the New Stage" — capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The principle as well as the motto of building our party is to maintain close relations with the masses. Carrying it out is quite an experience. In the new stage, our entire party and all our people are to carry out two strategic tasks simultaneously — building socialism successfully and heightening vigilance and combat readiness constantly in order to defend the socialist fatherland.

To fulfill these two tasks, it is necessary to improve leadership; increase the party's fighting strength; make the party firm, strong and wholesome; and strengthen the socialist state. At the same time, we must improve and carry out mass motivation work satisfactorily and launch a vigorous mass revolutionary movement. On this basis, we must strengthen and consolidate solidarity among the nationalities and promote the working people's right to collective mastery so as to achieve the goal of "everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

I — THE ROLE OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK IN A SITUATION WHEREIN POLITICAL POWER EXISTS

The victories of the Vietnamese revolution over half a century are the result of our party's independent, sovereign and creative line. They are also attributable to the party's mass motivation work. The fine traditions and the source of our party's invincible strength lie in its close relationship with the masses.

However, now that political power has been established, many sectors and localities have neglected the motivation task and paid little attention to building mass organizations and promoting their political role. Many party committee echelons have even neglected leadership over this task. It is fairly common for cadres and party members not to want to do this work, for government cadres to be bureaucratic and highhanded toward the people and for mass-motivating cadres not to work among the masses but operate according to administrative procedures. This is because many people do not fully understand the role of mass motivation work at a time when we have political power. Therefore, it is necessary to make party committee echelons, party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations understand thoroughly that the motivation task is always strategically important. In particular, when political power exists, this task is of even greater importance and must be reflected in all fields of party and government activity.

FIRST OF ALL we must understand that revolution is always a mass undertaking. All party lines and guidelines, all state policies and laws and all tasks of mass organizations are eventually carried out by the masses. The party's strength is reflected in the strength of the majority of the politically enlightened and well organized masses. President Ho has said: "Any task, no matter how easy it may be, cannot be carried out successfully without the participation of the people; and any task, no matter how difficult it may be, can be accomplished with the assistance of the people." In his speech delivered at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly, VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan said: "Whether the results of the development of production and the stabilization and improvement of the people's life are considerable or limited and are obtained quickly or slowly depends to a great extent on the spirit of initiative, and voluntariness, the sense of discipline and the great efforts of all our people." As always, especially in the present stage, the masses are the ones who have built socialism successfully and defended the socialist fatherland firmly.

SECOND, when we have political power in hand, we must prevent such bad practices as bureaucratism, authoritarianism and officialism which can separate the party from the masses and weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. Mass motivation work must be reflected in all fields of party activity. It must also be considered as an important factor in ensuring that all party lines and guidelines and state policies and laws are devised correctly and implemented scrupulously. Maintaining close relations with the masses and wholeheartedly serving the masses must be qualities held by each Communist Party member and the responsibility of each party, government and mass organization.

THIRD, the masses are the sociopolitical base of the new social regime. To consolidate the working class, the collective peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia and the youth and women's forces vigorously means to consolidate the political base so it will serve as a firm foundation for the socialist social regime.

II — OBJECTIVES OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK IN THE NEW STAGE

Mass motivation work in the new stage must be aimed at promoting the working people's collective mastery; carrying out the three revolutions simultaneously — the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technological revolution is the linchpin — building the new system, the new economy, the new culture and the new man; and successfully achieving the socialist revolution in our country.

The mass motivation work in the new stage must be closely combined with production and life and with the practice of socialist construction and national defense. Mass motivation work must be aimed at enhancing the masses' sense of and capacity for mastery. It must simultaneously ensure the masses' interests and motivate the masses to fulfill their labor and national defense obligations zealously. It must enhance the masses' activity and creativity in developing production and increasing labor productivity as well as in their participation in economic and social management, thereby creating a vigorous and broad revolutionary movement to achieve the common objective; "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT in mass motivation work in conditions wherein the party holds political power is that ALL THREE COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP MUST DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO MASS MOTIVATION WORK.

Unlike the time when the party did not hold power, now that it has assumed power its relations with the masses are reflected in all fields of social life. The party maintains relations with the masses not only through various party and people's organizations but also through an entire system of state organs and through the administrative apparatuses at all levels. Mass motivation work is not an exclusive concern of the party and mass organizations but also is a responsibility of all three components of the system of proletarian dictatorship.

For this reason, the responsibility of party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations for mass motivation work and for prompting the masses to uphold their role as the collective masters in national construction and national defense must be institutionalized.

Mass motivation work is one of the key tasks of all PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

In the conditions when the party holds power, its mass motivation work, far from being allowed to slacken, must be intensified. All party committee echelons must review their mass motivation work in order to intensify in the near future their educational efforts aimed at improving the masses' understanding in all fields, especially their understanding of socialism and socialist revolution. At the same time, they must promulgate positions and policies concerning various classes and strata of the masses and raise the revolutionary and scientific character of mass motivation work. They must assign cadres endowed with good qualities, virtues and capabilities to various state organs and mass organizations to ensure that the state power really is of the people, by the people and for the people. At the same time, they must do their utmost to assist the various people's organizations in bringing their operational methods up to date, overcoming redtape and bureaucratism, and effecting a new change in the activities of the mass organizations and the mass revolutionary movement.

All party committee echelons should establish a system under which party members at any level must participate in social work and in the activities of mass organizations and be put in charge of a number of people among the masses. They must adopt plans for periodic meetings with the masses in order to explain current affairs and the various policies and positions of the party and state to them. They must carry out self-criticism before the masses, solicit the masses' opinions and criticisms, and evaluate the activities of mass organizations. They must resolutely overcome bureaucratism, authoritarianism and a loss of contact with the masses among cadres and party members.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION is the principal instrument through which the working people exert their right to mastery. All administrative organs have the responsibility of serving the people: maintaining close relations with the masses; organizing the collection of popular opinion on important policies concerning the people's political, material and cultural interests; and adopting plans for mass motivation work in carrying out any task. Bureaucratism, the tendency to issue orders and arrogance toward the masses must be overcome. The work of all economic, professional, cultural and social organs must, first of all, be aimed at fully developing the people's material and spiritual potential, making the most rational use of the state's supplies and capital to serve the people's interests and resolutely suppressing officialism, favoritism and irresponsibility. State cadres and personnel and the armed forces must have a thorough understanding of mass motivation work. They must maintain close contact with the masses, explain the line and policies of the party and the state to them and listen carefully to their suggestions.

Administrative organs at all levels are responsible for creating every favorable condition, including material conditions, for the mass organizations to carry out their activities. They are also responsible for coordinating closely with the mass organizations in motivating the masses to implement the party's line and policies and the state's plans and laws and for organizing and promoting emulation movements. State regulations must be formulated that will allow people's organizations in general and the VFF in particular to take part in building the administration and controlling its work and to participate effectively in economic and social management. Attention must be paid to broadening the forms of popular control. In the coming years, we must elaborate a law on youth, amend the trade unions law, the marriage and family law....

In conditions when the party holds power, THE VARIOUS PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS are an important and integral part of the system of proletarian dicatorship. They play an extremely important role, forming a direct link between the party and the masses and enabling the party to reach deeply into all strata of the masses to rally, motivate and educate them to carry out the party's political tasks successfully. Also a reliable prop of the state administration, the people's organizations have the following duties: Motivate the masses to participate in economic and social management; cont ol and supervise the administration's work; and exert the masses' right to mastery. In this way they will increasingly help consolidate the administration.

In the new state, the role and strength of the people's organizations are reflected in their ability to organize and rally the masses; raise their socialist consciousness; promote their activity, initiative and creativity; motivate them to participate in managing the state and society; and organize and promote socialist emulation movements.

As a school of socialism, the people's organizations bear great responsibility for building the new man, ceaselessly improving the masses' understanding of socialism, raising their sense of and capacity for collective mastery, and inculcating in them a new attitude toward labor. They also have the responsibility to work in a disciplined, skillful and highly productive manner. Through education, they must prompt the masses to perceive the situation and tasks of the revolution clearly, distinctly see the successes as well as all the difficulties, unmistakably recognize their role and responsibilities and maintain absolute confidence in the party's leadership and the socialist system.

As the representative of the masses' interests and collective mastery, the people's organizations are responsible for motivating the masses to join "the three revolutions," participate in socialist transformations and the building of socialism, fulfill the state plans and strengthen national defense. The people's organizations must participate practically and effectively in economic and social management work. They must also control the implementation of party and state positons and policies and protect the working people's legitimate interests. They are also responsible for contributing ideas to the formulation of party and state socioeconomic policies and motivating the masses to implement them.

The operational methods of the various people's organizations must be changed to suit the new conditions and the rising cultural standard and demands, of the masses and to prevent red tape, bureaucratism and a loss of contact with the grassroots level. The basic units of the people's organizations must be consolidated quickly and programs and plans adopted in order to train cadres for the organizations. Only in this way can we rally large numbers of people, inculcate a high degree of consciousness in the members of various unions and associations and prompt them to remain deeply attached to their organizations.

Mass motivation work must be DEVELOPED FURTHER; that is, it MUST HAVE A SCIENTIFIC BASIS in order to meet the demands of the political tasks in the new stage and to suit the new cultural level and demands of the masses.

The task of motivating the masses to participate in building socialism requires that cadres and party members be conversant with socialism, economic and social management, production organization, sociology, psychology, pedagogy and science and technology. They must also be capable of motivating the masses to wage the struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- and carry out "the three revolutions." They must organize and promote productive labor and economization emulation movements; turn all positive factors to good account; and struggle to overcome negative aspects in economic and social management.

In the new conditions, the masses' standards in all fields are being steadily heightened. Moreover, all strata of the masses now have new needs and aspirations. Therefore, mass motivation work can no longer be performed monotonously and rigidly. On the contrary, it calls for the study and exploration of human psychology so that objectives and forms of motivation work suitable for each category of object may be adopted.

In carrying out mass motivation work in the present stage, we must exhaustively review and learn from past experiences so as to change our organizational forms and operational methods to suit the new stage.

THE MASS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT represents a concrete result of the mass motivation work of party, administrative and mass organizations. The emergence of a vigorous mass movement in any locality is an unmistakable indication of two things: The presence of strong local party, administrative and mass organizations and the masses' maturity as far as their sense of and capacity for collective mastery are concerned.

Therefore, we must promote the mass revolutionary movement if we want to carry out the party's revolutionary tasks in the new stage successfully. The current socialist emulation movement must be geared to promoting production and economization, opposing negativism, building a new life, consolidating national defense and maintaining political security and public order and safety. Each movement must have specific political, economic and social objectives. It must also be closely coordinated with the elaboration and successful implementation of the plans for developing the economy and culture, strengthening public security and order and consolidating national defense in each grassroots unit and locality, especially in districts and precincts. Each emulation movement must achieve results in all three of the following fields: Socioeconomic work, developing the new man and building and developing organizations. Close coordination among party, administrative and mass organizations is absolutely necessary if a mass revolutionary movement is to be launched. All mass organizations, especially the trade unions, have the duty to organize, motivate and foster ever more vigorous, steady and broad revolutionary movements in highly diversified forms. State organs must create a management system capable of providing strong incentives so that the laborer will work zealously in the interests of society and the collective and in his own interest. At the same time, they must coordinate with the various mass organizations and create all necessary material conditions for the launching of emulation movements. The activities of front-rank models in the mass movement to implement the policy of applying product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the rural areas and to apply the contract-based wages system in industrial enterprises have offered us many valuable lessons. All party and administrative echelons must satisfactorily carry out the task of reviewing the achievements of these models and bringing their positive influence into play. They must also adopt a policy to give timely encouragement, rewards and commendation so as to promote the strong development of socialist emulation movements.

III — CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MASS ORGANIZATIONS

The social and class structure in our country has undergone many changes in the process of carrying out the three revolutions. In the north, the great majority of the people consist of members of the working class, the collective peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia. In the south, there still are five social elements: Workers, peasants, artisans, individual small merchants and the bourgeoisie. The majority of workers are now in state-operated and joint state-private enterprises. Peasants and artisans have become owners of production materials and more than 50 percent of them have taken up the collective production path. The collective mastership awareness and abilities of the people of all walks of life have been improved considerably.

1. THE CONTINGENT OF WORKERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONS

In our country, the role of the working class in social life has been enhanced day by day. Over the past 5 years, the number of workers has increased by 24 percent. The number of technical workers has risen to 1.3 million. This increases to 3.6 million if civil servants and other working people of the state sector are included. The role of the working class -- the vanguard class that has led the revolution -- has been strengthened and consolidated not only because it has increased numerically, but essentially because it has thousands of state-run production and business establishments and many modern heavy industrial installations and controls the main sectors of the national economy. Some 60 percent of all workers have graduated from vocational schools. The great majority of them have finished general education levels II and III. Many workers have been elected to the leading echelons of the party, government and mass organizations. Though confronted by troubled events in the world and with difficulties in the economy and life, our country's working class remains imperturbable and creative. They are seeking ways to overcome difficulties in maintaining and accelerating production and stabilizing their lives. They are firmly confident in the party's leadership.

However, when it comes to meeting the requirements for building a socialist working class, our country's working class is not immune to shortcomings and weaknesses. In this respect, its class awareness is not keen. It is still influenced by the psychology and behavior of small producers, and its professional skills and labor output remain limited. Moreover, it does not possess a high sense of discipline and is insufficiently acquainted with the operational requirements of large-scale industry. A large number of workers and civil servants have manifested negativism which, in a certain place and at a certain time, is fairly serious.

TRADE UNIONS are the largest mass organizations of workers and civil servants. They are the closest collaborator with and a firm prop for the state administration.

Trade union activities have contributed realistically to the management of the state and enterprises and have motivated workers and civil servants to accelerate the productive labor and thrift movement and the movement for developing innovations, improving techniques, overcoming difficulties, maintaining production and caring for the lives of workers and civil servants.

However, the organization and activities of trade unions at all levels in the new stage are still of an administrative character. Trade unions do not keep up with production and the activities of enterprises and workers. They have not yet fully developed the workers and civil servants' right to collective mastery in applying trade union laws and in the struggle against negativism, bureaucratism, authoritarianism, theft, corruption and illegal transactions in organs and enterprises in order to protect the interests of the working class.

Our party has always considered trade unions to be a strong tool in building the socialist Vietnamese working class and encouraging the entire working class to be in the vanguard of socialist construction. Trade unions at all levels must penetrate the workers and civil servants' life in order to understand their feelings, their livelihood, the level of their enlightenment and their professional skills. They must, through the productive labor movement and production teams and groups, educate workers and civil servants to develop a working class sense, a new work attitude -- working with a high sense of discipline, according to techniques and with high output -- and behavior befitting the operations of large-scale industry. They must, out of class love, take good care of the legitimate demands of workers and civil servants. They must participate in training and helping new workers in vocational classes in order to create conditions for them to become industrial workers quickly.

Trade unions must participate in drafting and implementing the state plan at the grassroots level (factories, construction sites, state farms and so forth) and nationwide. They must intensively control and supervise the implementation of collective contracts, solve all problems concerning labor, protect the interests of workers and civil servants and resolutely struggle against negativism and deviations in the implementation of party and state policies and measures in organs and enterprises. Trade unions have the great responsibility of contributing to the party's leadership and participating in improving and training a contingent of cadres coming from the working class for the party and state.

To help trade unions carry out these tasks, it is necessary to clearly define the responsibilities of trade unions and party and state organs in building a socialist working class, as well as the responsibilities of trade unions for participating in managing the state and enterprises according to a practical system.

In the coming days, the trade unions must strengthen their organizations and improve their operational capabilities. Trade union work must reach deeply into the field of production and suit the conditions of workers and grassroots units so as to exert a practical impact on the efforts to fulfill various economic and technical objectives and to develop the socialist working class. Trade union cadres must be trained according to a comprehensive plan and through satisfactory coordination between the specialized and nonspecialized forces. The trade union schools must improve their curricula and the quality of their training work.

2. WORKING PEASANTS AND THE FEDERATION OF COLLECTIVE PEASANTS [FCP]

Our party's policy regarding the peasantry is aimed at, by means of cooperativization, transforming individual peasants into members of the collective peasantry and strengthening the strong worker-peasant alliance in the socialist revolution.

In the north, working peasants have become the collective peasantry. In the process of consolidating cooperatives and perfecting socialist production relations, the peasants' collective spirit has been heightened gradually and the face of the rural areas has been changed substantially. In implementing the policy of applying product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the rural areas, those localities which have scrupulously followed the directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat have succeeded in creating a new working spirit marked by voluntariness, full use of land and manpower, developing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions and increasing their capacity for socialist collective mastery. We should review our past experiences, exploit the good aspects and rectify shortcomings so as to advance the revolutionary movement steadily.

In the south, where peasants are gradually entering the road of collective production, more than 50 percent of the peasantry have joined cooperatives or production collectives. A major problem to which we should pay attention is that, along with intensifying mass motivation work among peasants, we must have correct policies and good management organizations if the peasantry is to favor the road of cooperativization and actively implement various positions and policies of the party and state.

The FCP, formerly the farmers association, plays an active role in educating peasants in the socialist revolution and motivating them to embark on the road of collective production and implement the positions and policies of the party and state in the rural areas.

In those localities where cooperativization has been completed, the cooperative and production collectives function as both production organizations and broad mass organizations of collective peasants. The cooperative not only devotes itself to production work but also has the responsibility of caring for all aspects of the peasants' livelihood, motivating them to overcome the negative aspects of small producers and heightening their sense of collectivity and their devotion to building and consolidating cooperatives and building new socialist rural areas.

The collective peasants councils at all levels assist the party and state by maintaining close relations with peasants, holding discussions with the collective peasantry to formulate correct policies, carrying out "the three revolutions" in the rural areas, promoting the peasants' collective mastery and motivating the peasantry to step up production, build and consolidate cooperatives and build new socialist rural areas.

3. ARTISANS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVES

There are more than 1.5 million professional artisans in our country. In the north, 90 percent of the artisans work in various handicraft cooperatives: in the south, their colleagues have just begun to adopt the mode of collective production, mainly in the form of cooperative teams. Artisans constitute a contingent of highly skilled workers with considerable potential who account for 61 percent of local industrial output in terms of value. In the southern provinces, the Association of Cooperative Workers [hooij lao doongj howpj tacs] has motivated individual artisans to implement state production and trade policies and to take up the mode of collective production. Once individual artisans have formed a cooperative, this small industrial and handicraft cooperative will function as both a productive organization and a broad mass organization. As such, the cooperative has the responsibility of caring for all aspects of production work and the livelihood of its members and of attending to their political and ideological education. The Association of Handicraft Cooperatives [lieen hieepj xax thur coong nghieepj] is an organization which represents the artisans' collective mastery. It maintains close relations with the party and the state, contributes to formulating the necessary policies and helps intensify the building, broadening and consolidation of small industrial and handicraft cooperatives. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] should coordinate closely with the Association of Handicraft Cooperatives in educating artisans on the working-class stand, in promoting their sense of and capacity for collective mastery, in improving their professional skills and in helping them develop a new work style.

4. THE CONTINGENT OF SOCIALIST INTELLECTUALS

Our country's intelligentsia has increased fairly rapidly over the past 5 years. We now have 260,000 cadres with a college or higher level education and 600,000 middle-level skilled cadres, not to mention the 300,000 college and vocational middle school students. The intelligentsia is playing an increasingly larger role not only in the scientific and technological revolution but also in the cultural and ideological revolution. Most of our country's intellectuals were trained under the socialist system. A number of intellectuals who once lived under the U.S. puppet regime have now made many active contributions under the new regime. The absolute majority of our country's intellectuals are patriotic and have confidence in the party's leadership and the socialist system. Many have shown an ardent passion for research and creative work. Recently, many talented people have emerged, a fact which has demonstrated clearly the intelligence and talents of Vietnamese.

However, we must also see that our scientific and technological cadres, though numerous, are unevenly trained, that we still lack managerial cadres, that the quality of both political and professional training is lower than expected, and that we have developed many shortcomings in our efforts to create proper working conditions for and to care for the livelihood of our scientific and technological cadres. Recently, the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the policy regarding science and technology has inspired our country's intelligentsia with enthusiasm.

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU], the HCMCYU, the VWU and the VFF should pay attention to coordinating with one another in training the contingent of scientific, technological and managerial cadres and in educating and motivating them to show their patriotism and their love for socialism, to overcome all difficulties, to participate in production and other activities in life, to engage entusiastically in research and creative work, and to develop the spirit of a main force in the scientific and technological as well as the cultural and ideological revolutions.

5. EDUCATE AND FOSTER THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND BUILD A STRONG HCMCYU

The present younger generation is the main force of the new social classes and strata. Youth accounts for 60 percent of the working class, 52 percent of rural workers, 40 percent of the scientific and technological cadres, 80 percent of army and public security combatants, and more than 90 percent of level III and higher students.

We must understand clearly that the younger generation is trained to be both the future champions of the party's revolutionary cause and the shock force of the revolution. As the resolution of the fourth party congress put it: "The bright future of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland is in the hands of the youth, teenagers and children."

Over the past years, young people have made numerous contributions and have matured in many respects. Endowed with fine qualities and considerable potential, they are bringing into play their role as a powerful reserve force of the Vietnamese working class and nation.

However, due to the difficulties encountered and shortcomings developed by the party, the state and society in educating and caring for youth, a number of young people have not yet been able to define a revolutionary ideal for themselves, and their sense of and capacity for collective mastery are still weak. At a time when we are still encountering many difficulties in caring for the employment, education, recreation... of youth, it is worrisome that a number of young people are falling under the influence of the unhealthy neocolonialist and bourgeois lifestyle and of enemy psychological warfare and propaganda. This is a problem to which all party organizations, state organs and social institutions must pay utmost attention so as to turn young people into a generation worthy of being the future champions of the party's glorious revolutionary cause.

THE HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION has made a big step in developing its ranks. Its membership has increased to 4.5 million. It has organized and educated more than 5 million teenagers and children. It has, in many forms, engaged assault youths into agricultural and industrial production, combat and study and helped them build a new life. In particular, over the past 3 years the union has trained and introduced to the party some 700,000 outstanding union members, 230,000 of which have been admitted to the party.

However, the organization and operation of the union still do not keep up with the new situation. They are still restricted and unrealistic and are not in line with the demands of grassroots-level union organizations and of youths themselves. Its activities are heavily committed to assault work and to building youth projects. They are not associated with the task of educating and training the entire young generation. Due attention has not been paid to the young people's interests and to the broad youth movement. Therefore, the quality of union members is poor, the grassroots-level union organizations are weak and the organization and assembling of youths is still limited in many respects. The union must carry out more intensively the task of imbuing its members with Marxism-Leninism, socialist revolution and communist ideals. It must educate youths of all walks of life intensively so they will understand their role, duties and rights in the socialist revolution. It must motivate youths to take the lead in the movement to emulate in labor and participate in consolidating national defense, maintaining political security and social order and safety and developing culture and education. At the same time, it must pay great attention to the youths' interests and, together with the party and state, solve their demands and aspirations. Intensively building and making the union politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong is an urgent requirement.

In particular, there must be a vigorous change in the building and consolidation of grassroots-level cadres so that the union will be in a position to organize and broadly rally youths, teenagers and children and educate the young generation to become citizens who are politically stable, who have correct thoughts and noble and fine feelings, who are able to exercise the right to collective mastery, who love work and work or study passionately and who are always ready to defend the fatherland. The union is able to fulfill these tasks along with satisfactorily educating backward youths and teenagers, provided that it is organizationally strong, adopts many appropriate methods of broadly organizing and assembling youths, gets closer to youth activities, is subject to the close leadership of party organizations and is given assistance by all administrative echelons and mass organizations with a high sense of responsibility. The campaign launched within the union to participate in developing the party must be accelerated and improved qualitatively in order to make the union truly worthy as the party's reserve force. In this way, the union will be able to complement the party and the working class with new, increasingly large force and to provide the party, sectors, mass organizations and the army with many young outstanding cadres. The union must pay greater attention to developing intensively the Ho Chi Minh vanguard teenagers group and the Ho Chi Minh children's group. It must work out plans for actively developing the body of union cadres and cadres in charge of the teenagers and children's groups. The training and improvement of union cadres must be part of the party's cadre training plan. The party must pay great attention to actively training and improving union cadres into its own reserve force.

6. WOMEN'S LIBERATION AND THE VWU

Vietnamese women, who account for more than 50 percent of our country's population, have become the real masters of their families and society. This is a social productive force playing a major role in the economic, cultural, public health and educational sectors. Endowed with a glorious revolutionary tradition and proficient in both handling state affairs and doing household chores, Vietnamese women have made big strides in achieving liberation and equality with men. The social structure has changed considerably as far as women are concerned. The contingent of women workers who are civil servants is becoming increasingly larger, with women constituting the majority in agricultural and handicraft production cooperatives, small industry and the cultural, educational and public health sectors. The number of women in the armed forces, leading party and state organs and the various mass organizations is growing steadily.

However, at present, Vietnamese women are still being somewhat constrained by backward feudal customs and the vestiges of neocolonialism and are suffering under family burdens, especially at a time when the economic and living conditions remain difficult. This has limited, to no small extent, the progress of Vietnamese women and their participation in labor and social activities.

In the new stage, THE VWU should educate women on bringing into play their traditional "courage and resourcefulness" on the front of productive labor and building and defending the socialist fatherland. The union should care for women's family life and the rearing of their children. It should attend actively to the problems concerning women's welfare and assist them in overcoming the difficulties in daily life and in struggling against backward, feudal and bourgeois customs. In particular, it should pay attention to participating in the formulation of laws, systems and policies ensuring women's collective mastery and their equality with men.

The union should organize women of all strata and rally them in its organizations. It should intensify the training of its cadres, bring its operational methods up to date, and promote cooperation among women while strengthening coordination with the VFF, the VCTU and the HCMCYU. Together with various state organs, it should devote itself to the cause of women's liberation and the building of the new socialist woman.

7. IMPLEMENT SATISFACTORILY THE PARTY'S POLICY REGARDING NATIONALITIES

Never before have the people of various nationalities of the Vietnamese community been united so closely with one another in their common efforts to build socialism and to defend the socialist fatherland as they have been in recent times, although the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and the imperialists have done everything they could to sow national disunity and to sabotage national solidarity so as to carry out their scheme of aggression and annexation against our country. This is a victory of our party's policy regarding nationalities.

This policy is aimed at achieving complete equality in all fields among various nationalities and creating the necessary conditions for radically abolishing inequalities in economic and cultural standards between the minority and majority nationalities. It is also aimed at enabling the highlands to catch up with the lowlands, promoting the development of all nationalities in all respects and encouraging them to unite with and help one another achieve progress in order to become a community of nationalities acting together as the collective masters of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

All party committee echelons, administrative organs and mass organizations must understand fully and implement satisfactorily the party's policy regarding nationalities. They must carry out propaganda and educational work even more effectively to enable the people of various nationalities, especially in the northern border areas, to see clearly the Beijing expansionists' and hegemonists' scheme aimed at attracting and dividing them, and to remain alert, stay united and fight resolutely to smash all Beijing's schemes of aggression and sabotage. They should help the people of all nationalities to see clearly the strength of unity in building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. At present, the key measure to improve the material and cultural life of the people of diverse nationalities is to motivate them to be active in developing agriculture and forestry, carrying out the campaign for settled farming and settled life, building and consolidating cooperatives, and developing culture and education. We must satisfy adequately the demands of all families for drinking water, salt, clothing and lamp oil. We must actively lead and guide the people of diverse nationalities in developing a civilized lifestyle and changing and discarding gradually various backward customs and superstitions.

8. SATISFACTORILY CARRY OUT MASS MOTIVATION WORK AMONG THE FOLLOWERS OF VARIOUS RELIGIONS

Due to the victory of the revolution, the party's correct policy, and the efforts of all sectors and levels in motivating the followers of various religions, the latter have become increasingly more attached to the new socialist regime and have joined the various revolutionary movements for socialist construction and national defense. All levels and sectors have implemented actively the party's policy regarding the freedom of worship while suppressing reactionaries resolutely and guiding various churches in associating themselves increasingly with the nation and socialism.

We should help the followers of various religions understand clearly that the party's policy regarding all religions consists of respecting the people's freedom to practice or not to practice a religion, ensuring their normal religious activities, treating all religions equally before the law, and uniting all the patriotic and progressive in various religions who associate themselves with the nation and socialism. This policy, however, does not allow anyone to take advantage of religion to hinder the masses' political and social activities and obstruct productive labor. It advocates resolutely demolishing all subversive propaganda and distortions spread by reactionaries hiding in various religious orders, and frustrating all schemes of the imperialists and their henchmen to take advantage of religion.

In those localities inhabited by large numbers of followers of various religions, all party and administrative echelons and all mass organizations should, on the one hand, pay constant attention to promoting the movement for productive labor and building a new life, actively develop public health and educational services, and devote themselves to improving the material and cultural life of believers. On the other hand, they should attach importance to educating believers in patriotism and socialism and carry out satisfactorily the dissemination of party and state positions and policies, thereby enabling the masses to see clearly the reactionaries' scheme to take advantage of religion. They should also actively unmask the reactionaries and struggle to foil all their maneuvers, guide the churches toward complying with state policies and law, and motivate clergymen to contribute actively to the building of socialism and national defense.

9. INTENSIFY THE VFF'S ACTIVITIES

Today, the VFF is a front for patriotism and the love of socialism, a front of manual and spiritual workers who exert collective mastery on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the party.

As its role has increased in importance in the new stage, the VFF must act as a reliable prop of the state in order to promote national unity, successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The VFF should initiate practical activities to fulfill effectively the following major tasks:

The VFF should reach deeply into all strata of the masses, all nationalities, all religions and all intellectuals to promote their traditional patriotism, raise their socialist consciousness, and motivate them to implement the party's line and policies. On this basis the VFF should strive to strengthen the great national solidarity and heighten the political and moral unity of the people.

The VFF should make every effort to bring into play the working people's collective mastery in all fields -- political, economic, cultural and social -- so as to motivate the entire people to participate enthusiastically in various revolutionary movements, build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland.

The VFF should uphold its responsibilities in participating in the management of the state and society by undertaking practical activities.

It should put its role to good account in building the state -- a state of the people, by the people and for the people -- by motivating the entire people to participate in building and consolidating the administration, and by intensifying its control of the administration's activities.

The VFF should strengthen further the cooperation and coordination among its members so as to disseminate widely its policy and program of action. By so doing it will enable all people to develop their collective mastery, especially at the grassroots level and in villages, wards and enterprises. Formalistic coordination and perfunctory exhortation must be done away with. The front must uphold its role as the key coordinator of the movements for revolutionary actions and in educating the masses.

10. STRENGTHEN PROVINCIAL AND CITY MASS MOTIVATION COMMITTEES

To meet the demand for intensified mass motivation work during the new stage, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued decision No 93 on establishing mass motivation committees. In a province or city, the mass motivation committee serves as the staff of the provincial or city party committee. Its major responsibility is to assist the provincial or city party committee in laying down policies regarding mass motivation work and in strengthening guidance and control of various echelons and sectors of the party, administration and mass organizations in the implementation of directives and resolutions on mass motivation work.

At the same time, the provincial or city mass motivation committee is dutybound to coordinate with the party groups of the various mass organizations in training and formulating plans for cadres to carry out mass motivation and mass organization work. It must also assist the provincial or city party committee echelon in building the party organizations of various organs and mass organizations so as to enable cadres and party members responsible for mass organization work to fulfill their political tasks satisfactorily.

To discharge this function, all provincial and city party committees should implement decision No 93 of the party Central Committee Secretariat scrupulously and strengthen their mass motivation committees. Each district, village, precinct and ward should assign a comrade standing member of the party committee echelon to take direct charge of the mass motivation committee, which comprises this comrade and the key leaders of various mass organizations. The mass motivation committee of a district or precinct should have additional cadres to assist it in its work. Only in this way can it meet the demands of its tasks.

To overcome the neglect of mass motivation work, we must first of all strengthen the leadership of all party committee echelons in mass motivation work. The problem is that provincial and city mass motivation committees must actively take the initative in making suggestions to party committee echelons and conduct profound study to help party committee echelons formulate timely and correct policies and decisions concerning each strata of the masses. At the same time, provincial and city mass motivation committees must satisfactorily carry out the task of organizing and controlling the implementation of these policies and decisions.

Mass motivation committees should review past experiences and develop mass motivation work into a science and an art. Problems concerning mass motivation work must be taught in party schools at all levels. Profound study must be conducted on motivation work directed at each member of the masses to help the party Central Committee issue, in the coming years, specialized resolutions on workers motivation, youth motivation and women motivation work, thereby meeting the new demands of the revolution.

The following tasks must be fulfilled satisfactorily in the immediate future:

— Mass motivation committees, together with the various mass organizations in provinces and cities, must profoundly study the problems already raised in light of the local conditions so as to contribute suggestions on mass motivation work to the draft documents of the forthcoming party congresses at various levels.

— Provincial and city mass motivation committees must be strengthened quickly to meet the demands of the new tasks.

— The various mass organizations must be actively assisted in consolidating their grassroots organizations and formulating plans for the training of cadres for mass motivation work and cadres for the mass organizations.

— Promote a vigorous revolutionary movement of the masses to engage in emulation activities to greet the fifth party congress. This movement must have a practical content and concrete targets so as to help resolve pressing problems concerning production and daily life, security and national defense. It must also help combat negativism everywhere, in rural areas as well as in the cities, especially at the grassroots level.

— Active preparations must be made to review the mass motivation work since 1976 so as to advance to the conference to review mass motivation work in the new stage, which is scheduled to be held in 1982.

Due to the new concepts in mass motivation work, to the strengthening of mass motivation committees from the central to the local level, the tight leadership of all party committee echelons, and the active work of the various mass organizations, the mass motivation work will surely undergo many new changes in the days ahead.

PREPARATIONS FOR ARMY INDUCTION OF YOUTH URGED

BK020349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 1 February editorial: "Carefully Prepare for the Induction of Youths Into the Army"]

[Text] In compliance with the newly promulgated law on military obligation, a large number of youths will be inducted into the army early this year in order to replace those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have completed their military service. Preparation for this phase of induction has been relatively satisfactory in many localities. Meanwhile, activities aimed at explaining the law on military obligation have been carried out extensively. As a result, our youths and people have been able to understand ever more clearly their national defense obligation. As they have done over the past more than 30 years, wave after wave of youths have joined the army to fight for national independence and freedom under the party's banner. Safeguarding national security has now become the sacred duty of our entire people, while constantly consolidating the all-people's national defense means to firmly ensure success in the struggle to build socialism.

In all localities, obvious progress has been made in the registration of young citizens for military service, in physical examinations for persons reaching the draft age and in the implementation of army rear policies. Although propaganda work has been stepped up, it should be carried out regularly in all localities with emphasis on ideology and in diversified forms. It is necessary to continue to disseminate the newly promulgated law on military obligation on a long-term basis and in combination with the effort to explain clearly the implementation of specific policies in each phase of induction. We must, as an immediate step, carry out activities aimed at fully explaining all the party and state policies in this phase of induction. Efforts must be made to ensure that namelists of persons of draft age or reaching it and those who have been deferred or exempted from induction are posted in all residential areas and work places. Induction of youths into the army must be conducted in accordance with the law and fairly and clearly. Meanwhile, party cadres and members at all levels must play an exemplary role in implementing the law on military obligation.

Before joining the army, it is necessary for our youths to receive political indoctrination and military training and improve their knowledge and professional and technical skills. They must also undergo training to ensure physical fitness and a sense of organization and discipline. These preparations should be made by each city ward, village, hamlet, school, organ and enterprise, as well as by each youth union chapter and family. With the fine "army and people share the same will" tradition, let us demonstrate our love for our soldiers by scrupulously implementing the law on military obligation. It is the duty of all sectors and localities correctly to implement all army rear policies. Meanwhile, it is the reaponsibility of our entire party and people to care for the livelihood of disabled soldiers and families of war dead and other combatants meticulously and to ensure ever more satisfactorily that all the means necessary for army operations are supplied in accordance with the set norms.

To be worthy of their role as a youth training school, all army units, especially all training centers, should make careful preparations to receive the new recruits. All cadres and combatants are dutybound to love and protect their new combat partners and comrades. They must help and encourage each other to fulfill their obligation to the country and people. Full attention must be paid and great efforts must be made to improve gradually the soldiers' material and moral life. National construction and national defense are two closely related strategic tasks. It is the sacred duty of all of us to fulfill these two tasks in our daily activities. Although our people fervently love peace, our enemy is very stubborn and barbarous. In view of this, we must pay constant attention to boosting our fighting strength in order to be able readily to frustrate all schemes of aggression by the international reactionary forces.

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SUZUKI MODIFIES STANCE ON DEFENSE SPENDING

OW031121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, apparently remodifying an earlier stance, told the Diet Wednesday that Japan needn't spend more than 1 percent of its gross national product for defense purposes. Replying to questions by opposition members at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting, the prime minister said that he saw no necessity of changing the government's decision in 1976 to keep defense spending within the limit of 1 percent of GNP.

In earlier sessions of the Diet committee, Suzuki expressed his readiness to take a flexible approach toward the government decision. Suzuki said in Wednesday's session, however, that defense expenditures should not exceed the 1 percent limit if the Defense Agency works out its fiscal 1983-1987 five-year buildup plan "as I have instructed."

ABE DISCUSSES JOINT ARMS RESEARCH IN DIET

OW011305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 1 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said Monday that joint research and development of military technology between Japan and the United States is outside of a government policy banning arms export. Speaking at a House of Representatives committee meeting, Abe said the policy applies only when "jointly developed weapons or military technology are exported." Even then, Defense Agency officials said at the session, the U.S. forces in Japan are "not outlawed" to bring such arms out of Japan under the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement.

The remarks, interpreted as an apparent sign of easing the policy as far as the United States is concerned, touched off an immediate objection by the opposition camp. Masashi Ishibashi, a senior member of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) described the government stance as abandoning the policy, a product of Japan's peace Constitution which rejects "war potential."

"It seems the government means to say (such arms and military technology) can be exported anywhere if they go through the U.S. forces in Japan," Ishibashi said.

Reiteration of Statement

OW020345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 2 (KYODO) -- Japan's anti-weapon export policy does not apply to joint development of new arms or military technology with other countries, a top government official said Tuesday. Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, told reporters after a Cabinet session that the three-point policy, however, bans the exports of "something" which has been created as a result of such joint development. Abe thus reiterated his earlier statement at a Diet committee Monday.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF SOUTH SEEN AS 'FUNDAMENTAL'

SK010515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 1 (KCNA) -- If the South Korean rulers have even the slightest desire to solve the reunification question, they must not bring forward such useless stuff as the "proposal on general elections" with loud advertisement but abolish the fascist rule and take practical steps for the democratisation of society. NODONG SINMUN January 31 says this in a signed article headlined "Liquidation of the Military Terror Rule and Democratisation of South Korean Society Are Fundamental Demand for Country's Reunification."

Noting that Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is now kicking up much ado as if his "proposal" were a new one for the solution of the reunification question, the article says: The reunification question cannot be discussed under the condition in which the present military fascist rule is left intact in South Korea. It is one of the fundamental problems of primary importance for the reunification of the country to abolish the military fascist rule and realise the democratisation of society in South Korea.

Today, one of the actual obstacles to the reunification is the repressive policy of the military fascist clique trampling underfoot the democratic freedom and rights of the South Korean people and putting down their desire for national reunification.

Discourse on the reunification question should not be a monopoly of any specific person. All people should be allowed to freely discuss it and actively participate in the patriotic movement for it. Only under such conditions is it possible to achieve national concord and unity.

To democratise South Korean society is a pressing and fundamental demand for the peaceful reunification of the country. Actual obstacles should be removed to open up the road of reunification by realizing the democratisation of South Korean society. This can be possible only when an end is put to the military fascist rule and to its repressive policy in South Korea.

The "national security law" and other fascist laws which suppress the democratic liberties and rights of the people in South Korea must be abrogated and repressive ruling machines abolished. The formation and activities of democratic and patriotic political parties and organisations which call for national reunification should be all legalised and freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and association, freedom of idea and expression and freedom of political activities by thoroughly guaranteed to the people.

If the South Korean puppets persist in their "proposal" and "agreement" while turning away from these pressing and fundamental problems, they will be unable to escape bitter denunciation at home and abroad as the fascist hangmen and foe of reunification. The present rulers of South Korea must give up the "two Koreas" policy, apologize to the nation for such criminal slaughtering of fellow countrymen as the Kwangju massacre, unconditionally release illegally arrested Kim Tae-chung and all other democratic figures and patriotic people and nullify all the penalties inflicted upon them.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'CONFRONTATION POLICY'

SK021142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- In his recent "unification proposal" traitor Chon Tu-hwan feigned concern for "unification", not uttering a single word about the renunciation of his anticommunist confrontation policy, an essential requisite to national reunification, points out NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

This, it adds, revealed his intention to bar reunification and perpetuate division by persistently inciting the consciousness of confrontation within the nation.

In an article titled "National Reunification and Anticommunist Confrontation Are Incompatible," the paper says: The question of our country's reunification is not a question of one side vanquishing the other or being vanquished by the other, but a question of terminating foreign domination and interference and achieving national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and removing distrust and confrontation between the North and the South and realising national unity.

If the North or the South tries to force its ideology and social system on the other, it will only deepen the division and, furthermore, spell the tragedy of armed conflicts, far from bringing reunification. The anticommunist confrontation policy pursued by the Chon Tu-hwan clique today is a criminal policy to destroy communism and force its reactionary ruling system on the whole of Korea. The puppets are frantically raising provocative rackets against us, shouting themselves hoarse for "prevailing over communism" and "destroying communism". As if their outcries of anticommunism are not enough, they are openly preparing for a war, shipping in lethal weapons more massively from the United States under the slogan of "anticommunism," "victory over communism" and "destruction of communism."

Due to the anticommunist manoeuvres of the present military fascist group, the tensions between the North and the South are growing still more acute and a constant danger of a war breaking out any moment is felt in our country. Neither national unity nor national reunification can be expected any time under such situation. It is a foolish dream to have a "unification" after destroying communism when there is a strongly rooted socialist system in the northern half of the republic; it means in fact giving up reunification and driving the country deeper into the danger of a war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is the main force obstructing reunification and the shock force for the splittist line in South Korea. If his clique truly want reunification, it should seek national reconciliation and unity and remove the elements obstructive to North-South collaboration, instead of pursuing the anticommunist confrontation policy. The anticommunist laws for North-South confrontation must be repealed, the anti-DPRK organisation dissolved and anticommunist rackets fostering confrontation and discord ended in South Korea.

If Chon Tu-hwan persistently follows the line of reckless anticommunist confrontation, deaf to the will and demand of the people, he will meet the same miserable doom as did his predecessors like Syngman Rhee who ran wild, regarding anticommunism as his "life-long business" and Pak Chong-hui who made desperate efforts declaring it his "policy."

CPRF SCORES SENTENCING OF STU[illegible] IN SOUTH

SK020506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] on February 1 issued Information No. 215 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for passing prison terms through recent murderous trials upon many students of the Theological College, the Seoul and Korea Universities and the Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration."

The information says: As for these students who were harshly penalized by the South Korean fascist clique, they are patriotic students who took the lead in the anti-"government" demonstrations at colleges and universities in Seoul in October, November and earlier last year.

In the campus demonstrations they unanimously denounced the fascist repressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group which has turned the campus into a theatre of intelligence and police surveillance, into a military drill ground and plunged the whole of South Korea into a horrible cauldron of fascism and demanded "campus freedom," the "resignation of Chon Tu-hwan," the "disbandment of the Student Homeland Defence Corps" and the "improvement of living conditions." This righteous struggle of students who love justice and truth and are burning with patriotism is an entirely just one reflecting the unanimous demands and desires of the entire students and people of South Korea.

This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan and Co. persecuted and suppressed barehanded students for a long period and finally inflicted penalties upon them. This clearly shows once again that they are most brutal fascist tyrants. The Chon Tu-hwan group must immediately stop the reckless suppression, unconditionally and promptly release the students penalized this time and all the political prisoners and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

THAI PAPER REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH KIM YONG-NAM

BK020145 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Report on interview with Kim Yong-nam, secretary of the KWP Central Committee, by NATION REVIEW staffer Somphong Kitthinarathon in Bangkok, 28 January]

[Excerpt] Asked whether North Korea viewed the United States or the Soviet Union the major threats of world peace, he suggested that the military presence of the U.S. in South Korea without "justifications" reflected the aggressive nature of the country.

Beijing has all along pursued the "three world" theory initiated by Mao Zedong and made it known that the major threat to world's peace would likely come from the Soviet Union rather than from the United States.

Kim Yong-nam said: "The Americans first occupied South Korea after the World War II to disarm Japanese soldiers, but they continued to stay on the Korean Peninsula although the war ended over 30 years ago." He added that the United States initially used the excuse of guarding democracy in South Korea and repel any threat from China to justify their military presence there. "But now that the United States has diplomatic relations with China and their relations are very good, there is no reason for their continued presence on the Korean Peninsula," he added.

For whatever reasons, the leading North Korean Communist member named the Soviet Union only once during the 2-hour interview. He referred to the Soviet Union when he talked about the role of the Non-Aligned Movement. "... The relations between the Soviet Union and the United States should be conducted to ensure the security and the peace of the world and the mankind," he said. Yet his statement reflected indirectly that the Soviet Union was also a superpower which should be blamed for the turmoil in the international arena.

Kim Yong-nam also said that the Vietnamese troops, supported by the Soviet Union, should be first withdrawn from Kampuchea to pave way for a final settlement of the Kampuchean conflict. The secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party said his country supported the move by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to allow the Khmer people to settle their differences through dialogues, without foreign pressure. "We have and would always oppose the occupation of one country by another," he said.

He said the Kampuchean problem should be resolved in line with the interest of the Khmer people who are "masters" of their own country. "I hope that a dialogue would be held between Kampuchean factions without any pressure in any form from any foreign country," he said.

Asked whether he preferred political or military solutions to the Kampuchean issue, Kim Yong-nam said: "We will not be deeply involved in the question as we respect the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea."

While China has maintained that the only way to force the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea was to "bleed" them through military struggle, ASEAN appeared to favour political means for the final settlement of the issue. However, Kim Yong-nam said that in his "own opinion," the Vietnamese troops should be first withdrawn from Kampuchea before talks could be held between Kampuchean rival factions.

Referring to the relations between North Korea and China, Kim Yong-nam said: "The relations between the two countries will continue to thrive. Our relationship is everlasting and as green as grass." He added that the friendly relations between Beijing and Pyongyang was based on the common experience they shared driving out the "Japanese imperialism" from their countries. "Our friendship with China is also due to China's firm stand to support the cause of the Korean people to reunify the North and South," he said. Beijing on Saturday attacked the proposal for a reunification of the North and South Korea made by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, saying that the reunification proposal would never materialize with the ongoing military presence of the United States. The statement against the proposal came days after Pyongyang rejected the proposal on the same grounds.

Kim Yong-nam dismissed as groundless reports that the relations between Beijing and Pyongyang deteriorated as result of the turmoil during the so-called "Cultural Revolution" initiated by late Chairman Mao Zedong with the backing of the "gang of four" in China. Asked how he interpreted the turmoil period, the North Korean leading personality said: "When the Chinese said this was good we would say the same thing and when the Chinese said it was bad, we would also say that it is bad. You see, this is an internal affair of China."

VRPR: SUCCESSION ISSUE SOLVED BY KIM CHONG-IL

SK030249 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[From "Today's Feature": round table discussion by Kim Chol-min and (Sin Chae-in), both of whom are identified as "masters of ceremony" for the feature program, and by "Ms Yun of our station" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sin]: Dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, the sole successor to the great leader, inherits and is developing the revolutionary cause of chuche advanced by General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

[Kim]: This means that the question of inheriting the cause of the leader, an important question vital to the future of the revolution, has been solved in our country. Why is it a fundamental question of the revolution to inherit the cause of the leader generation after generation?

[Yun]: Because it is a demand arising from the development of the communist movement. The course of constructing a communist society, an ideal one for mankind, is a course of realizing the independence of the working people: a historic cause of long duration. This historic cause of constructing a communist society is a project which demands a serious change in society: so vast a project that it cannot be accomplished in one generation. This cause demands a steady struggle lasting a long time. Accordingly, a change in generation in the course of implementing this cause is inevitable in the development of the revolution.

[Sin]: In order to solve correctly the question of inheriting the cause of the revolution, I think the revolutionary cause of the leader should be inherited by an outstanding leader.

[Yun]: Of course. The working people are those in charge of the revolution and construction.

However, this does not mean that they spontaneously take part in the revolutionary struggle to effect the development of society and achieve the victory of the revolutionary cause. Only when they are under the guidance of the leader can the working people be ideologically awakened and organized, become the main force of history and accomplish the construction of socialism and communism. This means that if the party of the working class should inherit and accomplish, generation after generation, the revolutionary cause advanced by the leader, it should correctly have a successor to the leader. This is an important question vital to the future of the revolution.

[Kim]: Our nation takes great pride in the question of inheriting our revolution. I think this is because that important question has been perfectly solved by having dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il as the sole leader [yuilhan chidoja] who will inherit and develop the revolutionary cause of chuche advanced by the great leader.

[Yun]: Yes. The question of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader has been clearly solved by having dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to the great leader and as the nation's star of guidance.

GFTUK HOLDS SECOND PLENARY SESSION 31 JAN-1 FEB

SK031053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- The second plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] was held in Pyongyang on January 31-February 1. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the GFTUK and trade union functionaries of provinces, cities, counties and factories and enterprises.

The meeting discussed the question of thoroughly carrying out the tasks put forward in "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," a programmatic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a report; and many attendants took the floor at the meeting. The meeting pointed out that the trade union organisations should put up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as their basic tasks and vigorously carry forward the three revolutions among the working class and trade union members.

The meeting stressed that the working class and trade union members should make a breakthrough in the struggle for fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and adorn 1982 as a most brilliant year in the history of our country by effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the socialist economic construction this year, a year greeting the 70th birthday of the great leader. The meeting also summed up the work for implementing the teachings on vigorously conducting grand nature-remaking projects with the general mobilisation of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people, given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 2 FEB

SK022314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang on February 2 by air. It was met at the airport by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

MAJOR PARTIES URGE NORTH TO ACCEPT NEW PROPOSALS

SK020205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Three major political parties yesterday urged North Korea to accept Seoul's overture for 20 pilot projects without delay, saying there is no reason for Pyongyang's rejection.

In a statement, Pong Tu-hwan, spokesman of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said the 20-point proposal is a followup measure to President Chon Tu-hwan's new unification formula which is designed to promote national unification. There is no reason whatsoever for North Korea to boycott the "mutually beneficial and most practicable" proposal, and the communist regime will face international criticism and isolation by turning down the proposal, he said.

Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the first minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said the DKP appeals to North Korea to respond to even a few of the 20 pilot projects immediately. "Only by doing so can North Korea satisfy 60 million Korean people's yearning for unification and win international recognition," Kim said.

Yi Song-il, spokesman of the second minority Korea National Party (KNP), said the proposal for 20 pilot projects is a realistic approach to the inter-Korea problems. North Korea should waste no time in accepting the overture which he said provides a systematic approach for national unification.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS UNIFICATION MINISTER'S PLAN

SK020040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Pilot Projects for Unity"]

[Text] The resolution of any sociopolitical issue requires a realistic and practical approach based on thorough analysis and comprehension of all factors involved. This requirement is all the more essential or rather imperative for the national question of Korean territorial unification, which is enormously complex and delicate with a host of internal and external factors intertwined. Also needed in dealing with the unification issue is a firm posture together with far-reaching insightful vision as well as fortitude and patience.

Under these guidelines a comprehensive and moreover reasonable formula was announced by President Chon Tu-hwan some ten days ago, presenting progressive and feasible steps to achieve unification on the basis of national reconciliation and the principle of national self-determination through democratic and peaceful means.

Regrettably however, North Korea has since turned down this bona fide overture on a time-worn pretext, reiterating its calls for a confederation of the two divided parts and an outright change in South Korea's internal system.

Despite the Pyongyang rejection which was hardly surprising as an initial reaciton in view of its past practices and internal vulnerability, Seoul has maintained a positive and resilient stance in the hope that the North Korean communist leadership will one day realize the futility of its sheer intransigency and come to the conference table for sensible talks with the South.

Made with this background was a follow-up proposal by Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, listing 20 "pilot projects" which can be implemented for the promotion of mutual accommodation and gradual cooperation between South and North Korea -- even before the main highlights of President Chon's formula are materialized. The projects may be divided into three categories, designed to facilitate the mutual opening of the respective societies, mutual exchanges and cooperation, and lessening of tension on the peninsula.

Falling in the first category are such ventures as the opening of a highway between Seoul and Pyongyang and also the ports of Inchon and Chinnampo for mutual trade, designating a joint tourist zone between Mts. Sorak and Kumgang, allowing free listening to each other's regular radio programs, and postal exchanges and reunion of separated family members.

Highlighting the second part are the creating of joint fishery zones for fishermen from the two parts, exchange of visits by personages ranging from politicians and businessmen to journalists and artists, and joint research on national history and culture as well as the development of natural resources.

Steps to lessen tension include the removal of all military facilities from and the opening up of the Demilitarized Zone for such productive activities as an ecological survey, and the installation of a hot line between the high commands of the two sides.

What is noteworthy about the proposal is that the projects cited are all feasible -- many not necessitating complicated preparations. And the materialization of any one of them, should full-range implementation be difficult at this stage, would be a meaningful breakthrough and contribute enormously to the much-needed national reconciliation and the alleviation of tension, dispelling mutual distrust and animosity.

If the Pyongyang leadership is not prepared at present to comply with President Chon's far-reaching proposal as a whole, it now has an option to start with small but vital tasks to pave the way for the ultimate territorial unification. To be done away with are ill-conceived denunciations and propaganda campaigns aimed at marshalling sham peace offensives as the time has indeed come to make sincere and constructive efforts for the national task of peaceful reunification, which after all requires an evolutionary, not revolutionary, process.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

SK300052 Seoul YONHAP in English 0046 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP) -- Willibald Pahr, Austrian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Friday expressed his support for President Chon Tu-hwan's Jan. 22 unification formula for the divided Korean Peninsula, saying that "negotiations without precondition are most essential to pave the way for reunification." Winding up his three-day Korea visit with a news conference in Seoul, the Austrian foreign minister also said that he would welcome "the entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations."

Answering a question on Vienna's possible role in Seoul's establishment of relations with East European countries, Pahr said that he "is prepared to contribute" to that, but that he regarded South Korea's trade with those countries via Austria as "premature."

Touching on bilateral economic cooperation, which appeared to be his major concern during his visit, Pahr said that he hoped the current technical cooperation in the steel and iron-processing industry would be expanded to other sectors, including power transmission and chemistry, in which he said Austria could offer its modern technology to Korea. Pahr also suggested that the two countries make joint-venture investments in third countries where Korean companies have already established themselves.

Pahr also said that he wished his visit would open "another epoch in bilateral relations," and evaluated his meetings with Korean leaders, including those with President Chon and Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, as "candid and fruitful." The Austrian minister, who arrived in Seoul Wednesday as a guest of No, said that he had invited his Korean counterpart to visit Austria to discuss the enhancement of mutual cooperation. Pahr and his party, which included an economic delegation, left Seoul Friday evening.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES NATIONAL ISSUES ON TV

SK030530 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, expressing a hope that the inflation will be reduced to a single-digit figure this year, said yesterday the government will implement "follow-up economic measures" gradually and scrupulously lest they damage the economic stability being sought. Yu did not elaborate, but he said the measures will supplement the economic promotion package announced Jan. 14.

Speaking on overall state affairs on a KBS-TV program last night, Yu said that efforts will be redoubled in blotting out systems and structures generating negative psychological elements. He also commented that it is not desirable to overhaul the current college entrance system and that the prospects for Korea-Japan economic cooperation involving the "$6 billion issue" are optimistic. The premier made these and other remarks when questioned by Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, Prof. Ko Yong-pok of Seoul National University and Mrs. Chong Hui-kyong, principal of Ewha Girl's High School.

On the economic front, Yu said the economy is being stabilized thanks to the government's economic stabilization policy. "The government is confident that the nation will be able to achieve a steady economic progress this year by maintaining a balance between growth and stability," he said. He emphasized the need for purification of the social climate through "spiritual renovation." "The government will rectify the climate in which those with negative minds earn profits while honest and sincere persons suffer," he said.

Noting that President Chon Tu-hwan called for national efforts to expel "three negative psychological elements" in his new year policy statement Jan. 22, Yu emphasized that those in the leading echelon should take the lead in this drive.

Asked on the Korea-Japan economic cooperation, he said that the two countries have agreed to hold a foreign ministers' conference as soon as possible. He made it clear that the government is doing its level best to tackle the economic cooperation issue.

Commenting on the controversial college entrance system, he observed that the educational policy should be implemented with continuity and should not be changed frequently. Yu said that he does not think that the present system is totally bad, in that it had eliminated extracurricular tutoring and lessons and improved the problems of repeaters, among others. However, the premier said, the government intends to modify the system if necessary.

On the national defense, Yu said, "we are going to exert our best efforts to reinforce the national power to help implement peaceful unification. To this end, war deterrent should be secured first of all, which is necssary to prevent war and ease tension on the peninsula." "Our endeavor to maintain war deterrent will make northern communists give up their scheme to conquer this republic through violence," he observed.

DEFICIT WITH 10 MAJOR TRADE PARTNERS WORSENING

SK020222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 2 (YONHAP) -- The trade imbalance between South Korea and its 10 major trading partners, including the United States and Japan, continues to grow, the Korean Traders Association said Tuesday.

A report compiled by the association showed that the country imported 21,096 million U.S. dollars' worth of commodities from the 10 countries last year, while exporting only 13,096 million dollars' worth, thus registering a trade imbalance of 8 billion dollars.

The KTA said that the figure represents a 10.8-percent increase over that of 7,222 million dollars in 1980.

Last year, the country suffered a trade deficit of 2.93 billion dollars with Japan, which accounted for 36.6 percent of the total imbalance figure for the year. The trade deficit with amounted to 2,487 million dollars [as received], with Kuwait, 1,364 million dollars, and with the United States, 49 million dollars.

The KTA report indicated that the combined deficits involving the 10 countries far exceeded the country's over-all trade deficit of 5,139 million dollars last year, and added that the country should give top priority to the reducing of this trade imbalance with major trading partners.

Meanwhile, the amount of [the] country's imports from the 10 countries accounted for 80.7 percent of its total imports last year, down 3.1 percent from that of the previous year, and the amount of exports to the 10 countries accounted for 62.4 percent of total exports, 3.1 percent decrease from that of 1980.

SEOUL REPORTS KIM CHONG-IL, KIM SONG-AE DISCORD

SK030018 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo -- Report by correspondent Chong Yong-sok -- According to today's edition of TONGIL ILBO published in Tokyo, Chongnyon recently issued a directive to reduce greatly the scale of ceremonial functions on the 41st birthday of Kim Chong-il. It had been busy mobilizing its organizations to celebrate Kim's birthday on a large scale. The newspaper reported that the reason for this sudden change is discord in Kim Il-song's (?family).

According to a Chongnyon source, the 28th meeting of the Chongnyon Standing Committee last November issued a directive to its organizations to prepare to celebrate the birthday of leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on a large scale. The meeting adopted a decision to hold various study and lecture meetings and banquets and to make Chongnyon-affiliated Koreans in Japan send a gift worth over 500,000 yen to Pyongyang as a token of loyalty. The meeting also decided to encourage Japanese to send congratulatory messages and gifts to Pyongyang.

According to the newspaper, however, Pyongyang authorities on 19 January suddenly instructed Chongnyon to curtail greatly ceremonial functions and to reduce the number of people to be mobilized for a ceremonial meeting in Osaka from 3,000 to 300. The newspaper said that, enraged by the outbreak of discord between Kim Chong-il and his stepmother, Kim Song-ae, Kim Il-song personally issued this directive.

According to a news source, Kim Song-ae, who has been involved in a fierce struggle with Kim Chong-il, told Kim Il-song at the beginning of this year that Kim Chong-il had abused her sons and that he had been called a madman in Japan. Enraged by this, Kim Il-song has issued a directive to curtail ceremonial functions on Kim Chong-il's birthday.

Because of this, Kim Il-song's high blood pressure has worsened, preventing his public appearance and causing rumors about his serious illness in Pyongyang, the news source said.

HUN SEN ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR PCF CONGRESS

BK030703 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Feb (SPK) -- At the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF], a delegation of the KPRP led by Hun Sen, Central Committee Political Bureau member, arrived in Paris on Monday, 1 February, to attend the 24th PCF Congress.

The KPRP delegation was welcomed upon its arrival by Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member and PCF Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission chairman; Robert Boulot, Central Committee member; Dr Kim Vien, Association for the Understanding and Development of Kampuchea (Ascodeka) chairman; Prof Keng Vansak, Aid to Kampuchea Committee chairman; and many Kampucheans residing in France.

HUN SEN PROTESTS POL POT GROUP'S PRESENCE AT UN

BK030730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Feb (SPK) -- On Monday, 1 February, Hun Sen, Council of Ministers vice chairman and minister of foreign affairs, addressed a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar strongly protesting against the illegal and immoral presence of the genocidal criminals of genocide and the usurpation of its [sentence as received]. We reproduce below the text of Vice Chairman Hun Sen's message:

At a time when the UN General Assembly is holding a special session to examine Israel annexation of the Golan Heights, I have the honor to refer to my telegram of 19 September 1981 and to remind you once more that the so-called Democratic Kampuchea no longer exists, since the Kampuchean people overthrew it on 7 January. Its representatives stand only for the genocidal criminals such as Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan -- hated and condemned by the entire Kampuchean people. Actually, they can continue their criminal acts along the Kampuchean-Thai border only with the support in arms, ammunition and supplies of the Beijing powerholders and the complicity of the Bangkok authorities. On the other hand, their presence in this assembly seriously affects the honor and dignity of this august organization.

The PRK Government energetically protests against this illegal and immoral presence of the genocidal criminals and the usurpation of its seat at the UN. Born from democratic general elections with universal suffrage, it is the sole government entitled to legally represent the Kampuchean people in all international bodies and able to ensure obligations derived from them. Enjoying the people's support, it effectively runs the entire territory for the people's well-being.

CHAN SI, NUON SARETH ADDRESS INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

BK311131 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 29 January the Ministry of Industry organized the opening of the second industrial conference at the former royal palace to sum up the 1981 achievements and develop plans for 1982 under the chairmanship of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. In his opening speech, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the presidium, gave a detailed report on the victories scored by the Kampuchean people in 1981. He noted that successes in the industrial field had actively contributed to the restoration of our national economy. The comrade added that, due to the determined struggle of the Kampuchean working class, these numerous achievements in the industrial field are important to the Kampuchean revolutionary cause and its development. He exhorted our Kampuchean working class to exert every effort to strengthen and develop its primary responsibility -- leading the revolution and building a new society in Kampuchea.

He stressed that parallel with the duty of increasing production, we should all heighten our patriotic spirit by closely linking it with national union and international solidarity -- particularly with our Vietnamese and Lao friends -- in order to defeat all of the enemies' maneuvers aimed at destroying our Kampuchea revolutionary gains.

Later, Comrade Nuon Sareth, vice minister of industry, read a report on the achievements scored by the ministry in 1981 and the directives to be implemented in 1982 in order to restore the national economy and increase industrial and handicraft production. The comrade stressed that due to its uncorrupted conscience and its confidence in the KPRP leadership, the Kampuchean working class has managed to distinguish friend from foe by heightening its patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity. Patriotism and international solidarity have been demonstrated in the spirit of mastery by factories and enterprises, and in the spirit of saving, and improving and increasing production. Our fraternal workers always follow the slogan: Increasing production is loving the nation; saving is loving the people.

KEO CHANDA ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH TRADE MEETING

BK01123 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the former royal palace at 0700 on 29 January to sum up the year's achievements of Phnom Penh's trade office. Comrade (Ek Sun Chau), acting director of the municipal trade office, took the floor to read a report on the successes scored by the office in controlling and improving the supply of goods to cadres, employees and workers of all ministries and offices in Phnom Penh.

Keo Chanda, Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee secretary and people's revolutionary committee chairman, then took the floor to inform the meeting participants about the difficulties encountered as well as progress recorded by the trade office. In conclusion, he said that in the future, the flow and exchange of goods among the three countries in Indochina will be further expanded to cope with the development of their proletarian internationalist solidarity.

Remarks at Closing

BK030235 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 January 1982 the meeting of the Phnom Penh trade office successfuly ended after detailed discussions and clarifications of 1981 achievements. On that occasion, Comrade (Ek Sun Chau), acting director of the Phnom Penh trade office, indicated and highly praised cadres, employees and workers of the Phnom Penh trade office for their tough struggle, their efforts and achievements in serving our people. He added that these noble successes are due to the assistance of various ministries and close cooperation with Vietnamese friends, and particularly to directives on all movements given by the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee secretary.

Later, Comrade Keo Chanda, Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee secretary and Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee chairman, took the floor and deeply thanked the Phnom Penh trade office for its successes during the past year. He indicated that these successes are evidence of confidence in our party's clear-sighted and correct leadership and in our own power. On the other hand, these good results are achieved by good work in developing the framework of our revolutionary society at present. Parallel with this, all of us should raise higher the banners of internal and proletarian internationalist solidarity, in particular with Vietnamese friends.

KEO CHANDA ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH POLICE MEETING

BK311230 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the Phnom Penh municipal police office on the morning of 28 January to sum up achievements in 1981 and set targets to be fulfilled in 1982. Attending the meeting were Comrade Yit Kim Seng, minister of health; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary committee; and several representatives of various offices, departments and factories under the central organization.

On this occasion, Comrade Khim Pon, chief of the Phnom Penh municipal police and member of the municipal people's revolutionary committee, read a report summing up the achievements scored by the municipal police department in 1981 and defining the security targets to be carried out in all ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, hospitals and schools in 1982. He went on to say that under the correct leadership of the KPRP, close cooperation has been fostered among all ministries, offices and factories throughout the capital to smash all the subversive activities and psychological tricks of the enemy.

Following this, Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary committee, took the floor to express high appreciation for the protection provided by the municipal police to various ministries, offices and factories during the past 3 years. He stressed the role and duty that all ministries, offices and factories should continue to play and fulfill in vigorously and faithfully implementing and contributing to the protection of state property, maintaining law and order, ensuring social safety and promoting political security to the best of their ability.

YOS POR RECEIVES ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

BK281021 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the Committee To Receive Aid From the Islamic League, received in audience at the front council's office on the afternoon of 25 January a delegation of the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] led by ('Abd al-'Aziz), an assistant of the IDB.

Speaking on that occasion, ('Abd al-'Aziz) praised our party and front for their feats and successes in restoring and rebuilding the country from the heaps of ashes and ruins left behind by the Pol Pot clique. The head of the delegation also spoke on the aid of $1 million and 14 tons of educational material that the IDB has given the Cham nationals for rebuilding school buildings, infirmaries and mosques. In reply, the comrade secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council thanked the Islamic League for giving this generous aid to the Cham people and children, as well as the Kampuchean people in general, for use in rehabilitating their education, culture, health, religion and customs ruined almost completely by the Pol Pot clique.

The conversation proceeded in a joyous and cordial atmosphere permeated with warm friendship.

YOS POR ATTENDS PEACE IN EUROPE MEETING

BK241003 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jan (SPK) -- On 21 January the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association organized a solemn meeting in Phnom Penh to honor the day of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Present on that occasion were Yos Por, general secretary of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; Phlek Piroun, general secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross; and Sieng Saran, general secretary of the

Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace. The presence of (Goreatchenkov), counselor of the Soviet Embassy, was also noted.

On that occasion, Sieng Saran spoke on international tension provoked by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, and severely condemned the U.S. imperialists' hostile policy toward the USSR and Poland. (Goreatchenkov) said that the USSR works for relaxation in the world situation and also for international detente. He indicated that the U.S. imperialists seek to destroy the world revolutionary movement and socialist countries' efforts to bring peace and security.

Those attending expressed their support for the USSR's peace initiatives put forward during the 26th CPSU Congress and the 35th and 36th UN Sessions.

USSR LEADERS THANKED FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

BK311145 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, thanking them for their greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day. The message reads:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK Council of State and Council of Ministers and the entire Kampuchean people, and in our own names, we would like to sincerely thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the Soviet people for their warm greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of our 7 January National Independence Day. We would like to asure you once more that the KPRP, the Kampuchean Government and the entire Kampuchean people highly praise the generous, timely and effective aid and support of the fraternal Soviet people in changing our economic and social fields and in defending our nation during the past 3 years. The Kampuchean party and people would like to deeply thank the Soviet party, government and people.

We are confident that friendly relations, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation in all fields between our two countries and peoples -- based on the principle of proletarian internationalism -- will be strengthened and developed with every passing day for the prosperity of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

Please accept our best wishes. May you enjoy the best of health, and score more and greater successes in your noble duties and in fulfilling the program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

SRV LEADERS THANKED FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Leaders' Messages

BK291325 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Comrade Chan Si, acting chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, thanking them for their congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the PRK's 7 January National Independence Day. The message reads:

On behalf of the Kampuchean people, the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and in our own names, we sincerely thank you comrades, the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV for the congratulations full of fraternal sentiments sent us on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January 1979 victory won by our Kampuchean people over the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

Based on the spirit of proletarian internationalist struggle, since the liberation day on 7 January 1979, the Vietnamese people have continued to give their unreserved support to the Kampuchean revolution in the reconstruction of our country and the defense of our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Vietnam is a barrier for and plays a significant role in the defense of peace, stability and national independence of the three Indochinese countries in opposition to the expansionist policy of the Chinese hegemonists, who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists to interfere in and wage aggression against the three countries in an attempt to topple the revolutionary forces of the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

We are elated to see that the militant solidarity, special friendship and close fraternal cooperation between our two countries are developing, flourishing and scoring great victories over the maneuvers of interference of the hegemonists, imperialists and reactionary forces aiming at creating tension in Southeast Asia and in the world. We pledge to preserve and broaden our militant solidarity and special friendship and to always abide by the treaty of cooperation between our two countries.

Hun Sen Message

BK291047 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] On 11 January Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of thanks and congratulations to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs. The message says:

I would like to extend profound thanks to you for your congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day of the PRK. I am elated at all the great victories scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their national construction and defense. Over the past few years, the bonds of militant solidarity, historic friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries have reached a most splendid stage in the strengthening and broadening of relations. I am convinced that this year the ties between our two countries have reached a most splendid stage in the strengthening and broadening of relations. I am convinced that this year the ties between our two peoples and with the fraternal Lao people will further consolidate and flourish.

May you, comrade, enjoy good health and successes in all your noble tasks.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 25-31 JAN PERIOD

BK010429 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 25-31 January:

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 24 January reported that in Kompong Rou District over 5,000 hectares of rainy season rice has been harvested and 359 hectares of dry season rice planted.

Kompong Chhnang: At 0400 GMT on 24 January the radio reported that by mid-January 1,000 hectares of dry season rice had been transplanted and more than 400 hectares of cassava, corn and sweet potato planted. Of the rainy season rice crop, 88 percent has been harvested and more than 3,000 tons of seed have been selected for planting next season. Some 2,000 tons of rice have been sold to the state.

Pursat: At 0400 GMT on 25 January the radio reported that by mid-January 51,000 hectares of rice had been harvested and over 400 hectares of dry season rice transplanted, along with 650 hectares of corn, 230 hectares of cassava, 150 hectares of potato, 260 hectares of mung beans, 50 hectares of peanuts, over 400 hectares of vegetables and 130 hectares of other food crops. The report said that the rice yield was 46,000 tons, despite the fact that 5,500 hectares of rice was destroyed by floods and droughts. Plans call for 2,000 hectares of flood receding rice to be planted along the Tonle Sap Lake. In the past year 6,500 tons of fish have been caught, and plans call for 8,000 tons to be caught this year.

Kompong Speu: According to the radio at 0400 GMT on 26 January there are 100,000 sugar palm trees in the province. Since the beginning of the season 275 tons of sugar have been produced, and the provincial trade office plans to buy 3,500 tons during the entire season.

Takeo: At 1230 GMT on 29 January the radio reported that in Prey Kabbas District 80 percent of the rice has been harvested. The target for dry season rice production is 7,800 hectares. The district has over 15,000 head of oxen and 62 buffalo.

Kandal: The radio reported at 1230 GMT on 30 January that in Kaoh Thom District over 3,000 hectares of rainy season rice has been transplanted. Of the planned 8,000 hectares of dry season rice, 1,000 hectares has already been planted. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0356 GMT on 28 January reported that by mid-January peasants in the province's production solidarity groups had planted 9,620 hectares of rice. Peasants in Kien Svay had planted 1,770 hectares and those in Kaoh Thom 1,150 hectares. Peasants have also planted 620 hectares of corn, more than 3,530 hectares of potato and cassava, 870 hectares of beans and hundreds of hectares of other crops. The province plans to grow 40,000 hectares of dry season rice. By 20 January the province had harvested 10,640 hectares of rice from a total area of 51,930 hectares planted in the rainy season. An "important part" of the crop was damaged by floods. At 0355 GMT on 28 January SPK reported that in the month of January fishermen caught 4,400 tons of fish.

Phnom Penh: At 1445 GMT on 30 January SPK reported that during the rainy season Phnom Penh grew about 1,800 hectares of rice and 300 hectares of subsidiary crops. The city's fishermen caught 1,000 tons of fish and produced 440,000 liters of fish sauce. Sixty percent of the draft animals and 80 percent of the pigs have been vaccinated against animal diseases.

VODK NOTES CUTTING OF RAIL TRACK IN KAOS KRALOR

BK230550 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Last December our comrades in arms on the Kaos Kralor battlefield killed 16 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 21 others for a total of 37 casualties. They destroyed 2 military barracks and seized a boat, 3 AK's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 M-79 grenades, 3 bags of goods and a quantity of materiel. In that month, our comrades in arms cut 35 sections of railway track for a total of 650 meters. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 70,000 new spikes, dug 150 new punji pitfalls and set up 100 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Kaos Kralor battlefield!

PRC FOREIGN POLICY, 'INTERFERENCE' CONDEMNED

BK020806 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Unattributed article: "What Is Beijing Aiming At?"]

[Excerpts] Events in 1981 clearly show that Beijing's statements and deeds in the international arena were completely inconsistent. China has spent large sums of money to conceal the true intentions hidden in its foreign policy. This is to avoid condemnation of China's statements that its actions are intended for peace. Nevertheless, all its efforts have failed. Last year's events involving China's foreign policy were exposed at the congress of the Soviet Communists in February 1981. It was pointed out in the 26th CPSU Congress that China's foreign policy was intended to aggravate the world situation.

The Chinese expansionists' threats are always aimed at the various Indochinese countries. Instead of negotiating with Vietnam, Beijing has shelled Vietnamese territory, slaughtered unarmed people and children, burned down houses and destroyed the people's crops in the border areas. The counterrevolutionaries operating in Laos have also received Chinese support in terms of war equipment shipped from Yunnan Province. A special Chinese company has been sending weapons and ammunition to these counterrevolutionaries.

It is now clear that China wants to gradually swallow up the LPDR. To achieve this aim, China maintains relations with the present anti-government elements and with the old feudalist warlords, in an attempt to set up a united front opposing the Lao revolution. China also hopes to build a Meo kingdom in the north of Laos. Bandit gangs and spies are carrying out activities to sabotage the sovereignty of Laos. Meanwhile, provocations have taken place along the border.

It is the direct interference in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign Kampuchea by the imperialists and the expansionists that has caused tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border. In late 1981 China and the United States engaged in a large-scale operation to set up a coalition government of Pol Pot and the exiled reactionaries so that they could compel this government to implement a political system dictated by them. Beijing continues to supply arms and other military equipment to the Pol Pot bandit bands and is encouraging them to oppose the PRK.

The United Nations once studied and reviewed the Kampuchea question and the confusion caused by Beijing and Washington. Eventually, the Beijing-Washington plan on the establishment of the coalition government failed. It was not accidental that representatives of various countries humiliated those causing confusion to the Kampuchean people at the recent UN General Assembly session. The scope of interference by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists does not merely cover Indochina. This interference has extended to other regions. India is also a target of the expansionists and hegemonists.

SIANG PASASON NOTES SUPPORT FOR PEACE POLICY

BK311254 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON 30 January editorial: "Our Correct and Just Foreign Policy Has Been Wholeheartedly Supported by the World's Peoples"]

[Text] Each of our victories is closely related to the wholehearted support and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries and friendly countries throughout the world. The implementation of our foreign policy of peace, independence, sovereignty and socialism over the past 5 years has helped to boost the role and position of the LPDR in the international arena, thus creating favorable conditions for defending and building our beloved country.

We are very proud to see that our country has now become a full-fledged member of the socialist family with the great Soviet Union as the mainstay. The militant alliance and special relationship among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have developed even further in all fields. Our all-round cooperation and relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been consolidated and strengthened. The glorious success of the meeting of the vice foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries, held in Vientiane in December 1981, clearly shows the unanimous support of the fraternal socialist countries for the just struggle of our people as well as for the three Indochinese countries.

The strengthening of the militant solidarity and special relations of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as the strengthening of solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constitute a firm cornerstone for the foreign policy of our party and state. Persistently pursuing an unwavering policy of peace, friendship and good-neighbor relations, and closely coordinating with the other two fraternal Indochinese countries, our foreign affairs minister paid visits to some countries in Southeast Asia, including Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Thailand. Those visits served not only to further strengthen the good-neighbor relations and friendship with those countries, but to increase better understanding with them as well, thus paving the way for further negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation.

As a member of the nonaligned coordinating committee, Laos has positively contributed to the solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement in opposing imperialism, and has persistently supported the struggle to establish a new international economic order on the basis of equality and respect for each other's sovereignty. At the United Nations, we have resolutely exposed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, opposed the arms race, and demanded reductions of armed forces for peace, international detente and the security of all countries.

Our achievements in international affairs include the victory of the foreign policy of our party, which clearly identifies friends from foes, closely coordinates genuine patriotism with glorious proletarian internationalism, and coordinates the strength of our country with the strength of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries. It also aims at developing close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and transforming the epochal strength into the overall strength to serve the revolutionary struggle of our people and the international obligations of our party and state.

In the new period, our party, state and people should strive to create more favorable international conditions in order to contribute to the fulfillment of the socialist transformation and construction of our country, to build gradually the technical and material foundations for socialism, to consolidate national defense, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal socialist countries and other countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the struggle against imperialists, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and all reactionary forces. In this way appropriate contributions will be made to the overall victory of our country and the continual growth and development of the revolutionary forces in the world, and new favorable conditions for our party, state and people will be created to fulfill more effectively their international obligations.

STRENGTHENING OF ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE URGED

BK291646 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON 29 January editorial: "Effectively Strengthen the All-People's National Defense and Public Security Work"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The all-people's national defense and public security work is a spearhead for all movements in the cause of national transformation and construction, particularly at a time when tension continues to prevail in Southeast Asia and when the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are colluding to sabotage the tranquillity and stability of the people in this region, for example, of our country which is an outpost of the socialist camp in the region.

Last year the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles went deeper in their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the revolution in our country as well as in other Indochinese countries. They have energetically mustered and built political and military forces for the exiled Lao reactionaries and engaged in subversive activities against our revolution in many forms and by many heinous tactics. They have coordinated armed activities with their psychological warfare, economic blockade and with cultural activities and have carried out hostile activities in the diplomatic field.

Particularly, they have penetrated and sabotaged our political bases, caused internal disturbances, divided various tribes, launched propaganda campaigns slandering our party and state line and policies and energetically built underground forces to fulfill their schemes of a peaceful transition and to overthrow our new system through riots.

We have correctly implemented the resolution of the Political Bureau on the task of going to the grassroots establishments while mobilizing the masses to attack the enemy, building political bases, boosting production and improving the people's living conditions. We have successfully propagated the eighth resolution of the LPRP Central Committee and the resolution on opposing the enemy's psychological warfare tactics and have translated into practice the resolution on the national defense and public security work and the regional military work and the resolutions adopted at the conference of various nationalities, thereby contributing to the progress and development of our all-people's national defense and public security work.

Our people of all nationalities have deeply understood the enemy's cunning maneuvers and are contributing more enthusiastically to making the country peaceful and stable by boosting production, building a new life and encouraging an increasing number of their sons and husbands to join the armed forces. This is why our regular, regional and militia-guerrilla forces have grown rapidly in both quality and quantity. Our political, economic and military forces are coordinating more closely with the regular, regional and militia-guerrilla forces. As a consequence, many of the enemy's underground forces have been dismantled in many areas; and various commando and spy units of the enemy and its provocative and sabotage activities carried out from Chinese and Thai territories have been defeated. This is why our country -- from the rural to the suburban areas and on our frontier and in various strategic areas -- has been firmly defended. The situation in the country has also been further normalized and pacified. Political bases in many areas have been effectively consolidated. Nevertheless, the country's enemies have not yet given up their evil intention to disturb, threaten, and sabotage us in the hope of swallowing up our country.

For this reason, the tasks of our armed forces and the entire people remain heavy. We must heighten our vigilance and continue to carry out more effectively the all-people's national defense and public security work. Meanwhile, we must strive to build the country, consolidate political bases and increase production. Only through these means can we fulfill the party's two strategic tasks -- to defend and build the country.

Past experiences show that once we heighten our vigilance, firmly grasp the party and state line of all-people's national defense and public security, mobilize the entire army and people to apply political, economic and military guidelines and vigorously go to the grassroots establishments, we can inevitably smash all enemy maneuvers and bring happiness and tranquillity to our country.

PRK DELEGATION MEETS SALI VONGKHAMSAO, DEPARTS

BK190813 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 18 January, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, received at the office of the National Planning Committee a delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the KPRP Central Committee led by Comrade Pao Hamphan, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Training Board. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, deputy chief of the LPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board.

During the talks, which were filled with an atmosphere of cordial friendship, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao expressed joy over the delegation's visit to Laos, which is serving to strengthen the special solidarity and all-round fraternal cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea. Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao touched briefly on the relations and cooperation between the two countries following the establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party, which cannot be sabotaged or destroyed by any enemy. He also said that the success of the fraternal Kampuchean people in their national defense and construction is regarded as a great success for the Lao people. On this occasion, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, government and Lao people, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao extended cordial regards and love to the party and state leaders and the fraternal Kampuchean people. He wished that the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea, as well as among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, will last forever.

On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation led by Comrade Pao Hemphan returned home. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, Comrade Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and senior cadres concerned.

During its 15-day visit to Laos, in addition to giving lectures on the victories recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years of national defense and construction at many places, such as the high school of the LPRP Central Committee and other places in Vientiane, Savannakhet and Champassak and at meetings of senior cadres, the delegation paid courtesy calls on many Lao leaders and met and exchanged views on political and ideological issues with the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP Central Committee led by Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa. The delegation also met with the Savannakhet and Champassak Provincial Party Committees and visited some economic establishments and ancient ruins in the three provinces.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MEETS AUSTRALIAN ENVOY

BK190735 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 January, Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan received Philip Peters, Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos. On this occasion, Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan expressed thanks to the Australian people through the ambassador for their assistance, which has contributed to economic transformation and construction in Laos. Regarding regional issues, Kaysone Phomvihan reiterated Laos' unswerving political policy of peace, stability and cooperation and his desire for meetings and talks among countries in the region. The talks between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

OFFICIAL SEES NO CHANGE IN ASEAN POLICY ON DK

BK030050 Bangkok POST in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bangkok yesterday said Thailand had not been informed of any impending change in policy by ASEAN countries towards the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Chet Sutcharitkun, chief of the ministry's Information Department, said there had been no official move by any ASEAN member to remove the Khmer Rouge from the United Nations.

However, earlier yesterday MP Anan Buranawit said Thailand should withdraw its recognition for Democratic Kampuchea if the three Kampuchean resistance factions could not form a coalition government before the opening of the new UN General Assembly in October. Mr Anan, MP for Sara Buri and a secretary of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea will lose Thailand the opportunity to trade with Phnom Penh.

POST REPORTS FIRING AT KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK030246 Bangkok POST in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Thai gunners yesterday pounded suspected Vietnamese troop positions in Kampuchea in retaliation against an unprovoked shooting of Thai troops by Vietnamese-led forces, field military sources reported.

More than 20 rounds of 105-mm artillery and 60-mm mortar shells were fired into Kampuchea when Vietnamese-led forces based in Poipet opened fire first with machineguns on troopers of the 19th Infantry Regiment patrolling in Ban Wang Mon. The Thai troopers were unharmed, and the fire exchange later subsided. Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, commander of the Ninth Division, said yesterday the shelling and firing across the border by the Vietnamese-led forces were intentional, and therefore he had to order a retaliation.

More than 40 artillery shells fired from inside Kampuchea yesterday landed near Ban Khlong Nam Sai, Ban Tham Kham and Ban Khok Sabaeng. All slammed into ricefields or open land, and no villagers were injured or property damaged. The shells are believed to have been fired by Vietnamese-led forces fighting against the Khmer Rouge. Three houses in Ban Noi Sichomphu were damaged and a buffalo was killed by shrapnel on Monday as fighting raged around the Khmer Rouge stronghold in the Phnum Malai range.

More than 120 mortar, rocket and artillery shells have landed on Thai territory in the past 4 days, killing two villagers, wounding five and damaging 10 houses, including one which was set afire. A cow and a buffalo were also killed.

Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek will today visit border zones in Prachin Buri Province to visit troopers and observe the situation. Gen Athit said that as villagers living along the border refused to be evacuated, authorities would advise them how to build proper bunkers that can withstand shelling.

Military sources said fierce fighting was raging opposite Thapphrik and Khlong Kai Thuan, and added that the Khmer Rouge guerrillas were putting up a stiff resistance against the Vietnamese-led forces. Several thousand Kampucheans, dependents of the Khmer Rouge, fled across the border yesterday and have sought shelter. In Ta Phraya District yesterday, a Khmer Serei guerrilla was shot dead and another wounded in a clash with Thai security forces.

Border Crossings Noted

BK030513 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] More than 4,000 Kampucheans fled across the border into Thailand last Sunday [31 January]. Most of them are women and children, and are believed to be dependents of Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The Kampucheans fled into Thailand following a weekend of heavy fighting between Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops inside Kampuchea. The Kampucheans are now camping at an area about 20 km south of Aranyaprathet. Last Saturday, two Thai boys were killed and five persons wounded when an artillery shell fired from inside Kampuchea landed on their village.

OFFICIAL ON 'VOLUNTARY RELOCATION' OF REFUGEES

BK280550 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] A survey by Thai authorities has found about 60,000 Kampuchean displaced persons in Thai holding centres expressing the wish to return to their homeland, according to Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command's Joint Operations Centre. Col Sanan, who is in charge of the Supreme Command's refugee and displaced persons operations, told the NATION in an exclusive interview that since voluntary repatriation of the displaced Khmers had posed some obstacles, the Thai Government had adopted a new programme known as "voluntary relocation." Under the programme, displaced Kampucheans wishing to return to their home villages near the border could do so with full assistance from concerned Thai authorities.

"Because of the smaller number of the parties involved, such voluntary relocations could be carried out any time, even for small groups. The Khmers could return to the locations of their own choice," Col Sanan said, adding that the Khmers who had returned under the programme could still return to the border areas to obtain across-the-border food supplies provided by international relief agencies.

Col Sanan would not disclose the number of Kampucheans who have returned to Kampuchea under the "voluntary relocation programme," but other sources said more than 20,000 Kampucheans had benefited from the programme since November 1980. According to official figures, there were still 99,534 Kampuchean displaced persons in Thailand as of Dec 31, 1981, with 33,156 Laotians and 5,761 Vietnamese as well as 56,593 hilltribers. Col Sanan said, however, that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) would continue to hold talks with the Phnom Penh's Heng Samrin regime (which Thailand does not recognize) to continue with the voluntary repatriation scheme. "But this programme has proved to be ridden with obstacles because it involves too many parties. And besides, under the repatriation programme, the Kampuchean returnees would be automatically placed under the control of the Heng Samrin or Vietnamese military authorities. They are not free to move about," the military officer said.

From a Thai survey, Col Sanan said, about 60,000 Kampucheans in Thailand, mostly farmers and middle-class people, want to return to their homeland. "Most of these people realize their chances of being resettled in third countries are out of the question," the military officer said.

Meanwhile, the World Food Programme (WFP) has taken over the cross-border relief operations from UNICEF as of Jan 1 this year. Col Sanan said that while the new operations will continue to be under the overall authority of the special representative of the UN secretary general, Sir Robert Jackson, they would now be coordinated and monitored by the UN resident coordinator in Bangkok, Mr Winston R. Prattley.

Under the new system, the WFP will be responsible for delivering and monitoring the food aid, with assistance from voluntary agencies. UNICEF has said it will try its best to cooperate in achieving a smooth transition of responsibilities. UNICEF will also loan the staff of its Kampuchean emergency unit to the WFP with the understanding that they will be replaced before June 30 this year.

Col Sanan said that the Kamphut camp will be closed within this year, while the Ban Kaeng (Sa Kaeo 2) camp will also be shut down later, leaving only Khao I-Dang camp for Kampuchean refugees and the processing centre at Phanat Nakhom in Chonburi.

TALKS REGARDING VIETNAMESE 'LAND PEOPLE' CONTINUE

BK280318 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 p 4

[By the NATION Regional Desk]

[Text] Talks continue between military officers responsible for refugee policy and officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) over how best to handle the 870 Vietnamese "land people" now housed at the so-called NW-82 Camp in Nong Samet, where about 45,000 Kampuchean refugees are also accommodated. "We are thinking of dissolving that camp for the Vietnamese land people as well -- so that it would not serve as a magnet to draw in more of them from Vietnam, mostly from the southern part of that country," according to Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command's Joint Operations Centre. Col Sanan has been heading a Thai team holding talks with ICRC officials based in Bangkok over the case of the "Vietnamese land people" since May 1981, when the previous camp for this group of Vietnamese refugees, known then as NW-9, was closed after about 5,000 of them were sent to processing centre for resettlement in third countries.

ICRC officials have cited their role in "protecting" the Vietnamese displaced persons, many of whom had trekked all the say from south Vietnam through Kampuchea to the Thai-Kampuchean border. "Some of them rode bicycles, then trekked and walked across Kampuchea to flee the communist rulers in south Vietnam," said a Thai military officer. In May 1981, the NW-9 camp was closed after the Thai Supreme Command convinced the ICRC to persuade third countries to resettle all the 5,000-odd Vietnamese "land people." But the problem did not end there. The Vietnamese refugees from south Vietnam continued to surface.

"Since the previous camp had been dissolved, these Vietnamese land people were scattered at various camps when they appeared after May 1981 on the Thai-Kampuchean border. During May-December 1981, there were about 500 of them. And the ICRC officials came to us to express their concern over the protection for them. We understand their concern. But we also have to take care of our own security," said Col Sanan in an exclusive interview with the NATION earlier this week. He said that the number of Vietnamese "land people," at the last count, stood at 870. "And the size may grow if the people back in south Vietnam think that a new camp has been set up. So, we now want to dissolve the camp again to dissuade any potential south Vietnamese from thinking that they could come to this camp," the Thai military officer said.

As of Jan 1 this year, Task Force 80, the Supreme Command's special security unit on the Thai-Kampuchean border, moved in to provide protection for the Vietnamese "land people" after complaints were made by ICRC officials that some Vietnamese, having to stay in the same camp as the Kampuchean displaced persons at Nong Samet, had been raped, physically molested and beaten up by the Khmers.

Task Force 80 has moved in and provided security measures for the Vietnamese displaced persons. Thai officials would not confirm or deny the accusations. "But since hostility between Kampucheans and Vietnamese is not unknown, some incidents might have taken place. But we want to keep them there for security reasons," said another Thai official.

ICRC officials, according to Thai military officers, had asked the Thai side to move the Vietnamese land people away from the Kampuchean-dominated camp, or to house them in a separate area within the Thai territory. "We understand the question raised by ICRC officials," Col Sanan said, adding "but at the same time, we must also try to pursue our own policy, with national security being uppermost in our minds." Regular meetings have been held between the two sides since May last year.

"What we would like to do is to close down NW-82 camp (the present one for the Vietnamese boat people) as well and to ask the ICRC to help find them resettlement opportunities in third countries so that the problem could be solved once and for all," Col Sanan said.

While ICRC officials continue to pursue their "protection" policy for these Vietnamese "land people," Thai officials counter that their presence represents a "magnet" which may draw more Vietnamese to take the risk to trek through Kampuchea on land to the Thai-Kampuchean border, adding to Thailand's already heavy burden in the form of about 200,000 being accommodated in various camps and holding centres inside Thailand, plus more than 288,000 residing in encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"We would like the people in south Vietnam trying to cross Kampuchea to Thailand not to come, since they would be taking great risks. They should instead seek to leave the country through the orderly departure process being implemented in Vietnam through the cooperation of international agencies," Col Sanan added.

ICRC officials have said they understand the Thai problems in this regard. "While we have to pursue our tasks as an international relief and protection agency, we fully understand the Thai government's position. The question is to seek a middle path to accommodate both the humanitarian and security considerations," said the senior ICRC official.

POST: SRV 'PIRATES' RELEASE FISHING TRAWLERS

BK020125 Bangkok POST in English 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Pattani -- Vietnamese pirates have released two Thai trawlers and their crews after holding them for two days, the owner of one of the trawlers, Sompong Payonrath, told the POST yesterday. The pirates, however, took away all fishing equipment, radio transmitter-receiver, radar, cooking gas cylinder and food supplies, altogether worth 700,000 baht. They left only 200 to 300 litres of petrol in the boats so the skippers could take them back to Thailand.

Sompong said a report on the two trawlers was radioed to the Pattani fishing association by another Thai trawler, Laemthong 18, which found the two trawlers in the Gulf of Thailand late yesterday morning.

The two trawlers and their 27 crew members were seized by Vietnamese pirates on Saturday [30 January] morning while fishing about 48 nautical miles off the coast of Pattani. During the chase and run, the skipper of the Sriphong 4, which was well equipped with radio and radar, tried to contact the fishing radio centre in Pattani, but failed, as no one was working on that day. Other trawlers which witnessed the incident relayed the message to the fishing radio centre in Songkhla.

Sompong said the two trawlers were later taken to Banyang Island in Vietnamese waters. He said only one person was on the other seized trawler, Sitthichai Nava, as the boat was being used for guarding the fishing zone only.

HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE SET UP TO TACKLE OPIUM

BK010657 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A high-level committee has been set up to solve problems in connection with Opium growing by hilltribes people. This followed the prime minister's order dated 15 January. The committee is chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun. It is empowered to review, improve and correct policies and measures as well as various orders issued in connection with attempts to solve the opium growing problem. The committee is also empowered to set up a subcommittee to help it with its work as found necessary.

The new committee comprises members of the military, the National Security Council, the local administration department and other agencies of the civil service.

SEVEN SAP MEMBERS RESIGN FROM PARLIAMENT

BK010653 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Seven Social Action Party [SAP] MP's on Friday resigned en masse from the party. They told reporters at a press conference held over the weekend at the Public Relations Department that they had done so because they disagreed with the party joining the third cabinet of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. They submitted their letters of resignation to SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot through the party's Secretary General Kasem Sirisamphan.

The seven MPs are: Darong Singtothong and Khanin Bunsuwan of Chon Buri; Charat Phuchuai of Phetchabun; Sunthon Thasai of Nakhon Ratchasima; Chira Mongkhalarangsi of Rat Buri; Chamlong Thewarut of Chachoengsao; and Amphon Phanprasit of Chaiyaphum.

In their resignation letters, they said the move to join the third Prem government did not enhance the party's image and is not in the public interest. Meanwhile, SAP leader M.R. Khukrit says that the resignations of seven MP's have little impact on his party. He said that he cannot predict whether the resignations would precipitate a party reorganization, adding that this will be discussed in a seminar to be held in May.

PRESS MARKS 52D ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK030741 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "Glorious, Heroic and Creative Party"]

[Text] Today while our entire party is preparing for the fifth national congress, we jubilantly celebrate its 52d anniversary. Over the past half century and more, our party has led our people and army to wage a great struggle and record glorious victories of historic significance -- defeating the cruel and greatest forces of aggression of the century, regaining total independence and unification for the fatherland, advancing the entire country toward socialism and contributing to successfully building the firm alliance of the three Indochinese countries. These glorious exploits of our people and army stem first of all from the correct leadership of the party.

Through its protracted struggle replete with difficulties and hardships, the party has proven its valuable revolutionary qualities, which consist of its absolute loyalty to the interests of the people and the nation, to the interests of world socialism and to the ideals of communism; its close flesh-and-blood relationship with the masses; and its unity and identity of views in the face of all challenges. Symbolic of the nation's will and imbued with the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, our party has always been a vanguard column fighting heroically and creatively. The historic mission of our party is correctly to resolve the new problems facing a revolution for national liberation and socialism in a semifeudal colonial country. The party led the national and democratic people's revolution and defeated various forces of aggression, and today it leads our people to carry out a socialist revolution in a backward agricultural country.

Our party is a party greatly experienced in organizing and educating the masses and in organizing uprisings and great revolutionary wars. Today our party has accumulated more and more experience in leading the socialist revolution and in building a new regime, a new economy and a new socialist culture. On the long path of struggle, however, the party cannot avoid temporary and limited failures as well as moments when its experience is insufficient for resolving specific problems facing the new steps of development of the revolution. Nevertheless, the important thing is to be fully aware of deficiencies and shortcomings and enforce effective measures to rectify errors.

The party has always matured in the face of all challenges, and through every trial, its militant ranks have been consolidated invariably as they are reinforced with stalwart combatants, whose loyalty has been proven by their actions, while weak elements are eliminated.

When the entire country embarked on the socialist revolution, our party correctly resolved the basic line for the revolution. Thanks to that correct line, we have been able to score great achievements in numerous fields in our revolutionary struggle. The realities of the revolution, however, have also revealed our errors and shortcomings in solving specific problems which have been encountered in the present stage of development.

We have reviewed our achievements, analyzed our shortcomings and set forth guidelines and measures in an effort to advance our revolutionary cause. Meanwhile, congresses at three levels in the entire party have concluded with fine success. Our party's identity of views has once again been proved eloquently through the discussions of various documents which will be presented at its national congress.

In addition, we have reached identity of views on the evaluation of our achievements, errors and shortcomings as well as on the guidelines and measures to overcome difficulties and vigorously advance our revolutionary cause. This is the important symbol of our strength, our intellect, our fighting will and our revolutionary quality. This is also the hope of our entire people.

All for the socialist fatherland and for the happiness of the people is the sacred aim of our party and the noble responsibility of every communist. To fulfill its new tasks, it is necessary for our party rapidly to improve its leadership ability and change its ideological and organizational work and operational methods.

Although our revolutionary tasks are increasingly heavy, new favorable conditions in our country are very great. The basic situation of our revolution is good and its difficulties are only temporary and will certainly be overcome. Meanwhile, the position of our revolution in the international arena is unprecedentedly good. Our all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union and with Laos and Kampuchea and the warm support from communists and progressive people in the world are the firm guarantee of our success in the struggle to build and defend our socialist fatherland.

New factors are emerging along with a new impetus in many localities throughout our country. We have confidence in our Communist Party -- a great party founded and trained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh. We believe that our great party will certainly be able to lead our revolution to new victories with those succeeding President Ho's cause and with Comrade Le Duan as its leader.

Let us communists try our best to make the fifth party congress a fine success, and let us encourage our people vigorously to participate in the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the party congress. Long live the glorious VCP!

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK030725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "Our Party's Great Mandate"]

[Text] Today as we celebrate the 52d anniversary of the VCP, all our troops and people look back proudly over the nation's half century of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the glorious party. In the history of national liberation movements, it is hard to find any colonialized nation that has won such a complete victory as Vietnam. At the dawn of the 20th century, while the majority of the Afro-Asian and Latin American nations still languished in the long night of slavery, there were countless people sacrificing themselves for national salvation. But not all were crowned with final victory. Many people had to swallow the bitterness of defeat or gave up halfway because they strayed onto the wrong path. It was our nation's great fortune that we had venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh as our leader. He quickly found a correct path for national salvation in keeping with the revolutionary law of history. This was the path charted out by Lenin -- the path of resolutely resisting imperialism and colonialism, upholding the banner of national independence and socialism and closely linking national interests with the interests of the world revolution.

Following the above path with an absolute loyalty for the interests of the working class and the nation, our party, founded and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh, has achieved glorious success in combining the strength of our people with that of our times, in drawing up a correct strategy and plans and in skillfully mobilizing and organizing the people's forces, thus creating a powerful revolutionary movement that could launch repeated attacks on the enemy and win one victory after another.

Overcoming untold hardships and ordeals, our entire people, under the leading banner of the vanguard party, rose up to smash the colonialists, imperialists and feudalists, casting off the chains of slavery, successively defeating many cruel imperialists and winning complete victory in the national liberation struggle, thus opening up a new era for the country -- an era of independence, freedom and unification on the road to socialism.

We are very proud of our party -- a party which has always promoted unity and unification, which is noted for its absolute loyalty to the interests of the fatherland and the people, and which has firmly held high the banner of national independence and socialism through all the revolutionary stages filled with difficulties and ordeals.

The many historic victories achieved by our country over the past 5 years testify to the party's leading role and to its traditional strength. In addition, through the past 5 ordeal-filled years in the new revolutionary stage, our party has been quick to see many weaknesses and shortcomings in a number of tasks which had not been done well and which were not compatible with the new situation and tasks of the revolution. Therefore, our party has advocated increasing party-building activities, stressing that ensuring steadfastness and purity for the party is now a pressing need if we are to take the revolution forward.

The coming fifth party congress will make a profound and complete review of the revolutionary situation and the party's leadership activities over the past 5 years, which have been full of great ordeals. The congress will note the successes, point out the difficulties, weaknesses and shortcomings, find out the reasons for this and draw experience in order once again to reaffirm its correct line and chart out a direction, new actions and new steps to be taken in the revolution. The congress will reaffirm the party's important and glorious mission in the face of the new revolutionary situation. There must be a vigorous surge forward among the party, the revolution and the people. Each party organization must build itself steadfastly and each cadre or party member must temper himself in order to serve as a member of a vanguard brigade and become a vanguard fighter just as Uncle Ho advised: "worthy of being leaders and faithful servants of the people." They must struggle hard to observe the motto: "all for socialist construction; and all for the people's happiness."

With the beloved party and the approaching fifth party congress in mind, our people's armed forces are proudly and confidently determined to march forward heroically under the party banner and to join with the people in successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland in order to make our country prosperous and powerful and bring about a bountiful, happy and civilized life for our people.

ARMY PAPER WELCOMES SOVIET MARSHAL'S VISIT

OW030743 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- Under the title "Warm Welcome to Soviet Marshal N.V. Ogarkov on a Visit to Vietnam", the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today editorially extends warm greetings to the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defence of the Soviet Union.

The paper says: "We warmly welcome Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, representative of a heroic and invincible revolutionary army with an extremely glorious history of struggle during the past half-century or so. With their resounding exploits in the patriotic war as well as in peaceful construction, the Soviet Army and Navy have made glorious contributions to the defence of the gains of the Soviet people's revolution and to the successful building of a new society -- the socialist and communist society.

"Today the Soviet Army and Navy are an invincible force fully capable of preserving the Soviet people's revolutionary gains, discharging their noble internationalist obligation, defending the socialist community, safeguarding world peace and deterring imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionsts, from sabotaging the revolutionary movement and causing tension in the world".

The paper continues: "The Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and armies are bound by a very fine tradition of militant solidarity. The Soviet Union wholeheartedly supported the Vietnamese people in their resistance wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. In the present struggle against Beijing expansionism, the Soviet people, army and navy have reserved for Vietnam great all-round and effective support and assistance. The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in November 1978 affirms the determination of the two countries to keep their friendship externally pure and everlasting".

"Marshal N.V. Ogarkov's visit to Vietnam will certainly contribute to further strengthening the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two fraternal peoples and armies", the paper asserts.

VO VAN KIET 28 DEC SPEECH ON ASSAULT YOUTH

BK310720 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 82 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, delivered on 28 December at a Ho Chi Minh City conference to review activities of the city assault youth force]

[Text] Building the Districts Is Meant To Enrich Our Own Families, Native Lands and the Country

How to reorganize production at the district level and advance agriculture to large-scale production? For densely populated districts where the pattern of life has existed and developed for a long time, the most important investment, I think, is the collective mind. The greatest requirement is to arrange and employ the existing labor force to the maximum. In the Nam Bo lowlands, each worker averages only 80 man-days a year, hence the severe waste of human labor and a tropical country's natural resources. We must rely on the system of collective mastery to combine labor with land in a harmonious manner. In other words, we must use labor and land in accordance with uniform programs and plans and practice specialized cultivation, intensive cultivation, companion cropping and yield-increasing methods, while paying attention to the characteristics of the soil and the climate and new scientific and technical innovations. Cu Chi was selected by the central government and our city as a pilot site for building the district. Diverse activities designed to reorganize production at the district level are being engaged in at Cu Chi. Based on the general plan and the demands of domestic consumption and export, it is rationally reorganizing production, cultivation and livestock breeding patterns, and small industry and handicrafts to ensure that land will be fully utilized, that each hectare of land will produce the highest possible economic results, that each man-day will produce the highest value.... With this new business approach, which calls for four specialized cultivation zones, six main types of crops and eight species of livestock under the current 5-year plan, anticipations are that Cu Chi District's gross agricultural output in terms of value -- which was 30 million dong in 1981 -- will increase to 143 million dong (computed at 1981 fixed prices) by 1985; that is, a fivefold increase. This target of 143 million dong, in my opinion, can be achieved and even overfulfilled.

More than anyone else, the rural youth must deeply study the advance of agriculture and believe in the renovation of the countryside so that they will develop a greater love for an attachment to their native lands. Advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production is actually meant to enrich our own families, native lands and the country. To advance to the forefront of the new movement, we must improve our qualifications in all respects; firmly grasp economic, cultural and scientific and technical knowledge; learn from realities to develop creativity; promptly respond to the new work methods and new technical measures; volunteer services in the rising movement for productive labor; take the lead in the campaign to develop the new relations of production; and serve as the nucleus for the development of the new culture in the countryside.

My young brothers and sisters, you should bear in mind that you yourselves are the generation that will be in charge of controlling and developing tomorrow's perfect large-scale socialist agriculture. The city's youth — ihcluding youngsters of the working class and all strata of the socialist intelligentsia and especially the youths belonging to the economic, cultural and scientific and technical forces -- must be fully aware of the common strategic tasks, fully discharge their responsibilities in collective work and, in a voluntary and earnest manner, carry out the creative and highly comprehensive undertaking of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production. We must realize that agriculture can by advanced only by taking full and constant advantage of developments in industry and science and technology. It is necessary that everyone fully understand the party's major policy -- one that is derived from the realities of the country and the people — to combine agriculture with industry into a unified structure right from the outset and to advance from an agroindustrial structure to a rational industrial-agricultural structure. This is the way to change our nation's agriculture and countryside and improve our people's life.

Who Will Exploit the Remaining 3 Million Hectares of Agricultural Land and 15 Million Hectares of Forest Land?

Our country is stretched out along a north-south axis and its population is concentrated in coastal plains. Of the 400 districts, excluding scores of precincts, with their diverse characteristics and economic structures, many are sparsely populated while some areas bear no marks left by the work of human hands and are devoid of life, except for the proliferation of vegetation, birds and wild beasts. History has left us with an uneven distribution of labor. In the past 4,000 years, our nation has had to fight against foreign aggression scores of times and has lived with backward production methods. Up to now only 6,953,000 out of 10,550,000 hectares of arable land have been exploited. This does not include some 15 million hectares of forest lands that we have for the most part overlooked and failed to use in the most profitable manner possible.

The rate of construction and the urgent demands of life require that we lose no time in reviewing our experiences concerning land reclamation and the building of new economic zones. Likewise, we must devise efficient and appropriate measures and steps that will require little in the way of capital investment but will yield maximum returns so that we can take big leaps forward.

We must look directly at reality -- in this case at the more than 3 million hectares of agricultural land yet to be exploited. There exist tracts of wastelands even in some densely populated districts and developed agricultural areas. To carry out land reclamation and eliminate the leopard-skin pattern of the agricultural map, it is best that we mobilize manpower locally or from nearby for the job. We should not organize massive migrations, as this would involve great expense and severely upset the livelihood of the laboring people. Since it would be difficult to stabilize the life of the resettlers immediately and resolve the housing problem facing them, their welfare would not be guaranteed. Where there are large and small tracts of wastelands, we may mobilize the assault labor force from the local or regional youth for intensive reclamation activities within a short period of time. This force will build ricefields and develop crop cultivation and livestock breeding, using short-term measures designed to attain long-term goals, and will create the initial material bases of production and welfare to enable the ordinary people to begin living and engaging in profitable production there immediately. Afterwards, the people will be invited to resettle there on a totally voluntary basis after fully planning their livelihood and production activities.

The remote jungle and mountain areas which are marked so far only by the footprints left by the liberation combatants during the war of resistance are actually areas with the richest potentials. The nation is calling for the youth to go there today.

We must not allow our abundant and easily exploitable natural resources to lie dormant like Sleeping Beauty in the fairy tale while waiting for her prince. The real prince is today's young generation with its heroic labor efforts. Considering our love for the country and our love for life, it is inconceivable that such beautiful lands have not yet been touched by man. A nation that has defied death to gain life and won back its land by shedding blood along every inch of a difficult path cannot complain about hardship and poverty while neglecting to tap its rich natural resources. Making full use of the land is a manifestation of one's spirit of labor and level of civilization. Out of national pride, we must not allow even an inch of land to be wasted.

On whom can we count to exploit the most difficult, immense and fertile part of the more than 3 million hectares of agricultural lands still lying fallow and to tap and preserve 15 million hectares of forest lands satisfactorily? If your generation neglects this task, your children and your children's children will have to do it. Since this is essential work, the responsibility for it cannot be refused by today's society and passed on to tomorrow's. In resolutely carrying out difficult and pressing tasks of a historic nature, any nation has to depend on the offensive spirit and assault labor of the youth.

To carry out this great land reclamation task most effectively we must employ a massive work force that is physically and spiritually strong. Only by mobilizing the assault force of the youth can we reclaim large tracts of wasteland with speed and efficiency in our battle to conquer nature. Only with the assault spirit of youth can we heroically endure all the unforeseeable difficulties and hardships in areas that have never seen the work of man's labor. Only the youth can remain steadfast and create everything, including the spirit of life, through their organized collective life, their creativity, their resourcefulness and their optimism.

In calculating the actual economic results, we find many disadvantages in our former methods for opening new lands and building new economic zones. When whole families are sent to the virgin lands, the main laborers have to stabilize the life of their own families first and they cannot concentrate on exploiting the land with quick results. The family hearth is not warm enough to dispel the mysterious desolation of nature. The spirit of the main laborers can easily be shattered by the complaints of their loved ones, the cries and pitiful conditions of their infant children, the onslaught of diseases and minor mishaps. Furthermore, the use of state grain brought from far away to feed dependents as well as workers constitutes an additional burden on the budget. It drains the capital invested and prevents it from being devoted wholly to developing production. We must calculate anew and drastically change our methods in order to fully restore the people's confidence in the party's major policy for opening new lands and building new economic zones. The sending of people to new lands to build new economic zones is not aimed at reducing the population density and easing the demand for rice, nor is it aimed at persecuting a number of persons out of political discrimination, as falsely claimed by bad elements. Only by concrete actions can we clarify the truth: Opening new lands and building the new economic zones is a great and essential undertaking that fully reflects patriotism, love for the people and respect for labor. And all of this is for life and for a beautiful Vietnam.

The Assault Youth of Ho Chi Minh City Achieve Proficiency in Working With Due Consideration of Economic Results

The experience gained by the assault youth of Ho Chi Minh City may have some benefit for the young people of those large cities which have a labor surplus when the problems of achieving collective mastery over labor, redistributing labor and combining labor with the land have reached their peak and must be settled once and for all.

Developing the heroic tradition of Vietnamese youth in combat, the youth of Ho Chi Minh City started their activities with a ceremony held on the anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in 1976. Initially, their most pressing and important task was to help the people with all their hearts. At that time, the assault youth force was only a lower school of labor. They set out with determination, first of all, to devote their lives to serving the party. And their pledge "live for the homeland" has now proven to be not just empty words that were uttered on the spur of the moment.

The people of our city discover new things daily about their endurance and zeal in working. In the first batch of assault youth, there are many high school and college students and religious youths, as well as those of both Vietnamese and Chinese descent who come from affluent families and are used to a luxurious life. Nevertheless, they have quickly triumphed over themselves and renounced their old ideas and lifestyles. I saw with my own eyes many youngsters sleeping at night on the hard earth of the Le Minh Xuan field without the comfort of a mat and mosquito net, or sitting together under the shade of a tent erected in the open field at high noon to escape from the scorching summer sun. The soft feet of Saigon girls rapidly covered the muddy fields and the hands of students moved and packed dirt for irrigation projects as fast as anyone. At the Ong Nhieu dam on the edge of the Sau Xa marsh (Thu Duc), I watched boys and girls diving up and down all day long to strengthen the base of the dam. I had not believed these youngsters could so quickly familiarize and adapt themselves to the western muddly marshes and endure the notorious mosquitoes and leeches of U Minh and the jungle leeches and Anopheles mosquitoes of the eastern and southern parts of the Central Highlands. On the An Binh canal (Kien Giang), many youngsters, although not knowing how to swim, their boats laden with rice seedlings, rowed to the fields without fear. In spite of the chilly climate of Di Linh (Lam Dong), they happily planted manioc to eat with their rice and worked late and woke up early to grow mulberry and raise silkworms. To them, a spartan life has become a matter of course. I am most deeply moved by the fact that because of their hard work, the youngsters are often clad in tattered clothes which they have mended themselves.

The assault youth have left their footprints on all the city's outlying areas, from Cu Chi to Duyen Hai, and throughout much of the fatherland — from Lam Dong and southern Dac Lac to the U Minh jungle in Minh Hai and Kien Giang, and from the Duong Minh Chau combat zone to the Tra Cu canal that leads to the Dong Thap combat zone. They have lived up to their oath: "The assault youth are present wherever they are needed and wherever there are difficulties." How proud I am of our beloved city's children who have led a vigorous life of tireless labor in different parts of the country! The "omnipotent" labor and "multifarious" knowledge of youth of a big city have quickly been brought into play: Although every task is a new one and must be learned from the beginning, our youngsters, with their fortitude and zeal for work, have mastered everything -- from digging canals to packing earth, making latticework, plowing lands, transplanting rice and preserving forests. In particular, they have become greatly skilled in carpentry and housing construction, and they are gifted with numerous creative ideas for developing production to achieve self-sufficiency in food and improve their diet, like those who conquered the peaks of Truong Son. Obviously, the strong point of the assault youth lies in their work to reclaim wastelands and cover the entire country with green vegetation. This precious source of labor, when correctly combined with lands, will bring about even greater results -- if we are not forced at the start by the urgency of the matter to use it in a scattered manner, and if we can promptly develop our concentrated efforts in line with uniform programs and plans which are economically and technically oriented and which present a specific sequence of steps to be taken in accordance with a general strategy.

We should stress that the assault youth force's step toward maturity during the past few years is primarily due to the fact that it has been engaged in building the economy. Since the party Central Committee's sixth resolution was adopted in mid-1979, the city's assault youth force has experimentally shifted step by step from the administration of subsidization to management with accountability. The city's assault youth force is divided into nine general command committees. Each of the committees bears the revolutionary character of youth and becomes at the same time an economic unit with its own profit-and-loss accounting system and the legal status of a corporate body with independence in finance and planning. As such it is entirely responsible for its economic results. Each young worker has the democratic right to formulate plans at the grass-roots level and to participate in distribution. The youth force has established some advanced labor norms, and since 1979 it has applied some appropriate forms of work contracts and piecework payment. It knows how to positively combine the three interests, with the interest of the entire society ranked first by conscious assault youths. By distributing according to a labor and by eliminating egalitarianism and subsidies to create new productivity in a definitive way, we have made young workers take some real interest in the results of their work. Previously, it was difficult for each man to dig an average of half a cubic meter of dirt daily, but now the average is 3 or 4 and at times 20 cubic meters of dirt a day. Some of the youths have worked very hard and earned good money, some of which they have sent home to help their families. They are proud of their work, which has allowed them to earn their own living and to make some calculable contributions to their units and society. The new managerial method offers the prospect of developing the assault youth force vigorously without having to rely on the major state investments, thus relieving the general budget from this burden. You should struggle even more vigorously in this positive direction to demonstrate more persuasively every day that the project of the assault youth force is the cheapest investment.

The experience in and knowledge of production also constitute an entire process of learning. Bitter setbacks are the mothers of successes. It was planned at the beginning to grow pineapples on Le Minh Xuan farm. Due to the shortage of seeds and saplings, no fruit has been harvested thus far, although several efforts have been made. Meanwhile, sugarcane has been harvested on Pham Van Hai farm because the crop was planted gradually as soon as the soil had been prepared at the very beginning of the crop season. The Nhi Xuan farm -- where our meeting is being held today -- is an example of cultivation in the right direction. It is entering the new orbit of creativity and encouraging development. Computing the economic results achieved by the city's children is not beyond our grasp. Since we sweat and appreciate our work, we are compelled to think of the economic results. From an assault youth unit which had just completed its international obligations, you have come to build this farm -- a type of farm in miniature -- on an experimental basis. During the first year, the farm was allocated 100 hectares to grow sugarcane, which it did successfully with an immediate harvest. The second year, the farm was allocated 600 additional hectares for sugarcane, with even greater success. Farming usually yields profits only after five years of work. To be able to make profits in such a short time is commendable and takes much skill. With part of the profits from sugarcane planting, the youths plan to build a semi-mechanized installation to press sugarcane in order to save labor, create more jobs and make full use of bagasse as a fertilizer for sugarcane plants. We support this intelligent planning, considering it an experiment in the combination of agriculture and industry into a structure in a small installation from the very beginning. The youths here are also to be commended for their knowledge of finding a source of raw material from the forests in order to develop handicrafts.

It is particularly commendable that you have shown profound concern for the material and moral lives of young workers. Within two years, you have on your own built 500 well-policed wooden, semipermanent houses and a water distribution system with a high water tower, making workers' dreams come true on new lands. This conference hall here is a theater of the assault youth force hich you have built by yourselves. It meets the cherished aspirations of young workers. Youths are not merely skilled workers in building life. They are at the age when talents are blooming. Once they know how to move about, they can dance, and once they know how to speak, they can sing. Enjoying and performing arts is an indispensable cause for youthful joy. It is an invisible agent for increasing labor productivity and a spiritual vitamin for restoring the labor strength of youths. People who are attached to one another in work on ricefields are all the more so in entertainment under the roof of this cosy house. This theater is simultaneously a conference hall and a classroom. Without collective and spiritual activities and without either books or songs or muscial tunes, what will happen to youths, and how can we expect youths to continue to voluntarily take the lead forever?

I welcome the departure of one party from your forward station for Dac Nong (Dac Lac Province) to build a new district there, a small pearl of the Central Highlands because of the landscape and climate which is called "Switzerland of Vietnam" because of the landscape and climate. That area, with its red soil and forests of valuable hardwood, lies on large bauxite deposits that can be tapped for industrial use. You have actually done your work in an economical and planned manner. You know how to win the intelligensia of the city's scientific and technical forces, completing an economic-technical dissertation on construction in this area to exploit the 95,000 hectares of forest. This dissertation has been submitted to the local party committee and administration and is awaiting the ratification of the ministries involved and the Council of Ministers. Without requiring state investment, you have gone into that area to build three sawmills to fully exploit all the logs and brances scattered in forests. You have used hollow bamboo to produce pulp, doing away with the demand for imported materials and chemicals, and have created your own source of income to defray all the costs of building the primary bases and to be ready to accept new tasks. Such a way of doing business also reflects a new phase in the intellectual development of assault youths who work intelligently, practically and creatively.

It Will Not Be Economical If Adequate Attention Is Not Paid to Moral Motivation

On the basis of the realistic experiences of Ho Chi Minh City's assault youths, we can consider methods of reclaiming large areas of wasteland, building new districts and achieving the economic results quickly and steadily with just an insignificant additional state investment. The most important point is that the central agencies involved should promptly formulate plans for each new district and each new village, thereby providing for adequate economic and technical bases. Those localities with excess manpower should organize mobile young work forces. The forces should be compact, with the less indirect staff organizations the better. The economic results can be developed at the very beginning of the clearing and exploiting project by making full use of all the firewood, twigs, branches, snags and stumps scattered about the forests, and by exploiting hollow bamboo and all kinds of secondary resources which are being wasted in the forests. By doing so, we can build the initial material bases at the lowest cost. The economic results can also be developed at the outset of the first crop season in order to develop animal husbandry immediately. If we want to do so, we must adequately equip all workers with the most popular tools and must have some semi-mechanized forces. The most important things is to select the right crops and animal breeds, conduct appropriate skills training, rely on the scientific and technical forces, organize work on a trial basis and establish strict technical regulations.

Although the economic results must be given top priority, it would no longer be economical if no attention were paid to the issue of moral motivation, which has on several occasions created changing and destructive forces, as traditional experiences have shown. The Constitution has stipulated that labor is the benefit and duty of all citizens. With regard to the young citizens, we probably should stress their profound desire to engage in the most significant labor cause animated with ideals. It will give great happiness to today's young generation if youths can be organized to swim with the high tide of heroic movement. Youths are always present, even though we are in a period of economic construction. They like to lead a great life uplifted by revolutionary romanticism to assert that they themselves have composed the historical lyric of epochal significance and hallmark.

Whenever anyone reads Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's memoirs "Virgin Lands," he cannot help being profoundly moved and admiring not only the armed exploits but also the hearts of Soviet land reclaimers. Ten years after the end of the national defense war, millions of youths bade goodbye to Moscow and Leningrad and volunteered to go and reclaim virgin land in Kazakhstan in the middle of deserted central Asia to conquer the grassland and within a short period of time thereafter, to give the Soviet fatherland an additional 25 million tons of wheat every year. Since then, the words "wasteland reclaimer" have been added to Soviet dictionaries. The same words should be in Vietnamese dictionaries. Wasteland reclaimers must set out just as they do to fight the enemy. They must demonstrate initiative and pride; must be organized and be on the offensive with a revolutionary spirit; and must thoroughly understand and believe in their work. Our historical records only show the names of officers in charge of farms and not those of the common people who were oppressed and forced to reclaim virgin lands to establish hamlets. Under the French colonialist regime, rubber plantation tappers and peasants suffered the most. They had no choice but to serve as slaves to be hired and beaten.

The system of collective mastery has created its own models of wasteland reclaimers who have directly inherited the traditions of fighting the enemy and have shown the spirit of yesterday's national saviors in developing the country today. The armed struggle is actually a special labor task requiring a fierce assault and a protracted effort. When I was your age, I had a chance to enjoy the first labor song of my life by joining tens of thousands of people and combatants to dig canals and build embankments in western Nam Bo. Later on, during the anti-U.S. resistance struggle, millions of people in western Nam Bo again scored a new saga by digging a great anti-U.S. canal and establishing a defensive belt for U Minh jungle. Ho Chi Minh City witnessed this marvelous and unprecedented labor strength of the ironlike fortress of Cu Chi people who coordinated with one another -- in total secrecy, which was necessary for their survival -- in building a network of underground trenches hundreds of kilometers long. Wherever you go and whatever you see in the country, memories will surface regarding the high tides of mass movements during the war under which the people volunteered to clear roads, build embankments and barriers, dig trenches and organize combat villages. They considered labor their duty benefit, a cause for joy, an honor and a festival of the masses even though they had to work at night to avoid detection.

The name "assault youth" -- which was chosen by Uncle Ho -- is inseparable from Dien Bien Phu. I know this very well because I had lived in the Viet Bac base area a few years before the Dien Bien Phu victory.

I occasionally participated there in civilian labor missions and in the recruitment of assault youths at the grassroots level. It was out of a desire to achieve the Dien Bien Phu victory that Uncle Ho decided to set up the "assault youth" brigade, the predecessor of various youth-run assault labor organizations which were formed afterward.

Assault youths were employed at that time as a prime force in breaking stones to open hundreds of kilometers of roads throughout the northwest for use in the transportation of heavy artillery pieces and for the traffic of mechanized vehicles. Assault youth laborers, constituting a main element of the rear service force, were posted at all logistical way-stations on the way to the battlefields. Way-stations in the Dien Bien Phu period were the predecessors of the Truong Son way-stations during the anti-U.S. struggle. Wave after wave of civilian laborers rushed from all directions toward Dien Bien Phu. These civilian laborers had to walk hundreds of kilometers, carrying basketfulls of goods or leading overloaded bicycles during the half-a-year-long Dien Bien Phu campaign in order to ensure timely and constant logistical support for the frontline. This large-scale labor movement creatively solved all those difficulties originally regarded as insurmountable. This came as a great surprise for the enemy. At the Dien Bien Phu fire line [tuyeens luwar], before the battle took place, civilian laborers had spent untold energy building combat positions and defensive breastworks. How could we forget the song "Singing Heave-Ho While Dragging Artillery Pieces" which has been entered in the annals of history. Each Dien Bien fighter first became a labor hero. This was because he had to dig trenches before he could fight the enemy. Our troops had to work every night within the enemy's firing range, digging a series of overlapping combat trenches — extending from the Muong Thanh prairie to Hong Cum -- which was designed to tighten the encirclement around the enemy's base complex. You children, while learning history, must keep in mind that every victory of our people was made possible thanks to the enormous efforts of society and of each individual.

Only after achieving the Dien Bien Phu victory could we "trek along the Truong Son Cordillera during the struggle for national salvation."

I had a chance to walk along the Ho Chi Minh trail, cross over the Ba Ren Pass and climb up the But slope during the first resistance struggle. Our liaison agent at that time received a can of popcorn as his daily food ration. During the second resistance struggle, I again had a chance to tread the Truong Son trail at a time after the trail had become more developed. Ever since then, I have maintained an extremely deep impression about the wonderful labor strength that has created victory, a total victory. We have opened tens of thousands of kilometers of roads for use by motorized vehicles across and along the Truong Son Cordillera, created many absolutely secure corridors for ground operations, and even installed an oil pipeline running across the highest peak of the Truong Son cordillera to Dong Xoai. The tanks which ran into the Independence palace on 30 April 1975 had also crossed over this peak. Hundreds of thousands of people were standing by the trail to maintain, defend and develop it, creating the best conditions possible in wartime for themselves and their comrades to operate and ensuring that the colossal apparatus could function smoothly to move reinforcements promptly and continually to various battlefields. I think that with the great and lasting labor strength which created the saga of the Truong Son trail, we have more than ample force to fulfill the historic mission of today's generation, which is to develop agriculture in our country outstandingly.

The great socialist and general offensive campaign to reclaim virgin land is flooding our country with workers trying to achieve the highest economic results within the shortest period of time and to complete the land opening task started since the time of the national founding by the Hung Dynasty. This is our new Dien Bien Phu battle and our new Truong Son mission!

At the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet assault youth force held a departure ceremony to be flown directly from the congress hall to the icy zones in the heart of Siberia in order to build various projects bearing its name, to exploit underwater oil and natural gas and to build the Bam railway, creating the saga of great labor. And today, immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR signed an economic contract called "centenary contract" with the West European countries to begin selling every year 40 billion tons of natural gas from Siberia to these countries. Such is the spirit of the assault youth force which lies in its alertness to finish its task quickly and completely.

The reclamation of wasteland and forests which had not been exploited for 40 centuries, should be considered the "centenary project" of the young Vietnamese generation in the 1980's.

Owing to the general appeal and guidance issued by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and to the leading role played by the capital youths, the youths in Ho Chi Minh City, Hue City and Vinh City and in other centers have received the proper concern of the state agencies involved. These agencies have strived to give the youths every favorable condition and have prepared them for the planning task. This very spring, we should have a system of appropriate policies and uniform measures to conduct major and in-depth propaganda among youths and organize the first mobile assault labor units to reclaim wasteland urgently, carrying out the national strategy of developing agriculture outstandingly.

The form of organization does not matter, since it should depend on the local situation and conditions. Nor does it matter as to who should go first. The most important matters are singlemindedness, cooperation and determination to succeed. In this coming Fifth VCP Congress, the youth delegates from all localities who are well aware of their duty, will probably queue up in a ceremony to receive a general order to depart and will vow to the young generation of the 1980's to fulfill all land reclamation targets with the highest results and to build any new economic zone as assigned by the central government on the basis of the general program and national unification plan.

All of these delegates will come to the Ba Dinh Square and stand before the mausoleum of Uncle Ho -- the founder of the "assault youth force" -- to rekindle the eternal flame of the assault force and depart. Once they set out, they will succeed; once they start a project, they will complete it.

This is the most creative way to make Uncle Ho's wish come true, that we can always advance our country one step "further and better," although we do not have big industry. Big industry will emerge from land and labor to advance the country "further" and "better."

Uncle Ho once spoke of planting trees and cultivating men. Our country will have both trees and men. Our generation will struggle resolutely to develop the future of our motherland, demonstrating patriotism by practical action and courageous labor. We shall know how to fight and defeat any aggressor just like or even better than our forefathers.

Uncle Ho said that just as our fingers are not the same, pioneers should accept and welcome their followers. The increasingly self-conscious strength of each individual reinforced by the strength of his organization reflects human love and responsibility. The spirit of fraternal help, though intangible, is very strong and dominant among youths. The sense, form and vitality of this organization is suitable to youths and enhances their spirit, giving them even more self-respect and self-confidence. This is the living experience of the organization and of each assault youth in Ho Chi Minh City.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS GREETED

VCP Greetings Message

OW021609 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 2 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warmest congratulations to the 24th National Congress of the French Communist Party. The message of greetings reads:

"Over the past 60 years the French Communist Party, the tested vanguard of the French working class, has constantly stood at the spearhead of the struggle for the interests of the working people and of France. That is why it has played a more and more decisive role in the French political life. The fraternal parties in the communist and international workers' movement take pride in companion-in-arms so rich in experience of struggle as your party.

"In recent years, your party, headed by Comrade Georges Marchais has persisted in the line of uniting all the working class and people and democratic and progressive forces of France to struggle against monopoly capitalism, for social welfare, democracy and socialism, and has made important contributions to the communist and international workers' movement, thus actively contributing to the struggle against the bellicose policy of imperialism, against the arms race, for the defence of peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

"Your 24th national congress is held at an extremely important moment both on the national and international scenes. We sincerely wish your congress great success, which would make an important contribution to consolidating and developing the victories of the leftist forces and to giving a new impetus to the struggle of the French working class and people for welfare, democracy and social progress and for peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

"Dear comrades, we greatly rejoice to see that for more than half a century of the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, the friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and forged by Comrades Ho Chi Minh and Maurice Thorez, has consolidated and developed continuously and the relations between our two parties have become closer as time went by.

"Our party and people will forever engrave in our mind the warm and multiform assistance of the Communist Party, working class and people of France in our two past resistance wars as well as in our socialist construction and national defence at present. We would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm once again the Communist Party and people of Vietnam's consistent solidarity with and support for the revolutionary cause of the French Communists and working people.

"May the militant solidarity between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the French Communist Party blossom and strengthen with every passing day! May the friendship and co operation between our two peoples further consolidate and develop! Our best wishes of success for the 24th National Congress of the French Communist Party!"

3 Feb NHAN DAN Editorial

OW030735 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February -- Welcoming the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF], NHAN DAN in an editorial today expresses the belief that it will create conditions for the rallying of more democratic and progressive forces in the common actions for changes as required by France. The paper says that over the past 60 years the PCF has constantly been in the frontline of a very complicated class struggle for the genuine interests of the French working people and of the nation.

A major leftist party, the paper notes, the PCF has played an increasingly important role in France's political life. It holds that the left wing's victories in elections last summer and the participation of the PCF in the government for the first time in 34 years have marked significant changes in the political situation of France and the rest of Europe.

The 34th congress, it says, will usher in a period of active struggle for the communists and other people of France and will create more favourable conditions for the PCF to mobilize democratic and progressive forces into common actions for changes as required by France.

The paper welcomes the PCF's positive contributions to the development of the friendship and cooperation between France and Vietnam in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples and of peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. NHAN DAN expresses the sincere thanks of the Communists, the working class and the people of Vietnam to the Communist Party, the working class and the people of France for their solidarity. It also expresses warm support for the noble cause of the Communists and the working people of France.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARRIVES IN PARIS 1 FEB

BK021128 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee, a VCP delegation led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member, arrived in Paris on Monday to attend the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party. The same day a delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party led by Hun Sen, member of the party's Political Bureau, arrived in Paris for the same purpose.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN' AGAINST POLAND HIT

OW030745 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- The world is witnessing a noisy and ridiculous propaganda campaign launched by the United States against Poland and the Soviet Union, NHAN DAN notes in a commentary today. The American-sponsored "Let Poland Be Poland" television show and the holding of the so-called "Solidarity Day With the Polish People" are nothing but a gross distortion of the situation in Poland by the Reagan administration in the internal affairs of that country, the paper says.

The paper goes on: "The U.S. moves against Poland are aimed at covering up its crimes against the Polish people and increasing tension throughout the world." The U.S. large-scale psywar campaign is the latest and most striking ware in its anti-communist array. Documents of the reactionary forces captured by the Polish authorities are undeniable evidence of the role taken by the U.S. and other international reactionary forces in masterminding and supporting, both spiritually and materially, the frenzied counterattacks by the anti-socialist forces in Poland.

"The truth about the recent crisis in Poland has emerged more and more clearly. This is absolutely not a struggle for human rights as the United States has noisily proclaimed but a struggle between revolution and counter-revolution, between socialist and anti-socialist forces".

The paper reaffirms Vietnam's strong support for revolution and socialism, against counter-revolution and anti-socialism. "We totally support all the measures taken since December 13, 1981, by the Polish Military Council of National Salvation and the Polish state and consider them as revolutionary and necessary to meet the legitimate interest of the Polish people and the socialist community, as well as of peace and security in Europe and elsewhere", the paper says. "While strongly denouncing the imperialist intervention in Poland", NHAN DAN notes, "the Soviet Union has always expressed its noble internationalism, extending its profound sympathy with and great and selfless assistance to the fraternal Polish people".

The paper continues: "The new American propaganda campaign is directed against not only the Polish People's Republic and other countries in the Socialist community, but also against international peace and security. The attitude toward the Polish situation has become the touchstone for all revolutionaries and progressive people".

"The socialist forces in Poland have gained crucial victories in the struggle against counter-revolutionary elements. No force can reverse the situation. Of course, in the process of bringing the situation back to normal, the Polish people will meet many more difficulties caused by the imperialists. The Vietnamese people once again extend their most vigorous solidarity and support to their Polish brothers, and believe that final victory will belong to the Polish people", NHAN DAN adds.

SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SUHARTO

BK030931 Jakarta OANA in English 0915 GMT 3 Feb 82

["Pool Item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- The formation of the loose Kampuchean coalition government entirely depends on the three parties concerned (Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khmer Rouge) which met in Singapore recently. In other words the coalition would never materialize without the participation of the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphan.

This was stated by Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan after his meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha here Wednesday. The Singaporean foreign minister flew in here this morning and immediately conferred with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja before calling on the Indonesian president.

Dhanabalan, who was flanked by Mokhtar, emphasized that ASEAN played a supporting role only. He explained the loose coalition government as proposed by Singapore was intended to let each of the three groups remain "independent and sovereign".

In the latest development, Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk accepted the proposal while the Khmer Rouge rejected it. Indonesia and Singapore, Dhanabalan said after his talks in Jakarta, agreed that it would be up to the three unreconciled groups in Kampuchea to decide about the setting up of the coalition government. ASEAN had asked for advice and ASEAN is willing to help but it [words indistinct] were to take action," Dhanabalan said.

Asked on the Khmer Rouge's rejection to join the loose coalition proposal, Chanabalan said that the coalition desired by the Khmer Rouge should be the same with the original one based on the agreed political principles. The Singaporean foreign minister said he did not very well understand what was meant by the agreed political principles, but he believed they were principles agreed upon during the first meeting of the three groups.

According to Dhanabalan, the Khmer Rouge expressed its willingness to still form the loose coalition. He even said that the Khmer Rouge wanted to convene another meeting with the other two groups (Sihanouk and Son Sann).

Asked about the hint given by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir that the country might withdraw its support to Khmer Rouge's seat in the United Nations, Dhanabalan declined to comment as he said he had not read the report. To date, most of the ASEAN countries have given recognition to the Democratic Kampuchean Government led by Khieu Samphan.

He said if ASEAN was propping up the possibility of the creation of a new Kampuchean state, it was not in the form of government. ASEAN continues to appeal to all the parties which are to form the coalition not to hold on stubbornly to their own respective positions because the important thing is to liberate Kampuchea from external interference, according to Dhanabalan.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON KHMER ROUGE REJECTION

BK271255 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says ASEAN does not regard as final the decision of the Khmer Rouge government to reject the Singapore proposal to tie itself in a loose coalition with two other anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean groups. ASEAN will, however, leave the matter entirely to the three factions to make a decision on the proposal made last December by Singapore. The three had earlier agreed in principle to the proposal but had not been able to agree on details.

The Indonesian foreign minister was speaking to newsmen after calling on Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed at his office in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. Nevertheless, he said, there was a need for ASEAN to have consultations on the matter.

Referring to his discussions with the prime minister, Professor Mokhtar said they focused on closer relations between ASEAN and Indonesia and Malaysia in particular. He also said Indonesia supported Malaysia fully in its stand against the United States for its release of stockpiled tin on the world market.

PRAWIRO MESSAGE TO REGIONAL GROUP OF 77 MEETING

BK251109 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1025 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Jan (ANTARA) -- Economic cooperation toward the creation of a new international economic order will figure as the topic of discussions at the 5-day regional meeting opening today of the ASEAN Group of 77 in the city. The regional meeting opened by Foreign Trade Director General Suhadi will focus talks on multilateral cooperation between business houses of the member countries of the region.

Trade and Cooperatives Minister [Radius Prawiro] wrote in a message read out for him by Suhadi said cooperation between developing countries constitutes a "basic component" for the establishment of the new economic order. Due to the reason the developing countries should be able to forge economic cooperation among themselves both on the regional as well as the world level.

Radius said there had been a consensus that economic cooperation among the developing countries constitutes a basic policy in encouraging self confidence and would be very effective in speeding up the materialization of the new world economic order. The desire for the renewal of the world economic order would give rise to a framework of friendship between the advanced and the developing countries and also among the developing countries themselves, he said.

The world trade volume between 1975 and 1979 had increased by 32 percent whereas by the year 1980 only recorded an increase of 0.4 percent, the minister said. The slight increase was attributed to the fact that the advanced countries had maintained protectionism against commodity imports from developing countries. The protectionist policy has caused the developing countries to promote cooperation on the fields of economy, technology and trade.

Indonesia as a member feels that it has obtained valuable experience from this subregional economic cooperation. The ASEAN regional economic cooperation has resulted among other things in the preferential trade arrangements covering 8,000 commodities and the undertaking of four joint ASEAN industrial projects. "We are now starting to build motor machinery components manufacturing industries," Radius said.

In this connection the trade minister said the experience from the cooperation could be used as topic of discussions in the coming Asian regional meeting of the Group of 77 member in Jakarta. Radius said state ventures, private undertakings and cooperatives are grouped in Indonesia's trade system, but the private sector is given a greater role to play in trade activities.

In the cooperative sector, the government gives only facilities and incentives on which cooperatives are expected to capitalize for self-propelling advancement. The government sector of the economy is engaged in general trade, production and in other development projects, Radius Prawiro said.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR: MALAYSIA MAY CHANGE STAND ON DK

BK030045 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Malaysia says it may have to withdraw its support for the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, in view of the uncompromising attitude of certain parties involved in the conflict. This was stated by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in Kuala Lumpur today in an apparent reference to the refusal of the Khmer Rouge to enter into a coalition with the other two Kampuchean resistance movements. They are the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front and the Moulinaka group of former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Addressing the fourth general assembly of the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization, AIPO, the prime minister said countries in Southeast Asia have entered an era fraught with unprecedented peril. The problem of Kampuchea had plagued the region for the last 2 years, and appeared to be no nearer to an equitable solution.

STRAITS TIMES VIEWS ASEAN KAMPUCHEAN EFFORTS

BK020746 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Jan 82

[Editorial: "Only Way"]

[Text] Despite a rebuff from the Khmer Rouge, ASEAN is determined to continue its efforts to seek a political settlement in Kampuchea. The challenge of reconciling the divergent views of former foes was never an easy one. But politics is the art of the possible, and ASEAN is not lacking in statesmanship and stamina. The temporary set-back to coalition hopes does not change its perception that if the resistance movement is to find credibility, Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge must forge a united front against Hanoi.

Who will gain if the hopes for an alliance are belied? Not the Khmer Rouge, though their China-fostered illusions may reflect otherwise. Without the participation of Sihanouk and Son Sann, the erstwhile tormentors of Kampuchea will continue to be dreaded by their own people and reviled by the world for their blood-stained record. Since 1979 ASEAN diplomacy has secured for them UN support. But the world assembly cannot be taken for granted. If a coalition fails to materialise, the representative character of Khieu Samphan's 'government' loses credibility. Time, too, is not on the side of the former rulers of Kampuchea. Their 40,000-strong force is no match for Vietnam's war machine. While it is true that maintaining military pressure against Hanoi has its uses, the ultimate solution to the Indochina quagmire is political, not military. The strategy of prolonged insurgency will hurt Vietnam, but will not restore to the Khmer Rouge their lost republic.

The resistance groups are agreed on the need for cooperation, but are quibbling over allocation of portfolios. That is like counting chickens even before the eggs are laid. One would think that if Hanoi withdraws, the question of future rule could be left to the Cambodian people. It is inconsistent to condemn Vietnam for subjugating the Khmers but at the same time to dread letting the people of Kampuchea choose their future leaders through free elections. All these considerations are, however, premature. The urgent task is to liberate the tortured land from a foreign yoke. The status quo is intolerable to all parties concerned, save Beijing. Vietnam is bleeding away slowly. Heng Samrin is nowhere near acquiring legitimacy. The Khmer Rouge are pawns in Beijing's Indochina game. ASEAN's sincere dream of stable and prosperous neighbours and a zone of peace in this troubled part of the world is not finding fruition.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

BK011022 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia and Saudi Arabia have agreed to intensify cooperation in all fields -- including economic, political and cultural -- to reflect the strong Islamic bond between the two countries. A joint communique issued in both Riyadh and Kuala Lumpur at the end of his majesty the yang dipertuan agong's week-long state visit to Saudi Arabia said both sides also agreed to further encourage the commercial and private investments among concerned parties in the private sectors of both countries.

Malaysia and Saudi Arabia also reviewed the technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between them and agreed on the necessity of their continuation and development.

The joint communique said that in the field of international relations both countries reviewed the world political and economic situations and stressed the need to strengthen and promote international peace and security on the basis of the principles of equality, sovereignty, regional security, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

They also agreed that all differences among countries should be solved through peaceful means. Both Malaysia and Saudi Arabia also reiterated their commitment to the principles and aims of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

The yang dipertuan agong and King Khalid called for close cooperation among member states of the Islamic Conference in all fields and reiterated the importance and significance of the historic Mecca declaration.

The communique said his majesty extended an invitation to King Khalid to visit Malaysia. A similar invitation was also extended to Crown Prince Fahd, who is also Saudi Arabia's deputy prime minister. Both invitations were accepted and the date of the visit would be fixed later.

On the situation in west Asia, both countries expressed concern about the increasingly dangerous situation arising out of the act of aggression of the Zionists and subversive actions of Israel and its repeated violations of UN resolutions, international bodies and world public opinion.

Both heads of state also expressed their disapproval of the annexation of Jerusalem to Israeli entity by Israel. They considered the Israeli action illegitimate and a blatant violation of all international laws and accords. They also condemned the recent annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by Israel and described the action as a provocative violation of all international laws and agreements.

Malaysia welcomed the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and expressed its wish for the council's continuing success to realize the goals for which it had been established.

On Afghanistan, both countries reiterated their call for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet forces from that country so that the Afghan people could themselves decide on their future without external interference.

Malaysia and Saudi Arabia also expressed their concern over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq and repeated their call for an end to the fighting through positive response to the efforts of the peace committee of the Islamic summit conference to find the peaceful settlement.

On ASEAN, the Saudi Arabian Government expressed its complete support for the endeavors of ASEAN member countries to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. On world Muslim solidarity, both countries agreed that Muslim states themselves were required to consult and cooperate among themselves at bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen Islamic solidarity for the achievement of progress and stability of the Muslim ummah [community].

The yeng dipertuan agong expressed his gratitude and deep appreciation to King Khalid for the warm reception and generous hospitality accorded to him, the raja permaisuri agong and his royal entourage.

SINGAPORE

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

Meeting With Rajaratnam

BK271153 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The vice president of Iraq, Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, has held talks with the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, and the minister for foreign affairs and culture, Mr Dhanabalan. Also present were the Iraqi minister for trade and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Mr Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, and other officials. Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his 13-member delegation arrived earlier this afternoon for a 3-day official visit. They were met on arrival by Mr Rajaratnam and the health and second defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong. This evening they will attend a dinner hosted by Mr Rajaratnam.

Meeting With Nair

JN281347 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Singapore, 28 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf held talks here today with Singapore President Devan Nair. The talks dealt with various international issues as well as bilateral relations. Ma'ruf reviewed the developments of the Iraqi-Persian conflict, the Zionist aggression against Iraq and the Persian regime's cooperation with the Zionist entity in an attempt to stop Iraq's development movement. He indicated Iraq's positive response to the international initiatives and efforts to end the war and the Persian enemy's intransigence and rejection of all these initiatives. He also explained Iraq's preparations to host the Nonaligned Movement's summit conference in Baghdad in September and the coordination being carried out with all member states to render this conference successful and to enhance the movement's activities.

Nair expressed his wishes of success for Iraq in holding the summit and stressed that its convocation in Baghdad will be a basic pillar to assert the movement's principles and independence.

Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, who is accompanying Ma'ruf on his visit, met here today with Tony Tan, Singapore minister of trade and industry. The two sides discussed bilateral trade and economic relations and ways of implementing the trade agreement signed in Baghdad in October last year in a manner which effectively contributes to developing and diversifying trade exchange between Iraq and Singapore. The two ministers agreed to hold a meeting for the joint economic committee in Singapore this year. They also discussed ways of developing bilateral technical cooperation, particularly if the field of training and the contribution by Singapore construction companies to Iraqi development projects. Hasan 'Ali stressed the solidity of the Iraqi economy despite the war Iraq is waging against the Iranian regime. He also stressed the Iraqi leadership's insistence on implementing the scheduled projects according to the plans drawn up for them.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 024 4 February 1982

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SUZUKI REJECTS SOCIALIST LEADER'S ALLEGATIONS

OW280731 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 23 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday rejected a socialist charge that the current Japan-U.S. study on planning joint contingency action in the event of an emergency in the Far East is unconstitutional. Suzuki said Japan and the United States have a clear understanding that the joint emergency study does not include "collective security," which is renounced under the Japanese Constitution.

Replying to socialist Noboru Agune at an Upper House plenary session, Suzuki said the joint study is for discussing what facilities and services Japan could offer to the U.S. forces in am emergency in the Far East strictly within the framework of Japan's domestic laws and the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Socialist Agune charged that Japan's offering of facilities may affect private property. The Japan-U.S. joint study means an expanded interpretation of the bilateral security treaty and infringes on the Japanese Constitution banning "collective security," the socialist said.

The socialist further said "the Far East" in the joint study apparently means the Korean Peninsula, and that the study is aimed at integrating a military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea. He expressed strong suspicion that the government intends to offer security-related economic assistance to South Korea. But Prime Minister Suzuki denied the allegations, saying that Japan's economic aid to Seoul would be for helping South Korea improve its social development and people's life, not for helping Korean military buildup.

Suzuki also turned down the socialist's demand that part of the defense budget for fiscal 1982 be frozen to reduce the nation's defense burden. Agune charged that the yen 2,586 billion defense budget, approved by the government in December, has been compiled at the expense of welfare and educational spendings. The fiscal 1982 budget, showing a 7.75 percent growth as well as huge defense outlays expected to be appropriated in later years, would result in defense spending exceeding the ceiling of 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) in two or three years, the socialist said.

The premier also rejected the socialist's claim that the export of opitcal communication equipment by Nippon Electric Co (NEC) to the United States in 1980, now being used for military purposes, violated Japan's three principles against arms exports. Suzuki reiterated the government position that the equipment was exported as general-purpose equipment for nonmilitary use.

JSP CHAIRMAN RAPS SUZUKI FOR MILITARISTIC STANCE

OW040525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 (KYODO) -- Japan Socialist Party leader Ichio Asukata condemned Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday for steering Japan toward a military power. Asukata, chairman of the country's No 1 opposition party, spoke at the party's national convention, which opened here Thursday morning for a three-day session. Some 430 delegates from throughout the country attended the meeting.

Asukata accused Suzuki's Cabinet of following U.S. President Ronald Reagan's dangerous strategies, trying to emasculate the nonnuclear policy, expanding military capabilities and also of speeding up preparations for an emergency in the Far East. The way followed by the government, he went on, will not only lead Japan to a nuclear war, but deal a serious blow to the daily livelihood of the Japanese people.

Asukata charged that the government has cut spending on welfare, education and medical services, and that it is trying to ease its arms embargo policy and extend loans to South Korea. Asukata said the people earnestly want a new choice in politics for the sake of Japan's future. However, he admitted that the opposition camp, including his party, is not prepared to take over power from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Asukata said some opposition parties and labor quarters are inclined to inch themselves close to "realities" created by those in power, thus tacitly criticizing the No 2 opposition Komeito, No 3 Democratic Socialist Party and Japan's second largest organized labor, Domei (the Japanese Confederation of Labor). The Socialist Party leader emphasized the need to strengthen the No 1 opposition party enough to take the initiative for formation of a reformist coalition. Such a coalition is also needed to mount antinuclear and disarmament movements, protect the war-renouncing Constitution, achieve a small government and to realize a yen 1 trillion (about $4.3 billion) tax reduction, Asukata said.

Meanwhile, Asukata told a party doyen Thursday morning that he plans to appoint Noboru Baba, an intraparty centrist group leader, as new secretary general, the major focal post in the makeup of the party leadership, at the party convention.

The convention will discuss chiefly action plans for fiscal 1982 starting in April and a party line for the 1980s proposed by the JSP Central Executive Committee for review of the party's quasi-platform document entitled "Road to Socialism in Japan." The convention will also officially approve Chairman Asukata, who was elected to his third term in an election last year end in which all party members voted for the first time.

Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), in a speech at the convention, urged the party to press the government for a yen 1 trillion tax reduction. Makieda also denounced the government's fiscal 1982 budget for being inclined to military expansion at the sacrifice of welfare, and implicitly called on the JSP to rap the Democratic Socialist Party for its right-wing defense policy.

Thursday afternoon, JSP Secretary General Shinnen Tagaya was to give a general report on party affairs calling for boosting party power to expand a reformist camp and to fight the government's move to revise the peace Constitution.

SUZUKI DISCUSSES FISCAL RECONSTRUCTION POLICY

OW290641 Tokyo KYODO in Eng[illegible] 0614 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 29 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday reaffirmed the government's policy of working to achieve "fiscal reconstruction " -- dispensing with deficit-covering bond issues -- by fiscal 1984. He made the reaffirmation in response to a question put by Hidehiko Yaoi, a Komeito Party executive, at a House of Councillors plenary session.

Suzuki stressed that there was no change in the target, despite an estimated yen 3.37 trillion ($14.7 billion) revenue shortfall in fiscal 1983. The prime minister said the government has no intention of issuing refunding bonds to redeem deficit-financing bonds.

The government began issuing deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1965. These bonds are all redeemable 10 years later. The cumulative deficit-financing bond issues as of the end of last year totaled yen 32 trillion (about $140 billion). Redemptions of such bonds in fiscal 1990 are estimated to reach an enormous yen 2.48 trillion (about $11 billion).

If the government is to redeem such bonds without issuing refunding bonds, it would have to set aside a considerable amount of money. This would make it practically impossible for the government to achieve the "fiscal reconstruction" target by fiscal 1984, analysts said.

Yaoi asked Suzuki about his view of the fact that some products exported to the United States from Japan are being used for military purposes. The premier replied that weapons exports even to the U.S. would basically be handled in compliance with the so-called three principles of arms exports laid down in 1976 by the government. However, in view of the security treaty between Japan and the United States, the matter is under study by the pertinent government units, he said.

Asked about what he would appeal for at the United Nations special assembly session on disarmament in June, the prime minister said, "I would like to appeal for conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear weapons, the buildup of an (international) system for prevention of nuclear proliferation and the prohibition of chemical weapons."

Further on Financial Reform

OW031115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 3 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said in the Diet Wednesday that he is staking his premiership on his promise to pull the government out of the current financial difficulty by fiscal 1984.

Answering a socialist questioner of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Suzuki said his promise was to complete fiscal restructuring by fiscal 1984 to terminate the heavy dependence on issuance of national bonds to cover financial deficits. "This, I assure you, will be done through efforts to be made in 1982, 1983 and 1984 ... I stake my political responsibility on it," the prime minister said. He did not make precisely clear what "political responsibility" meant, but the phrase is commonly understood to mean stepping down from power.

At the Budget Committee session, Takatoshi Fujita of the Japan Socialist Party concentrated his questions on the government issuance of bonds worth yen 375 billion ($1.6 billion) to cover deficits in the supplementary budget for fiscal 1981, which ends next month. Fujita pointed out to the prime minister that the government must suffer a revenue shortfall of more than yen 1 trillion ($4.3 billion) due to reduced tax income in the current fiscal year. Hence Suzuki's fiscal restructuring plan will have been shattered, the socialist questioner said.

EC'S DENMAN 'DISSATISFIED' WITH TRADE TALKS

OW291247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 29 (KYODO) -- Japan's huge trade surplus with Western Europe has caused protectionist trends to grow, which may lead to a collapse of the free trade system, a senior European Community (EC) official warned Friday. Sir Roy Denman, director general for external relations of the EC Commission, said, however, the community will not threaten Japan because of the trade imbalance. Denman said he came away from semiannual Japan-EC high level talks dissatisfied, although his Japanese counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, apparently felt otherwise.

Matsunaga told a joint news conference at the end of the talks, "We reaffirmed the need for both sides to maintain and promote our multilateral trade system."

During the talks, the Japanese explained the government's decision to advance implementation of massive tariff reductions on 1,653 items by two years to bring average rate of tariffs down to 6.7 percent from 15.6 percent at present. The deputy foreign minister said the government was taking these steps "unilaterally without asking the European Community for a quid pro quo."

Denman admitted frankly, "one of the steps has been taken in the right direction" for promotion of trade between the two trading blocs. But the EC official said the community's trade deficit with Japan -- $13 to 14 billion in 1981, according to European estimates, against Japan's official announcement of $10.3 billion -- was intolerable.

"This is a political fact," Denman argued, and called on Japan to continue to make an effort to import more manufactured goods from Western Europe by overcoming what he called Japan's "self-sufficiency syndrome." He said Japanese concessions in the field of tariff reductions were negligible, and he pointed to a 2 percent cut for biscuits and a reduction of yen 8 to 10 (3 to 4 U.S. cents) for a bottle of whisky.

"The Japanese Government made maximum and determined efforts," Matsunaga said. He added that Japan, with scanty natural resources, has to import oil and cannot import a large quantity of manufactured goods from other countries. The deputy foreign minister said he expected the European Community to "appreciate the efforts we made" at the bilateral talks.

Foreign ministers of the 10 EC member countries will meet next month to discuss the Japanese trade concessions. Denman said "proof of pudding" is needed before implementation of the Japanese tariff reductions and easing and eliminating of nontariff barriers could be judged.

ABE URGES MORE IMPORTS, OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS

OW270845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, international trade and industry minister, Wednesday urged Japanese businesses to import more manufactured goods and invest more abroad in the form of industrial cooperation. He made the plea to Yoshihiro Inayama and other leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) while briefing them on his recent visit to the United States, a MITI spokesman said.

Abe said Japan should take the initiative in pulling the world economy of the present stagnancy and called on the businessmen to promote industrial cooperation at private levels, the spokesman said. Abe told them the government will soon announce decisions to ease or remove 67 of the 99 testing and inspection regulations which the United States and European Community (EC) have labelled as "nontariff barriers" and will continue such efforts hereafter.

TRADE GROUP FORMS FOREIGN COMPLAINTS TASK FORCE

OW010637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1, KYODO -- The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) Monday inaugurated a task force to process foreign complaints about the Japanese market. The task force will coordinate its work with the government's headquarters for dealing with similar complaints within the Economic Planning Agency. An office handling complaints has been established in various ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Foreign Ministry.

Officials said JETRO's 77 offices in 59 countries will serve as "reception desks" for grievances against alleged nontariff barriers, including import testing procedures, and refer them to the task force in Tokyo led by Yoshiharu Yamada, executive director of the semiofficial trade promoting agency. Its secretary general is Shinsaku Sogo, director of JETRO's Overseas Public Relations Department.

The task force will present the complaints to the MITI, which will relay them to the ministries and agencies concerned. The officials said JETRO has close contact with economic circles in these nations and so information can be easily obtained. JETRO offices have been told to give top priority to this matter and an expert in this field has been assigned at its New York office, the officials added.

BILL PROPOSES 3-YEAR TARIFF CUTS ON 1,653 ITEMS

OW011303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1, KYODO -- The vice ministers [as received] Monday adopted a fiscal 1982 tariff revision bill featuring an average 15.6 percent cut in the tariffs on 1,653 items scheduled for three years -- from fiscal 1982 to 1984 -- from next April 1. After obtaining Cabinet approval Tuesday, the government will submit the bill to the Diet (parliament).

The speedup of the tariff reduction on the 1,653 items, agreed on in 1979 at the end of the seven-year multilateral trade negotiations among 99 countries, is designed to ease trade friction with other countries. The 1,653 items include chocolate, biscuits and computers. The amendment also calls for an average 10.4 percent cut in the specific duty on Scotch whisky (no change in the ad valorem duty on other types of whisky -- bourbon and rye), effective next April 1.

The bill also calls for a reduction in the tariff on semiconductors to the final concession rate agreed on in the multilateral trade negotiations, in accorance with an agreement reached between Japan and the United States. In the bill, it is stipulated that imports of primary aluminum ingots by Japanese aluminum smelters, who face financial difficulties, will be made duty-free for a three-year period starting next April 1. The tariff cutbacks are estimated to result in an estimated yen 40 billion (about dollar 174 million) decline in tariff revenues in fiscal 1982.

UK PLANS TO SELL AIRCRAFT, MISSILES TO JAPAN

OW010909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1, KYODO -- Britain will discuss the possibility of selling medium-sized passenger jets, ground-to-air missiles and other defense equipment to Japan this week a top British aerospace industry official said Monday. Austin Hugh Pope, president of the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC), said the topic will be discussed during a meeting with officials of the Japanese Defense Agency.

Pope is here to attend the third British aerospace and related equipment exhibition and seminar opening Tuesday at the British Export Marketing Center under the auspices of SBAC. Twenty British companies affiliated with SBAC are taking part in the five-day exhibition covering both civil and military areas in a bid to get a larger slice of the Japanese market. "The SBAC member companies wish to be considered as serious contenders in the procurement process for the future," he told reporters.

The British aerospace industry is the second largest in theworld after the United States and aerospace equipment exports to Japan have been increasing for the past few years with the volume reaching 30.5 million pound sterling in 1980 from 23.9 million pound sterling in 1979.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES SDF PERSONNEL INCREASE

OW290601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 29, KYODO -- The government approved bills Friday to increase the number of Self-Defense Force (SDF) personnel by 1,978 to 272,162. At present, 241,130 persons are enlisted in the SDF. The increased force includes 1,302 for the Maritime SDF, 630 for the Air SDF and 46 for the Joint Staff Council. This apparently reflects Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's wish for stronger air and naval strength. The number of SDF reserves will be raised to 43,600 from 41,600 at present.

MSDF TO TAKE PART IN PACIFIC NAVAL MANEUVERS

OW261027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26, KYODO -- The Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force will take part in the 1982 Pacific Rim Naval Maneuvers (RIMPAC '82) to be conducted in the Pacific from mid-March, the MSDF announced Tuesday. Japan will be participating in the biennial naval exercise for the second time. It took part in the previous RIMPAC '80. The MSDF will dispatch three late-model destroyers, eight P-2J antisubmarine patrol planes and about 940 men for the exercise.

RIMPAC '80, conducted in the Central Pacific around the Hawaiian Islands for about three weeks, involved Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and 41 naval ships, 200 aircraft and 20,000 men in all. Details of the forthcoming exercise are still to be announced, but it is expected to be on almost the same scale as the previous one, only for a longer period.

Adm. Masaru Maeda, chief of the MSDF staff, told reporters that in the coming exercise, MSDF men will be trained in operations against submarines and surface ships and for air defense as well as in the launching of missiles and torpedoes, as in the previous exercise. He also said the MSDF will only take joint actions with the U.S. in the exercises lest any question should be posed over Japan's right of collective self-defense, banned by the Constitution.

The three surface ships dispatched will be the 5,200-ton helicopter-equipped destroyer "Shirane" and the 3,850-ton missile-equipped destroyers "Tachikaze" and "Asakaze." The MSDF ship and aircraft units will leave for the exercises in late February and mid-March, respectively.

NODONG SINMUN CONTINUES TO SCORE CHON PROPOSAL

SK041054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Proposal for General Elections Is Splittist One Veiled With Reunification" in denunciation of the "unification proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

In this "unification proposal", the article says, traitor Chon Tu-hwan argued for achieving reunification by instituting a National Assembly and a unified government through "general elections" in accordance with the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures". But what he sought is to freeze division by misleading public opinion with the veil of "unification."

The article further says: The situation prevailing in South Korea today is unfit for a discussion of "elections" and admits no room for it.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces are present in South Korea and, for this, the national sovereignty is totally violated. The U.S. imperialists' occupation and colonial rule of South Korea and their nation-splitting policy are the main obstacle of national reunification and the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation.

It is preposterous, indeed, to cry for general elections, making free with phraseology about "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" when national sovereignty is violated under the military presence of foreign forces and the last shred of democracy is trampled underfoot under the truculent military fascist rule. This is anti-democratic, anti-national manoeuvres to make a mockery of democracy and insult the nation's sacred cause of reunification under the veil of elections.

They even talked about forming a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with representatives "speaking for the will of the people."

The "proposal for general elections" brought forward by the puppets is nothing but a political formality ignoring the realities of our country. It is, in essence, a crafty splittist artifice denying reunification in actuality under the showy slogans of "unification," "elections," and the like.

Such splittist scheme of their's stood out in bolder relief in their outcry for the conclusion of "an agreement on basic relations between North and South." To talk about an "agreement" itself is to create an impression of relationship like between different countries.

Facts indicate that, whereas the "proposal for general elections" is an empty slogan under the disguise of reunification, the proposal to conclude an "agreement" is an open proposal of "two Koreas" for legalising "two states" and "two nations" behind its screen.

The fuss of the Chon Tu-hwan group over the utterly infeasible "proposal" is intended to mislead public opinion and get rid of isolation at home and abroad by creating the impression that they are concerned for reunification, and keep off the internal and external influence of our proposal for founding a confederal state by opposing the "proposal for general elections" to it and, furthermore, gratify their desire for long-term office by freezing national split.

If the South Korean rulers are truly interested in reunification, they should not come out with the splittist proposal under its veil, but should call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, establish democracy and renounce their anti-communist confrontation policy. At the same time, they should apologize to the nation for the brutal massacre they committed in Kwangju, release all the illegally arrested democrats and patriotic people including Kim Tae-chung and guarantee them the freedom of political activities.

KWP GREETS JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

SK032325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on February 3 to the 46th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party.

The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates the 46th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party and extends friendly greetings, through the congress, to the entire members of your party.

The Japan Socialist Party is conducting energetic activities to defend the vital rights of the working people, oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and the militarisation of the country and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Asian and Pacific region.

All these activities of the Japan Socialist Party are a just struggle which accords with the fundamental interests of the Japanese people striving for peace and democracy, neutrality and independence and contributes to peace and security in Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

The Workers Party of Korea expresses full support and solidarity for the righteous struggle and activities of the Japan Socialist Party.

Putting it up as its major action policy to wage the movement of solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the Japan Socialist Party is carrying on brisk activities within and outside Japan demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and supporting the South Korean people's struggle against the suppressive rule of the military fascist clique and for the democratization of society. We express deep thanks for this.

Convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties will continue to develop and strengthen, we sincerely wish your party congress great success in its work.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPA ELECTIONS PROGRESSING

SK041004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- Preparations for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] are now successfully progressing in all parts of the country.

According to the rules on the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, constituency and sub-constituency election committees for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly were organised and started their work.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK LEAVES FOR INDONESIA 2 FEB

SK030424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Pyongyang on February 2 by plane for an offical goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of the government of the Republic of Indonesia.

The premier and his party were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premiers Chong-Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae, Chairman of the People's Service Commission Yim Hyong-ku, Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and personages concerned Yi Song-hui, Yi Yong-kun and Om Tok-hwan.

They were also seen off by Sudargo Mangunwijoyo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy, and He Zhangming, councillor of the Chinese Embassy, in Pyongyang.

PUBLIC HEALTH GROUP LEAVES FOR PRC 2 FEB

SK022319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- A public health delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Choe Won-sok left Pyongyang on February 2 by plane for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-ik and other personages concerned and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

VISITING POLISH TRADE DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL

SK032359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 4 (KCNA) -- A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1982 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on February 3.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

The protocol was signed by Pang Tae-yul and Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ENVOY LEAVES -- Pyongyang, January 31 -- Paul Marinescu, Romanian ambassador to Korea, left here for home on January 30 by train at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 31 Jan 82 SK]

NAVY STUDIES STRATEGY AGAINST NORTH PROVOCATIONS

SK040238 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Key navy commanders studied strategic measures aimed at defeating provocative activities by the North Korean communists on the three seas of the Korean Peninsula yesterday. The meeting was presided over by Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Yi Un-su at the training center of the Navy 9550th Unit.

Expressing wholehearted support for the unification proposal made by President Chon Tu-hwan on Jan. 22 to North Korea, the top navy commanders decided to do their utmost to achieve peaceful reunification based on that policy, the navy spokesman revealed. The strategic meeting is to close today. Yesterday's conference was devoted to reviewing last year's achievements and studying major programs for this year. The commanders are to discuss in detail strategic steps disigned to cope effectively with possible aggressive maneuvers by the North Korean communists.

Adm. Yi said in his opening speech that North Korea had failed to land a single espionage agent in the South last year thanks to the tight defensive positions of the naval forces. Adm. Yi, however, said the communists in the North were expected to be more provocative this year than ever before and try to send armed agents into the South. He told the commanders that naval forces should always be vigilant. Meanwhile, Adm. Yi presented citations to nine naval servicemen and several units for their contributions to promoting modernization of naval forces and to strengthening the defensive structure.

GOVERNMENT'S RICE IMPORT POLICY CRITICIZED

SK040920 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Foreign Rice Imports Must Be Controlled -- Time To Review Grain Administration Policy"]

[Excerpts] The report that imported rice will be used to produce alcohol will certainly cause people to complain, whatever the reason may be. Considering the alarming state of the international balance of payments and long- and short-term food supplies, and considering difficult problems arising from domestic agricultural production, we can hardly understand it.

It may be a good idea to decide to use imported foreign rice to produce alcohol, rather than throwing it away because it was of too poor a quality to be used as food. However, the question is why was such poor quality rice, which can be used only for the production of alcohol, imported in such an enormous quantity at a price several times higher than that of the raw materials used for a alcohol production?

After causing such a great loss in foreign currency when the nation's foreign currency situation is alarming, the government shows no regrets. This is a mystery to us. And this is not all there is to the problems caused by the import of poor quality foreign rice. Out of 15.6 million som [1 som equals 5.12 U.S. bushels] of rice imported during 1981, 9.4 million som have been issued so far to consumers and 6.2 million som of foreign rice are reserved for government stocks. Out of the government's stocks of foreign rice, at least 1.6 million som must be consumed before the end of May; otherwise, according to what is said, it will completely spoil. It is totally beyond comprehension why such an enormous quantity of rice, including rice that can be used only for making alcohol, was hurriedly imported, causing a headache in grain administration.

We consider that the drop in the rice price level that has continued so far and the improper policy for purchases of rice from farmers that the government worked out all had something to do with the government's rice import policy. Presumably, at a time when preserving imported foreign rice presents a headache and when a contract was signed for importing 500 thousand additional tons of foreign rice, the government must have had no desire to seek the proper purchase of domestic rice. Unfortunately, the government policy for purchase of domestic rice and the condition of the government reserves of rice forced farmers to market their rice to their disadvantage.

As a result, poor farmers now have no rice to sell even if rice price goes up again. There is no way to compensate them for their loss. It may be too late, but the government must make very effort to work out compensatory measures not only for farmers but also for the prevention of further aggravation of the international balance of payments through an increase of grain production. Only when supported by an increase of grain production can the policy of economic galvanization work, without further aggravating inflation and the international balance of payments. To this end, there must be a firm decision to oppose the import of foreign rice, something which has gone on out of habit; otherwise, nothing will be accomplished. And, in this regard, deep regret must be shown for the fact that the foreign rice, for which a high price was paid, has now been reduced to material for alcohol production. Without eliminating thinking which ignores the waste of foreign currency, defense of the international balance of payments and achievements of economic self-reliance are hopeless.

GOVERNMENT TO CUT ENERGY CONSUMPTION 10 PERCENT

SK040301 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government will cut the nation's energy consumption by 10 percent -- double the originally set goal -- by the end of 1986. To drastically reduce the heavy dependence on oil, the government will also cut the oil share in electricity generating from 74 percent last year to 26 percent in 1986. The originally planned oil share was 35 percent. The government will leave the prices of domestic oil products to the market mechansim, doing away with its heavy pricing control.

These government policies were disclosed yesterday when Energy and Resources Minister Yi Son-ki and his key aides reported major programs of his ministry to President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae. According to the report, the government will thrust ahead with an energy conservation drive to save some 85 million barrels of oil worth some $3 billion during the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan period ending in 1986.

In the industrial sector, some 140 billion won will be put into installation of energy-efficient boilers and other heating systems during the five-year period to attain annual savings worth 85,600 million won. Energy-guzzling establishments will be encouraged to adopt combined heat and power (CHP) systems to raise their average heat efficiency ratio to 87 percent from 36 percent. The industrial establishments will get 35 billion won in soft loans to establish CHP systems, which will have the effect of saving 6,800 million won a year during the five-year period.

Cement producers are scheduled to switch their fuel to coal from oil by the end of this year under the government policy of lessening oil independence. These and other energy conservation programs will be pushed ahead to achieve this year's energy-saving target of $320 million: $224 million in energy consumption and $96 million from shifting fuel to coal from oil.

In line with the nation's top energy policy of easing the hefty reliance on imported oil, the government will establish power plants fueled chiefly by nuclear power and coal. The 200,000-kilowatt Sohae anthracite-fueled plant will be set up by the end of this year, and a total of 15 power stations including eight nuclear plants with a combined total capacity of 10,350,000 kilowatts are under construction. Four oil-fired power plants will be replaced with bituminous coal-fired plants with LNG-fueled ones by 1987. With the drastic cut in oil, the nation's power plants will reduce oil consumption to 18.3 million barrels in 1986 from 48.2 million barrels last year. Accordingly, the per-kilowatt hour electricity cost will fall by 69 percent to 34 won in 1986 from 49.5 won last year, enabling the nation to lower the presently high electricity charges from 1985.

To maximize gas distribution, the ministry will help the nation build an LNG receiving terminal and storage tanks by the end of 1984, and LPG terminals will be set up in Inchon and Yochon by the end of this year.

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK ARRIVES 2 FEB

BK021422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, flew into Rangoon Airport by a special aircraft at 1620 [0950 GMT] today to stop overnight in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma en route to Indonesia. The DPRK premier was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry and staff members and families of the DPRK Embassy in Burma.

DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok was accompanied by a 21-member delegation which includes Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun, External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam and Vice Foreign Minister Cho Kyu-il.

Leaves for Indonesia

BK031402 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who stopped overnight in Rangoon, left for Indonesia from Rangoon Airport by a special aircraft at 1230 [0600 GMT] today.

The DPRK premier was seen off at the Rangoon Airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui, Indonesian Ambassador to Burma Asnawi Mangkualam, Thai Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Niphon Sathaphon, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, and staff members and families of the DPRK Embassy.

MINISTER SIGNS BOOK OF CONDOLENCES FOR SUSLOV

BK291427 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] U Chit Hlaing, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today went to the Soviet Embassy in Burma on Prome Road in Rangoon at 0900 to sign the book of condolences for Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission [title as heard].

COOPERATIVES MINISTER RETURNS FROM FOREIGN TOUR

BK201658 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A three-member cooperative delegation headed by Minister of Cooperatives U Sein Tun, which was studying cooperatives work in Indonesia and Malaysia at the invitation of the two governments, returned to Burma by air at 1430 [0800 GMT] today.

The cooperatives minister and delegation members were welcomed at the airport by Minister of Industry I U Tint Swe, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi, Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare U Ohn Kyaw, Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee Secretary U Hla Shwe, responsible officials of the Indonesian and Malaysian Embassies, directors general and responsible officials of the cooperatives and cottage industries departments, and personnel of the Rangoon division syndicate of township cooperative societies.

The cooperatives minister and his delegation toured Indonesia and Malaysia for about a week and on their way to those countries they stopped over in Singapore to study the distribution of goods.

SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV'S VISIT ANNOUNCED

BK041310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Feb 82

[PRK Defense Ministry communique]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry, a high-ranking Soviet military delegation, led by Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, will pay an official friendship visit to the PRK in the near future.

AFP: HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON VARIOUS ISSUES

NC031345 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) -- The ousted Khmer Rouge and "reactionary" Kampuchean groups can only be annihilated if Kampuchean and Vietnamese forces enter Thailand, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen said here today.

Hun Sen, who arrived here on Monday to attend the 24th French Communist Party Congress, said supporters of the former Khmer Rouge regime and those of deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk were based in Thailand, from where they "launch sabotage operations against our country." In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he said: "This is why the Vietnamese military presence remains necessary in Kampuchea, notably on the Khmer-Thai border." But neither Vietnam nor his country were considering a military operation in Thailand, he said. This would precipitate a serious international crisis "which we have no desire to bring about," he added.

At least a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea would be possible if Thailand changed its policy and "relinquishes the militant alliance it has with Chinese expansionists and American imperialists," Hun Sen said. A Vietnamese withdrawal could begin once the Thai Government had rounded up and disarmed Khmer Rouge and other Kampuchean opposition forces which have found asylum on its territory, he said.

Mr Hun Sen said he intended to take advantage of his visit here to hold talks with French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson.

While the current situation in Kampuchea was not perfect, he said, there were more than 3.7 million acres under cultivation, and security was ensured nearly everywhere. In Phnom Penh "no president or prime minister is killed by an assassin's bullets, contrary to what happens in other capitals," he added. "Our wish for security and economic development does not preclude our wanting a Vietnamese withdrawal from our country," he said, adding that the Vietnamese also wanted to leave, "but their presence remains necessary because of the Chinese threat and the collusion of Thailand, China and the United States."

Massacres and atrocities perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge were due not only to "the so-called Maoist ideology" of leader Pol Pot, but also to decisions taken by some Chinese leaders, notably the "gang of four," the minister charged. The Chinese leadership turned Cambodia into a "testing ground" which cost the country a third of its population, he added.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD SECOND SESSION 5 FEB

BK040440 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jan (SPK) -- The Second Session of the PRK National Assembly, first legislature, will be held in Phnom Penh on 5 February, said a National Assembly communique made public today.

The National Assembly will study the developments of the Kampuchean revolution in 1981 and set forth primary tasks to be carried out in 1982, particularly tasks involving the development of the economy and culture. The National Assembly will discuss its organization and that of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. It will also discuss draft laws on the organization of the tribunal and other important problems. The Second Session of the National Assembly will deal with measures aimed at implementing the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress.

KAMPUCHEA Hails Session

BK040632 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0326 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK) -- The paper KAMPUCHEA, central organ of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], affirmed that the holding of the Second Sesssion of the PRK National Assembly, first legislature, confirms the legality of the new regime in Kampuchea and the irreversibility of the situation in the country.

In an editorial devoted to this important event of the political life in Kampuchea, the paper KAMPUCHEA said: The military victories in 1979, the successes in agricultural production in 1980 and the great political achievements in 1981 are undeniable realities of the PRK. The communal elections in March and the truly democratic general elections in May, for which 97.83 percent of the voters registered, have confirmed the people's confidence in and support for the new regime. The National Assembly held its first session on 24 June [1981], at which it voted on the first truly democratic Constitution and nominated the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The Second Session of the National Assembly will discuss the organization of the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and draft laws on the organization of the tribunal. These draft laws will define the functions and the organization of state organs at the central level and of juridical organs throughout the country. The Kampuchean people as a whole heartily greet the Second Session of the First National Assembly.

The vote on certain fundamental documents will contribute to perfecting the law of the Kampuchean state, which is entering a new era. The draft laws to be discussed will facilitate the study of the state organs' activities, thereby consolidating our revolutionary gains. The adoption of the draft laws will prove our preoccupation with the progress of the Kampuchean revolutionary cause. All Kampucheans heartily greet the Second Session of the National Assembly, hold high the revolutionary banner and pledge to abide strictly by the laws to be promulgated by the National Assembly.

HOR NAM HONG EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SRV PROPOSALS

BK041011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK) -- Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Hor Nam Hong had a meeting on 1 February in Phnom Penh with Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien, who informed him of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' 30 January note to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Vietnamese Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's message to the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Ngo Dien stressed Vietnam's good-will proposal to China for the cessation of border hostilities during the Lunar New Year celebrated by both the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, and for the resumption of the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

He said that Vietnamese Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed, in his message, the initiatives and efforts which UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has undertaken to promote peace in Southeast Asia.

Vice Minister Hor Nam Hong stated that the PRK Government firmly supports the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's good will peace initiatives and demands that the Chinese Government put an end to its provocations and its bellicose policy vis-a-vis the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

BK310803 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) -- Agriculture Minister Kong Samol on Friday, 29 January, held talks in Phnom Penh with a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations led by its vice chairman, Minayev, which arrived in Phnom Penh on 25 January. Kong Samol laid emphasis on the agricultural development projects such as the construction of the Institute of Agronomy in Phnom Penh, several irrigation works in various areas, the expansion of fisheries and the rubber and cotton plantations.

The two sides agreed on the bilateral cooperation plan in the agricultural sector and to expand it in the interest of Kampuchea's economic restoration.

During its stay, the delegation had talks with Yit Kim Seng, minister of health, and Hang Chuon, assistant to the minister of education, to study the results of health and educational cooperation in 1981 and to take measures for the 1982-83 period.

KEO CHANDA ADDRESSES MILITARY COURSE CLOSING

BK311055 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] On 27 January 1982 a special warfare course was closed at the Phnom Penh political school under the chairmanship of Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee.

On this occasion, Comrade Khim Pon, chairman of the special warfare command, read a report summing up their achievements -- with particular reference to the great 7 January 1979 victory -- under the correct leadership of the KPRP. He pointed out that Phnom Penh -- the soul of the PRK -- has received a noble honor in the defense and the construction of the country. He added that these achievements have defeated all of the enemies' maneuvers. Peace, discipline and order have been guaranteed for the people. Speaking on this occasion also, Comrade Keo Chanda highly praised the brilliant achievements scored by the Phnom Penh authorities in the past. In his speech, he emphasized the need for national and international solidarity, in particular solidarity, friendly ties and cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

This ceremony ended after the presidium handed congratulatory certificates to representatives of regions and wards who obtained brilliant achievements in cooperating in this special warfare.

PREY VENG MILITARY COMMAND ORGANIZES MEETING

BK300730 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Prey Veng provincial military command organized a meeting to sum up past achievements in 1981 and to make plans for the provincial and district units, militia units and operations groups to implement.

Comrade (Mey Sari), deputy provincial military commander, opened the meeting with a summary of 1981 achievements by noting the victories achieved in fighting the enemies and maintaining security for the people. The provincial forces have been strengthened and

developed from the localities to the province. The comrade praised cadres and combatants from units throughout the province for their tough struggle against all kinds of enemies and for scoring victories by adopting revolutionary duty as the core to transforming this movement into a competitive activity in order to reach the goals of the party and the people.

Later, representatives of all units and individuals who have scored good achievements briefed the meeting on the accomplishments of their work. They expressed their determination to strengthen and develop their units in all fields, and to tighten internal and international solidarity in order to defeat all maneuvers of the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists. After that, Comrade (Ngean Phoeun) of the Prey Veng Party Affairs Control Committee exhorted all cadres and combatants to help each other in their work, to abide by the army regulations, to practice criticism and self-criticism and to encourage anyone who has done good deeds and to study harder in order to fulfill tasks for the party and the people in 1982.

To end the meeting, Comrade (Thong Sattra), Prey Veng provincial military commander, presented 145 citation certificates and letters to units and individuals who have scored good achievements. This meeting successfully ended in a joyful and sincere atmosphere. The participants were determined to fulfill the 1982 duty for the party and the people.

YUGOSLAV EDITOR PAYS VISIT TO DK AREAS

BK260804 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Mr (Garil Kasoli), editor in chief of the Yugoslav weekly NIN, arrived for a visit to Democratic Kampuchea on the afternoon of 16 January.

A number of cadres from our Foreign Ministry greeted the guest upon his arrival. Our Democratic Kampuchean leaders received and had a cordial conversation with the guest at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the same day. They also informed the guest of the vigorous struggle waged against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators by the Kampuchean people, which is progressing in all fields -- military, political, diplomatic and economic. During his stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the guest visited various villages, hospitals and schools.

The friendly guest left Democratic Kampuchea for home on the morning of 19 January. Before leaving, the guest said: Democratic Kampuchea fights vigorously and valiantly for national independence and the liberation of its fatherland. Upon my return home, I will inform the Yugoslav people, who are friends of the Kampuchean people, about this struggle so that they will learn more about the actual situation in Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS LNLF GUERRILLAS' BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK310945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas' battle activities:

On 18 January the Vietnamese enemy troops stepped on LNLF guerrillas' landmines on the road to (Khlem) village and three of them were killed. On 21 January the LNLF guerrillas cut telephone wire between (Khlem) and (Priel) villages. The next day, the Vietnamese enemy forces who came to repair the telephone line stepped on landmines, and one of them was killed. On 22 January the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy troops at (Prapeang Toek) position near (Khlem) village, killing three of them and wounding seven others. The enemy soldiers stepped on landmines and three more were killed. The guerrillas cut 300 meters of telephone wire.

In sum, during these 3 days the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 17 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and cut 300 meters of telephone wire.

SITTHI DISCUSSES KHMER COALITION IN INTERVIEW

BK040137 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Press interview with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, given on 3 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] The Democratic Kampuchean side should have heard about the Malaysian prime minister's comments by now. I would like the three Kampuchean factions to show more eagerness. One of the three factions said that a meeting of the leaders of the three factions should be held -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and [interrupted by a newsman's question]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Such a meeting has not taken place yet, although Sihanouk is waiting in Beijing.

[Question] What can ASEAN do to create more eagerness among the three Kampuchean factions?

[Answer] We will not do anything; we must consult about this first. You must view this matter in the proper perspective, which you are not doing now. We must identify where Thailand's security interest lies. To be frank, Thailand's security interest lies in achieving a political resolution that will result in Vietnamese withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. On the other hand, the issue of a coalition government or a united front is a matter for the Kampucheans to decide. We must not confuse ourselves on this matter. We must regard ourselves as a group of countries that harbor no devious designs against any country. We merely advanced a proposal. If we change from one goal to another, the timing may not be right. Therefore, we must consult first before we make any decision on this matter. Time is also needed, because the Kampucheans have said they should meet, with which I agree. I have already asked China to help materialize this meeting of the Kampuchean leaders.

[Question] Do you mean you asked China to prod them to meet?

[Answer] Yes, because Sihanouk is there now. Sihanouk has said that he will not travel to a meeting elsewhere -- only in Beijing -- because he is now short of money.

[Question] The Khmer Rouge's letter stresses security matters. What is your comment?

[Answer] The Khmer Rouge's letter is a reply to the Singapore proposal which ASEAN endorsed. You must know that our proposal is aimed at political results -- there will be great political benefit if the Kampucheans can join forces. The Khmer Rouge reply said that it cannot implement the proposal because its infrastructure would lose morale and become divided. It said the loose coalition lacks principles, and expressed the desire for another meeting of the Kampuchean leaders. It did not reject the proposal. We presented a proposal and received a reply. Now we will leave it to the Kampucheans.

Further on Remarks

BK040148 Bangkok POST in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Thailand would like China to host a meeting in Beijing of the three Khmer resistance factions in a new attempt to form a coalition government, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. He said Thai officials had urged China to speed up such a meeting of leaders of the three factions. Beijing is regarded as an appropriate place, since Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulinaka is already there and Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front is due in Beijing soon for talks.

Only Democratic Kampuchea's President Khieu Samphan is yet to accept Prince Sihanouk's invitation for talks in the Chinese capital, ACM Sitthi added.

Regarding Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's warning that his government may derecognise Democratic Kampuchea, ACM Sitthi said Mahathir's statement reflects the opinion of Malaysia, not necessarily the stance of ASEAN. However, he noted that Kuala Lumpur has not completely "shut its door" toward the DK. Likewise, he added, the DK has not completely rejected talks with the other two factions. The foreign minister said he had the feeling that Mr Mahathir made the warning because he would like to see the three anti-Vietnamese factions show more effort in forming a coalition government. He said that he hoped Democratic Kampuchea learned a lesson from the Kuala Lumpur message. "There is still room for negotiations," he said optimistically.

THAILAND REPORTEDLY NOT TO HOST KHMER MEETINGS

BK031408 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] According to MP Anan Buranawanit of Sara Buri Province, in his capacity as secretary of the House Committee for Foreign Affairs, Director General of the Foreign Ministry Political Department, Asa Sarasin had confirmed that Thailand will not host another meeting of the tripartite Kampuchean factions following the 12 previous meetings held here without any result toward the formation of a coalition government. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie last Friday offered to provide the three Kampuchean factions a venue to hold their meeting in Kuala Lumpur for continued efforts towards forming a coalition government. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has backed Malaysia's proposal.

In the opinion expressed by MP Anan Buranawanit of Sara Buri, if the three Kampuchean factions cannot form a coalition government before the holding of the UN session this year, it shows that they regard their personal interests as more important than the common interest of the Kampuchean people. The ASEAN countries, in that connection, should withdraw their support for the Democratic Kampuchean Government's representation at the United Nations and give recognition to others instead. He noted that Thailand has suffered considerable loss in trade from its recognition of the Khmer Rouge.

SIAM RAT VIEWS CHINA'S ROLE IN KHMER COALITION

BK010940 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Little Help From China Is Needed"]

[Text] Although Democratic Kampuchea has already rejected the proposal made by Singapore 2 months ago that it join with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann and the Moulinaka movement led by Prince Sihanouk to set up a loose coalition government with the aim of driving the 200,000 Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie recently announced that the three Khmer resistance factions are scheduled to meet in an ASEAN capital in the near future to thrash out the differences that are obstructing the establishment of a government in exile. The Malaysian foreign minister's statement came in the wake of former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement in Beijing indicating that he also would like to meet with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and KPNLF leader Son Sann.

Since there is no better option in view, the three Khmer resistance factions should agree to hold another summit on the matter. Despite their differences on the conditions for forming a united Kampuchean front, it is evident that the three factions want to pool their efforts to expel Vietnam. The Khmer Rouge are reluctant to join the coalition because they do not want to be subjected to certain conditions that conflict with their policy line.

The main obstacle to the formation of a tripartite coalition among the Khmer factions thus rests with the Khmer Rouge.

Since the effort has been delayed for so long and the coalition seems illusory, one should ask if it is really necessary, in order to expand the anti-Vietnamese front, that a Kampuchean coalition government and a joint patriotic front be set up.

Since all political, diplomatic and military approaches have failed, ASEAN must now think about the next steps it should take in order to achieve a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. Will ASEAN have to look for China's help once again in order to force the Khmer Rouge to be a little more flexible and accept the concept of a coalition despite the fact that China always backs the Khmer Rouge? The problem is to determine what arguments ASEAN can give to China to convince it that China's interests in the region are at stake if it fails to get the Khmer Rouge to cooperate in the formation of a coalition.

ATTACK BY LAO TROOPS ON 2 FEB REPORTED

Statement by Officer

BK040646 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Statement by Sutcharit Patchimnan, Pak Chom District officer of Loei Province, given on 4 February -- recorded]

[Excerpt] At 1500 on 2 February Lao aircraft were flying a patrol mission in Lao territory opposite Ban Hat Tia of Pak Chom District. Some Lao troops also moved into Ban Don Huang. Learning of these activities, I led policemen and civilian volunteers to patrol the area and block the routes nearby. At about 1950 M-16 and RPG rounds were fired into Thai territory near the Pak Chom-Chiang Khan Highway. Three RPG rounds landed near the highway, while about five other rounds detonated in midair. There were no casualites to Thai people, as the shells landed quite far from the village.

NATION REVIEW on Attack

BK040313 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Loei -- A batch of about 30 Laotian troops fired several rounds of RPG rockets into the Thai territory here on Tuesday night, Governor Thongdam Banchun said yesterday.

The rockets landed in Hat Tia area of Pak Chom District here, but would inflict no damage on the Thai side, he said. The governor said he was still puzzled about the motive of the Laotian troops, who apparently provoked the Thais in the wake of significant improvement in the relations between the two countries. He quoted eyewitnesses as saying that about 30 armed Laotian troopers arrived at the Laotian islet of Don Huang in the Mekong River at about 3:00 pm on Tuesday before firing the rockets around 7:30 pm.

The provincial governor said it was not known whether the Laotian soldiers had left the islet, which could not be viewed clearly from the Thai Bank. He added that the Thai security forces in the district were reinforced, but the Thai troops had not retaliated the apparent provocation.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION DRIVE

Interview With Prayut

BK030745 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Interview with Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani on the current situation at Ban Hin Taek, Chiang Rai Province — date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Prayut] There are now two companies of soldiers, border patrol policemen, defense volunteers and Rangers at Ban Hin Taek. We will jointly carry on the operation to prevent foreign troops and heroin traders from entering the area. We will clear the area so that the people can live

there in safety -- we can ensure their safety. We will station military and police forces in the high mountains around the village for a period of time until the Interior Ministry -- provincial police and defense volunteers -- can control the situation by themselves. This is our plan.

There have been no clashes in the area. Therefore, we are confident we can make the area safe. More people are returning to Ban Hin Taek. If there are no clashes within a week or two, we can say that the situation is fairly normal and hand over the responsibility to the Interior Ministry.

[Question] Is it difficult to distinguish Khun Sa's men from the villagers?

[Answer] Not the women and children. However, we keep our eyes on the men. If they are not carrying weapons, we regard them as good citizens. We have found many arms caches at Ban Hin Taek. Barracks were discovered on the hills in the area.

Talks With Army Officers

BK030248 Bangkok POST in English 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Chiang Rai — A small group of Thai Army officers yesterday met with representatives of the Shan United Army [SUA] Ban Hin Taek in response to an offer of peace talks made by fugitive opium warlord Khun Sa.

Col Choe Phosinak, commander of Chiang Rai military circle, said last night that four army officers, led by Col Itthiphon Sirimonthon, who is in charge of the forces in Ban Hin Taek, held about 5 hours of talks with four SUA colonels at the border patrol police [BPP] 308th Company's base camp. The four Shan colonels were led to the BPP base by Kamdang Khemawong, a village headman of Ban Hin Taek who on Monday handed Khun Sa's truce letter to the Thai Army forces.

Col Choe said the Thai Army officers told the SUA representatives of a policy earlier stated by Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani demanding that all the armed rebels withdraw from Thai soil or face a forced evacuation by the government forces. However, he added the Shans were also told that together with their families they would be allowed to live in Thai territory as refugees or displaced persons if they agreed to follow certain conditions. The conditions were that they must: be disarmed, abide by Thai laws, be put under the control of Thai authorities and stop trafficking in narcotics.

Chol Choe said the four rebel representatives expressed reservations at the conditions, and asked to refer the matter to Khun Sa. However, he added the Thai side had the impression that the rebels had shown little objection to the conditions. He said he hoped another meeting would be held soon between the two sides.

Before the meeting took place yesterday, the provincial police superintendent, Pol Col Bin Prasopchok, ordered police in sensitive areas throughout the province to be on the alert as a precaution against sabotage attempts by "third hands" to undermine the truce talks. Col Choe said officials had detected an unusual movement of communist insurgents in Thoeng District and feared that the insurgents might carry out terrorist acts and put the blame on the Shan rebels.

Meanwhile, it was reported that about 100 Shan rebels raided an Akha hilltribe village about 4 kilometers from Ban Hin Taek on Monday night, plundering food supplies and setting fire to four of the settlement's 20 huts. The Akha reportedly fled in panic to seek the protection of a police and volunteer force guarding a road junction to Mae Salong.

Pol Col Suphan Phongthong, deputy commander of Seventh Zone provincial police, said a raid on Mae Sai's Thai Farmers Bank branch during last week's Shan attack on the district town may have been motivated by revenge. He said he had learned that some Shan rebels had sold 700,000 baht worth of heroin to a man in Mae Sai District late last year and had been paid by a cheque drawn on an account at the branch. But the cheque "bounced" when the Shan tried to cash it, Pol Col Suphan said.

Government Press Conference

BK030648 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The government held a special press conference this morning to explain its policy and operations against the narcotics trafficking group of Khun Sa. The government launched a drastic suppression campaign against the Khun Sa group recently and has now successfully pushed the Khun Sa group out of Thai territory.

The press conference was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, and high-level officials from other government officers concerned participated. At the conference, Prachuap said the government confirms the policy, stated by the prime minister on 1 February, that there will definitely be no negotiations with the Khun Sa force and that the Khun Sa group will continue to be treated as criminals in accordance with the present evidence against them.

Prachuap reiterated the government's policy and determination to drastically and timely suppress narcotics production and distribution sources, a policy and determination that have been evident for some time. The latest suppression of the Khun Sa force serves as another confirmation of the government's narcotics prevention and suppression policy. It also demonstrates that the government will continue to implement measures to ensure that no foreign armed groups exist on Thai soil or use Thai territory as a base for operations against the Burmese Government. Such groups not only violate Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity, but affect good relations between Thailand and Burma.

Prachuap reported that the situation in the areas under the suppression campaign has now returned to normal. Although there are sporadic incidents of harassment, the Khun Sa force has been pushed out of Thai territory. The official estimation is that all traces of the Khun Sa force's influence will be eliminated soon.

Further on Press Conference

BK040156 Bangkok POST in English 4 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The government will not negotiate with Khun Sa, the opium warlord of the Golden Triangle, and he will be treated as a criminal even if he agrees to surrender, it was announced in a top-level press conference at Government House yesterday. "The government and Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon have confirmed and made it clear many times that there is no policy to negotiate with Khun Sa." This was the message to reporters in a prepared joint statement by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun and Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri.

Gen Prachuap added, "A criminal like Khun Sa, who deals with narcotics trafficking, faces only execution. The government will continue the suppression drive against him until his outlawed forces are completely destroyed." Assistant Director General of the Police Department, Lt Gen Pranet Rithluechai, said Khun Sa was officially charged with drugs trafficking, mobilising illegal forces with an aim to overthrow the government, illegal possession of war weapons and setting up a criminal association. He admitted that talks had been carried out between Thai officials and Khun Sa's men, but stressed that these talks were not negotiations. The officials only told those men of the government's definite policy against them.

The conference, also attended by Secretary General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, was aimed at clarifying the government's decision to launch the suppression drive against Khun Sa and his outlawed Shan United Army [SUA] forces, who had made Ban Hin Taek in Chiang Rai their stronghold for years.

Describing Khun Sa as "leading world criminal" who violated Thailand's sovereignty by forming his illegal armed forces and spreading his influence on Thai soil, Gen Prachuap said Khun Sa was also responsible for 70 percent of the total production of heroin in the Golden Triangle area. Gen Prachuap further explained that before the January 21 attack on Ban Hin Taek, the Thai Government had issued a warning and air-dropped leaflets in the area asking him to leave Thai territory. However, Khun Sa did not respond, and continued his illegal activities.

Therefore, tough action was taken against him and his forces last October 6-8, when a Ranger force from Pak Thongchai was sent to intercept Khun Sa's opium caravan, Gen Prachuap said. As a result of the operation, three of his heroin refineries were destroyed, while the opium warlord lost 130 men. In the recent suppression campaign, Gen Prachuap said, Khun Sa sustained heavy casualties. Two hundred of his men were killed, while his headquarters, his communications centre and trading facilities in Ban Hin Taek, Ban Mae Moh and Ban Pa Chang were destroyed and a large number of his weapons and ammunition seized. The seized arms cache, which included more than 700 submachine guns, rifles and carbines, 52,200 rounds of ammunition and over 300 grenades, was exhibited at Government House during the conference.

Gen Phao said no illegal drugs were found during the operation, but he added that Khun Sa's four major heroin refineries were located inside Burma. He also said a large number of unused plastic bags bearing infamous heroin brands were seized in Thai territory during the suppression operation. He said there were indications that Khun Sa may now seek cooperation with the Burmese Communist Party to maintain the drugs traffic in the Golden Triangle area. This issue is to be brought up in talks with Burmese authorities during Gen Prachuap's visit to Burma next month, Gen Phao added.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS REPORT COMMUNIST DEFECTIONS

BK010917 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Phatthaulung Province Deputy Governor Thawat Phothisunthon and chief of the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] reform center in Phatthalung Maj Charon Sutthisoem held a press conference on 31 January. According to them, a total of 34 communist terrorists surrendered to authorities in Phatthalung, Trang, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Satun Provinces during January.

From 1973 to 1981 a total of 813 communist terrorists surrendered to the authorities in Phatthalung Province. Of this number, 57[illegible] were men and 242 were women. Another 89 terrorists were captured by authorities. The ISOC office in Phatthalung will organize a ceremony on 15 February, during which the 17th group of terrorist defectors who completed vocational training will be released from the reform center.

NATION: CPT KILLS 13 SOLDIERS IN ROAD AMBUSH

BK020202 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Trang -- At least 13 soldiers were killed and about 10 others wounded when a band of heavily-armed communist insurgents ambushed two army trucks in Huai Yot District here yesterday, officials reported. The communist guerrillas attacked the two trucks with high-powered weapons while they were climbing a hillock on Phetkasem Highway leading to Huai Yot District town, chief intelligence officer of the Fourth Army Region Col Thammarat Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya said yesterday.

He said that 12 of the 27 military troopers aboard the trucks were killed on the spot and 11 others wounded in the hail of bullets during the ambush, which was met with weak resistance. Six of the injured soldiers were in serious condition, and one of them later died at the provincial hospital, he added.

A senior police official at Huai Yot police station said the first truck overturned after it was hit with an M-79 grenade while the tyres of the other were punctured with bullets. "It was a pathetic scene. Bodies of the dead and wounded soldiers were scattered around the two trucks," he said.

Colonel Thammarat said the communist insurgents retreated after they had seized about 20 HK rifles from the troopers, most of whom are not combat soldiers. The troopers, who belong to the Fifth Division based in Kapang garrison in Thungsong District of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province were on their way to Phangnga Province to replace some units there, he said.

Colonel Thammarat blamed negligence on the party of the army for the heavy casualties. "The casualties would not have been so heavy if we had taken precautionary measures," he said. He added that even the headquarters of the Fourth Army Region had not been informed in advance of the rotation of forces in Phangnga. The two trucks, which set out yesterday morning, were ambushed at about 0800.

Colonel Thammarat said that the communist insurgents who sprang the ambush might be based in Krabi or in this province. The communist guerrillas in this southern province have been under military suppression, according to the army officer.

Deputy Commander of the Fourth Army Region Maj Gen Sathon Vaikhakun yesterday visited the wounded soldiers at the provincial hospital.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani yesterday morning said that the strength of communist insurgents nationwide has declined considerably following the seizure of many communist strongholds. "Without the strongholds to support the guerrillas with weapons and logistic supply, the insurgents are now facing difficulties. Furthermore, they have been increasingly denied support and aid from the people," he added.

BRIEFS

LIGNITE DEPOSITS -- The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand has recently struck a huge lignite deposit of 1,400 million tons at the Mae Mo mining area in the north. The organization started its lignite exploration at Mae Mo District in 1971. About 120 million tons of lignite were found during the first phase of exploration and 54 million tons could be mined and utilized for power generation of about 300,000 kilowatt hours per year in a span of 30 years. About 450 million tons of the newly discovered deposit will be utilized as substition of oil during the first phase of discovery and another 200 million tons later. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82 BK]

DEEP SEA PORT PROJECT -- A new Laem Chabang deep sea port will be completed within the next 5 years instead of the orginally set 13 years. This was decided by the economic ministers on 25 January in an attempt to speed up the eastern seaboard development projects. Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Praman Adireksan said that construction of the Laem Chabang deep sea port will begin this year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Jan 82 BK]

SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

OW031522 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, general chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice-minister of defence, arrived here today on an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Defence Ministry.

He was greeted at the Hanoi International Airport by Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-minister of defence and general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, deputy general chief of staff; Navy Captain Doan Ba Khanh, commander of the navy; Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the Department for External Relations of the Defence Ministry. A grand welcome ceremony was later held at the guest-house of the Defence Ministry.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and Senior Lt Gen Le Trong Tan reviewed a guard of honour to the strains of a martial tune. Present at the event were General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice-minister of defence; Lt Gen Tran Van Quang, vice minister of defence; other senior officers representing different arms and services of the Vietnam People's Army; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Khant Toan, vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and Dang Duc Loc, vice-chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, the military attache of the Soviet Embassy, Colonel V.A. Davydov; and a large number of Soviet experts in Hanoi were also present on the occasion.

VPA General Staff Banquet

OW031637 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- The General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army gave a banquet here tonight in honour of Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and his party now on a visit to Vietnam. Present were General Van Tien Dung, other senior officers of the arms and services of the Vietnam People's Army; and representatives of public offices and mass organizations. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin; the military attache to the Soviet Embassy, Colonel V.A. Davydov, were present.

Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army, warmly welcomed Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and his party -- outstanding officers of the Soviet Armed Forces -- who, he said, had made valuable contributions to building a new-type army of the working class, a pride of the Soviet people and progressive mankind.

He praised the militant solidarity and wholehearted assistance of the Soviet people and armed forces to the Vietnamese people and armed forces in national defence and construction. He noted that the Vietnamese revolution's historic victories over the past half-century have been closely associated with the great, timely and effective support and assistance of the great Soviet Union. Le Trong Tan said the Vietnamese people and armed forces are proud of having the people and heroic Armed Forces of the Soviet Union as their loyal comrades-in-arms. General Le Trong Tan thanked the party, the people and the Defence Ministry of the Soviet Union for their great, valuable assistance to increase the fighting strength of the Vietnam people's armed forces. He wished Marshal Ogarkov and his party fine succes in their friendship visit.

In reply Marshal N.V. Ogarkov thanked the hosts for their warm welcome. He said that this visit will contribute to consolidating and developing the time-honoured friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. He said: "In our country the people and the officers and men of the armed forces have closely followed the developments in the Vietnamese people's political life and their progress in socialist construction and national defence. The Soviet people and armed forces admire the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle against the imperialist, occupationist and aggressive forces, for national liberation, defence and construction."

The Soviet marshal expressed the belief that the forthcoming Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will open a new chapter in the Vietnamese people's history of revolution and that the Vietnamese people will satisfactorily discharge the tasks set by this congress. He warmly praised the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship built on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism on the basis of the two countries having the same great ideal, namely, to build socialism and communism and reiterated the determination of the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces to make this great friendship evergreen and everlasting.

Van Tien Dung Reception

OW031629 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, received here this afternoon Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, general chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice minister of defense, and his party.

Present on this occasion were General Hoang Van Thai, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice minister of national defence; Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and other senior officers representing different arms and services of Vietnam People's Army. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and the military attache to the Soviet Embassy, Colonel V.A. Davydov, were also present.

Welcoming the current visit of the Soviet marshal and his party General Van Tien Dung said that this visit is a fine expression of the great friendship and unshakeable militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Marshal Ogarkov expressed his joy at visiting beautiful Vietnam. He said that this visit would promote the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the peoples and the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and fraternal militant solidarity.

UN ENVOY BLAMES U.S. FOR ISRAELI ACTIONS

OW041107 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 4 -- Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese permanent representation at the U.N. has held the U.S. responsible for Israel's adventurous policy in the Middle East. Speaking at the 9th Special Emergency Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Feb. 2, Ha Van Lau pointed out that the direct cause of the present serious situation in the Middle East is the policy of expansion and aggression pursued by Israel with the support of the imperialists, first of all the U.S.

He added that the "strategic cooperation" between the U.S. and Israel had made the latter an efficient tool to protect the imperialists' interests and a regional gendarme to suppress the Palestinian people's resistance and to carry out a terrorist policy against Arab countries.

He also criticized the U.S. for using the right to veto at the Security Council to defend Israel from world condemnation, and said: At present the U.S. is revealing itself to the world as the only protector of the Zionist aggressors. It has paralyzed the body of maintaining world peace and security. It decidedly must bear the prime responsibility for all consequences arising from the dangerous developments caused by the Israeli authorities to the present situation in the Middle East.

Ha Van Lau continued to say that the only way to solve totally, equitably and permanently the situation in the Middle East is "to put an immediate end to Israel's illegal occupation and annexation of Arab territories, ensure for the Palestinian people the full exercise of their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish a sovereign and independent Palestinian state, and guarantee the preservation of security and sovereignty of all countries in the region.

Ha Van Lau affirmed the Vietnamese people's and government's support for the U.N. resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine and demanded that "the Security Council refer to Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter if Israel fails to carry out the U.N. Resolution 36/226." The Vietnamese Ambassador held that the special session should condemn not only Israel but also the U.S. abettor of the Zionist aggressors and that the General Assembly should take punitive measures against Israel in conformity with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter.

CEREMONY HELD AT SOVIET-BUILT CEMENT PLANT

BK040730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Summary] On the morning of 3 February the Ministry of Building held a solemn ceremony to commission Production Line No 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant, a symbol of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. Tran Quynh, VCP Central Committee member and Council of Ministers vice chairman, inaugurated the ceremony. Sharing the joy of the Bim Son Cement Plant workers and the construction forces were on the Soviet side Anpilov, vice minister of the Construction Materials Industry; Shpilev, chairman of the Union for Technical Construction Abroad of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; (Nagidin), Soviet economic counselor in Vietnam; and large numbers of Soviet experts participating in the construction and assembly of the cement plant.

After the cement plant Director (Tran Van Huynh's) opening speech, (Nguyen Tri Thuc), director of Construction Company No 5, delivered a speech reviewing the courageous and creative labor achievements of the workers and Soviet experts in the past 46 months under the emulation movement which led to commissioning Production Line No 1 today to mark the 52d VCP anniversary and to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

Also at this ceremony Anpilov made a statement. "He stressed that this was an eloquent evidence of the great Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. It asserts the unswerving friendship of the Soviet party, state and people, which is vividly manifested by Comrade Brezhnev's famous statement that solidarity with Vietnam is an order coming from the Soviet people's heart and mind."

Shpilev read a letter from the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations welcoming the commissioning of Production Chain No 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant. "The letter wished that the workers and cadres of the Bim Son Cement Plant would operate the industrial Production Line No 1 well and that the Building Ministry's forces and the Soviet experts would struggle hard to complete Production Line No 2 on schedule in order to fulfill ever better the country's requirement for cement."

On behalf of the Vietnamese party, government and people, Tran Quynh, Council of Ministers vice chairman, sincerely thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their great, valuable assistance to the revolutionary cause of our people.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, he urged the construction sector to accelerate the construction of Production Line No 2, striving to commission it on 7 November 1982 in order to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

[Begin recording] "To develop the results achieved and complete the entire project, with a yearly output of 1.2 million tons of cement, on behalf of the Council of Ministers I request first that the Ministry of Building set forth a specific plan to provide close guidance, coordinate well with the Soviet experts and cadres involved and concentrate on accelerating construction and assembly of Production Line No 2 in order to commission the entire plant on schedule. The construction should be completed adequately and uniformly.

"Second, since this is a major factory with modern equipment to produce cement -- the rice of capital construction and an important commodity for barter with peasants to collect and purchase food products and for export -- the Ministry of Building should closely guide plant production at the very outset, coordinate well with various ministries and sectors involved in order to ensure continuous production by providing raw materials, fuel, energy, electricity, coal, transport and technical materials for the plan, gradually increasing the volume of production and quickly reaching the projected output. The director and all cadres and workers of the cement plant should enhance their sense of responsibility, mastery, organization and discipline and their standard of professional and specialized knowledge. They should scrupulously learn from the Soviet experts' guidance, managerial techniques and work behavior in order to administer and operate the plant systematically from the very beginning." [end recording]

On behalf of the minister of building, Vice Minister Chu Do promised to scrupulously carry out the instructions of the Council of Ministers vice chairman.

SRV, ALBANIA SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW030355 Hanoi VNA in English 0317 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- A protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1982 between Vietnam and Albania was signed in Tirana last Saturday. Signing the document on behalf of their respective governments were Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Dinh Van Tram and Albanian Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade M. Sinoimeri. Also on Saturday the Vietnamese Government trade delegation was cordially received by Nedin Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and minister of foreign trade.

VCP GREETS MOZAMBIQUE PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

OW021526 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 2 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Frelimo party on its fifth anniversary. The message says:

"Over the past five years, implementing the resolutions of its first congress, the Frelimo Party, headed by esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel, has been bringing into play the nation's revolutionary traditions. It has led the Mozambique people to brilliant success in defending their revolutionary achievements, in developing the economy and culture, and in building a new life, taking the country forwards along the road of socialism. So doing it has actively contributed to the revolutionary cause in Africa and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"The Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam greatly rejoice at the Mozambique people's successes and sincerely wish you still greater ones in your revolutionary cause. May the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mozambique be constantly developed".

VO CHI CONG SPEAKS AT CONTRACT WAGES CONFERENCE

BK291111 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 82, pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Summary] "The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to review the practice of various contract wage and piecework and incentive pay systems now applied by many state-run production units involved in agriculture, forestry, fishery, water conservancy and rubber industry. The conference helped various sectors, localities and production units exchange and learn from each other's experience; solved various management problems; created a vigorous change in business system practices based on profit-and-loss accounting and launched a boisterous emulation movement among various state-run establishments in order to score more achievements to greet the fifth party congress."

Attending the conference were the ministers of agriculture, water conservancy and marine products and representatives of the general rubber affairs department and of various provinces, cities and production units. "The conference was chaired by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, VCP Central Committee Political Bureau member and Council of Ministers vice chairman.

"Since 1981, along with directing the expansion of the product-contract system with individual laborers in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, the Council of Ministers has decided to expand various forms of contracts and bonuses in state-run production and trade units (Decision No 26-CP, dated 21 January 1981). The use of the product-contract system in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives has become a boisterous and vigorous mass movement and an important factor for ensuring all-round success for agricultural production in 1981."

In agricultural production, about 50 percent of the state-run establishments are using the contract wage and incentive pay systems. A number of units have achieved initial results in contracting the planting of short-term food crops. Thanks to the application of contract wages, the work time of cadres and workers has increased about 30 percent. "According to initial figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, the interests of the state have increased by about 30 percent and the income of cadres and workers has increased by 60 percent with certain localities reportedly doubling this kind of income."

At various rubber plantations, thanks to the use of the contract wage and incentive pay systems, the planting of rubber trees and the tapping of rubber latex have increased markedly.

In the forestry sector, some 40 percent of the total forestry sites practiced the contract system to varying extents. Many forestry sites have increased labor output from 100 to 250 percent.

In the marine products sector, all production establishments practiced the product-contract system and achieved good results. It is noted that the Con Dao fishing enterprise increased its fish catch from 14 tons in 1977 to 32.7 tons in 1981.

In the water conservancy sector, some 40 percent of the water conservancy units applied the contract system. Water Conservancy Construction Corporation No 6 overfulfilled its 1981 plan. Its members' average monthly wage increased from 80 dong in 1980 to 295 dong in 1981.

After 4 days of work, the conference unanimously observed that apart from its effects in stimulating production and promoting increased labor output, product quality and the volume of production, the product-contract system has helped consolidate socialist production relations and protect socialist property. However, the movement to apply the product-contract system has not developed evenly and vigorously. Many localities have not properly respected the interests between the state and enterprises and have not properly observed economic and technical norms.

"In his closing speech, after pointing out those localities with satisfactory work performance and those with shortcomings to be overcome if the contract and rewards movement is to be developed further among various state-run production units, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: The primary tasks to be carried out by our entire party and people in the years ahead will consist of tackling the most urgent problems encountered in order to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood further. In order to carry out the basic tasks and strategic objectives, especially those concerning the 1982 economic and social tasks, as outlined in the resolutions of the VCP Central Committee's 10th Plenum and especially the VCP Central Committee's 11th Plenum, we must concentrate the greatest efforts of the state and of various sectors and echelons on creating extraordinary agricultural development in order to solve the most essential problems at present, namely, grain and foodstuffs. Comrade Vo Chi Cong emphasized: All state-run production units involved in agriculture, forestry, fishery, including water conservancy and rubber production units, are duty-bound to surge forward vigorously and to contribute duly to achieving those objectives for grain, foodstuffs, clothing, and consumer and export goods. To achieve this aim, these units must actively carry out production and labor reorganization, improve management, vigorously develop production and the business system based on profit-and-loss accounting and do away with the through-subsidy administrative system. From now on, state-run production units must carry out production in usch a way as to obtain some profits and achieve high economic results.

"As for the contract wage and incentive pay system, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: The contract system has contributed to developing the latent potential in land and in resources from jungles and seas; developing the existing material and technical bases; developing the capabilities of each person, each service, each trade and each production unit based on their existing assets in labor and materials and developing the scientific and technical potential. The product-contract system has stimulated the masses' revolutionary movement, has prompted the masses to engage voluntarily in labor and has made them the true masters of their units in economic management -- as they are allowed to participate in discussing activity plans and economic and technical norms -- and in the scientific, technical and distribution fields. In 1982, all state-run production units of those sectors mentioned above must expand and basically complete the application of the contract system in various trades and wtih all types of laborers directly engaged in production and production support and with managerial cadres. Along with efforts to study and select the most suitable contractual and reward systems to be put into practice, all responsible sectors, localities, production establishments and related services must overcome the shortcomings mentioned above and must create favorable conditions for the vigorous and steady development of the movement.

"We must eliminate those irrational activities which impede the practice of various contractual and reward systems and which run counter to the objectives and principles laid down in Resolution No 26-CP of the Council of Ministers. Responsible production establishments must suggest remedial measures, must boldly struggle and must join with one another in solving difficult problems in order to create conditions for increased production.

"As our economic management has begun to follow a customary pattern, many people continue to be bound by the old rules and regulations and dare not go beyond the old system which is regarded as very limited. The through-subsidy administrative system is absolutely unacceptable for economic management because it will lead to bureaucratism and will cause economic stagnation. The practice of the contractual system is a very important and comprehensive measure designed to eliminate many of the limitations in the old system, to frustrate the subsidy method and to replace it with a business method based on economic accounting in order to eliminate conservatism, sluggishness, bureaucratism and negativism gradually. Comrade Vo Chi Cong went on: The contractual system can be applied everywhere and to any job. Based on each type of work, however, we must give out contracts in a most suitable way. The best way to apply the contractual system is with individual laborers or with small teams -- the smaller the better.

"With regard to a number of problems facing the managerial system, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: It is the duty of enterprise directors to ensure the satisfactory organization of production and profitable business services, and to deliver their total volume of production (or the total production value) and profits to the state in accordance with prescribed quotas. Additionally, enterprise directors must have the right to make decisions on products made in excess of the prescribed quota without constituting a breach of the state policy. In order to fulfill these tasks satisfactorily, enterprise directors must have the authority over production, business, labor and finance, and must improve planning activities. Those sectors such as finance, planning, banking, labor, internal trade and supply must be determined to create favorable conditions and provide concrete guidance, and must quickly meet all demands in production in order to enable responsible cadres in various localities and establishments to implement smoothly all the contractual and reward systems for increased production.

"On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vo Chi Cong launched an emulation drive to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan and to improve the economic management of various agricultural, forestry, water conservancy, marine products and rubber sectors.

"The congress submitted a letter of determination to the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly and the government, expressing its complete agreement with the policy to expand the application of various contractual and reward forms in state-run production units. They also expressed their consideration that this policy is one of the most important policies aimed at eliminating the existing through-subsidy administrative system and the sluggishness in management and production and at making a vigorous shift to the business system based on profit-and-loss accounting in order to achieve high economic results from more profitable production."

ADDITION TO THAI BINH PARTY CONGRESS REPORT

The following addition to the item entitled "Thai Binh Holds Party Congress 8-15 Jan," published in the 1 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page K 6, should be inserted on page K 7 immediately following the fourth paragraph, which ends "...large-scale socialist production?" This addition plus the excerpts constitute the text of the report.

Comrade Le Thanh Binh of the Tien Hai delegation said: The application of the end-product contract system is a new, developmental step in management. It further improves the process of reorganizing production and improving the management mechanism in agriculture.

The comrade head of the Hung Ha delegation affirmed: The application of the end-product contract system is a correct, pressing requirement. He then dealt with another issue, that of ensuring the necessary material and technical conditions following the application of the product contract system in order to satisfactorily manage the various links of production.

Comrade Do Van Dan, head of the Quynh An cooperative, from the Quynh Phu delegation, said: The application of the product contract system does not hamper the advance of agriculture to large-scale socialist production, but there are two factors that hamper production -- the industry sector's unsatisfactory support of agriculture, due to continued authoritarianism and complexities, and the conservatism and private ownership spirit among cadres and party members.

The following is the recorded statement by Comrade Nguyen Van Hang, chief of the provincial party committee's agriculture section, on this issue: [Begin Nguyen Van Hang recording] As you know, comrades, production relations must be considered in terms of the following three aspects: 1) ownership of the means of production; 2) human relationship in productive labor; 3) ownership and distribution of products.

When we speak of production relations within a cooperative, we should speak about whether or not that cooperative reflects the socialist nature. For further clarification, let us examine the production realities in our province's cooperatives:

As for ownership of the means of production, the fact is that each Thai Binh cooperative, the advanced as well as the weak ones, manages its land area and determines the nature of the soil and the level of investment for each crop as well as the cultivation patterns for the spring, 10th month and winter crops and the productivity and volume of production of each field. The issue is discussed at a cooperative members' congress or a congress of cooperative members' representatives. This is collective ownership of the means of production.

As for production relations, the fact is that all Thai Binh cooperatives are in control of their work forces, which they assign to various trades and occupations according to the cooperatives' plans. I think that in the five links of production in the charge of the collective, the work force represents both the production force and production relations. It is a production force because it consists of material and technical bases; it represents production relations because it is a jointly owned force which the cooperative management board controls in the discharge of the five links of production under its management. [end recording]

"It is noteworthy..."

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON LABOR

BK040700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss tasks on distribution of labor and the population and the building of new economic zones and settled farming and settled life areas in 1982 and the subsequent years. The conference was chaired by Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and attended by comrades responsible for various central branches, sectors and mass organizations, vice chairmen of people's committees from provinces and cities and representatives of a number of districts, new economic zones and settled farming and settled life areas.

Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

The conferees heard and evaluated reports presented by representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, the Guidance Committee for Distribution of Labor and the Population and representatives of various localities and establishments. Although we experienced numerous difficulties during the 5 years 1976-80, we have scored initial and significant achievements in carrying out the party and state major policies on distribution of labor and the population, the building of new economic zones and the establishment of settled farming and settled life areas. This has created favorable conditions for the implementation of state policies in the coming years.

Talking to the conferees, Pham Van Dong stressed the strategic importance of the labor distribution aimed at satisfactorily exploiting the land potential, especially arable land to contribute to comprehensively developing our country's agriculture. This will help solve various important problems including economic, military and international relations problems and so forth.

The Council of Ministers chairman urged sectors and localities to formulate plans to satisfactorily carry out this task and to scrupulously make periodical checks. He praised a number of localities for their initial efforts and commended Ha Nam Ninh Province in the Red River Delta and Minh Hai Province in the Mekong River Delta for making their joint agreement to carry out this party and state major task satisfactorily. He expressed the hope that the provinces in the Mekong River Delta, the Central Highlands eastern zone and the Red River Delta and other provinces will make their joint agreements similar to that of Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai in order to fulfill their tasks.

The Council of Ministers chairman also urged the forestry sector to take advantage of the party and state intention in redistributing the labor force satisfactorily to carry out the tasks concerning afforestation, protection, conservation and exploitation of forests. It is necessary to combine tasks concerning agriculture and forestry with tasks of building settled farming and settled life areas in order to turn our country into a forest-rich nation. At the same time, a plan to protect forests must be formulated during the process of building the new economic zones.

LINKING RAW MATERIAL AREAS, PROCESSING URGED

BK020453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 2 February editorial: "Achieve a Combination Between Enterprises and Raw-Material-Producing Areas"]

[Text] Activities of various industrial services always represent a repetition of various processes of creating the sources of raw materials and processing these raw materials. For those production establishments that are vigorously shifting toward the exploitation of local resources in order to produce foodstuffs and consumer goods, the close combination of enterprises and raw-material-producing areas is a decisive factor for the development of production.

Over the past few years, in the process of reorganizing production in society and advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production, we have begun paying attention to a new form of production organization, that is, the achievement of a close combination between processing enterprises and raw-material-producing areas in order to associate industry with agriculture on a step-by-step basis.

Thanks to its efforts to link its raw-material-producing area with its processing industry, the Tran Phu tea joint enterprise in Hoang Lien Son has over the past 2 years been able to quickly increase the tea bud productivity of various state farms and cooperatives while ensuring the fulfillment of the tea-processing quota by its tea plant, thus always fulfilling or overfulfilling the state plans.

Many food- and consumer-goods-producing establishments, including various handicraft cooperatives, have also been able to overcome difficulties arising from the shortage of raw materials by associating their business with various agricultural products and industrial crops areas or by expanding their contract-related relations in the purchase and planting of sugarcane, tobacco, coconut trees, rush, jute and bamboo trees.

Many production establishments have failed to establish good relations with various raw-material-producing areas. Therefore, disagreement has been commonplace between the two sectors, processing and production. Ample existing potentials in manpower, materials and technology have been (?underexploited). On several occasions production has been interrupted and there has been a decline in economic results.

Initiative in production can be created only under conditions where there is a balance between cultivation and processing. The growth of one party depends not merely on subjective factors but also on the positive effects of the activities of the other party. Only through good processing activities can we create favorable conditions for expanding production in raw-material-producing areas and for consolidating production relations in the rural areas. Only through the creation of a steady source of raw materials with uniform quality can we have the conditions that ensure quality standards and stabilize the production volume of processed goods.

The combination of processing enterprises with raw material production establishments is consistent with both links of the production chain. Therefore, whether it may concern a combined organization or the establishment of relations of combination, it is imperative that we adopt a wholesome viewpoint with attention given to the requirements and capabilities of both parties.

The stable relationship between enterprises and raw-material-producing areas must be based on the reorganization of production designed to meet the conditions of geography, material bases and managerial efficiency. All sectors and localities should rapidly set up raw material areas, make investments in depth and expand production, select good seeds, practice intensive cultivation to increase crop yields and improve the quality of agricultural products to be used as raw materials. On the other hand, it is necessary to define the orientations for processing, reorganize industrial and handicraft production establishments, improve equipment and tools to handle the new sources of raw materials properly, increase the value of raw materials by supplying the various localities with technical equipment for preliminary processing work, and transform, arrange and guide private establishments in the production of sugarcane, sugar, cooking oil and soap so as to avoid spontaneous development which may cause losses to the state and peasants.

Another important task is to combine production with transportation as untimely or irregular delivery of agricultural raw materials to processing plants will result in losses in many respects. Whether the relationship between industry and agriculture in the processing of foodstuffs and the production of consumer goods is (?close and satisfactory) or not also depends on our efforts to study, introduce and apply specific policies on investments, the supply of production materials, the sale of grain to raw material areas and the correct setting of prices of the various types of industrial crops and agriculture food. It is necessary to organize a (? control) network to prevent speculators and hoarders from disrupting the market. The interests of producers who fulfill or overfulfill the plan norms as assigned by the state and entered in contracts must be guaranteed and encouraged.

Closely combining processing enterprises with raw material areas is an important measure aimed at enhancing the final result of production and business activities and also at constributing to the establishment of an agroindustrial structure at the grassroots level and in each locality.

THIRD MILITARY REGION HOLDS REVIEW CONFERENCE

BK301230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Following a conference in early 1981 in Tien Lang District, Haiphong Municipality, the Third Military Region recently held its second periodic conference to discuss the task of building a defensive line of coastal villages in Thai Thuong, Thai Thuy and Thai Binh. These villages carried out two strategic tasks satisfactorily last year.

The conference noted that although the people experienced difficulties in economic production and in their daily lives and suffered from sabotage activities by the Chinese reactionaries throughout 1981, troops and militiamen of the Third Military Region, under the leadership of the party, successfully repulsed the enemies and foiled their sinister schemes.

With regard to recruitment, the military region has fulfilled its plan norms according to schedule. The quality of the militia and self-defense forces has been improved gradually. The command, office and combat alert duties have been maintained satisfactorily.

The conference contributed many concrete ideas to improving the guidelines and measures designed to build the defensive line of coastal villages in 1982 more effectively. The conferences pledged that they will strive to carry out the tasks and policies set forth by the conference satisfactorily and accelerate the emulation movement in the early days of the new year to score more achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL CALLS

With Pham Van Dong

OW291920 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 29 -- Tancred Ibsen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to Vietnam, took leave of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today. The premier had a cordial talk with him.

With Truong Chinh

OW011610 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 1 -- Tancred Ibsen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to Vietnam, paid a farewell visit to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today before returning home for a new assignment. The president had a cordial talk with him.

HANOI CEREMONY MARKS DONG DA VICTORY OVER QING

OW300325 Hanoi VNA in English 1313 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 30 -- A ceremony was held around the Dong Da hillock in Hanoi yesterday to celebrate the 193rd anniversary of the Dong Da victory over the Chinese feudalist aggressors. Speaking on this occasion, Do Van Con, chairman of the People's Committee of Dong Da Precinct, recalled the Vietnam people's lightning attack in 1789 under the command of the national hero Nguyen Hue completely liberating the country [words indistinct] the 200,000 strong occupation army of the Qing. The ceremony wound up with art performances and sport games.

TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

OW011607 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 1 -- A delgation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, left here on Saturday on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation is to attend the 10th Congrss of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Havana, Cuba. Seeing the delegation off were representatives of the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Vietnam.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON PAYS VISIT

Talks With Mokhtar

BK290841 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0817 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Jan (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja described his 1 and 1/2 hour talk with British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington here Friday as "very good" and "much in depth."

Emerging from the talk at the Foreign Ministry Mokhtar said their discussion touched on regional as well as international matters, such as the problem of Kampuchea and the situation in Poland. Economic topics were also discussed, besides politics. On the political ones, he declined to say anything as yet. He asked reporters to wait for his press conference on Saturday. On economics, he said his discussion with Lord Carrington was very significant, especially in relation with Indonesia's desire to boost its commodity exports. British exports to Indonesia at present surpassed Indonesian exports to Great Britain.

Prof Mokhtar declined to explain further, saying Lord Carrington would still have talks on economic matters with Mines and Energy Minister Prof Subroto.

Lord Carrington arrived here Thursday on the first leg of a tour of ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia). He said on his arrival that relations between Great Britain and Indonesia were very good, especially after the problem of textile quotas had been resolved 2 years ago. After talks with several more ministers and paying courtesy calls on the president and vice president and a visit to the state palace in Bogor, Lord Carrington will leave Indonesia Sunday to proceed to Kuala Lumpur. A meeting with Narciso Reyes, secretary general of ASEAN in Jakarta, is also in his program.

Meeting With Subroto

BK291459 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Britain has offered to assist in the development of Indonesian natural resources, such as in the exploration and exploitation of oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-energy. This was stated by Mining and Energy Minister Subroto following a 1-hour talk with British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington in Jakarta today.

At the meeting, Lord Carrington had offered to undertake satellite air surveys to facilitate the location of oil fields, but the technology merited further study, Subroto said.

Carrington Dinner Speech

BK300813 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0759 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jan (ANTARA) -- British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Lord Carrington declared at a dinner given him by Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmja Friday [29 January] that Britain would explore possibilities of helping Indonesia in industrial development. Lord Carrington arrived here Thursday for a 5-day visit to have talks with Indonesian authorities. Addressing his host at the dinner, Lord Carrington recalled the long relations between Britain and Indonesia dating back to the past.

To help reinforce our amity and friendship (as described by Queen Elizabeth I in 1601 in a letter to the king of Sumatra) I have brought with me seven experts in the interchange of commodities -- leaders of some of our largest companies, who you have kindly invited this evening, Lord Carrington said. According to him, these experts already had wide experience in Indonesia, being keenly aware of the striking development of both industry and agriculture now under way in Indonesia, and the Indonesian policy to pursue it further.

Pointing to [words indistinct] program of development assistance in Indonesia, he said: So far our help has mainly been directed to the rural areas, to which President Suharto so rightly attaches fundamental importance. We are now also exploring how to diversify it into other fields, such as industrial development.

Lord Carrington cited other examples of the British part in Indonesian development programs, like the presence of British young volunteers under Britain's voluntary services overseas scheme, funds raised by British young people for purified water system in another. [sentence as received] I would say that our countries now stand closer together than ever. This, paradoxically, is in part the happy outcome of the problems of trade which we encountered in 1980 and solved exactly a year ago, he said.

The British foreign secretary and his party are also scheduled to visit the botanical gardens at Bogor, where he said he hoped to see the memorial of Lady Raffles and the Rafflesia, a flower named after Sir Stamford Raffles.

Support for ASEAN on Kampuchea

BK300707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jan (AFP) -- British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today reaffirmed his government's support for the efforts of the Association of SoutheastAsian Nations (ASEAN) to solve the Cambodian problem.

"Britain regards ASEAN as a success story, and we support ASEAN's efforts to solve the (Cambodian) problem," he told a news conference after talks with President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik. He said he had been briefed by his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and was told that the "difference of emphasis" among the five ASEAN member countries -- Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia -- on the Cambodian problem was fast disappearing. There was no difference in objective, he said, adding: "We seek to help ASEAN in in promoting peace in Cambodia."

Asked which faction he thought would rule Cambodia should there be a compromise with Vietnam, he said: "We stick to the old fashion that it is up to the Cambodian people to choose their own government."

On economic matters, he said he hoped that Indonesia's new foreign trade policy, obliging foreign suppliers to buy Indonesian non-oil products, would not affect the growing economic and trade realtions between Indonesia and Britain. "We can understand Indonesia's new economic regulations, but we do not know how they will work in practice," he said. Britain attaches great importance to expanding trade relations with Indonesia and, therefore, representatives of seven leading British firms have come here for trade talks with Indonesian officials, he added.

He gave no direct answer when asked if Britain wanted to replace the four Skyhawk aircraft which crashed here, but Sir Frederic Page, who is in charge of the Skyhawk sales, was reported to plan a second visit here on February 23. The Indonesian Air Force has bought a squadron of Skyhawk planes from Britain for the training of its cadets.

Mokhtar's Comments on Visit

BK010904 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0719 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 31 Jan (ANTARA) -- British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington left here Sunday for Manila after paying an official three-day visit to Indonesia. Indonesia was the first country he visited on his tour of ASEAN. After Manila the British foreign secretary will go to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Lord Carrington during his sojourn here held talks with President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Indonesia's economic minister. Besides bilateral relations, Lord Carrington discussed regional and international issues during his meeting with Indonesian leaders.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who saw his counterpart off at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, told reporters that talks with Lord Carrington was fruitful and smooth. He said bilateral relations were taken as the main topic of discussion. He described the relations between Indonesia and Great Britain as being in very good shape now. It was true, he added, that the bilateral relations in one-and-a-half years ago were in somewhat disharmony for an export quota imposed by Britain upon Indonesian textiles. But according to Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the problem has been solved and the relations have returned to normal.

In addition to official talks British businessmen accompanying Lord Carrington held separate meetings with their Indonesian counterparts.

The Indonesian foreign minister said that exchange of information on various problems dominated the talks held between Lord Carrington and the Indonesian side. He quoted the British foreign secretary as saying he was very happy with the talks during his stay in Indonesia and hoped to re-visit the country in the future. Well, I could say that both sides are satisfied with the talks and agreed to meet again, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said, but he did not mention the date for the next meeting.

Questioned on the British position regarding ASEAN stance on the Kampuchean issue, the Indonesian foreign minister said Britain is consistent with the ASEAN proposal for a peaceful settlement of the issue. But the Kampuchea problem was not taken specifially during the talks with Lord Carrington, he said, adding that both sides discussed the problem of ASEAN in a general perspective.

He said Lord Carrington seemed to be very cautious of giving a statement on problems outside ASEAN. But in general, he is in support of ASEAN position to the Kampuchea issue, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said.

The Indonesian foreign minister said "no" when questioned whether the EEC initiative to solve the problem of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was also brought up to the talks with Lord Carrington. He only said the Middle East issue was dominating the talks. He did not elaborate on this.

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

BK031545 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Feb (AFP) -- North Korean Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok arrived here today for a 5-day official visit to Indonesia on the first leg of a tour to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Mr Yi, accompanied by a 20-member party, was greeted at Halim Airport by Vice President Adam Malik and several Indonesian cabinet ministers. Mr Malik will hold a state dinner in honour of Mr Yi this evening. The prime minister will hold talks with President Suharto tomorrow that are expected to deal with bilateral and regional matters.

After the talks Mr Yi will confer with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the Foreign Ministry.

On the third day of his visit, Mr Yi will visit the Cilegon steel plant, some 110 km (about 70 miles) west of here, and tour a housing project in central Jakarta. He will also visit a cement plant at Gresik in East Java and attend a dinner in his honour held by east government Sunandar Prijosudarmo. [as received] On Sunday Mr Yi will tour a fishery and handicraft project at Sidoardjo, East Java, and return to Jakarta in the afternoon.

Mr Yi will leave on Monday for Bangkok on the second leg of his ASEAN tour -- the first by a North Korean head of government.

Banquet for Premier

BK031551 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Indonesia, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, adheres consistently to the nonaligned policy and continues to respect the nonaligned principles, such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for the sovereignty of other countries and peaceful settlement of any conflicts. This was stated by Vice President Adam Malik at a state banquet he hosted at the state palace tonight in honor of state guest North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok.

Vice President Adam Malik was happy that the Indonesian attitude toward nonalignment is also the view of North Korea. On the visit of Premier Yi Chong-ok to Indonesia, the vice president is confident that it will further deepen mutual understanding between Indonesia and North Korea. He pointed out that both Indonesia and North Korea are nonaligned countries belonging to the group of developing countries striving for peace, independence and social justice for all nations. Vice President Adam Malik also expressed his happiness that the visit of the North Korean premier to Indonesia will be followed by similar visits to the other ASEAN member countries. Speaking on ASEAN, the vice president said Indonesia and the four other ASEAN members have established a new form of cooperation based on a mutually beneficial sense of equality to strengthen national defense and regional resilience.

Prior to the banquet, Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik and Premier and Mrs Yi Chong-ok exchanged souvenirs. The vice president presented one of his books on the Indonesian revolution to the North Korean premier, while he received ginseng medicinal plant from the North Korean premier. Mrs Nelly Malik presented her book on Indonesian women to Mrs Yi Chong-ok, while Mrs Yi Chong-ok presented a specially woven North Korean shawl to her.

Yi Chong-ok Banquet Remarks

BK040939 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Vice President Adam Malik said that Indonesia, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, consistently adheres to the nonaligned policies and continues to respect the nonaligned principles, such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. During a state banquet held at the state palace last night in honor of the visiting North Korean premier, Yi Chong-ok, the vice president expressed his happiness that the North Korean Government and people share the same view on the need to preserve the nonaligned principles.

In reply, Premier Yi Chong-ok stressed the importance of efforts to foster cooperation and strengthen solidarity between the two countries through meetings.

In his speech, delivered in Korean, Yi Chong-ok expressed his admiration over President Suharto's leadership in implementing the national development. He also expressed his admiration over Indonesia's success in securing self-reliance in food. Touching on world peace, the North Korean premier said that his country is constantly doing its best to prevent war and always takes part in maintaining peace and stability.

Calls on Suharto

BK040953 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Summary] Visiting North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok this morning paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta. Earlier, the North Korean premier paid a similar call on Vice President Adam Malik. During his meeting with President Suharto, various problems were discussed. In the meeting, President Suharto was assisted by Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadisaputro and Trade Minister Radius Prawiro. State Secretary Sudharmono later briefed newsmen on the outcome of the meeting.

MP'S SCORE MOSCOW RADIO REPORT OVER PKI MESSAGE

BK021617 Jakarta OANA in English 0950 GMT 2 Feb 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- Chairman of the Islamic Development Unity (PPP) faction in the House of Representatives (DPR), H. Nuddin Lubis, strongly condemned here Tuesday the January 22 reports of the Moscow radio which had again defended and supported the already uprooted Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) following its coup attempt known as the G.30. XS/PKI in 1965.

The Moscow radio, among other things, criticised Indonesian Government leaders and the KNPI youth organization which had launched protest against the earlier (December 17) publication of the Russian radio which reported that the PKI organization had sent a congratulatory message to Russian President Leonid Brezhnev in connection with his 75th birthday celebration.

Nuddin Lubis said it was a peculiar thing that the Moscow radio through its recent broadcasting again had supported the PKI organization instead of apologizing for its earlier step which had hurt feelings of the Indonesian Government and people. Lubis quoted the Moscow radio as saying that the status of the PKI organization is the internal affairs of Indonesia. The problem can only be solved by the Indonesian people themselves. The congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the PKI organization which was recently reported by the Moscow radio has no relations with abovementioned issues.

Nuddin Lubis pointed out that the statement of the Moscow radio constitutes proof of the Russian interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia. Lubis said that so far Indonesia had maintained a friendly attitude and relations toward the Soviet Union. The PPP faction chairman however noted with surprise that such a goodwill attitude of Indonesia had just been belittled by the Soviet Union which did not deserve the existing norms, ethics, and honesty. The Muslim leader appealed to the Soviet Union to halt such unfriendly actions for the sake of the proper bilateral relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, chairman of House Commission I (dealing with security, foreign affairs and information), Chalid Mawardi, also made a strong reaction to the blatant statement of the Moscow radio. He said the Soviet Union had been informed of the protests made by the Indonesian authorities toward such an unfriendly step but the reactions were unheeded. Mawardi described the Russian step as arrogant. The MP reminded the people of the latent danger of communism, adding integration among all elements of the new order -- including cooperation between the people and the armed forces (ABRI) -- was a must.

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA

BK040236 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Malaysian Ambassador to Thailand Datuk Shahuddin Mohamed Taib said yesterday that his prime minister had made a strong statement on the Kampuchean stalemate in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday as a "reminder to the Khmer Rouge that they cannot take ASEAN for granted."

The Malaysian envoy, in an interview with the NATION, said that Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamad, in raising the possibility that Kuala Lumpur might drop its recognition of the Khmer Rouge in the UN, was simply trying to relay a "message" to the ousted Khmer Rouge leaders to take a more cooperative stand vis-a-vis ASEAN.

"ASEAN has been doing a lot for Democratic Kampuchea and that's a fact they should not forget," Ambassador Shahuddin Mohamed Taib said. The ambassador said he did not believe his prime minister's statement represented a change in the policy. "It's just a little bit of a reminder to the Khmer Rouge," he said.

The Malaysian envoy said the strong statement from Mahathir might also be a way to pressure the Khmer Rouge into a softer position towards ASEAN's proposed "loose coalition" with each of the three parties maintaining its stand.

The ambassadors said he could not officially confirm a published report earlier this week that Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie had said Kuala Lumpur would be ready to host a new "summit" of the three parties in the coalition: Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Ambassador Shahuddin Mohamed Taib said that his prime minister had obviously been "disappointed, to put it mildly" by Khmer Rouge's rejection of the latest ASEAN's loose coalition proposal.

The Malaysian prime minister, in his opening speech to the Fourth General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday said in part: "We in Southeast Asia have entered an era fraught with unprecedented perils. It's distressing to note that the problem of Kampuchea which has plagued us for the last few years appears to be no nearer to an equitable solution. The intransigent attitude of certain parties is very much regretted. It may no longer be worthwhile for us to support their position in the United Nations."

Thai undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsi, was also in the audience of the gathering, as a senator and a member of the Thai delegation to the conference. M.R. Kasem had earlier flown to Indonesia and Singapore for discussions with his counterparts on the latest developments in Kampuchea -- particularly in reference to Khmer Rouge's rejection of ASEAN's latest formula for a political solution to the problem.

KUALA LUMPUR DISCUSSES KHMER ROUGE STANCE

BK031445 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, yesterday hinted in a statement made at the Fourth ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization assembly in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia might withdraw its support for the Khmer Rouge seat in the United Nations if it refused to accept the coalition proposal by ASEAN. Dr Mahathir's statement said that Malaysia regretted the intransigent attitude of certain parties and it may no longer be worthwhile for us to support their position in the United Nations.

The time may not be ripe yet for Malaysia together with the other ASEAN nations to take this drastic step, but the Khmer Rouge must realise that if the ASEAN Standing Committee, which is currently chaired by Singapore, decides to withdraw support for Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations, it will not hesitate to do so. On its own, the Khmer Rouge cannot master the vote to retain its seat. They must realise that they are retaining their membership of the United Nations because of the efforts of ASEAN. Otherwise, the image of the Khmer Rouge as being one of the most genocidal regimes in the history of mankind would have guaranteed their expulsion.

The support of the ASEAN members was not unconditional. It was predicated on the assumption and principles contained initially in the General Assembly resolution passed on the 30th November 1979. The ASEAN nations will not want to be a party to the restoration of a cruel and murderous regime that very (?nearly) brought about the extinction of the Kampuchean economy, culture and people.

The leaders of the Khmer Rouge must realise that they will not be accepted by the Kampuchean people, who have every reason to fear them. A reshuffling of the Khmer Rouge top leadership, an open disavowal of communist principles and other such changes are not sufficient to make the Khmer Rouge acceptable to Kampuchean and international opinion.

Surely, the fact that they have not been able to attract substantial new support and the reported defections from their rank should be sufficient to convince the Khmer Rouge leadership that what is needed is a drastic change in the image and that change can only come about if they join the coalition as proposed by ASEAN.

The Khmer Rouge may find it distasteful to acknowledge Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann as their leaders, but that is precisely what they will have to do to gain acceptance. The complete transformation of the image and character of the Khmer Rouge is the precondition demanded by the Kampuchean people and ASEAN, without whose support the Khmer Rouge will not survive.

The aid and support of all the ASEAN members is vital to the very survival of the resistance movement if it is not deteriorated into what Vietnam constantly called groups of brigands.

If the Khmer Rouge has the interest of the people of Kampuchea, if indeed it is interested in ensuring the survival of a Kampuchea that is independent and not part of an Indochina federation, they must make themselves acceptable to those who are trying to bring this about. There really is little choice except to join a coalition that would represent the true nationalist yearning of the Kampuchean people.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 025

5 February 1982

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MIYAZAWA COMMENTS ON TRADE BILLS IN U.S. CONGRESS

OW051033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 5 (KYODO) -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa Friday denounced a series of bills introduced in the U.S. Congress and apparently designed to influence Japan into opening its market wider to American products on the basis of "reciprocity."

Claiming that the bills represented a serious setback for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Miyazawa told a press conference that multilateral trade negotiations were possible under GATT and it was therefore a step beyond the principle of reciprocity. He said the world "reciprocity" sounded wonderful but the thinking behind it was a serious retrogression.

Miyazawa expressed the opinion that only a handful of experts in Congress really understood what GATT stood for and the history of developments which surmounted the reciprocity principle.

The chief Cabinet secretary's remarks were in reaction to a bill introduced in the Senate Thursday by Republican Senator John Heinz that would give the President authority to restrict imports from any country that does not open its market to American products to the same extent as the U.S. market.

Miyazawa also disclosed at the press conference that full-scale preparations would be made from next week to send Masumi Esaki, chairman of the special research council on international economic affairs of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, to the U.S. to try and patch up trade relations between the two countries.

SUZUKI REACTS FAVORABLY TO U.S. TECHNICAL TRADE

OW051131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday cooperation between Japan and the United States in exchanging and sharing military technology was important as part of the "smooth and effective execution" of the bilateral security treaty.

"We must respond to the U.S. request" for transfer of Japan's military-related technology, Suzuki said at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting. He quickly added, however, that there were government and Diet restrictions banning the export of arms and this included military technology. "Therefore," Suzuki said, "we are now studying if we can adjust" policies related to such restrictions.

Suzuki's remarks were interpreted as his first positive statement in favor of such military cooperation with the United States.

The United States is reportedly interested in Japan's advanced electronics technology for radar and other surveillance equipment.

The committee session is discussing the government-proposed yen 49.7 trillion (dollar 226 billion) fiscal 1982 budget, which allocates yen 2.6 trillion (dollar 11.7 billion) for defense, a 7.75 percent increase over defense spending in fiscal 1981.

The committee meeting followed heated debate Thursday on alleged joint research and development of antisubmarine patrol aircraft and transport airplanes in apparent violation of government restrictions. But, Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said joint research and development in the field of military equipment could be carried out only after the two countries reached a new agreement on the basis of the Japan-U.S. mutual defense aid pact.

Ito defined "joint development" as determination of weapons to be produced, provision and sharing of technology, and division of responsibility and manufacturing cost.

Sakurauchi told the meeting Japan was "not obliged" to provide military technology to the United States under existing agreements between the two countries.

But Senior Foreign Ministry officials said, "Rejection of a U.S. request under any circumstances will mean contravention of the Japan-U.S. security threat."

Suzuki then stood up and said: "The treaty is a major pillar ensuring Japan's national security. We are placing emphasis on Japan-U.S. military cooperation as part of the smooth and effective execution of the treaty."

JSP OFFICIAL QUESTIONS C-1 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

OW041315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 (KYODO) -- Japan may have helped the United States produce military planes though the Tokyo government denies such technical assistance, a Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Diet member said Thursday.

The JSP member of parliament, Shun Oide, said it is suspected that knowhow for the C-1 amphibious jet transport, jointly developed in 1971 by Kawasaki Heavy Industries and the Defense Agency's Technical Research and Development Institute, was provided to the United States in violation of the 1976 government policy banning export of arms and military technology. The suspicion stems from the fact that performance and design of the C-1 and the U.S.-produced YC-14 and YC-15 transport planes are quite similar, Oide said in a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting. The C-1 plane is known for its excellent short takeoff and landing (STOL).

Oide said U.S. officials wanted the C-1 transport plane itself, but Japan's Defense Agency rejected the request because of the 1976 ban. The Americans then called for and received C-1 technical knowhow from Kawasaki Heavy Industries and the agency's institute, Oide said.

He said Kawasaki officials acknowledged that they handed over technical information concerning the transport planes.

Government officials had earlier said Japan and the United States have not conducted joint research or development in the field of military technology although they are now holding talks on the transfer of sophisticated Japanese electronics technology to the United States for use in radar and other surveillance equipment.

Government officials present at the committee session did not say whether Oide's speculation was true or not. The JSP dietman then called on the government to present diplomatic documents concerning joint development of weapons and exchanges of military information between the two countries. The request was turned down, however, because such documents are classified and are not to be made public.

Subsequent wrangling between lawmakers of the JSP and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) forced adjournment of the committee session for several hours.

The major opposition party later agreed to resume the lower house meeting Friday morning after the government said it would try to find out what the alleged technology transfer was all about.

Japan-U.S. military cooperation has emerged as a sensitive issue in the current Diet session which is discussing a government-proposed fiscal 1982 budget featuring defense spending of yen 2.6 trillion (dollar 11.8 billion). Defense expenditures are up 7.75 percent over the current fiscal year, compared with a less than 3 percent budgetary hike in education and social welfare outlays.

TALKS ENDED ON JAPAN-U.S. FOREIGN AID POLICIES

OW031003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 (KYODO) -- Japan and the United States Wednesday ended three days of talks in Tokyo on aid policies with an agreement to place emphasis on "aid to the poor majority in developing countries." The meeting was the third of its kind between the two countries aimed at coordinating their foreign aid policies, and the first since the inauguration of the Reagan administration in January last year. The consultation covered general and concrete policies on economic and technological aid to developing countries.

Kenichi Yanagi, leader of the Japanese delegation, said after the meeting that he found no basic difference between the Japanese and U.S. aid policies. It had been reported that the Reagan administration had switched U.S. emphasis in foreign aid to strategically important areas, and it was feared that the American aid policy might assume a stronger military coloring. However, Yanagi said after the consultation that the U.S. intends to stress "aid to the poor majority in such countries."

Peter McPherson, leader of the U.S. delegation, told reporters that Japan and the U.S. can work closely together to aid poor people in developing countries. McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), said that during the three-day meeting, both sides reviewed each other's foreign aid programs.

The two previous consultations, in 1978 and 1979, made both countries aware of the increasing need for cooperation in extending aid to poor countries, but did not result in a "joint aid program per se," he said.

Yanagi, also director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau, said the two delegations discussed basic and regional policies, focal areas and joint projects. He said both sides agreed to push actively for joint aid projects, including family planning in Indonesia and the construction of a primary school in Tonga.

Yanagi said aid policy makers of the two countries would meet after four months to review the progress in their commitments. He said the two delegations had agreed to hold the next full-scale meetings in Washington a year from now.

Yanagi said further aid policy consultations would be held whenever necessary through diplomatic channels in Washington, Tokyo and the capitals of aid-receiving countries, to maximize the effects of aid.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNIST POLICY

SK050441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with a commentary captioned "Splittist's Colour Will Not Change" which says that the unceasing anti-DPRK row of the South Korean puppets is a vicious act intended to bar reunification and freeze division by creating distrust and inciting confrontation within the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan group on February 3 called a "meeting of naval commanders" and made quite a noise, arguing that someone's "provocation is foreseen" and "a combat posture for retaliating at the initial stage of a war" must be established, with shrill cry over "communization by force of arms." Earlier, traitor Chon Tu-hwan went spouting about "southward invasion," "strengthened posture against it," and so on.

The commentary says: Only recently the Chon Tu-hwan group was loud-mouthed about "unification" and "conclusion of an agreement" in its "January 22 proposal." Now, abruptly, it called a meeting of puppet naval commanders to incite North-South confrontation and spin out powder-reeking trash from the same mouths. This reveals the fraud of its "proposal."

The "proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is, by nature, not one for reunification, but a showy veil for concealing his splittist colour in face of the rising tide of the times towards the reunification of the country. National reunification is incompatible with anti-communist confrontation. If he wanted to solve the reunification question, he should have chosen the road of ending distrust and confrontation and promoting national unity and collaboration.

However loudly the Chon Tu-hwan group may cry for "unification" and so forth, inciting antagonism and confrontation with an anti-communist row, no one would believe it. Such act only proves clearly once again that its splittist nature has not changed nor will it change.

It is more nonsensical than a jargon to talk about "general elections" while fanning anti-communist war fever with outcries for "retaliation" and establishment of a "combat posture." If the Chon Tu-hwan group is truly interested in reunification, it should not try to fool public opinion by harping on the empty "January 22 proposal," but stop first of all the row of anti-communist confrontation and war racket which deepen confrontation and lead the situation to a higher pitch of strain.

VRPR SCORES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' MILITARY EXERCISE

SK050007 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 3 February the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command announced that the Korea-U.S. joint mobile exercise Team Spirit 1982 will be conducted in South Korea 13 February-26 April. In an interview, Richard Hyde, spokesman for the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, said the exercise will mobilize armed forces and sophisticated military hardware. It will involve 157,500 South Korean and U.S. ground, naval and air force personnel stationed in South Korea and other locations in the continental United States, Okinawa and the Pacific region, including F-16 fighters and the Midway. The Team Spirit 1982 mobile exercise is an outrageous crime to lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war by aggravating tension in this land and to lay an artificial obstacle on the road of peace and peaceful reunification.

As people at home and abroad are urging the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification, the scheme of the U.S. aggressors and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring to stage a war exercise simulating a war of northward invasion concerns our people and the world's peace-loving peoples.

While the traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about dialogue and reunification in his 22 January proposal and U.S. President Reagan discussed peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula in a letter he sent to Chon Tu-hwan, they attempt to stage Team Spirit 1982, a joint mobile exercise and an aggression against North Korea. This exposes the fraudulence of the proposal for unification and the deception of their raving about peace on the Korean Peninsula. It is well known that the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have not tried to seek peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula; rather, they have attempted to realize their wild desire by perpetuating division and waging a new aggressive war on the Korean Peninsula. Through the Korea-U.S. joint mobile exercise Team Spirit 1982, the United States is scheming to complete preparations for war, to keep this land as a permanent colonial military base and to occupy all of the Korean Peninsula. To this end, the United States has bolstered the combat strength of the U.S. troops and accelerated preparations for a war of northward invasion. Moreover, it has instigated Chon Tu-hwan -- the cutthroat, military hooligan and war maniac -- to follow the road of fascism, war and division since putting him in power. The 22 January proposal for division adapted from a U.S. script was devised to quash the growing aspirations for reunification and mislead public opinion at home and abroad. By making the Chon Tu-hwan ring make such a proposal for reunification and encouraging it with military support, the United States is maneuvering to intimidate our people who desire reunification and to guarantee the long-term power of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime. This shows that the U.S. aggressors are obstacles to reunification, the source of war and the ring-leaders who instigate the Chon Tu-hwan ring to follow the road of division.

Positively joining in the joint mobile exercise Team Spirit 1982, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to leave this land to the United States as its colonial military and supply base; in return, they get to live in splendor and achieve a wild desire for long-term power. For this purpose, the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have run amok to prepare for a war of northward invasion by annually staging the Korea-U.S. military exercise simulating North Korea as their enemy. Such maneuvers committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are a grave challenge to our people's aspiration for reunification and peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia and a dangerous act to worsen tension on the Korean Peninsula and to wage a new war of invasion. The U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot justify their maneuvers for war and division under the pretext of peace and peaceful reunification.

Our people will never tolerate the maneuvers for reckless aggression and war committed by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The U.S. aggressors should immediately withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons and military equipment in accordance with the unanimous demand of people at home and abroad. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon the foolish fantasy of seeking long-term power, engaging in treacherous acts and being dependent on the United States. It should immediately step down from power. Our people will oppose the maneuvers to prepare for a new war of invasion and divide the nation and strenuously stage an anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

VRPR: KIM CHONG-IL ACTS AS 'AIDE' TO KIM IL-SONG

SK041309 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Feature program "Ray of Guidance:" "The Noblest Duty"]

[Text] The long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class contains many stories about successors who have been loyal to the leader.

However, we have never known such a genuine successor as dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has brilliantly inherited the revolutionary cause of chuche, is brilliantly bringing it to full bloom and has the highest loyalty to the fatherly leader.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has the highest loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's burning loyalty, aimed at easing the travails of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, lies at the bottom of his inexhaustible revolutionary zeal and energetic activities. It is said that dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il once made the following meaningful remarks: I am a warrior who is performing the glorious duty assigned by the leader.

Because the dear comrade leader is faithfully loyal to the fatherly leader and considers the work of easing the leader's concerns as the noblest duty, he regards the leader's concerns as his own. The more difficult and complicated the problems of concern to the respected and beloved leader, the more he regards the work of resolving them as the most greatly rewarding and as the most supremely happy.

Hotter than a fire, the dear comrade leader's loyalty to the fatherly leader is not a recent phenomenon. Ever since he was young, he has kept deep in his heart the fact that the great leader has been only concerned about the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the happiness of the masses. The following are a few heartwarming examples which show us how much the dear comrade leader has done, ever since he was young, to alleviate the fatherly leader's burdens.

It was right after the cease-fire, when the Korean war had just concluded. The dear comrade leader learned that the fatherly leader was concerned about the wretched life of the masses after the war. It is said that in order to alleviate, at least a little, the fatherly leader's concern, the dear comrade leader made a detailed survey of the kinds and prices of goods at markets and also surveyed which kinds of goods were selling best. It is said that, with such detailed information about the market situation, the dear comrade leader used to provide the fatherly leader with the necessary information whenever the fatherly leader raised the topic of commodity prices and their relationship to the people's living conditions.

The dear comrade leader, who has regarded the great leader's burden as his own since his youth, is said to have examined people's living conditions in rural areas, to have sometimes observed progress in prefabricated construction -- a matter on which the leader wanted to be informed -- at construction sites and to have participated in construction work wearing fatigues.

The above contain examples of his loyalty aimed at easing the fatherly leader's burden. In this way, so as to alleviate the great leader's burden, the dear comrade leader has done his utmost since he was young. Thus, as an aide to the fatherly leader, he has been brilliantly, without the least carelessness, resolving all problems of concern to the leader.

As an aide to the great leader, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading the entire revolution and construction. He is creating practical examples, saying at the same time that loyalty to the fatherly leader should be exhibited not by words but by practical deeds in upholding the leader's intentions and plans and accomplishing them to the end.

The dear comrade leader regards the work of realizing the great leader's intentions as his own noble duty. We can deeply feel this in the story about the Chongsan cooperative farm. As is well known to the world, that farm is the place where the great leader created the famous Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

With a plan to free the peasants, who had been liberated from exploitation and poverty, from hard labor and all kinds of ideological backwardness at the earliest possible date, the great leader made several scores of on-the-spot guidance visits to this place, with a view toward making this area a model for rural areas, one in which all farm work was mechanized, peasants toiled 8 hours a day like workers, and cultural facilities were provided just as they were in urban areas.

Chongsan-ri is precisely the place in which the great leader's noble intention to completely resolve problems concerning peasants and rural areas dwells and in which the leader has continuously placed his trust.

It is said that, paying keen attention to Chongsan-ri, where the fatherly leader's noble intention and history's footprints appear, the dear comrade leader is giving careful guidance to this place in order to make it a communist utopia in line with the leader's intentions. It is said that the peasants in the Chongsan cooperative farm merrily do all farm work with machines and are living amid plenty.

The dear comrade leader's loyalty, rendered to alleviate the travails and concern of the great leader, is shining as the flower of the people's joy and is reverberating as their song of happiness. The fatherly leader seeks his joy in the people's happiness; the dear comrade leader is devoting himself to dedicate to the leader a song of joy. Thus, regarding the holding of the great leader and dear comrade leader in high esteem as the highest happiness, the people are rendering loyalty with all their hearts.

YI CHONG-OK SPEAKS AT BANQUET IN INDONESIA

SK050333 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Speech by Yi Chong-ok, DPRK Political Bureau member and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at banquet arranged by Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik in Jakarta on 3 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] We are very pleased today that we have arrived in the land of Indonesia, a beautiful island nation of Southeast Asia, to share warm friendship with you. First of all, I express my sincere gratitude to you for kindly inviting us to visit this friendly nation of yours, for according us warm hospitality by arranging a splendid banquet brimming over with friendliness and for respected His Excellency Adam Malik, the vice president, having touched us with his wonderful words.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey to you friendly greetings from our people to your people. We have come to know the friendliness of your people in the warm hospitality and welcome accorded us. At the same time, the peoples of both countries sincerely hope to expand and develop the relations between the two countries.

The peoples of Korea and Indonesia, both nonaligned nations located in Asia, are striving to develop and consolidate the Nonaligned Movement and to achieve peace, security and prosperity in Asia. To share useful views and experiences with each other while maintaining frequent mutual visits between us and develop friendly and cooperative relations not only corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries but also with the aspiration of the Asian people to build a new, independent and prosperous Asia.

Our people highly value the relations with the fraternal Indonesian people established on the single road of independence and nonalignment. We are the first ones to visit your country in the new year of 1982. This stems from a true aspiration to consolidate the friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries in the course of continuous contacts and to enhance the friendly and cooperative relations to a new high degree by seeking a way to expand exchanges and cooperation in various fields.

I believe our delegation's visit to your country will contribute to expanding exchanges and cooperative and consolidating friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries. The Korean people truly rejoice over the fraternal Indonesian people who, under the leadership of the respected His Excellency President Suharto, are achieving great successes in the course of implementing the Third 5-Year Plan which focuses on achieving food self-sufficiency and improving the living standards of the people, providing the basis of economic construction and developing the raw material processing industry. We wish them greater success in the future.

We know that your government is developing the national economy and national culture on the basis of the pancasilla doctrine and believe that the policies you are enforcing correspond to the interests of your people and the reality of your country.

We highly value the efforts of your government, as one of the original countries of the Nonaligned Movement, to defend the principles and purity of this movement and to turn the Southeast Asian region into an independent, peaceful and neutral zone in accordance with the ASEAN doctrine. Today the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center are struggling to infuse society with the chuche idea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in line with the program put forth at the Sixth KWP Congress. It is a supreme national aspiration of all Korean people to reunify the fatherland, divided by outside forces. This is an urgent task which should not be postponed.

Even though our people's struggle for national reunification is arduous, the Korean people, supported by the peace-loving people of the world, will surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The government and the people of the DPRK will, in unity with the peoples of the nonaligned nations and all progressive people in the world including the Indonesian people, struggle to prevent the danger of a new war and to defend peace and security in the world under the ideology of independence, friendship and peace.

In conclusion, convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries established in the joint struggle for independence and the Nonaligned Movement will further develop and expand in various fields, I propose a toast to the fraternal and friendly unity and cohesion between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia, to the long life of the respected leader of the Indonesian people, His Excellency President Suharto, to the long and healthy life of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the health of respected His Excellency Vice President Adam Malik.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES ROLE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK041027 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 3 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 4 February special article [nonsol]: "Further Developing Light Industry Is an Important Means for Improving the People's Living Standards"]

[Text] In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the militant task of further improving our people's living standards and the ways for implementing this. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: We should decisively increase the production of people's consumer goods by rapidly developing light industry and build more dwelling houses and cultural and welfare facilities in urban and rural areas through a mass movement. Thus we should more smoothly resolve problems in the people's lives.

Systematically improving people's welfare is a supreme principle in our party's activities, and it is one of the basic tasks set forth by the sixth party congress for socialist economic construction in the 1980's. Only when the people's living standards are constantly improved can the superiority of the socialist system be highly enhanced and the revolution and construction be vigorously advanced.

The constant upgrading of the people's living standards in conformity with the demands of the development of socialist construction and of the strengthening of the country's economic might is an important duty of the party of the working people. As socialist society develops to a higher stage, the people require a happier and more abundant life and the possibilities for them to enjoy such a life increase.

The constant improvement of the welfare of the working people in conformity with the demands of their living standards is an important political question for demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system and its invincible might and to safeguard the dignity of socialism.

The purpose of socialist economic construction by the party of the working class is precisely to allow the people to live better. Proceeding from this, our party has concentrated great concern on improving the material and cultural welfare of the people and has vigorously led this task since the first day of its construction of a new society.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party and its correct policy, the living standards of our people have reached a very high level. Our people, who suffered from extreme poverty and hunger in the past, are now enjoying an independent and creative life without worry about food, clothing and housing. Our party has constantly made all possible efforts to provide our people with a more abundant life than they enjoy today.

Light industry occupies a very important place in brilliantly embodying the party's plan to improve our people's living standards. Only when the role of the light industry is enhanced can the demands of the people's life be smoothly solved by increasing the production of people's consumer goods. Properly solving various problems to promote the people's living standards by increasing the production of cloth, daily necessities and foodstuffs depends on how rapidly we develop the light industry.

Our party's policy to rapidly develop light industry on a large scale proceeds from a scientific view that the potential and might of the firm economic foundation established in our country can be sufficiently utilized. In our country today, a firm economic foundation which can effect a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods has been established. Our party, which has adopted the promotion of people's living standards as a supreme principle in its activities, has presented a correct policy for achieving this in every period and stage of socialist construction and has concentrated greater efforts on building a material and technological foundation for its realization.

With the brilliant implementation of our party's unique basic line for socialist economic construction -- simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, while giving priority to the development of heavy industry -- our heavy industry has been firmly built as one which thoroughly serves the development of light industry and rural economy, not as heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry. As a result, the heavy industry sectors, including machine industry and chemical industry, have been able to sufficiently produce and supply various production facilities, raw materials and materials required for the development of light industry.

In particular, with the thorough implementation of our party's unique policy to develop small and medium local industry in parallel with large central light industry, many local industry plants have been built in all of the cities and counties in our country. These local industry plants have become reliable bases greatly contributing to the production of people's consumer goods.

Effective utilization of the huge production potential already provided in the solidly built people's consumer goods production bases constitutes a firm guarantee for producing more consumer goods. The light industry sector should concentrate great efforts on making the economic assets already provided in accord with party policy prove their worth to the maximum.

Operating light industry plants at full capacity and keeping production at a high level is an important way to effect new upsurges in the production of people's consumer goods. The problem of effectively utilizing the existing economic foundation generally arises from the demand of the development of a socialist economy that there be an increase in the economic effectiveness of capital investment. When we properly carry out economic organization work to effectively utilize the existing production foundation of light industry without building new light industry plants, we can produce more people's consumer goods with existing production facilities.

In our country today, modern central light industry plants and local industry plants have been solidly built. Their technical level and equipment have reached a very high level. Therefore, when the production capability of these light industry plants is fully utilized, the production of various kinds of daily necessities and foodstuffs can be greatly increased.

In order for light industry plants to increase production by operating at full capacity, they should build their own raw material production bases. Our light industry, which has rapidly developed in recent years, requires more raw materials and materials of various kinds. In local industry alone, there have been many changes in production conditions and circumstances as compared with the early days. When local industry began operating, consumer goods were produced mainly with idle materials and agricultural by-products. But, today, when the production sector of the local industry has been diversified and its technical level and equipment have been enhanced, the supply of raw materials and materials required for the production of consumer goods cannot be guaranteed only with these idle materials and agricultural by-products.

In order to constantly increase production by operating all light industry plants at full capacity so as to meet the demands for the development of light industry, the existing raw material production bases should be strengthened and, at the same time, new chemical raw material production bases should be built to increase the production of chemical products, including chemical fibers and synthetic resins.

Building more chemical raw material production plants by concentrating greater efforts on the chemical industry is an important requirement for further increasing the production of consumer goods through the operation of our light industry at full capacity. In particular, when all provinces build many small and medium chemical and paint plants in their areas in conformity with their specific situations, not only natural and cultivated raw materials but also basic chemical products can be independently produced and supplied. Thus, the local industry plants can be operated at full capacity.

Along with this, the production capacity of the existing cornstarch plants and corn-rice plants should be enhanced to the maximum and they should be operated at full capacity so that the production of processed foodstuffs, including edible oils and candies, can be epochally increased with the abundantly available raw materials in our country.

Local industry in our country today is developing with each county as a basic unit. When all cities and counties in our country operate their local industry plants at full capacity and smoothly meet the demands of consumer goods and processed foodstuffs for their respective cities and counties with their own production, great progress can be made in improving the people's living standards.

Modernization of the production processes of light industrial plants through technical innovation and introduction of high-speed equipment and facilities are important for increasing people's consumer goods and upgrading the quality of goods. Upgrading the quality of consumer goods and expanding their varieties are fundamental in meeting the demand of the people's life. This depends on modernization and improvement of equipment and facilities and production and technical processes of light industrial plants.

In modern production, even for similar equipment and facilities, technical processes can vary and their improvement can alter the capacity of the equipment and facilities. Accordingly, if existing equipment and facilities are modernized and turned into high-speed ones and production and technical processes are improved, production of good-quality consumer goods can increase. In particular, in the textile industrial sector, to expand the varieties of textiles, upgrade their qualities and increase production, it is important to wage a technical innovation movement for increasing the rotation of reels of spinning machines and improving the spinning capacity.

The technical level of light industrial plants is very high, and their equipment is very good. Therefore, the light industrial sector must fully utilize favorable conditions and potentials. By so doing, it must actively seek to improve and modernize equipment and facilities.

To bring about a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods through the rapid development of light industry, the enhancement of responsibility and role of functionaries and working people of the sector is more important than anything else.

The full operation of light industrial plants and the increase of production of good-quality consumer goods depend on the leading functionaries' guidance and planning. Party spirit, working-class nature and popular nature of functionaries are displayed through the struggle to upgrade the living standards of the people.

Party organizations and economic guidance functionaries at all echelons must be aware that they are responsible to the party and the state for the people's standard of living. They must work out detailed plans for consumer goods production and implement them efficiently.

At the same time, political work must be vigorously enacted to mobilize revolutionary zeal and the creative wisdom of the masses who are engaged in production.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a firm guarantee for enacting a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods. The spirit of self-reliance is a revolutionary spirit with which people can achieve something by their own efforts. With this spirit, our people struggled and built light industrial plants throughout in the nation. The material and technical foundation of the light industrial sector has been fortified. However, the spirit of self-reliance must be displayed to solve the problems that arise in the production of people's consumer goods.

The light industrial sector must possess a firm revolutionary spirit with which it solves by itself the problem of materials needed for the production of consumer goods. It must advance the production of people's consumer goods in a revolutionary manner. By so doing, it must brilliantly implement our party's far-reaching plan to make our people's life more affluent and modern.

PLANS FOR NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATION REPORTED

SK050958 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] In reporting this year's major projects to President Chon Tu-hwan on 5 February, ROK Communications Minister Choe Kwang-su revealed that the ministry has, with the North-South unification issue in mind, completed plans for an exchange of mail, relay of broadcasts, and installation of telegraphic and telephone facilities. He noted that the ministry is actively pushing ahead with the plans.

Among communication plans connected with the unification issue, the ministry has completed preparations for concluding an agreement on a postal exchange between North and South. In the initial stage, the exchange will cover first-class and second-class mail and will be gradually expanded. Regulations on the exchange of mail will be enacted. All post offices throughout the country will receive and deliver this mail while the Seoul central post office will handle collective management and transport.

A facsimile facility for conveying documents between Seoul and Panmunjom will be installed and four mobile television relay vehicles will be secured to use for the North-South talks. The ministry will install underground optical-fiber cables between Seoul and Panmunjom to relay television programs to North Korea.

In addition, the ministry will expand international communications, Telex, data communications and facsimile facilities as well as the television relay net by 1984 for the 1988 Seoul Olympiad. For this, the ministry will install four communications satellite circuits and one additional cable circuit between Korea and Japan.

DAILY VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK050205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Team Spirit 1982"]

[Text] Korea and the United States are going to evaluate their military strategy as well as combat capabilities again this year through a joint war game scheduled to begin late next week. This annual exercise of the two allies, dubbed Team Spirit 1982, the fourth such to be conducted since the inauguration of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, has now become an integral part of their military cooperation to prevent the renewal of war on this peninsula.

It is regrettable, to begin with, that military and political developments in Korea and particularly north of its Demilitarized Zone in recent years have increased, rather than decreased, the importance of the annual combined exercise. North Korea's continuous military buildup of an offensive nature and its maintenance of the largest blitz-oriented special forces in the world pose a rising threat of danger to the South. What is more, Pyongyang gives substance to this threat by turning down one peace overture after another extended by both the Korean Government and the U.N. components of the Military Armistice Commission.

Viewed against this backdrop, an increase in the size of the joint maneuvers is an unavoidable outcome. We are reassured, therefore, that this year's exercise is going to be the largest ever held not only in Korea but also in the free world. The joint exercise's growth in size stands on good grounds from a broader viewpoint of geostrategic consideration, too. As we recall, the annual war game came into being to make up, more or less, for the phaseout of U.S. ground forces from this republic which was to be completed by the early 80's, probably this year. But the misconceived policy of withdrawing American land troops from Korea had to be suspended by its initiator in the face of the adversary's moves to abuse it. President Reagan, soon after taking office, complete scrapped it.

Team Spirit 1982, the first to be held under the Reagan administration, is going to involve six Korean and U.S. divisions during its two-month exercise.

What should be noted, however, is its clear objectives to train and test the participating commanders, staffs and other personnel for the defense of this republic. As clarified by a spokesman of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, the exercise is aimed at evaluating their strategy in the event of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula.

These objectives and character of Team Spirit 1982 were made further explicit by the recent invitation extended by the U.N. Command to the North Korean and Chinese members of the Military Armistice Commission to observe the joint exercise. North Korea should not only accept but also reciprocate the invitation if it means even part of its noisy propaganda. The absence of Pyongyang's response up to this date only confirms, once again, its unchanging force-oriented policy toward the South.

In the face of such North Korean intrasigence, each exercise should prove to be a stronger deterrent than the preceding one. This joint exercise, indeed, is one of the most effective means to keep North Korea from miscalculating our readiness and daring a second military adventure against this republic. The significance of the annual event will extend far beyond Korean borders as it demonstrates the firm U.S. adherence to its commitments to allies. Such a demonstration is badly in need today, especially in Asia where the potential enemy of the United States and its allies has considerably increased its military presence.

MORE PROBLEMS FORESEEN IN LOAN TALKS WITH JAPAN

SK050759 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Feb 5 (YONHAP) -- Negotiations between Korea and Japan on Seoul's standing request for Japanese Government loans seem to be in for rough sailing because of the different approaches to a solution of the issue, sources at the Foreign Ministry here said Friday. According to the sources, Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-Yong last week voiced the hope that the issue would be solved through a "political compromise," when he received a call from Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda.

During the meeting with the Japanese envoy on Jan. 27, No expressed his reluctance to hold another round of preparatory working-level talks, saying that "the issue now hinges on a Japanese political decision since the Korean side had already presented its stand on the matter during the first round of working-level talks."

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government clings to the position that an expanded preparatory working-level meeting be held to review each of the presented projects, the sources said. The Japanese side claims that the data regarding the projects are not sufficient for solution of the matter, the sources added.

TONG-A ILBO ADVOCATES REVISION OF CRIMINAL CODE

SK050204 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Criminal Code -- A Need for Consolidation of Special Laws"]

[Excerpts] Frequent violations of human rights in dealing with criminal cases have generated the need for a revision and better implementation of the criminal code. After promising to establish a system to prevent the violation of human rights, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has begun to review a plan to revise the criminal code.

An ineffective code is not the only factor in the frequent violation of human rights. If we correctly enact the criminal code, we can prevent the violation of human rights. We think it is necessary to review the criminal code not only in considering human rights issues but also to reform our legal system. We demand that elements obstructing democracy be eliminated from the current criminal code. It is wrong to ignore human rights by placing too much emphasis on the public interest.

We urge the DJP to abide by the democratic principle of the criminal code by carefully reviewing the criminal code and gathering opinions from experts and satisfy popular demand by consolidating various special laws and simplifying difficult legal terminology.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION OPENS 5 FEB

BK050541 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- The Second Session of the National Assembly, first legislature, began its work in Phnom Penh this morning.

On the honorary tribune were, among others, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Organization Commission; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission; and Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. All 117 deputies elected in the May 1981 legislative elections were present. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh.

In his opening speech, National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim said: The National Assembly is holding this present session following the success of the work of the Third Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Congress. On behalf of the Kampuchean people throughout the country, the National Assembly congratulates the congress on its splendid successes and unanimously approves the front's objective of action -- defending and building the country in independence, peace and freedom and for the happiness of the Kampuchean people who are constantly determined to struggle against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, other international reactionaries, their lackey Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and reactionary traitors to the nation. The National Assembly is confident that the people of all walks of life will achieve the set objectives satisfactorily and contribute to building and firmly defending the country in the common revolutionary cause and to achieving the comprehensive development of the country.

We hope that with the clear-sighted resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and on the basis of the PRK's Constitution, all National Assembly members will participate in discussing draft laws on the restoration, consolidation and development of the economy and culture and on the stabilization of the people's life; continue their struggle to maintain political security; build and develop the revolutionary army down to communes; and ensure the satisfactory implementation of the 1982 economic and cultural plan.

The second session, which will last for 6 days, will adopt draft laws on the organization of the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and set forth the objectives of the 1982 economic development plan.

In the morning, the deputies heard the 1981 economic report and the project for economic development in 1982 presented by Council of Ministers Vice Chairman and Planning Minister Chea Soth.

POL POT 'CLIQUE'S' REFUSAL OF COALITION VIEWED

BK050956 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- According to AFP, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed on 25 January that the Pol Pot clique has refused to participate in the formation of a so-called coalition government reuniting the three reactionary Khmer groups not of their own accord.

Under pressure from Beijing and Washington and with the assistance of the ASEAN states, the three reactionary Khmer groups of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan have, over the past 3 years, met either in Singapore, Bangkok or Beijing to set up a united front or a government. They have obtained no results thus far.

How can they achieve their set objectives when the partners, in a power struggle, argue over positions, and when they work for their own account? How can Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan shake hands together when they are engaged in a struggle for influence that sets one against the other? All of them are lackeys of the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. Under their masters' wings, they, at least for once, sat at the negotiating table, but each nurtured his own thinking, which is, however, common to the three: Return to Kampuchea to kill their compatriots and indulge again in the genocide that was stopped by the people's uprisings, in collaboration with the Vientamese combatants.

Does Sihanouk, who is now living a princely life, recall his nightmare during the period of nearly 4 years ago under Pol Pot's rule in Phnom Penh? The Chinese expansionists are giving arms and ammunition to Pol Pot's men so they can sabotage the Kampuchean people's peaceful life.

The efforts of China, the United States and the ASEAN states to reassemble the three reactionary Khmer bands under the same roof will be useless because each of these bands works for its own interests and not in conformity with the Kampuchean people's aspirations.

The Kampuchean people, who led a very miserable life under the Pol Pot regime for more than 3 years, are capable of distinguishing friends from enemies. Under the clear-sighted leadership fo the KPRP and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], the Kampuchean people have recovered their right to decide their own destiny. The consequences caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime have been eliminated. The economic, cultural and social sectors have been restored. Revolutionary power at all levels is consolidated. All this proves that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and that the traitors to the nation will suffer new, lamentable defeat.

RECENT THAI MILITARY PROVOCATIONS REPORTED

BK050100 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- It has been learned from military sources that during the week ending 31 January, Thai aircraft penetrated Kampuchean airspace 6 times, while 105-mm guns, 120-mm and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets from Thailand bombarded Kampuchean territory 134 times; many bombardments were intended to support infiltrations by Pol Pot's men. It was reported that artillery from Thailand bombarded the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear region 33 times; Battambang 50 times; and the Koh Kong-Pursat region 51 times. Hills 336 and 332 and Smat Deng were pounded 40 times by artillery based in Thailand. Between 23 and 26 January more than 530 Thai 120-mm and 82-mm mortar shells hit in the vicinity of Hills 336 and 332.

Some 52 armed Thai vessels and boats entered the PRK's territorial waters in the vicinity of Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands.

HENG SAMRIN HAILS VCP ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK050922 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- The Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP], whose predecessor was the Indochinese Communist Party, has long entertained close relations of solidarity with the communist parties of the Indochinese countries in the struggle against the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists and, recently, the great-nation Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, said KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin in his greetings message to the VCP Central Committee on the occasion of the VCP's 52d founding anniversary.

The message continues: These great victories are the result of the relentless efforts of the Vietnamese people in their struggle under the leadership of the VCP with President Ho Chi Minh at its head.

In spite of difficult circumstances and dangers, the VCP always remains by the side of the KPRP in the struggle and is exposed to great difficulties. Recently, the VCP sent its sons and daughters to help the Kampuchean people overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and to liberate and build their country. The Kampuchean people and communists deeply thank the VCP for its support for the revolution of our people in advancing toward the prosperity of a socialist country.

The KPRP stands by the side of the brother VCP and the LPRP in the struggle against their common enemies -- the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries -- to build socialism in Indochina and to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

May the VCP and the Vietnamese people achieve great successes in socialist construction. May the special and historic bonds of solidarity between the KPRP and the VCP be further developed with every passing day.

LAO DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BANK SUMMIT MEETING

BK030732 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK National Bank, a delegation of the LPDR National Band, led by its director, Sot Phetlasi, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to Kampuchea and to attend the first national bank summit conference of the three Indochinese countries.

The delegation was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Cha Rieng, director general of the National Bank, and other personalities. Khampasong Duangsitthi, second secretary of the Lao Embassy in Kampuchea, was present.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS GREETING TO PCF CONGRESS

BK050345 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1501 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of State, on behalf of the party, working class and workers of Kampuchea, today sent his warmest greetings to the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress. The message said:

Your current congress is being held after you and the various leftist forces achieved historic successes in the recent elections. After 34 years, the French communists are once again present in the French Government. In collaborating closely with the leftist forces, they are assuming difficult but fruitful duties for the French workers. I wish you further splendid successes in the struggle of the French workers for the improvement of the people's living standards and for democracy, peace and social progress.

Bonds of friendship and militant solidarity have long existed between the Kampuchean and French peoples as well as between the Kampuchean and French communists. Since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime 3 years ago, the Kampuchean people have always enjoyed precious aid and support from the PCF and the French people in the common struggle of the three fraternal Indochinese countries to foil the maneuvers of sabotage and interference of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

I avail myself of this occasion to express the gratitude of the Kampuchean people for your precious aid and assistance.

May the bonds of militant solidarity that unite the two parties, two working classes and two countries be further strengthened with every passing day.

LEADERS ATTEND FUNCTION HONORING FALLEN COMBATANTS

BK050750 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- This morning deputies of the National Assembly laid wreaths at the monument in Phnom Penh dedicated to the memory of those combatants who died in the struggle for the Kampuchean revolutionary cause.

Also present on that occasion were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Bou Thang, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense national council.

MY SAMEDI ADDRESSES 30 JAN KAMPUCHEA MEETING

BK011132 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 January a meeting was held at the KAMPUCHEA office to sum up the results of the 1981 work by cadres, employees and workers of the newspaper. Comrade Khlouk Sambo, deputy office chief of KAMPUCHEA, read a report summing up the 1981 results, presenting the brilliant achievements of the newspaper during the past 3 years under the beacon of the KPRP's policy. He said that the KAMPUCHEA cadres and employees actively participated in making propaganda, exhorting and encouraging all strata of the people to pursue the policy of the party and state. He went on to say that in view of these tasks, not only does the newspaper have the duty to spread news, but it plays an important role in educating the masses and inculcating revolutionary culture and views in them.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Khieu Kanharith, editor of KAMPUCHEA newspaper; and Comrade My Samedi, member of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense honorary presidium and dean of the School of Medicine and Pharmacy, took turns commending the cadres and employees in glowing speeches full of significance. They stressed and highly valued the great, brilliant and very encouraging achievements of KAMPUCHEA in disseminating truth among our people. They emphasized that these achievements were possible due to the good relations among the cadres and employees of the newspaper and the firm cooperation they maintain with central ministries and offices; in particular, they were due to the bonds of solidarity, friendship and close cooperation of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- the determining factor of the three Indochinese revolutions and a factor for the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia.

The ceremony ended at 1700 after the presidium presented outstanding cadres with certificates.

KHUN CHHY OPENS BRIDGE, WORKSITE IN PREY VENG

BK310909 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at (?Banam) village on 28 January to inaugurate a bridge and open the worksite on national Route 15/01 between Prey Veng and Neak Luong under the sponsorship of Prey Veng Province's communications, transport and postal service. Presiding over this ceremony were Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport and posts; Comrade Kim Seng, vice minister of communications, transport and posts; and Comrade Cheam Yiep, chairman of the Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee.

Attending this grand ceremony were many cadres, employees and workers. Comrade Cheam Yiep read a report on activities of the cadres, employees and workers of Prey Veng Province and the bridge and road repair department of the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts, who closely cooperated with each other in repairing the bridge being opened. He also noted the usefulness of the decision to open the Prey Veng-Neak Luong Route 15/01.

Comrade Khun Chhy praised and highly appreciated with great pride the tireless efforts made by cadres, employees, workers and peasants and the central and provincial bridge and road repair departments. He stressed that during the past 3 years, under the leadership of the KPRP and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, our people started building from scratch and scored successes in all fields, particularly in communications, transport and posts. The comrade minister went on to say that all these successes were attributable to the efforts of our cadres, employees, workers and people in general who maintained a close solidarity within their ranks and with foreign countries, particularly with Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This solidarity is a factor enabling our people's revolution to develop steadily and raising the prestige of the PRK to new heights both at home and abroad.

This ceremony ended at 1150 in a most joyous and cordial atmosphere.

FRENCH MEDICAL GROUP GIVES AID DURING VISIT

BK020704 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Dr (Philippe Jardiniere) and Miss (Joanne Iparas), members of International Medical Aid, arrived on 22 January for a visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Upon their arrival, the friendly guests were received by Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications; Mey Mann, vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross; and cadres from the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry. On that occasion, the French guests handed over a quantity of medicine to the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross. During their stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly guests visited Phum Thmei, hospitals, a disabled combatants' settlement and Phum Sangke. The guests were greatly impressed by the patriotism and perserverance of our people in building villages and growing crops in these areas, which were formerly uninhabited forests.

The guests left Democratic Kampuchea on 28 January. They pledged to give more humanitarian medical aid to our Kampuchean people who are suffering from the Vietnamese enemy's acts of aggression, expansion, annexation and race extermination.

SWEDISH DOCTOR PRESENTS AID WHILE VISITNG DK

BK030252 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] On 29 January 1982, Dr (Dizolt), a Swedish medical doctor, and his wife presented medicines worth $50,000, which are gifts from a religious organization called [name indistinct] and a quantity of material valued at $50,000 from the Sweden-Democratic Kampuchea Friendship Association to the Democratic Kampuchean Government for distribution to our people. Dr (Dizolt), with his wife's assistance, performed blood tests on 100 children in the village and gave antituberculosis vaccine injections to a number of babies. This noble aid of the peace and justice-loving Swedish people encourages our Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

During their stay in Democratic Kampuchea, they were well received by Secretary of State Chhorn Hay and Mey Mann, Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross vice chairman, with deep feelings of friendship.

52D FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF VCP MARKED

LPRP Greetings Message

BK030310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Greetings Message from LPRP Central Committee to Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee on its 52d founding anniversary -- dated 2 February]

[Text] To the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Hanoi:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 52d founding anniversary of the VCP, the LPRP Central Committee would like to convey fraternal and comradely salutations, best wishes and special solidarity to you, comrades, and through you, to all heroic, fraternal party members, the working class and people of Vietnam.

Over the past 50 years or so, enhancing the traditions of heroic, indomitable struggle by the nation, the VCP -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- has led the Vietnamese people to carry out the hard, protracted revolutionary struggle, and has achieved a historic victory of international significance in defeating the French colonialists and the the U.S. imperialists. It has also painfully defeated the dark schemes of aggression and annexation of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. Simultaneously, the Vietnamese people have achieved great successes in implementing the Second 5-Year Plan adopted by the Fourth VCP Congress as well as in fulfilling their noble international obligations. At present, the Vietnamese people are enthusiastically competing in scoring new achievements to welcome the fifth party congress which is scheduled to be held soon.

The said glorious successes and victories of the Vietnamese people are a significant contribution to the enhancement of the socialist community's strength. It also serves as a vigorous encouragement for the movements of struggle against imperialism, Beijing big-nation expansionism and hegemonism and other reactionaries for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and the world.

As close comrades in arms who have shared weal and woe and common ideals and who have fought against the common enemies and together won victories systematically, our Lao people are elated and proud of and would like to hail wholeheartedly the various victories of the Vietnamese people, and consider those victories as our own.

We are very pleased to note that our two parties, continuing to pursue the cause of the past Indochinese Communist Party with Comrade Ho Chi Minh as founder, have joined in promoting and expanding daily all-round relations and militant solidarity. The LPRP and the Lao people take this occasion to express profound thanks and gratitude to the VCP and the fraternal Vietnamese people for the great, all-round, consistent and effective assistance to the Lao revolution.

On this glorious occasion, we would like to once again wish the Vietnamese people, under the clear-sighted, indomitable leadership of the VCP with Comrade Le Duan as general secretary, new, still greater successes in building socialism and defending their beloved country.

Long live the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the LPRP and the VCP!

[Signed] The LPRP Central Committee; Vientiane, 2 February 1982

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK030452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[SIANG PASASON 3 February editorial: "Heartily Greet the Founding Anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] is 52 years old on 3 February 1982. Under the glorious banner of the party, the entire working class and people of Vietnam have

surmounted various difficulties and trials, and have defeated the barbarous aggressors on three occasions, fulfilling obligations to the Lao and the Kampuchean revolutions, and contributing to the cause of liberation of various oppressed nations and progressive mankind in the world.

The VCP has always enhanced its precious tradition, while maintaining pure loyalty to the nation and the entire people of Vietnam and invincible Marxism-Leninism. Solidarity and unanimity in the party ranks also have been strengthened. The VCP has always associated closely with the mass movements in striving its utmost to maintain the interest of the nation and people and to lead the revolutionary cause to march forward along the correct path.

Each historical victory won by the Vietnamese people under the VCP's leadership has served as a firm guarantee for leading the nation to advance to socialism and for securing the defense of the socialist country. It has enabled the present Vietnamese nation to maintain complete independence and cohesion as well as the strength of the new system. The Vietnamese people now have the collective right to be the owners of their country and society. They also have strong national defense forces. At the same time, the VCP has always upheld and nourished the special alliance among the three Indochinese countries while maintaining solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, thus enhancing further the strength of the Vietnamese nation.

The resolutions adopted by the Fourth VCP Congress have opened a bright path for developing and building the country in all respects.

All the communists and people of Vietnam have clearly acknowledged their obligations, honor, prestige and interests, and have striven tirelessly to realize those resolutions successfully. At present, the fraternal Vietnamese Communists and people are enjoying their achievements scored in implementing the various resolutions of the fourth party congress and are joyously preparing to welcome the Fifth VCP Congress to be held soon.

The LPRP and the VCP are fraternal parties which have been closely related to each other from their founding to the present. This relationship has become a basic rule and factor which guarantees the victories of each country. Comrade Ho Chi Minh who founded the Indochinese Communist Party -- source of the two parties -- had always nourished close relations between the two parties and described these relations in an immortal verse saying: Fraternal Vietnamese and Lao engrave their mutual love deep in their hearts; it is deeper than the waters of the Red and Mekong Rivers.

We pledge to do everything possible in order to make this precious verse last forever. We wish the Fifth VCP Congress brilliant success.

STATE BANK DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KAMPUCHEA

BK030756 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Lao State Bank headed by State Bank Director Sot Phetlasi left Vientiane for the PRK on the morning of 2 February to pay a friendship visit to that country at an invitation of the PRK Finance Ministry and national bank. During the visit, the Lao State Bank delegation will attend a summit conference of the three Indochinese banks which is scheduled to be held in Phnom Penh on 12 and 13 February 1982. After the conclusion of the summit conference, Sot Phetlasi will lead the delegation to proceed to attending an annual meeting to be held in Hanoi between the state banks of the LPDR and the SRV to review the implementation of agreement on banking in the past year and to lay out plans on cooperation for 1982.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Neou Samon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos, in addition to high-ranking cadres attached to the state bank.

LAOS, USSR, SRV SIGN ECONOMIC, TRADE DOCUMENT

BK041323 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Feb (OANA/KPL) -- A document on talks concerning economic and trade co-operation between Laos, Soviet Union and Vietnam was signed here yesterday.

Signing the document which spells out principles in the field were Oudon Phonsena, vice president of the Lao State Bank, secretary of the Laos-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation; K.A. Stepanov, representing the international relations of the Economic Committee of the Soviet Government; and Tran Chinh, representing the international relations of the Economic Committee of the Vietnamese Government.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN RECEIVES KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

BK231045 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Jan (KPL) -- General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretariat member of the party CC, on January 22 received in Vientiane a visiting delegation of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (Komsomol) led by its secretary, Dergausov. The discussion was centered on the enhancement of friendship and solidarity relations and mutual cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries. General Sisavat Keobounphan, on this occasion, expressed his thanks to the Soviet Leninist Komsomol for its supports and assistances to the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] during the past as well as at present.

Apart from this pledge [for] further supports and assistance, Dergausov also hailed the active contribution of the Lao youths to the tasks of national socialist construction and defense. Earlier, Dergausov and his delegation paid a courtesy visit to the head of the Mobilizing Committee of the LPRYU, Thonglai Kommasit. The said Soviet delegation arrived here on January 20, 1982.

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION LEAVES VIENTIANE

BK041325 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Feb (OANA/KPL) -- The Soviet delegation of construction led by its deputy minister, L.A. Bibin, yesterday left here after ending its 2-week official visit to Laos. During his visit L.A. Bibin and Khamluat Sitlakhon, Lao deputy minister of communication, public works and transport, signed a memomendum on improvement and creation of engineering drafting work. Witnessing the signing ceremony were Acting Minister of Communication, Public Works and Transport Khampoui Keoboualapha and Yevgeniy Shizhu, economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy.

The visiting delegation paid a courtesy visit to Nouhak Phoumsavan, vice-premier and minister of finance. L.A. Bibin also visited some production bases and historical sites here.

DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES MILITARY ATTACHES

BK221215 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jan (KPL) -- Colonel General Saman Vivaket, member of the party CC, deputy minister of national defence and head of the General Political Department of the armed forces, on January 20 received military attaches of socialist countries to Laos who presented their best wishes on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

Among the well-wishers were Le Minh Tuan of Vietnam, Colonel Stanislav Anisimov of the USSR, and Dr. Karli Arnold of the German Democratic Republic. The military attaches on this occasion hailed the successes of the Lao People's Liberation Army in national safeguarding and construction. They also reaffirmed their combative solidarity to the Lao army and people in their national defence. Saman Viyaket, in return, thanked the diplomats and considered the successes gained as common victories of the armies and peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea who received support and assistance from fraternal socialist countries.

The Lao official also wished that the militant and friendship relations between socialist countries be continual and consolidated for the immediate and long-term interests of each country.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT LEADS GROUP TO PCF CONGRESS

BK280557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] In response to an invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, a delegation of the LPRP led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, left for France on the afternoon of 27 January to attend the 24th PCF Congress to be held from 3 to 7 February 1982.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and his party were seen off at the airport by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; deputy ministers; and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, together with a number of high-ranking cadres of the embassy, were also on hand to see the Lao party delegation off at the airport.

Greetings Message to Congress

BK031300 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Feb (KPL) -- The Lao People's Revolutionary Party, on February 2, sent a message to greet the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party. The message notes that the congress is being held at the time when there imperialists are making efforts to favour their position and actively engaging in arms race, which in effect, gravely threatens world peace. The message praises the French Communist Party for its continual devotion for the interests of the French workers, for democratic rights and social progress, against the exploitation of the capitalists and monopolists.

The Lao party highly commends the French party for its work in mobilizing the mass to actively engage themselves in the struggle for peace and in the struggle against the effort to draw France into the adventurous military schemes of NATO. The Lao party message also praised the French Communist Party's active contribution in the last general election in which it has raised its political prestige.

The Lao party finally expresses its conviction that this current congress will be crowned with success and it will create favorable conditions for the party to closely associate with the mass; and thereby it will be able to meet the overall aspirations of the French people, the majority of whom welcome a new political, economic and social change in the French society. And the message wishes that the relation of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples be continually enhanced.

BORDER SHELLING IN PRACHIN BURI REPORTED

BK041428 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The Thai-Kampuchean border in Prachin Buri Province is still tense, as Vietnamese troops have been continuing to lob mortar shells into Thai territory since Tuesday. Many houses have been damaged by the shelling, while some villagers have been killed. The Vietnamese mortar shells have been landing in Ban Khok Sabaeng, where earlier this month two boys were killed and six wounded. Many of the villagers have abandoned their homes and have found safety in Aranyaprathet District town.

The Vietnamese refused to accept the fact that the fighting in Kampuchea was the result of their invasion of that country. Their army of occupation, which provides support to the Heng Samrin regime, was the cause of Kampuchea breaking up into warring factions, which was not only bringing strife to that country, but was affecting the security and peace of its neighbors as well. Thailand was especially affected. However, the Thai military were well prepared for any threat of invasion posed by the other side.

Further Report

BK050714 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The Public Relations Department correspondent at the Aranyaprathet Information Center reported that fighting was continuing in Kampuchea. More Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers have been deployed along the whole length of the border opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts of Prachin Buri Province to suppress the Khieu Samphan and the Khmer Serei forces. Heavy fighting occurred occasionally across the border, and two 107-mm rockets landed in Ban Sangae, Ta Phraya District. Thai troops are on the alert in order to protect the lives and property of the people in the area.

SRV SEEN AS SEEKING 'PRETEXT' FOR VIOLATIONS

BK050743 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Press briefing by Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, given on 5 February -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Vietnam has been stepping up its slanderous propaganda against Thailand recently. In fact, however, Vietnam itself has frequently violated Thai territory and territorial waters. This Vietnamese behavior leads us to believe that Vietnam is trying to find a pretext for violating Thailand's sovereignty. Vietnam's propaganda against Thailand is currently at a high pitch.

Regarding the Vietnamese proposal for a truce on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, it is an observation of the Foreign Ministry and of myself that Vietnam has repeatedly made such proposals to China and publicized them. We all know that the Vietnamese proposals have no bearing on the success of negotiations. The proposals are a propaganda tactic. Vietnam often makes proposals and reports them to the United Nations. Vietnam even informed the new UN secretary general right after his assumption of office that it had proposed a truce along the Chinese border during the Tet holiday, but China had rejected the proposal. This is a Vietnamese tactic. In reality, Vietnam would like the tension along the Chinese border to ease so it can concentrate its troops in Kampuchea for operations along the Thai border.

Another point is that while Vietnam asks the UN secretary general to help settle tension along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, it will not obey the UN resolution on Kampuchea. On the one hand, Vietnam is asking for something from a body, while on the other hand, it refuses to comply with that body's decision.

Our observation of this Vietnamese action is that Vietnam is exploiting the United Nations for its own benefit and that it possesses no sincere desire to search for peace, as it clamors so frequently.

SRV SCORED FOR BORDER VIOLATIONS, 'SLANDERING'

BK041030 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has happened again. On 28 July [date as heard] the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA], quoting a report by the Kampuchean news agency, SPK, charged Thailand with air and sea violations of Kampuchean territory. There is no real need for us to point out the lies and irresponsible charges made by Vietnam, but we have to mention the following incidents in order to inform the world of the true facts and to let everyone know what really happened.

In fact, Thailand has never violated Kampuchean sovereignty, either by air or by sea. Yet innocent Thai people have repeatedly suffered casualties as a result of Vietnamese activities. For example, on 31 January from 0245 to 0800, a fierce battle erupted inside Kampuchea near the border in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. Twelve artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces landed in Ban Khok Sabaeng and Ban Wang Mon. Two Thai were killed and six wounded. The dead were two 8-year-old boys, still at the age of innocence, who had nothing to do with the fighting. Yet they became the vicitms of Vietnam's brutal and inhuman act.

During this same battle, a thousand innocent and patriotic Thai people in Ban Khok Sabaeng and Ban Wang Mon were forced to evacuate their border villages and move to safer places. It also appears that Vietnam has dispatched 16 battalions to reinforce its forces in Ban Nimit, 12 km from Poipet, while 4 other battalions were moved toward Phnum Mak Hoeun, where the Khmer Rouge have their bases. The units included four tanks, 130-mm mortars and 105-mm artillery pieces.

On 1 February at 1455 Vietnamese forces fired into Thailand again. Six shells as well as three 120-mm mortar rounds landed in Khao Noi Si Chomphu, Tambon Khlong Nam Sai, Aranyaprathet District. On 2 February at 0700, four rounds fired by Vietnamese forces landed in Ban Saen Suk, Tampon Khlong Nam Sai, Aranyaprathet District.

Vietnam's actions clearly reflect its ill intentions toward world peace. With support from the Soviet Union, a world power, Vietnam has launched military aggression against Kampuchea. This prompted the ASEAN group, which cherishes peace, to submit, on 22 October 1980, a motion to the United Nations proposing a peacful political settlement of the Kampuchean problem through the holding of international conferences seeking the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the holding of free elections under UN supervision. This resolution, No 35/6, received overwhelming support from the members of the United Nations, with 97 votes in favor. However, Vietnam issued a statement rejecting the UN resolution and has remained indifferent to the decision adopted by the international conference of free, peace-loving countries. Moreover, Vietnam shifted responsibility and tried to push the blame onto Thailand. It has been lying about and slandering Thailand. The latest incident was Vietnam's charge that Thailand violated Kampuchean territory.

The Vietnamese leadership should feel ashamed of such dirty and brazen acts. It should stop being so selfish. Not only have its lies failed to deceive all peace-loving poeple, but the dark schemes and actions it has perpetrated against neighboring Kampuchea have been laid bare. From the many diplomatic defeats it has already suffered, Vietnam should realize by now that it if continues to reject the resolutions of the peace-loving countries, it will only become more and more isolated from the international community. Vietnam, in this connection, stands only to suffer economic, military and political losses, something that will deprive Vietnam of an opportunity to extricate itself from its present state of poverty.

SRV POLICY REGARDING KAMPUCHEA CONDEMNED

BK291636 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Kampuchea problem is one of the many international problems which remain to be solved. For over 3 years now, the situation in Southeast Asia has been one of no peace. It has been plagued by anxiety following the aggression launched by some 200,000 Vietnamese troops in occupation of Kampuchea. This has led to a protracted war between the people of that country and their aggressors. There is the problem of interference by world powers and the burden of the refugees falling on the international community. Vietnam itself has had to face serious economic problems because a huge portion of its national resources have been spent on its aggression. The Vietnamese Government's decision is to have its soldiers and people suffer as a sacrifice for its foreign policy, which is already in a quagmire of condemnation and protests by all peace-loving countries.

The Kampuchean problem has still not been solved because Vietnam, which is directly involved in the problem, refuses to work with the ad hoc committee of the international conference on Kampuchea which received the support of an endorsement by the UN General Assembly. Despite the fact that ASEAN, which is affected by the current problem, has reiterated its sincerity and willingness to listen to Vietnam's views on the question and to take into consideration Vietnam's interests while efforts are being made to solve the problem, Vietnam's response has always been harsh. This attitude demonstrates that Vietnam still entertains illusions regarding its mistaken policy.

Another factor responsible for the dragging out of the problem of Kampuchea this long is the Soviet policy of expansion. It would be impossible for Vietnam alone to maintain some 200,000 troops in Kampuchea. Vietnam has been able to sustain its troops of aggression in Kampuchea this long because of Soviet support -- in weapons and food supplies -- estimated at about $6 million daily. Without this support, it is certain that Vietnam's aggression against its neighbor would end soon.

There is nothing wrong with a sovereign state entering into an agreement for cooperation with another sovereign state as friendly allies. This is not wrong from the viewpoint of international relations. Yet military cooperation aimed at aggression cannot be accepted by the international community. Such an unlawful cooperation would only cause the smaller country to fall in the trap of the world power's sphere of influence and interests. Besides, it would cause numerous problems for other countries in the same region. Such a policy would eventually lead to a great danger threatening the entire region.

Vietnam's history is one of a struggle for national independence and sovereignty. The Vietnamese people have sacrificed their lives and suffered untold miseries in this struggle. Why, then, is the Vietnamese leadership behaving like one who has freed himself from the yoke of an arch colonialist only to jump into the yoke of another colonialist chieftain? Why has the Vietnamese leadership not learned anything from the history of Vietnam and realized that those who have sowed the seeds always wait to reap a big yield? Has the Vietnamese leadership forgotten that the closer small countries get to the big powers, the more easily they become puppets of the big powers? Small countries, therefore, stand to suffer from any wrong course they may choose.

Vietnam is beset by serious economic disasters as well as numerous domestic problems. Yet its leadership does not think of pooling its natural and human resources for use in national reconstruction. When will Vietnam, under these circumstances, be able to repay its massive foreign debts? Is it that the Vietnamese leadership has already sold out national independence and sovereignty for the sake of its ambition to expand its power in Indochina? Vietnam needs to work for national reconstruction. The Vietnamese people want a peaceful and economically happy life. The countries in Southeast Asia, meanwhile, want stability and peace in the region.

The Vietnamese leadership should review its policy and acts and see if they are correct and proper. It should also use good judgment and ask itself what the right course should be for a sovereign state that genuinely cherishes independence.

THANAT DISCUSSES ASEAN POLICY ON SRV, KAMPUCHEA

BK270329 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Thanat Khoman, Thai deputy prime minister: "Sticks and Carrots: It Depends on How You View Them"]

[Text] Several points have been raised in discussions within some circles over ASEAN's position on the Kampuchean issue and its policy towards Vietnam. I would like to address them point by point from a Thai point of view. Some of the remarks which have been raised are:

1. ASEAN's viewpoint on the Kampuchean question was unclear.
2. ASEAN does not seem to have an alternative policy except to create a non-Vietnamese front to oppose the Heng Samrin regime.
3. ASEAN's stance is unimaginative and not flexible enough because it does not combine the use of "carrots" with "sticks."
4. ASEAN's pressure on Vietnam will push the latter into the Soviet's arms with nefarious results for ASEAN, as in Indonesia's view, Vietnam will not play the role of Cuba to serve USSR's interests. [sentence as published]
5. Because Thailand is too close to the scene of conflict, it may see only the trees but not the forest, while in fact, in the view of Indonesian discussants, the PRC and USSR represent far greater threats than Vietnam.
6. Why should ASEAN not try to find a solution to the Kampuchean or Indochina problem by a dialogue with Vietnam, leaving out the PRC?
7. It has also been asserted by the Indonesian side that there is no divergence of objectives between Thailand and Indonesia. Only methods may differ. That may stem from geographical proximity, which leads Thailand and Indonesia to set "different priority among the sources of threats." Indonesia, nevertheless, shares Thailand's view that both Vietnam and China constitute a threat to our region. However, 8 years from now we may find that the USSR and China are greater threats.

Taking up the first point, and as far as I am concerned, I do not think the ASEAN viewpoint is in any way nebulous. We do not recognize the right for Vietnam to intervene militarily into Kampuchea to overthrow a constituted government, however cruel it may have proved to be. Vietnam itself earlier helped install that government in Phnom Penh. Later on, when that government did not bow to Hanoi's wishes, it was forcibly replaced by another group of men who rode on Vietnamese tanks to assume nominal power at the behest of Vietnam. This stance is strictly in conformity with international law and the UN Charter. What ASEAN did was simply to recognize the result of a military intervention and to condone Vietnamese expansionist actions. [sentence as published] If Vietnam, as a UN member, were to withdraw its forces and allow truly free elections to be conducted, I have no doubt that ASEAN will accept the choice of the Kampuchean people, whatever it may be.

The second point deals with the alternative or alternatives to the formation of a non-Vietnamese coalition. That can only be either to recognize a govenment freely chosen by the Kampuchean people or recognize Heng Samrin. The latter choice would completely satisfy Vietnam and bring its task of setting up a federation of Indochina, under its aegis, to fruition. From then on, it may possibly attempt to detach the sixteen north-eastern provinces of Thailand to join up with that federation.

The third point puzzles me a great deal. I really do not understand what kind of stick we have been trying to use. If anything, I think the stick is rather with the other side, not on ours. As to the "carrots," I am not sure that Vietnamese are fond of them except the one which, I am sure, is to their taste, and that is recognition of Heng Samrin by ASEAN.

My reply to the fourth and seventh points is that our perception of threat is based on common sense and realism. I have tried to illustrate my thinking by using a comparison of tigers in and out of the woods. Vietnam is the tiger camping at our door steps, occasionally trying to force open the door. It is trailed by an even bigger tiger, the USSR, which is sustaining the other tiger for its own ends and purposes. The PRC is possibly a tiger, but it is still in the woods and sometime growling to detract the other tigers from stalking us. Which threat is then real and immediate -- the one closer to us or the one further away? We cannot afford the luxury of closing our eyes to the immediate present and meditate about what may happen 8 years from now. By that time, there may be neither trees nor forests. As to the fear of pushing Vietnam into the arms of the USSR, it seems to be somewhat belated, as the former, by joining the COMECON and by signing a 25-year treaty of friendship with the latter, has already taken a deep plunge into the Soviet orbit.

It does not mean that Vietnam enjoyed this choice, and particularly the selling of part of its freedom and independence to the Soviets, not only by those commitments, but also by allowing the latter to use its military and naval installations at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay. However, when danger to its vital interest appears, it occasionally knows how to shake off outside impingement. The sacking of Pen Sovan, known for his pro-Soviet tendency, from his post of prime minister of Kampuchea is a pertinent illustration. But to try to wean Vietnam entirely from dependence on the Soviets would be mere wishful thinking. There is no indication that Vietnam would wish to do so, nor does it seem possible for it to get any deeper into the Soviet hold.

The sixth point, direct negotiations between ASEAN and Indochina leaving out the PRC, has the greatest potential danger without perhaps a countervailing chance of solving the problem. The danger lies in the fact that this is what the Vietnam side has been demanding all along in order to deprive ASEAN of strong worldwide support, as may be seen by the voting in the UN General Assembly. If we were to discard it for something that may be utterly illusory, we would be doing a great disservice to ASEAN -- to Southeast Asian regional peace and tranquillity, not to speak of the gratitude we owe to all those who have stood with us through thick and thin.

In my opinion, ASEAN can enter into direct negotiation with Vietnam and its acolytes only [word published in boldface] under one circumstance -- namely, after acceptance by Vietnam of free and impartial elections in Kampuchea and completion of withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Even under such a favourable circumstance, it is by no means certain that the PRC and the USSR will agree to keep their hands off and refrain from pulling strings connected with their respective clients and proteges.

In this respect, Indonesia's experience in the past must have left a bitter taste, and it undoubtedly entertains a sense of caution in dealing with that power. Personally, I have had some inkling of what went on in those days, as Subandrio, the foreign minister, would stop off in Bangkok while on his trips to and fro between Jakarta and Beijing, and would meet me to have friendly exchanges of views and ideas. What I can say is that I have learnt much from the intricacies of international and regional politics.

Today, things have become even more complicated, with the lack of understanding between ASEAN and Vietnam and by the involvement, direct or indirect, of at least two major powers -- the PRC and the USSR -- in the affairs of this region. ASEAN, in my opinion, does not have the power to solve, still less to settle, the Indochina question as a whole or the Kampuchean problem in particular. In all appearance, neither can Vietnam.

What we in ASEAN can do is to keep this powder keg from being ignited, and to do that effectively, we need a clear understanding among ourselves, if not entirely on the tactics to be adopted, at least on the fundamental objectives of our respective nations. If we fail, and we cannot afford to fail, it is not Thailand alone that will be affected, but the entire region of Southeast Asia.

USSR'S OGARKOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Pham Van Dong Reception

OW041513 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 4 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received N.V. Ogarkov, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, and first vice-minister of defence, and his party.

Present at the audience were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the CPV central Committee and minister of national defence, Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces and vice-minister of national defence, and Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and Soviet Military Attache Colonel V.A. Davydov.

Chairman Pham Van Dong said that Marshal N.V. Ogarkov's visit was a major development in the time-honoured friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the governments, the peoples and the armed forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

He expressed his satisfaction at and attached a high value to the results of the meeting between the leading officers of the two armed forces. The identity of view and the complete trust between combatants of the same ideal, he said, were a great strength to defeat all dark schemes of imperialism, expansionism and other reactionary forces.

The chairman expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government, the people and the armed forces of the Soviet Union for their great, effective and all-sided assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. He wished the Soviet people and their armed forces further success in strengthening the Soviet Union in all fields, thus making important contributions to peace and security throughout the world.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov conveyed the best greetings from Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet party and state leaders to Chairman Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese leaders. He reaffirmed that the Soviet people and their armed forces would always side with Vietnam and would give the Vietnamese people every possible aid to increase their material and moral strength to build and defend Socialist Vietnam.

Speeches at Hanoi Meeting

OW041500 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 4 -- A big meeting was held here this afternoon by the Ministry of National Defence and the Hanoi Garrison in honour of Soviet Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, now on a visit to Vietnam.

Present at the meeting were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; Senior-Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, vice-minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; and other high-ranking officers.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, Soviet Military Attache Colonel V.A. Davydov, and many Soviet experts were also present.

Opening the meeting, General Van Tien Dung expressed his pleasure to meet the Soviet marshal and the other Soviet officers whom he described as "brothers and close comrades from the country of the great Lenin and outstanding representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces." He said he believed that Marshal Ogarkov's visit would mark a new development in the comradely relations and the comprehensive cooperation between the peoples and the armed forces of the two countries.

The floor was next taken by Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, who recalled great events in the history of the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, especially Ho Chi Minh's discovery of the right course to save his country through proletarian revolution as taught by Lenin, and the victory of the Soviet Armed Forces over fascism in the Second World War, which made it possible for the Vietnamese people to successfully conduct the August revolution in 1945. Le Trong Tan dwelt on the "great, valuable, effective" assistance given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam during the wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. The party, government, people and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, Le Trong Tan went on, also provided Vietnam with timely assistance to defeat the aggression by 600,000 Chinese troops in February 1979. Le Trong Tan said that Soviet assistance to Vietnam's socialist construction was also "very great." He said that with the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in November 1978 relations between the two countries had developed still more vigorously in all fields.

In reply Marshal N.V. Ogarkov said that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam had been "very fruitful." The basis of this, he said, was the unshakable friendship between the parties, peoples and armed forces of the two fraternal countries, a friendship which is guided by the "immortal thinking of the great Lenin and the ideals of the October Revolution," which was built by Ho Chi Minh, "a great friend" of the Soviet people. N.V. Ogarkov quoted Soviet party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's famous statement that "To the Soviet communists solidarity with Vietnam is the dictate of their hearts and minds." He wished the Vietnam People's Armed Forces new success in socialist construction and in strengthening the defence of Socialist Vietnam.

General Van Tien Dung presented the Soviet Armed Forces with a lacquer painting showing President Ho Chi Minh during the border campaign in 1951. In return, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov presented the Vietnam People's Armed Forces with a lacquer portrait of V.I. Lenin.

Following the meeting Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and his party were entertained by the army art troupe.

Wreath Laying Ceremony 4 Feb

OW041615 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 4 -- N.V. Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, and first vice-minister of defence, and his party, today paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. Their wreath bears the inscription: "To the revered memory of President Ho Chi Minh, a great son of the Vietnamese people." Later, the Soviet marshal visited the home and office of the late president.

He wrote in the visitors' book at the Ho Chi Minh Museum: "The Soviet combatants and the Soviet people as a whole, with boundless love, hold in great respect vestiges of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, an outstanding activist of the international communist and working class movement, and a close friend of the Soviet people. May the unshakable friendship and close militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam constantly consolidate and develop."

SRV, USSR TRADE UNIONS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

OW041509 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 4 -- A cooperation agreement between Vietnamese and Soviet trade unions has been signed in Moscow. Signatories were A. Shibayev, president of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, and Nguyen Duc Thuan, president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, who arrived in the Soviet capital last Sunday at the head of a V.F.T.U. delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

SRV ENVOY INFORMS PRK OFFICIAL OF NOTE TO PRC

OW041526 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 4 -- Kampuchean Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hor Nam Hong on Monday met Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien who informed him of the tenure of the note sent on January 30 by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to its Chinese counterpart, and of the message from Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar concerning Sino-Vietnamese relations.

In both the note and the message, the Vietnamese Government again proposed that both sides continue to refrain from hostile armed activities along the common border as they have done during the recent Lunar New Year festival and resume the bilateral talks.

Hor Nam Hong declared that his government firmly supported the Vietnamese peace initiative and demanded that the Chinese authorities stop their provocations and their hostile policy toward Vietnam.

DO MUOI URGES PROVINCES TO MEET PLAN NORMS

BK051025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] According to VNA, Do Muoi, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, in late January visited and inspected the production activities and efforts to fulfill grain obligations in Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap and Cuu Long Provinces.

Do Muoi commended these provinces for their initial achievements in production and fulfilling their grain obligations. He urged localities to strive to understand the spirit of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's directive No 120, which delineates the measures to be used to solve the food problem and specifies the nation's requirements for grain supplies from the provinces in the Mekong River Delta.

With regard to production, Do Muoi said that agricultural production plan norms for localities in 1982, especially for grain production, had been set higher than those established for previous years. As a result, each individual province and district must fully exploit all its favorable conditions in land, labor, weather and seeds in order to fulfill and overfulfill the yearly plan norms set for each crop.

Concerning grain obligations, Do Muoi urged localities to strive to fulfill and overfulfill state plan norms, especially with regard to the collection of agricultural taxes. Various administrative echelons and concerned sectors must carry out their propaganda and education tasks more effectively in order to make the public clearly realize that paying taxes is not only an obligation but also a duty as it is part of the cause of national building and defense.

Do Muoi also reminded localities that while performing their supervisory duties they must carry out various concrete tasks satisfactorily. These tasks include the perfection of agricultural production relations, especially among production collectives; building cooperatives at qualified localities; and the rearrangement of land and ricefields in the rural areas. They must establish trade and credit cooperative systems, perfect the organization and building of material bases for food, internal trade and agricultural material sectors and so forth and consolidate local party and mass organizations.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 026 8 February 1982

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PROTEST LODGED ON 5 FEB SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK051537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are leading the situation to the highest pitch of strain while making a massive shipment of aggression forces into South Korea infiltrated again the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 12 hours 44 minutes on February 5 and committed espionage against the northern half of the republic. This was the 21st espionage act of this sort by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces against our country this year.

The unceasing infiltration of spy planes into the air space of our country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors despite the repeated protests and warnings of our people is a malicious challenge to the patient efforts of our people for peace and peaceful reunification.

The aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs against our country's air space, which are becoming all the more undisguised these days, rouse the entire Korean people to indignation.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors persist in their acts of aggression against our country, mistaking the patience of our people, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from this.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS U.S. 'BELLIGERENCY' IN KOREA

SK081002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINUM today prints an article titled "U.S. Imperialists' Aggressive and Provocative Manoeuvres in South Korea and Surrounding Areas." Noting that the danger of a war breaking out at any moment is increasing in Korea due to the belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the paper says:

Last year the U.S. imperialists largely increased the numerical strength of their troops occupying South Korea above the previous year. They announced at the end of last year that their air force would be reinforced by over 1,000 personnel.

They newly attached 46 "F-16" fighter planes to their air force in South Korea and announced that an information battalion [as received] would be set up at the U.S. Second Division. For the purpose of increasing the "information gathering capacity" and the "capacity of ground attack" on the northern half of the DPRK, they decided to newly set up an army information battalion 500-600 strong equipped with electronic apparatus and additionally deploy in South Korea a squadron of "A-10" close support planes along with 900 personnel on an "actual war footing" by September this year.

They also plan to increase the number of anti-tank helicopters carrying missiles for attacking tanks, introduce "M-60" tanks and increase the fire power of field artillery.

On the other hand, they are rapidly beefing up the South Korean puppet army. They decided to supply South Korea with military equipment worth 327 million dollars including 1,000 "M-551" light tanks and equipment for one Hawk missile battalion. Not a small amount of these weapons have already been transferred to the puppets. Besides, they decided to give the South Korean puppets military sales loan amounting to 167.5 million dollars in the fiscal 1982.

The U.S. imperialists are spurring on war preparations, building up their armed forces of aggression not only in South Korea but also in the surrounding areas.

They are further reinforcing their military bases in Japan proper, Okinawa, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and other parts and mobilizing their armed forces stationed there in military exercises regularly staged in South Korea every year.

In particular, they are further building up Okinawa as a military base directed against our country. In Okinawa there are 29,000 U.S. troops, the Kadena airfield and 60 other U.S. military bases. The military harbours of Okinawa have become the base of the newly activated "quick deployment forces."

In addition to this, they massed large armed forces, airplanes, war vessels and other military technical materiel in Japan proper, the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and other parts surrounding our country and set up a system for their dispatch to the Korean Peninsula in case of "emergency."

While building up their armed forces of aggression on a large scale in Korea and surrounding areas, the U.S. imperialists frequently stage large-scale military exercises to lead the situation of our country farther to the brink of war.

The aggressive "Team Spirit" war exercise staged annually by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique from 1976 is planned to be staged again from the coming 13th.

This exercise is a "test war" and a "preliminary war" for attacking the northern half of the DPRK from the sky, ground and sea with the mobilization of the U.S. ground, naval and air force units from U.S. proper and Asian and Pacific regions.

Developments in Korea today clearly prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are precisely responsible for the danger of new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists try to obstruct the reunification of Korea, freeze her division by strength and thereby keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base. But this is an anachronistic delusion. They must withdraw their aggression forces from South Korea and give up the belligerent manoeuvres.

KCNA DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK052227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean military fascist clique are scheming to hold a large-scale military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit 1982" from February 13 to April 26, according to a report.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets announced this simultaneously on February 3. 157,500 troops and uptodate military equipment will be mobilized in this exercise planned on the pretext of "demonstrating the defence capacity" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army and "testing their strategic manoeuvrability in case of emergency."

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique to hold a large and very provocative "South Korea-U.S. joint" exercise at a time when public opinion at home and abroad is strongly calling for the relaxation of tension and the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea is a challenge to the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK060339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media denounced the plan of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army to hold a large-scale joint military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit 1982" from February 13.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY February 5 reported it under the title "The U.S. and South Korea Will Hold a Large-Scale Military Exercise. This Will Heighten Tension on the Korean Peninsula and Obstruct Korea's Peaceful Reunification." The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported it on February 4.

KCNA CITES SOVIET MEDIA ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK070931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, February 5 (KCNA) -- Soviet mass media exposed the plan of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army to stage from February 13 a large-scale joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982."

IZVESTIYA February 4 reported it under the title "In Bellicose Spirit." TASS reported it on the same day. It noted that the military exercise would impose a burden of 50 million dollars upon the U.S. and South Korean taxpayers.

SOUTH REPORTED TO STAGE NAVAL FIRING EXERCISE

SK070934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 7 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique plans to stage a provocative naval shooting exercise in the sea off Taechon port, South Chungchong Province, on the west coast for three days of February 11, 18 and 25, according to a report.

While talking about "peaceful unification," the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is heightening tension with frequent criminal war exercises.

SOUTH MILITARY PLANE CRASH 5 FEB REPORTED

SK080426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA) -- A military plane of the South Korean puppet army crashed north of Mt. Halla, Cheju Island, in a criminal war exercise called "counter-infiltration operation." on February 5, acco[illegible] to a report.

The spokesman of the pupper Defence Minist[illegible] day admitted that the plane had gone into pieces and all the 53 men aboard it, 47 officers and men of the puppet army and 6 crewman, had died.

This is a disgraceful group death caused by the anti-communist rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique for inciting antagonism and spirit of confrontation against the northern half of the republic among the South Korean people.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON BASIC RELATIONS SCORED

SK060418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN February 6 anatomizes the "agreement on basic relations between North and South" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his "January 22 proposal."

Its signed article headlined "Swindle For Perpetuating Country's Division" reads in part:

The struggle for national reunification is a patriotic struggle for national sovereignty and national unity. Therefore, one should, first of all, uphold the principle of independence, firmly adhering to a patriotic stand, and proceed from a correct analysis of the actual conditions created in the country, if he wants to argue about the question of national reunification. But such stand can never be found in the "agreement" produced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The "agreement" envisages the "maintenance of the present system of truce," "respect for treaties and agreements" signed with other countries, "opening of permanent missions," etc. In other words, it calls for the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and maintenance of the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," "South Korea-Japan treaty" and so forth, and treating the North-South relations as those between different national states. This typically manifests the treacherous and flunkeyist stand of puppet Chon Tu-hwan.

The domestic issue of a nation can be solved in conformity with its own interests and the will of its people only when it is done by its own efforts. For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is an essential requisite to force the U.S. troops to pull out of South Korea and end foreign interference.

With the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression maintained, the sovereignty of our people will continue to be violated and an independent solution of the reunification question is unthinkable.

Maintaining the "present system of truce" is tantamount to leaving South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' occupation and preserving all the evil consequences of this occupation policy. It is a well known fact that the U.S. imperialists oppose replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement for their continued domination over South Korea.

"Respect for treaties" proposed by the puppet means faithful execution of the policy of Korean aggression of the U.S. imperialists who, under the pretext of "treaty commitments," attempt to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely and threaten not to hesitate at armed intervention against the Korean people. It is neither permissible that traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the "agreement" attempted to treat the North-South relations as those between different national states, calling for the establishment of "permanent missions."

In his attempt to treat the North and the South as different states, traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks the sinister aim of realizing his intrigue of the permanent division of the country by freezing the present state of division by law.

Other provisions of the "agreement," minus the veil, also envisage fixing the present division and confrontation between the North and the South under the cloak of "peaceful fixation." The word "agreement" itself is intended to pattern the North-South relations on those between states.

All this makes it plain that the "agreements" peddled by traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the label of "temporary" is nothing but a humbug for maintaining and legalising the division of the country by having the North and South recognised as two states by the world people.

The "agreement" advertised by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a replica of the formula of a foreign country which is utterly different from ours in conditions and circumstances and a malrevised version of the June 23 splittist declaration of traitor Pak Chong-hui. The U.S. imperialists self-exposed that the puppet's "proposal" is a U.S. brainchild when they "hailed" it as soon as it was made public.

SPA ELECTION PROPAGANDA 'BRISK' THROUGHOUT DPRK

SK061035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- Election propaganda is now brisk in Korea with the approach of elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea scheduled for February 28.

Election propaganda is conducted in various forms and methods -- lecture, explanatory conversation, propaganda through visual aids and propaganda by mobile art agitation corps.

An election atmosphere is prevailing in towns and villages where there are put up posters and slogans, such as "All to elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly!" "Let us consolidate as firm as a rock the revolutionary power of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals." "Let us further accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by consolidating rockfirm our revolutionary power!" and "All voters, demonstrate to the whole world the might of our people firmly united and rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party in elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly!"

Functionaries of local party and government organs, economic bodies and working people's organisations, agitators, five-family propagandists, teachers and college and university students are giving lectures and holding explanatory conversations at organs, industrial establishments, cooperative farms and residential neighborhood units on elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

HELSINKI REUNIFICATION MEETING ADOPTS DOCUMENT

SK080352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA) -- A final document was adopted at the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification which was held on January 30 and 31 in Helsinki, according to a report.

Noting that supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea and the Korean people's struggle for its realisation is a pressing task which brooks no further delay, the final document says: Korea must be reunified, not divided into two.

The conference stresses that reunification should be realized by the Koreans themselves without any interference from outside. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made numerous proposals to heal the split of the Korean nation. The conference showed high appreciation for these proposals, among which the proposal made by President Kim Il-song in October 1980 on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is gaining worldwide interest and support.

Those who do not wish Korea's reunification are encouraging North-South confrontation and are trying to implement "simultaneous U.N. membership" in order to continue Korea's division. Any proposal for reunification not based on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and weapons from South Korea and democratization of its society is of no significance.

The conference supports genuine negotiations for reunification of Korea between North and South. Ending the military confrontation between the North and the South and the danger of a new war is a most important condition for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to reduce tension and remove the danger of war, the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement. All foreign forces should be withdrawn from South Korea.

The stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea constitutes a constant danger to peace in the world and is a violation of the Korean armistice agreement, the July 4, 1972 North-South joint statement and the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It is an infringement upon the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

Stating that journalists from 68 countries want to express their unanimous solidarity with the journalists in South Korea who are working under extremely difficult conditions, the final document says: We demand the immediate release of all imprisoned colleagues. There must be an immediate end to the persecution of those who endeavour to report in a truthful and sincere way the aspirations, hopes and demand of the Korean people to be reunited.

All the illegally arrested and imprisoned people, including Kim Tae-chung, should be released at once and all penalties removed. It is our duty to tell the whole world about the struggle of the Korean people.

The conference expresses its conviction that all journalists who value independence and peace and wield their pens for justice should contribute to the reunification of Korea by supporting the Korean people's aspiration to end the division of their nation. The Korean people need our solidarity and full support.

The conference suggests the establishment of an international information center about Korea to let the world public know the facts about this situation.

We, representatives of the press from 68 countries around the world appeal to all journalists and their organizations, to all representatives of mass media.

Support the South Korean people and journalists fighting bravely for democracy, liberty and national reunification -- for peace and independence!

Support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea!

Letter to Kim Il-song

SK061038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a letter dated January 31 sent by Deputy Director of the ANSA news agency of Italy Amerigo Terenzi, Editor of the Indian paper BLITZ N.K. Nautiyal and Editor of the Nigerian paper DAILY SKETCH Kayode Awe, who were chairmen of the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification, upon the successful closing of the conference which was held on January 30-31 in Helsinki.

The letter extends wholehearted thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for sending a precious message of greetings to the conference which was attended by 145 journalists from 68 countries of the world to greatly encourage the attendants and make the conference more significant.

It says: The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Your Excellency President put forward fair proposals to reunify the divided country independently, in a peaceful way and on the principle of great national unity, and has made all possible efforts for their realisation.

The attendants of the conference paid a high tribute to the great, tireless efforts made by Your Excellency to provide a unified country to the Korean people.

The conference unanimously regarded it as the supreme national task of the Korean people and, at the same time, a common desire of the peace-loving people of the world to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as early as possible.

It expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state davanced by Your Excellency respected President, considering them to be a fair and aboveboard programme of reunification in which both the interests of the North and the South and the demand of the entire Korean people are taken into consideration and a peace-loving proposal making a positive contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It pointed out that it is owing to the interference of outside forces that Korea has not yet been reunified and the tension has been heightened, resolutely opposad the splittists' "two Koreas" plot and their new war provocation maneuvers and violation of human rights in South Korea and held that the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea at once and South Korean society be democratised.

The attendants of the conference denounced the "proposal" brought forward recently by the South Korean rulers as one seeking their splittist purpose.

The conference stressed that to support the reunification of Korea is a lofty international duty of the journalists of the world and unanimously manifested the determination to make all efforts possible to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The journalists of the world will conduct more energetically their journalistic activities in support of the new porposal for national reunification advanced by Your Excellency respected President and the struggle of the Korean people for its realization, holding high the pen of justice.

We believe that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency respected President will surely accomplish the cause of the country's reunification with the active support and encouragement of the journalists and peace-loving people of the world.

We heartily wish Your Excellency respected President good health and a long life for the reuvnification and prosperity of Korea.

PRESIDENT SAYS UNIFICATION POSSIBLE IN 1980'S

SK080114 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Cheju, Korea, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday morning declared here that he was confident the unification of the fatherland would be possible within the 1980's only if the nation were to be strongly united. "Since South Korea is superior to North Korea in many respects," the president said, "unification will surely be realized during this decade."

After receiving a briefing from the municipal administration of Soguip City in this resort island, the chief executive also said, "The day will come when North Korea will open its society and Korean brethren visit each other freely, if we consolidate our national strength by increasing our economic power."

Chon stressed that all public servants, as well as the general public, should concentrate their efforts and energy on the realization of the goal of unification. He further called on the people to be more vigilant about maintaining order, and make it a habit to keep the environment clean in order to host the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics successfully. Chon also inspected Cheju City and other areas in this southernmost island.

MINISTER ON NORTH RESPONSE TO 20-POINT PROPOSAL

SK060155 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] In discussing the 20-point proposal for joint projects between the North and South, South Korean Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said on 5 February: "North Korea has not made an official response to it, but it seems to have softened its position when compared to its reaction to our 22 January proposal for drafting a constitution for unification." Minister Son's analysis is based on the derogatory language used against the South by Pyongyang radio and other North Korean media organs. Son said that "North Korea has markedly reduced its level of derision against the South." "We can say that North Korea has adopted a low profile because our 20-point proposal is so rational and the international community has shown great support," Son said. He added: "We may expect North Korea will reluctantly accept at least some of the 20 proposals."

Minister Son emphatically said that "the low profile adopted by the North must not be construed as a sign it is turning away from its ultimate goal to communize the South."

CHUNGANG ILBO OPPOSES OCEAN RESOURCES PACT

SK070302 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Secret Agreement on Underground Resources"]

[Excerpts] A secret agreement among the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and France to monopolize ocean mineral resources is arousing indignation in the Soviet bloc and Third World nations, not to mention Japan. Taking advantage of the opportunity to conclude an international agreement on development of ocean mineral resources, the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and France decided to sign the secret agreement on monopolistic development of ocean mineral resources on 19 February.

We are surprised at the brazen nature of this agreement, which excludes other nations. Though other nations are allowed to participate in the development of underground resources after they have completed the amendment of their laws by March 1983, businesses in the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and France will monopolize most mining zones until then. We feel this agreement is a replica of the colonial agreement of the imperialist powers in the 19th century.

Regarding ocean resources as the common property of mankind, member nations at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea repeatedly discussed the question of concluding a treaty -- making the formation of an international body to manage the mining of ocean resources a key point.

To prevent developed nations with capital and technology from mining underwater resources as a monopoly, some underground mining zones were reserved for underdeveloped nations in a treaty draft.

If such a treaty is concluded, the developing nations, including Korea, can achieve their desire to become nations with natural resources by forming a consortium and introducing capital and technology from developed countries. The United States agreed to conclude the treaty during the Carter administration. However, it appears likely that Reagan has pushed ahead with the conclusion of the agreement under the pretext that securing ocean strategic resources is linked to the security of Western civilization.

It is expected that the developing nations and the Soviet Union will protest the action of the four nations at the forthcoming UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. Korea, a consumer of natural resources, welcomes price reductions in natural resources through the development of ocean resources. However, without an understanding that Korea belongs to the Third World, we must oppose this agreement to monopolize the common resources of mankind by the enterprises of industrial powers armed with technology and capital.

DPRK PREMIER SAID TO CANCEL SINGAPORE VISIT

SK061333 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo -- By correspondent Sin Song-sun -- Citing a diplomatic source from Singapore, today's edition of the Tokyo newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN says North Korean puppet Premier Yi Chong-ok, now visiting four Asian countries, has cancelled his visit to Singapore scheduled for 15 February.

It has been learned that the reason for the cancellation is because of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's foreign travel during Yi Chong-ok's scheduled visit to Singapore.

According to a Singapore government source, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew plans to visit Taiwan and Hong Kong for about 10 days starting 10 February. The source said this schedule has been relayed to North Korea.

BREZHNEV ADDRESS ON DISARMAMENT HAILED

OW051907 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian public assesses Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's address to the representatives of the Consultative Committee of Socialist International on Disarmament as a great concern for the destiny of mankind. The Soviet leader expressed the strong conviction that any state building its policy on the reckoning for a nuclear war and winning a victory in such a war is senseless, and that it is an irresponsible, adventuristic gamble with the destiny of humanity. The most important task today is to avert the threat of a war. The Mongolian people warmly welcome and fully support the constructive position of the Soviet Union on the issue of reducing the nuclear weapon, meeting the interests of all nations, to whom peace on earth is dear. Having clearly defined this position, Soviet President Brezhnev put forward another peace initiative directed at complete refusal by East and West from all types of medium-range weapons, aimed at targets in Europe. This initiative has given a real "zero option" that is to achieve an agreement on saving Europe for good from nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical ones. Such an objective approach of the Soviet Union to the destiny of mankind is on organic continuation of the Soviet peace programme.

UNEN ANALYZES 'CRISIS' AMONG CHINESE COMMUNISTS

OW041808 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Feb (MONTSAME) -- the present state of things in the C.P.C. (the Communist Party of China) clearly manifests to what results may lead the deviation from the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of party construction, accumulated in the process of the world communist movement development, writes the daily UNEN in a signed article, "The Crisis in the C.P.C. Continues".

At present the C.P.C. has lost its role of the working class vanguard as well as of the directing force in socialist construction. The ideological and organisational pricniples of the C.P.C. testify to the fact that it has lost features of a true Marxist-Leninist party and has turned into a Maoist organisation.

Analyzing the reasons of such regeneration [as received] the newspaper stresses that the petty bourgeois faction in the party and state leadership, striving to change in its interests the essence of the proletarian party, has violated the Leninist party principles and norms. Beginning with "correction" of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, this faction ended with absolute deviation from it. Touching upon the "big leap" and the "Great Cultural Revolution", the daily points out that they had become a severe lesson, which showed to what results may bring the distortion of the essence of socialism's principles.

Today the Chinese working class is represented in the party quite insignificantly. Continues the so-called "regulating of the party ranks" which is in fact a struggle against those forces in the party which negate Mao Zedong's course. The C.P.C. leadership admit themselves that the party popularity with the masses has degraded. Judging by the latest Chinese news reports the party cadres and members do not accept and not rarely violate the party discipline. The number of purged has significantly grown and the changes of the party leadership on all levels become more and more frequent.

The results of the 1981 C.P.C. 6th session testify to the factional struggle within the party. The "Resolution on Some Questions of the C.P.C. History Since the Foundation of the P.R.C." adopted at the session proves that the power struggle in the C.P.C. is in full swing.

The present Beijing leaders go out of their way in order to "modernize" Maoism and preserve it as a leading ideology. It totally conflicts with the tasks of socialist construction and with the vital interests of the Chinese people. It is (?not) of any doubt that the Chinese Communist Party will be capable of getting the country out of a socio-economic depression only if it breaks away from Maoism, restores the party's vanguard and directing role, close ties and cooperation with the world communist movement, with anti-imperialist and democratic forces, concludes UNEN.

JAPANESE 'MILITARY BUILDUP' DENOUNCED

OW062350 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Feb (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: Today Japan goes through a true military boom. The L.D.P. (Liberal-Democratic Party) government generously makes donations for the needs of the "Self-Defense Forces." The military budget as compared to that of the last year has been increased by 7.75 percent. The military-industrial complex operates at full capacity: new types of tanks, missiles, new war-ships are being developed, and a purchase of the most sophisticated planes in the U.S. is being planned. It is envisaged to increase by almost one third the arsenals of ammunition and two times the number of different kinds of missiles in a span of a single year. The anti-militarist clauses in the country's Constitution are openly ignored. The Japanese Prime-Minister Zenko Suzuki speaking in the parliament declared that the Self-Defense Forces' zone streteches for 1 thousand miles off the country's coasts.

This, to say the least, expanded interpretation of self-defense conforms with changes occurring in the American-Japanese military cooperation which is acquiring the characteristics of a military alliance. The question is the joint actions of the two countries' armed forces in case of "extraordinary circumstances." The Japanese ruling circles have willingly yielded to the U.S. demands to extend the range of combat operations of the Japanese air and marine forces over the whole of the north-west Pacific as to release the U.S. 7th Fleet for muscle-demonstrating in the Indian Ocean. This does not conflict with their own ambitions. At the same time the Japanese ruling circles are not disturbed by a possibility to get involved in a strange military adventure.

Quite the contrary are the feelings of the country's peace-champions. Their demands "no to war preparations," "no to revival of Japanese militarism," "no to military cooperation with the U.S." are being voiced evermore loudly and resolutely.

The Japanese military build-up alarms as well the neighbouring countries which know by their own sad experience what the Japanese military are capable of. But nevertheless the present Japanese Government, expanding on its strivings for peace, at the same time does everything to let free this horrible ghost.

OGARKOV LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION ON VISIT

Arrival of Group

BK060522 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0444 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Ministry [of National Defense], a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense, arrived today in Phnom Penh. It was welcomed on its arrival at Pochentong Airport by Soy Keo, vice minister of defense, Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department, and Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department. Also present on that occation were O.V. Bostorin, the ambassador, and V. Kisilev, military attache, of the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK070351 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister, today laid a wreath at the monument to war dead in Phnom Penh. The Soviet delegation was accompanied by Vice Defense Minister Soy Keo. O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, and V. Kisilev, Soviet military attache in Kampuchea, were also present.

Visit to Defense Ministry

BK070723 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister, visited the Ministry of Defense on Saturday afternoon [6 February]. The Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by Soy Keo, vice defense minister; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department; and combatants of the KPRAF.

Defense Ministry Reception

BK070757 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- The PRK Defense Ministry hosted a reception in Phnom Penh on Saturday evening [6 February] in honor of the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister.

Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Soy Keo, vice defense minister; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; and Di Phin, chief of KPRAF General Logistics Department, attended the reception. Also present were O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, and V. Kisilev and Vu Nha, military attaches respectively of the Soviet and Vietnamese embassies in Kampuchea.

Soy Keo expressed his joy of welcoming the Soviet military delegation to Kampuchea. This visit, he stressed, further encourages the Kampuchean people and armed forces in national defense and national reconstruction and confirms the deepening of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples and armed forces.

Soy Keo said: Through their untiring efforts, the Kampuchean people have recorded brilliant successes in all fields in the 3 years after the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Khieu Samphan regime. With the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and of progressive and peace-loving peoples the world over -- especially Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- the Kampuchean people will frustrate all the perfidious maneuvers of Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. In the name of the Kampuchean people and armed forces, Soy Keo expressed his gratitude to the Soviet party, government, people and armed forces for their material and spiritual assistance to the Kampuchean people's just revolutionary struggle.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov deeply thanked the Kampuchean party, government, people and armed forces for the warm welcome they gave to his delegation. He highly appreciated the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and KUFNCD.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov affirmed that the visit of the Soviet military delegation will contribute to deepening the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and armed forces.

7 Feb Activities

BK071528 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] At 0800 on 7 February the high-ranking military delegation of the USSR led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, called on cadres and male and female combatants undergoing training at the Kampuchean infantry school.

Speaking on this occasion, infantry school Director Keo Tan expressed a warm welcome to the visit of the high-ranking USSR military delegation which, he said, is a great encouragement for the Kampuchean soldiers in their training for national defense and construction. He stressed the steady development of the school under the leadership of the party and front and with the moral and material assistance of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. This visit will further strengthen the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Soviet armies, he said.

In his reply, Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov sincerely thanked all concerned for the cordial reception accorded to the delegation. This more clearly shows the consolidation of the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two armies and peoples, he said. On behalf of the Soviet army and people, Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov expressed sincere moral and material support for the Kampuchean army and people in the cause of defending and building Kampuchea on the road to socialism.

After visiting the infantry school, the high-ranking Soviet military delegation attended the meeting organized at the Chattomuk Hall by the National Defense Ministry to welcome the delegation to the land of the PRK. Present on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF; Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department; and Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department.

On the Soviet side were Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; and Comrade Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK. Attending the meeting were several cadres and combants of the KPRAF. Comrade Kisilev, Soviet military attache, and Comrade Vu Nha, Vietnamese military attache to Kampuchea, as well as many Soviet Embassy personnel, were present.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF, welcomed the visit by the high-ranking Soviet military delegation to the PRK, which bears clear evidence of the close friendship and solidarity between the PRK and the USSR. He exposed the destruction and crimes wreaked on the Kampuchean people by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. At the same time, he spoke of the efforts made by the Kampuchean army and people since the 7 January liberation to restore every field. He stressed: The firm advance and steady development of the Kampuchean people can be attributed, besides to the correct leadership of the KPRP and the efforts made by the Kampuchean people and army themselves, to the solid support of the Soviet Union and the socialist community; to the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries, particularly the Kampuchean-Vietnam alliance and cooperation; and to the immense assistance of progressive peace-loving countries in the world.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, head of the high-ranking Soviet military delegation, expressed pleasure at the warm and cordial welcome given the delegation by the Kampuchean people and army. He said that this welcome proves that Soviet-Kampuchean friendship and solidarity remain strong and everlasting. He hailed the successes and achievements made during the past 3 years by the Kampuchean army and people under the correct leadership of the KPRP, which shows that the enemies of all stripes, including U.S. imperialism, Beijing expansionism, and lackeys such as Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann, cannot set foot on Kampuchean soil ever again, nor can they provoke another war of aggression against Kampuchea. He stressed that the Soviet army and people will always continue to support and assist the Kampuchean people in the struggle against their enemies for the cause of independence, peace and national development.

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK080740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, called on Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at the Chamka Mon state palace at 0470 on 8 February.

Speaking during the meeting, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed profound thanks to the party, government, armed forces and people of the Soviet Union for all the support and assistance, moral and material, that they have given the Kampuchean party and people. The comrade party general secretary continued: This visit has brought about a firmer consolidation of the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two armies and peoples and constitutes a great source of encouragement for the Kampuchean army and people in the defense and construction of their fatherland in accordance with the goal of advancing toward genuine socialism.

In his reply, Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, head of the high-ranking Soviet delegation, expressed profound thanks to the Kampuchean party, government, army and people for the warm reception accorded the delegation. The comrade stressed: This gesture clearly attests to the firm bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments, armed forces and peoples of our two countries -- the Soviet Union and Kampuchea. On behalf of the Soviet party, government, armed forces and people, we extend best regards to the Kampuchean party, government, army and people and announce our full support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean party, government army and people in their revolutionary cause and socialist construction.

After a cordial conversation with Comrade Heng Samrin, which proceeded in a joyous and warm atmosphere permeated with a high sense of mutual understanding, the high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister and chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, successfully ended its visit to our glorious Angkor land.

The high-ranking Soviet military delegation left safely for home at 0930, taking with it the sense of the ever-growing, long-lasting and immortal bonds of firm friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, governments, peoples and armed forces of the two countries -- Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. Sending off the high-ranking Soviet military delegation at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department; Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department; and many cadres and combatants of the KPRAF. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; Comrade Kisilev, Soviet military attache to Kampuchea; and Comrade Vu Nha, SRV military attache to the PRK.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION CONTINUES

Chea Sim Opening Speech

BK071000 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Opening speech by Chea Sim, National Assembly chairman, at the 5 February morning session of the National Assembly's Second Session -- recorded]

[Text] [Applause] On behalf of the National Assembly of the PRK, I warmly congratulate all comrade National Assembly members, ladies and gentlemen and friends present at this, the Second Session of our First National Assembly. I wish you happiness and prosperity during the new year. [applause] The current session of the National Assembly is being held in the wake of the recent successful work of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]. On behalf of the people throughout the country, the National Assembly warmly hails the excellent success of the front congress and fully agrees with the KUFNCD's program of action for the independence, peace, freedom and happiness of the Kampuchean people. [applause]

We always remain resolute to struggle against the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with imperialism and other international reactionaries, as well as their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan lackeys and the antinational traitors. The National Assembly would like to express its hope and confidence that the people from all strata will successfully implement the front's objectives and make appropriate contributions to the construction and defense of the fatherland and for the common revolutionary cause to bring about all-sided development in the country.

During this session, the Council of Ministers will present a report on economic and cultural affairs during 1981 and the economic and cultural objectives for 1982, and submit it for discussion and adoption by the National Assembly. The National Assembly will discuss and adopt bills on the organization of the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the judicial hierarchy. The National Assembly will also adopt many other necessary decisions.

We are confident that in light of the resolutions passed by the Fourth KPRP Congress and the PRK Constitution, all members will express their views on all bills; on the economic and cultural restoration, consolidation and development; and on the stabilization of the people's living conditions, and will carry on the struggle to protect and strengthen political order and social security, to build revolutionary forces in a big way down to the grassroots level and to implement well all economic and cultural plans in 1982.

In conclusion, I would like to wish Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, all presidium members, foreign guests, national guests of honor and all friends the best of health and success in all tasks. On behalf of the presidium, I would like to declare the Second Session of the First National Assembly open, and wish the session complete success. [applause]

Chea Soth 5 Feb Report

BK071340 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- The second session of the National Assembly continued its work this afternoon by adopting the list of three committees under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly: the Legislative Committee, the Economic and Budget Affairs Committee and the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee. The Legislative Committee is made up of 11 persons and presided over by Vandy Kaon, member of the Council of State; the Economic and Budget Affairs Committee consists of 12 persons and is headed by Men Chhan, member of the Council of State; and the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee has 11 persons and is led by Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly.

This afternoon, Minister of Justice Uk Bunchhoeun presented bills on the organization of the Council of Ministers and the judicial hierarchy.

During the morning session, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chea Soth made a report on successes achieved in preceding years in every field, particularly in agricultural production. He said: These successes have been achieved thanks to the wholehearted aid of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the international charity organizations.

1. Agricultural Production:

The young state power has mobilized the productive forces. In particular, thanks to the wholehearted aid and assistance of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in terms of foodstuffs and seeds estimated at 200,000 tons in 1979, and because the international organizations subsequently provided us with aid gradually until the end of the year, the bulk of the population was saved from famine and could recover their physical abilities. They started growing rice which, from the first period following liberation, yielded an estimated 500,000 tons of foodstuffs, and which constituted the basic source of food to stave off famine.

Following this initial success, the arable land quickly restored in 1980 was double that of 1979. Rice was planted on nearly 1.4 million hectares. Thanks to favorable weather, rice production in 1980 amounted to more than 1.6 million hectares, or 3 times that of 1979. The grand success in agricultural production in 1980 completely changed the outlook of our society. The danger of famine and disease left behind by the genocidal regime was completely removed. Markets for rice and other agricultural products were established. Concurrently, the economic and social activities functioned brilliantly.

Entering 1981, agricultural production encountered new difficulties due to excessive rainfall. A part of the early rice land was flooded by rainwater, while another part was hit by drought. Cultivated land amounting to nearly 200,000 hectares was completely damaged, and production diminished greatly. In 1981 the drought lasted more than 3 months, causing great difficulties for rice crop in the highlands. Under the leadership of the party and following the instructions of the state powers at all levels, with assistance in all fields, our farmers hurried to implement measures against the danger of drought to safeguard seedlings and transport and select them.

Cadres from central to provincial and district levels gave directives to farmers in the communes and villages and took part in the broadcasting and transplanting of early rice on tens of thousands of hectares reserved for 1981, expanding the area to nearly 1.35 million hectares -- almost equal to that cultivated in 1980. This constitutes a great victory for our peasants, party and government in the struggle against natural calamities.

With rice production, industrial crop production was restored and expanded from 13,500 hectares in 1980 to 24,700 hectares in 1981. In particular, the rubber plantations were restored gradually. In 1980 the exploited land was 5,000 hectares; in 1981 this area had risen to 8,700 hectares, supplying about 5,800 tons of latex and 3,990 tons of gum.

The raising of animals, particularly cattle, scored important advances. In 1981 the number of cattle increased by more than 10 percent compared with 1980. The number of hogs doubled. The number of fowl, particularly those raised within the family, increased seven times compared with 1979. During the fishing season, we hauled nearly 50,000 tons of fish, or 2.5 times more than in 1980. Salt production amounted to 40,000 tons.

2. Industrial and Artisan Production:

Following liberation, several industries were closed for a long time, while some others functioned on a limited scale because of the lack of spare parts, raw materials and, above all, cadres, workers and technicians, who were practically all massacred by the genocidal regime. Our state reassembled cadres, workers and technicians. Concurrently, we restored and returned to operation 54 enterprises at the central level and a certain number of basic small industries. More than 2,000 artisan bases started producing goods, such as farm tools and items for daily use, and processing agricultural products.

3. Communications, Transport and Posts:

The most remarkable exploits in the field of telecommunications, transport and posts can be seen in the unloading and transport of imported goods and equipment. The radio telegraphic and mail networks have been reorganized. In particular, thanks to the assistance of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, postal, harbor, rail and highway activities are also progressing.

4. Trade, Prices, Currency and Finances:

From the social structure left behind by the genocidal clique -- the only one in the world without money -- our state has paid special attention to creating conditions for the restoration of goods distribution and transport activities linked with the restoration of production. In this field, we have enjoyed the devoted assistance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam since the first day of our country's liberation. More than a year after liberation, the PRK riel was put into circulation, contributing to normalizing the social life and economy. This is proof of the energetic force and patriotism of the new regime and also of the victory in the field of production, particularly agricultural production. State-run trade has been organized from the central to grassroots levels. At the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981, farmers throughout the country sold to the state 160,000 tons of unhusked rice in exchange for goods. Markets have resumed their activities.

5. Education, Teaching, Public Health, Culture and Social Welfare:

Following liberation, our state started building from scratch a new infrastructure for education, teaching and public health. We reassembled cadres who survived the genocidal regime for immediate training, and developed the potential of new cadres. Concurrently, the state rebuilt basic establishments in order to cope with the needs of the people.

We have 1.5 million students in the 1981-82 school year. The number of primary, secondary and tertiary education students has increased by 11.8 percent compared with the preceding school year. The number of teachers has risen to 43,000, that is, an increase of 8 percent. The anti-illiteracy movement and the training of teachers is developing with every passing day. The School of Medicine and Pharmacy and the School of Higher Pedagogy have been reopened. Nearly 600 students have been sent to further their studies in various faculties and secondary technical schools in socialist countries.

The health network has been restored and extended down to the commune level. Consultations and treatment have been organized for the masses. Cultural, cinematographic, artistic and sports activities have been developed. The state practices a free medical assistance system for patients and distributes school items free to students.

Chea Soth went on to say: After 3 years of struggle to surmount difficulties, our people have won great successes in the economic and cultural fields. These successes are encouraging to them and to their friends in the five continents. These successes have confirmed that the situation of the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible. They are attributable to the just leadership of the party and state. They are the fresh flower of our people's patriotism, their will to fight and their persistent work, a fresh flower imbued with international solidarity. They are the result of the concerted forces under the regime of the PRK.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Chea Soth expressed his profound gratitude to the people, parties and governments of fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, friendly countries and international organizations for their wholehearted aid.

On the economic development plan in 1982, Vice Chairman Chea Soth stressed the tasks to be carried out, namely:

1. To promote agricultural production in order to increase the quantity of rice produced in 1982 and to expand the arable area, and to establish experimentation centers in the provinces and districts; to interest the peasants in raising cattle, pigs and fowl and intensifying rubber plantation work; to prepare, organize and manage all sectors of production and the processing of fish by the end of 1982 and the beginning of 1983.

2. To further enlarge and promote the movement of goods, particularly in rural centers, in order to increase agricultural production; to encourage the peasants to sell agricultural products to the state, reserve for them the right to freely use their products and accord them a necessary selling period. Assistance should be given to production solidarity groups and to collegial merchant groups of each village which have direct relations with the commercial establishments of the state to sell agricultural products and purchase industrial goods in order to distribute them to the peasants. It is necessary to intensify commercial relations between the Kampchea-Vietnam border and sister provinces on the basis of the spirit of solidarity, assistance and reciprocal interests.

3. To multiply the production of export goods and expand economic relations with foreign countries. In 1982 it is imperative to increase the production of rubber, corn and tobacco for export and organize the exploitation and processing of farm products such as coconuts, cotton and kapok. We are ready to expand economic relations with other foreign countries.

4. To intensify cottage industries and rehabilitate industrial production. In order to rapidly increase tools and means of production necessary for basic construction, and to increase consumer goods and export-oriented products, it is necessary to develop cottage industries.

5. To increase the reliability of transport and radio communications. Maximum efforts should be made to maintain the network of radio communications broadcasts. Attention should be paid to repairing routes, particularly railroads, to reactivating river communications and to keeping harbors in good condition.

6. To organize and implement basic construction work. Making investments in basic construction is of important significance in the restoration and intensification of material and technical sources necessary for the construction of economic bases to contribute to actively promoting agricultural production.

7. To develop the management of finances, money and prices. Concurrent with the gradual development of the role of the state plan in conformity with the economic direction and management, we must, necessarily, gradually tidy up the management of the state budget.

8. To develop and further improve work in the cultural, education, public health and social welfare fields.

It is imperative to rationally use the existing bases of the cultural sector and broaden the opportunities for the state and the people to organize cultural, artistic and sports activities by increasing the publishing activities and taking care of important historical and cultural vestiges. In the field of education and teaching, it is imperative to take into consideration the development of the secondary and tertiary education as well as the education of adults. In the public health sector, it is imperative to strengthen all existing bases at the central level as well as in the provinces and, in particular, the districts and communes; to develop and use local drugs in concert with traditional medicine; and to ensure that health cadres are trained.

Further on 5 Feb Session

BK051357 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Our station has just received the following report:

The second Session of the First National Assembly continued its work at 1400 on 5 February in a most active and enthusiastic atmosphere. This afternoon, all the National Assembly members unanimously approved the organization of the Legislative Committee, the Economic and State Budget Committee and the Committee for Education, Public Health, Social Affairs and Culture, which are the committees within the jurisdiction of the National Assembly. At the same time, the National Assembly members listened attentively to the draft law on the organization of the Council of Ministers, which is composed of 5 chapters and 44 articles. The draft was read by Comrade Oung Phon, minister in charge of the cabinet of the Council of Ministers. Later, Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, minister of justice, read a draft law on the organization of the justice sector, composed of 28 articles, to be examined and adopted by the National Assembly.

The National Assembly suspended its second session at 1600. It will continue this session on the morning of 6 February. Our station will present further reports on this session in future broadcasts.

SRV PROPOSAL TO RESUME TALKS WITH PRC LAUDED

BK070412 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- On 30 January the SRV Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi proposing that the two sides put an end to their border conflict and resume, as soon as possible, the third phase of the Sino-Vietnamese talks which are unilaterally broken off by the Chinese side in March 1980.

This was an act of good will on the part of Vietnam, which wishes to resolve the question of peace and stability at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The Vietnamese side has on several occasions shown its good will to restore normal relations and settle all disputes between the two countries by peaceful means. China, nurturing expansionist ambitions, has always opposed Vietnam's positive proposals. Recently, it turned down a Vietnamese call for cessation of border hostilities for 10 days during the traditional New Year festival of the two countries. In unilaterally observing a cease-fire, Vietnam has shown its desire for peace and its good will to live on good terms with its big northern neighbor.

It is necessary that Vietname and China resume talks because this will contribute to reducing tension in the region -- tension which stems from the Chinese expansionists' hostile policy against Vietnam. Since the shameful defeat of its February 1979 aggression against Vietnam, expansionist China has constantly committed armed provocations at the border between the two countries, threatening the Vietnamese people's peaceful life.

The Kampuchean people want to show their firm support for the peace initiative taken by Vietnam to end the hostilities and to resume the third phase of talks with China. The Kampuchean people demand that China cease immediately its military activities against the Vietnamese people.

VODK VIEWS REASONS FOR OGARKOV PRK, SRV VISIT

BK051210 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is the Purpose of the Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff's Visit to Hanoi and Phnom Penh?"]

[Summary] At a time when the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are totally bogged down on the Kampuchean battelfield and when they have suffered repeated failures in their maneuvers to legalize the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea, the Soviet international expansionists -- Vietnam's bosses, supporters and accomplices in their war of aggression against Kampuchea -- have ordered Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and deputy defense minister, to visit Hanoi and Phnom Penh at the beginning of February.

"This visit was officially announced in the Soviet army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 31 January. Why is Brezhnev sending his chief of staff to visit Hanoi and Phnom Penh at a time when the Vietnamese are at a total impasse -- militarily, politically and diplomatically -- and when the whole world is condemning Vietnam and vehemently demanding that it respect and abide by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly by withdrawing all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea?"

It is general knowledge that the Soviet Union spends $6 million a day to enable Vietnam to wage its war of aggression in Kampuchea and it has sent its own troops to invade Afghanistan in order to implement its strategy of aggression and expansion aimed at dominating Southeast Asia, the Malacca Straits, the south Pacific region, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the oil sources in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have carried on their war of aggression against Afghanistan and Kampuchea for over 3 years now in order to realize this strategy. But, they still are unable to fulfill this criminal design.

"In Kampuchea, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have come to realize that if they allow the situation on the battlefield to develop as it has been, sooner or later the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Kampuchea will face total defeat. This is why Vietnam has struggled desperately on the battlefield and at the same time launched deceitful diplomatic maneuvers in the international arena in order to postpone its defeat.

Thus, Brezhnev has sent the chief of his armed forces to Hanoi and Phnom Penh in an attempt to encourage Vietnam to struggle on in order to postpone its defeat and redress its total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. Moreover, this visit is aimed at making an on-the-spot assessment of new strategies and tactics in preparation for further advance, as well as at threatening the countries in Southeast Asia."

But, since the Southeast Asian countries and other peace and justice-loving countries are well aware of the tricky, aggressive and obstinate nature of the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists, they will certainly heighten their vigilance against all the perridious and dark maneuvers of the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists.

"They will certainly strive to increase the defense of their respective countries, jointly check the dangers of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion and jointly provide further support and assistance -- political, diplomatic, material and moral -- to the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, who are struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors directly on the battlefield." Moreover, they will certainly take further steps to press Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Only after Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea can the danger of war in Southeast Asia be prevented and can long-lasting peace, stability and security be ensured in this region.

VODK URGES UNION OF FORCES TO OPPOSE SRV

BK061106 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "All Peace- and Justice-Loving Countries in the World Resolutely Adhere to the Principle of International Law and Practice in Order To Solve the Kampuchean Question"]

[Summary] The Vietnamese aggressors have invaded and occupied Democratic Kampuchea -- an independent, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned state and a member of the United Nations -- in violation of the UN Charter and international law and practice. The world is fully aware that Vietnam is the aggressor, while the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are the victims. For this reason, world opinion categorically opposes the act of aggression committed by the Le Duan authorities and demands that they withdraw from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people may settle their own problem and determine their own destiny without outside interference or pressure.

At the United Nations during the past 3 years, additional UN members have voted in support of Democratic Kampuchea as Kampuchea's sole legal and legitimate representative, and they have demanded that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's sacred right to determine their own destiny through UN-supervised elections.

However, the Vietnamese are very stubborn. "For 3 years they have refused to abide by the wishes of the international community, and even now there is no sign that Vietnam wants to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, both its military activities on the Kampuchean battlefield -- along the western border where its forces are engaging in daily provocations against Thailand -- and its diplomatic activities on the international stage to eliminate Democratic Kampuchea's forces -- both its fighting forces on the battlefield and the force of its legitimate status -- and to split the international front that opposes its aggression and supports the Kampuchean people's just struggle clearly show that Vietnam wants to occupy Kampuchea forever in order to use this country as a springboard in the implementation of the aggressive and expansionist strategies of Vietnam and its master, the Soviet Union, in Southeast Asia."

It is true that Vietnam is determined to continue its aggression and expansion, but the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are determined not to allow Vietnam to annex their country and exterminate their race without a struggle. Likewise, the people of the world and peace- and justice-loving countries can in no way permit the Vietnamese aggressors to set a bad precedent for a bigger country to violate a smaller country with impunity. They will continue to cooperate in putting pressure on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea and will continue to support the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea in all fields.

It is the duty of peace- and justice-loving forces to maintain unity in opposition to acts of aggression, expansion and interference and to protect the UN Charter, international law and peace, security and stability in the world. They should support those suffering from arbitrary acts of aggression and those fighting to defend their country and contributing to the defense of international law and practice and world peace. "They must not do anything that might affect or weaken the forces that are fighting in opposition to aggression through whatever means."

There is only one solution for the Kampchean people and Democratic Kampuchea: To fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people want it to be a sovereign, independent nation, with dignity and territorial integrity like any other country. They do not want to be anyone's slave. During the past 3 years, Kampuchea -- under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government -- has fought and overcome many obstacles for this glorious national cause. It has caused the more than 300,000 Vietnamese aggressors to become inextricably bogged down in Kampuchea. "If the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has pursued the new strategic political line and the PDFGNUK political program, it is because it intends to rally all the national forces both at home and abroad in order to fight the Vietnamese and safeguard the nation.

"During the past 3 years, though it has been busy leading the Kampuchean nation and people to struggle on the battlefield, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has earnestly sought meetings with other Kampuchean factions in the sincere hope of establishing an anti-Vietnamese union. Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean nation and people have firm confidence in the union in order to increase the resistance forces both now and in the distant future, when Kampuchea will need all its national forces for national defense and construction.

"With this confidence, we appeal to all national forces to hold aloft the traditional banner of a great union, to place the national salvation cause above all else and to make every effort to continue discussions in order to quickly achieve a coalition on the basis of the principle of equality and harmony, so as to increase the resistance forces to quickly drive the Vietnamese from our beloved Kampuchean land and bring a rapid end to the misery and hardship of our people.

"At the same time, the Kampuchean nation and people and Democratic Kampuchea would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries to continue to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea and avoid any action that may harm the anti-Vietnamese forces on the battlefield and that could benefit Vietnam and the Soviet Union." Only in this way can the Kampuchean question be correctly solved and peace and security be maintained in Southeast Asia.

VODK LAUDS ASEAN POLICY STAND, EFFORTS

BK060751 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "It Is Necessary To Implement the Resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea in Order To Solve the Kampuchean Problem"]

[Text] On 31 January Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, Malaysian minister of culture, youth and sports, who headed the Malaysian delegation at the Fourth ASEAN Interparliamentary Conference in Kuala Lumpur, stated that ASEAN legislatures will seek to solve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea. He said: We believe that it is the only way to solve the Kampuchean problem.

At the same time, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told Thai reporters in Bangkok that ASEAN's policy and stand in solving the Kampuchean problem have not changed.

During the past more than 3 years in which the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies have waged aggression in Kampuchea, the ASEAN countries -- which are Kampuchea's neighbors and are directly and greatly threatened by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies' aggressive war waged with Soviet support and participation -- have adopted a firm political stand by opposing the Vietnamese enemies' aggression and supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea. They have exerted determined efforts seeking a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressive troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference.

This political stand by ASEAN and their efforts regarding the Kampuchean issue are correct and just, conforming with the UN Charter and international law. At the same time, they have obviously contributed to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Their efforts also serve to heighten the banners of the UN Charter and international law and demonstrate that they will not let the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists trample them under foot and destroy them as they wish.

Because of their just and correct stand, conforming with the principle of opposing external aggression and interference and assisting as well as supporting the victims, ASEAN has received overwhelming sympathy and active support from peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world for their efforts. This has strongly encouraged all the peoples and countries who have suffered from threats, interference and aggression by the Soviet, Vietnamese and Cuban expansionists and their companies.

Concerning the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea -- direct victims of the Vietnamese enemies' aggression -- the assistance and support of the ASEAN countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are very valuable. Thanks to this assistance and support, the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea have struggled and overcome countless difficulties and obstacles in their fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and have scored successive victories improving the Kampuchean people's situation as well as the destiny of the entire Kampuchean nation. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are deeply bogged down in Kampuchea and they cannot advance as they wish according to their own aggressive and expansionist strategy as well as that of the Soviets in Southeast Asia.

Consequently, the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea for the Kampuchean nation's salvation has obviously contributed to the resistance against the danger of the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in the region. It also contributes to the defense of peace and stability in the world.

The UN General Assemblies held successively over the past 3 years, as well as the international conference on Kampuchea convened in July 1981, adopted resolutions and declarations with reasonable principles to solve the Kampuchean problem by demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the implementation of the sacred right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves through free elections under UN supervision. This is the only way to solve, correctly and permanently, the Kampuchean problem. An overwhelming number of countries -- and this number has increased over the past 3 years -- have supported this stand in order to solve the Kampuchean issue.

The situation on the battlefield, where the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are intensifying their aggressive war inside the country and on the Kampuchean-Thai border, and are increasing their provocations against Thailand with each passing day, reinforces the view that it is necessary to solve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea through a complete withdrawal of aggressive Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. By so doing, peace can be restored in Kampuchea, tension along the border and throughout Southeast Asia can be eliminated and peace and stability in Southeast Asia can be guaranteed for a long time.

Therefore, it is essential for all peace- and justice-loving countries in Southeast Asia and throughout the world to continue to unite with each other, to assist and support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, and to take measures to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese. In this way, their difficulties will increase until they are forced to withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea as demanded by the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS LNLF GUERRILLAS' BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK311011 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the struggle in Laos:

On 23 January the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese aggressors south of (Banteay Sre), killing one and wounding two. One more Vietnamese died and another was wounded when they hit landmines.

On 24 January the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese west of the (Preal) hamlet position, killing five and wounding four.

On 25 January they attacked the Vietnamese south of (Khlem) hamlet, killing four and wounding eight. Three other Vietnamese were killed and three more wounded when they hit landmines.

In sum, during these 3 days the LNLF guerrillas killed our wounded 32 Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

POST REPORTS ARMY FIRING ON KAMPUCHEAN BASES

BK051417 Bangkok POST in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The Thai Army on Tuesday fired live shells at two Heng Samrin Kampuchean artillery bases in retaliation for a number of stray shells that fell on Aranyaprathet border villages, Army Assistant Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek told reporters yesterday. The retaliatory fire had stopped stray shells falling in Thai territory, he said after an inspection trip to the border district on Wednesday. He said the army's action followed the firing of "warning shot" smoke shells into the two Kampuchean bases at Phum Po Samton and Phanom Mak Huen, which failed to stop the stray shells.

Gen Athit said the retaliation was carefully considered because of the sensitive nature of the Kampuchean situation. The general also said that Ban Khok Sabaeng villagers, who had suffered the most from stray shells, received money, sandbags and instructions on how to build proper bunkers. The received 50,000 baht and 30,000 sandbags raised from public donations. He said the villagers are in good spirits despite their ordeal, and have rejected the army's offer to evacuate them to a safer place. He said he instructed soldiers to help the villagers build bunkers that would withstand stray shells from fighting between Heng Samrin's troops and the Khmer Rouge.

More than 40 shells fired from inside Kampuchea landed in Thai border districts on Tuesday. Last Saturday night two young boys were killed and three members of their family seriously injured when an artillery shell slammed into their border village home.

QUESTION OF KHMER MEETING IN BEIJING VIEWED

Official's Remarks

BK051459 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, told newsmen this morning that Thailand has proposed Beijing as the venue for the meeting of the three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese factions because Prince Sihanouk, now living in Beijing, said that he could not afford the expense of traveling if the meeting were held somewhere else. Meanwhile, Son Sann is reportedly going to make a trip to Beijing. Therefore, it will be convenient to hold the meeting in Beijing. Chet revealed that Malaysia has proposed Kuala Lumpur for the meeting. The director general disclosed that Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, during his trip to the PRC to attend a meeting on technology with PRC officials, informed the Chinese side about ASEAN's attitude toward the Kampuchean problem and the efforts to form a coalition government in Kampuchea. ASEAN wants China to play an effective role in seeking a solution to the political problem in Kampuchea which will lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and, eventually, a free election for the Kampuchean people so that they can choose their own government. In this regard, the Chinese side has announced that it wants a coalition government to be set up quickly in Kampuchea.

Asked if the ASEAN member countries would convene a meeting to consider Malaysia's move to withdraw its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea which was announced by the Malaysian prime minister recently, the director general of the information department said: The meeting has not yet been planned. The Singapore foreign minister, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN standing committe, is now in Indonesia and will visit all ASEAN countries for consultations on this matter. He will come to Thailand next week.

PRC Response

BK051148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 5 Feb (AFP) -- China, through its ambassador here, today expressed reluctance to host a new summit of Cambodian resistance forces, Thai official sources reported.

No exact wording was availble of China's response to the Thai suggestion that the summit, to bring together Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and one-time Premier Son Sann, be held in Beijing. The Chinese position emerged after a 40-minute meeting between Chinese ambassador Shen Ping and Thai foreign minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

According to the sources, China preferred the summit to be held in an ASEAN capital because it feared the non-communist grouping would accuse Beijing of pro-Khmer Rouge bias should the tri-partite meeting fail to make headway toward a coalition. The sources noted that China was not keen on ASEAN's "loose coalition" formula, which it saw primarily as a bid to control Khmer Rouge growth, with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia a secondary priority.

Meanwhile, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan was discussing the coalition effort on a current ASEAN tour in his capacity as chairman of its Standing Committee. Mr Suppiah is meeting foreign ministers of Singapore's ASEAN partners, but his trip to Thailand is yet to be scheduled, the spokesman said.

BANGKOK URGES UNITY AGAINST VIETNAMESE THREAT

BK051510 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The situation in Kampuchea is currently of global interest, particularly the move to establish a coalition government among the Kampuchean factions opposed to the Vietnamese. This coalition would comprise Prince Sihanouk, a former head of state; Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge; and former Premier Son Sann, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. The three factions have held several meetings among themselves but they have yet to produce any tangible results. It appears that more meetings will be held, something that is in the interest of Kampuchea itself.

As for the fighting in Kampuchea, which broke out as a result of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea territory, Vietnamese actions against pockets of popular resistance continue. Repeated clashes between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and Khmer Rouge forces near the Thai border has led to a situation where Thailand is continuously being hit by stray rounds fired by the belligerents. This is a serious situation, as many Thai people have been killed and much property damage sustained as a result of these shellings.

The Thai Foreign Ministry has instructed Thailand's permanent mission to the United Nations to inform the secretary general of these incidents and ask him to make the other members of the United Nations aware of the situation.

An additional factor, according to the director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, is that over the past few weeks Vietnam has stepped up its slanderous propaganda campaign against Thailand. For instance, it has made baseless accusations against Thailand, saying that Thailand has violated Kampuchean territorial waters and airspace. Such charges are utterly baseless and the Thai Government has already refuted them.

The fact that Vietnam has stepped up its campaign of slanderous fabrications against Thailand indicates that Vietnam might actually have certain ill designs against Thailand. All Thai people must therefore be vigilant to what is going on in Kampuchea, because we share a common border with that country. The clashes inside Kampuchea will unavoidably affect our country. All Thai compatriots must strengthen their unity and act as eyes for the authorities in a concerted effort to resist any penetration of our country.

The situation is unstable, especially with a certain Indochinese country behaving like a colony-hunter. A clear example of this is the actual situation in Kampuchea, a state of broken homes where large numbers of people have had to flee to other countries for their own safety. All Thai people should heed this and should not be overconfident.

UN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REFUGEES, OTHER ISSUES

Meeting With Sitthi

BK021245 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] William R. Smyser met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday after his arrival in Thailand. They reportedly discussed the refugee situation and other related problems in the region. Smyser will inspect refugee camps at Khao I-Dang and Nong Chan in Prachin Buri Province today.

Thai authorities are expected to inquire of the deputy UNHCR chief about the progress in its promised financial assistance for the Thai antipiracy program during their talks with him. UNHCR has received pledges from donor countries for 62 million baht for the antipiracy program in Thailand.

Smyser is making a visit to ASEAN countries for a firsthand look at the refugee situation in the region.

Meeting With Prem

BK050910 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees Smyser and his party called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House yesterday. Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri was also present at the meeting.

The UN deputy high commissioner for refugees said the aim of his visit is to understand the refugee problem in Southeast Asia in order to provide aid and cooperation in this problem. His visit to Southeast Asia is possible now because of the improved refugee situation in Pakistan and Afghanistan. He does not want the world to think that the refugee problem in Southeast Asia has been ignored by the United Nations.

The prime minister expressed his thanks for UN concern and noted that the Thai Government realized the need for humanitarian assistance for the refugees it is sheltering. Thailand, however, is unable to maintain these refugees permanently, and therefore would like to see efforts by the United Nations to convince other countries to accept more refugees for resettlement. The UN deputy high commissioner for refugees said he sympathizes with Thailand and will do his best to help Thailand on this matter.

Refugee, Antipiracy Aid Pledge

BK070739 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The UNHCR will maintain its cooperation with Thailand to solve the influx of refugees into Thai territory. The visiting deputy high commissioner, William R. Smyser, has said that. In solving the refugee problems, the UNHCR will facilitate the sending of refugees for resettlement abroad for those who prefer to repatriate [as heard] and also try to provide citizenship for the refugees in the countries they move in. About 700 Laotian refugees have so far voluntarily repatriated and it is expected that more Laotian refugees will gradually apply for repatriation.

Mr Smyser, who visited the refugee holding centers in Prachin Buri Province a few days ago, has stated that he would bring the matter of the refugees' problems and what he has seen in Thailand before the UNHCR office and seek further assistance.

On the problem of piracy in the international seas, he said the UNHCR is gravely concerned about this problem and had urged many countries to help suppress the piracy. The UNHCR has allocated some amount of $2.4 million plus an additional emergency fund of $2 million for the piracy suppression project.

THAI-BURMESE BORDER POLICY COMMITTEE MEETS

BK071600 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] According to a report from the Supreme Command Information Center, on 3 February Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, in his capacity as the director of the Thai-Burmese Border Policy Operations Committee, chaired the meeting of the committee. The results of the meeting are as follows:

The Thai Government will pursue a firm policy of not allowing any alien forces to take refuge or carry out activities in Thai territory, since that constitutes a threat to the security of the kingdom as well as its relations with its neighbor. The government will also take a firm stand in suppressing border smuggling and narcotics trafficking.

The Thai-Burmese border policy operations committee also formulated guidelines for the prevention of untoward incidents, for the development of the border areas and border security and for the suppression of outlawed elements and those violating Thailand's sovereignty. The meeting decided to set up a northern border defense command with special attention given to the area along Thai-Burmese border bounded by Chiang Rai, Chiang Hai and Mae Hong Son, about 30 km inside Thai territory. Priority will also be given to rugged and remote areas such as Ban Hin Taek and Ban Mae Salong, in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, Ban Tham Ngop in Fang District, Chiang Mai Province and Ban Hae Saya, in Muang District, Mae Hong Son Province, where officials have had difficulties in reaching the villagers. The border in these areas will be developed and cleared of narcotics movements and foreign elements.

Meanwhile, efforts will be made to rapidly develop 12 villages in the three provinces where former Kuomintang troops are staying in order to improve social and economic conditions and to restore law and order under Thai jurisdiction. Authorities will launch the program of village development around the country for strategic purposes, similar to what has been undertaken in the border provinces in other parts of the country. In addition to the deployment of operational units and equipment as a remote warning system, the strategy for this development of border security will also consist of introducing basic materiel for self-development and self-defense to the local people in coordination with the regular defense system, and of creating a strong union between the government and the private sector.

The northern border defense command will have its headquarters in Chiang Mai Province and will be operated by civilian, police and military officials. Its operations will come under the supervision of the Joint Operations Center of the supreme command headquarters. It is believed it will be possible to start operations soon, and this will enhance border security protection to the north, as well as effectively contribute to the government's policy of suppressing narcotics trading elements and foreign armed forces.

SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Gen Le Trong Tan

OW060341 Hanoi VNA in English 0308 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Feb (VNA) -- Talks were held here today between N.V. Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice-minister of defence, and his party, and leaders of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces headed by Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice-minister of national defence, and chief of the General Staff. Also present on this occasion were General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and minister of national defence, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

The talks, taking place in a very warm atmosphere, marked an important development in the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of the two fraternal countries.

Visits VPA Military Institute

OW062318 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 6 -- Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice minister of national defence, has called at the Military Institute of the Vietnamese People's Army during his friendly visit to Vietnam. N.V. Ogarkov was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and Major General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence.

Welcoming the distinguished guests on this occasion, Major General Hoang Minh Thao, director of the institute, expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its great assistance and said that many of the teachers and officers now working at the institute had attended training or refresher courses at the well-known military institutes of the Soviet Union. "We are proud of fighting against the common enemy besides the heroic Soviet Armed Forces in the armies of fraternal socialist countries," the major general said.

He added: "Acting upon the instructions of President Ho Chi Minh and of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we pledge to constantly follow the examples of fighting, study and work, and the noble internationalist spirit of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and to do our best to contribute to strengthening the everlasting great friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the get-together with teachers and students of the institute, Marshal Ogarkov stressed the pressing need for further strengthening the socialist community and opposing every scheme of aggression of imperialism and other international reactionary forces. "We have noted that the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are paying great attention to the training of leading officers of the Vietnam People's Army", he said. Marshal Ogarkov wished the students good results in study and expressed his hope that they would master the military science and art.

On this occasion Marshal Ogarkov presented the institute with a portrait of Lenin and the "Military Encyclopedia of the Soviet Union".

Visits VPA Army Unit

OW071744 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 7 -- N.V. Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice minister of defence, and his party have paid a visit to the "Tien Phong" (Vanguard) Infantry Division, a hero unit of the Vietnam People's Army.

The guests were accompanied by Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and other senior officers. A meeting was held at the division headquarters to welcome the Soviet marshal and his party. The commander of "Tien Phong" Division presented Marshal N.V. Ogarkov with an album of photos depicting his division's activities in fighting and building and a fire-arm captured from the enemy during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

VNA REJECTS THAI 'FABRICATION' ABOUT SHELLING

OW051155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] According to the 4 February Thai paper NATION REVIEW, the commander of the 9th Division and 1st Military Region of the Thai Armed Forces has spread the news that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea bombarded Thai territory. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to issue a statement categorically rejecting this slander. Obviously, the dissemination of this fabrication only serves the Chinese scheme to pit ASEAN against Indochina and to distract public opinion, which sternly condemns China's expansionist and hegemonist savage ambitions in this region.

The SRV Government's unswerving policy is to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Thailand and, at the same time, it is hoped to develop friendly, good-neighbor relations with the Kingdom of Thailand.

THAI CHARGE OF 'SUPERPOWER' MEDDLING CITED

BK061131 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The chief of the General Staff of the Thai Army, [as heard] Saiyut Koetphon, said a superpower is supporting and commanding the rebel activities in Thailand. In a speech marking the Thai Army Day on 25 January 1982, Gen Saiyut Koetphon said this superpower had applied all measures to turn Thailand into a situation like a war with neighboring countires and finally to get involved in a war and fight for that superpower, namely, China, though he did not mention the name.

NHAN DAN SCORES PRC FOR TENSION ALONG BORDER

OW060739 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 6 Feb 82

["NHAN DAN: China Deliberately Maintains Tension Along Border" -- VNA Headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 6 -- NHAN DAN today condemns the Chinese authorities for turning a deaf ear to Vietnam's good will and deliberately maintaining tension along the common border. The paper recalls U.N. secretary general's remark in his recent message to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong that "the situation was quiet along the common border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China" during the recent Tet (Lunar New Year festival). Vietnam's good will in creating that situation cannot be denied, the paper stresses.

Nevertheless, the paper goes on, the Chinese authorities have made black white. On January 20 Radio Beijing claimed that Vietnam tried to "pull the wool over one's eyes". The mouthpiece of the Beijing authorities even asked: "If Vietnam really has good will why has it not ended for good its hostile acts thus enabling the people of the two countries along the common border not only to enjoy a peaceful Tet, but also to live in peace forever?"

"In point of fact," NHAN DAN says, "during the Tet period 'the situation was quiet along the common border' as has been noted by the U.N. secretary general. That was thanks to Vietnam's good will.

"On January 30, 1982, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry proposing that the two sides end all armed activities along the common border and quickly resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations. Vietnam's words have always matched its deeds. That has put the Chinese authorities in a very awkward position. So, all that they could do was to invent the story of Vietnam committing military provocations on 44 occasions in the border area during the Tet period in order to prove that their statement on January 20 was correct."

The paper continues: "That is a trick very familiar to the propaganda machine of the Beijing ruling circles which consists in feeding slander with slander, cooking up 'evidence' to 'substantiate' their allegations. However, as in the past, this trick did not cut much ice. "Brazen slander cannot help the Chinese authorities to shirk their responsibility of seriously responding, by concrete deeds, to Vietnam's good will and to the just demand of peace-loving people all over the world," the paper concludes.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ATTENDS PARIS CEREMONY

OW051249 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 5 -- A ceremony to hand over a cheque of 20,000 francs to Hanoi's Dong Da precinct was held in the Choisy-le-Roi town of Paris on Wednesday. Choisy-le-Roi has established sisterhood relations with Dong Da. The ceremony was attended by Louis Luc, mayor of Choisy-le Roi, Senator Helene Luc, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the Vietnamese party delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, Vietnamese Ambassador to France Mai Van Bo, and others.

Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed thanks to the French Communist Party and the Communists and people in Choisy-le-Roi for their kind gesture of friendship and solidarity.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ADDRESSES PARIS RALLY

OW071806 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 7, -- Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the party delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist party on Feb 5 attended a mass rally in Paris in honour of the foreign delegations participating in the congress, V.N.A. correspondent in the French capital reports.

The meeting was presided over by Paul Laurent, Political Bureau member of the P.C.F., and Henri Malberg, member of the party C.C. and secretary of the party organization in Paris.

Nguyen Duy Trinh delivered the following speech of greetings: The delegation of the Communist party of Vietnam is very happy to attend the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, the well-tested revolutionary vanguard and loyal defender of the fundamental interests and noble spiritual values of the French working class and people. At today's meeting filled with internationalism, allow me on behalf of the Vietnamese working class and people, and of the Communist party of Vietnam, the party and President Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese to become a member of the Communist Party at the historic Tours congress, to extend to your congress, our warm greetings and our best wishes of success.

Your congress is held at time when the political life in France is going through an important turning point. The victory of the French leftist forces in the last summer elections has brought the leftist government back to power. For the first time in 34 years the Communists are present in the government to join the representatives of other leftist forces in managing the affairs of the country. This is an event of major signifance the impact of which would certainly transcend the borders of France.

The victory of the French leftist forces cannot be separated from your own contributions. This proves that with its force and influence the French Communist Party today is an indispensable factor in the political life of France.

A new stage has been reached in France's history. Socialism no longer remains a distant vision but has become the answer to the urgent problems of the country. This congress will sum up the experiences in the struggle of your party during the past one-third of a century, amend and develop the line worked out by the 23rd congress to make it conformable with the realities of France and the world, thus bringing about a new impetus to the struggle of the French working people for welfare, democracy, peace and social progress. From the bottom of our hearts we sincerely wish you many new successes in this struggle.

More than sixty years have passed since Comrade Ho Chi Minh took part in the Tours congress, laying the foundation for the revolutionary friendship between the two communist parties and the working class of Vietnam and France. This relationship is a noble expression of the solidarity between the workers' movement and the national liberation movement. Since then, the friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties has constantly strengthened and developed and has become ever closer through trials in the common fights. Vigorous actions with French communists, working class, and people have consistently sided with the vietnamese communists and people, contributing to defeating the brutal aggressive wars of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists against our country. The images of the stormy demonstrations in France organized by more than 50 democratic parties and organizations in support of our anti-U.S struggle for national salvation will never fade in the memory of the Vietnamese people. Each Vietnamese still bears in his mind this statement of Comrade Jacques Duclos at the 18th Congress of the French Communist party: "Each of us considers it our sacred duty to assist the Vietnamese people now fighting courageously against the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

In recent years when our country embarked on a new struggle, the French Communist party headed by Comrade Georges Marchais has continued to give our people its valuable assistance. I take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of the Communist party and the working class and people of Vietnam, to you our heartfelt gratitude. May we also express our sincere thanks to the democratic and progressive organisations, parties and personalities in France who have warmly supported our just cause.

The present situation allows us to assume that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and France have been provided with new conditions to develop further in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the people of the two countries, and the interests of world peace. Let us strive together to make this realisable.

After 30 years of continuous war to regain complete independence for their motherland, the Vietnamese people are today facing the hostile policy of the Beijing authorities and U.S. imperialists. This policy has made of Southeast Asia a hotbed and explosive area.

To defend our peaceful construction, our foremost task is to undertake a protracted and very complex struggle to defeat the said policy of Beijing of which we are victims.

We are, on the one hand, standing at all times ready to defend our motherland and, on the other, putting a high value on the friendship with the Chinese people and consistently seeking through peaceful negotiations a solution to the problems concerning the relations between the two countries and in order eventually to normalize these relations. However, so far, China has answered with an obstinate refusal. Conscious of our mission to contribute to the maintenance of lasting peace and stability in the region, we have many times, and jointly with Laos and Kampuchea, put forward constructive proposals aimed at establishing a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia.

Our policy regarding the ASEAN countries consists in normalizing our relations with them on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, promoting the trend toward dialogue. We are confident that our peace policy will win and the Beijing and Washington-instigated policy of confrontation in the region will surely fail.

The 5th congress of our party will be held shortly to sum up the lessons and experiences in the past five years, concretize the revolutionary line in the immediate stage of the revolution and work out measures to implement this line. We are firmly confident that by giving play to our national spirit of self-reliance and with the support of the socialist countries, the forces of peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world, including the French Communist Party, working class and people, we will overcome all trials and step by step surmount all difficulties to go forward and fulfill our historic tasks.

-- May the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party be crowned with success!

-- May the militant solidarity between the two parties and the working class of France and Vietnam grow stronger with each passing day!

-- May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of France and Vietnam strengthen and develop continuously.

TAX, MARKET-MANAGEMENT SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

BK041720 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Feb 82

["Excerpt" from article by (Le Nhu Bach) published in January 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN: "On the Front of Taxation and Market Management"]

[Text] Over the years, tax collection has not been carried out scrupulously in the private individual and collective industrial-commercial economic sectors; the collection of many kinds of taxes has fallen far below the target; and state control and supervision over production and business activities have slackened.

This shortcoming has not only prevented taxes from playing a positive role in production and the people's livelihood but has also been one of the causes of such negative phenomena as speculation, hoarding, smuggling, price increases, market monopolies, and so forth. Illegal tradesmen and those who refuse to implement party and state policies have reaped illegitimate high incomes. This is unfair and unreasonable. In some cases, the free market has encroached on the organized one. The state has failed to control goods and money and private merchants have competed with the state-operated trade sector in buying up commodities. This has upset the market and prices and worked against the collection purchase and socialist transformation policies of the party and state. Many localities have been lax in managing and controlling the private economic sector and in struggling against the negative aspects still prevalent in society. In particular, they have not yet paid due attention to using taxes as an effective weapon in the front of market management.

Resolution No 26 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau clearly pointed out: The role of industrial and commercial taxes must be promoted to encourage small industrial and handicraft production, broaden the circulation of goods, strengthen market management, support the state's collection-purchase efforts, adjust unreasonable incomes and actively struggle against speculation and smuggling.

To implement the Political Bureau's resolution, the state has promulgated regulations on the registration of industrial, commercial and service businesses and has revised and amended some points of the industrial, commercial and slaughtering tax policies. Subsequently, it has issued many documents and directives on strengthening the organizational system of the tax collection apparatus and cadres and on market management.

In the individual and collective industrial-commerical sector, taxes are an effective tool for use in prompting the industrial and commercial production and business sectors to develop in such a way as to benefit the economy and the people's livelihood and in mobilizing in a fair and reasonable manner the contribution of individuals and units engaged in business to the cause of national construction and defense. At the same time, taxes play a role in properly adjusting all unreasonable incomes and preventing activities detrimental to the national economy. Moreover, taxes can help promote market management and the struggle against illegal activities such as speculation, hoarding, smuggling, and upsetting the market, thereby creating proper conditions for stabilizing the monetary system, prices and the people's living conditions. For this reason, taxes are an effective tool in implementing state control and supervision over the private individual and collective industrial-commercial economic sectors.

Control and supervision through taxation not only ensures the regular and precise operation of the production and business processes and contributes to increasing labor productivity but also plays an extremely important role in the struggle against saboteurs of socialist transformation, in the building of socialism and against the tendency of capitalist spontaneity of small producers. In this way, control and supervision through taxation will help the state of proletarian dictatorship exert both of its basic functions: coercion and organization of construction.

Through the registration of businesses and the declaration of production, business and income of each household and each industrial and commercial establishment for tax purposes, and through tax control and tax collection, the state can acquire a constant and accurate knowledge of the activities of these economic sectors as well as prices, the market situation and the income of the people of various strata. In this way, the state will be able to guide these sectors in joining various production and business branches in a manner beneficial to the economy and the people's livelihood.

Through the declaration and registration of business services over the past few months, it has been noted that although certain households have failed to register or have registered inadequately, the figures for household and business revenue have increased considerably.

According to documents and reports from 40 provinces and cities, the number of people who have already registered their business revenues is triple that of previously registered and taxed establishments. As for households in those sectors whose cadres are themselves deeply involved in conducting surveys and helping households declare and register their business services, the amount of business revenue has increased from 3-4 or even 9-10 times over the previous figure of taxed business income. This situation clearly shows that the shortcomings and deficiencies found in the management of private industry and trade, both individually and collectively owned, are relatively serious.

The price situation is now developing in a complex manner: on the one hand, the state price system is being readjusted on a large scale, while on the other hand the free market price system is fluctuating. Therefore, faced with demands in economic management, we must, now more than ever before, exert tighter control over prices; uphold a sense of discipline in pricing; and prevent prices from fluctuating spontaneously, as this may cause more difficulties to the economy and society.

To achieve this aim, first of all we must undertake the readjustment of prices on the organized market in accordance with state plans and policies, in a disciplined manner and in conformity with other measures. We must, right from the outset, prevent all illegal price increases made without orders from the authorities concerned. Making exorbitant price increases for the benefit of one's own unit or locality without taking into account the resulting impact on the national economy will create an imbalance between currency and goods, cause upheavals in management, create conditions for corruption and theft and foster a tendency to favor speculative hoarding, thus sending the market prices soaring.

It should be correctly noted that the current readjustment of the retail price and service system, though being directed flexibly, falls within the sphere of state-directed prices. It has a guiding character, the objective of which is to struggle to stabilize the market instead of running after spontaneous price increases in the free market. Fixing prices in a manner contrary to state-prescribed prices is to be avoided as this will create a pretext for traders to increase the market price. In addition, we must struggle to keep the market price at the lowest level possible.

Opposing the spontaneous tendency to increase prices on the free market is a pressing demand and a collective responsibility of all sectors and echelons. It is due to a situation in which production is still fraught with difficulties, where supply and demands are still imbalanced and where the free market is still rather large that we cannot loosen our control over the free market and leave it floating. Instead, we must enhance our management over it and take the initiative to adjust it through administrative and economic measures, with the economic measures being the prime ones.

Alongside economic measures, we must satisfactorily carry out administrative measures. As an immediate task, we must quickly punish those speculators and smugglers who are disrupting the market. Combining all measures governing the registration of business services, we must fully collect all kinds of taxes according to the amount of trade and market price, enforce the posting of prices and resolutely punish all cases of violations, such as selling goods above the state-prescribed or posted prices.

In a number of localities, the struggle to enforce the posting of prices and to have goods sold according to posted prices has achieved some success. This has duly contributed to stabilizing market prices. We must continue to carry out the registration of industries, trades and services in a way suitable to the situation, production and trade capacities and must consider and issue business licences correctly. On this basis, we must carry out planning activities on a step-by-step basis for various services and trade if demands arising from production and the people's livelihood are to be met. We must resolutely do away with all illegal trade activities and eliminate those private traders engated in illegal dealings with goods that are under uniform state control.

It is necessary to arrange for honest merchants with professional and technical backgrounds, helping and encouraging those fully qualified, to switch to production while allowing a number of them to continue to deal in certain goods and engage in certain occupations authorized by the state, while employing others to serve as dealers in certain products or as workers responsible for transportation, processing and packing under contract to the state-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives.

We must develop the role of taxation vigorously in all branches and levels of production and business in both collective and individual industry and trade and strive to manage all collective establishments engaged in business and almost all households, ensuring that they are correctly classified as large households, medium households or small households. Efforts must be made to grasp the operational dimensions of industry and trade successfully in concentrated areas which are affected by production seasons, as well as their operational schedules, in order to conduct effective management and collect taxes fully and without omission. It is also necessary to successfully manage all production and business establishments from their roots up and firmly grasp the operational law of traders so that effective control can be exercised.

By conducting inventories and inspections down to the lowest levels in conjunction with the effort to control circulation closely, the state should correctly adjust the incomes of the people of various strata through tax policy. We must pay great attention to carrying out propaganda and motivation work among the masses in order to make the people and households engaged in industrial and trade activities understand the line and policies of the party and state thoroughly and, on that basis, build a firm foundation for the work related to taxes and market management.

It is necessary to struggle against the contention that the laboring people are not capable of participating in inventory and inspection work and state management. Lenin maintained that this idea is a prejudice left behind by the old society and that all honest workers and peasants are capable of conducting inventories and inspections provided the state knows how to inspire their organizational skills.

Efforts must be made to overcome the tendency of relying only on administrative measures without following the mass line and without persistently educating and motivating the laboring people or creating favorable conditions for them to participate actively in the struggle against speculation and smuggling and in market management, thus helping the state detect all illegal activities by dishonest merchants and all acts of sabotage by the class enemy and reactionaries in the country and abroad. On the other hand, we must safeguard against the negative tendency to balk at adopting administrative measures.

It is necessary to hold public trials and mete out severe punishment to speculators and smuggling ringleaders and masterminds while trying to arrest all saboteurs and reactionaries who are the henchmen of the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. It is necessary to launch a seething and extensive movement among the masses to encourage them to participate energetically in activities related to taxes and market management.

We must support those engaged in production and trade activities honestly and in accordance with the line of the party and state, which is beneficial to our economy and life. We must also criticize those engaged in illegal activities and tax evasion and denounce dishonest merchants, speculators and smugglers who disrupt the market. At the same time, we must inspect tax collection regularly and work out plans to settle the people's complaints about taxation. It is also necessary to take drastic action against cadres found guilty of corruption and oppression of the masses while streamlining and consolidating the system of tax collection and improving the skills of the contingent of cadres responsible for this task.

VO NGUYEN GIAP PAYS TET VISIT TO GEOLOGY CADRES

BK070300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and worked with cadres of the geological sector.

Over the past years the geological sector has recorded appreciable achievements in prospecting for minerals and evaluating the deposits of 50 minerals belonging to both the metal and nonmetal groups such as coal, rich coal, pyrite, tin, iron, copper and lead. The sector has drawn many regional and subregional geological maps on the 1/52,000, 1/200,000 and 1/500,000 scales. It has met the demands of various economic sectors such as the mine and coal, engineering and metallurgical, chemical and water conservancy sectors. It has implemented national-level scientific and technological programs according to Resolution No 37 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and has conducted many scientific researches in support of both short and long-term development plans of various economic sectors.

The geological sector has developed relations of cooperation with and received valuable assistance from the Soviet geological sector. It has aided the LPDR in prospecting for iron ore, salt and underground water and in drafting geological maps on the 1/50,000 and 1/200,000 scales.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap conveyed the VCP Central Committee's and the Council of Ministers' regards to all cadres and workers of the geological sector. He commended the sectors many efforts to coordinate with other sectors in formulating 5-year 1981-85 development plans and long-term orientation up to the year 2000.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 027 9 February 1982

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SUNOBE DISCUSSES SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR, POLAND

OW090025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 9 (KYODO) -- Vice Foreign Minister Ryozo Sunobe has indicated to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that Japan may enforce sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland as early as during this week because of the imposition of martial law in Poland. He told the prime minister on Monday that Japan also may take sanctions against the two countries shortly. He was referring to the restrictions announced by Britain last week against the Soviet Union and Poland and moves of other West European countries to impose similar sanctions. Informed sources said the government, in studies conducted up to now, is considering to take such steps against the Soviet Union as strengthening conditions for export credits extended to that country and scaling down scientific and technological exchanges. As for Poland, they said such steps as restricting movements of Polish diplomats, curtailment of scientific and technological exchanges and halt in extension of new credits were being considered. But the informed sources said the government plans to continue extending assistance of a humanitarian nature to Poland while carrying out the sanctions. On steps to be taken in respect to the Soviet Union and Poland for the Polish situation, the government has been taking the basic policy of acting in concert with West European nations. Based on this, it has been making preparations while studying the moves of the West European countries.

JAPANESE FISHING BOAT SEIZED BY USSR PATROL BOAT

OW060833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 6 (KYODO) -- A Japanese fishing boat has been seized by a Russian patrol vessel, apparently for allegedly violating the Soviet fishing territorial waters, south of Kamchatka Peninsula, the Maritime Safety Agency reported Saturday. The 96.57-ton No 30 Kotoku Maru from Furubira, Hokkaido, was stopped by the Soviet ship on January 29, while operating about 85 kilometers off Lopatka point on the peninsula, officials said. The captain, Kunizo Hosono, and his 15-man crew were taken away by the Soviet vessel. This is the first capture of a Japanese fishing boat this year by the Soviet Union.

ROK AGREES TO SECOND ROUND OF LOAN TALKS

OW060053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 6 (KYODO) -- South Korea has agreed to hold a second round of working-level talks in Tokyo to discuss its request for dollar 6 billion in Japanese loans, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. They said officials of the two countries will work out details of the negotiations next week. The second round of talks was proposed by Japan to further discuss the loan issue which was taken up in a meeting in Seoul last month.

Seoul's YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reported earlier Friday that the Tokyo meeting may be postponed because the Japanese Government has not made a "political decision" to settle the economic aid as a package as requested by South Korea. The sources said, "Japan will not specify the amount of its loans to South Korea even at the second meeting."

The coming negotiations are designed to "reexamine" 11 major industrial and construction projects, which the South Koreans want to be financed by Japan, the sources added. The projects are key part of South Korea's Five-Year Economic Development Plan which started this year.

NIHON KEIZAI ON AID PLANS TO SOUTH KOREA

OW080821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 (KYODO) — Japan plans to extend yen 80 billion (dollar 350 million) in combined low-interest government-to-government yen credits to South Korea in fiscal 1981 and 1982, a leading economic daily reported Monday.

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN report said additional loans would be given to Korean enterprises by the governmental Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) and commercial banks. The Japanese Government will thus be responding to a outh korean request for dollar 6 billion in economic assistance — dollar 3.5 billion for 11 nation-building projects and dollar 2.5 billion in commodity credits -- the daily said. Officials of the two countries will shortly hold a working-level meeting to discuss the matter.

According to the newspaper, the government's yen credits, which must contribute to the development of social infrastructures of a nation, will be given for six out of the proposed eleven projects, including construction of water supply, sewages, roads, dam-flood control, educatonal and medical facilities. A housing project will be excluded from the credits, the paper said.

The paper quoted sources as saying the government plans to extend Eximbank loans for the remaining four projects, including installation of anti-pollution equipment in private companies, construction of subway systems and establishment of liquefied natural gas distribution networks and modernization of railways.

The paper said the Japanese Government will not present clear figures for the total amount of yen credits to the South Korean Government, except the yen 80 billion to be extended in fiscal 1981 and 1982. However, the government expects the total to reach dollar 1.5 billion over the next six years, assuming an inflation rate of about 10 percent a year. The government estimates total Japanese economic assistance to South Korea will reach dollar 3.5 billion over the term of the Korean Government's new five-year economic plan, the newspaper added.

WAYS TO 'MOLLIFY' U.S. MARKET COMPLAINTS SOUGHT

OW060137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0114 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 6 (KYODO) -- A new "eye-for-eye" bill introduced by a U.s. senator to seek a "reciprocal" market accessibility for American goods had sent Japanese officials into hurried huddles over how to placate American complaints about Japan's import barriers in a bid to prevent the bill's passage. Leaders of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) agreed to hasten work on additional measures for opening the Japanese market wider to foreign products, ministry sources said.

As a preliminary step, they decided to send Tomio Tsutsumi, director of the International Trade Policy Bureau's Americas-Oceania Division, to Washington early next week on a pulse-taking mission to confirm exactly what are the causes of dissatisfaction among U.S. officials and congressmen. A ranking Foreign Ministry official, meanwhile, emphasized the necessity of removing "residual import restrictions" as a means of mollifying American complaints.

The MITI sources noted a strong apprehension within the ministry that the newly introduced bill might after all pass Congress in view of the uncertain prospects of the U.S. economy, which has already entered a recessionary phase, coupled with the off-year election scheduled for November this year. Under consideration by MITI officials to forestall such an eventuality are redoubled efforts to increase the accessibility of the Japanese market through such means as lifting of residual import curbs and expansion of import quotas.

The sources also described MITI officials as being inclined to take positive measures for further liberation in the service sector, such as banking and stock dealings. Another step considered is promotion of cooperation between U.S. and Japanese industries, they added. The officials are apparently alarmed by the danger of the new bill turning the U.S. in the direction of protectionism, they said.

The anxiety is deepening in Tokyo that a set of measures for reducing Japan's huge trade surpluses with the U.S. and Western Europe, adopted only last Saturday, would not suffice to placate American dissatisfaction.

Foreign Ministry leaders are afraid that unless additional measures are taken to open the Japanese market wider, Japan might come under attack at an economic summit of industrialized democracies, scheduled for June in Paris, the ministry sources said.

The ranking ministry official's reference to the need for easing the residual import curbs was prompted by such apprehension, they said. It represented the first indication that the Foreign Ministry would seek such a step when the government gets down to the task of working out additional measures for greater market accessibility.

ESAKI TO EXPLAIN TARIFF MEASURES TO U.S., EUROPE

OW080921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 (KYODO) -- The government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party officially decided Monday to dispatch a mission to the United States possibly late this month in a bid to solve trade friction between the two nations. The mission, led by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the LDP's Special Committee on International Economic Policy, will carry Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's personal letters to President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Congress leaders, officials said.

While in the U.S. the mission consisting of five or six members plans to seek the U.S. understanding of Japan's move to open the Japanese market by explaining Japanese measures to lower tariffs and ameliorate nontariff barriers. Esaki is a former minister of international trade and industry.

The talks are likely to face difficulties in view of the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan amounting to all-time record dollar 18 billion last year and Japan's failure to meet U.S. demand for importing more farm products, and other trade demands. The mission is also scheduled to go to Britain, France and other European countries later.

MIYAZAWA DISCUSSES MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

OW060501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 6 (KYODO) — Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Saturday exchanges of Japanese and U.S. military-related technology and knowhow involve "a number of difficult problems." "The issue remains debatable, and I don't think ministry officials concerned will come up with a conclusion before the current Diet deliberation on the fiscal 1982 budget is over," Miyazawa said. The next fiscal year starts in April.

The Cabinet spokesman referred to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's statement Friday that Japan-U.S.cooperation in the field of military technology is important as part of the "smooth and effective execution of the bilateral security treaty. But Miyazawa said it is yet to be settled whether Japan is legally "bound" by the security treaty and the Japan-U.S. mutual defense agreement to provide military technology to the United States. It is also problematical if Japan can offer military technology to the United States without infringing government policy banning the export of arms as well as weapons production technology, Miyazawa added.

MIYAZAWA SAYS JAPAN NOT TO CHANGE DEFENSE POLICY

OW080255 Tokyo KYODO in English 0247 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 (KYODO) -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday that Japan will not change its defense policy even though U.S. President Ronald Reagan called on its allies to improve their defense capabilities in his statement to Congress on the fiscal 1983 budget.

Miyazawa told newsmen that the contents made known in Reagan's statement had been made public on various past occasions and he believed there was nothing new.

VRPR SCORES WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON NORTH

SK082348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 6 February U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger submitted a report on national defense to the U.S. Congress. In this report, he clamored again about a military buildup in the North, the heightened level of tension due to the North's military buildup, the possibility of the North's invading the South and so forth. With the joint South Korea-U.S. war exercise Team Spirit 1982 -- the largest in history -- simulating an attack against the North just before us, such a brigandish sophistry uttered by the U.S. defense secretary is like a thief turning on the master.

As is well known to the world, the so-called threat of southward invasion the United States has clamored about is nothing but a hackneyed slogan to justify the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial policy there and to cover up its war preparations for northward invasion. In fact, the ringleaders who are aggravating tension and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula today are none other than the U.S. imperialists. They have established a long-term plan to increase the combat capability of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. In accordance with this plan, they have constantly dragged lethal weapons of mass destruction and sophisticated operational equipment to South Korea.

It has been reported that the U.S. imperialists plan to activate a new army electronic intelligence battalion composed of 500 to 600 men by September for deployment in South Korea and that they also plan to deploy there an A-10 squadron, together with its 900 support personnel. The U.S. imperialists are also accelerating the reinforcement of the combat capability of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea by dragging in antitank helicopters and M-60 tanks and by increasing their artillery firepower. In this connection, the latest issue of NIHON KEIZAI exposed that this is the most drastic reinforcement of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and that the Reagan administration is accelerating war preparations in earnest. This is by no means accidental.

The Team Spirit 1982 military exercise, which will be staged from 13 February to late April, is also part of such war schemes by the U.S. imperialists. This military exercise is, in fact, a test war or preliminary war for attacking the North by surprise, mobilizing the armed forces from the U.S. mainland and the areas around the Korean Peninsula. This exercise also amounts to an evil omen of an all-out war.

Because of the U.S: schemes for a new war, more obstacles have been placed on the road of reunification of the country and the danger of war is increasing. Despite this fact, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger clamors about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, slandering the North. This is indeed a preposterous and shameless act.

There has never been a threat of southward invasion on the Korean Peninsula. This is unanimously recognized by fair world public opinion, including U.S. citizens. Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors are making a noisy fuss, clamoring about a nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This shows that the U.S. aggressors' schemes to justify their maneuvers for aggression and war, to dominate South Korea forever by inspiring the Chon Tu-hwan clique to war and division and to grasp at last all of the Korean Peninsula have reached a very reckless stage.

Weinberger cannot justify the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of war no matter what slanderous and absurd remarks he may make. The U.S. aggressors should not resort to such a foolish scheme but leave this land without delay, taking along the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, as unanimously demanded by people at home and abroad.

VRPR HITS REAGAN'S PROPOSED 1983 DEFENSE BUDGET

SK090523 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] In his budget submitted to Congress on 7 February, U.S. President Reagan revealed that one of the most important considerations in drawing up the defense budget for fiscal year 1983 was to improve and strengthen the capability to deploy U.S. troops to the Korean Peninsula in case of an emergency there. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are giving top priority to provoking a war on the Korean Peninsula and are speeding up preparations for this.

Such war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists threaten peace in Asia and the world as well as on the Korean Peninsula and raise grave obstacle to the country's peaceful reunification. This is intolerable. The U.S. imperialists are now scheming to grab the entire Korean Peninsula and to attain their strategic goals in Asia on the basis of this by provoking a northward war. Nonetheless, this is a foolish dream.

The U.S. warmongers should not run counter to the trend of the times, but should stop new war provocation maneuvers on the Korean Peninsula and immediately withdraw the U.S. troops and their equipment from South Korea in conformity with the unanimous demand of our masses and the world's peace-loving people.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS VIETNAMESE STATE COUNCIL HEAD

SK090512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 8 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Truong Chinh, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on his 75th birthday.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, extend warm congratulations to you on your 75th birthday. Believing that the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam would develop favourably, I wish you great success in your work and good health.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK TO VISIT MALAYSIA 'SHORTLY'

SK090520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to Malaysia upon the invitation of the prime minister, Datuk Sri Mahathir Bin Mohamed.

KIM YONG-NAM LEADS KWP DELEGATION TO BANGLADESH

SK060347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, visited Bangladesh from January 29 to February 2, according to a report.

The delegation paid a visit to the grave of the late President Ziaur Rahman and laid a wreath at it. It was invited to a reception given by Z. Sirukad, minister of state for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the National Standing Committee of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh.

The delegation met respectively Muhammad Shamsul Haz, minister of foreign affairs, and Mirza Golam Hafiz, speaker of the National Assembly of Bangladesh, and had conversations with them in a cordial atmosphere.

The speaker of the National Assembly arranged a party in honour of the delegation. The head of the delegation and the speaker of the National Assembly made speeches at the party.

The speaker of the National Assembly said: First of all, I would like to extend wholehearted greetings to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, for sending the party delegation to Bangladesh.

The history of the friendly relations between our two countries is not long, but their relations are developing with each passing day as they are firmly based on the principles of independence and mutual benefits and have grown stronger and developed through the meeting of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and President Ziaur Rahman.

Through two countries have different social systems, your country is guided by the chuche idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il-Song, the great leader, in solving all problems and our Bangladesh by the principle of self-reliance.

During my brief visit to Korea, I witnessed the great successes achieved by the Korean people in economic, cultural and all other domains thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the chuche idea founded by him.

The speaker expressed solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for accomplishing the cause of national reunification on the basis of the July 4 North-South joint statement. He proposed to drink a toast to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

During its visit to Bangladesh the delegation had talks with the delegation of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation arranged a party upon conclusion of its visit to Bangladesh.

During its sojourn in Bangladesh the delegation was entertained to meals by A.Q.M. Badruddoza Chowdhury, general secretary of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh, and other personages, visited various places and held press conferences.

Return to Pyongyang

SK070938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 7 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, returned home yesterday by air after visiting Thailand and Bangladesh. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Chung-in, Comrade Kim Ki-nam, Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk and other personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to the DPRK Lu Zhixian.

The delegation left Bangladesh on February 2. It was seen off at the airport by Z. Sirukad, minister of state for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the National Standing Committee of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh, Nazmul Huda, member of the National Standing Committee of the party, and other personages concerned.

The delegation stopped over in Guangzhou and Beijing, China, on its way home. In Beijing it was met and seen off by Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY 8 FEB

SK090416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- A Korean Government trade delegation headed by Pang Tae-yul left Pyongyang on February 8 by plane for a visit to Hungary. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Song-nok and other personages concerned and Ambassador Sandor Etre and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO TOUR ASIA, EUROPE, AFRICA

SK090317 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong will visit Sri Lanka, India, France and Nigeria Feb. 15-26 at the invitation of the foreign ministers of those countries, the Foreign Ministry here announced Tuesday.

During the 12-day official tour, No is scheduled to meet with the four countries' heads of state and foreign ministers to exchange views on recent international developments and other matters of mutual concern.

No will also preside over a conference of Korean mission chiefs based in Asia and the Middle East to be held in New Delhi, and another conference of Korean mission chiefs based in Africa and in Central and South America to be held in Lagos.

According to the announcement, No will visit Sri Lanka Feb. 15-17 on the first leg of his trip, India Feb. 18-20, France Feb. 21-23, and Nigeria Feb. 24-26.

In France, No will have a series of meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to explain South Korea's recent peace initiatives, and ask for France's support on that matter. He will also discuss ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields with the pertinent French officials.

In Lagos, the foreign minister will sign a bilateral agreement on economic, science and technology cooperation.

27 Korean diplomats stationed in Asia and the Middle East will attend the mission chiefs' conference in New Delhi while 22 Korean envoys based in Central and South America as well as in Africa are expected to participate in the Lagos. The expansion of cooperative ties between Korea and the countries to which the envoys are posted, and the ways of promoting Korean exports to those regions, will be discussed at both meetings.

1983 BUDGET TO BE FROZEN AT 1982 LEVEL

SK060313 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Budget reform work is high on the list of priorities and the government has decided to hold down next year's national budget for current expenses and public projects at around this year's level.

In a major move to significantly reduce budgetary waste and apply a tight curb on budget growth, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said yesterday the government will also put the ax on various kinds of subsidies to the private sector.

To that end, the EPB's budget bureau revealed that the 225 private organizations which were granted a total of 216 subsidies will undergo close examination. If found unsatisfactory in their effectiveness, those projects will be jettisoned to lighten the government burden, the bureau said. At the same time, the plan calls for overhauling 24 government as well as five private funds such as the national investment fund and other funds for the promotion of fisheries, machinery industry, shipping and tourism.

The 1982 budgets for the government subsidies are set at 275,809 million won (private sector), 389,763 million won (local autonomous bodies) and 19,625 million won (Korean residents abroad) to make a total of 685,196 million won. Earmarked for government and private funds are 163,834 million won -- 131,334 million won for the government funds and 32,500 million won for private funds.

In the nation, which has the same fiscal year with the calendar year, the government starts its work on the annual budget for next year usually around May. The 1981 general-account budget is scaled at 9,578,124 million won, up 19.1 percent over the prior year.

From late last year, the authorities have worked on a reform plan, largely oriented toward the zero-base budgeting (ZBB), in an effort to realize a smaller and more efficient budget. The ad interim report on the work said that in principle, the government will cut off the financial assistance to a variety of private associations such as the Korea Youth Hostel Association.

When losses from a certain utility service can be made up by other profit-making ventures, the government will not subsidize those concerns, either. Included in this category are transporatation services to a remote area and container ship services, losses which the government has financed fully or partially. In addition, small-amount subsidies to several public-service projects will be abandoned as well because they have proved to be undeserving of financial support.

The EPB said that the machinery industry promotion fund and the fisheries promotion fund will be discarded because of lack of efficiency; and also the tourism promotion fund and the shipping promotion fund, because they are transferable to banking facilities. The machinery industry promotion fund and the electronics industry promotion fund and the national investment fund will be incorporated into one entity since they are similar in their purpose.

Another area where the cuts in budget are sought is the government publications, which number 321 kinds yearly. The report said that publications without any practical merits will cease to be, while others with a demand will be continued. The cost of various public events will also be reduced greatly by spending less on ground-breaking and dedication ceremonies, posters, arches and the leasing of ceremonial places.

To undertake all the reform programs, the goverment has already established an ad hoc committee, chaired by the prime minister and comprising the deputy prime minister, other competent ministers and representatives from the business circle, labor, academic circles and press.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

SK081305 Seoul YONHAP in English 1245 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- Korea's unemployment rate last year averaged 4.5 percent, down 0.7 percentage points from the previous year, according to a report released Monday by the Economic Planning Board (EPB). The annual report on the job market situation showed that on the average 661,000 were jobless, down 88,000 from 1980. The report also showed that the number of employed persons averaged 14,048,000 for the whole of 1981, up 342,000, a 2.5 percent increase over a year earlier.

The EPB attributed the improved employment situation primarily to the country's slow but steady economic recovery. A recession has been hampering development since 1979.

The social overhead capital and service sector registered the largest employment increase of 4.9 percent, followed by the agriculture and fisheries sector with 3.2 percent.

The number of people employed in the manufacturing and mining industries dropped by 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.

The social overhead capital and service sector employed 44.5 percent of the total workforce, agriculture and fisheries 34.2 percent and mining and manufacturing 21.3 percent.

The report also showed that the employment rate in the final quarter of last year stood at 4.6 percent, down 1.7 percentage points from the same period in 1980.

FURTHER REPORTS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK060803 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- This morning the second session of the PRK National Assembly, first legislature, resumed its work.

The chairman of the Legislative Committee, Vandy Kaon, presented a draft law on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State. This draft law defines the organization and activities of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and the tasks and rights of the deputies, chairmen and commissions recently appointed by the National Assembly.

Third Day's Activities

BK080955 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] The Second Session of the First National Assembly continued its work in a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere at 1400 on 7 February at the National Assembly house.

On this third day of the session, all National Assembly members listened attentively to reports read by delegates from Kandal, Kampot, Koh Kong and Kompong Cham Provinces. All reports stressed the great and brilliant victories scored during the past 3 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, by the people in these constituencies, particularly in the drive to increase production, stabilize living conditions and restore the national economy. During the past 3 years, our people have been able to eradicate famine and overcome various diseases left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. At the same time, the reports noted the victories of our people's great unity in crushing the psychological warfare and perfidious maneuvers of the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary Khmers launched at the instigation of the Beijing Chinese and U.S. imperialists. Furthermore, the reports highly evaluated the activities to strengthen and build our state power and armed forces, which have become stronger and firmer and are able to ensure the security and social order. In conclusion, all the reports pledged to vigorously carry out three major movements -- increasing production, fighting against the enemy and strengthening the revolutionary forces -- by always holding aloft the banners of patriotism and international solidarity.

Later, Comrade Nuon Sareth, vice minister of industry; Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture; and Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport and posts; clearly answered all questions on the three ministries raised by the National Assembly.

The session proceeded in an intimate and enthusiastic atmosphere permeated with a spirit of solidarity and unity around the KPRP, and ended temporarily at 1700. This session will continue its work on 8 Feburary.

Fourth Day's Activities

BK081000 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Our First National Assembly -- the supreme organ of our state power and the highest representative organ of our people -- held the fourth day of the second session on 8 February. The session is being held to sum up the situation of the Kampuchean revolution during the past 3 years and to establish work targets for implementation in 1982, in accordance with the directive set forth by the resolutions of the fourth party congress.

Beginning at 0800, Comrade Vandy Kaon, chairman of the Legislative Committee, explained the draft laws on the organization of the Council of Ministers, the judicial hierarchy, the National Assembly and the Council of State, to be examined and adopted by the session.

At the same time, Comrade Sin Song, secretary of the Legislative Committee, and Comrade Chem Snguon, vice chairman of the Legislative Committee, explained to all the National Assembly members the jurisdiction of the courts and the court proceedings aimed at protecting the public interest, maintaining social order and ensuring the people's rights and freedoms.

Comrade Men Chhan, chairman of the Economic and Budget Affairs Committee, also explained the economy and state budgets. The comrade stressed: The brilliant revolutionary achievements made by our people in 1981 were the successful outcome of the correct and clear-sighted line of our party and the victories of the unity forged within each individual by our people, who have always held aloft the banners of genuine patriotism and precious international solidarity and have always enjoyed the sincere support of the socialist countries, particularly Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, and the progressive people throughout the world.

After mentioning various issues, particularly the supply of foodstuffs in the years ahead, the purchase of foodstuffs and agricultural products and the problems concerning communications and industry, the comrade proposed that the 1982 budget plans -- which have already been discussed, examined and approved by the committee -- be approved by the National Assembly.

In conclusion, all the National Assembly members listened attentively to the explanation of Comrade Nu Beng, chairman of the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee, on the cultural, educational and public health activities carried out in 1981 and work targets for implementation in 1982. Comrade Nu Beng ended his report by stressing: Our committee pledges to surmount all obstacles and difficulties in order to successfully carry out the cultural, educational, health and social affairs tasks in 1982 in contribution to the cause of defending our revolutionary gains and building our beloved fatherland.

The session ended its work temporarily at 1115 in a joyous, militant and enthusiastic atmosphere.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF USSR'S OGARKOV

Meeting With Chan Si

BK081501 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Feb (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, received in Phnom Penh on Sunday, 7 February, visiting Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense.

Chan Si stressed that the visit of the Soviet military delegation contributes to consolidating and intensifying the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR, and also to checking the maneuvers of the Pol Pot clique and Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. He highly appreciated the proletarian internationalist spirit of the USSR, which has accorded material and moral aid to the Kampuchean army and people for the defense and construction of Kampuchea, which is advancing toward socialism.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov reaffirmed the position of the USSR to always unite with the Kampuchean army and people in their struggle for the defense and construction of a prosperous and socialist Kampuchea.

Soy Keo, vice minister of national defense, and Ung Phan, minister attached to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers, were present at the meeting. O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador, was also there.

Editorial Welcoming Visit

BK081226 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Station editorial: "Warmest Welcome to the High-Ranking Soviety Military Delegation Which Is Visiting Our Glorious Angkor Land"]

[Text] Today, our armed forces and peoples throughout the country are very elated to sincerely welcome the high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, which is visiting our glorious Angkor land at the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry. This visit clearly shows improvement in the strengthening and developing of the perennial friendly relations, solidarity and close cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of the two countries -- the PRK and the USSR.

The Soviet Armed Forces, always maintaining noble discipline and deserving to be born of the people and to serve their basic interests, are the strongest armed forces in the world. On the other hand, these valiant armed forces have had the best relations with the armies of the three Indochinese countries. We realize clearly that the Soviet Armed Forces were founded by the great Lenin in order to topple the Russian feudal regime -- capitalists and landlords of Russia. This army is the dictatorial instrument of the Soviet workers and peasants' state power under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU. After its creation, this courageous and heroic army struggled against and toppled the Russian feudal regime, the capitalists and landlords. It won rights and freedoms for the working and peasant classes, and the glorious October revolutionary state power was founded.

The October 1917 Revolution was the first proletarian revolution in the world. The Soviet Armed Forces have always scored victories and have steadily developed by passing through periods of struggle with countless and complicated difficulties. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, this army achieved brilliant victories over the feudalists, capitalists, landlords and external reactionary imperialists who attempted to destroy the USSR's revolutionary gains. More than that, the Soviet Armed Forces strongly struggled against Hitler's fascists during World War II, from 1939 to 1945. Parallel with the liberation of its country from the Hitler fascist aggression, the heroic Soviet Armed Forces actively assisted, supported and liberated a number of Eastern European countries from oppressive, feudal, reactionary capitalistic regimes and rebuilt these countries in conformity with genuine socialism.

Due to permanent education and advice conforming to genuine Marxism-Leninism, male and female combatants of the Soviet Armed Forces have heightened their spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. At present, the Soviet Armed Forces are steadily developing, have modern and up-to-date weapons and, due to their strategy, are the strongest army and a firm column to defend world peace. These strong forces have defended Soviet independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and are also a firm support to various fraternal socialist countries. Therefore, the friendly and official visit of the high-ranking Soviet military delegation to the glorious land of Angkor is evidence that clearly shows the strengthening and development of friendly ties, solidarity and close cooperation between the armed forces of our two countries -- Kampuchea and the USSR. We realize clearly that, in the past and at present, perennial feelings of friendship and solidarity between the armies and peoples of our two countries are flourishing, and we are most grateful for the assistance and support the USSR has accorded to the PRK in all fields. The Soviet party, government and people expressed their warmest congratulations for the great revolutionary gains scored by our party, government and people during the past 3 years and for our future achievements in the building and defense of the Kampuchean fatherland and the struggle against the enemy, particularly the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries.

On the other hand, the USSR has actively assisted and supported the correct and just cause of struggle of the three peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. Therefore, the current friendly and official visit of the high-ranking Soviet military delegation to the glorious Angkor fatherland encourages and develops the friendly feelings, militant solidarity and strong and close cooperation between our armies and peoples. The valiant tradition of struggle, the highest proletarian internationalist spirit and the rapid development of the Soviet Armed Forces certainly provide active lessons and good experience as a foundation for our Kampuchean Armed Forces and people in fulfilling our duties to construct and defend our beloved fatherland. It is a great honor for our country and nation that the high-ranking Soviet military delegation is paying a friendly and official visit to our glorious Angkor fatherland at a time when our armed forces and people are acclaiming the second session of our National Assembly's first legislature.

With friendly feelings and militant solidarity, our armed forces and our entire people would like to sincerely welcome the high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov that is visiting our glorious Angkor land, and would like to wish all members of the delegation the best of health and brilliant successes in fulfilling their noble duty.

U.S. ASSISTANCE TO 'REACTIONARY GROUPS' SCORED

BK090348 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] According to a recent issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW published in Hong Kong, during a trip to Southeast Asia in December 1981, a U.S. assistant secretary of state told officials of the ASEAN countries that the United States has decided to provide aid in the amount of $3 to $4 million to the noncommunist reactionary groups that are opposing the PRK Government.

This decision clearly shows that the Washington powerholders are taking a dangerous step in their contact with those reactionary groups who are betraying the Kampuchean revolution. This decision, taken blindly by Washington, is aimed at colluding with the Beijing expansionists in order to regroup the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers and bring the Kampuchean people to the deep abyss for the second time. Unsatisfied with its lesson of defeat in Indochina and desiring to embark on another adventure against Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries, Washington has made this attempt in order to destroy peace in Southeast Asia.

THAI SHELLINGS IN JANUARY TERMED 'THREAT'

BK070623 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- During January 1982, Thai artillery shelled Kampuchean territory on many occasions, causing numerous losses in human lives and property.

According to military sources, on 21 January, Thai 105-mm cannons pounded the area south of Phnom Melai in the border province of Battambang, causing losses in property and crops.

On 29 January, hundreds of Thai 105-mm cannon shells hit the area southwest of the Preah Vihear ruins.

On 31 January, the sector east of Poipet in Sisophon District, Battambang Province, was shelled by Thai 105-mm cannons. The shellings killed a number of Kampuchean civilians and destroyed houses and crops.

On 19 January 155-mm and 105-mm cannons of the Thai Army's 9th Division pounded the sectors east and southwest of Poipet.

The successive and premeditated shellings carried out by Thai artillery during January constituted a threat to the Kampuchean people's peaceful life.

KPRP DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE REPORTED

BK090552 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Feb (SPK) -- During its stay in Paris, the KPRP delegation led by KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member Hun Sen has met with Vietnamese and Lao delegations and delegations of other brother socialist countries, sources from the French capital report. The delegation was received in audience by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the French Communist Party [PCF]. On 4 February it visited a nuclear center in southern France. On 5 February it participated in a meeting at Rouen presided over by Roland Leroy, member of the PCF Central Committee Political Bureau, which was attended by more than 300 persons.

Hun Sen delivered a speech greeting the 24th PCF Congress and stressing the PCF's position and role in the political life of France. He thanked the PCF and the French people for their devoted aid to the reconstruction of Kampuchea. He denounced the Chinese expansionists, who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are seeking, through the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, to sabotage the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries and threaten peace and security in Southeast Asia. Hun Sen spoke of the efforts of the Kampuchean people, who are receiving aid from the socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world, to normalize their life. Hun Sen affirmed the position of the KPRP and the Kampuchean Government, which is to build an independent Kampuchea linked to all countries in the world by the bonds of cooperation.

CHA RIENG RECEIVES LAO BANKING DELEGATION 3 FEB

BK070750 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting was solemnly organized at 0800 on 3 February at the Kampuchean People's National Bank's guest house to welcome a high-ranking delegation of the LPDR National Bank led by Comrade Sot Phetlasi, director of the Lao State Bank, currently visiting the PRK.

On this occasion, Comrade Cha Rieng, president-director general of the People's National Bank of Kampuchea, expressed his fraternal and revolutionary salutations and thanked the Lao party, government and people for their active assistance and support -- materially and morally -- to the PRK. The comrade highly praised the heroic Lao people for their struggle to liberate their country from the colonialists' and imperialists' yokes and for achieving satisfactory results in the rapid construction of their country in conformity with socialism. He indicated that the Kampuchean people are very proud of the great revolutionary gains scored by the fraternal Lao people. The Kampuchean people consider these victories as their own achievements. In reply, Comrade Sot Phetlasi deeply thanked those in attendance for the solemn welcome accorded his delegation, which clearly demonstrated the friendly ties, solidarity and strong and close cooperation between the two countries and banks. He pointed out that his visit was aimed at exchanging experiences and at strengthening and developing the banking field in conformity with the development of the two countries' revolutions. He expressed his warm congratulations concerning the rapid development in all fields of the Kampuchean revolution during the past 3 years. He expressed his confidence that the great victory of the Kampuchean revolution would advance vigorously, and that all the enemies' poisonous acts and maneuvers would certainly be defeated.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 1-7 FEB PERIOD

BK080420 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 1-7 February:

Kandal: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 2 February reported that peasants in Kandal Province have harvested 10,460 hectares of rice of a total of 51,900 hectares under cultivation. The province expects to complete the harvest by the end of February. Kaoh Thom District alone has harvested 3,200 hectares of rainy season rice. With the help of local authorities, the province as a whole has planted 10,000 hectares of dry season rice. To date, the peasants have also planted 625 hectares of corn, 3,530 hectares of potatoes, 866 hectares of mung beans, 745 hectares of vegetables, 257 hectares of sugarcane and 385 hectares of tobacco. The people in the province are currently raising 32,150 pigs and 774,300 fowl.

Kompong Cham: On 4 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT reported that in Cheung Prey District the peasants have harvested 14,328 hectares of rainy season rice. As of mid-January, 153 hectaries of dry season rice had been planted and over 700 hectares transplanted. The planting target for dry season rice is 3,641 hectares.

Kompong Thom: At 0400 GMT on 2 February the radio reported that during the rainy season Kompong Svay District transplanted 23,300 hectares of rice. To date, almost 1,500 hectares of various subsidiary crops have been planted, along with 3,511 hectares of flood-receding rice.

Prey Veng: At 0437 GMT on 6 February SPK reported that the peasants in Prey Veng District have completed the harvest of rainy season rice and are continuing the cultivation of dry season rice. During the rainy season the district planted 20,250 hectares of rice against a target of 25,000 hectares. The local authorities furnished the peasants with 16 mechanized cultivators, 69 motorized pumps, 4,000 liters of fuel, 500 tons of chemical fertilizer, 230 tons of seed, 8 pulverizers, 400 liters of insecticide and 20 bags of rat poison. As of the end of January, the peasants have cultivated 1,600 hectares of dry season rice, half of the plan target. They have also planted 400 hectares of quick-growing rice. At 0400 GMT on the same day, the radio added that the peasants in Prey Veng District are also caring for 262 hectares of coconuts, papayas, jack fruits and bananas. At 0354 GMT on 7 February SPK reported that as of the end of January the solidarity groups in Prey Veng Province as a whole have completed the harvest of rainy season rice. Armed with 400 motorized pumps and other equipment furnished by the authorities, they have cultivated 24,000 hectares of dry season rice, sowed 4,420 hectares and planted 2,440 hectares of (?corn), 450 hectares of beans, 240 hectares of peanuts and hundreds of hectares of other crops. The province plans to cultivate 31,000 hectares of dry season rice this year. In close collaboration with the people, the hydraulic service has restored six reservoirs and installed four pumping stations. During the principal rice-growing season, Prey Veng cultivated 174,000 hectares of rice, of which 35,000 were ravaged by floods and drought.

Takeo: At 0400 GMT on 2 February the radio reported that Bati District has thus far harvested 4,541 hectares of rice against a total of more than 11,000 hectares. Dry season rice is also being planted in the district. At 0400 GMT on 6 February the radio reported that in the province as a whole, as of the beginning of February nearly 35,000 of a total of 55,840 hectares of rice have been harvested and more than 24,000 tons of paddy delivered. SPK at 1430 GMT on 7 February reported that in three districts in the province -- Kaoh Andet, Prey Kabbas and Kirivong -- the harvest is 90 percent complete. With the aid of local authorities, who provided 1,300 tons of rice seed, 1,600 tons of chemical fertilizer and 10,200 liters of insecticide, the peasants have tilled 16,200 hectares and planted 15,810 hectares of rice and hundreds of hectares of other crops. Takeo Province as a whole plans to raise 35,000 hectares of dry season rice.

FRONT FOR NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION HOLDS PLENUM

Opening of Plenum

BK060316 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee opened its ordinary plenum for 1982 in a glorious atmosphere on the morning of 5 February under the chairmanship of Souphanouvong, president of state, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the LFNC Central Committee. Attending the opening ceremony were Faidang Lobaliayao, Khamsouk Keola and Boualang Boualapha, vice chairmen of the LFNC Central Committee, and all members of the LFNC Standing Committee and Central Committee from thoughout the country. Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan, and Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government, together with representatives of senior Buddhist monks, the SPC, the LFNC Committee of Vientiane Province and the trade, youth and women's unions also attended.

The participants of the session will review the front work during the past year and continue to implement the contents and spirit of the LFNC's plans for 1982. They will also discuss and study Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan's report delivered at the SPC in January.

Souphanouvong Opening Speech

BK060551 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Speech by Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction, at opening ceremony of the front's ordinary plenum for 1982 in Vientiane on 5 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected deputy prime minister, respected adviser to the government, respected vice chairmen, members of the Standing Committee and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], respected distinguished guests, beloved friends and comrades: I am elated to see that all members of the LFNC Central Committee have overcome all obstacles to attend the opening ceremony today of this significant ordinary plenum for 1982 of the LFNC Central Committee. The basic purpose of this session is to hear the report of our prime minster on the situation in 1981 and the direction of the state tasks for 1982; that is to say, the tasks that must be successfully fulfilled by our entire people this year.

On behalf of the LFNC Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to hail your perseverance and efforts, together with your spirit of endeavor and activeness, in advancing the unity among the people of all tribes and all classes into a massive strength enabling them to fulfill their obligations to the party, the state and the nation, particularly regarding the successful fulfillment of the 1981 State Plan. As chairman of this session, I propose that all participants applaud Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan, representative of the Council of Ministers, together with the adviser to the government and the representatives of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and of various mass organizations, including the Unified Buddhist Association, to commend them for giving us the honor of attending this ceremony.

Beloved personages and distinguished guests, this session is considered an event of political significance. This is because it is being opened in an atmosphere of great successes in several fields which have been achieved by our entire party, army and people of all tribes in implementing the 1981 State Plan, for example, the success in the agricultural production sector which has helped us maintain self-sufficiency in food and which has created the basic conditions for development in the industrial, cultural, educational and public health fields. As a result, our people's living conditions have been gradually normalized. We are also holding this session at a time when the victories of the three revolutionary currents in the world have been raised to a higher level in an offensive position, and at a time when the Soviet Union -- an increasingly more vigorous core of the world socialist system and revolution and of forces for the defense of world peace -- is invincibly marching forward, overwhelming the U.S. imperialists in the political, economic, national defense potential and other fields.

Beloved personages and comrades, we are jubilant over the various successes scored during the past year under our party's correct, just leadership and with the attentive cooperation and facilities provided by the administrations at all levels. Our LFNC has endeavored in surmounting all obstacles and difficulties and has worthily contributed to the movements in implementing the line, plans and policies of the party and state and in defending and building the country. Our LFNC has promoted, encouraged and strengthened the unity among the people of all tribes, all classes, both sexes and all ages, and among all intellectuals to enhance their patriotic tradition and their tradition of cherishing the new, socialist system, and positively participating in the movements to defend the country, maintain public peace and security and social order, develop and restore the economy, eradicate illiteracy, and advance the cultural training movement. Our front has persuaded and motivated the people to fulfill their task of paying agricultural taxes, selling rice to the state, and so forth.

Beloved personages and comrades, this ordinary plenum of our LFNC Central Committee aims at reviewing the front's activities over the last year and continuing to implement the contents and spirit of the LFNC's plan and tasks for 1982. During this session, we will also discuss and study our prime minister's report presented to the recent plenum of the SPC. Therefore, I would like to request that you pay special attention to the publicizing of this important report. It is certain that the LFNC and various mass organizations at all levels have contributed to the various achievements scored during the past year. I think that through observation and evaluation of the results, the strong and weak points and the various shortcomings in the past year, however, you can come to understand your roles, obligations, responsibilities and duties so as to constantly improve your work. Through these means, the successful implementation of our common line and tasks will be guaranteed.

On this glorious occasion, I would like once again to praise, hail and ask you to persist and concentrate all of your energy, abilities and intelligence on contributing to making our session successful as expected.

I now announce the opening of the ordinary plenum for 1982 of the LFNC Central Committee.

Closing of Plenum

BK080828 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee closed its ordinary plenum with glorious success on the afternoon of 7 February after working in an enthusiastic atmosphere for 3 days under the chairmanship of Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the LFNC Central Committee.

The session was attended by the vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, namely, Faidang Lobaliayao, Khamsouk Keola and Boualang Boualapha, together with all members of the LFNC Standing Committee and Central Committee from throughout the country. Attending the closing ceremony as guests of honor were Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan, adviser to the government Souvanna Phouma and representatives of senior Buddhist monks, the SPC, the LFNC Committee of Vientiane Province and the trade, youth and women's unions.

The participants of the session have unanimously agreed to the prime minister's report on the situation in 1981 and on the line and tasks for 1982. They have also studied and approved the report of the LFNC Central Committee on the situation in 1981 and on the immediate tasks and responsibility of the LFNC. A resolution has been adopted on the determination of the LFNC and of the people of all tribes and classes to maintain their massive strength in order to to fulfill the state plan for 1982, the resolutions of the session and immediate tasks of the LFNC.

Souphanouvong Closing Speech

BK081202 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Speech by President Souphanouvong, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Lao Front for National Construction, at closing ceremony of the front's 1982 ordinary plenum in Vientiane on 7 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected prime minister, respected deputy prime minister, respected adviser to the government, respected vice chairmen, members of the Standing Committee and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], beloved guests and friends:

The ordinary plenum of our LFNC Central Committee has proceeded in an energetic, enthusiastic and joyous atmosphere for 3 full days. It has achieved considerable success in fulfilling the adopted goal and expectations in accordance with the agenda. As chairman of the session, I would like to express my joy and wholeheartedly praise and hail you, members of the LFNC Central Committee, and in particular those representatives of the Unified Buddhist Association and of the various tribes, as well as all distinguished guests for positively contributing to the success of our session.

At this significant session, we have unanimously agreed on our prime minister's report, which has been effectively publicized and studied, on the situation in 1981 and on the direction of the tasks for 1982. It is noteworthy that our beloved and respected Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan even sacrificed his time to hold special talks with us during the session. I, therefore, would like to invite all those present to applaud Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan in order to express our love, respect and hearty thanks to him.

During the session we have also studied and approved a report of the LFNC Standing Committee on the situation of the various works in 1981 and on the immediate tasks and responsibility of the LFNC. In addition, we have passed a resolution expressing the determination of the LFNC and of our people of all tribes and classes to maintain a massive strength in order to fulfill the state plan for 1982, the resolutions of the session and various immediate tasks of the LFNC.

I am convinced that all your members of the LFNC Central Committee in various localities will cooperate in striving to promote and expand on our fine successes and to put them into actual practice by solving all weak points and shortcomings step by step. There must be effective coordination with local administrations and various mass organizations at different levels in order to jointly push forward the movements of the people of all tribes and classes, so as to smash all enemy schemes and acts of psychological warfare in a timely fashion and to defend and build the peaceful, independent and socialist country.

On behalf of the session, I would like to once again express profound thanks to the prime minister and all distinguished guests for attending the closing ceremony of our session. I would also like to wish the prime minister good health and success in leading our socialist revolution to total victory. I wish all distinguished guests here good health and successes in fulfilling their tasks. I wish all members of the LFNC Central Committee a safe trip back to your localities, good health, and glorious successes in carrying out your tasks.

In conclusion, on behalf of the LFNC Standing Committee, I would like to convey best wishes to the fraternal people of all tribes and classes and call on them to strengthen solidarity, mutual love and assistance as genuine brothers in the same family of our heroic nation.

I now pronounce the ordinary plenum for 1982 of the LFNC Central Committee closed.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

BK090707 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] According to the public relations correspondent assigned to the Aranyaprathet Information Center, the fighting in Kampuchea opposite the Thai border at Watthana Nakhon District between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and the Khmer Rouge soldiers has continued over the past several days. There was heavy fighting there from this morning to this afternoon. At 1000 an artillery shell from Kampuchea landed at Khao Saraphi Monastery in Watthana Nakhon District, damaging it and wounding a Thai soldier.

The 9th Division, which is responsible for security along the Watthana Nakhon District border, is undertaking security measures along the border and protecting the local people. It is also considering drastic and timely retaliatory measures against the offending party. The people along the border are in good spirits and they are receiving close and constant protection and assistance from the military and civilian officials concerned.

PRESS VIEWS MAHATHIR'S REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK040237 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Mahathir Sends Clear Message to Khmer Rouge"]

[Text] What Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said indicating that his country may not continue to recognize Democratic Kampuchea, which holds a seat in the UN only because of intensive ASEAN support, could have been using a variety of techniques common to politicians. He could be flying a kite; he could be threatening the Khmer Rouge; he could be giving vent to his frustration; or, as Malaysia's ambassador here said, he could be interpreted as making "an expression of intention."

That Mahathir has thrown a spanner in the works cannot be disputed, but what his intentions are -- since they will reflect ASEAN policy -- is extremely important to us. To understand his "intention," one must understand Mahathir himself. There are a number of laudatory and pejorative words or phrases that can be used, and have been used, to describe him, but he himself and those who know him well will describe the prime minister of Malaysia as a "no-nonsense man." Mahathir is not a man who will throw around phrases for cheap effect or for grabbing headlines -- when he speaks, his words have full meaning. While the interpretation of his ambassador in Bangkok has necessarily to be diplomatic, our own thinking will be that he has intentionally stirred brew that had to be stirred by somebody.

It is not Malaysia alone that is frustrated by the dilly-dallying of the Khmer Rouge to form a front against the Vietnamese along with the groups headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann -- it is no secret that Manila, Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta are equally frustrated and are possibly thankful that Mahathir was able to bring into focus a problem that the leaders in the various ASEAN capitals have been sitting on. Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, who made a quick day-time visit to Jakarta yesterday, continues to sound a hopeful note, saying that the Khmer Rouge has sent the signal that they would like to meet the other two factions in any ASEAN capital for further discussions.

Second-guessing a man of Mahathir's stature could prove perfunctory, but if we are to do it, we would say that he is disabusing the Khmer Rouge of its belief that its leadership has ASEAN by the short hairs. It is possible that the Khmer Rouge, and its sponsors, think that for three consecutive years ASEAN leaders and representatives have lobbied hard in the United Nations to make Democratic Kampuchea keep its seat, and have scored resounding success. From their point of convoluted thinking -- one would not expect genocidal leaders like Khieu Samphan and Pol Pot to think straight -- ASEAN has committed itself, and ASEAN cannot retreat now from its stand in the UN General Assembly.

As every ASEAN leader has said in every available forum, ASEAN is not committed to anything in Kampuchea except for her deep desire to find a political solution to the problems of that tortured country. In the UN General Assembly, in last year's conference on Kampuchea in New York and in numerous other international forums, ASEAN leaders have strongly condemned Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia and have pushed for a government in Phnom Penh chosen by the people of Kampuchea. Apart from this political solution, ASEAN is not committed to anything else, but she has made all her efforts and prestige available to get a viable coalition of all the patriotic forces of Kampuchea into a unified force which would get better international acceptance. The Khmer Rouge would be making the biggest mistake if they think that ASEAN will support them immaterial of what they do. ASEAN has done a lot, and if the Khmer Rouge do not meet Son Sann and Sihanouk halfway, with ASEAN as the catalyst, ASEAN's good will would be exhausted.

We believe that we have interpreted Mahathir's words correctly, and it is for the Khmer Rouge leaders to listen to his words with both ears open. To repeat, Mahathir is a "no-nonsense man."

POST Editorial

BK050130 Bangkok POST in English 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Mahathir Lays It on the Line"]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister's warning to the Khmer Rouge should not be taken lightly by either the Khmer Rouge themselves or by their supporters in Beijing. It is about time that an ASEAN head of government gave vent to the feeling that appears to pervade the regional community. Disappointment and depression have followed China's refusal to do anything to persuade their protege, the Khmer Rouge, to respond positively to the ASEAN appeal for the major Khmer resistance factions to form a coalition government. So far, the Khmer Rouge have been dragging their feet and, despite a request made personally on behalf of ASEAN by our Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, the Chinese authorities have also been doing the same.

Obviously, they do not see any advantage in expediting the establishment of a coalition. After all, the ASEAN had done their work for them only too well. They had worked hard, lobbying many countries, to obtain the vote of the majority in the General Assembly to maintain the Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations. Every year since Vietnamese invaders captured Phnom Penh from the Khmer Rouge, the efforts of ASEAN have brought about an annually increasing majority of supportive votes in the assembly. The result is that the Khmer Rouge today probably feel that there is no need for them to do anything but sit tight. And China also appears to encourage that attitude. Let Khmer Rouge President Khieu Samphan understand very, very clearly that if ASEAN is suddenly fed up with the intransigence of his party he risks losing the support of this Southeast Asian group altogether.

What the Malaysian prime minister said was only the tip of an iceberg which could shake the Democratic Kampuchea set-up. The Chinese leadership, which should be more aware of the delicateness of the present situation, needs to urge the Khmer Rouge to get moving on the coalition issue. At the same time, Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front should make himself more flexible. He cannot insist on impractical demands which are totally unacceptable to the Khmer Rouge which, after all, are doing almost all the fighting against the Vietnamese occupation forces. There has to be equitable sharing of power at this stage. Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulinaka faction, well-known for his mercurial personality, has strangely enough been the most sensible and tolerant of the three.

The question that seems to have been forgotten in all this factionalism and in-fighting is: How do we get the Vietnamese invading forces out of Kampuchea? Certainly not by bickering over which came first — the chicken or the egg!

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON VISITS

Carrington Dinner Speech

BK040125 Bangkok POST in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington last night hailed the emergence of ASEAN as "one of the most encouraging international developments of recent years," and pledged total support for its efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila, Lord Carrington declared: "I would like to reiterate tonight Britain's wholehearted support for Thailand as the country in the front line and for ASEAN as a whole. We earnestly hope that ASEAN will succeed in its efforts to unite the resistance groups, and that with the active support of their friends around the world, a solution to the Cambodian question can be found which safeguards the interests of all concerned." Lord Carrington also said that Britain "noted with admiration" the recent drive against narcotics trafficking in the north of Thailand, and said "the world community at large must be grateful to Thailand for these efforts."

Quoting a Bangkok POST editorial that said a special relationship had always existed between Thailand and Britain, the British foreign secretary said he was particularly honoured to have been invited to Thailand during the bicentenary year of the Chakri Dynasty, and paid particular tribute to their majesties the king and queen.

In his remarks, ACM Sitthi expressed appreciation for the support Britain had given Thailand and the ASEAN countries in the search for peace in Kampuchea, and said that closer relations between ASEAN and the European Economic Community would be of great benefit to both sides.

On his arrival at Don Muang Airport yesterday afternoon Lord Carrington had said that the situation in Kampuchea and the stability of Southeast Asia would be the key topics of talks with Thai leaders. He added that he would visit the Kampuchean border to see for himself the problems facing Thailand since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. Lord Carrington is making his first official visit to Thailand. He will be holding discussions with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, ACM Sitthi and other cabinet ministers.

Sitthi Speech at Dinner

BK041312 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Speech by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs, at dinner in honor of Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, on 3 February at the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Right Honorable Lord Carrington and Lady Carrington, distinguished members of the party, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the Government of Thailand, as well as that of my wife and my own, I would like first of all to extend our warm welcome to the Right Honorable Lord Carrington and Lady Carrington and to wish all of you and your party a most pleasant stay in our country. We are particularly honored to have such a distinguished and world-renowned statesman with us in Thailand. My wife and I are also pleased to have an opportunity to reciprocate the warm hospitality that you kindly accorded me, my wife and the members of my party during the third ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting held in London last October.

Your Excellency, it is gratifying to note that, in the context of the bilateral relations, Great Britain and Thailand have always enjoyed a long and mutually beneficial relationship dating back to the Ayutthaya period. In recent years, this happy relationship has been strengthened in all dimensions, both at the national and international level, and it is today strengthened further by your visit.

Furthermore, it is most opportune that you are also paying visits to the other member states of ASEAN. These are important times for ASEAN and the other countries of this region. There are major problems facing us all that are yet unresolved. These problems of peace and security are not isolated. They are clearly linked to others in different parts of the globe. As such, they are of international concern.

For us here, we are striving to find a just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem in order to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At the heart of it is the question of fundamental principles of international conduct. ASEAN cannot abandon those principles, for to do so would inevitably invite further violations of the very principles that all peaceful nations pledged to uphold.

Thailand and the ASEAN countries have looked to the United Kingdom for support in our endeavours for peace. You have given us steadfast support. I would like, therefore, to place on record our deep appreciation for such valuable support.

The cordial relations between ASEAN and the European Community exist between the two groups because they share similar concerns and outlooks. Development of closer relations between the two regional groupings would be of great benefit to both sides, and therefore should be further strengthened. Your Excellency's role has been a significant one. I recall in particular your valuable contribution which assured the success of the third ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting in London last October. We in ASEAN would welcome hosting the next ministerial meeting in our region.

Your Excellency, I sincerely hope that your visit to Thailand will be both enjoyable and pleasant. I very much look forward to having our talks tomorrow, and I will be eager to hear your views and to seek your counsel on important issues affecting us here in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I invite all to join me in a toast to the continued good health and happiness of the Right Honorable Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs; Lady Carrington; and to the everlasting friendship between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Thailand.

Meeting With Prem

BK041434 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington and his party, accompanied by the British ambassador to Thailand and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1130 today.

The prime minister welcomed Lord Carrington and his party and expressed his pleasure with their Southeast Asian tour. He expressed the hope that Lord Carrington would gain a considerable understanding of the Kampuchean situation, and stressed that Thailand is concerned about the security and refugee problems. He said Thailand and ASEAN will take joint actions to solve the problems and restore peace in this region. Lord Carrington said that Great Britain and other West European countries understand ASEAN's policy toward the Kampuchean problem, which his country has been supporting.

Both sides discussed Thailand's economic problems. The prime minister told his guests that although Thailand is facing some problems, the countries which invested in Thailand understand the situation well. He noted that the investment climate in this country is on a good trend, particularly following the discovery of natural gas, with the possibility of discovery of oil in large quantities.

Lord Carrington said his mission is to lead business executives to study opportunities for trade expansion and industrial and investment cooperation, particularly in the energy industries.

The prime minister also hosted a lunch in honor of Lord Carrington and his party.

Remarks on Khmer Coalition

BK051410 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 5 Feb (AFP) -- British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today reiterated his support for a coalition of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in Cambodia.

Speaking at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport before leaving for the northern capital of Chiang Mai for an audience with the Thai monarch, the British statesman said: "Neither the ousted Khmer Rouge nor the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin party are choices that the Cambodian people should be asked to support."

"A third party would certainly attract support elsewhere," he suggested. Foreign aid, he added, would be better spent on the people forced to flee Vietnam's actions than on the Hanoi regime itself.

Lord Carrington, who arrived in Thailand February 3 at the head of a high-powered team of top business executives, has held wide-ranging political discussions with senior Thai Government officials that have focused on regional problems, including Vietnam and Cambodia. "I have reaffirmed to the Royal Thai Government the steadfast support of Britain for ASEAN's efforts to secure Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, and to make it possible for the Cambodian people freely to determine their own future," he said.

Lord Carrington said today that Britain supported the idea of China seeking to promote the idea of the coalition. "A coalition would enhance the aspect of resistance in Cambodia," he said. "We find the negative attitude of the Khmer Rouge to the coalition proposals disappointing, and hope that this is not the last word."

Lord Carrington and his party will meet later today with King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Queen Sirikit at Bhuping Palace in Chiang Mai, and will fly to the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur tomorrow afternoon.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS THANAT KHOMAN RETAINS POST

BK090844 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut, secretary to the prime minister, told newsmen at Government House today that the government has asked the Juridical Council to interpret the regulations pertaining to resignation of ministers. The interpretation will be used as a guide in future resignations. Chantharakhup noted that the government did not ask for interpretation of a case involving any specific person. He pointed out that the Constitution stipulates that a minister is relieved of his position by death or resignation, but it does not stipulate exactly when a resignation is effective, leading to various interpretations. This is why an interpretation by the Juridical Council is necessary, in order to serve as future guidance.

Asked if Col Thanat Khoman is still deputy prime minister, Chantharakhup said the government does not regard a resignation as having taken place, and it regards Col Thanat Khoman as still in his position.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 8 FEB

OW081910 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 8 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, today received B.N. Chaplin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. to Vietnam.

The Soviet ambassador conveyed to President Truong Chinh a message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on the Vietnamese leader's 75th birthday.

In his cordial conversation with the Soviet ambassador, President Truong Chinh expressed his profound gratitude for the warm greetings from the Soviet leader, and his joy at the consolidation and the development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the states and the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

He wished the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. headed by Leonid Brezhnev greater successes in carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U., in building the material and technical basis of communism in the Soviet Union, thus making effective contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Brezhnev Message

OW081900 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 8 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Community Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, today received warm congratulations on the occasion of his 75th birthday from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The message from the Soviet leader said: "...Your life is associated with the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the Communist Party of Vietnam -- for the honour and freedom of the fatherland, and for socialism in Vietnam. The Soviet people know well that you are a renowned activist of the Vietnamese party and state, a comrade-in-arms of the late President Ho Chi Minh, a staunch fighter struggling for the complete victory of the communist ideal. We highly value your great contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

"Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, I wish you good health, a long life and many new achievements in your activity for the Vietnamese people's happiness and for the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, our two states and the people of our two countries".

HANOI: THAILAND IN SERVICE OF U.S., CHINA

BK090839 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "For Whose Interest Is Thailand Working?"]

[Text] Despite previous defeats, the Bangkok ruling circle will not learn the lesson of cooperating with neighboring countries to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. While increasing armed provocations along the Kampuchean border and support for remnant Pol Pot soldiers and other wild bandits recently at the instigation of Beijing and Washington, the Bangkok rulers clamored that Vietnamese soldiers violated Thai territory and fired artillery shells into Aranyaprathet District; that Vietnam has been dispatching its troops and weapons to the Thai border in preparation for an offensive against the Khmer Rouge which could cross into Thailand; and so forth. This sly propaganda, however, deceives no one as it is nothing but wornout propaganda used constantly by Beijing.

Only a few days ago the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman clamored, as a service to Beijing, that Vietnam's truce proposal to China is just propaganda. He also said Vietnam wanted to end the confrontation on the Chinese border in order to devote more of its troops to Kampuchea to launch a bigger suppression drive against the Kampuchean resistance forces.

Much of Thailand's words and actions make obvious the extent of its service to Beijing. If Bangkok's attitude is not the result of instructions from Washington and Beijing then it must be due to their manipulation.

The Bangkok ruling circle's concoction is aimed at finding a pretext to step up its opposition to the PRK, at seeking more U.S. military assistance and at creating conditions for increased U.S. and Chinese interference in Southeast Asia against the three Indochinese countries. It is clear that the action of the Bangkok ruling circle is for the purpose of helping the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists to oppose the three Indochinese countries and destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Its action runs counter to the interests of the people in the region, particularly the interests of the Thai people themselves. Bangkok continues to collude with China and the United States in harboring the Pol Pot remnant soldiers and other reactionary groups, hoping to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. Bangkok is working the hardest to pressure the reactionary Kampuchean groups to form a coalition against the Kampuchean people. Alas, this is just a dream of those who would not learn the lesson of the defeats they faced throughout the past 3 years. The consequences of Bangkok's erroneous policy are certain to be sharp denunciation by the Thai people themselves as well as from progressive mankind.

PARTY JOURNAL ON IMPLEMENTING 1982 STATE PLAN

BK051616 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts to January 1982 TAP CHI CONG SAN editorial: "Struggle To Implement the 1982 State Plan Successfully"]

[Text] In 1981, despite the major difficulties and imbalances in the economy which continued to worsen, our people throughout the country have scored new successes in economic construction as well as in ensuring their livelihood, thanks to the great efforts of all sectors, echelons and primary production installations, and to the initial improvement of our economic management. Many new factors are developing, especially in agricultural production.

In agriculture, we have recorded several many-sided achievements in both the cultivation of grain and industrial crops and animal husbandry. The volume of grain production amounted to more than 15 million tons, the highest figure ever recorded. The collection and purchase of agricultural products has progressed well.

In industry, many factories actively tapped raw materials from agricultural, forestry and maritime products, and optimally used discarded materials and supplies to maintain and develop production continually and firmly. The handicrafts and artisan industry in several localities have developed well. The capital construction sector has concentrated more than before on major projects. The education sector has begun to implement its reform program.

As a result of the good harvest, the demand for grain in rural areas has been met better than before, even in those localities where such a demand was previously serious. With respect to workers and civil servants, our state has implemented and is implementing measures to alleviate difficulties in their living conditions.

The achievements in 1981 and previous years have asserted that the general and economic lines of our party throughout the period of transition to socialism are correct and creative. At the same time, they demonstrate the strength of our laboring people's mastery.

It is mainly in light of the party lines and the policies and guidelines of the party and state that our people in many localities have surged forward on their own to create good working methods and rekindle much of the latent force, thus achieving encouraging results.

Then the editorial points out the weaknesses and shortcomings in 1981 and specifies: The important and realistic lessons which we can derive from the implementation of the economic tasks and the state plan in 1981 are: We should thoroughly understand the party lines; firmly control the situation of each sector, each locality and each primary production installation; correctly apply the lines; policies and guidelines of the party and state, and basically change anew the management and planning systems. By doing so, we will certainly find the correct way to tap all the potentials to overcome difficulties and to stabilize and develop the economy.

The editorial continues: In 1982, the economic tasks and state plan have been set forth to fulfill the general economic strategy of the 1980's, which consists of bringing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production. Its main objectives are to exercise collective mastery over the land and labor, to formulate an agricultural zoning plan throughout the country, to distribute social labor on a large-scale basis in order to use the labor force fully, to exploit tens of millions of hectares of arable and forest land, to expand comprehensively various branches and trades and to establish concentrated production zones and agro-industrial districts.

Along with and on the basis of agricultural development, we should rationally develop industrial zones and sectors, expand communications and transportation, gradually build the infrastructures, accelerate socialist transformation, reorganize the economy, combine indepth development with lateral expansion and apply scientific and technical innovations.

We should establish new structures and new balances between industry and agriculture, between the central economy and the local economies, between production and construction and communications and transportation, between capital accumulation and consumption, and between export and import. By doing so, we will further stabilize and improve the people's livelihood and fairly fulfill the immediate demands while creating good bases and conditions for development in the 1980's.

We should accelerate socialist industrialization vigorously on a large scale and build a modern industrial-agricultural structure of which the backbone must be the relatively developed network of heavy industries.

The fundamental tasks of the 1982 State Plan are: to uphold self-reliance; to enhance the initiative and creativity of all sectors and localities, especially the primary production installations; to develop the laboring people's collective mastery and the revolutionary movement deep among broad segments of the masses; to implement the guidelines for cooperation between the central and local governments and between the state and the people; and to resolve to create a new and vigorous change in the economy and the people's livelihood.

While accelerating economic construction vigorously, we should combine the economy closely with national defense and vice versa by fulfilling the requirements of defending the country and consolidating national defense and security and by developing the capability of the armed forces to participate in economic construction and to increase products for the society.

In 1982 and henceforth we will continue to reorganize the economy mainly by correctly settling the relationship between industry and agriculture; reorganizing production, construction, the work force and population; redistributing the national income; and satisfactorily use all the economic components on the basis of firmly maintaining the leading role of the national economy.

From the standpoint of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production as a criterion for building a rational industrial-agricultural structure, all economic sectors, especially industry, communications and transportation, and capital construction, must make full use of their capacity to support agriculture primarily, ensuring a uniform balance among the main objectives of agriculture.

We must concentrate intensively on the production of grain and food products by stepping the cultivation of rice, secondary food crops, vegetables, legumes -- especially soybeans -- peanuts, sugar cane and fish in order to resolve our food problem. Every locality, especially districts, must establish a food program and a structure of food production and consumption suitable to its local conditions in order to meet its own demand for food.

We must balance the grain distribution in districts, and develop vigorously the cultivation of short-term industrial plants, especially soybeans, peanuts, tobacco, sugar cane, rush and hemp. With regard to long-term industrial plants, we must mainly concentrate on their intensive cultivation on the existing areas, paying attention to coffee, rubber and tea while we must vigorously develop the planting of mulberry for sericulture and the growing of such other fibrous plants as cotton, ramie and sword hemp in order to resolve gradually the clothing problem.

In industry, we must develop all of its potentials, especially in terms of domestic raw materials and the present production capacity of artisan industry and handicrafts. We must strive to step up the production of consumer goods, especially the commodities essential to the people's livelihood, partly easing the present tense situation of consumer goods, namely cloth, paper, medicines and bicycle tires. At the same time, we must secure all the necessary favorable conditions for the key heavy industry sectors such as electricity, coal, engineering, fertilizer and chemical.

We must develop our production capacity to the highest extent and concentrate on supporting effectively agriculture the production of consumer and export goods, and communications and transportation. We should strongly encourage the artisan industry and handicrafts to use optimally locally available raw materials, discards, rejects and recycled raw materials to develop the production of consumer goods.

Export is an extremely important task to be carried out by every sector, locality and establishment. It is necessary to effect a vigorous change in export in order to reduce gradually the imbalance between export and import. It is mandatory to give priority to the making of capital investments in and the reorganization of production in order to increase export capacitites. Efforts must be made to create a main source of exports -- which must have a stabilized position in the world market -- with specific attention given to agricultural, forestry, marine and mineral products and mechanical items.

Capital construction is of great importance for ensuring various existing and long term production tasks. On the basis of achieving a good balance for capital, construction equipment, gasoline, oil and construction materials, we must rearrange capital investments in such a way as to suit the present economic objectives. We must, on a priority basis, concentrate on ensuring all the necessary conditions and on satisfactorily accelerating the construction of key projects for the state and of important projects designed to serve the production of grain, electricity, coal, natural gas, fertilizer, machinery, textiles, paper and construction materials.

In order to ensure smooth implementation of various production and construction activities, we must develop communications and transportation so as to ensure the transportation of imports, the transportation of goods in support of agriculture, the transportation of goods from the north to the south and vice versa, and the transportation of anthracite and cement for various key areas and key construction project sites. Priority must be given to developing riverine and sea shipping networks, increasing railroad transportation capacities and reorganizing truck transportation activities. In addition, we must pay specific attention to using widely all rudimentary means of transportation.

We must manage transportation activities more tightly, with emphasis placed on ensuring economical use of gasoline and oil and doing away with all cases of theft of goods in transit.

There is another important task which is to reestablish order in the area of distribution and circulation along the socialist business direction in order to better serve production and the people's livelihood. Our key task at present is to organize purchase activities satisfactoritly and to secure the sources of goods, trying to create a stockpile of goods in order to ensure the supply task, especially the supply of those important items as grain, [and other] agricultural products, raw materials, industrial products and important exports.

State-run industrial enterprises and artisan and handicraft cooperatives must fully implement their plans to deliver products to the state and, at the same time, must satisfactoritly carry out various measures concerning price readjustment, market management and wage readjustment in order to ensure the "each according to his work" principle and to suit the situation dictated by a change in prices. These are the very great and urgent tasks outlined in the 1982 State Plan. Satisfactorily carrying out these planned tasks will contribute greatly to further overcoming difficulties and effective a new change in the economy and in the people's livelihood, thus creating a momentum for the ensuing years.

In order to implement the 1982 State Plan satisfactorily, the party, people and army must exert new and extraordinary efforts and must effect a drastic change in organization and in implementing guidance. This is an area of activity in which we have little experience and where many shortcomings and mistakes have been found. These shortcomings and mistakes have been a great obstacle to our success.

This year our efforts must be focused on exploiting to the fullest all favorable factors and practical capabilities in conjunction with the three central elements, which are to apply scientific and technological processes widely in order to improve the output, quality and efficiency of various production and construction activities; to improve the organization of economic management; and to revise planning activities and link the planning task with economic accounting and socialist trade along with strict efforts to practice thrift in all areas -- production, construction, living expenses, electricity, coal, gasoline, oil, raw materials and grain -- as economization is regarded as a national policy.

Our most powerful driving force in socialist construction is the socialist collective mastery system. We must further develop the combined strength of collective mastery through the organization of production and labor. We must more satisfactorily use our most valuable assets -- manpower and lands, including forested and sea areas -- in the initial stage of the process of advancing directly from small production to large-scale socialist production. We must closely link labor with lands, create more jobs locally and simultaneously organize a widespread motivation drive to redistribute labor and population on a national scale in order to turn out more products for society and to make ends meet.

The fifth party congress will further materialize the socialist revolutionary line and the way to build the socialist economy in our country. It will point out the direction and measures to be taken to improve the economy in the period ahead and will create a high degree of singlemindedness throughout our party, people and army.

In the light of the resolution of the forthcoming fifth party congress, it is certain that we will be able to fulfill the 1982 State Plan successfully and to continue to move our country's revolutionary undertaking another step forward.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT EXPELLED; CONSULATE CLOSED

Release on Attache's 'Spying'

BK081650 Jakarta Domestic Service in indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja summoned Soviet Ambassador Shpedko to Pejambon [Foreign Affairs Department complex] this afternoon. The meeting at the Foreign Affairs Department lasted approximately 1 and 3/4 hours. Sphedko was flanked by a staff member of the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta, (Kmelsiksi).

Following the meeting the head of the Foreign Information Directorate, Foreign Affairs Department, Alaidrus, read a press release for Radio Republik Indonesia as follows: [Begin recording] 1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has declared the assistant military attache at the Soviet Embassy, Lt Col S.P. Igorov, persona non grata, and asked him to leave Indonesian territory in 24 hours because he had engaged in spying activities which endangered the security of the state and which were incompatible with his status as a diplomat. This matter was relayed to the Soviet ambassador on Friday evening, 5 February 1982, and Lt Col S.P. Igorov left Indonesia on Saturday, 6 Feburary 1982.

2. The Indonesian Government was very much surprised that a diplomat from a country which has friendly relations with Indonesia had engaged in an activity which was very harmful to Indonesia. Nevertheless, the Indonesian Government had delayed the announcement concerning this incident on the grounds that the investigation had not yet been completed as well as for the sake of maintaining good relations between the two countries.

3. However, something regrettable took place at the time of Lt Col S.P. Igorov's departure from the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport. Lt Col Igorov arrived at Halim with a sendoff party composed of a number of Soviet Embassy staff members, including Mr Aleksandr Finenko, the head of the Aeroflot office in Jakarta. Mr Finenko was sought by Jakarta authorities because there were strong indications that he was involved in the case which led the government to declare S.P. Igorov persona non grata. When our security agents tried to stop him and cordially invited him to go to another room, Soviet Embassy officers in the sendoff party forcibly blocked them, despite the display of an arrest warrant for Mr Aleksandr Finenko, who has no diplomatic status. In the ensuing argument, a Soviet Embassy officer struck a security agent. A fight ensured. Mr Aleksandr Finenko was finally arrested and another person, who came along with him and refused to be separated from him, was also arrested.

4. It was clear from the incident, that an attempt to arrest Mr Aleksandr Finenko without public knowledge failed due to the aggressive attitude of the Soviet Embassy officers.

5. Upon finding that the Soviet Embassy staff member Mr F.M. Odariyouk, who was arrested along with Mr Aleksandr Finenko, had diplomatic status, he was immediately set free.

6. The Indonesian Government has always tried to maintain the best relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union, with which we had good relations. [Words indistinct] attitude in the Lt Col S.P. Igorov incident was demonstrated by the fact that: a) Although the violation committed by Lt Col S.P. Igorov was very serious, the Indonesian Government first postponed announcing the incident because the investigation was not yet finished and because it wished to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union; b) The Indonesian Government immediately freed Lt Col S.P. Igorov and Mr G.M. Odariyouk when it was learned that they had diplomatic status. Thereby, the Indonesian Government was adhering to existing international norms and the stipulations in the Vienna Convention governing diplomatic relations.

7. On the other hand, it was noted that there was a series of violations against the norms and stipulations committed by the Soviet Embassy. The violations are: a) abusing diplomatic immunity and facilities provided by the Indonesian Government, as was done by the Soviet Embassy staff members in their various acts which were very harmful and unfriendly toward the Indonesian people and state; b) the unilateral action of the Soviet Embassy staff in obstructing Indonesian security agents in carrying out their assignment, as happened at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport.

8. In view of the incidents, the Indonesian Government strongly protested the (?actions) of the Soviet Embassy officers, particularly the diplomats who were supposed to foster good relations between the host country and the country they represented and respect the law as well as local regulations. Therefore, should less favorable consequences arise in Indonesian-Soviet relations, this will be entirely the responsibility of the Soviet Union and not that of the Indonesian Government. [end recording]

AFP on Envoy's Expulsion

BK090614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 9 Feb (AFP) — Relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union have plunged to a low ebb following the discovery of a Soviet espionage ring in Jakarta that led to the expulsion of the Soviet assistant military attache.

The head of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in Jakarta, Aleksandr Finenko, was still in custody today following a fight at the airport Saturday night between Soviet officials who were seeing Lt Col S.P. Igorov off and Indonesian airport officers. An Indonesian military officer was also being held. He was quoted as saying Mr Finenko had played an important role in the espionage network. The Aeroflot chief was suspected of being a member of the Soviet KGB intelligence service.

Another Russian, G.M. Odariyouk, was detained in the airport scuffle, but was released after Soviet Ambassador Ivan Shpedko, accompanied by 10 embassy officials, personally went to the military command and later telephoned Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja that same night. The expulsion of the Soviet diplomat here was not the first such case, observers said, adding that similar situations had arisen before, but the Indonesians did not announce them for the sake of preserving good ties between the two countries.

The smashing of the Soviet spy network was reported today by the official organ of the ruling Golkar (functional groups) Suara Karya, which said it all started on February 4 when Col Igorov went to a restaurant in central Jakarta in the evening. He was said to have been met by an Indonesian officer from the Compulsory Training Department (Walil), who gave him a camera and a roll of film. Intelligence officers, who had been tipped off and had followed Col Igorov, detained the Russian and the Indonesian. Col Igorov was, however, released until his departure after the Soviet ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry Friday and told the colonel would have to leave Indonesia within 48 hours.

Closing of Soviet Consulate

BK091213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Feb (AFP) — Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja announced today that he had told the Soviet Embassy here to close down its consulate in Banjarmasin (south Borneo).

He told parliament that the consulate was no longer necessary, and applications for visas for Soviet officials to be posted in Banjarmasin had been rejected.

Mr Mokhtar said the expulsion of Soviet Assistant Military Attache Lt Col Sergey Igorov on espionage charges was a correct step by the government. The colonel's activities were incompatible with his position as a diplomat, Mr Mokhtar said.

Arrest of Indonesian Officer

BK091305 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Jakarta's military commander, Maj Gen Norman Sasono, today confirmed the arrest of an Indonesian Army officer charged with involvement in a Soviet espionage ring. General Sasono identified the officer as Lt Col Susdaryanto of the Compulsory Training Department, and said he had established close links over the past 5 years with Lt Col Sergey Igorov, the Soviet assistant military attache who was expelled last Saturday on spy charges. Colonel Susdaryanto is still being interrogated, General Sasono added.

Mokhtar's Remarks

BK091020 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1004 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Feb (OANA-ANTARA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here Tuesday the government could do nothing other than declaring persona non grata to the assistant military attache of the Soviet Union's Embassy here, Lt Col S.P. Igorov, for his involvement in espionage threatening the security of the state. Minister Kusumaatmaja said such negative activities of Lt Col Igorov was incompatible with his position as diplomat.

The foreign minister stated this in answer to a question of member of parliament, Rusli Desa, of the Golkar faction in a hearing at the parliament building here Tuesday.

The Indonesian Ministry for Foreign Affairs in its press statement issued Monday said that the Indonesian authorities had ordered the Russian diplomat to leave the country within 24 hours. The statement was conveyed to the Soviet Embassy on Friday evening, whereas Lt Col Igorov left Indonesia on Saturday.

Kusumaatmaja pointed out that the measures taken by the government were reasonable, for they were taken within the Indonesian jurisdiction. The minister, however, declined to make concrete elaboration on the violations conducted by the Russian diplomats.

Asked on the Russian consulate building in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Kusumaatmaja said the government had sent a note to the Russian consulate general here in this connection, for the reasons that establishment of such a building in the area had no longer any relevancy.

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SUZUKI, ITO LAUD REAGAN DEFENSE SPENDING REMARKS

OW091151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 9 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday sided with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in calling on U.S. allies to expand their defense capability to meet a rapid Soviet military buildup. "It is quite natural that the United States should pay keener attention to Japan's defense efforts based on the (bilateral) security treaty," Suzuki told a House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Suzuki was replying to an opposition questioner who expressed concern that the U.S. Government might press Japan to further increase its defense spending.

Suzuki said the United States is trying to expand its defense capability at the expense of social welfare, education and other social programs. "The United States could naturally expect similar defense efforts from the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other allies," Suzuki said.

Defense Agency chief Soichiro Ito told the same committee session that he highly esteems Reagan's defense spending proposal. Ito thus indicated that he will respond positively to U.S. calls for expanding Japan's air and maritime defense capability and for defending sealanes within 1,000 nautical miles from its shore.

INAYAMA FAVORS SUPPLYING ARMS TECHNOLOGY TO U.S.

OW081241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 8 (KYODO) -- Yoshihiro Inayama, the doyen of Japan's business community, Monday expressed himself in favor of providing weapons technology to the U.S.

The head of the federation of economic organizations told newsmen Japan should consider altering its three principles governing weapons exports now that the world situation has changed. But he qualified his remark by saying a "national consensus" would be necessary as a prerequisite, apparently leaving the matter to the discretion of the government.

Inayama's remark amounted to endorsing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's recent statement in the Diet, which indicated the government would give positive consideration to the U.S. request for exchange of weapons technology.

SUZUKI ON PARTNERSHIP WITH WEST, AID TO ROK

OW090627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 9 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday the nation must develop its partnership and cooperation with the Western bloc from a viewpoint of international political realities rather than following a peace diplomacy line with no basic principles. Suzuki made the remark in answer to a question by socialist Toshiharu Okada at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Suzuki said Japan would hold on to the spirit of "omnidirectional diplomacy," with Japan-U.S. relations as the axis, but the nation could not follow a peace diplomacy line with no principles in view of severe East-West relations.

When asked about the Japan-South Korea economic cooperation problem, Suzuki said he intends to meet with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to solve the knotty problem of Seoul's request for Japan's loan of $6 billion over five years in a summit meeting to be held following a meeting of Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers.

SUZUKI ADDRESSES NORTHERN TERRITORIES DAY RALLY

OW070817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Sunday the government would continue persistent talks with the Soviet Union for the return of four Soviet-held Japanese islands located off eastern Hokkaido. Suzuki was speaking at a national rally for the return of the islands held at Kudan Kaikan Hall here on the second government-established "Northern Territories Day." February 7 was designated Northern Territories Day and observed as such since last year to promote a national campaign for the return of the four islands.

Speaking at the rally, Suzuki expressed his determination to solve the territorial issue and conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. Suzuki, who inspected the northern islands from the air as the first prime minister to do so last September, regretted the Soviet position that there exists no territorial issue between the two countries, in disregard of the Japanese demand for the islands' return. He stressed that the territorial issue must be settled for truly friendly relations between the two countries.

The national rally sponsored by the government and other organizations was attended by about 1,300 persons, including Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and five other Cabinet ministers, the president and the speaker of the houses of the Diet, ruling and opposition party representatives and nongovernmental representatives.

Similar rallies and other programs were also held in Nemuro, the eastern Hokkaido city nearest to the islands, Sapporo, Shimoda in Kanagawa Prefecture and various other cities across the country to press the call for the return of the islands seized and occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II in 1945.

MITI'S ABE SAYS JAPAN WILL NOT JOIN SEABED PACT

OW050501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0451 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 6 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said Friday Japan will not join the United States and three other nations in an agreement to develop seabed mineral resources. He told newsmen following a semiweekly Cabinet meeting that Japan will instead try to resolve the issue at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The United States, Britain, West Germany and France recently told Japan that they would sign a "tentative agreement" on the development of seabed mineral resources on February 19. Abe said, "It is not desirable for the four countries alone to sign such an agreement."

Under the agreement, private enterprises of the four nations are to start prospecting for various seabed mineral resources earlier than any other countries. The agreement is not "exclusive" and is temporary until a formal treaty is reached at the UN conference, according to Foreign Ministry officials. Japan did not join the agreement since it considers that development of such mineral resources should be promoted under international laws now being worked out at the UN, they said.

UK MINISTER BIFFEN DISCUSSES TRADE ISSUES

Meeting With Abe

OW030255 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry [MITI], Wednesday requested Britain's stepped-up efforts to sell more to Japan.

Abe made the request when British Trade Secretary John Biffen paid a courtesy call on him. Abe explained Japan's market-opening measures including just-announced simplification of complicated import precedures and advanced execution of tariff cuts. The British secretary appreciated them, according to a MITI spokesman.

Biffen said Japan-British industrial cooperation on the private level is making good results, the spokesman said. Biffen is here to attend an exhibition in Tokyo of the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC), and is to leave for Seoul Thursday.

Meeting With LDP Leader

OW031241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 (KYODO) — A ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leader told visiting British Trade Secretary John Biffen here Wednesday that Britain must make efforts of its own to benefit from Japan's recent moves to open its market wider to foreign goods. Masami Esaki, chairman of the party's special committee on international trade policies, said during a meeting with Biffen that efforts must be mutual if the current trade disputes between Japan and other countries are to be resolved.

Biffen, who arrived in Japan Monday for a three-day visit, called on Esaki at the LDP headquarters. He said he greatly appreciated the recent Japanese announcement of measures to simplify checking procedures for foreign goods imported into Japan and to reduce other nontariff barriers. But Biffen told Esaki he wanted to know how the measures would work concretely to rectify Japan-Britain trade problems.

While calling for British efforts to increase its exports to Japan, Esaki also pointed out that both the government and the LDP now have special machineries to handle complaints concerning Japanese markets.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH CANADA ENDED

OW040631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 (KYODO) -- Japan and Canada ended Thursday three days of discussion here on bilateral economic cooperation after affirming that the relations between the two nations have been making progress in multilateral fields.

W.J. Jenkins, assistant deputy minister [illegible]anada's external affairs, told newsmen following the meeting both sides confirmed that th[illegible] has been development in Japan-Canada relations not only in trade, but also in resources and energy, in which there has been progress in Japanese investment and financing.

Touching on moves for legislation for trade reciprocity in the U.S. Congress, he said this would destroy the world trade system and threaten to push the world economy into a dangerous slope. Jenkins thus emphasized the necessity for Japan and Canada to curb such moves through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The world economy and bilateral relations were discussed at the fourth meeting of the Japan and Canada joint economic committee held at the Foreign Ministry. Five working sessions on resources and energy, manufacturing, agriculture, fisheries and forestry were held. At the meeting, the Canadians appreciated smooth and multilateral development in relations between the two nations since the first meeting took place in September 1980.

Concerning the series of Japanese Government measures to open up wider the Japanese market, the Canadian delegation expressed the view that several items need to be watched further, but generally welcomed the latest steps.

No specific discussion was held on the question of the volume of Japanese auto exports to Canada next year. The Canadians only explained the present situation in the Canadian auto industry and its future prospects.

CANADA TO EASE NUCLEAR-FUEL-REPROCESSING LIMITS

OW060409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 6 (KYODO) -- Canada has agreed to sign a long-term agreement with Japan under which the largest uranium supplier for this country will substantially ease restrictions on reprocessing of used nuclear fuels, officials said Saturday. Science and Technology Agency officials said that Japan and Canada would start talks around June on details of the agreement. They said its conclusion was proposed by Canada when officials of the two countries met in Ottawa late last month to discuss the execution of the existing bilateral nuclear power agreement. Japan recently concluded a similar arrangement with Australia for reprocessing of spent nuclear fuels.

Under the existing agreement concluded in 1978, Japan is required to get prior approval from Canada in reprocessing used nuclear fuels in and out of Japan. According to the Canadian proposal, it is no longer necessary to obtain such prior approval. Japan will only be required to present Canada a list of plants used for reprocessing used nuclear fuels, including overseas commissioning, under the proposed long-term accord.

The officials expressed the belief that Canada had made such a proposal since it did not like to lag behind Australia in exporting uranium to Japan.

POLAND SCRAPS CONTRACT FOR FIBER PLANT

OW100427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 (KYODO) -- Poland has unilaterally scrapped a yen 24.7 billion ($105 million) contract with two major Japanese firms for construction of a polyester fiber plant in Pila, some 200 kilometers south of Warsaw, it was disclosed Wednesday.

C. Itoh and Co had negotiated the deal in 1979 on behalf of Teijin, Ltd with Polimex-Cekop, the Polish state-run chemical plant trading corp, for the polymerization and spinning plant with a projected annual production capacity of 40,000 tons. A spokesman for C. Itoh said 85 percent of the cost was to be financed by the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan and a consortium of Japanese city banks.

The trading firm had exported one-third of the equipment worth yen 8 billion ($34 million) to the Polish corporation up until last August and received the money from the Eximbank and the consortium, he said. But since then, the company had suspended the shipment of the remaining equipment at the request of the Polish side due to the country's deteriorating economic situation, the spokesman said.

He said the company will eventually ask the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [to] pay compensation through its ordinary export insurance scheme. However, such insurance has not been applicable to exports to Poland since last April.

A number of major Japanese general trading houses failed to collect their export bills before the embargo, and sources said the damage to the general trading industry is expected to be considerable.

TEXT OF 10 FEB CPRF STATEMENT ON N-S TALKS

SK101206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1141 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 10 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued a statement on February 10 calling for the convocation of a joint conference of politicians in the North and the South and abroad as a consultative body for the reunification of the country. Follows the full text of the statement:

The tragedy of the national split which started in the 1940's is still continuing today in the 1980's. The barrier bisecting one territory into the North and the South remains as ever, the sufferings of the nation caused by the division have not been removed and the misfortunes of no separated family have been allevaited. On the contrary, the demarcation which had been a mere line between the North and the South is more tightly blocked than a boundary line with a concrete wall and the mistrust and antagonism between the North and the South have assumed such a grave phase that even the disasters of a fratricide may be caused.

Contrary to the desire of our nation for reunification, the danger of permanent split and the disaster of a new war is impending. This is the stark reality we are faced with.

To prevent the pressing national disaster and open up a new phase of national reunification is the most urgent problem whose solution is desired by the entire fellow countrymen and demanded by the times.

We, deeply concerned about the future of the nation from the first days of the country's division, have all along made every possible effort to realise the reunification of the country. We have sought all possible ways for national reunification and repeatedly advanced reasonable proposals and taken all measures which would be helpful to reunification and alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen.

As far back as in March 1948, respected President Kim Il-song, at a meeting of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic United National Front, proposed to elect an all-Korean supreme legislative organ on a democratic principle to endorse a constitution and set up a democratic government. At the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the August 15 liberation in August 1955, he proposed to realise free travel of personages between the North and the South and interchange between them in economy, culture, science and art, and at the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation in August 1960, he advanced a proposal on holding general elections throughout Korea and, at the same time, instituting a North-South confederation as a transitional step to the reunification of the country. Early in the 1970's when the North-South dialogue started, respected President Kim Il-song laid down the historic three principles and five-point policy of national reunification. In particular, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea in October 1980, he put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy as a most realistic proposal for national reunification.

Besides, respected President Kim Il-song repeatedly advanced reasonable proposals for national reunification on every opportunity, indicating the road to be followed by the nation.

Embodying these nation-saving proposals, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and political parties and public organisations in the DPRK advanced numerous concrete proposals to accelerate national unity and reunification.

These important proposals advanced by us encompassed all problems of realising collaboration and exchange between the North and the South, along with the ways to realise the reunification of the country.

They contained all problems, big and small, of fully opening the North and the South to each other in all realms of socio-political life and realising all-round collaboration and interchange, from the humanitarian problem of alleviating the sufferings of separated families and relatives to economic, cultural, military and political problems.

We have not only put forward realistic proposals to accelerate the reunification of the country but also repeatedly proposed to hold North-South negotiations and dialogue for their realisation and, proceeding from the sole desire to realise reunification, showed broadmindedness in sitting face to face with the South Korean authorities who put up anti-communism as a "state policy" and doggedly opposed us.

Reflected in all our efforts are our noble desire and unshakable will to overcome the difficulties lying in the way of reunification and open up the door of reunification by all means and build a developing and prospering, reunified country by us Koreans themselves, not to be victimized again by others.

Over the past 37 years the South Korean people and patriotic figures have consistently demanded the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, deploring the national tragedy of division and persistently struggled for reunification and national salvation. When the nation faced the great danger of its division being fixed under the bayonet of the U.S. military government, they decisively rejected the plot to "hold separate elections and establish a separate government" and determinedly turned out to a just struggle for establishing a democratic unified government. They have unyieldingly conducted a valiant movement for peaceful reunification even under the harsh fascist rule which harshly penalized even the discourse on reunification.

The democratic personages who exiled themselves abroad, opposing the fascist rule and the policy of national division have joined the nation-wide movement for democracy and reunification, overcoming the difficult conditions in alien lands.

On this lofty patriotic road noted statesmen such as Paekpom, Mr. Kim Ku; Mongyang, Mr. Yo Un-hyong; Chuksan, Mr. Cho Pong-am and Comrade Kim Chong-tae, and many other patriots, democratic figures and hot-blooded youth shed their precious blood. Even at this moment, numerous personages who called for national reunification are undergoing all sorts of sufferings in prison.

The tragedy of national division is continuing till today despite all these indefatigable efforts to realise the aspiration of the entire fellow countrymen for national reunification. This is due to a handful of South Korean rulers who, indifferent to the destiny of the nation, have plotted to perpetuate the division of the country, following outside forces.

In history the South Korean rulers have sacrificed the national interests for the aggressive aim of outside forces, while keeping the foreign troops, the basic obstacle to reunification, in the country and pursued the purpose of maintaining their political power in return for this. To this end, they refused to accept all our fair and aboveboard proposals for the country's reunification and have constantly incited confrontation and antagonism between the North and South and ruthlessly suppressed the righteous movement of the people for reunification, arresting and murdering those who called for it in South Korea.

Originally, the Syngman Rhee "regime," a product of the "May 10 separate elections," came into being with the aim to fix the division of the nation and the Pak Chong-hui "regime," an offspring of the "May 16 coup d'etat", also made its appearance to block the road of the country's reunification which was entering a new phase.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime," a bastard of the "December 12 coup d'etat", also came into being in an attempt to stem the powerful tide of democracy and reunification rapidly rising in South Korea and seek to perpetuate the division of the country into "two Koreas."

Recently the South Korean rulers came out with the so-called "proposal," clamouring about "general elections," "example work" and so on. But it is clear that a genuine proposal for reunification can not be made by the rulers who brutally massacred people and students who demanded democracy and reunification and seized power at the point of the bayonet. In fact, the "proposal for general elections" brought forward by them belatedly is an empty theory copied form a textbook on politics and a "provisional agreement on basic relations between the North and South" is a proposal for permanent division of the country into "two states" modelling after others' example.

The 20-point "example work" elaborating on this is not a new thing. Most of its contents are nothing but a very small part of the proposals already advanced by us through a historic period for realising collaboration and interchange between the North and the South. The South Korean rulers proposed to realise only a few limited problems as an "example," turning away from much possibilities of collaboration and interchange. This itself tells that they have no intention to accelerate the reunification with the door between the North and South flung open, but seek to keep the division creating an impression that they opened the door.

Historic facts show that those who seized power under the patronage of outside forces and seek the national split are a very dangerous existence in the solution of the reunification question.

Today when not a step forward has been taken on the road to contact between the North and the South and reunification and huge tasks have been left unfinished since the division of the country, we must find a way to overcome the present difficulties at all costs.

What is a pressing question in this is to properly solve the question of negotiation between the North and the South.

It should be on all accounts a negotiation not for division but for reunification. Negotiation for division aimed at maintaining and fixing the status quo passing away time is of no use for the reunification but is beneficial only to those who plot for division. Negotiation with those who sacrifice the interests of the nation without hesitation for the interests of a small group can bring about no affirmative result. This is the serious historic lesson of the North-South dialogue in the past days.

In view of this lesson, the present South Korean ruler has lost, in fact, his political and moral rights and capacity to turn out to the table of negotiation.

In the negotiation there is no place for the murderer who emerged as a wicked strangler of the movement for democracy and reunification growing fast after the "October 26 incident" in South Korea and slaughtered a large number of fellow countrymen in cold blood.

It is an insult to the sacred national cause of the country's reunification and a betrayal to the South Korean people fighting for democracy and reunification to sit with none other than the murderer whose hands are stained with the blood of fellow countrymen.

But, out of the desire for unity and reunification we showed in our January 26 talk the leniency of giving him an opportunity to atone for his crimes and take the road of patriotism. But to our regret, there has been no affirmative response so far. He is not kicking up the row of anti-communism and confrontation against us and aggravating the situation by staging such large-scale war exercises as "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops. This action and "peaceful unification" on his lips are incompatible with each other.

No one in South Korea should be a disgraceful companion of the present authorities in the anti-national policy of split. As long as political parties and organisations of South Korea play a marionette show of the present authorities, they, too, cannot be a party to the sacred negotiation for reunification.

The possible way of genuine negotiation for reunification for us at least under the present political situation of South Korea is to arrange a joint conference participated in by those noted statesmen in the North, South and abroad who have national conscience.

Although politics has been degraded by the present authorities of South Korea and the sham statesman availing themselves of the situation are riding roughshod in the political world, we see the conscience of the nation still alive in South Korea and know well that there are many patriotic figures who are true to the constancy of the nation. Abroad, too, there are patriots who are devoting themselves to democracy and reunification, concerned about the future of the country and the nation. We must now pull together this conscience and will of the nation which is dispersed. Herein lies the way of arranging a real negotiation for reunification, not a false "dialogue" for division.

From this point of view we hold that a joint conference of politicians in the North, South and abroad should be held as a consultative body for national reunification at present.

It will be good that the joint conference will be participated in by individual politicians who are concerned about reunification and national salvation irrespective of their past doings and the number be set at 100, 50 from the North and 50 from the South, including overseas personages.

This 100-men joint conference shall not be a bilateral talk between the North and South but be a multilateral round-table talk at which all personages will discuss the question of reunification transcending the North and South, irrespective of their residence and organizational affiliation.

At this joint conference all possible proposals for reunification including the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo well known to the world should be discussed open-heartedly.

The joint conference should also discuss the problems of realizing collaboration and exchange between the North and South in combination with the proposals for reunification.

From the nature and mission of the joint conference we sincerely propose to those persons noted in the supplement to this statement as well-known political figures in the North and the South and abroad to attend the 100-men joint conference.

The joint conference of 100 politicians in the North and South and abroad will be, under the present condition, a democratic negotiation for reunification which may successfully reflect the nation's desire for reunification and a splendid forum of great national unity which may pull together our strength and resources on the basis of the national idea.

We are convinced that the joint conference of politicians in the North and the South and abroad will undoubtedly make a positive contribution to opening the road of national reunification at the present stage.

It is an inviolable, sacred right and an irrefutable national demand for political personages of South Korea and overseas to participate in the joint conference of politicians in the North and the South and abroad which will discuss the question of the country's reunification. The South Korean rulers should not prevent the politicians from attending the conference but set free Kim Tae-chung and other political figures not in prison, restore freedom of all politicians in their political activity and ensure all the necessary conditions for their participation in the conference. We consider that to do this will be helpful to atoning for their crimes.

We fully understand the present difficult position of South Korean politicians. But, if the South Korean politicians, keenly aware of their mission they assume for the nation, fight on in the self-sacrificing spirit of the pioneer in hewing out the road ahead of the nation, a grand conference for reunification which the nation aspires after will certainly be realised.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland ardently appeals to the 100 politicians to bravely come out to the sacred road of reunification and national salvation for realising the earnest desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

U.S. ACTIONS IN JOINT SECURITY AREA PROTESTED

SK100438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Kaesong, February 10 (KCNA) -- A meeting of security officers of the two sides of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmunjom.

At the meeting the security officer of our side called the enemy side to account for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' acts in aggravating the situation, while more frequently committing grave acts of provocation and violation against us in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the established order in the Joint Security Area.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side, the U.S. imperialists introduced into the Joint Security Area more armed personnel and automatic weapons than the designated number.

On February 7 they introduced into the Joint Security Area 51 armed personnel in excess of the designated number. Such acts were committed almost every day.

On January 26 and 28 and February 7 they brought machine-guns and "M-16" automatic rifles to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces post on a hill northwest of the Panmunjom conference hall.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops ceaselessly committed various provocative acts threatening our security personnel and obstructing them in the performance of their duty, such as making gestures of beating, kicking and shooting with a pistol on their side. Such acts of provocation and violation by the enemy side numbered 32 in the period from January 19 to February 8 this year.

The security officer of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against these acts of provocation and violation and demanded it to take steps for the discontinuation of such criminal acts.

But the enemy side, far from giving assurances of complying with our demand, craftily tried to shift onto us the responsibility for the tension prevailing in the Joint Security Area.

Developments in the Joint Security Area, the security officer of our side said, clearly show that it is the enemy side which is heightening tension and wrecking security in this area entering this year. The enemy side must bear full responsibility for this, the security officer of our side stressed.

He pointed to the fact that these days the enemy is shamelessly taking issue with us and resorting to a cunning deceptive trick with clamourings about "detente" and "proposal" in an attempt to distort facts.

In conclusion the security officer of our side declared: It depends entirely upon the enemy side whether tension is eased or not in the Joint Security Area.

He once again strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible steps for the discontinuation of criminal acts increasing tension in the Joint Security Area.

SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER DEFECTS TO NORTH 8 FEB

SK100017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] On 8 February 1982, a South Korean puppet army soldier, (Han Tong-ku), courageously defected to the northern half of the republic in the central area of the frontline.

Youth (Han Tong-ku), a native of 1 Tong, Sinwol, Kangso-ku, Seoul, had been forced into disgraceful service in the 5th Platoon, Reconnaissance Company, 4th Battalion, 2d Regiment of the 6th puppet Division, after he was forcibly recruited by the South Korean puppet army on 7 April, last year.

He said about his motives for defecting to the North: Through the North's radio and publications, I learned long ago that the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il are excellently ruling the people for the workers' welfare. Looking up the northern half of the republic as a beacon of hope, I could not control my anger against the antinational crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique waging antirepublic rackets. I did not want to waste my youth under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military system. I firmly believed that I could bring my ideals and hopes into bloom only in the northern half of the republic.

Youth (Han Tong-ku) exposed that the Chon Tu-hwan clique put forward a so-called reunification formula recently to mislead public opinion while attempting to stage war exercises such as "Team Spirit 1982." He said that the rascals are raving about the self-determination of the nation and democracy while they are retaining the U.S. imperialist aggressors and arresting and massacring democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung and other innocent people. This is a political fraud.

Youth (Han Tong-ku) courageously decided to defect to the North by taking advantage of his assignment to an outpost on the frontline. He sternly punished the vicious elements hindering his defection and attained his goal by courageously fighting. He expressed thanks to the Korean People's Army and the people of the northern half of the republic for the warm greetings accorded to him. Youth (Han Tong-ku) is happily living amid the warm hospitality of the people in the northern half of the republic.

TOKCHON MEETING NOMINATES KIM IL-SONG TO SPA

SK090424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- A voters' meeting of the Tokchon constituency, no. 181, for nominating the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on February 8 at the Tokchon Theatre Plaza in Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province.

Great emotion and joy pervaded Tokchon which has been built into a young modern city under the wise guidance and care of the respected leader and the glorious party centre. The plaza was overflowing with over 40,000 people.

Portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, were set up on the platform and in the centre of the meeting place.

Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" were standing in the meeting place and hanging from balloons floating in the sky above it.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Central People's Committee and chairman of the Central Preparatory Committee for the elections; Comrade Choe Chae-u, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration

Council; Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee; and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Kim Kuk-tae, Kang Hyon-su and Hong Song-nam, members of the party Central Committee.

A report was made by Choe Yong-sop, chief secretary of the Tokchon County Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, he said, will powerfully demonstrate once again to the world the unbreakable political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of our people closely united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and occasion a new epochal turn in our people's struggle for the early reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism.

The reporter went on: Our people owe all the victories and successes achieved in our revolution and construction under the banner of the republic and all their political freedom and happy material and cultural life in the bosom of the republic to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who nursed deep and strong historic roots of our revolutionary government, founded our republic on this basis and has led our revolutionary government and people along the road of constant victory and glory, devoting his all to the sacred cause for the people.

The happiest and most proud in the world are our people who live and make revolution under the guidance and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who established the genuine revolutionary power and the most superior socialist system most strictly defending and furthering the interests of our workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and shapes all policies and measures to make everything of society serve the working masses, setting the promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle of stsate activities under the banner of the immortal chuche idea.

The wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been brillantly materialized in Tokchon, too, to bear worthy fruits.

Under his wise guidance and constant care, Tokchon County, once known as a place unfit for human habitation, has been converted into a booming socialist paradise of the age of the workers party where all domains such as industry, agriculture, construction, education, culture and public health have rapidly developed and all working people live to their hearts content an affluent and cultured life in the true sense of the word.

Noting that the glorious and victorious road and shining exploits of the government of the republic have been made possible by the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a brighter future lies ahead of our fatherland and our revolution under his leadership, the reporter stressed: To uphold his wise guidance is the highest glory of our revolutionary power and herein lie our people's boundless happiness and pride of being citizens of the republic.

Therefore, our people's warm love, deep trust and support for the government of the republic find expression first of all in their boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their intense loyalty to attend and hold him in high esteem for ever.

Yi Im-to, secretary of the primary party committee of the Sungni General Automobile Works, solemnly proposed to nominate the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song with high regards as candidate of the Tokchon constituency, no. 181, for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, representing the unanimous desire and will of all the voters of the Tokchon constituency.

His proposal stirred the attendants of the meeting to boundless emotion. Stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" burst forth, rocking heaven and earth, while countless balloons flew up to decorate the blue sky with flower patterns.

The speakers at the meeting fully approved and supported and warmly hailed the proposal to nominate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with high regards as candidate of the Tokchon constituency, No. 181, for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Hyon Ung-sang, chairman of the Tokchon County People's Committee, said that all comrades who took the floor and all the voters unanimously expressed enthusiastic approval and support of this proposal.

He declared with high pride that, according to the unanimous desire and will of the electorate, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who opened a new era of great national prosperity and grandeur in this land and brings boundless glory and happiness and brighter future to our people, devoting his all to the sacred cause for the fatherland and the people for 70 years, was nominated as candidate of the Tokchon constituency, No. 181, for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

A letter to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted amid enthusiastic applause and cheers of the attendants.

Letter Praising Kim Il-song

SK090404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted on February 8 by the attendants of the voters' meeting of the Tokchon constituency No. 181 for nominating the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They say in their letter that they had the great honour of nominating the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song with high regards as candidate of the Tokchon constituency No. 181 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

They further say: To carry through to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche with you, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the vanguard of the revolution, is the rock-firm faith deeply rooted in the hearts of our people and the unshakable revolutionary will of us all who have cut the way through thorny bushes of revolution till today, trusting and following only you in the long period ever since the march of the anti-Japanese revolution began in the forests of Mt. Paektu.

Therefore, all the working people of our Tokchon County express absolute trust in and boundless reverence for you respected Comrade Kim Il-song, considering it their highest glory and greatest happiness to nominate you as the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and renew their loyal determination to follow stoutly the highway of the revolution down through generations forever, holding you in high esteem till the end of the sun and the moon.

The grand history of the foundation of our revolutionary power and the building of the fatherland of chuche is shining brightly as your immortal revolutionary exploits and all the glory and pride of our people are the glory and pride of holding you in high esteem as the great leader.

Our people who had been the most miserable sufferers of maltreatment and humiliation in modern history, deprived of the country and power, could put a period to the history of national tragedy, usher in a new era of revolution advancing under the banner of independence and lead a worthy life, enjoying all political freedom and rights to their hearts content as the masters of an independent and sovereign state, dignified and powerful, only after they began to attend you as their leader.

The letter further says: Under the wise guidance of you the respected leader, our country has been turned into a great revolutionary family in which all the people are united as firm as a rock on the basis of the great chuche idea and all members of society lead a harmonious life, helping each other and leading each other along, and our glorious fatherland continues rushing vigorously towards the highest peak of communism along the road of chuche, fully demonstrating its invincible power.

Indeed, apart from your wise guidance, the dignity and prosperity of our republic and the boundless glory and happiness of our people are unthinkable and the accomplishment of the chuche cause is inconceivable.

The founding of our republic and its strengthening and development to be a socialist independent state, rich, powerful and prospering as today -- this epochal change is a great victory of the immortal chuche idea founded by you the respected leader and all your original lines and policies embodying it and a precious fruition of your outstanding and tested guidance.

You the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys boundless trust and deepest respect and reverence from the world's revolutionary people, not to speak of our people, for your imperishable exploits in leading the Korean revolution to victory and your great contribution to the development of the world revolution.

It is the highest glory and happiness and greatest pride incomparable to anything in this world for our people to live and struggle in the great country of chuche, with you respected Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of our revolution, who has glorified the modern history, dedicating a glorious life of 70 years to the liberation and prosperity of the fatherland, the freedom and happiness of the people and the victory of the world people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the cause of communism.

The letter stresses: The merrier and the happier our work and life become under your warm care, the deeper we cherish in mind boundless gratitude to and reverence for you who liberated the fatherland for our people, pulling through tens of thousands of ri in blood battles, hundreds of thousands of ri in snowstorm in the anti-Japanese struggle, has built today's mighty socialist state on this land and is leading our people always to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and we make a pledge to remain loyal to you, holding you in high esteem forever.

At this significant meeting today, we working class and entire working people of Tokchon County burning with this loyalty, unanimously decided in boundless glory and joy to nominate you to whom all our people wholly entrust their destinies and the future of the revolution with deepest reverence as the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

We sincerely hope that you will accept our earnest request carrying the unanimous desire of the entire people.

In the letter, the attendants wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

MINISTER TESTIFIES ON PYONGYANG N-S STAND

SK091144 Seoul YONHAP in English 0938 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Unification Board Minister Son Chae-sik said Tuesday that Pyongyang has virtually rejected last month's proposal by President Chon Tu-hwan for a democratic unification of the Korean Peninsula and for a national reconciliation of South and North Koreans.

Testifying before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Seoul's unicameral parliament, Son added that such a response from North Korea meant that Pyongyang has not changed its existing unification policy which calls for the communization of the South.

He said the North Korean authorities are dealing with the issues involving inter-Korean dialogue and unification "only in the context of communist revolution in the South rather than national reconciliation." "North Korea holds on to its adamant stand (against the South), because the planned succession of Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song's son, would be dangerous if the North Korean society was opened to the South," Son said.

Son said Pyongyang is also concerned that the suggestion of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made by Kim Il-song would lose color and eventually make it weaker in the international diplomatic arena if the North accepted Seoul's latest unification formula.

Further Report

SK091239 Seoul YONHAP in English 1215 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said Tuesday the South Korean Government is awaiting a selective or package response from North Korea to the 20 "pilot projects" which he proposed Feb. 1 for the unification of the peninsula.

Testifying before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Son said, "It is not our position to seek only a package settlement of the projects." Son said, "We would willingly accept a response from the North -- even if they respond selectively to any of the 20 projects -- to help promote mutual exchanges and the opening of South and North Korean societies to each other."

TIES WITH EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS TO BE STRENGTHENED

SK100144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government will concentrate its diplomatic efforts on strengthening cooperative relations with European socialist parties this year, including those in France and West Germany. Foreign Minister No Sin-yong revealed the government's plan to do so yesterday during a session at Chongwadae in which President Chon Tu-hwan was given a briefing on major foreign policies the ministry is to carry out this year.

The government will also push strongly ahead with its program to advance into other countries by maintaining closer economic ties with such European nations as the United Kingdom, France, and Austria, according to Minister No. He reported that his ministry would continue efforts to improve relations with the Eastern bloc on a gradual basis.

In particular, endeavors will be focused on arranging Seoul visits by as many leading socialist personalities as possible from European nations, taking note of the fact that the power of socialist parties has been on an increase since the French Socialist Party took the helm last May, according to him.

Turning to diplomatic strategy in the United Nations, Minister No said that his ministry would continuously strive to block "unnecessary debate" concerning the Korean problem in international fora such as the United Nations and nonaligned meetings. The ministry will also take diplomatic steps to expand the support base worldwide for President Chon Tu-hwan's new peace formula which is getting wise backing, he revealed.

By doing so, it will positively create an international atmosphere conducive to the early realization of unification visualized by President Chon through fostering peace on the Korean Peninsula, entry into the U.N., and exchange between South and North Korea, Minister No explains.

As to Korea-Japan relations, the ministry will do its best to achieve an early solution of the economic cooperation problem, thereby bringing bilateral relations into a new phase of cooperation, No went on. Measures will also be taken not only to correct the trade imbalance in favor of Japan but also to improve the status of Korean residents in Japan, he revealed.

Minister No reported that his ministry would put emphasis on increasing cooperative relations with the five ASEAN nations based on solid bonds with them through the expansion of bilateral trade and cultural exchanges.

Beefing up the already-consolidated cooperative system with the United States through increased mutual visits by leading figures from both states is also planned, taking advantage of the centennial of the opening of diplomatic relations between the two allies this year, Minister No disclosed. He revealed that his ministry would employ measures to crush any North Korean attempt at a "unilateral approach" to Washington.

The government will provide diplomatic support to the maximum extent to attain successfully this year's export goal of $25,000 million, he said. Minister No revealed that the government would seek the conclusion of agreements on shipping, aviation, and fishery cooperation with a total of 31 foreign countries this year.

MINISTRY NOT TO RAISE PRICES OF OIL, ELECTRICITY

SK100129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government will not increase oil prices or electricity charges this year, cancelling its earlier plan to raise them by an average of 6 percent. The prices of coal and yontan (anthracite briquets) will rise by a slight margin this spring to reflect expected miners' wage hikes. The energy pricing policy was disclosed by the energy-Resources Ministry yesterday.

This year will not face the perennial problem of energy price increases, high-ranking ministry officials stressed, if present trends continue. They said domestic oil prices at present faced a cost-push factor of 1.04 percent only. Against the backdrop of stabilized crude prices on international markets, they said, the value of the Korean currency against the U.S. dollar and international interest rates was expected to remain stable.

Taking into consideration overall cost-push factors, they said, the government planned to increase the prices of oil products by 5.5 percent more than last November when it raised local oil prices and electricity charges. However, things have gone well and are expected to turn for the better, they pointed out. "There will be no worry about oil price hikes this year if the present conditions go on," they said.

IRAN NOTIFIES GOVERNMENT OF OIL PRICE CUT

SK091204 Seoul YONHAP in English 1041 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- The state-run National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) has notified Korea of a decision to lower its oil prices by one U.S. dollar per barrel, retroactive to Feb. 5, officials at the Energy-Resources Ministry said Tuesday. Under the NIOC move, the Ssangyong Oil Refinery Co., the Iranian company's trading partner in Korea, will import Iranian light oil at 33.2 dollars and Iranian heavy oil at 31.3 dollars per barrel.

The price decrease will make Iranian oil the cheapest of all imported oils in Korea. NIOC also lowered the price of its oil at the beginning of the year. The oil prices for Korean importers will now average 33.44 dollars per barrel due to the NIOC measure, the officials added.

TONG-A ILBO: MORE NORTH KOREANS DEFECTING TO PRC

SK091426 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong]

[Excerpts] It has been learned that North Korean residents, groaning under the North Korean puppets' tyranny, have fled to Communist China across the Yalu River and tried to settle in Shenyang and other places where many Koreans live. Reportedly, there are many young persons in their twenties among the North Korean fugitives. It is said that due to their great antipathy to the North Korean social system and the closed political system, they have been escaping in search of a freer world.

The fugitives, in particular, reveal: "In North Korea, even between intimate friends, anyone who has made political remarks will be charged with political crimes and quietly purged. This notwithstanding, an antigovernment underground organization exists and there is a people's resistance. However, such resistance has resulted in miserable death."

This was revealed by a recent letter from Mr Yi Chong-kyu -- a pseudonym -- 21, to his relatives in Japan. Yi fled to Communist China across the Yalu River from a certain place in North Pyongan Province on the night of 5 April last year. That night, Yi safely crossed the Yalu River with two friends. After Yi obtained some money from a local relative of one of the two friends, he safely arrived in Shenyang by train.

According to Yi, North Korean residents have recently suffered from a serious food shortage. Factory workers like Yi are supplied with 17 kg of food (60 percent cornmeal, 40 percent rice) every 15 days. It is said that this quantity of provisions lasts only 10 to 12 days in every household. People are provided with meat four or five times a year on such occasions as the birthdays of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

Ideological study at the shipyard where Yi worked was conducted from 2000 to 2100 every night. It is said that workers at the shipyard had to undergo such study sessions every night. Their study subjects were party polices, guidelines for daily living, the virtues of Kim Chong-il and chuche ideology.

The North Korean citizen's private life is closely watched, too. Yi says: "When anyone buys a radio set, officials in the Ministry of Public Security modify the tuner so that people can hear only one station."

Many North Korean residents want to go to Pyongyang, Yi said. In the winter of 1977, two teenage girls attempted to go to Pyongyang by sneaking onto a freight train, braving the bitter cold, so that they could buy candies in Pyongyang. However, Yi notes, they froze to death. He continues: "Among the youths in North Korea who are disgruntled with such a miserable life, quite a few people strongly oppose this situation." In his letter, Yi says: "Where there exists exploitation and suppression there is bound to be resistance. Such a move will spread far and wide to all brothers in North Korea."

In a letter recently sent to his relatives in Japan, Mr Kim Chong-po -- a pseudonym -- 48, who also fled to Communist China across the Yalu River and now lives in Shenyang, says: "An increasing number of North Korean residents are defecting to Communist China, leaving their parents, wives and children behind. They are anxiously appealing for the rescue of their families." He reveals that the residents in Communist China who have defected from North Korea help each other spiritually and economically.

Kim writes in his letter: "I have heard that life in Japan and South Korea is better than in any other country. I am living with a dream that my desire to live in South Korea will come true some time in the future."

UNEN HAILS BREZHNEV NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSAL

OW082048 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian daily UNEN evaluates L. Brezhnev's initiatives moved forward during the meeting with the Socialist International representatives in Moscow as a new important step in averting nuclear war threat. Brezhnev, stresses UNEN, proposed a specific plan on turning Europe into a nuclear-free continent. The newspaper points out that the latest political developments in the world once more irrefutably testify to the Soviet Union's determination to fight to the end for averting nuclear threat, for total nuclear weapon production ban.

The Soviet leader, notes UNEN in the article, has moved forward proposals, which will push from the dead [as received] point the strategic arms limitation talks and will provide a solid foundation for consolidating peace and security not only in Europe but in the whole world.

The Mongolian people, writes UNEN, as well as the progressive humanity, fully approve and support the new Soviet initiatives. They represent the real implementation of historic peace program, adopted at the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress.

TRADE UNION LEADER DISCUSSES HAVANA CONGRESS

OW051852 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian public opinion is confident that the coming 10th World Trade Union Congress to be held in Havana will make an important contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the world trade union movement in the struggle for peace, security, disarmament and detente, said secretary of the Mongolian Trade Unions' Central Council, head of the Mongolian delegation to the congress E. Dashdorj to a MONTSAME correspondent.

The agenda of the congress acquires ever more urgency at the time when imperialist forces, first of all the Reagan administration, accelerate military build-up, whip up the arms race, create and fan flashpoints in different parts of the world and openly interfere in the affairs of sovereign states. With these reactionary forces closely interrelate the Beijing hegemonists.

The Mongolian trade unions together with trade unions of fraternal countries have been actively preparing for the congress. They have taken part in holding an international photo and poster competition, organized by the W.F.T.U. (World Federation of Trade Unions), [and] have carried out a wide range of work on popularizing the tasks and goals of the W.F.T.U. and the coming 10th World Trade Union Congress. The Mongolian trade union press has been publishing articles on the struggle of the working people and trade unions for peace and security, against the arms race under a constant heading dedicated to the 10th trade union congress in Havana.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION

BK091355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] At 1400 in the afternoon of 9 February the National Assembly members resumed their Second Session of the First National Assembly by inviting Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of trade; Comrade Chan Phin, minister of finance; Comrade Khang Sarin, minister of interior; Comrade Ung Phan, minister attached to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture; and Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, to clarify a number of issues questioned by the National Assembly members from various constituencies. After that, all members of the National Assembly elected the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers in charge of national defense.

In concluding this afternoon's agenda, the representatives of delegations from Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Battambang, Takeo, Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Siem Reap, Kratie, Stung Treng and Pursat read their reports to the meeting in a joyous atmosphere permeated with firm confidence in the bright future of our land of Angkor. The session recessed at 1700 and will resume tomorrow, 10 February.

Passing of Organization Bill

BK091451 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Feb (SPK) -- Today the Second Session of the First National Assembly listened to reports presented by delegates from Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom and Kompong Som Provinces.

The National Assembly unanimously passed the bill on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State and the economic and cultural development plan for 1982.

Election of Chan Si, Bou Thang

BK100419 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Feb (SPK) — At the request of Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin, the Second Session of the First National Assembly unanimously voted for the appointment of Chan Si as chairman of the Council of Ministers. The National Assembly nominated Bou Thang to the posts of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense at the request of Council of Ministers Chairman Chan Si.

The vote took place at the meeting on the afternoon of 9 February.

Chea Sim Closing Remarks

BK100740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The First National Assembly met for the sixth and final day of its Second Session on the morning of 10 February in an atmosphere of unity and brilliant success.

Beginning at 0800, the National Assembly unanimously decided to ratify the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PRK and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] signed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, when our high-ranking delegation paid an official friendship visit to the MPR in 1981. At the same time, the National Assembly unanimously approved two bills on the organization of the Council of Ministers and on the establishment of the judiciary organ and courts.

In his speech to close the session, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, hailed the outcome of the session, which had examined all the reports and various plans proposed by the Council of Ministers, approved three bills on the structure and activities of the highest state organs and elected other individuals to leading state positions. The comrade stressed: The tasks of building the economy and developing culture must be linked with the tasks of strengthening the national defense forces, building the armed forces, heightening vigilance, increasing combat strength, ensuring political security and social order and crushing all the slanderous words and subversive activities of the enemy.

BATTAMBANG COURSE ON PARTY RESOLUTIONS OPENS

BK250333 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] A special course to study the resolutions of the fourth party congress opened in the political school of Battambang Province on 18 January. The 135 trainees attending the course are cadres in charge of propaganda, education, information and organizational services from various districts and offices and cadres from other services throughout the province.

Comrade Lay Samon, secretary of the provincial party affairs control committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, exhorted all cadres to study hard, and make note of and correctly implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress. The comrade stressed: Cadres are factors for the victory of the Kampuchean revolution. Building a socialist country requires socialist cadres. The great victories won by our people in the past 3 years were made possible by three factors, namely, the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party; the people's confidence in and satisfaction with the new regime; and the support from the international proletarian friends.

In conclusion, a representative of the trainees pledged to study hard in order to achieve total success.

CHAN SI THANKS SOVIET GENERAL FOR MESSAGE

BK090342 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, has sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade General Yepishev, chief of the main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The message says:

Dear Comrade: On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government, people and KPRAF, and in my own name, I sincerely tahnk you for the congratulatory message dated 25 December 1981 that you sent to me on the occasion of this new year. On this same occasion, I wish you and your family, as well as the Soviet people and armed forces, good health and greater successes in the cause of strengthening and expanding the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and armies. Please accept my best regards.

STUDENTS IN JAPAN SEND LETTER ON COALITION

BK051122 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The Kampuchean Students' Association in Japan has sent a letter to the State Presidium chairman and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee, expressing the opinion of the Kampuchean students in Japan concerning the question of rallying the national forces for resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors. The text of this letter follows:

Respectfully to Mr Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; respectfully to Mr Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly: After listening to and reading the appeal for opinions on the formation of a Democratic Kampuchean coalition government, our Kampuchean Students' Association in Japan met and held discussions on several occasions on this matter. Like all other Kampuchean people, we want a quick end to the genocidal war that the Vietnamese aggressors are sowing in our beloved fatherland, whether through the total defeat of the aggressors or their withdrawal by any form of pressure. A quick end to this genocidal war of the Vietnamese enemy is a quick end to the destruction suffered by all Kampuchean people in terms of lives and property.

After the discussions, we reached the unanimous view that the only effective way to end the Vietnamese enemy's genocidal war quickly is to rally all the Kampuchean patriotic forces to launch all forms of resistance against the enemy. In this connection, we would like to present our views on the formation of this Democratic Kampuchean coalition government as follows:

1. We fully support the recent signing of the Singapore tripartite statement which constituted the first step toward the formation of a Democratic Kampuchean coalition government as a means to end quickly the Vietnamese aggressors' genocidal war.

2. We oppose the formation of any Democratic Kampuchean coalition government that will impair and shatter the current anti-Vietnamese forces militarily, psychologically or politically.

3. We oppose the formation of any Democratic Kampuchean coalition government that allows any party the opportunity to seize power after the country is completely liberated.

4. The regime to be responsible for the national destiny following liberation from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors must be elected in accordance with the genuine will of all the Kampuchean people.

5. Now and in the future, all Kampuchean patriotic groups must avoid armed or any other conflicts, which will only impair the current fighting forces, the people's lives and the nation's wealth and heritage.

These above-mentioned views emanated from our pure spirit of patriotism. Please accept our sincere regards.

[Signed] The Kampuchean Students' Association in Japan; Tokyo, 10 January 1982

VODK REPORTS DEGA-FULRO BATTLE ACTIVITIES

Kontum Battlefield

BK211223 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on combat activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Kontum battlefield:

On 5 December 1981 the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at an area east of (Tet Bet) hamlet, killing an enemy soldier and wounding another. The enemy troops fell into punji pitfalls south of (Hor Tea Nge) hamlet, suffering one killed. The Dega-FULRO guerrillas seized an AK and 40 rounds. On 7 December the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops south of (Kon Ta Lien) hamlet, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 3 others and seizing an AR-15, 60 AR-15 rounds and 3 handgrenades. On 20 December they ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops south of (Kon Tai) hamlet and on a road leading to (Kon Long) hamlet, killing an enemy soldier, wounding another and seizing an AR-15, 50-AR-15 rounds and 2 handgrenades. On 21 December they ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops west of (Tea Kri) position, killing an enemy soldier, wounding another and seizing an AK and 30 rounds of ammunition.

In summary, on the Kontum battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 12 Le Duan Vietnamese troops out of action and seized 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK220923 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 1 December 1981 they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops south of (Plei Hung) hamlet and on the Cheo Rem road, killing 5 enemy soldiers, wounding 7 others and seizing an M-79, 4 AK's, 15 M-79 grenades, 145 AK rounds and 11 rucksacks.

On 3 December they ambushed a Vietnamese truck on Route 19, destroying the truck and a rice husker on the truck, killing 3 enemy soldiers, wounding 5 others and seizing an AK, 90 AK rounds and 5 handgrenades.

On 8 December they ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops east of (Ka Pong) position and along (Keka-Tin Yong) road, killing an enemy soldier and wounding another. On the same day, they ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at (Plei Kong) plantation, killing an enemy soldier and seizing a pistol, an AK and 90 AK rounds.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 23 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers out of action, destroyed a truck and a rice husker and seized a pistol, 6 AK's, an M-79 and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Dac Lac, Phan Rang Reports

BK231133 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO gueerrillas' battle activities:

The Dac Lac battlefield: On 15 December 1981 the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies fell into the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' punji pitfalls south of (Giac Rong). One of them was killed and three others were wounded.

On 17 December the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies east of (Vien) village along the road to (Duc Lang) Mountain, killing one of them and wounding two others. They seized an AK, 59 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 handgrenades and 2 bags of goods.

On 20 December the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies west of (Buon Son Phuoc) village and east of (Giac Ngoc) village, killing three of them and wounding three others. They seized an AR-15, 49 rounds of ammunition and 12 bags of goods.

On 22 December the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies in (Ti Chai) position west of (Giac Rong), killing four of them and wounding two others. They destroyed a military barracks and 6 trenches and seized 3 AK's, a radio, 125 rounds of AK ammunition, 7 handgrenades, 9 bags of goods and a quantity of medicine.

The Phan Rang battlefield: On 7 December 1981 the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies on the (O Iea Yiey) road east of (Rang Koy) village, killing one of them and wounding two others. They seized an AK and 10 rounds of ammunition.

On 14 December the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies south of (Ma Lang) village, killing two of them.

In sum, on the Dac Lac and Phan Rang battlefields the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 24 casualties on the Vietnamese enemies. They destroyed a military barracks and six trenches and seized five AK's, an AR-15 and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Plei Kon Battlefield

BK260840 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Plei Kon battlefield:

On 17 December 1981 the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at an area 7 km east of Plei Kon, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 3 others and seizing an AK, 50 rounds of ammunition and a radio set. On 20 December the Vietnamese troops hit automatic bows set by the Dega-FULRO guerrillas north of (Dac Gu) and east of (Plei Mor), suffering two killed and three wounded.

In sum, on the Plei Kon battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 10 Le Duan Vietnamese troops out of action and seized an AK, 50 rounds of ammunition and a radio set.

Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK251042 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 1 and 3 December they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops east of (Sam Ar) hamlet, at (Tang May) hamlet, at an area west of (Buon Poch) hamlet and along (Ea Thay) stream, killing 4 enemy soldiers, wounding 2 others and seizing 2 AK's, a carbine, 30 AK rounds and 100 carbine rounds.

On 5 and 8 December they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops south of (Doeng) hamlet and west of (Buon Kei) hamlet, killing 2 enemy soldiers, wounding 4 others and seizing an AK, an AR-15, 30 AK rounds and 85 AR-15 rounds, a handgrenade and 5 rucksacks.

On 11 and 13 December Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers hit automatic bows set by the Dega-FULRO guerrillas along (Ea Lev) stream north of (Buon Don). One was killed and two were wounded. The Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at (Chi Nam Loeh) Hill west of (Sre Pa), killing an enemy soldier, wounding another and seizing an AK, 70 AK rounds, 7 handgrenades and 3 rucksacks.

On 15 and 21 December they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops north of (Tu Ar) Hill along (Buon Lang) road, at an area west of (Dac Lap) along the road leading from Bu Sra, at (Buon Trai) plantation and east of (Buon Kavang) 2 km from the road leading to (Buon Pok), killing 8 enemy soldiers, wounding 7 others, destroying a truck and seizing 8 AK's, an AR-15, 70 AK rounds, 20 AR-15 rounds, 15 handgrenades, a C-25 radio set and 3 wristwatches.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 32 Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers out of action, destroyed a truck and seized 13 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a carbine, a C-25 radio set and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Dalat Battlefield

BK280705 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities:

The Dalat battlefield: On 2 December the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies on the road from (Gam Rieng) to Dalat, killing 2 of them, destroying a CL motorcycle, and seizing 2 AK's, 112 rounds of AK ammunition and a quantity of military documents.

On 5 December the Dega-FULRO attacked Vietnamese soldiers on the road from (Li Huong). The Vietnamese were ambushed between (Eng Thno) and (Buon Trac). They were also ambushed near (Giac Rong) village. Two Vietnamese were killed and two others were wounded. The guerrillas seized 2 AK's, an AR-15, 25 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 2 handgrenades.

On 10 December the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese vehicles on Route 20 between (Bao Loc) and (San Cam Ra) villages. A truck was destroyed. Four enemies were killed. The guerrillas seized 2 AK-54's, 2 AK's, 30 rounds of AK ammunition, a C-25 radio, 2 watches and 200 dong.

In sum, on the Dalat battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 10 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies. They destroyed a truck and a CL motorcycle. They seized six AK's, an AR-15, two AK-54's, a C-25 radio and quantity of ammunition and materiel.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID IN PREY VENG -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed gifts consisting of farm tools and canned food to nearly 2,000 families in Prey Veng Province. These aid materials were distributed to the people living in various communes of Sithor Kandal and Mesang Districts. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Feb 82 BK]

AID DISTRIBUTION IN TAKEO -- In order to help facilitate and accelerate production efforts of the fraternal peasants, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed aid materials to the people in Takeo Province. On 25 January the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed farm tools to the 1,000 families in Treang, Tram Kak and Kaoh Andet Districts. Aid consists of hoes, spades, hammers, axes, nails, pickhandles and other tools. The Kampuchean Red Cross will continue aid distribution until the people have proper living conditions and a sufficient supply of farm tools. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 7 Feb 82 BK]

RELIEF TO SVAY RIENG -- Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed humanitarian aid goods to 2,880 families in Svay Rieng, Cheantrea, Svay Teap and Kompong Rou Districts, Svay Rieng Province, over 100 km southeast of Phnom Pehn. Representatives of international organizations such as the UNHCR attended the distribution [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 7 Feb 82 BK]

POST REPORTS KILLING OF 2 VILLAGERS AT BORDER

BK100157 Bangkok POST in English 10 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Aranyaprathet -- Two Thai villagers were killed and three seriously wounded yesterday morning in separate Vietnamese attacks on the border villages of Khok Sabaeng and Wangmon, military sources said.

The source said that a Khok Sabaeng villager was killed and another was wounded in an ambush by Vietnamese forces at Khlong Prommahot near Ban Khok Sabaeng, about 17 kilometres southeast of Aranyaprathet. About three hours later, in nearby Ban Wangmon, a woman was killed and two seriously injured when mortar shells fired from Kampuchea landed in a bunker in which they were sheltering, the source added.

Thai military sources said that since the two incidents occurred in the non-battle zone, Thailand would take both military and diplomatic retaliation against the Vietnamese.

Meanwhile, military source expect that the fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and the Khmer Rouge to intensify, and say this will probably affect Thai villagers living close to the border. Villagers have been ordered to take necessary precautions. Artillery believed fired into Thailand by the Vietnamese forces on Monday [8 February] resulted in troop reinforcements being sent to Aranyaprathet yesterday in case they are needed to beef up units stationed along the border. Field military sources said that government troops are deployed along the border, with special attention being given to Ban Khlong Hat in Watthana Nakhon District, about 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

Thai villagers from Ban Khao Saraphi were evacuated to Ban Khlong Hat on Monday because of fears of artillery bombardment after fighting flared over the border between Vietnamese-led forces and the Khmer Rouge. The fighting was reportedly continuing yesterday, and several thousand Khmer civilians, believed to be the dependents of Khmer Rouge troops, were reportedly massing near Khlong Prommahat. The source said that these Khmer civilians were ready to cross the canal into Thailand if the fighting intensified.

Military authorities in the area were reported to have rejected a request by relief agencies to distribute food and other aid to the Khmers.

OFFICIALS ON MALAYSIAN 'THREAT' TO KHMER ROUGE

BK100121 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Though the Thais have publicly described as "tactical" the Malaysian threat to withdraw support for the Khmer Rouge in the United Nations, some Bangkok-based diplomats believed the ASEAN member is seriously reconsidering its Kampuchean strategy.

"We are convinced that this time he meant business," a diplomat said. He was referring to Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, who declared last week that it is high time for a strategic shift over the Kampuchean issue. "The Thais have a sound reason in their attempts to picture an image of different tactics under the same strategy adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Understandably, they want to maintain an image of unity among ASEAN members," the diplomat said.

But then, a senior Thai official revealed that the Malaysian threat was made without prior consultation with other ASEAN members, including Thailand, and indicated strong disapproval of the Malaysian "tactic" said to be designed to prompt the Khmer Rouge to join the loose coalition with the other two Khmer resistance factions.

The senior Thai official said: "Even though the Malaysian threat was tactical, they should not have made public the threat. There are still many diplomatic channels to pass on the threat to the Khmer Rouge. I think quiet diplomacy is the best means in this case." However, he said that the threat would have no effect on the Khmer Rouge, which had made it known that they would finally be able to drive the Vietnamese forces out of Kampuchea even without international support.

Another senior Thai official mildly warned the Malaysians that they should bear in mind possible adverse impact on ASEAN and the country itself before making such a threat. "Are Malaysia and ASEAN ready to antagonize China? I don't think we are," he told a NATION reporter.

POST REPORTS SIHANOUK OFFER ON BEIJING SUMMIT

BK100147 Bangkok POST in English 10 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Prince Norodom Sihanouk hopes to host a summit meeting of the three Kampuchean resistance movements in Beijing later this month, according to a close source to the prince in Bangkok. Although China has declined a proposal to host the talks, the meeting could be held in Beijing privately, with the Kampuchean resistance leaders as guests of Sihanouk.

Sihanouk last week made long-distance call from Beijing to former Kampuchean Prime Minister In Tam, who represented Sihanouk during the ad hoc meeting of the three major Kampuchean factions in Bangkok late last year. The talks were also attended by representatives of the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front (KPNLF). According to the source, Sihanouk asked In to tell the Thai Foreign Ministry that he still supported the ASEAN proposal for a loose coalition government. The proposal was stymied by the Khmer Rouge's refusal to join the coalition, but Sihanouk said talks in Beijing would provide an opportunity to work out an acceptable alternative with the two other resistance groups, the source said.

The source said invitations to attend the talks had already been sent to Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and KPNLF leader Son Sann. No problem was seen in arranging the talks between the three parties, the source said. [If] the proposed Beijing meeting broke through the deadlock in forming the coalition government, a further meeting could be held in an ASEAN country, the source said. The source said Sihanouk wanted three of his representatives in Bangkok -- In Tam, Bour Hal and Chak Saroeun -- to attend the planned summit, and they are expected to leave for Beijing next week.

SIAM RAT URGES PRESSURING PRC ON COALITION ISSUE

BK090933 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Feb 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Approach All Parties Concerned"]

[Text] "The Khmer Rouge have got a lot to lose if they lose the support of ASEAN." This disclosure, made by British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington in Manila prior to his departure for Thailand last Wednesday, should serve as a warning to the Khmer Rouge that the legitimacy of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) might come to an end if it obstinately refuses to participate in efforts to form a planned coalition government.

Although Lord Carrington did not intend to threaten the Democratic Kampuchean Government as Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed did when he informed the Malaysian National Assembly that his government might have to withdraw its recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in the United Nations, his statement reflects the fact that Great Britain has been keenly interested in the Kampuchean situation and in security in Southeast Asia because it wants the Kampuchean problem to be settled for the sake of world peace.

However, ASEAN must not be misled by Lord Carrington's visit into believing that he can make the Khmer Rouge willingly join in the coalition with the factions of Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk. ASEAN can only be confident that its policy toward the Kampuchean problem will continue to enjoy the support of Western countries. Therefore, it will not be discouraged by the Khmer Rouge's indifference in pursuing this matter.

The PRC seems to be the only party that can force the Khmer Rouge to join in the coalition government. Unfortunately, Beijing is now demonstrating its indifference toward ASEAN's proposal, although it has declared its support for any resistance against the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. China's indifferent attitude is therefore a signal of the impending failure of ASEAN's efforts in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem, leaving as another alternative that ASEAN nations should review their relations with China. Things might improve if ASEAN asked the United States to sell more weapons to Taiwan, because this might induce the PRC to become more active and realize its responsibility in dealing with this problem.

The Thai Government has sent a letter to the Beijing government to request its cooperation. This might not be sufficient, so other forms of pressure should be tried.

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrival Greeting by Prem

BK081250 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], arrived with his delegation at Bangkok airport via a special aircraft at 1220 today. They were greeted upon arrival by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem Na Nakhom, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Lt Gen Chan Angsuchot, Secretary to the Prime Minister Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut and other high-level Thai officials.

The Thai prime minister then led his DPRK counterpart on an inspection of the honor guard and introduced the DPRK premier to members of the diplomatic corps in the air forces reception room. Prime Minister General Prem then led the DPRK premier to the Erawan Hotel, where the latter will stay during his stay in Thailand.

The DPRK premier issued a statement on his visit to Thailand, saying that he brought friendship to the Thai people. He was pleased to convey good wishes from the Korean people to the Thai people, and he thanked the Thai Government for inviting him on his current visit. Korea and Thailand are both Asian countries and are geographically similar. Both countries have strived for national independence and prosperity, which has brought their people into friendly contact with each other. The Korean people reasize the value of friendship with Thailand and are trying to maintain and strengthen good relations forever.

During the visit, there will be meetings with Thai leaders to discuss the expansion of mutual cooperation and development as well as cooperation in other fields.

The DPRK premier expressed pleasure that Thailand, which is an independent country, has successfully developed into a prosperous country. He congratulated Thailand on its success in building a new society and supported the endeavors of the Thai people, particularly the endeavors of ASEAN, whose policy is to bring freedom, independence and neutrality to this region. Likewise, the Korean people are waging a socialist struggle for Korean independence and peace.

He hoped that his first visit to Thailand would strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between the two governments and people.

Prem-Yi Chong-ok Meeting

BK090703 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, who is currently on a visit to Thailand from 8-11 February, called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1500 today for official talks. The two officials met for 2 full hours.

Reporting to newsmen after the talks, during which he was also present, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said the DPRK premier praised Thailand's economic and social development and its correct foreign policy. The DRPK premier said his country was working to become an industrialized nation and he expected to achieve it during the next 10 years. According to Sitthi, the DPRK premier said the purpose of his current visit was to strengthen relations with Thailand in as many fields as possible.

Sitthi said the DPRK premier delivered to the Thai prime minister a gift and a message from the DPRK president. The DPRK premier also expressed support for Thai and ASEAN policy and their position toward the resolution of the Kampuchean problem. In this regard, the DPRK premier said that though his country maintains relations with Vietnam, it condemned bullying of a smaller nation by a bigger nation.

Sitthi said the two premiers have assigned their respective ministers to discuss topics of mutual interest.

Regarding an invitation of the DPRK president for the Thai prime minister to visit the DPRK, Sitthi said the Thai prime minister informed his DPRK counterpart that he was quite busy with domestic tasks, but that he would try to find time to visit the DPRK. The deputy foreign minister will be assigned to plan a visit by the prime minister.

Talks With Leaders

BK090309 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Visiting North Korean Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok, who arrived here yesterday for a four-day official visit, "praised" Thailand and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for their "correct" policy over the Kampuchean conflicts.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila quoted the North Korean leader as saying that although North Korea has normal diplomatic ties with Vietnam, it opposed the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. "Premier Yi expressed his belief that the superpowers should stop pursuing a policy that dominates and bullies small nations," Sitthi said after the meeting between Yi and Thai senior officials led by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Sitthi also said that he agreed with the North Korean leader that small nonaligned countries should forge closer ties in a common effort to avoid future armed conflicts in different parts of the world.

It has been the view of Pyongyang under President Kim Il-song that a united Nonaligned Movement would be strong enough to counter against the superpowers, which it said was responsible for the turmoil in various parts of the world. Diplomatic sources said that although North Korea was a close ally of China, it has tried to avoid direct confrontation with the Soviet Union, which Beijing claimed to pose a major threat to the peace of the world. "While Pyongyang calls for a withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, it has never posed a similar call against the Soviet Union in case of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan," a diplomat said.

Sitthi said that North Korea did not renew their request for the setting up of its embassy here "possibly because they might have been convinced that we would turn down the proposal."

Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, who also attended the meeting yesterday, said that Thailand was still not ready to accept the North Korean proposal for the two countries to set up their respective embassies in each other's country. "We have not enough personnel and budget for the setting up of an embassy in Pyongyang," he said. He said that North Korea had earlier urged Thailand many times to upgrade the offices of trade representatives in the two countries to embassy level, and the Thais had indicated its reluctance to abide by the offer.

Arun said that the talks between the Thai and North Korean leaders at the Government House yesterday centered on the trading relations between the two countries and the promotion of telecommunications and postal services.

The Thais have called on North Korea to remove "obstacles" to the expansion of the trading volume between the two countries. Among other things, Bangkok wants the Bank of Tokyo to vouch for credit for the Thai goods to be imported into the communist country. The National Bank of North Korea has been vouching for the credit, but the Thais are not assured of the financial status of the country, which is in serious shortage of foreign reserves.

BRIEFS

RICE CONTRACT WITH CSSR -- Czechoslovakia has signed a contract for the shipment of 3,000 tons of 100 percent second class white rice to be delivered this month. The director general of the Foreign Trade Department who signed the contract revealed that Czechoslovakai has set a target of 20,000 tons of rice to be imported from Thailand this year. The first 10,000 tons will be delivered in February-March, whereas the remaining 10,000 tons is scheduled for delivery in April-June. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82 BK]

RICE SALE TO MALAYSIA -- An agreement was signed today for the sale of 350,000 tons of rice worth about 3 billion baht to Malaysia, for delivery between now and December. Earlier, Malaysia had bought 26,500 tons of rice from Thailand. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 Feb 82 BK]

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY -- The Union Oil of Thailand has struck a new deposit of natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand with a daily flow rate of over 9 million cubic feet and 261 barrels of natural gas condensates. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Feb 82 BK]

OGARKOV HOSTS RECEPTION, CONCLUDES VISIT

OW092118 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 9 -- Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice-minister of defence, gave a grand reception here this evening before concluding his official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Present at the reception were General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defence; General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defence; Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Lieutenant-General Bui Phung, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Khanh Toan, vice president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; Dang Duc Loc, vice president of the Hanoi People's Committee; other senior officers of the National Defence Ministry; and commanders of various military services.

Marshal Ogarkov and Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan spoke at the function. The hosts and the guests raised toasts to the brilliant success of the Soviet marshal's visit to Vietnam and to the lasting great friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and armies.

AIR FORCE, NAVY UNITS RECEIVE SOVIET GUESTS

OW092124 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 9 -- Air Force commanders in the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, today called on Air Force Division B-71 -- a heroic unit of the Vietnamese people's armed forces. Major General Dao Dinh Luyen, commander of the Vietnam Air Force, and the senior lieutenant-colonel commander of Division B-71 guided the distinguished guests to visit the Red Star Regiment -- a unit with heroic pilots who shot down many U.S. aircraft during the Vietnam war against U.S. aggression.

The Soviet guests presented the Red Star Regiment with the mock-up of a modern Soviet Air Force fighter and wished the Vietnam Air Force more successes in national defence and construction. On behalf of the cadres and soldiers of the Red Cross Regiment [as received], the lieutenant colonel regiment commander expressed his gratitude to the party, government and armed forces of the Soviet Union for their great and effective assistance to the Vietnam Air Force as a whole and the Red Star Regiment specifically. He promised to learn from the experience of the heroic Soviet Air Force and build the regiment into a good one.

On the same day unit M-72 of the Vietnamese Navy, a heroic unit, cordially received the commanders of the Soviet Navy who were accompanying Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov. Major General Doan Ba Khanh, commander of the Vietnamese Navy, accompanied the guests. The lieutenant-colonel commander of unit M-72 took the representatives of the Soviet Navy aboard its ship. The visitors warmly shook hands with the Vietnamese navymen who had set afire the U.S. Navy's destroyer Maddox and wished them success in discharging their task of defending the Vietnamese territorial waters.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' ON TOXIC CHEMICALS SCORED

BK100723 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[From the press review of 9 February]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries a commentary by (Thuy Chi) entitled "The Truth About Washington's Deceptive Propaganda Concerning Toxic Chemicals," which says: A slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and Vietnam regarding the use of chemical weapons has been persistently pursued by Washington, Beijing and their accomplices even though world opinion -- including that in the United States -- has strongly rejected and condemned it.

At a recent press conference in Washington, Richard Burt, a representative of the U.S. State Department, reiterated the shopworn allegation that ample evidence existed which owed that the Soviet Union is involved in the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and that many Soviet advisers and chemical weapons have been sent to this region and to Afghanistan.

Acting like a poisonous snake, Burt has tried to incite countries in Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Third World group to oppose the Soviet Union by threatening that they will be victims of the Soviet chemical weapons. Finally Burt has exposed Washington's dark scheme to internationalize this issue by pressuring the so-called UN investigation committee to continue its investigation into the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan despite the fact that this committee has concluded that there is no evidence as such and has turned down all U.S. allegations against the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The commentary stresses: The truth is being exposed by U.S. public opinion. The cruel strategic scheme of the Reagan administration to turn Western Europe into a battlefield and the people in this region into sacrifices to the gods of chemical warfare has been exposed. In the clear-sighted eyes of progressive mankind, Reagan cannot cover up the crimes committed by the U.S. administrations that killed the Vietnamese people with chemical weapons during their former war of aggression, which had serious and long-lasting consequences.

The Reagan administration has exposed its warmongering nature and is plotting to push mankind toward the tragic catastrophe of a nuclear and bacterialogical war which they are preparing for intensively.

NHAN DAN ANALYZES REAGAN'S 'WAR BUDGET'

BK101021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Under the headline "Reagan's War Budget," a commentary in today's NHAN DAN says:

U.S. public opinion has not shown any surprise at all at the whole scale of the estimated budget for fiscal year 1983, which begins on 1 October 1982 and ends on 30 September 1983, was recently made public by President Ronald Reagan. Though not surprised, U.S. public opinion is very confused. Estimated income in the new budget is put at $666.1 billion while estimated spending is $757.6 billion, an increase of nearly $100 billion over fiscal year 1981. In other words, the deficit in the new budget is estimated at $91.5 billion, a record level. The importance of this figure is self-evident.

The new budget estimate shows that the U.S. President continues to stick firmly to his new economic program and to his supply-side economic theory about supply and demand -- the foundation of his economic program. Such a conservative and stubborn attitude will only create further dissension within the ranks of the ruling capitalist circles and will further deepen the economic and financial differences between the United States and its allied countries.

James Jones, Chairman of the U.S. House Budget Committee has observed that congressional reaction to this budgetary estimate is frustration and resistance. Senator Levin has said that Reagan's new budget amounts to a declaration of war against the United States as it compels the poor to sacrifice more for the rich.

Along with the new budget estimate made public on 4 February, Reagan has offered many gambles to the electorate. He is gambling that the economy will be restored and will return to prosperity, that inflation will be brought under control and that the economy will be able to stand an unprecedentedly costly arms race without falling into disaster. Mr Reagan is continuing to pursue his adventurous economic gambit. However, throughout his budget message to the Congress, the U.S. President has deliberately kept mum about the major issue of unemployment in the United States, with more than 10 million people facing unemployment and with the unemployment rate likely to rise to double digits, that is, more than 10 percent.

BANGKOK'S 'HOSTILE POLICY' TOWARD SRV ASSAILED

BK091258 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Monday criticized Bangkok's hostile policy against Vietnam. The paper wrote: Having suffered defeat in tailing after Washington and Beijing in the anti-Vietnam campaign, the Bangkok authorities should have learned a good lesson and adopted a judicious foreign policy toward its neighboring countries, thus contributing to preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This also conforms to the interests of the Thai people.

It is a regret that the Bangkok authorities have not yet realized that simple fact and have further colluded with Beijing and Washington. The Bangkok authorities in recent days have increased armed provocations along the Thai-Kampuchean border both on the land and on the sea and have supported the remnants of Pol Pot troops and other Khmer reactionaries in sabotage activities inside Kampuchea. They also slandered Vietnam by saying that Vietnamese troops have encroached on Thai territory and opened fire at the Thai district called Aranyaprathet, causing many civilian casualties and property damage, and that Vietnam is preparing for a major sweeping operation against the Khmer Rouge and that the conflict could spread to Thailand.

Bangkok's trick could deceive nobody. What Bangkok has said is only a repetition of Beijing's slanders against Vietnam. It should be remarked that backed by Beijing and Washington, the Thai Foreign Ministry has set up Radio Free Asia and a press center in Bangkok to step up anti-Vietnam propaganda and that at present opposing Vietnam is almost their daily work. This clearly exposes Thailand's so-called friendly policy and good will toward neighboring countries.

By slandering Vietnam, Bangkok hopes to use it as a pretext for its increasing armed acts against the PRK and to ask for more U.S. military aid, creating conditions for U.S. and Beijing to increase intervention in Southeast Asia against the Indochinese countries. This can be seen in the appeal for U.S. nonrefundable military aid for Thailand by the commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army and for the implementation of the war principles in sending American GI's into Thailand. Naturally, Washington is willing to give $92 million of military aid to Thailand in the fiscal year 1981-82 and send hundreds of American military personnel back to that country.

Bangkok's acts only serve the interests of Beijing and Washington and oppose the Indochinese countries. These acts also sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia and run counter to the interests of the regional people, first of all of the Thai people.

Colluding with Beijing and Washington and fostering the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries, Bangkok is trying to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. By so doing, Bangkok has proved to be the most active in forcing the Khmer reactionary forces to set up a loose alliance against the Kampuchean people. This erroneous policy of the Bangkok authorities only will worsen their inner disputes and cause more condemnaton from the Thai people and progressive mankind.

DK SEAT IN UN PROTESTED AT UN MEETING IN GENEVA

OW091824 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 9 -- At the 38th meeting of the U.N. Commission for Human Rights held in Geneva yesterday, representatives of 14 countries issued a statement protesting against the presence of the representatives of the defunct "Democratic Kampuchea."

The statement says it contravenes international law and adds: "There is only one Kampuchean state, which is the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Only the government of that state is entitled to represent Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people at all U.N. organizations.

Parties to the statement are Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Belorussia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

VO CHI CONG MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

OW092150 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 9 -- A Bulgarian Government economic delegation arrived here this afternoon on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. The delegation is led by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The Bulgarian guests were welcomed on thier arrival by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission, and other Vietnamese senior officials. Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov was present on the occasion. Deputy Chairman Andrey Lukanov and his party were entertained this evening by Vice Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

Economic Talks Held 10 Feb

OW100737 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feburary 10 -- Talks on economic cooperation were held here today by Vietnam and Bulgaria. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and the Bulgarian delegation by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Bulgarian section of the commission.

The two sides discussed measures to effectively develop economic cooperation in the spirit of the agreements reached between top-level Vietnamese and Bulgarian party and government delegations in September 1979. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

HAIPHONG CONGRESS VIEWS PRODUCT-CONTRACT SYSTEM

OW051459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Station correspondent Vinh Tra's report entitled "Voices From the Area With Product-Contract System" on discussions at a Haiphong municipal party organization congress -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Summary] "'I have an opinion. May I speak?' Dozens of hands were raised. The comrade presiding over the discussion looked over the conference hall; then his eyes stopped before the kind face of the secretary of the Do Son District Party Committee. 'Comrade Nguyen Dinh Nhien, please speak.'

"'Yes. If no one doubted the significant achievements of all our party, armed forces and people over the past 5 years, I would have sat and listened before speaking. However, I would like to state right now that in order to understand what has been made possible today, we must look backward and at the present. More generally, we must form anoverall view from a historic viewpoint.'

"'Please, comrade, get to the point.'

"'I have touched directly on the subject and would like to add that last year, were it not for the product-contract system, Haiphong would not have had an additional 38,000 tons of paddy or a per capita production of 15 kilograms of food per month. Please look at the top of page 8 of the report by the secretary of the municipal party committee and you will see.'"

While everyone broke into laughter and flipped the pages of the report, I looked at the figures: Haiphong's agriculture was producing food reserve. There was no fear of famine during the lean season, and for 3 years in a row, the municipality fulfilled its food, pork, vegetable export and tobacco obligations to the state at an early date. Whereas in the past, only 1 district and 35 cooperatives in Haiphong attained 5 tons of paddy or more per hectare, 5 out of 6 agricultural districts attain now more than 5 tons per hectare. There are districts like An Hai that has only one cooperative that produces less than 5 tons per hectare. Tien Lang District has solved the problem of weak cooperatives. Last year, the municipality attained an average production of 51.5 quintals per hectare. Its gross food production exceeded the plan by 4.3 percent.

"In a gentle and moving tone, the comrade secretary of the Do Son District party committee spoke as if he were confiding with his friends and comrades: 'As a representative of a district party committee, I can proudly say that Do Son, along with Tien Lang, Vinh Bao, Kien An, An Hai, Thuy Nguyen and the port city, have joined their efforts with the rest of the country to produce more than 15 million tons of food. And the finest thing of all was that, from the revolutionary movement of the masses and in the light of the resolutions of the sixth Central Committee plenum, we have found a way out. We have ushered in the path forward through the product-contract system. You, comrades, probably still remember that in the past we sent thousands and tens of thousands of cadres and workers to the rural areas to strengthen the work force to boost production, and yet the peasants were still not enthusiastic about their fields. The sight of cooperative members breaking the locks of cooperative granaries to divide the contents among themselves has ended. From this forum of the party congress, we affirm that not only has the product-contract system produced more wealth, it has also strengthened production relations, and this is the direction for long-term work.'

"'I would like to add to Comrade Nhien's opinion. I suggest that the party continue to sum up activities and draw experiences and constantly continue to rectify deviations so that the contract system may be correctly carried out. This is to avoid nonspecific contracts or erroneous use of the collective's material base, to achieve a fair and rational distribution of products and to ensure the correct implementation of the rear area policy.' I recognized the voice of Comrade Do Dinh Trinh, chairman of Tien Lang District, a locality known for nonspecific contracts.

"At a press conference, I asked Comrade Le Thanh Duong, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, how many suggestions there were like the one just mentioned. He said that out of the more than 60,000 suggestions expressed at grassroots congresses and some 900 statements made at the municipal party organization congress, two-thirds of the suggestions focused on assessing achievements and shortcomings, most of which dealt with the product-contract system and most of which were in agreement with the Central Committee documents.

"'Does that mean that there were still some delegates who were puzzled?' Hearing that question from someone, I remembered a discussion at the Hong Bang cell the day before. A delegate from a major and important service of the municipality said: 'For a long time, investments in the municipality's agriculture amounted to 22 million dong. Yet, they are now only 10 million.' A hand shot up from a row of chairs in the back indicating that someone wanted to speak. 'Let me ask, was the loss of the 12 million due to the product contract system or was it due to false investments? Could it be that at the beginning we sometimes impatiently wanted to bring the countryside to large-scale production through mechanized work without thinking about our capability for implementing the work and that we now still want to stubbornly hold on to big projects and blame the contracts for destroying the collective's material base?' Many opinions were expressed back and forth, sometimes becoming rather heated."

Attending the Haiphong municipal party organization congress for 1 whole week, I found out that the new contract system was not confined to agriculture, but was also enthusiastically discussed in industrial, artisan and handicraft, and distribution and circulation sectors.

"A delegate of Le Chan ward said: 'Have we taken the partial remedy of past errors as an achievement? Take Haiphong's regional industry, for instance. During times of stability, it represented 50 percent of the total income of the municipality's budget. Yet now, no sooner had we put up a foundation to stop the downward slide and we were calling it a new factor.' Dozens of suggestions and hundreds of statements at cell meetings and conference halls have wrestled with this issue."

I managed to work with the director of an industrial enterprise, listened to discussions and went to a production installation to try to learn something more about Haiphong industry's changes. In the past, as a port city and with the assistance of our brothers and friends, Haiphong's regional industry included 65 percent of production machines and 85 percent of universal machines. Previously, we would receive aid first before assigning tasks instead of planning production tasks first and then buying and installing equipment. In other words, we were reversing the normal order.

Over the past 5 years, the factories have had to make do with what we have. Energy, gasoline, oil and materials have been reduced to only 30 percent of previous levels. Workers have increasingly experienced more difficulties in their livelihood. If we did not focus on agriculture and consumer and export goods as called for by the Central Committee's resolutions, Haiphong's mechanical industry would not have had a way out. With Resolutions No 25 and No 26-CP, real changes have been achieved by the port city's industry. From the situation where 50 percent of the enterprises did not fulfill their plans, Haiphong now has only a few enterprises in this category. This development has helped us to overfulfill the plan not only in total output value but also inthe three targets concerning agricultural-support, consumer and export goods.

"I remember that in 1976 when I attended the sixth Haiphong municipal party organization congress held in preparation for the fourth national party congress, most of the delegates opened their speeches with the remarks, 'I fully agree with the Central Committee and wish to elaborate as follows.'

"The atmosphere of the congress was different this time. All the opinions grappled with and went deeply into the issues. There was a high degree of criticism and self-criticism so as to finally reach a unanimity of views with the Central Committee. The four important issues that the Haiphong party organization congress voted upon -- assessment of successes in the general and economic lines, the two strategic tasks, economic objectives, and immediate tasks -- found 100-percent agreement with the Central Committee's documents. Nineteen out of 466 delegates suggested that the successes be evaluated a little lower than the documents so as to make greater efforts.

"The path ahead is one full of difficulties requiring still greater efforts for the sake of the fatherland and for the people's happiness."

PEOPLE'S CONTROL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES 1982 TASKS

BK061654 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82, p 1

[Text] The people's control sector recently held a conference to review its 1981 activities and to discuss its 1982 guidelines and tasks.

In 1981 the people's control organs at various levels inspected law enforcement activities in 3,429 units belonging to the economic, cultural, security and national defense sectors. Many control organs were noted for their correct selection of key services and urgent matters for inspection to detect breaches of the law and the responsible organs before suggesting punitive and remedial action. With the help of the people's control sector, many other sectors such as economy, culture and social welfare initiated inspection activities or held self-criticism sessions to criticize severely unlawful acts and to suggest measures to overcome shortcomings and quickly punish violators of the law. The tackling of complaints and charges was linked with the tasks of protecting socialist property and guaranteeing the people's democratic liberties. The people's control organs in Quang Nam-Danang, Tien Giang, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Hung, Nghe Tinh, An Giang, Cuu Long and Thuan Hai concentrated on stepping up their investigation and prosecution activities and the trials of various important cases, thus meeting the demands of the party committee echelons concerned and the aspirations of the local people. Thanks to these efforts, crime prevention activities were stepped up in a number of localities. However, given the current situation and tasks and the existing capabilities of the cadres, the results obtained were small. Activities of the control organs at various levels lacked sensitivity and initiative. Prosecution by the state was not exercised effectively. Leadership and guidance activities were not uniform and failed to adequately develop the effect of specialized tasks.

In 1982 the people's control sector is determined to carry out its functions and tasks more actively and effectively and to contribute to creating a change in the country's general situation, especially in the field of struggling to prevent and oppose unlawful and criminal acts; to overcome negative phenomena in the economy and the people's livelihood; to maintain discipline in society; and to enhance socialist legislation and the people's collective mastery. The sector has launched an emulation drive to attain high labor output and high work efficiency in order to greet the fifth party congress. It was awarded a third-class labor service order to the Ha Bac Provincial People's Control Organ for its outstanding achievements of the past 5 years (1976-80), a rotating banner of the Council of Ministers to the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial People's Control Organ, and four "outstanding emulation units" banners to the Detention and Reeducation Inspection Department of the Supreme People's Control Organ and to the three People's Control Organs in Hoang Lien Son, Hai Hung and Long An.

The sector has also awarded the titles "Socialist Labor Team," "Emulation Fighters", and many banners, letters of appreciation and certificates of commendation to various units and individuals for their outstanding achievements in 1981.

VCTU CONFERENCE URGES UNION CONSOLIDATION

BK061147 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Report on the conference of Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions (VCTU) to discuss ways to perfect trade unions]

[Text] The VCTU recently held a conference of cadres from the northern provinces to study its Executive Committee's Resolution No 7 on measures to perfect the organization of trade unions.

Since the fourth congress of the VCTU, the membership in the trade union has rapidly developed with the widespread organization of the trade union network in all sectors, factories and agencies and at all echelons. The organizational tasks of trade unions have all been directed toward mobilizing the emulation movement for productive labor, thriftily building socialism, rationalizing production, and improving technical work in order to overcome difficulties, exploit all potentials in terms of manpower and other resources, and maintain and develop production. The contingent of trade union cadres has been developing and the structure of trade unions has been changing gradually.

Nevertheless, trade unions are still sluggish in several aspects of their organizational tasks. They have not been able to ensure the implementation of their political duties, especially when they engage in the economic and technical fields. Cadres have not firmly grasped the working method of the trade unions, which is to mobilize and educate the masses and enhance the laboring people's sense of collective mastery. Trade unions at all echelons have not fully realized the importance of the organizational task. Close guidance in the implementation of resolutions on the organizational task has not been provided. There has not been sufficient control and supervision to ensure both a preliminary and final review of the task. The organizational and operational principles have not been implemented scrupulously.

We must immediately consolidate the trade unions at all echelons; perfect the various agencies of the VCTU, the trade unions of the central sectors and the regional federations of trade unions; and create good conditions for the perfection of trade unions at district, precinct, town and provincial levels, especially in those major economic agroindustrial districts and primary production and business installations. Trade unions must become further involved in production and in workers' activities to realistically and effectively influence implementation of economic and technical objectives and to develop socialist workers and civil servants. We must more clearly determine the position, role, function, mission and authority of the trade union organization in the system of proletarian dictatorship, in order to establish the working relationship between trade unions and state agencies at the same levels. We must establish and improve the regulations dealing with cadre organizations, operational methods, work procedures, and so forth, and on the basis of these regulations gradually standardize cadre qualifications, streamline the apparatus, reduce staffing, enhance the effectiveness of guidance, increase the work efficiency of the trade union system, and promote the role of trade-union locals.

Many of the reports presented at the conference specify: Over the past few years, the organization of local trade unions has been established and developed to meet the requirements of expanding production and improving the management of economic sectors. Nearly all the executive committees of trade unions in factories have always fulfilled such key duties as mobilizing workers and civil servants to emulate productive labor, participating

in management, holding conferences of workers and civil servants, signing contracts with the factories' directors board to fulfill the state plan, actively promoting production and animal raising, arranging meals for workers between shifts and improving the workers' living conditions. It is necessary to define clearly the scope of work and the areas of responsibility and to issue correct regulations and policies in order to foster a large contingent of food cadres who can perform well the tasks of grassroots-level trade unions, enhance the operational capability of trade unions in factories and build strong bases for trade unions.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

OW090344 Hanoi VNA in English 0316 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 8 -- Re-distributing the workforce and population and building new economic zones is an essential task of strategic significance of the 1982 State Plan, as well as of the Five-Year State Plan (1981-1985).

This was pointed out at a recent conference convened by the Council of Ministers with chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong in attendance.

It was reported at the conference that over the past five years, 1,500,000 people (750,000 of them in the working age) have gone to sparsely populated areas to build new economic zones. Thousands of new population centers, 200 villages, seven districts, 300 cooperatives and 200 state farms have been set up in these zones. The new economic zones have reclaimed 650,000 hectares (representing ten per cent of the cultivated land of the whole country), of which more than 500,000 hectares have been put under cultivation including 380,000 hectares of food crops. Those new economic zones which had reaped good harvests have drawn more people from other places. The provinces of Gialai-Kontum and Darlac (in the Central Highlands) alone have received nearly 220,000 settlers from other provinces. More than half of the food production of these two provinces were produced by the new economic zones Gialai-Kontum and Darlac, which formerly suffered chronic food shortages, have become self-sufficient in food. With the re-distribution of the workforce and population, many areas specializing in coffee, cacao, pineapple, tea and rubber planting have been formed.

Apart from building the new economic zones, the authorities in the mountain provinces have helped tens of thousands of people of ethnic minorities who used to lead a nomad life to settle down for sedentary farming. Over the past five years, the new settlements have reclaimed and cultivated nearly 60,000 hectares, afforested 27,000 hectares, built hundreds of small irrigation works, 450 schools and kindergartens, 300 infirmaries and nearly 200 supply-and-marketing cooperatives.

At the conference, Chairman Pham Van Dong said that in this decade, the redistribution of the workforce on a national scale is targetted at full exploitation of 10 million hectares of cultivable land, 15 million hectares of forest land, hundreds of thousands of hectares of fish ponds, and intensifying the exploitation of the sea. By 1985 more than 2 million people throughout the country, more than 1 million of them in the working age, will have settled in new economic zones.

The main orientation is to move more people from the Red River Delta and central Vietnam coastal provinces to build new economic zone in the Mekong River Delta, the Central Highlands and the mountain provinces. At the same time, the work force will also be distributed more rationally in each province, first of all within the agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH MEETS WITH PCF LEADERS

OW092130 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 9 -- Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, secretary of the party C.C. and head of the party delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, on Feb 7 was cordially received by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French C.P.

On the following day the Vietnamese delegation met a delegation of the French Communist Party headed by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party C.C. The two delegations informed each other of the situation in their respective country and exchanged views on cooperation between the two parties. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and solidarity between the two parties.

LE DUAN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PCF'S MARCHAIS

OW091704 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 9 -- Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has sent a message of congratulations to Georges Marchais on his re-election as secretary general of the French Communist Party. The Vietnamese party leader wished him good health and further success in his high responsibility.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES USSR FOR CUBA

OW092309 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 9 -- The delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, recently concluded a friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. During its stay, the delegation held talks with a delegation of the host organization led by its president, A.I. Shibayev, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

VO NGUYEN GIAP VISITS HANOI ENGINEERING PLANT

BK100327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion on the new year, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Long Bien engineering plant of the Hanoi industry service.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers repeatedly urged the plant's cadres and workers to develop their collective mastery further; boldly to improve their technical work; to establish plans for improving the plant's equipment and worker skills; to overcome difficulties in terms of equipment, materials and capital on a self-reliant basis; to surge forward to manufacture refrigeration equipment pieces of increasingly good quality; and to struggle to attain the world's advanced standards.

He also prompted the city people's committee to be attentive in creating conditions in which the plant can develop. He repeatedly urged the plant management to pay the utmost attention to caring for the material and moral lives of the cadres and workers.

MALAYSIA

GHAZALI DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA WITH DHANABALAN

BK051044 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia has told Singapore that it continues to support efforts to form a coalition of three major Kampuchean resistance groups despite its displeasure over the wavering attitude of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge. Official sources in the republic said the Malaysian position was made when Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie met his Singapore counterpart, Mr Dhanabalan, during an unannounced visit to Singapore yesterday.

A senior Malaysian diplomat has told newsmen the Khmer Rouge should not take ASEAN for granted just because the regional grouping supported tham in the United Nations. He said ASEAN's goal of finding a comprehensive political solution, following a withdrawal of over 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, remained unchanged. The spokesman added, a coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance groups would help this goal.

Officials in Singapore said there were no immediate plans for a joint ASEAN foreign ministers meeting to discuss the latest Kampuchean development.

UK FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY CARRINGTON VISITS

Meeting With Ghazali

BK070829 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia and Britain have welcomed China's willingness to host a meeting of Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese factions in Beijing. During their discussions in Kuala Lumpur last night, the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, and his British counterpart, Lord Carrington, agreed that this was an encouraging positive development and was very welcome in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Lord Carrington reiterated Britain's support for efforts by ASEAN to find a political solution to the problem. The two foreign ministers agreed that these efforts must center on the formation of a united anti-Vietnamese resistance movement. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tan Sri Ghazali explained Malaysia's position to Lord Carrington. The British foreign secretary had said on arrival from Bangkok earlier his government recognized that bilateral relations must be based on mutual respect and equality.

Lord Carrington, who has no scheduled talks with Malaysian officials today, is to meet representatives of British businesses in Kuala Lumpur. He is expected to stress the importance of conforming to Malaysia's new economic policy. The British foreign secretary will be received in audience by his majesty the yang dipertuan agung and hold talks with the minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahman Rithauddeen before leaving for Singapore on the last leg of his ASEAN tour.

Talks With Mahathir

BK081010 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today asked Britain to show a better understanding of Malaysia's problems. These include efforts at restructuring the country's economy and the building of a united nation through the new economic policy. The prime minister, in his talks with the visiting British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said that Britain for a long time had not showed enough understanding of Malaysia's endeavors to fulfill the aspirations of the new economic policy.

Speaking to newsmen after the 1-hour talks, the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, said Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told the British leader that many of the problems in the country were in fact a legacy of the British colonial administration. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir hoped Lord Carrington's visit would contribute toward improving relations. Tan Sri Zakaria said the prime minister also made it clear that Malaysia's acquisition of British companies were not back-door nationalizations. The acquisition was made in the open market and through normal procedures. Britain should not have reacted by amending the takeover code.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also expressed regret over moves by the London Metals Exchange to change its rules to protect certain groups and depress tin prices. He reasoned out that if the exchange could depress prices when they shot up, Malaysia saw no reason why it could not take supportive actions when prices decline. The prime minister pointed out that it was for these reasons Malaysia attached great importance to the international tin agreement so that there would be fair and stable prices.

On his directives to government agencies to stop giving favorable treatment to British companies in their bid for contracts, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the steps he had taken did not mean discrimination against British companies. It was aimed only at treating British firms just like any other. Tan Sri Zakaria explained that the directive was imperative because Malaysia was now pursuing to diversify expertise and technology. This would have helped to reduce its dependency on any one particular source.

On foreign policy, Lord Carrington described ASEAN as one of the few regions in the world enjoying tremendous prosperity and stability. The British leader told the prime minister than he was very impressed with the stability and the cohesion of ASEAN nations. On Kampuchea, both agreed that efforts toward a political solution to the problem should be continued.

Present at the 1-hour talks were Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie and British High Commissioner William Bentley and three other British officials.

Departure for Singapore

BK081152 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Lord Carrington had talks with the minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, this afternoon. According to Tengku Rithauddeen, Britain had offered to help Malaysia in the transfer of technological know-how. Lord Carrington left Kuala Lumpur this evening for Singapore on the last leg of his Southeast Asian tour. He told an airport news conference he would make proposals to his government on ways to improve relations with Malaysia. High-ranking British officials would be assigned to look into the matter. Lord Carrington said his talks with Malaysian leaders had given him a clear picture of Malaysia's position.

MNLA FOUNDING MESSAGE URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE

BK061557 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Article by Malayan National Liberation Army Personnel Office: "Salute to the Heroic Malayan National Liberation Army"]

[Summary] "The first of February this year is the 33d founding anniversary of the Malayan National Liberation Army [MNLA], a militant day of the people in our country." On this occasion, "we salute all revolutionary comrades, all patriots, all families of our fallen heroes and those of members of the revolutionary army, all revolutionary people of all nationalities and the heroic MNLA."

On 20 June 1948, the British imperialists proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the country. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] the people of all nationalities took up arms and waged a heroic armed struggle, signaling the outbreak of an anti-British national liberation war. The CPM Central Committee merged all the anti-British guerrilla forces in various parts of the country into the MNLA on 1 February 1949. The birth of the Federation of Malaya on 31 August 1957 was "the result of the obstinate struggle of our party and army" and a victory of "all patriotic and democratic forces."

With British help, the reactionaries in our country managed to "ascend the throne." Subsequently, foreign monopoly capital flowed into and flooded the country, exploiting the people of all nationalities and dragging them into misery. "Under these circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to continue with the war and the revolutionary struggle of our people. We must fight for independence and complete national liberation and in defense of the people's democratic rights, so to improve the lot of the people living in poverty and misery."

Over the past few years, the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore cliques have intensified their reactionary policy for their own sake, robbing the people of their democratic rights, suppressing patriotic and democratic activities, torturing political detainees, plotting with foreign monopoly capitalists, undermining small and medium-size entrepreneurs and exploiting the working class.

"The Kuala Lumpur clique has, moreover, uninterruptedly mobilized its army and police to attack the base areas and guerrilla zones of our army," suppressed the labor movement and "indiscriminately detained those political leaders who disagreed with them and the innocent."

"The extreme rightists, who are represented by Ghazali Shafie," have often undertaken pro-Soviet and pro-Vietnam adventures, "openly becoming conspirators of Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists."

Following its inauguration, the Mahathir government announced that it wanted to establish an honest government; it set free a number of political prisoners, reduced taxes and did other things only to deceive the public in an attempt to win the forthcoming general election, which is to be held earlier than originally scheduled.

"In a statement issued on 28 April 1980 to commemorate the 50th party founding anniversary, the CPM Central Committee made an in-depth analysis of the changes in the situation in the country and introduced an urgent task and a specific program conforming to the situation.

"The statement pointed out that the present contradiction between the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore cliques on one side, and the people of all nationalities and various strata on the other is the main contradiction in our society. At the same time, the contradiction between Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism and its running dogs on the one hand and the people of all nationalities and various strata in our country on the other is on the rise and could become the principal contradiction in our society.

"In the face of such a situation, the urgent task of our people is to wage a struggle to defend the democratic rights of the people, improve the living conditions of the people and protect the national security and territorial integrity of the fatherland. "The urgent task and current specific program -- as noted by the Central Committee -- reflect the common aspirations of our people, and we support them with all our might. No matter what, the task of materializing these common aspirations constitutes an arduous struggle. On the one hand, we have to mount a tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary policies of the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore governments, while on the other, we must carry out a resolute struggle against the infiltration and subversion of our country by Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism; these two kinds of struggle have to be combined.

"In carrying out the urgent task and the current specific program, our people must (?concentrate their activities) in the rural areas, turning the countryside and the jungle into a base area for the launching a wide-scale guerrilla warfare. This means that we must (?unswervingly) pursue the path of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seize political power by armed force."

We must defend and develop various kinds of struggle, particularly the armed struggle. "Without a people's army, the people have nothing." To develop the armed struggle, we must expand the armed forces and hold firmly to the "strategic guidelines on active defense." We must mobilize the masses so as to "build a powerful people's force."

The policy pursued by the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore cliques only benefits a handful of big comprador bureacrats and landlords and harms the oppressed. With serious problems and contradictions throughout the country and discontent among the masses, the conditions are favorable for the development of mass movements.

We must organize the masses in various fields and encourage the them to launch all types of struggle to defend social justice and the interests of the masses. "To win the struggle, our people must (?foster) the strength of revolutionary organizations and the working class, such as laborers, peasants and the lower level petit bourgeois and win over the middle bourgeois, the upper level petit bourgeois and the parties representing their interests." At the same time, we must fight the reactionaries, "particularly the extreme rightists who are pro-Soviet and pro-Vietnam." Our people must eradicate racial prejudices, encourage people of all nationalities to trust and respect each other and fight the reactionary policies. "We must hold aloft the banner of patriotism and democracy, endeavor to develop patriotic and democratic movements, struggle to establish a democratic coalition [Campuran] government, defend the immediate interests of the people and oppose Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism."

Let us be strongly united, develop the armed struggle and continue the struggle with full confidence. Our path of struggle is full of twists and turns, but our cause is a just one and is bound to win.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW CALLS FOR U.S. NAVAL, AIR PRESENCE

BK011600 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew says an American naval and air presence is required in Southeast Asia to forestall Soviet intimidation. The prime minister says the United States must ensure that the Soviet Union, either on its own or through its surrogate, Vietnam, is not allowed to dominate or intimidate Southeast Asia with its military might. While China can be a counterweight to keep Soviet forces tied down on the eastern border, the balance in Southeast Asia should not be complicated by bringing Chinese forces into this region.

In an interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, Mr Lee points out that the United States now has only one fleet covering both the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. At some stage it will need another fleet for the Indian Ocean. He says the Strait of Malacca lends this area great strategic importance. The strait is one of the five strategic choke points of the world, besides Gibraltar, Suez and the Panama Canal and the Cape of Good Hope. He maintains that they must never become chokable by the Soviets.

Beyond the military projection, he says, the United States should increase its trade and investment in Southeast Asia to counter potential threats. Subversion, disaffection and revolution only take place where there is economic stagnation and decline.

As to the danger posed by Hanoi, Mr Lee says that, for the present, with China squatting on Vietnam's northern border and the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front harassing Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, the danger of Vietnamese expansionism is contained. In his view, Vietnamese expansion can only be through Soviet power. Vietnam has no industrial base to provide it with the weaponry to fulfill its expansionist ambition. Therefore, it is only if conditions become favorable for the Soviets to funnel in more hardware that the threat can become much greater than at present. He (?says) that at the moment the Soviet Union has Vietnam fairly low down on its list of worries.

As to whether Vietnam is moving toward normalization of relations with the United States, Mr Lee says the Vietnamese leaders are master manipulators of the mass media. They believe that they can coerce the U.S. administration into normalization and then into giving aid in place of the reparation they believe they are entitled to. He says they will eventually learn that they must first have to withdraw from Kampuchea before they get normalization, economic aid and investment.

On U.S. attempts to enter into strategic cooperation with Beijing, Mr Lee agrees that China can be a part of the balance in east and northeast Asia without causing concern in Southeast Asia. If, however, America on its own cannot match increasing Soviet influence in Southeast Asia and has to bring China into the balance, that will be cause for concern. He points out that there are several countries in Southeast Asia with endemic guerrilla groups led by Chinese ideologically loyal to China. Malaysia and Indonesia have a long and unfortunate experience in this regard.

Turning to the possibility of a military role for Japan, Mr Lee says a few countries in the region may be apprehensive that Japan may play too active a military role in Southeast Asian waters again. Their memories of the Second World War are still strong. He sees no cause for concern so long as Japan confines itself to a naval role in the western Pacific and the northern part of the China Sea and does not include Southeast Asia in its patrol.

In the longer term, if the United States cannot maintain its world position as anchorman of the noncommunist world and cannot sustain Japan's confidence that America is a totally dependable ally when a great threat appears, he fears Japan will go in for total self-defense which must logically include nuclear weapons. That, says Mr Lee, will not be in the interest of world peace and stability.

UK FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY ARRIVES ON VISIT

Meeting With Lee Kuan Yew

BK091129 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The visiting British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, this afternoon called on Mr Lee Kuan Yew at the Istana [Palace]. He had earlier paid a courtesy call on President Devan Nair and had a working lunch with the minister for trade and industry, Dr Tony Tan.

In his talks with the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan this morning, Lord Carrington gave the assurance that Britain will support efforts by ASEAN to achieve a political settlement in Kampuchea. Lord Carrington said Britain would back the ASEAN stand at the UN and other international forums at which Britain was represented.

Remarks on Kampuchea

BK091345 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, has pledged to support ASEAN's efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Kampuchean conflict. He told a news

conference at the British High Commission in Singapore this evening that Britain also supported moves by ASEAN to set up a third force in Kampuchea to a loose coalition between the Khmer Rouge and two major noncommunist resistance forces. In reply to a question, the British minister said he had found no differences of opinion within ASEAN about the moves and policies toward Kampuchea. On his ASEAN tour, Lord Carrington said he had been particularly struck by the strength and the bonds within the ASEAN countries and the cooperation between them. He said the very fact that ASEAN exists in this part of the world has made it the most (?favored) and most prosperous part of the world.

Earlier, the British minister had talks with Mr Lee Kuan Yew and other Singapore leaders.

MAHATHIR'S 'WARNING' TO KHMER ROUGE VIEWED

BK080923 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Feb 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Get On With It or Else..."]

[Text] One thing that few people will dispute about Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed: He is one who speaks his mind. Thus, it should come as no surprise that the Malaysian leader has let it be known that his government might consider withdrawing support for the Khmer Rouge at the United Nations.

Dr Mahathir's stern warning is no doubt meant to serve notice on the Khmer Rouge, as well as its patron, China, that they cannot prevaricate and continue their foot-dragging over the ASEAN proposal of a loose coalition among the three main anti-Vietnamese resistance groups. The coalition is, after all, an idea to which it eagerly subscribed last September, though it has since hemmed and hawed and called for further negotiations.

It has been obvious for some time that the Khmer Rouge has been backing away from the coalition idea, an arrangement that would allow each faction to retain its own identity within the loose association. This has occurred at a time when its guerrilla forces have been enjoying some successes against the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Western analysts say that the Pol Pot guerrillas are at their strongest since the Vietnamese ousted them nearly three years ago. This estimate may well be true, but the Khmer Rouge seems to have forgotten that much of the international support it now still retains in the UN is due largely to ASEAN diplomatic efforts since 1979.

Dr Mahathir's warning to the Khmer Rouge could not have come sooner in view of its obduracy. There is little doubt that it is not just Malaysia, but also the other ASEAN members, whose patience is being tried. It is time that someone tells the Khmer Rouge a few blunt truths: that it cannot have the cake and eat it. The same notice is also being served on China. If Beijing is sincere about getting the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance groups together, then it should try and use its influence with the Khmer Rouge.

Dr Mahathir's displeasure with the Khmer Rouge might well gladden the Vietnamese, for whom nothing can be more welcome news than to see ASEAN wash its hands of the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance groups. But Hanoi is mistaken if it thinks that the Malaysian premier's statement is a sign that it is ready to abandon the coalition idea. Far from signaling a loss of interest in the Cambodian issue, Dr Mahathir's warning is, in fact, a get-tough measure to the Khmer Rouge to get on with the business to which it and the other resistance groups have committed themselves -- that of mounting a coordinated anti-Vietnamese struggle with the aim of letting the Cambodian people decide their own future once they are freed of Vietnamese occupation. Otherwise, ASEAN will have to consider other options.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 029

11 February 1982

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ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROK TO BE HELD 18-19 FEB

OW101121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 (KYODO) -- Japan and South Korea will hold another round of working-level talks in Tokyo February 18-19 on Seoul's request for a dollar 6 billion loan from Japan, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The meeting, the second of its kind, follows talks held in the South Korean capital January 14-16. South Korea asked Japan last August to extend the massive loan to finance its 1982-1986 economic development plan.

During the January meeting, South Korean officians explained 11 projects to be carried out under the plan, chiefly infrastructural improvement like housing and schoolhouse construction.

South Korea has been reluctant to hold a second round of talks, urging the Japanese Government to make a political decision and present a specific figure for what it would be prepared to loan. At the upcoming meeting, Japan will study the projects in further depth, ministry officials said.

U.S. OFFICIAL: JAPAN SHOULD AID ROK MILITARILY

OW101213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 (KYODO) -- U.S. Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Richard G. Stilwell Wednesday called on Japan to consider extending military assistance to South Korea. The retired general is in Japan as part of an official tour of several Asian countries including South Korea and the Philippines.

He suggested that Japan could help South Korea's military effort without contravening the Japanese Constitution. He stressed the importance of collective security, stating that it was now more necessary than ever to meet the growing military threat from the Soviet Union.

Noting that American defense expenditure would rise 17.9 percent in Fiscal 1983 over the previous fiscal year, he cited the Soviet Union's increasing military strength and said America must have the ability to send troops immediately to any threatened region, in order to protect the free world. He said that all the major Western bloc countries should be prepared to share this burden.

OKINAWA GOVERNOR VISITS TOKYO FOR TALKS ON BASES

OW081215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Naha, Feb 8 (KYODO) -- Junji Nishime, governor of Okinawa Prefecture, Monday flew to Tokyo to urge the government and the U.S. forces in Japan to reduce the scale of U.S. bases in Okinawa and to guarantee safety measures against accidents caused by U.S. military drills.

Nishime will visit Soichiro Ito, director general of the Defense Agency, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield in Tokyo from 10:30 a.m. Tuesday. He will strongly request early return and reduction in scale of U.S. bases in Okinawa and reexamination of U.S. military drills that have caused many accidents. In his written request, which he will hand to the government and U.S. authorities Tuesday, Nishime stresses that U.S. military bases that take up 11 percent of the prefecture's entire land area have been greatly preventing industrial promotion and urbanization of Okinawa.

STEEL PLATE TALKS WITH USSR TO OPEN IN MARCH

OW100643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 (KYODO) -- A team of officials from Nippon Steel Corp. and other companies will visit Moscow late this month to open talks on steel plate shipments, industry sources said Wednesday.

The talks on annual shipments are taking place amid concern over a fresh American embargo against the Soviet Union. The Japanese companies are, nevertheless, taking a somewhat optimistic view about actions the Japanese Government will possibly take in concert with Washington. There are indications that Japanese commercial bank credits would be left intact. The companies are optimistically expecting the forthcoming talks to provide them with an opportunity to sound out Soviet officials on their intention on financing arrangement.

Late last month, the Soviets asked Japanese companies to extend periods of payment for their imports of steel and other commodities from Japan. However, the request, which apparently reflected a Soviet shortage of foreign exchange reserves, met a negative response from the Japanese.

For shipments of 400,000 tons of plates between last October and next July, the Japanese provided a five-year supplier's credit at an interest rate of 7.25 percent. The Japanese hope to continue the shipments at a monthly rate of 40,000 tons, unchanged from the present pace.

The preliminary talks, in all likelihood, will continue off-again, on-again through next April at the earliest as in the past years and reach a crucial stage around May. The plates will be processed into tubular steel at Soviet mills.

PRC SEEKS FIRST IMPORT OF SMALL STEEL BARS

OW090405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 9 (KYODO) -- China is seeking to import small steel bars from Japan on credit for the first time ever, government officials said Tuesday. The Chinese approach is heartening Japanese steel mills as their efforts have thus far failed to have bars included in a Chinese shopping list to be covered by Japanese commodity loans. Japan has pledged a yen 20 billion (dollar 87 million) commodity loan to China, the second for fiscal 1981, ending next month.

Electric furnace steel mills are expecting the Chinese order to have a favorable psychological impact at least on the still depressed reinforcing steel bar market. Still uncertain, however, is the quantity of steel bars the Chinese are intending to buy with the loan from the Japanese Government-run Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Last December, the Japanese Government granted a yen 40 billion (dollar 174 million) commodity loan to China as part of yen 300 billion (dollar 1.3 billion) in credits for Chinese industrial development projects. With the first loan, China is to import steel products other than bars, along with fertilizer, machinery, textile and other commodities.

PETROCHEMICAL FIRM REJECTS IRAN PLANT INVESTMENT

OW101329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 (KYODO) -- Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC) of Tokyo Wednesday sent a letter to Iran's National Petrochemical Co. (NPC), again rejecting the latter's request for additional investments in the stalled Iran-Japan joint petrochemical project in Southern Iran. In the letter to NPC President Mostafa Taheri from ICDC President Karoku Yamaguchi, ICDC reiterated that it cannot comply with the Iranian request, because the project is no longer profitable in the wake of the Iran-Iraq war. The letter also said that there is no prospect for a stable supply of low-cost petrochemical materials like naphtha, according to ICDC sources.

Iran's NPC has been persistent in demanding additional ICDC investments for the project in Bandar Khomeyni, south of Tehran, although the Japanese investment company rejected the demand in both December and January.

Meanwhile, monetary sources said Iran Wednesday repaid part of the principal and interest -- yen 12.5 billion (dollar 53.2 million) -- on funds borrowed from Japanese banks, including the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan. This is the first time that Iran has repaid principal on borrowed funds, the sources said. This, they said, indicates that NPC, a subsidiary of National Iranian Oil Co. and the Iranian partner in the project, strongly hopes to resume the project with the cooperation of ICDC, a joint subsidiary of five firms of the Mitsui business group. The project, calling for construction of a giant petro-chemical complex in Bandar Khomeyni, was commenced in 1972, but it has been suspended since Iran's Islamic revolution.

JSP ELECTS NEW SECRETARY GENERAL AT CONGRESS

OKD61145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo Feb 6 (KYODO) -- The Japan Socialist Party elected Noboru Baba as new party secretary general Saturday, replacing Shinnen Tagaya in the No. 2 post. The 56-year-old member of the House of Representatives was elected on the closing day of the No. 1 opposition party's three-day national convention.

The former high school teacher served as leader of a teacher's union in Kumamoto and vice president of the Japan Teachers' Union before being elected to the lower house in1972. A backer of party leader Ichio Asukata, he has been reelected to the house three times.

The convention also confirmed Asukata as chairman for two more years in his third consecutive term. Asukata, who resigned as mayor of Yokohama in 1977 to take over the chairmanship, won an election for the leadership last December with the support of party leftwingers. The socialists also elected former Secretary General Masashi Ishibashi and Dietwoman Sumiko Tanaka was vice chairmen.

Party rightwingers opposed to Asukata refused to join the Central Executive Committee, the party's top policy-making body, in protest over the party leader's choice of Baba for the secretary general post. They said the No. 2 post should not have gone to an Asukata backer in the interests of party unity. Pro- and anti-Asukata groups held a series of backstage negotiations, but failed to reach an agreement before pro-Asukata forces forced a vote on Baba's nomination.

At the close of the convention, the party declared that it has completed preparations to fight for peace, the abolishment of nuclear weapons, the protection of Japan's war-renouncing constitution and disarmament. The declaration said the socialist party would demand that the government carry out a yen 1 trillion ($4.3 billion) tax reduction.

SUPPLEMENT TO 10 FEB CPRF STATEMENT ON N-S TALKS

SK101334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1252 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 10 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public a statement on February 10 calling for the convocation of a joint conference of politicians in the North and the South and abroad as a consultative body for national reunification. The statement says:

It will be good that the joint conference will be participated in by individual politicians who are concerned about reunification and national salvation irrespective of their past doings and the number be set at 100, 50 from the North and 50 from the South, including overseas personages.

This 100-men joint conference should not be a bilateral talk between the North and the South but be a multilateral round-table talk at which all personages will discuss the question of reunification, transcending the North and the South, irrespective of their residence and organizational affiliation.

At this joint conference all possible proposals for reunification including the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo well known to the world should be discussed open-heartedly.

The joint conference should also discuss the problems of realising collaboration and exchange between the North and South in combination with the proposals for reunification. In the negotiations there is no place for the present South Korean rulers, the statement notes, and declares: They should not prevent politicians from attending the conference.

The list of names of participants in the joint conference of politicians in the North and the South and abroad published as a supplement to the statement is as follows:

Politicians From the North

1. Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
2. Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party;
3. Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
4. Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea;
5. So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea;
6. Chong Chun-ki, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
7. Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
8. Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
9. Ho Chong-suk, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
10. Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party;
11. Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
12. Yang Hyon-sop, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
13. Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
14. Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;

15. Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
16. Yom Uk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party;
17. Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party;
18. Yi Chang-son, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea;
19. Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee;
20. Chi Chang-ik, president of the Kim Il-song University;
21. Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea;
22. Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;
23. Chang Yun-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea;
24. Yi Ki-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;
25. Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries;
26. Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union;
27. Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
28. Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee;
29. Chon Se-pong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union;
30. Yi Myon-sang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union;
31. Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea;
32. Kim Song-yul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation;
33. Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation;
34. Choe Min-sin, chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association;
35. Kim Tae-hui, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries;
36. Sin Chin-sun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;
37. Cho Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;
38. Yi Chong-sun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Moviemen's Union;
39. Kim Sok-hyong, member of the Presidium of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
40. Im Nok-chae, member of the Presidium of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
41. Pak Si-hyong, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
42. Yi Tan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Dramatic Artists Union;
43. Yi Sung-ki, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
44. Pastor Kim Tok-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation;
45. Pastor Ko Ki-chung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation;
46. Kim Won-kyun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians' Union;
47. Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;
48. Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;
49. Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;
50. Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;

From the South

51. Kim Tae-chung, former "presidential" candidate from the New Democratic Party;
52. Yun Po-son, ex-"president" of South Korea;
53. Kim Chong-pil, ex-president of the Democratic Republican Party;
54. Ham Sok-hon, former co-chairman of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
55. Kim Yong-sam, ex-president of the New Democratic Party;
56. Chong Il-kwon, ex-chairman of "National Assembly" of South Korea;
57. Choe Kyu-ha, ex-"president" of South Korea;
58. Paek Nam-ok, ex-chairman of the Democratic Republican Party;
59. Kim Su-hwan, Catholic cardinal and former advisor to the National Council for Restoration of Democracy;
60. Kim Chol, former adviser to the Unified Socialist Party;
61. Chi Hak-sun, Catholic bishop and former leader of the Consultative Council of the Movement for Human Rights in South Korea;
62. Yi Chong-sang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification;
63. Pak Chun-kyu, former acting chairman of the Democratic Republican Party;
64. Kim Nok-yong, former vice-president of the Democratic Unification Party;
65. Chong Il-hyong, former vice-president of the New Democratic Party;
66. Mun Ik-hwan, pastor and ex-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
67. Pak Hyong-kyu, pastor and former vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
68. Kang Won-yong, pastor and former representative member of the National Council for Restoration of Democracy;
69. Kim Kwan-sok, pastor and former general secretary of the Council of Christian Churches;
70. Kim Chi-ha, poet and former leading member of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students;
71. Yi Mun-yong, former vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
72. Ko Hung-mun, former supreme member of the New Democratic Party;
73. Yun Che-sul, former supreme member of the Democratic Unification Party;
74. Yi Ki-taek, former vice-president of the New Democratic Party;
75. Ye Chun-ho, former general secretary of the Democratic Republican Party;
76. Yu Chi-song, former supreme member of the New Democratic Party;
77. Chong Nae-hyok, former chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Republican Party;
78. Yi Chae-hyong, former vice-president of the New Democratic Party;
79. Paek Ki-wan, ex-director of the Paekbom Ideological Institute;
80. Ham Se-ung, former vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
81. Yi Hae-gong, pastor;
82 Hwang Nak-chu, former floor leader of the New Democratic Party;
83. Kim Ok-kil, ex-president of the Ehwa Women's University;
84. Yi So-son, ex-director of the labour class of Pyonghwa Market, Seoul;
85. Yi Tae-pok, ex-chairman of the National Federation of Democratic Workers;
86. Chang Ki-pyo, ex-director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
87. Yi Pom-sok, former vice-president of the Taehan Red Cross Society;
88. So Nam-tong, pastor and former professor of the Yonsei University;
89. Song Kon-ho, former leading member of the Hanguk Council of the Movement for Human Rights;
90. Yi U-chong, ex-executive member of the Hanguk Council of the Movement for Human Rights;
91. Yim Chang-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification;

92. Kim Chae-chun, adviser to the U.S. headquarters of the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification;
93. Kim Song-nak, chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification;
94. Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Paedal National Council;
95. Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO;
96. Kim Sang-ton, senior chairman of the South Californian National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland;
97. Yun I-sang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification;
98. Kim Chae-hwa, chairman of the Japan Headquarters of the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification;
99. Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of the Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification;
100. Chang Chong-myong, head of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan."

KIM IL-SONG GREETS IRANIAN PRESIDENT KHAMENE'I

SK110028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 10 sent a message of greetings to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of victory of Iranian revolution.

The message reads: On the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the Iranian revolution I warmly congratulate Your Excellency and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iranian people on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

The Iranian people who have become the master of their destiny since the victory of Islamic revolution, under the leadership of His Excellency Islamic leader Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni made great successes in the struggle to firmly defend the revolutionary gains, bravely frustrating continuous manoeuvres of the imperialists for invasion and interference, and to accomplish the national independent development, overcoming various difficulties lying in the way of advancement.

The Korean people sincerely wish Your Excellency President and the Iranian people greater progress in future efforts to build a rich and powerful sovereign independent state.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation formed favourably between our two peoples through the common struggle for anti-imperialism and independence will further develop and expand day by day.

NODONG SINMUN ON KIM IL-SONG SPA NOMINATION

SK090608 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2319 GMT 8 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 February editorial: "An Expression of Absolute Trust on Part of Our People for the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] Today, with the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly approaching, the whole country is seething with an exalted political atmosphere and energetic labor struggle. At a time like this, exciting news filling the hearts of the people with endless emotion and cheer has been announced.

On 8 February, a meeting of the delegates of the No 181 Tokchon County election district to elect deputies to the SPA of the DPRK, amid the enthusiastic welcome of the entire participants, nominated the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for deputy to the SPA. The working class and working people in Tokchon County are endlessly respectful and full of admiration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has erected a great machine industry and extractive industrial base with wise leadership and warm love and turned their hometown into a better place to live. As a result of the pride and happiness stemming from the fact that they have nominated the leader as a candidate for deputy to the SPA, they are all endlessly excited.

The election -- to be held in a rewarding historical period in which the position and dignity of the republic has been incomparably heightened under the leadership of our party and at a time when victories are being achieved endlessly in the struggle for implementing the cause of imbuing the society with the chuche idea -- is a great event in the revolutionary struggle and political life of our people.

The election will serve as a turning point for strengthening the government of the republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and for enhancing its functions and role. The election will open a more brilliant future for the government of the republic, which is struggling to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution upholding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the party center. Therefore, our party members and working people are participating in the election with higher than usual pride and confidence. They are all joining in the election with one mind to conduct it successfully.

At the exciting news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had been upheld as a candidate for deputy to the SPA, all the people in the nation, with endless joy and unlimited admiration, are showing the highest honor for the respected and beloved leader, who has always led the Korean revolution to victory and provided the people with happiness and a brilliant future. They are firmly determined to advance, struggling along the road pointed out by the leader.

Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the founder of our party and the government of the republic and the leader -- as candidate for deputy to the SPA is a clear expression of trust and absolute support for the great leader on the part of all the Korean people. It is also a manifestation of the unanimous aspiration and rock-firm will of our people, who are resolved to hold the leader in high esteem forever.

For a long time, from the day he took the van of the revolution until now, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted himself to providing the people with freedom, happiness and the victory of the revolution and has achieved immortal accomplishments before the times and history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as taught: For the past half a century, the Korean communists have energetically struggled for national sovereignty, the nation's independence and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities is a proud one replete with endless loyalty to the communist revolutionary cause and devoted services rendered for the people. It is also a glorious and brilliant history which has illuminated our era and enhanced the position of the fatherland and the nation to the highest extent with profound ideology and theory and monumental revolutionary practices.

All the victories and gains won in our revolution and everything our people cherish are directly linked to the noble name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and advancing under the leadership of the leader, our people have ended the long national history of suffering, greeted a new rewarding era of revolution and become the powerful and dignified people in charge of their own fate.

Due to the lack of an outstanding leader, our people suffered bitter pains and tribulations in their revolutionary struggle as a people without their own country. At the peak of national tragedy, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song rose as the great sun of the nation pioneering the future of the Korean revolution and led our people to victory.

The creation of the chuche idea by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great event which gave birth to a true guidance ideology of our times. The victories which our people have won in accomplishing the sacred tasks of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation are the noble fruition of the great chuche idea.

Under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and, during its course, created an immortal revolutionary tradition. Today, this revolutionary tradition is shining as an eternal foundation for the victories of our revolution and as the noblest treasure for the final completion of the chuche cause.

Immediately after liberation, based on the foundation which he personally established in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly carried out the historic cause of founding the party, the state and the army.

It is indeed a great achievement of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that he created the great chuche idea in those early days of the revolution, extricated our nation from the crisis of extinction under the banner of the chuche idea and made our's a most prestigious, independent people. By advancing under the leader of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have become a most proud and confident people enjoying endless freedom and happiness.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded our republic, strengthened and developed it as an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary power organ and brought about the change of the century on this soil by successfully carrying out the two phases of social revolution and socialist construction. Thanks to this, the name of our country, once dominated by exploitation and oppression, is now shining as a socialist power with a superior socialist system, independent, self-reliant and able to defend itself.

As proud masters of the state and society in a socialist paradise, our people are living an endlessly rewarding life free from anxiety and trouble, and enjoying happiness, envying nothing. No other people enjoy democratic freedom and rights and a happy material and cultural life like our people. Backwardness and poverty were eliminated in a brief historic period and a great miracle was brought about in the fatherland, bringing on great national prosperity and growth. This is clear evidence of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The path traversed by the Korean revolution was one of arduous struggle, full of trials which defy description. Along the path, there were numerous trials on which the future of the revolution depended. The difficulties and trials on the road of our revolution could be overcome only under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Since the first day of his leadership of the Korean revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, adopting an unchanging chuche stand, has firmly maintained the principle of establishing lines and policies in accordance with the interests of our revolution and the situation of our country and implementing them with our people's own efforts. It is entirely owing to the firm establishment of the chuche stand by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that our revolution could have steadily advanced along the single road of victory and our people could have pride over the prestige of the nation.

The scientific foresight and iron will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- who considers not only the present situation of the revolution but also its future in working out endlessly far-reaching plans and breaks through difficulties and trials without faltering -- were a source of power which enabled our people to fight heroically in the flames of war and on the war's ravages and advanced the revolution and construction to ceaseless upsurges.

After going through the countless trials of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with extraordinary energy, is still ceaselessly conducting on-the-spot guidance throughout the nation and vigorously awakening our people to the struggle to implement the far-reaching socialist construction plan unfolded by the sixth party congress.

Since the first day of the nation's division, which was caused by the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always considered the reunification of the fatherland as the supreme task of the nation, vigorously carried out the struggle to accomplish this task and, with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, wisely led the struggle to consolidate international solidarity with our revolution.

Considering the achievement of the people's freedom and happiness as his life's task, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always given top priority to the people's demands and interests and has devoted himself to satisfy them. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brought the people's centuries-long desires and aspirations into full bloom and is energetically leading socialist construction so as to provide even greater happiness for the people. Thanks to this, our people, who were once deprived of their basic human rights and their human dignity and suffered humiliation and maltreatment, could have a true political life advancing along the road of rewarding revolution. They now enjoy endless happiness under the socialist system in which everything serves the masses of the working people.

For the future of the country and nation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song considered it a most important task to strengthen and develop our party -- the headquarters of the revolution -- and has made every effort to this end. It is entirely due to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that our party has been strengthened as a great party with an organizational and ideological foundation as firm as a rock, one which can guarantee the future of the Korean revolution.

The KWP is the organizer and promoter of victories of our people; it is their guide. At the same time, it is a banner of the fatherland's endless prosperity and of the happiness of the coming generations. With a great plan to accelerate the realization of a communist paradise on this soil, our party is organizing and leading the struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

Thanks to the leadership of our party, the power organ of the republic -- the revolutionary power organ of the workers and farmers -- has been incomparably strengthened and unprecedented upsurges are being brought about in revolution and construction. Indeed, the shining victories won during the course of the Korean revolution and the epocal changes in the situation of our fatherland and natiion -- all have been brought about by the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we cannot think about the glorious past and present of the Korean revolution and the future of the fathrland. With the firm belief that only the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who won immortal achievements for the fatherland and people and before history and the times, guarantees the endless prosperity of the fatherland and nation, our people again respectfully have chosen the great leader as candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The choice of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, which was made in accordance with the unanimous desire and aspiration of the entire people of the country, is a manifestation of the firm will of our party members and working people ready to be loyal to the leader through all eternity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: For its devotion to the fatherland and people and for its endless loyalty to the communist and socialist cause, our party has won the absolute trust and support of the working class and people of our country.

The entire Korean people today fully depend on our party for their destiny and have firmly rallied around the party and are devoting themselves to the struggle to implement the party's lines and policies.

During the course of advancing and winning victories under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have realized deep in their hearts the greatness of the leader. They trust and follow the leader with all their hearts.

The history of the Korean revolution is shining with the history of loyalty in which our people have always held the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem. Through their experience, the Korean communist and people have come to believe that only the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song guarantees the advance along the single road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and they have come to struggle loyally, depending on the leader for the future of the fatherland and their destiny.

From the first day of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle until today, the genuine communists and the people of Korea have resolutely trusted, supported and safeguarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and devoted their efforts to carrying out his plans. They elected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song the first deputy of the liberated fatherland and have upheld him as the head of our revolutionary regime. This shows how ardently the people trust the leader.

Bearing in mind that the eternal prosperity of the republic and its happy future lie in the consummation of the revolutionary cause developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all party members and workers are resolved to hold in high esteem the party and the leader forever. Such trust by our people is immaculate and unshakably firm.

Nominating the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for deputy to the SPA shows how nobly loyal our people are to the party and the leader. The historic day for electing deputies to the SPA is approaching. The whole country is seething with the high aspirations of all the workers who want to significantly greet this election. This election is of significance in firmly consolidating the government of the republic under the party's leadership, further consolidating and developing the socialist system of our country and vigorously accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and of reunifying the fatherland.

All party members and workers should vigorously struggle to greet with a high political zeal the SPA election and to attain labor exploits. Taking this election as an opportunity, we should more firmly consolidate the political and ideological unity of all people who are unanimously united around the party and the leader and fully demonstrate its power. With the firm conviction to uphold the party and the leader forever, all party members and workers should stoutly struggle along the road of loyalty.

The government of the republic, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by our party, is a powerful weapon of revolution. We should more thoroughly implement the party's leadership toward the people's regime and establish a steel-like discipline in which the members of the government agencies will unanimously act in accordance with the party's unitary ideology system and ideological will. Therefore, we should make our people's regime brilliantly carry out its mission and duty of embodying the party's cause.

Through this election, the entire people of the nation should postively participate in the work of strengthening the regime of the republic. Winning high labor exploits by effecting a revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction is important work for significantly greeting the election.

By fanning the flames of a revolutionary upswing to implement the militant tasks advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report to the sixth party congress and his New Year's address this year, we should create new miracles and build up monumental creations for all ages in all sectors of the people's economy. Thus, we should make 1982 a most glorious year in the history of our people's revolution. The road ahead of our people and the government of the republic, who have struggled and advanced under the party's leadership, upholding the banner of the great chuche idea, is promising with victories and glory. Let us more vigorously struggle for the consumption of the chuche revolutionary cause by firmly uniting around the Central Committee of the party led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

YI CHONG-OK CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDONESIA 8 FEB

SK091609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Jakarta on February 8 after winding up the official goodwill visit to Indonesia, according to a report.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Adam Malik, Minister of Agriculture Sudarsono Hadisaputro and other ministers of the Cabinet and personages concerned of Indonesia. Also present there were Korean Ambassador Pak Min-sop and officials of his embassy in Indonesia and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

A farewell function took place at the airport. In his departure statement at the airport, Premier Yi Chong-ok expressed satisfaction with his visit to Indonesia and stressed that the Korean people would make all efforts to bring the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries forged on the road of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment to a higher stage in the future and firmly join hands with the fraternal Indonesian people in the struggle for building a new world, free and prosperous.

YI CHONG-OK PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO THAILAND

Arrival in Thailand

SK091615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party arrived in Bangkok on February 8 for an official goodwill visit to Thailand, according to a report.

The premier of the Administration Council and his party were met at the airport by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and other personnel concerned. Also present at the airport were Korean Ambassador to Thailand Yi Song-ho and officials of the DPRK mission and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Thailand, and artists of the Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble on a visit to Thailand.

A welcome function took place at the airport. A large number of people warmly welcomed Premier Yi Chong-ok and his party, waving flags of Korea and Thailand.

Premier Yi Chong-ok made public an arrival statement at the airport. In his statement he referred to the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand and between the two peoples, congratulated the Thai people on their successes in the building of a new society and expressed support to their struggle for realising the ASEAN idea of converting Southeast Asia into a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality.

He stressed: Today the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre are struggling to accelerate socialist construction and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He expressed the conviction that his visit would greatly contribute to strengthening the friendly ties and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Korea and Thailand.

Calls on Thai Prime Minister

SK091602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to Thailand paid a courtesy call on Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, on February 8, according to a report.

The premier of the Administration Council conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Thai prime minister. The Thai prime minister expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked Premier Yi Chong-ok to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Further on Talks

SK091625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 9 (KCNA) -- Talks between Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to Thailand and Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, was held on February 8 at the Thai Government building, according to a report.

Present at the talks on our side were Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Song-hui, Korean Ambassador to Thailand, and other personages concerned. Present on the Thai side were Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister; Sitthi Savetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Punmee Punsri, minister of commerce; Amon Sirikaya, minister of communications; Chuan Likphai, minister of agriculture and cooperatives; Charn Angsuchote, minister of the Prime Minister's Office; and other personages concerned. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS PYONGYANG 4 FEB

SK110018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5 (KCNA) -- The government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home on February 4 by air.

It was farewelled at the airport by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO NORTH KOREA DEPARTS 10 FEB

SK110431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 11 (KCNA) -- Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK, left for home on February 10 by train at the recall of his home government.

TALKS WITH JAPAN TO FOCUS ON AID REQUEST

SK101442 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan agreed to hold the second preliminary meeting of ranking officials in Tokyo Feb. 18-19 to help pave the way for a foreign ministers' conference of the two neighboring countries, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday afternoon. Seoul and Tokyo held the first preliminary meeting in Seoul last month. The Tokyo meeting is expected to focus on the 11 projects the Korean side has earlier mentioned in connection with its six billion dollar loan request as well as on its commodity loan request, a source here said. Both sides eventually expected to discuss the timing of the foreign ministers' conference, the source said.

The members for the delegations have not yet been decided, but a couple of bureau director-level economic officials are expected to attend the Tokyo meeting because the Japanese side wants their ranking economic officials, in addition to their Foreign Ministry officials, to participate in the preliminary meeting.

The Korean side will offer additional details regarding the 11 projects and the commodity loan request if the Japanese side requests, but the additional information will "not go beyond the bounds of necessity to clear the way for a political settlement of the loan request," a diplomatic source said.

The source said "the scope of the economic cooperation is something that should be settled politically at the foreign minsters' conference expected in March and a summit meeting thereafter." He added that the Tokyo meeting will "not touch on the specific details of the economic cooperation," saying the second meeting will be a working-level consultation primarily designed to set the stage for a "political settlement."

U.S. STRATEGY TOWARD NORTHEAST ASIA APPLAUDED

SK110128 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Korean Peninsula and U.S. Strategy Toward the Soviet Union -- Meaning of the Annual Reports by Reagan and Weinberger to the Congress"]

[Excerpts] For a long time the Korean Peninsula and the Persian Gulf have been rated among the world's most strained regions. In this connection, the Soviet Union has recently augmented its SS-20 nuclear missiles and Backfire bombers along the Sino-Soviet border area. Consequently, owing to such a Soviet military buildup there and North Korea's capabilities for a surprise attack along the DMZ, there is no sign that the situation in the Northeast Asian area, including that on the Korean Peninsula, will be eased.

North-South relations are entering a more complicated phase because of the North Korean side's rejection of President Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal for enacting a unification constitution and of the 1 February 20-point proposal -- a program for implementing President Chon's proposal. In view of this, the positive U.S. stance for supporting the ROK, which has been expressed in U.S. President Reagan's budget and Defense Secretary Weinberger's annual defense report to the Congress, is much more meaningful.

What particularly draws our attention is that Secretary Weingerger pointed out clearly in his defense report that the North Korean puppets have remarkably strengthened their capability for launching a surprise attack,while laying emphasis on preparations for irregular warfare by hardening army, navy and air force facilities near the DMZ and by digging underground tunnels.

It is very encouraging that President Reagan's State of the Union message revealed that the United States has been mapping out, in a concrete and effective manner, ROK-U.S. joint strategic countermeasures to cope with the North Korean side's schemes for reinforcing its military strength, within the context of the powerful U.S. strategy toward the Soviet Union. It is estimated that there is a crisis in the U.S. Soviet balance of military power in the present international situation. Moreover, the Reagan administration has had bitter experience with discord and dissonance among the Western allies in coping with the Polish situation in spite of its strong desire to exercise leadership. The way to restore U.S. leadership is to build a powerful military power structure and to confirm, in particular, its traditional policy position of effectively holding in check the spread of North-South tension on the Korean Peninsula in the Northeast Asian region.

Since the middle of the 1970's, the U.S. Government has had a strategic concept of deploying rapid deployment forces to troubled areas in the world. To implement this plan, the "Team Spirit" exercises are conducted annually on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States has confirmed its plan to supply the ROK with high-performance F-16 fighters to offset the military balance with the North. This can be interpreted as meaning that the United States has been giving careful consideration to the question of coping with heightened tension resulting from the threatening reinforcement of Soviet military strength in the Far East as well as of deterring a military crisis on the Korean Peninsula. This fact is significant in that, in parallel with the strengthening of the Reagan administration's concrete strategy toward the Soviet Union, the United States has more realistically recognized the role of our country's military position in the context of the situation on the Korean Peninsula in coping with the reinforcement of Soviet Far Eastern forces. Since our government's peace initiative efforts for easing tension on the Korean Peninsula have been frustrated because of the North Korean puppet's insincerity and untruthfulness, it is expected that the internal situation on the Korean Peninsula will be further strained and a crisis of confrontation will deepen owing to the aggravation of the military situation outside and around the Korean Peninsula. It is feared that the more North Korea leans toward military adventurism, the more the potential crisis in the military situation outside the Korean Peninsula will develop into a realistic problem.

What is important is that we should wisely cope with the rapid change of the situation on the Korean Peninsula, at a time when the Reagan administration has further resolved to confront the Soviet Union and has been working out policies for implementing this. Reagan's world strategy and his strategy toward the Korean Peninsula are significant not only in the interest of traditional ROK-U.S. ties but also in light of a new global strategy in connection with our nation's desire for unification after the 1980's. At this juncture, our government and people are urged to be further resolved to have a more positive sense of independence and self-defense.

MINISTER STRESSES PRIORITY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

SK091209 Seoul YONHAP in English 1159 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-Chun Tuesday stressed the priority of heavy industries in the country's future export strategy. In an interview with the state-run KBS-TV, So promised various government favors to heavy industry firms, including machinery makers, for a sustained increase in exports. He also unveiled a plan to enchance the international competitiveness of heavy industry products as well as the quality of light industry products.

So hinted at the possibility of government measures to merge some businesses in financial doldrums, such as the petrochemical and fertilizer sectors, as part of the export drive policy. So expressed optimism about Korea's ability to meet its export target this year, which has been scaled at 25 billion U.S. dollars.

FURTHER REPORTS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Closing of Session

BK110718 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Summary] An important political event has been taking place in Phnom Penh since 5 February 1982. It is the Second Session of the First National Assembly. This event was welcomed by our people and many friendly countries in the world. Our people know that during the past 5 days, the National Assembly's delegates in 20 electorates worked actively to examine and analyze reports in the economic, cultural, educational, health and social fields in 1981 and (?to adopt directives for) 1982 aimed at defending and constructing the Kampuchean fatherland which is advancing step by step through the transition period toward genuine socialism. Also, by arming itself with the spirit of defending the people's rights and freedom, the National Assembly examined and adopted laws on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, as well as a number of issues. [sentence as heard -- without Council of Ministers mentioned]

With their brilliant successes and the spirit of solidarity and unity around the KPRP, on the morning of 10 February all members of the National Assembly organized the closing ceremony ending their work in a solemn atmosphere. Members of the National Assembly, ambassadors accredited to the PRK and national and foreign reporters and TV cameramen attended.

At 0800 the presidium arrived and were greeted with (?long) applause by those in attendence. "The presidium included Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the party's Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party's Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the National Council of the KUFNCD; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and six members of the National Assembly."

Later, Comrade Hor Nam Hong, vice minister of foreign affairs, explained the significance of the PRK-MPR treaty of friendship and cooperation in order to submit it for examination and ratification. The comrade vice minister indicated that this treaty was signed during the visit of a high-ranking Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin to the MPR from 8 to 12 December 1981. The two parties also signed a cultural agreement, but only the treaty of friendship and cooperation required ratification. This treaty deals with cooperation between the PRK and MPR in the diplomatic and political fields. It also deals with the economic, cultural, health, and sports fields, among others. When this treaty is ratified, there will be further agreements to be implemented in each field. After Hor Nam Hong's report, all members of the National Assembly unanimously ratified this treaty.

Afterward, Comrade Vandy Kaon, Legislative Committee chairman, read the draft law on organization of the Council of Ministers and judicial hierarchy. Members of the National Assembly unanimously passed these two bills.

Later, Comrade Khieu Kanharith, representative of the session Secretariat, read a letter of support for the session sent by cadres of the Council of Ministers cabinet. All employees and cadres of the Council of Ministers cabinet highly praised the National Assembly for its work.

Afterward Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, announced the results of the voting which elected the Council of Ministers chairman and vice chairman in charge of the National Defense Ministry:

"1. Comrade Chan Si is chairman of the Council of Ministers;
2. Comrade Bou Thang is vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense."

Later Comrade Chea Sim presented the following closing speech at the Second Session of the First National Assembly: [Begin recording] "Today we have satisfactorily achieved our duty during the Second Session of the First National Assembly. During this session, the National Assembly examined reports and various projects submitted by the Council of Ministers on economic and cultural tasks in 1981 and economic and cultural targets in 1982. The National Assembly adopted three bills on the organization and activities of our highest state institutions: The law on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State; the law on the organization of the Council of Ministers; and the law on tribunal and public prosecutors. Additionally, the National Assembly elected state leaders." It analyzed and summed up the results in implementing tasks in the economic and cultural fields and agreed with remarks of the Council of Ministers. During the past 3 years following liberation, we have scored many great successes in all fields, which are evidence of the development of our people and Kampuchea's revival. We have established normal conditions for the national economy and production, distribution and transportation of goods, which have initially stabilized the people's lives. There is a new aspect to our entire society which clearly warrants the best efforts of our new regime. (?These include) achievements scored by workers, peasants, cadres, the armed forces, intellectuals and people from all strata during the past years.

"All comrade members of the National Assembly participated in many discussions for the prosperous future of their country and [words indistinct] in the implementing their economic and cultural duties in 1982.

"Beloved comrades and friends, due to the rapid and powerful development of our country's revolution, all the reactionary forces have panicked and, although they have been successively defeated, are exerting further efforts to create tension along the border and are continuing to send commandos into our country. They are continuing their guerrilla activities and their psychological warfare, espionage and sabotage tactics, hoping to oppress the people, undermine the economy and create insecurity. The struggle between us and the enemies is more complex. We have justice, the correct line of the party and the revolution. We have the dynamic people's forces, in addition to the militant solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese and Lao revolutions and good will assistance of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries near and far, (?liberation organizations) and progressive nations and countries throughout the world. Therefore, we will always win over the reactionary forces [words indistinct].

"Beloved comrade members, the tasks of building the economy and developing culture must be linked with the tasks of strengthening the national defense forces, building the armed forces in all fields, heightening vigilance, increasing combat strength, ensuring political security and social order and crushing all the slanderous words and subversive activities of the enemies.

"After this National Assembly session, when you return to your localities, would you please report to the people on the important work that we accomplished during this session. You should encourage the people and participate with them (?in implementing the successes of this session), strengthening solidarity and exerting efforts in their production work for the success of the construction of an independent, peaceful, free and prosperous Kampuchea progressively advancing toward socialism.

"I would like to declare the Second Session of the First National Assembly closed." [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, 12 Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to the presidium to express their joy at the great results of the session and also as evidence of greetings to the presidium, the honorary guests and all members of the National Assembly. Later, the flag ceremony marked the closing of the session.

Signing of Documents

BK110333 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1452 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Feb (SPK) -- The signing ceremony for the documents adopted by the Second Session of the First National Assembly was held at the old royal palace in Phnom Penh this afternoon.

Present at the ceremony were all National Assembly deputies and many journalists. Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, signed the minutes adopting the three laws: the law on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, the law on the organization of the Council of Ministers and the law on the organization of tribunals and the public prosecution. Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State and general secretary of the KPRP Central Committtee, signed a decree-law on the promulgation and enforcement of the three laws.

Among the participants in the ceremony were Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State and general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly.

Phnom Penh Reception

BK110813 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Feb (SPK) -- A reception was held in Phnom Penh on Wednesday evening [10 February] to mark the success of the Second Session of the First National Assembly, which ended its work on Wednesday.

Present at the reception were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, chairman of the Organization Commission; Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and other personalities. Also present were National Assembly deputies.

The reception ended with an art performance.

KAMPUCHEA Editorial

BK110428 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1447 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Feb (SPK) -- The Second Session of the National Assembly held in Phnom Penh from 5 to 10 February unanimously adopted resolutions in the interest of the nation and people, thereby showing again that the progressive and revolutionary character of our National Assembly differs from that of the exploiting classes, which serves only their own interests, said the journal KAMPUCHEA in an editorial.

The journal went on: The economic and cultural report presented at the National Assembly showed encouraging successes and formulated projects for development in 1982. These projects are reasonable and scientific. We all are assigned a common task in the implementation of this economic and cultural plan, which is aimed at improving our people's material and cultural lives.

The laws adopted by the National Assembly have confirmed and strengthened the legality of our socialist state. They serve as a guide in the application of the political line of the party and state and of other measures aimed at ensuring a peaceful life and stability for the people and in the struggle against injustice. This new progress of the Kampuchean revolution has been heartily acclaimed by the Kampuchean people throughout the country and by friends throughout the world. From this progress one understands that the Kampuchean revolution is ready not only to fight the enemies firmly, but also to defend and respect civil rights and rebuild a new society in which the workers' rights and democratic freedoms are ensured.

We are now still faced with numerous difficulties left by the old regime. U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and their lackeys are striving to provoke instability vis-a-vis our regime, but we shall overcome them. The Kampuchean revolution is irreversible, the journal concluded.

AFP: HUN SEN DENIES SRV TROOPS THREATEN THAILAND

NC101254 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Thai participation in a "regional conference" on Cambodia, sought by Phnom Penh, would not necessarily oblige Bangkok to recognize the Heng Samrin government, Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen said here.

In an interview today in the French Communist Party newspaper L'HUMANITE, Hun Sen, who is also a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the pro-Soviet People's Revolutionary Party, denied that Vietnamese troops in Cambodia posed any threat to Thailand. The foreign minister said that the only threat came from Thailand's supplying with arms and food groups of "reactionary Khmers" in the aim of destroying Cambodia. He added that should Bangkok respond to Cambodian proposals, including a plan for an internationally-guaranteed demilitarized zone, Phnom Penh would discuss with Hanoi the reduction of Vietnamese troops stationed on its territory. Hun Sen said he wanted to emphasize that even "the establishment of relations with Thailand" would not necessarily involve recognition of his government.

Questioned on his government's relations with France, Hun Sen said that "good signs" were coming from Paris, and listed above all France's failure to recognize the ousted Khmer Rouge regime -- which retains the Cambodian seat in the United Nations. France recognizes neither the Khmer Rouge nor the Heng Samrin government. Hun Sen added that if France backed Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) plans, involving the setting up of a coalition government in Cambodia, it would be "on the wrong track."

He closed the interview saying that he believed France was considering "a foreign policy towards Southeast Asia independent of ASEAN." He repeated Cambodia's criticism of ASEAN -- made up of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- for "thinking peace involves the overthrow of the Phnom Penh regime."

HUN SEN SPEAKS AT 7 FEB RECEPTION IN PARIS

BK101529 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Feb (SPK) -- The Association for the Knowledge and Development of Kampuchea, the Committee for Aid to Kampuchea and the Association for Aid to the Kampuchean People hosted a reception in Paris on 7 February in honor of the KPRP delegation led by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. The delegation was in France to attend the 24th French Communist Party Congress, VNA reports.

Hun Sen reviewed the situation in Kampuchea which, he said, is irreversible. He stressed that the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples is unshakable, and that Kampuchea's policy seeks to establish normal relations with neighboring Thailand so as to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

GDR PARTY CULTURAL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Group's Arrival Reported

BK020954 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Feb (SPK) -- A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] led by Jurgen Harder, deputy director of the SED Central Committee Cultural Department, arrived in Phnom Penh on 1 February. The delegation was greeted on arrival by Chey Saphon, vice chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and other personalities. Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present to welcome the delegation.

On the same day, Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, met with the delegation. Chheng Phon talked about the development of the information service during the past 3 years and about the complete destruction of our national culture by the Pol Pol-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. He reaffirmed the determination of cultural workers to restore our national culture. The minister sincerely thanked the GDR people for their moral and material assistance to the Kampuchean people.

On this occasion, Jurgen Harder handed over to the Kampuchean side a film produced by the GDR. Jurgen Harder affirmed that through this film the GDR producers wanted to denounce the perfidous maneuvers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors.

Heng Samrin Receives Film

BK041403 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Feb (SPK) -- Jurgen Harder, deputy chief of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Department of Culture and head of a GDR cinematographic delegation, on Tuesday [2 February] handed over the film "Angkar" ("Organization") to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

In the name of the KPRP Central Committee, General Secretary Heng Samrin profoundly thanked the SED Central Committee for propagandizing the truth about Kampuchea. This fine gesture on the part of the SED, Heng Samrin added, reflects not only the cooperation between the two countries in the cultural field, but also their solidarity in the struggle against the enemy's harmful activities.

On this occasion, Jurgen Harder affirmed the GDR's position and good will to assist the PRK in denouncing the genocidal crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique against the Kampuchean people and in disseminating the truth about Kampuchea so as to contribute to the quest for justice, happiness and peace for the Kampuchean people.

Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense[KUFNCD]; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and other personages attended the handover ceremony. Also present was Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea.

The ceremony ended with the screening of the film.

Heng Samrin Meets Delegation

BK081543 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State and general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, received in Phnom Penh today the GDR cinematographic delegation led by Jurgen Harder, deputy director of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Cultural Department, which is visiting Kampuchea.

Chairman Heng Samrin expressed deep thanks to the SED and the people of the GDR for their material and moral aid to the Kampuchean party and people. The film "Angkar" that the SED presented to the KPRP, Chairman Heng Samrin said, shows to world opinion the rebirth of Kampuchea and the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The film denounced the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea for having covered up with the hammer and sickle the atrocities of their blood-thirsty regime at the instigation of the Beijing expansionists. The film makes us see what took place in the minds of the unprecedented Democratic Kampuchean leaders who, after joining the Communist Party of Kampuchea, began to eliminate such partisans of the Kampuchean revolution as Acha Mean, Keo Mani and Keo Mean; who, during nearly 4 years of their rule, massacred more than 3 million Kampucheans; and who unleashed a war of aggression against Vietnam with arms and ammunition supplied by China.

The massacre of 3 million Kampucheans and the destruction of all state institutions have been noted by the entire world. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, representatives of a Democratic Kampuchea without territory or population, has managed to occupy Kampuchea's legitimate seat at the United Nations. Is there justice only on paper? During an interview with John Climes, specialist on Indochinese questions of the White House, Ieng Sary stubbornly denied that he had ever committed these barbarous crimes, and blamed them on Vietnam. Then, does the Tuol Sleng school prison belong to Vietnam? Are the documents found in this place of torture not enough to prove the guilt of Democratic Kampuchea's leaders?

Delegation Departs

BK091010 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Feb (SPK) -- At the end of its visit, which lasted for more than 1 week, the GDR's cinematographic delegation led by Jurgen Harder, deputy director of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Cultural Department, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 8 February.

It was seen off by Chey Saphon, vice chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and Chey Sophea, vice minister of information, press and culture. Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador, was present.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received in audience by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. The delegation gave the film "Angkar" to the KPRP Central Committee. It visited the Tuol Sleng school prison, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, a glassware factory, a hospital and the exhibition of the front and the army in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap Province.

CSSR DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

BK291025 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jan (SPK) -- A Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Government delegation led by First Deputy Minister of Health Jaroslav Jirous arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for a friendly visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Health.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Kampuchean Vice Minister of Health Chhea Thang and other personalities. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Kampuchea Zikmund Tobias was present at the arrival of the delegation.

Signing of Health Agreement

BK050347 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1507 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK) -- An agreement on health cooperation between the PRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSSR] was signed on 3 February in Phnom Penh by Kampuchean Health Minister Yit Kim Seng and Jaroslav Jirous, Czechoslovak first deputy minister of health and head of a Czechoslovak health delegation now visiting Kampuchea. Under this agreement, the CSSR will handle the initial operation of the Takeo hospital.

Present at the signing of the agreement were Kampuchean Vice Ministers of Health Nut Savoeun and Chhea Thang and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Kampuchea Zikmund Tobias.

Departure of Group

BK060805 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1424 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- On Thursday [4 February] the CSSR governmental delegation led by Jaroslav Jirous, first deputy minister of health, left Phnom Penh at the end of its 8-day visit to Kampuchea.

It was received in audience by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. An accord on sanitary cooperation between the PRK and the CSSR was signed at the end of this visit. The Czechoslovak delegation visited common graves at Cheung Ek, the former royal palace, the national muesum, the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, a pharmaceutical plant and Takeo Province.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SPORTS EQUIPMENT DONATION -- On 2 February Soviet Counselor Koleshnikov handed over sports equipment to Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information, press and culture, at the Information, Press and Culture Ministry. Him Chhem thanked the Soviet Government and people for aid to the Kampuchean people. He said the Kampuchean people would never forget the kindness of the Soviet people, and that thanks to Soviet assistance, Kampuchea is reborn and making steady progress toward socialism. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Feb 82 BK]

USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER OGARKOV VISITS

Talks With Khamtai Siphandon

BK110405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 February a military delegation of the LPDR headed by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, held talks in Vientiane with a Soviet military delegation headed by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defense of the Soviet Union.

The two sides discussed the daily enhancement of the strength of solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Lao and the Soviet Armies in order to contribute to the maintenance of cohesion and strength of the socialist system. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and close friendship. The two sides reached unanimity on all problems discussed during the meeting.

The delegation, led by Comrade Marshal Ogarkov, arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 10 February. The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister of interior and chief of the LPLA General Staff; and Comrade Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense; together with many high-ranking officers from the three major departments attached to the National Defense Ministry and to various corps of the Supreme Command. Also on hand to welcome Comrade Marshal Ogarkov and his delegation at the airport were Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union; Comrade Col Anisimov Stanislav, Soviet military attache; and Comrade Col (Le Ninh Tuan), Vietnamese military attache to Laos.

Later, in the afternoon of the same day, the Soviet military delegation visited an armored car unit, where it was warmly and cordially welcomed by the cadres and combatants of the unit.

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK110423 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[SIANG PASASON Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Pay Tribute to and Welcome the Soviet Military Delegation for Paying a Friendship Visit to our Country" -- date not given]

[Text] On 10 February, at the invitation of the LPDR National Defense Ministry, the military delegation of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, marshal of the USSR, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defense, begins an official visit to our country. The delegation brings with it the great joy and encouragement, militant solidarity and friendship of the Soviet people and armed forces to the Lao Army and people at a time when all our people are persevering and striving to fulfill all difficult and complicated tasks in the struggle to defend and build our country. We welcome the Soviet military delegation -- our close comrades in arms -- who are the representatives of the heroic and triumphant armed forces of the land of the great Lenin -- the armed forces which have fought gallantly for more than half a century.

We are especially proud of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the first modern army of the proletariat -- which were educated and trained by the great Lenin and which have grown unprecedentedly strong. They have written glorious pages in the history of the revolution, during the civil war to topple the yoke of repression and exploitation of the czarist regime and in the history of World War II, to defend the country -- the first socialist nation in the world -- and to save mankind from the danger of fascism. We are proud of their resolute, arduous and persistent struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

With the resounding victories and achievements recorded in the patriotic war and the struggle for peace, the Soviet Armed Forces have made noble contributions to the struggle of the Soviet people to defend their revolutionary gains and to build the socialist and communist society. The Soviet Armed Forces are the reliable forces of the Soviet people and the determined vanguard combatants of the epoch, and have opened a path toward socialist and communist society and built the Soviet Union into the most powerful country in the world. The Soviet Armed Forces are battle tested, equipped with modern (?weapons) and technology and have firmly grasped and continuously developed the modern military science of Marxism-Leninism. They are an excellent combat and national construction model for all armies of the proletariat and all oppressed countries in the world. They are the beloved children of the country of the great Lenin, which has possessed powerful economic and military foundations as well as modern technology and science.

The Soviet Armed Forces have now become a strong modern army and are strong enough to safeguard the fruits of the revolution of the Soviet people, to fulfill their esteemed international obligations, to defend the socialist community and world peace and to hold in check the scheme of the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, to fervently oppose and sabotage the revolution and to create tension throughout the world.

The Lao and Soviet peoples and armed forces have maintained a lasting tradition of militant solidarity, which has been tested and tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle to attain the esteemed objective of the epoch: peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. We are very proud of the solidarity and friendship between Laos and the Soviet Union, which are firmly and vigorously developing in all fields. We regard such solidarity and friendship as an important factor in building new strength for the Lao Army and people to score victories in the struggle to defend and build our country.

The Soviet Union rendered wholehearted support and assistance to our people during the period of resistance against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists. Now, at a time when our army and people are striving to defend and build our socialist country and to fight against imperialism, particularly the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in implementing a scheme to weaken and swallow up our country, the Soviet people and armed forces continually render great support and assistance to the Lao revolution.

Greatly appreciating the great achievements and victories scored by the heroic Soviet people and armed forces, the Lao Army and people would once again like to extend our heartfelt welcome and tribute to the military delegation of the Soviet Union, who are our close comrades in arms. We are fully convinced that the friendship visit to our country by the delegation will further strengthen and consolidate the great friendship and close combat solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of our two countries. May the visit to our country by the military delegation of the Soviet Union be crowned with glorious success!

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES AUSTRIAN ENVOY

BK061754 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Feb (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee, yesterday received here the new Austrian ambassador, Rudolf Bogner. On this occasion, the Lao deputy premier wished that the new envoy will accomplish his task in enhancing the relations of friendship between the two countries.

Ambassador Rudolf Bogner, whose residence is in Bangkok, presented credentials to President Souphanouvong on 4 February.

CRASH OF SRV AIRCRAFT NEAR BORDER REPORTED

BK111234 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Public Relations Department correspondent assigned to the Aranyaprathet information center, at 1000 this morning a Thai radar station detected a violation of Thai airspace by an unidentified aircraft over Phong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. Thai Air Force planes were dispatched to intercept the intruding aircraft. At 1100 a unit of the 9th Division received reports from Sa Kaeo and Watthana Nakhon Districts that an aircraft had crashed near Ban Saeng Chan, Tambon Ban Kaeng, Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri. The aircraft which crashed was a Vietnamese two-engine transport aircraft, AN-26, serial number 26264. It was painted with a five-point red star on the left side of its tail. Its front section was damaged in the crash.

The provincial police of Tambon Ban Kaeng inspected the crash site and captured 13 Vietnamese soldiers — the highest-ranking being an air force captain — and a number of articles. Three of the captured Vietnamese soldiers were wounded, and one later died.

Villagers in the area disclosed that articles were thrown from the aircraft before it crashed. A later report said that an initial investigation revealed that the aircraft which crashed was traveling from Phnom Penh to Saigon. The officials of the 9th Division searched the aircraft and found that most of the articles on board were clothes, Samit 14 Thai cigarettes and seasoning powder. These articles were believed to have been bought from Thailand.

Ten Vietnamese soldiers are now under detention and interrogation by the authorities, and are being well cared for, while two are receiving treatment at the field hospital operated by the Japanese Government in Sa Kaeo District. The soldier who died has thus far not been identified.

Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlangek reportedly will inspect the crash site this afternoon.

AFP Report

BK111043 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Three Vietnamese soldiers were wounded and 10 others captured when their Soviet-made Antonov-26 transport plane crash-landed inside Thailand around noon today, apparently after an attack by Khmer Rouge guerrillas close to the Thai-Cambodian border, the Thai Army announced. Army spokesman Col Marudon Detpadiyut corrected initial reports that one person had been killed in the crash, which took place 50 kilometres (31 miles) inside the Thai border district of Sa Kaeo bordering with Cambodia. But he gave no further details on the 13 Vietnamese involved. He said the two-engine plane was believed to have come under fire from guerrillas loyal to ex-Khmer Rouge Premier Pol Pot in an area adjjacent to Thailand's Ta Phraya District, about 300 kilometres (187 miles) east of here.

SUPREME COMMAND RAPS SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

BK110325 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The office of the Supreme Command headquarters has reported that Vietnam has shown a constant violation of Thai sovereignty by firing mortar and artillery shells into Thai territory and revealing their intention of trying to provoke Thailand to take strong retaliatory action.

Thailand has long abided by the UN Charter, which calls on all member nations to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity of any state. The UN General Assembly's resolution on Kampuchea clearly indicated the right direction for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, which Thailand and ASEAN were pursuing. Vietnam, on the other hand, would like to create confusion on the Kampuchean problem. But this she will never succeed in doing. At the same time, Thai forces will be on the alert and ready to protect the sovereignty and independence of Thailand from aggression by the Vietnamese.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER FIGHTING

BK111055 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, clashes between Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge soldiers continue near the Thai-Kampuchean border. At 1200 on 4 February, a clash between Khieu Samphan and Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers resulted in two rounds of heavy weapons landing near Ban Lang Khao Luang, Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri. Damage to the area is not known at present. Six other rounds landed on the Kampuchean side of the border. At 1750 on 4 February four Vietnamese 10-mm rockets landed south of Ban Sangae, Ta Phraya District. There was no damage to Thai property.

At 1430 on 5 February a Vietnamese aircraft violated Thai airspace south of Aranyaprathet District. The aircraft was a propellor-type with two engines. It flew at high speed and at very low altitude over Khlong Nam Sai, heading west to Ban Non Sao-e in Aranyaprathet District before turning back to Kampuchea.

GENERAL NOTES TWO NEW SRV DIVISIONS NEAR BORDER

BK110131 Bangkok POST in English 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vietnam has committed two divisions of fresh troops to the battle against Khmer Rouge guerrillas entrenched in the rugged southwestern border, Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said last night. He added that large quantities of military supplies, including 155-mm artillery pieces which are similar to the biggest type in the Thai Army arsenal, and 120-mm mortars had been ferried up the Khlong Khluen river from the sea near Koh Kong Province to beef up Hanoi's firepower in the battle zone on the southwestern border.

Gen Som identified the two new divisions as the 75th and 52nd, and anticipated that fighting between the Vietnamese forces and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas would intensify and would go on for quite a long time.

The general said it was the first time that Hanoi had brought into action such a big gun as the 155-mm artillery piece. He added that 155-mm shells had slammed into the Thai side recently during fierce fighting with the guerrillas. He further disclosed that a Soviet-made Antonov-26 transport plane which was converted for reconnaissance missions had violated Thai airspace over Ban Khlong Nam Sai, south of Aranyaprathet, last Friday. He said he suspected the plane was making a reconnaissance flight over guerrilla camps in the Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Huen regions. Gen Som maintained that Thai troops would not interfere in the fighting in Kampuchea, but would retaliate if they were shot at first or if shells were intentionally fired across the border.

Field military sources in Aranyaprathet said fighting raged yesterday near the border opposite the southern part of Aranyaprathet and across Ta Phraya District. More than 20 mortar shells and rockets believed fired by Vietnamese troops landed in the deserted village of San Nong Ian, south of Aranyaprathet.

Military sources said two unarmed Vietnamese troops yesterday fled across the border and were arrested by Thai troops.

At least 14 Khmer refugees have been injured in Vietnamese shelling during fighting since Tuesday night with the guerrillas close to Phnum Chhat Hill across Ta Phraya District. The injured were taken to a field hospital in Khao I-Dang holding centre for treatment. An official at Aranyaprathet hospital said a woman who was seriously injured in a shelling Tuesday died in the hospital yesterday, bringing the total death toll to three. Three village schools along the border close to the scene of the fighting were closed down for fear of stray shells. Villagers have built up bunkers close to their houses with help from the army.

Military sources disclosed that the two Vietnamese defectors were identified as Pvt Dong (25) and Pvt Duong (21), both of them natives of Saigon. They said that they were fed up with fighting and wanted to be resettled in a third country.

Meanwhile, in New York yesterday the Thai permanent representative in the United Nations issued a letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council condemning Vietnamese shellings of Thai villages. The letter referred to two incidents on January 31 and February 1 during which many rounds of artillery and mortar shells and rockets fired by Vietnamese forces landed on Thai soil, killing two Thai villagers, seriously injuring four others and destroying four houses.

"These incidents constitute further evidence of blatant and premediated violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate acts of hostility committed by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea and reaffirms its legitimate rights to undertake all measures necessary to safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity," the letter said.

PREM, YI CHONG-OK BANQUET SPEECHES REPORTED

BK110345 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] North Korean Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok last night said he was looking forward to closer cooperation and ties between Thailand and his country.

In a carefully worded speech at a dinner hosted by the Thai Government, the North Korean leader said if the two peoples promote friendship and solidarity and have closer economic cooperation, they can greatly contribute themselves to common prosperity and progress. He said that during sincere discussions between his delegates and the Thai counterparts, the two sides reached identity of views on expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The North Korean leader also renewed his praise for the Thai effort to fulfill the just cause of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to realize peace, stability and neutrality in the region.

Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said during the same dinner that there were still ample opportunities for the two countries to develop bilateral cooperation in various fields, especially in the economic area.

NATION: DPRK PROPOSAL TO UPGRADE TIES REJECTED

BK110145 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Thailand yesterday rejected the North Korean proposal to upgrade its trade representative office here to the embassy level, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said. The deputy foreign minister said after a meeting with his North Korean counterpart, Cho Kyu-il, that the Thai Government could not accept the proposal "because it is against international principles."

The deputy foreign minister had earlier said the Thai Government would turn down the proposal because it has insufficient budget and personnel for an embassy in the communist country. However, observers believe that "different ideologies" between the two governments was the main reason behind the Thai rejection aimed at keeping a distance from North Korea. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1975, but they deal with each other on diplomatic matters through their respective embassies in Beijing and Rangoon.

Arun said the North Koreans voiced their support for the ASEAN-engineered call for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the noncommunist bloc efforts for the three Khmer resistance groups to form a loose coalition government. Apart from China, leader of a Khmer faction Prince Norodom Sihanouk is welcome in North Korea, where he usually spends a long time living in exile in the country pending a solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

The deputy foreign minister also said that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon might visit North Korea after October at the invitation of his counterpart, Premier Yi Chong-ok.

Thailand and North Korea yesterday concluded an agreement to allow direct communications and postal services between the two countries, Communications Minister Adm Amon Sirikaya said yesterday. The deal, called the "Agreement on Communications and Postal Services Between Thailand the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," was signed by Amon and North Korean External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam at the Communications Ministry.

Amon said that prior to the conclusion of the agreement, communications and postal services between the two countries had to be made through a third country under the frame-work of the International Communications Union (ICU) and the International Postal Union (IPU). Pyongyang earlier proposed a draft agreement over the issue to Bangkok, but the Thai Government later counter-proposed another draft agreement in its version, which was finally accepted by the North Korean leadership.

SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

OW101535 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 10 -- Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice-minister of defence, left here this morning, successfully concluding his official friendship visit to Vietnam.

The farewell ceremony was held at the guest house of the Ministry of National Defence. Present on the occasion were General Hoang Van Thai, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-minister for national defence; senior lieutenant general Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV C.C., vice-minister for national defence, and chief of the General Staff; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister for national defence; and other senior officers.

The Soviet military delegation was also seen off by Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan; vice-president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association Nguyen Khanh Toan; and other civilian officials. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, staff members of the Soviet Embassy and many Soviet experts in Hanoi were also present.

A guard of honour of the Vietnam People's Army presented its military salute, and bouquets were presented to Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and his party by Vietnamese women combatants. Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, Major General Doan Ba Khanh and other senior officers accompanied the guests to the airport.

PHAM VAN DONG CONGRATULATES NEW PRK PREMIER

OW110735 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 11 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has warmly congratulated Chan Si on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In a message dated February 10 he says:

"May the militant solidarity and special relationship between our two countries be constantly strengthened and successfully developed. I wish you good health to join the other party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in scoring new, still bigger success in defending the gains of revolution and building a prosperous and happy Kampuchea."

PRC SAID TO BE WHIPPING UP ANTI-SRV PROPAGANDA

BK101342 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A new wave of anti-Vietnam campaign is being whipped up by Beijing. Fabrications have been made about Vietnamese artillery barrage on Chinese soil. On February 7 the official Chinese news agency XINHUA said that Vietnam was preparing a new aggression against Thailand. To make the story sound persuasive and to instigate some naive people, Beijing has pulled the strings for Bangkok to chime in. To this end, a news conference was recently called by the Thai Foreign Ministry which distributed documents on the so-called massive artillery attacks by Vietnamese forces on the Thai district of Aranyaprathet.

Why all this sudden and noisy slander? It should be noted that this new wave of slander campaign came in the wake of Vietnam's unilateral acting upon its proposal on the cessation by both sides of all armed actions during the Lunar New Year festival, and the Vietnamese note dated January 30 proposing a complete end to armed actions along the Sino-Vietnamese border and an early resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks unilaterally suspended by the Chinese side 2 years ago.

The fair and reasonable proposal of the Vietnamese side has been welcomed by the Chinese people and progressive public. This proposal conforms with the proposal of the United Nations secretary general on the maintenance of peace in the border region by China and Vietnam even after the Lunar New Year festival, thus contributing to peace and security in the region.

The Chinese leaders, however, have turned a deaf ear to this proposal. Beijing even steps up hostile actions against Vietnam and other countries in Indochina. Proof of these hostile actions is seen in artillery attacks and land grabbings along the border, Chinese military support for the remnants of Pol Pot troops in sabotage activities in Kampuchea, and the arrangement for a coming meeting in Beijing between Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Sihanouk and Son Sann to accelerate the setting up of the so-called tripartite coalition government. Their aim is to wreck the resurrection of Kampuchea.

Lately the commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, hinted of China's effort in drawing Thailand into a war with her neighbor. This sheds more light on Beijing's sabotage of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

What Beijing has done betrays its words. By slandering Vietnam, Beijing and its followers have tried to cover their crimes against the three Indochinese peoples and to avoid responding to Vietnam's positive proposal dated January 30. This proposal, as stated above, calls for an end to armed actions along the Sino-Vietnamese border and resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations. Beijing's slander can deceive nobody, but self-exposes its dirty face.

HA NAM NINH PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS HELD

OW101031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Station correspondent Tran Ngoc Thu's report: "Through the Party Organization Congress of Ha Nam Ninh Province"]

[Text] The congress of various echelons of the Ha Nam Ninh party organization was held for nearly 2 1/2 months, from early November 1981 to mid-January 1982. The Ha Nam Ninh party organization is a big one, comprising more than 110,000 party members. Consequently, asked about their impressions, many delegates to the congress replied: Never has there been such extensive political activity. If one were to count all party congresses from the grassroots level upward, there would have been hundreds of thousands of suggestions made on the Central Committee's documents, clarifying all the key questions of our revolution to be decided at the forthcoming fifth party congress.

Not only did an enthusiastic atmosphere, reflecting the spirit of responsibility and awareness of being masters, envelope the party organizations; it spread among the people. This is because, a delegate told me, as a matter of fact, throughout last year -- an unusual year -- all the party and the people everywhere discussed economic management. Everybody was concerned about matters relating to policies and mechanisms of economic and social management, contractual work in agriculture and industry, readjustments of prices and wages and improvements in distribution and circulation. From the cadres and party members to the ordinary citizens, everyone read newspapers, listened to the radio, attended meetings or held real, enthusiastic and lively discussions.

Such major issues as the strength, weakness or survival of the country are very closely and realistically linked to each individual's and each family's food, clothing and daily life. Consequently, it can be said that the realities of a year of enthusiastic discussions and work brought to the congresses a very rich substance full of combativeness, and the days of the congress toward the end of the year constituted a grandiose conclusion to a year full of new developments.

All rivers flow into the sea. After tens of thousands of suggestions made in the discussions, the Ha Nam Ninh party organization congress finally reached a high unanimity of views with the Central Committee regarding its evaluation of the situation, the guidelines and tasks and party building activities. The common and economic lines set out by the fourth party congress were entirely correct. Both the strategic tasks set out by our party at that congress have registered new successes.

Regarding the task of national defense, there was no dissension. The great victories of establishing a unified and socialist Vietnam and of the fight against the aggressive Chinese expansionists were obvious. The congress agreed with the affirmation by the documents that these victories added an extremely glorious chapter to our nation's heroic history. Ha Nam Ninh Province, which has great manpower and material potential, has fought very valiantly, has been awarded the independence order and has many of its units cited as heroic ones and which, during the three resistance wars, sent millions of people to the battlefield, now pledges to continue to contribute its efforts to the task of defending the country, making it forever firm and powerful.

The supplementary and illustrative opinions clearly identified the new enemy, the Chinese expansionists right next to us. They are crueler, more perfidious and more barbarous than our previous enemies. Their collusion with international reaction led by U.S. imperialism and their war plots and maneuvers against us at present are much more complicated militarily, economically, culturally and ideologically. Consequently, in the struggle to defeat the new enemy, we must uphold vigilance, look at the issue comprehensively and make still greater efforts.

Regarding the task of national construction, the congress observed that we have just undergone an extremely difficult period. Natural disasters, typhoons, floods, drought, waterlogging and insect infestations took place one after another. Our raw material and supplies were seriously reduced. Under these extremely difficult circumstances, Ha Nam Ninh's noteworthy achievement in economic construction consists in its endeavor to successfully and basically maintain production and surmount tense periods, such as those following the big typhoons and floods during the 1978 and 1980 10th month crops.

The key rice region, comprising the five districts of Xuan Thuy, Hai Hau, Nghia Hung, Nam Ninh and Kim Son, maintained intensive cultivation. The largest low-lying fifth-month crop region in the north, comprising 55,000 hectares, completely got out of 1-crop cultivation and became a region with 2 rice crops.

Fairly good progress was made in the winter crop in a number of districts such as Ly Nhan, Duy Tien, Y Yen, Vu Ban and Nam Ninh. The regions producing important industrial crops such as Hoang Long tobacco and coastal rush, and major items, such as salt and fish, constantly met plan norms. The Ha Nam Ninh regional industry was fairly strong. Artisan industry and handicrafts often reached the output value of some 200 million dong, ranking behind only Hanoi, the capital, and Ho Chi Minh City.

A success of great significance was the initial renovation of the economic managerial mechanism in 1981 which brought about considerable material results. In agriculture, more than 99 percent of cooperatives have adopted the product contract system, leaving only 3 cooperatives which have not applied it, and increasing food production by more than 190,000 tons. Artisan industry and handicrafts overfulfilled their plans and increased production by 18 percent compared to 1980. Many new factors have emerged.

By adopting at an early date the product-contract system, the Thanh Liem, Xuan Thuy, Hoang Long and Duy Tien Districts have created a new mettle in agriculture in which the weak districts such as Duy Tien and Thanh Liem have become fairly strong.

Duy Tien District in particular has fulfilled quite impressive economic and social targets. Duy Tien has the highest per capita food production of the province -- 410 kilograms, the highest per capita export value of the province -- 50 dong, and the lowest population growth rate of the province -- 1.5 percent. Only a few years ago, Duy Tien was a weak province, ranking 16th out of the 19 district and city units. It now ranks third, behind Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy District only.

Duy Tien District has gained good experience in building the district level in a continuously flooded area faced with difficulties. This experience has been popularized in many other districts, which are in the same situation. It is connected with intensively improving ricefields; is achieving intensive cultivation to solve the food problem; is positively developing the growing of subsidiary crops and industrial plants such as sugarcane, jute, soybeans and mulberry; expanding various branches and trades; producing consumer and export goods; strictly implementing the birth control plan; redistributing manpower and the population and developing the party at the grassroots level.

In 1981 Nam Ninh District earned 36 million dong, the greatest value of handicraft production in the province thus overfulfilling its production plan by 5.5 million dong. In the previous 3 years, its value of production has dropped because of bureaucratic-subsidy administrativism. But in 1981, Nam Ninh district granted broader independence to its production installations and provided guidance and assistance to them in overcoming difficulties and exploiting various sources of raw materials. By applying the system of contract-based wages and progressive bonuses, by properly organizing the handicraft workers' life and by developing the movement for creative labor and practicing economy, Nam Ninh District increased its volume of production and will be able to advance even more vigorously.

Many agricultural and handicraft cooperatives have achieved new progress. The Xuan Phong, Xuan Tien, Xuan Kien, Hai Van and Hai Bac cooperatives achieved more than 9 tons of paddy per hectare. The Tan Tien mechanical cooperative achieved a 3.5 million dong value in production. The Quyet Thang cooperative specializing in building boats, made of concrete reinforced with steel netting, achieved a 6 million dong value in production. Xuan Hong and Chau Giang villages exported many specific types of goods worth 1.5 to 2 million dong. In particular, the Xuan Hong cooperative, with its own technical equipment, turned out nearly 23 tons of paper and cardboard in 1981 to satisfy the province's needs. The Thanh Tam cooperative exploited local quarries and produced thousands of tons of semi-chemical pulp, a type of raw material needed by various chemical industries.

In Ha Nam Ninh Province, five mechanical cooperatives have produced insecticide sprayers to satisfy the pressing need of the agricultural sector during the past 10th-month crop season. They include the Dai Dong cooperative in Ha Nam City, the Vinh Long and Tien Tien cooperatives in Nam Ninh District, the Truc Phu cooperative in Hai Hau District and the Hop Thanh cooperative in Kim Son District.

In 1981 the communications and transportation sector in Ha Nam Ninh Province made worthy contributions to the development of production and livelihood. The communications service exerted great efforts to repair and made full use of transport means on communications lines inside and outside the province, thus meeting the requirements for the circulation of materials and goods.

All these new factors prove that Ha Nam Ninh Province possesses great potential in manpower, land, trades and occupations as well as very active and creative production installations. If all the obstacles caused by conservatism and sluggishness are removed, if the district level is strengthened and if the managerial work is improved, Ha Nam Ninh will be able to overcome all actual difficulties and make progress.

At the Ha Nam Ninh party organization congress, many delegates from various grassroots-level installations, districts and economic sectors affirmed these potentials and new factors and strongly denounced the negative phenomena in management, production, distribution and circulation which had impeded production and caused difficulties to the people's life. These phenomena include conservatism, the lack of sensitivity to the new, officialism, which have caused unnecessary trouble to the people, misappropriation of state and collective property and undemocratic practices vis-a-vis the population.

Most of the delegates' suggestions to be submitted to the central level deal with problems concerning improvement of the management system, economic and social policies, decentralization and creation of conditions for the district level to shape its own plan and budget. To this end, the district level must have its own material bases, source of raw materials, capital and revenue and must be given powers to organize its cadres and so forth.

The delegates also made suggestions on the continuous improvement of policies, especially those governing investment, the use of cash, prices, the sale of raw materials and goods, the collection and purchase of farm products, the settlement of contracts between state organs and production installations and the education, training and use of cadres and on the strict and just observance of party discipline and the enforcement of state laws.

With a high unanimity with the central party committee's strategic line, objectives, orientation, tasks and measures, the Ha Nam Ninh party organization congress worked out a revolutionary program of action and voiced determination to satisfactorily implement the 1982 State Plan by motivating all the party members and people in the province to strive to solve the food and clothing problems and produce large quantities of export goods in order to improve the people's living conditions and build the country.

The greatest success achieved by the congress lies in the fact that it created a new faith and a new orientation, based on the province's experiences, and in the light of the party's correct line and policies.

The Ha Nam Ninh party organization presently includes a membership 20 times larger than the party membership in the entire country in 1945 and is endowed with revolutionary traditions and practical experience. This is its very pride and constitutes a factor for developing its strong points and removing its weak ones regarding internal solidarity and the homogeneity of various movements in the province in order to properly implement the resolutions of the forthcoming fifth party congress, build Ha Nam Ninh into a steadfast province, worthy of its position as the number one province endowed with comprehensive great potential in the Red River Delta.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON WAGE, BONUS SYSTEMS

BK101536 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[From the review of Hanoi press for 10 February]

[Text] All papers published in Hanoi capital today carry at the top of their front page a directive issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on stepping up the implementation of various forms of product contract-based wages and bonuses in state-operated agricultural, forestry and fishery production installations.

The directive says: Implementing Council of Ministers decisions No 16/CP and 26/CP, in 1981 state-operated agricultural, forestry and fishery production installations, including the water conservancy and rubber production installations, broadened the implementation of the contract-based, piecework and bonus payment systems for many categories of laborers in various sectors and trades. In those installations in which the contract and bonus systems were satisfactorily applied, production has been developed, labor productivity increased, production costs reduced, the profits of enterprises and income of workers and civil servants constantly augmented, and socialist production relations consolidated and strengthened.

The contract and bonus systems, however, have not been evenly and widely implemented in the above-mentioned state-operated production installations and have not yet exerted a strong impact on the mass movement as the product contract system did in agricultural cooperatives. The various forms of contract and bonus have not been perfected. The three interests have not been satisfactorily associated, with some localities paying more attention to the interests of laborers while failing to attach due importance to those of enterprises and the state. The guidance of the responsible ministries and provincial and city people's committees in implementing the contract and bonus systems has been lax and inconstant. Experiences in the application of the two systems have not been reviewed and promptly disseminated. The state's general management organs have not paid attention to improving the management system to create proper conditions for production installations to implement the contract and bonus systems forcefully, and so forth.

The directive clearly points out: To promote these strong points and overcome these shortcomings, thus making it possible to promote production, to increase labor productivity, to ensure the profitability of production and business operations, to fulfill completely the 1982 State Plan and to increase the income of laborers, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issues the following instructions:

In 1982 all state-operated agricultural, forestry and fishery production installations, including water conservancy and rubber production installations, must broaden the implementation of the contract-based and piecework wages and bonus systems in all sectors and trades. This is aimed at exerting a strong impact on all laborers directly engaged in production as well as on managerial and production-support cadres and personnel, effecting a radical change in production and business management and in economic accounting, promoting increasingly higher production efficiency, and abolishing the state's compensation for losses.

The Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Maritime Products and Water Conservancy and the general rubber department should select good examples and develop them into good models of implementation of the contract-based and piecework wages and bonus systems suitable for the production characteristics of each sector and trade. Such models should serve as the basis for vigorously expanding the contract movement in state-operated installations into larger areas.

All ministries and local people's committees must thoroughly understand and enable all installations to acquire a more thorough and deeper understanding of the various Council of Ministers decisions, especially decisions No 26/CP and No 16/CP, which must be implemented in coordination with decision No 25/CP.

The State Planning Commission and the financial, banking, labor and supply sectors are responsible for coordinating with the responsible sectors and localities to resolve promptly difficulties caused by the restrictive managerial and administrative system based on subsidies, to establish quickly wage funds proportional to the product output value, and to meet expeditiously the demands for capital, supplies and cash of installations, thereby enabling them to step up production.

All sectors and localities should respect and promote the powers of enterprise directors according to established regulations and create all necessary conditions for enterprises to become really independent in production and business operations, including export and import activities and the use of foreign currencies according to state regulations.

The Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Maritime Products and Water Conservancy, the general rubber department and all localities must carefully prepare all necessary conditions for broadening the implementation of the contract and bonus systems. For example, they must give advanced professional training to cadres, organize training and study sessions to guide installations in firmly grasping the contents of the contract and bonus systems, regularly control and supervise the implementation of these systems, and promptly correct errors and deviations and introduce good experiences.

10 Feb NHAN DAN Editorial

BK101037 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 10 February editorial: "Closely Guide the Implementation of the Piecework Wage System"]

[Text] The payment of contract-based and product-based wages is now being implemented in all state-operated agricultural, forestry and maritime products establishments. About 50 percent of state-operated agricultural establishments, 40 percent of state-operated forestry establishments and most of the maritime products establishments have implemented the payment of contract-based wages and bonuses.

Contractural work is part of the economic management system. To accelerate production, it is necessary to do away with management redtape and subsidization while implementing business accountability. We can apply the payment of contract-based wages and bonuses extensively even while efforts are being made to change the management system gradually.

By applying the payment of contract-based wages, we can combine obligations with interests and enhance the sense of responsibility of production establishments, labor groups and laborers toward their end-products. Obviously better results in production and business transactions have been obtained by all production units implementing the new wage system correctly.

The benefits to the state are manifest, first of all, in the fulfillment or overfulfillment of production plans. Although that success depends on many factors, the payment of product-based wages and bonuses remains an important management measure which creates favorable conditions for all establishments to fulfill their plans for the delivery of products and profits to the state.

All production establishments are allowed to set aside part of their profits for their enter prises' funds and their benefit funds. All workers enjoying product-based wages have been able to increase their incomes due to the increase in labor productivity, better quality of products, and economies in manpower and production expenses.

To expand the implementation of the new wage system to all types of occupations, including cultivation, animal husbandry, afforestation and timber exploitation, all sectors concerned must review the experiences they have acquired and provide specific guidance for subordinate establishments and grassroots units. It is also necessary for them to establish and put into use quickly rational and advanced economic-technical norms and rearrange their production and business organization and management.

In addition, wages and bonuses must be paid in a way commensurate with the actual production results of each unit. Meanwhile, our failure to guide and inspect closely and regularly the implementation of this new contractual system -- such as the application of product contracts among cooperatives and the payment of contract-based wages at various state farms -- will give rise to erroneous phenomena, thus misrepresenting its characteristics.

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES NORMS ON PRODUCTION WASTAGE

BK091449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 9 February editorial: "Economic-Technical Norms"]

[Text] In order to achieve a 5- to 10-percent savings in materials and energy this year, as called for in the resolution of the party Central Committee's 11th Plenum, we must enforce uniform measures in different fields to cut back expenditures on unnecessary projects, lower the wastage norm per product unit, reduce losses in the distribution process and make full use of discarded materials and products, waste and so forth. A fundamental long-term measure is to set economic-technical norms and strictly control their observance. this is a managerial issue that has the characteristics of law and is an important long-term measure for ensuring planning and economic accounting.

In the past, implementing the various state decisions on norms, all sectors and echelons set tens of thousands of economic-technical standards and norms and used them as the basis for the formulation of plans for production, material supply and technical control. Despite many difficulties, in various sectors and localities progressive production units emerged that firmly maintained product criteria and norms, and some of them even saved gasoline, oil, iron, steel, cotton, yarn, construction materials or chemicals.

However, excessive wastage of supplies, raw material and energy in production is still prevalent. Compared with 1964 and 1965, many consumption norms have now soared. For example, the amount of gasoline and oil used to transport 1,000 tons of goods 1 km by trucks has increased about 40 percent, the consumption of coal by the electricity and industrial production sector has increased 20 percent and the consumption of steel by the engineering sector has increased 11 percent. In the southern provinces, the consumption of energy in the various units has exceeded all the previously established norms.

The rate of wastage has increased, on the one hand, because production is not rationally organized, machinery and equipment are out of order and supplies and raw materials are of inferior quality or not provided regularly and, on the other hand, because attention is not being given to technical control and the organization and guiding of norms-related work. To meet advanced economic-technical norms, we must overcome these problems and must place special emphasis on reorganizing production and improving the operation of equipment. This is no easy task, but, in the current situation, it can be done if specific requirements are set and correct measures enforced.

The establishment and control of norms must be further intensified. Every sector, every locality and every establishment must promptly review their economic-technical norms. Norms must be established immediately for products and work operations that do not have them, and it is necessary to promptly revise irrational norms. Efforts must be made to return to those norms that used to be the most advanced and progress toward setting even more advanced ones. Norms of conservation, such as those regarding the retrieval and reuse of raw materials, the acceptable rate of wastage and so forth, must be incorporated step by step into the state plan's system of norms and upgraded into regulations. The formulation of plans for procuring supplies and raw material, as well as those on the preparation of balance sheets and the consideration of commendations and awards, must be based on the norms approved and promulgated by the competent higher echelons.

The amount of material wastage may drop rapidly if we can overcome wasteful distribution practices and provide better protection for supplies and goods at warehouses and ports, in transit and at delivery points. Norms-related work is closely linked with the broad application to production of proven technical innovations, measurement controls, the establishment and control of norms and product quality inspection. Establishing progressive economic-technical norms and ensuring their observance are the direct responsibility of all managerial echelons.

ARMY ACTION TO SOLVE FOOD PROBLEM ADVOCATED

BK110824 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Producing grain and foodstuffs in order to solve the food problem for all of society and gradually improve the living conditions of the armed forces has now become a pressing demand for our entire people and army. Dealing with the duties of our people's armed forces in this regard, an editorial in today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says:

For several years now production has been an official duty of our army. Many units have scored remarkable achievements in production and have accumulated a great deal of experience, especially in grain and food production. The production experiences of various units show that if we know how to organize and coordinate our production and combat-readiness tasks satisfactorily, we will be able to create conditions wherein our units can fulfill these two tasks in an outstanding manner.

Based on a specific political and economic position, 1982 will become the first year in which we implement the various resolutions to be adopted at the fifth party congress. Given the current situation in our country, the guidelines for our 1982 economic task show that we must concentrate on developing agricultural production in order to meet the food requirements for all of society and then use this as a basis to create an impetus for the development of other sectors. Therefore, apart from its combat and combat-readiness tasks, our army must, depending upon its conditions, actively participate in economic construction -- especially in the production of grain and foodstuffs -- in order to contribute to solving our country's food problem and improving the living conditions of our armed forces.

Every unit must make its cadres and combatants fully aware of the importance of grain and foodstuffs to our country, regarding the production of grain as an obstacle to be overcome to create the foundations on which to build and defend the socialist fatherland. Simultaneously, each unit must prove to the people that our army is fully capable of satisfactorily fulfilling its task with regard to the production of grain and foodstuffs. By so doing, each unit will create for itself a duty and a determination to step up grain and food production no matter where it is stationed.

As it has now become a task, the production of grain and food must be defined as a struggle objective to be achieved by our army. Based on the nature of its combat, combat-readiness and noncombat duties and on the soil, weather and climatic conditions in its area, each unit must plant various sorts of grain and food crops and raise various species of livestock and must determine suitable forms and scales of production.

Almost every unit can adopt the "around the kitchen and around the house" form of production in animal husbandry and crop cultivation to improve its food rations. Larger units can organize production activities locally in small areas reserved for crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Military regions, army corps and armed services can organize medium-size economic zones -- where crop cultivation and animal husbandry will be closely linked -- in order to contribute to redistributing manpower.

On the basis of already confirmed programs and plans, we must delineate duties to establish specific norms for grain and food production to be fulfilled by each element, each cadre and each combatant. While establishing production norms and planning the consumption of products -- especially vegetables, which constitute one of the indispensable elements in the daily rations of troops and can be produced year round -- we must work out plans to plant vegetables in every season in order to ensure a steady source of vegetable supply.

In order to create conditions wherein troops can actively participate in the production of grain and foodstuffs, specialized agencies must regularly follow up and provide guidance on the sowing schedules and production techniques for each kind of grain and food crop and must purchase and supply seeds and the materials needed in production.

Every unit, cadre and combatant must be determined to make full use of all kinds of soil, all sources of fertilizer and all existing conditions to develop production. They must learn to practice strict economy in production as well as in the consumption of grain and foodstuffs and must resolutely do away with any tendency to run after the current form of production without scrupulously complying with various economic and financial policies and systems and without taking into account economic results such as carrying out production at all costs, conducting land reclamation indiscriminately, wasting gasoline and the power of machinery, vehicles and so forth and creating phenomena that lead to forest and land destruction.

As solving the grain and food problem is now a pressing demand in the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland, together with the entire party and people, our armed forces must develop its reputation as a good combat and production army by trying to overcome difficulties by actively participating in economic construction, especially in the production of grain and foodstuffs, thus duly contributing to solving the food problem for all of society and gradually improving the living conditions of the armed forces.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS IN LAW EMPHASIZED

BK091006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 8 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 February editorial: "Intensify Soldiers' Education in Law"]

[Text] Socialist law comprises all the state-promulgated rules and regulations everyone must abide by. Law is indispensable for the state to protect the dictatorship of the proletariat, to protect and develop the gains of the revolution, and to safeguard the working people's collective mastery. Our law embodies the will of the working class and working people and reflects the superior character of the socialist system. This is a legal system of the people, by the people and for the people. As such, the people voluntarily comply with it.

Our people's armed forces are one of the key elements of the proletarian dictatorship state. Like any other citizen, each soldier is dutybound to subject himself to the law of the state and is entitled to its protection. Aside from absolutely abiding by army regulations and discipline, each cadre and combatant must scrupulously uphold the Constitution, law, discipline, public order and the rules of social life.

Generally speaking, all our armed forces units consciously respect the state law and the regulations of state organs. Wherever they are stationed, they make contact with the local party organizations and administrative organs to keep abreast of and scrupulously heed state and local regulations. When they need something belonging to the state or the people, our armed forces units always hold discussions and negotiations with the local administration concerned and receive wholehearted assistance from the local cadres and people.

Many units such as the Slong Dao Infantry Group, the M-22 Group, the M-98 Group, the Khanh Khe Group and the B-18 Group, despite their heavy frontline duties, have satisfactorily educated their cadres and combatants in law. Everyone resolves that he must not only comply with the state law in a scrupulous and exemplary manner but also must actively protect and aid state organs, cadres and personnel in enforcing law and promptly detecting and checking acts of opposition and dishonesty, violations of the party's policies and the state's laws, troublemaking and activities harmful to the public interest. These armed forces groups have actively helped the local people restore production and stabilize life. Many of them have sent work teams to villages and hamlets to propagandize the party's line and policies among the people.

Yet, this does not mean that there are no cadres and combatants who often cite combat duties and various situations as an excuse for committing unfortunate acts such as disturbing public order, violating traffic regulations and, at times, even causing disunity with officials of the administration and public security combatants. In some units, a number of soldiers have unwittingly violated the law owing to their ignorance of it. The duty of leaders and commanders at all levels is to educate and manage, constantly and satisfactorily, their cadres and combatants and to ensure that their units scrupulously abide by the party's line and positions and the state's laws and policies as the regulations on the armed forces' internal affairs stipulates.

The experiences of those units that have satisfactorily carried out this task show that it is necessary, through meticulous educational measures, to enable cadres and combatants to acquire a firm knowledge of the basic and concrete problems concerning the state law as well as the concrete contents of all rules and regulations of society. It is necessary to combine education in law closely with education in the character of the system, the character and tradition of the armed forces, the situation and tasks of the revolution and the duties and responsibilities of each cadre and combatant. This is aimed at making every one of them clearly realize that any person who violates the law, whether deliberately or unwittingly, acts contrary to his obligations and interests and harms the common interests of society.

Through their efforts in organizing the performance of their duties, all units must promptly commend good examples, criticize bad phenomena and inculcate in their cadres and combatants the habit of satisfactorily complying with law. Heightening the sense of voluntarily and scrupulously abiding by the state law and army discipline is a way for our cadres and combatants to show their high sense of socialist collective mastery, organization and discipline in light of the new requirments and tasks of the revolution.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS MARITIME SECTOR CONFERENCE

BK110740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The maritime product sector recently held a conference of delegates in Hanoi to review the implementation of the 1981 State Plan, study valuable experiences derived from organizational and supervisory tasks and discuss guidelines, tasks and measures designed triumphantly to fulfill the 1982 State Plan.

The conferees warmly welcomed Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who attended and addressed the conference. On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the council of ministers, Pham Van Dong highly praised the maritime product sector for its efforts in overfulfilling the 1981 State Plan. He expressed satisfaction for the achievements scored by the maritime product sector despite numerous difficulties in general and specific difficulties faced by the sector in particular.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers specifically praised the Con Dao state-operated fishing enterprise of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone and Comrade (Huynh Van Ve), the manager of the enterprise, for the outstanding achievements it scored in 1981 and in previous years and the various valuable experiences drawn for the maritime product sector and other sectors. He stressed that with there initial achievements the maritime product sector can advance further to fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 State Plan in order to score more achievements than in 1981.

LE DUAN GREETS CPI-MARXIST HEAD ON REELECTION

OW060455 Hanoi VNA in English 0305 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Feb (VNA) -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, hs sas sent a message to F.M.S. Namboodiripad congratulating him over his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Le Duan says: "May the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by you continue recording many great successes in its noble cause. May the solidarity and friendship between our two parties and peoples consolidate and develop day after day."

LE DUAN GREETS PERU'S DEL PRADO ON REELECTION

OW060447 Hanoi VNA in English 0306 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Feb (VNA) — General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan has congratulated Jorge del Prado over his re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru. In his message Le Duan wishes J. del Prado good health and success in his noble task. He wishes the militant friendship between the communist parties and the peoples of Vietnam and Peru constant consolidation and development.

NGUYEN VAN LINH MEETS LEIPZIG DELEGATION

OW081918 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 8 — A delegation of Leipzig province in the German Democratic Republic (which has sworn sisterhood with Ho Chi Minh City) led by Helmut Hackenberg, second secretary of the Leipzig province party committee, has visited Ho Chi Minh City. During its stay in the city, the delegation called at industrial and agricultural establishments, small industry and handicraft workshops, cultural institutions and places of historical interest.

On the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the G.D.R. guests called on the city party committee and greeted this event. The delegation exchanged experiences with the city party leaders and signed agreements on exchanges of experiences and delegations and on cooperation between the two localities in the cause of building socialism.

It was also received and attended a party given by Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. and secretary of the city party committee.

52ND ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF VCP MARKED

Socialist Party Greetings

BK061345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] On 3 February the Vietnam Socialist Party [VSP] Central Committee sent a greetings message to the VCP Central Committee on its 52d founding anniversary.

The message says: On the occasion of this grand anniversary, the VSP, together with all Vietnamese intellectuals and people, expresses boundless gratitude and absolute confidence in the glorious VCP, organizer and leader of all victories for the Vietnamese people, founder of our nation's all people's solidarity alliance and instructor and producer of the present contingent of socialist intellectuals. Moreover, the VCP is creating conditions for the Vietnamese people to develop their roles in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

After stressing that the VSP is enthusiastically participating in the emulation movement to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress, the message says: We firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the VCP and adhering to great President Ho Chi Minh's testaments, all Vietnamese people, while strengthening their solidarity to heighten the tradition of brave struggle and creative production struggling shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and firmly strengthening relations with the Soviet-led socialist alliance, will be able to develop all favorable conditions and overcome all difficulties, shortcomings and weaknesses in order to fulfill the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress satisfactorily and score new achievements in the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

The VSP pledges to do its best to contribute positively to this common struggle.

Democratic Party Meeting

BK061333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The Vietnamese Democratic Party [VDP] Central Committee and its Hanoi organization recently held a meeting to greet the VCP on its 52d anniversary. Nghiem Xuan Yem and Tran Dang Khoa, respectively secretary general and deputy secretary general of the VDP, attended the function.

Tran Kiem Ly, member of the VDP Central Committee and secretary of the VDP Hanoi Municipal Committee, delivered a speech stressing the historic importance of 3 February and the leadership role of the VCP and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh in the Vietnamese revolution. He also recalled various achievements in nation building and defense scored under the leadership of the glorious VCP.

FISH CATCH IN 1981 INCREASES OVER 1980

OW100359 Hanoi VNA in English 0323 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 10 -- The Vietnamese sea fishery last year caught almost 420,000 tonnes of fish, about five percent more than the 1980 figure. The value of products for export was nearly 17 percent more than planned and almost 35 percent over 1980. Particularly output of frozen shrimps and cuttlefish was respectively five and 61 percent above target. Other products such as fish brine, dried fish and fish meal were from 7.6 to 118 percent above the yearly target.

For many years in the past most of the central and local fishing enterprises could not meet their annual programs. But thanks to the application of the fixed quota system, last year the centrally-run state fishing enterprises caught 16,500 tonnes, three percent above target and a 12 percent increase over 1980. The local enterprises caught 37,000 tonnes, 10 percent above target and about 20 percent more than 1980. The central Vietnam province of Thuan Mai alone last year caught an all-time high of 30,000 tonnes of sea food.

Last year Vietnam also stepped up its fishing cooperation with the Soviet Union and other member countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.). Vietnam also helped Kampuchea in fish breeding. It met its quota under cooperation programmes signed with Norway, Denmark and various international organizations such as the U.N.H.C.R., P.N.U.D. and F.A.O., including the building of refrigerating factories in Kien Giang, Nghe Tinh and Quang Ngai Provinces, an ice factory in Diem Dien (Thai Binh Province), a fish-meal factory in Kien Giang Province, and two 600-horsepower trawlers.

Besides 1981 also saw major efforts of many localities in mountain, border and suburban areas in rearing fresh-water fish. They expanded the fish rearing areas in the lakes, ponds and fields to 134,000 hectares, eight percent larger than the previous year, and as a result, increased fresh-water fish catch to 180,000 tonnes, about 33 percent over 1980.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

OW062226 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 6 -- Yvan Bastouil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to President of the Council of State, Truong Chinh. The president had a cordial talk with him.

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USSR'S PATOLICHEV BLAMES JAPAN FOR 'COOLED' TIES

OW120045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 12 (KYODO) -- Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has accused Japan of following the United States in imposing sanctions against his nation, cooling Russo-Japanese relations. In an interview in Moscow with an ASAHI SHIMBUN (newspaper) delegation Wednesday, Patolichev said Japan was thus losing opportunities for expanding trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

"Japan should be solely held responsible for this," he was quoted as saying in the interview published in Tokyo Friday. ASAHI quoted Patolichev as saying the two neighboring nations should mutually be benefited by developing their trade and economic relations but the bilateral ties have been cooled as Japan took sanctions against the Soviets after their intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. He said Finland, which did not join Western sanctions against Moscow, had dollar 7 billion worth of trade with the Soviets in 1981 while Russo-Japanese trade totaled only dollar 4.2 billion.

Patolichev said the Soviet Union proposed holding a joint economic committee meeting twice last year to discuss expansion of trade and economic relations between the two countries. But the Japanese side of the committee, headed by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, rejected the proposal, saying it was not the time for a meeting, he said.

ASAHI said it is quite unusual for a leading Soviet minister to cite the name of an individual in making an accusation against Japan. The Soviet minister said if Nagano takes a "minimum" initiative, bilateral relations will turn favorable.

He said Japan is reluctant to help develop Siberian resources under pressure from the United States. Patolichev said the Reagan administration is pressing Japan to stop joint projects with the Soviet Union to develop oil and natural gas resources on the continental shelf off Sakhalin, north of Japan.

'WHITE PAPER ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION' RELEASED

OW120903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 12 (KYODO) -- Japan must step up economic aid to developing countries from the standpoint of helping their self-supporting efforts to raise productivity, expand employment and increase national income, a government document said Friday.

An annual "White Paper on Economic Cooperation" released by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also underlined the need for the private sector of the Japanese economy to make a fuller use of its vitality in this regard. It specifically urged Japanese businesses to try to transfer a wide range of technology, know-how and their unique development experiences to newly industrializing countries.

The fundamental role of Japan's economic cooperation, the paper said, ought to be to assist recipient countries in their self-supporting efforts to overcome their economic difficulties and promote a sustained medium and long range expansion of their economy. It said that direct assistance such as food aid might be a good remedy to cure a disease, but is far from adequate as a prescription for countries aspiring for an overall economic development.

The white paper, the 23rd in an annual series, described developing countries as Japan's "indispensable partners" and called their sustained development "something indispensable" for Japan, which lacks in natural resources and solely depends on international trade. It called for renewed efforts to make Japan's economic cooperation an "integrated" one by coordinating and combining Official Development Assistance [ODA] and private-level cooperation such as trade and investment.

The primary consideration in promoting economic cooperation must be to assist recipient countries in their overall development rather than simply responding to their individual aid requests, the paper said. Increasingly, developing countries are being classified into a group, mainly oil producing countries, which has rich surplus funds and another suffering a "trilemma of slow economic growth, inflation and balance of payments deficits."

In order to respond to their "diversifying" development requirements, Japan must push its economic aid from the long-term range by giving due consideration to regional factors and progress of development in individual recipient countries, the document said. The paper said that Japan's trade with developing countries accounted for a larger share of its overall trade than other developed nations. In 1980, Japan imported from developing countries 60.3 percent of its overall imports, with exports to them accounting for 45.8 percent of total exports. Japan depended for 88 percent of its energy imports on developing nations, it said.

The "1979 Interfutures" report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said that a deepening rift between the North and South could check the economic growth of Japan the most among advanced nations, according to the white paper. In 1980. Japan's economic aid totaled dollar 6.8 billion, down 10.5 percent from a year ago. Of the total, Official Development Assistance rose 25 percent to dollar 3.3 billion, while other official and private flows fell 30 percent to dollar 3.4 billion. Of the ODA, technological assistance amounted to dollar 27.8 billion, up 15 percent.

The white paper also urged promotion of technological assistance on government level and also stepped-up efforts in technological assistance by private enterprises rich in technology, know-how and experiences.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIA UREA FACTORY LOAN -- Tokyo, 4 Feb (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government has offered a yen loan of up to yen 33.6 billion (about $146 million) to the Malaysian Government to help purchase goods and services necessary for the construction of a urea (fertilizer) factory, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. Japanese Ambassador Takeo Arita and Ali Zakariah, secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, exchanged notes in Kuala Lumpur Thursday on the factory, the second Japanese-backed ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) industrial project. According to the announcement, the yen loan for the factory in Malaysia is to be extended from Japan's governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. The loan bears an annual interest rate of 4 percent with a repayment period of 20 years including a grace period of 5 years. Procurement sources for the factory will not be limited to Japan, but are expected to include developing countries and OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries also, the announcement said. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 4 Feb 82 OW]

PROTEST LODGED ON 12 FEB SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK120534 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 12 Feb 82

[TExt] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed acts of espionage by again flying the SR-71, high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the territorial airspace east and west of our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are running wild with their commotions to provoke a new war, committed acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic by twice flying the SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the airspace over the Kangyong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province and deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, of our country, from 1138 till 1315 on 12 February.

Prior to this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed grave military provocations by infiltrating this spyplane deep into the territorial airspace of the east and west of our country on 8 and 10 February.

Recently, under the pretext of a war exercise named Team Spirit 1982, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have brought a vast number of aggressive forces into South Korea from the continental United States and overseas and, simultaneously, they are further intensifying espionage acts against our country. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' schemes to provoke a new war in Korea have entered an extremely dangerous stage.

Our people are watching with high vigilance the U.S. imperialist aggressors' maneuvers to provoke a new war. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should deliberate on the consequences arising from the acts they are committing and immediately stop all the hostile acts against our country.

KCNA REVEALS 'CHON'S BRIBERY OF U.S. OFFICIALS'

SK120543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) — It has been exposed by a document published in papers here today that traitor Chon Tu-hwan presented 7.5 million dollar to U.S. President Reagan in two instalments.

According to an open letter published on February 5 by the Organisational and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea, the major objectives of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's bribing operation were the active promotion of the establishment of a new military "regime," maximization of "support to South Korea," realisation of his American visit and revocation of the plan for U.S. troops pullout and its main targets were top-class U.S. figures in South K[illegible] and the influential hawks of the U.S. Republican Party.

To this end, traitor Chon Tu-hwan distributed a huge amount of bribes worth far more than 10 million dollars in nearly two years till last year. He presented 3.5 million dollars to Reagan as campaign funds in September 1980. When Chong Chu-yong [of the] Hyondae group visited the United States, he conveyed Chon Tu-hwan's contribution of 4 million dollars to Reagan through Walker, now U.S. ambassador to South Korea, on condition that, if elected, Reagan would meet Chon Tu-hwan before anyone else.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not stint bribes to aides and counsellors of the White House. He sent 80,000 dollars and valuables worth 500,000 dollars to former U.S. presidential adviser for security Allen, and thrust 500,000 dollars into the pocket of a Reagan special envoy when he visited South Korea in August 1980. And in August 1981, he gave 800,000 dollars and beautiful women to former chief of staff of the U.S. forces in South Korea Singlaub who had hired him as an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency long ago.

He himself presented a lot of jewels and precious metals on several occasions and over 200,000 dollars in cash to commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea Wickham. Such bribery of traitor Chon Tu-hwan vis-a-vis the United States is but a part of what has been disclosed.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION 11 FEB

SK120510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on February 11 received the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, minister of education of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

VOTERS NOMINATE KIM IL, OTHERS AS SPA CANDIDATES

SK120531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- Voters meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the SPA are taking place in all parts of the country.

The meetings nominated the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song who embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years and founded the immortal chuche idea and has led the government of the republic and our people always to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity with the bright rays of chuche as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, representing the unanimous will and desire of all the voters.

The meetings also nominated leading cadres of the party and the government as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Chuchon constituency No. 508 nominated Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, as its candidate.

Comrades Pak Song-Chol, Choe Hyon, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, Chon Mun-sop and O Kuk-yol, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrades Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae and Chong Kyong-hui, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Hoe-il, vice-premier of the Administration Council, were also nominated as candidates at other constituencies.

Functionaries who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea and devote all their wisdom and energy to the implementation of the policies of the party and the state were nominated as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly at different voters' meetings.

It was noted at all meetings that the nomination of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly is a clear expression of the boundless reverence and absolute trust of our people in him who has given them everlasting happiness and a reflection of the unanimous will and earnest desire of our people to attend and hold him in high esteem.

Voters meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly continue.

DFRF HOLDS MEETING ON SPA ELECTIONS 11 FEB

SK120506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- The 68th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] was held in Pyongyang on February 11.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting. The meeting was attended by members of the Presidium, the Standing Committee and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee, made an opening address. He said: The forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly at this proud historic time when we are looking forward to the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to be significantly celebrated as a common jubilee of our people and the world revolutionary people and a grand nation-wide festival are an important and auspicious event in the development of our revolution and the socio-political life of our people.

The elections will be a grand political function powerfully demonstrating the rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people which have been achieved and consolidated in a protracted revolutionary struggle and a revolutionary event cementing the political foothold of the government of the republic on a new, higher stage.

The nomination of the respected leader as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly fully reflects the unanimous desire and will of our people to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche started by him and led by our party.

Referring to the question of the country's reunification, he said: An early reunification of the country is the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people and the most important revolutionary task of the government of the republic. The great leader put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as the most realistic one for the reunification of the country at the sixth party congress.

It is necessary to correctly solve the problem of negotiation between the North and the South for tiding over the present difficulties in the way of reunification as early as possible. The true path of negotiation for reunification under the present political situation of South Korea lies in convening a joint conference participated in by well-known politicians of national conscience in the North and South and abroad.

The meeting discussed the subject: "On the Adoption of Calls of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland to the Entire Korean People Upon the Elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly." The meeting adopted the calls with unanimous approval.

KIM CHONG-IL LAUDED AT DIPLOMATIC FUNCTION

SK120842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film reception and a cocktail party on February 11 for the military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Military attaches and deputy military attaches were present on invitation.

Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Kwang-chin and Yun Chi-ho and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army were also present.

Addressing the cocktail party, military attache of the Romanian Embassy Constantin Angel, who is head of the military attaches corps, said: The friendly Korean people have laid a firm guarantee for the progress of the country and greater successes in building socialism and communism by holding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great guide who perfectly embodies the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche idea, and is correctly applying it to the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has not only further developed and enriched the revolutionary idea and theories of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with energetic ideological and theoretical activities, but also further developed the speed of chollima created under the leadership of the great leader in a powerful upsurge to effect a leaping progress previously unknown in socialist construction.

The dear leader carries into effect the idea and theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the strategic basic line in the socialist and communist construction in the DPRK set forth by the great leader of the Korean People Comrade Kim Il-song, while further development and enriching them.

Under the wise leadership and meticulous care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Korean art has developed into a graceful and fascinating art and new social and cultural institutions and dwelling houses built on the highest level such as the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Street, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwang Health Complex have made their appearance in succession in recent years in Pyongyang.

I would like to conclude my speech with a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean People's Army and armies of various countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of the party and government leaders of the countries represented by you comrades military attaches here.

Prior to the party, the attendants appreciated a Korean documentary film. On February 10 they inspected the February 8 defence sports team.

YI CHONG-OK FETED BY THAI PRIME MINISTER 9 FEB

SK111621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, February 11 (KCNA) -- Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, arranged a banquet on February 9 at the Government Building in honour of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party on an official goodwill visit to Thailand, according to a report.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon spoke first at the banquet. He pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 8, 1975, bilateral contacts and cooperation have continuously developed between the two countries.

He said: I believe that Your Excellency's visit to Thailand will be another advance in developing our bilateral relations which have been constructive and mutually beneficial up to this day.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to Your Excellency Premier for having conveyed the personal letter to me from His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I express thanks to His Excellency President for his kind and good wishes extended to the Thai people. I also extend heartfelt thanks to His Excellency President for supporting in his personal letter the proposal of ASEAN to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

The result of the talks we held yesterday shows that there are many possibilities for us to further develop bilateral relations between Thailand and the DPRK in various fields, particularly in economic cooperation.

Expressing satisfaction with the increasing volume of trade between Thailand and the DPRK, he manifested the belief that the friendly relations existing between the two peoples would further develop when they are based on mutual interests and good understanding and cover various domains. [Passage omitted reporting Yi Chong-ok's speech]

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Invited to the banquet were Premier Yi Chong-ok's party and Korean Ambassador to Thailand Yi Song-hui. Present there were deputy prime ministers, ministers of the government and other personages concerned of Thailand. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere. A performance was given at the banquet by Thai artists.

Yi Chong-ok Speech

SK120304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

["Text" of speech by Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at Bangkok banquet arranged by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on 9 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today we are very happy to visit the beautiful Kingdom of Thailand, which has a long history and distinct national culture, and meet with you.

First of all, I sincerely thank you for kindly inviting us to visit your friendly country and for according us such a warm hospitality, and I sincerely thank the respected His Excellency Prime Minister for warmly welcoming us with a wonderful speech.

The warm welcome and hospitality you have accorded us shows the friendliness your people feel towards our people as a whole and reflects the friendly relations between the two countries which are developing and improving.

Since diplomatic relations were established and the door of mutual visits opened between the DPRK and the Kingdom of Thailand, friendly relations between the two countries have followed the road of ascending development.

We sincerely hope to develop exchanges and cooperations in various fields of politics, economics and culture on the road of friendship constructed between the two countries.

The governments and peoples of our two countries are jointly striving to defend peace and security in Asia and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the countries in this area.

Also, our two countries are respectively struggling to build prosperous and independent countries. For this reason, if the peoples of our two countries strengthen friendship and solidarity and maintain close ecnomic relations, we will be actively contributing to achieving common prosperity and progress.

Our visit to your country this time will mark an important occasion in consolidating the bonds of friendship forged between the two countries and developing interchange and cooperation between them.

Valuing friendship with the fraternal Thai people, our people are watching with great interest their struggle for building a new society. Our people sincerely rejoice at the big successes registered by the Thai people in their struggle to defend the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, build the national economy and culture and improve the people's living under the leadership of your government and wish them still greater success and progress in their future struggle.

The efforts of the government and people of your country to realize peace, security and neutrality of the Southeast Asian region in accordance with the ideas of ASEAN are part of the struggle for defending peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole. We extend support to and solidarity with you in these efforts.

Today, under wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the glorious party center, our people are struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea and to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, upholding the programmatic tasks put forth at the Sixth KWP Congress.

The government and people of the DPRK will in the future, too, as in the past, vigorously struggle to build a new, independent, peaceful and prosperous world, firmly uniting with the Thai and other peace-loving peoples of the world, upholding the ideas of independence, friendship and peace.

In conclusion, with the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations established between our two countries will expand and develop in various fields, I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Thai peoples, to a long and healthy life to respected His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet, to a long and health life of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, to the health of respected His Excellency Pren Tinsulanon, to the health of all the excellencies and friends at this banquet.

KWP DELEGATION ATTENDS 24TH PCF CONGRESS

SK120441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) — A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-sun recently visited France, according to a report.

Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, met the delegation.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung to the secretary general.

The secretary general expressed deep thanks to the great leader for the cordial regards and the dispatch of the party delegation to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. He asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in France, the delegation met and chatted in a friendly atmosphere respectively with head of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party Sanchez, head of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party Minuci, member of the party leadership and its secretary, head of the delegation of the Workers Party of Switzerland Armand Magnin, its national secretary, and General Secretary of the Democratic Labour Party of Dominica Rosie Douglas, attending the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France.

SECURITY AGENCY ARRESTS NORTH KOREAN SPY RING

SK120317 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 12 (YONHAP) — South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning Friday announced the arrest of a seven-member North Korean spy ring that had been operating on a northwestern islet adjacent to the truce line for the last 20 years.

An agency announcement said that the ring, including a three-member fishing family, served as a liason for North Korean spies infiltrating into the South and sneaking back into the North, providing these agents with escort and shelter.

The group, led by Hwang-yun, 65, a fisherman based in Mibop Islet four kilometers from the Demilitarized Zone which divides the Korean Peninsula, also reported to Pyongyang the security situation around Kanghwa Island and its vicinity, while recruiting potential spies, the announcement said.

It further disclosed that Hwang, his wife and his daughter have been put under arrest on charges of violating the national security law and other laws, and that two other women have been referred to the Seoul District Prosecution Office on similar charges. Two other members of the ring, who were accused of not reporting to authorities the espionage activity, have been freed as they have fully repented for their mistake.

The agency also asked the people, especially those living in the coastal areas, to be more alert regarding communist infiltration, saying that North Korea has been bent on securing footholds in the coastal areas since the 1960's in an attempt to set up subversive underground cells in the South.

It said that a total of 453 South Korean fishing vessels, with a combined crew of 3,554, were abducted to North Korea for this purpose since the truce in 1953 which halted the Korean War. Of this total, 422 ships and 3,147 fishermen have been returned to the South, but 31 vessels and 407 fishermen remain in North Korean hands.

ROK, JAPAN TO DISCUSS DATE FOR MINISTERS' TALK

SK120301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 12 (YONHAP) — The South Korean Government plans to renew its call for the holding of a Korea-Japan foreign ministers' conference in March, during the second bilateral preparatory working level meeting to be held in Tokyo Feb. 18-19, the Korean language daily HANGUK ILBO reported Friday.

Quoting a diplomatic source here, the paper said that the success or failure of the upcoming preparatory talks would not affect the Korean Government's desire to hold the foreign ministers' meeting. It also quoted the source as saying the Japanese (?side) maintains that foreign ministers' meeting be held after April due to Japan's internal situation, including the upcoming parliamentary sessions.

TONG-A ILBO INTERVIEWS JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI

SK110802 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Yoshio Sakarauchi, Japan's foreign minister, said it would be profitable to hold ROK-Japan foreign ministers' talks even if a comprehensive agreement is not reached at the preliminary working-level talks to deal with ROK-Japan economic cooperation. He also said Japan will decide on the scale of economic aid based on mutual trust and discuss it openly and candidly at the talks.

Sakurauchi made these remarks in an exclusive interview with Kwon O-ki, chief editor of TONG-A ILBO, at his office in Japan's Foreign Ministry on 9 February.

Sakurauchi said Japan would try to satisfy the desire of the Republic of Korea because the $6 billion loan requested by the ROK is a key factor in the ROK's 5th 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan. However, he added, something other than a government loan could be considered, depending on Japan's situation and the nature of the 5-year plan. He hinted that efforts are being made to resolve the question of ROK-Japan economic cooperation by saying that all efforts are being made to reflect the "unique relations" between Korea and Japan. At the interview, which lasted 45 minutes, Sakurauchi discussed many things, ranging from his personal relations with Korea to the future of ROK-Japan relations. He emphasized long-range cooperative relations between the two countries by saying "our work must bear fruit for our descendants." The following is the interview with Foreign Minister Sakurauchi:

Question: How do you assess ROK-Japan relations? Is Korea a special friend of Japan? What are your personal relations with Korea?

Answer: I have had a 20-year relationship with the Hanguk College of Social Work, which will become a university on 4 March. As chairman of the Association of Japan for the Welfare and Education of the Speech Impaired, I became acquainted with the college. I received an honorary doctorate of literature from the college. Her Royal Highness Yi Pang-cha also received an honorary doctorate from the college. As I was dined by her Royal Highness Yi Pang-cha, we said "We were doctorate classmates." We joked and laughed.

Before the war, I had no relations with Korea. I have some Korean classmates at Geyo College. Before I became foreign minister, I had ties with the Korean Boy Scouts and sports matters. Economics has been a key issue in ROK-Japan relations. However, I had nothing to do with that.

Question: Don't you think there are more controversial issues than the ones Korea and Japan can agree on?

Answer: There is a pending issue. It must be settled through sincere mutual consultations. To this end, various exchanges must be made. Exchanges should be aimed at achieving mutual understanding. This is very important. There has been a gap between Korea and Japan since the end of the war. Because of this, misunderstandings have arisen. This must end. The government in Japan, represented by Premier Suzuki, and the government in Korea, represented by President Chon Tu-hwan, are communicating with each other. I think all matters must be resolved because they are matters between neighbors. When I ponder the future, I have a sense of great responsibility.

Question: On many occasions, you have supported dialogue. However, no substantial achievement has been made in discussing issues pending between the two countries. When do you think the foreign ministers' talks will be held?

Answer: The foreign ministers of the two countries can meet and exchange views at any time. However, since there is an issue pending, it would be embarrassing if the foreign ministers' talks should fail. Since the talks are important, they will be held soon.

Question: Is it likely that the talks will be held during the first half of this year?

Answer: The unique situations of the two sides first must be considered. Of course, it is important to talk with each other. It is important to settle the pending issue. I hope the pending issue will be settled at the foreign ministers talks and that a step-by-step agreement is made at the preliminary working-level talks. I personally think that it would be profitable to meet each other because dialogue is important. We can meet because the pending issue is not the only issue.

Democracy, introduced following the war, involves a parliament and a bureaucracy and is difficult to deal with. This postwar system has advantages and disadvantages. We are preparing documents to convince not only Korea but also the people of Japan.

If progress is made and an agreement is reached, premier-level political talks may be held. However, some work remains to be done. Therefore, as far as I see, it is not possible yet. This is a time-consuming job. In the initial stage, it may take time. However, when it is put on track, everything will be fine.

Question: Do you think Korea is demanding too much?

Answer: We don't want to say this and that about the development plan of a neighbor. We realize that Japan must render some cooperation. It cannot always be what is desired because of the system, the government structure and parliament. We will do our utmost. "A maximum scale" will be decided. According to the nature of the projects, some may be taken over by the private sector. Our opinion is that we must work to understand and cooperate since negotiations have resulted from great efforts.

Question: There is no sign of agreement on the venue of the talks, not to mention the money involved. What do you think about this?

Answer: I think some progress has been made since I assumed office. The preliminary working-level talks are progressing. Your country has tried to understand Japan's situation. The purpose of the second round of working-level talks is to decide "this will be handled at government-level" but "that will be handled separately" and so forth. Together with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Economic Planning Agency, we are studying material supplied by Korea. We are trying to achieve something. The second round of the working-level talks will be held to this end.

Question: Are you optimistic?

Answer: I have done my best. I will decide on the scale based on mutual trust and will discuss it at the foreign ministers' talks. Showing as much understanding and respect as I can, I will do "whatever is possible."

Question: Many Japanese say "Korea is different." However, our opinion is that no special treatment is afforded Korea. The "special relations" are cited by Korea in requesting a $6 billion loan. This is why Korea has made such a request to Japan, not to West Germany or other advanced countries. But Japan tries to deal with Korea as it would with "foreign countries" in Africa and South America. A difference of opinion seems to be inevitable between Korea, which stresses "special relations," and Japan, which stresses "universality." What is your opinion?

Answer: I consider it very unfortunate. It is difficult to win understanding when something is to be implemented. Economic aid has doubled during the past 5 years. Japan's economic cooperation must be rendered with this in mind. The nation's GNP is considered in dealing with economic aid. Korea has almost reached the level of a developing country. Japan is offering aid in accordance with international rules. Korea has reached a certain level. As you say, Korea stresses "special relations" and Japan stresses universality. But we should overcome this, and we can. However, Japan has its own yardstick and its own experience. It would be embarassing if it failed. I know the Korean economy slowed down in 1980.

Question: News reports, rather than helping increase understanding, sometimes promote misunderstandings. They say that this is because of poor communication between authorities and the media. I think swift communication is necessary.

Answer: Erroneous information can arouse criticism. Writing without consideration of state affairs seems to have become popular. I wonder sometimes how they can raise such questions. However, I try to properly manage such things. We must respond with correct opinions and ideas. Mutual consultation must be made.

Question: An immediate agreement and a gain by one of the two sides is important. I think to achieve something which will be profitable to both sides and will contribute to the future of the two countries is more important.

Answer: You are right, of course. We must think in terms of the future.

CHON URGES REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY STRUCTURE

SK120056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan instructed Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok yesterday to reorganize and develop the military structure in such a way as to give primacy to projects for increased combat capabilities. "Measures must be taken perfectly for the consolidation of the nation's defense system by increasing combat strength in terms of spirit," he said.

The chief executive called for thorough management and training of the Homeland Reserve Forces and productive use of the defense budget. He handed down these directives after Minister Chu made a report to him on the policy to beef up the defense position during a briefing session at Chongwadae in the morning.

He called upon the military to transfer a large part of responsibility and authority to lower-echelon military units to enable them to display their creativeness and abilities.

During the meeting, Minister Chu reported on such matters as the conditions of the North Korean military maneuvers conducted last year and measures to strengthen the country's defense to cope with the North Korean military buildup.

In the afternoon, the president heard a similar report from Health-Social Affairs Minister Chon Myong-ki and called on the minister to control illegal food and medicine manufacturers strongly by supplementing system necessary to do it. "The ministry should concentrate its efforts on the prevention of acute epidemics," he said emphatically.

He demanded implementation of steps to enable all people to obtain medical benefits fairly by stationing doctors in areas throughout the country on an annual basis where inhabitants were unable to get medical treatment. As to the preservation of the environment, President Chon ordered Minister Chon to put high emphasis on pursuing the cultivation of highly skilled specialists.

"Efforts must be exerted to preserve the environment steadily by preventing the water, air, and sea from being polluted," he stressed. He also said that education and publicity activities must be promoted across the country to enable the people to keep sanitation in mind in their daily lives always.

46-50 AGE GROUP TO REJOIN CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS

SK110218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Home Ministry has decided to include again men aged 46 to 50 on the list of the Civil Defense Corps while increasing the yearly drill of the CDC from the current four to eight hours to 10 hours this year. The ministry will establish pan-national committees aimed at effectively promoting preparatory steps for the coming Olympics slated for 1988 in Seoul.

These decisions were revealed in a report made by Home Minister So Chong-hwa to President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae yesterday. Explaining the major projects and policies of his ministry, So said that the increase in ages of those subject to civil defense exercises and the increase in their drilling hours were designed to strengthen the security consciousness of the people following the lifting of curfew.

The government excluded those aged 46 to 50 from being mobilized for civil defense training last year. The number of persons who will be newly included in civil defense exercises is estimated at around 77,000 throughout the nation.

Minister So reported to the chief executive that emergency call-ups of the Civil Defense Corps would be increased from the present once to twice a year and that their joint exercises with the Homeland Reserve Force would be conducted at least four times a year.

The Civil Defense Corps was organized in 1976. Under the civil defense law, all men aged between 17 and 50 excluding soldiers, students and HRF members are obliged to be listed as members of the CDC.

The Home Ministry is authorized under the law to readjust the civil defense drill up to 50 hours or 10 days a year. At present, the drilling time ranges from four to eight hours depending on regional situations.

Minister So disclosed that Olympics promotion committees would be set up in 13 major cities and provinces by the end of this month and subcommittees in other urban and counties early next month. The committees will be under the control of the Central Committee to be set up shortly in the Prime Minister's Office, he said, adding that the committees would be formed and operated on the premise that Korean residents abroad and northern brethren would be welcome as members.

Major programs to be carried out by committees would be beautification projects, sports promotion projects and other measures aimed at successfully staging the forthcoming Asian Games in 1986 and the Olympics in 1988, he said.

CARDINAL KIM SU-HWAN VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

SK120635 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by reporter Yi Chung-u on the lecture "Where Art Thou?" given for youths and students by Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan at Myongdong Cultural Hall in Seoul on the afternoon of 9 February under the sponsorship of the Federation of the Youth Organizations of the Catholic Myongdong Cathedral]

[Excerpts] People in our society have a sense of values, and they think the development of society depends merely on whether or not material and economic development -- such as money, power and happiness -- is achieved. That is a problem.

When economic growth was the country's supreme goal, a politician once said that we, whose per capita national income was estimated at $500 then, should not expect to enjoy the same freedom as those whose per capita national income exceeded $5,000. Nevertheless, it is fundamentally wrong to think human rights and freedom can be guaranteed if the Gross National Product [GNP] increases but reduced if the GNP falls short of a certain goal.

Of course, economic development is absolutely necessary. The national income should be increased. Only when it increases can we build a welfare society, become the people of a first-class power in the ranks of advanced countries and achieve North-South unification through fostered national strength.

If a materialistic sense of values and economic development becomes the supreme goal of society, only competition and pursuit of profits will ensue. People will soon be possessed by the thought that anyone who makes money by stopping at nothing to attain his own goal will become the most respected. This is indeed a problem.

Former U.S. President Carter once said: "The United States could become a rich and powerful nation because it achieved democracy on the basis of human dignity, not because it was a rich and powerful nation from the beginning." Genuine economic development can be achieved only when human dignity is respected and people cooperate with each other.

STEEL EXPORTS REPORTED UP 20.8 PERCENT IN 1981

SK091158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's steel exports last year amounted to 2,343,227,000 U.S. dollars, up 20.8 percent over the total in the preceding year, according to statistics compiled by the Korean Iron and Steel Association. The figure is also ten times larger than the export total of 276 million dollars in 1975, when Korea first began to export steel products.

Steel bars and wire rods accounted for 240,630,000 dollars; shaped steel, for 50,140,000 dollars; steel sheets and plates, for 893,250,000 dollars; steel pipes and tubes, for 468,180,000 dollars; wire ropes, for 122,070,000 dollars; steel structures for 304,710,000 dollars; castings and forgings, for 129,870,000 dollars; and other steel products, for 134,380,000 dollars.

MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 10 FEB

OW110555 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The Fourth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee opened here today. The regular plenum of the party Central Committee is discussing the question "On Certain Measures To Fulfill the Tasks Proposed by the 18th MPRP Congress in the Field of Farming Development."

A speech at the plenum was made by U. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Personnel Changes

OW110636 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The Fourth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee was held on 10 February 1982.

The plenum heard and discussed a report "On Certain Measures To Fulfill the Tasks Proposed by the 18th MPRP Congress in the Field of Farming Development" delivered by Comrade T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, gave a speech at the plenum.

The MPRP Central Committee Plenum considered organizational questions. The plenum elected Comrade S. Lubsangombo as a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo.

The Plenum released Comrade B. Lhamsuren from responsibilities as candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee.

The plenum removed [vyvel] Comrade B. Shirendeb from the membership of the MPRP Central Committee.

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES BANQUET HONORING ASSEMBLY

BK120301 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] In the evening of 10 February 1982 a solemn banquet was held at Chamka Mon state palace to welcome the brilliant success of the Second Session of our First National Assembly.

Present on that occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Organization Commission and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and many members of the National Assembly, comrade ministers, vice ministers, chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments.

In his speech, Comrade Chea Sim recalled the important work that was proudly achieved by this session, particularly the adoption of laws on the organization and activities of our highest state institutions, such as the law on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State; the law on the organization of the Council of Ministers; and the law on the tribunal and public prosecutors organization. He indicated that this work is a success enhancing our many previous achievements. It improves the administrative conditions of our new society, and improves the living standards of our people, who deserve their rights and their freedom, controlling their own destiny and directly leading their own country and nation.

In conclusion, the comrade appealed to all members of the National Assembly to heighten their confidence in our party's and front's leadership. This confidence should be actively and widely spread among our people and aimed at creating a collective force of struggle for production activities to restore the economy and for national defense activities in defeating and smashing the enemies' poisonous maneuvers.

HUN SEN'S ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE REPORTED

BK120703 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Feb (SPK) -- The KPRP delegation led by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Paris on Wednesday, 10 February, after having attended the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] congress, sources from the French capital report. On hand to see the delegation off were Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee; representatives of the Association for the Development of Relations With Kampuchea and Kampuchean residents' organizations; and many Kampuchean residents in France.

While in France, the KPRP delegation had a talk with the PCF delegation led by Maxime Gremetz. It attended a meeting held in its honor in Rouen. On 8 February it was invited to a reception given by the PCF Central Committee to mark the success of the 24th PCF Congress.

KAMPUCHEA SAYS PRK'S PRESTIGE 'SOARING'

BK111046 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Feb 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The PRK's Prestige Is Soaring in the International Arena"]

[Text] In 1982 the Kampuchean revolution is clearly displaying its great and irresistible strength. Progressive mankind is extending its welcome to the victories scored in the

past 3 years by our people under the clear-sighted leadership of our party, front and government, thus more clearly attesting to the irreversible nature of the realities in Kampuchea.

In the face of the sharp fighting forces of our people who have consolidated solidarity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, progressive countries and various international organizations, our foes have been unable to block the advance of our revolution. On the contrary, despite the fact that the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, have tried to reactivate them, the three groups of Khmer traitors are facing shameful defeat and their reactionary faces are being clearly exposed by international public opinion.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the historic 7 January victory, the leaders of parties, governments and international organizations in the five continents had sent warm congratulatory messages to our Kampuchean leaders and people. They have affirmed their close friendship and solidarity and full support for the just struggle of our people, strongly condemned the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and demanded the return of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations -- illegally occupied by the genocidal clique -- to the PRK representative.

It is irrefutably clear that following the country's liberation from the abyss of hell, the only sacred aspiration of our people has been to live in peace in order to rehabilitate and rebuild the country. Our PRK's policy of peace, friendship and cooperation and its desire to coexist peacefully with all countries regardless of political system have enjoyed the active support and praise of all progressive and peace-loving mankind. In particular, the good-will proposal of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- advanced at the UN forum by the LPDR prime minister and minister of foreign affairs has been actively welcomed. Firmly abiding by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, our people have friends near and far throughout the five continents. In particular, over 30 countries and international organizations have officially recognized the PRK, thus enabling our people to enjoy all-round good relations with the people throughout the world. This has influenced other countries, which have been wavering and have refused to recognize the realities in Kampuchea, to reconsider their policies toward the PRK. The visits to all corners of the world by our Kampuchean delegations and the participation in the 24th French Communist Party Congress at the beginning of February by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, attest more clearly to the rapid advance of the Kampuchean revolution, which has enjoyed more support and recognition from progressive public opinion throughout the world. Our people have welcomed many delegations from friendly countries and foreign guests who have come to Kampuchea on official and factfinding visits. It was with great pride that our Kampuchean people recently warmly welcomed a high-ranking GDR military delegation, a high-ranking Indian technical delegation and a high-ranking USSR military delegation.

In sum, realities prove that the Kampuchean revolution has advanced rapidly and enjoys closer cooperation in all aspects with Vietnam and Laos and greater support from the fraternal countries, friends near and far on the five continents and all progressive mankind. The prestige of the PRK has soared higher in the international arena.

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

BK081454 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Feb (SPK) -- At the end of its visit of more than 1 month, the Soviet delegation led by Long Seam, principal scientific collaborator of the USSR Academy of Sciences, left Phnom Penh recently.

During its stay, the delegation was received in audience by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. A protocol on the Kampuchea-USSR bilateral scientific cooperation was signed at the end of this visit. The Soviet delegation visited the Tuol Sleng school prison, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, orphanage No 2, the former royal palace, the national museum and the educational, industrial and sanitary establishments in Phnom Penh and in Kompong Speu, Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces.

TADZHIK PRESS DELEGATION VISITS PHNOM PENH

Arrival of Delegation

BK270659 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jan (SPK) — A delegation of the Soviet press agency of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic led by its director, Nasridinov Zaynidin, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendly visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean press agency SPK. On hand to welcome the delegation were I Lon, SPK deputy director general, and other personalities. Soviet Ambassador to Kampuchea O.V. Bostorin was present on this occasion.

Departure of Group

BK090600 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1454 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Feb (SPK) — The delegation of the Soviet press agency of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic led by its director, Nasridinov Zaynidin, left Phnom Penh recently. On hand to see the delegation off were SPK Deputy Director I Lon and other cadres. TASS Phnom Penh bureau chief Boris Kalashnikov was also present at the delegation's departure.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation visited the Tuol Sleng high school prison, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, orphanage No 2, the national museum, the old royal palace and Kompong Chhang Province. It was received by Vice Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong and worked with SPK leaders.

INDOCHINESE BANKING SUMMIT CONFERENCE HELD

Arrival of SRV Delegation

BK111207 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Kampuchean People's National Bank, an SRV state bank delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia, director of Vietnam's state bank, arrived in the PRK at 1130 on 11 February to attend the forthcoming first banking summit conference of the three countries to be held in Phnom Penh. Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Cha Rieng, director of the Kampuchean People's National Bank; cadres and personnel of the Kampuchean People's National Bank; many representatives of the Foreign Ministry; as well as Comrade Nguyen Van Dieu, adviser of the SRV Embassy in the PRK.

Chea Soth Opening Speech

BK120851 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Feb (SPK) — The summit conference of the banks of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos began its work in Phnom Penh today under the chairmanship of Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

The Kampuchean delegation is led by Cha Rieng, minister and director general of the state bank of Kampuchea, the Lao delegation by Sot Phetlasi, minister and director general of the state bank of Laos and the Vietnamese delegation by Nguyen Duy Gia, minister and director general of the Vietnam state bank. Present at the opening session of the conference were Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien and the Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, Khampasong Duangsithi.

In his opening speech, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Chea Soth expressed his joy at the development of banking in the socialist countries, particularly the banking activities of the three Indochinese countries and the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation -- which unite the three banks of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam -- and the holding of the first conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao banks in Phnom Penh.

Vice Chairman Chea Soth stressed: Faced with the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionist hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the consolidation and strengthening of Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao relations is necessary for the cause of the national construction and defense of each country and for the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

I am convinced that this summit conference will consolidate the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the banks of the three countries and contribute to strengthening the special relations of friendship between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

MEAS SAMNANG ADDRESSES LOCAL TRADE UNION

BK090926 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 1230 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The oxygen and acetylene plant's trade union held its second meeting on 3 February.

After Comrade (Kong Hong), secretary of the plant's trade union, reported on the developments and achievements of the fraternal workers in the factory, Comrade Meas Samnang, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions for National Salvation Central Committee [passage as heard] and Kampuchean ambassador to the Soviet Union, spoke on the rights and role of the revolutionary working class and on international solidarity which is vital to the happiness of our people and our PRK.

In his speech, Comrade Prum Bunchin, representative of the Industry Ministry, exhorted all the workers to fulfill their arduous tasks by increasing production, improving the economy and striving to create and build anything which will bring development to the society, and to promote unity with each other in working and living.

Later, all the participants voted in a democratic manner to elect a seven-man committee for the local trade union.

VODK VIEWS REASONS FOR OGARKOV INDOCHINA VISITS

BK120520 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Heighten Vigilance Against the Cold and Hot, Covert and Overt Maneuvers of the Soviets and the Vietnamese"]

[Summary] "During his visit to Phnom Penh, Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense, threatened and frightened everybody regarding the possibility of war because of the Chinese and U.S. collusion, and the fact that the Soviets will make every effort to avoid this."

This statement is ridiculous, and it angered many people. "How can the Soviets declare they are opposed to war and appoint themselves as the defenders of peace? More than 100,000 of their troops are waging an aggressive war throughout Afghanistan and their hands and mouths are soaked with the fresh blood of millions of Afghans. This does not take into account the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies' aggressive war in Kampuchea."

The Soviets are warmongers: They are ambitious, aggressive and expansionist. They want to control Southeast Asia and southwest Asia in order to achieve their global strategy. That is why they will not put an end to their agressive war in Afghanistan and, equally, why they will not cease assisting, supporting and participating with the Vietnamese in their aggressive war in Kampuchea, although they have been condemned by the world.

"The Soviets sent their armed forces General Staff chief to Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane at a time when the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies — Soviet agents and pawns — are completely bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield, when the flames of the Vietnamese war are raging close to Thailand and when Vietnamese troops are more frequently staging incursions into Thailand as they increase their propaganda accusing and threatening Thailand. This is not a tourist's visit or a courtesy call on petty puppets such as Heng Samrin. It is aimed at preparing their agressive and expansionst strategy in Southeast Asia and in the Asia-Pacific area."

The Soviets are exerting every effort to assist and support the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and to move their military bases close to the Thai border. They are also strengthening their military bases in Vietnam and increasing their naval forces in Southeast Asia and in the Asia-Pacific area.

Everybody knows that the Soviets are not openly preparing their military forces. They are more interested in the ASEAN countries, which are the most important target of their aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region. Recently, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand have had incidents with KGB spies. All Soviet activities show very clearly their true nature as expansionists and warmongers who only want to aggress against and interfere in the affairs of other countries without respecting international law.

"The fact that the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff chief assured Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Hanoi Vietnamese, on 4 February that the Soviets will always stand by the Vietnamese and give them all kinds of aid clearly indicates that they will never abandon the Vietnamese. They need the Vietnamese as their agents and pawns in Southeast Asia. They will continue to cooperate with them in implementing their aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. Therefore, all regional countries as well as all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world should realize even more the necessity of heightening permanent vigilance against the cold and hot, over and covert, military, political diplomatic maneuvers of the Soviets and the Vietnamese, and of uniting with each other to check the danger of their aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region."

The most important measure to be taken is to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS LNLF GUERILLAS' BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK120653 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Here is a report on the LNLF guerrillas' battle activities:

On 4 February the LNLF guerrillas attached Vietnamese enemy troops in (O Koki) position, killing three of them and wounding three others.

On 7 February they ambushed Vietnamese forces in a region north of (Khlem) village, killing three and wounding four others.

In sum, during these 2 days the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 13 casualties on the Vietnamese forces.

USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER OGARKOV ENDS VISIT

Banquet Honoring Delegation

BK120917 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On the evening of 10 February the LPDR National Defense Ministry held a banquet in honor of Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defense of the Soviet Union, and his party for paying an official friendship visit to Laos. Attending the banquet were Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, minister of interior and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan and Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate members of the party Central Committee, deputy ministers of national defense and deputy chiefs of the LPLA General Staff.

Also attending were Comrade Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR; Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos; Comrade Col Anisimov Stanislav, Soviet military attache to Laos; Comrade Col (Le Ninh Tuan), military attache of the SRV to Laos; members of the diplomatic corps of various socialist countries to Laos; and a large crows of high- and intermediate-level officers from the three major departments attached to the National Defense Ministry.

During the banquet, Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov took turns making speeches. Both of them noted that this visit to Laos of the USSR military delegation has contributed to the daily strengthening of relations and all-round cooperation on the basis of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. They proposed a toast to the great friendship and close militant solidarity between Laos and the Soviet Union; to the good health of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP; to the good health of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU; to the good health of members of the two delegations of Laos and the Soviet Union; and to the good health of all distinguished comrades attending the banquet. The banquet proceeded in a joyous atmosphere from the beginning to end.

After the banquet, the distinguished delegation members were invited to view performances staged by the LPLA art troupe. All shows performed by the army art troupe on this occasion were appreciated by the delegation members and all other guests.

Meeting With Souphanouvong

BK120417 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] At 0930 on 11 February 1982 Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, received at the presidential office the Soviet military delegation headed by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defense of the Soviet Union. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister of interior and chief of the LPLA General Staff. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Comrade Col Anisimov Stanislav, military attache of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, were also present on this occasion.

During the meeting, Comrade Marshal Ogarkov informed Comrade President Souphanouvong of his delegation's activities, meetings and talks with officers and men of the LPLA, his understanding of the daily life of the LPLA combatants and their performance of tasks to maintain the revolutionary gains.

He also told the comrade president that his delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by the cadres and combatants of the various units and regiments it visited. Comrade Marshal Ogarkov conveyed warm salutations and best regards from Comrade General Secretary Brezhnev to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the comrade president himself, as well as other comrade leaders of Laos.

Comrade President Souphanouvong thanked and hailed the Soviet delegation for its visit to Laos. He highly appreciated this visit, saying it signified the close relations between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries -- Laos and the Soviet Union -- and that it was a great encouragement for the Lao Army and people in their tasks to safeguard a country in the forefront of the socialist camp. Comrade President Souphanouvong conveyed warm salutations and greetings of the Lao party and state leaders to the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union. He hoped for the daily development and strengthening of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. The president also wished Comrade Marshal Ogarkov and his party a good trip home and asked them to take to the great, fraternal Soviet people the profound friendship, solidarity and love from the Lao people.

VNA Report on Meeting

OW111726 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 11 -- President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic received in Vientaine this morning N.V. Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, and his party.

President Souphanouvong, who is also Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the People's Supreme Assembly and president of the Front for National Construction, hailed the official friendship visit of Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and his party as a great encouragement for the Lao people and armed forces. He thanked the party, the government, the armed forces and the people of the Soviet Union for their great, effective assistance to the Lao people's anti-imperialist struggle in the past and their national construction and defence at present.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov reiterated the unswerving support of the party, the government, the armed forces and the people of the Soviet Union for the revolutionary cause of Laos, as well as of Vietnam and Kampuchea. He wished for the constant consolidation and development of the solidarity and cooperation between the armed forces and people of the Soviet Union and the peoples and armed forces of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other socialist countries in the interests of the socialist community and world peace.

Also today, representatives of the Lao People's Armed Forces held a meeting in Vientiane to welcome Marshal N.V. Ogarkov and his party. Earlier, the Soviet guests had called on an air force unit of the Lao People's Armed Forces and a tank unit in Vientiane. N.V. Ogarkov and his party left Vientiane today, concluding a two-day visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Departure of Delegation

BK120529 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] At 1100 on 11 February 1982 the USSR military delegation led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defense of the Soviet Union, left Vientiane for home after concluding a 2-day official friendship visit to Laos.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister attached to Prime Minister's Office, minister of interior and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan and Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham; alternate members of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy ministers of national defense and deputy chiefs of the LPLA General Staff; and a large crowd of high and intermediate-level officers from various units and regiments attached to the National Defense Ministry. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Col Anisimov Stanislav, military attache of the Soviet Union; Comrade Col (Le Ninh Tuan) Vietnamese military attache; and members of diplomatic corps of socialist countries to Laos were also on hand to see the Soviet delegation off.

Before boarding the plane, Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov inspected the LPLA honor guard, shook hands with the diplomats, military attaches and high and intermediate-level cadres and embraced and shook hands with Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan and Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham to bid farewell to them, amid the playing of songs by the LPLA musical band. A special aeroflot plane then flew the Soviet delegation home.

INDOCHINESE MINISTERS TO MEET IN VIENTIANE

BK120049 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Communique of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry -- dated 12 February 1982]

[Text] By an agreement of the foreign affairs ministers of the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, the fifth ordinary conference of the Indochinese foreign affairs ministers will be held in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR, soon.

Vientiane, 12 February 1982

PITOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS 24th PLF CONGRESS

BK111412 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] According to foreign reports, at the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF] Executive Committee, a delegation of the LPRP led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy prime minister, attended the 24th PCF Congress. During his participation in the congress, which convened on 3 February, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit met and exchanged views with delegations of the VCP, the KPRP and other parties of fraternal socialist countries.

On 4 February the delegation visited the Crys-Malville nuclear power plant in southern France. On 5 February Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit met and chatted with Comrade [as heard] Amadou M'bow, general secretary of UNESCO. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Later, the municipal council of Saint Pierre des Corps hosted a banquet in honor of Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and his party. On the evening of the same day, more than 400 delegations held a meeting in Tours to warmly welcome the LPRP delegation. On this occasion, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit read a speech greeting the 24th PCF Congress. He wished the congress splendid success.

VNA ON PHOUMI VONGVICHIT PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW120819 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- Lao Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit has reiterated Laos's foreign policy of peace and independence and its desire to establish friendly relations and cooperation on an equal footing with all countries.

At a press conference he held in Paris on February 10 after attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, the vice premier, who is a Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and also minister of education, sports and religious affairs, said that with regard to France, a new ambassador will be appointed, and he would discuss with the French authorities questions of strengthening trade and cultural relations and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Lao vice premier denouced the Beijing leadership for smuggling spies into Laos and frequently firing artillery on Laos. Some members of the Thai administration, under Beijing's pressure, are seeking to sabotage the good-neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand, he pointed out. He laid emphasis on the special relationship between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in their struggle against the common enemies and in their advance together on the road of national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

SISANA SISAN RECEIVES SRV CULTURAL DELEGATION

BK121037 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Feb (OANA-KPL) -- Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, on February 10 received here the visiting Vietnamese delegation of culture. The said delegation is being led by Chu Huy Can, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Committee for Cooperation with UNESCO. Chu Huy Can is also member of the Executive Committee of UNESCO in Paris, and deputy minsiter of culture.

The meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, dealt with issues on educational and cultural cooperation between the two countries. The Vietnamese delegation arrived hereon February 4.

COOPERATION COMMISSION LEAVES FOR HANOI MEETING

BK120437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation headed by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade and chairman of the commission, left Vientiane for the SRV on the afternoon of 11 February to attend the sixth session of the Commissions for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the LPDR and the SRV Governments, which will be held in Hanoi. During the session, the two sides will sign a cooperation agreement for the current year. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, and various deputy ministers and cadres concerned. Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, was also on hand.

CRASH OF VIETNAMESE PLANE IN PRACHIN BURI VIEWED

Athit Interview

BK120340 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Interview with Gen Athit Kamlangek, assistant army commander in chief and acting commander of the 1st Army Region, to a correspondent of the Public Relations Department, on intrusion by a Vietnamese plane in Prachin Buri Province -- given 11 February; recorded]

[Text] [Athit] The Vietnamese plane which intruded into Thailand and crash-landed in Ban Pong Saeng, Tambon Ban Kaeng, Sa Kaeo District, is an Antonov AN-24 [number as heard] transport plane with a red star on its tail. The plane made an emergency landing on a manioc plantation. The right-hand side of the engine was damaged and three of the passengers were wounded. Altogether, there were two captains, two mechanics, one pilot and eight passengers, consisting of five ranking military officers and three noncommissioned officers, in the plane. Of the three wounded in the crash-landing, one has already died. He was a mechanic and held the rank of a sergeant. Two others are still receiving treatment at the Yuppharat hospital in Sa Kaeo.

Interrogation of those who received no injuries, particularly the captains, revealed that the plane flew from Tan Son Nhut in Saigon to Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh in order to pick up passengers who are both teaching officers and logistics support officers to fly back to Saigon. According to what they told us, when the plane reached an altitude of about 6,500 feet, it encountered poor visibility and its compass began malfunctioning. They lost their way and strayed into Thailand through Pailin District into Pong Nam Rong District. The plane was intercepted by our radar station in the Khao Sangok area. We then dispatched F-5's in order to force the Vietnamese plane to land at Watthana Nakhon airfield. The Vietnamese told us that they decided to make an emergency landing when they sited a well-graded terrain in Ban Pong Saeng because the plane was already short of fuel. The plane was damaged due to the emergency landing.

Our interrogation revealed there were no weapons, no parachutes and no other materials in the plane. They only had one pistol with them. The pilots themselves had no parachutes. The plane had a very limited amount of fuel. Anyway, that is what we have learned from preliminary interrogations. We still have to translate and investigate the various documents, correspondences, maps and a roll of film that we captured from them. According to them, it is a patriotic film, but we must still view it. That is all we can do for today.

Tambon Pong Saeng, where the plane made the crash-landing, is about 70 km from Aranyaprathet District. The plane managed to fly 100 km into Thailand, however, since it entered our country by Pong Nam Rong District. We sent our planes to intercept it and we accompanied it through its landing.

[Question] Is it true that the plane dropped articles before it landed?

[Answer] I believe that they were rather parts of the plane itself. I have radioed our officials to check if there were articles dropped by the plane, and nothing has been found.

[Question] Will the dead man be returned to Vietnam?

[Answer] The Foreign Ministry will be responsible for that matter If Vietnam wants the dead body back, we may have to give it back if it is true that the plane entered Thailand because it lost its direction. The Foreign Ministry will take care of it.

[Question] What action will be taken concerning the others now under detention and interrogation?

[Answer] They are under our detention and we will continue with the interrogations. If we obtain nothing interesting or useful as information from them, we will then pursue the matter through diplomatic channels, since Vietnam has an embassy here.

Officials' Comments

BK120724 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon this morning answered questions asked by newsmen at Government House about the landing of a Vietnamese transport plane in Prachin Buri Province. The prime minister said that many causes might account for the landing. As a result of the preliminary investigation, however, authorities did not find any weapons or equipment that could be used for terrorism except one pistol and some belongings.

Commenting on the same issue, Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani said: The Vietnamese plane probably lost its way due to navigational equipment failure, and entered Thai territory. The Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok also announced that the incident was their own fault. The landing of the plane has proved, however, that Vietnam is really getting involved in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlangek disclosed that during the interrogation, the pilot and passengers had identified themselves, their units and the airbase of the plane.

Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot said that the plane probably lost its way due to bad visibility and fuel shortage, not with the intention of violating Thailand's territorial sovereignty. Thailand should return the plane and its crewmen to Vietnam. This matter will be handled by the Foreign Ministry through negotiations.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the interior minister voiced his concern over the outbreak of clashes between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and Khmer Rouge soldiers along the border with Aranyaprathet District, which forced about 20,000 Khmer Rouge to come near the Thai border. At the same time, the military, border patrol police and officials concerned are working hard to prevent them from entering into Thai territoroy.

Asked about the report that a communist terrorist leader and some 40 men under his command want to surrender to the government without being tried for their involvement in the burning of the Nakhon Si Thammarat governor's residence, which was masterminded by Surachai Sae-dan, General Sitthi said they can surrender, but their condition is unacceptable because it is a criminal case. He added: Law must be law.

Spokesman's Statement

BK120905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 12 Feb (AFP) — Thailand will take appropriate diplomatic action on the crash-landing inside Thai territory yesterday of a Soviet transport plane carrying 13 Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said it was yet to be established whether the crash was a case of technical malfunction, a deliberate violation of airspace or a hijacking. One Vietnamese mechanic died and two others were wounded when the two-engine Antonov-26 came down in a tapioca field 50 kilometres (31 miles) west of the volatile Thai-Cambodian border.

He said action would be taken "when we find out the truth" of the matter. Thailand was as yet skeptical of the explanations that have emerged so far from preliminary interrogation of the survivors, he said.

The ten crew [members] held for questioning were paraded before journalists at a border press conference earlier today. The pilot, who was blindfolded, and the co-pilot appeared to be in their thirties. The others were in their 20's. No questions were allowed. The pilot is being detained separately from the others at the Thai Army's Ninth Division headquarters in Watthana Nakhon District, about 250 kilometres (156 miles) east of Bangkok.

Journalists at the scene said the Soviet transport plane had belly-flopped, leaving long skid marks after its interception by two Thai F5-E aircraft. The Antonov was equipped to carry 40 paratroopers, they added. Items found on the plane included cigarettes, food seasoning, sarongs and navigation charts.

OFFICIAL SAYS PRC TO HOST KHMER 'SUMMIT'

BK120941 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 12 Feb (AFP) -- China has agreed to host a proposed summit of three Cambodian resistance groups trying to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition, the Thai Foreign Ministry announced today.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping conveyed the positive reply yesterday to Thailand's suggestion that a tri-partite meeting be held in Beijing. The spokesman quoted unconfirmed reports that the meeting might take place by the end of this month. The summit would bring together Khmer Rouge Premier Khieu Samphan, former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his one-time Premier Son Sann, who agreed, during a meeting in Singapore last September, on a "desire" to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

Mr Chet welcomed China's willingness to play host as "a step forward" in efforts to form a tri-partite coalition, the success of which is seen as crucial to a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Prince Sihanouk is already in the Chinese capital and Son Sann, leading the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), is due to arrive there within the next few days as guest of the Chinese Government, sources close to the KPNLF said. Khieu Samphan is yet to respond formally to the summit proposal initiated by Prince Sihanouk. But Mr Chet expressed confidence that the response would be positive now that China had agreed to play host.

China was earlier reported to have expressed reluctance, preferring that the summit be held in a capital of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Thailand's suggestion that Beijing be the venue was seen as a bid to prod China into a more prominent role in the coalition effort.

Meanwhile, Mr Chet stressed that recent statements from Indonesia and Malaysia that they might withdraw recognition of the Khmer Rouge leadership ousted by Vietnamese-led forces in January 1979 did not constitute ASEAN positions. ASEAN "continues to support the view that the three anti-Vietnamese groups should unite to form a coalition government," he said.

In a related development, the spokesman said Thailand would "not take any action" on reports of trade between Singapore and Vietnam, as it concerned Singapore's private sector, and not its government.

ASEAN states have an understanding that governments should not trade with Vietnam, he pointed out. In Thailand's case, there were no regulations against private traders selling goods to Vietnam except those that are considered strategic, he added.

FISHING BOAT SEIZED BY USSR TRAWLER OFF VIETNAM

BK120125 Bangkok POST in English 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] A Thai fishing boat with about 20 crew [members] has been seized by what was believed to be an armed Russian trawler while fishing in international waters off Vietnam, an informed fishing source in Samut Sakhon Province told the Bangkok POST yesterday. According to a radio message sent by a trawler operating off Phu Quoc Island, the Sin Sirichai 2 was seized by an armed Russian trawler at about 11 am on February 3. Phu Quoc Island is off Vietnam's south coast.

The message was picked up by a Samut Sakhon radio station which monitors messages from Thai fishing boats operating in the Gulf of Thailand. The report said an armed Russian trawler fired warning shots at the Sin Sirichai 2 and later approached it and towed it towards Phu Quoc Island.

POST OPPOSES REAGAN PROPOSAL ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK120133 Bangkok POST in English 12 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Gas Weapons Must Be Outlawed"]

[Text] Cynics have it that there are two President Reagans. They maintain that lurking inside the amiable, well-spoken and thoroughly reasonable figure occupying the Oval Office in the White House is a quite different Reagan just waiting to be let out. And this Reagan, they say, is of a far more aggressive and conservative ilk. He, they claim, is the Reagan responsible for the hysteria over Libya, the shrill and continuing threats against the Soviet Union and the increased spending on defence at the expense of social services and welfare programmes.

We have no evidence to support such a Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde theory. Most of the attitudes and actions taken by the U.S. President have been very much in line with the election promises which the American public endorsed when they voted him into office. But, now and again, 'Mr Hyde' does appear to be peeping out. The latest manifestation of this phenomenon occurred last Monday when President Reagan formally proposed to Congress that the United States resume the manufacture of chemical weapons, something we all thought had been banned nearly 13 years ago.

The timing could hardly have been worse. U.S. officials are in the middle of a diplomatic offensive against the Soviet Union over their involvement in the use of toxic weapons, or the so-called 'yellow rain,' in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. A United Nations investigating team is supposedly examining its findings in an attempt to determine just why so many Mong have died so horribly. And world reaction to the use of such morally repugnant and vile methods of waging war against a civilian population has been almost universal in its condemnation. Now, in the middle of all this controversy, along comes the American President with a proposal to build new stockpiles of horrifying nerve agents called GB and VX.

The Pentagon appears to feel that the United States has to keep up with the Russians in the biological as well as the arms race. They do not. Their responsibility goes only so far as to provide protection against such weapons for their own troops on the battlefront.

With all the other sophisticated methods of modern-day warfare at our disposal, chemical weapons can give neither a military nor a negotiating advantage. They have been described by one leading British newspaper as "an immoral and wicked use of our resources." Of this there can be no doubt.

NATO may not be able to agree on a common foreign policy, but it should be able to show some vestige of unity on a matter as important as this. The alliance must avoid such weapons like the plague they are, whatever the Soviet Union might do. The very existence of such weapons is an offence against humanity.

POST REPORTS ESTABLISHMENT OF CPT-BCP LINK

BK120225 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpts] The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has established a new link with the Burmese Communist Party [BCP] of Burma following the "difficulties" with Laos and Vietnam as a result of the Sino-Vietnamese conflicts, Thai intelligence sources have reported. "CPT members trekking from their northern bases in Thailand to southern China have been provided with protection by members of the Burmese Communist [Party] through the jungled areas under the influence of the pro-China BCP, since the routes through Laos have been declared off-limits to the CPT," according to a senior Thai official monitoring the CPT's activities.

The linkup between the CPT and BCP has raised concern among some senior Thai military strategists who have charged that the Chinese Communist Party had at the same time opened up a new supply line to the CPT through the northwestern parts of Thailand via the jungled areas under the influence of the Burmese communists after the previous Lao routes had been cut off since late 1979. It has been well known at the same time that the BCP has been involved to a considerable degree in the opium trade in the notorious "Golden Triangle." Several years ago, when the opium cultivation was low, according to Thai intelligence sources, Khun Sa, the self-styled leader of the Shan United Army (SUA), approached the BCP for the first time to arrive at an agreement on the purchase of a transaction of opium to fill the gap for that particular year. "That link between Khun Sa and the Burmese communists has remained until today," said the officials, who explained that the drug kingpin's contacts with the Burmese communists might have played an important part in convincing Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to launch an all-out military drive against Khun Sa late last month, particularly in view of the linkup, on the other hand, between the CPT and the BCP.

Thai intelligence officers said that they have had no reports so far of the CPT's political linkup with the BCP related to the opium connection. "What we have discovered for certain is that the Burmese communists have come to an agreement with the Thai communists that they would escort them through their areas from the Thai-Burmese border to the Burmese-Chinese border everytime a group of Thai communists want to cross over from Thailand to southern China," said the intelligence official.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES PACIFIC FORUM

BK090300 Bangkok POST in English 9 Feb 82 p 9

[6 February "keynote address" by Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman, entitled "National Threat Perceptions in East Asia and the Pacific," delivered at the Pacific Forum held in Kona, Hawaii]

[Text] The question of how nations perceive a threat or threats to their security, their well-being, indeed their very existence, is a universal one that faces governments and peoples the world over. Its principal characteristic is that it is neither static nor permanent. Rather, it is fluid and varies with developments occurring at certain places and times in the world at large. The diverse national outlooks and surrounding circumstances also greatly influence the perception of the threat confronting each of the countries belonging to the same group or the same organisation. All this is, I believe, well known and well accepted, and represents the most worrisome and even agonising preoccupation of many chancelleries of the world.

Concerning our part of the world in particular, the threat has evolved from the expansion or extension of imperial power to an ideological one, then back to more or less the old form, although under a new banner, of colonial expansion. The new terminology uses the so-called liberation movement as a camouflage for political or military conquest, but the result is hardly different, as it implies the loss of freedom or independence for he liberated and dominance and control for the liberators.

In the past, Thailand has shown a particular acuteness in perceiving threats which in those days, came from one major source, namely, colonial expansion from Western countries, especially the West Europeans, who sought to conquer territories for markets to absorb their manufactured products, for sources of raw materials supply and also for fuel and provisions facilities for their ships which plied between Europe and this part of the world.

In fact, the colonial expansion was so widespread that all the territories surrounding Thailand, or Siam then, fell under the domination of West European countries. Only Thailand survived and enjoyed its independence and sovereignty with another country, Japan, further to the east.

In our case, the important problem was not so much to perceive the threat as how to cope with it. Not having adequate military means to match those nations of the West, Thailand thought it best to avoid head-on collisions which were fatal to some other Asian countries. Instead, it resorted to diplomacy, and particularly to the strategem of balancing one European country against another. Even this diplomatic expediency cost Thailand large tracts of territories but, at least, it saved the country from colonial subjection.

After the colonial era, the threat shifted to the ideological expansion which combines the old-style imperialistic designs of dominance with ideological allegiance and subservience. The victims of such ideological conquests may have an appearance of independence; in reality, it is only a nominal one. In most cases, they are bound, hands and feet, by more or less visible chains to political, economic and, of course, ideological obligations imposed by the leader, with no possibility of rejection. Once a member is taken into the "brotherhood," and not unlike the well-known Mafia Cosa Nostra, it cannot leave alive. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and now Poland are flagrant illustrations.

Nowadays, the threats have taken an even more complex form. On the one hand, predators, endowed with powerful military means, behave like old-time imperialistic powers seeking aggrandisement of their physical domain by annexing adjacent territories, or after de facto annexation after a war or limited conflict. On the other, they seek to establish an ideological overlordship by setting up satellite regimes with nominal or fictitious independence while, in fact, such regimes are completely subservient to the central imperial power. This is the pattern created in Eastern Europe which is being emulated in other parts of the world, in Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America.

In our Asia-Pacific region, the threat has developed and become aggravated by miscalculations, misreading and mishandling of a number of situations.

First, it may be recalled that for years governments and people in this region have been brainwashed into believing that the main source of threat lies with the People's Republic of China, from where derive all evils menacing the Free World. That shallow and easy deduction flowed from certain facts such as the eviction of the Chinese nationalist regime from the mainland, the Korean war, which saw the intervention of the Chinese PLA, and lastly the Vietnam war, when large amounts of war weapons and other materials were supplied to North Vietnam to sustain its struggle against the South and its American allies.

These facts and events blinded many people to the reality that a victorious North Vietnam supported by a powerful modern protector and sponsor could combine to become a more menacing threat than a populous but underdeveloped colossus.

Then, it must be observed and noted that for decades that potential rival of the United States, the USSR, has been receiving enormous involuntary assistance in the realm of high technology, precision equipment and private financial support, which launched them into the rank of a top producer of missiles and other sophisticated weapons.

Also, during the past decade or so, while one superpower, the U.S., is lagging in its armament development, the other, the USSR, after its humiliation in Cuba, vouched to become an equal to the former on land, sea and in the air so that it will not have to back down in any future confrontation. That explains why, in the Asia-Pacific region, we have now a latent challenge to the naval and air power of the U.S. stemming from the Asian provinces of the USSR as well as from the northern islands seized from the Japanese at the end of the Second World War. Likewise, the strong Soviet position casts a long shadow over Japan.

That powerful display of military might serves many purposes, like the assertion of Soviet presence in the area stretching from northeast Asia down the China Sea to Southeast Asia and possibly beyond to the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. It can also be used to apply pressure on the PRC both along the coastline as well as on land in Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam when increased activities are taking place. It undoubtedly holds a strategic command over the sealane from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific by the use of the military facilities and installations at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. Could anyone fail to perceive this as a threat to the security of many nations, as well as a threat to the stability of the entire region?

In regard to the USSR, there is no divergence of perception among ASEAN members. They all recognise that the said power represents a potential threat by itself as well as by its rivalry with other competing powers such as the PRC or the U.S.

They also adduce from that conclusion that the root cause stems from the inconsistency of the U.S. policy which, at one time, threw in its full weight in Vietnam; then, as abruptly as it went into the fray, it veered 180 degrees off, and decided at Guam to proclaim another opposite policy known as the Nixon doctrine of disengagement. That encouraged its rival, the USSR, to step into Southeast Asia to fill the power vacuum, and build its position in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea ever since.

The concern of Southeast Asian Governments lies, rather, in the rivalry between the USSR and the PRC because of the possible destabilising effect on the entire region.

Once the Soviets stepped into the area known as Indochina, they hastened to consolidate their position, and promptly saw the advantage of using it as points of pressure on China's southern flank. Local forces of those countries have been strengthened with the Soviet's modern equipment and trained by Soviet cadres and instructors. An electronic monitoring station has been set up to eavesdrop on neighbours to the east and west. Other activities are also conducted from the main naval and air bases in Vietnam which relate to the operations of its main rival, the U.S. Such rivalries, actual or potential, can constitute threats to the peace and tranquility of the region which no one can neglect.

In addition, while assertions that "we will not export our revolution" have been often heard, they cannot lull anybody into complacency because it does not exclude the readiness and willingness to support by various means the transformation of present-day societies into socialist or Marxist ones.

However, where consensus cannot yet be reached is the differing outlooks on who represents the most urgent threat -- Vietnam or the PRC. To some countries which had had in the past a bitter experience, the latter appears as a more ominous threat, possibly because of its size and its proclivity in by-gone days to get involved in the internal affairs of others, especially in political and ideological matters. However, the fact that Vietnam had sent its troops outside of its borders and installed by force of arms a government of its choice in place of another one obviously removes any doubt that if it can intervene militarily in Kampuchea, it can also try to get mixed up elsewhere. This kind of threat is not imagined nor perceived; it jumps into the eyes of people willing to look.

That is why a comparison can be established between tigers which are in or already out of the woods. Vietnam is obviously a tiger which is squatting at our doorsteps, backed by another larger one not far behind, while the other potential tiger still lies hidden in the woods.

So far, the countries of the region, and ASEAN in particular, have faced the threat with equanimity and steadfastness. While they are not willing to yield to the threat, and remain firm in their legitimate and reasonable position, they have kept the door open for dialogue and discussion. If up till now no compromise nor solution has yet been reached, it is probably because certain larger powers have no immediate interest to help in reaching an agreement. They may even have advantage to prolong these uncertainties.

The question may then arise whether the continuation of problems like that of Kampuchea constitutes or not a threat to the peace and stability of the region. The answer can only be in the affirmative. The lack of solution or agreement on questions as the one mentioned above is undoubtedly a destabilising factor which should be removed by reasonable considerations, not by yielding to force or surrender.

In this respect, a close look at the situation will reveal a few important elements which we can ill-afford to neglect. First, the Kampuchean problem, with its threat and explosive danger to Southeast Asia, will persist as long as Vietnamese troops are camping in that country.

Second, those alien troops will occupy Kampuchea, fighting there and threatening to spill over into neighbouring lands, as long as they are sustained financially and militarily by a major power -- in the present case, the USSR. That particular power is conducting a two-pronged policy. On the one hand, it seeks to foster socialist or Marxist societies everywhere by various means, open or concealed, economic, political or military; on the other, it wants to gain recognition, good will and respect as a superpower from non-communist nations.

So far this double-barreled policy has succeeded with certain Asian nations eager to receive aid and sustenance in their development. It has not made much inroad in Southeast Asia, where the USSR has been told in no uncertain terms that it will have to choose between the two. If it continues to support Marxist states which undermine our societies and persistently destabilise our region, it will not win our good will and approval. On the contrary, it will be looked upon with diffidence and suspicion.

Our efforts should, therefore, be concentrated on that latter objective, and make it realise that the good relations with non-communist ASEAN represents a greater value than the military facilities it is obtaining from Vietnam, notably in terms of trade, economic and political benefits. This, undoubtedly, represents an up-hill task as long as long as the U.S.-USSR rivalry and the pro-USSR feuding remain intense. However difficult that task may be, the stake for our security and the welfare of our nations in this region is too high to be left untackled.

THAI EMBASSY CONTACTED ON 'LOST' AN-26 PLANE

OW120845 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- The acting chief of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Consular Affairs, Dang San, has informed Bhadung Dhanyangkun, counsellor at the Thai Embassy here, of the following:

A Vietnamese military transport plane with 13 persons on board was flying from Pochentong airport, Phnom Penh, to Vietnam in the morning of February 11 when contact with it was lost and the plane failed to show up in Vietnam. Meanwhile it has been reported by Western agencies that an AN-26 with Vietnamese markings has been forced to land in Thailand and is being detained by the Thai authorities.

Dang San asked Bhadung Dhanyangkun to contact his country about this and if a Vietnamese aircraft has indeed been forced to land in Thailand, to ask his government to arrange for the prompt return of the plane and the people on board.

AFP Cites Envoy in Bangkok

BK120743 Hong Kong AFP in English 0703 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The Thai authorities are questioning 10 crew members of a Vietnamese military aircraft they detained after a crash-landing in Thailand yesterday afternoon near the Cambodian border, it was reported here today. A Vietnamese Embassy spokesman here said the plane had "accidentially" strayed over the border because of bad visibility. The spokesman said the Antonov had only been transporting troops and supplies and was not armed, adding "Vietnam always respects Thai sovereignty."

NHAN DAN HITS U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE EFFORTS

OW110741 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 11 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the United States for its effort in many years to prepare for chemical warfare. Commenting on the "Factsheet on Chemical Weapons Policy" approved by the U.S. National Security Council, the paper notes that the objective of this programme is very dangerous. To add to its growing stock of mass destruction weapons, it points out, the United States has tried to make many other kinds of weapons, more dangerous still, to use against the civilian population -- weapons which are banned by international law. To justify this, NHAN DAN says, the United States has charged the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with using chemical weapons in various parts of the world.

"Vietnam, the Soviet Union and genuine public opinion in the world have flatly rejected these slanderous allegations", the paper recalls. "Many honest American scientists have affirmed there is no evidence that the Soviet Union has used toxic chemicals at all. Even so the United States has launched a slander campaign against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries".

NHAN DAN says: "It was the United States that used chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, in its aggression against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. The so-called 'herbicides spraying program' has had disastrous effects on the Vietnamese people and many American GI's. The United States also used germ weapons against the Korean people in the past and the Cuban people recently. New York TIMES recently published detailed reports on U.S. herbicides sprays in Laos and southern Vietnam."

"By stepping up the arms race and pursuing a hostile policy towards the Soviet Union and other socialist countries", the paper goes on, "the Reagan administration is undermining world peace and detente and normal East-West relations, and further obstructing the S.A.L.T. talks".

"By accelerating the production of new chemical weapons the Reagan administration is exacerbating the international situation", NHAN DAN concludes.

REPORT ON U.S. COVERT SPRAYING IN LAOS CITED

OW120738 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 — An unpublished history of the U.S. Air Force reports that the United States secretly sprayed herbicides on Laos during the Vietnam war and openly sprayed them on southern Vietnam. According to Richard Severo, writing in the New York TIMES on Jan. 25, 1982, the history, which contains details about how the United States started and conducted its herbicide spraying program, also provides insights into how government policy was made during the war.

R. Severo wrote: The account says that in the early 1960s, thousands of gallons of military defoliants were secretly brought into South Vietnam by the United States in violation of the inspection provisions of the Geneva Accords of 1954, designed to end hostilities in Indochina. The United States participated in the creation of the accords and although it disassociated itself from the "final declaration", it pledged not to disturb the agreement by force. The history was obtained by the National Veterans Task Force on Agent Orange, a coalition of veterans and religious and environmental groups, in a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act.

Thomas W. Ainsworth, director of a unit of the State Department that decides when material should be declassified, sought to block release of the document, of which 20 pages remain with held by the government, on the ground that it "would cause identifiable damage to the national security". Litigation continues over the withheld material. Releasing it, Mr. Ainsworth said, would damage relations with foreign countries.

Mr. Ainsworth said in an affidavit that certain sentences in the 20 pages "would, if disclosed, confirm officially that the U.S. some years ago gave consideration to the possibility of military use of herbicides in certain specific countries, concretely, the use of herbicides to destroy war-making potential".

Mr. Ainsworth noted that the United States is a party to international accords prohibiting use of chemical and biological weapons and possession or manufacture of biological weapons. "The applicability of the agreements to herbicides is a matter of disagreement between the parties", he said.

The history represents what is believed to be the first formal government acknowledgment that the United States conducted covert spraying in Laos. The document says that the defoliation was carried out with the agreement of the Laotian Government, which was not a party to the war.

Among disclosures in the history are the following:

— In the South Vietnam spraying program, the U.S. Government seriously considered asking air force pilots to wear civilian clothes, fly in mismarked planes and agree to a government disavowal of any knowledge if they were captured.

— The defoliation in South Vietnam, which in recent years has brought charges from South Vietnamese and U.S. veterans that the herbicides caused long-term health problems, was started at the request of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam.

— U.S. officials took pains to mislead the press about the covert spraying in Laos.

The report says the spraying in Laos began in December 1965 at the urging of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. military forces in Vietnam, who wanted jungles in southern Laos defoliated to deny hiding places to enemy troops. He also wanted crops destroyed to deny food to the enemy, according to the report.

The report does not elaborate on the meaning of its reference to "earlier uses". Nor is it clear how long the covert spraying continued. Several pages are missing. However, the report says that by June 1966, seven months after the program began, 200 sorties were flown in which a total of 200,000 gallons (760,000 liters) of herbicide were dumped on roads and trails, to a distance of about 275 yards on each side, north of the 17th Parallel in Laos.

The report does not say which herbicide was used in Laos, but it does say that generally in Southeast Asia the air force used combinations of the herbicides 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D, including Agent Orange.

The report tells of plans to mislead the press, especially about the secret spraying missions in Laos. According to the report, Secretary of State Rusk and Secretary of Defense McNamara "directed that any press queries about the use of herbicides in Laos would be dealt with according to the standing guidance, which was to not report, acknowledge, or otherwise comment on U.S. air operations in Laos except to state that since May 1964 the United States had flown air reconnaissance over Laos at the request of Laotian authorities."

"International repercussions against the United States could be most serious", said a memorandum issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of U.S. Armed Forces. "In this connection, it is recommended that the operations be covered concurrently with a publicity campaign by task force Vietnam in Saigon".

SOUTHEAST ASIA SEEN AS WORLD 'HOTSPOT'

BK111353 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Unattributed article: "Southeast Asia, a World Hotspot"]

[Text] The balance of power in Southeast Asia has changed profoundly following the defeat of the United States in Indochina. U.S. imperialism was forced to pull out of Indochina, and the trend toward peace, neutrality and national independence has developed steadily in Southeast Asian countries, including those countries which sided with the United States during the war of aggression against Vietnam.

The warmongers in the United States, who have refused to learn from their defeat, have stubbornly tried to interfere in order to resume military involvement in the region. However, since Vietnam interference in Indochina is no longer the monopoly of the United States. The decay of U.S. imperialism has touched off a contest for influence in this region among imperialist countries themselves and among various ambitious expansionist reactionary influences.

For the reactionary Beijing expansionists, Southeast Asia has long been a place to expand their influence. Southeast Asia was the Chinese sphere of influence taken away by the West and thus China must try to regain it. Their claws strengthened by U.S. imperialism, the Beijing expansionists have volunteered to act as the vanguard to hysterically oppose revolution in Southeast Asia. Their emphasis is on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The hegemonism of the Beijing expansionists has become the direct and dangerous enemy of peace, and stability in Southeast Asia. Chinese-U.S. collusion is the factor now threatening peace creating tension which could easily bring war to this region. This collusion, however, has also shown signs of conflict right from the beginning. Although the common targets of Beijing and Washington are the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, the socialist bloc and the world revolutionary movements, neither of them wants the other to have a monopoly in this region. For this reason, Southeast Asia, being a strategic economic, political and military zone in the world, has become a world hotspot. It has become a zone where impeialism and Beijing expansionism are trying to consolidate their influence and are fighting to maintain their interests.

It is correct to join forces to oppose the enemies of national independence. The enemies of peace and the creators of tension are U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism. However, some ASEAN countries have allowed themselves to be towed along by Beijing and Washington and have colluded with them to slander Vietnam and create tension in this region.

History has shown that the Indochinese countries have always been victims of the policy of aggression and interference of imperialism and Beijing expansionists. History has also shown that the Indochinese countries have never launched aggression against the ASEAN countries. Just the opposite, the ASEAN countries sided with and helped the United States in various capacities in its aggression against the Indochinese countries. Not only did Thailand and the Philippines allow the United States to set up bases in their territory to fly missions against the Indochinese countries, but their soldiers participated in the U.S. aggression against Vietnam.

Public opinion in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world knows that it understands the situation very well in believing that the cause of tension and possibly a major war in Southeast Asia does not originate with Vietnam and definitely not the Soviet Union, but that the cause will be the U.S. imperialist and Beijing reactionary policy of expansionism and interference.

The urgent issue, which is the decisive factor in preserving peace in Southeast Asia, is eliminating the cause of tension in this region. In particular, the claw of U.S. interference and the ambition of the Beijing expansionist hegemonists must be contained. The United States must immediately discontinue expanding its military strategy in this region. The Beijing ruling clique must stop its hostility toward Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It must immediately stop interfering in, applying pressure on or persuading the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries. In addition, the ASEAN countries should act constructively by joining the Indochinese countries in the search for a correct method to resolve existing conflicts.

The correct path to eliminate the cause of tension in Southeast Asia is to oppose the policy of interference and aggression of Western imperialism, headed by the United States, and Chinese big-nation hegemonism. The problem of this region must be solved by the people of the countries in this region. To discard independence in order to tail after the United States and China in opposing the people of Indochina is definitely not the way to bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia.

Certain ASEAN countries claim that they are not opposed to a dialogue with the Indochinese countries, but they demand resolution of the so-called Kampuchean problem as a condition for the solution of problems in relations between the two groups and in the region. This is not the way toward peace and reconciliation. In fact, it is nothing but a trick of the Beijing reactionary clique, supported by Washington, aimed at opposing and destroying the revolution in Indochina. There will be no peace nor stability in the Indochinese or the ASEAN countries as long as any country continues to follow this Beijing strategy.

The Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese people have witnessed a state of war for decades and thus desire nothing more than to be able to live in peace and friendship with other nations. But they will fight to the last to protect the fruits of the revolution they have gained. There are many obstacles to overcome in the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, but the part which demanded the greatest test has been hurdled. No dark influence can reverse the current situation in Indochina.

Southeast Asia is no longer the backyard of Western imperialism or Beijing expansionism. Problems in Southeast Asia must be solved by the people there. This corresponds completely with the desire of the people in the region and corresponds with the general desire of the people of the world who oppose war and favor peace, relaxation of tension, national independence, democracy and social progress.

It will also be a way to eliminate the cause of the heated situation in Southeast Asia. It is certain that those who are trying to create a hotspot in Southeast Asia and push the people there into the flames of war will be engulfed by the flames of revolution.

CARRINGTON STANCE ON SRV AID, KAMPUCHEA ASSAILED

BK111257 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The British foreign minister, Lord Carrington, has concluded his tour of ASEAN member countries. The tour is allegedly conducted to help peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but during his stay in Thailand, on 3 February, Lord Carrington called on the Western countries to cut aid to Vietnam and demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He also declared his support for the so-called coalition Government of Kampuchea.

Carrington's declaration proves the British authorities are tailing after Beijing and Washington in opposing the three Indochinese countries. They want to prevent international aid to Vietnam to weaken it. They demand the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and support the Khmer reactionary forces, hoping to reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

It is obvious that the British administration is lending a hand to Beijing and Washington in sabotaging peace and stability in Southeast Asia, running counter to the interests of the local peoples. Moreover, the British administration also chimes in with Washington in its anti-Soviet campaign over Poland. Great Britain was the first NATO country to apply economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland after the Reagan administration declared punitive measures against these two nations.

AP remarked that there is no evidence that other Western European nations will approve of the British stance. The London administration's act only exposes Britain as an arrogant ally of the United States inside the NATO camp. The current policy of the British Government only do harm to the country's diplomacy and proves the conservative government is aligned with other international reactionary forces causing tension in the world. In this respect, the British Government must be condemned by progressives throughout the world.

TEXT OF PHAM VAN DONG MESSAGE TO PRK PREMIER

BK120354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] On 10 February, Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, sent a greetings message to Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. It reads as follows:

"On the occasion of your election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, on behalf of the SRV Council of Minister and on my own behalf, I send you my warm congratulations. May the militant solidarity and special relationship between our two countries be constantly developed and successfully developed. I wish you good health to join the other party and state leaders of the PRK in scoring new and still bigger success in defending the gains of the revolution and in building a prosperous and happy Kampuchea. With my best regards."

VIETNAM, USSR SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW120803 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1982 was signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Moscow yesterday. Signatories were Hoang Trong Dai, Vietnamese vice-minister of foreign trade, and his Soviet counterpart, A.N. Manzhulo.

SOVIET UNION TO SUPPLY FREE CONSUMER GOODS

OW120807 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- The marketing cooperative of the Soviet Union will give Vietnam for free an amount of consumer goods including cloth, ready-made clothes, shoes and scarves. The announcement was made by I.A. Ognatov, minister counseller of the Soviet Embassy here, in a recent meeting with Tran Phuong, minister of home trade. Tran Phuong, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and government, thanked the Soviet party, government and marketing cooperative for this valuable assistance.

AGREEMENT ON GDR AID TO SRV SIGNED IN BERLIN

OW111731 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 11 -- An agreement on aid to be given by the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam in 1982 was signed in Berlin yesterday. Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador Phan Van Kim and Gerhard Weiss, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the GDR section of the GDR-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Speaking on the occasion, Gerhard Weiss said that funds for Vietnam were being raised by mass organizations in the GDR, among them the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. He said the GDR people strongly supported the Vietnamese people in their efforts to build socialism and defend their country from all schemes of sabotage by imperialism and expansionism.

NGUYEN LAM ATTENDS CEMA CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

OW062232 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 6 -- A Vietnamese delegation headed by Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning, attended the 27th conference of the Commission for Cooperation in Planning of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A) held in Havana from January 26-29. The delegation returned in Hanoi on February 4.

LAO DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION MEETING

OW111729 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 11 -- A Lao Government economic delegation arrived here today to attend the sixth session of the Laos-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation. The delegation is led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of industry and trade and president of the Lao section of the commission. The Lao guests were welcomed by Minister Dang Thi, member of the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee, general secretary of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Laos Cooperation Commission; Le Duc Thinh, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem.

VCP DELEGATION TO PCF CONGRESS LEAVES PARIS

OW111735 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 11 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Paris for home yesterday after attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party (PCF).

The delegation was seen off by Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, Vietnamese Ambassador to France Mai Van Bo; Huynh Trung Dong and Lam Ba Chau, respectively president and secretary-general of the Vietnamese Residents' Union in France; and others.

QUANG NAM-DA NANG PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

OW120127 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Station correspondent Hong Hanh report on 1st round of 13th congress of Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial party congress -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: We have just come back from the closing session of the 1st round of the 13th congress of the Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial party organization. It may be said that as we entered the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] Lunar New Year, the success of the congress has gladdened the province's people and cadres of various echelons.

During the congress, the delegates correctly studied, discussed and made many suggestions on improving the documents of the central level, including the draft political report, the draft party building plans and the suggested additional specific admendments to the party statutes that the party Central Committee will present at the fifth party congress. Generally speaking, despite their different positions and situations and the realities in their respective localities during the past 5 years or more since the complete liberation of the south, the delegates, after many days of discussion, manifested a high unanimity of views with the party Central Committee's assessment of the situation. The delegates affirmed that despite the many difficulties facing our country during the postwar period, despite the many mistakes and shortcomings of our body of mature economic management cadres who have strived hard to make great efforts, despite the many privations in the lives of the local cadres and people during the past 5 years or more and in light of the resolution of the 4th national party congress and the resolutions of the 11th and 12th congresses of the provincial party organization, the entire country in general and Quang Dam-Da Nang in particular have scored very great achievements. Six years ago, when we took over the province, Quang Nam-Da Nang was a seriously ravaged locality with three-fourths of the hamlets and villages destroyed and four-fifths of the cultivated area left fallow and strewn with bombs and mines. It had an impoverished economy, and 500,000 people needed food supplies to avoid starvation. Meanwhile, in the urban areas, 60,000 people were out of work. Yet in the short span of 6 years, the local people have successfully rebuilt their native land, returning all the fallow land to cultivation and opening up new lands. This increased the cultivated area of 130,000 hectares in 1976 to 220,000 hectares in 1981 and the 220,000 tons of paddy equivalent in 1976 to 500,000 tons in 1981. Not only has Quang Nam-Da Nang been self-sufficient in food, it has food surpluses to assist some sister provinces and has properly discharged its grain obligations to the state.

What is more encouraging is that with the new production relations, the 240 lowland cooperatives and 34 mountain production groups formed during the years following liberation are developing their advantages, improving the irrigation system, applying scientific and technological advances in agriculture, carrying out intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, stepping up livestock breeding and repeatedly increasing rice yields. The province has four districts with an average annual paddy production of 8 to 10 tons per cultivated hectare. Among them, the Dien Ban District, the leading paddy production district, has achieved 10 tons per hectare. The hog population has also increased from 245,000 head in 1976 to 538,000 head in 1981. In addition, mulberry cultivation and sericulture in the province have improved rapidly: 2,000 hectares of mulberry and 1,000 tons of cocoons per year. The delegates estimated that if the provinces' mulberry area is 5,000 hectares by 1985, as planned in the current 5-year plan, and if sericulture is properly expanded, each person in the province will be supplied with 8 to 10 meters of cloth per year.

Dealing with the province's small and handicraft industries, many delegates affirmed that when the Americans and their puppets fled from the province, its small and handicraft industries, mainly designed to serve the U.S.-puppet war effort, were insignificant. Yet during the past 5 years or more, the province has built up a total of 77 diversified small and handicraft industries with a total annual gross output valued at around 1 billion [tir] dong. Particularly in the most recent years, the province has been able to produce various types of rare commodities such as cement of all types, 12-horsepower diesel engines and bicycles and towels for export. It has also been able to build fishing boats and boats in concrete reinforced with steel netting and to produce carbonic gas, liquid nitrogen and acetylene. Furthermore, it has successfully manufactured lightweight weaving machines with discarded materials. These commodities have been produced in greater quantities since the issuance of the resolution of the Sixth VCP Central Committee Plenum. This proves that Quang Nam-Da Nang's potential in producing consumer and export goods is great, not insignificant as evaluated by many people under the U.S.-puppet regime.

Along with forest exploitation, afforestation has become a large-scale mass movement across the province over the past 5 years. Since liberation Quang Nam-Da Nang has cultivated 15,000 hectares of forest, planted 57 million saplings in dispersed areas and exploited 160,000 cubic meters of lumber and 500,000 cubic meters of firewood. As for fishing, the province, thanks to improved management, proper activities of its motorized fishing boats and especially to the development of manual fish catching, has noticeably improved its fish deliveries to the state despite limited fuel supplies. Its production of fish sauce increased from 2 million liters in 1976 to 4.5 million in 1981, its annual production of shrimp sauce and salted fish is 1,200 tons and its frozen marine products for export increased from 209 tons in 1976 to 1,000 in 1981. Moreover, the province has bred fish in 3,000 hectares of fresh waters. The province's 1981 import-export figure was 300 million dong.

In the cultural and social fields, the province can take pride in successfully changing, basically, the man under the old regime into the new man under the new regime. Almost everyone has led a stable life, discarded the lavish lifestyle and engaged in productive labor in order to contribute to producing material wealth for society for the sake of the whole country and his own family.

The mass cultural movement has developed wholesomely everywhere and involved all people, especially youths. One in every three people in the province now goes to school. Popular education [words indistinct]. On the average, each person has a chance to attend cultural entertainment and film shows eight times a year. Meanwhile, party building tasks in the political, ideological and organizational aspects have been, on the whole, increasingly consolidated and developed.

The delegates observed that the province's achievements in such a short period were very great indeed given the grave, seemingly unsurmountable consequences of decades of war left behind by the old regime. They also observed that the achievements were due to the outstanding efforts of the local people and party organizations and the VCP's correct policies.

Although they were enthusiastic about the achievements, the delegates eagerly studied and discussed the mistakes and shortcomings mentioned in the central Party Committee's draft political report regarding the assessment of the situation and the grasping of the rules governing economic and social management, organizational structure, procedures and policies and so forth. Basically, the delegates fully agreed with the party Central Committee's assessment on every issue relating to the situation in the localities and their respective organizations. All of them agreed that the negative aspects must be eliminated and that everyone must make his own contributions to the common undertaking and not adopt the attitude of outsiders and put the blame on higher levels and other people.

On the lingering deficiencies and shortcomings, the delegates pointed out a number of pressing, current issues of concern for the Quang Nam-Da Nang party organizations and people. These included manifestations of ineffective and lax economic and social management. The delegates agreed on a number of objective causes that the central level specified in the draft political report. Some of these causes are that our entire people are restoring and building the national economy under extremely difficult conditions. Also, during the postwar period, cadres have undergone many behavorial changes, and some have been degenerate and deviant and expelled from the party. Others shun assignments to distant localities and grassroots-level units and have thus become bureaucratic, subjective, conservative, irresponsible, divorced from reality and have lost the masses' confidence. The administrative subsidy system has for many years been a burden for Quang Nam-Da Nang and for other parts of the country. This inefficient type of management has failed to promote production and, rather, has given rise to reliance on others, corruption, dishonest dealings and cadres' depravity. It has also caused serious violations of socialist and collective property and the people's rights. The delegates agreed that the administrative subsidy system must be done away with and supplanted by a work method using the uniform profit-and-loss accounting system in line with large-scale socialist production. Other shortcomings include exaggerated reporting about work achievements, the love of enjoyment of many cadres who shun assignments to grassroots-level units and the burdensome organizational structure which yields little economic efficiency.

Recognizing the existence of such shortcomings, the delegates affirmed that it is necessary to face the realities boldly and responsibly and not to complain or blame failure on objective causes. Party members demand that party committee echelons fully manifest their responsibilities, but they themselves also have the responsibility to make contributions so the current 5-year plan will end in great success.

The delegates suggested that the party Central Committee amend a number of specific policies and devise new policies to suit the new situation. They made suggestions on the following points:

It is necessary to adopt proper policies concerning the treatment and use of young cadres, of scientific and technical cadres and of teachers for the sake of future generations. On mistakes in cadre management, it is necessary to conduct stricter reviews so as to learn from experience and devise a rational economic structure, strengthen legality in economic management and clearly specify policies and functions in order to systematize economic management. They also suggested that measures be taken to protect honest struggling people, to distinguish truth from falsehood and to strengthen controls. Leading echelons should visit grassroots-level units more frequently to gather the people's opinions. Measures should be taken to avoid exaggerated reporting about work achievements, to combat attempts to delude higher-level cadres and conceal difficulties and shortcomings, to oppose opportunism and sycophancy and so forth.

After assessing the overall situation over the past 6 years, the delegates to the first round of the 13th congress of the Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial party organization fully agreed on the four economic objectives set forth by the central level. They also agreed on the 1981-82 production plan guidelines and on the necessity to renovate the managerial system in order to meet the requirements of the new management mechanism, considering this mechanism to be a determinant for set economic and social objectives and tasks.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CHARGES OF SOVIET ESPIONANGE

Admiral Sudomo's Comments

BK091645 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Admiral Sudomo, deputy commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces and commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, said that the case involving an armed forces officer in a Soviet spy network in Indonesia is now being handled by his security command, since the case is clearly an act of subversion.

According to Admiral Sudomo, the officer carried out a subversive act by revealing state secrets. Sudomo stated this after attending the signing of the roster of the 1982 general elections permanent candidates at the Home Affairs Department today. He said that the armed forces leadership is constantly watching the activities of its officers, and trains them to be good officers.

AFP Report

BK110632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0140 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Feb (AF) -- An Indonesian military officer arrested here following a crackdown on a Soviet spy network has told his interrogators that he had been working with the Soviets for the past five years, it was reported here today.

Lieutenant Colonel Sudaryanto admitted that he had been assigned by the Soviets to obtain secret government documents, leading Jakarta newspaper SERITA BUANA (WORLD NEWS) reported. Col Sudaryanto said he had been in close contact with the head of the Jakarta branch of the Aeroflot airline, Aleksandr Finenko, who had helped him in carrying out his activities, the paper said.

The paper gave no details. This was the first disclosure of the interrogation of the Indonesian officer, who was captured on Saturday night after an airport scuffle as Soviet Assistant Military Attache Lt Col Sergey Igorov was being expelled on spying charges. Mr Finenko was also arrested at Halim Airport when he was seeing Colonel Igorov off. A fist fight broke out at the airport when Soviet officials tried to prevent Indonesian intelligence officers arresting the Aeroflot chief. Mr. Finenko had been followed for days after information that he had been active in espionange activities, the paper said.

The paper quoted prominent Indonesian lawyer Adnan Buyung Nasution as saying that Colonel Sudaryanto could be sentended to death if found guilty of subversion. Nasution said Mr Finenko should be assisted by a defence counsel, Indonesian or Russian, during his coming trial. Jakarta military commander Major General Norman Sasono has said that both Finenko and Col Sudaryanto will stand trial on charges of subversion against Indonesia. Meanwhile, Attorney General Major General Ismael Saleh said last night that the case would be handled by the prosecution office before being handed to the court.

Reports from Medan in North Sumatra said today some 20 Indonesian youths staged a demonstration outside the Russian Consulate there waving anti-Soviet slogans. There was a similar demonstration in Jakarta yesterday.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today conferred with President Suharto on the current relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union over the spying affair, which soured ties between the two countries. Mr. Mokhtar told parliament on Tuesday that should undesirable condequences happen in Jakarta's relations with Moscow, it would the responsibility of the Soviet Union.

Jakarta newspapers today strongly attacked the Soviet Union for its spying activities here and called on Moscow to stop them.

Denial on Further Expulsions

BK110638 Hong Kong AFP in English 0419 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Feb (AFP) — Foreign Ministry officials today refused to comment on reports here that another Soviet Embassy attache, Gregor Odariyouk, had also been expelled on spy charges. If, however, there was a new expulsion, military sources said it would be officially announced. Mr Odariyouk had been involved in a fist fight at Halim Airport on Saturday night, where several Soviet officials were seeing off an assistant military attache who had been deported on spying charges. Mr Odariyouk was detained together with Aleksandr Finenko, the Jakarta Aeroflot chief, after the airport scuffle. He was released after Soviet ambassador, Ivan Shpedko, assured the authorities that he had diplomatic status.

The Foreign Ministry later today denied that Mr Odariyouk had been ordered to leave the country. "Reports on Odariyouk's expulsion are not correct. He is not declared persona non grata," Foreign Ministry chief spokesman S.A.M. Alaydrus told newsmen.

Vice President Adam Malik today held talks with President Suharto believed to have centered on relations with the Soviet Union following the unmasking of Soviet spying activities in Indonesia.

Malik Warning on Spying

BK110851 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0810 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 11 Feb (ANTARA) -- Vice President Adam Malik has warned foreign nations with diplomatic missions in this country to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Indonesia and less to commit themselves in espionage activities. "We are a friendly country and like to be friends," the vice president declared when asked to comment on the expulsion of Soviet Assistant Military Attache Lt Col Sergey Igorov of the Soviet Embassy here after being declared persona non grata on charges of espionage in this country.

The vice president issued the comment following questions by newman after a meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha here today. During the meeting with the president the vice president reported about his projected visit to Thailand to attend the conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) in that country starting February 14.

There could be no tolerance against whoever or whatever country committing espionage activities in this country, he declared. "Do not interfere in our internal affairs and don't steal our documents," he declared, in obvious reference to secret documents to be transferred to the Soviets, resulting in the expulsion of the Soviet diplomat.

The manager of the Soviet Aeroflot airline in Jakarta, Aleksandr Finenko, was arrested together with Lt Col Sudaryanto, an Indonesian officer, by Indonesian security authorities for interrogation and future trial in connection with the spy case of the Soviet Embassy official.

Asked whether the spy activities would influence Soviet-Indonesian relations, the vice president said: "We just see later." Asked whether only the Soviet Union was engaged in espionage in this country, Vice President Adam Malik said: "I cannot say that. But this is a warning to all friendly countries and those with missions here to refrain from espionage activities here because we will take action in line with the integrity of a country," the vice president declared.

Replying to another question that an Indonesian senior military officer was involved in the spy case, the vice president said: "This should serve as a warning to us that we have our responsibilities and loyalties to the country and people and to practise pancasila."

"The loyalty of a citizen is the love for the country itself; this should never be forgotten, and this national mission should never be ignored," he declared.

The vice president was also asked to comment about the public demonstration against the Soviet Embassy in the center of the city Wednesday in protest against the espionage activities by Soviet officials in this country.

The vice president said the demonstration was "a spontaneous and logical reaction" of the people against the spy activities. "It is not happening in our country only," he pointed out. Vice President Adam Malik said one should not generalize matters when asked whether the demonstration would bear a bad influence on the ties between Indonesia and the Soviet Union. He said if one made a mistake this did not mean that all were in error. One should keep to his own affairs, like for example in matters of trade one should keep to matters of business and not interfere in the internal affairs of a country.

MOKHTAR SPEAKS TO PRESS ON KHMER COALITION

Statement on Khmer Rouge

BK060941 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 6 Feb (AFP) -- Indonesia today warned the deposed Khmer Rouge Government that it may lose that support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at the United Nations if it continues to reject the ASEAN-proposed loose coalition of anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

Speaking to newsmen after a meeting with President Suharto, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said he quite appreciated Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's recent statement that Malaysia might withdraw its backing of the Khmer Rouge at the United Nations should the latter turn down the ASEAN proposal.

Without saying whether or not he had discussed the matter with Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Mr Mokhtar indicated that making Dr Mahathir's suggestion a common ASEAN stand would require all-round consultations first, and preferably soon. He also deplored the fact that Khmer Rouge had not come out with any other alternative to settle the Cambodia problem. The Khmer Rouge government, booted out of Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops 3 years ago, still holds the Cambodian seat at the UN with ASEAN support.

View on Role of PRC

BK091053 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] In reply to press questions in Bogor today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Chinese participation in solving the Kampuchean problem politically was very important. China, having a great influence on the Khmer Rouge, should be able to convince the Khieu Samphan-led group to take part in the creation of a coalition government in Kampuchea with the other groups in an attempt to solve the Kampuchean problem, Mokhtar said.

According to latest reports, the Khmer Rouge is suggesting the creation of a Khmer Rouge-led military force to fight the Vietnamese.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 031

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SUZUKI NOT TO MEET REAGAN PRIOR TO JUNE SUMMIT

OW121043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 12, (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will not meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan prior to the economic summit of seven industrial nations scheduled to be held in Versailles, near Paris, in early June, a government source said Friday.

This is the first reaction to U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield's statement in Nashville, Tenn., Thursday that he personally thought it would be useful if the two leaders met every year to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern. Mansfield voiced this opinion when he was asked if Suzuki should meet with Reagan in an effort to iron out their differences and to avoid protectionist legislation being approved by Congress. The ambassador, who is on home leave, was in Nashville to attend a seminar on Japan-U.S. relations. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo on Feburary 27.

Mansfield's statement was believed to be an indirect appeal to Japan to present concrete measures to open up its market to foreign countries at the June summit. Japan is expected to be hard pressed to avoid summit talks with the U.S. before the Versailles conference should the U.S. propose such a summit.

SAKURAUCHI PLANS TO VISIT U.S. IN LATE MARCH

OW151249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 12, (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi is planning to visit the United States between March 20 and 25 in his efforts to resolve strain in the bilateral relations over defense and trade imbalance issues, ministry sources said Monday. The sources said that the ministry has already obtained U.S. consent to the Sakurauchi's visit.

The foreign minister intends to discuss the trade and defense issues with U.S. officials, including President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Trade Representative William E. Brock, they added.

DIETMEN TO VISIT U.S. FOR TRADE TALKS 20-27 FEB

OW121237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 12, (KYODO) -- Masumi Esaki, chairman of a special committee on international trade problems, told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday that he would lead a delegation of Dietmen to the United States later this month to discuss Japan-U.S. trade issues. Esaki, a former [?head of the] International Trade and Industry Ministry, said the delegation would depart February 20 and visit Washington and New York before leaving for home February 27.

The group plans to meet with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. It will also exchange views with John Danforth, chairman of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on International Trade; Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; and Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In the meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence, Suzuki handed Esaki a letter to deliver to Reagan and urged that the delegation explain Japan's efforts to resolve trade frictions to U.S. congressional leaders. Suzuki told Esaki that while talks with the U.S. administration have gone relatively smoothly, there was a major difference in views with the U.S. Congress. He urged the delegation to listen carefully to U.S. demands.

The Senate is now considering a bill that calls for greater reciprocity in international trade. Esaki told the prime minister he would attempt to ascertain the true intentions of Congress concerning the bill and deepen mutual understanding. Following the trip to the United States, Esaki will lead a similar delegation to Europe in mid-March.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK142246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2228 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 14 denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for staging again a large-scale "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" with the northern half of the republic as a target of attack from February 13. Follows the full text of the statement:

Frantic with their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are again staging a large-scale "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" with the northern half of the republic as a target of attack from the 13th of February, despite the strong opposition of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

According to an official announcement of the U.S. imperialists, in this "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" are mobilized huge forces 157,500 strong in all including the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea, South Korean puppet army and U.S. ground, naval and air forces and marines stationed in the U.S. mainland and the military bases in Okinawa of Japan and the Pacific and various up-to-date military equipment and new-type mass destruction weapons including fighter bombers "F-16." As a result, a great number of warships including those of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and tactical weapons are now being moved and concentrated into the Korean Peninsula from the U.S. military bases in the seas surrounding Japan and the Pacific and the U.S. mainland, and a horrible wartime posture is established throughout South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are clamouring that the "Team Spirit 1982" exercise not only combines the overall "landing operation" and "attacking operation" on the sea and ground and in the air but also far surpasses the previous "Team Spirit" military exercises in the scale of forces and equipment mobilized in it, therefore, being a military exercise "largest in history in scale" unprecedented in any region of the world.

Such aggressive and provocative military exercise as "Team Spirit 1982" staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets at a time when the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making every effort to remove the tension in Korea and achieve the reunification of the country by a peaceful means clearly shows how feverish they are to lead the situation to the brink of war, going against the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the demand of the times.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people regard the reckless "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as a wanton violation of the Korean armistice agreement and a grave challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, and resolutely denounce it.

It was known to the world from long ago what purpose the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets pursue in staging the "Team Spirit" military exercises annually. The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise is a "test war" and a "preliminary war" fully disclosing the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists to complete the preparations for the provocation of a new war and keep hold on the whole of the Korean Peninsula by force.

The U.S. imperialists drew up a new "combat power buildup program" from the outset of the new year and have stepped it up on a full-scale, while sending to South Korea a number of war servants to inspect the military demarcation line and hold war confabs with the South Korean puppets.

The aggressive nature and danger of the current exercise are more saliently revealed in the fact that they mobilized in it new-type destructive weapons and most of the U.S. armed forces in South Korea and the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific region and have taken the northern half of the republic as a target of attack in all exercises, such as "landing operation" and "attacking operation."

While announcing to the public the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise, the U.S. imperialists attempted to veil the aggressive purpose of this exercise with such poppycock as a "war deterrent" to someone and "defence" of South Korea and in the follow-up "Defence White Paper" they put up the stereotyped pretext of what is called "the North's supremacy in the military force."

This is the habitual tactics employed by the U.S. imperialists to justify their manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea and mislead world public opinion.

What is all the more ridiculous is that the U.S. imperialists even talked nonsense about "inviting" the members of our side to the Military Armistice Commission and the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to watch the "Team Spirit 1982" exercise in an attempt to justify the exercise.

The fun of the aggressor "inviting" the other who is made a target of his aggressive exercise is a ridiculous act which can be committed only by the most brazen-faced provocateur and an intolerable insult to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people. All these facts patently show that the U.S. imperialists are the most infamous aggressors and disturbers of peace in Asia and the world.

The "Team Spirit 1982" exercise also shows that the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan some time ago was an ostentatious deceptive one aimed to conceal the "two Koreas" plot and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and shirk their responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in Korea.

Now the peoples of many countries of the world strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal moves to ignite a war in Korea by staging another aggressive military exercise. The U.S. imperialists must give up the anachronistic day-dream, stop their reckless war exercise at once, take off the "U.N. Forces" helmets and withdraw all the aggressive forces from South Korea at the earliest possible date in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must discontinue his indiscreet treacherous act in running wild in the new war provocation manoeuvres, and the Japanese reactionaries must stop at once their criminal act in availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to start a new war in Korea, running counter to the interests of their own people.

The present developments in Korea demand all the justice- and peace-loving people of the world to pay more serious attention to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people call upon the governments and peoples of the socialist, non-aligned and all the peace-loving countries of the world, international organizations, democratic organizations and peace champions to strongly denounce the aggressive "Team Spirit 1982" exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

We call upon the U.S. people to oppose resolutely the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to drive out again their dear sons and daughters into a war of aggression in Korea and make them worthless victims, and upon the Japanese people to oppose decisively the crimes of the Japanese people to oppose decisively the crimes of the Japanese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists who are defiling their sacred territory by converting it into a launching base and supply base for the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Korea.

We are convinced that the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will actively respond to this call of ours this time, too, as in the past.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXCERCISE

SK160418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 15 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February commentary: "A Grave Provocation Disturbing Peace and Straining the Situation"]

[Text] From 13 February, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging in South Korea a large-scale military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982." Mobilized in this war exercise, which is to last until 26 April, are over 157,000 troops, including 57,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, several army divisions and infantry brigades stationed around the Korean Peninsula and from the continental United States, battalion-size infantry strike forces, landing strike forces, a carrier combat group, naval and marine corps forces belonging to U.S. Seventh Fleet and strategic and tactical combat wings and modern equipment including AWACS and F-16 fighter-bombers. This war exercise, which is based on landing and offensive operations, will be conducted in three different stages. It is noted, in particular, that field mobilization training participated in by six divisions will be held for 8 days from late March to early April.

A spokesman of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command babbled this military exercise is the largest ever held. The military exercise is being held when the situation on the Korean Peninsula is being strained more than ever before by the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, and the U.S.-Japan military collusion is being strengthened to drag Japan into an aggressive war against Korea. The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise is a naked maneuver to step up and perfect war preparations and an extremely dangerous war racket disturbing peace, straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula and leading the situation to the brink of war by waging a provocative military exercise at a time when they should relax tension for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea. This shows the vicious intent of the U.S. imperialists.

The incumbent U.S. rulers, attempting to hold on to South Korea as a colonial military base and to push ahead with the policy of war against the northern half of the republic, have stressed the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula and vital U.S. interests in South Korea. They have raved that they would not hesitate to wage war to safeguard them.

Revising the U.S. troop withdrawal plan into one for troop reinforcement to implement their aggressive design, they are constantly strengthening U.S. troops in South Korea. They even recently dragged in numerous offensive weapons, including modern F-16 fighter-bombers, in accord with their new troop reinforcement plan. They are attempting to turn South Korea more thoroughly into a dangerous nuclear battlefield by bringing in new nuclear weapons and even neutron bombs.

Working out a short-term operational plan and nuclear war plan against our republic, the U.S. imperialists are staging war exercise rackets in order to perfect such plans. They are attempting to drag in military forces stationed in Okinawa and around the Korean Peninsula and even from the continental United States in the event they provoke a war in Korea, and they are stepping up their combat capability.

The leaders of the U.S. imperialists have unhesitatingly raved that when a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, the United States will dispatch military forces from the army, navy and air force and part of the mobile strike forces to Korea. It has been learned that they are going to evaluate their strategic mobility capability in an emergency by having the troops which will be deployed on the Korean Peninsula at the initial stage of an emergency participate in this exercise.

The U.S. imperialists are accelerating the study of an emergency in the Far East and the establishment of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea, while maneuvering to drag the Japanese reactionaries into aggression on Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are actively inciting the South Korean puppets to new war provocations. As the faithful executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the South Korean puppets are mobilizing all material and manpower resources for the new war preparations and repeatedly committing provocations against us while inspiring anticommunist confrontation.

The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise is a naked expression of the wicked schemes to trigger a new war against the northern half of the republic and a trial and preparatory war for realizing the ambition of invading all of Korea by force.

All the Korean people condemn and denounce the U.S. imperialists' desperate new war provocation maneuvers as grave crimes threatening our people and obstructing the cause of national reunification. Because of the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, the dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being prolonged. If a war breaks out again in our country because of their adventurous war maneuvers, it will easily spread outside of the boundaries of Korea. This arouses great concern on the part of the peace-loving people of the world.

It is no accident that many world nations are strongly protesting and denouncing the "Team Sprit 1982" military training [hunryong] by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The U.S. imperialists are war maniacs and disturbers of peace who aggravate tension in Korea and who are attempting to trigger a War.

As clearly shown by the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the danger of war in Korea comes from the South. The U.S. imperialists' utterances about peace on the Korean Peninsula are deceitful propaganda aimed at concealing their true nature as aggressors and war maniacs.

The military exercise waged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has again demonstrated the deceitful nature of traitor Chon Tu-Hwan's 22 January proposal. His remarks on reunification -- while retaining the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are desperately attempting to trigger a war, and while staging the dangerous war exercise with them -- are preposterous. His utterances did not stem from a true intention for reunification. Peaceful reunification and war maneuvers cannot be consistent. Traitor Chon Tu-Hwan's proposal is the result of the U.S. imperialists' double-dealing policy and is aimed at perpetuating division under the signboard of reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers are the basic factor obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and heightening tension. Unless an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and to their new war provocation maneuvers, we can neither think of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea nor can peace and security in Asia be guaranteed. The U.S. imperialists should ponder the consequences arising from their adventurous military policy and should act with discretion. They should stop war exercise rackets and should immediately withdraw from South Korea in accord with the UN resolution, hauling down the signboard of the UN forces.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop the treacherous act of running amok with reckless new war provocation maneuvers and should immediately step down from power. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue adhering to the line of war, they will be held entirely responsible for the consequences arising therefrom and be more strongly denounced and rejected as aggressors and war maniacs.

KWP SUPPORTS PROPOSAL FOR 100-MAN CONFERENCE

SK150416 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Statement by KWP spokesman on 14 February supporting CPRF proposal for convocation of 100-man joint conference -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, as the history of national division is continuing indefinitely, the Korean people's burning desire for the fatherland's reunification is growing stronger with each passing day. Reflecting this desire of our people for reunification, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], in its statement issued on 10 February, advanced a new proposal calling for convocation of a joint conference of politicians from North and South and of Korean communities abroad, for consultating on and settlement of the country's reunification question and the question of North-South relations.

The proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference advanced by the CPRF is now being widely supported and welcomed by the entire Korean people at home and abroad and by personages of broad social circles in the world. The KWP fully supports the proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference, considering that it fully accords with our fundamental stand for the acceleration of the reunification of the fatherland.

In the past, the KWP has made every possible effort to realize the policies and proposals for reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party has continued to take concrete steps to put into practice the basic policy of the fatherland's reunification which the great leader has declared to achieve the cause of reunification, independently and democratically and in a peaceful way, as well as to achieve the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity for the fatherland's reunification, and other reunification policies and proposals for general elections, establishment of a confederal system, withdrawal of foreign forces, conclusion of a peace agreement, arms reduction and easing the tense situation, convocation of a political consultative conference and a grand national congress, realization of multi-sided collaboration and exchanges, visits by personages of the two sides and exchanges of letters. In particular, we have taken all possible steps to put into effect the well-known proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader at the sixth party congress.

Our party has not only advanced fair, just and rational proposals for the fatherland's reunification but has also consecutively taken significant steps to solve the basic questions which constitute prerequisites for independent and peaceful reunification by taking the initiative in withdrawing foreign troops from the area of the northern half of the republic and reducing arms. In addition, we have done whatever we could if it was for national harmony and reunification.

All of these rational proposals and sincere efforts have aroused unanimous support and sympathy at home and abroad. But all of them have failed to produce the desired result. This is entirely due to the obstructionist maneuvers of the South Korean authorities encouraged by outside forces. The South Korean authorities have rejected the just reunification proposals every time our party has put them forward, and they have only sought splittist schemes running counter to the nation. In particular, the present rulers of South Korea are resorting to every despicable trick to block the great influence of the proposal for founding the DCRK, our most realistic and reasonable proposal for reunification, and to stifle the daily growing desire for peaceful reunification in South Korea.

Clear evidence of this is the rackets they made recently by coming forth with a so-called proposal and proposals for pilot projects. Now, even a greater obstacle has been created on the road to fatherland's reunification.

The proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference advanced by the CPRF constitutes a timely step in overcoming the prevailing difficulties and opening up a new phase for reunification and a splendid means of bringing about fine results on the road to the peaceful reunification of the country. The proposal for convening a joint conference to be participated in by politicians from the North and South and the Korean communities abroad is a just one when the historic experience of North-South dialogue and the prevailing situation of our country are considered.

The history of the North-South dialogue teaches that negotiations for reunification should be conducted only among those who desire reunification and that nothing can be expected from negotiations with those seeking split. Moreover, the present ruler of South Korea, as the notorious executioner in the Kwangju massacre and murderer, has even disqualified himself from turning up at a sacred dialogue for discussing important matters of the nation related to the reunification of the country.

Today he started a large-scale war exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, kicking up a racket against us and viciously challenging the country's peace and peaceful reunification. It cannot be but an insult to the sacred cause of reunification to have a dialogue with such a fellow. The present political parties and organizations in South Korea, trumped up in the womb of the present fascist military system which made its appearance in the bloodbath of fellow countrymen, cannot be a party to negotiations for reunification as long as they act as a handmaiden of the ruler.

Therefore, the only possible way to solve the reunification question through a dialogue under the present situation is to convene a joint conference of politicians from the North and South and abroad. If the politicians at home and abroad who have national conscience and the desire for reunification and national salvation get together and have sincere consultations giving priority to the concept of the nation, the national difficulties facing the people will be overcome without problems and a correct way will be found to make a breakthrough for the reunification cause.

We believe that the 100 politicians to participate in the joint conference will certainly play a due role in the achievement of the country's reunification cause. The 100-man joint conference eagerly desired by the whole nation must be convened at an early date. Under the prevailing circumstances, the convocation of a joint conference will make a specific contribution to the acceleration of the fatherland's reunification.

All politicians of the North and South and Korean communities abroad must actively struggle for an early convocation of the 100-man joint conference. By so doing, they must fulfill their obligation before history and the nation. To be in the forefront in achieving the national cause of the fatherland's reunification is a noble duty of the politicians of Korea. At the same time, this is a true mission for patriotic politicians. In order to accomplish the honorable national mission entrusted to them, all conscientious politicians must devote themselves to the work to convene the 100-man joint conference -- a true forum for dialogue for reunification.

The South Korean rulers must provide the conditions for politicians to participate in the joint conference and must not prevent them from taking part in it. First of all, they must release Kim Tae-chung and all other detained politicians and give them freedom of political activities.

The attitude taken toward the 100-man joint conference is a touchstone that will tell whether one indeed desires reunification or seeks permanent division. The rulers of South Korea must look straight at the trend of the times and act with discretion if they do not want to be stigmatized as splittists in history.

Our party will spare no effort for the early convocation of the joint conference of politicians of the North and South and abroad.

14 February 1982, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS CPRF CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

SK150428 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 12 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 February editorial: "100-Man Joint Meeting Should Be Convened at an Early Date"]

[Text] On 11 February, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued a statement in connection with the grave barrier created on the road to reunification by the more naked national splittist maneuvers by the splittists at home and abroad.

Expressing deep concern over the fact that the tragedy of national division which began in the 1940'2 is still being prolonged today in the 1980's and is being continued every day, the statement noted that we have sought all possible measures for national reunification in every step of the situation from the first day of the national division. We have repeatedly put forward reasonable proposals and actively made all efforts to achieve such measures.

Stressing the importance of negotiations between the North and the South for achieving the nation's independent and peaceful reunification, the statement referred to the purpose and the essence of negotiations and proposed convening a joint meeting of 100 politicians from the North, the South and abroad as an organ for reunification negotiations.

The statement clarified the mission, the nature and composition of the 100-man joint meeting, as well as the agenda items to be discussed. It announced the list of the members to participate in the meeting, as an appendix to the statement.

Our proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting by politicians from the North, the South and overseas is a new initiative to provide a way for genuine negotiations on reunification by removing difficulties placed on the road to reunification.

Warmly welcoming the CPRF proposal for convening the 100-man joint meetings, a new measure for negotiation, we fully support this statement. Our proposal reflects the desire of the entire Korean people to live in a unified fatherland happily and peacefully by removing the barriers of division. This proposal has aroused great sympathy among compatriots at home and abroad. The world's progressive people calling for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea have welcomed our new proposal. All of this clearly proves that our patriotic proposal for holding the 100-man joint meeting is totally just and is the most correct way for opening the road for negotiations on reunification under the current situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song has taught: If the division continues, and national reunification is not achieved at an early date, our nation will be permanently divided into two and the South Korean people cannot escape the condition of colonial slavery.

The national division, which is being deepened every day in our country, is causing great misfortune and sufferings and, in particular, immeasurable calamities to the South Korean people, who are under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and the fascist rule. Continuation of division is increasing antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and leading to a grave phase of tragic struggle within the same race. We have put forward various concrete proposals for realizing collaboration and interchange between the North and the South -- including conducting a general election -- and for promoting unity and reunification. We have made all sincere efforts to achieve the proposals. Nevertheless, a grave situation such as that existing today has been created. This is because the South Korean puppets have persistently pursued the criminal policy of division under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

The current situation urgently demands that we seek methods to overcome the crisis by taking measures for national salvation. It is important in so doing to correctly solve the question of negotiations between the North and the South. As we have repeatedly clarified, our nation's reunification should be achieved peacefully, based on democratic principles by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

In doing so, dialogue and negotiations are the indispensable methods. Therefore, negotiations, in all cases, should be negotiations for reunification, not for division. Negotiations for the division are fraudulent. Such negotiations will only cover up the criminal acts of the splittists. Only negotiations for reunification will enable us to tide over the difficulties and to seek measures for reunification. The 100-man joint meeting proposed by the CPRF is aimed at seeking such national salvation measures.

The proposal to convene the 100-man joint meeting of noted politicians from the North, South and overseas who have a national conscience clearly demonstrates our consistent stand and firm will to eliminate grave barriers and obstacles to reunification and consolidate the foundation for reunification. Our proposal is a well-timed and realistic one corresponding to the requirements of the current situation. The 100-man joint meeting is a most reasonable organ which can be formed under the present political situation in South Korea.

The incumbent South Korean ruler is pursuing the line for division and repeatedly committing treacherous national crimes running counter to reunification. The formation of a negotiation organ composed of noted politicians is a measure corresponding to the purpose and mission of negotiations. Our experience shows that when we associate with those who pursue division, we cannot take any affirmative measure to improve and develop the relations between the North and South or expedite the reunification cause.

The murderer, who is being cursed and denounced for massacring a number of the fellow countrymen after emerging as the cruel strangler of the movement for democracy and reunification, is intensifying the policy for division and fascism. Negotiating with such a man would be mockery against the sacred national cause for reunification and a treacherous act against the South Korean people. The incumbent ruler in South Korea pretends he is interested in reunification by raving about a general election, pilot projects and so forth. This is a trick to perpetuate division by misleading people with empty and absurd political theories.

The provisional agreement on basic relations between the North and South and the 20-point pilot projects put forward by him are not new. Most of the contents are parts of the historic proposals we made for collaboration and interchanges between the North and South. His plans are aimed at maintaining division under the signboard of reunification. It is clear that he who violates national sovereignty by begging for the U.S. imperialist aggressors' permanent occupation to South Korea, who incites antagonism among the people by waging anticommunist confrontation rackets, who arrested and imprisoned patriots and democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung by implementing the barbarous terrorist rule and who is repressing the people's aspiration for reunification at gunpoint, cannot advance a genuine plan for reunification.

Proceeding from the aspiration for unity and reunification, we recently accorded an opportunity to him to apologize for his crimes and to traverse the road of patriotism. However, he intensified anticommunist confrontation rackets against us, rather than making an apology for his crimes and accepting our leniency. He is straining the situation by staging war exercise rackets, such as "Team Spirit 1982," together with the U.S. imperialists.

Political parties and public organizations in South Korea, as long as they act as puppets of the incumbent ruler, cannot be a partner to the sacred negotiations for reunification. It is a lesson we drew from the experience in the North-South dialogue that the splittists should be excluded. Many contacts and negotiations were held between the North and South from the early part of the 1970's. However, none of them was successful despite our patient efforts.

The meetings were ruptured not because of a difference of opinion about procedural and technical problems but because of the erroneous attitude and position of the South Korean authorities who persistently pursued the splittist line eve in the dialogue discussing the reunification question and hindered the dialogue's progress.

The organ of negotiations for reunification, composed only of figures opposing division and aspiring for reunification, will contribute to achieving reunification by attaining national unity and eliminating barriers to reunification. The convocation of the 100-man joint meeting is just. With prolonged division, misunderstanding and mistrust are created between the North and the South, new obstacles are placed on the road to reunification, tension is aggravated and peace is gravely threatened. This situation demands that we relax tension by forming a realistic organ for negotiations and improve and develop relations between the North and South.

The 100-man joint meeting must be convened at an early date. The 100-man joint meeting, at which all the personages in the North, South and abroad, regardless of their residences and belongings in the North or South, will discuss reunification, serves as a multilateral framework to discuss the question of reunification and provide solutions.

The joint meeting will serve as a democratic venue for negotiations reflecting the national aspiration for reunification by discussing all possible proposals for reunification, including the well-known proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. By discussing issues to realize collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, the meeting will serve as a venue of national unity and conciliation capable of meshing the strength and wisdom of the whole nation in a single national ideology.

The convocation of the 100-man joint meeting will be an important event contributing positively to tearing down the wall of division and opening a future for national reunification. For the politicians in the North, South and aborad, participating in the 100-man joint meeting to discuss the questions of the national reunification is a sacred national right. It is an undeniable demand of national history.

It is the inevitable duty of the politicians to alleviate the pains and misery endured by the nation and to realize the national aspiration and demands. At a time when the fate of the nation and the people is in question, the politicians' responsibility and duty are heavier than ever. For the politicians living in the North, South and abroad no cause is greater than to reunify the divided fatherland and rejoin the severed national ties. Now is the time for the politicians in the North, South and abroad to follow the road leading to reunification.

Even though the politicians living in the North, South and abroad have differences in their ideas, religions and political views, they cannot possibly have differences in their concern over the fate of the nation and people and the value of national reunification. If all the politicians assume a genuinely patriotic attitude to resolve the question of reunification on the basis of the common national ideology and national conscience, there is no reason whatsoever why they should not sit together in a historic meeting.

We express our firm conviction and expectation that the South Korean politicians who are concerned over the fate of the nation will, fully realizing their mission, act in accordance with the proposal of the CPRF which called for a grand meeting for reunification.

To make the politicians in the North, South and abroad, who are living in different places under different conditions, sit together, we must provide an atmosphere suitable for such an occasion and provide necessary conditions. The South Korean ruling circle should not prevent the politicians from attending the meeting. Releasing political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and reinstating freedom for political activities for all the politicians, would facilitate the convening of such a meeting.

Doing this will help the South Korean ruling circle escape punishment for crimes they have committed before the fatherland and people and will serve as an opportunity to test whether they are genuinely interested in promoting trust between the North and South and alleviating the pain of division suffered by the people.

If they try to block the convocation of the 100-man joint meeting, they will be committing another indelible crime before the nation. It is a single unanimous aspiration of the Korean people to end the tragedy of national division, which has been in force for 37 years, and reunify the nation at an early date.

We should achieve national reunification at an early date and hand over a unified fatherland to future generations. If we fail to carry out this important cause, no politician can say they have fulfilled their noble duty. We will try everything possible to promote the cause of national reunification on the basis of great national unity. If all the people unite, the historic cause of national reunification will be achieved.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES CPC AWARD ON 40TH BIRTHDAY

SK142311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2251 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang. February 15 (KCNA) -- A decree of the Central People's Committee [CPC] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on awarding the title of Hero of the DPRK to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on the occasion of his 40th birthday was made public here today.

The decree reads in full: Comrade Kim Chong-il was born in a secret camp of Paektu in the days of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, grew up experiencing the grim trials of the revolution and started revolutionary activities in his early age with a great will to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end, making imperishable exploits for the party, and the revolution, for the country and the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically conducted ideological and theoretical activities to thoroughly defend and uphold, develop and enrich the revolutionary ideas of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, gave profound answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in all domains of the revolution and construction including the party upbuilding, and thereby made brilliant achievements in the development of the chuche idea and the chuche-based revolutionary theory.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has thoroughly established the monolithic ideological system within the party, further cemented the unity and cohesion of the party ranks based on the chuche idea and extraordinarily enhanced the militancy of the party, thus making it possible to further develop and strengthen our party into a revolutionary party and powerfully accelerate the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has firmly armed the workers, peasants and all other working masses with the chuche idea, closely united them around the party and the leader to further cement our revolutionary ranks and correctly led the struggle of our party and people for socialist construction, registering shining successes in all domains: political, economic, cultural and military.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened the party's leadership of economic work and actively roused the revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity of the masses to lead socialist economic construction to continued upsurge, and made an outstanding contribution to the construction of many great monumental edifices adorning the era of the Workers Party with his bold revolutionary sweep.

He put forward a unique literary and art policy embodying the chuche-based literary and art idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and energetically guided work in this domain and thus brought about a revolutionary turn in this domain, greatly contributing to the development of culture by creating many masterpieces of world level.

As a faithful son of the party and people, Comrade Kim Chong-il has been devoting his all solely to the cause of freedom and happiness of the people and conducting energetic activities to make the entire people enjoy a more bountiful and cultured life. Thanks to his energetic activities to carry into effect the revolutionary line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, today the authority of our party has risen high as never before and its dignity and honour are shining still further.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader of our party who is skillfully leading the struggle of our party and our people to complete the revolutionary cause started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys the boundless respect of the whole party and the entire people for his distinguished exploits in the struggle to develop and strengthen our party and accelerate the revolutionary cause.

On the occasion of his 40th birthday, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confers the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with the Gold Star Medal and the Order of National Flag First Class, upon Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who is boundlessly faithful to the party and revolution, the country and the people and has conducted energetic activities to perform great exploits in the glorious struggle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES TO 7TH SPA CONTINUES

Kim Chong-il, Others Nominated

SK130446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- Voters' meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] are held in succession all over the country with the approach of the elections of deputies to the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After the voters of the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 nominated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the power of our republic, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly with boundless emotion and joy on February 8, the voters of the constituencies in all parts of the country are nominating him as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and the voters of different constituencies have nominated leading cadres of the party and government as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with deep trust in our party and the government of the republic.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was nominated as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly by the voters of the Songrim Constituency No. 501 at their meeting.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK C.C. and minister of People's Armed Forces, was nominated as candidate for a deputy to the SPA at the Kosang Constituency No. 169. And the voters of other constituencies nominated Comrades Yim Chun-chu, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk and Kang Song-san, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK C.C., Comrade Choe Yong-nim, alternatve member of the Political Bureau of the WPK C.C., and Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK C.C., respectively as candidates for deputies to the SPA.

It was stressed at the meetings that today our revolution has entered a new, higher stage under the tested leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and our country has greeted a great heyday of prosperity and grandeur previously unknown. Bright is the future of our republic and brilliant is the road ahead of our people in advancing unswervingly under the party's leadership, holding the great leader in high esteem, the speakers there stressed.

Through the elections of deputies to the 7th Supreme People's Assembly this time our people will powerfully demonstrate to the world the invincible might of theirs, united rock firm in one idea and one purpose around the party, and the leader, declared the speakers.

Yi Chong-ok, Others Nominated

SK150442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- Voters' meetings are being held continuously in all parts of the country to nominate candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the approach of the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly scheduled for February 28.

The meetings nominated the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. They also nominated leading personnel of the party and government as candidates for deputies to the SPA.

The Taetaryong Constituency nominated Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, was nominated as candidate for a deputy to the SPA at the Paehwa Constituency.

Other constituencies nominated as candidates for deputies to the SPA Comrades So Chol, O Paek-yong and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Cho Se-ung, Yi Kun-mo, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Chae-u, So Yun-sok and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Voters' meetings in different parts of the country also nominated as candidates for deputies to the SPA functionaries who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the party and devotedly struggling for the independent reunification of the country and the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea. Voters' meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the SPA are continuing throughout the country.

CORRECTIONS TO TEXT OF 10 FEB CPRF STATEMENT

The following corrections should be made to the item headlined "Text of 10 Feb CPRF Statement on N-S Talks," published in the 10 February DAILY REPORT:

Page D 3, last paragraph, starting on line three, should read: "He is now kicking up the row..." (correcting typographical error in "now").

Page D 4, last paragraph, starting on line five, should read: "...other political figures now in prison, restore freedom..." (correcting typographical error in "now").

TONG-A ILBO CRITICIZES NORTH UNIFICATION POLICY

SK160014 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Disorder of North Korea's Unification Policy -- It Has Failed To Find an Alternative in Reacting to Our Practical Proposal"]

[Excerpts] The North Korean Kim Il-song group has revealed signs of perplexity in reacting to the Seoul side's proposal for unification. Using Kim Il, North Korea has groundlessly rejected President Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal for adopting a unification constitution, for convening a consultative meeting for national unification, for signing an interim agreement on basic relations between the North and South and for banning the arms race.

While proposing to conduct political negotiations between the North and South, the Kim Il-song group offered terms which the South Korean side could not accept. This shows that North Korea has no intention of discussing the unification question and that its unification policy has bogged down in disarray. While advancing infeasible proposals on a grand people's conference, a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo system and a political consultative meeting, Kim Il-song pretended that he was taking the initiative in the unification question.

By advancing proposals for holding summit talks between the North and South, for adopting a unification constitution and for paving the way toward opening up North and South Korean societies, the South Korean side has recently assumed a positive stand, hinting that, to achieve national harmony, it will willingly discuss the proposals Kim Il-song has advanced so far, thus perplexing Kim. Thus, the fictitious nature of Kim's disguised unification propaganda campaign is doomed to be exposed. He refuses to accept South Korea's comprehensive and practical unification proposal only because he is afraid of this just and fair proposal and that his unification policy is in a mess.

Without finding any alternative, Kim Il-song has advanced a 30-year old proposal for convening a North-South political consultative conference, which South Korea cannot accept, in an attempt to deceive the North Korean people and to blur the key points of South Korea's proposal for adopting a unification constitution and for opening access to North and South Korean societies.

There is only one approach to unification -- that is, an approach in which the homogeneous people under two different systems can seek harmony and strive to find common ground in their endeavors for unification. Firmly believing that North Korea will eventually join us in this cause, we urge the 18 million North Korean people to denounce Kim Il-song for refusing to discuss the unification question and to join the ranks for the fatherland's unification. We should be vigilant against North Korea's cunning maneuvers for communization as proven by the spy incident involving a fisherman's family and rounded up by the Agency for National Security Planning on 12 February so that we can consolidate our foundation for unification.

KOREA TIMES SCORES NORTH'S SUPPRESSION OF PEOPLE

SK160115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Skipper-Defector"]

[Text] The Pyongyang rulers, despite their oppressive and high-handed domination of our North Korean brethren, should be aware of a hard fact that there must be a limit to their frantic and desperate control of people under their yoke someday in the future.

The communist masterminds there were once again reminded of this when a North Korean skipper of an ocean-going freighter dramatically defected to the South and presented the world with a vivid account of what is going on in the closed-door society in the North.

In a press conference in Seoul yesterday, Kang Tok-hun, 46, skipper of the 14,000-ton Chungsan-ho of North Korea, revealed that he was particularly impressed by things about South Korea during his visits to more than 30 free world countries abroad his ship since 1973. Unlike what he had been told about South Korea in the North, the North Korean defector confided that he found great differences from the North, being convinced by the free and fast-advancing image of South Korea.

His ship ran on the rocks in waters off Sri Lanka early last year, according to the North Korean sailor, and his vessel had to be towed to a shipyard in Singapore for repair work thereafter. Taking advantage of this accident, he was able to escape to freedom in South Korea through a third country. He admitted that he had no other choice but to defect to free Korea, since horrible forced labor awaited him in North Korean society, blaming him for the marine disaster.

We can reconfirm the stiffened and ruthless climate of the North Korean society, where our brethren have to face extreme, inhuman discipline, as was revealed by the defector, for their possible mistakes while conducting their duties in their respective professions.

At the same time, more and more North Korean brethren have to realize that what they are told by their superiors and rulers about South Korean society is nothing but falsehood. This is because the Pyongyang hierarchy cannot avoid sending a limited number of its people to foreign countries, depending upon their professions, as part of its efforts to survive the changing developments in the world community to which it has to adapt itself in one form or another. Of course, those permitted by the Pyongyang authorities to go abroad must have been strictly screened from among the "elite society" at their level.

As in the case of the latest defection of a North Korean skipper to the South, however, the Pyongyang regime is hardly able to control even its model citizens completely under the overwhelming force of the wind of freedom from the South and elsewhere in the free world community.

Simply because of its reluctance to open its society even partially, the Pyongyang regime is in fear of accepting the peace-oriented proposals for unification which have been repeatedly presented by the South.

It has been learned that North Korea has rejected Seoul's 20-point pilot program announced earlier this month by Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, and turned down President Chon Tu-hwan's new peace formula for democratic unification through national reconciliation.

In the dramatic pilot project, the South Korean Government went to such a forward-moving extent as to propose the construction of a new highway between Seoul and Pyongyang and the opening of ports on both sides of the Korean border for trading purposes, as we recall. Instead of showing any sincere response to such a peace-oriented call from the South, however, Pyongyang was said to have unilaterally made public lists of 50 politicians each from the South and the North to participate in political negotiations.

It is an extreme absurdity that the list for the Southern side was proposed by the North to include those now in jail and others engaged in anti-Korean activities abroad, with such a onesided offer from the North indicating no real intention to talk about peaceful unification.

CHON COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

OW131229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 13 (KYODO) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Saturday South Korea wants to take concerted actions with Japan for mutual development. Chon made the remark during a meeting with Masaaki Nakayama, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Japan's House of Representatives, at the presidential mansion.

Nakayama, here at the head of a Japan-Korean Friendship Association delegation, said the security of South Korea contributes to the security not only of Japan but also of the entire world. He told reporters later that he stressed the need for closer cooperation between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER NO'S ITINERARY REVIEWED

SK150540 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb. 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong stopped here Sunday night, en route to a two-week official tour of Sri Lanka, India, France and Nigeria. No will leave here for Colombo Monday afternoon, on the first leg of his two-week tour.

No is scheduled to meet separately with President Junius Richard Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed Tuesday, to discuss ways of strengthening Korea's friendly relations with non-aligned countries and various other matters of mutual concern, including the promoting of bilateral cooperation.

In the three other countries, the Korean minister will also meet with the heads of state, premiers, and other high-ranking officials to exchange views on measures for increased cooperation in the political and trade fields.

During his three-day stay in Paris Feb. 21-23, No will confer separately with French socialist President Francois Mitterand, Premier Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, to brief them on the background of the new peace unification formula proposed by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Jan. 22. No is expected to seek cooperation from the socialist French Government for the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

In New Delhi Feb. 18-20 the foreign minister will preside over a conference of Korean overseas mission chiefs accredited to 27 countries in Asia and the Middle East, and in Lagos, Feb. 24-26, over a conference of 22 envoys stationed in Africa and Latin America.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH SPORTS MINISTRY IN MARCH

SK160108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government will form a sports ministry in March, with view to promoting the physical fitness of Korean citizens, and as a manifestation of support for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. A ranking government official said Tuesday that preparatory work for the establishment of the Athletics Ministry is almost completed, and that a draft revision of the government organization law would be submitted to the National Assembly for approval when it opens its 110th extraordinary session Feb. 26.

The projected Athletics Ministry will be staffed by the present members of the Physical Education Bureau of the Education Ministry and the Office of the Minister of State for National Security and Foreign Affairs, which takes charge of Olympics-support affairs.

NUCLEAR PLANT ACCORD SIGNED WITH FRENCH COMPANY

SK160125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) yesterday concluded a formal contract with Alsthom Atlantique of France to purchase $486 million worth of turbine generators and auxiliary parts for the nation's Nos. 9 and 10 nuclear plants. The French nuclear equipment maker was selected last December as the supplier of the so-called secondary system outbidding five atomic equipment makers from four other foreign countries, including Westinghouse and GE of the United States, GEC of Britain, BBC of Switzerland and Mitsubishi of Japan.

The contract was signed between Song Nak-chung, acting president of the KEPCO, and Jacques Casteran, project manager of Alsthom Atlantique, at a brief signing ceremony yesterday at the KEPCO conference room.

Supplier of the primary system for Nos. 9 and 10 units was another French nuclear equipment maker, Framatome. The primary system refers to the atomic reactors and its auxiliary parts.

Under the terms of the contract, the Alsthom Atlantique will provide export credit to finance the KEPCO's purchase of its equipment. The KEPCO officials yesterday said that the French credit will carry 7.85 percent of annual interest rate and will be repayable over 15 years after seven years of grace period.

The nation's Nos. 9 and 10 atomic power plants, under construction in Ulchin, the eastern coast, was 6.83 percent completed as of the end of last month, with completion due in March 1988 and March 1989, respectively. Total construction cost of the two nuclear power plants is estimated to be $3,360 million.

These are the first Korean nuclear power projects which were awarded to French firms. The KEPCO officials said that strong point favoring Alsthom Atlantique in winning the contract for supply of the secondary system for the two Korean nuclear plants were its flexible export credit terms as was the case with Framatome for the primary system contract one year ago.

CHON SAYS EDUCATION POLICIES NEED CONSISTENCY

SK130616 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday said that the nation's educational policy programs, including the school entrance examination system, should be conducted consistently without frequent changes. Any defect to be found in the execution of the programs, however, should be remedied, he said.

The president called for the termination of chronic campus unrest and the faithful attendance of school during the legally required number of school days. Receiving the government's educational policy briefings from Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho at Chongwadae, the chief executive called on the authorities concerned to exert efforts to establish a campus atmosphere in which students can study harder. Chon directed Yi to work out measures to develop the present junior colleges as job training schools in cooperation with industries.

Touching on the government's move to eliminate from society the three major negative psychological elements — corruption, inflation and disorder — he said that the drive should be reflected also in school education. "It is necessary to have students confident in the national reunification. At the same time, they should be well aware of the nation's unification policy," Chon said.

On the preschool-age education, the president said that emphasis should be placed on securing able nurses rather than on the mere expansion of facilities. Noting that this year has been declared as the one to enhance the authority of the nation's educators, he said teachers should strive to develop character and scholarship worthy of respect.

Proper administrative efforts should be exerted to that end, he said. Chon then called for giving "realistic" training to teachers and emphasized that school education should be carried out to meet the trends of a "new era." Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economic Planning Board Kim Chun-song also attended the briefing session.

SEOUL SAYS KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY FETE CANCELED

SK130544 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Report from Tokyo by KBS correspondent Chong Yong-su]

[Text] The celebration ceremony for the birthday of puppet North Korea's Kim Chong-il, which was planned to be observed on 16 February on a large-scale by Chongnyon, reportedly has been canceled.

The Japanese weekly ASAHI reported that via a message delivered by the North Korean vessel Mangyongbong, Kim Chong-il directly ordered the cancellation of Chongnyon's birthday celebration ceremony. ASAHI said Kim Chong-il ordered the cancellation because Chongnyon sent fewer gifts to him than to Kim Il-song and because its leaders have not supported him.

PRC CALLED INSTIGATOR IN PRK, SRV 'AGGRESSION'

BK131011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Commentary: "Beijing, a 100-Percent Instigator" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Feb (SPK) -- In an interview with LIBERATION DE FRANCE, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen said: Shortly after 7 January 1979, fragments of the Pol Pot army gathered on Thai soil. To wipe them out we must cross the border, which is a violation of Thai sovereignty... We do not want conflicts with Thailand; on the contrary, we want dialogue and peaceful coexistence.

Everything is clear. Vice Chairman Hun Sen made a supposition and not an assertion. He stressed that to penetrate into Thai territory would be an encroachment upon the sovereignty of Thailand. However, the Western press falsified the words of Foreign Minister Hun Sen by talking about a penetration by Kampuchea into Thailand (AFP -- 3 February) to wipe out the Pol Pot forces. And China's press agency XINHUA jumped on the much-awaited opportunity which presented itself to it in order to make public opinion believe in aggression by Vietnamese and Kampuchean troops against the Kingdom of Thailand. Pushing its cynicism a little further Beijing shouted at the top of its voice that that is Hanoi's and Phnom Penh's cynical threat toward a member of ASEAN.

By echoing the reactionary press in its anti-Kampuchean propaganda, Beijing has revealed itself as an instigator in the service of the imperialists and reactionaries -- an out-and-out instigator. Does Beijing seek to fish in troubled waters by directing the attention of public opinion toward a Vietnamese aggression in Thailand that it has invented of its own free will? By resorting to slanderous remarks Beijing hopes to cover up its expansionist ambitions regarding the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Does Beijing succeed in convincing other people with arguments of a slanderer of its caliber? No, Beijing can only reveal its slanderous and misleading nature already known to the public.

The slanders of the imperialists and expansionists cannot fool progressive opinion. The Kampuchean people's aspiration is to maintain good-neighbor relations and to live on good terms with their neighbors in the region and the other peoples in the world. They respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and are determined to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of their own country.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES ECONOMIC-CULTURE PLAN

Phnom Penh Radio Commentary

BK121056 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Warmest Welcome to the Brilliant Success of the Second Session of Our First National Assembly"]

[Text] The Second Session of our first National Assembly closed on 10 February with most brilliant success after working for 1 week. This important event once again attests to the ceaseless advance of our Kampuchean revolution and country.

At this session our PRK National Assembly approved the Council of Ministers' report on the economic and cultural situation in 1981 following 3 years of liberation and on the 1982 economic and cultural plans and tasks. Speaking at the opening of the session, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, hailed the successful outcome of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Congress and voiced full agreement with the front's activities goal, that is, to defend and build the fatherland for the independence, peace, freedom and happiness of the Kampuchean people who have pledged to struggle against the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, and their lackeys -- the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary traitors.

The National Assembly also examined and unanimously endorsed draft laws on the organization and activities of the National Assembly, the Council of State and Council of Ministers and the organization of the judicial hierarchy. Moreover, the National Assembly decided to ratify the PRK-MPR treaty of friendship and cooperation in order to further strengthen and expand the relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. In particular, the National Assembly elected Comrade Chan Si as chairman of the Council of Ministers and Comrade Bou Thang as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers in charge of the National Defense Ministry.

All of this clearly attests to the scientific progress of our revolution which can firmly ensure the defense and construction of the country. The establishment of the laws and the organization of the state institutions and judicial hierarchy further ensure the stability of our people's lives, and their equal rights and freedoms.

Our people throughout the country were elated and attentively followed the daily activities of the National Assembly session from its opening to closing. Through the economic and cultural report the establishment of law and the reports made by delegates from all electoral districts throughout the country, our people are very happy and firmly confident in their glorious future. Our people throughout the country are well aware that at present defense and construction are the major tasks and the 1982 economic and cultural targets approved by the National Assembly must be successfully implemented. At the same time, our people are very proud of the establishment of laws on the organization and activities of the National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers and the judicial hierarchy, which are the most important factors in the strengthening of the state apparatus for educating and guiding the people to fulfill their tasks of defending and building the fatherland. Our country is gaining a better face and our people's living conditions are improving.

The brilliant victories that we scored in the past 3 years are immense; thus our people are very happy and satisfied with our new regime. However, no matter how immense these achievements are, we still have many difficulties. The bad consequences left behind in our land by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique are immense. This requires us to struggle on for a long time to come in order to surmount them. Moreover, the enemy of our people, that is, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, and their lackeys -- the three groups of reactionary and traitorous Khmers, that is, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot -- have continued to implement their insane policy aimed at destroying our people's livelihood and our country's peace and stability. However, our people will definitely be able to surmount all these difficulties and all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy will certainly be defeated. At present the Kampuchean boat is moving rapidly toward the bank of happiness. No power can prevent this valiant advance.

With the light of the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, our people pledge to strengthen solidarity more firmly with the Vietnamese and Laos people and all other fraternal socialist countries in order to fulfill successfully the tasks of defending and building our glorious Angkor fatherland. Particularly, they are determined to fulfill completely the 1982 economic targets approved by the National Assembly.

KAMPUCHEA Editorial

BK141207 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 13 Feb 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Absolutely Determined To Most Correctly Implement All Resolutions of the National Assembly's Second Session" -- date not given]

[Text] The work of our National Assembly from 5 to 10 February displayed a sense of enthusiasm and authority as well as a will to understand all issues and problems in the search for an objectively correct solution to serve the interests of the nation and people. This once again has brought into full play the progressive and revolutionary character of our national assembly -- so different from the assembly of the oppressor classes which was a place for them to tear at each other's throats or to seek personal benefit.

The economic and cultural report which the Council of Ministers submitted to the National Assembly was excellent, for it examined problems from all angles. Concurrently, the 1982 economic-cultural development plan is appropriate, unbiased, undogmatic and scientific, reflecting the care and attention of the revolutionary power in linking the economy with politics, first of all by providing a definition for production and labor and specifying their economic importance. All of us, therefore, must contribute to implementing this economic-cultural plan in order to help raise the material and cultural standards of our people.

Various bills adopted by the National Assembly have further strengthened the socialist legality of our state. A state without specific legal codes can drift to anarchy and dictatorship and can bring pose serious dangers, for it would encourage the people to maintain a distance from the revolution, thus depriving the latter of the people's support.

Laws in general, and legal codes in particular, invite unanimity throughout the country in implementing party and state policies and in deciding on various measures which ensure a peaceful and stable existence for the people and prevent the occurrence of social injustice.

Legal codes which represent the will and supreme interests of the nation and are adopted by the state's supreme institution guarantee the democratic nature of the administration's supreme organs and ensure the people's rights, freedom and equality before the law. For this reason every citizen in the country must respect and abide by these legal codes, first of all the party members and leading cadres who, by definition, are the models for the other people and, concurrently, must be active in impressing upon the people obedience to the state's law.

This new development has brought great joy, enthusiasm, satisfaction and pride to the Kampuchean people throughout the country and their friends near and far in the world, for they see that the Kampuchean revolution is not only resolute in dealing blows on the heads of the imperialists, expansionists and their lackeys, but also in preserving and respecting the people's right to mastery and in building a new society on the basis of the law guaranteeing the rights and freedom of the masses. In fact, at present we still experience difficulties because there are yet many consequences and vestiges of the old regime and the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and their lackeys and cat's paws continue to make efforts to create instability against our regime. However, we are determined to win and they are bound to meet a shameful defeat, for law and justice are on our side.

The Kampuchean revolution is absolutely irreversible.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ANALYZED

BK160913 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Noble Stand and Good Will"]

[Text] Until now the peoples and governments of the three fraternal countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- have constantly adhered to their correct stand, that is, to coexist in peace and cooperation with all countries throughout the world, first of all with neighboring countries. This is the most correct foreign policy pursued by the three countries in search of common interests -- peace, happiness and social progress. The brilliant achievements scored in all fields in the past by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries are clear proof further attesting to the most correct foreign policy of these countries.

At the fifth foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane, the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- will further reaffirm their good-willed intention to seek solutions to strengthen peace and stability in the region.

The initiative made by the three countries — Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos — at the conferences of their foreign ministers in Phnom Penh in January 1980 and in Vientiane in July 1980 was aimed at improving relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries and at strengthening peace, stability and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region. All the tireless perseverance and the good intentions of the three countries, particularly the 4-point proposal of the PRK Government aimed at restoring peace and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border, have enjoyed the active support and praise of peace-and justice-loving public opinion throughout the world. Later, at their third conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in January 1981 and the fourth conference held in Phnom Penh in June 1981, the foreign ministers of the three countries — Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- exchanged views on the situation in the three Indochinese countries and on various international issues of interest to all sides, discussed measures to increase the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the three fraternal countries and reiterated the three countries' unanimity on the assessment of the general situation in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

However, despite all these efforts, the situation in Southeast Asia remains tense. The independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese countries are threatened further and the peace and security of the other countries in this region are not ensured. The cause of this tension is the policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries.

This fifth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers is being held at a time when the three countries have achieved and are achieving brilliant victories in all fields — political, military, economic and cultural. In particular, this conference is being held at a time when the PRK has scored and is scoring brilliant victories. In the past more than 3 years, after scoring a historic victory in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique — lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- we made great achievements in production, thus wiping out the danger of famine and daily improving the people's living conditions. Furthermore, we have established the revolutionary power from the center down to localities and important state institutions of all levels. The enemy of all stripes can not harm us. All of these factors have enabled the PRK's prestige to become renowned throughout the world. These brilliant victories were made possible thanks to our nation's great unity and international solidarity, particularly the close solidarity of the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

In their former as well as their present foreign policy, the three countries desire to live in peace so as to build good relations with the neighboring countries and to solve, once and for all, all problems with various countries, particularly with China and Thailand. It should be noted that in their four conferences, the three countries issued joint statements which affirmed their unswerving stand and correct policy by initiating most appropriate proposals to China, Thailand and the ASEAN countries. Until now all those proposals remain valid and the Beijing and Thai powerholders are well aware of these proposals. Those proposals affirm our good will: We want to coexist peacefully and build good relations with the neighboring countries; we do not want to oppose anybody and neither do we want anybody to oppose us.

The fifth foreign ministerial conference of the three countries in Vientiane is held in order to reassess the situation in the region and the world and to strengthen relations and cooperation between the three countries in their common struggle to defend and build each country in the Indochinese peninsula toward peace, national independence and socialism to contribute to the defense of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region. Moreover, this fifth foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane will discuss various important problems in order to further attest to the correct foreign policy of the governments of the three countries.

The Kampuchean people throughout the country as well as the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples are elated and extend most sincere welcome to the fifth foreign ministerial conference of the three countries in Vientiane. We wish this conference brilliant success.

HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES MARCHAIS ON REELECTION

BK120505 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on Wednesday [10 February] sent a congratulatory message to Georges Marchais on the occasion of his reelection as secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee. The message says:

I have the firm conviction that under the guidance of the PCF Central Committee led by yourself, all the French communists and workers will achieve great successes in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 24th PCF Congress. I express to you once again our profound thanks to the PCF and the French working class and workers for their constant support and assistance to the cause of our party and people's revolutionary struggle. May the relations of fraternal cooperation between our two parties be further strengthened and developed with every passing day.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS BIRTHDAY NOTE TO TRUONG CHINH

BK160841 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent warm congratulations to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, on the occasion of his 75th birthday anniversary. In his message, Chairman Heng Samrin said:

The Kampuchean communists and people highly appreciate your great contributions to the development of the longstanding friendship, solidarity and unity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. I wish you the best of health, happiness and great successes in your noble mission for the sake of socialist construction in the SRV and the prosperity of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

AFP REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN TO MEET SIHANOUK IN PRC

OW150317 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan will travel to Beijing soon for talks with former Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk on formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition, it was learned here today. Khieu Samphan informed Prince Sihanouk of his plans in a telegram, the text of which was given to AFP in Beijing.

The Khmer Rouge leader said he would head a delegation to confer with Prince Sihanouk "on formation of a coalition of patriotic forces to combat the Vietnamese aggressors." He did not specify his expected arrival date.

Last month the Khmer Rouge rejected a proposal by ASEAN -- the Association of South East Asian Nations -- that anti-Vietnamese Cambodian forces form a "loose coalition." After initial hesitation, China agreed to host a summit of the three opposition movements -- the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge and the two anti-communist groups of Sihanouk forces and those supporting former Premier Son Sann -- in a bid to iron out their differences.

The question of Son Sann's participation remained to be clarified, as the Khieu Samphan telegram made no mention of a meeting with Son Sann.

Reliable sources said that Son Sann planned a visit to Beijing in the near future, but the exact date was not known.

VIENTIANE RALLY HELD FOR USSR MILITARY DELEGATION

BK121335 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Our National Defense Ministry held a rally at 0830 on 11 February in Vientiane to welcome the visit to Laos by a Soviet military delegation headed by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defense of the Soviet Union.

On the Presidium rostrum on the Lao side were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and LPLA commander in chief; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister attached to the Premier's Office, interior minister and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPLA General Staff.

On the Soviet side were members of the military delegation; Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and Comrade Colonel Anisimov, Soviet military attache to Laos. The rally was also attended by officers and men under the National Defense Ministry.

The opening of the rally was marked by a song played by the LPLA band. Then Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan took the floor to deliver a speech.

[Begin recording] Respected and beloved comrade marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and head of the Soviet military delegation currently visiting the LPDR; members of the Presidium; friends and comrades:

Today our army and people are happy to welcome Comrade Marshal Nilolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and other comrades in the Soviet military delegation -- our close comrades and brothers who are paying a friendly visit to the LPDR.

On behalf of the Lao party, state, army and people, I would like to welcome wholeheartedly Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov and party, who are -- representing the heroic revolutionary armed forces of the USSR, the birthplace of the great Lenin and first socialist country in the world -- paying a friendly visit to the LPDR. [applause]

In coming to pay this visit, the delegation has brought with it the great militant solidarity of the people and various armed forces of the invincible USSR to the Lao army and people. This is a great encouragement for our army and people.

Sixty years ago the Soviet Army and Navy wrote a page in the history of the great and valiant struggle waged by their country and by the world proletariat, thus enhancing the prestige of the Soviet armed forces -- a new army of the working class founded and trained by the great Lenin. It was born in the currents of the Great October Revolution. It overthrew the ruling yoke of the Russian Czarist regime, defeated imperialist intervention and wiped out their lackeys in a fierce and difficult civil war. In the test of the revolutionary war, the Red army rapidly grew and developed and became the strong army and navy of the Soviet Union. In their great war of national salvation, the Soviet people and armed forces, fighting with sacrifices and valor, annihilated and attacked the enemy in his very nests and defeated the German and Japanese fascists, thereby firmly safeguarding their socialist fatherland, contributing to world liberation movements and saving mankind from disasters caused by fascism. [applause]

All the Soviet Armed Forces have made great contributions to the cause of defending the country and building socialism under the wise leadership of the CPSU -- a resolute and staunch party of the era, which has discovered the path of advancement toward socialism and communism. The USSR of today has become the most powerful big power in the world serving as a diamond-hard fortress for the socialist community and for the defense of peace and as a reliable prop for the current revolutionary movements in the world.

Based on a strong economic system and a powerful national defense, the Armed Forces of the USSR, being full of and rich in combat experience, have been armed with modern weapons, equipment and techniques, have firmly grasped military science and are resolved to fight and conquer in battle in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist line. These armed forces have now become an invincible revolutionary army and have sufficient strength to carry out their national tasks and internationalobligations. They are prepared to smash all maneuvers of all warmongering imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists who are colluding with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists to counter the revolution and unleash a new world war.

Being a close comrade [of the Soviet Army] our Lao Army and people rejoice at the great and glorious successes recorded by the national army of the great Lenin and of the heroic Armed Forces of the USSR over the past 50 years. Particularly, cadres and combatants in our army are proud of and are attentively following the glorious achievements and victories recorded by you, comrades. These achievements are a model for the forces of the proletariat and the various oppressed and exploited nations in displaying their patriotism, proletarian internationalism and revolutionary heroism.

Respect and beloved Comrade Marshal, the path the Lao people have chosen is one of struggle to win independence and build socialism in their country. In the process of their hard and protracted struggle, since the start of their revolution, our army and people have always enjoyed wholehearted support and assistance from the armed forces and fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

In our present cause of defending and building the country and opposing the Beijing expansionists, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage and weaken our revolution and swallow up our beloved country and fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to pave the way for their expansion into Southeast Asia, the Soviet Armed Forces and people care for and have rendered tremendous and effective assistance to the Lao Army and people in consolidating our national defense and national construction. Our army and people will always remember this valuable assistance and the Soviet people's spirit of international solidarity, socialist proletarian internationalism and [word indistinct].

On this occasion, I ask for your permission to express deep thanks and gratitude on behalf of the party, government, army and people of Laos to the CPSU headed by beloved Leonid Brezhnev, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union. The Lao Army and people regard the close and permanent solidarity and alliance with the Soviet Union and the special militant alliance and solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries as a tradition and a strategic line. We regard this solidarity as one of the factors deciding the victories of the Lao revolution in the past, at present and in the future. All of us are doing and will continue to do our best to consolidate and strengthen this militant solidarity and friendship so that it will blossom more and more beautifully with each passing day. [applause]

I wish the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU led by respected and beloved Leonid Brezhnev as its general secretary — a resolute, staunch, tireless revolutionary activist of the Soviet party and state and fighter of the international communist and workers movement -- glorious success in carrying out their historic cause and their great (?tasks) formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, thus contributing to the success of the cause of defending peace and the revolutionary struggles of the various nations throughout the world.

I wish the Soviet Armed Forces strength and every greater victories. I hope that the militant solidarity and friendship between the two countries and armies will last forever.

I wish the friendly visit to the LPDR of the delegation glorious success. In conclusion, to commemorate the comrade marshal's visit, on behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry, I would like to present [word indistinct] to our beloved and respected comrade marshal. [applause] [end recording]

Then Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov took the floor to deliver a speech. [Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] Respected Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Comrade General Sisavat, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the LPLA General Staff; dear friends:

First, I would like to thank you comrades for warmly welcoming us. I thank you for your high appraisal of Soviet assistance. We also would like to thank you for your best wishes to our delegation as well as the armed forces, Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union. [applause]

We are happy to have a chance to meet and chat with the officers and men in the LPLA and to familiarize ourselves with the daily life, implementation of duties and safeguarding of the revolutionary gains by the LPLA combatants. I thank you for the warm welcome accorded us wherever we visited. On this occasion, we would like to extend fraternal and militant regards from the Soviet Army and Navy to the officers and men in the LPLA. [applause]

The establishment of the LPDR in 1975 marked the start of a large-scale offensive in the history of your country and also marked the building of a new society for reconstruction and development of Laos and for thorough social and economic transformation of your country.

Under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people and the LPLA combatants are determined to surmount various difficulties left over by the old regime in order to build the foundations for socialism. Today we are living in an era in which we must take historic responsibility for the world's destiny. Recently, after new changes took place in the U.S. administration, the United States stepped up a campaign in its foreign and administrative policies. It has resorted to every means to sabotage detente in the world and has positively pursued a line of arms race and attentively improved (?weapons) to serve a new world war.

To carry out its intention to dominate the whole world, the United States has made public its areas of vital interest, covering almost all regions in the world. It has brazenly violated the sovereignty and national independence of various nations in the world; for example, in Poland, Afghanistan, Latin America, southern Africa, the Middle East, the Near East and Southeast Asia.

The collusion between the expansionists in the Chinese ruling circles and the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against the revolution in the various Indochinese countries poses a serious threat to peace and stability in this part of Asia and constitutes an open interference in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries. Regarding this matter, the comrades may have a clear understanding of it.

During our visit to Kampuchea, we saw prisons built by the Pol Pot clique and witnessed intervention and aggression committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists against the SRV in 1979. Today they continue to carry out armed provocations against Vietnam and encourage Lao reactionary forces and the Pol Pot clique to oppose the revolution in Laos and the young Kampuchean state.

The officers and men in the Soviet Armed Forces have always maintained their solidarity with the Lao people and the heroic LPLA, who are close companions in arms of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and have enjoyed the support and assistance of the various countries in the socialist community in safeguarding the gains of their revolution.

The Soviet Union stood, is standing and will continued to stand by the side of the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It regards these forces as its true friends and allies in the struggle against the imperialist and reactionary forces and for peace and justice in the world.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy is always in the interests of international security and of safeguarding peace and checking a new war which will be a great danger to all mankind. The Soviet Union's foreign policy of promoting and safeguarding peace is, for example, contained in the various peace proposals recently put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR. However, it should be known that to smash the imperialists and reactionary forces opposing peace, violence must be used. Therefore, in the struggle for peace, we must not relax our vigilance and [word indistinct] in heightening defense potentials in your country, our country and other socialist countries.

To achieve this aim, we must have strong armed forces, be loyal to the country and the people, and must always (?smash) all schemes designed the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to sabotage and disturb our peoples' peaceful labor.

Comrades; the LPLA is a young army. It is growing and developing under a situation in which the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are enjoying the assistance of the United States and its allies, are brazenly stepping up counterrevolutionary activities. Their main objective is to prevent nations from achieving political tranquility and to sow discord in the various socialist countries.

Today we are proud of the LPLA cadres and combatants and the VPA cadres and combatants who have scored great victories in safeguarding the gains of their revolution and in defending the working people's peaceful labor, and who are dealing a heavy blow to the reactionaries and interventionists.

Loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union is striving to give all-round assistance to the young LPDR in the cause of consolidating the administration and improving the people's living conditions and in providing technical (?knowledge) as well as in educating and training military units in all respects.

Even though our military cooperation began not long ago, it has been strong and developed. Certainly, our militant solidarity effectively proves that the LPLA has sufficient combat capability and [word indistinct] coordination with the Vietnamese army in defending the country from external enemies and carrying out the task of maintaining public security in the country. With the military assistance given by the Soviet Union, the SRV and other socialist countries, the LPLA has heightened its quality and combat skills.

On the occasion of our visit to the LPDR, we have seen more clearly that the LPLA is firmly confident in its correct path.

Long live the LPDR which is under the leadership of the LPRP and is following the path of socialist construction! [applause] Long live the friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union! Long live the friendship and cooperation among socialist countries! [applause] [end recording]

The rally hailing the Soviet military delegation ended amid an atmosphere of profound friendship.

LAO-SOVIET SATELLITE STATION BASICALLY COMPLETED

BK140600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[S. Khamvanvongsa article: "An Excellent New Gift From the Soviet Union"]

[Summary] Simultaneously fulfilling its international proletarian obligations and rendering great and effective assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle, in early 1978 the Soviet Union decided to build a satellite relay station for Laos in order to meet the ever-increasing demands for communications links between Moscow and Vientiane. An agreement to this effect was signed on 4 October 1978. Shortly afterward, many Soviet experts in geology, hydrology and other fields left for Laos while Lao technicians and workers enthusiastically made preparations for the construction of the project.

"With close coordination between the Soviet experts and Lao technicians, the collection of data and the survey of the construction site were completed in late 1979 together with the drafting of the blueprint of the project. Soon afterward, delicate construction equipment and materials were flown by Soviet (?IL-76) aircraft from Moscow to Vientiane. Other pieces of heavy construction equipment and materials were transported by Soviet ships from Vladivostok to Vietnam for inland transportation to Laos."

Soviet engineers and technicians led by Chief Engineer (Vopadotov) and Lao technicians and workers worked side by side at the construction site despite certain prevailing difficulties and inconveniences caused by the fact that the site is located many kilometers north of Vientiane.

In early 1981 the construction crew concentrated on building the main components of the station. In spite of the intense summer heat, Soviet engineers and technicians pushed on with their work to the great admiration of their Lao counterparts and the local villagers of Ban (Saka) and Phon Soung, where the station is located. Thanks to the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union and the close cooperation of the construction crews from both sides, all obstacles were overcome.

By late 1981 the construction of the satellite relay station, with an 80-meter antenna in Vientiane City, was basically completed. On the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR, 2 December 1981, a test run of postal and television signals beamed from Moscow to Vientiane was successfully conducted via this station. Once construction is fully completed, the station will serve as important instrument for telecommunications, telephone, teletype, telephotographic and television links between Laos and the Soviet Union, which are some 12,000 km apart, thus contributing to the strengthening of the great solidarity and friendship between the Lao and Soviet peoples.

SRV PLANE CRASH CONTINUES TO DRAW ATTENTION

Command Spokesman's Comments

BK131211 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] Commenting on the crash of a Vietnamese plane in Thailand, director of the Supreme Command Information Center Lt Gen Som Khattaphan told MATICHON that he did not believe the plane lost its way into Thailand.

The plane was detected by air force radar when it left Battambang heading for Thailand, and not for Saigon. When the Thai F-5E planes tried to intercept it, the Vietnamese plane dropped in altitude and tried to escape radar detection. Another point of suspicion was its refusal to land on our airfields. We have airfields both in Watthana Nakhon and Aranyaprathet Districts. The director wondered why it had to land in a field.

Lieutenant General Som said a plane of this Antonov type has already dropped six bombs on the mountainous areas of Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, in early January of this year. Thai soldiers found deep craters, spaced about 10 meters apart, and believe they were caused by bombs. A plane of this type flew into Ban Non Saoe on 5 February and left in the direction of Ban Khlong Nam Sai. It was spotted flying at a very low altitude and high speed. The incident on 11 February was the third violation of Thai airspace. He said a transport plane can also carry out a reconnaissance mission under cover. Lieutenant General Som said Thailand would certainly make a claim for compensation over the incident.

Plane To Be Returned

BK140306 Bangkok POST in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem Samoson Kasemsi yesterday summoned Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son to inform him that Thailand would return the plane which crash-landed on Thai soil last Thursday if it was established that it had not intentionally intruded into Thai territory. However, investigations were not yet complete, the Vietnamese envoy was told.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday held a meeting to consider Hanoi's request for the return of the Antonov-26 transport plane, but reached no decision. On orders from Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, ministry officials discussed the provisions of international law in the case, but postponed a decision until a full report has been received from the army.

The plane, carrying 13 Vietnamese, crash-landed in Sa Keao District of Prachin Buri Province on Thursday after entering Thai airspace from Kampuchea. Three Vietnamese were injured, one fatally, in the crash. The survivors have said they strayed off course as a result of bad weather. The ministry is expected to call another meeting this week after receiving evidence from military investigators.

MATICHON Editorial

BK160937 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vietnam: A Case of Trespassing or Straying"]

[Text] At about 1100 on 11 February, a Vietnamese plane intruded into Thai territory and crash-landed in a tapioca plantation in the vicinity of Prong Saeng village, Tambon Ban Kaeng of Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province. One Vietnamese soldier was killed, 2 were injured and 10 others were captured by the Thai authorities.

This is another violation of Thai territory by Vietnamese soldiers who regularly fire all kinds of ammunition into Thailand and launch small attacks on Thai authorities, killing and wounding Thai officials and civilians. Moreover, Vietnam has sent more soldiers and heavy weapons into areas along the Thai border, behaving like a regional hooligan.

The Vietnamese plane reportedly intruded into Thai territory as deep as 50 kilometers before being detected by radar and intercepted by air force F-5 aircraft which forced it to crash-land there.

Capt (Chuong), the captured pilot, told Thai authorities that his plane took off from Battambang airport on its way to Pailin. He claimed that his plane lost its way and strayed into Thai territory. However, Thai authorities are suspicious of his testimony because the incident occurred during the daytime, the pilot had a map, and the plane's compass was functioning normally. They suspect an espionage mission.

Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said in an interview that he believed that the Vietnamese plane really strayed into Thai territory because of bad weather, despite the fact that the destination of the plane was in the completely opposite direction from Thai territory.

It should be noted that Thailand and Vietnam have been like two warring countries. In particular, Vietnam has always shown its aggressive nature as in firing heavy weapons into Thailand, violating Thai territory and killing Thai people in the border areas, and robbing Thai fishing trawlers and killing dozens of Thai fishermen. Moreover, Vietnam also wants to be a big power in Indochina by using force against countries in this region like Democratic Kampuchea.

Therefore, it is necessary for the Thai Government to assess Vietnam's attitude correctly. The incident should not be viewed only through optimistic eyes like those of General Athit. If we fail to investigate the incident thoroughly, improve the efficiency of our country's air warning system and prepare outselves for any form of external threat, our country will be the target of superior military forces and the Thai people will suffer adverse consequences. Vietnam has now at least learned about the sensitivity and effectiveness of our defense system.

NATION REVIEW NOTES SRV SOFTENING ON KHMER ROUGE

BK140244 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- The Vietnamese-backed forces have apparently softened the military offensive against the Khmer Rouge guerrillas following the crash-landing of a Vietnamese transport plane inside Thailand last Thursday, military sources here said yesterday.

The sources said the Vietnamese had adopted a "wait and see" attitude over the incident.

"They want to know how Thailand will react and deal with the crew," one of the sources said.

They said the Vietnamese forces appeared to have had an upper-hand over the Khmer Rouge during weeks of heavy fighting.

The fighting centered around Phnom Malai and Khao Ta-ngok which have been the strongholds of the Khmer Rouge. The areas were heavily attacked by Vietnamese helicopters and airplanes, they said.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas were routed in most of the skirmishes, they said.

Artillery shells landed in a Thai village in a pre-dawn attack by the Vietnamese against the Khmer Rouge yesterday.

Villagers of Baan Khok Sabaeng here had to take cover in bunkers as the shells dropped around the areas.

But no casualties or damage were reported.

VOFA CRITICIZES SRV POLICY TOWARD THAILAND

BK121205 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the past few months the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has been conducting a slanderous propaganda campaign against Thailand. It has charged that Thailand has violated Kampuchea's territory and territorial waters. Worse still, the Vietnamese media have unscrupulously distorted the facts regarding Thailand while Vietnamese troops regularly violate Thai territory, waters and airspace, threatening the Thai people's security and constituting a grave danger to the Southeast Asian region. As a matter of fact, Vietnam is known for its lies.

However, Vietnam's brutalities against its neighbors should be exposed to the world because they are inhumane acts which are greatly detrimental to the whole of mankind. The following are a few examples:

From 1000 to 1700 on 8 February, Vietnamese troops fired artillery shells into the vicinity of Saraphi mountain inside Thai territory, wounding a Thai villager and damaging a temple.

At about 0845 on 9 February, Vietnamese troops fired at two Thai villagers who were fishing along the Phrom Hot stream on the Thai-Kampuchean border. One villager was killed and the other wounded. On the same day Vietnamese troops fired mortar shells into the vicinity of Wang Mon village in Aranyaprathet District, killing one Thai villager and seriously wounding two others.

The latest incident took place on 10 February when Vietnamese troops continued their barbarous and brutal activities by firing 155mm artillery shells into Thai territory for the first time. In addition, over 20 mortar sheels and rockets also landed on Thai territory in the south of Aranyaprathet District on the same day.

In addition, a high performance Russian-made Antonov-26 transport plane violated Thai airspace over Khlong Namsai village in the south of the Said District.

Vietnam's attempts to violate Thailand's sovereignty clearly reveals its dirty intention to provoke military retaliation, an action that is detested by the peace-loving Thai people. The resolution adopted during the previous UN General Assembly session provides a suitable and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. The resolution on the Kampuchean issue has been firmly adhered to by Thailand and the other ASEAN member countries and overwhelmingly supported by all peace-loving countries all over the world while Vietnam continues to violate Kampuchea's sovereignty and barbarously and brutally oppress the ill-fated Kampuchean people with the support of the Russian big power. Worse still is that Vietnam attempts to use military force with Russian support to launch aggression against and violate Thailand's sovereignty while fabricating slanderous propaganda against Thailand. This behavior by Vietnam exposes its dirty trick of using accusations against Thailand as a pretext for military aggression against Thailand and violation of Thai sovereignty.

Vietnam, worrying about security in its northern region, appealed to the UN secretary general to find ways to end tension along its border with China. However, it neglects and refuses to comply with the UN resolution the Kampuchean problem. This is evidence that Vietnam only wants to use the United Nations for its own purposes. The real truth is that Vietnam is not sincere in seeking peace as its media always claim. All the vicious deeds of Vietnam which have been condemned by the world people will never bear any fruit. What is certain is that the Thai armed forces of his majesty the king are always ready to fully defend the nation's independence and sovereignty from any external threat.

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER RAO VISITS

Arrival, 12 Feb Reception

OW121557 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 — P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India and his party arrived here this afternoon on an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The Indian guests were greeted on their arrival by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other high Vietnamese officials. Also present on the occasion was Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap.

Nguyen Co Thach gave a reception here this evening in honour of Narasimha Rao and his party. The reception was attended by, among others, Le Khac, minister of foreign trade, and Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary, vocational and higher education. The foreign guests included Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap; the charge d'affaires a.i. of Laos, Siphan Malivarn; and Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires a.i. Koe Chamroeun.

In his welcome speech, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that cultural ties and the common aspirations for equality, fraternity and peace have long bound the two peoples of Vietnam and India. He said: "Our two countries have a long history of close relationship which has never been stained by disputes or violence. That's a thing rarely seen anywhere: Our two countries also share the same experience of being under long and heavy colonial domination. The lofty ideals of peace, independence and freedom have brought our two peoples together in the struggle for national independence as well as for national construction. We are deeply grateful to our two great leaders, the late President Ho Chi Minh and the late Prime Minister J. Nehru who so painstakingly cultivated the India-Vietnam relationship and made it blossom each day more splendidly".

Praising India's achievements in industry, agriculture, national defence, science and technology, Nguyen Co Thach said: "India has set a bright example of building an independent economy and applying science and technology to get a backward agricultural country onto the path of industrialization...with its contribution of great importance to peace, security in Asia and the world, to the birth and growth of the Non-Aligned Movement, to detente and cooperation among countries of different social systems, the role and prestige of the Republic of India have increasingly grown in the international arena".

Nguyen Co Thach went on: "I would like to stress here the profound sentiments, resolute support the people and Government of India have extended to the just cause of the Vietnamese people and the other peoples in Indochina. The contribution made by India toward the nation in Indochina and Southeast Asia is of long standing and very great. It has largely contributed to civilization and to the cause of national independence and peace of the Southeast Asian countries".

"The Vietnamese people", he said, "highly value the generous assistance, the multiform cooperation the Indian Government has extended to Vietnam and the special sentiments of the late Prime Minister J. Nehru and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for our president Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese leaders. We are gratified to note that the friendly relations and close cooperation between our two countries and two ministries have become ever closer and more effective in the interest of our two peoples".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed his belief that External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao's trip this time would be crowned with success, thus contributing to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and allround cooperation between the two countries, and to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the rest of the world.

In his speech of reply, the Indian minister said he was very happy to make this visit to Vietnam. He said: "...Vietnam has been a symbol of man's struggle for independence and a metaphor for the inevitable triumph in that struggle. Over the last half a century the people of Vietnam have proved to the world time and again that the spirit of nationalism and national liberation provides the courage and heroism, as well as the political and moral cohesion that are more powerful than military and economic power. Similarly, I have no doubt that the inherent resources of Vietnam and the devotion of her people will enable Vietnam to emerge victorious in the quest for economic development, for as the hero of Dien Bien Phu, General Giap, has said: 'Heroism occurs both at fighting and productive labour'."

After reviewing the events of paramount importance that have helped cement the Indo-Vietnamese friendship over the past more than 40 years, the Indian minister stressed: "Our ties have deepened and strengthened with the passing years. The complete freedom and unification of Vietnam have also made it possible for us to extend and expand our cooperation to the mutual advantage of our peoples. We have already made some significant beginnings. In our talks during my present visit to Vietnam, I hope that we shall be able to intensify our cooperation in the future.

Nguyen Co Thach and Narasimha Rao proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of friendship and allround cooperation between Vietnam and India, and for new successes of the peoples of Vietnam and India in national construction and defence.

Delhi Reports Rao Speech

BK121619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has expressed India's strong opposition to interference and the involvement of outside powers in Indochina. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi today. The Vietnamese foreign minister thanked India for reocgnizing the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. Rao arrived in Hanoi today on a 4-day visit to Vietnam.

Further Delhi Report

BK130333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said the introduction of new and sophisiticated weapons in the region has brought the prospects of a cold war to India's doorstep. He was speaking at the dinner hosted in his honor by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi last night. Referring to the situation in Southeast Asia and in the Indian Ocean, he said there has been great emphasis on military methods to solve the problems.

Calls on Pham Van Dong

OW131141 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace this morning the visiting minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, P. V. Narashimha Rao, and his party. With the premier were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap was also present.

Premier Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the friendship visit of the Indian external affairs minister and his party. This visit, he said, was another vivid expression of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and India.

Premier Pham Van Dong said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India were being strengthened and developed. He said that there existed similarities between the histories of the two countries and that the general situations in the two countries demanded an increasingly close cooperation. This, he pointed out, is a natural law, which has set a bright example in the relations among the nonaligned countries. The premier expressed the hope that the two peoples would join in their best efforts to further promote their friendship and cooperation in their own interests. Premier Pham Van Dong attached a great value to the position, the role and the contributions of India in the Nonaligned Movement and in the international arena. "India has upheld lessons of spiritual and moral values, which are badly needed by the world today to defend peace and promote solidarity and friendship among nations," he said.

The premier asked the Indian minister to convey the Vietnamese people's regards, respect and admiration to the Indian prime minister and the Indian people. He wished the Indian people many more and still greater achievements in working for greater prosperity. In reply P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed his pleasure to see Premier Pham Van Dong again. He conveyed to the premier greetings from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He said he believed that this visit would help strengthen the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, friendship which was founded a long time ago by the late President Ho Chi Minh and the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

On India's relations with Indochina he said: "Our relations with all of Indochinese countries are very close. We would like to further strengthen the bonds of cooperation between India and all the three Indochinese countries." The reception took place in a very warm atmosphere of friendship.

Delhi Report on Meeting

BK131252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] India has agreed to give long-term assistance to Vietnam in economic, scientific and technical fields. It has also offered to sign a new trade protocol. These decisions emerged at an hour-long meeting between External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in Hanoi today. Rao exchanged views with Pham Van Dong on the latest situation in Southeast Asia and major bilateral matters. During the talks Dong stressed that peace in the region can be established only on the basis of national independence and friendship among the countries in the region. He said India can play a major role in this cause. Dong appreciated the independent policies followed by India.

Rao said the problems of the region should be solved on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence without any outside interference. The two leaders also stressed the role of nonalignment in the present situation in the world and underlined the need to further strengthen the movement. Rao conveyed a message of greetings from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to Dong. He also handed over the first installment of the gift of 3 tons of medical equipment and life-saving drugs to Vietnam.

Calls on Truong Chinh

OW131802 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, and his party this afternoon paid a courtesy visit on President of the Council of State Truong Chinh.

With the president was Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; and Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan. Also present was Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap.

President Truong Chinh expressed his joy over the developing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India. The Vietnamese people, he said, rejoice over the great and multiform achievements recorded by the Indian people under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and wished them new successes.

The president reiterated Vietnam's support for India's policy of peace and non-alignment, and stressed: India is making active contributions to the world people's cause of peace, national independence and social progress, and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

President Truong Chinh thanked the Indian Government and people for their sympathy with, support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence. The Vietnamese people, he said, are endeavouring to rebuild their country with the support and assistance from fraternal and friendly countries, including India. They certainly will overcome all difficulties and make their country more and more prosperous.

Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said he was leaving with deep impressions of the Vietnamese land and people. The visit left him with fine memories of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, he said. He expressed the Indian people's esteem and respect for the late President Ho Chi Minh, and stressed: India is also a developing country. In national construction, the Indian people have their own advantageous and adverse conditions. But they will do all they can to cooperate with the Vietnamese people and share with them their experiences and know-how in economy, science and technology in the interests of the friendship between the two peoples who have both a time-honoured history and an ancient civilization.

Reception Hosted by Rao

OW131808 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 — P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India gave a reception here tonight. Present on the occasion were Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, Secondary Vocational and Higher Education Minister Nguyen Dinh Tu, Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu, Minister of Justice Phan Hien, President of the Vietnam Journalists' Association Hoang Tung, Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan and other high officials. Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Kuldip Shadap was also present.

Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Nguyen Co Thach, and all the participants raised their glasses to congratulate the Indian external affairs minister on his successful visit which marks a new step in the development of the relations between the two countries.

13 Feb Press Conference

OW131806 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 — The visiting Indian minister of external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, told a press conference here this afternoon that he was happy with the result of his visit and of his discussions with Vietnamese leaders. Flanked by his Vietnamese colleague, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the chief of the Indian diplomacy appeared relaxed in spite of a crowded two-day schedule that underscored India's unrelenting efforts for peace, tranquility and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Introducing the Indian foreign minister to the press, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the Vietnamese Government and people "highly value this visit of the Indian external affairs minister, which lays another milestone in the development of the Indo-Vietnamese relations." This visit, the Vietnamese foreign minister stressed, has contributed to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia and all over the world.

Addressing the press conference, Foreign Minister P.V.N. Rao said: "I am happy to say that though short, this visit has been fruitful, meaningful and mutually useful.... We attach great importance to Vietnam, and our relations with Vietnam have been historical, cultural and now in a great number of other fields."

The Indian foreign minister said he had had with the Vietnamese foreign minister wideranging discussions on a number of issues, both international and bilateral. "On the bilateral front," he said, "at the end of the discussions we are both satisfied that a new chapter of cooperation on a sustained and long-term basis is going to start between our two countries. So far the cooperation between our two countries have been close but more or less of an ad hoc nature. Both countries believe in planned development, therefore we must have a planned pattern of cooperation on a long-term basis."

He added that Indo-Vietnamese cooperation has so far concentrated on food loans and a system of agriculture, textile and transport. The two countries are studying further extension of two-way cooperation in certain other fields. Shortly, he said, there will be exchange of experts, and cooperation will also extend to trade and exchanges of science and technology.

He pointed out that India is in a position to extend to Vietnam a further credit of 100 million rupees for 1982. India will also send more agricultural experts and provide facilities for training to Vietnamese students. India will also assist in geological survey and mineral exploration and study cooperation with Vietnam in the industrial field. The Indian foreign minister said he hoped that in the near future the area of cooperation will be further explored and both sides are working out plan to this effect.

In conclusion, the Indian foreign minister said: "I am confident that the efforts made by both our countries and other countries in the region of Southeast Asia and South Asia will lead to lasting peace and a tranquil environment which we need so badly so that we could embark on our programmes of development without being subjected to any tension and threat from any quarter."

The Indian foreign minister then answered questions concerning Indo-Vietnamese relations and international as well as regional affairs.

Delhi Reports Comment on PRC

BK141438 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has reiterated that India's relations with one country would never be at the expense of ties with another. He was speaking at a joint news conference with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi yesterday. Rao described his talks with the Vietnamese leaders as useful.

He reiterated India's commitment to the concept of dialogue and negotiations to solve outstanding problems. On the recent official level talks between India and China in Beijing, Rao said it has helped both the sides to state their positions. Further steps are being examined in pursuance of the talks and appropriate decisions will be taken shortly, he added.

Referring to the proposed no-war pact with Pakistan, Narasimha Rao said he had discussed the issue with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in a cordial atmosphere.

Wrap-up Report on Visit

OW150721 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, and his party left Ho Chi Minh City this morning, concluding their friendship visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. The Indian guests were cordially received by General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, on behalf of the government and people of India, presented a quantity of medicine worth 300,000 rupees to the Vietnamese people.

The Indian guests visited a number of economic and cultural establishments having bonds of cooperation with India in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and the milch buffalo research institute in the Mekong Delta Province of Song Be.

The People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City gave a banquet in honour of the Indian guests. Speaking on this occasion, Deputy Mayor Le Quang Chanh praised the Indian people's achievements in national construction and defence, and India's foreign policy of peace and its great role in the Non-Aligned Movement. He wished for a constant consolidation and development of the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

In reply, Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed his joy at visiting the city named after the late President Ho Chi Minh who, he said, remained in the mind of the Indian people as a founder of the growing friendship and cooperation between India and Vietnam.

The Indian guests were accorded warm welcome wherever they went.

Text of Joint Statement

OW151245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The following is the joint statement issued here today on the official friendly visit of Minister of External Affairs of India P.V. Narasimha Rao to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, His Excellency Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao paid an official friendly visit to Vietnam from 12 to 15 February 1982.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum and visited his home and working place.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India and his party called on and had cordial talks with the president of the Council of State, Truong Chinh; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong; and the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Vo Nguyen Giap.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India and the other distinguished guests visited a number of cultural and economic establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The two sides held discussions in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding covering a wide range of international, regional and bilateral matters.

Both sides reaffirmed their adherence to nonalignment and to the principles of peaceful coexistence. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming meetings of the Nonaligned Movement during 1982 would make major contributions toward achieving the goals of the movement, and also toward enhancing peace and stability in the world.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the recent efforts to improve and strengthen relations among the countries of South Asia. Both sides felt that efforts should be continued to reduce tension and resolve all existing problems concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia through a process of peaceful negotiation and mutual understanding. They expressed the hope that differences among the states of the region would be resolved through dialogue among themselves resulting in durable peace and stability as well as the elimination of foreign threats and intervention. The two sides decided to further expand and strengthen existing cooperation between the two countries in various fields of mutual interests. They decided that officials of the two countries should meet annually to exchange views on important international developments and to review progress in bilateral cooperation.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India expressed his sincere thanks for the hospitality and warm reception given to him by the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam throughout the visit. The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India extended an invitation to the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to pay a visit to India. The foreign minister of Vietnam accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Delhi Reports Hun Sen Meeting

BK141343 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao arrived in Ho Chi Minh today from Hanoi on a day's visit to the city. He will leave for Bangkok tomorrow on a 2-day official visit to Thailand. Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen made a brief stopover in Hanoi today on his way back from Paris and held a meeting with Narasimha Rao. He explained to him the situation in Kampuchea. Bilateral matters were also discussed.

HUN SEN STOPS IN HANOI EN ROUTE TO VIENTIANE

OW131846 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today stopped over here on his way to Vientiane to attend the fifth meeting of the Indochinese foreign ministers.

He was welcomed by Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and foreign minister; Vo Dong Giang, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Phan Dinh Vinh, vice chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee. Greeting the Kampuchean minister was also Keo Chamroeun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Kampuchean Embassy in Hanoi.

PRC SEEN TRYING TO RALLY KHMER 'REACTIONARIES'

BK121412 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Over the past several months the Chinese authorities have manipulated reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries to rally all kinds of Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean people. Their meetings in both Singapore and Thailand were unsuccessful.

Of late China has arranged for a meeting of Khmer reactionary forces to be held in Beijing to set up a loose coalition government. This further exposes Beijing role. For a long time now, people knew that Beijing wanted Khmer reactionary groups to set up a coalition government in which the Khmer Rouge would continue to maintain the Democratic Kampuchea label and illegally occupy Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. Beijing relies on this as an instrument to legalize its support and assistance to Khmer reactionaries to oppose the people of the PRK and other Indochinese countries.

China's plan is to reimpose the genocidal Pol Pot regime on Kampuchea as the springboard for its expansion southward to Southeast Asian countries. To support and take part in this plan is to lend a hand to the Chinese expansionists and harm the national independence, peace and stability of the countries in this region.

Beijing's policies conform with Washington's. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published in Hong Kong, said in its latest issue that during his tour of Southeast Asian countries in December 1981, Deputy Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State Daniel O'Donohue told ASEAN officials that the United States has decided to give initial aid from $3-4 million to noncommunist forces to oppose the PRK.

China and the United States not only force the Khmer reactionary forces to oppose Kampuchea's revival, but also try to encourage the Thai authorities to encroach upon the territory of the PRK.

Within 1 week ending 31 January, Thai aircraft intruded into Kampuchean airspace on 10 occasions. Thai artillery conducted 130 shellings into Kampuchea to cover infiltration by Pol Pot forces into Kampuchean territory. Fifty Thai armed boats intruded into Kampuchean territorial waters near Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands.

However, Beijing's and Washington's efforts will be in vain. Their actions only expose them as a culprit in opposing the Kampuchean people, sabotaging peace and stability in Southeast Asia. No plot can prevent and reverse the process of reviving Kampuchea. The success of the general election held in Kampuchea last year and the result of the second session of the Kampuchean National Assembly are eloquent proofs of the stability of the new Kampuchea.

CHINESE VISIT TO PARACEL ISLAND CONDEMNED

NHAN DAN Comment

BK141351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[From review of Hanoi press for 14 February]

[Text] About Beijing's new trick, NHAN DAN says: Faced with ever-increasing and convincing evidence pointing to the fact that the Paracel Archipelago is the sacred territory of the Vietnamese people, the Beijing reactionaries are greatly embarrassed, and they have pulled a cheap trick in the hope of covering up their aggression.

Recently Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong, chief and deputy chief of the Chinese armed forces General Staff, went to an island belonging to the Paracel Archipelago, bringing with them a few handfuls of dirt taken from Zhongnanhai, Beijing, to plant trees on that island. This is a provocative act toward our people. Just like the previous occasions when they cooked up stories about discovering ancient coins and ancient human bones, this time the Beijing reactionaries, by bringing some handfuls of reeking dirt from Zhongnanhai to that island, still cannot overwhelm the obvious truth that the Paracel Archipelago belongs to the Vietnamese people.

VNA Reaction

BK151150 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The chief of staff and deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong, recently visited the Paracel Archipelago. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said the visit confirmed Beijing's ambitions to annex this archipelago of Vietnam. The agency added that the ceremony conducted by the Chinese military officers, who brought a handful of earth from China to spread over the island, was nothing but a stage-managed farce.

CULTURE MINISTER MARKS USSR PACT ANNIVERSARY

OW151853 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- Vietnamese Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu praised the great assistance given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam in the cultural field in an article published by NHAN DAN today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR cultural and scientific cooperation agreement.

He wrote: "Although the agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed in 1957, the first 21 Vietnamese students were sent to Moscow to study at various universities and vocational secondary schools as early as in 1951, shortly after the Soviet Union recognized the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam). The enrollment of Vietnamese students in the Soviet Union has gone into the thousands each year in accordance with the cultural cooperation plan.

"In 1954, when the resistance war against French colonialism triumphed, many Soviet art troupes were sent to Vietnam for performances, introducing the folk arts of various Soviet socialist republics. The film "Vietnam on the way to Victory" made by Carmen, a wellknown Soviet film maker, left a deep impression on Vietnamese people, especially artists.

"Since 1957," the minister continues, "the cultural cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has found expression in the agreements signed between the two governments. After the U.S. imperialists waged a war of destruction against Northern Vietnam, and the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation entered into a new stage, many Soviet cultural workers toured Vietnam to introduce the Vietnamese people's struggle to the world public and to denounce the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen's war crimes.

"This cooperation reached a higher level following the complete liberation of Southern Vietnam and the founding of an independent and unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Groups of social science researchers have been formed, direct cooperation between educational institutions and pedagogic magazines of the two countries has been expanded, Soviet cultural days have been held in Vietnam and Vietnamese cultural days in the Soviet Union, and Vietnamese and Soviet art troupes and other cultural activities have been widely exchanged".

"Over the past decades", Nguyen Van Hieu concluded, "Each progress made by the Vietnamese cultural service has been closely associated with the great assistance of the Soviet Union. Vietnamese cultural workers are deeply grateful to the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet state and people for their noble, hearfelt assistance.

"By promoting the cultural and scientific cooperation between our two countries and our cooperation with other countries in these fields, we will together contribute to easing world tension, consolidating world peace and security, and facilitating further development of cultural and scientific relations among countries with different social systems on the basis of equality and mutual benefits".

LAO-SRV COOPERATION DISCUSSIONS HELD IN HANOI

OW121617 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- Talks on steps to further the economic scientific and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Laos were held here today. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Dang Thi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, cabinet minister and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation; and the Lao delegation by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of industry and trade and president of the Lao section of the commission.

The two sides reached complete identity of views in assessing the results of bilateral cooperation in the recent period and discussed measures to further their cooperation in the coming period. The talks proceeded in an exceptionally warm atmosphere of friendship and fraternal solidarity.

Cooperation Documents Signed

OW151829 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- An agreement on Vietnam's aid to Laos in 1982 and a protocol on bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were signed here today. Signing these documents were Dang Thi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister, general secretary of the Council of Ministers, head of the Vietnamese Government economic delegation, and Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, minister of industry and commerce, head of the Lao Government economic delegation.

The Lao delegation left here for home today after attending the 6th session of the Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

HANOI MEETING MARKS SRV-CSSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW151837 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- A talk was organized here this afternoon by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia treaty of friendship and cooperation. The talk was attended by leading officials of the sponsor committee and representatives of public offices and mass organizations. Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and staff members of the embassy were present.

Addressing the participants, Ambassador Bohuslav Handl brought out the historic significance of the Vietnam-Czechoslovak treaty, which, he said, has helped promote bilateral cooperation in all fields, quantitatively and qualitatively.

He said: "The Czechoslovak people are well aware that the Vietnamese people's struggle is their own struggle and that the Vietnamese people's enemies are also their enemies. The Vietnamese people's victorious fight against Chinese hegemonism is part of the common struggle for world peace. Therefore, the Czechoslovak people fully support the struggle of the Vietnamese people as well as the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, politically, materially and morally. They will do their best to contribute to the three Indochinese peoples' socialist construction and national defence".

AEROFLOT CHIEF FINENKO DEPORTED; OFFICE CLOSED

BK150901 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0838 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 15 Feb (ANTARA) -- The Indonesian Government as of Monday closed the Jakarta office of the Soviet airline company Aeroflot and stopped Aeroflot flight operations in Indonesia, an official announcement said here Monday.

Admiral Sudomo, national security chief, told a press conference here that the government measures were taken in connection with the recent unmasked Soviet espionage. The government decision will be sent to the Soviet ambassador in Jakarta by the Ministry of Communications through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sudomo said. He said the government also asked the Soviet Embassy to put Aeroflot office chief Aleksandr Finenko out of the country on Saturday for his poor health after going on a hunger strike during his detention.

The national security chief said that the government decision -- the closure of the Aeroflot office, the stoppage of Aeroflot flights in Indonesia and the deportation of Finenko -- is no indication that the government has a weak position or is placed under Soviet pressure. "We should view the case cool-headedly, not emotionally, by putting it on a wider perspective focusing on the efforts to protect national interest in the form of security for the nation and state and the continuation of national development," Sudomo said.

On February 6, the Soviet Military Attache Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Igorov was caught red-handed in a secret document transaction with an Indonesian Army senior officer identified as Lieutenant Colonel Susdaryanto.

For such an action, the Indonesian Government lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union Government through its embassy in Jakarta and ordered Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Igorov, who enjoys diplomatic immunity, to leave Indonesia as a persona non grata. Igorov left Indonesia on February 6, 1982.

The Jakarta office chief of Aeroflot Aleksandr Finenko was also arrested for his complicity in the Soviet espionage ring. Aleksandr Finenko since February 6, 1982 has been on a hunger strike causing his health condition to deteriorate, and he is losing much of his consciousness. Indonesian authorities have unearthed much from Finenko during asked the Soviet Union Government not to do espionage against Indonesia again, otherwise "the government is resolved to take a series of severe actions to prevent the Soviet espionage from re-occuring." [sentence as received]

He called on the general public to give their full support to and understanding of the government measures to close the Aeroflot office in Jakarta and to expel Finenko from Indonesia. Sudomo also asked the public to refrain from issuing statements which would prejudice the government's decision.

Questioned on the fate of Lieutenant Colonel Susdaryanto, Sudomo said that the Indonesian Army officer will soon be brought to the subversive court of justice. During the press conference Admiral Sudomo was flanked by the 5th Yaya Military Area Commanding Officer Norman Sasono and the 8th Jakarta Police Area Commander Anton Sijarwo.

SECURITY FORCES PROTECT USSR CONSULATE IN MEDAN

BK150914 Jakarta OANA in English 0848 GMT 15 Feb 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Medan, 15 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- Security forces are taking strong measures to protect the Soviet Consulate office in Medan from its possible occupation by Indonesian demonstrators. Until Saturday, security personnel both wearing uniforms and plain clothes were seen on guard in a dispersed position along the Kayim Street in town where the Soviet Consulate office is located.

A big demonstration was to be launched in front of the Soviet Consulate office by members of the pancasila youth organization Friday but the security forces prevented them from proceeding with their plan shortly before leaving the office compound of the youth organization.

Meanwhile, Haji Muh Yusuf Effendi, leader of the north Sumatra pancasila youth organization, said that the Soviet espionage unmasked in Jakarta recently is threatening the state ideology of pancasila. Pancasila youth, he said, originally planned to occupy the Soviet Consulate office as a retaliatory measure against the unfriendly attitude of the Soviet Union toward Indonesia. But the plan was postponed, he said, adding that pancasila youth hoped the government would deal with the Soviet espionage conclusively.

In a statement which was originally to be submitted to the Soviet consul general in Medan expressed a strong protest of pancasila youth against the Moscow radio broadcast which beamed a congratulatory message to the anniversary commemoration of the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). The radio broadcast is nothing but a political infiltration to instigate communist subversive activities in Indonesia, the youth leader said.

Given the unfriendly Soviet position toward Indonesia, pancasila youth indirectly called for the closure of the Soviet Consulate office in Medan by saying that the office is of no use any longer.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES 1982 DEFENSE BUDGET

BK121017 Jakarta OANA in English 0930 GMT 12 Feb 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- Defence Minister/Armed Forces Commander General M. Yusuf has said that the 1982/83 budget of the armed forces (ABRI) totaling RP 568 billion -- about U.S. $900 million -- will be allocated for promoting the ABRI consolidation.

General Yusuf stated this in a hearing with the House Commission I (dealing with defence, foreign affairs and information) at the Parliament building here Thursday [11 February].

Yusuf pointed out that the ABRI consolidation projects included establishment of 100 deterrent combat battalions of reider [as received] quality which he said had been handled properly. He said procurement of selective sophisticated weapons had also been made for the battalions concerned.

A total of R 130 billion -- U.S. $200 million -- according to General Yusuf, has also been earmarked for the construction of military barracks and other such facilities.

The ABRI leader pointed out that before March this year all the country's territorial military zones would be equipped with sufficient communications means and vehicles for speedy mobilization.

More combat training centres have also been established in south Sumatra, west Java and other areas.

General Yusuf also said that sea patrols would be intensified throughout the country's territorial waters involving either naval fleets or police authorities.

Naval nomad aircraft will be operated in the sea patrol activities, Yusuf said.

MALAYSIA

COVERAGE OF DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT

Arrives 11 Feb

BK111159 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Yi Chong-ok, arrived this evening for a 5-day official visit to Malaysia. He was given a ceremonial welcome at parliament square in Kuala Lumpur. Mr Yi was met on arrival by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. He will be entertained to a dinner hosted by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in his honor parliament house tonight. The official discussions between the two leaders will begin tomorrow.

Holds Talks With Mahathir

BK120910 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have agreed to look into ways to further develop their bilateral relations and increase trade through exchanges of delegations. This was reached during talks between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his North Korean counterpart Mr Yi Chong-ok in Kuala Lumpur today.

Disclosing details of the meeting, the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, said the prime minister also accepted an invitation by the North Korean president to visit the country. The prime minister welcomed Mr Yi's intention of further developing bilateral relations. During the plenary talks where ministers of both countries joined the prime ministers, both sides agreed on the possibility of signing the parcel post agreement. They also discussed import and export commodities. Malaysia could offer palm oil, rubber and in future gas as export items while imports from North Korea would include coal, steel, cement and other construction items. Officials would also look into the possibility of air services between the two countries.

On international issues both sides felt the need to promote peace and stability. There should be no big power involvement in the affairs of any country. Mr Yi supported the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. He added the neutrality of the Nonaligned Movement should also be maintained.

Sign Air Transportation Pact

BK150933 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia and North Korea today signed an air transportation agreement to enable the initiation of future air services between the two countries. The minister of transport, Datuk Lee San Choon, signed on behalf of the government, while the North Korean minister of external economic affairs, Mr Chong Song-nam, signed for his country.

Datuk Lee said the agreement marked a significant event within the context of the existing close and friendly ties between the two countries. It was also a welcome factor in the field of transportation.

Earlier, during discussions between the two ministers, North Korea indicated possible cooperation and joint venture efforts in the field of transportation, like construction projects and in other technical areas.

Meanwhile, a technical team from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be visiting Malaysia soon to study the usages of palm oil.

The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today, he had discussed bilateral trade cooperation with his North Korean counterpart. Present were the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, and the minister of energy, telecommunication and post, Datuk Leo Moggie. He said the meeting also agreed to step up two-way trade. Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysian and North Korean officials would identify trade requirements of the two countries shortly.

Leaves for Singapore 15 Feb

BK151243 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The North Korean prime minister, Mr Yi Chong-ok left Kuala Lumpur for Singapore this afternoon after a 5-day official visit to Malaysia. He was seen off by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

BRIEFS

PALM OIL TO USSR -- A Ministry of Trade and Industry spokesman told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur on 29 January that the Soviet Union had became a major refined, bleached and deodorized [RBD] palm oil market for Malaysia from 1979. In 1981, Malaysian RBD palm oil export to the Soviet Union reached 200,000 tons; in 1980, it stood at 100,000 tons. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jan 82 BK]

SAUDI AID TO MALAYSIA — Saudi Arabia has agreed to grant [as heard] Malaysia $170 million to finance 13 development projects under the fourth Malaysia plan. Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said in Kota Baharu, Kelantan, last night the assistance also included an allocation for the construction of an oil refinery in Melaka. The refinery, scheduled for completion in 1987, would have a refining capacity of 160,000 barrels a day. A smaller refinery producing 30,000 barrels a day is due for completion by next year in Trengganu. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said the loan agreement [as heard] was reached with the Saudi Government during his majesty the yang dipertuan agong's state visit to Riyadh last month. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 82 BK]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA -- His Majesty the king received the credentials of the French ambassador to Malaysia, Marie-Therese de Corbie, at the state palace on 9 February. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Feb 82 BK]

SINGAPORE

NAVAL BASE USED BY MALAYSIA RETURNED TO SINGAPORE

BK021442 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Khatib base in Singapore, used by the Royal Malaysian Navy [RMN] as its training school since the 1970's, was returned to the republic today. It was officially handed over by the RMN to the Singapore authorities at a ceremony at the Singapore Defense Ministry. The return was agreed upon at a meeting between Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his Singapore counterpart, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, in December last year.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 032 17 February 1982

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TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ENFORCED ON POLISH DIPLOMATS

OW171031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government Wednesday placed restrictions on travel by Polish diplomats in response to similar restrictions on Japanese diplomats in Poland.

Under the new measure, members of the Polish Embassy in Tokyo who wish to travel more than 40 kilometers from the center of Tokyo have to notify the Foreign Ministry of their destination and the period of travel at least 24 hours in advance of departure.

Foreign diplomats in Warsaw had been requested by Polish authorities to make application for permission to travel after martial law was declared in Poland on December 10 last year. The military government lightened travel restrictions earlier this month so that now foreign diplomats need only notify the authorities of their travel plans, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government has decided to provide Poland with dollar 500,000 in emergency humanitarian aid under an assistance program of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the officials said. The money will be used to purchase food, clothing and medical supplies for newly-born babies, infants and aged persons, they said.

FOUR POLISH FREIGHTER CREWMEN SEEK ASYLUM

OW151201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Fukuoka, Feb 14, KYODO -- Four Polish seamen have deserted their vessel berthed at Hakata port and asked for Japanese police assistance in seeking asylum in the free world, police announced Monday. Police said the four have been placed under protection in Fukuoka and that contacts are being made with the Foreign Ministry and the National Police Agency in Tokyo to find countries which will grant them resettlement.

The Polish vessel was identified as the 7,817-ton freighter Lelewel, manned by a 42-member crew, including skipper Stanislaw Chrzanowski. It was not known whether the captain of the ship was among the four who sought asylum. But the announcement said that three of the four came to a police station in Fukuoka city late Sunday night and the other one to a different police station Monday afternoon.

The Lelewel was understood to have left Poland on December 12, one day before martial law was imposed in the country. The ship has since called at 10 ports, including West Germany and Indonesia, before arriving at Hakata port last Friday night. It was berthed at the port early Saturday morning. The vessel is scheduled to leave here for North Korea after loading 4,000 tons of rice to be provided by Japan to Poland as relief goods.

The four were quoted as telling police that they are members of the Polish free labor union Solidarity and that they felt they could not go back to their home country when they learned at sea of the imposition of martial law. Police said the four would be transferred to Tokyo "in a day or two."

Foreign Ministry officials said in Tokyo, meanwhile, that the asylum request from the Poles would be "handled from a humanitarian point of view."

SAKURAUCHI ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION

OW160831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 16 Feb

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 16 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday told a Diet committee meeting the government has no intention of asking the U.S. Government to drop a plan to produce chemical weapons. Sakurauchi made this remark in response to a question by an opposition Dietman at the upper house Budget Committee meeting.

He said it was not fair to unilaterally ask the U.S. to drop its plan to resume chemical weapon production, which, he said, would run counter to efforts to maintain a balance between the two great powers.

The Soviet Union is believed to have been producing chemical products continuously, and it was important to seek effective ways to fill the gap caused by Soviet superiority in this field, Sakurauchi said. He said a 1925 protocol signed in Geneva, prohibited only the use of such chemical weapons as poison gas, but not their production.

JAPAN TO OFFER ROK FINANCIAL AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

OW131016 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 13, KYODO -- The Japanese Government is expected to tell South Korea it will offer dollar 4 billion in assisting South Korea's five-year development program between 1982 and 1986, it was reported Saturday. Ranking officials of both governments are scheduled to meet next Thursday and Friday in Tokyo for a second round of working-level talks to discuss Japanese aid to South Korea.

The amount will be dollar 2 billion less than South Korea requested. Japan had earlier declined to extend dollar 6 billion saying the amount was too large and that some of the money could be regarded as being tied to the military purposes. The Seoul Government has given Japan a list of 11 projects it planned to carry out during the five-year program, including waterworks and sewerage and construction of schools and hospitals.

Japanese Government officials said they wanted the number of (?the Korean) projects narrowed down to six. They also indicated that Japan might give "political consideration" to the Korean request for so-called commodity assistance.

COAL PROJECTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC BANK

OW161251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 16 (KYODO) -- The Export-Import Bank of Japan Tuesday signed a contract with the Bank of China to provide yen 42 billion (dollar 175 million) in loans this year for seven coal mining projects in Shandong Province and other parts of China.

The Japanese bank said the contract is based on a memorandum signed by the two banks in May 1979, which set a framework of yen 420 billion (dollar 1,750 million) for inter-bank loans to be apportioned by the Chinese bank to coal development projects.

In line with the memorandum, the two banks concluded annual contracts in 1980 and 1981 totaling about yen 194 billion and 100 billion, respectively.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES WEINBERGER'S DEFENSE REPORT

SK130806 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2320 GMT 12 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 February commentary: "War Plot Exposed"]

[Text] Today the reactionary U.S. ruling class is accelerating preparations for aggression and war while strengthening its armed forces. This was evinced in the defense report issued by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. The recent defense report submitted to the U.S. Congress by the defense secretary was replete with the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war lines to maintain and expand their domination by ensuring military superiority.

As reported, in fiscal year 1983, which begins 1 October, the U.S. imperialists will step up defense spending -- some $45 billion more than in the current fiscal year. As exposed in the report submitted by Weinberger, the U.S. imperialists will squander a large portion of next year's military expenditures on development and production of strategic nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction and chemical weapons. The U.S. imperialists' adventurous maneuvers to provoke a new war have entered a reckless stage. The dark clouds of war grow more ominous.

What attracts our attention in the defense report is that the U.S. imperialists have revealed their intention to ignite a new war in Korea. They are furthermore trying to drag the Japanese reactionaries into it.

The report demands Japan strengthen the armed forces of its navy and air force, increase its defense capability to counter threats on the Korean Peninsula and increase aid to allies and friendly nations to preserve stability in the region. The report notes that Japan should supplement the U.S. role in the west Pacific, contribute to preservation of stability on the Korean Peninsula both economically and in terms of defense and bolster its self-defense forces to counter all threats. The Japanese reactionaries should enhance their military strength so that, in case the U.S. imperialists ignite a war in Korea, they can participate in it.

In his defense report, Weinberger exposed the dark plot of the U.S. imperialists to involve the Japanese reactionaries in an invasion of Korea. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists are dragging the Japanese reactionaries into their strategy in Korea and the Far East. Regarding it as significant to drag the Japanese reactionaries into a war plot against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have been working on military collusion and a conspiracy. It is no longer a secret that the U.S. imperialists have formed a joint operational command system between the U.S. armed forces and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces under the pretext of defense, aided the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and have been completing preparations for a joint operation by staging U.S.-Japanese joint exercises.

In recent days, removing even the mask of defense, they have enacted a plan for aggression against the Korean people. This is evident in that the recent U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting agreed to begin a study of an emergency in the Far East and that they are clinging to it. The study of an emergency in the Far East is a naked war plot designed by the U.S. imperialists to utilize the territory of Japan as operation, logistics and supply bases in case a new war breaks out in Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying to achieve their ambition to invade Korea by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression toward Korea. Under U.S. imperialist instigation, they are establishing a martial law system, stockpiling war supplies and militarizing the economy and increasing military expenditures. At the same time, they will adopt a constitution for an emergency by revising laws to legalize deployment of military forces abroad and for a joint operation with the United States. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries are a dangerous force actively participating in the U.S. war policy toward Korea.

Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are serious criminal acts blocking the reunification of Korea, exacerbating the situation and endangering peace. They also constitute a wicked challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who hope for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The danger of war comes from the maneuvers for aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries should learn from their bitter defeats and stop the vicious maneuvers to provoke war against the Korean people. For the Japanese reactionaries to actively follow the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy runs counter to the Japanese people's interest. It is not by chance that the Japanese parties and social circles acrimoniously denounced the Japanese reactionaries for being dragged into the U.S. imperialists' strategy against Korea.

If the United States continues to follow the reckless military adventurous road against the aspiration of our people, the Asian people and the world's people for peace, they will pay dearly. The United States should act judiciously and recognize the trend of the times.

COMMUNIST MEDIA CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE

SK170442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- Mass media of socialist countries are bitterly condemning the "Team Spirit 1982" war games started by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army on February 13, according to reports.

The Soviet papers IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, TRUD, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA and LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA on February 14 reported about the scope and aggressive nature of the war exercises. On February 13 TASS pointed out that Washington and Seoul were trying to use the exercises in heightening the tension in the western region of the Pacific and demonstrate the support of the United States to the Seoul military "regime." It noted that the composition of armed forces participating in the war rehearsals and the nature of their task showed the aggressive aim pursued by the United States and its Far Eastern "allies."

CETEKA of Czechoslovakia and ADN of the GDR also reported about the military exercises on the same day.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S NAVAL EXERCISES

SK130836 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 12 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 February commentary: "Ugliness of War Maniacs Under the Guise of Reunification"]

[Text] On 11 February, the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a naval exercise in the sea near Taechon port on the west coast. It will reportedly resume this naval firing exercise on 18 and 25 February. These naval exercises are part of the provocative maneuvers the puppets continue against us under the pretext of southward invasion by the North. The puppets are heightening confrontation, more frequently babbling about expecting someone's provocation, taking punitive measures at the earliest date and enhancing combat posture. Their powder-reeking rackets show the provocative nature of this naval firing exercise.

Clamoring about a nonexistent southward invasion by the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has repeatedly kicked up rackets of military exercises, seeking a military buildup, introducing lethal weapons and military hardware in South Korea and reinforcing the puppet army. In spite of strong protests and denunciation from people at home and abroad, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is scheming to wage a large war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. troops for 70 days beginning 13 February. The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise, involving military personnel of the U.S. forces and the puppet South Korean army and using the northern half of the republic as the enemy, is another test war simulating an attack on us in the sky, on the ground and at sea. Such a war maneuver is a grave crime aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula and threatening peace.

It is no secret that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has proclaimed the 1980's as a decade for a fierce struggle against us, is inciting confrontation between the North and South and war hysteria, raving about victory over communism and annihilation of communism. The war maneuvers of the puppets -- stooges carrying out the U.S. imperialists' war policy -- are a reckless, bellicose act to incite enmity and antagonism in the nation, destroy peace and block the countrymen's aspirations for reunification. This shows that the puppets' 22 January proposal is a hypocritical fraud.

The peaceful resolution of the reunification question is in removing tension between the North and South, eliminating misunderstanding and mistrust and achieving national unity. Confrontation and enmity will never be helpful in opening a new phase for peaceful reunification.

The puppets have babbled about proposals for peaceful reunification while strengthening anticommunist confrontation and worsening tension by kicking up rackets of a large-scale war exercise against fellow countrymen with the aggressive troops who have trampled underfoot the nation's sovereignty. This is a deception and brazen sophistry. War rackets are not compatible with peaceful reunification.

Splittists, who are seeking confrontation between the North and South and division and leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colonial military base, following the two Koreas intrigue and the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, are talking about proposals for peaceful reunification while disturbing peace and aggravation tension by waging war rackets.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has pretended to be interested in peaceful reunification while inciting anticommunist confrontation. This is a brazen act only the truculent Chon Tu-hwan ring would do. By espousing a false proposal for reunification, threatening people at the point of bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maneuvering to realize a wild desire for long-term power by maintaining and justifying the military fascist regime and perpetuating division. The puppets should abandon a dangerous war gamble and act with caution. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring persists in war rackets, running counter to the trend of the world, it will pay dearly.

RPR SENDS GREETINGS TO KIM CHONG-IL ON BIRTHDAY

SK161212 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Congratulatory letter sent by RPR Central Committee to Kim Chong-il on his birthday]

[Text] To the wise leader [chidoja] of the nation Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the hero of the revolution and the magnificent sun of communism: Amid the endless glory that the skies and lands are overflowing with infinite admiration and the hymn of loyalty of the people upholding and following the radiant chuche sun and the chuche star, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of all strata are most respectfully observing the 40th birthday of the wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

On this joyful occasion, as we celebrate, with endless delight and happiness, the date of 16 February on which the great guiding star of the nation rose on high, our burning admiration is rushing toward the skies of the North where the sun and the star shine and everlasting loyalty is ringing throughout the nation as a song wishing good health and long life to the dear comrade leader.

On this great jubilee of February, reflecting the earnest and heartfelt wish of the revolutionaries and people of all strata in the South, the RPR Central Committee respectfully extends the greatest honor and warmest congratulations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the genius of the revolution inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause under the banner of Kimilsongism.

The birth of the dear comrade leader who, inheriting the spirit of the Mangyongdae revolutionary family admired by the world, magnificently rose as the chuche guiding star on the auspicious Mt Paektu in that significant historic February when the spring of the fatherland's liberation was dawning, was a historic event which foretold the victories and prosperity of the fatherland and the revolution and a great jubilee on which the people received the brilliant future sun of communism.

The dear comrade leader, who grew up in the most turbulent period of history filled with storms of the revolution, twists and turns, changes of the century and other revolutionary events, already in his childhood became fully acquainted with the profound truth of the chuche idea, established a firm chuche world outlook and, in the furious flames of the revolution and through practice in the stirring reality, possessed all the talents and characteristics attainable only by an outstanding leader [yongdoja] of the revolution.

The wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a model of loyalty to the great leader, has brilliantly embodied the respected and beloved leader's ideas and theories and his leadership and traits to the noblest degree. By so doing, he has won a great immortal achievement on the road of inheriting and completing the chuche cause pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu. The wise comrade leader -- the genius of ideology -- formulated the great leader's revolutionary idea as Kimilsongism, most brilliantly achieved the historic cause of advancing the program of Kimilsongization of society -- the supreme goal of the Workers Party -- illuminated the revolutionary world outlook of the chuche era, further developed the chuche philosophy which has brought human dignity and value to the highest stage, and drastically enriched Kimilsongism by ceaselessly putting forward encyclopedic ideas and concepts.

The wise comrade leader -- the genius of guidance -- has, to the awe of the world, turned the KWP founded by the great leader into a pure ideological organ in which only chuche-type blood flows, into a mighty political staff office which is invincible, and into a party of Kimilsongism which is full of vitality by effecting the remodeling of the party on Kimilsongism and establishing the monolithic ideological system and the sole guidance system of the party and has provided a basis for the triumphant advance of the chuche revolution by consolidating the political and ideological unity of society based on the chuche idea.

The dear comrade leader -- the genius of creation and construction who upholds the great leader's program of socialist construction -- has brought the prime of prosperity to the chuche fatherland by effecting, in all fields, epochal miracles and innovations as a consequence of the fact that he has led the party, the country and the people along the grand march of the three revolutions fanned up the flames of the speed campaign.

In the chuche fatherland pulsating with loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the economy is rapidly developing on a new, scientific and technical foundation, monumental creations have been erected, national culture and arts are in full bloom in a cultural renaissance of the 20th century and the people are leading independent and creative lives, enjoying dignity and happiness. This is the brilliant fruition of the extraordinary wisdom, the outstanding guidance and the noble virtues of the respected comrade leader who carries into actions the respected and beloved leader's grand designs and lofty will.

Thanks to such a wise comrade leader, a grand march toward the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction is being vigorously unfurled in the northern half of the fatherland and the chuche fatherland, which is blossoming into a wealthy and civilized paradise, shedding rays upon the world as a utopia found nowhere else in the world.

The wise comrade leader, who brightens the world as the ray of the sun of the great chuche, is advancing the world revolution in the era of independence by vigorously leading the struggle for the victory of the cause of Kimilsongism.

With Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the genius of the revolution with iron-clad will and courage -- holding in his hands the compass of the era and providing the strategies, raising high the banner of Kimilsongism, the ranks of believers in Kimilsongism are growing daily from continent to continent throughout the world, the forces against imperialism and for independence are becoming triumphant and the accomplishment of the cause of human liberation is being accelerated.

The brilliant embodiment and shining victory of the great Kimilsongism in our country and throughout the world is an exceptional achievement of immortality which can be achieved only by the wise comrade leader who advances the revolution and leads the era in conformity with the will of the respected and beloved leader, a man of creative wisdom, outstanding guidance, noble virtues and profound humanity.

With such a great and wise dear comrade leader of the era coming at the fore of history, upholding the revolutionary cause of the respected and beloved leader, the question of inheriting the leader's cause -- a question which had caused much pain within the international communist movement -- has been perfectly [wanjon mugyolhage] realized finally in the chuche fatherland, and a wide path ensuring the ultimate victory of the cause of Kimilsongism has been opened.

Accordingly, today our people and the world's progressive people are greatly stirred and pleased at holding in high esteem the dear comrade leader as another leader [ttohanbunui suryong] of the chuche era, are entrusting their destinies to the respected comrade leader and are showing boundless respect to the chuche star of guidance.

Truly, the dear comrade leader is the holy chuche star of guidance which shines on high in the blue sky of the era, the permanent light of the universe which illuminates the future of mankind, and a brilliant symbol of victory and glory, of joy and happiness. Revolutionaries and people in the South, who are looking up for a fresh morning of national reunification and a new flower garden of communism, are confidently advancing the victory of the revolution for reunification, cherishing national pride in that they, in this glorious century in which they hold the great sun of chuche in high esteem, are living and fighting, placing in high esteem the great chuche star of guidance.

Under the brilliant banner of guidance, the RPR, undaunted by the angry storms of the ugly fascist dictatorship, has been strengthened into an orderly vanguard force and a chuche-type militant party, the ranks of the revolution for reunification have been expanded and the anti-U.S., antifascist resistance of our people and the patriotic people, a struggle for establishment of a new, people-centered society, is being strenuously unfurled on a new dimension.

At this juncture of greeting the February holiday as a great event, looking up to the sun of chuche and the chuche star of guidance illuminating the dark and suffocating land of the South, our revolutionaries and patriotic people remain so loyal as to struggle more strenuously for advancement of the revolution for reunification. This is a meaningful year in which we greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of chuche. To make it shine as a historic year during which we effect new innovations in implementing the revolution for reunification, we will accelerate the remodeling of the party and revolutionary ranks on Kimilsongism so as to strengthen them into invincible combat forces which advance, undaunted by storms and trials, and will organize and lead the people in the sacred struggle for democracy and reunification with a view to fanning the flames of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for national salvation elsewhere in this land.

In line with the demand of the situation developing in our favor, we will formulate accurate slogans, correctly choose types and means of struggle and wisely utilize all possibilities to substantially advance the revolution for reunification. By so doing, we will surely advance the victorious day when we will realize democratization of society and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

So long as the invincible Kimilsongism illuminates the path ahead of us and there is the guidance of the wise comrade leader, the victory of the revolution for reunification is a certainty.

To advance the day of glory when we will cheer with the great leader and the dear comrade leader at the plaza of national reunification, we will, under any difficult circumstances, remain loyal to the respected and beloved leader and the respected comrade leader and vigorously march under the banner of Kimilsongism.

The good health and long life of the dear comrade leader -- the brilliant ray of the sun of chuche -- is what our people and the world's progressive people so ardently desire. It is a basic guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Reflecting the unanimous desire and warm loyalty of the revolutionaries and people in the north, the RPR Central Committee wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the paragon of Kimilsongists, the brilliant sun of communism and the wise leader [yongmyonghan chidoja] of the nation -- good health and a long life for the reunification of the fatherland, for the everlasting happiness of the nation, for the ultimate victory of the cause of Kimilsongism and for the everlasting prosperity of the glorious Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il era.

KIM CHONG-IL INSPECTS CONSTRUCTION SITE 16 FEB

SK170433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on February 16, accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the WPK, gave a working guidance to the reconstruction of the Moranbong Stadium on an expansion basis, which has entered the final state.

Comrade Kim Chong-il went round the inside and outside of the stadium which has made its appearance, taking on a new magnificent and grandiose look at the foot of historic Moran Hill, and highly praised the fighting success of the builders and their helpers, saying it is a great miracle that they successfully built stadium of world level in a brief period of three months or so in wholehearted response to the call of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself with the construction of the stadium and its progress for hours and gave instructions that the quality of the construction should be ensured on the highest level so as to build up the facilities of the stadium on modern lines and construct the stadium as a building of eternal value. In order to keep better the rebuilt and expanded Moranbong Stadium, he indicated the direction and ways to arrange well lighting and other inner facilities in conformity with the demand of the modern stadium.

Comrade Kim Chong-il encouraged the builders who are vigorously heightening the construction tempo with a high revolutionary zeal to finish the project at an early date, and set forth their future fighting task.

PRC, USSR GUESTS SPEAK ON KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY

SK170520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee on February 16 arranged a film reception and cocktail party at the People's Palace of Culture for members of delegations of various countries, foreign guests and students studying in our country.

Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present there. The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth." Then they were entertained to a cocktail party. Foreign guests made speeches at the cocktail party.

Romanian guest Trotea Vasile said: We are well aware that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possessed of a great idea, theory and noble virtues is the successor to the revolutionary cause started by President Kim Il-song. It gives us great joy to arrange for us a film reception on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

We heard with joy the news that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We congratulate him upon this. We warmly hail once again this holiday, a great event for the Korean people. We wish greater success to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his responsible work for the accomplishment and victory of the cause of chuche in Korea.

Japanese guest Kenji Nakamura said: I extend warmest congratulations and heartiest greeting to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, respected and revered by the revolutionary people the world over, on his 40th birthday.

Under the wise guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il possessed of extraordinary wisdom today the Korean people have made shining successes in all fields, political, economic, cultural and etc., holding the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song in high esteem. As a result, today Korea is demonstrating the might of chuche to the world.

In particular, the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il put forward a unique literary and art policy by embodying the chuche-oriented thought of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song on literature and art and has brought about a revolutionary change in the domain of literature and art and ushered in its great heyday with his energetic guidance. Thus, Korea has greeted the period of the renaissance in the twentieth century.

Each time I visited your country, I was deeply impressed by the dazzling reality in which magnificent buildings such as the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital are rising high to the sky. The ice sports centre and the People's Palace of Culture which we saw have all been built under the tireless guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. They are grand monumental edifices which have reached the acme of architectural art.

Kenji Nakamura stressed that the reunification of Korea must be realized in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Chinese guest Ye Yi congratulated the Korean people on their national holiday, and said: The friendship between the peoples of China and Korea is an indestructible one which was initiated and fostered by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song.

We are well aware that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is directing deep attention to the development of friendly and cooprative relations sealed in blood between the peoples of the two countries. This is most gratifying to us. Soviet guest Nikolai Petrovich Antonov said: We congratualte the Korean people on the national holiday, the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He said: While staying in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we clearly realized on what a high level Pyongyang is developing. I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Speakers said: We sincerely wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the accomplishment and victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche in Korea, the eternal prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Prior to the film reception, guests were shown around the ice sports centre.

COVERAGE OF YI CHONG-OK VISIT TO MALAYSIA

Arrives in Kuala Lumpur

SK121636 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party arrived in Kuala Lumpur on February 11 for an official goodwill visit to Malaysia, according to a report. The premier of the Administration Council and his party were met at the airport by the minister of energy, telecommunications and posts, the chief of protocol of the Prime Minister's Office, the director of the General Bureau of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry and the Malaysian ambassador to the DPRK. Also present was DPRK Ambassador to Malaysia Ho Kyong.

The premier of the Administration Council and his party arrived at the Parliament building, accompanied by those high-ranking officials present at the airport. Flying on the flag poles in front of the Parliament building were flags of our country and Malaysia.

The premier and his party were met in front of the Parliament building by Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir bin Mohamed, the minister of finance, the minister of education, the minister of primary industries, the minister of agriculture, the chief of General Staff of the Army and other personages concerned. Also present there were diplomatic envoys of various countries and DPRK Embassy officials in Malaysia.

A welcoming function took place in front of the Parliament building. Premier Yi Chong-ok, accompanied by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, reviewed a guard of honour.

Premier Yi Chong-ok made public an arrival statement at the airport. In the statement he said that the Korean people sincerely rejoiced over the big advance made by the Malaysian people in the work for consolidating national independence and developing the national economy and national culture under the guidance of the Malaysian Government and wished them greater success in the future. He expressed support to the efforts made by the Malaysian Government to achieve stability and peace in Southeast Asia in the idea of ASEAN. He also expressed the belief that his visit to Malaysia would contribute to expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and to further strengthening solidarity among the non-aligned countries.

Calls on Prime Minister

SK131618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a courtesy call on Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed on February 12, according to a report.

Premier Yi Chong-ok conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comade Kim Il-song to the Malaysian prime minister. Noting that he was greatly pleased with the personal letter and cordial regards, the Malaysian prime minister asked Premier Yi Chong-ok to convey his thanks to His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was Ho Kyong, DPRK ambassador to Malaysia.

Attends Banquet 11 Feb

SK140526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA) -- Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, arranged a banquet on February 11 at the Parliament building in honour of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party, according to a report.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed spoke first at the banquet. He said that the premier's visit would further develop the friendly relations between Malaysia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and through this course, cooperative relations would further deepen in the interests of the two countries.

Recalling his visit to Korea in June, 1979, in the capacity of deputy prime minister, Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed said: During my visit I saw the achievements made under the wise and devoted leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Korea has achieved important successes by exploiting and developing agriculture, power resources and heavy industry in a unique way. I was deeply impressed by your efforts made to achieve such development.

We think that trade and economic cooperation will be promoted to contribute to the development of our two countries. A prospect for cooperation between our two countries is bright and I am optimistic about it. One thing definite is to develop two-way trade between our two countries. We think that it will be mutually beneficial to strive to increase the trade volume.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Malaysia, both non-aligned countries, can play a constructive role in promoting peace. We hope that our two countries will make joint efforts and thereby achieve peace and economic development for the general welfare of the peoples in our two regions.

Premier Yi Chong-ok spoke next. The participants in the banquet raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malaysian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected his majesty yang dipertuan agung.

Invited to the banquet were the party of Premier Yi Chong-ok and DPRK Ambassador to Malaysia Ho Kyong, officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries. Also present were Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, Minister of Finance Tengku Razaleigh, President of the House of Representatives Tan Sri Syed Nasir Ismail, Minister of Works and Public Utilities Datuk Samy Vellu, Minister of Education Sulaiman Daud, Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Datuk Leo Moggie, Minister of Transport Datuk Lee San Choon, Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong, Minister of Federal Territory Datuk Pengiran Othman and other personages concerned. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. Malaysian artists gave a performance at the banquet.

Speaks at Banquet

SK140621 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Text" of speech by Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at 11 February Kuala Lumpur banquet -- read by announcer]

[Text] We are very happy that today we are visiting the fraternal nation of Malaysia to meet with many friends of your country and share friendship with you First of all, I sincerely thank the government of your country and the respected his excellency prime minister for warmly welcoming our delegation and according us hospitality with such a wonderful banquet.

At the same time, I convey warm and friendly greetings from the Korean people to the friendly Malaysian people via all the excellencies and friends attending this banquet.

From the first moment we arrived in your country we could feel the warm friendliness of your people toward our people through the warm welcome and hospitality accorded us by your government and people. Due to the common historical position and the common aspiration of today for building a new, independent and prosperous society, our two countries are linked together by friendly ties. We have started our visits to foreign countries in the new year of 1982 with visits to the Southeast Asian nations, including your country, and now we are here surrounded by your warm friendliness.

Our delegation's visit to your country in the new year shows that the friendly relations between our countries are steadily improving. Our delegation has come here with the sincere hope and aspiration to deepen understanding and friendliness between the peoples of our two countries and to expand and develop the existing friendly and cooperative relations in various fields.

Valuing friendship with the Malaysian people, our people are doing their utmost to improve the friendly relations between the two countries. We believe our delegation's visit to your country will contribute to developing to a new high degree the friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and in accordance with the aspiration and yearnings of the peoples of the nonaligned and developing countries.

The friendly Malaysian people are industrious people who have a long history and rich cultural heritage. Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the Malaysian people in their struggle to implement the new lines set forth by the respected his excellency prime minister -- the new economic policy with the chief objective of eliminating poverty, economic inequity and realigning the socioeconomic structure -- and the fourth Malaysian plan whose primary goal is enhancing the self-reliance of the national economy by accelerating the development and consolidation of the overall national economic structure.

We recognize that the Malaysian Government is pursuing an independent foreign policy under the signboard of neutrality and nonalignment and, particularly as a member of ASEAN, it is exerting efforts to achieve stability and peace in Southeast Asia and we positively appraise such efforts. The government and people of the DPRK sincerly hope the Malaysian Government and people will in the future achieve greater success in their struggle to build a new, independent and prosperous society and, as a comrade in arms of the Non-aligned Movement, we will positively support your just cause, too.

Today, our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, are struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, upholding the programmatic tasks put forth at the Sixth KWP Congress.

Our country's economic construction work aimed at building an independent, prosperous and powerful country is successfully progressing and our people's living is improving daily. Our people, however, are suffering bitter pain and misery due to the tragic division of the territory which has continued for 37 years. The Korean people unanimously hope that all the people will live harmoniously in a single nation by achieving national reunification at an early date.

We believe our people's just cause to reunify the fatherland without outside interference in an independent and peaceful way will be supported by the peoples of the nonaligned nations and the peace-loving people of the world, including the Malaysian people.

As member nations of the Nonaligned Movement located on the Asian Continent, Korea and Malaysia are advancing hand in hand to carry out the common cause of a prosperous Asia and Third World countries.

The government and people of the DPRK, as in the past, will in the future strengthen friendship and solidarity with your people in accord with the ideas of independence, friendship and peace, and will do their utmost to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further expand and develop on occasion of our delegation's visit to your country. I propose to toast to the friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Malaysian peoples, to the long and healthy life of the respected his majesty yang dipertuan agung, to the long and healthy life of the Korean people's great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, to the health of the respected Doctor His Excellency Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mohamed, to the health of all the excellencies and friends attending this banquet.

Calls on Malaysian King

SK142318 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 13 called on Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri Ayatuddin Al-Mu Adzam Shah, king of Malaysia, according to a report. The premier of the Administration Council conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the king.

Saying that he was greatly pleased with the kind and cordial regards of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the king asked the premier to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

The conversation took place in a warm atmosphere. Present there were Choe Chong-kuk, minister of foreign trade, and Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, of our country and Datuk Pengiran Othman, minister of federal territory, and Datuk Leo Moggie, minister of energy, telecommunications and posts, and the chief of protocol of the Royal Office.

Concludes Visit 15 Feb

SK170428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Kuala Lumpur on February 15 after concluding an official goodwill visit to Malaysia, according to a report. Flying on the flag poles at the airport were flags of the DPRK and Malaysia.

Premier Yi Chong-ok and his party were seen off at the airport by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed, Foreign Minister Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Datuk Leo Moggie, the Malaysian ambassador to our country and other personages concerned.

Premier Yi Chong-ok made public a departure statement at the airport. In the statement he expressed heartfelt thanks to the Malaysian Government and people for their warm welcome and hospitality accorded him during his stay in Malaysia and pointed out that his visit to Malaysia made an important contribution to further consolidating and developing the bonds of friendship established between the two peoples in the common struggle for building a new society independent and prospering. Expressing satisfaction with the fine result of his visit to Malaysia, he stressed that he would make all efforts to consolidate the success of his visit to Malaysia and to further deepen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two countries in carrying out the common cause of independence, sovereignty and nonalignment.

Earlier that day, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed paid a call on Premier Yi Chong-ok. A friendly conversation took place on the occasion.

HENG SAMRIN, PEN NAVOUTH ADDRESS EDUCATION FORUM

BK131415 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On the morning of 12 February a meeting was held at the National Assembly house by the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education in a grand atmosphere under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education. Attending this ceremony were, among others. Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, miniser of national defense, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and vice chairman of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education, and several cadres of the national and provincial committees for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education.

Following the playing of the national anthem and 1-minute of meditation in tribute to fallen heroes, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education, took the floor to open the meeting by stressing the following:

[Begin recording] We meet today to discuss a duty that all of us must face directly and solve in order to score a big victory for the nation. The question of eradicating the danger of illiteracy and promoting education for party members, cadres, employees, workers, youths, combatants and people in genral.

As all of you know very well, since national liberation on 7 January 1979, when we got rid of the race-exterminating, culture-destroying and economy-sapping Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, we have started fighting without delay to overcome and check three enemies: the aggressors, famine and ignorance.

We fought persistently against the first two enemies until we won resounding successes which have been applauded all over the world. We started combating the third enemy at about the same time, but we have not yet achieved complete success, for the colonialists, the feudalist society and the genocidal regime have left behind very serious consequences for us.

In the authentic, correct socialist regime following Marxism-Leninism, national construction and defense efforts call for logical thought and advanced technical and scientific knowledge. For example, leading cadres must clearly grasp the revolutionary line; the armed forces must know how to operate war equipment; the workers must know how to handle machinery; and the peasants must know about modern productive techniques.

In order to attain this objective it is imperative to promote education, for without education there can be no revolution; making a revolution calls for the eradication of illiteracy; illiteracy is the obstacle blocking the progress of the national society.

With all of this clearly in mind the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council then founded this national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education and set up a 3-year plan for combatting illiteracy in the PRK.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate leading comrades, comrades of the party affairs control committee and comrades of the people's revolutionary committee of every province and city as well as the teachers and fraternal volunteers in this work from the central to the grassroots levels for contributing to the most encouraging results achieved in the adults' educational efforts throughout the country. Let me stress that literacy schools are not only useful in the campaign against illiteracy alone. They are a most important political school for the teaching of ideology and for the dissemination of the party's political line among our people at present.

Our meeting today is most significant. It is an opportunity for us to discuss and find solutions for all difficulties, shortages and experiences encountered in the past and to seek means and measures for with them in future. I wish the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education complete success. [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of national education and secretary general of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education, presented a report on the outcome of the literacy and refresher course movement and on the objectives of the illiteracy eradication and refresher course education efforts for 1981-1982. In this report he expressed great appreciation for the efforts displayed by the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education in close cooperation with the revolutionary authorities at all levels to encourage and exhort our illiterate people to go to school to eliminate ignorance. He went on to say that despite a host of difficulties and obstacles, up to the present more than 600,000 or 15 percent of the illiterate throughout the country, have been liberated from illiteracy. Along with the literacy campaign the refresher course movement has also made great progress. Regarding the goal and task of combating illiteracy in 1982, he said:

[Begin recording] In accordance with the Council of Ministers' circular No 41-CM, dated 20 October 1981, dealing with the goal and task of education in the 1981-1982 school year, the national committee sets the following goal and task of the illiteracy eradication and refresher course campaign for 1981-1982:

1. More efforts must be exerted to vigorously accelerate the illiteracy eradicating movement, that is, the biggest campaign ever must be launched in order to bring the plan to a successful end. This campaign is aimed in the first place at party members, cadres, employees, workers, combatants, youths, chairmen and vice chairmen of production solidarity groups.

2. The emulation movement must be continued to help a number of provinces, districts and communes overcome the danger of illiteracy.

3. As for central refresher course schools, they must be upgraded to the tertiary education level. In the provinces where there are refresher course schools, if possible, the level must be upgraded to secondary education. As for provinces where there are not yet refresher course schools, efforts must be made to open them. At the same time refresher courses must be opened for units, localities, districts, communes and wards so as to enable party members, cadres, employees, workers, chairman and vice chairmen of production solidarity groups, combatants and youths to attend.

The national committee would like to take this rare opportunity to congratulate the National Defense Ministry for paying close attention to this matter, for establishing a network of combat courses to eradicate illiteracy and opening refresher courses within the ranks of our combatants from the central to grassroots levels throughout the country, and for closely cooperating in this field with the National Education Ministry. [applause] [end recording]

In addition, the report noted the duties and measures of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education [words indistinct]. After Minister Pen Navouth had read his report, several meeting participants took the floor to discuss and exchange opinions in an enthusiastic atmosphere with the aim of bringing complete success to the illiteracy combating movements in accordance with the party's 3-year plan.

This ceremony proceeded in a joyous atmosphere of militant determination and with a high sense of patriotism.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES LAO, SRV BANK OFFICIALS

BK141042 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, on 13 February received in audience at the former royal palace the Vietnam national bank delegation led by the bank's director general, Minister Nguyen Duy Gia, and the Laos state bank delegation headed by the bank's director general, Minister Sot Phetlasi. General Secretary Heng Samrin spoke about the significance of the high-level conference of the three countries' banks which, he said, will once again help strengthen the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

Heng Samrin stressed: The achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in all domains over the past 3 years, especially in economic restoration, are due to their own efforts and the material and moral aid from Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries. The Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos relations of friendship will last forever, Heng Samrin said.

Nguyen Duy Gia affirmed Vietnam's determination to develop the three countries' banking relations and highly appreciated the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people since the country was liberated.

The head of the Lao delegation, Sot Phetlasi, strongly condemned the genocidal crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people and expressed Laos' will to consolidate the three countries' relations of friendship to struggle against the enemy's maneuvers.

Chan Phin, minister of finance, attended the meeting. Also present were Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador, and Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea.

PRK-SRV-LAO BANKING CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

BK160901 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Feb (SPK) -- The high-level banking conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos concluded in Phnom Penh on Sunday, 14 February, after 3 days of work.

The participants discussed their experiences and reached agreement on measures aimed at consolidating and developing the banking apparatus of each country. The conference unanimously held that the cooperation of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries plays an important role in the economic development of the three countries.

In his closing statement, Minister Cha Rieng, director general of the Kampuchea state bank, declared that the success of the conference marked a new development in the relations and mutual assistance among the three countries. One of the important tasks of the bank of each country, he stressed, is to unite and to coordinate their action in the struggle against the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces who try to sabotage their economy.

Cha Rieng highly appreciated the success of the conference, which will contribute to strengthening the three countries' revolutionary forces.

Minister Cha Rieng, director general of the Kampuchea state bank; Minister Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the Vietnam national bank; and Minister Sot Phetlasi, director general of the Laos state bank, on Sunday signed the minutes on the cooperation among the three countries in the field of banking.

Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, attended the signing ceremony. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador, and Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, were also present.

Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance, on Sunday received in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Vietnam national bank led by its director general, Minister Nguyen Duy Gia. In the same evening, Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, gave a reception in honor of the success of the high-level banking conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The Vietnam national bank delegation left Phnom Penh today. It was seen off by Minister Cha Rieng, director general of the Kampuchea state bank, and other officials of the bank. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

YOS POR AT PHNOM PENH KUFNCD COMMITTEE MEETING

BK151015 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The Phnom Penh Municipal Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Committee organized a meeting at Onnalaom monastery on the morning of 12 February. Present on that occasion were Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade My Samedi, chairman of the Pynom Penh KUFNCD Committee; Venerable Um Sum, vice chairman of the central Buddhist clergy; and many members of the Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee.

Comrade Prum Than, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee, read a report on the 1981 activities and 1982 work plan. Comrade My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee, read the resolution of the Third KUFNCD Congress. The comrade stressed: The congress is firmly convinced that under the leadership of the KPRP, our people and the fraternal ethnic people throughout the country will move forward actively in carrying out the historic mission of enlivening our nation and developing our fatherland.

Comrade Yos Por spoke on the work and targets of the KUFNCD.

The meeting ended temporarily at 1115 in a joyous atmosphere.

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS FOR 8-14 FEB RELEASED

BK150222 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 8-14 February reporting period:

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 11 February reports that the trade office in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, is continuing to purchase rice from the peasants through its eight purchasing centers. In the first half of February it purchased over 100 tons of rice from the peasants. The target for rice purchases is 1,500 tons, which includes 500 tons of rice seed.

Kandal: At 0400 GMT on 13 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that the peasants in Svay District, Kandal Province, have transplanted nearly 3,000 hectares of rainy season rice and more than 1,000 hectares of dry season rice. They have also grown hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops, including beans and vegetables, and have raised tens of thousands of oxen, buffaloes, pigs, chickens and ducks.

At 0357 GMT on 14 February Phnom Penh SPK in French reports that the veterinary service in Kandal Province has vaccinated 50,400 head of cattle and 2,300 pigs against "contagious diseases."

Kompong Chhang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 11 February reports that in Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, the peasants had harvested as of the end of 1981 almost 4,000 tonsof rice and collected over 1,000 tons of ice seed.

SPK at 0400 GMT on 14 February reports that, in spite of natural disasters, the solidarity groups in Kompong Chhnang Province cultivated 54,900 hectares of rainy season rice. As of 12 January the peasants had sold 2,880 tons of paddy to the state, which was 880 tons above the plan. They have cultivated 1,970 hectares of subsidiary crops and 40 hectares of industrial plants. There are currently 3,000 head of cattle and 700 pigs in the province. Kompong Chhnang plans to enlarge the area under cultivation to 8,000 hectares.

Kompong Thom: SPK at 0400 GMT on 9 February reports that as of the beginning of February the solidarity production groups in Stoung District, Kompong Thom province, have planted 120 hectares of dry season rice. They are being assisted by the local authorities, chemical fertilizers and mechanized pumps. SPK notes that the peasants have been able to produce only 8,840 tons of paddy due to floods and drought. SPK adds that the population is also engaged in forestry, fishing and palm sugar production.

At 1230 GMT on 9 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that as of mid-January the peasants in Stoung District had harvested 7,450 hectares of rainy season rice. They plan to grow 2,000 hectares of dry season rice this year.

At 1100 GMT on 11 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that in 1981 the peasants of Baray District in spite of floods and drought, planted over 21,000 hectares of rainy season rice and over 6,000 hectares of secondary food crops. To date various communes have planted 300 hectares of dry season rice.

SPK at 0400 GMT on 13 February reports that as of the end of January the 49 fishing groups in Kompong Thom Province have caught a combined total of 370 tons of fish. They plan to catch a total of 2,500 tons during the current fishing season. They have produced 3 tons of dried fish and dozens of tons of smoked fish. The fishermen have at their disposal 917 fishing craft, of which 48 are equipped with motors.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 9 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that as of the end of January the peasants in Prey Veng Province had completed their harvesting of rainy season rice. They have transplanted over 24,000 hectares of dry season rice and planted over 4,000 hectares. They have also planted over 3,000 hectares of secondary crops — including corn, mung beans, peanuts, tobacco and sugarcane -- and many hectares of vegetables.

Takeo: At 0400 GMT on 11 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that as of the beginning of February, the peasants in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province, had tilled over 1,000 hectares of land and transplanted over 1,000 hectares of dry season rice out of a planned total of 4,000 hectares.

SPK at 1430 GMT on 12 February reports that with the aid of the local authorities who have provided chemical fertilizers and mechanized pumps the solidarity production groups in Prey Kabbas District haveplanted 4,000 of the planned total of 6,000 hectares of dry season rice. During the last rainy season the district was able to raise only 7,000 hectares of rice due to droughts and floods. The district currently plans to enlarge the area devoted to secondary crops. There are nearly 19,000 head of cattle, about 6,000 pigs and thousands of fowls in the district.

KAMPUCHEA REVIEWS FAILURE OF OPPOSITION COALITION

BK160656 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Tight or Loose, It Still Fails"]

[Text] In a letter to Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam, murderer Ieng Sary officially rejected the ASEAN proposal aimed at forming a so-called loose coalition for rallying the three traitorous Khmer groups -- Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk. Everyone knows that this rejection was made on Beijing's orders, because the Chinese expansionists do not want their lackeys to be at a disadvantage in this loose alliance farce. This reflects the differences between Beijing and the ASEAN countries, who followed the orders of the U.S. imperialists in trying to solve the so-called Kampuchea problem.

The masters are in dispute and their puppets are tearing at each other's throats. Both the tight and loose alliances have failed. This is a bitter defeat for the Chinese expansionists in their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Singapore and Thai ruling circles -- which painstakingly initiated the formation of this abortive reactionary company.

In an angry reaction, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed threatened to withdraw recognition from the defunct Democratic Kampuchean regime at the United Nations. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja subsequently voiced support for the Malaysian prime minister's statement and warned that the Khmer Rouge would lose ASEAN's support. Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan then hurriedly made a trip to the ASEAN capitals, beginning with Jakarta, in order to persuade the Indonesian leaders, who disagreed with the idea of establishing a loose coalition government among the reactionary Khmers, to search for new dark maneuvers.

As for the Thai leaders -- who shoulder the heaviest burden among all the ASEAN countries since they have to provide Thai territory as a refuge for the reactionary Khmers, supply weapons, food and mount military operations in support for the Pol Pot remnants and provide a meeting place for the three reactionary Khmer groups [passage indistinct] have all failed.

In September 1981 the Beijing reactionary circles, in collusion with Washington, persuaded the ASEAN countries to bring the three traitorous Khmer groups together in Singapore to discuss the formation of a coalition government in an attempt to find a way to change the coffin of the Democratic Kampuchean corpse and to enable the international reactionaries to look presentable in their scramble to preserve the seat [words indistinct]. Even with eight other meetings in Bangkok, they still could not reach any agreement.

Faced with this impasse, in November 1981 Rajaratnam proposed the formation of a loose government. Sihanouk and Son Sann willingly accepted this plan since they hoped to get some benefits, but the Pol Pot group asked for 2 months in which to study the proposal. Now the Pol Pot group has rejected the proposal at the order of his masters in Beijing.

What is the next farce that the expansionists, imperialists and ASEAN countries will prepare for the three traitorous Khmer groups? Obviously these teachers will face even greater difficulties in their attempt to induce the three reactionary Khmer groups to compromise with one another. These three groups can never be on good terms with each other because they agree with one another only on the problem of opposing the Kampuchean revolution. They will never think about the interests of the Kampuchean people. Their unbridled personal ambitions are the cause of their fundamental dispute. Each group wants only to return to power in Kampuchea in order to oppress the people and crush other groups. While the dogs are barking, the Kampuchean revolution advances ceaselessly and firmly.

The only fervent aspiration of our Kampuchean people is to have independence, freedom and peace. We are working to build a harmonious, peaceful and happy life and struggling valiantly and resolutely to defend our beloved fatherland.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS

BK161233 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] In accordance with the agreement of the foreign affairs ministers of the LPDR, the PRK and the SRV, the fifth plenary conference of the Indochinese foreign affairs ministers was majestically opened in Vientiane capital on the afternoon of 16 February.

Attending the conference were the delegation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign affairs minister; the delegation of the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Comrade Hun Sen, vice premier and foreign affairs minister; and the SRV Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign affairs minister. Comrade Khampheuan Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV; Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; Comrade Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, also attended the conference.

On this occasion, Comrade Khamphai Boupha, representing the Lao Government and people, delivered a speech to open the conference officially. After extending his warm welcome and respect to Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and their delegations, Comrade Khamphai Boupha said: This conference is held at a time when the three Indochinese peoples are together scoring great successes and victories in the struggle to build and safeguard independence and peace in their respective countries and are making significant contributions to the maintenance of peace in the world and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At the same time, with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, nonaligned countries and all progressive mankind throughout the world, the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples are striving to overcome all difficulties and to smash all sabotage schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have colluded with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby raising higher the status and positions of the three Indochinese countries in the international arena. We are very pleased to see that the militant solidarity, special relations and mutual cooperation and assistance in all fields among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have been developed and strengthened unprecedentedly. History has reaffirmed that no reactionary force can destroy the solidarity of our three countries, which has now become the overall strength guaranteeing victories in all fields of our peoples.

Though suffering heavy defeats, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, colluding with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, have not yet abandoned their scheme to sabotage the three Indochinese countries, create a situation of insecurity in this region, implement a policy of dividing the three Indochinese countries, instigate the ASEAN countries to turn against the Indochinese countries, and carry out psychological warfare, set up an economic blockade and launch attacks in the political, military and other fields against these countries with a view to weakening them.

In the wake of these developments, the conference of the three Indochinese foreign affairs ministers this time is even more significant. We will review together our political stand toward the world and this region. We will discuss and exchange views on numerous measures to strengthen the militant solidarity, further, coordinate, cooperate with and support one another in international affairs, and exert efforts to the fullest extent to smash all schemes and acts of the enemies, thus contributing to safeguarding world peace, and peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The conference subsequently went on with its routine work session.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN MEETS HUN SEN, NGUYEN CO THACH

BK170139 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] At 1730 on 16 February, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and finance minister, received at the Premier's Office a PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and an SRV Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs. The delegations have come to attend the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs, also joined Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan in receiving the guests. Also present were Comrade Neou Samom and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK and the SRV to Laos respectively.

On behalf of the Lao party, state and people, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed wholehearted welcome to the delegations. He expressed the hope that the conference will achieve great success as in previous ones so that the political role of the three fraternal countries will be heightened both in this region and in the world on the basis of the special solidarity among the three fraternal Indochinese countries which are enjoying the support and approval of the Soviet Union and other socialist community members.

On this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach expressed deep thanks to the Lao side for the warm and cordial welcome accorded to the delegations. They highly appreciated the success of the conferences, which show the strength of the firm solidarity among the three fraternal countries, which cannot be destroyed or sabotaged by any enemy.

The conversation between the hosts and the guests proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

WORLDWIDE SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN POLICY CLAIMED

BK151416 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Correct and Just Foreign Policy Has Been Wholeheartedly Supported by the World's People"]

[Text] Each of our people's victories can be attributed to the wholehearted support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and friends across the five continents. In implementing of the foreign policy of peace, independence, self-mastery and socialism over the past 5 years, the LPDR's role and status have been continuously heightened in the international arena, thereby creating favorable conditions for defending and building our beloved country.

What we are particularly proud of is that we have become a member of the socialist community with the support of the great Soviet Union. The militant alliance and special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have developed a step further and improved in all respects during the past year. The solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been consolidated and further strengthened. The glorious success of the conference of the vice foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and some socialist countries held in the capital of Vientiane in December 1981 testifies to the unanimity and vigorous support of the fraternal socialist countries for the just struggle of our people and other Indochinese countries.

The strengthening of the militant solidarity and the special relationship which exists between our country and Vietnam and Kampuchea and of the solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries will always serve as a sparkling gem in the foreign policy of our party and state.

Implementing our unswerving policy of peace, friendship and good-neighbor relations in coordination with the two fraternal Indochinese countries, our foreign minister has visited various Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Thailand. These visits have not only strengthened good neighhbor relations and friendship, but have also contributed to strengthening mutual understanding and the promotion of meetings and talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, which are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation.

As a member of the coordinating committee of the nonaligned countries, we have positively contributed to the Nonaligned Movement's anti-imperialist solidarity and promoted the cause of the struggle to build a new international economic order on the basis of equality and respect for each other's national sovereignty. At the United Nations we have resolutely exposed schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, opposed the arms race and demanded the reduction of forces in the interest of peace, the easing of tension among nations and for the security of various nations.

Our successes on the diplomatic front in the past are, first of all, the successes of the foreign policy of our party, which has clearly distinguished friends from enemies, closely coordinated our country's strength with that of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries, and closely united and cooperated in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to turn our current strength into an overall force serving our people's revolutionary cause and effectively carrying out the international obligations of our party and state.

It is more necessary in this new period for our party, state and people to strive to win international conditions which will contribute to swiftly fulfilling the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country, gradually building material and technical bases of socialism and consolidating our national defense. It is also necessary for us to stand side by side with the various fraternal socialist countries and nations in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, and against imperialism, Beijing expansionism and hegemonism and all reactionaries. Appropriate contributions must be made to the overall victory of the country and to the ceaseless growth and development of the world's revolutionary forces and to creating new and favorable conditions for our party, state and people in order to effectively fulfill their international obligations.

ARMY, PEOPLE URGED TO SMASH ENEMY SCHEMES

BK170421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed article: "Resolutely Counter and Smash All Enemy Schemes To Sabotage Our New System"]

[Text] The situation prevailing in our country over the past 6 years clearly shows to our army and people that the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese reactionaries and other reactionary forces have carried out serious sabotage activities against the Lao revolution in the political, economic and military spheres. In particular, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have colluded with the reactionaries to carry out schemes to sabotage our revolution by feeding, training and arming the former routed mercenaries of the CIA, including those of Kongle, Vang Pao and other exiled Lao reactionaries, and sending them to brazenly spy on, plunder and disturb the happiness and tranquillity of the people in remote areas, regions and provinces, in the mountainous areas and along the Mekong River border areas.

The above-mentioned activities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries run counter to our revolution. These are characteristically cunning and gravely dangerous acts, aimed at sabotaging and overthrowing the new system and swallowing up our country and checking the success of our national construction and development work as well as of the modernization of our army. Nevertheless, all their despicable schemes have been exposed and punished by our army and people.

The army's and people's cause for building and defending the country has achieved successes and is advancing continuously. Our army is daily growing. It is capable of countering the enemy's schemes and firmly safeguarding the country. All this is a resolute act of loyalty to the party and country conducted by our armed forces and public security forces.

Those successes are the gains won by the entire Lao people at the cost of their lives, blood, flesh and sweat. The above concerte achievements have made friendly countries, particularly those in the socialist camp, and various peace- and justice-loving countries in the world heartily rejoice.

That is why the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese reactionaries, the international reactionaries and their faithful lackeys are bitter and indignant at this event. Once they fail in one tactic, they will try other methods in various forms. They have had both immediate and long-term sabotage plans. After failing in their military schemes, they turn to political maneuvers. They are resorting to every method possible such as threats, encirclement and creation of the so-called united front for the liberation of Laos and so forth.

They once assigned five Thai terrorists to sneak into Laos to cause disturbances in Ban Khok Sai, Sithantai Canton, Vientiane Province. However, our guerrillas and public security forces promptly stopped them and instantly killed two of them. The remainder fled in panic. This blatant act is part of their overall scheme to sabotage our new system and the people's happiness and tranquility. Such an adventurous and hopeless act only exposes their own nature to the people in general.

As a result, our army and people are more determined to counter and punish them and have become more closely united. Let us heighten our vigilance and stand ready to smash to bits all enemy's schemes. No matter how brutal or cunning his scheme is, the enemy surely cannot check Laos' advancement to socialism. However, the Lao army and people cannot relax their attention. They must maintain vigilance toward all enemy's schemes. Our army must carry out the slogan: Everything for defending the country and building socialism. Every citizen must participate in the national defense and public security work and must not allow any enemy come in to destroy us. All military corps and people in all localities must closely cooperate to conduct their normal patrols in the areas under their responsibility, closely follow activities of the reactionaries, spies, agents, bandits and opportunists and duly punish them. This is particularly applied to the various districts, cantons and villages located along the Mekong River. This is to protetct the lives and property of our people, defend the country and maintain tranquility and public order.

DELEGATION RETURNS 16 FEB FROM PCF CONGRESS

BK170234 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 February, the LPRP delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, returned to Vientiane after attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] at the latter's invitation. The conference was held from 3 to 7 February.

On hand to greet Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and party at the airport were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, Comrade Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, other vice ministers and senior cadres from the offices concerned.

Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and some senior officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

COVERAGE OF INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAO'S VISIT

Arrival 15 Feb

BK151316 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his party arrived in Thailand at 1145 today for a visit as guests of the Thai Foreign Ministry, and were greeted upon their arrival at Bangkok airport by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and other senior government officials.

The Indian foreign minister is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on and hold talks with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi at the Foreign Ministry at 1500 today. At 1930 the Thai foreign minister will host a dinner reception for his Indian counterpart at the Foreign Ministry. The Indian foreign minister will pay a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Col Thanat Khoman at Government House and leave Bangkok for home at 1745 hours.

Meeting With Sawetsila

BK160427 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Statement by Thai Foreign Ministry Information Department Director General Chet Sutcharitkun on 15 February -- recorded]

[Text] The talks between the Thai and Indian foreign ministers today proceeded well and were very successful. The foreign ministers agreed to continue to conduct dialogues on the solution of regional problems. The Thai foreign minister accepted an invitation to visit India at a time to be decided later.

The Indian foreign minister gave a briefing on India-China relations, noting that the dialogues between the two countries are proceeding in the right direction. He also noted that India-Pakistan relations are also heading in the right direction as a result of the dialogue between the two countries. The Thai side expressed support for the concept of establishing a south Asian forum in the Indian subcontinent.

The talks on Thai-Indian relations proceeded satisfactorily. Thailand thanked India for planning to release the 5 Thai fishing boats and some 100 crewmen who strayed into Indian waters during a storm late last year. Thailand suffered a 530-million-baht trade deficit with India in 1980 and thus it sought to promote further exports to India in order to redress the situation. The Indian side pledged that its Commerce Ministry will seek ways to remedy the problem, possibly by sending a trade delegation to Thailand, or vice versa, to iron out this matter.

Meeting With Thanat

BK161504 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his party paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Col Thanat Khoman at Government House at 1100 today.

The deputy prime minister and Indian foreign minister discussed relations between their two countries. The Indian foreign minister expressed his desire to promote further the existing relations between Thailand and India. Thailand and India have cooperated with each other in the economic field to a very good degree. However, it is possible to expand this cooperation. The deputy prime minister said Thailand is willing to cooperate with India because the two countries have never had any conflicts over their interests. Besides, in the past Thailand and India closely associated with each other, particularly in the area of culture. The deputy prime minister further said that Thailand is interested in cooperating with India in such economic areas as joint fishing ventures which, he believed, can benefit both countries.

They also discussed the Kampuchean problem. The deputy prime minister explained Thailand's attitude of noninvolvement toward the Kampuchean problem. However, Thailand cannot avoid the repercussions of the problem. In particular, the influx of refugees into Thailand has created a heavy burden for the Thai Government and people. Thailand wants the problem to be solved through political means and has never closed the door to contacts with Vietnam if there was hope for success.

Thailand and the other ASEAN countries are closely cooperating with each other now to end the Kampuchean problem.

The Indian foreign minister said his visit has enabled him to understand Thailand's attitude and opinion better and expressed thanks to the Thai Government and high-level officials for the friendly reception accorded to him and his party.

News Conference

BK170447 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) still have to seek an agreeable "peace formula" to solve the Kampuchean problem, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference at the Indian Embassy here, Rao said, however, it was his impression that both Hanoi and Bangkok shared the desire to ease tension in the region.

The Indian foreign minister who left for India yesterday had visited Hanoi and discussed regional issues with the Thai leaders in Bangkok, including Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, and Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman.

He said that although both Vietnam and Thailand, the frontline states of ASEAN, desired to see peace in the Southeast Asian region, there still existed differences in their respective perceptions of the Kampuchean issue.

He said he did not bring any specific message from the Vietnamese leaders to the Thai counterparts. "What I brought to the Thai leaders if the general impression that Hanoi also wants peace," he said.

The foreign minister confirmed that the Thai leaders did not exclude the possibility solving the Kampuchean conflict through "talks at all levels, including regional talks."

However, he added: "It is my own impression that the Thais did not say in clearcut terms under what circumstances such a regional dialogue would be held."

Thailand had earlier rejected the proposal of Hanoi for a regional conference between ASEAN members and the Indochinese states, including the Heng Samrin regime which ASEAN does not recognize as the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

Rao said that among the "differences" between New Delhi and Bangkok was the problem over the legitimatacy of Kampuchea government. While ASEAN supported the Khmer Rouge which is fighting a guerrilla welfare against the Vietnamese in Kampuchea, New Delhi recognizes the Heng Samrin administration backed by the Vietnamese.

However, he said that India, like ASEAN, opposed all forms of military occupation of one country by another -- be it the Russian occupation of Afghanistan or the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea.

Touching on the possibility of regional talks between Hanoi and Bangkok, Rao said that no further progress has been made since the meeting of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Foreign Minister Sitthi in New York.

"But once the talks get going, there could be 10 more rounds of talks," he said.

He added that given the present favourable atmosphere in the region, he saw no bars to another round of regional talks between the conflicting parties.

Delhi Report on Conference

BK161640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has expressed India's willingness to help find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, addressing a crowded press conference in Bangkok today at the end of his 2-day talks with Thai leaders, he said India would be willing to make its contribution to resolve the issue. Rao, however, made it clear that India is not assigning to itself any specific role.

He told the press conference that during his discussions in Hanoi and Bangkok he gathered the impression that both Vietnam and Thailand are now in favor of regional approach to Kampuchean problem. He expressed the hope that a congenial atmosphere would prevail to bring about peace and harmony in the Southeast Asian region.

Asked about China's role in the region, Rao said India's relations with Beijing are in the process of normalization.

In reply to another question, Rao said the foreign-secretary-level meeting in Islamabad between India and Pakistan early next month would be followed by a meeting of top officials in South Asian countries for greater cooperation among themselves in the economic and technical fields. He said this will help build trust and confidence among countries of the region on the basis of equality.

Earlier, Rao called on Thai Deputy Prime Minister Dr Thanat Khoman and discussed all aspects of the Southeast Asian situation. Dr Khoman recalled India's role in the past in bringing about peace and stability in the region.

Rao has since left Bangkok for New Delhi at the end of his visit to Vietnam and Thailand.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK170209 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "India Cannot Be a Real Honest Broker"]

[Text] The visit of Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao to Bangkok, even though it might have little effect on the tensions afflicting this region, is helpful in that several misunderstandings could have been sorted out -- misunderstandings that perhaps need not have arisen in the first place. Possibly there were in-depth discussions about the situation in Southeast Asia between him and our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila which, naturally, would not be made public. However, it is significant that there was no joint communique issued, considering that one was made public when Rao visited Hanoi.

The main message that Rao seems to have brought here from his government and from Hanoi is that India is willing to play the part of an honest broker in reducing the tensions in this area. There is no question that neither Thailand nor fellow-members of ASEAN will reject such an offer. But at the same time it must be questioned whether India has the credentials to play that role. India was one of the first non-aligned countries to recognize the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh along with such 'non-aligned' countries like Cuba, Laos and other Soviet client states.

Naturally such recognition was a slap in the face of ASEAN but ASEAN leaders did not do a song and dance about it because they realized that New Delhi was possibly forced to make such a decision and put her imprimateur, for what it is worth, on the legitimacy of the Heng Samrin regime which was installed in Phnom Penh as a puppet government by the Vietnamese forces. Such recognition, whether anybody agrees or not, indirectly legitimizes the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

ASEAN leaders do recognize India's problem which is far worse in west Asia where the Soviet troops are in occupation of Afghanistan and that occupation is challenged more effectively by the Afghan mujahadin than the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea by the Khmer Rouge. That is not all. India, in open statements, has condemned the United States for supplying arms to Pakistan but what she is actually worried about is that Pakistan is in the final stages of developing a nuclear device. Under such circumstances, it is only natural that India is more preoccupied by west Asia than by the tensions in Southeast Asia.

But whatever the circumstances, ASEAN will welcome the efforts of all countries, especially a large Asian country like India, to reduce tensions in this part of the world. We do not know, nor can we hazard a guess, as to how India plans to implement her offer. Naturally, the first step to take would be to negotiate the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea but this is a herculean task and we believe that only the Soviet Union can issue such an order.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUTS BBC ON PHANUPHONG VIEWS

BK170550 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A BBC Thai-language broadcast at 1915 on 16 February said that Thailand agrees with the convening of a regional meeting to resolve the Kampuchean problem. In this context, a statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong following his meeting with the Indian foreign minister was cited. The broadcast commented that the statement corresponded with Vietnam's proposal.

Regarding this matter the Foreign Ministry has pointed out that the BBC report is totally untrue. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong has never made a statement to that effect or expressed such views to anyone on any occasion.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM KHUN SA'S FORMER STRONGHOLD

BK120204 Bangkok POST in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The authorities have withdrawn all troopers and Rangers assigned to opium warlord Khun Sa's former stronghold of Ban Hin Taek, Chiang Rai Governor Sakda Ophong said yesterday.

Police and village defence volunteers, headed by Mae Chan District officer Chamlong Siriphan, were yesterday given responsibility for maintaining peace and order in the village, recently renamed Ban Thoetthai.

Mr Sakda said that at least 70 percent of the village's 1,382 residents had returned home and more were expected to follow as the situation returned to normal.

It was understood that none of the Shan rebels formerly based in Ban Hin Taek are in Thai territory, Mr Sakda said.

He said that if they were still in Thailand they would be found by Ranger and government troops patrols combing Chiang Rai Province.

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE REJECTING PRC NOTE

BK161600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] On 16 February our Foreign Ministry sent a note to reply to the 11 February 1982 Chinese Foreign Ministry note. The following is the text of the note:

To the PRC Foreign Ministry, Beijing:

Despite the fact that the Chinese side turned down the 28 December 1981 Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposal that both sides refrain from carrying out hostile armed activities along the border between the two countries for 10 days during the Year of the Dog Tet, the Vietnamese side declared it would unilaterally carry out this proposal. The Vietnamese armed forces stationed along the border scrupulously observed instructions, thus creating favorable conditions for the peoples and soldiers along the border between the two countries to celebrate the spring festival peacefully and joyfully. World public opinion hailed the Vietnamese side's good will and the UN secretary general himself also confirmed that the situation was calm along the border between the two countries during the occasion of Tet. Nevertheless, on 11 February 1982 the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing fabricating what it called Vietnam's intensive preparations for armed provocations at the border with China. This is a familiar trick of the Chinese authorities aimed at distorting Vietnam's good will, diverting public opinion's attention from demanding that the Chinese side respond positively to the recent proposal of the Vietnamese side and covering up their schemes and actions of continuing to accelerate armed provocations, war preparations and treats of war to create tension along the border and to wage an all-round war of destruction to pursue big-country expansionism and hegemonism, thus posing a threat to the independence, peace and stability of the Indochinese countries and the Southeast Asian countries as a whole.

The SRV Foreign Ministry totally rejects the slanderous charge cited in the 11 February 1982 Chinese Foreign Ministry note. The Vietnamese people, with the determination to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, demand that the Chinese side withdraw from illegally occupied Vietnamese territories.

Out of friendship for the Chinese people and a desire to achieve peace and stability along the border between the two countries in order to contribute to peace and stability in the region for the benefit of the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries in Southeast Asia, the SRV Government persists in its policy of solving all problems arising from relations between the two countries through negotiations and will strive to do its utmost along this line.

The 30 January 1982 Vietnamese Foreign Ministry note -- in which Vietnam proposed to the Chinese side that the two sides end all armed hostile activities along the border between the two countries and quickly resume the third round of the Vietnam-China talks in order to tackle the problem of ensuring peace and stability along the border between the two countries and to discuss all matters of mutual interests -- has once again testified to the good will of the Vietnamese side.

Public opinion is waiting for the Chinese side's positive response to this proposal and is expecting to receive a prompt reply from the Chinese side.

PRC POLICY REVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY OF CONFLICT

17 Feb NHAN DAN Comment

OW170741 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- NHAN DAN today says that the rectionary Beijing authorities have over the past three years committed mounting crimes against the Vietnamese people in a type of war of sabotage in many fields, including violations of the border line and usurpation of northern Vietnamese border territory.

The paper says: "The multi-formed occupation of Vietnamese territory, especially inland border areas, is part of the traditional expansionist and hegemonist strategy of the successive reactionary Chinese ruling cliques for thousands of years. Nowadays the Beijing authorities under the signboard of 'revolution, socialism', far from avoiding the old ruts of the former Chinese kings, have stepped up their aggression against Vietnam in a way even more blatant and perfidious than that of the former feudalist and bourgeois rulers in China. This has found clear expression in Beijing's attacks on Hoang Sa Archipelago in 1956 and 1974 and innumerable events along the Sino-Vietnamese border since 1949".

The paper recalls that almost a century ago, the Qing Dynasty, and more recently the Chiang Kai-shek regime, carried out schemes to usurp Vietnamese territory.

The paper continues: "Following the victories of the revolution in Vietnam and China and desirous of promoting the friendship between the two peoples and turning the Sino-Vietnamese border into a friendship line, Vietnam proposed in 1957 that the two countries strictly respect the historical border line as provided for in the 1887-1895 French-Qing accords. The Chinese side accepted the proposal a year later. But it is regrettable that China did not match its words with its deeds.

"Despite the agreement reached between the two countries in 1957-1958, China argued for 'maintaining the present situation' of the border in order to legitimize its usurpation of more than 60 places in Vietnamese territory after the border delineation and, at the same time, to legitimize its occupation of 90 other places on Vietnamese territory between 1949 when they came to power and February 17, 1979, as was pointed out in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's memorandum on March 15, 1979.

"After the failure of China's large-scale aggressive war against the six border provinces of Vietnam in February 1979, Chinese troops have still been stationed at dozens of peaks along the border and deep inside Vietnamese territory.

"Since then they have occupied more peaks and groups of peaks on the Vietnamese side of the common border and built more observation posts and blockhouses there to create a system of defence line on the peaks along the border of the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son. They have step by step broadened the areas under their occupation and encroached upon other places on Vietnamese territory.

"What is particularly serious is that they have re-drawn the frontier on the maps (which were captured during their war of aggression against Vietnam), conducted intrusions into Xin Man village, Ha Tuyen Province, on October 15, 1980, and attacked and occupied Height 400 in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, as well as several heights in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, in May 1981. They were firmly resisted and suffered heavy losses".

The paper concludes: "The serious intrusions into Vietnam's territory during the past three years have revealed Beijing's present scheme, i.e., while continually preparing for a war to annex Vietnam, they have resorted to every perfidious move to exert military pressure and foment troubles along the common border, keep Vietnam's northern border area under control, nibble at Vietnamese territory, and alter the frontier in accordance with the 'present situation' of their occupation, and then further expand their occupation area. This explains why Beijing has rejected every proposal by Vietnam to cease fire and armed provocations along the common border and to resume the third round of the Vietnam-China talks."

Hanoi Radio Comment

BK161246 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "China's Hostile Policy Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Peace-loving people in the world will never forget the crimes committed by Chinese troops during their war of aggression against Vietnam on 17 February 1979. On that day, when Vietnamese children were sleeping soundly, 60,000 Chinese troops attacked Vietnam's northern border areas, destroying many projects newly restored by the Vietnamese people and almost everything left after the two U.S. air wars of destruction. They devastated three provincial capitals and 300 villages, killed many old people, women and children and threw their bodies into wells or fires. They even poisoned the water resources and polluted the environment. The crimes on 17 February 1979 bear the stamp of Beijing's expansionism, betrayal of revolution and sabotage of the longstanding friendship binding the peoples of Vietnam and China.

These crimes also marked a turning point in Deng Xiaoping's policy of collusion with the United States. Deng himself informed the United States of the aggression beforehand and asked for military support. He shamelessly declared: "To attack Vietnam is for others to watch." So, losses during the attack against Vietnam do not mean anything for China. It is okay even if 50,000 or 1 million Chinese should die.

It is true that they were heavily defeated during their aggressive war against Vietnam. Until now, however, they have not given up their malicious designs of expansion and hegemony. In the past 3 years, the Beijing authorities, openly colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have stepped up war preparations and kept threatening to teach Vietnam another lesson. In fact, they have been conducting an all-round war of destruction against Vietnam. The aim is to weaken Vietnam and break the unity of the three Indochinese countries for their annexation. But whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen. It is not up to Beijing to decide. Now Vietnam is stronger than ever and the unity of the three Indochinese countries is being strengthened by the great and all-sided assistance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We have inflicted a heavy setback on the aggressors. Yet, with a desire to live in peace and friendship with the Chinese people and other neighbors, we have proposed the signing with China of a bilateral agreement on peaceful coexistence and a nonaggression treaty and persistently called for an end to all armed actions along the Sino-Vietnamese border and an early resumption of the Vietnam-China talks. This gesture of good will was still rejected. To aggravate the situation, the Chinese side has in the past 3 years carried out 6,000 armed provocations against Vietnam. Most recently, it brazenly turned down our peace initiative put forth in the 30 January 1982 note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

Our desire for peace and friendship should not be taken for a sign of weakness. In the face of Beijing's challenge, the Vietnamese are always prepared to counter vigorously in defense of their independence and territorial integrity. Pursuing the hostile policy against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, seeking to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia, continuing the collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the arms race and war preparations, selling the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and trampling upon the traditional friendship with Vietnam, the Beijing authorities will certainly invite more ignominious setbacks.

NHAN DAN HITS PRC OFFICIALS' VISIT TO PARACELS

OW160839 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- NHAN DAN today exposes Beijing's attempts to justify its illegal occupation of the Vietnamese archipelago of Hoang Sa by carrying soil from China to earth up trees there. Commenting on the trip by Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong, respectively chief and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese army, to the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Archipelago, bringing along soil from Zhongnanhai to earth up coconut-trees there, the paper writes:

"In January 1974 the Beijing ruling circle, colluding with the United States, brazenly attacked and occupied the Hoang Sa Archipelago then garrisoned by the Saigon army. Since then Beijing's generals have frequently come to the archipelago to stir up psycho-warfare feelings and sent more troops and weapons there and fortified this archipelago into a military base overlooking Southeast Asian countries. It is noteworthy that their tour was timed to coincide with an announcement by the Taipei authorities to place the archipelagoes in the Eastern Sea, including Vietnam's archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa (Spratly), under their control. These two events occurred after the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had published a white book providing undeniable proofs that the archipelogoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa belong to Vietnam".

"Assigning two generals to bring a bit of soil from Zhong Nanhai to Hoang Sa, Beijing hopes to prove that this archipelago is Chinese territory", the paper says in conclusion.

NGUYEN CO THACH LEAVES FOR VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

OW161259 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV foreign minister, left Hanoi today for the fifth conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to be held in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR. He was seen off by Comrades Vo Dong Giang, vice foreign minister Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department and Siphan Malivarn, charge d'affaires ad interim of the LPDR Embassy in Hanoi.

HUN SEN LEAVES FOR VIENTIANE AFTER STOPOVER

OW161257 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] After his stopover in Hanoi, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, left here today for the fifth conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to be held in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR. He was seen off by Comrades Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and foreign minister; Vo Dong Giang, vice foreign minister; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Central Committee; Kong Korm, PRK ambassador in Hanoi; and Siphan Malivarn, charge d'affaires ad interim of the LPDR Embassy in Hanoi.

U.S. ACCUSED OF DECEIT ON TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK160420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Article by station editor: "It Is the United States Who Is the Culprit"]

[Text] Since mid-1981, Uncle Sam has once again been raising a hue and cry about the alleged use of chemical weapons by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. His allies in Beijing, London and a number of Southeast Asian capitals have promptly added their voices to the chorus.

Making a big fuss about the whole affair, Uncle Sam first dispatched doctors and specialists to the region, then pressed the United Nations to send a mission up to the Kampuchean-Thai border to collect proof of the chemical warfare allegedly waged by Vietnam in Kampuchea. Uncle Sam has also smuggled scouts and some of his Lao henchmen into Laos in the hope of finding incriminating evidence against Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Progressive mankind, however, has had the opportunity to witness yet another failure by Uncle Sam in his attempt to sling mud at the SRV. A few leaves which he brought to Washington for tests could not stand up as proof that Vietnam had used toxic chemicals, because such samples can be easily collected in many parts of the world. Upon its return, the UN team also had to conclude that there had been no evidence to prove the U.S. charges.

In a conference of the Association of American Scientists and Technologists held late last year, the association's scientists concluded that the evidence presented by the United States against Vietnam was unconvincing and vague, and therefore unbelievable. A member of the association pointed out this was nothing more than a maneuver employed by the United States to cover up the fact that it has continued to stockpile chemical weapons and to produce new ones.

Yet, according to a BBC report on 15 February, U.S. Secretary of State Haig, defying public opinion, has baselessly claimed in a televised statement that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and that these chemicals have killed thousands of Kampuchean and Afghan civilians.

While Uncle Sam was cooking up such stories about the use of toxic chemicals by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea and Afghanistan to conceal his spending of millions of dollars for the production of new toxic chemicals, the U.S. paper New York TIMES published a 500-page report providing a fairly concrete account of how the United States had used toxic chemicals to kill the peoples of Indochina in earlier years.

In the past, progressive mankind was already somewhat aware of this cruel chemical warfare waged by Uncle Sam in Indochina. The 500-page report by USAF Maj William Buckingham, however, has revealed that the U.S. chemical war against the Indochinese peoples did not begin only in 1964. On the contrary, the United States had already formulated plans for such a war well before that year. The documents presented by William Buckingham pointed out that as early as 1961 U.S. Secretary of Defense McNamara himself had sought to deceive public opinion at home and abroad about that chemical war.

At the time, the United States described the chemicals it used as "defoliants." In fact, they were substances which could have serious immediate and long-term effects on man and the environment. Thousands of gallons of these toxic chemicals were sprayed by aircraft bearing the puppet Vietnamese Air Force's insignia and flown by mufti-clad puppet pilots. This was aimed at leading people into believing that the chemicals were not harmful to man.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Nolting was an avid supporter of this secret plan to spray chemical poisons. He told everyone that they were civil goods in order to get around the stipulations of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and international conventions. The U.S. Departments of State and Defense also kept a stock of prepared statements and falsified documents to present to the press when the latter inquired about or questioned the U.S. use of chemical poisons against the Indochinese peoples.

The missions flown by U.S. aircraft to spray chemical poisons on Laos in 1964 were described as reconnaissance flights conducted in support of the Lao Government -- namely, the Lao reactionaries who were overthrown by the Lao people in 1975.

The U.S. Government also issued an order authorizing U.S. officials to disavow U.S. pilots and servicemen engaged in the spraying of toxic chemicals in Indochina if they were captured by their adversaries, in an attempt to cut off all leads on this internationally forbidden crime.

It can be said that Uncle Sam made fairly careful and comprehensive preparations to deceive public opinion at home and abroad with regard to the use of chemical poisons against the peoples of the Indochinese countries -- a war condemned by progressive mankind in the later years of this century as the most barbarous and cruel in the world's history. The detrimental consequences of Uncle Sam's chemical war have been and continue to be felt in large areas and they are affecting the three Indochinese countries in many respects.

Even American soldiers who were forced by Uncle Sam into this chemical war are themselves now suffering from its harmful effects. The U.S. veterans association has voiced its accusations before the American public and demanded that the U.S. Government pay compensation. An organization to investigate the use of chemical poisons by the United States in Indochina was founded recently to reach a conclusion on the crime perpetrated by Uncle Sam.

The new 500-page document about the U.S. chemical war in Indochina made public by William Buckingham has made righteous Americans feel more indignant and stands as yet another undeniable proof of Uncle Sam's true face with regard to the killing of the Indochinese peoples in the past as well as the present.

Fearing public reaction, the U.S. Department of State has deleted 20 important pages from this 500-page document for the reason, as expressed by the White House, that their publication would adversely affect the current relations between the United States and foreign countries. This, however, is an understatement. A responsible U.S. foreign service official firmly stated that full publication of these 20 pages would endanger the interests of the United States in the field of foreign relations and seriously affect its relations with other countries.

U.S. imperialism and no one else is guilty of using toxic chemicals to kill the Indochinese peoples. But now the U.S. powerholders themselves are loudly making slanderous charges against Vietnam and the socialist countries in order to cover up their crime and lend a hand to the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces in opposing and undermining the independence and freedom of the Indochinese countries and causing instability in Southeast Asia.

Mankind must remain vigilant and take timely actions to halt this dark scheme of U.S. imperialism and its followers.

AIMS OF CARRINGTON'S ASEAN TOUR QUESTIONED

BK131638 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary by (Thuy Chi) on British foreign minister's tour of five ASEAN countries -- date not given]

[Text] On 9 February, British Foreign Minister Carrington concluded his long tour early in the year of five ASEAN member countries -- Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore -- to carry out his mission as a London political decoy.

According to observers, London seems to have shown a great deal of concern for remote Asia since the beginning of the year. No sooner had the new year begun, then the top London leaders were rushing to Asia. On 4 January, British Deputy Foreign Minister Atkins went to Beijing for 5 days to strengthen relations with Beijing. On 28 January, the British foreign minister also left London to begin his tour of five ASEAN countries.

What did the British foreign minister have in mind in coming to this region? Obviously this was not a friendship visit as advertised by the British ruling circles. The British press has also expounded on the purpose of Carrington's trip -- that is, to demonstrate that Britain has always supported ASEAN countries and is doing so now on the Kampuchean issue. Moreover, it is of no less importance that Britain wants to strengthen its trade relations with those countries where it has been suffering losses in its competition with the United States, Japan and other Western European countries.

One can clearly see what London hopes to gain through Carrington's trip. On the one hand, it has sought to heighten British presence in Southeast Asia; on the other hand, it wants to carry out the role of an acolyte what is colluding with the United States and the Chinese expansionists to oppose and sabotage Vietnam and Kampuchea, causing tension in the region.

Since the end of World War II, the prestige of this old imperialist country has declined and its area of operations has also shrunk. Britain is now thinking of increasing its influence and enlarging its area of operations, mainly to seek markets for the British capitalists. It was primarily for this reason that eight major businessmen accompanied the British foreign minister during his ASEAN tour.

To woo future customers, the British foreign minister racked his brain for common views and loudly and eagerly voiced support for the ASEAN countries opposition to Vietnam and Kampuchea. Wherever he went -- from Jakarta to Bangkok, and from Kuala Lumpur to Manila -- Carrington made accusations and distorted statements slandering Vietnam and Kampuchea and pledging support for the establishment of a loose coalition of the three reactionary Khmer factions.

No sooner had he left Jakarta, Indonesia, for Manila, the Philippines, than Carrington had to assert: We -- that is, Britain -- have supported you in every way. As if it was still not sufficient to give the host a good impression, in Bangkok, Thailand, the British envoy thought that he no longer needed to be cautious and bluntly said: Britain will follow ASEAN policy.

During this tour, Carrington wholeheartedly fulfilled the role of a loyal ally and a number one faithful acolyte of the United States. Everyone knows that Beijing, assisted by Washington, has long concocted several plots to oppose Vietnam and sabotage the independence of Kampuchea. It has mustered the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Kampucheans in exile to set up the so-called loose 3-faction coalition government.

However, the Beijing expansionists who fathered this deformed fetus could not achieve any results after having made several efforts, even with ASEAN's assistance. After several meetings in Kuala Lumpur and then in Thailand, they still cannot tie the three lame horses together. This devilish alliance threatens to disintegrate, which is all the more serious at a time when some of the ASEAN countries have threatened to withdraw their support for the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Faced with the danger of a total collapse of the Kampuchean reactionaries' loose alliance, the London leaders once again sided with Washington and Beijing, striving to resurrect the corpse.

Carrington took further advantage of ASEAN forums to oppose Vietnam. He called on the Western European countries to oppose the EEC decision to give aid to Vietnam. Finally, from behind these wooing attitudes and statements, Carrington poked out his economic cards by giving the eight leading British businessmen free rein to pursue customers.

Prior to Carrington's arrival in some of the ASEAN countries, there were movements to protest the British capitalist companies' overbearing attitudes which are comparable to a big fish eating small fries.

Recently, Malaysia announced its reduction in trade with Britain, and relations between Malaysia and Britain are poor. Carrington had to painstakingly enhance the value of British economists, saying that they are very knowledgable and thoroughly understand the development of ASEAN countries and their policies.

Carrington pledged to help Indonesia develop agriculture and industry. In this connection, he even made plans to sent British youths to this country. In Thailand, Foreign Minister Carrington asserted London's concern for Bangkok's economy by saying: The presence of the leaders of eight major British companies in my delegation is obvious proof of Britain's concern for development in Thailand.

Although his plot is large and it reflects many ambitions, the British foreign minister's tour could not achieve the results expected by London. With regard to the so-called Kampuchean issue, despite Carrington's vows to support ASEAN and to constantly encourage the loose coalition of the three reactionary Khmer factions, he had to admit that both the host and guest expressed confusion about the Kampuchean issue. To put it bluntly, Carrington cannot perform a miracle and give his host any advice to extricate himself from this stalemate.

From the economic standpoint, the situation is even worse, because Britain's hope for maintaining the increasing role of its investments in Southeast Asia has also vanished. The daily STAR in Malaysia noted: Carrington has returned home without any expected breakthrough concerning the relationship. His worst setback was his inability to improve the relationship between Britain and Malaysia.

AFP clearly pointed out: British Foreign Minister Carrington has failed to allay the already tense economic relations between Britain and Malaysia. The Malaysian press outspokenly said: The British foreign minister cannot make Malaysia change its policy. He should not expect British goods to get the same privileged status now as they received when Malaysia was a British colony.

Carrington's most noteworthy achievement during his ASEAN tour was that once again he exposed the true face of the old British colonialist who has always colluded with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries in opposing and sabotaging the revolution.

However, history evolves according to its own law. No reactionary force can check it.

ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL PACT WITH USSR MARKED

Ministry Hosts Meeting

OW161834 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 — The Ministry of Culture held a meeting at the Hanoi Conservatoire on Feb. 15 in honour of the 25th anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet cultural cooperation agreement. On the presidium of the meeting were Ha Xuan Truong, vice-minister of culture; Tran Dang Khoa, vice president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Minister Ha Xuan Truong highlighted the important results of the cultural and scientific cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union over the past 25 years. This cooperation, he noted, has increased in depth and scale. The publication of Lenin's complete works in Vietnamese was a very significant milestone in this cooperation, he added.

Speaking on the occasion, Soviet Ambassador Chaplin said that the unshakable fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two countries have further consolidated and developed in every field in the life of the two peoples since the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation. He reaffirmed that the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union, including the scientific and cultural workers, would continue to extend their support and assistance to Vietnam.

On behalf of the Hanoi Conservatoire, Deputy Director Vinh Cat expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet music schools and circles for their effective and substantial assistance to the Hanoi Conservatoire, an assistance which has found a most happy expression in the world-known successes of pianists Dang Thai Son and Ton Nu Nguyet Minh.

Meeting in Moscow

OW161752 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- A meeting was held in Moscow on Monday to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the first agreement on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The meeting was sponsored by the Soviet Ministry of Culture, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society.

Addressing the participants, Yu. Ya. Barabash, first vice-minister of culture, reviewed success in cultural cooperation between the two countries over the past years. He said that the signing of the agreement had helped promote the Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Yu Khoan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy, thanked the CPSU and the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted assistance.

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS LAI CHAU SECURITY CONFERENCE

BK170917 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A conference to review the movement to maintain national security in Lai Chau Province during the 1979-81 period was held from 10 to 12 February. Attending the conference, among others, were Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, [title as heard], and Comrade Tran Quyet, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of interior.

Over the past 3 years, under the leadership of the local party committee and administration at all levels and thoroughly aware of the enemy's true nature, the people of various nationalities in Lai Chau Province have heightened vigilance and struggled to frustrate all enemy schemes and tricks of sabotage. Together with the People's Security Forces and Army, they have detected and rounded up many groups of Chinese scouts, seized large quantities of leaflets and exposed all sources of false rumors and distortions by the reactionaries.

The conference set forth the guidelines and tasks for movement to maintain national security in the days ahead aimed at implementing party Central Committee Resolution No 11 and the resolution on the province's tasks for 1982.

HAI HUNG HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

OW151431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Part I of station correspondent Van Xuyen's report: "Through the Party Organization Congress of Hai Hung Province"]

[Text] The party organization congress of Hai Hung Province was held for 9 days in an animated and intensive spirit. [no dates given]

Sessions for group discussions, reports and speeches were held even in the evening and on Sunday in the conference hall. More than 500 delegates representing more than 90,000 party members and some 2 million people in the province contributed thousands of valuable suggestions regarding the documents to be presented at the forthcoming party congress.

After holding democratic discussions and debates, the delegates, despite their differing views, reached a high unanimity of views with those contained in the basic points of the party Central Committee's draft political report. They affirmed the remarkable achievements recorded in our country's revolution over the past 5 years and came to more clearly realize the ways and means to overcome all obstacles and weaknesses in order to continue advancing the revolution.

Exchanging views on the reasons for the past successes of the revolution, all delegates stressed that not only the general revolutionary line but also the specific policies mapped out by the fourth party congress were all correct and creative and constituted a primary factor for these successes. This observation was reflected in the views expressed by the delegates at the group discussions or in their speeches.

At a group discussion session, Comrade Le Van Vi, secretary of the Nam Thanh District Party Committee, stressed that it was a one-sided and ungrounded view that the party's general line is correct but its specific policies are unclear or erroneous. Referring to the local situation, he proved the infallible correctness of our party's specific policies and economic development line.

As a province with a small area and a dense population, Hai Hung was never able to solve its food problem before the revolution. As observed by a French colonialist scholar at that time, it was a scene of men and pigs fighting each other for food, an endless tragedy. However, over the past years, by developing agriculture in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation and by gradually advancing to socialist large-scale production, Hai Hung has produced enough food for a population twice as large as under French domination, kept part of its grain in reserve and delivered 100,000 to 120,000 tons of paddy annually to the state granaries as an obligation while supplying other farm produce, including jute, rush, soybean, garlic and peanut, as raw materials for various industries and for exports.

Comrade Nguyen Phung, agricultural service chief and delegate from Cam Binh District, noted that due to practicing intensive cultivation over the past years, Hai Hung Province has eliminated the tendency of decreased cultivated areas. Before 1975 the province's cultivated area gradually dropped because of problems concerning irrigation, capital construction and so forth. But since 1976, implementing the "An inch of land, an inch of gold" motto, Hai Hung has maintained its cultivated area through great efforts in reclaiming idle and fallow land and filling ponds and ditches to turn them into cultivated land. Firmly grasping the intensive cultivation line and considering irrigation work as the primary task, Hai Hung, after building the Bac Hung Hai irrigation project, has continued to invest capital boldly and mobilize tens of millions of workdays to build hundreds of electric pumping stations in order to insure irrigation and drainage of most of its cultivated area. With a relatively perfect irrigation network capable of combating drought during the 5th-month spring crop season and waterlogging during the 10th-month crop season, Hai Hung has stabilized the 10th-month crop while replacing the old rice varieties with new, high-yield varieties of rice. These are the basic reasons for Hai Hung Province's success in maintaining an average paddy output of 5 tons per hectare over the previous 5 years and achieving 6 tons in 1981 despite many unfavorable conditions.

At the group discussion sessions, Comrades Quach Thi Vien, chief of Thanh Xa village in Nam Thanh District and Nguyen Van Man, Party Committee secretary of Gia Tan village in Tu Loc District, also affirmed that developing agriculture in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation and turning the winter crop into the main one are quite correct and responsive to our peasants' wishes.

In fact, Gia Tan cooperative, which achieved an average paddy output of 9 to 10 tons per hectare several years in a row, has planted the winter crop on 80 percent of its cultivated land. As a result, the cooperative's annual income is equal to that obtained from two rice crops. According to Comrade Man, Hai Hung Province has scored the most outstanding achievements in the past years in practicing intensive cultivation, expanding its winter crop area and rapidly increasing its grain output.

Comrade Pham Van Viet, chairman of Tu Loc District, agreed with Comrade Man but stressed the following unique features of Hai Hung Province: Hai Hung has gradually expanded its winter crop area over the past 5 years. This area was only more than 10,000 hectares in 1976 but reached nearly 60,000 hectares in 1980. Hai Hung Province's winter crop output has increased from 20,000 to nearly 140,000 tons. Due to the winter crop, the local people's livelihood has been stabilized, although the province's paddy output in a certain year decreased. Hai Hung has successfully maintained the size of its herd of pigs and fulfilled its grain obligation to the state. It can be said that practicing intensive cultivation while expanding the winter crop area and gradually turning the winter crop into the main one constitute the outstanding achievements and unique features of Hai Hung Province, which has learned a valuable experience and lesson in creatively implementing the party's agricultural development line.

Many other delegates also acclaimed the building of areas specializing in jute, rush, peanut and soybean in Hai Hung Province over the past years, noting that this was a creative implementation of the party's agricultural development line. These specialized cultivated areas, though endowed with different natural, economic and social conditions, have helped Hai Hung initially to free itself from the state of fragmentary production to exploit its potential inland and manpower more rationally, to turn out a considerable annual volume of farm produce for export and to meet the needs for industrial development and local consumption.

Regarding the role and impact of the area specializing in rush, Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Mot, chairman of the Thanh Hong cooperative in Nam Thanh district, expressed the following views: [begin Nguyen Ngoc Mot recording] Our Thanh Hong cooperative was assigned an area of 670 mau bac bo, specializing in rush in 1975, and we sold 1,150 tons of rush to the state with the set quota being 1,300 tons. In exchange, the state sold us some grain. But, apart from our rush obligation, we still have to fulfill our grain obligation. Last year, our cooperative produced more than 1,300 tons of rush and sold 1,200 tons to the state. We also work under a contract with the state. According to the contract, our cooperative had to supply 5,000 to 100,000 rush mats in a certain year. We have also engaged in making blinds and carpets. [end recording]

When discussing the issue of organizing the implementation of the party's correct line, all delegates unanimously agreed with the central level that many shortcomings have remained. Many of them wondered why the implementation of this line or policy has yielded good results in one locality but bad results in another; why without any particularly different natural conditions, many cooperatives such as the Gia Tan, Nhu Quynh, Trung Hung and Thanh Long cooperatives have achieved an annual paddy output of 8 or 9 tons per hectare, whereas others have failed to surpass the 5-ton output mark; and why many cooperatives have planted the winter crop on only 15 to 20 percent of their cultivated area while others, such as the An Dinh, Thanh Hai, Pham Kha and Gia Tan cooperatives, have covered 60 to 70 percent. According to these delegates, the main cause of the shortcomings was related to organization and guidance. Many of them criticized a number of party committee echelons and cadres for failing to implement the party Central Committee's directives and resolutions scrupulously, for exaggerating their localities' characteristics and objective difficulties, for altering the party's line and policies, and for arbitrarily applying scientific and technical accomplishments and management systems in their own ways.

A district party committee secretary admitted that he failed to vividly and creatively organize and guide the implementation of the party's line and policies, maintained administrative bureaucracy in his work, failed to stay close to grassroots organizations and failed to find out and overcome obstacles. A delegate wondered why Hai Hung Province, with its experience in planting the winter crop and its prompt application of the system of product contracts with individual laborers and laboring groups during that crop, delayed the application and expansion of this system in rice production. He noted that this was a manifestation of conservatism and inertia on the part of a number of leading cadres and party committee echelons. He also remarked that the use of machines in agricultural production in Hai Hung Province has been basically good but has revealed impatience on the part of some cooperatives by failing to make careful calculations when using tractors and hastily selling part of their herds of buffaloes and oxen, thus affecting the speed and quality of soil preparation.

Regarding organizational and guidance work, all delegates stressed the position, role and task of the district level as being responsible for managing grassroots organizations. Many comrade district party committee chairmen and secretaries admitted that they had an inadequate view of the position of the district level and did not take the initiative in leading and guiding the exploitation of their districts' potentials inland and labor. Meanwhile, they suggested that the upper echelons should rapidly and boldly share some assignments and provide a number of material and technical bases to the districts so they would have conditions for guiding and assisting the grassroots organizations.

The delegates from Minh Thanh, Chi Linh and My Van Districts told about irrational practices such as using trucks instead of improved carts and bicycles to transport goods, farm products and foodstuffs from a village to a district only 6 or 7 kilometers away, thus disregarding the fuel problem now confronting the country. Another instance involved My Van District which, despite its great potentials and its capability to achieve an annual handicraft gross output value worth 6 or 7 million dong, made no attempt to make harrows and plows for its own use but requested the provincial level to supply these farm tools or asked its cooperatives to purchase them far away in Ha Bac Province during every crop season.

Dealing with this issue, Comrade Nguyen Thi Bang, party committee secretary of Thanh Long Village in My Van District, stated: [begin Nguyen Thi Bang recording] We fully endorse the central-level documents. Over the past years, our locality has achieved some good points in grain and foodstuffs production, thus insuring its contributions of grain to the state and stabilizing the people's livelihood. To solve the food problem, we will strive for intensive cultivation to increase grain output and will expand the cultivated area. Basically, various sectors in the province and district properly served agricultural production in the past year. But last December our locality [indistinct words] and our cooperatives had to make up for the losses. [end recording]

The congress noted that in his speech, the comrade delegate from the Hai Hung Planning Committee presented concrete proofs regarding the weaknesses which the province is striving to overcome. Hai Hung has a small land area and a dense population. Its per capita land allotment dropped from 740 square meters in 1975 to 685 in 1980. Over the past 5 years, along with implementing the birth control plan, Hai Hung has sent a number of its people to build new economic zones, but the results have been poor.

Recapitulating the tens of thousands of suggestions from cadres and party members of grassroots organizations and from 22 delegations to the congress, Comrade Ngo Quang Dao, Hai Hung Party Committee secretary, noted that a large number of suggestions related to the central-level documents and to the leadership work of the province's party committee echelons were rational and that the majority of cadres and party members had accurately appraised the past achievements and realized shortcomings and had seriously advanced practical plans and measures to continue achieving progress.

HA SON BINH HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

OW170045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Station correspondent Vinh Loc's report: "Observations on the Party Organization Congress of Ha Son Binh Province"]

[Text] Ha Son Binh is one of the provinces that held an early party organization congress. Some 436 delegates, representing more than 50,000 party members and some 1.5 million people of various nationalities, studied and discussed the party Central Committee's draft documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress.

Although these documents were studied previously at the grassroots, district and city levels on several occasions, some delegates still maintained a one-sided view of the actual national situation. However, sessions of democratic, liberal and serious discussion helped remove worries from their minds. After the congress, all delegates unanimously affirmed the successes achieved under the party Central Committee's steady and clear-sighted leadership. They became aware of the causes of past difficulties and shortcomings and agreed on the strategic tasks, objectives and main tasks in the coming years. In particular, the delegates, being party members, now have a clear view of their responsibilities in the face of difficulties confronting the country. In the present situation in their localities, they have contributed specific and practical suggestions relating to the draft documents.

First of all, they tackled the food problem. Many districts in Ha Son Binh Province still depend on natural conditions in grain production. In My Duc and Ung Hoa Districts, the winter crop has so far been affected by drought and the 10th-month crop by flood and waterlogging.

The delegate from Phuc Trach District and the My Duc District Party Committee secretary affirmed that, due to the expansion of the new product-contract system, which has brought good results, and to the implementation of the plan to eliminate bureaucratic subsidy administrativism and with the masses' determination, My Duc has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in food, fulfill its grain obligation to the state and keep part of its grain in reserve during normal years. At the end of 1981 the entire district adopted a resolution that the winter and spring crops should yield enough grain for the whole year's consumption and for delivery to the state. As for the 10th-month crop output, it should be reserved for a lean year so that the local people would not go hungry and ask for help from the upper level. To this end, the cooperatives in the district have zoned areas which can't insure a good harvest even in times of flood and waterlogging. My Duc has shifted to planting subsidiary crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables and beans on 30 percent of its rice area which cannot be properly irrigated. Every year, apart from delivering some 5,500 tons of grain to the state, the district's people have been able to keep about 8,000 tons in reserve.

The delegates from Ung Hoa District, which has the same riceland features, said that their locality was able to achieve the same thing. However, they stressed that to satisfactorily solve the food problem, the local people should strongly develop a self-reliant spirit, whereas the state should make substantial investment in some key projects to practically support agricultural production.

Comrade Nguyen Kien Trung, delegate from Ung Hoa District, reported that construction of the Van Dinh and Ngoai Do pumping stations was started in early 1978. After 3 years of work, 4 million dong was spent, but the main part of the two projects has been left unfinished. As a result, more than 30,000 hectares of land in Ung Hoa, Thanh Oai, Phy Xuyen and Thuong Tin Districts still remain under the threat of a bad harvest, while the new rice varieties have not been used and the winter crop area has not been expanded. Moreover, the districts with low-level ricefields have lost some 30,000 to 40,000 tons of paddy every year. However, our peasants have not remained inactive. They have launched a mass movement for building minor irrigation projects, consolidated embankments and readied water pumps, bailers and norias to combat waterlogging when necessary.

The delegates from Lac Son District stressed the need for each province or district to solve the food and clothing problems for its own local people. Comrade Bui Nen, Lac Son District Party Committee secretary, revealed that over the past 3 years, although it has not made big capital or technical investments, Lac Son has successfully restored cotton cultivation, weaving, mulberry planting and sericulture. As a result, 2.5 meters of cotton cloth has been added to the per capita cloth share. He noted the mountain district's great capability of producing cotton cloth, pointing out that weaving has been a long-standing traditional occupation of the local people and that land and weather conditions have been favorable. He stressed that if this potential is properly exploited, the district will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in clothing and produce cotton cloth for export and for exchange with the lowlands.

Learning from Lac Son's fine experience, the lowland districts in Ha Son Binh Province have also engaged in mulberry planting and sericulture. During a break, the Quoc Oai District Party Committee secretary contacted the Ung Hda District Party Committee secretary to ask him for a few mulberry roots to plant during the Tet holidays. And many districts planned to grow mulberry during that period.

Discussing the food and clothing issue, the delegates paid special attention to sending local people to build new economic zones. Ha Son Binh has two options: Either to send people to the mountains in their own province or to send them to reclaim land in Song Be Province. Some 86 percent of people in the new economic zones have built their own homes and wells. This is very encouraging.

The delegates were moved by the fact that during their meeting in these pre-Tet days, compatriots from Quoc Oai District, who would be going to Song Be Province to build new economic zones, sent their representatives to greet the party organization congress and explain the reason for their departure during, and not after, the tradition Tet holiday. To the delegates' surprise, their simple explanation contained high revolutionary spirit: They wanted to be on schedule for crop cultivation, and their native village could be anywhere. [as heard]

One of Ha Son Binh Province's great potentials is its artisan production and traditional occupations and trades. Its 242 artisan cooperatives, with nearly 30,000 artisans, have produced rattan, bamboo, knitwear, embroidery and lace goods for export, representing nearly 80 percent of the province's total volume of export goods. These cooperatives advocate using only local raw materials to avoid purchasing and trasporting thousands of tons from friendly provinces, reduce the manufacturing costs of products and increase production quickly.

However, the producers of export goods have to face a great problem caused by an unstable goods purchase plan and an irrational grain policy toward artisans, which has failed to encourage people to take up handicrafts.

The delegates expressed their confidence in the policies mentioned in the draft documents, which are aimed at exploiting the advantages of various occupations and trades. They also expressed the hope that there would be a correct policy regarding handicraft production to create conditions for developing the traditional occupations and trades in various localities, producing more export goods and contributing to making the country prosperous.

The delegates contributed hundreds of suggestions related to the issues mentioned in the draft documents to be presented to the fifth national party congress.

The Communists in Ha Son Binh Province are putting their trust in their 25 delegates to the national party congress. With firm confidence in the country's development and with an absolute trust in the party Central Committee's leadership and in the masses' steady collective mastery, they have returned to their localities in honor of the forthcoming party congress.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT INFORMATION CONFERENCE

BK141513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Feb 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 13 February]

[Text] All papers today front-page a report on the conference held by the information and cultural sector to review its activities in 1981 and to discuss its guidelines and tasks for 1982.

The conference set forth nine tasks for the sector, which involve effectively carrying out propaganda work on the fifth party congress resolution in order to ensure that the study of this resolution is conducted satisfactorily; implementing the 1982 plan successfully; creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the 5-year plan on information and cultural work from the grassroots level upward; concentrating efforts on directing artistic activities in order to create many better works, stepping up theoretical research work; drawing experience on work related to developing districts and precincts and organizing cultural life at the grassroots level in order to carry out this work in a more extensive manner; intensifying guidance over cultural work among ethnic minority groups; formulating plans for the basic and long-term training of cadres, with the emphasis on managerial cadres; stabilizing the organization of the sector from the central to grassroots levels; and expanding economic work, especially exports, more vigorously.

Addressing the conference, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong praised the information and cultural sector for its achievements over the past years and urged that information and cultural work be conducted in line with the specific situation in the country and the initial stage of socialist industrialization.

The chairman said: We must closely combine cultural work with the ideological and cultural revolution -- a profoundly important part of the socialist revolutionary struggle -- and, on that basis, make a comprehensive and profound study of the Vietnamese socialist culture and of the new type of Vietnamese man. As Uncle Ho said: To build socialism we must, first of all, have socialist men.

He added: It is necessary to step up information and cultural activities in order to help develop the economy, overcome difficulties and repel and eliminate all negative phenomena in society. To carry out these tasks, we must create ideological and mental changes among those engaged in cultural work -- those who are struggling for a new culture and a new type of socialist man and life.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS PEOPLE'S COURT CONFERENCE

BK141423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] From 8 to 11 February the people's court sector held a conference in Hanoi to review its work in 1981 and to set forth its orientations and tasks for 1982. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

Last year the people's court sector made extensive efforts and achieved new progress in holding trials, handing down sentences, developing and consolidating its organization, and studying legislation and contributing to its development. Along with the success in adjudicating criminal cases, good results were achieved in settling litigations concerning marriage and family matters and other civil cases, thus actively contributing to promptly resolving complaints among the people. The courts paid much attention to the aspects of education and reconciliation; took the initiative in consulting the opinions of the masses, sought coordination from mass organizations, especially the women's union; and devoted much time and effort to explaining the law and policies to the persons concerned. Thanks to this, the sector last year reconciled and reunited 946 couples filing for divorce and reconciled 1,690 cases of civil litigation.

MARCOS MEETS WITH SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW111225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The president today received Singapore's foreign minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, who paid a courtesy call at Malacanang. During the 30-minute call the president and the visiting foreign minister discussed the need for continuing consultations among ASEAN member nations on various matters, including the Kampuchean issue. The president asked the foreign minister to convey his greetings to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Further on Talks

HK120022 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] President Marcos says there is a need for ASEAN nations to continue talks on various problems, including the Kampuchean issue. The president declared his position during a half-hour meeting with Singaporean Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan. The Sinaporean foreign minister arrived the other day for a periodic meeting with his ASEAN counterparts. He was scheduled to leave last night after completing 2 days of talks with Philippine officials. The president asked Dhanabalan to convey his greetings to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. The president said he intends to exchange assessments on ASEAN development with the Singaporean prime minister.

Foreign Minister Dhanabalan held intensive talks with Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo after calling on the president. The talks centered on Kampuchea, where a Vietnamese-backed regime reigns. The Singaporean foreign minister said he hopes a breakthrough will soon be made to settle the problem, perhaps by some kind of a coalition government.

[Begin Dhanabalan recording] After consulting all my colleagues, we will formulate an ASEAN reply. We are prepared to help them, we are prepared to assist them if they request such help and assistance, but we cannot force our views on them. [end Dhanabalan recording]

RULING ISSUED ON OPPOSITION TRIALS IN ABSENTIA

HK050117 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts] U.S.-based opposition leaders and others accused of rebellion and subversion who are still at large cannot be tried in absentia. This was clarified by Quezon City fiscal (Seri Apostol) to correct reports that former Senators Benigno Aquino, Jovito Salonga and Raul Manglapus will be arraigned on Monday. (Apostol) said the Constitution and judiciary rules prohibit trial in absentia.

(Apostol) said that as these accused and some other persons named to him in information remain at large, they cannot be tried as yet, and the araignment scheduled for next Monday will be only for those who are already in custody. The Quezon City fiscal said it is the policy of the government and in consonance with the constitutional position that after arraignment, trial may proceed despite the absence of the accused provided that he has been duly notified and his failure to attend is unjustified. The [words indistinct] provision, he said, goes no further than to enable the judge to continue with the trial even if the accused is not present. However, in this specific case, the court has not yet acquired jurisdiction over some of the accused. He said a warrant of arrest has been issued for the apprehension of ex-Senataors Beinigno Aquino jr., Jovito Salonga, Raul Manglapus, and Steve Psinakis, and all other accused who are still at large.

FORMER OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSION

HK130411 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Presidential security command agents arrested yesterday a former woman senator, a former constitutional convention [Concon] delegate, and two others on charges of plotting to overthrow the government by violent means in 1980. Arrested at the order of the Quezon City Court of First Instance were former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw and former Concon Delegate Ernesto Rondon, a businessman, and an army corporal. They are now detained at constabulary headquarters at Camp Crame. The arrest warrant included former Senator Raul Manglapus, who is in the United States, and 23 others. Manglapus and several other military personnel are still at large. They have been charged with subversion, rebellion and illegal possession of firearms.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO BENEFIT FROM RESOURCES

HK170252 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to give local communities more share from the development of local natural resources. As it is now, they are getting only marginal benefits. Most of the earnings from natural resources projects like mining goes to the national government. The Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, felt it was about time that communities blessed with natural resources got their proper share.

And the details now from (Bert Asuke): [Begin Asuke recording]: It is a case of giving provinces, cities or municipalities a more visible share of all benefits derived from the development of its own natural resources. To amplify the problem, Labor Minister Bals Ople said Bulacan, his home province, has no sufficient water supply despite the fact that Manila's primary source of water is in Angat. In solving this problem, the Cabinet focused its attention to the law stating that all natural resources belong to the state, and therefore the national government shall regulate and control its development. By virtue of this law the bulk of the taxes paid by those who develop these resources also goes to the national government. Recognizing the situation, the Cabinet then proposed that a larger portion of the revenue derived from the development of natural resources in a specific area be allocated to the development of that area. Minister Ople cited the case of Sabah, wherein a certain percentage of the revenue from oil is earmarked by the Malaysian Government for the development of that oil-rich state. [end Asuke recording].

MAYORS REQUEST ARMS FOR SELF-DEFENSE

HK100049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] More mayors have asked for arms to defend themselves and their constituents against communist terrorists. The letters were received at the Ministry of Local Government, which referred them to the Ministry of Defense. This development followed the order by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for the arming of mayors and other town officials in Cagayan, Isabela, Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao and mountain. Similar moves were already made in the Bicol region.

PLANS MADE TO COMBAT GUN, BOMB SMUGGLING

HK130047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry and military authorities took action yesterday to tighten measures against the smuggling of guns, bullets and bombs into the country. President Marcos ordered Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to take all necessary action to prevent the traffic of those prohibited items through sea and air ports and even the mail. Defense Minister Enrile called a conference of top military and customs authorities to map out measures to stop the smuggling of guns, explosives and bullets. He noted an increase in the sale of guns in the past few months. Reports said many of the smuggled guns were sold to politicians and terrorist groups. The Defense Ministry said the smuggling of guns and explosives appeared to be part of a plot to create a revolutionary atmosphere in the country.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 033 18 February 1982

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SECOND ROUND OF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROK OPEN

OW180523 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 (KYODO) -- Japanese and South Korean Government officials opened their second round of negotiations here Thursday to discuss Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion in loans for its 1982-86 economic development plan. The two-day talks at the Foreign Ministry were held at the request of the Japanese Government for more detailed explanation of 11 major projects of the five-year plan which the South Koreans want to be financed by Japan.

The first round of the working-level negotiations was held in Seoul last month to brief Japanese officials on the industrial projects. South Korea officially requested dollar 6 billion in economic cooperation last summer.

Foreign Ministry officials said it will take about a month to work out what and how much Japan can do for the economic development plan. The current negotiations are held with Akitane Kiuchi, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and Kong No-myong, assistant foreign minister of the Seoul Government, as chief negotiators.

Sakurauchi on Aid Request

OW160319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 16 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Tuesday he thinks that the time is nearing for Japan to make a final political decision on South Korea's (?request) for dollar 6 billion in aid from Japan. Speaking to newsmen, he said he thinks that the second round of Japan-South Korea working-level talks, scheduled to be held here from Thursday, may be the last working-level meeting to tackle the Korean aid request.

Sakurauchi said that Japan's tentative reply to the Korean request may be brought up in a general way through the working-level discussions. But such a response should not be necessarily regarded as Japan's final decision. The minister said it is still uncertain whether Japan's final decision on the aid problem will be clarified at a foreign ministers' meeting or a summit conference.

SAKURAUCHI TO ATTEND ASEAN MEETING IN SINGAPORE

OW180949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will attend an expanded meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to be held in Singapore June 17-18, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. The ministry said the meeting will take place after a meeting June 14-16 of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN states: the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

Besides Sakurauchi, the foreign ministers of the United States, Canada and Australia, as well as officials of the European Community (EC) are to attend the expanded session. Japanese officials said the meeting will discuss the Kampuchean problem and economic cooperation among the ASEAN nations.

SUZUKI URGES STUDY ON REVITALIZING WORLD ECONOMY

OW170249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has instructed the Foreign Ministry to explore ways to revitalize the world economy prior to the Paris economic summit in June, government officials said Wednesday. Suzuki issued the instruction in a meeting Tuesday with Deputy Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Matsunaga, they said.

Matsunaga, who returned home Monday from a GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) meeting in Geneva, briefed Suzuki on European reaction to Japan's decision to ease or remove 67 "nontariff barriers." European countries have welcomed the decision but called on Japan to make further efforts to open its agricultural produce and service sectors, the deputy vice minister was quoted as saying.

"Trade friction with the United States and West European countries is a big issue, but finding ways to revitalize the world economy will be more important" at the Paris summit, the prime minister predicted. Suzuki asked Matsunaga to look into the problem to achieve the aim, the government officials added.

The Foreign Ministry said America, like Western Europe, considers the recent Japanese efforts to remove some nontariff barriers and introduce a trade ombudsman system as a step in the right direction. But the U.S. Trade Representative Office has requested the Tokyo Government to expand the existing quota on agricultural produce and ease service and investment restrictions, a Foreign Ministry official said.

SUZUKI AGREES WITH F-4 PHANTOM REMODELING PLAN

OW171325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told the Diet (Parliament) Wednesday that his government would not change a plan to fit the Air Self-Defence Force's F-4 Phantom fighter interceptors with bombing equipment. He said that the bombing equipment was not of an aggressive character nor a threat to foreign countries. Speaking before the House of Councillors' Budget Committee, Suzuki said the plane's remodelling had already been approved by the Diet last year.

Suzuki's statement was tantamount to a lifting of the "freeze" on the remodelling plan, tentatively agreed on between the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party on February 10. The JSP had taken up the F-4 problem in the Diet, saying that the remodelling plan is contradictory to a 1968 pledge by Kaneshichi Masuda, then Defense Agency chief, that the Phantoms would not be equipped with bombing gear.

Threatened with confusion in Diet discussion of the fiscal 1981 supplementary budget, the ruling party tentatively accepted a JSP demand for "freezing" the yen 1.3 billion budgetary appropriation for the remodelling plan in fiscal 1981. This was followed by passage of the supplementary budget through the House of Representatives late Monday night and early Tuesday morning amid tussles over the F-4 issue in both the ruling and opposition camps. The bill for the supplementary budget was immediately sent to the upper house. But replying to opposition interpellators of the upper house budget committee on Wednesday, Prime Minister Suzuki revoked the tentative "freezing" accord, saying that the remodelling plan would be carried out as planned by the end of fiscal 1981, that is, by March 31. Later in the day, the supplementary budget was also passed through the upper house by virtue of the majority strength of the ruling party.

Also appearing before the same house committee, Akira Shioda, director of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, said the bombing gear at issue was not the same as that which had come under criticism from the opposition camp in 1968. The device is not one for continuous, atuomatic bombing, but only an accessory for improving the fighter's performance, Shioda said. Thus, there is no change in government policy from the 1968 position, he said.

However, Soichiro Ito, Defense Agency chief, offered a different view on the matter to the house committee. Ito said that taking into account the latest progress in military technology, the bombing gear did not pose an offensive, aggressive threat to foreign countries. The bombing gear-equipped F-4 would be no more of an offensive threat than the F-15 Eagle fighters possessed by Japan, Ito said.

Ito's statement could fan up [word indistinct] voices among the opposition parties if they choose to assert that his argument about the introduction of the latest military technological progress would leave no brake on defensive weapons.

An opposition dietman also raised the suspicion that the Phantoms might be remodelled to make them into next-generation air-to-surface support fighters (FSX) replacing the present F-1 planes. Shioda denied the suspicion, but said that after the remodelling the F-4s could come under future discussion as a candidate for FSX remodelling.

OKINAWA 'ACTION COMMITTEE' PROTESTS U.S. DRILL

OW161351 Naha NHK Television Network in Japanese 0940 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] With another round of live firing exercise by the U.S. military scheduled for tomorrow, the Okinawan Action Committee Against U.S. Military Exercises, made up of reformist political factions and women and labor unions in the prefecture, held a rally today to protest against the prefectural government for tolerating such exercises.

The U.S. Marine Corps will hold the exercise at Camp Hansen tomorrow by sealing off prefectural Highway 104 to civilian traffic. The committee plans to mobilize some 1,000 people for an onsite rally to obstruct the scheduled drill. Today's rally at the prefectural government plaza was attended by some 100 people. Representatives of political factions spoke one after another, noting that U.S. military exercises are increasing both in frequency and intensity. They accused the prefectural government of approving of such military exercises. They also accused Governor Nishime of attending secret parties given by members of the U.S. forces and the Self-Defense Forces, while turning a deaf ear to pleas for an end to military exercises.

Committee members then attempted to meet with Governor Nishime to hand him a written statement demanding a halt to tomorrow's exercise. The governor, however, refused to receive them, saying he had no time to do so.

PRC OIL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR TALKS

OW150849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 15, KYODO -- A group of Chinese officials arrived here Monday for talks on Chinese crude oil shipments to Japan. The negotiations are likely to drag on as Japanese oil companies are poised to demand price cuts of 20 to 30 cents per barrel amid a global glut of oil supplies, industry sources said.

Hard hit by a shortage of hard currency reserves, however, the Chinese will almost certainly refuse to go along. The Chinese lowered the price for their shipments to dollar 34.90 per barrel FOB for last July through December, compared with dollar 36.50 in April-June. Under the long-term Japan-China trade agreement to 1978, the volume of shipment is set at 61 million barrels for 1982, unchanged from the 1981 level.

The five-man Chinese group, led by China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation General Manager Sun Suochang, is expected to stay in Tokyo for about two weeks. Acting as negotiators for the Japanese industry are the 27-member Chinese Crude Oil Import Council and International Oil Trading Co.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH PRC FOR ANHUI MINE EXPLORATION

OW180951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 (KYODO) -- The governmental New Energy Development Organization (NEDO) Thursday signed an agreement with China to conduct joint exploration of the Huainan coal mine in China's central province of Anhui. The signing took place in Beijing between NEDO and the Chinese Coal Development Corporation, NEDO officials said.

The five-year agreement calls on the Japanese side to conduct physical exploration using Japanese equipment and to analyze data obtained. China is to undertake boring surveys, the officials added.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS CPRF REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK171115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- The proposal for the convocation of a joint conference of one hundred well-known politicians in the North and South and abroad, which was made by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] is a token of our consistent efforts to remove at any cost the ever growing danger of permanent division and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification through democratic negotiation and a manifestation of our patriotic stand of treasuring the destiny of the country and the nation more than anything else, declares NODONG SINMUN Wednesday.

The signed article headlined "100-Man Joint Conference Would Be True Negotiating Organ for Reunification Feasible Under Obtaining Situation" says: The convocation of such joint conference is a requisite for pulling through the present difficulties lying in the way of national reunification.

Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are resorting to vicious schemings to create "two Koreas" under the cloak of "unification," circulating a fraudulent "unification proposal," the article says: Owing to the splittist manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the barriers between the North and the South are being piled up still higher and even the danger of a new war is brewing. The situation prevailing in the country makes it all the more urgent to seek a way for cutting through the present difficulties, and it is a pressing question to correctly solve the negotiations here. It is a correct step proceeding from this to convene the 100-man joint conference.

The article declares that the convocation of the joint conference of politicians in the North and South and abroad is the reasonable way least adaptable under the present political situation of South Korea. It is a serious historical lesson drawn from the North-South dialogue in the past period that no positive results in the cause of achieving national unity and accelerating national reunification can be attained by sitting at one table with those who seek a way out in the perpetuation of division by clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces.

It is only too natural to exclude traitor Chon Tu-hwan from the dialogue and negotiation. The South Korean political parties and social organisations either are not qualified to sit at the table of negotiation as long as they serve the present ruler as his maidservants. To form a negotiating organ with patriotic personages desirous of reunification, with the splittists excluded, is a sacred work for uniting the conscience and will of the nation and hewing the path of reunification and patriotism, proceeding from the present political situation created in South Korea. The 100-men joint conference at which well-known politicians in the North and South and abroad who seek the reunification and national salvation would sit down together and discuss reunification proposals and questions of realising collaboration and interchange betwen the North and the South in this connection would be a negotiating organ truly desirous of reunification in view of its composition, character and mission as well.

The article stresses: If the South Korean politicians turned out for national reunification, deeply conscious of their noble historic mission to the country and the nation, such negotiation for reunification as the 100-men joint conference would be arranged and it would surely bear good fruits. We will as in the past, so in the future, too, fight on perseveringly for the accomplishment of the national cause of reunification, united closely with all the patriotic people and conscientious democratic figures in South Korea and abroad.

KSDP BACKS 100-MAN JOINT REUNIFICATION MEETING

SK170457 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Talk on 16 February by spokesman of the Korean Social Democratic Party -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 10 February, the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] put forward a new proposal to convene a joint conference composed of 100 noted politicians from the North, South and overseas to overcome the crisis created by the splittists at home and abroad and to step up the cause of national reunification. This proposal is a just and realistic measure for accelerating the cause of the national reunification in the current situation in our country.

The Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP], regarding the proposal to convene the joint conference by politicians from the North, South and overseas as a well-timed and realistic measure correctly reflecting the national aspiration for reunification and prevailing situation, ardently supports and welcomes this proposal.

Our nation's reunification should be achieved peacefully, based on democratic principles, by the Korean people themselves without outside interference. To do so, dialogue and negotiations should be realized between the North and South without fail. Only when we hold dialogue can we successfully solve the reunification question based on the will of the entire people and urgent questions raised in North-South relations.

In particular, a most reasonable and just plan on reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] has been put forward. The question on enacting this plan remains an urgent issue today. In this situation, the realization of dialogue and negotiations between the North and the South is a common national task.

In order to make the North-South dialogue -- which we should provide anew -- genuine negotiations for reunification, we should exclude the incumbent South Korean rulers who pursue the nation's permanent division and should realize broad-range dialogue among patriotic figures from all walks of life aspiring for reunification. As is known to all, dialogue was repeatedly held between the North and the South in our country in the early 1970's, in 1979 and in the early 1980's. However, nothing positive came of such a dialogue, and it was ruptured despite sincere efforts and the patient leniency of our side. This was entirely due to the treacherous acts of the South Korean authorities, who exploited the North-South dialogue as a means for division, not reunification, and hindered the progress of dialogue in every way.

Our experience shows that even if we hold dialogue with those who pursue the nation's permanent division, we cannot expect any positive results. The incumbent South Korean rulers, in particular, are the most vicious human butchers and national splittists who cruelly massacred a number of people aspiring for democracy and reunification, raving that only confrontation should be sought in relations with the North and reunification can be achieved only when they gain supremacy over communism. They are national splittists who persistently pursue antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and the nation's permanent division.

Recently, the South Korean authorities pretended they are interested in reunification by raving about a general election, pilot projects and so forth. However, these are measures for permanent division disguised in the trappings of reunification, aimed at blocking the daily growing influence of the proposal for founding the DCRK, mollifying the South Korean people's antigovernment advance and misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

The incumbent South Korean ruler, cursed and denounced by all the Korean people and the world's people for cruel repression of democracy and the reunification movement after emerging as a toadstool in a sea of blood of the fellow countrymen, is intensifying the fascist suppression and the two Koreas' plot.

Sitting face to face with such a man in this situation would be a treacherous act against the South Korean people and mockery against the sacred national cause for reunification.

Political parties and public organizations in South Korea, as long as they act as the puppets of the incumbent ruler, are not entitled to sit at the negotiating table discussing reunification. However, we know there are politicians who are seeking the road of national reunification, who have not lost their national conscience, and who are concerned with the future of the nation even under the current situation in South Korea in which basic human rights and democracy are being trampled underfoot and psuedo-politicians are running amok. We also know that many patriotic compatriots are devotedly struggling oveseas for democratization of the South Korean society and national reunification.

Thus, we regard the new proposal to convene the joint conference of the politicians from the North, South and overseas as a reasonable plan for negotiations which we can adopt in the current situation. The 100-man joint conference, which would be a multilateral round-table conference of politicians from the North, South and overseas, irrespective their past careers, residence and affiliation and transcending North and South, will be an important turning point in achieving great national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and religion under the banner of national reunification, and stepping up the nationwide movement for reunification.

The KSDP, hoping that the 100-man joint conference -- which is of great significance to opening a broad avenue of national reunification -- will be convened at an early date, is resolved to do all it can to accomplish the 100-man joint conference and to make it successful. It is an unanimous demand of the people and a sacred national right, which should not be violated by anyone, for politicians at home and abroad to pariticpate in the 100-man joint conference.

If the South Korean rulers wish to atone even a little for their crimes against the nation, they should not keep the South Korean politicians from participating in the joint conference. They should immediately and unconditionally release all imprisoned democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, and ensure their free political activities. We firmly believe that all South Korean politicians, even through their situation is difficult, will participate in the 100-man joint conference by courageously repelling all the obstructions and will struggle to fulfill their mission assigned by the nation.

16 February 1982 Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN NOTES ANTI-CHON STUDENT STRUGGLE

SK180216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 17 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 18 February commentary: "Heinous Design"]

[Text] On 12 February, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about doing away with chronic disturbances on the campuses, reestablishing reachers' authority and creating an atmosphere of study. He also directed his stooges to make students understand the so-called proposals for reunification.

His babbling about doing away with disturbances on the campuses, reestablishing teachers' authority and creating an atmosphere of study is aimed at strengthening suppression of the students, who are struggling for democracy and reunification. His clamoring about making students understand the proposals for reunification is gibberish to arouse the consciousness of division among students and rally them to the road of an antireunification intrigue. In short, the puppet traitor's remarks expose his heinous design to block and thwart the growing reunification movement among the students.

As is well known the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is a shcok brigade pursuing the line of division and a major obstacle to reunification. Its crminal nature has been demonstrated by its more truculent maneuvers against reunification since it put forward a so-called proposal.

While babbling about reunification and the proposal, it is running amok to suppress people in a fascist way by mobilizing suppressive forces. Groundlessly charging students with hampering educational authority and the atmosphere of study or causing disturbance on the campuses, the puppet clique has handed down heavy penalties on students at successive trials. By kicking up rackets of punishment, it has expelled students from campuses. Everybody knows that this is criminal activity to trample underfoot the growing aspirations for democracy and reunifaction among students.

Every fact shows that all the proposals they have espoused are fraudulent. While raving about a proposal and reunification as if they were interested in reunification, the South Korean puppets are trying to mislead public opinion, concealing their splittist nature. Their talk about holding a general election, contained in their proposal, is empty talk copied from a textbook on politics. Their proposal for concluding an agreement is one for perpetrating division copying another nation's model. Their proposal for pilot projects is a maneuver to build the barrier of division higher, paying lipservice to opening the door.

For this reason, the South Korean youths and students, who love justice and hate injustice, are more stoutly struggling for democracy and reunification and against fascism and division, despite the fact they are facing a horrible regime with bayonets. Such a struggle is striking a heavy blow at the puppets really seeking division under the guise of reunification. This is the reason why the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is running amok to trample down the aspirations of students and youths for reunification. This only exposes their splittist nature and the deceitful and fraudulent nature of their proposals.

However frantically they may babble about reunification and advance proposals, no one will believe them. As long as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan persists in splittist maneuvers and remains in power, the reunification movement of the South Korean youths and students will grow. The incumbent South Korean rulers should immediately stop their criminal maneuvers to thwart the struggle of youths, students and people for democracy and national reunification. They should release patriotic youths, students, people and democratic personages in prison and guarantee their free activities.

KCNA CITES CSSR PAPER ON 1988 SEOUL OLYMPIAD

SK170528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO February 13 published a commentary denouncing the decision to award the 24th Olympiad to Seoul, according to a CETEKA report from Prague. The paper said: Six years before the Olympic Games in Seoul, it is evident that the South Korean dictatorial "regime" does not intend to respect the Olympic charter.

The "regime" systematically violates fundamental human rights and under the patronage of American imperialists is killing, torturing, jailing and terrorizing many South Koreans. In this state of affairs, it is desecration of the Olympic idea if the dictatorial "regime" is allowed to retain the right to organize the Olympics. It is a gross mockery of the Olympic idea of friendship and cooperation that the highest representative of the fascist dictatorial "regime," with thousands of human lives on his conscience, and tens of thousands of jailed and tortured patriots, becomes "honorary chairman" of the organizing committee. The "election" of dictator Chon Tu-hwan to this function is mockery of humanity.

It is characteristic for Western reaction and its propaganda that in connection with the events in South Korea, it does not spare a single word for the fact that those who are using all available means to destroy everything progressive in South Korea are to organize the Olympic Games, the paper noted.

VRPR NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY

SK170908 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[VRPR editorial writer Kim's talk: "Endlessly Bright Is the Future of our Nation, Which Holds the Chuche Guiding Star in High Esteem"]

[Text] The day 16 February is the nation's greatest jubilee. On that day the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the inheritor of the revolutionary cause of the sun of the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- was born. On this joyful occasion, the RPR members and patriotic people of all strata, who keep marching for independence, democracy and peaceful reunification, look toward the skies of the North and respectfully wish good health and long life to the sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song and the great guiding star Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today in the chuche era, as the chuche revolutionary cause is shining under the ray of the great sun, even in the face of fascism, the bright spring of democracy and reunification is coming for our masses. The fatherland's reunification and the bright future of our nation are guaranteed because they are upholding the great guiding star that will carry on the sacred revolutionary cause.

Despite its division, our nation has become the proudest nation in the history of mankind owing to the two great leaders [tubunui widaehan suryongnim]. It is now in the most glorious era in its 5,000-year history. To have an outstanding leader [suryong] is a key factor determining the fate of the nation. The choice of the successor who will brilliantly inherit the cause of the leader is important not only for the nation today but also for its future. This is a lesson drawn from the history of our nation and a precious truth proved by mankind's struggle for independence.

The glorious era our nation is enjoying and its promising future are, above all, attributable to the fact that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the benefactor of the nation's rehabilitation -- unfolded a shining blueprint for the future of the nation and the unified fatherland and is energetically leading the struggle to implement it. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song liberated our nation from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and has built a new world in the North where the people are considered precious. He is the lodestar of national liberation and the genius of creation and construction. He has made our fatherland the most prestigious nation in the world.

At a time when our nation faced extinction, with hope for the fatherland's liberation, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song set out on the road of revolution, illuminated the future of the nation by creating the chuche idea and, through the prolonged great revolutionary practice, has established an eternal foundation for national prosperity. Thanks to the precious gains made by the devotion of the great leader, the bright future of our nation is guaranteed. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is leading the struggle for the independent fatherland's liberation and the endless prosperity of the nation. Nothing is more honorable and blissful than this. Thanks to the wisdom and vitality of the great leader and his outstanding leadership, our nation's power is growing with each passing day, and the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification -- the supreme task of the nation -- is being advanced. Thanks to the sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song, we can take pride in the prestige of the nation and the future of the unified fatherland. This is our belief.

The bright future of our nation and its prestige are also attributable to the fact that the wise leader [chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly carrying on the sacred revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is held in high esteem as the guiding star of the nation. To achieve the endless prosperity of the nation and live with pride in the glorious nation from generation to generation, the cause of the great leader who shaped the destiny of the nation must be firmly defended and completed.

At the same time, to win the victory of the revolutionary cause of the leader, his successor must be correctly chosen. By upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the inheritor of the great leader's revolutionary cause and as the guiding star of the nation, our nation has brilliantly solved this important question on which its future depends. By upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the great guiding star -- as the wise leader [hidoja] and following him, our nation is able to glorify the great leader's revolutionary cause to eternity. The future of our people is endlessly bright.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, unanimously admired by the whole nation, is the wise leader [chidoja] who is brilliantly carrying on the chuche revolutionary cause by assisting the great leader. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a paragon of loyalty. He considers it his noble duty to systematically safeguard the well-being of the respected and beloved leader and to inherit and complete his ideology and cause.

The dear comrade leader considers it a firm principle to be loyal to the great leader. He makes everything serve this aim. It is the dear comrade leader's firm will and faith to uphold the great leader until the end of the world and to be forever loyal to the revolutionary cause of the leader.

Thanks to the ardent loyalty of the dear comrade leader, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology is firmly defended, developed and enriched. Thanks to this, the leader's leadership has become more glorious, and his love for our nation and the people has become benevolent and warm. With extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities, the dear comrade leader formulated the great leader's revolutionary ideology as the glorious Kimilsongism commensurate with its historic position and proclaimed it to the world. Thanks to this, the nation's and progressive people's unanimous desire and aspiration for linking the great leader's revolutionary ideology to his noble name has been brilliantly achieved. The leader's revolutionary ideology has become more splendid in the world as a guiding concept of the times.

The dear comrade leader, who is brillinatly carrying on the great leader's revolutionary cause, led our masses to the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture and won proud achievements opening a new golden age in the history of our nation. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is devoting himself to implement the great leader's reunification policy and is giving courage and faith in victory to workers, peasants and patriotic people of all strata on this soil who set out on the road of reunification and national salvation under the threat of guns and swords of the fascists.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is, indeed, a great chuche-type revolutionary with whom no one can compete for his loyalty to the great leader, the vitality and correctness of his revolutionary activities, his endless meditation and passion, his outstanding leadership over the masses, and his ardent love and service for the nation and people. His extraordinary wisdom and wise leadership give vigor to everything and, like life-saving water, bring growth and prosperity. His noble characteristics and virtue are known around the world as a hymn of the masses.

The road taken by him -- the path of revolution which is being traversed from one generation to another -- is indeed linked with the prosperity, growth and future of our nation and people. As long as we have the leadership of the great leader, who illuminates the future of our nation with the immortal chuche idea, and the guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause, our masses can overcome any difficulties. The sacred revolutionary cause of democracy and reunification will certainly be victorious.

In the dark and suffocating land where fascism is rampant, as we look up the shining and warn sun and the brilliant and benevolent guiding star, our hearts yearn for reunification and the victory of the revolution. We have faith and courage.

Today our masses are facing a task to wage a pan-national struggle to expel the atrocious U.S. aggressors, bury the fascist fanatics, establish a democratic coalition government on their graves and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with the brethren in the North.

A splendid spring of independence, democracy and reunification and a paradise of reunification and national salvation which will infinitely display the national prestige and be prosperous from generation to generation await our masses, who are overcoming the deadly cold winter of fascism under the wise leadership of the great leader and the guidance of the dear comrade leader.

RPR GREETS KIM CHONG-IL ON AWARD OF HERO TITLE

SK170318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Congratulatory message to Kim Chong-il from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the award of the title of DPRK Hero by the DPRK Central People's Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] On receiving the impressive news that the nation's sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of DPRK Hero, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] sent him a congratulatory message on 15 February. The congratulatory message says:

Dear nation's sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il: All RPR members and people of various strata in South Korea, significantly greeting a February festive day -- a revolutionary happy event of the times -- are overwhelmed with the highest pleasure and joy at the news that the nation's sagacious leader Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of DPRK Hero. The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il -- a lodestar of chuche -- has been upheld as a hero. This is a natural result of your labor and exploits rendered for the fatherland, the nation, the times and the revolution.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who was born in the Paektu forest, is a national hero who has accomplished immortal, monumental work for the last 40 years brilliantly inheriting and consumating generation after generation the chuche revolution developed by the respected and beloved leader. You are also the chuche era's great lodestar that all fellow countrymen and mankind endlessly admire and revere.

The fact that the great leader comrade was conferred the title of hero reflects the unanimous aspirations of all fellow countrymen of the North and South and progressive mankind to trust and follow endlessly the dear leader who has devoted himself to the consummation of chuche and the happiness of all generations and adds another brilliant page to the history of the chuche revolution. Cherishing the unanimous admiration of all revolutionaries and patriotic people of various strata of the South, the RPR Central Committee most ardently congratulates Comrade Kim Chong-il -- a brilliant sun of communism, a supreme model of Kimilsongism, a genius of ideology and leadership, a man who embodies noble virtue and a matchlessly dignified personality -- who was raised to high esteem as a hero of the nation and the times.

Firmly believing that the glorious days will come when we will enjoy prosperity and happiness generation after generation under the nation's great sun, all revolutionaries will more valiantly stage anti-U.S. and antifascist struggles for national salvation, upholding the banner of Kimilsongism.

As long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero, and sagacious leader Kim Chong-il, the hero of the nation, are with us and the banner of the invincible Kimilsongism is waving in the van, we will certainly win victory in revolution and achieve reunification. Cherishing the public opinion of the RPR members and the patriotic masses of the South, the RPR Central Committee wishes the nation's sagacious leader Kim Chong-il good health and long life for the sake of national reunification, the consummation of the chuche cause, happiness of future generations and the endless prosperity of the era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

YI CHONG-OK RETURNS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA 16 FEB

SK162241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party returned home on February 16 by air after concluding an official goodwill visit to Indonesia at the invitation of its government and to the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia at the invitation of their prime ministers.

The premier and his party were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premiers Chong Chun-ki, and Kong Chin-tae and Chairman of the People's Service Commission Yim Hyong-ku, Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and Yi Song-hui, Yi Yong-kun, Om Tok-hwan and other personages concerned. They were also met by Sudargo Mangunwijoyo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, in Pyongyang.

The premier of the Administration Council and his party stopped over in Rangoon, Burma, and Guangzhou, China, on their way home. The premier and his party were met and seen off in Burma by U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister of Burma, and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hu.

MEETINGS SUPPORT NOMINATIONS FOR SPA DEPUTIES

SK161003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA) -- Meetings supporting nominated candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly are now being held in different parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amidst high political enthusiasm of voters.

At the Songrim Constituency No. 501, meetings of employees of the Songrim mine and the Songrim accessories factory and a meeting of farmers of the Tangsan cooperative farm were held to hail and support the nomination as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Meetings supporting candidates for deputies in their respective constituencies were held at organs, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and residential units. Reporters and speakers at the meetings stressed: The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was nominated as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly amidst enthusiastic applause at the voters' meetings. This is an expression of the entire Korean people's boundless respect for and trust in him and a manifestation of their rockfirm will to remain loyal to him, holding him in high esteem for ever.

Warmly welcoming the nomination of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, they expressed full support and approval of it. They pointed out that the proud annals of our republic which has covered the road of victory under the wise guidance of the great leader is brilliantly adorned with undying exploits performed by the glorious Workers Party of Korea. They declared: It is thanks to the wise leadership of the party that our republic has a bright future and our people are exalting their honor as a most dignified people in the world. They unanimously expressed their absolute trust in the Workers Party of Korea.

The reporters and speakers said that voters' meetings nominated as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly functionaries and representatives of workers, peasants and working intellectuals who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and devotedly working for the country and the people, and expressed full support and approval for them.

11 FEB DFRF LETTER OF APPEAL ON SPA ELECTIONS

SK120445 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Letter of appeal to all Korean people adopted on 11 February at 68th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland]

[Text] All workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and all men and women of the republic: 28 February is the day for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA].

The election of deputies to the Seventh SPA is to be conducted under majestic circumstances in which our republic's authority and dignity are being enhanced more than ever before and ceaseless innovations are being effected in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Upholding the militant programs set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his New Year's message, all workers in our country are vigorously accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture on all fronts of socialist construction. They are energetically struggling to expedite national reunification and the complete victory of socialism.

The election of deputiés to the SPA, which will be held at such a historic moment, is a political event with great significance for the struggle to consolidate the revolutionary government of our workers and peasants founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to step up the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

The election of deputies to the SPA will again vigorously demonstrate to the entire world the invincible strength of our people, who are united with one idea and one will around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, and it will clearly show our entire people's absolute trust and support for our republic.

The election will bring a new epochal turning point for consolidating the brilliant victories and achievements attained by the government of our republic under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and for accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification. Through the upcoming election, we will further solidify the revolutionary government of workers and peasants by forming our supreme power organ with disciplined and tested representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, who are boundlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause and devote themselves to the fatherland and the people.

Our government is a revolutionary one which has inherited the brilliant traditions formed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It is an independent government which struggles to implement the immortal chuche idea, assuming this as the guideline for its all activities.

Our government is a genuine people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and on the unified strength of all people. This protects the interests of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and safeguards, consolidates and develops the socialist system in our country by allowing all the people to live happily, without exploitation and repression.

Our people's government has traversed the road of proud struggle for the people's happiness and prosperity and development of the fatherland and made immortal achievements for the nation and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: From the first day of its founding, the people's government has thoroughly safeguarded the freedom and rights of the working people and led our people's revolution and construction to brilliant victory. The path which the government of the republic has traversed has been embroidered with heroic struggle and brilliant exploits in the cause of the fatherland's independence and national prosperity. It has also been embroidered with brilliant achievements which, in the course of remodelling nature, society and human beings, have brought about a great upsurge in development and civilization.

The republic has faced many difficulties; we have also undergone severe hardships several times. However, our republic has marched forward under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology. Therefore, our republic has weathered all kinds of difficulties and repeated ordeals, thereby victoriously carrying out serious social reforms and tremendous construction struggles.

The government of the republic has upheld the policy for building a new democratic Korea put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It successfully carried out the democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism in the northern half of the country in a short time following liberation. Having liquidated the outmoded colonial and semifeudalistic social system, it opened the broad way of an independent and creative life for the working masses.

Because the government of the republic, under the outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, vigorously spurred all the people to the sacred struggle for victory during the difficult days of the fatherland liberation war, it could honorably safeguard the fatherland's independence and national dignity and firmly defend the revolutionary gains.

The government of the republic has brilliantly accomplished the unique line and policy of the socialist revolution and construction illuminated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the war. Thus, it has established the most advanced socialist system on this land, accomplished the difficult and complicated task of achieving industrialization within only 14 years and turned our country into an independent and more prosperous socialist country in modeling society on the chuche idea.

It is one of the most valuable achievements of the government of the republic that it consolidated, as firmly as a rock, the political-ideological unity of society on the basis of the chuche ideology. Today all the workers in our country are firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP, regarding the immortal chuche ideology as their firm faith. With common ideals and goals, they are vigorously marching forward in the strongest political-ideological unity and in a comradely cooperative relationship toward the future of a more prosperous fatherland.

Our country's socialist system is being consolidated and developed with each passing day; the might of the republic is being endlessly enhanced and strengthened in all sectors of politics, the economy, culture and military affairs. Our country's state and social system guarantees socialist democracy for the working masses, fully displaying its superiority.

Today in our country, freedom and the rights of the working masses as masters of the state and society are fully guaranteed; all the assets of society are directed to promoting the working masses' welfare. In our country, all state policies are executed in conformity with opinions and interests of the working masses. Our country's workers are fully exercising all kinds of freedom and rights in social-political activities as masters of the state and society.

By virtue of the popular policies of the government of the republic, which shoulders the responsibility for and guarantees the material-cultural life of the working masses, including workers and peasants, all of our workers have jobs suited to their ability. Safe working conditions and recreation facilities are guaranteed by the state. The state guarantees all material life: food, clothing and shelter for all people. And by virtue of the free medical and educational systems, anyone can receive free medical treatment and study to their heart's content.

Our republic is exercising perfect sovereign rights in the international arena. It has a number of friends and sympathizers throughout the world. There has never been a time in our history when our fatherland has been so prosperous, demonstrating its strength and dignity to the world.

The boundlessly prosperous republic is a beacon of hope for the South Korean people, who are suffering repression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

This is a genuine fatherland for all overseas Korean compatriots, including 700,000 Koreans in Japan. With the brilliant achievements for the fatherland and the people, the government of the republic enjoys the absolute support and trust of the Korean people. Our people firmly believe that only the government of the republic can guarantee an independent and creative life. They see a happier future by strengthening and developing the republic.

All the people in our country take great pride and honor in living and working as masters of the republic. They are firmly resolved to tenaciously defend the government of the republic and devote everything to the prosperity and development of the republic. Consolidation and development of our republic's government and all miraculous innovations effected in our people's situation are the consequence of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the KWP. Advancing the question of sovereignty as the basic question of the revolution from the early days of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a line for building a chuche-type government during the period of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and founded the people's revolutionary government in guerrilla bases. Thus, he made lofty achievements by building the people's government and attained precious experience.

Thanks to the brilliant tradition and the rich experiences in building the people's government achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people could successfully achieve the historic cause of establishing a genuine people's government in a short time.

In September 1948, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the DPRK, the genuine fatherland of workers and peasants, by enacting the demand of revolutionary development and the people's unanimous desire. This is a great event with epochal significance in the history of our fatherland and our people's life.

With the founding of the republic, our people, who suffered scorn and contempt as a race without a nation, became the sagacious people of an independent country who built their fatherland with their own strength and by firmly seizing sovereignty. Our people advanced to the international arena with equal rights with the world's nations, large and small; thus, they became a proud people demonstrating the dignity of chuche Korea.

With the establishment of the republic, our people have come to live in a benevolent socialist fatherland which takes care of them in all aspects of life and possesses mighty weapons enabling them to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution. By thoroughly embodying the immortal chuche idea in all fields of national activities and by leading the government and people on a straight road leading to the victory of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has turned our country, which was poverty-stricken and backward, into a powerful socialist country which is politically independent, economically self-reliant and able to defend itself.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the chuche-type revolutionary lines set forth by the leader, our republic has been able to advance while exploring victoriously the unfamiliar road of the revolution and construction. It is now admired by the peoples of the world as the fatherland of chuche and a model socialist country.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche socialist fatherland founded by the leader now exists, and as long as the strong revolutionary sovereignty of the workers and peasants continue to exist, our people will be able to achieve the reunification and independence of the fatherland and the final victory of the revolution by overcoming all serious trials.

All the workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the citizens of both sexes of the republic: To greet the elections for deputies to the SPA with political zeal and brilliant labor successes is an expression of the noble patriotism with which to devote yourselves to the prosperity and development of the republic. It is an expression of warm support for and confidence in the government of the republic.

All the citizens, with political enthusiasm and awareness to develop the government of the republic and socialist system and to achieve new advances in the revolution under the banner of the republic, should join in the elections for deputies to the SPA.

Let us all display endless confidence in and burning patriotic zeal for the government of the republic in the SPA elections. Let us consolidate the revolutionary government of the workers and peasants for the fatherland's prosperity and the happiness of generations to come.

Let us display the invincible unity of all the people, including our workers and peasants who seized sovereignty.

The question of modelling society on the chuche idea is the general mission of our revolution and the ultimate goal of the government of the republic. Let us make epoch-making progress in the work of modelling society on the chuche idea. The three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- are the way to model society on the chuche idea. Giving priority to the ideological revolution is the firm principle which the KWP and the government of the republic have maintained in carrying out the three revolutions.

All workers should regard the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology -- the chuche ideology -- as their firm faith and be prepared to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries who think and act in conformity with the demand of the chuche ideology and who fight for the victory of the chuche ideology. They should resolutely defend and glorify forever the glorious revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anit-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Let us workers become determined revolutionaries who are inheriting the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation by firmly arming ourselves with the KWP's glorious revolutionary traditon and exhibiting endless loyalty to the leader and revolutionary cause and the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the young communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution. Let us make new progress in achieving the revolutionization and working-classization of society.

Organizational life is the school of ideological training and the school for revolutionary indoctrination. All workers should value revolutionary organizations, voluntarily participate in organizational life and continuously strengthen themselves through struggle.

The unheralded heroes are the models of communist-type men and the heroes of our era. Everyone should follow their excellent example. By striving to follow the noble spiritual train and revolutionary work style of the unheralded heroes, all workers should struggle with dedication and lofty loyalty for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people.

The cause of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific is a strategic line which we should consistently and correctly follow in socialist and communist economic construction. Only when we firmly guarantee the self-reliant nature of the people's economy by accelerating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, continuously modernize the people's economy and throughly make all production activities scientific can we achieve the final victory of socialism and successfully achieve the material goals of communism.

Let us continuously forge ahead with the struggle to resolve the raw material, fuel and energy problems of chuche industry and to complete the sectional structure of the people's economy exploiting and utilizing underground, forestry and marine resources. Let us forge ahead with the work of modernizing the people's economy by accelerating the work of introducing a technical innovation movement in all sectors of the people's economy and by vigorously carrying it out. By accelerating the work of making the people's economy scientific, let us make all production processes and methods and management activities scientific.

The cultural revolution is the important revolutionary task of eliminating cultural backwardness -- a legacy of the old society -- of creating a socialist and communist culture and of developing all members of society into communist-type men who have been trained in a revolutionary manner.

The most important task assigned to us is to accelerate the work of filling society with intellectuals. By thoroughly implementing the theses on socialist education — a great program for the construction of socialist and communist education -- functionaries in the education sector should decisively improve the quality of education.

By correctly implementing the comprehensive 11-year compulsory education system and improving higher education work, let us make new progress in training the people's cadres. Literature and the arts are a powerful means to raise workers' ideological and cultural level and encourage them to struggles and innovations. Based on the precious achievements and experiences attained in developing chuche-type literature and arts, let us develop all sectors of literature and the arts.

Let us improve the people's health by enacting new innovations in public health. Let us enact a new upsurge and innovation on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously launching an all-out assault on the eve of the election of deputies to the SPA.

The most important task assigned to us this year in socialist economic construction is to carry out the work of remodelling nature. The reclamation of tideland, land reclamation and the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon powerplant, which have been put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are the work of remodelling nature to expand the natural territory and to turn the fatherland into a more beautiful and livable people's paradise, to glorify the socialist system of our country and expedite the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification.

All the people throughout the country should unanimously rise to accomplish the four nature remodelling tasks and more rapidly build everlasting objects. With pride in enacting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-sighted plan for remodelling nature, all construction workers and assistants should make all construction sites overflow with the revolutionary spirit of a speed battle by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

Building monumental objects in the era of the KWP is our people's glorious work. Let us more successfully and speedily build the great monumental objects which are under construction in Pyongyang and throughout the country. All sectors of production and construction should implement the people's economic plan for this year and open the prospect for implementing the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule. This year we should concentrate on achieving goals in the chemical sector.

Let us achieve a new upsurge in producing chemical products including chemical fibers, chemical fertilizer and synthetic resins by making the most of the already existing production capacity and improving and expanding some production facilities.

Only when we seize the metal goal can we meet the ever-increasing demand for steel products and nonferrous metals and rapidly develop various sectors in the people's economy.

Let us increase production of iron, rolled steel and nonferrous metals and strengthen self-reliance in the ferrous metal industry by giving priority to the promising iron ore and nonferrous metal mines, placing emphasis on producing minerals and maintaining production facilities for metals.

The machine industry is the heart of industries and a foundation for technological advancement. The machine industry should endlessly increase the standards of technical provisions by positively accepting the new casting method, giving more weight to introduction of precision equipment, automation of plant machinery and producing more kinds of modern plant machiery, including mining equipment.

Electricity is the fundamental power source for the people's economy. Let us vigorously wage a struggle to generate more electricity by improving management of facilities at existing powerplants, to accelerate construction of new powerplants and to reduce the consumption of electricity in all sectors.

We should decisively increase production of various minerals, including coal, by giving priority to the extractive industry sector. Let us find more abundant underground resources in the country by emphasizing geological surveys.

Let us rapidly increase production of building materials, including cement and timber.

In the railway transportation sector, let us give top priority to production of freight cars and repair of rolling stock, mechanization of loading and unloading work, and the control and management of all railway facilities.

Let us meet the increasing demand of transportation by developing automotive and marine transport. Let us strengthen economic exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries by developing foreign trade.

It is the supreme policy of the government of the republic and one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's to promote the people's living standards.

We should achieve a new upsurge in this year's grain production by sticking to the farming-first policy and thoroughly accomplishing the chuche farming method and produce and supply more meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables. Let us repair and maintain tractors and small- and medium-sized farm implements and be prepared to carry out this year's farming. The country and all people should vigorously support rural areas.

In the fishery sector, we should supply more fish in all seasons by universalizing and modernizing fishing boats, accepting the scientific fishing method and catching more fish and carrying out fish processing work.

Rapidly developing light industry and decisively increasing production of people's consumer goods are important tasks in promoting the people's living standards. Let us produce and supply more quality clothes and daily necessities by operating all light industry plants at full capacity. Let us increase production of various kinds of delicious and nutritious foodstuffs by normalizing production at a high level at the foodstuff factories of local industry. Let us construct more houses and cultural and welfare facilities through an all-out mass movement.

Improving economic guidance and enterprise management is an important guarantee in pushing ahead with the socialist economic construction. Let us achieve a greater upsurge in economic guidance and enterprise management by enacting the Taean work system -- the most superior communist enterprise management system -- and our era's new industrial guidance system -- which has embodied the demand of the Taean work system.

Let us assiduously manage state affairs and normalize production at a high level by improving the work of managing equipment, material, labor and finances in all sectors of the people's economy.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a prime force powerfully accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. By rising as one to carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, let us vigorously accelerate the work of revolutionizing society and developing it into the working class and enact a new innovation in all sectors, including the economic, cultural, ideological and moral sectors.

All workers should correctly perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of the socialist Constitution and voluntarily abide by state laws and regulations.

Ardently loving and following the revolutionary government of workers and peasants is the sacred duty of all people. All workers and officers and men of the People's Armed Forces and the People's Security Force should keenly watch all acts of the enemy to protect the revolutionary government of our workers and peasants and firmly defend the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains. Let us increase our revolutionary vigilance in all sectors and at all outposts and work and live with a vigilant and mobilized attitude and in a revolutionary manner.

Achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is the supreme, long-cherished desire of all the Korean people and the most important revolutionary duty of the government of the republic. Division is a way toward subjugation and national ruin. Reunification is the only way to independence and prosperity.

The new proposal for the fatherland's reunification, set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress, is a unique plan for reunifying the fatherland in an independent and peaceful manner and based on the principle of the grand unity of the people. Let us tenaciously struggle to expedite the day when all fellow countrymen will lead a happy life in a reunified fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

The proposal for reunification made by the South Korean fascist military clique is one for division and is designed to make a mockery of the people's desire for reunification under the cloak of reunification and to fabricate two Koreas. This proposal is the product of a political scheme to avoid isolation and denunciation at home and abroad and achieve long-term power. Let us resolutely reject the South Korean fascist military clique's sham reunification proposal and vigorously advance along the road of true reunification.

To quickly overcome the present difficulties on the road of reunification, we should correctly resolve the question of negotiations between the North and South. The way to conduct true negotiations for reunification in the present political situation in South Korea is to convene a confederal meeting with the participation of well-known and conscientious politicians in the North and South and overseas. All figures in South Korea and overseas who are interested in achieving reunification and saving the country should traverse the sacred road of nation-saving reunification and convene a 100-man confederal meeting regardless of past deeds, addresses and affiliation, transcending North and South. All Korean compatriots in the North and South and overseas should firmly unite around the grand united national front regardless of ideologies, systems, factions and political views.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces is the cause of all misfortunes and hardships suffered by the South Korean people and a basic obstacle to the fatherland's reunification. Let us tenaciously struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea. Let us resolutely smash the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate two Koreas and their policy of anti-communist confrontation. Let us strongly struggle against the dangerous war exercise rackets, such as Team Spirit 1982, kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique and against their policy of war.

The most urgent task assigned to the South Korean people today is to eliminate the fascist military rule and achieve social democratization. We should struggle to repeal fascist evil laws, including the national security law, and claim all democratic rights and freedom in South Korea, such as freedom of organization and the activities of patriotic and progressive political parties and social organizations.

The South Korean people should struggle to nullify all penalties imposed on all unjustly arrested and imprisoned democrats and patriotic people and to unconditionally and immediately release them. All patriotic democratic forces in South Korea should unite and resolutely join the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring and establish a democratic government which protects and represents the desire and interests of the broad strata of the people.

The 700,000 Korean residents in Japan should more vigorously stage a patriotic struggle to smash the maneuvers by the splittists to fabricate two Koreas. They should also struggle to found the DCRK. With a sense of dignity and pride as members of the overseas compatriots of the republic, they should struggle to achieve democratic national sovereignty.

All workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and men and women of the republic, the election of deputies to the SPA is a national festive event in which, unanimously rising, all workers will perform their duty. This event is the sacred work of strengthening the government of our republic.

Consolidating and developing the DPRK -- the glorious fatherland of our people -- is the source of the happiness of our people and a factor guaranteeing victory in the revolution and construction. Let us all participate in the election of deputies to the SPA with a lofty political awareness that they are masters of the country and with endless trust in the revolutionary government of workers and peasants.

The vote cast by each voter will be a patriotic one with which he will extend his support for and trust in his revolutionary government, entrusting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP with his destiny and firmly believing in the endless prosperity of our republic. Representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who are endlessly faithful to the cause of the Korean revolution and who have served the fatherland and the people with dedication should cast a vote of 100-percent approval.

Let us make this significant year the most brilliant one in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle by enacting a new great upsurge in all sectors of revolution and construction on the eve of the election of deputies to the SPA.

The revolutionary cause of our people is just, and the future of the republic is bright. The future of our people struggling to achieve the just revolutionary cause under the banner of the republic always promises victories and glory. Let us all unite around the KWP Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and advance to achieve the fatherland's reunification and the complete victory of socialism and complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people; the KWP, the organizer and guide of the Korean people in achieving all victories; and the DPRK, our glorious fatherland!

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; 11 February 1982

1982 FILM EXCHANGE PLAN SIGNED WITH USSR

SK140445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- The 1982 working plan for exchange in film between the Ministry of Culture and Art of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the State Film Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR was signed in Pyongyang on February 14.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Ho Paek-san and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the committee headed by B.V. Pavlenok, vice-chairman of the State Film Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet Ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy. Ho Paek-san and B.V. Pavlenok signed the plan.

COURT SENTENCES NORTH KOREAN SPY TO DEATH

SK180245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced to death a former Korean resident of Japan on charges of engaging in espionage activities for North Korea. Judge Sin Song-taek of the court, heading a three-judge panel, handed out the capital punishment to Yi Hon-chi for violating the national security and anti-communist laws.

The judge found the 29-year-old defendant guilty of passing industrial and military secrets to the North Korean regime since 1979 when he entered the country on information-gathering orders from Pyongyang. Mrs. Yi, 25 and a codefendant, was sentenced to two years in prison and the term was suspended for three years by the court for collaborating with him in the espionage.

A second-generation Korean in Japan, Yi was arrested Nov. 10 last year on the espionage charge when he was an employee at the Samsung Electronics Co. The Defense Security Command, which cracked the espionage case, announced at the time that Yi joined the North Korean Workers Party in 1974 when he visited Pyongyang to receive spy training.

ROK, JAPAN AGREE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

SK161205 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 16 (YONHAP) -- Vice Foreign Minister Kim Tong-hwi Tuesday said Japan and South Korea have agreed to hold a foreign ministers' meeting at an early date to discuss the latter's standing request for Japanese Government loans, and added that a Seoul-Tokyo summit was likely to follow.

In an appearance on an MBC-TV program, Kim said 92 nations have so far expressed their support for South Korea's unification formula unveiled by President Chon Tu-hwan last month. They included two nations which have diplomatic relations with North Korea but not with South Korea, Kim explained. Seoul's package formula for Korean unification calls for the adoption of a constitution for a unified Korea and an exchange of resident envoys between Seoul and Pyongyang by concluding an inter-Korea treaty on their basic relations.

JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI EXPECTED TO VISIT IN MARCH

SK180237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 18 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi is expected to visit Seoul in March for talks with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong, an informed diplomatic source here said Thursday.

The source said that negotiations on Seoul's standing request for six billion dollars in Japanese loans are moving in a positive direction, and that it would not be wrong to expect the foreign ministers to meet within the next month. The source based his prediction on the Japanese foreign minister's recent remarks that the Japanese side would present its counter-offer to Korea's loan request during the foreign ministers' meeting.

The source, however, added that Sakurauchi's visit to Korea would not mean a complete solution to the loan issue but one positive step to the settlement of the issue, hinting at some obstacles to overcome in connection with the scale and contents of the loans. The source noted that Sakurauchi's visit to Seoul is likely to take place prior to his visit to the United States, slated for around March 20.

REPORT SAYS 'NO SUDDEN BUSINESS UPSURGE' IN 1982

SK180201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP) -- Although Korea's major industries are expected to perk up slowly throughout this year due to rising domestic and export demand, no sudden business upsurge is expected, because of the uncertainty in the world economy.

A Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) report predicted Thursday that while domestic sales and exports of the shipbuilding, construction, electronic and other major industries would increase by 20 percent to 25 percent this year, petrochemical and some other industries would suffer a serious financial setback due to sluggish sales.

According to the FKI, the shipbuilding industry will continue to thrive this year because outstanding shipbuilding orders from abroad are enough to sustain it for two years. As of the end of last year, the outstanding shipbuilding orders stood at 1.9 billion tons, the second largest in the world.

Domestic construction orders are expected to rise by 25 percent over last year to 4.8 trillion won (roughly 6.9 billion U.S. dollars), and those coming from abroad are expected to amount to 6.5 billion dollars, 20 percent more than last year. The electronic industry will grow by 32.5 percent in production and 22.6 percent in exports, due to the mounting domestic demand for color TV sets and the abolition by the United States of the color TV export quota system.

On the other hand, the petrochemical industry will grow by only seven percent in domestic sales and five percent in exports, because of a sluggish domestic demand and rises in the prices of raw materials. The industry suffered a deficit of 90 billion won (128.6 million dollars) last year.

The automobile industry will see a 9.6-percent rise in production, a 17.1-percent gain in domestic sales, and a 29.6-percent growth in exports. Steel will grow by 16 percent in domestic sales, and 15 percent in exports, while machinery will pick up by 17 percent in production and 25 percent in exports, according to the FKI.

KAMPUCHEA DISCUSSES FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

BK171355 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1429 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Feb (SPK) -- The Kampuchean people warmly greet the fifth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers held in Vientiane today to promote peace and cooperation among nations, the paper KAMPUCHEA says in an editorial.

The fruitful revolutionary relations among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense's [KUFNCD] central organ points out, date back to very ancient times. The strategic alliance uniting the three Indochinese countries constitutes a determining factor in the defense of their independence, sovereignty and existence. It is their proletarian internationalist solidarity and their mutual assistance in national defense and national construction which have ensured their victories over all reactionary forces.

In the joint statements issued during the previous conferences, KAMPUCHEA continues, the three Indochinese countries affirmed their unchanging position of living on good terms with their neighbors so as to turn Southeast Asia into a stable and peaceful region. Over the past 3 years we have successively put forward reasonable and constructive proposals permeated with good will and designed to reduce tension along the Kampuchean-Thailand border and in the rest of the region. The Indochinese countries' foreign policy of peace and friendship have won the approval and support of the socialist countries, progressive peoples and peace- and justice-loving opinion throughout the world.

The paper notes that the Thai authorities are running counter to the interests of their people by following Beijing and Washington and openly pursuing a hostile policy against the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples. Thailand's provocative acts against Kampuchea and Laos cannot help reduce tension in the region. Their masters in Beijing, in collusion with Washington and other reactionaries, are doing everything they can to misrepresent the real situation in Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEA demands that the Bangkok authorities immediately cease their unfriendly maneuvers against the Indochinese countries and that, to avoid being condemned by history, they should settle in good faith all disputes with the Indochinese countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and interests.

The Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples are holding high the banner of peace and cooperation. The fifth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane once again demonstrates their unchanging position of resolving through negotiations the problems of stability, peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia, thereby contributing to the defense of peace and stability in the world, KAMPUCHEA stresses.

L'HUMANITE INTERVIEWS HUN SEN ON REGIONAL ISSUES

PM161521 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Feb 82 p 8

[Daniel Roussel interview with Hun Sen, Kampuchean foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party: "For the Stability of Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Before his departure from Paris, where he had attended the 24th PCF Congress, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, agreed to answer questions put by L'HUMANITE.

[Question] What state is Kampuchea in 3 years after the overthrow of the Pol Pot butchers?

[Answer] Kampuchea is fine. The people's living conditions are improving continuously. In 1980-81 we brought under cultivation 1.5 million hectares of land and have stabilized the food situation. So, looking at these 3 years -- which is a short period measured against a nation's history -- the results are important and meaningful. Yet there is no shortage of difficulties. But despite the natural disasters of 1981, we have not encountered problems as difficult as those in 1979-1980. If the weather conditions are good this year, we will be self-sufficient in foodstuffs as of 1982.

In all other spheres of the country's life progress has been just as great and this enables us to begin a new stage in our reconstruction -- that of development. Our main problem today is still the operations mounted against our people from Thai territory. This is a problem for us because we have to earmark a proportion of our energy and resources for defending the country. In no way can the clock be put back in Kampuchea.

[Question] The biannual meeting of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam will be held in Vientiane on 17 February.

[Answer] We will mainly discuss economic cooperation among our three countries. We will also continue our search for solutions to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, friendship and cooperation.

[Question] How are relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries developing?

[Answer] There is still deadlock. ASEAN believes that peace will come via the overthrow of the Phnom Penh regime, so it is making every effort to rally the reactionary Khmers of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk. As for us we are proposing negotiations. We envisage two stages: convening a regional conference bringing together countries of Indochina and of ASEAN with Burma participating. Finally, convening an international conference to make official and guarantee the decisions and agreements adopted at the regional conference.

[Question] And what about Thailand?

[Answer] Thailand makes out that there is a threat from Kampuchea because of the presence of Vietnamese troops on our territory. We say that the threat stems from the collusion between Thailand and other countries which provide the Khmer reactionaries with food and arms with a view to destroying Kampuchea. If Thailand responds favorably to our proposals, Kampuchea will negotiate with Vietnam for the immediate withdrawal of some of the Vietnamese troops. In order to guarantee security between our two countries, we demand the creation of a demilitarized zone under international guarantee. I want to stress that holding a regional conference or establishing relations with Thailand will not necessarily involve recognition of the Phnom Penh government.

[Question] How do you see relations with France?

[Answer] Some good signs are appearing. In its approach to Southeast Asia the French Government must take account of the role of the Indochinese countries and Kampuchea in particular. France does not want to aggravate tension and would like to improve relations between the countries of the region. If France supported the ASEAN stances in the region, it would be on the wrong track. If it accepts the idea that the region's countries should start negotiations, this could create favorable conditions for the stability of Southeast Asia.

[Question] What do you mean by "good signs?"

[Answer] France has not recognized the Pol Pot regime. It even condemned and denounced it. I also think that the French Government will not be able to ignore the real state of affairs in Kampuchea for much longer. One question arises: Will the French Government pursue a foreign policy toward the countries of Southeast Asia independently of ASEAN? I think the French Government is pondering this question.

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Conference Closes 17 Feb

OW180045 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- The fifth conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos closed in Vientiane this afternoon. In two days it had reviewed the world and regional situation and discussed measures to enhance solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the three Indochinese countries in the struggle for national construction and defence, and for peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The conference issued a communique (see full text in this bulletin).

This afternoon, the Lao Foreign Ministry held a press conference on the success of the conference, which was celebrated with a party given in the evening by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice-premier.

Text of Communique

OW171726 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- The following communique was released in Vientiane today by the fifth Indochinese foreign ministerial conference held in the Lao capital on February 16-17:

C O M M U N I Q U E
Fifth Foreign Ministers Conference of Laos,
Kampuchea and Vietnam
(Vientiane 16-17 February 1982)

1. The fifth conference of the foreign ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in the capital city of Vientiane from February 16th to 17th, 1982. The conference reviewed the world and regional situation as well as relations of friendship and brotherly cooperation between these three countries in their common struggle to build and defend their respective fatherland, for the sake of national independence and socialism on the Indochinese Peninsula, and of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The conference notes with satisfaction that in spite of the still numerous difficulties caused by the war and the hostile actions of expansionism, imperialism and other reactionary forces, the situation of the three Indochinese countries keeps improving. The situation of the three Indochinese countries keeps improving. The situation in Kampuchea is constantly stabilizing: The Kampuchean people have recovered their normal life and are now the true masters of their country. The prestige of the state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole legal and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people, keeps growing. The special ties between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea keep consolidating and developing. The regular high-level consultations between the three countries have helped strengthen their militant solidarity and oneness of mind. The three countries' coordination on the diplomatic front in the recent period has proved harmonious and fruitful. With their foreign policy of peace, the three countries of Indochina have been constantly enhancing their role as a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference highly values the fruitful efforts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in its capacity as a representative of the three Indochinese countries and whose activities have contributed to increasing mutual understanding between the ASEAN and Indochina groups aimed at solving questions related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference has assessed preparatory work for the first summit conference of the three countries to be held this year and decided to step it up.

The conference is satisfied with the positive constant growth of the allround cooperation between the three countries of Indochina and the Soviet Union and the world socialist community. The conference expresses its high appreciation of the results of the working consultative conference of the vice-foreign ministers from the socialist countries held in Vientiane in December 1981, considering it a major contribution of the world socialist community to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia that helps ease tension in the world.

The conference exchanged views on the situation of the Non-Aligned Movement and the coordination needed between the three countries so as to make an active contribution to the success of the 7th summit conference of the non-aligned countries so that the movement can bring into full play its important role in the common struggle for peace and independence, against imperialist, colonialism and the other reactionary forces.

2. The conference is of the unanimous view that the main cause of the tension that is threatening peace in the world at present stems from the interventionist policy of the imperialist circles and the hegemonistic expansionists headed by U.S. imperialism that are stepping up the arms race and rekindling the cold war aimed at the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and at the revolutionary struggle of nations. The Chinese card policy of the Reagan administration and the Sino-American collusion represent a permanent threat to world peace and more particularly a serious danger to peace and stability in Asia. Given such a situation, the conference holds the view that the people's first and foremost task is to struggle to defend peace and defeat all dark schemes and acts of aggression on the part of American imperialism colluding with Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces. The conference is happy to see that thanks to the allround growth and the foreign policy and line of peace of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, thanks to the efforts of the non-aligned countries and the peace and democratic forces, as well as the long and deep-rooted aspiration of broad sections of the world peoples, mankind is more and more truly able to defend peace and drive back the danger of a new world war.

3. In order to safeguard their respective national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world, the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are determined to struggle against the policy of aggression and intervention of the reactionary Beijing authorities colluding with American imperialism. However, the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples consistently treasure their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and wish to restore normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of mutual non-aggression and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, on an equal footing and on the basis of mutual benefit, good neighbourhood relations and of the settling of disputes through peaceful means.

World opinion shows great concern for the normalization of relations between the three Indochinese countries and China, considering it an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again state their wish for a positive response from the Chinese side to the proposal dated January 28th, 1981 of the three Indochinese countries concerning the signing of treaties of peaceful coexistence with the People's Republic of China.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea wholly support the good-will proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam put forward in the note dated January 30th, 1982 and addressed by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to its Chinese counterpart concerning the termination of military hostilities in the borderline regions between the two countries and the rapid holding of the third round of Vietnam-China negotiations with a view to ensuring peace and stability in the borderline regions and discussing problems of interest to both parties. They express unreserved support for the January 31st, 1982 message of the president of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, welcoming the United Nations secretary general's initiative proposing that Vietnam and China prolong the state of peace in the borderline regions beyond the Tet period.

4. Having fought for centuries for their own independence, the three peoples of Indochina always respect the independence and sovereignty of neighbouring and other countries. In spite of the Thai authorities' former and present policy of hostility towards the three Indochinese countries, the latter's peoples always value the friendship with the Thai people and wish to establish relations of good neighbourhood with the Kingdom of Thailand for the sake of each country and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcome the results of the visit undertaken in the Kingdom of Thailand in November 1981 by the Lao deputy premier and foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut, and totally support the just policy and good will of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in its relations with the Kingdom of Thailand. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea once more solemnly declare that they respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea results from an agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam so as to deal with the threat from China's hegemonistic expansionism. Once this threat is removed, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will agree on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea in no way threatens Thailand's security. The three countries of Indochina are prepared to examine and support any initiative, from whatever quarters, that contributes to stabilizing the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are also prepared to discuss with Thailand all questions of common concern. These contacts may be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand and Thailand on the other. Such contacts bear no relation whatsoever to the question of mutual de facto or de jure recognition. Depending on the results of these contacts, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will agree on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The three countries of Indochina once more stress the just and reasonable character of the proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the creation of a demilitarized zone under some form of international supervision so as to ensure security in the Kampuchea-Thailand border line region.

5. At present the Indochinese countries are doing their utmost so that, together with other countries in the region, they may build new relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different socio-political regimes. At the 36th General Assembly of the United Nations, the Lao foreign minister, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, put forward a 7-point proposal aiming at gradually turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. This proposal fully meets the Southeast Asian peoples' aspirations and enjoys the approval and support of world opinion. It is regrettable that the efforts of the Indochinese countries are being strongly impeded by the imperialist and expansionist forces' policy of intervention and aggression. The American imperialists, colluding with China and other reactionary forces, are undertaking a hostile policy of blockade and encirclement toward the Indochinese countries. They are reactivating American bases in Thailand, strengthening their military presence and organizing bilateral and multilateral military manoeuvres in the region, thus jeopardizing the sovereignty and security of the countries in this zone, while on a world scale encouraged by the United States the ruling circles in Beijing are trying to exacerbate tension in the world. They are trying by all means [to] pit the United States against the Soviet Union, the NATO bloc against the Warsaw bloc and to undermine peace and international detente.

In Southeast Asia, they are goading the ASEAN countries and Indochinese countries into confrontation in the hope of sowing division between these two groups of countries and thus pave the way for them to realize their dreams of hegemony and expansion in the region. While maintaining Maoist forces in order to interfere crudely in the internal affairs of the ASEAN countries and of Burma, the Beijing ruling circles are now engaged in a kind of multifaceted war of destruction against Vietnam and Laos. They go on feeding, supplying and using Pol Pot genocidal forces and other reactionary Khmer forces to impede the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and their task of national reconstruction.

China's repeated refusals to all the proposals made by Vietnam with a view to stabilizing the situation along the Vietnam-China border and to those of the Indochinese countries aimed at normalizing their relations with China as well as the fact that the latter constantly seek to impede the trend towards dialogue between the countries of Indochina and those of ASEAN rouse the discontent of work opinion. The latter realizes more and more clearly that China has an interest in maintaining tension in the region so as to serve its expansionist designs that go against the aspirations and interests of the peoples in the region. Consequently, it appears that the main threat to the independence and security of Southeast Asian countries comes from Chinese expansionism. It is growingly evident that the true nature of the present crisis in Southeast Asia does not consist in the dissension between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries, but in the policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese authorities against the latter.

In the face of such a situation, an urgent task sets itself to the peoples in the region, namely, act jointly to root out the origin of the threat to the Southeast Asian peoples' sovereignty and security, and to peace and stability in the region, and to put an end to any intervention and dictate on the part of expansionist and imperialist forces. It is necessary that the countries in the region meet to discuss and solve regional problems on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-imposition of one's views on others. The Indochinese countries hail the trend existing within the ASEAN countries in favour of dialogue with the Indochinese countries. If the ASEAN countries should not yet be ready to take part in a regional conference as proposed by the Indochinese countries, Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam are prepared to hold contacts with the ASEAN countries, directly or indirectly, bilaterally or multilaterally, so as to discuss together and together find a solution to questions related to peace and stability in the region. Such contacts can in no way be linked to the question of a mutual de facto or de jure recognition.

6. The conference has been held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity and characterized by oneness of mind. The conference states its confidence and firm conviction that in spite of the numerous difficulties and complexities still ahead, the struggle of the three peoples to build and defend their respective fatherlands is bound to meet with complete success. Peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the work are bound to be consolidated and strengthened further.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONGRATULATORY NOTE TO CHAN SI

BK131019 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] On 11 February 1982, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the LPDR, sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, in Phnom Penh. The message reads as follows: Dear comrade: On the occasion of your appointment by the Nation l Assembly session to be chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, on behalf of the LPDR Government, the Lao people and in my own name, I would like to convey my warmest congratulations to you, comrade. I am convinced that the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two countries will be incessantly enhanced in the interest of the cause of national defense and socialist construction in each country, for the solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, and in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. I wish you, comrade, good health and success in performing all your noble tasks.

FIGHTING ALONG BORDER FORCES EVACUATIONS

BK150636 Bangkok POST in English 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Residents have been evacuated from three villages south of here as fighting between the occupying Vietnamese forces and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas continued along the Thai border.

Field military sources said so far about 80 percent of the 2,300 people of the three villages of Wang Mon, Kok Sabaeng and Saen Suk have been moved out.

Most of those evacuated were women and young children. Many men stayed behind to help troops guard the villages.

At least 14 artillery shells landed in Thailand between Wang Mon and Kok Sabaeng on Saturday evening. Two of the shells caused slight damage to the house of Kok Sabaeng village headman, Thom Phonthai, the sources said.

Flares fired by the Vietnamese to locate the Khmer Rouge strongholds close to the Thai border also panicked Thai villagers, the sources said.

Military authorities have ordered the digging of more bunkers along the border.

Troops are supplying food and other necessities to the villagers who have been evacuated to safer places.

Aranyaprathet District Officer Uthai Chaichak yesterday arranged a meeting of villagers living along the frontier to discuss the problems caused to them by the fighting within Kampuchea.

Military intelligence sources said, meanwhile, that the Vietnamese forces yesterday reinforced tanks and half-tracked vehicles near the Kampuchean town of Poipet and at the area opposite Thap Phrik some 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

SRV-PRK FORCES SAID TO ENCIRCLE BORDER PATROL

BK180632 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] According to a report by Supreme Command Information Office Director Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, 15 border patrol policemen of Platoon 233 clashed at 1330 on 17 February with a group of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces intruding about 1 km deep into Thailand in Ban Sap Tari, Tambon Patong, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.

According to the latest report received at 1100 today, the intruders numbering about 300 were encircling the Thai border patrol policemen. Reinforcements have been dispatched to rescue the Thai policemen. A number of the policemen have already broken out of the encirclement. Another group of reinforcements has been dispatched from the commander of the Zone 1 border patrol police as well as from the forces stationed in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. The director of the Supreme Command Information Office said it was believed the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces intruded into Thailand in hot pursuit of the Khmer Rouge.

KHMER RESISTANCE COMMANDERS HOLD TALKS

BK130630 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 12

[By the NATION's regional desk]

[Text] Top field commanders of the pro-Sihanouk and Son Sann's resistance forces have held two important meetings in Nong Chan on the Thai-Kampuchean border and Bangkok recently to put an end to their long-standing bickering, reliable sources told the NATION yesterday.

On Feb 6, Gen Dien Del, military commander of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under Son Sann met Gen Teap Ben, a major Sihanoukist military leader, and Nhem Sophon, president of pro-Sihanouk Moulinaka force in Nong Chan.

On Feb 9, Gen Dien Del and Gen Teap Ben held the second meeting in Bangkok.

The two meetings were confirmed by both KPNLF and Sihanoukist sources.

"I felt it was about time we stopped the bickering among ourselves," Moulinaka's Nhem Sophon told the NATION in an exclusive interview recently.

"I have always tried to maintain good relations with every nationalist force. I am faithful to Prince Norodom Sihanouk but I also respect Mr Son Sann. I have no intention however to join the KPNLF as had been rumoured in certain circles. But I believe strongly in helping each other. We have a common enemy and we both want to liberate our country," Nhem Sophon said.

The first meeting was arranged by Nhem Sophon and took place at Nong Chan in the camp of pro-KPNLF leader Chea Chut. The parley had been proposed by Dien Del. "The Sihanoukists promptly agreed to the meeting and location," an informed source close to both sides said.

Representing the Sihanoukist side in the meeting were Teap Ben, Nhem Sophon, Duong Khem (tactical adviser for the Moulinaka)and Men Bunthan (chief of Moulinaka's Third Bureau).

Dien Del and Teap Ben, former military schoolmates, had not met each other since 1975.

"They hugged each other emotionally when they met in the camp for the meeting. Everybody was just so happy that the meeting took place after all," said Nhem Sophon.

Dien Del told the meeting that all Kampuchean nationalists should patch up and forget about their differences. "Let's put an end to our quarrels which have been dragging on for too long. We should leave the political solution to Prince Sihanouk and President Son Sann," he was quoted as having told the first Non Chan meeting.

Nhem Sophon, responding to Dien Del's remarks, replied that he had never encouraged bickering among the nationalists.

"I had never looked for quarrels with the KPNLF. I know that you (Dien Del) are a true nationalist," Nhem Sophon was quoted as saying. He also warned the nationalists to be wary of the Khmer Rouge who might try to drive a wedge between pro-Sihanouk and pro-KPNLF elements.

Informed sources said that, in the past, the pro-Sihanouk Moulinaka had developed some severe conflicts with Chea Chut and his second in command, a former Khmer Rouge identified only as Sun.

Dien Del was said to have shaken hands with everybody present in the meeting before leaving the Feb 6 meeting.

Three days later, on Feb 9, another meeting was held in Bangkok between Dien Del and Teap Ben. The meeting proceeded under a "cordial atmosphere," according to an informed source present in the meeting.

Son Sann's resistance forces have claimed to be about 8,000 strong while other independent sources have put the strength at around 4,000 to 5,000.

Diplomatic sources have told the NATION that the weapons to arm 3,000 men promised by China to Sihanouk in late May, last year, are due to be delivered "very soon" to the Sihanoukist fighters in the jungle.

Sihanoukist sources have claimed that with the new shipment of weapons, their armed strength should be boosted to around 5,000.

The Sihanoukist forces are known to have three camps — O Khsach (led by Toun Chhay); O Smach (headed by Savy Thoeun) and the oldest stronghold in Nong Chan where the Moulinaka troops operate under the leadership of Nhem Sophon.

GENERAL CONFIRMS SRV PLANE INTRUSION ACCIDENTAL

BK170127 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Thai authorities investigating the crash-landing of a Vietnamese transport plane inside Thailand last week has concluded that the aircraft violated Thai airspace by accident, Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday.

He said the army had no more doubts over the motive of the intrusion of the Thai airspace by the Soviet-made Antonov AN-26 which crash-landed at Sa Kaeo District of Prachin Buri last week after being intercepted by Thai F-5E jets.

"Our investigation shows that its engine had developed trouble and the weather was bad at the time," he said.

Gen Athit said the matter will be transferred to the Foreign Ministry to decide whether or when the plane and its crew will be returned to Vietnam.

Full reports of the investigation had already been passed on to the Foreign Ministry and the Supreme Command, he said.

Hanoi has asked for "prompt return" of the aircraft and its crew.

Gen Athit said Thailand was not likely to demand compensation for damage caused by the crash.

The aircraft crash-landed in a field villagers were preparing for tapioca planting and the villagers did not ask for any compensation, he said.

"We are convinced that the Vietnamese harboured no ill intention against us. The pilots might have no experience. They said during investigation that they mistook the road in Sa Kaeo as those in Saigon," he said.

Gen Athit also said that hevy fightings were reported around areas in Khao Din, Khao Ta-Ngok and Khao Saraphi opposite Thai border recently.

On Feb 13 at 7 pm Vietnamese forces fired artillery shells with gas canisters into areas around Khao Din, he said.

About 30 Kampucheas were injured in the attack and many of them suffered burning eyes and vomitted profoundly, he said.

And on the same day, an SAM rocket was fired across the border from Kampuchea and landed in Ban Khok Sabaeng in Aranyaprathet. The missile, however, did not explode, he said.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN REVIEWS PRC HOSTILE ATTITUDE

BK171035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 16 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 February editorial: "Beijing Is Still Plunging Deeply Along the Path of Opposition and Sabotage Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Three years ago, after meeting with failure in using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to carry out the war of aggression against Vietnam at its southwestern border, the Beijing reactionaries resorted to a large-scale war of aggression by deploying 600,000 troops to attack Vietnam's northern border areas. The Chinese, however, were duly punished and driven back to their territory. This was the severest failure of the Chinese reactionary leadership in their schedule to annex Vietnam and the Indochinese Peninsula in order to continue their expansionist dream in Southeast Asia.

Our army and people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, have heightened the indomitable tradition and stalwart spirit of our nation. They have developed the nation's great strength, maintained national independence to advance toward socialism, scored glorious victories in defending the nation's territorial integrity and firmly protected revolutionary gains. These victories are of historical significance.

Through their struggle and their glorious victories, the Vietnamese people have exposed the Beijing reactionary clique's vile characteristics, its expansionism and hegemonism against national independence and socialism. Our people have contributed to strengthening the revolutionary combat position of the three Indochinese peoples, maintaining security and peace in Southeast Asia, increasing the offensive strength of the three revolutionary currents of the epoch to fight against imperialism and international reactionaries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Since then, Beijing has not learned from its lesson of defeats, but continues to collude closely with the United States and the ultrarightist leadership of the ASEAN countries to plunge deeply along the path of hostility against Vietnam. They have not only rejected all of Vietnam's initiatives and good will aimed at solving problems of mutual concern to both countries, but have persistently carried out a war of multisided sabotage to weaken and annex Vietnam. They have undermined us militarily, economically and politically, carried out sabotage activities on our land, islands and at our border areas as well as on the whole Indochinese Peninsula. They have continued to exert military pressure at our border, relentlessly created conflicts to occupy our territory, sent aircraft, warships and armed fishing boats to violate our airspace and territorial waters in order to conduct reconnaissance, collect intelligence and carry out provocations.

They have nurtured, organized and commanded various armed bandit commando groups to create disturbances and rebellion from inside our territory. They have also resorted to all wicked tactics to oppose and sabotage us politically, weaken our all-people solidarity alliance, undermine socialism and attack our party and state leadership organs. They have sought to undermine the combatant solidarity bloc of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, slandered and undermined the solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the socialist community and tried to discredit and sow division between Vietnam and nations which are struggling for national independence and to isolate Vietnam in the international arena. They are not reluctant to resort to various tactics to undermine our production, collude with international reactionary forces to encircle our economy in order to create difficulties to our people's daily life and disturbances to our society, thus effecting our social order and security.

They have striven to use decadent and reactionary culture, psychological warfare and espionage activities to attack us ideologically in order to create distrust and lessen the revolutionary impetus in the army, especially among the youths. They have incited opposition among the backward and degenerate elements of our people.

Along with carrying out their war of sabotage against Vietnam, the Beijing leadership has also sought to increase their guerrilla warfare and other sabotage activities in Kampuchea and has accelerated psychological warfare and espionage activities in Laos with a scheme to weaken and obstruct the three Indochinese countries' advance on their path to consolidate national independence and building socialism.

This perfidious and cunning war of multisided sabotage has been waged on the basis of strategic collusion and coordination of actions among China, the United States and reactionary forces of the region, especially of Thailand and Singapore. Nevertheless, this scheme is merely the product of a weak position and a serious crisis experienced by the masterminds who are attempting to reverse the wheel of history, and it certainly cannot avoid bankruptcy. It is obvious that over the past 3 years, the more China has stepped up its unjust designs against our country, the more bitter defeats it has sustained, the more internal contradictions and unrest it has experienced, the deeper the recession its economy has gone into, the more divided its people have become, and the more condemnations it has drawn from the world. This reality shows that all the frenzied schemes and acts against Vietnam by the Beijing authorities are nothing but a dream fraught with ambitions nurtured by aggressors and expansionists who, though already heavily defeated, still remain stubborn and think subjectively.

Our people, by constant heightening of their vigilance and by their extraordinary efforts, are determined to foil all forms of the war of aggression conducted by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. We place absolute confidence in the party's leadership, unite singlemindedly, uphold the spirit of socialist collective mastery and devote all our efforts and capabilities to carry out outstandingly all the tasks assigned so that our country will possess the strength necessary to thwart the enemy's sabotage strategy and stand ready to smash its war of aggression under all circumstances.

To fulfill this glorious mission we must intensively strengthen and consolidate the all-people solidarity bloc and promote unity among the various nationalities and religious beliefs, army-people unity and international solidarity so as to create strength from unity in thought and action. We must continue to build firm and strong people's armed forces, build a standardized and modernized people's army and strengthen national defense and security constantly, determined to foil all of the enemy's schemes and maneuvers. We must concentrate efforts on the production and national construction fronts with the immediate goal of satisfactorily resolving the grain problem, stabilizing the people's life and creating conditions for production development so as to boost our country's economic and national defense potential constantly.

Our people desire nothing other than to live in peace, independence and freedom in order to build their country and a plentiful and happy life. Now as always, we deeply cherish our age-old friendship with the Chinese people. We believe that the genuine revolutionaries and people of China also want peace and friendship, not war; just as we do. The expansionist and hegemonist forces in Beijing must bear responsibility for their serious sabotage of the existing Vietnam-China friendship and their betrayal of the earnest aspirations of both nations.

For the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness, we are determined to counter all the schemes of aggression and sabotage of the Beijing authorities. However, we are always prepared to extend our hands in good will toward anyone who wishes to sit down with us to settle through negotiations the outstanding hot issues between the two countries in order to promptly restore the age-old friendship between the two nations and normal relations between the two countries. For this reason, our government has repeatedly advanced many positive and serious proposals aimed at settling peacefully all the problems concerning relations between Vietnam and China to meet the interests and aspirations of the peoples of Vietnam and China as well as the common desire of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for peace and stability in this region as well as elsewhere on earth.

Most recently, on 30 January 1982, our Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese side, proposing constructively and realistically that the two sides cease all hostile armed actions in the border regions of the two countries and promptly resume the third round of Vietnam-China talks, which were unilaterally suspended by the Chinese side in March 1980, to resolve the issue of maintaining peace and stability in the border regions of the two countries and discuss all problems of interest to each side. Once again, the Chinese side stubbornly rejected our government's constructive proposal. This shows that it is deliberately pursuing a scheme to weaken and then annex our country and is opposing the revolutionary cause of our country.

We must resolutely defeat the Beijing expansionists' war of multisided sabotage and stand ready to fight for the defense of the fatherland while persisting in our policy of peace and friendship with the Chinese people. Our people will surely win total victory in their just struggle.

NHAN DAN PRAISES INDOCHINESE MINISTERS MEETING

OW180753 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- "The communique of the Indochinese countries' fifth foreign ministerial conference, held in Vientiane on February 16-17, bears expression to the goodwill and untiring efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world," remarks NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"The increasing stability of the Kampuchean situation and the constant consolidation of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea special relationship as confirmed by the three foreign ministers demonstrate Beijing's failure in its collusion with Washington to reverse the Kampuchean situation and weaken the Vietnamese and Lao revolutions", the paper says. It continues:

"The conference paid special attention to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Realities show more and more clearly that it is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism that are jeopardizing the independence and security of nations in this region. The three Indochinese countries are firmly opposing the policy of aggression and intervention pursued by the reactionary Beijing authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, for the defence of their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for peace and security in Southeast Asia. However, the three Indochinese peoples, now as in the past, always set great store by their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and are desirous to restore their normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, equality, mutual benefit, good neighbourhood and settlement of disputes through peaceful negotiations.

"Regarding the other Southeast Asian nations", NHAN DAN goes on, "the three Indochinese countries have been doing all they can for the establishment of new relations on the principles of peaceful co-existence among states having different political and social systems.

"As to Thailand, in particular, the Indochinese countries have further expounded their goodwill by solemnly declaring their preparedness to commit themselves to respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and their preparedness to talk with Thailand on all matters of mutual concern, including peace and security along the Kampuchean-Thai border".

"We hope that the A.S.E.A.N. countries, and particularly the Thai authorities, thoroughly study and then respond to the three Indochinese countries' proposals, which conform to the interests of peace and stability in the region and the legitimate interests of all its people".

"Until now," the paper continues, "the three Indochinese countries' continuous efforts for peace, stability and mutual understanding in the region are still opposed by Chinese expansionism colluding with U.S. imperialism. These war-mongering forces seek to do nothing but cause division, confrontation and conflicts in an attempt to enslave other nations. Such a policy is the root cause of the present tension in Southeast Asia. The very nature of the crisis is not the differences between the A.S.E.A.N. and Indochinese groups but the Chinese authorities' policy of aggression and intervention vis-a-vis the three Indochinese countries and their ambition for expansion to the whole of Southeast Asia."

"The Chinese authorities can by no means justify their arrogant attitude in stubbornly refusing relations of peaceful co-existence with the Indochinese countries and shirking its responsibility to ensure peace and stability along the Sino-Vietnamese border," NHAN DAN affirms.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRK-SRV TREATY COMMEMORATED

BK171303 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Together with the fraternal Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people are celebrating the third anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. Tomorrow, February 18, will be observed as the day of solidarity between the two countries.

The treaty, signed 3 years ago, marked a new chapter in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and a magnificent development of their special friendship. Since then, it has helped to promote bilateral cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields.

The Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party and the Council of State, headed by Heng Samrin, have obtained many successes in national defense and production. The resurgence of life in Kampuchea as well as deep-going changes in this country gladden all our friends far and near but greatly embarass our enemies.

In the past 3 years, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, openly colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have frantically resorted to all possible means to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They have waged a war of destruction against Vietnam in many fields and continued to threaten and undermine the peace and security of Laos. They have also tried to knock together all groups of Khmer reaction in a so-called coalition government with the hope of maintaining the illegal presence of their henchmen in the United Nations and opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people. Despite their attempts, the situation in the three Indochinese countries, particularly in Kampuchea, continues to change for the better. Obviously, this is thanks to the sacred solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This constitutes a factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and helps to stay the hands of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

The fifth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries being held in Vientiane is a demonstration of the close friendship and militant solidarity. The recent peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries show that they always try for a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, the Vietnamese people declare that they are determined to strengthen their solidarity and all-round cooperation with the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos so as to bring about greater successes in each country.

Solidarity Day With PRK

BK141345 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam has issued an instruction to organize a day in solidarity with the Kampuchean people -- February 18, 1982. The document pointed to the traditional solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples as of great significance for the peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries for the national construction and defense of the Kampuchean people.

NHAN DAN HAILS INDIAN MINISTER RAO'S VISIT

OW160905 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- NHAN DAN today says that the recent fruitful visit of External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao marked a new development in the Indo-Vietnamese friendship. "The Government of the Republic of India headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has increased its support and assistance for the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence," it notes.

The paper says that cooperation in many fields between the two countries over the past years has constantly developed. Quoting the joint statement between Vietnam and India, the paper says the two sides agree to further expand and strengthen existing cooperation under a long-term plan. NHAN DAN highly values the development of relations between the two countries, saying that this is a valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people. The paper welcomes India's support for the proposal for dialogues between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries to solve existing problems without outside interference. This support encourages the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN expresses the belief that outstanding regional problems will eventually be solved through frank, constructive dialogues. The paper says: "As members of the Non-Aligned Movement with India as a founder, the two countries will continue to work for the fundamental objectives of the movement by stepping up the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace, national independence and social progress." This struggle, it adds, is all the more important now the Reagan administration is stepping up the arms race and increasing interference in the internal affairs of other countries, military collusion and commitments, thus straining the situation in Southeast and southern Asia and elsewhere.

"The growing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India is an important contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a peaceful, stable region" NHAN DAN concludes.

EXILE GROUP SAYS USSR TO BUILD BASE IN SOUTH

NC121722 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Feb (AFP) -- Several hundred Soviet military experts and technicians recently arrived at Con Dao Archipelago in southern Vietnam to build a naval base there, a spokesman of the Committee for the National Salvation of Vietnam said today. The organization, which groups many anti-communist Vietnamese exiles, was formed in December 1980 and is led by Thai Quang Trung. Con Dao, 100 kms (65 miles) east of Point Camau, is a group of 12 islands, including the former penal colony of Poulo-Condor.

The spokesman also said that a recent trip by Soviet General [as received] Nikolay Ogarkov to Indochina's communist capitals was made to reach an agreement on the establishment of Soviet bases in Indochina and the enlargement of several naval bases there.

According to information from Washington, the Soviet navy is using former U.S. bases at Danang and Nha Trang.

The committee's report, as yet unconfirmed, follows a report in the Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN last December that a member of the party Central Committee, Do Moi, had visited a Soviet advisor "living at Vung Tau," the southern tip of Vietnam.

UNHCR REPORTS INCREASES IN BOAT REFUGEES

BK160714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Feb (AFP) -- The number of Vietnamese boat refugees arriving in Malaysian and Singaporean camps doubled last month, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced here today.

In the rest of Asia, the total number of arrivals also rose by 20 percent from 3,393 in December to 4,167 in January. A total of 2,150 refugees arrived in Malaysia last month, (?and) 1,046 in December. Singapore received 81 refugees in January as against 39 in December.

Meanwhile, the number of Laotian refugees heading for Thailand dropped from 1,604 in December to 825 in January. The number of refugees leaving for resettlement in third countries increased slightly last month -- 8,127 in January against 7,423 in December.

Camps in Asia still house a total of 229,429 Indochinese refugees, 191,080 of whom are in Thailand.

COVERAGE OF BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Pham Van Dong Meeting

OW131810 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received the visiting Bulgarian Government economic delegation.

With Pham Van Dong was Che Viet Tan, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission and vice-president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Also present was Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

The premier warmly welcomed the Bulgarian delegation and hailed the successful talks between it and a Vietnamese Government economic delegation. He said that Bulgaria's advance towards socialism and its success in socialist construction are a bright example for Vietnam. Vietnam wishes to learn from Bulgaria and to cooperate with it on the basis of mutual benefit, and will contribute as much as it can to this fraternal cooperation, he said. He continued to say that Vietnam was the only tropical country in the socialist community with great potentials and that it wished to cooperate with Bulgaria in agriculture, particularly in growing tobacco and other industrial plants.

The reception took place in a very warm atmosphere of friendship and fraternal cooperation.

Trade, Other Accords Signed

OW131843 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- The minutes of the discussion between Vo Chi Cong, president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov, president of the Bulgarian section of the commission, head of a Bulgarian Government delegation, were signed here this afternoon. Also today, Vietnam and Bulgaria signed a trade protocol for 1982 and an agreement on further cooperation in geological survey in Vietnam.

At a reception given by Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov yesterday, Vice Chairman Andrey Lukanov conferred the order issued on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state on Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Che Viet Tan, vice president of the Vietnamese section of the cooperation commission, in recognition of their prominent contributions to the consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Bulgarian delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the house and office of the late president. Vice Chairman Andrey Lukanov held working sessions with Nguyen Lam, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The Bulgarian guests also visited Ho Chi Minh City and toured several economic establishments including rubber plantations and rubber processing factories in Song Be Province.

The delegation left Hanoi today after a five-day visit. It was seen off by Vice Chairman Vo Chi Cong and other high-ranking officials.

NHAN DAN Hails Visit

OW140931 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 14 -- Marking the highly successful visit of a Bulgarian Government economic delegation, concluded on Feb 13, NHAN DAN today says Vietnamese-Bulgarian cooperation in entering into a "new stage of development in scope and scale".

The paper notes that discussions between Vietnam and the Bulgarian delegation, led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov, centered on concrete steps and forms to further cooperations between the two countries. "In the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding and mutual trust, Bulgaria will cooperate with Vietnam in the production of tobacco, in developing the cultivation of rubber and coffee, in forestry and in geological exploration," NHAN DAN says.

It continues: "To Vietnam, the all-sided cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other fraternal countries in the socialist community have always been a factor of success. In their revolutionary cause the Vietnamese people have steadily received a strong support and valuable assistance from the Communist Party, the government and the people of Bulgaria. The results of the Bulgarian delegation's visit will contribute to economic construction in Vietnam, particularly to the development of agriculture."

"This is an encouragement to the Vietnamese people who are working with zeal for greater achievements to greet the fifth congress of the Communist Party. This is a new expression of the splendid friendship between Vietnam and Bulgaria," NHAN DAN stresses in conclusion.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS HA BAC COOPERATIVE

OW151357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] According to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, Tan Moc is a cooperative that embraces the entire village comprising many ethnic nationalities of the Luc Ngan Mountain District, Ha Bac Province. Despite many production difficulties in the mountain region, the cooperative, by applying many organizational and managerial measures in production, has quickly solved its grain and foodstuff problem and produced a large quantity of agricultural products for delivery to the state.

In view of its outstanding achievements over the past few years, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong recently, on the occasion of the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] spring, visited the compatriots of various nationalities in Tan Moc. There he urged the local people to make still greater efforts and expressed the hope that the cooperatives in Ha Bac will promptly follow the example of Tan Moc to satisfactorily resolve their grain and foodstuff problems.

The Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee has in good time drawn five lessons of experience from the realities of Tan Moc to guide the other cooperatives in the province to apply them under their own particular conditions. These include the experiences in expanding the area and intensive cultivation of soybeans as well as of rice; satisfactory management and delivery of products; building a firm and strong party organization; firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety; and raising the people's living standards.

TO HUU VISITS VINH PHU, COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS

BK161405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently made a tour of Vinh Phu Province where he also visited many factories and enterprises. Accompanying him on this tour were leading cadres of the Ministries of Communications and Transportation, Building, Power, Light Industry and Food Industry, and the Chemical General Department.

Comrade To Huu was briefed by Comrade Hoang Quy, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Comrade Nguyen Van Ton, chairman of the provincial people's committee, on the status of production and life in Vinh Phu Province, as well as on its guidelines and tasks for 1982 in light of the resolutions adopted by various party Central Committee plenums. The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers provided the comrade leaders of Vinh Phu with many concrete views concerning guidelines for local agricultural, forestry and industrial production, and measures for the further expansion of production and business transactions in the province.

Pointing to the favorable conditions in a province which has many major central-level enterprises, Comrade To Huu said: In addition to the availability of arable land for use in growing additional rice, subsidiary crops, vegetables, fruit trees and soybeans, the hilly region of Vinh Phu has tremendous economic potential with so many products of great export value -- such as tea, lacquer trees, pineapples, bananas, bamboo and rattan -- and valuable natural resources -- such as pyrite, mica, kaolin and so forth. Vinh Phu also enjoys the advantages of riverline, railway and land communications and transportation, and a relatively abundant labor force. If the province knows how to organize production and business transactions satisfactorily, it can become a prosperous agricultural-forestry-industrial province, capable not only of balancing its major requirements but also of contributing considerably to the central government.

Comrade To Huu also pointed out the need for the province to establish economic relations on a large-scale basis between central level enterprises and local enterprises and cooperatives.

Together with the comrade ministers and vice ministers, Comrade To Huu visited and worked at the Minh Phuong textile complex, the Bai Bang paper and paper pulp factory, the Lam Thao superphosphate factory, the Vinh Phu battery plant, the Dao Phu concrete plant, the Vinh Yen export fruit processing factory, the Song Lo combined textile enterprise, the Phu Tho tea research station, the Viet Tri industrial complex, and the sugar, paper, seasoning power, chemical and prefabricated concrete factories. He attended a meeting jointly held by the directors of these factories and leading cadres of various ministries and Vinh Phu Province to discuss managerial measures aimed at accelerating production and improving the livelihood of the workers and cadres.

During his visit to Vinh Phu Province, Comrade To Huu also held friendly get-togethers with the Soviet, Bulgarian and Swedish specialists. On behalf of the party Central Committee and government, Comrade To Huu extended his sincere thanks and new year greetings to these specialists.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTENDS MOTHERS CONGRESS

DW160345 Hanoi VNA in English 0256 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 — Two hundred and fifty mothers in southern provinces recently attended a two-day congress of "examplary mothers" held in Ho Chi Minh City. Those mothers were selected from the movement for "good education of children" launched by the Vietnam Women's Union. Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, secretary of the city party committee, attended and addressed the congress.

Also present at the congress were Madame Nguyen Thi Thap, member of the party Central Committee, honorary president of the Vietnam Women's Union, the Soviet consul general and his wife and the consul general of Kampuchea.

In her report to the congress, Madame Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee, president of the Vietnam Women's Union, said that in the movement for "good education of children" more than one million mothers have set bright examples as educators. Ho Chi Minh City which leads all southern localities in this regard has more than 22,000 mothers cited for their achievements. They include many women whose husbands formerly served in the puppet administration or army.

NHAN DAN PRAISES RESULTS OF LOCAL CONGRESSES

BK150930 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jan 82 p 1

[NHAN DAN 23 January editorial: "All the Congresses of the Party Organizations at Various Levels Have Concluded With Fine Success"]

[Text] All the party organizations of various provinces, cities, special zones and the armed forces, as well as all other party organizations under the direct jurisdiction of the VCP Central Committee have completed the first round of their party congresses.

Those attending these congresses have worked in a democratically minded atmosphere with a high sense of responsibility, solidarity and unanimity and have achieved fine success in discussing various documents of the VCP Central Committee and in electing delegates to the forthcoming national party congress.

Those attending these congresses have evaluated past achievements as well as difficulties and shortcomings while sticking to the basic features of the national situation and to the historic events of the recent past. They have reasserted past achievements scored in various fields, analyzed shortcomings and errors and drawn many lessons from experience with leadership and management, especially with economic and social management.

They have concentrated on discussing the guidelines for revolutionary tasks to be carried out in the period ahead, especially the guidelines for economic strategy and for various economic and social welfare objectives to be reached during the 1981-85 period, as well as throughout the 1980's. They have also shown great interest in discussing cultural and educational tasks, the need to increase various activities of the state and the masses, the foreign policies and the party-building task.

These congresses reflect a concentration of mind [taaps trung tris tueej]. Many rich discussions [during these congresses] testify to the fact that the general knowledge of cadres and party members are being increasingly improved.

Those attending these congresses have concurred with various documents of the VCP Central Committee. Their solidarity and unanimity have also been shown in the various elections of delegates.

The fine success of these congresses of the party organizations at various levels will ensure the success of the fifth national party congress.

HANOI PEOPLE'S COUNCIL REVIEWS 1982 TASKS, BUDGET

BK150820 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Eighth Hanoi Municipal People's Council held its fourth session from 29 to 31 January 1982. During the session, the council discussed the implementation of the 1981 plan and budget and decided on the tasks and budget for 1982.

In the past year, various production sectors and establishments in Hanoi took the initiative in establishing economic relations with other provinces and cities, in securing more supplies and raw materials and in making full use of discards and rejects to produce consumer goods worth tens of millions of dong. Owing to the policies of stabilizing grain obligations and applying product contracts with labor groups and laborers, agricultural production achieved fairly good progress with grain output exceeding that in 1980 by 40,000 tons. More agricultural products, foodstuffs and industrial goods were sold to the state than in the previous year, and the amount of exportable agricultural products sold to the state was double that of 1980. The trade, cultural, educational, public health, social welfare, sports and physical education sectors scored many appreciable achievements. Numerous efforts were made in national defense and in the maintenance of public order and security.

Fully imbued with the spirit of the resolution issued by the 11th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the Hanoi Municipal People's Council discussed and unanimously adopted the planned tasks for 1982, which are as follows: uphold the spirit of creative labor and self-reliance; improve organizational and managerial work; and broaden socialist production and business. All local economic establishments must maintain close contact with those run by the central level, provinces and cities; expand local import and export activities; and take the initiative in overcoming some of the difficulties regarding supplies and raw materials so as to restore and develop industrial, artisan, handicraft and agricultural production. They must also satisfactorily carry out distribution and circulation, stabilize the people's living conditions, strengthen national defense, maintain public order and security and protect the fatherland and the capital.

In economic management, the bureaucratic managerial system based on subsidies must be quickly done away with and replaced by the system based on socialist economic accounting and business. Planning must be carried out at the three basic levels and plans must be formulated from production units upward so as to develop industrial, artisan and handicraft production vigorously, thereby contributing to stabilizing production and the people's living conditions, creating more jobs for laborers and increasing the commodities fund. Food processing and the production of consumer and export goods, construction materials, machinery in support of agricultural production and so forth must be promoted so as to increase the value of gross output by 16 percent or more over 1981. Agricultural production must be actively stepped up to contribute to resolving the grain problem satisfactorily.

The building of the food belt must be continued and the production of industrial crops, medicinal herbs and exportable agricultural products must be developed. Hanoi will strive to carry out its plans for capital construction even more satisfactorily, especially the construction of dwellings. It will strengthen communications and transportation, actively resolve the pressing problems of daily life and provide jobs for people of working age while continuing to develop culture, education, public health, social welfare, sports and physical education and the education of youth and teenagers.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES RESOLUTION ON THRIFT

BK171513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[From the review of Hanoi press for 16 February]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries on page 1 and part of page 4 the text of the resolution issued by the Council of Ministers on the practice of thrift. The resolution reads in part:

Our country has embarked on the second year of the Third 1981-85 5-Year Plan. However, while the economy still has many sharply imbalanced aspects, grain, energy, materials, equipment and capital have been used inefficiently, involving serious wastage, and the bad practices of enjoying luxurious things and showing off one's formalism continue to develop.

To quickly overcome this situation in 1982, we must try at all costs to reduce by 10 percent the consumption of energy, supplies, raw materials and other expenditures specified in the plans and budgets approved by the state.

It is also necessary further to reorganize various production and construction branches and live in a way that is consonant with the economic conditions, broadly apply advanced technology to achieve thrift, and promptly control the economy in accordance with set systems, criteria and norms so that all sources of capital, supplies, grain and manpower can be used effectively, thus helping to boost production and improve the people's livelihood.

16 Feb NHAN DAN Editorial

BK171307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 16 February editorial: "Thrift Is a Virtue and a Socialist Way of Life"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has issued a resolution on the practice of thrift. This is a major and long-term economic policy of the party and the state aimed at effectively using production capacities and various sources of reserves in order to develop the economy, expand production and gradually improve the working people's livelihood.

Socialist construction requires many things, ranging from grain to machinery, equipment, raw materials and fuel. Our country's natural resources are rich and its sources of reserves are relatively abundant. Yet efforts to exploit these resources have only been on the initial stage. We have depended chiefly on fraternal countries for the supply of almost all of essential materials and fuels or have obtained these supplies through imports. Our demands have grown bigger and bigger. Many imbalanced aspects in the economy can only be overcome gradually. Instead of practicing strict economy in order to reduce this imbalance, we have squandered materials, energy, equipment and capital and have obtained poor results. Despite some efforts noted in establishing and complying with various economic and technical norms, the rate of materials and fuel used per unit of product has been on a rising trend with certain kinds increasing considerably as compared with 10 or 20 years ago.

In social consumption, the bad practices of enjoying luxurious things and showing off one's formalism continue to develop. Wastage is a great obstacle to efforts to increase production results and improve the people's living conditions. In order to do away with such wastage, we must strictly observe the policy of thrift in all links of the national economy and in all aspects of life, from production to distribution, circulation and consumption. The Council of Ministers has set an immediate goal that in 1982 we must seek every way possible to cut down by some 10 percent the consumption of energy, supplies and raw material and other expenditures specified in the plans and budgets approved by the state.

These objectives must be reflected in the everyday activities of all economic sectors in all localities, production units and throughout society. Realities at many establishments show that in many cases, excessive consumption occurs not due to limited economic-technical conditions but, first of all, to laxity in management and the lack of responsibility in spending. By overcoming these tendencies, we can rapidly reduce the consumption of social wealth. To achieve a 10-percent saving, we must cut down on unnecessary or deferrable expenditures and at the same time enforce other measures, especially managerial and technical ones.

Practicing thrift in production is meant to reduce the cost of each product unit in order to make production output increase at a faster rate than production expenses and to enable relatively small sources of reserves, when put into production, to bring about greater results. The practical measures that should be enforced consist of reorganizing the various production branches, building and serving life in a way commensurate with the economic conditions, broadly applying technical innovations and promptly controlling the economy in accordance with set systems, criteria and norms. Every sector, every locality and every establishment must act in accordance with the motto set forth by the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee: With the same or less means and supplies provided by the state, it is necessary to produce more efficiently and create more material wealth.

Achieving a 10-percent saving means that with the current production requirements, we must immediately reduce by 10 percent the consumption of supplies and raw material; or in other words, with the current rate of supply, we must increase by 10 percent or more the volume of production. A 10-percent saving rate is expected of society as a whole. Each sector and echelon must, on the basis of their own specific conditions, set a higher rate.

Thrift in production can only develop its results when it is closely linked with thrift in circulation and consumption. Therefore, we must quickly overcome losses that occur in the process of circulation. Practicing thrift in making budgeted expenditures and abstaining from luxury and wasteful practices in everyday life are actions that must be broadly taken under strict control.

Doing business with economic results and practicing thrift constitutes an important condition for ensuring success in socialist construction. Practicing thrift is a virtue and a socialist way of life.

COMMISSION ASSESSES WEAKNESSES IN CONTROL WORK

BK140614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Control Commission has recently held a conference to recapitulate control work in 1981, discuss new tasks for early 1982 and review the promotion and maintenance of discipline at the grassroots level. In 1981 the quality of party members and basic party organizations was further improved through the implementation of various VCP Central Committee policies and resolutions on stepping up all aspects of party-control and party-building work. Through consolidation, many basic party organizations successfully maintained regular activities and discipline and strengthened the management and education of party members. Numerous positive factors and front-rank models emerged.

However, many negative practices were not checked. The number of party members and party organizations violating discipline remained large. In some places, this number even increased over the previous year. The party line and policies and the state law were not scrupulously implemented. In some party organization echelons discipline was still lax. A number of persons who should have been disciplined were not dealt with or were dealt with improperly.

The control commissions at all levels, however, made many efforts to improve the quality of control work in support of various political tasks and party building activities. Compared with previous years, party members violating discipline were dealt with and letters of denunciation taken care of more promptly and more actively. The Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Tuyen, Dac Lac, Quang Nam-Danang and Long An Provinces considered and settled 80-96.7 percent of their disciplinary cases.

The control commissions at all levels also inspected the disciplinary actions taken by subordinate party organizations and their financial activities. This was aimed at helping grassroots-level organizations correctly implement the guidelines on disciplinary actions and rectify errors in budgetary work and in the management and use of property. The implementation of party resolutions and policies and state law in nearly 3,000 party bases was inspected to help party committee echelons correctly appraise situations and rectify shortcomings.

The control commissions at all levels also made numerous efforts to strengthen and improve the contingent of cadres of the control sector; assist party committee echelons in settling complaints; improve the quality of the campaign for promoting and maintaining discipline in basic party organizations; struggle against negative practices, and support the issuance of party membership cards.

Last year's control work, however, was still hampered by shortcomings and failed to meet the requirements of the political and party-building tasks. The quality of denunciation and complaint-settling work was low. Due attention was not paid to dealing with party members violating discipline, to the inspection of disciplinary actions taken by subordinate party organizations or to checking the party's financial work in some places. Violations of discipline were not detected promptly enough to assist party committee echelons in taking disciplinary actions. Control work in a number of important areas and units as well as in some weak party bases was not satisfactorily carried out, thus preventing the control sector from fulfilling its active role in consolidating weak grassroots organizations. The professional skills of control cadres, especially at the district and grassroots levels, were still limited. The campaign for promoting and maintaining party discipline was carried out only in those party bases where favorable conditions existed; attention was not paid to expanding this campaign into average and weak bases and into the party organizations of organs and enterprises.

During the first months of 1982, the control commissions at all levels must concentrate the control sector's forces on supporting the congresses of party organizations at various echelons and the fifth national party congress. They must continue to fulfill their responsibility in the struggle against negativism and in the issuance of party membership cards satisfactorily. They must assist party committee echelons in guiding and promoting the maintenance of discipline, thereby turning this campaign into a broad movement in all basic party organizations.

All localities must combine guiding the discipline-promotion campaign with consolidating the control commissions at the district, city and equivalent levels. They must develop and improve the contingent of cadres for control work at the grassroots level, strengthen management and education, promptly detect and deal with all breaches of discipline and take the initiative in preventing party members from violating party discipline and state law.

MARCOS ADDRESSES MILITARY ALUMNI ON SECURITY

OW171327 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The president stressed today the capability of the government and the armed forces to meet new threats to our security. Speaking this noon before the alumni of the Philippine Military Academy [PMA], the president warned subversives the military is ready to face any exigencies. The president's warning was made with the disclosure of the latest subversive infiltration in labor and student ranks.

On the government's Mindanao policy, the president clarified certain foreign diplomatic reports and innuendos. Jose Carlos reports: [Begin Jose Carlos recording] The president today revealed official documents and the Tripoli agreement and the cease-fire agreement to show that the Philippine Government has not violated these agreements concluded with Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the MNLF. The chief executive said he will release these documents, now with the office of the president, (?the Batasan), to stop misinformation being spread in the Middle East by highly placed foreign diplomats. It was urgent to clarify this matter, the president pointed out, because some assemblymen have sought enlightenment on the implementation of the agreements. Addressing the PMA Alumni Association, the president said it is unfair to say that the referendum, called in 1977 in Mindanao, was not in accordance with the Tripoli agreement.

[Begin Marcos recording] It is not, therefore, true, as being spread by some of the better situated and highly placed diplomatic circles, that the referendum was called by me without any authority whatsoever from the Islamic Conference. The Islamic Conference did not only agree to it, they were the ones who authorized it. They authorized the referendum and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi authorized it. He even recommended the questions to be asked in this referendum. It is not also true that Christians now run the autonomous government. [end Marcos recording]

The president pointed out that the MNLF, which was a signatory to the agreement, has repeatedly committed violations resulting, among others, in the (Patikul) and (Pata) massacres where top military officers and men died.

On the role of the PMA and its alumni, the president urged them to continue to be more vigilant, as subversives and insurgents have renewed their violent campaign against the government. The armed forces, he warned, have contingency plans for every threat the enemies of government may pose to the peace and order situation in the country. For KBS News, Jose Carlos at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center] [end Jose Carlos recording]

MARCOS TO MAKE MARCH VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

HK050144 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] President Marcos will make a state visit to Saudi Arabia next month. Preparations are underway for the state visit, the first by the president to the royal kingdom. The visit is at the invitation of the Saudi Arabian Government, through Crown Prince Fahd, who extended the invitation in Cancun, Mexico, during the meeting of rich and poor nations there. Among the topics the president is expected to take up with Saudi Arabian top leaders is further economic cooperation between the royal kingdom and the Philippines. Another topic is the situation in [words indistinct].

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 034 19 February 1982

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JAPAN TO MAKE 'INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT' ON DEFENSE

OW190645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday Japan would build up its defense power at its own discretion in disregard of resolutions being introduced before the U.S. Congress calling on Japan to boost its defense. In answer to a question made by Socialist Takahiro Yokomichi in a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Suzuki said the U.S. resolutions were not based on views of the whole American people.

Suzuki said he thought that the U.S. legislative resolutions reflected American complaints arising from huge military budgetary appropriations in the face of the present economic difficulty and Japan's steady but slow defense buildup. The prime minister said Japan's defense policy is established under the Constitution and on the basis of fundamental policies as well as the understanding and support of the people. He added that regardless of the outcome of U.S. legislative resolutions Japan will make its own "independent judgment" on its defense policy.

To solve the pending Japan-U.S. trade friction, Suzuki said the government would deploy a Japan-U.S. diplomacy at lawmakers' level to make the Japanese market better known to U.S. congressmen, promote Japan-U.S. industrial cooperation and set up an ombudsman system on Japan-U.S. trade.

FIRST DAY OF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROK ENDS

OW181255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 (KYODO) -- Japanese and South Korean Government officials met here Thursday to discuss Japanese aid for South Korea's five-year economic development projects. The Koreans were reported to have filled the Japanese in on 11 projects that the Seoul government plans to carry out in the five years between 1982 and 1986.

South Korea had earlier asked Japan for dollar six billion in aid. Japan rejected the request, saying the sum was too large.

The Thursday meeting was the first in the current two-day session of working-level talks. The first round of negotiations was held in Seoul last month. The Koreans briefed the Japanese on the projects in response to a Japanese request, according to officials. They said the Koreans did not give concrete reports on the overall five-year plan which reportedly requires dollar 46 billion, nor comment on which projects have priority over others. The officials said the Japanese side will ask the Koreans for more information Friday.

Further on Aid Request

OW190043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Japan plans to reach an agreement on South Korea's request for Japanese aid at a meeting in Seoul in early May between Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong, a ranking Foreign Ministry official disclosed Thursday night.

The ministry official said the Korean foreign minister has also expressed the hope to settle the aid problem in the first half of this year. If No's diplomatic schedule is taken into account, the Korean minister may be considering early May as the time for settling the aid problem, the official said. The official's speculation on the holding of a meeting in May between the foreign ministers also is based on the schedule of Foreign Minister Sakurauchi who is due to visit Washington in March and the Diet schedule in April which requires his presence at parliamentary discussions.

Commenting on the aid amount of dollar 6 billion asked by South Korea, the official said it is not so difficult a problem for Japan to deal with because Seoul is requesting the aid under two kinds of loans -- dollar 3.5 billion in yen loans and dollar 2.5 billion in commodity loans.

Observers believe the statements by the official hinted at the possibility of Japan's political consideration in deciding the amount of its commodity loans to South Korea.

The same ministry official said the current second round of working-level talks on the aid issue is being conducted in a good atmosphere. The two-day talks in Tokyo end Friday. But discussions on deciding the aid amount at the working-level negotiations appear to be behind schedule, the official added.

SAKURAUCHI URGES UN LAW OF SEA PACKAGE AGREEMENT

OW190549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday he hopes the coming session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea will produce a package agreement. The 11th session will be held in New York from March 8 through April 30.

At a Cabinet meeting, Sakurauchi said establishment of a "new comprehensive maritime order" at the coming session is essential for Japan's long-term national interests. "We will make efforts so that the U.N. conference will be concluded this time," he said.

The conference, discussing territorial waters, continental shelves, deep sea-bed development and other matters, was expected to come up with a package agreement on a draft treaty during the 10th session last year. But it failed when the United States called for a review of the treaty. The government decided Friday to send a 24-member delegation to the New York meeting, to be headed by Toru Nakagawa, adviser to the Foreign Ministry.

SUZUKI 'PASSIVE' TOWARD 1968 PLEDGE ON F-4

OW190357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday showed a passive attitude toward a decision by a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party body to regard the 1968 government pledge not to equip the F-4 Phantom fighters with bombing capability as having been revised in the meantime due to changes in the international situation.

Suzuki told reporters that the decision made by a joint meeting of the party's National Defense Committee, the Security Research Council and other officials concerned Thursday is subject to be approved by such upper party organs as the Policy Affairs Research Council and the Executive Council.

Diet business has been suspended since last week over the Defense Agency's plan to give an Air Self-Defense Force's F-4 Phantom bombing facility as a test. Opposition parties claimed that the plan contradicted the 1968 pledge which was made by then Defense Agency chief Kaneshichi Masuda when the Phantoms were introduced as Japan's mainstay interceptors.

Meanwhile, the prime minister is reportedly doubtful of the approval of the decision because it might run counter to the government policy to limit the reinforcement of defense forces within the basic defense capability. The decision cited changes in the international situation as a reason for the revision of the pledge and this might lead to an endless military buildup, the source said.

OTO HOLDS FIRST MEETING, DECIDES ON MANAGEMENT

OW190311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- The Office of Trade Ombudsman [OTO], a government mechanism to deal promptly with overseas complaints regarding access to the Japanese market, held the first meeting Thursday at the Prime Minister's Office to decide on its management.

The OTO, formally known as the headquarters for promotion of settlements of grievances related to the openness of the Japanese market, was created within the Economic Planning Agency on February 1 to dispel trade friction with the United States and Europe.

At the meeting, officials decided to:

1. Explain the progress of a case to a complainant within 10 days after the office has accepted the complaint and report monthly on the development when a settlement takes more than one month.
2. Try to set a trustworthy standard for import tests that can be relied on by foreign exporters.
3. Report acceptance and progress of a complaint to a Cabinet meeting for economic measures and at the same time make public the case to news media.

Complaints from foreign countries will be accepted at the Foreign, Finance and Welfare Ministries as well as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. These ministries will report to the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] every Friday on the complaints they have received by that time, officials said. EPA said it has received five complaints so far, three from domestic importers, one from the United States and another one from Ireland. Two of them were already settled, it said.

OFFICIAL VIEWS NATURAL GAS PROJECT WITH USSR

OW181129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 (KYODO) -- A senior Foreign Ministry official Thursday expressed doubt that U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union would hold up a joint Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas development project off the coast of Sakhalin. The official was referring to press reports earlier this week suggesting the project might be in jeopardy if U.S. exports of essential equipment are withheld as part of U.S. sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union last December.

The U.S. Government had been notified of Japan's concern, the official said, and it gave no indication that export of parts necessary for the project would be vetoed. He said Japan had explained to the United States that the project was in its final stage and was in that regard "a little different from other projects."

West European countries have called on the Reagan administration to lift restrictions on machinery exports which are threatening to disrupt a Soviet natural gas pipeline project between Western Siberia and Western Europe.

INVESTMENT PROTECTION TALKS TO BE HELD WIT[illegible]

OW190521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) — Japan and China will hold working-level negotiations on the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on investment protection in Beijing February 24-27, according to the government. It will be the first time for the two countries to hold negotiations of the kind on a full-fledged basis, although they held preliminary talks in May last year.

Japan and China agreed to conclude an investment protection agreement at the first bilateral ministerial conference in December 1980. An investment protection agreement is primarily designed to ensure safe Japanese investments in developing countries still lacking proper legislation for protection of foreign investments. Japan has already signed such an agreement with Egypt and is currently engaged in negotiations for the conclusion of similar accords with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At the Beijing talks, Japanese and Chinese officials will exchange views on relevant matters on the basis of draft agreements worked out by the two countries.

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF A-10 IN SOUTH SCORED

SK190254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to deploy a squadron of 18 A-10 fighter-bombers at the beginning of March at the U.S. Air Force base in South Korea. On 16 February a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force disclosed this criminal plan.

The U.S. imperialists are conducting propaganda on the advantage of flying at a low altitude and the effectiveness of attacking ground forces possessed by this fighter-bomber. The massive deployment of the sophisticated brigandish plane in South Korea shows that the U.S. imperialists are accelerating their maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea. They plan to deploy more A-10 fighter-bombers in South Korea at the beginning of next year.

DFRF SUPPORTS 100-MAN REUNIFICATION MEETING

SK190331 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Talk on 18 February by a spokesman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland -- read by announcer]

[Text] The statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] calling for convening a 100-man joint conference composed of politicians from the North, South and abroad who desire national reunification, has aroused great support and sympathy among all Korean compatriots at home and abroad.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] fully supports and ardently welcomes the proposal to convene a 100-man joint conference put forward in the statement of the CPRF, regarding it as a patriotic initiative for overcoming the prevailing difficulties on the road to reunification and opening up a new phase for national reunification.

The proposal to convene a 100-man joint conference by politicians from the North, South and abroad is well-timed and realistic in view of the nature of the reunification question and requirements of the current situation. We can prove this by our past experience.

The DFRF Central Committee, from the first day of the nation's division, advanced various measures and proposals which fully accord with the nationwide nature of the reunification question and made every sincere effort for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

In February 1948 when the danger of national division was increasing because of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges after the 15 August liberation, we convened the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Front for National Reunification and put forward a concrete proposal to establish a democratic government through election of the pan-Korea supreme legislative organ based on democratic principles and by having this organ recognize the Constitution.

In July 1950 when the internal strife became reality in our country, we adopted a letter of appeal for achieving national reunification by conducting a nationwide general election between 5-8 August 1950 and by organizing a unified supreme legislative organ. We dispatched three members of the reunification front to deliver this letter to the South Korean side.

In May 1956 when the Syngman Rhee puppet clique's racket of northward aggression was violent, we proposed to convene a political consultative meeting. In January 1961, we proposed holding negotiations between delegates of the North and the South at Panmunjom or other places to realize economic and cultural exchange, exchange of correspondence and mutual visits by people between the North and the South.

In January 1979, in particular, we announced a statement containing a 4-point proposal including the question of convening a national people's congress and dispatched our side's delegation -- composed of four persons -- to contacts between the liaison delegates of the North and the South to organize the preparatory committee for national reunification. Thus, we made all possible efforts for success of the dialogue.

In August 1981, we cordially proposed convening a national congress for promotion of national reunification composed of representatives of political parties and public organizations between the North and the South and of representatives of compatriots abroad to put into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], the justness of which was proved and acknowledged at home and abroad, and to discuss various questions on North-South relations. In addition, we advanced various reasonable and just proposals and measures for negotiations toward reunification which correspond with the situation and actively made efforts to realize them. However, none of our reasonable proposals have been realized due to hindering maneuvers by all successive South Korean ruling factions.

The South Korean puppets' criminal maneuvers to hinder national reunification are reaching an extreme stage today. The Chon Tu-hwan group suppressed with bayonets the movement for democracy and reunification which rapidly mounted after the October incident, slaughtered people in cold blood, indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned Kim Tae-chung and many other democratic figures and patriots and punished or executed them through murderous trials in South Korea. It is intensifying more than ever before the confrontation racket against us, raving about victory over communists and about exterminating communism. It is driving the situation to the brink of war by staging a large-scale war exercise such as "Team Spirit 1982."

Siting face to face with such a man at the negotiating table for reunification would be a mockery against the sacred national cause and a treacherous act against the South Korean people.

The existing political parties and public organizations in South Korea are acting as puppets of the ruler by fawning on power without political principle. In such a situation, it is natural that they would not be entitled to take part in the sacred table of dialogue discussing reunification. A consultative organ for national reunification must be a consultative body of those sincerely desirous of reunification, not one of those seeking division.

The proposal of the CPRF to convene a 100-man joint conference is a most reasonable and realistic measure which we can adopt in the current situation for stepping up the cause of national reunification. The 100-man joint conference -- a grand gathering for reunification -- will be a site of democratic negotiation correctly reflecting national aspirations for reunification and an excellent platform for great national unity.

If well-known politicians in the North and South and abroad sit at one place to discuss in an open-hearted way all possible proposals for reunification, including the proposal for founding the DCRK, and problems of collaboration and interchange between the North and South, transcending differences in ideas, systems, political views and religious beliefs, it will be a definite contribution to making a breach in the barrier dividing the country and paving the way to reunification.

We express the hope that politicians in the South and abroad who are concerned about the future of the nation, though under difficult conditions, will actively respond to the patriotic proposal of the CPRF for the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, deeply conscious of the mission they shoulder before time and history.

It is the sacred national right of politicians in the North and South and abroad to participate in the 100-man joint conference to discuss the reunification question -- an important national issue. The South Korean puppets must unconditionally and immediately release jailed political figures including Kim Tae-chung, restore freedom of political activity and provide them with all conditions for participating in the joint conference.

If the South Korean puppets hinder the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, running counter to national aspirations, they will again commit indelible crimes against the fatherland and the people and cannot escape stern judgment by the entire Korean people.

The DFRF Central Committee will make every effort for an early convocation of the joint conference of politicians in the North and South and abroad.

18 February 1982, Pyongyang

VRPR MENTIONS USE OF TERM 'KIMCHONGILISM'

SK170503 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to the local Seoul committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a certain Professor Kim and his students at Seoul University wished a long life to General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and to the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

Respectfully holding the portrait of the great leader and the dear leader, a certain Seoul University Professor Kim and the students of an underground reading group wished good health and a long life to the great leader and the dear leader at a certain place in downtown Seoul. This certain Professor Kim told the students: It is the nation's greatest pleasure and pride to wish General Kim Il-song good health and long life this year when we greet the 70th birthday of the General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, as the greatest festive event of the nation. General Kim Il-song has devoted himself to the reunification of the fatherland and to the liberation of mankind. Mr Kim Chong-il is wisely aiding the general's revolutionary work. As long as their wise leadership exists, the reunification of the fatherland will be certainly achieved and the future of the fatherland is bright. In a reunified Korea the entire nation, inviting General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and Mr Kim Chong-il, aiding the general, to a festival hall and extolling their exploits, will thunderously cry: "Long live General Kim Il-song and Mr Kim Chong-il." The historic day will certainly come before long.

He added: Wishing them long life is a unanimous desire of mankind as well as of our nation. The realization of national reunification and the everlasting prosperity of the nation lie in their good health and long life. It is 1982 -- a glorious year in our nation's history. Let us wish good health and a long life to General Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. Let us attain democracy without fail this year.

The professor and the students laid a fragrant wreath under the portraits of General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, wishing them long life. It is reported that the reading group members decided to launch an advanced-level Kimilsongism study group and pledged to struggle more vigorously, upholding Kimilsongism and Kimchongilism [kimchongilchuui].

MEETINGS FOR NOMINATING SPA CANDIDATES END

SK190442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 19 (KCNA) -- Voters' meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly which had been going on at constituencies throughout the country were wound up. All constituencies nominated the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the power of our republic, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of voters.

At various constituencies leading personnel of the party and government were also nominated as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. Voters meetings nominated Comrades Kang Hui-won and Yi Son-sil, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Comrades Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK, Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Voters' meetings in different parts also nominated workers, who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the party and devoting all their wisdom and energy to the struggle to thoroughly implement our party's policy and strengthen our revolutionary power, as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The meetings pointed out that the forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly would powerfully demonstrate once again to the whole world the rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people closely united with one ideology and one purpose around the party and the leader and the invincible might of the power of our republic and occasion a new turning turning point in carrying out the historic cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea by cementing as firm as a rock the power of our republic, a mighty weapon of the revolution.

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG'S OPEN LETTER TO VOTERS

SK190438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 19 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent an open letter on February 19 to the entire voters of the country. Follows the full text of the open letter:

Open letter to the entire voters of the country.

Voters' meetings held at all constituencies of the country for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amid a high political enthusiasm of the entire people nominated me as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The nomination of me as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the voters at all constituencies of the country is an expression of the unanimous trust and deep faith of the entire people in our party and the government of the republic and a manifestation of their firm determination to carry out revolution through to completion under the banner of the republic. Deeply pleased with the high political enthusiasm and unshakable revolutionary faith exhibited by all our people, I extend warm thanks to the entire voters of the country.

A candidate for a deputy shall be registered only at one constituency according to the rules on the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. So, I decided to be registered as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be an important occasion in further cementing the people's power in conformity with the demand of the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea and in demonstrating once again the indestructible unity and cohesion of our people closely rallied around the government of the republic. All the voters of the country should participate as one in the elections with a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary zeal and elect genuine representatives of the people as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, thereby further consolidating our people's power.

I firmly believe that the entire voters of the country will register a big success in the sacred struggle for achieving the complete victory of socialism and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by vigorously pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, upholding the grand program of socialist construction set forth by the Workers Party of Korea at its sixth congress.

February 19, 1982, Kim Il-song

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE HAILS LEADERSHIP OF KWP

SK162334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 15 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February article: "Pride Is Growing Over Time"]

[Text] Today our people are living amidst pride and joy growing over time. This is an incomparable pride and joy which our people are experiencing under the rewarding reality in which our revolution is advancing along a single road of victory under the wise leadership of our party and in which the revolutionary chuche cause pioneered on Mt Paektu is victoriously making progress, holding sway over the times.

The struggle spirit and way of life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who traversed the road of liberation, upholding the great leader, have been inherited intact into today's reality. The whole country is seething with revolutionary zeal. All tasks in party and state work and the tasks in all fields of economic and cultural construction are being smoothly carried out in accordance with the leader's intent. This is the new appearance of our society.

The vast economy is dashing toward the road of leap and innovation amid the flames of speed battle. The joy of the working people freed from arduous labor is overflowing at every site, as seen in the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, where automation has been brilliantly achieved. Many masterpieces which will be brilliantly engraved in the history of mankind are being created in succession, arousing storm-like repercussions in the world. This is the proud reality of our fatherland today. Under this proud reality, in which a new history of creation and innovation is being forged, our people are singing of the glory they enjoy under the leadership of our party and the source of their powerful life.

The beginnings of this life and its blooming are thanks to the bosom of our party. Because of this bosom, our life will shine eternally. The glory and pride of our people, who greeted the brilliant first dawn of the great era bestowed by the immortal chuche idea and its shining rays and who have created and experienced the brilliant reality in which the ideal of chuche is blooming beautifully! This is indeed the incomparable glory and pride which our people have been able to enjoy by upholding the great leader and the glorious party center.

There is an old saying that a prosperous house has many guests. Countless foreigners from every place in the world are coming to visit our fatherland, where unprecedented progress is being made in the revolution and construction under the brilliant rays of guidance. Deeply impressed by the successes attained in the political, economic and cultural fields and by the lofty spiritual and moral traits of our people, foreign guests are unanimously praising the might of our party's leadership in creating in Korea such a brilliant reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our party has enjoyed absolute support and trust from all the Korean people and the international working class because of its devoted service to the fatherland and the people and its immortal exploits performed before the history and the mankind.

One day last summer a car was on a wide road leading to downtown Pyongyang from the airport on the outskirts of the city. A middle-aged foreigner was in the car. He was looking with surprise at street scenes through the car window. This man was a noted foreign reporter who has visited our country frequently since the fatherland liberation war. He had last visited Korea in the late 1970's. What miracle has made such a great change in Korea in only a few years, which cannot be considered a long time in the history of a country?

His first impression of this change was deeply moving. The next day he toured many places in Pyongyang where great monuments stand. He expressed his surprise, saying that the ability and wisdom of human beings to create these monuments is hardly believable. Later, when he had an opportunity to see the reality of the Korean economy, he was greatly moved to find its potential and the miraculous speed of its development.

One day, he went on the Pyongyang-Wonsan highway to go around to regional areas. Spread out before him was an endlessly picturesque scene -- mountains, fields, valleys, tunnels -- covering an area of several hundred li.

He was lost deep in thought the whole time on the highway where he was able to keenly feel again Korea's economic might. As soon as he arrived in Wonsan, he told our workers in excitement: the KWP has made truly great achievements in the glorious struggle to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche. All achievements that the Korean people have made in socialist construction under your party's leadership are worthy of special mention in this centruy.

His remarks had deep meaning. In recent years, he had closely observed the development of the world economy with his keen journalistic insight. The 1970's was a difficult decade in which mankind was faced with numerous problems. Catastrophic economic recession and abnormal weather conditions threatening people's existence swept over the world. Rural areas suffered numerous calamities; economies were in depression and crisis.

The prospects for the 1980's, ushered in along with the complicated problems of the 1970's, were still gloomy. Thus, a pessimistic view, full of anxiety and apprehensions over the future of the world's economy, had arisen. Even a new Malthusianism, that surplus population should be eliminated, had become powerful.

He could not constrain his admiration and seething adoration for the might of the leadership of the KWP, which has correctly led Korea to the brilliant present.

Extraordinary wisdom -- with which the KWP is always leading the revolution and construction to victory, continuously putting forth correct struggle slogans properly reflecting the demands of revolutionary development and the masses' aspirations and putting forth correct ways to accomplish them.

Skillful organizational capability -- with which the KWP is managing the entire party, the whole country, all the people and the entire army as one and is achieving innovations and upsurges in all sectors by grasping and guiding all party and state affairs while giving detailed and careful guidance to every sector.

Extraordinary driving force -- with which the KWP is leading the revolution and construction to endless upsurges by dealing with all problems from a realistic point of view, pushing ahead with the work of coping with problems by bold and audacious planning after always setting goals high and carrying out assigned tasks with unprecedentedly high speed and at the highest level.

The more he knew about Korea's proud reality under the glorious leadership of the party, which is leading our revolution and people to victory after having brilliantly inherited the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader, the more he, the journalist, was burning with excitement and an appetite for writing.

Before leaving, he emotionally said to the workers: A reporter is not one who just writes about a scene of action. A reporter should introduce the true nature of facts to the world.

He continued: I published a book about the secret of the great changes in Korea after having visited your country a few years ago. Though I wrote it with zeal and sincerity, I now find that the book lacks substance. Without noting the KWP's leadership, no one can say that he has grasped all the secrets of the miracles being brought about in Korea. I am going to emphasize this point in my new book, which I will write in my country.

Anyone who has visited this land will, of his own accord, introduce the reality of Korea. This is a vivid case which demonstrates the glory and pride of our people under the great party's leadership.

Those who visit Korea today experience excitement at the sight of new type of men who have noble ideological and spiritual traits. A few days ago, the delegation of a country visited a cooperative farm while touring local areas. Delegation members met a young scientist who, for a decade, has devoted his life to research work on paddyfields. Studying his sunburned face -- a face which seemed to belie his status as a scientist -- they asked him to explain his view of life, especially of his youth devoted to research work in a rural area. Calmly listening to this question, wiping drops of sweat on his forehead with his sleeve, the young scientist said: Our youth is valuable because we can do more work for the fatherland and the people. Living in Korea, we consider it our great happiness, glory and pleasure to devote our entire lifetime to faithfully defending the revolutionary outpost the great leader has assigned to us.

These remarks greatly moved the guests. They realized that a great change had taken place in the ideological and spiritual trait of the Korean people. They pondered over the secret of the proud achievments in Korea. They experienced excitement when they understood during their stay in Korea the unique policy set forth by our party -- a profound and unique theory and policy for developing all members of society into true chuche-type communists by reforming men's ideology and consciousness to complete the cause of communism -- the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea -- based on the principle that man's ideology is the basis of the revolutionary struggle and construction work and that men decide everything.

Based on the profound insight and scientific analysis that loyalty to the leader and the party is the basic trait of chuche-type revolutionaries and that this trait is a key to successfully solving all questions in imbuing society with the chuche idea, concrete tasks have been performed to implement a unique policy of placing emphasis on loyalty indoctrination in ideological work. Thanks to the policies for solving questions concerning the remodelling of men with profound insight into people's spiritual and moral traits, we see today the emergence of a great force of proud chuche-type men -- the ranks of loyal people -- just as a flower garden thrives in a sunny place. This force is developing with each passing day.

Our party has ushered in a great heyday of revolution and construction with outstanding leadership and has materialized the chuche idea. Its greatness rests with the fact that it has brilliantly spread the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea and displayed mature wisdom and benevolence in embracing our people with the endlessly noble morality of the leader.

All theories and policies set forth by our party thoroughly reflect the basic stand and requirement for inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the great leader -- the originator of the Korean revolution -- and for successfully implementing the leader's plan and intent. These theories and policies are comprehensive, diverse and profound developments and enrichments of the great leader's ideological and theoretical methodology to meet the requirements for imbuing society with the chuche idea. These theories and policies include revolutionary theories on all sectors of revolution and construction, such as theories on the construction of a chuche-type party, on speed battle and on the creation of revolutionary literature and arts. They are the collection of the precious revolutionary achievements and experiences attained by the great leader and the achievements and experiences attained by our party in inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause.

The bosom of our party is a benevolent, motherly one which unsparingly devotes everything to the cause of the people's freedom and happiness and for their affluent and civilized life.

Our people, who are accelerating the revolution along the path of chuche with firm faith and fighting spirit, are unanimously upholding and following the glorious party, which is excellently leading the struggle for the revolutionary chuche cause, calling it the star of guidance of chuche.

The expression "the star of guidance of chuche is overflowing with the infinite trust in the glorious party center," which elucidates the path of revolution by embodying the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, also reflects praise of the greatness of the party center.

These stories have been handed down as a legend, arousing enthusiastic reverence and reactions among the people. Last March, a South Korean publication reported that a 15-year-old-boy residing in Yanggu, Kangwon Province as a farm servant was arrested at a South Korean Army guard post while attempting to come to the bosom of the republic. Among the boy's personal effects which were confiscated, the publication reported, was a handbill praising the star of guidance. The boy was reportedly bereft of his parents when he was in primary school and was left an orphan. After having wandered about in search of a living, he came to a relative's house where he heard about the star of guidance and learned the song praising it. Since then, he made up his mind to cherish a new hope -- to live happily in a reunified land. In February, he finally made up his mind to leave the house for the northern half of the republic with a burning sentiment of reverance. This one fact implies many things.

The legend of the general star of Mt Paektu related that in the dark period prior to national liberation, the general star became a ray of salvation and hope, led public sentiment to Mt Paektu, protected our nation from the Japanese imperialists' brutal oppression and melted the frozen minds of our people.

The legend was born anew everyday, and everywhere it was handed down, the people's firm determination cemented their unity around the great leader. Today the story about the star of guidance of chuche has been handed down as a beautiful legend; and the South Korean people longing for the northern half of the republic are seething with the same emotion and joy as they had prior to national liberation: the firm faith and belief that the future of the fatherland and nation will be firmly guaranteed and that the historic cause of national reunification will be expedited; the faith to advance along the path of loyalty forever, cherishing in the heart the ray of this star of guidance; the firm faith and determination which cannot be blocked by the point of a bayonet! Because of such faith, the story about the star of guidance of chuche is blooming eternally and spreading throughout South Korea today.

The star of guidance which elucidates for the people a genuine road toward their independent and creative life: The ray of this great and benevolent star of guidance bestows a strong will of struggle and hope for a brilliant future in the hearts of the people.

The voices of emotion and joy, reverbersting from the sites of international seminars on the chuche idea, are ones praising the great leader and the star of guidance. The radio waves coming to Korea contain messages of congratulations at the glory of enjoying the promising future of mankind.

It was when an announcement of the convocation of the historic Sixth KWP Congress was made public. For the people desiring to build a communist society under the banner of the chuche idea, this announcement was a great felicitous occasion signalling an historic event to guarantee the realization of this desire. At a time when all people were eagerly awaiting the historic day of glory to come, a politician in Latin America sent to our party, 10 days before the congress, a letter of loyalty congratulating us on the historic event.

October 10, 1980, dawned amid the enthusiastic emotion of all people. The eyes of the participants at the historic Sixth KWP Congress looked up to the rostrum. One of the foreign guests at the congress expressed his excitement: At this moment, as we hold in high esteem the star of guidance which will elucidate an eternal and happy future with the chuche idea like the shining sun, our hearts are filled with infinite emotion and joy. Today's event is not only an infinitely happy one for the Korean people but is also the greatest, happiest day for the progressive people of the world.

That moment, when the hearts of the participants were overflowing with deep emotion and joy, was indeed a moment of glory when the scene greeting the brilliant sunrise of chuche was again unfolded. As the sentiment of this glory is becoming stronger, people are spreading a new and beautiful story about the star of guidance of chuche.

The story of the star of guidance of chuche is blooming in the hearts of all people and is arousing infinite gratitude and joy among them. All people want to convey it to others whenever they hear it. Whenever it is conveyed among people, the story of the star of guidance of chuche becomes fresher.

Indeed, because of our people's glory in upholding the bright star of guidance together with the sun of chuche, our era is indeed glorious. Because we live, cherishing the brilliant rays of the star of guidance, the future of our fatherland and the revolution is bright and promising.

PUBLIC HEALTH COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH GDR

SK160950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA) -- The 1982-84 plan for cooperation in public health between the Ministries of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on February 15.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Yi Chong-yul and other personages concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the health delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Konstantin Spies, vice-minister of public health, and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau and an official of his embassy. The plan was signed by Yi Chong-yul and Konstantin Spies.

TRADE-PAYMENTS ACCORD SIGNED WITH HUNGARY 12 FEB

SK160942 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA) -- An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1982 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest on February 12, according to a report.

It was signed by Pang Tae-yul, head of the DPRK Government trade delegation, and Otto Herkner, head of the Hungarian Government trade delegation. Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the DPRK Government trade delegation and DPRK Ambassador to Hungary Kim Yong-sun and Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and the members of the Hungarian Government trade delegation.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS EDUCATIONAL AID TO CHONGNYON

SK161000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent 435 million yen of educational aid fund and stipends in Japanese currency to compatriots in Japan. This brings the total educational aid fund and stipends sent by the great leader in 83 installments to 32,086,227,033 yen in Japanese currency.

The educational aid fund and stipends sent this time will contribute to the development of the work of the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

SOSC TO PROPOSE 'SPORTS TALKS' TO NORTH KOREA

SK190124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Seoul Olympic Support Committee (SOSC) plans to propose "sports talks" to North Korea before the 1986 Asian and 1988 Olympic Games, Minister of State for National Security and Diplomacy No Tae-u said yesterday.

In testimony before the National Assembly ad hoc committee for the 1988 Olympics, No, who concurrently serves as SOSC vice chairman, said "our brethren in North Korea" will be invited to the forthcoming world sports event. The SOSC will seek sports exchanges between South and North Korea, and will ensure that athletes from communist countries will enter Seoul through the truce village of Panmunjom, he said.

Brisk negotiations will be launched to induce communist and nonaligned countries to take part in the upcoming Seoul Olympics. Moves by North Korea to prevent communist and nonaligned countries from participating in the world sports event will be forestalled, he said. The government will take advantage of the occasion to establish diplomatic relations with nonaligned nations which have yet to establish diplomatic ties with Seoul, he said.

He said the catchphrase for the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be the festival of unity and reconciliation for all the world nations. To help conduct the world sports festival successfully, the committee will mount what he called an Olympic saemaul (new community) drive, he said. The minister revealed that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be made the largest in scale with the largest number of countries attending. Political considerations will be expelled from the Seoul sports festival during which Korea will seek to improve relations with North Korea and other communist countries, he said. Korea, he said, will utilize the sports event as an occasion to achieve another remarkable economic development, and enter the ranks of developed countries and settle peace on the Korean Peninsula. Efforts will be exerted to reap the utmost results from the event at the least cost to demonstrate the uniqueness of Korea's culture to the people of the world, he said.

In the meantime Kim Yong-sik, chairman of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee (SOOC), said an estimated 10,000 athletes from 140 countries are expected to compete in 23 events in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games. Kim said the world sports festival will be held for 16 days starting Sept. 20, 1988.

Preparations are under way to accommodate 10,000 athletes, 3,000 officials, coaches and 11,000 mass media people, Kim said. He also predicted that 250,000-300,000 foreign tourists are expected to visit Korea for the Seoul Olympics.

HONG KONG WEEKLY CITED ON NEW KIM CHONG-IL POST

SK190132 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Report from Hong Kong by KBS correspondent Song Chang-kil]

[Text] It is learned that puppet North Korea will convene the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] on 28 February and put Kim Chong-il -- son of Kim Il-song -- in the position of head of the vice presidents.

The Hong Kong weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW today reports: The SPA of puppet North Korea is preparing to put Kim Chong-il in the position of head of the three vice presidents through a formal election. This will legalize Kim Chong-il's status as political successor to his father Kim Il-song. The report says that Kim Chong-il has already seized political power in puppet North Korea. Puppet North Korea is upholding Kim Chong-il's leadership at home and abroad. Besides Communist China, the Soviet Union, which has been reluctant to recognize Kim Chong-il as successor to Kim Il-song, has recently made remarks recognizing Kim Chong-il as the successor through their envoys in Pyongyang.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW adds: Puppet North Korea's political reshuffle expected at the forthcoming SPA is an important step to be taken to settle the question of Kim Chong-il's succession and is aimed at ensuring his status as successor prior to Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

NUCLEAR-FUEL-PROCESSING FIRM TO BE SET UP IN 1982

SK190144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to set up a nuclear fuel processing company this year in order to meet the future nuclear fuel demands from eight nuclear power plants now under construction, Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o said yesterday.

In a briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's major policies and projects for this year, Yi said that his ministry will promote the construction of a nuclear fuel processing facility with the annual production capacity of 200 tons by 1988. He said his ministry will produce nuclear fuel by processing low-quality uranium ore. By the domestic production of atomic fuel, Korea will save some 440 million a year, Yi explained. The eight nuclear power plants are light-water-type reactors introduced from the United States and France.

For the heavy-water-type plant which is now under construction in Wolsong, Yi said, experimental atomic fuel will be made from next year. The technology for its mass production will be developed by 1986, he said.

In addition to local production of atomic fuel, Yi said, his ministry will promote the development of nuclear power plant planning and equipment production technology. By the plan, the ministry will establish a nuclear power plant planning company this year in cooperation with Bechtel, a U.S. engineering firm. His ministry will also train more than 1,500 planning specialists by 1986, Yi said. The ministry will promote the plan so that by 1986 some 80 percent of the nuclear power plants to be built in Korea will be designed by Korean engineers, Yi said.

Major research and development projects to be conducted this year, he said, include fine chemistry, robotics, development of IC's for video tape recorders and development of nuclear fuel production technology for heavy-water-type reactors, Yi explained. Technology for the utilization of low quality coal, food production, and energy saving will also be included, he added.

For the projects, Yi defined, a total of 39.7 billion won will be invested this year alone. In order to improve the welfare of scientists and engineers, Yi said, one billion won welfare fund will be established this year. The fund will be used to provide researchers with housing and other conveniences, Yi explained.

His ministry will expand its overseas studies program in order to assist qualified people to learn the advanced technologies of the more developed countries immediately, Yi said. This year, 175 people will be sent to advanced countries and by 1986, about 2,700 will go, he said. Meanwhile, 150 experts will be introduced from developed countries this year and by 1986, 2,250 experts will be invited, Yi said.

His ministry will also intensify technical cooperation with developing and underdeveloped countries, especially with ASEAN countries and Saudi Arabia, Yi explained. Some 200 people from the ASEAN countries will be trained in Korea and while nine Korean experts will be sent there this year. The program includes training 47 students from a Saudi Arabian engineering college, he said.

For the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, Yi said, his ministry plans to give technical support such as computerization of data management, and other business which require high technology.

AFP: SON SANN REJECTS SIHANOUK SUMMIT PROPOSAL

NC181444 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb (AFP) -- Former Cambodian Premier Son Sann said here today he is opposed to the Cambodian resistance summit recently proposed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

"I shall be going to Beijing at a date to be agreed on," Mr Son Sann told a press conference, "but I shall not take part in the proposed summit."

He said that the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which he heads, sticks by its agreement to form a "flexible coalition" of the anti-Vietnamese resistance.

(The Khmer Rouge have however mainly rejected the idea and have proposed a Beijing summit to work out a new formula for creating a united front of the three resistance forces -- themselves, the KPNLF, and Sihanouk supporters.)

The KPNLF, Mr Son Sann said, still seeks a political solution to the Cambodian problem. He said there were 114,000 persons living in the KPNLF zone at the end of last November. The KPNLF forces consisted of 9,000 armed men and 3,000 men awaiting weapons.

Most of the leaders in Phnom Penh had been trained in Vietnam, he said. In 1954, he added, the Vietnamese took with them at least 4,000 Cambodian intellectuals, who married Vietnamese women.

EXCERPT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, STATE COUNCIL LAW

Part I

BK171019 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Part 1 of the excerpt of the law on the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and Council of State passed by the First National Assembly's Second Session -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to the Constitution of the PRK, this law defines the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and the duties, rights and powers of National Assembly members, the National Assembly chairman and the various National Assembly commissions.

Chapter 1 -- Generalities

Article 1

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power and the supreme people's representative organ of the PRK. The Council of State is the representative organ of the PRK and a standing organ of the National Assembly and is elected by the National Assembly.

Article 2

The organization and functioning of the National Assembly and Council of State ensure them the exercise of duties, rights and powers defined in Articles 48 and 60 of the Constitution aimed at fulfilling all tasks of the PRK.

Article 3

The effect of the National Assembly's activities is guaranteed by the effect of its sessions and of the activities of the Council of State, National Assembly chairman, National Assembly commissions and National Assembly members. In carrying out their duties and exercising their rights and powers, the National Assembly, Council of State, National Assembly chairman, National Assembly commissions and National Assembly members rely on the participation of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], of the various mass organizations and of the citizens.

Within their jurisdiction, state institutions and employees have the duty to create favorable conditions for the National Assembly commissions and National Assembly members in the exercise of their functions.

Chapter II -- Sessions of the National Assembly

Article 4

The National Assembly meets twice a year in regular session convened by the Council of State. It may hold extraordinary sessions at the decision of the Council of State or at the request of the National Assembly chairman or the Council of Ministers.

The first session of each legislature of the National Assembly is held 60 days after elections at the latest, when it is convened by the Council of State of the previous legislature. The first session of each legislature of the National Assembly is opened by the chairman of the Council of State of the previous legislature, who presides over the meetings until the National Assembly has elected the National Assembly chairman of the new legislature.

Article 5

The National Assembly meets in open session. The National Assembly may meet in camera if requested by the Council of State, National Assembly chairman or Council of Ministers.

Article 6

In the first meeting of the first session of each term of office, the National Assembly sets up a commission to verify the credentials of the National Assembly members. This commission verifies the credentials of the National Assembly members on the strength of letters of accreditation and other documents related to the elections. Based on the report of the Credentials Commission, the National Assembly recognizes or rejects the credentials of National Assembly members.

Article 7

The National Assembly elects its chairman, vice chairman and secretary from a list of candidates on which the position of each of them is recorded and which is submitted by the chairman of the Council of State of the previous legislature after probing the opinion of the National Assembly members and making consultations and an exchange of views within the KUFNCD.

Article 8

The National Assembly elects the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of the Council of State from among the National Assembly members according to the list of candidates on which the position of each of them is recorded and which is submitted by the chairman of the National Assembly after probing the opinion of the National Assembly members and making consultations and an exchange of views within the KUFNCD.

Article 9

The National Assembly elects the chairman of the Council of Ministers from a list of National Assembly members submitted by the chairman of the Council of State after receiving the opinion of the National Assembly members.

Article 10

The National Assembly elects the vice chairmen and other members of the Council of Ministers, essentially from among the National Assembly members according to a list of candidates on which the position of each of them is recorded and which is submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Article 11

The National Assembly elects the leaders of the above-mentioned supreme state institutions through secret ballot.

Article 12

During regular sessions of the National Assembly, the chairman of the Council of State and the chairman of the Council of Ministers report on their activities to the National Assembly.

Article 13

The National Assembly decides on state plans and state budgets submitted by the Council of Ministers.

Article 14

The National Assembly adopts bills and other projects submitted to it by the Council of State, Council of Ministers, National Assembly commissions, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Organization and chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Union.

Article 16

The National Assembly commissions assist the National Assembly and Council of State in examining the draft state plans and state budgets, bills and other projects. After examination, the National Assembly commissions report on their findings about these projects to the National Assembly and Council of State for discussion and decision.

Article 17

In the National Assembly issues are debated and decided upon by majority opinion. To be valid, the laws and decisions of the National Assembly should be adopted by a simple majority. However, adoption and amendments of the Constitution are valid only if approved by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly members.

The National Assembly adopts bills and decisions by a show of hands.

Part 2

BK171439 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Part 2 of excerpt of the law on the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and Council of State -- read by announcer]

[Text] Chapter III -- The Council of State

Article 18

The Council of State is elected during the first session of each legislature of the National Assembly. The number of Council of State members is fixed by the National Assembly.

Article 19

The term of office of the Council of State is the same as that of the National Assembly. After the expiration of the National Assembly's term of office, the Council of State continues its functions until the new National Assembly has elected a new Council of State.

Article 20

The Council of State meets once a month in a regular session and may hold extraordinary sessions if deemed necessary.

Article 21

The Council of State [words indistinct] defined in this law and in other written documents of the National Assembly.

Article 22

All decisions of the Council of State are approved by the absolute majority of its members.

Article 23

In convening and conducting the National Assembly sessions, the chairman of the Council of State cooperates with the chairman of the National Assembly in order:

1. To draft the National Assembly's program of action;
2. To ensure the drafting of bills, state plans, state budgets and other projects to be submitted to the National Assembly; and
3. To decide on other matters relating to the sessions.

Article 24

Between National Assembly sessions, the Council of Ministers reports on its activities to the Council of State when the Council of State or the Council of Ministers deems it necessary.

Article 25

The Council of State issues decrees on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

Article 26

During the recess of the National Assembly and on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decides on the appointment or removal of members of the Council of Ministers, creates or abolishes ministries and ministerial-level institutions and decides on questions concerning taxes.

All the above-mentioned decisions must be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification during the following session of the National Assembly.

Article 27

On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State appoints, removes or recalls ambassadors and envoys of the PRK accredited to foreign countries and to international organizations.

Article 28

The Council of State implements the right to control judgments and the exercise of the right of the state court on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the Ministry of Justice or National Assembly commissions.

Article 29

The Council of State ensures and moniters the implementation of the program of action [passage indistinct] the chairman of the Council of State promulgates its decrees and decisions. He promulgates laws 30 days at the latest after they are ratified by the National Assembly.

Article 33

The chairman of the Council of State accepts credentials from ambassadors of foreign countries and international organizations accredited to the PRK. The chairman of the Council of State signs the letters of credentials or the letters of recall of the PRK's ambassadors and envoys accredited to foreign countries and to international organizations.

Article 34

In the event that the chairman of the Council of State is unable to perform his duties for a long period of time because of illness or at a time when the post of chairman of the Council of State is vacant, the Council of State appoints the vice chairman to act in his place until the chairman resumes his work or until a new chairman is elected by the National Assembly.

Article 35

Through the good offices of its chairman, the Council of State sets up necessary apparatuses to assist it under the leadership of its secretary general.

Chapter IV -- The Chairman of the National Assembly
and the Commissions of the National Assembly

Article 36

The chairman of the National Assembly is elected during the first session of the National Assembly, presides over all of its meetings and ensures the implementation of the National Assembly's program of action and the internal regulations of the sessions.

Article 37

The chairman of the National Assembly signs the ratification of the laws and other decisions approved by the National Assembly [words indistince].

Article 38

The chairman of the National Assembly has the right to participate in all meetings of the Council of State and maintains contact with the Council of State.

Article 39

The chairman of the National Assembly conducts all external relations of the National Assembly.

Article 40

The chairman of the National Assembly has the right to participate in the debates of all National Assembly commissions and convene and conduct debate by the chairmen of various commissions in order to facilitate and coordinate the work of these commissions.

Article 41

The vice chairman of the National Assembly assists the chairman of the National Assembly in all the above-mentioned functions and replaces him during his absence. The vice chairman of the National Assembly may be assigned to take charge of specific affairs of the National Assembly chairman such as to maintain relations with the National Assembly members, with the Council of Ministers, with the KUFNCD National Council and with various other mass organizations or to take care of foreign relations [words indistinct].

Article 42

The secretary of the National Assembly keeps minutes of the National Assembly sessions and assumes a number of other duties during the National Assembly sessions [words indistinct].

Article 43

[Passage indistinct]

Article 44

Each commission is composed of a chairman and members and may include a vice chairman and a secretary. The chairman and members of a commission are elected by the National Assembly by a show of hands and with the National Assembly chairman presenting the names of the candidates. The vice chairman and secretary are elected by the commission from among its members. The number of each commission's members is fixed by the National Assembly. The term of office of these commissions is equal to [word indistinct] of the National Assembly.

Article 45

The Legislative Commission has the duties:

1. To examine bills, draft decrees and other projects concerning legal affairs entrusted by the National Assembly or the Council of State;

2. In conformity with the decisions of the National Assembly or Council of State, to amend and improve bills and draft decrees before submitting them for approval by the National Assembly or Council of State; and

3. To assist the National Assembly and Council of State in interpreting the Constitution and laws and monitoring the observance of the Constitution and laws by cadres and citizens.

Article 46

The Economic, Planning and Budget Commission has the duties:

1. To examine reports and projects concerning state economy, plans and budgets;

2. To examine bills, draft decrees and other projects concerning state economy and budgets intrusted by the National Assembly or Council of State; and

3. To assist the National Assembly and Council of State in monitoring the implementation of the annual state plans and state budgets.

Article 47

The Cultural and Social Commission has the duties:

1. To do research on matters concerning cultural and social affairs and submit them to the National Assembly or Council of State for study and decision;

2. To examine bills, draft decrees and other projects concerning the cultural and social questions entrusted by the National Assembly or Council of State; and

3. To assist the National Assembly and Council of State in monitoring the implementation of policies and decrees in cultural and social sectors.

Article 48

The National Assembly commissions conduct their activities in accordance with programs decided upon by them. The commissions submit their programs of action to the chairman of the National Assembly for advice and coordination.

Article 49

The National Assembly commissions have the right to request ministers and other institutions concerned to inform them or provide them with documents on matters relating to the work of the commissions. The institutions and persons to whom the request is made have the duty to [words indistinct].

Article 50

The work procedures of the commissions are defined by the note on their system of functioning.

Part 3

BK171502 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Part 3 of the excerpt of the law on the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and the Council of State passed by the National Assembly's Second Session -- read by announcer]

[Text] Chapter 5 -- National Assembly Members

Article 51

The term of office of the National Assembly members begins at the beginning of the first session of each legislature of the National Assembly and ends at the beginning of the first session of the following legislature of the National Assembly.

Article 52

The National Assembly members must be loyal to the fatherland, strictly abide by the policies of the KPRP, set a ggod example in observing the Constitution and laws, and spare no efforts to work in the service of the people.

Article 53

The National Assembly members must maintain close contact with the voters, be responsible for them, keep in touch with them and regularly report to them on their activities and those of the National Assembly as a whole. At the end of each session, the National Assembly members must report to their constituents on the outcome of the session. The National Assembly members must disseminate among and explain to the people the laws and decisions approved by the National Assembly, and motivate the people to respect and abide by the state laws.

Article 54

The National Assembly members have the duty to attend every session and meeting of the National Assembly. If a member has sufficient reason for not attending the session, he or she must inform the chairman of the National Assembly beforehand.

Article 55

The National Assembly members must maintain close contact with the chairmen of the National Assembly and Council of State and inform them about their activities in the localities.

Article 56

The National Assembly members have the right to interpellate the Council of Ministers, the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Council of [words indistinct]. The interpellations must be sent to the chairman of the National Assembly, to be forwarded to the interpellated institutions or persons. The chairman or vice chairman of the Council of Ministers answers any interpellation of the National Assembly members to the Council of Ministers. When a specific minister is interpellated, that minister must be the one to answer. The interpellated institution or person must answer to the National Assembly or the Council of State.

Article 57

The National Assembly members have the right to make requests to the state institutions regarding the implementation of laws and other matters of common interest. All state institutions have the duty to investigate and answer requests by the National Assembly members, and must take necessary measures to ensure the strict observance of laws.

Article 58

The National Assembly members who have received complaints, requests or suggestions from the people have the duty to investigate and send them to the institutions concerned, monitor the result of the actions taken by those institutions and inform the makers of those complaints, requests or suggestions. All institutions have the duty to report to the National Assembly members about the result of the actions taken on those complaints, requests or suggestions of the people sent them through the National Assembly members.

Article 59

Any suit against arrest or incarceration of any member of the National Assembly may be carried out only with the consent of the National Assembly or, between its sessions, with the authorization of the Council of State. If a member of the National Assembly is temporarily held in custody for a flagrant penal offence, the authority responsible for the arrest must immediately report the matter to the National Assembly or the Council of State for examination and decision.

Article 60

Any member of the National Assembly who fails to fulfill his duties as member of the National Assembly and who is unworthy of the people's trust may be removed by his constituents before the end of his term in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. The National Assembly may consider and decide to dismiss any member who is unworthy of being a member at the proposal of the Council of State and the KUFNCD National Council.

Article 61

Any member of the National Assembly who violates the law and is sentenced to prison by the court loses his National Assembly member status.

Article 62

The National Assembly members may resign from their posts on the grounds of inability to carry out their functions as members of the National Assembly. The resignation of any member of the National Assembly is decided upon by the Council of State which reports on the matter to the National Assembly in the following session.

Article 63

Within their jurisdictions, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the people's committees at all levels and other state institutions must provide facilities for the activities of the National Assembly members.

Article 64

The National Assembly members are provided with annual responsibility pensions. National Assembly members are not under the jurisdiction of the state. When assuming functions as members of the National Assembly, they are accorded priority in the use of transportation means and provided with other necessary spending money by the provincial or municipal people's revolutionary committees. Any National Assembly members who work in the departments of the central organization and do not have means of transportation for the exercise of their duties are supported by the Council of Ministers' Cabinet. Any National Assembly members who work locally are provided with transportation means by the provincial or municipal people's revolutionary committees when they are on duty.

Chapter IV -- Epilogue

Article 65

This law assists the internal regulations of the National Assembly and Council of State issued on 24 June 1981. It is adopted by the Second Session of the PRK's First National Assembly.

PART ONE OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ORGANIZATION LAW

BK181518 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Part 1 of the law on the organization and functioning of the PRK Council of Ministers passed by the First National Assembly's Second Session -- read by announcer]

[Text] Pursuant to Chapter VI of the present PRK Constitution, this law defines the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers.

Chapter I -- General Regulations

Article 1

The Council of Ministers is the government of the PRK, the executive organ of the Natonal Assembly and the highest administrative organ. Concurrently it is the highest organ which administers the economy and society of the country as a whole. Under the leadership of the KPRP, pursuant to the Constitution and state laws, the Council of Ministers is entrusted with the unified management of all tasks inside and outside the country especially economic, cultural and social affairs tasks of the PRK, aimed at defending and building the country and serving the life of all the people.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers is elected by the National Assembly in the first session of each legislature. The Council of Ministers consists of the chairman, vice chairman and ministers. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers must be a member of the National Assembly. Other members of the Council of Ministers are chosen mainly from among members of the National Assembly.

Article 3

The term of office of the Council of Ministers coincides with that of the National Assembly. At the end of the term of a legislature of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers shall continue to perform its duties until the new legislature of the National Assembly elects a new Council of Ministers.

Article 4

The Council of Ministers is responsible to and reports on its work to the National Assembly. When the National Assembly is not in session the Council of Ministers is responsible to and reports on its work to the Council of State.

Article 5

The Council of Ministers is organized and operates in conformity with the principles of democratic centralism and unified management and directs the daily activities within its competence and between the ministries and localities. Concurrently, it upholds the responsibilities of the comrades ministers and the spirit of mastery of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees in all fields -- planning, budget, supplies, cadres and organizations in conformity with the general regulation of the state. The ministries and various institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers distribute duties to the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees according to levels and link their responsible roles and duties toward each other.

The Council of Ministers collectively decides on all major state matters within its rights and duties, particularly in the economic field as prescribed in Article 66 of Chapter VI of the PRK Constitution.

Each member of the Council of Ministers is responsible for the work entrusted to him as well as for the collective work of the Council of Ministers.

Article 6

The Council of Ministers has the duty to research, examine, discuss and exchange views in order to decide all plans, policies and statutes for economic management and apparatuses correctly in accordance with the PRK Constitution. It also has the duty to prepare and execute educational, administrative and economic measures in order to liquidate all unhealthy phenomena such as authoritarianism, bureaucratism, wasteful habits, greed and misappropriation of public property and the people's interests as prescribed in the Constitution.

Chapter II -- Duties and Rights of the Council of Ministers, Especially in Economic and Social Management

Article 7

Pursuant to the collective line and political principles of the Kampuchean revolution, the Council of Ministers has the duty to analyze clearly those lines and political principles in order to lay down principles, policies, targets and duties in accordance with each step in restoring and developing the economy, culture, education, health and social affairs. It directs the drafting of economic and social plans and the draft state budget to be submitted to the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers guides the implementation of economic and social plans and the state budget after they are debated and adopted by the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers grasps and takes measures step by step to stabilize all sectors of the national economy.

Article 8

The Council of Ministers decides on targets and important principles for economic management and state administration. In accordance with the requirements of administrative duties, it implements all procedures of management in conformity with the special situation of each period.

Article 9

The Council of Ministers guides the preparation, examination and implementation of all basic policies concerning economic management, social affairs and state administration.

Article 10

The Council of Ministers unifies the management of money and currency loans, finance, salaries and prices. It unifies and encourages individuals and the masses to serve the defense and construction of the fatherland. It builds and strengthens all armed forces, increases the security forces and guarantees political security and social order.

Article 11

The Council of Ministers unifies the management of economic, cultural and diplomatic activities of the state. It guides and implements all trade economic and cultural agreements concluded with foreign countries.

Article 12

The Council of Ministers leads all activities to examine economic and social establishments, lands, natural resources, materials, manpower, technique and so forth [word indistinct] to restore and construct the country.

Article 13

The Council of Ministers guides the research and development of advanced science and technology to serve production in order to improve the people's livelihood from one step to another.

Article 14

The Council of Ministers takes care of and pays attention to raising the material and spiritual life one step to another. It constructs new and progressive cultural and artistic fields; develops and strengthens education at all levels; develops sports and physical education; takes care of the people's health, the disabled, mothers and babies and especially assists orphans, wounded, disabled and sick combatants, families of fallen combatants and individuals and families who have done good deeds for the revolution.

Article 15

The Council of Ministers establishes and strengthens state organs and economic management apparatuses from the central to grassroots levels, unifies [word indistinct] all over the country, unifies the implementation of all policies toward combatants, security forces, cadres, workers, employees, militiamen, and village and commune cadres. The apparatus must have appropriate qualities, efficiency, roles, duties, work systems and regular life style meetings.

If deemed necessary, the Council of Ministers will delineate boundaries of provinces, municipalities, districts, wards, communes in conformity with proposals from provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees.

Article 16

The Council of Ministers prepares plans to train and educate cadres in charge of economic management and state administration and skilled workers so that they will have good political qualities, economic management knowledge in economic management and state administration, and ability in management and administration and will work in conformity with the state constitution and laws.

Article 17

The Council of Ministers implements all duties toward the National Assembly in conformity with Article 48 of Chapter IV of the Constitution and toward the Council of State in conformity with Article 60 of Chapter V of the Constitution. Concurrently, it is responsible for implementing all necessary duties entrusted by the National Assembly and the Council of State.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY LAO FRONT DELEGATION

Arrives 16 Feb

BK170826 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Feb (SPK) — At the invitation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], a delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] led by Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the LFNC and the Supreme People's Council, arrived in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 16 February.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong airport by Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD; Chan Ven KUFNCD vice chairman; Yos Por, KUFNCD secretary general; and other KUFNCD cadres.

Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also present.

Talks With Chan Ven

BK170956 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Feb (SPK) — Chan Ven, vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and secretary general of the Council of State, held talks in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 16 February, with Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] and the Lao Supreme People's Council, who is paying a visit to Kampuchea. The two sides informed each other of their experiences and activities and stressed the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean and Lao peoples in all fields.

Chan Ven expressed gratitude to the LFNC for its assistance to and its firm support for the KUFNCD.

Faidang Lobaliayao affirmed that his delegation's visit will contribute to developing and consolidating the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples.

Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD, attended the meeting.

Kampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also present.

In the evening a reception was given in honor of the Lao delegation. Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and the KUFNCD, attended.

COVERAGE OF MINISTERS ACTIVITIES AFTER CONFERENCE

PRK Embassy Hosts Reception

BK181144 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] On the evening of 16 February the Kampuchean Embassy in Laos hosted a reception to welcome the PRK and SRV Foreign Ministry delegations attending the fifth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Attending were Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha, and many senior cadres from the LPDR Foreign Ministry.

VNA Reports Premier's Meeting

OW182030 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao Government, on February 17 received in Vientiane Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers were in the Lao capital for the 5th foreign ministerial conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

With the Lao prime minister was Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha.

On behalf of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, Hun Sen made a brief account of the success of the conference, stressing that the conference this time, like the previous ones, has helped consolidate and enhance the special solidarity between the three fraternal peoples and is a positive contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan highly praised the great success of the conference. He said: "The Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity is a solidarity rare to be seen anywhere in the world, and has become a law of revolutionary development in each of the three countries. The party Central Committee, the government and the people of Laos are doing their best to consolidate and develop this solidarity, as well as to the solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. This solidarity is pure because it is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the realities in our three countries. It is a fine combination of patriotism, and the love for socialism. It is forged on the basis of a clear distinction between friends and foes. Since the total liberation of our three countries, this solidarity has been enhanced in quality and become more diversified in form."

He continued: "The success of this conference as well as of the previous ones is a fine expression of our initiative, our just stand, our good will and our correct foreign policy."

The Lao leader called on the Indochinese peoples to "watch out against the dark schemes of the enemy, particularly the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities who are constantly trying to divide us and undermine our revolution."

Nouhak Phoumsavan Hosts Banquet

BK181146 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] On the evening of 17 February, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of finance, held a banquet to hail the success of the fifth ordinary conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Apart from the delegations which attended the conference, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee, and senior cadres from various sectors also attended the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. The host and the guests proposed a toast to the splendid success of the conference, which serves to strengthen further and make blossom forever the special relations among the peoples of the three countries, which cannot be destroyed by any reactionary forces.

After the banquet ended, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan invited the guests to view entertainment programs of the central art troupe.

Departures 18 Feb

BK190757 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 February, the PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and the SRV Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs, left Vientiane by a special plane after attending the fifth ordinary conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. The conference ended with glorious success.

On hand to see Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and their parties off at Wattai airport were Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister, members of the Foreign Ministry staff and chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments attached to the ministry. Comrade Neou Somon and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, respectively PRK and SRV ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and officials of the embassies were also present.

On the afternoon of the same day, the SRV Embassy in Laos hosted a farewell banquet for Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and their parties.

Attending were Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Comrade Khamphai Boupha; and many senior cadres of the Foreign Ministry.

SOUPHANOUVONG MESSAGE TO TRUONG CHINH ON BIRTHDAY

BK131218 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Feb (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, recently sent greetings to the chairman of the Vietnamese State Council Truong Chinh to wish the latter on his 75th birthday. In his message, Souphanouvong hailed Truong Chinh's deeds sacrificed for Vietnamese revolutionary cause and praised his contributions to the fostering and nurturing of the relations of friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

Souphanouvong also formulated his hope that Truong Chinh will continue to lead the Vietnamese people to score more victories in the tasks of safeguarding and constructing their socialist nation and in increasing the common strength of the three Indochinese countries in view to secure peace, security in Southeast Asia and in the world.

SOVIET MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 16 FEB

BK171029 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Feb (KPL) -- A delegation of the ministry of posts [as received] of USSR headed by its Deputy-Ministry Zubarev, on February 16, arrived here to pay an official visit. Welcoming the delegation at Wattai airport were Thammasin Saikhamphan, acting-minister of posts and telecommunication, and a number of high ranking officials. Yevgeniy Sizov, economic councilor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, was also present at the airport.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SRV ENCIRCLED BORDER PATROL

BK181234 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] In a statement given today, Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, Supreme Command information director, reported that 15 border patrol policemen of Platoon 233 clashed with a unit of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces which had crossed into Thailand in Ban Sap Tari, Tambon Patong, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. General Som reported that a unit of about 300 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers encircled the Thai border patrol policemen and that Thai police reinforcements were able to help some members of Platoon 233 to break out of the encirclement.

The Public Relations Department correspondent assigned to the Aranyaprathet information center reported at 1630 today that information obtained from the 8th Division showed that five members of Platoon 233 are still inside encirclement. The Chanthaburi-Trat marine force has dispatched its men to assist the encircled policemen. Aircraft have also been employed to assist in the mission.

Clash Ends: Five Missing

BK190613 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] In connection with the clash between 15 border patrol policemen from Platoon 233 with about 300 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers who had intruded into Thai territory at Ban Sap Tari, Tambon Patong, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, which took place on the afternoon of 17 February and 5 border patrol policemen were still encircled by the intruding force following assistance from the Region 1 border patrol police reinforcements yesterday at noon, the Public Relations Department correspondent assigned to the Aranyaprathet information center reported at 1000 today that the clash with the intruders has ended and the intruders have retreated to the Kampuchean side of the border. A combined unit of marines, border patrol policemen and rangers were searching the area for the five missing border patrol policemen.

AFP Reports UN To Be Notified

BK190706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Feb (AFP) -- Thailand will "inform" the United Nations of an intrusion into Thai territory Wednesday [17 February] by an estimated 300 Vietnamese-led soldiers from Cambodia, the Thai Foreign Ministry said here today.

Spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said the Vietnamese soldiers entered between 2 to 2.5 kilometres into the Thai border district of Pong Nam Ron in the incident.

AFP REPORTS INDOCHINESE PEACE PROPOSAL REJECTED

BK190700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Feb (AFP) -- Thailand today rejected regional peace talks proposals put forward by the communist-ruled Indochinese states following a meeting of their foreign ministers in Vientiane earlier this week. Addressing a press conference, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said the offer for a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia "contravenes" a United Nations resolution calling for the total, unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from that country.

Describing his comments as Thailand's "preliminary views," Mr Chet dismissed a call for a demilitarised zone along the Thai-Cambodian border as inappropriate. Saying that the Cambodian conflict pitted Vietnam against Cambodian nationalist forces, he counter-proposed the establishment of a demilitarised zone along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border.

The spokesman rejected another aspect of the Indochinese proposal for regional talks between Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), stressing that Thailand regarded Cambodia as an international issue.

Vietnam should take up the question with the United Nations ad hoc committee on Cambodia if it were genuinely interested in solving the Cambodian problem, he added.

"The war in Cambodia is a no-win situation for Vietnam," he said. "For its own sake and the sake of other countries in the region, it must compromise," he added.

The spokesman affirmed that the ASEAN states of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand would hold "consultations" before giving a formal reply to the Indochinese proposals.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, here today to discuss Cambodia, would exchange views on the proposals with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the spokesman said.

The Indochinese foreign ministers of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh put forward the proposals after meeting in the Laotian capital -- the fifth such gathering since Vietnamese-led forces toppled the Khmer Rouge leadership in January 1979.

SPOKESMAN GIVES VIEWS ON VIENTIANE COMMUNIQUE

BK191130 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, revealed his 6-point opinion concerning the communique issued at the 5th conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane. He said:

1. The proposal is at variance with the UN resolution which calls for the total, unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

2. The proposal for stabilizing the Thai-Kampuchean border only twists the words of the demilitarized zone proposal made earlier by the Indochinese countries. Besides, the Kampuchean problem is a problem between Vietnam and Kampuchea and such a zone should be along the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border.

3. The conflict in Kampuchea is an international problem, not one between Thailand and Vietnam.

4. Vietnam should negotiate with the UN ad hoc committee in charge of solving the Kampuchean problem.

5. The recent dialogue between the Thai and Indian sides, although yielding satisfactory results for the effort to solve the Kampuchean problem, brought about no changes in the Vietnamese attitude.

6. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will hold discussions with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, in his capacity of chairman of the ASEAN standing committee today on the new proposals of the Indochinese countries before making an official reply.

Asked about returning the Vietnamese transport plane to Vietnam, Chet said the Foreign Ministry has no additional information on this matter the details of which will be made public by the Supreme Command headquarters after the investigation is complete.

NATION REVIEW DISCUSSES REGIONAL CONFERENCE ISSUE

BK191342 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 82 p 4

[From "Bangkok Diary" column: "Open Letter From Khun Sa? BBC in a Rare Mess-up...."]

[Excerpt] It could have been a slip of the tongue but the Foreign Ministry and the BBC were exchanging denials this week over a story attributed to Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong who was quoted as saying that Thailand had agreed to a "regional conference" to resolve the Kampuchean issue.

That prompted a vehement denial on Wednesday from the Thai Foreign Office which said that Arun had said no such thing whatsoever. In fact, considering the context of the situation, Arun didn't even say anything to any effect on that day.

Bangkokian [presumably the reporter] was present at the weekly press conference at the ministry and could tell you how the mess-up got started.

Director General Chet Sutcharitkun of the Information Department, Foreign Ministry, was talking to reporters who were asking about the outcome of talks between visiting Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao who had just paid a visit to Hanoi.

Somewhere along the line, Chet was heard to have told reporters that Thailand would agree to a "regional conference" to settle the issue of Kampuchea. That, apparently, was something worth a great deal of attention since Thailand and other ASEAN countries had all along rejected the Vietnam-proposed regional conference concept, arguing that an international conference was already in the process of finding a negotiated settlement to the problem. Besides, the Kampuchea issue, with the involvement of China and the Soviet Union, had been "internationalized" and that a regional conference would get nowhere.

But no reporters questioned Chet on the spot on that. BBC apparently rushed to report the quote, attributing the statement to the wrong person, and added an interpretative line that Thailand might have changed its policy since it had agreed to the "regional conference" proposed by Vietnam earlier.

Bangkokian remembered calling up Chet that same night at his house to double-check the statement since I sensed that something must have gone wrong somewhere.

Chet admitted that he had misspoken and that what he meant was "regional dialogue" and not "regional conference" that Thailand had always agreed to -- and there is a great area of difference between the two.

We ended up not reporting the statement since it contained nothing new. The BBC "scooped" us all, and got the Foreign Ministry to say it was not a scoop after all...

Well, nobody is to blame. It was one of those things we reporters are used to anyway.

POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS PACT SIGNED WITH DPRK

BK120847 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Thailand and North Korea on Wednesday [10 February] signed an agreement on the postal and telecommunications services between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Bangkok by Thai Communications Minister Amon Sirikaya and North Korean External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam. The agreement will enable the two countries to make direct contact through postal and telecommunications services without having to go through third countries.

TRUONG CHINH ARTICLE ON PRC EXPANSIONISM

Parts 1, 2, 3

OW171918 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Feb 82

[This article was also published by Hanoi QAN DOI NHAN DAN on 17 February]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- NHAN DAN today carries an article signed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State, and titled, "The Vietnamese People Are Determined To Defeat any Aggressive Schemes of Chinese Expansionism and Hegemony." The article, in five parts, is occasioned by the third anniversary of the victory over the Chinese aggression in 1979. Following are parts one, two and three:

-1-

The war of aggression made by the Chinese army against our country three years ago and its humiliating defeat will go down forever in history as an important victory of the Vietnamese people and the world's people as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and also as one of the dirtiest actions of the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership.

On February 17, 1979, the leaders of the Government of the People's Republic of China openly launched a brutal aggression against Vietnam, a socialist, independent, sovereign country whose decades-long struggle for national liberation had always been closely related to the fight of the Chinese people and had actively contributed to the defence of the southern part of the Chinese mainland.

This out-and-out war of aggression, however, was conducted by Beijing under the signboard of an "offensive in self-defence" to "protect the border" against "Vietnamese provocations and aggression against China!" Who could be convinced that the Vietnamese people, who were fresh from a long and extremely difficult anti-aggression war for independence and freedom, who are still bearing many battle wounds, and who valued nothing more than peace to rebuild their country and build for themselves a happy life free from want and care, were sending their troops in an aggression against a neighbouring country many times bigger? Nobody could believe this, not even the people in power in Beijing, whatever they might be saying.

This way of aggression of the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing was designed to be as a strategic deployment to catch Vietnam in a crossfire in order to surround and annex it from two directions -- from the southwest, with a "special war" undertaken by the puppet Pol Pot army, and from the north, with a direct war conducted by the Chinese army; yet Beijing was claiming that Vietnam, as a "minor hegemony," was "invading and bullying Kampuchea," and had to be "punished" and taught a "lesson" to "explode the myth of an ever-victorious Vietnam!" The outcome of the war, as we could see, was that it was Beijing, not Vietnam, that was taught a good lesson!

The fact was that the war of aggression made by Beijing in February 1979 had been planned for a long time, and the reason for its being launched has neither the victories of the Vietnam People's Army along Vietnam's southwestern border, nor its assistance to the Kampuchean people in liberating Phnom Penh in January 7th that year. Even so, that war revealed Beijing's passivity and confusion in deploying and carrying out its two-pronged strategic plan. As revealed by an American source, Geng Biao, now minister of defence, said in January 1979 that under the devastating onslaught of the Vietnam People's Army in coordination with the attacks and uprisings of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, the puppet clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary had lost Phnom Penh seven months earlier than expected.

This was a war of aggression of a fairly large scale ever conducted since the end of the Second World War. It has very sinister objectives, but was described as an "operation limited in time and space" with "limited objectives!" Beijing wanted to hoodwink public opinion and, by diversionary tactics and deception, to blunt the vigilance of our army and people with the "limits" of the war. This, it hoped, would give it the benefit of surprise and also a chance to save its face in case of a hurried retreat.

In practice Beijing fielded almost 600,000 regular troops, including 11 army corps and many unattached divisions, about 700 aircraft of various kinds, almost 600 tanks, armoured vehicles, and thousands of artillery pieces. At the same time all the great military regions were ordered to stand by. In strength the invasion army almost doubled the U.S. forces at the height of the Korean war (1950-1953) and by far exceeded the number of U.S. combat troops during the peak of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam (U.S. troop strength was 327,000 in the Korean war, and 549,500 in the Vietnam war. Israel, in its aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan in 1967, fielded 100,000 troops).

The Chinese aggressors launched attacks the length of Vietnam's northern border, from Quang Ninh Province to Lai Chau Province, with concentration on the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son. Big forces were used in "human wave tactics" and attacks followed attacks in an effort to smash our defences and occupy the towns of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Lao Cai within a few days and then deploy further on our territory. Units of the "Chinese People's Liberation Army" committed intolerable crimes everywhere, destroying towns, villages, factories, schools and hospitals, killing women and children in an utterly inhuman manner, looting and committing arson. Their crimes were reminiscent of the fascist "scorched earth policy".

One wonders what the 600,000 Chinese troops would have done if they had not been violently intercepted and severely punished by our army and people. Would they have stopped at our border towns and then would have withdrawn willingly? Or would they have moved further? War develops according to its own logic and with the subjective assistance of the belligerent parties. Have there been any generals, who, in leading their armies, failed to seize a good occasion to press attacks and follow up exploits in order to win resounding, unexpected victories? How could it be that the people in power in Beijing did not have such ambitions? So it was clear that our own efforts and great international support decided the outcome of the war in our favour. The fight put up by our army and people with great courage and sacrifices on the northern border received a devoted assistance from the whole country. It had the effect of stopping all enemy advances and forcing the aggressors to withdraw in shame. It put a stop to the war in a manner favourable to Vietnam, and dashed all arrogant ambitions of the reactionary rulers in China.

A few people, not knowledgeable, were astounded by the Chinese invasion in Vietnam. But the fact was that China had long harboured this dirty scheme, and Vietnam, with initiative, had prepared for the eventually of a war provoked by China from the north.

Certain circles in the West are still speaking abut this as a "fight between communist countries," saying that it showed that "differences on national interests have prevailed over ideological unity in the socialist countries!" No. This author, in an article called Ve Van de Cam-pu-chia (on Kampuchea) published in November 1979, gives the main outlines of the nature of the reactionary clique within the Beijing leadership, and speaks about their schemes and actions to annex Kampuchea and oppose Vietnam and Laos for hegemony over Indochina and expansion to Southeast Asia. The present article will deal with a number of historical facts of the Sino-Vietnamese relations and with Beijing's long-standing schemes and premeditated actions against Vietnam, thereby pointing to the reactionary nature of the present Beijing leaders who are following "post-Mao Maoism" or "Maoism without Mao."

As it had already been known, the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, in long revolutionary struggles against imperialism, their common enemy, supported and assisted each other and joined efforts in building a friendship between two nations with "common mountains and common rivers." Together with the Soviet people and the peoples of other fraternal socialist countries the Chinese people gave Vietnam a great support and assistance which will be forever remembered by the Vietnamese people. A completely new chapter opened in the histories of the two nations with the advent of the new era in the human society. Old hatred engendered by aggressions committed by feudal China were gradually forgotten. Owing to historical and geographical conditions in Vietnam and China, especially to the international situation at the beginning of this century, very close relations were established between the Vietnamese revolution and the Chinese revolution: Vietnamese revolutionaries, especially Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh), in their quest for a way to save their country, espoused Marxism-Leninism and took the Vietnamese revolution along the path charted by Lenin. In pursuing the cause of national liberation under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vietnamese revolutionaries primarily learned from the experiences of the Russian October Revolution and from the experiences of the Soviet people in many fields. At the same time they benefited from the experiences of the Chinese revolution, the French revolution, etc. The Communist Party of Vietnam applied with fluency the universal theories of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete situation in Vietnam, thereby charting a correct, creative course for the Vietnamese revolution and taking it from one victory to another. History over the past decades shows that certain number of leaders of the Chinese revolution headed by Mao Zedong, while continuing to assist the Vietnamese revolution -- a thing which they could hardly desist from while imperialism remained their enemy -- continued to harbour their expansionist and hegemonistic dream toward Vietnam just as the Chinese emperors did in the past. And they pursued this sinister design by capitalizing on the assistance full of proletarian internationalism of the Chinese people to the Vietnamese revolution. Furthermore, these schemes and acts were dissimulated under the cloak of "revolution" and "Marxism." Mao Zedong's thought, even when it still played a certain role in the democratic revolution in China -- a positive role in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, which, however, was limited by the ideologies of the petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie -- already gradually revealed its non-proletarian nature. In particular, after the People's Republic of China was born and embarked on the period of socialist revolution, Mao Zedong's thought became reactionary. It has revealed itself more and more as a medley of the the ideologies of many different non-proletarian classes and social strata, from the peasantry, petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie to the feudal landlords, which has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism. This hodge-podge, however, has been camouflaged under Marxist terminologies. It is actually aimed at opposing Marxism-Leninism, socialism and the independence of nations, driven by the foolish ambition of ruling over the whole of our planet. Mao's global strategy may be summed up in the following major objectives:

1. To make Maoism replace Marxism-Leninism.

2. To make the Chinese Communist Party the leading party of the revolutionary movement of the working class and people throughout the world.

3. To make China the centre of the world ruling the whole planet.

To realize these ambitions, it is essential that China must be strong and stronger than the Soviet Union. Accordingly, China has entered into strategic alliance with imperialism headed by the United States, and has asked the United States and the other imperialist powers to help it in its "modernization" program including tbe modernization of the army.

What is the most prominent feature of Maoism? It is expansionism and the doctrine of Greater Han hegemonism. This is actually big-nation chauvinism, a type of bourgeois nationalism heavily seasoned with the feudalist ideology born at a very early date from the historical and geographic conditions of ancient China. It lingered through medieval China, sustained humiliating defeats in the modern times when China was parcelled out by the colonialist and imperialist forces and reared its head again in modern China following the victory of the Chinese revolution of 1949, thanks to the impact of Marxism-Leninism and the inexorable trend of our era.

In the present era when the working class has become the central figure of society and socialism has become the inevitable development of human society, the Greater Han Ideology becomes Mao Zedong Thought decked out as Sino-rized Marxism-Leninism with the illusion of transforming China into the centre of world revolution and building a Chinese-type socialism as opposed to scientific socialism of Marxism-Leninism.

In fact, during the many decades of assisting the Vietnamese revolution, Mao Zedong and his followers in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party deftly played the "Vietnam card" with a view to attaining the status of a big power on an equal footing with the other big powers in the world. They contained and used pressure on Vietnam when giving it aid, and sought every possible means to control Vietnam and drag it into China's orbit in order to have its hold on Vietnam and thereby to control Indochina and expand to the whole of Southeast Asia. During the war imposed by the French colonialists and later during the war launched by U.S. imperialism against Vietnam, they applied a policy of keeping Vietnam from either winning or losing, and permanently divided in order to serve as a buffer between China and imperialism. They wanted Vietnam never to grow strong, instead to remain always dependent on China.

During the Vietnamese people's war against French colonialism, when the possibility had been opened for the Vietnamese army and people, following the Dien Bien Phu victory, to push the offensive ahead and liberate the whole country, Beijing stepped out to act as the main negotiator with the French colonialists and compromised with them on a solution which benefited only China and France and was detrimental to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It pressured Vietnam into accepting a solution which did not fully reflect Vietnam's victory and the balance of force between Vietnam and the enemy on the battlefield at the time. Beijing intentionally limited Vietnam's victory, sacrificed the interests of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries so that China might have a peaceful environment to build itself into a super-power and also to carry out step by step its scheme of weakening and eventually controlling the Indochinese countries, as part of its strategy of pushing southward into Southeast Asia.

Through the above diplomatic move, China also aimed to win international recognition as a country on a par with the four big powers, standing members of the United Nations Security Council, and therefore acquired a major role in the settlement of international issues, first of all issues in Asia. In the Vietnamese people's fight against the U.S. imperialists, China at first attempted to prevent Vietnam from carrying out the struggle to achieve national reunification by pressuring it into accepting the theory of "prolonged ambush" in southern Vietnam. It did not approve of the Vietnamese people in the south undertaking an armed uprising and a revolutionary war to overthrow the neo-colonialist rule of the United States.

Even in the early sixties China still tried to draw Vietnam into opposing the Soviet Union in an attempt to "assume the leadership of the world revolution". But it did not succeed. While loudly denouncing U.S. imperialism, Beijing had in fact given the green light to the United States to launch a direct war of aggression in both parts of Vietnam with Mao Zedong making his notoriously reactionary statement: "If you do not harm us, we will not harm you."

Beijing exerted itself to undercut all unified actions of the world revolutionary and progressive forces in support of the Vietnamese people's resistance to American aggression, and continued to make Vietnam rely and depend on China. It opposed Vietnam's diplomatic struggle in Paris aimed at forcing the U.S. to de-escalate, and it did this under the signboard of "opposing the United States to the end," which was actually to "fight the United States to the last Vietnamese" and prolong the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance indefinitely thereby to weaken Vietnam for the benefit of its expansionist policy. From the late sixties Beijing reversed its alliance policy, gradually revealing its policy of regarding the Soviet Union as its main enemy while entering into trade relations with the United States in an attempt to take China to the position of the third super-power of the world. In the early seventies, capitalizing on Vietnam's victory Beijing conducted negotiations with the United States behind Vietnam's back in order to prevent Vietnam from completely liberating the south. It wanted the United States to withdraw its troops but to maintain the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime in order to keep Vietnam permanently divided and weaken it.

In that sense, the complete victory of the Vietnamese people in the resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation was not only a disastrous defeat for the U.S. imperialists but also a stinging failure for the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing. (On the historical questions mentioned above, see the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's white book published in October 1979 and entitled "Truth About the Vietnamese-Chinese Relations During the Past Thirty Years).

Obviously, Vietnam has always been a factor of paramount importance in Beijing's global strategy in general and more particularly in its strategy of pushing southward over the past several decades. In the eyes of the reactionary rulers in Beijing, an independent, unified, socialist and growingly prosperous Vietnam would be a major obstacle to China's policy of expansion in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. It is actually for this reason that since the complete liberation and reunification of Vietnam Beijing has been even more frenzied in opposing Vietnam and this it did by many brutal means and methods, of which the most brazen have been the "special war" they conducted in Kampuchea and their large-scale "two-pronged strategy," which have both failed miserably.

Thus, the war between Vietnam and China in February 1979 was not a "conflict between communists" but essentially a bitter struggle between national independence and socialism on the one hand and aggression, expansionism and hegemonism on the other, a bitter struggle between Marxism-Leninism and Maoism.

By openly invading Vietnam with intent to annex later the rest of Indochina and Southeast Asia, the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities have fully revealed their real nature. Under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism and borrowing the name of socialism, today they are unblushingly following the tracks of the "sons of heaven" in ancient China. They have proved themselves to be the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people, the enemy of national independence and socialism in Indochina and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, a very dangerous enemy of the world revolutionary movement, and the enemy of the Chinese people themselves.

Their war against Vietnam has been a profession of faith through which to clearly demonstrate their position of anti-communism and alliance with imperialism, to win the "confidence" of the U.S. and the other war-mongering imperialist forces, and plead with the U.S. and other imperialist powers for help in order to step up their "four modernizations" and translate their dream of quickly turning China into a super-power and the centre of the world -- which is actually a dream of global hegemony -- into reality. They have been willingly serving as a storm-trooper of the U.S. in Asia in the counterrevolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism and have actually become an "eastern NATO" as they often call themselves shamelessly.

If one is to accept the definition of "proxy wars" in the present world as often mentioned by Brzezinski and some other Western strategists, China's aggressive war against Vietnam is actually one such war of the U.S. conducted by the proxy of Beijing. Likewise, the Pol Pot clique's aggressive war on Vietnam's southwestern border is a proxy war of Beijing conducted by Pol Pot. It can also be seem as a proxy war of the U.S. conducted by Beijing and the Kampuchean reactionaries against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. The U.S. has been playing the "China card" in the Kampuchea issue, and Beijing has offered to serve as a valet of the U.S. taking upon itself the task of punishing Vietnam to avenge the U.S. and, coincidentally, to materialize its expansionism and hegemonism in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The reactionary Beijing authorities have really betrayed the Chinese people's long-standing revolutionary tradition.

Nevertheless, as did the Chinese emperors in the past, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have suffered a humiliating failure in all fields, military, political and diplomatic, on the battlefront, at home and in the world, just as the defeat of the U.S. and its henchmen in southern Vietnam in 1975 was also the failure of China's scheme of dividing Vietnam permanently and turning it into a buffer and dependency of China, Beijing's defeats in its aggressive wars on Vietnam's southwestern and northern border respectively in 1975 and 1979 were also defeats of the U.S. plan to stage a comeback on Indochina and Southeast Asia in the "post-Vietnam" period.

Beijing's defeats have proved that under the rule of the Maoist clique without Mao, China is big but not strong. In its war of aggression against Vietnam, Beijing showed many weak points in the military, political and economic fields, although it has a number of advantages such as a large land area, a big population and a common border with our country by land, sea and air. These defeats have also proved that U.S. imperialism and the Sino-American collusion in the past and in the "post-Vietnam" period may cause to us certain difficulties and complexities but cannot tip the balance of force which is favourable for the revolution in Indochina and Southeast Asia, nor check the impetuous offensive of the three revolutionary currents in the world and reverse the inexorable trend of development of our time.

The Vietnamese people's victories in their fight against the aggressive wars waged by the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities demonstrate the great might in national defence of the Vietnamese people which, following their victory over the U.S. aggressors, quickly reunified their country and took it onto the path of socialism. The Vietnamese armed forces and people have inherited rich experiences accumulated for many decades in their past struggle against imperialism for national liberation and have further enriched them in the concrete conditions of their present war for national defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen. We have drawn many valuable lessons in the process in order to constantly improve our defence capabilities along the line of closely combining economy with national defence, building an all-people, all-sided and modern socialist national defence, and building strong people's armed forces, in order to cope with all contingencies. We have stood our ground victoriously and will stand steadily forever in this storm-beaten land on the shore of the Pacific soaked with the blood of our most beloved sons.

Every Vietnamese has the right to be proud of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, the great President Ho Chi Minh and the heroic Vietnamese nation and Vietnam People's Army.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese nation has fulfilled its great historic mission of defeating the U.S. imperialist, smashing the U.S. scheme of aggression in Indochina, and preventing the U.S. from using Vietnam and Indochina as a whole as a springboard to expand to east Asia and Southeast Asia, thus inflicting a heavy blow on U.S. neo-colonialism and contributing to the stormy development of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese nation has won in its first confrontations with Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, thus blocking the expansion southwards of the new emperors in "New China," defending the Vietnamese people's independence, freedom and socialism, fulfilling its internationalist duty towards the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and positively protecting the revolution and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

In ancient, medieval and contemporary times, whenever the northern expansionists wanted to use Vietnam as a foothold to advance southwards, they were stopped by the Vietnamese nation. At present, by bringing that glorious national tradition to new heights in the new historical conditions, the Vietnamese armed forces and people have recorded very brilliant victories, further illumining the traditions of self-reliance, heroism and unsubmissiveness of their nation.

We have fought and have won not only for the sake of our country and the other countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, but also for the sake of all nations in Southeast Asia and the Chinese people themselves. The genuine Chinese revolutionaries loyal to Marxism-Leninism clearly understand this. An increasing number of people in ASEAN countries have become conscious of this. As time has proved and will prove, Vietnam has never invaded and will never invade any one of the ASEAN countries.

The Vietnamese people's victories in the two past wars for national liberation as well as in the two recent wars for national defense allow us to affirm that in their new historic confrontation with Chinese expansionism and hegmonism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese people have won and will certainly win complete victory. Relying on the superiority of the socialist system which is being built and consolidated step by step in the whole of our beloved country, strengthening our close solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, enjoying the assistance and allround cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, we have enough spiritual and material force to firmly defend our socialist homeland against all aggressive wars launched on any scale by any enemy, however big and fierce it may be.

Parts 4, 5

OW181828 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- [Numbering of Parts as Received]

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Though heavily defeated in their war of aggression against Vietnam, the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership have not given up their scheme of weakening and annexing our country and their strategic scheme of southward advance.

They are now engaged in a type of sabotage war against Vietnam in many fields in the hope of causing our collapse without having to resort to a major war, according to the ancient Chinese military theory of "victory without battle." At the same time they go on with preparations for a large-scale war.

This type of Beijing sabotage war is not like the war of destruction conducted by the U.S. Air Force. It is waged on all the military, economic, political and cultural fronts and involves many different forces and many extremely vicious methods.

Chinese armed forces, permanently massed close to our northern border, are harassing us with the permanent threat of aggressive attacks. The enemy provokes localized armed clashes, nibbles at our territory, sabotages military, economic and cultural installations on the first line, organizes bases for counterrevolutionary, rebellious and subversive activities from within, while feverishly preparing for war of aggression of different magnitudes.

Along with military activities the enemy is trying to sap our economic strength in the hope of weakening up both economically and militarily, locally and on the national plane. Taking advantage of our difficulties in economy and everyday life, the enemy sabotages machines, equipment, means of transport and communications, etc., hindering our efforts in socialist transformations and socialist construction in various localities.

The enemy is also feverishly engaged in psychological warfare and espionage by covertly organizing anti-government activities and disrupting public order and security, thereby sapping our political, ideological and organizational strength.

In its schemes of opposing, weakening and annexing Vietnam, Beijing has always resorted to the guise of revolution, Marxism-Leninism and socialism. It viciously attacks our party and its correct revolutionary line with the pretext of "defending the revolutionary line of President Ho Chi Minh" and helping a handful of reactionaries under Hoang Van Hoan to "remake revolution" and "restore the Sino-Vietnamese friendship."

Thse dirty schemes and actions of the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership must be completely exposed to the Vietnamese people, the peoples of the other Indochinese countries, the Chinese people, and the world's people as a whole.

While scheming and maneuvering against Vietnam, Beijing also teams up reactionary forces on the payrolls of China and the United States in opposition to the Kampuchean revolution and the Lao revolution.

In Kampuchea the enemy steps up a "special war" based on the territory of Thailand and conducted mainly by remnants of the army of the defunct "Democratic Kampuchea" after [in accordance with] Mao Zedong's "protracted guerrilla warfare." Meanwhile Beijing continues to draw the Asian countries and many other countries in a noisy chorus at the United Nations on the so-called "Kampuchean problem," blatantly interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Concerning Laos many different methods are combined: Sabotage from within, rallying Lao reactionary forces, organizing bases of counter-revolution and making guerrilla warfare locally to control vital points, while preparing for rebellions and subversive war. At the same time Beijing maintains a permanent tension along the Lao-Thai border and repeatedly threatens to throw Chinese forces in a war of aggression along the Chinese-Lao border.

On the strength of these facts should one not now say about a new strategy deployed by Beijing in Indochina following the emergency of the "Kampuchean problem?" This strategy is designed to oppose national independence and socialism in Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries now that the peoples of the three countries, having won together, are advancing together toward socialism and in this way, bringing about a new situation and creating a new, unprecedentedly firm, strategic posture in this part of the world. In this strategy Beijing benefits from a growing collusion with the United States, which, taking advantage of China's betrayal, is seeking to "return" to Indochina to counter the revolution on this peninsula.

It is clear that U.S. imperialism continues playing the "China card" in both its global strategy of counter-revolution and its Southeast Asia strategy. Beijing, for its part, is playing the "American card" to carry out both its global strategy against the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement, and its southward advance strategy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to conquer the whole of Southeast Asia.

That China is a great threat to peace and independence in Southeast Asia has been made clear again by its refusal to our proposals for a ceasefire along the Sino-Vietnamese border and for resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks, its continued abetment of pro-Chinese reactionaries in Southeast Asia, its harbouring the Pol Pot clique for use against Kampuchea, and its opposition to the trend towards dialogue in Southeast Asia. This reveals China's scheme of causing tension in Southeast Asia in an attempt to pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries in service of its divide-and-rule policy regarding this region.

The present rulers in Beijing are criticizing Mao Zedong in what [is] described by the West as "de-Maoization," thus causing some people to believe that they are "returning to Marxism-Leninism." Yet, what they are doing is calculated to defend Mao's thinking which they term as "the common property of the Chinese people" and a "collective product of Chinese revolutionary leaders led by Mao Zedong," thereby to apply Maoism more effectively. Post-Mao Maoism, as such, is all the more dangerous.

Although there are some dissimilarities between post-Mao Maoism as practised by the present ruling clique in Beijing and Maoism in practice during Mao's lifetime, the two are in no way different in nature. It remains Great-Han expanionism and hegemony applied to new historical circumstances and carried out under the guise of Marxism-Leninism and socialism. The "four modernizations" programme adovcated by Deng Xiaoping and his followers within the framework of the Chinese global strategy of counter-revolution is always aimed at making China a super-power by the end of this century to achieve global hegemony. Beijing, for this purpose, is openly siding with imperialism and all other reactionary forces in opposition to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the socialist community, and all the three currents of the world revolution.

Beijing's policy is to rely on the United States and the West in general to carry out its "modernization" program. It has always stressed that China's modernization must be "socialist modernization." But the fact is that it is causing a gradual degeneration of the socialist factors in Chinese society, from the superstructure to the infrastructure. Meanwhile, the capitalist factors are being restored step by step, and are taking shape and developing in a variety of forms. This has consequently exacerbated the internal contradictions of the Chinese society as can be seen in the serious differences that have surfaced leading to infighting and purges among the authorities at different levels.

Thus, the road of "four modernizations" taken by Beijing in its drive for global hegemony is actually the road of capitalism of China and making China dependent on imperialism. By the whims of history, nobody can dismiss the possibility of the new China becoming a new-type colony of the imperialist countries as the China of contemporary times which became a new-type colony dismembered by different imperialist forces.

It is certain that the genuine revolutionaries in China and the great Chinese people shall not let this misfortune occur. There is only one way out: to repudiate Maoism and Mao's global strategy and return to genuine Marxism-Leninism.

We Vietnamese are determined to defend our beloved socialist motherland while fulfilling our international obligation toward the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean people in defeating all aggressive schemes and acts of Beijing. We should make no mistake that the dangerous and immediate enemy of our people at present is the reactionary Maoist group in the ruling circles of China, and that the fundamental and long-term enemy of the revolution of our country and the world revolution is imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Thus, for our people, to oppose Maoism is actually to oppose Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism, the worst expression of Maoism at present. At the same time, we must defeat China's current type of war of sabotage and stand prepared to smash any aggressive war on any scale in the dischange of our national and international obligation. We must expose the psychological warfare and pseudo-revolutionary rhetorics, criticize the pseudo-Marxist theories and eliminate the noxious effects of Maoism in order to defend the correct revolutionary line of our party, defend the ideological front of our people and army, and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. We must use both the "weapon of criticism" and the "criticism by weapons" when necessary to defeat the new aggressor both on the military and political fronts, both on the theoretical and ideological fronts. We must be armed with a correct outlook of history when examining issues in our country and in the world.

By our own fight against the southward push strategy of Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, our people have made a positive contribution to defending national independence, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to the revolutionary cause and safeguarding of peace of the world's people including the Chinese people.

Under the clearsighted leadership of the party, let our entire people and army step up the emulation movement to fulfill the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage: to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese motherland.

In all circumstances we must strengthen our country in all fields. In this way, we shall foil the enemy's plan of weakening us and bringing about our collapse, and also will create conditions for addressing the urgent demands of the economy and the people's life, generating a positive force to defeat all aggressive wars of the enemy if ever it is reckless to launch one. As we grow stronger the enemy would have to think twice before undertaking any military adventure, and in this sense we will be in a position to push back the danger of war and preserve a lasting peace.

We regard the building of socialism as our primordial task but at the same time will not for a moment relax in our task of preparing to fight and fighting victoriously in defence of our motherland. We must closely combine economy with defense and security, care for the material and cultural life of the people, ensure social security and order and oppose all negative manifestations in society. That also means to care for building and consolidating the rear, a paramount permanent factor determining the victory of war.

We must build a strong all-people national defence, improve the quality of our people's armed forces and constantly improve our defence posture so as to ensure that the whole country as well as each locality, while engaging in productive labour for economic construction and cultural development, always remain in high preparedness to cope victoriously with all contingencies.

SRV, PRK FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAVE VIENTIANE

OW181922 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and their parties left Vientiane for home today after attending the fifth foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Seeing them off at Wattay airport were Kamphai Boupha, Lao acting foreign minister; Suban Salithilat, secretary general of the Lao Foreign Ministry, and other Lao officials. Also present were Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador, and Neou Samom, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos; Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam; and Khamphan Vilachit, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea.

NGUYEN CO THACH COMMENTS ON PRC, ASEAN RELATIONS

BK191038 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach granted the following interview to the VNA correspondent in Vientiane following the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference:

Question: The fifth conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers discussed the convening of an Indochinese summit some time this year. Would you explain the importance of the summit?

Answer: The solidarity and friendship among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea dates back a long time. Over the past 50 years in particular, the three peoples have been bound together in the struggle against the common enemies for national liberation and in their present national construction and defense. This is also an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In the new state of the revolution, the three countries have decided to convene a summit this year.

The special relationship between the three Indochinese countries is based on the principle of full equality between independent and sovereign nations and on the firm foundations of international law of the bilateral treaties of friendship and cooperation between the three countries. This conforms to the present common trend of nations, of grouping in regional cooperative organizations, to help one another solve those problems that are beyond the capacity of any single country.

Question: Would you comment on the relations between the three Indochinese countries and China with regard to peace and stability in Southeast Asia?

Answer: China has pursued a policy of expansion to Southeast Asia for thousands of years. Especially over the past 30 years, the Beijing rulers have conducted this policy in many perfidious forms. They have sought to control the Indochinese revolutionary forces through providing aid and at the same time used these forces as a "card" in their collusion with the colonialists and imperialists in their hegemonistic interests. When these schemes fail, they have not hesitated to use military forces for direct aggression and intervention against the Indochinese revolution. Meanwhile, they have fostered and trained pro-Chinese reactionaries to interfere in other countries in the region. They have sought all ways and means to sow division and confrontation among the countries in the region to realize their "divide and rule" policy and to mask their expansionist and hegemonist activities, the source of tension in the region. However, China has sustained a serious setback over the past three years. The fact that China has repeatedly rejected the peace proposals of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, undermined the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and stubbornly maintained hostile military activities on its borders with Vietnam and Laos and on the Thai-Kampuchean border eloquently proves that China is the only cause of tension in Southeast Asia. To restore peace and stability in the region, it is essential for China to end its policy of aggression and intervention, first of all toward the Indochinese countries.

Question: Would you expand on the significance of the proposal Vietnam raised in its note of 30 January 1982 to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and what is your comment on the fact that China has still not answered this note?

Answer: The border problem between Vietnam and China is not an exceptional case. China has border problems with almost all its neighbors. Over the past 30 years, China has always used border problems to put pressure on its neighbors. The real nature of the so-called Sino-Vietnamese border problem is China's current illegal occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago and dozens of other points in Vietnamese territory along its border with Vietnam. We have many times urged the Chinese side to agree to a cessation of all hostile military actions along the common border and negotiate a peaceful settlement of questions in the relations between the two countries. But China has invariably rejected our proposals. Recently, we declared that we would unilaterally observe our own proposal for the cessation of military actions during the Tet -- (Lunar New Year) -- festival. This gesture of goodwill has been warmly welcomed by the world public. On 30 January 1982, following the Tet cease-fire, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that the two sides continue to observe this cease-fire along the common border and open the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations at an early date. But so far, however, the Chinese side has still not replied to this good-will proposal. On the contrary, it has spoken about imaginary border conflicts during the Tet in order to smear us. These fabrications are virtually at odds with its report to the UN secretary general on the quiet situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the Tet period. This attitude of China's is added proof that it does not want peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Question: At this foreign ministerial conference, the three Indochinese countries declared their readiness to talk with Thailand on all matters of mutual concern. Would you elaborate on the importance of the three Indochinese countries' relations with Thailand for peace and stability in this region?

Answer: Over nearly 1,000 years of history has shown that Thailand has frequently invaded the Indochinese countries. In the past 40 years Thailand committed aggressive or hostile actions against the Indochinese countries on five occasions. Nevertheless, the Indochinese countries always look beyond their relations with Thailand, because confrontation with Thailand would benefit only the imperialists and international reactionaries and run counter to the aspiration of the people in the region. The Indochinese countries are prepared to talk with Thailand on all matters of mutual concern on the basis of peaceful coexistence and friendly, neighborly relations. It is regrettable that Thailand still continues to adopt a negative attitude in its relations with the Indochinese countries. If Thailand really wants peace in the region, we think that it should respond positively to the good-will proposal put forward by the Indochinese countries.

Question: We are glad to see that more and more people in the ASEAN countries have come to realize that China is the main threat to their independence and security. They have also begun to realize that the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries are all victims of the Chinese ruling circles' hegemonistic and expansionist policy and have not fallen dupe to China's plot to pit ASEAN against Indochina. They stand for dialogue and peaceful coexistence with the Indochinese countries. The Indochinese countries hold that the issues concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia should be settled by the countries in the region through negotiations on the principle of equality, nonimposition and mutual respect. The seven-point proposal on the principles governing the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries put forth by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on behalf of the threee Indochinese countries at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, as well as the proposals made so far by the foreign ministerial conferences of the three Indochinese countries are consistent with the interests of the Southeast Asian countries. The ASEAN countries should positively respond to those proposals in the interest of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

NHAN DAN MARKS SRV-PRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK180946 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 18 February editorial: "The Militant Solidarity and All-Round Cooperation Between Vietnam and Kampuchea"]

[Text] Three years ago, only 1 month after the downfall of the genocidal regime in Kampuchea and at a time when the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership was sending 600,000 troops to invade our country's northern border provinces, the Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was solemnly signed in Phnom Penh. This historic event marked the glorious victories of the two nations of Vietnam and Kampuchea in the struggle against their common enemies -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This event also opened a new stage of glorious development in relations between the two countries.

The signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation reasserted the determination of the peoples of the two countries to preserve and strengthen their militant solidarity and their longstanding and all-round cooperation and friendship in order to consolidate the independence and build the prosperity of each respective country.

Over the past 3 years the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has developed its tremendous effect and has brought about many fine results. With their extraordinary efforts and with the strength of their solidarity and mutual assistance, our two peoples have scored many great successes in their national construction and in defense of their independence against all schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage and of sowing division of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

In compliance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, members of the Vietnam People's Army, upholding the spirit of internationalism, have joined with the people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in wholeheartedly implementing the lofty mission -- which was assigned to them by the two peoples -- for the benefit of both sides.

Thousands of cadres, workers and experts in the economic and cultural sectors were sent by our state to join with the Kampuchean cadres and workers in implementing many specific agreements which have already been signed. The movement to establish brotherhood between the provinces of our country and those of Kampuchea has developed vigorously, reflecting the depth of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Celebrating the third anniversary of the signing of this treaty of historic importance, we feel very elated at the many great successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people. Led by the KPRP and with the traditions of struggling persistently and working diligently and creatively, the Kampuchean people have quickly reorganized the life of the entire society, have firmly defended their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and have foiled all the wicked schemes and acts of sabotage of the Beijing reactionary clique in collusion with Washington and other reactionary forces.

The Fourth KPRP Congress and the first-ever truly free and democratic general elections of the people have concluded with glorious success. Kampuchea is reviving vigorously. The people are more confident in and more attached to the new regime.

In its recent session, the National Assembly of the young people's republic noted with elation the many great achievements of the Kampuchean people in various fields -- political, economic, cultural, social, security and national defense. The PRK's popularity has been increasingly enhanced in the world arena. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and Laos, between Kampuchea and other countries in the socialist community and between Kampuchea and many countries in the Nonaligned Movement have developed with every passing day.

We are very pleased at the deep concern and high appraisal by the comrade leaders of Kampuchea of the relations of militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. At the 7 January 1982 grand meeting held to mark the Kampuchean national day, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK State Council said: Uniting with Vietnam is an unswerving strategic line of the Kampuchean revolution. The more our brothers and friends rejoice over the beautiful development of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and over the many profound changes in Kampuchea, the more the imperialists and the international reactionaries will become exasperated and infuriated. Despite repeated setbacks, the Chinese reactionaries continue to increase their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in conducting a type of all-round war of destruction against the just struggles of the peoples of our two countries.

They are striving to misinterpret the presence of the Vietnam People's Army in Kampuchea under the treaty, distort the real situation in Kampuchea and fabricate many stories to slander Vietnam and the Kampuchean revolutionary administration in order to sow dissension between the two peoples and to weaken the international prestige of Vietnam and the PRK. They have also abused many international forums to create wrongful resolutions on Kampuchea in order to interfere in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people and to restore the genocidal regime in that country. Recently, they have intensively rallied many counter-revolutionary groups, trying to create a certain form of alliance for these groups in order to deceive public opinion. But all their countermeasures and pressure-creating tricks, regardless of how brazenly sophisticated and crafty they may be, will be doomed to failure.

The facts of the past 3 years testify to the steady and vigorous upward trend of the Kampuchean revolution. All the calculations of various reactionary forces are being shattered. These reactionary forces are being caught in an awkward situation and are in conflict with each other. Obviously, they will be unable to alter the situation in Kampuchea.

On the occasion of this grand anniversary, the Vietnamese people would like to reassert their determination to fulfill properly their obligations as stipulated in the treaty. We vow to try our best to join with the Kampuchean people in preserving and developing the traditional militant solidarity and relations of friendship and all-round cooperation and in increasing the strength of each country and the overall strength of the three fraternal nations in the Indochinese Peninsula.

The militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is an invincible strength and a factor for firmly ensuring the preservation of independence and the successful building of socialism in each country respectively. It is also a factor for ensuring peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

AFP: SRV SOURCE DENIES PEN SOVAN IN HANOI

BK191209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Feb (AFP) — Reports that former Cambodian Prime Minister Pen Sovan was in Hanoi were denied here today. An authoritative Vietnamese source said the reports, which cited Western diplomatic sources, were "baseless rumors". The reports were published last week while the Cambodian legislature was meeting in Phnom Penh. Cambodian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Hun Sen said last month that Pen Sovan, who had been relieved of his duties for "health reasons" was undergoing treatment in a Phnom Penh hospital.

BAYBAKOV LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION ON VISIT

OW182018 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- N.K, Baybakov, secretary [as received] of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, arrived here today on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of Vietnam. He was accompanied by V. Yu. Zaytsev, first vice-minister of gas, and N.N. Inozemtsev and N.P. Lebedinskiy, vice-chairmen of the State Planning Committee, and other officials.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning; Vu Dai, minister and vice-chairman of the State Commission for Planning; Dinh Nho Liem, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Van Trong, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission; and others. Also present on the occasion was Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin.

SOVIET GROUP HOLDS VEGETABLE TRADF TALKS

OW190809 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 19 — A delegation of the Soviet corporation Soyuzplodoimport headed by Y.E.F. Sorochkin, deputy director, has paid a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam National Vegetables and Fruit Export-Import Corporation [Vegetexco). The delegation discussed with Vegetexco steps to enhance cooperation in vegetables farms and processing plants in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. Y.E.F. Sorochkin signed with Doan Viet Le, general director of Vegetexco, a contract under which exchanges between the two cooperations will increase more than three times over 1981. The delegation was warmly received by leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

AFP: VCP CONGRESS 'PROBABLY' TO MEET 27-31 MAR

BK181649 Hong Kong AFP in English 1638 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Feb (AFP) -- The Vietnamese Communist Party will probably hold its fifth congress from March 27-31, diplomatic sources said here today. Vietnamese sources have remained tightlipped about the actual date, merely indicating that the congress which was to have been held in November last year and then postponed until March is to be held at the end of next month. The dates are not likely to be made public until the very last moment, observers said.

Preparations for the congress have already been completed now that district and provincial congresses have finished examining the reports of the 10th and 11th Central Committee plenary sessions held in October and December 1981, Western diplomatic sources said, adding that a 12th plenum could be held in between now and the party congress.

The fifth congress will have to study a report on the country's economy, currently in difficult straits, and will adopt the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-85), which is expected to produce "concrete solutions" to the economic problems. Changes are expected in the makeup of the Politburo and Central Committee but observers have only speculation to go on at present. The party held its fourth congress from December 14 to 21, 1976.

FURTHER REPORT ON HAI HUNG PARTY CONGRESS

OW171201 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Second and last part of station correspondent Van Xuyen's report: "Through the Party Organization Congress of Hai Hung Province"]

[Text] We asked the director of the office of the Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee: Summing up the situation, how do you view the suggestions made by the party organization on the guidelines and tasks set forth by the Central Committee for the coming years?

The director jovially answered: Grassroots cadres and party members as well as the delegates to the congress have expressed a very high unanimity of views with the guidelines and tasks set forth by the Central Committees. Although many difficulties still lie ahead of us, everyone is confident that hurdles will be removed, difficulties surmounted and victory achieved.

How about the provincial party committee's resolution on the 1982 guidelines and tasks for the region, we asked the office director.

As if remembering something interesting, he told us: Our resolution has just been printed. We have readjusted some figures. Flipping the pages of the resolution, which still had the fresh smell of printing ink, he cheerfully pointed out to us the new, readjusted figures. They included more than 840,000 tons of food to be produced by the province in 1982 as determined by the congress instead of the 800,000 tons targeted by the provincial party committee. The value of export goods was also to increase by from 7 to 10 percent as compared with 1980.

How does Hai Hung assess its potential and how does it plan to implement the future measures in order to raise its planned targets?

The delegates have come up with many valuable and useful suggestions on this matter. In connection with the target of producing 846,000 tons of food, Comrade Nguyen Phung, head of the Agriculture Service, in his speech at the congress, said: This is a modest target that is entirely within Hai Hung's reach. Hai Hung's food production in 1981 was already more than 800,000 tons.

With the target planned for 1982 being 846,000 tons, this will mean an increase of only over 40,000 tons. Dividing this figure equally among the nearly 280,000 hectares of Hai Hung's crop area, only some 150 kilograms more of food will be required from each hectare. Calculated in terms of northern Vietnamese sao, each sao will have to produce some 3 kilograms more per crop. Hai Hung has many ways to do this. First of all, we must raise the uniformity of productivity.

Comrade Nguyen Phung added: At present, there are still a number of districts in Hai Hung with an average output below that of the province. In 1981, while the whole province attained a paddy output of 6 tons per hectare, the Chi Linh mountain province, although enjoying a good crop, attained only an average of 5 tons. By better solving the question of water for Chi Linh, not only will we add thousands of hectares for food cultivation, but we will also be able to steadily increase the paddy output to 6 tons per hectare.

Even in a district with highly intensive paddy cultivation and a good winter crop such as Tu Loc, there are still areas and villages which have not attained the province's average yield. In areas south of Tu Loc District, some cooperatives have not yet exceeded the 5 ton per hectare mark. By strengthening guidance and the material-technical base of these weak units and gradually raising the uniformity of productivity, we will be able to increase food production by 3 kilograms per each northern Vietnamese sao.

Amplifying the opinion of the comrade head of the Agriculture Service, the deputy chairman of the provincial planning committee stressed the need to maintain the average per capita crop area. To do so, we must endeavor to reclaim land on the spot, use available land fully and rationally, implement family planning and continue to motivate the people to go and build new economic zones. He said that over the past 5 years Hai Hung has been carrying out the movement of "each inch of land, an inch of gold," but that there still is fallow land in practically every district. If the cooperatives make full use of each plot on the banks of the Red River, the Duong River and the Luoc River, of the land in hilly areas and so forth, Hai Hung's cultivated area will not be limited to 145,000 hectares but will be more.

With regard to the intensive cultivation of food crops, the deputy chairman of the provincial planning committee observed that the reason for the slow increase of crop productivity is basically that we badly lack fertilizer. The more the crop area is expanded, the more we lack fertilizer. Why so? This is because livestock breeding develops slowly compared to cultivation. Only 12 percent of the cooperatives throughout the province attained the target of 2 hogs per hectare of cultivation. In 1981, the whole province had slightly more than 500,000 hogs. Furthermore, although the herd of oxen and cows increased slightly, the herd of buffaloes declined greatly. In order to make up for this reduction of manure sources, there is no other way but to quickly expand duckweed acreage and grow more sesbania and tephrosia candida. However, in order to develop livestock breeding, step up the duckweed planting movement and grow green manure, there must be close guidance and proper encouragement. He added that livestock breeding in Hai Hung has not been given as much attention as cultivation. The production of fertilizer, particularly of duckweed, has been slighted. Relative success has been achieved in raising funds for hog breeding, but funds for duckweed growing have been insufficient. From the provincial level down to the village levels, such funds have not been adequate.

Comrade Truong Giao, secretary of the Tu Loc District Party Committee, also said that we must give more importance to producing duckweed and green manure. By increasing this type of manure, we can partially make up for the chemical fertilizer we need. For a long time now we have been thinking of relying on higher levels for obtaining a large quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer to somewhat replace organic manure. The regions, however, forget this: With reduced exports, how can we possibly have plenty of nitrogenous fertilizer?

The delegates also put forth many suggestions relating to water conservancy measures, facilities and elimination of harmful insects to carry out intensive cultivation. The delegate from the water conservancy service was of the opinion that the waterlogging of the 10th month crop in 1980, causing the complete loss of tens of thousands of hectares, has taught Hai Hung that one cannot rely on the electric pumping system. This is because even though it had as many as three electric pumping stations, Hai Hung could effectively combat waterlogging only when rainfall was less than 300 milliliters on any single day. Second, under the present conditions, electric supply cannot be assured on a permanent basis. Consequently, along with the electric pumps, Hai Hung cannot ignore water baskets or disregard the building of ricefield dikes to bring water to each region.

With regard to paddy seeds, the delegates agreed that we must continue to boldly replace the old seed varieties characterized by low productivity and poor resistance to harmful insects with new seed varieties marked by high productivity and better resistance to harmful insects.

Over the past few years Hai Hung has been successful in the early transplantation of a number of new, short-term varieties in the 10th month crop, thus creating conditions for expanding the winter crop area. However, considering the realities of production, particularly the 10th month crop in 1980, we find that increasing the acreage of the 10th month crop too rapidly will entail many disadvantages. First, after the early rice ripens, there is the strong possibility of running into a typhoon during the harvest. Second, the yield of the current short-term early rice variety is generally not as high as that of the Dai Tra 10th month variety. Consequently, rapidly increasing the acreage of the early 10th month rice will increase instability and this could mean reducing the rice output.

For this reason, Hai Hung is reorganizing its production in a scientific manner. It will use only a certain percentage of the land designated for short-term 10th month rice for planting the 75/6 variety. Some land will be used for growing early winter crops area will be used for planting main crop rice of high-yield varieties so that later potatoes, vegetables, beans and other winter crops that are not greatly affected by the weather can be grown.

One evening we visited the delegation of the Gu Loc District, a district that had enjoyed a good winter crop. When asked about the development of the district's winter crop, Comrade Pham Van Viet, while putting his arms around our shoulders, said animatedly: We have figured it out. Under the present conditions, the winter crop will use only 40 percent of the arable land. That is just right. By using more land, and thus following our inclination without changing our way of thinking, we would not increase the total food output by very much but would cause great hardships to the cooperative members.

The comrade district chairman added: Fertilizer is not abundantly available. By using too much land without having enough fertilizer, we cannot practice intensive cultivation. It is better to use just enough land and engage in intensive cultivation. Over the recent past, in view of the lack of fertilizer, we have grown more sweet potatoes than potatoes. Now, our policy is to reduce sweet potato output and develop potatoes. At the same time, we will expand the acreage of crops with high economic value to support exports in order to be able to import nitrogenous fertilizer. We are planting peanuts and red pepper now. When you have a chance, be sure to visit Tu Loc.

This year we plan to put a few hundred hectares under cultivation of each type. We have experimentally planted a few dozen of red pepper plants at our headquarters. Their fruits are very big and delicious. By processing 500 hectares of red pepper into pepper sauce and exporting it, we will get a few thousand tons of nitrogenous fertilizer in return.

In addition to soybeans and winter crops, Hai Hung will continue to improve the areas specializing in jute, rush and peanuts so as to have agricultural products for export and for use as raw materials to develop handicrafts. The Hai Hung handicrafts sector was one of the sectors that fulfilled its plan norms earliest in 1981. Developing this further and encouraged by the party congresses of various levels, the sector will endeavor to achieve this year a total output value nearly 10 million dong higher than last year and increase exports by from 7 to 10 percent in terms of value.

Being a big province in the Red River Delta, a province with some 2 million people and a party membership of nearly 20 times the country's total membership during the prerevolution days, and with the new vigor that has emerged following the party congresses of various levels, certainly Hai Hung will rapidly overcome its weak and sluggish conditions and make steady progress, to become worthy as an advanced province east of the capital, a province that is stable politically, rich economically and powerful militarily.

NHAN DAN CRITICAL OF U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

OW190751 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 19 -- NHAN DAN today condemns the Reagan administration for planning to step up intervention, including the use of military forces, in the Caribbean Sea and the rest of Central America. The paper quotes Washington POST as saying recently that U.S. President Reagan had approved a large-scale plan for what he called to contain communist influence in Central America. [as received]

"Since the beginning of this year," the paper says, "The Reagan administration has tried harder to increase tension in the Caribbean and other parts of Central America while continuing to threaten and pressure Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada... The White House has launched a big campaign to prepare public opinion for possible use of American ground forces in El Salvador."

It recalls that C.I.A. is preparing for a 19-million-dollar programme to rally forces against Nicaragua and form para-military units for political and spying activities in that country and elsewhere. "The White House plan," NHAN DAN points out, "is aimed at countering revolutionary movements in that region. To lend a hand to client regimes the United States is seeking to increase its military presence, collusion and military commitments. This plan is very dangerous since it makes the situation in the region easily explosive".

NGUYEN DUY TRINH RETURNS FROM PCF CONGRESS

OW151841 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., has returned here after attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party.

UNITY CALLED FOR IN WAKE OF SOVIET SPY CASE

BK161509 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Vigilance Against Foreign Espionage"]

[Text] The red-handed capture of Soviet Assistant Military Attache Sergey Igorov along with a middle-ranking Indonesian military officer while they were conducting transactions involving state secrets on 4 February was the beginning of the uncovering of espionage activities by Soviet nationals in Indonesia. As a followup to the incident, on 6 February the government also arrested the head of the Soviet Aeroflot Airlines office in Jakarta, Aleksandr Finenko, who had engaged in espionage activities in Indonesia.

The successful discovery of the spy activities, which harmed Soviet-Indonesian relations, was considered to be a brilliant success by the Indonesian counter-espionage apparatus, because in their activities in various countries, Soviet spies had been able, to some extent, to infiltrate the ranks of important government officials and their activities are crucial.

In handling the Soviet spy case, the government took firm action by expelling Assistant Military Attache Igorov and ordered the Soviet Embassy to remove Aleksandr Finenko -- who had resorted to a hunger strike during his 6 days of detention -- from Indonesia. In view of the worsening health resulting from his hunger strike, as well as the Indonesian people's humanitarian concern, the government has decided to deport Aleksandr Finenko. In dealing with the incident, including Finenko's hunger strike, the Indonesian Government has handled the case with a cool head and long term considerations. Aleksandr Finenko had been prevented from dying in detention since this could exacerbate the problem.

When briefing newsmen on Monday [15 February] about the incident, the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, Admiral Sudomo, said that although Finenko continued his hunger strike during his interrogations, the government already knew about Soviet spy activities in Indonesia.

The question for us now is how we can increase our vigilance against the possible infiltration of spies from other countries into our country. Indonesia's natural wealth, its marine as well as land resources, strategic location, geographic situation -- which comprises tens of thousands of inhabited and uninhabited big and small islands -- as well as Indonesia's position in the world political forum, could encourage the infiltration of foreign spies into this country.

In connection with the government decision in solving the Soviet spy case, many quarters may be dissatisfied, but it would not be proper for the difference of views to harm our national unity and cohesion. For this reason it is necessary to underline the call by Admiral Sudomo for the people to bolster their strength and support the government decision on the case besides increasing their love toward their motherland, nation and state and not seeking individual profit by sacrificing the national interest.

AFP: SPY WANTED INFORMATION ON SEA LANES

BK171657 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Feb (AFP) -- The Soviet espionage ring recently unearthed here appeared to have aimed at getting information about the strategic sea lanes around the disputed Vietnamese-claimed Natuna Islands group in the South China Sea, it was reported today.

Films seized by Indonesian intelligence officers from Soviet Assistant Military Attache Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Igorov, who was expelled on spy charges last week, contained maps of Indonesian seas including the strategic lanes around the Natuna Islands and in east Indonesia, the weekly news magazine TEMPO reported.

Being a superpower with a strong naval presence, the Soviet Union badly needs such films, the magazine said, adding that the Soviets might direct their spying activities to seeking information on these sea lanes around Natuna and other strategic areas, it said.

Indonesia and Vietnam both claim ownership of part of the Naturn Islands and Hanoi had once warned foreign oil firms not to conduct explorations on these islands. But Indonesia appears to have disregarded the warning by allowing six foreign oil companies to seek oil there.

ADAM MALIK DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA ON BANGKOK TOUR

BK120938 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Vice President Adam Malik has stressed that efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem must be continued in an effort to create a zone of freedom, security and peace in Southeast Asia. ASEAN countries, especially Indonesia, should be more active in efforts to seek a settlement of the problem. Adam Malik stated this during his meeting with Indonesian Embassy officials and members of the Indonesian community in Bangkok yesterday. He also stressed that ASEAN is not adopting a hostile attitude toward Vietnam, but in the framework of seeking a settlement of the Kampuchean problem, Vietnam must withdraw its troops from that country. This, according to Adam Malik, is in line with the Bandung principles and UN resolutions.

Speaking about ASEAN progress, the vice president said that although much progress has been achieved since the establishment of the association 15 years ago, ASEAN should not be too hasty in feeling satisfied. ASEAN unity and cohesion should be further developed.

Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik and their party have returned home after winding up their 3-day visit to Thailand.

BAKIN CHIEF DISCUSSES CORRUPTION, KAMPUCHEA

BK181422 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] General Yoga Sugama, head of the State Intelligence Coordination Agency [BAKIN] believes corruption and other irregularities committed by civil servants are so far of a private character, having no particular political motives. According to the BAKIN chief, corruption and other irregularities have taken place in Indonesia due to low moral and intellectual standards and have not been committed collectively for certain purposes. Yoga Sugama said this in reply to a query posed by a member of Parliamentary Commission 1 at a hearing in Parliament today.

On the Kampuchean problem, Yoga Sugama said that the problem would not be settled in the near future because it involved the interests of big powers such as the Soviet Union and China. According to him, a continuing Kampuchean problem would only benefit the two countries in expanding their influence in Southeast Asia.

SUBROTO DISCUSSES MOVES TO FORM TIN CARTEL

BK111406 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Mining and Energy Minister Subroto has said that tin-producing countries are not going to form a cartel but are actively studying various possibilities if the sixth international tin agreement is not reached. Minister Subroto said this in reply to questions raised at a work conference with Parliament Commission 6 in Jakarta yesterday.

Subroto said that Indonesia, as a tin-producing country, was concerned about the current international tin market while the United States was releasing its stockpiled tin.

Speaking at the work conference which was chaired by Commission 6 Chairman Pakhmat Witular, the minister said that so far the sixth international tin agreement has been ratified by only three countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Norway. Siwtzerland had declared its intention to sign it. The EEC countries were going to discuss possible participation in the agreement at their forthcoming ministerial conference, he said.

ENRILE ASSESSES MINDANAO REBEL CAMPAIGN

HK190037 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says subversive elements have shifted their campaign from the military to the civilian population. In a speech read for him before the Butuan City Press Club, Enrile said the rebels are working to frustrate government efforts at reconciliation. Enrile warned however that the rebels should not mistake the government's reconciliation efforts and sincerity for weakness.

Enrile was to have flown to Butuan to invest the new officers of the Butuan City Press Club, but was unable to do so because of bad weather. His speech was read for him by Brigadier-General (Pedro Zafra), Philippine Constabulary Region 10 commander. More on Enrile's assessment of the rebel campaign from correspondent (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] Enrile said that even in the face of the government's reconciliation efforts, which have drawn thousands of misguided rebels and dissidents from the hills in the Mindanao region, the remaining terrorist elements in both the so-called Moro National Liberation Front and the New People's Army have engaged in localist attacks on the civilian populace, killing innocent families and robbing their houses, exploding grenades in public markets and burning down commercial and private buildings. He added that the media in Mindanao must play its role in the reconciliation and unity of various religious and enthnic groups -- Muslim and Christian -- especially those who are inclined to be misguided into violence by terrorist forces.

The defense chief also pointed to current efforts of the terrorists and criminal elements to smuggle firearms into the country, and said that it is for this reason that President Marcos has ordered a tight watch on seaports and airports to prevent these renewed activities of terrorist elements. [end (Francisco) recording]

Meantime Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver announced that drastic countermeasures have been taken to prevent more grenade explosions in Cotabato city. He said he has ordered the military to conduct random checks of civilians and vehicles in that city. A spate of grenade explosions in Cotabato the past weeks has caused death to 1 person and injury to 35 others. Additional troops have also been fielded in the city and the surrounding areas, to monitor movement of men and vehicles. As a further countermeasure, General Ver ordered the revitalization of the Cotabato city garrison command to beef up the city's police force. The latest grenade explosions in Cotabato city occurred 9 days ago, when terrorists lobbed 2 grenades in downtown Cotabato. Two suspects have been arrested.

AFP REPORTS TANADA ASSUMES PDP LEADERSHIP

OW071329 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Cebu City, Philippines, 7 Feb (AFP) -- Eighty-four year old former Philippine Senator Lorenzo Tanada, who is staunchly against United States military bases in this country, assumed leadership today of a new opposition party named the Filipino Democratic Party (PDP).

The PDP held a five-hour kick-off rally before a crowd of about 7,000 in a historic park in this central Philippine city, some 552 kilometers (345 miles) southeast of Manila, capping a two-day party convention. The new party urged a national reconciliation movement which would include communists and Muslim separatists and the full restoration of civil liberties.

The elderly Tanada amended a [words indistinct] program which called for the "denuclearization" of U.S. bases in the country to add that the party [words indistinct] objected to the presence of any foreign base in the country.

The PDP party program, however, fell short of calling for the immediate dismantling of U.S. naval and air force bases in the Philippines, as Mr Tanada had earlier hoped.

Before the formal organization of the PDP, Mr Tanada headed a Manila-based opposition party called Lakas ng Bayan (Strength of the People). Mr Tanada said he would return to Manila and propose to his colleagues in the Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) Party to merge with the PDP. Mr Tanada also earlier signed an agreement in principle to unite with other opposition blocks such as the old Nationalista and Liberal Party. He said the PDP would soon meet with the NP and LP leadership to map this out.

United States-based oppositionists, among them former Senators Benigno Aquino and Raul Manglapus, had sent their messages of support to the PDP and likewise urged them to unite with other groups towards a unified front against the administration of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel, leader of a faction in the Nationalista Party, urged the closing of ranks among some 14 regional and national opposition groups. Mr Laurel said he "expects the Marcos regime to collapse [words indistinct] year," ending that if [words indistinct] opposition is not united, "either the military or the extreme left may take over."

Mr Laurel [words indistinct] basis of his prediction was the "worsening poverty and economic crisis, repeated betrayal of the people's trust and abuses by the present regime, and increasing [words indistinct] extravagance and corruption."

FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRG

OW181335 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany today signed two agreements on financial and technical cooperation. The first agreement grants 1.3 million dollars to finance the appointment of a pool of short-term experts. Under the agreement, the experts will assist planning agencies in the preparation of feasibility studies on important development projects. The second agreement provides the Philippine Government a loan of 3.7 million dollars to support the ongoing Imelda settlement project in southern Leyte.

The signatories were Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and West German Ambassador Hildegunde Feilner.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 035 22 February 1982

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NEW SANCTIONS TO BE ENFORCED AGAINST USSR, POLAND

OW221303 Tokyo KYODO in English 2155 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- The government decided Monday to enforce new sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland as further warning against a deterioration of the political situation in Poland. The new sanctions would be announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa Tuesday morning after they are approved at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The sanctions worked out by the Japanese Government officials referred to the restrictions announced earlier this month by Britain against the Soviet Union and Poland, and similar moves by West Germany and other West European countries to impose similar sanctions.

Government sources here said the government restrictions include such steps against the Soviet Union as indefinite postponement of the annual consultative meeting scheduled to be held sometime this summer in Tokyo based on the 1981 Japanese-Soviet trade and payment agreement, and scaling down scientific and technological exchanges between the two nations.

As for Poland, they said such steps as restricting movements of Polish diplomats in Japan, curtailment of scientific and technological exchanges and halt in extension of new credits were to be taken soon.

OFFICIAL ON SALE OF PIPE-LAYING MACHINES TO USSR

OW221207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- A top Foreign Ministry official said Monday a Japanese company's deal to export pipelayers to the Soviet Union does not constitute a breach of a Japanese pledge to go along with U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The official, who declined to be named, said the export deal was made by Komatsu Ltd., a major construction machinery maker, last November on a cash payment basis before martial law was proclaimed in Poland. "Therefore," he said, "there is no problematical point about the deal."

The Foreign Ministry official was commenting on a NEWSWEEK magazine report that Komatsu, which had earlier signed a contract to export 400 pipelayers to the Soviet Union, contracted to sell another 500 machines to the communist nation after President Reagan imposed economic sanctions against Moscow in December in connection with the Polish crisis.

The report said the additional export deal by Komatsu thus constitutes breach of a Japanese pledge that the Tokyo government would not allow any Japanese enterprise to export pipeline layers to the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the U.S. economic sanctions. As part of the economic sanctions, the U.S. Government had Caterpillar Tractor Company cancel its contract to supply 200 pipeline layers, worth dollar 900 million, to the Soviet Union.

MINISTER SAYS USSR WAS ASKED TO REMOVE MISSILES

OW191301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Friday disclosed that Japan had asked the Soviet Union to remove SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 nuclear missiles from the Far East region. Sakurauchi disclosed this for the first time before the House of Representatives Budget Committee in reply to Socialist interpellator Takahiro Yokomichi who questioned him in connection with nuclear disarmament.

Sakurauchi said that Deputy Foreign Minister Kansuke Yanagiya, the Japanese representative to the Japan-Soviet working-level consultations in January, had requested that the Soviet Union remove its nuclear missiles from the Far East.

In connection with the European nuclear arms limitation negotiations now underway between the United States and the Soviet Union, Shinichiro Asao, director general of the North American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, explained that Japan had asked the U.S. to keep in mind the possibility of the Soviets deploying nuclear weapons in Asia. He told the Budget Committee that Japan, since the days of former President Jimmy Carter, had asked the U.S. to conduct such negotiations with the Soviet Union from a global viewpoint.

He stressed that if the SS-20's and other Soviet nuclear missiles were removed from Europe and deployed in the areas east of the Ural Mountains, they would pose a serious threat to Japan.

LDP'S ESAKI LEAVES FOR TRADE TALKS IN U.S.

OW200353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 20 (KYODO) -- A Liberal-Democratic Party mission, led by former Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki, left for the United States Saturday to seek understanding of Japan's views in the trade relations between the two countries. The eight-member mission of the LDP's Special Committee on International Economic Relations will refute the increasing calls in the U.S. Congress for reciprocity in trade with foreign countries.

During a week-long tour of New York and Washington, Esaki and other members are scheduled to talk with business leaders, the press and government and congressional representatives. Among those expected to meet with the mission are Vice President George Bush, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and John Danforth, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee for International Trade.

Esaki will explain to the Americans measures the Japanese Government has recently introduced to open its market for foreign trade partners. The measures include a package decrease of tariff rates two years ahead of the original schedule set during General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, and lifting of nontariff barriers so as to meet the requests by the United States and the European Community.

The mission will lay stress on refuting the moves in the Congress for reciprocal legislation which was said to be aimed to impose the same treatment on foreign traders in the U.S. market that the American companies meet in the foreign market. Esaki will express concern about the reciprocal legislation by saying that it will lead to protectionism and affect the world economy by curbing free trade.

ITO VIEWS DEFENSE PROGRAM ESTIMATE, USSR BUILDUP

OW200431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 20 (KYODO) -- The 1981 mid-term defense program estimate, now being compiled by the Defense Agency, will give priority to building up sea and air defense capabilities, Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito indicated Saturday. At a lower house Budget Committee meeting, the director general of the agency affirmed a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party dietman's request to do so, by saying, "Accents have to be given to certain points in the program estimate." The 1981 mid-term program estimate will cover the five years from 1983 to 1987.

Ito said the Soviet Union has been building up its military capabilities in the Far East in the last 10 years, posing threats in and around the region. The Defense Agency has so far cited merely an increase of "potential threats" by the Soviet Union. Ito did not elaborate whether he regards the potential threats to have turned into actual ones.

ITO DISCUSSES EASING OF ARMS EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

OW220435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito suggested Monday Japan can export arms and military technology jointly developed with another country or countries despite the current government policy banning such deals. The indication was given when Ito said the government will study such arms export "case by case."

The remark, made at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting, may be a sign that the government will make an exception out of the United States concerning its policy which virtually bans export of weapons and military technology.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said the government has to respond to U.S. requests for transfer of military-related technology in order to execute the Japan-U.S. security treaty smoothly. The United States is reportedly interested in advanced Japanese electronics technology that can be applied for use in radar and other surveillance equipment.

AGROTECHNOLOGY TALKS WITH PRC END IN BEIJING

OW171041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Feb 17 (KYODO) -- Japan and China agreed Wednesday to conduct a joint project to breed a new rice plant species this year in a move to promote Japan-China agricultural technology exchange. The agreement came during the first two-day conference of Japanese and Chinese agro-technology officials aimed at exchanging agricultural technology, which closed here the same day.

The participants agreed on a joint study to breed a new species of winter-hardy, disease-resistant, high-yielding rice by drawing on their respective genetic resources. They also decided to initiate a joint study concerning the forecasting of blight and harmful insects. They further agreed that the two countries would exchange inspection missions to study various themes.

Japan will send two teams to China to study natural enemies of that country's forests and technology relating to harmful migratory insects, while China will send six teams on animal quarantine, agricultural meteorology, forestry resources, agricultural economics, and other themes.

STATE-RUN FIRM TO BID FOR PRC OIL CONTRACT

OW180051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18, (KYODO) -- Japan National Oil Corp. said Thursday it will enter a bid for offshore oil drilling covering 150,000 square kilometers in southwestern China. The state-run organization expressed its intention to take part in the tender one day after the China National Offshore Oil Corp. started the first round of bidding for the petroleum exploitation. In addition to JNOC, Japan's Idemitsu Oil and major oil companies of the United States and Europe are expected to bid for the Chinese project.

According to the Chinese Oil Corp., the Chinese sent letters of notification to 46 companies in 12 countries which had concluded geophysical survey agreements and paid for surveys at the Pearl River mouth, the southern part of Beibu Gulf, the western part of the Yingge Sea basin and the South Yellow Sea. The two stage-bidding envelops 150,000 square kilometers in the northern and southern parts of the South Yellow Sea, the Pearl River mouth basin, southern part of the Beibu Gulf basin and western part of Yingge Sea basin.
"Areas opened for bidding are expected to contain large reserves," a China National Offshore Oil Corp. spokesman said in Beijing. "Bidders may bid on any of the designated areas, or an area with a number of adjoining blocks." JNOC officials said they hope to outbid others for the right to seek oil in the Pearl River mouth region. They predicted that drilling in one such potential area will cost about dollar 90 million (about yen 21 billion).

PROTEST LODGED ON 20 FEB SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK201350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are exacerbating the situation to an extreme degree while running wild with rackets to provoke a new war in South Korea, committed acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating an SR-71, high-speed, high-altitude, reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, and flying the spy plane all the way to Musudan, North Hamgyong Province and in the coastal airspace of Chongjin, from 1115 till 1125 on 20 February. The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed serious military provocations of infiltrating spy planes into our country's territorial airspace on 16 and 19 February, too.

Now, bringing into South Korea a vast number of aggressive military forces from abroad, including the continental United States, they have deployed them for actual combat and are staging the largest-scale war exercise named "Team Spirit 1982," simulating offensive operations against the northern half of the republic. Simultaneously, they are further intensifying acts of espionage against our country. This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' maneuvers for a new war in South Korea have reached an extremely serious stage.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should stop all acts hostile to our country without delay. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, despite our repeated warnings, continue to infringe on our people's sovereignty and adhere to an adventurous war policy, they will be held fully responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. 'WAR MANEUVERS'

SK201154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 February commentary: "Reckless and Adventurous War Maneuvers"]

[Text] While accelerating preparations for a new war, the U.S. imperialists are continuously deploying aggressive troops and military equipment in South Korea. According to news reports, the U.S. imperialists plan to deploy 18 A-10 close support planes and 1,200 air force personnel in South Korea by the early part of March. They also plan to deploy an additional 24 A-10 close support planes in South Korea in the latter half of this year. They are attempting to deploy OA-37 planes there. On 17 February, the U.S. Defense Department announced that it will transfer 170 improved Hawk missiles and 723 rockets to the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists are now staging a large-scale war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" in South Korea with the South Korean puppets. Deployed in this military exercise, which simulates an attack against the northern half of the republic, is sophisticated military hardware and equipment. The aim of the U.S. imperialists in attempting to increase the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and in transfering large quantities of missiles and rockets to the puppets in this situation is crystal clear.

The U.S. imperialists' invariable, wild desire is to hold onto South Korea militarily forever and to dominate the whole of Korea through strength. In order to achieve this desire, the U.S. imperialists have continuously increased the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, have transferred sophisticated military equipment to the South Korean puppets -- the local mercenary for their war policy -- and have accelerated the modernization of the puppet armed forces.

This year the U.S. imperialists have more frantically stepped up their maneuvers for a military buildup. In accordance with the plan for this buildup, they have greatly increased the numbers of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea. In particular, they have taken measures to strengthen the collection of ground intelligence on the northern half of the republic and to increase the ground troops and mobility of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea.

By supplying modern lethal weapons to the puppets, the U.S. imperialists have instigated them to confrontation and war. Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to increase military capabilities and to provoke a new war, South Korea has been converted into a powder keg of war and into a nuclear war base. Tension has been created there to the point where war might break out at any moment.

Peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea is the urgent desire of the people and the trend of the times. The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland has recently proposed convening a joint meeting of politicians of the North and South and overseas to peacefully solve the Korean question. This proposal has won broad support at home and abroad. Voices have been raised to demand the implementation of this proposal.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for military buildup and their military aid to the puppets are a brazen challenge to this demand and are grave acts threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists say that they have increased the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and have transferred missiles and rockets to the puppets to offset someone's numerical supremacy and to maintain a military balance. The world's people well know that the U.S. imperialists' sophisticated strategic and tactical weapons form a forest in South Korea, that many nuclear weapons are deployed there and that their manpower strength far surpasses ours. The reference to military supremacy and balance is a smokescreen designed to justify their maneuvers for military buildup and war in South Korea. No one will ever be deceived by this smokescreen. The U.S. imperialists try to threaten someone with strength and to achieve their wild desire for aggression. This is anachronistic. By doing so, they will only reveal in more detail their true colors as ones who, while hindering peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, believe in strength, as war maniacs and as disturbers of the peace.

While sitting astride South Korea for 37 years, the United States has supplied large quantities of weapons, has instigated the puppets and has pursued a policy of aggression and war. By doing so, it has gained nothing except to reveal its aggressive nature and to degrade itself.

There is no guarantee that, should the United States continue to kick up military rackets by clinging to the policy of strength we see today, this would not spread the flames of war. Should the United States start a war in Korea, it will never benefit from this.

This United States should stop its indiscreet act of pursuing an adventurous policy of war against our people and immediately withdraw all its aggressive troops, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea. If the United States continues to play at war-rope-dancing, without trying to meet the trend of the times, it will face stronger denunciation and rejection from our people and the world's people as an aggressor and as one who tries to provoke a war.

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. OVERSEAS MILITARY BASES

SK201538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday carries a signed article headlined "Removal of Aggressive Military Bases Is Important Guarantee for World Peace and Security." The article says that peace and security of the world cannot be maintained unless the overseas military bases of the imperialists are dismantled.

It continues: Through their aggressive military bases overseas the imperialists openly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, threaten them and put pressure upon them with armed forces in a bid to bring them into the sphere of their domination and back economic infiltration militarily.

By mobilizing their aggressive armed forces deployed in the military bases in alien lands, the imperialists even overthrow governments which advance along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and place their faithful servants in "power," support reactionary and anti-popular governments and brutally suppress the just struggle of peoples for freedom and liberation.

The U.S. imperialists have bestially suppressed the just struggle of the South Korean people for the democratisation of society and national reunification by mobilizing their aggression armed forces occupying South Korea and seated military fascist Chon Tu-hwan in "power."

By relying upon their aggressive bases in the Caribbean region they also interfere in the internal affairs of the countries there and threaten and blackmail with armed forces the people struggling for independence, building of a new society and freedom and liberation.

Noting that the United States is expanding overseas military bases and reinforcing their aggression armed forces, the article continues: It attached great importance to South Korea in carrying out its strategic plan for a war of aggression. Tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggression troops are constantly stationed in South Korea and there are several dozen aggressive military bases equipped with numerous nuclear weapons and other modern mass destruction weapons and combat equipment.

Today South Korea has turned literally into a nuclear depot of the U.S. imperialists and their logistic base for aggression, a source of the increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula and the rest of Asia and a dangerous hotbed of war threatening world peace and security.

The imperialists are frequently staging powder-reeking war exercises for going over to a real war with their overseas aggressive military bases as a springboard, the article notes, and continues: This was proved by a series of war exercises staged last year in their aggressive military bases in the Far East, Indian Ocean, Europe and the Caribbean region. The United States is now staging reckless war exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" with the mobilization of huge armed forces stationed in its aggressive military bases in and around South Korea. They are, in actuality, a "test war" and "preliminary war" to kindle the flame of a new war in Korea.

The imperialists' stepped-up policy of turning others' territories into their military bases and their war manoeuvres are bringing the international situation to the highest pitch of strain and gravely menace world peace and security. In the countries where there are aggressive military bases of the imperialists, their sovereignty is violated and the destiny of their people flouted. This is clearly testified by the reality of South Korea which has been reduced to a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists.

All the anti-imperialist, independent forces and peace-loving forces of the world should actively struggle with united efforts to thwart and frustrate the imperialists' policy of turning other countries into their military bases, and each country should refrain from such act as leaving its territory as a military appendage of the imperialists.

U.S. UNITS PARTICIPATING IN 'TEAM SPIRIT' NOTED

SK220812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors reportedly moved the Third Adjustment Support Force of the U.S. Third Marine Landing Brigade with some 60 tons of equipment from the Kadena air base in Okinawa to South Korea on the very day when the criminal war exercises "Team Spirit 1982" started. They also plan to move to South Korea 800 troops and 27 fighter and transport planes of the U.S. Tactical Air Force Command.

Besides, they plan to send shortly the "Mercury" of the U.S. naval force carrying over 23,000 tons of vehicles and repair machines for the U.S. Marines participating in the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises from Naha port of Okinawa to Pusan. On the other hand, they are contemplating to send a fleet of vessels carrying 5,000 men including the notorious aircraft carrier "Midway" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to South Korea to participate in the war exercises and move "F-4 G" planes of the 26th Tactical Training Attack Force, one of their biggest tactical air force units, to South Korea from the Philippines to have a test of "modern electronic disturbing operations."

During the war exercises, they are reported to mobilise "F-15," "F-16," "B-52," "F-111" and various other planes of new type and "AWACS" and test the "capacity of prolonged air battle through the air refueling station."

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

SK210925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY February 19 carried a short commentary titled "What He Can Say to Himself" denouncing the ridiculous utterances of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea supporting the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean puppet clique. The commentary says:

Recently U.S. Ambassador Walker, highly speaking of Chon Tu-hwan's "unification proposal," jabbered that he had made a big advance in "withdrawing" his fascist means. This is "what he can say to himself."

It was made known that personages of all walks of life and students of South Korea who were sentenced to prison terms by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the past one year number as many as 100,000.

The South Korean authorities recently passed prison terms on 25 patriotic figures and young people. Kim Tae-chung, a well-known democratic figure of South Korea, is still in prison. All this shows that Chon Tu-hwan has not made a big advance in "withdrawing" his fascist means but woven a big plot.

It goes without saying that Walker in Seoul knows all these acts of Chon Tu-hwan like the palm of his hand. As long as the U.S. troops are staying in South Korea, neither democracy in South Korea can be argued about nor can the peaceful reunification of Korea be realised.

Mr. Walker had better stop such talk which he can make only to himself for Chon Tu-hwan but no one will believe and deeply think of what the United States itself should. [as received]

CPRF DENOUNCES SPY TRIAL IN SOUTH KOREA

SK210916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 21 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued Information No. 216 on February 20 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for launching an anti-communist smear campaign recently by rigging up one more "spy case."

According to a report, on February 17 the Chon Tu-hwan group at a trial held at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court passed death upon a Japan-resident Korean electronic technician Kim Hon-chi on charges of "violation of the national security law" and two years in prison with a three-year stay of execution and suspension of qualification for two years upon his wife Pak Chong-suk, the information noted, and said: As for Kim Hon-chi, he had once been a "Mindan"-lining cadre and worked as an employee of the South Korean branch of a Japanese company.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group tries to connect him with us groundlessly, claiming that he infiltrated into South Korea to "obtain industrial information" and "collect military secrets" on the "orders" of the North.

Noting that now voices calling for the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and hailing and supporting the proposal for the convocation of a 100-men joint conference put forward by us some time ago are ringing out louder from among the people at home and abroad, the information stressed: Under such conditions the Chon Tu-hwan group rigged up a shocking "spy case" to deliver itself from a quandry as its so-called "January 22 proposal" and "temporary work" can no longer cover up its splittist nature.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS CPRF CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

SK221043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed article titled "Peaceful Reunification Is Incompatible With War Manoeuvres" in support of the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for the convocation of a 100-men joint conference.

Noting that our proposal for convening a 100-men joint conference reflects our party's stand of opening up a peaceful phase in the solution of the reunification question by means of negotiations, the article says: If the peaceful reunification is to be achieved, factors threatening peace should be removed first of all. The present South Korean rulers are loud-mouthed about "peace," "unification" and "detente," but, in actual deeds, are disturbing peace, opposing reunification and heightening tension.

The stepped-up new war provocation maneouvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are increasing the tension in our country and bringing the situation to the brink of war. Peaceful reunification is in no way compatible with war manoeuvres. Peace would be permanently threatened and no peaceful phase be opened up in the solution of the reunification question, unless the tension is relaxed and the danger of war removed in our country.

The present reality in which the tension is heightened and peace gravely menaced due to the anti-communist confrontation and war manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets urgently demands an early arrangement of a realistic consultative body to ease tension and improve the relations between North and South.

The 100-men joint conference proposed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland will serve as a realistic multilateral consultative body for discussing and accelerating the solution of the reunification question at the present stage.

If the South Korean puppets have any slightest intention to achieve national reunification, they should not raise war rackets and aggravate the situation but stop the reckless war gamble and refrain from obstructing reunification.

The South Korean rulers must not hinder the convocation of the 100-men joint conference but guarantee the freedom of political activities in South Korea and ensure all the necessary conditions for the proposed politicians to participate in the conference. The attitude towards the 100-men joint conference is a touchstone showing whether one truly desires reunification or seeks division, the article says.

ANNIVERSARY OF NORTH'S FIRST GOVERNMENT MARKED

SK221033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- Papers here Sunday dedicated articles to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Committee of North Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on February 21, 1947. A NODONG SINMUN article headlined "Correct Solution of Question of Power Is Important Guarantee for Victory of Revolution" says that the People's Committee of North Korea was the first government of proletarian dictatorship in our country.

It says: The question of power is of great importance in the revolution and construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, the central power organ of North Korea, on February 8, 1946, shortly after liberation, on the basis of the achievements and practical experiences in the building of political power in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was a government of people's democratic dictatorship which was not only fundamentally different from the bourgeois government but distinguished from the preceding governments of the working class. It was a government capable of successfully enforcing progressive democracy.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea carried out with credit its mission -- the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the republic and the task to build a revolutionary democratic base, a reliable guarantee for national reunification, the article says, and continues: After successfully carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, our people faced the new task to fulfill the socialist revolution and it stood out as an important question to solve correctly the question of power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his scientific penetration into the realities of the northern half and the demand of the developing revolution at that time, put forward the original policy of establishing the government of proletarian dictatorship in such a way as to strengthen and develop the existing people's government. This indicated a most correct way of solving the question of power arising in going over to the stage of the socialist revolution from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. He strengthened and developed the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea into the North Korean People's Committee with legal guarantee through democratic elections.

The People's Committee of North Korea was also a powerful weapon of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. It successfully discharged its historic mission as a power of proletarian dictatorship operating in the first days of the period of transition to socialism and all its functions went over to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with its founding on September 9, 1948.

The power of the DPRK founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the glorious party centre is in the hand of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and our state sets it as a most important mission to defend and guard the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals freed from exploitation and oppression for good. Our people owe to the Government of the DPRK their genuine political rights and boundlessly happy life.

ELECTION COMMITTEE REPORTS KIM IL-SONG CANDIDACY

SK192301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on February 19 the following information on the registration of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at the election committee of the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea informs that the election committee of the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea registered as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who took the road of revolution in his early years, founded the immortal chuche idea, organised and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and thereby achieved the historic cause of national liberation, founded the worker-peasant revolutionary power in this land, has turned our country into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and is always leading our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

SPA CANDIDACIES OF KWP LEADERS REGISTERED

SK192348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- The Gentral Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 19 made public an information on conclusion of the registration of candidates for deputies at the election committees of all constituencies throughout the country. According to the information, candidates f r deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly nominated at voters' meetings all over the country were registered at the election committees of their respective constituencies. Constituencies are 615 in all.

The election committee of the Chuchon Constituency No. 508 registered Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly; the election committee of the Taetaryong Constituency No. 14 Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and vice-president of the DPRK; and the election committee of the Songrim Constituency No. 501 Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, was registered as candidate at the election committee of the Kosan Constituency No. 169; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, at the election committee of the Paehwa Constituency No. 472.

Comrades Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-im, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Cho Se-ung, Yi Kun-mo, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan and Yi Son-sil, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrades Hong Si-hak, Kim Hoe-il, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Pok-sin and Kim Chang-chu, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; were also registered as candidates at the election committees of their respective constituencies.

The information published the list of the names of candidates registered at the election committees of the other constituencies. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 19 February carries a report on the DPRK Central Election Committee's information on the SPA nominations that contains the following names in the penultimate paragraph after the list of alternate members of the KWP Central Committee Political Bureau: "KWP Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui."]

PAK SONG-CHOL LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE 20 FEB

SK210910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 21 (KCNA) — Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol left Pyongyang on February 20 by air for a visit to Mozambique as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The special envoy and his party were seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, and Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned, they were also seen off by He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SUPPORT OF 8 JAN STATEMENT

SK201026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, in reply to the latter's message of solidarity in connection with the January 8 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of our country.

The reply message dated February 19 reads: I deeply thank you for your firm solidarity extended to the government and people of our republic fighting against new war machinations of the U.S. imperialists on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government and the people of Grenada on the occasion of publicity of the statement of the spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated on January 8.

Such support of yours gives a powerful encouragement to our people fighting for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and telling blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges seeking provocation of a new war and perpetual division of Korea.

I take this opportunity to express my full support and firm solidarity for your government and people in their struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and defend independence and sovereignty of the country and sincerely wish you greater successes in your responsible work for building a new society.

PYONGYANG PHOTO EXHIBIT MARKS USSR ARMY DAY

SK200439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) — A photo exhibition marking the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army opened on February 19 at the February 8 House of Culture here under the sponsorship of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Present at the opening ceremony were generals, officers and men of the Korean People's Army. Military Attache G.S. Blanov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were on hand.

Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. Participants saw photographs on display.

OFFICIAL CALLS LOAN TALKS IN TOKYO 'FRUITFUL'

SK200821 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP) -- Korea's First Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong, Saturday assessed as "fruitful and practical" the second Korea-Japan preliminary talks, held in Tokyo Thursday and Friday on Seoul's request for six billion dollars of economic aid. Kong, fresh from the Tokyo meeting, was commenting on the results of the bilateral conference.

Meeting with reporters here, Kong said that the talks had provided a step toward a political solution of the loan issue and had enabled the two sides to rest their cases. Pointing out that the talks were part of efforts to arrange a foreign ministers' meet, Kong said the two sides agreed to discuss further details through diplomatic channels.

KOREA HERALD Report

SK200242 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 4

[YONHAP "News Analysis" column]

[Text] Korea and Japan have made some headway toward a negotiated settlement on the outstanding issue of Seoul's request for $6,000 million in soft public loans, as they have wrapped up their final working-level deliberations. In the Tokyo meeting Korea has explained the details of the request to Japan and Japan is in a position to present the amount of loans it intends to render.

In a press conference Tuesday, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said he will disclose the amount of Japanese loans to Korea during the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting. Korea initially showed negative response to the second working-level contacts, saying preliminary talks would be meaningless unless Japan produced a concrete proposal. Japan, however, showed a positive attitude toward preliminary talks by calling for Korea's minute explanation of the loan request in a joint meeting of working-level officials from four Japanese ministries.

Demanding the explanation, the Japanese Foreign Ministry made it clear that the ministry could not solve the issue without the help of the Finance Ministry, the International Trade and Industry Ministry and the Economic Planning Agency. In this vein, Japan may be said to have been since in its request for more working-level talks which were originally intended to be a foreign ministers' meeting. [sentence as published]

Korea explained the 11 projects to be financed by the $6 billion and underscored the need for the loans. Although it still remains to be seen how well Korea convinced Japan in the working-level talks, Korean First Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong implied that the mood for a Seoul-Tokyo foreign ministers' meeting has been created by saying, "Japan's understanding must have deepened." Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday appraised the working-level talks as conducive.

The two countries in the working-level negotiations have deepened their understanding of each other's position on the issue of economic cooperation and both desire an early solution to it. Sakurauchi said in a news conference Tuesday that Japan will unveil the amount of its public loans to Korea during the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting. This may be interpreted as Japan's retreat from its previous position that it will render loans to Korea in annual installments over the next five years. In this connection, Sakurauchi might visit Seoul next month to hammer out an early settlement of the loan issue.

A ranking Japanese diplomatic official, however, dampened that speculation by noting Sakurauchi plans to visit Seoul in early May to carve out a negotiated settlement with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong. The Japanese foreign minister is expected to visit Seoul during the holiday period starting May 3. The Japanese Constitution Day falls on May 3 and the Children's Day on May 5.

Japan's plan is to start work on the amount of soft public loans it will consider rendering to Korea on the basis of the result of the second working-level negotiations. Korea and Japan are expected to continue negotiations over the amount, but there seems to be a wall between the positions of the two countries.

Specifically, Korea wants $6 billion in low-interest long-term conditions, whereas Japan is said to be considering rendering $3.5-4 billion ($1.5 billion in ODA loans and the remaining $2-2.5 billion in EXIM Bank loans). As the two countries have completed working-level negotiations, they may head for another tug of war over the amount of the loans.

PRIME MINISTER URGES STRONGER SECURITY MEASURES

SK200341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun Saturday called for stepped-up national self-defense posture to safeguard the national security and the people's survival.

In an address at a commissioning ceremony for the ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) officers at the Army Consolidated Administration School here, Yu pointed out that the North Korean communists have not abandoned their strategy of communizing the Korean Peninsula by force.

He said that they have simply intensified their aggression and slander against South Korea, while disguising them as peaceful overtures.

"Under the international political realities of today, peace can be attained only through the balance of power, and we should strive to protect the nation's security and prosperity by securing superiority of power and strengthening our system of self-defense," he said.

CHON REASSURES FOREIGN INVESTORS ON ECONOMY

SK220756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] New York, Feb. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said in an interview published here Monday that he was "very confident" about his country's ability to repay foreign debts, and reassured foreign investors that money invested in South Korea "will not go sour."

In an interview with the INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR magazine, the Korean president said that his government was in the process of liberalizing all economic activities, except in those cases where government approval is absolutely necessary because of the impact on the whole economy as a whole.

Chon said that he would see to it that the country's economic policies would not be distorted by extraneous factors, such as political pressures. "It is my unwavering conviction that the economy must be operated according to economic considerations and judgments."

SPK: THAILAND ATTACKS WITH TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK191524 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1457 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Feb (SPK) -- According to a military source, during the past few days in February, Thai artillery has fired chemical shells into Kampuchean territory.

On 11 February, at about 1800 and 1830, chemical rounds fired by 105-mm artillery inside Thailand fell to the west and to the north of Oda in Phnum Malai, the border province of Battambang, causing vomiting in about 20 people.

In the afternoon of 14 February, nine chemical rounds of (?105-mm) artillery fired from Thailand exploded in Phnum Malai. The chemicals contained in the shells fired from Thailand caused tears and vomiting among several Kampuchean civilians.

'Acts of War' Protested

BK191539 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1505 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Feb (SPK) -- The PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement energetically protesting against the fact that Thai artillery fired chemical shells from 105-mm artillery against Kampuchean territory recently. Here is the text of the statement:

On 11 February 1982 Thai artillery fired many 105-mm shells with toxic chemical materials into the region south of Phnum Malai, Battambang Province.

On 14 February 1982 Thai artillery again fired 105-mm shells with toxic chemicals into the same region.

These attacks claimed 20 victims from among the local civilian population, who suffered violent vomiting.

Following the recent deliberate attack by the Thai navy against a Kampuchean vessel on patrol in Kampuchean territorial waters, these premeditated acts of war on the part of the Thai authorities constitute an extremely grave provocation agains the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK and a dangerous threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Thai authorities have thus stepped up their hostile activities toward the reviving Kampuchean people, thereby placing themselves at the service of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

It should be noted that these criminal acts by the Thai autho.ities are taking place at the time when the Reagan administration has just decided to produce chemical weapons on a huge scale while launching a campaign of slander against the Soviet Union on the so-called use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Indochina.

The PRK Government energetically protests against these extremely dangerous acts of war by the Thai authorities and severely condemns them.

It demands that the Thai authorities immediately cease these acts and strictly respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The Thai Government must be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from its acts of aggression against the Kampuchean people.

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON INDOCHINESE RELATIONS

BK200740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Interview granted to a station correspondent by Foreign Minister Hun Sen on the significance of the fifth foreign ministerial conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Recently the fifth foreign ministerial conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos ended successfully in Vientiane, the capital of the LPDR. Would you please comment on the significance of this fifth ministerial conference?

[Answer] The fifth Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane is important to the strengthening and development of relations between the three countries and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference was held to prepare for a summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in 1982.

We exchanged numerous (?views) on convening the summit conference of the three countries. During this conference, the three countries because it provides numerous possibilities to develop and strengthen our relations, especially the development of cooperation in the economic field and other fields.

In addition to strengthening and developing relations between our three countries and preparations for the summit conference, we also discussed the Nonaligned Movement. The seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement will be convened in Baghdad, Iraq. We discussed various principles for strengthening and guaranteeing the Nonaligned Movement's true nature as an organization against the imperialists, the colonialists and all forms of oppression. We discussed different principles aimed at making the seventh summit conference in Baghdad successful.

Concurrently, we discussed at length solutions to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, because the present situation in Southeast Asia is tense due to the permanent threats of the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. This has had bad consequences for the national construction efforts not only for the Indochinese countries but also for ASEAN countries as well as Burma. Thus, as a solution, the conference reiterated the proposal made at the 36th UN General Assembly by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries. It is because this is the only principle and the only way of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. Taking any path other than this would be tantamount to proceping toward an impasse. For three years, ASEAN has followed the policy of the Chinese and the imperialists against Kampuchea as well as the Indochinese countries. They cannot reverse the situation or ease the tension in Southeast Asia; but the situation has become more tense and it serves the interests of the Chinese expansionists and the imperialists, because this is a political game being played by Beijing and Washington.

In order to demonstrate ways to achieve peace to ASEAN and the Chinese, the conference raised a number of principles for a peaceful solution.

First, the relations between Indochina and China must be resolved. We are ready to negotiate with China on all issues related to Indochina in general, as well those related to separate countries in Indochina, if the Chinese give a positive answer to the Indochinese countries' proposal. The PRK and the LPDR recalled their support for the Vietnamese policy and the Vietnamese proposal to the Chinese party to end the border conflicts, as well as the continuation of the third round of talks between China and Vietnam. Concerning the problems between China and Vietnam, I would like to point out that it now depends on the Chinese side to respond. If it gives a positive reply, the (?tense) situation between Indochina and China, as well as that along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the Lao-Chinese border and Kampuchean-Thai border -- where the Chinese continue to support Pol Pot's forces -- will end and stability will be restored. Thus, it depends on whether China wants peace or not. There are already keys to the solution.

There is another issue that we discussed in order to pave the way for negotiations on this problem. The Indochinese countries raised their proposal to ASEAN — a call which lies within the framework of the proposals made by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut at the United Nations. We always maintain that the formula to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia must be in conformity with both regional and international conferences. It is true that this is not a new point — concerning this conference and this issue — but it is the only direction that ASEAN can take. Comparing it to a football match, the ball is now with the ASEAN side; if ASEAN kicks it, Indochina will join in. If ASEAN continues to pursue the line it has over the past three years, it will not benefit either the Indochinese or the ASEAN countries. ASEAN must realize that China is the greater threat to them and to stability and security in their countries. The fact that the Chinese support the Maoists in their countries and the Chinese residents control and damage their economy, and undermine political security in their countries are a great danger for the ASEAN countries. Therefore, negotiations between ASEAN and Indochina to put an end to external threats are not only in Indochina's interest, but they are also in their own interest.

Another important issue in the conference discussions was the Indochina-Thailand problem. Indochina has land and sea borders with Thailand. Kampuchea has land and sea borders with it. Laos has land and river borders with it. Vietnam has a sea border with it. Therefore, we made a separate proposal regarding relations between Indochina and Thailand. The Thais used to say that they were being threatened by Indochina. We Kampucheans also used to say that Thailand was a threat because it has colluded with the Chinese in using Khmer reactionaries to try to topple the PRK. Two other countries (?of Indochina) used to say so. Therefore, in order to put an end to (?threatening words) from both sides and for the security of all of us, (?during) this conference we recalled that in accordance with the results of the negotiations, Kampuchea and Vietnam will agree to withdraw a portion of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and, concurrently, a demilitarized zone will be established with international supervision which is acceptable to the two parties.

I would like to comment separately on the issue of the Kampuchean-Thai border. In order to put an end to these (?threatening words), Thailand should stop playing with fire. What do I mean by saying that Thailand has been playing with fire and that they must stop doing so?

(?I mean) that Thailand has (?bowed) to the Chinese policy. The Thais are permitting the Chinese to interfere seriously in their internal affairs. Thailand is now faced with the problem of Maoists who are siding with Beijing and overseas Chinese who (?control) Thailand's economy. By allowing the Chinese to penetrate deeply into its interior, Thailand is facing danger. There are a large number of Chinese forces in Thailand because the Pol Pot Maoists are also Chinese forces. We call on Thailand to stop playing with fire. This is not only for the benefit of Kampuchea, but also for that of the Thai people.

If Thailand stops playing with fire, that is, if it stops colluding with China and using the reactionary Khmers — who are lackeys of Beijing and the imperialists — and it gathers them in one area — a specific place — Kampuchea and Vietnam would withdraw Vietnamese troops from the Thai border [words indistinct]. If they want more stability along the border area, the two sides should agree to set up a demilitarized zone. If Thailand withdraws its troops from the border to a distance agreed upon by the two parties, Kampuchea will withdraw its forces from the border in order to avoid any possibility of major armed confrontation by the armies of the two countries on opposite sides. We should do this with international observation or supervision which is acceptable to both sides. In doing so, Kampuchea does not set any conditions that Thailand must recognize Kampuchea in negotiations with it. If Thailand does not recognize Kampuchea, it will not die and that it is a fact.

In the past, Thailand never supported Kampuchea — this is the truth. Thailand used to cooperate with the French and the Japanese to fight against Kampuchea. Thailand used to commit aggression against Kampuchea. We do not want to recall the past, but this did occur. The Thais used to cooperate with the imperialists, French and the Japanese against Kampuchea. Thailand used to send troops into Kampuchea during wartime, when the U.S. committed aggression against Kampuchea. Thailand has opposed Kampuchea from 1979 up to now. Therefore, Kampuchea's conditions for negotiations with Thailand are concerned with the maintenance of peace and stability along the border. They are not related to Thai recognition of Kampuchea, because if it does not recognize Kampuchea, Kampuchea will not die.

In summary, this foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane was of significance (?for the following) reasons: First, (?this conference) was an important forum in the field of strengthening and developing solidarity among the three countries; secondly, it was a forum to express the peaceful good will of the Indochinese countries.

COVERAGE OF DK DELEGATION TRIP TO PRC FOR TALKS

19 Feb Departure

BK210103 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, left the fatherland for Beijing on 19 February in order to hold discussions with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former Kampuchean head of state. They intend to meet and talk with the other Kampuchean groups on the problem of rallying forces to fight and drive out the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea, our beloved fatherland. Despite their pressing engagements on the battlefield, the Democratic Kampuchean leaders have always worked for the coalition. Members of the delegation include Keat Chhon, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Thuch Rin, secretary of state of the Ministry of Information; Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC; Suong Sikhoeun, chief of the Prime Minister's Office; and (In Sopheat), counsellor of the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy to the PRC, who is already in Beijing.

20 Feb Arrival

BK220215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] On 20 February 1982, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and provisional chairman of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK], arrived in Beijing -- capital of the People's Republic of China.

On that occasion, Khieu Samphan issued a statement to reporters and representatives of radio and television stations and Chinese and foreign news agencies on the purpose of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation's mission. The statement said: By firmly upholding its policy of great national union that it has been carrying out since 1979, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has always made every effort to achieve a union of all Kampuchean parties, provided that this union contributes to increasing the combat forces against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all fields — military, political and diplomatic. A coalition must not adversely affect forces which are now struggling in Kampuchea.

Although we are very busy at the front, we have come to Beijing to meet and talk with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk with a sincere desire to achieve results. We also hope to meet His Excellency Son Sann here.

We would like to express our warm thanks to the PRC Government for its kind hospitality and the facilities granted to our delegation for the fulfilment of our mission.

Present on that occasion to welcome Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and our Democratic Kampuchean delegation were Huang Hua, PRC vice premier and minister of foreign affairs; Xiao Xiangqian, chief of the Asian Affairs Department of the PRC Foreign Ministry; and Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea. Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador; and (In Sopheap), counsellor of the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy; and other members of the embassy staff as well as Pong Peng Cheng, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's representative, were also on hand to welcome the prime minister and our Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

Phnom Penh Commentary

BK211400 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing Is Laying Bare Its Pernicious Deceit"]

[Text] According to Western news sources, the Beijing ruling circles have summoned Son Sann, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan to put their heads together in Beijing in the very near future with the intention of rallying the three traitorous groups into a coalition government against the PRK. In the past, the Beijing ruling circles feigned reluctance and disinclination, pretending to be completely indifferent to this matter. Seeing that the outcome of that pretense went counter to their ambitions, however, the Beijing ruling circles have deemed it necessary to take in into their own hands to convene the three stooges.

It is no secret that since the beginning Beijing has actively played the role of a protector, defender and instigator of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other antinational reactionary groups taking refuge abroad, such as Sihanouk and Son Sann. At present, Beijing has become the lair where the executioners and reactionary elements from all corners are reassembled to seek by all means to sabotage peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Faced with an impasse in all fields, the three groups of traitors have used Beijing as their refuge and Khieu Samphan has regarded Beijing as his own father while Sihanouk and Son Sann have been behaving in much the same way as Khieu Samphan. According to BBC on the evening of 21 January 1982, Sihanouk said in an interview in Beijing that China was his best friend and that he would do everything that China wanted him to do. This remark more clearly exposes Sihanouk's character which is that of an out-and-out lackey of the Beijing expansionists. Presently Sihanouk is waiting doggedly in Beijing to receive Khieu Samphan and Son Sann.

We must note once again that the convocation of the three traitorous groups to meet in Beijing in the very near future is taking place at a time when they suffered nine consecutive setbacks in their meetings in various ASEAN capitals.

Since September 1981 the Beijing ruline circles, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, have dragged and pulled the ruling circles of a number of ASEAN countries to gather up the three traitorous groups for meetings in Singapore and then in Bangkok and Phatthaya with the aim of establishing a coalition government. Nevertheless, despite all the efforts, these sinister pawns of the Chinese have not been able to make any progress or to succeed in setting up even a loose coalition government. On the contrary, the only result they have achieved is to worsen the differences among the masters and sharpen the squabbles among the lackeys.

Faced with such a failure, the Beijing ruling circles have seen it necessary to personally call up a meeting of their valets. Now Beijing's ugly features are laid even barer to the eyes of world public opinion. In the past, Beijing tried to hide its dark and pernicious deceit behind every conceivable cover. Now Beijing is laying bare its true colors.

The Kampuchean people see more clearly the ugly face of the Beijing authorities and most categorically condemn all their senseless acts. In the past the Beijing authorities fed, maintained and protected the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups. At present, they are continuing to support and use these demons to oppose and sabotage the PRK.

Let it be known that we resolutely oppose all perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing ruling circles.

PART 2 OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ORGANIZATION LAW

BK211112 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Part 2 of the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers passed by the Second Session of the First National Assembly -- read by announcer]

[Text] Chapter III -- Operational System and Work Relations of the Council of Ministers

Article 18

The Council of Ministers has two types of meetings:

1. The regular meeting of the Council of Ministers, which is attended by the comrade chairman, the comrades vice chairmen and comrade minister in charge of the Council of Ministers' Office; and
2. The comprehensive plenary meeting of the Council of Ministers, which is attended by the comrade chairman, the comrades vice chairmen and all comrades ministers who are members of the council.

Article 19

The Council of Ministers will hold a comprehensive plenary meeting once a month exclusive of any extraordinary meeting.

All members of the Council of Ministers must attend all comprehensive plenary meetings of the Council of Ministers to discuss and decide on all issues within the authority and duties of the Council of Ministers. Any comrade minister who is absent from the meeting must report to the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, and in accordance with the regulations of each meeting, a vice minister may be permitted to attend the meeting as his representative. The representative has the right to express his views but cannot vote.

Article 20

The comprehensive plenary meeting of the Council of Ministers has the duties to discuss and decide on major and important issues as follows:

-- To discuss and decide on all principles, policies and various major measures for carrying out all resolutions of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly or the Council of State;

-- To discuss and pass all draft plans and budgets of the state to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval;

— To discuss and pass all draft laws and decree laws to be submitted to the National Assembly or the Council of State for approval; and

— To discuss and pass all projects on the organization of administrative apparatuses and cadres of the ministries and institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the people's revolutionary committees of all localities.

Article 21

The comprehensive plenary meeting of the Council of Ministers is convened and presided over by the comrade chairman of the council.

During the absence of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, a comrade vice chairman of the Council of Ministers is authorized to convene and preside over the meeting.

Article 22

All resolutions of the Council of Ministers must be adopted by a majority of its members present at the meeting.

Article 23

The regular meeting of the Council of Ministers is held once a week on any defined date exclusive of any extraordinary meeting.

Article 24

The regular meeting of the Council of Ministers is held:

— To discuss various issues in preparation for the council's comprehensive plenary meeting;

— To discuss concrete measures for implementing all resolutions of the council's comprehensive plenary meeting;

— To manage and facilitate cooperation and unify the leadership of the work among ministries and between ministries and localities; and

— To control all ministries and local people's revolutionary committees on the implementation of the state decisions, plans and budgets.

Article 25

The comrade chairman, the comrades vice chairmen and the comrade minister in charge of the cabinet, the general secretary of the Council of Ministers work on a collective decision system with each being responsible for a number of tasks under the management, coordination and unified leadership of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Article 26

All decisions of the Council of Ministers are issued for implementation in the forms of approvals, decrees, decisions and circulars.

Article 27

By taking into consideration the conditions and significance of each issue and in the light of the concrete organization in the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, all other approvals and important documents of the Council of Ministers are signed by the chairman or any vice chairman of the Council of Ministers who is authorized by the chairman.

Article 28

The Council of Ministers has the duty to prepare the state's draft plans and draft budgets, bills and other projects to be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and decision in accordance with Article 48, Chapter 4 of the Constitution.

Article 29

When the National Assembly is not in session, the Council of Ministers shall report to the Council of State on all draft decree laws and other drafts for consideration and a decision in accordance with Article 60, Chapter 5 of the Constitution.

Article 30

The chairman, vice chairmen and each member of the Council of Ministers are dutybound to submit to the National Assembly members all problems which are beyond the spheres of their authority and duties empowered and entrusted to them by the Council of Ministers.

Article 31

In order to enable the mass organizations to take part in administering the state and society, the Council of Ministers must clearly grasp the views of the mass organizations regarding the principles, policies and laws of the state which involve the rights, interests and duties of the people of all strata. Concurrently, the Council of Ministers shall rely on the mass organizations in stimulating and encouraging the people to implement and monitor the implementation of all the principles, policies and laws of the state.

Article 32

The heads of ministries and other institutions subordinate to the Counicl of Ministers who are not members of the Council of Ministers may attend all meetings of the Council of Ministers if deemed necessary. The secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairmen of the Central Committees of the Women's Association, Youth Association and Trade Union are entitled to attend the plenary session of the Council of Ministers when discussing important issues. Those invited to attend the plenary session of the Council of Ministers have the right to express their views but cannot vote.

Article 33

The Office of the Council of Ministers is the working apparatus of the Council of Ministers and is directly supervised by the minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers' Office has the following duties:

To assist the Council of Ministers in preparing and directing the daily work; to prepare, facilitate, coordinate, unify and guide all activities of individual ministries and localities; to implement all the approvals of the Council of Ministers; to prepare work programs; to manage the information work; to prepare all important letters and documents of the Council of Ministers; and in any case, to ensure all material and technical facilities for serving the activities of the Council of Ministers.

Chapter IV — Duties, Powers and Work Relations of Ministers

Article 34

Each minister is responsible to the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers for his performance in the spheres of activities entrusted to him and, together with other members of the Council of Ministers, bears collective responsibility for the activities of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly and Council of State.

Article 35

Ministers have the following duties and powers:

1. To formulate draft plans and budgets of their respective ministries;

2. To formulate and consider draft laws, policies and managerial systems within the competence and spheres of activities of their respective ministries;

3. To establish the administrative apparatus and organize the training and fostering of administrative cadres and specialized workers in order to enhance their efficiency;

4. To pursue international cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields in accordance with the policies and principles of the party and state;

5. To provide specialized, professional technical guidance for units subordinate to their respective ministries; and

6. To guide, advise and inspect the implementation of all the principles and policies of the party and state and the approval of the state plans and state budgets.

Article 36

Ministers are empowered to issue communiques, directives and circulars on the implementation of the state plans, state budgets and other principles, policies and major work measures of the Council of Ministers, and to advise and inspect such implementation.

Article 37

Ministers are dutybound to direct their respective ministries and to hold collective discussions with their vice ministers and assistants, particularly in examining and deciding on all matters concerning plans, budgets, materials, management and cadres. They shall jointly examine and be responsible for all the important reports and work plans to be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Article 38

Chairmen of various institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers have the same duties and the same working systems as those of the ministers as defined in Articles 35, 36 and 37 of Chapter 4 of this law.

Article 39

Ministers and chairmen of various institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers are dutybound to submit monthly, quarterly, semestiral and annual reports to the Council of Ministers on all work activities within the spheres of their responsibility. When facing urgent work and difficulties or any work beyond their competence, they must report to and request an urgent opinion from the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Any report or request for an opinion or approval sent to the Council of Ministers by the ministries and institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers must be signed by their ministers or vice ministers if authorized by their ministers. Matters involving each ministry or locality must first be consulted upon by each ministry or locality concerned before reporting to or requesting an opinion from the Council of Ministers.

Article 40

Matters defined in the work program of the Council of Ministers concerning any ministry must be managed and carried out in accordance with specified requirements and within the set period of time by the minister or vice minister of the ministry concerned. Matters addressed to the Council of Ministers must first be sent to the Office of the Council of Ministers so that the minister in charge of the council's office will report to and request an opinion and decision from the chairman of the Council of Ministers before entering them into the agenda of the council's meeting.

Article 41

Ministers and heads of institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers shall regularly inspect and assist units subordinate to them and all the localities in implementing the state plans, state budgets and all the approvals and decisions of the Council of Ministers within the spheres of responsibility of their respective sectors, and report to the Council of Ministers on the results of the implementation.

Article 42

Ministers in charge of supervising the state affairs have the duty to be responsible for and the authority to set up the inspection of the observance and implementation of all principles, policies and important approvals of the Council of Ministers and [passage indistinct].

CASTRO THANKS HENG SAMRIN FOR GREETINGS

BK211103 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The message reads:

I thank you for your warm greetings message on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THIRD CONGRESS

BK200430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[20 February statement of the LPRP Central Committee on the convening of the Third Congress of the LPRP -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the party committees at all levels, and all cadres, party members and people of all ethnic tribes throughout the country:

It has been almost 10 years since the Second Congress of the LPRP was held in March of 1972. Since the Second Congress, our party has led the people of all tribes throughout the country to carry out the two revolutionary strategic tasks through the two different revolutionary stages:

1. Our party has mustered all forces in our country to cooperate with the two fraternal countries -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- in defeating the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression and neocolonialism, and to mobilize the masses to simultaneously stage an uprising throughout the country to seize the administrative power, liberate the entire country, and fulfill the national democratic revolution.

2. In turning toward the socialist revolution since 1976 our party has led the people throughout the country to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the country and to march toward socialism by bypassing the period of capitalist development.

Under the correct and talented leadership of our party, with militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea, and with wholehearted and great assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, over the past 10 years the armed forces and people of all ethnic tribes throughout the country have further enhanced the tradition of solidarity and undauntedness, have held aloft the spirit of patriotism and love of socialism, have overcome numerous difficulties, and have scored numerous great victories. The situation in our country has significantly changed in all respects. Thus, it is necessary for us to work hard and utilize the wisdom of the entire party to review the situation in our country, and to reiterate and revamp the line and policies of the party in the new period of the revolution so as to use them as guidelines and objectives of the entire party, army and people in appropriately consolidating and building all party organizations so that they will be more capable of leading the people throughout the country to triumphantly fulfill the tasks of defending and building the socialist country.

Therefore, the party Central Committee has decided to convene the party third congress in the near future. The party Central Committee calls on the party committees at all levels to urgently carry out the following tasks:

1. To utilize the resolution adopted by the party Central Committee on 16 February 1982 regarding the convening of the third party congress; to inform and call on all cadres and party members to acknowledge the objectives and contents of the congress; to closely coordinate the political life with the convening of the party congress or with the conferences of cadres, in accordance with the timetable set up by the party Central Committee; and to effectively begin the party congress from the grassroots level with a view to consolidating the party, raising the quality of party members and selecting outstanding representatives to attend the party third congress.

2. To gather the opinions of all cadres, party members and people of all ethnic tribes on the work of fulfilling the tasks of continuing to defend and build the country in the immediate future, as well as the tasks of building and consolidating the party so as to prepare for full participation in the forthcoming party congress.

3. To energetically launch emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the party congress, to concentrate all efforts to gloriously fulfill the 1982 plan and effectively carry out duties in defending the country, maintaining public security, building political bases and the economy, developing culture and improving the living conditions of the people in all localities and foundations.

4. To promote movements in the cultural, art and literary, propaganda and information, and sports fields; to thoroughly and profoundly popularize the party's line, policies and correct and talented leadership; and to make use of the leading role of the party in the new period of the revolution, as well as all achievements and victories of the past, to create a joyous atmosphere to welcome our party congress.

The third party congress constitutes an important political event in the life of our party and the masses. All party members and cadres must clearly understand their responsibilities to the party, the country and the international community, strengthen the unity within the party on the basis of the line and policies of the party, hold aloft the spirit of serving the laboring people of all tribes, encourage all the people to closely unite, strengthen our solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, closely coordinate the tasks of building the party with the revolutionary movement among the masses, build and strengthen the party foundations, strengthen the party's combat strength, promote and develop democracy, self-criticism and mutual criticism with a view to uniting the party so that it will be capable of shouldering the heavy responsibilities entrusted by history.

Let the people of all ethnic tribes and the armed forces throughout the country further unite under the party, and contribute to the building of the party, party organizations and party members so that they will become stronger and stable and will strive to further enhance the traditional relationship between the party and the people of all ethnic tribes.

The revolutionary struggle of our people of all tribes and nationalities under the correct and creative leadership of our party has scored great victories unprecedented in the history of our nation. In the immediate future, the struggle to defend the country and to build socialism remains a difficult one, fierce and complicated. However, we are convinced that under the banner of our party all the people are resolved to overcome all obstacles in order to score yet greater victories in the new period of the revolution and socialism in the world.

Let our entire party, army and masses carry out actual revolutionary deeds and march forward to score new achievements on the path of socialist construction and to bring health and prosperity to the LPDR -- our beloved and cherished fatherland.

[Signed]

The LPRP Central Committee

Vientiane, 20 February, 1982

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES PCF CONGRESS

BK210423 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; deputy prime minister; minister of education, sports and religious affairs of the LPDR; and head of the LPRP delegation, delivered at the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party -- read by announcer, date not given]

[Text] Beloved comrades and friends, beloved comrade delegates: On behalf of the LPRP delegation, I would like to express my warmest greetings to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF].

I also would like to convey to Comrade General Secretary Georges Marchais, comrade members of the Central Committee and comrade members of the PCF, and to all delegates attending the congress, the fraternal friendship and warmest greetings of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP, comrade members of the LPRP Central Committee, all the communists and people of Laos. From this glorious rostrum, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all comrades and friends of the beautiful capital, Paris, [names of two other cities indistinct] -- renowned cities of revolutionary traditions -- for the most warm welcome accorded to us. This cordial welcome has reflected a bright friendship that you comrades have extended to our Lao party, nation and people.

Beloved comrades and friends; beloved comrade delegates, the political report of PCF Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Georges Marchais, the report that we have attentively listened to, pointed out that since its 23d congress the PCF has scored many great achievements for the French nation and people. The PCF has always been loyal to the interests of the working class and laboring people. It has concentrated its abilities and energy on incessantly pursuing the revolutionary traditions of the French people by combining their struggle for national independence and social progress with the struggle for peace in Europe and the world. At present, the French working class and laboring people, under the correct leadership of the PCF, headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, have concentrated their energies on consolidating solidarity with other leftist political parties. As a result, they have successfully made a positive contribution to the historic victory of the recent general elections. This victory has created a new manner for the PCF to worthily contribute to the state and social management. This historic victory has not only brought a good life and joy to all the French people, it has also served as a vivid example of a positive contribution to the struggle against imperialism, new and old colonialism, expansionism and hegemonism, and racism in favor of peace, national independence, unification, democracy, justice and social progress in the world. We take this occasion to express warm congratulations to the party, comrade communists and people of France for the aforesaid great achievements.

Beloved comrades and friends; beloved delegates, the Lao people achieved a brilliant success on 2 December, 1975, in their heroic, fierce, furious, hard and protracted struggle, which was marked by more than 30 years of sacrifice for the national liberation cause. Since then, under the clearsighted leadership of the LPRP, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people of various nationalities have fulfilled the national-democratic revolution and have led the nation to march forward along the path of socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. Over the past 6 years, we have correctly implemented the proletarian dictatorship system while carrying out the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolutions, and the ideological and cultural revolution. As a result, we have secured the LPDR as an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The national economy has been restored along the socialist path. In 1980, we harvested nearly 1,200,000 tons of rice, an unprecendented figure in the history of Laos. The production of rice in 1981 was not less than that of the previous year. Sixty-five percent of the people were illiterate in 1975, a number which has now been reduced to only 15 percent. The development of formal and vocational education schools has continuously built capable men for the task of defending the country and maintaining public security, as well as the task of building the socialist economy. We have also achieved progress in public health work both quantitatively and qualitatively. With regard to the information, radio and newspaper work, news reports in various fields have been taken to cantons and villages throughout the country.

Following the aforesaid achievements, new forms of development for towns and the countryside have been achieved step by step. The people's living conditions have improved daily. These achievements have also guaranteed our country's continual advance along the socialist road.

All these achievements mark the great, firm and historically significant successes of the Lao people, and are a victory of the LPRP, which has appropriately applied Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of Laos. They are also a victory of the solidarity of the Lao people of various nationalities, who, with the party's guidance, are determined to surmount all difficulties and obstacles so as to become their own masters and the owners of their country and society. These achievements are a victory of special solidarity among the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. They are a victory of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries which have always rendered precious, effective assistance, both material and spiritual, to Laos. They are also a victory of the PCF and the French laboring people as well as of the people of various friendly countries in all five continents and of the various international organizations which have always fostered and assisted the Lao people.

I would like to take this opportunity to express profound thanks and gratitude to the parties and peoples of various fraternal countries and to all friends here.

Beloved comrades and friends; beloved delegates, in implementing the party's tasks in the immediate future, we still face several difficulties. Our country is a backward, agricultural country which is dependent on nature and which has suffered disasters caused by the political hostile policies of Beijing, the imperialists and other reactionaries. Our Lao people are well aware that such vicious political policies have been implemented at a time when all imperialists and reactionaries in the world are being driven into an unavoidable defeat, while the various revolutionary forces throughout the world are continually advancing to an ever greater victory. With this in mind, our Lao people have always united and pursued the domestic and foreign policies of the party in a spirit of utmost confidence. In the country, we have implemented two tasks, namely, the task of defending the country and maintaining public security and the task of building a socialist economy for everyone.

With regard to the foreign policy, we have strengthened our special solidarity with the SRV and the PRK. We have strengthened the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We support the peace policy announced by Comrade General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, a policy which has been welcomed by the various nations which cherish peace throughout the world. We support the Polish Government in taking effective measures to end the disturbances created by external reactionary forces, aimed at safeguarding the stability of Poland and maintaining it in the socialist community. We support the party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in fighting resolutely to defeat the intervention and aggression of the imperialists and international reactionaries with a view toward maintaining peace, national independence and the people's happiness. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian people as well as the people of various Arab countries against imperialism, old and new colonialism, Zionism and apartheid. We support the Afro-Asian and Latin American people, as well as workers throughout the world who have struggled against the imperialists and international reactionaries for peace, national independence and social progress. We are firmly convinced that the ambitious, inhuman hope of the U.S. imperialists, who intend to conduct economic blockades against Cuba, Poland and the Soviet Union and to install medium-size nuclear missiles in Western European countries, as well as to threaten the world with their neutron bombs, will undoubtedly be defeated.

In conclusion, I wish the PCF ever greater success. I wish Comrade General Secretary Georges Marchais good health and long life. I wish all delegates here good health. I wish the 24th PCF Congress glorious success.

May the solidarity between the French and the Lao peoples be strengthened and develop with every passing day! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live world peace!

L'HUMANITE PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEW ON AID

PM170935 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Feb 82 p 7

[Daniel Roussel report: "Laos: The Door is Open for Cooperation With France"]

[Text] Laos, the country of the silent revolution, has no capital and no industry and is one of the poorest countries in the world. "It needs help from everyone, and particularly from France," Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and member of the Lao people's revolutionary party Politburo, said with a smile during the press conference he gave in Paris on Wednesday.

Phoumi Vongvichit explained that Laos has already done a great deal on its own and, with the help of socialist countries, has managed to eradicate the aftermath of colonization and 30 years of war. The LPDR no longer imports rice. But, Phoumi Vongvichit explained, "We are in the position of the owner of a house that has been burned down. We lack everything, building materials, capital, technicians...." The economic blockade imposed in particular by Western countries has not helped. P. Vogvichit makes no secret of his desire to see real cooperation with France developing on the immense construction site that is Laos. He also pointed out that it wants "the assistance of all countries...whatever the terms."

Following the resumption of Franco-Laotian diplomatic relations on 3 December 1981, it is to be hoped that the two sides will resume fruitful cooperation. Laos ranks high in the table of Third World countries that want to build up new relations with the rich countries. France's Third World policy is raising hopes. We must not disappoint them.

P. Vongvichit again denied the slanderous accusations relating to Vietnamese use of toxic chemicals for military purposes on Lao territory, and said that he was surprised how little attention had been paid to his government's protests — Western countries being more ready to heed Reagan's unsubstantiated assertions. "There is no Vietnamese military presence in Laos at the moment," he said.

"They do not like socialism," the Lao deputy prime minister said, referring to those who were leaving their country. "But," he added, "anyone can come back to help rebuild the country," and more and more Laotians are doing that. During his visit to Paris, P. Vongvichit met in particular many Lao students, who told him of their desire to return to Vientiane when they had finished their studies.

On Monday [8 February] evening, P. Vongvichit was the guest of the committee for cooperation with Laos in scientific and educational affairs. This association organizes direct cooperation between scientists in Western Europe and Laos. It signed a protocol agreement in October 1981 establishing the program for 1982-1983. This is an example of the multifaceted aid that can be developed in Laos.

USSR OFFICIALLY PRESENTS SATELLITE RELAY STATION

BK201034 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The satellite communications relay system (Antek-Sputnik), which the Soviet Union has been building for Laos, is now completed and installed. A test run shows that the station is fully operational. Its circuits are capable of handling telephone communications and relaying television programs from Moscow to Laos.

A ceremony to hand over the station officially was held on the morning of 19 February 1982. Presenting the station was Zubarev, Soviet deputy minister of posts and telecommunications, and Thammasinh Saikhampanh, acting minister of posts and telecommunications. Attending the ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee; several ministers and vice ministers; diplomats of socialist countries; and a large number of cadres from various ministries and departments.

At the ceremony, the Soviet and Lao ministers delivered statements to officially hand over and accept the station. The two sides expressed mutual affection, friendship and fraternal cooperation. The Lao side expressed particular thanks and gratitude to the fraternal Soviet party, government and people for building the station as a gift for the Lao party, government and people. The representatives of the Soviet and Lao Governments signed an official document handing over the station in the presence of all distinguished guests attending the ceremony.

On this occasion, Sali Vongkhamsao, representing the Lao party, government and people, presented a banner to Zubarev as a gesture of gratitude to the fraternal Soviet party, government and people and to praise the dedication and virtue of the Soviet experts who have collaborated with Lao technicians and workers to build the station successfully.

The construction of the relay station began in October 1980 in accordance with the Lao-Soviet agreement signed on 4 October 1978 and has been completed after more than a year of work. The station is composed of two satellite relay systems. The first system transmits to and accepts signals from the satellite, while the other relays those signals to and from Vientiane. Each system is equipped with a transmitter, a receiver and an antenna 32 meters in diameter. The antenna for relaying signals to and from Vientiane is 108 meters tall, while the one for relaying signals to and from the satellite is 78 meters tall. With maximum utilization the station is capable of simultaneously handling telephone communications through 12 channels and providing 144 channels for other forms of communications -- telegraph, teletype and other telecommunications -- and two channels for color television. It is capable of linking telecommunications with any country in the world through a country which also operates an (Antek-Sputnik) satellite relay station.

COOPERATION COMMITTEE GROUP RETURNS FROM SRV

BK161010 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Feb (KPL) -- A delegation of the intergovernmental committee for economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, led by its Chairman Maisouk Saysompheng who is also minister of industry and trade, on February 15 arrived here after attending the 6th ordinary session of the said committee, which opened from Feb 12 to 14 in Hanoi, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao intergovernmental committee -- apart from their discussion on the past work -- had signed an agreement and a protocol on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

LFNC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRK VISIT 16 FEB

BK170235 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] On the morning of 16 February, a high-level delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee led by Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the LFNC Central Committee, left Vientiane to pay a friendly visit to the PRK at the invitation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense.

On hand to see Faidang Lobaliayao and his party off at Wattai airport were Kahmsouk Keola, vice president and secretary general of the SPC and vice president of the LFNC Central Committee; Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; members of the LFNC Central Committee; and senior cadres concerned.

REPORTAGE ON SUSPECTED SRV TOXIC USE NEAR BORDER

AFP Report

BK191616 Hong Kong AFP in English 1541 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Eastern Thailand, 19 Feb (AFP) — Thai villagers in a district along the Cambodian border were warned not to consume water from a nearby canal after a Vietnamese plane was seen spraying a yellow substance suspected to be toxic "yellow rain" early today.

Military sources said villagers in Pong Nam Ron District bordering Cambodia spotted the Vietnamese plane while it sprayed a yellow substance for about 20 minutes near the border. The villagers also collected samples of the substance which fell inside Thai territory and turned then over to border patrol policemen for analysis, the sources added. Village chiefs immediately urged the population in their areas to stop drinking water in the canal and to cover their water buckets, the sources also said.

Pong Nam Ron, located south of here, was the scene of fierce fighting between Thai border policemen and Vietnamese-led forces on Wednesday and yesterday. Five border policemen were killed. Their bodies were only recovered early today.

A Thai reconnaissance plane later flew over the area and spotted three Vietnamese tanks parked on the Cambodian side of the border, the sources said.

Reports of alleged use of chemical agents first emerged in 1976 through accounts of Hmong hilltribe refugees who had fled landlocked Laos to Thailand.

Last September U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced for the first time that Washington had "physical evidence" that toxic agents called mycotoxins were being used by Vietnamese-led forces in Cambodia.

Samples To Be Tested

BK210430 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Chanthaburi -- Leaf samples and pieces of corrugated zinc sheets believed to have been tainted by "yellow rain" sprayed from a Vietnamese plane on Friday were yesterday sent to the Medical Science Department for laboratory tests, Governor Bunnak Saisawang said yesterday after an inspection trip.

The governor, accompanied by local health officials, said preliminary tests found to be "bio-toxin" [as published] -- a kind of poisonous chemical believed to have been used by Vietnamese in Laos before.

"The Vietnamese plane which sprayed the chemicals was seen circling seven times over the area before dropping the chemical, apparently trying to contaminate the water in a reservoir built by the accelerated rural development office. But the chemical fell instead on rooftops and trees nearby," the governor said. He said all local villagers had been told to stop drinking water from nearby wells in Baan Saptali of Amphoe Pong Nam Ron of this province until the tests were concluded.

The governor confirmed the sighting of 400 Vietnamese soliders and three tanks hear Saptali village apparently in pursuit of Khmer Rouge soldiers. "The area was heavily jungled and the sound of the tank movements could be clearly heard when I made the inspection trip today," Governor Bunnag said. "My personal feeling is that the Vietnamese had sent in their tanks and ordered heavy troops movements to provoke us and to serve as a bargaining power to get back their plane which crash-landed in Thai territory recently," the governor said.

He also reported that on Feb 19, an unmarked plane had flown eight kms into Thai airspace over Village No 6, Tambon Saikaho, Pong Nam Ron District. "Yellow chemicals were also sprayed from the plane on that day," the governor added.

Use of Mycotoxins Doubted

BK220248 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The yellowish chemical allegedly airdropped by a Vietnamese aircraft over a Thai border village during the Vietnamese incursion last week is unlikely to be "yellow rain," a senior official said yesterday. Director General of the Medical Sciences Department Dr Manatsawi Unhanan said the officials who collected the chemical sample should have died if it was mycotoxin, dubbed "yellow rain" as claimed. He said people who inhaled mycotoxin, allegedly produced by the Soviet Union and used by the Vietnamese in Laos and western Kampuchea, would vomit blood and die in five minutes.

The collection of the substance had been roughly carried out without any safety measures, he said. "A collector of samples tainted with such a highly toxic chemical must put on specially designed gear and the collection procedures must be more sophisticated," he told the NATION.

He said his department would possibly be able to complete testing the chemical-tainted leaves to be sent from the border village within five days. "But I don't think it is mycotoxin," he added. He said laboratories in Thailand are not efficient enough to test mycotoxin-tained samples which required highly-qualified labs. "There are only a few labs of this kind in the world," he added.

A Vietnamese plane allegedly sprayed yellowish substances over a village in Pong Nam Ron District in Chanthaburi last Friday after a clash between Thai security forces and a group of Vietnamese troops. About 300 Vietnamese troopers reportedly intruded into Thai territory on Thursday and Friday.

Vietnam has been accused of using mycotoxin, the latest development of chemical weapon, in suppressing resistance forces in Laos and Kampuchea.

FURTHER ON ALLEGED SRV AIRSPACE VIOLATION

Military Investigation

BK191720 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 82

[Text] The violation of Thai airspace on Feb 11, by a Vietnamese aircraft was a deliberate act, a preliminary military investigation was quoted as saying yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference spokesman of the Supreme Command Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said that he personally believed the Soviet-made Antonov AN-26 had intentionally infringed the Thai airspace. "The Vietnamese have been attacking us through their propaganda machine, saying that Thailand has been provoking Kampuchea, but the incident clearly shows that the Vietnamese provoke us," he told the monthly press conference at the Supreme Command.

An air force spokesman quoted the investigation as showing that the two compass sets aboard the plane are still in good shape. The arrested Vietnamese crews were earlier quoted as saying that their plane had strayed into the Thai airspace over Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province.

The air force spokesman also said the investigation team had found that the left side engine of the Soviet-made transport plane was still in working condition after crash-landing in Sa Kaeo District of Prachin Buri Province. The right side engine of the aircraft was badly damaged when it crash-landed in a tapioca field at Ban Pong Saeng, Tambon Ban Kaeng of Sa Kaeo District on Feb 11.

Lt Gen Som said the left engine continued to operate for two hours after the crash-landing. "The engine went off only after it had been switched off by a pilot," he added. He said that the Vietnamese pilot had been trained to control Antonov AN-26 aircraft for a "considerably long time" in Russia. "His flight hours are also impressive," he added.

According to the preliminary investigation, two of the four oil tanks of the aircraft still had sufficient fuel, the air force military spokesman said. However, he stated that the air force still needed a few more days to complete the probe.

The air force was assigned to look into the technical matters in an attempt to establish the cause of airspace violation by the Vietnamese aircraft, while the First Army Region is responsible for the interrogation of the Vietnamese crewmen arrested on board the plane.

Lt Gen Som said that it was natural that his statement might have contradicted that of First Army Region Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as the commander based his statement on the questioning of the Vietnamese captives. "But I base my opinion on different sources of information and I am convinced that the violation was intentional," he said.

Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who is also assistant army commander earlier said that the Vietnamese aircraft had strayed into the airspace over Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi.

However, the military spokesman yesterday ruled out the possibility that the Vietnamese aircraft had been assigned an espionage mission in Thai territory. "Firstly, the communications equipment on the plane is not complicated enough for espionage purposes," the air force spokesman said.

He added that the Vietnamese would not use a transport plane for espionage. "A plane assigned to conduct such a mission usually has high velocity," he added.

He also said that the Vietnamese aircraft crash-landed without being forced by the two Thai jet fighters despatched from the Korat airbase to intercept the intruding plane. "The two jet fighters did not even meet the Vietnamese aircraft before it crash-landed because of bad visibility on that day," he said.

He told the press conference that the jet fighters were flying at an altitude of about 10,000 ft, while the Antonov AN-26 was flying below the altitude of 6,500 ft.

Supreme Command Statement

BK201400 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Statement issued by Thai Supreme Command Headquarters on 19 February]

[Text] On 11 February, a Vietnamese AN-26 plane, Serial No 264, intruded into Thai airspace and made an emergency landing in Ban Prong Saeng, Tambon Ban Kaeng, Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province. The Supreme Command Headquarters hereby gives the following account for the information of the public:

1. On the day the incident took place, Thai air force radar detected an unidentified plane flying from the Kampuchean border toward the Thai border. Thai aircraft were sent up for search and interception. Once it was clear that the plane in question had intruded into Thai airspace, in violation of Thai territory, Thai aircraft were instructed to intercept the plane. The Vietnamese plane tried to avoid radar detection and the interceptors by adopting tactical flying procedures instead of an ordinary flight. The plane reduced its altitude while heading deeper into Thailand. Following preliminary interception by the Thai aircraft, the Vietnamese plane made an emergency landing, which damaged the plane. An army unit has guarded the plane, its pilot and the crewmembers. It has protected the aircraft and provided medical treatment for the wounded among the crewmembers based on humanitarian principles. It also began immediately to carry out an investigation in order to find out the truth about the incident.

2. Because the Thai people showed great interest in what happened, a high-level commanding army officer decided to make a press statement on the incident based on a preliminary interrogation of the captives who claimed that they strayed into Thailand because of poor visibility and the malfunctioning of their compasses. However, the officer stressed in his preliminary press briefing that the authorities did not necessarily hold such testimony valid and that further intelligence procedures would have to be taken in order to find the truth. From subsequent investigations it has become quite clear that the testimony given by the pilot and crew of the Vietnamese plane is somewhat suspicious. Besides, the flight was a military operation and not simply a straying plane. The Supreme Command Information Office reported the progress of the investigations and informed the public that the Royal Thai Air Force would have to make an investigation into the flight techniques in order to find out the true purpose of the flight and to determine if the plane had really strayed into Thailand or if it was carrying out a combat mission against Thailand. The press statements given on both occasions were based on the results achieved during different stages of the investigations.

3. Following the preliminary technical inspection conducted by the air force and the interrogation and the gathering of other evidence by the army, it can be concluded that in their testimony the captives were covering up some information, such as the flight direction -- which indicated the plane was deliberately heading into Thailand -- that the magnetic and radio compasses which they claim were malfunctioning were in fact functioning normally, and that there was sufficient fuel in the tanks. Thus the findings were in contradiction to the testimony given by the captives. In addition, the Vietnamese plane was not an ordinary transport plane but had been modified for reconnaissance and combat missions, being equipped with full navigation gear and additional equipment for bombing. The plane is well equipped for air reconnaissance and patrol missions.

On 16 December 1981 a Vietnamese plane conducted an air strike in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. Therefore, it is essential that we prove beyond a doubt the intention of this intrusion. It should also be noted that, according to witnesses, some of the Vietnamese crew could speak Thai and they asked the name of the place where they had landed. This shows that they knew all along they were intruding into Thai territory.

In view of the results yielded by the various stages of the investigation to date, the military will need to impound the plane and detain the pilot and crew for another period of time in order to conduct further investigations to prove the true purpose of this intrusion. However, the Royal Thai Armed Forces will uphold the government's policy of safeguarding national security and honor and will take into consideration the government's policy of maintaining good relations between Vietnam and Thailand for the sake of regional peace in their search for a just solution to this problem.

This is for the information of the general public.

Supreme Command Headquarters, 19 February 1982.

VNA REJECTS REPORT ON CLASH AT THAI BORDER

OW191546 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 19 — A spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces was quoted by A.F.P. as saying yesterday that Vietnamese armed forces had been involved in a fight with a unit of Thai border police on Thai territory that day and the day before.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication, which was spread only to serve Beijing's effort to cause tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and instigate confrontation to spoil dialogues between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS TAIWAN SPRATLY DECISION

BK201505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Our Foreign Ministry spokesman today issued a statement on the Taiwanese administraton's decision to place the Spratly Archipelago under its management. The statement reads as follows:

According to foreign sources, the Taiwanese administration recently announced its decision to place the Spratly Archipelago under its management. This is an illegal act that violates Vietnam's territorial sovreignty. As everyone knows, like the Paracel Archipelago, the Spratly Archipelago has been part of Vietnamese territory for many centuries. The white book published by the SRV Foreign Ministry on 18 January 1982 fully testifies to the fact that Vietnam has indisputable sovereignty and has long exercised this sovereignty over the Spratly and Paracel Archipelagoes. The SRV Foreign Ministry strongly condemns all plots and acts that violate Vietnam's territorial sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratly Archipelagoes.

VNA INTERVIEWS PRK'S HUN SEN ON REGIONAL ISSUES

OW191745 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 19 -- "The policy of peace and good will of the three Indochinese countries with regard to the A.S.E.A.N. countries is the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia" declared Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen in an interview given to VNA correspondent in Vientiane following the recent 5th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers. Hun Sen, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, went on:

"In recent years the Chinese reactionaries have perpetrated many crimes against the people of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. They encouraged the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to massacre the Kampuchean people and invade neighbouring countries, especially the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. After this clique was toppled by the Kampuchean people and armed forces with the assistance of the Vietnamese, Beijing adopted a two-stage plan of sabotage against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. First, it put its hope on the Pol Pot clique, thinking it capable of overthrowing the People's Republic of Kampuchea. However, all efforts made by Beijing throughout 1979 led it nowhere. On the contrary, the situation in Kampuchea has stabilized day by day. In 1980 Beijing replaced Pol Pot with Khieu Samphan, but this, too, did not help.

Thus, it started rallying the Khmer reactionaries of different colours within a "broad front" then "loose coalition government" through the recent meeting of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in Singapore".

Hun Sen continued: "But it is no easy job for China and A.S.E.A.N. to resolve the differences between the Khmer reactionaries because it is like putting a pack of wolves in the same cage. The recent failure of the Singapore meeting which followed the failure of the Bangkok meeting earlier has forced the Khmer reactionaries to think of another bargaining round in Beijing. Beijing's main objective is to use these reactionaries to topple the People's Republic of Kampuchea. If A.S.E.A.N. accepts this formula, it cannot help restore stability in the region but will only render the situation more tense. One thing is certain: Whatever coalition they may hammer out, wherever they may meet and whatever amount of support they may get from China, Thailand and other A.S.E.A.N. countries, these reactionary groups cannot change anything".

Asked to comment on the significance of the recent Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane, Hun Sen said: "This conference laid the groundwork for the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries, which is an important step to strengthen the solidarity, special friendship and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries in the consolidation of the independence of each country and in its national construction, as well as in contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The fifth Indochinese foreign ministerial conference discussed and declared the Indochinese countries' policy of peace and good will toward the A.S.E.A.N. countries, especially Thailand, this is the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We also discussed the Non-Aligned Movement for we wanted that at the coming summit in Baghdad this movement would remain an organization opposed to imperialism, colonialism and all forms of oppression in the world, an organisation for defending peace and installing a new international economic order.

THAI, SINGAPORE STANCE ON VIENTIANE OFFER HIT

BK211107 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Commenting on the brazen statements of the spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry and Singapore's foreign minister on Friday, VNA said:

By rejecting the new good-will proposals put forward by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries at their recent Vientiane conference, the Thai and Singapore authorities have shown their irresponsibility to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The agency noted that their action followed Beijing's rejection of Vietnam's new proposals for a settlement of the problems in the relations between the two countries.

The agency said: The lack of good will on the part of Thailand and Singapore is only beneficial to Beijing's designs of expansion and hegemony in Southeast Asia. It is contrary to the interests of the countries in the region and the trend toward dialogue among countries in Southeast Asia.

KHMER COALITION ATTEMPT CALLED 'BLIND ALLEY'

BK211159 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] The Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Sunday described the so-called tripartite coalition of Khmer reaction as the bone in the throat of Beijing, Washington and some ASEAN countries. The paper said: Using reactionary henchmen against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is one of their long-term strategic goals. But this is only an ambition. What they are pursuing is a blind alley that will lead them to a complete failure.

HAIG ALLEGATIONS ON TOXIC CHEMICALS REJECTED

BK201314 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Charges Against Vietnam Over the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan"]

[Text] On 15 February U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig went on television to say that the United States had more evidence concerning the use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. People thought that Haig would produce something new and more convincing than a simple sample of leaves and stems previously declared by him as carrying chemical agents. However, this time he merely said that thousands of persons had died of poison and that chemical agents are still being used in these countries. Nobody can believe him.

Many scientists in the United States and elsewhere have already challenged his allegations by saying that there is no scientific evidence of Vietnam's using toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea. Even the United Nations group of experts recently dispatched to Thailand to conduct investigations in refugee camps found itself unable to reach a final conclusion.

Most recently, on 11 February, American Dr (Aires Therview), who works for the international relief agency in Bangkok, declared that he himself had not seen anyone die of toxic chemicals, directly or indirectly. So, the United States' allegations about the Soviet Union and Vietnam using toxical chemicals are but an out-and-out fabrication.

Washington cannot deny the fact that it has been storing and using chemical weapons on a large scale. A document on U.S. chemical weapons policy made public on 8 February estimates that U.S. $705 million would be spent in the coming fiscal year for chemical arms production, including $30 billion for such new weapons as 155-mm dual canons and chemical shells. Many newspapers have disclosed that Washington now has 37,000 tons of toxic chemical weapons in its stores. The British paper THE GUARDIAN remarked that there is no doubt Mr Haig has charged the Soviet Union and Vietnam with using toxic chemicals so as to expand the present U.S. chemical arms depots and to cover up Washington's chemical armaments plans.

It is bad enough to blame others for what you yourselves are doing and much worse to justify this using false evidence. By charging the Soviet Union and Vietnam with using toxic chemicals, the Reagan administration has shown its deceitful nature.

XUAN THUY WRITES ON PRC EXPANSIONIST PLANS

BK201428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory over the Chinese aggressors, NHAN DAN today carries on page 3 an excerpt from an article by Comrade Xuan Thuy entitled "Chinese Expansionism in Southeast Asia." The article reads in part as follows:

The substance of the Chinese ruling circles' current policies consists of colluding with U.S.-led international imperialism against those countries treasuring national independence, against national liberation movements and against world detente. They are striving to encourage the arms race and are making large-scale war preparations against the Soviet Union and other genuine socialist countries.

These policies initially are being directed against the Indochinese countries as a prelude to further moves to annex the Southeast Asian countries and to create a zone of influence shared with the United States and Japan. Therefore, foiling the PRC powerholders' counter-revolutionary schemes and their acts of sabotage is now a task not only for the Indochinese countries and the other countries in the Southeast Asian region alone but also for all progressive mankind.

Naturally, the Indochinese people and the Southeast Asian people as a whole must be united more closely and be determined to struggle for peace and stability in the region. In addition, they must list in their agenda the issue of setting up an international people's front for peace and social progress, using the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a backbone.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES USSR'S BAYBAKOV

OW191930 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 19 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received and had a working session with N.K. Baybakov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, and his party. Present were To Huu and Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau members of the C.P.V.C.C. and vice-premiers; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C., vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, of the C.P.V.C.C. minister and general secretary of the Council of Ministers [as received]; Vu Dai, minister and vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

Premier Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed Vice Premier N.K. Baybakov and his party, whose visit, he said, marked another important step in promoting comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

He highly valued the fine success in consolidating and developing the great friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries, adding: "The Vietnamese people will do their best to steadily and effectively develop these relations to help successfully bring into full play the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation".

Pham Van Dong sincerely thanked the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their vigorous support and great, effective assistance. He wished the Soviet people under the leadership of the C.P.S.U., headed by General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev, further success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress and in building the material and technical foundations of communism, thus making an important contribution to the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Vice Premier N.K. Baybakov conveyed to Premier Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese party and state leaders the best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev and other Soviet party and state leaders. N.K. Baybakov said he hoped that his visit would contribute to promoting the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. "As in the past", he added, "the Soviet Union will always cooperate with Vietnam and provide strong support and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence".

Premier Pham Van Dong gave a party in honour of the Soviet guests.

MILITARY COMMAND CELEBRATES USSR ARMY, NAVY DAY

OW211538 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 21 -- A meeting has been held by the command of the Third Military Sector in honour of the 64th Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23). Present were officers of the command, Colonel Le Ngoc Quang, deputy head of the External Relations Department of the Defence Ministry; representatives of the military commands from various provinces of Haiphong city in the sector, and others.

Colonel Davydov Vladimir Aleksandrovich and Colonel Atamenenko Ivan Ivanovich respectively military attache and deputy military attache of the Soviet Embassy, A.S. Filatov, consul at the Soviet General Consulate in Haiphong, and Soviet experts working at the Pha Lai thermo-power plant, attended the meeting.

After the opening speech by Lieutenant-General Nguyen Quyet, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and commander of the Third Military Sector, Major-General Luong Tuan Khang, deputy commander of the sector, delivered an address retracing the birth and tremendous growth of the Soviet Armed Forces and their resounding victories in the past 64 years.

Extolling the militant solidarity and close friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and their armed forces Major-General Luong Tuan Khang said: "During their construction work and victorious fighting, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces have always enjoyed enormous and effective assistance from the fraternal Soviet people and armed forces. This has helped them increase their combative strength and defeat all aggressive enemies. The Vietnamese people and their armed forces deeply engrave in their mind the heartfelt statement of esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, 'to unite with Vietnam is the dictate of the heart and mind.' We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to promote our militant solidarity with the Soviet Union and make it stronger and stronger."

Taking the floor, Colonel Davydov condemned the imperialist forces headed by the U.S. in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists for accelerating the arms race and rekindling the cold war. He asserted: "Loyal to great Lenin's internationalism, the Soviet people and their armed forces have been reserving for the fraternal Vietnamese people and the heroic Vietnamese Armed Forces the necessary aid to further increase their combative strength and preparedness so as to firmly defend the sovereignty and independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia."

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW200811 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 20 -- The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences delegation led by academic A.V. Fokin, deputy secretary general [title as received] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, today concluded its visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Commission for Investigation of U.S. Chemical Warfare Consequences in Vietnam.

During its visit, the delegation studied the consequences of U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam, and signed an agreement on Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in studying, preventing and overcoming the consequences of U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam on the environment and human beings.

The delegation was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. It also paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS 'SOCIALIST' STATE IN POLAND

OW200759 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 29 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 20 -- "Realities have shown that the measures enforced by the Polish state since December 13, 1981 are timely, expedient and judicious. They have been accepted and observed by the Polish people and accordingly, the danger to socialism and peace has been repelled," says NHAN DAN today.

The paper goes on: "It is an unquestionable fact that the Polish crisis is essentially a counter-attack launched by the U.S.-led imperialist forces by the proxy of their most zealous agents in the 'Solidarity' trade union and the other reactionary organizations to oppose the Polish people, abolish the gains of socialism and set up a reactionary administration in Poland, and to steer it back to the capitalist path with some cosmetic change.

"The psychological warfare campaign staged on an unprecedented scale by the Reagan administration against Poland and the Soviet Union reflects the full extent of the imperialists' bitterness and at the same time reveals their dark scheme of continuing to interfere in that country's internal affairs and taking advantage of the Polish events to fan up anti-communism, intensify the arms race and increase world tension.

"It is regrettable that at the exact moment when the Polish people are needing the international solidarity of the revolutionaries and other progressive people and when imperialism is frenziedly opposing Poland and the Soviet Union, a number of communists in Western Europe openly voiced viewpoints contrary to the interests of the Polish people and of peace and socialism. A number of persons in the name of a communist party assigned to themselves the task of assessing the Polish situation and adopted resolutions on this issue according to their subjective thoughts in disregard of the views and assessments of the Polish United Workers' Party and state themselves.

"It is common knowledge that there is not much difference between these viewpoints and the imperialists' allegations concerning the Polish situation. "Obviously, such viewpoints are erroneous and harmful and, willy nilly, beneficial to imperialism."

NHAN DAN affirms: "As the other sincere brothers and friends of the Polish people, we have been consistently siding with the revolution and socialism in Poland. We fully support actions taken by the Polish party and state with a view to normalizing the home situation and ensuring the continuity of the socialist process in their country. We rejoice at the initial results of the restoration of stability and order in Poland."

MPR HURAL CONFERS ORDER ON LE DUAN, OTHERS

OW221504 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic has decided to confer the Sukhe Bator Order on Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A decree to this effect praised the Vietnamese leaders for their "great contributions to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle for freedom and their contributions to consolidating peace and socialism, developing the international relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other countries in the socialist community, as well as to the consolidation and promotion of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam and between the peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam".

SYRIAN PRESIDENT THANKS SRV FOR UN SUPPORT

OW161839 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad thanking Vietnam for supporting the Syrian people's struggle against Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

At an ad hoc meeting of the U.N. General Assembly early this month, a Vietnamese representative voiced support for a U.N. resolution to reject Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights. Hafiz al-Asad's message describes this support as an important contribution to justice, freedom and international law and to consolidating the United Nations and its charter. It points out that this support will also help develop relations between Vietnam and Syria and other Arab countries.

IMPROVING DISTRICT AGRICULTURE-INDUSTRY ANALYZED

OW211415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Friends: The policy of building up the district into a planning level, an agricultural-industrial economic unit, an essential area for conducting the three revolutions and coordinating economic activities with national defense is a major policy of our party and state which was mentioned in the resolution of the Fourth VCP Congress. Under the conditions in which many objective and subjective difficulties still exist, over the past 5 years, we have not been able to implement this policy satisfactorily. However, some localities have initially done fairly well in building up the district level, thus giving us some valuable experiences.

While discussing the party Central Committee's draft political report to be presented at the fifth party congress, many delegates, through their suggestions, affirmed that the policy of building up the district level is an absolutely correct and creative policy. They also made many realistic suggestions to help devise concrete measures to rapidly build up and perfect the district level. The following are some suggestions made on the subject by a number of district leaders in the provinces of Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phu.

At the recent party organization congresses of grassroots, district and provincial levels in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phu Provinces, the delegates agreed that in order to build up the district into an agricultural-industrial economic unit, it is of primary importance for the district to make rapid progress in resolving by itself its own food and clothing problems.

At the Nghi Loc District party organization congress, the delegates affirmed that in 1982 and subsequent years, the district must focus its efforts on achieving four objectives: meet its own needs in grain so as to relieve the province of its annual subsidy of 5,000 tons of grain; resolve by itself the clothing problem; rapidly promote export; and step up production of consumer goods. Comrade Vo Si Hoa, chairman of the Nghi Loc District People's Committee, said: In order to achieve these objectives, Nghi Loc District should carry out the following eight basic measures:

1. Satisfactorily build up the areas for intensive cultivation rice, secondary and industrial crops for export so as to produce large quantities of goods; disseminate and accelerate the application of scientific and technological achievements in agricultural production; satisfactorily apply technological advances so as to increase cultivation productivity; attach importance to investments so as to effectively apply scientific and technological advances in agriculture; rationally organize cultivation patterns; secure sufficient technical material supplies; and rapidly apply cultivation of new strains in order to increase productivity.

2. Carry out intensive cultivation while expanding the cultivated acreage by various means -- increase the companion crop acreage, mainly for the winter and spring corn crops; enlarge the winter crop acreage; raise the cultivated acreage from 30,000 to 35,000 hectares; open up new lands; carry out intensive cultivation of rush on 200 hectares along the Cam River so as to secure raw materials for production of export goods; allow the people to use 2,000 hectares of hilly soil for cultivation of secondary and industrial crops, fruit trees and perennial plants.

3. Comprehensively promote side economy by families; rearrange cultivation in family gardens so that every cooperative member's family can produce peanuts, hot pepper, sesame and citrus fruits to increase exports and can plant fibrous plants to help meet clothing needs.

4. Reduce the birth rate from 1.94 to 1.8 percent; maintain the current population level of 180,000 up to 1985; make good preparations for sending people to new economic zones in the province and other parts of the country.

5. Cooperate with the provincial level and with other provinces and municipalities for exporting agricultural, maritime, handicraft, and fine art products.

6. Effectively carry out maritime economic projects; put the 5,000 jobless coastal workers on the production of fine art products for export; rapidly restore coastal fishing practices; practice fishing of different maritime products on one fishing boat so as to catch varied maritime products; seek to catch the targeted 8,000 tons of maritime products, including 20 tons of shrimp and 10 tons of squid for export.

7. Motivate the people to economize on material consumption, mainly on grain; urge the sectors that do not engage in agricultural production to so some planting to partially help meet their own needs in grain.

8. Promote the application of the agricultural product contract system and expand the product contract system to other fields of production and trades.

In order to effectively resolve the food problem under the conditions in which our country's territory is small and its population is large, we must, along with practicing intensive cultivation and expanding rice acreage, do the same with the secondary crops.

Comrade Quach Le Thanh, secretary of the Party Committee of Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province, himself an agriculture engineer, is highly aware of our country's conditions and of his locality's capabilities. He suggested that in addition to developing corn cultivation, Cam Thuy District can, and should, develop the cultivation of manioc, sweet potatoes, other tuberous plants and farinaceous plants. He said: In light of the resolution of the fourth party congress, Cam Thuy District has concentrated efforts on building it up into a district with an agricultural-forestry-industrial economic structure. We have reorganized production, built more material-technical bases for agricultural production, attached importance to practicing intensive corn cultivation, expanding the cultivated acreage by opening up new lands and enlarging the cultivation of secondary crops, considering secondary crops an important factor in resolving the food problem. By practicing intensive cultivation and expanding the cultivated acreage, Cam Thuy District has repeatedly increased its food production, thanks to a rapid increase in secondary crop area and productivity. The 1980 total food crop area increased 5 percent over 1976, the increase in the secondary crop area being 13 percent. The 1980 grain production increased 47 percent over 1976, with the secondary crop production increasing by 22.7 percent in terms of paddy equivalent. The annual secondary crop production accounts for 40 percent -- and even 47.1 percent in some years -- of the whole annual food production.

In coming years, implementing the guidelines and tasks for developing agricultural production as pointed out in the central-level's political draft report to be presented at the fifth party congress, our district will do its best for production with the available work force, land and material-technical bases. We will strive to achieve 24,500 tons of grain in 1982 and 30,100 tons in 1985, with the secondary crop production accounting for 45-46 percent of the total. Our district will focus its efforts on tapping its overall potential in promoting the cultivation of secondary crops, mainly of corn, will apply the production experiences of past years and will, particularly, apply the end-product contract system.

We will motivate the people to concentrate their efforts on practicing intensive corn cultivation on the 4,200 hectares available for each year and strive to achieve an average 18-20 tons per hectare and per crop so as to attain the targeted annual production of 7,500-8,400 tons of food. We will use to the full all parts of the corn plant: corn husk for production of mats -- about 50,000 square meters for export each year, and the corn stalk as cow feed. Cam Thuy District is still unable to meet its food requirements. The state has to provide it with 25-30 percent of its grain needs annually.

He continued: In order to stabilize the production of secondary crops, thus helping steadily ensure the production of sufficient food for the district, we suggest that policies be devised to encourage production of secondary crop products by accepting, for example, as paddy equivalent secondary crop products sold or delivered to the state as grain obligations, that the district and villages be assisted in building secondary crop product processing installations and that plans be devised to harmonize secondary crop production in major rice growing areas.

In order to build up and perfect the district level, of course, the district needs further higher-level guidance and investments in material-technical bases. However, the delegates stressed that the districts must not rely on higher levels but, instead, must strive to best tap their potentials in work forces and arable land and rely on their own strengths in building them up.

Quoting realities from his districts, Comrade Chuvan Cam, secretary of the Party Committee of Lap Thach District, Vinh Phu Province, said: During the study of the central level's documents, our district party organization has realized, after strict self-criticism, our district's still heavy reliance on higher levels and lack of the spirit of self-reliance. We asked for trucks and fuel for transportation of goods on short distances of 5-6 kms. We live in a district with 50 percent of forest land, yet we even asked for supplies of plow (?handles) from higher levels. Camellias and palm trees are grown in areas not reserved for food crops, yet, when we sold their products, we demanded that the state sell us grain in exchange. The district and grassroots-level units have not paid due attention to developing trades and occupations, especially those relating to agricultural production, thus causing their deterioration. The tapping of the land potential and work force has not been given due attention. The cultural and educational tasks aimed at building up a new-type man have been carried out slowly. Bad practices in funeral services and weddings are still causing much waste. Meanwhile, superstitious practices continue to develop.

In order to build up the district into a strong agricultural-industrial economic unit, we think that, first of all, we must develop the spirit of self-reliance, combat the habit of relying on other people, shunning difficulties and hardship, and strive to tap our potential in work force, land and occupations and trades. We just quote here some examples to illustrate the difference between self-reliance and reliance on others. In 1980, Lap Thach District removed or embanked with only 31,000 cubic meters of earth in water conservancy work, yet the state had to provide it with 14 tons of grain. In 1981, the state did not provide any grain, yet the district did better in water conservancy work: It removed or embanked with 200,000 cubic meters of earth. In 1980, the district delivered to the state as grain obligations 3,300 tons of grain, 80 tons of peanuts, 31 tons of peas and beans, yet the provincial level had to send two trucks to the locality and used dozens of tons of fuel to carry the goods to the state granaries. In 1981, we delivered to the state as grain obligations 5,000 tons of grain, 175 tons of peanuts, and 33 tons of peas and beans, but the state did not have to supply us with any fuel, and the deliveries were carried out ahead of schedule.

By tapping to the full its potentials in land, work force and occupations and trades, by improving its management mechanism and by paying due attention to the three types of interests, we believe that Lap Thach District will score better successes in seeking to achieve new economic and social objectives.

DELEGATION ATTENDS ADEN CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST

OW121611 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- A Vietnamese delegation headed by Prof. Pham Huy Thong, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam World Peace Council, recently attended the international "Conference on the Middle East and the Danger of the Imperialist Arms Race" held in Aden. The delegation was received by 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, deputy prime minister, and president of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity. On this occasion, many meetings were held in Aden in solidarity with the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, Afghanistan, Palestine and other Arab countries.

Speaking at a meeting in solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, a representative of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity praised the great successes of the Indochinese peoples in their fight against imperialism and international reaction. The participants voiced their unswerving solidarity with the just struggle for national construction and defence of the Indochinese peoples.

ENVOY CONDEMNS U.S. FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

OW121605 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the office of the U.N. at Geneva, has condemned colonialism, imperialism and expansionism for "using science against the rights to self-determination and national independence and also the right to life, the most sacred and fundamental right of man".

Addressing the 38th session of the U.N. Commission for Human Rights on Wednesday, Vo Anh Tuan recalled the great amounts of explosives and toxic chemicals used by the United States in the Vietnam war. "It was the most brutal war of aggression in modern history. It was also the most condemnable manifestation of use of science and technology by the United States against not only the Vietnamese people's right to shape their own destiny and develop the politico-social system of their choice, but also the most sacred and basic right of every Vietnamese, namely, the right to live in peace, independence and freedom", Vo Anh Tuan stated.

"The United States failed to drive Vietnam back to the stone age with bombs, shells and chemicals, as the aggressors had expected. Yet it did great damage to the country, which will take our people many years to repair", Vo Anh Tuan stressed. He condemned Beijing and Washington for increasing their threat of war and political, economic and military pressure to undermine the reconstruction of Vietnam.

VCP GREETS CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW121606 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada, saying:

"May the C.P.C. be more successful in all activities to unite the working class and democratic and progressive forces in Canada in the struggle against monopoly capital, for welfare, democracy and social progress, for a truly independent Canada, and for peace, detente, and the triumph of socialism. We sincerely thank the Communist Party and all democratic and progressive forces of Canada for their warm support for the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and their present national construction and defence.

"May the solidarity and friendship between the Communist Parties of Vietnam and Canada constantly consolidate and develop. May your congress be highly successful".

SINGAPORE

AFP: 2 SOVIETS EXPELLED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

BK220653 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Singapore, 22 Feb (AFP) -- The Singapore Government today expelled a Soviet diplomat and a Soviet marine superintendent attached to a local shipyard for espionage activities. The Soviet diplomat expelled is Anatoliy Alekseyevich Larkin, second secretary, who was also in charge of the press and information division of the embassy. Mr. Larkin had been serving at the Soviet Embassy here since September 1979. Also expelled was Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bondarev, marine superintendent attached to the semi-government Koppel shipyard to oversee repairs of Soviet merchant vessels. Both have been asked to leave within 24 hours.

A Singapore Government statement today said Mr. Larkin had cultivated a technical officer of the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] to obtain "sensitive military information." The statement said Mr. Larkin identified himself as Anthony A. Toni and passed as a Swedish national working as a journalist for a European newspaper.

The statement added: "Larkin offered the SAF officer monetary incentives to entice him to cooperate. But the SAF officer reported to his superiors the attempt to use him for espionage. Larkin has been declared persona non grata and asked to leave Singapore within 24 hours."

The statement said Mr. Bondarev had been using a Singapore businessman since October 1979 as an agent "as part of his intelligence network." Mr. Bondarev allegedly induced the businessman to cooperate by promising him business deals. Mr. Bondarev's employment pass has been withdrawn. The statement said Mr. Bondarev would be prohibited from entering Singapore.

The Singapore Government's action comes on the heels of the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Malaysia and Indonesia for alleged espionage activities.

FIVE-NATION AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE TO BEGIN 22 FEB

BK211131 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] An air defense exercise will be conducted by the 5-nation integrated air defense system in Malaysia and Singapore from tomorrow till Thursday. Increased air activity can be expected over Singapore during the exercise. The public is advised not to be alarmed by the sound of low-flying aircraft.

Members of the integrated air defense system are Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia and Britain.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 036 23 February 1982

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SANCTIONS ANNOUNCED AGAINST SOVIET UNION, POLAND

OW230209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb (KYODO) -- The government announced Tuesday new punitive actions against the Soviet Union and Poland in protest against continuation of military rule in the East European country. In announcing the government's imposition of further sanctions on the Soviet Union and Poland decided at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said the Polish situation "has not shown any sign of improvement" since that nation was placed under martial law last December 13.

He said the Tokyo government took the latest action because "unity and cooperation among Western countries are of utmost importance in coping with the Polish question." Miyazawa said negotiations with Poland on rescheduling the payments of official debts due in 1982 will be held in abeyance "for the time being." He also said that the government will not extend new official credits to Poland, also for the time being.

The government on February 17 announced restrictions on the movements of Polish diplomats in Japan. This will remain in force. The chief government spokesman said, however, that economic assistance already committed to Poland will continue. Miyazawa said that under the new measures taken against the Moscow regime, the commission on science and technology cooperation will not meet for the time being. Also to be suspended will be the Japan-U.S.S.R. annual consultation on trade, Miyazawa said, adding that the Soviet request for the "enlargement of the office of trade representatives and other similar organizations" in Japan will not be "studied." The Soviet Union already has a trade representative office in Tokyo. He said "the extension of the period of stay of the members of the Soviet purchasing commission, which is due to expire at the end of this year, will be cautiously examined, taking into account the future developments of the Polish situation."

These measures were taken in addition to the three-point sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union in early 1980 shortly after Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan. They were restrictions on new export credits, a curb on personnel exchanges and the withholding of exports of high technology to the Soviet Union.

Miyazawa said "Japan has repeatedly urged Poland to put an early end to the present extraordinary state of affairs in Poland, and at the same time urged the Soviet Union to exercise self-restraint, pointing out its responsibility for the Polish situation." All the latest punitive actions against the Soviet Union were set for the time being, according to the official announcement.

Miyazawa told newsmen this was because Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi stressed at the Cabinet meeting the need to maintain cooperation and unity among Western nations. The chief Cabinet secretary explained it is difficult to say how long the measures will be in force but added that Japan will consult with Western countries. Miyazawa also said that Japan will continue holding working level talks with the Soviet Union on bilatral science and technology cooperation and the annual consultations on trade.

SUZUKI PLANS TO BAN SOVIET MINISTERS' VISIT

OW230023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has revealed a negative stand on allowing the visit to Japan of Cabinet-level Soviet officials scheduled to come to Tokyo to attend a Japan-Soviet round table conference to be held from April 20 by the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship.

The prime minister told Vice Foreign Minister Ryozo Sunobe on Monday that it was not desirable for Soviet officials to visit Japan at a time when the government was planning to take sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the Polish problem.

He thus revealed, in effect, that the government planned to refuse the entry of the Cabinet-level Soviet officials planning to take part in the roundtable conference. Secretary General Susumu Nikaido of the Liberal-Democratic Party was informed of Suzuki's stand on the matter later on Monday by the Foreign Ministry.

Although it is not known clearly as yet who will take part in the round table conference from the Soviet Union, observers said that the Soviet delegation was expected to include Culture Minister Petr Demichev and Mikhail S. Solomentsev, premier of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, both candidate members of the Communist Party's Politburo. The Japan-Soviet round table conference is being held annually alternately in Tokyo and Moscow, participated in by politicians and businessmen of Japan and the Soviet Union.

Observers believed that Prime Minister Suzuki revealed a stand against visits of Soviet officials because he judged that such visits will be undesirable from the standpoint of easing Japan-U.S. frictions at a time when the United States was calling on Japan and the European Community to act in harmony with it in taking sanctions against the Soviet Union.

At the time of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the government took measures to restrict official personnel exchanges. Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev was scheduled to visit Tokyo last October at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship but he canceled his visit because the government refused to issue a diplomatic visa.

SUZUKI VIEWS ECONOMIC SUMMIT, MITTERRAND VISIT

OW221241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday that the biggest task facing the eighth economic summit of industrial democracies, scheduled for early June in Paris, will be to explore possible avenues for revitalizing the world economy.

With that in mind, he said, Japan will pursue four main policies -- (1) affording foreign products greater access to the Japanese market and stepping up imports; (2) appealing to Japan's trading partners, such as the U.S. and Western Europe, to redouble their efforts to expand their exports to this country; (3) speeding up Japan's economic recovery through measures primarily geared to stimulating domestic demand; and (4) promoting industrial cooperation with developed countries, and economic aid to Third World nations.

Touching on Japan's trade frictions with the U.S. stemming from a heavy trade imbalance in favor of this country, the prime minister showed a rather negative attitude to the suggestion that Japan lift the so-called "residual import restrictions" on agricultural products in response to American demand. He told reporters that the acceptance of the U.S. demand could pose a life-and-death problem for Japanese farmers. But that would reduce Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. by only dollar 700 million or 800 million according to an estimate, so it would not be desirable to cause a big stir among Japanese farmers by such a step, he added. Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. amounted to dollar 13.4 billion last year, according to Japanese statistics.

The prime minister also referred to a series of bills recently introduced in the U.S. Congress, calling for "reciprocity" in bilateral trade, Japan's economic aid to South Korea and French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Japan scheduled for mid-April this year.

On the problem of removing import curbs on farm products, Suzuki noted that after all, only the imports of oranges and meat would be debatable. He did say, however, that Japan should remain receptive to Washington's call for a dialogue on the matter. In the course of such dialogue, Japan should give a convincing account of realities facing Japanese farmers to seek the understanding of the Americans, he added.

Regarding trade frictions with Western Europe as well as the U.S., Suzuki said there seems to be a similar problem between the U.S. and Western Europe. He feels such a situation would last until the world economy brightens, since each nation now finds itself in economic straits, he said. He thus indicated he thinks the problem of trade friction would drag on. The prime minister said, however, that Japan will strive to improve the situation by deepening mutual understanding and carrying on a dialogue with the nations concerned.

But the prime minister took an indirect swipe at the so-called "trade reciprocity" bills now before the U.S. Congress. Those bills are mainly designed to seek Japan's trade concessions on threat of retaliation, he said. "The reciprocity principle, if applied in a backward-looking way, would solve nothing," he said. That would result in balancing bilateral trade only on a decreasing scale, and could even trigger a vicious circle of mutual retaliatory measures, worsening the situation further, he warned.

On the long-pending problem of Japan's economic aid to South Korea, Prime Minister Suzuki said it has started to move ahead smoothly, although the exact amount of Japan's aid has yet to be worked out. He thus expressed the view that the second round of working-level talks between the two nations, held here last Thursday and Friday, had brought progress in the matter. Suzuki expressed hope that an amicable settlement will be reached at the foreign ministers' level, adding that when Sakurauchi goes to Seoul, that would be solely for promoting friendship between the two countries. South Korea is seeking dollar 6 billion in aid from Tokyo for its economic development program, which got under way last month.

Touching on French President Mitterrand's scheduled visit here, the prime minister said he wants policy-level discussions with the French leader on bilateral cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technological fields. Japan is especially interested in that country's advanced technologies relating to peaceful use of atomic energy, he added.

SAKURAUCHI DENIES PLEDGE TO U.S. ON SEALANES

OW230415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Tuesday denied that Japan has promised Washington it will defend sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese home islands.

Responding to questions at a lower house Budget Committee meeting, Sakurauchi said statements by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that Japan would defend the shipping routes across the Pacific were an expression of the prime minister's "independent judgement." While visiting the United States for a summit meeting last May, Suzuki told an audience at the National Press Club that Japan would defend the waters around Japan "for several hundred nautical miles, and sea lanes for a thousand nautical miles."

Opposition Komeito member Yuichi Ichikawa, Tuesday observed that the U.S. Department of Defense has since stated that Japan will defend its sea lanes for a thousand miles. He pressed Sakurauchi on whether or not a promise to that effect had been made.

While stating that Suzuki's remarks were considered "important," the foreign minister said they were intended to stress the "life-and-death importance" of sea lane defense to Japan. Suzuki's statement indicated that Japan would independently, and with in the limits imposed by the Constitution, work to strengthen its self-defense in the waters around Japan, and along sea lanes within 1,000 nautical miles of Japan, Sakurauchi said. He said U.S. Defense Department statements reflect America's understanding and expectations regarding Japan's position, but that no promise had been made.

Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito also commented on the prime minister's remarks, saying he believed Suzuki was "indicating his awareness that marine transportation is Japan's lifeline," and that Japan would work to strengthen its defense capabilities.

SR-71 FLIGHT PROMPTS 'VIGILANCE OF PEOPLE'S ARMY'

SK221608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors frantic with manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above the Kangnyong Peninsula and the sky above territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, of our country, from 9 hours 44 minutes to 10 hours 4 minutes on February 22 to commit espionage acts against the DPRK. In the wake of this, at around 11 hours 36 minutes, they again committed the grave military provocation of sending the "SR-71" spy plane deep into the sky above our territorial waters east of Tongchon, Kangwon Province.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs' aerial espionage acts against our country are becoming ever more frequent after they introduced a large armed force of aggression into South Korea and started the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, "the largest ever in history," in a simulated attack on the DPRK. Aerial espionage acts against the DPRK by the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs numbered as many as 6 in the last one week alone.

All facts clearly show once again that the U.S. imperialists are the very disturber of peace in Korea and the vicious enemy of her peaceful reunification.

The entire Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army are watching with heightened vigilance the reckless aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs leading the situation to the brink of war. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up an anachronistic delusion and immediately stop all hostile acts against our people.

KCNA REPORTS U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE NEAR SOUTH KOREA

SK230423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- An aircraft-carrier task force of the Seventh Fleet of the U.S. imperialist aggression navy staged a large-scale military exercise in strict secrecy on the east Sea of Korea for several days early in February, according to a KNS report quoting the February 21 issue of the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN.

The paper says that such "full-scale action of a large U.S. task force on the east Sea of Korea was the first in 13 years" and it deserves keen attention, as it implies that "the position of reattaching importance to the Far East shown by the United States at the end of last year is already being carried into practice in real earnest."

The 14 warships which participated in the exercise included the offensive carrier "Coral Sea," missile-carrying cruiser "Gridley," destroyer "Ingersoll," and frigates, a missile-destroyer and an offensive nuclear-powered submarine. In a circular formation with the carrier in the centre, the large-scale exercises took place, which included a air striking battle, anti-aircraft battle, anti-warship-on-the-surface battle, anti-submarine battle and naval supply.

Conveying this fact, the paper recalled that the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet intimated the intention to "attach importance to the Far East" when he said that he would like to move the centre of the deployment of the combat forces of the Seventh Fleet from the Indian Ocean to the northern Pacific and to the east Sea of Korea, and U.S. secretary of navy in his "naval report" submitted to Congress on February 8 said that the main point of the U.S. naval strategy lies in restoring the "command of the sea" in important regions.

NODONG SIMMUN HITS 'FISHERMEN SPY CASE' IN SOUTH

SK230430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the malicious anti-communist racket the South Korean puppets kicked up against us by rigging up a "fisherman spy case," says: The so-called "fisherman spy case" is a premeditated one rigged up by those who are much upset by the widespread response called forth by our patriotic initiative on convening a 100-men joint conference as a consultative body for national reunification, in an attempt to block its influence and divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

Noting that recently the South Korean puppet National Security Planning Agency arrested an old couple and their daughter engaged in fishing in Mibop Island, Kanghwa County, Kyonggi Province, labelling them as "spies," and is spreading a rumour, groundlessly connecting them with us, that we tried to infiltrate into the South Korean fishermen and "communise" the coastal area for the purpose of "unification through communisation," the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-Hwan military fascist clique shamelessly claimed that we have "kidnapped" a large number of South Korean fishermen since the 1960's.

The "kidnapped" fishermen loudly clamoured about by this clique are those who were drifted into our waters after being caught by a storm in the sea while catching fish or those who were captured by our side while catching fish in our waters. The world knows full well that each time we warmly treated them with compatriotic sentiments, repaired their damaged fishing boats and sent all of them back to South Korea.

It is an unpardonable treacherous act to infuse antagonism and incite the consciousness of confrontation within the nation by cooking up a "case" to slander us at a time when we are making all efforts to realise the historic cause of national reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must stop arresting guiltless people and conducting a smear campaign against us to maintain its power, release the arrested people and refrain from kicking up an anti-communist racket at once.

VRPR URGES POPULAR STRUGGLE THROUGH UNITY

SK220034 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[From the program "Weekly Feature": Station commentator Pak's commentary: "Unity Is Key to Victory"]

[Text] As you know, history has shown that only when we are firmly united can we achieve victory in any struggle. Struggle means a confrontation through strength. That is the case with all types of struggle: Struggle for wage increases, struggle for improving farming conditions, struggle for acquiring the rights to existence against capitalist suppression and landlords' exploitation, and struggle for opposing the present fascist dictatorship and realizing democratization of society. We cannot achieve victory in all these struggles through the strength of only a few people.

The fascist force has vast suppressive armed power. However, our patriotic people of all walks of life, including peasants and workers, are bare-handed. Accordingly, the only way our masses can win victory in all these struggles is to firmly unite. It is easy to snap a stick in two, but is impossible to snap a bundle of sticks in two. Likewise, a man's strength is not worth considering; but if many people unite as one, no one can match such united strength.

Let us suppose workers at a workshop wage a struggle for a wage increase. If all the workers do not firmly unite but only a few workers take part in the struggle, the employers will say:

"You are not the only ones working here. If you don't like your wages you can quit the job." However, if all the workers at the workshop unite as one and launch a struggle, the employer cannot lay off all of them and will accede to the workers' demands. Moreover, the fascist authorities cannot arrest all of the workers. That is also the case with the antifascist democratization struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan military rule.

If people of all walks of life such as workers, peasants, youths and students firmly unite to struggle, they can overthrow the fascist rule. We have such experience. In the 19 April uprising, even the army and police, who had been mobilized to suppress the people, left alone people of all walks of life including youths and students and workers and peasants; they launched into the sacred fight against the dictatorship. Thus, they could topple the Syngman Rhee dictatorship. People also were able to display their great might in the pan-national October democratization resistance which drove traitor Pak Chong-hui to death. Again, they struggled through unity.

On account of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is cunningly scheming to prevent people of all walks of life from uniting. It fears their unity. Patriotic people of all walks of life should heighten their vigilance against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's cunning splittist and mischief-making machinations and deceitful tactics. All the people who are suppressed and ill-treated should bear in mind that unity is the key to victory. They should boldly wage an antifascist national salvation resistance for democracy in unity.

As I said, unity is the weapon for struggle and a key to victory. Nonetheless, no matter how earnestly we desire unity, we cannot easily attain it without hard work. As we need a bowl in gleaning ears of grains, we need an organization to rally popular strength. Without a bowl, we cannot glean ears of grain. Without an organization, we cannot rally the people's strength nor demonstrate the people's unity. Accordingly, there should be an organization if our masses are to unite.

This organization can take various forms. We can create a friendship society or an ad interim struggle committee. We can make a progovernment body a democratic one. However, I think what is more important is to create an independent and democratic organization which protects the rights and interest of all the people. Workers should organize independent trade unions -- genuine organizations which protect their rights and interests. Peasants should organize independent agricultural unions. Students should organize democratic student struggle organizations and vigorously wage a struggle against the fascist dictatorship with firm unity on the basis of the organizations.

What is more important is to organize a pan-national organization which uniformly leads organizations of all segments and rally the strength of the patriotic people of all walks of life. In this way we can display great might in the struggle for realizing democratization of society and the fatherland's peaceful reunification. I think the patriotic people of all walks of life such as workers, peasants, youths and students, merchants and industrialists, intellectuals and religious men should form a united front against fascism and for democratization -- a pan-national struggle organization -- and firmly unite in the struggle.

Without an organization which uniformly binds people of all walks of life and democratic forces -- all having interests in democratizing society -- we cannot rally people of all walks of life who are fighting in a dispersed manner in a powerful struggle.

The united front against fascism and for democratization should serve as a united body to be participated in by people of all walks of life such as workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, and religious men aspiring democracy. Such a united body has not been created in this land. This united body can take any form. Regardless of its form, the body should comprise all classes and strata and democratic forces aspiring democracy and reunification.

Of course, there may arise difficulties in forming the united body. However, if we transcend differences of opinion and achieve unity in the face of the great principle of democratizing the society, we can easily overcome them.

The democratic and patriotic forces, which are charged with the glorious responsibility of overthrowing the fascist dictatorship and bringing in the dawn of democracy and reunification on its tomb, should form a united front against fascism and for democratization and boldly wage a pan-national democratization resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan military rule. Patriotic people of all walks of life should bear in mind that unity is the weapon for struggle and the key to victory. They should make strenuous efforts to wage a united popular struggle.

KCNA CITES COMMUNIST MEDIA ON KIM CHONG-IL TITLE

SK230446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- Romanian and Cuban mass media widely reported the conferment of the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

According to a report, the Romanian paper SCINTEIA reported the conferment of the title of hero upon Comrade Kim Chong-il on February 16. It said: The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, for his outstanding contribution to the work of strengthening the party and socialist economic construction on the occasion of his 40th birthday.

Other papers ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI and radio and T.V. of Romania reported the conferment of the title of hero upon Comrade Kim Chong-il on the same day.

Under the headline "Title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Kim Chong-il," the Cuban Paper TRABAJADORES February 16 said: The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on his 40th birthday (February 16).

Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, secretary of the party Central Committee, and member of its Military Commission at the sixth congress of the party.

Conveying news of the conferment of the title of hero upon Comrade Kim Chong-il, on February 15 the Cuban radio stressed that he was awarded the lofty title for his contribution to the country and the people.

O CHIN-U GREETS SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV

SK230431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army.

Today the Soviet Army is bending devoted efforts to defend the security and peace of the Soviet motherland in face of the arms buildup and adventurous new war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, the message said.

Expressing the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean People's Army and the Soviet Army which were formed in the anti-imperialist common struggle and are based on proletarian internationalism will develop more favourably in the future by the common efforts of the two armies, the message sincerely wished the minister to defence new success in his responsible work for increasing the defence capabilities of the Soviet Union.

FRANCE, ROK AGREE TO EXPAND COOPERATIVE TIES

SK230132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[By Kim Song-u]

[Text] Paris -- Korea and France have agreed to further expand the bilateral cooperative relations between the two states for mutual benefits through the promotion of exchanges in all fields. The accord came in a meeting Foreign Minister No Sin-yong had with French President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, Monday (Feb. 22).

The No-Mitterrand talks lasted for about 20 minutes from 11 a.m. (7 p.m. KST), during which they exchanged a wide range of opinions on the latest political situation in Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula. Emerging from the 20-minute talks with Mitterrand, Minister No said: "Our side briefed him on President Chon Tu-hwan's new peace formula and proposals for a meeting of the top authorities between Seoul and North Korea." He went on that the talks also covered a wide range of issues to further promote binational amicable and cooperative relations.

Asked if a summit conference between Seoul and Paris was taken up as a topic in the talks he held with Mitterrand, Minister No refused to comment on it. He told reporters that he was satisfied with the results of the talks with Mitterrand.

Minister No delivered President Chon's personal letter to him, obviously seeking positive cooperation from France on Seoul's new peace formula for democratic unification as well as French understanding of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. On hand for the No-Mitterrand meeting were Korean Ambassador to France Yun Sok-hun and Mitterrand's secretary general Pierre Beregovoy. Prior to talks with Mitterrand, Minister No held a lengthy meeting with Beregovoy for about one hour and 15 minutes.

Following his talks with Mitterrand, Minister No held business meetings separtately with his French counterpart Claude Cheysson and Foreign Commerce Minister Michel Jobert on avenues for increased cooperation in political and trade field.

Minister No arrived here Sunday night for a two-day official visit at the invitation of his French counterpart Cheysson. Minister No is the first foreign minister from Korea to visit Paris since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1949.

KOREA HERALD CALLS FOR INTER-KOREAN SPORTS THAW

SK200150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Inter-Korean Sports Thaw"]

[Text] As far as athletic exchange is concerned, Peking seems to be emerging as maker of the good news as against Pyongyang that continues to author the bad news by turning deaf ears to Seoul's positive and constructive overtures for peaceable contact and exchange in the field of sports with North Korea. The time has come for it to stop playing mischief with the well-meaning endeavor of the South.

On the other side of the Yellow and East China Seas the good news has it that Communist China will send a team to the Fifth World Women's Softball Championships scheduled for July in Taipei. The official confirmation of Peking's readiness to attend a sports tournament in the Nationalist-ruled Taiwan came in what could be seen as a "softball diplomacy" toward reunification.

Although there remain some political and technical hurdles involving the procedure of invitation and the flag and national anthem of the host country, the inter-Chinese sports exchange is likely to take place. In that event, the Chinese case would be an envy of the Koreans and set a striking example for North Korea to follow because it will remain the sole culprit, balking at inter-Korean athletic exchange.

Our government has made repeated proposals for opening doors to each other and initiating intercourse in nonpolitical and less controversial spheres including sports. The North Korean communists persist in their negative response with some excuse or other. Nonetheless, we cannot afford to let their rejection and intransigence exhaust our patience and forward-looking stance.

In a renewed bid to bring Pyongyang around to mutual consultation and coordination with Seoul, the government is about to make another proposal that South and North Korea should meet to discuss ways of enabling North Koreans to attend the Seoul Olumpics and delegations of other communist countries to enter South Korea via Panmunjom.

According to Minister of State for National Security and Diplomacy No Tae-u, Seoul will propose such talks to facilitate inter-Korean sporting exchange and participation of more communist-affiliated countries and nonaligned nations in the forthcoming global games here.

It is a standing policy of the Republic of Korea to make the major event as well as the Asian Games to precede it most amicable and successful ones not affected by politics. Thus, the Seoul Government is prepared to open its door wide to invite and receive any or all sportsmen and spectators from all parts of the world without distinction or prejudice.

In generating an atmosphere of fraternity and harmony conducive to a successful Olympiad it is desirable that North Koreans should come to terms with us for starting athletic exchange, working toward joint representation in international events and opening up territorial borders. Accommodation between South and North Korea will contribute decisively to making the Olympiad a true festival of peace and friendship.

What keeps North Korean communists from talking and coming to us? Why cannot the Korean compatriots arbitrarily separated in two zones visit each other and play together? Only desperate obstinacy and self-defeatism on the part of Kim Il-song stands in the way. He must come out of his shell now and answer our call for a thaw in sports to set in.

CENSORSHIP EASED, BOOKS ON COMMUNISM TO APPEAR

SK220807 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 22 (YONHAP) -- A book, which has been banned in South Korea for over three decades because of its Marxist contents was published here over the weekend, and a score of others previously banned books are expected to be published beginning next month.

The Culture-Information Ministry Friday permitted the sale of the Korean translation of "Karl Marx: His Life and Environment," written by the British author, Isiah Berlin. The book, dealing with the German-born dialectical materialist and his ideology, was published by a Seoul-based publishing co.

Other books, including "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union" by Leonard Schapiro, in their translated versions, are likely to appear at bookstores soon, under the easing of the ministry's censorship policies.

A ministry official said Monday that the ministry plans to allow books on Marxism, communism and related subjects to be translated and published, as long as they do not violate the current laws of the country. The ministry has controlled the sales of such books since the division of the Korean Peninsula. The change in its policy is in line with a series of government measures to liberalize the country's social system, and apparently indicates confidence in the prevailing system in South Korea over that of North Korea.

SUREN TO HEAD STATE BUILDING COMMITTEE

OW160923 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Feb (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has been appointed chairman of the MPR State Committee for Building, Architecture and Technical Control.

The decree was published in today's press.

TSEREN APPOINTED ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT

OW190821 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Feb (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Choydogiyn Tseren, 42-year-old doctor of physicomathematical sciences, has been appointed to the position of president of the MPR Academy of Sciences. He was a corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

C. Tseren is the son of an ordinary arat livestock breeder from Dorno Gobi Aymag and a graduate of the M.V. Lomonosov State University in Moscow. From 1966 to 1971 and from 1974 to 1980 he was a scientific worker at the International Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna. Since 1980 C. Tseren has been scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

C. Tseren received his doctorate in the Soviet Union. In 1968 he became a member of the MPRP and at the 18th MPRP Congress he was elected a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee.

Academicians S. Tsebegmid and S. Natsagdorj have been elected vice presidents of the MPR Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of biological sciences O. Shagdarsuren has been elected scientific secretary of the academy.

JALAN-AAJAB MEETS NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR

OW230441 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1503 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Feb (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has received Pak Si-kwon, DPRK ambassador to the MPR, and held a friendly talk with him.

ALTANGERAL RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR 19 FEB

OW230447 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Feb (MONTSAME) -- B. Altangeral, member of the MPRP Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, today received V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR, at the latter's request.

AYE KO DELIVERS UNION DAY SEMINAR SPEECH

BK121045 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Opening address by U Aye Ko, chairman of the 35th Union Day Celebrations Committee and secretary of the State Council, delivered at Union Day seminar held at the Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon on 11 February -- recorded]

[Summary] Distinguished union national delegates and guests: Union Day preserves the tradition of national unity and renews efforts to foster national solidarity. On the occasion of this Union Day seminar the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP] laid down three political objectives:

"1. To further consolidate and strengthen national unity;

"2. To make concerted efforts by all national groups for the national economic development; and

"3. To share national defense and security responsibilities."

The first political objective is the most basic and important factor. A review of our history shows that national unity brings about success, and national unity enables our country to exist today as an independent state. The foundation has been laid for further fostering and strengthening national unity. In 1974, the people of Burma approved the state Constitution at a referendum and unanimously accepted the leadership of the BSPP, the only political party.

Members of the armed forces are also discharging their duties for socialist construction. The Lanzin Youth Organization and the Academy for the Development of National Groups enable youths of various groups to participate in national development tasks and develop the union spirit.

On the economic front, the country's economy has improved due to implementation of economic pland through socialist democratic practice. It is necessary that these existing political, economic and organizational foundations be further strengthened by national groups to promote national unity according to the provisions of the state Constitution. The socialist democratic machinery comprising the People's Assembly and various levels of people's councils has been established to carry out the constitutional provisions. The people's councils at the local level are urged to carry out their local affairs efficiently while the People's Assembly, the State Council and other central organs of state pass decisions, laws and rules in the interest of the state. It is necessary for state organs at various levels to follow the socialist democratic practices and fully serve the interests of the people. Mass and class organizations are urged to efficiently carry out their respective tasks by accepting the leadership of the party.

Efforts are also being made to promote the culture and social development of national groups. The state organs and various class and mass organizations are urged to work for national unity by contributing to the development of culture and lifting the standard of living.

Distinguished delegates: I will now elaborate on the second objective of making concerted efforts for the country's economic development. The objective aims at developing the national economy through the participation of all national groups. The 20-year-long term economic plan and short-term plans have been laid down for the implementation of the socialist economy. Living standards in the country are expected to double by the end of the 20-year-long term economic plan. Thanks to organizations and people responsible for implementation of the economic plans at various levels, the gross national product rate surpassed the target during the third 3-year economic plan. The economic progress we expect can be attained only through the participation and cooperation of the working people and national groups in the implementation of economic plans.

At present, efforts are being made to develop and expand the country's agricultural, fish and meat sector. The surplus from these sectors can be exported to earn foreign exchange. Organizational tasks must be carried out to enable the national groups to employ modern and scientific techniques in these sectors. To attain the second objective, proportionate ownership of cooperatives, state and private sectors must be ensured in socialist economic construction. The national groups are responsible for economic development and the boosting of the standard of living of the people in accordance with the targets of the fourth 4-year economic plan to further increase the gross national product rate and national income.

"Dear respected national delegates, let me now explain the third objective: That is, for all the nationalities to share national defense and security responsibilities. As an independent and sovereign country, our most important task is national defense and security. If a country loses independence, its identity and stand also disappear. Our country, as a state which once lost its independence, has had the bitter experience of being enslaved. For this reason, in order to regain the independence we had lost, we had to sacrifice blood and sweat. We regained our independence by building national unity on the basis of patriotism and the spirit of not wanting to be slaves. After regaining independence, the armed forces and the people had to join hands to fight a different kind of threat -- from insurgencies. With the strength from our national unity we have safeguarded and maintained our independence, sovereignty and the integrity of our country.

"Today we have established a socialist democratic state under BSPP leadership for the sake of the perpetuity of the country, and to build an affluent socialist society. Insurgents, who want to destroy the constructive tasks undertaken by the people themselves in the interests of all the people, continue to disrupt the peace, tranquility and security of the people in some border areas. The state is resorting to political, diplomatic as well as military means to end the insurgency. It is working toward the goal of eradicating insurgency through the might of the people. As a result of the people joining hands with the armed forces in eliminating insurgency, the insurgents have disintegrated in the delta, the Pegu Yoma and some states and divisions.

"Moreover, efforts are being made to transform 'black' [insurgent-infested areas] into 'brown' areas, brown areas into white areas and white areas consolidated areas. The armed forces are carrying out these tasks in a heroic, outstanding, and efficient manner in the interests of the people and in accordance with the slogan: 'Fight while organizing and organize while fighting.' The people are also doing everything and providing assistance wherever possible to make the just war a success.

"Outstanding examples in this context would include people joining the people's militia and fighting heroically as well as holding mass rallies to unanimously oppose and condemn the subversive acts of the insurgents. They provide moral as well as material support for the armed forces personnel waging the just war at the frontline. Such cooperation from the people not only boosts the morale of the soldiers but also improves the combat efficiency of the people's army. Because of such distinguished efforts, the remnant insurgent forces are on the run, hiding in the remote border areas. Some, however, repenting their mistakes and seeing the truth, have returned to the legal fold. Such returnees were enthusiastically welcomed by the party, the state and the people. However, we must continue to suppress the insurgents still disrupting the people's peace, progress and prosperity, until they are completely eradicated.

"Some insurgents, after hiding in the border areas, have joined hands with blackmarketeers and profiteers and are continuing their subversive acts. Such acts disrupt the security of the border areas. Thus, for the sake of security in the border areas, in order to boost the momentum of the military campaigns, the people in such areas need to join with the armed forces and to use all means available to crush the insurgents.

"In doing so, people's militia units must be systematically expanded and developed even more than at present. As state security and national defense is improved, for the sake of peace and security in the country, we shall be able to carry out economic construction tasks successfully. Only then will we be able to work better for the progress and prosperity of the people of all nationalities.

"For the sake of eradicating insurgency, which is obstructing the development and progress of the state, as well as for any extraordinary situation, we must enhance the defense capability of the state so as to cope with any eventuality. Therefore, I must urge that organizational training and educational work must be carried out so as to motivate and enhance patriotism, national tradition and the spirit of national defense among the people of all nationalities so that they will all share the security and national defense responsibilities.

In conclusion, I would like to urge the delegates to give good and frank suggestions at the seminar so as to implement the political objectives of the 35th Union Day. [applause]

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SATTAR ARRIVES 23 FEB

BK230824 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Justice Abdus Sattar, and his entourage arrived this morning in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] in a special plane on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of U San Yu, the president and chairman of the State Council of the SRUB.

Visiting President Justice Abdus Sattar and his entourage were welcomed at Rangoon airport by President and Chairman of the State Council of Burma U San Yu, members of the State Council led by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Chairman U Maung Maung Kyaw Win of the Council of People's Justices, Chairman U Myin Maung of the Council of People's Attorneys, Chairman Y San Maung of the Council of People's Inspectors, deputy ministers and ministers of the cabinet, foreign envoys led by dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Quang Huy, Burmese ambassador to Bangladesh U Thein Win, Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Syed Najmuddin Hashim and embassy staff, and senior diplomatic officials of the embassies in Rangoon.

President Justice Abdus Sattar is accompanied by a 20-member delegation including Foreign Minister Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, Home Minister Dr M.A. Matin, adviser to the president Daud Khan Majlis and Chairman Kazi Azhar Ali of the Bangladesh Trade Corporation, and six journalists.

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN -- The International Development Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has extended U.S. $15 million to Burma to jointly carry out the crop development scheme with the assistance from the Asian Development Bank. The loan will be used for importing fertilizer for township-wide high yield paddy programs in Burma. The loan, to be repaid in 15 years including a grace period of 5 years, is interest free. The annual service charge of 0.75 percent will be charged on the loan. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Feb 82 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT FOR TV EQUIPMENT -- A memorandum of understanding, under which the Japanese Government will provide a grant of 197.53-million-yen to the Burmese Government for 1981-82 fiscal year, was exchanged in Rangoon on 16 February by Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Masatada Tachibana. The grant will be used by the information and broadcasting corporation to buy equipment necessary for expanding television broadcasting. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Feb 82 BK]

FURTHER ON DK DELEGATION TRIP TO PRC FOR TALKS

Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk Meet

BK230201 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] On 21 February 1982, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and provisional chairman of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK], with other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, met and held talks in Beijing with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, and his associates on the issue of the coalition of Kampuchean national forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. The two parties exchanged their views in detail in an atmosphere of mutual understanding for 1 and 1/2 hours, and agreed to continue the discussions.

On behalf of the two sides, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk summed up the results of this round of talks to Chinese and foreign reporters as follows:

We agreed on three points: 1) If one day we form a tripartite coalition, this coalition must have a minimum political program. 2) Should the tripartite coalition government be formed one day, it must be based on the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state, which is a full member of the United Nations. 3) The three parties enjoy their full autonomy, freedom, ideology and points of view respectively. But if they form a tripartite government, this coalition government must have a number of principles which unite all parties and define the rights and duties of each side to be respected by these parties in order to cooperate with each other in harmony.

Concerning the possibility of a Kampuchean tripartite meeting in the future, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk indicated: Chairman Khieu Samphan and I hope that there will be possibility to meet Chairman Son Sann and hold a tripartite meeting. If we cannot convene a formal conference as in Singapore, we may have a tripartite meeting. Therefore, Chairman Khieu Samphan and myself hope that Mr Son Sann agrees with our wish for a tripartite meeting as soon as possible.

AFP Reports News Conference

OW231003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Feb (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk today disclosed that China had recently provided light weapons to some 3,000 of his supporters fighting Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk was speaking to newsmen before hosting a luncheon for Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who has come to Beijing for talks on a coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian movements.

The prince, however, added that China had refused to provide his force with food supplies, suggesting instead that they turn to other countries, notably the United States and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Khieu Samphan, for his part, reiterated the three points on which he had reached agreement with Prince Sihanouk. "Any possible coalition must be based on these three points -- maintenance of the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state (Khmer Rouge), autonomy for each movement taking part, and respect for 'common rules,'" the Khmer Rouge leader said.

An alliance would have to work on the basis of "the principle of consensus" between all participants, and "important decisions would have to be taken in common," he added.

Khieu Samphan acknowledged there were differences between the three movements, but added that these should be superseded by the "common goal" -- to force some 200,000 Vietnamese troops currently in Cambodia to evacuate the country. The Khmer Rouge leader, who declined to make any comment on Son Sann's refusal to come to Beijing, is to meet tomorrow with Mr Deng. He has previously met with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and Deputy Premier Huang Hua, the foreign minister.

Prince Sihanouk had earlier said no anti-Vietnamese coalition would be set up without Son Sann. "If former Prime Minister Son Sann is not ready to join, the coalition will have to wait for Mr Son Sann," he said.

Beijing Reports on Activities

For material on 22 and 23 February talks between Khieu Samphan and Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing, speeches by Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang and Khieu Samphan at a 21 February banquet honoring the Democratic Kampuchean delegation and talks between Khieu Samphan and Zhao Ziyang and Huang Hua, vice premier of the PRC State Council and minister of foreign affairs, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 22 and 23 January issues of China DAILY REPORT.

REACTION TO ALLEGED SRV TOXIC CHEMICAL USE

Phnom Penh Commentary

BK230736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Flagrant Violations by Thai Party"]

[Text] According to military sources, during the past few days, Thai artillery has fired many toxic chemical shells into Kampuchean territory. In fact, on 11 February, at about 1800 to 1830, toxic chemical rounds fired by 105-mm artillery inside Thailand fell to the west and to the north of O Da in the Phnum Malai region on the border zone of Battambang Province, causing vomitting and fainting to 20 people.

On the afternoon of 14 February, nine toxic chemical rounds of 105-mm artillery fired from Thailand exploded on Phnum Malai. Many Kampuchean civilians suffered from chemicals, contained in shells fried from Thailand, which induced tears and vomitting. These are flagrant violations by Thailand.

Concerning successive Thai violations along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the PRK Government always strongly condemns and asks the Thai powerholders to promptly end their hostility. But the Thai party is sutbborn and pretends to know nothing about this issue. Instead they fire their artillery shells into Kampuchean territory in order to support infiltrations by Pol Pot remnants who are taking refuge in Thailand. The Thais close their eyes and never recognize their mistakes in these unfriendly acts that they have committed. On the contrary, they accuse Kampuchea and Vietnam of violating their territory. Furthermore, the Thais and the U.S. imperialists accused the Vietnamese of using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. How does the Thai side excuse their firing of toxic chemicals, obviously violating Kampuchean territory? Does this (?event) mean thief crying thief?

Therefore, the new Thai violation of Kampuchean territory is an obvious proof showing more clearly the ambition of the Thai ruling circle which opposes the PRK. Many times we have issued our stand and our correct good will to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand -- a neighbouring country. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea conforms with the Kampuchean people's sacred wish and their presence does not threaten Thai independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. But the Thai power circle follows the Beijing Chinese and the U.S. imperialists in order to oppose to the PRK. The Thais continue to assist and support Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary traitors to allow them to kill the Kampuchean people, destroy peace, stability and the Kampuchean people's livelihood once more.

We strongly condemn the barbarous acts and the unfriendly policy of the Thai powerholders for flagrantly violating the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We demand once more that the Thai authorities immediately cease all firing into Kampuchean territory and they must be held entirely responsible for all of their activities as well as all the consequences arising therefrom.

DK Health Ministry Advice

BK230813 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Advice by the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health on how to cope with the chemical weapons in the form of poisonous chemicals and toxic gas that the Vietnamese enemy is systematically applying everywhere -- dated 16 February]

[Text] We are now entering the fourth dry season. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are in a total impasse. In the military field, they have suffered strategic defeats. They are struggling tactically by mobilizing forces to try to initiate attacks against us in some areas in order to postpone their defeat. However, they have suffered successive defeats in all these attempts. Thus, in addition to launching all kinds of maneuvers to resist our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and our people, the Vietnamese enemy has intensified the use of chemical weapons -- poisonous chemicals and toxic gas -- in all areas in a systematic manner, such as sending airplanes to spray toxic chemicals from the air, stealthily pouring toxic chemicals into rivers, streams, streamlets, ponds, reservoirs and wells -- which are sources of water that our people use every day -- and sending its agents, such as those Vietnamese men and women who mingle among our people to poison cakes, vegetables, fruits and food and mix toxic chemicals with commodities, such as detergent powder, in order systematically to kill our people. In some areas, the Vietnamese enemy has placed toxic canisters and mines in order to poison and kill our people who pass by these areas. For example, from 25 January to 13 February, the Vietnamese enemy sent airplanes to spread toxic chemicals over our people's villages in Leach District of Pursat Province, causing serious injury to a number of inhabitants and slight injury to some others.

In this connection, the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health wishes to give the following advice:

1. Disseminate among our male and female combatants and people the views concerning the Vietnamese enemy's impasse and strategic defeats in the military field and its attempt to get out of this impasse by resorting to the use of chemical weapons -- poisonous chemicals and toxic gas;

2. Take concrete and effective measures, such as:

A. Precautions in the use of water, vegetables, food and cakes and in traveling to any area where the Vietnamese enemy might be able to use toxic gas;

B. Readiness to provide treatment to any victim by, first, giving prompt treatment as available following the previous advice of the Ministry of Public Health, and, second, bringing the victim to a hospital quickly for treatment. Normally the medics can cure any victim who is promptly sent to the hospital.

[Signed] Dr Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of public health of Democratic Kampuchea

16 February 1982

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON PCF CONGRESS PARTICIPATION

BK230450 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Interview granted to a station correspondent by Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on success of the KPRP delegation's participation in the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France in Paris -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Recently you led the KPRP delegation to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France [PCF]. Would you please comment on the results and significance of our delegation's participation in this congress?

[Answer] It is the first time that the KPRP had the chance to send its representatives to attend the PCF Congress which is a strong party in Europe. Participation in the 24th PCF Congress as well as my presence in France were very important.

First, as a representative of the KPRP, I was given a great honor by the French communists and workers during the congress and the meeting to welcome our delegation. I delivered speeches at the welcoming meeting and at the 24th PCF Congress expressing the solidarity and support of the Kampuchean party and workers for the PCF and French workers.

I know that the 24th PCF Congress was successful. The congress expressed its unity with the political report of Comrade George Marchais who is the PCF general secretary. Concurrently, I noted that the congress was unanimous on important, large international issues such as the situation in Poland and El Salvador. These are the main impressions of the KPRP.

Besides participating in the PCF Congress, my presence in Paris was sooner than expected because I am a diplomat among the high-ranking PRK leaders. I did not think that I could be present in Paris in 1982. As a diplomat, I thought that I would have the possibility to go there only after diplomatic relations were established. But due to the strong influence of PCF, I had the chance to go to Paris even before the establishment of diplomatic relations with the French Government. During that occasion, although it was unofficial, I met a number of personalities of the Socialist Party which presently rules France, responsible personalities of the French Government and the Foreign Ministry. During these meetings, although they were unofficial, I told them of the irreversible situation in Kampuchea. I also reiterated that there is no Kampuchean problem as raised by the Chinese and the ASEAN countries. On this point, I questioned whether they consider the revival of the Kampuchean people or the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as the Kampuchean problem?

I told them that if they consider the revival of the Kampuchean people as the Kampuchean problem they must accept a genocidal regime unprecedented in history. If they contemplate the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as the Kampuchean problem there would be Thai, Philippine, German, Japanese, Western German [as heard] problems and issues related to a number of countries in which there are foreign troops present as in Kampuchea. After all these indications, I reiterated that there is no Kampuchean problem to be solved at the United Nations or at an international conference, but there are solutions for Southeast Asia because at present it is there the situation is threatened by Chinese expansionists in collusion with the imperialists. Therefore, there is the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia to be solved. I indicated all of this to them and I noted that the French are also concerned with this problem.

I raised the issue between Indochina and China which has to be solved separately. Another issue is between Indochina and ASEAN in order to find solutions for peace and stability in Southeast Asia without interference from countries outside of this region. Conferences must proceed in two forms and steps: The regional conference between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries with Burma's participation and the international conference to recognize and guarantee all resolutions of the regional conference.

On this issue, I told them about the Indochinese countries' concern for relations with Thailand because it shares land and sea borders with Indochina. I told them about our good will toward Thailand. We want Thailand to comply with a number of conditions, that is, to end its collusion with China, to stop using, assisting, giving refuge and foodstuffs to Pol Pot troops and Khmer reactionaries and to gather them in one area.

In exchange for Thailand's compliance with these conditions, Kampuchea and Vietnam will comply with a number of conditions. Some of the Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Kampuchea. If the two parties want to ensure more security than that, they should discuss a demilitarized zone under international guarantee or supervision acceptable to the two sides.

The French officials with whom I met and talked paid close attention to these issues. My impressions on the attitude of these French officials are as follows:

1. Concerning Southeast Asia, the French Government of Mr Mitterrand's Socialist Party pays attention to the role of the Indochinese countries of which Kampuchea is one. They recognize the irreversible situation in Kampuchea.

Thus, there are good signs that relations between France and Kampuchea might be brought about. However, we must not be too optimistic because it would not be today. We might have to wait for quite a long time on this problem, but it would be impossible that France would turn to support Pol Pot or to place its hopes or confidence in the other reactionary Khmers. But, we must not be overconfident in this matter.

The French paid particular attention to the problem of Southeast Asia. These officials told me that the French Government does not want to do anything to add to the tension in Southeast Asia. France wants Southeast Asia to be a region of peace and stability and wants the countries in the region to normalize their relations. I told them that the point of view of the French Socialist Party's government conformed with that of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries which also want peace and stability. I told them that since there are two different formulae concerning the desire for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, I do not know which one the French Government accepts. These two different formulae are:

The first formula, which belongs to China and the ASEAN, wants peace and stability in Southeast Asia through the overthrow of the Phnom Penh government as they have tried and are trying with the formation of a coalition government of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk.

I told them that if the Mitterrand government accepts this formula, it would be a big mistake. It would be a big mistake and not only would it not contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but would also cause the situation in Southeast Asia to become more tense. This is the first formula concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The second formula is the negotiations proposed by the Indochinese countries. However, it should be clearly defined that no Kampuchean problem would be discussed at these negotiations. It would first be a regional conference and then an international conference. Not only the Kampuchean problem but many problems of interest to the two sides would be discussed at these negotiations. I am of the opinion that if France accepts this formula, the French Government might play a significant role in bringing about peace and stability to Southeast Asia. This was the point that I stressed. I stressed the solution of problems in Southeast Asia, not the Kampuchean problem.

In addition to meeting with the (?PCF) personages and attending the PCF Congress, I also carried out important work, that is, work concerning Khmer residents in France. I would like to inform you that when I arrived in Paris, aside from the PCF officials and the Vietnamese and Lao diplomatic corps, I was greeted by a large crowd of members of Khmer patriotic associations in Paris. There are now three associations of our patriots. The first group is headed by Dr Kim Vieng; the second group is led by Professor Keng Vansak; and the third group if led by Dr Lok Chay. Both the committees of these three associations and the other Khmer residents went to welcome me at the airport in Paris.

The three associations organized a reception and a meeting in which I made a speech which lasted for 3 hours and 5 minutes and caused great surprise to the Khmer intellectuals and refugees in Paris. This is because they used to speak about the death of Khmers and the Khmers under the Vietnamese colonialists, but no one knows better than those who stayed in Kampuchea. During my trip to France, a number of intellectuals went with me. They are intellectuals who remained in the country and those who used to reside in France but returned to our country during the Pol Pot era, such as Comrade Sieng Saran, the assistant to the foreign minister. Thus, they could see [words indistinct]. They know that those who are in the country are also as patriotic as those living outside the country. I was told that the number of Khmer refugees and membership of the patriotic associations in Paris has increased. The chairmen of the three associations told me that during my presence in Paris, more people joined our associations. This is because they have become more aware of the real situation in Kampuchea.

Concerning the reactionaries, frankly speaking, Son Sann was also in Paris when I was there. One and a half days after my arrival, the reactionaries held meeting at Son Sann's residence in order to prepare a demonstration against my trip. There are now 45,000 Khmer people taking refuge in France. Of these 45,000 people, Son Sann could mobilize only 18 persons to stage a demonstration. But, since this number is too small for a demonstration, they cancelled it. This was a most serious setback to the Son Sann group and the reactionary Khmers who acted on the instigation of the imperialists. Nobody prevented the Son Sann group from staging this demonstration. It was because they are weak and we are strong. If they were strong, they might be able to stage a demonstration against my visit to Paris. Those 18 persons that Son Sann could mobilize of the 45,000 people there are former generals of the U.S. imperialists. This is a weak point of the enemy. I do not tell lies to the comrades on this radio. You might have heard yourselves that neither the French nor the American radio broadcast any reaction by the reactionary Khmers in Paris. They broadcast only the welcome that the Kampuchean residents in France accorded the visit by the delegation that I led. I do not lie, I do not say anything different from the facts.

I would like to tell you about the refugees' living conditions. In telling you about this, I am not trying to obstruct anyone who wants to escape to France, but I want to talk about the truth in France. In saying this, I do not mean that I criticize the capitalist regime in France.

The reactionaries such as the Son Sann, Sihanouk and Pol Pot groups always make propaganda instigating Khmer people and intellectuals to escape to France. They tell them that France is heaven. I also said it. I told Khmer refugees that France is an enjoyable country, but only for the rich who can afford it. It is not enjoyable for everybody. I recognize that France is a heaven, but it is a heaven for those people who can afford it but not for everybody.

After meeting and listening to my more than 3-hour speech, Khmer refugees organized a party (?for the delegation).

(?We) spent a long time meeting each other and understanding each other. Many of our Khmer patriots want to return to our country. I told them to be a little bit patient. (?I said) that if we were to take them back to kill and maltreat them as Pol Pot did (?it would not be difficult to do). The government can hire planes to facilitate their living, therefore they must be a little bit patient. The government does not abandon them. All of them replied that living in France is difficult for them. There are more than 2 million French unemployed. Some of the (?Khmer refugees) were fired because of small mistakes or for coming to work a little bit late, I realize it.

As an example, there was a high school teacher who came to meet me. He told me that at present he has a job cutting tree branches along the streets. It is his duty to climb trees and trim branches in order to made the streets attractive. Thus a Khmer teacher became a cutter of tree branches for the French. Some Khmer doctors are in charge of cleaning chamber pots and washing laundry in French hospitals, cleaning subway cars and collecting garbage for the French. I noted that a number of Khmers living in France who were fooled by the reactionaries are very disappointed. A number of them committed suicide by hanging. During my visit there, a number of French communists as well as some members of the Association for Development of Relations With Kampuchea told me that a number of Khmers who fled the country would commit suicide if the Phnom Penh government does not take them back home, because their situation is like a (?small) boat at sea which can neither advance nor turn back.

Concerning this issue, I did not have an answer for them. But for those who went to study and fled before 1979, I told them to be patient, the government (?always pays attention to them). For myself, I believe that we do not want to see Khmer (?residents) and intellectuals suffer in France. In the past, the reactionaries made a lot of efforts to (?make propaganda) saying that life outside the country is always easy. These refugees told me that there are more difficulties in (?living in France) than in (?refugee camps). As mentioned above, I do not intend to stop people from fleeing abroad. But this is a fact.

In sum, my participation to the CPF Congress was very important. It was the first time that our party and government had the chance to send their representatives to attend a CPF Congress. It was also the first visit of a Kampuchean diplomat in France.

SPK DISCUSSES INDOCHINESE RELATIONS WITH ASEAN

BK230329 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Feb (SPK) -- The fifth conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane was crowned with brilliant success. It once again showed the desire of the Kampuchea, Vietnamese and Lao people to rebuild their countries after they were destroyed by war.

The three Indochinese countries have again manifested their good will in maintaining good-neighbor relations with the Southeast Asian countries in the interest of peace, stability and happiness of the peoples in the region and the rest of the world. The communique of the conference stressed that the Indochinese peoples always respect the friendship with the Thai people and wish to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand in the interest of each country and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries are prepared to examine and support any initiative, from whatever quarter, that contributes to stabilizing the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The joint communique, stressing the position of the three Indochinese countries, said the Indochinese countries are doing their best so that, together with other countries in the region, they may build new relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence between states of different political regimes. At the 36th UN General Assembly, the Lao foreign minister, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, put forward a 7-point proposal aiming at gradually turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Vientiane ministerial conference reflects the aspiration of the Indochinese countries to restore peace to rebuild their countries. The peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world share their aspiration which, however, counters the interest of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism. What U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism want is war in order to achieve their expansionist ambition. For this reason, they sow dissension between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states and incite the latter to a confrontation with the Indochinese countries. The Indochinese peoples and the peoples of the ASEAN countries are not deceived by this plot. The joint communique stressed that the expansionist policy of the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism is the cause of the tension in Southeast Asia, not the differences between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries.

For their national independence and peace, the three Indochinese countries are determined to struggle against the policy of aggression and intervention of the Beijing reactionary circles in league with U.S. imperialism. The militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries in their common struggle has borne fruit. To defend national independence, sovereignty, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is necessary for the peoples of this region to unite against the intervention of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. In the interest of peace, cooperation and stability, the Indochinese peoples are holding out their hand to all nations and, as the joint communique of the three Indochinese foreign ministers stressed, they welcome the trend existing within the five ASEAN states in favor of a dialogue.

DK FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES VIENTIANE FORUM

BK210706 [Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Feb 82

["Statement by the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denouncing the Hanoi Vietnamese Clique's Farce in Vientiane" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi Vietnamese staged another awkward farce in Vientiane: Their so-called Vietnamese foreign minister's conference with the Vientiane and Phnom Penh puppets. This was a threadbare farce, but they ordered their two puppets to applaud and acclaim that this was a new development. In fact, this Vientiane farce was staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese for the following reasons, in a continuation of their perfidious maneuvers:

1. To bury the Kampuchean problem caused by their aggression by claiming that there is only conflict between them and Thailand.

2. To avoid the implementation of the UN resolution, which demands the total withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea.

3. To divide the ranks of peace- and justice-loving countries which support the struggle for national defense waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, particularly the ranks of the ASEAN countries, in an attempt to weaken the pressure on them and to make these countries stop supporting the struggle for the national defense of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government vehemently denounces and condemns this Vientiane farce and the maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese. There is currently no sign that the Hanoi clique wants to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolution. On the contrary, the clique clings to the use of law of the jungle by further suppressing and massacring the Kampuchean people and intensifying its most atrocious war of aggression, expansion and genocide in Kampuchea. Its activities and proposals in the international arena are only attempts to make others accept its invasion of and aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. It is well known that whenever it faces difficulties, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique resorts to devious maneuvers to hoodwink others. World public opinion will never fall for its tricks.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government is convinced that all the peace and justice-loving countries throughout the world will continue to apply pressure to Vietnam and take stronger measures to force it to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea, in accordance with the UN resolution, and will give more support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Democratic Kampuchea, 18 February 1982.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 15-21 FEB RELEASED

BK220227 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 15-21 February reporting period:

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1441 GMT on 20 February reports that solidarity production groups in the province have built two pumping stations, one in Svay Rieng District and the other in Kompong Rou, to water hundreds of hectares of rice. During the last rainy season, the province grew 98,750 hectares of rice. At 1437 GMT on 18 February SPK reports that peasants in the province have sold 6,100 tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 21 February reports that peasants in the province have transplanted 128 hectares of dry season rice.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports at 0400 GMT on 21 February that the trade office in Phnom Penh District has set up five wharehouses to store paddy bought from the peasants. This season's target is 450 tons. Phnom Penh SPK at 0400 GMT on 18 February reports that 6,800 hectares of rice have been harvested in Phnom Penh District. The authorities have provided 1,400 tons of chemical fertilizer and other materials to the peasants, who have already planted 1,000 hectares of early rice.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 20 February reports that 24,100 hectares of rice has been harvested in Banteay Meas District and 35.5 hectares of dry season rice transplanted. Peasants have also planted 250 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables. SPK at 1450 GMT on 17 February cites Kampot delegate Van Phan's recent address to the National Assembly in which he said that the province has sufficient food and has even sold some to the state. The 1981 plan was 88.4 percent completed. The people cultivated 10,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and the authorities provided 8,000 tons of seeds, 100 pumps and fuel to help with production.

Kompong Cham: In Memot District, according to Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 19 February, more than 23,000 tons of paddy had been harvested from 11,000 hectares when harvesting ended in mid-January. Nearly 6,000 hectares of rainy season rice had yielded an average of 2.5 tons per hectare. By mid-February peasants had sold 5,000 tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 17 February reports that 33,615 hectares of rice has been harvested for a yield of almost 50,000 tons. Of this about 3,000 tons have been sold to the state. By the end of January 2,000 hectares of dry season rice had been planted.

Takeo: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 15 February reports that by the beginning of February 3,890 hectares of land had been tilled in Prey Kabbas District. Out of a target of 6,000 hectares almost 4,000 hectares have been transplanted.

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports at 0400 GMT on 15 February that the provincial trade office has bought 4,420 tons of paddy from the people against a target of 8,000 hectares.

Prey Veng: SPK reports at 0358 GMT on 16 February that the provincial trade office has purchased 7,880 tons of paddy from the peasants against the plan of 13,000 tons. The office also plans to buy 200 tons of green beans, 50 tons of palm sugar and 1,000 cubic meters of wood.

Koh Kong: SPK at 0402 GMT on 15 February cites the speech by National Assembly delegate Yay Soey to the recent assembly session in which he said that peasants grew 8,000 hectares of rice in 1981.

Mondolkiri: SPK at 0414 GMT on 19 February cites a delegate from the province, Chan Yoeun, as saying at the recent National Assembly session that the cultivated land area increased by 740 hectares in 1981 and that peasants were able to plant 1,620 hectares of rainy season rice, 1,240 hectares of broadcast rice and 450 hectares of other crops. There are 1,370 buffalo and 1,860 cattle in the province.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETINGS ON USSR ARMY DAY

BK230338 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Greetings message from Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR, to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, national defense minister of the USSR, on Soviet Army Day anniversary -- dated 23 February]

[Text] Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Red Army of the USSR, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the entire LPLA Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to heartily extend to you, comrade, and, through you, to all fraternal cadres and combatants in the entire Soviet Armed Forces, militant solidarity warm salutations and best wishes.

Over the past 64 years, thanks to the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU -- noble and glorious Leninist party -- the Soviet Army and Navy, together with the heroic Soviet people, have written new pages of history and have continuously scored magnificent achievements in the struggle in the cause of communist construction. They have become indomitable, vanguard combatants of the era and have opened a path advancing to socialism and communism, thereby building their country into the strongest country in the world. They have become an army with prosperous fighting experiences and which is equipped with modern techniques and which firmly grasps and incessantly promotes and expands the advanced military sciences of invincible Marxism-Leninism. They serve as an example of fighting and construction for the armies of proletarian class and of various oppressed and intimidated countries in the world.

With prosperous and strong economic and defense potential and with advanced science and technology, the Soviet Army and Navy have now become invincible armed forces with sufficient strength to safeguard the Soviet people's revolutionary gains and to fulfill their noble international obligations in the defense of various countries in the socialist community and in the maintenance of world peace. They have positively struggled to implement a peace plan with a view to stepping up the process of detente vigorously and to checking imperialism, with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains who have colluded with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in opposing the revolution and waging a new world war.

As close comrades, our Lao Army and people have always followed, in a spirit of joy and confidence, the growth and development of the Soviet Army and Navy. In this joyous atmosphere, the various Lao People's Armed Forces wish the Soviet Armed Forces, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by beloved and respected Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and great achievements in the cause of building and maintaining communism in the Soviet Union and in fulfilling their noble, glorious international obligations.

In their revolutionary cause, the Lao Army and people have profoundly acknowledged that all their achievements and victories are results of the great, effective support and assistance given by the Soviet Army and people and by other fraternal socialist countries. On this occasion, I would like to express profound thanks and gratitude, on behalf of the LPLA and the Lao people, to the party, government, army and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for the aforesaid great and precious support and assistance.

I wish for the daily growth of the Soviet Army's strength. May the relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union be everlasting! I wish the comrade minister good health and new, still greater success in your noble, glorious cause.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

Vientiane, 23 February 1982

VNA REPORT ON CHEMICALS FIRED INTO PRK DENIED

BK231154 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A 21 February VNA report, citing SPK, alleges that on 11 and 14 February Thailand fired 105-mm artillery shells containing toxic chemicals into an area south of Phnum Malai, causing severe vomiting to 20 local people. Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun rejects the allegation as totally false. He denies that Thailand has such ammunition in its inventory and adds that Thailand has never sought to obtain such ammunition. In addition, Thailand has never fired artillery shells into the area in question.

It is to be noted that VNA's groundless accusation was made in order to divert attention from the condemnation from the people of the world about Vietnam's use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos. In addition, this shameless fabrication against Thailand shows that Vietnam has no sincere desire to maintain good relations with Thailand as it has claimed repeatedly or as appeared in the statement of the foreign ministers of the three Incochinese countries issued in Vientiane.

SRV ENVOY INFORMED OF IMPOUNDMENT OF AN-26

BK221518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Thailand today formally informed Vietnam that it would impound -- pending further investigation -- a Soviet-made military aircraft that crash-landed in Thai territory adjacent to Cambodia on February 11 with 13 Vietnamese soldiers on board.

Thai official sources said the message was conveyed to Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son by Thai Deputy Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Chawan Chawanit, acting as director general of the Thai Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

Hanoi had demanded the "prompt return" of the two-engine Antonov-26 and its crew, saying the team were en route from Phnom Penh to Vietnam when they "lost contact." A Vietnamese mechanic died after the plane belly-flopped in a tapioca field, 50 kilometres (31 miles) inside the Thai border district of Sa Kaeo.

A brief Thai Foreign Ministry statement said Mr. Chawan, during a meeting at the ministry this afternoon, informed the Vietnamese ambassador of the findings of a preliminary investigation by the Supreme Command.

Sources said Mr. Chawan made it clear that Thai military investigators had found that the Soviet-made transport aircraft had not strayed into Thailand accidentally and that the plane and its crew would be held until a satisfactory explanation was obtained. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila earlier said that Thailand was prepared to return the plane and its passengers if it could be established beyond doubt that there was no ill-intention in the incident.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON SRV PLANE INTRUSION

BK190930 [Editorial Report] Three Thai language papers -- MATICHON, THAI RAT and MATUPHUM -- on 17 and 18 February carry editorials commenting on the crashlanding of a Vietnamese Soviet-made Antonov-26 transport plane which took place in the border province of Prachin Buri on 11 February.

The 17 February MATICHON editorial, entitled "The Strong Fence of the Nation," hails the action taken by the Thai military in dealing with the incident with "beautiful military and political success." It notes: "The incident has proved the effectiveness of the country's fence along the Thai-Kampuchean border and convinced the Thai people of the defense capabilities of the Thai Armed Forces."

The editorial continues: "Thailand has proved to the world that it does not want to quarrel or engage in any conflict with Vietnam. Thailand is ready to forgive Vietnam if the latter harbors no ill will toward Thailand."

The editorial concludes by saying: "The situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border is very delicate." As long as the fighting continues inside Kampuchea, both intentional and unintentional intrusions and shellings inside Thai territory are unavoidable. Therefore, we must always be prepared to win a quick victory in case of aggression or violation of our territory. Meanwhile, the Thai Government must be truly neutral in dealing with the Kampuchean problem, otherwise the other side will be able to find a pretext to launch aggression or create a war situation."

The 17 February THAI RAT editorial, entitled "The Vietnamese Plane," says the Thai authorities investigating the crashlanding of the Vietnamese transport plane at Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province, found no evidence that the violation of Thai airspace was intentional. The paper says the authorities believe that the plane strayed into Thailand and have suggested that the plane and its crew be returned to Vietnam. Although relations between Thailand and Vietnam are not very smooth, the way that Thailand is handling the incident shows in the eyes of the world's people that Thailand wants good relations and genuine peace for this region.

"The Thai side has not taken any action -- which it would legally be entitled to do -- against the Vietnamese plane which was violating Thai airspace. Ironically, Vietnam has clamorously demanded the return of the plane in an aggressive and unfriendly manner, even going so far as to accuse that the Thai side forced the plane to land inside Thailand.

"As a matter of fact, the Thai side should take this opportunity to tell the world what Vietnam is doing in Kampuchea. The presence of Vietnamese warplanes or transport aircraft in Kampuchea shows that Kampuchea has lost its sovereignty and is under Vietnamese control."

The 18 February MATUPHUM editorial, entitled "The Policy Unity," notes that statements by the government and the military on the crashlanding of the Vietnamese plane seem contradictory. It quotes Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as saying: "The plane will be returned to Vietnam at the latter's request" despite of the fact that the investigation has not yet been completed.

The editorial says: "It is believed that General Athit does not want his statement to blame any party. Of course, his statement is based on his sense of patriotism and an attempt to ease the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Regardless of General Athit's good intention, it is suggested that the government review its policy-making procedures, particularly in cases dealing with big problems like the Vietnamese plane's crashlanding. This job should be handled by the agency that is directly responsible for the maintenance of foreign relations -- the Foreign Ministry -- because any matter pertaining to international politics is complicated and must be executed through wise diplomatic maneuvers to ensure the country's stability."

The editorial continues: "Whether General Athit's statement on this issue is in line with the government's foreign policy or not, such a hasty statement has created grave concern over the lines that divide the responsibilities and duties of all government agencies."

NATION REVIEW ANALYZES SRV 'AGGRESSIVE ACTS'

BK220210 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnamese Escalating Provocation"]

[Text] If in writing about the Vietnamese military plane intruding into Thailand and crashing here, we strongly urged goodwill and a logical approach, we have been foolish; but we still maintain it is better to be foolish than to be illogical or show ill will. The Vietnamese, it appears now, seem to have borrowed an idea from the Chinese and are trying to teach Thailand a lesson. Again, if Hanoi will pardon us, let us be logical. There have been: 1) intrusion of Thai airspace and the crash, 2) incursion of Vietnamese troops into Thailand, 3) the dropping of "yellow rain" from a Vietnamese plane on Thai territory on two occasions.

If these are not aggressive acts, we do not know what they are. And to hide their own inhuman act of dropping yellow dust or "bio-toxins" over Thai territory, Hanoi has made the ridiculous charge that Thailand is lobbing shells with toxic chemicals across the border into Kampuchea: Those of us in Thailand know very well we do not have chemical weapons and that accusation against Thailand was made to cover up its own use of "yellow rain." Phnom Penh Foreign Minister Hun Sen is on record stating clearly that the Vietnamese forces must clear the Thai area across the border if they are to subdue the Khmer Rouge. And, possibly, he was only unwittingly revealing a plan that had been worked out in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese command.

The Vietnamese are inviting a confrontation -- no, they are/forcing/ [slantlines denote italics as published] a confrontation with the Thai Armed Forces. The three points we have mentioned above in chronological order clearly show that the Vietnamese are escalating the provocations. The battle-hardened Vietnamese war machine has failed, during three dry seasons, to mop up the ill-equipped Khmer Rouge guerrillas. And, right now in the fourth dry season, they are again being frustrated. Time is not on the side of Hanoi because the Soviet Union is not exactly a cornucopia of arms and money and, further, the latest news from Beijing suggests that Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan have agreed to work together. Son Sann has already agreed to a loose coalition and he may accept the new formula worked out in Beijing.

This must be deeply worrying the Politburo in Hanoi. From the Kremlin's point of view, despite all the advantages of keeping Vietnam as its surrogate in this region, the priority is not high -- Afghanistan where Soviet soldiers are dying and events in Poland take precedence in Moscow over the Kampuchean war. Vietnamese leaders are fully aware of this problem. They are also aware that if a proper coalition front is formed between the three Khmer anti-Vietnamese factions, arms may openly reach the Khmer Rouge and there are several countries like the members of ASEAN who may be sending much needed food and medical supplies.

What is even worse from Hanoi's point of view is that they cannot afford to mis-read China's mood. We do not pretend to be able to second-guess Beijing, but it is not necessary for Thailand to do so. But for Hanoi it is essential not only to work out what are China's options and which one she will take if the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea continue their series of provocations going even to the limit of spraying toxins over Thai territory. We are using the word "limit" in the full meaning of the word because there is a /limit/ [slantlines denote italics as published] to which the Vietnamese can go.

CONTRADICTIONS OF SRV STATEMENT AT VIENTIANE NOTED

BK221155 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach's Statement"]

[Text] On the surface of it, the statement made by the Vietnamese Government at the recent so-called conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane that Vietnam respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand should be welcomed. But on closer study the contradictions in the statement become apparent.

Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity is violated nearly everyday by artillery shells, mortar, small arms being fired into Thailand by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Not only has there been property damage and loss of lives, but Thai villagers all along the Thai-Kampuchean border have at one time or another had to be evacuated and have not been able to lead their normal lives.

On 11 February, a Vietnamese military plane violated Thai airspace and crashlanded in Thailand about 50 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Earlier, on 16 December, a Vietnamese plane had dropped bombs on Thai territory at Pont Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. On 17 February about 300 Vietnamese with Heng Samrin troops entered Thai territory at Sap Tari Vilage, Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province and killed 5 border patrol policemen.

The incidents enumerated are recent ones, but similar incidents have been taking place for the last 3 years since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in December 1978, overthrew the government in Phnom Penh and installed the Heng Samrin regime in its place. One result of that action is that Vietnam's western border, instead of ending at Kampuchea, now extends across Kampuchea and reaches the Thai border. Therefore, since 1979 there have been heavily armed Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Kampuchean border many hundreds of kilometers from Vietnam.

Because Vietnam has occupied Kampuchea with around 200,000 troops, now for more than 3 years there has been growing resistance from patriotic nationalist Kampuchean forces. Vietnam has been trying to suppress these forces, but the forces have grown in number rather than being weakened. Thailand is sympathetic to these nationalist forces because Thailand along with other peace-loving countries of the world cannot accept that one country may use military force to overthrow the government of another country because that government holds policies which it does not like. This Vietnam did with the Kampuchean Government despite the fact that the Vietnamese Government had given full support and sanctuaries to the Khmer Rouge all along.

These then are several of the many contradictions present in the Kampuchean situation which should be a background to the Vietnamese statement concerning Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We too would like to emphasize that we would believe such a statement once all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Kampuchea. No Vietnamese troops can then fire into Thailand, no border patrol police troopers would then be killed by them, and no Antonov-26 will have the opportunity to allegedly stray into Thailand.

DISCREPANCIES ON POL POT'S HEALTH REPORTED

AFP Reports Hospitalization

BK221144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Pol Pot, the hardline ideologist of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, has recovered from the high blood pressure which had him hospitalized in Bangkok, but his health is still poor, informed diplomatic sources here said today. The name of the hospital which treated Pol Pot, generally believed to have the most responsibility for the bloody massacres in Cambodia when his regime was in power from 1975 to 1979, is unknown.

The 54-year-old leader has had at least two secrecy-shrouded stays in hospitals, once in December and once at the beginning of this month, the second hospitalization lasting for "some time," the sources said.

Khieu Samphan Denies Reports

OW230905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 23, (KYODO) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan Tuesday denied press reports that the resistance group's armed forces commander Pol Pot is in a Bangkok hospital for unidentified illness.

"He (Pol Pot) is not in Bangkok," Khieu Samphan said but added: "Fighting in jungles is severe. Soldiers cannot enjoy good health all the time."

Without going into details, Khieu Samphan said, "Nobody can escape malaria in jungles. Mr. Pol Pot has been working continuously but he runs fevers once in a while."

Khieu Samphan is now in Beijing for talks with Prince Sihanouk on the proposed formation of a coalition government against the Vietnam-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

There has been few word on what Pol Pot has been up to since he was replaced by Khieu Samphan as prime minister in December 1979.

Pol Pot is accused of mass murders of his countrymen during his 1975-79 reign of terror.

COMMUNIST STRONGHOLDS IN SOUTH CAPTURED

BK230654 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Two largest communist strongholds in southern Thailand were captured by government forces over the weekend following a day-long fierce battle and exchange of gunfire. They are Camp 508 on Chong Chang Mountain in Ban Na San District and Camp 511 in Kanchanadit District, both in Surat Thani Province.

Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Lilanon says that about 4,000 troopers were employed in the operation against the two communist strongholds. The operation was carried out under the codename of Tai Rom Yen 9. Meanwhile, a military report says that government forces have confiscated about 9,000 rounds of M-60 ammunition, 46,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition, food and medical supplies. It says that 8 government troops were killed and 34 others were injured. No casualties on the communist side have been reported.

KHUN SA REPORTED TO BE HIDING IN BURMA NEAR BORDER

BK190413 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Opium warlord Khun Sa is hiding in a jungle inside Burma, about five kms from the Thai-Burmese border opposite Ban Hin Taek, a military spokesman said yesterday.

Col Somsak Srisupandist of the Supreme Command said Khun Sa and a large number of his Shan United Army (SUA) troops are now hiding in an area called Khun Samsao. He said the deep jungle which is between the border and the Mae Sai River in Burma is inaccessible by the Burmese forces which are massing along the other side of the river.

Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon recently set up a new centre to maintain security and improve the standard of living of the villagers in the three provinces of Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son, Col Somsak said. The new centre is specially assigned to provide protection to tribesmen in 12 northern villages, including Ban Hin Taek and Ban Mae Salong where there are remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Party of Kuomintang, according to Col Somsak.

The Kuomintang remnants were previously engaged in drug trafficking like the SUA whose former stronghold was at Ban Hin Taek.

The centre, called the Northern Prevention and Development Centre, replaces Headquarters 04 which was formerly responsible for northern hilltribe people.

THAI FISHING BOAT ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

OW221605 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- Vietnam has allowed the Chareonrat 5 fishing boat of Thailand and its two fishermen to return to their country. The boat was recently drifted by typhoon into the territorial waters of Kien Giang Province in southern Vietnam.

The local administration helped the Thai fishermen repair their boat and gave then the necessary assistance.

The Thai Embassy in Hanoi sent representatives to the spot to enquire into the situation and meet the fishermen on the boat.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH NGUYEN LAM

OW221613 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 22 -- During his visit to Vietnam, N.K. Baybakov, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R, and his party held working session with Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning; and other leading officials of the Vietnam Commission for Planning. The two sides discussed matters relating to the promotion of the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, especially in the field of planning.

N.K. Baybakov and his party also paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS USSR ARMY, NAVY DAY

OW221620 VNA in English 1456 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of defence, has sent a message to his Soviet counterpart, Marshal D.F. Ustinov, greeting the 64th Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23). The message says: "In the 64 years of its existence marked with wonderful exploits under the direct leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Army and Navy have constantly grown in all fields, firmly defending the gains of the socialist revolution and the peaceful labour to build the material and technical basis of communism in the beautiful and prosperous land of the great Lenin.

"The Soviet people and their armed forces have always upheld the noble proletarian internationalism, siding with the peoples and armed forces in the fraternal socialist community and strongly supporting and actively helping other nations in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The Vietnamese People's Armed Forces are filled with joy and confidence in face of the incomparable growth of the Soviet army and navy and proud of the growing friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and armed forces. We have done and will do our best to contribute to the constant consolidation and enhancement of these fine fraternal relations."

The message expressed the profound and sincere gratitude of the Vietnam People's Army and entire people to the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government, people and armed forces for their constant and devoted support and very great and effective assistance.

LEADERS THANK TSEDENBAL FOR SUKHE BATOR ORDER

OW221513 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent a message to Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, thanking him for the conferment of the Sukhe Bator order on them.

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says: "We regard this as a high appreciation of the Vietnamese party's and people's contribution to the enhancement and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism, as well as a great encouragement to our party and people as a whole, in our socialist construction and national defence."

'SOCIALIST COMMUNITY' CALLED MAINSTAY OF POLAND

OW221255 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- NHAN DAN today, in an extensive article on the situation in Poland, described the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole as the strongest mainstay of the Polish people and their primary factor of success in settling the present crisis. The paper says:

The Polish situation has brought into focus the sharp contrast between the war-mongering, aggressive and interventionist policy of U.S.-led imperialism and the foreign policy for peace, friendship and cooperation pursued by the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community.

Taking advantage of difficulties and mistakes in the process of socialist construction in Poland, the imperialists and their henchmen have created a tragedy and committed towering crimes in Poland. Polish communists and the Polish peoples as a whole after many painful days have been forced to take drastic measures to remove the danger of a civil war, save socialism and foil the class enemy's vicious schemes. Now, coming out of the crisis, the Polish society bears deep wounds in all fields, economic, social and ideological, but the entire people are tidying up their beloved country. To correct mistakes and overcome the crisis is a very complicated work, and to cope with their consequences is no easy matter. In their life-and-death struggle to defend the gains of socialism, the Polish people are surmounting great obstacles. The U.S. imperialists, mad at the failure of their subversive scheme against Poland, have taken a series of cruel moves of retaliation and sabotage.

However, the Polish people, in these difficult moments of their country, have on their side many brothers, friends and comrades of the same class and ideal, the biggest one of whom, who given them the strongest support, is the Soviet Union. And sharing this cause with the Soviet Union is the rest of the socialist community. Poland's own efforts are a primary, decisive factor to overcome the disaster. The Soviet Union's support is an international factor of prime importance ensuring Poland's success and its advance. That is why the enemies of socialism are frenziedly opposing the Soviet Union and making all sorts of slander to smear this great socialist country, the firm mainstay of world peace and revolution. Lenin's country has long been linked with Poland in militant solidarity and mutual assistance, the best expression of which is the lives given by 600,000 Soviets for Poland's liberation and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries through decades of socialist construction in Poland.

In the face of the painful events in a fraternal, neighbouring country the Soviet Union could not leave the Polish people in the lurch. It has whole-heartedly supported Poland in all fields as requested by the Polish party and state. Materials, equipment, food and consumer goods worth many billion rubles sent by the Soviet Union to Poland have greatly helped reduce Poland's difficulties and create conditions for a gradual stabilization of the situation. This is a noble, selfless and generous assistance full of proletarian internationalism. The party, state and people of Poland have highly valued the friendship and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, and have affirmed that the Polish-Soviet alliance guaranteed the inviolability of Poland's borders.

It is regrettable that some people in Western Europe have in the name of communism and socialism distorted facts and echoed the imperialists and the international reactionaries in attacking and defaming in a very wicked manner the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. While they did not lift a finger on the naked intervention of imperialism in Poland, those persons have been raving about the "responsibility" of Soviet Union and other countries in the Warsaw Treaty for the "intervention in the life and the choices of the Polish United Workers Party". Their condemnations are even more virulent than those of Reagan and Haig, and what is most ironical of all is that they did that in the name of communism.

Those people, who styled themselves communists, have invented the myth about the "intervention" of the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty in Poland. They deplored that the Soviet Union had prevented the "process of reforms" in one country or another. They dismissed what they call the "Soviet model" in order to deny the historic role of realist socialism which has been established in a series of countries, of which the Soviet Union is the most representative. History of the world in this century has eloquently demonstrated the position of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Without the success of the October Revolution and the birth of the socialist system, socialism would remain a doctrine to be substantiated by reality. Without the invincible strength of the socialist community, imperialism would have continued to rule the roost over our planet. That is the biggest truth of our century, which even the imperialists could not deny. Without the victory of the Soviet Union over fascism, the fascist danger would still weigh heavily upon the whole mankind and the communist parties would not have been able to exist. What is the factor which is shaping up the situation of the world and the trend of development of human history if not the world socialist system? Today the imperialist ogre already has in its hand weapons stores that can wipe out the whole mankind. Then, who is the first to prevent such a disaster? Why is it that nearly 40 years after the Second World War, peace continues to be safeguarded? Why is it that in the former fascist countries the communist parties have become a major political force?

The existence of the Soviet Union and the assistance of this great socialist country has always been an objective fact of paramount importance to ensure the success of the genuine revolutions.

The Vietnamese people, through their own experiences in the three wars against aggressions, have clearly seen the great role and the nature of the assistance shining with proletarian internationalism given them by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet state and people. The fraternal solidarity and the devoted assistance, including assistance in weapons and other war materials of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, has been very great and effective and continues to be a factor determining the victory of Vietnam in the fight against aggression, as well as in the building of socialism and the defence of their socialist motherland. The Vietnamese Communists and people put a very high value on this assistance, and will be forever grateful for it.

Some people who called themselves communists in Western Europe have not only launched verbal attacks on the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community over the Polish question. On the question of paramount importance of our era which is to struggle to defend peace, they have dished out allegations which have nothing

in common with reality and are moreover very harmful. In their speeches and documents made in the name of communist parties they put the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community in the same basket with the United States and the other members of the NATO. They even made people think that the Soviet Union should be responsible for a slack in the process of detente. This is one of the most odious distortions. These persons have distorted the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, their eyes shut to the fact that the achievements of detente so far have been due actually to the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union. Adopting the attitude of "standing outside all blocs" as if they are living in the moon, they are actually opposing the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at preventing the export of counterrevolution and preventing the warmongering imperialists from changing the present balance of force which is not in their favour.

These pseudo-communists have even gone farther. In assessing the events in Poland they have put forth some of their erroneous viewpoints, which have stuck to them for a long time now. They are propagating viewpoints on the "loss of the driving power" of the road of the October Revolution, on the failure of the "Soviet model", on the third state and third road of socialism, and so on and so forth. What is actually the substance of these allegations? They pleaded that their viewpoints do not mean that they repudiated the great value of the October Revolution or the progress it had brought to mankind. But this confirmation is only a thinly-veiled attempt to cover the essence of their intention which is to deny the role of the Soviet Union and realist socialism. Because their subjective theories about the failure of the Soviet model and about the socalled crisis taking place in the Eastern Europe countries actually mean that they consider socialism non-existent or not yet taking shape in the Soviet Union or any other countries in the socialist community.

They are looking for another model, probably in another world without class and class struggle, the world of angels. Today, some people are trying to chart out another road which they say is better than the existent socialism and also better than capitalism. But they still have to prove it by reality.

Who has made the biggest sacrifices for mankind and is shouldering the heaviest tasks of defending world peace and checking the war provocations and aggressions of U.S. imperialism? Who is the strong counterweight to NATO?

Obviously, it cannot be the above rhetoricians, but before all, it is the incomparable sacrifices made by the Soviet people. Had the Soviet Union not had to shoulder the biggest international obligations, the living standard of the Soviet people would surely have been much higher than at present. Some people are talking of a society which, once born, would have everything in the best order and shape. Such a society is only an utopia, no more and no less. Revolution is a long and infinitely complicated process and one in which mistakes are inevitable. The above sages themselves have committed errors and are committing errors even though they are reluctant to admit it. History will never evolve in the form of a series of miracles but through struggles full of blood and tears.

LEADERS GREET SRV PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

OW172337 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- Leaders of Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the D.P.R.K. have sent messages to President Truong Chinh congratulating him on his 75th birthday.

The message from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, says:

"Your cause is closely linked with the efforts of the Vietnamese people to defend their country's independence, freedom and territorial integrity; to build socialism and promote international peace and security; and with Vietnam's achievements.

"We highly value your active and valuable contributions to the development of the all-sided, effective cooperation between our two countries and to the consolidation of the internationalist relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries."

The message from Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, says:

"Everybody in the Mongolian People's Republic knows you well and deeply respects you as one of the oldest activists of the Vietnamese people's liberation and revolutionary movement, a staunch internationalist militant and famous party and state activist of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Mongolian people highly value your big contributions to socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the defence of its independence and its revolutionary gains from infringement by imperialist and hegemonistic forces, and your active participation in the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world."

The message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, says:

"The Czechoslovak people have great respect for the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national independence, and for a unified, free, socialist Vietnam. Closely associated to this struggle is your self-abnegation in your active life as an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of Vietnam and an excellent leader of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

Nicolae Ceauscescu, secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, wishes President Truong Chinh good health and new success in his activities for building a new society in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Romanian leader also expresses his belief in the constant development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Vietnam in the interests of the two countries and for the benefits of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expresses his belief in the fine development of relations between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam. He wishes Truong Chinh good health and great success in his mission.

Further Messages

OW161738 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- Party and state leaders of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Poland have sent greetings to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh on his 75th birthday.

The message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, says:

"Your name has been associated with the victories of the Vietnamese people in their fights against colonialism, imperialism, expansionism and hegemony. You have made great contributions to the reunification and the socialist construction in Vietnam.

"We highly value you as an ardent patriot, a staunch Leninist internationalist, a loyal contemporary of the genial son of the Vietnamese people -- Ho Chi Minh, a loyal and great friend of Bulgaria, the tireless architect of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, and an undaunted militant for the unity of peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State, said in his message: "In your capacity as president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, you have made exceptional contributions to the great victory of the Vietnamese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. With your responsible activities, you have made important contributions to developing and consolidating the fraternal relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries.

"Your birthday is a good occasion to reaffirm that the ties between our two parties, states and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism continue to develop vigorously, and the GDR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on Dec. 4, 1977 is being carried out successfully in the interests of the two peoples."

The message of Polish president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski praised President Truong Chinh as "a well-known activist in the great cause of building and consolidating the independent and socialist Vietnam." It goes on: "The fraternal friendship, all-sided cooperation and militant solidarity based on the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have bound our two parties, governments and peoples.

"We highly appreciate the support and assistance given by the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam to the measures taken by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic to overcome difficulties, and defend and develop the fruits of socialism.

"We believe that the Polish-Vietnamese relations will continue to develop for the benefits of our two peoples and of peace and socialism.

AFP REPORTS IMF TEAM'S VISIT TO VIETNAM 5-17 FEB

BK181636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Feb (AFP) -- A five-member International Monetary Fund (IMF) team visited Vietnam from February 5 to 17 as part of regular annual meetings between IMF representatives and those of IMF member states, it was learned here today.

The team was headed by C. Ever, deputy head of the IMF Asian Department.

SRV ENVOY TO FRANCE CONDEMNS PRC HOSTILITY

OW211526 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 21 -- Mai Van Bo, Vietnamese ambassador to France, held a press conference in Paris last Friday to introduce the communique of the recent fifth foreign ministrial conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane.

He severely condemned China's hostilities against the three Indochinese countries, and said that these hostile actions had caused tension in Southeast Asia. He said: "The Indochinese peoples always treasure their friendship with Thailand and respect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are ready to discuss with Thailand all issues concerning their peaceful coexistence and good-neighbourly relations. At the same time, they are also ready to engage in a dialogue with the A.S.E.A.N. countries in order to find out a solution to the problems concerning peace and stability in the region."

AFGHAN MILITARY LEADERS RECEIVE SRV ENVOY

OW201614 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 20 -- Lieutenant-general 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and vice president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium in charge of national defense, received Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Sy Hoat in Kabul recently.

'Abdol Qader expressed his admiration for the late president Ho Chi Minh and the party, the government, the people and the armed forces of Vietnam. He said he hoped that the armed forces of the two countries would constantly promote their cooperation.

He pointed out that the Afghan people and their armed forces would do their best to join the Soviet Union, Vietnam, other socialist countries and other revolutionary forces in the world in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces till complete victory.

Speaking on this occasion, the Vietnamese diplomat praised the developing relations between the parties, the governments, the peoples and the armed forces of the two countries. He condemned the Chinese expansionists for colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The same day the Vietnamese ambassador was received by Major-General Gol Aqa, member of the Central Committee of the P.D.P.A., vice president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and chief of the General Political department of the Afghan Armed Forces, and Lieutenant-General Babah Jon, alternate member of the P.D.P.A. Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Afghan Armed Forces.

SRV ENVOY SPEAKS TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

OW221635 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- Speaking at the 38th session of the U.N. Human Rights Committee in Geneva on February 19, Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan, Vietnamese representative at the U.N. office at Geneva, stressed the resolute support of the Vietnamese Government and people for the struggle of nations against imperialism, expansionism, racism and Zionism in the Middle East, southern Africa, western Sahara, El Salvador and Central America.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LABOR DISTRIBUTION

BK201710 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 82, pp 1, 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss tasks concerning the distribution of labor and the population and the building of new economic zones and settled farming and settled living areas in 1982 and subsequent years.

He energetically condemned the U.S.-Chinese collusion to oppose the Afghan revolution and voiced Vietnam's firm support for a political settlement to the situation around this country as expounded in the Afghan Government's August 24, 1981 statement.

The ambassador refuted the charge of violation of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and pointed out that it is nobody but the imperialists, colonialists and Chinese expansionists who have continuously and brazenly trampled underfoot the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean and the other Indochinese peoples.

The representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, and Poland denounced hypocrisy of the imperialists, expansionists and reactionaries in demanding the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination. He stressed that the legal seat of Kampuchea at the U.N. as well as at the Human Rights Committee must be handed over to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people's authentic representative.

The conference was chaired by Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and attended by comrades responsible for various central branches, sectors and mass organizations; vice chairmen of people's committees from provinces and cities; and representatives of a number of districts, new economic zones and settled farming and settled living areas.

Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

The conferees heard and evaluated reports presented by representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, the guidance committee for distribution of labor and the population and representatives of various localities and establishments.

Although we experienced numerous difficulties during the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, we have scored initial and significant achievements in carrying out the major party and state policies on the distribution of labor and the population, the building of new economic zones and establishing settled farming and settled living areas. This has created favourable conditions for the impelmentation of state policies in the coming years.

Some 1.5 million people (750,000 workers) have been relocated from densely populated to underpopulated areas and from cities to the new economic zones. Thousands of new population centers have been established, creating 200 additional villages, 7 new districts, 300 cooperatives and 200 farms, while old state farms have been enlarged and have received more manpower.

Some 650,000 hectares (10 percent of the arable land reclaimed thus far) of virgin land have been reclaimed in various localities. Of this figure, 500,000 hectares -- including 380,000 hectares planted in grain crops -- have been cultivated. This success is of great significance because, with the amount of grain produced on this newly reclaimed land, we will be able to attract people from other localities more easily. The provinces of Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac have received the most people from other localities. This has in turn increased the gross production volume of the new economic zones in the provinces, which currently account for half of the total grain production in these provinces. These two provinces have basically resolved their food problem.

We have initially built various important zones for the cultivation of specialized industrial crops such as coffee, pineapple and tea, and especially rubber, in Nam Bo.

The development of new economic zones in various localities was further combined with the task of settling farming and life. Over the past 5 years, some 59,000 hectares of virgin land have been reclaimed in various centers of settled farming and settled life. This includes 19,000 hectares of ricefields, 27,000 hectares of forest land and 8,000 hectares of long-term industrial crops. We have built hundreds of small irrigation projects, 450 schools and nurseries, 300 health stations, nearly 300 water tanks and wells and 118 retail stores.

As a result of the emergence of new economic zones and centers of settled farming and settled life, some of the thinly populated areas which formerly had some security and order problems have now become secure and stable.

These initial results are primarily due to the correct policies and guidelines of the party and state on the distribution of labor and population, the reclamation of virgin land and the establishment of new economic zones and centers of settled farming and settled life. Our people, whose revolutionary spirit is very high, have responded to the party's appeal and have sacrificed their personal interests and feelings in order to contribute their efforts to the great and long-term cause of national construction. Millions of people have volunteered to leave their native places in the plains where their livelihood was stable to live in these outlying deserted areas -- some are thousands of kilometers away -- withstanding all kinds of hardships in order to build a new life and a new society.

All local authorities and some sectors at the central level have begun to display some effort. Cadres in charge of this task are devoted, withstand hardships and consistently fulfill their duties.

The conferees pointed to the shortcomings which had precluded the proper fulfillment of the requirements set forth by the party and the state, thus lowering the economic results. There are numerous new economic installations and centers of settled farming and settled life. However, only 20 percent of them have stabilized their production. The percentage of newly reclaimed land which has been put into production is still low (80 percent) [figure as published]. The livelihood of the people in most of the new economic zones is still difficult. Some of the shortcomings are due to the fact that the authorities at all levels and all sectors have not fully realized the strategic importance of this task. They have not reached an identity of views and have not exerted great efforts in leading and guiding the task of making uniform and timely investments in accordance with the guideline which stipulates that "the state and the people work together and the central and local authorities and the people share the same concern." Proper attention has not been paid to the preparatory, planning and designing tasks; the calculation of investment results; the task of cadre organization; or to the formulation of policies aimed at encouraging the people to finance land reclamation or to make monetary contributions to this task.

The conferees unanimously agreed on the task set forth by the Council of Ministers for the 1980's, which is to distribute the work force so as to fully use the 10 million hectares of agricultural land (planted with two crops annually on the average), the 15 million hectares of forest land and hundreds of thousands of other hectares to raise fresh water and sea fish. Under the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, the country will redistribute from 2 to 2.5 million people, including more than 1 million workers. Millions of workers and people must be relocated from the Red River Delta and the central coasts to the Mekong River Delta, eastern Nam Bo, the Central Highlands, and the mountainous areas of the former 4th, 5th and northern regions in order to develop the economy and culture. The labor forces will be relocated within and between provinces in a planned, positive, uniform, economical and consistent manner. The labor forces will be immediately distributed and assigned primarily to agriculture, forestry and fishery. They will gradually develop industry, culture and so forth, securing balances for each planning stage and ensuring enough manpower for national defense.

With regard to the task of settled farming and the life of nomads, the conferees realized that proper guidance should be provided because of the specific complexities (watershed areas and the difficult livelihood of ethnic minority people). Under the 1981-85 plan, or shortly thereafter, we must strive to complete this task.

Talking to the conferees, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong stressed the strategic importance of labor distribution, which is aimed at satisfactorily exploiting the land potential, especially arable land, to contribute to developing our country's agriculture comprehensively. This will help solve various important problems including economic, military and international relations problems, and so forth.

In the next 10 years, we must strive to distribute the workforce, if land reclamation is to be satisfactorily carried out, in order to put the remaining arable land into production and to cover millions of hectares of bare hills with greenery. The importance of this task must be emphasized so that all members of the party, the people, the state, the army, the central and local administrations, and every individual will struggle to get this task done.

All echelons and sectors from the central down to the grassroots levels must arm themselves with a correct view concerning this urgent task of strategic importance. The tasks of redistributing manpower, carrying out land reclamation, building new economic zones and resettling the people require extraordinary efforts and should not be treated lightly, as they have been over the past few years. We must continue to think and study in order to devise appropriate policies and measures. Just as do other major revolutionary missions, these tasks require that we examine and tackle them in a revolutionary and scientific manner. This means that we must initiate at all costs a widespread, steady and uninterrupted mass movement while relying on basic surveys to devise the most effective and appropriate development plan. In practice, we must select those areas which are near, easily exploited and convenient for movement. We must work on these first before tackling those areas which are distant and difficult to exploit and which require large capital investments. We must make full use of the work force of all related sectors and must motivate the work force of various colleges to participate in conducting surveys and devising programs and plans in a satisfactory manner.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out: By satisfactorily combining revolutionary and scientific thinking, we can avoid obstacles and deficiencies, do what should be done, and obtain practical results in a gradual manner. We must satisfactorily review our past activities -- both the distant and recent past -- in order to find out and study in detail our successes and our failures. On this basis, we must determine what we have done right and what we have not done correctly in order to draw appropriate lessons for the benefit of our present and future tasks.

To carry out this task satisfactorily we must implement the motto: "The state and the people work together; the central and local authorities and the people share the same concern." We must implement this guideline to stir up a movement and motivate all people, sectors and echelons to work together.

Past experiences have shown that many localities have made initial efforts and fulfilled their tasks better than the central sectors. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed the hope that localities will continue to carry out their tasks more satisfactorily and that various sectors will strive to surge forward to fulfill their tasks in an outstanding manner. He said that the central sectors, by using the capability of localities, provinces, districts and the people, must take full responsibility in formulating plans to build and strengthen the new economic zones in both the economic and cultural domains.

Various central organs, such as the economic, cultural, scientific, technical and internal affairs branches and so forth, must understand their problems and responsibilities.

They must establish a contingent of cadres specialized in each field and organize seminars to study problems relevant to their tasks. For quite a long time, we have failed to do this systematically, with proper planning, or consistently from beginning to end. Now it is essential to change our system fundamentally. Coordination must be regulated among branches and between branches and localities to carry out various promulgated positions and policies satisfactorily, so as to improve the livelihood of the new economic zones in all fields: economic, cultural and so forth. At the same time it is essential to consider and study various new and major policies.

The chairman added: We must carry out motivation tasks satisfactorily, provide equipment for the compatriots who move to the new economic zones, including those who have already resettled, in order to create a sentiment of devotion to the fatherland and to the great cause of building a new nation in which everyone has a chance to participate. Various central sectors must also create in themselves such feelings and sentiments.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers urged sectors and localities to formulate plans to carry out this task satisfactorily and to make periodical checks scrupulously. He praised a number of localities for their initial efforts and commended Ha Nam Ninh Province in the Red River Delta and Minh Hai Province in the Mekong River Delta for making a joint agreement to carry out this major party and state task satisfactorily. He expressed the hope that the provinces in the Mekong River Delta, the Central Highlands eastern zone and the Red River Delta and other provinces will make joint agreements similar to that of Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai in order to fulfill their tasks.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also urged the forestry sector to take advantage of the party and state's intentions in redistributing the labor force to carry out satisfactorily the tasks concerning afforestation, protection, conservation and exploitation of forests. It is necessary to combine tasks concerning agriculture and forestry with the tasks of building settled farming and settled living areas in order to turn our country into a forest-rich nation. At the same time, a plan to protect forests must be formulated during the process of building the new economic zones.

REVIEW OF FEBRUARY ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK221356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Review of the February 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Summary] "The February 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has been published with an editorial entitled 'Increase the Fighting Strength of the Contingent of Cadres and Party Members.' After affirming the fine revolutionary character of our contingent of cadres and party members and pointing out the weaknesses and shortcomings regarding the revolutionary quality and ethics of a number of cadres and party members which have presented no small hindrance to the organization of implementing the party's line, caused bad political and economic consequences and adversely affected the people's livelihood, the editorial stresses: The historic tasks which the party has to shoulder and the new situation of its struggle call for an increase in the fighting strength of the contingent of cadres and party members. Generally speaking, this means that the quality and capability of cadres and party members must be improved and that all basic conditions must be provided for everyone to fulfill the tasks entrusted to him.

"The editorial says: All party committee echelons and party organizations should apply themselves to educating cadres and party members and creating every necessary condition for them to raise ceaselessly their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level; firmly grasp the party's line, positions and policies; and enhance their cultural standard and scientific, technical and professional knowledge, especially economic knowledge. It is necessary to organize cadres -- especially leading cadres -- to study economic theories, economic policies, and economic organization and management, thereby creating a movement for the entire party to learn how to carry out economic work.

"Along with educating cadres and party members and enhancing their consciousness and their ideological and educational levels, we must constantly attach importance to education with the aim of improving their revolutionary ethics and quality. An extremely important requirement of the education and qualitative development of cadres and party members is to heighten their understanding of the communist ideal. This is the most important quality of a communist.

"The results of the efforts to improve the quality of the cadres and party members depend not only on political and ideological indoctrination but also on the organizational building of the contingent of cadres and party members. This is the key measure to raise the capacity of the party and the state for leadership and organization of implementation.

"To satisfactorily bring into play the strength and talents of the contingent of cadres in general, and the contingent of leading cadres in particular, aside from the personal efforts of each cadre and stepping up the training of cadres in all respects, we must urgently improve the organizational and managerial mechanism and improve the party and state apparatuses. The quality of the party depends decisively on the quality of the contingent of party members. We must base ourselves on the requirements concerning the qualifications of party members to improve various tasks in building the contingent of party members. To do so, we must satisfactorily consolidate party chapters and build and strengthen party committee echelons.

"In conclusion, the editorial says: Increasing the fighting strength of the contingent of cadres and party members is not an exclusive task of party committees and party organizations at various levels, but, first of all, a personal responsibility of each cadre and party member. At present, our party is about to hold its fifth national congress. With the collective spiritual power of the entire party, the congress will adopt correct resolutions, thereby opening up a new era of development for the Vietnamese revolution. Increasing the strength of the contingent of cadres and party members is to provide a strong guarantee for the successful implementation of the resolutions of this congress."

Next is an article by (Nguyen Khanh) entitled "Some Opinions on Improving the Work System of Party Committee Echelons." The article says: In reality, a collective leadership can ensure the revolutionary and scientific nature of its activities only if its members follow a good work system. After pointing out that the process of carrying out a concrete task always involves three different phases -- preparing for taking a decision, taking a decision, and implementing a decision -- the article says: "The work system is one of the organizational measures ensuring the satisfactory fulfillment of all the three phases in the process of leadership."

Also featured in this issue of the journal is an article by (Pham Quan) entitled "Bring Cadre Management Work up to Date." The article stresses: "A Correct Political Line and a Correct Cadre Line Are the Prerequisite Conditions Guaranteeing the Results of the Efforts To Build and Develop the Contingent of Cadres. The Results of Cadre Work Partly Depend, However, on the Organization of Cadre Management."

The article then urges: Cadre management work should be brought up to date to meet the demands of the new tasks. Outdated regulations should be quickly eliminated.

"Next comes an article by (Nguyen Van Phung) entitled 'From the Joint Conference To Found the Party to the Fifth Party Congress.' Recalling our party's activities over the past more than 50 years, the article points out: Since its founding, during more than half of this historic period, the party had to operate illegally under dictatorial and reactionary regimes and in wartime conditions. This helps explain why the party has held only four congresses during more than one half century of activities. It also explains an important characteristic of our party's life: The party's major lines and policies were defined not only in its congresses but also in many Central Committee plenums and, at times, in the conferences of the Standing Committee or the Political Bureau.

"These conferences not only performed the function of concretizing the resolutions of party but, in fact, also performed the functions of a party congress. Historic realities have proven that all the orientations and lines charted by the various congresses as well as by these conferences were correct and helped bring about great victories of historic significance and an epochal nature. From its practical activities, our party has also succeeded in drawing useful lessons on how to overcome the limitations imposed by historical conditions and how to bring into fullest play its collective spiritual power."

In an article by (Ton Quang Duyet) entitled "From the Nha Rong Pier to the Pac Bo Grotto" the journal recalls various periods of President Ho's revolutionary activities, from the day he left Vietnam in quest of national salvation until his return to the country to directly lead the Vietnamese revolution.

Featured next is an article by (Nguyen Thanh) entitled "Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc With the Paper (LE PARIA)" marking the 60th anniversary of the organ founded by Uncle Ho and some foreign friends.

In its "Ideological Life" feature, the journal carries an article by (Nguyen Trung Thuc) entitled "Our Lifestyle," which "condemns the nonsocialist lifestyle and points out the requirements of building our socialist lifestyle."

Under the title "Fully Understand and Scrupulously Implement the Military Service Law," the journal features an article by Lt Gen Dang Vu Hiep [title as heard] which points out: "In view of the demands of the situation and the new tasks, the Military Service Law was promulgated by the National Assembly to develop our people's fine tradition of national defense and to guarantee the people's collective mastery in building an all-people, comprehensive and modern national defense system. At the same time, the law is aimed at creating proper conditions for citizens to fulfill their military duties and to contribute to building our army into a mighty and increasingly standardized and modern force equipped with a strong standing component and a powerful reserve component, and ready to defeat any aggressive enemy and to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland."

Next comes an article by (Nguyen Duc Thien) entitled "The multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists." The article says: After the lamentable defeat of their 1979 war of aggression, the Chinese reactionaries, realizing that purely military measures could not be used to annex our country, shifted to waging a multifaceted war of destruction against us in an attempt to weaken us in preparation for a large-scale war of aggression when the conditions are ripe.

In an article by (Le Xuan Vu) entitled "In the Mirror of History" the journal comments on the Beijing expansionists' anger at Vietnam's efforts to develop its national tradition of patriotism and struggle against foreign aggression.

Next is an article by Thanh Tin entitled "Poland: The Decisive Offensive Against Reactionary Forces." The article hails the revolutionary emergency measures applied by the Polish Military Council for National Salvation to prevent the henchmen of imperialism from provoking a bloody civil war.

DIRECTIVE ON AGRICULTURAL SEED PRODUCTION

BK131138 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On 9 February 1982 the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on the task regarding crop seeds. The directive reads as follows:

In order to overcome shortcomings and develop what has already been achieved, if the task of agricultural production and the management of crop seeds is to be satisfactorily carried out to serve the plan for agricultural development in the coming years, the chairman of the Council of Ministers hereby instructs that:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture must continue to step up providing guidance for the implementation of Resolution No 209 of the Council of Ministers on the task regarding crop seeds.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture is duty bound to provide close guidance for the management and supply of all kinds of crop seeds for agricultural production on a national scale. Its guidance must cover activities ranging from the conduct of research and experiments to the supply of crop seeds for production. The Ministry of Agriculture must first of all closely manage the import and export of crop seeds. Whenever there is an import contract to be signed, related sectors and localities must seek approval fromthe Ministry of Agriculture.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture must provide guidance in carrying out projects and plans for the production of crop seeds. It must also ensure the quality of seeds reserved for emergency use when there is a natural calamity. With vegetable seeds in particular, the Ministry of Agriculture must provide necessary guidance so that enough seeds -- including seeds reserved for emergency use -- can be produced to supply various areas throughout the country. From 1982 onward, it must not request the allocation of foreign currency for the import of seeds, except for those seeds used in the production of vegetables for export. All seed-producing establishments at various levels must be operated in accordance with the profit-and-loss business accounting procedures.

4. All state-run agricultural production establishments and cooperatives must organize units and teams in charge of producing and selecting seeds. These units and teams must be managed separately and must be provided with specific equipment in order to ensure the production and preservation of seeds in a satisfactory manner. They must adopt an appropriate pricing policy toward those establishments and individuals involved in the production of seeds, and must devise a clear-cut reward-and-penalty system in order to ensure good results in the supply of seeds.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture must coordinate with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Construction in distributing capital and material investments in a proportionate manner in order to complete, between now and 1985, building the system of rice varieties and seed storehouses at the central and provincial levels; and building a number of key stations specialized in producing vegetable, subsidiary food crop and industrial crop seeds.

The Ministry of Agriculture and various provinces must help various districts consolidate their level-II seed-producing stations and must help low-level units consolidate their seed-producing teams.

In order to ensure the establishment of a system of crop seeds in accordance with a uniform plan, the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for unifying the management and providing guidance for annual capital investment in the building of seed-production facilities at the central and local levels.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for providing training for cadres in charge of seed-related activities, and for disseminating documents to guide and urge localities to implement this directive.

MARCOS EXPRESSES NEED FOR ASEAN ECONOMIC MEETING

HK230131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] President Marcos plans to propose a summit meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to speed up implementation of the ASEAN economic projects. He said the summit appears necessary, because of delay in implementing the projects. FEBC's Al Govar has details on the president's plan:

[Begin Govar recording] President Marcos today expressed concern over the reportedly sluggish implementation of the economic projects of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Advised by newsmen of reports that the projects of the ASEAN economic ministers were being delayed because of lack of support from top-level people, the president said he would propose a summit meeting if necessary to keep the projects going. He directed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to look into the problem and report to him on the status of the projects.

The ASEAN economic ministers at their last meeting in Kuala Lumpur on March 8 and 9, 1976, made a basic agreement on five ASEAN industrial projects, one for each member country, and funding was led by Japan. The five projects are the Urea project for Indonesia, the [word indistinct] sulfate project for Malaysia, diesel engine project for Singapore, the rock salt soda project for Thailand, and the copper fabrication plant for the Philippines. [end Govar recording]

MARCOS REPEATS HOPES FOR STRONG OPPOSITION PARTY

HK210024 Manila Far East Boradcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] In our lead story today, President Marcos reiterated yesterday his hope that the fragmented opposition groups can organize into one strong party. He said this is the only way by which they can expect to put up a fight within the next 2 years. The president was referring to the forthcoming elections for Barangay officials, the autonomous governments in regions 9 and 12, and of members of the Batasang Pambansa. The president said a strong opposition is essential for a strong democracy, in that it keeps the party in power alert, active and upright. The president stressed the need for a strong opposition to prevent members of the majority from committing abuses.

ENRILE DISCUSSES MINDANAO PEACE, ORDER SITUATION

HK200105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that the peace and order situation in the southern Philippines has been stabilized, except in the province of Cotabato. He said the continuing strife there is mainly due to the struggle for power between two factions of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front. Minister Enrile reported this in a briefing for three Saudi Arabian journalists visiting the Philippines. The defense minister also said the Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines constitute no more than 10 percent of the Muslim population there.

MINDANAO ARMY CHIEF DISCUSSES MNLF, NPA TIES

HK230127 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The Southern Command has discovered that NPA and MNLF rebels have trained side by side in various rural areas. General Delfin Castro said the military is closely monitoring the movement of rebel factions, which are banding together because of depleting ranks. More on that story from (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] Castro said this at a briefing for Saudi Arabian journalists at the southern command headquarters in Zamboanga city. He said this has confirmed reports that the MNLF and the NPA have banded themselves to fight the common enemy, the government.

Castro also indicated that several followers of the MNLF had surrendered in the past years upon knowing that their self-styled MNLF government, Nur Misuari [as heard], is a communist. Misuari, he said, used to be a ranking official of the (Katabaan Makabayan), an outlawed student communist group. He said Misuari is a close associate of Jose Maria Sison, the head of the communist movement in the country.

Castro also told the visiting Saudi Arabian journalists that the government is fighting three common enemies, the MNLF, the NPA and the Social Democrats. [words indistinct] the MNLF has split into three groups, the Misuari faction, Hasim Salamat, and the MNLF [word indistinct] group. [end (Francisco) recording]

LEADING MNLF COMMANDER, OTHERS SURRENDER

HK220043 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] A top MNLF leader has given himself up in Karomatan, Lanao Del Norte. He was identified as (Palawan Dihamel), alias Commander (Palau Khalid). (Khalid), who had a 50,000 peso price on his head, surrendered with 4 of his followers. They yielded several firearms.

The government reports that 46,000 Muslim rebels have turned their backs on rebellion since 1973. The former rebels are now leading peaceful and productive lives. The government scored in its pacification campaign because of its sincerity and efforts to develop Mindanao. Also, many rebels were disenchanted by the MNLF leadership.

ORGANIZED LABOR URGES POLICE EXPULSIONS

HK190105 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Organized labor is urging the expulsion of policemen and security guards engaged in union busting. Labor groups led by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] are also urging that the Philippine Constabulary [PC] and the Metro Manila Commission [METROCOM] take over strike-bound companies, pending the guidelines on picketing. The TUCP said the presence of PC and METROCOM troops would prevent clashes and injuries and make strikes peaceful. (Arvin de Nacion), who covers the labor beat, has the rest of the story:

[Begin (De Nacion) recording] This is to eliminate or minimize deaths and physical injuries to strikers due to participation of scabs, policemen and security guards. Democrito Mendoza, president of the TUCP, asks all government agencies to immediately act on various pending measures to avoid any further violence during strikes. Mendoza says the presence of the Philippine Constabulary and METROCOM soldiers is a better guarantee for peaceful picketing rather than local policemen and security guards, for obvious reasons. Mendoza says that during strikes, workers have been killed by security guards and aggravated by the blatant participation of local policemen and security guards known to be pro-management. Only yesterday 18 working women were injured when a car broke through their picket lines at the Capital Carmen Incorporated at Rizal. Three of them were seriously injured, while a pregant woman was also hurt. Mendoza asks, and these are his words, do we have to wait for another striker to die to act and stop this very disturbing trend in the Philippine labor movement? [end (De Nacion) recording]

Following the spate of strikes, TUCP President Democrito Mendoza suggests the reactivation of the Labor Ministry's conciliation system to mediate labor disputes. Mendoza said strikes are spreading, even in the provinces. [Begin Mendoza recording] Considering the present situation, where the prices are really soaring up high, and the wages remain low, so there is a very big disparity, resulting in the impression that the ordinary worker cannot live decently. [end Mendoza recording]

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SAKURAUCHI'S U.S. VISIT IN MARCH PREVIEWED

OW231311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- During his scheduled visit to Washington next month, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will express Japan's intention to lay stress on building up its air and maritime defense capabilities and to tighten military cooperation with the United States, sources close to the foreign minister said Tuesday. The sources said Sakurauchi has formulated his basic positions on defense and security problems, major items in the talks with the American partners, along with trade issues.

Sakurauchi plans to make his first visit to the United States as foreign minister between March 20 and 25, according to Foreign Ministry officials. Sakurauchi will soon meet with Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito for consultations about his trip, the sources said.

The foreign minister's declarations on military matters should satisfy U.S. calls for Japan to take on a greater share of the defense burden in the Asian and Pacific region, the sources said. In its national defense report for fiscal 1983, the United States cited Japan as a keystone in the American advance defense strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

Sakurauchi will tell American officials that the buildup of air and maritime defense forces will be given priority in the next mid-term defense program estimates, covering the five years from 1983 to 1987. The program estimates are now being compiled by the Defense Agency for approval before the end of the 1981 fiscal year which falls in March. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki pledged to reinforce defense capabilities for the 1,000-mile sealanes during his visit to the United States last year. The U.S. 1983 defense report called on Japan to improve its defense capabilities in the air and on the sea so as to secure the sealanes around the country.

The sources said that Sakurauchi will explain that as many as possible of the requests made by U.S. officials during last year's bilateral working level talks on security issues will be met in the 1981 mid-term defense program estimates.

In regard to the cooperation in military technology urged by the United States, Sakurauchi will express his intention to deal actively with the problem, in line with a statement by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in a recent Diet session to the effect that Japan must respond to the U.S. request (on the matter). The foreign minister will also accept acceleration of the joint study of possible responses to an emergency on the Korean Peninsula, a study agreed to between Japan and the United States last month, the sources said.

The sources went on to say that Sakurauchi will pledge Japan's further efforts to lighten the U.S. burden of stationing its forces in Japan. In Japan's fiscal 1982 budget, expenditures for support of U.S. forces stationed in this country amount to yen 51.5 billion (dollar 224 million), including labor costs. The figure involves a huge increase -- 18.5 percent over last year, compared with a 6.2 percent boost in the overall budgetary spending.

Sakurauchi will say that Japan will "contribute to world peace and stability through political and economical means," according to the sources. The foreign minister will stress Japan's contribution through economic cooperation at a time when negotiations are underway between Japanese and South Korean officials over the South Korean request for a dollar 6 billion in Japanese loans.

ITO, SAKURAUCHI VIEW DEFENSE ISSUE IN LOWER HOUSE

OW240745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 24 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Wednesday called Japan's yen 2.6 trillion (dollar 11.3 billion) fiscal 1982 defense spending a "minimum" required to build up its defense capability. The proposed defense expenditure, now under debate in the Diet (parliament), is up 7.75 percent from the current fiscal year, compared with a 6.2 percent overall budget increase and an increase of less than 3 percent in education and welfare spending.

Speaking at a meeting of the House of Representatives Special Committee on Security, Ito said the United States has been seeking greater defense efforts by its allies. He said, "It is necessary to maintain and promote the mutual trust in the Japan-U.S. security treaty by keeping such a request in mind."

So far, Ito went on, Japan has failed to attain its 1976 defense buildup plan while defense equipment is becoming outdated and combat strength still inadequate. Therefore, Ito said, the proposed fiscal 1982 defense spending is a minimum needed to modernize Japan's Self-Defense Forces.

He also indicated greater Japanese defense efforts are required because of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East both "quantitatively and qualitatively." He said, "The Soviet armed forces in the area are becoming more active." In contrast, he said, the presence of the U.S. Pacific Fleet has declined. Japan has to take note of this situation in considering its national defense, Ito added. He said the Soviet Union's continuous military buildup is also responsible for increased confrontation between Western and Eastern bloc countries. Ito described the current international situation as "unstable and changing" as symbolized on the Korean Peninsula and in the Middle East.

His defense policy speech was followed by an address by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who shared Ito's concern over the Soviet military buildup. But Sakurauchi said Japan is ready to conduct a "positive diplomacy" in an effort to remove "unstable constituents" against world peace. He did not elaborate. He said Japan's national security also depends on the smooth and effective execution of the bilateral security treaty and the possession of moderate but qualified Self-Defense Forces.

Calling economic assistance to other countries part of Japan's "comprehensive security policy," Sakurauchi said, "We will do all we can" to help South Korea carry out its 1982-86 Economic Development Plan. South Korea has requested dollar 6 billion in aid for the five-year development plan.

The foreign minister also said he is happy to see defense cooperation between Japan and the United States being strengthened. "It is very important to ensure satisfied bilateral relations in which the Americans understand that their security commitment to Japan complies with their national interests," Sakurauchi added.

MINISTER PREDICTS FIRM STANCE IN U.S. AIR TALKS

OW230407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Tuesday Japan will not make unreasonable concessions in the forthcoming air talks with the United States in March. But Sakurauchi did not go into details on the subject, when asked during a cabinet meeting about prospects of the March meeting by Kunio Tanabe, director general of administrative affairs in the Prime Minister's Office.

Tanabe, referring to a recent meeting in Washington between a Foreign Ministry official and U.S. leaders, expressed concern about the stalled negotiations on revision of the current air agreement. Tanabe asked the government to take a cautious attitude toward the whole aviation issue during the next meeting starting March 8 in Washington.

ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATION COUNTERS U.S. CRITICISM

OW231231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- The Electronic Industries Association of Japan Tuesday refuted growing U.S. criticisms that Japan is trying to sweep the U.S. semiconductor market. In a statement, the association said that Japan-U.S. trade in integrated circuits (IC) is virtually balanced, with Japanese exports to the United States totaling yen 71.2 billion (dollar 309.6 million) in 1981 as against yen 70.5 billion (dollar 306.5 million) worth of imports from that country.

The statement also said that Japanese and U.S. semiconductor manufacturers enjoy equal opportunities for investment in each other's country and that their relationship is complementary. The complementary relationship is exemplified by the fact that Japanese companies produce mainly memory chips that can be mass-produced while U.S. enterprises principally manufacture bipolar integrated circuits by drawing on advanced U.S. military and space technology.

The statement says the Japanese and U.S. Governments confirmed the necessity to promote free international semiconductor trade when they agreed on a semiconductor import tariff cut last September.

The association issued the statement because criticisms are mounting in the U.S. semiconductor industry and U.S. Government agencies to the effect that Japanese semiconductor manufacturers are attempting to "invade" the U.S. market. Such criticisms have become especially strong since the Japanese share of the U.S. semiconductor market recently reached 70 percent for 64-kilobit random access memory (RAM) chips, dubbed the "first generation of very large scale integration (VLSI)."

On this point, the association said leading U.S. companies like International Business Machines (IBM) already possess advanced manufacturing technology in this field. Other American semiconductor makers are also making preparations to begin production of 64-kilobit ram chips, it added. The association said it plans to conduct seminars in the United States in the near future to win better U.S. understanding of the Japanese position in bilateral semiconductor trade.

EC CONCERN OVER LOW INTEREST RATES ANALYZED

OW231229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- Japan's relatively low interest rates on export credit threaten to develop into a new source of economic friction with both the U.S. and Western European nations, government sources said Tuesday. They expressed this fear in disclosing that European Community (EC) delegates had strongly demanded the raising of Japan's interests to prevailing European and American levels during recent informal negotiations here. The negotiations were in preparation for formal talks to be convened in Paris on March 10 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The EC officials complained that Japan's low-interest export credit constitutes one factor behind its vigorous export growth, the sources said. The U.S. is likely to go along with the EC's demand, they said.

The Paris meeting of the 's working party on export credit will review the so-called "guideline" interest rate fixed under an OECD-sponsored "gentlemen's agreement" aimed at preventing excessive competition in exports to developing nations and communist countries. This temporary agreement is to run out on May 15 and will be reviewed at the Paris meeting next month.

In Japan, long-term prime lending rates of commercial banks have been reduced to 8.6 percent a year, lower than the OECD-fixed "guideline" rate, as a result of money rate adjustment following a cutback in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate on December 11 last year. Therefore, the sources said, Japan would insist on lowering its "guideline" rate, since in Japan's current situation any raise would be tantamount to imposing a "penalty" on exports, as a leader of the Export-Import Bank of Japan puts it. However, Japan is in for tough bargaining at a time when it is under heavy fire from the U.S. and Western Europe due to its massive trade surplusses with those areas.

CONCERN ABOUT FRENCH TRADE IMBALANCE EXPRESSED

OW221349 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- The government is racking its brains to find what Japan can do about mounting French calls for early correction of the current bilateral trade imbalance before French President Francois Mitterrand's Japan visit scheduled for April, government sources said. The French Government reportedly hopes to settle the issue once and for all when it sends Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert next month to Tokyo prior to the president's visit, the sources said.

French irritation with the current state of Franco-Japanese trade is mounting rapidly as a result of the failure of two bilateral trade conferences since last autumn, the sources noted. At the conferences, held last September and last month, France demanded that Japan take import promotion measures for 20 items, including a cut in the import tariff and liquor tax on brandy and wine, and stepped-up imports of cheese. The Japanese side promised to take import promotion steps for 10 items but this failed to satisfy the French side. The French Government has thus proposed the dispatch of the foreign trade minister to Tokyo in mid-March, according to the sources.

According to Japanese figures, the French trade deficit with Japan trebled in the past three years from dollar 310 million in 1979 to dollar 1.04 billion last year. The sources said the Foreign Ministry is earnestly studying the advisability of lowering the import tariff and liquor tax on brandy and wine, but the Finance Ministry is opposed to the idea. They quoted Finance Ministry officials as saying there is no necessity for Japan to make unilateral concessions while France currently controls imports of 27 items from Japan.

But if Tokyo fails to take effective measures to quell French dissatisfaction with the present state of bilateral trade, the sources noted, Japan may come under fire at the eighth economic summit of seven industrial democracies to be held in France in June. The government is thus racking its brains about what "gift" Japan can offer to Mitterrand when he comes to Tokyo, they said.

LAOS TO BE GRANTED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AID

OW191053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19, (KYODO) -- Japan will extend a yen 51,758,000 (dollar 220,000) grant to Laos for economic development and improvement of the people's welfare, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. The ministry said the grant will be provided in accordance with the resolution adopted at the ministerial conference of the Trade and Development Board (TDB) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in March 1978.

Notes on the extension of the grant were exchanged in Vientiane between Japanese Ambassador to Laos Yoshinao Odaka and Laotian Foreign Minister ad interim Khamphai Boupha.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK240422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 24 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 February commentary: "Reckless Playing With Fire Must Be Stopped at Once"]

[Text] Because of the war commotions staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a grave situation threatening peace on the Korean Peninsula is being created. The large-scale war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982," which was kicked off in mid-February, is now reaching a dangerous stage.

According to a report, an advance party from the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, which had left an air force base in Hawaii, arrived on the eastern front in South Korea via Osan Air Force Base. At the same time, several thousand troops from the division are reportedly ready to leave for South Korea soon.

Earlier, upon the arrival of the U.S. Navy transport ship Mercury at Pusan, modern marine combat equipment and some 500 vehicles which had been transported by the vessel were sent to the area where operations will be carried out. Troops and equipment of the U.S. 3d Marine Brigade airlifted from Kadena Air Base in Okinawa were deployed in the Pohang and Yechon areas. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are bringing a large number of troops, aircraft and warships and other combat equipment into South Korea from the continental United States and their overseas bases.

In addition, according to a foreign report, 14 warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet task force secretly carried out large-scale maneuvers in the East Sea in early February. Meanwhile, the U.S. Defense Department announced that 18 A-10 close support aircraft and 1,200 air force personnel will be assigned to the U.S. forces in South Korea, and that 24 A-10 aircraft would be sent in the second half of this year. It also announced that over 100 Hawk missiles and hundreds of rocket engines would be provided the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. war machine is making a fierce move on the Korean Peninsula. These military maneuvers are aimed at attacking us. It is not by chance that the U.S. imperialists, while carrying out an unprecedented military buildup, are staging the war exercise by mobilizing their army, air force, naval, and amphibious troops, tactical and strategic air squadrons, and the heinous 7th Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Midway, from the U.S. mainland, the Pacific region and U.S. military bases in Japan.

This is to refine the preparations for operations to attack the northern half of the republic. This is no secret. If they had no intention of igniting a war, they would not mobilize large numbers of troops and equipment and waste a tremendous amount of resources and money to stage military commotions. All the facts show that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme to ignite a new war in Korea is becoming more blatant and is reaching a more dangerous stage. Synchronizing with the large-scale military movements of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is staging a shooting exercise in the West Sea. Thus, South Korea is now under a horrible war atmosphere amid the thunderous noise of airplanes and tanks and exploding gun shells.

The war exercise commotions staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are an extremely reckless and dangerous provocation aggravating the situation and disturbing peace in Korea, bringing the situation to the brink of war.

Today our people and the world's people are demanding preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and an early and peaceful settlement of the reunification question. After the proposal calling for the establishment of a confederal state for the fatherland's reunification was put forth, and in particular since the proposal urging convocation of a 100-man joint conference as a consultative body for the fatherland's reunification was announced, their voices are even shriller.

At a time when the peaceful settlement of the Korean question has become an urgent demand of the times and the nation and we are making every effort to achieve this end, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging large-scale war exercises by mobilizing their armed forces. This is an intolerable provocation challenge to our people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The frantic war commotions and military buildup carried out in South Korea disturbing peace in Korea and hampering its peaceful reunification eloquently show that on the Korean Peninsula the threat of aggression is coming from the South.

The southward invasion and the North's military superiority clamored about by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are nothing more than a camouflage to conceal this. Because of their criminal maneuvers, South Korea is a hotbed of new war. The situation on the Korean Peninsula is being extremely aggravated.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed haughty and impudent occupiers and aggressors going on a rampage to obstruct the reunification of Korea, indefinitely hold South Korea as their colony and military base and realize an aggressive ambition against Korea. By flattering his U.S. masters and getting more weapons and war equipment during the ongoing war exercise, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to continue the military terror rule by force of arms and to realize an ambition for long-term power.

Calling in the aggressive forces and offering the nation's land as a war exercise ground for the aggressors to promote a war fever and create a war atmosphere is an act which could be committed only by those nation-selling traitors who do not care about the country and the nation. This once again clearly shows that the puppets have no desire for reunification and that their gibberish about reunification is nothing more than a plausible facade put forth to conceal their belligerent and splittist nature.

The war exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique endangers peace on the Korean Peninsula. This is a serious threat not only to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification but also to peace in Asia and the world. The United States is scheming to threaten the Korean people and realize its aggressive ambition against Korea. However, this is an anachronistic dream and a foolish act. Our people are closely watching the war commotions of the belligerent elements and will not overlook the military provocations of the aggressors and their stooges. The U.S. imperialists must not instigate the puppets to war and splittist maneuvers but stop the reckless playing with fire and immediately withdraw from South Korea, along with all their aggressive forces.

This is the demand of the times. If the U.S. imperialists ignore this just demand and continue to seek the adventurous military policy, they will be fully responsible for all the consequences. As aggressors and war lunatics, they will face even stronger denunciation and rejection from our people and the world's people.

YUGOSLAV PAPER CITES LEADERSHIP OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK240122 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Yugoslav paper (POLUGAJI) on 21 February carried an article on the greatness and wisdom of the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and his lofty virtue together with his photograph on the occasion of his birthday. In the article, the paper says the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected at the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980 as a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WKP, a secretary of the party Central Committee and a number of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and that this was an expression of the unanimous desire of the KWP members.

The paper adds: The fact that he who is modest and passionate was elected to these high KWP posts is not because he is the son of President Kim Il-song but because he has become an excellent theoretician of the chuche idea through his relentless ane energetic study.

The paper says that one of the greatest ideological and theoretical achievements performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is that he has modeled society on the chuche idea and embodied the chuche idea in politics, the economy, history, philosophy, literature and art. The paper continues that another achievement is that he has eliminated formalism in party work, adopted a new revolutionary work system and method of the party and established a new ideology and theory in building the party.

The paper adds: Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideology on the speed battle has contributed to putting revolutionary theory into practice. Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and enriched President Kim Il-song's ideology and theory with his theory of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. Comrade Kim Chong-il has also greatly contributed to developing literature and art. His literature work and theory have greatly contributed to developing literature and art in this country. One example is his unique theory on the new communist human being.

PARTY CENTER'S LEADERSHIP IN CONSTRUCTION HAILED

SK231540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- A constant economic progress has been made and a number of grand monumental edifices have been erected in recent years in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a shining fruition of the tested leadership of the glorious party centre which is carrying into practice the lofty intentions of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song through bold and daring operations. Our party possessed of unexcelled grit designs and organizes everything in a bold and daring way and energetically leads the masses to carry out the work once started to the end.

The Munsu Street to be lined with many public buildings and high-rise flats for more than ten thousand families is now under construction in east Pyongyang. Among them flats for several thousand families have entered the final stage. Great miracles have been wrought thanks to the leadership of the glorious party centre which designs everything in a grandiose way and organises bold operations.

In June 1975, the workers of the Ullyul mine finished the project of laying a long-distance belt conveyer linking the mining district with islands in the sea in a matter of one year or so. This was a bold project. If this conveyer is extended further to link islands with each other, new land as big as a county will be obtained. The functionaries concerned had originally worked out a plan to lay this conveyer up to the shore of the sea from the youth mining district of the Ullyul mine. At that time our party unrolled a far-reaching plan of laying the conveyer first to Nunggum Island in the sea off the shore and then to more islands. Following this example, the project of laying a large-scale concentrated ore transport pipeline extending 98 kilometres from the Musan mine, a leading ore mine of Korea, to the Kim Chaek iron works over steep mountains and valleys was completed in a brief period.

When the Pyongyang metro was under construction, our party put forth a bold and unique policy of building it not merely as a means of solving the traffic problem in a big city but as a great artistic work of high ideological and artistic value and led the constructors to miracles and innovations. Thus, the Pyongyang metro has been built splendidly with our own wisdom, technique and materials, not wedded to any existing practice or relying on others' help, to be an underground Pyongyang and the cream of architecture.

In May 1975, several months before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, our party organised vast operations for effecting a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of the national economy to fulfil the yearly assignments and the six-year plan before the 30th founding anniversary of the party.

As a result, the six-year plan was fulfilled one year and four months ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value, the major industrial targets of the six-year plan were hit with flying colors and an unusually bumper harvest was reaped by the 30th founding anniversary of the party.

A vast project of reconstructing the Moranbong Stadium on an expansion basis has now entered the final stage in Pyongyang. The project entails the removal of 70,000 seats and other old structures, building of pent roofs over the stand which would have far more seats than before and moving of several hundred thousand cubic metres of earth in lowering the ground and building the foundations.

Functionaries had thought that the project would take one year and a half if work is accelerated as fast as possible. But, the party set the daring goal of shortening this period of the project based on a bold calculation and powerfully organised and mobilised functionaries and working people to attain the goal. The constructors who deeply realised the intentions of the party have nearly completed the reconstruction of the stadium of world standard in a short period of three months by creating an unprecedented construction tempo.

Thanks to the far-reaching plan and bold and daring operations of the party, the large Pyongyang Maternity Hospital with up-to-date medical facilities and the Changgwang health complex with modern service and hygienic facilities have been built and the magnificent Changgwang Street lined with twenty to thirty-storied modern flats has made its appearance in less than a year in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution. Besides, the ice sports center of a new and unique conic form 63.5 metres high with a total floor space of over 25,000 square metres and the modern Chongnyu restaurant with 1,000 seats inside and 600 seats outside have been built in one year and a half on the scenic bank of the Potong River.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

SK220448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2227 GMT 21 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 22 February editorial: "Let All Cadres and Party Members Become Genuine Revolutionaries With Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] Today we live and carry out the revolution in the most glorious era. Our people's struggle is becoming more rewarding. A brilliant vista is opening for our future. As our revolution advances and its future seems more promising, we must more vigorously accelerate our socialist construction. To this end, ideological education must be intensified to make the people more firmly prepared politically and ideologically and to ensure that they struggle indomitably with lofty consciousness and zeal.

In this regard, it is very important to make cadres and party members genuine revolutionaries with an indomitable revolutionary spirit. Our party members and working people are becoming more and more zealous to emulate the revolutionary spirit of those young communists who struggled during the early days of the Korean revolution and to bring about an even greater upsurge in socialist construction.

This is evidence of our people's preparedness and determination to carry on the revolution to the bitter end. Young communists such as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su were models of genuine revolutionaries with indomitable revolutionary spirit. They showed how those who had set out on the road of revolution should live and struggle.

The struggle and characteristics of those young communists are precious models to be emulated by revolutionaries. It is indeed an honor for our cadres and party members to arm themselves with the indomitable revolutionary spirit of those young communists and to struggle to win victories in revolution and construction.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the young communists of Korea is a spirit that is displayed in the relations between leader [suryong] and fighters and between leader [yongdoja] and fighters and among revolutionary comrades in arms. In other words, it is a noble revolutionary spirit that has something to do with the stand and attitude and the fighting spirit and characteristics of the fighters who hold the revolutionary leader [yongdoja] in his esteem.

For codres and party members, to become genuine revolutionaries with indomitable revolutionary spirit means to faithfully uphold the revolutionary leader [yongdoja] in the severe class struggle, to firmly protect and defend his ideology and to become undaunted revolutionaries who would sacrifice their lives to implement his ideology.

A revolutionary with indomitable revolutionary spirit is a noble title that can be conferred on the most undaunted and noblest communist revolutionaries. For revolutionaries, nothing is more honorable than to attain this noble title. To devote oneself to uphold the revolutionary leader [yongdoja] is the fighter's revolutionary duty and supreme task.

In the revolutionary struggle, leader [suryong] and fighter form an inseparable body. Leader is a brain of the revolution and fighter is a struggle who devotes himself to the revolution. It is a precondition for the victory of the revolution that fighters loyally uphold the leader [suryong]. The revolutionary struggle of the working class advances and triumphs through the correct leadership of the leader [suryong] and the sacrificial struggle of the fighters who uphold him. By synthesizing opinion and the demands of the working people, the leader advances correct ideas and lines and organizes and mobilizes people to implement them. The ideas and leadership of the leader are implemented by the fighters' activities and struggle. Therefore, the leader should be rallied around by many undaunted fighters and revolutionary comrades-in-arms with indomitable revolutionary spirit. The revolutionary struggle to implement the leader's ideas and leadership is a very honorable task. At the same time, it is an arduous task. The task accompanies a serious class struggle aimed at smashing obsolete things and remaking nature and society in a revolutionary manner. Therefore, without revolutionaries who overcome difficulties and trials and sacrifice their lives to implement the leader's ideas and leadership, the revolution cannot advance victoriously.

The long history of the communist movement shows that around the great leader [yongdoja] leading the revolution there were always faithful fighters who upheld and assisted him. When such fighters firmly protect and defend the leader and are ready to sacrifice their lives in the struggle to carry out his orders and directives, the revolution can be victorious. Otherwise, the revolution faces difficulties. This is why genuine revolutionaries consider it more precious than their lives and their lives' honor to uphold their leader [yondoja].

The leader [suryong], the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, is a teacher who nurtures and leads fighters with great trust and love. The revolutionaries, all under the care of the leader [suryong], learn about the principle of the class struggle and the truth of the revolution and bring themselves up as competent leading cadres and fighters willing to undertake responsible revolutionary posts and carry out heavy tasks. Therefore, communist revolutionaries regard it an unshakable faith and noble moral obligation to respect and believe in and to uphold and follow the leader [yongdoja], who provides a true life for them and leads them in the revolution. Indomitable revolutionary fighters are ironclad revolutionaries with such firm and noble spiritual and moral traits.

In the Korean communist movement, great models of genuine revolutionaries with indomitable revolutionary spirit were molded. This is a matter of great pride to the Korean communists. The indomitable revolutionary spirit which the young Korean communists displayed during those early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the purest and most undaunted revolutionary spirit, one unprecedented in history.

In those dark days, when our people were suffering under the oppressive rule of the Japanese imperialists, Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang-su and other young communists upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader [yongdoja] of the Korean revolution, as a guiding star and as the sun, and devoted themselves to the struggle to implement the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, those who protected and assisted the young marshal Comrade Kim Il-song were older than him. But they upheld and assisted him with all their heart and protected and defended him at the expense of their lives. On the road of advance under the leadership of the marshal, they considered their sacrifices as honor and bliss, indomitably struggled by overcoming difficulties and trials and defended the honor of the fighters of the marshal under all circumstances.

The endless devotion and sacrifice in venturing to do anything to defend and implement the ideology and line of the great marshal and sacrificing their lives to secure the well-being of the marshal -- these are the noble revolutionary spirit which those indomitable fighters bestowed on us. With this revolutionary spirit, we can carry out the struggle under all circumstances and live a rewarding life. Today, for our cadres and party members, preparing themselves as revolutionaries with an indomitable revolutionary spirit is an important question for victoriously accelerating the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must prepare for an arduous struggle. We must emulate the heroic struggle of the fallen revolutionary fighters and inherit and further develop their fighting spirit.

Our revolution, which was launched in the 1920's by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, is now victoriously advancing in the 1980's. Indeed, great achievements have been won in our revolution. Nevertheless, our struggle has not ended yet. We must continue to advance along the long and rugged road in order to achieve the reunification of the divided fatherland and to win the final victory of the revolution. To victoriously accelerate the revolution and carry it on to the bitter end, we must nurture many undaunted revolutionaries with an indomitable revolutionary spirit such as was possessed by Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su.

Even today, when socialist and communist construction has advanced far, we try to emulate the revolutionary spirit of the fighters in the early days of the revolution. This is to uphold the revolutionary leader [yongdoja] as they did and to more victoriously accelerate our revolutionary cause. When there are many revolutionary fighters with indomitable revolutionary spirit, trials can be overcome and the revolutionary struggle can be victorious. This is an unalterable truth proven by the history of the Korean revolution.

There have been countless trials during the more than half century of our revolution. However, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always been railed around by indomitable revolutionary fighters -- during the early stage of the revolutionary activities, during the period of the armed struggle and during the construction of a new fatherland and the severe war. During times of trial, they firmly protected and defended the great leader and devoted themselves to assisting him.

Because the fighters who possessed an indomitable revolutionary spirit struggled during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, going through fire and water to protect and defend the general at the cost of their lives and to implement his idea and line, they defeated a great million-man force armed to the claws. Thanks both to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possessed profound wisdom, an ironclad will, an expert organizational ability and a generous heart and to the dedicated struggle of the indomitable fighters, who persistently struggled to implement the leader's plan, we brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of founding the party and building the country in the difficult and complicated circumstances following the liberation, repelling the enemy's maneuvers.

We cannot recall the fact that the lifeline of our revolution has been correctly maintained and that the brilliant reality we see today has unfolded without recalling the fighters who possessed an indomitable revolutionary spirit who resolutely protected and defended the party and the leader.

As shown by history, when fighters, possessing an indomitable revolutionary spirit, firmly rally around their leader [yongdoja] there will be no work which they cannot accomplish. Only when we have many revolutionaries who possess an indomitable revolutionary spirit can we reliably safeguard the party and the leader and continuously carry out our revolution to the end, no matter what grim difficulties or trials we may encounter to the future.

Today, our people are assigned the task of implementing the magnificent program of socialist construction set forth by the historic sixth party congress. This task is unprecedentedly weighty and vast. It can be successfully accomplished by the dedicated and tenacious struggle of cadres and party members. If our cadres more highly display an indomitable revolutionary spirit to implement the leader's plan, overcoming all difficulties, just as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su did, they can enact a greater upsurge in socialist economic construction and continuously glorify the history of a great revolutionary upsurge.

Preparing the cadres and party members as true revolutionaries who possess an indomitable revolutionary spirit is the glorious task of vigorously forging ahead with socialist construction by firmly consolidating the ideological and organizational foundation of our party and by enhancing its leadership role.

Our party is a political staff headquarter which assumes entire responsibility for the destiny of the Korean revolution and the people. Without strengthening our party, we cannot hope for the victorious progress of the revolution and the bright future of the people. Today, our party has been strengthened organizationally and ideologically as never before, and its militant functions and role have greatly increased. Based on the achievements we have already made, we should more firmly prepare cadres and party members as indomitable revolutionaries like Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su so that we can more successfully carry out the work of consolidating the foundation of the party and victoriously advance the revolution and construction. In this way, we can further strengthen and develop our party into an ironclad militant unit with a solid foundation, unwavering no matter what difficulties and trials it may encounter, and into the most powerful unit which leads the chuche revolutionary cause along a single, ever-victorious road. This shows that training a great number of revolutionaries who possess an indomitable revolutionary spirit constitutes the way for firmly guaranteeing the brighter future of our party and the revolution.

The more the party is strengthened and develops and the more the revolution develops, the greater the demand that cadres and party members tenaciously struggle with an indomitable revolutionary spirit. Today, we live and are carrying out our revolution in circumstances different from those of the period of the revolution's beginnings. However, the revolutionary spirit is not at all different from what it was then. By possessing the indomitable revolutionary spirit which the young communists in 1920's displayed, all of us should become Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's.

In particular, it is important for cadres -- the commanding staff of the revolution -- to firmly arm themselves with the invincible revolutionary spirit. Cadres hold a very important position in upholding their leader [yongdoja] and in realizing his ideas. A number of vigorous fighters who directly assisted the party and the leader [suryong] and loyally fought for them throughout their lives turned out during the force of our revolution. When our cadres follow and learn the lofty examples of the revolutionary patriots who safeguarded, protected and held in high esteem the party and the leader [suryong], they can brilliantly fulfill their mission.

Today, our party organizations are confronted with the important task of making the cadres and the party members firmly prepare themselves as invincible revolutionary fighters just like the young communists. This is a most important task which the party organizations should stress in indoctrination work. When all party organizations, cadres and party members properly carry out this work, we can firmly guarantee brilliant fulfillment of the chuche revolutionary cause and effect a new turn in socialist construction.

It is a basic requirement for cadres and party members in becoming genuine revolutionaries with an invincible revolutionary spirit to deeply cherish the faith to hold the party and the leader [suryong] in high esteem. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our comrades might face difficulties and various complex problems and waver in carrying out their work. However, they should cherish firm revolutionary faith, trusting the party.

In other words, if we have such a revolutionary faith as I have the party center, I struggle for the people, I am resolved to dedicate my life to the revolution, I will always remain faithful to the party, people and revolution, I am not afraid of death, I will not disgrace my political life even if my flesh perishes, then we can overcome any difficulty.

The faith to uphold the leader [yongdoja] to the end by firmly trusting him constitutes the most important ideological and mental characteristic of a genuine revolutionary. The lofty honor and dignity of invincible revolutionary fighters can be preserved only when they adhere to their faith under any circumstance. The young Korean Communists in the past held fast to their revolutionary principles at the risk of their lives and devotedly struggled. This was possible because they cherished firm faith, holding their leader [yongdoja] in high esteem. They realized the greatness of Comrade Kim Il-song, who displayed prominent talent and traits as the leader [yongdoja] in the course of the actual struggle. They firmly believed that the Korean revolution could win victory only if they followed Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, the faith of the young communists in their leader [yongdoja] remained an absolute one which was not dampened by anything.

The faith deeply cherished by our cadres and party members today is a firm political resolve and will to carry out the revolution to the end by following the party center and trusting the party. This faith is a lofty ideological emotion formed and consolidated as a result of our understanding of the party's greatness and invincible strength and of our traversing the road of rewarding struggle together with the party.

Our functionaries and party members should forever vigorously advance on the road of loyalty by always cherishing such faith. All cadres and party members should firmly believe the road shown by our party is the very one for victory and glory and should firmly establish the trait of remaining loyal to the party's leadership to the end.

Our revolutionary fighters can find a rewarding and happy life only when they live and struggle with the firm belief that they must share their joys and sorrows with the party to the end, entrusting their entire destiny and future to the party. They are displaying the invincible revolutionary spirit in the struggle to strenuously safeguard and protect the authority of the leader [yongdoja] and to realize the revolutionary idea of the leader [yongdoja] by giving their all.

Ensuring the authority of the leader [yongdoja] is an important task for the victorious advance of the revolution and is the primary mission of revolutionary fighters. By invincible revolutionary fighters is meant ardent revolutionaries who absolutely trust their leader [yongdoja] and protect his authority and dignity without any deviation.

It was a proud tradition of the Korean communist movement to firmly safeguard and protect the leader [suryong] under any circumstance and in any difficult situation. All cadres and party members should defend and protect the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution politically and ideologically, even at the risk of their life, under any circumstances and in any situation by following the examples set by the anti-Japanese patriots.

They should enhance the party center's leading authority in every way by strengthening the party's combat capability and by more thoroughly ensuring the party's guidance over the revolution and construction. Cadres and party members should display an invincible revolutionary spirit by dedicating all their strength and wisdom to bringing the party's lines and policies to brilliant fruition.

It has been the unique militant temperament of the ardent young communists to unhesitatingly risk death in order to defend and implement the ideas and lines of the leader [yongdoja]. Accepting the tasks assigned by the great general as supreme orders, they fulfilled the general's ideas and plans at any cost, struggling without surrendering even in isolated outposts and enemy territory.

Such spirit and such traits in life and struggle should be accepted by our cadres as their firm faith. Assuming an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution and with a sense of boundless dedication, all cadres and party members should brilliantly fulfill the tasks assigned by their sectors and the party. They should highly demonstrate the revolutionary trait of accomplishing the mission assigned by the party at any cost, under any condition.

Thus, they should effect a decisive turning point in production and construction and in all sectors of economic management. They should successfully carry out the Second 7-Year Plan and 10-point prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

In order to become genuine revolutionaries with invincible revolutionary spirit, cadres and party members should constantly discipline and educate themselves. Revolutionaries who have the invincible revolutionary spirit are not ordinary revolutionaries. They are the owners of strong temperament and vigorous fighting spirit who are willing to make themselves human bombs and cross the death line for the leader [yongdoja].

Turning the people into ardent fighters means realizing the basic trait of communists at a lofty level. We should make all efforts to perfect ourselves at this level. All cadres and party members should have the lofty determination and resolution to become invincible revolutionary fighters as were Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su. They should put this determination into practice without fail.

We should sincerely and constantly promote party spirit, not forgetting our pledge that we will remain faithful to the party and the revolution throughout our lives. We should endlessly glorify the honor of our glorious party's revolutionary fighters. All cadres and party members, taking the party organizations as their motherly bosom, should entrust everything to these organizations and lead a party life in a voluntary and sensible way. Cadres, in particular, should follow the examples of the invincible fighters who thoroughly upheld their leader [yongdoja]. They should become genuine revolutionaries able to meet the party's expectations and trust by disciplining and perfecting themselves.

Deeply understanding the principle of revolution is an important guarantee in becoming genuine revolutionaries with invincible revolutionary spirit. The invincible revolutionary spirit is a communist spirit, based on lofty awareness and feeling coming from the people's hearts. Therefore, we should fully understand the principle of the revolution to arm ourselves, to live and to struggle with such spirit.

If we do not correctly understand the principle of revolution, we cannot abide by our creed, nor can we correctly carry out our revolutionary task in accordance with the party's intent. By effectively conducting indoctrination on the principle of the revolution, party organizations should help cadres and party members correctly understand the correctness of the revolutionary struggle, the inevitability of victory and the decisive role of the leader [suryong] and the party in the development of history and in the cause of the working class. In particular, it is important for party organizations to help cadres and party members understand in principle relations between the leader [suryong] and fighters and between the leader [yongdoja] and fighters in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the method of acquiring the traits and personality of truly indomitable revolutionary fighters, citing historic facts.

Thus, party organizations should develop all cadres into resolute revolutionaries who do not waver, whatever difficulties and trials they may encounter, who abide by revolutionary fidelity, who hold in high esteem the party and the leader [suryong] and who, possessing an ironclad will, do not yield until broken.

Vigorously struggling to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause which the young Korean communists developed under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership is the noble historic task assigned us today. Our party is taking the lead in the sacred struggle to perform this task. The KWP is the organizer, encourager and guide of all the victories of our people. Our party organizes and leads all the worthwhile struggles waged today to complete the chuche revolutionary cause and to provide our people with greater happiness. Only by following the leadership of our party can our people achieve the final victory of the revolution, the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of their posterity, generation after generation.

Today, our people are confidently resolved to show endless loyalty to the party and to follow its leadership to the end. Today, firmly rallied around our party center with a single will and desire, are veterans of the revolution, who, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have traversed the road of struggle over a long period of half a century; old functionaries, who, following the banner of the party, have struggled for 20 to 30 years; and the new generation, which is seething with chuche-type blood.

When this loyal revolutionary rank overflows with an indomitable revolutionary spirit, we will have nothing to dread and will achieve victories, overcoming all difficulties and trials.

By firmly preparing themselves as indomitable revolutionary fighters, to meet the requirements of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, all cadres and party members should complete the revolutionary cause, following the party's leadership.

MEETINGS MARK USSR ARMY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

USSR Embassy Reception

SK240439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA) -- G.S. Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception on the evening of February 23 at his embassy to mark the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Invited to the reception were Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Kwang-chin and Yun Chi-ho and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of different embassies. Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy were present there.

The reception was addressed by Military Attache G.S. Bulanov and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk. The attendants drank toasts to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Soldiers' Meeting

SK230354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting was held on February 22 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Invited to the meeting were Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and Military Attache G.S. Bulanov of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged there.

Earlier, a soldiers' meeting was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs to mark the occasion.

FRENCH MINISTER BACKS SEOUL ON KOREAN SITUATION

SK240137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Paris -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said Monday that "the French Government fully understands the situation of the Republic of Korea" and that there is no change in France's stance toward South and North Korea. The French minister was responding to visiting Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong's request that the French Government support the position of South Korea on the two-Koreas problem.

During the foreign ministers' meeting, held at the Foreign Ministry here, No also said that the French Government should not recognize the Pyongyang government unless the East European countries recognize the Seoul government.

Cheysson's remarks, the first manifestation of the French Government's policy since the coming into power of the Socialists in May last year, indicate the French Government policy of not establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea. In the meeting, which took place over dinner, Cheysson voiced the hope to visit Seoul within this year when No invited the French minister.

Exchanging views on bilateral economic relations, the French minister said that he hoped to rectify the current two-day trade imbalance in favor of Korea, and to expand France's participation in Korea's economic projects, such as the construction of the Seoul-Pusan express electric railway and the tidal power plant in Asan Bay. France wants to sell Korea a metro (subway), new Airbus planes and possibly two additional nuclear power stations. Korea currently has 10 nuclear power stations, two of which are French. But it reportedly wants to acquire two more. Later in the day, No visited the Eurodiff nuclear power station at Tricastin, southern France.

No, who arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit, the first by a Korean foreign minister, also paid a courtesy call on President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace earlier in the day, during which he delivered to the latter a personal letter from Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. The exact contents of the personal letter were not known, but according to a Korean official in No's entourage, President Chon reaffirmed existing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, and expressed the hope for closer cooperation in all fields.

During his courtesy call on Mitterrand, No explained the Republic of Korea's Government's efforts toward the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula, including Chon's Jan. 22 unification formula. No later expressed satisfaction over the results of the meeting, which also took up ways of further strengthening bilateral cooperative relations.

The Korean foreign minister also met with External Trade Minister Michel Jobert later in the day, and discussed the expansion of two-way trade and economic cooperation. During the meeting, the French minister said that he hoped to visit Seoul around June this year. No left Paris Tuesday for Nigeria, on the fourth and final leg of his two-week overseas tour.

KOREA HERALD REVIEWS CHON'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

SK240133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Chon's Economic Thought"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's recent interview with an American magazine on world financing and banking amounts to a revelation of A to Z about what and how he and, for that matter, his government are going to achieve. He discussed a wide range of questions, from foreign affairs and economic policies to his style of governing.

Such a disclosure, a striking one to all appearances, is welcome as it underlines the ongoing endeavor to open up society in general and government administration in particular. And the interview in question, addressed to international partners of Korea, will be quite conducive to widening the avenue of communication and understanding between the two sides -- a key to strengthening their partnership in mutually beneficial undertakings.

Especially noteworthy of the extensive topics dealt with in the interview is his elaboration of the economic philosophy as well as policies of the present government. He said that he will see to it that the nation's economic policies are not distorted by extraneous factors, such as political pressures, as is often the case in developing countries. This principle is vital in keeping the developing economy on the right track but, of course, this is easier said than done in many cases.

In hindsight, the Korean economy was also affected by noneconomic elements that crept into the process of economic policymaking during the past decades of high growth. Some of the problems facing us today, such as the need to restructure part of the heavy industry line, obviously entailed the interference of noneconomic pressure with the formulation of industrial blueprints. A good deal of such pressure may be traced to political rather than economic effects which were to be expected of the overinvested or unbalanced sector of the economy presently in need of remedy.

As the economy has begun to rise from the unprecedented doldrums of the past few years, the nation is looking forward again to vigorous growth within the present decade. This is certainly feasible, given the proven potential for the nation's economic upsurge. But a mature approach to the economy is essential to averting the kind of errors and mistakes that we have already committed or even that others have made in the process of moving into advanced phases. In order to see the president's conviction that the economy must be operated according to economic considerations and judgements stand in reality, more open and lively debates of policies not only in the course of drawing them but also carrying them out will be cardinal.

Another point worth special note is the president's economic liberalization policy, particularly for investments requiring foreign capital. To begin with, Korea's incentives for foreign investment have been comparatively favorable during the high-growth period of the 60's and much of the 70's. But, of course, increasing demands for foreign capital under the rapidly expanding economy have failed to meet with a matching pace of liberalization of rules of foreign investment. It is heartening to learn that legislative proposals have already been made to the National Assembly to streamline measures, additionally reducing red tape to encourage foreign investment.

Liberalization certainly is the central theme of policies of the Fifth Republic in terms of both ideological and realistic approaches. In this respect, the economic philosophy bared by President Chon is fundamental to broadening the scope of liberalization.

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO BE CONVENED 26 FEB

SK240147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Vice National Assembly Speaker Rep. Chae Mun-sik announced yesterday that the 110th extraordinary National Assembly would be convened on Friday and last through March 13. Following an opening ceremony at 2:00 p.m., Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun will make a report in a plenary session on overall state affairs.

During the house meeting next week, lawmakers will conduct interpellation of the administration on three agenda items -- politics-diplomacy-security, economy and social affairs. A total of 12 lawmakers from the three major political parties and the fraternal group of independents and small parties will take the floor to query the government in the plenary sessions.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the assembly would convene the Steering Committee on Thursday to discuss the operation of the special house sitting.

IRAN NOTIFIES SOUTH KOREA OF OIL PRICE CUT

SK240151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] Iran has cut its crude oil price by $2 per barrel -- the third price reduction this month. With the oil value readjusted downward, the price of Iranian light crude was brought down to $30.20 a barrel and heavy crude to $28.30.

The Ssangyong Oil Refinery Co. said yesterday it received from the National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) Monday a Telex notifying it of the price cut. In the beginning of this month, Ssangyong said, the state-run NIOC decreased its crude price by $4. The nation now gets 50,000 barrels daily from Iran. The nation's daily oil imports total 616,000 barrels on the basis of oil-supply contracts. Of the total, 53 percent or 327,000 barrels come from Saudi Arabia.

Officials at the Energy-Resources Ministry said the Iranian action would have no impact on domestic oil prices. According to them, the effect on local oil prices will be small -- 1.38 percent -- in terms of crude costs only.

The value of the Korean won currency against the U.S. dollar has depreciated by 2.81 percent since Dec. 1 last year when the government raised domestic oil prices. The value of the Korean won currency was 690 won against one U.S. dollar on Dec. 1. As of yesterday the value was set at 712.30 won, reducing the Korean currency value by 2.81 percent. All in all, they pointed out, the nation still has an oil cost-push factor of 1.43 percent. If Saudi Arabia cuts its oil prices by $1 per barrel, they said, the cut will erase the cost-push factor.

The Iranian price reduction came as the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) was seeking an oil ministers' meeting Saturday to help reduce the present oil surplus to boost prices, they explained. They said Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, was under heavy pressure to cut its present production ceiling of 8.6 million barrels a day.

SEOUL CITES REPORT ON N. KOREAN OFFICER'S PURGE

SK240007 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Report by KBS Tokyo correspondent Chong Yong-sok -- It has been reported that the North Korean puppets have purged North Korean Army Col Gen Kim Chol-man, the officer in charge of the special military operations against South Korea and a member of the KWP Military Commission, for his failure in operations against South Korea.

TONGIL ILBO, a paper published by Koreans in Tokyo, quoted a source familiar with the situation in North Korea as saying that Kim Chol-man was purged because of his failure in operations against South Korea during the presidential election in February and elections of national assemblymen in March 1981 and in blocking the hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS IN 1982 -- Seoul, Feb. 12 -- Korea's exports so far this year topped 1.87 billion U.S. dollars, up 12.3 percent from the same period in 1981, according to a tally released Friday by the Commerce-Industry Ministry. The tally also showed that exports since the beginning of February were worth 413 million dollars, a 57.1 percent increase over the corresponding period a year ago. Ministry officials attributed the brisk export performance primarily to increased government loans to exporters and the lowering of bank interest rates which boosted the competitiveness of Korean-made goods abroad. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT 12 Feb 82 SK]

MINISTRIES OF STATE FARMS, AGRICULTURE MERGED

OW240605 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 16 Feb 82

[From 16 February press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Feb (MONTSAME) — Today's UNEN published the MPR People's Great Hural decrees on the abolition of the MPR Ministry of State Farms and its merger with the MPR Ministry of Agriculture and on the release of O. Nyamaa from his responsibilities as MPR minister of social economy and services in connection with a transfer to other work.

GOMBOJAB INTERVIEWED ON PEACE IN ASIAN REGION

AU221136 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Damingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), has received Oszkar Fuzes, member of our paper's staff, in Ulaanbaatar, and answered his questions concerning security in Asia.

[Question] Party Secretary General Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal took a highly significant initiative to promote peace and security in Asia at the 18th MPRP Congress. What is the essence of his proposal?

[Answer] By the beginning of the eighties, the danger of warlike confrontation has considerably increased in the world. Imperialism is responsible for this, and primarily U.S. leading circles which, opposing the positive changes that have transpired in the world, are again trying to change the strategic balance of power to their advantage. Reactionary forces of the NATO countries, and primarily the present U.S. administration, are pursuing a guideline of active preparations for war, are constantly increasing their military potential and are threatening the peace and security of the peoples of all continents.

This adventurous and aggressive guideline is the main reason for the intensification of tension throughout the world, including Asia, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean area and elsewhere.

An Effective International Instrument

To contribute to alleviating international tension, the 18th MPRP Congress has proposed: The Asian and Pacific Ocean countries should conclude a nonaggression convention in which they relinquish the use of force in mutual relations.

The essence of this proposal is that it should strengthen those most general principles of interstate relations that are laid down in the UN Charter, the Bandung declaration and international documents that in general regulate relations among the countries of this area.

The convention must be based on the following principles: Mutual observance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of state borders, equality, non-intervention in domestic affairs, renunciation of force and the threat of force, a peaceful settlement of disputed issues and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We are convinced: The conclusion of a pact of the Asian and Pacific Ocean countries would considerably improve the general international situation. Positive participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council -- as Mongolia proposes — would ensure its function as an effective and important international instrument from the first moment of its validity, because, in some form, three of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council are linked to the area in question.

To Reduce the Danger

[Question] What were the reasons for elaborating the initiative?

[Answer] No task is more important and pressing today than restraining the arms race, averting the danger of war that threatens the existence of mankind as a whole.

This applies particularly to the Asian Continent, because that is where half of the inhabitants of our planet live. Washington's and Beijing's conquering and adventurous aspirations are the source of an intensification of tension and a development of conflict situations that may bring about serious and dangerous consequences — and not only with regard to the peace and security of the peoples of Asia, but for the whole world. Economic and political pressure, blatant intervention in other countries' domestic affairs, armed intervention against neighboring countries, making territorial demands and extensively supporting reactionary, dictatorial regimes have become an integral part of this policy.

Military-political cooperation has strengthened between the United States and China, and so has the endeavor to draw Japan into the imbroglio of these dangerous plans and to further aggravate the situation in Asia, which is tense in any case. It is fitting to note in this connection: The decision of the U.S. leadership to deliver modern weapons, including offensive weapons, to China opens a new phase in the policy aimed at establishing a "united front" against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and threatening the peoples' national independence and social progress.

On our densely populated continent with its powderkegs of innummerable conflicts, what is needed above all is for everyone who holds peace, liberty and national independence dear to make constructive efforts to uphold them.

[Question] What echo has there been to the proposal among the countries concerned; has there been a concrete reaction?

[Answer] On the whole, our proposal has found understanding and a lively echo among the peace-loving forces of the Asian Continent, and the Soviet Union and the rest of the fraternal socialist countries have ensured their support for it. To expound the peace initiative, Comrade Tsedenbal has sent a personal message to almost 50 heads of state and government of Asian and Pacific Ocean countries, as well as to the heads of the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council.

It is obviously too early to sum up the replies. In any case, it emerges from the replies of the heads of state of a few Asian countries that they are seriously examining it on merit, all the more so because the ideals of consolidating peace and good-neighbor relations are close to the peoples of Asia and Oceania. We are confident that the countries concerned will listen to the voice of reason and realism, and actively and collectively participate in protecting the peoples of this extensive area from the danger of warlike conflicts.

Additional Steps

[Question] What additional steps will Mongolia take toward realizing the proposal?

[Answer] When Mongolia submitted the proposal, its premise was that the realization of this peace initiative calls for joint efforts by all peace-loving forces, including the various parties and organizations and the public of the Asian and Pacific Ocean area. We are aware that Mongolia, as the initiator of the proposal, together with the fraternal parties and countries, will have to make active steps toward promoting the proposal.

On 29 June 1981, the Mongolian parliament, the Great People's Hural, made an appeal to the parliaments of all Asian and Pacific Ocean countries to unite their efforts to overcome the danger of war and create lasting peace. We have presented this appeal to the governments and parliaments of most countries of the region concerned and, by way of an official document of the UN General Assembly, informed all member countries of the world organization about it. We will direct our additional efforts toward striving to explain in every possible manner that our proposals run in an identical channel with initiatives of the Soviet Union, the three fraternal Indochinese countries, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other peace-loving countries toward strengthening peace and security in Asia and the adjacent regions. We hope that these concepts serving the strengthening of security will be understood and supported by the peace-loving and realistic-minded forces of our turbulent continent. We are convinced that the fraternal countries of the socialist community and other progressive forces will extensively support the realization of this initiative.

CHAN VEN STATES SUPPORT FOR PRK-SRV SOLIDARITY

BK240820 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Interview given to station correspondent by Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, on a number of issues relating to Kampurchea-Vietnam Solidarity Day -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] I am from the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People. Here are some questions that I would like to ask you, Mr Secretary General of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association. First, in accordance with the Third Front Congress, the Kampuchean people throughout the country observe 18 February 1982 as Kampuchea-Vietnam Solidarity Day. Would you please tell us about the significance of this (?first) Kampuchea-Vietnam Solidarity Day?

[Answer] The Third Congress of our KUFNCD has proscribed that 18 February is to be the memorial day of Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity. Concerning the significance of Kampuchea-Vietnam Solidarity Day, I would like to affirm to all compatriots that Kampuchea-Vietnam Solidarity Day is the day to commemorate the third anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the PRK and the fraternal SRV. Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin said at the meeting to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January victory: Concerning the emergence of the glorious 7 January, we must always be grateful to the Vietnamese Communist Party, government, people and army for having saved us from the danger of genocide and for their current efforts -- both material and moral -- to help us in the defense and reconstruction of our country. As mentioned in the speech by our comrade chairman, it was thanks to the unconditional support of the Vietnamese party, government, people and army that on 7 January 1979 our people toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- most subservient lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- totally liberated our beloved fatherland and brought about their new life.

It is to be noted that the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty was signed at a time when 600,000 Chinese troops were invading the northern border of Vietnam. This clearly attests that the 18 February treaty constitutes an event of great historic significance for the two nations. Particularly, it is the factor that ensures the constant progress of our Kampuchean revolution. I would like to inform you about the significance of the 18 February treaty. Firstly, it has enhanced the tradition of solidarity between the Kampuchean people and the fraternal Vietnamese people, which is the factor guaranteeing all victories in the construction and defense efforts in each country. In this respect, both Kampuchea and Vietnam have promised to make every effort to constantly protect and broaden their traditions of militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation.

As Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin has stressed, history has linked the two nations -- Kampuchea and Vietnam -- together in the struggle against the common enemies for the independence and peace of each nation. The two nations have helped each other three times and have achieved victories, that is, the victories over the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing international reactionaries and expansionists. The most significant thing, the Kampuchean people must always remember is that Kampuchea and Vietnam are neighbors who share the same fence. This means that they are brothers. Moreover, they must remember that if we unite, we will survive; but if we divide, we will die.

The second significance of the 18 February treaty is that it opened a new page in the history of the special relations between Kamuchea and Vietnam, because, on the one hand, this bond of solidarity and friendship is based on mutual trust and assistance as brothers of the same family, that is, equality and mutual interests.

On the other hand, both Kampuchea and Vietnam have promised to assist each other in political, military, economic, cultural, technical, scientific and all other fields. This assistance is long-term in nature, meaning that the two sides will join hands and assist each other until both Kampuchea and Vietnam succeed in building a socialist system which is prosperous, bountiful and glorious and full of happiness.

The third significance of the 18 February treaty is that solidarity with Vietnam has been described as our most significant feat of arms for the successful defense and construction of our fatherland. This means that, although now and for a long time to come, the enemies of all stripes -- the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, the Son Sann group, the Sihanouk group, the Beijing reactionary and expansionist clique, the U.S. imperialists, some ASEAN countries and all other new and old colonialists and imperialists -- are seeking and will continue to seek all kinds of subversive maneuvers to facilitate their return to invade and oppress Kampuchea again, thanks to the assistance of the Vietnamese people and army, we have frustrated and will continue to frustrate all these maneuvers. It is to be noted that Kampuchea and Vietnam are in the same situation, that is, they are agricultural countries and were similarly ruined by war. However, Vietnam was the first to overcome its difficulties. Vietnam has much experience in the defense and construction of the country. Thus, it is a most valuable lesson that benefits the Kampuchean revolution in the defense and construction of the country in the future.

Another question is: Why have the enemies of all stripes sought all means to subvert Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity? It is because they know that Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity is a strong feat of arms, thus they must try by all ways and means to subvert this solidarity and to weaken and split us so that they can easily come back to oppress us. For this reason we must always maintain that solidarity with Vietnam is our sharpest and strongest feat of arms. We must safeguard this solidarity in order to fight and frustrate all maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes. Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin has stressed: Solidarity with Vietnam, which is indispensable for the cause of building and defending the Kampuchean revolution, constitutes its strategic line. Thus, the Kampuchean patriots constantly must hold high the banner of international solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam.

[Question] According to what you have just said, Kampuchea-Vietnam Solidarity Day is linked to the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation. Now, would you please explain to us on the implementation of this treaty and its effects on our Kampuchean revolution?

[Answer] What I would like to tell all the beloved compatriots is that following the signing of the treaty on 18 February 1979 we made achievements in all fields. In particular, in the past more than 3 years, we succeeded in all fields. We will discuss developments in economic, cultural, technological and scientific fields, the improvement of our people's livelihood and the increase in the Kampuchean people's defense and security forces.

Speaking briefly, in the economic fields, as you have seen, Vietnam has given us hundreds of tons of rice and seed and sent tractors to help our people till the land in the provinces along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border. Vietnam has helped to repair Kampuchea's factories and enterprises, thus enabling them to resume operations from the start. Vietnam has helped to repair roads, bridges and so forth, and helped us transport foodstuffs to the people. Despite its own difficulties, Vietnam has given us material and equipment necessary for construction work. This was how Vietnam has helped us in the economic field.

Let me also stress the assistance in the cultural, educational, scientific and technical fields. The Vietnamese comrades have provided us with experts in all ministries, offices and units. Vietnam has helped to train medium-and high-level cadres, particularly at the Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi political schools. Moreover, Vietnam has supplied our faculties of pedagogy, medicine and pharmacy with professors. Furthermore, our Vietnamese comrades have given our students and instructors equipment and school materials. In addition, the Vietnamese forces also help to build schools in the localities. What is most precious to us is that since the 7 January liberation they have helped us chart a new leading line in the reconstruction of our country. All of this is in the cultural, educational, scientific and technical fields.

In the social and public health fields, Vietnam has given us many hospitals and doctors and much medicine and medical equipment. Vietnam has helped our people to restore their physical strength in time.

In the field of defense and security, our Vietnamese friends have provided us with men to maintain security and do defense work for our people. They continue to conduct sweep operations against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants and they spare no efforts to defend the hundreds of kilometers of our border with Thailand.

In the diplomatic field, our Vietnamese friends have made every effort to assist the PRK. They have contributed to increasing the strategic Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos alliance and solidarity and our relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, enabling the position and prestige of our PRK to soar high in the international arena. This has also created favorable international conditions for the defense and construction of our Kampuchean fatherland.

[Question] According to you, the implementation of this treaty is of great significance to and has an impact on our Kampuchean revolution. What is your impression of this treaty?

[Answer] This treaty is most significant and useful to our Kampuchean revolution, in particular at the present time. However, it may be effective not merely for the period of 25 years as agreed upon, for we may very well prolong or extend it beyond the 25 years as long as our enemies of all stripes continue to use sabotage activities and maneuvers against us. For this reason, I hold that this treaty is of special usefulness and significance to our Kampuchean revolution in particular, and to the three Indochinese nations in general. Moreover, the solidarity of the three Indochinese nations, particularly the solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam; has contributed to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. Therefore, what should our Kampuchean people do in order to enhance Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity?

First, it is my opinion that we must strengthen close and permanent solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese army to fight the enemies of all stripes and maintain security. We must love and support the Vietnamese soldiers and cadres just as we would love and support our own kith and kin or children.

Secondly, cadres as well as combatants of our army must maintain solidarity and cooperation with Vietnamese experts and soldiers in order to carry out all revolutionary duties, including the duty to strengthen their own forces in the defense and construction of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

Thirdly, we must at all time uphold vigilance against all maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes who are trying to split Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity. We must not spread rumors; we must not indulge in extravagances; at the same time, we must report to the authorities and armed forces and unmask those who spread rumors to split the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity on a timely basis.

In conclusion, we would like to express thanks to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government people and army for having tirelessly assisted and for continuing to assist our Kampchean people. We hope Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, on the one hand, and Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, on the other, will last forever and develop steadily in line with the slogan: "United we stand, divided we fall." Thank you.

KAMPUCHEA LAUDS PRK-SRV SOLIDARITY TIES

BK181454 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Feb (SPK) -- The Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are jubilantly celebrating the anniversary of the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, which symbolizes the loyal and fraternal relations between the two peoples, the paper KAMPUCHEA says.

In an editorial carried in its latest issue marking the date of 18 February, which was proclaimed by the Third Kampuchean United Front for Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Congress as the day of Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, the KUFNCD central organ points out:

Kampuchea and Vietnam have been geographically and historically bound to each other in the struggle against the common enemy, for freedom and independence. The loyalty of the two peoples was tempered and tested in the revolutionary movement against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, and in the liberation of Kampuchea from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, henchman of the Beijing expansionists. Responding to the Kampuchean people's sacred aspirations, the fraternal Vietnamese people and armed forces, motivated by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, have come to their aid in their national defense and national construction.

During a period of just a little over 3 years, the Kampuchean people have achieved great successes in liquidating the aftermath of the Pol Pot regime and have frustrated the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against the Kampuchean revolution. These revolutionary gains are inseparable from the devoted assistance of the Vietnamese Armed Forces. This is a splendid manifestation of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples. The Kampuchean people will never forget the sincerity and heroism of the Vietnamese people and combatants who have made sacrifices for their just revolutionary cause.

The enemies, regarding the solidarity between our two peoples as a grain of sand in their eyes, have sought by all means to break it so that they may once again practice genocide against the Kampuchean people. However, the experience which the Kampuchean people have gained in the course of their history of struggle has only strengthened their will and their confidence in the KPRP's correct leadership. General Secretary Heng Samrin has said: So long as the palm trees still grow in Kampuchea and the Mekong River still flows, the relations of friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam will last forever like the Ural Mountains.

Over the past 3 years and more, the friendship, solidarity and close cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam have been constantly consolidated on the basis of mutual interest and for the sake of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance, and have been strongly supported by the Soviet Union, the socialist community and progressive opinion the world over.

The strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam alliance is a determining factor for the victory of the revolution in the two countries. The two peoples undertake to consolidate their ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation in all fields and to consolidate the revolutionary gains, national independence and socialist construction in their fatherlands.

The Kampuchean party, people and armed forces are determined to hold high the banner of patriotism, to maintain good relations with the fraternal socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world, and to consolidate the relations of solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam so as to achieve the common objective of independence, freedom, peace and prosperity, and to contribute to the defense of stability and peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, KAMPUCHEA concluded.

HENG SAMRIN GREETINGS TO GUYANESE PRESIDENT

BK211013 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, has sent his warmest congratulations to Guyanese President Forbes Burnham on the occasion of the 12th founding anniversary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. In his message, Chairman Heng Samrin says:

We wish you new and greater successes in the defense of national independence and natural resources and in the building of a prosperous Guyana, for the sake of the Guyanese people's happiness and prosperity. We sincerely thank you for your firm support for the Kampuchean people's just cause. May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two states be strengthened further in the interest of our two peoples.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Hun Sen also sent congratulations to his Guyanese counterpart, Rashleigh Jackson.

HENG SAMRIN MESSAGE ON ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

BK210935 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] On 12 February Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent a message of thanks to Kampuchean compatriots at home and abroad, diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh and representatives of international organizations on mission in the PRK. The message reads:

On behalf of the Kampuchean United Front for Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], KPRP, Council of State and Council of Ministers and in my own name, I would like to express warmest and most sincere thanks to all fraternal Kampuchean compatriots at home and abroad and to diplomatic corps and international organizations on mission in the PRK for greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the PRK's national independence day. I wish all fraternal compatriots, comrades and friends the best of health and new successes in all your tasks.

HUN SEN RETURNS FROM VIENTIANE CONFERENCE 18 FEB

BK181405 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] After attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party in Paris and the fifth foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane which was marked by brilliant success, the PRK delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the KPRP's Foreign Relations Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, returned safely to the fatherland at 1630 on 18 February.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of State and minister of national defense; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, member of the honorary presidium of the Kampuchean United Front for Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and vice minister of agriculture; Comrade Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; many other ministers, vice ministers, representatives of all levels from various ministries and departments and cadres and personnel of the Foreign Ministry. Also present at the airport were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; and Comrade Khampasong Douangboutdi, acting charge d'affaires of the LPDR Embassy in the PRK.

CHAN SI MESSAGES OF THANKS TO LPDR, USSR LEADERS

Kaysone Phomvihan

BK231210 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the LPDR Government. The message says:

I sincerely thank you Comrade for your message of pleasant congratulations sent to me on the occasion of my appointment as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. I would like to confirm that from now on, in fulfilling my mission I will maintain the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round close cooperation between the PRK and the LPDR and make effort to enable them to flourish with every passing day for the common defense of our national independence and revolutionary achievements and for our national reconstruction. I wish the comrade good health and greater successes in your noble mission for the well-being, happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Lao people.

Nikolay Tikhonov

BK231213 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The message reads:

I would like to express profound thanks for your intimate greetings and best wishes on the occasion of my appointment as chairmain of the PRK Council of Ministers. I would like to reassure you comrade that under the leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have always focused their attention on the consolidation and expansion of friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal countries.

As the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress is drawing near, I extend best wishes to you. May you enjoy good health and greater successes in your noble mission which will bring a brilliant future to the fraternal Soviet people and contribute to strengthening the international socialist community and to safeguarding peace in the world.

BOU THANG GREETS USTINOV ON USSR ARMY DAY

BK240709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The message says:

Beloved Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the glorious Soviet Army, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] cadres and combatants and in my own name, I would like to extend profound sentiments of elation and warmest greetings to you, comrade minister, and all the fraternal cadres and combatants of the Soviet Army. Under the correct leadership of the CPSU and the clear-sighted guidance of Marxism-Leninism in the past 64 years, this army has grown up rapidly as a modern army which has powerful combat ability and is the firm mainstay of the socialist countries and the world's national liberation movements for independence, peace, freedom and happiness.

The Kampuchean people and the KPRAF express their sincere and profound gratitude to the heroic people and army of the Soviet Union for having given and continuing to give us considerable and effective aid in all fields, thus enabling us to overcome difficulties in all circumstances since liberation day. We once again confirm that all these generous gestures have been imprinted and will continue to be imprinted in our history and in the minds of all of us and all the generations to come.

On this occasion, we wish the comrade the best of health and all the cadres and combatants of the Soviet Armed Forces greater victories in their task to safeguard and build world peace.

Please, Comrade Minister, accept our sincere saluations and best regards.

[Signed] Bou Thang

COVERAGE OF LAO FRONT DELEGATION'S VISIT

KUFNCD Meeting

BK211322 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1448 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Feb (SPK) -- The Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council held a solemn meeting in Phnom Penh on Friday, 19 February, in honor of the visiting delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] led by Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the LFNC and the Lao Supreme People's Council.

Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and secretary general of the Council of State, hailed the brilliant victories of the heroic Lao people in overthrowing the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists, and their revolutionary gains since their liberation. He was sure that the Lao people will achieve more victories in the coming years. Chan Ven stressed the successes recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years under the KPRP and KUFNCD leadership, with the timely assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world. He affirmed: The militant solidarity and close cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are a factor determining their destiny. He emphasized Kampuchea's position of peace, nonalignment and peaceful coexistence and its good will to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries, especially its neighbors in the region, on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal interests. Chan Ven strongly denounced traitors to the nation Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and other reactionary forces, and Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism for destabilizing the situation and creating tension in the region and the rest of the world.

Head of the LFNC delegation Faidang Lobaliayao spoke about the progress made by Laos in all fields in the 6 years after its liberation and expressed his joy at the successes of the Kampuchean people and their efforts to restore genuine peace and stability. Faidang Lobaliayao affirmed that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea are being strengthened constantly. He expressed his profound thanks for the support given by the Kampuchean people to the just cause of the Lao revolution.

Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, also attended the meeting.

Chan Ven Attends Reception

BK240852 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council organized a reception at 1900 on 19 February at the Chattomuk conference hall in honor of the Lao National Front delegation led by Comrade Faidang Lobaiayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction, on visit to the PRK.

Attending the reception were, among others, Comrade Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice minister of agriculture; Comrade Khampasong Duongsithi, LPDR charge d'affaires ad interim to the PRK; many cadres and personnel of various ministries and departments.

An artistic performance, reflecting lofty revolutionary characteristics, proceeded in a joyous atmosphere permeated with deep sentiments of fraternal solidarity between Kampuchea and Laos.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE, MOSCOW -- Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (SPK) -- The Kampuchean United Front for Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] delegation led by Minh Khin, deputy general secretary of the KUFNCD, has recently returned to Phnom Penh after attending the Prague conference on reduction of the arms race and the Moscow conference of Asian socialist countries' governmental organizations in charge of religious affairs. At the Prague conference, the delegation denounced the criminal acts of U.S.-led imperialists, the Chinese expansionists' interference in Southeast Asia and the PRK in particular, and the attempts of the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen to sabotage the stability and peace in this region. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 4 Feb 82 BK]

DECREE ISSUED ON IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS

BK231533 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Decree No 2 of the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR concerning the intensification of control and verification of the implementation of resolutions and instructions of the party and state -- dated 16 February]

[Text] The LPDR has entered the second phase of the 5-year period of its independent development and has recorded firm achievements on this path. Positive achievements have merged from all strata of social life in the economic, educational, cultural and public health fields and in the establishment of the state management and a new economic system. A document of political significance, which has been approved in conformity with the line and policies of the LPRP, is Decree No 408 dated 27 November 1980 of the LPDR Council of Ministers pertaining to the basic lines for economic and social development of the LPDR for 1981-85.

The development tasks for continual national progress, laid down in the programs on the distribution of new, modern and basic technical knowledge to all economic and basic construction sectors, on pushing the agricultural work to advance rapidly and on the improvement of the people's living conditions should draw the constant attention to all heads of ministries, departments, divisions, administrative committees, factories, plants, construction sites, cooperatives, various party organizations and trade unions.

Nevertheless, these tasks cannot be effectively implemented if they are not thoroughly improved and modified, and if each branch of the state and economic apparatuses fails to fulfill its duties correctly and clearly, to resolutely oppose conservatism, red-tapism, bureaucracy and localism, to reveal one's weak points, to oppose indifferent attitudes toward the working people's requirements, and to eliminate those conspiring and sympathizing with the capitalist and reactionary sectors and those distorting party lines and policies.

The various mesures taken to oppose bureaucratic tendencies and other weak points and shortcomings in the affairs of the state and economic apparatuses have produced certain results. Efforts to turn the national economy into a planned economy and the utilization of economic instruments such as prices, prices of processed products, profits and credits have been further improved. In implementing their work, various management organizations have increasingly practiced criticism and self-criticism and have achieved some good results in observing, evaluating and summing up as scheduled the work and activities of various economic branches and other sectors. If compared with the overall tasks of the country, however, such achievements are merely initial ones in the heavy task of improving state apparatuses which are still working in a bureaucratic manner, thus achieving limited results. These apparatuses are not yet paying enough attention to their work and still lack the spirit of enthusiasm and real objectives.

The serious shortcomings of the apparatuses in carrying out work is that they have not been properly organized with regard to controlling the implementation of party and state resolutions and instructions. Lenin wrote: Accounting and controlling labor quantity and the distribution of products constitute the true nature of socialist transformation. It can then be said that the political domination by the proletarian class has been established and ensured -- Lenin's complete works, vol 35, pp 199-200.

In a people's democratic republic, the control work includes all the economic activities, social and cultural construction, production and distribution and state apparatuses' activities. The implementation of this control work is a primary responsibility of party and state apparatuses and of the heads of all economic management branches.

The organization of constant control work with the direct participation of the working people has become the goal of the present time and in an urgent task for improving and repairing the whole management system. The lack of such controlling work precludes the fruitful implementation of party and state resolutions and instructions and results in the serious violation of state regulations and discipline and in the ineffective utilization of our abilities and existing strength.

For this reason, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR issue the following orders:

1. To establish party and state control committees of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR;

2. To stipulate that the party and state control committees -- comprising chairmen and committee members who are leading cadres and generally trusted representatives of various trade unions, youth and women's organizations, the press, workers, cooperative members and intellectuals -- shall be approved by the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. Cadres responsible for the apparatuses of the committees shall be approved by the LPRP Central Committee. All activities of the committees shall be carried out under the direct guidance of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers;

3. In accordance with the second order of this decree, and in conformity with the implementation of this rule, the party committee and the administrative committee of a province must establish a provincial party and state control committee. All activities of this committee shall be carried out under the guidance of the provincial party committee and administrative committee and, at the same time, under the guidance of the higher party and state control committees respectively;

4. In order to verify the implementation of party and state resolutions and instructions at the district level, the establishment of a subcommittee attached to the district administrative committee is needed. This subcommittee should comprise the most active representatives of party organizations, trade unions, and women's and youth organizations currently working at various factories, plants and organizations. The subcommittee's activities shall be assigned by the first secretary of the party committee or by the vice chairman of the district administrative committee, who will be jointly and unanimously approved by the party committee and the administrative committee of the province;

5. The various factories, plants, cooperatives, offices and organizations, after receiving permission from the party and state committees of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers, shall establish subcommittees of the workers, cooperative members, engineers, technicians and cooperative employees. The members of such a subcommittee shall be selected from the most active and respected cadres who are loyal to the cause of the socialist revolution;

6. The party and state control committees of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers, the provincial party and state control committees and the various party and state control subcommittees shall be formed as one party and state control organization of the LPDR. The guidance given by the various party and state control committees at the higher level must be associated with the activeness, initiative and creativity of the various party and state control committees at the grassroots level, in conformity with each committee's responsibility for its assigned tasks. The activities of such committees shall be coordinated with the various organizations which are responsible for domestic affairs, the people's court and with the trade unions, women's organizations and the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union;

7. The activities of the party and state control committees of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and their subcommittees at the grassroots level are mainly aimed at supporting and assisting the party and the government in the task of controlling and verifying the implementation of the formulated resolutions and instructions, improving state rules and principles and the social order in all sectors of production and distribution and in the work of state management apparatuses.

These organizations must study and profoundly grasp the work conditions at the grassroots level, correctly evaluate the objective conditions of the implementation of economic and social development plans, pursue the possibility of more optimally utilizing material, labor and financial resources, and struggle to oppose actions that violate state regulations and procedures. The spirit and objective of control is to heighten the responsibility for assigned tasks. This does not constitute any interference in the role and actual practice of the heads of the various economic branches. This is to search for and eliminate in a timely manner weak points and shortcomings. Overall state interests must be maintained everywhere at all times.

The various party and state control organizations must positively promote new and progressive things, resolutely oppose all obstacles that may check socialist construction in our country and fulfill all tasks in accordance with party and state lines.

The decisive factor to enable the various party and state control organizations to function effectively is to mobilize the members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the masses who are outside the party, and women and youths to participate widely and positively in control work. Work must be done openly and extensively through meetings held by the working people, the press and radio stations. Attention must be paid to studying letters and complaints and suggestions from the people of the country.

The assignment of tasks to the party and state control organizations does not relieve the party and state economic organizations of their responsibility for controlling the implementation of party and state resolutions. On the contrary, it is necessary to heighten the responsibility of all leading party and state economic organizations from the highest to the lowest levels for the unconditional implementation of party and state resolutions and instructions.

Vientiane, 16 February 1982
[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee
Souphanouvong, president of the Supreme People's Council, for the Standing Committee of the Council
Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the Council of Ministers

SOUPHANOUVONG MEETS THREE NEW AMBASSADORS

BK060325 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Feb (OANA-KPL) -- Lao President Souphanouvong received at the presidential palace on Feb 4 the new ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Egypt, Japan and Austria.

On the occasion of presentation of their credentials, the Lao president had cordial conversations with Dr Ahmad 'Atiyaer al-Masiri, Yoshinao Odaka and Rudolf Bogner, respectively ambassadors of Egypt, Japan and Austria. The conversations centered on the enhancement of good relations between Laos and the above-mentioned countries.

On all occasions, the new ambassadors were accompanied by acting head of the Protocol Department of Foreign Affairs Ministry, Souphan Thahuangsi. Khoun Chandeng, deputy minister for foreign affairs was also on hand to meet the new ambassadors.

REACTIONS TO SRV BORDER INCURSION, AN-26 CRASH

Prem Statement

BK231516 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The prime minister has said that the clash between Thai border patrol policemen and a Vietnamese military force near the Thai-Kampuchean border, which resulted in the death of five Thai officials, does not signify a change in Vietnam's military strategy, it was just another Thai border violation -- an act which has been committed by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin force many times in the past -- according to the prime minister. He explained the above to newsmen at Government House this morning to prevent any misunderstanding on the matter. The prime minister pointed out that clashes had taken place before due to violations of the Thai border by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces.

Regarding Vietnamese aircraft spraying yellow rain in Thai territory, the prime minister said the medical science department is carrying out tests on the samples and no conclusion has been reached so far.

Asked about the Foreign Ministry's actions on border incidents, the prime minister said the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry, particularly the Supreme Command, have had excellent coordination regarding border incidents. For example, the military invited the Foreign Ministry for consultations about the Vietnamese aircraft's violation of the Thai border.

The prime minister said a meeting of representatives of the three armed forces was held yesterday to discuss the general border situation. He said there is no major problem as far as the border is concerned and noted that the morale of officials on the border is good.

Report on Border Situation

BK240624 Bangkok POST in English 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Government forces at the Thai-Kampuchean border have been put on alert because of stepped-up fighting between Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin troops and Kampuchean resistance forces, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday.

However, although there had been frequent hot pursuits and landing of stray shells in Thai territory recently, he did not think the situation was serious, General Prem said.

Meanwhile, field military sources reported yesterday that more Vietnamese reinforcements have moved close to the border area opposite Ban Saen Suk, about 17 kilometres to the south of Aranyaprathet, indicating an imminent major suppression push against Khmer Rouge forces entrenched on Phnum Malai Mountain.

The sources said an impending major battle was also indicated by activity by about 20,000 civilians under the Khmer Rouge, who are reportedly ready to cross over the border into Thailand as soon as heavy fighting erupts.

Fighting raged on late yesterday afternoon as Vietnamese forces mounted attacks against the Khmer Rouge strongholds near O Sam Por Bridge, about two kilometres from Ban Saen Suk.

Military sources said that the Vietnamese bid to capture the bridge was aimed at paving the way for the moving of heavy weaponry, such as tanks and artillery units, into the area for attacks on the Khmer resistance in Phnum Malai Mountain.

Meanwhile, the number of Thai villagers along the border who have moved for safety to the holding centre at Ban Thai Samat, about five kilometres north of Aranyaprathet, yesterday rose to 275.

More villagers are expected to move from Ban Wang Mon, Khok Sabaeng, Saen Suk and Khlong Namsai, all of which are situated near fighting on the other side of the border. Authorities have distributed rice and other necessities to the villagers at the centre.

Minister: Mycotoxin Not Found

BK240625 Bangkok POST in English 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt] A yellowish dust allegedly dropped near the Thai border by Vietnamese aircraft during the Vietnamese troops incursion into Chantaburi Province last week was found to be non-poisonous, Public Health Minister Dr Sem Phringphuangkaeo said yesterday.

He said laboratory tests had shown that it was a mixture of crushed flowers and fungus and not the mycotoxin, "yellow rain," as officials earlier feared. He added that doctors had injected distilled water containing the dust into mice. After 15 hours the mice were still alive and showed no signed of damage to their nervous systems, according to a laboratory report.

Samples of the dust were collected this week from rooftops, trees and fields in Pong Nam Ron District. Tests are still being carried out on the substance.

Protest Lodged With UN

BK231141 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Message from Thailand's permanent representative to the United Nations to the UN secretary general -- date not given, read by announcer]

[Text] Excellency, persuant to my latest note on this matter, upon the instruction of my government I have the honor to bring to your attention the following incidents:

1. On 17 February 1982, Vietnamese troops numbering 40 men intruded 1 km into Thai territory at Ban Sap Tari, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province and attacked a Thai border patrol police unit of 15 men, causing 5 deaths on the Thai side. During the fighting 20 mortar shells were fired by the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory into Thai territory, injuring one civilian.

2. On the same day during the said incident, another group of approximately 300 troops were deployed and stationed close to the scene of the fighting about 2 km inside Thai territory until early in the morning of 19 February.

These blatant violations of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity once again demonstrate the total disregard of the principle of international law and the UN Charter. Thailand strongly condemns these systematic acts of aggression falgrantly committed by the Vietnamese forces and reaffirms its legitimate right of self-defense against all forms of foreign aggression.

POST Analysis

BK240626 Bangkok POST in English 24 Feb 82 p 4

[From "Eye on Indochina" Column by the Chongkhadikit: "Keeping Hold of the Evidence" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] THIS ARTICLE SHOULD BE READ IN THE CONTEXT OF A DESIRE ON THE PART OF BOTH THAILAND AND VIETNAM FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS, WITH THAILAND WISHING TO SEE VIETNAM INDEPENDENT AND STRONG ENOUGH TO DEFEND ITS INDEPENDENCE AS IT HAS DONE IN THE PAST.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ANTONOV-26 INCIDENT IS TO BE FAIR AND EXPEDITED, ACCORDING TO THAI OFFICIALS. IF THE AFFAIR IS CLEARED, THE PLANE AND THE CREW AND PASSENGERS WILL BE RETURNED TO VIETNAM WITHOUT FURTHER ADO.

THE ARTICLE DEALS WITH QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED IN OFFICIAL MINDS CONCERNED WITH SECURITY AND NO JUDGMENT IS INTENDED UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE PROBE.

Why is the Vietnamese Antonov 26 not being returned immediately but instead causing a political-military furor?

High-ranking officials had previously stated that there would be no problem about returning the aircraft which crashlanded in Sa Kaeo District of Prachin Buri Province on February 11. First, the pilot's claim that he lost his way was not supported by the course charted by Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] radar. Also, the compass was found in good working order. The Soviet-made plane headed directly for the Thai border and crashlanded about 50 kilometres inside the Thai border. Second, the other claim that the plane had run out of fuel did not hold water. There was oil in the tank.

It was also found that the pilot was far from an amateur or novice, having flown over 4,000 hours. He knew what he was doing: That is the way our RTAF investigators feel.

The plane, normally a transport, carried equipment showing that it had been converted for military purposes. There were a couple of switches -- one for opening a bomb bay to drop bombs and the other for dropping paratroops or parachuted goods. Most important strategic item was electronic surveillance equipment which RTAF inspectors say could be used for monitoring Thai troop communications, therefore identifying them, knowing their numbers and dispositions, and their operational plans. This and other installations have been dismantled from the plane for close examination.

Two of the 13 aboard the plane at the time of the crash are found to be conversant in Thai.

While our officials were at first to give the benefit of the doubt to the Vietnamese about their plane, the discovery of the various instruments and of the fact that two of the men aboard can speak Thai well have raised the questions of the mystery of the plane's mission.

After looking through the plane, an RTAF team dismissed the theory that the plane had accidentally strayed out of course and unintentionally crossed into Thai territorial air space. When radar showed the plane crossing over the frontier, two Air Force F-5Es scrambled to track it and force it down. However, the pilot of the plane must have noted the specks on his radar and knew his plane had been sighted. He flew down to a low altitude, it is surmised, causing the interceptors to miss him. However, as he emerged from the clouds he was seen by the fighters.

It is believed that the pilot then decided to stage a crash-landing to give an excuse of having lost course, flown into Thailand by mistake and run out of fuel.

The RTAF reported on its findings to the Supreme Command and the National Security Council. A decision was reached to hold the aircraft and transfer all aboard and alive for interrogation in Bangkok.

Questions to which answers have to be found include:

1. Why was it flying so deep into Thai territorial air space?

2. What was it specially trying to listen to with its electronic surveillance equipment?
3. Did it drop any troops into Thai territory to encircle hilly terrain on the border and move in on Khmer Rouge forces resisting an intensified offensive by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces?
4. Did it drop supplies to such troops?
5. Was it making a survey of the area for a future incursion into Thailand?
6. Was it making a "dry run" for some kind of operations within Thai territory?

All these and other questions are bothering the minds of authorities responsible for the security and defence of the country. Our officials are trying to get satisfactory answers before releasing the plane and its crew and passengers.

There is no intention on the part of the government to aggravate relations with Vietnam but it has a duty to perform on behalf of national security.

SITTHI DISCUSSES DHANABALAN VISIT, SON SANN

BK191631 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Singaporean Foreign Minister Dhanabalan arrived this morning for talks with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The Singaporean minister, who is also chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, arrived in Thailand at 0940 today after he visited other ASEAN countries and held talks with their foreign ministers. At 1130 he met the Thai foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry. The two had lunch together and later held talks which lasted for about 2 hours. The Singaporean foreign minister left Thailand at 1630 today.

Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila reported to newsmen after his meeting with the Singaporean minister that Thailand is the last leg of the Singaporean foreign minister's ASEAN tour in order to hold talks with ASEAN foreign ministers on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. During this meeting, the foreign minister said they discussed the new proposal of the Indochinese group of countries. ASEAN adopted an identical view, he said. The Thai foreign minister said there is nothing new in the latest proposal by the Indochinese countries. The problem is not between Thailand and Kampuchea, or between Thailand and Vietnam. If the Indochinese countries, especially Vietnam, really want to hold talks, why did they not agree to hold talks under the agreement put forward in New York? The ad hoc committee is already there. Why therefore have they picked on Thailand only for talks? The foreign minister said the Singaporean foreign minister also shares this view.

Asked whether Son Sann's reported refusal to attend the meeting in Beijing of the three Kampuchean resistance factions would be an obstacle to the move to form a coalition government in order to solve the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister said it is up to the three Kampuchean factions to make their decision whether or not to attend the meeting. However, it would be good for them if they would agree to meet.

PRASONG DISCUSSES SECURITY THREATS, ARMED FORCES

Army Club Speech

BK221506 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at a gathering of members of the security club which was held at the army club today, National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prason Sunsiri said Thailand and ASEAN countries have done their best to restore peace and security with respect to the Kampuchean problem.

If their efforts yield no satisfactory progress, they may just sit back and let whoever created the problem try to solve it on their own, and in the meantime if any event should affect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity we will retaliate vigorously in accordance with our plans. His speech was on the topic: external situations which affect national security.

Prasong said the external situation which currently is affecting our national security most seriously is the situation in Indochina, particularly the fighting in Kampuchea which is becoming more vigorous of late. As Thailand is the frontline state closest to the situation, military and political effects of the situation will affect it most easily and readily. The Soviet Union is exploiting the conflicts and suspicion existing in this region. Its assistance to Vietnam since 1979 has totaled some $2 billion in the form of various arms and equipments, including AN-26 transport planes. A total of 45 AN-26 planes were given to Vietnam for operations in Kampuchea. These planes have been modified for bombing and aerial support missions. This same kind of plane has violated Thai airspace on several occasions and one crashed in Prachin Buri recently.

Prasong said Soviet-Vietnamese relations are based on their mutual interests which support each other both in the short and long-term. Soviet assistance to Vietnam will be continuous and might increase in the future. Prasong said Vietnam is pawning its future with the Soviet Union, whose long term interest in this region is self-serving, not that of Vietnam.

NATION REVIEW Report

BK230143 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has helped Laos expand its armed forces to three divisions for the first time -- boosting Lao forces from 50,000 to 67,000 strong, a senior Thai official reported yesterday.

National Security Council Secretary General squadron leader Prasong Sunsiri also disclosed that the Soviet Union had assisted Laos in the setting up of a electronic intelligence station and satellite communications station at Muang Pone Hong, about 51 km north of Vientiane.

"Also, the Soviet Union has helped Laos build a new 150-kilowatt radio broadcasting station," the NSC chief said.

Squadron leader Prasong was speaking yesterday on "external factors affecting national security of Thailand" at the army club for members of the security production club. He said that the general economic situation in Laos remains grim.

"Whether Thai-Lao relations would improve or not would be determined to a significant measure by the Thai-Vietnamese relations and also depending on the situation in Kampuchea since Vietnam and Laos cooperate very closely on the question of Kampuchea -- so much so that Lao soldiers have been sent to help Vietnamese troops fight against the Khmer resistance groups in Kampuchea at the moment," Prasong added.

Laos, he said, has allowed about five divisions of Vietnamese troops in that country. At the same time, direct Soviet influence and role in Laos had been growing.

Prasong pointed out that Moscow and Vientiane had signed a five-year aid agreement (1981-1985) covering Russian assistance to Laos in the economic, scientific and technical fields.

U.S. DELEGATION VISITS HANOI TO DISCUSS MIA'S

OW240751 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 24 -- At the request of the Government of the United States, an American delegation led by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard C. Armitage arrived in Hanoi yesterday. It had a working session with Dang Nghiem Bai, acting head of the Department for North America under the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and representatives of the Vietnam Office for Seeking Missing Personnel.

This morning the delegation was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem. During the frank exchanges the two sides raised matters relating to the search for Americans missing in the Vietnam war and were thus able to better see each other's views. It was agreed that experts of the two sides engaged in the search for missing Americans would continue to meet when necessary.

At the invitation of the U.S. Government, the Vietnam Office for Seeking Missing Personnel will send a delegation on a visit to the Joint Casualty Resolution Centre and the Central Identification Laboratory in Honolulu. The American delegation left Hanoi today.

SRV REQUESTS ACCESS TO CRASHED AN-26 CREW

BK231232 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 February, Dang San, acting director general of the Consular Department of the SRV foreign minister, had a meeting with the Thai charge d'affaires in Hanoi and delivered a message from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Thai Foreign Ministry on the following matter:

On 11 February a Vietnamese military transport aircraft -- an AN-26 with serial number 264 -- with 13 Vietnamese citizens aboard left Pochentong airport in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea, to return to Vietnam. Due to faulty communications and direction guidance equipment, bad weather and inability to make contact with ground facilities, however, it got lost and had to land in Thai territory. The persons on board are now being detained by the Thai authorities.

On 12 February the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reported this matter to the Thai Embassy in Hanoi and asked that the Thai Government allow the early return of the aircraft and the persons on board to Vietnam. The Vietnamese Embassy had already contacted the Thai Foreign Ministry on this matter, but to date it has not received a response. The Vietnamese ambassador has not had access to the victims of the incident. The Vietnamese Government proposes that the Thai Government please return the aircraft and crew to the Vietnamese side. In the meantime, the Thai side is asked to provide conveniences to the Vietnamese ambassador for him to have access to the victims, including both the healthy and wounded ones.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

OW231249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The following is a communique of the SRV Council of State:

The Council of State held its regular session on 23 February 1982 under the chairmanship of Truong Chinh. Also present was Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State heard State Price Commission Chairman Doan Trong Truyen, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report on the tasks relating to distribution and circulation, the past prices situation and the government measures to step up production, practice economy and stabilize the national economy.

2. The Council of State heard Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach report on the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane 16-17 February 1982 and on the Indian external affairs' minister's visit to Vietnam 12-15 February 1982.

The Council of State warmly acclaimed the success of the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the fine results of the Indian external affairs minister's visit to Vietnam.

3. After hearing a report by Chief Justice Pham Hung of the Supreme People's Court, the Council of State presented its views on the recent work of the court.

USSR ARMY, NAVY DAY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Attache Hosts Banquet

OW231715 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 23 -- Colonel V.A. Davydov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi, gave a banquet here tonight to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Present were Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committees, vice-minister of national defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces; Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and other Vietnamese representatives. Members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were also present.

V.A. Davydov and Le Trong Tan proposed toasts to further success of the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the struggle against imperialism and Beijing expansionism and to the constant development of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and armed forces.

Marking the same event, the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces has given a talk and the army museum has displayed photos on the Soviet Army and Navy.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK240335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpt of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 February editorial: "Celebrate the Glorious Historic Day of the Heroic Soviet Army and Navy"]

[Text] Fighting for a common noble goal and ideal throughout the past few decades, the peoples and troops of both the Soviet Union and Vietnam have been closely attached to each other on the basis of proletarian internationalism and have helped each other wholeheartedly, building up the great Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Our people and their armed forces are very proud of the militant solidarity tempered and tested in the long course of revolutionary struggle in the interests of the people of each country, of world peace and of the security of nations. The Vietnamese people and armed forces enthusiastically and highly value the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and its wholehearted assistance to Vietnam, considering it a very important factor ensuring victory in building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We shall always remember the great deeds of the heroic Soviet people and armed forces with respect to our Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause during the two resistance struggles against the French conlonialists and the U.S. imperialists for national salvation as well as during the present struggle against China's expansionism and big-nation hegemony, which is aimed at annexing Vietnam and Indochina in order to pave the way for its expansion into Southeast Asia.

We were deeply moved and grateful when respected and beloved General Secretary Brezhnev asserted: Solidarity with and assistance to Vietnam is a dictate of the Soviet people's hearts and minds.

With the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of freindship and cooperation and with the relations of comprehensive cooperation on an ever-larger scale and in all domains, a new great universe has actually opened to the peoples and armies of our two countries.

The recent successful visit of Marshal Ogarkov, the Soviet Armed Forces chief of the General Staff, is another brilliant manifestation of the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

NHAN DAN MARKS 26TH CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

OW230821 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 23 -- The achievements recorded by the Soviet people in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan eloquently proved the great vitality of the Soviet society, which has reached the peak of developed socialism and is building the material and technical foundations of communism, says NHAN DAN in an editorial today. The paper, marking the first anniversary of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, says the congress not only was an important event in the life of the Soviet people but also exerted a far-reaching influence on the historic advance of the whole mankind.

After reviewing the all-round economic achievements recorded last year, NHAN DAN says that through the results of their labour the Soviet people have affirmed the correctness of economic strategy laid down by the 26th congress: "To ensure the further improvement of the Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the steady and constructive development of the national economy, accelerated scientific and technological progress, the transition of the economy to the road of intensive development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the maximum saving of all types of resources, and an improvement in the quality of work".

The paper continues: "While steadily advancing in building the material and technical basis of communism in their country, the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union have made untiring efforts and have recorded many important achievements in the struggle to defend and consolidate peace. The mainstay of peace on our planet today is the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. To prevent the disaster of a nuclear war and check the arms race have been and remain the highest objectives of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government. The peace programme for the 1980's adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress includes combined measures to limit and reduce the number of nuclear missiles and strategic weapons of other kinds, purify the international atmosphere and safeguard and consolidate peace. Resolved to implement this peace program, the CPSU and the Soviet Government in 1981 put forth many new initiatives. The fulfilment of the foreign policy laid down by the 26th congress found an important expression in the visit made to the Federal Republic of Germany by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the proposals he made during that visit once again showed the intention of the Soviet Union to curb the nuclear arms race in Europe.

"Last year the world situation grew more complicated due to U.S.-led imperialism's policy of arms race, conflicts and military supremacy. Many flashpoints appeared in the world, but the Soviet Union's calmness and sense of responsibility have greatly contributed to defending the fruits of detente and have encouraged nations to push ahead their leading cause, the struggle for peace. In the eyes of progressive mankind the Soviet Union is always the great peace militant".

"The Vietnamese people," NHAN DAN SAYS, "greatly rejoice at the new success of the fraternal Soviet people. A year has gone by and the militant solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have further developed. The talks in Moscow last September between L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan were another important milestone in the warm Vietnamese-Soviet relations".

"The Vietnamese people admire the fraternal Soviet people. They firmly believe that under the zealous, clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party, headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, they will make still greater achievements in their advance towards communism," NHAN DAN concludes.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH MITTERRAND'S ADVISER

OW231608 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 23 -- Regis Debray, foreign relations adviser to the French president, arrived here last Friday for a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. While here the French presidential adviser paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and toured Ha Long Bay.

He was cordially received by Pham Van Dong and Vo Nguyen Giap, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had a working session with his guest on the issues of mutual concern in the presence of the French ambassador to Vietnam, Yvan Bastouil. Regis Debray left here for Ho Chi Minh City today.

NHAN DAN HAILS VIETNAMESE-MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP

OW230819 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 23 -- The national paper NHAN DAN today expresses the Vietnamese people's joy over Mongolia's recent conferment of the Sukhe Bator Order on the three top leaders of Vietnam. The conferment, NHAN DAN says, is a manifestation of the profound sentiment of the Mongolian Government and people toward Vietnam and a high evaluation of the services of the three Vietnamese leaders, Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan, Council of State President Truong Chinh and Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, in the cause of socialism and world peace and in the promotion of the militant friendship between the two countries.

The paper goes on: "Vietnam's revolutionary victories have been associated with the great support and assistance of the Soviet Union, Mongolia and other countries in the socialist community. During their national construction and defence, the Vietnamese people have enjoyed the sincere and profound solidarity and firm support and assistance based on socialist internationalism of the Mongolian party, government and people. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia has been observed successfully for more than 20 years now, and their militant solidarity has become closer now that the two peoples are facing the same direct and dangerous enemy -- Chinese expansionism and hegemonism."

The paper expresses the Vietnamese people's most sincere gratitude to the People's Revolutionary [as received], the government and the fraternal people of Mongolia.

DELEGATION ATTENDS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MEETING

BK240517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Acting upon a suggestion of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on 22 February a consultative conference of developing countries opened at the Hall of Sciences in New Delhi. Prime Minister Gandhi attended the conference and delivered an opening speech. Participating in the conference were delegates of 44 countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America and even Europe, including delegations from Vietnam, Cuba and Nicaragua.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son. The consultations in New Delhi are aimed at two main goals: first, to exchange views on the outstanding problems between developing countries and developed industrial countries and on this basis promote global negotiations in order to advance toward establishing a new just and equal economic order; second, to discuss measures to strengthen cooperation among developing

countries further in order to develop collective self-reliance thereby creating necessary stimuli for implementation of the program of economic cooperation among nonaligned countries which was approved at the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries in Havana, Cuba, and the program of action on economic cooperation among developing countries which was approved in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1981.

The conferees also exchanged views on measures to intensify the development of food production and agriculture in order to have a perfect system of food reserves and to develop all sources of new energy and substitutes and financial sources in order to advance toward establishing separate funds for the developing countries and intensifying cooperation in the industrial, scientific, technical and commercial fields.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi delivered an opening speech. She presented nine specific suggestions for consideration at the conference in order to make international cooperation more effective.

PROBLEMS NOTED IN 10TH-MONTH GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK141516 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Concentrate all Capabilities on Quickly Procuring 10th-Month Grain in Former Nam Bo Provinces"]

[Text] The successful implementation of the plan for procuring 10th-month grain in the former Nam Bo provinces is a very important part of our efforts to achieve a nationwide grain balance in 1982. However, the results achieved in procuring 10th-month grain there have so far remained at too low a level as compared with the plan norms. As of 25 January, 1982, the Mekong Delta provinces had completed only 17.9 percent of the plan. Such slow progress was due to many reasons, especially due to crop conditions. The onset of drought early in the planting season made the rice crop ripen at an uneven rate and almost 2 months behind schedule. By the Lunar New Year, the various provinces had only finished reaping the rice crop on approximately one half of the cultivated area during the busiest days of the year.

Judging from the actual crop conditions, we can see that although the results already achieved in grain procurement are meager, we have ample capabilities and conditions for meeting the requirements. Following the Lunar New Year holidays, the 10th-month rice has entered its main ripening stage and peasants have been busy reaping it. The winter-spring rice is expected to yield a bumber crop in the coming months. Meanwhile, all localities have just successfully concluded party congresses at all levels and are enthusiastically emulating in scoring achievements to greet the forthcoming fifth party congress. A joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere permeats the spiritual life of the peasantry in the former Nam Bo provinces, whose inhabitants are noted for their tradition of carrying out revolutionary activities under party leadership and for their untiring struggle for the fatherland's independence and freedom. Obviously we now have the additional opportunity and advantages. It is necessary to exploit them and concentrate all our efforts on procuring grain in excess of all the plan norms assigned by the central government.

In this season's procurement norm structure, tax paddy, debt paddy and paddy recovered as per two-way contracts will account for 70-80 percent of the total amount of grain to be delivered to state granaries. This is an advantage. By meeting these three norms, we will basically fulfill the plan. Therefore, all localities must satisfactorily carry out political and ideological education work toward cadres, party members and peasants so that everyone will be fully aware of their obligation toward the state and scrupulously honor it.

The situation of the grain market in the former Nam Bo provinces is now developing in a fairly complex manner. Some bad elements among the peasants and traders are hoarding paddy and waiting for higher prices or for the release of valuable commodities by the state before they will sell it or exchange it for state commodities at huge profits. Meanwhile, a number of organs and units from distant municipalities and provinces, driven by their own limited and immediate interests, have flooded rice-growing areas with money and commodities in their efforts to purchase paddy at prices higher than those established -- thus having a negative psychological impact on the peasants; upsetting prices; placing false strains on the grain supply in the key rice-growing areas, especially the Mekong Delta provinces; preventing the peasants from fulfilling their obligations; and hampering efforts to procure grain for the state. This situation calls for efforts by us to control the market more satisfactorily and at the same time, to effectively purchase grain at agreed-upon prices in a different manner. Such effective methods for purchasing paddy or rice at agreed-upon prices such as those employed by Hau Giang Province -- using the services of women's unions and small merchants -- by An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces -- enlisting the help of private rice mills -- by Tien Giang Province -- giving out contracts to production units -- and other localities should be studied and put into practice.

To stabilize the market the state does not pay higher prices; its policy is to satisfactorily combine the cash purchase of goods with the sale of state commodities at prices that can make up for the differences between state purchase prices and market prices, thus offsetting the losses sustained by peasants in selling paddy to the state. We must be very flexible in using cash and commodities for grain procurement purposes. Agricultural supplies, which are not yet available in great quantities, should be used first of all to support production in the winter-spring and summer-fall crop seasons; and their distribution must be covered under two-way contracts with peasants. Construction materials and industrial goods which are in short supply and in great demand on the market should not be exchanged for paddy in a liberal manner; they should rather be sold to peasants for the purpose of offsetting the purchase prices paid by the state for paddy. Meanwhile, ordinary commodities should not necessarily be exchanged for paddy or sold to offset prices; they may be widely sold for cash, which will in turn be used to purchase paddy at agreed-upon prices and so forth.

As the fifth party congress approaches, to greet it in the most realistic and significant manner possible all localities in former Nam Bo provinces should take advantage of this opportunity and favorable conditions to intensify guidance, satisfactorily carry out political and ideological indoctrination, fully prepare money, commodities and material-technical bases, and organize with urgency and creativity all activities related to grain procurement and storage so as to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the grain procurement plans for this year's 10th-month rice season and the coming winter-spring crop season.

NHAN DAN ASSESSES NAM BO AGRICULTURAL CHANGES

BK150334 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Since the conference held by the VCP Central Committee Secretariat in October 1981 to review agricultural transformation work, the Nam Bo provinces have actively implemented various VCP Central Committee directives and resolutions on agricultural transformation. Kien Giang, Cuu Long, Minh Hai, Ben Tre and Tien Giang launched movements to consolidate and broaden production solidarity teams in conjunction with adjusting land ownership and consolidating and developing production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. Long An, Song Be, Dong Nai, Ben Tre, Tay Ninh and Dong Thap sent cadres to various districts to disseminate the directives and resolutions issued by the VCP Central Committee and those issued by their provincial party committees regarding agricultural transformation. Kien Giang and Cuu Long in particular expanded their agricultural transformation movements down to the village level.

The Nam Bo provinces also sent out groups of cadres to undergo training and to visit and learn from the experiences of a number of production collectives which had satisfactorily applied the system of product contracts with laborers in Hau Giang Province and Ho Chi Minh City.

To date, the Nam Bo provinces have established 176 cooperatives and 4,513 production collectives, incorporating 199,469 peasant families and 191,411 hectares of land into the collective production system. A total of 750 production collectives and 22 cooperatives have applied end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers.

However, the development of the agricultural transformation movement is still slow and limited. In the last month of 1981, only 54 new production collectives were set up, mostly in Ben Tre and Hau Giang. Some provinces have failed to pay due attention to consolidating and developing production solidarity teams. Little has been done to train cadres and to consolidate and strengthen the organs charged with guiding agricultural transformation work in provinces and districts. Many sectors and levels related to agricultural transformation have not formulated concrete plans to participate in this work satisfactorily in keeping with the spirit of the VCP Central Committee directives.

VO NGUYEN GIAP CHAIRS SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW231720 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 23 -- A conference was convened here recently to examine scientific and technical programmes of all branches of activity in service of the plans for economic and cultural development in this year and in the period 1981-1985. The conference was chaired by Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the participation of wellknown Vietnamese scientists such as Minister of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education Nguyen Dinh Tu; Minister of Forestry Phan Xuan Dot; Professor Nguyen Van Hieu; Doctor of Mathematics Phan Dinh Dieu; Doctor of Physics Vu Dinh Cu; etc.

Sixty-nine key state-managed programmes including more than 1,000 subjects were presented at the conference, most of which focus on how to develop agriculture, energy, the production of raw and other materials and export goods. Many of these programmes are being fruitfully carried out with the close cooperation of different economic-technical branches, research institutes and experimentation and production establishments.

CORRECTION TO LABOR DISTRIBUTION CONFERENCE

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Conference Discusses Labor Distribution" published in the 23 February DAILY REPORT on page K 7: The second paragraph beginning "He energetically condemned...." through the ultimate paragraph should be inserted in the preceeding item on page K 7 entitled "SRV Envoy Speaks to UN Human Rights Commission" following the end of the first paragraph. The item entitled "Conference Discusses Labor Distribution" continues on page K 8.

CORRECTION TO NGUYEN CO THACH VNA INTERVIEW

The following correction should be made to the item headlined "Nguyen Co Thach Comments on PRC, ASEAN Relations," published in the 19 February DAILY REPORT:

On Page K 12, a passage was dropped following the first paragraph. The passage should read: "Question: How are the present relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries?"

In the following paragraph, substitute the word "Answer:" for the word "Question:" in the first line.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 038 25 February 1982

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SUZUKI, MIYAZAWA HIT NEW U.S. TRADE PRESSURES

OW250739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 25 (KYODO) -- Japan Thursday strongly hit back at renewed U.S. pressure for Tokyo's additional trade concessions, with a government spokesman charging that Americans know little of the free world's trade rules. U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige warned a visiting Japanese trade delegation in Washington Wednesday that trade protectionism in the U.S. could not be checked unless Japan did "something dramatic" to allow foreign goods greater access to its market.

In an unusually strong-worded rebuttal, the government spokesman, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, said, "Those who know of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would highly appreciate Japan's efforts" to open its market. "I doubt if Americans know of the GATT rules," he told a press conference, adding "that's why they have introduced reciprocity legislation that could send us back to the 1930's."

Referring to Tokyo's decision to implement the tariff cuts two years ahead of schedule and lift or ease 67 nontariff trade barriers, Miyazawa declared "No other country could do as much." He also said Japan had made tremendous efforts to have the number of import items subject to quantitative quotas reduced from more than 100 to 27. Some countries keep similar restrictions on more items than Japan and some European countries impose discriminatory import curbs on certain Japanese goods in violation of the GATT rules, he said.

Miyazawa said Japan ought to be cautious about some Americans "who began to use the word 'unfair' in describing Japan." Pointing out that an increasing number of American journalists and congressmen are now using the word, he said: "I think in many cases this is based on misunderstanding...but you must be cautious when the man in the street begins to call Japan unfair."

Reactions of other Japanese officials to Baldrige's warning were one of bewilderment. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said he found U.S. demands too vague. "Unless they (Americans) talk in specific terms, you can't tell whether (their position) is really harsh or flexible," he told newsmen. "If we are asked to do this or that, then we can study and reply 'we can do this but cannot do that.'"

Suzuki said later at a separate press conference that his economic ministers will meet possibly early next week to discuss what additional steps Japan can take. "If there should be something we can do, I think we must put it into action right away," he said. The prime minister added that he plans to see Masumi Esaki, head of the trade delegation now visiting Washington, as soon as he returns Saturday.

Replying to an opposition member in the Diet (parliament), Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto said the government will study what it can do further to alleviate trade friction with the U.S. and Europe. Komoto said that the present trade friction has stemmed from the lower purchasing power of the Americans caused by the global economic slump. While saying that revitalization of the world economy as a whole must come first to resolve the trade friction, Komoto said, "We will discuss what measures the government should take after a briefing from the Esaki delegation."

NHK TELEVISION INTERVIEWS SUZUKI ON U.S. TIES

OW240457 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Interview with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, entitled "Japan-U.S. Relations and Japanese Foreign Policy," by economic commentator Isamu Miyazaki and NHK announcer Korehito Obama -- recorded; date and place of recording not indicated]

[Text] [Obama] We appreciate your taking time out for this interview today despite your busy schedule. We would like to ask you some questions, mainly on Japan-U.S. relations. Lately, the increasing U.S. trade deficit with Japan has generated moves within the U.S. Congress to introduce reciprocity bills. First of all, what is your view of these moves?

[Suzuki] I am very much concerned with the reported moves, mainly in Congress, concerning the introduction of reciprocity bills. Although I believe bills of this kind do not necessarily reflect the same circumstances, if these bills are designed to seek a trade balance in a retrogressive way, or check imports from Japan for securing a balance of U.S. international payments, I do not think they will contribute in the least to a constructive resolution of the situation. If one is not careful, retaliatory actions will be repeated in the name of reciprocity. If this is the case, the situation will become rather aggravated and worsen. I am worried about this.

On the other hand, Japan is responding to liberalization proposals by the United States and the European Community [EC] with an open mind. It takes a forward-looking attitude, with a resolve to improve whatever there is to be improved. We therefore want the United States to come up with specific proposals on improvements, not on such protectionist, or, rather, reciprocal, bills. It was to that end that we created the OTO [Office of Trade Ombudsmen] system.

[Miyazaki] The text of the reported bills contain such phrases as "mutually" and "in consideration of the other party's position." People might easily accept them as seeking cooperation and, therefore, as good bills. Originally, reciprocity was the word used to express the concept of an expanding free trade under which, for example, a nation would reciprocate when its trade partner reduced tariffs. In the latest case that emerged, however, reciprocity is used in such a way as you mentioned, that is, if it is not handled with care, it may lead to a curtailed balance, although I believe that the people involved are acting in good faith.

Therefore, as you said, efforts should be made to remove any misunderstanding between the two nations and to keep those bills from being formally introduced in Congress. About the trade frictions of this nature, what is your view of their background?

[Suzuki] I feel that in the final analysis, it boils down to this: Both the United States and the EC countries today find themselves in an unprecedentedly difficult economic situation. Economic difficulties are the root cause of the frictions as we see them today. With after-effects of the second oil crunch still lingering on, economic growth continues to be sluggish. Unemployment has increased tremendously. I understand that more than 10 million people are jobless in EC countries, and 9.5 million in the United States. Under these circumstances, if imports from Japan and other countries should continue to increase, it might very well generate a critical feeling among their peoples that we are exporting unemployment to the United States or the EC nations. That kind of feeling is possibly behind the present trade frictions.

Such frictions are not limited to Japan-U.S. relations; very severe frictions exist between the United States and the EC nations. For example, the former discontinued the trigger price system on steel imports from the latter and initiated legal action on dumping charges. Meanwhile, in agricultural products, EC nations are even subsidizing farmers to encourage their exports to the United States. Frictions thus became quite severe, didn't they? On the other hand, EC countries imposed tariff surcharges on synthetic fiber imported from the United States. All these reflect economic difficulties in the countries concerned. Therefore, the advanced industrial nations -- Japan, the United States and European countries -- are required to cooperate to refloat the world economy. They must make efforts in that direction; otherwise problems cannot be solved.

[Miyazaki] I agree. The two oil crunches in the 1970's caused high prices and economic setbacks. As a result, as you said, all industrial countries are suffering from a slack market. A common phenomenon in all these countries, particularly in Japan, is the fact that the respective domestic demand is extremely low. The growth rate is approximately 1 percent at best. These factors make it difficult for a nation to absorb its labor force.

Statistics indicate that the unemployment rate failed to go down from the previous year's level in any of these countries. This would give one an idea about the extent of economic difficulty. In the United States and European nations, unemployment is higher among young people in particular, a factor giving rise to social or political problems and adding to tensions.

On the other hand, while prices continue to remain high in the United States and European nations, although they have come down more or less recently, consumers in those countries would naturally demand goods less expensive and of better quality. Accordingly, one may say that there indeed exists an environment for imports from Japan to increase. This makes the situation even more difficult to deal with. As you said, the basic problem lies in the fact that the world has not yet completely recovered from the oil shocks.

[Obama] Economic difficulty has become common place; nevertheless, Japan appears to be better off. In this situation, it may be that those reciprocity bills represent an attempt to divert the people's attention by shouting "Japan is the culprit." Well, I do understand that you, as prime minister, are in no position to say that, and that if you did, there would be unnecessary repercussions abroad. So, please take it as my monologue. I hear that the U.S. Congress will hold comprehensive hearings on Japan in March. What is your intention with the planned hearings?

[Suzuki] I feel that, as Mr Obama has just said, a serious misunderstanding about Japan or a lack of information about this country is one of the major factors causing the present situation. In this connection, Ambassador to the United States Okawara has been very active in meeting members of the U.S. Congress and visiting American cities to make speeches and explain about Japan. Furthermore, we have just sent the Esaki mission to the United States as part of our parliamentary diplomacy for the same purpose. The Foreign Ministry has various plans to promote dialogue and contact at all levels and in all areas. It is our plan to seek your cooperation, too, Mr Miyazaki.

I feel that deepening mutual contact and understanding is the way to resolve or ease the current trade frictions. I must note that it is an economic issue we are trying to deal with; inasmuch as Japan-U.S. economic relations involve as much as $60 billion in trade every year and have grown so extensive in scale, economic frictions, to some extent and on some specific items, should be expected as a natural phenomenon. One important thing, however, is that economic frictions must not be turned into political issues. I feel that economic issues should be dealt with as economic issues and as quickly as possible.

It was from this point of view that we moved forward by 2 years the tariff cutback as agreed in the GATT Tokyo round of negotiations. Japan took this action on its own, regardless of the position of other countries. In addition, respecting the question of import barriers -- although I have never really thought that our market is as closed as is claimed -- I found it necessary for Japan to show its positive posture toward an open market and trade liberalization. To that end, we made a review and, as a result, took correctional measures on 67 items. Here again, some people say that "after all that publicity, you came up with measures on only 67 items. They are not more than the tip of the iceberg, aren't they?" They are wrong. For example, speaking of manufactured goods remaining subject to heavy tariffs, Japan has 5 items on the list against 6 on the U.S. list and 27 on the French list. Thus, in manufactured goods, too, Japan is ahead of other countries in liberalization. Nevertheless, imbalances have occurred between Japan and the United States and between Japan and the EC as we see them today. Therefore, we did an item-by-item check and turned up 67 items. That is how we did it.

Moreover, thinking that what had been done was not sufficient, that further complaints could come from the United States and the EC, I created, within the Cabinet, what could be called the headquarters for trade liberalization and dealing with complaints, with its contact points in ministries concerned -- the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and so forth. We want the United States and the EC to let us know what complaints they have. We will try to take correctional measures everywhere such measures can be taken and everywhere misunderstanding is found to exist.

[Miyazaki] I frequently visit foreign countries myself and often meet people accusing Japan of keeping its market closed to foreign imports on the basis of an outdated image. It seems to me that the Japanese are not very good at the PR business. Once they embark on a PR program, they become so eager about it, often committing excesses. [laughter] What is required to help solve problems is a steady and reasonable amount of PR, conducted daily; however, such measures as you just mentioned -- measures involving heavy tariff items still remaining on the lists, items under restriction, and the Tokyo round tariffs -- and the motivations behind those measures, as you have expressed, have little effect on understanding among the general public. You also mentioned the office for dealing with foreign complaints that began business, but foreign firms are reportedly reluctant to present their complaints to the office. Under these circumstances, I think it is necessary to promote PR activities in many different forms.

[Obama] I have one question in that connection. The growing U.S. demand on Japan is said to have something to do with the fact that this is the election year in the United States -- off-year elections. Members of the U.S. Congress are exposed to various demands from constituents; they would convey such demands to Japan -- even in an exaggerated form. With this fact in mind, Japan will be better off if it speaks up on whatever if should, I think. What is your comment?

[Suzuki] I agree absolutely. I would like to point out one thing, however. While Japan is a small country made up of islands, with every part of it, from Hokkaido to Okinawa, under a homogenous system, the United States is such a big country, with each state wielding big power and virtually acting independently. Systems are different between states. What is said by a senator or congressman from one state would not necessarily represent the view of all Americans.

Farm products such as wheat and feed grain represent the mainstay of the economy in some states while other states are known for their cattle and beef production. The latter would complain that Japan has failed to liberalize beef imports, saying it should buy more American beef. However, Japan purchases as much as 12 million tons of feed grain from the United States, along with 4 million tons of soybeans and another 4 million tons of wheat. It must be noted here that if beef imports were increased sharply, it would erase the nation's need for importing feed grain. I wonder if the American farmers involved have ever thought about this point. I believe they lack state-to-state coordination. As I said, if we increase imports of American beef, it would become unnecessary for us to import feed grain. This would affect farmers in the feed grain zone. It is quite natural, in this election year, for congressional representatives from Detroit to focus on the automobile issue while those from the cattle states on the beef issue and those from California on the citrus fruit issue. One cannot deny that the upcoming off-year election is one of the factors spurring on U.S. public opinion over the trade friction issue.

[Miyazaki] Well, that may be the case. However, it should be noted that under democracy members of Congress are naturally expected to represent the views of their constituents.

What you said may be one aspect of the present situation, but there is another aspect; namely, the United States, finding the Japanese attitude irritating, complains that since Japan is an economic giant now, it should fulfill its international obligations. So, with respect to the election-year problem it might be appropriate for Japan to try to enter the ring for a match, but I find it more important for this country to fulfill its obligations.

[Suzuki] As you pointed out, Mr Miyazaki, our nation needs to deeply reexamine itself on that point and deepen its awareness of its international obligations and role. In the 1960's, or around 1955, Japan was still in the postwar rehabilitation period during which industries — including manufacturing industry, international trade as well as agriculture -- were heavily subsidized under protectionist policies. As the economy grew, government subsidies were virtually eliminated, except in some sectors of agriculture.

Our industries are on their own now; technological innovations have been carried out to increase productivity. As its economic power has grown, the nation is now able to produce goods of better quality at lower prices.

In the 1960's Japan was still a fledgling nation with its Gross National Product accounting for only 3 percent of that of the world -- it has now become approximately 10 percent. In those days, it was treated as a child -- and protected in a way. On the world economy train, it was offered a special seat. Now, it has come of age and has grown into a big young member of the world with its Gross National Product accounting for 10 percent of that of the world. Should it continue to behave like a spoiled child and try to hang on to its seat on the train instead of offering it to others, it will naturally offend other people on the train. Other people will very well demand some concessions from it.

Therefore, we need to reexamine ourselves on this point and be ready to make international contributions and play an international role commensurate with the nation's capabilities and conditions. We should realize this point.

[Miyazaki] The United States and the other countries are asking what Japan is willing to do then. For instance, take the question of trade liberaliztion. They have brought up the question of farm products as you have just mentioned and have asked us to make efforts in the services sector including banking services. I think a considerable degree of misunderstanding lies herein. Therefore, I think it is important that, before bringing up these issues, we should exchange information on our respective circumstances and try to understand them at all levels.

[Suzuki] Of late, they have been taking up overall problems and not just limiting themselves to separate items such as automobiles, color TV sets and the like. They say that in the banking and other services sector, Japan is rather closed and very discriminatory as compared with the United States. But I think there is a striking difference between the banking administration system in the United States and in Japan. The U.S. Federal Government has virtually no power to regulate bank administration; this authority is entrusted almost entirely to the state governments. Of those states, some authorize the establishment of bank branch offices, and some do not. So, even in the United States the circumstances vary depending on the state. However, in Japan, American banks are authorized to set up branches in exactly the same manner as Japanese banks are. They are not discriminated against. The Bank of America and other banks having branches in Japan are happy, saying that they are allowed to engage in very good business. If they want to buy up a Japanese bank -- since they are not prohibited from doing so -- I think they can if they can reach agreement with the bank concerned. The difference is only in the system, and Japan is according American banks exactly the same treatment as that accorded to Japanese bankers -- even in setting up branch offices. Therefore, there is by no means any discriminatory treatment. In this respect, I feel that the system is not thoroughly understood.

[Miyazaki] As you said earlier, Japan has liberalized almost all of its industrial products, and I believe that talks on farm products have progressed at various levels as well. But there is no denying that there is a lag in the services sector, the banking question included. One of the signs is the high interest rate, about which I would like to question you. Even some of those Americans supposedly well-acquainted with Japanese affairs argue that Japan is intentionally depreciating the yen's value and promoting exports.

Of course, I do not believe this is true, and I think there is a gap in understanding. In connection with this question, U.S. interest rates seem to be very high and other countries are annoyed by them. In the case of Japan, the government is pursuing a policy of reducing the trade surplus to an appropriate level by expanding domestic demand as much as possible. But I get the impression that this is not going very well.

[Suzuki] The high U.S. interest rates is a problem area, about which Japan and the EC are making strong representations to the United States. As I said earlier, Japan lowered tariff rates 2 years ahead of schedule. As a result, Japan is expected to lose approximately $20 billion in tariff revenues. However, the effect of the fluctuations in the yen's exchange rate is greater than that of the lowered tariff rates. The Japanese yen depreciates because of the high interest rate policy of the United States. As a result, even if we lower tariff rates, Japan's imports will not increase because of the cheap value of the yen. On the other hand, exports will increase and the trade imbalance will widen further. Fortunately, prices in Japan are said to be the most stable in the world. However, if this situation continues, if the yen continues to depreciate, prices will inevitably go up.

[Miyazaki] Indeed, prices have risen a little.

[Suzuki] Yes. Therefore, we are worried about these aspects. The government is pursuing a policy of helping to attain economic growth and business recovery through domestic demand. What we find most difficult and restraining in doing so is that, even though we want to run finance more flexibly, we cannot do so under the restraints of high U.S. interest rates.

[Miyazaki] Since the U.S. Government is making a desperate effort to curb inflation, it is not impossible to understand why, to some extent, the United States sets high interest rates. However, as you said, since this high interest rate policy annoys not only Japan but also other countries, will you be taking up this matter in your talks with leaders of other countries, at the summit meeting in June?

[Suzuki] In that sense, I think that the summit scheduled for June in Versailles, France, will be a very important meeting. As I mentioned earlier, the world's economy as a whole is now sluggish and, therefore, unless we do something to activate it and improve business, it will be impossible to resolve the so-called trade war or trade friction. I pay particular attention to the plight of the developing countries, the Third World countries, hit harder by economic difficulties than the advanced countries.

They have more than $500 billion in accumulative liabilities and yet they are unable to pay even the interest thereon. Therefore, I think they are in a catastrophic situation indeed. It is a situation which cannot be left alone because of employment, inflation the worsened international payments situation and other factors. In this sense, advanced countries should cooperate with each other in helping reactivate their economies and, simultaneously, render economic cooperation to the Third World. By doing so I think that they will be helping to improve the world economy as a whole. Therefore, I think that the forthcoming Versailles summit should discuss these questions. In this sense, President Mitterrand of France, who is to chair the summit, is scheduled to visit Japan in April. Since Mr Mitterrand should have views about the Versailles summit, I plan to discuss these things with him in Tokyo.

[Obama] Are you planning to discuss the high U.S. interest rate policy with him, maybe like agreeing to ask U.S. President Reagan how long he is going to keep this policy?

[Suzuki] Well, this issue has been raised quite often -- at the OECD meetings, at the finance ministers' meeting of advanced nations and also the Ottawa summit. As Mr Miyazaki pointed out, the United States is now devoting all its energy to overcoming inflation before anything else. Fortunately, the effort is slowly paying off. The previous two-digit inflation has now been arrested to a one-digit level. Washington asks us to wait a little longer. They say they are adopting a high interest policy, not because they want to, but because they have no alternative. They ask us to understand this and wait a little longer. On our part, we are hoping that the United States will succeed in its economic policy, largely because the recovery of the U.S. economy is, after all, conducive to the world economy as a whole.

[Miyazaki] I certainly hope the summit will hold that kind of constructive debate. Incidentally, there is another important meeting in June. It is the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament. I understand that you, Mr Prime Minister, are planning to attend. At present, the people of the world, including the Japanese, are very much concerned with the highly escalated nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. Since the countries concerned have reason to increase their military potential, I think that this is a very difficult problem. What plans do you have, Mr Prime Minister, in attending the General Assembly on Disarmament?

[Suzuki] I do not need to say here and now that Japan is the only country in the world victimized by A-bomb attacks. For the peace of the world, the nation is appealing for nuclear arms reduction and for the eventual abolition of nuclear arms. At the last disarmament session, the then-Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda delivered a very impressive speech. In accordance with this national desire, I plan to frankly address myself to the UN General Assembly about the Japanese people's call for disarmament, and nuclear disarmament in particular. Although I have been discussing economic problems, in order to promote world peace and also to save the present worldwide economic plight, I think it is necessary to arrest, at a low level, the vast sum of funds being funneled into armament, by means of disarmament and arms control, and to spend the reserves arising therefrom effectively for the reactivation of the Third World or the world economy as a whole.

Otherwise, I think that the world cannot be saved, nor can a truly lasting peace be achieved. I plan to appeal about these things. In this connection, I was very much enlightened by reading a book by Mr Miyazaki, "Economics of Disarmament" [Gunshuku-no Keizaigaku"].

[Obama] I certainly agree completely with what you say, Mr Prime Minister. But, despite the so-called zero ceiling set for compiling the budget for the next fiscal year, only defense spending stands out as being increased by as much as 7.75 percent. This looks a little contradictory to what you are now saying. How can you explain this?

[Suzuki] I have been repeatedly explaining about that at the Diet. Anyway, Japan has its Constitution and basic defense policy, which calls for the independent defense of the country. To this end, it is necessary to maintain the minimum necessary level of self-defensive power or defense potential. In 1976, the government worked out what is called an outline of the defense plan. The outline calls mainly for a buildup of basic defense power. We will maintain the minimum necessary level of self-defensive potential, but we will not become such a military power as to pose a threat to neighboring countries and we will abide by the three nonnuclear principles to the bitter end. We are making earnest efforts to build up the minimum necessary level of defense power for our self-defense within this framework. The fiscal year 1982 budget was formulated as part of this.

We are making earnest efforts at the level of 6.5 percent last year and 7.75 percent this year. I believe it is an undeniable reality that world peace is being kept at present on the basis of military equilibrium between East and West. While maintaining that equilibrium, we should reduce armament to lower levels on a gradual basis by means of disarmament and arms control. In this regard, I am appealing to the nation to understand that Japan needs to maintain the minimum necessary level of defense power.

[Obama] You said earlier that economic problems are one thing and political issues are another, and you do not want to make economic problems a political issue. You said that you do not want to make a political issue out of economic friction with the United States or to link it with the defense issue. I hope you will stick to that basic position to the bitter end.

[Suzuki] When I met with President Reagan and other U.S. Government leaders during my visit to Washington last May, President Reagan told me that he has no intention of linking the defense issue with the economic and other issues. He said that he will not make any specific requests about the defense budget. He said the United States only hopes that Japan will handle it independently, from a position commensurate with its national strength and situation. That was clear.

[Miyazaki] I think that both Japan and the United States should resolve their economic friction, even at the cost of a little sacrifice on both sides. As you mentioned, Mr Prime Minister, trade between Japan and the United States amounts to more than $60 billion and new merchandise is constantly appearing. Therefore, I think that it is impossible to totally dispense with friction for good. There will be this sort of situation every so often. As there is the term "crisis control", there should be "friction control" -- controlling the situation so as not to let friction be created and, if it is created, doing something to prevent it from spreading to other sectors. I think that it will be dangerous if such friction is linked to the defense question or political issues.

[Suzuki] In that sense, the so-called Japan-U.S. Wiseman's group, in which Mr Ushiba and other gentlemen were involved, has been presenting its frank recommendatons to both the Japanese and U.S. Governments. I think that the group was of great significance and the Japanese Government is striving along lines recommended by the group. I think that it is now necessary to hold exchanges, contacts or dialogues at all levels -- not limited to those gentlemen only. I think it would be good for controlling the present Japan-U.S. friction to try to resolve issues at an early stage on the basis of mutual understanding obtained through those efforts.

[Obama] Mr Prime Minister, our time is running out. What outlook do you have toward a reduction of exports, or business recovery in Japan for that matter, as one of the means of resolving the trade friction issue?

[Suzuki] It is very difficult for only Japan to score full marks while the rest of the world is faced with such terrible economic difficulties. Let us take monetary policy for example. We already talked about it, but we should resort to every conceivable means to promote economic growth and stability, no matter how little effect it may produce. Price stability, for instance, is most important. By promoting price stability, it is possible to expect an increase in individual consumption. We also want to increase private investment by every means. To this end, the government is extending various considerations respecting the taxation system and other areas to small and medium businesses. In dealing with the housing question as well, we want to make various efforts.

[Obama] That is the area we very much want to hear about, but to our regret, our time has run out. Please allow me to finish this interview here and now. Thank you very much.

[Suzuki] Thank you.

ABE, SAKURAUCHI, KOMOTO ON U.S. TRADE DEMANDS

OW250951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 25 (KYODO) — International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday the U.S. Congress is likely to pass some of the so-called "reciprocity" bills relating to Japan-U.S. trade. Abe made the prediction at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee to back up his opinion that Japan-U.S. trade friction has become very serious.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi also told the lower house committee that Japan must meet U.S. demands conveyed to Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Special Committee on Internatonal Economic Relations visiting the United States, or through diplomatic channels, calling for opening up the Japanese market to U.S. farm products and service industries.

Sakurauchi stressed he would make efforts to meet the U.S. demands, in keeping with domestic circumstances, before his visit to the U.S. scheduled for late March.

In expressing his opinions about the severe U.S. demands, Sakurauchi also complained of insufficient American appreciation of Japanese measures to ease or lift 67 nontariff barriers and other efforts to make the market more accessible to foreign countries. He said he will place top priority on securing U.S. understanding of these efforts when he visits the U.S.

Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, also said the government would decide on a Japanese response to the U.S. demands as soon as possible.

The ministers were answering questions raised by Socialist Tsunetoshi Tanaka on trade frictions.

KCNA: SR-71 AROUSES 'INDIGNATION AND RESENTMENT'

SK241550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors frantic with manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea again infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above Kangnyong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province, and the sky above the military boundary east of Kosong, Kwangwon Province, of our country, from 12 hours 38 minutes to 56 minutes on February 24 to commit espionage acts against the DPRK.

These days the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs are ever more frantically committing espionage acts against the DPRK, while holding the frantic war exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" against our people and continuously bringing a large armed force of aggression into South Korea. Espionage acts committed by spy planes of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs in the eastern and western airspace of our country numbered as many as 16 this month alone.

Such repeated military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are arousing vehement indignation and resentment among the entire Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs must not miscalculate the self-restraint of our people for the country's peace and peaceful reunification. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not want to repeat a bitter setback they sustained in their past military provocations against our people, they must immediately stop all hostile acts against our country.

RPR STATEMENT SUPPORTS 100-MAN JOINT CONFERENCE

SK241342 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Text" of RPR spokesman 23 February statement -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 10 February the North's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued an important program, proposing to politicians in the North, South and abroad the convocation of a 100-man joint conference. According to the proposal, the 100-man joint conference is to assume as its fundamental mission the discussion of all proposals for national reunification, including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], and matters aimed at realizing collaboration and exchanges between the North and South.

Recognizing the North's proposal for the convocation of a joint conference of politicians as another patriotic proposal for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, RPR members and masses of all strata are now showing sympathy with this and daily raising their voices, insisting that the 100-man joint conference be convened.

The RPR warmly welcomes, positively agrees with and supports the proposal for the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, which embodies the wide-ranging policies for North-South political negotiations previously set forth by Marshal Kim Il-song -- the lodestar of national reunification and the great sun of the nation -- and reflects the unanimous will of the nation.

Reunification of our country can only be achieved through a broad North-South dialogue free of interference by outside forces, on the basis of peaceful, democratic principles and grand national unity. We consider the North's proposal for convening the 100-man joint conference as a very realistic approach which will remove grave obstacles placed on the road to reunification and provide afresh a roundtable conference for national reunification.

As is widely known, owing to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is strongly protected and controlled by the U.S. imperialists, confrontation between the North and South has reached an extreme stage, the barrier to national division has become stronger and the nation's reunification -- the paramount national aspiration -- is becoming more distant.

Assuming it as his life-long mission to turn South Korea into a colony and military base for the U.S. imperialists, the dirty pro-U.S. flunkeyst traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique has been frenzied in fabricating two Koreas, not a unified state. It is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who took the lead in building a steel-reinforced concrete wall, higher than an obstacle constituting a border ought to be, along the truce line which divides the nation's territory and in turning South Korea into the chaos of a fascist colonial military dictatorship. It is also the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has arrested, imprisoned, tried and punished en mass democratic personages of all strata and patriotic students demanding democracy and reunification and who has committed, without the slightest compunction, unpardonable crimes in murdering his fellow countrymen for fascism and division.

Turning a deaf ear to the proposal for the founding of the DCRK, the only great program for national salvation and the nation's reunification, this dirty splittist-maniac mocked the people by propounding a fantastic proposal for talks between the supreme authorities. And, after signing a criminal document for permanently stationing in South Korea the U.S. troops which are the fundamental obstacle to the nation's reunification, he has persistently insisted on simultaneous admission of the North and South into the United Nations.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has been babbling about the theory of achieving reunification in the 2000's while running along the road to permanent division, again recently prattled about a proposal for reunification. This stems from its vicious intention to escape isolation at home and abroad and to reverse the situation which is favorably developing towards peaceful reunification.

For this reason, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's 12 January proposal is pointless, not worth discussing and impossible to realize. Also, the provisional agreement on basic relations between the North and South and the 20-point model projects -- which, the clique claimed, have given concrete shape to the provisional agreement -- are nothing but plagiarism of part of what the North has long proposed and which the clique has laced with aroma of reunification. The false character of the clique's proposal for reunification is indisputably proven in the South Korea-U.S. joint war exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" which is being frenziedly staged at this moment.

The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is a vicious, antinational, antireunification group incompatible with national reunification. What a shameless mockery of the people and unpardonable insult to reunification for such a group of people who have turned against their own country to babble about reunification and dialogue.

North-South dialogue should be conducted in a sincere and productive manner under the leadership of reunification-oriented forces, not splittists. The Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of murderous thieves who brutally slaughtered thousands of fellow countrymen and traitors who have sought perpetual division under the slogan of sham reunification and who have long been strongly denounced by all fellow countrymen -- should be unconditionally excluded from those who are authorized to participate in discussions of reunification. There is no room at the dialogue site for reunification for existing opposition parties -- spurious political parties -- because they act as the military dictator's tool with the political license issued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

To open the door of dialogue between the North and South to discuss the reunification question under circumstances in South Korea in which, plagued by fascism, there is no political party, there is no other way than to have renowned politicians from the North and South sit together and talk with one another just as North Korea has proposed. North Korea's recent proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting is the only way to make it possible to hold a dialogue for reunification. This proposal is a very timely and rational step for negotiations.

South Korean politicians should actively respond to North Korea's generous proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting, appreciate its conscientious and wise effort and contribute to creating an atmosphere of communication between the North and South and of national unity and to providing a broad arena to discuss the measures for the fatherland's reunification and the question of coalition between the North and South.

Politicians of various circles, including democrats who have followed the course of national salvation with a desire for reunification, should actively participate in a 100-man joint meeting, overcoming all difficulties. This is the surest way for contributing to the fatherland's reunification and discharging their duty as politicians. We urge them to strive with dedication and a single desire for national salvation to achieve North Korea's proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not prevent the convocation of the 100-man joint meeting but unconditionally help South Korean politicians participate in the round-table meeting of the North and South. Without remedying the dark situation in South Korea, in which the most basic rights of the people and freedom to discuss reunification are systematically violated, we cannot expect any meeting of politicians from the North and South and overseas for democratic discussions of reunification.

To help convene the 100-man joint meeting and to bring this meeting to a successful conclusion, our party demands that the fascist tyrant rule and rackets to provoke a war of invasion against the North end; that freedom of the press, publication, assembly, demonstration and organization and the conditions for peaceful reunification be guaranteed; that all the political prisoners who have been illegally imprisoned be released unconditionally; and that an atmosphere of grand national unity be created. In particular, we demand that the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which protects and represents the people of all walks of life, including the masses of workers and peasants, be legalized and that the free activities of all progressive and democratic political parties and social organizations be guaranteed. The treacherous bunch's criminal maneuvers to make national division permanent and fabricate two Koreas through collusion with foreign forces should be stopped. The frantic rackets of the "Team Spirit 1982" exercise, which runs counter to the country's peaceful reunification, should be unconditionally and immediately canceled.

The 100-man joint meeting of politicians from the North and South and overseas will be convened not automatically but only through the process of a nation-saving struggle to repel the persistent challenge of the splittist forces at home and abroad. With the people of all walks of life, our party will vigorously and continuously struggle to oppose the fascist military dictatorship and eliminate obstacles to reunification. It will make every effort to convene the 100-man joint meeting.

The glorious day when we end the tragedy of the division of the national territory and the people and all fellow countrymen of the North and South lead a happy life on a unified, beautiful 3,000-ri land will surely arrive.

Seoul, 23 February 1982

IMPORTANCE OF 28 FEB SPA ELECTIONS STRESSED

SK241046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA) -- Election propaganda is brisk in Korea for successfully ensuring the elections of deputies to the seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea scheduled on February 28.

Functionaries of the local party and power bodies, economic organs, working people's organisations, agitators and five family propagandists, teachers and students go out to offices, production sites, neighbourhood units, passenger trains, buses, ships, theatres, and cinemas, etc., to conduct the election propaganda in various forms such as lecture, explanation and conversation.

The lectures stress that the forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly will be a big political event in the struggle for consolidating our revolutionary power founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and promoting the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

They say that all the voters should powerfully demonstrate the great might of our people closely united around the great leader and the glorious party centre by taking part in the elections with high political enthusiasm and voting for the candidates. All parts of the country are also animated with election propaganda through mass culture and art activities.

TIKHONOV, OTHERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON NEW YEAR

SK241610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letters and new years cards from various countries on the occasion of the new year 1982.

Messages, letters or cards came to him from:

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
Anker Henrik Jorgensen, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark;
Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius;
Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
Wang Pingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries;
Yusif Abu al-Hassan, chairman of the Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism;
Jamal Ghaibi, chairman of the Lebanese Intellectuals' Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism;
Husayn Majid, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE STRESSES PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK230336 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 22 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 February special article: "Upholding the Party's Leadership Is an Honorable Mission of the People's Government [chongkwon]"]

[Text] The elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] is conducted in a period during which the status of our republic has been incomparably enhanced and new upsurges have been effected in all fields of the revolution and construction. The upcoming elections are of particular significance because they will unfold a brighter prospect for the future of the republic struggling to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche, following the leadership of our party. For this reason, all working people are unanimously joining the work to conduct the elections with more enhanced political zeal than ever before.

The government of the republic is the revolutionary government of chuche founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by our party. A most important problem in strengthening and developing our people's government as a powerful weapon to implement the party's revolutionary cause and a revolutionary government of chuche type is to thoroughly strengthen the party leadership over the people's government.

Firmly ensuring party leadership over the people's government is a demand in building the people's government. The people's government is the protector of the freedom and rights of the people and is a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. In order to smoothly carry out its role and mission, the people's government should maintain a working class position and the principles of the revolution and devotedly serve the people. This can be realized only when the party leadership is guaranteed.

The party is the supreme organization which plays a leading and guiding role in the proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, the existence of the people's government and its strengthening and development cannot be contemplated, and implementation of the historic cause for the construction of a socialist and communist society cannot be contemplated separately from the party leadership.

Our people's government, which took as its lofty mission to uphold and follow the party leadership from the first day of its foundation, has traversed a glorious road of victory by infinitely and faithfully following the party's leadership. The party leadership has been a decisive guarantee for enabling our people's government to be strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary government with powerful combat capability and vitality. Today we are faced with an arduous but honorable task of actively accelerating the struggle for the complete victory of socialism, for the achievement of the fatherland reunification and for the completion of the chuche cause.

This reality urgently demands that our party's leadership be firmly exercised in all activities of the people's government. Our people's government's upholding and following of the party leadership is a fundamental demand arising in the brilliant implementation of the historic task to model society after the chuche idea. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Modeling society after the chuche idea is the ultimate goal of the government of the republic. The government of the republic should strive to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism by fostering all members of society into communistic human beings of chuche type and thoroughly reforming society in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea.

The struggle to model society after the chuche idea is a struggle to build socialism and communism in our country. It is also a sacred struggle to provide all of the people with an independent and creative life. Modeling society after the chuche idea is a great mission of the government of our republic. For the people's government, struggling to thoroughly safeguard the interests of the working masses and to provide the people with a more affluent and civilized life, there is no more lofty mission than to struggle to model society after the chuche idea. The task to model society after the chuche idea in our country has traversed a proud road of victory under the leadership of our party. This task can be completed only under the party leadership.

Today our party has extensively pointed out various principle problems arising in modeling the whole society after the chuche idea and ways for solving them, and it has led this rewarding struggle. All of our party's lines and policies, including the policy to vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture in all fields of socialist construction, the policy to independently and creatively solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in our own way and the policy to thoroughly implement the mass line in the guidance and management of the socialist economy, all of these clearly elucidate revolutionary ways making possible constant progressing the revolution and construction and rapid implementation of the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

These policies of our party are the guidelines and principles which the people's government should resolutely and constantly maintain in its activities. For our people's government, which adopts the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea as its struggle goal, to uphold and follow the party leadership means to thoroughly embody and implement the line and policies set forth by the party center in all sectors of the revolution and construction.

When the organs of power at all levels firmly grasp the line and policies of the party and thoroughly implement them, constant advance and progress can be made in all fields of human and social reformation and economic and cultural construction. By doing so, the organs of power should bring the application of the chuche idea in all fields of politics, economy and culture into full bloom and accelerate the historic advance toward communism.

For our people's government to follow the party's leadership constitutes a firm guarantee for enhancing the government's function and role. Enhancing the function and role of the people's government is of significance in accelerating the revolution and construction.

Our people's government is a powerful weapon for socialist construction. Only when the function and role of the people's government are constantly enhanced can the vast and difficult task of socialist construction be successfully carried out and the genuine freedom and rights of the popular masses be firmly guaranteed. These functions and roles of the people's government cannot be enhanced automatically. They can be constantly enhanced only under the correct leadership of the party.

The KWP is the organizer and guide of all victories of the government of the republic. Our party has clearly clarified basic problems arising in enhancing the function and role of the people's government at every stage of the development of the revolution. These basic problems include not only the struggle goal of the people's government and its activities but also the work method and work style that all functionaries of the organs of power should follow.

The function and role of our people's government, enhanced through the process of working in accord with the intent of our party, which upholds the party leadership, are discharged in this process. When it advances, firmly grasping all policies presented by our party, the people's government can not only effect constant upsurges in the tasks of thoroughly carrying out the Taean work system and of accelerating the 10 prospective goals and four-point nature remolding program and in other tasks in socialist economic construction but also rapidly develop work in the fields of science and technology and of literature and art.

Today our people's government has become a genuine revolutionary government enjoying the absolute support and trust of the people, an independent socialist government which is vigorously supporting the revolutionary cause of our people. This is precisely because of the firm leadership of the party. This is a source of honor and pride for our people's government.

In upholding and following the party leadership, it is important that our people's government thoroughly embody in its activities the plan and intent of the party center. The party of the working class is the general staff of the revolution leading the cause of socialism and communism to victory.

Revolutionary struggle is organized and led by the party. Therefore, it is a noble struggle for the advance of the revolution for the people's government to implement the party's plans and ideas. Our party has advanced a lofty goal for the chuche-ization of society and is implementing the great plan for socialist construction. The lines for reaching the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and the chuche-ization, modernization and scientization of the national economy and the plan for the intellectualization of society -- all these magnificent master plans of our party reflect the party center's intent and determination to further strengthen the political and economic might of the country and to realize the aspirations and ideals of our people.

The functionaries of the organs of power must be fully aware that their activities constitute an honorable struggle to implement the party's plans and intent. They must devote themselves to this end. In doing this, they must see to it that our party's plans and intent bear fruit in the revolution and construction.

Defending and further glorifying the achievements of our party are also fundamental issues which our people's government must always deal with to uphold the party's leadership. During the historic course of leading the revolutionary cause of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has won great achievements which will never perish. The achievements which our party has won in the revolution and construction — party and state construction, military construction, and economic and cultural construction — are a precious foundation for the acceleration of our revolutionary cause and the achievement of the endless prosperity of the country and the nation.

Our people's government is a chuche-type government which has inherited the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution and a revolutionary government defending the precious gains, including the socialist system, which our people have won with their blood. Otherwise, our people's government could not accomplish its mission.

Today, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, are going on a rampage with bloodshot eyes to disturb our socialist construction and obliterate our revolutionary cause. Under these circumstances, our people's government must further enhance its role as a tool of class struggle and proletarian dictatorship in order to defend the achievements of our party and the revolutionary gains from the aggressive maneuvers of the enemy and to persistently advance socialist construction.

The government of our republic is a powerful tool of the revolution. It was founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is led by our party.

By upholding the leadership of our party, functionaries and working people will strengthen the government of the republic as firm as a rock and will complete the glorious chuche revolutionary cause.

COVERAGE OF PAK SONG-CHOL VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

Arrives in Maputo

SK232234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Maputo on February 21 for a visit to Mozambique, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence and member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo), and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were the ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic representatives of various countries in Mozambique.

In his statement upon arrival at the airport the special envoy said: The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries continue developing favourably day by day on the basis of the special intimacy between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people Comrade President Samora Moises Machel. We are greatly happy to have an opportunity of meeting the Mozambican people who have brilliant traditions of an armed struggle and seeing at the first hand the successes made by them in the endeavours to greet the Fourth Congress of Frelimo with signal achievement and realise the program of socialist construction through our visit to Mozambique.

Our people are waging an energetic struggle for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, the special envoy said. He expressed deep thanks to the Mozambican Government and people for actively supporting our people in the just struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and accomplishing the cause of the country's reunification.

In conclusion he expressed the conviction that his visit to Mozambique would help towards further deepening understanding between the peoples of the two countries, developing their relations of friendship and cooperation still further and cementing the solidarity of the nonaligned countries.

Meets Mozambique President

SK250432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on a visit to Mozambique called on Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on February 22, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

He said that the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea. The main point in achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea is to carry into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade President Kim Il-song, he said, and declared: We will always support only the proposal advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song.

He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Mozambique and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, the Korean Ambassador to Mozambique, Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and minister for planning, the special secretary of the president, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee, secretary for external relations of the Frelimo Central Committee and foreign minister.

MINISTER PROPOSES UNIFICATION TALKS FOR MARCH

SK250144 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Statement by ROK National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik issued in Seoul on 25 February -- recorded]

[Text] The proposal for national harmony and democratic unification made by President Chon Tu-hwan is practical, rational and comprehensive. All the people have fully welcomed it, and it has won broad international support. Proposing the formation of a national consultative meeting for unification to formulate a unification constitution and the signing of an interim agreement on basic relations between the North and South to normalize these relations, President Chon Tu-hwan has urged the North Korean side to respond to talks between the supreme leaders of the North and South Korean authorities to achieve this end.

Making it clear that this proposal tolerates the North Korean side's proposal, our government on 1 February proposed to promptly carry out 20 pilot projects to achieve exchanges, cooperation, social opening-up and alleviation of tension between the North and South. Demanding in a stereotyped manner the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the abandonment of an anticommunist policy, however, the North Korean side has refused to accept our rational proposal for unification. Moreover, the North Korean side on 10 February proposed the convocation of a joint meeting of politicians from the North and South. It arbitrarily selected and announced a list of 50 figures from our side for participation in this meeting. Since then, it has absurdly said our government authorities, parties and social organizations are not qualified to become partners at a dialogue.

The North Korean side's act of picking quarrels over the qualifications of the opposite side while referring to dialogue and arbitrarily announcing a list of figures from the opposite side at dialogue is unprecedentedly brazen and senseless. This is intolerable no matter what excuse may be used.

It is outrageous for the North Korean communists to pick a quarrel over our political order while maintaining one-man dictatorial rule for 37 years, trying to achieve hereditary inheritance of this power and mercilessly suppressing en masse the 1.8 million North Korean fellow countrymen.

Strongly urging the North Korean side to correct this wrong attitude at the earliest possible date with a single desire to expedite the fatherland's peaceful unification -- the people's desire -- through dialogue between the North and South, we make the following proposal:

First, North and South Korea will hold a meeting of high-ranking officials of North and South Korea in Seoul, in Pyongyang or at Panmunjom in March.

Second, this meeting will discuss the holding of talks between the supreme leaders of the North and South Korean authorities to convene a national unification consultative meeting to formulate a unification constitution and to normalize relations between North and South Korea, matters concerning the meeting the North Korean side proposed on 10 February 1982 and various issues which should be settled quickly to achieve exchanges, cooperation, social opening-up and alleviation of tension between North and South Korea.

Third, the delegation to the meeting of high-ranking officials of North and South Korea will be composed of nine representatives each with a ministerial-level official as senior representative. The list of the representatives of our side to this meeting is as follows: senior representative -- No Tae-u, second minister for state affairs; deputy representative -- Kim Sang-kuk, deputy secretary-general of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy; representatives -- National Assemblyman Yi Yong-il from the Democratic Justice Party, National Assemblyman Kim Mun-sok from the Democratic Korea Party, National Assemblyman Kang Ki-pil from the Korea National Party, National Assemblyman Paek Chan-ki from the Democratic Socialist Party, Yi Hong-ku, consultant to the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy, Kim Tae-so, consultant to the Advisory Council on State Affairs, and Song Han-ok, director of the Secretariat for South-North Dialogue, National Unification Board. We hope the North Korean side will respond affirmatively to this proposal.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO 'CONSIDER' N-S RAILWAY

SK250333 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said Thursday that South Korea was willing to "positively consider" a possible formal proposal by North Korea for the construction of a railroad linking the two Koreas. Speaking at a news conference, where he proposed an inter-Korean high-level meeting, Son said, "We would give positive consideration if North Korea makes a formal proposal for the construction of a railroad linking South and North Korea, because we ourselves proposed the creation of a road linking Seoul and Pyongyang as one of the 20 pilot projects to be undertaken by South and North Korea."

Son was commenting on a statement made last week by a spokesman for the North Korean National Railroad Office that North Korea had once proposed the construction of a railroad linking the two Koreas. Son said, however, he did not regard the statement as a "formal proposal."

CHUNGANG ILBO VIEWS U.S. CALL FOR RECIPROCITY

SK231259 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Move Toward Reciprocity"]

[Excerpts] The United States and West European countries are in full swing to counter Japan's unilateral export offensive. To cite one such example, the U.S. Congress took the initiative in legalizing various restrictions: The bills for reciprocity legislation, submitted one after another by members of Congress, are part of it.

With nothing tangible to show in its efforts to ease the friction arising in trade with Japan, the U.S. Congress finally began to move. In addition, Brock, head of the Office of the United States Special Trade Representative [STR], gave strong testimony at the public hearings of the U.S. House of Representatives on 11 February. In his testimony, Brock said that the U.S. Government plans to include service and investment under presidential prerogative by further strengthening Article No. 301 of the 1974 trade law, which regulates unfair trade acts by foreign countries.

Such an attitude on the part of the STR shows the ever-stiffening trade policy of the United States, in connection with the U.S. Congress' proposal for recoprocity legislation. The primary target of reprocity laws is Japan, which recorded a trade surplus of $18 billion in trade with the United States in 1981. However, we cannot but view that such a strong countermeasure against trade deficits by the United States will effect us. This is because the bills for reciprocity laws are likely to develop into protectionism.

If the United States demands reciprocal market conditions from other countries, our country will not be exempted. If the U.S. pressure to the Japanese market brings about tangible results, it could function to our advantage. This could lead to broadening the markets in the advanced countries and, therefore, to invigorating the world trade as a whole.

What is important is that international trade conditions no longer allow a specif country to launch an excessive trade offensive against other countries. Countries should pursue mutual benefit through fair trade.

Since our country has been recording chronic trade deficits, we need not worry about the immediate effect on us of such moves. However, there is a possibility of a dispute if excessive exports continue to accumulate with a specific country. The United States' reprocity laws are, in fact, closely connected with us.

UNEN SUPPORTS MPRP FOREIGN POLICY INITIATIVE

OW250357 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The struggle to develop good-neighbor relations between states, to strengthen mutual understanding and trust between peoples, to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflict and to peacefully settle contentions of issues is the MPR's consistent foreign policy line. This stems from the peace-loving essence of the foreign policy of the MPRP and the socialist state, writes the newspaper UNEN in its editorial.

As an Asian socialist state, the paper notes, the MPR pays particular attention to the problem of peace and security in this region, where, through the aggressive actions by forces hostile to the cause of detente, peace and social progress, a complex and tense situation remains. At present the imperialists together with the hegemonic power crudely interfere in the internal affairs of Asian countries and increasingly step up their aggressive actions. The ever-growing political and military contacts among Washington, Beijing and Tokyo deeply contradict the basic interests of the region's peoples. Under these conditions the only constructive step which would lead to the establishment of peace and calm on this continent is the beginning of a broad political dialogue among Asian countries, and the settlement of contentious issues through peaceful means. Guided by this the MPR came forward with a proposal to draw up and conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between states in Asia and the Pacific region, the paper notes.

This important foreign policy initiative put forward by the 18th MPRP Congress with the aim of consolidating peace and security in Asia, UNEN further writes, finds clear understanding and ardent support from states and peoples in the region. In particular, this is illustrated by the responses to the messages of peace directed by Y. Tsedenbal to the heads of states and governments of 50 foreign countries including the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council and also to the leaders of the UN and a number of other international organizations. All this serves as a convincing confirmation of the steady growth of the MPR's international prestige.

The MPR's proposal to convene a conference of Asian and the Pacific countries with the aim of drawing up a convention is of exceptional significance and is destined to become the beginning of a broad political dialogue among the states of the region. Its successful implementation, the paper notes, would be an important step in the cause of stirring up and mobilizing the Asian peoples' efforts directed at the establishment of lasting peace in this region. In this way People's Mongolia makes its contribution to the cause of the struggle being consistently waged by the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and peace-loving forces for the realization of the peace program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, UNEN concludes.

BRIEFS

HEALTH SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS -- Ulaanbaatar, 20 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The number of qualified physicians and hospital beds in the MPR increased by 1.8 and 1.5 percent respectively in 1981. D. Nyam-Osor, MPR minister of health reported this today when addressing the conference of leading health services workers. The conference discussed the goals of health services workers in fulfilling the decisions of the third plenum of the MPRP Central Committee. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 20 Feb 82 OW]

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE MEETING -- Ulaanbaatar, 16 Feb (MONTSAME) -- A meeting of the members of the Mongolian Women's Committee was held here today. L. Pagmadulam, a pediatrician and member of the Mongolian Women's Committee Presidium, was elected chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee. In connection with her transfer to other work, S. Udbal has been released from the responsibilities of chaiman of the Mongolian Women's Committee. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1514 GMT 16 Feb 82 OW]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF LFNC DELEGATION VISIT

Tours Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey

BK241335 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] At 0730 on 20 February the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] delegation led by Comrade Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the LFNC, left Phnom Penh for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province for a visit. It was seen off by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; Comrade Mrs Sisowath Sovethivong Monivong, member of the KUFNCD National Council and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association; and the representative of the LPDR Embassy to the PRK.

Upon its arrival in Siem Reap, the delegation was warmly greeted by Comrade Chhim Vantha, vice chairman of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Nhek Lay, vice chairman of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial KUFNCD Committee; and many cadres and employees of the province.

The delegation visited Bayon and Angkor Wat temples. The delegation head highly appreciated the excellent works of art of the Kampuchean people who built these temples for future generations. He said that these works show the high sense of solidarity of the Kampuchean people and workers and particularly the glorious culture and civilization of Kampuchea in time immemorial. He also expressed great admiration at the sculptured scenes on the walls showing the tradition of common struggle and close solidarity between Kampuchea and Laos.

At noon, the provincial people's revolutionary committee hosted a luncheon for the delegation during which souvenirs were exchanged in a joyous, cordial and intimate atmosphere. The delegation returned to Phnom Penh at 1600.

Meets Heng Samrin

BK230806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1459 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Feb (SPK) -- On 22 February Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and Council of State chairman held talks in Phnom Penh with Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC).

General Secretary Heng Samrin spoke of the development of Kampuchea thanks to the efforts of the Kampuchean people and to moral and material aid from Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and other countries in the socialist community. The relations of militant solidarity and close cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos constitute a force to fight against all the maneuvers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique maintained by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, Heng Samrin said.

Faidang Lobaliayao expressed his conviction that the friendship and solidarity between the Loa and Kampuchean peoples is a factor determining the victory of the two countries.

Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Ven, vice president of the KUFNCD and general secretary of the State Council, and Mat Ly, vice president of the National Assembly, attended the talks.

Lao Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Khampasong Duongsithi was also present.

The Lao front delegation left Phnom Penh the same day.

It was seen off by Chan Ven, vice president of the KUFNCD and general secretary of the State Council; Mat Ly and Nu Beng, vice presidents of the National Assembly and other personalities. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea and Khampasong Duongsitti, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, were also present to see the delegation off.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation visited the former royal palace, the fine arts school, the Tuol Sleng jail school, the mass graves at Choeung Ek, the Orphanage No 1, various industrial installations, the city of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap Province.

Issues Joint Communique

BK241300 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Lao-Kampuchean joint communique issued following the Lao Front for National Construction delegation's 16-22 February visit to Kampuchea -- dated 22 February]

[Text] In response to an invitation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, a delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee led by Comrade Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and of the LFNC Central Committee, paid a friendship visit to the PRK from 16 to 22 February 1982.

During the visit, the LFNC Central Committee delegation called on President Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, president of the State Council and honorary president of the KUFNCD National Council. It attended a grand meeting held by the Phnom Penh residents to welcome the delegation's visit. The delegation then visited the historical Angkor Wat -- a precious heritage of Kampuchean civilization -- in Siem Reap Province. It also visited the detention camps and graveyards of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique who had committed genocidal crimes. It visited some economic, social and cultural establishments, museums and the orphans' center in Phnom Penh capital.

In addition, a delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the PRK State Council and vice president of the KUFNCD National Council, held a meeting with the LFNC Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the SPC and of their development in national defense and building and in the consolidation of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two peoples and fronts. At the same time, the two sides discussed various problems of common interest concerning the international situation and the situation in Southeast Asia. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The Kampuchean side was elated over the achievements scored by the Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP, the LPDR Government and the LFNC Central Committee in defending and building the country over the past 6 years. These great achievements have raised to an ever higher level the new shape of the LPDR in the international arena. They are a contribution to the overall strength of the three countries of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam for safeguarding security and stability in the region and the maintenance of friendly relations and wide cooperation with the peoples of neighboring countries and the world.

The Kampuchean side solemnly condemned the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, for carrying out their dark schemes with the hope of sabotaging the Lao revolution by continuously making propaganda distorting and slandering the correct political line of the party and Government of the LPDR. Moreover, they have fostered, assisted, trained and supported the exiled Lao reactionaries and sent them to carry out activities creating disturbances in Laos.

The Kampuchean side once again denounced the dispatch of troops along the Lao-Chinese border by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who aim to seize and annex various points along the Lao-Chinese border and to step up threats and economic blockade against the LPDR. The Kampuchean side announced full support for the LPDR in its resistance against all dangerous schemes and acts of enemies who are considered by the Kampuchean side as common enemies.

The Kampuchean side was firmly convinced that with their overall strength and internal solidarity, under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP and the LFNC Central Committee, and with the strength of friendship, solidarity and militant cooperation among Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as progressive, peace-loving people in the world, the Lao people will be able to safeguard their revolutionary gains and securely defend their country forever. The Kampuchean side wished the Lao people, new, still greater successes in implementing the eighth resolution of the LPRP Central Committee and the first 5-Year Plan and in fulfilling their international obligation.

The Lao side wholeheartedly hailed the great, praiseworthy revolutionary achievements scored by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP, the Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council over the past 3 years following the liberation of the country. The Lao side was elated to note that the serious situation in Kampuchea left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique has been settled, a new life for the people has been guaranteed, and the revolutionary administration has maintained tranquillity for the people and social order in general. Noteworthy are the achievements scored in boosting production during the rebuilding and defense of the country.

Their new victory serves as a great strength which guarantees forever a secure future for and the destiny, growth and development of the PRK.

The Lao side was elated to learn -- and wholeheartedly supports -- that the Third Congress of the KUFNCD National Council has set 22 March as the day of Lao-Kampuchean militant solidarity. This was the day when the top-level Lao delegation led by President Souphanouvong paid an official friendly visit to Kampuchea in 1979 after the liberation of the Kampuchean nation. It is, therefore, a day of significance for the two peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in particular.

The Lao side solemnly condemned the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists for colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international powers in assisting and supporting the shattered forces of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and its other faithful reactionary lackeys to oppose the PRK.

The Lao side announced its resolute recognition of the PRK as a completely independent, sovereign, democratic and peaceful state. The Council of Ministers of this republic represents the entire people and has been set up in conformity with the Constitution. It is also a legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The Lao side considered as an injustice the decision of the United Nations to allow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to retain the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations. It is regrettable that such a decision has adversely affected the prestige and role of the United Nations. The Lao side was convinced that the Kampuchean people are the genuine masters of their own country's destiny and that they will certainly achieve new, increasingly greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and of the Third Congress of the KUFNCD National Council in order to defend and lead the country in its advance to socialism.

The two sides welcomed the great victories recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people in defeating all acts of threats and aggression of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in rebuilding their country and in fulfilling their sacred proletarian, international tasks, in particular in helping liberate, save and revive the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese people have saved the Kampuchean people from the danger of genocide by the rebellious Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. They have also wholeheartedly assisted the Kampuchean people in defending the fatherland and rebuilding the country. The two sides expressed their conviction that uncer the clear-sighted leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] the heroic Vietnamese people will achieve new, still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth VCP Congress.

The two sides unanimously agreed that the friendly relations and the militant solidarity among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam are a significant factor determining the victory of the three countries and are an overall strength contributing to the maintenance of stability and peace in the Southeast Asia region and the world.

The two sides solemnly condemned the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and the NATO clique for their interference in the internal affairs of countries in all regions, which has consequently caused instability and tension in the world. The two sides denounced the U.S. imperialists for producing a large number of weapons and other equipment and for their new decision to produce chemical weapons. Their acts represent a threat and a great danger to world peace.

The two sides vigorously supported all the correct proposals of the Soviet Union in its meeting with the U.S. powerholders on the reduction and destruction of weapons and other equipment already produced or to be produced, and on an end to the arms race.

The two sides supported the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries in Central American and in the Caribbean, who are suffering from the threats, interventions and invasions by the Yankee imperialists. The two sides demanded that the Reagan government promptly end its dangerous acts.

The two sides supported the struggle of the Arab, Palestinian and Namibian people and other people in South Africa against oppressive and intimidative Zionism, apartheid and racism, and demanded that those people be given their fundamental rights of self-determination.

The two sides supported the Angolan people in their resistance against the agression of the international pirates of the racist South African regime's army. The two sides solemnly denounced this barbarous aggression and demanded that the South African authorities put an end to their international piratic acts against the Angolan people.

The two sides also solemnly condemned another international pirate, namely Israel, for its acts in the Middle East where they have seized Syrian territory in the Golan Heights. These international piratic acts serve as undeniable evidence of the fact that Israel has no intention of living in peace, settling problems of peaceful coexistence, or solving problems with the Arab, Palestinian and other peoples in this region. Israel has only served the U.S. imperialists' policy to expand their aggression.

The two sides unconditionally supported the Afghan people who are struggling against the dangerous interference in their internal affairs by the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the success of the fifth conference of the three nations -- Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam -- which was held in Vientiane on 16 and 17 February 1982. This conference clearly showed the desire of the three peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam to struggle persistently against the policy of intervention and aggression of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists in order to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation with the neighboring peoples and countries in this region.

The two sides were very satisfied to note that the militant solidarity and wide, firm and all-round cooperation of the three peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have become a strong force victoriously safeguarding the national independence and the establishment of socialism in the three countries.

The two sides expressed pleasure and elation on noting that the LFNC Central Committee delegation's visit was gloriously successful. This visit is a contribution to further strengthening and consolidating the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal peoples and fronts of Laos and Kampuchea.

The Lao side expressed profound thanks to the KUFNCD National Council of the fraternal Kampuchean people for the warm, cordial welcome.

Comrade Faidang Lobaliayao, on behalf of the LFNC Central Committee, invited the KUFNCD National Council to visit the LPDR. The Kampuchean side accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date and time of the visit will be fixed later.

Prepared in Phnom Penh, 22 February 1982

ACCEPTANCE OF INDOCHINESE PROPOSALS URGED

BK250900 Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian 0400 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "They Are Trying To Oppose the Wish for Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] The fifth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held recently in Vientiane more clearly showed the latter's reasonable proposal and correct good will to China and Thailand as well as ASEAN countries. The judicious proposal unanimously put forward by the three countries, however, was rejected by the Beijing, Thai and Singapore ruling circles.

Once again we deem it necessary to recall the correct position and good will of the fifth foreign ministers conference held in Vientiane by the three Indochinese countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos who wish to coexist in peace and cooperation with other countries in the region, first of all China and Thailand which have common borders with them, as well as with the other countries of the ASEAN grouping.

Regarding the PRC, the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples continue to pursue a time-honored policy of friendship by preserving the links between the peoples of the three nations and the Chinese people. As in the past, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have the desire to reestablish normal relations with the PRC on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and of relations of equality, mutual benefit and good neighborhood and settlement of disputes through peaceful means.

Concurrently, the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR have once again expressed their wish to see the Chinese side respond positively to the 28 January 1981 proposal of the three Indochinese countries concerning the signing of a treaty of peaceful coexistence with the PRC. The PRK and the LPDR fully support the good-will proposal of the SRV contained in the 30 January 1982 note from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry in which the former asked the latter to put an end to acts of armed hostilities in the border region between the two countries, called for a third round of talks without a time limit between Vietnam and China in order to guarantee peace and stability along the border and requested that consultations on all questions of common interests be held between the two sides. The two countries fully support the 31 January 1982 message of congratulations from Premier Pham Van Dong to the secretary general of the United Nations who proposed that Vietnam and China observe a truce along the border during the recent Tet occasion.

All of this reflects the correct desire and good will of the three Indochinese countries and shows that there is no better way out than this solution.

If the Chinese side instead rejects these proposals, however, it means that China has carried out and is carrying out a hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries with the aim of worsening tension in the region. Moreover, Thailand's rejection of the Vientiane foreign ministers conference has been warmly hailed by the Beijing ruling circles. This is proof showing that Beijing wants Thailand to continue to follow in its and U.S. imperialism's footsteps in opposing the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples forever. More particular still, Beijing wants to see the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries confront each other and hopes to further aggravate the relations between the two groups of countries.

Regarding Thailand, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have always respected its independence and sovereignty. Although the Thai authorities have continued to pursue a hostile policy against the three countries in the Indochinese Peninsula since the beginning, the peoples of the three countries have always maintained friendship with the Thai people and have desired to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand in the interest of each country concerned and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Thai authorities, however, have always refused to recognize these realities. They have instead colluded with Singapore in going against the good will of the peoples in the three countries and following the policy of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

Therefore, the fact that Thailand and Singapore have opposed the wish for peace and stability of the three Indochinese countries proves that Thailand and Singapore are running totally counter to the interests and aspirations of their own peoples. They should be aware by now that the policy they have been pursuing against the Indochinese countries in the past years has not given them anything but failure. If Thailand and Singapore continue stubbornly to adopt such a policy, they will certainly meet with a more serious setback in the future.

At present public opinion in the world knows perfectly well who really wants peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Therefore, if the Beijing, Thai and Singapore authorities really have the good will to settle the tense situation in Southeast Asia as they have so often claimed, China, Thailand and Singapore must positively respond to the correct, judicious and good-will regional peace proposals of the three Indochinese countries.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MARKS SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK241324 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Recently the Defense Ministry organized a meeting at the Infantry School to mark the 64th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Attending were Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Prum Chhav, deputy chief of General Staff; Comrade Cheng Than, deputy chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Keo Tan, director of the Infantry School; Comrade Kiselev, military attache of the Soviet Embassy accredited to the PRK; many cadres from the Soviet Embassy and the Defense Ministry and many cadres and trainees of the Infantry School.

Opening the ceremony, school director Keo Tan made an address hailing the glorious anniversary day of the heroic Soviet Army and Navy and the immense victories they have won in the past 64 years. He stressed the bonds of solidarity and thanked the Soviet party, government and army for their assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people.

He stressed: [Begin recording] On the 64th anniversary of the Red Army and Navy of the Soviet Union, we would like to express sincere salutation and greetings to our Soviet comrades and comrades in arms who are resolutely standing on the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, always deserving to be the valiant armed forces of the most powerful government in the world and the bastion of peace and happiness.

Hail to you, comrades. It is true that physically you are thousands of kilometers away, but morally you have always been with us and have always been a source of encouragement for our people and the KPRAF. On behalf of the Kampuchean Infantry School, on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Soviet Red Army and Navy, we would like to extend to the valiant Armed Forces of the Soviet Union our sincere gratitude for the great assistance you have accorded the KPRAF and our Infantry School. [end recording]

Afterward Comrade Kiselev, Soviet military attache to the PRK, took the floor to recall the heroic past of the Soviet Army and Navy. He went on to talk about the brilliant victories scored by the Soviet Army and people during World War II and about how the workers in Russia fought off the aggression by imperialism in defense of the world's worker-peasant power. About the role and duty in the cause of defending world revolution, the comrade stressed:

[Initial words in Russian fading into translation] Today, the Soviet Army is the fighting tool of our people of all nationalities. In the unified ranks of our army and navy, representatives of all nationalities can be seen as members of the same combat family. This is possible thanks to political indoctrination in the spirit of friendship, brotherhood and solidarity, mutual esteem and mutual assistance. The combatants of the Soviet Army are always ready to smash all aggressive forces in defense of the independence and freedom for their beloved people and fatherland. They have never forgotten the teachings of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, who said that, faced with the most complex situation of today -- especially very recent developments -- all of us must remain constantly combat ready to defend the revolutionary cause and always keep in mind our historic responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the whole world.

This ceremony ended with the chanting of slogans hailing the bonds of friendship and fraternal militant solidarity between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

[Begin recording of slogans being shouted] Long live the everlasting solidarity and friendship between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples and armies! [cheers] Long live the PRK! [cheers; end recording]

CHEA SIM, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK250906 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Feb (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], received in audience in Phnom Penh today Soviet Ambassador to Kampuchea O.V. Bostorin.

Chea Sim talked about the success of the Second Session of the First National Assembly and about the tasks and projects which it has adopted for the restoration of the economy, especially in the domain of agricultural production.

Both sides discussed the consolidation of the bonds of friendship and cooperation uniting the two peoples and, in particular, the legislative organs of the two countries.

YOS POR RECEIVES CHRISTIAN DELEGATION 19 FEB

BK241530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] In the afternoon of 19 February a delegation of the Christian Movement for Peace led by its secretary general, Lubomir Mirejovsky, a Yugoslav national, paid a visit to the PRK.

In a meeting with Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, the latter briefed the delegation on the birth of the front which rallied forces both inside and outside the country and led the Kampuchean people as a whole to wage a struggle to topple in time the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- the out-and-out lackey in service of Beijing expansionism. He told the delegation about the rebirth of the Kampuchean people in all fields in the past 3 years, including the revival of religions. He said the people of all nationalities have the right to religious worship. He noted that the present and future duty of the front is to rally broad forces around it to rebuild and defend the country and smash all perfidious maneuvers of the expansionists, imperialists and other reactionaries.

In his return speech Secretary General Lubomir Mirejovsky expressed great admiration at the brilliant victories of the courageous struggle waged by the Kampuchean people for independence and freedom. He also supported the KUFNCD National Council and affirmed that he would spread to all peoples in the world, in particular the Christians, the truth about the correct struggle of the Kampuchean people.

On the same occasion, a member of the delegation, (Krissi Roka), a Sri Lankan national, expressed confidence in and support for the just cause of the Kampuchean revolution and talked about the ambitions of the imperialists who, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces, have distorted realities in Kampuchea in an attempt to undermine the Kampuchean revolution. (Krissi Roka) affirmed that he would make every effort to disseminate truth about Kampuchea and do everything possible to persuade the Sri Lankan Government to recognize the PRK.

VODK REPORTS ON KHIEU SAMPHAN BEIJING VISIT

Khieu Samphan Statement

BK250804 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February 1982 at 1200 Prime Minister Khieu Samphan once again held talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former Kampuchean head of state, on the issue of uniting Kampuchean national forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. After exchanging views and reaching a unanimity of views with each other, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan on behalf of the two parties summed up the significance of this round of talks to Chinese and foreign reporters.

He said: "After the discussions on 21 February, Samdech told you that any tripartite coalition must be supported by all three parties. He reported on a number of principles to unite the three parties in order to cooperate with each other in harmony. These principles are not complicated. They are: 1) The principle of tripartism. 2) Any party cannot have dominant rights over other sides. 3) Important issues must be decided and agreed upon by a consensus of all parties.

Concerning the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state, which we raised in order to guarantee the legal status of the coalition government, it does not mean that any party has to be integrated into nor to be under the Democratic Kampuchean institutions. Our wish is to maintain and defend the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state, which is a UN member. This is a strong point in our struggle in international law, because the Democratic Kampuchean state is a victim of the Vietnamese aggression which is a violation of the UN Charter."

After the discussions and meeting with reporters, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife invited Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and other members of the delegation to lunch. The talks and the luncheon were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding.

Meets Huang Hua

BK250838 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] On the morning of 22 Feburary Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, met and held talks with Huang Hua, Chinese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the state guest house where he stayed in Beijing. The two personalities greeted and sincerely conversed with each other.

VODK: NO PEACE IN REGION UNTIL SRV WITHDRAWS

BK241218 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Southeast Asia Cannot be a Peaceful, Free and Neutral Zone Unless the Vietnamese Withdraw All of Their Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Text] On 17 February Adam Malik, vice president of Indonesia, appealed to the ASEAN countries to continue to exert more efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem. He indicated that ASEAN is not an enemy of Vietnam but it wants the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

A solution to the Kampuchean problem would be a big contribution toward building the Southeast Asian region into a peaceful, free and neutral zone. The Southeast Asian nations, especially the ASEAN nations, have hoped to create this peaceful, free and neutral zone for a long time, but this wish has not been able to materialize. Furthermore, during the past few years, Southeast Asia has become a very tense and dangerous region in the world. What are the causes of all of this?

On 16 February Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made a statement that the tension in Southeast Asia is directly caused by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea which are flagrant acts violating the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter.

Luis Moreno-Salcedo, the Philippine delegate at the 38th UN human rights conference, stated on 17 February that the military aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and Vietnamese policy are threatening international peace and security, particularly that of the countries in Southeast Asia.

Until the danger of aggressive war caused by the Vietnamese troop occupation of Kampuchea is ended, there can be no long-term political stability nor peace in Southeast Asia. The whole world unanimously realizes that the aggressive and expansionist war -- aimed at swallowing up the territory and exterminating the people of Kampuchea -- destroys peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This has caused permanent tension in the region every day. The danger of escalation looms all the time.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemies' aggressive war in Kampuchea is not a border clash nor can it be separated from the world situation. It is an aggressive war waged by the Vietnamese in order to implement their aggressive and expansionist strategy. They want to swallow up Kampuchea, include it in their Indochina federation, and use it as a springboard to wage aggression and pursue expansionism against other countries in Southeast Asia and to carry out the Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are stubborn and do not want to solve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the world's demands -- especially those of the UN General Assembly and of the ASEAN countries -- because their aggressive war in Kampuchea has its roots from their ambition and their own aggressive and expansionist strategy along with that of the Soviet Union to control Southeast Asia. They are waging maneuvers and are exerting every effort to change the military situation on the battlefield and to realize their diplomatic tricks aimed at continuing their aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea.

Concurrently, they are gathering their troops along the Thai border, staging incursions into Thailand and confusing white with black in an attempt to create a pretext to wage aggression against it on a bigger scale. On 17 and 18 February about 300 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea staged an incursion into Thailand and violated its territorial integrity up to more than 2 kilometers in Chanthaburi Province. This incursion was staged at the same time as the Vietnamese were issuing in Vientiane their proposal to negotiate with Thailand.

Concerning the Soviets, they provide weapons, ammunition, foodstuffs and financing to the Vietnamese in their aggressive war against Kampuchea. Furthermore, they are deeply involved in Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. The Vietnamese, who are finding themselves increasingly defeated in Kampuchea, need the Soviets more and more. They are embracing the Soviets more tightly. The Soviets occupy military bases in Vietnam and Kampuchea. The Soviet Navy wages activities in the Gulf of Thailand and has arrested Thai fishing boats in international waters.

At the beginning of February, Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and deputy minister of national defense, promised to the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies as well as to the Vietnamese aggressive administration in Phnom Penh that the Soviets will always stand by Vietnam and give it all types of aid in order to fulfill their international duty, that is to fulfill their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia.

All of this clearly shows that the Vietnamese and the Soviets do not want to solve the problem of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea in order to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They will exert even further efforts to change their situation and to continue their aggressive war in Kampuchea which is deteriorating the situation in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, an overwhelming number of countries in the region -- especially the ASEAN countries -- and other peace- and justice-loving countries all over the world are unanimous in their realization that it is necessary to unite with each other in exerting efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem as soon as possible on the basis of a complete and unconditional Vietnamese aggressive troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea.

On 17 February Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam stated in Jakarta that the Kampuchean issue has made the situation in Southeast Asia more tense and more dangerous. The continuing war in Kampuchea affects various countries in this region. Therefore, this problem must be peacefully solved as soon as possible on the basis of the UN resolutions in conformity with the ASEAN proposal. The tense situation in the region cannot be dissipated and the wish of the Southeast Asian nations to build their area as a peaceful, free and neutral zone cannot be fulfilled unless the Kampuchean problem is solved in accordance with these resolutions. This would consequently contribute to the defense of peace and stability all over the world.

VODK REPORTS RAILWAYS CUT IN BATTLEFIELD CLASHES

Moung-Kaos Kralar

BK240908 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Last January our comrades in arms on the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield killed 112 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 146 others for a total of 258 casualties.

They destroyed a Goryunov, 7 AK's, a vehicle, 3 military barracks, a 5-meter portion of sewage pipe and a quantity of material.

They cut a 5-meter portion of road and 79 portions of railway track for a total of 1,390 meters.

Our comrades in arms seized 8 bags of goods and a quantity of material. They cut 170 meters of telephone wire.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 190,000 new spikes, dug 750 new punji pitfalls and set up 480 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield!

Western Region

BK240914 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Last January our comrades in arms on the western region battlefield killed 29 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 29 others for a total of 58 casualties. Among those killed were a lieutenant company commander and a senior lieutenant battalion commander.

Our comrades in arms destroyed an AK, two military barracks and a quantity of material. They cut a 120-meter portion of railway track east of Romeas station.

They seized a pistol, 3 AK's, a CK, 700 rounds of AK ammunition, a C-25 radio, a map and a quantity of material.

During the month, our comrades in arms smashed three Vietnamese operations -- two involving platoons and one involving a company.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 192,000 new spikes, dug 300 new punji pitfalls and set up 200 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the western region battlefield!

Southwestern Region

BK250840 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Last January our comrades in arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 161 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 163 others for a total of 324 casualties. Among those killed were a platoon commander and four company commanders.

Our comrades in arms destroyed a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, two B-40's, eight AK's, a vehicle, four military barracks and a quantity of material. They cut 2 portions of railway track for a total of 150 meters.

They seized four AK's, an AR-15 and a quantity of material. They cut 700 meters of telephone wire.

During that month, our comrades in arms smashed an intervention platoon.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 185,000 new spikes, dug 500 new punji pitfalls and set up 300 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern battlefield!

VODK REPORTS SRV COLONEL KILLED IN KOMPONG THOM

BK240846 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 February 82

[Text] On 16 February our army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese colonel who left his jeep to inspect the situation in Vat Ponhea Prum, Kompong Thom battlefield. We killed him and two of his bodyguards, and wounded a number of others.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Thom Province battlefield!

BRIEFS

SRV-AIDED RADIO STATION -- Phnom Penh, 11 Feb (SPK) -- A radio station built with Vietnamese aid was put into operation at the beginning of 1982 and a network of loudspeakers was installed in Sisophon Town, Battambang Province, north of the country. In conformity with a cooperation plan between Battambang Province and the Vietnamese province of Quang Nam-Da Nang, radio technicians and the radio broadcasting enterprise of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province came to Battambang to help their Kampuchean colleagues in construction work and installation of this station's equipment. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 11 Feb 82 BK]

YOUTH DELEGATION'S DELHI ACTIVITIES -- Phnom Penh, 13 Feb (SPK) -- The delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization led by its vice chairman, Sam Sundoeun, who also is chairman of the Phnom Penh City Revolutionary Youth Organization, returned to Phnom Penh on 11 February after attending the New Delhi conference on international economic progress. At the conference, the delegation protested the U.S. arms race and supported the peace proposals put forward by Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Sam Sundoeun spoke about Kampuchea's achievements in national construction and national defense over the past 3 years. During its stay, the delegation was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who expressed total support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people and youth. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 13 Feb 82 BK]

ARMY SUPPORTS CONVENING OF THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

BK240953 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 24 Feb 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Army Wholeheartedly Supports the Convening of the Third LPRP Congress"]

[Text] On 20 February 1982 the LPRP Central Committee issued a statement on the convening of the Third LPRP Congress, which is considered a significant event in the political life of our party and the entire people. With regard to this significant political event, we are very proud and joyous and are fully convinced that in the near future, we will be bestowed with a new brilliant beacon emanating from various resolutions which will be adopted at the historic congress of our party to illuminate the path for our army and people in carrying out the tasks of socialist transformation and construction in our country with a firm and steady pace.

It has been quite some time since the second congress of our party was held in early March 1972. During the past nearly 10 years since the second congress, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, with the militant alliance and all-round cooperation of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and with wholehearted and great assistance and support form the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, our armed forces and people of all ethnic tribes throughout the country have further enhanced the tradition of solidarity and undauntedness, have held aloft the spirit of patriotism and love of socialism, have overcome numerous difficulties, and have scored numerous great victories. This is evidence of the boundless love and faith of our army and people in the party and country as well as their actual revolutionary deeds in response to the sacred call of various resolutions adopted at the second congress of the party 10 years ago. Additionally, it contributes to the fulfillment of the national-democratic revolution and the advancement toward the socialist revolution.

In addition to being an important political event in the life of our party and people, the soon-to-be-convened Third LPRP Congress also constitutes a significant step in reiterating and revamping the line and policies of our party in the new period of the revolution so as to use them as guidelines and objectives of the entire party, army and people in appropriately consolidating and building all party organizations so that they will be more capable of leading the people throughout the country to fulfill triumphantly the tasks of defending and building the socialist country.

We, all cadres and combatants in the LPLA, are very proud of and wholeheartedly support the convening of the third congress of the party as announced by the LPRP Central Committee. Let all party committees at all levels, party cadres and members, and all combatants carry out actual deeds, resolutely overcome all difficult obstacles and energetically strive to prepare favorable conditions for the realization of the third congress of our party. Our party cadres, members and combatants must fully understand the objectives and contents of this congress; closely coordinate the current political life within our entire army with the convening of the third congress of the party as well as with all conferences of cadres in accordance with the timetable set up by the party Central Committee; vigorously associate themselves with the grassroots level; and enthusiastically mobilize emulation campaigns. In this manner we will be able to score achievements to welcome the third congress and the forthcoming 27th founding anniversary of the party of concentrating all efforts to fulfill the 1982 plan gloriously and by fulfilling the tasks of defending the country, maintaining national security, building the political foundations and economy, developing culture and improving the living conditions of our army and people.

Only by effectively fulfilling these goals will we -- all cadres and combatants -- in our army be able to render genuine support through actual revolutionary deeds to the forthcoming third congress of our party.

EDITORIAL URGES SUPPORT FOR THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

BK250430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Let Our Entire Party, Army and People March Forward To Score New Achievements on the Path of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] On 20 February the LPRP Central Committee issued a statement on the convening of the Third LPRP Congress. This significant decision made by the party has brought joy to our entire party, army and people. This is because the congress will observe and evaluate the past situation, review and draw lessons from it and set guidelines and policies for the new period of the revolution. This will serve as a brilliant beacon illuminating the path of our struggle to defend and build our country and ensuring that the policies are carried out in a rapid and appropriate manner.

Over the past 10 years since the Second LPRP Congress in February [as heard] 1972, our party has led the people to concentrate all the efforts and resources of our country, together with fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea, on defeating the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression and neocolonialism, and on mobilizing the masses to simultaneously rise up throughout the country to seize administrative power, liberate the country and completely fulfill the national-democratic revolution. Subsequently, it led the masses to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the country and taking it toward socialism bypassing the stage of capitalist development. All the guidelines, policies and plans adopted by the party in the past 10 years have been proved to be correct and brilliant, and have been effective in guiding the entire party, army and masses to fulfill the national-democratic revolution in the past and the socialist revolution at present. However, it is even more necessary to profoundly review the situation and to revamp the guidelines and policies of the party in the new period of the revolution in accordance with the party code and the rule and principles of party development. These guidelines and policies will be adopted as the direction and objectives for the entire party, army and masses in carrying out actual revolutionary deeds and marching forward to score new achievements on the path of socialist construction and to bring happiness and prosperity to the LPRP -- our beloved and cherished fatherland, and in appropriately consolidating and building party organizations to that they will become more capable in leading the entire people to fulfill their tasks.

Therefore, to welcome and make the Third LPRP Congress more significant and meaningful we must, on the one hand, mobilize the party committees at various levels to hold conferences with a view to building and consolidating the party, raising the quality of party members and selecting outstanding representatives for full participation in the third congress of the party; and, on the other hand, we must encourage the masses to launch emulation campaigns to score achievements, for example by gloriously and gradually fulfilling the 1982 plan, effectively carrying out the tasks of defending the country and maintaining public security, building political foundations, building the economy, developing culture and improving the people's living conditions in all localities. At the same time, we must concentrate efforts on energetically and extensively promoting movements in the cultural, art and literary, propaganda and information, and sports fields, and on encouraging the masses to understand the line and policies of the party as well as its leading role in the past as well as in the immediate future in order to reiterate their faith in the party leadership and convince them to dutifully follow the party and to gloriously translate into reality all the policies and plans of the party in each period.

We must understand that the Third LPRP Congress constitutes a significant political event in the life of our party and people. All party members and cadres must fully realize their responsibilities to the party, the nation and the international community, increase unity within the party on the basis of the line and policies of the party, hold aloft the spirit of serving the laboring people of all tribes, encourage all the people to unite closely, strengthen our solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, closely coordinate the tasks of building the party with the revolutionary movement among the masses, build and strengthen the party foundations, strengthen the party's combat strength, promote and develop democracy, self-criticism and mutual criticism with a view to uniting the party so that it will be capable of shouldering the heavy responsibilities entrusted by history.

Under the correct and creative leadership of our party, the struggle of our entire people has scored great victories unprecedented in the history of our nation. Nevertheless, in the immediate future, the struggle to defend and build socialism in our country will remain difficult, fierce and complicated. However, under the victorious banner of our party, we are convinced that the entire masses in our country are resolved to fulfill the aforementioned tasks and make noble contributions to the struggle for peace, revolution and socialism in the world.

For the happiness and prosperity of our country and for the fulfillment of the socialist construction in our beloved fatherland, let our entire party, army and people march forward!

LFNC DELEGATION RETURNS AFTER PRK VISIT

BK240230 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee headed by Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and of the LFNC Central Committee, safely returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 21 February [date as heard] after its friendship visit to the PRK from 16 February 1982.

Faidang Lobaliayao and his party were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai airport by Khamsouk Keola, vice president and secretary general of the SPC and vice president of the LFNC Central Committee, and Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, together with members of the LFNC Central Committee and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

BRIEFS

CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY -- Vientiane, 22 Feb (KPL) -- The Soviet cultural center, in collaboration with the Soviet news correspondents and Lao mass media officials, on February 19 organized here a get-together in commemoration of the first anniversary of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union. The representative of the NOVOSTI press agency to Laos, on this occasion, addressed the gathering stressing on the general feature of the 26th CPSU Congress. He also briefed all successes on domestic and foreign policies of USSR, since the opening of the 26th congress, he further stressed on the close effective cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union. Documentary films on the 26th CPSU Congress and on the 60th anniversary's celebration of USSR were screened to the audience at the end of the ceremony. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 22 Feb 82 BK]

SITTHI SAYS INDOCHINESE PLANS COUNTER UN PROPOSAL

BK191518 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has explained Thailand's stance regarding the proposal on Kampuchea put forth by Indochina following the Vientiane meeting of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers on Tuesday. He said the proposal ran counter to the UN General Assembly, resolution calling for a complete and unconditional withdrawal following stability at the Thai-Kampuchean border, which, he said, changes nothing except the wording. He said Thailand has neither a conflict nor a dispute with Kampuchea. The dispute exists between Vietnam and Kampuchea and the proposed demilitarised zone, therefore, should be between Vietnam and Kampuchea, not at the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Kampuchean problem is an international problem, not one to be settled between Thailand and Vietnam. He said Vietnam should hold talks with the UN ad hoc committee if it is sincere in solving the problem.

Meanwhile, the director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, Chet Sutcharitkun, explained that Thailand is not in dispute with Kampuchea. The fighting in Kampuchea is the result of Vietnamese aggression and resistance against Vietnam in Kampuchea. This has affected Thailand itself, such as the shelling of Thailand or intrusion of foreign forces into Thai territory. Thailand and ASEAN are seeking a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and are trying to have the three Kampuchean patriotic factions form a coalition government for political bargaining with Vietnam to pull out its troops from Kampuchea. The director general of the Information Department said Thailand does not want to be an enemy of Vietnam. On the contrary, it wants to see peace in Vietnam. It wants Vietnam to enjoy economic prosperity and to see its people have a good life as in Thailand and in other ASEAN countries. The war in Kampuchea is a no-win situation for Vietnam because of persistent resistance and fighting. A political solution is therefore the option. When Vietnam stops waging war with its neighbor, ASEAN countries will be willing to assist Vietnam in restoring its country.

SIAM RAT CALLS INDOCHINESE PROPOSAL 'SELFISH'

BK240944 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Editorial: "An Unacceptable Proposal"]

[Text] The Indochinese countries did not wait for ASEAN countries to meet again to discuss the impasse in the Kampuchean situation. Their foreign ministers went ahead and met in Vientiane on Tuesday of last week. They issued a statement -- aimed at Thailand -- implying that a partial withdrawal from Kampuchea is possible if Thailand would come to an agreement with the Heng Samrin government for a secure Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Indochinese countries' proposal also noted that they are ready to establish contacts with Thailand directly or indirectly and to establish a dialogue on a bilateral or on a group-to-group basis. The Indochinese proposal is not new as Vietnam has advanced similar proposals before. The proposal may sound impressive but it is difficult for Thailand to accept for several reasons.

Regardless of how badly ASEAN wants to resolve the Kampuchean problem, ASEAN's principle is that the problem must be solved in the interest of the whole, not in the interest of any individual country or group of countries. This is why ASEAN has pushed firmly for a general election in Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can choose a government for themselves. In this context, the Indochinese proposal does not seem to want to allow the Kampuchean people to do that. Instead, it seeks to force Thailand to recognize the Heng Samrin government by suggesting that Thailand negotiate with that government over a guarantee for security along the common border.

The proposal could be viewed as an attempt to induce Thailand to take a short cut and make a selfish escape from the dilemma. If Thailand acts in this way, a majo. division could result within ASEAN.

Thailand also cannot accept a partial withdrawal in Kampuchea because only a complete withdrawal can solve the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam should withdraw all of its troops in Kampuchea if it does not want to be condemned as an aggressor.

Although ASEAN efforts to resolve the Kampuchean problem seem to have reached an impasse and though we feel that this impasse can be removed by direct negotiations with Vietnam, we feel that it is just as well that the impasse remains if Vietnam insists that the Kampuchean problem be solved as proposed by the Indochinese countries. We can wait until a new solution is found for the Kampuchean problem.

NATION REVIEW URGES SRV FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE

BK250500 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Time Gets Ripe To Expect Change in Hanoi Policy"

[Text] We have said already that the offer made by Vietnam, after the Vientiane conference of Indochinese foreign ministers, of partial pullout is a line directed towards China rather than the ASEAN of which Thailand is the frontline state. Indonesia, since 1972 the fifth largest country in the world population-wise, has somehow considered itself primus inter pares in ASEAN, and her foreign policy has never been in tune with the rest of the Southeast Asian countries. All through the Vietnam war, she recognized North Vietnam diplomatically and she even became a member of a truce commission in accordance with the Paris peace accords. However, she has stubbornly refused to reopen diplomatic relations with China although she was one of the first countries of the region to recognize the communist government in Beijing and won international praise for the successful hosting of the Bandung conference in 1955.

Under these circumstances it is not strange at all that the Vietnamese ambassador in Jakarta should meet Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and explain to him the ostensible turnaround of Vietnamese policy of partial pullout from Kampuchea. If Vietnam is seeking an anti-Chinese ally in ASEAN, Indonesia will be the first choice. Two important lines of thought come from Jakarta. The first to to woo Vietnamese away from the domination of Moscow and the second is the possibility of a major shift in Hanoi's policy after the upcoming communist party congress.

Both these points are related of course but it is possible to discuss them separately. Wooing Vietnam from its present role as a Soviet surrogate is an outworn thought that has been put forward as something possible. It will not be possible unless what Hanoi believes is "the Chinese threat" is eliminated -- and Beijing has no intention of doing that. The second point is that the communist party congress in any country is only held when clear policies have been evolved by the various leaders, and then agreed upon by the higher echelons of the party, and then put forward at the congress to receive its overwhelming approval. Further, the congress is called only when it is necessary to publicize the policies and give it the approval of the party -- there is no stipulation as to the time that expires between one congress and the next.

It has been bruited forth that the congress in Hanoi will take place next month -- but whether it will or not is uncertain. Now, if we take the two propositions that come from Jakarta, they begin to make some sense. Obviously Vietnam is hurting and hurting badly and the Soviet Union is not able to help her out. Keeping a war going in Kampuchea is costly business and underwriting the completely dislocated economy of Vietnam is even costlier. And from the Soviet point of view, the money, the material and the lives that are being lost in Afghanistan are more important. If Hanoi leaders have done some rethinking and have come to some dramatic change in policy, then the communist party congress makes sense.

And the leaders in Hanoi must also know that for reconstruction or for the resuscitation of her economy, there is not much that ASEAN members can do. ASEAN certainly has revealed her international political clout in the United Nations again and again but ASEAN is not rich enough to help Vietnam's economy substantially. Only the United States, Japan and Western Europe can do that -- but will they do it in the face of stout opposition from China? So actually, if there is a dramatic change in Vietnamese foreign policy the first step should be towards China and the second, naturally, should be towards Thailand which will indirectly involve ASEAN.

But to repeat ourself, Hanoi has been playing the game of the carrot and the stick -- partial pullout and creating undue tensions along the Thai-Khmer border. But she has to make her choice sooner than later. It is easy to say that we are all bystanders and that the war is being fought by the surrogates of China and the Soviet Union; but we cannot ignore the fact that ASEAN is fully involved and Thailand has had border problems through Vietnamese incursions from Kampuchea.

We sincerely hope that the Vietnamese leaders -- the Ho Chi Minh generation must be losing ground -- have come to the conclusion that the Kampuchean war is costing them too much, much more than the Soviet Union can offset. And in all this, Hanoi has no other recourse than to remove what she has been calling "the Chinese threat" and that can be only done in some really serious negotiations between the two countries. We trust that this is the conclusion that Vietnamese leadership has come to so that it can be presented to the Communist Party congress next month.

ARUN DESCRIBES DISCUSSIONS WITH UN ENVOY

BK250848 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Interview given by Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong after his meeting with special UN envoy Fariuddin Ahmad on 25 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Arun] This is his first stop during the whole trip. He has not met others before meeting us. So I think his second stopover will be more useful. Well, his present stopover is also useful in that we had a chance to inform him of our views and our stand. We do not want to get involved with others' problems, yet we do not want to be affected by others' problems. That is our main principle.

As for him, he asserted to us that his mission would be under the framework of the UN resolution. That means, in principle, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. We believe in those principles too and, in our opinion, they are the only option for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The problems Thailand is suffering from are the refugee problem and the border problem caused by the fighting in Kampuchea. Without the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, the fighting there will never end and we will always stand to suffer the repercussions threatening our welfare and security. So long as the fighting continues, the refugees can never return to their homes. The two major problems that I mentioned will never be settled. We support the resolutions on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people not only in theory, but we believe they must be put to practice in order to solve the problem effectively. That's what we have told him.

[Question] Did you talk to him about the proposed coalition?

[Arun] Yes, he asked us about it. We told him that the coalition is not our initiative. The Kampuchean factions want to join forces in order to fight for national liberation.

ASEAN only gives them facilities. Anyway, we support their idea because they must first unite if they want to liberate their country. It's their affair. Since Vietnam does not want to talk with the Khmer Rouge, perhaps there might be someone else that Vietnam would agree to talk to. The Thai Government is only trying to achieve an access for talks and agreement. That's what I explained to him.

SRV AMBASSADOR TO SEE CREWMAN FROM AN-26

BK250327 Bangkok POST in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to allow Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son to visit the two injured Vietnamese crew members of the Antonov 26 plane which crashed landed in Prachin Buri Province on February 11, an official source said yesterday.

The decision to allow the Vietnamese envoy to visit the two men was made on humanitarian grounds. The ambassador, however, will not be allowed to visit 10 other crew members including the pilot who are being detained by Thai authorities for further interrogation.

The plane crash-landed in Sa Kaeo District and its pilot claimed that he had lost the way and mistakenly entered into Thailand. Shortly after the Vietnamese Government asked Thailand through the Royal Thai Embassy in Hanoi for the return of the plane and its crew.

The Supreme Command Headquarters, which investigated the incident, rejected the official Vietnamese explanation that the aircraft had lost its way and mistakenly intruded into thai airspace. It said that evidence uncovered at the crash site revealed that the plane was not short of fuel as claimed. The Supreme Command Headquarters is now conducting a further investigation to find out the real motive of the plane's intrusion.

CLASH WITH 'UNKNOWN' KAMPUCHEAN FORCES REPORTED

BK241328 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] On 18 February at 1130 Thai forces clashed with about nine heavily armed Kampuchean forces of unknown origin intruding into Thai territory southwest of Ban Thap Siam, Ta Phraya District, Aranyaprathet Province. The armed conflict lasted for about 2 hours, resulting in one wounded sustained by the Thai side, while the Kampuchean force suffered five dead. The Thai forces were able to capture a number of weapons belonging to the Kampuchean forces, including 1 RPG rocket launcher, 2 RPG rockets and 80 rounds of ammunition.

The efforts by the Thai military personnel in resisting and stamping out foreign forces which violate Thailand's sovereignty have inflicted heavy losses on the intruders in term of lives and war materials. This serves to confirm that Thailand strictly adheres to the policy of neutrality and nonalignment and not interfering with the independence and sovereignty of any nation. But by the same token, if the soveriegnty of the Thai nation is violated,the Thai Armed Forces are ready to repel any aggressors irrespective of whom the aggressors may be. Furthermore, the recent Thai military action to repulse the invading alien forces serves as an intial reminder to those who are bent on threatening Thailand's sovereignty and attests of the effectiveness of the Thai Armed Forces which are poised and ready to defend to the end the most precious independence and sovereignty of our beloved Thai nation.

USSR PLANNING CHIEF BAYBAKOV CONCLUDES VISIT

OW250719 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 25 -- N.K. Baybakov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R., and his party concluded their visit to Vietnam yesterday. During their stay the Soviet guests visited Ho Chi Minh city and other places in southern Vietnam in the company of Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning, and B.N. Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

The Soviet guests were received and entertained by Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the city's party committee, and Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the city's people's committee. Present on these occasions were Vice-Chairman Nguyen Lam, Soviet Ambassador Chaplin, and the Soviet Consul General in the city O.A. Volkov.

Vice-Chairman Baybakov and his party made a tour of several establishments for the production of export goods and textile, electronic appliances and plastic goods factories in the city. They also visited and had working sessions with the joint Vietnamese-Soviet enterprise "Vietso-Petro", the oil and gas company in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Sector, and the Dong Nai rubber company.

NHAN DAN ASSAILS KHMER 3-POINT BEIJING ACCORD

OW250735 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 25 -- In a commentary on the so-called "three-point agreement" reached recently by Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan in Beijing, NHAN DAN today notes that the reactionary groups could not agree on anything also except to be obedient lackeys of China in opposing the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

The paper points out: "The first and the second points of the "agreement" begin with 'if' and 'should': 'If one day we have formed a tripartite coalition, we must have a minimum political program', and 'should the tripartite coalition be formed one day, we must make clear that the legal status of our government is in the legal framework of Democratic Kampuchea".

"In other words, the so-called 'coalition government' must be placed under the control of the genocidal clique whose loyalty to Beijing has been proved. The third point stresses that the three parties 'will enjoy their full autonomy, their freedom in ideology and way of thinking respectively". To put it bluntly, they could not agree on anything else except to be obedient lackeys of China in opposing the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

The paper continues: "The Beijing leadership has not deserted the Pol Pot executioners because they had proved their loyalty by exterminating millions of their own compatriots. But, on the other hand, China now cannot rely exclusively on these butchers since this bloody records [as received] are known worldwide, and their name has been an oppobrium".

"For their part", NHAN DAN goes on, "the ASEAN countries have also realized that they would also get into hot water domestically and internationally if they continue supporting the Pol Pot clique. They need something to cover the huge heaps of human bones excavated in Kampuchea. Thus, a 'loose coalition' was formed to give its lackeys a less disgustful appearance. China had to look for other disguises after intense efforts. The only men it could pick out remain Sihanouk and Son Sann, two public figures who had been dumped into the garbage of history".

"However, to put Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot in the same stable, China is heading for new troubles", NHAN DAN concludes.

NGUYEN CO THACH COMMENTS ON INDOCHINA SUMMIT

BK241315 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has granted an interview to the national radio-TV following the recent fifth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries. Asked about the importance of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries to be held sometime this year, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said:

[Initial words in Vietnamese fading into translation] It is true that we decided to convene a summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in 1982. History of the past 50 years shows that the three Indochinese countries have been united in the struggle for national liberation. Particularly, in the past two liberation wars, the armed forces and the peoples of the three countries were united and won great victories. After the three countries were liberated and became independent, they have held many conferences at ministerial and lower levels to reach agreements on cooperation between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. Now we again agreed to convene a summit conference of the three Indochinese countries. This is a new development in the relations between the three countries. It marks a new step of development because the three countries are entering a new stage of socialist construction and they are also prepared to defend peace and security of each country. In our opinion, this is a new chapter in the comprehensive cooperation and solidarity between the peoples of the three countries. It is also of great significance to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Commenting on the allegation of Western and ASEAN countries that the Kampuchean situation remains in the deadlock, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: Of course, they find it in the deadlock. In their viewpoints they want to reverse the situation but cannot do so. For us and all people of good will, our viewpoints are different. We support the revival of Kampuchea, which is changing for the better. For this reason, we and all people of good will in the world hold that the Kampuchean situation is developing finely and favorably. These are two apparently different viewpoints and that policy of Western and ASEAN countries will fail to work.

GENERAL REVIEWS RECENT INDOCHINA HISTORY

BK241500 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 1 in Vietnamese Jan 82 pp 11-17, 24

[Article by Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai: "On the Special Relations of Cooperation Among the Three Indochinese Nations" -- capitalized passages were published in italics]

[Text] Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are three separate countries on the Indochinese Peninsula that share the Truong Son Mountains and the Mekong River. The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples are indigenous races and each of them, with its own age-old history, has developed its own separate economy, culture, society and fine customs and mores. The three nations have, since ancient times, had economic and cultural exchanges with one another. Deep similarities in economy, culture, society and customs and mores can still be found among the different ethnic groups living along the common borders (Thai-Vietnamese, Thai-Loatians, Khmer-Vietnamese, Kho Mu-Laotians, Hmong-Laotians and Vietnamese of Khmer descent in the provinces along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border).

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are strategically located in Southeast Asia, a strategically important crossroad for north-south and east-west communications. The three countries are endowed with rich natural resources and abundant manpower, and they enjoy a tropical climate. Owing to their strategically important geography, the three nations of the Indochinese Peninsula have often fallen victim to aggression, and they have, as a consequence of this, fought side by side and successively defeated the aggressive and expansionists forces from both the north and the west to safeguard their survival and development. The histories of the three nations have recorded shining chapters testifying to their militant solidarity against foreign aggression.

In the last century French colonialism waged aggression against the three Indochinese countries, starting with the invasion of Vietnam in 1858 (the landing of French troops in the Han-Danang area) and ending with the conquest of Laos through the 1893 agreement. The French colonialists invaded Vietnam first and used it as a springboard for taking over Kampuchea and Laos. The invasion of Kampuchea and Laos, in return, created a broad base for French colonialism to consolidate and fortify the process of conquering Vietnam and the rest of Indochina. After having taken over the three Indochinese countries, the French colonialists set up a unified ruling machinery headed by a French governor general; hence the name French Indochina. In implementing their divide-and-rule policy, however, the French colonialists divided the three Indochinese countries into five states, brazenly calling the Tonkin, Annam, Cochin China, Laos and Cambodia, and adopted a separate policy for each state in an attempt to sow division within each nation and among the three peoples.

Even during the first days of the occupation, the three peoples singlemindedly rose up in a widespread resistance movement against THE COMMON ENEMY -- FRENCH COLONIALISM -- BOUND TOGETHER BY THE COMMON GOAL OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Thus, French colonialism was the first imperialist aggressor that, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION, TURNED INDOCHINA INTO A SINGLE THEATER AND MADE THE PEOPLES OF THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES ENTER INTO AN ALLIANCE IN A STRUGGLE AGAINST THEIR COMMON ENEMY.

THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE THREE COUNTRIES OF VIETNAM, LAOS AND KAMPUCHEA STEMS FROM THEIR NATURAL RELATIONS IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL, SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL FIELDS, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE FOUNDING OF THE PARTY LED BY THE WORKING CLASS THAT THIS RELATIONSHIP ACTUALLY GAINED SUBSTANCE AND DEVELOPED. In the period prior to the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party (3 February 1930), the anti French movement in the three Indochinese countries erupted time and again, and in some instances, it lasted for decades but without success. Only with the leadership of the party and President Ho Chi Minh and with the guiding light of Marxism-Leninism did this special relationship among the three Indochinese countries manifest itself and become an alliance and did the revolution of the three countries gain victory step by step. Under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, the three peoples embarked on the struggle for national independence and freedom with full awareness and great confidence in final victory. Only the Indochinese Communist Party could understand the characteristics of the three Indochinese countries and establish the correct line for guiding the three peoples in their struggle for self-liberation. In its first platform, the Indochinese Communist Party pointed out that the objectives of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries consisted of opposing imperialism, opposing feudalism and gaining independence for each nation. The resolution adopted by the Indochinese Communist Party Central Committee in October 1930 said: "The party's task is to expand the struggle movement throughout Indochina." (Footnote: Party Documents, 1930-1945, published by the party Central Committee Department for Research on Party History, 1967, vol 1, p 860)

In November 1939 the party again said: "Despite the imperialists' efforts to sow division to facilitate their rule and despite the many differences in historical and cultural conditions, the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live on the same S-shaped stretch of land, have economic and political relations with each other and are all under oppression by the imperialists, exploitation by capital and finance monopolists and unified political and military suppression by the French imperialists. The liberation movements of these nations are therefore closely related and are bound to rely on each other." [Footnote: Party Documents, 1930-45, published by the party Central Committee Department for Research on Party History, 1977, Vol 3, p 49]

In 1945 the Soviet Union triumphed over fascism, thus creating an unprecedented opportunity. Led by President Ho, the Indochinese Communist Party staged successful uprisings to seize power in Vietnam and Laos. Following the August revolution, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was founded with President Ho Chi Minh reading a declaration of independence at the Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi on 2 September 1945. In Laos the Lao independence government made its first public appearance in Vientiane on 12 October 1945 and, afterward, signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam aimed at helping preserve each other's independence. As for Kampuchea, owing to more difficult conditions, it was not until 19 April 1950 that the resistance government was founded with Mr Son Ngoc Minh as its president.

At the very outset of the struggle against the French aggressors and at the request of the Lao and Cambodian revolutions, Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese civilian volunteers were sent to fight and work in these two countries. For their parts, the Lao and Kampuchean peoples also gave assistance of all forms to the Vietnamese revolution. These fraternal relations of cooperation and mutual assistance won unanimous praise from public opinion in these three countries and in the world.

In February 1951 as the revolutionary movements in the three Indochinese countries were ripening in all aspects, the communists of these countries decided to found a separate communist party for each of their respective countries. The communist party of each respective country was to rely on the specific situation in its country to lead the revolution forward and to take responsibility before its people and before the world's revolutionary movement. As a result of this decision, the Vietnam Labor Party, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (later renamed the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party) and the Lao People's Party (later renamed the Lao People's Revolutionary Party) were founded in February 1951, on 28 June 1951 and on 22 March 1955, respectively. Since then the struggle against the French aggressor for the national independence in the Indochinese countries was conducted under the direct leadership of these three proletarian political parties, which were members having equal status in the international communists and workers movements. The victories scored by the peoples of the three countries in their anti-French struggles, especially the Dien Bien Phu victory scored by the Vietnamese people in 1954, led to signing of the Geneva agreement to restore peace in Indochina on the basis of France's recognizing the independence, sovereignty, national unification and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. These victories were the results of the collective struggle of the three Indochinese peoples in a combat-tested struggle of the three Indochinese peoples in a combat-tested strategic alliance.

Following the heavy setbacks and the consequent withdrawal of the French colonialists from Indochina, the U.S. imperialists stepped in to take the French colonialists' place. In its gradual process of invading one Indochinese country after another, the United States also used the territory of one country as a base from which to attack and invade another country. After invading the southern part of Vietnam and Laos, apart from turning these two places into their neocolonies, the U.S. imperialists used them as springboards from which to attack the socialist North Vietnam. To block the route that channeled the supplies from the north for the southern revolution, the United States intensified its bombing of Laos, especially central and lower Laos. To reduce its setbacks in southern Vietnam, the United States expanded its war of aggression into Kampuchea in the hope of isolating the anti-U.S. resistance of our people in the south at a time when the United States was compelled to deescalate the war.

To sabotage and contain the development of the Vietnamese revolution, China selected Kampuchea as a base from which to attack the southern part of Vietnam. The reactionary Chinese authorities also tried to undermine the Lao revolution in an attempt to put Laos under their control and to create a foothold there to attack Vietnam from the west.

However, throughout their struggle against French colonialism -- just as during their struggle against U.S. imperialism later on and, most recently, their struggle against Chinese reaction -- the three Indochinese peoples had to unite together and to assist and rely on one another in order to win. The victories won by a country had a decisive impact on the other two, although Vietnam was considered the main battlefield.

During the anti-U.S. war, especially after 1970 following the coup engineered by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak in Kampuchea, the three Indochanese peoples again united together and helped one another to win great victories. The victories won on the battlefields in North and South Vietnam were the deciding factor that forced the U.S. puppets to sign the Paris agreement in January 1973. This success created favorable conditions for each country to complete its democratic national revolution in mid-1975. Nevertheless, it must be seen that in this very period, Maoism, in pursuit of its perfidious long-term scheme, created and fostered the lackey counterrevolutionary Pol Pot clique from within the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]. Beijing encouraged the lackey Pol Pot clique to carry out a genocidal policy at home and turn Kampuchea into a district of China and a springboard for counterrevolutionary activities while invading Vietnam from the southwest. This was in conjunction with the main offensive launched by China from the north in a bid to annex Vietnam and Laos and then expand to Southeast Asia.

To save themselves from genocide, the Kampuchean people, confident in their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and with the assistance of the Vietnamese people and armed forces, rose up and toppled the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- Beijing's lackey -- and carried out their revolution. This victory of the Kampuchean revolution was a priceless contribution to the revolution of the three Indochinese countries in general and to the Vietnamese revolution in particular. With the counterrevolutionary strategic thrust from the southwest broken and the invasion by 600,000 Chinese troops from the north defeated, the gains recorded by the Vietnamese people in 50 years of struggle were firmly defended. These victories ushered in a new era for restoring and consolidating the militant alliance of the three Indochinese peoples.

With the aim to strengthen mutual cooperation and assistance for the benefit of national construction and defense, our state signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a treaty on the delineation of national boundaries with the LPDR (May 1977) and a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with the PRK (February 1979). With these treaties, the special relations among the three countries were made official, the strategic militant alliance of the threee countries had a firm legal basis and the three countries became closely united in their struggle against the common enemy. This is the factor guaranteeing the success of the revolution in each country as well as that of the revolution of the three countries as each nation is building and defending its socialist fatherland.

Historical evidence of the past 50 years shows that all the schemes and maneuvers of French, Japanese and U.S. imperialism formerly and of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists presently were conducted in accordance with the same METHOD: WAGING AGGRESSION AGAINST ALL THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES; USING THE TERRITORY OF ONE COUNTRY AS A SPRINGBOARD TO INVADE THE OTHERS; AND STRIVING TO DIVIDE THE SOLIDARITY BLOC OF THE THREE COUNTRIES TO FACILITATE THEIR RULE. TO THEM, INDOCHINA WAS A SINGLE BATTLEFIELD REQUIRING A COMMON UNIFIED STRATEGY. Although imperialism and international reaction had tasted defeats and consequently had readjusted their policies of aggression and intensively used increasingly more modern war means together with cunning and cruel maneuvers, they finally ended in defeat -- from the colonialist policy of aggression and domination of Japan and France and the neocolonialist policy of aggression and domination of U.S. imperialism to the expansionist and hegemonist policy of China. Obviously, to defeat imperialism and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, a revolutionary alliance among the three nations was objectively inevitable.

Recognizing this law at an early date, our party has affirmed the significance of the relations of cooperation among the three Indochinese nations and its obligation toward the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions.

Our party always holds that aiding one's friends is saving oneself. Fulfilling our obligation to assist Kampuchea and Laos is intended partly as a repayment for the aid we received from the Kampuchean and Lao revolutions, and partly as a way to help the Vietnamese revolution itself. The victory of the Vietnamese revolution is due partly to the great assistance of the two fraternal countries. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, has affirmed that "the victory of our people and army was also the fruition of the unchanging militant solidarity and the longstanding special relations between our people and the Lao and Kampuchean peoples." [footnote: Le Duan: "Build a Strong People's Revolutionary Army To Defeat All Enemies Resolutely," TAP CHI CONG SAN, issue No 1, 1980, p 30]

More than 40 years ago when President Ho Chi Minh, returning from overseas, set foot again on the beloved fatherland and began to kindle the flames of struggle among the three Indochinese nations against French colonialism and Japanese fascism, all Indochina and Southeast Asia were still under the domination of imperialism. The same period, however, also saw the beginning of the fiercest struggle in the region between the two opposing forces of our time, typical of which were the two Indochina wars. The changes in the region were also the most far-reaching and radical, reflecting the emergence of the three socialist Indochinese countries and their strategic alliance. The group of socialist countries in Indochina are closely linked with one another in all respects. Moreover, they share a common border on land and sea with many other Southeast Asian countries. The Indochinese countries are far from their strategic allies but next door to their direct and most dangerous enemy -- Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. This situation attests to the urgency of the need to strengthen and consolidate the special relations among the three Indochinese countries as a regional strategic alliance. For this reason, maintaining and developing the unity among the three Indochinese nations is an objective demand and also a subjective aspiration and intention of the three nations. As Comrade Le Duan once correctly said: "Just as over the past half century, from now on we will persist in our policy of unity with Laos and Kampuchea and will ceaselessly strengthen the special alliance among the three fraternal countries on the Indochina Peninsula." [footnote: Le Duan: "Under the Banner of the Party, Let Us Elevate the Country to the Height of Our Time," TAP CHI CONG SAN, issue No 2, 1980, p 39] Forcefully expressing the Lao people's aspiration, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee has affirmed: "Our party's international line consists primarily in constantly consolidating and strengthening the unity and militant alliance among the three Indochinese peoples." [footnote: Kaysone Phomvihan: "Some Principal Experiences and Some Problems Concerning the New Orientation of the Lao Revolution," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, p 133] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee once said: "The KNUFNS and the Kampuchean people will direct all their efforts at restoring, consolidating and developing further, on new bases, their relations of friendship, solidarity, and sincere mutual assistance with the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples." [footnote: Heng Samrin: Interview With Chanthi Deaunsavan, head of a Lao journalists delegation on a visit to Kampuchea, carried by NHAN DAN on 19 February 1979]

To make our contribution to consolidating and strengthening this strategic fraternal alliance, we Vietnamese Communists must always pay attention to firmly grasping the following principles:

PRACTICE TOTAL EQUALITY, RESPECT ONE ANOTHER'S SOVEREIGNTY, PROMOTE UNITY AND LONG-TERM COOPERATION, AND ASSIST ONE ANOTHER IN ALL RESPECTS. Marxism-Leninism has clearly pointed out: The proletariat can be liberated only when it has liberated all the oppressed and the exploited in the world.

The liberation of the proletariat takes place at the national level and remains the primary task of the proletariat in each nation. This is not an exclusive cause, however, of any individual nation. To achieve this cause, it is required that nations join one another to form an alliance of an international character. Such an alliance is essentially the international solidarity of the proletariat. Only by truly respecting one another's national sovereignty can nations cooperate and assist one another on a long-term basis and in all fields. Lenin clearly pointed out: "Nations... even after the dictatorship of the proletariat is established worldwide, will continue to exist for a long, very long time to come." [Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, Vol 31, p 109] Even when they were members of a single party organization and operated clandestinely, the Communists in the three Indochinese countries had already affirmed that the Indochinese nations are three separate nations, each having the right to decide its own destiny. The resolution issued by the plenum of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] Central Committee held in November 1939 said: The union of the Indochinese nations does not necessarily compel them to form a single nation, because nations such as Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have enjoyed independence for a long time. Each nation, therefore, has the right to decide its own destiny as it wishes. [Footnote: "Party Documents," 1930-45, published by the party Central Committee Research on Party History Department, 1977, Vol III. p 61]

The ICP Central Committee plenum held in May 1941 also clearly defined the independence and equality of each nation as follows: "To talk about the problem of nations is to talk about the freedom and independence of each nation according to its wish. This means that after driving out the French and Japanese, we must correctly implement the policy of 'national self-determination' toward the Indochinese nations. The peoples living in Indochina will organize themselves into a democratic republic federation or stand as separate nation-states according to their wishes." [Footnote: "Party Documents" 1930-45, published by the party Central Committee Research on Party History Department, 1977, Vol III, p 196]

Thus, genuine communists have never denied national sovereignty. On the contrary, under definite conditions they have even highly promoted the eight of nations to genuine sovereignty. Theoretically as well as practically, all thoughts and actions at variance with equality and national sovereignty are extremely harmful.

In the situation in which Chinese expansionism and hegemonism -- the most odious and and despicable manifestation of bourgeois and petit bourgeois nationalism and bigoted chauvinism -- are scheming to trample on the national independence and sovereignty of various countries, the question of holding fast to the principle of national sovereignty becomes a particularly important matter of increasing topical significance. Respect for national independence and sovereignty must go hand in hand with a determination to counter any action of reactionary and imperialist forces which infringes on national independence and sovereignty.

RESPECT ONE ANOTHER'S LEGITIMATE INTERESTS FOR THE SAKE OF EACH COUNTRY'S REVOLUTION AS WELL AS FOR THE SAKE OF THE THREE COUNTRIES' COMMON REVOLUTION AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION. Relations between class and nation, between one nation and another and between a nation and the international community can be satisfactorily settled only if the parties leading these nations pursue correct foreign domestic lines and correctly combine genuine national interests with international interests. Nationalism of any color, localism, departmentalism and individualism are all major obstacles to the process of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance in the alliance.

We believe that like our party, the two fraternal Kampuchean and Lao parties will never forget the historical lesson that the Chinese reactionaries have thrice betrayed the interests of the revolution of the three countries in the Indochinese peninsula.

At present they are fostering and using the Pol Pot clique as well as all other reactionary groups in Indochina to carry out their long-term scheme of sabotage against the Indochinese revolution. Obviously, in order to protect the legitimate interests of the three peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula, the interests of the world revolution as well as the genuine interests of the Chinese people, each country of the alliance must realize that it must first of all defend itself and, at the same time, must strengthen its alliance and solidarity and stay vigilant against the perfidious schemes of the Chinese reactionaries who are directing the spearhead against the three Indochinese peoples.

ALONG WITH STRENGTHENING THE SPECIAL RELATIONS OF COOPERATION AMONG THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES, THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNISTS ALSO PAY ATTENTION TO STRENGTHENING THE RELATIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN VIETNAM AND THE SOVIET UNION, CONSIDERING THIS THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF OUR PARTY'S LINE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS; AS WELL AS TO STRENGTHENING THE RELATIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES AND THE SOVIET UNION AND THE REST OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. We, the Vietnamese Communists, clearly understand that the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity bloc is a regional alliance that is part of the international alliance of member countries of the socialist community of which the Soviet Union is the pillar. The stronger the regional alliance, the more it will contribute to the great strength of the international alliance. On the other hand, the more powerful the international alliance of the socialist community and the three revolutionary currents, the more effectively it will help the regional alliance maintain an active stance under all circumstances. The three Indochinese peoples are now faced with the new strategic task of building socialism and defending their socialist fatherlands against the insidious schemes of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. Therefore, strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community is of great significance. Today the world socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, is the strategic ally and the firmest support of all revolutionary forces in the world, including the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. The combined strength of our nation and the Lao and Kampuchean nations can only be developed to the fullest extent through close and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

An important historical lesson drawn from realities of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and the world revolutionary movement, and from events that have taken place within the past decade -- from Chile to Kampuchea, and from Poland to Afghanistan -- is that the working class and its political party of each country must first of all fulfill their obligations toward their own nation. Every success, albeit large or small, recorded by a nation in its struggle to consolidate the gains of its own revolution will contribute to consolidating the gains of the world revolution. Conversely, if we allow the enemies from within and without to sabotage the material and ideological gains of the revolution in a country, this will be detrimental not only to the revolutionary cause of that country but also to the revolutionary cause of the alliance or community as a whole.

Although the past 50 years were but a short period of history, all the three nations in the Indochinese Peninsula completely changed their appearances. Never before have the stature and strength of the Indochinese revolution been as strong as they are now. ONE OF THE GREAT REVOLUTIONARY GAINS RECORDED BY THE THREE COUNTRIES IS THAT THE THREE PEOPLES HAVE VOLUNTARILY FORMED A SOLIDARITY AND MILITANT ALLIANCE AND A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG THREE SOVEREIGN STATES. THIS IS A NEW-STYLE ALLIANCE, A SHINING EXAMPLE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM THAT DESERVES THE CONFIDENCE, LOVE AND ADMIRATION OF ALL NATIONS THAT ARE STRUGGLING FOR INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM, HUMAN DIGNITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. ALL THE CRITICAL AND SLANDEROUS ALLEGATIONS BY THE ENEMY ARE FULFILLED. True are the words spoken by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee: "In the history of the world revolution, there are many shining examples of proletarian internationalism, but nowhere else and never before has there existed such a special, lasting and comprehensive militant solidarity alliance which still remains as pure and clear today as it was more than 30 years ago..."[Footnote: Greetings by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan at the Fourth VCP Congress]

ADDITION TO HANOI JOURNAL ON MARKET MANAGEMENT

The following addition to the item headlined "Tax, Market-Management Shortcomings Noted" published in the 8 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 5, was taken from the January issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN:

On page K 6, after the fifth paragraph, insert the following passage: ...are relatively serious.

The struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in the period of transition to socialism is clearly reflected in the current struggle on the front of taxation and market management. To allow the individual and collective industrial and trade sectors to develop in the right direction, we must intensify the state control and supervision of production, distribution and circulation in these sectors, and must prevent the tendency for spontaneity of small-scale production. The state controls the market, goods and money mainly by the instrumentality of taxes combined with various managerial, administrative and educational measures and in conjunction with broadening the socialist trade network. To slacken market control is to be lax in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads on the trade front, in the transformation of private traders, and in the struggle against the remaining bourgeois elements and the international reactionaries who collude with the reactionaries inside the country to undermine our economy, political security and public order. To slacken market management is also tantamount to being lax in ideological and organizational work, which will affect the quality of cadres and party members.

The struggle to implement the state control and supervision on the front of taxation and market management is a difficult, complex and protracted one, because this is a struggle to establish the state's mastery in the market. In this struggle, we must defeat not only those enemies who have been overthrown but not yet annihilated and who are frenziedly opposing socialism, but also the bourgeois tendency of small producers for spontaneity and the customs and habits of the old society.

In the conditions of an economy in which several different economic elements, the private sector, the goods-money relations and the "free" market still exist, the state must use various administrative, economic and educational measures, control goods and money, and rely on the law and the organized masses in its struggle to control market management by the instrumentality of prices, taxes and so on in order to overcome the negative effects of the "free" market. This is the clearest manifestation of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in the economic field and in market management. In this struggle, the contingent of financial, tax, trade and market management cadres and employees play the role of shock troops fighting on an extremely complex battlefield for the victory of socialism.

The socialist state must manage the entire social market, exert strict control and supervision, and guard against slackening the management of the "free" market. It must struggle against both tendencies: One advocating quick elimination of the "free"market, and the other favoring "giving it free rein," a course which will upset the circulation of goods and cause difficulties to production and the people's livelihood.

The state encourages the organized exchanges of goods among the various elements, areas and sectors of the national economy. It ensures the freedom of producers and businessmen to circulate normally goods which are not exclusively controlled and monopolized by the state, or in areas where the right to purchase goods is not reserved only for the state. The management of goods circulation must be closely coordinated with the continuous efforts to complete the socialist transformation of private capitalist trade in the south and to organize small traders in both the north and the south, thereby ensuring the leading role of the state-run trade sector in the entire market.

With its distribution-circulation management system being gradually improved, the state of proletarian dictatorship can curb and prevent the negative tendency for spontaneity of the "free" market. Along with the various economic measures — with the key ones aimed at concentrating goods in the hands of the state, broadening the trade network and trade activities, and supporting socialist trade so as to exert an impact on the market with the economic forces — state organs should intensify their control and supervision of the market and prices.

The price situation....

ADDITIONS TO PARTY JOURNAL ON 1982 STATE PLAN

The January issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN allows for the following additions to the item headlined "Party Journal on Implementing 1982 State Plan" published in the 9 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page K 2: The first paragraph of the item begins:

We are entering the year of 1982 with new factors being formed and developed in the various economic sectors and with the encouraging results of the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the fifth party congress. This is the first year of implementing the resolution of the fifth party congress, and the second year of the Third 5-Year 1981-85 Plan. Developing the successes achieved and exploiting the new factors more satisfactorily, our entire party and all our people and soldiers are determined to surge forward and struggle to carry out the 1982 State Plan successfully, thus helping the socialist construction undertaking in our country to progress gradually. In 1981, despite..."

At the end of the first paragraph on page K 3, add:...achieving encouraging results. Agricultural crops were good. Many major provinces achieved higher productivity and greater volumes of production than in previous years. This is the combined result of the three revolutions carried out in the rural areas thus far, and the direct result of the system of contracts with workers. The initial development of production and business independence of industrial enterprises, the implementation of the system of product-based wages and the application of various bonus forms have resulted in a new work method in enterprises, encouraging workers and civil servants to strive to boost production for the interests of the state, the collectives and individual workers. The implementation of the resolutions on distribution and circulation has yeilded positive results, thus initially developing the effect of economic levers and eliminating to a certain extent the subsidization character of the old circulation system.

However, what deserves our attention is that many plan norms were far from being attained, such as the output norms for electricity, coal, cement, lumber, bricks, tiles, cloth, rush mats and so forth. The volume of export goods was also below the planned norm. The transportation sector is too weak. Distribution and circulation work is experiencing complex changes. The control of industrial goods and some items of agricultural products and raw materials is still inadequate, and the management of materials and goods still leaves much to be desired, thus seriously affecting the balance between the supply of and the demand for goods. There still is a serious imbalance of financial operations. Although some effort and progress has been made in economic management and in the organization and supervision of the implementation of tasks, there still are many shortcomings. Efforts have not yet been concentrated on the main goals of the plan; discipline in the implementation of the plan is not upheld; many problems arising in the relationship between related sectors and echelons have not been resolved satisfactorily; and enterprises and cooperatives are not really independent in their production and business activities. The important and..."

(picking up at the end of the first line of the second paragraph on page K 3.) After the second paragraph on page K 3 insert the following paragraph: ...develop the economy.

In the initial stage of the advance from small production to large-scale socialist production, the inherently weak economy cannot overcome the many imbalanced aspects immediately. Moreover, we are forced to use part of our strength to cope with the multifaceted sabotage strategy which the Chinese expansionist hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have carried out vis-a-vis our country. Therefore, the fact that the economy and the everyday life are still experiencing many difficulties is inevitable. Being calm and clear-sighted, understanding the actual economic situation, placing firm confidence in the party's line, exhibiting the determination to fully implement the party and state's policies and measures and refusing to be worried about and to shrink from difficulties are prime requirements for all cadres and party members in the present economic situation. In 1982, the economic tasks... (picking up the first line of the third paragraph on page K 3).

Also, on page K 3, the last line of the fifth paragraph should be changed to: ...and conditions for developmental steps after 1990 -- accelerating socialist industrialization vigorously ... (picking up the first line of the sixth paragraph so as to combine the fifth and sixth paragraphs).

HA BAC CONGRESS DISCUSSES VCP DOCUMENTS

OW241227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Ha Bac party organization congress was held in an intensive and serious spirit and with absolute confidence in the party's leadership. Discussing the Central Committee documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress, the delegates used the realities in Ha Bac to testify to the correctness of and elaborate on the Central Committee's observations on the situation of the country over the past years and dealt with the achievements as well as shortcomings and difficulties in implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress.

Through discussions, the delegates affirmed that the common and economic lines set forth by the fourth party congress were correct. In Ha Bac, however, due to objective conditions -- for instance, unfavorable weather conditions for 2 years in a row, waterlogging following drought, unequal and insufficient material bases and investments for agricultural production -- and negative social phenomena which affected a number of party members, including those in the leadership, the already difficult situation became worse.

The congress paid special attention to the task of building the party and raising its capability and efficiency in leadership and guidance in the cause of national construction and defense, thus giving the party a strong combativeness. The congress suggested that the Central Committee promptly take measures to expel from the party those who have degenerated, including those holding key leading posts, because they are obstacles that wreck internal solidarity and decrease the confidence of the masses.

Reviewing efforts made over the past 5 years to implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and over the past 2 years to implement those of the provincial party organization congress, the congress observed that under such a difficult situation, the resolution of the sixth Central Committee plenum had in good time developed the region's potential in the material base and stabilized the balance of agricultural and industrial production. The recent Central Committee Resolution No 100, on new contractual work in agriculture, and the Council of Ministers Decisions Nos 25 and 26 were like new winds that gradually, comprehensively and steadily pushed Ha Bac's economy forward. Its gross products for the society increased by 3.5 percent per year on an average, total agricultural output value by 3.8 percent and total industrial output value by 5.1 percent.

In 1981 a new vitality rose powerfully in Ha Bac's countryside. In grain and foodstuffs, Ha Bac obtained the best crop ever. Its total food output converted to paddy equivalent reached the planned objective, namely, 533, 144 tons.

The herd of hogs numbered 474,200 head. It was not due to good weather conditions and increased fertilizers that we had such a good crop. On the contrary, we had more difficulties. Our success was due to the result of the party's new policies. From these results, the congress set forth specific targets for Ha Bac in 1982, namely, to strive to obtain 54,000 tons of food, 532,500 hogs and 5 million dong from exports, aimed at ensuring food and clothing for the people and discharging the province's obligations toward the state.

Although the suggestions at the congress this time were made from different angles and on various aspects, they all had a common point, namely, despite the fact that we have not surmounted the old difficulties, we have been ready to accept new challenges. Comrade Ly Loi Sang, chairman of the Tan Moc cooperative in a mountain village in Luc Ngan District, said at the congress that by implementing the party's national solidarity policy and adopting the stationary farming and sedentary living habits for 7 years, Tan Moc has increasingly made progress. From suffering privations in the past, it has now succeeded in meeting its people's requirements in grain and foodstuffs and in having enough to fulfill its obligation toward the state. In 1981 Tan Moc delivered 130 tons of paddy and 10 tons of pork to the state and sold it 109 tons of soybeans, far surpassing its assigned targets.

He also told the congress about his plan for Tan Moc in the coming years, namely, that beside intensive cultivation of paddy and development of soybeans, his cooperative will also expand the cultivation of sugarcane, fully utilize hilly land to grow cotton and other fiber plants to be exchanged with the state for clothing material to be supplied to the people and grow medicinal plants. Tan Moc also has another plan: Beside new afforestation projects, it will concentrate efforts on caring for 100 hectares of natural chestnut trees to annually obtain from 8 to 10 tons of chestnuts to be bartered or sold, thus increasing the cooperative members' income.

Implementing Central Committee Resolution No 100 on new contractual work, Gia Luong District has increased its cultivated areas in 1982 over 1981 by 796 hectares and has transplanted 9,500 hectares of 5th-month rice before the opening of the party organization congress.

Comrade Rham Ngoc Xuong, secretary of the Yen The District party committee, promised that beside fulfilling its obligation toward the state, his district will muster the people's potential to participate in exporting local goods in exchange for the items they need.

The addresses delivered by the delegates from Thuan Thanh, Tan Yen, Que Vo and Gia Luong Districts and from the industrial and agricultural services concentrated on the main tasks in social and economic fields in the 1981-85 5-year plan and in the 1980's. They reached a high unanimity of views with the Central Committee on future orientation and tasks set forth by the latter in the party's draft political report. To fulfill the region's economic objectives, the congress discussed how to achieve the three interests and unanimously agreed that under conditions where our material supplies and capitals are limited, where our labor force has not been fully tapped and where most of the people's potential is still unexploited, the product-contract system came at the right time, causing a new vigor to emerge in enterprises, factories, construction sites and ricefields.

In practice, however, recently many production installations did not care for the state's interests but even exchanged the state's goods for other items for their own interests. Consequently, the delegates suggested to the central committee that there should be measures in the three-component plan for constant inspection and fair reward and punishment. One need only to relax management and the interests of the third component will be greater than those of the second component, and those of the second component greater than those of the first component, and finally the state's goods will fall into the individuals' hands.

Assessing the Ha Bac people's revolutionary movement, Comrade Vu Tho, secretary of the provincial party committee, said that over the past year, although there were differences between the state guiding prices and those of the free market, the Ha Bac people still satisfactorily discharged their grain and foodstuff obligation toward the state and successfully implemented all policies of the party. This was reflected in many lively revolutionary movements such as the emulation movement to conserve food, the eighth phase of the emulation movement to work on water conservancy projects and improve the soil, the teenagers' movement of small green projects and the elders' movement to enrich the cooperatives and beautify the land.

In the emulation movement to register achievements to greet the fifth national party congress, Ha Bac has 1,500 projects bearing the name "Fifth Party Congress," 1,650 innovations and doxens of new types of goods produced with local raw materials. Although these figures are not large, they prove that under the party's leadership, our people are capable of surmounting all difficulties, overcoming all shortages and achieving increasingly greater successes.

VO VAN KIET HELPS LAUNCH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

OW231726 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 23 -- Work has started on the Tri An hydroelectric power plant on the Dong Nai River, Dong Nai Province, some 70 kiometres northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. Present to launch this project on February 22 were Vo Van Kiet, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who will supervise the project, the consul of the Soviet Union, the consuls general of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic, a representatives of the French General Consulate, and others.

This is one of the key projects for the whole country in the years to come. It will also be the biggest on its kind in the whole of the south. Upon completion the plant will have a capacity of 320,000 kilowatts. The reservoir will cover 30,000 hectares, with a capacity of 2,500 million cubic metres.

Investments are estimated at six billion dong besides state funds, with contributions in money and manpower from Ho Chi Minh City and the province and aid in equipment from technology from the Soviet Union. It is expected that four auxiliary installations will be completed within this year. These include a 23-kilometre railway, a 25-kilometre cable line, a pontoon bridge over the Dong Nai River, and offices and houses for almost 20,000 cadres, technicians, and workers.

MAI CHI THO SPEAKS AT HO CHI MINH CITY CEREMONY

BK211512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] According to a Ho Chi Minh city-based station correspondent, to score achievements in honor of the fifth national party congress, workers, assault youths, the armed forces and a large number of people in Ho Chi Minh City held a ceremony to launch the first phase of the construction of the Tri An Hydroelectric powerplant, one of the country's major projects. Attending were numerous comrade leaders of the city and the comrade general consuls of the Soviet Union and other countries in the city.

After pointing out the significance and importance of the construction of the Tri An Hydroelectric powerplant — a major project with an output of 320,000 kilowatts to be built with Soviet assistance to support the people's life and the building of socialism in Ho Chi Minh City and various southern provinces -- Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, called on all construction forces of the central sectors and those of Ho Chi Minh City to cooperate closely with Dong Nai Province and the former Nam Bo provinces to strongly promote the first phase of the construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power project.

MARCOS DISCUSSES SUBVERSIVES, COMING SAUDI TRIP

OW231305 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The president has invited MNLF leaders to talk peace anew and end the problem of subversion. The president reiterated his invitation in talks with newsmen during which the subject of his forthcoming state visit to Saudi Arabia was touched upon. The president indicated his willingness to meet with Nur Misuari or any other MNLF leader anywhere to put an end to subversion, particularly in the south.

This developed as former Senator Benigno Aquino was reported today as saying he will leave for the Middle East this weekend to meet with MNLF leaders. The meeting could take place in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, but UPI New York reports Aquino did not specify any city. Aquino's visit would last 2-3 days.

Earlier, the president asked Aquino to make good his word to come home and face murder and subversion raps as well as recent cases arising from terror incidents.

More on Subversives

OW241249 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] There should be no cause for alarm over subversives in Metro Manila. This was the president's assurance in a talk with Malacanang newsmen. The president allayed fears about subversive activity in the wake of military disclosures of a new urban terrorist group.

At the same time the president today deplored published speculative reports about his trip to Saudi Arabia including mention of a meeting with MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] leader Nur Misuari. Malacanang said: Since the president's visit has not been formally announced no details cannot be released as yet and speculation on a meeting with any personality in Saudi Arabia is deemed offensive to both governments.

On subversion, the president expressed the belief that the MNLF and the NPA [New People's Army] will never get together.

[Begin Marcos recording] (?Surely) this is a matter which has been looked into repeatedly. There are any number of groups who are operating independently, but they are all tied up toward the underground organization of the NPA or the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]. And I do not think that these are any -- what would you say -- any alarming developments [words indistinct] to be able to get together. They would be fighting each other continuously. What is not reported officially -- or even unofficially -- is that there are battles raging in the hinterland, and those battles are between NPA and MNLF. [end Marcos recording]

Speaking of NPA's, troopers had another run-in with a group. Seven NPA rebels were killed in an encounter with government troops in Iloilo. Reports reaching Camp Crame said a police constable was also killed in the encounter. Five other guerrillas of the 20-man NPA band were wounded.

MNLF, NPA Power Struggle

HK250115 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front and the communist New People's Army are now engaged in a power struggle. President Marcos said the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front do not see eye to eye and are now battling against each other in the hinterlands. This was revealed by the president in his talk with newsmen covering Malacanang. What is not reported officially, or even unofficially, the president told newsmen, is that there battles raging in the hinterlands between the NPA and the MNLF. He proposed a wait-and-see posture, and expressed the belief that the NPA and the MNLF will never be able to get together.

FORMER MNLF LEADERS ENDORSE MARCOS SAUDI TRIP

HK250501 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Six top former commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front, or MNLF, have come out strongly in favor of the decision of President Marcos to visit Saudi Arabia. The former MNLF leaders surrendered and rejoined the government fold between 1978 and 1980. They include two former classmates of Nur Misauri, alleged leader of the MNLF.

The six include Al Hossain Kaluang of Sulu, former field marshal of the MNLF, and (Rasoon Abtula), former deputy chief of intelligence of the group. The four others are Mayor (Haji Haron Siram) of Alicia, Zamboanga del Sur, negotiator for the eventual surrender of Commander Sali Wali; (Raul Maguta), who was responsible for the surrender of the so-called (?magic eight) of Sulu; (Pusad Abduzami Bituk), president of the Zamboanga-Basilan-Sulu Ulama Association, who spent 8 years of study in Cairo, Egypt and stayed for the same length of time in Saudi Arabia; and Haji Rudan Abubakar, former provincial chairman of the Basilan Revolutionary Command of the MNLF and also one of the first 90 foreign-trained leaders of the MNLF, along with Kaluang.

The former MNLF commanders unanimously endorsed the president's decision to visit Jiddah and said they hoped it would rebound to the greater benefit not only of Mindanao but of the country as a whole. At the same time, the group also called on foreign and locally-based remnants of the secessionist faction to give up their fight and join the efforts of the national leadership to continue the development of the southern Philippines.

MNLF IN MIDDLE EAST REPORTED 'BADLY SPLINTERED'

HK240055 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Serious dissension among the ranking leaders of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front fighting the Philippine Government has badly splintered the Muslim Filipino rebel groups operating in the Middle East. This was reported by informed sources who returned to the Philippines from the Middle East. They said the MNLF leader Nur Misauri has fled to Damascus, Syria, after falling out of favor of at least eight hard-core rebels. Raschid Lucman, leader of the Bangsa Moro National Liberation Organization, was reported to have left Saudi Arabia recently. Hashim Salamat, another top MNLF leader, has reportedly broken ties with Misuari.

The sources said Misuari lost favor with the other rebel leaders because he failed to account for huge foreign contributions. This forced him to flee to Syria.

MILITARY IDENTIFIES NEW URBAN GUERRILLA GROUP

HK200101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver disclosed yesterday the emergence of a new terrorist group called the Philippine Liberation Movement or PLM. He revealed this to newsmen after constabulary troops raided the home of the alleged leader of the new terrorist group in Metro Manila. The terrorist leader eluded arrest, but agents are tracking him down. General Ver said the terrorist leader is a former opposition leader in the Philippines. Military authorities believe he is responsible for the wave of urban terrorism in Metro Manila and the killing of several soldiers and policemen. Several of his men have been captured, and three were killed in a recent shoot-out with lawmen.

General Ver said the new Philippine Liberation Movement terrorist group has connections with the communist New People's Army.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 039 26 February 1982

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MINISTERS TO MEET TO DISCUSS U.S. TRADE DEMANDS

OW251235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 25 (KYODO) -- The government decided Thursday to hold a meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned with economic affairs Tuesday to study measures to cope with the U.S. demand for "dramatic action" by Japan to correct the current trade imbalance. The decision was reached when Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, acting under Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's instructions, met with Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, to discuss the government's stance toward the severe attitude shown by U.S. officials in meetings with a Japanese delegation now in Washington.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, for instance, Wednesday told the delegation, led by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Special Committee on International Economic Relations, that unless Japan takes "dramatic" new trade liberalization measures, it will prove very difficult for the U.S. Government to prevent mounting U.S. protectionism from running out of control. U.S. Vice President George Bush made a similar statement when he conferred with the Japanese delegation the same day.

Suzuki instructed Miyazawa to hold the meeting of economic ministers Tuesday to hear reports from Esaki on the outcome of his U.S. visit. Komoto serves as the chairman of the economic ministers' council. The Esaki delegation is scheduled to return home Saturday evening and will immediately report its findings to Suzuki.

After the meeting with Komoto, Miyazawa indicated that the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party should study countermeasures based on a common understanding in light of the significance of the matter. Tuesday's ministerial meeting will also be attended by top executives of the ruling party. Miyazawa remained vague about specific countermeasures to be taken by the Japanese Government, however.

The U.S. officials' tough attitude came as a shock to the government, government sources said. The sources said it now seems necessary for the government to take additional measures to open the Japanese market wider to foreignimports on top of its recent pledge to advance its tariff-cutting schedule by two years and remove or ease 67 nontariff import barriers. One field in which Japan is being asked to take further liberalization measures is in imports of agricultural products. Removal of the so-called "residual" import curbs and according of greater access by foreign enterprises to the Japanese services market are also areas of concern, the government sources said. At the conferences with the Esaki delegation, the U.S. officials pressed for liberaliztion measures in these fields.

In any event, the sources said, the government must work out countermeasures as soon as possible in connection with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi's planned U.S. visit, expected to take place March 20-25. The sources said the U.S. attitude at the March 9-10 meeting in Tokyo of the Japan-U.S. Trade Subcommittee will be watched carefully.

TAZAWA, ABE DIFFER ON FARM PRODUCTS IMPORT CURBS

OW251211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 25 (KYODO) -- Two key ministers of Prime Ministers Zenko Suzuki's Cabinet Thursday gave conflicting answers concerning Washington's fresh pressure on Japan for lifting import curbs on farm products. Agriculture, Foresty and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa said: "We can't comply (with the U.S. request)." He said the current state of Japanese agriculture does not allow total liberalization of agricultural imports.

However, International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said the import curbs on farm products are subject to reveiw as needed.

Both ministers were replying to a Socialist's question at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

The United States renewed its demand for removal of Japan's so-called "residual import restrictions" on farm products as part of its stepped-up pressure for greater access to the Japanese market. The fresh demand came this week when a mission of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party conferred with President Ronald Reagan and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in Washington. Washington is especially calling for liberalization of citrus and beef imports.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tazawa Thursday refuted the U.S. claim that Japan's farm produce market is closed to foreign products. Japan's overall food imports from the U.S. add up to dollar 10.2 billion a year, he pointed out. He also said all countries in the world are pursuing protective policies as far as farm products are concerned. The residual import curbs on 22 agricultural items represent the absolute minimum needed to underpin Japan's agricultural administration, he said.

However, International Trade and Industry Minister Abe told the same committee that the residual import curbs on 27 commodities, mostly farm products, are subject to review as necessary, particularly in regard to those items of strong interest to other countries. This was agreed upon when the Economic Ministers' Council decided on a package of measures for alleviation of Japan's trade friction with the U.S. and West European nations on December 16 last year, he said.

Informed sources said that the government intends to undertake renewed study of measures to ease economic friction with other nations after the return of the LDP mission from the U.S. However, they said, the problem of liberalizing agricultural imports would require a high-level political decision since it is an important political issue bearing on domestic agricultural policy as a whole.

JAPAN TO ADVANCE DATE OF U.S. FOOD IMPORTS TALKS

OW250441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] TOKYO, Feb 25 (KYODO) — The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Thursday it has decided to start talks in October, earlier than scheduled, with the U.S. Government on Import expansion for U.S. beef, oranges and fruit juice in response to America's strong request. Japanese officials will notify the U.S. of the government decision at a U.S.-Japan trade group meeting to be held in Tokyo March 9 and 10.

In the multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Tokyo round) in 1978, Japan agreed with the U.S. to edge up the import volume of high quality beef to 30,800 tons, oranges to 82,000 tons, grapefruit juice to 6,000 tons and orange juice to 6,500 tons by the end of fiscal 1983. Japan also agreed to start talks on import expansion for oranges and juice in the latter half of fiscal 1982 and for beef at the end of fiscal 1982.

But the U.S. Government has asked Japan to start all negotiations in October this year in the face of its growing trade deficits with this country.

Japanese officials had earlier rejected the U.S. request but they have come to think it unwise as the problem might flare up again with the approach of the U.S. off-year election scheduled for November. The Japanese officials said the U.S. side will insist on complete liberalization of import of the farm produce.

GOVERNMENT TO PRESENT ISSUES FOR ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW250315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 25 (KYODO) — The Japanese Government has decided on four main policies it wants to discuss at the Paris summit of seven industrial democracies to be held in June.

At the first preparatory meeting for the economic summit to be held this weekend in Paris, the government plans to formally ask that the items — ways to revitalize the world economy, a call for stepped up world free trade (including the abandonment of the so-called "trade reciprocity" bills by the U.S. Congress), discussions of energy questions and talks on North-South relations — be placed on the agenda for the eighth annual meeting of the seven countries.

With bilateral trade problems between the U.S. and Japan in mind, the government has said it wants to place major emphasis on the proposal to support free world trade between the summit nations. To support that policy, the government will ask the Paris delegates to actively study measures to settle the current trade friction and to oppose the "trade reciprocity" bills now being discussed in the American Congress.

The reciprocity bills are aimed mainly at reducing the huge trade difference between Japan and the U.S. by threatening retaliation if it is deemed Americans are being treated unfairly in the Japanese market. Government sources here say the bills before the Congress will do nothing to remedy the trade difficulties between the two countries.

The seven countries to attend the Paris summit — Japan, the U.S., France, West Germany, Italy, Britain and Canada — will hold three rounds of negotiations before the summit is actually held in June.

The four policies are also expected to be discussed in Tokyo when French President Francois Mitterrand, the host for the summit this year, visits Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in the course of a state visit to Japan. They will be further discussed during a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to be held in Paris May 10 and 11.

Government sources have suggested heated discussion can be expected at the preparatory meetings for the summit because key issues such as the U.S. monetary policy supporting high internal interest rates and the continuing trade trouble between Japan and the six other summit members will be sure to come up. Those items are also likely to spark individual demands from the seven countries to help alleviate internal situations which they feel are affected by outside influences from the others.

In response to expected demands on Japan, the government is already planning measures such as awarding the first half of fiscal 1982 public works contracts soon and other measures to bolster domestic demand in an effort to take the heat off Japan's export policies.

Regarding its desire to promote industrial cooperation between the developed and underdeveloped world, Japan plans a major diplomatic effort to better relations with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

As to energy issues, the seven industrial countries are likely to urge the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to stabilize world oil prices in return for additional technological and economic aid from the seven countries.

SR-71 FLIGHT PROMPTS 'VIGILANCE OF PEOPLE'S ARMY'

SK251637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1623 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors, more fully disclosing their true colours as a disturber of peace in Korea, again infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky across the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, to fly deep up to the sky above Kangnyong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province, along the military demarcation line from 11 hours 25 minutes to 47 minutes on February 25, committing espionage acts against the DPRK.

Such espionage acts of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs against our country are being committed almost every day after they started the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, the largest ever in history, against our people.

The continued infiltration of spy planes into our airspace by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in disregard of our people's repeated protest and denunciation is a most perfidious act trampling underfoot international law and international commitment and a shameless violation of the Korean armistice agreement. All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the chieftain of aggression and war and the vicious enemy of peace.

The entire Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army are closely watching with heightened vigilance the repeated rash acts of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs running wild in the manoeuvres to start a new war of aggression in Korea. Clearly mindful that there is a limit to the self-restraint of our people, they must stop running riot.

VRFR DENOUNCES SEOUL HIGH-LEVEL-TALKS PROPOSAL

SK261138 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a so-called statement to the North, National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik on 25 February issued a wanton proposal calling for convocation of North-South high-level talks in Seoul, Pyongyang or Panmunjom, to be attended by delegations of the two sides led by Cabinet-rank officials.

In a nutshell, this is a political trick not worthy of consideration and a wanton double-dealing maneuver.

As for the three-point proposal for convocation of high-level talks, matters to be discussed at the talks and formation of delegations, this shows no sincere desire for North-South dialogue and reunification. If reunification is truly desired, a realistic and not a nominal proposal must be put forth.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique once again defamed the rational reunification proposal of the North and came forth with its wanton proposal, something like a replay of the earlier proposal for permanent division of the nation. By so doing, the Chon Tu-hwan clique once again disclosed that it has no desire for reunification.

At present, when North-South relations are complicated, if the proposal for establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo -- a short-cut to the fatherland's reunification -- and the realistic proposal for convocation of a 100-man joint conference are ignored and if the obstacles obstructing reunification are left as they are, it is no use babbling about North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification. If it is truly desired to settle the reunification question, the reality of our country should be considered first and work on eliminating the obstacles to the fatherland's reunification launched.

As the first step toward reunification, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, democratization of South Korean society achieved, and the anticommunist confrontation policy rescinded.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is begging for a permanent presence of U.S. troops — the main obstacle obstructing peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and disturbing peace there — and is imposing an unprecedented fascist rule by indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and killing patriots and democrats who demand democracy and reunification. At the same time, it is frantically carrying out anticommunist confrontation maneuvers against the North.

Under these circumstances, what is the use of the proposals put forth by the Chon Tu-hwan clique? The proposals put forth by the clique are nothing more than false slogans for reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan clique can deceive no one by its false proposals. Therefore, if the two-Koreas policy is not rescinded, the arrested and imprisoned political prisoners are not released and freedom for political activities is not guaranteed, and if the Chon Tu-hwan clique does not make an apology to the nation for the massacre of thousands of compatriots, no one will believe the clique's rhetoric.

As everyone knows, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of murderers, fascists, splittists and war maniacs which has disqualified itself from discussion or dialogue on the reunification question. From the first day of its takeover, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has always said that there is no other way but confrontation as far as relations with the North are concerned, and that peaceful reunification is unthinkable. It has continually advocated fascism, nation-selling and permanent division of the nation, persisting in the reckless war maneuvers of northward invasion with the North as the imaginary enemy.

Even at this very moment, the largest joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise is being held with the aim of attacking the North. But the clique still babbles about reunification and dialogue. This is nothing more than a trick aimed at concealing the two-Koreas policy and misleading public opinion.

Even the so-called namelist of delegates disclosed in the statement to the North reveals the insincere stand of the Chon Tu-hwan clique for a North-South dialogue and reunification. The delegates handpicked by the Chon Tu-hwan clique to sit at the dialogue table with the nametags of the ruling and opposition parties are all faithful servants of Chon Tu-hwan and his cat's-paws who have advocated fascism, war, permanent division and nation-selling.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not trifle with the nation's sacred reunification question but adopt a sincere attitude on settlement of the reunification question. The attitude toward the North's proposal for convocation of a 100-man joint conference will be a touchstone that will reveal whether one desires reunification or seeks permanent division.

Considering the situation of our country and its vicinity, convocation of a 100-man joint conference is, it can be said, the best way to negotiate settlement of the reunification question. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique defames the North's proposal for convocation of a 100-man joint conference, calling it a wanton suggestion. This shows that the clique is indeed desperately scheming to seek permanent division of the nation, not reunification of the fatherland.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not hinder implementation of the proposal for a 100-man joint conference, but provide every condition for convocation of the 100-man joint conference.

The political prisoners including Mr Kim Tae-chung must be released, their free political activities must be guaranteed, the revolutionary party for reunification legalized, and the founding and activities of progressive political parties and organizations guaranteed.

In conclusion, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's so-called statement toward the North is not even worthy of consideration. It is nothing more than a trick aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not continue the foolish trick to obstruct reunification and perpetuate division but step down from power in accord with the unanimous demand of the people at home and abroad.

Our masses will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's antinational and antipopular crimes, but will more persistently continue the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military regime and to achieve freedom, democratization and reunification.

S. KOREAN ARMY DEFECTOR GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

SK260502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (KCNA) -- Han Tong-ku, a South Korean puppet army soldier who had come over to the northern half of the republic some time ago, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on February 25. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform.

Han Tong-ku, former private first class of the 5th Platoon, Search Company, 4th Battalion, 2nd Regiment, 6th Division, 5th Army Corps of the South Korean "ROK Army," to begin with, explained the motive of his coming over to the North. From long ago, he said, I knew that President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the nation, and Mr. Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader, were shaping excellent independent policies for the working masses and I intensely longed for the North.

While living in South Korea, he further said, I realised that the society of the South is an unequal and unwholesome society and I was greatly shocked by the unheard-of brutal fascist rule established by traitor Chon Tu-hwan who grabbed "power" after the "October incident" in which defunct dictator Pak Chong-hui, was shot dead. Many officers and men in the "ROK Army" are watching for a chance to finish off Chon Tu-hwan, saying that the people would suffer a scourge, if they left alone such [a] fellow as him.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan came out with a "proposal for unification" in January. The soldiers know that this is a ridiculous one which is infeasible and a ruse to make a mockery of the people desirous of the country's reunification. I did not want to spend my youthful days in vain under the murderous "regime" which bars the reunification desired by the entire people and kills fellow countrymen at will. It went against my conscience to continue serving in the disgraceful "ROK Army," even though I could not do something good for the country and the nation. I pondered over the matter and reached the conclusion that there was one way out -- to come to the northern half of the republic where there is President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

I learned more things about the North after I was drafted into the army and assigned to a frontline unit. Through the radio of the North I became convinced more deeply of the greatness of President Kim Il-song and envied the compulsory education system and free medical treatment system of the North and I also learned a lot about the development of its industry and agriculture.

Now the people in the South not only revere President Kim Il-song, looking up to him, but also boundlessly venerate dear Mr. Kim Chong-il as the lodestar of the nation. Mr. Kim Chong-il is, indeed, the eternal sun of our nation. It was natural, I think, to award the title of hero to the dear leader, representing the unanimous desire of the people in the North. He deserves, in fact, to be respected as the hero of heroes for his tireless efforts and exploits, I believe.

Many were the thoughts that crowded upon me when I read a report on a newspaper that he gave a working guidance to the Moranbong Stadium even on February 16, his 40th birthday when he was to receive blessings of all peoples. He is, indeed, a great leader of the people. I would like to say earnestly that honour and happiness of our nation who attend President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il will be everlasting.

When the whole country was pervaded with the ardor of the people looking up to and following them, I chose to come over to the North, convinced that to come to the North where they are was the road of doing my bit that I can do for the country's reunification, a road of patriotism on which I could live a hopeful life each day. My coming here was not motivated by any temporary feeling or momentary impulse or grudges against some superiors, but it was, in all respects, my purposeful, conscious act based on my faith.

Explaining the course of his coming over to the North, he said that when he went outside the wire entanglements of the observation post to fetch water on February 8 he crossed the demarcation line, exchanging fire with a search team of the puppet army.

He stressed: What I would like to say to my colleagues and "ROK Army" soldiers is that they should not be fooled by the anti-communist propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan clique but train their guns on the Yankees and Chon Tu-hwan clique, not on the hearts of the fellow countrymen.

You asked me about my ambition. But my ambition is not confined to one or two things. I will assiduously study, first of all. As I made up my mind coming here to devote myself to the reunification of the country, I will study hard and dedicate all my energy to its acceleration. Long live the great leader General Kim Il-song! Long live the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il!

COVERAGE OF PAK SONG-CHOL VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

Defense Minister's Reception

SK250437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA) -- Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and minister of national defence, on February 22 arranged a reception in honour of Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Alberto Joaquim Chipande in his speech said that the visit of the special envoy of the great leader to Mozambique would prove an important occasion for developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Frelimo and the Workers Party of Korea to a higher stage. He expressed full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The special envoy said in his speech: The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are daily growing stronger and developing and have become priceless and most solid ones for the close friendship and intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade President Samora Moises Machel. He expressed the conviction that these relations would further expand and develop in many fields in the future.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

Invited to the reception were the party of the special envoy and DPRK Ambassador to Mozambique Kang Su-myong.

Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister for planning, the state secretary in charge of the Likpopo District under the president who is member of the Frelimo Central Committee, and other personages concerned were present there. The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Leaves Maputo 24 Feb

SK260032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, left Maputo on February 24, concluding his visit to Mozambique, according to a report.

He was seen off at the airport by Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and minister for planning, and other personages concerned. Present there were the ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Mozambique and diplomatic envoys of various countries. The special envoy made public a departure statement.

While staying in Mozambique the special envoy of the great leader and his party went round the Limpopo combined farm and the Umberzi orange farm and were entertained to a reception at Hotel Conamo.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM VISITS ALGERIA

Arrives 23 Feb

SK242232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] El Djazaire, February 23 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in El Djazaire on February 23 for a visit to Algeria as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He was met at the airport by Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria and foreign minister, and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Ambassador Pak Ui-chun and officials of the Korean Embassy in El Djazaire.

The special envoy of the great leader made public a statement upon arrival at the airport. Saying that Korea and Algeria have maintained tight bonds of friendship from long ago and supported and closely cooperated with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, he continued: While staying in Algeria, we will exchange views on a series of problems of mutual concern including the further expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the Nonaligned Movement.

Today the Algerian people are confidently advancing along the road of socialism they have already chosen and achieving great successes in the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions, firmly united around the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria headed by His Excellency esteemed President Chadli Bendjedid. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Algerian people in the building of a new society and heartily wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

The fraternal Algerian people are consistent in their support to the Korean people's noble cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification. This is a great inspiration to our people. The Korean and Algerian peoples will always struggle side by side on the same road of struggle for independence, friendship and peace.

On his way to Algeria, the special envoy of the great leader stopped over in Moscow and Varna.

Meets Algerian Foreign Minister

SK260433 Pyongyand KCNA in English 0332 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] El Djazaire, February 24 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in El Djazaire on February 24 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on a visit to Algeria, and Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Seddik Ben Yahia. Present at the talks on our side were the party of the special envoy of the great leader and the DPRK ambassador to Algeria and on the opposite side were the acting secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other personages concerned.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, discussed the question of expanding and developing the friendly relations of the two countries, the question of the Nonaligned Movement and other matters of common concern and reached the unanimity of view. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

That day Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria and foreign minister, hosted a reception for Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited there were the party of the special envoy and Ambassador Pak Ui-chun and officials of the embassy in El Djazaire. Oubouzar Ali, secretary of state in charge of [words indistinct] Algeria, and other personages concerned were present at the reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Received by President Bendjedid

SK260452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] El Djazaire, February 24 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, visiting Algeria as special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, called on Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on February 24. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his wholehearted friendly greetings to respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il. He said that he was moved by the concern shown by respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song for the struggle of the Algerian people.

Saying that the friendly relations between Algeria and Korea have a long tradition, he stressed: Algeria always remembers the support given by the Korean people in the period of her liberation struggle. The Algerian Government and people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, continue to invariably support the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, Korean Ambassador to Algeria Pak Ui-chun and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria and Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

CANADIAN POLICE FOIL PLOT TO KILL CHON TU-HWAN

YONHAP Report

SK260806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Toronto, Feb. 25 (YONHAP) -- Canadian police arrested two men Wednesday and issued warrants for two others, in connection with a plot to assassinate South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. One of the suspects is a South Korean-born Canadian citizen, who has since fled to North Korea, according to police Wednesday.

Police did not say whether the North Korean secret services were involved in the scheme to assassinate Chon. Police said, however, that the South Korean-born Canadian identified as Choe Chung-hwa, 31, alias James Choi, hatched the plot to kill Chon with some pro-North Korean elements in Canada and paid three Canadian men 68,000 dollars to kill Chon. A spokesman for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) said that the police would not speculate about whether the North Korean Government was involved, but said "We know Choe was a native South Korean, and that he was working with some North Koreans, so you can draw your own conclusions."

The spokesman, RCMP Cpl. Ross Oake, also did not say where the plot was to be carried out. But there was speculation that Chon would soon visit Ottawa to return the visit made by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Korea last September, according to the United Press Canada.

Authorities said the arrests capped a six-month investigation that led the Canadian police to the Caribbean, and involved police in the United States, France, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Martinique, and South Korea. The investigation was touched off by a Toronto attorney who told the RCMP of a conspiracy to assassinate Chon.

The RCMP, however, said that investigations revealed that several Toronto men who had agreed some time after Jan 1 to kill Chon for an undisclosed amount of money, later changed their mind but took the money without honoring the agreement. The reason for their change of mind was not known. Investigators from RCMP, Ontario Provincial, and Toronto police forces raided several Toronto homes two weeks ago and confiscated 68,000 in U.S. dollars.

Charged with conspiracy to kill Chon were Charles Stephen Yanover, 36, and Alexander Michael Gerol, 33, of Toronto, and Choe. Yanover and Gerol, who were arrested and held in custody pending a court appearance Thursday, were also charged with conspiring to defraud and, along with Nathan Israel Klegerman, 52, of Toronto, of illegally possessing funds in connection with the alleged crime. Warrants were issued for Choe and Klegerman, who was also believed to have fled Canada.

North Korea Blamed

SK260821 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Text" of announcement issued today by National Police Chief An Ung-yol at police headquarters in Seoul -- read by reporter (Pak Kye-hui)]

[Text] The National Police of Canada announced on the morning of 25 February KST that it had arrested two persons in Toronto and placed two others on the wanted list in connection with a plot to assassinate the Korean president.

Informed of this by the Canadian authorities concerned, the Korean police, which had received the information and began an investigation, have been taking necessary measures in close cooperation with the authorities concerned at home and intelligence and investigation authorities abroad.

It has been learned that Charles Steven Yanover, Alexander Michael Gerol and Nathan Israel Klegerman are Canadian nationals who have connections with a criminal organization engaged in narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling and hired assassinations and received — through Choe Chung-hwa, 28, a Korean resident in Canada — money funded by North Korea for implementation of the plot.

It has been also learned that Choe Chung-hwa — who is the son of Choe Hong-hui, 64, former president of the International Taekwondo Federation who has made frequent trips to North Korea and, at the instigation of North Korea, has worked as a frontman for North Korea in carrying out its overseas operations in Canada and the United States — fled to North Korea via Europe upon realizing the Canadian police investigation was getting closer to him, and is presently staying in North Korea.

Summing up the results of the investigation so far, it is certain that North Korea is behind the plot. It is, therefore, asked that Korean compatriots and citizens overseas maintain vigilance against such wicked schemes of North Korea and try not to get themselves embroiled in sinister plots and manuevers by North Korea among Korean residents abroad.

Our national police will, in close cooperation with the Canadian police and authorities concerned, thoroughly investigate the plot and take watertight steps against whatever sinister plots North Korea may be attempting.

Further Details

SK260830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 26 (YONHAP) — A top South Korean police officer indicated Friday that North Korea was behind the abortive plot by a Korean-born Canadian and three other Canadians to assassinate South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and warned Korean expatriates against similar attempts by the North Koreans.

Speaking to reporters, An Ung-mo, director of the National Police Headquarters, confirmed that the Canadian police have arrested two Toronto residents and issued arrest warrants for two others, including a South Korean-born Canadian, Choe Chung-hwa.

Western news agencies reported Friday (Korean time) that Charles Yanover, 36, and Alexander Gerol, 33, were held in custody by Canadian police for a week Thursday on charges of conspiracy to assassinate the Korean president, and that arrest warrants were issued for the 31-year-old Choe and another Canadian, Nathan Klegerman, 52, of Toronto.

An said that the Korean police authorities were notified of the plot by the Canadian police, when the latter embarked on the investigation of the case, and have taken necessary actions in close collaboration with both domestic and foreign agencies concerned.

An said that the three Canadians have turned out to have received payoffs from the North Korean authorities through Choe for the mission they were to carry out. He said the three have been associated with crime organizations dealing with narcotics traffic, arms smuggling and murder conspiracy.

Choe, son of Choe Hong-hui, a former Korean Army general and Canada-based dissident, who shifted his allegiance to North Korea, is believed to have escaped to North Korea via Europe, An said. The young Choe emigrated to Canada to join his father in 1974, and was introduced to the Canadian accomplices by another Korean residing in Canada. Choe accompanied his father on a trip to North Korea in 1980, and is believed to have entered the communist country this time via Vienna, which he visited on several occasions.

Choe's father, who also served as South Korean ambassador to Malaysia, has a brother living in North Korea, and met with North Korean President Kim Il-song and Vice President Kim Il during a visit to the country as the leader of a Taekwondo team in September, 1980. He again visited North Korea last year, and has been an active supporter of North Korea.

PARTIES URGE NORTH TO ACCEPT UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK260157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties urged yesterday in their respective statements that North Korea accept at once the government proposal for the holding of high-level inter-Korean talks.

Rep. Pong Tu-wan, spokesman for the Democratic Justice Party, said, "The government proposal to North Korea is a strong expression of our firm will and persistent effort to find a breakthrough in the stalemated South-North dialogue at any cost."

Rep. Kim Chin-pae, spokesman for the Democratic Korea Party, said, "We urge North Korea to accept our proper proposal, doing away with its fictitious overture for a so-called joint conference of South-North politicians whose southern delegates have been designated by the North itself."

Rep. Yi Song-il of the Korean National Party said, "The bid for a high-level inter-Korean meeting shows our strong intention to ease tension between the two sides and to create a foundation for peaceful unification."

LIFTING OF BAN ON FISHING NEAR N. KOREA DEMANDED

SK250115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Sokcho, Kangwon-do (YONHAP) — Fishermen in Kojin and Taejin ports asked the authorities yesterday to ease regulations banning them from fishing in the region adjoining the North Korean sea to help them increase their earnings.

Some 6,000 fishermen demanded that the present regulation permitting fishing within one mile of the shore between 38 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 38 degrees 33 minutes north latitude be extended to two miles in normal times and to four miles during the high season when Alaska pollack gather.

According to the fishermen, if they are allowed to fish within two miles, a total of 6,390 fishing vessels are expected to increase their catches by 967 tons worth 861 million won. If they are permitted to fish within four miles during the best season for fishing, a total of 14,940 fishing boats will catch 1,451 tons more worth 1,291 million won, the fishermen claimed.

The authorities prohibited fishermen from entering the region, which is located near the North Korean sea, in fear of crossing over the border accidentally or being kidnapped by North Korea.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

Meets San Yu, Attends Banquet

BK240057 Rangoon Domesitc Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Visiting Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar called on U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at 1500 this afternoon at the president's house on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Also present on the occasion were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, State Council member Brig Tin U, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Col Bo Ni, Burmese Ambassador to Bangladesh U. Thein Win, Director General Lt Col Aung Myint Baw of the President's Office, and Director General U TinTun of the Foreign Ministry. President Abdus Sattar was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq, Home Minister Dr M.A. Matin, presidential adviser Daud Khan Majlis, Chairman Kazi Ashar Ali of the Bangladesh Trade Corporation, Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Syed Najmuddin Washim and Director General F. Rahman of the Southeast Asia Division.

The visiting president and his entourage, accompanied by the foreign minister, visited the martyrs mausoleum to lay a wreath. The visiting president and his entourage were welcomed at the mausoleum by Minister of Culture and Information U.Aung Kyaw Myint and Deputy Foreign minister U Tin Chn. The visiting party laid a wreath at the tomb of Gen Aung San. Minister U Aung Kyaw Myint then took the visiting president and his entourage on a tour of the martyrs mausoleum.

President and State Council Chairman U San Yu hosted a banquet in honor of the visiting Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar and his party at 1930 this evening at the president's house on Ahlone Road. The banquet was attended by State Council members led by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, members of the Cabinet led by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, members of the Council of People's Justices led by Chairman U Maung Maung Kyaw Win, members of the Council of People's Attorneys led by Chairman U Myint Maung, member of the Council of People's Inspectors led by Chairman U San Maung, deputy ministers, Burmese Ambassador to Bangladesh U Thein Win, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Quang Huy, Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Syed Najmuddin Hashim and embassy staff, vice chiefs of staff of the armed forces, and civil and military officials.

Hosts Return Banquet

BK250103 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] President Abdus Sattar of the People's Republic of Bangladesh hosted a return banquet in honor of President and State Council Chairman U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at 1930 this evening at the president's house on Ahlone Road.

The banquet was also attended by members of the State Council led by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, members of the cabinet led by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Chairman U Maung Maung Kyaw Win and members of the Council of People's Justices, Chairman U Myint Maung and members of the Council of People's Attorneys, Chairman U San Maung and members of the Council of People's Inspectors, deputy ministers, members of the entourage of the Bangladesh president, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Quant Huy, the Bangladesh ambassador to Burma and embassy staff, vice chiefs of staff, and civil and military officials.

Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar and his entourage, accompanied by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, visited the Shwedagon pagoda at 0900 this morning. The visiting president and his party were welcomed at the pagoda by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Chn and the Shwedagon Pagoda trustees. Pagoda trustee U (Tin Mya) briefed the visitors on the history of the Shwedagon pagoda.

The visiting president then donated two carpets for the pagoda. Speaking on the occasion, the Bangladesh president said Buddhists as well as the people of the world who are facing suffering seek refuge in the teaching of the Lord Gotama Buddha which is based on peace of mind and compassion for humanity. He said there are a considerable number of Buddhists in Bangladesh and that they practice their religion while living peacefully alongside members of other religions. He added that the Bangladesh Government is carefully preserving historic buildings, temples and other religious edifices. The pagoda trustees then took the visiting president and his party on a tour of the pagoda platform.

At 1000 this morning, the visiting president, accompanied by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Transport Minister Thura U Saw Pru, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, left Nanthida port in a special launch for a cruise on the Rangoon River.

Joint Communique

BK251534 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Authorities concerned today released the Burma-Bangladesh joint communique following the good-will visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] from 23 to 25 February by President Abdus Sattar of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and his entourage at the invitation of SRUB President and State Council Chairman U San Yu. The communique reads:

The Bangladesh president informed President U San Yu of the warm felicitations conveyed to the Burmese Government and people by the Bangladesh Government and people.

The two presidents recognized that Bangladesh and Burma were bound by ties of geography, history and traditional culture and stressed the importance of strengthening and developing good-neighbor relations and promoting lasting peace in the region. They expressed their firm conviction that the border between Burma and Bangladesh would always remain one of peace and tranquility reflecting the everlasting good will and friendship between the two neighboring countries.

The two presidents had a wide-ranging and fruitful exchange of views on bilateral relations, matters concerning the region and international issues in an atmosphere of complete good will and mutual understanding.

Separate rounds of fruitful discussions were held between Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haz and Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, and between Bangladesh Home Affairs Minister Prof M.A. Matin and Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Col Bo Mi, respectively.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction over the excellent bilateral relations and the close and friendly understanding that exist between the two countries. They expressed their conviction that the traditional and historical bonds between the two peoples would be further strengthened and widened in the near future.

The two presidents recalled the successful visits of Burma leader U Ne Win to Bangladesh in 1971, 1979 and 1980, and late Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman's visit to Burma in 1977. They lauded the contributions made by Chairman U Ne Win and late President Ziaur Rahman in bringing the peoples of Burma and Bangladesh closer together and in promoting friendly cooperation and good neighborhood between the two countries.

The two leaders emphasized the necessity for continued exchanges of visits of the leaders of the two countries for enhancing the friendship and good will between the two countries.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of bilateral agreements, including those on the demarcation of the Naf River boundary, the demarcation of the land boundary and on border arrangements and cooperation. After reviewing the international situation, the two presidents noted with satisfaction the similarity in their views on many international issues.

The Bangladesh president outlined the foreign policy of Bangladesh and Bangladesh's efforts and initiatives to promote peace and harmony in the South Asian region. The president of Burma appreciated the efforts of Bangladesh in promoting peace and good neighborhood.

The president of Burma outlined the policies laid down and practiced by the Burmese Government to ensure social and economic welfare in the country as well as to safeguard Burma's independence and sovereignty.

The two leaders reiterated their full support for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The two leaders reviewed the international economic situation and expressed their full support for the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equity for all countries. In this respect, they reiterated their determination to continue to strengthen their cooperation in international forums to achieve this objective.

The president of Burma stated that the visit of the president of Bangladesh would strengthen the existing bonds of friendship, understanding and cooperation between the two neighboring countries. The president of Bangladesh extended an invitation to the president of Burma to pay a state visit to Bangladesh. The invitation was graciously accepted.

PRC TO EXTEND LOAN FOR BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

BK240617 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning Dr Maung Shein and PRC Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanzhong exchanged notes this morning at the conference hall of the Ministry of Finance and Planning concerning the Burma-PRC agreement of 12 July 1979 under which an interest-free loan of 100 million renminbi yuan, or 413 million kyat, is to be extended for construction of a bridge on the Rangoon-Syriam railway and highway. The interest-free loan is to be repaid in 23 years including a grace period of 13 years.

Under the terms contained in the notes, the eight projects mentioned in the additional agreement between two governments on economic and technical cooperation signed on 3 July 1980 are to be replaced by the bridge construction project on the Rangoon-Syriam railway and highway.

Also present on the occasion of the exchange of notes were Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning U Aye Ko, Deputy Transport Minister U Sein Ya, Deputy Construction Minister U Po Han, officials from the PRC Embassy in Burma, and responsible departmental officials.

FURTHER ON USSR ARMY, NAVY ANNIVERSARY

Soy Keo Greetings to Ogarkov

BK250440 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy, Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff, sent a message to greet Comrade Marshal Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Soviet Army and Navy, on behalf of all cadres of the KPRAF General Staff and in my own name, allow us to express to you our warmest and deepest wishes.

During the past 64 years, under the glorious leadership of the CPSU and genuine Marxism-Leninism, these armed forces have gained experience during wars and have become a strong and modern army which is highly skilled in order to preserve and defend socialism and world peace.

We would like to take this opportunity to once more express to you and all cadres of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff our wishes for good health and for greater and more victories in fulfilling your noble duty to defend and construct your splendid socialist fatherland. Would you please accept our most sincere regards.

PHNOM PENH: MEETING MARKS SOVIET RED ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Cultural Center Meeting

BK260444 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On (?23) February 1982 at 0900, a meeting was held at the Soviet cultural center to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army. Present at this meeting were, on the Kampuchean side, Comrade Dr My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], member of the KUFNCD honorary Presidium and dean of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy; and Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and general secretary of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association. On the Soviet side were Comrade (?Kozlov), representative of the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh; (?the Reverend Doctor) Mirejovsky, general secretary of the Christian Organization for Peace; as well as cadres, employees of various ministries and officials of the Soviet Embassy.

On that occasion Comrade Min Khin, secretary general of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association, presented a speech in which he noted the heroism of the Red Army in the struggle for the cause of national liberation. He also pointed out the friendly ties, solidarity and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. The comrade also thanked the Soviet people for their support — material and (?moral) -- to the Kampuchean people.

Later on, Comrade (?Kozlov), representative of the Soviet Embassy to the PRK, made a speech outlining the history of the Red Army which valiantly struggled in the revolutionary movement to liberate the nation and (?scored great victories).

The meeting ended after the showing of a documentary film on the heroism of the Soviet Red Army.

PRK-USSR AMITY GROUP DISCUSSES CPSU CONGRESS

BK260942 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1505 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Feb (SPK) — On Wednesday, 24 February, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association held a solemn meeting in Phnom Penh in honor of the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Present on that occasion were Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and secretary general of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; Khieu Kanharith, deputy secretary general of the KFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples; and B. Romanov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy.

Min Khin said that the Kampuchean people, like all peace-loving peoples of the world, warmly welcome the measures of the 26th CPSU Congress in favor of detente, peace and stability of mankind. The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, he said, are made for the abolishment of the arms race, peace, detente and international cooperation. The proposals of the Soviet Union are very important despite the U.S. imperialists' efforts, in league with the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, to damage the international situation. The Kampuchean people, emphasized Min Khin, are grateful to the Soviet people for their aid in the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland.

The Kampuchean people wholeheartedly support the peaceful proposals put forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's efforts for the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and detente in the world.

B. Romanov indicated that measures of peace of the 26th CPSU Congress are aimed at struggling against arms race, promoting the development of cooperation between nations and national liberation movements for independence and freedom. The Soviet people fully support efforts of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples to bring peace and security to Southeast Asia.

CHAN VEN ADDRESSES LAO FRONT DELEGATION BANQUET

BK240938 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] At the Vat Phnum Hotel, at 1830 on 21 February, the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council organized a grand banquet in honor of the Lao National Front delegation led by Comrade Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], which is ending its visit to the PRK. Attending the banquet were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Comrade Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; and Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice minister of agriculture. Also present were Comrade Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim to the PRK; and Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

On that occasion, Comrade Chan Ven expressed great joy over the success of the Lao delegation's visit to Kampuchea which is a factor that further strengthens the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos. The comrade stressed: With the successful outcome of the Kampuchea-Laos-Vietnam tripartite conference, the Kampuchea-Laos-Vietnam militant solidarity will become an immortal force which can absolutely safeguard and ensure the lasting future of the people in the three countries. The cooperation between the two peoples and fronts of Kampuchea and Laos will be firmly and vigorously strengthened.

In his reply, Comrade Faidang Lobaliayao expressed profound thanks to the Kampuchean Government and people for the great attention accorded the delegation during its stay in Kampuchea.

Speaking on behalf of the Lao Government and people, the comrade said that he would always remember the kindness that the Kampuchean Government and people have given the delegation as well as all the Lao people. He stressed that this is the outcome of the firm solidarity of the two countries that can never be divided by any enemy. The comrade highly appraised the rapid progress and great achievements of the PRK. He expressed the great impression he had gained of the new, correct regime of the Kampuchean people and pledged to always support the wise leadership of the KPRP.

The banquet proceeded in a very joyous, cordial and intimate atmosphere.

HUN SEN TALKS WITH INDIA'S RAO IN HANOI 13 FEB

BK150832 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Feb (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KRPR Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, held talks with P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, in Hanoi on Saturday, 13 February, our special correspondent reports from Hanoi.

Minister Hun Sen highly appreciated the deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and India. He reaffirmed the unchanging foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation pursued by the PRK toward the Southeast Asian countries.

On his part, P.V. Narasimha Rao stressed that the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between India and Kampuchea are being developed and deepened further with each passing day.

Present at the talks was Keo Chamroeun, Kampuchean charge d'affaires ad interim in Vietnam. Kuldip Shadap, Indian ambassador to Vietnam, was also on hand.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK CONGRESS

BK260346 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On 25 February 1982 at 0730, the First National Ideological Work Congress was solemnly opened at the Central Political School. Present on that occasion were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the General Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice minister of agriculture; Comrade Chey Saphon, member of the KRPR Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; as well as ministers, vice ministers, assistants to the ministers, directors and deputy directors of various ministries and members of the provincial people's revolutionary committees in charge of ideology.

In his opening speech, Comrade Bou Thang said: This First National Ideological Work Congress is an advanced step of our Kampuchean revolution. During the past 3 years, various forces on the ideological battlefield have actively contributed to the common victory of our revolution. The comrade added that this First National Ideological Work Congress is convened to disseminate and implement the party Central Committee's resolutions on ideology.

After visiting the photographic exhibition on achievements in ideology during the past 3 years, Comrade Bou Thang described in detail the report on the situation and duties in the ideological field unanimously adopted by the KPRP Central Committee Plenum.

He talked about the rapid progress in ideological work which responds promptly to our revolution's wishes and actively contributes to our people's victory.

The opening of the First National Ideological Work Congress was held in an atmosphere of revolutionary fraternity with full confidence in the correct leadership of the KPRP. This congress (?etarted) its work at 1100 on the same day.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING TALKS IN PRC

VODK: Khieu Samphan, Deng Meet

BK260212 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On 24 February 1982, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping met and talked with Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and provisional chairman of the PDKGNUK, and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation at the National People's Congress Hall in Beijing.

Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan discussed the traditional friendly ties and militant solidarity between our two peoples and countries in an atmosphere of great sincerity and warmth. Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping expressed his support for the results of the two rounds of talks between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan in Beijing.

After the meeting, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

Present at the meeting and luncheon were, on the Chinese side, Huang Hua, vice premier and foreign minister; Han Nianlong, deputy foreign minister; Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and many other responsible officials.

AFP: Son Sann To Visit PRC

OW261228 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (AFP) — Former Kampuchean Premier Son Sann has agreed to separate meetings here with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, it was learned today. But, in a telegram to Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann apparently ruled out any tripartite summit of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions in the Chinese capital.

The text of the telegram, given to reporters by Prince Sihanouk's secretariat, gave no indication of when Son Sann would travel to Beijing. It said he was prepared to visit China to meet "Chinese dignitaries" and to "personally greet" Prince Sihanouk as well as to meet Khieu Samphan "if necessary."

Earlier this week, Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk agreed on basic principles for a coalition of the three anti-Vietnamese movements, to include continuation of the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge regime ousted from Phnom Penh three years ago but still recognized by the United Nations.

After their talks, the two sent a message to Son Sann urging him to join them in Beijing for talks on a coalition. But Son Sann has rejected support for Democratic Kampuchea, which was held responsible for the massacre of tens of thousands of Kampucheans during Khmer Rouge rule from 1975 to 1979.

RECEPTION MARKS USSR ARMY, NAVY ANNIVERSARY

BK251137 Vientiane KPL in English 0949 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Feb (KPL) -- V.F. Sobchenko and Colonel Stanislav Anisimov, respectively Soviet ambassador and military attache of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, on February 26 [date as received] held a reception marking the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Red Army. Present on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Lieutenant Gen Siphon Phalikhan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defence, along with a number of high-ranking officers.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were also present.

The reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality.

ENVOY TO THAILAND REJECTS TALKS WITH KHMER GROUPS

BK251150 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] According to the spokesman for the three Indochinese countries and Lao ambassador to Thailand, the three Indochina states will not talk with any Khmer rival groups about the Kampuchean problem, but will gladly talk with any concerned ASEAN nation without any preconditions. In talking about the Kampuchean problem, the ambassador was quoted that the Indochina countries will not set any conditions; any ASEAN member state can talk about this problem with any Indochina country or even with representatives from Laos.

The Indochina countries also agreed to withdraw some portions of the Vietnamese force from Kampuchea, but before doing this they need to talk first with concerned countries.

BRIEFS

FRG FERRY BOAT TRANSFER -- Vientiane, 20 Feb (KPL) -- A handover ceremony of a 90-ton ferry boat, worth nearly U.S. $600,000, aid from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) to Laos, was held here on February 19. The handover ceremony was conducted by Himmakon Manotham, secretary general of the Communication, Public Works and Transport Ministry, and Dieter Ebser, charge d'affaires a.i. of the FRG Embassy to Laos. Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the National Planning Committee, and Bergbandre, general secretary of the Intergovernmental Interim Mekong Committee, and other officials, were also present at the ceremony. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 20 Feb 82 BK]

DOCUMENT ON JAPANESE AID SIGNED -- Vientiane, 20 Feb (KPL) -- A contract on Japanese aid of 51,758,000 yen to the Lao Government was signed here on 18 February, between the Lao and Japanese Governments. The signatories were Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, and Yoshinao Odaka, Japanese ambassador to Laos. The sum is reserved in the economic construction and the improvement of the people's well-being. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 20 Feb 82 BK]

MINISTRY CALLS SRV 'INSINCERE' OVER INDOCHINA

BK260650 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0537 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Today the Foreign Ministry spokesman has made a statement on the Vientiane communique which he says is an attempt by Vietnam to divert world attention from its actions along the Thai-Kampuchean territory. Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkul says:

[Begin recording] The Vientiane communique, which was issued recently, is an attempt on the part of Vietnam to divert world attention from the root cause of the problem which directly impinges on stability and peace in Southeast Asia. That is, it is an attempt to get the world to concentrate on the effects of the problem — the disturbances along the Thai-Kampuchean border and the refugee problem which is a result of the fighting in Kampuchea — instead of considering the solution to the aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops which are the root cause of the problem.

It is well-known that in addition to Vietnam's armed aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea being in violation of UN Charter and international law, they are the cause of broad international tension outside of the region which endangers peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Vietnam's proposal is thus a call for a solution to the effects of the problem, which it has created and tried to conceal, the resultant difficulties — its armed occupation of Kampuchea. [sentence as heard]

3. [1. and 2. not indicated] Vietnam has claimed that its troops in Kampuchea are necessary in light of a threat from China and that it will not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea until that threat ends. Therefore, Vietnam's call for itself and Thailand to solve the problem, despite the fact that Thailand is not a party to the conflict but a victim of Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea, is thus a misdirected proposal.

4. If one is to look at the problem from an opposite angle, if Thailand should look at Kampuchea as being used as a base to threaten its security and claim that for this reason it will send its troops to occupy Kampuchea and propose that the problem be solved by declaring a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border in order to establish stability there, would Vietnam accept this? Therefore, it can be easily seen that such a proposal is unreasonable and can never truly solve the problem. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also noted that the Kampuchean conflict should be settled through political means which have been approved by the world community. He said:

[Begin recording] The cease-fire agreement by all warring parties in Kampuchean and the quickest withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea under the supervision of a UN peace-keeping force or by an UN observers' team as well as other practical measures to keep the various Kampuchean armed factions from obstructing the free election or coercing or influencing the Kampuchean people during the election must be made to ensure that these Kampuchean factions will accept the outcome of the election.

Suitable measures to enforce law and maintain peace and order in Kampuchea; the election following the total withdrawal of foreign troops before the formation of the new government in accordance with the result of the election. [sentence as heard] The free election under UN supervision will give the Kampuchean people the opportunity to excercise their right to self-determination to elect the government they want. The entire Kampuchean people will have the right to participate in the election. Unfortunately, Vietnam has neither mentioned nor made any comment on the proposal for the aforementioned negotiations. Therefore, there is no other way to interpret it but that Vietnam is insincere in solving the Kampuchean problem so that peace and freedom can be restored in Southeast Asia.

SITTHI SAWETSILA COMMENTS ON AN-26, KAMPUCHEA

BK251410 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed to newsmen this morning that at this time Thailand cannot comply with Vietnam's request for the return of its aircraft which crashed recently in Thailand and its crew. The Vietnamese ambassador has been informed that Thailand will have to follow certain procedures which might take some time. The military has stated that its investigation is not completed yet. In any event, we do not object to the Vietnamese ambassador visiting the two injured crewmen.

The foreign minister said it is the task of his ministry and offices concerned to find out the real motives for the aircraft's violation of and its crash in Thai territory. Once this has been accomplished, the Foreign Ministry will advise the prime minister on what action should be taken on the matter. The prime minister may make a decision or he may refer it to the cabinet for a decision. This process will certainly take some time.

Asked about the proposal of the Indochinese countries regarding Vietnam wanting to negotiate with Thailand on the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister noted that Foreign Ministry officials met yesterday on the proposal. He said we do not want to reject the proposal outright. After studying various aspects of the proposal, however, it is felt that it contained nothing that had not been proposed before. The foreign minister said participants in a negotiation must be sincere and negotiations must be free of tension. The tension on the Kampuchean border was not created by Thailand. He emphasized that Thailand does not object to the other side searching for peace because it has long been our desire to restore peace and stability. The other side's search for peace, however, must be within the framework of the UN resolution.

Asked if ASEAN has taken any action regarding the Indochinese proposal, Sitthi said ASEAN countries have regular contacts. The Singapore foreign minister, as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, has been gathering the views of the other ASEAN countries on the proposal. Thailand has already informed the Singapore foreign minister of its views. Replying to a newsman's question, Sitthi said it is not necessary to hold an ASEAN ministerial meeting to discuss the Indochinese proposal.

Asked to comment on the meeting in Beijing between Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk — without Son Sann in attendance -- Sitthi said Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk probably had preliminary talks and he noted that both have shown a willingness to compromise and this fact can be regarded as a sign of progress. Son Sann reportedly will travel to Beijing early next month. It would be useful if he meets with a representative of either of the two factions. If it is not convenient for the three Kampuchean factions to meet in Beijing, other ASEAN capitals — such as Kuala Lumpur — could be a site for their meeting. We will have to continue to follow the activities of the three Kampuchean factions on the attempt to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition government.

MATICHON URGES CAUTION OVER KAMPUCHEAN SOLUTION

BK251437 Bankok MATICHON in Thai 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Beware of Vietnam"]

[Text] The current news reports on the arrangement of a meeting for the three Khmer factions in Beijing are worthy of the general public's close attention, particularly when Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Serei, hinted at his unwillingness to cooperate with the new bid to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition government.

The issue has drawn much attention from foreign news analysts because it affects Thailand's stability and is more important than the problem of internal conflicts in the country.

Son Sann obstinately insists on Singapore's proposal on the formation of a loose coalition for the three Khmer factions. Observers who have closely followed up the Kampuchean problem believe, however, that Singapore's proposal cannot be applied with the three Khmer factions of Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka.

Singapore's deep involvement in the problem has had opposite reactions among other ASEAN countries. Indonesia and Malaysia have been trying to prevent ASEAN's proposal from creating a conflict with Vietnam.

Because Thailand stands in the position closest to the problem, it must be careful and resolute in making any decision in dealing with the problem. We can see that the attitude of Indonesia and Malaysia is different from that of Thailand in some aspects. Malaysia's Ghazali Shafie has voiced his agreement over arms support for the anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, but he said such support must not come from ASEAN. Indonesia's Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also made a similar statement. It is imperative for Thailand not to get deeply involved in the war started by Vietnam. It does not mean that Thailand will have to be indifferently neutral. Thailand's intelligence agency knows full well that Son Sann has no armed forces strong enough to play any role in restoring peace in this region. The Thai side has full information about the movements of the three Khmer factions. Therefore, Thailand's decision concerning any related matter -- be it the revival of the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese forces, the capriciousness of the three Khmer factions or ASEAN members coordinating with each other in dealing with the problems -- is very important.

Thailand must dare to expose the threat from Vietnam and the Soviet Union to Southeast Asia and play the leading role in creating unity among ASEAN member countries.

It must be understood that any weakness in Thailand's foreign policy will certainly benefit Vietnam in its bid to create disunity among the ASEAN members which have grouped together for over a decade. The decisions made by Thailand in dealing with these matters should determine ASEAN's policy toward the influence of the Soviet Union and other big powers in this region.

PREM DISCUSSES INVITATION TO ASEAN LEADERS

BK191146 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon told newsmen about the invitation extended to leaders of ASEAN member countries to attend a summit conference in Bangkok in April. He said: It is not a conference, only a meeting for consultations. Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam told newsmen during his recent visit to Indonesia that the Thai prime minister had invited ASEAN leaders to attend a summit conference in Bangkok in April on the occasion of the 15th founding anniversary of ASEAN, and that the conference would discuss issues of common concern.

The prime minister, who granted an interview to newsmen this morning [19 February], said the invitation sent to ASEAN leaders to attend the meeting in Bangkok was made because they have not met each other for a long time. Asked if the Kampuchean problem would be brought up for discussion during the meeting, the prime minister said the topics of discussion have not yet been fixed.

The ASEAN member countries held their first summit conference in Bali, Indonesia, in 1976.

NATION REVIEW COMMENTS ON U.S. MIA SEARCH IN SRV

BK240316 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Squeeze on Americans Will Be Tough"]

[Text] The Americans, as is well known, have been deeply concerned not only about the prisoners of war during the Vietnam war but also about those who have been missing in action. (MIA) and, it is also known, that it is a domestic issue. As a matter of fact that there have been several MIA's of various nationalities during the two world wars and after the first one there were monuments erected called "the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier" and the very word "unknown" says that the man buried in that tomb was one of those missing in action. But from an American point of view it is a domestic issue of importance.

The Paris peace accords — it must be gathering dust in some American archive while the Vietnamese would have thrown it into the dustbin by now — made very specific mention about both POW's and MIA's and that issue actually stalled the final agreement for nearly a year. If the leaders in Hanoi promptly proceeded to pooh-pooh the Paris peace accords in its most vital clauses there is no reason now to think they will start abiding by the clause that allows combined Vietnamese-American teams to search for MIA's. But we suppose that the Americans have to make that gesture and listen to whatever lecture some Vietnamese official may direct against them.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach — that's pretty high considering the level of the American delegation — has clearly said that his country will not cooperate and will not allow the Americans to use the MIA's as a "political weapon" which, in turn, means that the Americans will not have a "bargaining chip." Nonetheless, the Vietnamese do know how to use the arrival of and talks with the American delegation, however low that might be, for their own propaganda purposes. From the point of view of the Vietnamese, the importance is not the delegation under Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage, but the journalists who are accompanying him and who will play along with the Hanoi line.

This comes into focus because it is not likely that Armitage may not get to talk to Thach but Thach was willing to talk to the American journalists before the arrival of the official delegation. But the leaders in Hanoi, despite the fantastic illogic they can come up with, are downright pragmatists and will not close any doors. If what Thach said is the real thinking of Hanoi, then there was no point in the American delegation being allowed to start discussions there. They will start from the negative stance which Thach has already taken and then come with the conditions if the search for the MIA's is to be carried out. It will be a clear question of blackmail, urging the American delegation, and through that the American government, to grant some concessions highly favourable to Vietnam in order to cooperate in the search for MIA's. As we know, and as Hanoi has demonstrated again and again, the Vietnamese are experts at the bargaining table and they have all the means of twisting the American arm to the limit.

The Americans, of course, have their own leverage in that they have sent a low-level delegation incapable of making on-the-spot decisions. The Vietnamese will find it an ideal opportunity to find out how far the Americans will go in making concessions to locate the MIA's and if their stiff conditions are met, they can be quite lackadaisical about the search. But in any case this is an ideal situation for the Vietnamese leaders to find out how much is the "pound of flesh" worth.

SUPREME COMMANDER VIEWS MILITARY'S POLITICAL ROLE

BK250330 Bangkok POST in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] In a vindication of military intervention in national politics, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon asserted yesterday that the military stepped in only when a civilian government showed it was incapable of running the country and had lost the support of the people.

He also called on the military and civilians to "join hands" to bring about prosperity and development to the country.

Addressing a group of lecturers and students on "Thai Armed Forces and National Development" at the National Institute of Development Administration, General Saiyut defended the role of the military in politics saying that military intervention had taken place only when the government in charge was corrupt and unable to solve the problems.

General Saiyut noted that once the emergency had been overcome the military usually withdrew.

The supreme commander blamed past civilian governments for interfering in military affairs, especially concerning defence budgets and the annual military reshuffle which he said had led to conflicts within the armed forces. As a result, the military has automatically been drawn into the political arena, he added.

General Saiyut said he rejected the contention that military intervention in politics was a prime reason for the country's failures in the field of development despite the abundant natural and human resources Thailand has. He continued that the civic actions by the military would help the country develop successfully.

On the modernisation of the armed forces, he said development plans are being worked out in accordance with threats facing the country at the present time. The plans emphasised self-reliance.

Commenting on the communist movement, General Saiyut believed that the Communist Party of Thailand has been trying to establish links with forces outside the country on the lines of what happened in Kampuchea which resulted in the Vietnamese occupation. The armed forces have worked hard against the alliance between local and foreign communists, he said.

General Saiyut also noted that the military had greatly broadened its horizons in order to communicate better with civilians.

BRIEFS

1981 GOVERNMENT RICE SALE — In 1981 the Foreign Trade Department earned a net income of 880 million baht from its sale of 1.1 million tons of rice to foreign governments. The net income is derived after payment of 300 million baht in export duty and after exporters' payments to the rice reserve fund totaling about 1.9 billion baht. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Feb 82 BK]

RICE TO INDONESIA, MALAYSIA — According to the secretary to the commerce minister, Indonesia placed an order for 50,000 tons of 100 percent second grade rice from Thailand during the Thai commerce minister's visit to Indonesia in the first week of February. The order is for delivery this month. Indonesia and Thailand mutually agreed to cancel the contract for the 130,000 tons of rice which was made last year but has yet to be delivered by Thailand. In addition, Malaysia placed an order for additional 100,000 tons of Thai rice last week. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Feb 82 BK]

RICE SALE TO SINGAPORE — According to the deputy director general of the Foreign Trade Department, the department has agreed to sell 60,000 tons of rice to Singapore for delivery within 1 year from March. Some 5,500 tons will be delivered in March, while 15,000 tons will be delivered within the next 3 months at the price of 115 million baht. Price negotiations for future deliveries will be held quarterly. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Feb 82 BK]

VNA DENIES REPORTS OF SRV ANTI-THAI ACTIONS

OW241459 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 25 — The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG on February 24 quoted Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon as saying that "the Vietnamese units in the last few days had often crossed to or bombarded Thailand's territory". Moreover, Thai newspapers on February 20 alleged that Vietnamese aircraft had dropped "something like yellow toxic chemicals on Klong Cheng" in Thailand.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject these reports, which were obviously maliciously motivated. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has always strictly respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand.

NGUYEN CO THACH COMMENTS ON VIENTIANE MEETING

BK251310 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Feb 82

["Final part" of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's interview with an unidentified correspondent of the national radio-TV network following the recent ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries — date not given; questions and answers read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] The fifth foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries has just concluded. Could you explain the differences between these conferences, their development and the problems raised since the first conference?

[Answer] Since the beginning of 1980 — that is, over the past 2 years — we have held five conferences. At these conferences, we discussed three categories of issues. The first one is the solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries. The second one is how to struggle against Chinese expansionism so as to normalize relations with China, reestablish the good-neighborhood relations between the people of China and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. The third issue is the relations between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries.

On these three issues, at each conference we made new proposals showing our good will and desire for peace, stability and good neighborliness. However, over the past 3 years events in Southeast Asia have moved very fast and new problems have appeared. Never in the world have such problems arisen so fast. We know that since 1979 China, the United States and ASEAN countries have resorted to military, political and economic sabotage to weaken and then conquer the three Indochinese countries, but this policy has been defeated step by step.

Another factor emerging over the past 2 years is that earlier we had said the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible — a position public opinion in Western and ASEAN countries did not accept. But today, after 2 years, people have to accept this fact whether they like it or not, openly or in private, officially or unofficially. They have to accept this fact because it is the reality and because the three Indochinese countries are closely united.

The third factor is that the trend for peace, friendship and dialogue between the Southeast Asian countries has been further developed thanks to efforts made by us and other peace forces in the region. Meanwhile, China's policy of causing confrontation and tension in Southeast Asia has been exposed and resisted. The fifth ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries was convened in such a situation. I think the only difference is the situation. Our proposals were made in this situation, which is very favorable.

[Question] Could you tell us about the influence of the Vientiane conference on the situation in Southeast Asia?

[Answer] First, I would like to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia and the Chinese policy toward this region over the past 3 years. Chinese policy contains three main aspects. Firstly, China is carrying out a destructive war against the three Indochinese countries. This is the main aspect of its policy. Secondly, China continues backing the pro-China reactionary forces in the ASEAN member countries to oppose the legal governments of these countries, and the last aspect is to sow division among the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. By so doing, China hopes to cover up its moves and make people believe that the outstanding problem in Southeast Asia is the conflict between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

Chinese policy in Southeast Asia is part of the Chinese move toward regional hegemonism that is to create disorder so that China can control the region. China's strategy is to pit the United States against the Soviet Union; Pakistan against India. This strategy has gained temporary results because the ASEAN countries were caught in China's trap.

The ASEAN countries openly oppose the Indochinese countries while failing to see China as the main threat and back the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary forces to oppose the Kampuchean people. In this campaign, Thailand has proved to be the most active. This is a very dangerous precedent for the ASEAN countries because China will back the pro-China reactionary forces in these countries, especially in Thailand in the antigovernment activities. To this end, the ASEAN countries can say nothing because it's they who let China do this.

The situation in Southeast Asia in the past 2 years demonstrated the Indochinese countries' desire for peace and friendship with the ASEAN countries and China's attempt to maintain tension along the Vietnam and Laos border and along the Kampuchean-Thai border. China has rejected all peace proposals of the Indochinese countries and the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Through this, it can be clearly seen that China is the main threat and is maintaining the tension in Indochina for its interests.

I think that gradually some ASEAN countries, especially Indonesia and Malaysia, would see this fact and that the Kampuchean problem is not the problem between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries but between the Indochinese countries and China. For this reason, Indonesia said that the ASEAN countries should not interfere in the Kampuchean problem. Recently, the commander in chief of the Thai Royal Army also stated that the Thai people should not be caught in the trap of the neighbor country who attempts to set Thailand and its neighbors at loggerhead.

We hope that this trend will further develop into a peace initiative. We also believe that our proposals sooner or later will triumph because they are fair and reasonable and in conformity with the desire for peace, stability in this region.

UNHCR OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS NGUYEN CO THACH

OW241726 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 24 — Zia Rizvi, coordinator of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' programme in Southeast Asia, has paid a visit to Vietnam recently. On Feb [date indistinct] Zia Rizvi was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The UNHCR official also had an exchange of views with Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan about the implementation of the seven-point programme agreed upon on May 30, 1979, between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the UNHCR. The two sides expressed satisfaction over their cooperation in carrying out the said programme.

Mr. Zia Rizvi took note of Vietnam's good will in satisfactorily arranging legal departures of Vietnamese in the recent period and expressed his hope to see continued development of this trend. Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan reaffirmed the SRV Government's readiness always to create favourable conditions for legal departures so that the migrants might rejoin their families and settle abroad. On the other hand, he said, the government would act resolutely to prevent the illegal departures which run counter to the policy of the SRV.

The two sides agreed to continue cooperation in stepping up the legal departures of those Vietnamese who wish to migrate and settle abroad as well as the resettlement of Kampuchean refugees now temporarily residing in Vietnam in a third country of their choice.

UN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 23 FEB

OW251612 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 25 — Vietnamese UN Ambassador Ha Van Lau, meeting with newsmen in New York on Feb. 23, informed them of the content of the communique of the fifth Indochinese foreign ministerial conference held recently in Vientiane. He stressed the good will of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in seeking a peaceful solution to all problems in Southeast Asia. Ambassador Ha Van Lau affirmed that China's expansionist policy was a factor of instability in this region.

On the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea", he reaffirmed that the Vietnamese Government did not recognize it because it was a scheme aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of another country.

Answering another question, Ambassador Ha Van Lau said that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were always ready to talk with ASEAN countries to solve regional problems.

U.S. PRESS DISPUTES REAGAN REMARKS ON VIETNAM

BK260908 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Commenting on President Reagan's 18 February press conference in New York, the Washington POST and the New York TIMES of 19 February noted that most of Reagan's statement regarding the history of Vietnam was incorrect. Reagan said during this press conference that north and south Vietnam were already divided into two countries before French occupation in the late 19th century. He also said that President Ho Chi Minh rejected the general elections planned for 1956 and that President Kennedy dispatched a few divisions of U.S. Marines to South Vietnam. Those were examples.

The New York TIMES pointed out that for most of Vietnam's history, Vietnam has been a politically united country with the exception of the period when it was artificially divided by China and the French colonialists. The Washington POST noted that for some time the United States itself partitioned the north of Vietnam from the south. The paper quoted a Pentagon document which indicates that former U.S. President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles were in agreement with Ngo Dinh Diem, the puppet president in Saigon, and remained oblivious to the elections and had delayed the elections in 1956. Dulles stated in his cable that it was important to delay the elections since the elections could undoubtedly lead to the unification of Vietnam under President Ho Chi Minh. The Washington POST made it clear that it was not President Kennedy — whom Reagan referred to — but President Johnson, who on 7 February 1965 ordered 550 U.S. Marines and Hawk missiles to be dispatched into Vietnam for the first time.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER CONCLUDES VISIT

OW251616 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 25 — Regis Debray, foreign relations adviser to the French president, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on Tuesday.

During his visit to southern Vietnam he was received by Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the city's people's committee, and toured the Kampuchean refugees' camp in Song Be Province. Regis Debray left Vietnam today from Tan Son Nhut airport.

ALGERIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

OW241636 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 24 — A government economic delegation of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria arrived here today to pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam and attend a meeting of the Vietnam-Algeria Joint commission. The delegation is led by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front party; minister of public health and president of the Algerian section of the Vietnam-Algeria Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation.

The Algerian guests were welcomed on their arrival by Le Khac, alternate member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, minister of foreign trade and president of the Vietnamese section of the joint commission; Vu Van Can, minister of public health; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-foreign minister; and other senior officials. Also present was the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Algerian Embassy, (Miheni Youcef).

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW251618 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 25 — Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong this afternoon received the visiting government economic delegation of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria headed by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee of the Algeria National Liberation Front party, minister of public health and president of the Algerian section of the Vietnam-Algeria Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation.

With the chairman were Le Khac, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of foreign trade and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Algeria joint commission, Vu Van Can, minister of public health, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry. Also present was (Meheni Youcef), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Algerian Embassy.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the Algerian delegation, which is here for an official friendship visit and to attend the second meeting of the Vietnam-Algeria joint commission. Chairman Pham Van Dong spoke highly of the close relations between the Vietnamese and Algerian peoples in the interest of peace, national independence and social progress. After voicing his satisfaction at the result of the meeting of the joint commission, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his conviction that the meeting would help tighten further the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Algeria. The reception proceeded in a very warm and cordial atmosphere.

On Feb. 24 talks were held between a Vietnamese Government economic delegation headed by Le Khac and the Algerian delegation headed by Abderrazak Bouhara. The two parties reviewed bilateral cooperation and discussed measures to enhance further the economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations between the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

This evening, on behalf of their respective governments, Le Khac and Abderrazak Bouhara signed the minutes of the second meeting of the joint commission and the programme for cultural exchange between the two countries. Also yesterday, a protocol on medical cooperation between the two Ministries of Public Health was signed by Vu Van Can and Abderrazak Bouhara.

Earlier in the day the Algerian head delegate had exchanges of views with Nguyen Co Thach, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and foreign minister, and Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of its Commission for External Relations. The discussions centered around measures to strengthen the Vietnam-Algeria friendship and cooperation and other issues of common concern.

Delegation Concludes Visit

OW260735 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 26 — The Algerian Government economic delegation led by Abderazzak Bouhara left Hanoi this morning after paying an official visit to Vietnam and attending the second meeting of the Vietnam-Algeria Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical, and Cultural Cooperation. It was seen off by Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Vu Van Can, minister of public health; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Algerian Charge d'Affairs a.i. (Meheni Youcef); and others. During its stay the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house and office. It also called at health and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ha Son Binh Province.

VO NGUYEN GIAP RECEIVES BULGARIAN SCIENCE GROUP

OW241628 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 24 — Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received a delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for Science and Technical Progress led by Deputy Chairman Laza Lazarov. The Bulgarian delegation was here for the first session of the sub-commission of scientific and technical cooperation between the Vietnamese and Bulgarian Governments. Present at the reception was Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap highly valued the Bulgarian views given at the first meeting of the sub-commission on economic, scientific and technical management to help make scientific activities in Vietnam more effective. An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation for 1982-1990 was signed this afternoon between Laza Lazarov and Hoang Dinh Phu, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology. During its stay the Bulgarian delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house and office. It toured several economic and technical establishments and made a call on Ho Chi Minh City on its way out.

LE THANH NGHI RECEIVES VIENTIANE DELEGATION

OW241732 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 24 — Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State, this afternoon received the delegation of Vientiane City led by (Phau Phimphachan), chairman of its administrative committee. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; and (Siphan Malivarn), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Lao Embassy in Vietnam.

Le Thanh Nghi sincerely thanked the party, the government and the people of Laos for strongly supporting the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He expressed the wish for constant development of the friendship and special solidarity between the two parties, two governments of Vietnam and Laos and, more particularly, the fraternal ties between Hanoi and Vientiane. The vice-president wished the Lao people still greater successes in national defence and construction and in smashing the dark schemes of the Beijing expansionists, thus making active contributions to the struggle for peace and security in the region.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES CEMA OFFICIAL

OW241640 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, February 24 -- Professor Doctor I.A. Constantinov, representative of the Secretariat of the Financial and Monetary Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, paid a visit to Vietnam from February 13 to 23 at the invitation of the Ministry of Finance. While here he was warmly received by Hoang Anh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of finance. He had working sessions with the Ministry of Finance and met officials of the State Bank and Foreign Trade Ministry and the State commission for planning.

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER OF CULTURE, INFORMATION

OW250207 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Station correspondent interview with Minister of Culture and Information Nguyen Van Hieu and representatives of cultural services in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Nghia Binh Province on tasks in 1982 and activities relating to the fifth party congress -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade minister: In the past 3 days, the Ministry of Culture and information held a conference to review its tasks in 1981 and discuss the tasks for 1982. Please tell us the substance of the main tasks and the specific activities aimed at serving the forthcoming fifth party congress. What can the cultural sector do to create national cultural traits which will be different from those in the past?

[Minister] As you know, the conference held by the ministry over the past 3 days concentrated on major issues, including the building of a new type of man, a new lifestyle and a new culture and the construction of cultural installations at district and grassroots levels. The conference also reviewed the cultural activities in the areas of ethnic minority peoples and in border areas and discussed the issue of production and trade in the cultural sector. Addressing the conference, Comrade Chairman Pham Van Dong urged the sector to concentrate on the issue of forming a new type of man, a new lifestyle and a new culture, as specified in the party's resolutions. As the most typical delegates from various localities are present with me, I would like to ask some of them to talk about their tasks in 1981 and their activities in 1982 in honor of the party congress. Please, Comrade Tran Tien from the capital, Hanoi, tell us about the 1982 tasks to make our capital city worthy of its position and to greet the fifth party congress.

[Tran Tien] Here are some of my views. As cultural workers in Hanoi, our capital city, our responsibility for building a new type of man, a new lifestyle and a new culture is very important. As stressed on several occasions by Comrade party General Secretary Le Duan at the municipal party organization congresses, the capital city's people must be typically socialist, whereas the city must typify our national culture. For this reason, I think that we have a very heavy responsibility. According to our plan, to serve the fifth national party congress to be held in Hanoi, we will carry out the following three tasks. First, we will further step up the campaign to build a new lifestyle in Hanoi. As you comrades know, we are now concentrating efforts on sanitation to beautify the city and on the campaign to maintain public order and security and oppose reactionary, decadent cultural works and ridiculous manners. Our cultural sector is cooperating with other sectors in this campaign and its contribution is important. Second, we are striving to organize spring art festivals, song contests and collective song and dance parties to create art vitality and a joyful and healthy spirit which will prevail over negative phenomena. Third, we will strive to build cultural installations at grassroots and district levels in the urban and suburban areas. We pay great attention to workers, teenagers and students, whom we consider as the main raison d'etre of our services.

[Minister] Thank you, Comrade Tran Tien. Now, I invite Comrade Vu, deputy director of the Ho Chi Minh City Cultural Service, to talk about the sweeping of noxious culture and especially the building of a new culture in the city in the past year in honor of the party congress.

[Vu] Generally speaking, Ho Chi Minh City fulfilled or overfulfilled last year's plan norms concerning the masses' cultural needs. The greatest event in the past year, which attracted public attention nationwide, was the seething struggle movement against the enemy's decadent, reactionary culture, art and letters in the city. Under the direct leadership of Comrade Vo Van Kiet and the city party committee, and especially under the close guidance of our comrade minister, this movement brought fair initial results last year. We also obtained good results in many other spheres, including song, dance, music and the theatre. In fact, according to the comrade minister's report, during last Christmas and the Tet festival, the cultural and art activities in the city reached their climax and a healthy tendency prevailed in the spheres of song, dance, music, stage and entertainment as well as in dressing and manners. Social and public order also prevailed in the streets. In reality, our efforts brought some good results. We know that these results were also due to the cooperation and efforts of all party organizations, echelons, sectors and circles. However, after reviewing our tasks at the conference, we have come to realize that the don'ts still prevail over the do's. This is a big problem. Therefore, we must strive to further promote the do's in 1982 by continuing to step up the movement of healthy song, dance and music among the masses.

Meanwhile, we must build more clubs and cultural homes and publish many good books, newspapers and cultural works to serve the public. Regarding the newsprint problem, the comrade secretary of the city party committee and our comrade minister have urged us to strive to produce as many as 10,000 to 12,000 tons of newsprint in 1982. That is a very difficult problem. We have discussed ways to implement this instruction.

[Minister] Now I invite Comrade Nhon from Nghia Binh Province, which has been awarded the government's rotation banner this year, to speak on the building of material and technical bases for the activities of this locality's cultural sector, which has done a very good job.

[Nhon] Our province is very proud of being awarded the 1981 rotation banner by the Council of Ministers. This noble award is encouraging and motivating us to heighten our spirit of responsibility. We realize that in 1982 we must strive to implement the instructions given by Chairman Pham Van Dong of the Council of Ministers and by our comrade minister at the conference yesterday. I will ask the comrade leaders of the cultural service of our province to follow the example set by An Nhon, a rice-growing district and Son Ha, a district of ethnic minority peoples, which have taken the lead in building a new lifestyle. We will step up the campaign to build a pattern of civilized life, families with a new culture and socialist new men and to oppose negative aspects. We will also concentrate our efforts on building cultural clusters at district level as mentioned in the draft political report which we have studied. Professionally, our main task is to improve the quality and impact of our cultural, art, information and propaganda activities in order to serve our compatriots' cultural life in the mountainous, rural and urban areas. This new cultural life must prevail in all installations as stressed in the political report. Regarding the building of material installations for cultural activities in 1982, we have to complete the construction of a middle school of culture and arts in our province and build an exhibition area with a theatrical stage and fair in the open air.

[Minister] Finally, I would like to add that, apart from the tasks set forth for the cultural sector in various localities, we must strive to produce great and good cultural and art works and literary masterpieces to serve our people's present needs, in accordance with the instructions of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES ENERGY CONSERVATION

BK251428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Nhan Dan 25 February editorial: "Conserve Energy"]

[Text] With less supplies and fuel than in previous years, the electricity sector this year is still meeting the demands of all sectors of the national economy for more electrical power to develop production. The imbalance between demand and supply is posing a big difficulty to many enterprises and worksites. To overcome this, both the suppliers and the users must strive their utmost to step up production and practice conservation for the common benefit of the national economy.

In the various units of the electricity sector, serious waste often occurs in the delivery and reception of coal and oil and in the use of fuel based on set norms. Instead of decreasing, the consumption rate of coal and oil for the production of 1 kilowatt of electricity is now going up. If strict control is enforced in the delivery and reception of fuel and if efforts are made to repair equipment satisfactorily and to operate generators in accordance with specifications through just administration of rewards and penalties, all the power plants in the north can annually save at least more than 100,000 tons of coal -- enough for a powerplant with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts to operate for transmission generally amounts to 20 percent of the output. Stolen electricity alone is equal to the output produced by the Thai Nguyen powerplant at full capacity for a year. To achieve savings in this regard, it is necessary to install additional equipment as necessary and more satisfactorily organize the supply network and transmission control.

Conservation is meant not only to reduce the consumption of fuel but also to increase the output of electricity for creating more wealth for society. The movement for conservation in the electricity sector must be carefully organized in the interests of the country and the people, including its own interests. Cadres and workers of the electricity sectors must uphold the spirit of collective mastery, work creatively and save every ounce of fuel and every kilowatt of electricity.

The saving measures employed by the electricity sector in production will become more effective if they are closely combined with measures for thrifty consumption developed by all production and construction establishments as well as by the people in their everyday life in areas where electricity is available.

In industrial production the consumption of electricity often exceeds the norms set for product units. For instance, the excessive percentages are 5 percent in cement production and 3 percent in the textile industry. In agriculture, electricity is still seriously wasted on unnecessary activities. Some provinces in the Bac Bo Delta, although requiring only 15 million kilowatt-hours of electricity for production, have consumed 20 million. The rural areas surrounding Hanoi often consume an amount of electricity that more than double the set amount of 2.6 million kilowatt-hours for cultivation work on over 16,000 hectares of lands.

In many city blocks the consumption of electricity is loosely controlled. Many collective housing quarters are still using electricity at the average rate of 170 to 200 or even 300 kilowatt-hours per family. A number of families have also used electricity for production or business activities without permission.

In controlling the supply of electricity, it is necessary to coordinate the activities of various sectors and echelons in enforcing administrative, economic and educational measures to prohibit the illegal use of electricity and ensure that electricity is used for the proper purposes by the right parties.

Comprehensive measures designed to conserve energy must be carried out along with reorganizing production establishments, improving management and rounding up sources of energy in order to ensure the fulfillment of the state production plan. Conservation means not only to enforce supply cutbacks but also to create conditions for production establishments — even though they are provided with a smaller power supply — to operate more satisfactorily. All saving measures must be enforced with due consideration given to the results of production and business. This is also the aim of the electricity production and distribution sector in its efforts to readjust its organization and improve management.

Along with the efforts taken by the electricity sector, all industrial and handicraft production establishments have the responsibility to reduce the rate of power consumption by rearranging their production lines and equipment and clearly establishing a system for power consumption. Energy is the direct source of life for the economy and for national development. Conserving energy is meant to enrich the wealth of society. Producers, suppliers and consumers are all obliged to practice thrift.

NHAN DAN STRESSES TASK OF MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK231307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 19 February editorial: "Market Management Is Always an Important Task"]

[Text] Market organization and management is an important task which encourages production, ensures that all sources of goods are controlled by the state and stabilizes prices and the people's livelihood. Therefore, it is always necessary to perform this task carefully. In doing this, we must combine the three measures — economic, educational and administrative — and rely on the strength of the system of proletarian dictatorship and the people's right to collective mastery.

To improve and expand the scope of socialist trade so as to develop its initial effectiveness in support of production and the people's livelihood, and to master the market in order to advance toward controlling a major part of the wholesale and retail market, it is necessary for the state-operated trade sector and the marketing cooperatives to strengthen their forces and make their organizations firm and strong. The effort to achieve unified and coordinated operation of various trade and business organizations contributes to ensuring market order and diversifying and rationally regulating the distribution and circulation of goods on a national scale. Meanwhile, we must resolutely overcome such phenomena as localism and individualism, which could upset the market, cause competition for profits and violate the price control policies.

Small merchants continue to play an active role in the organized market, as they help to prevent the former bourgeois traders from resuming operations under the guise of petty traders. Small traders, including those engaged in legitimate services and businesses, who use their own labor in procuring goods to satisfy the people's diversified daily needs can supplement and support the socialist trade in areas where it has not yet been able to reach.

It is noteworthy that at a time when there are still many difficulties in production and there are still not enough goods, the number of merchants has surpassed the required level. In view of this, it is necessary to provide guidance and assistance to the small merchants so that they can rearrange their operational system. They can be formed into teams and branches for joint business operations and services or can serve as dealers for the state-operated trade sector.

It is necessary for all markets and stores in various cities, industrial complexes and municipalities to put their management in order and on the right track.

Meanwhile, all state organs are dutybound to control, inspect and supervise all households engaged in business, industrial and trade activities in both collective and individual sectors. This is to ensure that their business is being conducted as registered, that it involved only goods authorized by the state and that their taxes are paid as required.

It is necessary to overcome all negative manifestations in the unorganized market and punish all activities disrupting the market, such as speculation, smuggling and circulation of stolen or illegally imported goods. Meanwhile, all state organs are responsible for the protection of state property, equipment, materials and goods against thieves who are trying to sabotage the economy. Market management is always an important task for our socialist state and society.

DECISION ISSUED ON MILITARY ACADEMIES, SCHOOLS

BK260627 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Council of Ministers 16 February decision on the system of military academies, colleges and advanced schools]

[Text] Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Independence, Freedom and Happiness; Hanoi, 16 February 1982

Council of Ministers decision on the system of military academies, colleges and advanced schools:

By virtue of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat's decision No 29/QDTU of 3 October 1978 on the organization of the system of military and technical vocational schools in the VPA; following the Council of Ministers' decision No 86/QP of 5 March 1979 on integrating VPA schools into the system of state vocational schools; and upon the recommendation of the Ministry of National Defense; the Council of Ministers decides the following:

Article 1. The system of military academies, colleges and advanced schools are responsible for training and improving VPA officers. They include:

A. Military academies:

1. Higher-level military academy [hocj vieenj quaan suwj caaps cao] is responsible for training command and staff officers at the strategy- and battle-planning levels [caaps chieens luwowcj vaf chieens dichj].

2. Ground forces academy [hocj vieenj lucj quaan] is responsible for training command and staff officers at the battle-planning and tactics-devising levels [caaps chieens dichj chieens thuaatj].

3. Politico-military academy [hoch vieen chinhs trij quaan suwj] is responsible for training political officers with political and military knowledge at the battle-planning and tactics-devising levels.

4. Rear services academy [hocj vieenj hasuj caanf] is responsible for training rear services command and staff officers at the battle-planning and tactics-devising levels.

5. Military technical academy [hocj vieen kyr thuaatj quaan suwj] is resonsible for training technicial officers who will graduate as engineers and who will possess knowledge of military battles and tactics. It is also responsible for training assistants to officers in charge of equipment from the regimental level upward and for postgraduate training of these technical officers.

6. Military medical academy [hocj viemj quaan y] is responsible for training military medical officers who will graduate as military physicians and will possess knowledge of military battles and tactics. It is also responsible for training physicians serving as chiefs of military medical organs from the regimental level upward and for postgraduate training of military physicians.

B. Military colleges and advanced schools:

A) Military foreign languates college is responsible for training officers who will, upon graduation, hold a college degree in foreign languages and possess knowledge of military battles and tactics.

B) Military advanced schools include officers schools having the responsibility for training officers who, upon graduation, will have intermediary military educational background and will possess an educational level equivalent to the technical college level trained for each specialized branch. These officers schools are:

1. Ground Forces Officers School No 1.
2. Ground Forces Officers School No 2.
3. Ground Forces Officers School No 3.
4. Artillery Officers School.
5. Air Defense Artillery Officers School.
6. Sapper Officers Schools.
7. Border Defense Officers School.
8. Antichemical [phongf hoas] Officers School.
9. Rear Services Officers School.
10. Financial Officers School.
11. Technical Officers School.
12. Arms and Ammunitiion Officers School.
13. Map Officers School.
14. Politicomilitary Officers School.
15. Air Force Technical Command Officers School.
16. Naval Force Technical Command Officers School.
17. Missile and Radar Technical Command Officers School.
18. Tank Technical Command Officers School.
19. Signals Technical Command Officers School.
20. Engineer Technical Command Officers School.
21. Automobile Technical Command Officers School.

Article 2. The objectives, specialized branches and training and improvement programs and requirements of military academies, colleges and advanced schools shall be decided by the Ministry of Natonal Defense.

Article 3. Military adacemies, colleges and advanced schools are part of the system of academies and colleges of the state and are, therefore, entiteld tothe provisions of the policies and systems applied to academies, colleges and advanced schools throughout the country.

Article 4. This decision takes effect as of the day it is signed. The ministers of natonal defense and higher and voccational education and heads of other related ministries and sectors are responsible for carrying out this decision.

For the Council of Ministers,

Signed on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers: Vice Chairman To Huu.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK251228 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The paper NHAN DAN today reports that the Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference in Hue City, Binh Tri Thien Province, to review its 1981 activities, discuss its 1982 guidelines and tasks and review the results obtained after 1 year of implementing the VCP Central Committee Secretariat's directive No 100 on the improvement of contractual work in agriculture.

In 1981, led by the VCP Central Committee and the government, and thanks to the great efforts of peasants and various sectors related to agriculture, the agriculture production front scored relatively comprehensive successes. Against this background, the Ministry of Agriculture discussed in this conference the past achievements, shortcomings and many problems to be solved on the path of advance.

Generally speaking, last year grain production exceeded the planned target and there was a fairly high increase in animal husbandry and industrial cropping. The practice of the end-product contract system with groups of laborers and individual laborers in compliance with directive No 100 has created an impetus and a vigorous emulation movement in the rural areas to boost production, strengthen and perfect socialist production relations in agriculture, ensure the harmonious combination of the three interests and make it possible for more new factors to arise, thus creating a new upward trend for the rural areas.

A number of localities, however, have failed to cultivate the entire planned rice areas and have not enthusiastically complied with the policy to provide guidance for high-yield rice areas. Production activities in certain areas have not yet been stabilized due to failure to overcome waterlogging and drought and also due to the absence of an appropriate system of cultivation and crop allocation needed to expand the two-crop-a-year rice areas in the south. Seed-related work, though showing some progress, is still weak in various aspects. The quality of seeds is still poor. Some localities have given out contracts for products without any experience on seed-related work. The allocation of contracts is still being performed in a haphazard manner. The extent to which quotas have been contracted out to the people is not appropriate. The supply of such essential materials as tractors, gasoline, oil, fertilizer and insecticide has not been sufficient and quick enough. These shortcomings have limited the results of rice production which, otherwise, should have been higher.

The conference was concerned about a decline in the production of subsidiary food crops with the acreage reportedly falling behind the planned target and representing a decrease as compared with 1980. Although the output of many kinds of subsidiary food crops has increased slightly, it is still considered low. The annual figure of subsidiary food crop yeilds in terms of paddy was 500,000 tons short of the planned target and 220,000 tons less than last year. There were also certain localities -- such as Quang Ninh, Ha Bac and Thai Binh -- however, which overfulfilled the planned target for subsidiary food crop production.

The reasons for the decline in the subsidiary food crop production are that the important position of subsidiary food crops in tackling the grain problem has not been fully realized; guidance in subsidiary food crop production is not yet tight enough; necessary material and technical investments have not yet been appropriately made; and cadres and people in many areas still have a tendency to treat subsidiary food crop production lightly. The processing, transportation and consumption of subsidiary food crop products in areas where there are plenty of subsidiary food crops have not yet been tackled satisfactorily, thus constituting a great obstacle to efforts to step up production.

The results of last year's agriculture production were attributed partly to favorable weather conditions. The most important important reason for this, however, was the effectiveness of a number of production promoting policies. The product-contract mode adopted by agriculture cooperatives especially created a strong impetus and helped promote great efforts among the people. Various echelons and sectors developed their strong points, overcame difficulties and created a drastic change at the grassroots level.

The conference was fully informed of the basic concepts of agricultural development for the coming years which consist of concentrating the greatest efforts on solving at all costs the grain and food problems and meeting the food requirements of the entire society.

Intensive cultivation is the most important strategic goal to be attained in grain production and in agricultural production as a whole. A great deal of attention must also be given, however, to carrying out multicropping and land reclamation. It is necessary to strive to increase quickly the volumes of farm produce for export and raw materials for use by the industrial sector as this is a strategic objective of agriculture. We must concentrate on satisfactorily exploiting the export potentials of various short-term crops while striving to exploit the products of perennial trees and of animal husbandry. We must properly combine the three economic elements -- in state-run, cooperativized and family-operated -- on the basis of constantly strengthening the collective and state-owned economic sectors. We must step up the scientific and technological revolution and build material and technical bases of agriculture. In the years ahead, we must give priority to making capital investments in the building of various water conservation projects and various establishments specialized in cross-breeding crop seeds, in processing fertilizer, in protecting vegetation, in doing veterinary work and in repairing machine tools and engines used in agriculture. We must reorganize production, improve the organizational management of agriculture, properly use all economic levers, and develop the role of districts in agricultural development. We must vigorously undertake the redistribution of manpower on a national scale and must create more services and mobs and expand cultivated areas.

As for 1982 agricultural plans, the conference stressed the need to expand cultivated areas, carry out multicropping, strive to plant rice on the whole planned acreage, concentrate on providing guidance for key areas, and build and provide good guidance for high-yield rice growing areas. Simultaneously, steps must be taken to help those areas having difficulties in production so they can carry out intensive cultivation on the entire acreage to obtain high yields, satisfactorily organize the supply of technical materials, satisfactorily implement all production promoting policies and perfect the contract system in various cooperatives and the piecework and incentive pay system in various state-run establishments.

Further Details

BK220628 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference in Hue City in Binh Tri Thien province to review its work in 1981 and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1982. The conferees also reviewed the 1-year implementation of VCP Central Committee Directive No 100 concerning the improvements of contract work in agriculture.

The outstanding feature in grain production in 1981 was the high production of paddy. The entire country planted 5.63 million hectares, achieving 97 percent of plan norms. The cultivated area was the largest ever recorded, representing an increase of 120,850 hectares over 1980. The average output of 22.34 quintals per hectare was the highest so far, recording an increase of 1.24 quintals per hectare over 1980 and overfulfilling plan norms by 1.3 percent. The northern provinces achieved 22.8 quintals per hectare. Sixteen provinces are cities achieved an annual paddy output higher than the general average output, and 16 provinces achieved as many as 20 quintals per hectare. In 1981 the total paddy output was 12.57 million tons, in increase of 960,000 tons over 1980.

In 1982 the agriculture sector in the entire country is expected to attain the goals set by the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers. The entire country must ensure the production of 16.5 million tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, including 13.5 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary crops converted to paddy equivalent. This means that there must be an increase of 1.4 million tons over 1981.

In order to ensure the attainment of these norms, in 1982 the agricultural sectors must satisfactorily carry out such basic tasks as expanding the cultivated area, increasing the yearly number of crops, transplanting the entire planned area, closely directing the cultivation in key areas and building and providing guidance for areas that can yield high paddy output. The agricultural sector must also adopt effective measures to help areas that have experienced difficulties in production.

It must accelerate intensive cultivation and the increase in paddy output in order to achieve a high, stabilized output. It must promptly provide materials and equipment for production carry out incentive policies satisfactorily and widely apply, improve and perfect the product-based contract system in agricultural cooperatives.

TROOPS URGED TO PARTICIPATE IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK251519 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 24 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Actively Produce Grain and Foodstuffs" — date not given]

[Text] The year of 1982 holds a special position in the economic and political domains. It is the first year in which the resolutions to be adopted by the Fifth VCP Congress will be implemented. The 1982 economic guidelines and tasks for the present situation in our country are clearly specified: We must concentrate on developing agricultural production to meet the food demands of the entire society and on this basis promote the development of other sectors.

Consequently, with regard to our army, along with implementing the tasks of maintaining combat readiness and fighting well, and depending on our conditions, we must actively participate in building the economy, especially in producing grain and foodstuffs, and must contribute to resolving the food problem in our country and improving the living conditions of troops. Cadres and combatants in each unit should be made to realize clearly the important position of grain and foodstuffs in our country at the present time. This should be considered a barrier to cross over in order to create the foundations for building and defending the socialist fatherland. At the same time, we should make all people see that our troops are fully capable of fulfilling well the task of developing grain and other foodstuffs production. In this connection, we should realize our responsibility and be determined to seek all measures to accelerate the production of grain and foodstuffs, no matter where we are stationed.

The task of producing grain and foodstuffs must be materialized into struggle objectives for our troops. Each unit should concentrate on the nature of its duties to maintain combat readiness, fight and work and on the conditions of terrain, climate and weather in its station area to select the suitable guidelines for developing crop cultivation and animal raising as well as to determine the appropriate production forms and scales.

It seems that nearly all units can carry out production in the vicinity of their stations by cultivating crops and raising animals in order to improve their diet. Larger units can organize production locally in small areas of crop cultivation and animal raising.

Military regions, army corps and armed services can organize medium-scale economic zones. They may combine crop cultivation closely with animal raising and contribute to redistributing the labor forces. On the basis of well-established programs and plans, we should have a division of labor and establish specific targets and norms for the production of grain and foodstuffs so that all units, cadres and combatants can struggle to attain them.

After establishing production targets, we should immediately formulate plans for consumption. With respect to green vegetables -- indispensable food items in troops' diet -- which can be grown year round, we should have plans to arrange and spread the crop cultivation so ensure a regular vegetable supply source. In order to create conditions for troops to participate actively in the production of grain and foodstuffs, specialized agencies must regularly watch production and provide technical cultivation guidance for each crop season and each type of crop.

At the same time, they must buy and provide seeds and other materials necessary for production. All units, cadres and combatants must be aware of the necessity of using all types of land, all sources of fertilizer and other available means to develop production. They must develop a sense of austere thrift in production as well as in the consumption of grain and foodstuffs. They must resolutely eliminate the habits of pursuing short-term production achievements and failing scrupulously to implement the economic and financial policies and systems and to calculate properly the economic results by carrying out production at any costs and by indiscriminately reclaiming virgin land which only leads to wasting the output of machinery and vehicles and gasoline, and so forth and destroying forests and land.

Resolving the food problem is an urgent demand of the present task of building and defending our socialist fatherland. Together with all the party and people, let our troops develop the traditions of a good combat and production force by overcoming difficulties and actively participating in economic construction -- primarily the production of grain and foodstuffs -- in order to meritoriously contribute to resolving the food problem for the entire society and gradually improving their own living conditions.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTENDS HEALTH CONFERENCE

BK250725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[From the review of Hanoi press for 24 February]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Health recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review the work of the traditional medicine sector -- growing and using Oriental medicinal plants to cure diseases in provinces and cities.

Speaking at the conference, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, commended the achievements of traditional physicians and health cadres, who have greatly contributed to the protection of the people's health. After recalling the country's Oriental medical traditions symbolized by such famous traditional physicians in the old days as Tue Tinh and Hai Thuong Lan Ong, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh urged the health sector to pay special attention to the task of promoting traditional medicine.

VCTU EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK250916 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] Executive Committee held a conference from 20 to 24 February to review trade union work in 1981 and discuss new guidelines and tasks for 1982. The VCTU Executive Committee set forth central tasks for trade unions at all levels for 1982 and subsequent years and organized an emulation movement for productive labor and practice of thrift among workers and civil servants in a bid to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan as a lever for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year 1981-85 state plan, which will be set forth by the party congress. Trade unions are to join hands actively with the state to continue to improve the economic management system, to carry out new policies and measures concerning the development of the economy -- including the distribution and circulation task -- to accelerate profit-and-loss accounting, to put production onto the right track and to stabilize and improve gradually the life of workers, civil servants and people.

HOANG BICH SON ADDRESSES NEW DELHI CONFERENCE

BK250842 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] On the morning of 23 February Comrade Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister and head of the SRV delegation, spoke at the current New Delhi consultative conference, which is being attended by representatives of 44 developing countries. After thanking the Indian Government for its thoroughness in organizing these important consultations, Comrade Hoang Bich Son said:

Prime Minister Gandhi's initiative in holding the New Delhi consultative conference on North-South problems and cooperation is very timely and of great significance. The developing countries' current economic situation is continuing to deteriorate. Many vitally important and pressing problems — such as the problems of food, energy, balance of trade and capital for development — must be resolved.

Obviously the main cause of this state of affairs is that imperialism still maintains unequal economic relations while stepping up the arms race, thereby making the international situation even more tense and serious and threatening the independence and security of many nations. A number of Western countries — especially the United States — have not only driven the North-South dialogue into a deadlock but has also tried to shift the economic recession in their homelands to the developing nations by practicing protectionism, implementing tariff barriers and unilaterally cutting aid. The U.S. Government has even pursued the gross policy of linking economic aid with the voting attitude of developing countries at the United Nations and applying an economic blockade against a number of developing countries.

The pressing demand of developing countries is a struggle for economic development and construction, for the reform of international economic relations on the basis of fairness and equality and for the establishment of a new international economic order. By uniting our actions and strengthening our cooperation, we will certainly be able to achieve victory in this difficult and protracted struggle.

VNA Account

OW250745 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 25 — Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs, head of the Vietnamese delegation, on February 23 made an address at the New Delhi conference of 44 developing countries. The Vietnamese vice minister said that the worsening economic situation of the developing countries stems mainly from the imperialist countries' policy of maintaining the present unequal economic relations and stepping up the arms race, which has further strained the world situation.

Vice Minister Hoang Bich Son said he agreed that in the package negotiation, efforts should be concentrated on the development of food and energy, equitable trade and the provision of larger funds for the development programs in the developing countries.

He stressed that the Vietnamese Government attaches great importance to economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia because, he said, this is a sound basis for peaceful co-existence, peace, stability and prosperity in the region. He noted that a vivid expression of that cooperation is the relation between India and Vietnam, which has not ceased to develop in all fields.

The Vietnamese vice minister referred to the recent visit to Vietnam by P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affiars of the Republic of India, saying that it has helped broaden and increase the cooperation between the two countries on the basis of long-term plans.

AUSTRALIA

OFFICIALS VIEW PALESTINIAN ISSUE, SINAI FORCE

Fraser on Palestinian Issue

BK210903 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Fraser says a solution to the Palestinian issue is clearly central to the future stability and peace of the Middle East. Mr Fraser said the participation of Australian troops in the Sinai peace-keeping force was separate to the issue of Palestinian rights, but the troops' presence should have the maximum positive influence in continuing and broadening the peace process in the Middle East.

The prime minister said Australia's contribution of 120 men to the peace-keeping force meant the association of this country with the new chapter ending a whole era of tragedy in the Middle East.

AFP Reports Muldoon on Forces

BK221241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1108 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Wellington, 22 Feb (AFP) -- A New Zealand contingent of 40 air force and army personnel is to join the Middle East Sinai observer force, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has announced. Mr Muldoon said that 2 airforce flying crews using hired U.S. helicopters would form the basis of the New Zealand contribution.

As well as the armed air crew, two maintenance crews and support staff would be included in the unit. Headquarters staff, four army officers and four military police would make up the rest of the group, he said.

An air force officer with 25 years' service, Wing Commander Noel Rodger of Wellington, is to command the unit.

A long-serving air force pilot, Wing Commander Roger has been involved in planning for the Middle East observer force for several months, the prime minister said. The New Zealand contingent will leave next month to link up with a larger Australian group to be based in the Sinai.

OFFICIALS VIEW EFFECTS OF REAGAN'S ECONOMIC PLAN

BK260931 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The spokesman for the Australian sugar industry says there is no cause for alarm in the decision by President Reagan to import an extra 100,000 tons of sugar duty-free from the Caribbean. The secretary of the Australian Sugar Producers Association, Mr (Dillman), says the move will place some restriction on Australia's bargaining power, but will by no means seriously harm the industry. A spokesman for the trade and resources minister, Mr Anthony, said the government was examining the likely effects of the decision on the Australian sugar industry. The duty-free import is a part of President Reagan's new economic plan to bolster the Caribbean and Central America.

FURTHER $3 MILLION AID GRANTED TO KAMPUCHEA

BK110942 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Australia has committed more than $3 million in further aid for Kampuchea. Rice valued at more than $1 million will be distributed to holding camps inside Kampuchea and a cash grant of nearly $2 million will buy rice and other relief for Kampuchean refugees in the Thai-Kampuchean border area. The latest gift brings to almost $21 million the value of Australian relief to Kampuchea since 1979.

MINISTERS LAUD SEA TREATY SIGNED WITH MALAYSIA

BK260835 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0755 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 26 Feb (ANTARA) — Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Malaysian counterpart Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie Thursday [25 February] morning signed here a treaty, whereby Malaysia recognizes the legal regime of Indonesia as an archipelagic state. Indonesia in return recognizes the traditional and other valid rights of Malaysia with respect to certain parts of Indonesian waters and airspace between west and east Malaysia.

Mokhtar referred to the treaty as the culmination of friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries, and the crowning of time-consuming series efforts. It was also a product of the mutual understanding and trust as well as good will the two sides had shown during negotiations which lasted over 1 year, he said.

In signing the treaty, the two countries not only acted on the line of the memorandum of understanding reached in July 1976 but also translated into effect one part of the draft Law of the Sea prepared by the Law of the Sea Conference even before the convention itself had been adopted, Mokhtar noted.

This shows that the convention, if carried out in complete sincerity and effectively, will serve as a guarantee for the maintenance of international peace and security and at the same time lay the basis for the welfare of nations.

Mokhtar pointed to the signing of the treaty not only as the successful end to strenous efforts on both sides for the drawing up of a unique and multifaceted document, but even more as the start of a new period in relations between Indonesia and Malaysia. Mokhtar hoped that after its ratification and coming into force the treaty would form the legal framework for stepped up cooperation between the two countries in safeguarding the territorial integrity of the two countries, in protecting their air and sea links as well as telecommunication facilities, their fisheries and their sea environment, and facilitate their search and rescue operations as well as marine research.

Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie in his address said the treaty reflected the joint desire of the two countries to always cooperate closely in facing any common problem. He said the Malacca Strait and the South China Sea cannot separate the two countries, but on the other hand form a communication link between Indonesia and Malaysia, which have the same ideals and aspirations. "Nothing whatever should be allowed to separate us," Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said.

He referred to the treaty as the most comprehensive ever signed by Malaysia with Indonesia covering a variety of common defence, including the holding of military exercises either separately or jointly, on the sea and the air.

The world should be made to realize that Indonesia and Malaysia are bound by close ties, so that no one whomsoever will have the desire to disrupt the situation. It is like being pinched in the right leg, and feeling the pain in the left leg too, he added. The foreign minister also noted that, in connection with the Law of the Sea, big countries should realize that to small island countries, in particular, the seabed constitutes something very important.

The Malaysian foreign minister further in his speech said he felt his throat being clogged when pronouncing the name "South China Sea," which he said was coined by the then all powerful colonialists. He called on ASEAN countries to think of a new suitable name acceptable to the world. ASEAN, he said, has fought for that sea to become part of a zone of peace and neutrality so that it could be called a sea of peace and neutrality under the acronym "ZOPAN."

Jakarta Commentary

BK251547 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Indonesia-Malaysia Archipelagic Treaty"]

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have signed a treaty on Malaysian recognition of the archipelagic concept of the Republic of Indonesia. On the other hand, Indonesia recognizes Malaysia's traditional rights and its legal rights at certain parts of the Indonesian waters and airspace between west and east Malaysia.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie signed the treaty for their respective governments in Jakarta on Thursday, 25 February 1982. Following the ratification and promulgation of the treaty by the two countries, it will serve as a legal foundation and framework for further strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in various vital matters, particularly in safeguarding their territorial entity and integrity and in maintaining their respective national resilience.

The successful signing of the treaty was the outcome of negotiations which lasted for quite a long time following the memorandum of understanding of July 1976 on the archipelagic concept and the recognition of Malaysian traditional rights. This was possible thanks to the mutual understanding and trust and the good intention of the two countries regarding their respective legal rights and interests in this region. The treaty also laid a stronger foundation for the realization of the ASEAN spirit to guarantee peace not only in this region but also in its surroundings and the world.

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in his speech, stated that under this treaty the Malacca Strait and the South China Sea are not dividers but links between the two nations of the same race who entertain identical aspirations and goals. He summed up that Indonesia and Malaysia have been united and there is no force which can separate them. Judging from the Malaysian foreign minister's speech, the recognition of the Indonesian archipelagic concept as a political, sociocultural, economic, defense and security entity has become stronger.

For Indonesia, the signing of the treaty on the archipelagic concept is a very significant event because it took place at a time when the Third International Sea Law Conference is to be resumed from March to April. With this treaty the Indonesian struggle for the archipelagic concept in the Sea Law Conference will be stronger. But this does not mean that we desire international recognition because the realization of the archipelagic concept as its national political doctrine to safeguard the continuity of the Republic of Indonesia must be carried on with or without the Sea Law Conference.

With the signing of the treaty on the archipelagic concept between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is hoped that similar treaties will be concluded with other ASEAN countries such as Singapore and the Philippines which have maritime boundaries with Indonesia.

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SUZUKI PLEDGES EFFORTS TO EASE TRADE FRICTION

OW280540 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 28 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has pledged to take additional measures to ease trade friction with the United States in cooperation with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Suzuki made the pledge Saturday night after being briefed by the head of an LDP mession on its talks last week with U.S. leaders, including President Ronald Reagan.

The mission, led by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the LDP Special Committee on International Economic Relations, returned to Tokyo Saturday. Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, immediately called on Suzuki to report the outcome of his talks with U.S. leaders.

Esaki told Suzuki that the U.S. attitude toward Japan on the trade issue was stern and urged him to act promptly to cope with growing U.S. congressional moves for "reciprocity" legislation primarily aimed at Japan. Such moves were sparked last month when the Department of Commerce announced that the United States suffered a deficit of $18 billion in trade with Japan last year.

Esaki said the Americans were increasingly irritated by the massive trade deficit and hoped that Japan would take comprehensive steps to open its market even wider to foreign products. "Fundamentally behind the friction (with the United States) are the differences of languages, customs and traditions," he said.

Esaki urged the prime minister to launch more active public relations campaign in the United States to further promote mutual understanding between the two nations. He also urged Suzuki to take similar steps toward the European Community (EC), also plagued with trade deficits with Japan.

Japanese officials, briefing reporters on the Suzuki-Esaki meeting, said the prime minister showed understanding toward the U.S. position on the trade issue. Suzuki said the government and the ruling party will take concerted actions to ease trade friction both with the United States and the EC, the officials said.

Esaki said the United States especially wants Japan to open its market wider to tobacco, oranges, high technology items and soda ash. He said the U.S. Government also wants the liberalization of the service sector. Like banking and insurance. But he said the matter should rather be discussed at the forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

ABE DISCUSSES BLOCKING U.S. RECIPROCITY BILLS

OW271215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Japan will call on the EC and Canada to cooperate in blocking "reciprocity" legislation now under consideration in the U.S. Congress, Minister for International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe said Saturday. Abe told a lower House Budget Committee session that the bills could possibly pass if left to chance.

ENVOY TO U.S. RETURNS FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

OW270855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara returned home Saturday for a combination of private business reasons and talks with government leaders. The envoy is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday to brief him on the present U.S. stance toward Japan over bilateral trade friction. He will also confer with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe and Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

MIYAZAWA DECLINES TO REBUT BALDRIGE STATEMENT

OW270333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's chief spokesman, insisting that arguments do not solve trade problems, said Saturday he would make no rebuttal of an earlier statement by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

The rift between Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and Baldrige took a new twist Friday when the U.S. official denied Miyazawa's charge that the U.S. does not fully understand GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Miyazawa told reporters: "If I speak up again, the statement will further complicate the issue and will not help solve the trade problem."

TALKS WITH PRC CONCLUDED ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Railway Cooperation Talks

OW260745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 26 (KYODO) -- China has asked Japan for technical cooperation in electrifying Chinese railway lines in three-day working-level consultations on railway cooperation ended here Thursday, a Japanese official said Friday. Hideaki Mukaiyama, a senior official of the Transport Ministry, said China requested Japanese technical cooperation in electrification of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao line, under construction with Japan's yen loan, and the Datong-Beijing line to transport coal from Shanxi Province to Qinhuangdao via Beijing.

China plans to double-track and electrify the Datong-Beijing line by 1984 to export 10 million tons of coal to Japan in 1985 as agreed between the two countries and to electrify the Beijing-Qinhuangdao line by 1986.

China also asked for Japanese cooperation in earthquake-resisting technology in the construction of a railway line linking Yanzhou and Shijiusuo, both in Shandong Province. It also wishes to send senior Chinese railway officials to the Japanese National Railways (JNR) to study Japanese technology. Japan replied it would decide on details of the cooperation at annual consultations in March.

Talks on Investment Protection

OW270857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- A four-day Sino-Japanese working-level meeting on the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on investment protection closed Saturday after it was agreed to hold the next meeting in Tokyo. The two sides were reported to have exchanged views on draft agreements worked out by each government based on agreements reached at a preliminary meeting last May.

Civil Aviation Talks

OW2[illegible]227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Civil air talks between Japan and China ended here Saturday with an agreement to increase weekly commercial flights between the two countries by 40 percent. However, the two nations put off until the nextmeeting the question of beyond-flight rights and cutting flight time by flying over the Korean Peninsula. Officials of both countries had been meeting since last Wednesday. No date for the next session was announced.

During the just concluded talks, both sides agreed to increase the number of seats offered to passengers by 40 percent.

Starting April 1, Japan Air Lines will reduce its DC-8 flights from six to five a week while increasing DC-10 flights from the present two to five. This will raise JAL's passenger seats from 1,734 to 2,455 a week. The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) will increase its weekly flights from 10 to 15-17.

The issue had been under discussion for the past two years as a result of a steady increase in passengers. Some 282,000 people flew between the two countries during the April-December period last year, up 19 percent over the same period in 1980.

FIVE FIRMS TO DEFRAY LOANS ON IRAN OIL COMPLEX

OW280807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 28 (KYODO) -- Five Mitsui Group firms have decided to defray yen 5.1 billion (dollar 22 million) to pay back bank loans which became due Saturday for the Japanese partner in a giant Iran-Japan petrochemical venture, Mitsui sources said Sunday. The five companies will take the action as the Iranian partner in the venture has refused to pay the loans at the third round of negotiations between the two parties which ended in Tehran Saturday.

The sources said the five Japanese firms, including Mitsui and Co. and Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Inc., will defray the loans Monday.

Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), the Japanese partner, has borrowed yen 125 billion (dollar 543 million) from the Export-Import Bank of Japan and 20 commercial Japanese banks. The Tokyo-based ICDC loaned the money to its Iranian partner, Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co., for financing construction of the petrochemical plant in Bandar Khomeyni in southern Iran. But construction of the dollar 3.6 billion plant, about 85 percent complete, has long been suspended due to the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

The governmental Eximbank has rejected a Mitsui request for one-year postponement of loan repayment, because there was no clear prospect for resuming work on the plant.

WORKERS' RALLY IN TOKYO 28 FEB DEMANDS TAX CUTS

OW280643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 28 (KYODO) -- About 200,000 workers gathered in a rally here Sunday demanding tax cuts totaling yen 1 trillion (about dollar 4.3 billion) in fiscal 1982 beginning in April. The mass rally, at the Yoyogi park in central Tokyo, was organized by four major labor federations, including the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

The rally was called amid outcries of salaried men that their disposable income has been decreasing under a five-year freeze on maximum nontaxable incomes, dwindling personal expenditures. This is the first joint mass labor rally since 1974 when a huge anti-inflation gathering was held in Tokyo, sponsors said.

The heads of all opposition parties attended Sunday's Tokyo rally and demanded that the government comply with their demand for the tax reduction in the next fiscal year. The government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki so far has rejected the demand, saying there are no financial resources to do it.

Sohyo leader Motofumi Makieda accused the government of drastically increasing defense budget in fiscal 1982 while allowing education, social welfare and other outlays to increase only slightly. "We must gather all forces of the people to realize the yen 1 trillion tax cut. We must fight by strengthening cooperation among the opposition parties," Makieda said.

Similar rallies were also held in 16 prefectures under the sponsorship of the four labor federations.

KCNA: U.S. ADDS MORE TROOPS FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK280408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- The "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command," the aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists, announced on February 25 that the military strength of the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. forces participating in the current exercises "Team Spirit 1982" added up to 161,600 men, or 4,000 more than had been planned, according to a report.

It said that the reinforcements of 4,000 men are U.S. troops overseas. This has brought the military strength of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces overseas participating in the exercises to 31,200 men, not counting those occupying South Korea.

In the meantime, part of the forces of the U.S. 7th Division was carried to South Korea from the California air base, the United States, on February 25 to take part in the joint military rehearsals of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army, a report says.

KCNA CITES JIEFANGJUN BAO ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK011040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The Chinese paper LIBERATION ARMY DAILY February 26 carried a commentary by a XINHUA reporter titled "Provocation Heightening Tension," according to a report.

The commentary condemned the large-scale "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises being staged by the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army. Noting that the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppets staged such military exercises every year from 1976 on the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion," the commentary said: The pretext is an entirely groundless one.

It further said: The North side of Korea has clearly stated that it has no intention of invading the South, called for the realisation of the reunification of the North and South in a peaceful way, not by force of arms, proposed to the United States to have a dialogue for the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and advanced proposals to ease tension between the North and South and reduce their armies. In the Korean Peninsula there do not exist at all such things as the "threat of southward invasion" and "provocations" from the North. The large-scale military exercises staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities on an unfounded pretext is a provocation against the peaceful policy of the North side of Korea.

It is as clear as noonday that the United States and the South Korean authorities are entirely to blame for the tension in the Korean Peninsula. They must stop the military exercises at once and let the Korean people achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date without any foreign interference.

VRPR PLAYS SPEAKER CHONG'S REMARKS AT AIRPORT

SK270732 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] On 25 February, at an airport press conference National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, who just returned from a visit to Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand and Fiji, babbled that through his visit to these four countries he was able to confirm North Korea's failure in promoting its diplomatic relations with these countries. This is nothing but a sophistry totally opposite the truth.

During his visit Chong Nae-hyok begged these countries to support the position of South Korea in the international arena. However, he gained nothing. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is being isolated in the international community. Nevertheless, at the press conference Chong Nae-hyok clamored as if his recent visit was successful. This is nothing but a sophistry to mislead public opinion and a last-ditch effort by those who have become international orphans.

COVERAGE OF 28 FEB ELECTIONS OF SPA DEPUTIES

Turnout 100 Percent by Noon

SK280432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on February 28 the following information on the participation of 100 per cent of the electors in voting:

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly are going on successfully at all the constituencies of the country amid the grand atmosphere in which the entire people, closely rallied around the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are vigorously accelerating the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and effecting a new upswing in all fields of the revolution and construction. All the electors are taking part in the elections with high revolutionary enthusiasm to further cement, as firm as rock, the revolutionary power of workers and peasants founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

By noon, February 28, 1982, 100 per cent of the registered electors, except those who are now on foreign trip, had taken part in voting. There were mobile ballot boxes available to those electors who would not be able to go to the polls due to old age, physical handicaps and diseases.

Kim Il-song, Leaders Vote

SK282337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly took place on February 28 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, cast a ballot at the polling station of sub-constituency No. 28, constituency No. 123 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The voters there who had the great honour of participating in the significant elections together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were filled with unbounded emotion and joy. Put up in the festively bedecked polling station was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, flanked on either side by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" The faces of people who were singing and dancing, waiting for the arrival of the respected leader registered unbounded respect for, trust in and loyalty to him who has enabled them to lead an independent and creative life to their hearts' content as masters of the revolutionary power.

At 9 a.m., the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the polling station and the strains of welcome music. That moment the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth. Bunches of flowers carrying the unbounded reverence of all our voters and people were presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met there by Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kang Hyon-su, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance; and Comrade Chang Kuk-chan, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Rural Economy Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade O Chin-U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Choe Yong-nim, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-chairman of the Central Election Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a ballot from the chairman of the sub-constituency election committee and cast it for labour hero Comrade No Chong-hui, chairman of the management board of the Sinsong cooperative farm, Pyongwon County, who is candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Leading party and state cadres accompanying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also cast ballots.

After voting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the candidate. He left the polling station amid enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

Kim Il-song Elected Deputy

SK010422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The voters of Tokchon Constituency No. 181 participated in the elections on February 28 with unbounded emotion and joy to elect the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The voters of Tokchon who were the first to nominate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly were overflowing with the great joy of electing him to the Supreme People's Assembly. The voters who had eagerly waited for the glorious day of the elections gathered at the polling stations from early morning. All the voters at the polling stations from old people participating in the seventh elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly after the great leader was elected first deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly to young people of the new generation participating in the elections for the first time shared the unbounded joy of electing the great leader to the Supreme People's Assembly at their constituency.

At 9 a.m., voting started simultaneously at all the polling stations. Voters received ballots bearing the august name of the great leader with irrepressible excitement and case ballots of loyalty for him.

Coming out of the polling stations, they shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" At the top of their voice, expressing ardent loyalty to hold the great leader in high esteem and follow him for ever.

The voters of Tokchon who had the infinite honour of electing the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song to the Supreme People's Assembly wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to him for the eternal prosperity of our republic and the happiness of the generations to come, hardening their loyal determination to devote their all to the struggle for the final victory of the cause of chuche under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre, holding the great leader in high esteem.

Further Report on Polling

SK010440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly took place on February 28 at all the constituencies throughout the country. The whole country was in a festive atmosphere on the auspicious day of the elections.

Slogans reading "Long live the revolutionary power of workers and peasants founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Let us cement the revolutionary power of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals!" "Let us accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by consolidating our revolutionary power!" and "All voters, demonstrate to the world the might of our people closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party through the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly!" and posters calling upon the entire voters to participate in the elections and vote for the nominated candidates were put up and flags of the republic were fluttering in all towns and villages across the country.

The entire workers, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people's security forces all over the country turned out to the polling stations from early morning with the honour and pride of taking part in the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly to further cement the power of the republic at a time when a historic change is taking place in the development of our revolution.

The festively decorated polling stations were abustle with voters singing "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Song of Elections" and dancing to the drum beating and peasant music. The entire voters of the country who had the honour of fully exercising the sacred right as citizens of our republic at the elections to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly gathered at the polling stations with the firm determination to powerfully demonstrate once again the invincible might of our people united firmly around the party and the leader and the solidness of the power of our republic through the elections.

The sub-constituency polling stations of Songrim Constituency No. 501 were pervaded with unbounded emotion and excitement. The steel makers of the Hwanghae iron works who had vigorously waged a increased production drive with the firm determination to greet the auspicious elections with high political enthusiasm and shining feats of labour turned out to the polling stations with pride in having successfully overfulfilled the February production assignments.

Unbounded was the joy of the voters there who nominated Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, representing the unanimous desire and will of the entire people and met the significant day of the elections.

They cast ballots of loyalty with the deepest gratitude to and trust in the glorious party centre which is wisely leading the power of the republic and our people to the grand general march towards the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

Elections in all other constituencies were also participated in by the voters in an atmosphere of high revolutionary enthusiasm. The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly in all parts of the country powerfully demonstrated to the world once again the indestructible political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of our people closely rallied around the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and fully manifested the firm determination of the entire people to carry through the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment, under the wise leadership of the glorious party, holding the great leader in high esteem.

NODONG SINMUN URGES 'YES' VOTE IN SPA ELECTIONS

SK281130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 27 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 February editorial: "Let All Citizens Further Consolidate the Power of the Republic by Unanimously Participating in the Elections"]

[Text] Today is a felicitous day for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK. The entire country is seething with joy over the election of SPA deputies. All voters in the country -- who recommended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as SPA candidate, cherishing their unanimous desire and will, in line with the working class and working people of Tokchon Electoral District No 181 -- have looked forward to today when they will cast votes of loyalty with infinite glory and happiness.

Greeting this significant day, our people are overflowing with infinite feelings of gratitude and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP who have bestowed today's glory and happiness on those who suffered from a lack of political rights and poverty in the past. They are full of firm determination to further consolidate the power of the republic.

These SPA elections are being held at a time when a new history of great changes is beginning amid the great struggle to model the entire society after the chuche idea and when a brilliant prospect is being unfolded on the future road of the republic under the leadership of the party. Because of this, these elections have an important meaning in the development of our revolution and constitute an unprecedentedly felicitous event.

All voters who deeply cherish the glory of being citizens of the republic are significantly greeting the elections with the burning zeal to cast affirmative votes, overflowing with deep emotion and joy.

These elections for deputies to the SPA, which will be conducted amid the high political awakening and revolutionary zeal of our people, marks another important event in further consolidating the power of the republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The government of the republic is the genuine protector of the democratic freedoms and rights of our people and is the revolutionary banner of the independence and prosperity of the fatherland. As the government of the people is strengthened and developed our people will become more dignified and happier and our fatherland will be prosperous and developed infinitely.

The government of the republic, which was born out of the deep roots of the anti-Japanese revolution and which has adopted the great chuche idea as its guiding principle, is the banner of freedom, independence, happiness and prosperity of the Korean people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who embarked on the road of revolution, shouldering the fate of the fatherland and people in the period of past national sufferings, organized and led the 20-year-long bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, brought about the new dawn of national liberation and opened a wide road toward construction of a new fatherland.

Based on the valuable achievements and rich experiences attained in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded our republic in a timely manner even under the very complicated situation after the liberation of 1945 and wisely guided it. As a result, our people today have become intelligent and dignified citizens of an independent and sovereign state who victoriously pioneer their fate and the future of their fatherland with their own strength.

Our country, which suffered from backwardness and poverty for a long time, has become a powerful socialist country which enjoys independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national defense.

Because of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the line for building an independent and sovereign state set forth by the leader, the government of our people was able to lead the two phases of social revolution, a modern war and our people's struggle for socialism and communism to victory and to create miracles of the century in revolution and construction, thus unreservedly demonstrating the dignity, honor and might of the chuche Korea.

The proud chronicle of the government of our republic, which has traversed the road of victory under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is brilliantly embroidered with immortal revolutionary feats performed by our party.

Having set forth a revolutionary slogan for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, our party has strengthened and developed the government of the republic as a powerful weapon to brilliantly accomplish this historic cause and as a genuine revolutionary government which most thoroughly defends the interests of the working masses.

Under the tested leadership of our party, the government of the republic has been able to victoriously pioneer the path leading to socialism and communism under the banner of the chuche idea and an unprecedentedly great golden age of prosperity has been unfolded on this land. Because of the correct leadership of our party, the future of our republic is endlessly bright and our citizens have become the proudest, happiest and most independent people. Therefore, all the voters throughout the country are now participating unanimously in the election of deputies to the SPA with boundless trust in our party which is leading the government of the republic to victory and glory.

The government of the republic has trodden a rewarding path of struggle for our people's happiness and the fatherland's prosperity and development under the leadership of the party and the leader. It is positively supported and loved by all the people. There have been many difficulties on the road traversed by our government; we have suffered severe hardships several times. However, because our people have always strengthened the government of the republic in every way and have struggled on the basis of its might, our people have been able to achieve great victory.

In the arduous struggle our people have been deeply convinced that the firm guarantee for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction and for achieving an endlessly happy life lies in firmly consolidating the government of the republic. Therefore, regarding today's SPA elections as an honorable work to further strengthen the government of the republic, our people are participating in the elections with unprecedentedly high political zeal.

Through these elections we will further consolidate the government of the republic as firm as a rock, in conformity with the demands of the revolutionary development, by more firmly strengthening the republic's supreme sovereign organ with genuine representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who are devotedly serving the fatherland and people with boundless loyalty to the party and leader.

These elections are political events of great significance in our people's political life and in accomplishing their revolutionary cause. Today's elections serve, above all, as an important turning point at which we powerfully display the united might of our people firmly united around the party and leader under one ideological will.

The unity and cohesion of our people firmly united around the party and leader constitute the source of the invincible power of the government of the republic. Our people's political-ideological unity and revolutionary unity are firm because they took root in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution and they have been firmly consolidated in the difficult and complicated struggle for construction of a new society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly trusted the people and the people entrusted their entire destiny to the care of the leader. On the basis of this absolute mutual trust, the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have reached a new high level in the struggle for modeling the entire society on the chuche idea. Now, our society is overflowing only with the chuche idea; all the people are firmly resolved to consummate the chuche cause to the end under the leadership of our party, upholding the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song. As long as this invincible unity and cohesion exist, we have nothing to fear; the republic will march only along the path of prosperity.

The positive participation in these elections of deputies to the SPA on the part of all the voters throughout the country serves as yet another powerful display of the great might of this unity and cohesion firmly united around the party and leader.

This is why all our citizens are burning with loyalty and patriotism to unanimously participate in the elections and to cast affirmative votes for representatives of the people who they recommend.

When all of our voters actively participate in the elections for deputies to the SPA to be conducted today with high political zeal and awakening, as they did in the past, the unity and cohesion of our people, who are firmly rallied with one ideology and will around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will be more firmly deepened and the entire society will be further strengthened as a victorious and invincible combat rank struggling under the banner of the republic.

Today's elections are also of great significance in highly enhancing the superiority of the socialist system of our country. The socialist system in our country is a most superior social system in which the working masses are masters of everything and all things in society serve the working masses. Unlike capitalist society in which the workers are targets of exploitation and oppression and have no political freedom and rights, in our country all state policies are enforced for the interests and happiness of the working people and all wealth of society is used for improvement of the welfare of the working masses.

Because of this superior socialist system, our people are leading a happy life to their hearts' content, enjoying genuine political rights and freedoms. Without this superior system, which allows all people of the country to live well equally without worries about food, clothing and housing, we could not contemplate happiness and brighter prospects. This is why our people consider it infinite happiness to live and carry out revolution under this gracious social system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by our party and are vigorously struggling to consolidate and develop this system. For all party members and working people to successfully ensure these elections is an expression of their warm love for the most superior socialist system of our country which has provided genuine political rights and freedoms and an infinite happy life to them.

In order to consolidate and develop our superior socialist system, we should strengthen the government of the republic by all means. The government of the republic is a powerful political weapon for establishing a most advanced socialist system on this land and for constantly strengthening and developing it. Only when all people consolidate the government of the republic through elections can our socialist system, won with blood through arduous struggle, be further glorified.

Today's elections are also of great significance in effecting new upsurges in socialist construction. The government of the republic is a powerful weapon in the construction of socialism and communism. Our government has victoriously carried out social reforms and construction under the banner of chuche idea by surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials. As a result, our fatherland, which once disappeared from the map of world, today has become a powerful socialist industrial state with self-reliant industries, developed rural economy and brilliantly developing national culture. Its magnificent appearance is admired throughout the world.

Without the strengthening and development of the government of the republic, we could not firmly safeguard the gains of revolution nor pioneer the brilliant future of our fatherland victoriously. Today our people and the government of the republic are faced with a heavy task to implement the grand program of the Sixth KWP Congress. We should change our country into a better place in which to live and a rich paradise of the people and further improve the people's living standard by vigorously accelerating the vast nature-remaking program and effecting a great upsurge in socialist economic construction. These vast and rewarding tasks demand that our revolutionary government be firmly and constantly strengthened and its function and role further enhanced.

The elections of deputies to the SPA will serve to more firmly deepen our revolutionary government and will lead the government of the republic to outstandingly carry out its mission and duty of thoroughly implementing the decisions of the sixty party congress and of brilliantly accelerating the task to model the entire society on the chuche idea. These elections will also greatly contribute to encouraging the South Korean people's struggle and to expediting the cause of national reunification.

Today all people in our republic are to directly elect genuine representatives of the people as deputies to the SPA with equal political rights. This demonstrates the democratic election system in our country and the popular nature of the republic. This political right that our people exercise will give great power and faith to the South Korean people struggling to liquidate the fascist military ruling system and to achieve democratization of society. This will also encourage the national pride and honor of all overseas compatriots, including the 700,000 compatriots in Japan who are vigorously staging the patriotic struggle for their democratic national rights and the reunification of the fatherland.

The elections of deputies to the Seventh SPA, held at a time when a new historic change is taking place in the development of our revolution, are a significant event to provide a new milestone for the government of the republic in completing the chuche cause under the leadership of the party. The KWP is the guiding force which leads our republic to victory. The government of the republic is a weapon which accomplishes the leadership of the party. Upholding and following the leadership of the party is the honorable mission of the government of the republic. Only when we firmly consolidate the government of the republic can we firmly guarantee the leadership of our party -- which is the guiding force in the proletarian dictatorship system -- and brilliantly complete the cause of the party.

The votes of loyalty in the elections to be conducted today constitute an important work which will make it possible for our revolutionary government to actively contribute to resolutely safeguarding and defending the party and to strengthening the combat power of the party by deepening the political foundation of the government of the republic.

All voters should understand the significance of these elections to be conducted today and unanimously participate in the work to successfully ensure the elections and evince their status as masters of the country. The votes of loyalty that voters cast today constitute a proud act of exercising their duty and rights as the people who grasp the sovereignty of the country in their hands. Since our people lost their country and sovereignty in the past, they were oppressed and treated contemptuously.

Now, however, they as the masters of sovereignty are directly participating in the politics of the country and enjoying their rights to vote and be elected. This is a great favor bestowed on the people by the party and the leader and our glory and pride. Deeply cherishing this happiness, all people should unanimously go to the voting places and observe their sacred duty. All voters should express their ardent support of SPA deputies they recommended and unreservedly demonstrated their ardent patriotism.

The candidates for SPA deputies are the people's representatives who were recommended in accordance with our party's great political trust and the people's decision. They are the people's warriors who have devotedly struggled for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people in a long period of revolutionary struggle. They are also the party's nuclei who struggle in the van of the masses, possessing a high party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness. When the supreme organ of power is solidly formed by the representatives who devotedly work to implement the party's line and policy, our revolutionary power will be further strengthened and the revolution will victoriously advance.

As they did in the past elections to power organs, 100 percent of the voters should participate in the elections, and 100 percent of them cast "yes" votes, once again demonstrating the unity and cohesion firmly united around the party and the leader and the firmness of the power of the republic.

The country is seething with a burning revolutionary spirit. By successfully ensuring today's felicitous elections and vigorously advancing, our people should effect a new upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction, thereby glorifying this year -- a most significant year in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle -- as a victorious year. Firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the people should win the complete victory of socialism and expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland by consolidating the foundation of the power of the republic.

VICE PRESIDENT PAK SONG-CHOL VISITS ZAMBIA

Arrives in Lusaka 24 Feb

SK262255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-Chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Lusaka on February 24, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; A.G. Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee; R.C. Kamanga, chairman of the Political and Foreign Affairs Committee; W.P. Nyirenda, chairman of the Economics and Finance Committee; the chairman of the Cultural Committee, and the chief secretary of the Lusaka municipal party who are members of the Central Committee of the party, and the minister of national defence and other personages concerned. Ambassador Chae Hwa-sop and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of different countries to Zambia were present.

A function for welcoming the special envoy of the great leader took place at the airport. The special envoy made public a statement upon arrival at the airport. He said: The friendly relations between Korea and Zambia were lifted to a new higher stage after a significant meeting between the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Zambian people His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, guided by the milestone set up at that time.

He said he was visiting Zambia to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zambia and exchange views on a series of problems of common concern, authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He expressed the belief that this visit will contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of the new-emerging forces under the banner of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment.

Meets Zambian Party Leader

SK280338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on February 24 had talks with Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, according to a report.

Attending the talks on our side were the special envoy's party and the Korean ambassador to Zambia and on the Zambian side members of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia including R.C. Kamanga, chairman of the Political and Foreign Affairs Committee, and the acting minister of foreign affairs, the minister of national defence and other personages concerned. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. Earlier, the special envoy of the great leader met Humphrey Mulemba and conversed with him in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets President Kaunda

SK280358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, called on Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda on February 24, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his friendly greetings to the respected leader. Expressing the hope that the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song will achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, he declared: The stand of the Zambian Government and people supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification is firm and invariable. He held that all the foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, the Korean ambassador to Zambia, and Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, and other personages concerned.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR 27 FEB

SK280426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok on February 27 met and had a talk with Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NAURU

SK271553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 27 (KCNA) -- The governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nauru on February 25 agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with a desire for developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, according to a report.

NORTH URGED TO RETURN FUGITIVE PLOTTER TO CANADA

SK270843 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea urged North Korea Saturday to return Choe Chung-hwa to Canada, and come to the conference table as proposed by South Korea. Choe, the South Korean-born Canadian citizen who played a major role in an abortive attempt on the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, is being sought by the Canadian police, and is believed to have fled to North Korea.

In a statement issued in his capacity as government spokesman, Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo said, "If the North Korean communist authorities did not mastermind the assassination, they have to return Choe Chung-hwa to Canada and follow the dictates of their nationalistic conscience by accepting our offer to come to the conference table." South Korea on Thursday proposed that inter-Korean high-level talks be held in March to discuss the unification of the peninsula and other related issues.

Yi said the South Korean Government cannot but express strong indignation at the outcome of the international police investigation, which disclosed the assassination attempt masterminded by North Korea at a time when the Seoul government is urging North Korea to come to the conference table for national conciliation. "The (North Korean) attempt to assassinate the (South Korean) president betrays the fact that the North Korean communist regime is not interested in peaceful reunification, but is intent on communizing the South by subversion and armed provocations," Yi said.

DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES PLOT AGAINST PRESIDENT CHON

SK270902 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 27 Feb 82 p 6

[Report on 26 February interview with ROK consul general in Toronto by Washington correspondent Hwang Pyong-son]

[Excerpts] As the plot to kill President Chon Tu-hwan has been reported in the United States and Canada, Korean compatriots in both countries expressed astonishment and anger against the North Koreans who are reported to have been hatching such a plot at a time when a North-South dialogue is urgently desired. They are denouncing the North Koreans.

In an interview with this reporter, Yi Sang-hun, ROK consul general in Toronto, talked about the atmosphere created by disclosure of the plot to kill President Chon Tu-hwan.

Question: We hear that Choe Chung-hwa has fled to Pyongyang, but his father Choe Hong-hui is still in Canada.

Answer: We know that Choe Hung-hui is still in Canada, but we do not have correct information about his whereabouts.

Question: It is possible that Choe Hong-hui might have been involved in this incident. What do you think?

Answer: We are convinced he was involved in it. I believe he has not been arrested because the Canadian police have no proof to back such a conviction. As you may well know, he is one of the core elements collaborating with North Korea with frequent shuttles between Pyongyang and Canada and is now alienated from Korean compatriots here. He runs the International Taekwondo Federation and rarely appears in public.

Question: It seems that the ring received the secret order to kill the president and the necessary funds when Choe Hong-hui and Choe Chung-hwa were visiting Pyongyang between September and October last year. What do you think?

Answer: In my private opinion, that is what happened. However, the Canadian police have not yet made public a detailed picture of the plot.

Question: When convicted by a Canadian court, what punishment do you think they will get?

Answer: A trial for the ring will start on 1 March. I presume they will be severely punished.

Question: Are there many collaborators with North Korea among compatriots in Canada?

Answer: A handful, about 20, are collaborating with North Korea.

Question: Do you think they are receiving funds for their activities from North Korea?

Answer: I think so.

KOREA TIMES COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATION PLOT

SK280028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vicious Conspiracies"]

[Text] Morning papers yesterday were laden with news accounts of several gruesome and distressing occurrences at home and abroad. Making up the lead story was the intrusion of a man into the downtown head office of a local bank in broad daylight, which ended with the death of two men from the explosion of grenades the intruder was carrying with him. On the back page were accounts of murder cases involving Korean residents in the United States -- in three separate localities in a span of six days.

Equally eye-catching -- and particularly having far greater national concern and international implications as well -- were reports about an alleged attempt on the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, which had been uncovered and foiled by the Canadian authorities.

According to reports from Toronto, two Canadians were arrested last week and two others, including a Korean resident, are wanted by the Canadian police on charges of conspiracy to assassinate the Korean president -- an attempt reportedly planned to be undertaken during one of his overseas tours.

The wanted Korean was identified as Choe Chung-hwa, alias James Choe, a son of Choe Hong-hui, who has been widely known as an anti-Seoul activist operating in cooperation with North Korea. Besides, the Canadian police said they were investigating a group of North Koreans involved with the wanted Choe, who is believed to have fled Canada to North Korea.

One of the two arrested was reported to be an international terrorist, who had been previously arrested -- and was out on bail at the time of last week's remand -- for his part in another foiled conspiracy to overthrow the Dominican Government in the Caribbean.

In connection with the latest case involving Korea, the Canadian police have seized $68,000 in U.S. funds and one of its sources revealed that the assassination payoff was to total about $600,000, a huge amount to be borne by individuals or a petty action group.

These initial findings and other reports make it most probable that the vicious conspiracy against President Chon was engineered and funded by Pyongyang -- as suggested by the Canadian police and concluded by the Korean National Police, who said they had been in close touch with their Canadian counterparts from the beginning of the investigation along with authorities in several other countries in America and Europe.

The reports are distressing and deplorable -- all the more so as they came to light when Seoul was making all-out bona fide efforts to ameliorate relations with Pyongyang, presenting practical and reasonable proposals to pave the way for territorial unification. And it is astounding to learn that the North Korean communists, for all their bellicosity and adventurism, have even resorted to hiring foreign terrorists to assassinate the South Korean leader.

Pyongyang has already been widely accused of the dispatch of military "advisors" to a number of trouble spots abroad, while training international terrorists on its own soil on the pretext of helping "liberation" movements."

Yet the latest attempt is most detestable and abhorrent for its sheer maliciousness as well as duplicity in view of its propaganda campaign. In another aspect, it may well testify to the futility of North Korea's performance both toward the South and in the world community.

PRESIDENT CHON CALLS UNIFICATION 'DUTY,''RIGHT'

SK010218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Monday called for a halt to acts "fueling animosity and aggravating alienation among the Korean people," and said that actions had to be taken "at the earliest possible time" to stop the loss of Korean homogeneity.

In an address at a ceremony marking the 63rd anniversary of the Samil (March 1) independence movement, a national uprising against Japan's colonial occupation of Korea, the South Korean leader said that Korean unification should be realized on the basis of the principle of self-determination.

"We have to heed the historical lesson of the Samil movement in our search for a right path to unification. Unification should be achieved on the basis of the principle of self-determination. It should be done on the notion that the Korean people are one," Chon said. "Korean unification should be achieved in such a way as would contribute to the peace and happiness of mankind."

Chon, who proposed a package formula for Korean unification last Jan. 22, described the job of unifying the Korean Peninsula conviction that underlied his new formula for a democratic and peaceful unification of the two Koreas.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

SK281309 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister No Sin-yong returned home this afternoon, winding up his official visit to Sri Lanka, India, France and Nigeria. Upon arriving today, Minister No said that he had conveyed President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letters to those countries and discussed President Chon's directives.

Minister No said he was generally satisfied with his official visits to the four nations, including France, and with the meetings of overseas mission chiefs accredited to Asia, the Middle East and other areas. During his 15-day official visit to those nations since 14 February, Minister No presided over a meeting of mission chiefs accredited to 27 nations in Asia and the Middle East area held in New Delhi, India, and a meeting of mission chiefs accredited to 22 nations in Africa and Middle East area held in Lagos, Nigeria.

In particular, during his official visit to France Minister No paid a courtesy call on President Mitterrand on 22 February, thereby promoting relations with the French Socialist Government, which was inaugurated in May last year. He also held talks with French Minister of External Affairs Cheysson and Minister of State for Foreign Trade Jobert.

AMN TY SAID TO BE GRANTED TO 250 PRISONERS

SK2[illegible]0 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government will grant a sweeping amnesty to about 250 prisoners, including a few political offenders, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the inauguration of President Chon Tu-hwan as the country's 12th-term president Wednesday.

According to government authorities yesterday, the sorts of amnesty will be suspension of sentence execution and special parole for exemplary prisoners and juvenile criminals.

BUSINESS GROUP PREDICTS SLOW ECONOMIC RECOVERY

SK251215 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP) — South Korea is not expected to recover from its economic slump during the first half of this year, although a slight upturn is forecast. According to a business analysis released Thursday by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), domestic business activity, which declined last year, will enter a slow recovery during the period since the demand for construction materials is expected to rise while price stabilization is likely to shore up purchasing power.

The FKI analysis was based on a survey conducted for the nation's 2,680 enterprises.

The FKI study said such negative factors as the prolonged worldwide slump, the aggravation of trade conditions and the weak investment demands of domestic firms would hinder South Korea's economic recovery considerably.

COAL PRODUCTION REACHES RECORD HEIGHT IN 1981

SK271233 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP) — South Korea's coal production last year reached 19,865,000 tons, the largest in the country's history, according to the Energy-Resources Ministry Saturday.

The figure is 865,000 tons (4.6 percent) more than last year's target of 19 million tons and 1,241,000 tons (6.7 percent) more than the amount of coal produced in 1980.

The state-run Daihan Coal Corp. produced 4,883,000 tons, exceeding its goal by 83,000 tons. Daihan's production represents a 97,000-ton increase over its 1980 coal output.

Private mines produced a combined total of 14,982,000 tons of coal, 782,000 tons (5.5 percent) more than their target and 1,144,000 tons (8.3 percent) more than their combined output in 1980.

The ministry attributed the record-breaking coal production last year to ministry efforts to boost production since 1978, coupled with the dry summer in the mining areas last year.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA PROBE OF N. KOREANS REPORTED

SK261147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0938 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb. 26 (YONHAP) — Chon Sung-hwan, a bureau director in North Korea's Culture Ministry, and three other North Korean officials are under investigation by a Papua New Guinea intelligence agency for allegedly spreading communist propaganda in the capital city of Port Moresby.

According to the Feb. 24 edition of the POST COURIER, an English-language daily newspaper in Port Moresby, the four North Koreans entered the city to participate in a trade show. But they have been staging political propaganda, disseminating communist pamphlets and pictures praising North Korea, contrary to their purpose of entry into the country.

The MORESBY MESSAGE, another English-language weekly published in Port Moresby, printed the report on the alleged North Korean activities on the front page of its latest issue.

HUN SEN BLASTS U.S. ON TOXIC CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK261538 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Feb (SPK) -- Hun Sen, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, has said that the U.S imperialists' hue and cry about the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea is a base slander which they should be familiar with. In an interview granted on Thursday, 25 February, to Hulge Gyllenberg, chief of the Finnish delegation now visiting Kampuchea to inquire into Pol Pot's crimes, Minister Hun Sen said:

After being defeated in its deceitful propaganda, Washington pressed the United Nations to send a special mission of its henchmen to conduct an inquiry into the use of chemical weapons. The results of the mission's work proved to be unsatisfactory to the United States. U.S. imperialism then sought to divert world opinion by showing that it is the Americans who are concerned with the Kampuchean problem and who work for this goal with the aid of the ABC television network. However, the U.S. imperialists remain blind to the fact that we -- the Indochinese peoples -- are victims of the chemical weapons used by the United States in this region. They have never asked an international organization to make an inquiry into these matters.

The United States has accused the USSR and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in order to cover up its hypocrisy and its decision to produce toxic gas -- a decision which violates the UN Charter. Recently, at Reagan's request, the U.S. Congress voted for an increase in military expenditures, particularly for the production of neutron and chemical weapons. It is evident that the United States has supplied chemical weapons to Thailand. On 11 and 14 February, Thailand fired chemical shells into Kampuchean territory, especially in the area south of Phom Malay. Somd 20 Kampuchean civilians were hit [as heard].

Minister Hun Sen stressed that this is the game of the thieves crying stop thieves. The U.S. imperialists' slanders are doomed to defeat.

SPK Commentary

BK270813 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 27 Feb 82

["Commentary: A Method Habitual to Washington and Bangkok" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Citing the Thai newspaper NATION REVIEW, on 22 February Radio Beijing reported on the spraying of the toxic chemical yellow rain by Vietnamese planes in the areas adjacent to the Kampuchean-Thai border.

U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and the Bangkok reactionaries have reactivated the question of the use of chemical weapons which they had raised months ago and which rang in empty air despite their efforts. This is another eternal maneuver by Washington and its henchmen in playing the thief who cries stop thief. Is it not true that it was the U.S. imperialists who dumped millions of liters of toxic chemicals during their war of aggression in Indochina? The effects of their aggressive chemical warfare have left an indelible mark on men and the environment. Even the U.S. soldiers who had been in contact with Agent Orange have suffered the disastrous consequences of this substance. By accusing Vietnam of having used chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Washington and Bangkok hope to distract the public attention from the crimes committed by the Americans themselves against the Indochinese and other peoples in the world and also to lead public opinion toward an imaginary fact: the use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops. It is Washington which provides the regimes on its payroll with chemical substances. It is Washington which has decided to produce chemical weapons on a large scale, decision which and justice in the world. [sentence as received] Through a noisy propaganda campaign about the so-called use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, the Pentagon bigwigs intend to shift the blame onto other peoples.

Can we believe in the use of chemical weapons against another people by a people who have already been the victim of these weapons themselves and who today still suffer from their consequences? Why does Vietnam want to cause others the woes that they suffered in the past? Having been a victim of U.S. chemical weapons, Vietnam knows about their effects better than anyone else. The Kampuchean, Vietnam and Lao peoples always wish to live on good terms with their neighbors in order to rebuild their war-torn countries. they desire peace and stability and always respect the sovereignty of Thailand and security in the region.

Washington, Beijing and Bangkok act like Sisyphus in their efforts to make people believe in the use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese troops. The UN experts, members of a mission sent out by the United Nations to probe into the use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in Thailand under U.S. pressure, wasted their efforts to collect samples of soil and trees and to contact victims on the spot as the results of the analysis are worthless. And very recently, the Thai minister of public health, Sem Phringphuangkeo, himself refuted the fallacious allegation by Thailand and China by declaring to the THAI NEWS AGENCY that the laboratory research carried out by Thai specialists was not able to confirm that Vietnam has used the yellow rain. Washington and Bangkok could have anticipated it.

SPK: THAILAND SHOULD NOT REJECT INDOCHINA PLAN

BK280525 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[SPK commentary: "Has Thailand Weighed the Pros and Cons?"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Feb (SPK) — According to AFP in Bangkok, the spokesman for the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 February issued a statement rejecting the peace proposals put forth by the Indochinese countries at the fifth conference of their foreign ministers held in Vientiane on 16 and 17 February.

The Bangkok authorities, caught between Beijing and Washington, have committed a blunder by continuing to follow their lead. Thailand's refusal to begin talks with Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos shows that it always pursues a hostile policy against these countries, a policy which only benefits expansionist China and the warmongering United States. Its blind actions only heighten tension at the Kampuchea-Thailand border at a time when there is a good opportunity to reduce it. Bangkok should know that, in so doing, it has run counter to the aspirations of the peoples in the region and of the Thai people themselves. The Thai authorities are only doing what they please without taking into account the ardent desire of the Thai people and other peoples in the region for peace, stability and security. Bangkok wants to please its masters in Beijing and Washington, who wish only to prolong tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border for their own benefit. China intends to destroy the Kampuchean revolution with the assistance of the debris of the Pol Pot army which it supplies and maintains through the intermediation of Thailand. At the same time, China supports the activities of Maoist groups outlawed by the Thai Government. This undoubtedly is aimed at keeping these groups in China's orbit. Why does Thailand not look correctly at this problem, which has plagued it for a long time? While the Indochinese countries are extending their hands, China brandishes its padded stick and the Thai ruling circles have made a wrong choice by turning down the Indochinese countries' invitation to dialogue. In so doing they will only invite protests by progressive opinion around the world and arouse the dissatisfaction of the Thai people themselves.

As the victims for decades of the wars of aggression waged by the French and then the Americans, the Indochinese peoples only want to restore peace and stability. This was not the first time that they have shown their good will to initiate a dialogue with the five ASEAN countries and with Thailand in particular. The work of the five conferences of their foreign ministers have reflected their correct and constructive attitude toward the settlement of the disputes in the region.

The communique of the fifth foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane has confirmed this attitude. It said: The three Indochinese countries are prepared to discuss with Thailand all questions of common interests. These contacts may be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand, Thailand on the other. Such contacts are in no way linked with a mutual de facto or de jure recognition. Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are concentrating all their efforts on building new relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between all states with different political regimes. They are ready to examine and support any initiative, from whatever quarter, that contributes to stabilizing the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. What is Thailand waiting for to begin to resolve problems of common interest with the Indochinese countries? The Indochinese countries' good will is unquestionable. It is as clear as daylight and has won the support and sympathy of the peoples of socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world.

The Indochinese peoples have once again affirmed their good will to resolve their dispute with Thailand in particular and the ASEAN countries in general through peaceful means. They pledge to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is high time that Bangkok thinks of its own interests before plunging itself into an impasse and before the chance to begin talks with the Indochinese countries slips away.

KHMER COALITION TALKS 'FARCE' STAGED BY PRC

BK280940 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Beijing Authorities are Behaving Simultaneously as Actors and Spectators"]

[Text] According to reports from Western countries, on 21 February Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan held a bipartite meeting in Beijing. According to some observors, Son Sann was also invited to attend this meeting. Due to the fact that either Son Sann was slow or refused outright to attend, the planned tripartite meeting became a bipartite meeting.

What results did the bipartite meeting between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan in Beijing manage to achieve? Following the bipartite meeting in Beijing on 21 February, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan agreed on three points which more clearly indicated the perfidious deceit of the two traitors. According to a UPI dispatch from Beijing on 21 February, one of the three points agreed upon during the meeting is that should the tripartite coalition government be formed one day, they must see to it that this government is based on the legitimate status of Democratic Kampuchea which is a full member of the United Nations.

We have been well aware that the effort to establish a coalition of the three reactionary traitors will be in vain, for each of them is too autonomous from the others and has his own judgment and reasoning. Therefore, does the agreement between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan have any meaning at all? It does, for the tough bargaining between the two traitorous ringleaders in Beijing resulted in the victory of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang over Sihanouk. In this case, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang forced Sihanouk to comply with each and every one of its whims. Therefore, even if a loose coalition government is established, it will always be in the same old cage: that of Democratic Kampuchea.

As for Sihanouk, outwardly he gave the impression of being most indignant at the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, but at the end he instead knelt down, kowtowed to this genocidal clique and crawled into the same cage. This proves that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang gained the advantage over Sihanouk at the Beijing meeting, and also that China holds the advantage over the three reactionary lackey groups.

It is well known that, as in the past, Beijing is the protector and supporter of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants. It has kept these traitors alive, to date. Thus, we can say that the coalition meeting between the reactionary groups in Beijing was sponsored and directly staged by China. Sihanouk's role is merely to come to Beijing and apply his signature. Moreover, we should note that the Beijing authorities intended to convene the three reactionary lackey groups in a tripartite meeting. Why did Beijing rush to call up the meeting when only two of them were present? This is not surprising, for China is afraid it is losing its position as it sees that the votes supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang at the United Nations are rapidly dwindling. For this reason, Beijing has helter-skelter summoned the three reactionary groups to meet in Beijing in order to establish a loose coalition government to be used as a smokescreen to cover up the anti-national and anti-popular image of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan murderers. Therefore, the act staged by these traitors is not surprising to us, for immediately after its stooges had reached the agreement, Beijing did not waste time to hail and applaud them.

According to an AFP dispatch of 22 February, at a banquest in honor of Khieu Samphan in Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang praised the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique's efforts to establish this loose coalition government. The bipartite meeting in Beijing is nothing more than a farce staged and applauded by Beijing itself.

Let us take a look at millionaire Son Sann. Will he agree with the scheme of the Beijing authorities? At present, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan have already been placed in the same cage. Will Son Sann dare to stick his neck into the noose?

Many Western observers in Beijing stressed that the bilateral agreement between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan is useless. This is true. We can even add that the agreement of these reactionaries, not only bipartite but even tripartite, is useless. The situation in Kampuchea becomes more stable with each passing day. No obstacle can block this development. Therefore, even if they succeed in forming a loose coalition government or even if they receive additional aid from Thailand and other ASEAN countries, their anti-national and anti-popular alliance could in no way reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS FOR 22-28 FEB RELEASED

BK010129 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 22-28 February:

Kompong Speu: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 22 February reports that the trade office in Stoung District has bought 161 tons of rice from the peasants. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 27 February notes that in Thpong District youths have restored three reservoirs. The district's animal herd includes 10,200 cattle and 1,780 pigs.

Kampot: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 22 February says that the district trade office in Angkor Chey District bought 8 tons of paddy between 20 January and 6 February.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 22 February notes that 20,000 fish are being raised in the province.

Kompong Thom: By 31 January, according to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 23 February, the provincial trade office had purchased over 6,000 tons of rice. At 0400 GMT on 27 February, the radio reports that by the beginning of February the province had planted over 500 hectares of dry season rice against a target of 4,000 hectares. The state has provided peasants with 265 tons of ER-36 rice seed, 525 tons of chemical fertilizer and a quantity of insecticide. Last season peasants harvested 89,506 hectares of rainy season rice.

Kandal: Phnom Penh radio reports at 1100 GMT on 24 February that over 6 tons of palm sugar has been produced in Dangkao District.

Kompong Cham: At 0400 GMT on 25 February Phnom Penh radio reports that the trade office in Tbong Khmum District had purchased 1,400 tons of paddy by the second week of February. In Ponhea Krek District, according to the radio at 1230 GMT on 27 February, over 2,300 tons of paddy has been sold to the state by peasants. The district trade office plans to buy 10,000 tons of rice seeds, 1,500 tons of mung beans, 800 tons of sesame, and 100 tons of palm sugar. SPK at 0402 GMT on 22 February says that by buying 13,400 tons of paddy from the peasants, the province is on the verge of meeting its plan to buy 15,000 tons of paddy. Last year the peasants sold 7,700 tons of paddy to the state.

Takeo: Phnom Penh Radio reports at 0400 GMT on 27 Febuary that the Takeo Provincial Trade Office has bought 400 tons of rice from the peasants, fulfilling 43 percent of the purchase plan.

Battambang: By mid-February, according to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 28 February, the provincial trade office had purchased 22,850 tons of paddy from the peasants, including 1,196 tons of rice seed.

Pursat: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 28 February reports that during the last rainy season the province planted 56,248 hectares of rice and 2,000 hectares of secondary food crops. Rice harvesting has been completed and so far peasants have sold over 5,000 tons of rice to the state. The target was 5,000 tons.

National level: At 0400 GMT on 28 February Phnon Penh radio reports that in the 4 months to the end of January fishing teams throughout the country caught 17,000 tons of fish, with 4,500 tons being caught in Kandal and 5,300 tons in Kompong Chhang.

SRV CHARGE ON THAI TOXIC CHEMICALS CALLED TRICK

BK280501 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Do Not Fall for the Deceitful and Tricky Maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] On 21 February the radio of the Hanoi Vietnamese and the Vietnamese aggressor's administration in Kampuchea made an accusation against Thailand, saying that on 11 and 14 February Thai troops used 105-mm artillery pieces to fire chemical shells into Kampuchea's northern area of Phnum Malai in Battambang Province, causing 20 Kampuchean people to suffer. This is a threadbare trick of "theives crying stop thief" used by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy -- ringleader of the archcriminals whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of Kampuchean people. In fact, it is the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and its Soviet boss who are being condemned, with clear proof, for committing the crime of using toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people. They have turned to blaming Thailand. This is most ridiculous and unbearable.

It was at the criminal hands of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy that more than 2.5 million Kampuchean people died -- killed by the Vietnamese aggressors either by toxic chemical weapons or conventional weapons and famine. There is clear and irrefutable proof of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's crime of using toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people. Tens of thousands of Kampuchean people died instantly while those who were not killed instantly suffer from chronic ailments.

Now that they are facing a total impasse on the military field, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean people in a more cruel and barbarous manner than before. They have systematically used toxic chemical weapons in every area both in the zone temporarily controlled by themselves and in the Democratic Kampuchean zone.

Even in the Kampuchea-Thai border area, which is close to the eyes of the world, the Vietnamese aggressors do not hesitate to use toxic chemical weapons. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have now expanded the use of toxic chemical weapons into the Thai border area. For example, on 19 February a Vietnamese plane sprayed toxic chemicals over five Thai villages in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province. According to preliminary analysis, this chemical is composed of a toxic substance called mycotoxin.

While vigorously intensifying the use of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people and beginning to spread this chemical warfare into Thailand, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has clamored that Thailand fired toxic chemical shells from artillery to kill the Kampuchean people. This is a dark maneuver launched by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in an attempt to conceal its crimes and avoid world condemnation of its use of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean and Lao peoples, as well as to create a pretext for its large scale aggression against Thailand.

The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman has said: Thailand has never sought to obtain toxic chemical ammunition, let alone fire it into Kampuchea. Vietnam has created this story in order to divert world public from concemning its use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos.

The world is well aware of the tricky nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and that whenever they are in an impasse, they always turn to blaming others.

However, no matter how hard the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors try to turn while into black and black into white, the world will never fall for their tricks. The world is well aware that Vietnam is the ringleader of the bandits who committed aggression against and occupied Kampuchea in a gross defiance of the principles of the UN Charter; that Vietnam is the archcriminal who massacred millions of Kampuchean people through all types of cruel and barbarous methods, including the use of poisonous chemicals and toxic gas; that Vietnam is the one who has provoked and committed aggressive acts against Thailand, and who posed threats to and destroyed security, peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region; and that Vietnam served as the cat's paw of the Soviet international expansionists by sending hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea so that Vietnam and the Soviet Union can further their southward drive according to their strategies of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region.

For this reason, it is necessary for the countries in the Southeast Asian region and all other countries which cherish justice, uphold the UN Charter and want peace in the world to join forces and take timely measures to check the spread of chemical warfare by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, especially to pressure and force them to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea totally and unconditionally in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

It is certain that no one will fall for the Vietnamese-Soviet tricks. The tricks of partial withdrawal and negotiations on border problems that they launched are only aimed at legalizing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and furthering the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea so that Vietnam and the Soviet Union can advance toward implementing their strategies of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific.

PRC JOURNALISTS VISIT PHNUM MALAI ZONE

VODK Report

BK280930 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] A Chinese journalists delegation led by (Yang Mu), chief correspondent of XINHUA; (Wang Jaiyun), correspondent of GUANGMING RIBAO; and [name indistinct], a Khmer translator, visited Democratic Kampuchea's Phnum Malai zone.

Upon its arrival in Democratic Kampuchea on 22 February, the friendly delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by a number of cadres from various ministries and departments. On the afternoon of the same day, Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

On the afternoon of 23 February the Chinese journalists delegation met and interviewed military cadres attached to the Phnum Malai and Mak Hoeun battlefields on military problems.

During their stay — lasting 3 days and 3 nights -- in Democratic Kampuchea, the Chinese correspondents met and interviewed Democratic Kampuchean combatants of both sexes who were victims of the Vietnamese enemy's toxic gas shells in Tuol Chrei, visited the village and interviewed the village headman and people there. From the interviews, the Chinese correspondnets found out that due to the Vietnamese enemy's acts of aggression, expansion, annexation, massacre and extermination against the Kampuchean race, the people in this village were compelled to leave their homes and flee to live in the Phnum Malai area. When the Vietnamese enemy sent a large number of troops to attack the Phnum Malai area, these people fought valiantly to defend their new village.

The Chinese friends also met and conversed with the female combatants of the transport units and male combatants of our Democratic Kampuchean army who were actively and resolutely launching activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to bog them down and bury them in the Malai battlefield. When they met our male and female combatants, the guests noted: The Vietnamese are facing difficulties in getting reinforcements to the Kampuchean battlefield. The comrades will certainly win.

The delegation ended its visit to the Malai area and left on the afternoon of 24 February.

XINHUA Interviews Commander

For a XINHUA report on an interview given to one of its correspondents by a Democratic Kampuchean National Army division commander in the Phnum Malai area, in which optimism is expressed that the DK army will defeat SRV 'invaders,' see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 1 March China DAILY REPORT.

CHET COMMENTS ON INFORMAL ASEAN MEETING

BK270950 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Commenting on a planned ASEAN summit in Bangkok, Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department Chet Sutcharitkun said the idea was proposed by Thailand and some other ASEAN members, who believe that an informal meeting of ASEAN leaders should be held some time, since only two such meetings have been held -- in 1976 and 1977. ASEAN leaders should meet in order to exchange views on general matters, including the political situation, economic, technical, investment and industrial cooperation. The plan is being worked out by ASEAN members.

The ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for June in Singapore, meanwhile, will be held as scheduled.

Concerning the summit, the director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department said Thailand had proposed Bangkok as the venue. However, the venue of the meeting as well as the time will still have to be discussed and agreed upon by ASEAN members. He noted that in April the Thai Government would be busy welcoming foreign guests invited for the celebration of the Bangkok bicentennial and would not be able to host the ASEAN summit meeting properly. If the ASEAN summit is to be held in Thailand, it would have to take place after April. However, no fixed date has been set for it, he said.

NATION REVIEW NOTES NEW PRO-SRV COMMUNIST PARTY

BK270555 Bangkok NATION REVIEW In English 27 Feb 82 p 10

[From "Weekly Issues" feature: "'Phak Mai' -- New Red Party in the Making"]

[Text] Thai intelligence officials have quoted communist defectors as confirming that the new loosely-organized pro-Vietnamese Thai communist party, known as "Phak Mai" (New Party) has its "head office" at Wattai Airport in Vientiane.

"The defectors have also told us that at least nine houses in a certain area in Vientiane have been used by people involved with the new Thai communist party which has split from the pro-Chinese Communist Party of Thailand (CPT)," the official told the NATION in a recent briefing.

Testimonies from the defectors also charged that Vietnamese soldiers and some "Caucasian-looking" persons, believed to be Russian trainers, were also spotted mingling with the Phak Mai members in Laos, according to the officials. But knowledgeable sources cautioned against overestimating the strength of the new pro-Vietnamese communist grouping. "The estimates of their strength range from 200 to about 1,000 and there is no way just yet to determine the authenticity of the new grouping's strength," Thai intelligence sources added.

The defectors, however, confirmed that some former Vietnamese refugees in Thailand had reportedly served as advisers to "Phak Mai."

In one unit, said the intelligence reports, three former Vietnamese refugees and one Laotian official were serving as advisers. A Loatian minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office was said to be serving as the "coordinator" of the new Thai communist party.

Defectors have also charged that Bunyen Wothong, formerly a lecturer at the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) who was elected to the house from the northeastern province of Ubon Ratchathani in 1969 continues to be residing in Laos. Accusations that he may have been made the "figurehead" of Phak Mai remains unconfirmed. Also unconfirmed were the reports that Bunyen was present as an observer at the 26th Soviet Communist Congress in Moscow.

Thai officials monitoring the communist party's movements pointed out that back in 1978, the Vietnamese and Laotians were providing assistance to train a special elite battalion known as "Battalion 121" of the CPT with an aim to "liberate" Nan Province in the north with the specially-trained military unit, which was to comprise top CPT fighters from all regions of the country, serving as the spearhead. But the situation reversed drastically in 1979 when the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict broke into the open and Laos handed over an ultimatum to the CPT elements in Laos to move out in a huff.

"But before the kick-out order was handed over, the Laotian communists recruited some members of Battalion 121 to join Phak Mai. Some Thais in Laos were also approached to join the new pro-Vietnamese grouping. Even the CPT later admitted having lost some of their men to the new party," said another Thai government intelligence source.

Others who joined the new party, willy-nilly, were those who at the time settled down in Laos.

"So far, we can identify 200 names belonging to Phak Mai. But other sources claim 300 to 400 while others have cited the figure of 1,000. The latest figure may be somewhat exaggerated. The average would, we presume, be about 200 to 300 in strength," the government intelligence sources said.

A defector at the middle level in 1980 told government authorities then that Laotian soldiers were providing training to members of Phak Mai in Laos. Some of them were sent for training in Phou Khao Khouai north of Vientiane. It was confirmed that at least seven members of Phak Mai in the defector's group were picked to be trained in Vietnam.

"But they do use Laos as the springboard to infiltrate into Thailand. Loei, being a geographical salient point jutting into Laos, is one of their infiltration points. Other points for their entry include Seka District straddling Phusing Mountain Range of Nong Khai Province and Renu Nakhon of Nakhon Phanom. The fourth point of infiltration for Phak Mai is north of Ubon Ratchathani," the source said.

In the past two years, government authorities said they had arrested five terrorists who admitted to being members of Phak Mai. "They said the New Party adopted the policy of sending their infiltrators back to their original home areas. Their main thrust of propaganda was to attack the CPT, accusing it of having failed in the past to set up liberated areas while in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, the communists had done a better job."

Thai military intelligence sources said that Phak Mai members also told local villagers that the CPT had taken a wrong line by being too close to China and that Phak Mai would not turn down assistance from other sources including Vietnam and Laos.

Phak Mai's line was also clearly not against "outside intervention" -- which is part of the Vietnamese practice.

"In 1975-76, Vietnam proposed to the CPT to send in Vietnamese troops to help liberate certain areas in Thailand but with certain conditions, including the possession of seized property and weapons and for the CPT to give the assurance that Vietnamese refugees would be allowed to stay on in Thailand. The CPT turned down the offer," the government intelligence sources added.

The CPT's argument then was that the Vietnamese, once they send in troops to a certain country, would not withdraw without some tough compensation, the sources added.

The government sources said that Phak Mai remains a loosely organized grouping and that the progress in the past two years had not been significant "although one can't discount the possibility of the party getting some big boost should the situation change drasticallly," warned a senior security official.

"From our intelligence reports, the Phak Mai people have managed to establish influence in certain villages on the border once under the CPT's influence in Renu Nakhon District of Nakhon Phanom. We have also got it from good authority that a member of the upper north-eastern committee of the CPT had admitted that in some villages, the CPT and Phak Mai had to divide up their spheres of influence. In some cases, they designate a stream in a jungle as the line of division of influence. In other cases, defectors have reported that CPT's men sent out to neutralize the Phak Mai's influence had even been recruited by the New Party..." the government sources said.

According to these sources, Phak Mai had been trying to extend their influence to the north to Amphoe Muang District of Nakhon Phanom where the CPT had been wielding influence. That new infiltration route had been a target of great blockade by the CPT.

While Phak Mai may be busy building up its influence, government authorities have warned that the CPT may at the same time try to blow Phak Mai's importance and strength out of proportions to use it as a tool to drag the government into a direct confrontation with Vietnam.

"The CPT has tended to exaggerate the existance of Phak Mai which is not all that big and powerful yet. Of course, we can't be complacent either," said the government sources. For one thing, as far as the Thai Government authorities could gather, Phak Mai has yet to establish a politburo. Neither has it managed to form a central committee. Its organization remains small. "But it would always be used as a tool. That's what we have to watch out for..." The sources added.

COMMANDER COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION

BK241537 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani has quoted the prime minister yesterday as saying that the government's success in the suppression of communist terrorists was due to the people's cooperation. The army commander said, however, he believed that the success can be attributed to the fact that we have a good government and a prime minister who is willing to sacrifice himself to fight and win over the communists. Other factors which must be considered are the prime minister's policy and attention to suppression operations which have been carried out with the tactics of using political measures over military ones. Once we win a military victory, we must develop the area for the well-being of the local people.

The army commander cited the ongoing development of Khao Kho and said: We formerly thought that it would be difficult to suppress the communist terrorists in the area. Everybody can see, however, that we have made achievements in road construction and encouraging the people to settle in the area as well as enabling them to be self-reliant.

He said the capture of the communist camp at Khao Chong Chang has proved the effectiveness of such tactics. We are now able to separate the people from the terrorists. In the past, we would send military forces to capture the area and let them stay only for a period of time. The terrorists, however, later returned to the area because of the fertility of the land. After the military operaton this time, however, development projects will be launched to bring about prosperity to the area.

The army commander disclosed that the government forces have captured Camp 508, the big command headquarters of the terrorists in the southern region. The army commander said that the biggest strongholds of the communist terrorists — Camp 508 and Khao Kho Camp -- have been captured by the government forces who will continue the suppression drive until final victory is achieved.

Asked about the remnants of the communist terrorists, the army commander replied: They have been broken down into small platoons. They are now unable to regroup themselves to form a company-size of combat unit. We have learned that we should fight the guerrillas using their own tactics against them, and the most suitable force for fighting guerrilla warfare is the defense volunteers and ranger soldiers.

The army commander said the terrorists should surrender to government authorities because they are also Thais. So far, seven or eight terrorists have surrendered to government authorities at the Chong Chang areas. The number of those surrendering is expected to increase.

FORCES TO REMAIN IN CAPTURED SURAT THANI CAMPS

BK010642 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The 4th Army Region will retain its forces in the occupied communist strongholds — Camp 357 and Camp 508 -- in Surat Thani Province until the plan to develop these areas is completed. The government is planning to embark a multimillion baht project to turn this zone into self-defense villages to fight against the communist insurgents. The government has already begun constructing a 23-km long road leading to Chong Chang pass. Camp 508 is said to be the biggest communist stronghold in the south and Camp 357 was the main satellite camp of Camp 508 in Chong Chang pass. The two camps fell to government forces last week.

MILITARY REPORTS CAMP 508 NOT CAPTURED

BK010229 Bangkok POST in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Test] Surat Thani — In a surprise announcement yesterday, a senior field officer said government forces fighting in a suppression operation against communist strongholds in the Thung Chang Mountain Range had captured three satellite camps, but were still unable to gain full control of Camp 508. Last week, military authorities reported that government troops had captured Camp 508, the strongest communist position in the south.

But yesterday, in a briefing at the forward section headquarters of the fourth Army region, the section's Assistant Chief of Operations Lieutenant Col Atthaphon Champanoi told Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthatthan, senior government officials and newsmen that government forces had so far only succeeded in taking positions around the perimeter of the stronghold.

Lieutenant Atthaphon said the area around Camp 508, which serves as the headquarters of communist insurgents in the area, had been heavily planted with landmines and booby traps. He said there were between 300 and 500 guerrillas in the camp and they had strongly resisted the government troops.

However, he said the government would continue the suppression drive until Camp 508 is captured.

Lieutenant-Col Atthaphon said government forces had so far seized satellite Camps 108, 511, and 357. Another satellite post, Camp 79, believed to be an ordnance depot, had not yet been captured.

Since the operation was launched on February 18, government forces have suffered 13 killed and 123 wounded, according to military authorities. A large number of communist guerrillas are believed to have been killed, but so far government troops have found the bodies of only 11 insurgents. A total of 29 insurgents have surrendered to the authorities during the operation.

POST DESCRIBES 'CRIPPLED' KHUN SA FORCES

BK150650 Bangkok POST in English 15 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Khun Sa's drug-trading forces have been decimated with 200 or one tenth of their armed band in Thailand killed, ten tons or 40 million baht worth of their weapons seized and three of their heroin refineries destroyed, according to an official report. Government officials say that with almost all of their sophisticated communications equipment having fallen intact into the hands of Thai authorities, Khun Sa's forces are crippled as far as gathering intelligence on Thai military and police movements and keeping in touch with opium-carrying caravans and other units are concerned. The above was disclosed following an evaluation trip to Ban Hin Taek, Khun Sa's former base near the northern border with Burma.

The claim that 200 men of Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) were "killed in action" during the recent Thai attack was made to top Thai officials making an on-the-spot analysis of the effects of the assault. Thai casualties came to 16 killed, compared to 30 in an October probing action.

This is also the first time that the destruction of three of Khun Sa's heroin refineries was reported. Situated north of Ban Hin Taek, they were bombed from the air.

Meanwhile, Thai intelligence uncovered that Khun Sa had already contacted the Burmese Communist Party [BCP] and been buying opium from this pro-Beijing force, which is expanding control over a large section of Burma stretching from the Chinese border southwards. However, the threat by Khun Sa that he would cooperate with the BCP as a result of the Thai operation was dismissed by knowledgeable Thai officials because of ideological incompatibility. The BCP needed money due to a cut-off in funds from the Chinese Communist Party and the SUA needed the opium during the shortage prior to last year's bumper crop.

Khun Sa's family has fled his Bangkok house at Sukhumvit Soi 71 as well as relatives of his own and his men at Ban Hin Taek, joining him two kilometres across the border in Burma.

Responsible officials discredited speculation on the capability of the SUA to make vengeance strikes. They also pointed out that Khun Sa could not afford to antagonise hill tribes and other villagers by attacking frontier settlements. Officials reported that they had traced the purchase of the highly efficient communications equipment by Khun Sa to the Bangkok representative of a major overseas electronics manufacturer. An investigation is to be conducted.

As a result of the raid on Ban Hin Taek, officials anticipated a change in drug routes to markets abroad. They take into consideration the fact than an uncle of Khun Sa, Khun Saeng, has refineries in Burma just across the border from Mae Hong Son Province in the northwest.

The programme to get the hill tribes in Thailand's northern provinces to voluntarily give up opium cultivation is proceeding with education of the tribes, providing them with rice and helping them with substitute cash crops. Officials closely connected with the prevention and suppression of the narcotics trade are headed by the prime minister himself, General Prem Tinsulanon, and include Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun, Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council, Secretary-General Phao Sarasin of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, and Director-General Piya Chakkraphak of the Central Intelligence Department -- the "five P's."

Sources denied speculation that the United States had asked Thailand to go after Khun Sa. General Prem himself gave the orders for the attack, according to General Prachuap.

LE DUAN MEETS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV 27 FEB

OW271504 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 27 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received here today N.K. Baybakov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, and his party. Present were Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

Le Duan highly valued the Soviet guests' current visit, which, he said, marked another step in promoting comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples on the basis of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation. He said he rejoiced at the Soviet people's all-round achievements under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, in building the material and technical foundations of communism. These achievements, he added, made important contributions to peace and security in Europe, Asia and elsewhere.

Le Duan pointed out: "In their past struggle for national independence and freedom as well as in their present efforts for national construction and defence against Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the vigorous support and great, effective assistance in many fields of the fraternal Soviet people." After expressing sincere gratitude for their valuable assistance, he asked Vice Chairman N.K. Baybakov to convey his best regards to Leonid Brezhnev.

For his part, N.K. Baybakov conveyed to General Secretary Le Duan the best wishes from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said he hoped that the friendship and close cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples would finely develop. He wished the Vietnamese people further success in national construction and defence in anticipation of the Fifth C.P.V. Congress.

The reception took place in a very cordial atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV CONCLUDES 10-DAY VISIT 28 FEB

OW281525 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 28 -- N.K. Baybakov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee and his party left here today after a 10-day visit. He was seen off by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers [as received] and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Vu Dai, minister, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Luong; and other senior Vietnamese officials. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

In the last days of his visit, Vice-Chairman N.K. Baybakov and his party had working sessions with Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister of agriculture. The two sides discussed measures to further strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance in the field of agriculture.

The Soviet vice-chairman and his party toured the province of Quang Ninh in the company of Vu Dai and Minister of Mines and Coal Nguyen Chan, where he visited the "Coc 6" coal mine. The Soviet guests also visited the construction site of the Soviet-equipped Pha Lai thermal-power plant and had a cordial conversation with Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts there.

NHAN DAN CITES REAGAN 'MISSTATEMENTS' ON VIETNAM

BK281330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 28 Feb 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 28 February]

[Text] A NHAN DAN story headlined "Sheer Ignorance," appearing on page 4, is of current interest. It says:

If people believed U.S. propaganda and chose a metaphor used by Cao Ba Quat [a noted Vietnamese literary figure of the 19th century], they would say that of the universe's three baskets of knowledge the United States already claims two and the remaining one is distributed among the rest of the world. This is nothing, however, but a fallacy.

One day during the anti-U.S. resistance in the south, we captured an American soldier. He was a white man with a handsome and intelligent face. Yet he was completely illiterate and could not write his own curriculum vitae. The following explanation was given in this regard: This fellow was merely a soldier of the lowest rank and it was inevitable that there were some illiterate people among American GI's.

It has been discovered however, that some U.S. officials are equally ignorant. Not a few U.S. ambassadors have misquoted historical facts and have even mistaken the capital of one country for that of another. This matter does not stop here though. The rash of ignorance has now spread to the highest level of the American state in the personification of Mr Reagan, the current President of the United States.

At a press conference on 18 February, Reagan made the following misstatements on Vietnam: Vietnam was originally two separate countries -- North Vietnam and South Vietnam -- before the French invasion in the 19th century; in 1956 the DRV Government, and not Ngo Dinh Diem, rejected general elections; and President Kennedy ordered the landing of U.S. troops in Vietnam, while, in fact, it was Johnson who did this.

Is Reagan ignorant or did he deliberately distort the truth to suit the U.S. expansionist design? The answer to either question is definitely affirmative. Our comment, Cao Ba Quat style, is that it was unfortunate for the American newsman who had to put up with the stink of ignorance of the 40th President of the United States, who, despite all this, aspires to become another George Washington.

SRV, USSR SIGN MINUTES ON ELECTRIC POWER SESSION

OW261648 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb, 26 -- Minutes of the third session, held here from Feb. 20-26, of the working team for electric power cooperation in the Vietnamese-Soviet Commission on Economic-Scientific-Technical Cooperation were signed today by Tang Van Phuc, vice-minister of power and head of the Vietnamese delegation to this session, and Nikolay Alekseyevich Lopatin, vice-minister of power industry and electrification and head of the Soviet delegation. Also present at the signing ceremony was Pham Khai, Vietnamese minister of power.

During their meetings, the two delegations reviewed the implementation of the plan on electric power cooperation between the two countries, particularly the work done at the construction sites of the Pha Lai thermo-electric and Hoa Binh hydro-electric power projects. While here the Soviet delegation was cordially received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh.

VAN TIEN DUNG MESSAGE MARKS GDR ARMY DAY

OW281552 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 28 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a message of greetings to General Heinz Hoffmann, defence minister of the German Democratic Republic, on the 26th Army Day of the G.D.R.

The message says: "Over the past 26 years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the people and the National People's Army of the G.D.R. have defeated the imperialist schemes and acts of sabotage and firmly defended the gains of the revolution and of their peaceful labour to build developed socialism in their beloved country.

"Today the N.P.A. of the G.D.R. is a modern army having a great combat strength which, together with the armies of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is defending the inviolable outpost of socialism in central Europe, thus contributing to the defence of world peace.

"We are proud of the achievements of the G.D.R. people and their armed forces. We note with joy that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and armies have constantly consolidated and developed, the latest expression of which is the recent successful visit to Vietnam of a high-level G.D.R. military delegation led by yourself".

The message expresses sincere and profound gratitude to the G.D.R. for its timely support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle in the past as well as in their present efforts to build and defend the country against the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

LEADERS' MESSAGES COMMEMORATE NATIONAL DAYS

Guyana Anniversary

OW221715 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 — President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message of greetings to President Forbes Burnham and Premier Ptolemy Reid on the 120th National Day of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The message reads: "May the Guyanese people, under the leadership of His Excellency President Forbes Burnham, record many major achievements in defending their independence, national sovereignty and natural resources and building a prosperous country.

"May the friendship and solidarity between the people of our two countries be constantly consolidated and successfully developed".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to his Guyanese counterpart, Rashleigh Jackson.

Western Sahara Anniversary

OW261642 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 26 — President of the Council of State Troung Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong have sent a message of greetings to Mohammed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, premier of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, on the 6th National Day of their country.

The message says: "We wish the people of Western Sahara, under the leadership of the Polisario Front, the Revolutionary Command Council and the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, new and still greater victories in their valiant struggle for the right of self-determination and national independence. May the militant solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Saharan peoples constantly consolidate and develop".

On this occasion Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also extended his greetings to his Saharan counterpart, Ibrahim Hakim.

VIETIANE GROUP MEETS LE THANH NGHI, LE VAN LUONG

OW271518 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 27 -- A delegation of the administrative committee of Vientiane City led by its chairman, Phau Phimphachan, today concluded its visit to Hanoi at the invitation of the Hanoi People's Committee. During its stay the delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office, the party committee of Hanoi, a number of industrial and agricultural establishments, and public offices.

It was received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. C.C.; and Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. C.C. and secretary of the Hanoi party committee.

The Vientiane delegation held talks with a delegation of the Hanoi People's Committee led by its Chairman Tran Vy on the promotion of the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the two capital cities.

OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION POLICY

BK251052 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan reaffirmed the Vietnamese Government's readiness to create favorable conditions for legal departures so that the emigrants might rejoin their families and settle abroad. On the other hand, he said the government would act resolutely to prevent illegal departures that run counter to the policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He was speaking at a reception given to Zia Rizvi, coordinator of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Strotvan) in Southeast Asia, who visited Vietnam.

Mr Zia Rizvi took note of Vietnam's good will in satisfactorily arranging legal departures of Vietnamese in the recent period and expressed his hope to see continued development of this trend.

TRADE UNION GROUP RETURNS FROM WORLD CONGRESS

OW261630 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 26 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, has returned here after attending the Tenth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, held in Cuba from February 10 - 15. The delegation had also visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

BINH TRI THIEN VFF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE MEETS

BK171258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Binh Tri Thien Provincial VFF Committee recently met with representatives of its members to discuss measures to motivate the people of all strata in the province to score achievements in honor of the fifth national party congress by emulating to implement the 1982 plan in their localities satisfactorily. Also attending the conference was Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet warmly praised the people of Binh Tri Thien for their achievements in the fields of production, cultural and educational development and the maintenance of political security. He said: The tasks set forth for the front in 1982 involve constantly consolidating and strengthening the all-people's solidarity bloc in order to implement successfully all the political assignments of the party and state, while striving to improve, diversify and make its work and daily activities, especially at the grassroots level, ever more practical.

On this occasion, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet presented certificates of commendation from the VFF Central Committee to 16 units and individuals for their outstanding achievements in front tasks in 1981.

LABOR MEETING NOTES 1981 SUCCESSES, 1982 TASKS

BK281432 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] A nationwide conference on labor was held recently in Hanoi by the Ministry of Labor to review work related to labor and wages in 1981 and to discuss measures regarding the implementation of the guidelines and tasks related to labor in 1982 in compliance with the resolution of the 11th party Central Committee Plenum and other resolutions of the Council of Ministers on the needs to distribute and use social manpower optimally and rationally, to step up the movement to carry out production and practice thrift, to increase social labor productivity, to ensure the livelihood of laborers, to improve the wage payment system and thoroughly to understand the principle of to each according to his work.

In 1981 the labor sector underwent initial changes in the direction of combining the work related to labor and wages with the implementation of the political, economic and national defense tasks. Additionally, the sector has developed the responsibility and right to collective mastery of every laborer, establishment and locality in the struggle to use manpower optimally and rationally while carrying out other economic and social activities aimed at ensuring that the two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- are implemented in such a way as to meet the economic and social objectives for 1982.

The work related to labor in 1982 involves optimally and rationally distributing and using the social labor forces; actively creating more jobs for the laborers on the basis of distributing and using the local work forces at the district level in order to develop agriculture, forestry and fishery along the direction of intensive cultivation and multicropping and development of animal husbandry, small industry, handicrafts and other services; providing employment for laborers in cities; satisfactorily fulfilling the norms for the distribution of manpower and population on a national scale; building various new economic zones while satisfactorily organizing manpower, streamlining the administrative staff, intensifying the work related to labor criteria and norms and stepping up production and practice thrift in order to increase labor productivity in society and in every national economic sector and stabilize and ensure the material and cultural life of the people, particularly of the cadres, workers, civil servants and soldiers; and improving the wage and bonus systems gradually, seeking to understand the principle of to each according to his work more clearly and encouraging the laborers to improve their professional skills and knowledge actively in other to ensure that all major tasks and plans set for various enterprises are fulfilled.

The conference demonstrated a high degree of identity of views on the guidelines and tasks related to labor and contributed many diversified views on the measures necessary for the organization and implementation of these tasks.

Developing the successes it recorded last year, the labor sector will strive to satisfactorily fulfill all the tasks set forth for 1982 and the ensuing years in order to score outstanding achievements to honor the fifth party congress and implement its resolutions.

DECISION ISSUED ON ECONOMIC ARBITRATION

BK270740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 26 February]

[Text] On 13 February the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 22/HDBT on amendments to the juridical duties of economic arbitrators and on the rectification of the time limit for filing a complaint for settlement.

The decision says that the Council of Ministers assigns to the economic arbitrating agencies at various levels and of all sectors the duty of making judgments according to law on all disputes involving the insurance of merchandise and the settlement of debts in connection with economic contracts between economic units having funds provided by banks.

The decision revises Articles 13 and 22 of a temporary statute which stipulated rules to be followed in making judgments on the enforcement of economic contracts as outlined in Decision No 49-CP, dated 23 February 1962, of the Council of Ministers.

As for those cases involving breaches of economic contracts detected in the course of the implementation of the contacts, the affected party can file a complaint during the implementation of the contracts. The time limit for filing complaints will be 6 months from the expiration date of the contracts.

No economic arbitrating agencies may accept for judgment those cases of breaches of economic contracts that are past the above time limit for filing complaints, except in those cases with a legitimate reason approved by the senior economic arbitrators at the sites of judgment.

Decision No 22-HDBT says that all the previous stipulations at variance with those in this decision are void.

TASKS OF MILITARY STUDENT SELECTION EXPLAINED

BK271546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 February editorial]

[Text] Following the law concerning military service and VPA officers, the Council of Ministers on 16 February issued a decision on the system of military academies, colleges and advanced schools and tasks concerning the selection of military students for these institutions. This is a new policy of our party and state which stems from the requirement to build a modern and regular army. It is an important decision which defines the nature of various VPA schools in light of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform.

In the past the admission of military personnel and officers to various VPA schools was conducted according to the student-recruiting system. This system was developed and it contributed satisfactorily to building a contingent of military officers. However, this system is now no longer suitable. The combat requirements and development of a modern regular army demand that a military officer must not only be of outstanding character and always be loyal to the fatherland and the party revolutionary cause, but he must also have sufficient education and knowledge of military science and related sciences. He must be enthusiastic and responsible throughout his long voluntary service in the army. He must act as the basis for a supervisory organization, educational management and the training of military personnel. He must be able to strengthen his unit and fulfill all his assigned tasks.

From now on, the Ministry of National Defense will select military students each year from among military personnel and youths who are not in the army but want to further their studies in military academies, colleges and advances schools.

The military students selection system is, first of all, aimed at selecting elite military personnel, which include noncommissioned officers, combatants, career soldiers, workers and personnel of national defense establishments who meet the requirements and are willing to make a career of the military service. The system is also aimed at selecting more and more youths who are not in the army, including graduates of general high schools, cadres, workers, civil servants and discharged troops who meet the requirements and are willing to serve in the army on a long-term basis.

Graduates from general schools are not only a great force that helps strenthen the contingent of workers for socialist construction, but are also qualified, strong and competent youths who will be trained as officers for various branches of our modern armed services and forces. The talented men among them will be selected and trained to carry out, inherit and develop the revolutionary and struggling tradition of their brothers and forefatehrs. Every year hundreds of thousands of these youths graduate, instilled with many legitimate ambitions.

The military students selection system has opened up a new opportunity for the youths to choose their fields according to their aspirations, educational background and capability. It will pave the way for the qualitative improvement of military training courses in various general schools and develop the students' general knowledge in preparation for joining the army, as stipulated in the law on military service.

The selection of military students is a new task which requires careful preparation and proper coordination between related sectors and establishments. This will help implement the plan on the selection of military students for the 1982-83 academic year and establish a good pattern for the coming years.

Various echelons of the selection councils must carry out their tasks promptly and in accordance with their duties and functions. They must promptly provide information and explain details of essential rules and regulations and the selection of military students according to the principles and standards of the examinations.

To increase the students' knowledge, various military units must organize refresher courses for combatants and noncommissioned officers who have completed general schools and want to sit for the entrance examinations to further their study in military colleges and schools. Tasks concerning preliminary selection must be satisfactorily carried out in order to create favorable conditions for the entrance examinations.

Various schools, units and mass organizations must comprehensively disseminate the objectives of the selection of military students to military colleges and schools to motivate and encourage citizens to carry their political obligation in both national building and defense.

By educating youths and the people effectively to defend the socialist fatherland in the new stage and by completely implementing various steps, the task of selection of military students for various military colleges and schools during the 1982-83 academic year will surely meet with splendid success.

PHAN VAN DONG RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

OW172349 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feburary 17 -- French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Vietnam Yvan Bastouil today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The premier had a cordial conversation with him.

SRV, KAMPUCHEA SIGN TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS

OW141520 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 14 -- Kampuchea has agreed for Vietnam to receive on its behalf goods from abroad destined to it and to transport them to destination. Documents to this effect, valid for 1982, were signed in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday between Le Gioi, general director of the Vietnamese Transit Transport Company, and Sam Sabath, general director of the Kampuchean Genral Export-Import Company. Goods exchanged between the two countries will also be transported by Vietnam, it was further specified.

RADIO, TV COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING IN BAC GIANG

OW281251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A VNA report says the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission recently held a conference in Bac Giang city of Ha Bac Province to discuss measures to improve the quality of radio and hired radio transmissions in localities from Nghia Binh northward. The conference was attended by large numbers of representatives of local radio stations.

In 1981 local radio and wired radio transmissions effectively helped in carrying out propaganda about party and state policies among the people and positively contributed to helping motivate the people and publicly praise good models in productive labor, combat readiness and fighting. They also satisfactorily performed tasks of countering the enemy's propaganda. The radio and wired radio stations of localities and grassroots units satisfactorily helped in organizing the local people to listen to radio transmissions from four levels: the central, provincial, district and grassroots level. Many radio stations in Hanoi, Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Lai Chau and Quang Nam-Danang closely followed up on the implementation of political and production tasks to satisfactorily perform their tasks of keeping the local people informed, motivating them and timely meeting their needs. Many local radio and wired radio stations have done well in organizing radio transmissions.

MALAYSIA'S WARNING ON KHMER ROUGE ENDORSED

BK201321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 20 Feb (AFP) -- Indonesia today endorsed Malaysia's view that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should warn the ousted Khmer Rouge government that it may lose ASEAN support at the United Nations if it still refuses joining a proposed coalition with two other Kampuchean resistance groups.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the statement to newsmen after meeting President Suharto, who briefed him on his discussions on Kampuchea with Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam Thursday.

Mr Mokhtar however cautioned against haste in making such a move, noting that ASEAN was continuing efforts to seek a political solution in Cambodia. He also warned ASEAN leaders against making a false step or a wrong statement and said that it would be better for ASEAN not to appear too active in dealing with the problem.

There was the risk of creating the impression that the issue was an ASEAN-Vietnam confrontation, which was certainly not the case, he added. The problem has its source in a conflict between China and Vietnam, he stressed.

On his talks here last week with French presidential adviser Regis Debray, he said he had informed Mr Debray that Indonesia had sent two special emissaries to Hanoi, with no positive Vietnamese response.

Vietnam appeared determined to present ASEAN with a fait accompli (that the current Kampuchean situation is "irreversible", something with which ASEAN could not possibly go along, he noted.

For ASEAN to accept the fait accompli would mean sacrificing one of its members, Thailand, Mr Mokhtar said. He added that he had also told the French envoy that Indonesia would welcome a role for a non-ASEAN country such as France in seeking a Kampuchean settlement. But he added that this should not involve a "mediation," as this would require a basic agreement first.

He also disclosed that he had received a communication from Mr Debray when the latter was in Kuala Lumpur stating his regrets for a press misquotation of Mr Mokhtar's remarks.

A press statement had wrongly quoted Mr Mokhtar as having urged France to play a mediating role in Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEA'S FUTURE AFTER TALKS ANALYZED

BK280219 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The recent Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance group meeting in Beijing, which was attended by former Kampuchean head of state Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan but not by former Prime Minister Son Sann, raises the question of what is going to happen to the anti-Vietnamese group and, more importantly, to Kampuchea in the future.

Son Sann has refused to attend the Beijing meeting, because he is not of the same opinion as the Khmer Rouge. To be more exact, Sann has rejected the idea of maintaining the Khmer Rouge regime which, generally speaking, is responsible for the mass murder of Kampucheans when it was in power from 1975-79.

In their talks in Beijing, Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk agreed on the basic principles for forming a coalition in Kampuchea. Among other things, it was agreed to maintain the official status of Democratic Kampuchea, or the Khmer Rouge administration, which still occupies the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

Son Sann's concern about the Khmer Rouge is understandable, especially since the communists justify any means serving their interests. Nevertheless, in the current phase of the struggle, it would only be natural if Son Sann adopted a compromising attitude, because only a compact Kampuchean resistance group can form an effective force for driving the Vietnamese troops out of that country. Besides, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan also agreed that in any future coalition, each group will maintain its own (?autonomy). Moreover, any important decision would be made by consensus and in line with rules still to be laid down.

Therefore, the agreement reached between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan has at least partially, if not fully, met the conditions for forming a loose coalition as demanded by Son Sann. Sihanouk also said that an anti-Vietnamese coalition could not exist without Son Sann and that the coalition is waiting for Son Sann to join.

No matter what the outcome will be, the Kampuchean problem is the responsibility of the Kampuchean people themselves to settle. However, the Vietnamese military occupation of the territory has caused more serious problems and worldwide reactions, including that of ASEAN which lies in the same region as Kampuchea. This means that the Kampuchean problem is no longer merely a problem between the groups of forces in Kampuchea or a confrontation between Kampuchea and Vietnam but also reflects big power rivalry in Southeast Asia. If unsolved, the problem will be a great danger, because it could lead to direct involvement of the big powers and eventually to their permanent stay in this region.

It is for this reason that ASEAN countries have done their best to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem through the United Nations and other diplomatic forums, urging Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and fully entrust to the Kampuchean people the task of settling their problem and determining their own future.

ASEAN countries do not wish to see Southeast Asia become an arena of conflict between the big powers, because such a development not only endangers the independence and integrity but also the stability and development of the countries in this region.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH THAI MILITARY LEADER

BK251341 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Defense and Security Minister and Armed Forces Commander Gen M. Yusuf this morning held talks with the Thai army commander in chief, Gen Prayut Charumani, in Jakarta. They discussed cooperation in the defense and security field, particularly cooperation between the Indonesian and Thai armies. They also discussed cooperation in education and training of army officers of the two countries and efforts to maintain stability in the Southeast Asian region. Defense and Security Minister and Armed Forces Commander M. Yusuf and the Thai army commander in chief agreed to further promote military cooperation in future, particularly among ASEAN member countries.

Prior to the meeting, General Yusuf conferred Kartika Eka Paksi Medal First Class on the Thai army commander, Prayut Charumani, in acknowledgment of his services in fostering relations and cooperation between the two countries as fellow members of ASEAN.

MALAYSIA

SIGNING OF MARITIME TREATY WITH INDONESIA HAILED

BK261309 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Geb 82

[Text] Yesterday Malaysia and Indonesia signed a treaty that will in time to come be recognized as a bold and major step forward in the annals of international relationship. This treaty, which recognizes and accepts on the part of Malaysia the sovereignty of Indonesia of a portion of its surrounding seas of the archipelagic principle could not be really possible but for the links of friendship and cooperation among the two countries that have been strengthened by ASEAN.

Almost every conflict between nations, and particularly neighboring ones, has tended to be over boundaries, especially of the high seas. Indonesia is a nation of many islands and except in the island of Borneo [Kalimantan], there are no land boundaries between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Internationally, the Law of the Sea Conference is still in the process of fashioning an international agreement which should bring order to the whole question of territorial and economic sovereignty -- a source of any conflict and problem.

What Malaysia and Indonesia have done is to work out for themselves an agreement, which should accept the archipelagic principle which had more or less been agreed to by the Law of the Sea Conference, while at the same time acknowledging the traditional rights of one another. It is this willingness to give and take that is the common major feature of Indonesian-Malaysian relationship and to a large extent of intra-ASEAN realtionship. Without this kind of understanding, such a treaty could not have been signed.

There are portions of the territory of Indonesia under this agreement which have been traditionally the fishing grounds of Malaysians. Indonesia has, in this agreement, recognized these traditional rights. It has also recognized the rights of Malaysian shipping to have free passage over the sea. It has still respected Malaysia's rights to lay submarine cables and pipelines.

The archipelagic principle is highly controversial, but by becoming the first nation to accept the recognize the principle, Malaysia has not only given a boost to Indonesia's negotiations with Austrialia, the Philippines and Vietnam, but more significantly, Malaysia and Indnesia have together shown what can be achieved by good will and a political will to reach a mutually beneficial agreement.

SINGAPORE

OFFICIALS, UN'S AHMAD DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

BK231233 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Prince Sihanouk says China has in the past few days delivered weapons for 3,000 of his supporters in Kampuchea. The Prince was speaking to newsmen in Beijing before a lunchtime meeting with the Khmer Rouge leader, Mr Khieu Samphan.

Over at the United Nations, a special committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea says it will wait for the result of the current talks between the prince and the Khmer Rouge before reconvening its session. The committee also decided to await the outcome of a mission to Southeast Asia by the UN Secretary General's special representative for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, Mr Rafiuddin Ahmad.

Mr Rafiuddin Ahmad, who is now in Singapore, has held talks with the deputy prime minister, foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, and the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, at city hall this morning. They changed views on the Kampuchean problem. Mr Ahmad said he was sent to find ways to further ASEAN's efforts in implementing the principles of the UN Charter. He added that Singapore, being the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, had a special responsibility.

Mr Ahmad is on a 9-nation Asian tour to discuss the Kampuchean issue relief operations and other matters. He leaves for Bangkok tomorrow.

STRAITS TIMES NOTES SON SANN'S 'LIMITED CHOICE'

BK261145 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Feb 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Waiting for Son Sann"]

[Text] Apparently by making an offer that Prince Norodom Sihanouk could not refuse, China has skilfully shifted the burden from the Khmer Rouge to Son Sann of being the odd mann out among the three Kampuchean factions trying to form a coalition against the Vietnamese. All eyes are thus on the noncommunist former prime minister, and Mr Son Sann is not helping his cause by staying away from Beijing where Prince Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan are waiting for him to join them for talks.

Mr Son Sann's stand is well-known. Despite intense ASEAN persuasion, he was prepared to be part of only a loose coalition with the Khmer Rouge, fearing that any closer identification with that group would cost him support among Kampucheans who lived through Pol Pot's atrocities. It is an understandable position, but Mr Son Sann needs at least to go through the motion of reminding Mr Samphan of it and, more important, to explain it to the Chinese hosts, who are the Khmer Rouge's only supporters. As it was, the Khmer Rouge had been under pressure to suggest an alternative to ASEAN's proposal of a loose coalition which it rejected recently.

It now appears that the Khmer Rouge has not only stuck to its origianl formulation -- that is, an institutionally-structured coalition -- but has, with Chinese help, persuaded Prince Sihanouk to agree to it. The prince's reward, it turned out, was the supply of light infantry weapons for his 3,000-strong Moulinaka group. Beijing has in the past reportedly given Mr Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front a similar shipment as a token of recognition for its struggle against the Vietnamese. Mr Son Sann, who has claimed that his several thousand fighters would grow to as many as there are guns to arm them, may be able to obtain from China the military aid he has so far failed to get from the West.

It will be a test of his leadership to make a compromise with the Khmer Rouge acceptable to his supporters. He had little choice up to now. With Prince Sihanouk ving taken the plunge, he has even less. The prince has also added to the pressure or left an escape route by making clear that there would be no coalition without Mr Son Sann's participation.

It may seem unfair that Mr Son Sann is put in such a spot, but he should be able to turn that to advantage. From that position he can demand the share of power the coalition that he could not achieve before the Bangkok talks broke up late last year. It he stays out of the current initiative, he risks becoming a nonentity. If he waits until later in the year, pressure will begin to mount against him as preparations start for another battle to keep Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. Mr Son Sann needs to make the best of a limited choice now.

MARCOS REJECTS MOVE TO TURN POLICE OVER TO MAYORS

HK010151 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has turned down the move to hand over to mayors the control and supervision of police forces. The president said the proposed move would violate the constitution, which places in the state the power to control and supervise an integrated national police. Also, the president said, he does not want any more repetitions of police forces being used as private armies by local officials. He said records of pre-martial-law days document well this abuse. The president however gave mayors recommendatory powers in the selection of local treasurers and assessors.

The chief executive announced his decisions in a speech before the second national convention of the Municipal Mayors' League.

The president instead invited the mayors to play a vital role in the government's Kilusang Kabuhayan Kaunlaran [KKK] Livelihood Program. The President appointed all the municipal mayors as action officers of the KKK.

Turning to another topic, the chief executive declared that there is now no legal impediment to the setting up of a communist party in the country, but he declared that it must seek political power by parliamentary or democratic means and must not espouse violence. Thus, he said, the communist party of the Philippines may operate legally if it renounces its violent methods. The party had been declared illegal by an antisubversion law enacted by congress in 1957, but the president issued a decree in 1976 that superseded that law. The decree did not single out any communist party, but banned associations of all parties aiming to overthrow the government.

[Begin Marcos recording] Thus there is therefore no legal impediment to the establishment of the communist party, which will seek political power by parliamentary and democratic means. What is outlawed is violence, or the conspiracy to use violence, and of course subversion. Subversion comprises [words indistinct] which seeks the overthrow of government, and I quote, by force, violence, deceit, or other illegal means: Section 2, Cabinet Bill 885. [end Marcos recording]

In yet another move, the president said he had reorganized the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development. The ministry will now be known as the Ministry of Local Government. Its community development functions have been transferred to the Ministry of Human Settlements, under the first lady.

CARDINAL SIN CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

OW251245 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Manila, 25 Feb (AFP) -- Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin today questioned the government's invocation of national security in restricting the people's "essential freedoms" saying it might have a constitutional but not a moral basis. Speaking before Manila's Rotary Club, the cardinal touched on what he called "the essence of freedom" -- "choosing within the law" -- as applied particularly in the press and government.

The cardinal's speech prompted an immediate reaction from the government which virtually told him to "mind his own business" on the grounds that the subject should best be left to the authorities concerned since it was "not within the purview of other personalities like public officials and preachers of the faith."

"A government official, be he village chairman or chief of police or mayor or president, is free to run the affairs within his jurisdiction in any manner he wants, but he must remain within the law." Cardinal Sin said. "Thus, he should not violate human rights, he should not deprive his constituents of the essential freedoms guaranteed to him by political and moral law," the cardinal added.

"Government leaders, as we all know, have on occasion been known to restrict those freedoms -- in the name of national security," Cardinal Sin said. "Maybe there is a constitutional basis for this restriction but what of the moral basis?" he asked.

He went on to quote a portion of a speech delivered by Pope John Paul II during his visit here last year which held that "even in exceptional situations that may at times arise, one can never justify any violation of the fundamental dignity of the human person or of the basic rights that safeguard this dignity."

The archbishop welcomed reports of the government's plan to restore the writ of habeas corpus in 13 provinces in the southern Philippines describing the measure as "encouraging" although "a lot of work in this direction still has to be done."

The government's claim about the existence of press freedom in the country seemed to be contradicted by the fact that the newspaper columns of a Filipino woman journalist "continue to be censored," he said in an apparent reference to Arlene Babst, author of a thrice-weekly column in the English language THE BULLETIN TODAY.

In answer to the Manila archbishop, Information Minister Gregorio Cendana voiced his appreciation of the concern expressed by the cardinal on the issues he raised, but then went on to reject his views point by point. "On dealing with the situation in the southern Philippines, we believe it is best left to the judgment and competence of the civil and military authorities who are intimate with the developments of that area," he said. "On the issue of alleged censorship of certain opinion columns and other published writings, this is a matter between individual writers and their editors and publishers -- and not within the purview of other personalities like public officials and preachers of the faith," Mr Cendana's statement said.

"Finally, on papal admonition, it would do well for the faithful to learn the holy father's much publicized counsel to one of the world's religious orders of men of the cloth to adhere to propagating the faith and avoid straying into the perilous tasks of politics," Mr Cendana added.

ENRILE IDENTIFIES URBAN TERRORIST GROUP LEADER

OW221245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The military has identified the suspected leader of an urban terrorist group called (Anak Pawisa Kalungsunan) as Dr (Nemeshe Prudente). (Prudente) is former president of the Philippine College of Commerce, now known as the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile linked (Prudente) to the urban terrorist movement during t talk with newsmen after his meeting with local officials of Laguna, headed by Gov (Felicismo Sanluis). Enrile identified the group of (Prudente) as the third faction of the communist movement aside from the Communist Party of the Philippines' New People's Army the Partido Komunista Ng Pilipinas' [Philippine Communist Party] (Hukbung Magapapalaya Ng Bayan). Enrile said (Prudente) is now being hunted by law enforcement authorities. Enrile met with Laguna officials on orders of the president to look into the peace and order situation in the province.

ARMY CHIEF URGES CRACKDOWN ON ERRING SERVICEMEN

HK270103 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Armed Forces chief Fabian Ver has ordered a tougher crackdown on erring military personnel as he expressed alarm over the reported involvement of military men in crimes and anomalies.

The general instructed all service commanders to promptly enforce military rules on erring personnel. The instructions cover misbehavior on or off duty. Recent charges against military personnel range from gasoline pilferage to armed robberies and holdups.

'DEMORALIZATION' OF MNLF SEEN DEPLETING RANKS

HK270105 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Demoralization is depleting the ranks of the Moro National Liberation Front, or MNLF, in Mindanao. This, plus the government's tactics in [word indistinct] the rebels, has brought unprecedented peace to former rebel strongholds like Cebu, Tawi-Tawi, and the two Lanao provinces. At a briefing in Zamboanga City, southern Commander Delfin Castro said the KKK [National Livelihood Program] is doing wonders in forging peace in Mindanao.

[Begin Castro recording] The best thing that ever happened to us here is the KKK program started by the first lady and our president. If you look at the people making trouble here in Mindanao, the MNLF and the NPA [New People's Army], all these forces are engaged in black dealings and would want the people to live in misery. The program of the president to improve the economic life of the common man has stolen the thunder from the rebel movement, and hopefully the KKK program will succeed. [end Castro recording]

THREE MNLF COMMANDERS SURRENDER IN MINDANAO

HK240129 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] In Mindanao, another batch of rebels led by three commanders have returned to the folds of the law in Sultan Kuderat. The 3 Moro National Liberation Front commanders and 40 followers also yielded 43 high-powered firearms and several rounds of ammunition last Feburary 19. The surrender ceremony was attended by provincial and town officials of Isulan town and military officers led by Colonel (Valerio Perez), PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region 12 commander. (Perez) identified the commanders as (Abdul Rahab Maboy), alias Commander (Alex); (Bulu Imbug Surangan), alias Commander (Bobby); and (Raul Tanuim), alias Commander (Raul).

POLICE CHIEF DENIES 'SECURED HAMLETS' REPORTS

HK260217 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Police Chief Fidel Ramos says there is no truth to reports that farers of San Vicente, Davao del Norte, have been herded into só-called secured hamlets. Newspapers earlier carried reports that the farmers had been gathered and forced to live in those hamlets, patterned after those in Vietnam. Lieutenant General Ramos said the farmers settled themselves in Barangay centers of their own free will. More on that story from (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] In a report to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile clarifying reports on the alleged hamletization of San Vicente town, General Ramos said the military only acceded to the popular will and did not in any manner transgress the civil rights of the residents of the said town. General Ramos said the civilian populace were temporarily resettled in the strategic villages or Barangay centers of their choice to fight the harassment, intimidation and extortion tactics of the New People's Army [NPA] terrorists. The residents, he said, requested military authorities in the area for assistance in security against NPA terrorists. The police chief also reported that the (Sanguniyam Bayan) of San Vicente [words indistinct] ordered them to cooperate with the military to counter the activities of the New People's Army. [end (Francisco) recording]

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SUZUKI BRIEFS SAKURAUCHI ON STANCE FOR U.S. VISIT

OW030615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday instructed Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to exchange views with U.S. leaders on not only bilateral economic friction but also other matters from a wide viewpoint when Sakurauchi visits the United States late in March. Suzuki gave the instruction when Sakurauchi met him to confer on Japan's basic position for the foreign minister's visit to Washington. Japan's concrete measures to cope with trade demands by the U.S. and other countries have yet to be worked out.

Suzuki told Sakurauchi: "It is important that Japan talk with the U.S. and West European countries as leaders in the world, sharing common values amid the present severe world situation." In briefing reporters on the Suzuki-Sakurauchi meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said: "It is important for Japan to have partnership with allies which share values with our country."

Sakurauchi told reporters he will tell American leaders that Japan will work out measures to open its market wider and seek U.S. understanding. He also said he would exchange views with American leaders on the Polish situation, U.S.-China relations, the situation in Latin America as well as the Asian situation to strengthen Western unity.

COVERAGE OF EC COUNCIL PRESIDENT TINDEMANS' VISIT

Stresses Trade Dialogue

OW021045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 (KYODO) -- Visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans Tuesday called for greater dialogue among Europe, the United States and Japan to resolve their trade problems. He also called for a relationship between their currencies, to ensure a stable monetary basis for trade.

Tindemans, who is president of the EC Council, told reporters at the Japan National Press Club there is real danger of a return to protectionism and even autarchy in the present world economic recession. He said Europeans were concerned that the reciprocity concept now being discussed in the United States may be "a euphemism for protectionism." However, he said in Europe "we have a feeling that there is an improvement, an opening of the Japanese market."

Tindemans said steps must be taken to overcome Europe's trade imbalance with Japan, but said he did not think the EC would resort to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in settling the problem. "Why not discuss it instead of organizing a kind of trade war that would be bad for everybody," he said.

In talks with Japanese leaders here, the EC Council president said he discussed ways for Japan and the EC to coordinate their policies on crises like Poland, Afghanistan and the Middle East. "The main objective of my visit is a political one," Tindemans said. "How can we dissociate politics from economics in 1982?"

Ends Visit, Speaks to Press

OW030831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 (KYODO) -- Political cooperation between Japan and the European Community is still "largely dependent on crises," such as the Polish situation or Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the president of the European Council, Leo Tindemans, said here Wednesday. But he said Japan was gradually increasing its political role in the world and showed interest in closer political cooperation with the EC countries.

"Bit by bit, there will be a new third element in world politics, and it will be Japan," Tindemans said.

Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club at the close of his five-day official visit here, the Belgian foreign minister said the EC countries were eager for closer political cooperation with Japan. He said the 10 EC nations welcomed Japan's readiness to play a role in the North-South dialogue or the Middle East and were willing to cooperate closely with Japan on these issues.

Though close relations exist between the EC and the United States, on one hand, and Japan and the United States, on the other, "the third side of the triangle, namely the Japanese-European relationship, still needs to be reinforced," Tindemans said. He said closer political relations would also help in resolving trade problems between the EC and Japan.

GOVERNMENT, GROUPS COMMENT ON ROK AMNESTY

OW021255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government Tuesday welcomed commutation of the life sentence of South Korean dissident Kim Tae-chung to a 20-year term, while some circles criticized it as a political gesture and called for his outright release. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters Tuesday night, "The government welcomes the commutation as a humanitarian move."

Kim had his sentence commuted in an amnesty announced by the South Korean Government Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of President Chon Tu-hwan's inauguration.

In commenting on the commutation, the Japan Socialist Party criticized the move taken by the Chon government on the grounds that it was merely trying to pose as a democratic regime. The opposition party called for Kim's release.

Komeito welcomed the commutation as a first step toward restoration of Kim's freedom and the Democratic Socialist Party also praised the commutation. The United Social Democratic Party described the move as a gesture to boost South Korea's image, and called for Kim's release and a guarantee of freedom for his political activities.

The Japan headquarters of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification (Hanmintong), an anti-Seoul group of South Korean residents in Japan fighting for relief for Kim and other political prisoners, said the amnesty was nothing but a fraudulent act to clean up South Korea's image so as to dampen criticism at home and abroad against the 1980 Kwangju massacre and the suppression of human rights. Hanmintong also said the commutation would not bring any change in Kim's critical condition in prison and called for his immediate and unconditional release together with other political prisoners. It also demanded that the Japanese Government stop propping up the Chon regime.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the House of Councillors and one of Kim's friends, called the commutation good news but described it as a political gesture and looked forward to Kim's release.

PROTEST LODGED ON 2 MAR SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK021648 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1555 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated an act of espionage by infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane into our territorial airspace. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are leading the situation to the highest pitch of strain while kicking up powder-reeking war rackets, committed an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating the high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane deep into the air above the Kangyong Peninsula, southwest of South Hwanghae Province of our country, at around 1106 on 2 March. At around 1259 on the same day, they committed a vicious military provocation by again infiltrating the spy plane into the air within the military boundary line east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

Because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' frantic war exercises staged in the area near the military demarcation line, their continuous introduction of numerous aggression forces into South Korea and their espionage acts against the northern half of the republic, a grave situation, which reminds us of the eve of war, is being created in our country.

Our people are watching with heightened vigilance the U.S. imperialist aggressors' new war maneuvers, which have reached a reckless stage.

It is an anachronistic illusion for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to try to gain something by resorting to power. Our people will never pardon those who infringe upon the sovereignty of our country. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should contemplate the grave consequences arising from their criminal maneuvers and should not indiscreetly run wild.

'TEAM SPIRIT' CALLED 'NUCLEAR WAR EXERCISES'

SK030355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 2 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 March commentary: "Dangerous Nuclear War Exercises"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors are waging the large-scale war exercise "Team Spirit 1982" against the northern half of the republic by mobilizing the U.S. and puppet army's troops in South Korea and many troops and various kinds of modern weapons of massacre from the U.S. mainland and overseas bases.

According to a foreign news report, [illegible] has been revealed that 45 aircraft, including A-4 Skyhawk nuclear attack planes from the U.S. airbase in Iwakuni, Japan, are participating in these war exercises. According to the same news report, it is highly probable that the personnel handling nuclear arms in the aviation unit of the 12th U.S. Marines in this base are participating in the exercises. It cannot be overlooked that the present U.S. ruling circle has mobilized nuclear arms and personnel handling nuclear arms in large-scale war exercises in South Korea while simultaneously undisguisedly building up nuclear arms and clamoring about nuclear wars in limited areas.

This shows that the United States is pursuing a nuclear war policy in the Korean Peninsula and that the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises are a test war and preliminary [illegible] on this assumption. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' reckless military adventurist policy, the danger of war -- nuclear war -- is increasing with each passing day. With an ambition to forever maintain South Korea as their colony and military base and annex Korea, the U.S. imperialists have deployed hundreds of nuclear weapons to South Korea, are increasing a military buildup and are even trying to deploy neutron bombs and medium-range nuclear missiles. It is an ominous military move that, just as new cruise missiles have been deployed with the U.S. 7th Fleet and the number of reconnaissance flights by the SR-71 spy plane against the northern half of the republic has been unprecedentedly increasing, the mobile aircraft carrier fleet, composed of an attack aircraft carrier, missile cruisers and destroyers and attack atomic submarines, has conducted a large-scale military exercise on the East Sea in great secrecy.

Also participating in the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, waged in a frantic way, are F-16 fighter bombers, which can carry nuclear bombs, and strategic aircraft units. The vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which carry nuclear arms, are concentrated at naval ports and on the coastal seas of South Korea.

This clearly shows that the warlike U.S. circles are fiercely making preparations for nuclear war against the Korean people. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' large-scale military buildup and their commotions for war, the situation in our country is being strained and the danger of war breaking out at any time is increasing. If the tense situation is aggravated and war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, the war could develop into a nuclear war and easily spread outside Korea. This kind of development evokes deep apprehension among our people and the world's people.

It is no secret that while clamoring about limited nuclear war, the United States has deployed 155-mm guns capable of firing nuclear and nonnuclear shells with the U.S. troops in South Korea. This means that the difference of concepts between nuclear and conventional weapons has been narrowed and the possibility of a limited nuclear war is more probable.

It is not by chance that a foreign news report recently said the emergency on the Korean Peninsula may develop into a limited nuclear war. The peaceful settlement of the Korean problem as well as peace in Korea is a key to peace in Asia and the world. This notwithstanding, it is extremely reckless and dangerous for the United States to wield nuclear weapons, which are not in their exclusive possession, and to adhere to a wicked scheme for nuclear war against the Korean people. It is an unpardonable criminal act blocking our people's independent and peaceful reunification cause, threatening peace in Asia and the world and driving mankind to the ravages of nuclear war.

By leaving the sacred fatherland in the aggressors' hands for their nuclear war exercises, following the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is publicly challenging the nation and the world's people aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification. They are inspiring North-South confrontation by means of the military commotions in league with outside aggressors. Accordingly, it is nonsense for them to babble about talks or reunification. Their babble is a cunning trick aimed at misleading public opinion and covering up their splittist nature and will only reveal their ugly nature as nation-sellers and warmongers.

Our people and the world's progressive people are keenly watching the reckless military commotions of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. People will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists and their stooges' dangerous ropedancing of nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists should stop the criminal maneuvers to ignite a new war by occupying half of the other country's territory by means of force and should withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all aggressive troops. This is a demand of the times. If the U.S. imperialists ignore this just demand and continuously seek a new war provocation, they will be strongly denounced and rejected by our people and the world's people. They cannot escape the judgment of history.

BUILDUP OF U.S. FORCES IN 'TEAM SPIRIT' REPORTED

SKO 437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 3 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists who started the criminal "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises in South Korea on February 13 are moving their aggression forces on a large scale from the U.S. mainland and overseas bases into the exercise areas, according to a report.

The advance unit of the U.S. Seventh Infantry Division, the main force in the current war exercises, arrived in the area of the central sector of the front on February 28 carrying combat equipment in four transport planes, and 420 men of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division also arrived there to be deployed in the "operational area."

Earlier, on February 27, the cargo transport "American Champion" carrying various kinds of combat material arrived at Pusan port.

From March 1 the U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa, Japan, began flying into South Korea, carrying various kinds of equipment in transport planes. Till March 3 more than 940 men and 260 tons of equipment will reportedly be transported to South Korea.

Such "deployment operations" for moving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and combat equipment from the U.S. mainland and overseas bases into South Korea will continue till March 20.

VRPR HITS REINSTATEMENT OF S. KOREAN POLITICIANS

SK022236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Talk from "Echo of Public Sentiment" program]

[Text] It is widely rumored that Kim Chong-pil, Yi Hu-rak and Pak Chong-kyu will soon be reinstated in the political circles. What on earth supports this rumor of the reinstatement of Kim Chong-pil, Yi Hu-rak and Pak Chong-kyu, who were the heads of the political circles during Pak Chong-hui's Yusin regime and the ringleaders of South Korea-Japan collusion? It is said that the reinstatement of these three remnants of the old era is linked to the $6 billion military loan issue involving Japan.

In an effort to beg for the $6 billion military loan from Japan, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is negotiating behind the scenes by mobilizing new pro-Japan officials, including Choe Kyong-nok, South Korean ambassador to Japan; Kong No-myong, chairman of the South Korea-Japan Economic Committee; and (Yi Ki-chu). However, it seems that a secret channel for new South Korea-Japan collusion has not opened. For this reason, Chon Tu-hwan, who traced the lineage of the pro-Japan personnel, made a decision to use Kim Chong-pil, Yi Hu-rak and Pak Chong-kyu to advance South Korea-Japan collusion, which has begun a new phase.

Selected as negotiation brokers to beg for the $6 billion military loan from Japan, Kim Chong-pil, Yi Hu-rak and Pak Chong-kyu, who have been outcasts for their illicit accumulation of wealth, will make their appearance in political circles. Because of this, people say that they are all bastards, linking them to Pak Chong-hui's pro-Japanese treachery.

KIM CHONG-IL CITED AS 'PARAGON OF KIMILSONGIST'

SK010520 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Feb 82

[HYONGMYONG CHONSON 16 February editorial: "Let Us Live Eternally as Kimilsongists"]

[Text] Today our RPR members and patriotic people, who continue marching toward independence, democracy and peaceful reunification, greet the 40th birthday of dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who inherits the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

Dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il is the paragon of a Kimilsongist, who is loyal to the great leader and has all the qualities of the great leader: extraordinary ideological and spiritual manners, leadership and virtue.

He has formulated the great leader's revolutionary ideology as Kimilsongism and is inheriting and developing it. He leads the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification toward an upsurge. He is creating the heyday of national culture, including literature. Never before has there been such a time when the great leader's revolutionary cause flourishes.

With the dear comrade leader perfectly inheriting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause, our nation and people are finally able to accomplish the leader's revolutionary cause, the cause of chuche.

This is why all party members and patriotic people, on the occasion of dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il's birthday, extend the greatest honor and warm congratulations to the great leader and the dear comrade leader, sincerely wishing them good health and longevity, and renew their determination to live now and forever as honorable Kimilsongists.

Living now and forever as honorable Kimilsongists is the most valuable and rewarding life and the due course of the revolution. The Kimilsongist is a title accorded true revolutionaries and a standard in the contemporary era, an era for independence. It is none other than Kimilsongists and their ranks that are called for by the South Korean revolution [hanguk hyongmyong] today and that lead the revolution at the fore.

Our RPR is the unit of Kimilsongists who value nothing as more important than loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who opened the chuche era and leads it to the single road of victory, and dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il. They are chuche-type revolutionaries who regard Kimilsongism as a conviction and creed and are righteous vanguard fighters who make it a duty to devote themselves to achieving Kimilsongism.

Accordingly, the life of a Kimilsongist is a life of loyalty to the greatest men who are admired by mankind and a life of devoted service to the fatherland, nation and mankind. Living and fighting as a Kimilsongist is the key to personal honor and grace, to the nation's dignity and prosperity and to the happiness of mankind.

The way to drive out foreign aggressors and realize national sovereignty and to overthrow the fascist dictatorship and achieve democratization of society is by raising more Kimilsongists and consolidating their ranks. Herein lies the secret to victory and happiness.

When the ranks of the Kimilsongists march forward, creating a gust of wind in their path, and the banner they are carrying -- the banner of chuche -- flutters high in the sky, the storm of revolution, which thrashes at aggression, nation-selling and fascism, arises and the shackle of suppression and the yoke of subjugation break in pieces and are buried once and for all.

Accordingly, it is the most urgent task facing the South Korean revolution that our RPR members prepare themselves as honorable Kimilsongists. Living and fighting as a Kimilsongist is the demand of the times and the revolution and is the demand of those who aspire independence.

To accomplish and live forever as Kimilsongists, it is important to remain loyal to the great leader and the dear comrade leader. Loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader is the nucleus of the ideological and spiritual manners of Kimilsongists and their lifeline.

When they trust, follow and serve the great leader and the dear comrade leader, maintaining the stand that they know no one but the two of them and cherishing the conviction that there is nothing in the world they cannot do as long as they remain loyal to them, they are true Kimilsongists.

Kimilsongists should thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche view of the revolution, be well versed in the great Kimilsongism and the dear comrade leader's ideological and theoretical policies -- which inherit and develop Kimilsongism -- and regard them as the unique guideline for their thinking, behavior and revolutionary practices.

Kimilsongists should know Kimilsongism only. Nothing but chuche-type blood should flow in their veins. Only Kimilsongism should pervade their ranks. When ideologies different from Kimilsongism are allowed, and when thoughts and acts accommodating such ideologies exist, their qualifications as Kimilsongists cease to exist.

Under any circumstances and conditions, Kimilsongists should put their thoughts and acts only on a chuche ideological and theoretical basis. Only when they do so can they keep their feet on the right path of the revolution and reap good results in the end, unperturbed by imperialism, no matter how menacing it may be, by fascist traitors, however frantic they may be, and by all sorts of pseudo-ideologies and opportunists, no matter how tricky they may be.

Kimilsongists should know how to realize the chuche cause, and they should realize it. The Kimilsongists who do not commit themselves to revolutionary practices are not Kimilsongists. Kimilsongism is not just knowledge and "Kimilsongist" is not the title of a learned man. Kimilsongism is a revolutionary sword which crushes all forms of domination, subjugation, suppression and exploitation and replaces anything worn-out, and Kimilsongists are fighters who chart a new world of independence, holding the sword tight in their hands.

All the Kimilsongists on this land should be resolute in eliminating the foreign aggressors and fascist nation-sellers and in establishing a democratic government for the cause of independence, democracy and reunification.

Because "Kimilsongist" is the title of a most valuable revolutionary, the requirement for becoming one is strict and rigid. Therefore, all party members and revolutionaries should, through constant and energetic studies, implant deeply in their hearts the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader, should constantly take the nutriment of Kimilsongism and should eradicate old-fashioned ideologies. At the same time, they should endlessly discipline their ideology and will through various forms of revolutionary organizational life and revolutionary struggle, including party organizational life. Those who are to sustain themselves, fight and live eternally as honorable Kimilsongists should endlessly take revolutionary pabulum and constantly train their ideology and will through revolutionary studies, organizational life and revolutionary struggle.

Let us, all party members, not spare our sweat and blood in the struggle to complete ourselves as Kimilsongists for the true life and revolutionary victory and give all we have to fight for expanding and consolidating our ranks and for our storm-like march.

KPA UNITS PARTICIPATE IN 28 FEB SPA ELECTIONS

SK022242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The soldiers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] and the Korean people's security forces, who greeted the felicitous elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] at the posts for defending the fatherland, participated in the voting with great political zeal.

Voting took place at polling stations amid an atmosphere seething with revolutionary zeal of soldiers who are determined to die to defend the revolutionary power founded by the great leader and led by our party and to devote themselves to the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland. Remembering the brilliant course which the KPA has followed as the invincible and ever-victorious revolutionary forces under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, the soldiers of Comrade Yi Chang's unit of the KPA said they will increase the combat capabilities of the unit in every way by implementing the party's military line and will strengthen the KPA as the KWP revolutionary armed forces by fostering themselves as revolutionary soldiers of the 1-a-match-for-100 fighting force.

The elections of deputies to the SPA in all parts of the country again powerfully demonstrated to the world the indestructible political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of our people, closely rallied around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They evinced the will of the people to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause to the end under the wise leadership of the glorious party, upholding the great leader in high esteem.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS SPA ELECTIONS EVINCE UNITY

SK030142 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2323 GMT 1 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 March editorial: "Show of our People's Rock-Firm Will To Consolidate the Government of the Republic by Firmly Rallying Around the Leader and the Party"]

[Text] At a historic period when a great turning point is being made in our people's struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea and socialist construction is being accelerated energetically, the elections for the deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] have successfully been conducted. As has been pointed out in the reports by the Central Elections Committee, except those travelling abroad, all the voters registered in the list of voters turned out to vote by 100 percent and 100 percent of the voters cast ballots in favor of the candidates for deputies to the SPA.

All the voters in the nation, including those in the No 181 election district of Tokchon, by upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a deputy to the SPA, showed their firm will to consummate the revolutionary cause by rallying around the party and the government of the republic. The elections for the deputies to the SPA were held at a time when the future of our revolution is further illuminated under the leadership of the party and the government of the republic is being consolidated in accordance with the demand of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

The results of the elections clearly evinced the firm will and belief of our people, who are determined to follow the party's leadership upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great leader. They also displayed the invincible vitality of the government of the republic. The elections this time served as a very important opportunity to strengthen the political and economic might of the government of the republic under the leadership of the party. This is very significant in the implementation of the revolution by our people.

With the supreme organs of power organized with true representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who are endlessly loyal to the party and leader and who are schooled in the struggle, the people's government is able to smoothly carry out its glorious mission and duty to follow the party's leadership and display its functions and role in every aspect.

The successful holding of the elections gave faith and encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic personages who, regarding the northern half of the republic as a beacon of hope, are struggling for the rights to exist and democratic freedom, never succumbing to the fascist repression of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. It also gave a great national pride and dignity to all the compatriots abroad, including the 700,000 Korean compatriots residing in Japan. Again it was a severe blow to enemies opposing reunification and running wild with maneuvers to provoke a new war.

The elections were a historic event which firmly paved the political and ideological basis enabling the government of the republic to develop and strengthen into a permanent chuche-type revolutionary government and opened a path for the republic, struggling for the consummation of the chuche cause under the leadership of the KWP. The elections vigorously displayed how fervent is our people's respect to and admiration of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and how firm is the political and ideological unity of the people, who are firmly rallied around the party and leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people's political and ideological unity, based on the chuche idea, is indestructible. Thanks to this invincible unity and cohesion of our people, the prosperity of the republic and the final victory of our revolution are firmly guaranteed.

The rock-firm unity and cohesion based on a single idea and will are the key to all the victories achieved by the government of the republic and a foundation of the might and solidity of the state and social system.

For this reason, our people always value this unity and cohesion. Our people's unity and cohesion are another name of unity and cohesion of the people who are firmly rallied around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a single idea and will.

This unity and cohesion are the most solid and vital which nothing can destroy. Thanks to such unity and cohesion centered around the party and leader, the government of our republic enjoys invincible might.

As is shown by the results of the elections, our people now are regarding it as their incomparable joy to carry out the revolution by upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader under the leadership of the party. They are following the leader under any circumstances, filling their hearts with loyalty to share weal and woe with the party.

Our people's absolute confidence in and endless admiration for the party and leader emanate from deep historical roots. This absolute confidence in and endless admiration for the party and leader are a noble idea and emotion which stem from the deep understanding of the respected and beloved leader's greatness. At the culmination of national suffering, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, assuming responsibility for the destiny of the nation, explored the Korean revolution by taking the lead. The history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary struggle of 50 years since then is a brilliant history in which he has created a history of significant events while devoting himself to the sacred cause of the fatherland and people.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had established the chuche idea and organized and led our revolution to victory under the banner of the chuche idea, the fatherland and nation experienced a fundamental change in their position. Led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has been developed and consolidated into an invincibly strong and mighty party, the people's government has been consolidated like a rock and our people have become a dignified and independent people who are enjoying unlimited happiness in the most superior socialist system.

Even today the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is working out a brilliant plan for the permanent prosperity of the republic with unlimited energy and is organizing and leading the struggle for its implementation to victory. The history of the working class' revolutionary struggle has never known such a great leader as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, with extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership, steel-like will and dexterous organizational skill, has erected such a powerful, independent, self-reliant and self-supporting socialist nation in such a short time after overcoming colonial backwardness and ruin.

Now our people have a clear vision of the future of the government and a happier future for themselves in the energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are cherishing deep in their hearts a firm belief to uphold always the great leader. As has been clearly proved in the course of the elections, our people's loyalty to uphold and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever is clearly displayed in their determination to uphold the party's leadership. The KWP is a great guide which assumes responsibility for the fatherland and people and is leading the people to a brilliant communist future.

Thanks to the positive activities of our party, designed to turn the socialist fatherland, regained and erected by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, into a paradise of the people, our country's socialist system is daily developing and consolidating. The might of the republic is endlessly growing stronger.

Without the leadership of the party, today's happiness enjoyed by our people and the brilliant future of the republic are inconceivable. For this reason, our people regard it as the noblest task for the unlimited prosperity of generations to come and the ultimate consummation of the revolutionary cause to uphold the party's leadership.

Every vote of loyalty cast by all voters in the elections this time clearly shows how pure is the loyalty of the people, who are upholding the party and leader, and how firm is their determination to consummate the revolution under the party's leadership. Thanks to this unwavering belief and will of our people, our party's unity and cohesion are being consolidated, and a boundlessly vast prospect is being opened before the republic. The results of the elections this time also show clearly that all the people have absolute confidence in the government of the republic and that they have an ardent fighting spirit to devote themselves to struggle for the prosperity of the republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today all the people in our country have true and deep confidence in the people's government, trust their fate to the people's government and are fully determined to wage a vigorous struggle to achieve the final victory of the revolution by firmly rallying around the people's government.

The people's support to and confidence in the government are the precious proof showing its might and solidity and preconditions which enable the government to play its role and functions to the full extent. Only the government that has deep roots among the masses and is supported and confided in by the masses can become a true revolutionary government capable of maintaining its revolutionary character under any circumstances, accelerating its revolution and construction energetically.

The government of our republic, with the chuche idea as its firm leading guidance, is a chuche-type revolutionary government which has inherited a glorious revolutionary tradition and a true people's government which assumes it as its mission to serve the working people and defends their interests. Today our people are absolutely supporting the government of the republic and socialist system and are devotedly struggling for its consolidation and development. This stems from their firm conviction acquired through their new life that the revolutionary government provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a government struggling to ensure the people their freedom and rights and for the prosperity of the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's government has tenaciously defended the revolutionary gains, overcoming the maneuvers of the enemy of all sorts for aggression and disintegration, and by achieving the two-stage social revolution and historic task of industrialization in so short a period, it has turned our country into a paradise of the people.

Today our republic is at the peak of its prosperity. Our working people are substantially guaranteed all the political freedom and rights in the bosom of the government of the republic, fully blossoming their talent and hope. Living in the bosom of the republic, at no previous time in the long history of the nation have the people enjoyed a more independent and creative life. For this reason, our people are determined with fighting spirit to devote themselves to the struggle to safeguard the government of the republic and the superior socialist system from the encroachment of all sorts of enemies and the unlimited prosperity of the republic.

Our people have participated in the elections with one mind with high political consciousness and zeal. Every one of them cast a vote in favor of the candidates. This is an expression of their confidence in and support of the government of the republic, which has been provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is developing and consolidating under the leadership of our party. It is also a manifestation of the rock-firm will and fervent patriotism of the people who are determined to consummate the socialist and communist cause under the banner of the republic.

Indeed, through the elections this time our revolution's future has been brightened, the future of the nation has firmly been guaranteed and our republic's future has been illuminated.

Since another firm guarantee enabling us to advance socialist construction to victory and consummate the chuche cause has been provided, the elections will shine as especially significant ones in the history of the development of the republic and our national history. By advancing more vigorously spurred by the great successes made in the elections for the SPA deputies, we should achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and hasten the final victory of our revolutionary cause.

To hold in high esteem forever the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a firm guarantee for the happiness of our people's offspring and the prosperity of the fatherland. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader of our party and people who is devoting himself to the sacred cause of the fatherland, revolution and people.

As is the case with the government of the republic, which has its glorious past and its present due to the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the brighter future of our fatherland and the final victory of the Korean revolution lie in holding the leader in high esteem forever. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a firm and unwavering belief which is etched into the hearts of our people. All the party members and working people, arming themselves with the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, should follow only the leader and prepare themselves to become passionate chuche-type communist revolutionaries who devote themselves to achieving the victory of the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

It is the glorious mission and loftiest duty of our people's government to uphold the party's leadership. The leadership of the KWP is the decisive factor for all victories of the republic and firm guarantee for endless properity of the fatherland. Without our party's leadership, the people's government can neither be strengthened and developed nor can socialism and communism be successfully constructed. By always upholding the party's leadership and remaining boundlessly loyal to the party's cause, our people's government should excellently carry out its glorious mission and duty assigned by the nation and the people.

We should firmly establish the party's unitary ideology within the government organizations and thoroughly establish an orderly work system and rock-firm revolutionary discipline to unconditionally fulfill the party's lines and policy, decisions and directives, and unanimously act in accord with the intention of the party center.

An important guarantee for strengthening the republic's political and economic might in every way and for highly demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system is to vigorously accelerate socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. The three revolutions constitute a most important revolution of the party and the state of the working class after the socialist system is established and a basic measure for chuche-orientation of the entire society.

Our people's government should register great revolutionary upsurges in all domains of the socialist construction by firmly adhering to the party's line for the three revolutions and by implementing this line continuously and thoroughly. Thus, we should brilliantly accomplish the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his new year message. The magnificent revolutionary tasks we are confronted with today demand that we enhance the responsibility and role of the functionaries of the people's government and constantly improve the working method as well as working style.

As required by the working method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the Chongsanri method, functionaries of all government organizations should go down to grassroots units and deeply understand the realities, solve the problems in a timely manner and thoroughly implement the party's policy in a political manner to inspire the masses. The deputies to the incumbent SPA, in particular, should safeguard the people's interest and should more faithfully serve them. Thus, they should meet with loyalty the lofty political trust and concern by the party and the leader and accomplish their mission as the people's servants.

Our people's revolutionary cause is just and the republic's future is endlessly bright. The future of the republic, which is struggling to achieve the revolutionary cause under the banner of the chuche idea, will always be illuminated with victory and glory. Let us all expedite the complete victory of socialism and national reunification by further consolidating the government of the republic in firm unity around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

PAK SONG-CHOL FETED BY ZIMBABWEAN DEPUTY PREMIER

SK030452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 3 (KCNA) -- Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister of Zimbabwe, arranged a banquet on February 27 in welcome of the visit of Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to Zimbabwe, according to a report.

Speaking first at the banquet, Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a symbol of national liberation and freedom, independence and peace for Zimbabwe. He continued: Korea, once a backward colonial agrarian state, has turned into a socialist industrial state with a modern independent national economy and developed agriculture under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea.

The Zimbabwean Government fully supports the proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea in October 1980. We believe that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most fair basis for the complete reunification of Korea. I take this opportunity to reaffirm the firm solidarity of our people with your people's struggle for national reunification.

We deeply revere and respect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In particular, we express respects and reverence for the great leader for having founded the immortal chuche idea, the idea of the entire people of the world.

Speaking next, Vice-President Pak Song-chol said: The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries entered the road of allround efflorescence and development after the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe had their historic meeting in Pyongyang in October 1980 and a new milestone was marked there.

Noting that the fraternal Zimbabwean people are vigorously struggling for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life, he continued: The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Zimbabwean people great success in the struggle for firmly defending the revolutionary gains, building a new Zimbabwe powerful and prosperous, and achieving the complete liberation of Africa, firmly united around Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe and the government and the fraternal people of Zimbabwe for their support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe. Invited to the banquet were the party of the special envoy and the DPRK Ambassador to Zimbabwe. Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende and other personages concerned of Zimbabwe were present there.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 2 MAR

SK021538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 2 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on March 2.

It was met at the airport by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and other personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Attends Banquet

SK030459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 3 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party for the visiting government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China on the evening of March 2 at the People's Palace of Culture. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and other personages concerned were present there.

Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, spoke first at the party. He referred to the successes registered by the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle for building a powerful socialist state under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China and to the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and China.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang and respected Vice-Chairman Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Head of the delegation Zheng Tuobin spoke next. He said: The heroic Korean people have achieved big successes in the socialist construction by waging a hard struggle, upholding the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence put forward by Comrade President Kim Il-song and defending independence and sovereignty, and are today carrying on four nature-remaking projects in high staunch fighting spirit, upholding the decision of the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

At this party overflowing with the warm feeling of friendship I propose to drink a toast to the militant friendship sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples, to the development and strengthening of economic and trade relations between China and Korea, to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

MPR-KAMPUCHEAN TREATY PUBLISHED IN GDR WEEKLY

AU021837 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 9/82 pp 25-26

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea" -- signed in Ulaanbaatar on 11 December 1981]

[Text] The MPR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] proceeding from the aspirations of the Mongolian and Kampuchean peoples to constantly develop and consolidate the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between both countries, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism;

In the firm conviction that the comprehensive expansion and consolidation of the friendship and close cooperation between the two countries fully and entirely agrees with the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries;

Resolved to render each other assistance and support in protecting revolutionary gains and in building socialism in the two countries, in agreement with their internationalist duty;

Guided by the principles and goals of socialist foreign policy and the efforts to ensure the most favorable conditions for building socialism in their respective countries;

Expressing the determination to comprehensively strengthen the unity and cohesion of all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and against imperialism, hegemonism, expansionism, colonialism and reaction;

Firmly determined to make an active contribution to strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the entire world, and to promote the development of relations based on equal rights and a mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence;

And reaffirming their loyalty to the aims and principles of the UN Charter, have decided to conclude this treaty, and have agreed on the following:

Article 1.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the high contracting parties will continue in future to constantly develop and deepen the ties of fraternal friendship, of internationalist solidarity, close cooperation and comradely mutual assistance between the Mongolian and Kampuchean peoples on the basis of full equality of rights and mutual respect for their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2.

The high contracting parties will comprehensively promote the development and expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries on the basis of a most-favored-nation clause and mutual advantage. Appropriate agreements for this purpose will be concluded between the pertinent organizations of the two countries.

Article 3.

The high contracting sides will closely collaborate in the fields of culture, education, literature, art, press and radio services, the film industry, tourism, physical culture and sports. They will promote the development of collaboration and of contacts between the state organs and the social, scientific, cultural and sports organizations of the two countries in order to mutually acquaint the peoples of both countries with their respective lives, experiences and achievements.

Article 4.

The high contracting parties will undertake all possible efforts to comprehensively consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They will actively contribute to the enhancement and protection of the gains of socialism.

Article 5.

The high contracting parties will actively support the just struggle of the peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress, and for the final elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its manifestations.

Article 6.

The high contracting sides will untiringly endorse peace and international security against the machinations of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism. They will undertake every possible effort to strengthen the international detente process, to deepen it and to bring about general and complete disarmament including nuclear disarmament, in order to remove aggression and wars of conquest from the people's lives and to eliminate all manifestations of hegemonism in international relations. The sides endorse a solution of all international controversial issues by peaceful means, without encroaching -- in agreement with the UN Charter -- on the people's right to individual and collective defense against armed attack.

Article 7.

The high contracting parties will support the development of relations among states with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They endorse the development of good-neighbor relations, mutual confidence as well as an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among the Asian states. The sides will support and promote the implementation of all peace proposals and initiatives aimed at establishing a durable peace and security in Asia.

Article 8.

The high contracting parties will mutually inform and consult each other on topical international problems which are of mutual interest.

Article 9.

This treaty does not affect the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties resulting from valid bilateral or multilateral treaties and agreements.

Article 10.

This treaty will be concluded for the duration of 25 years and will be automatically extended for another 10 years unless one of the high contracting parties expresses, in writing, the wish to terminate it 12 months before its expiration.

Article 11.

This treaty requires ratification and goes into effect with the exchange of ratification documents, which will take in the near future in Phnom Penh.

Given in Ulaanbaatar on 11 December 1981 in two copies, each in both the Mongolian and Khmer languages, both being equally valid.

For the Mongolian People's Republic, Y. Tsedenbal

For the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin

KUFNCD MARKS 26TH CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

BK021242 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council held a grand meeting at the Romdaoh cigarette factory at 1500 on 27 February to mark the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress. The meeting proceeded in a joyous atmosphere.

After Comrade (Peou Meng), chairman of the factory committee, made a speech welcoming the success of the 26th CPSU Congress which attests to the efforts for stability and peace in the world, including Indochina, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Association, expressed great elation over the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress which is a day of great victory for the Soviet people as well as the Kampuchean people. The comrade highly appraised the resolution of the congress which included significant benefits to the expansion of the socialist system and the settlement of crises that caused tension in the world in order to advance toward a good, advanced society.

The comrade stressed: All the peace-loving people throughout the world always support and are firmly confident in the plan which is the key to the settlement of the current problems as well as a way to seek peace in the world.

Later on Comrade (Kolonikov), minister advisor of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, spoke on the cruel and barbarous acts of the Beijing expansionists colluding with the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries who have caused complex problems and tension in the world. Particularly, they have attempted to undermine the solidarity of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- in order to use them as their military bases. The comrade added: Due to this problem, the congress has set forth a proposal of great significance in the search for stability and peace in Indochina as well as the world as a whole.

The comrade stressed: The Soviet Union will always continue to support the just and legitimate cause of the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

NY TIMES 'FAKE' STORY CALLED 'NOT UNUSUAL'

BK030236 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The New York TIMES on 22 February admitted that it had published a fake report on Pol Pot's activities.

In an article a reporter of the newspaper wrote that he had been at a base of the Pol Pot commandos in the southwestern region of Kampuchea. He said that he witnessed a battle during which armored vehicles and helicopters were used, and claimed he saw Pol Pot standing on a nearby hill.

This is the third flagrantly fake report published by the New York TIMES during the past more than 1 year. It is not unusual for the Western press to make up stories, and this fake published by the New York TIMES is only one of many such reports published in Western newspapers. The Western press has made continuing efforts to mislead the public into believing that there are two zones of control and two state powers in Kampuchea, but the facts completely belie the claims of these made-up stories. The negligence of this paper serves as an object lesson to anybody who tells lies about Kampuchea.

BOU THANG THANKS SRV, USSR MINISTERS FOR NOTES

Message to Van Tien Dung

BK020956 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and defense minister of the SRV. The message reads:

Esteemed Comrade Minister: I extend my deepest thanks to you and to all the cadres and combatants of the VPA for your congratulations on the occasion of my appointment as defense minister.

Through the all-round assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people and army, our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] has matured and developed in all aspects, both in terms of quantity and quality. At the same time, the armies of our two countries, which share time-honored traditions and a history of jointly fighting against the common enemy, have constantly strengthened and expanded these brilliant traditions by standing shoulder to shoulder and fighting against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants and the Son Sann-Sihanouk reactionaries backed by the Beijing powerholders and U.S. imperialists, thus inflicting successive defeats on them on the Kampuchean-Thai border battlefields.

On this occasion, I extend best wishes to you, Comrade Minister, and, through you, to all the cadres and combatants of the VPA. May you enjoy good health, great strength and more victories. May the bonds of friendship and combat cooperation between the armies of our two countries grow stronger and firmer with every passing day in the interest of our nations and peoples that of peace and social progress.

Please, comrade, accept our sincere salutations and regards.

Thanks Dmitriy Ustinov

BK030406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, PRK defense minister, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade D. Ustinov, marshal and defense minister of the USSR. The message says:

Esteemed Comrade Minister: I would like to express my deepest thanks to you for your congratulatory message sent to me on the occasion of my assumption of the post of defense minister. I am convinced that the bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation between the armed forces of the USSR and the PRK will grow firmer in the interest of our nations and peoples and in service of the cause of peace and social progress.

May you, comrade, enjoy the best of health and more victories in the cause of building and defending your country and in contribution to safeguarding peace in the world.

Please, Comrade Minister, accept my highest regards.

MEAS KROCH SENDS MESSAGE TO USSR'S YEPISHEV

BK010332 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Meas Kroch, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolution Armed Forces [KPRAF] General Political Department, has sent the following message to Comrade General Yepishev, chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The message reads:

We are elated and would like to (?sincerely) thank you for your greetings on the occasion of my appointment by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] as chairman of the KPRAF General Political Department. On this occasion, on behalf of the KPRAF General Political Department and in my own name, I would like to wish you the best of health and prosperity in fulfilling your noble duty for the cause of defending and building your socialist fatherland in order to achieve more and greater successes for stability and peace in the world. Please accept our highest regards.

OFFICIALS ATTEND KPRP CONGRESS STUDY MEETING

BK021120 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The meeting of cadres throughout the country held in Phnom Penh 17-26 February to study and analyse the resolutions of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Third Congress ended with success.

Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning and economy. Attending also were the important comrade leaders of the party and state, the comrade leaders and heads of all the central ministries, departments and mass organizations, the important comrade leaders of all provinces and a large number of district comrade leaders.

After the comrade leaders introduced and thoroughly analysed the resolutions of the third congress of the party Central Committee, the participants held discussions, exchanged views and unanimously voiced agreement with the resolutions of the third party congress which attested to our great victories scored in all fields in the past 3 years through the correct line of our party, the joint efforts of our entire party, people and army, and the support of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Vietnamese people.

All participants jointly pledged to transform the party Central Committee's resolutions into seething mass movements throughout the country in order to seize greater victories in 1982 in the efforts to build and defend our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

The meeting ended in a joyous and intimate atmosphere.

KAMPUCHEA URGES STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURE OUTPUT

BK021210 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Mar 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Be Determined to Defend and Gather Our Paddy Production Well" -- date not given]

[Text] This year our people are ardently struggling in production with pride and firm confidence in their abilities as masters of the country and in the destiny of the nation. Due to zealous activities on the production battlefield, although drought and floods seriously affected agricultural production, a number of regions such as Battambang, Pursat, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kompong Chhnang Provinces scored praiseworthy achievements -- more than planned -- in rainy season rice production. Among these provinces, Battambang is the most advanced region which planted 252,881 hectares of rainy season rice compared to 227,300 hectares in 1980. Preah Vihear, Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri Provinces achieved satisfactory results as planned. Based on the present results, our people are actively struggling to increase the dry season production and are carefully looking after the rainy season rice.

The harvesting season is arriving and it is an exciting period that our people have joyfully awaited. This shows the results of their hard work performed with sacrifices during the past season. From the experiences of the past harvesting season and in order to defend and gather paddy production, our people must make cautious preparations and take a number of necessary measures as follows:

Insecticides must be used against plant diseases and insects to prevent them from destroying rice. Grass must be pulled out, fertilizer must be used and a sufficient amount of water in ricefields must be assured in order to allow the rice to grow well and produce a high yield. A movement to kill rats must be started. Activities to chase doves, parrots, sparrows, and so on must be performed to prevent them from destroying rice. Harvesting tools must be sufficiently ready such as sickles, harrows, threshing boards, yards for performing threshing, and so on. Small round bamboo baskets, woven baskets and mats must be repaired and more must be produced. Large baskets for rice must be prepared. Granges must be strengthened and repaired to ensure the good storage of rice production. Concurrently, carts and drafting forces mustbe ready in order to guarantee rapid transportation.

Manpower must be ready and well distributed to harvest the paddy promptly when it is ripe. Avoid letting the paddy ripen and fall down which can result in losses in rice production.

Harvesting must be performed in ricefields away from the villages. During the past year, a number of localities received good results by performing harvesting and threshing in ricefields.

The local state power must closely cooperate with militiamen guerrillas, mass organizations and our people to defend our rice production carefully. We must heighten our vigilance and revolutionary spirit to obstructing all of the enemies' activities which are aimed at undermining our production gathering by clandestinely harvesting or destroying our rice production. Military units posted in all of the regions must increase their vigilance to assure security for our people in order to permit them to harvest their production peacefully. Concurrently, it is necessary to develop the good spirit during the past harvesting season when our revolutionary armed forces as well as the VPA volunteered to cooperate ardently with our people in helping them in their harvesting work, threshing and gathering rice production in time.

Various central and provincial sections, especially the Central Trade Office, must make satisfactory and timely preparations to organize active purchasing networks between the state and the people. Many types of goods must be ready in order to serve our people's demands. The purchase of our people's production must be carried out on a timely basis and based on the principles of encouragement of production and of facilitating our people's lives.

All solidarity groups must not only make efforts to gather and store production well but they have to care about the reasonable distribution and use of these productions.

In our splendid regime we are the owners of production which are the results of our sacrifices. Therefore, everybody should heighten the owner spirit by distributing production in accordance with well-defined regulations in groups by firmly abiding by the spirit of sacrifice, respecting the community's interest, maintaining harmony and sustaining strong solidarity in groups.

Good paddy must be selected for satisfactory seeds in sufficient quantities to ensure the increase of production in the new year concurrently with the bartering of a number of productions with the state in order to buy materials for serving and increasing works in the groups.

Each member who receives his or her share of production should use it reasonably by avoiding spending it without the saving spirit, with wasteful habits, or without carefully thinking about the future such as the selling of paddy and rice for gambling or producing wine.

The local state power must closely cooperate with the entire army and people and be determined to defend and gather paddy production successfully. This is an enthusiastic movement in contributing to the successful implementation of various resolutions of the party congress. This is our high and unanimous determination to achieve our common goal, that is the prosperity of our people and the development of our country.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV MEETS STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE

BK030536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 000 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Delegations of the Lao and the Soviet State Planning Committees held their first round of talks at the government's guest hall in Vientiane on the afternoon of 1 March. The Lao delegation was headed by Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the LPDR, while the Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union. During the talks the two sides discussed and reviewed the implementation of state planning cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economic and social development in accordance with the 5-year plan.

Also attending the talks on the Lao side were Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Khamphet Phengmuang and Comrade Phommavan Inthavong, deputy chiefs of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Nousai Sitthisai, deputy minister of industry and trade; Comrade Khamuan Boupha, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation; Comrade Professor Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister of public health; and a number of high-ranking cadres. Attending on the Soviet side in addition to Comrade Nikolay Baybakov were Comrade Inozemtsev and Comrade Lebedinskiy, deputy chairmen of the State Planning Committee; Comrade (?Zaytsev), first deputy minister of gas industry; and all comrade members of the delegation.

Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, also attended the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding on the basis of the spirit of fraternal intermediate and long-term cooperation and assistance between the two parties, governments and peoples.

On the evening of the same day Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao held a banquet in honor of Comrade Nikolay Baybakov at Lan Xang hotel in Vientiane capital. Many dignitaries and high-ranking cadres attended the banquet. Comrade Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko also attended. The banquet was conducted in a cordial and profound atmosphere.

BANGKOK NATION: TOURISM TO RESUME IN MARCH

BK140237 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] For the first time in seven years, Laos will open its door to tourists and the first package tours to the communist landlocked country are expected to take place next month. The directorate of tourism of Laos has reportedly approached Bangkok-based Diethelm Travel, one of the region's largest travel-tour operators, to act as its agent in arranging group tour packages.

The communist regime in Vietiane has closed the country to tourists since it took power in 1975.

A spokesman of the Laotian Embassy in Bangkok said yesterday that the decision by the Laotian Government to welcome tourists was part of its plan to promote tourism in the country under its five-year economic development plan. He said no tourists had visited Laos since 1975 except for those going to do business or visit relatives.

The "open-door policy" of Laos is seen as a new sign of Vientiane's attempt to attract income from foreign tourists for its economy which has been in bad shape.

The Loatian Government has been strict in screening applications for visits to the country and the permission for the package tours is a change in its policy for the first time.

Loas and France agreed to reopen embassies in their capitals late last year after over years of suspension in diplomatic relations. [sentence as published]

Thailand and Laos have also bolstered their trade relations during the past year following strained relations.

A Thai trade team, to be led by Director General of the Foreign Trade Development Phatchara Itsarasena, is scheduled to visit Vientiane early next month. They are expected to discuss sales of 20 major Thai products to the country which wishes to sell wood and forestry products to Thailand.

Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot will also lead a delegation to Laos next month for discussion on bilateral issues.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON ATTENDS SARAVANE CONFERENCE

BK271101 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 27 Feb (KPL) -- The 1982 annual conference of Saravane Province was recently opened under the chairmanship of the secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of the said province, with the participation of other 101 party members and officials from various districts.

Also present at the opening ceremony were General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of national defence and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army; and Boualang Boulapha, member of the party CC, vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction. The conferees would review the 1981 past work and adopt a new action 1982 plan. Furthermore, they would also study some instructions and resolutions of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HANOI -- Vientiane, 1 Mar (KPL) -- A delegation of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality led by its chairman, Phao Phimphachan, on February 27 returned home after concluding its 1-week official visit to Hanoi. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Dr. Siho Bannavong, vice-chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality, and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, and a number of officials. The visit of the delegation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was in response to the invitation of the People's Committee of Hanoi capital. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 1 Mar 82 BK]

SWEDISH FORESTRY AID -- Vientiane, 1 Mar (KPL) -- A handover ceremony of Kr 500,000 aid of the Government of Sweden was organized of February 26 at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation. The handover was conducted by Khamouan Boupha and Matsaberg, respectively deputy-minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and charge d'affaires a.i. of the Swedish Embassy to Laos. The sum is reserved for the projects of forestry prevention and exploitation. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 1 Mar 82 BK]

CPT CONGRESS REPORTEDLY DELAYED BY CAMP 508 RAID

BK030255 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Surat Thani -- The massive military onslaught against "Camp 508" of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] here has disrupted plan for the CPT to hold its fourth congress here, earlier set for April or May, this year, a defector from the insurgent's side told the NATION here yesterday.

This was the first time that definite indications had emerged about the venue of the CPT's much-speculated fourth congresss, the first major gathering of the CPT's leaders in 20 years. The last congress was held in 1961.

A defector from Camp 508, who was in the area under the influence of the CPT until only a few days ago when the fourth army launched a series of all-out strikes against the main and satellite camps, said that on Nov 21, 1980, almost all members of the CPT's Politburo held a meeting at "Camp 508" to discuss the holding of the fourth congress and the disarray caused by the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict as well as the spate of defections from the jungle at the time.

It was significant that Wirat Angkhathawon, acting secretary general of the Politburo (working on behalf of Charoen Wanngam who was then reportedly hospitalized in Beijing), also took part in the meeting -- indicating the significance of the "Camp 508" conference at the time.

Subsequent reports that Charoen later died in Beijing have yet to be confirmed by Thai intelligence sources.

The meeting of the CPT's Politburo members in November 1980 set down corrective measures to resolve internal rifts within the party. A resolution was reportedly arrived at, according to the defector, and a new set of directives was issued to all senior party members.

The defector reported that the conflicts between China and Vietnam had the sudden effects of crippling the CPT's activities in an abrupt manner. "The CPT's activities in the north and northeast were forced by the conflicts to shrink tremendously. Problems involving logistics and feeding the insurgents surfaced. Assistance in various form had to be sought from other front organizations," the defector said.

That was in 1979. One year afterwards, the conflicts expanded and the CPT's top leadership decided that the problems were critical enough to convene the fourth congress to settle the problems once and for all. But resistance from the top leaders was also strong against the calls from the middle-ranking and low-ranking members for changes towards a more "independent" line.

The plan to call the congress was therefore delayed. And when it was decided that "Camp 508" near Chong Chang Pass in Surat Thani would be used as the venue for the gathering, the new fourth army commander, Lt Gen Han Libanon, stormed it with an unprecedented attack.

For the CPT's operations in Surat Thani, the way things were running here was different from other CPT zones in other regions of the country, according to the defector.

"The CPT unit in Surat Thani Province distinguishes itself from other communist operation units in other regions in the sense that it would be self-reliant on the economic front. That's why the top CPT leaders, having suffered setbacks in the north and northwest, had to retreat to the south -- to Camp 508 which was set up as 'special headquarters.'"

The defector claimed that the fourth army had yet to take Camp 508 despite official claims to the contrary.

Recalling the high-level conference of the CPT Politburo at this camp in November, 1980, the defector said that the jungle parley agreed on four major points: closer alliance with students still sympathetic with the CPT; criticism against students who had raised the conflicts within the party in their work at various zones; corrective measures must be meted out to solve another serious problem: some students were still operating outside the direction of the party; and that all zones must put a halt to the drawbacks.

The defector said some members of the CPT Politburo were critical of certain students who had joined them but continued to be undecided on whether to throw themselves all the way with the CPT or not.

It was clear that the top CPT leaders very concerned about the "dissidents" among the students who had taken to the hills.

"The problem became so critical, in fact, that it was reportedly decided in the meeting that year that if any group of students showed signs of increasing dissidence against the party directives, they should be sent back to the cities," the defector said. He added that the meeting also decided in the meeting to assign a member of Politburo, Damri Ruangsutham, to sneak into Bangkok to establish contacts with other work units in preparation for the convening of the fourth congress.

Damri, however, was arrested in Surat Thani before his planned trip to Bangkok.

"That's why Damri had to resort to a new strategy of declaring that the party had assigned him as a representative of the party to talk truce with the party," the defector said.

After Damri was arrested, government intelligence officials began to get wind of the location of "Camp 508." The Fourth Army dispatched about two battalions of troops to the site, sending the CPT leaders scurrying for shelter to nearby camps. Only the provincial-level committee members of the CPT were left behind to map out plans to counter the government assault.

The defector also reported that in November last year, the Surat Thani Provincial Committee of the CPT called a meeting in preparation for the fourth congress. The conference was called the first extraordinary meeting of Surat Thani Provincial Committee meeting. Soon after that, Gen Harn, declaring his "Tai Rom Yen 9" operation was launched, partly aimed at crippling the major base and thwarting the fourth congress.

"Camp 508" is located in rugged, mountainous terrain -- a geographical fact which has hampered the government suppression drive.

The defector said that even if Camp 508 was to be eventually captured, the retreating insurgents would still be able to use their jungle hideouts at Camps 79, 514, 523 (in Surat Thani) or Camp 520 in Krabi as well as Camp 31 in Nakhon Si Thammarat. "In Chumporn area, the CPT has also maintained Camps 21, 22 and 23," the defector said.

The CPT has certainly been seriously affected by the ongoing massive operation launched by the Fourth Army. But the actual extent of the impact would not be known for quite some time to come. One thing is sure, though, the defector said:

"The long-awaited fourth congress of the CPT would have to be postponed again...."

HANOI COMMENTS ON SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE ANNIVERSARY

BK021140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] On 28 February, Beijing and Washington unofficially commemorated the 10th signing anniversary of the Shanghai joint statement, 26 February 1972. That was the day on which the Beijing hegemonists renegaded and conspired to oppose the revolution and Vietnam. While pretending to sulk at their new friend, they continue to implement their too notorious two-China policy -- a shame protested by the Chinese people.

The Sino-U.S. friendship, however, has not been impaired at all by such protest. On 26 February, Chai Zemin, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, held a reception for Richard Nixon, a signatory to the statement opening the Sino-U.S. collusion. XINHUA on the same day solemnly and prominently presented Nixon's statements that Sino-U.S. relations could change the world and that without these relations, there would be disasters, and Chai Zemin's words stressing that the Sino-U.S. strategic relations should continue to develop in order to intensify the collusion.

According to AFP on 28 February, on this occasion the U.S. State Department released a communique emphasizing that the identity of views between China and the United States on global as well as regional issues is more important than the differences. The communique asserts that in the past 10 years, Sino-U.S. relations have made great progress and differences are only normal, and that these relations will actually be intensified in the coming years.

According to foreign sources, Washington and Beijing are holding secret talks about the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This is a problem about which Beijing pretended to raise a hue and cry while it had actually agreed with Washington. The U.S. State Department further disclosed that U.S. President Reagan recently sent a letter to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on the anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai statement. Although the contents of the letter have not been disclosed, observers said that it contained Washington's praises and promises to Beijing over the feasibility of intensifying the strategic Sino-U.S. collusion.

NHAN DAN: DECISION 25-CP WILL IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

BK021438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[NHAN DAN 2 March editorial: "Continue To Implement Decision No 25-CP Together With the Necessary Amendments and Revisions"]

[Text] Decision No 25-CP of the Council of Ministers on broadening the enterpreneurial right of state-run enterprises in production and business was promulgated more than a year ago. The implementation of this decision has had a direct impact on the status of production and business and on managerial work at economic establishments. Divergent views have been put forth and broadly discussed at conferences held by the various sectors and localities for review and recapitulative purposes as well as by means of the press. To make a correct assessment, however, we must analyze the matter in an objective, realistic and comprehensive manner.

Decision No 25-CP was introduced at a time when our country's economy was experiencing imbalances in many respects and the system of management was undergoing a change. In 1979-80 many types of state-controlled supplies were insufficient for distribution to the enterprises as planned; basic wages were low; prices fluctuated wildly; and the life of the workers was fraught with difficulties. The planning system and the bureaucratic system of subsidy management revealed many shortcomings and had a dampening effect directly on production. Many enterprises had to either suspend production or to operate at only a fraction of their capacity. Some localities, however, actively sought a way out by engaging in extracurricular activities.

Decision No 25-CP was promulgated with the aim to loosen the restrictions hampering production and business activities of enterprises and to help the enterprises uphold their active role in overcoming difficulties, firmly maintaining production and caring for the livelihood of the laboring people. Based on the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, this decision met the demands of both production establishments and the workers. Many enterprises, thanks to the resourcefulness and the sense of responsibility of their management, have fulfilled their plans as entrusted by the state, enriching the wealth of society and increasing the income of both the state and the laboring people.

Errors and negative phenomena, however, have occurred in the course of implementing this decision. For instance, the principle of ensuring the state's centralized and unified management through planning has not been observed satisfactorily; the use of raw materials, the computation of production costs and the marketing of products have been mixed up among the three parts of the plan to the detriment of the common interest; and the state has failed to control all the products turned out and to collect all the collectible sources of revenue. There have existed irrational differences among the incomes of enterprises belonging to different sectors as well as of production and administrative units. A number of administrative and service units have also made the error of applying the three-part plan and the three interests.

Decision No 25-CP is correct but it reveals many shortcomings and loopholes. Meanwhile, the failure to reorganize production establishments and change the system of management in a timely manner has given further rise to negative phenomena. We point out the positive effects as well as the shortcomings and loopholes of this decision with the determination to continue implementing it together with the necessary amendments and revisions. The guiding thought and the general requirement for such amendments and revisions consist of continuing to broaden the enterpreneurial right and the financial independence of enterprises on the basis of using the plan as the focal point and encouraging the enterprises to make full use of their production capacity and drop their passive role and their dependence on the state.

By harmoniously combining the three interests and ensuring that the state can control the products and increase its budget revenue, enterprises and their workers will have more work and, consequently, earn more income, and the difficulties facing the workers' life will ease. In overcoming by a step the irrational differences among the incomes of enterprises, we must first of all rule out the method of boosting income by relying on price differencces and other dishonest business practices.

The aforementioned guiding thought must be thoroughly understood in revising the methods for formulating plans. The entire plan formulated by the enterprise on the basis of the materials supplied by the state as well as the materials procured by the enterprise at its own initiative is a unified plan that has the effect of an order by the state. In the process of implementing its plan, the enterprise may sign up for supplemental production. Supplemental production is encouraged but it must be strictly consistent with state regulations.

This guiding thought must also be fully understood in resolving specific problems concerning the exploitation of supplies and raw material, the marketing of products, the computation of production costs and the distribution of income.

The new regulations to be adopted by the state will strongly encourage the enterprises to embark on production and business and carry out their operations in an economically-oriented, active and viable manner. On the other hand, they will help in restoring economic order, maintaining production and market discipline and stabilizing prices.

The continued implementation of decision No 25-CP together with the necessary amendments and revisions will accelerate the development of production and further improve our managerial efficiency.

VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON WAGES

BK020707 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82, pp 2, 4

[Address by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a recent conference held by the Council of Ministers to discuss the payment of contract and product-based wages in state-owned production units]

[Text] In the past few days of work, we have heard reports by some sectors, primary production installations and localities on the payment of product-based and contract wages and bonuses in state-owned installations of the agriculture, forestry, maritime products, water conservancy and rubber sectors. This is the first conference to discuss contract wages in state-owned installations of these sectors.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, I thank all the comrades present at this conference, especially those from the primary installations who have made considerable contributions to making this conference a success.

Now I would like to discuss some matters raised at the conference. Implementing various decisions of the Council of Ministers, all ministries, sectors and local authorities have recently provided guidance for the primary state-owned production installations to implement the various forms of paying contract wages and bonuses in many fields of production and business.

Some 50 percent of state-owned primary agricultural production units have applied the system of contract wages with bonuses to different extents. Primary state-owned installations subordinate to the Agriculture Ministry such as companies for poultry, vegetables and fruits, and breeding hogs have broadly applied the contract wages system to the whole sector. Many other units in Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac and Nghe Tinh Provinces, and in Ho Chi Minh and Haiphong cities have applied various forms of contract wages payment to many sectors and jobs.

In forestry, approximately 40 percent of the 249 forests have seen the contract system applied at different levels. The joint industrial-forestry companies, afforestation sites and factories of the Forestry Ministry have organized and implemented the contract system more broadly.

All installations of the maritime products sector have implemented the new contract system. Particularly, state-run fishing installations at the central and local levels have all applied the new contract system under several forms.

Nearly all the capital construction and industrial production units of the Water Conservancy Ministry have applied the system of contract wages and bonuses. The Water Conservancy Ministry's construction companies have applied the contract wage system to approximately 50 percent of their work.

Depending on the nature and characteristics of production in each sector and each job, the primary state-owned installations at the central and local echelons of the aforementioned sectors have applied the payment of contract wages and bonuses under several forms. Some units have applied the simple or old contract forms while others have carried out the contract system in a very creative manner, achieving high economic results. Although good forms of contracts have been implemented, they are still not perfect. For example, the Con Dao fishing company has applied a very creative form of contract to achieve very high economic results, but this still has to be improved for even better results.

The new contract system has been implemented well by some primary installations in all sectors. Let me cite here some noteworthy ones:

The Trieu Son rice seeds farm, (Thanh Hoa), which is a unit growing short-term crops, has awarded contracts for finished products to individual workers. It previously suffered some losses but since the new contracts were applied, it has been able to make some profit, reduce production costs, increase productivity and balance the three interests.

The central poultry-raising company has awarded contracts for finished products to individual workers in a comprehensive manner. As a result, the company has fulfilled its tasks adequately although the state has supplied it with only 50 percent of its demand for feed. If the company was not authorized to take initiatives in its business and if it did not apply the contract-wages system, it would lose half of its poultry. Since it applied the new contract system, it no longer suffers losses and has made some profit.

The Dong Nai rubber plantation company which deals in long-term plants, has also awarded contracts for finished products to individual workers. The contracts cover all the tasks of clearing land, preparing soil, building nurseries, planting and tending trees, harvesting -- tapping latex -- and processing. All of the tasks have linked workers to the finished products. As a result, high results and labor productivity have been achieved, ensuring all three interests.

There are also many good models in forestry such as the Con Cuong, (Nghe Tinh) timber exploitation forest, where product contracts have been given to workers. As a result, its production volume has increased by 48 percent as compared to when the contracts were not used; its accumulated state profits have increased by 22 percent, and the income of its workers has doubled.

In fishery, there are two model state fishing companies: The Con Dao and Quang Nam-Danang companies which have each applied a different form of contract wages. The Con Dao fishing company has awarded contracts for finished products to collectives aboard each ship at each sailing. Its annual fishing productivity has reached 32.7 tons per capita. No other company in the country has reached such a level. The Haiphong Joint State Fishing Corporation, though fully equipped and striving its best, has achieved an annual per capita level of only 16 tons. Other units have achieved from 3 to 4 tons or the highest level of 10 tons. State investment in the Haiphong fishing corporation is several times higher than that given to Con Dao fishing company, but the Haiphong corporation has achieved only 7,000 or 8,000 tons per year in production volume, and the highest this year with 10,000 tons, The Con Dao fishing company received 11 million dong of state investment in 1980 and 30 million dong in 1981, but its fish production volume was 22,000 tons. It has delivered 11 million dong to the state. The two remaining state fishing companies are still incurring losses. Con Dao fishing company has applied the first form of contract set out in decision No 16-CP.

The Danang fishing enterprise has applied the second form of contract in decision No 16-CP, which is the contract of norms plus bonuses for each fishing boat at each sailing. I agree with the Marine Products Ministry that the contractual form adopted by the Danang fishing enterprise can be implemented more easily because in the present situation, the general management system is still rife with difficulties. However, its economic results are not as high as those of the Con Dao fishing company.

In the water conservancy sector, there is Water Conservancy Construction Corporation No 6. By contracting out an entire minor project or a part of a major one to each production unit, the corporation succeeded in overfulfilling the annual plan by 10 percent. The amount of profit the corporation turned over to the state represented a sevenfold increase over the previous year, while payments for the depreciation of vehicles and machinery, workers' wages, the production and welfare funds, and so forth, also went up.

These are just a few examples. There are many other good models all of which I cannot cite here because of the time limit. Generally speaking, however, the summary reports of the various ministries, general departments and units which have performed their tasks well have clearly shown that payment of contract and product-based wages and bonuses is an important factor in developing a close relationship among production, management and distribution. Once the interests of each unit and each worker are linked with the final results of their production efforts, and if the responsibility for the material aspect of production is fully upheld aside from moral responsibility, and if the bureaucratic, subsidy-based mode of management is shunned and a management system in which responsibility is closely linked with interests is established, they will help create a new moving force which will heighten the laborer's voluntariness in labor and the management of production and business.

In those units which have satisfactorily applied the contract and product-based wage and bonus system, production has been developed and the amount of products and the value of output have increased. These increases have been substantial in some localities and negligible in others, but, generally speaking, they have come to about 30 percent, and even 50 percent in some cases. In certain units, such as the Con Dao fishing enterprise and the orange production unit of the Tay Hieu state farm in Nghe Tinh Province, output has doubled or even tripled.

In the agricultural sector, the Ministry of Agriculture holds that application of the contract system has helped increase the working time of workers in state-run establishments by about 30 percent over the pre-contract period.

In the forestry sector, labor productivity in those state forestry sites applying the contract-wage system has gone up by 50 percent and even doubled in some places.

In the maritime products sector, the productivity of each worker of the state-run Con Dao fishing enterprise has increased rapidly, from 7-8 tons per year in the past to 15 tons in 1980 and to the current rate of 32.7 tons.

Linking personal income with end-products will help promote economization in production. It will also help promote a rational economical and effective use of manpower, means of production, raw materials and supplies, and lower production costs. Those units which have satisfactorily applied the contract system have shifted from suffering losses to making profits; those which have not yet performed this task well have gradually reduced losses.

All the three interests have been promoted. The state's interests are reflected primarily in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan norms. Naturally, the fulfillment of production plans and the delivery of products to the state depend on many conditions, but payment of contract wages and bonuses is an important measure which helps create proper conditions for promoting production and fulfilling plans. Due to the rational application of contract wages, bonuses and three-part production plans, efforts have been stepped up to fulfill production plans, thereby increasing contributions to the enterprise and welfare funds and promoting collective interests. The income of workers laboring under the product contract system has been increased, primarily due to the incentive policy of the state.

To implement the contract system, many units have had to study production and manpower organization, economic and technical norms, and so forth. This has helped promote the strengthening of socialist production relations and the protection of socialist property. Regulations and discipline have been implemented more satisfactorily. Workers have worked and applied technical procedures enthusiastically and voluntarily, thereby further exercising mastery in their enterprises.

The various forms of contract wages, however, have not been applied evenly and forcefully in the state-run establishments of various sectors. Suitable and highly effective forms of contracts have not been clearly defined for each sector and profession. A number of establishments still show confusion in contracting out the cultivation of perennial plants. Some other establishments have not yet paid attention to studying and applying end-product contracts with each laborer and labor group and still place emphasis on contracting out work to collectives and teams. A suitable form of contract has not yet been devised to associate the responsibility of the components which participate indirectly in production units. In some enterprises, the director's income has been lower than that of his workers, despite the fact that the enterprises have overfulfilled their production norms. This is absurd.

In many places, the three interests have not been satisfactorily guaranteed. It is rational to attach importance to the interests of laborers to ensure that they strong enough to work, and to guarantee a high income for industrious and competent laborers. However, there have been cases in which sufficient attention has not been given to the interests of the state and enterprises.

To apply the contract and product-based wage system correctly, there must be effective economic and technical norms. In some places, this task has not been carried out carefully and rationally. Many places have tended to lower norms as a way to increase workers' income.

The study of various government decisions on contract wages and bonuses has been perfunctory, and no effort has been made to promote a thorough understanding of these documents among all echelons, all establishment, and all workers. The responsible sectors and localities have been lax in their leadership and have not penetratingly studied and promptly resolved the many problems faced by production establishments. Many aggregate sectors have not yet seriously implemented the decisions already promulgated by the government and have failed to guide production establishments in implementing them or to resolve problems concerning the management apparatus so as to create conditions for production establishments to carry out production and business activities. For its part, the Council of Ministers Standing Committee, of which I have been put in charge, has not yet provided effective guidance. It has not devoted much time or adequate effort to consolidating and strengthening the management of state-run production establishments.

The shortcomings must be promptly corrected.

Through the payment of contract wages and bonuses in state-run establishments, we can draw the following initial conclusions:

1. In changing the managerial system, a matter of the greatest importance is that all sectors and echelons must thoroughly understand the set policies and reach an identity of views from top to bottom. Hitherto, we have been used to the restricted and bureaucratic business method based on the management of subsidies; this has led to the habit of relying on subsidization from higher echelons. This habit is rooted in our subconsciousness and is very difficult to change. Therefore, any new thing that is somewhat "different" from the wonted method is bound to draw immediate reactions. However, understanding can only come gradually through practice. Only through practical experience can we develop the basis for understanding, accepting and carrying out a new system that meets the requirements of production.

This is a struggle between the new and the old. The bureaucratic system of subsidy management is currently creating a mentality of dependence and a lack of responsibility that obstructs the development of production. A deadlock will set in unless we resolutely do away with this managerial system. The contract system that has just been developed at the grassroots level is in fact a creation of the masses.

The use of product contracts in agricultural cooperatives originated at the grassroots level, and has been welcomed, tested and broadly applied by a number of localities and the central level. Therefore, all establishments, echelons and sectors must boldly and resolutely do away with the bureaucratic system of subsidy management and find a new form of management. If errors occur, resolute efforts must be made to rectify them. In reality, it is not easy to find a new form of management. A lot of work must go into research and attention must be given to innovations developed by the grassroots level while monitoring and promptly developing new factors and remedying shortcomings.

2. The central conference has devoted much time to discussing our shortcomings in economic management. There are many causes, among them overenthusiasm and conservatism. Overenthusiasm is reflected in some aspects, while conservatism is deep-rooted and dominant as reflected most markedly by the bureaucratic system of subsidy management which has led to economic stagnation and prevented production development.

Contracting is a link in the entire system of economic management. To develop production and create new things, we must eliminate the restrictive system of management mentioned above; but in guiding economic activities, it is important that we apply contract wages and correctly resolve the problem concerning interests. In the recent past, localities that satisfactorily applied contract wages and bonuses in various forms have succeeded in breaking through the impasse in many other links, thereby contributing to eliminating the bureaucratic system of subsidy management, promoting economic accounting, developing business and economic efficiency, scoring business profits and streamlining the organization. Therefore, we must vigorously and broadly apply contract and product-based wages while seeking ways to renew the entire managerial system. Steady advance can only be made with integrated actions, but we should not count on uniform progress. Actions must be taken immediately in one link of the operation when it is profitable to do so; and this will favorably influence other links. In carrying out economic activities, economic efficiency is the most important yardstick to evaluate a form of management.

3. Wages are a remuneration for state-run establishment workers and civil servants. Contract wages, however, are a form of management which links the income of each person and each team with both the quantity and quality of the products they turn out. This is a progressive form of wage payment which conforms to the socialist principle of distribution. Obviously, the agricultural, forestry, maritime products, water conservancy and rubber production sectors can fulfill any task. However, suitable forms of contracts must be chosen for each sector, each crop, each animal and each task to ensure results. The more suitable the forms of contract, the better the results will be. The best form of contract is one which links the end-products with laborers or labor groups -- the smaller the better. In the case of making those products which cannot be contracted out to individual laborers, we must apply the form of contracting out volume of work. In so doing, we must hold the laborer responsible for the end-products and give him a bonus for any product he turns out in excess of the work.

Implementation of contracts in various sectors will help bring into play all their potential in manpower, land, forests, sea areas, means of production and material and technical bases. It will also help promote the development of many trades and science and technology, and the saving of raw materials and supplies.

Any establishments which apply the contract system well will be able to develop the mass revolutionary movement. If this system is correctly implemented, it will prompt laborers to work zealously, increase their labor productivity and become the real masters of their units in the economic, political and social fields.

4. If the relationship among the three interests is correctly settled, the masses will be inspired and production will be developed. This is a basic task in the effort to change the management mechanism. This problem, however, must be resolved in a well-coordinated manner.

For example, in tackling the problem of labor management, we must satisfactorily apply three kinds of measures simultaneously: First, the economic measures, by paying attention to laborers' interests on the basis of a correct relationship among the three interests; second, the educational and ideological measures, which should not be belittled; and third, the administrative measures, by practicing broad democracy while maintaining strict discipline. Of course, these three kinds of measures are closely related. In reality, implementation of the policy of linking wages with end-products and responsibility with interests will create proper conditions for each worker and each unit to exercise concrete mastery in production and will help strengthen their sense of responsibility, organization and discipline in production. Such a wage policy, however, can by no means be a substitute for political indoctrination, ideological, managerial and administrative work.

5. As I said earlier, we must respect the independence of the grassroots units and highly value their initiatives. This does not mean that the grassroots units must be allowed to do anything they like. In saying so, I want to point out the weighty responsibility of the upper echelons. Those units which have implemented the contract system well have obviously benefited from effective and timely guidance from the higher levels. The success of the state-run Con Dao and Quang Nam-Danang fishing enterprises is due to the fact that the local party organizations, administration and state organs fully supported them and helped them promptly resolve all relevant problems. For this reason, the various forms of contract wages and bonuses can be satisfactorily applied only if the party and administrative committees at all levels, the responsible sectors and the aggregate sectors (especially, the planning, banking, labor, financial and other sectors) achieve a high identity of views, actively support the grassroots units and cooperate to overcome difficulties.

To fulfill the basic tasks and the strategic objectives set forth by the tenth and eleventh party Central Committee plenums, in 1982 we must make the utmost use of the forces of the entire country and all sectors and echelons. Tremendous progress must be made in agriculture in order to solve the most vital grain and food problems. Accelerating agricultural production to meet the people's needs is a very important task which, I believe, can be fulfilled if all aspects, especially management, are improved.

Along with producing grain and food products, we must accelerate the cultivation of short-term industrial crops and expand the long-term industrial crop area in order to increase the volume of export products and provide sufficient raw materials for industry. We must continue to carry out the policy of making animal husbandry one of the main production sectors.

In forestry, efforts must be made to overcome weaknesses and intensively protect, restore and develop the wealth of the forest. In this way, we will be able to meet adequately the demands of the economy for the volume of lumber of all kinds and to ensure an ecological balance between agriculture and forestry.

In fishery, there must be a major struggle to overcome weak aspects so that fishery will progress in the right direction. Meanwhile, the rearing and catching of marine products must be developed strongly.

State-run agricultural, forestry and fishery production units, including water conservancy and rubber-producing units are state units the duty of which is to accelerate production so as to contribute worthily to attaining the norms for grain, food products, cloth, and consumer and export goods of the country.

To this end, it is necessary to actively reorganize production and manpower and improve management. As of 1982, we must switch vigorously from bureaucratism and the practice of subsidization to the application of profit-and-loss accounting in production and business. From now on, except for special cases where the state makes up for losses, all state-run production units must ensure that their production activities yield profits and achieve high economic efficiency. They must absolutely strive to avoid a loss of capital.

In 1982, we must perfect the various forms of contract wages and bonuses and apply them extensively to all state-run production units of all sectors, to all trades and all categories of workers engaged directly in production and to managerial cadres. All sectors must draw upon experience, find the most effective forms and fulfill set requirements satisfactorily.

The purposes of the payment of contract wages and bonuses as well as of other aspects of management by state-run production units are to develop production, increase economic efficiency and encourage everyone to enthusiastically emulate in increasing labor output. This will result in increasing individual income.

We must hold firm to the principles of decision No 26-CP, which, I think, can be applied to state-run agricultural, forestry, marine products, water conservance and rubber establishments. These principles are:

-- To increase labor output and the quantity and quality of products and to economize on materials and raw materials;

-- To consolidate socialist production relations, to strengthen their role of planning as the center of the management system, to maintain and strengthen labor discipline and socialist ethics among cadres, workers and civil servants and to exercise the independence right of enterprises and the collective mastership right of workers;

-- To ensure the unification of the three interests (that link workers with end products).

State-run agricultural, forestry and fishery production has its own characteristics which differ from those of other production sectors. It is different from industrial production because it bears a distinct biological and zonal character and is dependent on and strongly affected by natural conditions. In view of this, besides holding firm to the law of nature, we must carry out state-run agricultural, forestry and fishery production tasks uniformly, promptly, resourcefully and creatively.

The production materials of state-run establishments are the property of the state, and their economic-technical level is far higher than that of the materials owned by collective production establishments; therefore, state-run establishments are required to bring about higher economic returns, play a leading role and serve as an example and a driving force in all respects. State-run establishments must produce a higher output than collective establishments and achieve higher economic results.

Agriculture, forestry, fishery and water conservancy are organically related; and they can only develop in a steady and vigorous manner with close coordination and strong support from industry.

Proceeding from this, on the basis of firmly grasping the objectives and principles, all sectors can apply various suitable contractual forms with the aim of linking the workers' responsibility with the end product. I would like to make the following suggestions:

For short-term crops, we may improve on and apply the contractual form based on end products developed by the Trieu Son rice seed farm (Thanh Hoa). With this contractual form, the farm has obviously increased its rice output and yield, improved the quality of rice seed and satisfactorily developed its organizational, ideological and other activities. The experiences in contracting gained by the Minh Ha, Song Hau and other state farms in the Mekong Delta are also valuable and must be studied so that conclusions may be drawn for dissemination.

For rubber trees, we should improve upon and apply the form of giving out end-product contracts to laborers developed by the Dong Nai rubber corporation in order to link the responsibility of laborers with the end products of work stages, the capital construction process and the resin-processing stage, harmoniously combine the three interests, increase the workers' income and deliver products in great quantities to the state. The experiences in giving out contracts and bonuses for the cultivation of perennial crops accumulated by the Dong Giao, Tay Hieu, 26 March, 3 February, Moc Chau and Sao Vang state farms are quite diverse and suitable for each type of crop.

In livestock breeding, we must improve upon and apply the contractual form developed by the central poultry corporation. A production chain linked to the end products has been formed throughout the corporation -- from the head office to the various chicken farms. By applying the contract system in conjunction with the three-part production plan, the corporation has increased its production volume, improved its economic efficiency and turned over bigger profits to the state. The experiences in contracting gained by state-run livestock breeding establishments such as the Dong Trieu, Tam Dao, Thanh To and Cong Hoa farms are good and should be reviewed so as to draw the necessary lessons.

For the tractor units, we should improve upon and apply the contractual form developed by the Quynh Phu tractor station (Thai Binh). This tractor station has satisfactorily organized the operation of tractors, linked workers with tractors, linked both workers and tractors with the collectives -- namely, the cooperatives -- and made arrangements to meet the requirements of each specific area. Although the station issues the orders, direct supervision of the tractor teams falls under the responsibility of the cooperative chairman. Since the cooperative is directly in charge of the tractor teams and the workers are familiar with their work areas, each tractor has achieved a standard capacity of 600 hectares (whereas the standard capacity established by the Ministry of Agriculture is 500 hectares) and the consumption of oil has dropped below the norm set by the Ministry of Agriculture.

For the state forests, we may apply the contractual form developed by the Con Cuong state forest (Nghe Tinh). The state forest gives out contracts to production units based on the end products delivered to its warehouse at loading zone 1; each production unit then offers contracts to cells based on the end products of each work stage; and each cell in turn awards contracts to groups of laborers and each piece of machinery working on each lot of forest. As a result of this, the state forest has overfulfilled the plan; its production cost has decreased by 8 percent; its net profit has increased by 11 percent; the capital it has accumulated for the state in the past 2 years has grown by 22 percent; and the average income of its laborers for 1980-81 increased by 1.5 times over 1979.

For marine products, there are at present two contractual forms developed by Con Dao and Quang Nam-Danang as described above. The method that produces better economic results should be popularized. In the present situation, the method developed by Con Dao is obviously more effective.

For capital construction, we should apply the contractual form developed by the Water Conservancy Construction Corporation No 6 of the Ministry of Water Conservancy as described above.

The introduction to these models is simply an initial step. We must study further, analyzing both strong points and shortcomings; make comparisons; and select the best methods that give the highest economic results for application. The weaknesses of the selected methods must be pointed out so that efforts will be made to overcome them. We should not talk one-sidedly.

In carrying out any undertaking, we must prepare the conditions for making steady progress. This also applies to the expansion of the payment of product-based and contract wages and bonuses.

First of all, all sectors, localities and establishments must understand even more thoroughly the various decisions of the government, especially decisions Nos 26-CP, 16-CP and 25-CP. Decision No 25-CP is applicable chiefly to industry, but I think that it can be used as well for the state-run agricultural, forestry and fishery establishments. The payment of contract wages and bonuses must help achieve the objectives and principles mentioned above.

As long as production and business are not yet reorganized and the crop cultivation and livestock breeding patterns remain irrational, we are prevented from carrying out production, business and the system of contracts and bonuses. With a cumbersome and ineffective managerial apparatus and with a deficient and incompetent contingent of professional cadres, we cannot guide contractual work effectively. This situation must be rectified on a first-priority basis.

Planning must be done in such a way as to ensure continuous work for the basic units. Planning must be carried out at the three levels -- central, local (provinces and districts) and basic units -- with the basic units being the most important level. Plan norms should be reduced in number. Only three norms -- concerning output, amounts to be turned over to the state, and wage funds -- should be assigned. The rest should be left to the discretion of the grassroots units. With regard to three-part plans, we must, first of all, see to it that part A, the main part, is fulfilled satisfactorily. All units must carry out parts A and C, that is, the main and secondary parts. Part B should be implemented only when conditions permit; in such cases, we must take care not to allow the implementation of part B to affect the main part.

To achieve good results in applying the contract wage and bonus system, we must actively set uniform and ever better norms. Contracting out work when adequate norms have not yet been set is to establish contracts on the basis of guesswork and in an unscientific manner. If the norms are set too low, the three interests will not be ensured. If they are set too high, contracts will have to be canceled, and this will not help to encourage production.

The rates of compensation and bonuses must be determined in strict accordance with the principles and regulations in force. The bonus system should not be applied alone, but should be used in conjunction with the penalty system. Bonuses and penalties should not be used in an artibrary manner; otherwise, they will foment disunity among cadres, workers and civil servants. Proper conditions must be created for the contract wage and bonus system to be applied uniformly in both the production and management sectors. In the process of implementing the system, we must strictly check the quality of products delivered by production units.

In any kind of work, we must help cadres firmly grasp not only the policies but also the methods related to their work. We should organize the training of cadres really satisfactorily before broadening their work. Cadres can fulfill their tasks only if they have adequate professional skills, conduct themselves in an exemplary manner and are honest.

A problem which many comrades have mentioned is the powers of a state enterprise director. An enterprise director must adhere to the objectives, principles, systems and law of the state. He, however, must be allowed to act on his own initiative. We should not tie his hands; otherwise, he will not be able to do anything at all. Therefore, a director must have powers.

Firstly, he must be empowered to formulate economic plans and programs, to choose and apply the form of contract wages already proven to be the most effective, and to satisfactorily organize the implementation of his enterprise's plans, especially the norms and plans assigned by the state. No one should interfere in a director's performance of these tasks.

Secondly, a director must enjoy financial independence. According to state regulations, a director must study and seek every means to increase his enterprise's capital and must use it in strict accordance with the state law and the enterprise statutes. He must conduct production and business operations in such a way as to ensure the highest economic efficiency and the most profitable and best results.

Thirdly, a director must have the authority to use his work force. He must be empowered to choose his own personnel. In Con Dao, where brother Nam Ve works, boat captains are authorized to pick their workers. A director must have the power to fire those employees who have become degenerate or undisciplined. He must also have the right to choose cadres. Of course, the choice of cadres at some levels necessarily involves the decision of higher echelons and other organs. A director, however, must be empowered to select his cadres. Our present process of selecting, using and dealing with cadres is still too complex and hampered by too many restrictions.

A director must be given adequate power to work to ensure his enterprise's profits. The more profits an enterprise makes, the more its director should be paid, and vice versa. A director who fails to fulfill his responsibilities and his plans and who makes mistakes should be held responsible for his performance and should even be relieved of his post.

Improving the management mechanism in the grassroots units is a task involving various aggregate state organs. Just like the various ministries, these aggregate organs definitely must fully implement all party and state policies. Many grassroots units have suggested that the State Planning Commission should provide guidance in formulating three-part plans; that the state banks should create proper conditions for the payment of wages and bonuses and make an effort to ensure that wages are paid on time; that the Ministry of Labor should decentralize the authority to consider and approve labor norms and provide guidance in implementing the incentive policy under the contract wage system; that the home and foreign trade ministries should help facilitate the sales of products and buy products turned out under parts B and C of production plans at agreed-upon prices.... These organs should study ways to promptly help the grassroots units vigorously expand their production. To fulfill these tasks, they must display a revolutionary spirit and sense of responsibility to the grassroots units. They must also be conversant with managerial work and resolutely opposed to the bureaucratic subsidy-based management system and conservatism.

Implementation of the contract and product-based wage and bonus system has been welcomed by many grassroots units. Nevertheless, this is a novel and complex problem and the instructions issued by the many ministries regarding this system have been vague and impractical. The forms of contract and the bonus and penalty systems differ from one place to another. There must be more concrete and effective guidance. All ministries, sectors, localities and grassroots units should establish a component in charge of contracting. This component must assist the leadership in guiding the implementation of the contract and product-based wages and bonus system, and in following and supervising this work so as to gain experience and to further promote the implementation of the system.

Inspection should be carried out regularly and new factors should be commenced. At the same time, errors and deviations must be rectified. Experiences should be reviewed to create new models for each unit. This is aimed at promoting a really rational implementation of the contract and product-based wage and bonus system, thereby contributing to stimulating the development of production.

GDR MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW021626 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 2 -- Lieutenant-Colonel Helmut Woithe, military attache of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Vietnam, gave a reception here last night in honour of the 26th anniversary of the GDR's National People's Army (March 1).

GDR Ambassador to Vietnam Klaus Zorn and members of his staff were present on the occasion.

The Vietnamese guests included Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Hoang Bich Son, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Van Trong, vice-chairman of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Also present were ambassadors, charge d'affaires ad interim and military attaches of many other countries in Hanoi.

GDR NAVY, AIR FORCE OFFICIAL VIEWS SRV RELATIONS

BK021520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Statement by Lt Col (Helmut Foerster), naval and air force attache to the GDR Embassy in Vietnam, on the 26th GDR Army Day -- recording begins in German]

[Excerpt] Fine cooperation between the armies of the GDR and the SRV has developed satisfactorily. Specifically, relations between our national defense ministries and organs, such as the military technical institutes of our two armies, have been strengthened.

Many infantry officers from our country have actually assisted the Vietnamese army in building the technical NCO school in Ho Chi Minh City and formulating its teaching and training programs. Meanwhile, many Vietnamese officers have been sent to the GDR for long-term training to become lecturers and instructors in the Vietnamese army.

These relations have culminated in the official friendship visit to Vietnam early this year of the GDR military delegation led by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR.

The agreements signed by Gen Hoffmann, on behalf of the chairman of the National Defense Council, and other aid programs will contribute to further strengthening the fine tradition of friendly, fraternal and militant relations between the peoples and armies of our two countries, and will continue to develop these relations, particularly in the military field.

On behalf of the cadres and combatants of the National People's Army, I would like to assure you, comrades and friends, that we will always stand by your side. Workers, peasants and combatants of the SRV and GDR are brothers of the same social class and combat partners who can always confide in each other.

MOKHTAR VIEWS TRADE WITH EAST, WEST EUROPE

BK021302 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0913 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 2 March (ANTARA) -- The new export policy announced by the government in January has also been discussed by chiefs of Indonesian diplomatic missions in Europe who gathered in Jakarta the last few days for a working conference, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Tuesday at the end of the conference.

The conference, which lasted six days, concentrated on three main topics, namely the perceptions of European countries on international problems, political developments in East Europe, particularly Poland, and relations between West and East Europe.

Mokhtar said on the export policy the conference provided much useful information for its implementation by Indonesian missions in the European countries. He said five years ago the Indonesian Government decided to diversify its trade by entering new markets, including the East European countries. But he admitted that the United States and Japan still remained as Indonesia's main trading partners.

Indonesia also exerted efforts to intensify its trade with West and East Europe with fair results, especially with the latter. Less progress was achieved with East Europe due to a number of reasons [as received]. One of the reasons was that there had been no direct transportation to that part of the world.

Exports of goods from East Europe to Indonesia had traditionally been conducted through markets in West Europe.

Concerning events in Poland, Mokhtar said Indonesia's attitude had not changed. "There is no reason to change the Indonesian attitude toward that country," he added.

Indonesia hoped Poland could resolve its own problems without interference from outside.

According to his schedule, Foreign Minister Mokhtar will leave Jakarta Tuesday afternoon for The Hague and later New York. It will be an official visit but no other details of it has been announced.

BORDER COMMITTEE FORMED WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK201421 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Under a presidential decision dated 4 January 1982, a committee in charge of the settlement of the Indonesian-Papua New Guinean border problems has been set up with the home affairs minister as chairman.

The committee is charged with the handling and solving of border problems arising between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea based on the basic agreement concluded between the two countries in Jakarta on 17 December 1979 and approved by presidential decision No 6 in 1980.

The committee consists of 19 members, including the minister of defense and security commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, the foreign minister, the Irian Jaya governor and the commander of the 17th Cendrawasih Military Region.

ENRILE DISCUSSES ARMING LOCAL DEFENSE FORCES

HK020107 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the question of arming civilian home defense forces must be settled on a case-to-case basis. Enrile said the choice must be judicious, because the move is open to abuses.

[Begin Enrile recording] The policy on this, I think we have to handle the problem on a case-to-case basis, we cannot allow everybody to be holding guns again. In those areas where we consider criticial, especially where there are inadequate police forces in a municipality, or there are not enough forces of the government around, then maybe we can consider the request and organize what we call integrated home defense forces in those barangays. But in areas for instance like the environs of Manila where the barangays are accessible, or in other similar areas in the country, I think we must be very careful that we do not create another problem that might turn out to be a headache for officials. [end Enrile recording]

ARMY BEGINS TRAINING RURAL POLITICAL OFFICERS

HK030037 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The military has begun training political officers to offset the propaganda being waged by subversives in the rural areas. The military said the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has been intensifying its campaign to win sympathizers to its cause. Government officers are being trained to counter the campaign. More on that story from (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] Under the training program of political officers, Enrile said the armed forces political officers will enlighten people on the current efforts of the government to provide social and economic stability. He said the political officers will coordinate closely with local executives. Defense and military officials noted that the dissidents' propaganda campaign appeared to be gaining ground, especially in remote areas of the country. The CPP-NPA propaganda network, authorities observed, had been meticulously prepared by intellectual groups like Horatio "Boy" Morales, a former government technocrat, who defected to the communist party. With the armed forces political officers, Enrile said, the CPP-NPA propaganda offensive will be checked, making the citizenry understand the current efforts of the government to attain social and economic stability. [end (Francisco) recording]

MILITARY LEADER REPORTS IMPROVED LEYTE SITUATION

HK250119 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The Eastern Command [Eastcom] has broken the back of the New People's Army [NPA] in southern Leyte. Brigadier General Salvador Mison reported this to the armed forces chief and Assemblyman (Nicanor Imiges), the minister of state for national defense. The Eastcom, General Mison said, was able to persuade the mass base of the NPA sector in Leyte to return to the folds of the government. These improved military civilian relations, according to General Mison, will bring about faster development of the southern Leyte rice granary, the fertile agricultural town of Hinundayan. The mass surrender of more than 1,500 dissidents and their sympathizers was the biggest turnout of returnees in the Eastern Command in Region 8.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 043 4 March 1982

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MITI TO URGE AUTOMAKERS TO LIMIT EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW040857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) — The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will shortly advise Japanese automakers to limit their car exports to the United States in fiscal 1982 to about 1.68 million units, about the same as in fiscal 1981, MITI sources daid Thursday.

Rokusuke Tanaka, former minister of international trade and industry, last May issued a statement expressing Japan's agreement to limit car exports to the U.S. over a period of up to three years to help the ailing American auto industry recover. The statement said Japan would hold down its car exports to the U.S. in the first year ending March 31, 1982 -- equivalent to Japan's fiscal 1981 -- to 1.68 million units. In the second year, the statement said, Japan will limit these exports to 1.68 million units plus 16.5 percent of an increase in the American market.

However, in view of the mounting trade friction with the U.S. and the U.S. auto industry suffering from a long slump, the MITI is advising the automakers to hold down their fiscal 1982 exports to the fiscal 1981 level, the sources said.

The sources said the automakers are also inclining to the MITI view. The sources said the MITI would unofficially notify the U.S. at the U.S.-Japan trade group meeting next Tuesday and Wednesday in Tokyo of Japan's car export control policy.

STEEL INDUSTRY OFFICIALS POSTPONE MOSCOW VISIT

OW040511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) — Tightened Western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are making Japanese steelmakers apathetic about sending officials to Moscow for new export deals for now, industry sources said Thursday.

Amid uncertainties about effects of new sanctions imposed recently by Washington and Tokyo, Nippon Steel Corp. and other major Japanese steel companies are putting off a planned dispatch of negotiating officials to Moscow at least until after this month, the sources said. The companies fear negotiations with the Soviets now may antagonize the U.S. and Japanese governments and backfire, they said.

In an apparent reflection of this feeling, the five steel producers are no longer in a mood of opening talks on plate shipments in Moscow early this month as they had planned previously. Instead, the Japanese are now giving serious consideration to a long-overdue dispatch of a group of technical experts to Soviet steel pipe plants to try to see what type of plates are most needed there.

Late last year, the Soviet metals import corporation, Promysrioimport, indicated willingness to increase its purchases of plates from Japan to meet growing demand from domestic pipe plants. The Japanese then responded they would send experts to check on Soviet quality requirements, but no formal Soviet invitation has since been received.

What is also making the Japanese lukewarm toward an early start of talks with the Soviets is a backlog Soviet order they received last October for 400,000 tons of plates, which calls for shipment through next July. The Japanese have ample time to negotiate a new deal before the contract expires.

For the plate shipments, the Japanese provided a supplier's credit. Although such credits are still free from the new Japanese sanctions, the Japanese companies fear their talks with the Soviets on a new financing arrangement may awaken a sleeping lion, the sources said.

PRC TOKYO ENVOY INVITES SAKURUCHI TO CHINA

OW030413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 (KYODO) -- China's new Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang asked Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Wednesday to visit China in the autumn together with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, government sources said. Song extended the invitation while on a courtesy call to Sakurauchi, the sources said.

Prime Minister Suzuki is scheduled to visit Beijing in the autumn to attend a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of Japanese-Chinese rapprochment.

Sakurauchi expressed thanks to the ambassador for China's favorable efforts to help 60 residents of Japanese parentage come to Japan for reunion with their relatives, the sources said. Song, who succeeded Fu Hao as China's envoy to Japan, arrived here on February 24 to assume the Tokyo post.

OFFICIALS PREVIEW VISITS OF EUROPEAN LEADERS

OW040245 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) -- Japan plans to promote mutual understanding and relations with Western Europe through dialogues with European leaders who are scheduled to come to Tokyo from later this month through April, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and other government leaders will have intensive talks with Italian President Sandro Pertini, French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, the sources said.

Major topics will include the Japanese-European trade imbalance currently in Japan's favor, high U.S. interest rates and the so-called "reciprocity" bills in the U.S. Congress, they said. Japan's trade surpluses with the common market, which came to dollar 10.3 billion in 1981, will be a major target of European criticism. The sources denied speculation that Japan and Western Europe may form a joint front against the United States on matters of high interest rates and reciprocity bills.

Prime Minister Suzuki plans to exchange views on world peace and disarmament with Pertini, who is scheduled to arrive on March 9 for a weeklong visit as a state guest, though he has no executive power, the sources said. Pertini will be the first Italian head of state to visit Japan. During his stay, Pertini will visit a monument for atom bomb victims in Hiroshima.

The sources said Japan expects Pertini's visit to help promote understanding between the two countries. In fact, Pertini told Japanese newsmen Monday that he was looking forward to meeting with the general public and young people in Japan.

In early April, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff will visit Japan to attend a Japan-U.S.-Europe trilateral meeting of trade officials. Lambsdorff will meet with Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, the sources said.

From France, President Mitterrand will arrive in Tokyo on April 14 for a five-day visit. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will accompany Mitterrand. Prior to Mitterrand's visit, Trade Minister Michel Jobert will come to Japan on March 15 to attend a Japan-France trade meeting here, the sources said.

Suzuki and Mitterrand will exchange views on the international situation chiefly, the sources said. Trade remains an important pending issue between Japan and France, they said. According to Japanese figures, France's trade deficits with Japan trebled in the past three years to dollar 1.04 billion in 1981 from dollar 310 million in 1979.

Earlier this month, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans visited Japan and held a series of meetings with Japanese officials. During his stay from February 27 through March 3, Tindemans expressed concern about high U.S. interest rates and reciprocity bills. Tindemans and Japanese officials agreed on further cooperation between Japan and the Common Market, they noted.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AID GRANTED TO EGYPT

OW031015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 (KYODO) -- Japan has decided to extend two kinds of grant aid totaling up to about yen 514 million to Egypt for its economic development and national welfare programs, and its Rift Valley fever control project, the Foreign Ministry reported Wednesday. Notes on the grant aid were exchanged in Cairo Tuesday between representatives of the Japanese and Egyptian Governments.

Of the two kinds of grant, one of yen 13.775 million will be used to buy goods and services for the economic development and national welfare programs. This aid is in accord with a resolution adopted in March 1978 at a meeting of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) calling for efforts at adjusting the conditions of bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the many developing countries faced with serious debt repayment problems.

The other grant of up to yen 500 million will be spent on medicine and machinery necessary for a project to stamp out Rift Valley fever, a viral disease carried mainly by the mosquito. The disease, which commonly affects domestic animals such as sheep and cattle, has run loose in Egypt, infecting people as well. It posed a serious health problem in that country in 1977.

SUZUKI AGREES TO OPPOSITION DEMAND ON TAX CUTS

OW040831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday reversed his earlier stance and reacted positively to an opposition demand for tax cuts totaling yen 1 trillion in fiscal 1982, opposition leaders said. Suzuki told a meeting with the heads of the five opposition parties: "I must view the opposition demand very seriously."

His government and Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) have so far rejected the tax reduction demand, claiming there are no financial resources to do it. The rejection has stalled Diet business.

The opposition leaders present at the meeting with Suzuki in the Diet included Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Ichio Asukata and Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri. They agreed to accept the prime minister's reply as virtual withdrawal of refusal of the tax cut demand Wednesday by Susumu [illegible]do, LDP secretary general.

Following the meeting with Suzuki, the opposition parties agreed to resume negotiations among the secretaries general and other executives of the ruling and opposition parties.

CONVOCATION OF MAC MEETING 9 MAR PROPOSED

SK040112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0105 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Our side of the Military Armistice Commission proposed to the enemy side on 4 March that the 411th meeting be convened on 9 March 1982.

U.S. ACTIONS IN JOINT SECURITY AREA PROTESTED

SK040839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Kaesong, March 4 (KCNA) -- At a meeting of the security officers of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom today, our side lodged a strong protest against the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and called them to task for rendering the situation strained by committing more vicious provocations and violations against us in blatant violation of the armistice agreement and established order in the Joint Security Area these days.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side, the U.S. imperialists brought more armed personnel than the designated number into the Joint Security Area almost every day in February and introduced a machinegun into the post of their aggression forces northwest of the Panmunjom conference hall on February 15.

On February 25, the enemy committed four cases of provocations, including one in which a puppet army man at an observation post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces whipped out his revolver and trained it on a man of our side, threatening him to shoot. Such reckless provocations and violations of the U.S. imperialists totalled 34 cases in 20 odd days from February 9 to March 3.

Sternly protesting against the enemy making the situation strained by committing such provocations and violations without interruption, the security officer of our side strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures to prevent such criminal acts. But the enemy side, far from giving responsible assurances of the implementation of our demand, craftily attempted to shift on to us the blame for the tension created in the Joint Security Area.

After sharply refuting the sophism of the enemy, the security officer of our side stressed that the reckless provocations and violations by the security personnel of the enemy side must be unconditionally brought to an end, if the tension is to be removed from the Joint Security Area and the security and order are to be maintained there.

He sternly warned in conclusion that, in case the U.S. imperialists, defying our repeated demand, deliberately rendered the situation strained, persisting in their provocations and violations in the Joint Security Area against us, they would be held wholly responsible for the possible consequences arising from this.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. MILITARY POLICY

SK031530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "War Hysterics of Imperialists for Domination." Noting that a very complicated situation has been created in the international arena for the reckless war moves of the U.S. imperialists, the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up the reorganisation of the existing armed forces and improvement of their equipment in their bid to intensify war manoeuvres. The United States set a record scale of military budget for fiscal 1983, nearly 45,000 million dollars more than the previous years, something hardly imaginable in peace time. It involves a criminal plan to accelerate in real earnest the production of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and the production of sophisticated equipment.

The U.S. imperialists increased the strength of the "fast deploying forces" capable of engaging in a war in any area of the world to 200,000 men from 100,000, established an operational command system for quick transportation to Arab gulfs [as received] and the Far East area and are increasing the airlifting capacity.

The most sensitive areas at present are the major bases of resources and military strategic vantages. The U.S. imperialists regard South Korea and other Asian and Pacific regions as main objects of the operation for expanding their domination.

They intend to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely and, using it as a stepping-stone, to establish their domination over the Far East and ignite another war of aggression. Owing to the ceaseless arms buildup and war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has turned today into a huge powder magazine and a dangerous hotbed of war in the literal sense of the term, and there persists a constant danger of a war breaking out any moment.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to form a new military bloc in the Northeast Asian region by tightening the new military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries and binding the South Korean puppets to it and thereby stepping up the creation of a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance."

The Middle East is an important object of the imperialists aggression for its geographical position and rich natural resources. The U.S. warmaniacs are aggravating tension in this region by conducting military actions, directly or through their followers, against some small nations and those countries strong in the anti-U.S. stand.

In Latin America the U.S. imperialists resort to military threats, interference in internal affairs and espionage and sabotage against Cuba, Nicaragua and other progressive countries, and in Africa, they zealously instigate the South African racists to perpetrate unceasing military provocations against the neighbouring countries.

The U.S. imperialists, who have 2,500 military bases and establishments all over in the world and mobilise hundreds of thousands of aggression troops in constant military provocations, conflicts, interference in others internal affairs and espionage and intrigues, are the chief disturber of world peace and security and the first target of the struggle of the world progressive people. The reckless war frenzy of the U.S. imperialists will be brought to an ignominious fiasco by the united efforts of the people advocating independence and the peace-loving forces of the world opposed to aggression and war.

CHON ASSASSINATION PLOT CHARGES DENOUNCED

SK032232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN March 4 prints a signed commentary titled "Groundless Smear Campaign." The commentary reads in full: These days the South Korean puppets spread all of a sudden a strange rumour that a "case of international assassination plot" against the life of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan occurred in Canada and are frantically launching a vicious anticommunist smear campaign, groundlessly connecting it with us.

When put together, reports circulated by the puppets say that Choe Chung-hwa, an overseas compatriot, in collusion with a few Canadians, plotted to assassinate the traitor Chon Tu-hwan abroad and Choe Chung-hwa received this "directive" during his visit to the DPRK. After rigging up this "case," the puppets published one after another announcement of the "director of the police headquarters," a statement of the "minister of culture and information" and a statement of the "Central Consultative Council for National Unification," doing their level best to make it appear credible to certain degree.

But no one of sober thinking and sound observation will believe the groundless "case." The so-called "case of international assassination plot" brought forward by the puppets is a sheer lie which has no truth at all and a fabrication trumped up in the back room of "Chongwadae."

As for terrorist assassination of an individual person, it has nothing to do with our policy. Originally, we who hold that the popular masses are the master of everything and decide everything do not welcome any terrorist act against an individual person but consistently oppose it. To be frank, it is the South Korean puppets themselves stooping to any infamy in suppressing the popular masses and removing their political adversaries for their power who make a practice of committing terrorist acts and perpetrate such acts without batting even an eyelid. If there is anyone who attempted on the life of Chon Tu-hwan, he must be within the ruling circles of South Korea as was the case with the assassination of the former dictator.

Canadians who were reported to be arrested by the Canadian authorities as "prime movers" in the "case of international assassination plot" said that they had never attempted it and the Canadian police announced that the "case" has nothing to do with us. As for Choe Chung-hwa, he visited the homeland once in 1980, together with more than ten Taekwondo instructors, for an exhibition performance of Taekwondo and has no connection with us.

This is the fact. Therefore, foreign press reports said that we have no connection with the "case" and the South Korean puppets themselves could not produce any proof to convince the world people but are merely repeating guess and supposition. Facts clearly show that the "case of international assassination plot" noisily clamoured about by the puppets is one more preposterous and ridiculous anticommunist burlesque. It is not hard to gather why the South Korean fascists are kicking up dust by investing such a groundless lie.

Today the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is shaking to its very foundation in South Korea. As is seen in the declaration made public recently by the students of the Seoul University, the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacherous policy and brutal fascist terror rule of the military fascists have given rise to ever more vehement indignation and resistance among the South Korean people and students. Now the shout "tear off murderer Chon Tu-hwan!" is ringing out from among the South Korean people and overseas compatriots and the tide of the antidictatorship, anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle is rising with each passing day. All this is striking the puppets with irrepressible uneasiness and fear. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot sleep in peace even in South Korea but is hiding himself like a homeless cat, not knowing when he would be meted out retaliation for the crimes he has committed against the nation.

Further, the policy of our party and the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification and the active support of the world's peace-loving people to the righteous struggle of our people for its realisation are driving the South Korean puppets further to bay. The convocation of a 100-men joint conference proposed recently by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland as a national salvation step for breaking through the deadlock in the way of reunification is enjoying the warm welcome and active support of the compatriots at home and abroad and arousing deep sympathy in foreign countries. On the contrary, the so-called "proposal" brought forward by the South Korean fascist clique was cold-shouldered in face of our just proposal and the puppets' treacherous and splittist manoeuvres are becoming an object of ever more vehement denunciation and rejection by home and foreign public opinion.

This is why the puppets rigged up a false case to wave off the spearhead of resentment and resistance of the people directed against them by misleading public opinion and tone down the discontent of the people and, at the same time, incite North-South confrontation and step up the "two Koreas" plot. The puppets also cooked up such a shocking case in a foolish attempt to block the great influence of our patriotic stand and just national salvation proposal for reunification upon the compatriots overseas and conceal their splittist and treacherous nature.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is these days viciously trying to prevent the ever growing desire of the compatriots overseas to visit the homeland. The puppets intimidate and blackmail overseas compatriots intending to visit the DPRK and persecute those who have visited the homeland and their families, by issuing "orders," "warning talks" and "instructions" in succession and have gone so far as to hatch a plot to kill overseas personages active for reunification. They threw behind bars without hesitation Hong Song-kil, a Korean resident in the United States, who went to South Korea to see his relatives, on groundless charges of being a "spy" for the mere reason that he had visited the DPRK.

The fabrication of the "case of international assassination plot" by the Chon Tu-hwan group is the last resort aimed to put down the ever-growing desire of the compatriots overseas for alliance with communism and for reunification and their mounting movement against dictatorship and for democracy, prevent them from visiting the DPRK and deliver itself from the miserable position it has landed itself in due to the further isolation from and rejection by the compatriots.

The groundless slander the South Korean puppets are hurling at us, clamouring about the "directives of the North," "offer of funds" and "connection with underground terrorist forces," is a third-rate drama to impair the ever rising international prestige of our republic and becloud our image among the world people. In this way the puppets try to cover up their dirty colours as murderers and fascist terrorists and lay the blame at others' door. But, by this means they can never fool people or shirk the responsibility for their crimes.

The "case of the Chongpan printing house" in 1946 and the cases in which the traitor Pak Chong-hui attempted to inflict baseless crimes upon Kim Tae-chung, other democratic figures and overseas personages all proved to be fabrications to bring their murderous nature into bolder relief. It was widely known to the world that the so-called "August 15 shooting case" in 1974 was a drama produced and performed by the puppets themselves.

Even if the traitor Chon Tu-hwan rigs up one hundred more "cases," he cannot shirk public denunciation and curse for his Kwangju massacre and shuddering bloodbath of fellow countrymen.

No matter how hard the puppet clique may try, the international position of our republic will rise higher and the movement of overseas compatriots for democracy and national reunification will continue to make vigorous advance.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must give up its foolish attempt to maintain its dirty power by suppressing even overseas compatriots, not content with fascist suppression in South Korea, and apologize to the South Korean people and the whole nation for its antinational crimes and step down from "power." The further it goes against the desire of the nation, the earlier its destruction will come.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH KOREAN AMNESTY MEASURE

SK040436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) — The announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on March 2 that the life imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung shall be "commuted" to "20 years in prison" by an "amnesty" is a vicious criminal act challenging once again the public opinion at home and abroad demanding his acquittal and another tricky political drama for evading the heavy pressure from within and without and burying the Kim Tae-chung issue in oblivion, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

A signed commentary of the paper captioned "Hypocritical Amnesty for Flouting Public Opinion" says: Though the Chon Tu-hwan group proclaimed what it calls "amnesty" for "commuting" the penalties and sanctions imposed on persons now in prison or subjected to persecution under fascist laws, it refuses to release the political prisoners thrown behind bars under the notorious "national security law" and keeps in custody democrats and patriots who should have been released, under the pretext that they do not show "signs of repentance."

Referring to the announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan group on the "commutation" of the life imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung by the "amnesty," the commentary says: Kim Tae-chung, by nature, is not a criminal to be made an object of such buffoonery as "commutation" or someone's "mercy." The Chon Tu-hwan group committed the brigandish outrage of penalising Kim Tae-chung, a patriotic-minded democrat, on the charge of "plot of rebellion" by abusing power and is now framing intrigues to destroy him in prison, raising quite a noise over a hypocritical "commutation," thus standing naked once again as a human-butcher bereft of the last shred of reason and conscience.

The "amnesty" advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan group is, after all, a product of a political plot to bridge over the ever deepening crisis of the colonial fascist rule in South Korea and put fresh muscles into the military fascist dictatorship: It is nothing but a clumsy farce for whitewashing its suppression of human rights and concealing its hideous nature as the truculent murderer and fascist tyrant.

It must be noted that this drama was staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the "first anniversary of his inauguration." It was a cheap claptrap tactics for raising the price of his dirty body, delivering himself out of isolation by winning over the popular sentiments and staying in power.

The illegal penalty on Kim Tae-chung must be unconditionally revoked and he be immediately rescued from prison where his life is at stake. The Chon Tu-hwan group must revoke the illegal penalties imposed on Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and patriots and promptly acquit them and step down from power as demanded by the people.

Even though the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique keep Kim Tae-chung and other democrats in prison, they cannot dampen the desire of the popular masses for democracy and reunification; this will only rouse a fiercer struggle against fascism and for democracy to hasten their own doom.

COVERAGE OF PAK SONG-CHOL VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

Speaks at Banquet

SK032258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Speech by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol at 27 February banquet in Salisbury hosted by Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today we are greatly moved by the warm welcome and sincere hospitality you have accorded us. Your sincerity and friendliness are in evidence.

The peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe have maintained firm relations with each other on the road of struggle to achieve the lofty ideas of independence, sovereignty and nonalignment. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries entered the road of development and growth in accordance with a new milestone marked at the historic meeting in Pyongyang in October 1980 between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the esteemed Prime Minister Comrade Robert G. Mugabe. We are satisfied that the friendly relations between the two countries have developed with each passing day.

Resolutely smashing the subversive maneuvers of enemies at home and abroad, the Zimbabwean people are vigorously struggling to develop a self-reliant national economy and national culture and build a progressive society in the aftermath of war. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the fraternal Zimbabwean people have attained in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Zimbabwean people great success in the struggle to firmly defend the revolutionary gains, building a prosperous and powerful Zimbabwe and achieving the complete liberation of Africa, firmly uniting around Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

A new proposal to reunify the fatherland by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], leaving the ideologies and systems in the North and South as they are, which was set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress, is fully supported and ardently welcomed by the world's people and displays its great vitality with each passing day. The Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is as arduous as ever. With the positive support of the world's peace-loving peoples, including the Zimbabwean people, the Korean people will certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification by founding the DCRK.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe and the government and the fraternal people of Zimbabwe for their support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from the South Korea, frustrating the two Koreas policy of splittists at home and abroad and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Along with the world's peace-loving people and the people of the nonaligned countries, including the Zimbabwean people, the Korean people will vigorously struggle to build a new, independent and prosperous world free of domination and subordination.

Meets Prime Minister Mugabe

SK032300 Pyongyang KNCA in English 2203 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KNCA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, called on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe on March 1, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister.

The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader.

The prime minister extended full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Zimbabwe and Korea.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy and DPRK Ambassador to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk and Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, the permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry and other personages concerned of Zimbabwe.

HO TAM CONCLUDES VISIT TO UPPER VOLTA 1 MAR

SK032309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam left Ouagadougou on March 1 after concluding his visit to Upper Volta as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

He was farewelled at the airport by the minister of rural development and other personages concerned of Upper Volta. The ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys in Ouagadougou also saw him off at the airport.

During his stay in Upper Volta, the special envoy of the great leader met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere respectively with the minister of national education and culture and the secretary of state for rural development and inspected the irrigated area of Loumbila.

KWP DELEGATION VISTS USSR 22 FEB - 1 MAR

SK032304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, March 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Vice-Director Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the KWP, visited the Soviet Union from February 22 to March 1.

During its visit, talks were held between the delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Deputy Director M.N. Smirnovskiy. Present there was Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong.

The talks discussed the problem of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and countries and international problems of common concern.

K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on February 25 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation.

The delegation also met with O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation toured Riga of Latvia and Minsk of Belorussia.

POLICE INVESTIGATE SUSPECT IN ASSASSINATION PLOT

SK040322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean police is investigating a Korean-born Canadian citizen, who is one of the suspects of the aborted attempt on the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, An Ung-mo, director of the National Police Headquarters announced Thursday.

The suspect was identified as Mun Chi-sik, 34, an owner of a grocery store in Toronto. He was arrested here last September. The exact charges against Mun were not made known.

An said that a probe was continuing, in collaboration with Canadian police and other foreign agencies concerned, and that a detailed announcement would be made as soon as the investigation is completed. He said the probe was expected to make great progress when Canadian investigators arrive here this month to join Korean police.

Mun, a college dropout in Seoul, is said to have set off an explosion in a restaurant in Toronto in January 1980 to get insurance money.

MINISTER VIEWS ASSASSINATION PLOT, OTHER ISSUES

SK040136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister No Sin-yong said Wednesday that the South Korean Government has been cooperating closely with the Canadian authorities since the start last September of the latter's investigation of the plot to assassinate Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Appearing before the National Assembly plenary session, No disclosed that the Korean Government had been notified on Feb. 24 of the outcome of the Canadian police investigation, and that the government conveyed its thanks through the charge d'affaires of the Canadian Embassy in Seoul on Feb. 27, while expressing the hope for a thorough roundup of the suspects who are still at large.

To that end, No said, his ministry has instructed the Korean Embassy in Ottawa and the Consulate General in Toronto to maintain close cooperation with the Canadian authorities, and directed the other Korean diplomatic missions abroad to reinforce their vigilance against possible North Korean attempts to engage South Korean expatriates to carry out their plots. He said South Korea would join pertinent international treaties to provide against similar cases.

On South Korea's continuing negotiations with Japan for Japanese Government loans, the minister said that Japan and South Korea had agreed to hold a foreign ministers' meeting as soon as the circumstances on both sides permit, and that the Seoul government would seek a satisfactory solution to the outstanding issue at the ministers' meeting.

On French-South Korean relations, No, who recently made an official visit to Paris, said that the Socialist government in France has made it clear that it would seek expanded cooperation with South Korea, and that there is "no change whatsoever" in Paris's Korea policy. He added, however, that "no dates have been set at this stage for the Korean head of state's trip abroad."

In a separate testimony before the assembly, Unification Minister Son Chae-sik declared that South Korea would be fully prepared to cope with whatever response North Korea may have to Seoul's proposals for an inter-Korean dialogue, and added, "even if North Korea accepts some of our 20 inter-Korean pilot projects on a selective basis, we would be willing to talk with them anytime and anywhere." Son was referring to 20 projects, including the construction of a road linking the capitals of the two Koreas, which he proposed on Feb. 1 as a means of "easing tension" on the Korean Peninsula.

MAJOR PARTIES WELCOME GOVERNMENT'S AMNESTY

SK030048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties, welcoming the government's amnesty, yesterday commented that it will serve as an occasion to further enhance the atmosphere of national reconciliation.

Rep. Pong Tu-wan, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], said the government's action is meaningful in that it will provide those who "committed errors in the old era" with an opportunity to participate in the national development projects. He said the government's step this time will contribute positively to political stability and national development.

Rep. Kim Chin-pae, spokesman for the first minority Democratic Korea Party [DKP], said his party welcomes the government's amnesty as it is "a proper measure to do away with political feuds in the old days.'

'POLITICAL OUTCASTS' NOT TO BE REINSTATED SOON

SK030104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun made it clear yesterday that political outcasts would not be reinstated in the near future, saying that a hasty removal of the political ostracism was feared to disturb the maturing clean political climate. Answering questions by lawmakers in a plenary session of the National Assembly, he said, "I believe that the people wish to see new era politics taking root early, not the revival of the old pattern."

However, he indicated that the removal of the political ban would be possible at any time for those who showed sincere repentance, even though it was a matter of high political determination by the president. He also said, "The former politicians whose activities have been prohibited must bear moral and political responsibility for the irregularities and injustice of the bygone days."

As to the minority parties' demand for early implementation of the local autonomy system, the premier revealed that it was hard for the government to put it into practice at an early date because the administration was required at this time to solve the pressing problems related to economy and security.

"The present political situation evidently does not require suppression and abuse of power as a result of various measures the government has taken in all fields for national reconciliation in the past year," he said.

Pointing out that the lifting of the 36-year-old curfew had brought about affirmative outcomes, he said that the government would push ahead with its policy for opening and self-regulation.

Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok testified before the house sitting that the government had neither developed nuclear arms, nor considered it at the present time. "The government judges that depending on the nuclear umbrella of the United States is more advantageous for the country than possessing it," he said.

PHNOM PENH: SIHANOUK STATEMENTS SHOW STAND ON PRC

BK040422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "What Did Sihanouk Tell Himself?"]

[Text] A 23 February AFP report from Bangkok on 23 February on Sihanouk's statement to newsmen in Beijing said that recently the Chinese provided a quantity of light weapons to his forces. He also revealed that these arms were provided to him a long time ago. [sentence as heard]

On the other hand, during his recent stay in Beijing, Sihanouk talked so much about his relations with China that we should make note of some of his statements. On the night of 21 January, the BBC broadcast an interview with Sihanouk in Beijing, in which he said that the Beijing Chinese are his best friends and he will do all the work that the Chinese desire. (?The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW) of 29 January published an article which excerpted Sihanouk's assertion that he is determined that from now on he will develop better relations with the Beijing Chinese. The same magazine added that the Chinese vice premier gave assurances of continued assistance and support for Sihanouk. At the same time, Sihanouk reiterated that the Kampuchean situation cannot be solved peacefully and, on the contrary, it must be solved by war.

During his meetings with Khieu Samphan in Beijing, in order to reconcile with each other to form a loose coalition government, Sihanouk clearly told everybody about his relations with the Khmer Rouge. According to ANSA, on 23 February Sihanouk said that there are no major differences between him and the Khmer Rouge, who are murderers.

Through these above-mentioned statements, each of us can clearly analyze and find out what type of person Sihanouk is.

KAMPUCHEA HAILS PRK-SRV-LPDR SOLIDARITY

BK031312 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Mar 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos Militant Solidarity is the Factor Determining All Our Victories" — date not given]

[Text] In the face of the increasingly dangerous collusion between the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists, a number of ASEAN countries and other international reactionaries aimed at opposing the revolution of the three Indochinese peoples, the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity has become an objectively necessary factor determining all our victories in the cause of the revolution, and a vital factor for the three nations of Indochina. Our enemies certainly recognize the great strength of this militant alliance which has been an effective weapon in defeating the colonialists, imperialists, neo-imperialists, expansionists, hegemonists and the genocidal clique. For this reason, they have always implemented the divide-and-rule tactic.

In the past they resorted to such schemes as interfering in the internal affairs of our countries, committing subversive acts, sowing distrust among us and aiming at undermining the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity, thus attempting to weaken the three countries' revolutionary forces so as to facilitate their return to oppress and colonize our nations once again.

Nevertheless, the fraternal peoples of our three countries have been well aware of their discipline and cruel nature. They have closely cooperated with each other and, shoulder to shoulder, have fought tirelessly to preserve the traditional militant solidarity of the three nations despite the fact that the feudalists, capitalists and genocidal gang had already managed to temporarily upset it. More than ever, this militant solidarity has been steadily strengthened and developed. Our peoples in the three countries have maintained close cooperation with each other for a lofty common goal: independence, freedom, social progress, peaceful coexistence and cooperation with other countries in Southeast Asia.

As irrefutable proof of this, the fifth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers held from 16 to 17 February in Vientiane reflected the strength of the bonds of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among our three nations. Though our three countries are facing many difficulties caused by the war and hostile acts of the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and local and foreign reactionaries, the situation in our three countries continues to develop and improve.

In sum, our peoples in the three countries have cooperated with each other in checking all of the subversive acts, perfidious maneuvers and hostilities of the enemies in an effective and timely manner, repeatedly causing stinging and ignominious failures to their dark designs and relentless attempt to weaken Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos so as to reverse the situation in Indochina.

The regular and successive conferences held by the three foreign ministers to discuss problems of common interest have certainly contributed to further strengthening their militant solidarity, cooperation and complete unanimity of views and to actively promoting the cause of national defense and construction. In particular, the well-synchronized diplomatic activities of our three countries in foreign policy have developed steadily and with a great success and have actively contributed to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The latest conference, which discussed and agreed on the preparatory work for the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries to take place in 1982, more clearly reflected the strengthening and broadening of the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round continuous cooperation among the three fraternal countries. The conference also highly valued the all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the world's socialist community with the Soviet Union as the bastion.

In particular, the conference exchanged views on the development of the Nonaligned Movement in order to increase cooperation among the three Indochinese countries with the aim of actively contributing to the success of the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries to be held in Baghdad. We intend to contribute actively to the safeguarding of the lofty objectives of the Nonaligned Movement which plays an important role in the common struggle for peace and national independence against imperialism, colonialism and the reactionary acts of exploitation to preserve and maintain peace and a new international economic order.

Strong with their tradition of solidarity in common struggle, of sharing weal and woe with each other and of helping each other, the three fraternal peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos pledge to carry on this tradition of precious militant solidarity and to preserve it forever in order to oppose the enemy of all stripes coming from whatever direction, strongly defending the national independence, democracy, social progress, sovereignty and territorial integrity for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia contributing to the defense of world peace and stability.

HENG SAMRIN THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU031148 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

Dear Comrade Chairman:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the government and the people of Kampuchea, I cordially thank you and through you the SED Central Committee, the government and the people of the friendly GDR for the friendly congratulations on the national holiday of the PRK.

The Kampuchean people celebrated the anniversary of this victory with pleasure and enthusiasm, a victory which has led to the encouragement of economic and social changes for the benefit and happiness of the entire Kampuchean people.

Allow me to take this opportunity to cordially thank you for the support and assistance which the GDR has always granted to our people in the reconstruction, in the national defense and in their struggle against the interventions and maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists, the American imperialists and other reactionary forces.

I am convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples will further strengthen and deepen with every passing day.

May the new year bring you good health, new and excellent successes for the happiness and the benefit of the GDR people and for the construction of developed socialism in the GDR.

BOU THANG SENDS GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

BK030410 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the German People's Army, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, sent a greetings message to Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo and GDR minister for national defense. The message reads:

Dear respected Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the German People's Army on 1 March, on behalf of cadres and male and female combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF], I would like to express my joy at sincerely and warmly celebrating this event. Under the correct leadership of the SED, and with wholehearted assistance of the Soviet party and army, the German People's Army has developed increasingly. During 26 years of training, this army has become a strong and modern army actively contributing to the defense of security and the preservation of peace in Europe and in the world. Concurrently, it ardently contributes to the defense of Marxism-Leninism.

In the past, as at present, the German People's Army has assisted and supported the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF -- morally and materially -- in the cause of the defense of their territorial integrity facing the Beijing Chinese expanionists and hegemonists' threat. The Kampuchean people and the KPRAF would like to deeply thank the German People's Army for its valuable assistance and its spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity.

On this occasion, we would like to wish you and through you to cadres and combatants of the German People's Army for the best of health, energy and for more and greater victories. May the friendly ties and cooperation between our peoples and armies be strengthened and developed forever for the interest of our nations and peoples in order to serve the cause of peace and social development. Would you please accept my sincere and high salutations.

HUN SEN DISCUSSES REFUGEES WITH UNHCR OFFICIAL

BK031130 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 25 February, Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, met with Zia Rizvi, UNHCR coordinator for Southeast Asia, and reaffirmed to him the PRK Government's position on the question of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

In connection with this question, the comrade disclosed that it was necessary that prior discussions between the two sides should be held before any convention could be signed with the UNHCR which might play the role of a mediator in this question.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hen Sen stressed the correct good will permeated with a sense of humanitarianism of the PRK Government in agreeing to accept the return of orphans without imposing any condition on the Thai side. However, he said, so far the authorities have continued to pursue an inhuman policy, causing a prolonged tension in the refugee question as well as in the Kampuchean-Thai border question.

In his reply, Zia Rizvi stated that he would make efforts to create facilities in this question and to increase cooperation with the Kampuchean Government.

BOU THANG THANKS CSSR, HUNGARY FOR MESSAGES

Note to CSSR's Dzur

BK040331 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Here is Comrade Bou Thang's message to Comrade General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, thanking him for his greetings on the occasion of his appointment as PRK minister of national defense. The message reads:

Dear beloved Comrade Minister:

I would like to deeply and sincerely thank you for your greetings on the occasion of my appointment as PRK minister of national defense. I would like to express my confidence and hope that the friendly ties, fraternity and solidarity between our two peoples and armies will strengthen and develop steadily in the cause of serving the sole interest of our peoples -- peace and socialism.

On this occasion, I would like to wish you the best of health and energy and more and greater victories in your duty of defending and constructing your splendid socialist fatherland, thereby contributing to the defense of world peace. Please accept my most sincere regards.

Note to Hungary's Czinege

BK010330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Here is a message from Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, addressed to Comrade Czinege, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear beloved Comrade Minister:

We received your greetings message of 12 February 1982 on the occasion of my election as minister of national defense of the PRK. On this occasion, we would like to express our deep thanks to you and wish you the best of health, prosperity and more and greater successes in fulfilling your noble duty in defending and building your socialist fatherland, making it stronger in order to contribute to safeguarding peace and security in the world.

Please accept our most sincere regards.

KHIEU SAMPHAN RETURNS AFTER BEIJING VISIT

BK040206 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation have arrived in the fatherland after successfully fulfilling their mission to hold talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on rallying all Kampuchean national forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to pay a friendly visit to the PRC.

When leaving Beijing, the prime minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Han Nianlong, Chinese vice foreign minister; Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and many officials of the responsible sections; In Tam and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's representatives. Pich Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC, and employees of the embassy also went to see off the prime minister and our Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

26 Feb Interview in Beijing

For a Beijing report in Cambodian on a 26 February interview conducted in Beijing between Khieu Samphan and Beijing radio correspondents and Chinese journalists, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 1 March China DAILY REPORT.

VODK SUPPORTS UN RESOLUTIONS ON SRV, ELECTIONS

BK020352 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] In order to implement the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies, which demand a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people be allowed to determine their own destiny without external interference by holding free elections under UN supervision, Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, appointed Rafiuddin Ahmad, UN deputy secretary general in charge of humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, as his special envoy to visit and examine the real situation in Southeast Asia.

This week Rafiuddin Ahmad is visiting ASEAN countries. On 25 February, after holding talks with Rafiuddin Ahmad in Bangkok, Thai Vice Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, stated that the special envoy of the UN secretary general assured Thailand that he will make every effort for a concrete implementation of the UN General Assembly's resolutions which demand a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean nation and people fully support the UN secretary general's efforts to implement the UN General Assemblies' resolutions by forcing the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressive troops from Kampuchea in order to put an end to the Kampuchean people's sufferings as quickly as possible and to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VOFA LINKS VIENTIANE PROPOSAL TO BORDER INCIDENTS

BK031213 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Unattributed Commentary: "Orchestration Along the Thai-Kampuchean Border"]

[Text] It is much easier to understand now why there had been a spate of incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border in the last 3-4 weeks. First, there was the Vietnamese military aircraft which flew along the border dropping what later turned out to be powder with poisonous contents in order to poison the water holes, wells and canals. Thai authorities had to warn Thai villagers and to rush in fresh water to those affected. Then, there were other incidents involving Vietnamese military aircraft -- one resulting in the crash landing of the Antonov-26 in Thai territory over 50 km from the border, and the other, a Vietnamese aircraft which dropped yellowish substance 9 km deep into Thailand. Then there was the intrusion of 300 Vietnamese troops into Thailand, resulting in five border patrol police troops being killed and, as a background to all this, numerous shellings into Thailand resulting in loss of lives and damage to property.

At first it was thought that these incidents were not connected, each one being taken in the context that they happened. But then came the so-called Vientiane meeting of the three Indochinese foreign ministers and the communique proposing a demilitarized zone to create stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and everything fell into place.

Before proposing a demilitarized zone, would you not first create a lot of military incidents showing how tense the situation was, and therefore the necessity for a demilitarized zone? After so many incidents where Thai officials and civilians were being killed, should not the Thai Government accept such a positive proposal to stabilize the border area? This was the impression which Vietnam wanted to create to the world by instigating and orchestrating the spate of incidents before the announcement of its proposal in the communique. It was an attempt to show how reasonable and fair Vietnam was supposed to be. Unfortunately for Vietnam, there were few takers and this attempt at a fast sale was quickly exposed.

It was obvious that the Vietnamese proposal did not direct itself at solving the root cause affecting the peace and stability of Southeast Asia, which is Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea and which has caused international tensions with far-reaching repercussions well beyond the region.

Vietnam has also declared that it has to maintain troops in Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat and it would not withdraw its troops until the Chinese threat ceased. Given this, Vietnam's call for a settlement with Thailand, which is not a party to the conflict but nevertheless suffers great loss and damage from the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea, is clearly misdirected and not relevant.

A similar Vietnamese proposal for the establishment of such a demilitarized zone was considered in detail during the 35th session of the UN General Assembly in 1980 and was totally rejected by the General Assembly.

These are some of the reasons why the Vietnamese proposal in the Vientiane communique cannot be accepted, because the Vietnamese proposal is not directed at the heart of the problem and therefore would not return real peace and stability to Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese proposal is not reasonable and is only a ploy, and no amount of orchestration of incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border can change this.

MORE SPRAYING NEAR BORDER IN FEBRUARY REPORTED

BK270850 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Captain Ophat Chamratsi of the Royal Thai Navy and deputy secretary general of the Chanthaburi-Trat border security command has reported than on 25 February at about 0700 an airplane of unidentified nationality flying at a very high altitude sprayed a yellowish substance on the areas of Khao Sam Ngam and Khao Tabat, at border marker No 69, in Bo Rai District, Trat Province. On 26 February at 0800 the spraying of a yellowish substance was again reported on populated area of Chong Mun Bat, Ro Rai District, Trat Province.

The border patrol police and soldiers have collected samples of the substance on leaves, grass and stones and have sent them to the medical science department for tests. Pending the results of the investigation in order to know whether the yellowish substance in poisonous and what it is, the military authorities have already advised the people to stay as far away as possible from the areas where they see such yellowish substances being sprayed and to notify the authorities immediately.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO CLOSE LAO REFUGEE CAMP

BK270742 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The Nong Khai refugee holding center in the northeast will be closed by 25 June. Under Secretary of State for Interior Phisan Mulasatsathon says that the decision to close the Nong Khai camp is in line with the Interior Ministry's policy to have only three refugee holding centers under its supervision -- one each refugee camp will accommodate Laotian, Kampuchean and Vietnamese. The Nong Khai camp now holds between 6,000 to 8,000 Laotian refugees. These refugees will be transferred to a holding center in Pak Chom District, Loei Province, after the Nong Khai camp is closed.

FARMERS TO BUY FERTILIZER FROM USSR, ROMANIA

BK250725 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The farmers welfare fund committee has agreed to lend 400 million baht to the marketing organization for farmers for buying 80,000 tons of fertilizers from Russia and Romania. Out of the total loan amount about 260 million baht will go in the exchange of 50,000 tons of Russian fertilizers for 100,000 tons of Thai maize and the rest will be used in the exchange of 30,000 tons of Romanian fertilizers for 60,000 tons of Thai maize. Thailand will ship out the maize to Romania next month, and the remaining 170,000 tons of maize Thailand has previously agreed to send to that country will be replaced by other commodities such as rice, groundnuts and pork. The undersecretary of state for agriculture says that the exchanges of these commodities are good to the opening of a new market for Thai products since Romania has never bought anything from Thailand before.

OPERATION AGAINST CAMP 508 STRONGHOLD COMPLETED

BK030913 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1530 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Col Thammarak Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya, head of the 4th Army Region Information Division, reported that Tai Rom Yen 9 operation against the Camp 508 terrorist stronghold in Ban Chong Chang, Surat Thani Province, has already been completed. The government forces have taken full control of the camp and are now searching for satellite camps. The commander of the 4th Army Region has already inspected the seized camps and preparations are being made to allow newsmen access to the area.

According to the head of the 4th Army Region Information Division, the authorities have learned from seized documents that the terrorists were supported by several local sympathisers who are businessmen in Surat Thani Province. Those people, and a major drugstore, have benefited from cooperation with the terrorists. The 4th Army Region have warned those people to stop their practices and become good citizens.

SIAM RAT DISCUSSES MILITARY'S ROLE IN POLITICS

BK040832 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Country's Situation"]

[Text] According to the statement by the House Commission for Military Affairs -- which has reflected the commission's concern over the frequent meetings of military personnel, particularly senior officers at the commander levels -- it is feared among political circles that the situation might be detrimental to the democratic system.

We have noticed that the matter has been extensively discussed among politicians, who fear that such developments could become an obstacle to the general elections, which will be held in over a year.

However, we believe that it is unlikely that the military would resort to any action for any purpose during this period, because Thailand will officially celebrate the Rattanakosin bicentennial this April. The grand celebration should dispel fear of any military incident. All Thai citizens, including military, police, politicians, and business people have been informed and understand that the celebration is a state affair in which everyone must joyfully participate.

We believe that the frequent meetings of senior military officers have been arranged for the discussion of the problems now facing the country, such as the unstable situation along the border areas, that are the direct responsibility of the military to find solutions for.

Moreover, it is now obvious that the military has opened up a big suppression drive against the communist insurgents and conducted operations against their strongholds in many areas, which have resulted in heavy casualties on both sides. The Thai people are satisfied with the outcome of this new offensive.

Therefore, we wish to appeal to the people to have confidence in the country's political situation and dispel any fear of any untoward incident for the sake of the celebration of the Rattanakosin bicentennial we have been waiting for.

BRIEFS

IMPORT SURCHARGE -- In a major move to promote exports, the government yesterday announced a 0.5 percent import surcharge on all imports except for infant milk and petroleum products in order to set up a special fund to promote exports. The surcharge was announced by Commerce Minister Sqd Ldr Punmi Punnasi and became effective yesterday. The government is expected to collect about 1,000 million baht from this surcharge for use in setting up a special fund to promote the country's ambitious export programmes this year. The fund will be administered by the Export Development Committee under the chairmanship of Minister Punmi, the source said. The Ministry of Commerce has set an export target of some 182,000 million baht this year, an increase of about 19 percent from last year's target of 153,000 million baht. [Bangkok POST in English 24 Feb 82 p 21 BK]

HANOI REPORTS 'FAILURE' OF KHMER COALITION TALKS

BK031510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] According to foreign sources, the genocidal Khieu Samphan, a representative of the Khmer Rouge bandit remnants, left Beijing on 1 March, dashing the hopes for a so-called tripartite summit meeting in Beijing on the coalition government farce, an attempt to rally the reactionary bandits against the Kampuchean people.

The Chinese authorities had intended to stage this farce right in Beijing so that they might use direct pressure as the host to force the three lackey groups to sit down to settle their disputes and thus conceal the face of the genocidal Khmer Rouge. Only Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk, however, went to Beijing for the meeting. Despite the fact that Beijing had told them to do their best to invite Son Sann, the latter, who is living in exile in Western Europe, still refused to come and continued to affirm that he would not attend a tripartite meeting.

According to opinion in foreign countries, the fact that Khieu Samphan finally had to leave Beijing empty-handed marks the failure of China's initiative to form a tripartite alliance of the reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

FURTHER HANOI COMMENT ON SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE

OW031659 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Commentary by Dao Nguyen: "Did Both of Them Forget?"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the joint Shanghai communique, which took place on 28 February 1972, when former U.S. President Nixon personally came to Shanghai to sign the devilish Uncle Sam-modern Great Han expansionist alliance, Zhongnanhai and While House leaders have exchanged congratulatory letters.

In his letter, Premier Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of the followers of the Great Han expansionism in Zhongnanhai, said the joint Shanghai communique is a historic document whose existence has helped both sides to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The letter of President Reagan, sent from the White House, plays the same tune. It says: The joint Shanghai communique is a landmark for the promotion of peace in the Asia and Pacific region and in other parts of the world.

In their letters, they also described, in very concrete terms, how, over the past 10 years, the United States and China have closely cooperated in economic and political fields and expressed the hope that, in the future, both sides will become close friends in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples.

Their letters sound very nice indeed. However, if we review the actual PRC-U.S. relations over the past 10 years, we find that something is missing in their letters. Let us quote here just some events that they omitted and that the whole world is well aware of: Following the signing of the joint Shanghai communique, China gave the green light for the U.S. imperialists to freely invade Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and China later replaced the defeated Americans in directly annihilating the Kampuchean people, invading Vietnam and creating disturbances in Laos.

Even now, after both of them have suffered defeats in Indochina, China and the United States are stubbornly seeking ways to oppose the Indochinese peoples and the create trouble in Southeast Asia so as to fish in troubled waters. This has led progressive world public opinion to point an accusing finger at them and denounce them as the main culprits that have caused and are causing instability in the region and jeopardizing world peace.

Did both Mr Zhao Ziyang and Mr Reagan forget that? Even if they deliberately omitted the evil deeds in their congratulatory letters marking the establishment of the piratical Uncle Sam-modern Great Han expansionist supercorporation, the righteous public in the two countries and the world progressives struggling for peace make it their duty to add them to their flowery letters to make them complete.

NATIONAL UNESCO COMMITTEE MEETS IN HANOI

OW031552 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 3 -- The Vietnamese National UNESCO Committee met here recently to review its activities in 1981 and to plan for this year.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, president, and other leading officials, of the committee, and representatives of concerned agencies.

In his report, Le Phuong, general secretary of the committee, spoke highly of the close cooperation between the committee and cultural, information, educational and scientific bodies on the one hand and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the other. This cooperation, he added, had practically contributed to national construction.

He said that Vietnamese delegations to regional and international meetings in 1981 not only contributed to common social advancement but also took part in the struggle against slander and sabotage by imperialism and international reaction, for the progressive objectives of UNESCO.

Presenting the draft plan for 1982 Le Phuong laid stress on promotion of cooperation with UNESCO.

U.S. SEEN USING ASEAN IN MOVES AGAINST INDOCHINA

BK031148 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Is Increasing Its Presence Among the ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] The Reagan administration, in implementing the policy of the U.S. return to Southeast Asia, has been closely colluding with the Beijing reactionaries to undermine the revolutions in Indochina, continuously disseminating propaganda about the so-called Soviet and Vietnamese expansionist threats to the Southeast Asian countries and simultaneously sending large quantities of weapons to the ASEAN countries to create tension in this region.

In 1979 and 1980, the United States sold weapons worth over $6 million to Thailand. In 1980, it increased its direct military aid to Thailand from $45 to $80 million, providing tanks, artillery pieces, armoured vehicles, transport planes and ammunition to strengthen the Thai Armed Forces to enable them to cope with the so-called external threats and invasion.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Defense Department is intensifying its efforts to reopen U.S. military bases including the B-52 airbase and naval bases as well as weaponry depots on Thai soil. According to Western news agencies, more U.S. aircraft have been lately sighted using a number of airports in Thailand, while the number of U.S. military advisers and experts in this country is reported to have increased.

The U.S. weapons and military aid have encouraged the ASEAN countries to increase their military expenses above those for economic development. Western military observers calculated the total amount of money spent by the ASEAN countries for the development of their armed forces and military trainings in 1980 at over $5,466 million, an increase of 46.5 percent compared with that in 1979. The flow of U.S. military aid the weapons to the ASEAN countries was primarily aimed at reactivating the U.S. military bases and opening new ones in these countries. Consequently, the ASEAN countries have been pushed to engage in the arms race, create instability in the region, and serve the U.S. strategy spearheaded at the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the revolutions in the three Indochinese nations.

The United States even wishes to enlist the ASEAN countries as its new colonies in order to eliminate the Chinese reactionary expansionists while hailing their role in serving the United States as its anti-revolutionary advanced column against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The United States hopes that the strengthening of ASEAN armed forces would enable them to control and annihilate the jungle bandits and Maoist armed insurgents, who are causing trouble in the region, as well as the faithful lackeys of the Beijing expansionists in Southeast Asia -- or at least, making them useless -- turn to serve the United States in fighting against national independent and democratic movements in this region, and create pressure and destroy the three Indochinese nations.

It should not be misunderstood that the United States will ensure security for the ASEAN countries because, in reality, the ASEAN countries have been used as a tool to start a proxy war of the United States.

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEECH ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING

BK031210 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Summary of speech by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at the 6-7 January Hanoi conference on vocational training for general education students]

[Text] Vocational training provided at schools is a basic issue of socialist education. We must develop a profound and clear understanding of this issue.

Karl Marx pointed out a long time ago: "Education will combine productive labor with education and physical education for all children reaching a certain age; this is not only a method for increasing social production but also the only method for creating versatile men." (Footnote: Karl Marx: "Das Kapital", Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, Book I, vol XI, p 230) Later on, V.I. Lenin also stressed: "It is impossible to visualize an ideal future society in which the education of the young generation is not combined with productive labor; unless teaching and education go together with productive labor and vice versa, we cannot reach a level comparable to the development of technology today and modern scientific knowledge." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," vol XI, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1974, p 605). Uncle Ho also talked about this issue on many occasions.

The report on experiences in vocational training which you have just heard clearly shows the positive impact of productive labor organized by general education schools on the shaping of the students' personalities. It not only helps the students to acquire more scientific and technical knowledge and feel more attached to society, but also encourages them to study technology, learn the meaning of productive labor and so forth. The fundamental issue is that along with the indoctrination of Marxism-Leninism, we must help the students develop a correct philosophy of life based on patriotism, love for socialism and the spirit of socialist collective mastery. At elementary and secondary general education shcools, we must organize vocational training satisfactorily and combine education with productive labor at different levels, thereby turning these schools into local centers for introducing science and technology into agricultural production. Here, we can clearly see the lively relationship between education and productive labor as well as between schools and society; and the schools will play an important role in training local technical cadres and developing local agricultural technology.

Before the August revolution, students went to schools and took exams to become mandarins. Today the goal of education is to become new laboring people -- socialist laboring people who are equipped with cultural and technical knowledge, possess ideals, love the fatherland and socialism, and fully grasp the law of nature, the law of society, economic law and so forth in order to transform society and build it into a new society. This goal requires that we provide students with vocational training. We have yet to realize fully the importance of this issue; progress in this regard has been slow in recent years. Therefore, hundreds of thousands of students finishing elementary and secondary general education every year are not prepared for engaging in productive labor with ease. Even worse, many students see only one single path of advancement: Elementary general education, secondary general education and then higher education. When unable to make it, they feel that the education system does not meet the demands of society and the young generation, failing to realize that after finishing general education, the majority of students have to engage in productive labor.

In fraternal socialist countries, students finishing general education are distributed to meet the requirements of the national economy in accordance with their capabilities. Generally, a greater part of them go into productive labor or take up vocational training; and only a small part enter secondary vocational and higher education schools. (Footnote: The percentages of students who enter secondary general education after finishing elementary general education are as follows: 11.4 percent in the GDR; 13.9 percent in Czechoslovakia; 18 percent in Poland; 19 percent in Hungary; 27 percent in Bulgaria; and 30 percent in Vietnam. The great majority of the remaining students enter trade schools and secondary vocational schools). This situation is inevitable.

To promote vocational education in general schools correctly, we must teach various cultural subjects and basic sciences quite well, carry out general technical and labor training, and satisfactorily organize productive labor in various trades for students. At the same time, we must educate students in politics and revolutionary ethics even more satisfactorily so as to inculate in them a love for study, professional activities, socialist ideals, and so forth. We must enforce vocational education with the means available in localities and should not ask for facilities which the national economy cannot yet afford. We must actively foster vocational education in the way described by Lenin as early as in 1920: "Immediately and to a possible extent" and "absolutely and immediately as required by the current extremely serious economic situation of the republic." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "On Youth," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1966, p 271)

Concerning those students who have left school, the party organizations, administrations and production establishments in the localities concerned must continue to give them vocational training and guide them into joining various trades and professions.

The schools must assist the localities in carrying out this task well. Vocational education is decided partly by students' aptitude, but mainly by the demands of society, especially the demands of localities, for workers in various sectors and trades, in specific periods of time, and so forth. In the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, vocational education always receives sufficient attention. Students in the last year of the basic general schools can already decide on their future professions. Local production establishments often take the initiative in helping the schools carry out vocational training by telling them how many workers they would need in the coming years, the professional standards these workers should have, and in which sectors and trades they would be needed.... Students regularly visit production establishments to observe, to work, to put their technical knowledge into practice, and so forth. Many students can go to work in these production establishments immediately upon their graduation.

In our country, I think that, under the leadership of the central authorities, each locality should take the initiative in arranging for general school students to join various professions and trades immediately after their graduation.

Vocational education can influence a man's whole life. For this reason, all teachers, men and women alike, and all responsible comrades at various party and administrative echelons and in various production establishments should pay the utmost attention to this matter. On the basis of the party's revolutionary and economic lines and the situation of the localities in all fields, we must apply appropriate measures to promote vocational education and to use vocational school graduates. In the immediate future, we must concentrate our efforts on developing agriculture. In our country, agriculture, forestry and fishery will continue to employ large numbers of laborers for a long time to come.

Only in this way can we meet the demand for comprehensive agricultural development and provide food for society, raw materials for the industrial sector and the production of export goods. We must satisfactorily implement the policy of rationally deploying our work forces according to the soil conditions, especially in the Central Highlands, the western mountain region in the north, the Mekong River Delta, and so forth. In the hilly and mountainous areas, we must coordinate agriculture with forestry. This is the key measure for restoring the fertility of hundreds of thousands of hectares of degraded land. Another direction which we can advance is toward the sea. Not every country in the world has a precious coastal area as ours does, but this area has not received the attention it deserves. An important field of production in which any locality can engage is handicraft and small industry. These two sectors turn out a very large volume of products highly essential for the daily life of the people in various localities and have great potential for export. The Vietnamese people are industrious and dexterous and have many sophisticated traditional trades the practice of which does not require much capital and depends on raw materials readily available in various localities. Therefore, we must vigorously engage in handicrafts and small industry.

Looking toward the more distant future, we should step up industrialization, the central task for the whole transitional period. For this reason, depending on the increasing demands of each industrial sector, it is necessary to guide students toward modern industry. Although this sector does not have a big demand for skilled workers in the immediate future, guiding students toward it is a very basic measure which also takes into account the need to prepare for expanding the contingent of skilled workers for key industries, such as energy, engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, mining industry, processing industry, and so forth. This is necessary to achieve national industrialization.

We must carry out these orientations without requiring special conditions and continually strive to create increasingly better conditions.

Most important of all is that the schools must have a correct understanding of the issue and a good organizational structure; and at the same time, the party committee echelons, the administration and production establishments are obliged to tackle the issue actively in accordance with their capabilities. Efforts must be made in the following spirit: The state, the people and the collectives must work together; and success is ensured with positive endeavors. We have gained encouraging initial experiences concerning this issue. The experiences of progressive models indicate that any school or locality can do this if activities are organized in accordance with the students' abilities, the school's capabilities and the local conditions.

While concentrating on agriculture, we must make the people, especially students and their parents, understand clearly that in order to carry out agricultural work satisfactorily, we need ever-improving cultural, scientific and technical knowledge. It is necessary to introduce scientific and technical innovations into agriculture intensively and promptly, and generate enthusiasm among the students regarding agricultural work and developing a desire to devote their knowledge and energy to agriculture and contributing to advancing our country's tropical agriculture with its great potentials to a modern level regarding both technology and management. At the same time, attention must be given to producing material wealth for society. This work, if satisfactorily organized and undertaken by millions of students and tens of thousands of teachers who have a certain cultural, scientific and technical level, will bring about incalculable benefits to the effect of improving first of all the quality of education, enhancing the love for labor and attachment to one's trade, creating additional material facilities and equipment for schools, enriching the wealth of society, and turning schools into cultural and technical centers at the grassroots level. We now have excellent work-and-study secondary general education schools. This is a direction for good development. By developing this type of school, Cuba has become noted for the production and export of oranges, lemons, pomelos and so forth.

In the cities, we must rely on handicraft and small industry establishments to provide vocational training for graduates from general education schools. Skilled and outstanding workers may be selected as their instructors. This is a basic task that can and must be done immediately by all localities while long-term programs are being formulated. We must see to it that our millions of students graduating from schools every year are professionally oriented and well prepared with regard to ideology and working skills; and that they are equipped with the necessary cultural and scientific knowledge to work enthusiastically after finishing general education. This important work requires that all the responsible comrades of the education sector as well as the leading comrades of all echelons and sectors uphold their sense of responsibility for the young generation and the future of the nation, and develop a great determination and a creative spirit. I hope that following this conference, the education and other sectors and all echelons in the various localities will enforce positive and practical measures to apply the Council of Minister's resolution on vocational training effectively so as to meet satisfactorily the very basic and pressing requirements of our work to train the young generation into new and comprehensively developed laboring people in support of the cause of national construction and defense.

DIRECTIVE ON EMULATION MOVEMENT ISSUED

BK040620 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has just issued a directive on the organization of the socialist patriotism emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan so as to pave the way for the fulfillment of the 5-year 1981-85 state plan.

The directive reads: In 1981, the first year of the third state 5-year plan -- the 1981-85 plan -- the socialist patriotism emulation movement of our entire people and armed forces continued to develop well. The organization of the emulation drive to score achievements to greet the fifth party congress has helped further promote the movement in many production installations. Although the progress we have made is not yet comprehensive and uniform, it has led to good results and is stimulating the emulation movement to implement the 1982 state plan. It will also stimulate the emulation drive to carry out the resolution of the forthcoming fifth party congress. Thoroughly grasping and implementing the fifth party congress resolution, the resolution of the fourth-term party Central Committee's 11th plenum and the party Central Committee Secretariat's directives, all sectors and echelons should in 1982 better organize and lead the socialist patriotism emulation movement and aim it at the following tasks and objectives:

Motivate the entire people and armed forces to strenuously uphold the spirit of collective mastery and the spirit of self-reliance in their emulation to overcome all difficulties; effectively utilize the available land, work forces, capital agricultural developments; accelerate the production of consumer and export goods, establish a new order on the distribution-circulation front and, on this basis, stabilize and further improve the people's living conditions; continue to build material-technical bases for socialism; ensure the meeting of needs for national defense and security and the safeguarding of the fatherland and the better maintaining of public order and security. In order to implement the above general tasks and objectives, we should direct the emulation movement to satisfactorily implement the following major issues:

1. Promote self-reliance in stepping up production and construction; do our best to meet the needs in grain and food and make increasingly greater contributions to the state; do not rely on higher levels and foreign countries; devise measures to secure import substitutes; further seek to meet needs on items of which the central level is in short supply; use to the full the available work force, land and material-technical bases; implement the mottos "the state and the people work together" and "the central level and the localities work together" in promoting economic construction and public health, cultural and educational services.

2. Economize in the use of energy, material supplies, raw materials and expenditures so their use will be about 10 percent below the plans and budgets set by the state. Each sector, echelon and production installation must strive to set specific plans on reduced material consumption and practice thrift in accordance with the spirit of the Council of Ministers' resolution on strict thrift practice and put an end to all waste, lavishness and formal practices.

3. Satisfactorily perform the distribution-circulation tasks; strictly manage goods, funds, income and market prices; secure concentrated commodity funds for purchase of agricultural products and secure funds from sales of goods at standardized and nonstandardized prices to cadres, workers and civil servants; accelerate export and import; improve, expand and strictly control the activities of the socialist trade system.

4. Satisfactorily perform the tasks concerning national defense, public security and internationalist obligations; build a powerful people's army which stands combat-ready for national defense and for the discharge of internationalist obligations; build an upright, stable and powerful people's public security force; promote the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security; firmly maintain political security and public order and security; counter the enemy's sabotage activities; combat negative manifestations in economic activities and social life.

The following are specific requirements for assessing and controlling the contributions and emulation achievement:

1. Increase labor productivity, keep the output and quality of products up and the prices down; prevent and eliminate the situation in which loss, waste and damage are involved.

2. Attain final results; conduct business in such a way as to amass profits and ensure accumulation for the state while improving the collectives' well-being and increasing the laborers' incomes; reduce native manifestations sharply.

3. Deliver grain and food and other products under obligation to the state satisfactorily and in accordance with the quality specified; satisfactorily implement the regulations providing for financial management and the control of currencies and prices.

4. Develop, consolidate and improve socialist production relations; reorganize and streamline the administrative apparatus; switch all qualified service agencies to the system of conducting business with profit-and-loss accounting.

5. Apply advanced technology broadly, develop technical innovations, organize production and manpower and use the labor forces and equipment of factories to full capacity.

The People's Armed Forces must step up the "determined to win over the aggressors for national defense" emulation movement, implement the five objectives of the campaign to "develop the fine nature and improve the fighting strength" of the People's Army and pay attention to enhancing the cadres' responsibility and improving the soldiers' material and moral life.

The People's Security Forces must emulate in carrying out satisfactorily the four basic tasks that have been laid down by the sector, ensuring that they can defeat the enemy under all circumstances.

While directing the emulation movement, it is necessary for all sectors, echelons and mass organizations to go by the general objectives and requirements noted above in order to determine the specific objectives for the emulation movement in their own sectors or circles.

The key measures necessary for the organization of the 1982 emulation movement are:

1. The chiefs of all sectors and echelons should promptly discuss with mass organizations plans to unify the organization of the emulation movement for 1982 and for the first quarter; satisfactorily conclude the review of the implementation of the 1981 emulation agreements; conduct a general review of the achievements and report them to the party congress; organize the signing of 1982 emulation agreements from the grassroots-level units upward; organize the signing of emulation agreements between our workers and cadres and all specialists of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who assist us at worksites and enterprises.

2. Pay attention to forming, improving and increasing good management models from among units, directors, managers, foremen, and cadres.

3. Pay attention to reviewing the experience gained in exerting leadership and organizing emulation movements, especially in reviewing and increasing advanced models;

Organize and follow up the implementation of emulation agreements; carry our procedures and policies on commending and awarding outstanding emulators; help coordinate activities between the administration and mass organizations and coordinate the activities of emulation committees and those of other committees of the party at all echelons.

4. Promote the formulation of projects for organizing emulation councils at all echelons to be headed by unit chiefs and improve the organizations specializing in commendations and awards for all sectors and echelons.

The party Central Committee emulation department should coordinate with the Ministry of Labor in establishing professional criteria for cadres specializing in commendations and awards. Promote the formulation of a new state system concerning the emulation titles and forms of awards. In the immediate future, all sectors, localities and establishments should carefully select the number of participants to be awarded the emulation titles for 1981, with attention given to the norm for productive labor, the norm for the practice of thrift, the norm for the fulfillment of the grain obligation and the norm for the organization of a good life. Material awards for emulation title holders in various establishments can be diversified according to the size of their bonus funds and should not be restricted to the old scale.

5. Expand information and propaganda activites on emulation. The press, radio and television stations and wired radio networks should devote a larger part of their reporting and widely disseminate in a persuasive manner the news on emulation in general and the introduction of outstanding individuals and collectives in the emulation movement. Criticize correctly and promptly all manifestations of formalism in emulation activities and eliminate all acts of dishonesty and exaggeration in assessing emulation achievements.

6. Along with discharging the above tasks, we should particularly promote the working out of projects and conditions for the convening, at the appropriate time, of the fifth nationwide congress of heroes and outstanding emulators.

To implement directive No 91-CT/TU of the party Central Committee and this directive satisfactorily, the chairman of the Council of Ministers requests the chiefs of all sectors and echelons -- especially the comrade ministers, directors general, and chairmen of the people's committees of all provinces and of municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government -- to consider that organizing and directing the emulation movement is an important part of the socialist state's economic work. The administration at all levels must coordinate with various mass organizations in carrying out this task, instead of letting them do it by themselves. In the immediate future it is necessary to work out plans to disseminate this directive immediately to the grassroots level. The party Central Committee emulation department should direct and supervise the implementation of this directive.

PEOPLE'S COURT HOLDS CONFERENCE IN HANOI

BK031118 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] From 8 to 11 February the people's court sector held a conference in Hanoi to review its work in 1981 and to set forth its orientation and tasks for 1982. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

Last year the people's court sector made extensive efforts and achieved new progress in holding trials, handing down sentences, developing and consolidating its organization, and studying legislation and contributing to its development. New progress and achievements were also scored in the trying of criminal cases. This has ensured that punishment is meted out to the right criminal and in accordance with the law, thus contributing satisfactorily to the maintenance of political and economic security and social order and safety. Last year various people's courts in Hanoi municipality, Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Hap, Quang Nam-Danang and Thuan Hai Provinces promptly tried a number of cases involving the storage and circulation of books and publications on reactionary and decadent culture. This speedy trials have positively helped localities to wipe out reactionary publications thereby opposing the enemy's psychological warfare activities.

Along with the success in adjudicating criminal cases, good results were achieved in settling litigations concerning marriage and family matters and other civil cases, thus actively contributing to resolving complaints among the people promptly. These courts paid much attention to the aspects of education and reconciliation; took the initiative in consulting the opinions of the masses and sought coordination from mass organizations, especially the Women's Union; and devoted much time and effort to explaining the law and policies to the persons concerned. Thanks to this, last year the sector reconciled and reunited 946 couples filing for divorce; and reconciled 1,690 cases of civil litigation.

Thanks to the increasing effective coordination between the people's court sector with the people's organ of control and the public security force in opposing crimes, many important cases relating to political security and social order and safety have been satisfactorily settled. Tasks concerning building and consolidating the people's court sector have been changed and developed. Following the adoption of the new law on the organization of the people's court by the National Assembly, judges of all courts ranging from the People's Supreme Court to people's courts at district and village levels have been reappointed in accordance with the new law. The number of young judges appointed systematically accounts for 40 percent. The sector has expelled and transfered a number of disqualified or incapable judges, thus helping courts of various levels to perfect their system of organization gradually in accordance with their functions.

In 1982 the people's court sector must strive to promote understanding of the new situation and tasks among its cadres and personnel satisfactorily, overcome its shortcomings and weaknesses, and strengthen tasks concerning adjudication of criminal and civil cases in order to contribute satisfactorily to maintaining political and economic security and social order and safety.

The sector must continue to implement the law on organization of the people's court, perfect and consolidate organs of the People's Supreme Court, and coordinate with the Ministry of Justice the building and consolidating of the local people's court system in order to accelerate the implementation of the new adjudicative power. It must also improve and develop the effectiveness of the court system and organization and help court cadres and personnel to enhance their responsibility, capability and efficiency in carrying out their work. It must increase coordination with various control, interior, investigative and justice sectors in developing the joint strength of the dictatorship of the proletarian system in preventing and opposing crimes.

To ensure satisfactory achievements in these requirements, the sector is strengthening and improving tasks concerning the inspection and supervision of adjudication, including tasks concerning drafting reports, presenting statistics, collecting information and accelerating the settlement of complaints lodged by the people at various courts.

The sector is also positively contributing to formulating the draft statute on standard operating procedures for judges and the people's jurors, the criminal code and code of criminal procedures.

Addressing the conferees, Pham Hung, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers commended the people's court sector for its new and outstanding achievements scored in all spheres of its activities. In 1981, the people's courts of various levels promptly and scrupulously tried many important cases which in effect contributed effectively to the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, and the struggle to oppose negative phenomena and the prevention of crimes in the political, economic and social life. Criminals who commited severe crimes were severely sentenced and dully punished before the public. This has positively served as a warning to other criminals and bad elements.

Comrade Pham Hung urged comrades and personnel of the court sector to make more efforts in overcoming shortcomings and weaknesses in order to contribute to stopping negative phenomena and satisfying the people's wishes.

Pham Hung said: In the light of the resolutions of the eleventh VCP Central Committee plenum, and on the basis of firmly grasping the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the worker's right to collective mastery, studying and understanding the party and state's economic, social, defense and security tasks, the people's court sector must strive to forge a unity of viewpoints and actions among its organs and build a genuine and firm network. It must closely coordinate with various organizations of the people's organ of control, the people's public security force and other related sectors in applying the adjudicative method correctly. In criminal cases, efforts must be made to ensure that the trial is conducted against the right offender, punishment is meted out on criminals correctly and promptly and in accordance with the law, and that effective measures are taken to oppose crimes against the revolution and other criminal crimes. In civil cases, trials must be conducted promptly and in accordance with rational policy and law in order to protect the socialist legal system, lives, properties and legitimate interests of the people, thereby contributing positively to building socialism triumphantly and defending the socialist fatherland firmly.

At this conference, the people's court of Long An Province received a rotating emulative banner awarded by the Council of Ministers for its achievements in 1981.

SON LA CONGRATULATED FOR MEETING GRAIN PLAN

BK040614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] On 2 March the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a message praising the people and cadres of Son La Province for having by 25 January 1982 satisfactorily fulfilled the grain obligation quota for 1981, thus leading all the northern mountainous provinces.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers heartily commended the people and cadres of Son La Province for having upholding the revolutionary tradition, striving to overcome difficulties, stepping up production and satisfactorily fulfilling the 1981 grain obligation to the state, thus meeting local demand and making an active contribution to the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland. The chairman expressed the hope that the people and cadres of Son La Province will develop the achievements already scored and further step up the production of both rice and subsidiary food crops.

At the same time they should encourage the people of all nationalities in the provinces to practice thrift in consumption and set aside more grain to sell to the state in order to fulfill or overfulfill the grain procurement quota assigned by the central government to the province and make an active contribution to meeting the general grain demand of the north in the spirit of Political Bureau Resolution No 120 dated 21 October 1981.

On this occasion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers called on the cadres and people of all nationalities in other mountainous provinces to uphold the revolutionary tradition, intensively step up the production of both rice and subsidiary food crops, practice thrift in consumption and enthusiastically make their best efforts to fulfill their grain obligation to the state with the aim of meeting the demand for grain of all strata of the local people so that they will not have to depend on grain brought in from afar by the central government.

PROVINCES SEND 22,000 TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

BK031303 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Summary] "From mid-December 1981 to early February 1982, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Dong Nai, Song Be and other provinces sent more than 22,000 people (including more than 9,700 laborers) to build new economic zones. Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh and Thai Binh Provinces sent reinforcements -- more than 5,000 people (including 2,690 laborers) -- to the rubber planting area in Song Be Province. Dong Nai and Song Be Provinces dispatched 11,500 people (including 4,500 laborers) to local rubber planting areas. On their part, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghe Tinh Provinces sent 3,950 more people (including 1,600 laborers) to build new economic zones in the Central Highlands."

Learning from past experiences, various localities have organized the recent phases of labor and population redistribution more carefully. In Thanh Hoa Province, party and administrative committees at all levels guided various sectors and localities in creating favorable conditions for people to depart on schedule.

Minh Hai and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces pledged to cooperate with each other to implement the labor and population redistribution policy of the party and the state satisfactorily.

"Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh Provinces are preparing to send 18,000 people (including 8,000 laborers) and 12,000 people (including 5,000 laborers), respectively, to participate in economic and cultural development in the Central Highlands."

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES BURUNDIAN AMBASSADOR

OW031554 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 3 -- Burundian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Gahungu Sylvere today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial conversation with the Burundian ambassador.

MOKHTAR AGREES WITH THAI PROPOSAL ON KAMPUCHEA

BK031311 Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Mar (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should heed a proposal by Thailand's National Security Council that ASEAN adopt a "hands-off" policy on the Kampuchean problem, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said.

"ASEAN should consider and seriously heed such a proposal because it came from Thailand, which is in the forefront bordering with Kampuchea," he said last night.

The secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, Prasong Sunsiri, was reported to have made the proposal, saying that if no progress had been achieved in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, ASEAN had better leave it out temporarily.

Meanwhile, in an interview published today by the daily PIKIRAN RAKYAT, Mr Mokhtar said China would continue to support anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia so that Beijing would always be reckoned with in seeking a solution of the problem. "It is not impossible that the Soviet Union will carry out a 'gun boat' diplomacy due to China's close relations with the United States," he was quoted as saying.

SUBROTO SAYS OPEN PRICES WILL BE OBSERVED

BK031355 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1305 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Mar (ANTARA) -- Indonesia continues to abide by the decisions concerning prices taken by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at its ordinary meeting in Abu Dhabi in December 1981 although some of the organization's member countries recently lowered their prices. This was stated by Mines and Energy Minister Subroto to newsmen here Wednesday [3 March] morning in reply to newsmen's questions about Indonesia's position amidst reports that certain other OPEC member countries had begun selling oil at prices a few dollars lower than the U.S.$34 per barrel they had agreed on at Abu Dhabi.

About reported afforts by some OPEC member countries to convene an extraordinary meeting before the scheduled OPEC ordinary meeting in Quito in May, Subroto said the desire to hold such a special session had obviously arisen because there were some urgent problems requiring a quick solution. But such an extraordinary meeting must have a fair chance of resulting in a consensus and therefore prior consultations were currently in progress. Failure to reach a consensus at the proposed emergency meeting would only have a harmful effect on OPEC, Subroto said.

The main problem OPEC was now worried about, he said, was the current world recession.

OPEC, however, had during the past 20 years faced various troubles while remaining solidly united. OPEC member countries were well aware that it was unity that made their organization a formidable force.

Subroto, a former OPEC president, emphasized OPEC is not a cartel and pointed out its member countries were free to lower or raise their oil prices as they deemed fit.
The price level decided at OPEC meetings were based on "gentlemen's agreements," he said.

MALAYSIA

PREMIER TO ATTEND ISLAMIC PEACE COMMITTEE MEETING

BK021530 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is to attend the eight-nation peace committee meeting in Jidda to renew efforts to end the Iran-Iraq conflict. He is scheduled to arrive in Jidda on Friday [5 March] on the last leg of his visit to the Gulf states. This is the first time that Malaysia would be represented at the peace committee meeting by the prime minister. At the first and second meetings in February and April last year, Malaysia was represented by its foreign minister.

A Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] spokesman said the Jidda meeting would take stock of the latest situation and possibly come out with a suitable undertaking to end the 19-month conflict.

Our correspondent (Zahari Sa'ad) said considering that other initiatives by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement had not made much of a breakthrough, it appeared that efforts by the Islamic peace committee now remained the most appropriate forum for the settlement of the dispute. At its two previous meetings, the committee had made several concrete proposals. Iran and Iraq had submitted their responses and made suggestions to the committee's proposals.

MAHATHIR ENDS UAE VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT ON TIN

BK031255 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says Malaysia's decision to find alternative means of marketing tin is to free producers from the manipulation of the present market forces. To continue with the present marketing system would be tantamount to leaving the fate of producers in the hands of those who have their own interests and for making profits. That is why Malaysia has proposed the formation of a tin producers association and to find other forms of marketing the product. The prime minister was speaking to newsmen in Abu Dhabi today.

He said steps would be taken to sell tin directly to consumers, but this would not be done to countries which purchase the metal for stockpile purposes with the aim of depressing the markets. The prime minister said even if half of the world's tin was marketed in an orderly manner, it would benefit both producers and consumers. Malaysia and Thailand, he pointed out, were now producing half of the world output. He also said it was not the requirement that all producer nations should become members of the proposed tin producers association. The prime minister went on to touch on Malaysia's decision to reduce tin production by 25 percent of the 10,000 tons from next year. He said the aim was to reduce the nation's dependence on tin as a source of revenue. Earnings could come when the gas fields came on stream. There was also a possibility that more revenue would come from such metals as copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc. Huge deposits of these metals had been found in Pahang and Trengganu.

Our correspondent, (Zahari Sa'ad), says Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is scheduled to leave Abu Dhabi for Oman this afternoon. He has already visited Bahrain. From Oman, the prime minister goes on to Jidda.

A joint statement issued in Abu Dhabi at the end of the prime minister's visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE] said both the countries had agreed to activate the work of the Malaysia-UAE joint commission. The committee would meet at the earliest possible date.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir hoped that the Abu Dhabi fund would continue to participate in financing a number of projects under the fourth Malaysia plan. Malaysia had also proposed to establish an Islamic university. The prime minster said the president of UAE had expressed support for the setting up of the higher institution of learning.

PRIME MINISTER VISITS ARABIAN PENINSULA STATES

For local radio and press agency reports on the visit to Bahrain and other Arabian Peninsula states by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 2 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. SALE OF STOCKPILED TIN

BK031225 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Malaysia today again criticised the United States for causing "disruption of an already weak tin market" by continued sales of stockpiled tin. The minister for primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, said that tin prices had in the last few days tumbled to the floor level of the International Tin Agreement (ITA) buffer stock floor level price range. Malaysia, as the leading tin producer, had been badly hit by this low price trend, and a large number of gravel pump mines in the country "would suffer heavy losses," he said.

Datuk Paul Leong told a press conference that repeated assurances by the United States that GSA tin disposals would be carried out so as not to disrupt the market "have proved to be hollow." With a surplus of tin amounting to well over 20,000 tonnes already on the world market, the GSA had sold over 8,000 tonnes, of which 5,355 tonnes were disposed of in 1 and 1/2 months till the end of January this year. Another 22,000 tonnes were earmarked for sale under the current disposal scheme, he said.

Malaysia, together with Indonesia and Thailand, the other two ASEAN tin producers, have protested to the United States several times against the stockpile disposal, jointly after their ministerial level meetings and through diplomatic channels. The three countries, which account for 65 percent of world tin production, are meeting here again in early May to consider proposals for formation of an assocation of tin producing nations and for joint marketing of the commodity aimed at protecting producers' intersts.

Datuk Paul Leong said that a special session of the International Tin Council would be held in London next month to consider measures to check the decline in prices. The council was expected to call for the contributions from member countries for buffer stock buying operations. He said that buffer stock buying alone would not be sufficient to remedy the situation. The council was therefore expected also to consider export control measures "to ensure remunerative prices for the producers," he said.

The minister said Malaysia was now monitoring the situation and watching the response of major consumer nations towards joining the sixth international agreement, finalised after protracted negotiations in Geneva. He doubted whether the agreement would come into force from July 1, as scheduled, because of a noticeable "lack of political will" on the part of the major consumers.

The meeting of the ASEAN tin producing countries in May would consider "steps to safeguard our legitimate interests" in light of the existing situation. Datuk Paul Leong reiterated that it was not the intention of the tin producing nations to resort to a "cartel" type of operation. "On the contrary, we will continue to fully meet all the supply requirements of tin consumers. What we seek are fair and remmerative tin prices reflecting costs of production and the depletable nature of tin as an economic resource," he said.

Datuk Paul Leong, who is leaving for India tomorrow mainly to negotiate the long-term sale of refined palm oil, said that he would urge India to ratify the Sixth ITA and the international rubber agreement.

TRADE, LABOR RELATIONS WITH LIBYA TO BE EXPANDED

HK270101 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Libya is expanding its trade and labor relations with the Philippines. During a call at Malacanang, Libyan Ambassador Mustafa Dreiza told President Marcos that Libya intends to get more workers from the Philippines and to buy more Philippine products. He said 4 construction projects in Libya will require the services of 1,800 Filipino workers, to swell the number of 20,000 Filipinos already in Libya. Later, Ambassador Dreiza told newsmen that Libyan officials were very pleased over the growing trade ties with the Philippines.

REGIONAL LABOR CENTER TO BE LOCATED IN JIDDA

HK220225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] The Philippines is expecting millions of jobs for Filipino skilled workers in the Middle Eastern countries in the next 5 years. It will also earn billions of pesos for the government in the form of export and tax revenues. Already 200,000 Filipino overseas workers are employed in Arab countries as service and construction laborers. The government also earns annually 3.2 billion pesos in the form of workers' remittances. A total of 500 million pesos was earned in exports to the Middle East countries. Now Philippine companies have been awarded contracts worth more than 6 billion pesos. These job contracts will provide more jobs for Filipino laborers and will increase for the next 5 years.

Meanwhile the Philippines is setting up a regional labor center in Saudi Arabia. The regional labor center, based in Jidda, will support the needs of more than 200,000 Filipino overseas workers in the Middle East region. It will also cover other Arab countries, including Iran, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Jordan and North Yemen. President Marcos has already released funds for the operation of the regional labor center to assure workers of the government's interest in their welfare. The center will be headed by Employment Services Director (Jonathan de la Cruz) and seven other labor officials. The center is a step forward in the development of more job opportunities for Filipino skilled workers.

COMMUNIST LEADER CLARIFIES STAND ON KIDNAPPINGS

OW021930 Hong Kong AFP in English 1540 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Manila, 2 Mar (AFP) -- Imprisoned Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) Jose Maria Sison, has spelled out his party's policies on kidnapping and denied that they could have had anything to do with the recent kidnapping of sportsman Tomas Manotoc.

In a letter to his lawyer Juan David, Mr Sison said the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), "does not in principle kidnap anyone for any kind of ransom and in fact has never done so" in its 13-year existence. Mr Sison, who was arrested in 1977, said the NPA "arrests only the enemies of the people and other public wrongdoers in accordance with revolutionary law and justice." He added that it was a "firm policy" of the NPA not to make arrests in the Manila region "before reaching the stage of [word indistinct] strategic offensive in the war, a stage which is still relatively far away."

The NPA classifies its status in guerrilla war as still being in the "strategic defensive." He said he believed Mr Manotoc was kidnapped last December 29 by men only "pretending to be members of the NPA."

Mr Sison said he believed Mr Manotoc was "kidnapped and released by the agents of a powerful entity who had been harrassed by a family problem of no mean proportion and who has had the bad habit of trying to make the CPP and NPA his scapegoats whenever he is in a terrible fix." He noted that the area where Mr Manotoc was reportedly rescued by military operatives was not an NPA area but is one of the training grounds of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in nearby Rizal Province.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 044

5 March 1982

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ABE DENIES U.S. CHARGES ON TRADE QUOTAS, TARIFFS

OW050313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister, Friday denied a U.S. assertion that Japan imposed de facto import quotas on naptha and soda ash, besides the existing 27 import quotas. Commenting on the insistence by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative David MacDonald before a Senate subcommittee Thursday, Abe told newsmen that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) did not take such measures at all.

Referring to another U.S. assertion that Japan will still maintain high tariffs even after executing tariff cuts agreed at the Tokyo round meeting of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Japanese minister said it was groundless. The United States has many high tariffs, for example, on textiles and cab-chassis, he said. Abe indicated that the U.S. market itself is not fully open, saying some people have called compensation duties and the antidumping act nontariff barriers.

NUCLEAR-POWER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA

OW050245 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 (KYODO) -- Japan and Australia signed Friday in Canberra a new bilateral nuclear power agreement under which conditions for Japan's reprocessing of Australian uranium in third countries has been eased, the government said.

The pact, which followed negotiations for revision of the old 1972 agreement conducted since August 1978 and which was initialed in Canberra in January, was signed between Japanese Ambassador Mizuo Kuroda and Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street.

Under the new agreement, Japan will be able to transfer to third countries and reprocess Australian uranium only by submitting to the Australian Government a list of plants where the work will be done. This also will apply to Australian uranium brought into Japan from third countries. In addition, the agreement bans nuclear explosions for nonmilitary purposes.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi welcomed the signing of the Japan-Australia nuclear power agreement and said it will help Japan to carry out its program for peaceful utilization of atomic energy on a long-range and stabilized foundation.

In a statement Friday, he said the new agreement conforms to Japan's policy of preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons and establishing a nuclear fuel cycle.

The foreign minister noted that Japan and Australia are maintaining close ties in the atomic energy sector with Japan importing natural uranium from Australia. He said he was confident that such ties will be further cemented with the conclusion of the new pact.

PROTEST LODGED ON 4 MAR SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK041315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors again committed a grave military provocation by infiltrating a spy airplane into the skies above territories in the east and west parts of our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, leading the situation to the brink of war by staging a large-scale war exercise racket after establishing a brutal wartime structure throughout South Korea, infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the sky above the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, of our country at 1114 on 4 March. Following this, at 1134 they infiltrated the plane into the sky above the Kangnyong peninsula southwest of South Hwanghae Province, thus committing espionage activities against the northern half of the republic. At around 1300 today, the U.S. aggressors again committed a vicious military provocation by infiltrating the SR-71 espionage plane deep into the sky above the military boundary offshore from Tongchon, Kangwon Province of our country.

At a time when the U.S. aggressors are staging fanatic war exercise rackets against the northern half of the republic in defiance of our people's repeated protests and denunciations, they are intensifying espionage activities against the northern half of the republic. There have been approximately 15 cases of spyplane infiltrations into the skies above our territories by the U.S. imperialist aggressors since 13 February when the rascals began the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to conceal their aggressive acts with the absurd sophistry that their perpetration of espionage activities by repeatedly infiltrating spyplanes into the sky above our territories took place in international airspace.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are most shameless aggressors who are violating and destroying the Korean armistice agreement. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should bear in mind that the days when they could enforce their will by means of force are gone forever and should immediately stop all hostile acts against our country.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES WEINBERGER'S TRIP TO KOREA

SK050620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 4 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 March commentary: "Where Is the United States Leading the Situation?"]

[Text] With a war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" being staged in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, bringing a vast number of armed forces of aggression into South Korea, are now deploying them in areas close to the military demarcation line and are continuing to conduct espionage flights by continuously infiltrating the high-speed, high-altitude, SR-71 reconnaissance plane into our airspace. Because of this, a serious situation similar to the eve of war is being created in our country.

According to foreign news reports, at a time when the situation is escalating to a high degree of strain, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is reported to be sneaking into South Korea at the end of March under the pretext of attending a joint military consultative meeting with the South Korean puppets. And, the U.S. Defense Department notified the U.S. Congress of an emergency plan for the speedy supply to the South Korean puppet army of $2 billion worth of logistics materials, a vast quantity of ammunition, weapons parts and support equipment, in case a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula. It is reported that this plan, if there are no objections from the Congress, will be put into effect by the end of March.

Is it a coincidence all of this occurring at once? No, it is a well-worked out plan, escalating step by step.

The war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" is a test war and preliminary war which is being staged with the purpose of attacking us and on the assumption of a nuclear war. As has been revealed in their own remarks, this large-scale war racket is scheduled to reach its culmination at the end of March, when attack operations and landing operations are staged on the ground, in the air and at sea.

It is significant that the boss of planners and executors of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggressive war is going to fly into the theatre of operations amidst the flying bullets to have war confabs at a time the war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" is going over to an offensive stage, having completed strategic deployment, and the emergency program for a contingency on the Korean Peninsula is coming into force.

This projected ill-boding trip of Weinberger reminds us of the trip to South Korea by the U.S. Secretary of State Dulles on the eve of the Korean war. The U.S. imperialists, who were waiting for an opportunity to invade to swallow our republic in its infancy, dispatched Dulles, minister of war, to South Korea to check the status of preparations for a war and they finally ignited the flames in Korea by giving him a go-ahead sign. This is well known to the world. The present situation bears a close resemblance to that 32 years ago.

To try to achieve its ambition for an invasion of the whole of Korea by utilizing the U.S. military occupation of South Korea as leverage is the heinous aggressive strategy of the United States. It is by no means an accident that the U.S. imperialists are unabashedly prattling that the Korean Peninsula is vitally important, a matter of life and death to U.S. interests.

While maintaining South Korea as its colony and military base, continuing to resupply, replace and increase the armed and modern military equipment without surcease and while strengthening the puppet armed forces, the mercenary army on the spot, the U.S. imperialists are frenzied in shaping an offensive operation system on the basis of large-scale armed forces.

Recently, the United States secretly staged a large-scale exercise with a task force of the carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet on the East Sea of Korea and is now staging a military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982," employing not only U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the puppet army -- its shock brigade -- but also a vast number of armed forces and military equipment brought from its overseas aggressive bases, including Hawaii and Okinawa as well as the continental United States, exactly as in a real war.

For U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, stepping onto the soil of South Korea is related to such a vicious plot to accelerate the preparations for a new war in our country. Weinberger is coming to South Korea for an on-the-spot check of the preparations for a war of northward invasion and to direct it himself.

Weinberger's itinerary includes a visit to Japan after South Korea. When we take into consideration the fact that the U.S. imperialists, under the name of a study for a contingency in the Far East conducted with the reactionary Japanese ruling class, are hatching a plot to utilize Japan as a base for launching, supplies and operations in case they provoke a new war in Korea and for sending the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into South Korea, the purpose of his visit to Japan is evident. It is indisputable that he is to visit Japan to shape a strategic operational system around the Korean Peninsula as a part of the preparations for a new war.

All the facts show that the U.S. imperialists' policy of strength against the Korean people has never changed and that the policy is reaching a dangerous stage, showing more vicious appearance with each passing day. The U.S. imperialists, who railed in their attempt to wipe out our young republic in its incipient stage in the 1950's, are dreaming to achieve their plan at all cost even in the 1980's.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' military adventurous policy, the reunification of Korea has not yet been achieved. At the same time, Korea is a dangerous place where the embers of war have never been extinguished.

Expressing deep concern over the acute situation on the Korean Peninsula, the world is supporting our peace-loving stand and efforts directed for peaceful reunification. It is natural that the world is denouncing the maneuvers aimed at beefing up the armed forces of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and their provocative war exercise.

By actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and war maneuvers and serving them like their tools, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is once again clearly exposing its dirty nature as a flunkeyist, war maniac and splittist. The war rackets the puppets are staging together with the U.S. imperialists show that its balderdash on peaceful reunification is nothing but hypocrisy and deception.

Our people are keenly watching the dangerous game of walking the tightrope of war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The United States must look straight at reality and abstain from running riot. It should immediately leave South Korea, taking all the armed forces of aggression and weapons of mass destruction, putting an end to war rackets.

If the United States, turning deaf ear to our just demand, continues to stick to reckless war rackets, it will never be able to escape strong rejection and denunciation from our people and peoples of the world, and will have to take all the responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

VRPR TIES KIM CHONG-IL TO NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK050241 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Article from "Ray of Guidance"]

[Text] Madame Yun of this radio station will review the energetic activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has been always interested in the fatherland's reunification and has devoted himself to achieving reunification.

[Begin recording] With an indomitable will, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has carried out energetic activities to found a reunified fatherland, achieve the endless prosperity of the country and provide the people with lasting happiness, thus vigorously encouraging our people to struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification. Saying that the most important task we should perform is to achieve the fatherland's reunification, the dear comrade leader has always placed priority on the reunification question and has put forth all his energy to solving this question.

The dear comrade leader devoted himself to the sacred cause for the fatherland's reunification on his birthday, which all fellow countrymen should warmly celebrate. Now, I am going to tell an anecdote about an incident on 16 February 1975. When all fellow countrymen were celebrating the national holiday, he visited some cadres and told them to reunify the fatherland by any means by themselves. He then explained the method of achieving the fatherland's reunification.

I have another moving story. It was winter in 1974. Always concerned over the question of the fatherland's reunification, the dear comrade leader visited cadres and explained in detail the pending task of expediting reunification. [passage indistinct]

Taking the lead in the great reunification cause, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely encouraged the people to pioneer the grim future path of the fatherland's reunification. He has vigorously led all the people to the sacred road of the revolution for reunification. Profoundly grasping more than anyone else the justness of the proposal for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader and firmly believing that protecting and implementing this proposal is a way toward reunification, he has organized and mobilized all the people in the struggle to implement this proposal.

Regarding correctly explaining the chuche-type policy for reunification as a key to achieving the fatherland's reunification, the dear comrade leader has always been greatly interested in the work of making the people correctly understand the content and justness of the policy for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader. He has closely combined the work of extensively expounding and propagandizing the content and justness of the chuche-type policy for reunification with the work of disclosing the unjust and fraudulent nature of the sham reunification proposal of the splittists. Thus, he has helped people to assume an independent stand of rejecting reliance on foreign forces in order to reunify the fatherland. [passage indistinct]

Whenever he met cadres, the dear comrade leader told them to handle their counterparts at dialogue with patience and a generous heart. He said that the North-South dialogue should become one for reunification. Regarding guests [sonnim] at the North-South dialogue as matchlessly valuable treasures, he has retained his confidence in them and has shown kindness to them.

It was in January 1973 that he offered a high-class car as a gift to a member of the delegation to the North-South dialogue and told him to use this car for traveling to Panmunjom to participate in the dialogue. A week later, he visited him and offered him a ride in his car. In the car, he expressed appreciation for his efforts at the dialogue and said: If this road were one toward the fatherland's reunification, I would want to travel 100 ri and 1,000 ri more.

While conducting his on-the-spot guidance, walking in his room and riding in cars, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has always thought of the fatherland's reunification and has devoted himself to the cause of achieving reunification. [end recording]

Although there are many difficulties and obstacles in the future path of the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification, our reunification cause will surely be achieved as long as there is a bright torch -- the proposal for reunification -- lit by the great leader and as long as there is the outstanding leadership of the dear comrade leader in implementing this proposal. We should be more resolute in the struggle to achieve the democratization of society to expedite the reunification cause.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY OFFICIAL

SK041650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on March 4 received Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nom-Aligned Countries, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam and General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol. Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES LEADERSHIP OF PARTY

SK041609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN March 3 dedicated one whole page to a political essay titled "We Will Go Through Fire and Water at the Call of the Party!"

The political essay says at its beginning: "We will go through fire and water at the call of the party!" This call epitomizes the unbreakable one-in-body-and-spirit relations between our party, leader and people and the indomitable spirit of our people to live with the party's will, even if they live a moment, and to steadfastly uphold and defend the party in any storm.

The essay says in its first part: A brilliant era of history has a great spirit and will running through it. The spirit and will become the breath and pulse of the era to produce great strength and bear a great fruit. Now, in our country, the noble spirit and warm passion of the people who are advancing vigorously under the leadership of our party, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, are flowing with a rush like a big river and leaping in flames of an active volcano.

The strength which is powerfully impelling our times today, the inexhaustible strength of our Korea, is the unshaken will of people which always beats in one with the heart of the great party and its breath. At a word of command calling them by the party to a struggle, the entire party members and the entire people rise up all at once like a moving mountain and act as one man, and charge ahead intrepidly through fire and water. This sublime mettle is the proud grand traits of our era and our society.

The political essay says in its second part: "We will go through fire and water at the call of the party!" This is a slogan symbolizing the great strength of unity of the ever-victorious Workers Party of Korea and a slogan reflecting the revolutionary disposition of our party members and people boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

Our people have been ever-victorious, faithfully following their leader and their party and advancing, closely united in one body around the party and the leader all the time, in the whole course of the Korean Revolution. As the victory in the anti-Japanese war is unthinkable apart from the slogan "Let us defend the headquarters of revolution with our own lives!" and the victory in the fatherland liberation war is unthinkable apart from the slogan "Let us lay down our lives for the party and the leader!" so we cannot imagine the victory in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war apart from the slogan "We will go through fire and water at the call of the party!"

"We will go through fire and water at the call of the party!" It is indeed, a single heart knowing no one else but the party and the leader under whatever difficult circumstances and an ever-victorious bugle-call signalling a daring charge up the hill towards the highest peak of victory under the leadership of the party, whatever obstacle may block the road.

In the 1970's when the whole world underwent serious political upheaval and economic fluctuation -- in those years of world-wide disasters and fluctuation, the great victory in unfolding a period of a grand heyday unprecedented in the fifty century-long history of this country in all fields, political, economic and cultural and a happy new life of the people that came into full bloom in this land were achieved while the bugle loudly sounded the advance and this spirit pulsated. The moral trait of our people readily plunging into fire and water when the party calls them -- this is, indeed, the ever-victorious strength which has powerfully promoted the Korean revolution as our undying slogan and banner.

In the third part, the political essay says: It is really worthy of being proud of that the undying slogan which emerged from the rigorous storms of the Korean revolution to fly as a great banner of struggle, a banner of advance, is now sounding loudly on the road of today's grand advance for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea. Our people have keenly realised that they can advance along the road of victory for ever as in the past, so in the future too, only under the leadership of our party. This undisputed trust in the party has deepened a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold, with the imperishable exploits performed by our party in the course of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

No force on earth can block the way of us advancing, holding aloft the slogan "We will go through fire and water at the call of the party!"

Our people will carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to accomplishment, attending the great leader in high esteem, following the guidance of the glorious party, with a tight hold on this banner and this slogan single-heartedly.

COVERAGE OF PAK SONG-CHOL TRIP TO AFRICA

Departs Zimbabwe 2 Mar

SK042237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Chong-chol left Salisbury on March 2 after concluding his visit to Zimbabwe as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. The special envoy was seen off at the airport by Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister, and other personages concerned of Zimbabwe. DPRK Ambassador Yi Won-kuk and officials of his embassy in Zimbabwe were also present there.

While staying in Zimbabwe, the special envoy of the great leader laid a wreath at the Cemetery of Heroes in Salisbury and went round the construction site of the statue of hero, a meat processing plant and a reservoir.

Arrives in Angola

SK042245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol arrived in Luanda on March 2 for a visit to Angola as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and minister of interior, and other personages concerned. Also present there were the DPRK ambassador and officials of his embassy in Luanda.

The special envoy of the great leader made public an arrival statement at the airport. He stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Angola have developed on to a higher stage since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the esteemed leader of the Angolan people, had their historic meeting in Pyongyang last year and a milestone was marked there.

He expressed the belief that his visit to Angola would contribute to deepening understanding and trust between the peoples of Korea and Angola and to strengthening the unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

Calls on Angolan President

SK050411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on March 2 called on Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey greetings to the great leader in the name of the People's Movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and the Angolan people and in his own name.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Angola has actively supported and will invariably support the new proposal for the reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he said. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Angola and Korea.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the party of the special envoy and DPRK Ambassador to Angola Kim Chung-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and Minister of Interior Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues and a vice-minister of foreign affairs of Angola.

HO TAM CALLS ON HEAD OF STATE OF UPPER VOLTA

SK050416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of Upper Volta, on March 1 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. The head of state said that he was deeply grateful to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song for sending a special envoy to Upper Volta. He asked the special envoy to convey without fail his gratitude and reverence to His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song upon returning home.

Stating that Upper Volta would invariably support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the head of state said that the Korean people would surely win victory because the policy of national reunification put forward by His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song is just. We highly estimate the precious efforts bent by his Excellency President for the reunification of the country and always stand on the side of the Korean people, emphasized the head of state.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was Kim Yong-yong, DPRK ambassador to Upper Volta.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS PRC TRADE DELEGATION 4 MAR

SK041634 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on March 4 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin.

Present there were Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Ministers Sign Protocol

SK041632 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China for 1982 was signed in Pyongyang on March 4.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and personages concerned and on the Chinese side were the members of the government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. The protocol was signed by Choe Chong-kun and Zheng Tuobin.

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE SOUGHT THROUGH UN

SK050215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] New York, March 4 (YONHAP) -- Kim Kyong-won, Korean ambassador to the United Nations, said Thursday that Korea will continue to seek dialogue with North Korea through the U.N. secretary general or other third parties. In his speech at a luncheon meeting hosted by the Asia Society, Amb. Kim said that the U.N. secretary general has generously offered his good offices, but that North Korea has been negative so far.

On Korea's membership in the U.N., he said that Korea would like to be a member state of the U.N., and would not object to North Korean membership. He added that the main objective of Korean diplomacy in the world forum is the reduction of tension in the Korean Peninsula. He also denounced the North Korean-instigated plot to assassinate President Chon.

UNC PROTESTS NORTH'S MISCONDUCT AT PANMUNJOM

SK050128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The U.N. Command (UNC) Thursday charged that North Korean security guards at the truce village of Panmunjom recently committed a "series of provocative, undisciplined and unprofessional acts," a command spokesman said. The spokesman said U.S. Army Capt. Walter C. Cummings Jr., chief UNC security officer, made the allegation at a security officers' meeting with North Korean officials at Panmunjom located about 54 km north of Seoul.

Recent misconduct by North Korean guards, the spokesman said, included crossing the military demarcation line, shouting profanities and racial insults at UNC guards and guests, and throwing stones at a UNC guardpost.

On Feb. 25, the spokesman said, communists crossed the border and set a fire in leaves in the southern sector of the village, which is controlled by the UNC. The North Korean guards, realizing the danger of spreading of the fire they started, notified the UNC security force, which extinguished it, the spokesman said.

Security officers of the two sides meet irregularly to discuss security-related problems in the truce village.

U.S. SPECULATION ON SUCCESSION IN NORTH NOTED

SK050327 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Correspondent Cho Sun-hwan's report from Washington]

[Text] Since the sixth party congress last October, North Korea's Kim Il-song has accelerated preparations to retire from the first line of power to the second line by nominating his son, Kim Chong-il, as deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly on the latter's 40th birthday on 16 February, an official of the U.S. administration well-versed in North Korean affairs disclosed on 3 March.

This official said: It is a tradition of the Oriental people to turn power over to their sons at age 60. But Kim Il-song did not do so 10 years ago when he was 60 years old. Instead, he is now hastening preparations for transferring his power at the age of 70. The official predicted that Kim Chong-il will be promoted to the post of vice president while Kim Il-song is alive, but Kim Il-song will keep the presidency until he dies.

The official said: Kim Il-song will deepen the position of Kim Chong-il as successor and let him devote himself to the domestic affairs. Kim Il-song will devote himself only to foreign relations, such as with Communist China, the Soviet Union and nonaligned countries.

The official said that although it has refused South Korea's flexible proposal for dialogue, North Korea will have to respond to the proposal for dialogue affirmatively someday in the future, when it believes that the South Korean domestic situation has stabilized.

The official said that even if Kim Il-song dies and Kim Chong-il takes power completely there will be no big change in the relations between North and South Korea as far as unification is concerned. However, in the long run, Kim Chong-il will be more reconciliatory and compromising than Kim Il-song, the official said.

OFFICIALS VIEW DEFENSE, TRADE ISSUES AT ASSEMBLY

SK050137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The government plans to promote cooperative relations with Korea's allies and nonaligned nations in all fields, including military cooperation. Testifying before the National Assembly plenary session, Vice Defense Minister Pak Chan-kung said that the government would also strengthen the Korea-U.S. defense system.

He also revealed that North Korea was estimated to possess about 260 light propeller-driven AN2 aircraft for guerrilla infiltration, which have the capability of sending about 2,500 troops simultaneously to the South. "Their missions are believed to be a surprise attack on major facilities in time of war through low-altitude air infiltration at night," he said.

Answering questions by lawmakers in a plenary session, he said, however, "We have already taken due measures to detect immediately low-altitude flights of AN2 planes." He said that the armed forces of the nation were completely prepared to crush any North Korean armed provocation, and were grasping any military movement of the enemy.

Foreign Minister No Sin-yong said that the government would seek increased cooperation with Japan in the field of technology in order to correct the current lopsided trade balance in favor of Japan. Pointing out that the fundamental cause of the Korean deficit in its trade with Japan was the difference in their industrial structures, he said that the government would also urge the Japanese Government to abolish customs barriers against Korean goods.

Minister No said that the government would make positive efforts to induce communist nations to participate in the '88 Seoul Olympics. "For this end, the government is now working out various plans to provide better conditions for the participation of nations from the communist bloc," he said.

KUWAIT CUTS PRICE ON FUTURE OIL SUPPLIES

SK050908 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 5 (YONHAP) -- Korea and Kuwait recently agreed to renew their crude oil supply contract this month, reducing the amount of oil to be brought into Korea from the current 100,000 barrels to 50,000 barrels per day beginning in April. The bilateral contract expires on March 31 this year.

Kuwait also agreed to lower the price of crude oil from current 33 U.S. dollars to 32 dollars per barrel, an Energy-Resources Ministry official said Friday. At present, Kuwaiti oil accounts for 18.3 percent of the country's daily imports of 546,000 barrels. The one-dollar oil import price cut is expected to cause domestic oil price to go down by nine cents per barrel, which the official said is still not enough to offset a 2.81-percent rise in the Korean won-U.S. dollar exchange rate so far this year.

The government is negotiating with 10 oil-producing countries from which the country imports 516,000 barrels of crude oil daily to reduce both the volume and the prices when contracts with them expire at the end of this year. Due to slackened business conditions and an oil conservation drive, the country's five oil refineries process only 65 percent of the daily imports of 546,000 barrels.

The negotiations, however, promise to become protracted because the oil-producing countries do not want any changes in the amount and the prices, the official said.

SEREETER APPOINTED MPR EDUCATION MINISTER

OW040219 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1444 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Feb (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Chimidiyn Sereeter has been appointed MPR minister of people's education. Previously he was chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department.

C. Sereeter was born in 1924 in Hentiy Aymag. The son of an arat shepherd, he became an economist after graduating from the Mongolian State University in 1951. Between 1953 and 1957, he did graduate research at the Moscow Economics Institute and defended his doctorate. In 1961, he was elected a corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

C. Sereeter has held a series of responsible posts in the MPR Central Committee. Between 1961 and 1974, he worked as the scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences. He has been the chief of the MPRP Central Committee Science, Education and Health Department since 1974.

C. Sereeter entered the ranks of the MPRP in 1945. At the last party congresses he was elected a member of the MPR Central Committee, and a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural of the 9th and 10th convocation. For his fruitful work in responsible positions, he was awarded the Red Labor Banner and "Polar Star" orders and MPR medals.

DASH INSPECTS FARMWORK IN EASTERN AYMAGS

OW050635 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 4 Mar 82

[From 4 March press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN reports on the visit of M. Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, to a number of the country's eastern Aymags where he familiarized himself with the course of farm preparations for receiving newborn livestock and for carrying out spring crop sowing.

BRIEFS

SUREN RECEIVES GDR ENVOY -- Ulaanbaatar, 3 Mar (MONTSAME) -- C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received H. Bauer, the GDR ambassador to the MPR, and had a cordial discussion with him. [date not given] [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1523 GMT 3 Mar 82 OW]

AFP: KHMER ROUGE ON DEFENSIVE; SRV HAS EDGE

BK250950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 25 Feb 82

[By Xavier Baron]

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Feb (AFP) -- Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have seized the initiative in the war against guerrillas of the ousted Khmer Rouge government since the beginning of the dry season last November. This is the assessment of Western military and diplomatic observers here, who pointed out that the Khmer Rouge had not only failed to mount the big offensive against the Vietnamese announced last year, but that they were now on the defensive.

While they expect Khmer Rouge guerrillas to be able to withstand the Vietnamese offensive of the current dry season ending in May, Western observers feel the guerrillas are not as militarily strong as they tried to make out last year.

Six months ago Khmer Rouge Foreign Minister Ieng Sary and its military high command said the guerrillas had almost reached a strategic standoff with the Vietnamese -- that they were capable of matching the combat capabilities of the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers deployed in Cambodia.

Since December, however, the Khmer Rouge have suffered a series of setbacks which hit them hard, but not decisively. The biggest were in the north where the Khmer Rouge took a heavy pounding in December. Later the guerrillas also lost a strategic position in southern Cambodia's Koh Kong District along the Gulf of Thailand, an area where fighting still goes on.

Since early January, the Khmer Rouge have been driven towards the Thai border from their mountain stronghold in the Phnom Malay region in the extreme west of the country by about 5,000 Vietnamese troops supported by armour and artillery.

The Khmer Rouge used to occupy a zone of about 1,000 sq. kilometres (400 sq. miles) in the Phnom Malay region. Now they are said to hold only about 100 sq. km. (40 sq. miles).

Stressing the importance of the region for the Khmer Rouge, observers note that they have a major military base in the region where the hilly terrain and forests provide excellent cover for guerrilla operations. The Phnom Malay mountain range is also the place where Khmer Rouge leaders have received journalists for the past 3 years. Diplomatic observers here have said that the loss of the zone would have a "major psychological impact" on the Khmer Rouge insurgency.

According to diplomatic sources, the Khmer Rouge military chief Pol Pot was recently hospitalized in Bangkok.

Khmer Rouge Premier Khieu Samphan, meanwhile, said in Beijing on Tuesday that Pol Pot had health problems that forced him to "rest" from time to time, although he was currently back at his command post in the northern Cambodian province of Preah Vihear. Because his movements are kept secret, this cannot be verified.

A deliberate tactical withdrawal decided by the Vietnamese military high command in 1981, apparently led Khmer Rouge leaders to say they had succeeded in "countering the Vietnamese decisively."

For the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh, 1981 was essentially a political year marked by regional and general elections, which officially were held throughout the country.

Branded as "farcical" by Vietnam's adversaries, the staging of the elections by the Phnom Penh government required a major deployment of Vietnamese forces between March and June last year. Vietnamese forces were moved away from the outer rural districts to urban and densely populated areas of Cambodia to ensure the elections went smoothly.

This tactic generally worked well for the Vietnamese, except along national highway No 6 north of Lake Tonle Sap where they were continually harassed by guerrilla attacks.

Since the beginning of the year, the Vietnamese aim has been clear, according to diplomatic observers: The main enemy is the Khmer Rouge, and most of their forces have to be targeted against them. This would explain why the Vietnamese expeditionary corps has not yet launched major attacks against the two other anti-Vietnamese groups operating in Cambodia — the non-communist forces of former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and of former Premier Son Sann, which are also within artillery range.

Western diplomatic circles here said the Vietnamese army reinforced its combat strength in Cambodia in the second half of last year. However, no precise figures are available on this. The Vietnamese troop strength is estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 men. For the Khmer Rouge, it is put at 30,000 to 35,000 guerrillas, a figure that cannot be checked.

Likewise, it is also difficult to assess Khmer Rouge losses. Vietnamese losses are said to be less serious than those of the Khmer Rouge because the latter, faced with a hostile population, have a hard time obtaining reinforcements. To improve the situation, the Khmer Rouge could mount guerrilla attacks behind enemy lines against Vietnamese supply columns so as to ease pressure along the borders. And according to diplomatic sources, the Khmer Rouge are apparently doing just that.

CHAN SI THANKS OFFICIALS FOR ELECTION GREETINGS

MPR's Jambyn Batmonh

BK261417 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 FEb 82

[Text] On 23 February Comrade Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to Comrage Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], thanking him for the congratulatory message sent to Comrade Chan Si on his election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The message says, among other things:

May the fraternal friendship and solidarity and close cooperation between the PRK and the MPR grow firmer. I wish you, Comrade, and other members of the MPR Council of Ministers good health and more successes in carrying out your noble tasks.

Bulgaria's Grisha Filipov

BK010334 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The message says: On behalf of the PRK Council of Ministers and in my own name, I would like to sincerely thank you for your greetings and wishes that you formulated on the occasion of my election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

I would like to wish you and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people more and greater successes in building progressive socialism which is the basis for the strengthening of socialism and peace in the world.

Hungary's Gyorgy Lazar

BK020354 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to thank Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic's Council of Ministers. The message says:

On behalf of the PRK Council of Ministers and in my own name, I would like to express my sincere thanks for your greetings and best wishes on the occasion of my election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

I would like to wish you and all the fraternal Hungarian people more and greater successed in achievements to build progressive socialism, which is the basis of the strengthening of socialism and peace in the world.

GDR's Willi Stoph

BK030600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, thanking him for his greetings on the occasion of his election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The message says:

On behalf of the PRK Council of Ministers and in my own name, I would like to sincerely thank you for your warm greetings and wishes on the occasion of my appointment as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. I completely agree with you that friendly relations and close cooperations in all fields between our two countries will be developed and strengthened for the interest of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

CHAN SI VISITS KPRAF, SRV TROOPS IN KAMPOT

BK031128 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] After paying a visit to the people and attending a meeting in Kampot Province for 4 days, the delegation of the Council of Ministers led by Comrade Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Comrade Ung Phan, minister director of the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers, returned to Phnom Penh on 1 March 1982.

During his stay in Kampot Province from 26 February to 1 March, Comrade Chan Si called on and cordially chatted with provincial cadres, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] cadres and combatants and 288 civilians who just returned from a mission of transporting supplies for our army at the Kampuchean-Thai border. During the same visit, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers called on and cordially chatted with cadres of several Vietnamese army units assigned in Kampot Province fulfilling their internationalist duty.

DRY SEASON PLANTING STATISTICS REPORTED

OW031507 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 3 -- By mid-February, peasants throughout Kampuchea had planted 90,500 hectares of dry season rice, or about 61 per cent of the plan, reports the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture.

The Provinces of Siem Reap and Kampong Thom, north of Phnom Penh, had fulfilled their planting program by 95 percent.

The Agriculture Ministry has supplied 11,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizer to the peasants in Takeo and more than 10,000 tonnes to Kandal, and rice seeds and farm tools to other regions.

Kampong Thom peasants have received 260 tonnes of seeds, more than 500 tonnes of chemical fertilizer and insecticide.

AUSTRIAN SOLIDARITY GROUP VISITS 27 FEB-1 MAR

BK050328 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Mar 82.

[Text] A delegation from the Austrian Association for Solidarity with Kampuchea recently paid a visit to Democratic Kampuchea. The delegation was headed by (Wolfgang Triben), a university professor, and also included (Kare Steter), trade attache of the Austrian Embassy in Bangkok; (Keinlib Tethamore), a university professor; and (Franz Schweiter), a worker.

The delegation was welcomed by Foreign Ministry cadres when it arrived in Democratic Kampuchea on 27 February 1982. On the afternoon of the same day, Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications, met and held talks with the delegation at a governmental office.

On 28 February 1982 the guests visited hospitals, villages and disabled combatants. They visited Tuol Chrey village where they met and conversed with patients and Democratic Kampuchean combatants who were the victims of gas attacks by the Vietnamese enemies. On the same day they met and talked with a committee from Sangke village and asked about the implementation of the Democratic Kampuchean Government's new political strategic line in the various villages of the Democratic Kampuchean zone.

On 1 March the Austrian guests successfully ended their visit and returned to their fatherland.

FURTHER ON USSR GOSPLAN CHIEF BAYBAKOV'S VISIT

USSR Envoy Hosts Banquet

BK031237 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Mar (KPL) -- V.F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos, in the evening of March 2 organized a banquet in congratulations [on] the successes of the official visit of the State Planning Committee delegation of the Soviet Union led by its Chairman Nikolay Baybakov, who is also member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Present on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister of foreign affairs; along with high-ranking officials.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warmest friendship and cordiality.

Departure 3 Mar

BK041011 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Mar (KPL) -- A delegation of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union led by its chairman, Nikolay Baybakov, who is also member of the Communist Party of Soviet Union and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on March 3 left here after concluding its 3-day official friendship visit.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs; Khamphet Phengmuang and Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairmen of the State Planning Committee. V.F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

During his stay here, N. Baybakov conducted talks with Sali Vongkhamsao. The talks were centered on the implementation of the state plans. Both sides expressed their unanimity to coordinate the implementation of the state plans of the two countries, namely in the economic and social construction fields which aim to contribute to the Lao revolution in the national socialist defense and construction. Furthermore, this cooperation between the two planning committees will also enhance and consolidate the existing friendship relations and combative solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

The visiting delegation also paid a courtesy visit to Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan.

The Soviet planning delegation also visited some production bases and historical sites in Vientiane Province.

WORLD BANK GRANTS LOAN TO LAO ELECTRICITY COMPANY

BK041015 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Mar (OANA/KPL) -- The World Bank yesterday granted $15 million loan to the Lao Electricity Company. The loan is to be used in installing the fifth power generator at the Nam Ngum Dam (app. 85 km north of Vientiane).

Signing the document here were Nouphan Sitphasai, deputy minister for finance, and E. Jaycoy, director of World Bank programme for East Asia and Pacific. On the same occasion, E. Jaycoy also signed a memorandum on the project. His cosignatory was the manager of the state-owned Electricity Company of Laos.

SOUPHANOUVONG ATTENDS LUANG PRABANG MEETING

BK030354 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 27 February, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction, attended a meeting of cadres who are members of the party committee organization of Luang Prabang Province. During the closing ceremony, Comrade President Souphanouvong held talks with the participants in a cordial and frank manner.

On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the comrade president praised and hailed the representatives to the meeting for their enhancement of the spirit of responsibility and their perseverance and efforts in preparing and successfully organizing the meeting. During the talks the comrade president also introduced various significant problems concerning the implementation of major tasks adopted by the party Central Committee.

Also attending the closing ceremony of the meeting were Comrade Khampheng Boupha, alternate member of the party Central Committee, and comrade members of the provincial party executive committee, together with a number of guests and all the representatives to the meeting.

On the afternoon of the same day Comrade President Souphanouvong also met and talked in a cordial atmosphere with personages and members of the people's council and the Lao Front for National Construction of Luang Prabang Province. That evening the comrade president also attended a special solidarity dinner with comrade members of the provincial party executive committee, comrade members of the provincial administrative committee, comrades of the northern region military command, comrade members of the district party secretariats and a number of representatives and guests attending the meeting.

Comrade President Souphanouvong carried out his activities on this occasion in a joyous, enthusiastic and gloriously successful atmosphere.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS SAYABOURY CONFERENCE

BK041013 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Mar (KPL) -- The provincial party committee of Sayaboury on 27 February opened its conference under the chairmanship of Khameung Sai-gnakeo, the provincial party committee's secretary and chairman of the provincial administrative committee. Also present on this occasion was Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs.

Besides taking part in the inauguration of the conference, Phoumi Vongvichit also talked with the officials, students and people of the said province.

BRIEFS

SOVIET IRRIGATION PROJECT HANDOVER -- Vientiane, 4 Mar (KPL) -- Documents on irrigation construction project designed by a Soviet engineering team were handed to Laos on March 3. The handover ceremony was conducted by Vasiliy Sevalnev, vice economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, and Khamphet Phommavan, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation. On this occasion, an agreement on the construction of this project was signed by Thongvan Phanlatsavong, deputy head of irrigation department, and Yuri Mischenko, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the Irrigation Ministry [as received] of the Soviet Union. When completed, this project can supply water to 10,000 hectares of farmland. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 4 Mar 82 BK]

PRASONG URGES AVOIDING CHANGE IN KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK050526 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri warned yesterday that Thailand must refrain from a policy of "changing horses in midstream" on the Kampuchea issue.

Squadron leader Prasong stressed that the Thai Government must adhere firmly to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly in resolving the Kampuchean problem. "We can't afford to map out new moves which deviate from the UN resolutions," the NSC secretary general said.

Prasong was speaking yesterday on "analysis of world situation" at the meeting of the National Security Psychology Association of Thailand.

"I would like to stress that we cannot change horses in midstream. We would do better to direct our attention at putting our house in order," Prasong said.

Informed observers said Prasong was indirectly criticizing suggestions from certain quarters in the Foreign Ministry that Thailand should continue to come up with "new approaches" to the Kampuchean issue.

"We must be very careful not to fall prey to the situation and get involved unnecessarily in other people's affairs," the NSC secretary general added.

The senior official noted that the situation in Indochina, especially in Kampuchea, would continue to "drag on" and Thailand, as a frontline state, would have to adopt a very cautious policy.

Prasong said that the Soviet Union had devoted tremendous resources, military and economic, in Vietnam, Laos and Phnom Penh occupied by Vietnam. "Although the Soviet aid is in the tune of about three million American dollars a day, Vietnam has not been able to clinch a decisive victory in Kampuchea and the Soviet Union has not been able to achieve its goal," he said.

The NSC secretary general said Moscow had once again directed its attention to Southeast Asia to eliminate Chinese influence in Indochina and to exert control over the South China Sea and Southeast Asia.

VOFA QUESTIONS 'VICTIM' STATUS OF SRV AN-26 CREW

BK041322 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Violators Are Victims"]

[Text] The case of the Vietnamese military aircraft, type Antonov-26, which violated Thai airspace and crash-landed at Prong Saeng village, Sa Kaeo District, over 50 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border is well known. Given the free press which exists in Thailand, this incident has been widely covered both by the local and international, although the Vietnamese public possibly would have only heard its government's version, if at all. The crew members of the Antonov-26, and later the Vietnamese Government, have stated that the plane, which took off from Phnom Penh, was on a flight taking a route to the east to return to Saigon. It supposedly lost its way, flew west instead into Thailand because visibility was poor. Its equipment was not functioning and had to crash-land because it was running out of fuel.

Thai investigators, however, discovered from interrogation that the pilot and crew of the plane were experienced and had been trained in the Soviet Union. The plane's fuel tanks were half full. The electric compass and other guidance mechanisms as well as communication system on the plane were in good working order, and the plane had a good navigational map.

Since these facts contradicted the story given by the pilot and the crew, and similarily restated by a senior Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official to the Royal Thai Embassy in Hanoi, it was decided not to return the plane and crew members, keeping them in custody pending a detailed investigation. The military plane had violated Thai airspace, entering Thailand without permission, and had threatened Thai security at a time when many incidents violating Thai territory had occurred along the Kampuchean border.

Thailand has every right to detain the plane and its crew. It is rather comical therefore that in contacts with the Royal Thai Embassy in Hanoi on this matter, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry should in its note refer to the Antonov-26 crew as victims, such as the Vietnamese ambassador in Thailand has not been able to meet the victims, and the Vietnamese Government requests the Thai Government to arrange for the Vietnamese ambassador to see all the victims, both the injured and uninjured. All these appeared in the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY's press release dated 23 February.

Assuming that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry or the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has not made a mistake in translation, we would like to know what the pilot and the crew members of the Antonov-26 plane are victims of. If you are a victim you have to be a victim of something. The plane and the crew violated Thai airspace and crash-landed in Thailand over 50 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY called the plane crew members victims. The wreck of the plane is still there over 50 kilometers from the border for anyone to see. Either the Vietnamese foreign minister's English is very bad or it is a very poor attempt at trying to twist everything around again. One cannot help but think it is the latter because in the very same published note it is stated that the Vietnamese ambassador in Bangkok informed the Thai Foreign Ministry of the incident when in fact it was the Foreign Ministry who called the Vietnamese ambassador in and told him about the violation of Thai airspace by the Vietnamese plane and its crash. Violators are the victims. That is a strange one.

ENVOY TO OFFICIALLY PROTEST U.S. TIN SALES

BK050315 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Thailand is to protest officially to the United States over U.S. tin sales which are disrupting world tin prices. This will be the second protest to Washington this year over sales on the world market from the U.S. strategic tin stockpile. A statement from the Industry Ministry says that the ministry has asked the Foreign Ministry to instruct the Thai ambassador in Washington to file a diplomatic protest to the United States to immediately stop sales from its stockpile on the world market. The protest comes as tin prices in Penang plunged to a record low of 29.15 Malaysian dollars a kilogram, seriously affecting Thailand's tin export and economy. Thailand is the world's third largest tin producer after Malaysia and Indonesia.

CHIRAROT DEPARTS ON COOPERATION VISIT TO LAOS

BK050745 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai-Lao Cooperation Committee, is leading a delegation to Vientiane to strengthen cooperation and relations between Thailand and Laos. Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun spoke to newsmen at the Foreign Ministry about the interior minister's visit:

[Begin recording] This visit to Laos is for the purpose of becoming acquainted with Lao leaders in order to promote good relations with that country. The visit is to demonstrate Thailand's desire for good relations with Laos. The Thai delegation will not raise any specific issue for discussion with the Lao side. There is no agenda prepared for the meeting between officials of the two countries, which will be held in a cordial atmosphere.

The 32-member Thai delegation comprises military Chief of Staff Gen Rian Ditthabanchong; Interior Under Secretary of State Phisan Munlasatsathon; Deputy Foreign Affairs Under Secretary of State Chawan Chaowalit; Deputy Commerce Under Secretary of State Danai Dunlalampha; police Director General Pol Gen Suraphon Chunlaphra; the governors of the provinces along the Thai-Lao border, namely Chiang Rai, Phayao, Uttaradit, Nan, Loei, Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom and Ubon Ratchathani; and other officials concerned.

The delegation has already left for Vientiane. [end recording]

SHAN ARMY PLANS REVENGE STRIKE ON HILLSIDE TRIBES

BK050702 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rebels of the Shan United Army (SUA) are rallying their forces inside Burma in what Thai authorities believe to be a preparation for assaults on four hilltribe groups which they accused of supporting the recent government offensive against their stronghold at Ban Hin Taek in Chiang Rai.

Informed sources in Bangkok quoted intelligence reports from Chiang Rai as saying that the Shan rebels also asked the Thai Government not to interfere because it was "an internal hilltribe affair." The sources said that the Shan rebels had accused four hilltribe groups of "serving the Americans" in the offensive against Ban Hin Taek in late January.

The four minority groups which are targets of their assault are Ai Chiangsu, Thaen Chu Yong, Ma Sang and Lo Wu Chu groups which the SUA rebels said had also failed to help them fight against the central government in Burma.

The Shan rebels are under the leadership of Khun Sa, a notorious drug kingpin, who had fled into Burma after the offensive launched by the government against his army.

The rebels claimed that the military operation was initiated by the Americans and they wanted to take revenge against the hilltribe groups which supported it.

The sources said the threat was contained in letters delivered recently to various government agencies in Mae Sai district of Chiang Rai Province.

The intelligence reports also said that about 3,000 men of SUA are heading for Ban Mae Mo, Tambon Pasang of Mae Chan district in Chiang Rai. They are reportedly rallying at their headquarters about four kms from the Thai border.

Meanwhile, reports from Chiang Mai said that around 200 armed SUA rebels had been conducting "suspicious" military movements in Mae Ai district next to Fang district of the northern city recently. Authorities on the border have been instructed to keep a close watch on their activities, they said.

Last week, officials of the U.S. narcotic control unit visited Ban Hin Taek -- the scene of heavy fighting which ended with the capture of Khun Sa's stronghold -- to talk with senior local authorities. The sources said that the U.S. officials offered financial assistance to develop the village -- which was renamed Ban Hoet Thai -- and the nearby areas in Mae Chan district.

MILITIAMEN RESIST PRC ATTACK IN SRV WATERS

OW041457 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 4 -- AT 12 a.m. on March 3, 1982, the Chinese authorities sent 40 vessels into Vietnamese territorial waters. These vessels intruded 4 to 10 nautical miles into Vietnamese waters off the river mouths of Ron, Gianh and Nhat Le in Binh Tri Thien Province, central Vietnam. They attacked and damaged a Vietnamese fishing boat. Militiamen on board Vietnamese fishing vessels firmly resisted the Chinese intruding ships, setting ablaze three of them and capturing another near Con Co Island in Binh Tri Thien.

SRV Protest Note

BK051030 Hanoi International Service in English 1004 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] On 2 and 3 March the Chinese authorities sent some 40 armed vessels into Vietnamese territorial waters. These vessels intruded from 4-10 nautical miles into Vietnamese waters from (Dong Don) to Con Co Islands in Binh Tri Thien Province to carry out espionage and provocations and obstruct the normal life of the Vietnamese fishermen.

In a note sent to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on Friday, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry vehemently condemned these serious actions, which violated the sovereignty and territorial waters and threatened the security of Vietnam. The note said: The Vietnamese people are determined to excercise their legitimate right of self-defense to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for all consequences of their hostile actions against Vietnam.

AFP: DEFECTOR SEES NO CHANCE FOR CHANGE IN SRV

NC031127 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Chinese and Western efforts have no chance of changing the situation in Vietnam, according to former senior Veitnamese communist official Nguyen Tuong Lai in a Swiss newspaper interview published today. At the same time, he said, the Soviet Union doled out just enough aid "to keep Hanoi on the level of a vassal and to prevent Vietnam from becoming too powerful."

The newspaper, LA SUISSE, said Nguyen Tuong Lai, after working clandestinely for the Vietcong during the Vietnam war and then running a re-education camp, was now the highest placed Vietnamese to have fled the country. Vietnam's economy, he said in the interview, had been weakened since "those who are its productive strength" were sent to war. But the problem for the Vietnamese refugee was not getting used to deprivation, because the people dreamed of regaining not their comfort but their liberty. A resistance network existed, he said, but could perhaps take 30 years to become effective.

According to LA SUISSE, as a native of the former South Vietnam he had held several important posts in the underground network in the south before Vietnamese reunification, and in 1968 took over intelligence and secret police activities. After the Vietnamese war ended in 1975, he was eventually demoted due to his South Vietnamese roots and "leniency towards capitalist of the former regime." In the interview he said his case was typical since South Vietnamese cadres, even after years of communist struggle, were completely mistrusted and discriminated against on all levels. But few of them managed to flee the country, he added.

SRV, GDR SIGN ACCORD ON THEORETICAL RESEARCH

OW040849 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 4 -- Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic have signed a cooperation plan in studying and teaching Marxism-Leninism in 1982-1985. The plan was signed during the recent visit of a delegation led by (Mered Burr), director of the GDR Institute of Philosophy.

The visitors gave lectures in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. They also had working sessions with senior officials in charge of social sciences.

CONFERENCE OF MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR HELD

BK041104 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The marine products sector recently held a conference in Hanoi to review the implementation of the 1981 State Plan, draw valuable experiences obtained from organizational and guidance activities, and discuss ways and steps to be taken to implement the 1982 State Plan satisfactorily.

Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers visited and addressed the conference.

The conference heard Comrade Nguyen Tien Trinh, minister of marine products, and representatives of many localities and production units report on their activities, and unanimously noted that in 1981, cadres and workers in the entire sector and fishermen in many areas throughout the country overcame many difficulties in materials, fuel, weather and seasonal schedules. They seethingly emulated in learning and creatively applying the many valuable experiences obtained by the Vung Tau-Con Dao state-run fishing enterprise in overfulfilling the state plan in all respects. They succeeded in ending the decline in production which occurred for the past 4 or 5 consecutive years, thus creating favorable conditions for the fishery sector to achieve gradual and steady growth.

The marine products sector recorded 599,840 tons in gross production volume. This exceeded the annual target by 2.7 percent and showed an increase of 19 percent over 1980. Of this amount, salt water fish constituted 420,000 tons, and fresh water fish accounted for 180,000 tons. The amount of products purchased and delivered to the state amounted to 187,000 tons, thus exceeding the planned target by 4.25 percent and showed an increase of 26 percent over 1980.

Regarding exports, the sector overfulfilled the state plan by slightly more than 40 percent, showed an increase of 70 percent over 1980 and nearly attained the level of 1976 -- the year in which the sector's export reached its highest level.

In 1980 the entire sector had only seven localities and five state-run units which had either fulfilled or overfulfilled the norms for catching salt water fish -- two localities which had completely fulfilled the plan for breeding and cultivating marine life, and four localities and units which had attained the norms for the purchase of marine products. Compared with this, in 1981 there were 11 localities and 13 state-run units at the central and local levels fulfilling or overfulfilling the planned norms for catching salt water fish, 7 localities completely fulfilling the plan for breeding and cultivating marine life, 13 localities and units attaining or exceeding the planned norms for the purchase of marine products, and 20 out of 24 frozen food enterprises overfulfilling the planned targets for processing export goods and for foreign currency value.

In 1981 the Vung Tau-Con Dao state-run fishing enterprise satisfactorily practiced the system of "giving general contracts for end-products to each trawler unit and distributing income on an 'each according to his work' and 'per trip' basis."

They scored outstanding achievements in exploiting more than 21,000 tons of marine products, which exceeded the planned norms by 40 percent and represented an increase of 50 percent over 1980. The individual production output figure of fishermen reached the 32-ton mark, an increase of 6 tons over 1980. Proceeds delivered to the state amounted to slightly more than 4.8 million dong, an increase of 52 percent over 1980.

Thuan Hai Province -- a key fishery unit of the sector which had consistently shown poor production results for years -- surged forward vigorously in 1981. By conducting integrated fishing activities and shifting from one fishing ground to another according to seasonal schedules, the province succeeded in catching 63,000 tons of fish. This exceeded the planned target by 8 percent and showed an increase of 47 percent over 1980. By organizing combined fishing activities and by eliminating the through-subsidy administrative management system in a flexible and bold manner, three fishing provinces in central Vietnam far exceeded the planned norms: Phu Khanh Province recorded 34,000 tons against the planned target of 17,000 tons; Nghia Binh Province recorded 24,000 tons against the planned target of 16,000 tons; and Quang Nam-Danang recorded 30,000 tons against the planned target of 16,000 tons.

The movement to emulate the Vung Tau-Con Dao state-run fishing enterprise increasingly developed in diverse forms. The movement to build Uncle Ho's fish ponds -- which has been taking on ever larger dimensions and is now showing increasingly better qualities -- served as a driving force for the growth of the fish-raising industry. Many districts in mountainous and midland provinces such as Muong Lay (in Lai Chau), Son Duong (in Ha Tuyen) Qand Trang Dinh (in Lang Son) and Lai Chau City achieved a rapid growth in their fish-raising industry, thus contributing to ensuring the locally available source of fish supply. In Thanh Son District (of Vinh Phu) and A Luoi District (of Binh Tri Thien), between 75-80 percent of the total families engaged in fish raising. Nghia Binh Province succeeded in securing the spawning of Tom Bac shrimps through artificial insemination after 4 months of breeding, and ensuring that Tom Bac shrimps meet export standards. A number of localities and units evolved a form of joint enterprise between the state and cooperatives and between cooperatives and cooperative members' families as part of their efforts to make full use of all water ponds and lakes to raise and protect fish. Many units achieved high economic results in combining the raising of fish, pigs and ducks with the planting of rice.

The conference spent a great deal of time exchanging views, investigating the causes of shortcomings and drawing a number of major experiences as follows:

-- The entire sector has made initial changes in organizational work and in guidance for implementation. It has boldly shifted from the through-subsidy administrative management system to the profit-and-loss economic accounting system which has brought realistic results. Particularly, it has expanded many contractual and reward forms. In a spirit of self-reliance, all sectors, provinces, cooperatives and enterprises have been trying to meet their own needs.

-- Despite the shortage of fuel, materials, funds and foreign currency, the sector has skillfully concentrated on guiding the making of capital investments in key profitable projects, fishing grounds and highly productive methods.

-- Initial progress has been made in satisfactorily exploiting the relations between materials and capital and between agreed-upon prices and directed prices and in creatively exploiting all purchase methods to gather products into the state's hands at a time when prices have not been stabilized.

The direction and tasks of the marine products sector for 1982 will consist of: promoting a spirit of self-reliance; developing production in all respects; stepping up the exploitation, raising and cultivation of marine life; satisfactorily organizing the purchase and processing of marine products in order to contribute actively to ensuring the supply of food for society,

especially for cadres, workers and the armed forces, and for export; continuing to shift vigorously to the profit-and-loss business accounting system; renovating economic management; applying widely all forms of contractual work and rewards; regarding export as a spearhead with which to struggle step-by-step to balance itself economically and to make more contributions to and accumulate more wealth for the state; continuing to establish and perfect various policies and systems, especially economic incentive policies, in order to encourage production and trade; economizing on the use of materials, fuel and capital; rationally using existing manpower and materials in order to build the material bases of the sector; continuing to transform the southern fishery sector; and consolidating and perfecting socialist production relations in order to comprehensively fulfill all the 1982 norms for catching, raising, cultivating, processing, turning in and exporting marine life.

Various localities and production units in the entire sector have signed agreements to emulate each other and to pledge to help each other to fulfill the 1982 State Plan outstandingly.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, praised the marine products sector for its initial but very encouraging achievements as well as for its overfulfillment of the 1981 State Plan -- exceeding the 1980 targets for catching salt water fish, raising fresh-water fish, purchasing, processing, turning in to the state, and exporting marine products. The vice chairman said: last year's achievements attest to the efforts of fishermen and of cadres and office and manual workers in the sector and demonstrate a determination to end the decline in production of the fishery sector and to create a new trend for the fishery sector to develop more positively and steadily. Despite greater difficulties encountered in 1981 than in 1980 and the preceding years because of the shortage of state-supplied materials, gasoline and oil, the marine products sector managed to record even greater achievements than in 1980. One of the most important and prevailing factors for this success was that the marine products sector had made initial efforts to shift from the through-subsidy administrative system to the profit-and-loss business accounting system. Many localities were reported to have achieved good results in applying various contractual and award forms. Many localities and units managed to support themselves with the materials they needed for production without relying on the state. We must study such lessons of experience and new factors so that we can effectively organize and guide the implementation of the state plans for 1982 and the years ahead.

After pointing out some of the shortcomings and deficiencies of the marine products sector and authorities at various echelons and of related sectors -- such as the fact that the reorganization of fishery among the people is slow and unsteady; the leadership over the task of shifting from the non-accounting administrative management to the system of socialist business accountability has not been strong enough; the task of scientific and technical research has not been linked closely with production realities; the organization of the sector machinery is still heavy and ineffective; and so on -- Vice Chairman Vo Chi Cong raised the two most important duties of the marine products sector for 1982: to contribute increasingly better to supplying food to the people and to concentrate the source of marine products in supporting exports.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong continued: The sector must struggle to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan norm by 10 to 15 percent in catching both salt- and fresh-water fish and in processing and exporting marine products so that by 1985 the targets achieved in 1976 (800,000 tons of marine products) will be attained again. We must review and learn from our past experiences by finding out why our production results were higher in 1981 than in 1980 when we received more materials, gasoline and oil from the state than in 1981.

Was the success mainly due to the fact that in 1981 the marine products sector had effectively and creatively applied the directives and resolutions of the party and state to the real production situation, initially shifting from the non-accounting administrative method to the system of business accountability? On this basis, we should continue to study and apply the directives and resolutions of the state and party more effectively. At the same time, we should expand and improve upon the various forms and contracts and bonuses in production and business units of the sector. We should combine manual labor closely with mechanized work and many other jobs on a trawler.

We should continue to vigorously accelerate the socialist transformation of fishery in the south, and actively consolidate the fishing cooperatives in the north. The transformation and reorganization of fishery in the south must be in line with the concrete situation and each specific job. We must mainly organize production cooperation groups or small cooperatives, absorbing fishermen into production solidarity teams. We must combine fishery with agriculture and forestry, and production closely with processing, collection and purchasing activities. We must link the implementation of contracts with the organization of production cooperation groups, duly paying attention to the economy of fishermen's families. We must concentrate on consolidating and developing the raising of marine products, and study and formulate policies to encourage cooperatives and peasants to use fully all of the water surface in raising fish, making fish raising a mass movement to meet the demand for food locally, especially in the mountainous regions.

We must accelerate exports vigorously, considering it one of the two most important tasks of the sector. Besides shrimp and cuttlefish -- the two main products at present -- we should pay attention to exploiting other special products including fresh-water products and those commodities which can be exported in large amounts. We must expand our exports to many markets, primarily to obtain foreign exchange in order to buy the necessary equipment for the sector.

The conferees were elated at receiving Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who addressed the conference. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, he warmly commended the marine products sector for overfulfilling the 1981 State Plan comprehensively. He expressed his pleasure over the achievements scored by the marine products sectors in a time of difficulties, both those common to other sectors and those specifically relating to this sector. He particularly commended the Vung Tau-Con Dau fishing company (Vung Tau-Con Dap special zone) and its director, Huynh Van Ve, for the outstanding achievements recorded in 1981 and the previous years and for the valuable experiences given to the marine products and other sectors. He specified: With these initial achievements, the marine products sector can and should surge forward to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan definitely much better than the 1981 plan.

The whole sector must successfully and outstandingly implement the tasks of catching and raising marine products in order to increase rapidly the source of food supply to the people, especially in various cities and industrial complexes, including the capital of Hanoi. At present, excluding the state-owned Vung Tau-Con Dao fishing company which has achieved an annual production volume of 32 tons of marine products per capita, the output of marine products exploitation and raising is generally still low, very low in some localities. We must quickly increase the productivity of exploiting and raising marine products in order to achieve a large production volume.

The chairman analyzed the significance of exports in general and the export of marine products in particular, and the organic relations between export and imports and the development of the marine products sector.

He specified: As we have a large and abundant source of marine products, our export potential is great. At present, our volume of export marine products is still scattered and too small compared with demand and our potential. All cadres, workers and people must be made to realize the importance of exports. At the same time, we should institute an incentive policy designed to concentrate optimally the source of marine products for export. The collection and purchase of export marine products must be organized, guided and centralized in a unified manner. All malpractices in exports must be ended.

Chairman Pham Van Dong continued: To fulfill these two tasks well, intensive efforts should be made by the whole sector to consolidate and develop the forces of cooperatives and state-run installations which are the two organizations most important to the tasks of exploiting, raising, collecting, purchasing and exporting marine products in the immediate as well as the distant future. At the same time, there must be satisfactory policies and measures to encourage all people capable of exploiting marine products to engage in raising such products. With respect to fresh water fish raising, we should make it a widespread movement throughout the country. The scientific and technical tasks should be developed consistently to apply technical innovations to production including the tasks of exploiting, processing, conserving and exporting marine products. The training of cadres, especially scientific, technical and managerial cadres should be conducted well. Particularly, the marine products sector should recapitulate the experiences in its 1981 success to evolve proper conclusions which will be broadly disseminated for application.

The sectors' forces should be positively and comprehensively prepared so that in the coming years they will be able to conduct for offshore operations.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong devoted some time to hearing the chiefs of marine products services from Phu Khanh, Nghe Tinh, Nghia Binh, Minh Hai and Thuan Hai Provinces, and of the marine products export company report on their 1981 performances in exploiting, collecting, purchasing and exporting marine products, and on the 1982 tasks, targets and measures to implement the 1982 State Plan successfully.

On behalf of the conferees and the marine products sector, Marine Products Minister Nguyen Tien Trinh pledged to develop the successes of 1981, uphold the revolutionary offensive spirit and spirit of self-reliance, and resolutely fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 State Plan, scoring achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress and respond to the concern of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and its chairman, Pham Van Dong.

NHAN DAN URGES REARRANGEMENT IN PRODUCTION

BK041006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Mar 82

[NHAN DAN 3 March editorial: "Rearrange Production and Construction Installations"]

[Text] In advancing from small to large-scale production, we have to overcome gradually imbalances in the economy of our country.

We must organize production and construction in line with the specific material conditions in our country in order to secure stability gradually and increase economic results. By considering the results of our survey and correctly assessing our realistic potentials in terms of energy, materials and capital and even in terms of our managerial and operational control abilities, we should rearrange production and construction installations in accordance with rational priorities in order to exploit to the fullest extent possible the production capacities of our national economy. We should implement effective measures to step up production vigorously, increase labor productivity and meet the demands of the people's livelihood while accumulating assets for expanding production.

Production installations will be relocated and rearranged. Key installations will be assured of the priority issue of sufficient energy and materials. Those installations which cannot receive such assurances by the state, will be authorized to run their production and business operations independently in accordance with appropriate formulas or else change their production guidelines and product projects.

Those installations which are totally deprived of production conditions, must stop their operation. Thier cadres and workers will be shifted to other jobs. With regard to products, they are also divided into three categories: Products of high development priority; products to be developed at normal rate; and products of which the production must be reduced or stopped.

The general purpose of this rearrangement is to implement the new system of business and accounting a management broadly, bringing about a higher gross social product and national income, greater economic results, reduced production costs, fully exploited potentials and ever increasing social labor productivity.

With regard to industrial and agricultural production installations, the main guideline is to concentrate the material conditions -- in terms of energy, supplies, raw materials and transport -- on accelerating the production of commodities which support the people's livelihood, export and national defense. These are installations which produce grain and food products, and export industrial crops, such staple consumer commodities as cloth, paper medicines, bicycles and spare parts, and products of such heavy industries as electricity, coal, petroleum, chemical, ferilizer, engineering and so forth.

The capital construction installations will be rearranged in line with the investment capability, ensuring the fulfillment of expanded reproduction requirements in accordance with the economic development guidelines and objectives prescribed in the Third 5-Year Plan and for subsequent years.

Effective measures should be applied to overcome the scattering of investment and delays in construction work, and to concentrate on major projects. No further investment will be made in the construction of new projects when the production installations of the same kind have not fully used their capacity.

The rearrangement of production and construction installations is linked closely to the reorganization of a part of the social labor and to the rational distribution of national income. The number of people not directly engaged in production must be reduced. The state machinery must be compact and effective. All sources of social labor should be tapped and used effectively. The distribution of national income is determined on the basis of a rational relationship between accumulation and consumption, through encouraging production and thrifty practice, ensuring the workers' livelihood, and restraining the income of people dealing in illicit business.

Production installations of the entire national economy must be rearranged. This is an immediate major task of all sectors and authorities at all echelons. Under the unified and centralized leadership of the party and state, all sectors and authorities at all echelons are dutybound to uphold their sense of responsibility and coordinate their action in the common interests of the country and the people's livelihood in order to organize this important task in an adequate and detailed manner.

EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS INDIA

OW011616 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 1st — A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education led by its Vice Minister Luong Ngoc Toan has recently visited India under an agreement of cultural and educational exchange between the two countries.

While there the delegation exchanged views with leading officials of the Indian Ministry of Education on the possibility of educational cooperation between the two countries and other related issues. It had working sessions with the National Council for Pedagogical Research and Training and with more than 50 experts of various scientific institutions on educational policy and systems, teaching programmes and methods, and teachers' training etc. The delegation visited a centre for teachers' training and some primary and secondary schools.

BRIEFS

HOME TRADE SECTOR CONFERENCE -- The home trade sector held a conference in Thai Bih City from 25 to 27 February to review its activities in 1981 and to discuss new tasks for 1982. Last year, implementing Resolution No 26 and Directive No 109 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and various decisions of the Council of Ministers, the home trade sector adjusted the price system, improved the management apparatus, brought planning work up to date and promoted the independence of both central and local business organizations. In 1982 the home trade sector will concentrate on fulfilling two major objectives: stepping up business activities according to the new system and continuing to strengthen and improve trade management. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82 BK]

EDUCATION MINISTRY CONFERENCE -- The Ministry of Education held a conference in Ha Nam Ninh Province on 27 and 28 February to discuss measures to promote supplementary education among outstanding cadres and youths in the northern delta and midland regions. The conference was attended by representatives of the education services in the 10 northern delta and midland regions and of the VCP Central Committee Organization and Science and Education Departments. The conference stressed that constantly raising the cultural level of outstanding cadres and youths is an important policy of the party and that party and administrative committees at all echelons must concentrate on carrying it out. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82 BK]

THAI BINH 5TH-MONTH SPRING RICE -- As of 28 February Thai Binh Province had planted 74,734 hectares of 5th-month spring rice, fulfilling 99.2 percent of the plan. The local agricultural cooperatives are quickly shifting to caring for rice. Weeding has been completed on 35,000 hectares, or 45 percent of the cultivated area. More than 600,000 tons of stable manure have been sent to the fields to fertilize the soil. While caring for the 5th-month spring rice crop, Thai Binh Province has grown 2,230 hectares of jute, 400 hectares of spring soybeans and nearly 400,000 other plants. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Mar 82 BK]

SON LA PADDY PROCUREMENT -- To greet the fifth national party congress, as of 25 February the people of various nationalities in Son La Province had delivered nearly 10,000 tons of paddy to the state granaries, a 30-percent increase over the same period last year. This year at the beginning of the harvest, the local grain sector carefully calculated all the needs for storage, transport and packing facilities. Thanks to these efforts, grain deliveries have been effectively and quickly carried out and losses have been prevented. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Mar 82 BK]

AUSTRALIA

FRASER DEFENDS CARRIER-PURCHASE DECISION

BK280915 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mr Fraser has defended the government's decision to buy the British aircraft carrier HMS Invincible, saying the ship would be an exceptionally potent deterrent to any potential aggressor. Mr Fraser said the Invincible would contribute significantly to the needs of a balanced defense force and Australia's security.

The prime minister said that in view of present international tension, the government intended that Australia should be fully equipped to contribute to the strengthening of the Western alliance. Australia, in alliance with New Zealand and the United States, had a crucial role in the Pacific and Indian Oceans where advanced antisubmarine warfare capability was essential.

Mr Fraser described the aircraft carrier as a modern and sophisticated ship which would enhance Australia's ability to deter aggression for decades ahead.

OPPOSITION LEADER: DEVALUE DOLLAR TO OFFSET DEBT

BK040946 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, says Australia is about to be submerged in an unpayable national debt because of overseas borrowing to prop up the dollar. Campaigning for a by-election in Sydney, Mr Hayden again called for devaluation of the Australian dollar as the only way of improving the country's balance of payments problem.

He said Australia's reserves of foreign currency was dangerously low and only a high-level of taxation was paying off the national debt. Mr Hayden said Australia's present overseas debt was about a $5,000 million or about U.S. $5,400 million. He said this figure would rise by about 10 percent in a few months. Mr Hayden said Australia had only about $800 million in foreign currency, which meant that the national debt amounted to about $1,200 for each Australian household.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PREMIER DEFENDS PROSECUTION OF U.S. BOAT CREW

BK041319 Hong Kong AFP in English 0254 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Port Moresby, 4 Mar (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan said today that his country's prosecution of the crew of an American fishing boat, The Danica, for fishing within the country's 200-mile limit, was "completely in accordance with international practice. He also noted the debate in the Australian Senate of February 23, during which opposition senators [words indistinct] Australia supported Papua New Guinea's action and if Australia would take similar action in similar circumstances.

Senator Fred Chafe, said Sir Julius, replied that Australia had the same claim to territorial waters as Papua New Guinea, and imposed much the same restrictions. Sir Julius pointed out that the debate indicated that Australia was one country that supports Papua New Guinea's stand on the matter.

Meanwhile, The Dania is still impounded as a result of the decision by a magistrate court on Saturday with as yet no sign of any change in her status. [passage indistinct]

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST UNDERMINING ELECTIONS

BK241051 Jakarta OANA in English 1001 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 24 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) — The pancasila democratic system is the right system for Indonesia because it is capable of uniting the Indonesian people and guarantees a balanced development leading towards public welfare of the people, Home Affairs Minister Amir Makhmud stressed Monday [22 February] afternoon.

The success of the Indonesian people in implementing development under a stable and orderly situation was possible because of the development of a strong political structure, the pancasila political democratic structure, the minister added when formally inaugurating a housing complex at Nisalak, Cipedes Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya.

He repeatedly stressed that the Indonesian people were strongly opposed to communism, the social democratic system and the Islamic system a la Kartosuwiryo or the capitalist system because these systems would only divide the nation, would not ensure a balance development process and only cause misery to the people.

The Indonesian people do not want their stability disrupted, development obstructed and neither do they want division among themselves but firm unity, the minister said. He said the desires of the Indonesian people would only be ensured by pancasila democracy.

After entering into details about the systems denounced by the Indonesian people, the minister then warned that there were dangerous political indications not published in newspapers including attempts at undermining the coming general elections in May and then after failure in these attempts to continue with designs to obstruct the results of the congress and even attempts to torpedo the coming 5-year plans (pelita) of the country.

Based on these indications the minister called on the people and particularly the younger generation to be on constant alert against eventual attempts at undermining the state from various quarters. He said the younger generation should not fall asleep and dream happily that the country would remain stable as attempts at undermining definitely would be coming from various quarters.

He repeatedly urged for efforts at the strengthening and promotion of the pancasila democracy system in the interest of the country's future wellbeing. "It will be empty talk if we speak of legacy if what we are leaving behind would be merely political time bombs whose indications would plunge towards social democracy, communism or a la Kartosuwiryo Islam, capitalism or feudalist compartments of the country. We must continue strengthening pancasila democracy," Minister Amir Makhmud declared.

BRIEFS

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM — Jakarta, 3 Mar (AFP) — A total of 200,000 families will be moved out of crowded Java Island during the 1982-83 fiscal year starting April 1, according to Junior Minister for Transmigration Martono. The number includes 75,000 families who could not be moved last year due to technical difficulties, he said last night. A total of 81,800 families were resettled outside Java during the 1981-82 fiscal year, he said. The government has made available six Hercules and three Transal aircraft to airlift the transmigrants to remote islands such as Sulawesi (the Celebes), Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), Sumatra and Irian Java, he added. The government is stepping up the transmigration programme to spread out population to large islands outside Java. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1003 GMT 3 Mar 82 BK]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 045 8 March 1982

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SOURCES SAY PORTCALL POLICY FOR U.S. TO CONTINUE

OW060503 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 (KYODO) -- Japan's policy of refusing port calls of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons will never be altered, Foreign Ministry sources here said Saturday. The sources were commenting on testimony by Adm. James Watkins, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, at congressional public hearings Friday. Watkins made it clear the U.S. Navy intends to deploy the new Tomahawk cruise missile [in the] Pacific.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry has not been notified by the U.S. Government concerning the Tomahawk deployment program. They said the government would act in accordance with its three nonnuclear principles and refuse entry into Japanese ports of any U.S. warships carrying the Tomahawk.

However, observers believe the plan to deploy the missiles in the Pacific is certain to increase suspicion about the possible entry of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons into Japan. It could also cause controversy in the Diet in connection with the argument for review of the three nonnuclear principles of not possessing, manufacturing and introducing nuclear arms, the observers said.

SAKURAUCHI TO SEEK U.S. AGREEMENT ON LAW OF SEA

OW070829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 7 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will try to coordinate the views of the United States and Japan on reaching agreement at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, officials said Sunday.

Sakurauchi, scheduled to visit the U.S. late this month, will seek U.S. understanding and cooperation toward reaching a comprehensive agreement on the sea law during his meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, they said.

The Japanese and U.S. Governments have so far held working-level meetings on the U.N. sea law conference, but the Sakurauchi-Haig meeting will be the first occasion to adjust views at a political level. Coming at a time when the U.S. sea law conference will start its 11th session in New York from March 9 for eight weeks, the bilateral talks will have much impact on the outcome of the international conference.

CONCESSIONS SAID POSSIBLE IN U.S. AVIATION TALKS

OW051253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 (KYODO) -- Both Japan and the United States are eager to iron out their civil air transport differences at their ninth round of aviation talks in San Francisco March 10-19, informed sources said Friday. Quoting a high placed Transport Ministry official, the sources said both sides were afraid that should their talks on the revision of their civil aviation agreement break down, Tokyo and Washington might take retaliatory sanctions that could seriously harm bilateral relations as a whole.

They said the U.S. had left no doubt that the aviation issue was inseparable from its current demand of greater access to the Japanese market. This demand has become a focal point of intensified economic friction between the two nations and stems from Japan's massive trade surplus with the U.S.

Tokyo's desire to break the prolonged deadlock on the aviation issue is reflected in the high level of its delegation to the San Francisco talks, the sources said. The delegation will be led by Japanese Ambassador in Washington Yoshio Okawara and Vice Transport Minister Shiro Nakamura.

For its part, the U.S. let it be known that should the coming talks break down, it would conduct no more talks for the time being, they said.

The talks, they said, will deal primarily with landing points, the right to fly beyond specified landing points and adjustment of seating capacity, the three problems on which Japan and the U.S. remained wide apart at the previous round of talks in Tokyo in January this year.

At the present series of talks, started in September 1980, Japan has persistently pressed for correction of what it labels as "inequalities" especially concerning air routes and beyond rights for Japan Air Lines (JAL), the flag carrier. The U.S., however, has stood pat on its assertion that the present agreement has no such inequalities. At the same time, it has demanded permission for United Air Lines (UA) to inaugurate regular flights into this country, as well as drastic liberalization of the air fare system and the capacity adjustment formula.

The sources noted that the air talks, which have lasted for one and a half years, have already brought the respective positions of Tokyo and Washington into sharp focus. Besides, they said, a rupture of the talks could revive the now-frozen sanctions mutually imposed by Tokyo and Washington because of their divergence of views over the problem of UA's service to Japan.

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) had earlier decided to take sanctions against JAL in reprisal for Tokyo's failure to allow regular UA flights to Japan. This was followed by similar measures by Tokyo against American Airlines.

The Japanese Government, the informants said, are particularly concerned that the mutual sanctions, if carried out, could heighten tensions between the two countries all the more seriously because of the current intensified friction in bilateral trade relations. The sources, therefore, did not rule out the possibility of major Japanese concessions regarding the liberalizaiton of the air fare system and the capacity adjustment formula provided the U.S. was ready to give some ground regarding landing points and beyond rights.

On Friday, meanwhile, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's ad hoc committee on aviation policy decided to ask the government for maximum possible efforts to establish an equitable relationship in the bilateral air transport at the coming talks in San Francisco. The committee agreed that Japan should seek to rectifiy "inequalities" on the principle of equal opportunities as well as fair and orderly competition, party sources said.

SUZUKI SEEKS EUROPEAN ACCEPTANCE OF TARIFF CUTS

OW051313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday instructed the leader of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party's economic mission to Western Europe to try and win greater understanding of Tokyo's recent decision to carry out drastic tariff cuts, determined at the Tokyo round of multilateral trade talks, ahead of schedule.

The decision, aimed at mitigating trade friction with other countries, is not duly appreciated, he told Masumi Esaki, chairman of the LDP's Special Committee on International Economic Relations. Esaki's group will depart for Western Europe next Wednesday on a mission to placate European Community (EC) leaders who are vociferously complaining about the huge trade deficit with this country.

Tokyo recently decided to implement all of the tariff cuts scheduled for three years -- fiscal 1982 to 1984 -- as from April this year, the start of fiscal 1982.

PROTEST LODGED ON 5 MAR SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK051614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are rendering the situation strained while escalating their war preparations against the northern half of the republic committed a vicious act of military provocation by infiltrating again the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the Kangnyong Peninsula, southewestern part of South Hwanghae Province of our country, at around 15 hours 54 minutes on March 5. Earlier, at around 15 hours 34 minutes, they committed a grave military provocation by sending the spy plane into the air within the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

The aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the northern half of the republic is becoming more frequent at a time when the war exercises "Team Spirit 1982" in which they are massively hurling aggression forces in succession into South Korea are entering a more frantic stage. On March 4 and 5 alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent their spy planes into the air of our country on five occasions.

It is entirely thanks to our peace-loving policy and patient efforts that peace is preserved in Korea now, despite the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors being escalated in Korea. The entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people are keenly watching the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs leading the situation in Korea to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should act with discretion, deeply mindful what judgment history passed on those who ran riot, indulged in war and aggression in the past. If they obstinately continue along the road of war, sticking to the policy of aggression against our people, in spite of our repeated warnings, they will only face a stern judgement by history.

LETTER SENT TO MAC PROTESTING SR-71 FLIGHTS

SK060415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Kaesong, March 6 (KCNA) -- Major General of the Korean People's Army Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean People's Army-the Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commission, on March 6 sent a letter of protest to Rear Admiral of the U.S. Navy James G. Storms, senior member of the U.N. forces side to the MAC in connection with the continued aerial espionage committed by U.S. imperialism. The letter says:

I send this letter to you in connection with the grave aerial espionage committed by your side every day. Your side infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance pland "SR-71" deep into the air above the Kangnyong Peninsula on the western coast of our country at around 15 hours 54 minutes on March 5, 1982, to commit espionage against our side. Earlier, at around 15 hours 34 minutes, your side committed a grave military provocation by sending the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

Your espionage acts by the spy plane "SR-71" have numbered 17 since February 13 when your side started the military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 1982." Such intrusion into the air space and aerial espionage on your part are a blatant encroachment upon the sovereignty of our country and a grave violation of article 15 of the armistice agreement.

Nevertheless, you openly blare that you will continue with the aerial espionage against our side, describing it as a "lawful duty" and so on. This is a brigandish outburst vividly revealing the true colour of your side as an aggressor and interventionist.

It is a dangerous military provocation which may lead the situation to an irrevocable pass that your side commits the aerial espionage against our side more frequently while bringing the situation of our country to the utmost pitch of strain by staging the war exercises "Team Spirit 1982" against the northern half of the republic with the mobilization of huge aggression forces.

You must act with discretion, pondering over the possible consequences of your hare-brained aerial espionage. Lodging a stern protest against your side committing espionage with continued infiltration of the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace of our country, I strongly demand that you promptly take a practical step for stopping it.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REWARDS SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER

SK051408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- Working people in Pyongyang held a meeting at the Moranbong Theatre on March 4 to warmly welcome Han Tong-ku, a soldier of the South Korean puppet army who came over to the northern half of the DPRK. At the meeting the Order of the National Flag Third Class and a monetary prize of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces were awarded to Han Tong-ku.

Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting. He warmly welcomed Han Tong-ku, highly praising his coming over to the North as a righteous act for the country and the nation.

In his reply speech Han Tong-ku sincerely extended deepest thanks to the respected fatherly leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il for having given him the joy and happiness of rebirth. I was a hundred times just in coming over to the DPRK under the guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il, he said, and went on: While visiting some time ago historic Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il-song was born, I realized the noble intentions of the great leader who has been devoting his life solely to the freedom and happiness of the people. The great leader devotes his all to the people and the people hold him in high esteem. Herein lies the inexhaustible strength of the northern half of the DPRK, I think.

I also clearly realized that the northern half of the DPRK is a society where all people are evenly well off and the greatest importance is attached to the people. The people in the North are leading a happy life with no worries under the most superior socialist system. This is entirely because the great leader Presidemt Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il splendidly administer state affairs. I would like to shout at the top of my voice to the people in the South that the socialist system established in the North is a genuine system for the people and the North is a land of happiness which the people in the South are eagerly longing for.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the eternal prosperity of our nation.

The meeting was attended by Vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Hyon Sok and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

CPRF CONDEMNS SOUTH'S SENTENCING OF STUDENTS

SK061557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on March 5 issued Information No. 217 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan groups fascist repression of progressive youths and students of South Korea which is becoming ever harsher these days. The information says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group passed prison terms ranging from two to seven years on 16 persons including Yi Sang-nok recently at the puppet Pusan District Court on charges of having "read seditious books" and "waged a socialist awakening movement" and in the middle of last month passed a jail term of 3 years upon Pak Yong-chang, a student of Yonsei University, at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on the charge of having written a "pro-communist" novel and pasted up an anti-fascist wall paper on the campus.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression is aimed at checking the awakening of the South Korean youth and students through free circle activities and progressive publications and reducing them to slaves submissive to the fascist repressive rule by detaching them from the road of democracy and reunification, it declared: With no desperate manoeuvres can it alter its shameful doom.

KIM IL-SONG AWARDS TITLE OF HERO TO YIM CHUN-CHU

SK080407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proclaimed a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, the decree notes, performed shining exploits by participating in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, after the liberation, has resolutely defended the party's lines and policies and struggled devotedly for their implementation, holding responsible posts of the party and people's power bodies, and greatly contributed to strengthening education in the chuche idea, class education and revolutionary education among the party members and the working people by writing revolutionary novels and materials for educations in the revolutionary traditions.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confers the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Gold Star Medal and Order of National Flag First Class, upon Comrade Yim Chun-chu, who has made a big contribution to strengthening our party and the people's power and accelerating the work of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by faithfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned him with intense loyalty to the party and the revolution, says the decree.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

SK072246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 6 sent a message of greetings to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the day of revolution of Syria. The message reads:

I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the day of revolution of Syria.

After the victory of the revolution, the friendly Syrian people have achieved great successes in the struggle for the progress and prosperity of the country, frustrating the unceasing aggressive and subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and Zionists.

The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the Syrian people greater successes in the struggle for the building of a new life, recovery of the lost Arab land and a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by you.

I express the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations cemented between our two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the future.

CHINESE LEADERS' GREETINGS TO KIM CHONG-IL CITED

SK060359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on March 4 met the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Pak Chan-kun on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader, Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian asked the head of the delegation to convey the regards of Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying and Zhao Ziyang to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il upon returning home.

The talk took place in a friendly atmostphere. Present on the occasion were Wang Yi, first secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, and Chon Myong-Su, DPRK ambassador to China.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM PAYS VISIT TO CUBA

Arrives in Havana 4 Mar

SK070852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Havana on March 4, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Viera and other personages concerned. Present at the airport were DPRK Ambassador to Cuba Yi In-chun and his embassy officials. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam made public an arrival statement at the airport. He said: The Korean people are pleased with the ever more excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries under the deep care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro.

During our visit, we will exchange views with the Cuban leaders on the problem of expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the problem of the Nonaligned Movement and a series of other problems of common concern.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam expressed deep thanks to the Cuban Government and people for their full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

That day Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arranged a banquet in honour of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam at the government banquet hall. Speeches were exchanged at the banquet. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro and to the friendship and solidarity between Korea and Cuba.

Talks With Cuban Counterpart

SK070906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- Talks between Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, was held in Havana on March 4, according to a report.

Present at the talks on our side were the party of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and DPRK Ambassador to Cuba Yi In-chun and on the Cuban side were First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Viera and other personages concerned.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and discussed the problem of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, problem of the Nonaligned Movement and other problems of common concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Hosts Party for Cuban Officials

SK080425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on March 5 hosted a party at the Korean Embassy in Havana upon the conclusion of his Cuban visit, according to a report. Invited there were Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Viera and other personages concerned. Speeches were made by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

The Cuban foreign minister said in his speech that Korea and Cuba were fighting U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and the Cuban people always stood firm on the side of the Korean people in this struggle.

He stressed: This year is an important year for us, because the Korean people, the Cuban people and many friends of the world are greeting the 70th birthday of respected President Comrade Kim Il-song as a great jubilee. The Cuban people wholeheartedly wish the Korean people greater success in thier socialist construction with the 70th birthday of respected President Comrade Kim Il-song ahead.

The party took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Havana Radio Coverage

For Havana radio reportage on the visit of DPRK Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, see the Cuba section of the Latin America DAILY REPORT for 5 March and subsequent issues.

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS BANQUET IN ANGOLA 3 MAR

SK070846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party and minister of the interior, arranged a banquet on March 3 in welcome of the visit to Angola of Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. Invited to the banquet were the party of the special envoy and the DPRK ambassador to Angola. The secretary of state for cooperation, a deputy minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned of Angola were present there.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Minister of the Interior Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues and Vice-President Pak Song-chol. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. A performance was given by Angolan artists at the banquet.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK DEPARTS FOR GUYANA 7 MAR

SK072258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on March 7 by air for an official goodwill visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at the invitation of the Guyanese party and government.

The delegation is formed with Comrade Yi Chong-ik, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, as its head and Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ho Hang-chan, vice-minister of external economic affairs and others as its members.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrades Kang Song-san, Kye Ung-tae and Hwang Chang-yop, and Hyon Chun-kuk, Kim Hyong-u, Yi Hu-kyom and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and officials of his embassy, and Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

COVERAGE OF PRC TRADE DELEGATION VISIT

Feted by Chinese Embassy

SK042252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a party at his embassy on the evening of March 4 upon the conclusion of the visit of the Chinese Government trade delegation to Korea. Invited to the party were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and other personages concerned. Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade of China, and officials of the Chinese Embassy.

Head of the delegation Zheng Tuobin spoke first. He said: During our stay in Korea, we witnessed tremendous successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist construction and felt their deep sentiments of friendship towards the Chinese people. The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He proposed a toast to the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples sealed with blood, to the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries, and to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people.

Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-Kun spoke next. Noting that the recent talks was successfully concluded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation, he wished the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the struggle for building a powerful socialist state.

He proposed to drink a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Departs 4 Mar

SK051419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade, left here today for home by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and personages concerned and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation saw round the Chonsung historic site of revolution and the Sariwon textile mill and appreciated an art performance.

ADDITIONS TO VRPR TYING KIM CHONG-IL TO DIALOGUE

(Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean at 0300 on 6 March carries a rebroadcast of the item entitled "VRPR Ties Kim Chong-il to North-South Dialogue," published in the 5 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page D 3. This permits the following additions: On page D 3, in the last line of the fourth paragraph, substitute the following for [passage indistinct]: "Anxiously about the health of the dear comrade leader who was concerned with the reunification question, the cadres asked him to sleep for a few hours. Declining their request and looking up at the night sky, the dear comrade leader said: I grieve for the divided fatherland. I cannot sleep at all whenever I think of the reunification of the fatherland. Staying up all night, he contemplated national reunification."

On page D 4, in the last line of the first paragraph, substitute for [passage indistinct]: "Taking advantage of all possibilities and opportunities, the dear comrade leader is positively pioneering the road to reunification. His positive attitude has been shown in the course of North-South dialogue at the beginning of the 1970's. Although the South's stand on the North-South dialogue had always been unjust and it was clear that they were scheming to delay reunification, he -- regarding such contacts as valuable -- strove to pave the road to reunification by holding the dialogue."

SPORTS EXCHANGES WITH PRC TO BE PROMOTED

SK080855 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will open its doors to Mainland China and will promote sports exchanges between the two nations even though they have no diplomatic ties, Foreign Minister No Sin-Yong said Monday. No's remarks came during testimony concerning Foreign Ministry policy before the National Assembly.

No also said his ministry will promote a South Korean presence at nonpolitical international events held in East European communist bloc countries and seek practical expansion of relations with those countries through indirect two-way trade. No said that such a policy was designed so that Seoul could successfully host the 1988 Summer Olympics as well as improve relations with those countries.

No also told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly that the government will invite 13 heads of state, two prime ministers and 20 foreign ministers from Latin America and Africa to visit Korea this year as part of the new "invitational diplomacy" policy.

No unveiled a government plan to contribute 250,000 U.S. dollars to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. He also said he hopes to hold a Korean-Pakistan foreign ministers' meeting some time this year in order to improve relations with Islamabad. The government will attempt to establish diplomatic ties with four countries in Central and South America as well as six countries in Africa, No added.

PREMIER NOTES CONCERN OVER OLYMPICS' EXPENSE

SK070226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said yesterday the government will conduct the 1988 Seoul Olympics "within our means and in a substantial manner" to make the games a productive and deficit-free event. Testifying before the National Assembly, Yu also said the government plans to induce North Korea to take part in the upcoming world sports festival by proposing sports exchanges between South and North Korea.

The premier said many people are concerned that the Seoul Olympics may result in a national deficit but he remains confident that the nation can host the event without going into the red, by using existing sports facilities.

Looking forward to a deficit-free Olympics, he said the construction of necessary facilities has already started, and that villages for athletes and newsmen will be sold to citizens when the event is over and that the TV contract for world coverage should be generous. The nation will take advantage of the 1988 Seoul Olympics to launch positive people-to-people diplomacy and introduce its traditional culture to the world, he said.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMY AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK060333 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chun-song said yesterday the government will raise the level of import liberalization to that of advanced countries before 1986. To this end, the government will drastically revamp the tariff mechanism, he said.

In reply to lawmakers' economic questions in the plenary National Assembly session, Kim said the government will release 1,679.4 billion won earmarked for public works early, 61.3 percent of it, in the first quarter of this year to invigorate business. Pertinent ministries are working on a change in the farmland tax, and a reform is under way in the method of formulating the national budget to eliminate sources of waste, ineffective subsidies and inefficient projects, he said.

Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said the government will reduce the projected scale of foreign loans by 1986 by inducing more savings and curbing imports. The government, however, will not change the projects of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan to cut down on the size of foreign loans, he said.

Yu said the foreign capital has played a great role in developing the nation's economy. The premier said the foreign capital accounted for 43.7 percent of all the investments made 1962-1972 but that the figure dwindled to 23.6 percent for 1979-1981. Then he projected the ratio with fall to 13.3 percent by 1986, when the fifth development plan ends.

Seven lawmakers took the floor to interpellate the government on the fourth day of the five-day quiz session.

Touching on business fluctuations, he said the nation's business is not picking up as much as expected and that the government will make a "realistic" approach to rejuvenating the nation's economy in every industrial field. The economic pump-priming package announced Jan. 14 falls short of revitalizing the nation's business conspicuously at the moment but the business will show remarkable signs of recovery after this month, he said. He said he believes the economy will be animated in the latter part of this year as a result of increased domestic consumption and investments. The government will never take any kind of shock measures in an attempt to revitalize the economy, he said.

The premier said the nation should advance the creation of a welfare society by ensuring a steady economic growth and an equitable distribution on the basis of rationalism and free competition in every field. "Abuse of power" will be strictly rejected in the economic sphere, and the government will ease its control and intervention to enable the people to take the economic initiatives, he said. A study has been made since 1977 of a plan to remove the administrative capital, but no progress has been made in the study, and the government does not have a finalized plan for it, he said.

Speaking of the national development project, he said the government will intensively develop 15 major cities including Taegu, Taejon and Kwangju to discourage the concentration in Seoul and Pusan of people and industries. The government will intervene directly in the development of Mts. Taebaek, Chiri and Kaya, and clusters of islands off Yosu in Southern Sea.

CHOSON ILBO SEES IMPROVED TIES WITH U.S.

SK061055 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Kim Tae-chung, editor of political desk of CHOSON ILBO: "Rediscovery of America"]

[Excerpts] Correspondents of Korean newspapers in Washington in the mid-1970's were very busy. They dealt with such issues as the fall of Vietnam, a U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea, bribery scandals and human rights.

As I left Washington in the spring of 1979, I said to myself: Will spring ever come to Washington? Feeling as though I had lived only during autumn and winter in Washington, I never sensed the four seasons. As one who failed to grasp the essence of Korea's obsession with the United States and the fixed ideas of the United States toward Korea, which were slowly changing, I felt like I was in a vacuum.

When I visited Washington 3 years later, I felt the warmth of springtime despite the snow-covered streets and the frozen Potomac. The "political spring" which I had hoped for seemed to have come to Washington. Officials at the U.S. State Department explained: The United States has not abandoned its emphasis on human rights. The atmosphere in which the United States set forth its human rights policy has changed. This is still one of the major U.S. policies. However, the Reagan administration feels it is not desirable to stress this policy to excess. These officials said Korean-U.S. relations are more stable than ever. They inquired enthusiastically about the "situation in Seoul."

The Korean Embassy was quiet. As I climbed the stairs, I encountered strange faces. I felt as though the sound of all the typewriters and telephones had abruptly been silenced. The Korean ambassador to the United States, Yu Pyong-hyon, stressed: It is of significance to our diplomacy that Korea has joined the OAS as an observer. I could not but laugh over his remarks; you see, former Ambassador Ham Pyong-chun could never even have discussed OAS affairs.

Today the views of Korea held by the Americans I met on airplanes, in bars and at parties have changed. Such a phenomenon may be construed as indifference, because U.S. newspapers do not deal with the Korean question. "Is it true Korea has changed a lot?" "How popular is your new president?" and "Is Korea's economy developing as rapidly as before?" -- such were the inquiries I encountered.

I told them that when he met Ambassador Walker prior to his departure for Korea, President Reagan told him: "The first thing you have to do when you arrive is to convince the Korean people the United States will not abandon its defense of Korea at any cost." They responded: "Yes, that is the Reagan style." We could hardly have expected such responses 4 or 5 years earlier. At that time, they might have condemned U.S. policy.

Some remarks, though somewhat exaggerated, reflect Korean-U.S. relations today. A Korean resident in Washington discussed the "quiet Korean-U.S. relations" by saying the "American people are apt to be indifferent or forgetful of issues which are not talked about and debated. The fact that Korean-U.S. relations are quiet and the American people's views toward Korea have changed is desirable. However, I think this is not necessarily good when we look into the future. I do not mean that Korea should be discussed in a bad light by the American people as before. However, I think differences of opinion on trade and other matters should be raised and resolved through negotiations."

Reagan considers the Soviet Union the main target in restoring U.S. power and prestige and preventing the spread of Marxism-Leninism. The United States thinks it should not have poor relations with countries supporting the same line so that its strength can be concentrated against its opponents. This is a pragmatic approach. Reagan's reaffirmation of the defense commitment in Korea is part of this diplomacy.

Nonetheless, it is too easy to try to understand the pragmatic U.S. diplomacy simply by applying the theory that "the enemy's enemy is our friend" and to affirm that "there is no problem in relations with the United States."

GENETIC ENGINEERING INDUSTRY TO BE PROMOTED

SK060300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to help produce all necessary materials such as nucleic acid and enzymes for the creation of genes by the end of next year in a bid to promote development of genetic engineering industries.

Science-Technology Minister Yi Chung-o said yesterday that the government would propel research on DNA to have it take root in the nation. "As an initial program to encourage the DNA industries under a major national policy, the government will select about 10 DNA researchers and send them abroad to learn advanced technology," he testified before the National Assembly.

Answering a question by Rep Ko Ki-nam of the Democratic Justice Party in a plenary session, Minister Yi also replied that "by 1985, the government will cultivate 50 experts in DNA."

"For the effective promotion of the program, the government plans to inaugurate an advisory council on DNA to be composed of Korean scientists abroad," he said.

Rep. Ko made inquiries about the status of the nation's study of DNA, urging the government to concentrate on developing scientific technology in the days ahead.

CHEA SOTH, PEN NAVOUTH ON CULTURE, PROPAGANDA

BK070917 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] At 0830 on 6 March, the Information, Press and Culture Ministry solemnly opened a meeting at the former royal palace in the presence of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; and several cadres from various ministries and offices.

After Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, made the opening speech, Comrade Chea Soth took the floor to express his opinion on and his high appreciation for the determination to overcome all difficulties displayed by the Information, Press and Culture Ministry and its brilliant successes over the past 3 years. He went on to say that, in the past, our propaganda sector conducted many activities. This, he said, calls for additional efforts to carry out propganda work to make our people further understand the national culture. Moreover, it is imperative to preserve the historic antiquities which are the legacy of our ancestors; for progress depends on a high sense of responsibility. Our role is therefore to help develop the masses' understanding of the national culture.

Afterwards, Comrade Pen Navouth took the floor to stress that, based on the idea of common struggle between the information, press and culture minister and the Education Ministry, it is a most important task for all concerned to promote the concept of a new man in the new Kampuchean society, which is the future of the nation.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA MEETING

BK070446 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] With the aim of successfully implementing the resolution of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee on ideological work and future tasks of the army, the propaganda and education service of the General Political Department has invited propaganda cadres from all provincial military committees, divisions, military schools and military services under the Defense Ministry to a 3-day meeting in order to review the results of the ideological work in the past year and set plans for the 1982 propaganda work.

During the meeting, the participants listended to reports reviewing the results of ideological work in the past year and assessing the strong and weak points concerning the ideological consciousness of cadres in all aspects of work -- combat, study, mass persuasion work, production and particularly in the campaigns to oppose the enemy's psychological warfare. KPRAF cadres and combatants have displayed their progress in many fields. They have been able to distinguish friends from foes. They have struggled resolutely to defend the people and help them, thus winning greater affection and trust from the people.

The participants also listened to reports by model units, such as the 3d Division of Svay Rieng Province and the signal school, concerning their achievements in mass persuasion work, thus enabling the army to succeed in carrying out the mass persuasion task.

The participants also thoroughly discussed the plans for the army's 1982 propaganda and education work in order to enable the armed forces to understand the revolutionary tasks and those of the army; grasp the enemy's maneuvers and tricks; uphold the spirit of genuine patriotism; enhance solidarity and combat cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; behave well as a people's army; improve revolutionary ethics; fight valiantly; and record good achievements in all aspects of work.

The meeting was honored by the visit of Comrade Bout Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. The comrade appraised the propaganda cadres in the entire army who, despite their youthfulness but due to their efforts to overcome all obstacles, scored outstanding feats in propaganda and education work over the past 3 years.

The comrade also stressed that propaganda work is a significant tool for building new men and a new style of life imbued with genuine patriotism and noble proletarian internationalism and for popularizing the socialist ideals and the line of the Kampuchean revolution. The comrade exhorted all propaganda cadres to study harder in order to score greater feats and successfully implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee on ideological work and the 1982 tasks of the army.

The comrade stressed: Propaganda and education work must always be on the advance and everyone must be urged to join. Propaganda and education work must be prepared to frustrate on a timely basis the enemy's deceitful propaganda and maneuvers, to expose the complications, defeats and weak points of the enemy, and to enhance rancor against the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionaries. Our army must heighten vigilance and by determined to fight and crush the enemy, defend our revolutionary gains and protect the peaceful and happy life of our people.

BTA SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS CHAN VEN

AU051559 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 5 Mar (BTA) -- "The unceasing provocations of the reactionaries, the maneuvres of imperialism and of the Chinese expansionists are threatening Kampuchea permanently," said Mr Chan Ven, secretary general of the State Council of Kampuchea, before the BTA special correspondent, Mr Svetoslav Terziev. In an interview published in the latest issue of the BTA ROUND THE WORLD weekly, Mr Chan Ven, who is also deputy-chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, underlined that the routing of the forces of Pol Pot and his clique was a blow struck to the Chinese expansionism.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam, Bulgaria and the other fraternal countries, he further said, saved Kampuchea from ruin and, we are confident, will never let her perish. Our contacts with them are of strategic importance.

Mr Chan Ven dwelt on the successes achieved by Kampuchea after the toppling of the Beijing-backed regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. The threat of famine has been overcome. Industry has been revived. The role of artisan crafts has increased. The people's needs in some staple goods have been met and the market is operating normally. Health care has extended its networks from the towns to the remote parts of the country. Orphanages for the children of the victims of Pol Pot regime have been opened in all provinces. There are already 1,500,000 students in Kampuchea and another 400,000 attend literacy courses.

The Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the stability of the people's rule and the help of the fraternal countries are the major preconditions for these successes, said Mr Chan Ven. "In spite of the economic blockade, which the capitalist and some neighboring Asian countries are trying to organize around Vietnam, in the last three years it helped us wholeheartedly -- aiding us materially and giving us the blood of its soldiers, who helped to liberate Kampuchea," said he.

Mr Chan Ven noted that, under the pressure of the United States and the other Western countries, the international organizations have begun to reduce their aid recently. The economic aid has been bound to political conditions.

Mr Chan Ven also pointed out the chief tasks Kampuchea is facing. He said that, first of all, the national economy should be strengthened and unity of the people should be consolidated in the struggle against reaction. The structure of the united front should be developed on the lower levels and its scope should be expanded, putting at least one representative in every village.

The economic restoration should be furthered in order to provide national means for the Kampuchean people. Two main tasks have been set to national agriculture, where the main efforts will be focused -- to ensure the people with food and to produce goods for export.

Lumbering, rubber production and fishing will play an important role in the exports. Plans have been developed for the advancement of the light industry, artisan drafts and banking. "This year we shall depend still on the international help, but in the next four or five years we plan to mark such economic progress which will enable us to provide ourselves the vitally important products and goods for our people," said Mr Chan Ven. He pointed out that a transition to an agrarian reform will be carried out with the help of mutual assistance groups in rural areas.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

KPRP Circular

BK060733 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Mar 82

["Circular" issued by the KPRP Central Committee on 6 March on preparations for the celebration of International Women's Day, 8 March 1982]

[Text] On the occasion of International Women's Day -- 8 March -- a day on which women throughout the world unite to oppose all forms of oppression and to promote the cause of peace, freedom, happiness and equality between women and men -- the KPRP Central Committee decrees that all ministries, offices, municipalities and provinces will implement the following:

1. Meetings must be held to mark International Women's Day, 8 March.

2. Artistic performances, labor activities and visits to the people, families of combatants, families of fallen heroes and the invalids must be organized.

3. Female cadres, employees and workers are authorized to take 2 days of vacation on 7 and 8 March 1982.

Upon receiving this circular, the ministries, offices, municipalities and provinces are obliged to implement it successfully.

[Signed] Bou Thang, for the KPRP Central Committee; Phnom Penh, 6 March 1982

Women's Association Meeting

BK071456 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] At 0700 on 7 March the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Women's Association held a solemn meeting at the Chattomuk Conference Hall to mark the 72d anniversary of the International Women's Day, 8 March. Among those present were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the front's National Council; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; Comrade Heng Teav, member of the front's National Council; member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Comrade Mrs Mean Saman, member of the front's National Council and chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee. Also present were the chairmen, vice chairmen and members of central ministry, office, factory and enterprise women's associations and many foreign guests.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Mrs Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee, hailed the 72D anniversary of the International Women's Day, 8 March, which Kampuchean women have the opportunity to observe. Afterward, Comrade Mrs Mean Saman made a detailed speech on the significance of the 8 March International Women's Day and talked about the rights and freedom enjoyed by the new Kampuchean women under the glorious five-tiered-temple banner led by the KPRP to work like their male counterparts and to receive pay equal to the men, which is completely different from the former regimes in which the women were exploited and held in contempt. The omrade went on to say that in all revolutionary movements, particularly in the times of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, our women resolutely fought to overcome all difficulties in service of the revolution until winning brilliant victories. At present, like the men, women have the important role and duty to defend and build the country. She stressed that the Kampuchean revolution achieved its great successes in the past few years thanks to the active participation of our women, who dared to sacrifice everything for the nation and people.

Afterward, Comrade Chea Sim highly appreciated the precious heroism of the Kampuchean women in promoting national defense and construction efforts toward achieving brilliant successes. He spoke of the important role and obligations of the women, who not only have to take part in the revolutionary movement, but must also be good mothers in teaching their sons and daughters to follow the correct and good line, to be humble and respectful of their elders and to deserve being socialist children. At the same time, women must also be good wives to their husbands and absolutely prevent them from committing evil actions that may harm themselves and the nation; in particular, they must know how to persuade their husbands, relatives and children to courageously volunteer to serve in the national army. He recommended to all Kampuchean women that the heighten their revolutionary vigilance against enemy maneuvers and raise their sense of patriotism and international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam and Laos, which constitutes the factor favoring the efforts to defend the country and build it into a prosperous state advancing firmly toward genuine socialism.

In conclusion, Comrade Mrs Phlek Piroun, secretary general of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, on behalf of Kampuchean women throughout the country, took the floor to pledge to successfully implement all resolutions of the fourth KPRP Congress and of the third front national congress, as well as the statutes of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee. The meeting proceeded in a joyous and cordial atmosphere of solidarity.

U.S. REPORTS ON SRV USE OF TOXINS CITED

BK071020 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] On 24 February U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick presented to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar a document supporting the charge that chemical weapons have been used by the Vietnamese to massacre the Kampuchean people.

The U.S. document affirmed that an analysis of blood samples taken from nine survivors of a Vietnamese chemical attack in the fall of 1981 produced clear evidence of trichothecene toxin. The blood samples taken from the Kampuchean survivors were analyzed by Prof (Jasper Nirusha) of the Minnesota University and by scientists of the U.S. military chemical research institute.

KHIEU SAMPHAN TOURS SISOPHON, GIVES INTERVIEW

BK060348 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] After returning to Kampuchea, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, accompanied by cadres from the Prime Minister's Office and the south Sisophon sector, went to inspect the situation on the battlefields in south Sisophon sector.

In the south Sisophon sector, on the afternoon of 3 March, the prime minister received and granted an interview to (William Tralizin), chief of the Southeast Asian Bureau of the American newspaper Washington POST. He answered many questions raised by this journalist on the general situation in all battlefields throughout the country, the situation in the south Sisophon sector and the probelm of rallying all national forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors.

GUERRILLA STRIKES 'AROUND PHNOM PENH' REPORTED

BK060738 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Here is a report on guerrilla activities around Phnom Penh:

On 233 February our special guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese in Kompong Luong marketplace, killing three of them, including a brigade commander. On 24 February our special guerrillas set ablaze an oil depot of the Vietnamese enemy at Kaoh Toch. The fire lasted the entire morning.

Long live our valiant and courageous guerrillas and people around Phnom Penh!

AFP: SON SANN TRYING TO OBTAIN VISA TO BEIJING

NC062214 Paris AFP in English 2157 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 6 Mar (AFP) -- After a week's wait in Paris, a four-member delegation of the Khmer National Liberation Front (KNLF), led by former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann, today had still not obtained requested visas to visit the People's Republic of China.

A delegation member noted that Khmer Rouge Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk had, during their recent meeting in Beijing, expressed the hope that Son Sann could come to Beijing "as soon as possible." While having agreed to meet separately in Beijing with Prince Sihanouk and Mr Samphan, the KNLF chief has refused to participate in a summit meeting with the two other anti-Vietnamese movements -- Khmer Rouge and Sihanouk.

Son Sann has said he supports the so-called "soft coalition" advocated by ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) members, accepted by Prince Sihanouk and the KNLF, but rejected by the Khmer Rouge.

THAI BORDER COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

Arrival 5 Mar

BK051006 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Mar (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of national Thai-Lao border committee led by its chairman, General Sitthi Chirarot, who is also minister of interior of Kingdom of Thailand, on March 5 arrived here for an official friendship visit.

Greeting the Thai delegation at Wattai Airport were General Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the national Lao-Thai border liaison committee and minister of interior along with other members of the said committee. Sunthon Khongsak, Thai ambassador to Laos, was also on hand. Issues on border relations between the two countries will be discussed at the talks.

Calls on Sisavat Keobounphan

BK060226 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] At 1030 on 5 March, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of interior and chairman of the central Lao-Thai border committee, received at the Interior Ministry a delegation of the central Thai-Lao border committee of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Thailand's minister of interior and chairman of the committee.

The guests and the host held talks in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and neighborliness. The two generals talked about the importance of consolidating the friendly relations, mutual understanding and cooperation between Laos and Thailand, which will bring great benefits to the peoples of the two countries in their daily efforts to improve bilateral relations.

Also present at this courtesy call were Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand; and Sunthon Khongsak, Thai ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

5 Mar Talks

BK060232 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Mar 82

On the afternoon of 5 March talks were held in the capital of Vientiane between a delegation of the central Lao-Thai border committee of the LPDR led by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of interior and chairman of the committee, and a delegation of the central Thai-Lao border committee of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Thailand's minister of interior and chairman of the Thai committee.

During the talks, both sides openly and frankly exchanged views on many issues in an atmosphere of cordiality and good neighborliness. They appreciated the results of the meetings and discussions on the development and promotion of the friendly relations between Laos and Thailand aimed at bringing peace, friendship and tranquility to the common border.

On the evening of the same day, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan hosted a banquet to welcome Gen Sitthi Chirarot and his party. In addition to the members of the delegations of the two sides, many senior Lao cadres attended the banquet. On this occasion, art programs were shown to welcome the success of the meeting between the two delegations.

Calls on Kaysone Phomvihan

BK070242 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 6 March, LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan received at the Prime Minister's Office the delegation of the central Thai-Lao border committee of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Thailand's minister of interior and chairman of the border committee.

Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, Laos' minister of interior and chairman of the Central Lao-Thai border committee, joined Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan in receiving the Thai guests.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of good neighborliness, Kaysone Phomvihan praised the central border committees of Laos and Thailand for reaching good understanding in their meeting and talks. The Lao prime minister reaffirmed the LPDR's unswerving policy with regard to relations with the Kingdom of Thailand. Meanwhile, he told the Thai-Lao border committee about the heinous and relentless schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who want to swallow up the three Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia. He said that these expansionists have intentionally caused confusion in the time-honored fraternal friendly relations between Laos and Thailand.

The guest and the host affirmed each side's good intention to jointly implement the principles and spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques and other memorandums signed in the past for the interest of the people of each country.

At noon on the same day, Gen Sitthi Chirarot hosted a cordial party to bid farewell to Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and the Lao side at the Thai Embassy to Laos.

Following the conclusion of the banquet, Gen Sitthi Chirarot and his party safely returned home. They were seen off at Wattai Airport by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, the deputy chairman and members of the central Lao-Thai border committee and many senior cadres concerned. Sunthon Khongsak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kindgom of Thailand to Laos, and embassy officials were also present at the airport.

Joint Press Release

BK061345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Mar 82

[6 March 1982 joint press release on visit to Laos by Thai Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot]

[Text]

1. At the invitation of His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of interior of the LPDR and chairman of the Lao-Thai liaison border committee, His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, led the delegation of the Thai-Lao liaison border committee, to pay an official visit to the LPDR on 5 and 6 March 1982.

2. His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot and his delegation paid a courtesy call on His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, LPDR prime minister, and held a conversation with him in an atmosphere of intimacy and good understanding. The Thai delegation visited some economic and cultural foundations in Vientiane city.

3. The border liaison committees of the two sides held consultations in an atmosphere of friendship, good neighborliness and mutual understanding on the basis of the joint communiques signed by the governments of the two countries, and the various existing memoranda on consultations between the delegations of the two sides.

4. Following the consultations and a frank and neighborly exchange of views on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual benefit, the two sides are pleased to see that the relations in various fields between the two countries, including trade, economic, cultural and sports cooperation and exchanges, have been promoted step by step. The two sides consulted with each other on effective measures which must be adopted to realize the goals and spirit of the joint communiques signed between the governments of the two countries and the various memoranda on consultations between the delegations of the two sides.

5. His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot, chairman of the Thai-Lao liaison border committee, expressed happiness and wholehearted thanks to His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the Lao liaison border committee, for the warm welcome accorded to him during his visit to the LPDR. On this occasion, His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot extended an invitation to His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan to pay a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan accepted the invitation in principle. The date of the visit will be discussed later.

Vientiane, 6 March 1982

UN SPECIAL ENVOY AHMAD LEAVES VIENTIANE

BK051014 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Mar (KPL) -- Special envoy of the UN Secretary General Rafiuddin Ahmed, yesterday left Vientiane after paying a four-day visit here.

R. Ahmed, during his stay, conferred with Kham-ouan Boupha [name as received] and Soulivong Phasitthidet, respectively acting minister and general secretary of Foreign Ministry.

The talks which took place in a very warm atmosphere centered on the situation in Southeast Asia and issue on promotion of peace and stability in the region.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE GREETS GDR ARMY DAY

BK061421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82

[1 March greetings message from Gen Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR minister of national defense and LPLA commander in chief, to Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense]

[Text] Vientiane, 1 March 1982

To Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR, Berlin:

Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the GDR National People's Army, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the LPLA, and in my own name, I would like to express my warm tribute and congratulations to you, comrade, and to extend, through you, our militant solidarity to all cadres and combatants in the national army and the people of the GDR.

Under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the GDR National People's Army has always held high the spirit of loyalty toward the socialist community and proletarian internationalism, and has cooperated with the German people throughout the country to march forward with firm steps to smash all provocative and sabotage schemes of the aggressive NATO militarist group and fascism, thus securely defending their country which is a western outpost of the socialist community, making firm contributions to the socialist transformation and construction in the GDR, and winning one victory after another.

With a high sense of political awareness, armed with modern weapons, and with constant efforts to achieve a powerful military might, the GDR National People's Army has now become a modern revolutionary army and the genuine new-type army of the laboring people. It has cooperated with the people in safeguarding the tasks of building a developed socialist society in the GDR, to become a strong outpost of the socialist system in central Europe, which cannot be invaded by any enemies, and to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in safeguarding and preserving security in Europe, thus contributing to peace and the world revolution.

The LPLA and the Lao people are extremely confident in the achievements scored by the GDR National People's Army in safeguarding the fruits of socialism.

On behalf of the LPLA and in my own name, I would like to extend my best wishes to the GDR National People's Army. We wish it new greater achievements in its glorious and noble struggle.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Lao and GDR armies and peoples last forever.

May you, comrade minister, have good health and score new greater achievements in carrying out your noble duties.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR national defense minister

USSR, LAOS SIGN PROTOCOL ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

OW051559 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 5 -- A protocol on Soviet assistance to Laos in irrigation was signed in Vientiane on March 3 by the representatives of the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation and of the Soviet Ministry for Land Improvement and Water Conservation.

Under this protocol, the Soviet Union will help Laos survey and work out a plan to build a number of irrigation projects under Laos' first Five-Year Plan ending 1985. The Soviet Union will send a 35-member expert team and 200 tonnes of equipment for the construction of irrigation projects in Vientiane, Champassak, Saravane and other provinces.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION GROUP LEAVES FOR HUNGARY

BK070308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Lao-Hungarian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation led by Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Commission and chairman of the cooperation commission, left Vientiane on the morning of 6 March to attend the fifth session of the intergovernmental commissions for economic, scientific and technical cooperation of Laos and Hungary. The session is scheduled to be officially opened in mid-March in Budapest.

At this session, the delegations of the two sides will review the implementation of past work in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the intergovernmental commissions held in Vientiane in February 1981. The delegations will jointly discuss economic cooperation, trade exchanges and scientific and technical cooperation for 1982.

Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister of interior and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Comrade Khamphet Phengmuang and Comrade Somphavan Inthavong, deputy chairmen of the State Planning Commission; and many senior cadres from various sectors.

Comrade Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport.

INTERIOR MINISTER SITTHI RETURNS FROM LAOS

BK070953 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot and his party paid a 2-day official visit to Laos and returned to Bangkok this evening [6 March]. Upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport, the interior minister told newsmen about the visit. [Begin Sitthi recording] We have successfully created good understanding between our two countries. The result of the visit can be described as excellent. We met with Lao authorities, particularly Lao Interior Minister Sisavat. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of good understanding. This morning I visited a beer factory and state-run shops which are being handled to achieve self-reliance. [end recording]

NATION REVIEW Comments

BK071015 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot returned from a two-day visit to Vientiane yesterday to announce that both countries had agreed in principle to open up more border checkpoints to further facilitate people-to-people contacts.

Sitthi told reporters upon his return that his delegation had held talks with a team headed by his Laotian counterpart Sisavat Keobounphan. "We agreed during the talks that the Mekong River shouldn't be an obstacle in cementing our relationship," he added.

The minister said that both sides also were in agreement that problems on the Thai-Lao border should be settled at the local level with meetings of provincial committees. "If problems could be resolved at the local level, they would not spread and misunderstanding could be nipped in the bud," the minister added.

A Thai trade mission will be in the Laotian capital today. "We discussed several other issues with the Laotian officials. But we agreed not to issue a joint statement," he said.

The interior minister said that he also met Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, who relayed his good wishes to Premier Prem Tinsulanon. "I also invited the Laotian minister to visit Thailand. He accepted it in principle," Sitthi said.

Vientiane has always been pressing Thailand to open up more checkpoints along the border. Details have been discussed at great length at various levels. Laotian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, who visited Bangkok in November, last year, also raised the same issue.

Thai-Lao relations have been improving recently following a period of soured ties following a border shooting incident two years ago.

KAMPUCHEAN FIGHTING NEAR THAI BORDER CONTINUES

BK060756 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report from Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province, fighting inside Kampuchea near the Thai border in Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts continued this morning. Six rounds landed in Thai territory. A Buddhist monk of the Saen Suk monastery in Tambon Thakham, Aranyaprathet District, was wounded.

Heavy fighting has raged inside Kampuchea near Thailand's Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts over the past few days, during which more than a hundred rounds have landed in Thailand. Of this number, 24 rounds hit Khao Saraphi in Aranyaprathet District and Ban Kho Hat in Watthana Nakhon District. Two private dwellings were damaged and a 15 year-old boy was wounded.

On 5 March, the deputy commander of the 9th Army Division, Col Charun Phusanong, and a party of army officers visited the areas hit by the stray rounds. The group came under attack by heavy weapons believed to be fired by the Vietnamese forces. The deputy commander of the 9th Division directed the villagers to take shelter and stayed with them until the firing died down. The deputy commander of the 9th Division later inspected the craters caused by the incoming rounds. Each hole is about 2 meters across and 1 meter deep. The group collected shrapnel samples for tests. The group also advised the people to build proper shelters for protection. The border villagers demonstrated their willingness to cooperate with the military's advice.

VIETNAMESE SAID READY TO MOVE AGAINST PHNUM MALAI

BK080142 Bangkok POST in English 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Three Vietnamese troop divisions have been moved into Kampuchea's south western border in a move believed to signal a campaign to crush Khmer Rouge guerrillas entrenched in the Phnum Malai and Khao Din mountains, field military sources said yesterday.

An army officer, meanwhile, said he expected Vietnamese troops to launch a decisive attack on the guerrillas' major stronghold in Phnum Malai before April.

He said the move was likely following the seizure last Friday of a Khmer Rouge base on Khao Din as it would enable the Vietnamese to split the guerrilla forces in two -- leaving one group in Phnum Malai and the other further south opposite Ban Laem in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.

After being forced from Khao Din, the guerrillas and their dependents, totalling about 10,000 people, moved north to join their comrades entrenched in Phnum Malai where the decisive Vietnamese offensive is expected to be launched, the officer said.

He disclosed that Russian-made BTR-50 armoured cars were seen at the Khao Din guerrilla base and that Vietnamese sappers were reported to be hastily building an airbase in Phum Kham, about 12 kilometres opposite Ban Thap Prik, about 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

The officer forecast the possibility of the Vietnamese using air strikes in the battle for Phnum Malai as the airfield would be capable of handling Antonov-26 transport planes which could be used for such attacks.

Military sources said that in its bid to crush Khmer Rouge forces in the Phnum Malai ranges, Hanoi last month moved its 57th, 59th and 920th Divisions from Battambang and Sisophon to reinforce the 5th Territorial Defense Regiment.

As a precaution against a further escalation in the fighting, Thai troops have already evacuated civilians from five villages to sites far from the border opposite the highland.

Fighting raged inside Kampuchea south of Aranyaprathet yesterday, but no details were available.

Mit Thiep, a Khmer Rouge leader, claimed that his men had killed 100 Vietnamese troops and seized a large amount of arms in clashes since last Thursday. We added that the Khmer Rouge had formed special combat units in an effort to launch counter-attacks against the Vietnamese.

Meanwhile a source close to the Moulinaka faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk said China last week supplied light weapons to about 3,000 Moulinaka guerrillas based along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Chinese arms were officially received by Gen Teap Ben, second in command to Gen In Tam, a representative of the prince in Thailand.

In Tam, who last Friday returned to Bangkok from Beijing, reportedly said Chinese leaders have always regarded the Khmer Rouge as their brothers and would continue to provide them with financial and material support to aid their effort to drive out the Vietnamese.

In Tam reportedly said that the prince was still hopeful that former Prime Minister Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front would join the coalition government which has already been agreed upon by the prince and Democratic Kampuchea's President Khieu Samphan.

The prince was reported to have said that a coalition without the KPNLF would lead to a misunderstanding that there was disunity among the resistance forces. He was also anxious to comply with the ASEAN proposal for a coalition involving the three main resistance factions.

Prince Sihanouk will leave Beijing for Pyongyang tomorrow to attned birthday celebrations for President Kim Il-song.

THAI PETROLEUM AUTHORITY MAY EXPORT OIL TO LAOS

BK061243 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Petroleum Authority of Thailand may soon start exporting finished oil products to Laos. The supreme commander, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, has no objection to the plan. General Saiyut says that the government has restrictions on exports of Thai products when there is a question of national security, but it will be good for the Petroleum Authority of Thailand to export oil to Laos. He says that a private company has been exporting oil to Laos so there should be no problem if the authority wants to do it.

The authority last month sent a team of senior officials to Laos to explore the possibility of oil export to that country.

VNA REJECTS XINHUA REPORT ON THAI BORDER ATTACKS

OW061555 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject a slanderous report released by the Chinese news agency XINHUA from Bongkok on March 2 saying that a number of Thai border hamlets were destroyed by Vietnamese artillery.

It is clear that this false report is aimed at creating confrontation between Thailand and Vietnam and diverting public opinion in the world and Southeast Asia in particular, from condemning China's expansionist and hegemonist policy.

VCP FOUNDING CONGRESS, OTHER CONGRESSES REVIEWED

OW070811 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 7 -- The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will be held late this month. Following is an outline of the work of the founding conference in 1930 and the four previous congresses of the party.

The founding conference, held from February 3-7, 1930, in Kowloon, Hing Kong, under the chairmanship of Nguyen Ai Quoc (the future Pesident Ho Chi Minh) who represented the Comintern, is regarded as the founding congress of the party. The conference decided to unify the various communist organizations in the country into a single party of Vietnamese communists under the name of Vietnam Communist Party. The party Central Committee held a conference in October of the same year and adopted a political thesis drafted by Tran Phu. The conference elected Tran Phu general secretary of the party and changed the name of the party to Indochinese Communist Party.

The first congress of the party was held in Macao, China, from March 27-31, 1935, with the participation of 15 delegates representing 600 party members in the country and from overseas party organizations. This congress laid down the urgent tasks for consolidating and developing the party, broadening the mass base, and stepping up the struggle against the imperialists' plan to provoke a new world war.

The second party congress was held from February 14-19, 1951, in Tuyen Quang Province (now Ha Tuyen Province) in the Viet Bac resistance base at a time when the fight against the French colonialist aggressors was entering the decisive stage. It was attended by 158 delegates and 53 stand-by delegates representing 766,349 party members. It decided on several major policies including the policy of land-rent reduction and land reform in the free zones, aimed at promoting the resistance war to final victory.

The congress decided to split the Indochinese Communist Party into three Marxist-Leninist parties of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to better suit the needs of the revolution and desire of the people of each country. The congress also decided to bring the party into the open and renamed it Vietnam Workers Party. Its new Central Committee consisted of 29 full members. Ho Chi Minh was elected president of the party, and Truong Chinh, its general secretary.

The third party congress was held in Hanoi from September 5-12, 1960, six years after the liberation of the north from French occupation, when the three-year plan for economic and cultural restoration and development (1958-60) had ended and the north embarked on the socialist revolution and the whole country was engaged in the struggle for national unification. The congress was attended by 600 full and stand-by delegates representing more than 500,000 party members. The congress adopted the First Five-Year Plan (1961-65) for economic and cultural development along socialist lines. It elected a new Central Committee which consisted of 47 full members and 31 alternate members. Ho Chi Minh was elected president and Le Duan, first secretary, of its Central Committee.

The fourth national congress took place from December 14-20, 1976, after the country was reunified and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam came into being. The congress was attended by 1,000 delegates representing 1,550,000 party members throughout the country. The congress decided to rename the party Communist Party of Vietnam. The congress worked out the general line and the immediate task of the socialist revolution in Vietnam. Its Central Committee is made up of 101 full members and 32 alternate members.

NICARAGUA CULTURAL ACTIVITIES GREET VCP CONGRESS

OW060731 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- "The heroic Sandinist people warmly greet the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam" is the theme of a week of cultural activities in Nicaragua. The week began with a press conference had in Managua on February 22 by the Nicaraguan Society of Friendship With Socialist Countries and the Committee for Solidarity With Other Peoples.

Speaking at the conference, Socorro Galan and Silvia Reyes, secretaries general of the above organizations, said that the week was a contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Nicaraguan and Vietnamese peoples. They expressed the Nicaraguan people's military solidarity with and unswerving support for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defence and wished the C.P.V. congress splendid success.

A mass meeting was organized in Leon town on February 23 during which Martha Cranshaw, member of the Central Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and member of the State Council of Nicaragua, stressed: "With its correct revolutionary line, its intelligent revolutionary strategy and its clever and creative revolutionary tactics, the Communist Party of Vietnam has led the Vietnamese people to defeat all aggressive enemies and taken the national construction cause steadily forward." A photo exhibition on Vietnam opened in the town on the same day.

At a talk on Vietnam held on Feb. 24 in Jinotega Province, Commander Alonso Porras, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Central Committee, said: "The Vietnamese and Nicaraguan peoples are poor but heroic peoples who dared to stand up and drive away the aggressors and their henchmen to defend and build their homelands. The motto 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom' has brought the two peoples closer together. Situated in the two hemispheres, Vietnam and Nicaragua take turns in protecting each other's sleep and defending each other." The talk was followed by the screening of the film "Unforgettable Days and Nights" dealing with the Hanoi people and armed forces' counter-attack against U.S. B-52 bombers in late 1972.

The above organizations and the Vietnamese Embassy in Nicaragua have published documents on the C.P.V.'s history and its four previous congresses. More film shows, exhibitions and talks on Vietnam will be held in Managua and other parts of Nicaragua this month.

NHAN DAN SALUTES GUATEMALAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW060741 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- "The election farce to be staged tomorrow in Guatemala will not change the political situation in that country which is growing increasingly worse for the United States and its client junta," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper condemns the Lucas Garcia junta, a brutal client regime of the United States, for acting on U.S. orders in bloodily suppressing the Communist Party and other democratic forces in Guatemala.

"Over the past four years," the paper recalls, "tens of thousands of Guatemalans, including communists, trade unions leaders, intellectuals, writers, journalists and clergymen have been persecuted."

It notes that the Guatemalan Party of Labour, a party of the working class and people of Guatemala, plays an important role in the Guatemalan people's glorious struggle.

Encouraged by the victories of the Nicaraguan and Grenadan revolution and the mounting struggle of the people of El Salvador and other countries in the Caribbean and Central America, the patriotic and democratic forces in Guatemala are closing their ranks and increasing their coordinated actions, NHAN DAN says.

The recent emergence of the Revolutionary National Solidarity Coalition and the National Solidarity Front in Guatemala has contributed to intensifying the struggle for freedom and liberation of the country, the paper points out.

It adds: "The Guatemalan people are facing many difficult and complex trials in their patriotic struggle. Imperialism and international reaction are trying to regain their lost positions and to consolidate their shaky footholds in the face of the revolutionary storms of the Caribbean and Central American peoples".

HOANG MINH THAO SPEAKS AT ALL-ARMY CONGRESS

BK061135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Report on Lt Gen Hoang Minh Thao's statement at recent all-army congress of party organizations on "The Question of National Construction and Defense"]

[Text] Rules and conditions have a close relationship. This is the relationship between things. Ascertaining the conditions of things is very important if rules are to be observed in devising various policies. This is because conditions are the elements that make up things and are the internal and external factors of things. In order to acquire a highly practical concept, we must strive to ascertain the conditions of things. Only by ascertaining the conditions of things can we realize what should be done quickly and what could be slackened and can we avoid rigidity, inflexibility and dogmatism. President Ho Chi Minh once spoke about conditions as follows:

"When a wrong move is made, two chariots may become useless. When opportunities arise, victories may be achieved even with only one soldier available." These words show the essence of the art of ascertaining conditions and rules.

Nguyen Trai also mastered this art as he said: "To defeat a stronger enemy, one must attack suddenly. To attack a larger enemy force, one must employ ambush tactics. We must strive to keep abreast of the situation of friend and foe and must, when necessary, harden or soften our position."

In view of the new direction and tasks, we are of the following opinions:

In agriculture, in addition to grain crops, it is necessary to develop those short-term industrial crops -- which can be cultivated easily, are popular, need little capital investment, have a simple production process and the economic results of which can be achieved quickly -- such as legumes of all sorts, garlic, and hard pepper. It is necessary to pay attention to cultivating soybeans as they are a kind of highly nutritional food and a valuable export. Efforts must be made in such a way that by 1985 we will be able to cultivate from 350,000 to 400,000 hectares of soybeans: get 300,000 tons of soybeans from these 350,000 hectares; and export 160,000 tons of soybeans -- which equals half of the export value of 1.2 million tons of coal.

In industry, we must concentrate on developing energy -- electricity and coal. Exploiting coal alone is not sufficient. We must increase the production output of electricity, especially hydropower and must build small and medium-size hydroelectric projects in various localities.

With coal, in particular, we must increase coal production locally as this will help increase the gross production volume of coal and save transportation cost. Building small and medium-size hydroelectric projects and producing coal locally are very important, considering present requirements for combat preparedness.

It is estimated that many small 5-10 kw hydroelectric generators sited along various rivers and streams in India can altogether produce 16 megawatts. At present in our country, hydroelectric output accounts for more than 20 percent of the total power generation capacity.

We must pay greatest attention to developing the communications and transportation sector as it is the arteries of the economy and society. We must do our utmost to develop our riverine transportation capabilities covering rudimentary means of transportation and those transportation means fueled by gas or coal.

Grain, electricity, coal and communications and transportation are now the most urgent problems to be tackled in order to stimulate our country's economic growth.

In economic and social management, I propose that tighter and more effective managerial steps be taken immediately if the power of our dictatorial proletarian state is to be demonstrated. Our state is governed by law which comes from the working people and which is designed to serve the working class and the laboring people.

We must clearly specify marketable goods and must confiscate all state-monopoly goods found on the free market. Heavier taxes must be levied on highly lucrative businesses and those goods which can bring high profits. We must be determined to oppose speculative hoarding and free exploitation.

In the study of military science, the development of military science is the evolution of the process of combining military technology and art. This is also an evolutional law. As long as military hardware develops, the rules governing the conduct of a war will continue to develop. This matter was clearly discussed by Engels: Preoccupied with the power of weaponry, military experts of the capitalist countries attach great importance to weaponry. We do not highly value the use of weapons, but we think man must have good weapons to use.

The United States dares not be aggressive because it is scared of Soviet military strength and technology. As a result, scientific research is very essential as it is a means to support operational work. Without scientific research we cannot solve problems basically and scientifically, and we cannot discover the nature and laws of various phenomena. We cannot solve these and other problems correctly if we do not conduct comprehensive and basic research. As a result, we must have research organizations and specialized scientific research cadres.

It is well known that training of military officers is a fundamental and long-term task. At present we have a very valuable contingent of military officers. To increase their scientific and technological knowledge is not an easy task. This, however, can be achieved through training and study. In the same token we can gain combat experiences only through fighting in wars.

It is very necessary to increase the scientific and technological knowledge of our military officers. At present we cannot afford to have a systematic training organization. However, if we can establish a suitable institution and apply consistent and modern training methods, we can then produce a contingent of officers with sufficient knowledge to command and to train satisfactorily.

On the basis of producing the contingent of military officers in this manner, we suggest that selection should be made to recruit young, strong and capable officers with outstanding character who have fought and commanded battalions and platoons in combat. These officers will attend a general education course for a short period and then further their study in army officers schools or in various armed branches such as artillery, antiaircraft and tank branches for several months.

After completing these courses, these officers will be trained as regimental and division commanding and staff officers at the army academy or as commanding and staff officers at the strategic and tactical levels at the higher-level military academy. By applying these procedures, though we do not have a real training system, we can produce military officers with relatively comprehensive background to command a modern and regular army corps comprising many armed branches.

In addition to training at schools, we must also organize correspondent and inservice study courses. To achieve this we must establish a network to handle correspondent and inservice study courses. This will help increase the number of military officers for the army.

Along with training the contingent of commanding and scientific and technological officers, we must also pay attention to training and fostering scientific and theoretical officers. We can help our military officers to enhance their background in military technique by fostering and increasing their military theoretical knowledge.

By drawing experiences from the war of liberation, we acquire and learn from these experiences and from modern, world military science, especially from the Soviet Union. When we can inherit and develop the national military technique tradition, we will surely be able to establish Vietnamese military art and science in a revolutionary, scientific and progressive mode.

The building of Vietnamese military art and science is not only for the present generation, but is also and most importantly, for future generations.

SOVIET WRITERS' DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

OW061649 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Writers led by poet Igor Aleksandrovich Isayev, member of its secretariat, has recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Writers' Association.

During its stay, I.A. Isayev and To Hoai, assistant secretary general of the Vietnam Writers' Association, signed an agreement on a five-year program for literature cooperation between the two organisations.

I.A. Isayev also held a working session with a delegation of the Vietnam Writers' Association concerning preparations for the meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association Executive Committee to be held in Hanoi this autumn.

SRV, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON EQUIPMENT UPKEEP

OW051555 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 5 -- A protocol extending the term of the agreement on cooperation in further improvement of the upkeep of machines, equipment and tools delivered to Vietnam was signed here today between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Signatories were Hoang Trong Dai, Vice Minister of foreign trade, empowered by the Vietnamese Government; and (Y. Rybalko) trade representative in Vietnam, accredited by the Soviet Government.

Under this agreement until 1985 the Soviet Union will help Vietnam to build and put into commission more than 100 establishments for the maintenance of motor vehicles; tractors; farming, housing construction, road-building and other kinds of machines.

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PROTEST LODGED WITH USSR OVER IZVESTIYA ARTICLE

OW091015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry Tuesday protested to the Soviet Union over an "unfriendly" story by its official newspaper IZVESTIYA criticizing Japan's diplomacy toward Southeast Asian countries.

In its February 23 edition, the daily said Japan has exploited natural resources in Southeast Asia and forced countries in the area to buy industrial products in return. The story, filed by IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Manila, also said Japan has exported pollution-producing plants to Southeast Asia and that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's trip to the region last year was designed to mask what Japanese big businesses are doing there.

The ministry rejected the article as a "malicious defamation" of Japan's foreign policy toward the area. The ministry's verbal protest was conveyed when Hiroshi Hashimoto, chief of the Regional Policy Division in the Asian Affairs Bureau, met with Valentin V. Alekseyev, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet diplomat said he will relay the protest to the Moscow government.

KOMOTO VIEWS SOLUTION OF TRADE FRICTION WITH U.S.

OW090357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Toshio Komoto, the government's chief economic planner, said Tuesday trade friction with the United States can never be solved even if Japan carries out all what the U.S. demands for opening up its market.

Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told reporters after the day's Cabinet meeting that such friction could rather be solved by expansion of Japan's domestic demand and recovery of the world economy. He also said the Japanese yen should not be depreciated further against the dollar because the depreciation is translated into higher prices of U.S. commodities imported into Japan.

Komoto said Cabinet ministers concerned with economic affairs will meet late this month to discuss what steps Japan could take to diffuse tension in trade with the U.S. and Western Europe.

A trade mission from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will return home late this month after visiting some European Community (EC) nations. The mission, led by former Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki, last month went to the U.S. and held talks with U.S. leaders, including President Ronald Reagan, on trade between the two nations.

TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. OPEN IN TOKYO 9 MAR

OW090427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- The United States Tuesday renewed a demand that Japan open its market wider to foreign goods, as the two governments opened crucial talks to find a solution to their growing trade disputes. David Macdonald, the chief U.S. delegate, warned at the opening session that many American businessmen felt the Japanese market was not adequately open to free competition.

The two-day talks began amid growing dissatisfaction in the United States over Japan's surplus with its biggest trade partner, which last year soared to a record dollar 18 billion. Macdonald, President Reagan's deputy trade representative, urged that Japan, as one of the world's major economic powers, permit competitive foreign goods freer and equitable access to its market. To do so would benefit not only the United States but the rest of the world, including Japan, he said.

His Japanese counterpart, Hiromu Fukuda, complained that Japan's efforts to open its market was not correctly put to the Americans in general. He maintained that Tokyo's decisions to advance tariff cuts and ease or lift 67 nontariff trade barriers had met some U.S. demands and helped remove misunderstanding among Americans.

Fukuda, director of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, said Japan was aware of strong views in the United States that Tokyo should do something dramatic or needs to change some of Japan's traditional structures. However, he said that Japan saw it hard to find a practical solution to meet such U.S. demands.

Japanese delegation sources said that 12 specific subjects are on the agenda for the two-day conference. These included trade in farm and fishery products, access to the Japanese market for competitive U.S. goods and trade in services. They said the U.S. delegates to the talks were expected to reiterate demands that Japan liberalize its banking, securities and other service industries and remove import quotas on farm products such as beef, oranges and leather. The sources said Japan would tell the Americans it was ready to start talks on import of beef and oranges in October, six months earlier than scheduled.

Further Report on Talks

OW091037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Japan and the United States agreed Tuesday to set up a government-level working group to try to find some compromise solution to one of their trade disputes involving U.S. farm products. The agreement came at two-day talks which began here Tuesday amid growing dissatisfaction in the United States over Japan's trade surplus which last year shot up to a record dollar 18 billion.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the new group will hold its first meeting next month to examine 22 farm and fishery products, on which Japan maintains quantitative import restrictions. The spokesman said the agreement does not necessarily mean that Japan intends to free the import of those items.

Chief U.S. delegate David Macdonald told the Japanese delegates that the U.S. trade deficit could be cut by dollar 5 billion to dollar 10 billion, should competitive American goods be allowed freer access to the market here, the spokesman said. He said Macdonald named 12 such products, including nuclear energy equipment, computers, paper and pulp, soda ash, medical equipment, cosmetics, wooden products, tobacco, telecommunications facilities and heavy electrical equipment.

Macdonald was quoted as telling the Japanese delegation that the U.S. administration was not endorsing reciprocity bills now before Congress which could lead to protectionism. But he noted that the bills were backed by growing anti-Japanese sentiments arising from the bilateral trade imbalance and serious unemployment in the United States.

The Japanese delegation, led by Hiromu Fukada, director of Economic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, told the Americans it is ready to start negotiations on import quotas for beef and citrus fruits in October, six months earlier than scheduled, according to the spokesman. The spokesman said that in the final-day session Wednesday the trade delegates will discuss the remaining agenda subjects, including customs practices, industrial standards, trade in services and high technology products, and trade ombudsman system.

DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF ITO FAVORS IMPROVING F-4'S

OW090649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Tuesday virtually reversed a stand taken 14 years ago that F-4 Phantom fighters would not be equipped with a bombing ability in the future. Ito said that the nation's basic policy of not possessing arms regarded as aggressive and threatening to other countries remains unchanged. However, he said the arms Japan would have within the framework of this basic policy may change in accordance with the progress in military technology.

Ito disclosed the government's posture toward the controversial issue in a reply to Socialist questioner Shun Oide at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. In earlier parliamentary battles, the opposition forces stopped the Defense Agency's budget appropriations for trial improvement in F-4 Phantom fighters which they criticized as running counter to the basic stand confirmed by then Defense Chief Kaneshichi Masuda in 1968.

Without answering whether his statement meant a reversal of Masuda's, Ito said that his agency planned to mount bombing and computer capabilities on a fighter on a trial basis by fiscal 1984 and future plans for the capability improvement on F-4's would be referred to the decision-making body for approval.

The agency plans to start a full-scale improvement on 100 out of the existing 132 F-4's in fiscal 1986. After such improvement, F-4 planes' capability as fighters will be almost the same as that of the F-15 fighter. This means that the F-4's life as a fighter would increase from the present 3,000 flying hours to 5,000 hours, or about 10 years longer from its current life. The capability improvement is expected to cost about yen 1 billion for each F-4, compared with the purchase of one new F-15 requiring about yen 10 billion.

Improved bombing functions of the fighter would never be misunderstood by other countries as aggressive menaces to them if progress in present-day military technology is taken into consideration, Ito asserted.

Ito's remarks, coupled with other government officials' recent argument that F-4's should relatively keep abreast of modern military technical levels, are likely to refuel opposition reactions. Meanwhile, the director general rejected Oide's request for disclosure of a Japan-U.S. memorandum on research and development of military technology and related documents exchanged between the two countries. He, however, bared the outline of the memo for the first time, saying that it provides for protection of defense patents.

A university professor has pointed out that the memo, prepared in June 1966, referred to Japan's share in the joint research and development costs. Ito did not touch on that aspect, however,

PRC ORDERS MORE STEEL PRODUCTS FROM JAPAN

OW070951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 (KYODO) -- China has ordered 46,000 tons of steel products from Japan for shipment in the first half of this year, a mill executive said Sunday.

The new order brings the total amount of general carbon steel products, including seamless steel pipe -- mainly oil well pipe, ordered by the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corp, from the major Japanese mills for shipment in the first half of the year to 1,163,000 tons.

The Chinese corporation initially ordered about 600,000 tons from the Japanese mills last December for shipment in the first half of this year. Since then, additional orders have been placed frequently with the Japanese mills.

The latest order, which comprises 30,000 tons of galvanized steel sheet and 10,000 tons of hot rolled sheet, brings the total tonnage of steel products ordered by the Chinese corporation from Japan for April-June shipment to a level 170,000 tons higher than that for January-March shipment, according to the executive. With orders from U.S. clients for April-June shipment seen plunging, the additional Chinese orders are highly appreciated by the mills here, he said.

'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE PROTESTED AT MAC MEETING

SK090356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The 411th Military Armistice Commission meeting is being held at Panmunjom at the suggestion of our side. At the meeting, our side has strongly protested the U.S. imperialists' aggravation of the situation by violently violating the armistice agreement, introducing large quantities of aggressive military forces into Korea and waging large-scale war exercises against the northern half of the republic, and is calling the enemy side to account.

According to the remarks by our side's senior member, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, despite our warning and the strong protest of the world's peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists have been waging a large-scale war exercise called "team spirit 1982" since 13 February.

Participating in these war exercises are the U.S. aggression forces, the South Korean puppet army, the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force, armed forces from the U.S. mainland, Okinawa, Japan and military bases in the Pacific, totaling about 161,600 personnel. Moreover, the enemies are mobilizing in these war exercises planes which can carry nuclear bombs, ships which carry nuclear arms, and military personnel who handle nuclear weapons. Continuously rushing toward South Korea are numerous U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine forces, U.S. strategic and tactical aviation units' planes and naval ships belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Even the enemy side is clamoring that these war exercises are the largest in history -- unprecedented in the world -- in terms of personnel, equipment and the scope of the war exercises. Accordingly, a warlike atmosphere and ominous circumstances reminiscent of the eve of war are being created in South Korea. By mobilizing vast aggressive military forces, the enemies are going to wage large-scale landing and ground attack operations in the air, on land and at sea in a full-scale mock attack against the northern half of the republic.

The "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise is a military operation to review and complete in a comprehensive manner new aggressive war preparations in Korea and one which can directly develop into an aggressive act against the northern half of the republic. The "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises constitute a test war and a preliminary war with which the U.S. imperialists will implement their already worked-out short-term operational plans and nuclear war plans. All facts clearly show that the enemies are running wild to ignite a new aggressive war in Korea, while maintaining their illusion to hold onto the entire Korean Peninsula by force.

Saying that it is natural for all Korean people and the world's peace-loving people to strongly protest and denounce the enemies' reckless war exercise rackets, our side's senior member continued as follows: The reckless "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise waged by the enemies is an outrageous violation of the armistice agreement and a grave challenge against all Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are staging such a large-scale military operation as "Team Spirit 1982" together with the South Korean military fascist elements, at a time when we are making every effort to ease tension in Korea and peacefully resolve the nation's reunification, shows more clearly the rascals' aggressive nature. Nevertheless, the enemies are trying to justify the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise by raving that it is aimed at restraining someone from starting a war and at defending South Korea.

The senior member of our side said: It is a brigandish theory on defense babbled by the aggressors who have forcibly occupied half of the other's country. It is ridiculous and nonsensical for them to rave about defense while staging aggressive training operations simulating an attack against the northern half of the republic, by mobilizing numerous aggressive troops and a large quantity of lethal weapons.

This is a hackneyed trick which the U.S. imperialists always employ to legalize their new war provocation maneuvers and mislead the world's public opinion.

The senior member of our side continued: In order to legalize this training, the U.S. imperialists made ridiculous remarks that they are inviting members of our side of the Military Armistice Commission and members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to observe the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise. It is a nonsensical act, which could be perpetrated only by the most shameless provocateur, for the aggressors to invite those who are suffering from aggression to observe the aggressive training operation. This is an intolerable mockery against the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. Moreover, this is a violent challenge to and ridicule of the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which supervise implementation of the armistice agreement. He stressed: The enemies can neither conceal nor justify the aggressive and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise with any excuse.

The senior member of our side sternly protested and denounced the enemies for leading the situation in our country to the brink of war [chonjaeng chopkyong] by staging the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise against the northern half of the republic. He strongly demanded that the enemy side immediately stop the adventurous war exercise rackets. The meeting is still in progress.

Further Report on MAC Meeting

SK090558 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0249 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The 411th Military Armistice Commission meeting continues at Panmunjom. At the meeting, our side's senior member, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, is revealing that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean military fascist elements are recklessly running wild to find an excuse for provoking a war by bringing our country's situation to the brink of war, while simultaneously waging the war exercise "Team Spirit 1982."

According to a news report, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is going to hold consultations about war in South Korea at the end of March. It is not by chance that a U.S. leader, who is planning and implementing a U.S. aggressive war, will make an appearance timed with the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises for which they have completed strategic preparations and are on the verge of developing the preparations to the stage of attack. His visit is aimed at inspecting and personally commanding the northward war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists are strengthening the aggressive forces in South Korea on a large scale in accord with newly worked-out plans for increasing war capabilities. At the beginning of March, the U.S. imperialists newly introduced six A-10 close-support planes into South Korea. They are trying to additionally deploy 12 more by April and 6 more by March next year. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists are going to deploy OA-37 aircraft to South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have prepared a contingency plan to promptly deploy ammunition and other reserve war materials worth about $2 billion to South Korea in case of emergency. The U.S. imperialists have also decided to hand over 170 sets of improved Hawk guided-missiles and 723 sets of rockets to the South Korean warmongers.

While waging the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise, the U.S. imperialists are infiltrating high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes into the our country's airspace almost every day. The U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the airspace over the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 1114 on 4 March 1982. And at around 1134 they committed an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating deep into the airspace over the Kangnyong Peninsula, southwest of South Kwanghae Province.

At around 1300 that day, the U.S. imperialists committed vicious military provacative acts of again infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane deep into the air over the coastal sea off Tongchon, Kangwon Province of our side. Such aerial espionage acts by the U.S. imperialists have totaled as many as 18 since 13 February when the war exercise "Team Spirit 1982" began.

The South Korean warmongers are committing intentional armed provocative acts against us one after another while concentrating more heavy weapons and combat personnel along the Demilitarized Zone areas. The criminal acts committed by the enemy side in the DMZ total as many as 3,050-odd cases from 19 January to 5 March.

Saying that, due to the enemies' provocative maneuvers, the situation in our country is extremely tense and thus a very grave situation in which a war could break out at any time, any hour, is being created, our side's senior member stressed that all provocation maneuvers, including the enemies' ongoing war exercise "Team Spirit 1982," should be stopped immediately to prevent war and maintain peace in Korea. The meeting is still in session.

REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS IN 'TEAM SPIRIT' NOTED

SK070620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors are introducing many troops and much equipment for the criminal "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise in South Korea. According to a report, the U.S. navy transport ship (Zignos), which left Pearl Harbor on 21 February carrying helicopters, vehicles and electronic communications equipment, made a port call at Pusan on 4 March.

Babbling that such operations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have evinced maneuverability like that in a real war, the puppet clique is clamoring that this very maneuverability is a grand spectacle for the provocative "Team Spirit 1982."

On 3 March, the 53d Battalion of the 3d U.S. Marine Division in Okinawa, Japan infiltrated the east coast on a C-141 transport plane. An advance contingent of this unit arrived in South Korea 1 March. These aggressors had a bad reputation during the Inchon landing in the past war. This is the second time they have come to Korea.

The war exercise "Team Spirit 1982," which will last about 70 days, has an extremely provocative nature. U.S. troops and equipment from the U.S. mainland and various overseas bases are being deployed.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK082333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists scheme to realise by strength their aggressive designs on Korea by completing the preparations for a new war through the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, notes NODONG SINMUM today in a signed article. The article titled "'Team Spirit 1982' Is Criminal War Exercises" says:

The U.S. imperialists are mobilising large forces 161,000 strong including their aggression forces occupying South Korea, the South Korean puppet army and their ground, naval and air forces and marines from the U.S. mainland and military bases in Okinawa, Japan, and the Pacific region, plus the capital warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, "F-16" fighter bombers and various other up-to-date combat equipment and destructive weapons in the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises.

Foreign press reports say that the "Team Spirit 1982" exercises are the "largest" military exercises previously unknown in any other region of the world in view of overall "landing and attacking operations" in the sky and on the ground and the sea included in the exercises and of the size of the forces and equipment mobilized in them.

The U.S. imperialists have annually staged the so-called "Team Spirit" exercises in South Korea since 1976. These war exercises are assuming ever more aggressive and provocative nature in the scale and contents, the composition of armed forces and the level of equipment. These exercises which started as combined exercises of army units of different services and arms have been gradually expanded into total war exercises including all operations and now developed into nuclear war exercises envisaging the use of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

As is widely known to the world, the U.S. imperialists scheme to realize their aggressive designs on Korea by strength by completing the preparations for a new war through these reckless war exercises. The aggressive and dangerous nature of the current exercises finds clear expression in that the target [illegible] for attack is the DPRK.

Besides the open war exercises, the U.S. imperialists are staging in strict secrecy large-scale military exercises around [illegible] as to carry out their vicious plan for aggression and war.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are running riot to lead the situation to the brink of war, going against the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the demand of the times.

All the peaceloving forces including the socialist countries and non-aligned countries indignantly denounce the "Team Spirit 1982" exercises of the U.S. imperialists, branding them as "criminal war exercises," "vicious provocation disturbing peace in the Far East" and "a fit of the chieftain of war." If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in the war gamble, refusing to give up the anachronistic delusion, they will face the bitterer denunciation and rejection of the world's people.

PAK SONG-CHOL CONCLUDES TOUR OF AFRICAN NATIONS

Leaves Angola, Visits Uganda

SK082352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang March 8 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, left Angola on March 6, concluding his visit to the country, according to a report. The special envoy of the great leader was seen off at the airport by Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and minister of interior, and other personages concerned. The Korean ambassador to Angola was present at the airport.

While staying in Angola, the special envoy of the great leader inspected the Angolan military museum, a battle site and an oil well.

He stopped over in Uganda on his way home. He was met and seen off at the airport by the minister of state for defence, who came out on behalf of the Ugandan president, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, the minister of state at the Presidential Office, the minister of information and broadcasting, and other personages concerned and the ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Uganda. The minister of state for defence arranged a luncheon for the special envoy of the great leader.

Arrives in Pyongyang 8 Mar

SK090006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, returned home by air on March 8 after visiting Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola.

The special envoy and his party were met at the airport by Comrade So Chol, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned, and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

They stopped over at Urumqi on their way home. The special envoy was met and seen off by the vice-chairman of the People's Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES KWP'S ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE

SK070832 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 6 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 March special article [nonsol]: "The Militant Banner Which Has Opened a New Turn in Improving and Consolidating Party Work"]

[Text] The party is the headquarters of the revolution. For the party of the working class to accomplish its mission as the guiding force of the revolution, it should emphasize the question of improving and intensifying party work. The greatness and the wise leadership of the party of the working class are linked to this question.

Twenty-five years ago our party and people undertook an important task to realize socialist industrialization, arm all sectors of the people's economy with modern technology and decisively improve the people's material and cultural standard of living. To successfully guarantee large-scale socialist construction, the party had to make the masses display their revolutionary zeal and creativity by strengthening party work, rallying them to the revolution and construction. Since the most advanced and revolutionary economic guidance and management system was created in this period, the party could demonstrate the superiority and the might of the new system by improving and strengthening the party's economic guidance. Thanks to the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the Chongsanri method and the Chongsanri spirit and who energetically led the struggle to realize them, the urgent question of decisively improving party work in the development of the revolution was brilliantly resolved.

The great leader, who understood the reality of party work through on-the-spot guidance to party organizations in South Hwanghae Province at the beginning of 1962, convened the third plenum of the fourth party Central Committee on 8 March 1962 and adopted new measures to improve and intensify party work. By improving and intensifying party and ideological work at the plenum, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made it clear how to improve the system and method of party work in accordance with changing circumstances and to embody the Chongsanri method and the Chongsanri spirit in implementing party work, again scientifically analyzing the essence and content of party work.

He set forth tasks arising from strengthening the struggle against revisionism and correctly pushing ahead with the class struggle in rural areas.

The classic work which provided comprehensive answers to the theoretical and practical questions raised in strengthening and developing our party into a revolutionary party of invincible might has displayed its vitality by consolidating the organizational and ideological foundations of the party and heightening the militant function and role of the party organizations. The work was of significance in decisively strengthening the party life of the party members and improving the guidance of party organizations by scientifically illuminating the basic direction in implementing party work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Only when all party members act in conformity with the party's organizational principles can the party become an invincible party and successfully implement its revolutionary task. For this reason, the basic direction of party work is in guiding the party members so that they can lead their party life. One of the principled questions in the activities of the party of the working class is to correctly follow the basic direction of party work.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, party work is to firmly consolidate the party ranks and make the party of the working class display its militant function as the revolutionary party of the working class. To increase the militant power of the party, individual party members should be sound. The party should make them act in accordance with the party's organizational principle. This can be resolved only through the enhancement of the party's organizational life. Therefore, the basic direction of party work is to make the party members act in accordance with the party's organizational principle. This means to correctly guide the party's organizational life.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has comprehensively delineated questions raised in strengthening the guidance of the organizational life of party members. Increasing the function and role of the party cell is important in enhancing the organizational life of party members.

The party's organizational life refers to the party members' activities to implement the work of the party. This is the party members' political life and revolutionary activity. Just as man can maintain his life by eating, so can party members maintain their political life through the party organizational life and glorify their political life. The party organizational life of party members is advanced through the party organization. Every party member leads his party life through a party cell -- the party's basic organization. Some party members lead their lives through the party authority. Accordingly, the party cell and party authority should assume responsibility for guiding the party organizational life of party members by increasing their functions and roles.

To guide the party organizational life of party members, the role of the organizational department and propaganda and agitation should be enhanced. They are the departments which have to do with intraparty work. As a department which guides the activities of party organizations, the organizational department is the department which continuously readjusts and consolidates the party ranks and the leading department of party life which strengthens party life. The propaganda and agitation department is a department which organizes party members and workers and rallies them to the road to implement the revolutionary cause, thus indoctrinating them. Only when the organizational department and the propaganda and agitation department enhance their role and advance with unity can the guidance of the party organizational work of party members and overall party work be guaranteed.

Thanks to a creative ideology placing the basic direction of party work on making members lead a party organizational life and the party's wise leadership to embody it, an epochal turn has been brought about in organizational and ideological work. Overcoming all biased tendencies dealing with party work, all party organizations have established an orderly work system.

Based on successes attained in past work, our party has vigorously struggled to enhance the party organizational life of all party members and increase the militant role and function of the party organizations in accordance with the realistic demand of the revolution, developing to a higher stage. Thanks to this struggle, all party members now possess a lofty trait -- relying on party organizations for their work and life and regarding party organizations as the mother's bosom. This confirms the justness of the ideology to correctly guide the party organizational life of party members and its invincible vitality.

The significance of the work is in enabling various echelons of party committees to guide administrative and economic work in a political manner by scientifically delineating the intrinsic nature of the party guidance over economic work. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The party should guide economic work, rather than carry it out. The party should ensure economic work meets the party's demand by guiding party organizations and members in the economic sector. Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task assumed by the party of the working class. Therefore, various echelons of party committees should take responsibility for economic work and intensify the party's guidance. The party's guidance over economic work intrinsically is political guidance. Viewing all questions arising in economic work as concerning the party policy, the party

through its guidance over economic work, should implement the party's economic policy in a political way. This makes it possible to mobilize functionaries and workers, rather than carrying out economic policy as a proxy. Carrying out economic work in a political manner is a principled question arising from the demand of the nature of the party of the working class and the party work itself. The party is the vanguard of the working class, which is organized to implement the revolution and construction. The main characteristic of party work is to spur the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses in a political way. Accordingly, the guiding work of party functionaries should be organizational. tangible and dynamic, rather than administrative, dictatorial and authoritative. By mobilizing officials, members, committees and cells of the party, the party should guarantee implementation of economic tasks. Only when party organizations vigorously advance economic work and help functionaries in the economic sector can they carry out economic organizational work with the awareness of masters who assume responsibility for economic guidance work.

The heavier and the more vast the tasks facing the revolution, the more party organisations on all levels are triumphantly accelerating socialist construction by inspiring the masses, while further intensifying political guidance of economic projects. The fact that new miracles and innovations are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction and that monumental creations adding lustre to the era of the KWP are being erected is a proud achievement in the struggle to implement the revolutionary policy on guiding economic work with the party method noted in the classic work of the great leader.

Doing away with worn-out work methods, including subjectivity, is one of the fundamental problems a working-class party faces in guiding the masses. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his work, pointed out that overcoming subjectivism is an important task for effecting a fundamental turn in party work. Subjectivism begins when functionaries do not see reality objectively, as it is. When functionaries confine themselves to their offices, not mingling with the masses, they will not know what reality is and, in the end, become bureaucratic, meaning that they handle affairs arbitrarily and subjectively.

Accordingly, to eliminate worn-out work methods and styles, such as bureaucratism, subjectivism and formalism, functionaries should frequently visit factories and farming villages and lend their ears to the opinions of party members and working people. With ideological education being vigorously carried out to implement the policies noted in the classic work of the great leader, today our functionaries come to work sites, where they extend positive assistance to their subordinates and, by vigorously conducting political work, inspire the masses in the struggle to implement party policies.

With the revolutionary work principle -- meaning that all functionaries, in accordance with revolutionary measures taken by the party center, are at work sites for a certain period of time before coming back to the office and once back, and get themseves rearmed before going down again -- being thoroughly established, innovations are being effected in party work. We are faced with the honorable but heavy task to advance the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification, vigorously accelerating the all-out march toward the militant tasks set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth party congress and in his new year message.

At a time when the revolution is faced with vast tasks, the responsibilities of our functionaries are weighty and the party's expectations of them are high. Functionaries should frequently organize consultative meetings to streighten out the problems concerned -- as in the proverb which says, "Ask the way even though you know it" -- and often take part in cell meetings to hear the opinions of party members. At the same time, they should thoroughly establish the manner of executing affairs, however small they may be, only after having enough discussions with functionaries concerned.

By doing so, functionaries, who are leading personnel of the revolution, should fully demonstrate the invincibility and vitality of our party's traditional work methods.

NORTH KOREAN CHARGES COUNTERED AT MAC MEETING

SK091048 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Panmunjom, March 9 (YONHAP) -- The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) Tuesday rejected a North Korean demand that the ongoing U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "Team Spirit 1982" be stopped.

The rejection was made by U.S. Rear Admiral James Storms III, the UNC senior member to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) at Tuesday's 411th MAC session in this truce village. Storms countered his North Korean counterpart Maj. Gen. Han Chu-Kyong's claim that "Team Spirit" was a "provocative exercise," and said it would continue.

Storms charged that the North Korean side continued to train and equip its military forces behind a shield of secrecy, and asked, "How do you explain the three tunnels which your side dug under the military demaracation line or the more than a dozen others you are currently constructing from your side under the Demilitarized Zone into South Korea?"

Han reiterated his call for a halt to the exercise, and said the UNC's invitation for North Korean and Communist Chinese members of the MAC to observe the exercise was an "intolerable insult." Tuesday's MAC meeting, requested by the North Korean side, began at 11 a.m. and lasted for about two hours.

NO RECEIVES LETTER FROM JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK090852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 9 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda Tuesday called on Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to deliver a letter from Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, a ministry official said.

In the letter, Sakurauchi said he was exerting his utmost efforts to resolve the problem pending between Korea and Japan regarding Korea's request for 6 billion U.S. dollar loan, according to the official. Sakurauchi also said in the letter he was endeavoring to put Korea-Japan relations on a more stable footing, and said he hoped to meet with No "as soon as possible."

Sakurauch's letter was in response to a letter from No which was delivered to the Japanese foreign minister Feb. 19 when the second preparatory meeting of working level official of the two countries was held in Tokyo.

CHON CALLS FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

SK090113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-Hwan, calling for the development of genetic engineering, said yesterday the government is prepared to render support for its development.

Chon stressed the discipline should be further developed in close cooperation among academic circles, research centers and pertinent industries.

After having received a briefing from Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], on the operation of the party's policy research center, he said the DJP should lead the government in formulating policies, The president heads the DJP concurrently. The DJP policy center is chaired by Rep. Hwang Pyong-chun.

SOUPHANOUVONG'S LUANG PRABANG CONFERENCE SPEECH

BK060700 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Address by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of state, the SPC and the LFNC, delivered at Luang Prabang provincial party committee conference on 27 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected presidium of the conference, beloved Comrade Khampheng Boupha, beloved members of the Luang Prabang provincial party committee, beloved comrades representatives, beloved distinguished guests:

Today, I am very happy to represent the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau in attending and addressing this historic conference of the Luang Prabang provincial party committee. First of all, I would like to convey warmest tributes and congratulations from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the comrade general secretary to this conference, all 1,796 comrades representatives of the party members in the province, all party cadres and members, and the people of all tribes in Luang Prabang Province, which has maintained a fine tradition of militant solidarity and heroism and has the ancient and beautiful city of Luang Prabang as its provincial capital. I am extremely elated to meet you, comrades, who are outstanding representatives of the party committees at various levels. I can see that these representatives are composed of senior party cadres and members who have participated in the protracted and arduous but noble national liberation struggles against the two imperialists, and young and energetic members who have grown up amidst the struggle to defend and build our socialist country in the new period of the Lao revolution.

Throughout the period of preparing for and convening the party (?conference) in this province, the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee always paid close attention to your activities. Today, this conference is closing. We, the party Central Committee, note with satisfaction that the conference has scored certain significant achievements. For instance, it has thoroughly reviewed and evaluated all past movements of the party committee, has outlined the direction of the immediate tasks for the party committee in leading the people of the province in defending and building the economy and culture, and has unanimously selected a new provincial party committee and appointed the provincial party committee delegation to attend the forthcoming third congress of the party from the ranks of outstanding party cadres and members in this province. These successes constitute a primary factor guaranteeing the growth and strength of the party committee and the entire people of all tribes in this province. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, I would like to hail your sense of responsibility and perseverance as well as the achievements of your conference with all my heart.

Beloved comrades, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee, the Luang Prabang provincial party committee which was formerly a party unit of the Indochinese Communist Party, evolving with the struggles of the people of all tribes in the province and constantly consolidating and building its organization, has incessantly grown larger and stronger. The growth of the Luang Prabang provincial party committee is closely linked to the history of heroic struggles of the people of all tribes in this province, and made an ardent contribution to the concluding period of the national-democratic revolution, which began right after the signing of the 1973 Vientiane agreement, the formation of the national political coalition council in Luang Prabang city and the formation of the national provisional coalition government in Vientiane city. During that period, the two cities were neutral zones of the two sides.

Relying on close militant alliance with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, with wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and under the correct, clear-sighted and creative leadership of our party, the entire army and people of all tribes in the two zones took that rare opportunity to rise up to score complete victory for the Lao revolution in May 1975. They subsequently marched forward with determined, rapid and firm steps to compel the king to abdicate and to dissolve the two supreme provisional coalition institutions at the National Congress of the People's Representatives on 2 December 1975, during which the monarchy was abolished and the LPDR established, thus opening a new era in the long history of the Lao nation -- an era in which the Lao people have become the genuine masters of their own country and destiny and have marched along the bright path of socialism. In actuality, the Luang Prabang provincial party committee led party cadres and members and the people of all tribes to seize administrative power at the provincial and municipal level from the old regime on 18 August 1975 and to set up subsequently new revolutionary administrations at various levels throughout the province, thus making a noble contribution to the establishment of the LPDR. Over the past 6 years, it has managed to defend securely these revolutionary administrations for the province.

As is known, as a result of imperialist aggression and intervention, like other provinces in our country, Luang Prabang Province was divided into two zones -- the old and new liberated zones. The old liberated zone, which was the stronghold of the revolution, was severely damaged by the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and extensively devastated by all types of bombs, ammunition, poisonous chemicals and other modern weapons. As a result, our economic foundations in that zone were heavily destroyed. And even though peace has now returned to our country, the Lao people of all tribes still continue to shed blood and to encounter numerous obstacles and difficulties in rehabilitating and improving their living conditions. As for the new liberated zone which was formerly controlled by the reactionary administration and the neocolonialist regime of the U.S. imperialists, it had been extensively plagued with decadent culture of the old regime before it was liberated. In the preliberation days in the new liberated zone, our people of all strata, especially young people, were led astray by an extravagant way of life. Most young people were indifferent to engaging in production. The prevalent decadent culture also attracted hard-working laboring people in the countryside in this province to abandon their farmlands and settle down in this city as traders, thus increasing the number of capitalists and businessmen in the urban areas. At the same time, the bureaucrats and tribal chieftains also increased efforts to claim ownership of more parcels of land in this province, thus driving laboring people to flee their farmland to live in the city.

Despite prevailing favorable climatic conditions for crop cultivation in the province, under the old regime the people of various tribes always suffered a rice shortage for at least 6 months per year. They were compelled to import rice for consumption. As for rich natural resources in the province, such as benzoin and cardamon fruits, the capitalists and bureaucrats forced the people to sell to them at minimal prices. Moreover, the enemies also attempted to lure and persuade our technicians, skilled workers and professors and students with qualified scientific backgrounds to work in foreign countries. All this shows that the enemies have tried in every way to sabotage our new regime. In addition to making military threats and instigating unrest and rebellion, they have also stepped up psywar propaganda campaigns to create rifts among the people of various tribes, to separate the people from the leadership of the country and to separate our revolution from those in other fraternal countries, such as Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The primary target of their efforts tends to be the destruction of our economic infrastructure.

Even though the aftermath of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression is immense and heavy; even though the schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries, particularly the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists remain extremely notorious and dangerous, thus blocking the economic transformation and construction and the advancement of the revolution; and even though natural conditions are unfavorable for developing production and improving the living conditions of the people due to the extensive mountainous terrain in the province; thanks to the perseverance and leadership of all comrades in the Luang Prabang provincial party committee and the local administrations at all levels as well as the efforts of all party cadres and members in guiding the people of all tribes to implement effectively and correctly the overall policy and plans of each specific field adopted by the party Central Committee in accordance with the prevailing situation in the province, this province has scored certain significant achievements as follows:

In agriculture and forestry, you, comrades, have reclaimed and cleared over 2,000 hectares of rice fields. Where favorable conditions for crop cultivation prevail, such as irrigation canals and other facilities, you have carried out dry season rice growing and intensive agriculture, thus increasing the volume of agricultural work between 3.5 and 4 percent. This is a new factor in production development. It can be said that Luang Prabang Province is a front runner in carrying out intensive agriculture, and knows how to apply modern production techniques in agricultural production and to mobilize the people to participate in production and to strive for self-sufficiency and self-reliance. By 1981, the province had no need for rice-supply assistance from the central level as it did between 1975 and 1979 when it had to request between 2,000 and 2,500 tons per year from the central level. By 1982, the province has managed to send surplus rice to the central level and to feed some local army units.

In finance, formerly expenditures were always higher than revenues. In 1979, the Central Committee allocated central budgets to meet the 54-percent budget deficit suffered by the province. However, in 1981, the deficit was down to 23 percent. However, in 1982 the province will be self-sufficient in this area.

In the educational, cultural and social fields, during the past 6 years, you, comrades, have striven to do away with the backward culture and customs left behind by the old regime while restoring the fine culture of the nation in embroidering, weaving, knitting, making earthenwares and doing basketwork. Art and literature have also been restored, consolidated and changed so as to be characterized by nationalism and advanced science. The movements in education, cultural studies and eradication of illiteracy have become outstanding movements among the people of various tribes. The eradication of illiteracy in the whole province was officially announced on 17 April 1980. This means that Luang Prabang is the second province which has successfully stamped out illiteracy. The first province to achieve this success was Houa Phan.

The provision of cultural training for cadres and party members is another problem that the provincial party committee and party members have paid attention to and have tackled enthusiastically and determinedly despite the difficulty of a limited number of cadres and party members with low qualifications.

Dear comrades, regarding the problem of building the party and comrades, in setting up party units in Luang Prabang Province in the beginning, more than 1,000 comrade members of the former Indochinese Communist Party units transferred to become members of the present LPRP. All those comrade members had been trained and tempered in the areas of attitude, stand and revolutionary nature in the flames of the hard, protracted, complex, fierce and furious struggle during the period of national-democratic revolution.

At present, the contingent of cadres and party members has been expanded and developed along with the work style of revolutionary development, thus guaranteeing the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks, namely, the defense and the building of the socialist country. At present, all of you 1,796 comrade party members are divided into 129 party units with a total of 5,500 cadres of various tribes including 2,400 female cadres.

It can be said that this is a great, all-round and firm success. It has advanced the various factors in the province to be fruitful and has created a new work style which serves as a basis for Luang Prabang Province to march forward to new, ever greater and firmer successes.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to wholeheartedly praise and hail the party committee organization, cadres, soldiers, police and fraternal people of various tribes throughout Luang Prabang Province for their endeavor in overcoming all difficulties and worthily contributing to the common cause of revolution of the party and the nation.

Dear comrades, prior to the opening of this conference, several movements have been carried out in this province. Those included the persistent movements in boosting production, working on the agricultural tax, purchasing rice, making preparations for crop planting, organizing study in the party, carrying out art and literature practices, carrying out sports and acrobatic activities, implementing sanitation rules, positively fulfilling specialized tasks, preparing gifts and so forth. This shows that all people of various tribes, together with all cadres, combatants and personnel, have been concerned for and been proud of the opening of this provincial conference. They all have positively scored achievements to welcome the historical conference of their province, and earnestly hoped that this conference will review and evaluate some lessons experienced over the past 6 years while adopting an appropriate direction and laying out detailed, sacred plans in order to lead their province to march forward continuously and firmly and to introduce them to new activities in performing tasks and in their daily life. I believe that this conference of yours, comrades, is a concrete preparation for the third party congress to be held in the immediate future.

Dear comrades, in the political report at the conference, you have clearly evaluated the achievements and victories scored over the past 6 years, and have pointed out the shortcomings and remaining problems comprehensively. The party Central Commiteee considers this, to have held a congress at the grassroots level and then a cadre conference, a positive preparation by the entire party committee organization and the people of Luang Prabang Province. As a result, they have successfully concentrated the intelligence of the party members on studying, discussing and solving various decisive, basic problems. Most outstanding comrades have been selected to the party committee and to be provincial conference representatives. The various party organizations have become firmer and purer.

The Central Committee would like to hail the pure spirit in self-criticism and criticism among fellow comrades. Such criticism demonstrates the thorough revolutionary characteristics of a genuine communist party which firmly grasps the rules of party development and which maintains a spirit of serving our people. I am firmly convinced that said spirit will be promoted and expanded in this conference and in the concrete implementation of various resolutions of other conferences in the next stage.

An outstanding character of the party committee is in strengthening unity within the party and the relationship between the party and the masses. You, comrades, should constantly strive to maintain and preserve such a spirit. At the same time, as true communists who are fully responsible for the destiny and interests of the laboring people of all tribes, all party cadres and members and the party committees at all levels must try to find their own weak points, handicaps and shortcomings, and resolve to adopt practical measures to eliminate them as soon as possible.

To give you, comrades, some advice so that you will be able to understand more clearly certain national problems and to use it as a basis for studying and implementing the 1982 plan as well as the plans of many years to come, I would like to review certain tasks for you as follows:

1. You must clearly understand that our country is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, and Luang Prabang Province is the rear base for other northern provinces in resisting the schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the Thai reactionary ruling clique. Even though Luang Prabang Province is a rear province, it has Luang Prabang city as an area of strategic significance for psywar propaganda campaigns. It used to be the old nest of the reactionary elements. The Chinese reactionary clique and the U.S. imperialists have concentrated more efforts in sabotaging this province than any other northern provinces. Therefore, we must constantly maintain a high sense of vigilance, and be determined to smash promptly all sabotage schemes and acts of the enemies in effecting the so-called peaceful transformation policy [kan han pian doi santi], inciting unrest and invading and swallowing our country. Our enemies -- the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionsts and hegemonists -- are weakening and deteriorating with every passing day and are now more isolated than before. They are faced with a deadlock. The Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- the (?most) dangerous enemies directly facing our Lao nation -- are engaging in internal bickering, and are fiercely squabbling for power. They have notoriously accused and eliminated one another. Their four modernizations policy has failed. Their policy of hegemonism and aggression has brought more misery and poverty to the Chinese people of all strata. The Chinese people in several regions have risen up to oppose their reactionary and traitorous policy. With such conditions prevailing, they are unable to wage a large-scale aggressive war to swallow our country and other Indochinese countries easily. But, obdurate and aggressive by nature, they are stepping up their collusion with the imperialists who are always bent on destroying our revolution.

That is why you, comrades, must firmly understand the two strategic duties -- to defend and build the country -- and closely link them together. If you can effectively carry out the former duty of defending the country, you will be able to fulfill the latter well, and vice versa. Your report has already spelled out numerous measures which must be implemented to fulfill these two duties. I would like to reiterate here that to carry out effectively the duty of defending the country and maintaining local security, the party committee must build firm and all-round strong political foundations, firmly control the armed forces and public security forces, consolidate and strengthen unity among the people of all tribes, coordinate Lao-Vietnamese solidarity and militant alliance with regional strength [kamlang khongkhet] to smash the enemies' war of all-round destruction, and consolidate and strengthen all (?economic) foundations in the province so as to build a strong rear for the other northern provinces. This is the most fundamental factor in strengthening the field position [tha sanam] for people's war and in building overall strength for smashing the enemies in all circumstances.

Another important thing is that the provincial party committee and the provincial administration must pay close attention to educating, leading and taking care of the armed forces and public security forces so as to ensure that they are absolutely loyal to the party and the revolution, are highly qualified and are capable of being a sharp tool for the party in defending the country, maintaining public security and building the economy.

It is also important that you take initiative in launching political offensives against the enemies. Especially, we must continue waging propaganda campaigns to convince overseas Chinese to understand the correct and just policy of our party so that they will become more cooperative and support the revolutionary administration in preserving peace and friendship.

2. You must fully explore and make use of all the strong and outstanding potentials of each locality; be determined to solve all economic problems in the province with a sense of self-mastery, self-sufficiency, self-reliance and self-building; and implement an effective management system in goods transportation and distribution with a view to improving gradually the living conditions of the people of all tribes in the province.

Luang Prabang Province, like any other province, has been blessed with political foundations, particularly in the old liberated zone. It is also blessed with a number of economic potentials. However, the development of economic foundations in this province has been slow. The cadres' capability in managing the economy and society remains inadequate and there are insufficient technical cadres in the economic sphere to cope with the economic development work. This problem must be effectively solved.

Even though we have yet to explore economic potentials for economic construction and development profoundly, past experience of the northern provinces clearly shows that to do away with the natural economy and to promote goods production in order to improve the living conditions of the people of all tribes, it is imperative that the production, purchase pricing and transportation of goods and local culture must be interrelated and must support one another. If we fail to resolve problems in these spheres simultaneously, we will be unable to effect change in any small-scale production. When goods production is developed, requirements for technical management [word indistinct] will be automatically established. Then we will have actual conditions for introducing new techniques in science and technology as well as modified tools for use in goods production, and for (?coordinating) agricultural production with industrial production from the grassroots level step by step. It is important that certain detailed appropriate production procedures be adopted and implemented. Such procedures must evolve from the lower to the higher levels, from a simple stage to more complicated ones, from using rudimentary tools to modified ones, and from using semiautomatic machines to fully automatic ones. We must never be hasty in implementing these procedures. At the same time, we must avoid the tendency of conservatism and containment and the habit of refusing to seek and use new methods.

In Luang Prabang Province, in particular, the transformation of production relations is very significant, and the building and development of production forces must be earnestly carried out. This is because in the past Luang Prabang Province was the bastion of the monarchy, feudalism and reactionaries, and an area where the capitalist system was developing. Even though some production tools in Luang Prabang Province have been refurbished, a large number of them still need (?repair). As for agricultural cooperatives which have been set up in this province, they still lack efficiency. Therefore, we must thoroughly uproot the old production relations which bred the oppressive class, and set up new socialist production relations. Only by doing this will we be able to carry out the revolution thoroughly at the grassroots level in the countryside.

As for the exploitation of economic potentials, you, comrades, have set up a goal of carrying out intensive agriculture, digging irrigation canals, building dams, enlarging rice fields, planting industrial trees and supplementary crops, developing livestock raising, collecting more forest products, and expanding handicraft and small industrial production in order to fulfill requirements in agricultural and forestry production and of the people. You must strive for self-sufficiency in food supply, send surplus food supply to the center and keep some for supplying to other front line provinces in the northern region.

Moreover, in order to bring more wealth to the province and to allow the people to improve their living conditions incessantly, you must concentrate on exploiting valuable natural resources for processing into export goods. However, export management must be effective. Regarding exports, you are blessed with numerous potentials, for example, forest products. To tap such potential effectively, you must pay attention to solving problems regarding the exploiting, purchasing, processing, storage, classification of goods for export in accordance with international trade law, packaging and organizing of exports. At this conference, you should discuss with one another to find out measures to overcome various weak points and difficulties so as to attain self-mastery and to bring wealth and prosperity to this province.

3. You must endeavor to bring educational, cultural and public health services to the people of all tribes in order to effect a new change in their livelihood and to their way of life and to gradually narrow the economic and cultural gap among the people of various tribes. An estimated 60 percent of the population in the province are hilltribesmen. Even though illiteracy has been stamped out in this province, the standard of literacy of the people still remains low, thus creating a major obstacle to your efforts in turning the province into an all-round strong and rich entity. It is evident that a number of party cadres and members and a large number of people in this province have been heavily influenced by superstitious beliefs and obsolete and backward traditions and customs. As a result, these people still remain ignorant; and they have encountered difficulties caused by numerous natural calamities. Actually, they also desire to enjoy a better and plentiful life, better education and prosperity in their livelihood. Thus, it is very important that you must implement the idea of offering educational and cultural services to the people of all tribes one step ahead of other tasks. Such an idea will serve to further strengthen the relations between the party and the people of all tribes. Any incident indicating the party's indifference to the laboring masses only runs counter to the party's true nature and serves to weaken the party's strengthe to a certain extent.

You said in your report that you will set up teacher-training schools in three northern districts to serve the people of various tribes, mostly the rural and tribal people, and will also establish primary schools in mountainous areas and canton hospitals in remote areas. This is of paramount significance to the line of gradually and firmly reducing our cultural and ideological disparities and improving living conditions. You, comrades, should study and start taking concrete actions to implement this. Stress should not be put on theory, plans, paperwork and talking.

4. It is necessary to step up the task of building the party and building and nurturing cadres so that they will be capable of actually leading and organizing the implementation of all party policies and plans. As once emphasized by the comrade general secretary of our party, the purpose of building party organizations and nurturing and building cadres is to organize the implementation of and fulfill the party line, policies and plans. This offers a concrete basis on which to assess and control the fruits of building party organizations and the ranks of our cadres.

Generally speaking, our cadres and party members have in the past effectively carried out the tasks entrusted to them by the party and state. Nevertheless, there still are many remaining weak points, the most outstanding of which is that we have not yet firmly grasped the party line and duties. Many comrades have not clearly understood matters concerning the transitional period, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the system of collective mastery, the three revolutions and the absolute reliance on socialism. Many have individually analyzed these issues and do not understand that these issues constitute one whole unified system, that they are inseparable and closely interrelated. One cannot pay less attention to one particular issue than others. The organization of implementation of party policies and plans is still weak. Some comrades are still weak and have thus become victims of the enemy's psychological warfare.

These weak points arise from many different causes. The three main causes are as follows:

a. The training and tempering of party members and cadres to perceive the stand and attitude of the working class has not been effective and has not been regularly carried out. They have not yet persisted in trying to grasp the stand and attitude of the working class and in studying and understanding party policies and plans. They continue to be affected by the peasant ideas of small-scale production.

b. Party members and cadres still have a low level of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

c. The various procedures on managing, training, educating and protecting cadres have not yet been effectively carried out. We continue to relax our attention on some occasions and in some places.

For this reasons, the task of building and nurturing cadres and building various party organizations must be aimed at resolving the above-mentioned problems and at fulfilling our final objective. We must attentively resolve the three main points just described. Special attention must be paid to helping party members and cadres to gain a profound understanding of the fierce, uncompromising, protracted, complex and difficult characteristics of the class struggle in the period of transition to socialism. It is necessary to mobilize cadres and party members in order to bring into full play the fine nature and traditions of our party and nation and to train and temper themselves to grasp the revolutionary qualifications in the struggle againt the reactionary forces. We must continue to make more and better contributions to the cause of defending and building our socialist fatherland for the sake of future generations.

Unity within the party and among the ranks of cadres is a vital issue of the revolution. Party committees at all levels -- particularly the standing committee of a party committee and secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees -- must serve as true models and the core in dealing with this issue. They must serve as mainstays in consolidating and strengthening the unity within the party and among the ranks of cadres and the people of all tribes.

Dear comrades, I am very pleased with the growth and development of the party organization of Luang Prabang Province. This unity is clearly reflected in the spirit of solidarity of the entire party organization in assessing the results of its work and in strictly determining their remaining weak points so as to lead local movements to advance.

More specifically, a party organization is a basic factor in the success of all tasks. Let the comrades pay close attention to, safeguard and nurture it so that it will grow and blossom continuously.

In this meeting you have formulated tasks, objectives and new methods for concrete implementation. This is only an initial success. You comrades must continue to hold meetings and discussions to implement these tasks and turn them into reality.

The party Central Committee is convinced that with its revolutionary traditions and determination to advance, the party organization of Luang Prabang Province will be able to lead the people of various tribes in the province to surmount all difficulties and score more glorious achievements in the task of turning Luang Prabang into a province that is strong politically and militarily, rich economically and progressive culturally and socially so that it can fulfill the honorable tasks entrusted to this province, which is on the frontline and in the center of the northern provinces of heroic Laos, thus contributing to the lofty cause of our party.

I wish that this conference of cadres be crowned with glorious success. I wish the entire provincial party organization growth, development and strength. I wish all comrade delegates good health.

In conclusion, I would like to extend regards, warm solidarity and love and best wishes from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the comrade general secretary and from myself through you to our fraternal people of all tribes and strata in Luang Prabang Province. Let us join in strengthening our solidarity in our joyous and successful labor, our production and our struggle!

Fully understanding the fate of the country and the heavy but honorable and glorious responsibilities of a communist combatant, let all cadres and party members resolutely and heroically advance to win new and greater victories on the new front of the task of defending the country and building our beloved socialist fatherland!

Long live the LPDR! Long live the honorable and glorious LPRP! Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ATTENDS PHONG SALY MEETING

BK070237 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, attended as a guest of honor the fourth conference of cadres of the Phong Saly provincial party committee, which was officially opened on the morning of 3 March. Also attending the conference were Comrade Kham-on, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Phong Saly Province, and representatives of the party committees of Luang Namtha and Oudomsai Provinces and of party units attached to military and administrative offices and organizations in Phong Saly Province.

The delegates heard a report on the activities of the party committee, adopted an immediate program of action and elected the new secretary and members of the provincial party committee. Then Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan cordially and openly chatted with the delegates to the conference.

On behalf of the LDRP Central Committee, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly hailed all the delegates for upholding their lofty revolutionary spirit and for making efforts to convene the conference at a time when the entire party, army and people in Phong Saly Province as well as throughout the country are rejoicing at the achievements recorded in emulation campaigns to welcome the Third LPRP Congress.

The fourth conference of the Phong Saly provincial party committee ended successfully on the afternoon on 6 March.

VIGILANCE AGAINST PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE URGED

BK081430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Enhance Revolutionary Vigilance To Defeat the Enemy's Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] Respected listeners, dear friends and comrades: Psychological warfare is one of the aggressive schemes intended to swallow up our country. It employs cunning and skillful tactics to peacefully and abruptly change the way of thinking and attitude of our cadres and combatants.

During the war of aggression conducted against our country for the past 30 years, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen attentively carried out their psychological warfare in coordination with their conventional war to sabotage and destroy our revolution. Despite the complete defeat of their war of aggression, they continue to wage psychological warfare against our country to sabotage our revolution and our cadres and combatants.

Our country has now achieved complete liberation and has been the LPDR for 6 years. It has now embarked on the path of socialist transformation and construction. This has aroused indignation among the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, who want to sabotage and weaken Laos so as to swallow it up. This visious plan as well as their dark dream is reflected by the conduct of various schemes, for example, the launching of serious psychological warfare attacks against our country. They have adopted psychological warfare as one of the strategies in their state policy, with a view to infiltrating into and interfering with our internal affairs, sabotaging party leadership, slandering and vilifying party and state policy and plans and changing the true nature of the party forces, the administration, armed forces, public security forces and various mass organizations of the party. All this is aimed at carrying out a very cunning and heinous scheme which cannot be easily perceived from the outside.

To conceal their traitorous, aggressive plans, they have always resorted to many methods of slandering and viligying our party and state line and policies and they continue to do. For example, they have slandered and vilified the line leading our country to advance toward socialism and our party's military, economic and diplomatic line. They are taking advantage of the immediate difficulties of our revolution and the country and some weak points of our cadres and combatants, particularly difficulties in our living conditions, to slander the new regime, our party and state. They are launching propaganda campaigns to sow discord among us and sabotage unity within the party, the administration, the front and among the people and our revolutionary forces. They are creating division between the low and the high levels, between the central and local levels, between the party and the masses, between the administration and the people, between the army and the people and among our various tribes. They are trying to divide the militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and to separate Laos from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and the Lao revolution from the world revolution.

The enemies are currently concentrating on causing division within our party leadership, separating Laos from Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, with a view to isolating us in order to attack and swallow up our country.

In addition to launching slanderous propaganda campaigns and other tactics, such as bribery and threats, they have propagandized luxurious ways of life, the way of enjoying oneself on a daily basis and the despicable material life of the colonialist and imperialist regimes in Western countries.

They have deceived and bribed the people to flee the country. This tactic is mostly aimed at the youths, students, schoolchildren those who once followed the colonialist way of life and those within our ranks who have been spoiled.

In implementing this tactic, the enemies first try to get acquainted with our cadres and soldiers, and then give them gifts or offer them bribes. They even go to the extreme of buying off our cadres and combatants with money and other items such as whisky and cigarettes, or even girls, in order to force our cadres and soldiers to follow them and work for them, and to betray the national interest by opposing the party's line and policies. They also create suspicion among us, separate us from each other, threaten to assassinate our cadres and soldiers, and so forth.

Simultaneously, the enemies have striven to carry out deceitful propaganda praising U.S. imperialism and Beijing big-nation expansionism and hegemonism. For example, they have propagandized the strength of the United States and of the Beijing expansionist in the areas of manpower, weaponry, economy and others. They have conducted deceitful propaganda by praising the reactionary, counterrevolutionary organizations in the so-called national salvation front, national salvation party, chiefs of the Mong and Yao tribes, and so forth with the aim of opposing our new system and creating disturbances with violent, counterrevolutionary forces, in particular in the areas where our ethnic minority people have lived.

All the aforesaid psychological warfare schemes of the enemies are aimed at changing the spirit of our cadres, soldiers and people, distorting facts on how we engage in labor and fight to defend and build our country, sow division, create suspicion and distrust among our people throughout the country with the intention of weakening our combat spirit in order to sabotage and destroy our revolutionary forces without combat.

In short, psychological warfare is an extremely brutal and vicious scheme which cannot be simply perceived with a cursory glance. At present, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, together with other reactionaries, are closely colluding in using this crafty and wicked scheme to sabotage and destroy our revolution, the correct line and policies of our party and state, the contingents of our cadres and combatants, and our international solidarity.

Therefore, it is necessary for us to be very vigilant and conscious and to be determined to defeat all psychological warfare schemes of the enemies in a timely manner in order to maintain, promote and expand the bright and glorious revolutionary tradition and true nature of our cadres and combatants. To do so successfully, we must pay attention to fulfilling certain tasks as follows: educate and train all our cadres, combatants, personnel, workers and people to clearly understand the wickedness and danger of the enemy's psychological warfare; regularly publicize the situation, line and policies of our party and state to our cadres and combatants; pay attention to firmly grasping the political and ideological situation and the general situation in units or regiments; raise the standard of living of various organizations attached to the army; examine and resolutely settle all shortcomings; be concerned for the living conditions of the cadres and combatants; truly respect the people's rights to collective mastery; strictly implement army discipline, rules and regulations; raise to a higher level the model roles of cadres and party members; and do not allow the enemy to take advantage of various weak points or shortcomings to disrupt our internal unity.

The most important point is that we must always be very vigilant; think carefully and maintain an organizational sense before doing anything; maintain regulations and discipline; correctly and strictly implement the line and policies of the party and state; and so forth. By doing so effectively, we can victoriously check and smash all the enemy's psychological warfare schemes, and achieve security and purity.

EMBASSY SPOKESMAN DENIES FORCED LABOR CHARGE

BK090357 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] The Loatian Embassy in Bangkok yesterday refused to comment on a report that political prisoners are forced to work in a United Nations refugee programme in Laos. The report has prompted the Dutch Government to threaten to halt its financial support for the programme. A spokesman of the Laotian Embassy here said yesterday he had not heard of the report before, but said he had earlier visited the site of the project and found no evidence of forced labour.

The programme, known as the Tomo irrigation project, is being financed by the Netherlands with technical assistance from the UN Food and Agricultural Organization and the UN Development Programme. It is part of a larger resettlement effort in Laos for long-term refugees who fled across the border to Thailand during the Indochina war.

The spokesman said he had taken foreign journalists to tour the site of the project while he was serving in the Foreign Ministry in Laos. "But we came across no forced labour," he said. When asked whether any political prisoners could be employed in the project now, he said: "I have no comments on that." However, he said he will take up the matter with his government. He claimed that most of the workers employed in the project are rural people living in nearby areas. The project site is located south of Pakse, he said. "They are voluntarily working in the project, just the way Thai people are participating in the rural development programme here," he said.

The issue surfaced in The Hague last Thursday in the Dutch parliament when Kees van Dijk, minister for development cooperation, revealed that the Dutch Government filed a protest earlier last year with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees over the alleged forced labour concerning the project. The spokesman of the Dutch Foreign Ministry said the UN High Commission had told the Dutch Government that it suspected about 200 "social deviants" might be working in the Laotian project.

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

BK090453 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 8 March, the Patriotic Lao Women's Association held a celebration ceremony at the national theater in Vientiane, the capital, to mark International Women's Day. Present on the presidium rostrum were Mrs Khampheng Boupha, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Mobilizing Committee of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association; Khambou Soumisai, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee; Mrs Thongvan Sithandon, chief of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association branch attached to the National Defense Ministry; Bounmi Kouangmani, chief of the Lao Front for National Construction office; Mrs Khamphon Phimmaseng and Mrs Phetsamon Latsasima, vice chairmen of the National Mobilizing Committee of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association; and Mrs Sommai Vonglakhon, chairman of the Mobilizing Committee of the Vientiane branch of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association.

Attending the rally were representatives of fraternal women of all nationalities from throughout the country; fraternal women from all ministries, various offices, mass organizations and offices attached to Vientiane provincial and municipal administrations; and more than 1,200 students.

Mrs Khampheng Boupha, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Mobilizing Committee of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association, made a speech addressing the rally. An appeal of the association Central Committee and a resolution of the rally were also read at the rally, which concluded with glorious success.

THAILAND, SINGAPORE HOLD JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE

BK090820 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Assistant Navy Chief of Staff for Operations Vice Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong presided over the opening ceremony of the joint Thai-Singapore naval exercise on 8 March at 1130 at the Songkhla naval station, Muang District, Songkhla Province. The exericse, the second of its kind, will continue until 14 March. The first one was held in Singapore during March 1981. The exercise is designed to cement the friendly ties between the two countries and to allow their navymen to make acquaintance with each other in the interests of both Thailand and Singapore. The exericse is also aimed at training sailors in various combat tactics.

The current exercise, codenamed "Sing Sayam 2/1982," will be carried out by a fleet of four Singapore warships, comprising two fast assault boats and two guided-missile carriers -- the Scorpion, Lion, Tiger and Freedom, and three Thai vessels -- the Ratcharit, Prap Porapak and Su Phairin -- which are also fast assault boats. The exercise will stress surface operations, including surface assault and navigation and communications links. The exercise will take place in the Gulf of Thailand in Songkhla. The Thai naval fleet has already held joint exercises with the fleets from Malaysia and Indonesia.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LAOS

BK080630 Bangkok Domestic SErvice in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] A Thai trade delegation departed Bangkok for Laos this morning. The delegation, led by Foreign Trade Department Director General Phatchara Itsarasena, comprises several members of the private sector. The delegation's visit to Laos follows the recent visit there by the Thai-Lao border cooperation committee headed by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot. According to Sitthi, the Thai trade delegation will discuss the exchange of goods with the exception of rice of which Laos has plenty.

Regarding the Lao proposal for Thailand to open more border crossings, Sitthi said new border crossings, if any, will be opened only on a temporary basis to facilitate the transit of goods and to relieve border problems. Government agencies concerned will discuss this matter before making a recommendation to the Cabinet. The Cabinet must approve the opening of a border crossing. Sitthi, however, did not disclose where the new crossings will be along the Lao border.

LAO BORDER-CROSSING PROPOSAL TO BE CONSIDERED

BK080351 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Thailand will consider a Lao proposal to open more border crossings along the Mekong River. This was stated by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, who has just returned from a 2-day visit to Vientiane. The proposal was made during talks between Laotian Interior Minister Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and General Sitthi, who left Bangkok on Friday [5 March] with 13 Thai members of the Thai-Lao border committee. General Sitthi was informed by his Lao counterpart that the opening of more border crossings will ease communications and strengthen the relationship between the Thai and Lao people.

Thailand operates three border crossing stations -- two in Nong Khai and one in Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom. Minister Sitthi said both sides have also agreed that the future border problems (?would) be settled at the local level with meeting of provincial committees.

COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD CAPTURED IN SURAT THANI

BK080344 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Another major communist stronghold in Khian Sa District of Surat Thani Province fell to the government forces on Friday [5 March].

The stronghold is known as camp 514. It is one of the important communist strongholds which has been used as a springboard by communist guerrillas to harass government outposts. The battle was a followup to the operation under the "Tai Rom Yen 9" campaign aiming at uprooting communist influence in Surat Thani Province. Two bodies of the insurgents were found and four were captured during the battle. One government soldier was dead and a few others injured in the operation.

ASEAN VIEWED AS TARGET OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

BK080156 Bangkok POST in English 8 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "More Spy Scandals in the Offing?"]

[Text] Among the criticisms levelled at agencies of the United Nations are that they provide a semilegitimate cover for operatives of foreign intelligence agencies to gather data of a political, military and strategic nature while acting under the guise of a UN "expert." While it would be unfair and untrue to accept the premise put forward by one American commentator that UN Headquarters in New York and Geneva do nothing but provide cover for a "nest of spies," it might be wise to have a good look at the credentials of some of the more obscure "experts" staffing international centres in the Third World. Such a scrutiny, if intensive enough, would be certain to turn up a few "black sheep."

There is reason to believe that ASEAN is a prime target for those engaged in clandestine intelligence-gathering activities. Anyone who doubts this only has to look back through newspapers of recent months to be reminded of plots uncovered in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Singapore. The second secretary and press attache of the Soviet Embassy in Singapore, Anatoliy Larkin, together with Marine Superintendent Alexsandr Bondarev who supervised the maintenance of Soviet and East European ships calling at Singapore were expelled recently by the Lee Kuan Yew Government. Larkin is reported to have posed as a Swedish journalist and to have tried to bribe an army technical officer to provide secret information. The officer reported the attempt and Larkin, together with Bondarev who had been using a Singapore businessman as part of a regular espionage network were expelled.

The Singapore incident followed the uncovering of a similar espionage ring in Indonesia, which led to the abrupt departure of a Soviet colonel from Jakarta. In July last year three Soviet Embassy officials were expelled from Malaysia after it was discovered that Siddiq Mohamed Ghouse, one of the assistants of the prime minister, was a Soviet agent. Even in Thailand we have not been immune in recent years to the occasional "spy scandal."

No ASEAN government has yet officially connected all these events, but it does fuel the suspicion that there is a large espionage network active in this region, possibly controled out of Singapore, and surveillance on the activities of Soviet diplomats has reportedly been stepped up as a result. ASEAN countries already carefully check the credentials of foreign journalists to ensure that they are bona-fide and this once-popular cover for foreign intelligence operatives has now largely been abandoned because it provides too great a focus of attention.

With security checks being stepped up on diplomats, foreign correspondents and suspicious "export-import" agencies and airline representatives, there could well be a greater tendency in the future to use international centres as a base. Here the checks are not so tight, as the host government does not have as great a say in just who is employed in what capacity. And there are plenty of international agencies operating with the ASEAN region. Third World countries are, in general, very much aware of the dangers of spies and subversives and the prompt action taken by the Singapore, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur governments should be heeded as a warning to those governments who would make use of us to further their own interests to our detriment. ASEAN countries seem to be a magnet for these unsavoury people and our immigration and special branch police must be fully alert to their duty of making them as unwelcome as possible.

FIFTH VCP NATIONAL CONGRESS TO OPEN 27 MAR

OW081604 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will open on March 27, 1982, in Hanoi, announces a communique of the 12th plenum of the party C.C. which was held in the past few days to give the finishing touch to the preparations for the congress.

The plenum heard a report on the results of the local congresses, discussed and adopted the political report to be submitted to the national congress, discussed and adopted the report on the main orientation, tasks and objectives of the economic and social plans in the period 1981-1985 and the following years of the eighties.

It also discussed and adopted the report on party building and suggestions on amendments to some points in the party constitution and suggestions on the organisational work at the forthcoming fifth congress.

NHAN DAN SCORES U.S. SOUTHEAST ASIA POLICY

OW090719 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 9 -- NHAN DAN today exposes the United States' collusion with Beijing regarding Southeast Asia. Resource-rich Southeast Asia, the paper points out, is an alluring prey of U.S. capitalism. With its political importance Southeast Asia is also the scene of a bitter struggle between the forces of national independence and socialism on the one hand and imperialism and international reaction on the other and is, therefore, an important target for the U.S. global strategy, the paper adds.

NHAN DAN says: "The United States is colluding with Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces to pit the ASEAN countries against the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union, to check the advance of revolutionary and progressive forces, and maintain the position of imperialism in this part of the world."

The paper continues: "The United States has thus rendered the Southeast Asian situation tense and peace-loving forces in the ASEAN countries are worried by the subsequent threat to regional peace and stability. Washington's decision to sell offensive weapons to China has met with strong protest from countries in this region."

"Who can say that the sophisticated weapons Washington promises to Beijing will not some day be used against the Southeast Asian peoples?," the paper asks. It points out: "Public opinion in the region knows too well that the United States is only concerned with its own interests. It is playing the 'China card' only to further its global strategy regardless of the legitimate interests of the ASEAN countries." Obviously, it notes, Washington's collusion with Beijing runs counter to the fundamental aspirations and interests of the peoples of the ASEAN countries.

"In the interests of the 350 million people in Southeast Asia and for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, one must resolutely struggle against all forms of intervention of imperialism and international reaction and to start frank, constructive dialogues between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit," NHAN DAN concludes.

BANGLADESH PEACE GROUP HAILS INDOCHINA PROPOSALS

OW051603 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 5 -- Ali Aksand, general secretary of the Bangladesh Peace Council, has welcomed the new proposals of the Indochinese countries as "timely and realistic" for the stabilisation of the situation in Southeast Asia.

In a newly issued statement, Ali Aksand said: "At present, the situation in Southeast Asia remains tense and potentially explosive as a result of continued hostility, acts of aggression and threat of further military intervention against Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, by Chinese hegemonism, U.S. imperialism, and other reactionary circles. The renewed attempts of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, Sihanouk and other henchmen of the imperialists to regroup their counter-revolutionary forces with Chinese-U.S. weapons for fresh attack against the legitimate government of Kampuchea are clear proofs of such dangerous designs. China and the U.S., in the interest of their strategic aim, are continuously striving to involve the ASEAN countries in a political conflict and confrontation with the three neighbouring Indochinese states. Such policy, which threatens peace and security of the entire area and the world, creates great anxiety in the mind of people.

"The people of Bangladesh and, for that matter, all people of the world would like to see an end to all these hegemonist imperialist actions against the sovereignty states of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and establish a good neighbourly and peaceful relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries based on peaceful coexistence, friendship and cooperation.

"The fifth foreign ministers conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam has once again reiterated these countries strong desire for peace and for peaceful settlement of all problems without the interference from outside, which would guarantee peace, security, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the ASEAN and Indochinese groups.

"The Bangladesh Peace Council expresses its deep appreciation of the initiatives and concrete proposals of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and urges all the governments of Southeast Asia to take into their urgent consideration for the sake of peace and security of the area".

THAILAND ASKED TO RETURN MILITARY CARGO PLANE

OW090727 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 9 -- Chau Phong, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's Third Department for Asia, on March 6 met the Thai charge d'affaires a.i. here, (Bhadung Dhanyangkun), to draw his country's attention to Vietnam's requests concerning a Vietnamese AN-26 military cargo plane which, en route from Kampuchea back to Vietnam on February 11, lost contact with the ground control station due to technical trouble and bad weather and made a forced landing in Thailand.

The requests had been made in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's note No 70-HC addressed to its Thai counterpart on February 23, but so far they have not yet been met by the Thai side. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry expresses its concern about this matter and finds hardly accountable Thailand's intention in delaying the return of the plane and the Vietnamese on board, and in preventing the Vietnamese ambassador in Bangkok from meeting the victims. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry requests the Thai authorities to return the aircraft and the people on board to Vietnam as soon as possible and first of all, allow the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand to contact the victims without delay.

The Thai charge d'affaires said he would forward the requests of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to his country.

AFP REPORTER VISITS CAMP FOR KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK051531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 5 Mar 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 5 Mar (AFP) -- Camp 979-A for Cambodian refugees, to which this correspondent is the first journalist ever to be granted admittance, has a population of 5,000, the majority of which is ethnic Chinese.

Situated at Xa Minh, 110 kms (68 miles) northeast of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), the camp has the appearance of a model village and is to outward appearances largely indistinguishable from its neighbours in Song Be Province.

Opened in December 1979 on 400 hectares (980 acres) of reclaimed scrubland, the camp is the first to have been set up to concentrate Cambodian refugees who began arriving in the Ho Chi Minh City area after 1975.

The majority of the refugees are Chinese, and though they are mostly tradesmen or skilled workers -- joiners, mechanics, electricians, and the like -- their qualifications are deemed to be somewhat below Vietnamese standards. They are, in short, "unproductive". More than 50 per cent of the camp's population are female and little less than 50 per cent are under the age of 16 years.

A Vietnamese official told this correspondent that the refugees would not be allowed to remain in the country indefinitely "because of a number of problems" the nation itself had to contend with.

The head of the refugees' committee, which administers the camp, said that all but 1,000 of the 5,000 inmates had relatives already settled abroad, whom they were anxious to join. The breakdown he gave by country was: 2,400 refugees who wanted to go to France, 1,900 to Canada, 243 to the United States, and the remainder to Sweden, Australia, and Switzerland. Between 150,000 and 200,000 Cambodians are estimated to have fled to Vietnam between 1975 and 1979 to escape the Khmer Rouge regime. Of these, 120,000 have been repatriated with help from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Office. Some 12,000 are still in refugee camps in Vietnam.

MEETINGS, PAPER MARK INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW080717 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- The role played by women has been very important to the destiny of Vietnam throughout its history, says NHAN DAN in its editorial celebrating International Women's Day today.

With their great contributions to the liberation of the country, women have obtained a worthy position in society, the paper says. It notes that women account for 60 or 66 percent of the workforce in agriculture, light industry, trade, culture, public health and education, and that in public offices they make up 30 percent of the personnel.

NHAN DAN says that equality and other basic rights of women are constitutionally guaranteed and that the state, to create more favourable conditions for women, has expanded the network of creches and kindergartens, and built more cultural and medical facilities for the benefit of women and their children.

The Vietnam Women's Union has mobilized women to build and defined the country while helping them in educating their children and looking after their families.

The campaign for family planning jointly sponsored by the union and the Ministry of Public Health has a great meaning to social and economic development, the editorial adds.

Meetings Mark Day

OW082351 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- The Standing Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union held here this afternoon a get-together with foreign women in honour of International Women's Day (March 8). The reception was attended by more than 700 foreign guests including wives of ambassadors, women diplomats, experts and students in Hanoi and hosted by Ms. Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the union. An art performance was jointly given by Vietnamese artists and foreign students.

In Ho Chi Minh City, more than 1,000 representatives of women have attended a meeting in honour of March 8. Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Vietnam committee [as received] party Central Committee, secretary of the city party committee, attended the meeting. The wives of the Soviet, Kampuchean and German Democratic Republic consuls-general also attended.

On this occasion, the women's union of Ho Chi Minh City has launched an emulation drive for child care and education, building progressive families, thrift and contribution to the building of the Tri An hydo-electric project.

SOVIET OFFICIAL VIEWS POWER PROJECTS COOPERATION

BK060630 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The joint Soviet-Vietnamese working party on electric power cooperation met in Hanoi in late February. The Soviet delegation was headed by Nikolay Alekseyevich Lopatin, vice minister of the power industry and electrification. Before his departure, Mr Nikolay Alekseyevich Lopatin granted an interview to the Vietnam Central Television Network. Here is a transcript of the Soviet vice minister's answer on the results of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in this respect:

Cooperation in the field of energy between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has been developing satisfactorily. As you may know, the main powerplants in northern Vietnam, such as the Cat Ba hydroelectric power station and the Pha Lai thermal powerplant, are being built and equipped with Soviet assistance. So are high tension lines and 110-kilovolt transformer stations which altogether form the electricity system in north Vietnam. One should also mention Soviet help in restoring the power supply project damaged and destroyed by U.S. bombs.

Many Soviet experts have been giving a helping hand in the operation of these projects. (?Within) the scope of cooperation, giving the increasing Soviet assistance, Vietnam has begun to build bigger power supply projects, including the biggest power plant in South-east Asia, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station with the capacity of nearly 2 million kilowatts. Design work for this particularly complex project as far as hydrography and geology are concerned was done by the (Chidev Krovach) designing institute in the Soviet Union.

The construction site is supplied with a high capacity Soviet machine. Building materials and facilities not available in Vietnam are also sent in from the Soviet Union. It is difficult to fully assess the importance of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station. In many years, the project will meet Vietnam's increasing electricity demand for various purposes.

During the meeting, the Soviet and Vietnamese delegations reviewed the work done at the construction site of the Pha Lai thermoelectric and Hoa Binh hydroelectric power projects. As for the project of cooperation, according to what has been agreed, the Soviet designing institute has outlined an overall plan for the development of Vietnam's power supply system from now to 1990 and even afterward to 1995.

We think that after each proposal of the Vietnamese Government, this master plan will become the centerpiece of Vietnam's energy strategy [sentence as heard]. Besides the project I mentioned above, it is also planned that another power station will be built in southern Vietnam, the Tri An Hydroelectric power station. Vietnamese designers, with the help of Soviet specialists, are carrying out the economic and technical analysis for the project.

More high-tension lines and transformers are under construction. An energy network will be then set up [word indistinct] to 110- and 220-kilovolt lines.

Technical cooperation between the energy ministries of the two countries will be stepped up considerably, with the training of Vietnamese technicians playing a major role.

We can truthfully say that Vietnam's energy workers are welcoming the forthcoming congress of the Communist Party with major achievements in energy development and they are (?performing) important tasks laid down by the party and Government of Vietnam.

SRV, USSR SIGN COAL-MINING-COOPERATION DOCUMENTS

OW082349 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- Documents on further cooperation in coal mining in 1982-1983 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been signed here following the first session of the working team for cooperation in coal mining under the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

At this session, the two sides agreed on measures to increase cooperation in coal mining in the period 1982-1983 and to implement the coal mining plan for the period 1981-85 reached between the two governments in July 1981.

While here, the Soviet delegation was received by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. It also had working sessions with Nguyen Chan, minister of mines and coal.

CONFERENCE ON LOCAL MILITARY WORK HELD IN HANOI

BK090929 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] On 2 and 3 March, the Standing Committee of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee held a conference to discuss measures to enhance the local military tasks in 1982.

Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member and secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, and Col Gen Le Trong Tan, member of party Central Committee, chief of the General Staff and vice minister of defense, attended and addressed the conference.

The militia and self-defense forces in the capital have been strengthened, armed and technically equipped to ensure static defense and mobile combat. They have coordinated with the public security forces and troops to serve as a core in the movement for political security and social order and security.

The authorities of suburban districts and municipal precincts have recently begun to fully implement the law on military service, overfulfilling the 1982 first phase norm for troop induction in accordance with the law and quality standards.

The Standing Committee of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee has decided this year to intensively guide the authorities of districts, precincts and towns to fulfill even better the local military tasks in order to increase the capability and standards of the militia and self-defense forces, meeting the requirements of combat preparedness and contributing to the maintenance of political security and social order in the capital.

The 1982 local military tasks will be concentrated on the following aspects: Urgently make comprehensively good preparations for troop recruiting in all phases from now until the end of the year; organize and develop reserve units; and firmly control the mobilized forces when so ordered. As an immediate task Hanoi will continue to perfect projects for developing districts, precincts and towns into strong and firm fortresses by combining the economy with national defense, by better implementing political and ideological education and organizational tasks to make every strata of people thoroughly understand, and scrupulously implement the law on military service, and by dealing promptly and severely with draft dodgers.

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SUZUKI DISCUSSES TRADE DISPUTE WITH U.S. IN DIET

OW091201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Tex] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said in the Diet Tuesday that every possible effort will be made to prevent the current trade disputes with the United States from developing into a major political issue. Responding to questioning at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Suzuki said disputes over trade imbalance are a problem not only in Japan-U.S. and Japan-European Community (EC) relations but also in U.S.-EC relations.

This is because the world is plagued by production slowdown, expanding inflation, growing unemployment and other unfavorable trends, the prime minister said. A basic solution to the disputes cannot be achieved unless the world economy is revitalized and production pushed up, he said. Japan and the United States alone cannot bring about a solution, he added.

The prime minister further said that some problems in Japan-U.S. relations cannot be avoided, as two-way trade between the two countries now reaches dollar 60 billion a year. But efforts must be made to prevent such problems from causing a "political fissure" between the two countries, he said.

Japan, with its Gross National Product (GNP) accounting for 10 percent of overall world GNP, realizes its economic role in the world and is ready to do its best for the protection, strengthening and promotion of the free trade system, he said.

SAKURAUCHI TO DISCUSS TRADE, DEFENSE WITH REAGAN

OW090931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) — Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will discuss trade and defense issues pending between Japan and the United States with President Ronald Reagan in Washington March 23. The itinerary for Sakurauchi's six-day visit to the U.S. — March 20-25 — was officially fixed Tuesday.

According to the itinerary, Sakurauchi will also meet with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. on March 23. He will also meet with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs, and senators and congressmen on March 22 or 23.

In addition to the trade and defense issues, Sakurauchi will also exchange views on international matters such as East-West relations, the Middle East and Latin American situations and U.S.-China relations.

Sakurauchi intends to talk with the American leaders from the broad perspective of "Japan-U.S. relations in the world," but will confirm "favorable Japan-U.S. relations." He is expected to hear strong U.S. demands for a more open Japanese market and for a Japanese defense buildup.

PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AID TO ROK TO BE DRAFTED

OW091257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) — Japan will draw up a draft plan for dollar 3 to 4 billion in economic assistance to South Korea before March 20, when Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will leave for the United States, government sources said Tuesday. South Korea had requested that Japan provide dollar 6 billion in aid for its Five-Year Social and Economic Development Program covering the years between 1982 and 1986, and government-level negotiations are now under way.

The sources said the drawing up of the draft plan will serve to demonstrate to America Japan's efforts to promote stability in Northeast Asia.

American Government officials have been calling on Japan to carry a bigger share of the burden in military and economic affairs in the region.

Japanese officials are formulating the plans to meet South Korean needs on 11 projects the South Korean Government intends to carry out in the five year plan. The total amount of economic assistance will be in excess of dollar 3 billion, the sources said.

FRENCH HELP SOUGHT IN REVIVING WORLD ECONOMY

OW090651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday Japan needs French cooperation to help the troubled world economy. "I hope Japan and France, an advanced country in science and technology, will help each other in revitalizing the world economy," Suzuki said in a brief meeting with Jacques Mitterrand, chairman of the state-owned aircraft maker Aerospatiale.

Mitterrand, younger brother of President Francois Mitterrand who is due to visit Japan next month, is now in Tokyo on a five-day tour of this country. He noted that France and Japan have been cooperating in nuclear technology and said he hopes such bilateral cooperation will be expanded in the field of aircraft production.

Mitterrand is scheduled to leave Japan Thursday.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW091319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Italian President Alessandro Pertini arrived in Tokyo Tuesday for a week-long state visit to Japan. He is the first Italian head of state to make a state visit to this country.

The 85-year-old president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and other ranking officials. He will meet with Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace Wednesday.

While in Tokyo Pertini will confer with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other leaders of the government and economic circles to exchange views on bilateral and international affairs. Pertini and his party will visit the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima Saturday and deliver a speech.

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS DEPLOYMENTS

SK100700 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2323 GMT 9 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 March commentary: "Nuclear Fanatics' Anachronistic Illusion"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' wicked scheme for nuclear war is becoming more undisguised with each passing day. According to foreign news reports, at a U.S. congressional hearing on 5 March, James Watkins, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, revealed that it has been decided to deploy Tomahawk underwater cruise missiles tipped with nuclear warheads to the Pacific Fleet.

The U.S. imperialists chieftain earlier revealed in October last year that nuclear-tipped underwater cruise missiles would be deployed to attack submarines. However, this is the first time they have revealed a specifically designated area by announcing they would deploy the missiles to the U.S. Pacific Fleet. According to foreign news reports, submarines belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet will carry nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in accord with the U.S. deployment plan. It is widely known that the guns of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which has shifted its strategic priority to Korea's East Sea, are trained upon the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to deploy nuclear-tipped underwater cruise missiles to the Pacific Fleet, especially the 7th Fleet. This clearly shows that, giving great priority to Asia, especially the Korean Peninsula, on the basis of their aggressive world strategy, they will not hesitate to ignite a new aggressive war there, even a nuclear war. This is another revelation of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition against Korea and Asia. It evinces the U.S. imperialists' adventurist military nature in their strategy against Korea and Asia.

The reckless U.S. maneuvers to prepare for a nuclear war, which are becoming more undisguised with each passing day, are a provocation to the people who are struggling to maintain and consolidate peace in Asia and the world and a criminal act heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula and surrounding areas, threatening peace in Asia and the world. Although no one is threatening the United States, it is clamoring about defense to cover up its maneuvers to prepare for a nuclear war. Such brigandish logic is absurd.

The U.S. imperialists' defense argument is only a superficially attractive one to cover up their aggressive war policy and nothing but an aggressive slogan to pursue confrontation by means of force. It is no secret that with an ambition to maintain South Korea as a permanent colony and military base and to dominate Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been pushing ahead with a new plan to deploy neutron bombs and new medium-range nuclear missiles, while deploying hundreds of nuclear weapons to South Korea and accelerating the military buildup. It is also known that the U.S. imperialists have had aerial nuclear attack units, such as the 18th U.S. Tactical Fighter Aviation Unit, at Kadena air base on an alert status and have conducted nuclear bombing exercises by regularly flying B-52 strategic nuclear bombers over South Korea, while deploying nuclear weapons at military bases in the Pacific and Okinawa and training them on Korea.

In the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise waged on the assumption of a nuclear war for the purpose of attacking our republic, the U.S. imperialists are mobilizing strategic aircraft, including nuclear attack planes, naval ships belonging to the 7th Fleet which carry nuclear weapons and military personnel handling nuclear arms. All facts show that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are seeking a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and its surrounding areas and are prepared to ignite a nuclear war at any time. Clearly, the U.S. imperialists are the most shameless aggressors, nuclear fanatics and disturbers of peace in Asia and the world.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' reckless military adventurist policies, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is extremely tense, and a war could break out at any time.

It is clear that should the U.S. imperialists ignite an aggressive war in Korea, it would develop into a nuclear war and spread to other regions, jeopardizing world peace. The situation in Korea is becoming the most tense and aggravated in Asia. The Korean people, who are cherishing national dignity and independence and aspiring the country's peaceful reunification, can never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' reckless wicked scheme of a nuclear war, and the world's peace-loving people will not tolerate it.

The U.S. imperialists should correctly grasp the trend of the times, act with discretion, abandon the anachronistic illusion of bringing other peoples to their knees by force and withdraw immediately from South Korea and all other places which they occupy, taking along all U.S. troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear arms.

NODONG SINMUN PLAYS IMPRISONMENT OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK091556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article titled "Brutal Atrocity for Destroying Democratic Figure." Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "commuted" the penalty passed upon Kim Tae-chung, the article says: Though the puppets are loudly advertising their "leniency," it is not any sort of "leniency" to Kim Tae-chung, but a political ruse aimed at shirking pressure brought to bear upon them from within and without. It is an unbearable mockery of and a vicious challenge to public opinion at home and abroad which demands the acquittal of Kim Tae-chung.

The paper notes that the fascist butchers passed life imprisonment upon the democratic figure who had committed no crime and put him to all sorts of tortures and persecution to make him a disabled person and now try to keep him in detention for 20 more years. To all intents and purposes, this is aimed to gradually destroy him in prison. All sorts of persecution and suppression of Kim Tae-chung fully show the reality of South Korea where democracy is totally stifled and disclose in all nakedness the unexampled viciousness and brutality of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship.

It cites concrete instances to prove that from the time when the Chon Tu-hwan clique tried to seize power and maintain and prolong the dictatorial rule, it regarded Kim Tae-chung as the most dangerous rival and left no means untried to destroy him. The paper quotes the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as saying to the former puppet prime minister after reducing the death penalty upon Kim Tae-chung to life imprisonment: "Although his penalty was commuted, he is still a life-timer. This is no better than death sentence. Even if he is alive, he will surely be invalid mentally and physically when he is held incommunicado for several years. We should make even his family perish gradually."

This fully reveals the ulterior intention of the puppet clique to destroy Kim Tae-chung, the article remarks, and goes on: Chon Tu-hwan and Co. are ferocious and brutal murderers and truculent fascist tyrants who do not hesitate to slaughter fellow countrymen and plunge the country into a sea of blood to realise their wild ambition for power and stoop to any infamy to remove political adversaries.

The unjust penalty passed upon Kim Tae-chung must be unconditionally withdrawn and Kim Tae-chung whose life is in danger in prison be rescued without delay.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must lend an ear to the demand of the people and unconditionally release all the illegally arrested and imprisoned democratic and patriotic personages including Kim Tae-chung and ensure all conditions for their participation in the joint conference of 100 Koreans.

KIM IL-SONG LETTER CONVEYED TO BOTANICAL WORKERS

SK090850 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a letter of thanks to scientists, technicians and workers of the Central Botanical Garden [CBG], who are endlessly intensifying plant research with the chuche stand and vigorously struggling to introduce successful results into production.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extends warm thanks to scientists, technicians and workers of the CBG who have achieved good successes in scientific research by displaying collective wisdom and taking the initiative with great loyalty to the party and the revolution.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song points out that the scientists, technicans and workers of the CBG have achieved proud successes in intensifying biological research while courageously overcoming difficulties by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. He says that he is very satisfied with their success and values it.

In the letter of thanks, the great Comrade Kim Il-song emphasizes that the scientists, technicians and workers of the CBG should revolutionize and working-classize themselves by firmly arming themselves with our party's chuche ideology and consolidating the organizational life and should implement their assigned revolutionary tasks responsibly.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expresses the belief that the scientists, technicians and workers of the CBG will not be complacent but will meet the party's expectations by successfully carrying out the honorable revolutionary tasks assigned to them with high revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

On 8 March, a meeting conveying the letter of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on the spot. In the front of the meeting place, a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed with due respect. Also displayed at the meeting place were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP." Present at the meeting were Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the KWP Pyongyang City Committee; (Yin Hok-chae), director of the CBG; other functionaries concerned; and CBG workers. The meeting began with "The Song of General Kim Il-song."

At the meeting, Comrade So Yun-sok delivered the letter of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Discussions were held at the meeting. Saying that the letter of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed great political trust and expectations in the CBG workers, speakers extended greatest honor and warmest gratitude to the great leader and the glorious party center, who have provided such joy to them. Speakers stressed that to brilliantly enact the militant tasks put forth by the great leader's letter of thanks, they should achieve thorough chucheization in the work of scientific research, conduct research activities to comprehensively and reasonable develop and utilize the country's rich vegetable resources, and better manage the botanical garden as a base for scientific research and a supply base for scientific knowledge. The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM CONCLUDES VISIT TO CUBA

SK100017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) — Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam left Havana on March 6, concluding his Cuban visit, according to a report. He was farewelled at the airport by Jose Viera, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other personages concerned of Cuba. Ambassador Yi In-chun and officials of the Korean Embassy in Havana were also present at the airport.

Earlier, on March 5, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam met and had a talk with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and went round a milch cow breeding farm.

YI CHONG-OK STOPS IN ROMANIA ON WAY TO GUYANA

SK091638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) — The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, on March 7 stopped over in Bucharest on its way to Guyana, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the party; and a vice-minister of foreign affairs. Present there was DPRK Ambassador to Romania Sin In-ha.

Premier Yi Chong-ok met and had a friendly talk with Prime Minister Ilie Verdet. Premier Yi Chong-ok asked the prime minister of the Government of Romania to convey cordial regards and good wishes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The prime minister of the Government of Romania expressed deep thanks for this and asked Premier Yi Chong-ok to convey warm greetings and good wishes of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the great leader.

Stressing the special significance of the meetings between the leaders of the two countries in developing the all-round relations between Korea and Romania, they expressed the belief in their talk that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two parties, two countries and two peoples would continue to develop in the future.

COVERAGE OF YI CHONG-OK VISIT TO GUYANA

For Georgetown CANA English coverage of the official visit to Guyana of DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, see the Guyana section of the Latin America DAILY REPORT for 9 March and subsequent issues.

YIM CHUN-CHU RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AFRICA

SK061628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March (KCNA) — The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the Central People's Committee, flew back home on March 6 after a visit to Rwanda and Burundi.

It was met at the airport by Comrades So Chol and Yi Hwa-son and personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

PRINCE SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 9 MAR

SK091650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1621 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) — Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Pyongyang by plane on March 9 for a visit to our country. Children presented bunches of flowers to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife. He was accompanied by Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech, Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-Kum and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. Samdech and his party were met also by Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea Sam Sann and his wife and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and his wife in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS PARTY DECISIONS, DIRECTIVES

SK091122 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 8 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 March special article: "It Is the Party Members' Noble Duty To Unconditionally Carry Out the Party's Decisions and Directives"]

[Text] Today our party is victoriously leading the revolution and construction by preparing and presenting scientific and revolutionary lines and policies. The party's lines, policies, decisions and directives are the organizational will of the party and the only guiding principle that all functionaries and party members should adhere to.

The party leads the entire party and thoroughly practices its leadership of revolution and construction through its decisions and directives. Unconditionally and thoroughly implementing party decisions and directives is the revolutionary duty of all party members.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Party decisions and directives are the organizational will of the party. Therefore, it is the party members' sacred duty to unconditionally and thoroughly enact them.

Party members are voluntary revolutionary fighters who have joined the party with a determination to struggle, devoting their all for the party and the revolution and for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

This faith of the party members finds expression in their struggle to implement party tasks, decisions and directives. The revolutionary struggle of party members is precisely the struggle to implement party decisions and directives. For the party members to carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party constitutes the fulfilment of their duty as party members and their active contribution to the strengthening and development of our party and the overall revolutionary cause of the party. For the party members to unconditionally follow party policies and carry them out is an important requirement for vigorously advancing our revolution and construction along the lines intended by the party.

The party of the working class is the headquarters of the revolution leading socialist and communist construction to victory. All revolutionary struggles are organized and led by the party. Therefore, the implementation of the party's plan is a most lofty struggle to advance the revolution and complete it.

Our party has unfolded a grand plan to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche and constantly presented new lines and policies. The lines, decisions and directives of our party extensively elucidate all strategies, tactics and methods to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction.

Through the party lines and policies, our party members and working people understand the duty of and methods for the struggle that they should carry out in every phase of the development of the revolution. Therefore, in order to think and act in accord with the party's ideology and intent, the party members should struggle, taking the party's decisions and directives as a guiding principle in their activities and life. When the party members take party policies as an absolute principle and struggle, they can be loyal to the party and the revolution.

Our party members could not struggle or live for even a moment apart from party decisions and directives. For the party members to live with a thoroughly revolutionary faith of knowing only the party means that they live and struggle in accordance with party policy.

The struggle to carry out party decisions and directives is a most rewarding task to implement the grand plan to provide infinite happiness to our people and expedite the construction of communism. All of our party lines and policies on building the party and the construction of the economy and culture reflect ways of rapidly accelerating the construction of socialism and communism and guaranteeing happiness and everlasting prosperity for our people. Only when we enact the party policies can we pioneer our future, hasten prosperity and complete our revolution. Today the party and all people are unanimously joining tideland reclamation, expansion of new farmland, construction of the Nampo lock gate and construction of the Taechon powerplant. This is because they understand these party projects are most honorable ones for the happiness of our posterity and for the infinite prosperity of our fatherland.

The struggle to carry out party decisions and directives in our country has become a voluntary task of party members and working people. For party members to unconditionally accept party policies and to complete them to the end constitutes a firm guarantee for enhancing the combat capability of the party. The party is a weapon of the revolutionary struggle. To successfully accomplish its mission of leading the difficult and complicated revolution and construction to victory, the party of the working class should have strong combat capability. The might and combat capability of the party can be thoroughly ensured by the devoted and active struggle of the party members. When party members vigorously and energetically act in carrying out party policies, party organizations can become vigorous and the entire party can unanimously struggle for achieving one aspiration and goal. Therefore, only when party members carry out their assigned tasks in a responsible manner can the combat capability of the party be enhanced and the revolutionary cause be vigorously accelerated.

The party of the working class is a combat unit organized on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. Therefore, establishing strong revolutionary discipline and order in unconditionally implementing the lines and policies set forth by the party center is a basic requirement for building the party. For party members to observe party discipline constitutes a most rudimentary duty. For party members who lead their lives, entrusting their fates to the party, there is no more important task than to thoroughly implement the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party. Only when all party members unanimously move to carry out party decisions and directives can the combat capability of the party be enhanced.

Today all of our party members are demonstrating their worth as masters and a high sense of responsibility, following the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who tenaciously fought like the phoenix to carry out the orders and directives of the respected and beloved comrade commander. The labor exploits of the construction workers of (Dasato) port, who outstandingly fulfilled their assigned tasks with high ideological determination, are a vivid example of the stance and attitude our functionaries and party members of today should possess in carrying out party policies.

Because all party members struggle to carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party, going through fire and water, our party has become an invincible party which can accomplish any task if all policies of the party have been thoroughly carried out in a timely manner. It is an honorable and important task for party members to implement party decisions and directives unconditionally and thoroughly. It is a task to defend and safeguard the authority of our party. Ensuring the party's authority is a fundamental question in thoroughly implementing the party's leadership in revolution and construction.

A working class party is the top organization of the working class and the working masses. The party needs authority if it, under the proletarian dictatorship, is to creditably discharge its leading or guiding role and triumphantly lead the revolution and construction. Accordingly, defending the safeguarding the party's authority is the utmost demand of the revolution and is a principle to be maintained by party members in their work and life. To ensure the party's authority, we should not only defend and safeguard the party politically and ideologically, but also demonstrate the vitality of the party policies. This is why party members should devote themselves to implementing the revolutionary tasks assigned them by the party. Party members should be firm and resolute in the stand that they assume full responsibility for their work and should be stubborn enough to see a task completed once it is begun.

Today our party enjoys a high degree of guiding authority. The party's authority, along with the great achievements it has scored in practical struggle, is thoroughly ensured by the dedicated struggle of party members and working people who uphold the party. Thanks to faithful party members who regard it as a basic question related to the party's authority and dignity to implement the party's decisions and directives, our party's guiding authority is growing more absolute and our revolution and construction are vigorously advancing under the guidance of the party.

Absoluteness and unconditional implementation of the party's lines and policy is the lofty revolutionary spirit of KWP members. Based on their deep understanding of the greatness and wise leadership of the party, such a spirit came into being and has been firmly consolidated. By absolutely supporting and thoroughly implementing the party's lines, policies, decisions and directives during the period of stern struggle or of socialist construction, our party members could tackle weighty and grand tasks arising in the revolution and construction and build a strong socialist nation characterized by independence, self-reliance and self-defense on this land, thus opening a period of national prosperity.

In the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing the party's decisions and directives is being fully displayed in the party and throughout society. This becomes a source of invincible might which makes it possible to strengthen our party in every way and expedite the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause.

As in the past, we should more thoroughly establish a revolutionary spirit of implementating the party's decisions and directives to the end. To this end, the functionaries and party members, above all, should adopt a correct attitude toward the party's decisions and directives. The struggle to implement the party's decisions and directives means to brilliantly embody the party's ideology and leadership in all sectors of the revolution and construction. For this reason, how we receive and implement the party's decisions and directives is an expression of the party member's attitude toward the party. A genuine party member is one who believes in the party's policy as an absolute truth and implements it under any circumstance. The loyalty of functionaries and party members to the party should be evinced in the actual struggle to implement the party's decisions and directives, not in words.

Without the struggle to carry out the revolutionary tasks the party has assigned, we cannot talk about loyalty to the party nor can we contemplate any glory and pride in being party members. Therefore, to do their best and endlessly spread the party's glory, party members should make every moment of their work and living a part of the rewarding struggle to achieve the party's plan.

It is important for leading functionaries to take the lead in implementing the party's decisions and directives. Functionaries are leading members of the revolution and the organizers of implementation of party policy. To implement party policy functionaries should plan organizational work with the correct methodology. All functionaries should positively rally the masses on the road of implementing party policy by investigating reality and leading the masses by personal example.

Firmly establishing a revolutionary discipline — acting as one under the party center's leadership in the party and society — is an important demand for thoroughly implementing the party's decisions and directives. Revolutionary discipline is the party's life and the source of its combat ability. Unless revolutionary discipline and order is established in the party, it cannot develop an organized political force, nor we can successfully carry out any task the party assigns.

Only when all party members unanimously think and act in conformity with the party center's plan and intention can we brilliantly fulfill any difficult and complicated revolutionary task that the party assigns. The revolutionary discipline to implement the party's policy can be thoroughly guaranteed by the infinite loyalty of functionaries and workers to the party and their high responsibility toward the revolution. Nothing makes our functionaries and party members happier and prouder than struggling and living amidst the party, enjoying the glory of being a KWP member. Our party member's genuine life began and has blossomed in the bosom of the party. Thanks to our party's benevolence, we have received a precious political life and participated in glorious revolutionary ranks. Without the party's leadership we cannot contemplate the party members' rewarding life, their glory and promising future. Thus, all party members should repay the party center's political trust and consideration by implementing the party's line, decisions and directives in all circumstances.

This year is a very significant one in the history of the struggle of our party and people. By brilliantly implementing all policies and lines that our party has set forth, all functionaries and party members should infinitely glorify this year marking the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, effecting a new upsurge in revolution and construction.

BRIEFS

RADIO, TV DELEGATION RETURNS — Pyongyang, March 7 — The delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by Yi Chong-Nam returned home on March 5 by train after attending the 8th meeting of the Committee for Cooperation of the Broadcasting Organizations of the Nonaligned Countries which was held in Yugoslavia. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 7 Mar 82 SK]

CHON PROMOTES ROLE OF UNIFICATION COUNCIL

SK100139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called on the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy to play a leading role in consolidating national unity, emphasizing that the council is a "supranational organization."

Receiving the council's 1982 policy programs from Secretary General Son Chae-sik, the president asked the council to work out thorough measures to make itself thoroughly prepared for future national unification. Meanwhile, Son, who is concurrently minister of national unification, reported to the president that the council will launch a campaign aimed at instilling in the people a strong sense of conviction and confidence on unification. It will also emphasize suprapartisan and strong national cooperation for the achievement of unification. This was disclosed in a report Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik gave to President Chon Tu-hwan on the council's 1982 policy projects. Son concurrently is the council's secretary-general. Son also said that the council will give lectures on national unification for its members, two days for each person, beginning from April 11.

Son said subjects of the lecture will be the Republic of Korea's unification formula, North Korea's confederal system, a comparison of economies of South and North Korea and the latest developments in the north.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RICE SCANDAL BRIBERY CHARGES

SK100824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP) — The government Wednesday reiterated that the alleged kickback between Korean supply officials and U.S. rice exporters over rice deals was "out of the question" as a result of an inter-government investigation into the scandal and in consideration of the established practice concerning rice imports from the United States.

Clarifying the government position on wire reports that the Pacific International Rice Mills Inc. (PIRMI) of San Francisco bribed Korean supply officials to resume the shipment of the previously canceled 100,000 tons of rice, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said his government has neither made nor renewed a contract for the shipment of the 100,000 tons. The government, Kim said in a news conference, has only delayed the shipment because of changes in the domestic rice supply-and-demand situation, limiting the variety of rice to California rice which is considered suited for the Korean people's taste.

Everytime the price of rice declined at international markets, the government lowered rice import prices considerably through negotiations with supply contractors. The allegation that PIRMI paid or shared Korean officials part of the substantial excess arising from higher contracted price than market price is "unthinkable," the top economic policymaker asserted. He added that the alleged bribery scandal might have been caused by hectic competition for rice exports among major American grain dealers.

Meanwhile, the government has decided to put off the international bidding for the import of 370,000 tons of rice from the United States for the time being until the controversy over the kickback scandal calms down. The bidding was to be hosted by the Office of Supply Wednesday.

PROBE OF CHON ASSASSINATION PLOT CONTINUES

SK100248 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Toronto, March 9 (YONHAP) — A source with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), which were investigating an alleged plot to kill South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, said Tuesday the probe was continuing and that the role of "a group" of North Koreans suspected of involvement in the plot was becoming clearer. He refused to elaborate further, but emphasized that the probe was progressing "smoothly."

He also said the investigation is what keeps Charles Yanover still in custody. "You have to understand the Canadian legal system. Police can not keep a person in detention indefinitely without firm evidence against him. Collecting further evidence to keep Yanover in detention is also a part of the continuing investigation," the source said. He added evidence against Yanover may have an important bearing on the group of North Koreans under investigation and vice versa.

The Ontario Supreme Court Monday put off Yanover's bail hearing by one week until March 15 at the request of his legal counsel and also remanded him until then. Yanover's bail hearing was to take place Monday. Asked why the defense lawyer requested a delay, giving the impression that he was notanxious to obtain his client's release, Frank Koziebrockie, Yanover's acting lawyer, said his client's case was complex, implying that freeing Yanover on bail would be difficult. Koziebrickie was acting for Earl Levy, who was visiting London.

Koziebrockie argued Monday for a week's delay in Yanover's bail hearing, saying he needed time to secure RCMP Constable Ron Allard as a witness at Yanover's hearing. RCMP authorities said earlier Yanover would have difficulty obtaining bail. They said they were asking for a continued detention order for Yanover until his formal trial starts.

Yanover was arrested in connection with the conspiracy involving the life of President Chon while he was out on bail on charges of attempting with members of Ku Klux Klan to topple the Government of Dominica last year. Alexander Gerol, 33, who had been arrested along with Yanover on the same charges, was released on a 75,000 (Canadian dollar) surety bond last week. (One Canadian dollar equals roughly 83 U.S. cents].

Asked about Choe Hong-hui, the source said he was questioned by the RCMP shortly after his return from the United States. Choe had fled to the U.S. shortly after the RCMP announced discovery of the plot on Feb. 24. He returned to Toronto on March 2. The source, however, said only that Choe was suspected of involvement in the plot and subject to investigation.

It has been reported here that the RCMP seized Choe's bank transaction documents, savings deposit book and other related papers in a raid on his house here Feb. 10. The RCMP was known to be keeping those papers.

Choe Denies Involvement

SK100259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Toronto, March 9 (YONHAP) -- Choe Hong-hui Monday said he will soon file a libel suit against three Korean community papers, alleging that their "groundless" reporting about him in connection with a plot to kill South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan had tarnished his reputation.

A statement from the office of Bernard Camin, Choe's lawyer, said "General Choe Hong-hui has retained legal counsel to immediately institute proceedings against the KOREA TIMES TORONTO newspaper, THE KOREAN JOURNAL, the MINJOONG SHINMOON and their respective editors and publishers, and Dr. Hwang Tae-yon, in connection with various liberous statements made about General Choe in connection with an alleged international plot to murder the president of South Korea." Saying the press reports about him in connection with the incident were "entirely without foundation and malicious in nature," the statement charged that the three papers had gravely damaged Choe's good reputation in the "South Korean" community in Toronto.

The three papers generally implied that Choe was involved in the conspiracy to kill President Chon in their coverage of the incident.

Dr. Hwang, a medical doctor engaged in private practice in Toronto, said in an interview with THE KOREAN JOURNAL that it would be reasonable to assume that Choe was behind the plot to kill Chon. Hwang once visited North Korea after obtaining Canadian citizenship, but has since parted company with Choe and his followers.

The three are all vernacular papers. Two of them, the MINJOONG and THE KOREAN JOURNAL, are weeklies. The KOREA TIMES, affiliated with Seoul's KOREA TIMES, is the only paper published daily.

CHON EMPHASIZES IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION

SK100329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday said South Koreans should not expect a second economic leap in the 1980's without quality control, technical innovation and improved labor productivity, and called upon the nation to strive to achieve the three major goals with a sense of mission.

Delivering a speech at a ceremony marking the nation's 10th Labor Day, held in Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center hall Wednesday, the chief executive said workers should realize that their efforts will enrich their country, improve their livelihood and make their lives worthwhile. He emphasized the necessity of technical innovation and said inexpensive but quality goods produced as a result of technical innovation will be welcomed by consumers and help improve the competitiveness of Korean-made products on international markets.

Noting that the establishment of a just welfare society -- a state policy goal -- will mean that people can receive due rewards for their labor, Chon pledged to do his best to improve real worker incomes, maintain ample employment and job security and develop the labor movement on a right and wholesome track.

He called upon enterprises to pay more attention to improving the working conditions and the welfare of their employees and not to mistreat their workers, adding that harmonious relations between management and labor can expedite the realization of a just society.

OBSERVERS TO BE SENT TO ILO ASSEMBLY IN JUNE

SK070252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The government will send an official delegation of observers to the 68th General Assembly meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO) to be held in Geneva in June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday. It will be the first time the Republic of Korea (ROK) has attended the 147-member world labor body since its founding in 19717.

The announcement said that the ILO governing body held its 219th session Friday and agreed unanimously to invite Korea to the 68th General Assembly as an observer. The announcement said the government has sought an active participation in the ILO to protect workers' rights since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic last year.

Meanwhile, the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY said in a report from Geneva that the Republic of Korea was successful in overcoming "tenacious North Korean schemes to prevent it from being invited to the labor organization."

Korea will send three delegations of employers, employees and the government to the general assembly to be held in Geneva June 2-23.

CHEA SOTH ADDRESSES FINANCIAL REVIEW MEETING

BK091146 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 8 March 1982 a meeting was held at the revenue department — the former Nu Kan school — to review financial work in 1981.

On that occasion, Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, took the floor to present the opening speech. The comrade said that good finances are important if the success of state affairs is to be guaranteed. Financial operations are also an important tool (?that show the efficiency) of the party and the state. All comrade party and state leaders at the central and local levels must clearly understand the state's financial situation in order to efficiently use financial tools and effectively manage the state's financial network.

This meeting to sum up financial activities will continue for three days, and it must overcome many complicated problems. (?All suggestions from the comrade participants are considered.) The participants will concentrate on detailed discussions of all issues in the meeting. Various results of our state financial operations must be strengthened and heightened. This contributes to heightening revolutionary victories and steadily advancing the revolutionary cause.

Later, Comrade Chan Phin, minister of finance, read a report on financial work in 1981 and tasks to be carried out in 1982. This ceremony recessed at 1100 in an atmosphere of highest revolutionary fraternity.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES KPRAF POLITICAL MEETING

BK090950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] On 5 and 6 March the KPRAF General Political Department held a meeting to review the outcome of the 1981 emulation work and to set work targets to be implemented in 1982. Attending the opening ceremony as guests of honor were Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Comrade (?Ton Chan), chief of the defense service; Comrade (Un Bot), deputy chief of the Cadres Organization Department; and cadres and combatants from units under the General Political Department who achieved outstanding feats in the 1981 emulation work; as well as the comrade experts.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Meas Kroch read a report summing up the results of work in the past year and the 1982 work targets. The report also noted all the achievements made in 1981 and drew experiences from all the good lessons that brought about all these outstanding achievements. The participants also listened to reports by various model units and individuals, such as the armed forces radio, the army newspaper, the General Organization Department and a number of model individuals.

The meeting was honored by the visit of Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission and minister of national defense. Comrade Bou Thang made a speech, in which he stressed the policies and lines of the party and various important tasks and the role of political cadres in the KPRAF. The comrade exhorted the political cadres in the army to study hard and temper themselves in all aspects so that they will take a firm revolutionary stand, gain the proper knowledge in their fields and successfully carry out all tasks assigned to them.

The meeting ended in a joyous and cordial atmosphere permeated with spirit of emulative enthusiasm.

PROPAGANDA COMMISSION MEETING CLOSES 4 MAR

BK060950 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text[Phnom Penh, 5 Mar (SPK) — The meeting of the Propaganda and Education Commission closed on Thursday — 4 March — after reviewing the results of the ideological work during the past 3 years.

The meeting discussed the resolutions of the third plenary session of the KPRP Central Committee and expressed determination to carry them out successfully.

Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission, highly appreciated the work of propaganda services of provinces and districts in the country, and indicated the tasks attributed to the propaganda service; namely, to popularize the resolutions of the party Central Committee third plenum, to intensify the training and education of cadres, and to impress revolutionary virtues on the masses.

The commission distributed citation certificates to provincial and district propaganda services which were outstanding in the ideological work.

CHAN VEN NOTES IMPORTANCE OF RUBBER TO ECONOMY

BK060953 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Mar (SPK) -- Kampuchea's rubber plantation service recently held a meeting in Kompong Cham Province, 100 km northeast of Phnom Penh, to review the past successes and define tasks for the future. Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, and Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, attended the meeting.

In a report presented to the meeting, Mau Phouk, vice minister of agriculture, said that thousands of hectares of rubber plantations were destroyed in the U.S. war of aggression and under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

Since the liberation of the country, the personnel of the rubber plantation service, under the leadership of the KPRP and with the material and technical assistance of fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam and the Soviet Union, have worked to bring the rubber plantations back into exploitation and have made great progress. Last year, 8,890 hectares produced some 18.26 million liters of latex, an increase of 5 percent above plan. Equipment damaged under Pol Pot has been restored and returned to operation. The plantations built houses, sick bays and health stations for the workers.

Chan Ven highly appreciated the efforts of the workers and stressed the importance of rubber planting which, he said, is the basis for the economic expansion of Kampuchea.

The meeting participants pledged to broaden the areas of rubber plantations that are being exploited in order to contribute to the economic rehabilitation.

CHAN PHIN ATTENDS SIEM REAP REVIEW MEETING

BK090725 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0355 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Mar (SPK) -- Recently Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 250 km northwest of Phnom Penh, held a meeting to make a general survey of its activities in 1981.

Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and finance minister; Superior Monk Tep Vong, vice chairman of the front council and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and other personalities attended this meeting.

Despite natural disasters, the peasants of Siem Reap planted 156,185 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops above plan. Fishery groups caught 8,000 tons of fish. Development is also recorded in the fields of education, public health and culture. This year, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province 160,000 hectares and subsidiary crops on 3,000 hectares and to gain 20,000 hectares of land along the Tonle Sap. [sentence as received]

PHNOM PENH REPORTS DRY SEASON PLANTING FIGURES

BK080639 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] After harvesting the rainy season rice crop throughout the country, our peasants achieved an average yield of 0.92 ton per hectare. They are continuing to grow dry season rice on 150,000 hectares of land as planned.

Up to mid-February, peasants throughout the country had transplanted more than 90,000 hectares of dry season rice, that is, 60.36 percent of the planned dry season rice for this year. Although it is a little late to start dry season agricultural production, several provinces are trying to plant dry season rice, and have nearly fulfilled their plans, such as Siem Reap Province, which transplanted 95 percent of its dry-season rice planting target; Kompong Thom Province, 95.42 percent; Prey Veng Province, 74.6 percent; Takeo Province, 46 percent; and Kratie Province, 67.5 percent.

The Agriculture Ministry has paid more attention to providing chemical fertilizer, seeds and many agricultural implements to our peasants living on less fertile land and having largely dry season ricefields. Takeo Province received 11,662 tons of chemical fertilizer and Kandal 10,795 tons.

With the active assistance of the revolutionary state power, peasants throughout the country are heightening their spirit in waging dry season rice production in order to contribute to the implementation of the fourth party congress resolutions and to achieve this year's dry season rice production quickly.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 1-7 MAR PERIOD

BK080449 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 1-7 March:

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0355 GMT on 1 March reported that farmers in Kompong Thom Province have sold 6,300 tons of paddy to the state. By the end of February, the people in Kompong Svay District had sold over 2,200 tons of paddy, while those in Stoung District, from the beginning of January to the end of February, sold more than 1,800 tons, or more than 800 tons above plan, according to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 3 March and at 0400 GMT on 5 March respectively.

Prey Veng: Radio Phnom Penh at 0400 GMT on 1 March noted that farmers in Kanh Chriech District, Prey Veng Province, transplanted more than 15,000 hectares of rice during the past rainy season. So far, 13,000 hectares have been harvested with a total yield of nearly 12,000 tons of paddy. The radio at 0400 GMT on 3 March added that in Kamchay Mea District, people are harvesting 15,000 hectares of rice.

Kompong Cham: At 1230 GMT on 1 March the radio reported that by the end of January, farmers in Kompong Cham Province had transplanted more than 11,000 hectares of dry-season rice, or 50 percent more than the target of 20,000 hectares. In Thong Khmum District, according to the radio at 0400 GMT on 5 March, up to mid-February, the people had planted 300 hectares of tobacco, 75 hectares of peanuts and 60 hectares of vegetables. There are 17,353 oxen and 12,815 buffaloes in the district. At 1230 GMT on 5 March the radio added that Prey Chhor District has purchased 1,380 tons of paddy from the peasants.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 2 March reported that according to the Kampot Provincial People's Committee, the rainy-season rice production did not meet the annual requirements of the people. The authorities, therefore, are striving to solve the problem by assisting the peasants in the production of dry-season rice and secondary food crops. So far, the peasants and agricultural office have jointly repaired 32 dams to ensure sufficient water for irrigating crops.

The authorities also provided the peasants with 19 tons of rice seed and 110 tons of chemical fertilizer. The peasants are proceeding with the movement to grow 8,000 hectares of dry-season rice and thousands of hectares of secondary food crops. SPK at 1429 GMT on 4 March added that Kampot peasants have sold 1,320 tons of paddy to the state, and that during the dry season the peasants plan to plant 800 [as received] hectares of rice and 5,000 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Som municipality: By the end of February, people in Kompong Som had sold to the state 520 tons of paddy or 20 tons above target, according to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 3 March. Fishermen in the province caught 58 tons of fish from the beginning of January to the end of February. Last year the province caught 336 tons of fish.

Pursat: SPK at 0400 GMT on 4 March noted that by the end of February, the commercial service of Krakor District, Pursat Province, had bought from the farmers 300 tons of paddy against the 700 tons planned.

Phnom Penh: At present the Tuol Roka animal raising center in Phnom Penh has raised 7,400 ducks, according to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 4 March.

Battambang: SPK at 1426 GMT on 6 March reported that the people of Sangke District, Battambang Province, have sold to the state 2,000 tons of paddy, or 500 tons above target.

Svay Rieng: In February, the people of Svay Rieng Province sold 8,220 tons of paddy to the state, or triple the plan amount according to SPK at 1435 GMT on 7 March.

Kompong Chhnang: The people of Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, have sold to the state 480 tons of paddy or double the plan norm, according to SPK at 1435 GMT on 7 March. The peasants in the province have planted 2,000 hectares of dry-season rice, the SPK report added.

INFORMATION MINISTRY CONDEMNS SRV CHEMICAL USE

BK100431 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Democratic Kampuchea Ministry of Information "condemnation": "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors' Great Crime of Increasing Their Use of Chemical Weapons To Massacre Innocent Kampuchean People" — dated 9 March]

[Text] On 1 and 2 March the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sprayed yellow toxic chemicals from their planes over our people's villages in Pailin District, Battambang Province, killing 3 of our people and affecting 186 others.

We recall that on 26, 27 and 28 February the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors used their 105-mm cannons and 82-mm mortars to fire toxic-gas shells and used their planes to spray yellow toxic chemicals over our people's villages in Sala Krau, (Phum Kong) and along Route 10 in Pailin District, Battambang Province. Two of our people were killed, 28 seriously poisoned, 9 others moderately affected and a number lightly poisoned.

Prior to that, from 25 January to 13 February, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sprayed toxic chemicals from their planes over the western Leach region, seriously poisoning six of our people and affecting many others who, without prompt medical treatment, could die in 1/2 to 1 day.

Furthermore, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors ordered their agents, Vietnamese women and men mingling among our people in the zones they temporarily control, to poison water sources — streams, ponds, wells and even the water jars that our people use in their everyday life. They poison cakes, sweets, foodstuffs, fish, meat, vegetables sold in markets and even fruits on trees to criminally massacre our innocent people daily.

When the international community and the world ask the Hanoi Vietnamese and the Soviet Union to stop using chemical weapons, which are prohibited by international law and completely rejected and opposed by mankind, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors disregard these humanitarian appeals.

On the contrary, during this dry season they are brutally and barbarously increasing the use of their Soviet-supplied chemical weapons of all types, endangering the Kampuchean people and killing even more of them every day.

The Hanoi Vietnamese, who cannot achieve their criminal purpose to militarily smash and swallow up Kampuchea because their 250,000 aggressor troops are increasingly bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield, are foolishly intensifying their use of chemical weapons as their last means to break the will to struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in order to fulfill their expansionist and territorial strategy.

On behalf of the Kampuchean victims of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' chemical weapons and the entire Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information firmly and angrily denounces and condemns this Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique's greatest crimes of race extermination and of violently and foolishly increasing their use of chemical weapons to heedlessly massacre innocent Kampuchean people. Concurrently, we would like to appeal to peace- and justice-loving governments, political organizations, mass organizations and personalities throughout the world to raise their voices to denounce and condemn the Hanoi clique's use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and to ask for an immediate halt to the use of these chemical weapons. In particular, we would like to appeal to the United Nations to promptly send the investigatory committee on the Vietnamese and Soviet criminal use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan agreed upon by the 35th UN General Assembly to examine and look for on-site concrete evidence — on Kampuchean territory — in order to take appropriate measures to timely check the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' continued barbarous and foolish use of their chemical weapons to massacre innocent Kampuchean people.

At the same time, we would like to support the documentary evidence of the blood analysis of nine Kampuchean victims of Vietnamese chemical weapons at the end of 1981 provided by the U.S. representative to the UN secretary general on 24 February.

In order to timely and quickly check the most criminal acts of chemical warfare and race extermination by the Hanoi Vietnamese in Kampuchea and Laos and by the Soviets in Afghanistan, we would like to appeal to peace- and justice-loving governments throughout the world to support the U.S. initiatives aimed at quickly convening an international conference on the use of chemical weapons, because with each passing day there are more Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan victims of the Hanoi Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors.

[Signed] The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information; Democratic Kampuchea, 9 March 1982

VODK CITES FRENCH DOCTORS ON SRV CHEMICAL USE

BK100733 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] In November and December 1981 the Association of French Doctors sent a group of doctors led by Doctor Jean-Marie Poncet on a mission to Democratic Kampuchean regions.

This group of French doctors helped to train our youths in the medical field and treated patients, including many of our brothers and sisters who were victims of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' chemical weapons.

On 6 March this group of doctors held a meeting in Paris denouncing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' crimes in massacring the Kampuchean people by using Soviet-supplied chemical weapons. Dr Jean-Marie Poncet said: I treated four Kampucheans. I found symptoms caused by chemical weapons — that is, their intestines, stomachs, gall bladders and livers were blistered, there was anal hemorrhaging and choking. He indicated that these symptoms are the same as those found by other French doctors in Afghan victims of toxic chemical poisoning.

During the meeting there were slides and films on the activities of this group of French doctors in the Democratic Kampuchean regions as well as on the living conditions and the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors.

On that occasion, Dr (Robert Andre) — who is the sponsor of medical aid to the Kampuchean people — declared that the Association of French Doctors will send more groups of practitioners to fulfill missions in Democratic Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS CUTTING OF RAIL LINE, ROAD

Koh Kong-Kompong Som

BK090402 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Last February, our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 462 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 460 others for a total of 922 casualties. Among those killed was a major.

Our comrades in arms destroyed 88 weapons of all types among which were a pistol, 60-mm mortar, 2 12.7 mm machineguns, 9 B-40's, an M-79 and 74 AK's. They also destroyed 3 vehicles, 3 C-25's radios, a quantity of materiel, an ammunition storehouse, 39 military barracks and 2 trenches. They cut a 40-meter bridge on the railway line east of Kompong Chen and 2 sections of railway track totaling 230 meters east of Veal Rinh. Our comrades in arms seized four AK's and a quantity of materiel. They cut 66 meters of telephone wire. During that month, our comrades in arms smashed four company-size operations.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 453,000 new spikes, planted 350,000 new punji stakes, dug 150 new punji pitfalls and set up 100 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield.

Leach Battlefield

BK100451 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Last February, our comrades in arms on the western Leach battlefield killed 183 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 149 others for a total of 342 casualties. [figures as heard]

They destroyed 12 vehicles, 2 B-40's, 16 AK's and a quantity of materiel. They cut 100 meters of telephone wire and 3 portions of road.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 497,000 new spikes, dug 350 new punji pitfalls and set up 300 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the western Leach battlefield.

SOURCES SAY GAS MASKS FOUND ON DEAD SRV SOLDIERS

BK100041 Bangkok WORLD in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet — Gas masks have been found on the bodies of four Vietnamese soldiers inside Kampuchea, Khmer Rouge sources said today. The four were among 10 Vietnamese troopers at Ban Khao Din, about 50 kilometres south of this border town, Mit Thiap, commander of a Khmer Rouge battalion operating near the border said.

A unit of his forces on patrol found the bodies yesterday, he said. The Vietnamese were believed killed in fighting between the two forces on Saturday [6 March].

A search of the bodies turned up gas masks of Russian manufacture in the rucksacks carried by four of the Vietnamese, Mit Thiap said.

He said he was concerned that the Vietnamese were about to employ chemical warfare against his forces. Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops used chemical weapons about the middle of last year, he claimed, and a number of Khmer Rouge troops as well as villagers were killed or suffered serious injuries.

USSR REPORTED BUILDING NAVAL BASE IN KAMPUCHEA

BK100141 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 Mar 82 pp 1,2

[Text] The Soviet Union has been building a new naval base in Kampuchea to facilitate the growing number of its fleet to Southeast Asia, a senior official has reported. Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC) Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri told the NATION that the Russians had also substantially increased its military aid to the three Indochinese states.

He said the Soviet Union began constructing the naval facility at the Kampuchean deep-sea port at Ream, the fourth Russian naval base in Indochina, only a few months ago. "The Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime has no naval forces. So the new naval base must have been designed to serve the Soviet strategy in the region," he said.

Prasong said that the number of the Soviet warships plying between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea also increased from 20 in 1980 to 30 in 1981. "Just figure it out yourself and see how the Soviet Union has been expanding its military presence in the region. The rate of the increase in a year alone accounts for 50 percent." he said.

He said that the Russian military aid to the three Indochinese states had also substantially increased from the past. The Soviet military aid to the three Indochinese governments now amounted to about $6 million daily, according to Prasong. He said that Moscow had initially extended about $3 million worth of economic and military equipment a day to the three regimes through Vietnam. "But the Soviet Union started giving direct military assistance to Laos and the Heng Samrin regime about 1 year ago," Prasong said. He added that about $3 million worth of military assistance is now given to Vietnam daily while the rest of the amount directly goes to Laos and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

Prasong also quoted intelligence reports as showing that the Soviet Union also increased its military advisors in Vietnam from about 5,000 in 1980 to about 3,000 last year. The top security officer said that Moscow recently tried to tighten its grip on Vietnam — both politically and militarily. "The Soviet Union is attempting to replace some Vietnamese leaders with those who are more obedient to Moscow," Prasong said.

Referring to the recent visit of Soviet Chief of Staff Nikolay Ogarkov to Hanoi, Prasong said that the Russian official might have aimed at checking how the Vietnamese are using its military aid.

"The military delegation led by Ogarkov might be on a factfinding mission about the Vietnamese call for more military aid," he said.

He added that Moscow had been demanding more privileges in using the military facilities in Vietnam and Kampuchea. The Soviet Union is now using two naval bases at Danang port and Camranh Bay in Vietnam. The Kampuchean deep-sea port of Kampong Som is also being used by the Soviet Fleet.

Prasong said that the Soviet Union tended to control Vietnam [more] than ever because of "mismanagement and corrupt practices" by Vietnamese officials.

He declined to comment on whether the Vietnamese leaders were receptive to the growing domination by Moscow, saying that it was up to the Vietnamese leaders to choose between independence and subjugation by the Russians. "I believe that it is not too late for the Vietnamese to sever their links with the Soviet Union," he said.

GENERAL DESCRIBES JOINT EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA

BK100247 Bangkok POST in English 10 Mar 82 p 5

[By Wiwat Prathipchaikun]

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon yesterday said that Thailand's armed forces are strong enough to defend the country without having to depend on neighbouring countries. "We have enough strength. What we do need most is ideas... the united idea. If our (ASEAN'S) ideas are integrated, our unity will remain firm."

Gen Saiyut gave an exclusive interview to the POST at Butterworth Air Base, Malaysia, before returning to Bangkok yesterday after copresiding Monday at the opening ceremony of the joint Thai-Malaysian air exercise, codenamed "Air Thamal 1" that will continue till March 15 in Malaysia.

He said there has been much speculation that if Thailand falls, the other neighbouring countries would follow like dominoes, thus encouraging them to give full support for Thailand. However, Gen Saiyut said that Thailand did not want military assistance and it would not be effective even if it was extended. "The only significant thing is there is tegrated idea which would be most helpful in the political arena which we will not lose," he said. [sentence as published]

He stressed that the Thai-Malaysian exercise had nothing to do with ASEAN but was just a bilateral agreement aimed at promoting good understanding between the two countries and enabling authorities of both to become familiar with helping each other should joint operations ever be needed. "It is not an ASEAN exercise. Only between two countries which we also do so with others like Indonesia or the United States on a bilateral basis," he said.

Gen Saiyut said ASEAN's aim was nonmilitary, but the security of each member countries is ultimate. "Hence, for security reasons we hold joint exercises, " he said. Gen Saiyut said if ASEAN involved itself in military cooperation, it would not achieve its goal. Instead, it would give a chance to the opponents to wage propaganda attacks, he said.

Air Thamal 1 was the first exercise of its kind involving the actual participation of fighter bombers and helicopters and stemmed from the mutual understanding and confidence between Thailand and Mayaysia, as expressed during the recent meeting of the general border committee of the two sides, Gen Saiyut said.

The closing ceremony of the exercise will be held at Hat Yai Air Base on March 15 and will be presided over by Thai air force commander-in-chief ACM Akaeo Susinlawon.

PREM REMARKS ON ASEAN SUMMIT, KAMPUCHEA

BK100223 Bangkok POST in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday he would like the ASEAN heads of government to meet to discuss problems of mutual concern. Gen Prem said he has already consulted the Foreign Ministry on the possibility of holding a summit of the ASEAN heads of government as they have not met for some time.

He did not say where and when the summit should be held saying that the venue and the possibility of holding a summit should first be discussed by the foreign ministers of ASEAN.

Gen Prem ruled out the possibility of holding the summit in Bangkok during the main Rattanakosin bicentennial celebrations next month because some of the ASEAN leaders invited to attend had indicated that they may not be able to do so because of other commitments.

On Kampuchea, the prime minister reiterated that Thailand's position remains unchanged -- that Hanoi must withdraw its troops and allow self-determination by the Khmer people. He was obviously referring to a recent remark by Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, that Thailand should not involve itself too deeply in the affairs of Kampuchea and should be more concerned with its own security.

He said that the statement reflected not government policy, but Sqd Ldr Prasong's personal opinion. Gen Prem added that the ASEAN nations still shared a similar view on the Kampuchean problem.

SUPREME COMMAND URGES CPT TO SURRENDER, REFORM

BK100752 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, at 1030 on 1 March government authorities clashed with communist terrorists in an area northwest of Ban Thung Khamang Noi, Khon San District, Chaiyaphum Province. There were no casualties on the government side. The authorities captured the communist base and some articles.

AT 0720 on 3 March a government security unit in Tambon Mahachai, Kham Muang District, Kalasin Province clashed for about 5 minutes with a unit of about 15-20 communist terrorists near Phu Khiao and Phu Ma Ngom. The government side suffered no casualties and discovered many articles in a nearby cave.

At 0830 on 5 March members of an infantry company clashed with about three to five communist terrorists while patrolling in Khian Sa District, Surat Thani. The soldiers captured two mortars, some ammunition and other articles.

At 0945 on 5 March 26 members of a task force unit accompanied by 3 guides clashed with a unit of 7-10 communist terrorists in Ban Khao Luk Chang, Sadao District, Songkhla Province. The clash lasted for about 10 minutes. There were no casualties on the government side; it was belived that the communist side suffered some casualites. Several articles were captured from the communists.

It is apparent that the government is now on the offensive, both militarily and politically, against the communist insurgents. The government side has the advantage over the insurgents on most occasions. It can be said the the successful and suppression of the communist terrorists is attributed to support and cooperation from the local people. The support includes moral encouragement and useful information on communist terrorist movements. Thus, it is certain that the struggle of those who call themselves communist terrorists is rapidly approaching an end. It is useless for them to carry on the struggle. The Communist Party of Thailand should surrender to the government and reform to help solve the country's problems according to the democratic administration system and to help build our beloved country into an eternally peaceful nation.

SIHANOUK-KHIEU SAMPHAN TALKS CALLED 'FARCE'

OW091347 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The following is a short commentary: "The Farce of the Tripartite Coalition Government Manipulated by the Beijing Authorities":

Under the manipulation of the Beijing authorities, a meeting of representatives of the so-called three Kampuchean parties was held recently in Beijing on the formation of a tripartite coalition government. Although it was called a three-party meeting, Son Sann was absent, and only Khieu Samphan, as the representative of the savage Pol Pot clique, and Sihanouk attended the meeting. Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of this two-man meeting and its three-point agreement. The so-called three-point agreement was aimed at keeping the UN seat of the savage Pol Pot clique and the political corpse of Democratic Kampuchea. This was not the first tripartite meeting. Actually, the three parties had already held talks on a dozen occasions in the past. However, what they did yielded no appreciable results.

Now the question arises: Why did the Beijing authorities so enthusiastically arrange for the three parties to meet? Acting on Beijing's behest, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and company launched a Chinese-style great cultural revolution in Kampuchea, killing 3 million people and putting another 4 million in concentration camps. They turned Kampuchea into a Chinese province, a springboard for China to invade Vietnam and Laos and to expand its influence to Southeast Asia. Their heinous feature has been discerned more and more clearly by the whole world. Because of this, the Beijing authorities wanted to put Sihanouk and Son Sann together with the Pol Pot clique so as to keep up appearances and to enable the latter to gain power through fraud and deception.

To the Kampuchean people, the Pol Pot clique is a group of treacherous elements who have been sentenced to death by the Supreme People's Court. In the opinion of the Kampuchean people, the so-called Kampuchean issue does not exist at all. Only the Beijing authorities, in collaboration with Washington and international reactionary forces, are bent on bolstering and supporting the Pol Pot clique and the various reactionaries so as to undermine the Kampuchean people's cause of postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation. Their futile attempt is aimed at subjecting the Kampuchean people once again to the rule of this savage clique.

Obviously what the Beijing authorities are doing to bolster this clique with the Chinese people's material and financial resources is contrary to the genuine wish and vital interests of the Chinese people. The perverse acts of the Beijing authorities are absolutely not to be allowed by the Chinese people.

NHAN DAN SCORES THAI POLICY TOWARD INDOCHINA

OW100731 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 10 — "The Thai authorities should be realistic," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on Bangkok's negative attitude towards the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to conduct a dialogue with the ASEAN countries in order to solve the existing problems in the region through peaceful negotiations.

The paper continues: "Public opinion in ASEAN countries, including Thailand, has come to realize that Chinese expansionism, which opposes the three Indochinese countries and uses Maoist groups to carry out subversive activities in Southeast Asia, is the main danger to national independence, peace and stability in this region.

"The present crisis in Southeast Asia does not originate from the dissensions between ASEAN and Indochina but from China's policy of intervention and aggression. This perfidious policy, which couples brazen pressure with cajolery, is aimed at dividing ASEAN and Indochina and profiting by this division. That situation requires that the countries in the region, in their own interests and the interests of the whole region, meet one another to jointly undertake actions to eliminate the danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"This is also the essential of the proposals of the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference held recently in Vientiane. The conference's communique makes it clear that the three Indochinese countries are ready to consider and will support every initiative wherever it may come from aimed at helping to stabilize the situation at the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The three Indochinese countries have also declared [they are] ready to discuss with Thailand all issues of mutual concern. These proposals demonstrate the good will of the Indochinese countries for settlement of issues of common concern through dialogue. It is regrettable that the Thai authorities have rejected these proposals [and] instead have let the Khmer Rouge continue to use Thai territory as a military base against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Had the Thai authorities not sheltered and abetted the Khmer Rouge remnants and the other Khmer reactionaries, the fate of the latter had been sealed and peace and stability would have returned to the Thai-Kampuchean border."

The paper goes on: "Bangkok's failure to meet the proposals of the Vientiane conference is an impractical act and a proof of bad faith. It proves that they do not understand the situation. On the other hand, the Bangkok authorities have many times slanderously charged Vietnam with using toxic chemicals at the Kampuchean-Thai border. This only serves the schemes of the Beijing expansionists. Of late, Thailand has received massive military aid from the United States. This does not contribute to reducing tension in the region.

"There is only one correct solution, which also corresponds with the legitimate interests of the Thai people and the Southeast Asian people as a whole, that is,to have (?frank) meetings and dialogues between the parties concerned aimed at settling the existing issues without foreign interference", NHAN DAN concludes.

THAI, CHINESE THREAT TO INDOCHINA ASSAILED

BK091130 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The correct and good-will proposal put forth by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at the recent Vientiane conference is receiving a warm welcome in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. The proposal is aimed at promoting the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

But it is regrettable that the Thai authorities and the ruling circles in other ASEAN countries have not paid due attention to this proposal. In a prepared statement distributed to newsmen on 26 February, the spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry again repeated Beijing's outmoded slanders, saying that this proposal is to cover up long-term occupation in Kampuchea. More recently still, the Thai diplomat said that Thailand is not a party involved in the conflict.

How can the Thai authorities explain the admission by the director of the Information Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry that Bangkok has spent 10 million baht in the slander campaign against Vietnam last year? In fact, some Thai authorities really want to step up hostile activities against the three Indochinese countries.

They have allowed the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to use the Thai territory, including Bangkok, as the venue for the coordination of activities against the peaceful labor of the Kampuchean epople. Worse still, they have repeatedly conducted armed provocations against Kampuchea and, in some cases, used 105-mm artillery to fire toxic chemical shells into Kampuchean territory.

Unlike the Thai authorities, the three Indochinese peoples consistently pursue a foreign policy of peace and friendship and have a sincere desire to discuss with Thailand all matters of mutual concern, including those concerning peace and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border. But, shutting their eyes to this fact, some Thai authorities have kept flunging headlong into the road of opposing the three Indochinese countries, not realizing the consequences of Chinese expansionism.

It should be pointed out that Chinese expansionism is not only threatening the Indochinese peoples. China will never give up its support for Pol Pot and Maoist insurgents in the ASEAN countries. Without naming China, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, chief of the General Staff of the Thai Army, accused a superpower of pushing Thailand to wage a proxy war with the neighboring countries. The Thai magazine PARINYA in a recent issue raised the following question: What can ensure that when Thai forces become weak in the fighting, China will not seize on that opportunity to intervene or support insurgent forces to seize power in Thailand and then turn the country into China's satellite?

Bangkok's policy of tailing after China and the United States is erroneous and runs counter to the aspiration and legitimate interests of the Thai people and the common interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Such a policy only benefits Beijing expansionism. But no force can reverse the present situation in Kampuchea. The only correct way is for the ASEAN countries, including Thailand, to conduct dialogue and negotiations with the Indochinese countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and without imposition from outside

TRUONG CHINH THANKS HENG SAMRIN FOR GREETINGS

BK070710 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, for the latter's congratulations on Comrade Truong Chinh's 75th birthday. The message says, among other things:

I would like to express profound thanks to you and, through you, to the Kampuchean people, the KPRP and the PRK Council of State for the best wishes sent to me on my 75th birthday.

I am firmly convinced that the Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos bonds of great friendship, firm solidarity and special relations and cooperation will grow with every passing day.

5 MAR PROTEST NOTE ON PRC ATTACK IN SRV WATERS

OW051529 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 5 — The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, strongly protesting against China for its recent encroachment on the Vietnamese territorial waters.

The note said that on March 2 and 3, nearly 40 Chinese armed boats intruded into the Vietnamese waters four to 10 nautical miles off the coast and from east of the Ron River to north of Con Co Island in Binh Tri Thien Province. The boats carried out acts of espionage and provocation, thus preventing Vietnamese fishermen from earning their living normally, the note said. The note condemned those acts as serious encroachments on Vietnam's sovereignty over its territorial waters and threats to its security, and demanded an end to such acts.

"The Vietnamese people are determined to exercise their legitimate right to self-defence to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for all consequences of its hostile acts against Vietnam," the note added.

NHAN DAN'S HOANG TUNG INTERVIEWED BY BUDAPEST TV

LD052342 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Hoang Tung, editor of NHAN DAN; date and place not given; recorded — Tung's remarks in Vietnamese with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on introduction of Hoang Tung and description of his work] [Hoang Tung] The Vietnamese bourgeoisie and the Western bourgeois press willingly spread the saying regarding our land that Vietnam won the war, but it is losing peace; it is losing a battle in a time of peace. They judge us to be simply incapable of peaceful building work. These analyses, spread by our enemies, suggest that we cannot manage our economy, and all this leads to failure. At least, this is what our enemies hope.

In fact, we have shortfalls in these spheres, even weaknesses. The directing organization of our economic life, and generally the functioning of our economic mechanism were formed during the 30-year war, in accordance with the requirements which were demanded from us by the state of war. All this, naturally, hinders the normal functioning of our economy, and causes many problems in our economic work.

This is why we are now trying to change the system of economic direction. So we can say that in the present period of our development, we must work on introducing a reform, and furthermore a fundamental reform. If we do not introduce this reform, then via the previous style, the opportunities for economic development can be lost. Clearly, we also must fight against bureaucracy: we must declare war on the present illnesses which paralyze economic management. In our planning, we must enforce decentralization; that is, we must regroup planning work. In this sphere, we must create three-stage planning, at a central level, the level of rural units and at the base level.

[Question] Excuse me for interrupting. Clearly, the essence of the economic reform is the strengthening of individual interest and material incentive. How do you envisage this?

[Answer] Obviously, we must pay greater attention to the interests of the workers. This means that we profess, with faith; we must portion out and coordinate these three interests to a greater extent and more thriftily, that is, the interests of the workers, the interests of the communities — cooperatives and factories — as well as the interests of the state. However, individual interests must have first place in our method of approach. Our economic policy is directed toward this now. Only in this way can we achieve growth in production throughout the country and a development of producing forces in Vietnam.

A natural interest of workers, of all Vietnamese workers, is connected with our ensuring that they have adequate material circumstances and opportunities for a life worthy of man. And not only for them, but for their family members too. If we do not satisfy the needs of the Vietnamese families, then it simply will be impossible to further increase production at the proper pace.

[Question] It seems that this type of interest is being discovered nowadays in Vietnam; that is, you are beginning to introduce it now.

[Answer] This would have been difficult earlier, because for over 30 years we were constantly compelled to fight an armed battle with our enemies. We managed to mobilize millions and millions of our people to various front of the battle.

In such circumstances it is impossible to believe that we could have paid more attention to the living conditions of the people and the direct interests of the people. The main responsibility of every family, every village, and every person was to contribute to our common cause. In this period, it was natural for us that the most important factor in our life was taking risks and self-sacrifice.

[Question] Six years have passed since your contry was reunified. The SRV has gone through a very important period since this time, since the reunification. How would you describe the most important events of this time?

[Answer] We have achieved significant successes during these years, first of all in the sphere of full reunification of the two parts of the country — the SRV was founded. We began the economic rebuilding of Vietnam.

However, the greatest victory of our people during this period was the triumph over the Chinese intruders. The talks between our countries did not lead to success, and these talks were prolonged and became unfruitful because of the great power, hegemonist and chauvinist stand of the Chinese side. Beijing is increasing tension. [word indistinct] The atmosphere is tense at the talks too. The Chinese belittle, denigrate us. They have brought together more than half a million soldiers on our borders, and this is only the number of people of the centrally directed troops. The local forces of border districts must be added onto this. (?Six) army corps were concentrated on our borders, with three to four divisions per army corps. That is, on the northern border of Vietnam there are constantly stationed at least 12 centrally directed Chinese divisions. The provocations (come from here). They bombard our territory, their units penetrate Vietnam, they kill peaceful civilian inhabitants, workers.

However, in Beijing they accuse us of attacking them, of increasing the tension. Precisely the Chinese leaders called on their people to modernize the army at any cost, and they oppose Vietnam, or as they put it, the hegemonist power of the Indochinese region. The Chinese leaders, for instance (?Deng Xiaoping) and [name indistinct] constantly threaten that they will give a further lesson to Vietnam. In such circumstances, our people and army undoubtedly must stand in readiness. High-level alertness must be evidenced. This is exactly why we continue to keep general mobilization in force. Our army and people stand in readiness for (?battle). As I mentioned, Vietnam does not want war. We endeavor for peace. We do not want conflict, but friendship with the Chinese people. (?But) if they attack us, we undoubtedly will strike back. They will suffer a much more painful defeat than during the most recent war. It cannot be known yet who will give a lesson to whom, but on the basis of all this, it is my opinion that the threat of war is very real.

And taking place at the same time as all this, which I consider very important to emphasize, was that in cooperation with the Kampuchean people, with joint strength, we managed to bring an end to the rule of the genocidal Cambodian regime.

Regarding the building of socialism in Vietnam itself, we could enter significant successes in our books in this sphere too.

[Question] What do you consider to be the gravest problems in economic development?

[Answer] Our main goal is to boost agricultural production. Only then can we resolve the most urgent, pressing everyday material problems. This is our most important task and goal. The other important aspect is that we continue the country's industrialization program, that we progress in economic activity directed at laying the foundations of socialism.

Our third goal is that we complete the socialist restructuring of our economic life, and here I am thinking mainly of the southern part of our country, south Vietnam. Finally, our fourth goal is that we strengthen our defenses. These are now our most important goals.

[Question] How do you consider it feasible that food production keeps in step with the pace of population increase?

[Answer] This is a very important problem, awaiting a solution, which our people faces. During the past 7 years, our grain production grew yearly by 3.5 percent. However, the increase in population reached 2.3 percent. Our agricultural production still is unable to satisfy the population's needs. It cannot catch up with the continued quick growth in the number of births, but nevertheless it is a considerable result that in 1981 the scale of production growth surpassed the results of the previous year by 6 percent. For this reason, we greatly hope our economy is able to catch up with the growth in the rhythm of births. We are making significant endeavors in the interest of spreading family planning. Thus, our population should increase by 2 percent yearly. In the agriculture branch, we want to make it lasting that production grows by 3 or even 4 percent.

[Question] What do you think could be the best method of overcoming the demographic explosion?

[Answer] In the first place, every person must be taught, every family. This is one of our most important tasks. That is, work of informing. Apart from this, we must spread the necessary tools, such as contraceptive pills. It seems very important, mainly in the country, that we should convince men and women of this. This is a big problem of ours, since we must face deep-rooted feudal traditions.

[Question] How do you see the problem of unemployment in socialist Vietnam at present?

[Answer] I am sure that you understand what we have been right ever since the liberation of south Vietnam. A large proportion of the urban inhabitants of south Vietnam, particularly the young people are unemployed. The reason for this is that before, millions and millions had lived on the war, on the army, on being lackays. During the past 6 years, work opportunities changed a great deal; we have created work opportunities for more than 5 million people. However, despite this, there are still unemployed, particularly in the cities and among the young.

[Question] Why only in the cities?

[Answer] Naturally, people seek work in the rural areas as well, but there we have various possibilities for providing work for those living ih the villages, particularly the young people. In our villages, agriculture, animal husbandry and handicraft industry are developing. If I am right, in recent years very many young girls and boys have joined the party.

[Question] How many members does the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] have at present?

[Answer] The party has 1.6 million members at present. We published this figure at the Fourth VCP Congress in 1976. In the meantime we investigated the membership of 100,000-150,000 people in the course of the control work of the party and I must tell you that approximately 300,000 left the party.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because they lacked the will and the ability to understand the new revolution and the requirements of the new stage. However, it is at least as important, and I must mention it, that half a million young people, who are more suited to the tasks of the socialist revolution, have joined the party.

[Question] It was originally planned to hold the Fifth VCP Congress at the end of last year. Why was the party congress postponed until March?

[Answer] It was our intention that the various draft programs of the party should receive serious discussion at every level. Well, this is why it was necessary to postpone the congress by 3 months. We have to think matters through again. Practical work is the determining factor here.

[Question] Perhaps you could be more specific. What sort of social and political issues influenced the postponement of the congress?

[Answer] It had no political or social reason. A 3-month postponement? This is a short time. Actually, that is all. In 1980, or, more precisely, at the beginning of 1981, we still believed that the preparation work could be finished by September. However, besides our other important tasks, urgent work, we were unable to fully complete the drafts. This is why we had to allocate an additional 3 months for this work. Of course, this is a question of purely practical significance.

[Question] When we last met in Budapest, you told me that you saw a need for rejuvenation, including the rejuvenation of the leadership. What do you expect from the fifth congress in this sphere?

[Answer] First of all, it is necessary to reduce the number of people over 60 years old, those who are as old as we are. People of 45-50 must be brought into the VCP Central Committee.

[Question] But if you were to realize this idea, it would bring about very serious changes in the Politburo.

[Answer] Naturally, we rejuvenate the Politburo only gradually and slowly.

SOVIET ARMY SOCCER TEAM ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW061641 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- The Smolensk soccer team of the Soviet Armed Forces headed by Major Evgeniy Anatolyevich Mironik arrived here today at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence.

It was welcomed at the airport by Lieutenant-Colonel Vu Nhu Y, representative of the host ministry's combat training department, and other officials.

AUSTRALIA

FRASER DELIVERS STATE OF NATION ADDRESS 9 MAR

BK090921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] In an optimistic speech on the state of the nation, the prime minister, Mr Fraser, today said Australia had made great economic advances in recent years. Mr Fraser told Parliament that government policies had led to higher living standards and laid a strong foundation for the country's future. He said Australia had prospered despite the slackness in world trade and it was now in a position of comparative strength. The prime minister added that only excessive wage rises and damaging strikes could place the nation's economic progress at serious risk.

In reply, the opposition leader, Mr Hayden, questioned the prime minister's message in delivering his address only a few days before a federal byelection. Mr Hayden said that rather than a state of the nation message, Mr Fraser's speech had been a pathetic exercise in personal survival by a prime minister facing a crisis of confidence within his government.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTS ON ANTARCTIC STATION

BK080934 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The Federal Government has denied reports that one of its Antarctic bases may be closed. The minister for science and technology, Mr Thomson, said that unless Australia maintains a strong presence in the Antarctic over the next 9 years there would be international pressure to reduce the size of its Antarctic territory. The treaty under which Australia has control of three sevenths of Antarctica will be renegotiated in 1991.

The denial follows reports that one of the Australian stations in the Antarctic — Casey — could be forced to close because of government cost-cutting. The minister said Antarctica was of strategic natural resource, environmental and scientific importance to Australia. He said the government was spending more than $50 million rebuilding the bases over a 10-year period and was considering the replacement of present Antarctic supply ships.

HAYDEN FAVORS BARRING NZ FROM COMMONWEALTH GAMES

BK090927 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, says New Zealand should be barred from the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane this year if its presence would threaten the participation of black African countries. Mr Hayden told Parliament it would be tragic if African countries were to withdraw from the games because of what he terms the political opportunism of the New Zealand Government. He said that without the African countries, the Brisbane games would suffer lower standards and great financial losses.

The opposition leader was responding to a Commonwealth Day message by the prime minister, Mr Fraser, who had said he was confident the Brisbane games would reinforce the favorable standing of Australia within the Commonwealth.

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SUZUKI HAILS GATT OFFICIAL'S CRITICISM OF U.S.

OW100943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday praised as a very courageous and correct assessment a recent remark by the director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) criticizing the United States and Western Europe for blaming Japan for their economic ills.

GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel suggested in West Germany last Friday that the U.S. and Western Europe were making a scapegoat of Japan in connection with trade frictions.

Speaking in Japan's House of Councillors Wednesday, Suzuki said that the world economy is now facing difficulties of various kinds and that economic frictions would not be basically solved unless such difficulties were overcome. The idea that the U.S. and Europe should themselves do more to boost their competitive power is basically sound, he pointed out. The prime minister did stress, however, that Japan should correct what needed correcting and cooperate in international efforts to revitalize the world economy.

SAKURAUCHI'S TALKS WITH HAIG 23 MAR PREVIEWED

OW110121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (KYODO) -- East-West relations, the Middle East situation and U.S.-China relations will be the main issues to be taken up in discussions on the international situation to be conducted between Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington on March 23, according to Foreign Ministry sources. Sakurauchi is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Washington on March 20 for talks with U.S. Government leaders.

On U.S.-China relations, the sources said Japan regards that stability of Asia rests on good U.S.-China relations and China-Soviet confrontation.

Japan's stand was explained to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge when he stopped in Tokyo in January on his way home from Beijing where he informed Chinese officials that the U.S. would not sell sophisticated FX fighters to Taiwan.

Japan also has been appealing to the U.S. both formally and informally to build up stabilized ties with China. The Foreign Ministry believes a decisive retreat in Washington-Beijing relations will be avoided and hopes the request to be made by Sakurauchi for an amicable settlement through discussions will result in promoting such a settlement between the U.S. and China, whose relations have chilled recently over the problem of weapon sales to Taiwan.

As to East-West relations, the sources said Sakurauchi plans to be briefed by Haig on the intentions of the U.S. and future prospects.

Although such bilateral issues as trade and defense problems will be taken up also at the Sakurauchi-Haig meeting, agreement has been reached on holding discussions centered on the international situation. This is because of Japan's wish to exchange views on Japan-U.S. relations within the world framework.

TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. END; DELEGATES MEET PRESS

OW101215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- The United States Wednesday called for Japan's continued liberalization of its market for competitive American goods, saying that substantial progress in liberalization could block protectionist legislation before the U.S. Congress. Speaking to newsmen at the end of two days of trade talks, chief U.S. delegate David MacDonald said that the U.S. particularly hoped to see Japan ease import curbs on farm and fishery products.

The discussions, which took place against a background of growing protectionist sentiment in the U.S., dealt with a wide range of specific items from herring and tobacco to nuclear power plants and electronic equipment. The negotiators apparently made little progress, leaving many issues for further discussion.

But at a joint press conference, both MacDonald and his Japanese counterpart, Hiromu Fukuda, hailed the talks as "fruitful and constructive."

One of the few areas where the two countries agreed was on trade in agricultural and fishery products. Officials from both governments will meet in Washington next month to review Japan's import quotas on 22 products, including beef and citrus fruit. Japan also agreed to study an increase in the number of sales outlets allowed to sell imported tobacco; to begin consultation on increased fishery product imports within the next month; initiate talks on possible joint research and development projects in high-technology areas; and begin negotiations for import of beef and oranges in October, six months earlier than scheduled.

In a separate press conference later, MacDonald said the two days of talks indicated that "there is some likelihood of substantial movement by the Japanese Government in connection with access to its market." "If indeed this comes to fruition, I believe it would have a substantial effect in reducing or eliminating the rationale for protectionist legislation," he said.

Asked if he has changed his mind of suing Japan before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), MacDonald replied, "We are hopeful, yes, that future steps by the Japanese Government would obviate anything of that sort."

He said, "I believe that the Japanese Government has made rather substantial progress in a number of service areas, particularly in the financial field."

"Service is an area where we the United States feel that we are extremely competitive and we have in mind in taking this matter to the GATT ministerial meeting in November...." "We do not think that the Japanese Government has fully opened all service areas as widely as the U.S., but there is no question that progress will be made," he added.

The schedule of the next meeting of the Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee will be arranged through diplomatic channels, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON POLISH DIPLOMATS EASED

OW101115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Japan Wednesday joined other Western nations in easing restrictions previously placed on domestic travel by Polish diplomats.

The Foreign Ministry informed the Polish Embassy in Tokyo of the relaxation, a step taken in response to the abolition earlier this month of travel restrictions on Western diplomats stationed in Poland.

Under martial law declared December 13, Western diplomats in Poland were asked to get prior approval for travel from the military authorities. The Polish authorities, however, eased this in February, switching to a travel registration system for Western diplomats.

Japanese ministry sources said Wednesday that the latest Polish action is a factor contributing to improvements in relations between Poland and Western bloc nations. They added that Poland probably took the step to demonstrate the stability of the Polish situation to the Western world.

VRPR: CHON ASSASSINATION PLOT CHARGES FALSE

SK100912 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Dialogue between two unidentified speakers from the feature "Focus on Topics"]

[Excerpts] [First speaker] In January, the Chon Tu-hwan clique put forward the unrealistic 22 January proposal for reunification, for which it was humiliated by the people. It is creating a public commotion by fabricating a ridiculous incident of an assassination attempt on Chon Tu-hwan. Will you tell us the truth about this incident?

[Second speaker] The incident is a fabrication. It is trying to justify the incident by so-called announcements and statements. Its remarks are all absurd.

[First speaker] Klaverman and Yanover, the Canadians who were arrested by the Canadian police, said that they never conspired to assassinate Chon. The Philippines stressed that there was no assassination plot when Chon Tu-hwan visited the Philippines.

[Second speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan clique has no evidence to convince the people. It only repeats assumptions and hypotheses.

[First speaker] It is said that the incident of an assassination attempt on Chon Tu-hwan is a deceitful drama written at Chongwadae. Will you tell us about this slanderous drama?

[Second speaker] There are two objectives the Chon Tu-hwan clique is pursuing. First, it is attempting to escape international and domestic isolation and a political crisis. Our people and the overseas compatriots are raising their voices, saying "Let us kill the murderer Chon Tu-hwan!" Second, it is trying to suppress the spirit of antidictatorship and anti-Chon Tu-hwan. Clearly, this spirit of struggle will be enhanced during the period of struggle in March and April.

[First speaker] A South Korean paper correctly noted that the people's aspiration for democracy is being temporarily suppressed at gunpoint. However, this silence is enforced by means of power. The masses will surely rise again in the future.

[Second speaker] World figures describe South Korea as a lamp in a storm. Chon Tu-hwan has placed an arsenal of guns in Chongwadae. He always wears a bulletproof vest when he goes out, and he is escorted by many bulletproof vehicles.

[First speaker] In conclusion, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fabrication of the incident of the assassination attempt of Chon Tu-hwan is aimed at suppressing the procommunist sentiment, which is growing among the overseas compatriot societies, and the anti-dicatatorship spirit for democracy. It is scheming to obstruct visits to the North by overseas compatriots and to escape isolation by overseas compatriot societies.

[Second speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to hide its vicious nature as murderer, fascist and terrorist through a foolish trick. However, it can neither deceive the people nor escape a crisis by such shallow wisdom.

[First speaker] Our masses will never be deceived by such a mean, slanderous drama. They will raise the banner of struggle higher than ever.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

SK101624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Budapest on March 8 for a visit to Hungary, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Hazi, the Hungarian ambassador to Korea and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport were DPRK Ambassador to Hungary Kim Yong-sun and his embassy officials.

Ho Tam stopped over in Prague on March 7 on his way to Hungary. He was met and seen off at the airport by a vice-minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned of Czechoslovakia and the DPRK ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

HUNGARIAN COVERAGE OF HO TAM VISIT TO BUDAPEST

For Hungarian media coverage of the visit to Hungary of DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam, see the Hungary section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 11 March.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK PAYS VISIT TO GUYANA

Arrives 8 Mar

SK101633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Georgetown on March 8 for an official goodwill visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport bedecked with the national flags of the two countries by Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first deputy president and prime minister; B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and deputy president; H. D. Hoyte, deputy president; the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of agriculture, the minister of national development, the minister of education, the chairman of the fourth province and other personages concerned. It was also met at the airport by Ambassador Pak Yi-hyon and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Georgetown.

A welcome function was held at the airport. The band struck up the national anthems of our country and Guyana. Amid the booming of a 21-gun salute, Premier Yi Chong-ok in company with Prime Minister Ptolemy A. Reid reviewed a guard of honour. A large crowd warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport and along the route, having flags of the two countries.

That day talks between the party and government delegations of the countries were held in Georgetown. Present at the talks on the Korean side were head of the delegation Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, and members of the delegation -- Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ho Hang-chan, vice-minister of external economic affairs; Pak Yi-hyon, DPRK ambassador to Guyana; and others.

Present on the Guyanese side were Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first deputy president and prime minister; B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and deputy president; H.D. Hoyte, deputy president; the minister of the Presidential Office, the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of national development and the minister of education. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Feted by Prime Minister

SK110030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first vice-president and prime minister, on March 8 arranged a banquet in honour of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a visit to Guyana, according to a report.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council. Officials of the Korean Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Guyana were invited.

Present there were B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and vice-president, H.D. Hoyte, vice-president, the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of agriculture, the minister of national development, the minister of education, the minister of fisheries, the minister of crops and livestock, the minister of public health, the minister of interior, the minister of higher education, the chairman of the National Assembly, commanders of the armed forces and other personages concerned.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. An art performance was given at the end of the banquet.

RPR ISSUES LETTER MARKING KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

SK090906 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Open letter issued on 3 March by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to all members of the party and patriotic people of all walks of life in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee to commemorate the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song as a most significant one and to glorify this year as one enacting new changes in achieving victory in the revolution for reunification -- read by announcer]

[Text] All party members and patriotic people of all walks of life, we are now living in the glorious era of chuche and are advancing toward the victory of the revolution for reunification, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of chuche. The Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] and people of all walks of life, living and carrying out the revolution in an era of chuche under the resplendent ray of chuche, will soon greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a figure in the revolutionary summit of the present era.

The birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, is the supreme festival of the poeple which our people will commemorate with great joy while holding in high esteem the greatest and most outstanding leader over the long period of half a century. This is a great revolutionary event which should be recorded in the history of mankind.

Greeting the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song when Comrade Kim Chong-il, the wise leader of the people, has emerged as the great successor to the chuche revolutionary cause developed in the forest of Mt Paektu and has brightly illuminated the future of the fatherland and the people, brings great joy and glory to our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the patriot of the century and a legendary hero, has devoted everything to the fatherland, the people and the revolution over 70 years of his lifetime, during which he has emerged as the sun of the nation. During this noble period he has performed great, immortal exploits.

Thanks to the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of salvation for the world and the people, and to the history of the leader's lasting and immortal revolutionary activities, our fatherland and people have been relieved from a catastrophic crisis and greeted a glorious new era. During the dark period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, Comrade Kim Il-song, an epochal hero, taking the lead in the revolution in response to the demand of mankind and to meet the requirements of the trend of the contemporary era, invented the chuche idea -- a philosophy respecting men -- victoriously organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the resplendent ray of this idea, ushered in the new spring of liberation in the fatherland which was in distress and paved the way for national prosperity.

After liberation, Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the revolution, speedily led the democratic revolution and the people's work of building a new society in the northern half of the fatherland, demonstrating that our people could successfully build an independent country. He also demonstrated the firm will and heroic spirit of the people against the foreign imperialists by defeating the Yankee imperialists who tried to swallow North Korea.

By wisely leading the party and the people in the northern half of the fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of creation and construction, has brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of socialist revolution, construction and industrialization in the shortest span of time, converting Korea into a powerful socialist country -- a paradise on earth for the welfare of the people -- which is dignified, wealthy, prosperous and self-reliant, powerful with self-defense capability and enjoying modern civilization with chuche-type culture and art.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the master of modern art, has completely and brilliantly resolved a basic question which influences the destiny of the party and the revolution by laying a firm foundation for strengthening and developing the glorious KWP into a chuche-type party forever by inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation, attaining a great achievement for the people.

Effectively implementing the program to imbue society with Kimilsongism under the outstanding and tested leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of chuche, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great guidance star of chuche, today's North Korean society is praised by people throughout the world and shines as the ideal land of mankind.

Under the chuche-type socialist system in North Korea -- the fruition of the immortal chuche idea, the tested leadership and noble morality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- all people are fused into one through the maintenance of true human relations and comradery with which they help and guide one another. The party and the people are linked by a single idea and will. The working people own all the treasures which have been amassed as a result of the miracles of Chollima and the speed battle.

Viewing the world through chuche Korea and leading mankind's liberation struggle through the chuche revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has ushered in the new era of chuche -- a historic new era in which the raging billows of anti-imperialism and independence surge -- on an earth plagued by the iron shackles of domination and subjugation.

Because the great leader has victoriously led the world revolution in the era of independence with majesty and absolute authority, mankind in the 20th century reveres and praises him as the wise sun of chuche and defines the present era advancing along the road of chuche as the great era of Kim Il-song.

Indeed, the stormy life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a victorious course during which he invented and brilliantly materialized Kimilsongism -- the perfect guidance idea of the chuche era -- a glorious course during which he created the new history of creation and demonstrated the might of chuche Korea and a great immortal epic of love with which he has guided the once oppressed working people as true masters of freedom and civilization and chuche-type men who are aware of themselves.

Thanks to the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people have raised their status from that of despair and humiliation to independence. Korea, once plagued by backwardness and poverty, has developed into a great country which has achieved astounding developments and is traversing the road of prosperity.

Indeed, there has never before been an era when such a brilliant chapter was added to the history of our people. There has not been an era when the prestige of the country was enhanced and the dignity of the people was raised so high as today.

Because of the presence of chuche Korea -- a beacon of hope -- which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has glorified and because of the presence of the bright road of the country's reunification, our people, despite protracted colonial tyranny and oppressive fascist bayonets, are illuminated by the leader, living and struggling full of optimism and belief in victory, without knowing despair.

Without the resplendent ray of the chuche sun, how could the torch of democracy and reunification have been raised in South Korea and the heroic nation-saving struggle waged there to make the aggressors and traitors shudder with fear? Without the resplendent ray of the great Kimilsongism and the program for nation-saving reunification, how could it be that the RPR -- a chuch-type revolutionary party -- has emerged, that the strong ranks of those who believe in the chuche idea have been fostered and that the people of all walks of life, picturing before their eyes the future of the reunified fatherland, are filled with hope.

Without Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, we cannot think of the changed aspect that people are highly motivated to lead a true life and to struggle for a good cause in South Korea, which is the worst living hell in history, that the revolution for reunification has been carried out here under the banner of chuche and that a bright future is guaranteed here. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the people's supreme leader. He has devoted his life to the fatherland and the people. He is a benevolent father.

The emergence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the dawning road of the chuche revolution he personally pioneered, was a new stage in the history of the people and a historical starting point for the future of the fatherland. Even though we are divided into North and South and dispersed overseas because of interference by foreign forces, our endless reverence, admiration and loyalty for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are ardent and firm as one because our people greeted him for the first time in the long history of several thousand years and because they have been revived under the resplendent ray of the chuche sun.

No obstacle can thwart the will of all the people to endlessly trust and follow forever Comrade Kim Il-song, the patriot of the century, the savior of the people and a great leader. Therefore, our PPR and the people of all walks of life are firmly determined to greet his 70th birthday as the supreme revolutionary festival of the people with endless reverence, admiration and loyalty for Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation.

Encouraged by the decision of the Standing Committee of the RPR Central Committee intended to magnificently observe the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the organizations of all echelons of the RPR and RPR members and patriotic organizations and people of all strata are now intensifying propaganda activities to disseminate the truth of chuche under the grim circumstances in which the fascist terrorists' surveillance and repression are everywhere.

They are advancing under the banner of democracy and reunification while devoting themselves to embroidering congratulatory banners for the good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader and preparing mememtos. Under the leadership of our party, party members and patriotic people of all strata are burning with revolutionary zeal to make the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a most glorious year.

Such a bold stand and firm activities of our party and people have now become a major factor for the anxiety and fear of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military elements. They foresee their downfall in the growing admiration and loyalty of the patriotic people of all strata who have followed and upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of liberation ever since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Dismayed at the worsening crisis of their rule and the evil omen for their future, the enemy is desperately trying to get through the situation in which their fear is growing stronger than ever. The heinous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which most fears the existence and activities of the RPR -- the chuche-oriented revolutionary party which braves the repression by guns and swords under the banner of the great Kimilsongism, is emphasizing oppression of the RPR and intensifying the fascist anticommunist commotions more than ever.

To thwart the revolutionary influence of the RPR and destroy the rank and file of revolution and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is feverishly carrying out a slanderous propaganda campaign against our party and running amok by arresting, imprisoning, torturing and trying and executing our party members. In particular, to reverse people's sentiment toward the great sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song, the enemy is deceiving and trifling with people with plausible political slogans while tightening the shackles of repression under the threat of guns and swords. However, the enemy's fascist oppression and deceptive tricks cannot reverse the burning admiration of the people who trust in and follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the lodestar of freedom and liberation. Nothing can block the current of revolution and reunification flowing along the path of chuche.

The RPR members and patriotic people of all strata must brave the enemy's oppression, which is being intensified, and observe the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader as a revolutionary jubilation. They must make this year a historic year during which the Kimilsongization of the party and the revolutionary rank and file is accelerated and a new turn is brought about in the revolution and for the achievement of reunification. Expressing satisfaction that the party members and patriotic people of all strate are actively responding to the call of our party and overcoming mounting trials and difficulties to observe the 70th birthday of the great leader in a most glorious way and struggling with a single mind to accelerate the victory of the revolution and in the movement to achieve reunification, the RPR Central Committee issues this open letter to put forth a line of struggle and other tasks.

The party members and patriotic people of all strata: It is the revolutionary will and policy of our party to accomplish the revolution for reunification by upholding the chuche sun Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, espousing immortal Kimilsongism as a faith and regarding it is a guidance principle. We must be loyal in upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and follow him to eternity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle who liberated the fatherland, the iron-willed commander who wins a hundred victories in a hundred battles and who defeated the Japanese and U.S. imperialists in one generation and the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification and great sun of the nation who is admired by the whole nation.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song is the most outstanding leader of the working class who created the immortal chuche idea and pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause and the resplendent chuche sun.

He opened a new historic era on the globe, blazed the path of the grand march of the chuche era and is shaping the future of mankind. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benevolent father of the whole nation who embraces our compatriots and progressive people in his bosom and loves them with his peerless personality and noble character. Upholding and following the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the legendary hero, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the salvation of the world and people -- is a guarantee for the victory of the revolution and the movement for the fatherland's reunification and the South Korean people's happiness and prosperity of the nation. Le us bear in our minds the honor and pride of upholding the sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and loyally uphold the respected and beloved leader from generation to generation and through eternity.

Brave the furious fascist gale and the mounting trials and firmly prepare yourself as a genuine revolutionary fighter who only trusts in and follows the chuche sun! Make yourself a vanguard fighter who depends on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for your destiny and the future of the fatherland and sacrifice your life for him!

On the road of advance under the resplendent ray of guidance of the chuche sun, anything can be overcome! Any task can be accomplished! With this belief, devote yourself to the chuche cause! Smash the class enemy's and reactionaries' vicious offensive and defamation against communists and loyally protect the prestige of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

The party members must give priority to making Kimilsongism -- the only guiding principle of our party -- their belief! The great Kimilsongism is the trend of the chuche era in which people have emerged as masters of history and those who shape their destiny by themselves. It is a resplendent banner of all victories and glories. Kimilsongism -- the immortal revolutionary theory -- is the only guiding principle of our party, a truth which illuminates the future of the revolution for reunification and a banner of victory leading the South Korean people to the sacred struggle for freedom and liberation.

Arming oneself with great Kimilsongism and advancing under its banner is the secret to the successful advance of the revolution for reunification along the orbit of chuche and winning the final victory. Moreover, it is particularly important and urgent to arm oneself with Kimilsongism, which enables us to have correct views of nature and society and have a powerful weapon for world reform in South Korea, where all kinds of reactionary ideas are rampant and false concepts and anticommunist theories are sweeping society. Devote yourself to the work of arming yourself with great Kimilsongism! Employ every means and familiarize yourself with the profound truth of Kimilsongism! Make immortal Kimilsongism your faith in victory and make yourself a genuine Kimilsongist who will live forever on the road of the rewarding chuche revolution!

Look into, operate, analyze and judge the corrupt and contaminated South Korean society and establish a firm revolutionary outlook with which to act decisively! Under the banner of ever-victorious Kimilsongism, smash the false theories and anticommunist ideas which make people spiritual cripples and victims of corruption! It is a decisive guarantee for the victory of the revolution for reunification to accelerate the Kimilsongization of the party and the revolutionary ranks. Consolidate the unity and cohesion of the party which are based on the great Kimilsongism and protect the purity of the chuche idea!

More effectively advance Kimilsongization of the revolutionary rank and file and make party organizations at all echelons and other patriotic organizations invincible militant organizations which will brave all fascist storms and trials and advance persistently!

Intensify propaganda activities among the people to disseminate the greatness and truth of Kimilsongism and strengthen the ranks of those who espouse the chuche idea! Enlighten and awaken the people of all strata with the truth of chuche and make efforts to unite them under the banner of great Kimilsongism! Let us persistently advance under the banner of the ever-victorious great Kimilsongism!

Party members and the patriotic people of all strata: To those who will observe the 70th birthday of the great sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song, nothing is more important than the great national task to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and to hold him in high esteem in the plaza of the reunified fatherland. It is a supreme, historic, cherished desire of the nation to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem in the land of the reunified, independent and prosperous fatherland and to live happily from generation to generation.

Let us all recall those days following the liberation when our joy and gratitude for the liberation were soaring high above the skies! When the great leader in his early 30's had returned to the fatherland after winning the victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, how excited our people were with the high hope for living under the leader's government in the independent chuche Korea! When the news spread across the nation that the great leader of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song -- the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and the benefactor of the liberation -- would come to Seoul, our people, young and old, all rushed to the Seoul railway station plaza like a torrential current.

This was the manifestation of the Korean public's unchanging desire to depend on the great leader for the nation's fate and their future and an expression of the revolutionary will of the South Korean countrymen, who were aware that the nation's prosperity and the people's happiness would be ensured when they followed the leader, holding him in high esteem. Regardless of their social status, occupation and ideology, their ardent desire to follow the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, was expressed. Even though our people's aspirations for living in the bosom of the great leader have not been realized due to national division, the people's admiration of the great leader which was demonstrated during those days still lives in this land, where the danger of permanent division is present.

We should immediately reunify the fatherland by crushing the rancorous barrier of North-South division and uphold the nation's supreme leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the highest seat in the reunification plaza. This is the revolutionary will of the movement and the most ardent desire of people of all walks of life. We should elevate this steel-like will and desire into a national salvation movement to realize national reunification and enact a new turn in implementing the reunification cause.

At this moment, the orthodoxy of national reunification is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] declared by Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. The shortest way to the reunification plaza is to found a confederal reunified state on the basis of mutually recognizing existing ideologies and systems in North and South. Let us vigorously stage a struggle to found the DCRK. Let various political parties and personages from various strata participate in founding this independent, democratic, neutral and peace-loving reunified state. All patriotic forces aspiring reunification should join the struggle for founding the DCRK, transcending ideologies and thought. To establish the DCRK at the earliest date, we should smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate division and thwart their vicious challenge. The basic tactic of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is to fabricate two Koreas. Let us resolutely destroy the two Koreas intrigue. Let us deal a heavy blow to the treacherous clique seeking permanent division through simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations. Let us uncover the treacherous nature of the 22 January proposal. Let us establish an independent reunified state, ending the tragedy of division.

All party members and patriotic masses from various strata: To expedite the glorious reunification of the fatherland, you should open a decisive phase in the anti-imperialist struggle for democratization. The great condition for the salvation movement is to overthrow the truculent military fascist dictatorship and achieve social democratization. South Korea has become a grand military prison where freedom is infringed upon by the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, pursuing fascism and division and running counter to democracy and reunification. In South Korea, which is maintained by massive suppressive forces and laws, aspirations for rights to survival and democracy are regarded as a crime. Any minor complaint about the military dictatorship and national division is a target of suppression. In South Korean society, mass media are reduced to the stooges of dictatorship, campuses are under military rule and the fascist regulations and churches are a stage for inspection of religious activities. To conceal this tyrannical fascist dictatorship, the heinous Chon Tu-hwan ring has fabricated a private national assembly and a private political party. What is worse, it has produced sham political parties under the special license of Chongwadae. While babbling about a just society and constructing a democratic welfare state, it desperately tries to brainwash the people. The villanious Chon Tu-hwan, who has been running amok to cleanse his dirty image as the heinous, fascist murderer, pretends to guarantee freedom, such as lifting the curfew. He has inflicted violence on the people. Under the pretext of the modernization of politics, the fascist clique has accelerated the modernization of the fascist system. While clamoring about eliminating disorder, it has arrested, tortured, imprisoned and murdered students and the patriotic people from various strata. In an effort to shift the masses' resistance against Chongwadae to North Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is viciously kicking up anti-communist rackets and staging provocative war maneuvers in a land of injustice. Engaged in propaganda of southward invasion by the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is conducting an anticommunist campaign to incite North-South confrontation, espousing the fraudulent proposal for reunification, and worsening the situation by staging a mock war, "Team Spirit 1982," simulating northward invasion.

The fascist military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, who lords it over the people and acts arbitrarily against the wishes of people desiring democracy and reunification, is the most barbaric of fascist systems. It is a sample of the most outrageous and brazen dictatorship inclined to butchering and cheating the people. It is a cancer blocking the fatherland's reunification.

Democracy is patriotism and the basis of reunification; fascism is reactionism and a tool for national division. Democracy and fascism are incompatible with each other; patriotism and reactionism cannot coexist. With the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship allowed to remain intact, we can expect neither a new democratic society nor the glorious plaza of national reunification, much less the human right to survival. This is the bitter lesson the South Korean people have learned through their experience.

We should further uplift the banner of the sacred struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship and to gain democracy and civil rights. An active and massive struggle against fascism and Chon Tu-hwan is the way out through which we can obtain the right to survival and democratic freedoms and the route to the plaza of national reunification.

Party members and patriotic people, burning with their obligations to the times and history, should struggle continuously and strenuously until they overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship and achieve democratization of society.

Let them fan the flames of the struggle for democracy so that they can avenge the Kwangju uprisers who were ruthlessly massacred in the sacred struggle for democracy and reunification.

Let them wage a vigorous campaign for the rescue of political prisoners, including those involved in RPR cases and the Kwangju uprising.

Let them fight for abrogation of the Kim Tae-chung case and for his reinstitution.

Let them carry out in schools across the country the struggle to disband the Student Defense Corps, to abolish the graduation quota system and to obtain the freedom to study and engage in club activities.

Let them incite the workers to a massive struggle for their right to survival and link it with the struggle for democracy and against fascism.

Let them regain democratic rights and freedoms of speech, publication, assembly, organization, demonstration and belief.

Let them fight for the legalization of the RPR and freedom of activities for democratic political parties and public organizations.

Let them give a counterblow to the Chon Tu-hwan clique which, in the name of modernization of politics, commits fascist offenses to consolidate a fascist system.

Let them mete out punishment to the fascists who insult the people's righteous struggle for democracy and their right to survival by labeling it disorder or disturbance and suppress the people's freedom and right to survival.

Let them burn the murderous evil laws and crush the fascist repressive apparatus.

Let them bury the outrageous fascist military dictatorship and on its grave wage more strenuously the patriotic sacred struggle to establish a democratic coalition government.

Party members and patriotic people: If our people are to add lustre to their dignity as independent people enjoying happiness, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the reunified fatherland, you should put an end to the interference in the internal affairs of South Korea by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

It is none but the Yankee aggressors who brought the tragedy of the national division to our people, who were teeming with joy following the liberation, and imposed subjugation and slavery of fascist dictatorship on our people, who wanted to live a happy life in the bosom of the great leader.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors completely frustrated our people's aspiration for freedom and liberation, independence and reunification. Our people have undergone a history of 37 years of trials.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have installed traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the ugliest pro-U.S. nation-seller and the most atrocious and relentless human butcher -- in the presidency of the military dictatorial regime. They are further intensifying their colonial rule and instigating the military hooligans to fascism and permanent division and war. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are, by utilizing their stooge, Chon Tu-hwan, embellishing the 100-year history of the aggression and plundering as a history of fraternity and friendship, and they are planning to stage a farce called a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. ties in May.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed the mortal enemy of our people and the ringleader of fascism and division. How can we put up with such heinous aggressors?

Boldly stage the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle to repel the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and to end the U.S. imperialists' domination and interference in South Korea! Bring the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist military rule to an end! Smash the U.S. imperialists' schemes for two Koreas and thwart their new war maneuvers!

Along with the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle, we must vigorously stage the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle.

The Japanese reactionaries have established new South Korea-Japan collusive relations with the Chon Tu-hwan clique and are stretching their claws to invade South Korea again. They are emerging as a very dangerous aggressive force.

In particular, the Japanese reactionaries, who overlooked the Kim Tae-chung case, are actively supporting the fascist repression of Mr. Kim Tae-chung and other democratic personages by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They are also promoting the permanent division of our nation.

Bombard with the indignation of the nation the interfering maneuvers of the Japanese militarists who covertly and overtly protect and support the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique!

Maintain heightened vigilance over the Japanese reactionaries' schemes to invade South Korea again and smash their claws of aggression!

All patriotic forces, hold the anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese banner aloft, repel all aggressive forces and fan the flames of the sacred nation-saving struggle to establish an independent democratic society, without foreign forces and traitors, and to found a unified state!

Party members and patriotic forces of all strata: Our struggle is an arduous one in which we must fight against the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleader of international reactionaries -- and the relentless military fascists. Even if our struggle is hard and arduous, we must not wait for a favorable situation to be created nor must we sit idle. We must not pause even for a moment. If we do so, this will be a breach of faith in the revolutionaries and patriots.

We have Kimilsongism, which gives faith in victory and invincible courage, and we have unity, which is more powerful than bombs. The revolutionaries and patriots must work out tactics of struggle based on Kimilsongism and implement it efficiently. They must avoid reckless confrontation and effectively carry out the revolution for reunification by organizing active struggle.

As the situation becomes grimmer, hold the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea even higher, unite people of all strata as one and continue to struggle while relying on the concentrated force of the people!

The masters of the revolution for reunification are the people of all strata and the driving force of the revolution for reunification is the majority of the people, including the workers and peasants. When the oppressed proletariat is united as one and awakened, it can be more powerful than guns and swords and can destroy the headquarters of the fascist dictators.

Unite workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals and all other people as a powerful chuche revolutionary force!

Form a united anti-U.S. nation-saving front, a united antifascist democratic front with people of all strata, and with political parties, factions and personages seeking democracy and reunification!

Only through an active struggle is it possible to mobilize people of all strata to the front of persistent struggle. Party organizations at all echelons, patriotic organizations and all revolutionaries and patriots must wage a united struggle throughout the nation and achieve class unity and solidarity among the regions. They must form and consolidate the united anti-U.S. nation-saving front and the united antifascist democratic front through the joint struggle of the people!

Invincible is our party and the people of all strata advancing under the banner of the great Kimilsongism!

Party members and people of all strata must hold aloft the banner of the ever-victorious great Kimilsongism. They must unite and continue to fight. By so doing, they must make this year a historic year in which a new turn is brought about in the revolution for reunification.

Let us accelerate the work to provide a glorious reunification plaza where we will receive the sun of the salvation of the world and the people, Comrade Kim Il-song!

The cause of our struggle is just and nothing can block the advance of the people who have risen up for their just cause. Ours are a wise people who have the precious experience of the struggle in which they overthrew the atrocious Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime and brought about the downfall of the heinous dictator traitor Pak Chong-hui. They are revolutionary people who demonstrated their heroism through the decisive battle in Kwangju, in the roaring gunfire.

Our party and our people, upholding the great sun of the nation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great guiding star of the nation, the wise leader [chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and advancing under the banner of the ever-victorious Kimilsongism, can overcome and achieve anything. Only victory and glory await them.

The RPR Central Committee firmly believes that the RPR party members and people of all strata will display the indefatigable fighting spirit, destroy the headquarters of the colonial fascist dictatorship and bring about the day on which we will shout with joy in the plaza of democracy and reunification.

Party members and patriotic people of all strata must vigorously move forward toward the victory of the revolution for reunification under the rays of the resplendent and glorious chuche sun.

Long live the great sun of the nation, Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

[Signed] The RPR Central Committee

8 March 1982, Seoul

CHON CALLS FOR POSITIVE NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

SK100218 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for the fostering of the national strength by systematizing it through the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement), saying that this is the very way to help the nation keep its survival and achieve sustained growth amid turbulences expected in the 1980's. He said that the drive should be carried out in such a way as to renovate positively the people's spiritual stand so as to make the Koreans "a first-class people" in the face of the 1986 Asian and 1988 Olympic Games, both to be held in Seoul. At the same time, the nationwide movement should take its roots deep into the minds of the people by developing it as a driving force accelerating the national modernization and development.

Chon made the points while visiting the central headquarters of Saemaul Undong near Kimpo. First Lady Yi Sujn-cha accompanied the president. The president said that activities of the decade-old drive should not be inactive or depressed even after the change of presidents. He then emphasized the need to carry out positively the energy and foodgrains savings drive in connection with the execution of Saemaul Undong.

"Thus far, poor and low-income people have taken part in the movement in a positive manner while wealthy people and intellectuals have tended to ignore it," the chief executive noted. The movement can see a fruitful outcome only when intellectuals and other people from all segments of the society, regardless of their positions and ranks, participate in the drive, he said. The president recalled that the movement, which has played an active role in the rural modernization, has been inactive in the urban society due to peculiarity of city life. Chon urged that the drive should be carried out in a more positive manner in urban communities. He said it is very important to allot profits equally (among the people) through the movement.

Prior to giving the directives, the president was briefed on the new year programs of the central organization of the movement. The briefing session was attended by Minister of Home Affairs So Chong-hwa, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Ko Kon, Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun and Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho.

GOVERNMENT DECREASES OIL PRICES BY 2.82 PERCENT

SK110124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to overhaul its oil policy, cancelling premiums paid to crude oil exporters and allowing the purchase of crude oil on international spot markets.

Energy-Resources Minister Yi Son-ki said Wednesday that beginning next month the government will not approve any commissions or premiums Korean oil companies are charged when importing crude oil. He said the government did not take such charges into consideration when it reduced domestic oil prices by an average of 2.82 percent Wednesday.

The government will also ease regulations on crude oil imports to allow the purchase of crude oil on spot markets. Such oil will meet 20 percent of the domestic oil demand, Yi said.

Prices on spot markets are currently four dollars less than the 32.77 U.S. dollars per barrel South Korea has been paying for crude oil imports. Domestic prices of oil products will also be gradually deregulated, according to Yi.

VISIT TO USSR BY POLAND'S JARUZELSKI TOUTED

OW100133 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The recently completed visit to the Soviet Union by the Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Soviet-Polish summit talks are a major contribution to the cause of consolidating and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries at this crucial moment for the Polish people's state.

The United States, infuriated by the failure of the counterrevolutionary coup in Poland and the collapse of its hopes for the restoration of capitalism, initiated an anti-Polish campaign unprecedented in its scale and in its violation of international standards in which they involved a whole series of Western states. Washington wanted to turn Poland into a battering ram with which it could try to smash the structure of European detente. Economic sanctions are being applied against Poland and an unbridled propaganda campaign is being waged to discredit the Polish leadership's measures for normalizing life in the country.

Against this background, W. Jaruzelski emphasized in his address at a Kremlin dinner that the enormous significance of the USSR's irreplaceable and international assistance to Poland and that the understanding of Polish difficulties by other fraternal socialist countries is becoming even more evident. Yes, socialist Poland is not alone! The Polish people have someone to lean on in their time of trial.

In his address Leonid Brezhnev declared: "We have helped and will continue to help Poland in every way possible." The Soviet leader's words are imbued with profound internationalism and concern for the Polish people's fate. They instill confidence that with the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries, Poland will be able to overcome all the difficulties facing it.

Anxiety about the state of the international situation and a desire to strengthen the peace and security of peoples could be heard in the statements of the Soviet and Polish leaders. Once again they appealed to the West to broaden the dialogue and businesslike cooperation, not the confrontation into which the United States is strenuously trying to draw the Europeans.

The joint Soviet-Polish communique stresses that the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic are against confrontation, the intensification of tensions and the arms race, and are for the elimination of the military danger, for arms limitation and disarmament, and for a radical normalization of the international situation.

The significance of the visit of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic goes far beyond the bounds of relations between two countries. The results of the Soviet-Polish talks will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the situation in Europe and will force the leaders of those West European countries, which blindly follow the lead of Washington's adventuristic policies, to think hard.

PCI ACCUSED OF 'DRIFTING FROM MARXISM-LENINISM'

OW110117 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT Mar 82

["Article" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 10 (MONTSAME) -- Today when imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialism push the mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, intensify attacks against socialism ever more, significance acquires the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement; but the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] drifts still away from Marxism-Leninism, from the cooperation with the fraternal parties.

The recent I.C.P. documents clearly show that Polish developments have become a pretext for the I.C.P. leadership to openly attack real socialism. According to their opinion Polish developments prove that socialism, which has become a reality in many countries, has lost its motive force and ceased to develop. But the fact is that socialism in mere 60 years of its existence has made in the interests of the working people colossal socio-economic changes which are unimaginable and inattainable under capitalism. This is clear to anyone who is sound and just in his assessments.

One of the most vivid examples of the historical achievements of real socialism, of its truly inexhaustible possibilities is the Mongolian People's Republic. The Mongolian people, which before the victory of the people's revolution in 1921 was on the brink of dying out, has transformed once backward feudal Mongolia into a modern agrarian-industrial state, steadily develops our economy based on social ownership of the means of production and from year to year raises the material well-being and the cultural level of our people. And this goes not only for Mongolia. The countries of socialist community during the period of socialist construction have turned into states developed in every way.

And denying the reality the I.C.P. leadership tries to negate the historical achievements of real socialism, its decisive role in the cause of social progress and preserving peace. They over-emphasize some shortcomings and difficulties inevitable in the process of building and perfecting a new society and allege that they stem from the essence of socialism.

The antisocialist position of the I.C.P. leadership is testified by its negation of the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples. There was not and there is not a country in the world which would have and which contributes as much as does the Soviet Union to the struggle for socialism, for freedom of peoples and for peace. But the I.C.P. leadership as if contesting with bourgeois propaganda talk of "hegemonist designs cherished" by the Soviet Union, of pressing upon others its "model of socialism." They totally ignore dozens of Soviet peaceful initiatives and go as far as to attribute detente to the diplomacy of West-European capitalist countries, place on the same plane the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO though it is well known that the Warsaw Treaty Organization was founded to counterbalance NATO.

And with the statements of the kind the I.C.P. leaders come out at the time when the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO military have adopted a course at gaining a military superiority over socialist countries, speak of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe, a continent where Italy is situated.

Departure of the I.C.P. leadership from revolutionary traditions of their party and the Italian working class, from Marxist-Leninist theory and from the program of the communist and working parties causes damage to the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement, to the interests of the world working people including the Italian workers.

JALAN-AAJAB MEETS HUNGARIAN YOUTH SECRETARY

OW111033 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Mar (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received Istvan Nyitrai, secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League. Istvan Nyitrai heads the Hungarian youth delegation visiting here at the invitation of the MRYL Central Committee.

HOR NAM HONG MEETS WITH RED CROSS OFFICIAL

BK101530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 6 March, Comrade Hor Nam Hong, vice minister of foreign affairs, received (Orik de Beer), representative of the International Red Cross accredited to Phnom Penh, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On this occasion, in response to a request about ensuring security for International Red Cross medical personnel and health centers set up in Thai territory along the Kampuchean-Thai border, Comrade Hor Nam Hong reiterated that the PRK has always respected the sovereignty of neighboring countries, particularly the sovereignty of Thailand. He went on to stress that, on the contrary, the Thai authorities have ordered the reactionary Khmer groups and Pol Pot criminals taking refuge on their territory to sabotage the happiness of the Kampuchean people. He added that the PRK can in no way be held responsible for accidents that might occur in Thai territory, for the Thai authorities, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists, continue to support and assist the murderous Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups. At the same time, the comrade vice minister recalled the appeal from the Indochinese foreign ministers conference that a demilitarized zone be set up to ensure security along the border between the two countries and asked the International Red Cross to act as a mediator with the Thai side in order to fulfill this appeal, with the aim of ensuring security for the medical personnel and health centers of the International Red Cross in the region.

On the same occasion, (Orik de Beer) promised to do his best to bring about a guarantee of security along the border in order to facilitate the work of the relief personnel in the area.

CHAN VEN ATTENDS RUBBER PLANTATION MEETING

BK090922 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The Council of State delegation led by Comrade Chan Ven, Council of State general secretary, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, returned safely to Phnom Penh. After attending the 3-day national rubber plantation congress held at the national state rubber plantation office in Tbong Khmum District, Kompong Cham Province.

Through the congress, the delegation and representatives of various offices visited different plantations such as (Thmar Pich) and Chup. Concurrently, the delegation paid a visit to Chup rubber plantation. When it arrived, the delegation was sincerely and warmly welcomed by cadres, employees and workers of the plantation.

YOS POR ADDRESSES MEETING IN PREY VENG

BK101414 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Mar (SPK) -- Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, recently visited the people in Prey Veng Province, 90 km east of Phnom Penh. Despite natural calamities, the province has planted nearly 139,800 hectares of rainy season rice and many hectares of subsidiary crops. The peasants have sold 15,000 tons of paddy to the state.

During a meeting held in his honor, Yos Por urged the people to strengthen their solidarity, militant spirit and defense capability, and to work for national reconstruction. He stressed international solidarity, especially with Vietnam and Laos, which is a decisive factor in the Kampuchean revolution.

STRENGTHENING OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES URGED

BK101527 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Mar 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Strengthen and Expand the Trade Union Organization" -- date not given]

[Text] After the 7 January 1979 victory over the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- our country was faced with the serious consequences left behind by the former regime. Cadres in all sectors and most of the specialized workers had been massacred; social order, the organizational structures and the people's living standards had plunged to a sub-zero level. Residual counterrevolutionary views and unethical thinking had a serious influence on the new regime. However, thanks to the fact that the party grasped the good examples of Marxist-Leninist parties in fraternal socialist countries and thanks to the determination to fight permeated with the patriotic conscience of cadres at all levels and the entire working class, we set up the Trade Union Organization for National Salvation with the intention of rallying the workers throughout the country to take part in the tasks of managing and organizing the productive systems, restoring order and living conditions in the society, promoting production and restoring the national economy. This is a most important and premier historic event of our beautiful land of Angkor unprecedented in the previous regimes.

During the past year, while firmly grasping the appeals and directives of the resolutions issued by the first national trade union cadres meeting, all trade unions displayed a high sense of creativeness, mastery and responsibility vis-a-vis the revolution by steadily expanding and strengthening the organizational network in major economic sectors from the central to grassroots levels. Workers in all localities have actively and enthusiastically taken part in political activities in their capacity as masters of the country, electing representatives to commune and ward people's revolutionary committees, participating in and organizing the Fourth KPRP Congress and electing their representatives to the National Assembly and other leading state institutions. This clearly shows the essential role played by the trade union organization at this present stage of our revolution.

The trade union organization has educated and inculcated in us political and ideological matters as well as expanded within us the cultural and technical standards in all fields, and has raised the administrative ability of the workers with every passing day, ensuring the success of revolutionary tasks both at present and in the future, which is in complete contrast with the former regime, which pursued a policy of obscurantism to blind the masses in order to facilitate their oppression and exploitation.

Within the ranks of the trade union cadres, employees and workers, a movement of emulation to create good achievements, select model individuals, promote creativeness and ingenuity of the workers, develop the spirit of mutual affection and assistance as within a big familiy, and appropriately solve problems occuring in productive localities has been successfully launched. The will to struggle persistently in labor and the sense of courage to overcome all difficulties and obstacles has been steadily developed.

The trade union organization has encouraged our workers to continue their militant heroism in transporting equipment in service of production in all sectors, particularly in transporting foodstuffs and consumer goods to be distributed to the people.

This constitutes clear proof showing the lofty confidence and determination of the workers in contributing to accelerating the PRK through the period of transition toward socialism.

The second national trade union cadres meeting held at the end of last February paid particular attention to the question of strengthening and expanding the trade union organization, effectively promoting current activities and coping with the relentless development of our revolution. Therefore, the trade unions must make efforts to continue strengthening and broadening the organizational network throughout the country and heighten the administrative ability of trade union members so that they can correctly implement all tasks with the aim of carrying out all the 1982 economic and cultural plans stipulated by the party and state.

In order to achieve success in this matter, the trade union organization must implement the following:

1. Further disseminate and explain in depth to all workers and employees the immensely significant successes in all fields achieved by our revolution in the past, and the immediate and necessary needs of the revolution; and urge them to consistently implement all resolutions and measures put forward by the party and the front.

2. Clearly define friend from foe; do not hesitate to unmask enemies who have wormed their way into the inner circles of the localities; protect and thoroughly manage state-owned property, factories and enterprises; and, in a timely manner, foil all the enemy's perfidious maneuvers of all stripes.

3. Promote an emulation movement to increase production in all fields in each locality between groups and between machines in a correct and just way, and praise and reward individuals and units that have scored outstanding achievements.

4. Persuade, educate and urge the workers and employees to adhere to a strict ethical code and to be punctual and well disciplined in their work.

Workers at all productive units must heighten the spirit of being masters of the country, of the factories and of enterprises; deepen their sense of responsibility by strictly protecting and managing collective property, and raise the sense of economy as far as raw materials, electric power, fuel oil, spare parts and so on are concerned. They must absolutely avoid such unhealthy phenomena as waste and unprincipled behavior and resolutely punish anyone who sabotages or steals state property.

5. Through daily production, productive groups or sections must hold frequent meetings to discuss, exchange views, learn experience from each other, promote creativeness, seek to understand causes of losses and gains, and aim at always raising the quality and output of production.

6. The trade union must make efforts to take care of and improve the living conditions of workers, take measures to ensure good sanitation, protect the labor force, guarantee social security, implement a sufficient and timely distribution of the food supply, and see to it that the sale and supply of goods to workers and employees meet the limit set by the state in terms of volume, weight and quality without shortage or delay. The trade union must take care of shelter; living conditions; and improvement in vocational, professional, technical and cultural standards for workers and their families in order to encourage the workers to do their best in vigorously accelerating labor and production.

Workers and employees as a whole must unanimously strengthen and expand the trade union organization with a determination to fight, increase production and protect production. They must resolutely follow the authentic line of the KPRP and implement every point in the resolutions of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions regarding the tasks of trade unions in 1982, must pledge to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, hold aloft the banner of pure patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, and particularly defend and strengthen the Kampuchean-Vietnam military solidarity forever so as to actively, massively and effectively contribute to the cause of building and defending the fatherland.

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES COALITION IN INTERVIEW

PM081625 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Feb 82 p 4

[Gunnar Filseth undated interview with Prince Norodom Sihanouk: "I Must Join in the War"]

[Text] Beijing -- "I do not want war. But there is only one thing left for me to do -- I must join in the war," Prince Norodom Sihanouk said and raised his arms in a dramatic gesture. His lapdog, Meri, a Pomerian spitz, awoke briefly from its sleep on the carpet in front of him.

"For 3 years I have tried to reach an understanding with Vietnam, a reasonable compromise. Three years of patience -- completely in vain. Vietnam has rejected all my proposals, and the Soviet Union supports Vietnam. Now there is absolutely no hope. That is why we must fight and we must unite in a coalition...."

This is how Prince Sihanouk described the decision to once again begin cooperation with the Khmer Rouge -- his former partners in cooperation and his bitter enemies. The plan is to weld together the three largest anti-Vietnamese resistance groups into a sort of political and military union to increase their effectiveness. Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan made a framework agreement in Beijing this week.

This is a plan supported by China and a number of countries in Southeast Asia. If the plan becomes reality -- and this is far from certain -- Sihanouk will probably be proclaimed head of state in a counterregime which will take up the fight against Heng Samrin's Vietnam-supported regime in Phnom Penh.

The question is whether the "third man" -- former Prime Minister Son Sann -- will unite with the others to form the proposed three-party coalition. Like Sihanouk he is a noncommunist and refuses to cooperate with the Khmer Rouge because of the massacres they have committed.

Sihanouk has a piece of news. China has now begun to give him a little of the military aid that he made a condition for uniting with the Khmer Rouge in a coalition. In the last few days he had been supplied with automatic rifles and mortars to equip a 3,000-strong guerrilla force. Hitherto he has only had a few hundred men under arms.

"Recruitment is no problem at all," he assured me in his superbly categorical manner. If I only had the arms and the equipment I would be able to get 100,000 men to fight for me! But I have not been given any aid. Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge have been given a large amount of weapons and other things from China and other countries. But no one has been willing to give me anything...."

Sihanouk knows the reason. He and Beijing had a falling out. China did not like his attempts at compromise with Hanoi. "But I like China and I have decided that in the future I will always have good connections with China. China and ASEAN want me to be more active, play a more important role. China wants me to lead the coalition and be head of state, and I do not want to refuse China," Sihanouk said.

"But personally I am hesitant; I am very reluctant," he added thinking of future cooperation with the Khmer Rouge -- or "Democratic Kampuchea," which is the movement's official name. Sihanouk does not usually hide things, and it is clear that he views his future coalition partners -- whom he has called bloody butchers -- with as much detestation as before. "I can in no way accept the brutal methods of Democratic Kampuchea. Yes, they call themselves democratic, but they are completely undemocratic," he said with a sarcastic laugh. Sihanouk himself uses the name "Cambodia," as the country was once called.

"But what happened then should not prevent us from acting today. Today's problem is not the Khmer Rouge. Today's problem is Vietnam, it is the problem of fighting together against the Vietnamese. I want a political solution, but in order to get Vietnam to agree to a political solution, we must first fight. And when it comes to fighting it is necessary to have the Khmer Rouge as part of the coalition because they have the largest forces."

The interview lasted 2 hours, and Sihanouk received the SVENSKA DAGBLADET correspondent and a British and Japanese journalist in his palatial residence in Beijing -- the former French Embassy building, which the Chinese placed at his disposal when he came here as an exile in 1970. In recent years he has been here only sporadically, but now he is waiting until 9 March for Son Sann's arrival.

Sihanouk is and remains Sihanouk -- cascades of words, a voice which is both mirthful and full of biting irony, shrilly high-pitched. His feelings change rapdily -- the prince was moved to tears when he spoke of the good old days before the war, when he played the role of god king in the countryside and playboy and orchestra leader at home in the palace. Now he is 60.

Many people have criticized him for being capricious and vacillatory; others have admired his political balancing act. It will be a balancing act this time too -- perhaps a neck-breaking one. Sihanouk explains the allocation of roles in the planned colaition -- the Khmer Rouge are far to the left, Son Sann far to the right. "I am the coalition's center and mediator. I cannot enter a two-sided coalition with the Khmer Rouge, because the people would condemn me, they would say that things would go the way they went before. Then the Khmer Rouge pushed me to one side and the people found themselves under an incredibly cruel and despotic regime."

A question, almost as a joke: Would Sihanouk have liked to go back to his old regal authority rather than being head of state in "Democratic Kampuchea"?

The prince wanted to "play with the idea," he said, and he looked back nostalgically. "When the country was a kingdom people were not rich but they had a love of life and there were no problems with food. Cambodia was a major exporter of rice in those days. The people did not call me a dictator, they called me 'Daddy'...."

But since the kingdom fell there has only been misery -- first Lon Nol's military republic, then Pol Pot's "democratic" republic -- "the worst republic in history, in the whole history of mankind," Sihanouk cried. And now, most recently, Heng Samrin's "people's republic." Sihanouk explained: "Cambodia is a protectorate under Vietnam. Things would have been better if the country had been a protectorate under France or even the United States, for the Vietnamese are a people who like to be masters. They give the Cambodians nothing but humiliation and oppression...."

But immediately afterwards the prince did a logical about-turn -- in a way which many would find "typically Sihanouk." "I believe that the majority in Cambodia want the Vietnamese to be there, at least for a while. They are afraid that the Khmer Rouge will come back. They hate the Khmer Rouge more than the Vietnamese...."

Will a coalition of guerrilla groups have any chance at all of being a match for Vietnam? Sihanouk raised his hands in the air, deprecatingly: "We haven't a chance. We do not even have a 1-percent chance of beating Vietnam. When the United States could not manage to do so, how could we? But neither can Vietnam beat us. Our guerrillas will make it more and more troublesome for the Vietnamese to be in Cambodia; we will let them bleed every day. fight for many years, 10 years, 20 years. The people will suffer, but the Vietnamese and the Russians will suffer more. They will be like the Americans in Vietnam. One day they will begin to understand, and then we will be able to find a compromise."

Does Sihanouk see any sign of modification in the fact that the Khmer Rouge recently dissolved its political wing, the Communist Party of Kampuchea?

"That means nothing. It is tactics -- good tactics! The Khmer Rouge are very intelligent. They are very good at deceiving people sometimes. They want to hoodwink the people, to make people believe that they are no longer as brutal, that they are no longer communists, but nationalists. They can fool people in Europe and the United States, but not in their own country. We know that the Khmer Rouge are just as they were before; they are very, very communist....

"I must be very, very careful," he said. The last time he played the coalition game with the Khmer Rouge the stakes were high: "Five of my children were killed, two sons and three daughters. Fourteen of my grandchildren were killed. They were sent to the agricultural collectives. Then they disappeared without trace. And remember -- they were not opposed to the Khmer Rouge; they were in the united front with the Khmer Rouge, in the resistance movement opposed to Lon Nol and the Americans.

"We won the joint victory in April 1975 and then the Khmer Rouge decided to liquidate all the nationalists and Sihanouk supporters when peace came. Many of my relatives and colleagues were killed. One of them was Isoup Gandi, leader of the united front's Scandinavia office in Stockholm; he was tortured to death."

Sihanouk's life was spared thanks to Chinese pressure. He pointed to Meri, his dog, in front of him: "Meri is treated better than I was by the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh. They made me head of state. At first they wanted to use Sihanouk to make themselves look good. I was their garnish. But they kept me like a prisoner; I had no human rights. The only difference between Meri and me is that the dog enjoys human rights. It can meet journalists. I was not allowed to meet one for several years," Sihanouk said, smiling nonetheless.

MILITARY SAYS VIETNAM PLANS CHEMICAL ATTACKS

BK101314 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The military sources in Bangkok have reported that Vietnamese forces apparently planned to use chemical weapons in their offensive against the Khmer Rouge strongholds in the Phnum Malai ranges. The sources said there were strong indications that the Vietnamese would use artillery shells containing poisonous gas in their attack on the highlands which is expected to be launched soon. Gas masks have been distributed to Vietnamese troops stationed in the area.

Meanwhile, a Khmer Rouge officer, Mit Thiap, has claimed that gas masks were found on the bodies of four Vietnamese killed in fighting on Khao Din, west of Phnum Malai, and expressed concern that chemical weapons may be used against his men.

Fifteen Khmers were taken to an International Red Cross field hospital in Ban Nong Pru to be treated for symptoms which they claim were the result of a chemical attack. The military sources have also added that the sound of sporadic fighting was heard across the border, south of Aranyaprathet, and opposite Pong Nam Ron in Chanthaburi Province. Vietnamese casualties were reported to be heavy.

THAI VILLAGE FIRED ON BY SRV-HENG SAMRIN FORCES

BK101320 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT Mar 82

[Text] Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces in Kampuchea fired another barrage of artillery and small arms fire into the Thai district of Pong Nam Ron and 15 artillery shells landed about 200 meters from a village. The Chantaburi provincial authorities have ordered the evacuation of the women and children.

The firing of the 120 mm artillery shells at the Thai village of Bung Chanang occured at about 0300, Tuesday [9 March]. The village is inhabited by 20 families consisting of about 80 persons. Later on the same day, at about 0900 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces directed small arms fire at the village again.

THAILAND READY TO GRANT IMPORT CREDITS TO LAOS

BK101515 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Sublieutenant Praphat Limpraphan, deputy commerce minister, said Thailand is willing to grant long-term credits to Laos for imports from Thailand if that is what Laos desires. He said the Thai trade delegation led by Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Patchara Itsarasena, which left for Laos on 8 March, might have brought up the matter for talks with the Lao officials.

The deputy commerce minister stressed that the decision rests with Laos whether it would desire long-term credits for imports from Thailand. Thailand is already a customer of Laos for electricity. He saw no problem for Laos' imports of oil from Thailand since Laos has already been purchasing oil from Thailand.

ARMY COMMANDER PRAYUT DISCUSSES ASEAN TOUR

BK110254 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Thai Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani's 10 March press conference at Don Muang Airport upon his return from touring Asean member countries]

[Text] Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani told newsmen at Don Muang Airport yesterday evening [10 March] about his ASEAN tour. He said: [Begin Prayut recording] ASEAN wants peace for the whole region. However, if an ASEAN member is invaded, we will fully cooperate with each other in all areas to defend peace, freedom and well-being. [end Prayut recording]

Touching on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border in Prachin Buri Province, the army commander said: [begin recording] We have nothing to do with them if they operate only inside Kampuchea. However, if they cross the border into Thailand, we will have to retaliate heavily against them. We will push them out of our country. We have successfully done that many times before. We are confident that we can prevent any border incursion. That is what I have told them, and they believe that we can do it. We have gained experience in the wars in South Korea and Vietnam. Although the result of the Vietnam war was disappointing, we have learned a lesson from that country. [end recording]

ASEAN is ready to help Thailand if it faces external aggression. The army commander said: [begin recording] We are like five houses in the same compound. If we are bullied by a hooligan, they will help us. They might not be able to send their troops to help us, but they have guns to give us. They are willing to help us because we are not a rich country. We will fight economically. We are satisfied that our good friends are willing to give us weapons to help. This is our land. It is our duty to defend it. [end recording]

KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES TO BE MOVED INTO KAMPUCHEA

BK110227 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] A senior military officer announced yesterday that border encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be "reorganized" so that all displaced Khmers, estimated at about 288,000 at the last count, would in effect be "residing in the Kampuchean territory."

The statement, representing a new policy by the Thai Government, was disclosed by Colonel Sanan Khachonklam, joint operations centre, Supreme Command.

The new move came in the wake of reports that the Thai Government was contemplating a new move to draw a new demarcation line on the Thai-Kampuchean border so that all the displaced Khmers would be considered technically living on Kampuchean, instead of Thai, territory.

Col Sanan, without elaboration, said: "Appropriate means will be employed to reorganize the border encampments to the effect that all Kampucheans would reside in the Kampuchean territory. This would be implemented step by step." Col Sanan was addressing a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Phrakhanong at the Ambassador Hotel. He estimated that about 288,000 Kampucheans are residing in various encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border, receiving assistance from international organizations and voluntary agencies with cooperation from Thai authorities.

Observers noted that the new policy of re-marking the border line to place the encampments within Khmer territory might be a Thai design to make clear to Vietnamese and Hen Samrin troops the Thai borderline for the first time to prevent fighting spillovers in the future.

Col Sanan said that new Kampucheans fleeing into Thailand will not be admitted to holding centres. "Instead, they would be transferred to the border encampments," he said.

For 1982, several measures will be adopted to reduce the number of displaced persons in Thailand, he said. In short, efforts will be made to increase the number of Indochinese displaced persons to be resettled in third countries. In regard to Kampucheans at holding centres, however, resettlement in third countries would be permitted only for special cases such as family reunification. This is to deter the influx of more Kampucheans fleeing into Thailand," he said.

Kamphut and Sakaeo holding centres are scheduled to be closed down on Dec 23, this year, leaving only Khao I-Dang centre and Phanat Nikhom processing centre in operation in 1983, he added. Col Sanan also pointed out that Vietnamese "land people," numbering over 1,000 at the latest count, who had fled from Vietnam through Kampuchea on land will be confined in a separate area inside Nong Samet (camp NW-82).

Col Sanan also reported that the number of Khmers fleeing into Thailand was on the increase due to food shortage in Kampuchea in the past few months. "According to a report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Kampuchea still needs about 750,000 tons of rice," he said. Col Sanan charged that part of the rice aid sent by sea to Kompong Som in Kampuchea had been diverted by Vietnamese authorities to Hanoi. "And another part of the rice aid shipment was used to feed Vietnamese soldiers while the rest was handed over to Heng Samrin troops. Kampucheans in the remote areas have not got any rice from the aid programme at all," he said.

The military officer reported that during the meeting of representatives from about 40 donor countries, once in New York in November, last year, and another time last month, it was agreed that direct aid to Kampuchea should be halted and that relief supplies should instead be sent to Khmers on the Thai-Kampuchean border and holding centres. "FAO has also been asked to conduct another survey to be presented to the next round of meeting in May so that the donor countries could decide whether to stick to the original decision or not. This because they want Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which have both declared their support for Kampuchea, to produce some concrete contributions in this regard," Col Sanan added.

ACTION THREATENED AGAINST VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

BK110235 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 82 pp 1.2

[Text] A senior official yesterday threatened to take "unilateral" action against about 50,000-60,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled here since the Dien Bien Phu era "when the time comes." National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri told the NATION that the Vietnamese refugees cannot be allowed to stay permanently in the country. He said that Thailand had justifications to deal with the refugees unilaterally "because they are posing security problems to the country." "The longer the Vietnamese refugees continue staying here, the more they could harm the stability of the country," he said.

Prasong also said that nobody can blame Thailand for the measure to be taken against the Vietnamese refugees because the Vietnamese authorities themselves appeared reluctant to take them back. Asked to elaborate on the measure, Prasong said: "They are on my mind. I am just waiting for a good timing."

The NSC secretary general said that the Vietnamese who took refuge in the country during the French-Vietnamese fighting have been weakening the stability of Thailand in the political, economical and defence areas. "Economically, the Vietnamese can exert their influence through the enterprises they are commanding against our country," he said. He said that authorities nabbed some Vietnamese refugees on charges of supporting communist insurgents. "Their activities in this regard obviously endanger the defence of our country," he said.

He added that so far as the Vietnamese refused to negotiate the repatriation of the Vietnamese refugees to Vietnam, the Thai people would never believe in their sincerity." Prasong said that his warning against the Dien Bien Phu refugees last October had gone unheeded.

Vietnam has agreed to take back the refugees under the Rangoon agreement signed with Thailand in 1959 but the talks for the repatriation were suspended after they were postponed by Hanoi in early 1979.

Prasong had earlier said that Hanoi tried to distort the issue and put the blame on Thailand for the delay in the talks. All the Vietnamese refugees and their descendants had already signed documents to express their willingness to be repatriated, Prasong said.

Vietnam sent a team of negotiators here late 1978 but returned to Hanoi after a few rounds of futile talks. Its chief delegate later postponed indefinitely the talks which were scheduled to resume in January 1979.

CONFESSIONS OF CAPTURED PRC SEAMEN REPORTED

OW101706 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 10 -- "We confess having encroached upon Vietnamese waters" and "we confess having arms hidden under dining tables". These confessions came from (Chen Guanchang), captain of the Chinese boat bearing Number 108 captured on March 3, 1982, within the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at a place seven nautical miles east of the Nhat Le River mouth.

At first questioning, he denied having any weapons on the boat but after the Vietnamese self-defence forces searched the boat and took out hard evidence materials, he submitted to the undeniable. The weapons included machine guns, thousands of bullets, hundreds of grenades, and several bags of spent cartridges, all with the marking "People's Republic of China".

The captain of the boat 108 tried to alleviate their crime. He said: "We admit that our ships have encroached upon the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. However, we wish you would add the words "because of bad weather".

He further said: "We admit having arms hidden under the dining tables. As for the spent cartridges, they are left from our shooting drills".

(Fang Kimhan), deputy captain of the same boat, also admitted that his ship had entered Vietnamese waters but he said "because this was an order from higher up we had to obey". However, the cartridge belts of heavy machine gun of the 12.7 mm calibre, the cases of AK assault rifle bullets and hand grenades are inconstestable evidence of the plan of these Chinese armed boats disguised as fishing boats to penetrate deeply into Vietnamese waters and carry out China's military design against Vietnam.

When Vietnamese boats closed in and Vietnamese militiamen patrolling the sea jumped onto the Chinese boat, the intruders pleaded that they "did not understand international signals very well" and later "we have learnt maritime navigation laws and international signals but did not remember them after a long neglect".

Before undeniable evidence (Chen Guanchang), the captain of the boat 108 had to sign a written confession admitting that his ship has "encroached upon the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and his ship is armed. Vietnam has acted in conformity with international maritime law and treated the captured Chinese sailors humanely. None of us has been either beaten or humiliated".

Beijing has exerted every effort to deny its hostile acts towards Vietnam. But (Huang Zhipeng), a sailor on the boat 122 (another Chinese boat) testified:

"The boat 122 was equipped with weapons and radio. We received orders from our higher authorities on March 1st and started from Peima Port on Hainan Island. On March 3, 1982, we entered Vietnamese waters, where we spotted Vietnamese fishing boats. We did not expect that the Beijing authorities has used us to further their military purposes in their anti-Vietnam plan. Having penetrated too deeply into Vietnamese waters we had to open fire first on Vietnamese fishing boats in an attempt to flee into the high sea. But we came right upon a resolute riposte. Our boat 122 was hit and set on fire and the captain was killed".

After the ship was hit by Vietnamese fire, the intruders jumped into the sea and were later rescued by Vietnamese self-defence forces even though minutes before they had hurled hand grenades into a Vietnamese boat. The survivors made a desperate attempt to flee by sticking to their blazing ship. They later told the Vietnamese authorities that after spending a day floating on the sea they were rescued by Vietnamese fishermen who took them to the coast.

NEED FOR DEFENSE FORCES IN MOUNTAINS STRESSED

BK091000 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Build Militia and Self-Defense Forces in the Mountainous Areas"]

[Text] Forest and Mountainous regions occupy a vast area of our country and play a very important role in the political, economic, security and defense domains.

The northern mountainous and forest area bordering China is the nation's frontline where the reactionary clique of the Beijing leadership conduct around-the-clock provocations and carry out sabotage activities against us, relentlessly preparing to wage an aggressive war against our country at an opportune moment. The western mountainous and forest area links with the borders of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. Here the international reactionaries, in collusion with local reactionaries, are plotting to infiltrate and undermine us across these borders. In the Tay Nguyen mountainous region, the reactionary group, henchmen of the imperialists, are also conducting underground activities to undermine, incite hatred and sow division among the people of various nationalities and between tribesmen and delta people in order to fulfill their vile schemes.

As a result, in establishing all-people national defense in the mountainous areas, the building of firm and strong militia and self-defense forces is a basic and regular task and an urgent requirement. Only by strengthening and comprehensively improving the quality of the militia and self-defense forces in hamlets, villages, enterprises and organs can we, together with other forces, create a great and integrated strength to foil the multifaced war of sabotage being carried out by the Beijing expansionists. This will help create a base for establishing a force to defeat all the wars of aggression of the enemies.

In the northern mountainous area, especially the border districts, we must strengthen the building of militia and self-defense forces and turn them into the frontline and local forces which can promptly seek out and attack the enemy. These forces must, together with other armed forces, firmly control the border line and promptly capture all intruder commandos and scouts. When attacked by the enemy, these forces must promptly counterattack and stop the enemy's advance. They must persistently pursue and attack the enemy from the front, the flank and the rear, coordinate with and support the main force to fight the enemy triumphantly.

In building and consolidating militia and self-defense forces in the mountainous and forest areas, we must first carry out the tasks of propagating and educating the people and help each individual detachment, unit and combatant to enhance political awareness, fighting impetus and combat readiness to oppose the enemy's schemes and tactics.

By applying various lively and comprehensive forms of educating the people we will enable them to understand clearly the enemy's basic and long-term schemes, and the reactionaries' current perfidious maneuvers. This will inflame the people's hatred for the enemy, encourage them to strengthen their vigilance to resolutely oppose the enemy and get rid of all illusion and confusion which may influence them to fall victim to the enemy.

On the basis of educating and promoting a sense of mastery among the people of various nationalities, we must encourage young men and women who meet the desired political and physical standards to join the militia and self-defense forces in order to make the personnel strength of militia and self-defense forces in each hamlet and village proportionate with the population.

Training a contingent of militia commanding cadres from among various nationalities is the key and decisive factor and also an urgent requirement in the struggle to further develop the militia and self-defense forces in the mountainous areas.

In coordination with other organs concerned, provincial and district military organs must formulate plans for training these cadres in the immediate future and on a long-term basis. Efforts should be made to ensure that necessary material bases are available and effective measures are adopted so that training activities can be organized and carried out uniformly and that, after a certain period of time, a firm and strong contingent of militia and self-defense commanding cadres at the grassroots level -- composed mainly of local people of various nationalities -- can be formed. It is necessary to select a number of ethnic soldiers -- those who will be discharged from the army shortly -- and arrange for them to undergo training in local military work before assigning them to serve as commanding cadres of the militia and self-defense forces in the localities.

In combination with the plan to regulate the labor forces provided for the mountainous areas by certain provinces in the delta region, military organs in mountainous localities can draw up their own plans for building militia and self-defense forces in various new economic zones, ensuring that forces are available to stand ready for combat and to maintain security and order in these new economic zones as soon had they have been developed.

Military tasks in the mountainous regions require that each hamlet should set up a militia squad or platoon. This must be done in conjunction with local production tasks. Larger-scale militia organizations can be set up for industrial enterprises, construction sites, forestry sites and state farms. We must not build a combined militia unit for two or three hamlets, thus causing trouble in the livelihood, activities and management of militia forces in these localities. We must see to it that each hamlet has its own strong militia unit, capable of ensuring security and order in the hamlet. This will help all hamlets of a village to depend on the support each other in their militia activities. The fact that state farms, forestry sites, industrial enterprises and state organs are located in the mountainous areas helps strengthen the latter with their self-defense forces. Local military organs must pay due attention to developing the strength of these forces in such a way as to ensure their close coordination with the local militia forces in each combat position and on the district level.

By doing so, mountainous localities will further strengthen their local national defense and security tasks and, at the same time, create favorable conditions for developing and protecting production and building and defending firmly the most strategic areas of the country in the present situation.

NHAN DAN URGES INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL CROPS

BK100621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Nhan Dan 10 March editorial: "Plant Industrial Crops"]

[Summary] After a slump the production of industrial crops is now picking up. "The area under short-term industrial crops in 1981 increased by 1.8 percent over 1980, with the production of various main crops such as sugarcane, peanuts, sesame, jute and rush going up in terms of cultivated area and yield as well as output volume. With a twofold increase in output, soybean is now considered by various regions as one of the key short-term industrial crops. In the south, long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee and tea are being restored, and they have, in the initial period, turned out a fairly large marketable output. Fruit trees such as oranges, pineapples and bananas have been vigorously developed to become major sources of export goods."

The movement to reorganize production, coupled with the economic policies newly promulgated by the state, the improvement of managerial work and the application of the product-contract system, has encouraged planters to work more enthusiastically. "However, the production of industrial crops has generally developed unevenly and still falls short of demand and actual capability. The slow rate of area enlargement, meager yields and poor product quality have made it impossible to achieve the annual plan norms for total output and export."

This situation stems chiefly from the fact that some policies and managerial methods do not really have the effect of promoting production and productive establishments and workers engaged in industrial crop cultivation are not appropriately rewarded. This has often led to a situation in which planters replace industrial crops with grain or other crops that are more profitable.

Since the industrial crop norms set for this year and the third 5-year plan are far greater than those of previous years, calling for a 49-percent increase in area over 1980 and high increases in the output of main crops -- 200 percent for soybeans, 25 percent for peanuts, 32 percent for sugarcane and 50 percent for jute -- we must simultaneously enforce a series of effective measures designed to bring into full play the great potentials concerning land, labor and the existing material-technical bases. Reality shows that every agricultural area in our country can plant certain companion industrial crops according to the local soil conditions. Setting up areas specialized in industrial crop cultivation is a good way of practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping, enlarging the cultivated area and, at the same time, ensuring a steady supply of large quantities of products. Meanwhile, planting industrial crops in scattered plots of lands is also an important practice that should be broadly encouraged to meet local demands and directly improve the living conditions of the planters' families.

The policies designed to promote production play a decisive role in developing industrial crops. It is necessary to review them and discover bottlenecks and irrationalities for prompt revision in the spirit of ensuring harmony among the interests of the state, the collectives and the workers. In particular, attention must be given to providing sufficient grain for industrial crop planters and appropriately setting prices for every type of product.

VALUE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION RISES

OW110433 Hanoi VNA in English 0328 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 11 -- By the end of 1980 the local industries in Vietnam had 1,900 state-run enterprises employing over 300,000 workers, in addition to about 12,000 small industry and handicraft cooperatives and production teams with a work force totalling 1.5 million. Last year, the value of local industrial and handicraft production totalled 5.4 billion dong, representing a four percent increase over the previous year and accounting for almost 65 percent of the gross industrial output of the country. Seventy percent of this amount came from the small industries and handicrafts.

Most of the local industrial products are consumer goods. Exports accounted for 15 percent of the output value of the local industries. The main production lines consist of primary necessities such as fish, salt, wood, mosquito netting, towels, sleeping mats, silk, hand tools, bicycles, lime, bricks and tiles.... New lines have been added recently such as silk-threading machines, metal-drilling machines, freezers, electric motors, table-tennis bats, car-brake oil, firebricks....

From 1976 to 1981 the local industries yearly produced about 20 million hand tools, 200,000 carts, 180,000 bicycles, 500,000 tonnes of cement, ten million pairs of sleeping mats, 250,000 porcelain articles, 100,000 tonnes of salt, 80 million metres of cloth and silk, 100 million metres of mosquito netting, 20,000 tonnes of paper....

The developing of local industries has helped to boost the district economy. The output value of industrial production, which occupied a negligible percentage in the district economy in the past, has now risen to ten per cent. About 85 per cent of the agricultural co-ops in many Red River Delta provinces have taken up handicrafts as side-line occupations. These occupations are employing about fifteen per cent of the workforce and producing an amount of goods accounting for 60 percent of the yearly agricultural industrial output value of these co-ops.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 049 12 March 1982

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[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb]

SUZUKI TO DISCUSS INTEREST RATES WITH REAGAN

OW101119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday he will seek modification of the U.S. high interest policy when he meets with President Ronald Reagan in Paris in June.

Suzuki told a meeting of the House of Councillors Budget Committee that U.S. interest policy is having a serious effect on the world economy. He said he will urge President Reagan to modify the policy when the two of them attend a seven-nation economic summit scheduled to be held in Paris in June.

Suzuki said he would discuss the matter with French President Francois Mitterrand when he comes to Tokyo next month, so that Japan may act in concert with European nations affected by the U.S. policy. He added that he also plans to hold consultations with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the subject.

SAKURAUCHI, ABE VIEW U.S. TRADE FRICTION IN DIET

OW110825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (KYODO) -- Japan has made no firm commitment to the United States on when it would announce a new package of measures to help ease trade friction between the two nations, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Thursday.

Sakurauchi said the United States has called for prompt Japanese actions during a two-day trade subcommittee meeting which ended here Wednesday. U.S. trade negotiators told newsmen Wednesday that the United States hopes Japan will announce a comprehensive package within three months. Sakurauchi Thursday told the Diet there is a growing feeling among the Americans that the Japanese market is closed and unfair, although the U.S. Government itself is opposed to protectionism. Replying to an opposition party questioner, the foreign minister said that American sentiment critical of Japan would be taken into consideration in deciding the package.

Sakurauchi is scheduled to visit Washington March 20 for talks with U.S. officials on trade and other issues pending between the two nations. The Japanese Government earlier indicated that these measures would be decided before the next summit of major industrial democracies to be held in France June 4-6.

International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe also told the Diet that the trade friction would not be solved through Japanese efforts alone. Abe said he would insist that the U.S. too make the necessary efforts.

During the two-day trade subcommittee meeting, the United States called for Japan's continued liberalization of its market for competitive American goods. The negotiators apparently made little progress, leaving many issues for further discussion.

Japan has been under fire from abroad for its huge trade surpluses and been asked to open up its market wider. Japan posted a record dollar 13.4 billion with the European Common Market in 1981, according to Japanese figures.

AUTO EXPORTS TO U.S. TO BE SET AT 1981 LEVEL

OW121027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO) -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to set the volume of Japanese car exports to the United States in fiscal 1982 at the same level as in fiscal 1981 -- 1.68 million units, ministry sources said Friday.

MITI, the sources said, will notify the U.S. Government of this policy shortly -- probably by the end of this month.

The sources said the ministry decided on this policy after James Murphy, deputy assistant U.S. trade representative, visited the ministry for an exchange of views on the 1982 outlook for car demand in the United States and other related matters.

At the conference, Murphy said the U.S. Commerce Department estimates this year's U.S. car demand at 9 million units. But, he said, the actual demand may turn out to be lower if the U.S. economy does not recover.

Under such circumstances, the MITI sources said, the ministry decided Japan cannot but hold down its car shipments to the United States in fiscal 1982, the second year of a three-year Japan-U.S. auto trade agreement, to the same level as in the first year ending this month.

SUZUKI-PERTINI MEETING FOCUSES ON WORLD ECONOMY

OW101257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday agreed that the Paris summit of seven industrial democracies in June should focus on how to revitalize the world economy, Japanese officials reported.

During an hour-long meeting at the government guesthouse here, Suzuki said the world economy is plagued with recession, unemployment and other economic ills. The summit, therefore, should discuss in concrete terms how to revitalize the global economy, Suzuki was quoted as telling Pertini, who arrived Tuesday for a week-long visit.

Suzuki said the summit conference should also discuss how to promote joint investments and industrial cooperation among the participants -- the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, West Germany and Japan.

The officials said the Italian President basically agreed with what Suzuki said but told the Japanese prime minister that Italy is unable to engage in joint investments with other nations because of Italy's high inflation rate.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED WITH ITALY ON POLAND

OW120911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO) -- Japan and Italy Friday stressed the need of "unity and cooperation" among the Western nations to deal with the Polish issue.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo in a joint statement "confirmed that unity and cooperation are very important to deal with the Polish problem." The statement followed regular bilateral governmental consultations which took place here Thursday on the occasion of Italian President Sandro Pertini's state visit to Japan.

The two countries called on the Polish military regime to promptly end the "present abnormal state" in the country, referring to martial law and suspension of the independent trade union movement. Sakurauchi and Colombo shared a similar perception that the current situation in Poland not only affects East-West relations in Europe but also could jeopardize the international situation in general. The foreign ministers also urged the Soviet Union which they said is responsible for the Polish situation, to show self-restraint.

The two ministers said world peace and security must be strengthened on the basis of effective and verifiable arrangements on disarmament and arms control, the statement said.

In regard to the Middle East, they stressed the need to recognize the right to exist of all nations in that region, as well as the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people.

The two foreign ministers expressed their hope that all parties concerned would show readiness to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Middle East dispute.

Sakurauchi and Colombo emphasized the importance of maintaining and strengthening the free, multilateral trade system.

Further Report on Statement

OW120033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO) -- Japan and Italy shared a common view that Soviet interventions in third countries, including Poland, and its military buildup efforts pose a threat to world peace, Japanese officials said Thursday. The two countries agreed to promote solidarity and cooperation between Japan, Western Europe and the United States over sanctions against the Soviet Union, the officials said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo reached the agreement at a four-hour meeting here late Thursday night, the officials said. The foreign ministers also agreed that Western Europe should expand exports to Japan to rectify the current trade imbalance which is now in Japan's favor. Japan posted a record dollar 10.3 billion trade surplus with the European Common Market in 1981.

Sakurauchi and Colombo exchanged views in depth on Japan-Europe dialogue, East-West relations, the Middle East, the Asian situation and bilateral ties at the meeting, the sixth Japan-Italy foreign ministers' regular consultation, the officials said. On Japan-Europe dialogue, the foreign ministers agreed to promote closer discussions between them, the officials said. Sakurauchi and Colombo reached an accord to work out a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue. They condemned Israel for having created fresh tensions and difficulties after the Jewish state annexed the Golan Heights in December last year, they said.

On bilateral relations, Japan and Italy agreed to cooperate in the field of science and technology, they added. Colombo arrived in Japan Tuesday for a week-long visit, accompanying Italian President Sandro Pertini who is a state guest.

JSP TO SEND ANTINUCLEAR REPRESENTATIVES TO EUROPE

OW110913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (KYODO) -- The Japan Socialist Party decided at a meeting of its Central Executive Committee Thurs[illegible]o send Chairman Ichio Asukata and other leaders to Europe later this month to st[illegible]ng[illegible] the international antinuclear and disarmament movement.

The mission will visit France, West Germany, Sweden and Britain for about 10 days from March 23. It will exchange views on promoting international antinuclear movement with French President Francois Mitterrand, Chairman Willy Brandt of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, Chairman Olaf Palme of Sweden's Social Democratic Labor Party and Chairman Dingle Foot of the British Labor Party.

The Socialist mission will then formally invite these European socialist leaders [illegible]attend an international disarmament meeting it is scheduled to hold in Tokyo in May. On April 1-2, Asukata will attend a meeting of Socialist International leaders in Bonn [illegible] introduce his party's proposal for disarmament.

The party has already agreed with the Labor Parties of Australia and New Zealand on establishment of a nonnuclear zone in Asia and the Pacific region, and with North Korea's Workers Party to create a similar zone in Northeast Asia. Through the talks with Brandt and Palme, both advocates of nonnuclear zones in Europe, and other European leaders, Asukata wants to unite the European movements and similar campaigns in the Asian region.

PYONGYANG MEETING DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK100719 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) -- The central workers' house Tuesday was the venue of a Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The meeting was attended by Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the C.C., WPK, and Presidium member of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and other cadres as well as working people, youth and students in the city.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0000 GMT on 10 March carries a report on this meeting which listed those present as follows: "present on the platform were Comrade So Chol, member of the KWP Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Inspection Committee of the KWP Central Committee; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the KWP Central Committee and chairman of the DFRF Central Committee [as heard]; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee [as heard]; Yom Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea Social Democratic Party; responsible functionaries of organs of power and public organizations and college deans."]

Comrade Ho Chong-suk spoke first at the meeting. The meeting was also addressed by representatives of workers, agricultural working people, men of culture, youth and students.

They in unison sharply denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who are intensifying as never before their new war provocation manoeuvres against our country after starting the massive "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises.

Their speeches were frequently punctuated by loud shouts: "U.S. imperialist aggressors, promptly stop the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises"; "Sternly denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group"; "Strongly denounce the row of anti-communist confrontation of the South Korean military fascist clique!"; "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!"; "Down with Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor to the nation and quisling!"; and so forth.

DFRF's Ho Chong-suk Speech

SK101255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Speech by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the DPRK KWP Central Committee and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF], at 9 March Pyongyang mass rally denouncing "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, today a grave situation in which a new war can break out at any moment is being created in the southern part of our fatherland due to the frantic war-provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists have been staging large-scale war-exercise rackets codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" for nearly a month from 13 February, making our republic a target of their attack.

According to the official announcement of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, forces numbering 161,600 are mobilized in these exercises, including U.S. troops occupying South Korea. U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units from various military bases on the U.S. mainland and the Pacific including Okinawa, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines; the South Korean puppet army; and a large quantity of combat equipment. The exercises will last until 26 April.

On 13 February, troops of the U.S. 2d Division stationed in South Korea and 100,000 puppet troops launched an operation. The advance unit of the U.S. 3d Marines Division in Okinawa flew into South Korea from Kadena air force base. Combat troops of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division stationed in the western United States will be the main force in these military exercises; and the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, stationed in Hawaii, is deployed in the operational area.

The U.S. imperialists also mobilized in these exercises the military personnel and combat equipment of various divisions belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force. They mobilized the C-141, known as a transport aircraft with the longest flying range; Boeing 747's; and six large transport ships, including the "Mercury," and other ships.

The strategic Air Command of U.S. Air Force and tactical air units stationed in the Pacific, and scores of ships, including the notorious U.S. carrier "Midway," the main vessel of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, are assembling along the coast of South Korea in accord with the U.S. imperialists' plan, and a large quantity of operational equipment is being introduced in the exercises. What is noteworthy in these military exercises, in which such large forces and modern military equipment are mobilized, is that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are preparing in earnest for a nuclear war in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are hurling into the military exercises massive numbers of U.S. Air Force and Marine personnel specializing in nuclear war as well as special service personnel.

According to a report by the information office at Iwakuni Air Force Base, some 45 aircraft belonging to the U.S. 7th Marine air wing stationed at Iwakuni, including A-4 Skyhawks capable of nuclear attack, were mobilized for the military operation 25 February. Foreign news reports expressed concern over the strong possibility of participation in these exercises by the members of the MWWU-1, a unit specializing in nuclear weapons belonging to this unit.

The U.S. imperialists are hurling into the military rehearsals nuclear weapons belonging to U.S. troops occupying South Korea and several hundred missiles with nuclear warheads and troops of the unit specializing in nuclear weapons belonging to the U.S. 3rd Marine Division in Okinawa. They are daily sending to the operational theaters modern F-15's and F-16's capable of carrying nuclear shells and bombs and strategic planes. What is noteworthy about the current exercises is that they are aggressive war exercises presuming an all-out attack on our republic.

When the airlift and deployment operations -- the first part of the three-stage exercise -- are completed, the U.S. imperialists plan a genuine joint operation of U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army from 26 March to 2 April. According to what has been announced, in this second stage they will culminate the current military exercise by staging an overall attack operation, a landing operation, paratroop operation and close support operation, assuming our republic to be the target of their ground, sea and air attacks.

According to foreign news reports, at that time U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger will come to powder-reeking South Korea under the pretext of attending a joint military council meeting. We must direct our keen attention to the fact that such a trip to South Korea by this bellicose element who plans and executes the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists closely resembles that of Dulles, the notorious war merchant, who sneaked into South Korea on the eve of the 25 June war and checked the final stage of preparations for a northward war of invasion along the 38th parallel.

Judging from all indications, the current war racket called "Team Spirit 1982" is not a repetition of the usual exercises which have been staged consecutively for the past 7 years since 1976, but a new test war and a preliminary nuclear war for the completion of nuclear war preparations in Korea and the invasion of our republic at any time they please. In fact, nobody can guarantee that this unprecedentedly large-scale war exercise staged with many nuclear weapons will not escalate into a full-scale nuclear war against our republic.

Because of the reckless war-exercise racket staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the situation in our country is extremely tense. This is exactly the opposite of the aspiration for peace and peaceful reunification of our people and the peace-loving peoples in the world. Needless to say, it a new war breaks out in Korea it will cause great losses and disasters not only to the Korean people but also the peoples in neighboring countries and in various countries of the world.

At a time when we are doing everything possible for peace and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and when the voices calling for enactment of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and convocation of the 100-man joint conference are heard among the Korean compatriots at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military hooligans are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging a reckless war-exercise racket. This is a criminal act which is incompatible with peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Unable to suppress national indignation over the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who are unabashedly committing criminal maneuvers to provoke war against us by staging the adventurous military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982", on behalf of those attending this rally, I sternly denounce the war exercise, regarding it as a premeditated, provocative act to ignite a nuclear war in Korea and a serious criminal act disturbing and threatening peace in the Far East and the world at large. [applause]

Comrades, the military exercise racket called"Team Spirit 1982" being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is not a simple military exercise but a result of the policy against Korea of the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to annex all of Korea while keeping South Korea as a colony and military base.

The vast number of troops participating in this military exercise and the aggressive character of all the operations using our republic as their target show clearly what the U.S. imperialists' purpose in this military exercise is. The U.S. imperialists, while occupying South Korea with military forces and having opposed the reunification of our country for 37 years, have been strengthening their policy of aggression and war against our people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the source of all our national misery, the fundamental obstacle to our nation's reunification and a catalyst of war in Korea.

Since they sneaked into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, while pursuing a wicked goal of keeping South Korea as their colony and dominating Korea and the world by taking advantage of South Korea's strategic position, have turned the southern part into a powder magazine and a military beachhead. Recently the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Korea has reached a grave stage. Shouting about superiority and rebuilding a strong America, the current U.S. rulers are entering the road of military adventurism in an attempt to threaten and bring other countries to their knees. They are using the Korean Peninsula as an important testing ground for executing this aggressive world strategy.

The reason the U.S. imperialists prattle that the function of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea must be strengthened, frequently stressing the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula, is that the Korean Peninsula is the source of the next world war. This clearly shows the vicious intention of the U.S. imperialists.

Repealing the formal troop-withdrawal plan in order to achieve their aggressive goals, the U.S. imperialists, with a plan to strengthen the attack capability of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and of the puppet army, are augmenting the armed forces and modernizing their equipment.

Last March, the U.S. imperialists deployed six modern A-10 close support aircraft to South Korea for the first time in the Far East region. In all, they are planning to deploy 24 A-10's to South Korea by next March. The U.S. imperialists are intensifying military aid to South Korea.

On 17 February, the U.S. Defense Department announced that 170 modified Hawk missiles and 723 rockets will be transferred to the South Korean puppet army. And on 1 March, it submitted to congress a special plan designed to transfer or sell to the South Korean puppets $2 billion worth of ammunition and other war supplies quickly in case of a contingency. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are trying to supply the puppets 36 modern F-16 fighter-bombers, 1,000 M-550 amphibious tanks and some destroyers. They also are assisting the puppets in the expansion of their military facilities and in the production of helicopters. The U.S. imperialists are even dragging the Japanese reactionaries into their aggressive war policies.

Studies by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries of emergency situations in the Far East are a plot to drag the Japanese armed forces of aggression into a new war against Korea by establishing a tripartite military alliance system of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the Japanese reactionaries are accelerating a military buildup and increasing their share of the defense burden, thus rapidly advancing along the road of militarization.

Praising the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea and their support of the military buildup of the South Korean puppet army and clamoring about the aggressive doctrine called unity between Japan and South Korea for security, the Japanese reactionaries are strengthening military collusion with the South Korean puppets and supporting the war industry in South Korea on a large scale.

Most of the U.S. forces participating in the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise are from U.S. military bases in Japan. The bosses of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are also actively participating in this exercise. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries are actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' war schemes.

The schemes by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for a new war in South Korea have entered a more dangerous stage.

A war maniac tamed by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has accelerated a military buildup and preparations for a new war since he seized power with a bayonet, openly declaring confrontation with us. Noisily clamoring about all-out security and cultivation of national strength, the Chon Tu-hwan ring today is desperately trying to increase the military strength of the puppet army, build more military bases, accelerate modernization of the South Korean Army and strengthen the war industry. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is increasing not only the military strength of the puppet army but also the military strength of the reserve forces. It has bound all people in South Korea, from teenagers and women to persons in their 80's, under military organizations and has forced them to receive military training. It has thus mobilized all available human and material resources for war preparations.

Since they seized power, the South Korean rulers have sharply increased the military budget. This year they will spend 3.29 trillion won on the military, an increase of 21 percent over the previous year. They are not only purchasing lethal weapons from foreign countries with taxes plundered from the people but are also importing large amounts of war-industry facilities and equipment to produce lethal weapons.

Chon Tu-hwan, who was the first to visit the United States as soon as his new U.S. boss appeared and who begged for permanent occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces of South Korea, is committing an unbearable criminal act of handing the land of South Korea to the aggressors to use for their nuclear war exercise. Describing "Team Spirit 1982" as an exercise for peace, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is welcoming the U.S. expeditionary forces as if they were apostles of peace. Furthermore, it is revealing its scandalous nature without hesitation by offering numerous young women to the butchers of the aggression forces.

On 1 March traitor Chon Tu-hwan roamed about the frontline units of the puppet army in the west sector all day long. He not only inspired war hysteria among the officers and men of the units deployed in "Team Spirit 1982" but also openly encouraged them to impose war disasters on fellow countrymen.

Because of the indiscreet war schemes by the South Korean rulers, the dark clouds of war hang over our country today, and more difficult obstacles have been created on the road to the country's reunification. For the South Korea bellicose elements to talk about peaceful reunification, pilot projects and so forth is a deception and a preposterous act, when they have reduced South Korea to a field of power-seeking war exercises.

For the South Korean puppets to clamor about dialogue and reunification is a trick to conceal their true color and to mislead public opinion into thinking they are actually concerned about peace and peaceful reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the murderer who brutally massacred countless numbers of fellow countrymen who were demanding democratization and the peaceful reunification of the country. Therefore, he has already lost the political and moral qualifications to attend a dialogue discussing the reunification question of the country, an important issue for the nation.

The war-exercise rackets staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea have become grave obstacles not only to peace in the nation and peaceful reunification but also to the development of democracy in South Korean society. In South Korea today, the military fascist dictatorial system has been further strengthened and the people's democratic freedom has been mercilessly trampled because of the policy of war of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Recently, the South Korean rulers staged a farcial commutation of sentences of some political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and clamored as if they were bestowing a great favor on them. But this is no more than a deceptive drama to soothe the strong protest at home and abroad against the illegal arrests and imprisonments of those demanding democracy and freedom and to allay public opinion demanding their immediate and unconditional release.

While staging such a deceptive drama, they are at the same time wantonly arresting and detaining youths, students and patriots who demand democracy and peaceful reunification, subjecting them to murderous trials and imposing heavy penalties upon them. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has gone so far as to stretch its fascist and oppressive claws overseas, thus resorting to unprecedented anticommunist, fascist schemes. This is clearly shown by the fact that the South Korean puppets recently fabricated the so-called international assassination conspiracy incident and are waging anticommunist rackets by deliberately linking this with us. Their policy is totally different from ours -- which stipulates that the masses are the masters of, and decide, everything. If there is an assassination conspiracy, it has nothing to do with us. This must be a plot taking place within the South Korean ruling circles, which adopts terrorism and assassination as its profession, as shown by the murder of the former dictator.

The fact that the South Korean puppets fabricated a new assassination conspiracy incident and are deliberately linking this with us is a foolish slanderous drama aimed at repressing the sentiment for national reunification through collaboration with communists and the antidictator spirit and at inspiring the North-South confrontation.

All facts show that the South Korean ruling faction is a war maniac relying on outside forces and running amok with war maneuvers, a vicious enemy against reunification pursuing the nation's permanent division and a fascist tyrant who violently infringes upon human rights and democracy. All these criminal maneuvers waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea today clearly prove that they do not want dialogue and peaceful reunification in Korea and that they only advance along the road of confrontation and war.

Despite such a situation, the .S. imperialists and their lackeys are viciously slandering us, loudly babbling about a threat of southward invasion and a balance of forces, just like a thief crying "Stop thief!" However, their outcries about a threat of southward invasion and a balance of forces are a sophistry aimed at justifying the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their troop reinforcement maneuvers in South Korea and at diverting the attention of the world's people.

We have made clear many times that we have no intention of invading the South, but take as our basic principle the resolution of the question of national reunification in a peaceful manner. The world's people know very well that we are only devoted to peaceful construction. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are loudly talking about the groundless theory of a threat of southward invasion and balance. Their cries are a clumsy drama for concealing their criminal scheme to increase the threat of northward invasion, while running about feverishly in South Korea for the provocation of a war.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, cannot conceal the criminal nature of their policy of war or their true color as bellicose elements with any sophistry and slander. The U.S. imperialists must promptly stop their grave war gamble, which is being carried out behind a false signboard and is threatening peace in Korea and the world. They must give up their aggressive designs on our country and get out without delay, taking along nuclear weapons and other weapons of destruction shipped into South Korea. [shouting of slogan: "Let us sternly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's anticommunist rackets!"]

The Japanese reactionaries should not follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of war aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula. They should stop encouraging the South Korean puppets.

The Chon Tu-Hwan group, engrossed in a frantic war clamour for murdering fellow countrymen hand in glove with outside forces, must stop at one the criminal war maneuvers, give up fascist repression and step down from power without delay as demanded by all the South Korean people. [shouting of slogans: "We sternly condemn the new war provocation manuevers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tus-hwan clique!" "We sternly denounce the anticommunist confrontation rackets by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique!" and "Let us resolutely crush the two Koreas plot by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique!"]

Workers, farmers, students, intellectuals and other people from all walks of life in South Korea should courageously rise in a nationwide anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists aggressors -- the mortal enemy causing various misfortunes and calamities by instigating such a murderer as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, after sneaking into South Korea wearing the mask of a supporter -- and to crush the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, filthy national traitor, fascist hangman, warmonger and national splittist.

Comrades, today, all the people in the northern half of the republic are confronted with grave and glorious tasks to step up socialist construction while reliably safeguarding the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains against the fanatic new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

All workers should remain faithful to the chuche revolutionary cause to the end in rock-firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center. We should vigorously accelerate the chuche orientation of the entire society and the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, by upholding the programmatic report by the respected and beloved leader at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant tasks put forward in his New Year's message. All workers, in particular, should register brilliant labor exploits on all fronts of socialist construction so as to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national festival and a grand political celebration.

We should make full preparations and heighten revolutionary vigilance so that we can smash the enemies at one blow if the aggressors dare trigger a war against us. Only victory and glory lie before us as we advance upholding the great leader and following the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

Let us all rise up more vigorously in the sacred cause for the complete victory of socialism and achievement of the independent reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, peerless patriot and national hero, and the glorious party center. [shouting of slogans: "The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys should immediately stop the "Team Spirit 1982" war rackets!", "Let us achieve the historic cause of national reunification through the unified strength of the entire nation!"]

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH'S REPORTED RICE SCANDAL

SK120614 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2352 GMT 11 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 12 March commentary: "Misdeeds Are Being Constantly Exposed"]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. Rice Growers Association exposed the fact that a fellow rice exporter sold rice to South Korea at a higher than market price and paid kickbacks to the South Korean puppets to compensate.

According to a report, Pacific International Rice Mills Inc., concluding an agreement to ship 100,000 tons of rice to South Korea last year at a cost 33 percent higher than the international market price, paid kickbacks amounting to $6 million. It agreed to ship 130,000 tons of rice in February and march this year in the same manner and to share the difference between the selling price and the international market price with the puppets.

The incident of unlawful import of U.S. rice exposed by U.S. dealers has stirred up great trouble among the South Korean ruling circles. At the 10 March session of the puppet National Assembly a motion was put forward to demand an explanation of the truth of the incident and heated discussions continued until 0200 the next morning. The puppet minister of agriculture and fisheries and the administrator of the Office of Supply, trying to explain the incident, were engrossed in evading their responsibility by saying that the foreign reports about illegal rice transactions are groundless, that an investigation indicated no irregularities or bribery involved in this incident, that we should not be involved in U.S. dealers' machinations and so forth.

The puppets, for fear of exposure of the truth of the incident, rejected a resolution calling for formation of a special parliamentary committee to inquire into the truth of the incident and hastily closed the session of the puppet National Assembly. This is a stereotyped trick by those bothered by their conscience.

This is not the first time that a scandal involving illegal imports of U.S. rice has been exposed. A sales contract between the U.S. dealers and the South Korean puppets, specifying that the South Korean puppets would buy the U.S. rice at $499.90 a ton when it cost no more than $350 per ton in the market at that time, already had caused due suspicion in U.S. official circles.

Letters demanding investigation of the facts in the transaction were sent to the U.S. Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture. In November last year, 113 U.S. congressmen sent a similar letter to the U.S. Government and the South Korean puppets. However, neither the U.S. Government nor the South Korean puppets made any response to the letters up to now. For fear of an uncontrollable development of events when facts about the rice transaction incident became known to public opinion, the Chon Tu-hwan clique sent subordinates to the United States as soon as it received the letter. It had them bribe influential persons in the political and journalistic circles, waging behind-the-scenes deals to conceal the truth of the incident.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's behind-the-scenes maneuvers to deal with the situation and its phony excuses in the puppet National Assembly show, even without disclosure by the U.S. Rice Growers Association, that the illegal transaction over U.S. rice is a premeditated fraud designed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique to embezzle the national treasury and conspire with the U.S. rice exporters to receive kickbacks.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique loudly raves about new politics, reform of state affairs, elimination of corruption and so forth. However, it is engaged in irregular and corrupt activities in a more shameless manner than any other predecessor puppet in South Korea. All the illegal profiteering by the authorities, such as the embezzlement of the Kim Chong-pil political fund, the incident of the $500,000 illegal bribery, the incident of low-quality heating briquettes and so forth, which caused public sensations in South Korea, occurred after Chon Tu-hwan came to power.

The nature of the illegal rice import is ever-more vicious because the Chon Tu-hwan clique committed this crime by abusing the people's funds deposited in the national treasury due to its desire to sucure kickbacks. It is an intolerable treachery to commit internatonal fraud by conspiring with foreign merchants. As long as such impostors remain in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot escape misfortunes and calamities. Today, businesses are going bankrupt, the streets are overflowing with the unemployed, people suffer from price hikes and corruption and irregularities are becoming more serious in South Korea. This is the result of the puppets' reactionary rule.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's filthy criminal acts. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should reveal to the public the truth about the illegal import of U.S. rice, apologize to the people and step down from power.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

SK120032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on March 11 received the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Leo Canullo, member of the Chamber of Deputies and president of the Korean section of the Parliament of the Republic of Italy, and members of the delegation Gianfranco Conti Persini, senator and vice-president of the section, Andrea Borri, member of the Chamber of Deputies and its secretary general, and Lanciotti Lionello, vice-president of the Institute for the Study of the Middle and Far East of Italy.

Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Hyon Chun-Kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

YI CHONG-OK SPEAKS AT GUYANA MASS RALLY 8 MAR

SK110455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A mass rally was held in Georgetown on March 8 in welcome of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report. Invited to the rally were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the State Administration Council. Officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Guyana were also invited there.

Present there together with a large crowd of people were Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first vice-president and prime minister; B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and vice-president; H.D. Hoyte, vice-president; the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of agriculture, the minister of national development, the minister of education, the chairman of the fourth province, and leading officials of the Georgetown City Office.

The mayor of Georgetown presented a key, the symbol of freedom of Georgetown, to Comrade Yi Chong-ok, head of the Korean party and government delegation. The mayor spoke first.

Recalling that since the opening of diplomatic relations in 1974, the relations between the two developing countries have satisfactorily developed and a technical cooperation plan has been successfully carried into effect, he said: Like the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana is a true member nation of the Nonaligned Movement and she fully respects its principles.

As you know, our government has always supported the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula in particular. We highly estimate the Korean people's cause of building a free and reunified country. I believe that the comrade premier's visit to our country will favorably influence the excellent friendly relations existing between our two countries.

Expressing his thanks to the mayor and the citizens who had organized the meeting and warmly welcomed him, Comrade Yi Chong-ok conveyed the most ardent friendly greetings of the Korean people to the Guyanese people. He said: Though the two peoples are separated geographically from each other, their minds are closely linked. The beautiful flowers of friendship between our two countries which were personally planted and cultivated by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham have been brought into fuller blossom on a new, higher stage through a historic meeting of the leaders of the two countries in Pyongyang in April 1978.

Today the Guyanese people under the correct leadership of the People's National Congress and the Government of Guyana, headed by their outstanding leader Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, are striving to achieve national unity and build a new Guyana, independent and prosperous, by building cooperative socialism, frustrating repeated subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and their stooges. The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes registered by the Guyanese people in their struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new prospering Guyana, successfully overcoming all difficulties and trials on the way of their advance.

The Korean people hope that the Guyanese people will gain greater successes in their struggle to implement the decisions to be adopted at the 4th People's National Congress.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are vigorously struggling to achieve the grand program for socialist construction set forth at the sixth KWP Congress and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

The Korean people are grateful to the People's National Congress of Guyana and the government and people of the cooperative republic for their active support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. I am pleased with the friendship of the Guyanese people,who firmly stand against imperialism and keep a strong revolutionary faith. He extended deep thanks to the People's National National Congress of Guyana and the government and people of the cooperative republic for their positive support of the Korean people's cause.

Unbreakable is the unity of the Korean and Guyanese peoples advancing hand in hand along the road of independence and socialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and no force can block their road. The Korean people will advance courageously, always shoulder to shoulder with the Guyanese people in the sacred struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

COVERAGE OF MINISTER HO TAM'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

Talks With Foreign Minister

SK120029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Budapest on March 9 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, according to a report. Present at the talks on our side were the party of the vice-premier and foreign minister and the Korean ambassador to Hungary and on the Hungarian side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Hazi, the Hungarian ambassador to Korea and other personages concerned.

Taken up at the talks were the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of international issues of common concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Gyorgy Lazar 9 Mar

SK120024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, on March 9 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to Hungary, according to a report. The chairman extended warm congratulations to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wished him good health and a long life.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are developing favourably, he said his country would make every possible effort to further expand and develop them in all fields in the future. Saying that the Korean people are achieving great successes in their efforts to carry through the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he declared: The Hungarian party and government extend full support and firm solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to withdraw from South Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, the Korean ambassador to Hungary, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, and the Hungarian ambassador to Korea.

LAWMAKERS QUESTION GOVERNMENT ON 'RICE SCANDAL'

SK120149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers on the Economy-Science Committee of the National Assembly intensified their sizzing interpellation of the administration about the alleged rice payoff scandal until early this morning. Both the majority and minority members pressed the government hard about what they claimed the waste of the national fund in the course of importing American rice.

They argued that the Office of Supply (OSROK) gave a special favor to the PIRMI [Pacific International Rice Mills Inc.] by renewing a contract for the import of remaining amount which the U.S. dealer failed to supply in violation of the earlier contract. They also asked the government why it made a contract with the PIRMI for import of 200,000 tons of rice despite that the U.S. exporter secured only 120,000 tons.

Rep. Cho Sun-hyong, an independent, inquired why the OSROK imported 100,000 tons of rice in addition from the Connell Company, who raised the alleged kickback scandal. Kim Chu-ho, director-general of the OSROK, said in his reply that his office contracted with the Connell Company for the additional import in February, 1981 because until then it had only secured 1.7 million tons of U.S. rice out of the total 2.4 million tons of foreign rice which the Agriculture-Fisheries [Ministry] had asked it to import.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said, "The EPB [Economic Planning Board] has not intervened so far in deciding on the import of foreign rice. But, it will inquire of the movements in the world market of major materials including rice in detail in the days to come, and will provide the OSROK with information it obtained."

During the panel session, the first minority Democratic Korea Party members asked for the attendance of Yi Han-ki, chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection, and Fisheries Minister Ko Kon in the meeting. But the request was rejected by a 9-8 vote.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong said that the U.S. Government had made it clear that allegations of a bribery scandal involving Korean officials and U.S. rice dealers were totally groundless. He said that he believed the scandal had been attributed to the OSROK officials as a result of conflicts among major American rice dealers. Answering questions by Rep. Yi Man-sop of the Korea National Party, he also said that the government did not intend to bring the case to the International Court of Justice.

In the Finance Committee, lawmakers of the DKP proposed the formation of a special body in the panel to look into the recent bank loan scandals involving the Korea Housing Bank. The motion was turned down by 12-9 vote.

Kim chu-ho, director-general of OSROK, testified before the National Assembly yesterday that he would recommend the government sue the Connell Company for libel in connection with its allegations of bribery scandal. He said that his office would consult with the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry about the possible libel law suit.

Further Report

SK120140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The rival parties are wrangling over the formation ofa special parliamentary committee empowered to investigate state affairs with regard to the alleged bribery scandal involving imports of U.S. rice.

The minority political groups formally forwarded a joint resolution calling for the organization of the ad hoc house panel to the National Assembly yesterday.

They also demanded that the duration of the current 110th extra house sittings, which ends tomorrow, be extended to deal with the case further.

The floor leaders of the three major parties got together yesterday to discuss the minority-raised issues, but failed to reconcile their different views. Reps. Kim Chong-ki and Yi Tong-chin of the minority Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Party claimed that a special parliamentary panel should be formed to look into the actual condition of rice imports from the United States as well as the payoff scandal.

However, Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the Democratic Justice Party opposed the minority idea, saying that it was not desirable for the assembly to tackle the matter for a long time, taking into consideration international relations and the government's earlier explanation of the case.

In the resolution, which obtained 121 lawmakers' signatures, the minority camp claimed that the alleged kickback scandal appeared to have damaged the government's prestige both at home and abroad. "Therefore, it is the duty and responsibility of the assembly, which represents the people, to determine whether the charge is true," the resolution insists.

The majority DJP plans to turn down the resolution by a vote in a Steering Committee meeting expected to be held today. The DJP, explaining the reasons for opposing the setup of an investigation panel, said that no defects had been found in the procedures for importing the American rice and it was unclear who should be investigated by the panel. The panel also said the formation of such a body would just give the impression that the house was affected by the intrigues of American rice workers.

Rep. Yi of the DJP also said that his party was unwilling to prolong the house session merely for the purpose of further inquiry of the administration about the case. He indicated that extra sessions of the Economy-Science Committee could possibly be held after the current special house meeting ends tomorrow.

The DKP will hold an emergency meeting of its Executive Council this morning to discuss its strategy on the price import scandal.

KOREA TIMES GIVES DETAILS ON 'RICE SCANDAL'

SK110726 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 82 p 7

[By Pae Chol-su]

[Text] A rice rift is rising between the Korean Government and an American grain major. The quarrel flared up Monday when two U.S. rice growing cooperatives fielded an antitrust lawsuit, alleging that two American rice exporters had bribed Korean officials in return for higher rice export prices.

The allegation has triggered a flurry of "anger and embarrassment" among senior Korean officials, including the challenged administrator of the Office of Supply of the Republic of Korea (OSROK), Kim Chu-ho.

The international strife originated in the fall of 1980 when Korea was stung by poor harvests and hastened to import foreign rice. The Korean rice purchase operation went well, propelled by the Korea-Japan agreement on a 1-million-ton rice deal. Ironically, this success was the seed of future disputes.

According to OSROK, the single window of the Korean Governments' overseas purchase activity, the nation was forced to buy an unnecessary 200,000 tons of rice produced in southern American states. "We had to buy the extra 200,000 tons from the United States in order to prevent them from intervening in our deal with Japan," said an OSROK official, who refused to be identified. He noted that U.S. rice brokers had enormous power on the world grain market.

"At any rate, we placed it under open bidding and 18 American firms took part in the tenders on Dec. 11 in 1980," according to OSROK head Kim's testimony in the National Assembly.

Their estimated bids ranged from $477.90 to $538.90 per ton, an available record book says.

"I thought they were too high. So OSROK shelved any accord with one of the American dealers," Kim recalled. "In fact, we could not think of negotiations with our American partners before because of their monopolistic power in global grain deals."

The Connell Co. is the "godfather" of the American rice brokers, accounting for 75 percent of California rice exports, according to the related business circles. In fact, the Korean countercharge against the kickback allegation seems to have focused on Connell, which dominated U.S. rice sales to Korea and was indicted during the so-called Pak Tong-sun scandal four years ago.

According to OSROK, Connell's quotation for the controversy-making bid was $530 per ton. "Scolding unreasonably high estimates of the American dealers including Connell, we postponed signing a contract for about two weeks," the OSROK administrator said. "Finally, we signed a contract with PIRMI [Pacific International Rice Mills Inc.], on Jan. 23, 1981. The per-ton price was a moderate $449.9."

It must have been an unexpected and shocking setback for the Connell Co. But the American grain major, which is well known as a generous contributor to U.S. congressional campaigns, bounced back.

Connell displayed its power soon when it won a 100,000 ton rice contract with Korea, partly compensating for its setback to PIRMI, a rising star among American rice brokers, a month before. Connell's contract price was also $449.9 per ton. En route to its blitzkrieg contract, Connell was known to have used a negotiating window with then Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon.

Nonetheless, Connell seemingly could not forget the bitter setback against PIRMI. It has been heavily involved again in Korean market strategy, the local business circles say.

Three months ago, 113 American congressmen sent Korean President Chon Tu-hwan a sharply worded letter expressing "grave concern" over reports of possible kickbacks in sales of the American rice. Also, the Monday suit said that of the contracted 200,000 tons, PIRMI shipped only 100,000 tons and cancelled the remainder of the shipment.

It went on: The price began dropping and by August was down $100 to $350 a metric ton. The suit said PIRMI then made an agreement with "certain individuals in the OSROK to renew the previously cancelled 100,000 tons at $449.90 per ton."

The suit said PIRMI accomplished this by agreeing to pay or share with certain Korean officials $6 million, or part of the "substantial excess above market price" that OSROK was paying. It also alleged that another rice broker, AGROPROM, committed similar violations in connection with its 160,000-ton deal with the Korean side.

OSROK chief Kim flatly denied the charges as groundless. Higher government officials including Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chan-song and assemblymen joined the defense of the OSROK head. They said their defense was based on a thorough investigation of the affair since American congressmen sent a letter.

"PIRMI since the 1981 contract has delivered 130,000 tons of rice to us. For the remaining 70,000 tons, we have renewed a contract, based on the 1981 prices," Kim said.

CANADIAN COURT POSTPONES TRIAL ON CHON PLOT

SK120226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Toronto, March 11 (YONHAP) -- An Ontario provincial court Thursday delayed setting a date for the trial of Charles Yanover and Alexander Gerol, both accused of conspiring to assassinate South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, until March 18.

Frank Koziebrockie, Yanover's acting lawyer, said he requested the delay pending his client's bail hearing on March 15.

He said if his client is unable to obtain bail and remains in customdy, he will seek a quick trial.

Both Yanover and Gerol appeared before the court held at the Old Toronto City Hall located in downtown Toronto, Yanover sitting in the docket and Gerol in the public gallery. Gerol was released from custody last week on 75,000 Canadian dollar bail. (One Canadian dollar equals roughly 83 U.S. cents).

Asked about the prospect of Yanover being granted bail, Koziebrockie just shrugged his shoulders. Canadian investigation authorities, however, said earlier that Yanover's chances of getting bail are extremely slim because he was arrested while he was out on bail on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government of Dominica last year.

ROK FIRM TO DRILL SIX OIL WELLS 'INDEPENDENTLY'

SK100110 Beoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The Korea Petroleum Development Corp. [PEDCO] plans to drill a total of six wells in Korean territorial waters independently from 1984 through 1986, it was learned yesterday.

According to a PEDCO report presented to the Energy-Resources Ministry, the state-run oil company will bore two wells each year during the three-year period. The oil-search program is in line with the government policy of exploring all potential oil deposits in the nation's waters.

To prepare for the projected drilling operation, PEDCO will select candidate well sites by the end of 1983 through reprocessing and reassessment of the existing data on past exploration. During the 1983-85 period, PEDCO will pick well sites through detailed seismic surveys of potential oil deposits.

Of the nation's total seven mining blocks, the seventh is set for joint development by Korea and Japan and part of the fourth for joint exploration by PEDCO and ZAPEX of the United States. The potential areas to be sought by PEDCO are northwest of the second block, southwest of the fourth block, south of the fifth block and southwest of the sixth block.

Of the four [number as published] mining blocks, Gulf has drilled two wells in the second block in vain, Gulf conducted seismic surveys in the fourth, Shell bored two wells in the fifth with no success and Shell also bored three wells in the sixth unavailingly.

As the first step toward a full-fledged oil hunt, one or more well sites are scheduled to be picked by the end of October this year in the sixth mining block northeast of Cheju Island.

According to the ministry, the Korea Institute of Energy and Resources will undertake thorough surveys of the geological structure and seismic surveys of the sixth block by the end of September in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey before selecting candidate well sites one month later.

In parallel with the oil-hunt program, PEDCO said the construction of a semi-submersible rig would require $82.5 million. The nation's planned first offshore rig is expected to be built by the end of October next year.

NAMELISTS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE BODIES NOTED

BK110437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Eighth and concluding part of feature on LPRP history entitled "The LPRP -- Organizer and Leader of All Victories of the Lao Revolution," compiled by the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP Central Committee]

[Excerpt] The following are the namelists of the LPRP Central Committee members:

Party general secretary: Kaysone Phomvihan

Members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau:
1. Kaysone Phomvihan;
2. Nouhak Phoumsavan;
3. Souphanouvong;
4. Phoumi Vongvichit;
5. Phoun Sipaseut;
6. Khamtai Siphandon; and
7. Sisomphan Lovansai.

Members of the party Central Committee Secretariat:
1. Kaysone Phomvihan;
2. Nouhak Phoumsavan;
3. Phoun Sipaseut; and
4. Sali Vongkhamsao.

Full members of the party Central Committee:
1. Sisavat Keobounphan;
2. Thai Mouan Saochanthala;
3. Khamsouk Saingaseng;
4. Somseun -- deceased;
5. Sanan Soutthichak;
6. Ma Khaikhamphithoun;
7. Meun Somvichit;
8. Chanmi Douangboutdi;
9. Maisouk Saisompheng;
10. Saman Viyaket;
11. Maichantan Sengmani;
12. Sounthon;
13. Souk Vongsak;
14. Boualang Boualapha; and
15. Khamphieu -- deceased.

Alternate members of the party Central Committee:
1. Sisana Sisan;
2. Siphon Phalikhan;
3. Mrs Khampheng Boupha;
4. Nhiavu Lobaliayao;
5. Somsak Saisongkham; and
6. Khambou Sounisai.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT SAYABOURY CONFERENCE SPEECH

BK110145 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Speech by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered at opening of conference of Sayaboury provincial party committee on 27 February 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved members of the party committees and administrative committees at the provincial, district and canton levels in Sayaboury Province; beloved compatriots in Sayaboury

Province: Today, I am very glad and regard it a great honor to visit Sayaboury Province to meet our compatriots who have gathered here to welcome me. My meeting with you today reminds me of my life during the resistance period when I carried out activities from this province, such as in Siang Nguyen Canton, Siang Hon, Siang Lom, (Mouang Sok), Hongsa and up to Luang Namtha Province.

This meeting also reminds me of the time I joined the first coalition government as minister of education and my subsequent visit to this province to attend a festival in 1937 during which I was warmly welcomed by our compatriots.

My visit to this province this time is like a visit to an outpost of the LPDR. The people in this province have resolutely implemented the party's line and policies. You compatriots have successfully set up agricultural cooperatives and settlements. You have endeavored to carry out the socialist economic construction correctly and effectively, and have managed to harvest sufficient rice and other crops for consumption. I know that our guerrillas, regional forces and regular armed forces in this province have successfully suppressed traitorous commando elements. Additionally, our policemen in this province have also cooperated with local residents in triumphantly suppressing enemy spies and agents, thus bringing peace and tranquillity to the region.

I am visiting a province which has effectively fulfilled the state educational policy, that is at a time when the people of all tribes here have managed to stamp out illiteracy among themselves completely, and are concentrating efforts on raising their cultural standards and building new socialist men for the province with a view to turning this province into a stable rear area for the country and a heroic and gallant front for the revolution.

On behalf of the Political Bureau and the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDP Government, and the Ministry of Education, sports and religious affairs, I would like to thank the Sayaboury provincial party committee and the party committees at other levels and our compatriots in this province wholeheartedly for holding a grand meeting to welcome our party. [applause]

I would like to extend my respect, unity, affection and greetings to all Buddhist clergymen, armymen, policemen, youths, members of the women's unions and the trade unions in this province, and all compatriots for gathering here to warmly welcome us. [applause]

Beloved members of the provincial party committee and administrative committee, and compatriots, we are holding this meeting at a time when the world situation is changing rapidly in favor of the revolution and socialist construction. At present, the three revolutionary currents -- the socialist current, the national liberation current, and the current of the laboring class struggling to liberate themselves -- are fiercely struggling against the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionary forces throughout the world. The socialist forces are becoming more progressive and stronger qualitatively, and their numbers are increasing with every passing day. The national liberation forces are also becoming stronger and more powerful, thus marching forward to liberate one country after another from foreign colonialists. The forces of the laboring class struggling in the capitalist and imperialist countries are becoming more powerful, scoring one great victory after another.

Though suffering heavy defeats, the U.S. imperialists still hope to regain their strength to oppose the revolution so as to prolong the life of their decadent system. Other imperialists are also engaged in internal bickering and are unavoidably heading toward bankruptcy. The U.S. imperialists are using the Chinese reactionary clique and the Thai reactionary clique to create tension along the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao borders.

In the meantime, internal conflicts among the Chinese reactionary clique are worsening. They are warmongering [words indistinct], but remain weak. They are unable to solve their internal problems. The Chinese leadership is divided into three rival groups. They are squabbling for power. The internal conflicts among these groups are deteriorating with every passing day. The Chinese people have no desire to engage in a war with anyone. This is because they have already suffered severe hardships and only want to enjoy peace and build socialism.

The U.S. imperialists have created conditions for waging wars in Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Poland, Kampuchea, Asia and El Salvador in Central America. They have endeavored to separate the three Indochinese countries from the ASEAN countries. Nevertheless, they have unavoidably suffered defeats elsewhere. All forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, justice and social progress are becoming stronger and more powerful. These forces are united and have cooperated with one another more closely, and will certainly defeat the warmongering forces in the end. We must, however, always remain vigilant, be confident in our glorious future and victory, and march forward to score even greater victories. Only by doing this will we be able to guarantee that another world war will not take place.

Beloved compatriots at this meeting, the internal situation in our country at present still remains complicated. This is because our country is inseparable from the world situation. When the world situation becomes complicated, so does the situation in our country. The situation in our country has become complicated because of the psywar tactics of the enemies. The enemies have tried to use deceitful propaganda campaigns to confuse our people and make them lose faith in the party, thereby weakening the revolutionary forces. This is the objective of the imperialists and the international reactionaries.

The Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have stepped up their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Following the defeat of their genocidal scheme in Kampuchea by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP led by Comrade Heng Samrin, and following the defeat of their war of aggression against the SRV, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have turned to force the Thai reactionary clique to allow reactionary Khmer refugees to create disturbances along the Kampuchean-Thai border. They have instructed exiled reactionary traitors to carry out plundering and military provocations along the Vietnamese-Sino border as well as the Lao-Sino border. They have stepped up psywar tactics by threatening the SRV that they would launch another attack against that country to teach it another lesson. They have also threatened to wipe out the Lao race by using the 900 million Chinese people to attack Laos. We think that such a threat, however, is only part of a psywar propaganda campaign. They have no (?facilities) to use the entire Chinese population to wipe out the Lao people as they have claimed. The truth is that they are unable to do such a thing!

The poverty-stricken Chinese people have no desire for war but instead want peace so that they can freely build socialism and improve their living conditions. They will never carry out such an absurd (?plan) of the Chinese ruling clique. The Chinese people have opposed the Beijing warmongering ruling clique. The internal bickering among the three ruling groups in Beijing is worsening with every passing day. The Chinese people are now trying to stage a revolution to topple the three reactionary ruling groups in order to lead China genuinely along the path of socialism and to unite with other socialist countries in resisting the U.S. imperialists. Anti-leadership leaflets have been circulated throughout China; wall newspapers have appeared in all cities; and clandestine radio broadcasts have called on the people to pursue their progressive activities. As a result, internal conflicts in China have been widening.

As for the Thai reactionary clique, their internal rifts are also accelerating. The Thai people do not support the warmongering policy of the Thai ruling clique nor that of the Chinese reactionary clique. They call on the Thai reactionary clique to strictly implement the peace agreement [san-gna santiphap] recently signed by the Lao and Thai premiers.

In spite of such a complicated world situation, the situation in Laos is getting better. Our armed forces and public security forces have coordinated with our people of all tribes and nationalities in suppressing and wiping out commandos and spies of the exiled Lao reactionaries in several areas, thus securely defending the young LPDR and allowing it to stand majestically as an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Under the correct leadership of the LPRP, our people have scored great achievements in socialist economic construction and our agricultural cooperatives and settlements have been developed favorably throughout the country. For the past 2 years, it has not been necessary for us to import rice from other countries to feed our people. Such a development is unprecedented in the history of Laos.

In 1976 we managed to harvest some 800,000 tons of grain. Our grain harvests in 1977 and 1978 decreased considerably due to severe floods and droughts. In 1980 our grain harvest went up to 1.2 million tons. It is predicted that our 1981 grain harvest will exceed that of 1980. The exact official statistics, however, have not yet been compiled. It is apparent that the grain harvest of 1981 will be a record harvest in the history of Laos. During the French and U.S. occupation, we never produced sufficient rice for domestic consumption. Each year, we had to import rice to feed our people. This is not the case any longer for we are now able to supply sufficient rice to our entire population. In addition to rice, we also produce cassava, corn, potato and other starchy crops which can be used as a substitute diet. In other countries, the harvest of these crops must be included into the harvest statistics of food production. Because of such good crop harvests, we have also tried to expand livestock raising so as to increase our food supplies and to improve the living conditions of our people of all tribes.

Our educational, cultural and public health development has also proceeded effectively with each passing day. Seven provinces have completely stamped out illiteracy, while three other provinces are going to do the same soon. There are all together 13 provinces in Laos. Seven of these have already stamped out illiteracy, while three others are preparing to announce the complete eradication of illiteracy. Therefore, there are only three provinces left. Most of the people in these three provinces, however, have become literate. I believe that we will be able to stamp out illiteracy throughout the country completely in the near future.

Cultural training to help the people raise to a higher level their understanding and knowledge has also been carried out effectively. Those who have stamped out illiteracy have maintained knowledge at the levels of elementary classes 1, 2 or 3. People in many areas have been educated at the secondary and senior high school levels.

With regard to public health work, it has been expanded to the canton and village levels. There are public health cadres working in villages and there are canton-level hospitals in almost all cantons while hospitals in districts, provinces and in the capital have been expanded. The number of beds for patients in each hospital has increased. This has guaranteed the saving of our Lao people's lives.

Information work -- propaganda through newspapers and radios -- has also been expanded to the grassroots level. Recently, we successfully set up a satellite relay communications station with Soviet assistance. From now on, we can watch television programs relayed from Soviet television station, and will be able to talk with people in countries all over the world through Soviet satellites.

The sports, art and literature activities have also been widely expanded. They have daily become a mass movement characterized by patriotism, science and progress. This is a great, glorious, unprecedented success of our Lao people. This success has pushed our Lao country to march firmly forward along the path of socialism, and no force can reverse it.

Sayaboury Province has made great, positive and glorious contributions to these successes. Therefore, I would like to take this occasion to hail the party committees at all levels, people of all nationalities and tribes, soldiers, policemen, monks and novices, youths, women, trade union members, the Lao Front for National Construction, and everyone in Saraboury Province for their close unity and determination to score these great and brilliant successes. [applause]

Delegates to the meeting, we must accept that the successes we have achieved are merely initial successes. They have not yet met all our requirements. Our goal is to build an ever more progressive and prosperous socialist system than that which we have today. This is because we are still in the beginning step of the transition to socialism. In this beginning step, all countries, like our country, suffer hardships and difficult circumstances. Some other countries have experienced even more suffering. They have, however, finally overcome those sufferings and have achieved success in building prosperous socialism. It is natural that we -- who are in the first stage of the transition to socialism -- would still be suffering some hardships and difficult circumstances. To make our life better and more prosperous, we have to advance to the second stage. To make our country genuinely prosperous and to allow it to advance to socialism, we have to advance into the third stage.

We are still suffering such difficulties because our enemies have not yet abandoned their psywar schemes to create disturbances by using guerrilla and economic as well as cultural warfare. They have spread groundless news reports with the intention of deceiving and misleading our people into losing confidence in the line and policies of the party and government. They have instigated our people of various na ionalities and tribes to hate one another, thus undermining our solidarity. They have carried out deceitful propaganda saying a war will occur in our country, thus threatening our people.

This propaganda is aimed at making our people pay no attention to earning a living. The enemies have mobilized bandits to create disturbances in different areas in Laos, and then to use this as their tool to threaten the people, saying anybody who refuses to abide by them would be plundered by exiled reactionaries. They have also used money to buy off to serve as their lackeys those who are greedy and who think only of profit. They have also used money to buy goods in our country at exorbitant prices in order to raise commodity prices here. Additionally, they have bought commodities from our country and sold them in Thailand with the aim of causing a shortage of food and staple items in our country. They have then propagandized that the new system in our country is a system which does not bring any happiness to the people.

In the cultural area, they have waged propaganda through radio and television programs motivating the people to pursue pleasure and to be intoxicated with lotteries, consequently forcing them not to think about the national construction task. Sometimes, they have waged propaganda misleading the Lao people into crossing the border to watch sports games, to enjoy song and dance performances, or to attend various festivals organized on different occasions. Their aim is to make the Lao people discontinent with earning a living, but to pursue pleasure in the festive activities they have organized for this propaganda purpose.

This propaganda campaign has led the Lao people (?astray). They have also used songs and dramas to mislead the Lao people into thinking that Lao territory is part of Thailand. They have tried to encourage our people to sing Thai songs and to dance Thai steps with a view to doing away with Lao identity. Such is a psywar tactic they have relentlessly employed against our people.

At times they have coerced and deceived the Lao people into fleeing to Thailand and other countries. Of course, some of these Lao citizens have come back after experiencing severe hardships in those countries. Nowadays, fewer and fewer people are trying to flee the country while more and more of them are returning home. While I was in France to attend the French Communist Party Congress I met several hundred Lao refugees who asked me to guarantee their security because they wanted to come back home. I told them that when they came to France no one gave them any guarantee about their security. Therefore, they need no guarantee about their security if they want to return home. If they come back home to earn an honest living as other Lao citizens, they can still retain their Lao citizenship.

If they come back to serve the enemy scheme in creating disturbances for other people, however, no one can guarantee their security. They will be punished. Even those persons who still remain in Laos will be punished if they serve the enemy scheme.

Some of us fail to adhere strictly to the class principle and do not know how to tell friends from foes. They easily fall for the enemy's propaganda campaign. They do not know what the enemy propaganda campaign is like. They cannot tell the difference between the enemy propaganda and the statements made by the party and state. They still fall for any deceitful propaganda campaigns made by the enemy. Such a weak point has brought difficulties to our people.

Another weak point experienced by our people deals with the tasks on national defense and public security among the masses. We fail to carry out these tasks in certain areas effectively. Only armymen carry out national defense tasks, while only policemen do the latter. Most people fail to cooperate actively with these authorities to carry out their tasks.

Another problem deals with the setting up of agricultural cooperatives and settlements. Several provinces have encountered difficulties in carrying out this task. Some provinces have failed to follow cooperative regulations correctly in setting up these enterprises. Some people have no faith in this system, thus refusing to participate actively in cooperative activities. Additionally, they lack experience in operating these enterprises. After setting up these cooperatives, they neglect to apply modern technology and science to their operation. In fact, all cooperative members must pay close attention to running them efficiently. If they fail to operate these cooperatives effectively, they must seek ways to consolidate them. This is because an agricultural cooperative is a correct production form in advancing toward socialism.

Only by correctly operating this production form will we be able to increase our agricultural production. We can now see that several agricultural cooperatives have been effectively operated, thus enabling them to score better harvests. Most of our surplus grain for consumption comes from agricultural cooperatives. We also give assistance to private farmers to carry out their farming. Their harvests are not as productive, however, as those of agricultural cooperatives. For example, in the 1981 production year an agricultural cooperative in the southern region was able to give a dividend of over one ton of rice to each member in the past harvest season. Such a dividend does not include the harvest of dry season rice farming. Several cooperatives in the northern region, such as Muang Hiam and Sam Neua, could give a dividend of over 800 kilos of paddy to each member while the private farming sector could produce only 600 kilos per person. The private sector fails to produce sufficient rice for consumption. As a result, more and more people have now applied for membership in agricultural cooperatives. They have come to understand that by becoming members of agricultural cooperatives, they are joining in the efforts to fight natural calamities, for example, by building dams to irrigate farm land and using organic and inorganic fertilizers or planting green peas as cash crop to nourish the soil for rice farming. Nevertheless, an average cooperative in our country is able to produce only 600 kilos of rice per hectare so far, while in several other countries a similar enterprise is able to produce over 10 tons per hectare. We must strive to increase the harvest output per hectare in the future to three, four, five, six, seven, eight or nine tons. By then, we will be able to improve the living conditions of our people effectively.

Another thing is that we have not yet fully carried out the tasks on the literacy campaign and cultural development. Illiteracy may be stamped out in certain areas. People in some areas fail to carry out this work continuously. Even though illiteracy has been stamped out, the cultural standard of the people still remains low. This is another weak point we must get rid of.

Moreover, our people fail to extensively, profoundly and thoroughly resist the enemy's psywar tactics. Some of them easily fall for enemy propaganda campaigns.

As a result, they have some doubts in the line and policies of the party Central Committee and the government. Our people must be convinced to understand profoundly the situation and the line and policies of the party and state regarding the enemy's psywar tactics. Only by doing this will we be able to take our country toward socialism step by step, thus bringing prosperity and well-being to our people.

Faced with such a situation, I am of the view that we must continue to carry out our duties as follows:

1. We must further strengthen the unity among our people of all nationalities and tribes.

2. We must further heighten vigilance so that the enemy will not be able to deceive us any longer with his psywar tactics. The enemy may not be able to deceive us directly; however, he still tries to employ such tactics with our children and relatives, and we sometimes fall for them. For example, he may use young girls or old people to deceive us. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance so as to thwart the enemy's psywar tactics both directly and indirectly. We must try to convince those elements unknowingly serving the enemy psywar campaigns.

3. We must unite to resist all decietful psywar tactics, spy activities, commando operations, and economic and cultural maneuvers of the enemy in all respects. We must never allow the enemy to deceive our people with these activities.

4. We must unite to develop and expand agricultural cooperatives and settlements, and handicraft work, including textile weaving, pottery, and bamboo wickerware. We must develop small industry by installing mechanized tools in this kind of production. We must develop light industry by using more machines than manpower. Subsequently, we can transform light industry into fully meachnized heavy industry. As a result, our factories will be expanded and production increased. Then our people will be supplied with adequate necessities in accordance with their needs. With efficient management in carrying out heavy industry, we will be able to increase work efficiency, reduce production cost, efficiently utilize raw materials, and save time and labor with maximal production. This is because these things are the foundations of the socialist economy. Without these foundations, we will not be able to build socialism. If we fail to build socialism, our people will continue to suffer shortages and hardships as before. Only by taking our country along the path of socialism will we be able to employ mechanization in production to produce more goods for our people as in other socialist countries.

5. We must continue to carry out literacy campaigns to stamp out illiteracy among our people and to raise the cultural standard of the people to the grade-4 level as well as the secondary and senior high school education levels. We must set up child care centers to take care of infants so that their parents will be able to engage fully in production. We must set up more kindergartens and primary, secondary and senior high schools. We must expand technical and vocationsl schools to train more technicians and specialists to take our country along the path of socialism.

6. We must consolidate our special solidarity with the Vietnamese and Kampuchea peoples. This is because Vietnam and Kampuchea are the two neighboring countries which have fought the common enemies with us for several decades. We are now simultaneously marching along the path of socialism. We have rendered unconditional assistance to one another in the past, and now the common enemies are threatening us. If we fail to unite closely to consolidate our strength to fight these enemies, we will not be able to safeguard our national independence. Only by uniting the three countries as fraternal neighbors will we be able to have enough strength to fight internal and external enemies. The special solidarity among the three countries does not mean that we will unify them into a single country. The enemies have accused us of setting up the so-called Indochinese federation with Vietnam as leader.

Vietnam is a country with its own independence. Laos is also a country with its own independence, and so is Kampuchea. We cooperate with one another in building and defending our countries and assist one another in accordance with our capabilities. This is the character of our special solidarity.

7. We must consolidate our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is because these countries had rendered assistance to us in our national liberation struggles in the past and are rendering assistance to us in our socialist construction at present. By accepting this assistance and cooperation, it does not mean that we are a satellite or colony of the Soviet Union or of any particular socialist countries. It means that they will give assistance to us in whatever field we need. We will do likewise with them. We help one another by selling goods to each other at prices lower than the international market. For example, we buy fuel oil from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the prices lower than we pay to the Shell company in Thailand. It is in no way dangerous to our country. If the enemies (?step up) their activities in our country to a higher degree, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries will help us defeat them to safeguard our national independence.

8. We must support, help and cooperate with the peoples in all countries in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, justice and social progress. Several countries in the world are now struggling to liberate themselves so as to advance toward socialism. They need support from us. We must oppose imperialism, and render support and assistance to the peoples struggling against it.

While giving support and assistance to other countries, we must realize that we are still faced with certain internal and external difficulties. The enemies have not yet abandoned their schemes of aggression and intervention through psywar tactics, commando operations, economic and cultural maneuvers. They will continue to employ these tactics until they come to realize that they have become futile. Therefore we must be patient in fighting their schemes. We must fight until we can defeat the enemies. As for the internal difficulties we must know that we are advancing toward socialism as a small and young country with small-scale production, limited resources and widespread private interests. Our country has backward agriculture which relies only on natural developments. We lack experience in socialist construction, economic construction and cultural development. All these are internal difficulties.

Nevertheless, we are still blessed with several favorable conditions as follows:

1. The line and policies of the LPRP are always correct. Our party adopted appropriate lines and policies to fight the U.S. imperialists and French colonialists in the past 3 decades.

2. Our people of all nationalities and tribes are uniting more closely around the party and government.

3. All cadres, armymen, policemen and people have learned their lessons in the 30 years of natinal liberation struggle and the 6 years of socialist construction.

4. Our country is rich in natural resources. If our country enjoys peace, we will be able to exploit such resources for national construction, thus improving the living conditions of our people.

5. We enjoy special relations with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. We also enjoy increasing cooperation and close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

6. The peoples struggling for national independence, peace, democracy, justice and social progress in all continents consistently support our struggle. This support constitutes a strong force in resisting the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

7. If we remain united closely, maintain full faith in the party and state, are fully confident in the party line and policies, and strive to overcome all difficulties, we will certainly win final victory.

Beloved participants of the conference, I am very happy to meet you compatriots here. I will have to say goodbye to you because I will return to Vientiane today. I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for according me a warm welcome. I wish the party committees and administrative committees at all levels in this province, cadres, armymen, policemen, guerrillas, youths, women, workers, clergymen and intellectuals good health. I hope you will be united even more closely to fulfill all our noble tasks. I hope to come back to see you again. I would like to end my speech now. I wish you happiness. Thank you.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ATTENDS HOUA PHAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK100313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, was guest of honor at the Third Congress of the Houa Phan Provincial Party Committee, which was held gloriously from 20 to 26 February 1982 under the chairmanship of Comrade Sai-gnavong, secretary of the provincial party committee.

During the congress, the delegates heard a report on past activities of the party committee, passed an action program for immediate tasks and elected a new secretary and new committee. On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan openly talked with the delegates in a cordial atmosphere. He wholeheartedly praised and hailed the various achievements scored by the people of various tribes throughout Houa Phan Province over the past 8 years. The comrade general secretary also gave several important instructions to all the delegates on the building of an ever firmer and all-round strong Houa Phan Province to be worthy of being a heroic province and a base for the Lao revolution.

Also attending the congress as guests of honor were Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Yongyia, deputy secretary of the Xieng Khouang Provincial Party Committee, together with representatives from Son La and Thanh Hoa Provinces of the SRV and many other guests.

INSURGENTS BLOW UP AMMUNITION DEPOT IN SOUTH

AFP Report

BK091426 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Mar (AFP) -- An anti-government Laotian commando [group] has blown up an ammunition depot in southern Laos, Sunday night, it was learned from non-communist Cambodian sources here today. The depot, situated some 12 km (7.5 miles) from the border city of Savannakhet, was along the Mekong River and facing Thailand.

The same sources said the commander belonged to the "National United Front for Liberation of Laotian People" (NUFLLP), an anti-government resistance group formed on 15 September, 1980, grouped the right-wingers, the mountain peoples, the neutralists and some Laotian associations abroad.

There are currently some 40,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, according to informed sources.

Reports from Thai border region opposite to the site indicated that loud explosion sound was heard from across the Laotian border on Sunday night. But no details were given by Thai authorities concerning the explosion.

The NUFLLP, whose strength is not fully known, called for an international conference to discuss Laotian question in order to obtain withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and restoration of neutrality in Laos.

Bangkok POST Report

BK100246 Bangkok POST in English 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Lao resistance forces blew up a large fuel dump near Savannakhet last Sunday and then fled into the jungle, fighting off pursuing Pathet Lao troops. Sources close to the resistance said that one member of the small rebel group was killed in the retreat from the petrol and oil storage depot across the Mekong River from Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom. The force of the explosions was felt in Mukdahan, and debris was scattered across the river into Thailand, local residents said.

The sources said the rebels charged at the depot, throwing hand grenades into the storage area, setting off large explosions and starting fires. Pathet Lao troops, at first taken by surprise, opened fire on the guerrillas as they withdrew, and chased them a short distance into the countryside around the Savannakhet provincial capital.

It was not known what casualties were suffered by the Pathet Lao, the sources said. They described the fighting as intense but fairly short-lived. The incident was one of the first successes claimed by southern Lao resistance forces so close to a major city.

The extent of the insurgency in Laos is still largely unknown. Troops are known to operate in organised units of various sizes in northern Laos, in the south opposite northeastern Thailand, and in central Laos, where the Vientiane government has claimed success in trying to break the back of a Mong-led revolt. Several journalists who have traveled with the southern-based guerrillas have quoted resistance leaders as saying that they are slowly building an army, and have avoided large-scale contacts with Pathet Lao or Vietnamese troops.

THAI TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK091107 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 March, Nousai Sitthisai, acting minister of industry and trade, received a trade delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Phatchara Itsarasena, director general of the Foreign Trade Department attached to the Commerce Ministry. On this occasion, the guests and the host held talks in a good atmosphere. They discussed ways and means to develop and consolidate further the trade between the two countries.

The Thai trade delegation arrived in Vientiane, the capital, that afternoon to hold discussions and reach an agreement with the Lao side on the scope of trade for 1982. They will also discuss a settlement of remaining problems, for example, the problem of the 273 types of goods under the control of the Thai Government, permission for the transit of goods to Laos via Thailand, and other problems related to the trade between the two countries.

POST: SRV SHELLING KILLS 16 KHMER REFUGEES

BK120129 Bangkok POST in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Sixteen Kampuchean refugees were killed and 43 wounded when three artillery shells fired by Vietnamese-led forces slammed into a Khmer Serei border camp, it was reported yesterday. Lt-Gen Som Kattaphan, spokesman of the Supreme Command, said 12 Khmers were killed when the 130-mm shells hit the camp, opposite the Thai village of Nong Chan in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri, on Wednesday [10 March]. Thai troops and relief workers took the wounded to a field hospital in Khao-I Dang holding centre and a district hospital in Ta Phraya. Three refugees who were slightly wounded were given medical treatment on the spot and released, Gen Som said. Later reports said four of the wounded died in hospital.

Lt-Gen Som said no food was distributed to the refugees by international agencies on Wednesday afternoon, but many refugees were gathered there during the shelling.

Refugee sources said one of the shells slammed right into the market area of the encampment, killing and injuring refugees, most of them children and women. They said the casualty toll was the highest among civilians from a single shelling there. The two other shells hit the periphery of the camp, which straddles the frontier, but caused no casualties, the sources said. The camp, which is controlled by Khmer Serei guerrillas, shelters over 45,000 Kampuchean refugees, most of whom live in makeshift huts. The camp, which is often called Nong Chan after the Thai village just across the border, has been periodically shelled by Vietnamese gunners during clashes with Khmer Serei guerrillas. It was previously the scene of internecine fighting between rival guerrilla factions.

In other developments, Lt-Gen Som said fighting had subsided somewhat inside Kampuchea, as Vietnam was busy adjusting its force for renewed attacks on the Khmer Rouge. He said that no shells landed on the Thai side of the border yesterday.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK120225 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command's Joint Operations Centre said yesterday that border encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be "gradually" reorganized and moved into the Khmer territory with the cooperation of UN authorities. "We will not re-mark the demarcation line as had been suggested in some foreign reports," the colonel told the NATION yesterday. He was referring to a recent report in the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW which said that Thai authorities were redrawing the demarcation line on the Thai-Kampuchean border to place certain border encampments including Nong Chan in the Kampuchean territory.

"We are not doing that. We know where the borderline is. What we will be doing is to slowly move the Kampucheans in the encampments back to Kampuchean territory with the cooperation of UN officials. For example, in the future, vegetable seeds distributed to displaced Kampucheans may be given to those in the encampments to be planted in Kampuchean soil," the colonel explained. The senior military officer in charge of the refugee problem made the clarification to avoid misunderstandings over the new move. "We are not changing the borderline. We will, step by step, move the Kampucheans in the encampments on the Kampuchean side of the border."

Col Sanan told a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Phrakhanong at the Ambassador Hotel on Wednesday that border encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be "reorganized" so that all displaced Khmers, estimated at about 288,000 at the last count, would in effect be residing in the Kampuchean territory.

VNA REJECTS PRC REPORT ON CAPTURE OF SRV BOAT

OW111644 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 11 Mar 82

["Chinese Fabrication Rejected" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 11 -- As reported by XINHUA yesterday, Chinese forces illegally stationed on the Vietnamese archipelago of Hoang Sa on March 4 captured a Vietnamese craft which they called "spy vessel."

This was a customary slander made by the Chinese authorities to hoodwink public opinion and cover up the fact that they had many times seized Vietnamese fishing boats and kidnapped Vietnamese fishermen operating on Vietnamese waters. This was also designed to divert public attention from the fact that dozens of Chinese armed vessels on March 3 were caught in the act of conducting spying and provocative activities far into Vietnamese waters in Binh Tri Thien Province.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this slanderous fabrication. We demand that the Chinese authorities release all the Vietnamese fishing boats and crewmen they have captured and stop sending their vessels into Vietnamese waters. The Chinese authorities must answer for their criminal actions.

VNA REJECTS WESTERN REPORT ON TOXIC CHEMICAL USE

OW111608 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 11 -- Western sources yesterday quoted false reports claiming that Vietnam had air dropped "yellow toxic chemical" on some areas adjacent to the Kampuchean-Thai border.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication.

KYODO REPORTS LE DUAN MAY BECOME NEW PRESIDENT

OW120427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 12 (KYODO) -- The Vietnam Communist Party may name party Secretary General Le Duan president of the country at its congress due to open March 27, diplomatic sources here have said.

The top government post has been vacant since the death of party leader Ho Chi Minh in 1969.

The sources noted that Le Duan, 73, has recently been addressed with more honorifics than ever before.

If Le Duan is promoted to the presidency, they said, he is most likely to be succeeded within the party by Politburo member Le Duc Tho. Le Duc Tho has already surrendered his post as chief of the party's organization affairs to Central Committee member Nguyen Duc Tham, the sources said.

They said a changeover of the key party posts will possibly lead to a reshuffle of the aging Politburo as many of its 17 members are now over 70.

Results of the party congress, the first since December 1976 and called mainly to discuss the country's 1981-85 economic development plan, will be significant not only to Vietnam but also to Indochina as a whole, the sources added.

Laos, Vietnam's neighbor and close ally, plans to hold a similar congress of the People's Revolutionary Party, the first in 10 years.

The Vietnam-backed Communist Party in Kampuchea held a national session last year.

VCP GREETING TO MEXICAN PARTY CONGRESS

OW120723 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 12 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message to the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico greeting its first congress.

The message wishes the U.S.P.M. further success in its struggle for a Mexico of peace, independence and progress, thus making an important contribution to the world people's struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace and security in Central America and elsewhere.

It thanks the communists, the working class and people, and the other democratic and progressive forces of Mexico for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence.

ARMY PAPER REVIEWS MILITARY SUPPORT TASKS

BK111200 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The rear services general department recently held an all-army rear service conference to review the results of the implementation of the 1981 rear service plan and to discuss operational measures for 1982. Attending the conference were heads of the rear services of the military subsistence, uniform, POL, transport, and medical departments and of various military regions, army corps and armed branches in the entire army. Lt Gen Bui Phung, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, also attended and addressed the conference.

Last year, despite numerous difficulties, the army rear services sector exerted great efforts and adopted many effective measures to help ensure combat readiness, care for the daily activities of the soldiers and maintain their living standards. In many localities, as a result of the movement to increase production, the soldiers' food rations have been stabilized. Thanks to the intensive adoption of prophylactic measures and effective medical care, the rate of physical fitness among the soldiers has been maintained as required and malaria, skin diseases and other epidemics have been prevented or stamped out quickly. Meanwhile, the distribution of non-combat, combat and winter uniforms to soldiers has been basically conducted. Many units have intensified their managerial work and equipped themselves with additional sewing machines and thread and cloth to ensure that soldiers are fully and properly clad. Implementing the motto that the higher and lower echelons work together, and making the fullest use of all locally available construction materials, various units have been able to overcome difficulties in quickly providing living quarters and beds for the soldiers and depots for vehicles and military equipment in accordance with technical requirements. While gradual changes have been made in activities involving transportation and the use of oil and gasoline, difficulties concerning fuel and transport facilities have been minimized, thus contributing to the fulfillment of the plan in support of training and combat activities and the effort to maintain combat readiness. In addition, good results have been obtained in assisting other units.

The army rear services sector has determined its guidelines and tasks for 1982 which involve concentrating efforts on ensuring the fulfillment of all assignments to support combat activites and help maintain combat readiness and improve the people's livelihood; performing its internationalist duty satisfactorily; striving to step up production and practice thrift in order to stabilize and further improve the soldiers' lives; and building itself into a regular and modern army unit.

To implement these guidelines and tasks, in 1982 it is necessary for the army rear services sector to further develop its initiative and creativeness and resolutely overcome the practice of relying on the higher echelons while promoting the right to collective mastery of the masses and seeking every possible measure to fulfill its operational plan satisfactorily.

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SUZUKI: SOVIET MORATORIUM IS 'BARGAINING TACTIC'

OW170613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 (KYODO) -- Japan's Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday the Soviet moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in European Russia could be Soviet bargaining tactics.

Suzuki told reporters the United States and the Soviet Union suspect each other. There would be no effective means of verifying the Soviet moratorium, he said.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, speaking at a trade union congress in Moscow Tuesday, said the Soviet Union is "freezing...armaments of this kind already stationed and suspending the replacement of old missiles...by newer SS-20 missiles."

SAKURAUCHI, FRENCH MINISTER JOBERT HOLD TALKS

OW170501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 (KYODO) -- French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert Wednesday urged Japan to show a positive stance to alleviate the dollar 1 billion imbalance in bilateral trade now running in its favor. Meeting Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Jobert proposed more Japanese imports of French products such as aircraft and farm products.

He indicated a political solution was needed to trade problems, by saying preparations for French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Japan next month were not yet enough, Japanese officials said.

Sakurauchi was quoted as replying that he is convinced the problem of the trade imbalance and Japan's efforts to increase its imports should be looked at from a long-range perspective. The foreign minister cited the results of the bilateral trade talks held in Tokyo earlier this week and added that it is important to set the things on the right rail.

Delegations End Trade Talks

OW161305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 16 (KYODO) -- Japan and France Tuesday wound up two days of talks in Tokyo aimed at promoting the imports of manufactured French goods to Japan.

Government sources said the French delegation called, among other things, for a cut in the tariff on French brandy and a reduction in Japan's liquor tax. However, the Japanese rejected the request, drawing strong dissatisfaction from the French side, the sources said.

The Japanese pointed out the movement in France to curb the imports of Japanese television sets and motorbikes, urging an immediate improvement in the situation. The French stressed France's big trade deficit with Japan, the sources said.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI DEPARTS 15 MAR

OW150129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Osaka, March 15 (KYODO) -- President Alessandro Pertini of Italy left for home Monday morning after completing a week's state visit to Japan. Pertini arrived in Tokyo on March 9. He was the first head of state of Italy to visit the country.

During his stay, the president met with the emperor, held talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and delivered a speech at a joint session of the two houses of the Diet. He also visited the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima as well as Kyoto and Osaka in western Japan.

DFRF DENIES NORTH INVOLVED IN ASSASSINATION PLOT

SK170701 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Statement by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, dated 16 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently the South Korean fascist clique fabricated the so-called case of an international assassination plot and is perpetrating vicious and heinous schemes slandering and defaming us -- linking it with us -- and framing and persecuting overseas democratic forces -- linking it with them.

As has been already reported, on 6 March the South Korean puppets waged a riotous rally and demonstration in Canada, mobilizing their anticommunist hooligans, and kicked up a row slandering and calling for the expulsion of Mr Choe Hong-hui, who has nothing to do with this case. While trying to link the case with that man yesterday and with this man today, the South Korean puppets are unreasonably scheming to link the case even with Mr Choe Tok-sin, who is residing in the United States, thereby trying to expand the case throughout the American continent.

This frantic racket by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a calculated reactionary offensive designed to damage the international prestige of our republic and to obliterate the movement against fascism and for democracy rapidly growing among overseas Korean compatriots and their aspiration for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] sternly condemns this indiscreet slanderous racket by the South Korean puppet clique with surging national indignation, recognizing that it is another clumsy drama to escape their situation of isolation and rejection at home and abroad. It is a hackneyed tactic of the South Korean fascist clique to fabricate a preposterous plot, to slander and defame us and to suppress and persecute overseas democratic forces by linking them with us.

In the 1960's the South Korean puppets fabricated the so-called East Berlin case, linking it with us and illegally kidnapped overseas Korean compatriots in West Germany, including intellectuals and students there, to Seoul. Finding that there was no evidence, the South Korean puppets had to release them. When they abducted from Japan Kim Tae-chung, a democratic figure of South Korea, who was staging an overseas democratic movement in the early 1970's, the South Korean puppets also clamored about his connection with the North in an attempt to conceal their international terrorism. When they played such a drama as the 15 August shooting case, they linked it with us and Chongnyon and perpetrated dastardly, slanderous acts of suppressing the Korean compatriots in Japan.

In particular, entering the 1980's, the Chon Tu-hwan clique directed the spearhead of its fascist attack to the continent of America and frantically tried to terrorize Korean personages residing in the United States and Canada.

When Mr Choe Hong-hui went to Argentina to participate in the international taekwondo championship held there, they also tried to assassinate him. They even kicked up a signature campaign to expel Mr Choe Tok-sin and other influential Korean figures from the United States. The South Korean puppets' dastardly acts are vividly exposed by the fact that they arrested and detained Hong Song-kil, a Korean compatriot from the United States who was visiting South Korea to meet his relatives, for his having visited the republic.

No matter how frantically they may run wild to persecute overseas compatriots, linking them with us, and to obliterate the overseas democratic movement, the South Korean fascist clique cannot block the trend of the Koreans abroad longing for the republic and advancing along the road of democracy and reunification.

The chief aim of the recent case of an international assassination plot is to create a greater shock and thus block the visit of overseas compatriots to the fatherland and completely obliterate the overseas democratic movement at any cost.

However, no matter how frantically those who specialize in terrorism may eradicate overseas democratic forces by linking them with us, they can gain nothing from it. Terrorism against individuals has nothing wwith our republic. We have consistently opposed it. The current incident has nothing to do with us. We do not know about the Canadian people who were reportedly arrested by the Canadian police. We know nothing about compatriot Choe Chung-hwa, who was allegedly involved in this incident, except the fact that he visited the republic in 1980 together with some 10 taekwondo instructors and held an exhibition match. Thus, foreign news reports have fairly stated that they could not find any evidence proving North's involvement.

The majority of compatriots in Canada and other countries are deriding the rackets of the South Korean ruling faction, regarding them as unconvincing slander. The South Korean authorities are attempting to deliberately connect the case with us. However, they have failed to present any material to convince the people of the world. Despite this fact, the South Korean puppets and slandering and caluminating us by linking Mr Choe Hong-hui and other democratic overseas figures with us. This can neither be justified nor tolerated.

In fact, terrorism and assassination are the monopoly of the South Korean ruling faction. Terrorism and assassination have been historically perpetrated within the South Korean ruling circles. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime itself is none other than the product of a most vicious terrorist act. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime is a most barbarous, murderous and fascist-terrorist regime fabricated on political ruins after massacring tens of thousands of fellow countrymen and eliminating all political rivals. Within this wicked murderers' group, secret feuds and struggles for power are constantly being waged. If there were a plot to assassinate the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as advertized by the South Korean puppets, it must be a plot hatched within the present South Korean ruling quarters, like the case of assassination of the former dictator.

Black cannot be converted into white. The South Korean fascist elements should realize that the killer of others would become the killer himself. The more maliciously the South Korean puppets slander us and persecute overseas compatriots, clinging to the foolish anticommunist intrigues, the graver their crimes will become and the more bitter the public denunciation they will invite at home and abroad.

The South Korean rulers must discontinue the criminal anticommunist burlesque and stop at once their suppression of overseas democratic figures. Overseas compatriots should, by no means, get involved in the slanderous anticommunist maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, creating antagonism and distrust among the same people. They should courageously advance along the road of true patriotism, democracy and reunification against the fascist clique.

The DFRF Central Committee, as in the past, will safeguard the democratic national rights of overseas compatriots and will tenaciously support and encourage their patriotic movement for democracy and the peaceful reunification.

[Signed] Central Committee, Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland
16 March 1982, Pyongyang

VRPR HITS U.S. MOVE TO EXPLOIT KOREAN OILFIELDS

SK160448 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Commentary: "U.S. Moves To Exploit Oil Deposits Around Korean Peninsula," from "Hour for the Armed Forces" program]

[Text] As you know, the United States has tried and is trying to use the Korean Peninsula not only as a military base for aggression, but also as a source of raw materials. According to reports in U.S. newspapers and magazines, in the west sea of our country an oil belt extends from southwest of the Korean Peninsula to northeast China and the Soviet Union, and there is another vast oil belt extending south toward Indonesia.

Of course, this is not a new fact. In the Vietnam war period, U.S. oil companies, in collusion with the Pentagon, dispatched technicians on a nuclear submarine of the 7th Fleet and investigated oil deposits in these areas. Later they also secretly investigated oil and natural gas deposits around the Korean Peninsula, utilizing a satellite and spy planes. After the investigation, a high-ranking U.S. oil company official disclosed that prospects for oil and natural gas exploitation in these areas are very bright, with deposits larger than those in the U.S. state of Louisiana.

The Reagan administration is trying to secure oil belts around the Korean Peninsula by establishing a so-called oil zone security system. The United States has reportedly taken political measures in a bid to secure these rich oil belts.

The focus of U.S. policy toward the Korean Peninsula in the 1980's is to formulate a new policy to meet a newly developing reality pursued by the Rockefeller group. In other words, the focus of U.S. policy toward the Korean Peninsula is to realize domination over the entire peninsula to secure new oil resources. Political domination of this area can be realized only through a big-stick policy backed by military force. Military domination over the Korean Peninsula is a shortcut to secure oilfields. This is the very touchstone of the policy toward the Reagan regime and the U.S. oil monopoly companies.

Officers and men of the South Korean Army: What we should understand from the intent of U.S. policy to secure oil deposits around the Korean Peninsula is the fact that the true color of the U.S. imperialists has not been changed and that they are today trying to dominate the entire Korean Peninsula, as in the past. You can easily understand that the South Korea-U.S. joint exercise code-named "Team Spirit 1982," which is being staged by the United States throughout South Korea, is not a mere military exercise but a preliminary war conducted in anticipation of a northward invasion and a test war closely related to the U.S. policy of military domination over the Korean Peninsula in a bid to secure oil deposits.

If a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, those who will suffer wartime disasters are our fellow countrymen, including officers and men of the South Korean Army. Therefore, you must not be dragged into an unjustifiable war as hired mercenary troops of the United States. Also, you must not be deprived of your precious youth.

CONVOCATION OF FIRST SPA SESSION 5 APR ANNOUNCED

SK170040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated March 16 on the convocation of the Supreme People's Assembly.

According to the decision, the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK will be convened on April 5, 1982, in Pyongyang.

YI CHONG-OK LEAVES GRENADA, VISITS NICARAGUA

Departs Grenada 14 Mar

SK170037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, left St. Georges on March 14 after concluding its visit to Grenada, according to a report. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the minister of agriculture, the minister of economy and other personages concerned of Grenada.

The head of the delegation made public a departure statement at the airport. Noting that the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attended celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Grenada and significantly marked the auspicious holiday together with the Grenadian people, the statement expressed statisfaction with the fine fruit of the delegation's visit.

The statement expressed the belief that the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Grenada would further consolidate and develop through the carrying out of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Arrives in Nicaragua

SK170456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Repbulic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Managua on March 14 for an official goodwill visit to Nicaragua, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra; members of the council Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado; members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, and Victor Tirado; the president of the Supreme Court, vice-chairmen of the State Council, ministers of the government and other personages concerned. It was also met at the airport by DPRK Ambassador O Sung-hwan and officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Nicaragua. A welcome function was held at the airport.

The head of the delegation made public an arrival statement at the airport. Noting that the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who forged the firm bonds of friendship when an arduous revolutionary struggle against the dictatorial regime was at its height in Nicaragua, the premier said:

In particular, the significant meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, in Pyongyang was the firm basis for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea highly appraise the efforts made by the Government of National Reconstruction and people of Nicaragua to develop the country by following a progressive policy after the victory of the revolution, and sincerely wish them new success in the future struggle for the building of a new society.

We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Government of National Reconstruction and people of Nicaragua for their full support to and solidarity with our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. I believe that my delegation's visit to Nicaragua will be helpful toward strengthening the friendship and unity between our two peoples and cementing the solidarity of the peoples of Asian and Latin American countries, said Premier Yi Chong-ok.

Further Coverage of Visit

For Managua media and AFP coverage of the visit to Nicaragua of DPRK Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok, see the Central America, Nicaragua, section of the 17 March Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS NORTH'S 'AGGRESSIVE POSTURE'

SK130300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Underground Tunnels"]

[Text] World attention seems to have been drawn again to the scene on the Korean Peninsula, where the communist regime in Pyongyang is far from ready to show any sincerity in response to our repeated calls for resuming dialogue for peaceful unification. Rather, we are gravely concerned about the strengthened war preparedness of North Korea as exposed by the United Nations Command in detailed statistics at the latest Military Armistice Commission meeting, giving a stern warning against the ever-aggressive posture of Pyongyang.

Particularly, it was the first time that the U.N. Command had officially confirmed in a MAC meeting that "there are more than a dozen underground tunnels currently being constructed from the northern side of the Demilitarized Zone into South Korea," aside from the three tunnels dug under the military demarcation line by the North which have been located by the UNC side.

The revelation was made by UNC senior delegate Rear Adm. James G. Storms III, during the 411th Military Armistice Commission meeting Tuesday, which was called by the North Korean side. In the meeting, the U.N. Command retorted to the North Korean claim that "Team Spirit 1982" was a "provocative exercise" designed to start a war in Korea.

Pyongyang's claim can hardly be justified since North Korea has shown no favorable response to an earlier UNC invitation to the communist components of the Military Armistice Commission to observe the annual training exercise being undertaken by combined Korea-U.S. armed forces. The UNC invitation was also extended to the senior members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as we recall, so that the genuinely defensive nature of the military exercise could be confirmed.

Instead of making any verbal protest against the South on this matter, the Pyongyang authorities should even now decide to accept the UNC overture for on-the-spot observation of the "Team Sprit" operations. Since the U.N. Command is willing to welcome this, the communist side will obtain a good answer to its question posed at the MAC meeting.

It is crystal clear that the Pyongyang authorities are trying to cover up their flagrant war preparations against the South by renewing their propaganda blasts at the truce meeting, while distorting even the hard facts about the "Team Spirit" war games now going on here.

The UNC senior delegate specifically pointed out that North Korea maintained a military force of 800,000, the sixth largest in the world today, while it ranked 40th in the world in terms of total population, dedicating 20 percent of its gross national product to military expenditures. The peace-loving people in the world community nowadays can hardly overlook these tangible facts about the warlike venture of the Pyongyang regime, which is desperate to beef up its offensive combat capabilities against the republic in the South.

The annual undertaking of the "Team Spirit" maneuvers on the part of the combined Korea-U.S. armed forces is nothing but our efforts to maintain the power balance with the communist regime in the North, in preparation for an eventuality that may take place in this part of Asia. Our defense strategists are immediately concerned about the possibility that Pyongyang may miscalculate the war potentiality of South Korea, as is often pointed out.

The "Team Spirit" maneuvers are construed as showing U.S. readiness to provide prompt and effective assistance to South Korea in the face of a contingency provoked by the North, in accordance with the Korea-U.S. mutual security treaty.

HANGUK ILBO WARNS JAPAN AGAINST TIES WITH NORTH

SK170831 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Will Japan Be Duplicitous Again?"]

[Excerpts] Preparations for a ROK-Japan summit are being made, raising the hope that the pending issue between the two countries -- the ROK's request for a Japanese loan amounting to $6 billion -- will be settled at an early date.

A major Tokyo daily has reported that Prime Minister Suzuki will visit Seoul by May at the latest and settle the loan issue. This, said the newspaper, will be followed by a Japanese Government's decision to allow the entry into Japan of a North Korean fishery delegation led by Hyon Chun-kuk. If so, we cannot but feel betrayed by Japan's demonstration of duplicity.

Last June, Hyon went to Japan leading a delegation, ostensibly to discuss with the Japan-Korea Friendship League matters related to the establishment of a North Korean trade mission in Japan. However, what he did while staying in Japan was to engage in anti-ROK propaganda activities, thus raising suspicion about the intent of his visit.

Now the Japanese Government is said to allow his entry into Japan after resolving the pending issue between the ROK and Japan. What does this imply? We cannot but view this as an indication of Japan showing duplicity diplomatically.

Speaking at a joint Diet session on 25 January this year, Prime Minister Suzuki, on the subject of ROK-Japan relations, stressed mutual understanding and hoped for a smooth settlement of the loan issue. On the same occasion, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi disclosed Japan's intent to promote exchanges with North Korea in the trade, economic and cultural sectors.

When this and other facts are considered, we come to the conclusion that Japanese authorities are, for the time being, interested in double-dealing diplomacy toward both North and South Korea with the latter given more weight, and in the long run, they aim at equidistant diplomacy toward both sides of Korea.

However, such a Japanese attitude, taking advantage of Korea's division to seek profits, deserves criticism for it not only runs counter to international trust but also hinders Korea's peaceful unification and puts in jeopardy the security of Japan and the interests of the international community as well. This is because, violating the spirit of the ROK-Japan treaty, it results in encouraging North Korea'a ambitions for communizing the South.

If Japan expects the ROK's connivance at Pyongyang's approach to Japan in return for Japan's loan to the ROK, this is a grave miscalculation. The "North Korean card" of Japan does no service to the national interests of the two countries or to the good-neighbor relations between them.

SIXTH MEETING OF BSPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD

First Day's Agenda

BK111454 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The first day session of the sixth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee opened at 0900 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided over the meeting while Secretary U Than Hlaing officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary of the meeting first announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open. Later, BSPP General Secretary U Aye Ko read out the report of the party Central Executive Committee and this was followed by U Ba Thaw, secretary of the party Work Inspection Committee, presenting the report of his committee, and U Khin Aye, secretary of the party Discipline Committee, presenting the report of his committee.

Next, Secretary U Thein Ngwe then reported the matter concerning granting of permission for the resignation of Col Thaung Dan and Col Aung Win from the party Discipline Committee. Central Committee members later decided on the matter.

Next, party joint General Secretary Brig Gen Tin U reported the matters concerning the People's Assembly. Central Committee members then cast secret ballots to decide on the matters.

Then, General Secretary U Aye Ko reported on the election of new members to the three vacant posts in the party Discipline Committee. Later, U Zaw Win, chairman of the Elections Supervision Committee, explained about the election procedures. Central Committee members later cast secret ballots and elected Col Khin Maung Win, Col Maung Maung and Naval Capt Maung Maung Khin as members of the party Discipline Committee.

Next, Joint General Secretary Brig Gen Tin U reported on the BSPP's 1982-83 budget, income and normal expenditures, and capital expenditures. After obtaining the approval of Central Committee members, the meeting was briefly recessed.

When the meeting resumed, Secretary U Win Maung reported about the decisions to be taken on the appeals submitted to the Central Committee. The Central Committee later voted on the matter.

Joint General Secretary Brig Gen Tin U explained about the amendments to the BSPP Constitution. Central Committee members later voted on the amendments. Next, amendments to the regulations governing party discipline for party members who are armed forces personnel were reported by Secretary U Htwe Han. Central Committee members voted on the matter.

Next Central Committee members U Hla Soe, U La Ohn Yaw, U Saw Han Thein, Col Khin Maung Win, Daw Aye Myint, U San Lin and U Tommy Han discussed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the party Work Inspection Committee and the party Discipline Committee.

Today's session of the BSPP Central Committee ended at 1420.

Conclusion 12 Mar

BK120858 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The sixth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee began its second day at 0900 this morning in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road.

The meeting was presided over by BSPP Chairman U Ne Win while Secretary U Thein Ngwe officiated as secretary of the meeting. Soon after the meeting was declared open, Secretary U Than Hlaing submitted amendments to the constitution of the Lanzin Youth Organization, which is being formed. The amendments were discussed and approved by the Central Committee members. Next, Secretary U Win Maung submitted amendments to the constitution of the Peasants Organization which were discussed and approved by the Central Committee members.

Secretary U Htwe Han submitted amendments to the constitution of the Workers Organization which were discussed and approved by the Central Committee members. Next, Secretary U Win Maung announced the decision of the Central Committee members on appeals to the Central Committee. The secretary of the meeting then announced the Central Committee members' decision on the amendments to the Constitution of the BSPP, party discipline procedures and amendments, and procedures and amendments relating to party members of the armed forces.

General Secretary U Aye Ko replied to questions raised by the Central Committee members on the report of the Central Executive Committee. Next, the Central Committee members approved the reports submitted by the Central Executive Committee, the party Inspection Committee and the party Discipline Committee.

The sixth meeting of the Central Committee ended successfully in the morning after the resolutions of the meeting were announced, approved and signed.

SECOND MEETING OF THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

Report on Opening Session

BK151617 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, at 1000 today. Present were 468 assemblymen headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu. Today's session was chaired by U Pan Myaing, assembly representative from Kayah state's Bawlake constituency, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting."

The secretary announced the validity of the meeting and read out the agenda, which was approved by the assembly. As the meeting proceeded new assembly representatives took their oath in the presence of the presiding chairman.

The assembly then elected 14 members of the panel of chairmen from different states and divisions, one of whom -- U Lui Zi of Kayah State's Dimawhso-II constituency -- later took over the seat of the presiding chairman.

"State Council Secretary U Aye Ko then presented the report of the State Council. The presiding chairman later announced that the assembly would discuss the report on 16 March."

This was followed by the assembly expressing regrets over the death of Daw Thein Nyunt, assembly representative from Rangoon Division's Tame-II constituency.

"Next, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presented the report of the Council of Ministers. The presiding chairman then fixed 16 March as the date for assembly representatives to discuss the report."

In the afternoon, U Maung Maung Kyaw Win, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, and U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, presented the reports of their councils. The report of the Council of People's Justices is to be discussed by the assembly on 16 March while the report of the Council of People's Attorneys is to be discussed at a date to be fixed later.

Next, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin presented the bill concerning the objectives of the Third 4-Year Plan, the 1982 economic plan production and services objectives bill and the report on the 1982-83 financial, economic and social situation. U Nyunt Hlaing, assembly representative of Magwe Division's Magwe-I constituency, seconded the motion to discuss the bills and the report in the assembly. The presiding chairman then announced that a separate date would be fixed later for assembly representatives to discuss the bills and report."

Next, reports of the Council of People's inspectors and the Elections Commission were presented by Council Chairman U San Maung and Commission Secretary U N.D. Zau Tawng, respectively.

Later, the presiding chairman reported that "there were five vacant seats in the People's Assembly and three vacant seats in the people's affairs committees." The matter was put on record.

"The deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, Thura U Tun Tin, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented the 1982 state appropriations bill. As Assembly Representative U Aung Win of Mon State's Moulmein-I constituency seconded the motion to discuss the bill in the assembly, the presiding chairman announced that a date would be fixed later for assembly representatives to discuss the bill."

Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung presented the water tax and dam tax bill. The bill is to be discussed on 16 March.

"President U San Yu delivered a speech for about 20 minutes and the opening session of the Third People's Assembly ended at 1440 today."

San Yu's Opening Session Speech

BK160746 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Speech by President U San Yu delivered on the opening day of the second meeting of the third People's Assembly at the central conference room in the presidential compound, Rangoon, on 15 March -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage on review of background of current world economic crisis and problems omitted] The current world economic situation is difficult and unstable. It has repercussions for our country to a certain extent. However, our country has sufficient basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter, according to our standards, besides being able to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption we were able to export [food] abroad. Regarding energy, at present, there is considerable production of oil inside the country and various kinds of fuels have been produced and consumed.

Compared to other nonoil producing countries, our country's situation is relatively good. According to surveys carried out by experts, there are oil and natural gas in the central and southern parts of our country. Oil and natural gas have been found in areas previously thought not to have reserves when test wells have been sunk. We still have to carry out further tests to determine production capacity. Furthermore, we are in a situation where we are increasingly able to meet social needs such as in education, health, indigenous and foreign medicines. Burma has reached the stage at present when it can meet the needs for food, clothing and shelter. In other words, we are fortunate. However, we should not depend on fortune alone; it is necessary for us to work hard.

At this point, I would like to point out that goods have been produced at reasonable rates to raise the standard of living of the people according to the economic principles being practiced in the country. In producing goods for the people, efforts are being made to improve the quality and quantity of goods at a reasonable cost of production. By doing so, we are striving to stabilize commodity prices and to relieve consumers. Efforts were made to increase the production rate of agricultural goods and to produce industrial goods economically so as to enable prescription of fair prices for the consumers.

Instead of giving priority to profit, the state and cooperative sectors give their priority to consumers' welfare and recovery of capital and expenses in producing goods. We are striving to serve the interests of peasants for their income and consumers for their welfare.

Next, I would like to speak on improving the country's economy, or improving the people's living standard in accordance with the economic principles being practiced in our country. In managing economic enterprises, it is necessary to balance income and expenses and to strive for income to exceed expenses when possible. Insofar as economic enterprises are able to find ways to increase income and minimize expenses, they will be able to expand their investments in economic programs with their available capital resources. While they are still not self-sufficient in their capital resources, they will have to work with loans from abroad. In doing so, it is necessary to select and invest in enterprises which support export expansion; these enterprises also have to be the most economical, beneficial and least time consuming. As far as we can carry out these works, the state economic enterprises, which are owned by the people, will be able to serve the people's interest more. It is also necessary for the state economic enterprises to expand economically viable enterprises based on locally available raw materials. If the economic enterprises are based on imported materials, they face uncertainties in their operations in the long run. Such enterprises should be set up only if it is unavoidable. If the enterprises are set up with external loans, it is necessary that they are economically viable and are able to repay the loans, both the capital and interest, regularly within the prescribed time. If we are unable to pay back the loans, economic and political situation can become unstable as we become more indebted. We must take special care to avoid such situations.

The indigenous working people are to make continued efforts to improve their living standard regularly and steadfastly. Toward this objective, we have laid down short and long-term plans and guidelines and are working accordingly. In accordance with these guidelines, all of the indigenous working people participate in drawing up plan targets. They will gradually be able to achieve their objective of meeting the requirements in food, clothing and shelter if they work jointly and successfully and with the conviction that these plans can be successfully implemented under any given conditions.

Burma is in a situation in which it can work toward steady economic development according to plan. However, in the present world, countries cannot live in isolation. They are connected by trade or other economic ties and are dependent upon one another. According to a Burmese proverb, unpleasantness in the front of the house brings unhappiness to the back of the house. Similarly, economic problems and difficulties confronting developing countries can have direct or indirect economic and political impact on the developed countries. When there are problems and difficulties in the world economy, both the developed and developing countries have to face the negative economic effects. Instead of criticizing and blaming each other, the so-called countries of the north and south -- the rich and poor countries -- should work jointly with genuine good will to find a solution to improve the existing world situation.

The declining world economic situation which I mentioned earlier could further deteriorate into a chaotic state to the level of the economic depression of the 1930's or worse. I conclude here by urging the working people to be prepared for such an eventuality by being certain there will be enough food and an adequate standard of living in our country. [applause]

REPORTS ON SOVIET BASE AT REAM CALLED 'CALUMNIES'

BK170409 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Mar (SPK) -- Recently Beijing radio, VOA and BBC echoed false statements, originating from Thai military sources, that the Soviet Union is expanding the port of Ream (south of Kompong Som Municipality) in order to deploy its strategy in the region and Vietnam is building an airfield at Khao Din near the Thai border.

To present such calumnies is to favor the expansionist policy of Beijing and the ambition of the U.S. imperialists who want to return to Southeast Asia. These statements, which are groundless, are aimed at duping public opinion and diverting attention from the almost daily Thai military provocations against the PRK and at disguising Thailand's conspiring with the Pol Pot criminals and the reactionary bands of Sihanouk and Son Sann.

No one can ignore that it is Thailand which gives refuge to remnants of the Pol Pot army chased out of the country by the Kampuchea people in close coordination with the Vietnamese armed forces. It is Thailand which provides all facilities for the transfer of weapons and foodstuffs from the Chinese, Americans and others to the bloody Pol Pot monsters and other Khmer reactionaries in order to give them the wherewithal to survive and commit new crimes against the Kampuchean people, causing insecurity and tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border. It is Thailand which violates the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the PRK by shelling its territory to cover infiltrations by Pol Pot terrorists and their company. It was Thailand which fired toxic chemical shells against Kampuchean civilians last 11 and 14 February and fired on a Kampuchean boat in the PRK's territorial waters and arrested its crew. It is Bangkok which was chosen as the meeting place for Khmer reactionaires in order to foster subversive acts against the legal government and to undermine the peaceful life of the Kampuchea people. It is Thailand which facilitated the U.S. military's return to the region by permitting them to use the Utaphao airbase again in return for new weapons, among which are Redeye missiles, in order to increase their stocks of arms and threaten the peace of the Indochinese countries.

Thai hostility toward the Kampuchean people did not start today but many centuries ago. At present, enamoured of peace and desirous of maintaining good relations with its neighbors, the Kampuchean people, through the voice of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressed their good will to live peacefully with Thailand.

It proposed, among other things, the creation of a demilitarized zone under international control aimed at ensuring security along the Khmer-Thai border. Recently, the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane indicated that Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are ready to discuss with Thailand all problems of common concern -- directly or indirectly, bilaterally or multilaterally -- without asking for diplomatic recognition.

The will for peace is evident. Far from responding to this, Thai authorities are increasing their calumnies, joining the chorus of the expansionist and imperialist circles. Such a policy is detrimental to the long term interests of the Thai people and other peoples in the region.

Consenting to talks without outside interference is a wisely reasonable policy which conforms to the interests and the aspirations of the 350 million people in Southeast Asia for a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

KAMPUCHEA DENOUNCES THAI USE OF CHEMICAL SHELLS

BK170203 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Mar (SPK) -- In a commentary, the paper KAMPUCHEA denounced the recent premeditated use of chemical shells by the Thai army at the Kampuchea-Thailand border. According to the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on 11 and 14 February the Thai army fired many chemical shells into the Phnum Malai area inside Kampuchean territory, causing many victims among the civilian population.

It was a premeditated crime, the paper affirmed, because the Thai authorities had ordered the evacuation of the Thai inhabitants from the adjacent area and had equipped their troops with gas masks. It was a crime committed under the direction of the U.S. imperialist circles which have in vain conducted a slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, observed the paper which likened the U.S.-Thai scheme to that of a thief crying "Stop thief!"

The Americans, the paper went on, do not need to go farther to look for the culprit. Some 60,000 veteran U.S. soldiers in the war of aggression against Vietnam are now suffering from the consequences of Agent Orange sprayed by tens of thousands of tons in Indochina. To belie U.S. slanders, the paper cited the INDOCHINA ISSUES published in Washington, according to which U.S. scientists have revealed that the proof supplied by the State Department to accuse Vietnam and the Soviet Union turned out to be false and lacking any scientific basis.

According to TASS, on 24 February the Thai minister of public health, Sem Phringphuangkaeo, officially declared that Thai specialists found no evidence of the use by Vietnam of the chemical weapons called yellow rain.

THAI MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN EARLY MARCH REPORTED

BK170248 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 16 Mar 82

["Thai Army Provocations Against Kampuchea" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Mar (SPK) -- During the first 10 days of March, 15 Thai aircraft including F-5's, L-19's and UH helicopters overflew Kampuchean territory near the Thai border, especially at Phnum Malai, O Da, Poipet and Pailin, Battambang Province. Some of them penetrated as far as 4 km inside Kampuchea.

During this period, ground artillery from Thailand, namely, 105-mm guns, 120-mm mortars and recoilless guns, pounded Kampuchean territory 61 times, 7 of which were intended to cover infiltrations by Pol Pot terrorists from Thailand. On 9 March alone, an area was bombarded 3 times by 105-mm guns. The Preah Vihear-Siem Reap region suffered 9 bombardments, 4 of which were against Trapeang Kol and the Preah Vihear ruins. It was reported that in western Battambang, 14 Thai aircraft spotted for artillery fire 32 times, especially in Poipet, O Da, Kamrieng and Pailin.

On 6 and 7 March, the Pol Pot terrorists penetrated Kampuchean territory north of O Da under the cover of heavy Thai artillery. Intercepted by the combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, the intruders withdrew, leaving behind many corpses. The Koh Kong-Pursat border region suffered artillery fire from Thailand 20 times; Hill 336 alone was the target of eight bombardments. In particular, on 8 March the Kampuchean combatants put out of action 19 Pol Pot men before they could carry out their activities in the areas north, west, southwest and south of Smat Deng. The Kampuchean combatants destroyed 3 weapons, seized 8 others and more than 100 kg of explosives. The survivors took flight to Thailand.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS PREY VENG

BK150909 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean-Soviet friendship association and the Soviet-Kampuchean friendship association led by Comrade Minh Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and secretary general of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association, and Comrade Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy to the PRK and permanent representative of the Soviet-Kampuchean Friendship Association, left Phnom Penh at 1000 on 11 March for visit to Prey Veng Province.

Upon arrival in Prey Veng, the delegation was warmly welcomed by Comrade Cheam Yiep, chairman of the Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, and many cadres and personnel from various offices in the province.

At 1900 on the same day, the Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee organized a grand reception to welcome the delegation.

Comrade Cheam Yiep spoke, thanking the delegation for visiting Prey Veng Province. The comrade also expressed profound thanks to the Soviet party and people for providing all kinds of support and assistance -- both in thought and in deed -- to the Kampuchean people in the rehabilitation, construction and defense of their country, which is working to achieve more victories. The comrade expressed the firm conviction that the Soviet Union -- the model brother -- will continue to support and assist Kampuchea in the development of the Kampuchean revolution, especially in Prey Veng Province, which is the birthplace of our forefathers' valiant revolutionary struggle.

In his reply, Comrade Aleksandr Bursov thanked the provincial people's revolutionary committee for the warm welcome accorded the delegation, with its emphasis on the lofty spirit of international solidarity. The comrade highly appraised the development in all fields made by the province within only a short period of time with firm confidence in the wise and correct leadership of the KPRP and with the close fraternal cooperation Vietnam and Laos.

The comrade expressed confidence that with th KPRP's firm adherance to the correct Leninist line, the people's confidence and the assistance of the fraternal and friendly socialist countries, the Kampuchean revolution will certainly win and advance firmly toward socialism.

Later on, films were shown for the entertainment of the people in Prey Veng Province. The films were on the lively activities of the 26th CPSU Congress, which are of profound significance, and on the valiant struggle and wise leadership of the hero Lenin, who surmounted all obstacles and dangers and brought brilliant victory to the Soviet people throughout the country.

VIETNAMESE ART TROUPE ENDS VISIT 11 MAR

BK140748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Mar (SPK) -- The Vietnamese art troupe led by Nguyen Dang Tu, chief of the northern region's traditional arts service, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 11 March, at the end of its 3-week tour of Kampuchea.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the troupe presented art performances in Phnom Penh and in Kompong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces. The artists were received by Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information, press and culture. They also visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the fine arts school, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and the mass graves in Kompong Cham Province. Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, and other cadres greeted the troupe at its departure.

HENG TEAV HEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

BK140744 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Mar (SPK) -- At the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, a delegation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions led by its vice chairman Heng Teav, member of the Council of State, left Phnom Penh for Moscow on Thursday, 11 March. It will attend the 17th Congress of the USSR trade unions to be held from 16 to 20 March.

The delegation was seen off by Duong Savang, member of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and other cadres.

COVERAGE OF POLISH TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Trade Agreement Signed 13 Mar

BK140746 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Mar (SPK) -- Poun Ponloe, Kampuchean deputy minister of trade, and Sergiusz Mikulicz, Polish ambassador to Kampuchea and head of a visiting Polish trade delegation, signed today in Phnom Penh a protocol on trade exchanges in 1982 and a trade agreement between the PRK Government and the Polish People's Republic. Tang Saroem, minister of trade, attended the signing ceremony.

Chea Soth Receives Delegation

BK160722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Mar (SPK) -- Today, Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh the Polish trade delegation led by Sergiusz Mikulicz, ambassador to Kampuchea. Also present were Poun Ponloe, Kampuchean vice minister of trade, and other cadres.

On that occasion, Chea Soth emphasized friendly ties and cooperation which unite the PRK and the Polish People's Republic. The Kampuchean party, government and people, he affirmed, will always stand side by side with the Polish people in their struggle against common enemies -- the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries.

On his part, Sergiusz Mikulicz expressed his deep thanks to Kampuchea and stressed the friendly ties and cooperation in all fields between Kampuchea and Poland.

Departs Phnom Penh 15 Mar

BK160753 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Mar (SPK) -- On Monday (15 March), the Polish trade delegation left Phnom Penh after its 8-day visit to Kampuchea. During its stay in Kampuchea, it was received in audience by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. A protocol on commercial exchanges in 1982 and a trade accord between the Government of the PRK and the Polish People's Republic were signed at the end of this visit.

The delegation visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng high-school prison, mass graves at Cheungek and latex factory at kilometer 6 -- a northern suburb of Phnom Penh. It was seen off at its departure by Poun Ponloe, vice minister of trade; and other cadres.

HENG SAMRIN MESSAGE GREETS LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY

BK110237 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Mar (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has sent a message of warm congratulations to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The message of Chairman Heng Samrin said, notably: We are certain that, under your clear-sighted leadership, the valiant Libyan people will record more brilliant successes in the struggle against the provocations by the imperialists and other reactionary forces and for the defense of national independence.

We wish you new successes in accomplishing your noble revolutionary task. May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples be developed and strengthened further in all domains.

CHAN SI CONGRATULATES GRENADA ON ANNIVERSARY

BK110233 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Mar (SPK) -- In the name of the PRK Government and people, Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has warmly congratulated Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the Republic of Grenada, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the people's democratic revolution of Grenada.

The message said, notably: We are convinced that, under the correct leadership of the Grenadian Revolutionary Government, the valiant Grenadian people will record even greater successes in carrying out the revolutionary task of defending and consolidating national independence and promoting the happiness and well-being of the Grenadian.

It is our wish that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries be strengthened and developed further in the interests of our two peoples.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 8-14 MARCH PERIOD

BK150429 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 8-14 March:

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 8 March reported that from 26 December 1981 to 4 March 1982, the people of Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, sold more than 7,000 tons of paddy to the state. Meanwhile, 40 hectares of dry-season rice were transplanted. Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 11 March added that by the end of the cool season, peasants in Kang Meas District of the same province had harvested 50 percent of the dry-season rice, with a yield of 4,200 tons of paddy. The district people raise more than 17,000 oxen, 300 buffalo, 76 horses, 2 elephants, 6,000 pigs, 50,000 chickens, 11,000 ducks and 66 geese. They have also grown 1,000 hectares of corn. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 11 March noted that by early March, the peasants of Ponhea Krek District has sold 2,880 tons of paddy to the state. The rice selling target is 4,000 tons.

Kompong Chhnang: SPK at 0404 GMT on 8 March reported that people in Kompong Chhnang Province have sold 4,000 tons of paddy to the state. Radio Phnom Penh at 0400 GMT on 10 March reported that after harvesting and storing rainy-reason rice, peasants in Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, are striving to grow dry-season rice, particularly along the bank of Tonle Sap Lake. However, since Tonle Sap Lake water subsides too slow, by the end of February, peasants had just transplanted 5 hectares of rice and planted 4 tons of seed. The target for dry-season rice is 650 hectares. Peasants have dug three ditches for channeling irrigation water into ricefields.

These ditches total 891 meters. The peasants have prepared 12 waterpumps and 52 scoops for production purposes. The same service at 0400 GMT on 11 March added that in Rolea P'ier District of the same province, by early February, 600 hectares of rice had been sown, 65 hectares of dry-season rice transplanted and 8 hectares of floating rice planted. In addition, 300 hectares of dry-season crops such as cassava, potato, corn, mung bean and 28 hectares of industrial crops were grown.

Battambang: SPK at 0404 GMT on 12 March noted that, according to a report presented at a recent provincial meeting, despite unfavorable weather last year, Battambang Province cultivated 260,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and 10,570 hectares of subsidiary crops. Progress was also made in the planting of jute, sugarcane, mulberry and orange. At present, the report said, Battambang has 110,000 head of cattle -- an increase of 5,300 over last year -- 29,550 pigs and 315,900 fowl. During the main rainy season planting this year Battambang Province plans to put 306,000 hectares into production, including 281,500 hectares of rice, 1,800 hectares of subsidiary crops, 1,000 hectares of jute, 200 hectares of cotton and 1,000 hectares of sugarcane. Phnom Penh SPK at 0402 GMT on 10 March reported that 15 rice purchasing centers have been opened in Mongkolborie District, Battambang Province, and that 8,000 tons of paddy have been purchased from the people.

Kompong Thom: By the end of February, 11,307.5 tons of paddy had been sold to the state, according to Phnom Penh radio at 1200 GMT on 12 March, which added that by mid-February, 366 hectares of dry-season rice had been transplanted and 2,700 hectares of flood-receding rice sown, out of 4,000 hectares planned. In Santuk District, by 22 February, 280 hectares of rice had been transplanted, the radio said at 0400 on 9 March, noting that there are more than 7,800 oxen and buffalo in the dis ·ict.

Kratie: SPK at 1430 GMT on 12 March noted that the Kratie provincial trade service has bought more than 1,500 tons of paddy of the 5,000-ton target. Last year, Kratie Province purchased 4,000 tons.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchy: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 13 March reported that by the beginning of March, peasants in the province had sold over 5,000 tons of paddy to the state. With this amount sold, peasants have fulfilled the plan, but they are continuing to sell more paddy to the state.

PHNOM PENH FINANCIAL REVIEW MEETING ENDS 10 MAR

BK120939 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] After 3 days of work, the meeting to sum up the results of the 1981 financial operations closed with success on the afternoon of 10 March. On this occasion, Finance Minister Chan Phin read out a report summing up the work of the 1981 financial operations meeting. He said that successes achieved in this field can be attributed to the fact that we have a correct line defined by the party and state, to the full support of the central, provincial and municipal units concerned and to the wholehearted assistance, support and cooperation of Vietnamese experts.

The meeting then presented citation certificates and awards to a number of provinces and cities which performed well in financial operations in 1981.

Comrades representing Battambang and Kratie Provinces, on behalf of provinces from the plains and densely forested regions, took the floor to pledge to the meeting that they will spare no efforts in improving financial operations.

Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, made a closing speech to the 1981 financial review meeting. He stressed that in 1981 the comrades of the central and local financial and accountancy units made important progress and brilliant achievements. I am confident that you will continue to achieve successes in all financial operations, first of all by seeing to it that all tasks entrusted to you by the party and state in this field are well implemented, he stressed.

PLANNING MINISTRY SETS ECONOMIC GOALS FOR 1982

BK170633 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1452 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Mar (SPK) - On Sunday (14 March), the Ministry of Planning ended its 4-day meeting in Phnom Penh after adopting the principal economic goals for the year.

This year, Kampuchea should grow 1,600,000 hectares of rice during the two seasons, 120,000 hectares of corn, 30,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops including 8,500 hectares of tobacco, 6,000 hectares of soybeans, 5,000 hectares of peanuts, 2,500 hectares of sugarcane, 15,000 hectares of jute and 1,000 hectares of cotton.

Draught forces will have 967,000 oxen and 406,000 buffalo -- an increase of 4.5 percent in oxen and 3 percent for buffalo.

Fishermen should catch 60,000 tons of fish and 4,000 tons of this will be dried or smoked or transformed into prahoc (kind of cheese [as received]).

The industrial sector plans to attain 114 million kilowatt-hours, restore 1,000 weaving looms, produce 3,500,000 meters of cloth and 1,000 tons of nets. The transport service plans to convey 385,000 tons of goods.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Planning, Chea Soth, who presided at this meeting, urged all to do their best in order to fulfill the tasks set by the party. The primary task of 1982, stressed the vice chairman, is the intensification of agricultural production.

MEAS KROCH ADDRESSES CADRE TRAINING COURSE

BK160904 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 3 March 1982, the infantry school organized a ceremony to close the political training course for the second group of (?middle and high-level) cadres. There were (?141) trainees who were cadres for (?brigades), (?divisions), (?provinces), regiments, battalions and representatives of the three departments of the Defense Ministry.

Present on that occasion were Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Tea Banh, deputy of the General Staff; Comrade Cheng Than, deputy chief of the general Logistics Department; and Comrade Keo Tan, Director of the infantry school.

Addressing the gathering, Comrade Meas Kroch advised all the trainees to strengthen the militant solidarity between the people and the three components of the armed forces of the (?three countries) -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- and particularly with Vietnam, which is (?Kampuchea's close friend). Concerning the tasks to be fulfilled in the future, the comrade recommend to all trainees to make every effort become model cadres in leading and commanding units in (?construction and in political and defense works). They should educate and lead cadres and combatants in their units in order to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the fourth party congress. The ceremony ended with the (?shouting of interesting slogans).

KONG SAMOK SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL MEETING

BK170322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] At the former royal palace at 0800 on 16 March, the Agriculture Ministry opened the third national agricultural meeting to assess the outcome of the 1981 rainy-season and 1981-1982 dry-season agricultural production and to examine the plans and targets for the 1982 production.

Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, made an opening speech and read a report on the 1981 agricultural production. The comrade noted the special points of the production

situation and highly appraised the satisfactory outcome achieved in the 1981 agricultural production by comparing it to that made in 1980.

The comrade stressed: This success in agricultural production was attributable to the wise leadership of the KPRP together with the high revolutionary spirit of the people throughout the country who, having had firm confidence in the party leadership, strove to overcome all obstacles, difficulties and natural disasters. This success was particularly brought about by the all-round assistance of the fraternal and friendly socialist countries.

The comrade also referred to the targets, objectives and measures for 1982 agricultural production which were based on the resolutions of the fourth party congress stressing agricultural production as the highest priority task for the rehabilitation of the national economy. The comrade stressed various important measures to be implemented in the coming years in order to score more successes in accordance with the party's objectives and goals.

In conclusion, the comrade expressed firm confidence in the party leadership, the people's consciousness and the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the fraternal and friendly socialist countries, particularly the cooperation and assistance of the Indochinese countries -- Vietnam and Laos -- and the Soviet Union, which will enable Kampuchea to achieve brilliant success in its cause of rehabilitating the economy. The comrade also pledged to make every effort in order to seize great achievements in the 1982-1983 production. The meeting ended temporarily at 1100 in a joyous atmosphere.

YOS POR, FRONT DELEGATION VISIT KAMPOT PROVINCE

BK170357 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by its Secretary General Comrade Yos Por recently visited our people in Kampot Province.

During its 7-day stay in the province, the delegation called on the people at Phnum Leav, Ang Kaol and Dammak Kantuot communes of Chhuk District and attended a meeting to sum up annual achievements in Kompong Trach District. The delegation ended its visit successfully and returned safely to Phnom Penh on 15 March.

HOR NAM HONG ATTENDS GDR ARMY DAY PARTY

BK170737 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Mar (SPK) -- On Tuesday the military attache of the GDR Embassy, Lieutenant Colonel Woite, held a cocktail party in Phnom Penh on the occasion of the anniversary of the National People's Army of the GDR. Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Tea Banh, deputy chief of the General Staff; and Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department of the KPRAF, attended the party. The presence of the diplomatic corps accredited in Kampuchea was noted on that occasion.

Lieutenant Colonel Woite spoke on efforts of the peoples' armed forces of the GDR in the Warsaw Pact in the struggle for peace to cope with the threats of the U.S. imperialists, NATO bloc and other reactionaries.

TANG SAROEM ADDRESSES PARTY TRAINEE COURSE

BK170805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] At 0740 on 15 March the Ministry of Trade held a ceremony to open a second course on the resolutions of the fourth party congress for 174 trainees. The ceremony was presided over by Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of trade.

Comrade Tang Saroem made a speech concerning this course to study the resolutions of the fourth party congress. He stressed: Cadres are a bridge for connecting the party line with the people and bringing the people toward happiness. Therefore, all cadres must temper and imbue themselves with revolutionary views and stand and grasp the party line in order to defend and build our country in a direction of advance toward socialism.

The comrade also exhorted all trainees to study hard in order to successfully absorb the significance of this course.

In conclusion, representatives of the trainees of both sexes pledged to study hard in order to apply their knowledge from this course in practical deeds in their respective localities. The ceremony ended at 0900 in a joyous and cordial atmosphere.

KYODO: POL POT SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION

OW170853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 17, KYODO -- Kampuchean guerrilla leader Pol Pot has been suffering seriously from malaria and hypertension these two months and his deputy, Chhit Choeun, is virtually leading guerrilla activities against Vietnam, according to Thai military sources. Pol Pot, commander in chief of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction (KFNC), is receiving medical care in Kampuchea near the Thai border, the sources said.

Chhit Choeun, alias Ta Mok, chief of the front's general staff, is acting for the ailing Pol Pot, they said, suggesting the Democratic Kampuchean Government leadership may soon be reshuffled, leaving some effects on its anti-Vietnam guerrilla operations.

Pol Pot, not seen publicly after his appearance before Japanese reporters in Kampuchean territory in December 1979, 11 months after the Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea, has been rumored to be suffering from overweight caused by arthritis medicine he took. Democratic Kampuchean sources in Bangkok denied press reports that Pol Pot was hospitalized in the Thai capital.

SON SANN SAID TO WANT IDEAS FROM KHMER ROUGE

BK150304 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Paris -- Former Kampuchean Premier Son Sann has called on the Khmer Rouge "to come up with new ideas" to break the stalemate over the efforts to form anti-Vietnamese coalition among the three major Kampuchean resistance forces. He told the NATION in a recent interview here that since the Khmer Rouge are the ones who rejected the last proposal to form the coalition, it is now their responsibility to offer a breakthrough. "It is time for them to show if they are real patriots, as they claim, or if they are only interested in regaining power for themselves -- as their behaviour seems to indicate, he said.

Son Sann, the president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), emphasized that any coalition with the Khmer Rouge would only last "the time needed to liberate the country from foreign troops." "It should be very clear that any alliance with the Khmer Rouge is limited to that crucial goal," he added.

While Son Sann was talking to the NATION, Khmer Rouge Premier Khieu Samphan and former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk met in Beijing and basically agreed to the formation of a loose coalition. "I'm ready to go to Beijing anytime. I'm willing to meet Prince Sihanouk and Mr Khieu Samphan separately, and if they come up with reasonable proposals another Khmer summit could be organized in China or in any other country," the 72-year-old leader of KPNLF said.

But Son Sann never made it to Beijing when he was needed most there. Apparently angered by his "dilly-dallying," China recently began cutting off aid to his resistance group which operates on the Thai-Kampuchean border, according to an authoritative diplomatic source.

During the past three months, Son Sann has been travelling extensively in North America and Western Europe, drumming up support for his resistance group. But so far no countries have made public their intention to supply military aid to Son Sann. West Germany was the first country to have announced that it was giving non-military aid to KPNLF.

However, the aging KPNLF leader expressed satisfaction at the support he had received from several countries he visited. "We need it very badly. We need food and medicine," he said. He claimed that more than 140,000 people live in the area controlled by his resistance force. "We also need weapons to protect our people. We are worried that one day the Vietnamese might decide to attack our camps and our villages," he said.

Like Sihanouk, Son Sann said he believes in a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. "It is very important to keep the pressure on Vietnam and important not to give the impression that we are giving up to the fait accompli of the military occupation," he said.

According to Son Sann, the military strength of the KPNLF is now 9,000 armed men. He said KPNLF training schools have prepared enough cadres and officers to lead 20,000 men.

If the efforts to bring together the three main resistance groups failed Son Sann indicated that he is ready to try "a nationalist alternative" which would include Prince Sihanouk. "Prince Sihanouk has always been very clear in expressing his support for me and said many times he would back me as a prime minister while I support him as chief of state," he said. Differences remain though since the KPNLF has so far been reluctant to recognize Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC [National United front for an Independent Neutral Peaceful and Cooperative Kampuchea] as a partner.

AFP: PARIS KHMER GROUP SAYS SRV USING TOXIC GAS

NC161841 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Mar (AFP) -- The National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People charged here today that several Cambodian villages had recently been bombed with "projectiles containing poison gas and yellow substances." A communique published here by the organization, which is headed by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann, specified that as a result of these bombings, which took place last March 7 and 11, "numerous civilians suffered from vertigo, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting and skin irritations."

Mr Sann's organization is involved in insurgency against the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The communique declared that "this time Vietnam will not be able to deny the use of chemical arms by its forces." The organization said it had invited several international committees to investigate its charges.

INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH

PM111521 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 6 Mar 82 Saturday Supplement p 9

[Jose Van der Sman Hanoi interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach: "I Am the Only Foreign Minister Who Has To Borrow a Suit From His Government" -- interview granted on the third day of the Tet festival]

[Text] In his ministry opposite the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum in Hanoi Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was already waiting for me with a cup of tea. The interview took place on the third day of the Tet festival, the Vietnamese New Year which is traditionally celebrated in the bosom of the family. He pleasantly dismissed my apologies that I was making him work on this day. For, Mr Co Thach said, information is important. Too many people have too long been the victims of lies and propaganda; the truth cannot be told often enough. And friendship is also important. The Netherlands has done much for Vietnam and this is greatly appreciated. Therefore Mr Co Thach has all the time in the world.

[Question] Mr Co Thach, let us get to the heart of the matter immediately. Vietnam needs all its resources for its reconstruction. Why then does it maintain such an enormous army?

[Answer] We have had to wage war for 35 years. Not because it was our hobby, but because we were condemned to do so. First came the French, who said that they wanted to halt communism in Asia. Then came Johnson, who claimed that an end had to be made to the Russian and Chinese expansion in the region. And now it is the Chinese, who justify their aggression against Vietnam with the argument that Soviet expansionism must be countered. We have been fighting for independence and freedom. But there is no independence and freedom if you cannot sleep peacefully at night. The Americans want us to bleed to death. The Chinese have given warnings of a second invasion. A sword of Damocles is hanging over our head. China has 3.5 million soldiers. It would be able to deploy 1 million men against us without any problems. And you ask why we have such a large army? Well, it is because our enemies are many.

Do you understand how high a price we have had to pay for our independence? It is something every Vietnamese knows. Perhaps you cannot know. You have not been involved in a war, not seen destruction. Your generation is protesting against the neutron bomb and the like, but for you these are theoretical questions. We have waged three wars, and peace is more important than anything else.

[Question] Thus you have a large army to be able to make a stand against the Chinese. But why should China want to behave so aggressively toward Vietnam? Once China was an important ally....

[Answer] That is a good question. To be able to judge your friends you must look at how they treat their own family and friends. Look at the Great Cultural Revolution in China. It had nothing to do with culture. It was a destructive civil war, a bloodbath. They behaved like barbarians in their own country. Look at the power changeovers in Beijing. Deng Xiaoping climbed to the top, was reviled and then climbed again. That could only happen in China. Look at relations with the Soviet Union. Once it was China's greatest ally, now it is its greatest enemy.

I tell you, the Chinese change their friends and enemies as often as they change their underwear. In Bangkok the other day I gave the Thai foreign minister a good piece of advice. He told me that China would intervene if ever a Vietnamese soldier set foot on Thai soil. Apart from telling him that that would never happen and that it has never happened in the past, I answered as follows: You must, of course, decide yourselves which friends you choose, but do not be so stupid about history. The Chinese are totally unreliable as allies; they are traitors.

Once our relations with China were better than relations between Bangkok and Beijing are now, and nevertheless they betrayed us during the war with the Americans. After Nixon's visit to China Mao Zedong told Prime Minister Pham Van Dong that his broom was not long enough to sweep Taiwan clean and that ours was not long enough to get the Americans out of South Vietnam. He wanted to halt reunification and force us to recognize the puppet regime in the south. He had sacrificed Vietnam for the sake of ties with the United States. When the Americans began to bomb Hanoi our defense pact with China suddenly turned out to be worthless. No Chinese antiaircraft defense came. Mao had simply torn up our agreement.

[Question] But Mao is dead and a different regime is in power....

[Answer] Nothing has changed. The Chinese are the most stupid people in the world. They only work from their own interests. They consider that it is in their interest that chaos is created in the world. Everywhere they try to sow unrest, everywhere they interfere. There is a Chinese saying: Sit quietly on the mountain and watch the tigers fight each other in the valley. They set NATO against the Warsaw Pact, the ASEAN nations against Vietnam, the United States against the Soviet Union. Their basic philosophy is that as much chaos as possible should be created in the world so that they themselves will have the chance to catch up in the economic and military fields and become the greatest power in the world. It is incredible that the Americans could be so naive about China as to help it modernize its army.

[Question] Your view of the future is fairly pessimistic. Will there never be a time when it will be necessary to talk with the Chinese?

[Answer] Certainly. But this accords well with my pessimism. We have high hopes that we will be able to live in peace with China sooner or later. This continuing state of war is not in their interest either. It also causes suffering for them in the long term. If things continue as they are at present not much can come of their four modernizations plan. This is something that they will have to realize themselves.

[Question] The fact remains that the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea worries them enormously. Should this problem not be removed first?

[Answer] The Chinese are forever saying that they intend to punish us because of the invasion of Kampuchea. But they do not add that this is the third time in 35 years that Vietnamese troops have been in Kampuchea. The first two times we simply left, and we will do so again this time. I guarantee that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea.

[Question] All troops?

[Answer[I repeat -- all troops.

[Question] The question is: When?

[Answer] But, Madam, the date has already been fixed. We will withdraw our troops from Kampuchea the day after the Chinese threat ceases to exist.

[Question] You mean if the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge resistance is eliminated?

[Answer] China must stop threatening us. Then we would withdraw immediately. In this much we are even less ambiguous than the Americans are toward Europe. You have U.S. soldiers in Europe. Have they ever told you when they will withdraw them? Really, sometimes the West's hypocrisy is incredible. If Vietnam is the country concerned, different yardsticks are always used.

[Question] In Europe it is a question of democracy and thus of a choice. The Europeans have the feeling that they have some say in the U.S. presence. But how are things with the Kampucheans?

[Answer] Indeed? We have a different experience of the Americans. But there have been elections in Kampuchea. You must know that?

[Question] And so the Kampucheans have been able to choose?

[Answer] You are leaving for Kampuchea tomorrow. Just ask them if they want Pol Pot back.... Anyway, what is democracy? Is there only one definition if it? Every Vietnamese farmer here has a rifle to get out of his closet if the Chinese invade again. He could use that rifle to overthrow the present government, but that does not happen. That is also democracy.

[Question] Let us stay with Kampuchea then. Explain again the reasons for the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

[Answer] First, Pol Pot wanted to invade Vietnam; there was a border war which lasted for years. Now you will naturally ask how a little country like Kampuchea could take it into its head to want to conquer a large country like Vietnam. Well, they knew that they were assured of Chinese support. Moreover, Pol Pot was mad, that much at least should be clear to you. He was murdering his own people. When the people rebelled against this we supported them. That is our right, a right that is even enshrined in the UN Charter. We have the right to help people to eliminate such criminals. In addition we also had the right to defend ourselves. Did we therefore have to march through to Phnom Penh? Indeed we did, just as the Americans, British and Russians had to penetrate to Berlin to eliminate Hitler, and they are still there.

But there is something else I would like to explain about Kampuchea. The despotic rulers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have always seen these three countries as an indivisible whole. Our fates have always been linked, because we formed one and the same battlefield. We waged a common war against a common enemy on a common battlefield. In the past there was solidarity and cooperation. This solidarity was of crucial importance in our struggle for independence. It cannot be broken off just like that. Fate has welded Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea together.

[Question] Up to now Vietnam has paid something of a high price for this solidarity. Has this price not perhaps been too high, bearing in mind the wretched situation in which the country finds itself?

[Answer] It is a very high price. For instance, we cannot now save our energies for our own reconstruction, and you have seen yourself how poor we are. This suit that I am wearing specially for you is not my own, for I could not afford one. I am the only foreign minister in the world who has to borrow a suit from his government. But you are referring to the policy of bleeding to death. I can say this. Things are bad for us, very bad. But things are better than they were. And I mean this literally. The farmers in Vietnam may be poor, but not as poor as they were. Before they had nothing, at most a reed hut. Now they often have a stone house and a bicycle and a piece of land. And when you ask a farmer what he will do if the Chinese come, he answers that he will fight. Do you understand? He will fight to defend his stone house and his bicycle and his piece of land.

[Question] And in the south?

[Answer] In the south, too.

[Question] And in Ho Chi Minh City?

[Answer] Ah, that is another question. Our reform measures after liberation led to a fall in the living standards of many of the inhabitants of Ho Chi Minh City. I am not talking about the workers here, for the same is true of them as is true of the farmers. I am talking about the middle class and the intellectuals. They chose to leave the country. Alas, I tell you, how this hurts Vietnam. The problem of the boat people was very painful for us in particular because we lost our intelligentsia and our fishing fleet.

But we let them go because they could not be held back, unless through the use of terror. This goes hand in hand with corruption; that is unavoidable in Vietnam. But there is one difference between us and the countries around us -- we have no corruption at the top of the state apparatus. And this, we hope, will make it possible to master this problem in the long term. We have agreed to the legal departure of around 1,000 Vietnamese every month. Corruption, bureaucracy and the like are disrupting this program, but our intentions are good.

[Question] The Netherlands Government is one of those governments which doubt this. I could give you the names of people who have already been waiting for years to be reunited with their families in The Netherlands but who cannot get an exit visa.

[Answer] Yes, that is possible. I have repeatedly explained to your government that there are four criteria under which people are not allowed to leave -- when they are in the army, if they have a criminal record, if they possibly know state secrets or if they have what is for us an important profession, such as medicine or education.

[Question] That is a broad spectrum....

[Answer] We cannot take any risks and we need no further blood-letting. But we do what we can, for you must not think that we are totally insensitive to the humanitarian aspects of these questions.

[Question] Let us return to the price Vietnam has paid, especially in the international political arena. The initial good will which your country enjoyed has since been lost....

[Answer] What do you mean by good will? Everyone says that we are now isolated, but just take a look at the past. As a boy I had to bow to the French and could get a kick from the French police. Now the same French police must escort me when I ride in a limousine through Paris. As a boy I had to learn that my forefathers were French and that Vietnam had not existed. Now we have a flag and a seat in the United Nations. During the war with the Americans, they -- the criminals -- had a seat in the United Nations and we -- the victims -- were not admitted. I can now stand up in New York and throw down the Americans' crimes against humanity at their feet. Madam, we now have respect, a name, a passport and a place on the map!

The world has learned to respect Vietnam, even though we are poor and have great difficulties. But the difficulties are small in comparison with the past and they will be overcome. We can see the light at the end of the tunnel. Difficulties have never been a reason for Vietnam to bow its head. Ho Chi Minh taught us that if you intend to win then you will have enough wisdom to reach that goal.

But if you want to lose there are many ways of taking to your heels. It is not in our nature to choose to take to our heels, that must have become obvious over the last 20 years.

The Americans never understood that and they still do not understand it. They still do not understand why they lost the war. In New York journalists have asked me if I was not impressed by the riches and power of the United States? And I answered: U.S. riches are dazzling. Rockefeller earns more than our whole country. But your poverty is also dazzling; in the Bronx, in Harlem, who is talking about power here? I can only see U.S. weakness.

[Question] Strong words, Mr Co Thach, but let us return to the other great powers in this world. Has Vietnam not been so busy keeping the tiger from its front door that it has not noticed the bear which is slipping in by the backdoor?

[Answer] Aha, we are talking about the polar bear. I understand what you want to get at. It is claimed that we have always succeeded in keeping a balance in our relations with the major powers, but that we have now lost it. Rubbish. The principle of balance has never been a dogma in our foreign policy.

It would mean that we consciously leaned on others, and that has never been our intention. Our independence is based on our own energies. We won the war ourselves, and we are now striving to solve our problems ourselves. For instance, by motivating people to produce more food, so that we need to knock at other people's doors as little as possible.

[Question] But we were talking about the polar bear.... You won't deny that you need him?

[Answer] Certainly we need help; history has taught us that the Russians are our most loyal friends. They have never left us in the lurch, not even when Nixon visited Moscow and tried to come to some sort of arrangement. You can read about that in the Kissinger memoirs. But that is not to say that we would simply sell our independence which we have had to pay for in blood. Our friends know this very well. We are economically dependent on them, but we will change that. Moreover, we will pay back every ruble.

[Question] But how will you pay back the Russians? That is the question. As a socialist you must have learned that economic dependence can degenerate only too quickly into political dependence.

[Answer] Yes, yes, I always learned my lessons well.

[Question] How are things going with the Soviet Union's request for its own military base in Vietnam?

[Answer] The Russian Navy has harbor rights in Vietnam. The Americans and Chinese are screaming blue murder about this. But do they have a monopoly over land and sea in East Asia? They have only misused their rights to bomb and blockade us. The same cannot be said of the Russians. But up to now we have not given the Russians permission for a base in Vietnam.

[Question] Up to now?

[Answer] Not up to now, but that does not mean that it will never happen.

[Question] When would Vietnam give its permission then?

[Answer] If the Chinese persist in their attempts to destroy our country, we would perhaps in the long run have no other choice.

[Question] Mr Co Thach, many thanks for this interview.

[Answer] Madam, it was an honor. When you are back in The Netherlands and have anything more to ask, then you must write to me. Correct information is the only guarantee of peace in this world.

[Question] There are people who say that Vietnam did not win the war with weapons but with words...

[Answer] No, Vietnam won the war because it had patience. The Americans think in terms of 2 years, the Europeans of 10 years, but we think in terms of 30 years.

[Question] And China?

[Answer] China? Sometimes I ask myself whether the Chinese really think at all.

COMMUNIQUE WELCOMES EMULATION MOVEMENT RESULTS

OW151056 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 15 -- The Central Emulation Board, in a communique issued here today, warmly welcomed the initial results of the patriotic socialist emulation movement launched throughout the country last year in honour of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The communique reviews new achievements in all branches of the economy, with particular stress on agriculture. It says that so far almost 1.6 million hectares have been put under rice, the acreage under soya-bean is 2.5 times as large as this time last year, millions more of trees have been planted during the recent Spring Arbor Festival and more than 28,000 have left the delta areas to take part in building new economic zones. The aquatic-product industry, along with stepping up fisheries, in the first two months of this year achieved 90 percent of the export plan for the first quarter.

Industrial branches have continusouly broadened their initiative in production and business transactions, under the slogan: "Produce more and better even with as much and less equipment and materials than before". As a result, the quantity of certain consumer goods produced in this quarter increases over the same period of last year, the output of electricity is up to target, the coal mines maintain the rate of extraction of the dry season. Many new possibilities have emerged. The Bim Son cement plant has produced more than 30,000 tonnes after completion of the first production system and is trying to meet its quarterly plan of 50,000 tonnes. The Vinh Phu paper mill, which has also completed the first production system, turned out from 70 to 100 tonnes of product on certain days. Workers at various construction sites have completed on schedule new installations they had chosen as "projects in honour of the party congress".

New factors have also appeared in other economic and social fields. The changes in the managerial structure and the step by step perfection of the piece-rate system and of the systems of wages and incentives have had a healthy impact on the development of production.

The communique stresses that with these new achievements, the emulation movement in honour of the party congress has created a good beginning for 1982 and favourable conditions for all levels and branches of activity to overcome their immediate difficulties and further boost production and thrift to fulfill the state plan.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES ZONING COMMITTEE SESSION

BK121212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] Sen Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently chairman of the Central Committee for Zoning Economic Areas, recently worked with this Committee and the Central Institute for Zoning and Planning [vieenj phaan vungh quy hoachj trung wowng]. Attending this working session were among others, representatives from the State Planning Commission and the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Nguyen Van Bien, member of the Standing Body of the Central Committee for Zoning Economic Areas and director of the Central Institute for Zoning and Planning, delivered a report on the past year's tasks and guidelines and tasks for 1982 and subsequent years concerning zoning, planning and distribution of the production force.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers praised cadres and personnel of the Central Committee for Zoning Economic Areas and the Central Institute for Zoning and Planning for overcoming difficulties and scoring notable achievements.

Over the past years, the committee and the institute have coordinated with various central and local sectors to initiate many new tasks and score many achievements, thereby contributing positively to formulating various plans to improve economic and social management. Noteworthy were tasks concerning the formulation of a general state plan for developing vast and key areas, such as the Mekong River Delta area and various specialized cultivation areas.

The committee and the institute also participated in various projects aimed at solving a number of the state's objectives in dealing with problems concerning food and grain, labor distribution, the building of models for developing districts, the selection of key and grain-rich districts and so forth. The committee and the institute are accelerating tasks on the establishment of a general chart for distribution of the production force, a key scientific and technical research project of the state.

Vo Nguyen Giap added: Due to shortcomings in the organization and development of scientific branches, tasks concerning the distribution of the production force, zoning and planning have not yet met essential scientific standards,nor have they satisfactorily and promptly met the requirements for perfecting planning and improving social and managerial organization.

Dealing with guidelines and tasks for 1982 and subsequent years, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that cadres and personnel of the Central Committee for Zoning Economic Areas and the Central Institute for Zoning and Planning must fully realize the profound importance of the tasks concerning zoning, planning and distribution of the production force in the political, economic and social domains. They must strive to build strong and comprehensive scientific branches in order to supervise party and state organs effectively.

The committee and the institute must closely coordinate with the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission and sectors and localities to develop more effectively the establishment of a general plan for the distribution of the production force up to the year 2000. They must also improve the formulation of the state general plan for developing key economic areas and plans for developing provinces and districts. They must combine these tasks and tasks concerning the establishment of state economic and social development strategy with all tasks concerning national economic planning. They must place emphasis on participating in the building of scientific bases for the Third 5-Year Plan and contribute to satisfactory and rational distribution of the production force now and in the future. They must strengthen international cooperation by satisfactorily receiving and utilizing various types of Soviet assistance given to the tasks of establishing our nation's first general plan for distribution of the production force.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap specifically urged various echelons of the party committees and leadership cadres to pay attention to consolidating the organization and system of various scientific research organs, building and improving the managerial system and organizing and satisfactorily exploiting the available contingent of cadres while training and fostering research and managerial cadres. They must also pay attention to gradually building up the contingent of scientific cadres for the zoning of economic areas and strengthening the production force to meet new economic and social requirements ad the requirements set forth by the VCP congress on tasks concerning the establishment of long-term economic, scientific and technological strategies of our nation.

VO NGUYEN GIAP CHAIRS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MEETING

BK131350 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] Implementing the Council of Ministers Standing Committee decision on mobilizing scientific, technical and economic managerial cadres to participate in formulating economic and social development plans for the 1981-85 5-year period, Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, is directly supervising various scientific and technical cadres carrying out research programs and applying scientific and technological advances in production and in the daily life of the people.

To date, 69 of the 71 key state-managed scientific and technical programs have been approved by the Council of Ministers. More than 1,000 research projects have been carried out and 336 scientific and technical innovations have been applied by various sectors. These programs have integrated a large contingent of scientists and tehnicians comprising thousands of doctoral professors, assistant and associate professors, engineers and technical cadres. They have cooperated with economic and technical sectors, scientific research institutes and experimental and production establishments to carry out their tasks. A number of localities have conducted various research subjects and applied some scientific and technical innovations.

Some 30 of these 71 programs have been supervised and carried out on a priority basis in order to meet the urgent requirements of the present economy. These include 11 programs on solving food and grain problems; 2 programs on consumer goods; 4 programs on export problems; 6 programs on energy; 3 programs on raw materials and spare parts; 2 programs on communications and transportation; and 2 programs on production.

On 21 February Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap convened a conference of heads of various key state-managed scientific and technical programs, heads of key programs of various sectors and a number of scientific and technical managerial cadres to review previous tasks and discuss future tasks aimed at accelerating scientific and technical activities to score achievements to greet the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress.

Minister of Foresty Phan Xuan Dot reported on the initial achievements of the combined agricultural-forestry program which is applying models aimed at developing more than 10 million hectares of bare hills. Minister of Higher and Vocational Education Nguyen Dinh Tu reported on the progress of various research programs designed to combine training and teaching with production and social life. Professors Nguyen Van Hieu, Phan Dinh Dieu, Vu Dinh Cu and heads of research programs from various research institutes and sectors reported on their work and the application of advanced scientific and technical innovations, such as new mathemetical methods and cybernetics, to help develop economic and production management and improve the information network. They reported on progress in the application of various new microelectronic techniques, new findings and cosmic research and the formulation of regulations on the use of spectroscopic photos in tasks concerning the zoning and planning of economic areas. They also reported on tasks concerning the inspection of natural resources and chemical products to serve agriculture and develop construction materials for the Mekong River Delta area and tasks which will help solve the raw materials problem of the electronic industry.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers commended the scientists and technical cadres for their efforts in scoring initial achievements and technical innovations, especially the combination of scientific and technical research with production and social life.

ARMY DAILY REPORTS ON OIL SECTOR CONFERENCE

BK111213 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Do Van Nha report]

[Text] The Gasoline and Oil Department of the General Rear Services Department has recently held a conference of the all-army gasoline and oil sector to discuss measures aimed at using, managing and saving gasoline and oil in the current situation. Numerous delegates from various militarv regions, army corps, armed branches and services, institutes and schools and units currently performing internaitonal duties attended.

The conference was unanimous in its assessment that, thanks to the attention and direct guidance of the comrade commanders at all echelons in achieving a balance among different tasks, many units have saved tens of thousands of liters of gasoline and oil without compromising their building, training, combat readiness and combat duties.

These units included the 1st Military Region, the 5th Military Region, Quyet Thang Corps, Huong Giang Corps, the armored command, the engineers command, the artillery command, the air defense force, the air force, the 52d Trucking Battalion of the General Rear Services Department, and the 32d Regiment of the General Technical Department. Losses resulting from gasoline and oil management and transportation have been reduced from 18 percent to 6 percent.

Recently, however, more than a few units have not only failed to economize in using and managing gasoline and oil, but have also caused serious wastage in many tasks. In particular, there has not been harmonious cooperation between upper and lower specialized organs in carrying out plans for gasoline and oil delivery and receipt.

The delegates suggested that numerous measures be applied in the gasoline and oil saving movement. First of all, importance must be attached to the formulation of gasoline and oil consumption plans. The key measure in saving gasoline and oil is to make precise calculations in any task. At the same time, this measure must be coordinated with other gasoline and oil saving measures in many aspects of the operations of various types of mechanized vehicles and engines.... However, all technical requirements regarding the operations of these mechanical vehicles must be met.

The conference devoted much time to discussing measures aimed at using, managing and saving gasoline and oil on the basis of seriously implementing various regulations, systems and norms regarding gasoline and oil consumption. The conference also discussed measures designed to save gasoline and oil in using technical equipment on land, in the air and on the sea. At the same time, these measures are aimed at reducing fuel losses during the process of transport by land, by sea and by field pipelines, including losses occuring during storage.

The comrade deputy chief of the General Rear Services Department thoroughly explained the directive of the Council of Ministers, the resolution of the VCP Central Committee Military Commission and guidelines of the Ministry of Defense regarding the use, management and saving of gasoline and oil. All people must be motivated to consider the saving of each ounce of fuel, raw material and supplies and each dong to be both a responsibility and a manifestation of revolutionary ethics and quality. Wherever there are gasoline and oil depots and pipelines, we must work in close coordination with the local administration and people to protect them and to prevent losses and illegal use of gasoline and oil.

NORTHERN PROVINCES GRAIN PROCUREMENT REPORTED

BK150928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 28 February the northern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to nearly 70 percent of the total grain collection norm for the 1981 10th-month crop season, with 92 percent of the grain procurement completed, 90 percent of the agricultural tax plan completed and 94 percent of the surplus purchases plan completed. [figures as heard]

Eight provinces and one city in the north have overfulfilled their grain obligation norms. They are Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Son La and Haiphong. Son La, which takes the lead, has overfulfilled its grain obligation norm by 11 percent. Meanwhile, Vinh Phu Province and Hanoi have been able to fulfill only 80 percent of their plan norms.

As many as 92 districts and 2,980 agricultural cooperatives in the north have also fulfilled their grain obligation norms. In Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces, the movement to encourage the peasants to deliver grain to the state on an exchange or loan basis has produced good initial results.

Grain procurement -- particularly the collection of subsidiary crops, only 33.5 percent of the plan completed -- remains a tremendous task for these provinces. The Ministry of Food, therefore, requests that all localities concentrate guidance and efforts in order to further accelerate this task.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 053 18 March 1982

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SAKURAUCHI SAYS SOVIET MISSILE FREEZE 'DOUBTFUL'

OW180355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi expressed doubt Thursday about a Soviet proposal for a freeze on medium-range missiles in Europe announced by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday.

Replying to a Socialist questioner at the upper house Budget Committee, the minister said it is doubtful whether the Brezhnev proposal could live up to a wish for the reduction of existing missiles. While citing the high capability of Soviet SS-20 missiles, Sakurauchi said that, even if missile number should be frozen as proposed by Moscow and the Soviets continue to deploy medium-range missiles in its Ural area, Western Europe would still be under the threat of Soviet missiles.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PREVIEWS SAKURAUCHI'S U.S. TRIP

OW181013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 18 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will lay greater emphasis on international problems than bilateral affairs when he meets with U.S. leaders in Washington next week, according to Foreign Ministry officials here. The officials say that Poland, aid to the troubled Caribbean region and strained U.S.-China relations will be high on the agenda for the talks, which precede the seven-nation Paris summit in June and the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament. However, the foreign minister will hardly be able to avoid the bilateral trade and defense issues during his five-day stay in Washington.

Leaving Saturday on his first foreign tour since becoming foreign minister last November, Sakurauchi is due to meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and President Ronald Reagan early next week. A breakfast meeting with U.S. Cabinet officials in charge of economic affairs and a separate discussion with congressmen concerned with trade issues with Japan are also scheduled.

Amid growing U.S. frustration over Japan's dollar 18 billion trade surplus last year and increasing unemployment in the United States, the Americans will press the foreign minister to take more drastic steps to alleviate the trade imbalance. Japan has introduced measures to cut tariffs and ease or lift 67 nontariff barriers, and has set up an Office of Trade Ombudsman to deal with grievances raised by American and European businessmen. Japan and the United States have also agreed to start working-level negotiations in Washington next month on expanding Japan's import of farm products.

Sakurauchi is unlikely to present any additional concrete liberalization measures but will explain that Japanese officials are working hard on further market-opening measures on a step-by-step basis. According to the ministry officials, Sakurauchi is expected to discuss security problems with Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci "from a general point of view."

A more detailed discussion on the security issue will be made when Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger visits Tokyo later this month, they added. They said that the U.S. officials calling for greater military efforts by Japan are appreciative of the 7.75 percent increase in Japan's defense spending in the fiscal 1982 budget, which outpaced the overall budget expansion of 6.2 percent.

In regard to international affairs, Sakurauchi is expected to emphasize the need for a uniform stance by Western bloc nations against the Soviet Union and Poland. The foreign minister will endorse President Reagan's plan to promote economic development in Central America.

He is also expected to express Japan's concern over the future of U.S.-China relations mired by Washington's decision to sell spare fighter aircraft parts to Taiwan. The officials said the foreign minister will stress that good U.S.-China relations are important for stability and security in Asia.

FRANCE'S JOBERT WARNS OF EUROPEAN PROTECTIONISM

OW180737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert warned Thursday that unless steps are taken to reduce Europe's dollar 10 billion trade deficit with Japan, protectionist measures could be introduced in Europe within six months. "I would be willing to bet on this," Jobert told a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondent's Club here.

Winding up four days of talks with Japanese leaders prior to French President Francois Mitterrand's state visit here next month, Jobert said one of Mitterrand's goals would be to make Japan aware of the urgency of this problem and the need to find good solutions. "The resources of protectionism are infinite," Jobert said and called for breaking down the barriers which "some countries hide behind in order to bombard other countries which are more open." His words were a veiled reference to difficulties faced by European exporters in the Japanese market whereas Japanese exports to Europe in recent years have soared.

French and Japanese officials failed to agree in trade talks here this week on ways to reduce France's dollar 1 billion deficit with Japan by improving its sales of brandy, leather goods, foodstuffs and other items in the Japanese market. "But it's not just a question of brandy," Jobert said. "It's much more a question of balance -- economic, trade and monetary balance, and also political balance in the world."

He said Mitterrand's coming visit and the summit conference of the seven major industrialized nations in Versailles in June would be important in coordinating views between Japan and the industrialized nations. "The basic issue is not who is more or less protectionist," Jobert said, but what he called "organized free trade" -- how to reconcile free trade with balanced trade and with maintaining the standard of living in less favorable endowed nations.

Describing Mitterrand as "a man with a sense of history," Jobert said the French president was determined to make his visit to Japan meaningful, not just one of protocol or routine.

SUZUKI DISCUSSES ROK'S REQUEST FOR ECONOMIC AID

OW171247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday revealed his intention to make the final decision on South Korea's pending request for a dollar 6 billion loan from Japan.

Suzuki made his intention known during a meeting with Ken Yasui, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-South Korea Friendship, at the prime minister's office in the Diet building. He was replying to Yasui's request that the government settle the issue before early way.

The government originally planned to send Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to South Korea to hold high-level talks with the Seoul regime on the economic assistance issue. But at the Wednesday meeting with Yasui Suzuki said he would make a personal effort to settle the issue at an appropriate time. His remark was taken to mean that a political decision would be made on the issue at the final stage of bilateral negotiations in order to break the deadlock in the talks.

KIM HUI-CHUN SPEECH AT RALLY HITS 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK160657 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Speech by Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee at 14 March mass rally in Wonsan -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: A grave situation in which a new war can break out at any moment is being created today in the southern part of our fatherland due to fanatic war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The U.S. imperialists have been staging large-scale war exercise rackets codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" for nearly a month since 13 February, making our republic a target of their attack. Mobilized in these exercises, which will last until 26 April, are forces numbering 161,600 including U.S. troops occupying South Korea, U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units from various military bases on the U.S. mainland and the Pacific including Okinawa, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, as well as the South Korean puppet army, and a large quantity of combat equipment. The U.S. imperialists also mobilized the military personnel of various divisions belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force, combat equipment, large airplanes and transport ships and other warships in this operation.

What is noteworthy about these military exercises is that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are preparing in earnest a nuclear war in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are massively hurling into the military exercises U.S. Air Force units, Marines specialized in nuclear war and special service personnel.

What is also noteworthy about the current exercises is that they are aggressive war exercises presupposing an all-out attack on our republic. Following airlift and deployment operations in the first stage of the military exercises, which will be staged in three steps, the U.S. imperialists are planning to stage a full-scale joint operation between U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army from 26 March to 2 April. Making our republic a target of their attack from land, sea and air, the rascals are going to wage an all-out offensive operation including landing, airlift and close support operations, thus making it a highlight of their exercises.

All facts show that the current "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise rackets, unlike the previous exercises which continued for nearly 7 years since 1976, are a test war and a preparatory war to invade our republic at a desired time by completing the preparations for nuclear war in Korea.

At a time when our party and the government of our republic are making every effort to achieve peaceful reunification of our country and voices demanding early realization of the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea and an early convocation of the 100-man joint conference are growing louder among all compatriots at home and abroad with each passing day, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging reckless war exercise rackets.

We sternly denounce their criminal war provocation maneuvers in the name of this meeting with surging national indignation, branding them as a premeditated provocation to trigger a nuclear war in Korea and a grave criminal act disturbing peace in the Far East and the world. [shouts of "The U.S. imperialist aggressors should immediately stop the 'Team Spirit 1982' war rackets!"]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy are the cause of all misfortunes of our people, a basic obstacle to the reunification of our country and a catalyst of war in Korea. From the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the wicked goal of keeping South Korea as their colony, invading Korea and dominating the entire world by utilizing South Korea as their military stronghold. They have turned the southern part into a powder keg and military beachhead.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Korea reached a more grave stage recently. Stressing the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists increased the offensive capability of U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army and are modernizing their equipment.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying military aid to the South Korean puppets. They are even dragging the Japanese reactionaries into implementation of their policy of aggressive war. The alleged emergency in the Far East, stepped up recently by U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, is a plot to drag Japanese aggressive troops into the war of aggression against Korea by forming the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. Responding to the U.S. imperialists' instigation, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to gain a chance to invade Korea, raving about joint security between Japan and South Korea. They are supporting on a large-scale the South Korean defense industry while intensifying military collusion with the South Korean puppets.

The new war provocation maneuvers, which have increased in South Korea, are reaching a more dangerous stage by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. Babbling about all-out security and promotion of national strength, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is reinforcing the puppet army and building new military bases. It is running amok with modernization of equipment of the South Korean Army and promotion of the defense industry. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, committed an intolerable crime by offering all areas of South Korea to the aggressors as a training site for nuclear war, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

The bellicose elements, turning all of South Korea into a training site for nuclear war, raved about peaceful reunification, putting forward a so-called reunification proposal, pilot projects and so forth. This is intolerable deceit and nonsense. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the murderer who brutally massacred countless numbers of his fellow countrymen demanding democratization and peaceful reunification of the country. Thus he has already lost any political and moral qualification to attend a table of negotiations. While staging a deceitful commutation farce recently with some political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan clique massively arrested many patriots and imprisoned them. It is slandering us by fabricating the so-called international assassination conspiracy incident and running wild with anticommunist racket. All the criminal maneuvers committed today by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique clearly show that they do not want dialogue and peaceful reunification in Korea and that they only advance along the road of confrontation and war.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop their grave playing with fire, disturbing peace in Korea and the world under a deceitful signboard, give up their ambition for aggression on our country and withdraw at once taking along all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, that they have introduced into South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should not follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of war aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula. They should stop encouraging the South Korean puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, engrossed in a frantic war clamor for murdering fellow countrymen hand in glove with outside forces, must stop at once the criminal war exercises, give up fascist repression and step down from power without delay.

Workers, farmers, students and intellectuals and other people from all walks of life in South Korea should courageously rise in a nationwide struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique -- a most vicious nation seller and fascist hangman.

Today, all people in the province are confronted with grave and glorious tasks to step up socialist construction while reliably safeguarding the socialist cause and the revolutionary gains against the fanatic war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

All workers should remain faithful to the chuche revolutionary cause to the end in rock-firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We should step up the chuche-orientation of the entire society and the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, by upholding the programmatic report by the great leader at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant tasks put forward in his new year's message.

We should effect a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction so as to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national festival, and a grand political celebration. We, directly facing the enemies, should make full preparations and heighten revolutionary vigilance so that we can smash the enemies at one blow if they dare attack us.

Let us all vigorously advance to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, peerless patriot and national hero. [Shouts of "The U.S. imperialist aggressors should immeidately stop the 'Team Sprit 1982' war rackets!"]

REINFORCEMENT OF U.S. 'TEAM SPIRIT' FORCES NOTED

SK180455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors on March 16 hurled the Okinawa-based U.S. Marine Air Support Unit into the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, according to a report. These air pirates will reportedly participate in the provocative landing operation exercise in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists are mobilizing a total of over 160 military aircraft in this frantic landing operation rehearsal. Earlier, they dispatched military airplanes from the Clark air base, the Philippines, to participate in the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises. They are whipping up a war atmosphere, announcing that more than 300 military aircraft would be moved and deployed in South Korea till the end of this month.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

SK180529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today demands that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw their hands of aggression and interference from El Salvador and discontinue their aggressive manoeuvres against Cuba and Nicaragua. Under the title "U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw Their Hands of Interference From Central American Region," a signed commentary of the paper says:

Painting a distorted picture of the situation with the allegation that the anti-dictatorship struggle of the Salvadoran people is engineered and assisted by someone, the U.S. ruling circles even let loose the outburst that a U.S. military intervention is needed in the solution of the Salvadoran question. This is an insult to the just cause of the Salvadoran people. And this reveals the brigandish intention of U.S. imperialism to prolong the remaining days of the Salvadoran dictators by strength.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are increasing "military aid" to the Salvadoran dictators and going to stage a "referendum" farce in El Salvador on March 28 to put the garb of "legitimacy" on the fascist dictatorial regime, the commentary says: Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the very ones who are standing in the way of the struggle of the Salvadoran people for genuine freedom and progress and the root cause of the aggravation of the Salvadoran situation.

In an effort to mislead world opinion and justify their military intervention in El Salvador, however, the U.S. imperialists are stringing out the preposterous sophism that the Salvadoran situation has become complicated because of the supply of arms and troops by Cuba and Nicaragua.

Cuba and Nicaragua are making every possible effort for peace and security in this region and share common interest in the independent development of the Caribbean area. It is none other than these countries that are suffering aggression and threat of U.S. imperialism.

The real purpose of U.S. imperialism in its anti-Cuba and anti-Nicaragua campaign is to suppress with strength the struggle of the Central American people for independence against imperialism and find a pretext for aggression and interference in this region. The U.S. imperialists hate those countries taking the road of anti-imperialism and independence as a thorn in their flesh; they are desperately trying to check the revolutionary struggle of the people which is daily growing with a chain reaction. Part of these machinations is the NATO military exercises of unprecedented scale launched by the U.S. imperialists in the Caribbean area and massive provocative military exercises dubbed "Ocean Venture-82" scheduled from mid-April.

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can check with strength the struggle of the Central American people against dictatorship and for democracy, it is an anachronistic dream. The just cause of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Central American countries is enjoying active support of progressive people of the world including our people.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their hands of aggression and intervention from El Salvador and give up their aggressive manoeuvres against Cuba and Nicaragua.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS CHON FOR REMARKS AT KWANGJU

SK180513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today hits hard at the outcry for "control on population growth" let out by traitor Chon Tu-hwan when he showed up in Kwangju, the city of bloodbath, in his "local inspection." On March 16, traitor Chon Tu-hwan asked the puppet South Cholla provincial "governor" how many people died in the uprising in Kwangju in May the year before last year. Hearing the answer that "many mobs died," he drivelled that the population "grows explosively" every year in South Korea and this "must be cured at any cost."

This gabble of traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his thirst for the blood of compatriots; it meant that the killing of thousands of people in the Kwangju uprising did not matter when the population "is growing explosively" and that he would reinforce the sanguinary military fascist dictatorship and suppress and murder without mercy the South Korean people opposed to it in the future.

The author of the commentary continues: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trash about "control on population growth" that day only revealed his true colour as a truculent fascist tyrant. He is the murderer who, already when he was holding the post of security commander of the puppet army, cried that "the anti-institutional elements must be exterminated" for "national security," even if "the South Korean population must be reduced by millions," and, at the time of the Kwangju uprising in May 1980, hurled a huge armed force more than 70,000 strong into a massacre operation in a peacetime, not a wartime, blaring: "You must murder them in a wholesale manner, if you must murder them. Kwangju is a proper place to show our will to kill 10 million people."

It is ridiculous and disgusting, indeed, for the traitor for all ages, who should have faced a stern judgement by the nation and hanged a hundred times for his atrocious crimes in plunging Kwangju into a sea of blood and killing tens of thousands of compatriots, to try to conceal his blood-stained body, impudently coming out with the theory of "control on population growth."

At the very place where he had massacred fellow countrymen yesterday, traitor Chon Tu-hwan let out today a string of rubbish, claiming that he was "regulating prices," in an effort to win public favor. However hoarsely he may cry about "population," "prices," and the like, he only smells of blood for his treachery to and murder of fellow countrymen.

The South Korean people who have tasted enough the murderous nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the consequences of the military fascist rule, will pass a stern judgement on the truculent murderer in the name of history, concludes the commentary.

YI CHONG-OK STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN NICARAGUA

SK180524 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report, a DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Managua on 15 March for an official good-will visit to Nicaragua.

The flags of our country and Nicaragua were hoisted and the slogan reading "We warmly welcome the DPRK party and government delegation" was hung at the airport. The delegation was met at the airport by coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra; Council members Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado; members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, and Victor Tirado; the president of the Supreme Court, vice chairman of the State Council, the minister of foreign affairs, minister of construction, minister of health, minister of industry, minister of commerce, minister of trade, minister of labor, minister of social welfare, minister of transportation, minister of fisheries and other personages concerned. It was also met at the airport by our country's ambassador to Nicaragua O Sung-hwan and officials of the embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Nicaragua.

A welcome function was held at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Nicaragua were played. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, head of the delegation, inspected the honor guard together with members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The head of the delegation issued an arrival statement at the airport. In the statement he expressed deep thanks to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and citizens of Managua for their invitation and warm welcome to the delegation and conveyed the Korean people's warm militant greetings to the fraternal Nicaraguan people.

Noting that the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples are comrades in arms and brothers who forged firm ties of friendship when an arduous revolutionary struggle against the dictatorial regime was at its height in Nicaragua, he said: In particular, the significant meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, in Pyongyang was the firm basis for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries. We are very happy to have an opportunity to witness, through our current visit to your country, the outstanding successes achieved by the fraternal Nicaraguan people in their struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and to reconstruct the country by bravely smashing all forms of destruction and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionaries under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The DPRK Government and people highly evaluate the efforts made by the Government of National Reconstruction and people of Nicaragua to develop the country by enforcing a progressive policy after the victory of the revolution and sincerely wish them new success in the future struggle for the building of a new society.

Today, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, the Korean people are vigorously struggling to model society after the chuche idea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Sandinist Nationalist Liberation Front, the Government of National Reconstruction and people of Nicaragua for their full support to and solidarity with our people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The successes made by the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples in their building of a new society constitute a contribution to strengthening the overall might of nonaligned and developing countries. I believe that the current visit of our delegation to Nicaragua will contribute to strengthening the friendship and unity between our two peoples and to cementing the solidarity of the peoples of Asian and Latin American countries.

COVERAGE OF HO TAM VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Meets With Vrhovec 15 Mar

SK170034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on March 15 in Belgrade between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to Yugoslavia and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and discussed the problem of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the problem of developing and strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and other problems of common concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Meetings With Yugoslav Officials

SK180501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, met Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, during his recent visit to Yugoslavia.

Dobroslav Culafic said that the League of Communists and people of Yugoslavia would join the Korean people in celebrating the 70th birthday of their respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most auspicious holiday in Korea. On behalf of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, he wished the respected leader good health and a long life and great success in his work of leading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Dobroslav Culafic extended comradely greetings to respected Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il and sincerely wished him new success in his creative work as well as happiness and good health.

He expressed satisfaction with the development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and said that Yugoslavia would continue to expand and develop these relations as taught by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and by Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the party of the foreign minister and DPRK Ambassador Chu Chang-chun to Yugoslavia, Bora Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and a deputy director of the International Department of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, arranged a luncheon for Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on March 16.

That day Ho Tam visited the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and had a friendly conversation with its functionaries. Present there were Aleksandar Bakocevic, director general of TANJUG; Mihajlo Saranovic, its chief editor; Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries; and the DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, arranged a luncheon and a dinner respectively for Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, during his visit to Yugoslavia.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS DPRK-USSR ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

SK171050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUM March 17 dedicates an article to the 33rd anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Noting that the signing of the agreement on March 17, 1949, carried great significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, the author of the article says: Korean-Soviet friendship is one between class brothers forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation marked an important milestone in deepening this traditional friendship. After the signing of the agreement based on the principle of complete equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in others' internal affairs and comradely cooperation, the economic and cultural ties between the two countries have steadily developed.

Over the last 33 years the two peoples have taken great strides in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, supporting and cooperating with each other.

The Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have successfully carried out a series of five-year plans, turning their motherland into a socialist power with a developed economy and modern science and technology.

Pointing to enormous achievements made by the Soviet people in increasing the country's might, the promotion of the people's wellbeing and development of culture, the article declares: Our people rejoice at all the successes registered by the fraternal Soviet people and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and growth of its might.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are expanding and developing with each passing day in all fields: political, economic, cultural, etc.

Our people will in the future further develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism and communism, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

O CHIN-U GREETS MONGOLIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK180441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General J. Abhia, minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of founding of the Mongolian People's Army.

The message sincerely wishes the Mongolian defence minister greater success in his future work for strengthening the defence capacity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN ON KIM IL-SONG'S 'BENEVOLENT LOVE'

SK162314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN carried in two instalments [on 12 and 14 March], each occupying one whole page, an article headlined "Noble Revolutionary Sense of Duty" under the fixed title "70 Years of Benevolent Love."

Saying that the seventy years of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song lauded by all peoples today are great beyond comparison for his immortal idea and leadership and for his noblest love and sense of duty, the paper continues: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who enjoys highest praises and deepest respect and trust among all peoples of the world as the personifier of the sense of human duty and noble paragon of revolutionary who cherishes the revolutionary sense of duty as his innate disposition and brings it into beautiful flowers on the road of revolution. The tight bonds of duty he has established with his revolutionary soldiers and the people are blood ties which are unbreakable by any force but become tighter and stronger in storms and tests.

The paper recounts the emotional story that, in the first period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, when Comrade Chang Yong-san, a courageous company commander, was arrested and facing death, falling a victim to the intrigues of the enemy and dastardly perfidy of the factional flunkeyists, the great leader, informed of this, went to him with deep trust in him, not minding the danger to his own safety, and saved him by throwing a light on truth.

The paper continues: The revolutionary sense of duty of the great leader run through with unparalleled love and trust represents the strength and rays and a new world of noblest virtues that have purified on the loftiest height and added new shine to the relations between the leader and the soldiers who share the same idea and creed and the same destiny and the comradely relations and love among the communists.

After recalling that the great leader, shortly after the liberation, had the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School built, saying that the children of the comrades-in-arms who had fallen in action before seeing the liberation of the fatherland must be cared for, and embraced the bereaved families of the fallen revolutionaries in his broad bosom with fatherly affection, the paper goes on: So, his soldiers plunge themselves into the hailstorm of shells and bullets and readily step onto the gallows, true to their constancy, entrusting to the respected leader the future of their children, together with their own destinies. And their sons and daughters grow in his bosom to be the successors to the revolution, seeing in his smiles the smiles of their parents which they had forgotten.

It is thanks to the immortal history of the respected leader building a new world of noblest revolutionary sense of duty with his great heart that the never changing revolutionary blood ties between the leader and the soldiers have become as solid as a rock today in the Korean revolution and they are being steadfastly carried forward pure and clean from generation to generation through tests of storms.

After touching upon the deep love of the great leader with which he found out and cared for not only the bereaved families of the fallen revolutionary fighters but also those linked with the road of national liberation even by a slim tie and all the people of national conscience who had laid a single paver on the road of national liberation, the paper continues: People acquire acquaintances and associate with many people in the course of their life. Especially the leader is acquainted with hundreds of thousands of people and establishes relations with them on the road of revolution. Among them there are comrades and soldiers who have shared will and destiny with him, people who, though professing themselves to be patriotic-minded, had virtually estranged themselves from communism and his childhood friends.

But, was there in any age a history of noble duty, a history of a leader who cared for all the people of all strata through all these associates and looked after them and led them to the end along the road of revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of them all?

This canvas adding shine to the 70 year long history of the benevolent love of the respected leader is a new world of human life opened up by him. The paper recalls the emotional stories that the great leader highly praised the work of an ordinary farmer attending a national meeting of front-ranking farmers who had reaped rich harvest held in January 1952 and in the later period showed him loving care many a time and, after his death, visited his home and looked after it with utmost care and that when the daughter-in-law of a village old woman whom he met in August 1957, a grim period of the revolution, was speaking on the rostrum of a national agricultural congress in January 1975, as the chairman of the management board of a cooperative farm, the great leader recognized her and highly praised her family.

The paper stresses: Time is eternal and space is infinite, they say. But the love and sense of duty of the respected leader for our people cannot be erased or barred by the flow of time or by infinite space.

Indeed, it is thanks to the respected leader, the personifier of the revolutionary sense of duty, that our people enjoy a worthy life and soldiers who trust and follow the party and the leader with a single heart are born endlessly on this land to form a torrential flow of a big river and record a great history.

PREMIER VIEWS ECONOMIC, SECURITY TIES WITH U.S.

SK170135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, describing Korea-U.S. relations as an alliance forged in blood, said yesterday it is more important than ever for the two countries to expand cooperation in economy and trade as well as security in Northeast Asia.

Speaking on Seoul-Washington ties at a Korean-American Association meeting, Yu said Korea has grown into a strong nation of great capabilities and that it might be useful to explore various areas of further cooperation, as bilateral relations mature into a more equal partnership.

Turning to security cooperation, the prime minister said the two countries are playing a critically important role in advancing peace in the Asian-Pacific region. The Soviet military buildup in the Far East threatens to upset the balance of power in this part of the world, and communist North Korea's war preparations increases the danger of a renewed outbreak of armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, he said.

The meeting was held at the Hyatt Hotel in Seoul and was designed to mark the 100th anniversary of the signing of diplomatic relations between the two countries. U.S. Amb. Richard L. Walker was one of the distinguished guests on hand.

"It is impossible to overemphasize that adequate deterrence is indispensable to preventing the recurrence of war and reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. This is precisely why the United States stations its ground combat troops on Korean soil," he said. Yu said, "Furthermore, the U.S. military presence in Korea provides an effective counterbalance against Soviet military expansion in Northeast Asia. In view of the vital role played by the U.S. Armed Forces, they should remain on Korean soil until tension is eased and peace secured in this region."

"We must renew the realization that close Korean-American cooperation and concerted efforts to achieve lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula are essential not only to the safety of our two nations but also to the peace of the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large," he said.

Noting the tragic reality gripping the Korean people can be resolved only through dialogue, he said, "We will continue knocking on North Korea's tightly shut door with patience."

Referring to economic and trade cooperation, he said Korea has very close and important economic relations with the United States. He pointed out that Korea's exports to America accounted for 26.5 percent of its total foreign sales last year and that Korea's imports from America at the same time represented 23.2 percent of total foreign purchases. "It is my belief that Korea and America should develop even closer economic ties through further advancement of the American policy of freer trade with Korea. One favorable trend was represented by Washington's decision last year to abolish restrictions on the import of nonrubber footwear from Korea," he said. The foundations for Korean-American economic cooperation were reinforced in June last year as a result of consultations in Seoul between representatives of the two governments, he recalled.

Korea and the United States, he said, should continue to approach each other with understanding and trust, while preserving their own heritages. "We should also work toward ever broader cultural exchanges. I am convinced that such an approach is basic to developing a more mature Korean-American partnership during the 1980's," he said.

The coming 100 years will be even more significant than the past century for the development of Korean-American relations, he said. "In America, a new spirit of pride is rising, and a renewed resolve to uphold liberty and advance economic prosperity. For its part, Korea is increasing its capabilities of sharing with many other developing countries its rich experience in various aspects of development," he noted.

"Furthermore, we share a vital mission of ensuring peace and stability necessary to the freedom and prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region. I am confident that by jointly tackling this challenging task, our two nations will mold the coming century into a new era of friendship and cooperation," he said.

FIRE REPORTED AT PUSAN ICA BUILDING 18 MAR

SK180742 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report from KBS Radio in Pusan, a fire broke out at the U.S. International Communication Agency, No 24, Taechong-tong 2 ka, Chung-ku, Pusan, at around 1400 hours today, burning up some 200 pyong of floorspace in the first floor, and causing more than 35 million won worth of property damage.

According to Mr (Pak Song-tok), 27, resident of No 36, Chungang-tong, Pusan, who saw the fire first, flames shot up from the entrance with an explosive sound when he was passing the agency building. Some 20 fire engines immediately moved to the site and fought the fire for 40 minutes. The fire was brought under control at around 1440, 40 minutes after it broke out. When the fire broke out, some ten employees, including Mr James Magnor, 46, director of Pusan branch office of the U.S. Embassy, were at work in the building. Mr Magnor jumped from the second floor. He suffered a slight injury to his right hand.

Police are investigating the exact cause of fire, and suspect it was not accidental in view of the fact that there was no flammable material or electirc wiring near the entrance of the building when the fire broke out. The USICA building, which has 600 pyong of total floorspace, was built after the Korean war and has been repaired several times.

Further Report

SK180935 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0905 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report from KBS Radio in Pusan, a college student burned to death and three other persons received serious burns in the fire which broke out at the U.S. International Communications Agency in Pusan.

A fire broke out at the entrance on the first floor of the U.S. International Communications Agency in No 24, Taechong-tong 2 ka, Chung-ku, Pusan at around 1400 today, burning up some 200 pyong on the first floor. A student burned to death and three others who were inside the building received serious burns.

(Chang Tok-sul), junior at the College of Commerce and Economy of Tonga University burned to death and (Kim Min-suk), 24, a senior at the Department of Painting at Tonga University, (Yi Tae-song) from No 2, Tangam 3 Tong, Pusanjin-ku, and an unidentified woman of about 24 years old received serious burns in the fire. They are receiving emergency treatment in the (Chunae) Hospital, Maryknoll Hospital and Pusan University Hospital.

With the outbreak of fire, some 20 fire engines immediately moved to the site and fought the fire. They brought the fire under control after 45 minutes. Some 15 citizens and students were in the library and VTR room on the first floor and some 30 people including agency employees were on the second and third floors when the fire broke out. Police estimate there was 10 million won worth of property damage.

SOCIALIST PARTY FORMS PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

SK180434 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Central Election Management Committee on 17 March accepted the registration of a preparatory committee for founding the Socialist Party of Korea, which is chaired by Kim Chol.

ARMY CHIEF SPEAKS AT MPA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW181009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1543 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPR public is widely marking the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army [MPA]. A solemn meeting held here today was devoted to this important date. Lt Gen C. Purebdorj, chief of the MPR Armed Forces General Staff and MPR first deputy minister of defense, delivered a report in which he dwelt at length on the MPA's glorious path. For over 60 years the MPA, supported by the constant care of the party and the government and the international assistance of the USSR, has been reliably guarding the revolutionary conquests and the peaceful constructive labor of the Mongolian people and the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland.

The speaker said that the task of MPA troops in the deteriorating international situation caused by the aggressive actions of the United States, their NATO allies and Chinese leading circles, consists of steadfastly increasing combat and political training, maintaining high vigilance and learning from the rich experience of their comrades in arms in the USSR and other socialist countries.

Army General V.L. Govorov, head of the Soviet military delegation, addressed the meeting. He noted that the cooperation of the armed forces of the USSR and the MPR contributes significantly to the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Far East and in Asia.

J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other party and government leaders as well as A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador in the MPR, were present at the solemn meeting.

EMBASSY IN PRC REFUSED REQUEST TO LAY WREATH

OW180233 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1533 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Chinese authorities have once again refused the request of the MPR Embassy in Beijing to lay a wreath on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army at the monument in Zhangjiakou (northeast China) honoring Mongolian soldiers who fell bravely in the war against the Japanese militarists and for the freedom and independence of the Chinese people.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR CONGRESS

OW150637 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1514 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian trade union delegation headed by G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, left Ulaanbaatar today for Moscow. The delegation will take part in the work of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

MPRP RESOLUTION NOTES IRRIGATION SHORTCOMINGS

OW110947 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Mar (MONTSAME) -- UNEN today published a resolution of the MPR Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers "on certain measures to improve the operations of watering points and irrigation systems." The document points out the unsatisfactory quality of repairs and maintenance at watering points and irrigation engineering structures in the country, as a result of which almost 10 percent of various wells, irrigation systems and installations are now unsuitable for operation.

Considering this situation as one of the significant reasons for the unsatisfactory condition of the country's farming, the MPRP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers obliged the appropriate ministries and departments to draw the proper conclusions from this and take the necessary measures as soon as possible to raise the quality of irrigation systems repairs and to fully utilize their capacities. The resolution contains concrete directives for the realization of these aims.

SIANG PASASON SUPPORTS SOVIET PEACE PROPOSAL

BK081150 Vientiane KPL in English 0942 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Mar (KPL) -- The Lao people support the just proposal full of good intention of the Soviet Union on restriction of nuclear arms race, says a SIANG PASASON article today.

Referring to Brezhnev's answer to the recent open letter of Japanese writers simultaneously addressed to Brezhnev and Reagan, the paper hails the Soviet Union's unchangeable principle for peace which, in effect, is an important factor securing the world people's security.

In this respect, SIANG PASASON goes on to point out the good will of the Soviet Union, which concretizes in its proposal the creation of an international committee whose responsibility is to make known to the world public the real danger from nuclear arms, hence the imperative to rally world-wide support to demand a stop to the arms race and a prevention of annihilation war.

The article also says that the Soviet Union's efforts in this field have won support from world public, in particular from the peace- and justice-loving quarters. They have served as a significant factor for world people to lead a life of happiness free of danger.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES SAVANNAKHET MEETING

BK180345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] On 11 March Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, addressed 173 representatives of party members and guests invited from all districts and services in Savannakhet Province at the second conference of the Savannakhet Provincial Party Committee, which was held at the Pho Kaduat Clubhouse from 6 to 13 March. Attending the address of the comrade general secretary were Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, chief of the party Central Committee office; Col Boun-Gnang Volachit, acting secretary of the provincial party committee; and other comrade members of the presidium of the conference.

In his address the comrade general secretary, acting on behalf of the party Central Committee, congratulated the second conference of the provincial party committee and hailed the achievements scored by party members, cadres, armymen and people of Savannakhet Province, symbolizing a profound victory in the struggle to defend and build socialism in our country.

During the conference, the representatives also heard a political report presented by the provincial party committee on the situation in the province in the past 6 years, which reflects the strong and weak points in the party committee's leadership in implementing the line and policies of the party and state.

The conference also heard the 1982 State Plan and a report on the task of building the party and cadres in the past as well as in the future. To make the political report more profoundly significant, the conference energetically studied and made comments on it in a democratic manner. At the same time, representatives of the districts, offices and mass organizations were invited to read out their comments to the conference. The representatives unanimously approved the political report presented by the provincial party committee and expressed determination to thoroughly implement the 1982 State Plan for the province so as to score yet greater achievements. The conference was triumphantly adjourned after an 8-day sitting.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN LECTURES ON PRICE REVISION

BK171428 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Mar (KPA) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice-premier, minister for finance, on March 16 gave a lecture on the government policy on revised prices of goods and supplementary allowances to public servants' salaries.

Also present at this meeting, which was attended by directors and deputy directors of party and state institutions, were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, deputy-prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other members of the Council of Ministers. The government policy on more realistic revised prices of goods and supplementary allowances to salaries which has come into effect since the beginning of this year is aimed at stimulating production and improving the livelihood of public servants, explained Vice-Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS YOUTH CONFERENCE

BK171420 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Mar (KPL) -- The mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, on March 16 held a nationwide meeting to review its last year's activities and adopt the 1982 youth action plan on socialist emulation. Among those present at the ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Leo People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Faidang Lobaliayao; Khamsouk Keola, vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Lao Front for National Construction; General Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party CC Secretariat, minister of interior, head of the General Staff of Lao People's Liberation Army; along with representatives of mass organizations. Representatives of the youth organizations of socialist countries were also present.

On this occasion Thonglai Kommasit, head of the mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, reported the significant achievements contributed by the Lao youth in socialist emulation. Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit, in his speech to close the ceremony hailed the contributions of the Lao youth and urged them to devote more of their efforts to the tasks of socialist defence and construction of the country.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT SPEAKS AT BUDDHIST SEMINAR

BK171425 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Mar (KPL) -- A seminar on ideology for Buddhist clergy was closed here on March 14 after 7 days of working. The seminar, which was attended by 453 Buddhist monks, was sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs.

Along those present on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Burea member of the party CC, vice premier minister of educations, sports and religious affairs, Outtama Chounlamani, deputy-minister of the said ministry and Venerable Thongkhoun Anantasounthon, president of the Lao Unified Buddhist Association. In his closing speech Phoumi Vongvichit appealed to clergymen together with other citizens to contribute to the tasks of socialist transformation and construction in our country.

LAO REFUGEES RETURN HOME FROM THAILAND

BK091003 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Mar (OANA/KPL) -- A total of 134 more destitute refugees from Thailand on March 8 volunteered to return home. The welcoming ceremony was organized at Tha Deua village, Saithani District, Vientiane Province, facing the Thai Nong Khai Province. Taking part in this ceremony were representatives from Vientiane and Nong Khai administrative committees, and representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to Laos and Thailand.

MP, NAVAL SOURCE CRITICIZE U.S. MILITARY AID

BK161316 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Amnuai Suwannakhiri, assistant secretary to the interior minister, in his capacity as a member of the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee, said U.S. aid to Thailand for economic, military, security and rural development in 1982 is much too little. The chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee said the $100 million in aid, is not enough for economic and military aid. It should instead be at least $1 billion, since each year Thailand buys about 20,000 million baht worth of weapons from the United States. The U.S. aid for rural development is also small, at $5 million only, he said.

The chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee said that Thailand, as a free world country, should not restrict itself to receiving aid only from the United States, but the government should leave itself open to aid from other Free World countries like Australia, Japan, the Arab countries and other countries, in order to make Thailand really self-reliant.

Mr Amnuai said Thailand should welcome aid from other countries, since Thailand is a frontline state of the Free World. If Thailand falls, the Australian Continent as well as other Free World countries would be exposed to danger. On the contrary, if Thailand receives only U.S. aid, the other bloc countries will be suspicious of that assistance.

Meanwhile, a 'gh level source in the Royal Thai Navy noted that Thailand should base its consideration of foreign assistance on the following three factors: a commcn policy, assistance which is aimed at making Thailand self-reliant, and assistance which is not aimed at propaganda. The source noted that the United States wants Thailand to be a member of the Free World and is keeping Thailand dependent on its assistance. The U.S. aid is propaganda and economic assistance from a weapons exporter. "Through its assistance, the United States is showing us the path to walk, as if we are a beggar. We have no say. The army, the navy and the air force is each trying its best to get aid from the United States and they are, therefore, competing to see which would be best at begging," the source said.

HEAVY SRV, DK CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING CITED

BK170149 Bangkok POST in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Hundreds of Vietnamese-led troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas were killed and wounded during fierce fighting near the Thai border last month, Maj Gen Somkit Chongphayuha, commander of the Ninth Army Division, said yesterday.

He said Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops on the frontline are experiencing more difficulty in obtaining food and logistics supplies as truck convoys have frequently been ambushed by the guerrillas. He added that because of the effective guerrilla attacks, the daily rice ration for each Vietnamese trooper had been reduced.

NATION: THANAT RESIGNS AS DEMOCRAT PARTY CHIEF

BK170155 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman yesterday handed in his resignation as leader of the Democratic Party, a post he had held for the past three years. In his resignation letter, handed to the party's Secretary General Marut Bunnak, Thanat said he would not contest in the race for the party's top post next month.

Thanat's resignation, a subject of widespread rumours since talks of election of a new party leader began several months ago, came in the wake of reports that former deputy party leader Phichai Rattakun, his arch-rival, had garnered sufficient support to win the Democrat Party's top post in the upcoming election on April 3.

Justice Minister Marut, who is the secretary general of the party, said he received Thanat's resignation letter yesterday morning. "He said in the letter that he wants to resign to display his spirit by paving the way for the election of the new leader," Marut told the NATION last night.

Thanat, who became the leader of the Democrat Party shortly after he won the April 22 general elections in 1979, had made it clear over the past several months that he was prepared to relinquish the party's top post. Marut quoted him as saying in the letter that he will refrain from vying for the post of the leader of the party when it holds its caucus on April 3.

According to the party's rules, the first deputy leader of the party will become acting leader. In this case, it is Agriculture Minister Chuan Likphai who will be interim leader. Chuan was said to be one of the contenders for the top post, but his secretary, Suthep Thuaksuban, has announced that Chuan will give way to Phichai Rattakun, who appears to be most likely to succeed Thanat.

Marut said he will report Thanat's resignation to the meeting of the Central Committee of the party at 3 pm today. However, deputy spokeswoman of the Democratic Party Miss Suphatra Matdit (Nakhon Si Thammarat) said last night she was not aware of the resignation of the party leader. "But there had been rumours to that effect," she said.

Thanat has apparently been in a political dilemma in the past several months after the Democrat Party joined the Prem III government. He was under fire from a faction of dissident members of the party who tried to nullify his decision for the party to take part in the coalition. The incident prompted Thanat to make a verbal resignation as deputy premier with Premier Prem Tinsulanon, but Prem withheld his resignation.

But his verbal resignation drew strong criticisms from several quarters of lawmakers. The government finally asked the Juridical Council to interpret Thanat's action and the ruling was that the verbal resignation was considered effective. But the government later insisted that Thanat continued to be deputy premier. Apparently dissatisfied with the ruling, Thanat and a number of his supporters tried to ask the constitution tribunal to reinterpret the issue, but his request was turned down.

A senior member of the Democrat Central Committee, Chaloemphan Siwikon, confirmed last night that Dr Thanat had tendered his resignation. "He has said many times that he would like to quit because he wants to take some rest," Chaloemphan said. He said that Dr Thanat might continue to lead the party until a new party leader is elected in two weeks' time.

Chaloemphan added that the most likely winner in the election of the new party leader is Phichai. Chaloemphan was said to have been upset when he was excluded from the latest coalition lineup.

TAP CHI CONG SAN EDITORIAL VIEWS PARTY STRENGTH

BK161020 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese February 1982, pp 1-6, 44

[Editorial: "Increase the Fighting Strength of the Contingent of Party Cadres Members" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] When a party possesses a correct political line, the strength of its cadres and members decides all successes.

Our party has applied the general Marxist-Leninist principles creatively to the circumstances of our country, devised a correct revolutionary line and constantly perfected it.

To carry out its revolutionary line successfully, our party has paid great attention to building its contingent of cadres and members. Many directives and resolutions issued by the party Central Committee have promptly illuminated problems involving tasks related to party cadres and members. In particular, the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued two resolutions on organizational and ideological tasks. These resolutions basically devised guidelines and measures for building the force of party cadres and members in the new stage.

Due to the party's efforts, our body of party cadres and members has constantly grown strong. Since the fourth party congress, the number of party cadres and members has increased by 330,000 and most of them are outstanding elements in production, combat and other tasks. At present, our party has about 1.7 million members operating in more than 35,000 party organizations and establishments. More than a million members have graduated from political and dialectical refresher courses where different programs were taught. Nearly 500,000 members have attained the general education high school level, and more than 200,000 others are college and vocational high school graduates. The issurance of party membership cards, which has taken place for the first time in our country, has positively helped to purify the ranks of party members a step further.

Our party highly evaluates the revolutionary character of its members. Party Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan has affirmed: "A great number of party members are absolutely loyal to the cause of the party, have made sacrifices and worked with dedication for the fatherland and people and are, therefore, trusted and loved by the people. Party members have always been present where the struggle is fiercest, where things are most difficult and on the hardest jobs. Many of them have been in the vanguard with their exemplary acts and have led and attracted the masses into movements for production and fighting and for the construction and defense of the country. (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: Le Duan: "Under the Party's Banner, Take the Country to the Height of the Epoch" -- speech delivered at the grand ceremony to mark the VCP's 50th founding anniversary, 3 February 1930-3 February 1980) The contingent of party cadres has also grown strong. Besides the force of scientific and technical cadres and economic managerial cadres, whose number has risen to as many as hundreds of thousands and is continuing to increase speedily, the body of leading cadres at all levels and in all sectors has been strengthened quantitatively. Many of them are seasoned and experienced. Others who have been chosen over the past years are outstanding elements emerging from the realities of the socialist revolution, the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland.

Besides these good aspects, party cadres and members are still beset by weaknesses and shortcomings. We have not had much experience in building socialism, and our leadership and economic managerial abilities are still limited as compared to the requirements of tasks. Moreover, a number of party members are still incompetent. Because they are reluctant to study and lack the determination to progress, their general knowledge and ability are very limited. They are present in the party but cannot be of any help to its leadership. As for qualities, the fighting willpower of part of the party membership is on the decline; yet they demand enjoyment and rest and care only for their own interests, paying no attention to the lives of the masses.

A small number of party members are degenerate and have committed serious mistakes. They have taken advantage of the masses' confidence in the party and of the tasks assigned to them to steal public property, accept bribes, oppress the people and collude with dishonest elements in engaging in illegal business. This has damaged the party's reputation and eroded the relationship between the party and the masses. In addition, the fact that a number of leading cadres are conservative and bureaucratic, have violated the principle of democratic centralism within the party and the people's right to collective mastery, and are declining seriously in terms of fighting willpower and revolutionary ethics has further aggravated the negative factors in the party.

The weaknesses and shortcomings of these party cadres and members in the spheres of ability and revolutionary qualities and ethics have hampered greatly the organization of the implementation of the party's line, resulted in bad political and economic consequences and adversely affected the people's lives. Our enemy is striving to exploit these weaknesses and shortcomings in order to incite the masses and impair the party's prestige among the masses.

History entrusts our party with very glorious but also very weighty responsibilities. The party must lead our people in carrying out two strategic tasks simultaneously:

FIRSTLY, to build socialism successfully.

SECONDLY, to strengthen national defense, to firmly maintain political security and public order and safety, and to stand ready to fight and fight victoriously in defense of the fatherland.

Moreover, these tasks must be carried out during the bitter and complex struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads to settle the question "who will whip whom." The Beijing expansionists and hegmonists, in collusion with the warmongering forces of U.S.-led imperialism, are continuing to step up their activities aimed at opposing and undermining our country in all fields, and are waiting for the opportunity to launch a large-scale war of aggression to annex our homeland. Our people's enemies of all stripes are directing their spearhead at our party to sabotage it ideologically and organizationally.

The situation of the party, the historic tasks which it has to shoulder and the new conditions of its struggle necessitates a call for an INCREASE IN THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS.

Generally speaking, this means that the quality and capability of cadres and party members must be improved and that all basic conditions must be provided so that everyone may fulfill the tasks entrusted to him, thereby "proving themselves worthy of being the peop e's leaders and utterly faithful servants," as President Ho often instructed them.

All party committee echelons and party organizations should apply themselves to educating party cadres and members and creating all the necessary conditions for them to raise ceaselessly their Marxist-Leninist theoretical levels; hold fast to the party's line, positions and policies; and enhance their cultural standard and scientific, technical and professional knowledge, especially economic knowledge. It is necessary to organize cadres, especially leading cadres, to study economic theories, policies, organization and management, thereby creating a movement for the entire party to learn how to carry out economic work.

Along with educating party cadres and members and enhancing their consciousness and their ideological and educational levels, we must constantly attach importance to education, with the aim of improving their revolutionary ethics and quality. Under the conditions wherein the party leads the administration, belittling the requirements regarding the quality of the party cadres and members creates conditions for bureaucratism, individualism, opportunism and other negative manifestations to spring up, develop and gradually erode the party.

An extremely important requirement of the education and qualitative development of party cadres and members is TO HEIGHTEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMUNIST IDEAL. This is the most important quality of a communist.

At present, a party cadre's or party member's understanding of the communist ideal is reflected specifically by his positive recognition that our nation's direct and dangerous enemy is the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and his full understanding of their schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage against our country. On the basis of such recognition and understanding, party cadres and members must constantly sharpen their revolutionary vigilance and their hatred for the enemy and stand ready to fight and fight victoriously.

Party cadres' and party members' understanding of the communist ideal is also reflected in their efforts to gain a profound understanding of the general socialist revolutionary line and the line of socialist economic construction, and in their resolve to implement these lines with the greatest zeal. Their understanding of the communist ideal also finds expression in the will to constantly improve their revolutionary quality, to oppose any form of individualism and opportunism, and to resolutely overcome all decline in revolutionary quality. To satisfactorily enhance party cadres' and members' understanding of the communist ideal, the party's ideological work must be improved even more forcefully in both form and substance and in method and organization. First of all, the scientific and militant character of this work must be enhanced. The theoretical and practical bases of the party's line must be proven by scientific arguments and vivid realities. On this basis, we must raise the level of consciousness of party cadres and members, increase their reasoning ability, overcome all manifestations of dogmatism, empiricism, and so forth. We must severely criticize all viewpoints which are at variance with the party's line, promptly struggle against negative manifestations in the process of implementing party directives and resolutions, and intensify self-criticism and criticism at all echelons and in all sectors. We must resolutely frustrate all enemy schemes and acts of psychological warfare.

The implementation of the efforts to improve the quality of party cadres and members depends not only on political and ideological indoctrination but also on the ORGANIZATIONAL BUILDING OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS.

We must devote much effort to BUILDING THE CONTINGENT OF CADRES and consider it the key measure in raising the capacity of the party and the state for leadership and organization of implementation. This contingent must have sufficient political quality, knowledge and capacity for work to meet the requirements of its tasks. On the economic front, it must be capable of implementing the party's economic line, building a new economic structure, fruitfully applying the new mode of economic management and successfully achieving the socioeconomic targets to be set by the fifth party congress.

We must satisfactorily carry out the selection and appointment of cadres, especially the key cadres of various echelons and sectors. For this purpose, we must have a thorough understanding of various party Central Committee and Political Bureau resolutions on cadre work since th is will help us acquire a correct viewpoint of the evaluation of cadres, and it will help us overcome the tendency to rate them mainly on the basis of their work records, their class origins, or their degrees, academic achievements, and so forth. We must distinctly define the specific qualities and abilities essential for each position in the party and state apparatuses, and must clearly understand the standards of each post. In these standards, we must also distinguish what is basic and indispensable from what it not and which can thus be waived. This is the best basis for us to CHOOSE THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT JOB AND TO GIVE THE RIGHT JOB TO THE RIGHT MAN.

At present, in the contingent of leading cadres at various levels and in various sectors, there are comrades who, for many reasons, are no longer capable of meeting the requirements of their work. At the same time, highly promising cadres with sound qualities and capabilities have appeared in the movement. We must overcome manifestations of narrowmindedness and hesitancy and promptly and boldly promote to worthy positions in organs of party and state leadership those cadres who, in practical work and fighting, have shown that they possess real quality and capabilities, especially young cadres, women cadres; cadres from ethnic minority groups, and so forth.

To satisfactorily bring into play the strength and talents of the contingent of cadres in general and the contingent of leading cadres in particular, aside from the personal efforts of each cadre and stepping up the training of cadres in all respects, we must urgently IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL MECHANISM AND IMPROVE THE PARTY AND STATE APPARATUSES. Irrationalities in organization, policies, systems and work procedures have hindered and continue to hinder to no small extent the development of cadres' talents and initiative. No cadre, however capable he may be, can avoid being confused when functions and duties are not clearly spelled out, work is not rationally divided, work standards and the system of responsiblity are not distinctly established, and relations of coordination in work are not defined.

We must attach importance to training leading party cadres at all levels. On the basis of bringing cadre training methods up to date, we must quickly formulate plans for cadre work to meet the immediate requirements and to prepare for long-term tasks simultaneously. Along with strengthening existing leading cadres, we must satisfactorily carry out the selection of reserve cadres, give them the proper knowledge, and suitable work as a way of training and testing them, thereby helping them to develop quickly.

The quality of the party depends decisively on the QUALITY OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY MEMBERS. "If the party is strong, it is because its chapters are good. If a party chapter is good, it is because all its members are good." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: "On Party Building", Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 149). If each party member possesses all the necessary qualities and capabilities, is really a revolutionary militant and wholeheartedly fights in the interests of the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness, the party will surely be stable and strong, will fulfill any task satisfactorily, and will be trusted and loved more and more by the masses.

The resolution of the fourth national party congress has spelled out five requirements concerning the qualifications of a party member. The party Central Committee has also issued documents concretely defining each of these requirements to suit the demands of the present situation and tasks. We must base ourselves on these requirements to improve various tasks in building the contingent of party members. On the one hand, we must persistently educate party cadres and members so as to raise their level of consciousness and improve their quality and ethics. On the other hand, we must resolutely and really purify the party by expelling unhesitatingly and without delay all those who are corrupt, practice bribery and exploit and bully the masses; those who exercise opportunism; and those whose revolutionary will is crippled and who have become indifferent and morally debilitated. At the same time, we must consider expelling from the party those whose level of consciousness is too low, who have made no progress after being educated by party organizations, and who are no longer capable of leading the masses. Over the past 5 years our party has expelled more than 86,000 persons, most of them depraved and degenerate party members. This move was correct and necessary, but is still not enough. In not a few party organizations, there still are persons who are obviously not worthy of party membership. We must oppose all manifestations of being sympathetic, indulgent and protective and the "live-and-let-live" practice, and must continue to expel from the party those who are not qualified for membership.

The task of increasing the party's membership must be carefully guided. The party's ranks must be continuously broadened, especially where the number of party members is too small, such as in the southern provinces. We must pay more attention to admitting into the party people of the working class. We must, however, always attach importance to quality and oppose the tendency to pursue quantity only, because this will lead to a drop in the standards of party members. We must allow absolutely no unqualified person to gain party membership and must make every effort to prevent opportunistic elements from worming their way into the party.

To satisfactorily improve the quality and capabilities of party members, we must SATISFACTORILY CONSOLIDATE PARTY CHAPTERS. Party chapters are the cells of the party. They are the party's lowest-level units directly in charge of educating, training and admitting people into the party and sifting party members. In carrying out party building work we must pay sufficient and specific attention to the role of party chapters. Each party chapter should adopt concrete measures to educate and train its members and must resolutely struggle against all manifestations of negativism within the party.

In building the contingent of party cadres and members, we must attach importance to BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING PARTY COMMITTEE ECHELONS. Party committee echelons must be really strong and capable of leading all fields of work in their localities and units. Their strength is reflected first of all in their thorough understanding of the party's line and their ability to lay down correct and effective policies, to correctly resolve problems posed by life, and to successfully organize the implementation of the party's line. The strength of party committee echelons is also reflected in their ability to successfully promote the people's collective mastery, to satisfactorily bring into play the role of state organs and mass organizations, and to create vigorous revolutionary movements.

A party committee echelon must have a rational organizational structure to ensure the party's leadership in all fields of activity of social life. However, the question of structure must not be used as an excuse to lower the requirements vis-a-vis a party committee echelon, turning it into an organization of mixed character. Each comrade of a party committee echelon must fulfill set criteria on qualities and leadership ability, must be absolutely loyal to the revolution and the party's line and must have the ability, together with the echelon collective, to discuss and decide policies and organize their successful implementation. The abilities of each comrade in committee echelon must be developed through practical and rational division of labor, through an effective system of party activity and through the scrupulous implementaton of the system of democratic centralism and the system of collective leadership and individual responsibility.

Through party congresses at all levels, it is necessary to constantly innovate certain sections of a committee echelon and attract new, outstanding forces symbolizing the growth of the revolutionary movement.

A party committee echelon must adopt a revolutionary and scientific work system. To this end, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks harmoniously: Improving information work within the party; assessing information accurately in order to understand the actual situation correctly; applying a method of working according to plan; preparing and approving decisions in a scientific manner; promptly correcting shortcomings in organizing the implementation of decisions; and achieving consistency of action from top to bottom.

A precious tradition of our party and, at the same time, a source of strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is UNITY AND UNIFICATION.

For more than the past half centruy, in all the turning points in the revolution and faced with all dangerous ordeals, our party cadres and members have consistently maintained unity and unification within the party.

Since the fourth party congress, faced with the new ordeals of the revolutionary struggle and with the Chinese hegemonist expansionists' schemes and tricks aiming at sabotaging and sowing dissention within our party, all our party cadres and members have closed their ranks and maintained unity and unification of willpower and actions. Today, faced with new difficulties and ordeals of the cause of building socialism and defending the country, we, the Communists, must further develop the party's tradition of unity and unification. We must forever bear in mind President Ho's teaching: UNITY is an extremely precious tradition of our party and people. The comrades from the central level down to party chapters must maintain unity and unanimity within the party as they maintain the pupil of their eyes" (footnote -- President Ho's Testament).

To continue to strengthen the party's tradition of unity and unification at all levels, we must always understand the party's line and policies thoroughly, evaluate the actual situation correctly, maintain the practice of criticism and self-criticism in all party committees and chapters and improve the work system of all echelons.

Increasing the fighting strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is not an exclusive task of party committees and party organizations at all levels, but, first of all, a personal responsibility of each party cadre and member. All the care and assistance of a collective will be effective only when each person makes due efforts.

At present, our party is about to hold its fifth national congress. With the collective intellect of the entire party, the congress will adopt correct resolutions, thereby opening up a new era of development for the Vietnamese revolution. Increasing the strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is to provide a firm guarantee for the successful implementation of the resolutions of this congress.

Given this paramount significance, all our party cadres and members are resolved to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, to strive to improve their qualities and capability and to advance toward fulfilling successfully their noble mission in the new situation.

REVIEW OF MARCH ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW170215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Review of the March issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Text] The March 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has been published.

Solemnly featured on the first pages of the journal is an article by Comrade Truong Chinh entitled: "The Vietnamese People Are Determined To Frustrate All Aggressive Schemes of Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism." The article is written to mark the third anniversary of the victory over the Chinese aggressors, March 1979-March 1982.

In this issue, the journal carries an article by (Dao Duy Tung) entitled: "On the Subject of the Three Economic Interests." The article clearly points out: Under the socialist system, economic interests are manifested in the form of the interests of society, of the collective and of the individual laborer. Only by catering to these interests so as to gradually satisfy the needs of laborers can the latter's collective mastery become a reality. Therefore, under the socialist system, the combining of the three interests with the interests of laborers is an aim of collective mastery. Although each of the three interests has its own special characteristic, they are basically united on the basis of the system of public ownership of the means of production. These interests are closely related, interwoven and overlapping. Of the three, the interests of society play the leading role; denying or belittling society's interests will inevitably lead to thoughts and acts which erode the economic foundation of socialism.

However, when we say that society's interests play the leading role, we absolutely do not mean to belittle the interests of the collective and the individual laborer. Belittling any of the three interests will not only harm that particular interest but will also basically hurt the interests to which importance is attached.

The problem is that the three interests must be harmoniously combined. The process of achieving a harmonious combination of the three economic interests is essentially a process of settling contradictions. Promptly detecting contradictions, taking the initiative in achieving unity right from the stage of plan formulation, and devising correct measures to implement plans so as to attain both immediate and long-term economic objectives are a sophisticated art in the harmonious combination of the three economic interests.

The three interests are part of a whole, but each of them has its own relatively independent character. For this reason, each interest also carries in itself a characteristic moving force. The characteristic moving forces of the three interests, however, are always blended with one another in a harmonious combination of the three economic interests and form an aggregate moving force to stimulate production.

Considering economic interests as a very important moving force to spur laborers to work actively does not mean that these interests are regarded as the sole moving force. There also are other factors, such as psychology, habit, tradition, the sense of responsibility, organization and discipline, and so forth, which have no small effect on the attitude toward labor. For this reason, in leading economic work, we must attach utmost importance to economic measures; however, the economic measures must be closely combined with administrative, educational and ideological measures.

The article then points out: The economic interests have not only a class character but also a historical character. When considering and resolving the problem of the three interests under the socialist system, we must place it in a specific timeframe of the period of transition from capitalist to socialism. The method of settling the relationship among the three interests in the period of transition to socialism cannot be identical to the method used in the period of developed socialism. The economic situation in the initial stage of the transitional period poses many complex problems in resolving the question of interests. The smooth combination of the three interests must be centered on the strategic objectives set forth by our party. Such combination cannot be separated from a radical modification of the system of subsidized bureaucratic management and from the implementation of the system of socialist business management, using the plan as the center and linking it to economic accounting.

Next is Vu Huu Ngoan's article dealing with economic interests during the period of transition to socialism in our country and Xuan Kieu's article on the position and relationship among the three economic interests in socialism.

The journal also carries Trinh Binh's article "Contracting Our Products to Collectives According to the Final Results of Production." Regarding the question of paying the collectives, the article points out that what is new is that being paid, the collectives are concerned with end products and final results of their production. Once an end product is determined, a collective, team, group, sector or plant becomes responsible for its production from beginning to end in accordance with internal regulations. When we look at such a production and labor organization, we can see that the end product will be achieved.

The article also deals with the question of pay on the basis of overall labor norms and rational wages and the question of reward and punishment related to the final results of production in accordance with fixed plans.

Next is Nhuan Vu's article "The Country's Position." Reviewing our historical traditions, the article says that, in their wars for national defense or national liberation, our forefathers paid special attention to fully utilizing our country's position, considering it as the basic factor that determined success and the secret and source of Vietnam's strength.

The country's position includes that of the land and people, in which appears, in bold relief, the central -- leadership -- factor that determines the common effectiveness of the country's position. Our country's present position has been qualitatively rejuvenated. In the light of Marxism-Leninism, our party has brought our country's position to a new apex, a position built on the premise that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, on the principle of the working people's right of collective mastery and on the socialist base. Vietnam's position is also built on the basis of all-round cooperation between Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and on the tempestuous offensive of the three revolutionary currents of our era. By nurturing and fully utilizing our country's invincible strength, we will certainly overcome all trials, smash all the enemy's plots and maneuvers, successfully build and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The journal carries Prof Nguyen Ngoc Minh's article "Complaints and Denunciations, an Important Right of Collective Mastery of Our People." The article points out that the proclamation of the order stipulating the consideration and settlement of citizens' complaints and denunciations responded to our people's long-felt desire. It points to the superiority of the socialist regime and our party's and state's concern for ensuring the people's right of collective mastery and strengthens the relationship between the party, the state and the people. After analyzing a number of essential issues in the aforementioned order, the article says: First and foremost, we must act in such a manner as to make the right of complaint and denunciation respected. The person who exercises it must do so seriously. The agency or person responsible for resolving the issue must do so fairly, in good time and without delay.

However, what is more important is to look for, and resolve, the root causes of complaint and denunciation. In the present situation, the struggle against violations of the people's right of mastery, the encroachments on the interests of the state and the collective, the deviations from party policies and the state's laws and other negative phenomena must be carried out uniformly and intensively by motivating the masses to participate and by applying administrative, economic and educational measures. In this struggle, we should uphold the strictness of the law. The more this struggle is successful, the less the complaints and denunciations become.

The journal also carries an article entitled: "The Soviet Union, bastion of peace and reliable support of the world revolution." The article says: An extremely fierce class struggle is taking place worldwide on issues of revolution and counterrevolution, peace and war, between the three revolutionary currents, whose core is the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries, on the one hand, and imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Beijing hegemonic expansionism and all other types of reaction, on the other. In this struggle, one's attitude towards the Soviet Union is the litmus test of his viewpoint on revolution and proletarian internationalism.

The class enemy is seeking all means to slander and assail the Soviet Union, fabricate all sorts of stories to denigrate the splendid achievements of realistic socialism in the Soviet Union and sully the position and role of its foreign policy in the world. Particularly, they are taking advantage of the Polish situation to make a ballyhoo about the struggle for freedom in Poland and about "Soviet intervention." They are raving mad because they failed bitterly in their plot to overthrow the socialist regime in Poland and, from this, to wreck the socialist community and create a springboard for carrying out attacks and aggression against the Soviet Union and torpedoing peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

What is regrettable is that there are a number of people in the international communist and workers' movement who disregard the obvious truth and voice viewpoints that run counter to the Polish people's interests and are harmful to the cause of revolution and peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

In Western Europe, a number of people, in the name of communist parties, have noisily attacked the Polish United Workers' Party and state for adopting resolute measures, in defense of the fruits of the revolution and the socialist regime, against subversive activities undertaken by reactionaries, lackeys of imperialism. They have also loudly attacked the Soviet Union for what they call intervention in Poland's internal affairs. From the Polish issue, they draw extremely erroneous conclusions about realistic socialism and about the prospects for scientific socialism. These erroneous allegations are very harmful to the cause of revolution and peace, and beneficial to imperialism and reaction.

The article then heightens the Soviet Union's positive role in the world, and the brilliant achievements of realistic socialism in the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, while unmasking the dark designs of imperialism and international reaction.

The journal also carries Prof Dao Van Tap's article "Characteristics and Trends of the Present World Economy." The article shows that an important turning point occurred in the world economy in the 1970's characterized chiefly by the 3 crises in the capitalist economic system in 1970-71, 1973-75 and 1979-80, of which the 1973-75 crisis was the deepest, most comprehensive and prolonged. This was not an ordinary crisis. It was special, and originated, not only from internal economic causes in each capitalist country, but was connected with the deep, general crisis of capitalism under the impact of the three revolutionary currents and linked to the post-Vietnam world situation. In this situation, the most direct effect was exercised by the struggle for the right to control natural resources by countries newly liberated from the colonialist yoke. Ironically, the United States was at the center of all these crises.

The article then goes on to analyze a number of main economic problems characterized mainly by uniformity, contradictions and rivalry in the world economy.

USSR ATTACHE VIEWS RELATIONS ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK150130 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Sen Col V.A. Davydov, Naval, army and air force attache to the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam: "Ready To Defend Socialism and International Security" -- marking the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day]

[Excerpt] True to its international duty, the Soviet Union assists and supports nations struggling for freedom and national independence. It always strives to strengthen cooperation among various communist and workers parties throughout the world in the struggle against imperialism, and to promote contacts and unity of action with all democratic and progressive forces so as to check the danger of war.

At present, Soviet-Vietnamese relations, with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries serving as their basis, are characterized by their being constantly enriched and improved. The CPSU and the VCP are doing everything they can to consolidate their cooperation and mutual assistance in the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, and for the cause of peace, freedom and the security of nations in Asia and the rest of the world.

We Soviets take pride in the fact that the CPSU and our great fatherland always discharged their international duty to the Vietnamese people during the heroic struggles against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, as well as during the years of peaceful building of socialism. Solidarity with Vietnam is always an inseparable part of social life in the Soviet Union. The internationalism and fraternal sentiments of the Soviets toward Vietnam are reflected in the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam in building or restoring nearly 100 projects, including the biggest ones in Southeast Asia such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant on the Da River, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Bim Son cement plant, the Thang Long Bridge on the Red River, and so forth.

One of the most important fields of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam involved Soviet assistance in training the contingent of Vietnamese cadres. After undergoing training in the Soviet Union, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese youths have returned to work for national construction.

The meeting in the Kremlin in September 1981 between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, was a new glorious page in Soviet-Vietnamese relations. This meeting, which affirmed the unity of views between our two parties and countries on all the basic issues of our time, was a brilliant symbol of Soviet-Vietnamese solidarity, a new encouragement and a contribution to further consolidating and developing the fraternal relations between our two parties and countries.

The recent visit to Vietnam of Marshal of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister and chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, was a new and brilliant manifestation of the fraternal friendship and militant alliance between our two nations and armed forces.

On the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Soviet army and navy, we would like to extend our fraternal greetings to all the combatants, noncommissioned officers and generals of the heroic Vietnam People's Army. We wish you many new achievements in increasing fighting skills, mastering complex military equipment, strengthening discipline and further enhancing the defense capabilities of your fatherland, the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

SOVIET OFFICIALS JOIN IN LABOR IN HAIPHONG

OW141756 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 14 -- Nearly 100 Soviet cadres and experts in Haiphong, including Consul-General (F. Konkin), this morning took part in the repairing and widening of Highway 5 as a day of Communist Party of Vietnam. [sentence as received]

Working with the Soviet cadres were more than 700 Vietnamese cadres and workers, including Nguyen Dan, acting chairman of the Haiphong People's Committee, and Nguyen Manh Ai, president [as received] of the Haiphong Fatherland Front Committee.

Improvement of the portion of Highway 5 in Haiphong is a key project of the city as it directly facilitates the transportation of imported goods from the port. Consul-General (F. Konkin) and other Soviet officials expressed their joy to take part in the work and their determination to fulfill their tasks in Vietnam.

GRENADA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Leaders' Message

OW121958 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 12 -- Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today sent a joint message to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of the Grenadian People's Revolutionary Government on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the Grenadian revolution's victory. The message said: "The victory of the March revolution has opened up a new era in the history of Grenada, an era in which the Grenadian people have become real masters of their destiny and are building their country into a prosperous one. This victory has strongly encouraged the Latin America and other peoples in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

"In the last 3 years, in spite of the enemy's frenzied opposition and sabotage, under the leadership of the New Jewel Movement and the people's revolutionary government headed by you, the Grenadian people have recorded important successes in building a new life and defending their fatherland.

Today, confronted with the U.S. imperialists' policy of hostility and threat of aggression, the heroic Grenadian people are closely consolidating their ranks, resolutely defending their country and their gains, and continuing to take their revolution forward.

"As a close comrade-in-arms of the Grenadian people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the Grenadian people's splendid achievements, on this occasion we would like to reaffirm the full support of the Vietnamese people and government for the just cause of the Grenadian people.

"We wish the fraternal people of Grenada still greater successes in their national construction and defence. "May the militant solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Grenada consolidate and develop with every passing day."

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greetings to Grenadian Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW130725 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- NHAN DAN today exalts the achievements of Grenada on its third anniversary. In its editorial, the paper hails Grenada's domestic and foreign policy which, it says, has made an active contribution to the common struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Government headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop," the paper points out, "the Grenadan people are building and defending their country. The revolutionary administration has been strengthened. New economic and social measures have been taken to protect the people's interests."

The paper goes on: "Grenada has pursued a foreign policy of joining other non-aligned countries in the resolute struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. It is one of those countries having extended early recognition to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and supporting the Vietnamese people's just struggle against the Beijing expansionists."

"The United States has blockaded Grenada by sea and boycotted the country economically. It has also repeatedly attempted to assassinate Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and to overthrow the revolutionary government. U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces conducted a military exercise codenamed "Ocean Venture-81" to pressure Grenada and other countries in the region. However crafty its designs and acts may be, U.S. imperialism can never subdue the heroic Grenadan people," NHAN DAN affirms.

HANOI CELEBRATES 61ST MONGOLIAN ARMY DAY

Van Tien Dung Greetings

OW171732 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 17 -- Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a message of greetings to his Mongolian counterpart, Senior Lieutenant-General [title as received] Jarantayn Abhia, on the 61st Mongolian Army Day.

The message reads: "Born in the revolutionary struggle, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, promoting patriotism and proletarian internationalism and standing side by side with the Soviet people and their armed forces, the Mongolian People's Army has over the past 61 years remarkably accomplished all its tasks. The Mongolian Armed Forces, always vigilant and combat-ready, have together with their people, smashed all dark schemes and acts of sabotage by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactions, thus helping strengthen the socialist community and preserve peace in Asia and elsewhere."

The message expresses Vietnam's gratitude to Mongolia for its "strong support and valuable assistance." It wishes the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies constant development.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

OW171739 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 17 -- A meeting was held here today in honour of the 61st founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army (March 18). It was sponsored by the Air Force Command on behalf of the Vietnamese Armed Forces throughout the country.

Among those attending the event were officers of the Air Force Command, Colonel Le Ngoc Quang, deputy head of the Department for External Relations of the Defence Ministry; Mongolian Ambassador Legdengiyn Damdinjab; and Tserendorjiyn Tochuluun, first secretary of the Mongolian Embassy. Addressing the meeting, Major-General Dao Dinh Luyen, commander of the air force, spoke of the birth and tremendous growth of the Mongolian Army and its victories. He warmly hailed the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Mongolian armies as shown by the signing in December 1979 of the Vietnam-Mongolia treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Taking the floor, Ambassador Damdinjab recalled the successes recorded by the Mongolian people and armed forces in the past 61 (six one) years. He affirmed the unshakable militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Vietnamese parties, peoples and armed forces. He wished the Vietnamese people and their armed forces success in carrying out the tasks to be laid down by the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and in building a powerful socialist country.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS AFGHAN PARTY CONFERENCE

OW151730 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 15 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the National Congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The message says that under the leadership of the P.D.P.A., headed by General Secretary Babrak Karmal, the Afghan people have recorded great achievements in national defence and construction. It expresses the Vietnamese people's joy at these successes, and wishes the P.D.P.A. still greater achievements in its just struggle.

The message thanks the Afghan party and people for their whole-hearted support for the Vietnamese people, and concludes by wishing the militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples constant consolidation and development.

PRK ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALLS ON LEADERS

Truong Chinh Visit

OW132126 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- The ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Vietnam, (Kong Krom), today bid farewell to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh at the end of his term. The president had a cordial conversation with him.

Nguyen Huu Tho Receives Envoy

OW132140 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- (Kong Krom), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today paid a frewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, before leaving for home to assume a new post. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the Kampuchean diplomat. With him was Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 054 19 March 1982

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SUZUKI QUESTIONS 'NEW TOKYO ROUND' ON TRADE

OW181257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday questioned the advisability of Japan taking the initiative in proposing a "new Tokyo round" of multilateral negotiations in a bid to resolve its trade friction with other countries, especially the U.S. and West European nations. Although he made it clear that he is basically in support of a new round, he cautioned that the economic conditions of Japan, the U.S. and Western Europe, and possible reactions of developing countries should be fully weighed first.

Informed sources disclosed this after the prime minister discussed ways of coping with the trade friction at a meeting with Nobuo Matsunaga, deputy foreign minister in charge of economic affairs, and Hiromu Fukada, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau. The two officials briefed him on the results of trade talks held between Japan and the U.S. on March 9 and 10, and between Japan and France on Monday and Tuesday this week.

A "new Tokyo round" was recently proposed by Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, as well as Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. In an apparent attempt to dispel any misunderstanding, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters that the prime minister's remarks Thursday did not necessarily represent objection to the suggestions by Nikaido and Sakurauchi.

The original "Tokyo round" of multilateral trade talks among 99 countries was designed to promote free international trade by lowering tariff and nontariff barriers. The talks continued off and on over seven years and came to a close in 1979.

Because of the cautious stance expressed by the prime minister Thursday, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi probably will not bring up the issue when he confers with U.S. officials in Washington next Monday and Tuesday, the sources said. Sakurauchi leaves for the U.S. this Saturday. The sources, however, did not rule out the possibility of the matter coming up during Sakurauchi's Washington talks. They noted U.S. Trade Representative William Brock had earlier broached the somewhat similar idea of holding a "Reagan round" of multilateral talks as a means of settling crucial trade problems affecting that country.

At his meeting with the two Foreign Ministry officials, Prime Minister Suzuki expressed doubt whether a Japanese initiative in calling for a new round of multilateral negotiations would be appreciated by other nations. In this context, he pointed out that Japan's economic performance is regarded abroad as one of the best in the world. He said that the initiative might better come from the U.S. or Western Europe and suggested it would be advisable for Japan to limit itself to "seconding" the idea, the informants said.

Suzuki said, however, that the ministerial session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), scheduled for November, will prove important for Japan. Japan is currently under heavy fire from the U.S. and the Common Market for its massive trade surpluses with those areas.

SAKURAUCHI ANALYZES JAPAN-U.S. TRADE IMBALANCE

OW190855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday that massive Japanese exports to the United States may be responsible for that country's high unemployment rate now standing at 8.8 percent. The comparable figure for Japan is 2.3 percent.

Speaking at a House of Representatives committee meeting, Sakurauchi said: "I agree, to a certain degree, to the U.S. view that the export of Japanese industrial products means export of unemployment to the United States."

"I will listen, without prejudice, to what the Americans have to say (about the current U.S. huge trade deficit with Japan)" he said on the eve of his departure for Washington on a five-day trip to the United States.

But Sakurauchi said he will say "no" to a U.S. request for full liberalization of Japanese import of U.S. agricultural products at least for the time being. The U.S. Government will be advised to take "dramatic measures" such as the lifting of the Alaskan crude oil embargo it it wants to reduce its trade deficit with Japan, Sakurauchi added. The United States chalked up a dollar 13.4 billion deficit in the bilateral trade last year, according to Japanese statistics.

SAKURAUCHI CITES DECISION ON 'AFGHANISTAN DAY'

OW190525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0512 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Friday welcomed a European Parliament decision to observe March 21 as "Afghanistan Day" to condemn the more than two-year-old Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Sakurauchi said in a statement that the Soviet Union should immediately withdraw its troops from the country and the Afghan people's right of self-determination should promptly be restored. He said Japan will continue its active support for relief of the Afghan refugees.

FRANCE'S JOBERT CONFERS WITH SUZUKI, DEPARTS

OW181301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki wants to confer with French President Francois Mitterand on Franco-Japanese cooperation in the sphere of high technology and science when the French leader visits this country April 14-18. He voiced the hope Thursday at his meeting with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, who arrived here last Monday to prepare the ground for the French president's visit.

Suzuki said he is looking forward to conferring with Mitterand prior to the eighth economic summit of industrial democracies, scheduled for early June in Paris. Among the topics he wants to take up with the president are the strengthening of solidarity between Japan, the U.S. and Western Europe, the three pillars of the Western camp, and revitalization of the world economy, the prime minister told the French minister. He also expressed the hope that an import promoting mission, to be dispatched to France in May this year, will serve to develop relations between the two nations further.

Jobert promised to convey the prime minister's wishes to President Mitterand, adding that it is important for the top leaders of the two nations to entertain a common perception regarding the international situation. The trade minister called on Suzuki at his official residence before departing for home Thursday evening.

VRPR REPORTS FIRE AT U.S. ICA BUILDING IN PUSAN

SK181330 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1314 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] A fire broke out at the U.S. International Communication Agency in Pusan and a racket was waged in which a person jumped from the second floor.

At around 1400 on 18 March, a fire broke out at the U.S. International Communication Agency, No. 24, Taechong-tong 2 ka, Chung-ku, Pusan, burning up 200 pyong of floorspace of the first floor. It was disclosed that the property damage amounted to more than 35 million won.

The residents who were watching the fire at the U.S. International Communication Agency unanimously said the fire was due punishment against the U.S. imperialists for occupying this land.

SOUTH PYONGAN RALLY DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK180915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- Working people in South Pyongan Province held a mass meeting on March 16 in Pyongsong at which they denounced the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises in South Korea as dangerous military action to complete preparations for starting a nuclear war in Korea and invade the northern half of our republic at any moment.

Kang Hyon-su Speech at Rally

SK180551 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Speech by Kang Hyon-su, chairman of the People's Committee of South Pyongan Province, at 16 March mass rally of South Pyongan Province -- recorded]

[Text] At present due to the frenzied maneuvers to provoke a war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, a very serious situation, which can ignite a new war at any time, is being created in the southern part of Korea.

For a month now, since 13 February, the U.S. imperialists have been staging a large-scale war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982," with our republic as its target. What attracts our attention in this military exercise is that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are genuinely preparing for a nuclear war in South Korea. Another fact that attracts our attention in this war exercise is that it is an aggressive war exercise simulating an all-out attack on our republic.

According to foreign news reports, even U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger will fly into powder-reeking South Korea (?during March) under the pretext of attending a meeting of a joint military committee. We must point out that this ill-boding trip to South Korea by those bellicose elements who plan and execute the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists closely resembles that of the notorious Dulles, who sneaked into South Korea on the eve of the 25 June war and checked the final stage of preparations for a northward war of invasion along the 38th parallel.

Judging from all indications, the current war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" is not a repetition of the usual exercises which were staged consecutively for the past 7 years since 1976 but a test war and preliminary nuclear war to complete preparations for a nuclear war in Korea and to invade our republic at any time they please. At a time when we are doing everything possible for peace and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and when the voices calling for enactment of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and convocation of the 100-man joint conference are heard loudly among the Korean compatriots at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military hooligans are leading the situation to the brink of a war by staging a reckless war exercise racket. This is an intolerable criminal act which is incompatible with peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Unable to suppress national indignation over the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who are unabashedly committing criminal maneuvers to provoke a war against us by staging the adventurous military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982," I, on behalf of those attending this rally, sternly denounce the war exercise, regarding it as a premeditated provocative act to ignite a nuclear war in Korea and a serious criminal act disturbing and threatening peace in the Far East and in the world at large. [indistinct shouts]

"Team Spirit 1982," a military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, is not a simple military exercise but a direct product of the Korea policy of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base and to annex the whole of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the source of all our national misery, the fundamental obstacle to our national reunification and a catalyst of war in Korea. Since they sneaked into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, while pursuing a wicked goal of keeping South Korea as their colony and dominating Korea and the world by utilizing South Korea as a strategic position, have turned the southern part into a powder keg and a military beachhead.

Repealing the formal troop withdrawal plan in order to achieve their aggressive goals, the U.S. imperialists, with a plan to strengthen the offensive capability of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army, are following the road of stepping up the armed forces and modernizing their equipment in all aspects. The U.S. imperialists are even dragging the Japanese reactionaries into implementation of their aggressive war policy. The alleged emergency in the Far East seen by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is a plot to drag the Japanese armed forces of aggression into a new war against Korea by establishing a tripartite military alliance system of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The maneuvers for a new war by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in South Korea have entered a more dangerous stage. Clamoring about nurturing national strength, the Chon Tu-hwan clique today is desperately trying to increase the military strength of the puppet army, build more military bases, accelerate modernization of the South Korean army and strengthen the war industry. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is increasing not only the military strength of the puppet army but also the military strength of the reservist forces. It has bound all people in South Korea, ranging from teenagers and women to aged people nearing their 80's, under military organizations and forced them to receive military training. Thus, it has mobilized all available human and material resources for war preparations.

For the South Korean bellicose elements, who have reduced South Korea to a ground of powder-reeking war exercises, to talk about peaceful reunification, model projects and so forth is an intolerable deception. All these criminal maneuvers waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea today clearly prove that they do not want dialogue and peaceful reunification in Korea and only advance along the road of confrontation and war.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are crying out about the threat of a southward invasion and an equality of strength is a clumsy drama aimed at covering up their criminal maneuvers, increasing the danger of northward invasion while frenziedly preparing war in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists must promptly stop their grave war gamble, which is being carried out hidden behind a signboard and is threatening peace in Korea and the world. They must give up their aggressive designs on our country and get out without delay, taking along the nuclear weapons and other weapons of destruction shipped into South Korea. [indistinct shouts of slogans]

Workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and other people from all walks of life in South Korea should courageously rise in a nationwide anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to drive out from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the mortal enemy causing various misfortunes and calamities by instigating such a murderer as the

Chon Tu-hwan clique after sneaking into South Korea wearing the mask of supporter -- and to crush the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, filthy national traitor, fascist hangman, warmonger and national splittist.

Today, all the people in the northern half of the republic are faced with grave and glorious tasks to step up socialist construction while reliably safeguarding the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains against the fanatic new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

All workers in the province should register brilliant labor exploits on all fronts of socialist construction so as to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national festival and a grand political celebration. They should make full preparations and heighten revolutionary vigilance so that we can smash the enemies at one blow if the aggressors dare trigger a war against us. Only victory and glory await us as we advance upholding the great leader.

NODONG SINMUN HITS DJP HANDLING OF 'RICE SCANDAL'

SK171108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- Papers here today hit at the arbitrariness of the "Democratic Justice Party," [DJP] the private political party of Chon Tu-hwan, in unilaterally vetoing at the "National Assembly" a motion of "national assemblymen" from some political parties to form a "special committee" to probe into a scandal surrounding rice import from the United States.

In a commentary titled "Disguised Marionette Tool," NODONG SINMUN says: The veto against the motion was a vivid indication that the "Democratic Justice Party" regards other political parties merely as its waiting maids. The author of the commentary further says: If the bribery were "groundless," as it claims, it should not have barred the formation of a fact-finding "committee" at least to make this clear. And it is what a "National Assembly" should do to accept such motion and clarify truth.

By unilaterally killing the motion pointblank with a single word which can convince no one, the "Democratic Justice Party" made it plain that the "National Assembly" framed up by the Chon Tu-hwan group is nothing but a disguised marionette tool for embellishing the fascist dictatorship. What is the use of having different parties in the "National Assembly," if the ruling party is to play a solo in everything?

The Chon Tu-hwan group stated that it would form a "small committee" headed by an " ssemblyman from the Democratic Justice Party" to "investigate" into the case within the limits permitted by "law." This is an artifice for misleading public opinion and burying the truth of the case in oblivion.

When knocking into shape the puppet National Assembly, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made free with phraseology about "a new policy," "new looks of the National Assembly," "parliamentary government," and what not. But, what he does is not different from what was done when the defunct dictator and the "Republican Party" had everything their way. What sort of "new policy" and "parliamentary government" are there?

The scandal surrounding rice import from the United States was a well-planned swindle which traitor Chon Tu-hwan practised in league with a U.S. rice dealer by manipulating his lackeys to misappropriate the national funds and take bribes. A report says that the men who took the bribe from the U.S. rice dealer in the illicit dealing were officials of the procurement agency.

They committed the irregularity, presenting no small portion of the bribe to traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Suffice it to recall that puppet Chon Tu-hwan sent his lackeys to the United States to start a vehement clandestine operation for silencing U.S. congressmen when the rice scandal became a topic in the U.S. political circles.

If a new policy free from fascism and corruption is to be pursued in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule must be destroyed and the society be democratised.

YI CHONG-OK, NICARAGUAN LEADERS SPEAK AT BANQUET

SK190412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 19 (KCNA) -- The Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua arranged a banquet on March 15 in honor of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Nicaragua, according to a report. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Nicaragua.

Present there were Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members of the council; Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior; the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of education, the minister of commerce, the minister of tourism, the minister of construction, the director of the Secretariat of the State Council and other personages concerned.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra spoke first at the banquet. He said: The supreme leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the courageous Korean people expressed solidarity with our Nicaraguan revolution already before its victory. The Korean people had never supported the Somoza clique. The Korean people expressed firm solidarity only with our Sandinist National Liberation Front and our Nicaraguan revolution from before its victory. The relations between our two countries have such a long history.

We take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks, through Comrade Yi Chong-ok, the envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people. The Nicaraguan and Korean peoples were, are and will be brothers. We reassure you of our firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the country's reunification.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok spoke next at the banquet. He said: The friendship and unity between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples are indestructible as they have been cemented in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes achieved by the Nicaraguan people in the struggle for reconstructing the country in accordance with Sandinism. Our people wholeheartedly hope that the fraternal Nicaraguan people, closely united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, will register greater successes in their future struggle for defending the country as firm as a rock from the aggression and intervention of the imperialists and building a rich and powerful, independent and new Nicaragua.

We highly appraise the active support and encouragement the Republic of Nicaragua is extending to the just struggle of the Salvadorian people and other Latin American peoples for freedom and liberation, pursuing the non-aligned policy in external relations, and express firm solidarity with it. The Korean people are now waging a vigorous struggle for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and accelerating the historic cause of national reunification under the guidance of the glorious party centre, upholding the programmatic tasks advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Korean people deem it a great pride to have such a staunch people with a strong sense of justice as the heroic Nicaraguan people as their comrades-in-arms in Latin America and will advance as ever shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior, also made a speech at the banquet. He said: The Nicaraguan and Korean peoples are real brothers who have been linked by the bonds of friendship from long ago. The Korean people have achieved dazzling successes in politics, economy, defence, social welfare and all other domains under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the entire people cherish deep feelings of respect, reverence and trust for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Nicaraguan and Korean poeples have the common enemy. The common enemy of our people and the world people is occupying the southern half of Korea. The Nicaraguan people cleared Nicaragua of the common enemy of the two peoples and have made Nicaragua her people's own. Our enemy is trying to invade our country. We are fully ready to defend our fatherland.

Reaffirming that the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and its people voice firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification, I take this opportunity to ask Comrade Premier Yi Chong-ok to convey this to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader and an intimate friend. Our people will always stand firm on the side of the heroic Korean people.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

HO TAM ENDS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA, RETURNS 18 MAR

Attends Banquet in Belgrade

SW190421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 19 (KCNA) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, arranged a party in Belgrade on March 15 for Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on a visit to Yugoslavia, according to a report. Present there were Hadzi Hadzi Vasilev, vice-president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other personages concerned.

Josip Vrhovec and Ho Tam spoke at the party. Josip Vrhovec said: The basis of our friendship, respect and cooperation was provided by President Kim Il-song and President Josep Broz Tito. Yugoslavia highly estimates the independent and non-aligned policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and her efforts for the socialist construction of the country. We welcome your efforts and initiatives for the peaceful reunification of the country. We believe that these initiatives are an expression of the legitimate aspiration of the entire Korean people and their realisation will consolidate peace and security in this part of the world.

Noting that Yugoslavia would support in the future, too, the principled stands of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and her positive initiatives for reunification, he said: We are convinced that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il-song and the recent initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for convening the joint conference of North, South and overseas Korean politicians for the reunification of the country constitute a wide-range basis for reunifying the country peacefully free from outside interference.

He said: To develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a major factor for strengthening the unity of the Non-aligned Movement and an important contribution to further confirming the non-aligned policy. Concluding my speech, I propose to drink a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking next, Ho Tam said that the friendly relations between Korea and Yugoslavia were all the more precious and solid because they were personally provided by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Ho Tam went on: Today the Yugoslav people are firmly defending the sovereignty of the country with their united and concerted efforts and making a big advance in the socialist construction based on self-management, carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. In its external relations the Yugoslav Government is making a contribution to the development of international relations by actively pursuing the non-aligned policy.

Ho Tam continued: The prevailing situation demands more urgently than ever before that the non-aligned countries hold higher the banner of non-alignment, the banner of independence. In firm unity with the Yugoslav people and all other progressive peoples of the world advocating independence, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will energetically strive as ever to build a peaceful, new world free from domination and subjugation.

He proposed a toast to the good health of Comrade Sergej Kraigher, Comrade Dusan Dragosavac and other leading cadres of the party and state of Yugoslavia and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, left Belgrade on March 16 after winding up his visit to Yugoslavia.

Returns to Pyongyang

SK190427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 19 (KCNA) -- Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, returned home on March 18 by plane after concluding his visit to Algeria and Upper Volta. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and also visited Cuba, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The special envoy and his party were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned.

They were also met by Soviet Ambassador G. A. Kriulin, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Hungarian Ambassador Etre Sandor, Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek, Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Ambassy Abdelfettah Laredj in Pyongyang.

The special envoy and his party stopped over in Moscow on their way home. They were seen off at the airport by V. F. Maltsev, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, and other personages concerned. Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow were also present at the airport.

FILM SHOWS MARK DPRK-USSR ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

At USSR Embassy 15 Mar

SK160415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 16 (KCNA) -- G.A. Kriulin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to our country, gave a film reception and a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of March 15 on the 33rd anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Invited there were Yi Hu-kyom, Chang Kwan-hak and other personages concerned. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. The attendants appreciated a Soviet documentary film.

Friendship Group Hosts Show

SK170423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged on March 16 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the 33rd anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Present there were Chang Kwan-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy were present on invitation. The attendants appreciated a Korean documentary film and a Soviet feature film.

JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION SIGNS ACCORD IN PRC

SK170024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (KCNA) -- An agreement on friendship and cooperation between the Korean Journalists Union and the All-China Journalists Association for 1982-1985 was signed on March 15 in Beijing.

The agreement was signed by Pak Chan-kun, head of the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union, on a visit to China and Wang Yi, first secretary of the All-China Journalists Association. Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union, Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador of China, Zeng Tao, president of the Presidium of the All-China Journalists Association, and other personages concerned.

Returns 16 Mar

SK170441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Pak Chan-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the union, returned home on March 16 by air after its visit of China.

The delegation was met at the airport by personages concerned Song Pong-sun, Kang Tok-[illegible] and Han Chung-taek and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

VISIT OF ROMANIAN PRESIDENT IN APRIL ANNOUNCED

SK152302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will make an official friendship visit to the DPRK the middle of April.

MPR EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS 61ST ARMY DAY

SK191057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 19 (KCNA) -- Tse. Demiddagba, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country, gave a film reception and a cocktail party on March 18 at his embassy on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army. Invited there were Lieutenant Generals Yun Chi-ho, O Chae-won and Kim Sun-il, other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army as well as military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Ambassador Tse. Demiddagba and Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho spoke at the cocktail party. The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Mongolia, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR. Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated a Mongolian documentary film.

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR, GDR, CSSR

SK160022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 16 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of the International Affairs Department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home on March 15 by air after visiting the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

It was met at the airport by Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin, GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek to our country.

KIM KI-NAM RETURNS FROM MIDDLE EAST TOUR

SK190355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 19 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Ki-nam, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Editori-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN, returned home on March 18 by air after visiting Syria. It had also visited Libya as a DPRK Government friendship delegation and Tunisia as a DPRK Government delegation.

It was met at the airport by Kim Il-tae, director of a department, Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned as well as Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy and Abdul Majid Khashkhousha, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in our country.

CHON VIEWS NORTH-SOUTH TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

SK190128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday the nation stands a good chance of talking with communist countries, as the international tendency to put interests before ideologies is intensifying and communist nations are seeking new interests.

The new unification formula (proposed Jan. 22) is reasonable and practicable, and the solid foundation for international support for it may serve as a potential pressure to North Korean authorities, Chon said. In an impromptu speech at the end of a three-day training session for the lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), he predicted North Korea will have no choice but to accept the formula in time.

"The situation in North Korea is more complicated than we imagine. The communist regime cannot help accepting the new formula in time. We should make full preparations for this," he said. Chon, who concurrently heads the ruling DJP, stressed, "We should be ideologically prepared for the day when the deadlocked inter-Korea talks will be resumed."

Describing the 1968 Asian and 1988 Seoul Olympic games as a political "masterstroke in our history," he said the games will provide the nation with crucial turning points. It depends on how the nation uses the occasions that will determine whether Korea will join the ranks of advanced countries or retreat backward, he said. The nation will have to reform its psychological makeup and mount a campaign for social order to become a first-rate people, he noted.

"Now is the time to curb price rises and attempt to begin a second economic takeoff. I am convinced that economic growth can be achieved on the basis of stability without a hitch this year," he said.

Touching on the ongoing campaign to eliminate the three major negative psychological elements, he said the nation can never survive or become rich and powerful if corruption and indifferent attitudes prevail. The nation must be willing to suffer "any sacrifice and difficulty" to eradicate all traces of corruption and irregularity and create a corruption-free society this year, he observed.

Referring to the renovation of the political climate, he stressed all lawmakers should work as if they were serving a single term. The chief executive said it is anachronistic to regard lawmaking primarily as a means of livelihood, and that it would be a tragedy for themselves and to the development of democratic politics, if lawmakers attempt to use their position illegally. In the past, political corruption led to corruption everywhere, and if the old irregularities are revived, it would ruin the country, he observed.

When an issue involving a foreign country arises in the National Assembly, all political parties should show solidarity to serve the best national interests in handling it, he noted. Political and social stability is called for more keenly than ever before, because difficulty is expected in terms of national security and diplomacy, he said. The DJP should make every effort to inspire cooperation in the other parties to achieve national harmony, he said.

In the meantime, the 152 DJP lawmakers adopted a three-point resolution, pledging to assume a leading role towards peaceful national unification. In the resolution, the DJP lawmakers also vowed to make concentrated efforts to create a clean political milieu through rectitude, service and sacrifice.

CCNUK URGES NORTH'S 'SINCERITY' ON REUNIFICATION

SK190959 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 19 (YONHAP) -- The Central Committee for National Unification of Korea (CCNUK) Friday adopted a resolution at the conclusion of its 1982 conference in Seoul, urging North Korea to be sensitive to the aspirations of Koreans for the unification of their fatherland. CCNUK is a pan-national body spearheading private movements for peaceful national unification whose members are banned from launching poliitical activities.

The resolution suggested that Pyongyang should show the willingness "to commit themselves to the earliest possible realization of a peaceful unification of the divided country by responding immediately to Seoul's repeated proposals for national reconciliation and democratic unification formula."

CCNUK pointed out that despite the South's sincere efforts for national reconcilation, including an intra-Korean dialogue between the leaders of the two Koreas, Pyongyang has been repeating only propaganda-oriented proposals such as the "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" and a "mass rally for the promotion of the unification."

Friday's meeting, presided over by CCNUK Chairman Chon Kwan-wu, was attended by 140 representatives from each province and city under the direct control of the government. Addressing the gathering, Unification Board Minister Son Chae-sik said that "the realization of fatherland unification will be much nearer when the Koreans, wherever they are, first unify their mind, will and physical strength."

POLICE NAME SUSPECT IN ARSON AT ICA BUILDING

SK191035 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0904 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report from KBS Radio in Pusan, police investigating the incident of arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan are searching for a Korean ex-convict and several other suspects. They consider this incident as the work of impure elements intent on causing social disorder.

Han Ki-hyong, deputy director of the Pusan Police Bureau and currently serving as director of the investigation headquarters for the arson at the American Cultural Center, held a press conference this afternoon and said that police are engaged in a nationwide search for Chong Sun-chol -- 28-years old, of No. 533, Wolsandong, So-ku, Kwangju -- as a suspect in the arson. He was the prime mover in the arson incident at the Kwangju American Cultural Center on 9 December 1980. He said police are also searching for six or seven other accomplices.

Police assume that the arson incident was a premeditated crime perpetrated by the same organization which disseminated the subversive leaflets near the Yunha department store and the Kukto theater. Police also consider that there are more than two criminals, between the ages of 20 and 24, with women involved. Assuming that the criminals have not been able to get out of downtown Pusan, the police investigation headquarters is intensifying the watch at cross-country bus terminals and railway stations. Police are investigating the background of ex-convicts and impure organizations who have committed similar crimes.

Chong Sun-chol, wanted by the police, is the prime mover in the incident of arson at the Kwangju American Cultural Center on 9 December 1980. Police, figuring that he is involved in the Pusan incident because it was carried out in similar fashion with the arson in Kwangju, are searching for him by composing a photomontage.

Police are also searching for eyewitnesses as to the source of the fuel and plastic containers used by the criminals and the route used in transporting them.

Police estimate that the place where the crime was plotted is near the location of the fire in view of the fact that the fuel was poured into water containers.

The police investigation headquarters estimated the amount of property damage is about 50 million won after conducting an on-the-spot investigation together with U.S. investigation authorities at 1000 this morning.

North Korean Agents Suspected

SK190206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pusan, March 19 (YONHAP) -- Local police, investigating Thursday's fire at Pusan's American Cultural Center (ACC), suspect that it may have been set by North Korean agents or militant dissidents.

Police said hundreds of leaflets threatening to detonate the cultural center were found in the vicinity of the building just before the fire broke out at 14:00 KST (5:00 GMT), and suggested that there was a link between the leaflets and the blaze. The leaflets are now being analyzed by police and counter-espionage officials.

The one-hour fire claimed the life of one Korean student who was visiting the ACC library, and seriously injured three other Koreans. The U.S. Embassy in Seoul has confirmed that there were no American casualties.

Further Report on Fire

SK190217 [Editorial report] On 19 March, three major vernacular morning papers published in Seoul carry prominent coverage of the 18 March fire of the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center and on indications of an act of arson.

Choson Ilbo, carrying YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reports from Pusan on the top of page 11, describes the outbreak of the fire and the casualties and goes on to say: "The Pusan police authorities who started to investigate the cause of the fire jointly with a U.S. military investigation team found that some subversive leaflets saying 'The U.S. Cultural Center will be blown up' were scattered in the neighborhood of the cultural center immediately before the outbreak of the fire. Thus, they are reportedly conducting an investigation, considering that the fire was almost certainly caused by an act of arson by some leftist elements or an antigovernment underground organization.

"According to police authorities, around 1350, about 10 minutes before the outbreak of the fire at 1402, the police reportedly found and collected the leaflets scattered in the neighborhood of the cultural center: 20 leaflets at the Yuna department store 100 meters from the cultural center, about 30 from the 3rd floor of the Yongdusan apartment house behind the department store, and about 200 from the rest room of the Kukto theater 500 meters from the department store.

"The Pusan police at 1900 called an emergency meeting participated in by the concerned officials of the counterespionage operations command and other investigation agencies and started to investigate the cause of the fire, analyzing the content of the collected leaflets in many different perspectives. Considering the conspicuous antigovernment and leftist content of the leaflets, the police authorities believe that it is almost certain that some antigovernment underground activist or North Korean spies selected the U.S. agency building for a premeditated act of arson to alienate Korea from the United States.

"Recently "Team spirit 1982," a joint ROK-U.S. military maneuveris in full swing and the ROK-U.S. relations are closer than ever. Therefore, it is considered that the North Korean puppets are scheming to disturb our stable situation and to create a chance to realize their ambition for the communization of the South."

HANGUK ILBO and Seoul SINMUN, all on page 11, carry conspicuous coverage on the outbreak of the fire and the casualties, and run reports, less extensive than CHOSON ILBO, on the indication of an act of arson. No additions are carried by the two papers.

The two Seoul morning English papers, THE KOREA TIMES and THE KOREA HERALD, also report on the fire.

THE KOREA HERALD on page 8 reports only on the outbreak of the fire and the casualties, not mentioning the leaflets.

Foreign Missions Closely Guarded

SK190157 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Assuming that the fire at the U.S. International Communication Agency building in Pusan may have been set by bad elements, the Seoul Metropolitan Police is strengthening security of the buildings of some 70 foreign diplomatic missions and residencies in the city by increasing police security guards deployed around them from the present 250 to some 500, beginning last night.

This measure by police authorities is based on the assumption that if the arsonists of the U.S. International Communication Agency building in Pusan are organized, there may be a strong possibility for them to select the U.S. Embassy building, residence and other U.S. buildings in Seoul as their second and third targets.

CHON CRITICIZES ASSEMBLY ON 'RICE SCANDAL'

SK181332 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbit"]

[Text] One hundred and fifty-two Democratic Justice Party [DJP] national assemblymen completed a 3-day training class on 18 March. Visiting the DJP political training institute in Karak-dong, Seoul on the afternoon the same day, President Chon Tu-hwan addressed the trainees for 40 minutes on 1) the unification proposal, 2) the 1986 Asian sports games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, 3) stable economic growth, 4) the campaign to eliminate the psychologies of the three irregularities, 5) the reform of the political climate and 6) the national assemblymen's awareness of being masters.

Referring to the discussion of rice imports at the recent extraordinary National Assembly session, President Chon said: If lawmakers had demonstrated united efforts, they would have created a favorable atmosphere in which no country would dare to slight the Republic of Korea as in the past. It appears that they inverted the order of doing things in dealing with the issue.

President Chon said: Past practice was that those lawmakers who had different party affiliations hated to converse with one another, harboring much more hostile feelings than those of North-South confrontation. We should not behave like this.

President Chon said that for lawmakers to rally with a few complaining colleagues on the ground that the party authorities have not accepted their recommendations brings disgrace to the image of political leaders. He then said: Those who hold party posts should make efforts to eliminate serious detrimental factors in developing the party.

CULTURE MINISTRY REJECTS REPORTS ON ANGKOR

BK190419 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Mar (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture issued a statement refuting biased news of some Western newspapers on the issue of deterioration of the Angkor temples. The statement says:

Three years after liberating the country from the genocidal regime, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, despite many difficulties, has paid great attention to the restoration of national culture -- abolished under Pol Pot -- in particular the restoration and preservation of Angkor. On this issue, the PRK issued a decree-law on 29 November 1980 concerning the defense and preservation of the nation's cultural heritage.

During Pol Pot-Ieng Sary times, all national infrastructures and institutions were completely destroyed and national culture was abolished. Monasteries were transformed into warehouses, temples were changed into cattle sheds or graneries, Buddha statues were broken, stones from temples such as Sneung Temple in Battambang and Preah Theat Temple in Kompong Thom were used to pave roads, to build bridges and dams. Angkor was abandoned and devastated by nature.

After emphasizing that the Ministry of Information and Culture closely cooperates with the Armed Forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam in the defense of Angkor, the statement continues:

Recently, some Western agencies pretended that the Angkor temples were destroyed by guardian troops who liked to fire at the statues and sculpture. We -- the responsible organ in the cultural field -- categorically refute these groundless statements, a black scheme to damage the prestige of the PRK Government and to break Kampuchea-Vietnam soldiarity.

Our government maintains close relations with archaeologists of friendly countries and has appealed to UNESCO for the restoration of the Angkor temples. No foreign expert came. Why did the Western journalists, who seem to be interested in the defense of Angkor, not speak about these activities to encourage our efforts? Why do they not denounce acts of vandalism committed by Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan? Why do they not denounce the vile activities of some foreign reactionaries who encourage wrong-doers to steal artwork from these temples?

YIT KIMSENG ADDRESSES POLITICAL COURSE OPENING

BK180804 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The third course was opened at the school of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry at 0830 on 17 March for 518 trainees, including 260 women, to study the Fourth KPRP Congress resolutions in the presence of Comrade Dr Yit Kimseng, minister of health.

After the chairman of the committee controlling the course opened the study course, Minister of Health Yit Kimseng addressed the trainees, urging them to make every effort to study and to observe school regulations strictly. He stressed particularly that they must steadfastly maintain internal unity and international solidarity.

CHAN VEN ADDRESSES MEETINGS ON WOMEN'S DAY

BK180733 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] To mark the 720 anniversary of International Women's Day, 8 March, on the morning of 11 March the women's association of the Ministry of Education held a solemn meeting in the presence of Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council. Attending as guests of honor were, among others, Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; Comrade Chey Kanhnha, [female], deputy minister of health; Comrade Im Run [female], chief of cabinet of the Central Kampuchean Women's Association. Many cadres and personnel of various central ministries and offices as well as foreign guests also attended.

On this occasion, Comrade Khun Nget (female), chairman of the education ministry's women's association, made a speech hailing International Women's Day.

Comrade Chan Ven also made a glowing speech marking International Women's Day. He urged women throughout the country to spare no efforts to carry out their tasks and to unite as one in defending and building the fatherland. He especially commended them always to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and international solidarity, first of all with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. in order to build Kampuchea through the period of transition toward glorious socialism.

This meeting ended at 1100 after all participants had visited the exhibition organized by the education ministry's women's association.

KOMPONG THOM MILITARY COMMAND REVIEWS WORK

BK180729 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] On 16 February the Kompong Thom Provincial Military Command held a meeting to sum up past achievements and draw experiences from various operations conducted in 1981 in order to set targets to be implemented in 1982. The meeting stressed the victories scored by each unit, particularly in achieving and protecting revolutionary gains and the people in the localities and in their units. The meeting also discussed some shortcomings in order to draw experiences to improve the observance of discipline and revolutionary ethics and strengthen the unity between cadres and combatants.

Regarding the targets to be implemented in 1982, the meeting stipulated that cadres and combatants should firmly grasp the situation, proselytize and educate the people to clearly understand the correct line of the KPRP and, in a timely manner, expose all maneuvers and psychological tricks of the enemy. They should maintain a high sense of pure patriotism and proletarian solidarity, particularly comprehensive solidarity with the Vietnamese brothers, by launching a campaign to train cadres, combatants, militiamen and self-defense forces to understand clearly the objectives of the national defense, economic rehabilitation and improvement of culture, health service and social welfare.

In conclusion, the meeting conferred a third-class national defense award on young (Chea Thang) and presented citation certificates and letters to a number of units which are outstanding im mopping up the enemy and strengthening themselves.

The meeting to set up military tasks for 1982 ended in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and with a determination to fulfill tasks entrusted by history.

AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS

BK191012 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Mar (SPK) -- The Ministry of Agriculture convened the third national conference since liberation which was attended by delegates from all provinces, and districts as well as chiefs of vanguard solidarity groups.

The conference started its work on 16 March in Phnom Penh in the presence of Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and general secretary of the Council of State; Sim Ka, chairman of the Committee for Control of State Affairs; Kong Samol, minister of agriculture; and other ministers and deputy ministers.

In his report, Minister Kong Samol highly praised successes scored last year by Kampuchean solidarity groups, despite natural calamities, in particular the groups in Battambang, Pursat, and Svay Rieng Provinces and Kompong Som Municipality which exceeded the goals of their agricultural plan.

During 1981 principal rice-growing season, Kampuchea planted 1,350,000 hectares of rice, which is 81 percent of the plan, 72,530 hectares of potatoes, 15,590 hectares of other subsidiary crops, 22,760 hectares of beans, 8,190 hectares of tobacco, 510 hectares of jute, 230 hectares of cotton, and 2,650 hectares of sugarcane.

A total of 8,850 hectares of rubber were exploited on 22,000 hectares which were planted.

During this dry season, peasants planted more than 97,860 hectares of rice, which is below the envisaged plan. Up to March, they grew 14,800 hectares of corn, more than 13,760 hectares of potato and cassava, 14,626 hectares of other crops, 17,545 hectares of beans and 15,080 hectares of industrial crops.

At present in Kampuchea there are 383,000 buffaloes, 930,500 oxen, 210,600 pigs and 2,882,000 fowl.

The ministry restored or built 29 centers for agricultural courses and experimentation, 3 pumping stations, 2 repair stations, 50 sawmills, 7 animal food manufacturing plants, 12 fish sauce factories and 22 water tanks.

Last year, the state provided farmers with 36,000 tons of rice seeds, 77,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, hundreds of tons of vegetable seeds, 495,000 liters of insecticide, 8,130 disc harrows, 1,563 mechanic pumps and more than 100 tons of fishing equipment and fuel.

GDR ENVOY PRESENTS EQUIPMENT FROM ADN FOR SPK

BK190724 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Mar (SPK) -- During a ceremony organized at the SPK headquarters on Thursday [18 March], GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Kampuchea Rolf Dach handed over to I Lon, acting director general of the Kampuchean News Agency, SPK, photographic equipment donated by the GDR news agency ADN.

Present at the ceremony were Khieu Kanharith, secretary general of the Kampuchean Journalists Association and director of KAMPUCHEA and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio station.

On this occasion, I Lon laid emphasis on the material and moral aid and support given to SPK since its founding by the press agencies of fraternal socialist countries, including ADN, aid and support which allowed it to achieve considerable progress in all fields.

On his part, Rolf Dach recalled the treaty of friendship signed on 18 March 1980 between the PRK and the GDR and reaffirmed that the party, government and people of the GDR continued to expand and deepen all-sided cooperation with the party, government and people of Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalist friendship.

The party, government and people of the GDR always support the three Indochinese peoples, Rolf Dach affirmed before stressing that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos were the factor determining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEWED BY CHINESE REPORTERS

For a 7 March recorded interview with Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean prime minister, by a group of Chinese reporters in "an area under the control of Democratic Kampuchea," see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 19 March China DAILY REPORT.

VODK COMMENTARY CALLS FOR CONTINUED SUPPORT

BK120720 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Sisophon-South of Route 5 Battlefield Is a Graveyard for the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Summary] 'The Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield where the Malai and Mak Hoen regions are situated is in the western area of Kampuchea in Battambang Province, near the Thai border.

The world has known this zone since 1979. The world knows and sees very clearly the most criminal and barbarous acts of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in massacring the Kampuchean people. Tens of thousands of the Kampuchean people were chased, shot at and scattered by the Vietnamese aggressors. These Kampucheans gathered in the border region in Sisophon District. They have suffered tragically from starvation. They have been continuously massacred by the Vietnamese use of chemical warfare. On the other hand, the world has known the Sisophon battlefield and especially the Malai and Mak Hoen regions because many reporters and foreign guests have visited these areas since 1797."

"Because this region is well-known to the world, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are trying to concentrate their forces for operations in this zone in order to gain a psychological boost by showing that they are strong and can smash the Democratic Kampuchean forces. They are trying to threaten the Southeast Asian countries, particularly Thailand, in order to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea."

The Vietnamese have tried their best to mount military operations in this region since the beginning of the dry season and especially from January. They tried to use their military activities to serve their diplomatic maneuvers.

"The Democratic Kampuchean National Army, guerrillas and our Kampuchean people in the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolbhorei-Bavel region who have unceasingly suffered from Vietnamese aggression and race extermination for more than 3 years are very angry at them. Our brothers and sisters are determined to unite with each other shoulder to shoulder to fight against these Vietnamese enemy operations and to smash their arrogance. They are resolute about transforming the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolbhorei-Bavel battlefield into a big graveyard for the Vietnamese troops as they did in 1980 and 1981. They are determined to sweep the Vietnamese aggressors out of the Phnum Malai and Mak Hoen region."

Our army and guerrillas are divided into small groups to attack the Vietnamese troops from behind and on their flanks. "Last January, when the Vietnamese enemies started their operations against Democratic Kampuchea-controlled regions, our army and guerrillas inflicted 1,053 casualties on them at the frontlines and in their support areas. In February, our army and guerrillas inflicted more than 1,000 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In their continued operations against the Vietnamese enemies, our army and guerrillas have inflicted 885 casualties on them and destroyed five Vietnamese tanks. During the first week of March, our army and guerrillas have continued to fight the Vietnamese enemy operations on the Mak Hoen, Dammak Chek, Phnum Tuk, Phnum Sampeou Lun, Phnum Veng and Phnum Ta sda battlefronts and inflicted 388 casualties on the aggressors and destroyed four Vietnamese. A Vietnamese enemy battalion position, east of Phnum Boeng Di, was also attacked, inflicting 33 casualties and completely liberating it on 1 March." The Vietnamese enemy aggressors can never reverse the strategic situation in Kampuchea because they are completely bogged down on the battlefield. They have no desire to solve the Kampuchean problem peacefully in conformity with the world community's appeals and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. They are trying to change their military situation only to serve their diplomatic tricks on the international scene. They are trying to force the world, especially the Southeast Asian countries, to accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This purpose is to fulfill their strategy and that of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

"Therefore Southeast Asian countries and peace- and justice-loving countries all over the world realize even more the necessity to unite with each other to bring pressure on the Vietnamese until they withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. They should continue to assist and support the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to retreat from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea."

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MEETS WITH BREZHNEV IN MOSCOW

For Moscow reportage on a visit to Moscow by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, including his talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on 18 March, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific Section of the 18 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TRADE MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH THAILAND 11 MAR

BK121446 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] In Vientiane, the capital, on the morning of 11 March 1982, the trade delegations of the LPDR and of the Kingdom of Thailand signed a memorandum on the minutes of their talks on trade. Signing for the Lao side was Chandaset Phetsiliseng, acting chief of the trade department attached to the Industry and Trade Ministry, while signing for the Thai side was Phatchara Itsarasena, director general of the Foreign Trade Department attached to the Commerce Ministry. The signing ceremony was held in the presence of cadres concerned of both sides.

According to this document, the Thai side will provide facilities for the transportation of goods in transit to Laos via Thailand. With regard to the problem of the 273 types of goods under the control of the Thai Government, the Thai side confirmed that this will not affect trade relations between Laos and Thailand as this is solely an internal affair of Thailand. The Thai trade delegation left for home the same morning, thus concluding a 4-day visit to Laos.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES OUTGOING SRI LANKA ENVOY

BK121416 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 March at the presidential office, Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, received Arthur Basnayake, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to Laos, who paid a courtesy call on the Lao president to bid him farewell on the completion of his term of service in Laos. Arthur Basnayake has been accredited as Sri Lanka's ambassador to Laos since 13 March 1981.

On this occasion, President Souphanouvong and outgoing Ambassador Arthur Basnayake conversed with each other in a cordial atmosphere. The ambassador expressed thanks to President Souphanouvong and, through him, to the government leaders and people of Laos for creating favorable conditions for him in seeking to strengthen and develop the solidarity and friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

In his remarks, President Souphanouvong profoundly praised, hailed and thanked Arthur Basnayake for his successful achievements over the past year, as a result of which relations between the governments and peoples of Laos and Sri Lanka have been promoted and expanded with each passing day. At the same time, the president also wished the ambassador good trip home and success in carrying out his new tasks. He also conveyed through Arthur Basnayake best wishes to the government leaders and people of Sri Lanka for the daily enhancement and strengthening of the friendly relations between the governments and the peoples of the two countries.

POST: SRV-LED TROOPS CROSS THAI BORDER

BK181502 Bangkok POST in English 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Trat -- Two border patrol policemen were wounded on Monday when a band of Vietnamese-led troops crossed the border to attack a police outpost on the Banthad Mountain Range in Klongyai District, police sources said yesterday.

About 40 Vietnamese-led troops slipped across the border via a stream about 1600 and salvoed the 203rd BPP Platoon outpost with mortar and machinegun fire, rocket-propelled grenades and hand grenades. During the 30-minute clash, the intruders reportedly cut off two field telephone lines of the outpost, making the policemen unable to call for reinforcements from their command in the district. The sources said two policemen were injured before the intruders retreated. Their casualties were not known, the sources added.

SEVERAL KILLED IN SURAT THANI EXPLOSION

BK190629 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] According to a Radio Thailand reporter, at about 0835 today a serious incident occurred at the Surat Thani Provincial Administration Center. A man drove a car up to the front of the administration center building and shortly after he ran away from the car, it exploded, killing 4 officials instantly and injuring more than 10 others. Several bicycles and cars parked nearby and the administration center building were also damaged.

Initial investigations show that the explosion was caused by 40 lbs of TNT. After the explosion Surat Thani Governor Sawai Sirimongkhon, the commander of provincial police zone 10, Police Maj Gen Wut Chanphithak, and the commanders of the Surat Thani provincial police and the combined civilian, police and military unit 42 of Surat Thani inspected the explosion site and summoned fire trucks to the area. The injured were also taken to the hospital immediately. The investigation is continuing.

The reporter also noted that army commander Gen Prayut Charumani, who started an inspection trip to the south this morning, went to the site of the incident.

At about 1100 a public relations department reported at the Interior Ministry said that the Surat Thani governor had already reported to the Interior Ministry about the incident and the resultant damage. The governor reported that the car that exploded had been driven up and parked at the left front side of the building, where his office is located. A bomb also exploded in his office at the instant the car exploded. The governor had a ready arrived for work at the time of the explosion but had left his office to visit the countryside.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon told reporters later that the communist terrorists from Camp 508 were responsible for the incident. Camp 508 was recently captured by the government. According to assistant army commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, from 8 to 10 people were killed in the incident and as many as 50 others were wounded. The Surat Thani deputy governor was among those killed.

FLIGHT RECORDER RETRIEVED FROM AN-26 AIRCRAFT

BK190336 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Thai military authorities yesterday found what they believed to be an important evidence that will help them determine the motive of the recent intrusion into Thai airspace by a Vietnamese aircraft which crash-landed in Sa Kaeo District last month. They retrieved a flight recorder from the tail section of the Antonov AN-26 plane and brought it back to Bangkok to be decoded.

The search for the flight recorder, which the military officers said contained the message between the pilot and the ground station, began at 9 am. It was found at 2 pm. Twenty military experts, aided by over 20 technicians and workers, jacked up the wreckage of the plane, which had been lying on a tapioca field since crash-landing last month.

Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said that the Vietnamese plane had intentionally violated the Thai airspace. Hanoi has repeatedly asked Thailand to return the aircraft with its 12 surviving passengers and crewmen. The 12 Vietnamese are being detained at the Ninth Army Division headquarters in Watthana Nakhon.

CHUAN NOT TO RUN FOR DEMOCRAT PARTY CHIEF POST

BK160509 Bangkok POST in English 16 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Agriculture Minister and Deputy Leader of the Democrat Party Mr Chuan Liphai has decided not to stand for election to the party's leadership when members vote for a new Executive Committee on April 3.

Mr Suthep Thuaksuban, a Surat Thani MP and secretary to Mr Chuan, said yesterday that his boss's decision not to run in the elections stemmed from his desire to see more unity in the party and avoid unnecessary internal rivalries.

Besides, Mr Suthep said, Mr Chuan has no ambition to become leader of the Democrat Party -- an alleged ambition which he has been criticized for harbouring -- and is satisfied with his present status as deputy leader of Democrats and minister of agriculture and co-operatives.

The Surat Thani MP said that Mr Phichai Rattakun, who is tipped to become the new leader of the Democrat Party, is well recognized among the party members and is capable of maintaining unity in the party.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS OVERRUN INSURGENT STRONGHOLD

BK150457 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Government troops overran a communist stronghold on Doi Pha Mon over the weekend following a brief clash with the insurgents at a village in Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai Province in northern Thailand. The insurgents were reported to have fled into Laos and the neighboring Nan Province after the clash. The government troops have seized a large cache of their arms. Among the arms seized are assault rifles, several rounds of assorted ammunition, hand grenades and field uniforms.

Commander of Infantry Battalion 437 Lt Col Wirot Thongmit says that government troops are continuing their operation to dislodge the insurgents in the area.

'SOUTHERN BANDITS' SAID TO TRAIN IN MIDEAST

BK150315 Bangkok POST in English 15 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] About 30 members of a newly-formed group of southern bandits called Partip returned home early this month after receiving arms training in the Middle East, a senior police intelligence officer said yesterday. He said this was the first batch of the group to go overseas for training to fight the government, and they had now been engaged in a number of anit-government operations. A second batch would go for similar training soon, he said.

The officer said there are about 100 guerrillas in the group, which separated from the Barisan Revolutionary National (BRN) last year. However, so far the group has not posed as serious a challenge as the BRN and the Pattani United Liberation Organization, the officer said.

VNA ISSUES DENIAL ON THAI BORDER INCIDENT

BK181506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] On 17 March the paper Bangkok POST, citing Thai police sources, reported that on 15 March 1982 a group of Vietnamese soldiers crossed the Kampuchean border to attack border patrol police post No 203 on Banthat Mountain in Trat Province of Thailand.

VNA is authorized to categorically reject this ill-intentioned fabrication. Vietnam's consistent policy is to wish for good-neighbor relations with Thailand and to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

MESSAGE TO UN ASSAILS SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID

OW190741 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 19 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and President of the Special U.N. Committee Against Apartheid (Yusuff Maitama-Sule) on international day against racism.

The message reads: "Racism and apartheid are among the worst crimes strongly condemned by mankind. That they can exist at all is due to abetment by imperialism and international reaction. The U.S. Government is paying lip service to human rights and pretending opposition to international terrorism, but actually it has vetoed U.N. resolutions on sanctions against South Africa and has encouraged the apartheid South African regime to brutally terrorize fighters of the African National Congress, illegally occupy Namibia, and continuously step up provocations and armed activities against Angola, Mozambique, and other frontline countries, thus creating an extremely critical situation in southern Africa.

"We warmly welcome the recent U.N. decision to make 1982 the international year of mobilisation for sanctions against South Africa. This correct decision reflects the world people's will in the resolute struggle against ugly, criminal racism and apartheid. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn apartheid; we support all resolutions on sanctions against South Africa and demand that the United States and international reaction stop backing that racist regime.

"The people and the Government of the S.R.V. reiterate their resolute support for the South African people's just struggle for genuine national independence and freedom under the A.N.C. leadership. May the international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa be highly successful."

PRC 'MULTIFACETED WAR OF DESTRUCTION' ANALYZED

BK180413 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Feb 82, pp 53-57

[Article by Nguyen Duc Thieng: "The Multifaceted War of Destruction Waged by the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists"]

[Text] Following the tragic and shameful defeat of the truculent war of aggression which they waged from 17 February to 6 March 1979, the Chinese reactionaries have realized that they cannot annex our country through mere military measures. They have shifted then to a multifaceted war of destruction against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) in order to weaken us and, whenever possible, wage a large-scale war of aggression.

In the past 3 years, implementing the strategy of a multifaceted war of destruction against Vietnam, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have maintained their military pressure and war threat continuously in several guises along the northern border.

They have regularly massed a large military force close to the border, dug trenches and built roads to move weapons, equipment, food and troops to various strongholds along the border. At times, they have sent troops to attack us, nibbling at our territory and occupying some of the heights along the border. They have thus far occupied 30 additional points in Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces. They want to control a large area deep inside Vietnamese territory, use it as a springboard from which to nibble at and occupy more areas of our territory continuously turning them into hot spots of protracted battles and absorbing more of our forces there so as to weaken our forces in other places and be able to further their land-grabbing operations.

To occupy the various heights and grab land has become an increasingly notorious goal of China's military attacks. The attacks to occupy Height No 1992 in Xin Man, Ha Tuyen Province in November 1980; Height 400 in Cao Loc, Lang Son Province; and Heights Nos 1800A and 1800B in Vi Xuyen, Ha Tuyen Province in May and June 1981 are the most notorious ones.

They further sent troops deep into villages to loot crops, fell trees, dismantle and take away houses, lay ambushes and plant mines to kill our troops, cadres and people going back and forth to work, causing a permanently tense and unstable situation. Then they accuse us of adopting a "scorched earth policy" to oppose China.

The Chinese reactionaries' military activities are aimed at pushing the war onto the Vietnamese side of the border area, creating a so-called border situation which will permit them to legalize openly the grabbing of some of our territory. They also hope that such a situation will enable them to send their spies and reconnaissance agents to our country to survey the situation here, conduct underground activities and psychological warfare, and stir up counterrevolutionary riots.

Moreover, through their military operations, especially their land-grabbing attacks on the border areas, the Chinese reactionaries want to improve their military deployment and further perfect their battle positions to the advantage of their war of aggression. At the same time by combining its war provocations with its slanderous campaign against our country, Beijing plots to stimulate the chauvinistic and expansionist psychology of its troops, directly preparing for a large-scale war.

Using the trick of "thief crying, stop thief," Beijing has passed the buck to us; rejected talks and continued to implement the strategy of multifaceted destruction against our country even more intensively.

Beijing's military acts of sabotage against Vietnam can be said to be carried out in several guises. They are aimed at many specific immediate objectives and combined closely with various cruel, fundamental and long-range plots.

The political and ideological attack constitutes a particularly important part of the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Beijing reactionaries against the SRV. The war of spies and the psychological warfare not only support the military offensive but has been upgraded by the Chinese reactionaries to a strategic measure to attack our interior, muster the reactionary political forces and build disguised socialism and Marxism-Leninism in order to oppose and attack the Vietnamese revolution.

The Chinese reactionaries have further taken advantage of a small number of people still affected by the vestiges of Maoist ideology or those who are irresolute and dissatisfied, some reactionaries among the ethnic minority people and bad elements among the Vietnamese of Chinese descent, and have coordinated with the U.S. intelligence network to try and establish new reactionary organizations inside and outside our country. They have further sent thousands of scouts to the border areas of our country to survey the situation there and plant their agents among the ethnic minority people and in those border areas where many Chinese-born Vietnamese people are living.

They have used these elements in their distorting and divisive propaganda in order to undermine the confidence of the masses in our party and government. They have also used lackey Hoang Van Hoan to justify their aggressive activities, attract Vietnamese residents in China and exert a psychological influence on the people living in the border areas (former revolutionary bases) in order to attract some people into the so-called "Hoang Van Hoan armed forces." They have organized scores of camps and stations in the provinces bordering on our country in order to train reconnaissance agents, commandos and spies, and infiltrate them into our country.

It is clear that the Chinese reactionaries have purposely undermined the morale of each specific objective. With regard to comprador bourgeois, landlords and puppet troops dodging rehabilitation, they try to stir up a psychology of regret for the former regime in order to muster some opposition forces. With respect to workers and other laboring people, they attempt to instill a "bourgeois concept of trade unions" into them. As for the scientific and technical cadres, they contact those who are faced with a difficult livelihood, irresolute ideologically and degenerate qualitatively and tell these cadres that they have been exploited and that our regime pays no attention to intellectuals. Several times, they have spread false rumors saying that some of the famous social activists and scientists have left the country in order to cause confusion and suspicion among the people. They have incited some retired cadres to blame the party and the state.

The Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have concentrated on undermining the morale of our youths and teenagers -- their main target -- to smear the thoughts and emotions of the young generation and destroy our future forces and the latent potentials of our revolution. They have driven erring youths into the clandestine counter-revolutionary organization of quisling Hoang Von Hoan. They have further cruelly plotted to goad the children of our leading cadres and revolutionary families into committing wrongdoings and crimes in order to impair the prestige of the revolution.

The Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have used the Vietnamese reactionaries who have fled abroad to publish reactionary books and magazines smearing our regime and beautifying the exploitative regimes of Western societies in order to incite more of our people to flee abroad. They trained those people who had been coerced and deceived by them to leave for China and have sent these people back to Vietnam to conduct their psychological warfare operations, organize espionage and sabotage our country.

They have paid much attention to using mass information facilities to conduct their reactionary, slanderous propaganda. The local radio stations and the 25 wired radio stations which China has built along its border with our country beam their broadcasts in different tribal dialects to the northern border of our country for three or four hours daily in order to poison the thinking of our ethnic minority people in the border areas.

The Beijing reactionaries have also emphasized the use of leaflets printed in beautifully attractive colors on good paper which contain specific and concise counterpropaganda themes suitable to different times and localities. They have sought every way and facility (aircraft, balloons, shelling, floating rafts downstream) to disseminate these leaflets. During 1981, they scattered more than 50 different types of leaflets in 10 northern provinces of our country.

They have also used small yet no less dangerous forms of propaganda such as spreading false rumors, telling dirty "political jokes" and composing folk songs and sayings to disseminate their reactionary themes. Such other forms as prophecy, fortune telling, ear-to-ear whispering and verbal transmission have also been used to sow suspicion among the people who cannot tell right from wrong and finally spread the news for them free.

The Beijing reactionaries' openly hostile activities to attack Vietnam politically and ideologically in the past fall in with their consistent strategy of sabotaging Vietnam and other Indochinese countries from several standpoints. They have taken advantage of the situation, in which our people are encountering economic and living problems resulting from decades of destructive wars, to attack us -- spearheading their attacks on our party and state -- in order to make some segments of our people suspicious and confused, thereby lessening their vigilance against the nation's enemy. They have also rekindled the vestiges of the former society which we have not eliminated completely in order to make our society insecure and disorderly, and pervert our lifestyle.

Economic sabotage to weaken Vietnam is also one of strategic objectives of the Chinese reactionaries' multifaceted war of destruction against Vietnam. More than 5,000 cases of armed provocations along Vietnam's northern border in the past 3 years have destroyed many houses, storage facilities, shops, hospitals, schools, crops and orchards of our people, forcing some of our people in the border areas to evacuate and leaving some areas uncultivated.

To weaken Vietnam's economy, the Beijing reactionaries have organized 20 markets along the border, selling commodities very cheaply or on credit and flooding our country with luxury items. At the same time, they have bought our goods at high prices, have raked in our gold and gems, and have bought some of our people into removing landmines in exchange for their commodities, and into selling eyes and horns of water buffalo, corn silk and anis root to them. All of these activities are aimed at destroying our production.

They have spread false rumors about increases in commodity prices and plans to replace currency. They have had their henchmen speculate in and hoard commodities, disrupting domestic markets. They have bought some of our cadres or have sought to corrupt some of our high-ranking cadres in order to cause negative manifestations in our production and life. The enemy's reconnaissance agents and commandos have coordinated with its henchmen inside our country to organize the sabotage of our economy, machinery, storage facilities and such important construction projects as ports and communications roads. Moreover, some Chinese-born Vietnamese and their lackeys have counterfeited money and food ration stamps, have falsified products and have played up the trick of exchanging it for the old currency in order to devalue the Vietnamese dong, destabilizing our economy. The enemy has further released epidemic-affected livestock (pigs, chickens and horses) across the border in order to kill our livestock and poultry. It has even taken advantage of the wind direction to cause several forest fires in Lang Son and Hoang Lien Son Provinces.

The Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries have carried out an economic embargo against our country in order to sabotage our international economic relations. They have distorted our party's correct international line to urge capitalist countries to cut their aid to our country and to cancel loan and trade contracts already concluded with our country.

Beijing hoped that its aforementioned acts of economic sabotage would worsen Vietnam's originally weak economy and that sooner and later we would no longer be able to bear its military pressure.

The destructive war waged by Beijing against Vietnam is very cruel from the military, economic, ideological, cultural, social and diplomatic standpoints. It is aimed at destabilizing our economy, weakening our country and creating favorable conditions for Beijing to wage a large-scale war whenever possible.

All of these hostilities fall in with Beijing's long range plan to "bleed" Vietnam, undermine the solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries and pave the way for a larger scale aggression to annex our country and Indochina as a whole and for expansion into Southeast Asia.

If imperialism is generally stigmatized by its reactionary and stubborn characters, Chinese expansionism and hegemony not only is reactionary and stubborn but also is badly treacherous. If the imperialists' regional plot is to invade Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, making them old or new colonialists, to seize all resources, exploit labor, establish military bases and sabotage the revolution; then the Chinese reactionaries' plot is to weaken and annex Vietnam and Indochina as a whole, carry out genocide and national assimilation, and create a springboard from which to expand themselves into Southeast Asia and to advance toward global hegemony.

The Chinese reactionaries' plot vis-a-vis our country, Laos and Kampuchea is notoriously cruel, dangerous and relentless. since the plot constitutes their main guideline for expansion and Indochina is the main stronghold and key area to be occupied in order to expand themselves farther into the south. If Vietnam and Indochina as a whole cannot be annexed, in the immediate as well as distant future, the Chinese reactionaries will have no other way to realize their dream of expansion into Southeast Asia and the world. The Chinese reactionaries have long nourished the plot to annex Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. During our former resistance struggle against the United States, the chinese authorities still considered the United States as their enemy and were forced to help "the enemy of their enemy." However, ever since that time, they have prepared gradually to carry out their cruel scheme to annex Vietnam. No sooner had we extricated ourselves from the long and destructive war with wounds all over to be healed and with countless difficulties caused by the war, then the Beijing authorities already exposed themselves as the worst traitor. Expansionism and hegemony -- the core of Maoism -- has turned the Beijing rulers into traitors who betray Marxism-Leninsim and the Chinese people, and into aggressors and saboteurs very dangerous to our country.

The Beijing reactionaries will leave no stone unturned in preparing for a large-scale war of aggression to annex our country whenever conditions so permit. The multifaceted war of destruction being waged by them is designed to create such conditions. So long as the Chinese authorities have not relinquished their expansionist and hegemonist dream, this multifaceted war of destruction will go on and the large-scale war to annex our country is still likely to occur. Our struggle against the expansionist and hegemonist plot of the Chinese reactionaries for national defense is a long, complicated and relentless struggle for survival during which we absolutely can not slacken our vigilance for a minute. History has entrusted our party and people with the mission of countering this dangerous enemy. This is a duty that we cannot shirk. For the sake of the country's independence and freedom, the people's happiness and the noble international obligations, let all our party and people tighten our ranks around the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Le Duan, and resolve to devote all our effort to building socialism successfully and defending the socialist Vietnam Fatherland firmly.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS

BK181015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Mar 82

[NHAN DAN 17 March editorial: "The Settlement of Nomads"]

[Text] Under the motivation campaign conducted over the past few years, some 1.6 million more people have gradually settled their farming and life. Despite difficulties in terms of capital, materials and grain during 1981, the people of all nationalities in various localities have upheld their spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance to effectively use the state investments in building permanent production bases for settled farming and various public utility projects for a settled life.

This has contributed to stabilizing the production and life of the tribal people and to developing political security and social order in the mountainous border areas.

The settlement of nomads should continue. In the mountainous areas of our country there are still 2 million or more nomads. Their primitive slash-and-burn production method has led to the destruction of forests, especially watershed forests. The wandering life of nomads has become increasingly difficult.

The Council of Ministers resolution on the economic and cultural development of the midlands and mountainous regions under the Third 5-Year Plan stresses: We must basically complete the settlement of nomads by resolutely creating all the conditions necessary for stabilizing production and life for the tribal people. In 1982, we should continue to accelerate the construction of permanent production bases and other necessary material and technical bases and concentrate on resolving the problem of settled farming an life in those important areas from economic, political and national defense standpoints.

The main norms to be attained are: Over the next few years to reclaim more than 2,000 hectares of virgin land and build ricefields and to struggle in the areas of settled farming and life in order to reach a per capita reclamation rate of 1,500 to 2,000 square meters of stabilized ricefields and to give each person an annual ration of 350 to 400 kg or grain.

The tasks to be implemented are: Continue to complete various capital construction projects and build 70 new, small water conservancy projects, 500 kms of roads and 90 public welfare utilities; plant 4,000 hectares of trees and long-term industrial crops; relocate 8,800 households and build houses for them; specifically plan the establishment of 171 villages; and complete the settlement of 100,000 nomads.

At a time when our capital remains limited, if we want to achieve the above targets we should actively exploit all of the local potential, uphold the people's sense of duty and implement the motto: the state and people work together.

The settlement of nomads can be carried out only on the basis of urging the tribal people to voluntarily change their old work habits, of building the material bases for settled farming and settled life such as ricefields, roads and permanent orchards and houses. We should establish plans for each center of settled farming and settl correctly determine production guidelines, clearly define the relations between grain production and the development of existing strengths, and concentrate on guiding the settlement of nomads in each given area. First of all, no matter where we are, we should make full use of the land to produce grain in line with the regional conditions and the general situation.

Local nomads should be our main target. Consequently, we should combine the motivation campaign with the establishment and consolidation of cooperatives and production collectives, so that people can help one another produce and build a new life.

In those localities where state-owned economic installations such as farms, forests and factories exist, we should act to enroll nomads as workers. In the mountainous border areas, we should combine the settlement of nomads with the consolidation of national defense by holding fast to our villages and land to maintain production and to fight.

The assistance provided by the fraternal people of various nationalities coupled with limited state investment and the industriousnes of all the people will create the strength which will enable us to overcome difficulties and fulfill the settlement of nomads.

VCP ISSUES EMULATION MOVEMENT RESULTS COMMUNIQUE

OW161342 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 15 Mar 82

[From the Hanoi press review for 15 March]

[Text] Today's Hanoi papers concentrate on the fervent emulation drive of our entire armed forces and people to score achievements in honor of the fifth party congress.

On page 1, NHAN DAN carries the following communique of the party Central Committee Secretariat on the results of the patriotic socialist emulation movement to score outstanding achievements in honor of the party congress: Entering 1981, the first year of the 1981-1985 5-year plan, our people and people's armed forces encountered many

difficulties due to the great imbalances in our economy accumulated from previous years. The difficulties were more pronounced toward the end of the year due to a prolonged drought and the existence of rice pests in many areas. In addition, we had to constantly cope with our enemy's all-round war of destruction. However, 1981 was also a year with favorable weather conditions, a year in which the expanded application of a number of new economic positions and policies effectively promoted our people's intensive productive labor.

In the face of such a situation, and in response to the party Central Committee appeal, a movement for revolutionary actions was whipped up to make positive preparations for the fifth party congress. Responding to the premier's directive and the masses' plans to step up the emulation movement to score outstanding achievements in honor of the party congress, all sectors and echelons attached great importance to doing a good job in organizing the 1981 emulation movement. The movement was aimed at promoting emulation in overcoming difficulties, developing advantages, and successfully fulfilling the 1981 state plan. This would serve as an impetus for a widespread emulation drive to successfully fulfil the 1982 state plan and to successfully carry out the resolution to be passed at the coming fifth party congress.

The Secretariat then praised the achievements scored in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, industry, capital construction, communications, transportation, small industry and handicrafts, distribution-circulation, social culture and consolidation of public security and national defense.

The communique concludes by noting the following experiences gained in the emulation movement: Through the developments and results of the emulation movement, the following conclusions -- which are also the major experiences -- may be drawn:

1. The people manifest their close unity with the leading party with realistic revolutionary actions. Emulation in scoring outstanding achievements in honor of the party congress is the aspiration of the majority of our people.

2. The management mechanism must be constantly improved and jobs must be secured for all people.

3. The most important requirement to be met through emulation is to fulfill state plans. Therefore, the administration and mass organizations must closely coordinate with each other, guidance on emulation must be carried out persistently and continuously, controls and supervision must be exerted, good experiences must be praised, and errors must be straightened out.

4. Emulation is a revolutionary movement of the masses. Therefore, it must be placed under the party's constant and direct leadership. Emulation must be linked to the party's other tasks. Party members must set examples in emulation. Party chapters must lead emulation drives.

5. Localities must know how to promote their revolutionary traditions and instill pride into the masses.

6. Creative methods must be applied to motivate and organize emulation drives. The organization of emulation agreements is one of the good methods.

7. To ensure a steady, continuous emulation movement, it is necessary to improve the masses' spiritual and material conditions in a regular, realistic and just manner, primarily for those who score achievements.

8. It is extremely important to encourage the masses with timely information and propaganda activities. However, it is necessary to overcome the situation in which the emulation movement is unevenly carried out in localities, sectors and installations. The emulation movement still does not exist in some units. The emulation movement in the distribution and circulation sectors is still weak. Many government managerial agencies and businesses have not yet organized emulation drives.

DEATHS, ARRESTS REPORTED AFTER JAKARTA RIOTS

BK190657 Hong Kong AFP in English 0625 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 19 March (AFP) -- Police arrested 240 people during rioting in Jakarta last night following a Molotov cocktail attack on a campaign rally of the ruling Golkar Party, it was announced today. A total of 11 people, including two women, were said to have died in the violence, which reportedly spread to the Bogor area, 60 kms (35 miles) south of Jakarta, and to Bandung, 200 kms (125 miles) southeast of the Indonesian capital. The arrests announcement was made by national security chief Admiral Sudomo at a press conference following talks with leaders of the three political groups contesting the election scheduled for May 4. The government would set up special tribunals to try the rioters as soon as possible, he promised. Admiral Sudomo said a total of 62 people were injured, including two policemen and a police woman on duty. But hospital sources said the number of injured had exceeded 100, including people treated at the army hospital.

The capital was quite but tense, with armed troops guarding strategic places. Security troops were ordered to shoot on sight anyone involved in arson, killings or destruction, a military spokesman said. "Strict measures will be taken to ensure peace and order," he said.

Meanwhile, Admiral Sudomo announced new rules banning schoolchildren under age 16 from attending campaign rallies on the grounds that most of the rioters were high-school students. He suggested that rallies should be held either at 10 a.m. or between 4 and 5 p.m. so that the meetings could finish before sunset. In Jakarta, he banned any further campaign rallies in Banteng Square, where yesterday's rioting began, and he named two places, the Istora Sport Hall and the Senayan parking lot as the future venues for rallies.

Admiral Sudomo blamed supporters of the contesting parties for the rioting, saying that they were generally "trouble-makers" who were hired by the parties.

The three parties, Golkar (pro-government), PPP (Moslem United Development Party) and PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party) issued a joint statement condemning the riots and calling on the government to take firm action against those responsible. The statement also said that no party members had taken part in the riots and stressed their unity in the current election campaign.

Admiral Sudomo today summoned leaders of Golkar and its two rivals, the PPP and PDI, to discuss the current political situation which badly marred the supposedly calm campaign.

The riot was the worst since the violent anti-Japanese demonstrations in 1974 in which scores of youths were killed and hundreds of Japanese cars were set alight.

The incident quickly sparked rioting that spread to other Jakarta suburbs where a number of shops, cars and an office of Golkar's youth organisation (AMPI) were set on fire.

Golkar officials last night dismissed charges that certain PPP and PDI elements were behind the rioting, which started just before Information Minister General Ali Murtopo was to speak to the rally.

Incident Discussed at Meeting

BK190856 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The central executive committees of the Development Union Party, Golongan Kraya [Golkar] and the Indonesian Democracy Party will nottolerate the act of violence which took place prior to the Golkar election campaign at Banteng Square, Jakarta, yesterday. The central executive committees of the three parties have pledged to heighten their alertness and prevent as best they can any similar acts of violence to ensure the smooth conduct of the 1982 general elections without any unnecessary confrontation.

This was stated by the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib], Admiral Sudomo, following his meeting with the central and the Jakarta district executive committees of the three political parties, the Jakarta regional executive council and the Jakarta election committee at the Kopkamtib meeting hall in Jakarta this morning.

The three contesting parties in the 1982 election also agreed to reorganize the conduct of the election campaign, especially in the Jakarta metropolitan area.

Sudomo said the political parties, including Golkar, will take precautionary measures with the cooperation of the security authorities to enable them to control their party members as well as their supporters.

Sudomo urged the three contestants not to use students under 17 years of age in their campaign.

Following their meeting with the Kopkamtib commander, the central executive committees of the three election contestants issued a joint statement, which was read by Admiral Sudomo. [Begin Sudomo recording] I will now read the joint statement issued by the Development Union Party, Golkar and the Indonesian Democracy Party in connection with the incident at Banteng Square.

First: We deeply regret and cannot tolerate the act of violence which resulted in damage to private and public property and injuries to several people during the Golkar election campaign on 18 March 1982 at Banteng Square in Jakarta. We, the central executive committees of the Development Union Party, Golkar and the Indonesian Democracy Party request the Indonesian Government and the security bodies in particular to take stern action against those who perpetrated the violent incident and bring them to trial.

We, the contestants in the 1982 general elections remain determined to ensure the success of the 1982 general elections according to plan and launch the election campaign in a spirit of national unity and cohesion.

Fourth [as heard]: We, the central executive committees of the Development Union Party, Golkar and the Indonesian Democracy Party call on all our organizations, members and supporters to exercise self-control and continue to heighten vigilance against all activities aimed at pitting people to fight each other, and splitting and exploiting the people which could endanger national stability, unity and development and could inflict losses on the entire people.

We call on all organizations, members and supporters of our parties to continue their activities to ensure the success of the 1982 general elections as a festival of the pancasila democracy.

May the Almight God give His blessings to all of us. Amen.

Jakarta, 19 March 1982.

The central executive committee of the Development Union Party.

[signed] Haji J. Naro and Haji Nuddin Lubis.

The central executive committee of the functional group.

[signed] Sukardi and Murdopo.

The central executive committee of the Indonesian Democracy Party.

[signed] Sunawar and Harsono. [end recording]

Speaking on the number of persons detained in connection with the incident at Banteng Square yesterday, Admiral Sudomo said that so far 240 persons have been detained and they will soon be brought to trial.

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SAKURAUCHI DEPARTS FOR 5-DAY VISIT TO U.S.

OW201053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi left here Saturday night on a five-day visit to Washington for talks on trade frictions and other bilateral problems. Also high on the agenda for talks will be the Polish issue and aid to the troubled Central American and Caribbean region.

Sakurauchi will meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. leaders early next week. This is Sakurauchi's first overseas tour after he became foreign minister last November.

TRANSPORT MINISTER VIEWS AIR TALKS BREAKDOWN

OW201217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 (KYODO) -- Transport Minister Tokusaburo Kosaka, commenting on Friday's collapse of air talks in San Francisco, Saturday blamed the U.S. rejection of Japanese requests for expanded "beyond" rights and permission to serve more points in the U.S. for the breakdown.

The Japanese and U.S. delegations did not discuss when to resume negotiations, Kosaka said. He added that a certain "cooling-off" period would be needed before negotiations could reopen. If the U.S. should take reprisals against Japan, Japan would also have no choice but to take retaliatory measures, Kosaka said.

The transport chief said the breakdown of negotiations is a minus for the two countries' ties as a whole. However, he said bluntly that there is "no need whatever" for the Japanese delegation to make any unreasonable concessions. After the air talks, Japanese Ambassador Okawara and Transport Vice Minister Nakamura told reporters that the key factor leading to the rupture in negotiations was the U.S. rejection of Japan's demand for expanded "beyond rights" -- the right to serve points beyond a certain U.S. city.

The two leaders of the Japanese delegation also said the U.S. spurned a Japanese proposal that U.S. airlines limit the volume of transportation beyond Japan to present levels. The American side claimed that such a limitation would be tantamount to a reduction in the United States' vested rights.

Darrell M. Trent, U.S. deputy secretary of transport, said the Japanese claimed there are inequalities between Japan and the U.S. under the 1952 bilateral civil air transport agreement. However, Trent claimed 51 percent of Pacific lines' revenues go to Japan Air Lines, 40 percent to American enterprises and 9 percent to other companies. This perception gap was an important factor behind the failure of the two delegations to reach an agreement, the American official said.

SUZUKI, ITO VIEW DEFENSE PROGRAM SCHEDULE

OW220644 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday the government will bring Japan's defense capability up to the level set forth in the national defense program outline as soon as possible. Speaking to graduating cadets from the Defense Academy in Yokosuka, south of Tokyo, Suzuki said this must be done in view of tension mounting between the Eastern and Western blocs and other severe international situation.

Suzuki said there will be many difficult economic and security problems in the 1980's while the international situation will remain unstable. He said it is difficult for Japan to maintain its security alone, pointing to the importance of the Japan-U.S. security setup.

"As a member of the free world community, it is important for us to steadily expand defense capability with a firm resolve to defend the nation by our own efforts," Suzuki said.

He called on the nation to share this determination and added the Self-Defense Forces should join hands with the people to accomplish their duties. He said his government is trying to achieve the level of Japan's defense strength envisaged in the national defense program outline, adopted in 1976. The outline said the nation should maintain a posture of full vigilance during peacetime and cope effectively with limited and small-scale aggression.

Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito, who also spoke at the ceremony, stressed severe internaional situation by mentioning the Soviet military buildup in the Far East. Ito said the Defense Agency was making utmost efforts to accomplish the goal laid down in the national defense program outline as soon as possible.

SOURCES REACT TO U.S. PROPOSAL TO SELL RICE

OW191243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 KYODO -- The U.S. expressed a wish to sell rice to Japan, a country now struggling to reduce its own overproduction of rice, when an economic mission of this country's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party visited Washington late last month, government sources disclosed Friday. This is the first time that the U.S. has made known such a desire at formal talks with Japan, they said.

Agriculture Secretary John Block, in asking Japan to buy American rice, made no reference whatever to the possible volume and timing of rice export. He made the request to the mission after demanding Japan's import liberalization of beef, citrus and fruit juice, the sources said.

Officials of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry are puzzled over whether the U.S. really wants to sell rice to Japan or wants Japan to buy surplus American rice for supply to food-short developing nations, they said. Farmers' organizations here, already deeply worried by Washington's growing pressures for liberalization of Japan's agricultural imports, are all the more alarmed by the disclosure of U.S. intentions about rice since rice is Japan's No. 1 farm production on which farmers' livelihood hinges.

The LDP mission, led by former International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki, visited the U.S. for a week from February 20 to gain U.S. understanding on Tokyo's effort to open the Japanese market wider to foreign products and thus to placate strong American discontent with their heavy trade deficits with Japan.

FISHERY TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN MOSCOW 7 APR

OW181305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- Japan and the Soviet Union will open fisheries talks in Moscow April 7 to set a quota for Japanese salmon fishing within the Soviet 200-mile exclusive fishing zone, the Fisheries Agency said Thursday. The fisheries talks are held annually on the basis of the 1978 Japan-Soviet fishery cooperation treaty to set quotas, fishing areas and durations and also the Japanese "cooperation" fee to be paid to the Soviet side for the salmon catching. The annual catch quota has remained unchanged at 42,500 tons since 1978.

On the ground that salmon resources are diminishing, the Soviet Union is certain to deny Japanese demands for a larger quota for the coming year. It is also likely to demand an increase in the Japanese fee from the current year's yen 4 billion (about dollar 17 million).

PYONGYANG REPORTS FIRE AT ICA BUILDING IN PUSAN

SK201440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] According to a news report, a fire broke out at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan at around 1400 on 18 March. It is said that the fire, accompanied by a loud noise, burst out in the first floor of the cultural center. Although about 20 fire engines were mobilized, this building was in fierce flames for an hour. It is said that the chief of the Pusan office of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea was injured when he leaped from the second floor to escape death.

A foreign news report said that about 10 minutes before the fire broke out, hundreds of anti-U.S. fliers were scattered at four spots in the vicinity of this building. It is said that the leaflets denounced the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, who are pursuing Korea's permanent division, and U.S. economic exploitation of South Korea. It is also reported the leaflets said: "United States, get out of here."

A foreign news report said the leaflets carried the words "We demand that the United States stop making this country its vassal and withdraw from this land."

It is said the leaflets carried a message urging people to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and rise up in a riot [poktong]. It is also said that the leaflets carried a message denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's hosting of the 1988 Olympics and protesting the master-servant relations between the South Korea puppet clique and the United States.

Foreign news reports pointed out that at least seven persons were involved in the attack against the U.S. Cultural Center and in the dissemination of the fliers.

A foreign news report said the leaflets state that this attack against the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was only the beginning of the anti-U.S. campaign. A foreign news report, touching on the fact that leaflets carrying anti-U.S. sentiments have appeared since last year's students' struggle, paid attention to the fact that anti-U.S. sentiments among people have been rising high.

Meanwhile, confused and perplexed at this incident, the South Korean fascist clique is kicking up a racket by conducting a joint investigation with the U.S. Army. In an attempt to keep the anti-U.S. struggle flames from reaching Seoul, they have greatly increased the number of police guards at foreign mission offices in Seoul from about 250 to 500. They have greatly strengthened the guard at the U.S. Embassy since the night of 18 March.

This is the second time that U.S. Cultural Centers in South Korea caught fire in recent years. The U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, caught fire in December 1980. A similar fire broke out at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan at around 1400 on 18 March.

Meanwhile, according to news reports in Japanese newspapers quoted by the Korean news service in Tokyo, it is said that leaflets scattered in the vicinity of the U.S. Cultural Center building in Pusan bore a message denouncing U.S. neocolonialism and opposing Japan-South Korea economic cooperation.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN reports that the leaflets carried a message which ran: "Under the cloak of economic cooperation, the United States and Japan are trying to make us an economically subject nation." It is said the leaflets also carried a harsh message saying: "The present government has completed its preparations for a northward invasion." Reporting on these facts, the newspaper pointed out that the fire at the U.S. Cultural Center is causing a great shock to the South Korean fascist clique and the United States.

NODONG SINMUN Hails ICA Fire

SK220345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 21 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 22 March commentary: "An Explosion of Resentment and Indignation Against the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] As was already reported, the U.S. Cultural Center building in Pusan was burned during the day on 18 March, and anti-U.S. leaflets were scattered around it. According to foreign press reports, the leaflets condemned the U.S. imperialists' crimes of scheming to divide Korea permanently and the U.S. neocolonial policy against South Korea, and they demanded that the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea. The leaflets also condemned the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and appealed to the people to rise up in a riot [poktong]. The leaflets indicated that the attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was nothing but the start of an anti-U.S. campaign.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the dissemination of the leaflets are an expression of the stern resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are frantic in their policy for the forcible occupation of South Korea and for their schemes of division and war. They are also not only an explosion of the anti-U.S. sentiment deeply stored up in the hearts of the South Korean people for a long time but also an expression of their firm will and patriotism to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to restore national dignity and sovereignty.

This brave struggle was staged when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are staging the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise -- which is the largest one in history -- to threaten the Korean people by force and are noisily advertising so-called South Korea-U.S. friendship, clamoring about the centennial anniversary of diplomatic relations between them. It vividly shows how high the anti-U.S. sentiment is growing among the South Korean people. This struggle showed that the South Korean people are still alive even under the dark military fascist and oppressive rule and that they are turning the spearhead of their struggle to the U.S. imperialists, who are the ringleaders of aggression and plundering and who are the source of all misfortune and sufferings.

The attack against the U.S. Cultural Center and the dissemination of the leaflets were not acts staged on impulse at the spur of the moment by a few people but reflected the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment among all of the South Korean people, and they are nothing but a due consequence of the U.S. imperialists' colonial and reactionary politics against South Korea.

Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been engaged in oppression, plundering and frantic war policy through the most brutal colonial, fascist rule of terror, while they have constantly perpetrated all sorts of beast-like atrocities against the South Korean people. The various criminal acts of aggression committed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea over the past 37 years have added a new curse page to the disgraceful, blood-stained U.S. history.

Under the invariable, aggressive ambition to hold on to South Korea as a colony and military base, and, using it as a springboard, to dominate all of Korea, the U.S. imperialists have constantly built up the U.S. armed forces stationed in South Korea and the puppet army strength. They are staging the largest-scale test war for northward invasion in anticipation of a nuclear war and are perpetrating an unprecedented suppression of the people through the human butcher Chon Tu-hwan ring in a bid to escape the serious crisis in their colonial rule.

The brutal genocide of mercilessly suppressing the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and submerging Kwangju City in a sea of blood by unleashing the puppet army belonging to the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, clamoring that the rebels in Kwangju should be smashed, was the height of massacre and repression by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors trampling underfoot the national sovereignty of the South Korean people and their basic human rights and are the ringleaders forcing countless disasters upon the Korean people. As long as the U.S. imperialists are left as they are in South Korea, peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification cannot be contemplated and the South Korean people cannot escape today's misfortunes and sufferings.

Through their bitter experience, the South Korean people have come to clearly recognize that the U.S. imperialists are not their supporters and protectors but are the aggressors and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people. This was clearly proven by the recent act of arson at the U.S. Cultural Center.

Amid the atmosphere in which the anti-U.S. fighting spirit is growing among the South Korean youth, students and people, the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center was burned in the wake of the fire set to the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center in December 1980. This is not an accident.

The U.S. Cultural Center is the U.S. imperialists' tool to infiltrate their ideology and culture into South Korea. It makes a business of spreading pro-U.S. flunkeyism and the American lifestyle and conducting propaganda on the dogma of aggression, war, mistrust and enmity in an effort to justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy and to paralyze the consciousness of national independence of the South Korean people. It is the U.S. Cultural Center that has beautified the unprecedented massacre, branding the heroic Kwangju uprisers as a mob, and has engaged in strategic propaganda, distorting the reality of South Korea by babbling there is no infringement on human rights in South Korea when voices calling for the release of democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, have been growing at home and abroad.

Setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center is a demonstration of the South Korean people's firm will to resolutely eliminate the tendency of pro-U.S. flunkeyism and to struggle against the occupiers to the end. The South Korean people have experience that the amity and friendship the U.S. imperialists clamor about is nothing but a slogan to cover up their policy of aggression, plunder, murder and subversion. Setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center -- one of the headquarters for the subversion and undermining of South Korean ideology -- is the patriots' just action in the struggle for the nation and against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

Frightened by the growing anti-U.S. sentiment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is conducting a joint manhunting operation and strengthening investigations with the U.S. forces by mobilizing the puppet police and its troops. This exposes its dirty nature as a group of pro-U.S. flunkeyists who flatter their masters while suppressing their fellow countrymen. To serve the U.S. masters with loyalty, the Chon Tu-hwan rint has massacred tens of thousands of fellow countrymen and soaked South Korea in a sea of their fellow countrymen's blood. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a thoroughgoing group of traitors who, if it helps to maintain the aggressive, bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists, do not hesitate to convert the nation into a powder magazine for war and make fellow countrymen cannon fodder. What is worse, these betrayers are flattering the U.S. imperialists' aggression as amity and friendship. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of dirty dogs of the U.S. imperialists and heinous traitors.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and antifascism, the South Korean people will more vigorously struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, closely combining this with the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of pro-U.S. betrayers. The longer the U.S. imperialists continue their occupation of South Korea, the stronger the South Korean people's fighting spirit against the U.S. imperialists will be.

The U.S. imperialists should clearly see reality and not encourage the puppet traitors to follow the road of fascism and war but immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggressive forces and weapons.

Abandoning treacherous maneuvers to suppress and massacre fellow countrymen, betraying the nation and the country and flattering foreign forces, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan should immediately step down from power which he usurped with bayonets.

South's Security Measures Noted

SK212339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, dismayed at the burning of the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan when the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people was growing, are becoming more frantic in their crackdown upon the people, crying for the "arrest of the criminals," according to a report.

The fascist gang carried out "a wholesale check-up and search" in the Seoul District on the evening of March 19 with the general mobilisation of the police force and from next evening formed "check-up teams" of 12,000 men in uniform and plainclothes even involving puppet army strength and let them stop people and "examine" them everywhere in the city, on streets, neighbourhood of railway stations, bus terminals, hotels and inns, etc, and they send "joint check-up teams" to the suburbs, too, for search. They are even mobilising such puppet administrative organs as "District Offices" and subsidized organisations in ferreting out the "criminals."

In Pusan, too, the fascist clique are kicking up a row of search with the general mobilisation of the repressive force, demanding the citizens to "cooperate" with them with the threat that those who refuse this would be regarded as "seditious elements."

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS WICKHAM'S CONGRESS TESTIMONY

SK210113 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 19 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 March commentary: "Truth Cannot Be Concealed by False Propaganda"]

[Text] A few days ago, Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, gave so-called testimony on the Korean situation to the U.S. House Armed Services Committee. Blatantly enough, he talked nonsense that the continued presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea is an indispensable requisite to peace and security in northeast Asia and that we continue to build up our military strength and are trying to achieve reunification by force of arms.

Perhaps the U.S. war merchants [chonjaeng sangindul] seemingly believe that if they summoned a messenger boy, whom they dispatched to South Korea, to speak to Congress, they could lend credence to their aggressive propaganda. This notwithstanding, no matter how repeatedly they give such false testimony, they can never make anyone believe that a lie is the truth, nor can they conceal the stern reality in Korea.

Today in South Korea, a total of 40,000-strong U.S. aggressive forces are building up their military strength and are running wild to make war preparations. The so-called "Team Spirit 1982" large-scale military exercises, which are being waged all over South Korea, is a good illustration of this. These military exercises, which bear an extremely provocative nature, are exercises for an all-out war and a test war to attack suddenly the northern half of our republic from the sea, air and land.

If the U.S. imperialists have no intention of provoking a war in Korea, why do they continue to increase their military buildup and run wild to wage war exercises, while militarily occupying half of another's country, thousands of miles away from the U.S. mainland?

All facts show that the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula is coming from the South and that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea and their war maneuvers constitute a basic factor heightening tension and disturbing peace in our country. In spite of the frantic war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, peace is maintained in Korea thanks to our peace-loving policy and persevering efforts. Nevertheless, Wickham clamored that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea is a factor for peace and that the sustained tension on the Korean Peninsula resulted from someone else's military buildup and the threat of a southward invasion. This is ridiculous.

Hidden behind the hypocritical remarks by Wickham is the U.S. imperialist warmongers' wicked intention aimed at acheming to occupy South Korea forever behind the facade of peace and to justify the endless military buildup and war preparations of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army, while emphasizing the necessity of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea.

The so-called argument about someone else's military buildup and the threat of a southward invation are mere fabrications of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, aimed at misleading public opinion. Everyone knows that they raise a hue and cry about our military buildup, whimpering about their weakness, when they think it necessary to increase strength and certain victory in the initial stage of war when they feel it necessary to threaten people and us.

Wickham's flight to Washington and his hypocritical and deceitful testimony was prompted by the U.S. imperialists' attempt to accuse someone else of being war maniacs. This also reveals the U.S. imperialists' intent to hold on to South Korea as a colony and military base by maintaining the fascist military regime of traitor Chon Tu-hwan which is rejected and isolated at home and abroad for its policy of fascism, war and national division.

This was borne out by Wickham who, in his testimony, stressed U.S. support for the modernization of the puppet South Korea armed forces and described South Korea as the vanguard of anticommunism, babbling about the people's support for the puppet clique and South Korea's position in the international community.

It is not surprising that at the House of Representatives Wickham spoke in favor of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, advocating support for him. Long ago on the bloody battlefield in Southeast Asia, Wickham trained traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a frontman for the United States and, after the assassination of the former dictator in South Korea, instigated him to seize power with the aid of the military and encouraged his suppression of human rights, including the Kwangju massacre. Wickham, who played a midwife's role in making traitor Chon Tu-hwan the boss of Chongwadae, protects him whenever Chon is reeling from the protests of the people. No matter how hard Wickham may try to help him, he cannot deliver traitor Chon Tu-hwan from the wretched situation in which he now finds himself.

The situation prevailing in South Korea shows that we cannot achieve peace in Korea and peaceful reunification without driving out the U.S. aggressors and frustrating and crushing their policy of aggression. As demanded by our people and the world's people, the U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their troops and lethal weapons, and should not instigate the Chon Tu-hwan clique to fascism, national division and war.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS DENOUNCE 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK210959 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 21 (KCNA) -- Mass meetings were held in various parts of Korea in denunciation of the large-scale "Team Spirt 1982" war exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in South Korea. Representatives of various circles who spoke at a South Hamgyong Provincial mass meeting held in Hamhung on March 20 strongly held that the U.S. imperialists must stop the play with fire at once, give up their aggressive design on Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along nuclear weapons and all other destructive weapons introduced there.

The speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists for trying to justify the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, claiming that they are a "war deterrent" to someone and for "defence" of South Korea. With no pretext can they cover up the aggressive and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, the speakers declared.

Pointing out that at a time when the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises are going over to the "stage of attack," having completed the "strategic deployment," a boss who shapes the war policy of U.S. imperialism and executes it is going to turn up on the scene of operations, they said: This is aimed to examine the war preparations for invading the North and direct the current aggressive war exercises on the spot.

Earlier, on March 18, a Chagang provincial mass meeting was held in Kanggye. Speakers at the meeting said: No one can say that the large-scale war exercises, in which a large quantity of nuclear weapons are mobilized, will not expand into an all-out nuclear war against our republic. They stressed that the U.S. imperialists must discontinue the reckless war exercises at once, drawing a proper lesson from the ignominious defeat they sustained in the past Korean war. Speakers at the meeting demanded the Chon Tu-hwan group to stop the criminal war exercises at once, put an end to the fascist suppression of the South Korean people and step down forthwith from "power."

JOINT U.S.-ROK MILITARY EXERCISES REPORTED

SK200344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 20 (KCNA) -- A provocative exercise called "Joint South Korea-U.S. Field Army Shooting Exercise" took place on March 18 at a shooting range in Pochon County, Kyonggi Province, promoted by the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, according to a report. That day the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, together with the South Korean puppet army, had a frantic play with fire, bringing out field artillery pieces, mortars, attack helicopters and anti-aircraft direct firing weapons on the pretext of "examining the capacity for using various kinds of weapons in a coordinated way."

On the same day, U.S. imperialist aggressive Marines and South Korean puppet marines held a street parade in Pohang of North Kyongsang Province under the name of "marking the Team Spirit 1982." Under the pretext of "reexamining the defence capacity" they paraded through the streets, causing quite a commotion and whipping up a war fever.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are holding military rehearsals in various parts of South Korea along with the provocative "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, the largest ever in history, thereby heightening the tension and more crudely challenging our people's desires and aspirations for the independent reunification of the country.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNIST POLICY

SK181535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- The row of anti-communist confrontation kicked up in South Korea today is the main factor of rendering the situation in Korea strained, harassing peace, blocking the reunification of the country and deepening division, declares NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article headlined "Anti-Communism Is Treachery Against Democracy, Peace and Reunification." Pointing to the wholesale smear campaign against us carried on by the South Korean rulers, which is attended with a malicious anti-communist racket, it says:

The reactionary nature of the anti-communist row in South Korea lies, above all, in denying reconciliation and unity within the nation and pursuing division and confrontation. The propaganda machine of the Chon Tu-hwan group alleges that we are trying to create "social unrest" and cause "an internal revolution" in South Korea for "southward invasion" and that we "are manipulating" behind the scene the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy.

We have no intention to impose our idea and social system upon South Korea and never have imposed. It is our stand to reunify the country on the basis of recognizing and tolerating the ideas and social systems existing in the North and South.

It is not we but the South Korean puppets themselves who are trying to impose their idea and system upon the other side. Outwardly, they talk much about "peaceful unification," "relaxation of tension," and the like. But, in actuality, they are challenging peace and dreaming of satisfying their desire for northward aggression.

Claiming that the northern half of the republic is the "unrestored area," they went so far as to appoint "honorary mayors and county magistrates" to "be sent" to the northern half and issue them "mandates". This is a naked expression of their shameless will to impose their idea and system upon us. "Anti-communist unification" is, in essence, to deny national reunification and fix division under the pretext of opposing communism. It is the camouflage of its advocates to veil their splittist colour and erase the question of the country's reunification from the order of the day for good.

The strained situation obtaining on the Korean Peninsula has been caused by the war preparations and military exercises carried on in South Korea under the slogan of anti-communist confrontation.

The unparalleled fascist terrorist rule in South Korea today is legalized with the veil of anti-communism. Anti-communism is a disguise for concealing and justifying their crimes in instigating hostile feelings against us, kicking up war rackets, suppressing the patriotic democratic forces and removing the political opponents.

The manoeuvres for fascism, war and division to which the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is persistently resorting are intended to execute the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression. The ever more wanton anti-communist row in South Korea is a product of the serious crisis facing the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist terrorist dictatorship.

The United States must give up its aggressive acts of patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan clique hated and cursed by the people and instigating them to the suppression of the people, blocking reunification and fixing division and get out of South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not run about recklessly to check the onward movement of history with its foolish row of anti-communist confrontation, but act with discretion and step down from "power" as demanded by the people.

VRPR URGES STUDENTS TO STRUGGLE IN SPRING

SK190337 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Dialogue from "Hour for Youths and Students" program]

[Text] As is well known, March and April is a struggle season in which anti-U.S. and antifascist struggles have been staged. We believe that youth and students, who greet this struggle season, are resolved to effect a new turn in a nationwide struggle for democracy by developing the ardent aspirations for democratization into struggle. In this hour, we will hear a dialogue entitled "The Season of Struggle and the Plan of Youth and Students" between Madam Yun and announcer Ko U-chol.

[Announcer] Reviewing history from the 1 March uprising to today, we can see our people's vigorous struggle against foreign forces and fascists have been staged in March and April. In these sacred struggles, youth and students used to fight valiantly, opening the road to struggle.

[Madam Yun] Yes, that is right. Whenever courageous students greeted the struggle season in March and April, they have unreservedly demonstrated the courage and spirit of youth, opening a road to struggle against foreign forces and fascists. Greeting this proud season of struggle, patriotic students on campuses are strengthening their spirit of struggle against fascists and for democracy. When I met a certain student of Seoul National University, he said: We, the students of Seoul National University, take pride in having unyieldingly fought in the van of the struggle for democratization. We are also resolved to vigorously stage the struggle for democratization this year by fanning the flame of struggle.

[Announcer] That is quite natural. On 19 March last year, the Seoul National University students, who courageously struggled, igniting the flame of the antifascist struggle for democratization, declared that they should struggle against the fascist regime until the last drop of blood dries and they sing a song of victory. This is viewed as a firm will of students across the country, not to mention the students of Seoul National University. For this reason, we believe that youth and students will again gather together on the plaza of democracy in this coming spring.

Now, we need to talk about how the patriotic students should struggle and which point they should emphasize.

[Madam yun] I agree. Considering past experiences and the present situation, I think it important to stage a joint struggle with the masses by further organizing the students' struggle and firmly uniting. Babbling that it will uproot campus turmoil and that the government firmly stands opposed to chronic campus unrest, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is threatening students by suppressing them in a fascist manner, intensifying investigations of campus activities. I think that if students fight sporadically in such a situation, they will not win victory but will be defeated. This is a lesson of past struggles. I believe that students are well aware of this fact. In the declaration for the antifascist struggle issued by the students of Hanguk Seminary last November, they appealed to their fellow students to develop the sporadic and individual protest of masses to the level of the organizational and persistent mass movement.

[Announcer] I think that the patriotic students should not repeat the past method of struggle because they have learned a lesson from past struggles. They should firmly consolidate their struggle ranks and continue to develop them. In particular, protecting the core forces -- leading forces of the student movement -- is an important matter. By organizing the struggle ranks and protecting the core forces of struggle, they should develop the movement for democratization into a new level of movement.

[Madam Yun] Another important question is how to develop the students' movement into a mass movement. As in the April and May struggle of 1980, all students on campus should rise up in struggle together, closely getting in touch with each other among colleges across the country. In short, students should stage a nation-wide struggle in a unified manner.

[Announcer] That is right. I think that, to win a decisive victory in a struggle for democratization, students should combine the students' movement with the labor movement.

[Madam Yun] As you know well, the working class is the most resolute class about to struggle for democratization to the end. The working class, which possesses a strong revolutionary spirit and unity, is growing into a leading class of the Korean revolution and the main forces of the movement for democratization. When youth and students fight with the workers in a unified way, they will destroy any fascist forces. This is shown by the 19 April struggle which overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime and the October democratic struggle which plunged the traitor Pak Chong-hui into ruin.

Because students have learned a lesson through the past struggles, they are ardently appealing to combine their struggle with the labor movement in their leaflets and putting into practice. To this end, taking advantage of night time, not to mention vacations, they are conducting various righteous activities, such as enlightening, awakening and organizing workers, to encourage them to rise up in struggle.

[Announcer] That is a move prevailing among college students these days. To combine the students' movement with the labor movement, students should vigorously stage such activities. By the way, I think it is important to struggle under slogans reflecting the interests of workers, in an effort to combine the students' movement with the labor movement.

[Madam Yun] Of course, it is very important to present correct struggle slogans. Generally speaking, the struggle slogan is a powerful means which touch and agitate a broad range of people. Youth and students have struggled under slogans, such as those reading: "Let us obtain three labor rights!", "Hike wages!" and "Stop suppression of the labor movement!" which reflect the interests of workers. In the future youth and students should stage a joint struggle with workers, upholding these struggle slogans. I think it desirable that youth and students rush to the scene where workers stage a struggle and fight together with them.

[Announcer] Another important question in the spring struggle is to open a way to the antifascist struggle for democratization by taking advantage of given opportunities.

[Madam Yun] Yes, it is very important for youth and students to make the most of opportunities. Whenever youth, students and our people observe the anniversary of anti-Japanese and antifascist struggles in the past, they cannot repress the surging hatred of dictators who have trampled underfoot freedom and democracy, ruminating upon the fighting spirit displayed in these struggles. I believe that, when they seize the opportunities for struggle and make the most of them, they will develop our nation's animosity against dictators into a nation-wide antifascist struggle.

[Announcer] I agree. I firmly believe that youth and students, who love justice and the nation, will uphold the torch of the antifascist struggle for democratization in this coming spring for struggle, responding to the people's call and meeting the demand of the times.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW TUNISIAN ENVOY 19 MAR

SK200415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 19 received credentials from Ridha Bach Baouab, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Tunisian Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG INSPECTS NEW TRUCK AT FACTORY

SK212354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on March 19 saw the new-type lorry "Chaju 82" manufactured at the Sungri General Automobile Works. Also seeing the lorry were Comrades Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Cho Se-ung and Hong Song-yong.

On the occasion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a programmatic teaching which would serve as a guiding compass in the development of the automobile industry.

Acquainting himself with the structure, capacity and mechanism of the lorry down to details, he expressed satisfaction with the fact that the entire party members and workers of the Sungri General Automobile Works successfully manufactured the efficient and rationally built lorry in a brief time by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and extended thanks to them.

REPORTAGE ON YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT TO NICARAGUA

Meets With Leaders

SK190359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 19 (KCNA) -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on March 15 met the party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Nicaragua, according to a report. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation and Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and the director of the Secretariat of the State Council.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and his cordial regards to the members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction. The coordinator and the member of the council expressed thanks for this.

The coordinator of the council asked the head of the delegation to convey to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua for his good health and long life. The coordinator said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a defender not only of the rights of the Korean people but also of the rights of the world people struggling for freedom and independence.

The Nicaraguan people express full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of reunifying the country independently, driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, he noted. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Yi's 15 March Managua Speech

SK201410 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at 15 March Managua banquet -- read by announcer]

[Text] First of all, I express my deep thanks to you for having accorded us a warm welcome the moment our party and government delegation entered your country, for providing us with such a wonderful banquet and for the esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra's friendly and encouraging speech for us just now. Availing myself of this opportunity overflowing with friendly sentiment, I convey militant and friendly greetings to the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the fraternal Nicaraguan people from the KWP and the Korean people.

The warm welcome and hospitality you accorded our delegation is a clear expression of the Nicaraguan people's friendship toward the Korean people. The friendship and unity between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples are indestructible as they have been cemented in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Our people highly value the friendship with the Nicaraguan people and always watch their struggle for creating a new life with deep interest. Under the correct leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the wise and courageous Nicaraguan people are now registering a great accomplishment in their struggle to develop their national economy and national culture after overcoming the consequences of the old reactionary rule. In particular, the measures your government has taken to strengthen defense capability after defining this year as the year of unity against invasion and rallying the people around the Sandinist National Liberation Front are significant in advancing the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as their own over the successes achieved by the Nicaraguan people in the struggle for reconstructing the country in accordance with Sandinism. Our people wholeheartedly hope that the fraternal Nicaraguan people, closely united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, will register greater successes in their future struggle for defending the country as firm as a rock from the aggression and intervention of the imperialists and building a rich and powerful, independent and new Nicaragua.

We highly appraise the active support and encouragement the Republic of Nicaragua is extending to the just struggle of the Salvadoran people and other Latin American peoples for freedom and liberation, pursuing the nonaligned policy in external relations, and express firm solidarity with it.

The Korean people are now waging a vigorous struggle for modelling the whole of society with the chuche idea and accelerating the historic cause of national reunification under the guidance of the glorious party center, upholding the programmatic tasks advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress. Today the paramount national task facing our people is to reunify the divided fatherland at an early date. The proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the fairest and most just proposal for reunification and for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland after the crushing of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to fabricate two Koreas.

However, splittists at home and abroad, running counter to the unanimous will and aspiration of the Korean and world peoples, are pursuing the splittist line, intensifying their war policy and are laying more serious obstacles on the road to the reunification of the fatherland. All Korean people, with the untied strength of the entire nation and under the positive support of the peace-loving people of the world, including the fraternal Nicaraguan people, will crush the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to fabricate two Koreas and maneuvers to provoke a war and will surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification through establishing the DCRK.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our deep thanks to you for strongly denouncing the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and for supporting our people's just struggle to oust the U.S. troops from South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Korean people deem it a great price to have such a staunch people with a strong sense of justice as the heroic Nicaraguan people as their comrades in arms in Latin America and will advance as ever shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Hosts Banquet 16 Mar

SK210904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Burear of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and premier of the Administration Council, arranged a banquet on March 16 upon concluding the delegation's visit to Nicaragua, according to a report.

Placed in the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited to the banquet were Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members of the council; Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge Martinez; Minister of Armed Forces Humberto Ortega Saavedra; Bayardo Arce Castano and Victor Tirado, members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; the minister of foreign affairs; the director of the Secretariat of the State Council; the minister of health; the minister of culture; the minister of labor; the minister of fisheries; the minister of Managua reconstruction; the minister of industry; the minister of interior commerce; the minister of transport; the minister of social welfare; the minister of construction; the minister of education; the minister of mining; the minister of justice; the minister of urban affairs; the minister of natural resources and environment; the president of the Supreme Court; members of the General Staff of the Sandinist People's Army; the director fo the Political Department of the Ministry of the Interior; and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to Nicaragua were also present on invitation.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, spoke first at the banquet. He said:

We exchanged views on further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and other problems of common concern with members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and reached a unanimity of views on all problems discussed. This, coming as it does from common understanding of our two countries' anti-imperialist and independent stands and from the good will of our two countries, pleases us very much.

Although our stay in Nicaragua was short, we have seen the Nicaraguan people, rallying around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, struggling vigorously to crush at every step the disintegrating and undermining maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and internal reactionaries, consolidating the revolutionary gains and building a new, independent and prosperous society. We have seen them registering successes in their struggle, and we were moved by them.

New changes and successes made in Nicaragua show that the strength of the people who have become the masters of their country and society is inexhaustible and that their future is bright. We warmly hail the successes achieved by the Nicaraguan people in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and building of a new society and once again sincerely wish them greater progress in the future.

We are greatly satisfied with our visit to Nicaragua. We believe that our visit to Nicaragua will make a contribution to the further strengthening and development of the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Nicaraguan people.

During our visit to fraternal Nicaragua, we got an indelible impression. When we return home we will tell our people about the warm welcome and exceptional hospitality the Nicaraguan people accorded us, about their courageous struggle and tenacious will.

Concluding my speech, I propose a toast to the militant and friendly unity of the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples, to the long life and good health of esteemed Excellency Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, to the long life and good health of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking next at the banquet Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, said:

I express deep thanks for the material and moral assistance rendered by the fraternal Korean people to us today when the situation is most difficult for our people. We can only speak about the deep concern directed by the Government of the DPRK and the fraternal Korean people to our Nicaraguan people.

That respected Comrade Kim Il-song sent to us the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok today is a striking manifestation of the further deepening of the friendly relations between our two countries.

We ask you to convey the greetings and gratitude of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Government of National Reconstruction and people of Nicaragua to Comrade Kim Il-song and to the Korean Workers Party and the Korean people.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the great leader of the Nicaraguan people, the great leader of the Latin American people and the great leader of the world's revolutionary people.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of His Excellency Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples.

Departure From Managua

SK192246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, March 20 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, left Managua on March 17 after concluding its visit to Nicaragua, according to a report. Flying on the flagpoles at the airport were the national flags of our country and Nicaragua.

A farewell function was held at the airport. The band struck up the national anthems of our country and Nicaragua. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, reviewed a guard of honour in company with Daniel Ortega Saavedra and other members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members of the council; Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge Martinez and Victor Tirado, members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; the director of the Secretariat of the State Council; the minister of foreign affairs; the minister of culture; the minister of health, the minister of justice; the minister of labour; the minister of transport; the minister of fisheries; the minister of interior commerce; the minister of industry; the minister of foreign trade; and other personages concerned. Also present there were DPRK Ambassador to Nicaragua O Song-hwan and officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

Prior to his departure, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, made public a statement.

Speech at Managua Airport

SK211339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Report on Speech by Yi Chong-ok at 17 March departure ceremony at Managua airport -- read by announcer]

[Text] Expressing gratitude to the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people for having accorded the DPRK party and government delegation with all cordiality so as to let the delegation spend pleasant and rewarding days during its stay in the fraternal country of Nicaragua, Premier Yi Chong-ok said:

Although our stay with the intimate Nicaraguan friends was short, those days were significant in that they contributed to strengthening the militant and friendly unity, cohesion and ties between the peoples of Korea and Nicaragua.

The party and government delegation of the DPRK exchanged with members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua views on strengthening the friendship and unity between the two parties, governments and peoples and other problems of common concern, and reached a complete unanimity of views. We are satisfied with this.

Through our visit to your country, we have seen the heroic Nicaraguan people, rallying around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, despite the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to disintegrate and undermine it, firmly safeguard their revolutionary gains and courageously struggle to build a new prosperous society. We have seen the militant mien of the Nicaraguan people brimming over in the country and we are convinced that the Nicaraguan future will be prosperous and wealthy.

Strengthening the militant unity between the KWP and the Sandinista National Liberation Front, between the governments and peoples of Korea and Nicaragua under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and strengthening the ties of support and solidarity are an important guarantee for the two countries to crush all sorts of maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, safeguard national dignity and create a new and independent life.

We are proud of having the Nicaraguan people, who have a strong and dignified anti-imperialistic stand, as comrades-in-arms in Latin America. We are convinced that the friendship and unity between the KWP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and between the governments and peoples of our two countries will expand and develop more widely in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

KONG CHIN-TAE RETURNS FROM MIDEAST TRIP 18 MAR

SK190350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 19 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, returned home on March 18 by air after concluding his visit to Guinea and the Yemen Arab Republic. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae had also visited the Sudan, Egypt and Tanzania heading the government delegation of our country.

The special envoy and his party were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned as well as Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam, and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin, to our country.

The special envoy and his party stopped over in Moscow on their way home. They were seen off at the airport by V.F. Maltsev, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, and other personages concerned. Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and officials of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union were also present at the airport.

RADIO COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CSSR SIGNED

SK220433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- A protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Czechoslovak Radio for 1982-1984 was signed in Pyongyang on March 21. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chairman Yi Yong-ik and Vice-Chairman Yi Pong-hui of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of Czechoslovak Radio headed by its Deputy Director General Karel Hrabal and Ambassador Josef Hadravek and an official of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang.

The protocol was signed by Vice-Chairman Yi Pong-hui and Deputy Director General Karel Hrabal.

HOME MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON PUSAN ARSON

SK201302 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Home Affairs Minister So Chong-hwa said today that those organizations and individuals who hide criminals involved in the arson attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan will be regarded as impure elements equally guilty as the arsonists and will be punished accordingly. Correspondent Pak Se-hui has this report:

Home affairs Minister So Chong-hwa issued a statement today in connection with the arson attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and urged the people to cooperate with the government authorities' effort to arrest the criminals involved in the recent arson.

[Begin recording of So statement] The arson attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan is a wicked and impure act committed at a time when relations between the ROK and the United States have been solidified as never before and when a security system, which no aggressive force can slight, has been established with the staging of the "Team Spirit" exercise and with the ROK-U.S. annual security consultative meeting scheduled for the end of March. We cannot tolerate the terrorism, violence and arson of impure elements to create internal subversion and disturbances when the government and the people are striving to achieve stability in all sectors, solidify national security and achieve a second economic takeoff.

I urge all the people to render positive cooperation with the efforts to arrest the impure arsonists and to immediately report to the nearest police station anything on those organizations and individuals who are hiding the criminals. Should we discover those organizations and individuals hiding the impure elements, the government will regard this act equal to the one committed by the arsonists. [end recording]

In conclusion, Minister So said the government issued a nationwide instruction to investigation agencies, including the police, to stand alert and reporting that it will give 20 million won to the person who provides information leading to the arrest of the arsonists. All investigation agencies, including the police and prosecutor offices throughout the country, are standing alert to arrest the criminals. The government is now tracking them down, utilizing reporting networks among the people.

The handbills scattered in the area surrounding the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan call the present government a fascist regime -- a term used by the North Korean puppets. The handbills oppose the hosting of the Olympics, say the ROK has completed preparations for a northward invasion, portray ROK-U.S. relations as those existing between master and servant in order to disrupt these relations and slander our open-door economy as a comprador economic system. This clearly appears to coincide with a similar line used by the North Korean puppets. The writer of the handbills also appears to have joined maneuvers to fulfill Kim Il-song's wild desire for achieving unification through communication of the ROK. We can see that the recent arson was a product of violence by a leftist, antigovernment force. We cannot tolerate the antinational act of using arson to achieve the political aim of disrupting the friendship solidified between the ROK and the United States.

The new era should eliminate all violence from society. Violence is the No 1 enc of a free society. The arsonists should be hunted down at the earliest possible date. o this end, the people's positive cooperation is required.

Further Report on Arson

SK191138 [Editorial Report] On 19 March, three major vernacular evening papers published in Seoul carry prominent coverage of the 18 March fire at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center. TONG-A ILBO, carrying a correspondent's report from Pusan on the top of page 11, reports in detail the discovery of some 250 antigovernment and anti-U.S. handbills in Pusan, and notes the police speculation that this incident was caused by an underground antigovernment organization or by leftist elements masterminded by North Korea agents.

Reporting the government's actions to apprehend the criminals and the increase protection for foreign embassies, the paper notes the ROK Foreign Ministry's expression of regret over the incident.

Referring to the content of the handbills, the paper says: "The printed materials read 'pursuing a policy of economic cooperation in order to economically exploit us, the United States and Japan are trying to make our country their tributary.' These handbills then bitterly denounce the present system, using radical terminology. Opposing the hosting of the 1988 Olympics and denouncing the education policy and the attitude of the press, the handbills groundlessly say that the government has completed preparations for an advance toward the North."

Briefly reporting the 18 March incident on the top of the front page, CHUNGANG ILBO says: "Judging from the fact that, prior to the outbreak of the fire, 781 impure antigovernment and anti-U.S. handbills were scattered at three places in Pusan, the police see this fire as premeditated arson committed by impure elements." Carrying a more detailed report on the circumstances of the incident and on the handbills found at the scene on the top of page 6, the paper says: "The handbills oppose ROK-Japan economic cooperation and the hosting of the 1988 Olympics, denounce U.S. neocolonialism and note preparations for a northward invasion by a certain military regime."

Carrying a report similar to those in the other two evening vernaculars, KYONGHYANG SINMUN, in an article at the top of page 7, says: "In light of the fact that the handbills assume an antigovernment and leftist nature, police sources speculate that underground antigovernment elements or North Korean agents have committed arson against a U.S. installation in South Korea to disrupt ROK-U.S. relations."

KOREA TIMES Report

SK210023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan Thursday had grave significance as it indicated anti-government elements were taking a violent leftist turn, investigation authorities said yesterday.

The contents of leaflets the collaborators of the arsonists scattered in Pusan showed that the group was bent on creating a rift between Korea and the United States by terming their ties a "comprador-capitalist, servant-master" relationship. "Americans go home. Don't attempt to make Korea a subject state," they quoted the leaflet as saying. "...We are raising a torch for an anti-American struggle by burning the U.S. Cultural Center, the symbol of U.S. Cultural Colonialism. We appeal to Pusan citizens to renew their national self-awareness."

At one point, the leaflet said the "ruling force" in the South was ready "to invade the North with purchased arms and is dreaming of starting a fratricidal war again." The authorities took note of this phrase as indicating the anti-government elements' complete adherence to North Korea's propaganda line. It also indirectly proved the imminence of the communists' armed invasion of the South, they added.

Calling for the overthrow of a "fascist military regime," the leaflets agitated people to stage a violent revolt against the present government in bloody expressions. They described the government's recently-announced unification formula as "cosmetized" and "deceptive." The hosting of the 1988 Olympics is certain to destroy the national economy completely, the fliers said, demanding an immediate end to its preparation.

Economic negotiations with Japan should be stopped at once so as not to subordinate the Korean economy to Japan's and all existing "compradorship-oriented economic policies that ensure the prosperity of the privileged few" should be abolished, the leaflets said. They also contained attacks on education officials who they said were controlling the academic world through the graduation quota system and the professors' recommendation system.

The authorities said the wording of the leaflets clearly exposed the group's neo-leftist color and their liking for violence, which is intolerable in any form. The opposition to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul reveals the group's anti-national nature because it promises to be an occasion greatly enhancing the national culture, the authorities said.

JAPAN COMPLETES REVIEW OF PROPOSED LOAN PROJECTS

SK191347 Seoul YONHAP in English 1255 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 19 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government Friday presented South Korea the results of its review of 11 development projects in connection with Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in public loans.

Kunio Muraoka, a minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, called on Choe Tong-chin, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and discussed ways of cooperation suggested by Japan for about 70 minutes. It was the first time that Japan officially suggested concrete ways to cooperate since August of last year when the six billion dollar loan issue was first discussed between the two countries.

During the meeting, the Japanese minister suggested that Japan wants to provide South Korea with the proposed loans in such a way as to combine Japan's Official Development Aid (ODA) loans and loans from the two world banks -- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and The Asian Development Bank.

The Japanese insist it would be difficult to offer the six billion dollars fully in ODA loans because of its financial situation. Korea has been asking Japan to extend the money fully in ODA loans.

CHON NAMES NO TAE-U TO HEAD SPORTS MINISTRY

SK210822 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday appointed No Tae-u, minister of state for national security and diplomacy, to serve as minister of the newly inaugurated Ministry of Sports. Prof. Yi Yong-ho of Ewha Woman's University was named viceminister of the new ministry which will handle the government's overall sports administration. The successor of No as the minister of state for national security and diplomacy was not named.

President Chon gave letters of appointment to No and Yi at Chongwadae earlier in the day. On hand were Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and Minister of Government Administration Kim Yong-hyu.

The new ministry, which will also provide assistance for the 1986 Asian and 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, will include an Office of Planning and Management and three bureaus -- the Sports Promotion Bureau, the Sports Science Bureau and the International Sports Bureau. The ministry was opened on the 21st floor of the Korea Exchange Bank Building in Myong-dong. No, who retired from the army in July last year, was born in Taegu, Kyongsang-pukto, in 1932. Upon graduating from the Korean Military Academy in 1955, the retired four-star general has held various important military posts, including commander of the Capital Garrison Command and the Defense Security Command. A graduate of a U.S. special warfare school and the Korean Army College, the 50-year-old minister is said to have played an outstanding role in the birth of the Fifth Republic.

Meanwhile, Yi, 47, studied international relations at Yonsei University and received a doctorate degree from Yale University. A native of Uisong, Kyongsang-pukto, he taught at the University of Georgia and served as editorial writer of the CHOSON ILBO and as a senior research fellow of the National Unification Board.

MONTSAME BLASTS U.S. ON 'ANTI-AFGHAN FARCE'

OW201742 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 20 Mar 82

["Anti-Afghan Farce of Washington" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: According to reports from the U.S.A. official Washington has prepared another surprise for the world -- a new propaganda show this time entitled "The Day of Afghanistan." U.S. ex-State Secretary W. Rogers appeared in a role of a producer. The premiere is appointed for the 21st of March. In this anti-Afghan show were involved best falsifiers, slanderers and liars specially chosen from different American foreign policy and propaganda agencies so that the "truthfulness" and "trustworthiness" of everything they will tell about the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the life of its people are beyond any doubt. The overall technical capacity of the American propaganda machine is at their disposal.

By the way this is the second "work" of the kind the American propaganda has to its credit. The first was the anti-Polish fraud catcalled all over the world. The same reception undoubtedly awaits this anti-Afghan show.

Now it is an open secret who is trying to hinder the building of a new life by the Afghan people. Namely the United States in collusion with China and other reactionary Islamic regimes carry out an undeclared war against the people of this country. Together with Beijing, Washington turned Pakistan into an anti-Afghan activity base. In its territory in bordering with Afghanistan regions created are over 70 special camps and training centers for cut-throats from the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble. Then armed to teeth by their American benefactors they are sent to the territory of Afghanistan sowing death and destruction. Naturally, this is passed over in silence by Washington "friends" of the Afghan people. Their farce is designed to represent the crude interference of the United States into the internal affairs of the DRA as a "humane help" to its people.

Fanning up the anti-Afghan hysteria Washington besides that is trying to divert the attention of the world public from its hostile subversive activities against other peoples coming out for freedom and social progress in different countries of the world extending from El Salvador to Kampuchea.

Washington's passion for such provocative shows reflects also the sharp activization of the subversive foreign policy propaganda of the United States connected with the turnout [as received] from the policy of detente to confrontation with socialist community countries and attaining of world supremacy. All these performances of Washington experts in "brainwashing" have one thing in common: They assume clearly defined inciting, anti-socialist character and are aimed at supporting counterrevolutionary and reactionary forces whether in Poland or Afghanistan.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES USSR FRIENDSHIP AWARD

OW220242 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Dugersuren is awarded the Soviet Order of Friendship Among Peoples for his services in the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Receiving the award M. Dugersuren expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU CC and the USSR Government and assured that he will devote all his activity at the post of the foreign minister to the cause of further developing and strengthening of brotherly friendship and close cooperation between the two countries, to the cause of consolidating peace and security of peoples.

YOS POR, LAO ENVOY ADDRESS SOLIDARITY DAY MEETING

BK210910 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council organized a get-together at its office at 0900 on 20 March to mark Kampuchea-Laos solidarity day, which falls on 22 March.

Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, spoke on the history of the valiant and protracted struggles, filled with great historic victories, of the Kampuchean and Lao peoples in their joint resistance against the common enemy from the distant past to the present. The comrade said: The Lao people are well aware of the cruel and barbarous acts that the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique committed in Kampuchea -- atrocities that have brought untold misery and suffering to the Kampuchean people. The Lao people joined with the Kampuchean people in nurturing indignation against the traitors.

The comrade praised the Kampuchean people, who, with a high sense of patriotism and firm confidence in the leadership of [KPRP], have struggled undauntedly and bravely to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and scored encouraging successes in rebuilding the country from scratch. The comrade hailed the Kampuchean people's new life as genuine masters of the country and the PRK's prestige in the international arena. The comrade stressed: The Lao party, government and people as well as the Vietnamese and peace-loving peoples the world over always support the correct cause of the Kampuchean revolution. The Kampuchean situation is definitely irreversible.

In his speech, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, praised the Lao people who have a tradition since the immemorial of struggling valiantly. He said: The Lao people are outstanding workers who dare to sacrifice everything for the liberation and construction of their country. In particular, the Lao people have a lofty sense of patriotism and a broad spirit of international solidarity. The Kampuchean people regard the Lao people as their model. The comrade pointed out the significance of the bonds of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos and particularly that among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam -- a vital factor in the Kampuchean revolution as well as a factor enabling the Kampuchean revolution to achieve a great, historic victory.

The comrade expressed profound thanks to the Lao people for giving all kinds of support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's cause of struggle to defend and build their fatherland.

The get-together proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary solidarity.

KEO CHANDA ADDRESSES MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE MEETING

BK220939 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 19 March the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee held a meeting to sum up the 1981 work and set targets for implementation in 1982. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee.

In his opening speech, Comrade Keo Chanda hailed the brilliant feats made by cadres, personnel, workers and people in the capital in national defense and construction work. The comrade highly praised cadres, personnel, workers and people for their resolute struggle imbued with genuine patriotism which ensured security in the society, particularly when political events of historic significance took place.

Later on, Comrade Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee and Comrade Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, took turns to read reports on the results of work implemented in the past year by various offices under the municipal committee and on the targets to be implemented next year in order to improve the capital and the material life of all cadres, personnel, workers and people in the capital.

The meeting continued its work on the next day.

CHEA SOTH SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURE MEETING CLOSING

BK210736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] The third national agricultural meeting held at the former royal palace ended with success at 1430 on 19 March after thoroughly discussing the report on the 1981 agricultural production and measures to be implemented in 1982.

On that occasion, Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, highly appraised the success of the meeting. The comrade exhorted the participants to closely cooperate and jointly implement the measures set forth by the party in order to stimulate agricultural production which is the principle task in rehabilitating and developing the economy in accordance with the nation's requirement. The comrade expressed the firm confidence in the high revolutionary spirit of the participants and the support of the municipal and provincial authorities and fraternal and friendly countries. This will bring total success to the implementation of the 1982-83 agricultural tasks and targets contributing to the rehabilitation of the national economy and to the building of our beloved fatherland furthering its progress and making it bountiful.

Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, summed up the outcome of the meeting by highly praising the Kampuchean people for their efforts and resolute struggle to surmount drought and floods in order to gradually restore agricultural production, and for their new achievements in various fields in the past year.

The comrade clearly explained to the participants the 1982 agricultural plans and all the urgent tasks to be carried out following the meeting. The comrade stressed: The Kampuchean revolution will certainly progress with the lofty resolution of the participants to defeat all the maneuvers of the enemy, stimulate agricultural production, rehabilitate the national economy and strive to build genuine revolutionary forces in order to increase efficiency in providing security for the people and the society.

In conclusion, citation certificates were presented to various provinces in the PRK which have made outstanding achievements.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 15-21 MAR PERIOD

BK220226 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 15-21 March reporting period:

Battambang: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1425 GMT on 21 February reports that Battambang District "distinguished itself" in the 1981 agricultural production season. The solidarity groups for production grew 57,860 hectares of rice -- 2,850 hectares more than the plan -- and 2,400 hectares of subsidiary crops. Peasants in the district have sold 16,000 tons of paddy to the state. At 1437 GMT on 17 March SPK reports that peasants in Sisophon District have sold 2,240 tons of paddy to the state. At 1432 GMT on 15 March SPK reports that in the last week of February peasants in the province sold 10,000 tons of paddy to the state. They have already sold 32,330 tons of paddy to the state, and it is expected that the target of 40,000 tons will be easily exceeded, according to SPK.

Kompong Thom: SPK reports at 0357 GMT on 19 March that peasants have sold 200 tons of resin, 100 tons of beans, 1,000 tons of corn and 200 tons of dried fish for export by the commercial service. In Kompong Trabek District has sold 1,300 tons of paddy to the district trade office. This, according to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 20 March, is 86 percent of the procurement target of 1,500 tons for the district.

Svay Rieng: SPK reports at 1434 GMT on 17 March that peasants in Romeas Hek District have planted 110 hectares of dry season rice -- 68 percent of the plan. Phnom Penh radio at 1200 GMT on 21 March says that the province has so far bought 10,000 tons of paddy from peasants, which is 68 percent of the planned figure.

Kompong Cham: SPK at 0426 GMT on 17 March reported that workers at the Ta Pav rubber plantation produced 2.7 million liters of latex from trees on 840 hectares. Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 15 March reports that in Chamka Leu District during the last rainy season peasants grew 5,752 hectares of rainy season rice and 575 hectares of irrigated rice. From 13 January to 8 March peasants in the district sold 1,600 tons of paddy to the state.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 21 March reports that in Banteay Srei District peasants are striving to dig a canal 2.6 km long to bring water to over 2,000 hectares of rice fields.

Kandal: SPK reports at 1434 GMT on 17 March that solidarity production groups in Leuk Dek District have planted 420 hectares of dry season rice, 590 hectares of corn and hundreds of other crops.

JAPANESE AID DELEGATION VISITS 15-18 MAR

BK210359 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese center for relief to Kampuchea paid a visit to Democratic Kampuchea from 15 to 18 March. The delegation was led by Professor (Nisukada Fukasaki) and consisted of five members, including (Mamoro Usidaki), (Fujika Kukaki), (Kosakai Asokotokumoto) and Miss (Atoko Kosimoto).

Upon its arrival in Democratic Kampuchea on the morning of 15 March, the delegation was warmly welcomed by cadres of the Foreign Ministry. On the afternoon of the same day, Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, received the friendly Japanese delegation at an office of the government. Also present at the meeting were a number of Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross cadres. The conversation proceeded in a war and cordial atmosphere.

On 16 March the guests visited a school, laboratory, a hospital and villages. At the hospital, after seeing combatants who were suffering from the toxic chemicals of the Vietnamese enemy, the Japanese guests noted: This Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea in which toxic chemicals are being used is very barbarous. Upon our return home we will inform the Japanese public about this problem.

The Japanese delegation also distributed a quantity of medicine and medical supplies and 10,000 dollars to the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross for distributing to or buying medicine and other necessary items for the Kampuchean people who are victims of the Vietnamese war of aggression and genocide.

The friendly Japanese delegation successfully ended its visit to Democratic Kampuchea and left for Japan on the morning of 18 March.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 20 MAR

BK210247 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 March, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, returned to Vientiane with glorious success. He left for the Soviet Union on 15 March for a friendly visit and to confer the Gold Order of the State -- the highest order of the LPDR -- on Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for his lofty and rich achievements in his creative and tireless struggle for the defense of mankind's peace and for his great contributions to the promotion and development of all-round cooperation and the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the LPDR and the Soviet Union. The order was also presented on the occasion of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday.

On hand to greet Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at Wattai Airport were Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC]. Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPDR Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsad, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister and chief of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman of the SPC and the LFNC Central Committee; Comrade Souvanna Phouma, government adviser; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister of interior and and chief of the LPLA General Statt; other members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; member of the SPC and the LFNC Central Committee; and many representatives of mass organizations and senior military and civilian cadres from various ministries.

Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and senior officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

SIANG PASASONG SUPPORTS BREZHNEV ARMS PROPOSAL

BK201213 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Mar 82

[SIANG PASASONG 20 March editorial: "New Well-Intentioned Step by the Soviet Union"]

[Text] During his address to the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions on 16 March, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, openly announced a new, constructive proposal by the Soviet Union aimed at halting the arms race and checking the threat of a new world war. To demonstrate its new and good intentions to the people of the world, the Soviet Union unilaterally announced a freeze on the deployment of its medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, it will reduce in both quantity and quality the existing weapons installed in the region. Unless there is a new worsening of the international situation, the Soviet Union intends to carry out a partial reduction of its medium-range missiles this year.

Moreover, the Soviet Union has agreed to a restriction of military activities. For example, it is prepared to enter into a mutual agreement to restrict naval operations. This step is designed to create mutual trust and interests and to make the world's oceans a zone of true peace.

This concrete proposal by the Soviet Union, as well as its previous peace initiatives announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin in October 1979, have been broadly supported by the masses throughout the world and respond to the ardent aspirations of mankind, which wants to live in peace, free from the threat of war. This stand constitutes a new factor that will contribute to resolving the conflicts between East and West and to settling the current global situation. At the same time it shows the lofty responsibility of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people, who are making tireless efforts to safeguard the peace and security of the various nations in Europe and the rest of the world.

However, it is regrettable that the Washington administration, and President Reagan in particular, recently made statements distorting the Soviet Union's new proposals in an effort to deceive world public opinion. Washington has so far continued to pursue its harsh attitude, refusing to take part in sincere talks on the limitation of strategic arms. It is seeking by every possible means to upset the existing balance of strategic arms. To achieve its lordly policy and plans to increase its armed forces and weapons, the White House deceitfully said that the Soviet Union enjoys an advantage in the military sphere. Nevertheless, an increasing number of people throughout the world have clearly seen the true nature of Washington's aggressive and bellicose policy. The new Soviet proposals have been approved by some members of the U.S. Congress, for example, Senator Edward Kennedy. These members of the Senate are demanding that the U.S. Government join in talks with the Soviet Union.

Once again, the Lao people, together with the progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world, fully support the correct, just and reasonable proposals put forth by the Soviet Union as announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. At the same time, we maintain that these proposals will serve as a new step leading to the reduction of strategic arms, easing tension in the international arena and eliminating the threat of genocidal war.

SIANG PASASONG LAUDS LEADERSHIP ON ANNIVERSARY

BK220750 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[SIANG PASASONG 22 March editorial: "Twenty-Seven Years Under the Glorious LPRP's Leadership"]

[Text] Our beloved and respected LPRP is 27 years old today. Under the party's leadership over the past 27 years, our Lao nation, from not having its name on the world map, has marched forward to the point that it has become well known in the international arena as a heroic nation with prestigious roles which has defeated the U.S. imperialist aggression -- by imperialist chieftains and the strongest imperialists in the world. Our Lao nation is now majestically standing in the forefront of socialist camp in Southeast Asia.

Our Lao people of various nationalities have been completely freed as slaves of foreign countries, and have marched forward to become the genuine owners of their country. They are now diligently striving to build their fatherland into a civilized and prosperous country step by step. This is the meritorious deed of the LPRP for our nation and people.

The LPRP is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party of the Lao working class. It is a well-organized vanguard unit and a top-level organization of the working class. Its historical origins date back to the Indochinese Communist Party. It was formally founded on 22 March 1955 by the congress of the representatives of former members of the Indochinese Communist Party. In the beginning, it was called the Lao People's Party. Later, at the second party congress which was held in February 1972, the world revolutionary was added to its name in order to the appropriate to its class and vanguard-struggle characteristics. Since then it has been called the LPRP.

The 27th founding anniversary of the LPRP comes at a time when our entire party, army and people are joyously and enthusiastically competing in scoring achievements to welcome the third party congress, which will be held soon. With the great strength of its 27-year history, the talented and clear-sighted LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary has led our Lao people of various nationalities to carry out the cause of national liberation struggle and march forward on the path of socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. It has led our Lao people to systematically achieve ever greater and more glorious victories.

It is noteworthy that after leading the Lao people of various nationalities to successfully accomplish the cause of national liberation struggle, the LPRP has clearly adopted its path of advancement and his guided the various nationalities to carry out socialist revolution in the country, thereby achieving successes step by step. For example, the party has led the people of various nationalities to carry out the two major strategic tasks, namely, the maintenance of peace and independence and the defense of the country's territorial integrity. Simultaneously, it has led the people to successfully fulfill the plan for economic building and cultural development. It is now leading the people forward in the implementation of the first 5-year state plan. Glorious successes have been achieved in the first year of the implementation of the first 5-year plan. For example, more than 1 million tons of rice have been harvested. As a result, our country can reduce the amount of imported rice. Livestock breeding and the planting of crops has also been expanded. The number of hospitals and schools at various levels, including the vocational schools and kindergartens, as well as the number of students attending the schools has also rapidly increased, thus meeting the basic requirements of daily life, medical services and education for the children of the laboring people of various nationalities. New steps have also been achieved in the branches of trading, communications and transportation, construction of bridges, roads and housing projects, and mining exploitation as well as the development of heavy and light industries, mechanical workshops and handicrafts work. All these works have been consolidated every day to be ever more efficient. Following these successes, our entire nation is maintaining a new shape -- a shape which is different from that under the old regime.

Our party has created a strength of solidarity among the various nationalities on the basis of the vigorious consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. At the same time, it has always combined in an appropriate and skillful manner the genuine spirit of patriotism with the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism, coordinated national interests with class interests, enhanced the overall strength of its own nation together with the strength of the era, maintained and enhanced the special solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, strengthened the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and consistently strived to maintain solidarity with the working class and the oppressed people as well as the peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world. As a result, the roles and status of our nation have been raised to an ever higher level in the international arena. This is an important factor which has guaranteed an ever greater and more brilliant success in our struggle to defend and build the country.

However, to reach the lofty ideals of our party in the immediate future, it is still necessary that our entire party, army and people always strengthen the solidarity among the various nationalities and maintain vigilance to counter all acts of aggression, encroachment, subversion and sabotage of the imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. This is because the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries have continued to resort to every possible means to destroy the new system and sabotage the peaceful life of our people. We must also persist in overcoming all difficulties and obstacles and endeavor to march forward another step so as to fulfill the plan for the development of the economy, culture, education, public health and others as stipulated in the first 5-year state plan. For example, we must dash forward to fulfill or prefulfill the implementation of the plan for the quarter, the 6-month plan or the plan for this year in order to score achievements to welcome the 27th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the third congress of our party, which will be held soon.

It is certain that to successfully fulfill the aforesaid great, heavy, but honorable and glorious task, it is necessary for us to make the effort. With the beacon of various resolutions of the party and with the great determination of the cadres, party members and all our people who have maintained confidence in and profoundly understood the line and politicies of the party, it is certain that we will be able to overcome all difficulties and obstacles. In the past, responding to the party's call, the cadres, party members and our people of various nationalities have unconditionally sacrificed their lives for the country, the people and the cause of national liberation. Now, under the party's call, all of us are also prepared to sacrifice our lives to defend and build the country. Let our entire party, army and people march forward together and sacrifice all energies, intelligence and abilities for the socialist country and for the happiness of the Lao people of various nationalities. We are absolutely convinced that the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our beloved fatherland will certainly be successful.

Long live the LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRANSPORT AGREEMENT -- Vientiane, 17 Mar (OANA/KPL) -- A memorandum of shipment of construction materials between Lao Transport Enterprises No 1 and Soviet Techneshtrans Enterprise was signed here on March 15. The delivery of 25,000 tons of Soviet-made consruction materials will be carried out from Vietnam to Laos in 1982. Signing the memorandum were on the Lao side Bouasi Lovansai, general director of the Lao Transit Enterprise and Yuriy N. Zaitsev, head of economic and commercial department of the Soviet Techneshrans Enterprise. Also present on this occasion were Khamlouat Sitlakon, deputy-minister of communication, public works and transport along with a number of Lao and Soviet officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 17 Mar 82 BK]

PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS SRV -- Vientiane, 18 Mar (KPL) -- A Lao trade delegation of Savannakhet Province recently completed its 10-day visit to Binh Tri Thien Province of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation, during its visit, had reviewed last year trade relations between the two provinces. Both sides had also exchanged views on the implementation of the agreement on trade relation in view to enhance the ties between the 25 provinces. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 18 Mar 82 BK]

SITTHI DISCUSSES ASEAN, KAMPUCHEA SITUATION

BK210923 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, delivered a keynote speech at the meeting of the Institute of Foreign Affairs yesterday at the Foreign Ministry.

Speaking about the history of ASEAN, he noted that ASEAN was conceived in Southeast Asia by Southeast Asians for Southeast Asians. We have to overcome many difficulties, prejudices and preconceptions that had kept apart. Fifteen years since it was founded, ASEAN is internationally recognized as a success story of regionalism. It is so because it is pragmatic. The driving force behind ASEAN is the attainment of peace, prosperity and progress through constructive cooperation. We have said what ASEAN stands for. It constitutes a primary pillar of our foreign policy. Particularly since 1975, Thailand has clearly defined her foreign policy direction. It is based on the following objectives: First, to promote the solidarity, unity and cooperation of ASEAN and to extend that cooperation to development of good relations with our Indochina neighbors; second, to pursue mutually beneficial relations with all countries irrespective of differences in political, social and economic systems and ideologies; third, to contribute in her own capacity to regional, global stability and development; and finally, firm adherence to the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

The Kampuchean situation is the major threat to the peace, stability and progress of our entire region. Thailand, together with our ASEAN partners, is prepared to have discussions on any meaningful suggestion leading to a durable solution of the Kampuchean problem which comes with the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the expression of self-determination by the Kampuchean people.

The foreign minister concluded his address with a remark that times of danger are also times or opportunity. Ours is an age of tremendous technological and scientific development. It is the challenge of our age as we move toward a new century to make it a century in which developments move forward to accomplishment in peace. What has previously been acccomplished for war? This is truly the trend which I would like to develop for Thailand, ASEAN and the world.

NATION 22 Mar Editorial

BK220150 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Reading Between the Lines of What Sitthi Said"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's speech Friday at the Institute of Foreign Affairs was a rare combination of diplomacy and realism, which, like oil and water, do not mix. He avoided certain key issues, like the role of China in Indochina and ASEAN, for instance, but did address himself with commendable frankness to the problem of Kampuchea which is destabilizing the region -- an objective of both Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Foreign policy, those of small countries especially, is never spelled out in clear terms because, whether we like it or not, small countries do have to take into account how the rooks, knights and bishops move in the international chessboard -- very rarely pawns take the initiative.

When Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that Thailand and ASEAN are always open to a dialogue with Hanoi, he was not saying something new but was only reiterating the stand which ASEAN had already taken countering that of the foreign ministers of Vientiane, Hanoi and Phnom Penh who wanted an Indochina-ASEAN dialogue thereby securing de facto recognition of the puppet government of Heng Samrin. There is no problem about a Bangkok-Hanoi dialogue for after both capitals have diplomatic representations and all that is needed is to use that channel or for exchange of visits at a higher level as has happened before.

Thailand's foreign policy interest, along with that of ASEAN, one must admit, has primarily to be directed towards a peaceful and political solution to the Kampuchean problem which can be obtained, according to UN resolutions, only through the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from that country. Pragmatically speaking, that is a pipe dream. Vietnam is not going to pull out her troops from Kampuchea since she knows all too well that if she does so the puppet government in Phnom Penh will not last a couple of weeks.

Departing from realism and resorting to diplomacy, Sitthi says that Thailand and ASEAN have no other course but to persevere in the main pursuit to restore the equilibrium of interests in the region with the cooperation of all parties. Diplomacy demands that he should not spell out the "equilibrium of interests" nor name "all parties" concerned. But any longtime observer of the Indochina scene, especially after Christmas, 1978, knows what Sitthi is talking about.

It would be wrong to interpret this statement as saying that Thailand and ASEAN have exhausted all their options -- he certainly did not mean that. What exactly happened in Kampuchea after the fateful capture of Phnom Penh in the middle of January, 1979, is too fresh in the mind to need recapitulation. While the big sticks in Indochina are being wielded by the Soviet Union and China, the international prestige of ASEAN has made world opinion assert again and again in the UN General Assembly and in other international forums that Vietnamese troops must withdraw from Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese troops, with their battle-hardened war machine, are in the fourth dry season in Kampuchea and are still not able to eliminate the main guerrilla opposition of the Khmer Rouge nor the minor opposition of the pro-Sihanouk and pro-Son Sann guerrilla groups. Possibly, it is the thinking in Moscow and Hanoi that this is the final dry season for the Vietnamese to eliminate all opposition in Kampuchea -- we are seeing and hearing from Prachinburi the intensive efforts which the Vietnamese are making. If they fail during the next two months, and the rains set in, then the initiative will change hands. This is the nuts-and-bolts side of what Sitthi was trying to convey.

SOM ON FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA, PROVOCATIONS

BK190507 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The director of Supreme Command Information Office, Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, during a news conference on the situation along the border with Kampuchea, said that sporadic fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and the Khmer Rouge continued inside Kampuchea during the past month. In most cases the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops took the initiative in launching suppression drives against the Khmer Rouge. Heavy fighting occurred in the vicinity of Phnum Malai, which resulted in rather heavy casualties on both sides. In addition, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops have been suffering from malaria and food shortages and thus their morale and spirit are running low.

The Thai side is always affected by the fighting inside Kampuchea because of the stray shells which land on our soil and the influx of illegal immigrants. The director said: We have been trying to solve the problem tactfully. We fire smoke shells to warn the warring parties that they are near our border. Still, he said, Thailand has been constantly provoked by the other side. Citing examples, he said: On 5 and 6 March, Thai troops conducted routine exercises along the border while there was no fighting in the adjoining areas inside Kampuchea. However, some 150 shells from 130-, 120- and 105-mm mortars were fired into Thai territory during this period. But since there was no fighting in Kampuchea at the time, this proves that the shelling was a deliberate act of provocation by the other side.

On 15 and 16 March a border patrol police platoon guarding the border area in Ban Khao Lan District along the Chanthaburi-Trat border was attacked by foreign troops armed with rifles, submachineguns, mortars and grenade launchers. During the attack, two Thai policemen were wounded. The intruders retreated after we fired smoke shells.

Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said the Thai side has been trying to solve all problems tactfully, appealing to the Thai people not to believe the fabrications which are aimed at provoking and luring Thailand to recognize the status quo in Indochina. The Thai people should have confidence in the Thai armed forces' ability to prevent the violation of the country's sovereignty by any foreign force.

Meanwhile, Army Secretary Col Narudon Detpatiyut spoke to the news conference about the army ammunition found in the communist Camp 508. He said that a preliminary investigation has revealed that a total of 30,000 rounds of such ammunition produced by the army ordance department in 1979 were found at the communist stronghold. A further investigation is being conducted by the army inspector general's department and the results of this investigation will be made public in the future.

BORDER COMMAND CAPTAIN REPORTS ON FIGHTING

BK220821 Bangkok Domestic Television Service Channel 3 in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Press conference by group captain, Ophat Chamratsi, deputy chief of staff of the Chanthaburi-Trat Security Operations Command -- recorded]

[Text] I would like to make a report on an incident which took place in the area under responsibility of the Chanthaburi-Trat Security Operations Command since it poses a threat to national security.

On 17 March, about two infantry battalions of Vietnamese forces, backed by 60mm and 82mm mortars, 75mm recoiless rifles and from four to six PT76 tanks, mounted attacks against the Kampuchean forces in Ban Sok San, about 3 km inside the Kampuchean border opposite Tambon Dan Chumphon, Bo Rai District, Trat Province. The Vietnamese forces took complete control of Ban Sok San at about 1700 on 17 March. As a result of the attack, about 3,000 Kampuchean people fled the war into Thailand's Tambon Dan Chumphon. They grouped at Ban Khlong Pun Piak and Ban Khlong Pun Haeng. On 18 March, about four artillery rounds landed about 2 km inside the Thai border and another two rounds landed in Ban Thung Yao. We are sure that they were artillery shells because they landed quite far from the Thai border.

The Chanthaburi-Trat Security Operations Command believes that without proper control of the influx of the Kampuchean people fleeing into Thailand in large numbers, they would create security problems for Thailand in future. Forces have therefore been dispatched to block these Kampucheans from entering the country and group them together at Ban Thung Yao. The command also placed units in readiness to resist possible hot pursuit across the border by the Vietnamese troops chasing the Kampuchean forces into Thailand. The Chanthaburi-Trat Security Operations Command also carried out humanitarian operations to help those people. We provided them with food and other necessary items, water and medical care. We received assistance with this from international organizations, like the World Food Program, the International Red Cross Society and the Thai Red Cross Society.

As for our plan, when the situation in Kampuchea improves, we will repatriate these Kampuchean people. In any eventuality, the Chanthaburi-Trat Security Operations Command is in readiness to cope with any intrusion by the Vietnamese forces which might, deliberately or not, cross the border in hot pursuit against the Kampuchean forces.

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN HANOI FOR VCP CONGRESS

OW220751 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 22 -- one thousand and thirty-three delegates elected by 51 party organizations of provincial and city levels or directly under the party Central Committee, representing the more than 1.5 million full party members, have arrived here for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, due to open March 27.

The eldest delegate is Le Van Hien, 80, of the Hanoi delegation; and the youngest are Vu Thi Tuong of the Son La delegation, and Pham Thi Huong, of the Nghe Tinh delegation, both 25 years old. More than 40 percent of the total are working in different economic branches, including managers, scientists, technicians and workers. There are 119 delegates of 27 ethnic minority nationalities in the northern and southwestern border provinces. Seventy-nine delegates are labour or army heroes and heroines and model workers. More than one-third of the delegates have university or higher qualifications.

U.S., PRC ACCUSED OF SLANDER ON TOXIC CHEMICALS

NHAN DAN 20 Mar Comment

OW200737 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 20 -- NHAN DAN today comments that the U.S. slander campaign charging the Soviet Union and Vietnam with using toxic chemicals in Afghanistan and Kampuchea has backfired. It is still remembered that in South Vietnam, the paper says, the United States dropped over 100,000 tonnes of toxic chemicals on 13,000 square kilometres of crop-land and 25,000 (twenty five thousand) square kilometres of forest covering almost all the provinces, destroying crops which would be sufficient to feed millions of people and affecting two million inhabitants, 3,500 of them mortally.

The Chinese, NHAN DAN continues, also used gas in some populous areas and poisoned water sources during their aggression against Vietnam in February 1979.

In their trial by the municipal court in Kabul, the paper further recalls, seven rebels, agents of imperialism and international reaction, confessed that they had been ordered to intrude into Afghanistan from Pakistan, taking along 200 bags of poison tablets to poison 2,000 pupils in Kabul.

Early this week, the paper says, the paper KAMPUCHEA condemned Thai troops for firing, on February 11 and 14, many chemical shells into Phnum Malai, Kampuchea, seriously affecting many inhabitants. Earlier, the Thai authorities had ordered the evacuation of Thai inhabitants from areas adjacent to Phnum Malai and the issue of gas masks to Thai troops.

By making false charges, the paper points out, imperialism and international reaction seek to divert public opinion from their increasing intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and their military activities against Nicaragua and El Salvador. "The U.S. Government also hopes to draw public attention from its criminal decision on large-scale production and use of new chemical weapons, among the binary ones, which may be as destructive as nuclear weapons," NHAN DAN stresses.

Hanoi Radio Comment

BK201301 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration and other reactionary forces have again accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using toxic chemicals in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

On 9 March the Reagan administration claimed that Soviet troops had killed at least 3,000 persons in Afghanistan by the use of gas and other chemical weapons. Earlier U.S. Under Secretary of State [as heard] Walter Stoessel told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the report was leaked by refugees in Afghanistan. Those statements by the U.S. authorities showed that U.S. diplomacy falsified and distorted, disregarding world opinion including scientific and intellectual circles.

In any scientific problem it is necessary to have concrete proof. But Washington, by relying on the confession of some refugees and some samples of leaves and tree branches alleged as being poisoned, has come to a hasty conclusion. The ASSOCIATED PRESS, however, said that there is no basis to blame the Soviet Union for using toxic chemicals in Afghanistan. It is necessary to note that the charge was made just before the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution observing 21 March as Afghanistan Day. The move was aimed at drawing public attention to this Afghanistan Day, wooing other countries to start a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union, causing tension and preventing a political solution to the Afghan issue.

The paper WALL STREET JOURNAL on 9 March said that by so doing Washington hopes to cover its plan against that country. Chiming in with Washington's allegation, Beijing and Bangkok claimed that Vietnam was using toxic chemicals in the border areas between Thailand and Kampuchea. But their charge did not hold water. The Washington POST on 6 March said that the Western experts were still unable to find any evidence of Vietnam using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. The British secretary of state for defense declared on 18 March that the scientists analysing some samples have so far not arrived at any conclusion.

Meanwhile, the Kampuchean news agency SPK reported that Thai troops on 11 and 12 February fired chemical shells on Phnum Malai area in Battambang Province, seriously affecting 20 civilians.

Every one still remembers that the United States has used toxic chemicals on a large-scale during the Vietnam war and that while invading Vietnam's northern border areas in February 1979 Chinese troops poisoned many wells and other water sources. How can Washington, Beijing, Bangkok and other reactionary forces deny such crimes? They can never besmear the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries. The more they slander these countries, the more they expose their true color and make a laughingstock of themselves.

NHAN DAN PRAISES BREZHNEV PEACE INITIATIVE

OW200807 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 20 -- NHAN DAN today acclaims as "very important" the peace proposal made by Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th congress of the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. "Again," NHAN DAN says, "the Soviet Union has proved its consistent stand of peace and its earnest intention and tireless effort to secure peace and security for all nations. This is all the more significant since warlike forces in the Pentagon are feverishly stepping up the arms race for military superiority." NHAN DAN points out that "arms racing, in fact, has always been the backbone of the U.S. foreign policy since the Second World War, while the Soviet Union has always been a great peace champion."

The paper continues: "Having sustained the heaviest losses in the Second World War, the Soviet people, like other peace-loving nations, very highly value peace for their own construction and prosperity. The Soviet Union's great concern to peace and security in Europe is correct and quite understandable. The situation on this continent has become more and more critical because of big concentrations of hostile armies and modern war materials. So, in a persistent struggle for peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union has put forth practical proposals, especially concerning Europe. Now again, it has shown its good will through the unilateral decision to postpone the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on its European territories."

After criticizing the negative attitude of the United States, NHAN DAN writes: "World public opinion is acclaiming the good will and effort of the Soviet Union. The way to disarmament is difficult and complicated. Keeping the status quo in order to create favourable conditions for negotiations and to foster mutual trust and then to advance towards treaties on gradual disarmament will be the most practical and logical way. The Soviet Uuion has made the first step in this direction with a great sense of responsibility."

"The Soviet Union's new proposal suits the aspirations of European peoples and mankind as a whole... The forces of war know that they will have to account for all the consequences of their frantic intensification of the arms race," NHAN DAN stresses.

SRV COMDEMNS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

OW191555 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 19 -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued here today a statement on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The statement reads:

"The situation in Central America and the Caribbean has become very tense due to the Reagan administration's bellicose and interventionist policy and its threats of aggression.

"Running counter to the American people's interests and disregarding the growing protest of the peoples and the majority of governments in Latin America and the Caribbean, and of public opinion in the United States and throughout the world, the U.S. imperialists are pursuing a policy of increasingly impudent intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, especially in El Salvador, while increasing their opposition to and sabotage of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, critically endangering the independence, sovereignty, security and peace of those countries.

"The Reagan administration has been smuggling large amounts of weapons and other means of war and a great many military adivsers into El Salvador to help the Salvadoran junta massacre the people of that country in most brutal manners. At the same time, the remnants of the Somoza regime and other reactionary forces fed and armed by the United States are rallying on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border to conduct armed provocations in coordination with the C.I.A.'s subversive plan against Nicaragua. The reinforced U.S. naval, army and airforces in the region are joining N.A.T.O. forces in large-scale military exercises on the Caribbean Sea. Meanwhile, the United States has slanderously charged Nicaragua and Cuba with interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador with the aim of covering up and justifying their increasing intervention and paving the way for adventures in Central America and the Caribbean in an attempt to maintain their client regimes in El Salvador and other countries and eventually to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and the revolutionary movement of the national independence movement in the region.

"The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the Reagan administration for its extremely dangerous schemes and acts. We resolutely support the national defence and construction of the peoples and the governments of Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada and the certainly victorious just struggle of the Salvadoran people for democracy, freedom and the right to self-determination.

"The only solution to the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean is for the Reagan administration to put an immediate end to its policy of intervention and aggression toward that region, to respect the right to self-determination of nations, and seriously respond to the correct stand full of good will already stated in the Nicaraguan Government's five-point proposal and in President Fidel Castro's letter supporting the three-point proposal made by the Mexican president in February 1982".

U.S. MOVES AGAINST NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Comment

OW210755 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 21 -- The Reagan adminstration is crudely interfering in the Central America-Caribbean region "in a bid to save the dictatorial regimes there, especially in El Salvador, while scheming to stamp out the Nicaraguan revolution", says QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The army newspaper condemns the U.S. for "fabricating evidences to slander Nicaragua and Cuba and deploying its forces in preparation for dangerous adventures."

The paper recalls the legitimate measures taken by the Nicaraguan Government to cope with the U.S. aggressive moves. "Progressive mankind resolutely supports the Nicaraguan Government's demands to the U.S. and is vigilantly watching the United States' bellicose policy aimed at maintaining its selfish interests in Central America," the paper says.

"Nicaragua is facing the danger of U.S. imperialist invasion", the paper notes, adding: "But its entire people, far from flinching, are resolutely standing up in defence of their motherland. To divert public opinion and cover up its aggressive acts, Washington is clamouring about 'negotiation' with Nicaragua!

"The Vietnamese people firmly support the Nicaraguan Government and people and demand that the Reagan administration end immediately its adventurous policy against Nicaragua and the other countries in the Central America-Caribbean region," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN Comment

OW220857 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 22 -- "The Caribbean and Central American region is one of the hot points drawing much attention from the world public. The latter fully sympathizes with the Nicaraguan Government in taking urgent measures to defend the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua," NHAN DAN writes in a commentary today.

The paper energetically condemns the United States for having recently increased provocative activities and threats in the region and supplied more military aid to its lackey administrations in the hope of bolstering up their morale. President Reagan has also adopted a plan for carrying out sabotage and causing instability in Nicaragua with the aim of overthrowing the legal government there, NHAN DAN says.

It continues: "The world public, especially the Latin American public, strongly protests against U.S. provocative and aggressive actions in Nicaragua, a sovereign country. Together with progressive people all over the world, the Vietnamese people express their militant solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people and fully support their just cause against U.S. intervention and aggression to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and their revolutionary achievements".

"U.S. imperialists, hands off Nicaragua", demands the paper.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SCORES 'AFGHANISTAN DAY'

OW210729 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 21 -- The Reagan administration's declaring March 21 as "Afghanistan day" is a new skulduggery of the U.S., says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. Like the "day of solidarity with Poland", the paper notes, "Afghanistan day" is a spear thrust of the United States' massive campaign against the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary and progressive forces.

The paper says: "The Reagan administration's concern decidedly is not Afghanistan's real independence and freedom. In fact, the U.S. imperialists, in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces, have for many years now waged an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. They have used Pakistani territory as a spring-board for intervention and aggression, grossly encroaching upon the Pakistani people's national rights and threatening security at the southern border of the Soviet Union."

That is the cause of tension in the Persian Gulf region, a situation fraught with incalculable consequences, NHAN DAN says. "Those who are shedding crocodile tears over Afghanistan are precisely the aggressors, interventionists and cursed warmongers", it points out.

The paper goes on: "Together with progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces for their continued hostile toward Afghanistan and their blatant interfernece in that country. We reiterate our total support for the just stand full of good will of the governments of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

NHAN DAN recalls the recent national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as affirming the Afghan people's determination to strive for the establishment of peace and security in their country. "That is an irreversible course of action," NHAN DAN concludes.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST PRC 'MULTIFACETED SABOTAGE'

BK191035 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb 82, p 2

[Unattributed article: "Be Vigilant and Ready To Frustrate the Scheme of Multifaceted Sabotage of the Beijing Expansionists"]

[Text] Vietnam's great victory over China's war of aggression in February 1979 rubbed salt into the wounds of China's society, which for a decade has been ailing. China's ambitious "four modernizations" economic program has achieved nothing, and the Chinese leaders are talking about long-term changes to their economy. In Zhongnanhai the swords are rattling as the power struggle among various factions continues. Decadent phenomena are widespread in Chinese society and the people's confidence has been shattered. The so-called "solidarity" and "stability" so frequently invoked by the Beijing reactionary leadership for their society is still illusive.

Isolated by world public opinion and knowing that they are still weak in various domains, the Beijing reactionary leaders realize that they still cannot subjugate Vietnam by military force. As a result, they have perfidiously resorted to a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam militarily, economically, politically and diplomatically in order to weaken and then dominate our country.

This scheme of sabotage is a logical development of the Great Han nation strategy and the big-nation hegemonism which have been nurtured by the Beijing reactionary leadership for more than 3 decades. In waging their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, the Beijing reactionary leaders hope to fulfill the objectives they have long dreamed of. Consequently they continue to:

-- Maintain huge regular military forces along the China-Vietnam border and threaten to attack Vietnam a second time, increase their provocations and armed conflicts to undermine our manpower and facilities in order to create obstacles to our people's efforts in building socialism and helping the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean revolutions;

-- Accelerate their psychological and espionage warfare activities, slander and distort our party and state's independent lines, smear our party cadres and members to sow division between the party and the masses and the administration and the people, undermine the all-people solidarity alliance in order to weaken our socialist system and our people's collective mastery cause. This is aimed at creating rebellion and uprisings in localities where they think they can interfere in our internal affairs and stir up a war of aggression against our country;

-- Undermine our economy by using their local henchmen to carry out sabotage activities against our economic establishments such as warehouses, ports, state farms, enterprises and communications lines, create disturbances in the monetary and marketing systems, spread epidemics to kill our livestock and damage our crops, exert pressure by persuading other countries to conduct a trade embargo and economic blockade against Vietnam in order to isolate and weaken us and force us into bankruptcy; and

-- Launch a global campaign against Vietnam by using international forums, especially the United Nations, to slander, distort and smear Vietnam and discredit it in the international arena. This is aimed at undermining the special relationship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the friendship and cooperation relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and at creating obstacle for normal relations between Vietnam and the other countries in the world.

In carrying out their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, the reactionary group in the Beijing leadership believe that by weakening Vietnam they can weaken the three Indochinese countries, thereby creating conditions for them to annex and subjugate Indochina and expand their influence to other Southeast Asian countries.

The multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the Beijing reactionaries against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries is an inseparable part of the global counterrevolutionary strategy of the expansionist Great Han nation and the Beijing big-nation hegemonist forces. It is the first step along the path toward fulfilling their dream of hegemonism in Southeast Asia and the world.

To fulfill their dark scheme to "bleed" and weaken Vietnam in order to subjugate it, the reactionary group in the Beijing leadership have strengthened their collusion and coordination with the U.S. imperialists to frantically oppose and undermine the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean revolution. They have resorted to the most meticulous and perfidious maneuvers to block the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, oppose and undermine the national independence movement and socialism in this area, a key strategic region of the world.

Beijing has sought to exert pressure to buy and solicit the leaders of ASEAN countries into their expansionist and aggressive orbit, undermine the rebirth of Kampuchea and plot to replace the yoke of slavery on this country.

In a bid to carry out their scheme of undermining the Indochinese countries' revolutions, Beijing has paid special attention to exploiting the lackey forces which they have organized and fostered such as the Maoist group, the reactionary Hoa people, the Pol Pot remnant troops, and the Hoang Van Hoan traitorous group. They have also used the former imperialist lackeys such as soldiers and civilians of the former Saigon regime, the Son Sann, Sihanouk and the bandit Vang Pao groups, the CIA, French and British spies and other reactionaries disguised as religious and national groups. In short, all the dregs of society in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been recruited to carry out long-term sabotage activities against the Indochinese countries' revolutions.

In their "war of comprehensive sabotage" against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, the Beijing expansionists have resorted to their forte -- meticulous and sinister maneuvers which can deceive domestic public opinion and at the same time help them to achieve their dark scheme to weaken the revolution. As a result, the Beijing leadership, while adhereing to their plan to wage a large-scale war of aggression, maintain that the multifaceted war of sabotage is a vital means to conquer the Indochinese countries without having to wage an open and risky war of aggression which would undoubtedly be opposed by the Chinese people and strongly denounced by the peoples of the world. The maneuvers that the Beijing expansionsits have indulged in this war are sabotage activities in the military, economic, political, social and diplomatic domains. They have acccelerated psychological, espionage and commando warfare activities, attempted to send spies into our territory, and established double-faced administrations in localities with conditions favorable to them so as to incite evacuation and create rebellion and subversion.

While carrying out these sabotage activities, the reactionary group in the Beijing leadership views each period and each locality to determine which maneuver is the best one.

In Kampuchea, the reactionary group in the Beijing leadership pays special attention to accelerating "guerrilla warfare." They have sought support from the untrarightist reactionaries in the Bangkok leadership to use Thai soil as a sanctuary and base for the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries carrying out sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution, especially in the Kampuchea-Thailand border areas.

In Laos, they pay lipservice to peace and create confusion among the masses, making them unable to distinguish right from wrong and friend from foes. They have sent their henchmen to work in the administrative organs in order to undermine from within by trying to damage the reputation of the revolutionary administration, especially in the China-Laos border area.

In southern Vietnam, especially in the former enemy zones, the Beijing reacitonaries have persistently contacted and used former imperialist henchmen such as soldiers and civilians of the former Saigon regime, CIA agents, French and British spies, reactionaries disguised as religious group and bad elements among the Hoa and the ethnic minority peoples. They have accelerated psychological and espionage warfare activities to oppose the cause of socialist transformation, undermine production, disturb the market, incite evacuation and try to create rebellion in those localities where they think it is possible.

In northern Vietnam, especially the provinces bordering China, the Beijing reactionaries have attempted to sow division among the people of various nationalities, between cadres and soldiers and between the public security forces and the ethnic minority groups. They have tried to establish double-faced administrations and slandered our party and state line and policies by referring to traitor Hoang Van Hoan's statements. They have also tried to send commandos and scouts into our territory to carry out sabotage activities and conduct round-the-clock armed provocations in order to create tension at the Vietnam-China border.

In colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces to frantically conduct a multifaceted war of sabotage to weaken Vietnam, the Beijing reactionaries have committed many new crimes against our people. Over the past 3 years, they have launched more than 6,000 provocations and intrustions into our northern border areas. Their aircraft have flown thousands of sorties through our airspace and their armed vessels have violated our territorial waters tens of thousands of times. They have also fired artillery shells on many populated areas while their troops have intruded into our territory to kill our people and destroy our property. The Chinese troops still illegally occupy the Paracel Archipelago -- an indivisible part of Vietnam's territory -- and dozens of points along our northern border.

The war of sabotage being persistently waged against Vietnam by the Beijing reactionaries is very wicked. Its dangerous nature is that the enemies have concealed their appearance in waging this war in order to avoid denunciation by domestic and international public opinion. At the same time they can easily deceive those who are off guard, lack political background and vigilance and who cannot distinguish friend from foe. Moreover, they have colluded closely and comprehensively with imperialism and the international reactionary forces, thus making it more difficult for us to oppose them. They also take advantage of our economic and social difficulties as well as negative phenomena in our social life to carry out their psychological warfare activities to undermine us. If we are not alert we will not be able to distinguish which are the enemy's sabotage acitivites, which are events caused by backward elements and which are our own weaknesses and shortcomings that must be overcome. In carrying out this multifaceted war of sabotage, the Beijing expansionist contend that they can achieve their expansionist ambitions without having to use as many forces and weapons as in waging a war of aggression.

This multifaceted war of sabotage is dangerous and wicked. It is, however, an act of a weak and passive side. By waging a war of aggression against us, the Beijing expansionists have reached the peak of their scheme in opposing and undermining Vietnam. Since they were defeated in their war of aggression, they will undoubtedly be foiled in their war of sabotage. Being an evil and fraudulent, the Beijing reactionaries cannot create a strong force to defeat our combined strength. Our people, party and state are firmly united. Our party's revolutionary guideline is correct and creative. Our people have inherited a tradition of loving their country and socialism and have firmly maintained their revolutionary consciousness. The nature of these sabotage activities being conducted by Beijing is nothing new. In the past the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists resorted to similar activities but were defeated by us. Now, despite their great efforts to carry out these perfidious schemes, the Beijing reactionaries will surely meet with failure because we have had ample experiences to oppose them and our strength is unprecedentedly strong.

It is the duty of the entire party, the people and the army, various echelons of party committees, state organs and mass organizations to heighten their vigilance and strive to foil all the maneuvers in the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists. It is also a noble obligation and a heavy task for our party cadres and members and officers and combatants of our people's armed forces.

In each locality and unit, attention must be paid to heightening vigilance, enhancing revolutionary spirit and formulating decisive and effective measures to oppose all schemes and manuevers of the enemy. Accelerating the tasks concerning the elimination of negative phenomena is also very important for the struggle to defeat the Beijing expansionists' multifaceted war of sabotage.

Reality has shown that the enemy always takes advantage to carry out sabotage activities at places and units where negative phenomena and lack of vigilance are prevalent. As a result, all tasks designed to persistently enhance the people's love for their fatherland and socialism, heighten their spirit of collective mastery, accelerate socialist construction, strengthen national defense and maintain security are main tasks that will form our strength to smash all maneuvers in the war of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

DELEGATION ATTENDS SOVIET TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Departure From Hanoi

OW151734 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 15 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the federation, left for the 17th Congress of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in the Soviet Union.

Nguyen Duc Thuan Speech

For Soviet media coverage of the activities of the Vietnamese delegation to the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, held in the Kremlin, including an account of the speech delivered on 17 March at the congress by Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, see the Political & Social Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 22 March, and subsequent issues.

VCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INDIAN CP CONGRESS

OW191801 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 19 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Ngoc Ban, Central Committee member, left here today for the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India. It was seen off by Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee, and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy-director of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission.

VCP Greetings Message

OW211530 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 21 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its "warmest greetings" to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India. The Vietnamese party's message says:

"During nearly 60 years of its history, your party has made important contributions to the struggle of the great Indian people for independence, freedom, prosperity and social progress as well as to the common struggle of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

"The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people express their sincere thanks to the Communist Party of India, the working class, the forces of peace, democracy and the people of India as a whole who had actively supported the Vietnamese people in the resistance war against U.S. imperialism and are now strongly supporting them in the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland against Beijing hegemonism and expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism."

The message expresses the wish that the C.P.I. and the Indian people will achieve bigger successes and that the solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Indian parties and peoples will further develop.

VCP GREETS FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF LPRP

OW211534 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 21 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party greeting the twenty-seventh anniversary of its founding. The message recalls the valiant and hard but victorious struggle waged by the Lao people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Kaysone Phomvihan against the imperialists, colonialists and feudalists.

The message says that the Lao P.R.P. has taken Laos "into an era of complete independence and freedom, and carried out step by step socialist transformation and the building of the material and technical basis of socialism." The message says: "After their country was fully liberated, the revolutionary people, the working class and the people of all nationalities in Laos have overcome all difficulties and trials and have recorded big and all-round successes in national construction and defence.

"The Lao People's Revolutionary Party has resolutely struggled to foil the vicious acts and designs of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, and to defend the gains of the revolution. The successes of historic significance of the Lao Revolution have contributed to increasing the aggregate strength of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

"The Communist Party, the working class and the people of Vietnam as a whole greatly rejoice over the brilliant successes obtained by the Lao party and people of different nationalities, considering them as their own. In their protracted and hard revolutionary struggle, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam are highly proud of having such close and extremely loyal comrades-in-arms as the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the fraternal Lao people. Our party and people forever bear in mind the wholehearted assistance given by the Lao party and fraternal people of Laos to the Vietnamese revolution."

The message voices the Vietnamese people's pledge always to side with the Lao people in contributing to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

SHIPPING SECTOR HOLDS REVIEW CONFERENCE

BK131411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The General Sea Transport Department of the Communications and Transportation Ministry recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review its 1981 performances and to discuss measures to fulfill its 1982 transportation tasks well.

In 1981, the sea transport sector made great efforts in exercising its leadership over production, combining well its routine duties with unplanned tasks. It initiated timely guidelines for domestic and overseas transportation, for loading and unloading import and export goods, and for shipping good from north to south.

The sector also adopted many measures which contributed to stabilizing the livelihood of cadres, workers and civil servants. It implemented the product contract system, boldly applying product contracts to transportation; expanded secondary production; and applied the system of wages and bonuses. It has contributed to maintaining consistent manpower and has partly restricted negative manifestations in life.

The conferees critically reviewed shortcomings in loading, unloading, receiving and transporting goods, and failure to meet the requirements of production and life, to set proper plan norms and to fully use the sector's transporting capacity. They unanimously approved the guidelines, tasks and specific measures to enhance the quality of all tasks, reorganize production and implement the socialist system of business accountability.

As an immediate task, the sea transport sector must guarantee to receive all the import goods, unload and load export goods quickly, fulfill north-south shipments promptly and meet the economic and national defense requirements.

SETTLEMENT IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES INCREASES

OW161753 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, March 16 -- From the beginning of this year to March 10, nearly 28,500 people left heavily populated areas in the northern provinces of Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh and the central Vietnam provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh, to take part in building new economic zones. They have been assigned to state farms or production units in new economic zones in the Central Highlands, the eastern part of southern Vietnam and the Mekong River Delta.

COVERAGE OF MARCOS VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

Departs 19 Mar

HK200044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] President Marcos left for Saudi Arabia early this morning [20 March] for a 3-day state visit and formal talks with Saudi Arabia King Khalid on political security and economic issues. Accompanying President Marcos in the trip are the first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, daughter Imee, and 14 Cabinet ministers. The Cabinet ministers will hold urgent talks with their Saudi counterparts on transforming into workable programs and projects the Philippine-Saudi economic cooperation. The mission covers trade, education, culture, industry and labor relations.

President Marcos and his party are scheduled to arrive in Jiddah today for a night stopover. They will proceed to Riyadh, the political capital of Saudi Arabia, after the state visit. King Khalid has made the visit in to a more than ceremonial event by making President Marcos his personal guest.

The 14 Cabinet ministers, including the first lady, who are with the presidential party are expected to have a busy schedule. Formal talks between ministers of both countries will start at 4 pm tomorrow. At the meeting, many of the critical points in the wide-ranging cooperation accords will be thrashed out. The Philippine National Bank [PNB] and the Philippine Air Lines [PAL] are expected to sign agreements with the Saudi Arabian Government during the president's visit. PAL is negotiating for an air accord which will allow its planes to fly direct to Saudi Arabia and tap the lucrative Manila-Jiddah route. PNB on the other hand is working out an arrangement with the Saudi Arabian monetary authority to become a channel for the dollar earnings of the estimated 150,000 Filipinos in the kingdom.

Jiddah Arrival

HK210057 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] President Marcos and his party arrived in Jiddah yesterday for a 1-day stopover en route to Riyadh for his 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. The presidential party landed at about 2 pm, Manila time, at the Abdul Aziz International Airport. The president and his party were warmly welcomed at the airport by Prince (Mahud Bin Adbul Aziz), brother of Saudi Arabian King Khalid. From the airport they were brought to the royal palace where they will stay as guests of the king. A large group of Filipinos, most of them contract workers, were also among the welcomers.

The president, who will be going to Riyadh today, held talks last night with his Cabinet ministers at the royal palace guesthouse. The chief executive discussed with the Cabinet the proposed executive agreements to be taken up during the 3-day visit. The meeting, held behind closed doors, defined the proposed areas where the Philippines may participate in the kingdom's development, either through the government or the private sector. The proposed areas of Philippine participation, among others, are in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, transportation, building and housing. The talks are expected to put the 14 Cabinet ministers, including the first lady, Madam Imelda Romualdez Marcos, through a busy schedule in Riyadh.

Ministers Discuss Relations

HK220428 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos buckles down to work today with top-level talks in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The talks will follow proposals taken up in separate ministerial meetings yesterday. Saudi Arabia has agreed to extend more aid to the Philippines, especially in the continued and increased supply of oil to the country. Increased technical and economic cooperation between the two countries is expected to result from the president's 3-day visit.

President Marcos held a private meeting with King Khalid yesterday. In their conversation the president was reported to have invited the king to make a return visit to the Philippines at the most convenient time.

One of the more important assurances given by Saudi Arabia to the Philippines is continued oil supply. Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco said Saudi oil officials have pledged to increase the supply should the Philippines need it.

Another important measure discussed was agricultural cooperation. Agricultural Minister Arturo Tanco Jr said his talks would be relatively easier in that there is already a working agreement on agricultural exchange between the two countries.

The on-going talks in Saudi Arabia are also expected to result in increased aid for faster development on Mindanao. Public Works and Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito said he would concentrate on working out the continued completion of network roads that would link all of the south. Hipolito said the 2.4 billion-peso project would need substantial help from Saudi Arabia.

For his part, Education and Culture Minister Onofre Corpuz said he would try to set up accreditation linkages with the Saudi Arabian schools to improve Islamic education in the Philippines. Corpuz said the Philippines would also be working out arrangements to train Saudi Arabians in technical management.

Ministers Discuss Trade

HK220825 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] President Marcos and the the first lady are now discussing with Saudi officials the third 5-year development plan of that Middle East kingdom. In the meantime, Saudi Arabia has indicated that it is ready to increase its imports from the Philippines, provided that prices, quality and shipping conditions are competitive. Saudi Minister of Commerce Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim said the kingdom exports goods, mainly petroleum products, valued at about $800 million annually to the Philippines. The full report from (Bert Asuke), direct from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia:

[Begin (Asuke) recording] The kingdom imports goods, mainly bananas, valued at about $30 million from the Philippines. Dr as-Sulayyim said the Philippines wishes to have a more balanced trade, and to achieve it, there should be increased contacts between the two states' chambers of commerce. In addition, the holding of Filipino trade exhibitions in the kingdom should help to improve outlets from products.

Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, the minister of finance and national economy, said after talks with Philippines director-general of the national economic and development authority, Placido Mapa, that they discussed ways of strengthening relations in the banking sector. He said the possibility of setting up a Saudi fund to aid development in the Philippines and to develop commercial relations between the two states was also discussed.

Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, the minister of industry and electricity, said that he and the Philippine industry minister had discussed the possibility of expanding industrial cooperation. [end (Asuke) recording].

Comment on Trip

HK190053 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The president's visit to Saudi Arabia is warmly supported by all sectors, including the man on the street, to whom Saudi Arabia has become a household word and a land of opportunity.

But none feel the impact of the visit more than the Muslim population of Mindanao. A survey by a news team in the south shows the great importance local Muslims attack to the visit. [Menanding Barandaman] the first Philippine Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, explains why:

[Begin (Barandaman) recording] In the first place, Saudi Arabia occupies a distinctive position in the Islamic community of nations. Considering that Saudi Arabia is the official custodian of the three holiest places in Islam, then Saudi Arabia has the reverence of the Islamic countries, including the Islamic communities throughout the world. [end Barandaman) recording]

For his part, Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon said the president's trip to Saudi Arabia would enable the entire Muslim world to understand better the problem in Mindanao. He said Saudi Arabia could be most helpful in solving the problem, being the most influential member of the Islamic Conference.

MARCOS CREATES MILITARY PROSECUTION PANEL

HK170037 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] President Marcos has created a panel of special military prosecutors, composed of eight top military lawyers. The special military panel with handle the investigation and prosecution of all rebellion, secession and subversion cases in the country. Armed Forces Judge Advocate Chief Brig-Gen Hamilton Dimaya will head the panel of military prosecutors. The military prosecution panel will also coordinate with the Justice Ministry in handling the cases. Dimaya will act as chief coordinator of the fiscals and prosecutors of the Justice Ministry acting on subversion and rebellion charges.

ENRILE CAUTIONS MILITARY ON POLITICS IN CAVITE

HK190055 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has cautioned the military against siding in political rivalries. In a meeting with provincial and municipal officials in Cavite, Enrile said the military should be neutral at all times. He said the role of the military is to maintain peace and order, and not to get involved in political controversies. Enrile was reacting to reports that certain Philippine Constabulary elements in Cavite were taking sides in political rows in that area.

Official Arrested

HK220438 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, Philippine Constabulary [PC] Chief, has relieved Major (Maximo Evora). Cavite's PC officer was accused of politicking. Acting on a directive from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Ramos also ordered an investigation on the alleged issuance of guns to politicians without proper authority.

The Defense Ministry earlier ordered the military to immediately act on a complaint of the Cavite mayors' league regarding alleged militarization in the province. Acting on this complaint, Enrile ordered the armed forces to dismantle all military checkpoints allegedly put up in the province without authority. Ramos, who is also armed forces vice chief of staff, ordered the commanding officer of the PC Training Command to refrain from conducting military field exercises outside of Camp (Castaneda) in Cavite. The presence of soldiers in Cavite reportedly has scared tourists, businessmen and residents in the province, according to the mayors' league.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 056 23 March 1982

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REAGAN, SAKURAUCHI DISCUSS TRADE, DEFENSE ISSUES

OW230035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Washington, March 22 (KYODO) -- President Ronald Reagan Monday met Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and strongly urged Japan to open its market still wider to foreign goods and services. Speaking to reporters after talks with Reagan at the White House, Sakurauchi said he pledged Japan will make every effort to cut its huge trade surplus with the United States.

Japanese officials, in briefing reporters on the talks, said Reagan hoped Japan will introduce fresh additional market-opening measures before the Versailles summit in June of seven non-communist industrialized nations. By doing so, Japan can make a great contribution to the maintenance of the free trade system, the President was quoted as telling Sakurauchi, here on a five-day visit. The Reagan-Sakurauchi meeting, which lasted about 30 minutes, was also attended by Vice President Goerge Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The Japanese foreign minister arrived here at a time when a series of congressional hearings have beenheld to deliberate on bills to curb the influx of Japanese exports to the United States. U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige recently urged Japan to make a "dramatic" move to cut its mammoth trade suplus, claiming the Japanese market is still closed to foreign goods and services. But Japan has insisted that the trade imbalance was caused by the high U.S. interest rate and the higher dollar trend on money markets all over the world. U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield last week echoed Baldrige's call when he met leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Reagan told Sakurauchi Monday that Japan-U.S. relations are also important for the entire Western bloc and the world. The President hoped Japan will open its market wider to all of its trading partners to solve serious economic problems plaguing other Western nations and to maintain the free trade system, the Japanese officials said. Diplomatic observers interpreted this as suggesting the possibility of concerted action by the United States and Western Europe against Japan unless it takes further trade measures before the Versailles summit.

Sakurauchi reportedly told the president that his government is making every effort to make its market easier for foreign products to enter with the summit in mind. "The cherry blossoms will soon be in full bloom and at the same time, relations between Japan and the United States will be in full bloom," Sakurauchi told reporters after his talks with Reagan. He added: "If the U.S. economy recovers, then the (Japanese currency) yen will gain strength in the market. We can buy more foreign goods."

Japanese officials said Reagan in principle agreed to meet Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki individually while they are attending the Versailles summit. No exact date has been set, however, they said. Reagan sought more Japanese defense efforts as a member of the Western bloc, saying increased Western power is "important because it is a basis for real arms reduction with the Soviet Union," American officials reported. Japanese officials said the President asked Sakurauchi to resume negotiations to revise the bilateral civil aviation accord which ended in rupture in San Francisco last week. Sakurauchi said the presidential request will be relayed to the Japanese prime minister, the officials added.

Before Reagan, Sakuruachi met Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and was briefed on the prospects of the U.S. economy which is plagued with rampant inflation and a high rate of unemployment. Regan was quoted by Japanese officials as saying that the high interest rate in the United States will begin to decline between this summer and autumn. The secretary appreciated Japan's recent efforts to open its market wider for foreign imports but said the measures are still insufficient, the officials said.

After his meeting with the President, the Japanese minister visited the Pentagon and met Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci. Carlucci appreciated Japan's defense expansion efforts and added he hoped Japan will continue to take due responsibility and play an appropriate role in world affriars, the officials said. Sakurauchi is scheduled to meet Secretary of State Haig and congressional leaders Tuesday.

RESULTS OF NHK OPINION POLL ON DEFENSE SPENDING

OW221451 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] An opinion poll conducted by NHK indicates growing opposition among the people to an expansion of the nation's defense capabilities with more than half of those polled stating that defense spending should be kept below the 1-percent level of GNP -- gross national product.

NHK has been conducting public opinion surveys on living and political conditions twice a year. The latest survey was held on 6 and 7 March, polling 1,800 persons 20 years of age or older across the country. On the defense issue included in the survey, the first question was about the government's policy of limiting the nation's defense spending within 1 percent of GNP. Fifty-five percent demanded that the government firmly maintain its policy, stating that defense spending should be kept below 1 percent of GNP under all circumstances or that it should be drastically reduced. On the other hand, approximately 25 percent approved the defense spending exceeding 1 percent of GNP. Notable was the fact that support for greater defense spending increased among older men while support decreased among older women.

On questions dealing with the defense capabilities of the Self-Defense Forces, an overwhelming percentage of those polled -- approximately 60 percent -- answered that they should be kept at the present level, while 14 percent advocated an expansion and buildup. A comparison with similar polls since May 1980 indicates a trend urging a curb on arguments for a defense buildup.

On questions dealing with the special treatment given to defense in the fiscal 1982 budget, approximately 49 percent approved of the special treatment -- 39 percent of those polled said that it cannot be helped and 10 percent said that it was a matter of course. On the other hand, 30 percent indicated their opposition to the special treatment.

Answers to questions on disarmament and nuclear weapons also indicated a similar trend. This trend appears to reflect the serious concern among the people about nuclear war and the arms race as tension heightens between the East and the West and between the United States and the Soviet Union. This trend also indicates that if the government should attempt to reconsider its present spending policy in connection with the upcoming 5-year defense buildup program, it will inevitably encounter strong opposition from public opinion.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO GRANT VISAS TO DPRK GROUP

OW171135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 (KYODO) -- A group of dietmen Wednesday asked the government again to promptly issue entry visas for a North Korean delegation wishing to visit Japan to negotiate extension of a two-year provisional fishery agreement before it expores in June. Chuji Kuno, Liberal-Democrat chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship, and other league members made the request to Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa.

Miyazawa said the government would study the request. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea. The dietmen's group made a similar request last week. The Foreign Ministry is reluctant to issue the entry visas for the North Koreans at this time when Japan is in negotiation with South Korea on Seoul's request for economic aid.

North Korea had proposed to send a mission led by Hyong Chun-kuk, deputy chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, for talks on extension of the fishery agreement. In view of Japan's reluctance, North Korea told the dietmen's group through the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) that it would not submit a list of mission members before Japan made its attitude clear.

When the provisional fishery agreement expires at the end of June and is not extended, Japanese fishermen will no longer be permitted to catch cuttlefish in North Korea's 200-nautical-mile sea zone in the coming season.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS WEINBERGER TRIP 'WAR JUNKET'

SK230422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2345 GMT 22 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 March commentary: "Dangerous Trip"]

[Text] According to foreign press reports, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger plans to visit South Korea and Japan in late March for approximately 10 days. During this period, Weinberger is scheduled to attend the 14th South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] to be held in Seoul on 30-31 March and the Japan-U.S. annual SCM to be held in Tokyo on 25-28 March, the reports said.

Reports say that the annual South Korea-U.S. SCM will discuss the modernization program of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army and other military problems pending between the United States and the puppets, and that the annual Japan-U.S. SCM will discuss the international military situation, an increase in the military spending of Japan and the buildup of Japan's armed forces. Reports also say that the Fourth South Korea-U.S. Military Committee Conference, with the participation of chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States and the puppet clique, will be convened in Seoul on 29 March and will map out strategic guidelines for the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

For Weinberger, the planner and executor of the U.S. policy of war, to sneak into South Korea and Japan to discuss military problems at a time when the U.S. imperialists are frantic in preparations of a new war in South Korea, Japan and other areas of the Far East is a very ominous thing. Therefore, our people and the peace-loving people of the world cannot but to pay keen attention to this. As has been shown by history, visits by high-ranking U.S. officials and military bosses to South Korea, in particular, have had grave consequences for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. It is clear that the planned visit of Weinberger to South Korea will not be an exception to this.

The "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise, an extremely provocative military exercise against our republic, is now being staged in South Korea. This war exercise is mobilizing the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, the puppet army, U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units from the U.S. mainland and military bases in the Pacific -- totalling more than 160,000 men -- and various sophisticated lethal weapons and equipment.

In light of its scale, content, characteristics and the equipment it is mobilizing, the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercize is not merely a repeat of the usual military exercises conducted in the past but a dangerous play with fire aimed at completing the preparations for a nuclear war and all-out war in Korea and for attacking us at any time. It is only too clear that Weinberger's visit to the battlefield, where bullets and shells are bursting, at the very time when huge armed forces are being concentrated in the area near the military demarcation line and when the "Team Spirit 1982" war racket has moved in earnest into an attack stage after completing its strategic mobility and preparatory stages is designed for on-the-spot inspection and direct command of the war exercise for northward invasion against our republic.

Weinberger's planned visit to South Korea is reminiscent of the visit by Dulles, a war merchant, who visited South Korea just prior to the outbreak of the war of aggression against Korea and endorsed the war provocation plan. It is also more clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists are running wild to continuously hold onto South Korea and, using it as a springboard, to implement an aggressive strategy against our republic. Based on this aggressive strategy against Korea, the U.S. imperialists are increasing their aggressive armed forces in South Korea and in the surrounding areas. The U.S. imperialists' deployment of new cruise missiles to the 7th Fleet, their reinforcement of large-scale U.S. forces in the Far East and their continuous introduction of new type fighter-bombers, close support planes and anti-aircraft missiles to South Korea are part of such military buildup schemes.

The Security Consultative Meeting between Weinberger and the puppets is to further accelerate the military buildup schemes for the implementation of the U.S. strategy of aggression against Korea. The Joint Military Committee Conference is to map out and issue an operational plan to execute this strategy.

Weinberger's planned visit to South Korea is also to hand over more lethal weapons to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, to inspire war hysteria and to drive the Chon Tu-hwan ring to the field of war against the nation as an assault unit. This is why the U.S. imperialists have transferred various types of weapons and operational equipment valued at several billion dollars to the puppets in recent years and why they plan the transfer of a huge amount of war materiel, including ammunition and equipment, valued at $2 billion.

By doing this, the U.S. imperialists are threatening our republic with force and are attempting to push ahead with preparations for a war against the Korean people by further massing forces from the United States and the puppet army, around the Korean Peninsula. Weinberger's junket to South Korea is totally one for war and aggression; it is to accelerate preparations for a new war.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is converting South Korea into a base to launch a new war, following the truculent war policy of the U.S. imperialists. It is also trying to realize its wild desire for long-term power under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists. For the military fascist elements to meet in Seoul with their masters for aggression and treachery is a vicious challenge to our fellow countrymen's aspirations for peaceful reunifications and is a new treason.

Weinberger is scheming to conspire with the Japanese Government at the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Meeting in Tokyo. This is aimed at waging a new war. It is reported that he will ask Japan to increase military expenditures and beef up the military capabilities of the Self-Defense Forces. It goes without saying that this is aimed at dragging the Japanese reactionaries into the U.S. strategy in the Far East and Asia by accelerating the militarization of Japan and strengthening the U.S.-Japan security system. Furthermore, considering that his junket to Japan has been planned shortly after the United States and Japan entered upon the study of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S.-Japan SCM, which plays an important role in accelerating the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a new war on the Korean Peninsula, will be a meeting to frame a concrete plan to sue Japan as a base for aggression and to throw the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a new war.

Every fact shows that the U.S. defense secretary's junket will result in straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula, threatening peace and increasing the danger of a new war. This is an aggressive crime running counter to the aspirations of the world's peace-lovers and the demand of times, thus further heightening the people's anti-U.S. sentiment. Babbling about the non-existent threat from the North, the U.S. imperialists are conducting propaganda that their military buildup contributes to maintaining peace in the Far East. This is like a thief crying: "Stop thief!" and is a fraudulent trick to mislead public opinion. If the U.S. imperialists believe that they can realize their wild desire for aggression in Korea by threatening anyone with force, this is fantasy and will expose their belicose nature to the world, thus accelerating their isolation from the world peoples.

The U.S. imperialists should stop maneuvers to prepare for a war against the Korean people, withdraw the U.S. forces and their lethal weapons from South Korea and put an end to their interference in Korea forever. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan should stop the disgraceful treachery against the nation and immediately step down from power.

VRPR SAYS MASSES SHOULD PROTECT PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK230019 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mobilizing the army and police, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is making a wholesale roundup racket in Pusan and all over Seoul in connection with the incident of arson at the Pusan American Cultural Center.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is arresting innocent people at random and summarily trying them, kicking up the row of wholesale crackdown and roundup rackets everywhere -- including downtown, at railway stations, and at cross-country bus terminals -- by mobilizing some 12,000 police, both uniformed and plain-clothes, with reinforcements from the military. On the pretext of searching for criminals, it is running amok with a house-to-house search by mobilizing ward heads, tong heads and even members of the Civil Defense Corps. In Pusan, it is waging fanatical repression of the citizens, holding the March meeting of the neighborhood association ahead of schedule on 22 March.

As you know, setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an explosion of rancor and indignation pent up for a long period in our hearts against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, an eruption of anti-American sentiments. This is stern punishment of the U.S. aggressors, who are disturbing peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, suppressing the forces calling for democracy and reunification while adhering to maneuvers for war and the nation's permanent division and violating the human rights. It was an extremely just and patriotic act reflecting our masses' will and demand.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, mobilizing tens of thousands of military and police, kicked up the row of a wholesale crackdown and roundup campaign against our masses in Pusan and Seoul on the pretext of searching for the criminals. This is indeed an antipopular and antinational crime clearly showing the clique's nature and color as a pro-U.S. flunkeyist nation seller.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is the butcher of the nation which cruelly massacred the Kwangju citizens calling for democracy and reunification in order to realize its long-term power. Seeking its own pleasure and wealth by carrying the U.S. masters on its back, it stained the land of Kwangju with the blood of fellow countrymen. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a bloodsucker and warmonger running amok with aggression and northward invasion at the instigation of the United States. It is also vicious splittist.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, the cursed flunkeyist nation-selling group, has held its tongue in the face of all kinds of atrocities and violence committed by U.S. troops occupying South Korea -- the cause of our masses' misfortunes and sufferings. However, it became enraged at the fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan. This clearly shows what a filthy pro-U.S. stooge it is.

The fact that the Pusan American Cultural Center was set ablaze and that antigovernment and anti-U.S. leaflets reading "America should leave this land!" were scattered at the site of fire is a logical result of the colonial rule of the United States over South Korea. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is fanatically repressing the people while flattering the U.S. masters. This is indeed an intolerable crime. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately discontinue antipopular acts, such as suppressing the patriotic masses and following outside forces.

The masses from all walks of life should actively protect the patriots from the Chon Tu-hwan clique's barbarous oppression and guarantee their security. This is a duty and principle of the people who love the country and the people and who hope for democracy and reunification. Our masses will, by no means, tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's vicious repression. They will crush the U.S. colonial rule by actively waging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and bury the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime.

SOUTH STUDENTS SAID TO PLAN FOR 'DECISIVE MOMENT'

SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of "NEW KOREA TIMES," a Koreans' paper published in Canada, carried an article titled "Rapid Increase of Underground Scientific Organisations of South Korean Students: Student Movement Enters New Phase."

The paper says: According to an information from an organisation of student movement of South Korea, underground scientific organisations are rapidly expanding among students, becoming widely prevalent as a new form of student movement, in the three-month long winter vacation.

The spread of this movement is mainly motivated by the urge to find the crux of the problem through scientific studies and expand the cell organisations in order to successfully go over to an anti-fascist movement at a decisive moment [kyolchongjok sungan].

These underground study groups are secret associations, each formed with 5 to 10 students, which are called in ciphers and whose members read scientific books and discuss South Korean problems, changing date and place.

The subjects of their studies are "theory of the development of history," "capitalist economy," "theory of economy of underdeveloped countries," "history of the South Korean people's movement," "history around the liberation" and so forth. The key point of their discussion is the reunification problem in which they find the tragedy of South Korea in North-South division and "the theory of dependence" regarding the political and economic ruin of South Korea as a course of exploitation by world capitalism.

Through their meetings, they study and discuss historic, political and economic problems concerning the relations between the United States and the Third World. This trend is the first of its kind to be observed among South Korean students since June 25, 1950.

PYONGYANG REPORTS ON HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

SK211021 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The fourth meeting of coordinating countries [as heard] concerning all fields of nonalignment was held recently in Havana, capital of Cuba, to implement the action program for economic cooperation among the nonaligned nations. Participating in the meeting were delegates and delegations of some 50 countries and 6 international organizations, including our country's delegation.

The meeting discussed such important matters as the struggle to establish a fairer international economic order, opposition to monopoly capital and matters of cooperation among the developing countries in the field of industry, agriculture, science, technology, health and peaceful use of nuclear energy. Participants at the meeting also discussed measures to counter pressures from foreign capital and plundering activities of imperialist multinational companies and ways to deal with such things.

Speakers at the meeting noted that the nonaligned nations should maintain their sovereignty and preserve their natural resources by nationalizing foreign monopoly companies. They also stressed that nonaligned nations should strengthen unity and diversified cooperation in order to deal with the plundering activities of the multinational companies.

The document summing up discussions at the meeting notes that the nonaligned nations should strongly struggle to establish better international relationships.

REPORTAGE ON PREMIER YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT TO CUBA

Greeted at Havana Airport

SK200406 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Havana on March 17 for an official goodwill visit to Cuba, according to a report.

The national flags of our country and Cuba were flying on the flagpoles at the airport. The delegation was met at the airport by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice president of the Council of State of Cuba and first vice president of the Council of Ministers; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, vice president of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, member of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Antonio Perez, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party; Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat and director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party; Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education; Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned and a large crowd of people. Also present there were DPRK Ambassador to Cuba, Yi In-chon and officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Havana. A welcome function was held at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Cuba were played and a 21-gun salute boomed.

Head of the delegation Comrade Yi Chong-ok, in company with Comrade Raul Castro, reviewed a guard of honor. The head of the delegation issued an arrival statement at the airport. He said: The Korean and Cuban peoples are class comrades in arms and brothers who forged the firm bonds of friendship in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and have consistently consolidated and developed them.

In particular, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are developing favorably with each passing day on the basis of the intimacy sealed long ago between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro. Our people are satisfied with the continued, excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations with the Cuban people and believe that these relations will further expand and develop in the future through the struggle for their common goal.

He continued: It is our great pleasure to meet with the courageous Cuban people who are splendidly building a socialist country in the face of the U.S. imperialists and to see the successes they have attained in the struggle to implement the decisions adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his new year's address, the Korean people are vigorously struggling to accelerate the country's socialist construction and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the Communist Party of Cuba, its government and people for fully supporting our people's just struggle to force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their forces from South Korea and to reunify the fatherland.

Meets Fidel Castro 18 Mar

SK210939 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers, met on March 18 in Havana the DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, according to a report. Comrade Yi Chong-ok conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Fidel Castro.

First Secretary Fidel Castro expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm wishes for good health and long life to the great leader. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the first secretary said that the proposal for Korean reunification advanced by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea was most just and the Cuban party and government fully supported it.

Expressing deep satisfaction with the very excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, the first secretary stressed that he would make positive efforts to further consolidate and develop them.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the members of the party and government delegation of our country and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of State and vice-president of the Council of Ministers, and Jesus Montane, alternate member of the political bureau, member of the Secretariat and director of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Cuban Coverage of Visit

For Havana radio coverage of the visit to Cuba of the DPRK Government and party delegation led by Premier Yi Chong-ok, including his meeting with President Fidel Castro, see the Cuba section of the Latin America DAILY REPORT for 18 March and subsequent issues.

YIM CHUN-CHU ARTICLE EXTOLS KIM IL-SONG

SK160721 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2222 GMT 15 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 16 March special article: "The Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Has Glorified Our People as a Prestigious and Independent Nation"-- KCNA press review identified Yim Chun-chu as author of article]

[Text] Today, our people live in the era of endless national prosperity. Never has our nation in its long 5,000-year history been more powerful and glorious than it is today.

The history of the prosperity of our nation is synonymous with the history of the resplendent revolutionary struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The course which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song covered in the storms of the prolonged severe revolutionary struggle has been embroidered with an epic about the peerless patriot and the great national hero.

Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the future of our nation is endlessly bright and the happiness of the coming generations is firmly guaranteed. To our people, nothing is prouder and more prestigious than having the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader.

1) The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has brought about a fundamental change in the position and situation of our nation.

Throughout its long history, our people have suffered national trials which defy description. However, the present situation of our nation is entirely different.

The two contrasting aspects of the history of our people prove the precious truth that the position and situation of a nation entirely depend on the leadership of a leader.

It was a historic event which set a new chapter in the history of the nation that our people in those early days received the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and started to hold him in high esteem. The course which we have covered since then is a proud one during which the position of our nation has reached its culmination and a brilliant path has been pioneered for the solution of the national questions of our times.

What are beyond description are the immortal achievements which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has won in the history of the nation along the distant and rugged path. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made our people, who suffered maltreatment and humiliation by others, a proud, most prestigious independent people. This is the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great contribution to the development of the national history.

To liberate people from subjugation and oppression and to make them an independent people is a basic trend of our times and a guarantee for national independence and prosperity. Our is a time of independence.

Every nation must shape and pioneer its own destiny by itself. The people who live without independence and under the domination and subjugation of another cannot enjoy prestige and honor and achieve prosperity and growth. In changing the position and situation of a nation, nothing is more important than taking the road of independence.

The path along which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has shaped the destiny of our nation is embroidered with the immortal exploits that all kinds of national oppression and subjugation were opposed, sovereignty and independence were defended, the century-long backwardness and poverty were liquidated, and the progress and civilization were brought about.

The realization of the cause of national liberation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a new milestone effecting a new turn in ending the protracted history of national ordeal and developing our people into an independent one. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: By leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory the Korean communists regained the national sovereignty of which they had been by the Japanese imperialists, achieved the independence of the country and thus opened a wide road toward the building of a new society.

The world was under the control of imperialists powers in the period from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. As a result, the realization of national liberation was a supreme historic task of people under colonial rule in pioneering their fate. At the time when the national ordeal reached a climax and the imperialist powers' plundering of oppressed people was unprecedentedly unscrupulous, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of fatherland liberation, holding aloft the banner of chuche. At that time, the colonial repression by the Japanese imperialists was at its worst; the whole country was submerged in a sea of blood and the people were living under extreme hardship. All situations and circumstances showed that the fate of the nation could not be saved by such previous ways of struggle as just sitting and lamenting over fate and begging others for independence.

Just at that period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated a totally new way of struggle -- in other words, a unique way for winning independence through our people's own armed struggle. Because of this new way of struggle, the flames of struggle to carry out the cause of national liberation from colonialism under the principle of independence flared up for the first time in our history. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defeated the Japanese imperialists by standing at the front of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle for some 20 years and achieved the cause of national liberation. This was a great event which brought a new spring of freedom and democracy to this land and which introduced the first struggle by an independent nation to a colony in the Far East.

If the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had not organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, breaking through all sorts of deadlines and difficulties, during the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule, our nation would have disappeared from the map of the world forever.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is indeed the great benefactor of national revival who rescued our people from a crisis. The heyday of great national prosperity unfolded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is another great contribution he has made to the history of independent development of our nation. The fundamental change in the status and situation of a nation is made practically through growth and prosperity. The people who have failed to liquidate backwardness, poverty, illiteracy and barbarity and to achieve prosperity cannot achieve national equality or enjoy high pride and dignity as a nation.

In our country, the victory in the revolutionary struggle against Japan unfolded a new history of changing our nation from a subjugated nation to an independent nation whereas the almost 40 years of creation and construction since liberation are a glorious chronicle which has brought about a new era of national prosperity. This growth and prosperity of our nation is a miracle of the century, is a heroic epic which has made a contemptuously treated and oppressed nation a most powerful nation and brought overall improvement and development in all fields of social life. History has not witnessed as yet another great leader who has so greatly changed the status and situation of a nation in a short period of only scores of years.

The course on which the heyday of national prosperity has been unfolded on the land of our fatherland was not smooth. Korea was the synonym for backwardness and poverty. Although the people greeted liberation, our fatherland was divided; we suffered a shortage of funds and national cadres; we had no experience in building a new society. Under the difficult circumstances in which we were compelled to begin all our works from scratch, it was beyond imagination to enact the great upsurge of national prosperity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the only leader capable of accomplishing the new weighty task assigned the people.

Full of resources, an ironclad will and organizational skill, which he developed in anihilating the aggressors and in saving the people in the anti-Japanese struggle period, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led to victory the new historic advance toward national prosperity. The magnificent plan for national prosperity set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to eliminate completely colonial legacies and to found a most powerful, independent socialist country.

To achieve true national prosperity after freeing themselves from imperialist subjugation, the people should advance toward the road of socialism and found an independent country. The road to capitalism is one toward subjugation and downfall. Only the road to socialism is one for independence and prosperity. The line for building an independent socialist country delineated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most just course for protecting the already achieved independence of the people and for achieving the overall enlightenment and development of the people in all sectors, including the political, economic, cultural and military sectors.

Development devoid of the course for thoroughgoing independence is an empty word. The people who follow the course of reliance on foreign forces will be unable to avoid domination and subjugation by others. Because our people were powerless and backward in the past, they were forced to suffer the status of colonial slavery because of the Japanese imperialists.

With a firm resolve to turn our people into a developed and powerful people to prevent them from being humiliated by others, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led all the people to build a new, wealthy and powerful fatherland.

Over scores of years since the time when he embarked on the road of national foundation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song devoted all his energy to founding an independent, self-reliant and self-defending powerful socialist country. As a result, our people was provided with a firm foundation for lasting prosperity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always been deeply interested in fully developing the superior talent of the people in achieving prosperity for the country. Developing the inherently superior talent of the people is an important requirement for developing the people. A people can achieve national prosperity and contribute to the world revolution and to developing the culture of mankind by correctly carrying out the revolution and construction in their own country and by developing their ethnic traits. Thus, they can demonstrate their national pride.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has correctly developed the superior tradition of our people to meet the trend of a new era. In addition, he has helped them set a new, excellent example in all sectors. Thus, our people have contributed to enriching the treasure chest of mankind's culture. Thanks to the great leader Comrde Kim Il-song's correct policy and wise leadership, our national language has developed into a more beautiful, rich cultural language; the distorted history of our country has been corrected based on a chuche stand; and the heyday of chuche art has been ushered in with a national form and a socialist content.

In the era of the KWP led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people, who were once deprived of their names and suffered from illiteracy, have fully developed their wisdom and talent and demonstrated their status as a most noble and civilized people. In the long history of the people, there has never been another era in which our people were so powerful and prosperous as today. Gone is the miserable status of our people who, bound to the iron shackles of slavery, were humiliated and backward.

This whole history in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song completely changed the status and situation of the nation was a rewarding course which achieved our people's ideological and spiritual liberation from old ideology destroying the principle of national independence. For the people to have a high sense of independence while getting rid of old ideologies of national nihilism and flunkeyism is a basic requirement in becoming an independent nation. When the people become slaves of other people ideologically and spiritually, they cannot escape the status of colonial subjugation nor can they defend independence with their own efforts and achieve their prosperity. People who have a high sense of independence are invincible, but those who do not are enervated and are inclined to be in subjection to others.

Independent development of a nation is a course on which the nation hews its way by itself. The fact that our nation is becoming a dignified nation which treasures independence and sovereignty, not subjugation and subserviency, is the outcome of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's spiritual delivery of our people from the shackles of flunkeyism. For a long time flunkeyism had caused much harm to our nation's independent development and revolution and, in the end, led the nation to ruin.

It was the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who saved the Korean people when they were doomed to become slaves. Always holding high the banner of national independence -- the banner of the establishment of chuche, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided our people with confidence that they are able to hew their own way by themselves. This was the powerful driving force that propelled our people to independence and prosperity.

Today our people are a nation with a high sense of independence. They do not tolerate anyone who would violate their national independence and dignity. They take great pride in being Korean and in carrying out the revolution in Korea. Dependence on foreign forces -- the idea of relying on others at the expense of national pride -- has no place in our people's noble spiritual world.

With all the people cherishing the spirit of national independence, our nation was able to hew its own way. Thus -- the change that took place in our people's ideological and spiritual arena -- is an incomparably precious success scored in the annals of our nation's independent development. Our people, who once were most wretched, have become an independent nation so powerful and dignified that no one can now make light of it. This great achievement of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted himself to bringing about a fundamental change in the status and position of the nation, will be remembered for generations to come.

2. The history of our nation enjoying boundless prosperity on its path is a glorious history which can be created only by the most outstanding leader.

It is not easy to deliver a nation from a crisis and make it prosperous and dignified. This cause required a serious struggle against all schemes that obstruct the nation's independent development and a vast plan designed to do away with centuries-old backwardness and poverty. This cause -- a sacred cause -- can be achieved only by a great leader who unites the nation and leads it to victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a man of great ideals, tested leadership and noble virtues -- qualities that are needed to lead the nation to the road of independence. Without the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we cannot think of the fact that difficult and important problems related to the destiny of our nation are being precisely solved.

All the honor and superiority of the Korean nation and a bright future for the nation are linked to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected leader's name is the symbol of our nation's honor and dignity and the greatness of the leader is the fountain of the might of our nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the patriot of the century who has devoted his life to the country and the people with ardent patriotism. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: What we are now doing is for our people. There is no work which does not meet the interests of the people. The epithet, patriot of the century, reflects all the people's endless reverence for and trust in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has spared no arduous effort and devoted his life only to the independent development of the country and the people. Born in a traditionally patriotic family, regarding the hardships suffered by the people as his own and having fostered the warm love for the fatherland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, braving all difficulties and trials over a long period, has devoted everything to the country and the people. Patriotism cherished by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has developed the sense of complete responsibility for the destiny of his fatherland and people and the farsighted plan for the prosperity and happiness of posterity, generation after generation. The firm principle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's meditation and activities has stemmed from this noble patriotism.

All works planned and carried out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are for the interest, prosperity, dignity and honor of our people. The great leader has helped build communism to meet the situation in Korea and the desire of our people. It has been a great joy for him to see the happiness and prosperity of the people. The respected and beloved leader's warm patriotism has helped our people conserve and love even a single tree and blade of grass in the fatherland, have passion for the revolution in their country and firmly safeguard the dignity and sovereignty of the people. With burning love for the fatherland and with a lofty sense of responsibility for the destiny of the people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always personally coped with crises for the people since the period of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle and has devoted all his energy to the cause of the country and the people.

The patriotism cherished by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is totally for the masses of the working people -- the majority of the people. This patriotism is closely linked to proletarian internationalism.

Proceeding from this noble patriotism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has regarded the interests of the masses of the working people as a pivot in formulating even a single line and policy. He has solved all questions in the interests of the class and the people. As a result, all the respected and beloved leader's lines and policies have assumed an (?exciting) nature of meeting the vital demand of all the people.

Because the respected and beloved leader has always encouraged our people to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world's people and to develop international support and solidarity while loving their country, they have become a dignified people who actively contribute to developing the world revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who, embracing all the people in his bosom with an endlessly magnanimous heart, has led them to the road of independence. To advance toward the road of independence, the people should firmly unite with a single desire. National unity is the road to independence and prosperity. Division is the road to subjugation and national ruin. The unity of the people is the source of national might. Although a people might be backward and few, they have nothing to fear if they unite. They can become a powerful people to firmly defend independence.

Originally, our people had the capacity for united action because they have lived in a single national territory for a long time, maintaining a homogeneous lineage. However, this does not mean that the unity of the people have been automatically and easily achieved in our country. Within the homogeneous people has existed people who possess different ideas, political views and religious beliefs and the classes and social circles which have different living circumstances. It is by no means easy to help these people, classes and social circles firmly unite with a single desire and aim. In particular, it was not easy to make all the people unite under circumstances in our country which was placed under colonial subjugation in the past and in which different ideas and systems dominate two areas.

The only leader who has accomplished this significant historic cause of our country is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. To achieve national unity and firmly defend it is a basic principle given priority by him in the struggle for the independence and prosperity of the nation. Even when the nationalists and those leading the communist movement in its incipient stage were engaged in a factional struggle for domination without paying attention to the nation's fate or the revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song ardently struggled to achieve national harmony, ignoring his personal peril. It is his firm and consistent policy for national unity to attach great importance to the concept of the nation, transcending ideology, political views and religious beliefs.

Thanks to such a just policy and positive struggle by the respected and beloved leader, a brilliant example of forming a united national front under the banner of the fatherland liberation was created even in the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Following liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made all the people unite with one mind for building a new Korea by inducing the physically strong to help build a new Korea with their physical strength, the wealthy people with their riches and intellectuals with their knowledge. Even now, he says the most important policy for reunification of the fatherland is to achieve a great national front for reunification through national unity. His is, indeed, the bosom of great national unity, which makes the whole nation unite with a common purpose.

The respected and beloved leader always trusts and leads those who are determined to follow the honest road as directed by their national conscience, no matter what political view they may hold or what crimes they may have committed before the nation, and does not hold them to account for their past.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great confidence in the people and his generosity are the great power which converts even the staunchest anticommunists to work for the fatherland and people. Without the generosity of the respected and beloved leader, we could not conceive of the numerous intellectuals and patriots who came into the bosom of the republic by crossing the death lines in the wake of national liberation or of the unprecedented national transformation from capitalism to socialism.

Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always elucidates the future of the nation and who always regards matters related to the future of the nation as a just cause, our people are now uniting and struggling to achieve the national cause, as they did in the past. Our people, who were mistreated and despised in the past, have created a glorious history of the nation under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader. This history has shown us a precious truth that a nation's dignity, honor, prosperity and strength entirely depend on the greatness and wisdom of the leader. In this very precious truth lie the greatest pride and honor of our people who have advanced along the road of independence.

3. A more brilliant prospect is open for our people who have long traversed the road of independence, sovereignty and prosperity.

Our people's bright future stems from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is energetically leading our people along the road of independence. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has made immortal contributions to the development of national history through storms of all sorts ever since he took the road of revolution, is now leading the sacred struggle to achieve greater prosperity for the nation and to defend the nation's independence and sovereignty.

The lines and policies continuously developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprise grand programs to defend the nation's sovereignty, expedite national reunification and guarantee happiness for ages to come. Only when we follow the road led by the leader, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, can we brilliantly pioneer the future destiny of our nation. The nation's bright future and eternal prosperity lie in upholding the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is the firm belief that our nation has deeply cherished since it first upheld the leader and the steel-like will that it has consolidated through practical experiences over a long time.

No nation is more ardent and firm in upholding its leader. Loyalty to the leader is the nucleus of the Korean people's national spirit. It is also the driving force which enables our nation to advance along the road of independence. With the energetic leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our nation is seething with a firm resolve to vigorously advance, upholding the leader forever. This lofty trait of our people is highly manifested in struggling, deeply cherishing a high national pride -- implementing the revolution with the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Such a national price is very precious in the people's liberation struggle. A nation without national pride and confidence will be ruined; a nation with them is invincible. National pride and confidence are important characteristics of the independent nation.

National pride and confidence are cemented only by upholding a great leader. A leader [suryong] is the nation's supreme representative and the only leader [yongdoja] who leads the nation, taking responsibility for the nation's destiny. Therefore, nothing makes the people enjoy greater national pride and confidence than upholding a great leader. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has created the chuche idea, opened a new era of independence and registered immortal achievements before the fatherland and history.

By holding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, our people have made their appearance in the international arena, competing with small and big countries, and our nation is enjoying high praise from the world's people as the chuche fatherland and a model country of socialism.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we cannot talk about the fact our nation has nurtured a heroic people fearing no enemies and that the international prestige of the republic is continuously growing and about our nation's bright future. The great leader is the genuine sun of Korea and our nation's glory. No people are more proud and happier than ours, who were born in and are implementing the revolution in the chuche Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is endlessly revered and trusted by the world's people. For this reason, our people wholeheartedly admire and ardently respect the respected and beloved leader. Furthermore, this noble sentiment is growing more with each passing day.

Our nation's unanimous will is to brilliantly implement the leader's plans, firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has been unaimously upheld by the entire nation since the first days when he embarked on the road of the revolution due to his qualification as an outstanding leader and his lofty traits, is the center of national unity.

It is our proud tradition to have pioneered the nation's destiny, firmly united around the leader as ever. This national rank has been joined not only by communists, but by those who love the country and are concerned over the nation's future, irrespective of their political view, religion, knowledge and wealth. Since our nation firmly united under the unitary leadership, it was able to liberate the fatherland by itself and has safeguarded the nation's dignity and sovereignty.

Only when all Korean compatriots in the North, South and abroad unite in a front for national reunification, transcending ideology, system, faction and political view, can they defend the national sovereignty generation after generation without repeating the miserable history of a homeless race.

The grand program unfolded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song reflects the unanimous aspiration and desire of the entire nation and illuminates the road along which the nation will advance. By upholding all lines and policies of the great leader, the Korean people will traverse the road of independence and prosper forever.

Thoroughly embodying the proposal for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an urgent task assigned to our people for our nation's independence and future destiny. In addition to the 36-year colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, the South Korean people have been compelled to swallow the colonial slavery of the U.S. imperialists for 37 years. No Korean can tolerate this miserable situation. Saying that national reunification is the greatest gift to our nation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has worked for its realization. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], which was set forth by the great leader at the Sixth KWP Congress, is the most just, reasonable and realistic program for national salvation and for ending the tragedy of national division. We should reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK, achieving collaboration between the North and South. Thus, we will appear in the international arena with dignity and authority as an reunified independent country and erect a people's paradise where the entire nation can enjoy happiness.

We should reunify the fatherland without fail in this generation and establish national sovereignty throughout the country by continuously effecting upsurges in socialist construction and firmly consolidating the chuche revolutionary force. Then, we should develop our nation into an independent one which could never be toyed with by anyone.

Our nation, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led to prosperity, is greeting a more rewarding era under the wise leadership of the KWP. With a tested leadership and positive activities, our party is leading the struggle to materialize all plans of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song along the road of victory. Thanks to the correct leadership of the invincible KWP, the future of our revolution and nation is more promising. This gives our people greater ambition for and faith in the nation's future. As long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is in the van of our nation led by our party, our nation will advance along the road of independence under any adverse circumstances and endlessly prosper.

KCNA PRAISES LEADERSHIP OF PARTY CENTER

SK180012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 17 Mar 82

["Fervor of Creation and Innovation Rush High Under Party's Guidance" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- A leaping advance previously unknown is being made and everything created on the highest level in all domains of the revolution and construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and there spreads an endless expanse of dazzling realities in which the worth of struggle and ecstasy of life are blooming into the optimism of the age.

It owes this to the party which is bringing into blossom the cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It was the glorious party centre which unfolded the blueprints for completely changing the appearance of the capital of revolution, including those for the construction of the Changgwang Street in the centre of the city and the Munsu Street in east Pyongyang.

The party centre, which unfurls one great and original plan after another and leads the whole party and the entire people to their practice, is possessed of brilliant intelligence and mighty leadership whereby it fulfills hundreds of kinds of important and urgent tasks and looks far ahead to the future, a decade and a century henceforth while planning and designing and undertaking.

Under this leadership, so proud realities are constantly spread on this land in which the hot wind of the speed campaign is blowing a gale in economic construction and all fields of the party work, cultural construction and science and technology are coming into full blossom all at once along the road of unheard-of changes and creation, leap and development. But the characteristics of our realities are not confined to the unprecendented speed of advance.

Before liberation, a rather big department store called "Pyongyang Hwasin" was built in Pyongyang over a period of seven years and nine months. In mid-November 1980, builders of the capital blew up this building in accordance with a plan of the party. In a little more than one year since then there has risen up in its place a modern new department store 25 times the old one in size. This fact alone explains the deep meaning of what is called creation today.

This mettle of the Workers Party age asserted itself in the building of a recreation ground, too. A few years ago, functionaries received from the party centre a vast blueprint together with a task to build a fun fair in Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang. It was a bold and ambitious plan for building a fun fair of a whole set of facilities, not one or two kinds of them, for our children and working people, and for laying a track of 1,500 metres for a jet coaster, not minding that the world's longest was no more than 1,350 metres.

Revolutionary optimism prevails and joy and emotion of life are felt everywhere in Korea which is pulsating with struggle and feats, tremendous changes and miracles. On August 31 last year, there was an evening gathering of Pyongyang working people celebrating the successful conclusion of the symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

The head of a foreign delegation said in exhilaration after dancing, mixed up with our working people, till the end of the gathering: "Your songs and dances have peculiar charm and mysterious strength. Singing those songs and dancing those dances, one feels the passion of youth course through his whole body overflowing with the volition of life, his heart beating with the thought of human dignity. No force on earth can bar the way of the Korean people who are working and advancing with such passion and spirit."

All this is the balmy spring season of revolution greeted and enjoyed by our people. It is the reality of Korea that, upholding the great party, she is dashing forward like the wind, developing a proud history of changes of the century, the passion of creation and innovation overflowing the whole land, and she is pulsating with happiness, overflowing with emotion of life and beating with the spirit and optimism of youth.

NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 22 MAR

SK221604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- Constantin Iftodi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on March 22 by plane.

CORRECTION TO WICKHAM'S CONGRESS TESTIMONY

The following correction should be made to the item headlined "NODONG SINMUN Flays Wickham's Congress Testimony," published in the 22 March DAILY REPORT:

On page D 5, the third paragraph, line four, should read: "...think it necessary to increase military spending, and talk big about their mighty strength and certain victory..." (adding dropped words).

PREMIER CALLS FOR EFFORTS TO ARREST ARSONISTS

SK230138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun yesterday called for intense efforts to apprehend those responsible for the fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan last Thursday.

Presiding over a meeting attended by Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song, Minister of Home Affairs So Chong-hwa, Minister of Justice Yi Chong-won, Minister of National Defense Chu Yong-pok and other department ministers, Yi said that all public servants involved should concentrate on apprehending the arsonists at the earliest possible date. Public cooperation should be fully utilized to expedite the efforts to arrest those responsible for the fire.

He instructed the minister of home affairs to mobilize as needed the Homeland Reserve Forces, Civil Defense Corps and the Pansanghoe (monthly neighborhood meeting) in the search for the arsonists. He also said that cooperation should be sought from schools of all levels, labor unions and organizations affiliated with the south city government. He stressed that security checks at the airports and seaports be increased.

Other officials who attended the meeting were Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho, Minister of Commerce and Industry Su Suk-chun, Minister of Labor Affairs Kwon Chung-dong, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo and Mayor of Seoul Pak Yong-su.

CHUNGANG ILBO SAYS U.S.-JAPAN RICE PACT 'INSULT'

SK190833 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Lesson of the Alleged Rice Scandal"]

[Excerpts] The alleged rice import scandal was a model case in which the United States and Japan -- which are the richest countries in the world and, what is more, are our allies -- made the Korean rice market a target of their commercial bargains. Therefore, it gives us a great lesson to consider in our future negotiations with the United States and Japan on rice imports.

The United States and Japan concluded an agreement on grain exports in April 1980. According to this agreement, which will remain in force till 1983, Japan is allowed to export only 400,000 tons of rice produced in Japan to foreign countries, and to export only 40,000 tons of that to Korea annually. At the same time, Japan needs approval from the United States if it wants to export more.

Because of this preposterous agreement concluded between the two countries, in November 1980, when our country needed to import 2 million tons of rice from foreign countries, our government inevitably had to negotiate with the U.S. Government to purchase rice from Japan. At the same time, in an effort to get U.S. approval, our government had to import large amounts of U.S. Gulf Coast rice, which does not suit our tastes.

The U.S.-Japan grain agreement was concluded with the aim of exploiting the Korean rice market. Of course, the conclusion of the agreement was based on paragraph 2, article 16 of the regulations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], which prohibits acts of dumping in international trade activities in order to guarantee orderly international trade. Giving in to the pressure of the powerful U.S. rice lobbysts, the U.S. Government concluded the U.S.-Japan grain agreement, which amounts to an insult to the Korean people, running counter to spirit of GATT and to the interests of Korea.

Rice produced in Japan suits our tastes. We can purchase the Japanese rice on credit on a long-term and low-interest basis, with repayment in 10 years with a 5-year grace period. The shipping expenses are cheaper and the transportation time shorter.

When it approved Japan's exports of 1 million tons of rice to Korea in 1980, the U.S. Agriculture Department, which always stands at the side of U.S. farmers and rice dealers, not only forcibly sold Gulf Coast rice and California rice to Korea at a high price but also attached a condition that the shipment of the 1 million tons of Japanese rice to Korea should be completed by August 1981. The Japanese rice shipping capability was only 100,000 tons a month. Because of this Japanese shipping capacity, despite the U.S. approval for the import of 1 million tons of rice from Japan, our government purchased only 670,000 tons of rice from Japan and had to purchase the remaining 330,000 tons from the United States.

We wonder what our diplomatic authorities and Agriculture Ministry did when such an unreasonable agreement was concluded. If our government had exposed the unreasonable aim of the U.S.-Japan agreement to the GATT and FAO when it was concluded and had staged a strong drive to block the agreement, today's controversy on rice would not have occurred and we could have imported rice under favorable conditions.

The government should not react nervously to the arrogance of rice dealers any longer and instead should make efforts to have the U.S.-Japan grain agreement, the source of today's controversy, abolished. The U.S.-Japan grain agreement, which is only in the interests of U.S. rice dealers, runs counter to the national interests of the United States and is not conducive to the security of northeast Asia. Our government should stress this point to the Washington authorities and to the U.S. press. Even though our security depends largely on the United States, we cannot accept this quasi-agreement which reminds us of the division of territory in the era of imperialism.

At a recent U.S. House Agricultural Subcommittee hearing on rice, Albrecht, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, exposed the Connell Company's schemes to monopolize exports of rice to Korea. At the same time, the Agricultural Subcommittee concluded that the allegation of bribery is groundless. From now on, we should switch the debate on the alleged rice scandal to efforts for abolishing the U.S.-Japan grain agreement.

FIRMS SETTLE FOR AVERAGE 9.7-PERCENT WAGE HIKE

SK230154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] Wage hikes for employees of the majority of workshops in the nation have been settled at an average of 9.7 percent, the lowest in the last 10 years, through government-pushed labor-management consultations, it was learned yesterday. According to the Labor Ministry, 90.1 percent or 3,760 of the total 4,176 enterprises with 100 or more employees have worked out new wage levels for this year so far under the ministry's strong guidance.

The average hike this year was lower by 7.6 percentage points than 17.3 percent last year, officials said. The annual wage hike during the 10 years since 1971 was 26.0 percent on average and the lowest during the period was 11.5 percent in 1973, they said.

They attributed the comparatively low wage hike this year to the "self-restraint" of both laborers and the management who had worked out the new wage levels in consideration of the inflation rate, labor productivity and the financial capability of each firm. They further said that the laborers had shown "readiness to share troubles with employers to tide over the current economic difficulties by accepting the low wage hike rate."

The ministry has urged enterprises since last year-end to work out new wage levels through autonomous labor-management consultations and to set the hike rate at a "one-digit figure." Officials said that the ministry would make all-out efforts to provide laborers with the maximum actual wages in spite of the slight increase in nominal wages. As part of such efforts, the ministry will encourage employers to provide welfare measures including the operation of discount stores at workshops, they said. The highest salary increase among local firms was registered at 30 percent by the Shinil Integrated Services Co. with 492 employees, according to the ministry.

HUN SEN DISCUSSES WHITE BOOK ON THAI HOSTILITIES

BK200800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] At 1500 on 19 March a press conference to introduce a white book on Thailand's hostile policy against the PRK was held at Vat Phnum Hotel in the presence of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. Attending were representatives of the embassies of friendly socialist countries accredited to the PRK and many local and foreign reporters. Among the foreign correspondents were those representing VNA, TASS, U.S., Japanese and British newspapers, and a number of international organizations.

During the press conference, Comrade Hun Sen informed local and foreign opinion about the hostilities perpetrated by Thailand against the PRK. He said in full as follows:

[Begin recording] The recent period is full of evidence of continuing Thai hostilities and provocations against the PRK. [Words indistinct] to Southeast Asia as well. In this connection, the Foreign Ministry of the PRK deems it necessary to shed greater light on the hostile policy of Thailand vis-a-vis the PRK as described in the white book already distributed to all of you and contained in the statement attached to it.

On this occasion, I would like to add some comments to the statement about Thailand's activities against the PRK [words indistinct]. I will not repeat what has already been said in the white book.

Primarily, let me stress that for more than 3 years Thailand has openly played an important role in realizing China's maneuvers against the PRK. It can be understood that without Thai connivance and without Thai territory as refuge for the Pol Pot gang, it would have been impossible for Pol Pot to remain alive today. However, since our liberation on 7 January, Thailand has allowed its territory to be used by the reactionary Pol Pot gang as a hiding place and a base to concentrate and rebuild its forces. Thai territory has also become a major transportation route through which arms have been taken from Beijing to the Pol Pot gang operating along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Thai territory has also become an area for the mustering of all reactionary Khmer groups in exile from the country.

Following the failure of the reactionary Khmer groups in Pyongyang and Singapore, Thailand has become a focal point, where all these reactionary Khmer groups are concentrating and attempting to create a so-called united front and a loose coalition government.

The administration of Prem Tinsulanon repeatedly claims that Thailand remains neutral regarding the conflict in Kampuchea and that Thailand does not interfere in the internal affairs of this country. However, what has it really done?

If it is really neutral regarding the conflict in Kampuchea, what is the reason behind Thailand's continued maintenance of the reactionary Khmer groups on Thai territory in order to oppose the PRK? If Thailand really does not interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs, why does Thailand strenuously try to rally reactionary Khmer groups [words indistinct]?

In the recent past, following repeated failures, Thailand threatened the reactionary Khmer groups [words indistinct] but also to connive with China's policy which Thailand has been following for the past 3 years. In the past as at present, Thailand has made great efforts to [words indistinct] to sabotage the PRK. This white book also tells how we [words indistinct] a Sereika government set up by Prime Minister Hem Kroesna in Phnom Penh was rounded up and sent to the tribunal [words indistinct]. Now, they are continuing [words indistinct] in order to undermine security in our country.

Besides the activities [words indistinct] to subvert and undermine the PRK, the second part of the white book also deals with direct armed Thai activities against the PRK in support of the reactionary Khmer forces. Bitter incidents have frequently taken place along the Kampuchean-Thai border. [Words indistinct] fired artillery barrages into my country, sent spy planes to violate the airspace of my country and even dispatched infantry troops to encroach upon the territory of my country.

At a time when [words indistinct] the United States accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Kampuchea [words indistinct] and when the Reagan administration announced its decision to produce neutron and chemical weapons, Thailand [words indistinct].

We have always sought to settle conflicts and to ensure peace and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Not only has Thailand refused to listen to us and to talk with us but it has continued to provoke hostilities against our country. Thailand is playing with fire. [Words indistinct] which might cause a major armed clash along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This is because, while we seek to solve the problem through political means, we certainly will not allow anyone to interfere in or commit aggression against our country.

The third part of the white book deals with Thailand's continuing use of humanitarian aid and Kampuchean refugees to oppose the Kampuchean people.

[Passage indistinct] for the Kampuchean refugees who [words indistinct] are receiving the care and attention of the PRK. There are three main causes that have brought Kampuchean refugees to Thai territory. First, it was the war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism against Kampuchea. This U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Kampuchea caused an influx of refugees into Thailand. After the U.S. imperialists were defeated, some of their lackeys also brought a number of Kampuchean people out of the country. Second, it was caused by the genocidal policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang. When the Pol Pot gang was in power in Kampuchea, many Kampucheans took refuge in Thailand. After the Pol Pot gang was defeated, it also forcibly dragged a large number of people into Thailand. Third, it was because [words indistinct] on Thai territory and distribute humanitarian aid at the Thai border as a bait to lure the Kampuchean people into fleeing their country when we were experiencing food shortages. It is normal that the fish would swallow the bait. If this humanitarian aid was distributed in Kampuchea, no one would have gone to the border to collect humanitarian aid. For this reason, we regard the considerable aid distribution on the Thai border as one of the causes which prompted many people to flee their homeland when we suffered famine in 1979 and 1980. [Passage indistinct] when the refugees were encouraged to go to Thailand, they had an excuse to provide the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups with shelter, food and arms. They also used these refugees as a means to obtain international aid for the Pol Pot remnants on humanitarian grounds.

In this white book, we also publish testimonies by a number of journalists and international organization officials who talked about international aid falling into the hands of Pol Pot. If all Kampuchean refugees returned home, Thailand would be deprived of a pretext on which to appeal for international aid to feed the reactionary Khmer groups. For this reason, our white book notes that the question of refugees is deadlocked. We have appealed to the Thai side to agree to the idea of making contacts with each other, of holding negotiations -- direct or indirect or through any international organization -- to solve the problem of Kampuchean refugees. But the Thai side has consistently refused to enter into consultations.

Thailand has persistently linked the question of refugees to a political position according to which Thailand declares nonrecognition for the PRK. On the contrary, Thailand has expressed a desire to create a kind of a [word indistinct] on Kampuchean territory. Thus it seems that Kampucheans became refugees in their own country, something similar to the Palestinians who are refugees in their own homeland. This is a maneuver to create [words indistinct] to feed the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups who oppose the PRK.

There is no need whatsoever for people to continue to be refugees once they have returned to Kampuchea. It would be more practical for them to go back to their hometowns. Thailand must therefore bear full responsibility for this deadlock.

Let me tell you, ladies, gentlemen and friends, the PRK has always wished to live peacefully with its neighbors, including Thailand. We have already estabished a border of peace and friendship with Vietnam and Laos. We also want to create a border of peace and friendship with Thailand. We hold that Thailand's practice of following Beijing's policy in opposing Kampuchea and the rest of Indochina means very clearly that Thailand is playing with fire.

It is necessary that we maintain patience, restraint and firmness. Nevertheless, we must make it absolutely clear that we will not permit anyone to harm our independence and sovereignty. We are ready to normalize relations with Thailand but we are also ready to cope with any Thai incursion into Kampuchea. [end recording]

When asked by a U.S. reporter about the U.S. slander that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea, the comrade emphasized:

[Begin recording] The U.S. propaganda campaign alleging that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have used toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan was kicked off by U.S. Secretary of State Haig in a statement he made in West Germany. This wanton calumny distorts realities in Kampuchea. Every Kampuchean citizen in the PRK can clarify this question.

In reality, it is the U.S. imperialists who are the criminals using toxic chemical weapons in Indochina, including Kampuchea. [Words indistinct] of chemicals used by the United States in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have created untold consequences to us until now. U.S. Secretary of State Haig was himself one of the U.S. generals who conducted the war of aggression in Indochina and Vietnam. He used to commit the crime of dumping chemicals in Indochina. Now, he is slinging mud at the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

We often say that when a thief starts crying "stop thief," he can make himself heard louder than a policeman and the victim put together. For what purpose has the United States launched a campaign accusing the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Indochina?

Let me tell you of my personal views on this question. First, the United States wanted an advantage over the Soviet Union at the recent Geneva talks for [words indistinct] Reagan ordered the production of some types of arms which were banned by Carter. The United States has to justify the tension it thereby created in the world. Thus, in order to have an upper hand over the Soviet Union in the talks, the United States [words indistinct]. Second, as part of their efforts to preserve the UN seat for the Pol Pot gang, they saw a need to conjure up a so-called Kampuchean question in order to hold the so-called international conference on Kampuchea and realize the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Kampuchea. Therefore, willingly or not, the United States has to join with China, Thailand and a number of other reactionary countries in making propaganda [words indistinct] and also to erase the criminal records of the U.S. actions in Indochina before 1975.

Another reason is that while accusing the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons, the United States has now decided to produce chemical weapons itself. It accuses other people in order to cover up its own actions. This trick has been used before by the United States. It is being used again now.

A delegation appointed by the United States to investigate the use of chemical weapons still has not come up with any conclusive findings. This is an initial setback for its campaign of slander against the Soviet Union. [end recording]

This press conference ended at 1600 in a most cordial and joyous atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WHITE BOOK ON THAI POLICIES

Part One

BK220500 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Mar (SPK) -- On 19 March the PRK Foreign Ministry issued a white book on the intensification of hostile acts by the Thai authorities against the PRK. We now reprint the first part of this white book which denounces Thailand's political activities:

After toppling the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan -- agents of the Beijing expansionists in their schemes against the Kampuchean revolution and the three Indochinese countries -- the Kampuchean people have become the masters of their own destiny. The people's power, born out of the 1 May 1981 general elections, is effectively managing the internal and external affairs of the country. The Government of the PRK is, therefore, the sole authentic and legal representative of its people.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and government, the country is rapidly being reborn. Important achievements have been made in all fields -- economic, political, cultural, social, military. A peaceful life with independence and freedom has been restored to the Kampuchean people.

The PRK pursues a foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment; of peaceful coexistence with all countries regardless of their political and social systems on the basis of mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and reciprocal benefit; and of establishing friendly, cooperative and good-neighbor relations with the Southeast Asian countries thereby contributing to peace, stability and prosperity in the region and to progress in the world.

Regarding Thailand, letting bygones be bygones and always displaying good will, the PRK wants to foster friendly and good-neighbor relations with that country on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty. The PRK also seeks in the immediate future to begin a dialogue in order to put an end to the hostile acts which are equally nefarious to both sides.

Turning up their noses at the reality of the situation in Kampuchea, which is improving with every passing day, the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the leading circles of some ASEAN countries, are trying to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime, sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and overturn peace and security in Southeast Asia. They are plotting to use various reactionary Khmer elements to reestablish the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea while camouflaging Pol Pot.

It is regrettable that the Thai authorities turn their backs to this evidence. They have not ceased to declare: "Thailand remains neutral in the Kampuchean problem" and "we hold that Kampuchea's internal affairs must be settled by the Kampucheans themselves without foreign interference." But, in their deeds, they are the first to play the game of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism to injure Kampuchea.

This white book brings to light the hostile acts of the Thai authorities against the PRK.

Thailand openly plays the leading role in the realization of the Chinese schemes by intensifying the political activities hostile to the PRK:

The memorandum "The Tense Situation at the Kampuchean-Thai Border" issued by the PRK Foreign Ministry on 31 July 1980 stressed the following points:

1. Immediately following the Kampuchean people's victory of 7 January 1979, Thailand took part in the implementation of the plan by the Chinese expansionists to reassemble and support the fragments of the Pol Pot troops in order to launch them against the new revolutionary power.

2. Thailand has not ceased to allow arms given by China to the fragments of Pol Pot's troops to be transported across its territory.

3. Along the Kampuchean-Thai border and in Thai territory there are sanctuaries used by all stripes of reactionary Khmer exiles and serving as living centers, logistics bases and springboards for launching attacks against the PRK.

4. Thailand has used international aid goods destined for the Kampuchean people as an instrument against the PRK.

5. Thailand used Kampuchean refugees as an instrument in the service of the Kampuchean reactionaries against the PRK.

6. Armed Thai forces directly violate Kampuchean territory and provide support for the Kampuchean reactionaries in their attacks against the PRK.

Far from ceasing the acts denounced in the 1980 memorandum, the Thai authorities since then conducted even more dangerous, more overt activities, thereby rudely interfering in the internal affairs of the PKR, an independent and sovereign country, in flagrant violation of international rights and against the very interests of the Thai people.

A. Thailand, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists, encourages the establishment of a so-called united front among the reactionary Khmers.

Following repeated failures, the Chinese expansionists in cahoots with U.S. imperialism and reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries are doing their utmost to restore the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime by using reactionary Kampucheans of all stripes to improve the "Democratic Kampuchea" facade and implement Pol Pot's policy without Pol Pot in order to divert public opinion.

"Most certainly Thailand is aware that another force must be found to replace Pol Pot if the ASEAN wants to have a larger support against the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam," (BBC, 27 October 1980).

What is this force?

Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs, has spoken straight to the point: "We hope that Son Sann and the other factions can join together under the umbrella of Democratic Kampuchea. It would be a great asset to us." And: "On behalf of the ASEAN countries, I fully approve of the coalition government..." (Sitthi Sawetsila's statement during his visit to France in April 1981).

The Bangkok authorities have on many occasions declared that "they do not take part in the choice of leaders for Kampuchea."

But how about the facts?

According to a member of Sihanouk's family who works in an international organization in Bangkok, a few months after the fall of the Pol Pot regime, "Thailand agreed that Son Sann, then leader of an organization of Kampuchean exiles in France, might come secretly to Thailand, accompanied by a Lon Nol general, with the mission of strengthening fragments of the Pol Pot army to be used as a military basis for Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front. A government-in-exile will be founded when circumstances permit...."

On 9 October 1979, with Thailand's full support, Son Sann founded the armed forces for his front. Shortly after that, he stated to the press that he would soon be able to set up a provisional government in exile. (AFP, 25 October 1981) One after another, the other ASEAN countries have declared that they "consider Son Sann as the most suitable man to lead a coalition government in Kampuchea." (FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 8 May 1981) And the Philippine minister of foreign affairs stated in Manila on 8 January 1981 on behalf of the Standing Committee of ASEAN: "ASEAN puts its choice on Son Sann rather than Sihanouk...." (AFP, 9 January 1981)

If the Chinese schemes to revive the corpse of "Democratic Kampuchea" have failed, the support of ASEAN, with Thailand at the head, for Son Sann and the other Kampuchean reactionaries will also fail to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. Thus Thailand and the other ASEAN countries had to seek, in China's wake, to rally the Kampuchean reactionaries in a "united front" with the Khmer Rouge at the core to be used by Beijing and Bangkok to spearhead their attacks against the PRK.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon visited Beijing on 27 October 1980. "Thailand," he told his hosts, "wants to form a coalition government in Kampuchea embracing the groups which are fighting for power." According to the KYODO news agency, "Prem Tinsulanon persuaded the Chinese leaders to accept the creation of a third force in Kampuchea including Sihanouk." (KYODO, 20 October 1980) On his part, the Thai minister of foreign affairs confided to the Beijing authorities that he "hoped they supported Thailand's efforts to create a change in the leadership of Democratic Kampuchea," and followed the pressures on the Kampuchean reactionaries and frenzied diplomatic activities in Beijing, Bangkok and Singapore with the visits by Prem, Lee Kuan Yew, Zhao Ziyang....

On 31 January 1981, the Chinese and Thai prime ministers met in Bangkok, to "have a long debate on the strategy for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea and discuss in detail the forms of a new leadership under the banner of 'Democratic Kampuchea' already recognized by the United Nations." (NATION REVIEW, 1 February 1981)

Within the framework of these schemes, Thailand's position regarding Sihanouk underwent a complete volte-face. Sitthi declared everywhere: "Thailand authorizes Sihanouk to go to Kampuchea through Thailand, if he asks to do so." (KYODO, 17 February 1981); "Thailand appreciates Sihanouk's efforts to create a united front..." (Radio Australia, 10 August 1981); "If Sihanouk wants to come to Bangkok to meet Kampuchean Refugees, the Thai Government will grant its approval...." (KYODO, 8 June 1981)

On 6 March 1981, a few days before the Sihanouk-Khieu Samphan meeting in Pyongyang on 10 March 1981, Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong secretly rushed to Bangkok to take measures in concert with the Thai authorities to force the Kampuchean reactionaries to meet each other. Both Thailand and China nurtured the hope of seeing a united front of the counterrevolutionary Kampuchean forces come into being.

B. Bangkok has become the rallying point of the Kampuchean reactionaries who oppose the PRK.

Following the failure of the 10 March 1981 meeting in Pyongyang to form a "united front," in concert with China, "Thailand and the other ASEAN countries put pressure on the Kampuchean groups hostile to the Heng Samrin regime so that they might overcome their differences and set up a united front." (BBC, 5 September 1981) "Thailand called on Son Sann not to create obstructions but rather to ally himself with the Pol Pot group," and it "hinted that it would withdraw its support for the promotion of Son Sann as head of the united front government if he did not give up his inflexible conditions..." (Washington POST and New York TIMES, 28 August 1981). They went as far as to say: "If Thailand and ASEAN withdraw their support from him, the United States will do the same." (Bangkok POST, 26 August 1981)

Sitthi did not hide his impatience and that of ASEAN: "Thailand wishes to see the coalition government set up as soon as possible, whatever the circumstances, and before the meeting of the UN General Assembly which will take place on 15 September 1981." (AFP, 7 September 1981)

In order to realize this goal and in close collusion with Beijing and Singapore, the Thai authorities put pressure on Sihanouk and Son Sann to go and meet with Khieu Samphan in Singapore.

The communique issued on 4 September 1981 following this meeting was in fact prepared in Bangkok. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of 18-24 September 1981 wrote in this connection: "The communique issued in Singapore by the three leaders of the Khmer resistance was written out long before by ASEAN. Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, however, modified it considerably. The project, written by Thailand on behalf of ASEAN, had been the main topic of discussions between Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, during their conference some 10 days before the Singapore meeting...Samphan agreed with the Thai project while Son Sann found the wording too precise."

Once the communique was made public, Sitthi, on behalf of his government, took it upon himself to declare: "Thailand will provide a meeting place for the parties for additional conversations on the formation of a coalition government." He specified: "General Prem won't object to that." (NATION, 8 September 1981) Shortly after that, the "special committee" set up by Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk was invited to Bangkok to hold working sessions.

From 13 September to the begin... of November 1981 this committee held nine meetings in the Thai capital of 3 to 5 hours each in order to implement the points of the Singapore joint communique written by Thailand and born out of the secret manipulations of Thailand and China.

Even before the first meeting, Sitthi got into touch with Chinese ambassador to Thailand, Shen Ping, in order to [word indistinct] negotiators. According to AFP, the Thai foreign minister successively summoned Son Sann and the representatives of the two other groups on 19 October in order to urge them to reach agreement in their tripartite negotiations deadlocked since September 1981. (AFP, 31 October 1981) Before that, Sitthi was seen "advising Son Sann not to make early demands for concessions from the Khmer Rouge." (The NATION REVIEW, 13 September 1981) During the tripartite meetings, Thailand invited Son Sann to put his signature at the bottom of a memorandum prepared by the Khmer Rouge by which Son Sann would subscribe to three political principles, including the establishment of a new government. At the same time, Thailand urged the Khmer Rouge to satisfy Son Sann's demand for an immediate discussion of the distribution of ministries....(AFP, 31 October 1981)

Aligning himself with the Thai authorities, a high-ranking Singaporean figure said on 14 September 1981: "ASEAN will actively support the resistance forces of Son Sann and Sihanouk in the military, economic and diplomatic fields...only if they form an alliance with the Khmer Rouge."

This threat was in line with the statement by Sitthi in January 1981 when he urged Son Sann to go to Pyongyang: "Any new option for Son Sann would be ill-timed unless he forms an alliance with Pol Pot...." (Bangkok POST, 17 January 1981)

Under the concerted pressure of Thailand, China, the United States and the reactionaries in the ASEAN countries, Son Sann was compelled to declare at the "international conference on Kampuchea," held in New York on 16 July 1981 at the instigation of China, the United States and ASEAN: "According to the advice of friendly countries which are repeated even here, we propose to the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea to negotiate on the spot, without delay, in all good faith and with mutual trust..." "I agree to head the Government of Democratic Kampuchea...."

This time, with the active aid of Thailand, Singapore and observers from other ASEAN countries, Son Sann had to meet with Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan in Singapore and sign the tripartite joint communique of 4 September 1981.

In order to compensate for their pressure, Bangkok and Beijing added a substantial promise of material aid to encourage the Kampuchean henchmen to join together in a "united front." According to AFP (29 April 1981), Son Sann's KPNLF received 3,000 AK rifles and 80-mm mortars sent by China through the Thai-Kampuchean border. On 9 May 1981, following his meeting with Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, Sihanouk announced: "China agrees to help Sihanouk completely equip his army" (AFP, 9 March 1981). Rajaratnam, representing the warmongers of Singapore, loudly said: "If an alliance can be founded, Singapore will be counted among the arms-supplying countries..." (AFP, 24 November 1981).

However, the efforts made during these past 2 years by Thailand in collusion with China and the United States have borne no fruit. Assessing the outcome of the meeting held by the special committee of the Kampuchean reactionaries in Bangkok, Sitthi had to admit: "We had a historic meeting of the three Khmer parties in Singapore but the conversations in Bangkok did not proceed in a satisfactory manner...." (The NATION REVIEW, 20 October 1981)

A high-ranking Thai figure did not hide his disappointment: "The government is growing impatient; we blame each other for authorizing the Khmer resistance forces to meet here... our government has the right to lose patience in the face of this deadlock." There was not [word indistinct] of this impatience to the threats. Making a stopover in Copenhagen during one of his visits to the United States, Prem declared: "The Thai Government way no longer authorize the Khmer resistance forces to use Thai territory as a meeting place, if they do not make any progress in their negotiations." And a high-ranking Thai official added: "They must fully understand that without the support of Thailand, they will have many difficulties." (The NATION REVIEW, 17 October 1981)

The Thai menaces went to the Khmer Rouge as well as Son Sann. During a meeting with Sihanouk in Paris, Sitthi intimated clearly to the latter that "his country and the neighboring countries might withdraw their support from the Khmer Rouge if they continued to oppose the establishment of a coalition government to replace the Phnom Penh government supported by Vietnam." And he asked Sihanouk to "push the tripartite negotiations in order to form this government." (KYODO, 2 November 1981)

However, he hinted that "ASEAN would not do anything which might be detrimental to the existing armed forces of 'Democratic Kampuchea', for these forces can maintain pressure on Vietnam." (The NATION REVIEW, 2 November 1981) Therefore, to cut a long story short, the Bangkok authorities in fact sought to maintain the Pol Pot regime, a tool in the service of the Chinese schemes in the region. The most they could do was to put pressure on the Khmer reactionaries to join together against the PRK but never to deny them their support.

While the special committee was marking time, Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam hurried to Bangkok on 21 November 1981 to rescue Thailand "with the intention of serving as intermediary to stave off obstacles to the formation of Kampuchea's coalition government." On the same day, he met with Son Sann; on the following day, he met with Prem and, afterward, with the representatives of the Khmer Rouge and "invited the three resistance groups to form a coalition with Son Sann as the prime minister." Rajaratnam admitted having made new proposals during these separate meetings in order to push the "founding of an anti-Vietnamese alliance." (UPI, AFP, 21-22 November 1981) He did not hide that these proposals were elaborated by him and Sitthi. Rajaratnam then received, one after another, the foreign ministers of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, who came to Bangkok with the same goal of putting pressure on the Khmer reactionaries.

On 10 December 1981, the five ASEAN foreign ministers held a meeting in Phatthaya (Thailand) to discuss the support to be given to a flexible coalition government of anti-Vietnamese Khmer groups. (BBC, 10 December 1981)

Will these activities of Thailand and other ASEAN countries prove the "Thai policy of noninterference in the choice of a leader of the creation of a front of Kampuchean patriots groups?" (Bangkok radio, 26 August 1981)

C. Thailand intensifies the creation of political organizations in order to wage sabotage activities in PRK territory.

Besides starting and combined action with Beijing and other reactionaries, such as the maintenance of a Kampuchean seat at the UN in profit of Pol Pot, the organization of "the international conference on Kampuchea," is pressuring Khmer reactionaries for the creation of a united front, support and supplies of remnants of Pol Pot troops for their acts of brigandage in Kampuchean territory.... The Bangkok authorities occupy themselves creating reactionary political organizations among the remnants of Lon Nol, Son Sann, Sihanouk and Pol Pot troops and inserting them into Kampuchea for sabotage purposes.

On 24 June 1979, Hem Krusna, alias Chum Nhel, Chum Chiet, and Hem Sok...under U.S. and Thai orders, gathered some 50 reactionaries from all sides in Phnom Penh and various Kampuchean provinces with the intention of clandestinely founding the "provisional Sereika government for the liberation of the Khmer Republic" -- a reactionary organization in the pay of Bangkok and Washington. Born in 1946 and a former mercenary at Lon Nol's service, he maintained close relations with Thai and U.S. secret services. He proclaimed himself prime minister of this government and appointed 129 ministers.

Hem Krusna was arrested on 3 September 1979 and 17 members of his "government" deserted him in August and September 1979.

They were summoned to the Phnom Penh people's revolutionary tribunal in June 1980. At the bar of the tribunal they confessed to acting under the directions and control of the Thai and U.S. secret services, with Beijing's support. Hem Krusna's "provisional government" was aimed primarily at toppling the people's power. "The nationalist" party -- a reactionary political organization headed by Kot Sam Rach, former colonel of Lon Nol's troops -- was founded on 1 May 1979, with the same objective, as determined by the U.S. and Thailand: Topple the people's power of Kampuchea. The vigilant Kampuchean revolutionary forces rapidly discovered and eliminated it.

Hen Krusna and his ilk: U. Savat, former major of the state police force under Lon Nol and Sihanouk, was arrested on 13 February 1980; Mok Chhom, former second lieutenant under Lon Nol, was arrested on 19 February 1980; Kum Tep Moni, who was formerly a major and commander of the regiment 63 of Lon Nol's general staff was sent to Thailand to master the handling of broadcasting stations, was arrested on 12 October 1979...confessed to have been trained and maintained by Thai and U.S. secret services. They had a mission to gather, with agreement of the Chinese expansionists and Thai reactionaries, antirevolutionary Kampuchean forces and to topple the people's power when the time had come.

Most of the leaders of "this party" fell into the [word indistinct] of the revolutionary forces except Kit Sam Rach, who is actually living at base 007 on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Bangkok authorities are doing everything possible to help him to return to Kampuchea and continue his sabotage activities. (end of part one)

Part Two

BK220505 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Mar (SPK) -- The second part of the white book published by the PRK Foreign Ministry on 19 March is entitled: Thailand Continues To Carry Out Armed Actions Against the PRK and To Support Those of Kampuchean Reactionaries. Following is the content of this part:

The Thai authorities, in close collusion with the Chinese expansionists, are propping up the debris of Pol Pot troops and carrying out armed actions on an increasingly larger scale against the PRK.

According to a foreign secret service, Beijing has asked for Bangkok's help in creating a joint military command of the three reactionary Kampuchean groups. This command, installed in Thailand, would use Thai territory as a springboard from which to attack Vietnam and the PRK.

According to the same source, after the visits of Prem to China and Zhao Ziyang to Bangkok, and other visits of various Thai military delegations to Beijing in 1981, the Thai Government has put at Chinese disposal several airbases in eastern Thailand for the purpose of carrying out armed actions against Kampuchea.

Thailand has opened about 20 points on the Kampuchean border where Pol Pot followers and other Kampuchean reactionaries come to receive Chinese, U.S. and Thai aid.

At the request of the Chinese and the Khmer Rouge, Thailand has helped open supply corridors for the Pol Pot debris from the border to Koh Kong (through Comak Pass) and a series of other supply lines from Koh Kong to the provinces of Pursat, Kompong Thom...inside Kampuchean territory.

Pen Chhit, alias Men Lon, alias No 13, a former deputy regimental commander of the Pol Pot troops arrested on 13 August 1981, has confessed: At Cham Ka Kor (a Pol Pot base in Kampuchean territory, 6 km from the Thai border) we received sufficient daily supplies of Chinese, U.S. and Japanese aid products such as rice, sugar, canned food, medicines... unloaded from Thai army trucks. If sometimes one counted a single convoy in several months, on certain days one could also count 300 or even 400 trucks... I saw Thai soldiers every day at Cham Ka Kor. I don't know which armed service they belonged to. But I saw them wearing camouflage uniforms and steel helmets, carrying arms and moving around freely in the base.

Concerning another base on Chhat Mountain, 7 km from the Thai border, the same Pen Chhit declared: I have (?been) to Chhat Mountain, where Pol Pot's followers enjoyed the protection of the Thai army. They were quartered around the base of the mountain. Thai artillery set up an observation post on the top, ready to intervene in support of Pol Pot's followers.

At Cham Ka Kor, Pen Chhit could see reconnaissance planes, jets and twin-fuselage cargo planes entering Kampuchea from Thailand. To show clearly that the Pol Pot bases are installed in Kampuchean territory, 6-7 km from the border, Pen Chhit drew a sketch of the places. This sketch provides the proof of Thai violations of the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Kong Chhuot, born in 1957 at Prey Chhak, Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province, member of the Pol Pot party, a regimental commander of the Pol Pot troops taken prisoner on 17 October 1980, has made the following declaration:

Toward mid-1979, Thai artillery came to take up positions on Chhat Mountain (near Tap Phia, Thailand). Installed on the top of the mountain was an artillery position comprising 6 175-mm cannons, 6 105-mm cannons, 4 75-mm cannons, 1 antiaircraft gun and a radar station. From this base, the Thai artillery provided support for the Pol Pot troops. Its cannons could reach Sre (Battambang), near national highway No 6. To the west of the base of the mountain, there were 12 military posts manned by 15-20 Thai soldiers each. These posts have the mission of defending the artillery position....

A Thai division is stationed along the border, facing Chhat Mountain, 1.5 km inside Kampuchean territory, to serve as support forces in the sector.

Chhat Mountain is located 4 km from the Kampuchea-Thailand border, in Kampuchean territory, as it is clearly marked on a cement border-post. Thailand has built three roads leading from its territory to Chhat Mountain.

The Thai authorities have allowed the Chinese to use Thai territory to come to the aid of the Pol Pot debris. On this subject, Kong Chhuot has reported:

There are Chinese advisers on Chhat Mountain. Protected by the Thais, they have opened guerrilla warfare training courses for Pol Pot battalion-level officers or soldiers. Pol Pot regiment and division-level officers receive their training at Tap Phia in Thailand. I myself attended a 15-day course there toward the end of 1979. I traveled to Tap Phia in a car driven by a Thai. Lodging, food, everything, was provided by the Thais.

Like Pen Chhit, Kong Chhuot has affirmed: The entire region of the Cham Ka Kor base is under the charge of the Thai troops stationed on Chhat Mountain. Pol Pot troops are concentrated there. They are maintained by the Thais, who supply them with arms for their acts of sabotage in Kampuchean territory. The Thais bring in food and arms directly for their garrison on Chhat Mountain and for the Pol Pot troops. Since late April 1979, they have used GMC trucks for this purpose. They also provide supplies for the Chinese advisers. Between Chhat Mountain and Prey Non there are about 90 Chinese advisers whose mission is to train 3 divisions.

Kong Chhuot drew a sketch of the supply corridors used by the Thais deep in Kampuchean territory.

If their statements on the distance between Chhat Mountain and the border differ slightly from each other, Pen Chhit and Kong Chhuot agree that the mountain is located well inside Kampuchean territory.

The volume of arms and ammunition and other means of war which Thailand has shipped directly or has helped the Chinese ship to the Kampuchean reactionaries has increased appreciably with each passing day. In the first half of 1979, the Pol Pot troops received 3,389 tons compared with 6,490 tons during the same period in 1980.

For 1981, the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (8-14 May 1981) reported: In just 3 days in mid-April 1981, the Chinese sent to the Son Sann forces via Thailand 250-300 tons of arms and ammunition comprising AK-47 and SKS rifles, type-56 submachineguns, grenade-launchers, rockets, B-40's and B-41's and 60-mm and 80-mm mortars. These weapons were trandported by trucks to Sa Nghe, Nang Samet and Nang Chan villages to arm 1,200 men. The next and second delivery will include antitank recoilless rifles....

The UPI agency on 30 April 1980 reported: Chinese arms, including 82-mm mortars, AK-47 rifles and large amounts of ammunition, were delivered last week to Kampuchean rebel forces led by Son Sann.

However, wishing to prove Thailand's neutrality and thinking they can mislead public opinion, Prime Minister Prem as well as Foreign Minister Sitthi have ceaselessly declared: Thailand does not permit anyone to use its territory in transporting arms and ammunition to the Pol Pot troops.

Facts have given the lie to their statements: In Bangkok, it is reported that a special committee has been set up outside all official organs to transport Chinese aid to anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. (LIBERATION, 27 May 1981)

A fact worth noting: Thai territory is used not only in transporting Chinese arms for the Pol Pot troops but also for the transit of all Chinese and Western aid for Son Sann's and Sihanouk's forces.

Chau Saray, 30 years old, born at Ta Ong, Battambang District, Battambang Province, belonging to Sereika unit 334, taken prisoner by the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces, has declared: My unit was stationed in Thai territory, 2 km from the border in the Sam Pikar Mountain region, facing Angkor Chum District, Oddar Meanchey Province. It underwent training there for 1 month before being sent into Kampuchea in April 1980 to carry out military operations.

Phot Sophat, 31 years old, born at Trapeang Thom, Siem Reap Province, a squad leader of lion unit 253 who rallied to the revolutionary forces on 31 April 1980, has declared: My unit, comprising 300 men, is based in Thai territory facing Long Veng, in Kampuchea's Oddar Meanchey Province. It has continously sent its men to carry out operations in Siem Reap Province.

Phoun Kan, a Pol Pot soldier arrested on 26 April 1980, has declared: My unit is based in Thailand, facing Koh Kong in Kampuchea. In July 1980 I was ordered to return with seven others to Kampot Province. Earlier, Thai advisers had taught me how to gather intelligence.

Khuon Ken, 22 years old, a Pol Pot soldier who surrendered to the revolutionary forces on 26 June 1981 in Sangkum Thmey District, Preah Vihear Province, has declared: My unit, comprising about 300 men, is based in Thailand about 20 km from Preah Vihear. After undergoing training, I was sent together with 70 others to conduct operations inside Kampuchea. Near our base in Thailand, there are other units. They are also frequently sent out to conduct operations in Kampuchean territory....

It is the same story for most of the Pol Pot, Sereika or Moulinaka soldiers who were taken prisoner by or rallied to the revolutionary forces. They confessed to having been based and trained in Thailand and then introduced into Kampuchea to carry out acts of sabotage.

Aside from their support from the Kampuchean reactionaries, the Thai authorities have directly conducted large-scale operations in violation of Kampuchea's territorial integrity.

The following is a list of the violations of the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Thai forces in 1981, according to still incomplete statistics:

January: 71 violations of Kampuchean airspace by Thai aircraft in reconnaissance flights or in support of infantry or artillery; 449 artillery bombardments; and 67 infantry incursions into Kampuchean territory.

February: 29 airspace violations; 418 artillery bombardments; 30 infantry incursions; and 32 violations of Kampuchean territorial waters by warships or armed vessels (one of them was captured on 16 February by the Kampuchean Navy).

March: 48 airspace violations; 485 artillery bombardments; 35 infantry incursions; and 149 violations of territorial waters.

April: 29 airspace violations; 495 artillery bombardments; 27 ground incursions; and 54 violations of territorial waters.

May: 76 airspace violations; 675 shellings; 14 incursions; and 42 violations of territorial waters. On 29 and 30 May, Sr-71 aircraft overflew Preah Vihear and the Phnom Penh region.

June: 45 airspace violations; 765 shellings; 36 ground incursions; and 410 violations of territorial waters. On 26 June, at 1000, F-5 aircraft fired rockets at Kampuchean border guards on height 199.

July: 46 airspace violations; 849 shellings; 15 ground incursions; and 788 violations of territorial waters. Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 20 and even 15 km [as received] from the border. A large maneuver was organized close to the Kampuchean border, mobilizing Thai marines, infantry and aircraft. Under cover of this maneuver, the Thai authorities intensified their military operations at the border and provided support for acts of sabotage by the Pol Pot elements in Kampuchean territory.

August: 32 airspace violations; 604 artillery bombardments; 20 ground incursions; and 136 violations of territorial waters.

September: 38 violations of airspace; 771 artillery bombardments; 24 ground incursions; and 482 violations of territorial waters.

October: 52 airspace violations; 563 artillery bombardments; 24 ground incursions; and 838 violations of territorial waters. A joint maneuver by Thai and U.S. armed forces took place near the Kampuchean border.

November: 29 air incursions; 591 artillery bombardments; 46 infantry raids; and 1,127 violations of territorial waters. A serious incident: On 29 November, 5 Thai destroyers penetrated deeply into Kampuchean waters west of Koh Kong Island. A second Thai-U.S. joint maneuver codenamed "Siamese Sea" was launched on 3 November, mobilizing three ships of the 7th Fleet and one destroyer and four other vessels of the Thai Navy.

December: 32 air incursions; 293 artillery bombardments; 22 infantry raids; and 1,118 violations of territorial waters. On the 28th, Thai ships, penetrating deeply into Kampuchean waters, fired on a coastguard vessel and kidnapped its five crew members. They even took the boat to Thailand and raised a hue and cry about a violation of Thai territorial waters.

These armed Thai operations have often taken place west of Pursat Province; northwest of Koh Kong Province; in the Preah Vihear Temple sector; north of Siem Reap Province; in the Choan Chun, O-Smach, Phum Ku, Ampil and west Ta Sanh sectors; southwest of Sisophon District; on heights 199, 391, 273 and 172; and in the coastal zone around Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands.

To cover up these acts and to mislead world opinion, the Thai authorities, from Prem to Sitthi, have not failed to accuse the PRK and the Vietnamese army slanderously of violating Thailand's territorial integrity and threatening its security. These slanders have also been used as a pretext for soliciting increased U.S. aid, especially military aid. On 7 October 1981, during his visit to the United States, Prem appealed to Washington to give aid to Thailand to counter a so-called threat from Vietnam.

Washington, of course, has not turned a deaf ear to these appeals. In October and November 1981, one could see U.S. ships, aircraft and GI's flocking to Thailand to participate in joint maneuvers with the Thai armed forces. U.S. warships called at Thai ports. GI's in civilian clothes reappeared at former U.S. bases. Strategically important airbases such as Utaphao have been once again put at the disposal of the U.S. Air Force.

All these activities of the Thai authorities have been carried out in conjunction with the sabotage operations launched by the Kampuchean reactionaries against the PRK. The Thai leaders, however, have denied having harbored and maintained the Kampuchean reactionaries. They have also denied the daily acts of violation of Kampuchean territory committed by their armed forces. (end of part two)

Part Three

BK220509 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Mar (SPK) -- The third and last part of the white book made public on 19 March by the PRK Foreign Ministry denounces the Thai authorities' maneuvers against the PRK using humanitarian aid and refugees. Following is the content of this part:

On 25 July 1981, the Thai paper NATION REVIEW reported: The Thai Government will discuss with the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees the details of a program for the repatriation of 100,000 Kampuchean refugees living in camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

On 7 October 1981, the Bangkok POST wrote: Mr Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, has made public a policy of humanitarian restraint on the part of the Thai Government, including measures aimed at encouraging refugees to stay in or go back to their country.

But, as everybody knows, the Thai authorities have up to now turned a deaf ear to the PRK's logical and reasonable proposals aimed at finding a solution to the problem of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. On the contrary, they have pursued their policy of inciting Kampucheans to leave their country so as to increase the reactionary Kampuchean forces and sabotage the PRK's production and security.

This policy is related to the schemes of Beijing and Washington. Have not certain U.S. Department of State officials declared that the massive departure of Indochinese is always a good thing which must be discreetely encouraged? (LE MONDE, 8 July 1981)

Concerning humanitarian aid, Bangkok has obstinately demanded that roads be opened for the transportation of this aid from the Thai border to the interior of Kampuchea. Moreover, since the Khmer Rouge control the refugee camps, they have quickly and cleverly disposed of this aid for the benefit of the Pol Pot debris, who, far from disintegrating, have been reorganized. (LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, December 1981)

On the subject of Kampuchean refugees, the Voice of America announced on 26 August 1981 that the number of people living in 40 holding centers at the Thai border had increased by 2 percent in relation to the 30,000 people needing aid. On 22 September 1981 the Washington POST wrote: According to AID officials, in the northwest sector of the border there are some holding centers controlled by the KPNLF, and anticommunist resistance group. Since early July 1981, the number of refugees there has increased by 2,000 a week and has now reached 140,000...in addition, according to the same sources, more than 60,000 Kampucheans are living along the border north and south of Camp Nong Chan, 20 km north of Aranyaprathet. Last month, the population of this camp went up from 17,000 to 40,000.

The Thai authorities have always insisted that these refugee camps be installed along the border so as to shelter and provide supplies for the Kampuchean reactionaries. They have ceaselessly demanded the creation of a security sector in Kampuchean territory along the border, a masquerade [volet] of the Thai policy of repatriating refugees. (KYODO, 28 May 1981) On 29 July 1981, the Washington POST wrote: Bangkok plans to turn the refugee camps at the border into solid military positions.

It is in these refugee camps that Gen Dien Del, the KPNLF military commander, comes to recruit his mercenaries. It is also there that Hu Sui, a high-ranking Chinese Red Cross official, comes to get his Indochinese recruits. (AFP, 4 August 1981)

Over the past 3 years (since 7 January 1979), the Thai authorities have exploited the problem of Kampuchean refugees for the purpose of opposing Kampuchea's rebirth. Their policy is still the cause of the tense and unstable situation at the common border between the two countries. Through the channel of voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees, they have sent people to help create reactionary organizations opposed to the PRK. Thus, among the 35,000 voluntary repatriates (9,000 according to Thai sources) whom they have compelled Kampuchea to take back, they have been able to plant 700 Sereika men in their pay. Many of these disguised voluntary repatriates, trained in Thailand or China, have been arrested or have rallied to the revolutionary power.

The Thai authorities have also exploited the refugees' misfortune to arouse Kampuchean and world opinion against the PRK. The march organized by the Medecins Sans Frontiere in Thailand in early 1980 was an example of this exploitation.

The Bangkok authorities, in close collusion with Beijing and Washington, have appealed to the international community to continue humanitarian aid to Kampuchea and to the Kampuchean refugees living in Thailand and west Kampuchea. In May 1981, They directed and international aid convoy carrying seeds and goods to the border and distributed them. This distribution of international aid at the Thai-Kampuchean border permitted them to legally provide supplies to the Pol Pot clique and other Kampuchean reactionaries.

Their maneuvers have not yielded good results. The PRK has taken effective countermeasures. Moreover, these Thai, U.S. and Chinese maneuvers aimed at demanding the sending of humanitarian aid across the Thai-Kampuchean border have been condemned by progressive opinion, including the international organizations in charge of distributing this aid to the Kampuchean people.

The Thai authorities, however, are continuing to transport Chinese and U.S. aid daily and clandestinely to the Kampuchean reactionaries stationed in Thailand or in Kampuchean territory close to the border. The statements of the Pol Pot clique and Sereika men taken prisoner by the revolutionary forces are significant in this regard. (end of the white book)

SRV-LED FORCES TAKE KHMER RESISTANCE STRONGHOLD

BK200731 Bangkok POST in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Trat -- Vietnamese-led troops last Wednesday [17 March] overran the stronghold of Kampuchean resistance leader Son Sann at Sok San, inflicting heavy casualties and forcing thousands of Khmer civilians to flee into Thailand, military officials said yesterday.

Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said between 4,000 and 5,000 Khmer civilians crossed the border into Tambon Dan Chumphon in Borai District, about 390 kilometres from Bangkok, after their 4 villages at Sok San, about 6 kilometres from the Thai border, were heavily attacked by the Vietnamese forces. He said marines have been sent to the area to try to push Khmers back into their territory and seal off the border.

According to a spokesman for the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), one civilian was killed and six seriously wounded when the attack was first launched on Tuesday. However, the Son Sann guerrillas took "heavy casualties" on Wednesday.

The spokesman said the Vietnamese forces poured heavy mortar fire on the four villages which house about 8,700 civilians and Son Sann guerrillas. He claimed that there were only a few battalions of anti-Vietnamese guerrillas armed with small mortars, B-40 rocket propelled grenades and conventional weapons which were inadequate to defend the villages.

The spokesman also claimed that some Khmer civilians at Sok San who had fled the stronghold earlier had brought out samples of "yellow powder" dropped by the Vietnamese on their huts and handed it to international officials for analysis.

Captain Ophat Chamratsi, deputy chief of staff of marines at Trat Province Naval Base, told AP that the numbers of refugees had not yet been registered, but that they would be escorted back to Kampuchea when the present turmoil subsides.

Meanwhile, skirmishing was reported continuing yesterday north of Sokh Sann.

The Vietnamese attackers had also occupied a Khmer Rouge base two kilometres (1.3 miles) south of the Son Sann base Wednesday. Officials estimated its population at 3,000 civilians and guerrillas.

AFP Report

BK210938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 21 Mar (AFP) -- Beleaguered forces of the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) have abandoned all the four villages of Sok San in southwest Cambodia in the face of a sustained Vietnamese attack, Western sources here said today.

Border reports could not confirm today whether the Vietnamese units had actually moved into Sok San Three and Four, or whether the Vietnamese had cut the route west from the two villages to the Thai border. Helicopters, however, had been spotted bringing supplies to the Vietnamese troops in Sok San One and Two.

Thai military sources said this morning that about 1,500 Vietnamese troops had taken part in the attack. But Western sources said they believed that far more Vietnamese soldiers had been thrown into the attack on Sok San. They said that it was unlikely that the 2,000 KPNLF guerrillas under Prum Vit would link up with the Khmer Rouge units to the north.

SRV TROOPS REPORTEDLY MASSED ON BORDER

BK230258 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Trat -- About 3,000 Vietnamese troops yesterday massed on the border area opposite here after overrunning two strongholds of a Khmer resistance group, military sources reported.

A military officer said that the Vietnamese force was rallying on the Bantad Mountain range opposite the Thai village of Sokh San in Bor Rai district here. He said that the Vietnamese force had overrun two of the five villages under the influence of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) on the mountain range.

About 3,000 Khmer civilians, mostly women and children, fled the villages to the Thai area, east of Darn Chumpon village following the Vietnamese artillery and infantry attacks.

About 9,000 Khmer people live in the five villages which are controlled by resistance fighters of KPNLF led by former Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann.

The military officer said that the refugees who fled without possessions would be repatriated to their native villages after the fighting subsided. He said that Thai security forces had been posted on the border area opposite the fighting grounds on the Bantad Mountain.

The area was declared off-limits to people to prevent them from being injured or killed in possible spill-overs of fighting, according to the military officer. He said the military expected that the fighting which continued yesterday would escalate and become fiercer as the Vietnamese were trying to liquidate the Khmer strongholds.

COASTAL PROVINCE WARNS NOT TO ASSIST REFUGEES

BK230800 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report from Chumphon Province, an announcement has been issued to the public requesting their cooperation in blocking the arrival of refugees by boat.

It seems that refugees arriving by boat from Vietnam and the illegal immigrants from the LPDR are suspicious people, with some intending to seek refuge in third countries. Those people have fled into Thailand and are hiding among the border villagers without reporting themselves to the authorities. Some of them received help from the local people in exchange for money and other benefits. This constitutes a great danger to the national security. The authorities therefore appeal to all concerned government officials and the civilian people to cooperate with the government and try to stop the inflow of these illegal immigrants. They should inform the authorities if they become aware that anybody is helping the refugees or if they know their whereabouts. The refugees and those helping them will be dealt with in accordance with the B.E. 2522 Immigration Act.

Under Article 63 of the B.E. 2522 Immigration Act, anyone found to have violated the law by helping foreigners who have illegally entered the country will be subject to a maximum jail term of 10 years or a fine of not more than 100,000 baht. Under Article 64 of the same act, anyone who is aware of the presence of foreigners illegally entering the country and who lends assistance by hiding them in order to avoid arrest by the authorities will be subject to a maximum jail term of 5 years or a fine of not more than 50,000 baht. Any Vietnamese arriving in Thailand by boat will be arrested on charges of illegal entry and will be tried under the Immigration Act.

CPT FACTION SETS UP HEADQUARTERS IN LAOS

BK230222 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Nakhon Phanom -- A new Marxist-Leninist communist party which has split from the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has reportedly moved its headquarters from Vientiane to Pakkading in Laos with 20 military training schools recently set up opposite Thailand's northeastern borders, Thai Government intelligence sources here have reported.

Pakkading in Laos is located near Paksan, opposite Bungkarn district of Nong Khai Province.

Instructors at the new training schools for the new pro-Vietnamese Thai communist faction, known as "Pak Mai," are known to include Russians, Vietnamese, Thais and Laos, the intelligence officials said.

The first major new faction which split recently from the pro-China CPT was known to be "Pak Communist Siam" (Siam Communist Party), of which the most popular grouping was called "Thai Isarn Kuchart," now known as "Pak Mai," according to the intelligence officials.

The officials said that the main supporters of Pak Mai are members of the "Phu Thai" minority group who cross over the Thai-Lao border frequently.

One intelligence officer monitoring the new Thai communist faction said: "The Phu Thais are quite influential in Pak Mai. Three families of Phu Thais are known to be the main supporters of the new communist faction. The policy of Pak Mai, as some defectors have told us, is to put political and economic pressure on the government and use external forces, perhaps Vietnamese, to topple the government."

The intelligence reports also suggested that Pak Mai plans to infiltrate the urban areas among students, workers and farmers.

"Our reports have it that they plan to recruit about 80 to 100 core members in each province. One of their objective is to start an October 14, 1973-type of activity in the country," the officials said.

The official intelligence reports also said that Pak Mai's operating areas include Amphoe Don Tan, Pla Pak, Renoo Nakhmn, That Phanom, Nakae, Wan Yai, Dong Luang of Nakhon Phanom Province and certain areas in nearby Nong Khai Province, particularly Bungkam District which had traditionally been used as an infiltration point from the other side of the Mekong River by insurgents. The leaders of Pak Mai, according to the intelligence reports, include Thais, Vietnamese and Lao.

Thai intelligence officers have detected the name of a Vietnamese Nguyen Van Thach and a Laotian, Sali Vongkamsao, as among some of the Pak Mai leaders. Several Thai names have also been detected -- but the officials said they preferred to keep them confidential for the time being.

Informed observers said that the emergence of an anti-CPT party in the northeast could have resulted from the "vacuum" created by the gradual weakening of the CPT in the northeast. Official figures show that the number of armed and hard-core communist insurgents in the northeast, which was recorded at around 3,500 in 1975, had come down to about 1,900 last year. There were fluctuations during the period before 1981. In 1975, the number was estimated at 3,600, a strength which was maintained until 1978 when it went up slightly to 3,800 and up again to about 4,000 in 1979 before it dropped drastically to 3,300 in 1980.

LE DUAN TALKS AT VILLAGE ON COLLECTIVE MASTERY

OW230049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[From the press review for 22 March]

[Text] Today's issue of NHAN DAN prominently carries on page 2 a photo of party General Secretary Le Duan's visit to Thuy Tan village, Thai Thuy District, Thai Binh Province -- which has scored achievements in reclaiming swampy coastal areas for further expansion of the rush-growing area and in enhancing the people's living conditions -- and his talk on the issue of socialist collective mastery.

Comrade Le Duan said: Only under the system of socialist collective mastery can relations between society and the individual be properly resolved. Under that system, the right to collective mastery of the whole of Vietnamese society is established, while the individual's legitimate freedom are highly developed, the individual's creativity is promoted and harmony between the individual and society is achieved. It is erroneous to fail to notice and to resolutely rely on the superior strength of the whole community. It is equally wrong, however, to fail to perceive the legitimate nature and important, essential role of the individual. Combining society's collective with individuals and using the whole strength of the collective and the capability of each individual is the right direction for tapping all the potentials of our country, especially in the field of organization, use and management of the work force.

After pointing out that the essence of the system of socialist collective mastery is organically to coordinate rights and duties and vice versa, Comrade Le Duan stressed: To fully preserve the masses' interests and, at the same time, to fully develop the strength of collective mastery, this system must be simultaneously carried out in the three basic sectors: the nation, the locality and the grassroots unit. This is an objective requirement for society's survival.

Coordinating mastery on a national scale with mastery in each locality and each grassroots unit is to coordinate unified centralization with the expansion of democracy, to simultaneously avoid dispersion, division and concentrated bureaucracy, to be consistent with the production process while meeting the requirements of the system of socialist distribution. This means coordinating the strength of the whole country and the specific strength of each locality and unit. The constitution clauses dealing with the functions and tasks of the administrative levels should be made concrete and supplemented by policies on organization of production and economic and social management, on meeting the requirements of the people's lives, on successful construction of material-technical bases of socialism in order to fully manifest the system of collective mastery in three fundamental fields and to overcome duplication and obstacles existing among the central, local and grassroots levels. The system of collective mastery must be based on a new socialist economy. Without the material basis, which is a very great foundation of socialism, the system of socialist collective still lacks the conditions for its full materialization because, as Lenin said, the democratic level cannot surpass the level of economic development. Therefore, striving to build a new economy is the most important task of our people and of all administrative levels from the central down to the grassroots level. Along with developing the economy, the proletarian state must, step by step, build a new culture and a new type socialist man, considering them to be important motives for accelerating the socialist revolutionary undertaking.

JOURNAL REVIEWS HISTORY OF PARTY CONGRESSES

BK181520 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 2 in Vietnamese Feb 82, pp 21-29

[Article by Nguyen Van Phung: "From the Unified Conference for Founding the Party to the Fifth Party Congress" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] It is not long before our country will witness an important political event -- the fifth national VCP Congress. The fifth party congress will review activities in all respects over the past 5 years and lay down the basic tasks and the socioeconomic targets to be fulfilled by the people throughout the country in the next 5 and 10 years. The fifth party congress will be a great landmark on the road toward building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Since its founding, the VCP has held four congresses. The party has gone through a historic stage spanning 51 years. The party has spent more than 90 percent of this time either operating illegally under various reactionary dictatorial regimes or working under the conditions of war. This fact accounts for why only four congresses were held by the party during its half a century of existence. This fact also demonstrates that most of the party's major guidelines and policies have been determined not only by national party congresses but also by VCP Central Committee plenums, and occasionally by the VCP Standing Committee and VCP Central Committee Political Bureau meetings. Not only have these meetings performed the function of substantiating the resolutions of various party congresses, but they have also performed the functions of a congress. That is what history has brought about. Although the party statutes do not stipulate these functions for the party Central Committee, revolutionary requirements have compelled the committee to shoulder this responsibility in order to meet the pressing demands of history.

The party's failure to hold regular congresses is an inevitable restriction during a time when it had to operate under clandestine and war conditions. This was a deficiency in our party's political activity. However, historical facts show that all guidelines and policies charted out at these congresses and meetings were very correct and led to many great victories of historic and epochal significance. In practice, our party has been able to draw many valuable lessons on how to overcome restrictions created by historical conditions and how to develop to the fullest the wisdom of the masses.

THE UNIFIED CONFERENCE TO FOUND THE PARTY was held on Kowloon peninsula, Hong Kong, from 3 to 7 February 1930 under the chairmanship of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc. The conference was of the size of a congress and it actually performed the functions of a congress. The great historic significance of the role of the unified conference was that for the first time in our country's revolutionary history it formed a unified revolutionary vanguard brigade for the Vietnamese working class. The conference devised the initial tactics and strategem for the liberation of our people from colonial and feudal rule and for regaining independence and freedom on the road toward socialism. Althouth the conference's political and strategic program prepared by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc was sketchy, it contained the basic orientations for the overall revolution, meeting various pressing demands in the revolutionary high tide which was, at that time, springing up in various areas throughout the country.

The unified conference to found the party marked a historic turning point in the history of the Vietnamese workers movement as well as in the national history of Vietnam. It also ended the long period of suffering when our country was engulfed in "darkness with no way out." The birth of the VCP opened a way out and brought about "an organization of revolutionaries" for our people. Many glorious pages have been added to history over the past half a century, but the most glorious was the success in creating "an upheaval" in the entire colonial and semi-feudal society, thus paving the way for the founding of an independent, free and unified Vietnam following the socialist path. With its unfading images, the turning point created by the unified conference in February 1930 will live forever in our people's memory. Directed by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc -- a leader and organizer of genius -- in the first 5 days of the year of the horse [3-7 February 1930], the conference was able to fulfill its historic mission of unifying all communist organizations in the country under a correct revolutionary line -- the Marxist-Leninist line. The state of division and dispersion within the Vietnamese communist movement was then put to an end, and the heavy historical task entrusted to Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc by the international communist movement was then fulfilled outstandingly.

The first party Central Committee plenum held in October 1930 under the chairmanship of Comrade Tran Phu, first general secretary of the party was, in fact, considered as important as a congress. The plenum adopted the civil rights program of the bourgeois revolution (the political program) drafted by Comrade Tran Phu. This 1930 manifesto was the party's relatively perfect political program on the national democratic revolution. At the time when it was adopted by the party Central Committee alone and was waiting for the party congress' decision, the 1930 political program was authorized to be circulated merely as a draft document. In reality, however, it had already become an official document of the party and our revolutionary guiding banner in the entire process of the national democratic revolution.

The 1930 political program had a great influence on the party's line and policies during the national democratic revolution. The correct guidelines and creative standpoints specified in this manifesto were actually the link that connected one party congress of the party Central Committee plenum with another. Advancing the working-class-led revolution against imperialism and feudalism directly to socialism, using the workers and peasants as the main moving forces of the revolution, strengthening solidarity with the proletarian class in all oppressed countries, and making the party of the working class firm and strong were the basic spirit of the 1930 political program. Evaluating the historic significance of this political program, President Ho said: "Imbued with Marxism-Leninism, the party has been able to adopt a correct revolutionary line. In the 1930 civil rights program of the bourgeois revolution, the party pointed to the need TO STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND FEUDALISM, to achieve national independence, and to ensure that the tillers own the land. That program is consistent with the earnest aspirations of our people, who are mostly peasants. For this reason, the party has been able to rally all major revolutionary forces to its side. As for the parties of other classes, they have either gone bankrupt or been isolated. Thanks to this, the right to leadership of our party -- the party of the working class -- has been consolidated and strengthened constantly." (Footnote -- Ho Chi Minh "Selected Works: Thirty Years of the Party's Activities." Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, volume II, page 154)

The (3 February) unified conference to found the party and the party Central Committee's (October 1930) plenum paved the way and made necessary preparations for the first congress of party delegates. While preparations for this congress -- which would have been held in accordance with a decision of the party Central Committee's October 1930 plenum -- were being made, all the party Central Committee members were arrested by the French imperialists. Comrade Tran Phu, the leader of the party at that time, was killed.

It was not until nearly 4 years later -- on 27 March 1935 -- that the first party congress was held in Macao (China). Attending the congress were 13 delegates representing 600 party members who had been reorganized after 4 years of struggling against white terror and of restoring and developing the movement.

The historic role of the first party congress was to bring all party organizations in various areas throughout the country as well as those in Laos and Kampuchea, and 11 mass revolutionary movements under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee; and to prepare the battleground for a new revolutionary high tide. However, the congress failed to accurately review the experience gained by the party since its founding. It failed to adopt a political program and to keep itself informed of the new developments and potentials of the international revolutionary movement. That is why it was unable to point out changes that corresponded with the new situation. These deficiencies were eliminated in the summer of the year that followed when the resolutions of the seventh international communist congress and of the party Central Committee's July 1936 plenum were issued.

The period between the first party congress and the (1951) second party congress saw a series of important historic events occurring in our country:

During the period 1936-39, under the party leadership, a mass movement to struggle for democratic liberties, to oppose reactionary colonialism, to demand peace, and to oppose war erupted in various areas throughout the country, rallying the support of millions of people. The success of this democratic movement led to the emergence of a mass political force which prepared material bases and battlegrounds for the August 1945 revolution. This success testifies to the total correctness of the party's line which was determined by the party Central Committee in its plenums of March 1937 and March 1938. Firmly grasping the substance of the resolution of the seventh international communist congress, our party managed to apply the resolution creatively in the specific situation of our country. It devised many policies, measures and forms which were most suitable to the historic conditions at that time.

The victory of the August 1945 revolution was of historic and epochal significance. It was "an unprecendented change of life for every Vietnamese." This victory was gained at a time when the country was a semifeudal colony, with a small population and land area, which was thousands of kilometers away from the area of operation of the Soviet army and which had no regular revolutionary armed forces; and when the proletarian revolutions in the two "colonialist countries," namely, France and Japan, were still not crowned with victories.

The great victory of the August revolution was ascribed to the fighting spirit and the sacrifices of our entire population and to the effects of the victories scored by the Soviet people and army during World War II. However, the major factor that decided this victory was the party's correct line which was decided upon at the various party Central Committee plenums held in 1939, 1940 and 1941; at the party Central Standing Committee meetings held in February 1943 and March 1945; and at the national party congress held in Tan Trao in August 1945. This line consisted of considering national liberation as a primary task; directing the revolutionary spearhead against the imperialists and fascists; relying on the strength of the main worker-peasant force to motivate the entire people to rise up; quickly seizing opportunities and using the art of staging uprising skillfully; seeking to know and use the force of revolutionary properly and building a Marxist-Leninist party with a correct line applicable to reality; ensuring that all party organizations were compact and politically pure, were operating clandestinely and were of high quality, and were capable of taking root among the masses. All these were the manifestations of the clear-sighted collective wisdom of the party, particularly the party Central Committee and various local party organizations.

At the time when the victory of the August revolution was just achieved, our party was not in a good position to hold a party congress right away as many "tough" problems involving the survival of the people's national sovereignty were being posed to our party. How could we defend the newly-regained national sovereignty at a time when we did not have regular armed forces strong enough to defend it, when there was no international assistance, when the rear was not prepared yet and when we were faced with an enemy having material and technical bases many times stronger than ours? The party Central Committee, led by President Ho, with its 15 years of experience in directing the revolution and of learning experiences in the world and with the development of its collective wisdom, chose a way which was proved by history to be the most clear-sighted. This way consisted of motivating 25 million people to rise up to defend the revolutionary administration; carrying out the resistance while building forces in all respects in preparation for an inevitable war; and taking advantage of the differences in the enemy's internal ranks in a systematic manner by advocating forming a coalition government and promoting negotiations and the signing of agreements. These strategies were decided upon at the various meetings held by the party Central Standing Committee by the end of August 1945 and in November 1945 following its return to the capital; at the party Central Committee's plenum held in early March 1946 and at a conference of cadres held by the party Central Committee on 31 July 1946.

"When the French deliberately made war and when our restraint was exhausted, then the nationwide resistance began." (Footnote -- Collection of Ho Chi Minh's Works; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980; volume 1, page 472) This observation by President Ho Chi Minh serves as an explanation of the inevitability of the nationwide resistance against the French colonialists which erupted in late December 1946. If the resistance was unavoidable, then how to fight it victoriously? We could neither wait for the holding of a party congress to solve such an urgent problem nor could we hold a party congress immediately at that time. This problem had been solved before the resistance erupted. On 18 December 1946 the party Central Standing Committee decided to stage a nationwide resistance. A directive issued on 22 December 1946 outlines a policy to conduct an all-people, all-out and protracted resistance on a self-support basis. Efforts were to be made to motivate 25 million people to rise up concertedly against the enemy; to turn "each village or hamlet and city ward into a fortress," and "each citizen into a soldier"; to carry out the resistance while building the new regime; to carry out combat missions while building combat forces; to find an appropriate fighting method; and to build the party while carrying out combat missions. This correct way reflects the most clear-sighted collective wisdom of our party at that time.

THE SECOND NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS OF DELEGATES was held in Tuyen Quang from 11 to 19 February 1951, 16 years after the first congress. The second congress met at a time when the anti-French war of resistance was recording big victories. On the battlefield, the offensive initiative belonged to our army. Our main forces were capable of completely wiping out powerful enemy task forces one by one. Tempered in combat, our party continued to develop; from a membership of 5,000 during the August revolution, its ranks swelled to 766,349 members by 1950.

The second party congress was required by history to lead the war of resistance to final victory and to reorganize the Indochinese Communist Party in such a way as to suit the new situation which was developing in each Indochinese country.

The congress responded to this requirement by advocating the organization of a Marxist-Leninist political party in each of the Indochinese countries. In Vietnam, the Vietnam Workers Party was founded. Some 4 months later, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party was established in Kampuchea. Five years after that, the Lao People's Party was born in Laos (this name was later changed to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party). In March 1951, the alliance of the three Indochinese peoples was founded. The second party congress adopted a program for the advance of the national democratic revolution to socialism, a new party statute to replace the 1935 statute, and 12 major policies aimed at achieving total victory for the war of resistance. Thus, the second congress paved the way for the success of the 1953-54 winter-spring campaign and the Dien Bien Phu campaign.

The victory of the 9-year anti-French war of resistance, which culminated in the 1953-54 winter-spring campaign, led to the 1954 Geneva agreement, opening up a new period in our country. The basic characteristic of this new period was the fact that the northern half of the country was completely liberated from imperialist and feudal domination while the southern half temporarily remained under the rule of U.S. neocolonialism. How could the southern half of the country be liberated? How could the northern half be advanced to socialism? We faced many difficulties in trying to answer these questions. The people's national democratic revolution led by our party had gone on for 24 years (1930-54) and had scored big victories. The party had accumulated a great deal of rich experience in the quarter century of its existence. However, we still lacked experience in fighting against a new neocolonialist imperialist power, an imperialist chieftain with the most powerful economic and military potential in the imperialist camp: the United States. In the world, there had been no precedent of any new-style colony capable of defeating U.S. neocolonialism. This was a problem for our nation, especially our party, to resolve. History also posed another equally "tough," if not more difficult, question: Could one half of the country advance to socialism when the other half was not liberated yet? If the north should advance to socialism, should it coexist for a long time with neocolonialism in the south, or should the latter be abolished forthwith? Should socialist construction in the north be aimed mainly at bringing about civilization and happiness for our people there, or should it be directed toward creating conditions for completely liberating the south?

These questions were posed directly to our party, especially to the third party congress, which was scheduled to be held toward the end of the 50's. However, many events had taken place since 1954, many pressing demands had arisen, and many new international changes had occurred both in the capitalist and socialist systems, and in order to do anything at all in the postwar period, first of all we had immediately to heal the wounds of war. Life did not give us time to find a perfect solution, for we were overtaken by reality.

The third party congress could not be held as scheduled. The two questions raised in 1954, however, had been settled before the third party congress was convened. The problem of advancing the north to socialism was resolved in the 1956 conference of the Political Bureau and the 13th, 14th and 16th plenums of the second party Central Committee held in 1957, 1958, 1959 respectively. The correct policy adopted by these Political Bureau and Central Committee meetings resulted in the movement for agricultural and handicraft cooperativization and for the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade and small tradesmen in 1960. The problem of how to liberate the south in the new historical conditions was resolved in the 15th plenum of the party Central Committee held in 1959. The clear-sighted and sound policy adopted by this plenum resulted in the movement for "concerted uprisings" in the south from 1959 to 1960.

THE THIRD NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS OF DELEGATES was held in Hanoi capital from 5 to 10 September 1960. It was attended by more than 500 delegates representing more than 500,000 party members throughout the country. The congress decided on a perfect program for the socialist revolution in the north and the national democratic revolution in the south. It also adopted the guidelines and tasks of the First 5-Year Plan (1961-65), defined our country's foreign policy in the new stage, and adopted a new party statute to which were added a number of concrete points about the party's leading the administration.

The historic significance of the third party congress was that it succeeded in charting a correct path for our people throughout the country in the conditions of national partition, and in laying down two strategic tasks which were to be carried out simultaneously nationwide.

The great victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation proved our party's clear-sightedness in determining its strategic line as well as in using appropriate methods to liberated the south. This clear-sightedness was reflected mainly in the party holding fast to and effectively guiding the strategy of holding high the two banners of national independence and socialism at the same time, and in carrying out two revolutionary tasks simultaneously: The people's national democratic revolution in the south and the socialist revolution in the north. These two tasks were aimed at a common objective: To complete the national democratic revolution in the south, achieve national reunification and advance the entire country to socialism. This adroit strategy gave our people an unprecedentedly great aggregate strength. Combining this strength with that of the three revolutionary currents of our time was precisely the secret formula for defeating an enemy who was many times stronger than us materially. The dual-banner strategy was translated by the third party congress into concrete policies and tasks. The congress defined the role of each strategic task and the historic mission of the two parts of the country as follows: The people's national democratic revolution in the south would play a DECISIVE AND DIRECT role in the struggle to overthrow the domination of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen; and the socialist revolution in the north would be THE MOST DECISIVE task in the development of all the revolution in our country and in the cause of national reunification.

The clear-sightedness of the third party congress is reflected in the fact that it promptly devised a correct line having the character of objective law of the revolution in our country at the time. The two strategic tasks were carried out simultaneously, with each playing its own decisive role, but the role of the socialist revolution (in the north) was the most decisive. This is a law.

This law was applied to all lines and policies of the party in the two revolutions. It was reflected clearly in the affirmation by the 11th party Central Committee plenum (in 1965) that the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle was the primary task of our entire party and all our people and soldiers. In this direction, the north devoted to the national salvation and defense war the entire strength of the socialist system. The north fulfilled outstandingly its mission as the revolutionary baseground for the entire country and, together with the heroic southern frontline, completely defeated the U.S. aggressors. On the front of transforming and building the national economy, the north also scored great achievements, ensuring the people's lives and preparing conditions for the building of socialism throughout the country in the future.

The fact that the entire country was completely independent and unified and was advancing toward socialism is a fundamental characteristic of our country following the complete liberation of the south. What were the tasks for our people in the new situation? What were the basic requirements for the country after our people won the right to be masters of the entire country? In principle, a goal of building a civilized and happy life for the people was to be set forth immediately after the ruling yoke of imperialism and its lackeys was eliminated. This was a necessity and, at the same time, the earnest aspiration of all our people. Thus a socialist revolution throughout the country was essential. By what way did the country advance to socialism in conformity with the characteristics of our country? This question was raised at the fourth party congress, and it was initially answered at the 24th party Central Committee plenum (3d tenure).

THE FOURTH PARTY NATIONAL CONGRESS was held in the capital of Hanoi from 14 to 20 December 1976. Attending the congress were more than 1,000 delegates representing more than 1.5 million party members throughout the country. It approved a perfected program on building socialism throughout the country, beginning with the Second 5-Year Plan, 1976-80. The soul of the programme was the question of socialist industrialization and socialist collective mastery. The congress paid great attention to the question of consolidation of national defense. It decided to change the party's name to the Vietnam Communist Party.

New historical conditions emerged more prominently in the wake of the fourth party congress. The question of consolidation of national defense and maintenance of national security was raised even more seriously. The Beijing ruling circles' strategy of weakening and annexing the three Indochinese countries was known before the fourth party congress was held, but it became conspicuous after 1978. This strategy is in collusion with the U.S. strategy which consists of finding a way out of the economic crisis, regaining the lost military supremacy, concentrating forces on counterattacking the three revolutionary currents and spearheading primarily at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

From covert to overt betrayal, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists intended to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees with the launching of two strategic attacks, one from the south and the other from the north. To defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity, we were determined not to let them encroach on or undermine our independence which we had won with the flesh and blood of millions of our compatriots and soldiers over the past century and more. The most prominent event after the fourth party congress was our people's victory in the two wars of aggression masterminded and directly waged by the Chinese expansionists. Despite their humiliating defeat in these two wars, the Chinese expansionists still refuse to learn a lesson. They still nurture the design to annex Vietnam and the rest of the Indochinese Peninsula in the hope of paving the way for the realization of their dream of expansion and hegemony over Southeast Asia. At present, in coordination with and assisted by various U.S. bellicose forces, they are carrying out a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This type of war has caused great difficulties to our people in carrying out the socialist construction program set forth by the fourth party congress, thus making it impossible for us to fulfill many planned norms.

We should have the courage to look straight into the shortcomings and errors of various party and state organizations in economic and social management. These shortcomings have prolonged the difficulties and caused imbalances in many respects. We should grimly uncover our weaknesses so that guidelines can be adopted seriously for corrective action.

However, to make an objective assessment, we must consider the economic situation on the basis of the general conditions in our country, and must take into account our difficulties in all respects, including difficulties caused by our shortcomings.

In overcoming the great and accumulated difficulties, over the past 5 years we have advanced the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position, thus creating many unprecedentedly great potentials for national defense and socialist construction. We have succeeded in unifying the country in all respects, in establishing the system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country, in defeating the two wars of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists, in strengthening the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries and between our country, the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and in overcoming the damage caused by the wars of aggression waged by the United States and the Chinese expansionists, thus promptly solving all urgent economic and social problems, overcoming famine, and initially improving the livelihood of the people in many rural areas. Additionally, we have been able to carry out socialist transformation in the South, and create new forces to make progress in all fields. These achievements testify to the heroic nature of our people and to the correctness of the general line and the economic line set forth by the fourth party congress.

We have many shortcomings. Our major shortcoming, however, is reflected in the way we concretize our line and the way we organize and guide its implementation.

The experience we have derived from our great victories in the past shows that the general line must be concretized right in the process of defining specific objectives for each short period, each field of work and each locality; and these objectives must be promptly amended and adjusted when the actual situation changes.

The historic experience of our country's revolution under the party's leadership also shows that if a line is to be concretized and fully implemented, the contingent of cadres must hold fast to and adroitly apply the law, and must be in firm control of the actual situation and have an adequate knowledge of the problems it has to resolve. All these qualities can be acquired only with time and through persistent efforts.

Our people still face many difficulties. To overcome them, we must firmly follow the path which has been proved correct by reality. This is the path chartered by the fourth party congress: The path of the working people's collective mastery and of national socialist industrialization. Realities over the past 5 years prove that our party has promptly detected complex developments in the situation, that it has adopted firm and judicious strategic positions, and that it has decided to take the right direction at crucial moments of the revolution. These firm strategic positions and correct directions stem from the line of the fourth party congress. These are also matters of principle of our country's revolution in the conditions of its advance to socialism from a small-scale production system and in the concrete conditions of the current international situation.

The new period imposes on our party and people extremely great, complex and weighty tasks. Our people, however, are fully capable of successfully achieving these tasks. We have overcome the initial difficulties in the new period. We now have a more profound understanding of our country and our people, a thorough knowledge of our enemy and the obstacles on our path, and a fuller perception of our strengths and weaknesses. We also have drawn useful lessons from the practice of socialist construction and national defense over the past 5 years.

These are new equipment for our entire party, people and army in the new struggle which, although replete with difficulties and hardships, is bound to be victorious.

VNA SUMMARIZES HISTORY OF PARTY SINCE FOUNDING

OW220428 Hanoi VNA in English 0250 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 22 -- On the occasion of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we publish the following summary of the party history since its founding on February 3, 1930:

The Birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam

With the French occupation, Vietnam, in 1858, became a semi-feudal colony. The society was fraught with two basic contradictions, which became sharper every day -- the contradiction between the Vietnamese nation and aggressive imperialism, and the contradiction between the people, especially the peasantry, and the class of feudal landlords.

Many times the Vietnamese people rose up in arms against the French imperialist aggressors, but they failed in each attempt. Not until the appearance of the Vietnamese working class on the political scene and its taking charge of leadership to revolution was a way found to struggle for national liberation. An orientation crisis has thus lasted more than seventy years in the Vietnamese revolution.

It was Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) who discovered the right path for the working class, the labouring people and the nation. By espousing Marxism-Leninism he found the only correct way to save his country — the road of proletarian revolution, the road of the Russian October Revolution. His joining the French Communist Party in 1920 made him the first communist of Vietnam.

From 1921 through 1929 Ho Chi Minh waged a tireless struggle to disseminate Marxism-Leninism among workers' peasants, the labouring people, and other Vietnamese patriots while actively preparing for the formation of a Vietnamese Communist Party.

He helped found the Inter-Colonial Union in Paris (1921), joined the study group on colonial questions under the French Communist Party, published the paper LE PATRIA, and wrote "French Colonialism on Trial." Ho Chi Minh participated in the congress of the Peasant International in Moscow and was elected to the Presidium of the organization's Executive Committee (1923), and attended the Fifth Congress of the Communist International (1924). As member of the Eastern Department of the Communist International Executive Committee he assisted in guiding and organizing revolutionary and communist movements in Southeast Asian countries. He joined in founding the union of oppressed peoples in eastern Asia of which he was secretary. In 1925 he founded the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League in which Communists formed the core of leadership. He also published the paper YOUTH, wrote the pamphlet "The Road of Revolution," and opened several courses to train hundreds of cadres for the revolution at home. Ho Chi Minh personally nominated Vietnamese students to be sent to the communist University of the Working Poeple of the East (U.S.S.R.). Among these was Tran Phu, later general secretary of the party.

Thanks to the very dynamic activities of Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, which by 1929 had set up branches in all parts of the country with a membership of 1,700, the revolutionary movement surged vigorously among both the workers and peasants, in both the towns and the countryside. The first communist cell was founded in Hanoi, in March 1929. Later that year and early in 1930 three different communist organizations appeared in the country, the first two having 500 members and 40 cells.

Ho Chi Minh, on behalf of the Communist International, unified the various communist forces of Vietnam in a single communist party. He presided over the historic founding congress of the party on March 2, 1930. Thus was born the Communist Party of Vietnam, with its brief platform, strategy and statutes adopted at the same congress. The platform and strategy were later developed into the political thesis drafted by Tran Phu and adopted by the Central Committee during a meeting in October 1930.

The thesis, as the banner of people's national democratic revolution in Vietnam, advocated anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution to wrest back national independence and distribute land to the tillers, to be led by the working class and to ascend directly to socialism, by-passing capitalist development.

The birth of the party was a decisive turning-point for the Vietnamese revolution. It opened for the working class and the nation as a whole the road to glorious victories.

In Laos, the first party cells were set up in Vientiane, Thakhet and Bo Neng in April 1930. In Kampuchea a number of communist groups appeared in Phnom Penh and Kompong Cham in early 1930.

Party Leadership in Seizing Power, the August Revolution in 1945 (1930-1945)

The Revolutionary Upsurge in 1930-1931 and the Nghe Tinh Soviet

Under the leadership of the nascent Communist Party of Vietnam, later the Indochinese Communist Party, a revolutionary upsurge took place in the whole country. From February 1930 through April 1931 there were 1,236 strikes by workers and peasants against terror and imperialist war, for democracy and welfare, in support of the Soviet Union and the national liberation movement. Some of the factory strikes involved up to four or five thousand people. Dozens of strikes and demonstrations were also organized at schools and markets.

Of special significance were the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh, which from February 1930 through October 1931 saw as many as 439 strikes by workers and peasants, with the participation of more than 337,000 people. In many districts peasants staged armed demonstrations during which they set fire to district offices and documents therein and broke into jails to free political prisoners. Led by party cells, peasants associations took charge of political, economic and social affairs in the countryside in the manner of Soviet power in Russia.

The 1930-1931 upsurge and the Nghe Tinh Soviet assumed great historical significance. The leadership of the working class represented by the Communist Party was affirmed, and an alliance between workers and peasants was sealed. The strategic slogans "national independence" and "land to the tillers" were a great inspiration to the masses.

On April 11, 1931, the Indochinese Communist Party was recognized by the Communist International Executive Committee as an independent section directly reporting to the International.

The period from 1932 to 1935 saw the party's leadership to the struggle against white terror and to restore and develop the movement.

Stung to the quick, the French imperialists and their henchmen cracked down on the movement with utter ruthlessness. From mid-1931 to mid-1932 most of the Central Committee members and sector executives were arrested. Many of them died. Ho Chi Minh was apprehended in Hong Kong by the British imperialists, who were working hand in glove with the French colonialists. In the summer of 1933, after his release, he went to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile in the country, grassroots organizations were disintegrating and prisons were packed with revolutionaries. The enemy, in addition to downright repression, resorted to demagogy to deceive the masses. At the same time bourgeois and petty-bourgeois political tendencies were given free rein in order to sway the masses and undermine the movement. In this connection mention should be made of the activities of the nationalists and the Trotskyists.

The party led a resolute struggle against repression and the schemes of the enemy and different reactionary forces. In certain areas the party remained in close contact with the masses, and the movement, despite a temporary lull from mid-1931, was never entirely interrupted.

Prisons were used as schools for party members to conduct political education and to wage an ideological struggle with the enemy, and as contact points to keep in touch with the masses. Prisoners also geared their activities to actions being taken outside too, thus giving rise to a high mettle and inspiring other party members and the masses as a whole in their advance.

In June 1932 the Central Committee drafted the party programme and made plans for the implementation of the line charted by the 1930 political thesis in the context of the new situation. The programme, upholding the revolutionary banner put up by the party, enabled the movement to recuperate quickly.

Many workers' struggles broke out in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934. Many party organisations used the legal forms of struggle to rally the masses. In those difficult years the revolutionary movement in Vietnam benefited from the wholehearted assistance of the Comintern and the fraternal communist parties.

In March 1935 the first national congress of the party was held in Macao (China), with the participation of 15 delegates. The congress laid down three tasks: To consolidate and develop the party, to win the broad masses of the people to the party, and to oppose the imperialist war. After the congress the movement was quickly restored and continued to develop vigorously.

In the Period From 1936 to 1939, Party Leadership in the Movement for Democracy, Against the Colonial Reactionaries and Their Agents, Against Fascism and War, and for Freedom, a Better Life and Peace

In July 1936, in execution of a resolution of the 7th Congress of the Comintern and in the light of the situation in the country, Comrade Le Hong Phong, alternate member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern in charge of the affairs of the party from 1932 1937, convened a plenum of the party Central Committee to work out the new task of the party. The conference pointed out that the immediate and direct task of the Vietnamese revolution was to oppose the colonial reactionaries, henchmen of fascism and to struggle for freedom, democratic freedoms, a better life and peace. The conference decided to form the broad democratic front in order to rally all forces standing for democratic and progressive reforms, and to make use of all available forms and methods of struggle to push the mass movement forward.

A new revolutionary high tide surged up throughout the country beginning with the movement to demand the convening of the Indochinese congress. Workers, peasants and other strata of the population stirringly took part in the struggle in very varied forms, from legal to semilegal and illegal. In 1937 there were more than 400 workers' actions with 120,000 persons taking part and 150 peasant struggles with 30,000 persons taking part. The legal press of the party and the front came out regularly, 25,000 people attended the May Day celebration in Hanoi in 1938. This was a major action of the masses under the direct leadership of the political party of the proletariat.

The plenum of the Central Committee in March 1938 confirmed the great successes already obtained, corrected the "leftist" deviations, decided to consolidate the party, and to closely combine legal and underground activities. The conference elected Nguyen Van Cu general secretary of the party.

In March 1939 the party issued a manifesto pointing to the approaching fascist danger and calling for united actions for democratic freedoms and against war, elimination of the Troskyites and support for the candidates of the democratic front.

Party Leadership in the General Uprising To Seize Power (1939-1945)

The Second World War broke out. In November 1939, the Central Committee plenum pointed out that to liberate the nation was the foremost task of the Indochinese revolution and decided to form the national anti-imperialist united front of Indochina.

France was defeated. The Japanese occupied Indochina. In September 1940 the Bac Son insurrection broke out followed by the Nam Ky (Cochinchina) uprising in November of the same year. Then in January 1941, a mutiny took place in Do Luong, Nghe An Province. Those were as many harbingers of the period when the entire people would rise up to overthrow the aggressors and traitors to regain independence and freedom. In November 1940 the Central Committee plenum laid down the immediate task for the party to lead the Indochinese peoples in preparing for the armed uprising. The conference appointed Truong Chinh acting secretary of the party Central Committee.

On February 8, 1941, Comrade Ho Chi Minh returned to the country to directly lead the revolution.

In May 1941 a Central Committee plenum was convened and presided over by Comrade Ho Chi Minh. The conference decided that the immediate revolution was the national liberation revolution and the revolutionary forces of the nation should spearhead their struggle at the Japanese and French fascist aggressors. The conference decided to form the Vietnam League for Independence (Viet Minh) and carried out a very flexible policy of national union aimed at rallying all the national forces to save the country and liberate the country. At the same time, the Viet Minh also decided to help the Lao people set up the League for the Independence of Ai Lao (Laos) and to help the Kampuchean people set up the League for the Independence of Kampuchea in order jointly to drive away the common enemies of the three nations, who were the Japanese and French imperialists. The conference also decided that when the opportunity came, "with our existing forces we might lead partial uprisings in different localities and could win success, opening the way for a major general insurrection." The conference elected Comrade Truong Chinh general secretary of the party.

Under the leadership of the party and acting along the program of the Viet Minh, which conformed with the aspiration of the masses, the revolutionary movement quickly gained in strength. The newly formed associations for national salvation expanded their memberships rapidly. The movement to build the armed forces and the revolutionary bases and to prepare for the armed uprising was pushed ahead. In December 1944 Comrade Ho Chi Minh ordered the founding of the Vietnam Armed Propaganda Liberation Group, of which the organisation and leadership was assumed by Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap.

In March 1945 the Japanese staged a coup d'etat and overthrew the French. The party Central Committee put forth the slogan "Drive out the Japanese fascists" and launched a broad and strong movement to oppose the Japanese and save the country, while making urgent preparations for the general uprising to seize power. Partial uprisings broke out in several places. When the Second World War entered its final stage and the Soviet Union had completely defeated the Japanese and forced them to surrender (August 15, 1945) the party decided that the "once-in-a-thousand-years chance" had come and led the entire people to rise up in general insurrection to seize power. On August 19, 1945, the general uprising was successful in the capital city. On September 2, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh on behalf of the provisional government read the declaration of independence, proclaiming the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Party Leadership in the Resistance Against the French Colonialist Aggressors (1945-1954)

From September 1945 to December 1946 the party led the struggle to defend and consolidate the revolutionary power, build the new regime and prepare for the nationwide resistance.

Immediately after its inception the revolutionary power had to cope with piling difficulties in all fields, political, economic and social. In the north 200,000 troops of the Chiang Kai-shek army came to relieve the Japanese, taking along a bunch of Vietnamese traitors. In the south the French colonialists, assisted by the British imperialists, on September 23, 1945, opened fire and occupied Saigon, then broadened the war to the whole of South Vietnam.

President Ho Chi Minh, on behalf of the Central Committee, put forth six urgent tasks which he later summed up in the three following major tasks: to fight against famine, to fight against illiteracy and to fight against foreign aggression. The party Central Committee, for its part, issued an order for national resistance and national construction, stressing the task of consolidating the revolutionary power. A movement to increase food production and combat famine was launched. The revolutionary power also confiscated the lands of the French colonialists and Vietnamese traitors to distribute to the peasants, ordered a 25-percent reduction of land rent and enforced the eight-hour workday, etc. In early 1946 the first national general elections were held and the resulting National Assembly adopted the first constitution (November 9, 1946). In May 1946 the Vietnam National Union Front was founded.

The party and President Ho were particularly concerned with the resistance in the south and urged the people throughout the country to side with the population in the south in stepping up the resistance. On the other hand, the party adopted wise measures and policies to isolate the Chiang Kai-shek troops and finally succeeded in getting them out of the country in order to concentrate efforts on the main enemy at the time, who was the French colonialist aggressors.

On March 6, 1946, the Vietnamese Government signed with France the modus vivendi whereby France recognized Vietnam as a free country with its own government, parliament, army and finance. But right afterward France trampled on its own signature.

Taking advantage of the temporary lull, we endeavoured to consolidate and develop our forces in all fields and accumulated valuable experiences.

Party Leadership in the Nation-Wide Resistance War Against the French Colonialist Aggressors (December 19, 1946-July 1954)

Betraying their commitment, the French colonialists conducted provocations everywhere, and in fact had begun an aggressive war against Vietnam on a national scale. On December 19, 1946, the Vietnamese people's nation-wide resistance war broke out.

The Standing Board of the party Central Committee met on December 18-19, 1946, under the chairmanship of President Ho Chi Minh and worked out the basic line and orientation for the resistance war. On December 20, 1946, President Ho Chi Minh issued an appeal to the entire people stressing that "we rather sacrifice all than lose our country and accept slavery".

The party Central Committee issued the directive about the national resistance war, clearly determining the objectives of the resistance war as independence and national reunification and its basic guideline as a national, allround, long term and self-reliant resistance. The party's line and policy for the resistance war were clearly expounded in the book "The Resistance Will Win" by Truong Chinh, published in early 1947, and were concretized, supplemented and perfected at the party Central Committee's meetings in the following years.

Under the correct leadership of the party and President Ho Chi Minh, the entire Vietnamese people rose up and fought courageously and won initial victories right at the beginning of the war. In late 1947 the enemy sprang an offensive on the Viet Bac (Northern Vietnam) resistance zone in an attempt to destroy the leadership of the resistance but suffered a heavy defeat. In the following years the resistance war intensified and recorded new and major successes in all fields, military, political, economic and cultural, at both the front-line and behind enemy lines. The enemy had to switch its strategy from "lightning attack and rapid victory" to consolidation of the occupied areas and was forced to fight a protracted war of attrition.

In early 1950 the Soviet Union and other people's democracies formally established diplomatic relations with Vietnam. In the summer of the same year, the Standing Board of the party Central Committee decided to open the border campaign.

President Ho Chi Minh personally went to the front. The campaign was victorious, the Viet Bac resistance zone was consolidated and expanded, and the encirclement imposed by the imperialists was broken. The situation of the war was reversed: We repeatedly launched major offensives and the enemy was forced into a defensive posture.

In this period the Kampuchean and Lao peoples also recorded many important victories in their own wars of resistance.

On the rush of victory, the party held its second national congress in mid-February 1951 with the participation of 158 full and 53 standby delegates elected by more than 760,000 members of the party's organizations in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The congress heard a political report presented by President Ho Chi Minh and a report "On the Vietnamese Revolution" presented by Comrade Truong Chinh and adopted the party's manifesto, political programme and constitution. The congress determined the line of the national people's democratic revolution and laid down the main task of the revolution of taking the resistance to complete victory. The congress decided that the party resumed its open activity and renamed the party the Vietnam Workers' Party. It elected a new party Central Committee with Comrade Ho Chi Minh as its president and Comrade Truong Chinh as its general-secretary. Regarding Laos and Kampuchea, the congress decided to organize a revolutionary party in each country in conformity with the characteristics of the situation there.

Following the second party congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, the resistance developed vigorously, winning major victories on all battlefields: in the Hoa Binh campaign (1952) and Tay Bac (northwestern Vietnam) campaign (1953), in the Red River Delta, in the Fifth Resistance Zone (central Vietnam), on the Central Highlands and in the Mekong Delta. The Lao revolution also won resounding victories, particularly in upper Laos.

In order to replenish the resistance forces, step up the resistance and carry out the task of the people's national-democratic revolution, the fourth Central Committee plenum, held in January 1953, decided on the land reform to realize the slogan "land to the tillers". Later the fifth Central Committee plenum, held in November 1953, adopted a land programme, the party's line for the rural areas and the guideline and policy for the land reform. The major successes of the land reform made very important contributions to the history of the resistance. Tens of millions of peasants, under the party's leadership, vigorously rose in an earth-shaking movement to smash the feudal and colonial yoke.

In 1953 the resistance forces broadened in all fields. The People's Army was already capable of launching major offensives while the local armies and guerillas were very active at both the frontline and in enemy-held areas. The rear bases were consolidated. Meanwhile, the French colonialists met with many difficulties, material and moral, strategic and tactical although their force, including French and mercenary troops, totalled 500,000 at its peak. Most of France's war budget was supplied by the United States, which, following its defeat in Korea, was trying to intensify its intervention in Indochina.

In September 1953 the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee decided to wage a strategic winter-spring offensive in 1953-54 with the main blow aimed at the enemy forces in the north-west. In all the three zones of the country, the Vietnamese people's armed forces stepped up the war of attribution and annihilation and held major enemy forces in a defensive posture. When the enemy concentrated a big force including its most seasoned units on Dien Bien Phu in an attempt to turn this area into an important strategic base of France and the U.S. in Southeast Asia, the party Central Committee's Political Bureau decided to open the Dien Bien Phu campaign (early December 1953). The campaign won complete victory after 55 days and nights of fierce fighting (March 13, 1954-May 7, 1954), and victoriously ending the winter-spring offensive, wiping out or disbanding 112,000 enemy troops, or one-fourth of the total French forces at that time.

In Laos, more than half of the land area and about half of the population were liberated. In Kampuchea, the Issarak Liberation Army liberated about two-thirds of the land area, and on June 19, 1954, the Kampuchean resistance government was set up.

The success of almost nine years of resistance, the success of the winter-spring offensive and particularly, the victory of the Dien Bien Phu battle forced the French Government to sign the Geneva agreements on Indochina, under which France and other participating countries committed themselves to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. France also had to agree to a cease-fire and withdraw its troops. Dur to the selfish ulterior motives of the Chinese leaders, who had secretly compromosed with the imperialists, the Geneva agreement did not bring about results commensurate with our victories on the battlefield. Nevertheless, the French old-type colonialist war of aggression ended in failure, and French imperialism, a major colonial power, was defeated by a small and weak colony.

In July 1954 the party Central Committee held its sixth plenum, which decided to "consolidate peace, achieve national reunification and complete independence and democracy in the whole country."

Party Leadership in the Realization of the Two Strategies: Socialist Revolution in the North and National People's Democratic Revolution in the South; Party Leadership in Completing the Land Reform and Rehabilitating the Economy in the North (1954-1959).

These tasks were worked out at conference of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau in September 1954. The land reform was completed in the delta and mid-land areas in the summer of 1956. In the mountain areas this reform was carried out through the "movement for agricultural cooperation and development combined with the completion of democratic reforms". The tenth Central Committee plenum, held in September 1956, affirmed the success of the land reform, reviewed the efforts in its implementation and worked out measures to correct them.

Economic rehabilitation was basically completed in late 1957 when industrial and agricultural gross output had almost attained the level before World War Two (1939) and the imperialists' prerogatives economy and other areas had been abolished. The people's life had seen initial improvement. The proletarian dectatorship and the party's leadership were strengthened.

Party Leadership in Socialist Transformation and Initial Economic and Cultural Development in the North (1958-1960)

After the 13th plenum (December 1957) of the Central Committee laid down many measures to educate party cadres and members and the entire people in socialist ideology and to overcome the vague conception about the relationship between the task of continuing socialist revolution in the north and the task of liberating the south, the 14th plenum (November 1958) decided to push ahead socialist transformation while developing the state sector as the leading sector of the national economy. The 16th plenum adopted a resolution on agricultural cooperation and transformation of private capitalist industry and trade in the north. All these policies received warm welcome from the masses, who made them the goals of broad and stirring revolutionary movements. However, the struggle between the two paths became quite arduous in certain areas and at certain times. Agricultural transformation through the forming of low-level cooperatives in the northern countryside basically completed in late 1960, involving more than 85 percent of peasant households with more than 68 percent of the rice acreage. In the towns almost 100 percent of the capitalist families engaged in industry, trade, transport... underwent socialist transformation; 260,000 handicraftsmen joined cooperatives; accounting for 87.9 percent of the total.

Along with the successful transformation of the relations of production, the targets under the three-year plan for agricultural and industrial production and cultural and medical development was also met.

On December 31, 1959, a new constitution, the first socialist constitution, was adopted by the National Assembly.

Party Leadership in the Struggle for Preserving the Revolutionary Forces in the South and the Concerted Uprising Movement (1954-1960)

Clearly conscious that the U.S. imperialists were the main obstacle to the restoration of peace and national reunification and in face of the enemy's fascist acts aimed at destroying the revolutionary forces and undermining the Geneva agreements, the party's Political Bureau decided to launch a political struggle. The instruction made it clear that this did not mean to refrain from acts of armed self-defence in given circumstances and that it was necessary to strengthen the military and para-military forces, to build rear areas and firm mass bases, considering this as the fundamental condition for preserving and developing the revolutionary forces (October 1956 resolution). Comrade Le Duan, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the party's organization in the south, pointed out that the road to liberate the south must be a revolutionary one.

The party led the southern people in a persistent struggle against the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique, to zealously participate in the political struggle while making every effort to preserve the revolutionary forces and to destroy enemy spies and agents. The enemy launched a campaign of bloody persecution, inflicting heavy losses on the revolutionary forces. But the population continued to surge ahead with high revolutionary mettle. In many places the population rose up in a combined political and armed struggle.

In January 1959 the Central Committee 15th plenum reasserted the task of liberating the south and stressed that the basic trend of development of the Vietnamese revolution in the south is one of violence. In the light of that resolution, a stormy concerted rising movement surged up throughout the south. People rose up to kill cruel agents of the enemy, surrounded and stormed military posts, captured enemy weapons, disrupting by big chunks the enemy's ruling machine in the countryside, and seized power in many large areas in both the mountain and delta areas. Many armed units were formed.

The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam was founded. The revolution switched from a defensive position to a position of vigorous offensive.

The Third National Congress of the Party, Fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, Defeat of the U.S. Imperialists' "Special War" Strategy (1961-1965)

The party's third congress, held on September 5-10, 1960, was attended by 500 representatives of more than 500,000 party members throughout the country. This was the "congress for building socialism in the north and struggling for peaceful national reunification". The congress heard a political report delivered by Le Duan, party general secretary since 1957, pointing to the two strategic tasks of the revolution throughout the country, namely, to push ahead socialist revolution in the north and the people's national democratic revolution in the south.

The congress adopted the orientation and tasks of the first five-year plan (1961-1965) and a new party constitution. It elected a new Central Committee. Comrade Ho Chi Minh was re-elected chairman of the Central Committee, and Comrade Le Duan was elected first secretary of the Central Committee.

After the congress the implementation of the five-year plan yielded many successes. By 1965 the north already had enough food and many new industrial services had been created, producing 90 percent of the needs in consumer goods. By late 1965, 80 percent of the agricultural co-operatives had become fully socialist co-operatives... North Vietnam became the steady rear base for the revolution of the whole country.

In the south panicked by the people's revolutionary movement, the U.S.-Diem clique launched a "special war", pitting Vietnamese against Vietnamese and relying mainly on the puppet army and administration and the system of "strategic hamlets". They intended to use this type of war to quench the revolution in the south and also as a test of the "special war" strategy for application in other places where U.S. neo-colonialism wanted to impose its control. However the revolution in the south had completely defeated that strategy. On August 5, 1964, the U.S. imperialists started its air bombing of North Vietnam.

Party Leadership in Defeating the U.S. "Local War" Strategy in the South and Its First War of Destruction; Continued Socialist Construction in the North (1965-1968)

The U.S. imperialists switched over to applying the "local war" strategy by means of two strategic forces, U.S. troops and the puppet army. In late 1965 they massively sent to the south 200,000 troops of the U.S. and its satellite countries.

The 11th Central Committee plenum (March 1965) and the 12th plenum (Dec. 1965) made a deep study of the overall situation and decided to mobilize the entire party, army and people to "defeat the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in any eventuality". The subsequent resolutions of the party C.C. further indicated many concrete tasks to carry out the resistance war in both the south and the north and to cope with the eventual expansion of the "local war" to the whole country.

U.S. forces were intercepted repeatedly right after they set foot on South Vietnam. The movement to "destroy the Yankee aggressors" rose ever higher. After the dry seasons of 1965-1966 and 1966-1967, the failure of the U.S. war of aggression was a foregone conclusion even though by the end of 1967 half a million U.S. troops had been brought to South Vietnam. The enemy lost big segments of its forces and failed to put down the Vietnamese people's resistance war. For their part, the revolutionary forces developed strongly and took the initiative in annihilating the enemy on all battlefronts. Meanwhile, the people's political movement against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen unfolded stirringly in both the urban and rural areas, created chaos in their rear bases and provided favourable conditions for the operation of the revolutionary armed forces.

In the north the U.S. imperialists mobilized a big air and naval force for a frenzied war of destruction, considering it a part of their aggressive war strategy in the south in an attempt to ward off complete defeat. However, the northern people, tiding over all sacrifices and hardships, brought the U.S. barbarous war of destruction to failure. Meanwhile, bringing into play the absolute supremacy of the socialist regime, they made every effort to supply mainpower and material resources to the south -- the great frontline -- while continuing socialist construction right under enemy bombing. The emulation drive to resist U.S. aggression for national salvation and to carry out simultaneously production and fighting developed powerfully, drawing all strata of the population.

In January 1967 the Central Committee held its 13th plenum, deciding to step up the struggle on the diplomatic front and to take the initiative in attacking the enemy on international forums in service of the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. In January 1968 the 14th plenum, in a new effort to step up the resistance war, decided to launch the resoundingly victorious strategic Tet offensive. The U.S. imperialists, heavily defeated, were forced to unconditionally stop the bombing and to begin the peace talks in Paris in late 1968.

From 1969 to 1972 Party Leadership in Economic Rehabilitaiton in the North, in Defeating the "Vietnamization" Strategy in the South, and in Defeating the Second U.S. War of Destruction in the North

After the first U.S. war of destruction, the party led the people to restore the economy in order to meet the needs of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, to ensure their well-being and build and defend the material and technical foundations of socialism.

On September 3, 1969, President Ho Chi Minh passed away. In his historic last testament he says that "our entire party and people, closely joining their efforts, will build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution." In their immense grief, the Vietnamese people were determined to turn sorrow into revolutionary actions, to march steadily forward, and continue the president's great cause.

In the south the enemy accelerated the "Vietnamization" strategy by launching a frantic "pacification" campaign, causing many difficulties to the revolutionary forces, especially in those areas where vigilance was slack. However, following our victory of Highway 9-southern Laos in early 1971, the Political Bureau decided to launch a strategic offensive in 1972 to thwart the "Vietnamization" strategy.

In early 1972 Nixon was given a warm welcome by the Chinese authorities in Beijing. The two sides signed the Shanghai communique, agreeing, among other things, on U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan in exchange for Chinese assistance in maintaining the Thieu administration in South Vietnam. Soon after that the U.S. imperialists resumed their war of destruction, attacking North Vietnam with great violence. Seeing clearly the enemy's scheme, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee pointed out in its June 1, 1972, resolution: "Our people must remain firm and highly vigilant and be prepared to fight and win under all circumstances".

On the battlefield, the revolutionary armed forces were winning repeatedly. The U.S. imperialists not only sustained heavy military defeats but also were strongly condemned by the world people including the American people. On the other hand, they were facing many political, economic and social problems at home. Meanwhile, the peace-loving world was giving its support to the Vietnamese people.

Having failed in cowering the Vietnamese people with the B-52 bombings in Hanoi and Haiphong in late 1972, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the Paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam (January 27, 1973). The agreement provided for an end to the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, the withdrawal of all American and mercenary troops from Vietnam and respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

On March 29, 1973, the last American expeditionary troops left Vietnam.

Party Leadership in Economic Restoration and Development in the North and in Supporting the Revolution in the South. Leadership in the General Offensive and Uprisings in the Spring of 1975, Which Completely Liberated the South (1973-1975)

Following the Paris agreement, the party Central Committee set the urgent tasks of building the north and reinforcing the revolution in the south (Resolution 22, Central Committee) and adopted the economic rehabilitation and development plan of 1974-1975.

Acting upon the instructions of the party, the Vietnamese people did their best to overcome the aftermath of war and to rehabilitate the economy. In 1974 rice output surpassed the plan by eight percent, with an increase of 21 percent over 1973. The building of the material and technical foundations made new progress. In 1974 gross industrial and handicraft output surpassed the plan by four percent, an increase of 15 percent over 1973. In general, some major targets attained in industry and agriculture in 1974 were higher than in 1965 and 1971, the peak years of economic development in the 20 years of socialist construction in the north.

Support for the south was stepped up. From 1973 through 1974 150,000 young people joined the armed forces and went to the front. Tens of thousands of cadres, office employees and young volunteers were mobilized to help in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in the south. Large amounts of material were moved to the front to meet the immediate needs and to provide for strategic use later on.

At the end of 1974, the 23rd plenum of the party Central Committee adopted a resolution on strengthening the party leadership and increasing the combat capacity of the party.

Stubbornly sticking to the "Nixon doctrine" and the "Vietnamization of the war" policy, the U.S. imperialists, after withdrawing their troops from South Vietnam, continued to build the puppet forces of more than one million men into a tool to carry on their neocolonialism. They supplied these mercenaries with more weapons and war equipment and urged them to carry out landgrabbing operations against the liberated areas in an attempt to put all the south under their control within three years (1973-75).

In July 1973 the party Central Committee held its 21st plenum and defined the tasks of the struggle to force the enemy to implement the Paris agreement and at the same time to prepare for a counteroffensive to win final victory. In pursuance of these objectives, the Vietnamese people recorded many major victories in 1973-74, smashed enemy operations, recovered many areas occupied by the enemy in their landgrabbing operations, narrowed the enemy-controlled areas, broadened the liberated areas and drove the enemy into a position of passive defense. By the end of 1974 conditions had been ripe for liberating the south.

The meetings for the party Political Bureau in October 1974 and January 1975 decided to complete the preparations for a general offensive and uprising to take power into the hands of the people and completely liberate the south.

Under the party's leadership, the country's great forces were mobilized for this decisive battle aimed at securing victory within 1975 and 1976 and possibly right in 1975. This resolution was taken in spite of the U.S. imperialists threat and the Chinese reactionaries' attempt to prevent Vietnam from developing its forces by reducing their aid while colluding with the United States to maintain the Nguyen Van Thieu administration and occupying the Vietnamese Hoang Sa archipelago by force (Jan. 20, 1974).

The spring 1975 general offensive and uprising (Mar. 10 - Apr. 30, 1975), which culminated in the victorious Ho Chi Minh campaign, put an end to the glorious anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation of the Vietnamese people conducted over nearly 21 years. The Saigon puppet administration was toppled, the U.S. imperialists' scheme to maintain their client regime in the south was thwarted, and the whole southern part of Vietnam liberated.

Party Leadership in Building and Defending Independent, Reunified and Socialist Vietnam and in Defeating The Wars of Aggression by Chinese Expansionism (1975-80).

Following the liberation of the south, the party led the people in quickly stabilizing the situation. In Aug. 1975 the 24th plenum of the party Central Committee pointed out the favourable conditions for the revolution after the reunification of the country. "The sooner the country is reunified", it said, "the quicker will be the full development of the overall strength of the nation", and defined the strategic task for the whole country, namely to step up socialist construction in the north while carrying out socialist transformation and construction in the south.

On April 25, 1976, the general election to the Sixth National Assembly was held throughout the country. The new assembly renamed the country "the Socialist Republic of Vietnam".

From Dec. 14-20, 1976 the Fourth National Party Congress was held with the participation of more than 1,000 delegates representing over 1.5 million party members. The congress reviewed the party's diversified experiences in conducting the anti-U.S. imperialist resistance war for national salvation and mapped out the line for socialist revolution in the whole country, the orientation and tasks of the second five-year state plan (1976-80) and the line for party building in the new stage of the revolution. The congress renamed the party "the Communist Party of Vietnam" and elected a new Central Committee with Comrade Le Duan as its general secretary.

Since its fourth congress the party has led the entire people to put all-out effort in national construction and defence.

Overcoming enormous difficulties, bringing into play the favourable conditions brought about by national reunification, closely uniting with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples and enjoying the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Vietnamese people have made many achievements in healing the wounds of war, restoring production, stabilizing the people's life, intensifying national defence and security and gradually building the material and technical basis of socialism.

The Vietnamese people also won glorious victories in the two patriotic wars against the Beijing expansionists and their stooges, the Pol Pot clique.

Under the slogan "all for the socialist homeland and the people's happiness," the entire Vietnamese people are engaging in a stirring labour emulation drive in honour of the coming fifth party congress, harbinger of a high tide of socialist construction and national defence.

NHAN DAN SEES U.S. THREAT TO CENTRAL AMERICA

OW230839 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- NHAN DAN today demands that the Reagan administration positively respond to the constructive proposals of Nicaragua, Cuba and Mexico to remove tension from El Salvador and the whole of Central America by peaceful means.

The paper says: "Public opinion in Latin America and the world as a whole clearly sees that the root cause of mounting tension in the Caribbean and Central America is the Reagan administration's adventurous policy of imposing U.S. neo-colonialism on these strategic regions... The elections to be staged by the Duarte regime and the support of reactionaries in Argentina, Chile, Israel and South Africa for this clique are calculated to save the facist junta in El Salvador".

The paper notes that the grave situation in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries is the result not of an administrative crisis but of a profound institutional crisis.

It continues: "As proved by facts in El Salvador, each escalation in U.S. intervention has made the people more determined. In spite of brutal repression, Salvadoran patriots are closely united. Together with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, they are pushing up their struggle to overthrow the dictatorial regime... In Nicaragua, the people, under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Government for National Reconstruction do not flinch from hostile actions and threat of aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists".

"Progressive mankind is following with admiration the struggle of the peoples of the Caribbean and Central America, which, though difficult and complicated, is advancing gloriously", NHAN DAN says.

ELECTION VIOLENCE ERUPTS; COUNTERACTIONS TAKEN

Violence in Sulawesi, Java

BK230400 Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Mar (AFP) -- With the situation in Jakarta calm following violence at a recent ruling Golkar (functional groups) election campaign rally, clashes were today reported to have broken out in South Sulawesi (Celebes) and west Java between factions of Golkar and its main rival Moslem United Development Party (PPP).

PPP Executive Mochtar was badly wounded in a clash with Golkar members at the south Celebes provincial capital, Ujungpandang, on Friday, the Jakarta newspaper PERLITA (TORCH) reported. The clash followed an incident in which Mochtar removed a Golkar symbol which covered a PPP signboard. His house was stoned by Golkar men who then attacked him with sharp weapons, the paper said.

In several places in west Java certain groups had removed PPP symbols and signboards causing tension between PPP and Golkar followers, the paper said.

Meanwhile a group of Golkar sympathizers had defected to PPP, the paper said in another report.

The former Golkar members, all from the big Gawo community, had pledged to vote for PPP on polling day on May 4, the paper said.

In a statement signed by its chairman Salman Amin, the community called on its friends and associates to vote the PPP.

The defection was the first by a Golkar group to PPP, whose supporters had staged a molotov cocktail attack on the Golkar rally here last Thursday which sparked off mass rioting.

A PPP spokesman said the party is to stage five campaign rallies in Jakarta tomorrow.

Head of Golkar faction in Parliament Sugiharto said last night Golkar would deal firmly with those trying to disrupt its campaign rallies. We are ready to face them and we shall not remain idle towards any act of terrorism, he added.

Panggabean Views Jakarta Riot

BK230825 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0721 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Mar (ANTARA) -- The three contestants in the genral elections in May are entirely innocent of the rioting which erupted during a preelection campaign rally held by the Golkar functional group at Banteng Square here last Thursday, it was stressed by Minister Coordinator for Political and Defence Affairs General Maraden Panggabean Monday night.

The exoneration of the Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP), a merger of Muslim parties, the ruling Golkar and the Partai Democracy Indonesia (PDIO from any guilt in the rally disturbances at Banteng Square was made known by General Panggabean to reporters after he called in President Suharto at the Jalan Cendana presidential mansion here. But he pointed out if these contestants were clean then there must be another party involved in causing the troubles. Who would be the other party, he was asked by the journalists.

General Panggabean replied that the matter was still under investigation. He said however both extreme leftists and rightists were still lurking around and they would exploit every opportunity to foment trouble.

The military leader, a former minister of defence, then asked for constant vigilance. He said this should be treated as a serious challenge as the extreme rightsts and leftists could cause trouble. He was also questioned about the 240 persons detained for the troubles at Banteng Square, and said that these people were still being interrogated. Who the mastermind is of the rioting at Lapangan is still under investigation, the minister coordinator said.

Up to Monday, he added, it could not be ascertained on who was the mastermind but there were some indications, the retired four-star army general added, without however entering into details. He then appealed to the contestants to realize the sacred mission and pure goals of the general elections and after this awareness, he was convinced that the parties should avoid at all costs that they would be exploited by third parties. Carelessness, he added, would provide opportunity for extremists to exploit the situation and this must be avoided. The extremists were always waiting for the right opportunity to foment trouble and the three contestants should be very vigilant, he urged.

On the other hand, he said, the security forces should be able to ensure public order and security to allow the people to carry out their electioneering and election rallies in peace and tranquility.

Over 200 Jakarta Rioters Freed

BK231045 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 23 Mar (AFP) -- More than 200 people who were arrested here for allegedly taking part in mass rioting last week have been released, Jakarta military commander Major General Normal Sasono said today. "Most of them were school students who were influenced by others to embark on destruction and arson," he added.

A total of 30 people, strongly suspected of having masterminded the disturbances, are still being detained, he indicated.

General Sasono said the military had managed to put down the violence in a short time and were taking steps to trace those behind the rioting. "Had we not acted quickly, the situation might have become worse," he noted.

"It is not impossible that more arrests will be made soon," he added.

COVERAGE OF MARCOS TRIP TO SAUDI ARABIA

Formal Talks With Khalid

OW221235 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Formal talks between the president and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia began this afternoon at 5 our time [0700 GMT], around noon time in Riyadh. Today's talks between the president and the king were held behind closed doors at the royal guest palace. Today's talks along with the respective Cabinet ministers , were to finalize agreement on various areas of cooperation. These areas would touch on energy, agriculture, banking, labor and road building.

Earlier, the president got a briefing on the third 5-year development plan of Saudi Arabia. Economic Planning Minister Hisham Nazir explained to the president and his party that Saudi Arabia plans to transform its oil-based economy into a self-sustaining agro-industrial one in the next two decades.

Among the ministers who met with their Saudi counterparts, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco discussed with Shaykh Zaki Yamani the crude oil needs of the Philippines. Their talk was held at the 200-room guest palace in Riyadh along with the talks of 13 other ministers who held separate meetings. The formal announcement of the agreements is expected to be made later tonight.

Labor and Employment Minister Blas Ople and his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Shaykh Ibrahim al-Anqari, talked on manpower development needs but no final details were agreed upon as yet. Both ministers nevertheless felt the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

The president is scheduled to call a news conference tonight around 11 o'clock our time [1300 GMT] and he is expected to make important decisions on the results of the various ministerial talks and his own meetings with King Khalid and Prince Fahd.

Holds Press Conference

HK230121 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has presented a set of proposals to enhance technical and economic cooperation between the Philippines and Saudi Arabia. The president submitted the proposals to King Khalid in their third and final meeting in Riyadh.

After the meeting with King Khalid, President Marcos held a press conference at the Riyadh conference palace. The president said he had discussed with Saudi leaders how to enhance bilateral trade. The president said the Philippines can offer food products, middle-management training and labor force. Answering a question on Mindanao, the president said the solution lay in observing the Tripoli agreement. He stressed that the Mindanao problem is basically internal, and no outside country should interfere.

Meantime Saudi Arabia has agreed to provide $127 million for the manpower development projects of the Philippines in Muslim Mindanao. The Philippines will provide a conterpart fund of 50 million pesos for operations. Labor Minister Blas Ople said Saudi Arabia is interested in importing more skilled Filipino workers to operate machines and factories. Ople said the presidential visit to Saudi Arabia will go a long way in promoting Philippine export labor.

President Marcos and his party leave for Jiddah today for their trip back to the Philippines.

More on Press Conference

HK230125 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In our lead story today, the latest developments on the President Marcos state visit to Saudi Arabia. The president today expressed fascination over the similarity of Saudi Arabia's basic ideology of a private enterprise society with an egalitarian base to that of his own. In a press conference, held at the Riyadh conference palace, the president expounded on this similarity of the Saudi system and that of his own found in the book he write 10 years ago. The president, who leaves for Jiddah today en route to Manila, said he was fascinated by the parallelism. When other countries, less affluent, give things away, the president pointed out, here in Saudi Arabia one is allowed to borrow money, but has to pay back.

On his meeting with King Khalid, whom he described as healthy, very lucid in mind and with a good appetite, President Marcos said he has offered Philippine expertise in middle management taining at his majesty's disposal. He cited the Philippine expertise in the exploitation of natural resources, in agriculture, in researches and the like which could be used in Saudi Arabia.

In answer to a question on the Mindanao problem, the president said the solution still lies in the Tripoli agreement and the ceasefire agreement, which were forged with the help of the Organization of Islamic Conference. Informed by a Saudi newsman that Nur Misuari, the self-proclaimed leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, is in Riyadh, the president said Misuari should come to the Philippines and ask his Muslim brothers if they want to continue fighting. He said a great number of Filipino Muslims want to (?move higher) by developing the region.

At the close of the press conference, the president issued a message to the Filipino workers in Saudi Arabia. He presided them for their performance and felt proud of the information given him by the Saudi leaders that the Filipino workers can be relied upon. He considered this the highest accolade given to the Filipinos, and he said, we are proud of you.

The two leaders also talked on agriculture and food production, hospital administration and rural health, medical research and education links. The president also formally extended an invitation to Saudi Arabia's King Khalid and to members of his royal family and other top government officials to visit the Philippines.

Saudi Arabia has assured the Philippines of unlimited oil supply if she needs it. This is according to Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, after holding talks with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani. Velasco said that Yamani assured that his country is prepared to increase oil supply to the Philippines from 46,000 barrels to 60,000 barrels a day.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 057 24 March 1982

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FOREIGN MINISTER SAKURAUCHI MEETS HAIG 23 MAR

OW240049 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Washington, March 23 (KYODO) -- Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday stepped from his earlier pledge and displayed a noncommital attitude to U.S. calls for taking of comprehensive market-opening measures by summer. Sakurauchi told Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Japan is unable to take all steps to open its market still wider for foreign goods and services before the June Versailles summit of the seven industrialized nations, Japanese officials told reporters.

The Japanese minister, here on a five-day visit, Monday met President Ronald Reagan and said his government would take substantial trade measures before the summit in response to ringing appeals from the United States and Western Europe.

Haig, at a meeting with Sakurauchi Tuesday, renewed the U.S. calls to take fresh additional steps to resolve the trade friction between the two nations before the summit. Sakurauchi explained to Haig a series of market-opening measures Japan has so far taken and prudently replied Japan is unable to take all steps requested prior to the June meeting, the Japanese officials said. But Haig and Sakurauchi agreed to continue talks on various levels to defuse tension over trade between the two countries, they said. Sakurauchi was quoted as telling Haig that he will send Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga to Washington next month for further talks.

The Haig-Sakurauchi talks, which lasted about three and a half hours, one hour longer than scheduled, covered a wide range of international and bilateral problems. Haig appreciated Japan's efforts to expand its defense capability but sought further efforts to counter rapid Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

Haig and Sakurauchi, the Japanese officials said, agreed to hold sufficient prior consultations among the Western-bloc nations to foil a communist attempt to turn the June U.N. Special Session on Disarmament into an arena of propaganda. Haig and Sakurauchi also discussed pipe-laying equipment exports by Japan's Komatsu Ltd. to the Soviet Union for a natural gas transportation from Siberia to Western Europe, the Japanese officials said without elaborating. But Japanese sources said Haig strongly asked Japan to suspend shipments of pipe layers already contracted for but still undelivered. The U.S. Government has banned such exports by an American company as part of its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and asked Japan to postpone pipe shipments. But Japan has maintained shipments of pipes already contracted for have nothing to do with the problem of economic sanctions against Moscow taken to protest against its roles in Afghanistan and Poland.

Sakurauchi, at the meeting with Haig Tuesday, expressed concern over worsening Sino-U.S. relations triggered by U.S. arms sales to Taiwan which China claims is its integral province. "Good relations between the United States and China are important for stability in Asia in general and for Sino-Japanese relations in particular," the Japanese minister told Haig. Haig made no comment on Sakurauchi's statement about relations with China, the Japanese officials said.

Sakurauchi was scheduled to meet Vice President George Bush and meet reporters later before attending a dinner to be hosted by the Washington-based Japan-America Society. He will hold talks with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock Wednesday morning before leaving for home.

Says U.S. View 'Outdated'

OW240109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 24 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Washington, March 23 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi challenged American criticism that the Japanese market is closed to foreign imports, saying it is based on "outdated conceptions." "I cannot agree with the view that the U.S. trade deficit with our country is caused primarily by the closedness of our market," Sakurauchi told Americans at a dinner here hosted by the Washington-based Japan-America Society. He added: "Records show that Japan has been opening up its market, and I do not believe that particularly large number of barriers remain in such areas as tariffs."

Sakurauchi, on a five-day visit, said the largest problem the international community now faces is how to revitalize the world economy shaken by the oil crisis. He brushed aside the U.S. charge that the closed nature of the Japanese market is a chief factor behind the huge trade deficit of the United States which, according to U.S. figures, reached dollar 18 billion last year. Sakurauchi was apparently referring to an appeal by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge recently to make a "dramatic" move to slash the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Sakurauchi said Japan, as the second most powerful economy in the free world, will fulfill its responsibility for the maintenance of the free trade system. He said his government will exert a further effort to open up the market still wider for foreign imports, as demanded by the United States and the European Community (EC). The foreign minister warned against rising protectionism, saying it helps only to reduce the volume of the world trade and deprive industrialized nations of their economic vitality.

He told Americans that Japan will promote defense cooperation with the United States and at the same time to expand its Self-defense Forces for security in Asia and the Pacific region. The Japanese Government, he said, has allowed defense spending to increase by 7.75 percent in fiscal 1982 at the expense of educational and social welfare outlays for defense buildup proposes. Sakurauchi called for Western unity to effective cope with the international crisis, including Afghanistan and Poland.

Further Report

OW240423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Washington, March 23 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said yesterday no deadline has been set up for Japan's implementation of additional market-opening measures. He was answering at a press conference a reporter's question whether he had made any commitment to the United States to take such measures before the June Versailles summit of the seven industrialized nations. Sakurauchi met reporters after holding talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Vice President George Bush and other U.S. leaders.

"There were no talks to set a deadline anyway," Sakurauchi said. President Ronald Reagan and Haig at their meetings with Sakurauchi called on Japan to introduce fresh additional measures to open up its market before the June summit. "It was merely mentioned from both sides that Japan should make efforts before the summit or Japan would make efforts having the summit in mind," Sakurauchi added. He said he explained to the Americans the measures Japan has so far decided to take to open the market still wider for foreign imports.

Sakurauchi said he called on U.S. leaders to take the initiative in revitalizing the sagging world economy. He said improvement of productivity, technological innovation and promotion of free trade are essential for the revitalization of the world economy. He said he and the American leaders did not discuss the Korean issue because they simply agreed not to take it up.

PROTEST LODGED ON FIRING INCIDENT ALONG DMZ

SK232303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Kaesong, March 23 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army which had been ceaselessly perpetrating provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone committed at around 9 hours 5 minutes on March 23 the grave provocation of firing several rounds of ammunition from an automatic weapon at a place 650 metres northeast of MDL marker No. 0025 in the western sector of the front towards our post on the opposite side. At around 9 hours on March 23, U.S. imperialist aggression troops committed the criminal act of bringing a machinegun and "M-16" automatic rifle into the U.S. army post northwest of the Joint Security Area.

Such criminal acts of the enemy are a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and reckless military provocations which may cause an armed conflict between the two sides. At a time when the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises are going over to a full-scale stage, the enemy fired bullets at our side in the area along the military demarcation line and introduced automatic weapons into the Panmunjom Joint Security Area. This is a very ominous act.

Through a telephone notice our side to the Military Armistice Commission lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists against us and demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures against the recurrence of similar cases and immediately take out of the Joint Security Area the automatic weapons brought there.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH'S REACTION TO PUSAN FIRE

SK240417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 23 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 March commentary: "Maniacs' Racket"]

[Text] In connection with the fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets disseminated elsewhere in the nation, a large-scale suppression racket and a whirlwind of roundup are sweeping South Korea.

While setting up a dragnet throughout South Korea, with an investigation command installed in Seoul and investigation headquarters in each province manned with crack investigators, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique is daily issuing instructions and statements saying that those who render distinguished service will be granted privileges and those who neglect their duty will be reproved severely, driving the fascist hangmen to suppression. On 22 March, puppet national defense minister issued a special order to all troops of the puppet army, retired soldiers and all the cadres of the armed services to fully cooperate in the investigation and put the Homeland Reservist Corps on alert for mobilization.

Following this, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] group, which has become a group of gangsters, is running wild, threatening that they will find the suspects at any cost by mobilizing all of the one million party members.

Owing to this, South Korea is in a pandemonium where armed puppet soldiers and police in plain clothes run wild. In the midst of a scene of confusion with continued identification checks of the residents and passers-by, thousands of residents are arrested each night and vast numbers of people are referred to summary trials or other judiciary institutions. The riot continues. The brutal acts of suppresion in South Korea, daily becoming more serious, once again nakedly expose the brutal nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The frenzied rackets of the puppets, who while setting up a tightly guarded cordon all over South Korea, have launched a brutal investigation operation by mobilizing a net of suppression and have randomly arrested innocent residents and subjected them to oppression, provoke fury among the South Korean people.

South Korean residents burned the American Cultural Center and disseminated leaflets condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique's rule of terror and its traitorous acts. This is an explosion of the fury accumulated in the hearts of the South Korean people and an expression of resistance against the oppressors. It is also a demonstration of their strong aspiration to regain the trampled national dignity and independence and democratize their social and political life. It is natural for the South Korean people, who are forced to suffer national contempt, humiliation, poverty and lack of rights under the oppression doubly imposed by the aggressors and the traitorous group who follow them, to rise in resistance against the oppressors.

Babbling treacherously about such things as South Korea-U.S. friendship, the Chon Tu-Hwan clique is suppressing the people, who are trying to regain their deprived rights. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, acting truculently and brutally against fellow countrymen just like a bunch of hungry wolves, is playing coquettishly before its master, just like a pet dog.

On 22 March, the DJP, Chon Tu-hwan's private party, held a meeting of the party executives and babbled that the riot acts of seditious elements should not be allowed at a time when South Korea-U.S. relations need to be strengthened this year, when the two countries mark the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It called for the arrest of the culprits. The DJP also sent the party's spokesman to the U.S. Embassy to express deep regret and pledged to cooperate in cracking down on the culprits by mobilizing all investigating organs and party organizations. The puppets even said that, if the U.S. authorities approved, they would reprimand those officials concerned who failed to prevent the fire incident in advance.

The fact that the DJP has committed the diplomatically unprecedented act of visiting the U.S. Embassy and asked U.S. approval for matters concerning personnel affairs shows that it is, contrary to its claim of being the ruling party, a group of gutless puppets and that the regime, which cannot handle personnel problems without getting prior approval from the U.S. Embassy, lacks independence and is nothing but a puppet regime whose strings are pulled by the United States.

The flunkeyist acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, copying those of the five traitors who sold out the nation to the Japanese imperialists in the year of Ulsa in the Yi dynasty, are foolish maneuvers of those who, in the face of isolation from the people, are trying to prolong their lives by clinging to the coattails of foreign forces. Neither suppression of the people nor dependence on foreign forces will save the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique from the blind alley in which it finds itself. These acts will only fan a burning fire. Slogans contained in the leaflets scattered in South Korea noted that the attack on the U.S. institutions of aggression is only the beginning of an anti-U.S. campaign.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a dirty flunkeyist group which is flattering the foreign forces in order to hold power and selling national dignity and independence and that it is a vicious group of fascists running wild in suppressing the people to achieve its dream of long-term power. As long as the policy of occupation by the U.S. imperialists and the rule of military terror by the Chon Tu-hwan clique persist, the South Korean people will be unable to escape misery and calamities or to sleep comfortably. Unless their urgent demand for democratic rights and freedom is achieved, the South Korean people will never stop their national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The suppression racket is a futile act.

The U.S. imperialists, who are acting as masters after sneaking uninvited into one-half of another's country, should stop acts of aggression blocking the reunification of our country and trampling underfoot independence and should leave South Korea without delay.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop the treacherous acts of flattering and following the outside forces, selling out the nation and suppressing the people and should step down from power.

COVERAGE OF PREMIER YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT TO CUBA

Attends Banquet 18 Mar

SK211027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 21 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Council of State and the Government of Cuba arranged a banquet on the evening of March 18 at the grand banquet hall of the Revolutionary Palace in Havana in honour of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, according to a report. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation, officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Cuba.

Present there were Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers; Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the party, first vice-president of the Council of State and first vice-president of the Council of Ministers; Juan Almeida Bosque and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-presidents of the Council of State; the minister of culture, the minister of justice, the minister of health and the first secretary of the Havana city party committee, who are members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party and the chairman of the National Committee of the Federation of Cuban Women who are alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the vice-president of the Council of Ministers who is concurrently the minister of education, the minister of foreign affairs, and the president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, the chairman of the State Economic Cooperation Committee and other personages concerned.

The participants in the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hosts Banquet at Embassy

SK212316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arranged a banquet on March 19 at the DPRK Embassy in Havana upon the conclusion of its visit to Cuba, according to a report.

Set up in the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Jorge Risquet Valdes, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; Antonio Perez Herrero and Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of construction and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Cuba were present.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Leaves Havana 20 Mar

SK220426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, left Havana on March 20, concluding its visit to Cuba, according to a report. Flags of our country and Cuba were hoisted on the flagpoles at the airport.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-president of the Council of State and first vice-president of the Council of Ministers; Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, member of the Council of State and vice-president of the Council of Ministers; Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau and director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party; Flavio Bravo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, the chairman of the State Economic Cooperation Commission; the minister of finance, the minister of metallurgical and machine industries and other personages concerned. Present at the airport were Ambassador Yi In-chun and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Havana.

During its stay in Cuba, the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti tower in Havana and inspected a milch cow breeding farm on the outskirts of Havana and the Revolution Museum and a tobacco factory in Havana, a revolutionary site in Youth Island, economic and educational institutions, a sugar-refinery and a sugarcane fibre veneer factory.

Arrives in Pyongyang 23 March

SK240445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, returned home on March 23 by air after visiting Guyana, Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba.

It was met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae, Secretary Hwang Chang-yop, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, and Yi Hwa-son, Pak Myong-ku, Yi Yong-un and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport were Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and officials of the Cuban Embassy and Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

On its way to the homeland, the delegation stopped over in Constanta, Romania, on March 22. It was met and seen off at the airport by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the Constanta County party committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and the first vice-chairman of the Constanta County People's Council, the first secretary of the Constanta City party committee and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Ambassador Sin In-ha and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Bucharest. That day First Secretary Ion Stoian arranged a party in honour of the delegation.

KIM IL-SONG'S ANTI-IMPERIALIST CAUSE DISCUSSED

SK191232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2220 GMT 18 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 March special article: "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Great Leader Who Leads the Cause of Independence Against Imperialism to Victory" -- KCNA identifies the item as a full page article by Kim Yong-nam]

[Text] Today, the cause of independence against imperialism is vigorously advancing. In this worthwhile struggle, the once oppressed and humiliated people have become the masters of the world and are vigorously creating the history of mankind.

While carrying out his revolutionary activities over a long period, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted everything to the sacred cause of independence against imperialism. Thus, he has greatly contributed to the cause of independence against imperialism and to developing the international revolutionary movement.

1. Gone forever is the era when the imperialist major powers randomly suppressed and exploited hundreds of millions of people and dominated the world.

Today, the world's progressive people are vigorously struggling to end the imperialists' domination and tyranny and to independently and creatively pioneer their own destiny. This is the major characteristic of a new era in the history of mankind. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is the irrepressible trend of our era that the world's people oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and demand independence and that many countries advance toward national independence.

Our present era is a new era of independence when the masses, emerging from their status as subjects of history into the masters of the world, are vigorously creating history in accordance with their will and desire. In our era all countries and all peoples want to free themselves from all forms of subjugation and inequality, to traverse the road of independence and to lead a life of independence.

The cause of independence against imperialism is a sacred, historic one designed to finally eliminate imperialism and colonialism from the earth and to build a new world free from domination and subjugation. There is no more important task for people who value independence than to accomplish this cause. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who has devoted everything to developing the cause of independence against imperialism and to victoriously advancing this cause.

The first part of the 20th century was an era when a few imperialist major powers dominated and made a mockery of the world's continents. The vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America, where more than two-thirds of the world's population lived, were in a state of colonialism; the tyranny by the imperialists had reached a zenith.

At that time, our country was bound in the iron shackles of the Japanese colonial system, the whole national territory was submerged in a sea of blood, and the people suffered all forms of humiliation. Opposing oppression and exploitation and the imperialists' aggression and usurpation and advancing towards the cause of independence was a historic task which loomed not only before our people but also before all the oppressed peoples on all continents.

At this moment, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had developed the great goal of ending the history of the disasters suffered by the oppressed and exploited people, embarked on the road of revolution with a resolve to free the people from the yoke of imperialism. The great leader was determined half a century ago to perform the task of down-with-imperialism. In the initial stage, when he pioneered the Korean revolution, he held aloft the revolutionary banner against imperialism. This was a historic event ushering in a new era of revolution advancing along the road of independence against imperialism.

The immortal achievement attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism was above all else, his invention of the chuche idea, thus helping the people independently pioneer their own destiny.

Launched under peculiar colonial and semi-feudalistic social circumstances, our revolution was such that a bloody struggle had to be waged against the imperialists from the initial state and the people had to pioneer an unfamiliar road while independently solving all problems. Our people waged various struggles, such as the independence movement against the Japanese imperialists' fascist colonial rule, to regain the forfeited national sovereignty. Because of the absence of a correct guiding ideology, however, they experienced frustration everytime they struggled, only leaving lessons of blood.

Such being the case, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the great chuche idea based on scientific insight into the requirements of the development of our revolution and into the desire of the oppressed people, thus brightly illuminating the advance course of the cause of independence against imperialism.

With the invention of the chuche idea by the great leader, our Korea gained an honor as the cradle of the guiding idea in the era of independence. The chuche idea is a great revolutionary banner which vigorously leads the people to accomplish the cause of independence against imperialism. This idea brightly illuminates the course of opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and of completely achieving the independence of the working people.

All the policies, strategies, tactics and struggle methods of our party for opposing imperialism proceed from and comply with the chuche idea. Because the Korean communists and people have tenaciously struggled, following the course indicated by the great chuche idea, they have safeguarded the sovereignty of the country from the strong imperialist enemies by correctly pioneering their own destiny and have glorified their dignity and pride. Holding that the chuche idea as its guideline, our fatherland, which was once obscure on the map of the world, has changed into a powerful independent, self-reliant country capable of self-defense; our people have become a revolutionary people who are resolute in the anti-imperialist struggle and are faithful to the cause of independence. Rapidly spreading, the chuche idea has vigorously encouraged the people in their struggle for independence and greatly influenced the process of revolutionarily reforming the world.

The achievement attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the cause of independence against imperialism is his making of a breakthrough in undermining the global imperialist system by defeating for the first time in history the Japanese and U.S. imperialists -- the most criminal imperialists. They were heinous enemies who, extending aggressive tentacles to our country a long time ago, brought immeasurable misfortunes to our people.

It was an important historic mission in safeguarding the national sovereignty and advancing the cause of anti-imperialism and independence on a worldwide scale to tenaciously struggle against the two imperialist nations running amok to dominate the entire world.

Our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an arduous one to recover our national sovereignty from the Japanese imperialists, who were dreaming of becoming the leader of Asia with large armed forces, and to pioneer a new era. Cherishing the lofty sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation and the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved the historic cause of national liberation, devoting all his efforts, based on the chuche-type revolutionary line andwith tested leadership, by crushing the Japanese imperialists. This is the first historic miracle marking the victory in the anti-imperialism struggle for independence by the colonial people, repelling the enormous imperialists by the people's own strength.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, ever-victorious and iron-willed commander and outstanding military strategist, opened up the downfall of the U.S. imperialists by leading our people's national liberation war to victory, checked and frustrated the imperialists' new world war provocation maneuvers and reliably safeguarded peace and security of the world. Thanks to the victory won by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the arduous and rigorous revolutionary war against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists, the collapse of the imperialist and colonist system was further accelerated and a new upsurge registered in the anti-imperialist struggle for independence.

The experience of this victory clearly showed that even a small country can crush true strong imperialist enemies if it strenuously fights by firmly holding to the chuche idea and that it can vigorously advance the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. The precious achievement made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the cause of anti-imperialism and independence is that he advanced our Korea as a might stronghold for the anti-imperialist struggle. With its geographic location and military and strategic significance, our nation has always been subject to aggression by the imperialist powers.

Under the situation in which the imperialists were viciously maneuvering to make our country their stepping-stone and military stronghold for aggression on the continent, it was of great significance to safeguard peace in Asia and world and to the overall development of the international revolutionary movement to make our country an invincible fortress in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Today, we are stepping up revolution and construction, safeguarding the socialist cause under the situation in which the danger of the U.S. imperialists' aggression is constantly present. The fact that we can check and crush the imperialists' aggression and war provocation maneuvers in every stage is due to our mighty political, economic and military strength. Regarding strengthening the nation's political, economic and military might as the key to the victory of the revolution and as a lofty mission for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence from the early days in building a new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically led this struggle. Thanks to such leadership by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary spirit for independence, self-reliance and self-defense and the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle have been highly demonstrated among our party members and workers, our revolutionary ranks have been strengthened into invincible ones and the foundation for the independent socialist national economy has been consolidated. A pan-national defense system is being firmly established and the nation's defense capability is solid as a rock.

Thanks to this powerful strength, we are now firmly defending the outpost of the struggle against imperialism and are vigorously struggling in the fighting ranks of the people to oppose imperialism and achieve independence. Indeed, the entire course of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shines brightly as a sacred struggle course against imperialism and for independence.

History has not known before such a leader [yongdoja] as the respected and beloved leader who earlier set a great example in carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism with tested leadership, thus attaining an immortal achievement.

2. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has accumulated a very rich and diverse struggle experience in carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism and delineated lines and strategic and tactical policies in carrying out this cause.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has correctly solved theoretical and practical problems at every stage of the struggle to achieve independence and oppose imperialism, our party and people have always been confident in their struggle because they had a powerful weapon. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has above all set forth a revolutionary strategy for the struggle against imperialism, thus brightly illuminating the path of struggle for the people.

To advance victoriously and complete the cause of independence against imperialism, we should have a correct strategy and policy. The strategic and tactical policy which correctly reflects the trend of a specific situation and the lawfulness of the struggle against imperialism is a correct guideline which enables the people to struggle against imperialism to the end with confidence in sure victory. The policy for concentrating on the struggle against the U.S. imperialists set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song occupies an important place in the (?struggle against) imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are the bosses of imperialism in the present era and are wicked challengers to peace for mankind and to the cause of independence against imperialism. Without the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, we cannot think of an endless upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people to achieve independence and oppose imperialism. To isolate and weaken the U.S. imperialists, we should direct our spearhead at them and fan the flames of the struggle to chop them to pieces in all countries and all areas where they have imprinted their feet.

The strategy for the struggle to direct the spearhead of the struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists and to chop them to pieces is a most just struggle strategy formulated on the basis of the scientific analysis of the trend of the present situation, of the U.S. imperialists' wicked maneuvers and of their position in the present imperialist system.

The struggle to chop the U.S. imperialists to pieces should be waged through a revolutionary method and from a political standpoint. By chopping the U.S. imperialists to pieces through a revolutionary method, we mean that we will vigorously wage a revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists at all places to which the U.S. imperialists have extended their tentacles of aggression. By chopping the U.S. imperialists to pieces from a political standpoint, we mean that all countries will strive to achieve sovereignty and will not follow the U.S. imperialists. The policy of chopping the U.S. imperialists to pieces through a revolutionary method and from a political standpoint is a revolutionary means to deal blows at the U.S. imperialists, to force them to be isolated internationally and to prevent them from randomly and tyrannically running wild.

The strategy for concentrating on the struggle against the U.S. imperialists is a great struggle strategy for cutting the last lifeline of the U.S. imperialists and for further accelerating the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism by helping the peoples of the countries which carry out revolution and which are vigorously waging their anti-U.S. struggle at their present position with confidence in victory.

The important thing in the policy for the struggle to achieve victory in the cause of independence against imperialism set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to make every effort to strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence force. The united effort of this force firmly guarantees the victorious advance and completion of the cause of independence against imperialism. Only when the world's revolutionary countries and peace-loving people hold aloft the banner of unity can they isolate and weaken the imperialist, dominating forces and firmly guarantee the decisive superiority of the anti-imperialist, independence forces and defnd their sovereignty.

The anti-imperialist, independence forces have an inclination for unity because of their past status, struggle goals and common ideology. The important thing in strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces today is to achieve sovereignty for newly emerging countries. The unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces are in principle the unity of the peoples who are pursuing the cause of independence. Their aim is to eliminate all forms of domination and subjugation and achieve independence. Without independence, therefore, we cannot think of the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for all countries, including newly emerging countries, to achieve independence and thoroughly reject foreign forces' interference is a revolutionary policy which will make it possible for us to achieve the true unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces.

Correctly assuming a basic attitude against imperialism is an important requirement for strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces. The anti-imperialist, independence force is a revolutionary one opposing imperialism and struggling to achieve independence. To struggle hand in hand in a single fighting rank to achieve a common aim and ideal, therefore, the anti-imperialist, independence forces should correctly assume a stand of opposing imperialism.

The aggressive and piratic nature of imperialism can never change. Under the signboard of independence, aid and peace, the imperialists are now wickedly maneuvering to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and subjugate newly independent countries. Only when people thoroughly eliminate any illusions about imperialism and increase their class awareness of being members of a people in these circumstances can they vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to solidify already achieved independence and to build a new life. Therefore, it is important for socialist, nonaligned and newly emerging countries to defend thoroughly the basic interests of the revolution without unconditionally compromising with imperialism and to act in unison in disclosing and denouncing the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war. The policy for achieving the revolutionary unity of all the anti-imperialist, independence forces is a factor for confronting the imperialists' tactics for destroying individual opponents, for forming a broad united front of the anti-imperialist, independence forces and for accelerating the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attached great significance to the Nonaligned Movement to advance victoriously the cause of independence against imperialism and has helped our party and people actively struggle to expand and develop this movement. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The important question in the present era in opposing imperialism and all forms of dominating forces and in building a new independent world is to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive movement to oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and seek independence. This movement is a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force in our era. This movement resolutely rejects all the imperialists' attempts to divide the world into blocs and into spheres of influence and makes it an important principle of activities to solve international issues to meet the desire of the people for independence and in their interests. Therefore, strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement and continuously expanding its influence is a key to the work of victoriously advancing the cause of independence against imperialism. This work is related to the future of mankind.

Today, the imperialists have directed the spearhead of its offensive at opposing the Nonaligned Movement. Because of the imperialists' trick to destroy individual nonaligned countries by dividing and alienating them from one another, a series of complicated problems have arisen from this movement. The situation urgently calls for an active struggle to strengthen the unity of this movement.

Having a scientific insight into the historic position and might of the Nonaligned Movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earlier comprehensively delineated various basic questions and methods for our party and people to achieve the unity of this movement and expand and develop it. The policies set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his instructions and in his report at the sixth party congress are correct guidelines for our party and people to contribute actively to a further strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement and to vigorously advancing the world people's common cause of independence against imperialism.

The policies deal with basic questions for the development of the Nonaligned Movement such as: The defense of the principles of the movement by the nonaligned nations; the defense of the principle of complete equality and non-interference in internal affairs and of strengthening unity and cooperation; doing away with the obsolete international economic order and establishing a new one; and struggling for the elimination of the despotism of the major imperialist powers in the field of international politics. We must thoroughly implement these policies to further strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and accelerate the cause of independence against imperialism.

Another important factor for accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism and the world revolution is strengthening the unity and cohesion between the socialist forces and the international communist movement. The socialist forces and the international communist movement are powerful forces for the achievement of the cause of independence against imperialism. Therefore, it is very important to strengthen these forces and enhance their role.

With a firm stand to accelerate the cause of independence against imperialism and the final victory of the world revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the policy urging that unity among fraternal parties and nations be taken into consideration first, that everything serve this end and that efforts be made to achieve unity by putting aside differences in opinion and by first considering common elements. In line with this policy, our party and people are making positive efforts to achieve unity and cohesion between the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

Because of their invincible attraction and justness, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary strategies and his policies for the struggle for the achievement of the cause of independence against imperialism have become a militant banner encouraging and promoting the struggle to build an independent and prosperous new world. The contribution to the cause of independence against imperialism and to the development of the international revolution which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made with his profound ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice will shine forever in the history of the struggle for liberation and independence.

3. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the policy of our party's international activities for the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism and is wisely organizing and leading the struggle to implement it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Independence, friendship and peace are the basic ideas of our party's foreign policy. To successfully accomplish its national and international revolutionary mission, the party of the working class should work out and implement a correct foreign policy. Foreign policy is an integral part of domestic policy. Only when it has a correct foreign policy can the party vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction and contribute to the international cause of independence against imperialism.

The ideas of independence, friendship and peace of the foreign policy which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth is a program of a correct foreign policy to guarantee the victory of our revolution and the cause of independence against imperialism.

Considering independence, friendship and peace as basic ideas of foreign policy means defense of independence in the international community, protection of the basic interests of the Korean revolution, and struggle to develop friendship and cooperation with world nations and to guarantee world peace and security.

The basic idea of our foreign policy reflects the immutable independent stand of our party, its revolutionary principles, and its loyalty to the cause of independence against imperialism. By implementing the basic idea of the foreign policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people are firmly defending the interests of the Korean revolution and national sovereignty and further strengthening international solidarity with the world forces for independence and against imperialism.

Our party makes active contributions to the people's cause for independence and against imperialism and enjoys the trust and support of the world's revolutionary people. This is because our party carries out an independent foreign policy. Maintaining independence is a basic principle of our party's external activities. Independence is the life of the state and people. A state without independence is not a sovereign state. States vary in size and population, but there should not be the relationship of one state being subordinate to another. By the same token, there should not be the relationship of one party being higher or lower than other parties.

When the people maintain independence and oppose domination and subjugation, we can achieve national prosperity and advance the revolution and construction. The principle of independence which our party maintains in carrying out external activities is a firm guarantee for defending the interests of the Korean revolution and our people and for contributing to the cause for independence and against imperialism. In line with the ideal of independence advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is developing relations with foreign parties and countries on the principle of complete equality and respect, formulating foreign policies in comformity with the reality of our country and the demands of our revolution and carrying out external activities based on its own judgment and view.

Our party reflects our people's interests in solving whatever problems exist in relations with foreign countries. Our party does not tolerate foreign forces interfering in our internal affairs. Our people rub shoulders with other peoples of the world in the international arena and have many friends, sympathizers and supporters around the world. This is because we maintain the principle of independence in external activities.

It is our party's consistent principle of external activities to promote friendship with the people fighting for national liberation and construction of a new society and against all forms of domination and subjugation and to support and encourage their struggle. It is a noble desire of the people to construct a new world -- a world where there is no imperialism, exploitation and subjugation. Under the banner of independence against imperialism, a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have freed themselves from the yokes of imperialism and colonialism and achieved the historic cause of national liberation and are striving for national sovereignty and construction of a new society. When nonaligned countries and newly-emerging nations are united politically and step up economic and technical cooperation among them, they can consolidate the political sovereignty they have already attained and vigorously advance the cause for independence and against imperialism.

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution. Accordingly, our party and people regard it as a noble international obligation to accelerate the world revolution on the basis of their good performance in the Korean revolution. Considering it an important factor for the victory of our revolution that we promote friendship and unity with the world's people and support and encourage their struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song pays keen attention to this.

Even under difficult circumstances where the country is divided and a confrontation with imperialism is ongoing, our people support and encourage the people of the countries engaged in the struggle and the people of the countries engaged in creation of a new life and fight with them on the front of struggle against imperialism. Struggling to frustrate and crush the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend the world's peace and security occupied an important place in the struggle of our party and people for the victory of the cause for independence and against imperialism.

Today the peoples' struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism is daily being uplifted in every corner of the world. Panic-stricken by the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in the world against imperialism and for independence, the imperialists are trying to maintain and expand their domination. Opposing the emerging countries who rose in rebuilding their new society, they are committing acts of interference, subversion and disintegration in these countries. They also are openly suppressing the peoples who rose in their just struggle for liberation. The imperialists are intensifying the scramble over maintaining resource-rich areas and areas of military importance. For this reason, peace in various places of the world is destroyed, disputes and clashes occur and the danger of a new world war is created.

The tension, daily worsening on the international stage, causes deep concern to the world's peoples who yearn for peace. As has been elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should dismantle all the military blocs, remove all the foreign military bases and troops of aggression and create nonnuclear zones and peace zones all over the world to safeguard peace in the world and save mankind from the calamities of war. This is a positive and realistic way to crush the war policy of the imperialists and guarantee peace and the security of the world.

In particular, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a proposal to replace the armistics agreement with a peace agreement in an effort to eliminate the danger of war in Korea, and he is energetically leading the struggle to maintain peace in our country and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Thus, our party and people are contributing to the cause of prevent world war and preserving peace for mankind.

His many trips to the nations of Asia, Africa and Europe were historically significant in developing friendly and cooperative relations with these countries and accelerating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. Thanks to the correct foreign policy and anti-imperialism and independence, and thanks to our party's wise leadership, the position of our republic has incomparably been enhanced. International solidarity with our revolution also is being enhanced.

Today our country is displaying greater dignity as the chuche fatherland and a model socialist country. Our people's revolutionary cause for national reunification and socialist construction is fervently supported by the peoples of the world. Our country, which once was robbed of its sovereignty and mistreated by the major powers, has come to enjoy dignity and honor. All this is a noble fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities and our party's tested leadership.

A long time has passed since the working class and people joined the struggle to crush the stronghold of the imperialists and liberate mankind. However, the cause of anti-imperialism and independence has not been completed. As long as imperialism remains in force and as long as domination and subjugation exist, the cause of anti-imperialism and independence should continue. Since our country remains divided and we are confronting the U.S. imperialists face to face, we must keep the banner of anti-imperialism and independence uplifted to achieve national reunification and firmly establish national sovereignty throughout the nation.

To thoroughly carry out all revolutionary lines and strategic policies put forth by the leader while upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a decisive guarantee for advancing national reunification and accelerating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a peerless hero who, determining to defeat imperialism and liberate oppressed people, started the revolution in his teen years and in his 20's gained fame as the lodestar of national liberation and a young general who made the brutal Japanese imperialists a plaything. He is an ever-victorious iron-willed commander who defeated the strong U.S. imperialists in his 40's. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led the cause of anti-imperialism and independence to victory for more than half of century since he raised the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, is energetically leading the historic cause to hasten the destruction of imperialism and achieve our people's independence with his energy and outstanding leadership.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader, the independent reunification of the fatherland, the bright future of the Korean revolution and the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence are firmly guaranteed. It is an unsurpassed honor and greatest happiness for our people to live and carry out the revolution upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is endlessly admired and respected and absolutely trusted by the nation and the world's peoples, as the great leader.

We will, as we did in the past, struggle more vigorously to consummate the Korean revolution and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence under the guidance of the glorious party, forever upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the forefront of the revolution.

BRIEFS

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, March 23 -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and deputy director of a department of the party Central Committee, returned home on March 22 by air after visiting Austria, Spain, Portugal, Denmark and Finland. It was met at the airport by deputy director of a department of the WPK C.C. Kil Chae-kyong and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 23 Mar 82 SK]

FRIENDSHIP PLAN WITH USSR -- Pyongyang, March 23 -- The 1982-1983 plan for cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of the Soviet Societies of Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was recently signed in Moscow, according to a report. The plan was signed by Ham Yong-ho, head of a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on visit to the Soviet Union, and V.V. Beletsky, vice-minister of marine fleets of the Soviet Union and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 22 Mar 82 SK]

POLICE EXPAND PROBE OF DISSIDENT STUDENTS

SK240041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Police are broadening their investigation of dissident students at colleges and some known leftist-oriented individuals in desperate efforts to arrest the arsonists who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, none of whom have yet been identified. They are also closely checking convicted arsonists across the country.

The investigation headquarters in Pusan has determined that about 10 persons were actually involved in setting fire to the U.S. facility in the port city Thursday and in scattering subversive leaflets. But the authorities speculate that they might have conspired with some "trouble-making" students at colleges and leftist-leaning "impure elements" for the plot.

Chong Sun-chol, 27, of Kwangju, and Yi Ho-chol, 25 of Pusan, are thought to be implicated in the arson because of their past activities rather than any direct clue from the Thursday incident, police sources said. Chong has been on the wanted list because of his suspected involvement in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, Chollanamdo, in December, 1980, and Yi for his role in campus disturbances at Pusan University in April and June, last year.

Besides them, the police are searching for two girls, identified only as a Yi and a Cho. Yi, 23, a dropout at "K" University in a provincial region, was sentenced to one year in prison suspended for two years for her involvement in illegal demonstrations in July 1979. After leaving school, she was said to have agitated campus turbulance at "K" University in May 1980. Her recent whereabouts were not known, according to the police.

Cho has allegedly maintained close relations with Chong Sun-chol, wanted by police for his possible involvement in Thursday's arson, since her graduation from "S" girls' high school in Kyongsang-namdo. She was said to have made no contacts with her family in Chungnim-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, since she left her house shortly before the arson at the cultural center, saying that she would go to Pusan.

Police said yesterday that they had found two plastic jerry cans believed to have been used for the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan last week in the basement of an inn some 30 meters away from the cultural center. Police said that a 10-liter can and a 20-liter one were discovered at around 5 p.m. Monday in the basement after an intensive house-to-house search, which started upon a report by a taxi driver.

The driver, known only as a Kim, 35, told police that he drove a man in his twenties carrying two plastic jerry cans to the Chungang Catholic Cathedral near the cultural center on March 18, one day before the center was burned. Police are seeking information from gas stations in the port city to find out more about the man who came to them with the two vessels to buy gasoline.

According to police, the basement of the Sanjang Inn had been used by a Pak, 40, as a printing shop for two years until last January, when he disappeared after incurring heavy debts. Pak mainly printed calendars, the police said.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY TO MERGE WITH NPP

SK240054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) yesterday resolved to merge with the Sinjong (New Political) Party [NPP]. The decision came in a preliminary national convention which elected five members empowered to negotiate with Sinjong on the merger.

The five delegates will discuss with a same number of Sinjong counterparts the adoption of a name for the new party, assignment of party posts and other matters. The Sinjong is scheduled to hold a national convention today. The two parties have two seats each in the National Assembly.

JOINT STATEMENT ON MPRP DELEGATION'S SYRIA VISIT

OW220815 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 March (MONTSAME) -- At the invitation of the all-Arab leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party [ASRP], from 26 February til 5 March 1982 a delegation of the MPRP headed by T. Namsray, MPRP Central Committee member and head of a Central Committee department, visited Syria. The delegation was received by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant-general secretary of the ASPR and held talks with the delegation of the ASPR headed by Ahmad al-Hasan, alternate member of the all-Arab leadership. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The ASRP of Syria and the MPRP expressed concern over aggravating of tension in different parts of the world due to the aggressive policy of American imperialism and reactionary forces, says a joint statement released here on the outcome of the MPRP delegation's visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. The two sides come out against American military presence in the Middle and Far East, in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. In this connection they declared their support of the constructive Soviet proposals, directed at stopping the arms race and safeguarding peace.

The ASRP and the MPRP stated about their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle for consolidating its sovereignty and independence. They pointed out the necessity of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and condemned forces of imperialism and reaction for interference into the internal affairs of this country.

Touching upon the situation in the Middle East the two sides expressed indignation over the impertinent aggressive course of the Israeli military, a graphic example of which became the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. They denounced the support rendered to Israel by the U.S.A. and the Washington-incited Camp David model of the Middle East conflict's "settlement." The ASRP and the MPRP stressed that the main conditions for establishing just and stable peace in the Middle East are a full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the inseparable national rights of the Palestinian people including the right for self-determination and establishing its own independent state under the guidance of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY 17 MAR MARKS ARMY DAY

OW190649 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME) -- On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the MPA, a wreath-laying ceremony was held today at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, founders of the MPRP and the people's state, and at the monument to Soviet soldiers on Dzaysan Hill. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the MPR Ministry of Defense, MPR Ministry of Public Security, Mongolian Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle, the Soviet military delegation visiting here to commemorate the MPA anniversary, the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, the Ulaanbaatar City Hural Executive Administration and representatives of the Mongolian capital's working people.

S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Col Gen S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and minister of public security; U. Choyjilsuren, chief of a MPRP Central Committee department; Col Gen J. Abhia, MPR minister of defense; other officials and the Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen V.L. Govorov were present at the wreath-laying ceremony. A guard of honor was formed and the state anthems of the MPR and the USSR were played during the wreath-laying ceremony.

UNEN, NOVOSTI MONGOLII REPORT PERSONNEL CHANGES

WA191600 [Editorial Report] Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian and Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian report the following MPR Government personnel changes:

On 17 February UNEN reported that Hayangiyn Bandzragchaa was relieved of his responsibilities as minister of state farms of the MPR in accordance with the 15 February 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

UNEN on 27 February reported that Namsrayn Sodnom was released from his responsibilities as chairman of the MPR State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Specialized Technical Education in accordance with the 26 February 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. NOVOSTI MONGOLII on 2 March added that this was in conjunction with another assignment.

UNEN on 27 February also reported that Radnaasediyn Sanjaasuren was released from his duties as minister of people's education in accordance with the 26 February 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. NOVOSTI MONGOLII on 2 March added that this was in conjunction with another assignment.

On 6 March UNEN reported that the Council of Ministers of the MPR appointed D. Batjargal deputy chairman of the Hydrometeorological Administration.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EDUCATION COMMITTEE MERGED

WA191500 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, signed in Ulaanbaatar on 25 February 1982 the following decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic "Concerning the Abolition of the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Specialized Technical Education":

The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic resolved to abolish the MPR State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Specialized Technical Education and to merge it with the Ministry of People's Education of the Mongolian People's Republic.

ARBITRATOR'S OFFICE MERGED WITH SUPREME COURT

WA191530 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The State Arbitrator's Collegium was organized at the Supreme Court of the Mongolian People's Republic in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural in conjunction with the merger of the State Arbitrator's Office of the MPR Council of Ministers with the Supreme Court of the MPR.

THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONTINUES SECOND MEETING

Second Day's Proceedings

BK161422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 2d day in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, at 1000 today. Present were 471 assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

"Today's session was chaired by U Saw Ne Way Hto, representative from Karen State's Thandaung-II constituency, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary."

After the meeting was declared open by the secretary, representatives from various regions discussed the report of the State Council and the report of the Council of Ministers. Later, the presiding chairman announced that the State Council and the Council of Ministers would reply to the questions raised and the Assembly would vote on the reports at a time to be fixed later.

"This was followed by People's Assembly representatives using the electronic voting system to cast secret votes to elect representatives to three vacant seats in the People's Assembly Affairs Committees. Col Sein Aung, Col Thaung Dan and U Aung Myint -- all of whom secured more than half of the votes -- were elected as members of the People's Assembly Affairs Committees. This was announced by the presiding chairman."

Representatives continued discussing the report of the Council of People's Justices and the water tax and dam tax bill presented by the Council of Ministers.

Today's session ended at 1455.

Third Day's Proceedings

BK171436 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 3d day at 1000 today in the central conference hall of the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 472 People's Assembly representatives, headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu."

As the meeting opened, assembly representatives discussed the objectives of the Fourth 4-Year Plan and the 1982 Economic Plan production and service targets bill and the 1982-83 report on the country's financial, economic and social situation.

"Next, the minister for agriculture and forests, U Ye Gaung, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, replied to the points raised by the People's Assembly representatives regarding the water tax and irrigation tax bill. The bill was later passed by 470 votes when the assembly representatives voted on the bill by using the electronic voting system. The presiding chairman announced the passage of the bill."

Next, the proposals read out by the presiding chairman, on behalf of the State Council, were to appoint "U Aung Myint, a member of People's Assembly Affairs Committee, as secretary of the Industrial and Natural Resources Affairs Committee; Col Thaung Dan, a member of the People's Assembly affairs Committee, as secretary of the Law Drafting Affairs Committee; and Col Sein Aung, a member of the People's Assembly Affairs Committee, as member of the Credentials Affairs Committee."

The Assembly representatives then continued discussion of the reports of the Council of People's Attorneys and Council of People's Inspectors.

Today's session ended at 1430.

HUN SEN MESSAGE TO ESCAP ON DK PARTICIPATION

BK231529 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Mar (SPK) -- Any conference concerning Kampuchea without the PRK's participation is considered null and void, declared PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen in a message addressed to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP] executive secretary on 21 March. The following is the text of the message:

On the occasion of the 38th annual conference of the ESCAP, which will take place in Bangkok from 23 March to 3 April 1982, I have the honor to draw the attention of your excellency to the following points:

1. Any conference concerning Kampuchea in which the PRK, the Kampuchean people's sole legal and authentic representative, does not participate and all documents related to such a conference are considered null and void.

2. The participation of the representatives of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea is illegal and detrimental to the prestige of the ESCAP and casts a slur on the memory of the 3 million Kampucheans massacred by the Pol Pot clique. In reality, the self-styled Democratic Kampuchea is only the corpse of the monstrous genocidal regime which the Kampuchean people have overthrown and swept from their territory since 7 January 1979. Thus it is not qualified at all to represent the Kampuchean people. Therefore, any statement by the representatives of the Pol Pot clique and any decision of the conference concerning Kampuchea are considered null and void.

3. Kampuchea's remarkable revival under the leadership of the PRK Government has won the admiration of all foreign visitors and observers and has been accurately mentioned in the reports by the UN organizations represented in Phnom Penh such as UNICEF, FAO and World Food Program [WFP].

The data on the Kampuchean economic and social situation from 1979 to the present mentioned in the documents of the ESCAP Secretariat do not correspond with reality and constitute an unacceptable distortion which only harms the prestige of the ESCAP Secretariat.

MAT LY DESCRIBES OFFICIAL VISIT TO LAOS

BK240644 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Statement to station correspondent by Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and KUFNCD honorary Presidium, vice chairman of the National Assembly and deputy minister of agriculture -- recorded]

[Text] I would like to inform the comrades present here as well as all the compatriots throughout the country about the recent visit that a delegation of the KUFNCD Central Committee, headed by myself, paid to Vientiane. This visit was a great success in that we strengthened and expanded the tradition of militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Laos that has existed since time immemorial. We exchanged views on various matters concerning the construction of a new country that is moving toward socialism.

During its 8-day stay in Laos, the KUFNCD Central Committee delegation was accorded the most cordial and warm hospitality by all the Lao leaders, especially President Souphanouvong, who, during our courtesy call on him, received us very cordially and expressed excellent feelings of solidarity and friendship. The delegation visited various sites which represent the new outlooks, successes and outstanding feats of the heroic Lao people in their national construction efforts. All sectors of national construction in Laos have developed remarkably in the 6 years since liberation -- that is, since 1975.

During this visit, the Kampuchean and Lao sides issued a joint communique on the consolidation and expansion of the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the fronts and countries of Kampuchea and Laos.

The two peoples and countries have similar customs, culture, civilization and so forth. [Words indistinct] costumes, food, attitudes, traits and thought are also similar. When they walk together, it is difficult to distinguish between a Lao and a Kampuchean. The two peoples have had profound sentiments toward each other since time immemorial. Their bonds of friendship and militant solidarity which were destroyed for almost 4 years by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- have been restored and developed constantly since the liberation of Kampuchea. The exchanges of visits between delegations of the two countries from 1979 until now constitute a lively proof of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and a valuable contribution to strengthening and expanding cooperation between the PRK and the LPDR.

Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam have always had common enemies. At present their common enemies are the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries who are their lackeys. For this reason the third congress of the KUFNCD designated 22 March as Kampuchea-Laos solidarity and friendship day in order to consolidate the friendly bonds between the two countries and peoples. [Words indistinct] especially Kampuchea-Laos-Vietnam solidarity as well as solidarity with other socialist countries, such as the Soviet Union, and all the peace- and justice-loving progressive countries the world over.

Based on our firm national unity and together with the broad bonds of international solidarity, our Kampuchean people will certainly be able to score brilliant victories for our glorious Angkor fatherland.

CHAN VEN PRAISES SOLIDARITY TIES WITH LPDR

BK231221 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 22 March carries a 17-minute report on a get-together organized by the Central Propaganda and Education Commission at the office of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association to mark the 22 March Kampuchea-Laos Solidarity Day in the presence of "Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Chey Saphon, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD Central Committee and secretary general of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association; Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea; and many cadres and personnel from various central ministries and departments.

The announcer presents Lao Ambassador Khamphan Vilachit's speech in which he hails the Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity in the struggle since time immemorial against their common enemy and for national liberation. After condemning the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique for genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people, Khamphan Vilachit says: "On the celebrations of this Solidarity Day of fraternal Kampuchea and Laos, on behalf of the Lao people, we reaffirm that the fraternal peoples of Lan Xang [Land of a Million Elephants] and the Angkor unite, love each other and share weal and woe with each other more firmly than ever before. We share with each other even a grain of salt and a grain of rice. We will jointly struggle to defend and build the Lan Xang and Angkor lands, making them strong and prosperous forever. We are very happy to see that not only have the special solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two peoples of Laos and Kampuchea been preserved and safeguarded, but they have also been cared for and consolidated more firmly. In the future they will be further consolidated and expanded for the cause of revolution, peace, freedom and happiness in Indochina and the world."

The announcer then says that a representative of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission reads a report on his delegations recent visit to Laos.

Following this report, Comrade Chan Ven speaks on Kampuchea-Laos and Kampuchea-Laos-Vietnam solidarity and friendship. A recording of this speech is then presented in which he says:

"We and all the Kampuchean people highly appraise the development made in all fields since 1975 by the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as its general secretary and Souphanouvong who is the chairman of the LPDR's Council of State, National Assembly and patriotic front. Our Kampuchean people are very happy about these brilliant successes. We welcome all the revolutionary achievements in all plans set forth, especially in 1981. We regard these achievements as our own. We are convinced that this extremely valiant nation will certainly advance toward achieving greater successes in this new year and in the future. [applause] Following the 7 January 1979 Liberation Day, the Kampuchean people were very lucky to be led by the correct line of the KPRP and the KUFNCD and have achieved successive victories in all fields -- military, political, economic, social affairs, health and culture. It is to be stressed that the factor that enabled us to win successive victories is the strategic alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos as clearly noted at the fourth congress of our KPRP and again stressed by the third congress of our KUFNCD. It is true that the Kampuchean people have won victories. However, we still face uncountable difficulties in the defense of our independence and sovereignty and in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of our country. As noted by Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, we still face many difficulties left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, lackey of the Beijing expansionists. We can survive, but we face serious consequences as a result of the vestiges left behind by the feudalist, capitalist and genocidal regimes. This is as if we are trying to move a mountain blocking the road on which our Kampuchean people are walking. But we are confident that with the strength of the special militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world, we will certainly be able to surmount these difficulties and achieve victories."

SIHANOUK URGES COMPROMISE IN FORMING COALITION

OW240915 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Mar (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called on the ousted Khmer Rouge government and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) to work out a "compromise formula" that would pave the way for a coalition of the three Cambodian resistance groups. In a statement received by the AFP bureau here today, Prince Sihanouk also indirectly criticised the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and KPNLF leader Son Sann, saying his followers were "quite alone in showing good will, patriotic abnegation and modesty" on current attempts to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

Prince Sihanouk, who is currently living in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, recently met Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan here for talks that produced a three-point agreement maintaining the "legal status" of Democratic Kampuchea -- the Khmer Rouge administration -- in an eventual coalition.

In his statement, Prince Sihanouk noted that he has also endorsed the loose coalition formula. "Contrary to the two other anti-Vietnamese factions, we go along with any tripartite coalition the others propose. We have only taken it upon ourselves to ask the Khmer Rouge and Mr Son Sann's group to agree on a compromise formula between themselves," he said.

In an interview with Chinese journalists who have just visited Khmer Rouge-controlled areas of Cambodia, Khieu Samphan stressed the spirit of "concession" he had shown in the Beijing agreement with Prince Sihanouk. He said the Khmer Rouge did not require the two noncommunist resistance groups to rally to the institutions of Democratic Kampuchea, but only to accept its "legal status" because of the issue of Cambodian representation at the United Nations.

The other two points agreed at the Beijing meeting dealt with respect for the autonomy of each group within a coalition and adoption of "joint rules" to make such a coalition work.

DK MINISTRY CONDEMNS SRV CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

BK221239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information "condemnation" of the Vietnamese enemies' great crime of increasing their use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea -- dated 20 March; read by announcer]

[Text] During this dry season the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased their use of toxic chemicals all over Kampuchea especially in the western border region from Sisophon in Battambang Province to Koh Kong Province.

At the beginning of March, they increased their use of chemical weapons. They intensified their use of planes to spray toxic chemicals and cannons to fire gas shells more than before. They ordered their soldiers to spread these toxic chemicals in water sources. The Kampuchean people have been affected by these Vietnamese enemy aggressors' chemical weapons each passing day.

In the Pailin-Route 10 region alone, there were more than 500 victims of the Vietnamese enemy chemical weapons in March and 364 of them were hospitalized. There is a greater number of victims than in previous years.

This is a systematic use of chemical weapons in conformity with a well-defined plan which the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are barbarously intensifying in Kampuchea. This indicates that the Vietnamese enemies are bogged down politically and militarily on the Kampuchean battlefield. They have more difficulties and lack the forces to resist the attacks by the Kampuchean people all over the country and by the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas and they are becoming more barbarous. This is the great crime committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors while scorning world public opinion. Recently, however, there has been concrete evidence -- victims, people and combatants, of the Vietnamese enemies' chemical weapons who have been examined by doctors and international observers at the Kampuchea-Thai border area.

The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information angrily condemns the great crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have used chemical weapons to commit genocide against the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean combatants in the past and at present. The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information would like to appeal to world public opinion, governments of all peace-, independence- and justice-loving countries, and especially the United Nations, to pay great attention to the great crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in using chemical weapons in Kampuchea by sending the committee agreed upon by the UN General Assembly to investigate truly and carefully the use of these chemical weapons on the spot, and to take appropriate and effective measures to stop the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea in order to save the lives of innocent Kampuchean people who are the victims of the Vietnamese enemy's aggression. These measures are aimed at defending the principles of our international law which have been arrogantly trampled under foot by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for more than 3 years.

Concurrently, the United Nations and governments of peace-, independence- and justice-loving countries all over the world should continue to take all concrete and effective measures to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese enemies to withdraw their aggressor troops completely from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of three UN General Assemblies and the resolutions of the international conference on Kampuchea in order to put an end to their aggressive war in Kampuchea and the great suffering of the Kampuchean people and give them time to increase production to feed themselves and to cure the disastrous consequences of the barbarous Vietnamese chemical weapons.

[Signed] The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information
Democratic Kampuchea, 20 March 1982

DK VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANS AGAINST USSR

BK231627 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement on the occasion of the day of solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet aggressors -- dated 21 March]

[Text] Today an overwhelming number of peoples and governments of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are celebrating the day of solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and government -- who are striving to overcome all obstacles, are enduring all difficulties and hardships, and are making great sacrifices in the heated struggle on the battlefield to fight the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators -- would like to express their strongest militant solidarity with the Afghan people who are valiantly struggling to fight the Soviet aggressors. This militant solidarity is formulated by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and government with their deepest sentiments because the great suffering affecting both peoples -- Kampuchean and Afghan -- has the same root. Problems threatening the two countries -- Afghanistan and Kampuchea -- are from the same source. This root and this source are the expansionist strategy, global and regional, of the Soviets and the Hanoi Vietnamese who are the Soviets cat's-paw in Southeast Asia.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government considers the day of solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle as a strong demonstration showing the force and will of the international front against the expansionists in the moral and political fields. On this occasion the Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries to provide actively and systematically all kinds of assistance and support -- material, political, diplomatic and moral -- to the struggle of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples as well as to the Democratic Kampuchean Government. All peace- and justice-loving countries should oppose the use of chemical weapons because these two enemies are increasing their use of these barbaric weapons as they are bogged down. All political and diplomatic maneuvers by Moscow and Hanoi aimed at scattering and dividing countries which oppose their expansionist strategy should be rejected. In particular, any acts which trouble or affect the struggle of the two peoples -- Afghan and Kampuchean -- on the battlefield or the international scene should be avoided. The Afghan and Kampuchean problems are caused by aggression and expansionism. In order to solve these countries' problems justly, it is necessary to start with the roots of the problem. Therefore, there is the only way to solve the problems of these two countries, that is the Soviets must promptly and unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Afghanistan and the Hanoi Vietnamese must immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchean and allow the peoples of these two countries to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference in conformity with the successive UN resolutions.

Any way other than this can only encourage the Soviet and Vietnamese expansionists. This does not only increase and delay the great suffering of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples but it also further threatens peace in Asia and the world. In fact, the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples are presently sacrificing their flesh, blood, bones and lives on heated battlefields in fulfilling their just national cause. But through these struggles, the two peoples are also actively contributing to the defense of peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia, south Asia, southwestern Asia and the world.

In order to express actively their militant solidarity through concrete acts, the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean national army and government are determined to increase their struggle in all fields against the Vietnamese enemies until they are more bogged down and to achieve the tasks of this dry season as planned or greater than planned. This is aimed at quickly strengthening and achieving the just Kampuchean national cause and effectively contributing to the defense of peace in this region and the world.

Democratic Kampuchea, 21 March 1982

FEBRUARY DK ACTION REPORTED IN SOUTHWESTERN REGION

BK190235 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Last February, our comrades-in-arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 116 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 128 others for a total of 244 casualties. Among those killed were two company commanders and a platoon commander.

Our comrades-in-arms destroyed a pistol, eight AK's, a C25 radio and a quantity of materiel. They cut three sections of railway track for a total of 470 meters. They seized two M79's, seven AK's an AR-15 and a quantity of materiel. They cut 200 meters of telephone wire.

During that month, our comrades-in-arms attacked a platoon of Vietnamese intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 193,000 new spikes, dug 400 new punji pitfalls and set up 250 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield!

INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE NOTED IN REGION

BK310554 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Feature article: "The United States Is Stepping Up Its Presence in Various ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] To implement a policy of gradually returning to Southeast Asia, the Reagan administration is daily stepping up its close collusion with the Beijing reactionary clique in a frenzied bid to sabotage the Indochinese revolution. They have repeatedly launched deceitful propaganda campaigns on the so-called Soviet and Vietnamese threats and expansionism against various countries in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, they have sent weapons and other war means to various ASEAN countries, thus creating tension in the region.

From 1978 to 1980, the United States sold weapons worth $600 million to Thailand. Particularly in 1980, the United States increased direct assistance for Thailand from $45 million to as much as $80 million. At the same time, it has provided tanks, artillery pieces, armored cars, military transport vehicles, transport planes and ammunition and explosives as assistance for Thailand to boost the capability of Thai troops to counter external attacks. In addition, the Pentagon is reopening U.S. military bases in Thai territory, such as various air bases, B-52 air fields, naval bases and logistics bases. According to Western news reports, U.S. aircraft recently took off and landed in some of Thailand's airports; and the number of U.S. advisers assigned to this country is increasing daily.

In January 1979 the United States signed an agreement with the Philippines. In this agreement, the Philippines agreed to continued U.S. control and use of two major bases -- the Clark air base and the Subic naval base. According to this agreement the United States will provide military assistance for the Philippines in the form of a 1980-85 loan worth $5 million. The amount of the U.S. military assistance given to the Philippines has increased to $37 million per year.

After taking over power, Reagan hastily urged the U.S. Congress to increase military assistance in the 1982 fiscal year for Indonesia. This is a trick to draw this country close to the United States. It also constitutes U.S. interference in the Southeast Asian region.

Malaysia has also received considerable military assistance from the United States for the purpose of modernizing its armed forces and building various military bases. In 1979, the United States dumped weapons and military equipment worth $8 million in this country. The value of these weapons and equipment increased to $10.3 million in 1981.

Singapore, which has drawn U.S. attention in its role as a country guarding the important strategic strait of Malacca, has received considerable annual U.S. military assistance. Presently, U.S. air bases are giving facilities to U.S. reconnaissance aircraft to watch vessels in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. The Singaporean armed forces, the air force and the navy in particular, have been trained and armed by the United States. A joint U.S.-Singapore naval and air exercise was conducted in the South China Sea in March 1981. Taking part in this exercise was a group of U.S. battle ships headed by the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway.

The United States is currently urging these countries to increase military expenditures beyond their economic capabilities. The military expenditures of ASEAN countries have markedly increased over the past several years. For example, Malaysia's current military expenditures amount to $887.8 million -- an increase of 140 percent compared with 1979. These expenditures increased to $778.5 million for the Philippines, $598.9 million for Singapore -- an increase of 33 and 27.2 percent respectively compared with 1979.

The United States and the Beijing expansionists are paying special attention to Thailand, a frontline state, and are increasing assistance in term of weapons and other war means for this country. The United States has now pressured Thailand to increase its military budget to as much as $1.1 billion. Actually, these figures may be far greater.

According to a calculation compiled by Western military experts, in 1980 alone, all military expenditures of the various ASEAN countries, which are intended to improve their armed forces and strengthen their national defense potentials, increased to $5.466 billion -- an increase of 46.5 percent compared with 1979.

The reason the United States is dumping weapons into and increasing military assistance to the various ASEAN countries is to reactivate its bases there and encourage these countries to create disorder in the region, with a view to serving the U.S. strategic scheme of attacking the revolution in Indochina. By doing so, the United States has firmly grasped the ASEAN countries as its neocolonial countries and has checked expansion by the Chinese reactionary forces while supporting and encouraging their counterrevolutionary role in opposing Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

These cruel schemes of the United States are being exposed with each passing day. The Southeast Asian people are aware of this U.S. neocolonialist policy toward the region. They will surely unite to fight and counter the U.S. schemes until their victory.

PROPAGANDA DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE

BK221036 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Mar (KPL) -- A Lao delegation of propaganda and training board of the Lao Revolutionary Party CC, headed by its committee member, Sopha Khotphouthon, on March 20 left here for Prague.

The delegation is to attend a conference on ideological propaganda of the socialist countries. The conference will be held in Prague of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

DELEGATION TO ESCAP MEETING DEPARTS FOR BANGKOK

BK221039 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Mar (KPL) -- A Lao Government delegation led by Soulivong Phasitthidet, secretary general of Foreign Ministry, on March 20, left for Bangkok to take part in the 38th annual conference of ESCAP.

The conference is scheduled to be held from March 23 to April 3 in Bangkok.

SECRETARIAT ISSUES PARTY ANNIVERSARY ORDER

BK221512 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Instructions issued by LPRP Central Committee Secretariat on celebration of 27th anniversary of LPRP -- dated 20 March]

[Text] To party committees at all levels throughout the country:

The 27th anniversary of the founding of the party is 22 March 1982. This year's party anniversary takes place at a time when the entire party is making preparations for the third party congress.

To celebrate this year's party anniversary, the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat has instructed party committees at all levels to implement the communique issued by the LPRP Central Committee on the convening of the third party congress, aimed at:

Making everyone further understand the history of the LPRP, which previously succeeded in leading the national democratic revolution and which is at present victoriously leading the socialist revolution throughout our country and which has enjoyed the respect and acclaim of the various fraternal parties throughout the world; mobilizing everyone to bring into full play the right to collective mastery; striving to work and vigorously sell rice to the state; increasing agricultural, forestry, industrial and handicraft production; boosting trade activities and the distribution and circulation of goods; positively developing culture, education and public health; heightening vigilance against enemy's psychological war; strengthening national defense and maintaining public security.

Procedures for action: Propaganda work on the party anniversary must be coordinated with the propaganda work on the third party congress. Rallies must be organized to celebrate the 27th founding anniversary of the party. These rallies need not only be held on the party anniversary day, but can be held any time after 22 March.

Slogans: Various localities can use the slogans that suit their current mobilization campaigns. However, the following slogan must be added: Attentively sell rice to the state, score achievements to salute the third party congress.

Vientiane, LPRP Central Committee Secretariat

ARMY PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS TO SELECT DELEGATES

Kaysone Attends

BK 01004 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 March, a conference of representatives of the army party committee was formally convened at the National Defense Ministry to select delegates to the Third LPRP Congress. Members of the presidium of the conference included the comrades in the Central Party Military Commission [CPMC]. The chairman of the presidium was Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the CPMC.

After the chairman of the presidium made the opening speech, the conference was given a great honor by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, who made a lengthy speech. In his important speech Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan praised and hailed the army party committee, the various armed forces and the public security forces for honorably fulfilling their tasks.

After the comrade delegates concluded their speeches and reached unanimity on all issues, the comrade chairman of the presidium reviewed the situation and tasks of the revolution as well as the achievements and victories recorded by the army in the past year. He emphasized the situation and tasks of the revolution in the new period and delineated the tasks and responsibilities of the army. Then the participants cast ballots to select delegates and alternate delegates to attend the Third LPRP Congress. The conference finally selected a number of outstanding delegates as planned earlier. The conference closed with splendid success on the afternoon of 17 March.

Letter on Conference

BK231146 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[17 March letter from the army party committee conference to cadres, party members, combatants, national defense workers and state employees throughout the country]

[Text] Dear comrades,

After 4 and 1/2 days of working in a high spirit of joy and unity, the conference of the army party committee's representatives concluded with a glorious success on the afternoon of 17 March 1982.

It was a great honor that Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP, attended the conference on behalf of the party Central Committee and made a speech introducing to the conference several basic problems in connection with the line, policies and plans of the party on defending the country, maintaining public security, and building the people's armed forces in the new stage of the revolution.

This conference reflected the spirit of responsibility of all cadres, party members, combatants, national defense workers and state employees throughout the country toward the party, the people of various nationalities and the army. With a spirit of self-criticism and strict criticism of each other, the participants of the conference carefully studied and reached complete unanimity on the line, policies and plans of the party in general and on the maintenance of public security and national defense in particular. They also reached unanimity in selecting outstanding representatives of the army party committee to attend the third party congress.

The conference expressed great satisfaction over and confidence in attention given by the party to educating and training the army. The conference, on behalf of the entire army party committee and the entire armed forces, expressed profound gratitude and resolute confidence in the leadership of the LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao army and revolution. The conference was elated to note that the entire army has looked forward to the third party congress in a spirit of firm confidence, and has stepped up lively emulation campaigns in several forms in order to score achievements in various fields to welcome the party congress.

This first conference of the army party committee is an event of political significance. It marks the progress, growth and development of our army under the party's leadership. The army party committee has daily strengthened solidarity and increasingly developed so as to guide our army to strive in all areas and to maintain sufficient strength to fulfill all revolutionary tasks in the new stage as entrusted by the party and state.

To promote and expand the great achievements already scored, the conference calls on all cadres, combatants, party members, national defense workers and state employees in the entire armed forces to do the following:

1. Profoundly understand the instructions of the party Central Committee on the congress and the resolution of the party Central Military Commission on the building and activities of the various armed forces for 1982; strive to consolidate and build the party committee organization and to consolidate, build and strengthen units in all respects on the path of revolution; heroically fight to overcome all obstacles and trials so as to fulfill successfully all heavy tasks in the cause of national defense and construction.

2. Be absolutely confident in the party's leadership; heighten the spirit of unlimited loyalty to the revolutionary cause of our party, nation and people; endeavor to build the army into a stalwart, sharp and trustworthy tool of the party in the new state of the revolution.

3. Widely step up the emulation campaigns enthusiastically throughout the country so as to score outstanding achievements in all respects to welcome the third party congress and to be prepared to implement thoroughly the line and policies to be adopted by the congress.

The conference is convinced that under the party's glorious leadership banner, with the fine traditions of the army, supported and fostered by the Lao people of various tribes, with the close militant alliance with the fraternal armies and peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union as well as of other fraternal socialist countries, it is certain that our army will successfully march forward and score ever greater successes in the cause of defending and building the socialist country as well as the cause of consolidating and building the army to become a well-organized and modern revolutionary army.

The conference expresses sacred salutations, best wishes, profound love and solidarity to comrades throughout the army.

[Signed] The Conference of the Army Party Committee

Vientiane, 17 March 1982

COVERAGE OF 38TH ESCAP SESSION ACTIVITIES

Prem Speaks at Opening

BK240200 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Mar 82 p 4

["Excerpts" of speech delivered by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at opening meeting of 38th session of ESCAP in Bangkok on 23 March]

[Text] The past few years have witnessed serious economic afflictions of such a structural nature that no simple or piecemeal approach can overcome them. The adverse impact upon the developing countries is abundantly clear. Their problems are well-known and widely recognized: chronic depression in the prices of primary commodities, being in most cases their only sources of export earning, and stagnation in the whole development process.

High inflation has also been mainly responsible for a decline in the aggregate demand for the exports of both developed and developing countries, but for the latter this has resulted in a serious shortfall in their export earnings and in low purchasing power.

The markets for the exports of raw materials, commodities as well as manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries remain limited and inadequate. Developing countries have witnessed in recent years ever-increasing trend on protectionism against their exports.

Furthermore, the 80 percent rise in oil prices in 1970-1980 has contributed to the deterioration of the terms of trade of non-oil-producing developing countries, and thus their huge trade deficits for the last few years.

As if all these have not already created enough difficulties for the developing countries, there also appears a sharp decline in the international development assistance to which developing countries attach high priority as an important source for the transfer of real resources and an indication of the genuine intention on the part of the developed countries to cooperate in the developmental efforts of the developing countries.

Thailand shares the view of the developing countries that the major constraints on their economic and social development for the past years have been trade and access to markets of agricultural products, energy costs and import payments. Like other developing countries, we are adversely affected by these chronic problems, most of which are external in origin. In 1981 alone, oil accounts for 30 percent of our imports and the amount of oil payment in that same year almost matches the figure of her trade deficit.

In this regard, Thailand has been fortunate that the natural gas supplies are now coming on stream and that there are good prospects for oil discovery in commercial quantity. However, the use of natural gas will compensate for only about 14.2 percent of the total domestic oil consumption in this current year.

The fact remains that about 11 million Thais in rural areas who engage in rice cultivation and other agricultural products are still under the condition of absolute poverty. Thailand also remains a food-exporting developing country whose agricultural products make up about 75 percent of its total exports. The Thai Government, therefore, attaches high priority to the increase in food production, diversification of agricultural products, fair competition, stable prices for primary commodities and freer access to markets.

It is most timely that the international community should devote its efforts to redress the inequities of the present international economic relations in accordance with the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and the establishment of the new international economic order.

As a developing country, Thailand has actively supported the call of the Group of 77 for an early launching of the global negotiations and has played a constructive role through the various stages of preparation for the global round.

In the present world of interdependence, every aspect of a country's economy is inextricably linked with the rest of the world, and the only way to avoid the present crisis is for the international community to find solutions to these problems of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, trade and financial flows and this must be global and comprehensive in scope and approach.

This is the area where, I am confident, ESCAP can play a useful role. ESCAP is a United Nations regional commission which represents well over half of the world population. It can make itself heard and play a catalytic role contributing to the early launching of the global negotiations to restructure the present international economic relations.

In this regard, the Thai Government is gratified to note that the topics on energy and food remain high on the priority of the commission, the former being the theme of the last session and the latter this year.

On the question of food, there exists an urgent need for most developing countries to work toward food self-sufficiency and food security. In this connection, the experiences of the ASEAN countries, although in the early stage of implementation, could serve as a guideline for other interested developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region. Thailand, being a food-exporting developing country, however, has additional interests in the areas of food production, trade and access to markets of agricultural products.

These are legitimate interests of food-exporting developing countries which have been recognized and endorsed by the seventh special session of the United Nations on development and international economic cooperation in 1975. It is therefore our sincere hope that ESCAP will continue to attach importance to these issues in order to find a practical and mutually beneficial solution to the food problem of the ESCAP region as a whole.

Economic and social cooperation in the ESCAP region cannot make much progress or yield optimum results without the conditions of peace and stability in the region. I regret to note that there exist many areas of critical tensions in the region, particularly Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The Government of Thailand looks forward to an early comprehensive settlement of these two important problems on the basis of the relevant United Nations General Assembly's resolutions. In the case of Kampuchea, Thailand is firmly convinced that a just and durable solution to the problem could be found within the framework of the four negotiating elements of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, held at the United Nations headquarters in New York in July 1981.

Thailand firmly believes that the declaration takes into consideration legitimate security interests of all parties involved and concerned and its implementation would pave the way toward the restoration of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

We therefore strongly urge that all the parties will seriously consider these negotiating elements and fully cooperate with the ad hoc committee in finding a satisfactory solution to the Kampuchean question which has far-reaching security implications not only to the region but also to the world at large.

Let us all rededicate ourselves to the lofty ideals and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and let us all work together for the achievement of fruitful regional cooperation for the benefit of peace and prosperity of the Asian and Pacific region. On this note, I declare open the 38th annual session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. May I also take this opportunity to wish all of you continued success in your deliberations and a pleasant stay in Thailand.

Sitthi Speech

BK231515 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister for foreign affairs and leader of the Thai delegation, delivered a statement to the 38th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in short ESCAP.

In his statement he said that there exists external economic problems which are beyond the control of Thailand or any other developing countries. The developing countries have found that any remedial measures that they applied to ease economic ills at home are very much dependent on external factors. The establishment of the new international economic order and the launching of the global negotiations are therefore long overdue. He hopes that constructive proposals in this regard will soon emerge so that serious negotiations could begin and produce concrete results which would be mutually beneficial to both developed and developing countries. In addition, he said that it is also essential for the world community to effectively implement the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade as an integral part of the new international economic order and to accelerate the development of the developing countries.

As a member of the ESCAP, Thailand has just recently begun the 5th national economic and social development plan for 1982-1986. The new plan attaches higher priority to the eradication of rural poverty. Thailand also attaches a great deal of importance to the acceleration of food and agricultural productions. He added that the developed countries should take all possible steps to increase the flow of financial resources to the developing countries in their efforts to increase investment in agricultural food production.

PRC, SRV Exchange Words

BK231357 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 23 March (AFP) -- China and Vietnam today exchanged heated words at a United Nations meeting here after the Chinese delegate condemned the "invasion and military occupation of Afghanistan and Cambodia."

Speaking at the 38th annual session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs He Ying denounced "the acts of aggression and expansion" of the "hegemonists" which "constitute a grave threat to the economic growth and social stability" in the ESCAP region. He pointed to the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodian where "hegemonists" (a reference to the Soviet Union and Vietnam respectively) have "trampled upon the sovereignty of independent states, disrupting the peaceful economic life of the people" and "creating the exodus of millions of refugees."

The Chinese delegate called on the international community to "severely condemn" this "hegemonist policy of aggression." Countries and peoples resisting foreign aggression and military occupation should receive wide international support and sympathy, he added.

Mr. He said "All the foreign aggressor troops must withdraw from the concerned countries in order to allow the affected people to have an opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination."

In a rejoinder, Le Dinh Can, deputy director of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's International Organization Department, charged that Chinese "expansionism" "constituted a threat to this region."

Le Dinh Can, who is scheduled to speak Thursday, took the floor after being granted permission and said guerrillas of the ousted Khmer Rouge government had been receiving "assistance" from China. He added that the Chinese objective was to carry out subversion in the three Indochinese countries (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos) as well as in other parts of Asia.

The deputy director said that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia came under an agreement between Vietnam and Cambodia.

There are currently about 200,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, in his speech, Mr. He said numerous difficulties and tremendous obstacles are expected to be encountered in establishing the new international economic order and one should not expect the north-south issues to be solved just through a few rounds of negotiations. He said in order to establish the new international economic order, it is very important for the developing countries to coordinate their actions. It is essential for the developing countries to first base their policy on their "national and collective self-reliance," to enhance their mutual cooperation and assistance and to build up their strength step by step.

Developing countries are making efforts to carry out economic cooperation, enhance their economic independence and collective self-reliance and have steadily enlarged their share in the world economy and are gradually freeing themselves from economic dependence on the developed countries, he said.

VOFA: PRK WHITE BOOK 'FACT-DISTORTING DOCUMENT'

BK240707 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Heng Samrin Regime's White Book"]

[Text] The Heng Samrin regime recently issued a white book containing slanderous propaganda statements against Thailand. The fact-distorting document is obviously nothing new. It is merely typical of the groundless accusations repeatedly hurled against Thailand by Vietnam.

The Heng Samrin puppet regime was conceived after Vietnam sent 200,000 troops into Kampuchea to topple the legitimate government of that country 3 years ago and has since survived with the support of the Vietnamese troops. The white book reportedly accused Thailand of having violated Kampuchean air space, land and waters. However, the fact is that the Vietnamese troops which are now supporting the Heng Samrin regime have constantly violated Thailand's sovereignty, causing loss of life and property to the Thai people. The following are the recent examples of such incidents:

On 23 November 1981 the Heng Samrin troops fired rockets at Saen Suk village, Aranyaprathet District, killing a Thai villager.

On 31 January the Heng Samrin troops fired artillery shells into Khao Sabaeng and Wang Mon villages, killing two Thai villagers.

On 9 February the Heng Samrin troops fired at two innocent Thai villagers in the vicinity of Phrom Hot stream, instantly killing one of them. On the same day they fired mortar shells into Wang Mon village, killing another Thai villager.

On 17 February the Heng Samrin troops crossed the border into Sap Ta Ri village in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, and clashed with the Thai border patrol police. Five policemen were killed.

On 11 February a Vietnamese Antonov transport plane crashlanded in the vicinity of Prong Saeng village in Sa Kaed District, Prachin Buri Province.

These are clear evidence which proves the constant Vietnamese violations of Thailand's sovereignty. Meanwhile, Vietnam has been trying to deceive the world's people by telling them a different story. These are skillful and adventageous tactics practiced by Vietnam, but the world's people know whether to believe it or not.

Regarding the chemical warfare mentioned in the white book, Thailand categorically denies this accusation because it does not even have a single chemical weapon in its possession. Thailand is an open society in which press freedom prevails for both local and foreign journalists. Numerous officials of international organizations now working in Thailand can attest to the truth in support of Thailand.

Foreign delegations and UN officials regularly visit the Thai border areas. On the contrary, Vietnam has never allowed newsmen and UN officials, particularly the UN chemical warfare fact-finding committee, to conduct investigations inside Kampuchea, especially the areas adjoining Thailand.

The Heng Samrin regime also accused Thailand of having exploited the foreign humanitarian assistance for Kampuchean refugees against it. Officials of the United Nations and other international organizations stationed at the Thai border with Kampuchea have witnessed how Thailand handles the assistance. If Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime are sincere, they should allow the officials of the United Nations and international organizations to follow up the distribution of foreign aid to the Kampuchean people inside Kampuchea at their request and allow them to travel inside Kampuchea freely.

As a matter of fact, we did not want to write this commentary because everybody knows that the accusations which appeared in the so-called white book are groundless. But it is necessary to register our denial.

ARMY ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT PARTIP'S ALLEGED LEADER

BK190441 Bangkok POST in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The fourth army region has offered a truce talk with an alleged leader of a southern separatist movement, Maj Gen Panya Singsakda, commander of the 43rd civilian-police-military command, said yesterday. He disclosed that last month he sent a letter to Hayi Amin Tomina, the alleged leader of "Partip" secessionist movement, through the latter's brother -- Den Tomina, a Democrat MP of Pattani -- offering Hayi Amin the chance to talk with him in Narathiwat Province or with Lt Gen Han Linanon, commanding general of the fourth army region, in Nakhon Si Thammarat.

The letter did not propose a date for the meeting, said Maj Gen Panya, who noted that the talk would allow Hayi Amin Tomina to clear himself of allegations that he was connected with the movement.

Maj Gen Panya said Tomina had flatly denied having any connection with the separatists but had not yet accepted the offer for talks because of his mistrust of government officials in the south. The general said he would soon leave for Malaysia to obtain more information about the movement's activities.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the fourth army region told a press conference at the Supreme Command yesterday that 117 communist insurgents and sympathisers gave themselves up and 14 were killed during the month-long government offensive in the Chong Chang Mountain in Surat Thani Province. He said further that 132 insurgents and suspected insurgents were also arrested or summoned for interrogation during the period. Four important camps -- Camp 508, 511, 514 and 357 -- in Ban Na San District were seized and destroyed by government troops. Government casualties were put at 12 killed and 153 wounded.

In the northern provinces of Petchabun, Loei and Phitsanulok, the Supreme Command said, communists had virtually lost their influence there and since last June over 2,530 Mong hilltribesmen who previously sided with the Reds had surrendered to government officials.

Arrangements are being made to resettle the Mong returnees along both sides of a road adjoining the Phitsanulok-Lonsak road, said the command.

CONGO FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW231604 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo, Pierre Nze, arrived here today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Pierre Nze and his party were welcomed at the government guest house by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Deputy-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Anh Tuan, vice chairman of the C.P.V. Commission for External Relations Tran Danh Tuyen, and others.

NHAN DAN 24 Mar Comment

OW240741 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- NHAN DAN today praises the People's Republic of Congo for its advance on the road of independence and prosperity. Writing in connection with the current friendship visit of Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze, the paper says: "Under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour and the government formed by President Marien N'gouabi, the Congolese people have made persistent efforts and have recorded many achievements in building the economy and developing culture and education... The extraordinary C.P.L. congress in March 1979 affirmed the necessity to keep to the path of social progress."

"Though next door to many pro-Western countries and face to face with a particularly hostile neighbour, the P.R.C. maintains a policy of non-alignment and actively supports national liberation movements in Africa, the Middle East and other parts of the world," NHAN DAN notes. The paper recalls that the P.R.C. has promptly recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea and demanded the ouster of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

"With its achievements in national construction and its correct foreign policy," NHAN DAN says, "the People's Republic of Congo has made worthy contributions to the world people's common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

NHAN DAN WELCOMES BREZHNEV MISSILE PROPOSAL

OW231628 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- The latest peace proposal made by President Brezhnev at the recent Soviet trade union congress has once again expressed the Soviet Union's goodwill for peace and responsibility and its determination to maintain a lasting peace, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

It continues: "It is understandable that this proposal has been promptly welcomed by many governments and personalities and the world public at large. This proposal and its repercussions have driven the White House and the Pentagon to an awkward corner. President Reagan has hurriedly refused it, saying it 'simply isn't good enough because it doesn't go far enough'".

It is worth noting, the paper says, that Reagan's statement has been enthusiastically echoed by Beijing. In a March 19 commentary, the Chinese news agency XINHUA alleged that the proposal did not go far enough.

NHAN DAN remarks: "The U.S. 'option zero' under which the Soviet Union has to dismantle all its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles is unfair and arbitrary."

"The earnest desire of the peoples of Western Europe and of the United States is the maintenance of peace and the achievement of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons and no strategic and nuclear arms race. This is vividly reflected in the present high movement for peace in Western Europe, the United States and Japan," the paper notes in conclusion.

WORK SYSTEM OF PARTY COMMITTEE ECHELONS ANALYZED

BK200500 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Feb 82 pp 7-14

[Article by Nguyen Khanh: "Some Opinions on Improving the Work System of Party Committee Echelons"]

[Text] I. The Work System Has a Direct Influence on the Quality and Effectiveness of Leadership

The work system is a combination of the regulations and procedures which every organization or its members must observe in order to resolve correctly the relations between the individual and the organization, among the various departments of an organization, and among the different organizations of a common organizational system. The work system is closely linked with the nature, position and responsibilities of every organization. Therefore, to ensure good work performance every organization as well as every cadre must develop and carry out a work system suitable to its functions. For a leading and managerial organ, the work system has a direct influence on the quality and effectiveness of leadership and management.

The work system reflects the organizational structure and operation of an organization and the characteristics of the relationship among the various parts of an organizational system. As a result, different organizations have different work systems. For example, the work system of a grassroots organization is characteristically different from that of a leading organ at the provincial or district levels; the work system of a military organ is characteristically different from that of an economic organization or a scientific research organ; and so forth. The work system also reflects the relations among different organizations. Under a system in which "the party leads, the people exercise mastery and the state is in charge of management," general and specific ties exist among party, state and mass organizations. The work system of each organization more or less reflects the ties of leadership, guidance, coordination and cooperation within the entire organizational system of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the party leadership.

The work system of party committee echelons reflects the principled character and the sense of organization and discipline as well as the initiative, creativity and the spirit of close cooperation of a party organization in all of its activities. It also reflects its level of organization and its organizational capabilities. In reality, a leading collective can only ensure the revolutionary and scientific character of its activities if its members carry out all operations in an organized manner according to the prescribed methods and procedures -- namely, if they have an effective work system.

The basic organizational principle of the party is democratic centralism. This principle ensures uniformity in thought and action throughout the party and closely combined discipline with the spirit of democracy, as reflected by the activities of party organization. To apply the principle of democratic centralism we need ideological and organizational measures, including an effective work system.

Without an effective work system, it is difficult for the party committee echelons to apply the principle of democratic centralism correctly. For example, the principle of democratic centralism cannot be guaranteed unless the information system is ensured -- namely, unless we can satisfactorily grasp the situation and promptly report on its developments; satisfactorily collect and analyze the opinions of members of the various party committee echelons and the organizations and cadres concerned on the issues pending solution; ensure observance of the various systems concerning meetings, discussions and decision making; and correctly enforce the various regulations concerning the implementation of resolutions, inspection work and so forth.

Collective leadership is a guiding principle of the party. One of the factors for ensuring the party's correctness in political and organizational leadership is the correct application of the principle of collective leadership, which is aimed at bringing into full play the intelligence and sense of responsibility of every member of the collective. Careful consideration, analysis and deliberation by the collective will help avoid omissions and superficial and subjective outlooks. Nevertheless, to apply the principle of collective leadership fully, an effective work system is a must.

The work system is inseparable from the organizational structure and operations method of the machinery. Meanwhile, the organization of the machinery and its operational methods change in accordance with the development of the situation and tasks. Today, as the party leads the administration and the great undertaking to build socialism and defend the fatherland, its leading role in the society is further enhanced with each passing day. Since the spheres of activities under party leadership are continually expanding, the party committee echelons now have to go deeper into the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields in exercising leadership. The work system of party committee echelons must meet the new requirements of leadership; and therefore, enhancing the scientific character of methods and the work system has become a pressing requirement. Improving the work system is one of the measures designed to reinforce the capability for leadership of the party committee echelons in the new stage.

An efficient work system will creat conditions for the party committee echelons to make decisions that correctly reflect the leading role of the party and at the same time, develop the people's right to collective mastery and enhance the managerial capability of the socialist state. An efficient work system will accelerate the implementation of party decisions and improve their efficiency as it ensures strict, active and uniform observance by party, state and mass organizations as well as their close coordination.

The work system is part of the leadership method of the party committee echelons. It should not be misconstrued that the work system merely consists of trivial procedures and "administrative" regulations that may be disregarded by the leaders. As stated above, the work system consists of regulations and procedures that guarantee the organizational and leadership principles of the party. Being "systematized," these regulations and procedures are stipulations of a compulsory nature by the collective or the higher echelon, which everyone must respect and implement.

Developing an efficient work system and strictly implementing it is no simple task. It requires that the whole party committee and every leading cadre impose on themselves specific close and detailed regulations which have so often been easily brushed aside by small procedures with their handicraft workstyle. This is an act that calls for self-awareness out of a desire to improve work performance, together with the sense of organization and discipline. Improving the work system and developing a revolutionary and scientific workstyle is actually meant to change the old style and the old habit in our work conduct, and to carry out in an active and scientific manner the scientific-technical revolution in organizing our daily activities with the aim to enhance realistically the level of and capability for leadership of the party committee echelons.

II. The Work System in the Stages of the Process of Leadership

The party's leadership involves political leadership and organizational leadership. Regarding each specific problem, leadership consists of adopting a policy and organizing its implementation. The process of resolving a specific problem always comprises three stages: preparing a decision; making it; and carrying it out. These three stages are closely related to one another. Only with careful preparations can we create the conditions for making a correct decision; and only if the decision is correct will its implementation be meaningful. The work system is one of the organizational measures for ensuring satisfactory progress in all the three stages of the process of leadership.

Preparing for a decision: No matter what the work may be, good results are impossible without careful preparations. The quality of a decision is dependent for the most part on the quality of preparatory work. The two main tasks in the preparation of a decision consist of disseminating information and making plans for a decision.

Information is indispensable to all activities of social life. Today information has become a highly developed science that envelops all spheres of man's activities. Here, we are going to discuss only the dissemination of information necessary for the party committee echelons to make a decision.

To resolve any specific issue the party committee echelons must:

First, firmly grasp the party line and thoroughly understand the viewpoints, policies and guilding thoughts of the central level and the higher echelons concerning the issue in question;

Second, clearly understand the actual situation and especially the existing status of the matter under investigation; clearly recognize the problems that have arisen as well as the possibility and practical conditions for their solution; and successfully solicit the opinions of the masses, cadres and organs connected with that issue; and

Third, possess the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge to analyze and assess the issue and to select the method for its solution.

These are indispensable sources of information that allow the party committee echelons to discuss and adopt policies in a correct manner. These sources of information must be collected and selected for dissemination to every member of the party committee echelons. Furnishing every member of the party committee echelons with the necessary information is an important objective of the work system. Unless members of the party committee echelons are well informed -- that is, unless they are well prepared with full knowledge of the actual situation -- they cannot participate in discussions and make decisions with good results.

Information concerning each specific issue that is furnished to members of the party committee echelons is somehwat similar in nature but varies in size. For the key leading comrades of the party committee echelons and those directly responsible for the issue concerned, the information supplied to them must be more voluminous and detailed.

The party committee echelon is the organ that makes policies but elaborating those policies and implementing them is the job of the entire party apparatus and in many specific cases, of state organs and mass organizations. Therefore, along with supplying information to the party committee echelons, it is also necessary to provide sufficient information to those organs and cadres responsible for preparing plans and organizing the execution of decisions. This is also an important part of the work system of the party committee echelons.

The information supplied to the party committee echelons must be of high quality so they can discuss and adopt policies. In other words:

-- It must be accurate. It must come from reliable first-hand sources at the grassroots level and must not be distorted during the process of propagation.

-- It must be timely. This means it must be supplied at the right moment when the party committee echelons need it for discussion and making decisions.

-- It must be relevant. This means the content of the information supplied must meet the needs of the leading organs at each echelon and it must be neither insufficient nor superfluous.

-- It must be analytical and integrated to enable the party committee echelons to grasp the facts behind the issue and foresee the development of the situation.

After having had a firm grasp on the situation and clearly recognizing the content of the issue pending solution, we must select plans to achieve the best results. Important work policies of the party committee echelons often need different plans to enable selection. These plans are generally classified into three categories:

-- A plan for resolving the issue under optimal conditions;

-- A plan for resolving the issue under normal conditions; and

-- A plan for resolving the issue under difficult and unfavorable conditions.

In reality, while deciding on a policy, it is impossible to foresee fully all future developments of the situation and only general predictions about the development of the situation are possible. Therefore, the plans must include provisions pertaining to the possible emergence of abnormal factors that may influence the execution of decisions. The more accurate the predictions, the easier it will be to make positive preparations and enforce necessary measures for dealing promptly with all contingencies.

To ensure the quality of plans it is necessary to correctly select organs and cadres with the best capabilities and conditions for preparing them. In this regard, we must employ the various organs and organizations according to their regular functions, develop the role of the party's specialized departments and at the same time, enlist the service of state organs -- especially when preparations are made to resolve economic issues. It is only under special circumstances that it is necessary to set up a provisional organization for preparing plans.

The organs and cadres entrusted with preparing plans must collect the opinions of the organizations and individuals concerned or those who are highly knowledgeable about the issue pending solution. When submitting plans to the party committee echelons, they must present different viewpoints so as to help the party committee echelons thoroughly understand the issue and select the best plan.

A form of guidance that is closely related to the preparation of plans is experimentation. When a solution must be found for a new and important issue, it is necessary to experiment first in some units so that experience can be drawn to help arrive at a correct policy that is suitable with the actual local conditions. In order to ensure good results from and draw firm conclusions on the experimentation, however, key leading comrades of the party committee echelons must assume direct control of the experimental work.

Holding discussions and making decisions: This is the key stage of the leadership process of the party committee echelons. Discussions held by the party committee echelons constitute one of the main measures for manifesting the principle of collective leadership. Therefore, the most important task that must be done to ensure collective leadership and at the same time guarantee the quality of decisions is to organize party committee echelon conferences satisfactorily.

First, to be successful a party committee echelon conference must have a well-prepared agenda. Only essential problems that can be resolved at the conference should be brought forward; and requirements must be clearly set for resolving each problem included in the agenda. Except in unexpected or pressing circumstances, the agenda of a party committee echelon conference should generally consist of only those issues for which solutions have been well prepared.

Second, all members of the party committee echelon must be well prepared for the conference. For important issues, members of the party committee echelon must be informed in advance of the contents of the various solution plans and the different views on each plan. Each of them should be supplied with the necessary reference documents and given sufficient time for forming his own opinion.

Third, the conference must be held according to a tight and rational schedule with specific stimpulations concerning the subjects of discussion and the time allotted for presenting opinions. Conference time should be devoted chiefly to holding discussions, selecting the various plans and analyzing the pros and cons and the factors necessary for implementing decisions rather than to reviewing the situation. When conflicting opinions arise over important points, frank debates should be held for the purpose of seeking the best answer to the question.

In cases where there is a large number of party committee echelon members and the duration of the party committee echelon conference is limited, to ensure collective leadership the comrades presiding over the conference must strictly enforce the rules on discussion methods so that all or a major part of the party committee echelon members can express their views in the adoption of decisions.

The composition of participants greatly influences the quality of the conference. When the party committee echelon holds an enlarged conference, apart from the participation of members of the party committee echelon, it is necessary to request the attendance of a number of cadres who will either present programs and draft plans or express their opinions to help the party committee echelon assess the issue, and of other cadres who will assist the party committee echelon in organizing the execution of decisions. Nevertheless, it is necessary to select the attendants closely and appropriately in accordance with the agenda of each conference; and not every enlarged party committee echelon conference should be attended by representatives of all departments and sectors.

The decision taken by a party committee echelon reflects the unity of mind and action of the entire party organization. The resolution of a party committee conference must be approved and passed by the majority of its members and not necessarily by all of its members. We should not refrain from issuing a decision nor consider it a disagreement of the party committee echelon if some of the members in a party committee do not agree with the conclusion reached at the conference. In a conference, every party committee member is authorized to discuss all matters democratically, frankly and liberally. When a resolution has been adopted by the majority, all members will have to comply with it scrupulously. Even those comrades who held differing views during the discussion will also have to implement the resolution by speaking and acting in accordance with the resolution. This is to implement the principle of democratic centralization of the party organization.

The resolution of a party committee echelon is a vital means for the party committee to exercise its leadership function. It reflects the collective mind of leading organs and is a base on which to unify the thought and action of the entire party organization. As a result, the resolution -- either written or verbally transmitted -- must be clear, concise and succinct, clearly specifying the party committee's guidances for resolving the problems raised, the tasks to be done and the requirements of each task.

Organizing the implementation of resolutions: After issuing decisions, the primary duty of the party committee echelon, especially its standing committee, is to outline a specific program of action to guide the party apparatus in implementing the resolutions. The program of action usually involves the following four tasks:

-- Specify each question raised in the resolutions, that is, to elaborate on the requirements to be fulfilled and points to be emphasized in each task. With regard to those matters involving state management, they must be materialized and institutionalized into regulations of the state agencies.

-- Assign work to the right people and clearly define the responsibility of each agency and each cadre in charge of a specific job. This is a very important point in the work method and system to ensure good implementation of the resolutions.

-- Clearly determine the completion time for each job. In a resolution of the party committee echelon, there are jobs to be completed weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly.

-- Establish a plan to control the implementation of resolutions. This plan should clearly stipulate the main objectives to be controlled and the manner of conducting inspections for each job.

After formulating a detailed program of action, the primary duty of the party committee echelon is to transmit resolutions. The main requirement of this task is to make every person involved in the implementation of resolutions clearly realize the significance and scope of the job that he himself must perform. Not only will he see the correctness of the policies set forth but he will also be firmly convinced that resolutions can be implemented. Only by doing so can we make all people volunteer to participate actively and enthusiastically in the implementation of resolutions. Transmitting resolutions well is mainly to fulfill well a key job in the ideological task to guarantee implementation of resolutions. In many circumstances, policies -- though they are correct -- have not been implemented successfully as a result of inadequate transmission which prevents people, who are responsible for implementing resolutions, from understanding their duties thoroughly.

To transmit resolutions is to guide the implementation of policies. Consequently, the key members of party committees should assume this job personally. To perform this job well, not only do we have to grasp the contents of resolutions firmly, but we must also have a good method in presenting solid reasoning accompanied by supporting documents. In this way we will be able to convince party members and the people regarding the necessity and correctness of policies and the practical feasibility of their implementation.

Each policy is implemented in a given circumstance under specific conditions. As circumstances and conditions constantly change, new ideological developments might occur in the course of implementing resolutions, even though the resolutions have been transmitted and understood well and have gained some initial confidence. The party committee echelon should therefore closely watch the thinking of cadres, party members and people in order to answer questions and remedy erroneous views and thoughts promptly by closely combining the issuance of specific guidances with the propaganda and educational tasks.

A matter of decisive importance with respect to the implementation of resolutions is how we should control and use the machinery and cadres to ensure that all jobs are correctly performed and well coordinated. This is one of the most complicated jobs in the process of organizing the implementation of resolutions.

Depending on the nature and specific contents of each policy, the party committee echelon should select the right personnel and rationally assign them work. To ensure good results, the organization of policy implementation must be assigned to the most capable and qualified organizations and cadres. First of all, the cadres should understand the policies thoroughly and should have some knowledge and experience in the field of their work. Attention should be paid to using and developing the abilities of those organizations and cadres who have practically contributed to the formulation of the selected projects.

There are two categories of organizations and cadres who assist the party committee echelon in organizing the implementation of resolutions: those agencies and cadres directly in charge of guiding and operating specific jobs; and those helping the party committee echelon follow up and control the implementation of resolutions. Although these two tasks are closely connected, there should be some distinction so that the organizations and cadres can be utilized properly.

The implementation of directives and resolutions of a party committee normally involves many sectors, authorities at different levels and organizations. In other words, this is a task characterized by its generality related to several sectors. Consequently, an important point in the work system is to organize the work well to ensure coordination and cooperation among the agencies and organizations involved in the implementation of resolutions.

Good coordination among the organizations to implement resolutions can only be secured on the basis of clearly determining the function and responsibility of each agency and each cadre who can develop his ability in line with his function in the course of coordination. Cases in which a series of cadres with different skills and holding different functions in various agencies and organizations were mobilized haphazardly to do the same job using a unified method, have actually decreased the role and operational effectiveness of the machinery and cadres.

The party committee echelon should create favorable conditions for all organizations and cadres to exercise their functions well. On the one hand, it must control closely the developments (either good or bad) in the implementation of resolutions by the authorities at different levels, by each type of cadre and by party members and the people in order to answer questions promptly and consider the suggestions of subordinates, helping them to resolve problems and overcome difficulties in the exercise of their duties. On the other, it must respect the authority of the organizations and cadres under its control, and must stimulate and develop their initiative and creativity. The party committee echelon must not slacken its leadership, must not tolerate indisciplined actions and must avoid doing the work which should have been done by subordinates or interfering into the activities which are within the latter's authority.

One of the most important leadership functions of the party committee echelon is to inspect the implementation of those policies which are currently in force. The party committee echelon must devise general stipulations for the inspection system and must adopt an appropriate inspection method for each particular policy.

Inspecting the implementation of a resolution is aimed primarily at quickly detecting and solving newly-developed problems in order to implement this resolution in a most satisfactory manner. Facts obtained from inspection activities in the past show that sometimes we have had to readjust the assignment of cadres and part of our plan for the implementation of a resolution. There have also been certain cases in which we have had to reexamine, revise and rectify those tasks and objectives which we have set forth. This means that we must rely on the real situation to ascertain the correctness of a policy. This must be regarded as an ordinary task, considering the fact that there have been some policies which were judged as totally correct at the time when they were initially put into force but later became in applicable as the situation did not develop as had originally been anticipated, thus rendering the policy no longer suitable. Therefore, those agencies and cadres in charge of helping the party committee echelon inspect the implementation of a resolution must ascertain the real situation so as to report and suggest what needs to be done to the party committee echelon in a copious and candid manner.

One of the most important inspection methods -- also regarded as an important factor of our working procedures -- is that the key leading cadres of a party committee echelon must make direct on-site inspections regarding the implementation of important policies and must personally contact cadres and non-party members at lower echelons or at the grassroots level for this purpose. Making frequent direct on-site inspections -- with the knowledge and the correct observation and evaluation of the cadres involved -- is regarded as the most effective method for the party committee echelon to grasp the situation firmly, stay close to his subordinates, understand cadres and the people, eliminate the ills of bureaucracy and conservatism, detect new factors and quickly solve hot problems arising in everyday life.

Improving the working method is an important demand and is regarded as having a great potential in improving the leadership qualities and efficiency of the party committee echelon. We must gradually and constantly improve our leadership skills in order to establish at all costs a scientific working system that is sensitive, reflects the spirit of urgency, promotes a fighting spirit, and is practicable and antibureaucratic, as already outlined in the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum. This is a realistic action to be taken to improve the fighting strength of the party, develop the revolutionary and scientific character of the party, and truly contribute to preparing the fifth national party congress and to implementing its resolution.

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE LAST CONGRESS NOTED

OW200613 Hanoi VNA in English 0232 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 20 -- On the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we publish the following document reviewing the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in various fields since the fourth party congress in December 1976:

In the five years since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (1976) the Vietnamese people have recorded considerable achievements in economy, despite the handicap in the form of a backward agriculture whose dominant trait is a small-scale production, despite the aftermath of decades of war and repeated natural calamities, despite the many schemes and acts of sabotage and encirclement by imperialism and international reaction, and despite poor management. These successes, though far from sufficient, evidenced great efforts. They served as a stepping-stone to further development in the years to come.

1. Achievements in Agricultural and Industrial Production

From 1976 to 1980, in spite of major difficulties caused by the shortage of many kinds of necessary materials, from fertilizer, insecticide and electricity for agriculture to yarn, steel, fuel and chemicals for industry, encouraging results were also recorded in agricultural and industrial production. Worthy of note is the fairly high rate of development of agriculture during this period, although three of these five years (1977, 1979 and 1980) were calamitous years for agriculture that resulted in a yearly drop of around one million tonnes of food compared with the target. In 1980, however, food output reached 4.38 million tonnes, 2.9 million more than in 1975. This includes 11.7 tonnes of rice, up by 1.2 million, and 2.7 million tonnes of subsidiary crops, up by 1.7 million, compared with 1975.

The number of pigs rose to 10 million compared with 8.8 million in 1975. The number of buffaloes reached 2.3 million (compared with 2.1 million in 1975) and the number of oxen and cows stood at 1.6 million (compared with 1.4 million in 1975).

1981 saw a marked progress of agricultural production in Vietnam. Food production exceeded 15 million tonnes, up by 700,000 tonnes over 1980, including 12.5 million tonnes of paddy. There was an increase in the number of both cattle and pigs: The number of pigs reached 10,457,000; that of buffaloes, 2,376,000; and the number of oxen and cows, 1,761,000.

There has been a change in the proportion of rice and subsidiary crops in food production. The proportions of rice and subsidiary crop acreages were respectively 88.2 per cent and 11.8 per cent in 1975. They were respectively 79.5 per cent and 20.5 per cent in 1980. In terms of output, these proportions were respectively 90.9 per cent and 9.1 per cent in 1975 and 81.2 per cent and 18.8 per cent in 1980. Food crops in Vietnam comprise both rice and subsidiary crops such as maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes and cassava. Therefore, to develop the cultivation of subsidiary crops is regarded as an important step in solving the food question.

On the whole, rice yield remains low. In 1976-80, it stood at 4.2 tonnes (total of two rice crops) per hectare, of which the yield of the summer crop accounted for 2.2 tonnes and that of the autumn crops, 2 tonnes. However, some cooperatives achieved a yearly yield of 7 to 8 tonnes per hectare. In 1981, the province of Thai Binh which has a long experience in intensive cultivation, reaped 6.2 tonnes per hectare a year, of which the yield of the summer crop was 3.2 tonnes and that of the autumn crop, 3 tonnes.

With regard to industrial plants, their output increased considerably in 1980 compared with 1975: Jute increased by 26 percent, rush by 45 percnet, sugar-cane by 167 percent, peanuts by 43.4 percent, soybeans by 111.9 percent, and tobacco by 89 percent. Soybean acreage was expanded from 28,500 hectares in 1975 to 48,900 hectares in 1980, and to 80,000 hectares in 1981, and is expected to increase to 300,000 hectares in 1985.

As regards industry, small industries and handicrafts, during 1976-80, efforts were concentrated on restoring war-ravaged enterprises, transforming private enterprises in southern Vietnam into state-run enterprises, and more importantly, on the procurement of raw materials, energy, equipment, and spare-parts which used to be imported largely from abroad, so that these enterprises could continue their operation without a hitch.

By 1980, there had been 2,538 state-run enterprises througout the country with a workforce of 631,000, an increase of 510 enterprises compared with 1975. Small industry workforce in 1980 was 1,604,000 employed at some 4,000 cooperatives and 8,000 production teams.

Gross industrial output (including small industries and handicrafts) in 1980 increased by 12.8 percent over 1975. Of this, group A (production means) increased by 20.4 percent and group B (consumer goods) increased by 8.1 percent, in accordance with the line mapped out at the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam: Priority rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the development of agriculture and light industry. [sentence as received] Therefore, during the above-mentioned five-year period, in the gross output value of industry and small industries and handicrafts, the proportion of group A increased from 37.8 percent to 40.3 percent while that of group B decreased from 62.2 percent to 59.7 percent.

In 1976-80, the main aim of industry, small industries and handicrafts was to serve agriculture and the people's life and produce goods for export. In that sense, during those five years, electricity in service of agriculture increased by 18 percent. Of this production of "Bong Sen" (Lotus) tractors increased by 97.3 percent, water pumps by 9 percent, ploughs and harrows by 68.3 percent, and insecticide by 62.9 percent.

With regard to essential consumer goods, textile increased by 19.5 percent, sugar by 149.7 percent, earthenware by 23.8 percent, salt by 16 percent, and soap by 12.9 percent. Exported goods included mineral ores (coal, apatite, chromite, tin), planks, rubber, shoes, sandals, and rattan, bamboo and rush articles. Of the total value of exported goods industrial and small industrial and handcraft goods accounted for 91.4 percent in 1975 and 91.2 percent in 1980, the remainer being unprocessed agricultural produce.

Small industries and handicrafts, an important sector of Vietnam's industry, made a remarkable progress in 1976-80. Their workforce includes professional handicraftmen reorganized into handicraft production teams or cooperatives, or agricultural cooperatives (practicing such side line occupations as processing agricultural produce and making wickerwork) or private handicraft workers in the cities and towns. Small industries and handicraft will continue to play an important role during the period of transition from small production to large-scale socialist production.

In 1980, they made up 42.4 percent of the total output value of industry (including small industries and handicrafts); a 23.4 percent increase over 1975, supplying tools for agriculture and for the processing of farm produce for domestic consumption and export. In particular, the traditional art crafts have seen a steady development. The value of exprted handicraft goods increased by 169.3 percent in 1980 over 1975.

The following is a breakdown of the main industrial products (including small industrial and handicraft products) during the 1976-80 period:

		1975	1980
Electricity output	Million kWh	2,653.0	3,639.5
Coal	Million tonnes	5.2	5.3
Cement	Thousand tonnes	536.7	641.0
Timber	Thousand cubic metres	1,252.0	1,626.0
Paper	Thousand tonnes	41.7	46.8
Salt	Thousand tonnes	376.5	436.8
Sugar	Thousand tonnes	45.6	113.9
Textiles	Million metres	146.4	175.3
Cigarettes	Million packets	543.5	351.6
Tea	Thousand tonnes	10.8	15.5

2. Achievements in Socialist Transformation, Perfection of the Socialist Relations of Production, Settlement of the Job Problem and Redistribution of the Work Force

With the complete liberation of the south in the spring of 1975 followed by national reunification, the whole country embarked on the path of socialist construction. To transform the nonsocialist sectors of the economy along socialist lines thus became an urgent task which was given due attention. At present, the compradore bourgeoisie has been abolished as a class and private capitalism has been basically transformed. Most worthy of note is the initial successes of the agricultural cooperation movement which have drawn about 30 percent of the peasant families into collective farming under different forms, from low to high, such as "solidarity" production groups, work-exchange teams, tractor teams, production collectives, agricultural cooperatives.... In the north where the organisation of the working peasants into agricultural cooperatives had been completed as early as the sixties, the co-operatives have been strengthened day by day. In 1980 northern Vietnam counted 11,088 agricultural co-operatives, mostly fully socialist ones, accounting for 96.8 per cent of the peasant households and averaging 1,709 persons in each co-op with 590 farmhands and 201 hectares of tilled land.

A significant event was that in 1981 a new system of management consisting in allocating fixed quotas to each production team and each farmer was initiated, and was quickly embraced by almost all agricultural co-ops in the north, the co-ops and production collectives in the coastal provinces of central Vietnam, in the Central Highlands and in many provinces and cities of the south. The basic merit of this system lies in the fact that it clearly determines the responsibility as well as the interests of the farmers, closely associates the farmers with the results of their work and consequently encourages the co-op members to give more attention to carrying out intensive cultivation to increase crop output. This is the main reason responsible for fairly good results in agricultural production in 1981. Food output exceeded 15 million tonnes. Although still far below the increasing needs and the actual potentials of Vietnam, this was more than 107,000 tonnes above the target under the annual plan and 700,000 tonnes above the 1980 figure which was unsurpassed by any year in the past. Thanks to the new system of management, Thanh Hoa Province, the second largest food-growing province of northern Vietnam, has been able to make better use of its work force, land resources and material and technical bases, and yielded a total of 687,000 tonnes of food (including rice and subsidiary crops converted into rice equivalent), nearly 250,000 tonnes more than in 1980, the highest food output to date in its history.

In close association with the improvement of the socialist relations of production was the further effort to solve the job problem and redistribute the work force and the population on the national scale...with a population of 54 million (1981) Vietnam has an abundant work force of more than 25 million. But for many reasons, this work force is not evenly distributed and not adequately used.

The unemployment rate remains high and work productivity remains low in all branches of the national economy. For instance, the Red River Delta and the plains of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces which occupy only 13 percent of the total land area of the country, are inhabited by more than 40 percent of the national population. Population density in the Red River Delta now stands at more than 590 per square kilometre. Meanwhile, the Mekong River Delta which has rich potentials for food production and accounts for 40 percent of the rice acreage of the whole country, has only a population of 267 persons per square kilometre. The highlands of central Vietnam which possess vast potentials for industrial crops has a population of only 23 persons per square kilometre. In 1985, at the time of liberation, South Vietnam had more than 3 million unemployed (including one million men of the disbanded puppet army). Therefore, to provide jobs for the unemployed and redistribute the work force and the population is a task of prime importance.

In the five-year period (1976-1980) about 4,200,000 persons were assigned productive jobs. Around 1,470,000 persons, 700,000 of them in the working age, went to the "new economic zones" where they reclaimed and put under cultivation 500,000 hectares of land. The "new economic zones" are being constantly consolidated to become new population centres, creating conditions for exploiting the labour and land potentials of the whole country for economic construction and national defence.

3. Success in Laying the Material and Technical Foundations

To make it possible for a backward agricultural economy, practised mainly on a small scale, to ascend directly to socialism by-passing capitalist development, it is essential to provide it with proper material and technical foundations. This, however, is not without difficulty, especially in investments and equipment. Even so, in the five years from 1976 to 1980, with its own effort and thanks to the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assisance (C.M.E.A.), the government was able to put together 18.44 billion dong for construction, of which 16.1 billions went to productive sectors, with 7.5 billions to industry and construction, and 4.4 billions to agriculture and forestry. Non-productive sectors got another 2.3 billions. Over this period fixed capital in productive sectors increased by 91 percent. As a result efficiency increased considerably.

In agriculture, more than one million hectares were acquired through land reclamation, with total cultivated area going up from seven million hectares in 1976 to 8.2 millions in 1980, including an increase from 6.1 million hectares to seven million in food crop area (rice area from 5.2 to 5.6 million hectares). Also, through crop multiplication, the cultivated area was extended by 1.8 million hectares.

In the same period agriculture was provided with more than 20,000 tractors of different types, and 35 percent of the cultivated area was thus tilled mechanically. By 1980 the whole country had been provided with 49,922 tractors in terms of the standard 15 hp.

Productivity also marked a considerable increase in industry. In the period under review there was an increase of 100,000 kilowatts in electricity, of two million tons in coal, 600,000 tons in cement, etc. The Uong Bi thermo-electric station was restored and extended, with a new capacity of 150,000 kW. A coal sorting plant was completed at Cua Ong, with an annual output of 3.2 million tons. Aggregate capacity of electric stations in the whole country now stands at 1.4 million kilowatts (20 percent in the hydro-electric group). The coal-mining industry has a designed capacity of around 11 million tons.

Also in these five years many light-industry projects were built or completed in the main. These included the Bai Bang paper mill with an annual output of 50,000 tons, the Minh Phuong textile mill, the Dong Nam spinning mill and the Thang Loi textile mill. The Nam Dinh textile mill was extended, with an additional annual output of 700,000 metres of cloth, 14,000 tons of yarn, and 50,000 tons of paper.

In transport and communications more than 2,000 kilometres of main and auxiliary tracks were laid for the north-south railway which was also provided with station facilities. The Haiphong port was improved and extended to cover 11 concrete wharves totalling 1,700 metre 90,000 square metres of warehouses and storage yards, 3,600 metres of railway and almost 2,000 metres of crane tracks. Generally speaking, the capacity to conduct major repairs of ships, trains and road vehicles increased twofold. This period also saw the construction of about 3,800 kilometres of motor roads and 4,000 metres of river wharves. There was a sharp increase in transport means: Many more sea-going and coastal ships, hundreds of train engines and cars, and thousands of trucks and passenger buses.

Worthy of note are those projects which were started in this period, and which will become operative in 1981-1990, like the Hoa Binh hydro-electric dam on the Da River (almost 2,000,000 kW), the Tri An hydro-electric station on the Dong Nai River (320,000 kW), the Pha Lai thermo-electric plant (640,000 kW), the two cement plants at Bim Yon and Hoang Thach, each with an annual output of over one million tons, the two spinning mills in Hanoi and Nha Trang, each with 100,000 spindles. Moreover, extension was conducted regarding the nitrogen fertilizer plant at Ha Bac, the Lam Thao super-phosphate plant, the Lao Cai apatite plant, etc. Work is being pushed up on the Thang Long bridge across the Red River in Hanoi. Of particular importance is the exploration and exploitation of natural oil and gas which is being stepped up in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Preparations are now being made for the installation of off-shore derricks at Vung Tua in view of actual production right in this Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

4. [as received] in social affairs, noticeable achievements were recorded in the period 1976-80 in the fields of education, health, culture and art. The age-old illiteracy in southern Vietnam has been virtually eradicated. Over 16 million people are attending general, job-training and vocational schools and universities throughout the country. Break-down figures:

	1975	1980
-- General school pupils	10,320,000	12,095,000
-- Complementary school attendance	1,598,000	2,194,000
-- Vocational school students	96,000	133,000
-- Tertiary school students	92,000	146,000

Since the 1981-82 academic year, an educational reform has been enforced with the application of a new curriculum and new literature and mathematics textbooks for the first form of basic general education, the improvement of teaching methods at the kindergartens and infant schools, and the improvement of training methods at the vocational schools and universities along the guideline of combining teaching with scientific research and productive labour.

The number of infant schools and classes has increased in the cities, towns and many rural areas. In the period 1975-1980, the number of infant classes went up from 26,000 to 51,000, a 96 percent increase; enrollment rose from 823,000 to 1,597,000, a 94 percent increase; and the number of teachers from 27,000 to 58,000 a 115 percent increase.

Public health work has been greatly expanded with a growing number of disease-preventing and medical establishment, thus making a very important contribution to protecting and improving the people's health.

	1975	1980
-- Hospitals and clinics	1,396	2,396
-- Sanatoria	86	93
-- Village medical and sanitary stations	6,565	9,034
-- Hospital beds	142,000	198,000

In 1980, the contingent of medical workers included 12,400 doctors, 27,900 assistant doctors, 74,000 nurses, and 13,600 midwives, an average of 7.5 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants.

In 1980, the cultural service published 29.7 million copies of books and produced 128 films. Cinema-goers numbered 271.8 million.

The five years since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam have been years of hard work of the Vietnamese people in economic transformation, construction and development. The achievements obtained so far are very small indeed compared with the needs and potentials. That is due to both objective and subjective factors, the latter being chiefly shortcomings in mangement. These shortcomings have been detected and are being effectively overcome as can be clearly seen in the change for the better of the economic situation in 1981, which has opened new prospects for the time to come.

HUYNH TAN PHAT ATTENDS USSR AWARD CEREMONY

OW231710 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has conferred various orders and medals on a number of Vietnamese state and social activists for their contributions to the consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The decorations, occasioned by the 25th year of Vietnamese-Soviet economic and technological cooperation, included the Order of Friendship Among Peoples, the Order of Glory, the Medal of Excellent Labour, and the Medal of Selfless Labour.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, awarding the honours on behalf of the highest Soviet state body, stressed that the Soviet Union had been assisting Vietnam in all fields both during the war and in the years of creative labour, in building socialism and defending its national sovereignty. Vice-Premier Huynh Tan Phat, on behalf of all the recipients, said that this was a symbol of the binding friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and an honour for the entire people of Vietnam.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

OW231722 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- Bronislaw Musielak, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, today presented his credentials to the president of the Council of State, Truong Chinh. President Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with him afterwards. Also attending the ceremony were Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister, and Le Trang, deputy-director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

HELSINKI: NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT POSTPONED

LD222132 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Finnish Foreign Ministry has postponed the visit to Finland proposed by Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach for the middle of next month. According to the acting head of the Foreign Ministry Political Department, Erkki Maentakanen, the visit cannot take place in April because of the timetable of Foreign Minister Paer Stenbaeck. Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach will visit France, Denmark, Sweden and EEC headquarters in Brussels next month. He had also hoped to be able to visit Finland during the same tour.

WORKS OF HO CHI MINH, LE DUAN PUBLISHED

OW240743 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- On the occasion of the 5th party congress, the Su That (Truth) Publishing House in Hanoi has put out several theoretical works by President Ho Chi Minh and party General Secretary Le Duan. These include "On Party Building" by Ho Chi Minh and five writings by Le Duan, namely: "The Path From Small-Scale Production to Large-Scale Socialist Production", "Building a Strong Local Economy", "On Socialist Collective Mastership", "Some Questions Concerning a Party in Power" and "The International Situation and Our Foreign Policy".

TO HUU OPENS EXHIBITION ON ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

OW270758 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 22 -- An exhibition on Vietnam's economic and technical achievements over the past five years opened in Hanoi this morning in honour of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, cut the inaugural ribbon. Also present at the opening ceremony were members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

Exhibits from more than 30 branches or localities throughout the country give an overall picture of the nation-wide movement for "rationalization of production and technical innovations" over the past five years, particularly in agriculture and in the production of consumer and export goods.

The exhibition is in three sectors. The first features charts and pictures concerning the growth in various fields, economic, political, military, cultural, scientific and technical, and also a number of art works and objects.

The second sector, which is the main one of the exhibition, gives a systematic review of the economic and technical achievements of various branches of activity, localities and economic zones, such as industry, agriculture, forestry, hydrology, water conservancy, fisheries, the armed forces, etc. Also displayed are special products of the localities.

The third sector introduces major medical, cultural, educational and sport achievements and rsults of the research conducted by various institutes and colleges which have found initial application in production.

HAIPHONG, CUA LO SEAPORT FACILITIES EXPANDED

OW200927 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 20 -- Haiphong and Cua Lo are two major sea ports in northern Vietnam the enlargement or construction of which started in the 1976-1980 five-year plan. Haiphong port comprises the Chua Ve and Vat Cach decking areas totalling 11 wharves, 39,000 square metres of storage yards and nearly 10 kilometres of rail roads. The building of all the 11 wharves has been basically completed, many of which are accessible to 10,000-ton ships. When the whole port becomes operational, it will be able to handle 2.7 million tonnes of freight a year.

Cua Lo is a new port, some ten kilometres northeast of Vinh, capital of the central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh. After the first stage of construction, the port will have three wharves accessible to 5,000-ton ships, and after the current second stage of construction it will be able to take 10,000-ton ships. Total loading and unloading capacity will be 500,000 tonnes a year.

SMALL INDUSTRIES, HANDICRAFTS OUTPUT INCREASES

OW132030 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- Consumer goods produced over the past five years by small industries and handicrafts account for 76 percent of the gross value of the total manufactured by the whole country in the same period. Last year the gross output value of small industries and handicrafts totalled 3,780 million dong, almost doubling the 1976 figure and 11 per cent above the 1981 target. Export goods produced by this sector made up 25 per cent of the national export turnover, an eight per cent increase over 1976. The annual rate of development of small industry and handicraft production in this period was 25 per cent compared with 15 per cent in the period 1973-1976.

In the southern provinces some 30,000 cooperatives and production groups have been set up since liberation, drawing in about half of the handicraft workforce. By 1981 Ho Chi Minh City alone had 24,000 production units operating along the orientation of the state plans with a gross product valued at 1,400 million dong compared with 191 million in 1976. This productive sector is trying to attain the target of 5.2 billion dong in gross product value and increase its work force to two million persons by 1985.

NEW PROJECTS, PRODUCTS PUT INTO PRODUCTION

OW220815 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 22 -- One hundred and eighty new projects and products of the engineering and metallurgy industries have been put into production since mid-1981 when an emulation drive was launched to welcome the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The new projects included the tin processing plant of Khoun Phay at the Son Duong tin mine, Ha Tuyen Province, and the expansion of the Tinh Tuc tin mine in Cao Bang Province.

The screw-action press EV-250 turned out by the Machine Tool Factory No 1 in Hanoi has been used in the production of pincers, scissors and other hand tools and metal utensils. Another new product of the engineering industry is the 12-hp diesel motor D.12M produced by the Tran Hung Dao mechanical engineering plant in Hanoi. Thanks to the improvement of the cooling system and the oil pipes, utilisation time has been trebled.

Other new products include smaller diesel motors of from 6 to 24 hp, insecticide sprayers, pumps of a capacity of 8,000-cubic metre an hour and machine parts of internal combustion motors which are being mass-produced under the 1982 program.

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION DAY

OW191742 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Hanio, VNA, March 19 -- A press conference was held here today by Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The ambassador highlighted the brilliant successes recorded by the Hungarian people over the past 37 years under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The ambassador took this occasion to reaffirm the Hungarian people's full support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against Beijing's hegemonism and expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and for the new efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Hungary will make every necessary effort to strengthen further the two countries' cooperation and make it ever more effective, he stressed.

ROTTERDAM PAPER INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

PM151323 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Mar 82 p 5

[Carolien Roelants 6 March Wassenaar Interview With Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja: "Kampuchea Problem -- Impatience Out of Place"]

[Text] Wassenaar, 8 Mar -- Since Vietnamese troops occupied the Kampuchean capital, Phnom Penh, in January 1979, drove the Khmer Rouge regime to the farthest corners of the country and brought Heng Samrin to power, ASEAN -- set up in 1967 by Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Phillipines and intended as an economic cooperation group -- has chiefly to thank the Kampuchea question for its fame in the world.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations makes sure that the world does not have the chance to forget the Vietnamese occupation. "Against our will," Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in Wassenaar on Saturday [6 March]. "We had no choice." If ASEAN had not concerned itself with the question, "I doubt whether ASEAN would still exist. Vietnam would have subjugated the whole of Southeast Asia." And "the question is -- would it have stopped there?"

Meanwhile an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese are still in Kampuchea. ASEAN's latest countermove -- a loose coalition of the Khmer Rouge and the guerrilla groups of former Prime Minister Son Sann and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk -- cannot get off the ground. The Khmer Rouge -- the strongest of the three -- is making too many demands. There is deadlock.

[Question] What is the real usefulness of such a coalition and what are its prospects?

[Answer] The coalition is a necessary part of our efforts in the search for a political solution, a peaceful political solution. We have two choices in Kampuchea -- the Heng Samrin government, which we do not recognize because it was brought to power by a foreign occupation force...and the Pol Pot regime, which we must presumably support because it represents the government of the state which is the legal unit recognized by the United Nations and which is the victim of aggression. We differentiate here between the "Democratic Kampuchea" state, which we support, and the regime, for which we have no enthusiasm. That is why we are trying to change the government by pressing for the formation of a coalition which would be more acceptable.

But what happens now is up to them to decide. As long as it is an expression of the free will of the people and as long as the Vietnamese withdraw, we would be able to accept it.

[Question] What about the current deadlock?

[Answer] I can understand your impatience that this coalition has not come about that quickly. But you should remember that politics in Southeast Asia must be seen in terms of years -- 10, 20 years perhaps, and if you are looking at China 100 years. The solution of problems in this part of the world always takes a long time.

Nor is the Kampuchean problem a new problem. It has existed since the French installed Sihanouk as king in 1941, and even before that. Kampuchea was always a problem between Thailand and Vietnam, for hundreds of years. So this is nothing, just a ripple in the ocean.

[Question] Last month the countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- put forward a new proposal: border negotiations with Thailand with the possibility of the withdrawal of part of the Vietnamese troops and contacts with the ASEAN nations about "Questions of peace and stability." Some Indochina experts saw in this a new flexibility. What is your view?

[Answer] The special reference to Thailand we see as an attempt to isolate Thailand and to cut it off from the other ASEAN nations. This is why we believe we must be cautious. But it is a good basis on which to continue contacts -- although it is not acceptable to ASEAN in its present form.

I think as a step in a continuing process it is not a bad attempt. It is like a minuet -- forwards and backwards."

[Question] There seem to be certain divisions within ASEAN. On the one hand the hawks -- Thailand and Singapore -- and on the other the rest, the doves. While the former seem more to be seeking confrontation and to follow the Chinese line, the others give a more reconciliatory impression. Is this true?

[Answer] I would say that there is no difference, only variations on a common theme.... Thailand's tougher stance is caused by its proximity (to Vietnam) and you can understand this. In principle it is following the joint ASEAN line, which embraces the view that ASEAN is not really in conflict with Vietnam. But it is more militant, together with Singapore, because it sees Vietnam as an immediate threat -- although it also sees China as a threat in the long term. Indonesia and Malaysia on the other hand do not see Vietnam as an immediate threat, because they are more distant.

We all see China as a threat; the variation is in the view of Vietnam. This is especially so because the Chinese have once again refused to assure us that they would no longer support subversive movements in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Why do you not see Vietnam as an immediate threat?

[Answer] Because they are stuck fast in Kampuchea, and they are not a rich country; they could never allow themselves a military campaign. They have other priorities, and now they are piously stating that the also have other goals, that they have no intention of attacking us, and so on.

[Question] Last year U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig came to Manila to explain the new U.S. policy in Asia to its ASEAN partners. The new policy involves a harder line toward Vietnam and the possibility of the supply of destructive arms to China. At the time Indonesia expressed its concern over this. What is your opinion now?

[Answer] Our worries concern the possible effect on Southeast Asia of the supply of destructive weapons to China, especially since China's priorities lie elsewhere. At present they are busy with the four modernizations -- so why then should they put emphasis on the modernization of their fighting forces?

We would prefer the emphasis to be placed on the more peaceful aspects of modernization, given the fact that the funds available are limited.... For a prosperous Chinese is a happy Chinese. Perhaps he might open a restaurant -- and that is much better for us....

[Question] Indonesia's diplomatic relations with China have been suspended since the failed communist coup in 1965, when Beijing was suspected of interference through its embassy and the million Chinese in Indonesia. The result was a trauma that still exists. However, in recent years Indonesian leaders have repeatedly spoken of a normalization of relations, although nothing has come of this. Undoubtedly a traditional question -- why not, and how is the situation now?

[Answer] The plans (for normalization) still exist. But there are no assurances that China will no longer support subversive movements. All other obstacles have been removed. I would say that we have almost normal diplomatic relations.

[Question] How would the visit of the Taiwanese president to Indonesia be seen?

[Answer] That was a private visit.... But it has been interpreted differently, by the Chinese, too, and I told them in Hong Kong that they were overreacting.

We have no intention of altering our one-China policy, but to return to relations. We have more normal relations than do China and Vietnam. China and Vietnam have embassies, and they do not talk to each other. We do not have embassies, and we do.

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SUZUKI VIEWS BREZHNEV PROPOSAL ON RELATIONS

OW251233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday there was nothing new in the latest proposal made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for improved relations with Japan.

Brezhnev, in a speech delivered Wednesday in the central Asian city of Tashkent, said his country wanted to have "reliable relations of good neighborliness, mutually-beneficial cooperation and mutual confidence" with Japan. He also called on China to improve bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interest.

Asked to comment by reporters on Brezhnev's speech, Prime Minister Suzuki said the president's reference to Japan was the same in content as statements made by him at the meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee in February last year. He said there apparently is nothing new in his latest proposal.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Japan will renew its call on the Soviet Union to take not only verbal initiatives but action. Commenting on Brezhnev's proposal, Miyazawa told newsmen the Soviet leader made a similar proposal in the spring last year.

At that time Japan urged the Soviets to take action, noting such realities as Soviet occupation of northern islands off Hokkaido, a Soviet military buildup there and Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the Cabinet spokesman said.

However, Miyazawa said the government will obtain the text of Brezhnev's speech for a careful analysis. He refused to comment on another Soviet proposal to end two decades of hostility with China.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SECURITY TREATY PROTESTED

OW251049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry Thursday protested against the "irresponsible comments" made by PRAVDA, organ of the Soviet Communist Party, on the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Valentin V. Alekseyev, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, was invited to the Foreign Ministry and saw Ryozo Kato, director of the Security Affairs Division of the North American Affairs Bureau, who criticized the Soviet newspaper for "making irresponsible cooments on the Japan-U.S. security treaty on the basis of a malicious intent and misunderstanding." Counselor Alekseyev promised to convey the protest to his home government.

PRAVDA carried an article, titled "The Role of Pentagon Hostage," dated March 13. The article, signed by PRAVDA's special correspondent in Tokyo, contained the statement that a majority of the Japanese people are opposed to the Japan-U.S. security treaty. It also said that the Japan-U.S. security treaty has changed in character, and that the scope of application of this treaty has been extended. The article also claimed that U.S. forces in Japan have tactical nuclear weapons.

Director Kato told Counselor Alekseyev that the security treaty is supported by a majority of the Japanese people, and can make a contribution to the peace and security of Asia. He also said that Japan has been taking steps to increase the deterrent power of the security treaty, because it cannot remain a mere spectator when the Soviet Union is strengthening its military power and sending troops to Japan's northern territory -- a reference to four northern islands claimed by Japan. Kato then charged that PRAVDA's comment on the U.S. forces' nuclear weapons is an "irresponsible criticism against Japan which maintains the three nonnuclear principles."

PIPELAYERS' SHIPMENT TO USSR NOT TO BE SUSPENDED

OW241321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government cannot comply with a U.S. request for suspension of shipments of pipelaying equipment to the Soviet Union, government officials said Wednesday. A top Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be named, said the government has no legal means of ordering the suspension.

Komatsu Ltd. concluded an export contract for supplying the pipelayers to the Soviet Union before the U.S. Government imposed a ban on such exports as part of economic sanctions against Moscow for its role in Afghanistan and Poland, he pointed out. The suspension was requested by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig when he conferred with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi in Washington Tuesday.

A Ministry of International Trade and Industry official also pointed to the fact the export contract was concluded before the imposition of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The government cannot order suspension of such a contract, he said.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS BROCK; GETS ASSURANCES ON TRADE

OW250029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 25 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Washington, March 24 (KYODO) -- Trade Representative William Brock Wednesday assured Japan that the U.S. Government is opposed to "reciprocity" bills before Congress if they run counter to the basic principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Brock gave the assurance in an hour-long breakfast meeting with Japanese Foreign Ministry Yoshio Sakurauchi, who later left for home after winding up a five-day visit to Washington.

Japanese officials told reporters that Brock urged Japan to take additional effective market-opening steps, saying the Japanese action will help the U.S. Government in testifying before Congress.

Sakurauchi came here last Saturday on a mission to try to defuse the trade tension with the United States. Sakurauchi was quoted by Japanese officials at telling Brock Wednesday that a trade balance at lower levels to be brought about through "reciprocity" is undesirable for world trade.

Brock sought closer economic cooperation between Japan and the United States from a long-range point of view to fight protectionism, the officials said. Brock said the West European economy is losing strength faster than the U.S. economy and proposed Japan and the United States join hands in nipping European protectionist moves in the bud, they said. He also called for further cooperation between the two nations to strengthen the international trade setup at the June Versailles summit of seven leading Western democracies and the November GATT ministerial meeting, the officials said.

Sakurauchi told Brock that close Japan-U.S. contact and collaboration will help revitalize the sagging world economy, they added. The Japanese minister is scheduled to return to Tokyo Thursday afternoon (Japan time).

Returns from U.S. 25 Mar

OW250749 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi returned home Thursday afternoon from a five-day visit to the United States. Sakurauchi is scheduled to meet the press Thursday night after reporting to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

During his stay in the United States, the foreign minister conferred with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other government as well as congressional leaders.

'TEAM SPIRIT' DENOUNCED AT CHAGANG MASS RALLY

SK220802 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Speech by Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Chagang Province People's Committee, at 18 March mass rally in Chagang -- recorded]

[Text] Owing to the frenzied maneuvers to provoke a war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, the situation in our country is being strained, and a war atmosphere is being created.

For a month now, since 13 February, the U.S. imperialists have been staging a large-scale war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" with our republic as its target. What attracts our attention is that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are genuinely preparing for a nuclear war in South Korea. Another fact that attracts our attention in this exercise is that it is an aggressive war exercise simulating an all-out attack on our republic.

Unable to suppress national indignation over the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who are unabashedly committing criminal maneuvers to provoke a war against us by staging the adventurous military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982", I, on behalf of those attending this rally, sternly denounce the war exercise, regarding it as a premeditated provocative act disturbing and threatening peace in the Far East and the world at large.

"Team Spirit 1982," a military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, is not a simple military exercise but a direct product of the policy of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base and to annex Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the source of all our national misery, the fundamental obstacle to our national reunification and a catalyst of war in Korea.

Judging from all indications, the current war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" is not a repetition of the usual exercises which were staged since 1976 but a test war and preliminary nuclear war to complete preparations for a nuclear war in Korea and to invade our republic any time they please. None can say that this war exercise would not develop into an all-out nuclear war against our republic. Despite our efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the voices calling for enactment of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and convocation of the 100-man joint conference among the Korean compatriots at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military hooligans are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging a reckless war exercise racket. This is an intolerable criminal act incompatible with peace and the peaceful reunification of [illegible].

Since they sneaked into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, while pursuing a wicked goal of keeping South Korea as their colony and dominating Korea and the world by utilizing South Korea as a strategic post, have turned the southern region into a powderkeg and a military beachhead.

Talking about the rebuilding of a powerful America and superiority in military power, the current U.S. rulers are now following the road of military adventurism aimed at threatening other countries by military force and subjugating them. In the course of implementing this world strategy, they are using the Korean Peninsula as a strategic post.

Stressing the strategic importance of Korea whenever they open their mouths, the U.S. authorities babble that the Korean Peninsula is the source of the next world war and that the combat capability of U.S. troops stations in South Korea should be strengthened. This shows their vicious nature. Repealing the formal troop withdrawal plan to achieve their aggressive goals, the U.S. imperialists, with a plan to strengthen the offensive capability of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army, are following the road of enhancing the armed forces and modernizing their equipment.

The U.S. imperialists are even dragging the Japanese reactionaries into their aggressive war policy. The maneuvers to provoke a new war being waged in South Korea are entering a more dangerous stage due to the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Clamoring about nurturing national strength and all-out security, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is desperately trying to increase the military strength of the puppet army, build more military bases, accelerate modernization of the South Korean army and strengthen the war industry. It has mobilized all available human and material resources for war preparations.

All these criminal maneuvers waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea clearly prove that they do not want dialogue and peaceful reunification in Korea and only advance along the road of confrontation and war. The fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are crying out about the threat of a southward invasion and equality of strength is a clumsy drama to cover up their criminal maneuvers, increasing the danger of northward invasion while preparing for war.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their aggressive ambition and leave our country without delay, taking all the weapons of destruction, including nuclear weapons. Workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and other people from all walks of life in South Korea should courageously rise in a nationwide anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to drive from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the mortal enemy causing misfortunes and calamities by instigating the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique, after sneaking into South Korea wearing the mask of supporter -- and to crush the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the filthy national traitor, fascist hangman, warmonger and national splittist.

Today our people are faced with grave and glorious tasks to step up socialist construction while safeguarding the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains against the frantic new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. All workers in the province should register brilliant labor exploits on all fronts of socialist construction to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national festival and a grand political celebration. They should heighten their revolutionary vigilance so we can smash the enemies at one blow if the aggressors dare trigger a war against us.

U.S. HELICOPTER CRASH IN 'TEAM SPIRIT' REPORTED

SK240542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- A helicopter of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces mobilized in the provocative "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises in South Korea crashed into a mountain and went to pieces on March 20, according to a report.

Three marines of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces aboard it died.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY 24 MAR

SK242322 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 24 received credentials from Constantin Iftodi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

ARTICLE ON STRUGGLE OF KWP HAILS PARTY CENTER

SK230459 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2220 GMT 22 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 March special article: "The KWP Is the Great Party Which Has Been Tempered and Tested in the Arduous Struggle" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] Today, our party is reaching a new stage in its development. It is at this time that we observe the 23d anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work "On the Tasks of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Organizations."

In this classic work, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the question of consolidating the party's unity and cohesion, establishing its revolutionary discipline, and other fundamental questions for the construction of the party.

The correctness and vitality of the policies advanced in this work have been fully proved through practice. In this work and in others, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated various lines and policies for the construction of our party and its activities and ceaselessly strengthened and developed the party. The chuche-oriented ideas and theories for the construction of the party put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been thoroughly implemented through the positive activities of our party center. As a result, the KWP has been strengthened and developed as a great party with invincible might and a bright future.

During the course of leading the revolution and construction to victory, the KWP has been tempered and tested and, for its immortal achievements, has won the absolute trust of the people. Today, in the party's achievements and its invincible might, our people see the bright future of the revolution and the nation and aremoving forward with a firm belief in the consummation of the chuche cause.

1. The invincible KWP has won great achievements in the struggle to carry out the chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: For its dedicated sacrifices to the fatherland and people and for its great achievements and contribution in the struggle for socialism and communism, our party has won the absolute support and deep trust of our people.

The party of the working class is the political headquarters organizing and leading the revolution and construction. The greatness and might of the party are displayed in the great achievements it wins in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work. Only a party which wins immortal achievements in socialist and communist construction and makes a great contribution to the times and the development of the revolution can possess lofty prestige and dignity and win the deep trust of the people. Today, as the great revolutionary party absolutely trusted by the entire Korean people and the international working class, the name of our party is shining everywhere. This is because of the great achievement which our party has won in the struggle to carry out the chuche cause.

The chuche revolutionary cause -- the most sacred revolutionary cause of our times -- was pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party, which took root in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has carried out the persistent struggle to implement this sacred cause since the first day of its founding. The entire course of this struggle has been embroidered with the glorious history of the great leader [yongdoja] boundlessly loyal to the cause of the revolution and the people.

Brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary cause and struggling to provide boundless freedom and happiness for the people are the fundamental principles of our party. With this invariable stand, our party has assumed full responsibility for the destiny of the Korean revolution and people and has taken the lead in traversing the path of the arduous struggle.

During the historic course of the positive struggle to attain the great goal for the consummation of the chuche cause, our party has indeed won numerous achievements and made a great contribution to the times and the advance of the revolution. The great achievement which our party has won for the times and history is, above all, that it has firmly defended, protected, developed and enriched the revolutionary ideology of the leader [suryong] and has provided a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon with which we can achieve the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary ideology of the leader is the guiding principle which must be firmly maintained in the struggle to achieve the revolutionary cause. Therefore, the defense, inheritance and development of the revolutionary ideology of the leader are an important question on which the future of the revolution depends. The correct solution to this question can be the party's great contribution to the achievement of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

By positive ideological and theoretical activities, our party has firmly defended and protected, and ceaselessly deepened and developed the great revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song. In the course of this, for the first time in history, our party formulated the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and drastically enriched it.

The ideas and theories put forth by our party are a synthesis of the ideological and theoretical treasures with which the problems arising in party construction and in the revolution and construction can be solved without difficulties. The ideas, theories and policies of our party have proven their correctness and veracity through struggle and are displaying even greater vitality with each passing day. Thus, they are an invincible banner. Thanks to these ideological and theoretical treasures, our people have been able to more vigorously accelerate socialist and communist construction. By inheriting, developing and implementing the revolutionary ideology of the leader, our party has won great achievements in the revolution and construction. This is another great exploit which our party has won for the times and history.

The revolution is a continuation of the struggle and advance to implement the ideology of the leader. As the revolution and construction advance and reach a higher stage, the party must consider the revolutionary ideology of the leader as a firm guiding principle and implement it in all fields. This is an inevitable requirement for the consummation of the revolutionary cause.

In our country, the revolutionary ideology of the leader has been brilliantly implemented under the leadership of the party. As a result, a golden age is being ushered in the political, economic, cultural, military and all other fields. Ceaseless upsurges have been brought about in socialist economic construction, numerous great monuments have been built, and a revolutionary turn made in the field of literature and art. As a result, the might of the nation has been further strengthened and the position of our people drastically upgraded.

The changes which our party has brought about in the revolution and construction are unprecedented in the fields of human and social reform and nature remaking. By bringing about these changes of the century, a shining example of the party of the working class advancing socialist construction has been created. This is the greatness and historical significance of the revolutionary achievements of our party.

Another immortal achievement won by our party for the times and history is our people's boundless freedom and happiness, which have been provided through the party's dedication to the people's cause. The aim of the revolution and of socialist and communist construction carried out under the leadership of the party of the working class is to provide boundless freedom and happiness for the people.

All activities of our party today are unswerving in the struggle to devotedly serve the people and to glorify their freedom and happiness. Thanks to this active role of our party, all working people are exercising genuine political freedom and rights and are leading a happy life to their heart's content under the superior socialist system.

Entering the era of leadership by our party, our people have brilliantly realized all things that they have wanted and desired from generation to generation and have become a most dignified and happy people who are infinitely glorifying their noble political life. Our party's achievements in changing our country into a socialist paradise, a better place in which to live, and in leading the people to enjoy an affluent and civilized life are indeed great and brilliant.

The revolutionary tradition is a historic root of the revolution and a valuable asset for its final completion. By resolutely safeguarding and defending the revolutionary tradition and further developing and enriching it, our party has made it possible for the Korean revolution to firmly retain its life even under any circumstance and to victoriously advance along the single road of chuche forever. Our party has adopted as an important task of party work to inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition, has safeguarded its purity and has glorified it forever. This is the great merit of our party.

Our glorious party has made proud successes in safeguarding, developing and embodying the revolutionary ideology and tradition of the leader and in accelerating socialist construction, national reunification and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. It is a valuable fruition of our party's leadership that today the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song has been further glorified as the great guiding ideology in the revolution and construction and the status and prestige of our fatherland and nation have reached the highest stage.

The achievements our party has attained under the slogan of imbuing society with the chuche idea are unprecedentedly great revolutionary ones in scope, richness and power influencing the times and the development of revolution. These achievements are a firm foundation and precious assets to more vigorously advance and consummate our revolution to the end. Our party has not easily attained successes in the course of leading revolution. These are great gains attained through a heroic struggle.

Inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause cannot but accompany fierce class struggle and serious social and economic reforms. During the last period, we could not help advancing the revolutionary cause, implementing difficult and grand tasks under a very complicated situation at home and abroad. Without the leadership of the ever-victorious and invincible KWP, we could not think of our revolution advancing and winning victory, overcoming all kinds of difficulties. As history progresses, the great successes and heroic exploits that our party has attained in leading the Korean revolution to victory, taking responsibility for the people's destiny, will more brilliantly shine.

2. The road on which our party has registered immortal achievements in revolution and construction is a glorious history in which our party has developed into an ever-victorious revolutionary party able to consummate the chuche cause to the end.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: During the complicated and arduous revolution, our party has been tempered and tested and has grown into a revolutionary party with invincible might.

Today, the situation of our party is very good and its future is ever brighter. Today, our party has become a powerful vanguard unit which can overcome any difficulty and brilliantly implement the revolutionary ideology of the leader. It has never been easy for our party to possess powerful combat capabilities and to have this bright future. It had to traverse a path of indescribably complicated and arduous struggle. In history, there has never been a party like our party which has grown along the path of such trials and difficulties.

The struggle to strengthen the party of the working class is, in essence, a struggle to permeate itself with the revolutionary ideology of the leader who founded the party. For our party, this work has been carried out during the course of elimination of foreign elements detrimental to the unity and cohesion of the party and while achieving the ideological purity and organizational unity of the party. The party of the working class is a combat unit organized by the unity of the people with the same ideas and objectives. Therefore, a united front does not have to be formed in the party. Disallowance of the factions seeking different "isms" and political aims is a principled requirement for construction of the revolutionary party.

Because of the peculiarity of its founding and development, since the first day of its inception our party has waged an arduous struggle to achieve the ideological unity of the party. How to wage the struggle is an important question on which the destiny of our party and the future of the nation depend.

In the early days following the founding of our party, not only tested communists but also many people from various parts of the nation, including those who had returned from foreign countries, entered the party. At the time, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the party with those who had been tempered in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as core members of the party and with others who had many different backgrounds. This was a correct policy which reflected the prevailing situation and the status of the Korean communist movement and was a wise step which could be taken only by the respected and beloved leader who exercised boundless magnanimity.

Our party made every effort to embrace those who had many different backgrounds and to educate and reform them. However, experience has shown that the factionalists, provincialists, flunkeyists and other opportunists do not readily do away with the chronic factionalist vicious habit. Despite the deep trust of the party, every time a period of difficult trial was encountered, they rose against and challenged the party and the revolution. Because of this, our party could not lessen the struggle to get rid of the remnants of the historic factionalism and opportunism.

Our party's struggle aimed at achieving and strengthening unity and cohesion was a serious and significant one to defend the organizational and ideological purity of the party rank and file and to establish chuche in revolution and construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song competently and wisely led the struggle to strengthen the organizational and ideological unity of our party and shouldered the burden of the struggle during the days of the severe trials of the war and the postwar period.

Convinced that all schemes of the enemies can be crushed as long as there is a working class and a people boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song devoted himself to strengthening the party, the staff office of the revolution. How can we imagine the trouble the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went through on the road of the difficult struggle to build a powerful party and defend the party and the revolution, crushing the schemes of the antiparty sectarians? Had there been no firm stand and principled struggle by the respected and beloved leader, our party and the revolution would not have been firmly defended and the party's political and ideological purity and steel-like unity would not have been realized.

In the fierce struggle waged against the enemies within and without, our party was refined and trained and its political and ideological unity realized. This brilliant achievement scored in the course of building and strengthening the party presented a firm prospect for developing to a new higher stage the struggle for permeating the party with a single revolutionary ideology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's design to make the KWP an invincible militant party permeated with a single ideology came to be realized more brilliantly in the rewarding days of remodeling society on the chuche idea.

These days, our party center, proceeding from the achievements scored in the course of building the party and from the requirements of the developing revolution, advanced the line of remodelling the party on the chuche idea. Remodeling the party on the chuche idea is a project aimed at making our party a perfect chuche-type party in terms of its composition and activities.

With the cause of remodeling the party on the chuche idea vigorously carried out under our party center's correct policy and energetic leadership, innovation took effect in building the party and carrying out party activities and the unity and militant power of the party were incomparably strengthened.

Today the KWP is a pure party permeated with a single ideology. Our party of today is not the one of yesterday which, in the early days following its inception, had to form a united front. Overcoming difficulties and trials, our party has been united enough to accomplish the revolution and has been strengthened into an invincible revolutionary party. This is the greatest victory achieved under the leadership of the party center.

The first among the features of our party as an invincible revolutionary party is that it thoroughly defends and embodies the leader's revolutionary ideology. The working class party is founded based on the leader's revolutionary ideology and is a revolutionary weapon for realizing the leader's ideology. No task is more important for the working class party than to maintain and realize the leader's revolutionary ideology and cause. Maintaining and realizing the leader's revolutionary ideology is a very serious and arduous struggle. Accordingly, the party should possess invincible militant power if it is to creditably discharge its duties.

The basic distinction of a great party leading the revolution and the nation to a bright future is that it, under any circumstances, thoroughly embodies the leader's ideology and leadership. The most important thing in strengthening the party into an invincible one which can brilliantly realize the leader's revolutionary ideology is that the party ranks are filled with core members who are thoroughly armed with the leader's revolutionary ideology.

The party is a political organization which unites party members. The combat strength of the party depends on the firmness of the ideological faith of party members. When the party ranks are filled with genuine revolutionaries who are firmly armed with the leader's revolutionary idea and who struggle devotedly to realize his idea, the party can possess the might with which to brilliantly realize the leader's idea.

The firmness of our party ranks has now reached a qualitatively high level. In the true sense of the word, our party is a mighty vanguard detachment in which those revolutionaries who accept only the chuche idea are closely united. All party members are living with the chuche idea as their firm faith and devoting their all to the struggle on the road indicated by the chuche idea.

Our party is mighty and ever-victorious because several million party members who absolutely believe in the great chuche idea and tenaciously struggle for its victory form the basis of the party and uphold the party leadership. As long as there is such a mighty revolutionary party, the final victory of the revolutionary cause pioneered in the Paektu forest is firmly guaranteed.

Another characteristic feature of our party is the firm establishment of the monolithic ideological system throughout the party. Establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is a basic principle for building a working-class party. It is a key to enhancing the party's combat strength. The only idea which should exist in the party of the working class is the leader's. If there is any other idea within the party, the party can neither fulfill its mission as the revolutionary weapon to realize the leader's cause nor maintain its existence.

Establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is not simple. It is a very difficult and complex struggle because it is accompanied by serious class struggle against all forms of reactionary and antirevolutionary ideas.

Under the leadership of the party center, the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established in the whole party and the work of achieving the unity of the party on this basis has been most successfully carried out. Prevailing in our party today is only one idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and all party members have firmly armed themselves with the revolutionary idea of the leader and are united close in ideology and purpose on this basis.

Thus, our party has become a steel-like party with mighty combat strength, which never tolerates the slightest element of difference and which can crush in a timely manner various maneuvers of impure elements undermining and disturbing the unity and purity of the party. The whole party breathes and acts only in accordance with the idea and intention of the party center. This firm purity in ideology and purpose is the look of the KWP today.

With the firm establishment of the monolithic ideological system in the whole party and the firm guarantee of the unity of the party ranks in ideology, purpose and action, our party has become a revolutionary vanguard detachment capable of defending and protecting the leader's revolutionary idea under any circumstance and of advancing the revolutionary cause to the end along the road pioneered by the leader. This is a firm guarantee enabling our party to invariably adhere to its nature and to fulfill its lofty mission.

Another important feature of our party as a militant party with invincible might is that a steel-like revolutionary discipline has been thoroughly established within the party. Revolutionary discipline is the life of the party and the source of its combat strength. Only a party with a firm organizational system and the discipline to breath and act in accordance with the orders and directives of the party center is capable of beating enemies in any battle and brilliantly carrying out any difficult revolutionary task.

Our party has regarded the work of establishing revolutionary discipline within the party as the most important question in strengthening itself and in achieving the leadership of the revolution and construction. It has correctly led this work. The course of building, strengthening and developing our party has been one in which ironclad revolutionary discipline and order have been firmly established within the party.

Thanks to our party's correct policy and active struggle, democratic, centralized discipline has been thoroughly established within the party. All of our party organizations and members have always carried out all their work in accordance with party policies, have gone through water and fire in their struggles to implement party decisions and directives and have acted and struggled as a single organism under the orders and directives of the party center.

Never in history has there been a party resembling ours -- tightly organized and orderly and in which all work is carried out in a regulated and standardized manner. The revolutionary work system and discipline established today within our party stem from the endless loyalty to the party center and from a lofty sense of responsibility for the revolution. Therefore, the discipline within our party has an inexhaustible might and vitality. Our party is invincible because discipline has been thoroughly established within the party on a voluntary basis, thus enabling all party members to follow the party's leadership with lofty loyalty.

Indeed, the KWP has basically changed its appearance and taken on the traits of a chuche-type party. Under the unitary leadership of the party center, a powerful system has been established within the party to thoroughly implement the party's idea and intent. This is the historic culmination of the struggle to strengthen our party.

Because such a revolutionary system has been established within the party, our party has an inexhaustible militant might, potential, authority and honor. Nothing is more precious for our people than to have such a mighty party so that they can complete their revolutionary cause.

The construction of a most powerful party to take responsibility for the Korean revolution and to lead it to victory constitutes the brilliant fulfillment of the urgent desire of the Korean communists. To build, strengthen and develop today's party, the true Korean communists and revolutionaries have waged an arduous struggle over a long period. During this period, many communists have shed blood and sacrified their precious lives. With the strengthening and development of our party into an ever-victorious, invincible military party under the leadership of the party center, the Korean communists and people have fulfilled their long-cherished desire, and the bright future of the revolution has been firmly guaranteed. As a result, our people are now overflowing with endless confidence and with revolutionary optimism. They are much more tenaciously struggling toward a bright future.

By strengthening and developing our party into an invincible militant unit with a consistent policy and energetic leadership, the glorious party center has attained the greatest achievements for the fatherland and the people. Along with the victorious advance of the revolution, the might of our party will be strengthened a hundred, a thousand times.

3. Vigorously accelerating the revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party is the supreme honor and sacred duty of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the leadership of our party, the chuche revolutionary cause has traversed the proud road of victory and glory in our country. This cause will be completed only under the leadership of our party. The chuche revolutionary cause, which was developed in the forest of Mt Paektu, has advanced far along the single road of victory under the leadership of the party. The struggle of our people has become more worthwhile, and a bright prospect has been unfolded on the future path of the people.

Today, all the struggles of our people have been victoriously organized and led by our party. The KWP has a sacred, historic duty to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification under the banner of the chuche idea and to accomplish the cause of independence against imperialism. This duty of our party is truly weighty and important. Lying on the path ahead of the struggle to accomplish this duty are many trials and difficulties. Vast work for creation and reform are required to accomplish this duty. However, the KWP can readily accomplish its important duty for the fatherland, the people and the revolution because our party is uniquely great and has invincible might.

Our party is an ever-victorious, ironclad party, hardened and tested in the storm of the grim struggle led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and is skilled in the art of leadership. The unique greatness of our party rests with the fact that it has correctly illuminated the path ahead for the development of the revolution with profound wisdom and scientific insight.

Our party is the guiding star of the bright future of communism. The wisdom of our party brightly illuminating the advance course of building socialism and communism yields scientific insight not only into the near future of the revolution but also into its distant future. This wisdom gives profound insight into a thousand things from a single fact and into the true aspect of an event no matter how complicated the situation may be. Therefore, victory has always been guaranteed in implementing all our party's lines and strategic and tactical policies, thus bringing about the great reality of today.

Matchlessly skilled organizational capacity and a strong will are the unique leadership traits of our party.

Our party has profound resources for carrying out all its work to meet the changing situation and the requirements of the revolution; high-level organizational skill for organizing and mobilizing the party, the country and people for achieving a single goal while carrying out the overall work of the revolution and construction; and a strong fighting spirit and outstanding capability for surely completing work once it has decided to carry it out, no matter how difficult and vast it may be. Thus, there is no work which our party cannot accomplish, difficult though it may be.

Without the great leadership traits and lively activities of our party, we cannot think of all the victories attained in our revolution and construction. Indeed, our party is a great revolutionary party which has militant might and tested leadership which can complete the chuche cause.

The KWP -- an ironclad party which has invincible might -- can lead to the single road of victory the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification, our people's supreme task; it can accomplish the cause of socialism and communism; and it can brilliantly achieve the cause of independence against imperialism. It is the greatest pride and supreme honor for our people to have the great party, which has led the revolutionary cause to a single ever-victorious road under the banner of the chuche idea. Our people, who have traversed a worthwhile road with the party, now regard our party center as the symbol of victory and glory and totally entrust the party with their destiny and future. It is the rock-firm conviction and will our people have developed in their daily life that, without the party, the victory of the revolution and the bright future of the people cannot exist. Always and deeply cherishing this noble revolutionary spirit, our people will follow our party forever.

For all party members and the people to reverently follow our party is a basic requirement for completing the revolution. A key to victory in the revolutionary struggle is for fighters to hold in high esteem the leader of the revolution. The glorious history of the development and advance of our revolution clearly proves this truth. There is no more important work for our people who pioneer the distant and grim road of revolution than to bear in mind this historic truth and to safeguard, protect and hold in high esteem the leader of the revolution.

Holding in high esteem our party -- the guide of the Korean revolution -- and displaying endless loyalty to the leadership of the party is a sacred struggle to brilliantly pioneer the future of the people and achieve the prosperity and happiness of posterity, generation after generation. All the people, including the time-honored revolutionaries and the new generation, should reverently follow the leadership of the party center with the unique attitude of the young communists in the past, who held in high esteem the leader of the revolution. Bearing deep in our minds a firm political belief that in any time or place we know only the party, we should share life and death with the party no matter what difficulties we may encounter. When all cadres, party members and all the people become a Kim Hyok of the 1980's, the organizational and ideological foundation of our party will be further solidified rock firm, and our revolution will continuously and steadily advance.

Building our fatherland into a more excellent paradise of the people by thoroughly implementing the party's plan and intent is an important task assigned our people today. Under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- our party, having unfolded a magnificent strategic plan for turning our fatherland into a more wealthy and prosperous country and for providing the people with a more affluent and civilized life, is now taking the lead in the struggle to implement this plan.

By holding aloft our party's plan and by displaying lofty revolutionary zeal and the spirit of endless devotion, all party members and workers should brilliantly implement the revolutionary line and struggle program set forth at the sixth party congress. Thus, they should enact an unprecedented upsurge in the revolution and construction and bring about a decisive change in the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea.

Protecting and glorifying the immortal achievements attained by our party is worthwhile work for completing the revolution. The course of completing the revolutionary cause of the working class is the course of protecting and developing the achievements attained by the party and the leader. The experience of the communist movement shows that when we fail to protect the achievements attained by the party and the leader, we will suffer from twists and turns and difficulties in carrying out the revolution and will fail to firmly safeguard our revolutionary cause.

The achievements attained by our party are a firm basis for advancing and completing the revolutionary cause in accordance with the intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and achieving the endless prosperity of the fatherland. Deeply bearing in mind how these great achievements have been attained and how precious they are, all party members and workers should firmly safeguard and protect and endlessly glorify them generation after generation.

The glorious KWP is a revolutionary party which has created a proud, heroic epic and has attained immortal achievements for the people, and it is a great guiding force which is confidently pioneering the future of communism under the banner of the chuche idea. Because this great party is leading us, the path ahead of our revolution shines more brightly. The future of our fatherland and revolution will resplendently shine forever as an era of less prosperity -- a worthwhile era named for our party.

There is no force which can block the great advance of our people along a road indicated by the KWP, which has ever-victorious militant might and lofty leadership authority.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED 22 MAR

SK242331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 25 (KCNA) -- A 1982-83 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on March 22, according to a report.

The plan was signed by Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Igor Zemskov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs respectively on behalf of their governments.

CHONG CHUN-KI RETURNS FROM TRIP TO AFRICA

SK242326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki returned home on March 24 by air after visiting Somalia as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. And a government delegation of our country headed by him visited Zaire, the Congo, Senegal and Mali.

The special envoy and his party were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned.

POLICE ARREST 'KEY' SUSPECT IN PUSAN ARSON

SK250339 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 25 (YONHAP) -- Police searching for the arsonists responsible for the fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan arrested a key suspect, Chong Sun-chol, 27, Thursday at a Buddhist shrine in Yongkwang County, South Cholla Province, National Police Headquarters (NPH) here reported.

According to the NPH, Chong masterminded the attempted fire in December, 1980, at the U.S. Information Service building in his hometown of Kwangju City.

Police said Chong was in hiding at the shrine when detectives conducted a raid there early Thursday morning. He had been actively sought by police since he unsuccessfully attempted to smuggle hinself into Japan on Jan. 15. Police are also looking for Seoul resident Pak Kye-tong, 30, in connection with the Pusan fire. Pak had attempted to flee to Japan with Chong, according to police.

UNC DENIES NORTH'S ALLEGATION ON DMZ FIRING

SK250034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The Untied Nations Command (UNC) said yesterday that the North Korean allegation that ROK troops fired into the northern side of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) Tuerday had turned out groundless.

An investigation conducted by a joint team comprising American, Korean and other U.N. Command members, found that there was "no basis in fact" for the North Korean allegation, a UNC spokesman said. He said that North Korea had been informed of the findings of UNC investigation in a message through the joint duty officers in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom yesterday.

The North KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, monitored in Tokyo, accused ROK troops of firing an automatic weapon at its border post in the DMZ.

The command also denied a second North Korean charge alleging that U.S. troops had taken a machine gun and an M-16 automatic rifle into the DMZ in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS MEASURES TO COMBAT RECESSION

SK240207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 24 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government is considering lowering interest rates on bank loans and increasing the won-dollar exchange rate as part of an anti-recession campaign, the HANGUK ILBO, a major daily newspaper in Seoul, reported Wednesday.

Quoting high government sources, the daily said that either the interest rate on general bank loans will be reduced from the current 16 percent per annum to 13 percent, or the rate on export financing loans will be lowered from 12 percent to nine percent. The two options are under careful study and a final decision will be made by mid-April at the latest, the daily quoted the sources as saying.

The government is also planning to raise the exchange rate fluctuation ceiling from five to six percent for 1982 to stimulate sluggish exports. Originally, the government had planned to stabilize the 1982 exchange rate fluctuation at three percent.

The anti-recession measures now under consideration also include increasing the money supply and reducing the interest rate on savings deposits from 14 percent to 10 percent per annum. These measures are necessary because despite the comprehensive pump-priming package announced early this year, domestic business activity is still at a standstill, the sources were quoted as saying. If interest rates are reduced, it would be the fourth decrease since the beginning of the year.

HENG SAMRIN DEPARTS 25 MAR FOR VCP CONGRESS

BK250703 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0450 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Mar (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, a high-ranking delegation of the KPRP led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, left Phnom Penh today for Hanoi. The delegation will attend the Fifth VCP Congress which will open in Hanoi on 27 March.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD Council; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; ministers, deputy ministers and other personalities.

Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present at the delegation's departure.

KAMPUCHEA SUPPORTS ASEAN-INDOCHINA DIALOGUE

BK251050 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Mar (SPK) -- The Thai authorities must realize that the correct action is to hold a dialogue between the parties concerned without foreign interference, the paper KAMPUCHEA said in a commentary. The central organ of the KUFNCD published in Phnom Penh stressed:

The peace proposals of the recent conference in Vientiane of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos calling for an immediate dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries are warmly supported by world opinion. The Indochinese countries have always made overtures to the ASEAN countries, particularly to Thailand, in order to find a solution to problems of common interests.

It is regrettable that, far from responding to this desire to live as good neighbors, the Thai side has intensified its hostile acts against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, worsening tension in Southeast Asia and particularly at the Kampuchean-Thai border. It is evident, the paper affirms, that if the Thai authorities ceased to support the fragments of the Pol Pot army and the other Khmer reactionaries, peace and stability would be completely ensured in the border zone.

It is well known that Thailand has given refuge to the Pol Pot hangmen and other Khmer reactionaries for the purpose of conducting subversive acts against the PRK. This means that Thailand continues to adopt a hostile position regarding the Kampuchean revolution and, although it pretends to be neutral, continues to interfere deeply in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The paper recalls the armed provocations made by Thailand against the PRK and goes on to say: For whom have the Thai authorities conducted these hostile activities against Kampuchea? There is only one answer: It is to serve the ambitions of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism which are trying to destroy the revolution in Indochina and to return to Southeast Asia. The United States and China joined together to get their revenge on the Indochinese countries which checked their aggressive designs. They play the ASEAN card and protect efforts [as received] to be allowed to use Thai territory as a springboard in their new aggression against Indochina.

Thai military circles lied outrageously in accusing the Soviet Union of expanding the port of Ream (southwestern region of Kampuchea) for military purposes and Vietnam of building an air strip at Khao Din (Kampuchean-Thai border). On the contrary, it is true that is the Thai authorities are openly allowing the United States to use the U Taphao military base again and the Chinese (?to transport arms through Thai territory for) the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionaries. This is a serious danger of which Thailand has not yet weighed all the consequences, for a large part of these Chinese weapons falls into the hands of the Thai Maoists.

After refuting the allegations on the so-called Soviet and Vietnamese threat to the region, the paper says:

The United States and China obstruct the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. These two big reactionaries do their utmost to pit these two groups of countries against each other in order to fish in troubled waters. The cause of the current crisis in Southeast Asia is due to China's policy of intervention and aggression against the Indochinese countries.

Large segments of opinion in the world, in the ASEAN countries and even in Thailand are well of aware of that. The Thai authorities must realize in time that the correct way is to hold a dialogue between the parties concerned in order to settle all problems without any outside interference, the paper KAMPUCHEA concludes.

KEO CHANDA CHAIRS PHNOM PENH ECONOMIC MEETING

BK250836 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Mar (SPK) -- Successes scored by workers of the capital city in economic recovery were cited in a report presented to a recent meeting of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee chaired by Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee.

Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee; My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh KUFNCD committee; and delegates of various services and localities of the city also attended this meeting.

In his report Vice Chairman Mok Mareth announced that in 1981 Phnom Penh brought in more than 3,080 tons of paddy, 170 tons of corn, 530 tons of potatoes and more than 2,380 tons of vegetables. Phnom Penh also had 7,940 pigs, 59,540 poultry and 3,260 head of cattle, and 4,300 tons of fish were caught.

There were 1,500 workshops and factories employing 5,000 craftmen and workers, and 27 industrial establishments were restored to provide the population with plastic products, cloth, shoes, tiles and other articles.

During the 1981-82 school year the number of students totaled 90,790. More than 2,060 illiterate adults learned to read and write.

Trade, communications and transport, information and culture services...have developed considerably.

The health service provided consultations to 10,000 patients and helped 6,900 women deliver babies.

This year Phnom Penh is paying particular attention to agricultural production, fish breeding, production of foodstuffs and articles of current usage. It plans to set up regions for vegetables, fish and fruits....

Chairman Keo Chanda called on those in attendance to popularize the party's political line, in particular economic recovery and development for 1982. He stressed the importance of expanding animal breeding, intensifying agricultural production during the two seasons and increasing yields. He recommended that those in attendance expand and deepen national unity in order to contribute to the defense and construction of Phnom Penh city and to upset the enemies' maneuvers.

DK CULTURE MINISTRY DENIES LOOTING ARTIFACTS

BK200655 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Mar 82

["Denial of the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Democratic Kampuchean Government concerning the insane accusation and slander of the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh about the loss of antiques, art objects and precious objects which are part of Kampuchea's national heritage" -- dated 19 March]

[Text] Recently the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh insanely accused Democratic Kampuchea of sending agents to steal antiques and art objects from various temples throughout Kampuchea. This is a most abject and groundless accusation made by the Hanoi Vietnamese who are the bandits, aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. The Vietnamese Le Duan clique cannot fool Kampuchean and international public opinion on this matter.

Kampuchean national opinion has learned and has seen how in the past more than 3 years Vietnam has plundered and destroyed the Angkor temples and Kampuchea's art objects, statues and precious artifacts. International public opinion has also heard about this. Since their invasion into Kampuchea the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have plundered and destroyed almost all the antiques, art objects and precious artifacts which are part of Kampuchea's national heritage in Phnom Penh, at the Angkor temples, in various monasteries and various provincial towns.

In Phnom Penh, Vietnamese looted the antiques, statues and Buddha images made of gold and silver installed in the silver pagoda, the royal palace, the national museum and various monasteries. At the Angkor temples in Siem Reap Province, the Vietnamese aggressors have looted and destroyed everything in the past more than 3 years. They looted the statues and bas-reliefs of the Angkor Wat and the Buddha images made of bronze, brass and stone. They dismantled and looted the bas-reliefs and statues of celestial nymphs from various temples. They sent all these objects to Vietnam. In addition to looting and destroying the Angkor temples, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors felled trees within and around the Angkor temples. In various monasteries in the provinces, the barbarous Vietnamese aggressors looted both the statues of Buddha and other objects of value. They burned the Tripitaka scriptures -- teachings of Buddha -- and dismantled statues of Buddha and the cornerstones in various monasteries in order to loot gold, silver and various other precious objects.

These are the criminal acts of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors who have been looting and destroying the Angkor temples and antiques of the Kampuchean nation and people in an attempt to abolish the Kampuchean nation's civilization, culture and arts and, through this, exterminate the Kampuchean soul and race.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government has repeatedly condemned the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and complained to the United Nations concerning the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors' looting and destruction of the Kampuchean nation's Angkor temples and antiques. Vietnam, which is accused of being the bandit, aggressor and exterminator of the Kampuchean race, however, is using the trick of thief crying stop thief and has blamed Democratic Kampuchea -- the owner of Kampuchean country and race -- which is sacrificing its flesh and blood in defending the Kampuchean nation, race, civilization, traditions and entity.

Before the Vietnamese invasion, despite its heavy tasks to restore national economy and to solve the living conditions for the people who were in need of everything during the post-war period, the Democratic Kampuchean Government had strived to repair and restore the Angkor temples and all other antiques, art objects and precious artifacts which are the treasures of the Kampuchean nation and race. Foreign guests who visited Kampuchea at that time, whether they were guests of the state, public officials, tourists or foreign journalists, had seen how the Angkor temples remained intact and how the national museum and the silver pagoda in Phnom Penh were full of antiques, art objects and all kinds of precious artifacts.

The Ministry of Culture and Education of the Democratic Kampuchean Government firmly rejects the abject accusation and slander made by the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh in an attempt to blame Democratic Kampuchea — the owner of the country -- for the crimes of looting and destroying the Kampuchean nation's cultural treasures which were committed by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean nation and people vehemently condemn these barbarous crimes of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and appeal to the world, particularly the United Nations, to take measures to timely check the crimes of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors who are attempting to destroy the cultural treasures and civilization of the Kampuchean nation and people.

The best way to save the Kampuchean nation's culture as well as the Kampuchean nation and race is to force the Vietnamese Hanoi clique to withdraw all of its aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly in order to let the Kampuchean people manage and solve all of their problems by themselves and to give them time to repair and restore the Angkor temples and other antiques and to preserve the Kampuchean nation's cultural treasures — a glorious and precious culture of our mankind.

[Signed] The Ministry of Culture and Education
Democratic Kampuchea, 19 March 1982

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES VIENTIANE MONKS

BK250350 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Mar 82

["Text" of speech by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, LPDR president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, addressing Buddhist monks in a meeting held in Vientiane on 22 March by the front Central Committee together with the Unified Buddhists Organization, the Religion Department attached to the Education, Sports and Religious Affairs Ministry, and the front committees of Vientiane Province and municipality to welcome the forthcoming Third LPRP Congress -- recorded]

[Text] Your Holinesses Senior Buddhist Monks; Beloved Personages and Comrades:

Today I am very pleased to have an opportunity to meet, talk and exchange views with you, senior Buddhist monks and novices in Vientiane Province and municipality. As has been officially announced the Third LPRP Congress will be held soon to review the leadership work of our party in all respects. Your meeting to hear my address today is aimed at creating a good atmosphere to welcome the aforesaid significant congress of our party. I, therefore, would like to praise and hail wholeheartedly the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and activeness of our Lao Buddhist monks and novices in making a positive contribution to the congress. [applause]

First of all, let us recall the history of our nation. We see that our Lao monks and novices have made a suitable contribution to the maintenance of our nation's fine customs, good morals and culture. In particular, public morals, solidarity, spirit of generosity and patriotic spirit, which are regarded as precious traditions of our Lao nation, have resulted from the educational and training services provided by the monks under the party's leadership. Pursuing the aforesaid traditions, during the whole period of revolutionary struggle for national salvation against the foreign imperialist aggressors, our Lao monks and novices have suitably contributed to the cause of just struggle. Under the leadership of the Lao patriotic front, our Lao monks and novices organized movements of struggle to check and smash various schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous reactionaries who have made use of religion, thereby contributing to further increasing the prosperity of our Lao nation's history.

After the completion of the national democratic revolution in our country, along with the unification of the nation, our Lao monks and novices in both areas -- the old and the new liberated areas -- organized to form into one group, thus ended past disagreements about denominations or ideologies. Under the party's leadership, the Unified Buddhists Organization of Laos has unified our monks and novices throughout the country. It has served as a good model of solidarity for the entire Lao people. In addition to carrying out religious activities which have contributed to the domestic affairs of our nation, our Lao monks and novices have carried out activities to maintain world peace and contribute to struggle movements to oppose war and for arms reduction. The aforesaid positive activities of our monks and novices have effectively contributed to maintaining mankind's just interests and protecting life. This is why our party and state have highly appreciated the various achievements and actual deeds of our Lao monks and novices. I once again would like to praise and hail wholeheartedly the good deeds and sacrifices of our Lao monks and novices in the cause of the national democratic revolution and the revolutionary cause of socialist transformation and construction of our country as well as to the cause of maintaining world peace. [applause]

The struggle for peace is a strategic task which is closely related to the task of struggling for national independence, democracy and socialism. National independence is considered the first target of various nations.

So long as there continues to be imperialism, the struggle for national liberation, maintenance of national independence, the implementation of rights to self-mastery and self-determination, equality among various nations will still continue, and it will be still considered a priority question in the action programs of various revolutionary forces in the world.

At present, with their expansionist and hegemonist policy and their counterrevolutionary global strategy, the Beijing reactionaries have stepped up collusion with other reactionary powers in striving to sabotage and destroy the Lao revolution and the revolution of other socialist countries and various national liberation movements in the world. Therefore, national independence is considered a revolutionary slogan which conforms with the necessary, correct and just requirements of Lao people as well as of people in other countries in the world.

Democracy is another important requirement. It is closely related to national independence and socialism. In the countries which are struggling to do away with the dominating yoke of colonialism, democracy is considered a basic, substantial thing to be used in mobilizing the people to rise up and fight against the imperialists and their henchmen. Therefore, first and foremost, democracy here must be the democracy of the laboring people, the democracy which serves as a basic strength in the struggle for national independence.

In the current historical circumstances, socialism is the goal of the struggle of various progressive nations in the world. At no time has there been such a vigorous development of socialst revolution as there is today. All genuine movements for national independence and democracy are closely related to socialism. The path of advance to socialism is the path which guarantees the achievement of genuine national independence for various nations. It is a path which guarantees that various nations can free themselves from dominating yoke of neocolonialism. It is, therefore, the path which guarantees the basis of genuine democracy — democracy for the entire people in a societ . This type of democracy goes far beyond the limits of the outmoded capitalist democracy.

At present, the scientific and technical revolution has created enormous opportunities for various socialist countries to march forward to new heights on the path of using nature to serve the interests of mankind with a view to successfully building socialism and a communist society. At the same time, it has created conditions for underdeveloped countries, on the basis of political independence and the collective spirit of the people, to make use of the achievements of the modern science and technology in doing away with poverty and backwardness and directly advancing to socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. Therefore, it can be said that our present strength of the era is an overall strength of the three revolutionary currents. It is a strength which is determining the basic essence, basic direction and basic specific points of the history of the development of human society. It is a strength which is emphasizing the bypassing of capitalism on the road to socialism.

In leading the revolution in our country to achieve success, it is necessary for us to combine the strength of our nation with the overall strength of the era and the offensive workstyle of various revolutionary forces in the world in conformity with conditions in our country. Along with this, the world movements of struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the present stage require that we establish and develop friendly relations and cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries and friends throughout the world in the interest of the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country and in the support of the world movements of struggle for peace against imperialism, Beijing big-nation expansionism and hegemonism, racism, Zionism, apartheid, and others.

In the struggle to solve the problem of who will win over whom between socialism and capitalism in the world, the problem of restoration and consolidation of the solidarity within the socialist system and within the international communist worker movements on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a problem of the utmost significance. Our working class's noble task is to endeavor to strengthen such solidarity and friendship with a view to continually advancing the wheel of history.

The Lao revolution is part of the world revolution. The complete victory won by our Lao people in the national salvation struggle against the imperialist aggressors is closely related to the sincere support and great assistance of various fraternal and friendly countries throughout the world, in particular Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

In the new stage of revolution we must also seek favorable international conditions in order to heal the wounds of war; restore and develop the economy; develop culture, science and technology; consolidate the national defense potential and build the material and technical foundations of socialism in our country in an appropirate manner on the path of advancement. Simultaneously, we must continue to join with various fraternal socialist countries and various nations in struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism against imperialism -- with the U.S. imperialism as the chieftain -- and against Beijing big-nation expansionism and hegemonism which is the most dangerous enemy of our Lao nation as well as of the people of Southeast Asia and the world.

While our country's peace and happiness are being threatened, our people's struggle against internal and external enemies must continue in a fierce, complex and protracted manner. For this reason the alliance between the working class and our party and the entire laboring people, including Buddhist monks and novices and other Buddhist followers, must be based on immediate political objectives.

In mobilizing the people to join in and contribute to the revolutionary struggle, our party and state have set forth details and concrete requirements, depending on the political task in each period of the revolution. For example, in the period of the national democratic revolution, party's common slogan was: Unite all revolutionary forces to fight and overthrow the imperialists and feudalists so as to make the country independent and the people the true masters of their country. In the current period of socialist transformation and construction, the common slogan has been changed to: Unite the people of all tribes and strata and Buddhist monks throughout the country, and strive for success in defending and building socialism in our country.

The fact that the immediate objectives and political tasks for each period of the revolution serve as a basis for the alliance is a phenomenon clearly indicating our party's mass line and style of correctly and clear-sightedly leading and guiding the revolution.

The majority of our Buddhist monks and novices and Buddhist followers are members of the laboring peasant class. Since these Buddhist monks and Buddhist followers were victims of the oppressive and exploitative ruling clique's poisonous policy and lived in a country with backward agriculture, they were affected by a bad world outlook in many respects. However, thanks to their true nature as laboring people and their practical outlook they have become aware and have clearly seen the legitimate rights and interests of the laboring people. Thanks to the party's guidance and leadership they have gradually understood the causes of the laboring people's hardships and poverty and the true nature of the feudalists and reactionaries wearing the preacher's robe.

Following their awakening in the sense of nation and class, our party has assisted these Buddhist monks and novices in gradually accepting the principles of the new system. What is now seen today is that the laboring people, Buddhist followers and monks and novices have joined hands to carry out the cause of socialist transformation and construction and contribute their intelligence to the tasks which are beneficial to the country. All this testifies to the fact the party's policy of uniting the Lao people of all tribes and its religious policy are correct and appropriate and are being acclaimed by the masses.

To promote the unity between national interests and those of the laboring people, and to appropriately correct the erroneous views regarding religious beliefs among our people, we must attentively and firmly grasp the following three tasks:

1. Strive to implement the policy of respecting the people's rights and freedom of belief;

2. Pay attention to gradually improving the people's living conditions;

3. Pay special attention to the task of continuously enhancing the laboring people's political, ideological and culture level.

The right and freedom of belief means that our people are free and have the right to believe or not to believe in religion. Our party's policy of respecting the right and freedom of belief is based on circumstances and concrete objective conditions, its assessment of the interests of the consolidation of the unity among the entire Lao people, and on the true democratic nature of our new system.

The policy of respecting the right and freedom of belief is one of our party's unswerving policies, and is clearly laid down in the party's political program and the LFNC's program of action. For example, these programs are: to strive to explain to the Lao people of all tribes to correctly understand and implement the right and freedom of belief; to safeguard the freedom to conduct religious practices of clergymen and religious believers; to protect the pagodas and temples used by religious believers and our country's cultural heritages; and to resolutely oppose the various schemes and activities of the imperialists and reactionaries in dividing, deceiving and sabotaging the great strength of the people of all tribes and in making use of religion, temples and pagodas to violate the country's interests and sabotage our new, socialist system.

Therefore, the Lao Buddhist monks and novices should pay attention to firmly grasping the main spirit of this policy and regard it as the compass for religious activities. They should positively consolidate and strengthen the great unity among the entire people for the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country. For example, let them strive to increase production, practice thrift, try their best to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance, contribute to the all-people national defense and the all-people maintenance of public security and effectively fulfill our international obligations.

Our party and state have always paid attention to consolidating and strengthening the unity among the people of all tribes, developing the movement to increase production and labor movements, building a new life, ceaslessly improving the material and cultural life of the people of all tribes and resolutely smashing all propaganda campaigns launched by international reactionaries and imperialists to infiltrate into our religious and other affairs with the purpose of dividing, deceiving and bribing the people of various tribes to oppose the revolution. Our people of all tribes have a commendable tradition of unity. Since the emergence of our party, this tradition has been vigorously promoted and developed with each passing day in the national united front. The Lao patriotic front fulfilled its glorious task in the past in mobilizing and rallying the people of various tribes and Buddhist monks and novices for the victorious cause of national liberation.

The solid unity maintained by the peoples of various tribes under the national united front was one of the factors deciding the victory of the revolution in our country. The more progress the revolution made, the more consolidated the unity within the national united front.

Following the success of our national democratic revolution and our entry into the revolution of socialist transformation and construction, there have been important changes in the characteristics and tasks and in some sectors of activities of the national united front. Its characteristic is of a patriotic and socialism-loving front, the final objective of which is to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified and socialist Laos. This has become a common ideal of all members of the front, including our Buddhist monks and novices. The duty of the front and its members is to consolidate and strengthen the great unity among the entire people, unity among various tribes and unity among Buddhist monks and novices, to strengthen political and spiritual unity in society, to promote the people's spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and collective mastery, to mobilize the entire people to emulate the three revolutions and to triumphantly build socialism in our country.

In the past as well as at present, we have united and rallied the entire people to follow the resolution and have effectively implemented the right and freedom of belief and equality among the people of various tribes.

To profoundly grasp the various lines and policies of our party and state, particularly those on religion and belief, our Buddhist monks and novices should jointly advance to continue correctly implementing such policies. They should positively promote the effectiveness of the line and policies of the party and state in the economic, political, ideological, cultural, public health, national defense and public security spheres. Let us advance the revolutionary movements in our country to a new height.

With this spirit of confidence, I firmly believe that our Buddhist monks and novices, for example, the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization, will jointly strive to score outstanding achievements and try their best to make effective contributions to the movement of welcoming the third congress of the glorious LPRP -- a very important political event in the history of Laos.

In conclusion, I would like to express deep thanks to the Buddhist monks and novices in Vientiane Province and city for attending this important rally to listen to my speech. My special thanks to the members of the standing committee and of the Central Committee, provincial committee and district committees of the LFNC and to the officials and comrades attending this significant rally. I hope that the Buddhist monks and novices, officials and comrades will be happy, confident and vigorous in all tasks. I wish you good health and success.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN AT VIENTIANE PARTY MEETING

BK250959 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Mar (KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier, minister of finance, on March 22 attended the general conference of the party institutions of Vientiane Province. Also present were Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party CC, of the standing committee of the People's Supreme Assembly; Meun Somvichit, member of the party CC, chairman of the National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans; Col General Saman Vignaket, member of the party CC, deputy-minister of national defence; Thongdam Manivan, secretary of the party of Vientiane Province and chairman of Vientiane Province Administrative Committee. Two hundred members of the provincial party from 9 districts were also present.

At the conference, which was attended by 200 party members representing party institutes from 9 districts of Vientiane, Thongdam Manivan presented a political report on party activities in the past 6 years. The aim of this meeting is to provide facts and figures for the forthcoming third party congress.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT AT PARTY MEETING CLOSING

BK241229 Vientiane KPL in English 0949 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Mar (KPL) -- The party conference of members attached to state institutions on March 23 was closed in Vientiane after 2 days of sitting. The meeting, under the chairmanship of the secretary of the party institutions in all ministries, Thongsavat Yamani, was attended by 149 party members.

Present at the closing ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly; Souk Vongsak, member of the party CC, minister of public health; Khambou Sounisai, alternate member of the party CC, head of the National Committee for Labour and Wages.

In his address at the closing ceremony, Sisomphon Lovansai hailed party members' achievements and urged them to put out more efforts in view to salute the upcoming third congress of the party.

The meeting listened to the political report in the last 3 years. It also adopted the 1982 action plan.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIFICATION WORK -- Vientiane, 19 Mar (KPL) -- Bounkeut Thammavongsa, deputy manager of the state-owned Lao electricity company informed that over 123,11,000 kW/h of electricity had been produced within the 2 past months, and 101,328,000 kW/h of which were exported. [all figures as received] The workers of the said company also repaired generators number 1 and number 2 of Nam Ngum hydro-power house and other electric equipments. During this time, rural electrification work has also been carried out. The company further connected power to satellite transmitting station. The deputy manager also disclosed that the company has also been installing high and low power lines in Vientiane plain, and along route number 13 from Vientiane to Phonhong District. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 19 Mar 22 BK]

GDR-AIDED BICYCLE REPAIR SHOP -- Vientiane, 18 Mar (KPL) -- The Laos-GDR friendship bicycle repairing shop No 1 constructed by a GDR expert team was handed over to the Lao Industry and Handicrafts Department on March 15. The ceremony was witnessed by Lao and GDR Embassy's officials. The shop is located in Dong Palan village, Sisattanak District, Vientiane Province. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 18 Mar 82 BK]

NHAN DAN REPORTAGE ON 'RIMPAC 82' EXERCISE

Commentary Blasts Exercise

OW250741 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- "While distorting and opposing the good will for peace of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the United States and some of its allies are conducting a military exercise known as "Rimpac 82" around the Hawaiian islands, in the Pacific Ocean, causing tension in this part of the world," remarks NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

It continues: "Washington and its allies are mobilizing a large number of manpower and war materials in muscle-flexing exercise and colluding with the Chinese expansionists to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and threaten peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific... Those officials responsible for Washington's policy towards the Asian-Pacific region have frequently come to this region to expand not only political and economic but also military cooperation. The United States has pressed Japan to increase its military expenditure, thus transferring a remarkable part of the military burden onto that country.

"Of late, Australia has allowed U.S. B-52 planes to practise bombing there and to use Darwin airbase. In South Korea, the United States has recently replaced its F4 with F16 planes. In this year, the U.S. will continue to bring in other modern weapons to reinforce its military forces in this region. All these moves are aimed at maintaining and increasing the (?military) strength of the U.S. and its allies in Asia and the Pacific."

"The peoples of Asia and the Pacific, together with all progressive people in the world, energetically condemn the increased military acts of the U.S. imperialists against peace and security in this part of the world," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

U.S. Moves Called 'Dangerous'

BK250510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] NHAN DAN today [25 March] carries on page 4 an article by (Hoang Minh) dealing with dangerous U.S. activities in the Pacific. The article says:

The United States and its ANZUS allies -- including Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Canada -- on 23 March began a 6-week joint naval exercise called "Rimpac 82" in the Hawaii area in the central Pacific. Participating in this exercise are 29,000 troops including 6,000 U.S. Marines, 58 warships and 120 aircraft. This is the eighth "Rimpac" naval excercise since 1971 and the first joint exercise in which the allied naval forces of these countries have taken part.

The Japanese news agency KYODO notes that such military excercises have become increasingly larger in scale and increasingly offensive in nature. On 26 March 21,000 U.S. troops, together with 15,000 South Korean soldiers, 200 warships and aircraft will also begin a military excersie call "1982 Lightning and Daring Strike" off the southern Korea coast.

The United States and the countries participating in these military exercises are strengthening their military alliance and creating tension in this part of thw world while constantly opposing the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

After pointing to the false allegations made by the United States in an attempt to distort the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to create tension in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, the article concludes: Together with progressive mankind the people in Asia and the Pacific sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists for intensifying their dangerous military maneuvers against peace and the security of the various nations in the region and the rest of the world.

POLAND, BULGARIA, CSSR CONFER HONORS ON LE DUAN

OW241611 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland have decided to award high state distinctions to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Bulgaria has decided to confer the Georgi Dimitrov Order on Le Duan. The decision signed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman, and Nicola Manolov, secretary, of the State Council, praises Le Duan's "great services to the consolidation of peace and socialism and to the continued deepening of the unity among the fraternal socialist countries, and for his contributions to the solidarity of the international communist and workers movement as well as to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the communist parties of Vietnam and Bulgaria, between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Bulgarian People's Republic."

Czechoslovakia has decided to confer the Klement Gottwald Order on Le Duan. The decision, signed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, acting on the proposal of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party, praises Le Duan's "great contributions to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries."

Poland has decided to confer the Order of Merit, First Class, on Le Duan. The decision, signed by President of the State Council Henryk Jablonski, praises Le Duan's "outstanding services to the development of the cooperation between the two parties in the spirit of internationalism, and to the consolidation of the friendly and fraternal relations between the two peoples."

General Secretary Le Duan has sent his warmest thanks to the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Polish party and state leaders.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARDS TO ACTIVISTS

BK250414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 24 March]

[Text] The paper NHAN DAN today reports that on 23 March, the Soviet ambassador to Vietnam held a solemn ceremony to hand over the awards presented by the Soviet state to some state and social activists in our country for their great contributions to developing and consolidating the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

These awards include the Order of Friendship among Nations, the Order of Glory, the Medal of Selfless Labor, and the Medal of Outstanding Labor.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR PARTY CONGRESS

OW241603 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- A delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party led by 'Ali Shayi Hadi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and head of the party Control Commission, arrived here this noon for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

It was greeted at the airport by Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other high party officials.

Also today, a delegation of the Communist Party of U.S.A. led by James West, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, and a delegation of the review PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM led by Lipkovich Karoy, member of its editorial board, arrived here for the event. They were met at the airport by Le Thanh Nghi, Le Quang Dao, and others.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AWARDS BANNERS TO UNITS

BK250425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 25 March]

[Text] In a front page report, NHAN DAN today says that the chairman of the Council of Ministers has commended and presented the council's rotating banners for 1981 to various typical and advanced units for having scored many outstanding achievements to honor the Fifth VCP Congress. These 34 units are from various sectors in all provinces throughout the country.

PARTY URGED TO IMPROVE REVOLUTIONARY QUALITY

BK221602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, improving revolutionary quality is a life-long routine task of party cadres and members as is pointed out in the party Central Committee's draft political report to the fifth party congress: The quality and capability of party members must now be reflected in that they must strive persistently every day and every hour to carry out practical activities in order to contribute toward developing production, stabilizing and improving the people's life and repelling negative phenomena in society. Party members must not only uphold the fighting spirit to defend the fatherland on the frontline but also remain highly vigilant against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists' acts of political, economic and ideological sabotage. They must always firmly uphold the sense of organization and discipline, safeguard unity and integrity within the party, struggle against erroneous viewpoints, protect the truth and defend the party. Despite difficulties, they must maintain a healthy lifestyle and avoid the temptations of a luxurious and decadent lifestyle.

More than ever before, party members, especially leading cadres of the various echelons and sectors, must listen attentively to the opinions of the masses and gather their creative experiences, and must resolutely struggle against the ills of bureaucratism and conservatism.

At present the quality and capability of party members are reflected by their zeal in study, their thirst for knowledge and their effort to enrich their knowledge of socialism and the party line and policies and their work proficiency.

To enable comrades and friends to have a more thorough understanding of this issue, we would like to present here an article entitled "Foster and Improve Party Cadres and Members' Revolutionary Quality" from the March 1982 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. Now listen, please:

The difference that distinguishes party members and cadres from the ordinary masses lies first of all in the former's resolute and all-out struggle for the ideals of socialism and communism. Only communist ideals can breed communist ethics. This is exactly as taught by Lenin. The basis of communist ethics is the struggle to consolidate communism and consummate the building of communism. Therefore, it can be said that the attitude toward the ideals of socialism and communism is the most fundamental ingredient for the quality of revolutionary ethics. When their ideals become the most earnest desire and the reason of life, party members and cadres will be filled with confidence and ready to sacrifice themselves for the achievement of their ideals.

Conversely, if ideals wane, revolutionary ardor will naturally abate, signaling the beginning of a decline in quality. As a result, the most important fundamental feature of one's revolutionary quality consists of his unceasing and selfless struggle to successfully attain national independence, socialism and communism in our country, and his active contributions to the world revolutionary cause. Just as gold is tested by fire and strength by ordeals, a person's loyalty to the revolution can only be proven through difficulties and trials. Upon his admission to the party, a member pledges to devote all his life to the achievement of the ideals of socialism; and many comrades have completed their journey on the road toward national liberation. Today the nationwide socialist revolution has only just begun. Difficulties and privations still abound and even greater sacrifices of bones and blood are needed. It is at this very moment that the ideals of socialism must become a strong driving force to boost the revolutionary ardor of every one of us.

Today socialism and the fatherland are one and socialist construction is inseparable from national defense. Fully realizing this cause and stalwartly struggling to achieve it is meant to carry out the ideals of socialism. There now exist stumbling blocks and difficulties on the road toward socialism. Forces hostile to socialism are using these difficulties to their advantage in an attempt to discredit socialism and undermine our confidence and ideals. Therefore, now more than ever before, party cadres and members must rekindle in their hearts as well as among the masses the fine and lofty ideals of socialism. Over the past years our people have overcome great difficulties to build a very bright future for the fatherland. Yet difficulties and challenges still remain and only through hard struggle will we be able to conquer them. It is, however, clear that these difficulties and challenges are being taken care of step by step and that no obstacles can hinder our people's progress in their undertaking to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

For everyone of our party cadres and members, struggling for the ideals of socialism specifically means to strive for the realization of our party's revolutionary line. The ideals of socialism and communism are not a farfetched and intangible dream; they are, instead, being systematically turned into reality at every stage of the developmental process of the revolution. The general and specific lines of the party for each period in the political, economic, national defense, cultural and social fields are the guidelines for action to achieve these ideals in every respect systematically in accordance with the historical realities of the revolution in our country.

Our party -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnam. It has always firmly maintained and upheld the banner of national independence and socialism in establishing the line for the development of our country's revolution. Thanks to the party's correct and creative revolutionary line, our country has, within only a few decades, been transformed from an enslaved and oppressed country into an independent and free socialist country striving to have an economy with modern industry and agriculture, strong national defense, progressive culture and science and a civilized and happy life. It is toward this goal that the line for the socialist revolution was set by the fourth party congress and will be developed and further specified by the forthcoming fifth party congress.

Therefore, holding fast to and acquiring a thorough understanding of the party's revolutionary line, organizing its successful implementation, struggling in its defense and contributing to its improvement precisely demonstrate the revolutionary quality of party cadres and members.

The party's line in the new stage of the revolution has provided a correct solution to the basic problems of the socialist revolution and even of the socialist transformation and socialist construction as well as the cause of socialist national defense in our country. These problems include those of a general character and those concerning each specific aspect in all fields.

For party cadres and members in the army, thoroughly understanding the line means to understand thoroughly both the general line and the specific lines, neglecting neither. Only by acquiring a thorough understanding of the general line of the socialist revolution in our country can party cadres and members comprehend all the struggles of our nation in the present stage, clearly see that what they are fighting for are national independence, socialism and fulfillment of national duty and international obligations, and have a basis for a profound perception of the party's military line in the cause of national defense.

On the basis of a thorough understanding of the party's general line in the socialist revolution, party cadres and members in our people's armed forces must be conversant with and firmly grasp the military line and all positions, policies and measures adopted by the party and the state in the field of national defense and in war. Party members and cadres must always clearly see their responsibility for the whole revolutionary cause, taking pride in the success of the revolution, and actively helping the revolution over come its difficulties. They must not remain indifferent and only see the shortcomings of other sectors and the responsibilities of their superiors.

For party cadres and members in the people's armed forces, the key problems to be grasped firmly first of all at present are the following:

They must clearly recognize that the dangerous and direct enemy of the revolution in our country is Beijing expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

They must distinctly see that the object of our army's and people's strategic combat efforts is the aggressive Chinese forces.

They must clearly perceive our enemy's character and schemes, correctly assess the balance of forces between us and them, and hold fast to our party's military line, military science and military art in the people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

If we adopt an ambiguous attitude toward the enemy, slacken our vigilance, and become conservative, sluggish, and insensitive to new problems concerning the military line, military science and military art, then how can we improve our revolutionary standards, capabilities and quality so as to fulfill the current military tasks?

Thoroughly understanding a line is not only a problem of perception. The main point is that such an understanding must show in our actions. Our understanding of a line must be measured by the results of our efforts to implement it.

The more deeply party cadres and members engage in the practice of implementing a line and fulfilling a task, the more firm basis they will have for further strengthening their correct understanding and viewpoint. This will help party cadres and members in getting to know themselves better, promoting the right, overcoming the wrong, and further deepening their understanding of the party's line, thereby ensuring the successful fulfillment of any task.

Having a correct line is a decisively significant question in the development of the revolution. However, it is not everything. In practice, the concretization of a line and the organization of its implementation will, in their turn, influence the line itself. Party cadres and members should not treat their shortcomings and mistakes lightly in concretizing the party's line and in organizing its implementation. Nor can they adopt a skeptical and wavering attitude toward the line because of these shortcomings and mistakes. Moreover, party cadres, party members and the large masses and nobody else are the forces who directly translate the line into real victory.

The only revolutionary and scientific attitude of party cadres and members is that, on the one hand, they must have a thorough understanding of the line so as to implement it scrupulously. On the other hand, through the test of reality, they should promptly detect and report to the party any shortcomings in the line which should be rectified, and new elements which should be promoted. This is aimed at contributing to ceaselessly improving the line.

Failing to understand the line thoroughly, to translate it resolutely into reality, and to bring into play one's subjective efforts and investigative and creative ability in order to help elaborate and perfect the line; or showing concern, skepticism or dicouragement and shrinking in the face of difficulty and adversity — all this is inconsistent with the political quality of a communist.

Resolutely struggling to defend the party's line is an important aspect of the revolutionary quality of party cadres and members. First of all, it must be seen that resolutely struggling to transform the line into real victory is the best way to prove the correctness of the line and also the best way to defend it against the vacillation and skepticism of those who lack firmness, and to crush all cruel enemy attacks against the party's line. At the same time, party cadres and members must also adopt a clear-cut attitude toward ambiguous and deviant views of the party's line.

The lofty revolutionary quality of party cadres and members cannot tolerate a rightist, evasive attitude toward hostile and wrongful allegations critical of the party's revolutionary line.

PRIVATE FUNDING FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT NOTED

OW210723 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 21 — A committee for mobilizing the people to contribute to building the Tri An hydro-electric project in Dong Nai Province, southern Vietnam, was recently founded in Ho Chi Minh City. Nguyen Ho, vice chairman of the city Fatherland Front committee, was elected president of the committee. In a short period, people of all walks of life have contributed almost 5.5 (five point five) million dong.

With the slogan "The state and people work together, both the central and local organs do their share," various branches of Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province granted the state, loans totalling 100 (one hundred) million dong. Cadres, public employees, intellectuals and Vietnamese residents visiting their homeland have contributed more than 9,000,000 (nine million) dong.

The nine Mekong River Delta provinces will provide every year for this project 4,500 tonnes of rice, 2,000 tonnes of meat, 2,000 tonnes of sugar and two million litres of fish brine. The donation will be given by the local people at their will.

This was the biggest project of southern provinces in the third five-year plan. It was also the first project to be carried out with contributions of the Vietnamese state and people.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 059 26 March 1982

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SUZUKI, SAKURAUCHI VIEW BREZHNEV TASHKENT SPEECH

OW261117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KYODO) --Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday called on Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to back words with actions in improving relations between the two countries. Speaking before the House of Councillors Budget Committee, the prime minister said he welcomed parts of Brezhnev's speech Wednesday calling for measures to build trust between Japan and the Soviet Union.

But Suzuki called on Moscow to withdraw its SS-20 missiles deployed in the Far East and return Japan's four northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. "We can't take words at face value," Suzuki said. "If (the Soviet Union) strengthens mutual trust through actions, then we will go along with that and cooperate."

Brezhnev said in a speech in the Soviet Central Asian city of Tashkent that "external forces" were responsible for poor relations between Moscow and Tokyo, and accused Japan's leaders of believing the "hackneyed myth" of a Soviet threat to the country.

However, Suzuki termed the continued occupation of Japan's northern islands "a thorn in the throat of Japan-Soviet relations," and said there could be no real friendship between the two nations until the islands were returned. He said the removal of Soviet military installations from the islands would be a "minimum measure" that could be taken immediately to improve mutual trust.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi also spoke to the committee on Soviet overtures to China, saying that Brezhnev's offer to resume Chinese-Soviet border talks did not represent a restoration of relations between the two communist giants. "We must watch developments a little longer," Sakurauchi said.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW260031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KYODO) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger arrived here early Friday morning on the first leg of his three-nation Asian tour. Weinberger is scheduled to meet with Japanese Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Friday for annual consultations between top defense officials of the two countries. He will also confer with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Weinberger will leave Japan Sunday for Seoul where he will take part in defense consultations with South Korea. The secretary of defense will then travel to the Philippines before returning to Washington April 4.

Meets Defense Chief Ito

OW260645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KYODO) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger asked Japan Friday to step up its defense buildup even further. He arrived in Japan earlier in the day on the first leg of his three-nation Asian tour.

During a brief courtesy call on Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito, Weinberger said he is pleased with a 7.75 percent defense spending increase the Japanese Government has budgeted for fiscal 1982 despite its economic austerity. But he added that the United States wants Japan to continue efforts to modernize its defense capability.

The 7.75 percent increase compares with a 6.2 percent overall budgetary hike and a 2.8 percent boost in social welfare spending for the next fiscal year beginning Thursday, April 1.

Weinberger came to Japan after attending a NATO defense ministers' conference at Colorado Springs, Colo., Tuesday and Wednesday. Weinberger said the two-day meeting agreed on the need for greater defense efforts by the Western alliance to meet the global military buildup by the Soviet Union.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki earlier said he is concerned about the growing Soviet military presence in the Far East but he ruled out a direct Soviet threat to Japan at present.

Weinberger and Ito will meet again Saturday for their first official consultations on defense affairs. The defense secretary will also meet with Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi before leaving for Seoul Sunday. He will later fly to the Philippines, the last stop of his 10-day Asian tour.

SAKURAUCHI BRIEFS SUZUKI ON VISIT TO U.S.

OW251305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday he will call a Cabinet meeting next Tuesday to discuss measures aimed at easing the current trade friction between Japan and the United States and European Community (EC) countries. The remark came in a meeting with foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, at a Tokyo hotel upon Sakurauchi's return from a five-day trip to the United States.

Sakurauchi briefed Suzuki on his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other U.S. Government leaders. Sakurauchi told Suzuki the U.S. President wants Japan to open its market wider before leaders of seven major Western democracies meet in Paris in June for their annual summit conference. If Japan fails to do so, Sakurauchi quoted Haig as warning, EC countries are likely to join the United States in expanding the trade dispute involving this country.

Suzuki plans to meet with Reagan privately in Paris. Japan registered a dollar 13.4 billion trade surplus with the United States last year.

In his meeting with Sakurauchi, Suzuki described the current trade situation as "difficult." He said he will also talk with former International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki, now visiting EC countries, when he returns to Japan Saturday.

"Let us listen to what the Esaki delegation has found out and then discuss what we can do" at a meeting scheduled for Tuesday, Suzuki added. Speaking to reporters later, Sakurauchi said the U.S. leaders think the Paris summit will produce more positive results if Japan has further opened its market by June.

SAKURAUCHI: JAPAN COULD BE U.S.-PRC GO-BETWEEN

OW260637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Friday told a Diet committee he had told U.S. President Ronald Reagan at their meeting in Washington that Japan would like to play a role in promoting better relations between the United States and China. Sakurauchi made this remark in reply to a Socialist's question at the House of Councillors Budget Committee meeting concerning strained relations between Washington and Beijing over American arms sales to Taiwan.

He indicated that Japanese Government would exert its efforts toward better U.S.-Chinese ties when the Japanese and Chinese prime ministers exchange visits later this year. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will visit Beijing this fall, while his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang will visit Tokyo in June.

Sakurauchi quoted Reagan as saying that he was concerned about the cooled relations with Beijing. Reagan said the U.S. Government was restricted in its actions due to the so-called Taiwan Relations Act.

SUZUKI, KOSAKA DISCUSS AVIATION TALKS WITH U.S.

OW260347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Transport Minister Tokusaburo Kosaka agreed Friday that some "cooling off" period will be needed before Japan and the United States can resume civil aviation talks. The crucial talks on revision of the bilateral air transport agreement ruptured in San Francisco last week.

Kosaka told Suzuki that the two governments differed fundamentally over "beyond rights" to allow Japan Air Lines to serve points beyond the U.S., officials said.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON 60-BILLION-YEN LOAN TO PRC

OW260517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KYODO) -- Japan Friday agreed to extend yen 60 billion (dollar 245 million) in yen credits to China -- yen 40 billion for financing four industrial projects and yen 20 billion for commodity purchases, the Foreign Ministry announced. Documents of the agreements on the third [as received] yen loans to China were exchanged in Beijing by Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, the ministry said.

The loans carry an interest rate of 3 percent per annum, and are payable over a period of 20 years after a grace period of 10 years. The four projects cover construction and expansion of seaports and construction of railways, the ministry said. Japan offered the yen credits to China in a second round of working-level talks on bilateral economic assistance last December.

NI ZHIFU LEADS PRC TU DELEGATION ON VISIT

OW231153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 (KYODO) -- A delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions arrived here Tuesday to exchange views on technological cooperation between the two countries and discuss the world situation with Japanese labor leaders. The Chinese mission, headed by Ni Zhifu, president of the federation, is here at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo) of Japan.

The Chinese delegation will hold talks with Mitsuo Tomizuka, secretary-general of Sohyo, Wednesday, and will meet Thursday with Motofumi Makieda, chairman of Sohyo, Tadanobu Usami, president of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), and other leaders of Japan's three major labor organizations.

During an 11-day tour of Japan, the Chinese mission is also scheduled to observe Nippon Steel Corporation's Kimitsu factory in Chiba Prefecture and other major factories. The Chinese visitors are to leave Ja[illegible] for home in the evening of April 2 after visiting the ancient capital of Kyoto and is[illegible]g the homes of farmers in Mishima, Shizuoka Prefecture.

PROTEST LODGED ON 25 MAR SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK251400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1308 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed espionage acts by infiltrating an SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the eastern and western airspace of our country. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have turned the land of South Korea into a horrible battleground and are aggravating the situation, at 1119 on 25 March committed an espionage act against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace above the Kangnyong Peninsula, the southwestern part of South Hwanghae Province of our country. Later, at 1302 the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the spy plane into the airspace above the waters inside the military boundary line east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

The espionage acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are becoming more blatant at a time when they are escalating the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise commotions aimed at an all-out attack against the northern half of the republic to an extremely adventurous stage. This is an atrocious challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who are making all sincere efforts to ameliorate the tense situation in Korea and achieve peace. At the same time, this is a blatant violation of the armistice agreement.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements are, indeed, the most vicious enemy of peace who are extremely aggravating the situation in Korea and increasing the danger of war. Preservation of peace in our country is due entirely to the painstaking efforts of our people. It is an anachronistic dream for the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements to think they can realize their aggressive ambition by threatening someone by using force.

Despite our repeated warnings, if the U.S. imperialists persist in the adventurous war maneuvers and continue military provocations, nothing but shameful defeat will await them. The U.S. imperialist bellicose elements must immediately stop all espionage and hostile acts against the Korean people.

NONDONG SINMUN WARNS OF EXERCISES CAUSING CLASH

SK260448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 26 (KCNA) -- Owing to the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises which have entered the stage of full-scale "combined operation" from March 24, the tension has been heightened and a dangerous situation which may lead to the outbreak of war at any moment has been created in the Korean Peninsula, says NODONG SINMUN today. A signed commentary titled "Racket Fraught With Danger of War" says:

Along with the entering of such reckless play with fire as the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises into the full-scale stage, rifles are fired at our side in the area along the military demarcation line and automatic rifles brought into the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom. It cannot but be said that this is a very ominous military movement. This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group are seeking a new war in Korea and their manoeuvres have become all the more serious. Their reckless military gamble gamble has heightened the tension and created a dangerous situation which may lead to the outbreak of war at any moment in the Korean Peninsula.

Huge armed forces are standing in confrontation with the military demarcation line in between the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have brought vast armed forces of aggression into this area and started war exercises reminiscent of actual fighting, indiscriminately firing rifles in this area and threatening the other side. This is a rash and dangerous act.

Such act may cause an armed clash at any moment and once it breaks out, it will swiftly expand into war.

Today when voices are rising at home and abroad, demanding that the tension be removed and the armistice agreement be converted into a durable peace in Korea and the question of her reunification be solved peacefully, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group started the large-scale war exercises and are perpetrating provocations along the military demarcation line, aggravating the situation. This is a vicious challenge to and provocation against our people and the world people who call for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. It is also a move to intimidate the South Korean people and maintain the colonial military fascist rule.

Our people are watching with heightened vigilance the reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan group must deport themselves with discretion and discontinue the rash play with fire at once.

U.S. FORCES' DEPLOYMENTS FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT' NOTED

SK241020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- Upwards of 5,000 troops including over 3,000 men of the landing infantry and 1,300 men of the Marine Flying Corps belonging to the U.S. 9th Marine Landing Brigade based in Okinawa, Japan, are being shipped to South Korea from March 21 together with various equipment including amphibious vehicles, "M-60" tanks and TOW missiles, while overseas-based U.S. imperialist aggression forces are being thrown in succession into the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises now under way in South Korea, according to a report. The rest of a total 8,000 men expected to participate in the landing exercise of "Team Spirit 1982" will shortly leave Okinawa, a report says.

A South Korean radio reported that the landing exercise will be participated in by 165 planes including those which left Okinawa on March 18 and a military strength of 21,200 men. The information officer of the landing force command who left Okinawa together with a large force on March 21 blared tht it had undergone month-long exercises to take part in the current military rehearsals and that it "can rush to anywhere and anytime if necessary," not bothering to conceal its aggressive color. A "government"-controlled radio of the South Korean puppets said that "a landing operation -- the largest ever in the military history of the South Korea-U.S. joint forces" would be staged on the east coast when the U.S. Marine landing force arrived in South Korea.

In the meantime, according to another report, the "Paekgol unit" of the puppet army was transferred to the eastern sector of the front on March 20 and, at the same time, the puppet marines started moving to the operational zone of the eastern sector of the front from their east coast base to participate in a "South Korea-U.S. joint mobile exercise" and "river-crossing operation."

Further Report

SK252246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 25 Mar 82

["'Team Spirit 1982' Goes More Frantic" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 26 (KCNA) -- A large aircraft carrier battle group consisting of 31 vessels including the notorious "Midway" belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet left Sasebo Port, Japan, on March 23 toward the southeastern coast of South Korea when the moving to South Korea of U.S. imperialist aggression forces from the U.S. mainland and their bases overseas is near completion, according to a report.

Upon entering the coastal area of South Korea, the carrier battle group will stage a "local familiarisation exercise" and "self marine mobile exercise" together with the warships which had already arrived there and then carry out a "South Korea-U.S. joint landing operation, the largest in scale in history," together with the South Korean puppet navy, says the report.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces which had been airlifted to South Korea from the U.S. mainland and their bases overseas are undergoing a feverish "terrain familiarising exercise" and the South Korean puppet army units have nearly completed the first-stage deployment operation which started from March 20. The "South Korea-U.S. joint forces" will launch into a field mobile exercise, the second-stage full-scale operation of "Team Spirit 1982," such as "landing operation," "river-crossing operation" and "emergency take-off and landing operation on express highways."

Meanwhile, a burlesque "welcoming" the deployment of "A-10" planes claimed to be "ultra-modern fighter bombers" of the U.S. air force was held at a unit of the South Korean puppet air force on March 22 and a "ceremony for the report of assignment to an operation" of the aggression troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division hurled into the war exercises from Hawaii took place at a unit in the middle eastern sector of the front, inciting war fever.

The commander of the U.S. Western Pacific Forces, who turned up in South Korea to watch the war exercises met the chief of staff of the puppet army ground force on March 22 and held talks in camera to encourage the puppets to the provocation of a new war. Then he prowled about units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the spots of the "Team Spirit 1982" exercises. He was once "commander of the South Korea-U.S. Joint Field Army."

VRPR MANIFESTO SCORES MANHUNT FOR ARSONISTS

SK250912 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Mar 82

[24 March manifesto of the VRPR editorial department]

[Text] Manifesto to the citizens: People of all strata, on 18 March in Pusan, our bold and brave patriotic fighters set fire to the American Cultural Center -- the den of espionage and conspiracy -- and many leaflets urging withdrawal of the Yankee aggressors, and end to the Japanese militarists' schemes to invade South Korea and a struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique were scattered in many parts of the city.

The flames lit in Pusan were an eruption of our people's hatred and indignation, which have been accumulated against the U.S. imperialists -- the mortal enemy of the nation -- and were just punishment for the Yankee aggressors, who have turned this land into their colony, a fascist hell and a living human hell of the 20th century and who have been imposing all kinds of misfortunes and agonies on our people. At the same time, the flames were an eruption of the indignation and animosity against the atrocious Chon Tu-hwan ring, which upholds the U.S. masters as a savior and has usurped the power of the fascist colonial dictatorship in return for selling the nation. It has been intent on imposing an oppressive military rule against democracy and the people.

Therefore, the news of the Pusan patriotic fighters' anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle has spread all over the nation and brought joy and courage to the oppressed people. It has caused the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique great anxiety.

Look at the U.S. aggressors and their stooge, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, now extremely dismayed at the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle which were lit in Pusan! Because of the flames, the White House is shivering, and Chongwadae is in a panic.

Foreseeing an impending crisis in the undaunted heroic deed done by the Pusan patriotic fighters, traitor Chon To-hwan is going on a rampage to prevent the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle from spreading across the nation. With the emergency directives of the White House, the U.S. puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring has put the army, police and reservists on alert. The vast oppressive forces are sweeping across every part of South Korea. It is carrying out an intensive search and manhunt in Seoul and Pusan and everywhere in South Korea. It is desperately trying to arrest the suspects with 20 million won in prize money.

Creating an atmosphere of terror, in several days along the fascist military group has arrested, indicted, detained and punished 22,400 persons, committing an outrageous fascist atrocity. Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan ring went to the American Ambassy in Seoul and committed a servile act by apologizing for the fire. It is mobilizing the hooligans of the Democratic Justice Party in the manhunt. South Korea is virtually under emergency martial law, imposed without an announcement. It has become a lawless fascist hell.

Imposing frantic fascist oppression, the nation-selling traitors are attempting to obliterate and eliminate not only the patriotic Pusan fighters but also other democratic and patriotic people. With such fascist repression, however, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot quench the rising anti-U.S., antifascist flames and bridge over the crisis. The citizens must not be scared or succumb to the frantic maneuvers of the fascist group but continue the persistent struggle with a firm patriotic will and the desire for national salvation.

Today, the lives of our patriotic fighters who have turned out on the road of the anti-U.S., antifascist nation-saving struggle are seriously endangered by the frantic fascist oppression of the hangmen of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring. Protecting their lives is compatriotic support and encouragement and a contribution to the just and patriotic struggle. Actively protect the patriotic Pusan fighters who raised the torch of the sacred struggle by braving the surveillance of the fascist terrorists!

The murderers who declared that the masses are their enemy and who killed thousands of compatriots are now spreading hundreds of thousands of pictures of the patriots all over the place and importuning people's cooperation by holding the monthly village meetings ahead of schedule. How shameless and blatant this is!

No one must be deceived by the tricks of the enemy or deluded by money or commit a sin of defiling his conscience. If anyone renders cooperation to the manhunt of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, he will be committing a crime of helping the traitors against the nation. Masses: Do not be deceived by the maneuvers of the fascist group but refuse to cooperate!

Troops, policemen and judicial officials mobilized for oppression as cat's paws of the fascist murderer Chon Tu-hwan: Do not act rashly but act with discretion!

It is a law of nature that injustice and autocracy perish and justice and democracy survive. If the troops, policemen and judicial officials ignore this law and help repress patriots and innocent people, they will not be able to escape the stern punishment of the history and the nation. They must remember this. They must remember that their rash act speels punishment; they must not act rashly.

Our masses' anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial struggle for democracy, national salvation and reunification is arduous and the road which to be covered is rugged. Nevertheless, as long as the ray of the great chuche sun illuminates the future of our struggle and we continue the united struggle, final victory will be ours.

Let us all brave the fascist oppression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and continue the undaunted sacred struggle against the United States and the fascists for democracy, national salvation and reunification.

24 March 1982.

NODONG SINMUN BLASTS CHON'S CAMPUS POLICIES

SK250844 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2322 GMT 24 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 March commentary: "Justice Cannot Be Stamped Out"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 18 March, South Korean people set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan and scattered throughout the city leaflets opposing campus fascistization, saying "We oppose the university graduation quota system" and "We oppose the professor recommendation system," along with anti-American and antigovernment leaflets. Leaflets are said to have been scattered in various parts of the city many times previously. What does this mean -- this scattering of leaflets in the heart of the city in broad daylight and in the teeth of a harsh repressive rule under which terrorism, torture and murder are unending?

This is an expression of the will of the South Korean people and students to regain national dignity, achieve social democracy and enjoy genuine freedom and the right to academic research and the quest for truth, smashing the fascist repression. At the same time, it is proof of how strongly the people oppose the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang and its treachery. As a well-tamed lackey and colonial watchdog of the U.S. imperialists, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, after having usurped power under U.S. protection by bayonets and offered everything to its U.S. master, is trying to achieve its dream of long-term power in the bosom of the U.S. imperialists. In connection with the fire at the American Cultural Center, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique kowtowed to its master, babbling that it was regrettable and apologizing about it, while launching a large-scale identification check of the Korean people by mobilizing the puppet police, puppet army, Homeland Reservist Corps and even its private party, the Democratic Justice Party, and arrested and imprisoned many people. This exposes the antinational nature of the traitorous puppet clique.

How can the South Korean youths and students, susceptible to new things and having a strong sense of justice, watch idly the criminal acts of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is obliterating the demand and aspiration of the times and people and forcing perpetual traitorous fascist military dictatorial rule on them under the protection of outside forces?

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to suppress the campus also are the subject of the unanimous outrage of the South Korean youths, students and people. Turning the brunt of its suppression of the people toward the youths and students as soon as he usurped power, the traitorous puppet clique openly suppressed the people by bayonets to frustrate their struggle, while taking unprecedentedly vicious and wily suppressive measures. The so-called university graduation quota system or professor recommendation system fabricated by the puppets are examples.

As is known, the so-called graduation quota system which allows the universities to select 30 percent more students than the graduation quota and then eliminate the excess number of students on a yearly basis is fabricated by the clique to threaten the youths and students and expel progressive youths and students whom the clique regards as invidious.

The assertion of the puppets that the graduation quota system is a step toward creating an atmosphere of study and preventing students from deviating is a sheer lie. In fact, in the last year alone, the puppets expelled or disciplined over 15,000 students, including progressive students, drafted most of them into the puppet army or sent them to concentration camps on the pretext of education to ostracize them socially. It is evident that the university graduation quota system is a repressive system aimed at restricting the free political activity of students and to force them to address themselves to gaining marks and thus make them socially ostracized persons and slaves of the fascist dictatorship.

The professor recommendation system is a vicious system to suppress the students. The professor recommendation system is one in which several so-called professors in charge give each student evaluation marks and recommend him for graduation and employment by public and private enterprises only when he is evaluated as not being antigovernment. The system is a truculent suppressive measure aimed at restricting youths and students by the schools' fascist rules during their school days and keeping them from being employed by public and private enterprises or ostracizing them from society if they are found to evince the slightest progressive nature. This is a scheme aimed at suppressing campuses, and it is unprecedented in the history of education.

At present, five times as many suppressive forces, including plainclothes policemen, as existed during the Yusin dictatorial rule era have infiltrated campuses. They are relentlessly suppressing students by ferreting out, arresting and sentencing leaders of the students' struggle. Under such crafty forms of bloody suppression -- the graduation quota system and the professor recommendation system -- the campuses in South Korea are suffocating.

How can the South Korean students, burning with a sense of justice, remain submissive to such suppressive measures by the puppets? The Chon Tu-hwan ring is saying it is willing to give students freedom. It babbles about liberalization of school uniforms and hair styles. However, this is nothing but a trick to pacify student anger against campus suppression.

The South Korean youths and students are not deceived by the puppets' criminal conciliatory schemes but are responding to them with a struggle. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring persists in such crafty suppressive measures as the graduation system and the professor recommendation system, the students' wrath will explode. The puppets must realize that the scattering of leaflets in Pusan was not an explosion of the indignation of only a few students but the forecast of a terrible storm in which the South Korean people and students resisting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship will sweep away the traitorous group once and for all.

LSWYK MEETING MARKS STUDENT UPRISING IN SOUTH

SK241047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean students should turn out vigorously in the struggle to realise the desire of the March 24 fighters for independence, democracy and reunification, said Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], in his report at a meeting of Pyongyang youth and students which was held here on March 23 to mark the 18th anniversary of the March 24 uprising of the South Korean students. The March 24 struggle of the South Korean students in 1964 broke out with an indignation meeting of students of Seoul University against "South Korea-Japan talks" and their "burning imperialists and traitors in effigy." The students turned out to the streets of resistance for national salvation throughout South Korea and staged a massive resistance struggle, shouting such slogans as "Stop the South Korea-Japan talks at once!" "Destroy Japanese militarism!" "United States, take off your mask!" and so forth.

Chairman Yi Yong-su said: This uprising dealt a fatal blow at the policy of dependence on outside forces pursued by the South Korean puppet clique and its treacheries, paralysed its ruling order, drove the enemy into a chaotic confusion and administered a telling blow at the reinvasion manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries running wild to realise their old dream of "Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism, by thwarting temporarily the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks."

Eighteen years have passed since the righteous fighters of March 24 dyed the streets of resistance with blood. But none of their wishes for independence, democracy and reunification have yet been realized. A more heinous and vicious fascist rule than the "Yusin" reactionary rule holds sway in South Korea due to the never-to-be-condoned treacherous maneuvres of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who appeared as a new fascist-maniac with the encouragement of U.S. imperialism.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is stepping up its policy of dependence upon the United States and scheming to leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialists indefinitely as their colony and military base. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is persisting in every conceivable intrigue to perpetuate the division of the nation and obstruct the reunification of the country according to the "two Koreas" manuscript of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The South Korean students should become the standard-bearer calling the people of all walks of life to struggle and fuse of the struggle and fight on till they will have put an end to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule and established a genuine democratic government in the name of the fallen comrades-in-arms. The South Korean students and people should heighten vigilance against the aggression and interference of foreign forces and fight determinedly against them to restore the lost national sovereignty in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should give up the foolish desire to keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base for an indefinite period, immediately stop the powder-reeking war exercises and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops and all destruction weapons including nuclear weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries should discard their stupid dream of holding the position of the secondary colonial ruler in South Korea and invading the whole of Korea and Asia in keeping with the aggression war of U.S. imperialism and refrain from instigating the military hooligans of South Korea to fascism and war.

The meeting was attended by Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, presidents and rectors of universities and colleges and youth and students in the city.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ROMANIAN DELEGATION 24 MAR

SK242310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on March 24 received a government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom were on hand. Also present was Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

HAVANA TRADE CONGRESS ISSUES REPORT ON KOREA

SK240448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- A special information on Korea was published at the 10th World Trade Union Congress which was held recently in Havana, according to a report. The information exposes, citing concrete facts, the undisguised maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppet clique to perpetuate the division of the nation and provoke a new war.

It calls for further expansion of the international solidarity movement for the struggle of the Korean workers and people to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The information says: President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a new proposal for Korean reunification at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea which was held in October 1980. This new reunification proposal is a reasonable and realistic one correctly reflecting the objective reality at home and abroad.

For the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the military fascist rule must be destroyed, the democratisation of society must be achieved in South Korea, and tension must be lessened and the danger of war be removed in Korea. The United States must give up the splittist "two Koreas" policy, stop encouraging the South Korean military fascist clique and discontinue all its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Let us widely introduce through the press the realistic initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to arouse world public opinion, expose the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the South Korean authorities and denounce their military provocations and aggressive policy. Let us support the struggle of the Korean workers and people to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the demand that the United States should come out to a dialogue with the DPRK for replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Let us demand that all the fascist laws be repealed, suppression stopped, Kim Tae-chung and all other imprisoned patriotic people released and the freedom of activities guaranteed to political parties, trade unions and other organizations aspiring after democracy and peaceful reunification in South Korea.

Let us support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean workers and people for the basic rights and democratic rights of the trade unions and for having their social and economic demands met.

SUSPECT HAS NO 'DIRECT' LINK TO PUSAN ARSON

SK260959 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP) -- Chong Sun-chol, who was arrested Thursday as a suspected arsonist in the recent fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, had no direct connection with the incident, the National Police Headquarters (NPH) reported Friday. The Pusan fire on March 18 left one college student dead and three other people injured.

A police source here said the NPH will transfer Chong to the South Cholla provincial police station in Kwangju, 260 km south of Seoul. The provincial police will book Chong for setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju on Dec. 9, 1980. Chong has been sought by police since he made an unsuccessful attempt to smuggle himself into Japan Jan. 15.

UNIFICATION MINISTER REPEATS CALL FOR N-S TALKS

SK260255 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Mar 82 p 5

[Interview with Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, by Ha Chang-chun, reported from political department -- date and place not given]

[Text] President Chon's proposal for national harmony and democratic reunification on 22 January, the proposal for the 20-point pilot projects between the North and South on 1 February, and the proposal for high-level representatives' talks between the North and South on 25 February were made public amid the deep interests of the people at home and abroad. But, North Korea rejected President Chon's proposal for national harmony on 26 January and responded to the proposal for 20-point pilot project on 10 February with an irrelevant counterproposal calling for the convocation of a 100-man joint conference of politicians in the North, South and abroad.

Responding to this counterproposal of North Korea, our Unification Minister Son Chae-sik proposed to North Korea to hold high-level representatives' talks between the North and South. However, North Korea has not responded to this proposal as yet. What is the real aim of North Korea? What is the real situation North Korea faces today? To find out, this reporter met Minister Son.

Question: One month has already passed since we advanced the proposal for high-level representatives' talks between the North and South -- in which we expressed our willingness to discuss the question of holding talks of the highest responsible persons in authority between the North and South, the question of forming a consultative council for national reunification to institute a unified constitution and even the question of convening a so-called 100-man joint conference of politicians in the North, South and overseas advanced by North Korea. What has North Korea's response been to this proposal?

Answer: There has been no official reaction to this proposal from North Korea as yet. Instead, the so-called Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a North Korean black propaganda radio station, rejected the proposal, denouncing it as "not worth consideration and nothing but a political drama."

Later, on 1 March, in his speech at a mass rally, the director of the Secretariat of the so-called Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland denounced our proposal for holding high-level representatives' talks between the North and South, saying that the South Korea political parties and public organizations, to say nothing of our government, have no qualification to participate in a dialogue for reunification. Thus North Korea indicated its negative stance on the proposal. However, we see this completely as an unofficial reaction. So we hope that North Korea will react positively to our proposal through its official channels.

Question: Despite our sincere efforts for a dialogue for reunification through the aforementioned proposals, North Korea has refused to have any dialogue with us. North Korea must have reasons for this in its own way, I believe. What is your analysis of this?

Answer: We can find the reasons in three or four areas, I believe. First, North Korea does not view the question of dialogue and reunification as a way of achieving democratic reunification and of improving relations between the North and South but considers it as a means of communizing South Korea. The second reason is, I think, its internal situation. In other words, if North Korea accepts our democratic unification policy, North Korea's proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] -- which, it says, is the best way for reunification -- will fade, the degree of foreign support for North Korea's reunification policy will be reduced and its inferiority in the diplomatic competition with our country abroad will increase. Korea fears this point.

Question: What is the government's plan for making the North Korean side respond to dialogue in case it continues to refuse to accept our proposal?

Answer: If the North Korean side tries to use the North-South dialogue in its maneuvers to implement its revolutionary strategy for communization, and if it does not abandon its negative attitude toward dialogue for fear that it will be impossible to achieve this strategy if there is a dialogue, it will be difficult to resume dialogue between the North and South. Therefore, making the North Korean communist group understand that it cannot achieve unification through communization no matter what violent means and schemes it may use is the way to put the North-South dialogue on the right track again. While tightening our national security system and internal unity with stability achieved in the political and social sectors, we should make North Korea understand that it cannot accomplish the revolution for communization and make it respond to dialogue by thwarting its maneuvers to win support from international revolutionary forces at the summit talks of the nonaligned countries scheduled to be held in Baghdad in September this year.

[Reporter] Minister Son said that the unanimous desire of the people for unification is no less important than the government's plan and policy to this end. Citing the Buddhist's and Christian's prayer, he said that, if we cherish an ardent desire, we will see a way toward our goal. He then added that if we make a sincere effort to follow this course, we will surely fulfill our desire. Referring to miracles performed by the Jewish people in founding their country, he said that our task of achieving unification is by no means infeasible.

Question: Some people have a pessimistic view on unification because the North Korean side has continuously refused to accept our practical proposals for unification. What is your view on unification?

Answer: The proposal for national conciliation and democratic unification has won positive support and response at home and abroad. This is because our proposal for unification intensively reflects the desire of the people for peaceful unification while tolerating the affirmative part of the North Korean side's phoney proposal with confidence in the superiority of national strength. Nevertheless, the North Korean side, while insisting on stereotyped conditions which we cannot accept concerning our unification proposal, has ignored and rejected our plan for national conciliation and democratic unification. Although the North Korean side rejects our plan for national conciliation and democratic unification for the time being, the meaning of this plan will not become obscure nor will its content change. I firmly believe that, if we overcome our disillusion and suspicion about unification caused by protracted division and if we continuously foster our capability for independence and national strength, the way to national conciliation and democratic unification is not far away.

Question: I think North-South dialogue has failed to resume quickly because the North and South have assumed basically different views on the question of unification. What is the difference between the North and South with regard to this question?

Answer: Our basic stand for unification is that we recognize the reality in which the fatherland is divided. Our stand is to achieve complete unification on the basis of realizing national conciliation by solving one by one the negative issues between the North and South, such as military confrontation, misunderstanding and mistrust. Contrary to this, the North Korean side is trying to employ the unification issue as a means to create an atmosphere for revolutionarily communizing the South.

Conditions on which the North Korean side insists in its unification proposal are ones which we cannot accept. Our analysis is that, with these conditions, the North Korean side attempts to hinder unification and ignore dialogue, while paying lipservice to unification.

[Reporter] Minister Son said that, while we have made efforts to achieve unification through democratic, peaceful means, the North Korean side has sought unification through violence and through a revolution by communization. Since we put forth a proposal for unification, the North Korean side has been eager to overcome its inferiority by sending its delegations overseas. In connection with this, I asked about the North Korean side's recent move.

Answer: Embarrassed by the increasing support at home and abroad for our proposal for national harmony and democratic unification, North Korea has undertaken large-scale diplomatic activities by sending 18 high-level delegations to some 50 nations since last January and is now slandering and denouncing our unification proposals, while soliciting support for its so-called DCRK proposal.

In connection with North Korea's diplomatic visits, the government will block the sinister attempt of North Korea by sustained diplomatic efforts and public relations activities to create a wide range of support and sympathy for our proposals in the international community.

Question: In the short term, one of the reasons why North Korea avoids coming to a dialogue is related to the buildup of the Kim Chong-il system. This one possible analysis; what do you think about it?

Answer: We can find many clues as to the reason why North Korea has been avoiding coming out to a dialogue. One important reason is that North Korea is afraid of exposing internal discord and frictions evinced in the buildup of the Kim Chong-il succession system.

In view of our experience of North-South dialogue with North Korea, once the dialogue is realized, it will inevitably force North Korea to open its society and this, in turn will eventually provide the North Korean residents with an opportunity to compare their society with that in the South. For this reason, North Korea has been avoiding the dialogue, while continuing its hard line against the South, in an attempt to prevent negative effects on, or threats to the buildup of the Kim Chong-il system, which will be inevitable once the dialogue is realized or once its soceity is opened to the outside world.

[Reporter] At the end of our interview, we asked him the difference between our consultative council for national unification, brought up in the proposal for national harmony and democratic unification, and North Korea's so-called congress for the promotion of reunification.

To this, Minister Son said: "The purpose of our consultative council for national unification is to let the representatives from the North and South draft the basis for the unification constitution to found a unified state, whereas North Korea's congress for promotion of reunification is intended to discuss issues for the establishment of the DCRK by convening a meeting of representatives unilaterally appointed, not genuine representatives." He added that the North Korean congress for promotion of reunification not only excluded our country's authorities and anticommunist parties and organizations from the list of representatives but also asserted that even the Revolutionary Party for Reunification should participate in the meeting, saying this was the difference.

DJP TO LAUNCH 'MARCH FOR NATIONAL UNIFICATION'

SK231046 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Mar 82 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] Yesterday's Central Executive Committee meeting of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] discussed the plan for a "grand march for national unification" worked out by the party's working-level officials. However, the meeting had difficulty reaching any tangible agreement and only mapped out the framework for general principles of the plan.

The grand march, which is scheduled to last from 21 to 23 April, will be launched at Mt Halla with the participation of the party's key post holders, including Secretary General Kwon Chon-tal. A total of 500,000 party members enrolled in a party training program will take part in the march, which will start simultaneously in five cities such as Cheju, Mokpo, Yosu, Chungmu and Pusan and conclude at Imjingak [Panmunjom].

Party spokesman Pong Tu-wan offhandedly called the march "the DJP 'Team Spirit,'" saying: "The march, which will involve party members from across the country, is aimed at showing the people our will for the fatherland's unification and at achieving national harmony."

The 2-hour Central Executive Committee meeting spent much time discussing the plan for the grand march for national unification. Meanwhile, party deputy spokesman Yi Chong-yul said: "We discussed it at length because the plan is very complex and we resolved problems one by one."

RAGCHAA HEADS DELEGATION TO HANOI VCP CONGRESS

OW240643 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 23 Mar 82

[From 23 March press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today's papers report that an MPRP delegation headed by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has left Ulaanbaatar for Hanoi where it will take part in the work of the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party at the invitation of the VCP Central Committee.

MPRP RESOLUTION ON CONSUMER GOODS PUBLISHED

OW190259 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN published a resolution of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers entitled "On Certain Measures To Increase the Production of Foodstuffs and Consumer Foods and To Improve Their Supply to the People." This document was adopted to satisfy the increased requirements of the people for foodstuffs and consumer goods.

It gives principal consideration to the planned development of subsidiary farms on a collective basis with the aim of utilizing domestic reserves to the fullest. The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers obliged the appropriate ministries and departments to stimulate the development of subsidiary farms and state purchases of natural resources in every way possible. The document envisages broad mobilization of all production and material resources to further increase the volume of production and the variety of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

The new resolution is striking testimony to the party's and state's constant concern for improving the people's welfare in every way possible.

MPRP DECREE ON BETTER CHILDREN'S VACATION CAMPS

OW121257 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The resolution of the MPRP Central Committee "On measures to further improve the organization of summer vacations of Pioneers and schoolchildren," has been published here.

The resolution says that proper organization of summer vacations for Pioneers and schoolchildren and improvement in the activities of the Pioneer camps are of significance in the implementation of tasks put forward by the 18th MPRP Congress in the sphere of communist education and health care of the rising generation. Thanks to the great concern of the party and government, important successes have been achieved in recent years. Last year alone, more than 20,000 schoolchildren vacationed at Pioneer camps belonging to Mongolian trade unions.

In the last 5-year plan, on the initiative of some ministries, departments and executive administrations of aymag and city hurals [words indistinct] Pioneer camps were built. [Words indistinct] the construction and commissioning of the international "Nayramdal" Pioneer camp near Ulaanbaatar were a (?manifestation of the paternal care of the party and government) for the (?rising) generation.

Nevertheless, the MPRP Central Committee notes, there are serious shortcomings in the organization of summer vacations for Pioneers and schoolchildren. The MPRP Central Committee resolution envisages the implementation of important measures directed at consolidating the material and technical base, at organizing amenities in Pioneer camps and at improving educational work systems among young Pioneers and schoolchildren during summer vacations.

THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SECOND MEETING CONTINUES

Fourth Day's Proceedings

BK181419 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 4th day at 1000 today in the central conference hall of the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 469 People's Assembly representatives, headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu."

As the meeting began "State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, Minister for Industry-II U Aung Cho and Construction Minister U Hla Tun replied to five questions raised by People's Assembly representatives."

This was followed by eight representatives discussing the report of the Elections Commission and the 1982 state appropriations bill.

"Next, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko replied to the questions raised by People's Assembly representatives on the report of the State Council. Later, the presiding chairman, after obtaining the approval of the People's Assembly, announced that the report had been put on record."

Later, the assembly, after hearing the reply of prime minister U Maung Maung Kha to the questions raised by representatives, also approved the report of the Council of Ministers, which was put on record.

"Next, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin replied to questions raised by People's Assembly representatives on the fourth 4-year plan objectives and the 1982 economic plan production and services targets bill, and the 1982-83 report on the country's financial, economic and social situation." The assembly later voted on and passed the 1982 Economic Plan production and services targets bill and also put the 1982-83 report on the country's financial, economic and social situation on record.

The 4th day's session ended at 1410.

19 Mar Closing Session

BK191143 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 5th day at 1010 today in the central conference hall of the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. It ended successfully at 1150 this morning. Today's session was attended by 471 People's Assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu."

Soon after the meeting was declared valid and open by Alternate Chairman U San Lin, "Chairman U Maung Maung Kyaw Win of the Council of People's Justices replied to the points raised by the People's Assembly representatives during their discussions on the report of the Council of People's Justices submitted to the People's Assembly. The chairman then announced that the report had been placed on record with the approval of the People's Assembly." Similarly, reports of the Council of People's Attorneys and the Council of People's Inspectors were placed on record after their respective chairmen, U Myint Maung and U San Maung, replied to the points raised by the assemblymen.

Next, the report submitted by the Elections Commission to the People's Assembly was placed on record with the People's Assembly's approval after Secretary U.N.D. Zau Tawng of the commission replied to points raised by the assemblymen.

The People's Assembly then passed the 1982 state budget bill with 470 votes after Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin replied to the points raised by the assemblymen during their discussions on the bill.

"The meeting concluded successfully at 1150 after the chairman signed the resolutions of the second meeting of the Third People's Assembly."

VOPB: BURMA HAS CAUGHT 'ECONOMIC PNEUMONIA'

BK211420 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma
0030 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Some Comments About the Speeches on the Economy by Ne Win and San Yu"]

[Summary] The top bosses of the military clique are making speeches on the economy quite often these days. San Yu, the so-called newly-elected president, recently spoke about the economy while the top chief of the military clique, Ne Win, also made speeches on the economy some months back. Why did they do so?

"There is a saying among Western economists: If the United States sneezes, Europe catches a cold and the Third World contracts pneumonia." In other words, Europe and the Third World suffer even worse if there is a slight economic difficulty in the United States. The United States is facing economic and financial difficulties today or, in other words, it is suffering from a long-lasting bout with a cold. Europe and the Third World, therefore, face even greater problems. Burma, which is also part of the Third World, has thus contracted economic pneumonia. It is for this very reason that the big chiefs of the military clique are making speeches on the economy."

Burma is one of the world's poorest nations. According to the norms of the international development association, a country with a per capita income of less than U.S. $681 has to be considered very poor. Even if we base our calculations on the figures released by the Ne Win-San Yu military government, we can see that the per capita income in Burma in 1980-81 was only 792 kyat or U.S. $107. Even among the world's poorest countries, Burma trails way behind.

In 1975, Burma had a foreign debt of U.S. $300 million. This jumped to U.S. $1.7 billion in 1980-81. Thus the burden of debt servicing -- capital and interest -- has become greater. The repayment of loans -- capital and interest -- took away 28 percent of Burma's annual export value. In simple terms, this means that of every 100 kyat gained from exports 28 kyat has to be used to repay loans. Previously, most of the loans taken out by Burma were granted under special privileges since Burma was considered a very poor country. But, since the United States is 'sneezing' today, such privileged loans will not be easy to acquire. The military government's economy and finance survive on foreign loans and so-called assistance. If obtaining loans, grants and aid becomes difficult, Burma's 'pneumonia' is going to worsen."

In his speech of August 1981, Ne Win noted the economic difficulties in the capitalist-imperialist countries and said it would not be easy to obtain loans and aid while these countries tried to correct their economic ills. "Ne Win's speech showed that the military government was very concerned. Though worried, the first part of his speech also showed self-satisfaction." Ne Win said Burma was fortunate in that it was not only self-sufficient in food but had more than enough.

On 6 November 1981, Ne Win delivered another address on the economy. This time around, Ne Win boasted not only about sufficiency in food but also in energy. He asked his so-called prime minister to expound on the discovery of new oilfields.

"As the explanation given was full of figures, any person listening to it normally would believe that three new oilfields had been discovered and that oil was going to flow in streams."

"However, a careful analysis reveals that all the figures, which ran into millions, referred only to oil deposits estimated to be there. In fact, to date actual production is only 600 barrels of crude oil a day. Even then, only the Tantabin oilfield is actually producing while not one single barrel of oil has yet been produced by the so-called Kyontani and new Pagan oilfields."

Although Ne Win spoke as if the country was going to be rich with oil, San Yu, in his speech on 15 March, spoke conservatively. San Yu said that although gas and oil had been located in the central and southern regions of the country, the actual extent of production capability would be known only when wells are sunk.

Developing an oilfield is not easy for a poor country like Burma. A rich country must provide financial and technological support. "Last year, it was learned that Japan was going to provide financial aid to redevelop old oilfields in Burma. Japan is providing this assistance only because of its self-interest. Without its interest, Japan would not give any aid. Until now, no word has yet been heard about support to develop the new oilfields. Japan definitely is going to consider what there is in it for itself.

"Although the chiefs of the military clique claim that Burma is now self-sufficient in oil, people who suffer from shortages of kerosene and gasoline know very well how sufficient the country is. It is sufficient not because the country has abundant oil but only because it can make do with shortages.

"The same is also true for food. Sufficiency in food now does not mean forever. The unprecedented rice shortages of 1967 and 1974 still haunt people today.

"Ne Win and San Yu look at Third World countries in trouble because they had to import oil and food and boast 'we are fortunate.' They are in fact covering up their greatest weak point: that is, they are reliant on loans and grants because they have no capital. Almost all of the key production enterprises of the military government as well as all development projects continue working only because of loans and grants. Without loans and grants these projects and enterprises will collapse. Even the military government's budget is balanced and propped up by loans, aid and grants.

"The people know best. They face great difficulties in food, clothing and shelter as a result of the military government's economic line and policies which only serve imperialism, feudal-landlordism, bureaucrat capitalism and the reactionary civil war in the country. However hard one may claim that Burma is a socialist country, the fact is that Burma under the Ne Win-San Yu military government remains within the clutch of the capitalist world and its economy is reliant on all stripes of imperialism. Thus, the economic plight in the capitalist world also affects Burma.

"Today, the only people in Burma who can claim to be fortunate are the handful of persons who belong to the Ne Win-San Yu military clique. The broad masses -- the majority -- are the most unfortunate. They suffer economically, politically, educationally, socially and in health. For this very reason, people are stepping up their six struggles:

"1. The struggle to end the civil war and build peace in the country;

2. The struggle to win full democratic rights for the people;

3. The struggle to build national unity;

4. The struggle to raise the people's standard of living;

5. The struggle to oppose the two superpowers, particularly the struggle to oppose Soviet social-imperialism; and

6. The struggle to preserve world peace."

AFP: SON SANN SAYS SRV REPELLED, MAY VISIT PRC

NC251536 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Units of the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) have repelled the three-week-old Vietnamese dry-season offensive into Cambodia, former Cambodian Premier Son Sann said here today. Mr Son Sann, who is founder and president of the KPNLF, told a press conference that his troops "rapidly counter-attacked the Vietnamese invaders who were forced to evacuate the occupied territories from last Monday on."

"Vietnamese losses are heavy and the wounded -- as well as the food, medicine and medical equipment they looted -- are being flown back by helicopter to either Phnom Penh or Vietnam," he said.

He said KPNLF losses were also heavy, but most of the dead were civilians. "About two-thirds of our inhabitants have regrouped after the attack," he continued, "but thousands of wounded or starving people are still lost in the jungle."

Mr Son Sann said reports on the offensive were generally inaccurate, because the Vietnamese had only managed to occupy two villages -- Sokh Sann and Nong Chan. "The battle of Sokh Sann has shown to the world that we can fight if we have the logistic means to do so," the former premier said.

"If a political solution proves to impossible" -- or if it is greatly delayed -- "we will fight to the very end," Mr Son Sann said.

He called on "all Cambodians within the country to unite against the invading Vietnamese and liberate Cambodia."

He reiterated his claim that Vietnamese troops used chemical weapons during their dry-season offensive. "After certain bombings, many inhabitatns showed signs of poisoning apparently caused by some yellow substance," he said. "Chickens died a few minutes after drinking water polluted by these products."

The former premier implied that he may accept a meeting with two other resistance leaders -- former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan -- in an eventual visit to Beijing. Mr Son Sann was invited to the Chinese capital twice last year but has yet to apply for a visa. This has led observers to believe he may return to Cambodia's KPNLF-occupied area before attending a joint conference in Beijing of three Cambodian resistance movements.

BRIEFS

GDR GIFT TO KAMPUCHEA -- Phnom Penh, 24 Mar (SPK) -- Noberth Khuth, second secretary of the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea, on 23 March handed over to Nuch Than, chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization, clothes and toys given by the German Free Youth of the GDR to the Kampuchean revolutionary youth. Nuch Than thanked the GDR party, government, people and youth for their assistance to the Kampuchean people and youth. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 24 Mar 82 BK]

GIFT OF SOVIET BOOKS -- Phnom Penh, 24 Mar (SPK) -- On Monday [22 March] O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea, handed textbooks from the USSR Ministry of Trade to Pen Navouth, minister of education. (Chicherbatke), Soviet trade representative in Kampuchea, was also present. On that occasion Pen Navouth emphasized progress in Kampuchea in the field of education which is due to the material, moral and technical aid of fraternal socialist countries, in particular Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union. He expressed his deep gratitude to the Soviet party, government and people for their precious aid. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 24 Mar 82 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PRC 'PROVOCATIONS'

BK260606 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] On 25 March 1982, Phongsavat Boupha, acting director of the First Department of the LPDR Foreign Ministry, summoned (Wah Ho Minh), PRC charge d'affaires to Laos, for a meeting in which an aide memoire prepared by the LPDR Foreign Ministry was given to the latter. The text of the aide memoire reads as follows:

1. The Beijing ruling clique continues to implement a hostile policy against the LPDR. It has, for example, openly committed provocations against, violations of and interference in the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos.

2. From 18-20 March 1982, a company of Chinese troops attacked the Lao security forces stationed at Ban Houai Bai village, Bokat Canton, Samphan District, Phong Saly Province. They penetrated 9 km into Lao territory. One Lao security official was wounded in the attack.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry demands that the Chinese side immediately cease such hostile acts against the LPDR and states that the Chinese side must be held solely responsible for all provocative incidents which have affected normal relations between Laos and China.

[Dated] Vientiane, 25 March 1982

ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING VCP CONGRESS NOTED

SRV Envoy Meets Lao Media

BK251049 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 25 Mar (KPL) -- On the occasion of the 5th upcoming congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Bui Vanh Thanh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, on March 23, met here with Lao mass media representatives. Among the audience on this occasion were Ounheuan Phounsavat, deputy-minister of propaganda, information, culture, and tourism and president of the Lao Journalists' Association, and other officials.

The Vietnam charge d'affaires a.i. talked on the continual development of the VCP at party congress intervals which marks the victory of the socialist path of the party and Vietnamese people. Bui Van Thanh also raised the point that on the eve of this party congress, the U.S. imperialists in collusion with Beijing hegemonists and expansionists are still trying to obstruct and destroy the revolution of Vietnam.

The 5th Congress of the VCP is to deal on socialist construction and defence.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendhsip and cordiality.

Phomvihan Departs for Congress

BK260433 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Executive Committee of the VCP Central Committee, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR prime minister, left Vientiane for Hanoi with his party by a special plane on the morning of 25 March to attend the Fifth VCP Congress, which will be officially convened in Hanoi from 27 to 31 March 1982. Accompanying Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan were Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; and Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister of the interior, and general chief of staff of the LPLA.

A grand farewell ceremony for the party was held at Wattai Airport in the presence of Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state, chairman of the SPC and chairman of the LFNC; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Also seeing the comrade general secretary and his party off at the airport were Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC; Comrade Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee; other comrade members and alternate members of the LPRP Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; members of the SPC; members of the LFNC Central Committee; and a large number of high-ranking military and civilian officials.

Comrade Bui Vanh Thanh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV Embassy in Laos, and Comrade Neou Samom, PRK Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, were also on hand to bid farewell to the comrade general secretary and his party.

LFNC SENDS GREETINGS TO KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART

BK241231 Vientiane KPL in English 0945 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Mar (KPL) -- The Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] on March 22 sent a message of greetings to the Kampuchean front for the defense and construction of the fatherland [as received]. The message was sent following the rally organised in Phnom Penh by the Kampuchean front to commemorate the Laos and Kampuchea day for solidarity and friendship.

The LFNC attached importance to this initiative and said that such gesture is commendable in view of the development of the special combative solidarity and fraternal all-round cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea, as well as among the three Indochinese countries.

The continual development of firm special solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the two fronts will surely serve as a victorious force in abolishing all maneuvers carried out by Beijing reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. This, the message continues, will guarantee a sure path towards socialism in our respective country, thereupon contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The LFNC finally wished for the firm furtherance of special combative solidarity and friendship relations between Laos and Kampuchea.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS MPA ON ANNIVERSARY

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Greetings message from Gen Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR minister of national defense, to Gen Jarantayn Abhia, MPR defense minister -- dated 15 March]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 61st founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army [MPA], on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPLA and in my own name, I would like to extend salutations and warm greetings to you, and, through you, our sentiments of friendship and militant solidarity to the cadres and combatants in the entire fraternal MPA.

Over the past 60 years, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the MPA and the Mongolian people, bringing into full play their glorious traditions and enjoying the assistance given in a lofty spirit of the proletariat by the Soviet people and armed forces, have recorded multifaceted achievements in the cause of defending and building the socialist MPR, thereby contributing to the strength of the socialist community and to the strength of the defense of peace and revolution in the world.

As a close companion in arms, the LPLA is very pleased with the achievements, victories and growth of the fraternal MPA. In their past and present revolutionary cause, the Lao army and people have always received wholeheartedly support and assistance given in a lofty proletarian spirit by the fraternal army and people of Mongolia.

On the glorious occasion of the fraternal MPA's historic day, on behalf of the LPLA and the Lao people, I express deep thanks and gratitude to the party, government, army and fraternal people of Mongolia for their contributions to the cause of defending and building our socialist fatherland.

May the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two peoples and armies of Laos and Mongolia be daily strengthened and grow and develop continuously! May the heroic MPA score new, greater achievements in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 16th congress of the glorious MPRP!

I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and greater success in the cause of defending, building and strengthening the socialist system.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR National Defense Minister
Vientiane

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RETURNS AFTER VISIT TO HUNGARY

BK150957 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Mar (KPL) -- A delegation of Lao-Hungarian intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation headed by its chairman, Sali Vongkhamsao, on March 13, arrived in Vientiane after taking part in the 5th session of the said committees held earlier in Budapest.

While in Hungary, Sali Vongkhamsao -- who is also secretary of the party Central Committee, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, discussed issues on trade and economic exchanges between the two countries. He also signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation with his Hungarian counterpart.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Gen Sisayat Keobounphan, secretary member of the party CC, chief of General Staff of the army, and minister of interior; Khamphet Phengmuang and Somphavan Inthavong, deputy chairmen of the State Planning Committee. Bela Torocsik, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Hungarian Embassy to Laos, was also on hand.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 38TH ESCAP SESSION

Soviet Envoy Speech

BK250430 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Mar (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today blamed the West and the capitalist monetary system for the troubled social and economic conditions in Asian countries. Speaking at the 38th annual session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) here, Soviet delegate N.N. Solovyev hit out strongly at what he called "aggressive imperialist forces...interfering unceremoniously in the affairs of other states and attempting to suppress the legitimate desire of peoples for freedom and social progress."

"It is the enduring dependence of most developing countries on the world capitalist economic system, with its chronic crisis, that constitutes one of the main causes of the troubled social and economic situation of the newly free (independent) states of the ESCAP region," he said.

He stressed that independent economic development could only succeed by "stopping the policies of colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation of these countries by imperialism and fully compensating for the damage caused by such policies."

Mr. Solovyev blasted the West's economic policies for causing "a further deterioration of the economic, monetary and financial situation of the developing countries," and pointed to the growth of socialist economies, which, he said, "as a whole remain considerably higher than those in Western countries."

The Soviet Union, Mr. Solovyev said, has been successfully extending economic, scientific and technical aid to developing countries in the region and has trained "about one million specialists" to help the national economies of these countries. He indicated that the planned economy prevalent in socialist countries enabled them "to protect themselves considerably from the unfavourable effects" of the economic crisis in the capitalist world and to maintain "stable rates of national economic development."

Indonesia's Mokhtar Speech

BK241535 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Mar (AFP) -- Indonesia today called for the early launching of global negotiations to ensure the resumption of a constructive dialogue between the North and the South.

Speaking at the 38th annual session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the solution to the unfavourable world economic conditions required global cooperation to forge "a new kind of partnership among nations based on equality, equity and genuine mutuality of interest." He also called for regional cooperation aimed at increasing food supply through the development of low cost staples.

"Assured export earnings of the developing countries are a prerequisite for the success of their development efforts, while improved access to the markets of developed countries will enhance their import capacities," Mr Mokhtar said.

He also praised the increasing South-South cooperation. "Notable progress has been achieved in South-South cooperation," he said. "The awareness among developing countries on the unavoidability of enhancing their collective self-reliance has further deepened and is at present being implemented through the promotion and intensification of economic and technical cooperation."

Khmer Rouge Envoy Speech

BK251337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Cambodia's ousted Khmer Rouge leadership today called for an international conference to put an end to the use and production of chemical and biological weapons. The call came from Finance Minister Thiounn Thioum, head of the Democratic Kampuchean (Khmer Rouge) delegation to the 38th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The proposed conference, he added, should also obtain the destruction of existing stocks of what he called "arms banned by mankind."

The Khmer Rouge minister charged that Vietnam had used chemical weapons in Cambodia since early 1979. "The number of victims keeps increasing" amid continued "toxic gas shellings." "Spreading of toxic chemical by aircraft, canister disseminations, poisoning of ponds, food and cultures," he said.

"Kampuchea (Cambodia) is at present a vast field of experimentation for the expansionist great power who supply these weapons to the Hanoi authorities," he said in a veiled reference to the Soviet Union.

Representatives of five Soviet bloc countries -- the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia and Afghanistan -- walked out of the conference hall when Mr. Thioum took the floor.

Mr. Thioum's statement constituted a stinging attack on Vietnam despite an apparent consensus yesterday that the session would not be used as a forum for political debate. He accused Vietnam of sending "settlers" into Cambodia to seize land and resources, deploying some 10,000 troops in the central great lake area to "monopolise" fishing for its own benefits and razing entire villages allegedly under guerrilla control. He also asserted that Cambodia's food crisis emerged only in the second half of 1979 as a "good rice harvest" at the end of 1978 had enabled the people to survive what he called "the worst tragedy in their history."

The Khmer Rouge government was toppled by Vietnamese-led forces on January 7, 1979. But Mr. Thioum maintained that his government remained the "sole, legal and legitimate government of the people of Kampuchea." He urged the international community to bring an end to the "cruel war," saying regional peace, stability and security would "constitute the best conditions" for establishing a new international economic order.

FAO Criticizes Food Plan

BK251429 Hong Kong AFP in English 1147 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Mar (AFP) -- The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) today severely criticised an ambitious project by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) designed to guarantee food supplies in the region. FAO's regional representative Dr. D.L. Umali said "the world cannot afford the luxury of still more bureaucratic duplication of international efforts."

Sources close to the U.N. meanwhile said the ESCAP project proposed "magic formulas," which sounded marvelous but didn't mean much.

Addressing the 38th ESCAP session which opened here Tuesday, Dr. Umali said priority must now be placed "on agrarian reform and direct aid to small farmers and fisherman, in short, to peasants, who are the poorest of the poor."

Referring to the ESCAP Secretariat's project for an "Asian-Pacific food bank," Dr. Umali stressed that the FAO had "reservations about creating new institutions which will simply duplicate the work of others already established."

"Food security in Asia and the Pacific as well as other regions of the world has long been a major feature of FAO's work. The potentials for costly overlap exists. FAO is preparing, for example, a regionally-linked warning system in Asia and the Pacific. This could overlap with the proposed regional food trade and information and management network that ESCAP proposes," said Dr. Umali.

"Rather than invest in new institutions, with the added expense and bureaucratic red tape that such ventures invariably entail, more resources should be applied by all the U.N. agencies to strengthening agrarian reform and the capacities of the countries themselves to prepare their own badly-needed projects and key investments," he noted.

Dr. Umali expressed opposition to the very concept of a food bank involving movement of food stocks between various countries. He said using food imports as a crutch over prolonged periods was not "a viable policy option," adding "there is no alternative to countries raising, in enlightened self-interest, their own food. Dependence on others brings a perpetual fast."

"If new institutions must be set up, they should be directed toward research in unexplored fields," he said in conclusion.

The ESCAP Secretariat, headed by Shamsul Kibria, put forward the food bank project as the high point of the 38th session. The food bank is intended to serve as a central agency for managing the region's food reserves. Its objective is to prevent, or to offer speedy remedy for, shortages or natural disasters, while ensuring a more equal distribution of food in the ESCAP region, which extends from Iran to the Pacific Cook Islands.

U.N. sources here wrote off the ESCAP 210-page report on the food situation in Asia and the Pacific, which ESCAP had prepared for the 38th session. The UN has 14 agencies working in the region, they said, but ESCAP has no one in the field. The ESCAP Secretariat's food bank, they added, is, in fact, nothing more than a project produced from the work done by U.N. agencies.

While addressing the ESCAP session yesterday, delegates from Australia and New Zealand had also voiced reservations about the proposed food bank, saying it should be coordinated with the U.N.'s specialized agencies such as FAO.

SITTHI MEETS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

BK221508 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Daniel O'Donohue, arrived in Bangkok for a 3-day official visit. His visit to Thailand is part of a 3-week trip to ASEAN capitals, Australia and New Zealand to exchange views with the leaders. Today he met Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila for official talks and called on the supreme commander, the secretary general of the National Security Council and the secretary general of the office of the Narcotics Control Board. Tomorrow Mr O'Donohue will call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at the Government House. He will leave Bangkok on Wednesday [24 March] morning.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR PARTY CONGRESS

Gorbachev, CPSU Delegation

OW251725 Hanoi VNA in English 1708 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived here today for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation includes K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the party Central Committee; K.G. Vayno, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; S.S. Avramenko, member of the party C.C. and first secretary of the Amur Provincial Party Committee; Boris Chaplin, alternate member of the party Central Committee and ambassador to Vietnam.

It was warmly welcomed at the Hanoi International Airport by Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau members of the C.P.V.; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; Bui Quang Tao, member of theparty Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Commission for External Relations of the party C.C.; Nguyen Huu Mai, member of the party C.C. and ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Hoang Luong, vice-minister for foreign affairs.

Kaysone Phomvihan Arrival

OW251624 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party arrived here this morning for the Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation is headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the L.P.R.P., and includes Sisomphon Lovansai, Polit-bureau member of the L.P.R.P. Central Committee; and Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the L.P.R.P. Central Committee.

The Lao delegation was welcomed at the Hanoi International Airport by Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap and Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau members of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Dang Thi, member of the C.C. of the C.P.V.; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the C.C. of the C.P.V. and chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party C.C.; Hoang Luong, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom and other members of the embassy staff were present at the welcome party.

At the gangway Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap and Chu Huy Man warmly hugged Kaysone Phomvihan and other Lao delegates, who were then presented with bouquets by Hanoi girls.

Heng Samrin Arrival

OW251634 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived here this morning for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation includes Say Phuthang and Hun Sen, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee.

It was met at the Hanoi International Airport by Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Le Van Luong, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Con, member of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee, head of the Foreign Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; Hoang Luong, deputy foreign minister; and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea. Kampuchean Ambassador Kong Korm and other officials of the embassy in Hanoi also welcomed the delegation.

At the gangway Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho and Le Van Luong warmly hugged Heng Samrin and other Kampuchean delegates, who were then presented with bouquets by Hanoi girls.

Other Delegations Arrive

OW251944 Hanoi VNA in English 1712 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- More foreign delegations arrived here today to attend the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the invitation of the C.P.V. Central Committee.

They were the delegations of the French Communist Party, led by Paul Laurent, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the Polish United Workers' Party, led by Miroslaw Milewski, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party C.C.; the Workers Party of Korea, led by Kim Il-tae, member of the party C.C.; the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; the MPLA Party of Labour of Angola, led by Ambrosio Lukoki, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; the Communist Party of Bangladesh, headed by Mohammed Farhad, secretary general of the party C.C.; the Chilean Communist Party, led by Jorge Insunza, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; the New Jewel Movement of Grenada, headed by Ewart Layne, Central Committee member of the movement; the Iraqi Communist Party led by (Rahim M. Adjinah), member of the party C.C.; the Revolutionary Vanguard Party of Madagascar (AREMA), headed by Radaody Rakotomdravao Laurent, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; the Madagascar Independence Congress Party (A.K.F.M.), led by Rakotomalala Manan Ignace, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; the South African Communist Party, headed by Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the party CC; the African National Congress of South Africa, led by Stanley Mabizela, member of the Revolutionary Council of the A.N.C.; the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, headed by Jacinto Suarez, CC member of the front; the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by (Samih Abu Kuwayq), Central Committee member of the F.A.T.A.H.; the Communist Party of Finland, headed by Arvo Aalto, general secretary of the party CC; the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, led by Commander Marcial, member of the FMLN General Command; the Syrian Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, headed by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, deputy general secretary of the party CC; the Syrian Communist Party led by (Daniel Nimah), Political Bureau member of the party CC; the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, headed by K.P. Silva, general secretary of the party CC; the Swedish Left Communist Party, led by Kenneth Kvist, Political Bureau member of the party CC; and the Swedish Workers' Communist Party, headed by John Takman, Political Bureau member of the party CC.

The delegates were greeted at the airport by Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V. CC; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the party CC; and Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs.

This afternoon the delegations of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, led by Konrad Naumann, Political Bureau member of the party CC and first secretary of Berlin party committee, and the German Communist Party, headed by Karl Heinz Schroder, Presidium member and secretary of the party CC, also arrived here for the fifth party congress.

They were welcomed by Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Song Hao, secretary of the party CC; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the party CC; and Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs. Members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were present on these occasions.

RADIO COVERAGE OF CONGRESS OPENING ANNOUNCED

OW251411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] In response to requests made by many of our listeners who want to follow on a timely basis the developments of the fifth national party congresses, the Voice of Vietnam radio station will broadcast continuously from 0450 to 2300 [2150-1630 GMT] on 27, 28 and 31 March.

In particular, on 27 March, when the party congress opens, the following programs will be broadcast:

0730-0830 [0030-0130 GMT] Art and Literature
0830-1130 [0130-0430 GMT] Live reportage of opening of congress
1130-1200 [0430-0500 GMT] Music
1200-1300 [0500-0600 GMT] Special News
1300-1330 [0600-0630 GMT] Music
1330-1500 [0630-0800 GMT] Reading of party congress documents
1800-1900 [1100-1200 GMT] News
2130-2230 [1430-1530] News

HUNGARY CONFERS NATIONAL ORDER ON LE DUAN

OW251822 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has decided to confer the diamond-inlaid "National Flag Order" on Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The decision, signed by Pal Losonczi, president, and Katona Imre, secretary of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, hails Le Duan's outstanding services to the Vietnamese people's struggle for freedom, independence and national liberation, to the founding and development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the international communist and worker's movement as well as to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian and Vietnamese peoples".

Le Duan has sent his warmest thanks to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary for this award.

CHINESE 'PROVOCATIONS' SINCE 3 MAR REPORTED

BK251721 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Following the 3 March 1982 intrusion into our waters off Binh Tri Thien coast by the Chinese side's armed boats, which we seized, the Chinese side continued to have its aircraft and troops conduct armed provocations and harassments violating our country's border.

On 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17 and 21 March 1982, the Chinese side had many groups of commandos penetrate the villages of Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province; the area at Milestone No 25 of Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province; and Nam Chay Village of Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province. Its troops seized the cattle and buffalo of the local people and destroyed them.

On 7, 10, 14, 17 and 21 March, Chinese troops fired continuously at many places in Quang Ba and Meo Vac Districts, Ha Tuyen Province, and at some other places in Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province, causing damage to the local people's material assets and draft force. It is noteworthy that at 2300 on 23 March the Chinese side had an armed force penetrate the area at Milestones No 15 and 16 in Dong Dang District, Lang Son Province. This force had to flee after being counterattacked by our people and troops.

In the past few days, Chinese aircraft also violated our northern airspace several times. On 19 March many flights of Chinese fighter aircraft encroached on the southeastern airspace of Cao Bang Province. On 22 March many flights of Chinese fighter aircraft violated the airspace of Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province. On 24 March a flight of Chinese fighter aircraft twice violated the airspace of Ha Long in Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang province, and of Hoanh Mo in Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province, 3 to 4 km deep into our territory.

The aforementioned activities, along with the sending of its border defense troops to the border area of Yunnan and Guangxi, which have been disguised as operations to protect the border people growing crops, is a calculated move of the Chinese authorities. It is aimed at causing tension in the border area of the two countries, destroying the normal life of the Vietnamese people in the border area and continuing their hostile policy toward Vietnam. The Chinese side must put an immediate end to the above criminal acts.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY CONGO'S PIERRE NZE

Nguyen Co Thach at Reception

OW241636 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo, Pierre Nze and his party today paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's house and office. The wreath bears this inscription: "Homage to President Ho Chi Minh, Great Leader of the Vietnamese People and the Other Peoples in the Third World."

Also today, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his Congolese counterpart.

Yesterday evening, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a reception in honour of the Congolese guests.

Among those present at the event were Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and representatives of the Ministries of Public Health, Education and Secondary Vocational and Higher Education.

Speaking at the reception, Nguyen Co Thach said:

"The Vietnamese people joyfully greet the achievements recorded by the Congolese people under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour led by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in smashing the schemes and acts of sabotage of the imperialists and other reactionary forces, consolidating independence, defending the gains of the revolution, developing the economy, and culture, and gradually building a new life in their beautiful country."

"Although the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their collaboration with the Beijing leaders and other reactionary forces to step up the arms race, provoke tension all over the world and counterattack the revolutionary movement, they cannot reverse the trend of history. The trend revolutionary currents of our time will continue advancing to new successes. The trend of peace and detente is irreversible, and the balance of forces is more and more favourable for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

In his reply, Minister Pierre Nze said: "Our countries are far from each other, but that cannot prevent our mutual understanding and cooperation as well as our desire to unite with all peace- and justice-loving peoples against the common enemies -- international imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, Zionism, apartheid and racism."

He stressed: "In the past, our two peoples were both victims of colonial exploitation. We have both struggled for independence. Today we are coping with the same difficulties. For Vietnam, that is national reconstruction on the ruins caused by the war of destruction. For Congo, that is to build an independent national economy. This requires that we continue to strengthen our solidarity and cooperation in as many fields as possible. We reiterate our strong support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples for freedom, independence, and for the establishment of an atmosphere of peace, in the whole region of Southeast Asia."

Meets Nguyen Duy Trinh

OW251817 Hanoi VNA in English 1726 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today cordially received Pierre Nze, Political Bureau member of the Congolese Party of Labour, on a visit to Vietnam. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee, and Hoang Anh Tuan, vice minister for foreign affairs.

Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed his joy at the achievements obtained by the Congolese people under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour led by President Denis Sassou-Ngesso in smashing all schemes of sabotage of the imperialists and reactionary forces, consolidating and safeguarding independence, developing the economy and culture, and step by step building a new life in their beautiful country.

Nguyen Duy Trinh highly valued the friendly solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Congo in the past and considered it as an important success which contributed to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence and social progress. Nguyen Duy Trinh wished the Congolese people still greater successes in their national construction and defence.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and people of Congo, Pierre Nze thanked the party and people of Vietnam for their strong support and precious assistance to the just cause of Congolese people's revolution. He wished the Vietnamese people -- a close friend of the Congolese people, who had struggled together for national independence -- still greater successes in socialist construction and national defence, thus practically honouring the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Meets Pham Van Dong

OW251810 Hanoi VNA in English 1731 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Foreign Minister Pierre Nze of the People's Republic of Congo and his party now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. With him was Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Anh Tuan.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, Premier Pham Van Dong expressed sincere gratitude to the Congolese government and people for their support to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and freedom and to their socialist construction. He wished the Congolese people new and great successes in national construction and defence.

Minister Pierre Nze voiced his elation at visiting Vietnam and his satisfaction at the further development of friendship between the two countries.

Now and in future as well as in the past, he said, the Congolese people will strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese people in many fields, so that the two peoples will help each other in building a strong and happy country and firmly defending the gains of the revolution.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

Text of Communique

OW252016 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- The following is the joint communique on the visit to Vietnam of Foreign Minister Pierre Nze of the People's Republic of Congo:

At the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour in charge of external relations and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Congo, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from March 23 to 25, 1982.

Minister Pierre Nze and the personalities accompanying him laid a wreath at President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum and visited his office and home.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam received Minister Pierre Nze and had a cordial talk with him.

Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received the member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Party of Labour and talked with him about the relations and cooperation between the two parties.

Minister Pierre Nze held talks with Minister Nguyen Co Thach in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and complete mutual understanding. The two parties informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, and exchanged views on strengthening the relations between the two countries and on international problems of common interest. They expressed total identity of views on the problems raised.

The Vietnamese party warmly greets the big successes recorded by the Congolese people especially since the Extraordinary Third Congress of the Congolese Party of Labour in building their country, safeguarding national security and foiling the attempts at subversion of the imperialists and their henchmen, thus actively contributing to the African peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. The Vietnamese party expresses its firm conviction that under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese people will record new and yet bigger successes in implementing the five-year plan 1982-1986 aimed at building Congo in progress and prosperity and constantly raising its prestige in Africa and the rest of the world.

The Congolese party warmly greets the great victories and prodigious exploits recorded by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and educated by President Ho Chi Minh, in their struggle for national liberation and reunification, and in building socialism and defending their country.

The Congolese party firmly believes that in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will obtain new victories in their glorious revolutionary cause, namely, in building and defending the Vietnamese socialist motherland and foiling all aggressive moves of imperialism and the international reaction.

The two parties note with satisfaction that in the past three years, under the leadership of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and bringing into play their tradition of indomitable struggle and their spirit of industrious and creative labour, the Kampuchean people have recorded big achievements in all fields, and that no reactionary force can counter the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The two parties energetically condemn the manoeuvre and activities of imperialism and international reaction and demand the ouster of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea from the U.N. and the restoration of the right to representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in this international organization.

The two parties warmly greet the big successes recorded by the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in national construction and defence.

The two parties unanimously hold that the problem of peace and security in Southeast Asia must be settled by the countries in this region through negotiation on the principles of equality, nonimposition of views and non interference in others' internal affairs and mostly through the cessation of any aggression and intervention by imperialism and international reaction.

In this spirit, the Congolese people greet and highly value the persevering and dynamic foreign policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

The two parties reiterate their firm solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against imperialism and international reaction and for strengthening national unity, national independence and democracy.

The two parties hail the strong development of the African peoples' struggle against colonialism, imperialism and apartheid and for national independence and peace. The two parties reaffirm their total solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence and stand for the immediate cessation of the occupation of that country by South African troops and for the withdrawal of these troops therefrom for the immediate and complete implementation of the U.N. resolutions on Namibia, for the handover on power to the S.W.A.P.O. -- the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people. The two parties support the struggle of the South African people led by the A.N.C. for the liquidation of the odious apartheid regime and demand an end to the aggressive acts perpetrated by the South African racist authorities against the "front line" countries, especially the People's Republic of Angola.

The two parties warmly greet the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as the 51st state of the O.U.A. and reaffirm their support to the Saharan people's struggle for freedom and the defence of their territorial integrity under the leadership of the Polisario.

Concerning Chad, the two parties condemn the imperialists' manoeuvres to sabotage the unity and independence of that country. The two parties condemn the imperialist powers which, under the label of "struggle against international terrorism," are intensifying military provocations, subversive activities and acts of aggression against the countries resolutely following the path of independence and social progress, and suppress the national liberation movements in Africa.

With regard to the situation in the Middle East, the two parties reiterate their firm condemnation of the Camp David accord and once again assure the P.L.O. of their unflagging support and reaffirm the right of the Palestinian people to build an independent and sovereign state.

The two parties vehemently condemn the attempts of aggression and interference of imperialism against the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Nicaragua, Grenada and the people of El Salvador. They reaffirm their support to the Latin American peoples' struggle for independence, freedom and the defense of their national sovereignty and their natural resources.

The two parties warmly welcome and support the peace proposals of the socialist countries and other progressive forces for disarmament, reduction of tension, and the maintenance of peace and international security.

The two parties highly rejoice at the unprecedentedly strong development of the West European people's struggle against war and for peace, and energetically condemn the imperialist manoeuvres to create a cold war atmosphere and to sabotage international detente.

The two parties also held discussions on the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries and pledge to work for the noble objectives of the movement, to struggle against the moves of imperialism and international reaction to divert the movement from its orbit, that is the struggle for peace and independence and against colonialism, imperialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism. They reaffirm their close cooperation with the other countries of the movement in their preparations for contributing to the success of the seventh summit to be held in Baghdad in September 1982.

The two parties express their satisfaction at the continued consolidation and development of their relations of friendship between the two peoples and parties. They decided to strengthen cooperation between the two parties and countries, and noted with real satisfaction that there were great possibilities to further develop their cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

The minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Congo, Pierre Nze, sincerely thanked the minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for his warm, cordial and fraternal welcome and invited Minister Nguyen Co Thach to pay a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Congo. Minister Nguyen Co Thach accepted the invitation with pleasure.

NHAN DAN Lauds Visit Results

OW260807 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- Under the title "Sincere Militant Friendship" NHAN DAN today praises the satisfactory result of the friendship visit to Vietnam by Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze. The paper says that the visit has marked a new development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Congo. It continues:

"The peoples of Vietnam and Congo have for a long time now been bound together in the struggle against the common enemy for independence and freedom. Today, the two countries are building a new life and actively contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.... The Congolese Government and people actively supported the Vietnamese people's struggle for national salvation in the past, and now are supporting their efforts in socialist construction and national defence."

"The joint communique on Minister Pierre Nze's visit to Vietnam," the paper stresses, "prominently manifests the identity of views shared by the two countries on their bilateral issues as well as on international problems of mutual concern."

The paper goes on:

"That Congo highly values the foreign policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation is an inspiring support for the Indochinese peoples, and an encouragement to the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries to settle pending problems in the region.

"The high identity of views between Vietnam and Congo on international problems is a firm basis and an important factor contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the cooperation, friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries."

"The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Congolese people, under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, still greater achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the third extraordinary congress of the party to build an independent and prosperous Congo," NHAN DAN concludes.

MINISTER PRAISES SRV-USSR LABOR COOPERATION

OW260549 Hanoi VNA in English 0300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- Thousands of young Vietnamese are working and receiving vocational training in dozens of trades and jobs at different enterprises in the Soviet Union, Labour Minister Dao Thien Thi wrote in an article for VNA marking the first anniversary of the agreement on labour cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

He said: "This is a new development of the allround cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union will help train Vietnamese workers according to Vietnam's needs, particularly for the present state of socialist industrialization and building of the material and technical basis of socialism, when new branches will be added to the national economy.

"Young Vietnamese sent to the Soviet Union will work and receive vocational training at different establishments there to become skilled workers after five or six years. At the same time, they will contribute to building developed socialism in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government has provided solicitous care for Vietnamese trainees. They enjoy the same rights and interests as their Soviet colleagues in the same jobs with regard to wages, social welfare and insurance, and other rights....

"The Vietnamese workers have been warmly welcomed at engineering plants, coal mines, chemical works or textile mills in Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donets, Kamerovo, Rostov, Krasnodar, etc".

"This year, under the agreements reached between the two governments, labour cooperation in the two countries will be further expanded to embrace other jobs and fields. A program of training workers for a whole enterprise will be experimented," Dao Thien Thi added.

TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE IN LIBYA

OW241538 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Tran Nhat Du, member of the federation's Executive Committee, has left here for Tripoli, capital of Libya, where it will attend the international trade unions conference in solidarity with the workers and peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa.

MARCOS' ACTIVITIES IN SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED

Leaves Riyadh for Jiddah

HK240051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] President Marcos returned to Jiddah yesterday after a successful meeting with King Khalid in Riyadh. The meeting enabled him to establish a new and common ground for mutually beneficial relations and cooperative action with the Saudi Arabian Government. Accompanied by the first lady, Madam Imelda Marcos, daughter Imee and members of the presidential party, the flight back to Jiddah ended the president's 3-day state visit.

In a departure statement at the Riyadh International Airport, the president thanked his hosts for the kindness and hospitality extended to him and his party. Among those who saw him off at the airport was King Khalid himself. The president said that this meeting with the highest officials of the Saudi Arabian Government led to greater understanding and better appreciation of the problems that confront us today. He said he was greatly impressed by the treatment accorded him by the king and other Saudi officials.

Arriving in Jiddah, the president was in a cheerful mood. He was beaming as he shook hands with Saudi and Philippine Embassy officials who welcomed him just outside the royal pavilion at the airport. Some Filipino residents in Jiddah, who had awaited his arrival, also applauded him, prompting the president to stop and wave to the crowd. The president and his party were later whisked off to the royal tower, where Prince Mujib gave a luncheon in their honor. It was Prince Mujib who also welcomed the president last Sunday during their 1-day stopover in Jiddah en route to Riyadh.

During a press conference in Riyadh that marked the end of his 3-day working visit, President Marcos said he is ready to sit down and discuss with Filipino Muslim rebels a more lasting solution to the Mindanao problem. Mr Marcos told newsmen that he had always kept the deal with the Filipino Muslim rebels. He added that these officials could discuss with them in any matter, short of committing the crime of insulting the presidency. Mr Marcos further declared that he welcomes rebels who want to take part in the common effort to strengthen Mindanao's autonomous governments.

Talks in Jiddah

HK250141 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] President Marcos and his party are on their way back to Manila after a successful 5-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Observers say the president has accomplished what he set out to do, and that is, to forge closer links between the Philippines and Saudi Arabia and technical and economic cooperation. The president is expected to sum up the major gains of the visit in an arrival statement at the Manila International Airport.

Yesterday, on his last day in Jiddah, he held an all-important talk with Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the powerful Organization of Islamic Conference. The 1 and 1/2-hour talk centered on the situation in Mindanao, the socioeconomic program in the Muslim community, and the Tripoli agreement. Our man in Jiddah, correspondent (Bert Asuke), filed in a situationer on the meeting and the president's final day in Saudi Arabia.

[Begin (Asuke) recording] Emerging from the conference room at 9.45 local time, Mr Chatti told reporters, and I quote, "This was a very important meeting in which we had a frank discussion of the Muslim problem in the southern Philippines, specially about the Tripoli agreement." The Tripoli accord, worked out by the first lady and signed by Deputy Defense Minister Carmelo Barbero and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari in Libya in 1976, provided for a ceasefire in Mindanao and establishment of autonomous governments in regions 9 and 12. For his part, President Marcos said, "This was a fruitful discussion."

At the close of the meeting, President Marcos introduced to Mr Chatti, Jimmy Lucman, alias Commander (Jangakan), former chairman of the MNLF Lanao Revolutionary Command, who has since joined the fold of the law and is now an official of the autonomous government in central Mindanao.

After the talks with the secretary-general of the OIC, the chief executive also met with Shaykh al-Harakan, secretary-general of the World Muslim League, the International Organization of Ulamas or Muslim religious leaders, and his deputy, (Abdul Rashim Khalid), who called on him at the Alhambra guest palace in Jiddah. The visitors told the president, who was assisted by Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon, that they did not care about Nur Misuari, the Middle East-based rebel leader, but about the whole Muslim community in the Philippines.

After the two meetings, President Marcos, the first lady and members of the party flew by royal jet to the industrial city of Yanbu, north of Jiddah, to inspect development projects. They returned to Jiddah aboard a royal yacht which King Khalid had offered to the presidential party to enable them to take a leisurely cruise in the Red Sea.

Yesterday's activities were among the major highlights of the presidential trip to Saudi Arabia. He is scheduled to return to Manila today. [end (Asuke) recording]

The president and his party left Jiddah last night, Manila time. They are scheduled to arrive home within a few hours.

One offshoot of the Saudi trip is the setting up of an Islamic center in metropolitan Manila. The World Muslim League said the center will attend to Muslim needs in the Philippines and in Southeast Asia as a whole. The tentative plan is to put up the center along Ayala Avenue in Makati.

Implements Plans Upon Return

HK260113 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Technical and economic arrangements discussed between the Philippines and Saudi Arabia will be finalized within a few days. President Marcos lost no time yesterday in setting the implementation of the agreements in motion. Shortly after arriving from Jiddah, the president called the Cabinet to a meeting to take up the implementation of the agreements. The technical and economic cooperation agreement was the main point of the president's 5-day goodwill mission to Saudi Arabia.

As his first official act in reassuming his post, the president announced the holding of elections in the autonomous regions of Mindanao next month. The elections will choose the members of the legislative councils, whose terms expire in May. The exact date of the elections is expected to be announced later. The elections are another step to make regions 9 and 12 really autonomous, in accordance with the Tripoli agreement.

The Mindanao problem was among the issues given full attention in a joint communique issued by the Philippines and Saudi Arabia at the end of the presidential visit to the Middle East. Correspondent (Bert Asuke) reports:

[Begin (Asuke) recording] In connection with the president's desire to enhance the peace process in the south, the chief executive confirmed the holding of elections in regions 9 and 12 in April this year, and that steps will be taken to merge the two executive councils. The president also confirmed the government's commitment to preserve and enhance the Islamic heritage in the Philippines and promote the well-being of Filipino Muslims.

For his part, King Khalid, as head of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Organization of Islamic Conference, has pledged his effort to help solve the Muslim problem, and confirmed to the president that the solution must reflect Philippine territorial integrity, as stated in the Tripoli agreement.

The joint communique was issued Wednesday night upon the departure of President Marcos from Jiddah to Manila, formally concluding his visit to Saudi Arabia. [end (Asuke) recording]

Comment on Misuari's 'Failure'

HK260055 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Nur Misuari, the self-styled leader of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front, played his black card in Jiddah. Taking advantage of the presence of President Marcos in Saudi Arabia, Misuari presented a memorandum to Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti on the MNLF demand for a separate and independnet Muslim-ruled state in Mindanao. The Islamic Conference leader not only rejected the Misuari demand but told him to stop his secessionist movement or totally lose the support of the Islamic Conference. It was a crushing blow to the terrorist dream of heaving a Muslim state to rule. But more than that, it was achieved by the honesty, sincerity and fair dealings demonstrated time and again by the administration of President Marcos.

The Saudi Arabian leaders, led by King Khalid, the Islamic Conference, and the World Muslim League led by Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harakan were obviously deeply impressed with the sincere desire of the Marcos government to help its Muslim citizens in the south. They were also undoubtedly convinced that it would be better for the Muslim Filipinos in Mindano if the Islamic leaders support the government's peace and amelioration program in the southern Philippines.

Indeed the events in Saudi Arabia in the past few days spell defeat for the MNLF, and assured Filipino Muslims in Mindanao in particular and the nation in general of peace and continued progress.

All is not lost, however, for Misuari and his followers, if he will heed the advice of Mr Chatti and abandon his secessionist dream which he is trying to realize through violence and bloodshed. There is a better dream for Mindanao, a dream of peace and contentment, being gradually realized by the government. This dream should be the goal of every Filipino, including Mr Misuari and his followers.

Riyadh SPA Coverage

For Riyadh SPA reportage of the visit by President Marcos to Saudi Arabia, including coverage of his meetings with King Khalid, ICO officials and the Islamic World League General Secretary Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harakan, press conference and joint communique, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 23 March and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

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AUTO EXPORTS TO U.S. TO BE LIMITED IN FY 1982

OW291209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 (KYODO) -- Japan will limit its auto shipments to the United States at 1.68 million units in fiscal 1982 or unchanged from fiscal 1981, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) announced Monday.

International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said in a statement that the decision not to seek an increase in car sales in the United States was taken in view of "a very sluggish car demand ... and a bleak demand outlook for fiscal 1982" in the United States. Reading the statement at a press conference, Abe described it a "political decision taken in consideration of (Japan's) trade friction with the United States."

Japanese automakers voiced dissatisfaction with MITI's decision, while saying they will have to accept it in view of the continuing difficulties the U.S. auto industry is facing. The Japanese car industry began exercising voluntary restraint on shipments to the U.S. under a three-year agreement reached last May between MITI and the U.S. trade representative.

Rules of the agreement, which takes the form of a unilateral statement by Japan's trade minister, call for MITI to determine the shipment quota for the second year (fiscal 1982 beginning April) at a level equal to the first-year quota (1.68 million units) plus 16.5 percent of the prospective demand expansion in the U.S. This would set the fiscal 1982 quota at just under 1.8 million units, as the U.S. Commerce Department has projected the 1982 U.S. car demand at 9 million units. Officials explained that MITI decided not to stick to the agreement formula because that could worsen the trade friction.

In his statement Monday, Abe stressed the need for continued capital and technological cooperation between the Japanese and U.S. auto industries.

Citing recent linkups between Chrysler and Mitsubishi Motors, General Motors and Toyota, and Ford and Toyo Kogyo, he said that MITI will provide necessary advice and assistance to "ensure steady progress in these cases of industrial cooperation." Abe also pledged Japan's continued efforts to increase its purchase of U.S.-made auto parts and components. He said that legislation to remove import duty on turbochargers is now before the Japanese Diet (parliament), following the total abolition last April of tariffs on 21 items of auto parts.

Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan, called MITI's decision "something unpleasant yet unavoidable" in view of the slump in the U.S. auto market. "I strongly hope that the U.S. economy will recover quickly, car demand there will pick up and the day will come soon when this unusual step (of voluntary restraint) can be abolished," he said.

Shoichiro Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor Sales Co., said he has no choice but to comply with the decision. He said Toyota hopes the decision will be reviewed even during the year of self-restraint depending on recovery of demand in the U.S.

SUZUKI MEETS DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER 27 MAR

OW270615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 (KYODO) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday and warned that the 1980's will be a trying decade in world affairs. Suzuki asked Weinberger to convey to U.S. President Ronald Reagan his hopes that the United States would never forget its responsibilities as the leader of the free world.

Weinberger, in Japan for regular consultations with Japanese defense officials, met Suzuki at the prime minister's official residence here shortly before noon for an hour of talks.

During the discussions, he praised the Suzuki administration's increased defense budget for fiscal 1982 as "a step in the right direction." However, he warned that moves by the Soviet Union meant the Western nations could not afford to be lazy in their defense efforts, and predicted that the years ahead would be trying.

Suzuki told Weinberger that Japanese public opinion is becoming more favorable to increased defense efforts, and pledged that he would hold himself responsible for seeing that Japan's defense plans are fulfilled. Suzuki also asked that the defense secretary convey to the U.S. President Japan's hopes that the United States would not do anything as the leader of the free world to weaken the unity of the West. He indicated that Japan would maintain close communications with Washington on conditions in Poland and Afghanistan, and would take sanctions against the Soviet Union "if necessary."

He urged that trade frictions between Japan and the U.S. be resolved through discussion without being made into a political issue. The prime minister also warned Weinberger that it would be "inadvisable" for the U.S. to drive China into the Soviet camp.

Further Report

OW271315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 27 (KYODO) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger Saturday proposed that Japanese and U.S. defense experts hold a working-level meeting on Japan's efforts to defend sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from its coasts. Weinberger made the proposal when paying a courtesy call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the latter's official residence here.

During the hour-long meeting with Suzuki, Weinberger stressed that it is the U.S. Government's understanding that it is up to Japan to defend the sea lanes from Japan's Pacific coast to the southeast Pacific. He also proposed holding a working level meeting between the two nations in Hawaii this summer to discuss the issue. During the talks, Weinberger gave Suzuki a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan urging Japan to step up its efforts to improve Japan's defense capability.

Touching on proposals for the exchange of Japanese and U.S. defense technologies, the prime minister said Japan would soon finalize its official stand on the issue. But he cautioned that the government must abide by domestic laws and rules on Japanese weapons exports. The prime minister also told Weinberger he plans to have Japanese Defense Chief Soichiro Ito visit the U.S. this fall for working-level talks with U.S. defense officials.

Suzuki said the government is ready to redouble its efforts to build up Japan's defense capabilities because the struggle to maintain military supremacy over the Soviet Union provides a deterrent to war. However, he also urged the U.S. to promote disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

DEFENSE TALKS WITH U.S. OPEN IN TOKYO 27 MAR

OW270443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 (KYODO) -- The seventh regular conference between Japanese and American defense leaders opened in Tokyo Saturday, with the participation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

At the conference held at the Defense Agency, Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito emphasized the necessity of keeping the Japan-U.S. security treaty and related systems and institutions in smooth and effective operation, and explained the efforts Japan has been making for the promotion of defense cooperation with the United States.

He also stated that the Japanese Government will endeavor to increase its defense budget for fiscal 1983 (April, 1983 through March, 1984) as far as possible, but at the same time asked the U.S. side to understand the present difficult financial position of the Japanese Government.

Besides, Director General Ito formally revealed his intention to visit the United States around September this year, for consultation with the U.S. Government on defense problems.

Defense Secretary Weinberger reported on increasing Soviet military strength and reiterated the United States places great expectations on the efforts to be made by Japan to strengthen its own defense power. The regular defense consultations were started in August 1975.

Review of Talks

OW270901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 27 (KYODO) -- The United States proposed Saturday to discuss later this year what Japan has to do to protect its sealanes up to 1,000 miles from its coast, Japanese officials said. Japan, however, did not accept immediately the proposal which U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger made at a regular meeting of top defense officials of the two countries here, the officials said. Weinberger proposed the two countries discuss the issue at a scheduled working-level meeting of defense officials in Hawaii this summer.

During the two-hour meeting, Weinberger said he was interested in Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's remark in Washington last May that Japan will improve its defense capabilities to protect its territory, sea and airspace around and also sealanes up to 1,000 miles off its coast, the officials said. The Secretary of Defense also told the Japanese that the United States will deliver in Hawaii its views on defense capabilities Japan should possess for such a role, they said. If Japan gains enough sea and air capability, the United States is believed planning to switch the Seventh Fleet, now chiefly based in Japan, to the Indian Ocean.

Japan's Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito told the Americans that Japan has made efforts to increase defense spending, promote joint defense studies and to conduct joint practices with the United States, the officials said.

Weinberger told Japan the United States will have ties with China over a broad front, not only in defense, the officials said. They quoted Weinberger as saying that U.S.-China relations are important for Asian stability and peace. U.S. officials also explained the current state of U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks in Geneva, the officials said.

Japanese officials attending the meeting included Parliamentary Vice Minister of Defense Hisao Horinouchi, Administrative Vice Minister Toru Hara and Joint Staff Council Chairman Gen Tsugio Yata. Among the Americans were Assistant Secretary of Defense Francis J. West, Assistant Secretary Henry Cat[illegible] and Lt Gen Charles Donnelly, commander of U.S. forces in Japan.

PANMUNJOM 'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT MAC MEETING

SK270535 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 26 March. At this meeting our side sternly protested the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts -- continuous provocations and violations against us in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom -- and accused them of these acts.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side, at around 1133 on 9 March, when the 411th MAC meeting was in session, a rascal by the name of (Sabusa) from the U.S. aggressive forces, after walking around our staff member outside the conference room, approached him and behaved arrogantly and insolently, patting him on the shoulder, scowling at him, bringing his face close to him and coughing. Almost every day the same rascal made a gesture of striking with his fist and committed vile acts, thus in various ways preventing our security personnel from performing their routine duty.

While committing various provocations against our side in the Joint Security Area, the U.S. imperialists have continued to illegally introduce armed military personnel into this area. On 9 March the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced 46 armed personnel into the Joint Security Area in excess of the designated number. They committed a total of 34 cases of such violations from 4 to 25 March. At around 0900 on 23 March, the U.S. imperialist aggressive rascals unhesitatingly committed a criminal act of introducing a machinegun and M-16 automatic rifle into a U.S. Army post northwest of the Joint Security Area.

Saying the U.S. imperialists' ceaseless, reckless provocations against us through the introduction of many armed personnel and automatic weapons are very ominous military movements, the security officer of our side sternly protested this and strongly urged the enemy side to take responsible steps to stop these acts. Instead of promising to implement our demand, the securityofficer of the enemy side, however, foolishly attempted to conceal their criminal acts by making excuses and shirking responsibility for these acts. The security officer of our side said the enemy cannot justify its criminal acts no matter what excuses it may use. He then said that, to ease tension created in the Joint Security Area and maintain security and order in this area, the reckless provocations and violations by the rascals from the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces should be brought to an end.

In conclusion, the security officer of our side stressed the U.S. imperialist aggressors should behave discreetly, clearly understanding that, if they traverse the road of heightening tension by continuously committing provocations and violations despite our repeated warnings, they will have to bear total responsibility for all consequences arising from this.

VRPR FLAYS WEINBERGER'S VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

SK271206 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who set out on a junket of war on 27 March, will visit South Korea shortly after touring Japan, his first stop. During his stay, he is expected to participate in the 14th South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul.

As is known, it is reported that high on the agenda of the South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting are issues such as the modernization of the South Korean armed forces and military cooperation between South Korea and the United States. It is ominous that Weinberger, a planner and executioner of the U.S. war policy, will sneak into this land at a time when the U.S. imperialists are running wild to prepare for war on the Korean Peninsula.

Moreover, the forthcoming visit to South Korea by Weinberger is aimed at instigating the Chon Tu-hwan military regime, rejected at home and abroad and facing a crisis, handing over lethal weapons to the regime, inspiring a passion for war and accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists have recently handed over war equipment and modern weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the Chon Tu-hwan military regime. And they are trying to hand over combat equipment and materials including F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close-support aircraft worth $2 billion. Under the cloak of a nonexistent threat of southward invasion, they are reinforcing U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean armed forces, while at the same time saying they should continue to support South Korea to protect the security of South Korea. They have been undertaking provocative war exercises such as the South Korea-U.S. joint exercise, "Team Spirit 1982." They are running wild to complete preparations for an all-out war on the Korean Peninsula. Consequently, they are scheming to accelerate preparations for a northward invasion war by helping the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous group overcome a political crisis and by instigating the group.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's junket to South Korea is aimed at instigating aggressive war preparations. His forthcoming junket to South Korea is designed to quash the struggle against the United States and Chon Tu-hwan by patriotic masses of every walk of life who are opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

As shown by the recent fire at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, because of the massacre in Kwangju -- which was committed at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists -- and the emergence of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan military regime, anti-U.S. sentiment among patriotic masses of every walk of life has been growing, and the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle has been intensified. The following are a few examples of anti-U.S. sentiment which has been rising among the patriotic masses of every walk of life: A fire at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju that broke out immediately after the massacre in Kwangju; the anti-U.S. protest struggle by the families of detainees; and the patriotic student struggle against U.S. interference in our internal affairs and U.S. neocolonialism.

The antifascist democratization struggles waged by workers, youths and students, including recent cases involving the National Democratic Workers Union and the Union for the Struggle for Korean Democratization, show our people's struggle against Chon Tu-hwan is growing stronger. Feeling insecure about this anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-Hwan struggle, the U.S. imperialists are trying to pacify the rising anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment and frustrate their struggle by force of arms and by a war policy.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's junket to South Korea is a criminal visit to achieve the goals of the U.S. imperialists. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists cannot frustrate the powerful struggle of the people at home and abroad who aspire for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea with any kind of aggressive maneuvers. They cannot keep the flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan democratic nation-saving resistance of our masses from spreading far and wide.

START OF 'TEAM SPIRIT' SECOND STAGE REPORTED

SK282235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA) -- With the criminal "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises entering into a full-scale operation stage, the U.S. Air Force and the South Korean puppet air force on March 26 conducted the so-called "largest-scale sortie operation" under the name of "building up the capacity for combined operation to cope with an emergency" and "keeping the combat readiness at the highest degree," according to a report.

The operation advertized by the puppets as "the largest ever in the history of air force exercises" was participated in by latest type aircraft and all the planes of the U.S. Air Force introduced into South Korea and the puppet air force. The airplanes of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets held the war exercise reminiscent of actual fighting in "a simulated attack on tanks, supply depots in the rear, positions, bridges, buildings and others."

Earlier, from March 24, the full-scale operation, the second stage of the "Team Spirit 1982" started in the whole area of South Korea: the ground, sea and sky. That day the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet forces held a "joint naval operation" in the east and south seas of South Korea, firing torpedoes. They transported troops and guns by helicopters and frantically fired guns in the area of the central sector of the front.

Mobilized in the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises in the second stage are an aircraft carrier battle group with the "Midway" belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet as a capital ship, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops already airlifted from bases in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Okinawa, the Philippines and other overseas bases, the puppet ground, naval and air forces and various kinds of new type weapons and equipment. In this stage "joint ground maneuvers," "largest-scale air force sortie exercise," "joint airtrooper exercise," "air base defence exercise," "landing operation" and "river-crossing exercise" will be reportedly held. According to another report, on March 26 the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors exhibited latest type aircraft and equipment participating in the "Team Spirt 1982" war exercises at five bases adjacent to major cities of South Korea and herded out people to see them, whipping up a war fever.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. 'TWO CHINAS' POLICY

SK290455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA) -- The scheme of certain reactionaries in the International Softball Federation to use the "national flag" and "national anthem" of Taiwan at the Fifth World Women's Softball Championships, ignoring the decision of the federation, is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of the Chinese people and an open provocation intended to create "two Chinas" by openly recognizing Taiwan again as an "independent state," declares NODONG SINMUN today. Its signed commentary titled "Despicable Intrigue" says:

This is a wanton violation of the decision of the International Softball Federation and a criminal act to abuse sports for their sinister political aim. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government of China and Taiwan is a province of China. Accordingly, the Softball Association of Taiwan Province, a local area of China, is no more than a local sports organisation of the People's Republic of China.

Nevertheless, certain reactionaries in the International Softball Federation decided to use the "national flag" and "national anthem" of Taiwan at the Fifth World Women's Softball Championships, ignoring the decision of the federation. This is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of the Chinese people and an impudent interference in the internal affairs of China. And this is also an open provocation intended to create "two Chinas" by openly recognising Taiwan again as an "independent state" contrary to the will and desire of the entire Chinese people by abusing the scheduled championships.

The Government of the People's Republic of China has consistently striven to have Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunify the whole nation and laid down numerous reasonable proposals for their realisation.

In September last year, Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, reaffirmed the nine-point principle and policy indicating ways of peaceful reunification such as talks on the equal footing and the third collaboration between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang of China for the reunification of the country, and mutual visits, postal exchange, academic, cultural and sports interchanges between all nationalities on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and firm guarantee of the interests of the Taiwan authorities and personages of various circles after reunification.

This is a most righteous principle reflecting the ardent desire and basic interests of the entire Chinese people for the reunification of the country. This clearly proved that the peaceful reunification of the divided country is the immovable policy of the party and Government of China.

The anti-China manoeuvres of the Americans in the International Softball Federation, abusing the planned championships, are a deliberate act for laying another hurdle in the way of the Chinese people's cause of reunification.

Our people denounce the U.S. scheme to create "two Chinas" and express full support to and firm solidarity with the fraternal Chinese peoples just cause of having Taiwan returned to the homeland and reunifying the whole country. The reactionaries in the International Softball Federation must immediately give up the despicable scheme to create "two Chinas" by abusing sports.

VRPR HITS SOUTH UNIFICATION MINISTER'S STATEMENT

SK261050 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Today Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik again issued a statement to the North urging a North-South high-level representatives' meeting.

It is the biggest mockery and blasphemy to the sacred cause of national reunification for the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- the peerless murderer and splittist -- to clamor about peaceful reunification, an important national issue. Before talking about peaceful reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should apologize for its crime of massacring thousands of patriotic citizens in Kwangju who demanded democracy and reunification and unconditionally acquit Kim Tae-chung and democratic figures and patriots now imprisoned.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop anticommunist commotions and preparations for a northward invasion, have the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and stop trying to arrest the patriots in Pusan who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop doing silly things while babbling about the North-South talks to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and escape a crisis. It should step down from power in accord with the people's demand.

CPRF ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHON ASSASSINATION PLOT

SK270409 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1327 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Statement issued 26 March by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] -- read by announcer]

[Text] The real status of the so-called international assassination conspiracy clamorously spouted by the South Korean puppets recently is being exposed more clearly every day. We have repeatedly made it clear that the assassination conspiracy plotted by the South Korean puppets is nothing but a calumny against our republic aimed at inspiring anticommunist confrontation and crushing the overseas mass movement.

Our position has been more clearly reaffirmed by the fact that compatriot Choe Chung-hwan, now staying in Europe and reportedly involved in the incident, made public at a press conference some time ago his knowledge about the incident.

According to a report, compatriot Choe Chung-hwan, repeatedly clarifying that he has neither conspired with anyone to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan nor received operational funds from the North to be given to certain Canadians, denounced the South Korean ruling faction's persecution and slander of overseas mass movement fighters including himself and his father, Choe Hong-hui, who have nothing to do with the case.

He emphatically said if there was any assassination plot against traitor Chon Tu-hwan, it was cooked up by a high-ranking figure within the puppet ruling circles in collusion with foreigners, or else the South Korean authorities fabricated the plot with wicked and treacherous aims, just as happened in the assassination of Pak Chong-hui in October 1979. He presented new evidence proving that the Canadian figure, who was arrested by Canadian police on charge of involvement in the incident and released on bail, conspired with elements connected with high-ranking officials of the incumbent South Korean authorities to assassinate traitor Chon Tu-hwan and received operational funds from them.

With this, the truth of the slanderous rackets viciously waged by South Korean puppets, preposterously linking them with us and democratic overseas figures, was brought to light. The nonsensical rackets by the South Korean puppets linking the so-called international assassination conspiracy to us are laughable, just like someone who was beaten up inside a house making threatening gestures after he goes outside.

The South Korean puppets, preposterously linking what they fabricated with us and democratic overseas figures, kicked up a frenzy. Their aims are clear. They are attempting to instill in the people a sense of confrontation and deepen the division. They are trying to foster confrontation and division between fellow coutnrymen by creating antagonisms within the nation in such a way as to preposterously drag other people into their own disputes. They are also foolishly attempting to frustrate the antifascist movement for democracy and the spirit of collaboration with communists, which are rapidly growing overseas.

Embarrassed by the fact that the aspiration for democracy and desire to visit the republic are growing among overseas compatriots in recent years and that support for our reasonable reunification proposal is intensifying, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has been desperately scheming to suppress them. However, unable to do as it wants, it shamelessly brought its internal dispute into the open and tried to link this plot to innocent people, thus scheming to create anxiety among overseas compatriots. The maneuvers by the South Korean fascist clique only show that the national reconciliation, unification and so forth raved about by them are all falsehoods aimed at creating unrest.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sternly denounces with surging indignation the slanderous rackets by the South Korean fascist clique which is spreading fictitious propaganda by preposterously linking the so-called international assassination conspiracy with us. This is an antinational criminal act to create more serious obstacles on the road to the nation's peaceful reunification.

Terrorism and assassination are characteristic phenomena of South Korean society which adopts the law of the jungle as its principle for living and a basic practice of the South Korean puppets who are unscrupulous about the methods they use to realize their political ambitions.

The 15 years of the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, 18 years of the Pak Chong-hui fascist regime and the incumbent murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime are stained with the blood of terrorism and assassination. The Syngman Rhee regime in July 1947 killed by terrorism Yo Un-yong, president of the Working People's Party, on the charge of calling for peaceful reunification and opposing outside forces. In June 1949, it killed by terrorism Kim Ku, who returned after attending the historic North-South joint conference. In May 1956 it killed with poison Sin Ik-hui, the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party who was popular among the people in the wake of the presidential election, and in July 1959 brutally killed Cho Pong-am, president of the Progressive Party, who called for antifascism, anti-imperialism and peaceful reunification.

From the first day of usurping power in the 16 May military coup to his end, traitor Pak Chong-hui, the former dictator, adhered to terrorist acts. He killed Cho Yong-su, president of MINJOK ILBO, Comrade Kim Chong-tae and Choe Yong-to, leaders of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, Prof Choe Chong-kil and Chang Chun-ha. He is the ringleader of all horrible incidents including the Mun Se-kwang incident, the Kim Tae-chung abduction incident and Kim Hyong-uk terrorism incident.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, usurping the power of the fascist dictatorship after the former dictator who lived by terrorist was killed by terrorism, is a most vicious fascist terrorist and human butcher committing barbarous massacre in a more cruel and violent manner than his predecessors. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique came to power after brutally massacring tens of thousands of Kwangju citizens who were staging peaceful demonstrations advocating democracy and peaceful reunification. By mobilizing the puppet armed forces, it committed most serious murders in the shortest time in South Korea.

The notorious human butchers openly perpetrated political terrorist acts by illegally arresting all their political rivals including Kim Tae-chung and assassinated a number of democratic figures and patriots, famous or unheralded. The murderers extended their terrorist acts even to the overseas compatriots. They dispatched agents and armed hooligans to Argentina to commit terrorism against Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo League who was attending the Third International Taekwondo Championship series. However, their conspiracy was uncovered in advance.

All facts show that the South Korean puppets are murderous devils who adopt terrorism and assassination as their profession and that they are the genuine criminals behind all massacres. A filthy struggle and competition for power is being waged within this group of m rderers. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan maneuvered to systematically discharge those who appeared to be his rivals from the armed forces and posted them in powerless positions. Thus, discord and trouble are becoming more serious.

The so-called assassination conspiracy they put forward of late is a result of the internal power struggle in the incumbent South Korean ruling faction. A sharp or pointed tool cannot be hidden in a handkerchief.

Our people will never tolerate the acts of the South Korean fascist clique which creates obstacles to national unity and the nation's peaceful reunification by waging anticommunist rackets. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should discontinue acts of national treachery adhering to anticommunist calumny, such as maneuvering to scheme the nation's permanent division. It should immediately step down from power before it faces stern punishment by the judgment of history in accord with the unanimous demand of compatriots at home and abroad. The fascist elements can never crush the democratization movement and the spirit of collaboration with communists which are growing among compatriots abroad.

We express the firm believe that the South Korean people and overseas compatriots, looking straight at the real state of affairs, will sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan clique pursuing North-South confrontation and the nation's permanent division and will more courageously follow the sacred and patriotic road for democracy and peaceful reunification.

LATE REPORT: SR-71 'INFILTRATION' PROTESTED

SK291335 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1215 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated espionage activities by infiltrating the SR-71 spy plane into the air above the eastern and western territories of our country. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, straining the situation by staging frenzied war exercise rackets reminiscent of those on the eve of a war, again infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above the Kangnyong Peninsula, southwest of South Hwanghae Province, at 0823 on the morning of 29 March.

Thus, they perpetrated a grave military provocation by committing espionage activities against the northern half of the republic.

Prior to this, at 0803, the rascals infiltrated the SR-71 spy plane into the sky within the military boundary, east of Kosong, Kangwon Province. Such espionage activities by the U.S. imperialists are becoming extremely rude and arrogant with the instigation of the war preparation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet army into a more adventurous stage by warmonger U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who sneaked into South Korea.

The cases of espionage activities by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in infiltrating the spy plane deep into the air above the western and eastern territories of our country number some 19 times in March. This clearly shows that the new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea are entering a dangerous stage.

Our people are closely watching the powder-reeking military exercise rackets by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, simulating an attack on the northern half of the republic, and their continued air espionage activities against our country.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not stop the military provocations against the northern half of the republic in defiance of our people's repeated warnings, the rascals will be held entirely responsible for the consequences arising therefrom. The bellicose U.S. imperialists should not misconstrue our people's patience in pursuing peace.

WEINBERGER ARRIVES; SECURITY MEETING OPENS

SK290234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP) -- The fourth annual meeting of the Korea-U.S. Military Committee opened Monday morning here at the Defense Ministry building, signalling the start of the 14th Security Consultative Meeting between Korea and the United States to be held Tuesday and Wednesday.

The meeting, jointly presided over by Republic of Korea Army Gen. Yun Song-min, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his American counterpart Air Force Gen. David Jones, was closed to the press. The outcome of the committee meeting will be reported to the plenary session of the security consultative meeting Tuesday.

The Korea-U.S. Military Committee was established in 1978 during the 11th Security Consultative Meeting in San Diego to provide strategic guidelines for the Combined Forces Command.

Meanwhile, U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger flew into Seoul Sunday afternoon to lead the U.S. delegation to the annual security talks. In a brief arrival statement, he said that "Korea and the United States meet each other as equal partners, whose mutual interests in peace and freedom have helped to insure stability and progress in northeast Asia."

TONG-A ILBO Views Conference

SK271234 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting"]

[Text] The 14th annual ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting is to be held on 30 and 31 March in Seoul. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger will arrive here, via Japan, to attend a meeting of military leaders from the ROK and United States which will review the situation in Asia and the Pacific, including the Korean Peninsula, assess a plan to modernize the ROK armed forces, improve conditions for repayment of U.S. foreign military sales credit to the ROK and discuss enhancing joint ROK-U.S. defense capabilities.

The meeting, to be held at a time when "Team Spirit 1982" is continuing, proves that ROK-U.S. relations in the military field are as solid as ever. Despite a rice scandal which erupted some 20 days ago and an arson case at the U.S. Cultral Center in Pusan, to the great concern of the American Embassy here, ROK-U.S. relations were unaffected. The rice scandal charges were groundless, and the Pusan fire was seen as an act committed by impure elements.

Friendly relations between the two countries are urged in light of the centennial of U.S.-Korean relations. We are proud to say that the military ties between the two countries are strong and based on mutual trust. As Weinberger might have confirmed while stopping over in Japan, U.S.-Japan military relations are not smooth. Japan's refusal to increase defense spending, not to mention the fact that the United States suffers a $16-billion trade deficit with Japan, are major problems. U.S.-NATO relations are not smooth. NATO's reluctance to agree to more defense outlays and deployment in Europe of U.S. nuclear weapons are straining those ties.

No such issues cloud relations between the ROK and the United States. To prove this, U.S. Vice President George Bush will visit Seoul in April. This will be followed by a visit by Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Promotion of relations between the two countries is good for the security of the west Pacific and the ROK.

We have no doubt that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue. We would note a few things on the occasion of Secretary Weinberger's visit.

It is hoped that the secretary will confirm how belligerent the communist North Korea Kim Il-song group is. He will have a chance to see a piece of the poplar tree from the very site where 6 years ago U.S. soldiers were butchered by axe-wielding North Korean communists. He will gain a better picture of North Korea's military strength, about which commander John Wickham of the U.S. forces in Korea testified a month ago before the House Armed Services Committee. With North Korea enjoying a two to one military superiority over the ROK, the United States should seek ways to deal with this. U.S. foreign military sales credits offered to the ROK should be rearranged so as to reach the levels of credit offered to Israel, and the ROK defense system should be institutionalized in a NATO-type support system. It is hoped that relations between the two allies will be cemented on the occasion of Secretary Weinberger's visit.

KOREA TIMES Hails Bush Visit

SK270835 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Vice President Here"]

[Text] We are pleased to hear that a noted U.S. political figure is to visit Korea soon to meet with government and political leaders here, helping to solidify the existing relations between the two countries.

According to a press release made simultaneously in Seoul and Washington, U.S. Vice President George Bush will make an official visit to Seoul in late April at the invitation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun. The detailed itinerary of his Seoul trip has yet to be decided on. It is understood, however, that Bush's visit here will be part of his Asian-Pacific tour, which will take him to Japan, Singapore, New Zealand and Australia.

We attach particular significance to the visit here by the U.S. vice president this year, which marks the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on May 22, while reaffirming the close and abiding friendship between them in this phase of international developments in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

It was immediately revealed that the U.S. vice president would pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and talk with him on increased cooperation in all fields, with particular emphasis on the political and defense sectors under the current domestic and international circumstances in this part of Asia.

It is our firm belief that the U.S. leader, while here, will confirm the position of South Korea toward Pyongyang as was eloquently indicated by President Chon's new peace formula for democratic unification through national reconciliation, despite ever-ominous signs of armed challenge from the other part of the divided country.

Even amid the tense South-North confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, the government and people in the republic have gone all out to maintain political and social stability, passing through turbulent national politics during the past. Indications are also that economic restoration is in sight, thanks to pan-national efforts to tide over an unprecedented economic ordeal in the transitional phase.

There is no doubt that U.S. Vice President Bush will be particularly impressed by our unfaltering efforts to achieve a second take-off in the economic domain in the current decade of the 1980's toward the attainment of an advanced national status in the international community in the foreseeable future.

On the occasion of the centennial of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations, we strongly believe that the two long-time allies will step up their close bonds in all fields based on reciprocity, doing away with the previously vertical relationship.

We recall that the U.S. administration led by President Ronald Reagan confirmed its intention to retract the controversial scheme to withdraw the American troops from South Korea on the occasion of the Korea-U.S. summit talks held in Washington in February last year.

During his brief visit here, the U.S. vice president will be reminded that the United States has no other choice but to retain its troops in South Korea as part of the conventional U.S. security commitment in accordance with the existing defense treaty between the two countries.

So as to display the resolute security position as a deterrent against North Korea, the combined Korea-U.S. forces are currently undertaking a grand military training exercise known as "Team Spirit 1982" which will last until sometime next month.

The visiting U.S. administrator will certainly grasp what is really going on here concerning to the high morale among the Korean armed forces in their readiness to fight any aggressive force from the North, thus discouraging any conceivable miscalculation of our war potential side by side with the U.S. contingent in Korea.

He will also be well informed that the government and people here feel grateful probably more than any other people in the world for what they owe the United States for our brilliant achievements in nation-building thus far.

CHON OBSERVES 'SSANGYONG 17' LANDING DRILLS

SK290301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] East Coast base, Korea, March 29 (YONHAP) -- The largest ever Korea-U.S. joint landing operations were conducted at a eastern coastal base Sunday morning as part of the ongoing military exercises "Team Spirit 1982."

President Chon Tu-hwan watched the exercises with National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok and Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok and top Korean military brass.

The landing drills, dubbed "Ssangyong (Twin Dragons) 17," were also observed by U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker and Adm. Robert Long, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Forces Pacific Command.

About 20,000 Korean and U.S. marines took part in the drill along with 56 warships, led by the aircraft carrier Midway, and hundreds of aircraft, including F15's, F4G's and A4's.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS MESSAGE GREETING VCP CONGRESS

BK281052 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Mar (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the VCP, Chairman Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the Kampuchean party, working class and people sent his warmest greetings to the Vietnamese working class, people and communist party. The message, addressed to the congress, said:

Carrying on the cause of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the prime mover of the working class parties in the Indochinese Peninsula -- the VCP, founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, has for nearly 53 years led the Vietnamese people through numerous difficulties and trials, thus writing new pages in the 4,000-year-history of the heroic Vietnamese people for the defense and construction of the country.

The Vietnamese people's great successes over the French colonialists, U.S. imperialism and the two wars of aggression of Beijing hegemonism-expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism -- successes won at the cost of great sacrifices -- are a contribution to the cause of the world's peoples fighting against the imperialists for liberation, peace, independence and socialism, successes which have weakened the imperialist forces and increased the forces of socialism, thus contributing to a change in the relations of forces in the world.

The epic of the Vietnamese people, through feats and experience, reflects the invincibility of Marxism-Leninism and the political line which consists of holding aloft the banner of national independence and socialism. It is the experience of the importance of the internationalist policy adopted by a communist party in power and of the great force of a people who fight for the just cause. The epic of the Vietnamese people constitutes a brilliant example of revolutionary heroism, loyalty and actions animated by a pure internationalist solidarity.

The Fifth VCP Congress occurs at a time when the situation inside the country and in the world is favorable, but when there are still enormous difficulties caused by the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists colluding with the U.S. imperialists.

We are convinced that, guided by the clear-sighted resolutions of this present congress, the struggle-hardened VCP will lead the heroic Vietnamese people to carry out well their noble tasks toward the country as well as their internationalist duties in contribution to the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese peoples and to the revolutionary movement in the world.

During these last decades Vietnam and Kampuchea have helped each other on three occasions and together won victories in the struggle against common enemies.

On 7 January 1979, with the resolute assistance of the heoric Vietnam People's Army, our people toppled the genocidal regime, a monstrous offspring of Maoism. During the past 3 years, following their miraculous rebirth and thanks to the devoted assistance of the Vietnamese children, working class, people and workers, our people have achieved one important success after another in all fields. The Kampuchean revolution is advancing firmly following the line of national defense and construction through a period of transition toward socialism. The Kampuchean people are now living in happiness, independence and freedom.

Our party and our people all over the country have clearly understood that these successes are attributable to the immense sacrifice made in blood by the fraternal Vietnamese people and to the bonds which unite the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries and result from the progress of the revolutionary movements in the world.

At present, our people are mobilizing all their physical and moral forces to carry out successfully the tasks defined by the Fourth KPRP Congress: to firmly defend independence, rebuild the fatherland and advance toward socialism through the period of transition.

Born out of struggle and destined for a brilliant future, our party and our people would like to stress that solidarity with Vietnam is a lasting fundamental strategy and a factor for stability and progress of the PRK. We would also like to stress that the alliance and cooperation of the three Indochinese peoples constitute a vital necessity for the common revolutionary cause in this peninsula just as the alliance and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constitute the bases of our party's foreign policy.

We are very proud of the great successes that have been recorded and confident in the brilliant future of the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people, of the three Indochinese peoples and of the communist and workers movement in the world.

Once again, we wish your congress brilliant successes.

KAMPUCHEA WELCOMES VCP CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK271223 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Mar (SPK) -- The journal KAMPUCHEA issued today dedicated its editorial to the Fifth Congress of the VCP, comrade-in-arms of the Kampuchean people in the past as well as at present, particularly in the toppling of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and in the struggle against the other reactionaries to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The central organ of the front hailed the VCP which was founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh into an authentic Marxist-Leninist party clear-sighted in the struggle for national liberation, a part of class struggle for more than half a century, a solid party and a party imbued with proletarian internationalism. The journal went on to say:

Leading the movement of struggle for more than 50 years, the VCP took stock of each stage of the revolution and knew how to draw lessons from its successes as well as its shortcomings in order to consolidate its organization, to wisely apply the theory to practice and to define correct and effective strategies and tactics which have brought successive victories to the revolution.

Each congress of the VCP marks a historic stage of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle in particular, and of the Inchinese revolutionary movement in general, as geographic, historic and political factors have bound the Kampuchea, Vietnamese and Lao peoples in a ncessary alliance.

After recalling the various congresses of the VCP since its founding, the journal went on to say:

Many events have marked the period between the fourth congress and this one. The imperialists were driven out of Vietnamese territory, but the destruction caused by the war and the consequences of the former regime in the south of the country are considerable. Chinese expansionism and its lackeys -- the hangmen of so-called Democratic Kampuchea -- waged a two-sided war in the north and the southwest of Vietnam. In the face of this situation, the VCP mobilized the people and its militants to do their best to implement the program of socialist construction throughout the country while coordinating its efforts with those of the KPRP to check the genocide in Kampuchea and lay the first founding stones for stability and peace in the Indochinese Peninsula and Southeast Asia.

The party, government and people of Kampuchea welcome with joy the convening of the Fifth Congress of the VCP which will define the next steps of Vietnam's new revolutionary stage. The Kampuchean revolution will have a good opportunity to learn from the important lessons drawn by the Vietnamese revolution regarding the realities in Kampuchea in order to promote our revolutionary labor.

The journal KAMPUCHEA concluded by wishing the congress of the Vietnamese communists complete success.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS MESSAGE TO INDIAN CP CONGRESS

BK281044 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Mar (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India [CPI], General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee Heng Samrin sent his warm greetings to it. The message said, among other things:

The KPRP heartily rejoices over the achievements of the CPI during the past years and is convinced that your party will score greater successes for the cause of the Indian workers and people. On this occasion, we would like to express our thanks to the CPI for its support for the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause.

We wish that the bonds of solidarity between our two parties and peoples would develop with every passing day and that the 12th Congress of the CPI would be crowned with success.

SPK: THAI LEADERS LEADING PEOPLE TO DESTRUCTION

BK261348 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 25 Mar 82

[SPK commentary: "Some Irrefutable Evidence"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Mar (SPK) -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has just provided world public opinion irrefutable evidence on the intensification of the Thai authorities' hostile acts against Kampuchea from its liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

Documents gathered by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry in a white book made public at the end of last week reveals Thai involvement in the scheme pursued by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to harm Kampuchea. They authoritatively refute the Thai authorities' assertions of neutrality toward our country. Far from being neutral, Bangkok openly plays a principal role in the realization of Beijing's ignoble maneuvers in the region.

The white book shows that Tahi authorities are not only intensifying their activities in the political field but also increase their military actions against the PRK.

In the political field, Bangkok no longer hides its collusion with the Chinese expansionists in working for the formation of a so-called coalition of reactionary Kampucheans, with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals at its head, aimed at imposing a new war on our people and restoring the pro-Chinese genocidal regime. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, during his visit to France in April 1981, declared that we (Thailand) hope that Son Sann and other groups join together under the umbrella of Democratic Kampuchea (synonymous with genocide and with the barbarous massacre of millions of our compatriots -- men and women, young and old). The efforts of Bangkok politicians in this sense are no longer a secret to anyone. The Thai capital became the meeting place after Singapore, of the Pol Pot criminals and the reactionaries of the Sihanouk and Son Sann gangs. Bangkok even brought great pressure to bear on these puppets to oblige them to agree on the form of the coalition and the choice of a chief for the gangs.

The white book also produces documents, photos, maps...attesting to the support and supply of the Pol Pot remnant troops by the Thai authorities, and their efforts, as early as 1979, toward the creation of reactionary Kampuchean political organizations such as the provisional Sereika government for the liberation of the Khmer republic, whose chief was a former mercenary in Lon Nol's service and who maintained close relations with the Thai and U.S. secret services. He was arrested, with 17 members of his government, and prosecuted by the Phnom Penh people's revolutionary tribunal in June 1980. Other high-ranking officers of the Lon Nol puppet army arrested by the PRK's security services also confessed that, under the direction of the Thai and U.S. secret services, they acted to topple the people's power in concert with elements sponsored by Beijing.

Thai armed acts consist of the setting up and defense of Pol Pot bases in the Thai-Kampuchea border region, maneuvers to support terrorist acts, mainly by Pol Pot troops -- aerial reconnaissance, shellings, troop intrusions into Kampuchean territory.... According to statistics which are not yet complete, Thai planes entered Kampuchean airspace 527 times, Thai artillery fired on Kampuchean territory 6,958 times, reactionaries quartered in Thailand crossed the border to wage terrorist activities in Kampuchea 360 times and Thai boats violated Kampuchean territorial waters 5,176 times. At the end of December 1981, they assailed a Kampuchean coast guard and captured its crew. On 11 and 14 February, the Thais fired chemical shells into Phnum Malai (Kampuchea) poisoning many civilians.

In its anti-Kampuchean policy, Bangkok also takes advantage of international humanitarian aid to aid and supply Pol Pot remnant troops. It uses the refugees to nourish the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Son Sann-Sihanouk gangs....

In the face of evidence, Bangkok cannot shout its innocence. It placed itself at the service of the French colonialists and later of the U.S. imperialists in their aggressions against the Indochinese peoples. At present it offers its good offices to the Chinese expansionists. How far do the Thai authorities want to go? Why do they sacrifice the interests of the Thai people for an expansionist and hegemonist power? Have some Thai and ASEAN influential circles not warned Prem Tinsulanon's government against its increasingly stronger ties with Beijing's policy?

Letting bygones be bygones and always displaying its good will, the PRK has many times extended. [sentence as received] Recently the PRK has renewed its good will by proposing the creation of a demilitarized zone under a form of international supervision in order to ensure security in the Kampuchean-Thai border zone.... With Vietnam and Laos, the PRK is ready to examine and support any initiative, whatever the source, for the purpose of stabilising the situation along this border. Our three countries are also ready to discuss with Thailand all questions of common interests -- directly, indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indochinese countries and Thailand. And these contacts are not in any way linked to the question of mutual recognition, de facto or de jure. Some independent observers found these proposals difficult to decline since they are so reasonable.

Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist strategy against the Indochinese countries are without doubt doomed to fail. The history of the Indochinese peoples' resistance against foreign aggression is still fresh. By closing their eyes to reality and by playing the Chinese expansionists' game, Thai leaders lead their own people to their destruction.

PRK MINISTRY WARNS THAILAND ON OIL EXPLORATION

BK290754 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Mar (SPK) -- Today the PRK Foreign Ministry made public a declaration denouncing the illegal activities of Thailand and Thai companies with regard to oil exploitation on the PRK's continental shelf.

The full text of the declaration is as follows:

According to the issue of BUSINESS REVIEW magazine published on 23 February 1982, the "Idemitsu" oil expoloitation company of Thailand, which actually holds 50 percent of the shares of the Amoco company, has obtained from this latter company the oil concession for lots B-5 and B-6 in the Gulf of Thailand -- areas which lie on the PRK's continental shelf.

The activities described by the magazine in question are absolutely illegal because they violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the maritime zone and continental shelf of the PRK. The PRK has sufficient historic and legal grounds to affirm that the so-called B-5 and B-6 zones, as well as a number of other zones in the Gulf of Thailand as they were raised [soulevees] by Thailand, are all situated on the PRK's continental shelf.

In the future as in the past the PRK always adheres to the principle of resolving all problems related to its maritime zone and continental shelf through negotiations based on mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and in conformity with international laws and customers. Nevertheless the PRK is firmly determined to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity and its rights concerning the natural resources in its maritime zone and continental shelf.

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea vigorously denounces all the above-mentioned activities of Thailand and its companies in their search for oil, which are completely illegal, and draws their attention to the fact that any foreign company which searches for oil on the Kampuchean continental shelf without the PRK's permission will be responsible for all consequences which may arise from their illegal actions.

JAPANESE RELIEF DELEGATION VISITS DK 23-25 MAR

BK290350 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 March 1982, a delegation from the Japanese Relief Program for Kampuchea led by Sister (Elisabeth Sherman) visited our Democratic Kampuchea. The delegation has two other members: Mr (Meraya Mayashodiyo) and Mr (Kishi Yoschi).

On the evening of the same day Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, met and held talks with the delegation at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Chorn Hay, secretary of state of the ministry of telecommunications; Mey Mann, second vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross; and a number of Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross cadres were also present during this talk.

During its 2 night- and 3-day stay in our Democratic Kampuchea, the delegation paid a visit to people's villages, a place prepared for the building of a monastery, schools, laboratory, hospital and village for disabled combatants. The guests were very elated to see the people living peacefully and had the impression that, contrary to outside propaganda, this area is quiet.

Upon their arrival the guests handed a quantity of medicines to the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross as part of a special program for villagers. It was noted that every month this Japanese mass organization, called the Japanese Relief Program for Kampuchea, has handed over medicines, seeds and so forth to assist our Kampuchean people who were forced to flee their native villages to settle in the jungles due to the untold barbarous massacre committed by the Vietnamese enemies.

The delegation successfully ended its visit on the afternoon of 25 March 1982, and safely returned to Japan.

GREETINGS MESSAGES, EDITORIAL HAIL VCP CONGRESS

LPRP Greetings

BK270308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Greetings message from LPRP Central Committee to Fifth VCP Congress -- dated 26 March]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the Lao communists and laboring people, the LPRP Central Committee extends fraternal salutations and warm, cordial greetings to the delegates to the congress and, through the congress, to the communists and laboring people of the SRV.

Inheriting the glorious revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, the VCP has led the Vietnamese people to wage a struggle beset with countless difficulties and tests. It has made great sacrifices in this persistent struggle and scored great successes, exposing the total bankruptcy of colonialism, signalling the inevitable collapse of neocolonialism and dealing a heavy blow to the Beijing hegemonistic expansionists' intentions of aggression and annexation. At the same time, it has won many successes in economic construction and cultural development and in daily improving the people's living conditions, thus contributing to the strengthening of might of the socialist community and giving vigorous encouragement to the movements of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of the various nations in the world.

In their fierce and uncompromising confrontation withthe international reactionary alliance which is the most dangerous alliance of the era, the Vietnamese people have, enhancing the heroic and stanch cause of a nation which cherishes independence and freedom and loyal to their obligations to their fraternal comrades, assisted the Kampuchean people in rising up to overthrow a genocidal regime, restore and build a new life and safeguard and develop the gains of their revolution. This has strengthened and consolidated the traditional solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and firmly safeguarded the outpost of socialism in this part of the world.

The new successes of Vietnam in checking expansionism, exposing the true reactionary and traitorous nature of Maoism and in defending the truth of Marxism-Leninism as well as their many valuable lessons in leading the country to directly advance to socialism, from being a colonialized and economically underdeveloped country, testify to the fact that the VCP, the great President Comrade Ho Chi Minh's glorious and honorable party, deserves to be a staunch unit of the international communist and workers movement. They prove the invincible strength and rich, constructive capability of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The LPRP and the Lao people wholeheartedly salute the glorious successes of the VCP and the Vietnamese people and regard them as their own. We firmly believe that under the beacon of the congress -- a congress of the solidarity and unity of the cause of revolutionary offensive, and with their collective intelligence, the Vietnamese people will continue to firmly advance to new heights in the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland and in carrying out their lofty international obligations.

In their hard and protracted cause of national liberation and in their complex struggle against the expansionists, the imperialists and other reactionary forces for the defense and construction of the LPDR, the Lao people have always had the VCP as their staunch and reliable comrade and the Vietnamese people as their loyal brothers always standing by their side with and giving support and assistance to the Lao people.

On behalf of the Lao party and people, we would like to express profound gratitude for this great and valuable assistance. The Lao people are extremely proud of the splendid development of the special relations, solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in the new phase of the revolution. This serves as a guarantee for the inevitable success of the cause of defending and building socialism in each country. Fully acknowledging the vital relations, the LPRP and the Lao people will do their utmost to safeguard and further develop the special relationship between our two countries so that it will further grow and last forever.

May the congress achieve glorious success:

Long live the special relations, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries!

May the great President Ho Chi Minh live forever in the revolutionary cause and special solidarity between our two parties and countries!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

[Signed] LPRP Central Committee, Vientiane

LFNC Greetings

BK280403 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Greetings message from Central Committee of Lao Front for National Construction to Vietnam fatherland front committee -- dated 27 March]

[Text] On the occasion of the convening of the Fifth Congress of the glorious VCP, the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee and the Lao people of all tribes extend warm salutations and best wishes to the Vietnam fatherland front and the fraternal Vietnamese people of all tribes.

The Fifth VCP Congress is a very important political and historic event in the political life of the Vietnamese people of all tribes. It will mobilize all the intelligence and bright minds of the entire party, army and people of heroic Vietnam in the cause of building socialism throughout the country. It also constitutes a vigorous encouragement for the Lao people in their enthusiastic emulation to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming third LPRP congress.

The Lao people of all tribes are joyful and proud to see that during the past year the fraternal Vietnamese people -- side by side with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples -- recorded great achievements in many respects in the cause of building and defending the SRV. The Vietnamese people's victories in defeating two wars of aggression launched by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists along Vietnam's southwestern and northern borders were not only for the safeguarding of its independence and sovereignty, but they also constitute direct and effective contributions to the defense of the revolutionary gains of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, in the interest of peace and stability in this region and the rest of the world.

The victories of the Vietnamese people are attributable to the wise and creative leadership of the gallant VCP, which is an important part of the international communist movement. The VCP has always arduously and patiently struggled for national interests and for the interest of the world revolutionary movement. At present, under the correct and clearsighted leadership of the VCP, the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people are winning new and greater successes in their socialist construction cause.

Having shared weal and woe with the fraternal Vietnamese people throughout the previous revolutionary periods, the Lao people wholeheartedly hail the successes and regard them as their own.

On this auspicious occasion, the LFNC and the Lao people of all tribes once again extend their best wishes to the Vietnam fatherland front committee and, through it, to the Fifth VCP Congress and the fraternal Vietnamese people of all tribes. May the special solidarity and friendship and the fraternal all-round cooperation between the two fronts and peoples of Laos and Vietnam grow and blossom with each passing day.

SIANG PASASONG Editorial

BK280600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Mar 82

[SIANG PASASONG 27 Mar editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party"]

[Text] Today the Fifth Congress of the VCP is being majestically convened in Hanoi, the capital of the SRV. This congress is a significant event in the political life of the Vietnamese people of all nationalities throughout the country. The Fifth VCP Congress will review the tasks outlined by the Fourth Congress held in December 1976, and will draw experiences from the party's leadership in carrying out the revolution as well as the achievements recorded since the Fourth Congress. This congress will discuss and adopt the direction of the social and economic objectives for the 1980's as well as the fundamental tasks for the 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985. At the same time, the congress will also elect the Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, which is the highest leadership organization during the interim period between the party's two congresses.

Under the noble and majestic leadership banner of the VCP, all the Vietnamese workers and people have gallantly and heroically traversed a rugged path of revolution, and have scored glorious victories by defeating the three notorious aggressors and firmly taking the country toward socialism. The past 5 year period constitutes the most significant period in the history and the revolution of Vietnam. The VCP and Vietnamese people have firmly adhered to and consistently implemented a correct and just policy, thus creating an enormous impetus for unifying the country in all fields, and bringing a new life to the country from the north to the south. It is the first time in the history of the Vietnamese nation that this nation has been genuinely unified and stable. This is the glorious success of the VCP and the fraternal Vietnamese people who have always cherished and enhanced the excellent tradition of the party and the tradition of heroism in their country. The victory of the Vietnamese people in smashing the two wars of aggression waged by the Beijing reactionary clique and its lackey -- the Pol Pot clique -- along the southwest and northern border areas is of great significance. It serves to further temper and heighten the vigilance of the Vietnamese people so that they can clearly see the treason and smash the dark scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. That victory plus those of our people and the Kampuchean people have created a common strategic position and rampart for the three Indochinese peoples to turn the three Indochinese countries into a strong fortress for the socialist bloc in Southeast Asia and to be prepared to completely smash the scheme of waging a new war by the imperialists are reactionaries.

In economic construction and rehabilitation, the Vietnamese people have scored satisfactory achievements, and have managed to rectify all serious consequences of U.S. and Chinese action. The industrial, agricultural and communications foundations have been fundamentally rehabilitated. Production in certain fields has improved greatly. The new socialist production relations in northern Vietnam have been effectively consolidated, while the socialist transformation in southern Vietnam has scored numerous satisfactory achievements.

Agricultural production has increased. During the past 5 years, the acreage for crop cultivation has increased by 1.8 million hectares. An additional 20,000 tractors have been used in agricultural production, and farm mechanization has increased by 35 percent. Young trees have been replanted on a total acreage of 550,000 hectares.

Industrial production has also increased. Compared to 1976, production of electricity has increased by 100,000 kw, coal by 2 million tons, and cement by 600,000 tons. Over the next 5 years, several vital production enterprises will be introduced into production plans. Compared to the period before the liberation, there have been new development in communications work. For example, 1,500 km of old and new railroad tracks and 3,800 km of roadways have been restored and built; 30,000 meters of bridges and 4,000 meters of ferry harbors [figures as heard] have been built; and additional transport vehicles have been put into service.

Numerous achievements have also been scored in the cultural field. New developments have been scored in the educational and public health services. There are a total of 16 million students at the formal education, specialized and university levels throughout the country. An average of one out of three Vietnamese citizens are now in school. Illiteracy and the reactionary and colonialist culture in southern Vietnam have now been completely eradicated. Efforts to use science in serving production have been vigorously promoted. A new constitution which has been promulgated reflects the enormous success of the Vietnamese people in sacrificing their blood and lives over the past half century.

All the victories and achievements scored by the Vietnamese people are closely linked to and cannot be separated from the leadership of the VCP -- which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party founded, built and nurtured by President Ho Chi Minh -- led by the talented Executive Committee of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Since the conclusion of the fourth party congress, the VCP has admitted some 330,000 new party members, while a number of incompetent old party members have been purged, thus making the party purer and stronger. At present, the VCP has nearly 1.7 million members who act as leading cores and who have cooperated with all the people throughout the country in creating great achievements in all spheres of the revolution.

Laos and Vietnam are two fraternal countries which share a common destiny and enemies. At present, we share a common ideal -- national independence and socialism. The two countries have developed a special relationship which has been nurtured and consolidated for several decades. The LPRP and the VCP are offspring of the same parent -- the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh. After the historic victory of 1957, the relations between the two parties and countries have been enhanced by a new spirit and quality. The mutual cooperation, militant alliance and assistance between the two countries have been symbolized by the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Vientiane in 1977, which has proved successful in various fields during the past 4 years of implementation, thus creating a more sincere and purer relationship which is rarely found between the two peoples, which will be increscently consolidated and developed. It is the objective truth and the revolutionary law in the two countries -- Laos and Vietnam -- which cannot be destroyed by any enemies.

In his address saluting the Fourth VCP Congress in December 1976, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said: There lies in victory of the Lao revolution a direct contribution of the Vietnamese revolution. The blood and perspiration of the Vietnamese internationalist combatants mixed with that of the Lao cadres, combatants and people of all tribes on all the battlefields of our beloved country. The rapid and firm growth and development in all fields in the Lao revolution has been achieved thanks to the great and invaluable assistance and support of the Vietnamese revolution.

The Lao people of all tribes are very proud of the success of the Vietnamese revolution. For the tasks of defending and building socialism, our party and entire people will do everything within our power to consolidate the Lao-Vietnamese special relationship between Laos and Vietnam -- thus making it grow and last forever -- and to further strengthen the alliance among the three Indochinese countries so as to build them into a strong steel fortress for the socialist bloc in Southeast Asia.

We sincerely hope that the Fifth VCP Congress will be crowned with glorious success.

SRV AMBASSADOR VISITS AN-26 CREW MEMBERS

BK261155 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Mr Chet Sutcharitkun, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, has disclosed during a press conference this morning that the Royal Thai Government had, on 23 March, given permission and accorded facilities for Mr Hoang Bao Son, the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, to visit 12 Vietnamese military personnel belonging to the Antonov aircraft which crash-landed in the Thai territory on 19 February this year. The spokesman stated that the Vietnamese ambassador was allowed by the Thai Government to visit and talk with the 12 Vietnamese crew of the said aircraft, including the injured crew who had been receiving medical care by the Thai authorities and are now in excellent health.

Prior to the visit by the Vietnamese ambassador, the Thai Government had dispatched its physician to examine the Vietnamese crew. According to the report by the physician, the 12 Vietnamese crew examined are all in good health.

The visit by the Vietnamese ambassador lasted for about 45 minutes, during which the Vietnamese ambassador was told by all the Vietnamese crew that every crew has been well looked after and has been receiving good treatment by the Thai authorities. The Vietnamese ambassador therefore expressed his satisfaction and appreciation for the kind attention given to the Vietnamese crew by the Thai authorities. He also told the Vietnamese crew that the generosity extended by the Thai Government has made it possible for him to meet the Vietnamese crew.

In connection with the visit to the Vietnamese crew, the Vietnamese ambassador also expressed his appreciation to the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry and the ministry itself and said that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry had also conveyed its appreciation to the Royal Thai Government through the Thai charge d'affaires in Hanoi.

NATION REVIEW VIEWS SRV KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK270050 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Mar 82 pp 11, 12

[Article: "Subtle Shift in Vietnamese Policy Over Khmer Expected"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last Friday [19 March] gave a keynote speech purportedly to reactiviate the Institute of the Foreign Affairs. But the pronouncement was virtually a veiled olive branch for Hanoi. A senior official of the Foreign Ministry told the NATION in a recent briefing that the speech was carefully designed and timed for the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) which starts today.

He said that the policymakers at the Foreign Ministry expected a shift in the policy of the Vietnamese leadership over the Kampuchean issue following the significant long-delayed VCP Fifth Congress. "We pointed out in the speech our readiness to welcome a possible compromise from Hanoi following the fifth congress which might see a positive change in the Vietnamese policy," he said.

He quoted an excerpt from the speech to back up his comment. The quote is: "Thailand still stands ready for bilateral and multilateral discussions at any level which could pave way to a durable solution to the long-prevailing Kampuchean problem."

Obviously, the Thais intentionally avoided naming Vietnam directly in the speech to prevent any embarrassment which could result from the wrong assessment of the current Vietnamese attitude and the outcome of the fifth congress.

To further demonstrate the Thai flexibility over the Kampuchean problem, Sitthi was quoted as saying that Thailand is mainly pursuing to restore the "equilibrium of interests" in this region.

The pronouncement indirectly reflects the Thai recognition of a certain degree, which has yet to be negotiated, of the Vietnamese influence in the region as well as the Thai aspirations to live peacefully with the communist neighbour.

The official also pointed out that the speech was also designed to try to convince Hanoi of the merits which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) could give to Vietnam if and when it decided to accomodate with the five-member noncommunist bloc.

"While ASEAN has been making dramatic progress as an economic grouping, Vietnam has been increasingly suffering from its deteriorating economy due to the international isolation spearheaded by ASEAN," he said.

"This is why Foreign Minister Sitthi said that ASEAN is now internationally recognized as a success story of regionalism. Both ASEAN and the Indochinese countries unavoidably have to be interdependent," he said.

The official was refering to Sitthi's statement that because of the aggravating economic problems worldwide, nations must rise above the day-to-day problems confronting them and truly recognize the reality of interdependence.

Nonetheless, as Sitthi pointed out in his speech, the official said that Thailand still retains its stance that the Kampuchean issue be solved within the framework of the UN General Assembly's resolutions which call for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and subsequent UN-supervised general elections.

"Of course, we do not expect a drastic change in the Vietnamese policy over Kampuchea following the fifth congress. The Vietnamese are as ambitious as ever to dominate Kampuchea and Laos. Still our diplomatic move would more or less remind some elements in Hanoi of the reality Vietnam has to face," he said.

For one thing, the official said, Vietnam might be increasingly recognizing the reality that it has failed to effectively repress the Khmer resistance forces since the Vietnamese troops marched into Kampuchea in January, 1979.

The policymakers at the Foreign Ministry based the scenario on the fact that Vietnam recently refrained from its familiar statement that the situation in Kampuchea is "irreversible," according to the official.

"If you carefully read the latest communique of the three Indochinese countries, proposing talks with Thailand or ASEAN to stabilize the Thai-Kampuchean border in exchange for a prtial withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, you won't find the word "irreversible" in the text. This could be significant in the case of a communist country," he added.

Despite such indication, the only one so far, the official warned against "wishful thinking" that Hanoi after the fifth congress would go as far as pulling out all its troops from Kampuchea in the near future.

"The Vietnamese themselves have admitted that the Phnom Penh regime will be toppled by the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge within 2 weeks after their total pull-out. This is something Hanoi would never allow to happen," he said.

He said that Hanoi and the Vietnamese people should have already felt the pinch of its policy to subjugate Kampuchea and Laos -- a policy whose implementation has to heavily depend on the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, according to the official, recently began to demand returns for its assistance to Vietnam which is now bearing the brunt of economic slump. "Unlike in the past, Vietnam recently had to pay provisions and send its workers to the Soviet Union in exchange for $1,040 million loan Moscow granted to Hanoi three years ago," he said.

He attributed the Russian demands for returns from its aid to Vietnam to the Poland crisis which forced the Soviet Union to seek foreign currencies to support the financial standings of its allies in Eastern Europe.

The European countries turned to the Soviet Union for foreign currencies after the European Economic Community (EEC) was prompted to suspend credits to the Soviet allies by widespread apprehension of potential political instability in those countries.

The official added that the Soviet Union sells the agricultural products it receives from Vietnam to acquire foreign currencies to prop up its financial position apart from dumping huge gold bars into the international market.

Possibly reflecting a line of thinking in the Foreign Ministry, the official said that he believed the majority of the Vietnamese leaders are "nationalists" despite the Russian growing influence in the Indochinese Peninsula.

"The Vietnamese allow the Russians to have a certain influence in their country just to receive the Russian aids to fulfil their goals to dominate the Indochinese countries," he said.

He added that at least, Vietnam still maintains its right -- titular through it might be -- to require the Russians to use its military facilities only after the Soviet Union had made such request the use on case-by-case basis.

Moscow reportedly has been demanding privileges to use the military facilities which include the U.S.-built modern naval bases at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay on the regular basis.

The official also attributed the Thai analysis on the fifth congress on the fact that Vietnam is spending a lot of budget in the military affairs, although the fact might be open for divergent interpretations.

He said Hanoi's military spendings now accounted for up to 16 percent of the country's gross national product (GNP) -- the figure which might be highest in the world. "How could the country endure such a high rate of military spending for long?" he queried. However, another senior official had earlier told the NATION that Vietnam might be able to endure the military pressure counted by the Khmer resistance forces -- although how long it could stand remains doubtful.

"The Vietnamese soldiers recently began to feed themselves through self-harvesting in Kampuchea. This is one way to solve their financial problem, while the other is to divert international relief aid which is originally intended for the poor Kampuchean people, to feed the Vietnamese trops," he said.

The officials appeared to agree with the widespread specualtions that some leaders in Hanoi would be replaced during the Fifth Congress of VCP, but again there are divergent interpretations over the issue.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri recently told the NATION that Moscow might exert some influence over the expected leadership changes during the fifth congress.

He said that Moscow might be dissatisfied with the way the Vietnamese leaders are using its aid. "Widespread corruption and mismanagement might also prompt the growing interference of the Russians," he said.

However, the source in the Foreign Ministry hinted that there are many possible scenarios for the expected leadership change at Hanoi and among them was the fact that some old Vietnamese leaders might have to be replaced because of their senility.

Vietnamese leaders had earlier said that the fifth congress would see a rejuvenation of the leaderships at all levels of the Vietnamese echelon, though the process at the Politburo would be gradual.

Nevertheless, both seemed to agree that the possibility remained that the Vietnamese delegates to the fifth congress might review the country's relations with the Soviet Union. "It's possible that rival factions in the Vietnamese leadership might manipulate the negative consequences of the Vietnamese heavy dependence on Moscow to be up over their rivals," the official said.

Both Prasong and the official said that Vietnam might one day cut off its links with Moscow, taking into account the fact that the country had antagonized China on which it used to heavily depend.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON PRC TRADE TALKS

BK290625 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Statement to newsmen by Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikhup on his recent visit to China -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] Thailand suffered a trade deficit of about 3 billion baht in trade with China last year. The purpose of my trip to China was to further promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation. To redress the trade deficit question with China, Thailand has asked China to buy more of its products. Our talks with Jia Shi, the Chinese vice minister of foreign trade, resulted in China buying 5,000 tons of glutinous rice, with delivery in April; 20,000 tons of green peas, with delivery in April and May; and 10,000 tons of 25 percent white rice at a price to be negotiated later, with delivery in April and May. We have a large crop of sugarcane this year and thus have asked China -- and it agrees -- to buy 50,000 additional tons of raw sugar. Chinese representatives will come to Bangkok in early April to negotiate the purchase of 3,500 tons of Virginia tobacco leaves.

The Chinese vice minister of foreign trade has pledged to buy more Thai goods this year to correct the balance of trade with Thailand. I am confident that the trade balance with China this year will be in Thailand's favor.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SFRY TO PURCHASE RICE

BK290825 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] According to Foreign Ministry Information Department Director General Chet Sutcharitkun, the SFRY Government has requested through the Foreign Ministry to purchase 13,000 tons of 5 percent rice from Thailand. The amount will be worth about 94 million baht. The Commerce Ministry has agreed to sell the said amount to the SFRY Government. Delivery will be made in early April.

Chet noted that the SFRY Government bought 9,700 tons of Thai rice in 1979. He said the new order is larger than the 1979 order, thus it is a good sign of popularity of Thailand's agricultural products in Europe.

FIFTH VCP NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS 27 MAR

Opening Session

BK270148 [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0130 GMT on 27 March began live coverage on the Fifth VCP Congress at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. The announcer said the congress would be officially opened at 0900 [0200 GMT] with 1,033 delegates in attendence.

The announcer gave the names of the members of the congress Presidium as they proceeded to the podium. They were, in the order of announcement, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Tran Quoc Hoan, Van Tien Dung, Le Van Luong, Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, To Huu, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Hoang Quoc Viet, Nguyen Duc Thuan, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Dang Quoc Bao, Le Duc Anh, Vu Dinh Lieu, Ho Nghinh, Y Mot, Vuong Duong Tuong, Phan Bai, Hoang No, Nguyen Dinh Cam, Nguyen Chon and Tran Dai Nghia.

The announcer said that also participating in the presidium were the heads of the CPSU, the LPRP and the KPRP delegations and the heads of other international delegations. Truong Chinh began his opening speech. Truong Chinh concluded his speech by voicing confidence in the history of the VCP and declared the congress open at 0238 GMT.

At 0240 GMT Le Duan began to speak. Le Duan concluded his speech at 0332 GMT. Following prolonged applause, an unidentified member of the congress proposed that the congress recess until the afternoon session. Hanoi Domestic Service at 0337 GMT concluded its live coverage of the opening session of the Fifth VCP Congress.

Truong Chinh's Opening Speech

BK281216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0205 GMT 27 March 82

[Speech by Truong Chinh at the Fifth VCP Congress opening session held at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- live]

[Text] The Presidium, Dear Comrade Delegates:

The Fifth National Congress of delegates of our glorious VCP is being held in an atmosphere marked by enthusiasm and unity among the entire party, people and army who, for the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland, are courageously advancing on the path of revolutionary struggle. This is an extremely glorious path, but one which is replete with difficulties and hardships.

At this solemn hour, with boundless regret our congress recalls the memory of great President Ho Chi Minh, the founder and trainer of our party, the venerated and beloved leader of the Vietnamese working class and nation, and an outstanding militant of the international communist and working movement. The congress recalls the memory of Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Nguyen Luong Bang and other members of the party Central Committee who have passed away in the period since the fourth party congress. The congress recalls the memory of those party members, people and combatants of the heroic people's armed forces who have valiantly given their lives for the cause of national defense and national construction.

I propose that you comrades observe a minute's silence in commemoration of the martyrs. The minute of commemoration now begins. [about 15 seconds of silence observed] The minute is over.

Dear Comrade Delegates,

Our party's mission is to lead the people throughout the country in successfully building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam and ensuring our nation's everlasting independence and freedom. All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness, such is the aim of the revolutionary struggle and a slogan guiding the daily action of the entire party.

In the period since the fourth party congress, many very important events have taken place in our country. Our people have worked hard to overcome numerous difficulties and have recorded great victories and many achievements in many fields, taking the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position and creating greater capabilities for building socialism and defending the fatherland. But besides victories and achievements, we have encountered many difficulties that have beset a country which has been ravaged by fierce and prolonged wars caused by the imperialists and which at present is facing schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression by a new enemy: Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. In leadership and management of the economy and society, our party and state have scored positive points and made progress in some respects, and have also displayed many deficiencies and shortcoming in others.

The present situation poses heavy tasks for our party and people.

This fifth congress of our party will review the implementation of the line set forth by the fourth congress, correctly assess achievements and shortcomings, recognize the actual prevailing economic and social conditions and analyze the causes of successes and difficulties. It will also set forth the main economic and social orientations, tasks and targets for 1981-85 and for the 1980's and the major policies and measures for developing favorable conditions, overcoming difficulties and correctly resolving the important and pressing problems concerning socialist construction and national defense, and the pressing problems concerning production and the people's life and the stepping up of party-building work. This is to allow us to continue the steady advance of our people's revolutionary cause and make a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world's people. The congress will decide on a number of revisions and amendments to the party's statutes and will elect a new party Central Committee.

With decisions of paramount significance for the successful implementation of the party line and the big and complex revolutionary tasks in the present situation of the country and the international background, the fifth national party congress will mark a vigorous turn for the better in our party's capacity for leadership and for organizing the implementation of tasks, in the quality of its cadres and members, and in the close relations between the VCP and our working class and entire people.

It is for this reason that our people throughout the country and Vietnamese residents overseas, with their love for and deep confidence in their leading party, are keenly following the work of the party congress; and that, for many months now, a vigorous emulation movement has been stirred up in all parts of the country and fields of activity to score achievements to greet the fifth party congress. [applause]

Our congress warmly commends all the people, their armed forces, and party cadres and members who have upheld revolutionary heroism [applause] and untiringly struggled for the cause of building socialism and defending the beloved fatherland, and who are achieving encouraging results in the socialist emulation movement. [applause]

On behalf of the congress Presidium I warmly welcome the 1,033 comrade delegates to the congress, outstanding representatives of the more than 1.7 million party members. [applause]

I am fully confident that, with their revolutionary spirit and their full sense of responsibility to the party and people, the comrade delegates will work to the best of their ability and will make use of the entire party's intellect to contribute actively and effectively to the fine success of the congress, thereby responding to the wishes of the entire party and people. [applause]

The fraternal parties in the international communist and workers movement as well as our friends all over the world have been constantly and wholeheartedly supporting, assisting and showing warm sympathy for the revolutionary struggle of our people and the leadership of our party in the wars of resistance against foreign aggression in the past as well as our present cause of building and defending the fatherland. [applause]

I solemnly propose that the congress extend a warm welcome to the comrade delegates of the fraternal communist and workers parties, of the revolutionary organizations and movements from various countries in the world, who have come to attend the Fifth VCP Congress, bringing the militant solidarity and a valuable inspiration to the party and people of Vietnam. [prolonged applause] [The voice of an unidentified person is heard, saying that "At Comrade Truong Chinh's proposal, the congress stands up and warmly applauds the international delegations attending our party congress.] Our congress warmly welcomes:

The CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee [prolonged applause];

The LPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The KPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee [prolonged applause];

The Communist Party of France delegation, headed by Comrade Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Polish United Workers Party delegation, headed by Comrade Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Bulgarian Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Cuba delegation, headed by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [prolonged applause];

The Socialist United Party of German delegation, headed by Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first secretary of the Berlin party committee [applause];

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation, headed by Comrade Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first secretary of the Budapest party committee [applause];

The MPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers [applause] [At this point, Truong Chinh lowers his voice and says: "Comrades, please wait until I finish reading a sentence before applauding."];

The Romanian Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the party Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The KWP delegation, headed by Comrade Kim Il-tae, member of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Albanian Workers Party delegation, headed by Gafur Cuci, member of the party Central Committee [applause];

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan delegation, headed by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of communications [prolonged applause];

The Algerian National Liberation Front Party delegation, headed by Comrade Djelloul Bakhti Nemich, member of the party Central Committee and minister of veterans affairs [applause];

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party delegation, headed by Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of India delegation, headed by Comrade Prem Sagar Gupta, member of the party National Council [applause];

The Communist Party of India/Marxist delegation, headed by Comrade Harkishan Singh Surjit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Communist Party of Bangladesh delegation, headed by Comrade Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Chile delegation, headed by Comrade Jorge Insunza, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Congolese Workers Party delegation, headed by Pierre Nze, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs [applause];

The German communist party [SED] delegation, headed by Comrade Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], headed by Comrade Kassaya Aragaw, member of the party Central Committee and COPWE representative for Gojam region [applause];

The New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada delegation, headed by Comrade Ewart Layne, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of defense [applause];

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq delegation, headed by Comrade 'Abdullah Fadil Abbas, member of the Revolution Command Council and member of the party leadership committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Iraq delegation, headed by Comrade Paxim Ajina, member of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Italy delegation, headed by Comrade Luciano Barca, member of the party Central Committee leadership committee [applause];

The Revolutionary Vanguard Party of Madagascar delegation, headed by Comrade Radaody Rakotondravao Laurent, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Madagascar Independence Congress Party delegation, headed by Comrade Rakotomalala Manan Ignace, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Mozambique Liberation Front Party delegation, headed by Comrade Mariano Matsinhe, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior [applause];

The Communist Party of U.S.A. delegation, headed by Comrade James West, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The South African Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrde Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the party Central Committee [applause];

The African National Congress Party delegation, headed by Comrade Stanley Mabizele, member of the Revolutionary Council [applause];

The delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, headed by Comrade Jacinto Suarez, member of the front Central Committee [applause];

The Socialist Party of Australia delegation, headed by Comrade Alan Miller, secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Australia delegation, headed by Comrade Bernice Taft, co-secretary general of the party Central Committee [applause];

The PLO delegation, headed by Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq, member of the Fatah Central Committee [applause];

The Finnish Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Arvo Aalto, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front delegation, headed by Comrade Salvador Cavetano Carpio or Commander Marcial, member of the front General Command and the first person in charge of the El Salvador People's Farabundo Marti Liberation Forces [applause];

The Syria Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation, headed by Mohamed Zuhayr Mashariqah, deputy secretary general of the party leadership committee [applause];

The Syrian Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Daniel Na'imi, member of the party Central Committee, Political Bureau [applause];

The Communist Party of Sri Lanka delegation, headed by Comrade Silva, general secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Swedish Left Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Kennet Kvist, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Swedish Workers Communist Party delegation, headed by John Takman, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Yemen Socialist Party delegation, headed by Comrade 'Ali Shayi Hadi, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme Committee for Party Control [applause];

The delegation of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, headed by Comrade (Litkovich Karoly), member of the editorial staff [applause];

Dear comrades, the VCP is a staunch revolutionary party which is boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the nation's destiny and the people's interests. With the strength of the traditional unity and singlemindedness in the entire party, with its experience in revolutionary struggle, with the close relations between the party and the people, and with the strength of the international solidarity between our people and other peoples around the world, our party will certainly be able to fulfill its weighty and glorious tasks and will always be worthy of being the leader and truly faithful servant of the people, and the organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution. [applause]

With enthusiasm and profound confidence in the brilliant success of the congress, on behalf of the presidium, I declare the Fifth National Congress of delegates of the glorious VCP open. [applause]

I would like to invite Comrade General Secretary Le Duan to read his report. [prolonged applause]

Le Duan Reads Report

BK271700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0240 GMT 27 Mar 82

["Condensed Political Report of the Central Committee to the Fifth VCP Congress," read by General Secretary of the VCP Central Committee Le Duan -- live]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, esteemed guests: The years that elapsed between the fourth and the fifth congresses of our party were the first of a new stage entered by the Vietnamese revolution, with the birth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, independent and unified. They were years of economic restoration, transformation and development, of cultural transformation and development in the light of guidelines set forth by the party's fourth congress; they were a period of war to defend the fatherland and of struggle against a new enemy, Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. They were a period in which national independence and the positions of socialism in our country made a steady step towards further consolidation in a closer-than-ever association with the two fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, and with the Soviet Union and the world socialist community.

They were exciting and complex years in the unceasing advance of the Vietnamese revolution, a period in which our people won very great victories in the defense of the fatherland and initial achievements in the rebuilding of our country in accordance with the sacred testament of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

At present the tasks of our entire party and people before history are extremely heavy. Our fight is still very hard and complex; the enemy is stepping up his hostile policy against our people; the current economic and social situation presents serious difficulties.

The fifth congress of the party is to review the implementation of the lines of the fourth congress, give a correct assessment of the achievements, the shortcomings and the actual socioeconomic situation of the present society, analyzing the causes of the successes and difficulties, set forth the strategic tasks of our revolution in the new situation, adopt decisions and measures to bring into play the strong points of our country, take our economy forward over the difficulties, consolidate national defense, maintain security, and ensure the effective defense of the socialist fatherland.

Part One -- General Situation and Tasks

After the complete victory of our anti-U.S. resistance war in the spring of 1975, our entire people, filled with legitimate pride and new vitality, were animated by a common will to forge ahead and build the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

A brilliant success of our party and people has been the speedy reunification of the country on the state plane, the establishment of the system of proletarian dictatorship in the whole country and the carrying into effect of policies to speed up in all fields the reunification process, and to bring about a life of national concord and communion from north to south. For the first time, our fatherland has achieved real unity on the firm basis of national independence and socialism. The real strength of the reunified country is being brought into play in the healing of the wounds of war, the rehabilitation of the economy, and the building of socialism, and has been given an outstanding manifestation through two wars to defend the country.

After thirty years of war, our people have no more cherished desire than to live in peace, independence and freedom to rebuild the country and their own life. However, the construction work had not been going on for long when our nation had to face new, extremely serious trials due to the hostile policy of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles.

For a long time now, the Chinese leaders have cherished a scheme to annex Vietnam and the Indochinese Peninsula as a whole, so as to pave the way for the materialization of their dream of expansion into Southeast Asia. In their strategic calculations, the Chinese reactionaries intended to weaken Vietnam in all respects, and eventually to conquer our country with a two-pronged attack, up from the south and down from the north. Realizing the schemes of the new enemy and the historic mission of our nation to face and defeat Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemonism, our army and people, in the light of the resolution of the fourth plenum of the party's Central Committee, made preparations to cope with a possible war of aggression started by China from the north while dealing with determination a fitting riposte to the war of aggression waged in the south by the Pol Pot clique under orders from their boss; at the same time, we strongly supported the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the fraternal Kampuchean people in their endeavour to liberate their country and save the Khmer nation from genocide.

Early in 1979, the Chinese reactionaries openly started a large-scale war involving 608,000 troops all along the northern border. With this criminal war, the reactionary clique in the Chinese ruling circles unmasked themselves as a direct and dangerous enemy of our people, and also a very wicked international reactionary force threatening national independence, peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. they revealed to the whole world their true colors as counterrevolutionaries, proponents of Great Han expansionism and hegemonism, enemies of socialism and national independence, entertaining the mad dream of becoming a center ruling over the whole world.

Holding high the tradition of dauntlessness and the staunch spirit of our nation, and bringing into play the great might of the system of socialist collective mastery, our heroic armed forces together with our countrymen in the northern border provinces and with the dedicated backing of the whole country, put up a gallant fight, defeated all the attacks of the aggressors, and forced them into a shameful retreat.

The victory of the two wars to defend the fatherland is one of enormous historic significance. Our people have inflicted an initial defeat on the wicked schemes of the Chinese authorities, safeguarded independence, freedom and socialism in Vietnam, fulfilled their international duty to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, and actively defended national independence and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. By their fight and victory, they have helped strengthen the three revolutionary currents of the time and the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism and international reaction, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Parallel to, and associated with, the glorious victory won in the war to defend the country, we have strengthened the militant alliance of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries, whose mutually-linked position has become unprecedentedly solid; we have also strengthened our militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and broadened our cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries. These achievements of strategic significance are a guarantee of paramount importance for our people in the successful building of socialism and the effective defence of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

On the economic front, our people have recorded noteworthy achievements. We have striven hard to overcome the heavy aftermaths of the wars of aggression and consecutive natural calamities. In the main, the war-ravaged establishments in agriculture, industry, communications and transport have now been restored and production has developed in a number of fields. An initial effort has been made to redistribute social labor. Thanks to continuing efforts on the foodgrain and foodstuffs production front, we have staved off famine in the areas heavily affected by natural calamities. Although the working people's living standards are still low, there have been improvements in some respects in many rural areas.

The cultural front has scored many achievements. Education has continued to develop. The literary and artistic work has achieved some progress. In public health, physical education and sports, we have made efforts to forge ahead. The scientific and technological branches have done a good job in meeting a number of requirements of the economy and national defense.

All the great revolutionary achievements which our people have recorded through blood and sweat in half a century of struggle under the party's leadership have been given a concentrated expression in the new constitution.

The past five years will go down in our nation's history as a stage of very glorious victories of the Vietnamese revolution. Overcoming countless difficulties, our people have taken the Vietnamese revolution forward to a new strategic position, more solid than before, and created greater possibilities for the defense of the fatherland and the successful building of socialism.

These victories are due to the steady leadership of our party, a party founded and steeled by President Ho Chi Minh, boundlessly faithful to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the nation's destiny and the people's cause. They bear out the correctness of the lines charted by the party's fourth congress and of the resolutions of its Central Committee. In the extremely serious situation confronting the country in face of the new enemy's aggressive schemes and acts, our party has set forth resolute and clear-sighted strategic directions and correct and timely decisions to take our revolution over an important turning point and ensure its continued development in the right direction. The victories we have won in the past stage have once again highlighted the fine qualities of our nation and of our people's armed forces.

Our congress warmly commends the compatriots from all ethnic groups in the country together with all cadres and fighters of the people's army, people's security, militia and self-defense corps who united closely, fought heroically and achieved outstanding exploits in the two wars to defend our country, writing another glorious chapter into the epics for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, and who are night and day defending our borders, territory, air space, territorial waters and offshore islands, preserving political security, public order and social safety. Our congress lauds the various strata of working people who have made continuous efforts, recorded achievements in economic rehabilitation, transformation and development, cultural transformation and development, and who are tirelessly striving to overcome difficulties and ensure the country's continued advance along the socialist path.

Our victories in the current fight for self-defense and national construction are inseparably linked to the all-round cooperation and active aid of the Soviet Union, the special solidarity of Laos and Kampuchea, the wholehearted support of the other socialist countries and the sympathy and support of the world's revolutionary and peace forces.

From this rostrum, our congress expresses the most sincere and profound gratitude of our whole party and people towards the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, towards the great Soviet people, the trusted comrade and brother who has been extending to our people an all-round, great and most effective assistance.

We express our warm feelings and deep gratitude to the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the brothers who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with us for several decades now against the common enemy, and who, together with us, are carrying aloft the banner of independence, freedom and socialism on this beloved peninsula.

We express our heart-felt gratitude to the other fraternal socialist countries which have extended to our people's just cause a great and valuable assistance.

We warmly thank all our friends in the world and have been standing at our people's side and have been generously supporting us.

Dear comrades: On the economic front, our country is now being confronted with many acute problems. The results of the implementation of the economic plans in the five years 1976-1980 have not reduced the serious imbalances in our national economy. Production rises slowly while the population increases quickly. The national product is not in a position to meet the needs of social consumption. There are shortages of food, clothing materials, and other essential consumer goods. Great tensions exist in the supply of energy and materials, in communications and transport. There are still great disparities between financial revenues and expenditures, goods and money, exports and imports. Markets and prices are unstable. The livelihood of the working people is fraught with difficulties. In the economic and cultural life, in the way of life and social safety, there have been prolonged negative manifestations.

The deep root cause of the difficulties in the economy and daily life is the following: Our economy is still primarily one of small production, and moreover suffers the extremely heavy aftermaths of prolonged war and of colonialism; of the past five years, nearly three were spent in war for national defense. Our economy has simultaneously to meet three very pressing basic requirements: To satisfy the needs of national defense, to ensure the people's livelihood, and to build step by step the material-technological basis of socialism. In these circumstances, difficulties and imbalances are unavoidable.

On the other hand, the difficulties have also stemmed from shortcomings and mistakes of the party and state agencies, from national down to grass-roots levels, in economic leadership and management and in the running of our society.

In some definite aspects, these shortcomings and mistakes in leadership and management have mainly caused or aggravated the social and economic difficulties in the past years. The party Central Committee sternly criticizes itself before the congress.

Dear comrades: In more than half a century of activity, our party has devoted a major part of time and efforts to the task of national liberation. Its historic mission, as in the past six years, is to lead our entire people in successfully building socialism, while constantly defending the fatherland and ensuring durable independence for our nation.

However, our socialist revolution unfolds in an international background of complex developments. At present, the Chinese reactionaries, aided and abetted by the United States, are waging a kind of sabotage war against Vietnam on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts, using various forces and resorting to very wicked tricks.

Our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multi-sided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, and at the same time, to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy.

Proceeding from the above-mentioned situation, in the new stage of the revolution, our entire people and army under the party's leadership must closely unite and strive to carry out two strategic tasks:

First, to build socialism successfully.

Second, to stand combat-ready, to effectively defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

"All for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people!" Such is the motto of our entire party, people and army, the lofty and sacred mission that all Vietnamese generations from now on must assume before the history of the nation.

The task of combat-readiness to defend the fatherland requires permanent vigilance against the war schemes and acts of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and of the bellicose imperialist forces; it requires the mobilization of the greatest efforts of our entire party, people and army to resolutely defeat the enemy's multi-sided war of sabotage, and also to get the country constantly prepared and strong enough to defeat the enemy in any contingency.

Our congress highly appreciates the great contributions of the people's army, the people's security, the militia and self-defense corps which have been fighting for over thirty years now under the glorious banner of the party. The people's armed forces will be forever a trusted instrument of the state of proletarian dictatorship in the defense of the fatherland and the preservation of our revolutionary gains.

While not slackening even for a minute the task of consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland, our party and people should put on the front rank the task of building socialism. Our congress affirms the continued implementation of the line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy mapped out by the fourth party congress.

The general line and the economic line guide all activities of our party, people and army throughout the transition period. All along this revolutionary process, we must have a correct understanding of the general line, concretize it, and base ourselves on it to work out a socioeconomic strategy, development plans, policies and major measures in keeping with the needs and possibilities of our people in each stage.

The stage ahead, which includes the five year period 1981-1985 and stretches up to 1990, is a period of special importance. The stage ahead is one of continuing socialist construction and socialist transformation, further strengthening the political and moral unity of mind of the people, reducing and overcoming difficulties, stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, stopping and eliminating the negative manifestations, achieving important progress in all fields, creating a new balance of the economy, and at the same time, preparing for even steadier and stronger steps forward in the next stage.

Part Two -- Main Socioeconomic Tasks for the Five Years 1981-1985 and the Eighties as a Whole

The experience of the five years 1976-1980 spells out the need to concretize the party's lines -- the general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy in our country -- to map out a socioeconomic strategy for the first stage of socialist industrialization.

Basing ourselves on the party's lines and proceeding from the actual state of our national economy, we define the overall economic and social objectives of the eighties as follows:

1 -- To meet the most pressing and essential requirements, to gradually stabilize and eventually improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all; to bring about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foostuffs problem, to better meet the requirements in clothing, study, medical care, housing, transportation, child care and other essential consumption needs.

2 -- To carry on the building of the material-technological basis of socialism, with a view mainly to boosting agriculture, consumer goods production and exports; at the same time, to increase the technical equipment for the other economic branches and to make preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage.

3 -- To complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces, to continue perfecting the socialist relations of production in the north, to consolidate the socialist relations of production in the whole country.

4 -- To meet the defense requirements, to consolidate national defense, to maintain security and order.

To bring about a fundamental labor productivity, even in the absence of a relatively developed big industry. To this end, we must correctly work out major economic and social policies.

1. The first and most decisive factor is a correct combination of industry and agriculture.

What is the most important, what can and must be done first, is to achieve collective mastery for the sake of a rational and effective use of labor and land, and a vigorous expansion of branches and trades at every establishment, in every locality, and in the whole country; the purpose being to provide jobs for all working people, to exploit all lands, to develop all branches and trades both in width and depth, to achieve a higher social labor productivity, a greater value of gross national product, and a wider variety of products. To this end, we must concentrate our forces on a vigorous development of agriculture and take it a step closer towards socialist large-scale production in a structure closely and correctly combining agriculture, consumer-goods industries, and heavy industry.

The taking of agriculture a step closer towards socialist large-scale production in the eighties includes the following main contents:

Firstly, to arrange for agriculture to carry out the production work and the distribution of produce in accordance with the programs and plans of the whole country. Under these plans, agriculture must strive for a good performance of three tasks: To ensure food supplies for the whole society, to supply agricultural produce as raw materials for consumer goods industries and to create an important source of export items.

Secondly, to step up the scientific-technological revolution in agriculture, actively build material-technical facilities, and take a step in modernizing agriculture.

Thirdly, to complete the socialist transformation with correct forms and steps; to achieve a steady development of the state sector; to strive to perfect the cooperatives and production collectives and raise the quality of the collective sector and to encourage the development of the household economy in the right direction.

Fourthly, to take the district as a most important ground for carrying out the three abovementioned contents; to actively build the districts along the line of combining agriculture and industry, that is to say, to take the district as a ground for division of labor and reorganization of production; to put to good use labor, land, forest and sea; to carry out intensive farming and crop specialization, develop crop growing and livestock breeding and expand branches and trades.

To take agriculture to socialist large-scale production does not mean in any way to develop agriculture in isolation, but instead as part of a structure which closely and correctly combines agriculture with industry. The development of agriculture must be combined with that of consumer goods industries, both in width and depth, from food-processing and light industries to small industry and handicraft branches in town and country.

To develop agriculture and consumer goods industry is to lay the foundation for the development of heavy industries. On the other hand, to develop agriculture and consumer goods industries, we must turn to good account the available industrial capabilities, build in a rational way the necessary heavy industries to supply electric power, coal, fuel, fertilizers, pesticides, basic chemicals, ordinary tools, semi-mechanized and mechanized tools and building materials. At the same time we must very actively exploit a number of heavy industry products so as to increase the sources of materials and export goods and supply additional technical equipment to other economic branches and to heavy industry itself.

To forther the development of agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry, to meet the requirements of production, construction, national defense, security and the people's life, communications and transport must be improved and strengthened in all respects.

Thus, in the five years 1981-1985 and in the eighties as a whole, it is necessary to concentrate forces on a vigorous development of agriculture, to regard it as a primary front, to take it a step further to socialist large-scale production, to strive to boost consumer goods production and to carry on the building of a number of important branches of heavy industry; to combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

2. To correctly combine the building of the central economy with a vigorous development of local economies in a unified national economic structure.

3. To ensure the correspondence between the productive forces and the relations of production, constantly and closely combine the transformation of the relations of production with the reorganization and development of production.

4. To combine the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy according to a basic and long-term orientation and, at the same time, provide in advance for timely and appropriate contingency readjustments.

5. To combine economic development at home with the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and with Laos and Kampuchea.

6. To broaden division of labor, redistribute and put to good use the work force in the whole country to increase labor productivity. We must decide and carry into effect a correct population policy.

7. To step up scientific and technological work; to link the scientific and technological activities to production, daily life and national defense.

8. To correctly resolve the relationship between accumulation and consumption. To practise thrift is a major and long-term national policy.

9. To establish a new, socialist order on the distribution and circulation front so as to help stabilize the living conditions, boost production and bring about a turn for the better in the economic and social situation.

10. To establish a correct managerial and planning system and renovate the present one; to abolish the mechanism of administrative bureaucratic management based on the state-financing system.

Part Five [as received -- no mention made of parts three and four] -- The international Situation and the Foreign Policy of Our Party and State

The Reagan administration's policy of "playing the China card" and the U.S.-Chinese collusion constitute a factor constantly threatening world peace and especially seriously menacing security and stability in Asia.

The U.S. adventuristic policy is creating an extremely serious danger to world peace. The struggle for the objectives of our epoch is going through rougher, harder and fiercer times than before. However, the imperialists and international reactionaries are coming up against the growth and offensive position of the three revolutionary currents, the desire and will for peace of the peoples inspired by the Leninist foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community.

At the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward an important program of peace including many new steps on nuclear weapons limitation and on disarmament, on the prevention and quick elimination of hotbeds of armed conflicts and tension, on the establishment of zones of peace in crucial areas in the world, from Central Europe to the Far East, from the Middle and Near East. The Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean and so forth.

This program of peace is the firm say of a nation, a country which suffered the heaviest sacrifices in World War II and made the greatest contributions to the peaceable life of all peoples.

The VCP, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people once again express their full support for the peace program and the unswerving stand of the Soviet Union, warmly hailing the good-willed and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union in the relations with the West, especially those made recently in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's important statements with regard to the situation in Europe and Asia, and aimed at checking the arms race, driving back the danger of a nuclear war, consolidating detente and international security and cooperation.

Dear comrades: To tighten friendship and broaden cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is a primordial problem in the foreign policy of our party and state.

Our people are extremely happy with the brilliant development of the militant solidarity and the cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1978. As the most powerful and firmest ally of Vietnam, the Soviet Union has been firmly standing on our people's side, giving a timely and generous response to our requirements in the consolidation of national defence and the defence of the fatherland. The Soviet Union has supplied our economy with the technical materials and goods most vital for our people's production and livelihood and given us by way of aid a series of major projects forming the first important material-technological basis of socialism in our country.

The cooperation and assistance extended us by the Soviet Union, in the fields of culture, science, technology, training of cadres and skilled workers are being further and further expanded and strengthened. The annual exchanges of goods through trade between the two countries are developing favourably.

Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the key-stone of the foreign policy of our party and state. In the interests of the two peoples, we shall in the future strive on for an even more vigorous development of the Vietnam-Soviet Union militant solidarity and all-round cooperation. In our views, this is a guarantee of success for our people's cause of defending the fatherland and building socialism, and for the consolidation of national independence and of the positions of socialism on the Indochinese Peninsula. At the same time, it is a positive contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system and to the strengthening of the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

Close links and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are a matter of principle, strategy, and revolutionary sentiment. Our party is duty-bound to educate all Vietnamese generations for the purpose of a firm grasp of this principle and this strategy, turning them into a mighty motivating force to bring our revolutionary cause to complete victory.

In the past period, the militant Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity has entered a new stage of development and brought about unprecedented changes in the revolutionary situation of the three Indochinese countries.

We hail the Lao People's Democratic Republic, our staunch comrade and loyal comrade in arms who has recorded outstanding achievements in economic restoration, transformation and development along socialist lines and in natonal defense.

We hail the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the heroic Kampuchean people, who has won great success in national revival and in the struggle to defend independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Between ours and the two fraternal countries, friendly relations on state and popular planes, and political, economic, and cultural cooperation have undergone a fine development, exchanges of goods have kept increasing. Pursuant to the treaties of friendship and cooperation between our republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, our party, state and people have done everything in their power to support and help the two fraternal countries with dedication and in a spirit of proletarian internationalism. And all feats of our people in the defense of the motherland, all achievements we record in the building of socialism are closely linked to the valuable assistance of the two fraternal peoples.

Close connections in mutual affection and assistance, association in glory and woe are being more and more clearly manifested in life and going deeper and deeper into the sentiments of each of our peoples.

The special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationship is a law of development of the revolution in the three countries, a matter of vital significance for the destinies of the three peoples. From one generation to another, our people should preserve the pure friendship and the tradition of solidarity among the three nations, unceasingly consolidate and strengthen the special relationship and militant alliance of the three countries, in a determination to defeat all schemes and acts of sabotage, division and aggression of the common enemy -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. We regard this as a firm guarantee for the cause of defending independence and freedom and successfully building socialism in each country on the Indochinese Peninsula and also an extremely important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our country and the other countries in the socialist community have undergone a new qualitative development since our country became a full member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. In the forthcoming period, we shall do our utmost together with the fraternal countries to achieve good cooperation in the framework of bilateral treaties and agreements and promote an unceasing development of this cooperation in the process of plan and policy coordination among the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

We warmly support the correct and resolute steps taken by the Military Council for the Salvation of Poland to defeat the reactionaries' plot of seizing power and restore order and security so as to resolve the economic and social difficulties of Poland. We strongly protest against the brazen interference of the imperialist forces in Poland's internal affairs in an attempt to hinder the recovery process of socialist Poland. We firmly believe that our Polish brothers will thoroughly smash all reactionary forces, overcome all difficulties and preserve and develop their revolutionary gains. The People's Republic of Poland will forever be a solid link in the world socialist system!

Our people resolutely stand on the side of the fraternal Cuban people, strongly support the Republic of Cuba, an independent and sovereign country, a member of the socialist community, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, now struggling against the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and threats of attack. The Cuban people are a heroic, dauntless nation that no aggressor can vanquish. Hands off Cuba!

Our people unswervingly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their country without any outside interference.

As a nation which was once oppressed by imperialism and which has waged a protracted fight against the forces of aggression, our people fully support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to remove from the world all forms of colonialism, to regain and defend national independence and to build a new international economic order.

The Vietnamese people thoroughly practice the line of developing Vietnam's cooperation with the other members of the Nonaligned Movement, contributing to bring into play the active role of the movement in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for world peace and the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

We warmly hail the initiative of the People's Republic of Mongolia on the signing of a convention of nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations between Asian and Pacific countries.

Our people highly appreciate the great role and increasing prestige of India in the Nonaligned Movement as well as her contributions to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and elsewhere in the world. We deeply rejoice at the current fine development of the Vietnam-India relations and believe that the friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two countries will consolidate and strengthen further with each passing day.

We resolutely support the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the fraternal Afghan people, who with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are fighting against the undeclared war of the imperialists and international reactionaries to defend the gains of the April revolution.

The Vietnamese people resolutely struggle to defeat all aggressive and annexationist schemes of the Chinese authorities against our country, but we maintain intact our friendly sentiments towards the Chinese people. Maintaining the policy of friendship and good-neighbor relations with the Chinese people, we stand for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of disputes through negotiations. We have repeatedly proposed a resumption of the talks which have been unilaterally suspended by China, but the Chinese side has adamantly turned down our proposals. The Chinese leaders have all along been frenziedly pursuing big-nation expansionism and hegemonism. They have not yet given up their scheme of placing Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into China's grip, regarding the three Indochinese countries as primary targets for aggression and annexation on their path of expansion into Southeast Asia. They now are making new steps forward in the collusion with the United States for the purpose of carrying out this strategic design. That is precisely the real cause of the increasing tension in the relations between the two countries. It is also a factor undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Chinese rulers must bear full responsibility for the serious consequences of this situation.

Part Six -- To Raise the Party's Fighting Capacity

At present, the historic tasks incumbent on the party are very heavy. The struggle for the building of socialism and the defense of the socialist fatherland is going on with an acute and complex character. Our people's enemies of all kinds at home and abroad are spearheading their attacks at our party, trying by every means to wreck it ideologically and organizationally. The key task in the building of the party now is to continue enhancing its working class and vanguard character, build it into a politically, ideologically and organizationally strong party with a view to ensuring a successful implementation of its lines, enhancing its capacity to lead the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland, ensuring that it constantly maintains its revolutionary and scientific character and remains a really pure party endowed with a high fighting capacity and entertaining close connections with the masses.

The party must intensify and qualitatively enhance its leadership over the ideological work. The fundamental duty of ideological work is to arm all the party, the people and troops with basic knowledge of scientific socialism, to build up their perseverance and ironlike determination and to give them the necessary knowledge so they can fulfill the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the country.

The ideological work must give our party cadres, party members and people a profound comprehension of the general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy in the transition period and a resolve to strive for their implementation consciously, with the highest revolutionary ardor of collective masters.

The ideological work must enable everybody to see clearly, without the least confusion, that the direct and dangerous enemy of our nation is the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists. It must give a clear realization of their aggressive and disruptive schemes and acts against our country, enhance vigilance, ensure a thorough grasp of the party's lines, bring about a constant state of combat readiness and a will to fight in a self-denying spirit to defend the fatherland.

The ideological work must be strongly oriented at enhancing the revolutionary qualities of the party cadres and members, so that they can oppose all forms of individualism and opportunism, resolutely overcome all manifestations of political degradation, organizational indiscipline, degeneration in lifestyle and bureacratic behavior among some segments of the party cadres and members. The party must organize its control task well, which is one of its main leadership functions. Now more than ever before, the control task must be intensified to increase its results.

At present our party has 1,727,784 members working in 35,146 primary organizations. In the new development of the revolution, the great majority of party members have clearly shown the revolutionary quality and creative capacity of the Communists. Tens of thousands of party members have set examples of sacrifice and dedication to the fatherland and the people and fulfilled their duties in an outstanding manner.

However, a number of party members have failed to preserve their revolutionary quality and have damaged the prestige of the party. With a view to keeping the party's ranks pure, it is necessary after this congress to resolutely bring out of its ranks as soon as possible all opportunists, persons with paralyzed revolutionary will, exploiters, traffickers, speculators, embezzlers, bribetakers, bullies. This task must be carried out resolutely and urgently under the close leadership of party committee secretariats at all echelons.

In five years the party has recruited over 370,000 new members, 85.9 percent of whom are members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. These are very good young men and girls who have been made the subject of the observations of the masses and recommended by them for admission into the party. This class of new party members has rapidly brought into play its action and given the party a new vitality.

Our party reserve forces are very abundant. We should continue to expand our party ranks by recruiting new qualified members. We should pay attention to those localities where qualified party members are still scarce such as the Nam Bo provinces. More emphasis should be placed on the recruitment of new party members from among workers. We should not fear difficulties and narrowmindedly close our door. Special importance is to be attached to the consolidation of party cells. Each party chapter must adopt measures to educate party members gradually and strengthen the party committees, the leading core of party organizations. The party committee echelons must struggle to increase their knowledge comprehensively, especially to have a profound grasp of all the economic and cultural problems of the people; improve their organizational abilities; develop the effectiveness of the administration and carry out mass motivation well. To strengthen the party committees, the leading core of party organizations at all levels, is a very important task of party building.

Since the fourth national congress, in the face of the new trials of the revolutionary struggle and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' disruptive and divisive schemes and tricks, our entire party, from the Central Committee down to party cells, cadres and ordinary party members, has tightened its ranks, strengthened its unity, and preserved its units of will and action.

Our entire party is resolved to do its utmost to preserve and enhance the tradition of unity and oneness of mind of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to put into effect President Ho Chi Minh's behest: "Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our party and people. All comrades from the Central Committee down to the cells must preserve the unity and oneness of mind in the party as the apple of their eye."

We resolve further to increase our vigilance to smash all of the enemy subversive plots and tricks in order to secure ever better unity within the party and to mobilize the strength of all our party, people and troops in the new struggle successfully to fulfill the new tasks to be set forth by this congress.

Dear comrade delegates, the fifth congress is a new milestone in our party's struggle for national independence and socialism, a struggle which is protracted and arduous but also full of exploits. The new period confronts our party and people with tremendous, complicated and heavy tasks. The requirements of the people's life and national defense and of building material and technical bases on which to advance are major and urgent tasks. We have full confidence and strength to successfully carry out these tasks.

That is the strength of the traditional units and oneness of mind in the entire party the strength of the unshakable unity between the party and the people. The resolutions of this congress will certainly further consolidate the unity of the party and strengthen even more closely the blood-sealed relationship between the party and people.

That is the strength of the international solidarity which has linked and will always closely link our party and people to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people, the revolutionary vanguard of our times; to the LPRP and the fraternal Lao peoples; to the KPRP and the fraternal Kampuchean people; to the communist and workers parties and peoples of the other fraternal countries in the socialist community; to all communist and workers parties; to the three revolutionary currents in the world.

With such a party, such a people, such international relationships, we shall fulfill any task, overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy.

Successfully to build socialism in a country predominantly of small production, to defeat all schemes and acts of expansionism and hegemonism on the part of the Chinese reactionaries, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to defend national independence and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia -- this is a very heavy, yet very glorious mission that history has assigned our people and party. We are resolved to level all difficulties, march forward with enthusiasm and pride and fulfill our duty to our nation and to the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples.

Under the party's invincible banner let our entire party, people and army eagerly march forward! Long live the heroic Vietnamese people! Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam! The great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause! All for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people! Our lofty cause will triumph!

Afternoon Session

OW271746 Hanoi VNA in English 1736 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 27 -- The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam this afternoon heard an economic report and a report on party organization prepared by the Central Committee.

The economic report, delivered by Pham Van Dong, Politbureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, outlines the general situation and reviews the execution of state plans from 1976 to 1980 and sets the course to take and the tasks to be done to achieve the main economic and social objectives for 1981-85 and till the end of the decade. Pham Van Dong stressed that working people in Vietnam were motivated by a revolutionary spirit, that they were courageous, intelligent, and creative.

The second report was presented by Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member. It reviews organizational work since the last congress and proposes measures to bring about new changes in the leadership and militancy of the party to make it equal to its tasks in the new situation. The report points out that all success made since the fourth congress had been partly owed to the growth of the party. It urges the entire party to make greater efforts so as to "prove worthy of its role as the leader and very loyal servant of the people," as wished by President Ho Chi Minh in his last testament.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL PRAISES VCP CONGRESS

BK281100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[NHAN DAN 27 Mar editorial: "A Congress of Unity, Singlemindedness and Confidence in the Inevitable Victory of the Socialist Fatherland and People's Happiness"]

[Text] The national congress of the VCP is an important milestone marking a new step in the development of our revolution. For more than a year now, in response to the call of the party Central Committee, our entire party has intensively and enthusiastically prepared for its fifth national congress of delegates.

The convening of congresses at all levels to discuss various draft documents before presenting them to the national congress was a broad and major political indoctrination drive which reflected the maturity of more than 1.7 million party members -- both official and alternate -- and the solid unity and singlemindedness in the entire party toward all important issues involving the country and party. From the north to the south and from the factories and worksites to the ricefields, as well as from the defense positions to the laboratories, our people of all strata and the people's armed forces, including many communist combatants, have enthusiastically emulated in overcoming difficulties, stepping up production and standing ready for combat in order to score achievements to honor the congress of their beloved party.

With practical and concrete revolutionary acts, our entire people and armed forces have demonstrated their revolutionary zeal and confidence and love toward the glorious VCP and the party Central Committee, headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, which has led our struggle from one victory to another, thus bringing honor to the country.

The fifth party congress, which will be opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi today, is an important event in our country. Since the fourth party congress, our country has gone through a seething revolutionary stage full of ordeals. With a will of heroism and a stalwart fighting spirit as well as with selfless labor, our people have scored many great achievements in the struggle to defend their fatherland and build socialism. We have also won glorious victories in the two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries and their henchmen and recorded many praiseworthy successes in the struggle to restore, improve and develop the economy and carry out educational and cultural development, as well as in many other fields.

The cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and the socialist community has developed in an all-round manner. The special militant alliance among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has been vigorously consolidated and strengthened. This is an extremely important factor guaranteeing success for our people's undertaking to build and defend the fatherland.

Obviously our party is maturing in the socialist revolution. All the party has confirmed the correctness of the revolutionary line and the line for economic development and has gained new experiences from diverse and complex realities. It has recognized even more clearly the problems of a legal nature facing the first stage of the socialist revolution in our country and clearly noted its correctness and errors in applying the set line and in giving practical guidance.

Reviewing experiences with a critical spirit is a scientific attitude and a high sense of responsibility of a Marxist-Leninist political party. It is an important mark of progress. The fifth party congress has the duty to analyze and evaluate the national situation and the actual conditions of the economy, review the implementation of the party's line and define the strategic tasks of the revolution for the immediate future and the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's. The congress will also review party building work and establish the orientations and the tasks that must be carried out to increase the fighting strength and the capability for practical activities of the vanguard of the working class in the socialist revolution, enhance the managerial capability of the state and the collective mastery of the laboring people and consolidate the ties between the party and the masses.

The congress also has the duty to elect a new party Central Committee that symbolizes the will and intelligence of the entire party so as to ensure successful inplementation of the tasks set forth by the congress.

Under the banner "All for the Socialist Fatherland and for the People's Happiness," the fifth congress is a congress of unity and singlemindedness with the entire party sharing a single will to advance resolutely the cause of socialist construction to new successes and firmly to defend the socialist fatherland.

Great President Ho Chi Minh -- the respected and beloved teacher of all our party and people -- told us in his testament: "The party must devise a truly satisfactory plan for economic and cultural development in order to improve the people's life constantly." All our party, people and armed forces are looking forward to the fifth party congress with profound hope and confidence.

AFP OUTLINES AGENDA FOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK261611 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 6 March (AFP) -- Some 50 invited foreign delegations are to attend the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) Congress due to open here tomorrow, authoritative sources said here today. The Chinese Communist Party was not invited just as it had not been invited at the fourth congress held in 1976, official sources said.

The congress is expected to decide on changes in the make-up of the party Central Committte, Secretariat and Politburo, particularly the promotion of younger cadres with expertise in economic management as well as science and technology.

At a press conference here today, Hoang Tung, a party Central Committee member and head of the party newspaper NAHN DAN announced the agenda for the five-day congress.

The opening speech will be delivered tomorrow morning by Politburo member and State Council Chairman Truong Chinh. Party Secretary General Le Duan will then read the political report.

In the afternoon session, Politburo member and Premier Pham Van Dong will present a report on the Five-Year Plan (1981-5) "orientations" while Le Duc Tho will read a report on the "party construction."

On Sunday, certain foreign delegates (the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia and so on) will take the floor. Vietnamese delegates will speak on Monday and Tuesday.

The election of the party leadership bodies will take place Tuesday afternoon and the results will be published the following day.

[Passage indistinct] and those travelling with foreign delegations have been allowed to cover the congress, which is held once every five years. The congress will be held in the "Ba Dinh Room," opposite the mausoleum of the late President Ho Chi Minh.

The Vietnamese capital is bedecked with flags of invited foreign delegations and there will be cultural activities in various parts of the city. Part of the congress work will be televised.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

More Delegates Arrive

OW270515 Hanoi VNA in English 0346 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- More foreign delegations arrived here this afternoon to attend the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the invitation of the VCP Central Committee. These are the delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Milko Balev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party by Laszlo Marothy, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and first secretary of Budapest Party Committee; the Romanian Communist Party by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Bureau and secretary of the party C.C.; the Party of Labour of Albania, Gafur Cuci, member of the party C.C.; the Algerian National Liberaton Front Party by Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche, member of the party C.C.; the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.) by Prem Sagar Gupta, member of the party C.C. and secretary of New Delhi Party Committee; the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (C.P.I.-M) by Harkishan Surjeet Singh, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; the Commission of Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE by Kassaye Aragaw, member of the party C.C. and representatives of the COPWPE in Gojam; the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq by 'Abdallah Fadil Abbas, member of the party leadership; the Communist Party of Italy by Luciano Barca, member of the leadership and secretary of the party C.C.; the Frelimo Party of Mozambique by Mariano Matsinha, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; the Socialist Party of Australia by Alan Miller, secretary of the party C.C.; and the Communist Party of Australia by Bernard Taft, secretary of the party C.C.

The delegations were welcomed at the airport by Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member and secretary of the VCP C.C.; Song Hao, secretary of the C.P.C. C.C.; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of external relations board of the party C.C.

Lenin Monument Ceremony

OW270531 Hanoi VNA in English 0304 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam held a ceremony here today to start the construction of a monument to V.I. Lenin to be undertaken with Soviet assistance. Present at the ceremony were Truong Chinh, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Tran Quoc Hoan, Le Van Luong, Le Quang Dao and other party and state leaders, and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations.

Also attending the ceremony were the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee, the heads of other foreign delegations to the VCP Congress, and the ambassadors or charges d'affaires from socialist countries.

Le Van Luong and Gorbachev spoke of Lenin's great contributions to world revolution, particularly to the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples' revolutionary causes.

They praised the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and reiterated the determination of the VCP an the C.P.S.U. to constantly strengthen these splendid relations.

Talks With Soviet Delegation

OW270353 Hanoi VNA in English 0321 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and president of the Council of State, held talks here today with the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C., to the Fifth VCP Congress.

Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; To Huu, Political Bureau member and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party C.C. and head of its External Relations Board; and Nguyen Huu Mai, member of the party C.C. and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

On the Soviet side were K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the party C.C.; K.G. Vayno, member of the party C.C. and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party: S.S. Avramenko, member of the party C.C. and first secretary of the Amur provincial party committee; Boris Chaplin, alternate member of the party Central Committee and ambassador of the Soviet Union to Vietnam.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the VCP, Truong Chinh expressed warm thanks to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for having sent a delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev to attend the 5th Congress of the VCP.

The Vietnamese leaders expressed their joy at the great achievements of the Soviet people in the past year in implementing the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U. They warmly welcomed the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet party and state, the important initiatives put forth by President L.I. Brezhnev aimed at strengthening detente and checking the arms race, opposing the schemes and acts of war of provocation of U.S.-led imperialism, in the interest of peace and security of nations. M.S. Gorbachev and his delegation conveyed to the leaders and the Central Committee of the VCP warm greetings from the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and President L.I. Brezhnev, and expressed their joy at attending the 5th Congress of the VCP they wished the congress brilliant success.

On behalf of the Soviet Communists, working class and people, the Soviet delegation reaffirmed the unchanged policy of the Soviet party and state of continuously striving to increase the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the two parties and the two peoples, and stressed once again their determination to give the Vietnamese people every necessary support and assistance in the building of the material and technical basis of socialism and in the defence of their motherland.

The two sides exchanged views on further strengthening the allround cooperation between the two parties and the two countries; and stressed the importance of perfecting and heightening the effectiveness of their economic cooperation, focusing efforts on stepping up the building tempo and the better utilization of the Soviet-aided projects of fundamental and long-term significance for the national economy of Vietnam, and on developing the potentials of the Vietnamese agriculture in its long-term cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and solidarity.

The Soviet delegation conveyed to the Fifth VCP Congress a present of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; a painting captioned "Brothers" by Russian people's artist I.U. Coroneva commemorating the successful Soviet-Vietnamese space flight.

Visit to Ho Chi Minh House

OW270537 Hanoi VNA in English 0343 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, this afternoon visited the residence and office of the late President Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi. The delegation was accompanied by Nguyen Van Linh and Nguyen Huu Mai, and given a warm welcome by Vu Ky, deputy-director of the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

Also today, many delegations of communist and workers' parties and of democratic and progressive organizations and movements visited the late President Ho Chi Minh's house and office, the history and fine-arts museums, the exhibition of Vietnam's scientific and technical progress, and other places of interest in the capital city.

Visit to Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum

OW271743 Hanoi VNA in English 1735 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 27 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and the other foreign delegations to the current Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, this morning paid floral tributes at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

Heng Samrin Visits Museum

OW270359 Hanoi VNA in English 0310 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- The delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, which has arrived for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, this morning visited the army museum. Writing in the visitor's book the Kampuchean leader paid high tribute to the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnam People's Army for the great services they have rendered to the Kampuchean revolution.

Talks With KPRP Delegation

OW270533 Hanoi VNA in English 0338 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- Talks were held here today between a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, and a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the py [as received] Central Committee. The Kampuchean delegation is here for the Fifth VCP Congress.

Present at the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Nguyen Duy Trinh and Le Van Luong, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Con, member of the party C.C.; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party C.C. and chairman of its external relations commission; and others. On the Kampuchean side were Say Phuthang and Hun Sen, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee; and Kong Korm, Ambassador to Vietnam.

The two sides informed each other of the revolutionary situation in their respective countries and compared notes on questions of common concern. They saw eye to eye on all points.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the constant and good development of the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and among all the three Indochinese countries.

The Vietnamese delegation informed the Kampuchean guests of preparations for the Fifth VCP Congress, and warmly thanked the KPRP for having sent its delegation to the congress. This is a precious, strong encouragement to the entire Vietnamese party and people, it was stated. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, militant solidarity and fraternal friendship. The Kampuchean delegation conveyed to the Fifth VCP Congress a present of the KPRP Central Committee.

Talks With LPRP Delegation

OW270601 Hanoi VNA in English 0332 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, today held talks with the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, which had come here for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Also present on the Vietnamese side were Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh and Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee; Dang Thi, member of the party C.C.; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party C.C., director of the party Central Committee External Relations Commission; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy-director of the party C.C. External Relations Commission; and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan.

On the Lao side were Sisomphon Lovansa, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party C.C., and Lao ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom.

The two sides informed each other of the revolutionary situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on other issues of mutual concern. The two sides reached complete identity of views on all issues discussed. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the militant solidarity and allround cooperation in the special relationship between the two parties and the two peoples as well as between the parties and peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been constantly consolidated and satisfactorily developed.

The Vietnamese side informed the Lao comrades of the preparations for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and expressed its most sincere thanks to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party for having appointed a delegation led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to attend the congress and considered this to be a precious and strong encouragement to the party and the people of Vietnam. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere full of cordiality, militant solidarity and fraternal friendship. The Lao delegation conveyed to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam a gift from the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Congress Press Conference

OW270417 Hanoi VNA in English 0353 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 26 -- A press conference was held today at the press centre of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Hoang Tung, chairman of the party Central Committeee's Propaganda and Education Commission, informed the press circles of the agenda and activities of the party congress and answered a number of questions. This evening, Hoang Tung, Luu Qui Ky, head of the Press Department of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; and Hoang Luong, vice-minister for foreign affairs; had a cordial get-together with foreign and Vietnamese journlists.

MSZMP'S Marothy at Meeting

LD291106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Special correspondent Szolt Szalai report]

[Text] In Hanoi the Hungarian party delegation participating in the Vietnamese party congress has taken part in a mass meeting. On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, the leader of the delegation, Laszlo Marothy, greeted the congress of Vietnamese communists. He said with appreciation that the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the party, in extremely hard conditions, in spite of the constant external threat and imperialist blockade, have had significant achievements in normalizing the war-stricken economy. We are also aware, he added, that with the peoples of Laos, starting out on the road of socialistm and revolutionary Kampuchea, you must make great sacrifices in the defense of your peaceful building work and in averting the attacks, mostly Chinese attacks, threatening the peace of the region. The members of the Hungarian delegation view with deep respect and appreciation the open, frank, critical and self-critical character of the report by Secretary General Le Duan. It is our conviction that in the implementation of the strategic line indicated in the report as the task of economic building, the Vietnamese people will be able to overcome the present hardships and difficulties, Laszlo Marothy said in his speech to the mass meeting. He pointed out that the Vietnamese people can continue to count on the support and internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian communists.

NHAN DAN HITS U.S. STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

OW290912 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 29 -- "Brazenly charging the Soviet Union with making chemical warfare, the United States is seeking to lessen the great impact of Soviet peace initiatives which are acclaimed by progressive people throughout the world", says NHAN DAN today. The paper is commenting on a statement on chemical warfare made by Richard Burt, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, to the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee on March 22.

"In this 32-page document", NHAN DAN says, "The U.S. State Department repeats its shop-worn slander against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea... but both evidence and analyses are false and full of malice".

"These fabrications have been refuted by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and just public opinion throughout the world", NHAN DAN continues. "The Pugwash conference held by world scientists in Geneva recently pointed out that the U.S. charges were devoid of all scientific values".

The paper also recalls that a group of French doctors have investigated a place in Afganistan where toxic chemicals were alleged to have been used but have not found any evidence of the charge. By resuming the slanderous chorus, NHAN DAN says, the United States seeks to justify its costly armament policy, especially the production of many new chemical weapons. "It is also raising a smokescreen for the deployment of U.S. chemical weapons in many Western countries while trying to divert public attention in the United States and the world from its effort to exacerbate tension in many places, especially in Central America and the Caribbean", NHAN DAN points out.

"The smear campaign, restarted only a few days following President L.I. Brezhnev's important proposals on limitation of the arms race, is also aimed at soothing the mounting peace movement in Western Europe for an end to the U.S. nuclear armament policy", the paper adds.

ENVOY IN THAILAND VISITS DETAINED AN-26 CREW

OW261439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] On 23 March our Ambassador Hoang Bao Son to Thailand visited the 12 cadres and personnel attached to the AN-26 plane which flew astray into Thai territory on 11 February 1982 and which is still detained by the Thai authorities. Ambassador Hoang Bao Son conveyed to them the regards from the fatherland and their families. The navigator crew made the following specific report to the ambassador:

Seven minutes after takeoff, the plane lost contact with the ground station because of failure of the directional compasses and had to fly at a high altitude to avoid hitting the mountains. Since the three directional compasses showed three different directions, the navigator crew decided to fly toward the sea in order to get back to Ho Chi Minh City. However, the farther they flew, the more they got astray. When they planned to fly back to Phnom Penh, only 700 kilos of fuel was left. They were forced to land in order to save their lives. They knew that they were on Thai territory only after getting out of the plane.

The 12 people of the AN-26 plane were deeply moved by the concern shown to them by our government and people and expressed their earnest desire to return to their country and families.

NHAN DAN STRESSES EDUCATION, MOTIVATION OF YOUTH

BK261105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Mar 82

[NHAN DAN 26 March editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Tasks of Motivating and Educating Youths," marking the anniversary of the founding of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 26 March]

[Text] In the long and difficult -- yet very glorious -- revolutionary struggle of our party and nation, youths play an important role and have made many very great contributions. As Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said: Our country's youths bear the glorious tradition of the association of Vietnamese revolutionary comrades and are a strike force that always stands in the front of the struggle for national construction and defense. This is an assertion of the nature and the great revolutionary potential of our young generation through various revolutionary stages.

Today, in the initial stage of the country's advance toward socialism, our party and nation now have a very youthful but powerful strike force of approximately 15 million youths of both sexes. More than half of them reached maturity after the achievement of total national independence and unification.

Youths now account for 65 percent of the working class. The ratio of youths in various newly built modern industrial enterprises is approximately 80 percent. Some 200,000 youths are now working in various public organs. Youths now constitute 54 percent of the agricultural work force. Some 300,000 scientific and technical cadres are youths who are rich in creativity. Many young talents have emerged in the areas of science, culture and art. In the people's armed forces, the ratio of young combatants and cadres stands at 80 percent. In addition to these forces, there are millions of youths now being tempered at various general schools, vocational schools, technical middle schools, colleges and advanced schools.

In our society, however, there are still some youths who fail to grasp revolutionary idealism and to be fully aware of their rights and duties toward the fatherland. Everyone among us is concerned about the fact that a number of youths, especially those living in cities and towns, have developed a lifestyle and a way of thinking incompatible with normal ethical codes and socialist rules.

This is due to the many shortcomings in the care and teaching of youths. It is also due to decadent cultural vestiges and the reactionary and debauched lifestyle which, created by the enemy's neocolonialism and psychological warfare, is prevailing among a section of youths.

Satisfactorily carrying out the tasks of motivation youths and educating youths, teenagers and children is now an urgent and long-term demand in ensuring successful socialist construction and firm national defense. This is an important political responsibility of all of society, especially of various party and state organs, of the economic, cultural and educational sectors and of various social groups, including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

The primary task of the motivation of youths in the new stage is to fully develop the role of youths and their collective master and to mobilize their great latent potentials for national construction and defense. It is necessary to revise the contents and forms of the method of spreading propaganda among and educating youths. Simultaneously, specific steps must be taken to overcome negative manifestations in the ethical behavior and the lifestyle of youths. It is necessary to link the teaching of socialist qualities and communist idealism with efforts to meet the needs of youths, especially in the areas of work and training and in cultural athletic and recreational activities.

As a representative of the collective mastery of youths and a reserve body of the party, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union should strengthen its primary organizations vigorously and educate youths profoundly on revolutionary idealism. Each youth union chapter must become a center of youths who educate and guide teenagers and children. Each cadres and each member of the Youth Union must exert good influence on nonmember youths by adopting a resolutely persuasuve behavior and by setting good examples in labor, study and social and everyday life activities. Only through the realistic motivation of youths can the union select outstanding members for recommendation to the party and recruit more members for itself in order to ever increase its militancy.

The Youth Union's basic responsibility is to educate youths on collective mastery, making them fully aware of their benefits and obligations to society, so that they can live well ideally, morally and culturally; work with enthusiasm and creativity; wage combat courageously and indomitably; struggle straightforwardly and boldly against negativism; and be noble and pure in friendship and love.

The motiviation and education of youths holds a strategic significance. It calls for even more intensified party leadership. All party committees and organizations as well as the state agencies should overcome bureaucracy, conservatism, officiousness and irresponsibility and carefully study the life, thinking, ideals and aspiration of youths in order to evolve proper educational methods, thereby creating conditions for youths to make contributions and undergo training. In each production and work unit as well as in every family, each cadre and each party member must be a good example for youths to follow.

MIDDLE EAST BANKS TO PROVIDE OIL CREDIT

HK270113 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] A syndicate of 10 Middle East banks will provide the Philippines with a d500 million revolving credit to finance the country's oil importation. Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya, who arrived with President Marcos from Saudi Arabia Thursday, said the credit will be lead-managed by the National Commercial Bank, the biggest commercial bank in Saudi Arabia. Laya said that aside from the Saudi Arabian banks, lending institutions from Bahrain and Kuwait will also provide funds for the credit. Repayment will be made through export receipts of coconut products, sugar products and other traditional exports of the Philippines.

MARCOS RESETS MINDANAO ELECTIONS FOR MAY

HK290107 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has reset the regional elections in Mindanao from April to May this year. At the same time he announced that Regions 9 and 12 will be placed under a single executive council. The chief executive made the announcement to newsmen after a speech at the graduation of Philippine Military Academy cadets at Baguio. He said he was moving the regional polls in Mindanao at the recommendation of the Batasan and the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL]. The president said the election for seats in Mindanao's regional assemblies will most likely be held on May 27, 10 days after the Barangay elections. He said he will call a caucus of the KBL after holy week to define the powers of the regional assemblies and discuss the new setup. The president said the Mindanao election will have to be declared by an executive order, since the Batasan is in recess and won't convene until June.

The president said he intends to consult with local KBL leaders on how to merge the executive councils of Regions 9 and 12 into one unit. The merger seeks to simplify and to make more effective the running of the two autonomous regions. During the same interview, the chief executive also said he intends to bring about harmony between the executive and legislative bodies in the autonomous regions.

In his speech before the graduating class of cadets the president said his recent trip to Saudi Arabia has made the prospects for lasting peace in Mindanao more attainable.

ENRILE PRAISES ARMED FORCES' ACHIEVEMENTS

HK230147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the country's defense and armed forces succeeded in reducing threats to national stability and security. He said this during the 15th anniversary of the government arsenal in Limay, Bataan. Enrile said the threat of the Moro National Liberation Front in the south levelled off, due to military and economic efforts. He added that the movement has failed to regain the strength it had in the early 1970's.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 061 30 March 1982

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NODONG SINMUN REJECTS SOUTH'S CALL FOR TALKS

SK300313 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2244 GMT 29 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 March commentary: "Sound of Dog Barking in the Moonlight"]

[Text] There is a saying "the sound of a dog barking in the moonlight." It means that one is telling a dull story to which no one gives heed.

On 26 March the puppets' minister of the national unification again expressed the hope of holding a North-South high-level representatives meeting, which was put forth one month ago but has failed to arouse people's interest. Thus, the South Korean puppets have exposed their difficult situation to the world again.

The so-called high-level representatives meeting by the puppets is a presumptuous and shameless one aimed at thrusting aside our proposal for convening the 100-man joint conference and, instead, pursuing division by monopolizing the dialogue. The puppets are not qualified to talk about dialogue. We will sit together with and earnestly negotiate with those who oppose the division and aspire for reunification, to discuss all matters, big or small, conducive to improving and developing North-South relations and to accelerating the cause of reunification at any time, anywhere; however, we will never sit together with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is pursuing division. We have expressed this clearly on many occasions.

Although we have drummed our opinion into the Chon Tu-hwan ring that it is not a partner for us to deal with, why does it repeat the dull story to which no one pays attention? This is really a dog barking in the moonlight.

The dialogue that we are pursuing is for reunification, not for the division. If one wants to maintain the division, he need not trouble himself to hold dialogue because we are, at present, in a divided situation. If anyone wants to hold dialogue, he should be fully prepared for it and should stop doing things such things as aggravating North-South relations, introducing a foreign force into problems concerning reunification, keeping people from discussing matters related to reunification and trying to monopolize the dialogue, and kicking up anticommunist rackets against us. The dialogue which they are trying to hold while kicking up anticommunist rackets, suppressing the patriots and making a habit of hostile activities against us in collusion with the foreign force within the country, is a phony and worthless one.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a criminal that cannot be a partner to the dialogue on reunification. As soon as it usurped power with guns and bayonets, the Chon clique begged its U.S. master not to withdraw the U.S. imperialist occupation forces. Running wild to perpetuate the division by again talking about the proposal for a simultaneous entry into the United Nations and the proposal for cross-recognition, both of which have already been rejected, the Chon clique is even clamoring indiscreetly about the theory on achieving reunification in the 2000's.

The Chon clique is also the one who is frantically kicking up the confrontation racket against us by trampling with tank treads the shoots of democracy and reunification, which appeared in South Korea after the previous dictator was assassinated, by atrociously murdering democratic figures and patriotic people and by fabricating anticommunist cases one after another. The only thing that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has done since it came into power is to raise higher a barrier of division and to arrest many people by building more prisons, augmenting police and conducting murderous trials.

The hands and feet of traitorous Chon Tu-hwan -- the human butcher -- are stained with blood of the nation. While talking about dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running wild to prepare for a criminal war against the compatriots; the Chon clique is aggravating the situation by waging a large-scale war exercise such as "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

It is shameless for it to clamor about dialogue, while kicking up the war exercise commotion against us.

In reality, the only things that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is doing are criminal acts against the nation and reunification. These cannot be compatible with the country's peace and peaceful reunification. How can we sit together face to face with such a criminal to discuss sacred matters concerning reunification?

The South Korean people, who are living under the guns and bayonets of fascism, and the patriots, who have dropped dead on the streets of resistance, will not allow us to sit face to face with them.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not rave presumptuously about reunification but be prepared to apologize for its traitorous crimes committed before the nation. It is too shameless and silly for them to easily escape punishment for their crimes behind the hypocritical facade of the so-called reunification policies.

It is our consistent policy that we are willing to join hands with anyone who opposes division and sets out on a road of reunification, without reference to his past activities. The South Korean rulers should abandon their double-sided tactics of pursuing division, confrontation and fascism on the one hand and of babbling about reunification, dialogue and talks on the other hand, but should apologize before the nation. And, they should have the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, realize democratization in South Korea, abandon the anticommunist confrontation policy, give up the two Koreas policy and immediately release all the people who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, including Kim Tae-chung.

If they meet this demand, we might be able to sit face to face with them to discuss matters concerning reunification and we might be able to hold the ministerial-level talks and even higher-level talks than that.

Under the present conditions, in which the South Korean puppets seek only division while tenaciously opposing reunification, our proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference is a realistic and reasonable policy which can really accelerate national unity and the fatherland's reunification. The puppet clique should not commit an unjust act of keeping the 100-man joint conference from convening.

No matter how the puppets may try, they cannot suppress the people's aspirations for the reunification and cannot break our will for opening the door of reunification with grand national unity. Though the dog barks, the moon keeps moving across the sky.

WEINBERGER'S ARRIVAL IN SOUTH KOREA SCORED

SK292238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA) -- On March 28 the U.S. Defense Secretary flew into South Korea with the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises getting all the more frantic, according to a report. On the same day the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff also flew into South Korea. Earlier, on March 27, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific turned up in South Korea.

During their stay in South Korea the warmaniacs will "inspect" U.S. Army and puppet army units in the frontline area, "watch" the war exercises and attend the criminal "South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting."

The U.S. imperialists are sending warlike servants one after another to South Korea to patronize the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique repudiated by the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world and encourage it to antinational acts.

Such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in backing the fascist rogues are giving rise to vehement indignation among our people and the progressive people of the world.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'POLITICAL BURLESQUE'

SK290440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA) -- Now the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has launched a propaganda campaign by setting in motion subsidized propaganda media to make it appear as if he had performed any "exploit" in South Korea since he grabbed power. NODONG SINMUN Sunday brands this as a political burlesque to veil his treacherous crimes, create an illusion about his brutal military fascist rule and thus gratify his lust for long-term office.

The author of an article titled "People Will Never Tolerate Puppet Clique's Treacherous Crimes"says: The traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed never-to-be-condoned criminal acts against the country and the nation, brandishing the bayonet since his seizure of power. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique first of all, has driven South Korea deeper into a dark abyss, talking about "political modernization" and intensifying the military fascist rule. It has further replenished fascist evil laws, drastically increased the number of repressive forces and ruthlessly cracked down upon the people who call for the right to existence, democracy and national reunification.

Referring to the fact that Chon Tu-hwan clique is brutally persecuting Kim Tae-chung and other democrats, patriots, students, workers and pressmen, the article continues: For the Chon Tu-hwan group it is another means to existence to seek personal pleasure by means of anti-communist confrontation and permanent national split, along with fascist suppression.

Early last year the traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited his U.S. master to beg for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and returned to his den after receiving instructions on creating "two Koreas." Since then he has run with bloodshot eyes to keep the nation split indefinitely. His clique maliciously spoke ill of our proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korya, a most reasonable and realistic reunification proposal, to lay hurdles in the way of reunification. While clamouring about unification the Chon Tu-hwan clique brought forward the "January 12 proposal", "January 22 proposal", "20-point temporary work" and the like. But all these were nothing but proposals for split in the guise of unification.

The splittist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique finds more salient expression in that while preaching the argument for "unification in the 2000's and "infeasibility of unification" in a disguised way, it resorted to a mendicant diplomacy in a bid to win international support for its "two Koreas" policy. The Chon Tu-hwan clique has persisted in the heinous anti-communist racket to whip up North-South confrontation as part of the "two Koreas" plot.

The rogues begged for a permanent presence of U.S. troops in South Korea under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion", while sharply raising military expenses and hastening the building of the munitions industry and increase of the puppet army combat power and took steps to extensively expand puppet army troops in "case of emergency."

The puppet clique intends to induce military equipment worth over 211 million dollars this year again. While frantically stepping up the arms buildup, the military blackguards are ceaselessly holding powder-reeking war exercises to further aggravate the situation.

At present the South Korean puppet clique, together with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, are staging the large-scale powder-reeking "Team Spirit 1982" joint military exercises. On the other hand, the puppet clique, backed by the U.S. imperialists, is further strengthening military tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, a group of filthy flunkeyist traitors, introduced foreign monopoly capital at random, thereby precipitating the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy, accentuating its dependence and deteriorating people's living.

The article points to the fact that in South Korea last year the operation rate of enterprises was only 30 per cent, more than 4,000 enterprises suspended operation or closed doors, grain production decreased by 10 million tons and 7.64 million tons of grain was imported, and foreign debts amounted to over 30,000 million dollars and deficit in export to 5,000 million dollars as of the end of last year.

The traitor must apologize to the people for his crimes and step down without delay from "power," declares the article.

VRPR ALLEGES ANTI-CHON TU-HWAN PLOTS IN ARMY

SK300934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party For Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[From feature program "Hour for armed forces"]

[Text] It has been disclosed by army intelligence officers that the cause of the dismissal of Pak Se-chik, who was known as one of the staunch supporters of Chon Tu-hwan, from his post as commander of the Capital Garrison Command was not due to embezzlement as announced by the government, but a plot aimed at eliminating Chon Tu-hwan. This has now become the topic of the day among men and officers.

It has been disclosed that Chon Tu-hwan, after taking seriously a statement at an August 1981 press conference with foreign reporters by Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, who said that some young army generals had persistently sought to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan, conducted an intensive investigation into this charge and eventually found that the ringleader of the young generals was Pak Se-chik. This was, the story goes, the reason for the purge of Pak Se-chik.

It has also been disclosed that the crash of an air force C-123 transport plane on the slopes of the Mt Halla on Cheju Island, in which 53 troops were killed while conducting a so-called infiltration operation postulating an attack against the North, was not due to unusual turbulence as announced by the Defense Ministry, but was engineered by a soldier. This story is now drawing the attention of armymen. According to a troop information and education office of the 7787th Unit of the army, around 1500 on that day, when the plane was approaching the coast north of Mt. Halla prior to landing, a soldier on the plane exploded a hand grenade to blow up the plane. Later, a letter whose author was not identified was found in the area 3.7 kms north of the summit of Mt. Halla, where the debris of the plane was located. The letter reads as follows: To officers and men of the 7787th Unit of the army: We must not become victims of fratricide for the interests of the United States. I hope you will not make yourselves scapegoats in a war which has no good cause. With this expectation and hope, I am killing myself.

When Chon Tu-hwan was inspecting a frontline area early this year, an army officer attempted to shoot him. However, the attempt aborted and the officer was arrested by Chon's bodyguards. And because of this incident, the story goes, the army's chief of staff was replaced and a mass personnel reshuffle was carried out in the army.

COVERAGE OF VISIT OF ROMANIAN DELEGATION

Arrival in Pyongyang 22 Mar

SK222251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of the RSR, arrived in Pyongyang on March 22 by plane to attend the tenth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Minning Industry Kang Chong-yun, and other personages concerned, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Isidor Urian and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Administration Council Fete

SK231055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Administration Council arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 22 March in honor of the government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of the RSR, and Charge d'Affaires ad interim Isidor Urian and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yol, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Mining Industry Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned were present there.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke at the party. He warmly welcomed the delegation to our country and said that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are being further consolidated and developed. He said that many successes had also been achieved in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries to suit the friendly relations daily developing favorably under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

We know well that the fraternal Romanian people are registering big successes in the struggle for carrying out the new five-year plan set forth by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, closely united around the party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he stated, and said: Our people heartily rejoice over, as their own, the achievements being made by the Romanian people. Our people sincerely wish them greater success in the future in building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Deputy Prime Minister Cornelia Filipas spoke next. Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, she said: The Romanian party and state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu highly estimate the principle and content of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the joint statement and the solid relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Korean Workers Party and between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

She continued: We are glad to have an opportunity of seeing at first hand the new great successes registered by the Korean people in the fulfilment of the decisions of the KWP Sixth Congress and the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of your people, for building a happy and prosperous life and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the vital desire of the Korean nation.

She wished the Korean people new success in the work for socialist construction and further improvement of the people's living. She reaffirmed full support and solidarity of the Romanian people for the tireless efforts of the KWP and the Korean Government to realize the lawful desire of the whole Korean nation to live in a unified country, free and independent.

The attendants toasted the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Romania, the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and the good health and long life of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected leader of the Romanian people.

Romanian Envoy Hosts Party

SK260428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 26 (KCNA) -- Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday evening upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of a Romanian Government delegation. Invited to the party were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Mining Industry Commission Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania, and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the party.

Addressing the party, Deputy Prime Minister Cornelia Filipas said: We deeply cherish the honour done to our delegation by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with his personal reception and very cordial and comradely talk.

At the meetings this time the two sides discussed the existing trade relations and economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries and stressed the need to further develop the political and economic relations in the spirit agreed upon between the party and state leaders of our two countries. Both sides expressed the belief that the documents to be signed will contribute to further developing the cooperative relations between the two countries. These documents will add lustre to the meeting shortly expected between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, the party and state leaders of our two countries.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke next: We have discussed problems of common concern in economy and science and technology in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding and will sign a protocol on the 10th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the two countries and a protocol on the 9th meeting of the sub-committee. We feel gratified at this and believe that the results of the aforesaid meetings will greatly contribute to the friendly and cooperative relations daily developing favourably between the two peoples.

Our people sincerely wish to Romanian people greater success in the fulfilment of the new five-year plan set forth at the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and in the struggle to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the party headed by their respected leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Romania, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Protocol Signed

SK270225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA) -- The 10th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was held in Pyongyang.

After the meeting, its protocol was signed on March 26. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Mining Industry Commission Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Romanian Government delegation headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi. The protocol was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Deputy Prime Minister Cornelia Filipas.

On the same day, a protocol on the 9th meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Subcommittee of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the two countries was signed.

Delegation Departs 26 Mar

SK270220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania, left here for home on March 26 by plane. It was farewelled at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Yi Hu-kyom, Pang Tae-yul, Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned and Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

During its stay, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS WITH IOC PRESIDENT 29 MAR

SK292251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on March 29 met and had a friendly talk with J.A. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and his party. Present on the occasion was Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee.

SEMINAR SPEAKER ON SELF-DEFENSE CAPABILITY

SK270712 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Speech by Kim Sun-il, first deputy president of the Kim Il-song Military University, at second session of National Chuche Idea Seminar held in Pyongyang on 26 March to mark Kim Il-song's 70th birthday -- read by announcer]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has added a brilliant chapter to history with a chuche ray by embarking on a revolutionary road, has attained immortal achievements in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class by inventing a unique military idea of self-defense and continuously developing and enriching this idea.

Ideologically and theoretically reflected in a comprehensive manner in the military idea of self-defense are the creditable achievements and experiences attained by the great leader in the military sector in devoting his life to the sacred revolutionary cause for the freedom and happiness of the people. This idea provides a scientific solution to all theoretical and practical questions arising from the revolutionary war.

The military idea of self-defense invented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a profound one delineating a principle of scientific and revolutionary military guidance of victory in the revolutionary war for the independence of the working people. The matter of how to correctly establish the principle of military leadership is a key to defining the nature and content of military ideas and making a distinction between the revolutionary and opportunistic stands for military affairs. With the invention of the military idea of self-defense by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, this important and urgent matter has been brilliantly resolved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By the self-defense of the country, we mean to safeguard one's country through independent efforts. Thus, the chuche idea of our party has been materialized in the military sector. The principle of making one independently safeguard himself -- the principle of self-defense -- stems directly from man's natural demand to protect and safeguard himself and from the chuche military principle that men play a decisive role in war. This principle very correctly reflects the correctness of the development of the revolution in our era by individual countries and the requirements for constructing an independent country. Accordingly, the principle of self-defense is a scientific and revolutionary principle of military leadership which the working people should consistently abide by in their struggle for independence.

With the development of the military idea of self-defense, the working people have correctly understood the revolutionary truth that the purpose and role of the revolutionary war is to protect and safeguard their independence from antirevolutionary violence. Based on their own judgment, they have independently waged a revolutionary war and carried out all military activities. We should believe not in others' strength but in our own with the military idea of self-defense, and we should safeguard the revolution by adopting this attitude.

The military idea of self-defense helps the peoples of colonial, small and backward countries to firmly believe in their own strength and carry out their role in the struggle to safeguard the revolution. This is the importance of the military idea of self-defense.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped the working people safeguard the revolution through their independent efforts by illuminating the road toward fostering the invincible capability of self-defense -- the chuche-type power of coping with war -- by holding that one's independent safeguarding of himself is the guiding principle in solving military questions. To protect and safeguard the sovereignty of the people by smashing the antirevolutionary violence of the aggressors and oppressors, we should foster an invincible self-defense capability evincing chuche-type power. While making preparations politically and ideologically, the military idea of self-defense brightly illuminates the future path of fostering a powerful national defense capability.

The power of making the army and the people firmly arm themselves with the immortal chuche idea and unite around the party and the leader constitutes the political and ideological foundation of the country's self-defense power. The invincible unity of the party and the people around the leader and the party with loyalty to the great leader's wise leadership, to the party and to the leader and a resolve to struggle against the enemy and win victory in this struggle is our political and ideological power, which is more powerful than the imperialist aggressors' nuclear missiles.

To acquire the ever-victorious and invincible self-defense strength, we should be materially prepared to the fullest extent to defend the country on the basis of a self-reliant national economy. We should build up political and ideological strength in the army and people.

Because the great leader has put forth a policy to lay a foundation for a viable self-reliant national economy which can guarantee materially and economically the country's defense strength and meet the demand for the materials from the frontline and rear areas, a creative path to build an ever-victorious and invincible self-defense strength has been provided.

Because the great Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth a revolutionary military line and policy to found the armed forces, which have embodied the military ideology of self-defense, and has wisely led the struggle to achieve the line and policy, he has illuminated the path to building the revolutionary forces and leading the revolutionary army, strengthened and developed the people's army as the 1-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces and turned our country into a powerful one which no imperialist aggressor can play with.

The military ideology of self-defense created by the respected and beloved leader evince greatness, justness and invincible viability because he has made our people and revolutionary armed forces a heroic people and army, which defeated the Japanese and U.S. imperialists and turned our country into one which has an invincible self-defense strength.

On the basis of the principle of self-defense, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only illuminated the path to building an invincible self-defense strength, but also illuminated the basic methods of the armed struggle.

Because the repected and beloved leader has created the most scientific and revolutionary military strategy -- the creative chuche strategy -- which contains the basic forms and methods of our era's armed struggle, he has provided a firm guarantee for achieving victory in the revolutionary war. The chuche strategy of the great leader elucidates the methods of the armed struggle on the basis of the decisive role which the people -- the masses of soldiers -- play in wars. The chuche strategy -- the chuche-oriented forms and methods of the armed struggle -- illuminated by the great leader is an ever-victorious strategy with which the revolutionary army and people can defeat the enemy by taking the initiative with strategic and tactical superiority on the basis of political and ideological superiority.

Our people's anti-Japanese war and fatherland liberation war have established the fact that the creative forms and methods of armed struggle illuminated by the great leader's military ideology of self-defense are a powerful and effective military strategy which can drive away any imperialist aggressors and firmly guarantee victory in the revolutionary war for independence of the working masses.

In reality, the military ideology of self-defense created by the respected and beloved leader regards the safeguarding of oneself as the guiding principle in resolving military problems. The ideology is the great ever-victorious military ideology which provides solutions to all problems, such as the buildup of an invincible self-defense strength, military strategy and the art of war.

Only victory and glory await our people's army and people, marching under the banner of the military ideology of self-defense, whose justness and invincibility were brilliantly displayed in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the great fatherland liberation war.

CHON RECEIVES WEINBERGER; SECURITY MEETING OPENS

SK300307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call Tuesday from U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and his 12-men entourage now in Seoul to attend the 14th Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting Tuesday and Wednesday.

Korea's chief executive and the U.S. delegates exchanged views on matters of mutual concern. Chon conferred Korea's national security order, the Tongil, on Weinberger.

Report on Security Meeting

SK300156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP) -- The Republic of Korea and the United States began the two day 14th Annual Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul Tuesday in the Korean Defense Ministry building at 9 a.m. The 14-member Korean delegation, led by Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, includes Army Gen. Yun Song-min, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Yu Pyong-hyon, ambassador to Washington; and Kong No-myong, assistant foreign minister for political affairs.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger heads the 13-member American delegation which includes Air Force Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Richard L. Walker, Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr., commander-in-chief of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command; Francis J. West, Jr., assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs; and Adm. Robert Long, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific forces.

The 50 minute plenary session was followed by an exclusive meeting between top defense officials. Panel discussions on security, technology and munitions cooperation and preparations for a joint communique will follow the two defense ministers' talks. The Security Consultative Meeting was preceded by the Fourth Korea-U.S. Military Committee Meeting, organized in 1978 to provide policy guidance for the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. The meeting was presided over by the chairmen of the two countries' Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Military Committee Meeting

SK300114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Republic of Korea and U.S. military leaders yesterday agreed to establish combined measures to cope with North Korea's military buildup and to continue substantial cooperation for solving security issues pending between the two countries. The agreement was reached in the one-day Military Committee meeting of the two countries held at a conference room of the Ministry of National Defense, a ministry press release said.

Gen. Yun Song-min, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, led the Korean delegation to the fourth annual meeting. The meeting established under an agreement made at the 10th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Conference in 1978, is to provide policy guidance and strategic direction to the Combined Forces Command [CFC]. U.S. Air Force Gen. David Jones, Gen. Yun's counterpart, headed the American side.

The two sides, according to the release, agreed to evaluate North Korea's military buildup to establish an effective countermeasure. Gens. Yun and Jones jointly presided over the session Gen. Yun in a speech said the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command has grown to become a key element in the defense of the Republic of Korea, according to the release. He then proposed that the two sides discuss matters on the security of Korea and peace in northeast Asia sincerely, it said.

Gen Jones said that a new chapter was opened this year in the two countries' efforts to improve their combined combat capability, according to the release.

Continued improvements in the combat capability of the ROK Armed Forces and of the U.S. troops in Korea would contribute to maintaining an effective deterrance against war on the Korean Peninsula, the release said.

CHON URGES READINESS AGAINST ATTACK BY NORTH

SK300133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan stressed yesterday that complete preparations must be made to crush any type of infiltration, including a surprise attack in the rear, by special forces of the enemy through either coasts or air. He also pointed out the significance of military training to enable both the Homeland Reserve Forces and persons on defense call-up duty to fully display their capabilities at any time when any situation took place.

The chief executive made the remarks during an unannounced inspection of a military unit on his way back to Seoul from Taegu City, where he inspected the Kyongsang-pukto provincial administration and the city government. He returned to Seoul in the afternoon. While inspecting the local administration, he emphasized the need for the immediate transmission of superiors' intentions to their subordinates and vice versa to seek maximum efficiency in performing administrative affairs. "If this system functions properly, convenience will be provided in all administrative sectors," he said. The chief executive went on, "At the same time, in case of impure North Korean elements' infiltration, they can be ferreted out through the administrative organization without help from the investigation authorities."

The president heard briefings from Kim Song-pae, governor of the Kyongsang-pukto, and bureau directors on the overall policy programs to be carried out this year. Governor Kim was ordered to double his efforts to control the ever-increasing population and to improve the dietary life of the people.

President Chon emphasized that the distribution of farm and marine products must be improved. "Government officials are urged to continue marking efforts to do away with corruption and irregularities in bureaucratic society," he said. He told the local officials that they should maintain at all times the attitude of serving the people best. After the briefing session, he had luncheon with leading figures from various walks of life in the province and Taegu City.

POLICE ARREST THREE SUSPECTS IN PUSAN ARSON

SK300526 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, March 30 (YONHAP) -- Police searching for the arsonists of Pusan's U.S. Cultural Center fire on March 18 Tuesday arrested three college students as suspects in the blaze which claimed a college student's life and injured three others. Deputy Director Han Ki-hyong of the Pusan Metropolitan Police told reporters that Miss Yi Mi-ok, 21; Choe Chung-un, 19; and Pak Won-sik, 20 were taken into custody. Police put the suspected mastermind of the fire, Mun Pu-sik, 23, a senior at the Koryo Theological College in Pusan, and Mun's colleague Miss Kim Un-suk, 24, onto a wanted list. The arrested persons are all sophomores at the Koryo Theological College and were apprehended at their homes, according to police.

Police said Yi acted on instructions from Mun and Kim to pour gasoline around the entrance of the Cultural Center and set it afire. Choe and Pak are charged with distributing leaflets containing "anti-American catchphrases" from a window at the third floor of the Kukto Theater near the center. Han said the fire was started by "impure leftist elements" in an attempt to disturb society and damage the friendly ties between Korea and the United States.

Mun is the cousin of Mun Chi-sik who is under investigation for involvement in the aborted attempt on President Chon Tu-hwan's life. Police hope that the arrest of Mun will shed light on the North Korean plot on Chon's life which took place in Canada. In a separate case, police arrested Yi Ho-chol at a Seoul restaurant early Tuesday who has been sought for instigating the turmoil at Pusan University and for a possible connection to the Pusan arson.

UNEN CLAIMS SUPPRESSION OF TIBETANS IN PRC

OW281333 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A forceful assimilation and cruel suppression of any outburst of discontent are the main means of Maoist rule over non-Chinese population of China, writes the Mongolian daily UNEN in an article about a disastrous situation of the Tibetan people. Sufferings of Tibet began in the 50's when it was occupied by China. Beijing's exercise of rule resulted in thousand Tibetans thrown into prisons and over 80 thousand people fleeing the country. After the Qoto mutiny Maoists stepped up the militarization of Tibet, turning it into a springboard for expansion in India and Afghanistan. Beijing has set up in the region over 20 military bases, deployed dozens of medium-ranged missiles and is building numerous engineering projects for military purposes. The militarization of Tibet has resulted in a sharp decrease of the native's living standards which are now extremely low. A Tibetan gets 3 times less foodstuffs than an inhabitant of Central China.

Despite the fact that the majority of the Tibetans drag out a miserable, half hunger-stricken existence, every year the Chinese authorities send there tens of thousands of people from the central regions of China. These migrants occupy leading posts in local administrative and economic organisations. They are given best lands and all kinds of privileges.

Science, culture and education in Tibet are in miserable state, the article notes. 70 per cent of teachers are Hans, who teach only in Chinese. There is a great shortage of teachers, schoolbuildings, textbooks. From year to year the grievous situation of the Tibetan people gets worse. And there is nothing to wonder about: A major part of the Tibetan Autonomous Region's budget goes for the needs of militarization.

The Maoist's policy of Sinozation and the militarization of Tibet, based on the great Han chauvinism, UNEN writes, more and more conflicts with the vital interests of the Tibetan people.

BATMONH MEETS VISITING SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

OW260903 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Mar (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today met a Soviet delegation headed by Army Gen V.L. Govorov which arrived in the MPR to participate in celebrations on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

During the meeting a friendly talk took place. The meeting was attended by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; U. Choyjilsuren, chief of a MPRP Central Committee department; Col Gen J. Abhia, MPR defense minister; and other officials as well as A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

YIT KIM SENG INAUGURATES KHMER-USSR HOSPITAL

BK270855 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Mar (SPK) -- Minister of Health Yit Kim Seng on Thursday [25 March] inaugurated the Khmer-Soviet friendship hospital in Phnom Penh. O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the opening ceremony.

This establishment, built in 1958 with the aid of the Soviet Union, was badly damaged under Pol Pot. With the assistance of Soviet experts, one of the four buildings was restored. This two-floor building has 53 rooms -- 25 of which total 60 beds -- operation rooms, laboratories and other offices. At the ceremony O.V. Bostorin affirmed the determination of the Soviet Government to bring material and moral support to the Kampuchean people. This achievement the Soviet diplomat said, symbolizes the relations of solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. He talked about the USSR plan to expand the hospital to 500 beds.

On this occasion Minister Yit Kim Seng warmly thanked the Soviet Government and people for the concerns over the health of the Kampuchean people.

KONG SAMOL SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURE MEETING CLOSING

BK231012 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Mar (SPK) -- The third national agricultural conference, which has just been concluded in Phnom Penh, has adopted concrete measures for boosting agricultural production this year.

To increase output, Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol said at the closing meeting, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the selection of seeds, the improvement of soil and the restoration of irrigation projects and to take greater care of planted crops.

This year Kampuchea is expected to cultivate 1.6 million hectares of the two-crop rice, reclaim 175,000 hectares and plant 120,000 hectares of corn, 40,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and manioc, 6,000 hectares of soybeans, 5,000 hectares of peanuts, 2,500 hectares of sugarcane, 9,000 hectares of tobacco, 1,500 hectares of jute, 30,000 hectares of beans and 25,000 hectares of other subsidiary crops. Kampuchea is also expected to exploit 14,000 hectares of heaveas out of 22,000 planted hectares.

Livestock must reach the target of 967,300 cattle -- including 931,000 draft cattle -- 405,000 buffalo, 291,670 pigs and 3.734 million poultry. Some 77,500 tons of fish -- including 5,500 tons of sea fish -- will be caught, and 55,300 cubic meters of timber must be exploited.

The Ministry of Agriculture plans to build or restore 31 dams, 3 water reservoirs, 15 irrigation canals and 6 pump stations. It will supply the people with 16,650 tons of rice seeds, 11,000 disc harrows, 2 million plowshares, 2 million plow moldboards and other farm implements.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 22-28 MAR PERIOD

BK290242 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 22-28 March reporting period:

Kompong Thom: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 22 March the province plans to produce for purchase by the state the following commodities in 1982: 100 tons of liquid resin, 100 tons of crystalized resin, 20,000 bunches of rattan, 60 tons of bitter melon, 20 tons of cinchona seed, 100 tons of soybean, 1,000 tons of white and red corn and 200 tons of dried fish.

Kandal: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 26 March reports that a pumping station is under construction in the province that will water 2,100 hectares of rice in Prey Samraong village, Sereipheap commune. The project, which is being undertaken with the assistance of Vietnamese experts, is 25 percent completed. Ten pumps each with a capacity of 450 cubic meters per hour will be installed.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 23 March reports that on O Reang Euv district 1,350 tons of rice and many tons of beans have been sold to the state.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 25 March says that in Puok district the yield on 23,760 hectares of rice was 900 kg per hectare. More than 287 tons of other crops were harvested. In 1981 the district produced more than 22,200 tons of crops. By 31 January this year 1,600 tons of paddy had been sold to the state. SPK at 0357 GMT on 28 March cites a report presented to the provincial congress of the national front in the province dealing with agricultural progress in the province. The report says that the peasants have harvested 131,360 tons of rice and have grown 3,437 hectares of subsidiary crops. By 10 March they had sold to the state 6,240 tons of paddy, 50 tons of seeds, 862 tons of green beans and 3 tons of sesame. With the aid of irrigation schemes the peasants have planted 9,884 hectares of dry season rice and have increased the area of subsidiary crops to 5,330 hectares.

Prey Veng: SPK at 0403 GMT on 23 March reports that peasants in Kompong Trabek districts have already planted 200 hectares of early rice and 300 hectares of corn and other subsidiary crops.

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 26 March reports that by 18 March the province's fishermen had caught 1,583 tons of fish and had produced 152 tons of dried fish, 17 tons of smoked fish and 73 tons of fermented fish.

Phnom Penh: SPK at 0408 GMT on 25 March cites a report to the revolutionary committee of the city discussing developments over the past year in agriculture, education and so on. The segment on agriculture says that in 1981 Phnom Penh harvested 3,080 tons of paddy, 170 tons of corn, 530 tons of sweet potatoes and more than 2,380 tons of vegetables. The animal herd comprises 7,940 pigs and 3,260 cattle. The fish catch amounted to 4,300 tons.

VNA REPORTS PRK 1981 AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

OW211317 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 19 -- Rice acreage in Kampuchea in the main crop of 1981 totalled 1,350,000 hectares, 81 per cent of the plan, reported Minister of Agriculture Kong Sam Ol at a recent national conference on agriculture, the third since liberation.

Besides rice, the farmers last year planted 72,530 hectares of sweet potatoes, 15,590 hectares of subsidiary crops, 22,760 hectares of beans, 8,190 hectares of tobacco, 510 hectares of jute, 230 hectares of cotton and 2,650 hectares of sugar cane.

Last year, rubber plantation workers exploited 8,850 hectares out of the 22,000 hectares of rubber trees.

The country now has 383,000 buffaloes, 930,500 cows and oxen, 210,600 pigs and 2,882,000 fowls.

Twenty-nine research and experimentation centres, three pumping stations, two repair workshops, 50 saw mills, seven fodder processing plants, 12 fish-sauce factories and 22 water reservoirs were repaired or built.

VODK: VPC CONGRESS 'WILL NOT SOLVE ANYTHING'

BK300525 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Rifts are Splitting the Vietnamese Hanoi Clique's Party and Leadership"]

[Text] Before the convening of the Fifth VCP Congress, TAP CHI CONG SAN, organ of the VCP Central Committee, reported that in the past 2 years -- from 1980 through 1981 -- the Le Duan clique purged more than 86,000 party members.

The Le Duan clique began to purge its party members at the beginning of 1980. According to its plan, this purge would have ended at the end of 1980. This purge continued, however, until the end of 1981 due to struggles between the Le Duan clique and other groups. The Fifth VCP Congress, scheduled to convene at the end of 1981, was delayed until the end of March 1982.

The rifts within the Vietnamese Hanoi party and leadership are not new. In the past few years, particularly after Vietnam found itself becoming deeply bogged down and facing a total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, these rifts have become more apparent. After sending troops to invade Kampuchea in 1978, the Vietnamese shouted loudly for they thought that they had won a great prize and that they would be able to swallow Kampuchea at a single gulp. Kampuchea, however, is like a tough meat and bone. For 3 years now Vietnam has been unable to chew it.

Vietnam has now come to realize that it is defeated. No matter how hard it tries, Vietnam cannot swallow up Kampuchea through military means. Thus, Vietnam has wastefully suffered heavy losses in its war of aggression against Kampuchea. It has lost the flesh and blood of the Vietnamese people and youths who were killed on the Kampuchean battlefield in addition to its national resources and prestige.

It has gained notoriety as the aggressor against Kampuchea and as a cat's-paw of the Soviet international expansionists. In particular, Vietnam's economy has collapsed due to the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea. It is also due to this war of aggression against Kampuchea that the Vietnamese people have suffered from famine, led a miserable life and fled from their country by the hundreds of thousands.

The Vietnamese people --suffering from the Le Duan clique's bellicose, aggressive and expansionist foreign policy and its corrupt, dictatorial and fascist domestic policy -- are very furious and nurture great indignation at the clique. They have struggled most vigorously against the Le Duan clique, thus causing greater insecurity throughout Vietnam.

Faced with such defeats in all fields, the Hanoi leaders have started to blame each other, thus causing continuous rifts within their party, leadership and army. These rifts have spread more sharp and vigorous with every passing day. Another cause of these rifts is their scramble for power, money and gold for their own families, colleagues and groups. They are struggling fiercely and trying to get rid of each other. This is why there have been many purges within the Vietnamese party, government and army.

Thus, this Vietnamese party congress will not solve anything. It is only a congress for purges in which the Le Duan clique will purge the other groups in conflict with it. It will only cause greater splits and result in further purges.

For this reason, the Vietnamese people will become more hopeless and indignant at the Le Duan clique. Under this situation, the regime and individuals in the Le Duan clique ultimately will be unable to escape total collapse.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 29 MAR

BK300337 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 March, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minster of education, sports and religious affairs, received at the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs a government delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation is led by Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation is paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR at an invitation of Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

Accompanying the Hungarian delegation in paying a courtesy call on the deputy prime minister on this occasion were Soulivong Phasitthidet, staff director of the Foreign Ministry, and Janos Zegnal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos.

On this occasion Phoumi Vongvichit held talks with Frigyes Puja on certain problems concerning economic construction and educational and cultural development. They spoke in particular about the line and policy of the party and state on eradicating illiteracy among the people. The deputy prime minister highly appreciated the visit and wished the Hungarian delegation success in its visit to Laos so as to contribute to the fruitful development of the relations of friendship and the comradely cooperation, in a spirit of socialism and proletarian internationalism, which exist between the two countries. The two sides coversed with each other in a cordial atmosphere from beginning to end.

Frigyes Puja and his delegation arrived in Vientiane that same afternoon. They were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai Airport by Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs, and Soulivong Phasitthadet, together with the chiefs of various departments attached to the Foreign Ministry and many high-ranking cadres. Ambassador Janos Zegnal and embassy staff members also greeted the delegation at the airport. After taking a rest for a while upon their arrival in Vientiane, Frigyes Puja and his party laid a wreath at the memorial monument to mourn the heroic Lao cadres and combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation. The Hungarian foreign minister and his party were accompanied by Khamphai Boupha and Janos Zegnal.

On the evening of the same day, Khamphai Boupha held a banquet in honor of Frigyes Puja and his party at the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane. After the banquet, art and literature shows were performed in a joyous atmosphere to welcome the Hungarian delegation's visit to Laos.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW -- Vientiane, 25 Mar (KPL) -- A delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU] led by its President Sana Southichak who is also member of the party CC, on March 23, arrived in Vientiane after taking part in the 17th congress of the Soviet trade union opened from March 16 to 20 in Moscow. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Boutham Khounlapviset-Akhom and Sisavang Chanthepha, both vice presidents of the FLTU, and a number of officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

GDR-BUILT BICYCLE REPAIR SHOP -- Vientiane, 25 Mar (KPL) -- Another Laos-GDR friendship bicycle repair workshop was recently installed in Sikhai village, Vientiane municipality. This is the second workshop recently built in Vientiane with the help of GDR. The GDR, according to the agreement between the two sides, is to install 12 bicycle repair shops for Laos. The handover ceremony took place on March 24. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SITTHI PRC, SRV REMARK

BK291358 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Mar 82

["Statement" by Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun -- date not given]

[Text] With reference to the statement made by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during an interview with a Netherlands newspaper saying that he had been told by the Thai foreign minister that China would intervene in case of an incursion by Vietnamese troops into Thai territory, the Foreign Ministry denies the above. The Thai foreign minister has never made such a statement to the Vietnamese foreign minister. The Vietnamese foreign minister's interview reflects the fact that Vietnam might be overly obsessed by its concern from China.

MORE FROM COMMERCE MINISTRY ON TRADE WITH PRC

BK300542 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Chia Kokphon, secretary to the commerce minister, has reported on the results of the recent trade mission to China. Chia said the Thai private sector has reached agreement with China aimed at preventing price cutting on the sale of gunny bags to third countries. Thailand has agreed to sell an additional 100,000 tons of rice to China, 5,000 tons of glutinous rice and 2,000 tons of green peas. China also wanted to buy 10,000 tons of 25 percent white rice but no agreement has been reached on the price. There will be further negotiations on this matter. China has said it will take delivery of the 30,000 tons of rice which have not yet been delivered as soon as possible. Sales of cotton and fishmeal -- of which China wanted about 2,000 tons -- were also proposed during the trip but the quoted prices were not agreeable to China. Chinese officials will come to Bangkok in April to negotiate the purchase of 3,500 tons of tobacco leaves.

VOFA DESCRIBES MEASURES TAKEN TO COMBAT PIRACY

BK281036 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Station special report: "The True Facts About the Piracy in the Gulf of Thailand"]

[Text] For some time now Thailand's good image has been smeared by unfair accusations from foreign news media who contended that the Thai Government is not seriously trying to suppress the piracy in the Gulf of Thailand, and that the Thai Government views piracy as a means to discourage and prevent the boat refugees from entering Thailand. Those news media also accused Thailand for not accepting assistance offered by other countries for suppressing the piracy and for being indifferent to the atrocities perpetrated by the pirates against the Indochinese boat refugees.

We wish to state that such accusations leveled against Thailand have damaged Thailand's good reputation because they do not contain a grain of truth. The Thai Government has been taking stern measures against the act of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand as seen by the decision reached at the Thai Cabinet meeting early this month with regard to this problem and which can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, the police department, which has the direct responsibility in the prevention and the suppression of piracy against the Thai fishermen, has been ordered to accelerate the operations of provincial police in gathering intelligence data and suppressing the sources of banditry on land as well as undertaking joint operations with the marine police on sea against pirates.

Secondly, the Ministry of Interior together with other relevant agencies including the Fishery Association of Thailand has been instructed to compile records on ship crews and supervise and keep exact records of the movements of large fishing boats to and from the Thai ports.

Thirdly, the Royal Thai Navy has been instructed to set up inspection points in Thai territorial waters for supervising the movements of fishing boats and other cargo ships so as to prevent the act of piracy and prevent Thai fishing boats from smuggling goods into Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Fourthly, the Royal Thai Navy has been instructed to accelerate the implementation of the project to educate Thai fishermen in matters pertaining to national security. This is to be done in cooperation with the Fishery Department and the Fishery Association of Thailand with the purpose of securing cooperation from the fishermen to help the Thai authorities in preventing and suppressing the pirates. This project also includes the establishment of the fishermen groups for self-protection as well as providing assistance to the Thai authorities.

Lastly, a sufficient budget will be allocated to those government agencies -- namely the provincial police and the marine police -- which are responsible for the prevention and suppression of piracy.

But due to the fact that the suppression of piracy in the international waters is also an international problem, Thailand will have to seek aid from foreign countries to prevent and suppress piracy on the Thai coastal seas and territorial waters so long as such aid does not entail unnecessary obligations or have conditions attached.

In an attempt to suppress piracy in the Gulf of Thailand, the Thai Government has instructed the Royal Thai Navy in Songkhla in the southern part of Thailand and other responsible agencies to set up a suppression unit for this purpose and this unit, which has the area of responsibility of 18,000 square kilometers, has already started its operations from 6 February 1981. This suppression unit has been able to protect the Thai fishermen and the Indochinese refugees from the pirates. Recently the Royal Thai Navy had been able to capture the pirates in the Gulf of Thailand who later turned out to be pirates from a foreign country bent on discrediting Thailand for every act of piracy of its own doing.

The above measures and actions taken by the Thai Government are more than sufficient to refute any allegation that the Thai Government is indifferent to the problem of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand. However, the problem of piracy against the Vietnamese boat people must be dealt with at its origin. That is to say if Vietnam is able to control its own people and prevent their exodus to other countries, it is certain that the problem of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand will soon disappear.

NATION REVIEW NOTES CPT SPLINTER GROUP PROBLEMS

BK240127 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Splinter Group of CPT Poses New Problems"]

[Text] Time was, when it was correctly understood by the Thai Government that communist insurgents in Thailand were trained, armed, instructed, and whatever else by the Pathet Lao and the Viet Cong (the obsolete vocabulary may be pardoned.) Those were the days when both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were giving full support to Hanoi in the Vietnam war and it actually did not matter on which side lay the allegiance of the insurgents in Thailand.

The highest authorities in Beijing have confirmed again and again that the Communist Party of China controls the Communist Party of Thailand. But naturally, as in other countries of the world, there has to be a split with Beijing controlling one faction and Moscow controlling another -- control by Moscow in this part of the world means control by Hanoi which is after all the ruling force in Vientiane as in Phnom Penh.

Unlike Beijing, Hanoi has said with the straightest of faces that it has nothing whatsoever to do with the communist insurgents in Thailand. When the Vietnamese foreign minister made that statement in Bangkok 5 years ago, he was very likely speaking the truth because at that time China had already preempted the control of CPT. But Nguyen Duy Trinh never said that he would not try to take control of even a part of the insurgents in Thailand if there was a possibility. On the other hand, Deng Xiaoping, when he was in Bangkok, was quite frank in saying that the Communist Party of China controlled the CPT.

Strictly speaking, to us in Thailand and to the Thai Government it is of little interest who controls since our major interest is that the insurgents are working against Thailand, its government and its people. However, we may be permitted to ask an academic question. Will the formation of a new Marxist-Leninist splinter party (translation: pro-Moscow party) take some of the "power" wielded by the pro-Beijing CPT? The answer has to be in the affirmative because divisiveness always tends to downgrade any structure -- as we see in our own big political parties.

Communist splinter parties always take on such long and complicated names that obfuscate the ordinary man, as they are meant to, so that we will call the pro-Moscow group with its base in Laos only as "Pak Mai." Two points arise from this. The first is that Indochinese enmity, spearheaded by Hanoi, is more toward China than toward Thailand. The second is that any activity that the Pak Mai take against Thailand -- that group is talking about urban terrorism -- will have to be in such a way that Thailand would be made to point its finger at China. We do admit that the reasoning is academic but any student of the three communist parties of India will know that they are more at each other's throat than at that of the government.

Hanoi's thinking, naturally reflected and followed by both Vientiane and Phnom Penh, is that high priority should be attached to isolate China from Southeast Asia. Hanoi is perhaps partly right in considering that she has been responsible for making the United States consign Southeast Asia to the back-burner. A very highly complicated situation is arising and up to now our government and armed forces have been on top of the quick moving events.

The problem that has to be faced is that events are going to move much quicker; and the question to be asked is whether Thailand could still be on top of the situation. The defection of Pak Mai from the CPT shows a new Moscow-Hanoi ploy that nobody is happy about it. The Kampuchean conflict has been rightly labelled as the Sino-Soviet war fought by surrogates -- we want no such thing in Thailand.

BRIEFS

BARTER DEAL WITH ROK -- Thailand has entered a barter deal with South Korea, agreeing to exchange 88,000 tons of Thai tapioca for 50,000 tons of South Korean fertilizer. The deal is valued at 234.8 million baht. The agreement was signed by the under secretary of state for agriculture and cooperatives on behalf of Thailand and the chairman of (Hydyne) International Inc. on behalf of South Korea. The tapioca is to be valued at not less than 2,100 baht per ton to be delivered between April to July this year. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Mar 82 BK]

MATERIALS ON FIFTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Pham Van Dong Report

OW271802 Hanoi VNA in English 1741 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 27 -- The following is a summary of the report titled "Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-1985 Period and the Eighties as a Whole" delivered at the Fifth C.P.V. Congress this afternoon, by Pham Van Dong, party Politbureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets
in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-1985 Period
and the Eighties as a Whole

Members of the Presidium, comrade delegates, the party Central Committee's political report presented to this congress by the general secretary, Comrade Le Duan, has given a panoramic view of our people's revolutionary cause from the fourth to the fifth party congress. The report has summarized the diverse developments of the country's situation in the first years of the new stage in which our people throughout the country have been engaging in socialist construction and the defence of the socialist fatherland. Analyzing the achievements as well as the weaknesses in our advance, the report affirms that "the past five years can be recorded in our national history as a stage of very glorious victory of the Vietnamese revolution"; and at the same time, it also points out acute problems in the present economic and social situation. On this basis, the report defines the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, the major guidelines for our people's activities in the immediate first stage including the period of the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan and the years ending with 1990.

Based on the political report, this report is to review the major points in the implementation of the 1976-1980 plan and present the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-1985 period and the eighties as a whole, with a view to guiding the elaboration of the 1981-1985 Five-Year State Plan.

Reviewing the Economic and Social Situation in the Years 1976-1980 and at Present

At present, the economic and social situation in our country is posing many acute problems: The living conditions of our people, of workers and public servants in particular, are beset with difficulties; the sources of energy, materials supply and transport facilities are unable to ensure the development of existing productive capacities; exports cannot pay for imports; markets and prices fluctuate in a complicated way; the managerial mechanism and planning work are still influenced by bureaucratism and a state-financing system; negative phenomena in economic and social life are still lingering.

Our country is living in a state of peace while we have to deal with a type of many-sided sabotage war conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy. This situation requires us to be always vigilant and to pay great attention to enhancing our national defence and security and achieving high combatreadiness.

The economy of the capitalist world in the eighties will continue to be in a fluctuating state. The energy and materials crisis, the soaring prices at international markets, and the sabotage and embargo policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries are causing new difficulties to our economy.

We possess, however, great capabilities and advantages to overcome difficulties and take the economy forward. There are millions of hectares of farm land which can be reclaimed and put under crops, the capacities for crop multiplication, intensive cultivation and the raising of crop yield, and millions of hectares of forest land which have not been properly protected and exploited.

There are labour forces which have not yet been fully mobilized, the contingent of skillful workers and that of scientific and technical workers which have not been rationally used to accelerate economic activities, develop agriculture, forestry and fishery, diversify occupations and trades, turn out consumer and export goods and step by step build the material and technological basis of socialism.

There are existing productive capacities which have not been used to the full and a number of projects to be completed and commissioned such as cement works, power stations, fertilizer and chemicals plants, motor engineering works, ship-building and ship-repair yards, spinning factories, paper and sugar mills, port facilities, etc.

There are diverse natural resources including minerals, hydro power, oil and gas which are being explored and will be exploited.

There is progress we have made in economic and social leadership and management, new understanding of the country's realities, deeper comprehension of the party's lines, and lessons of experience over the past five years.

There are the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our all-round co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance constitutes a factor of utmost importance helping us overcome difficulties and march forward. The ever closer relations in various fields between the three Indochinese countries have opened up new possibilities for economic co-operation and mutual assistance, thus creating supporting sources to develop the economy of each country. In our economic relations with other countries, we can expand exchanges and co-operation in various forms.

In 1981, the first year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, our people have made many initial, heartening changes in various fields, especially in agricultural and idustrial production, small industries and handicrafts.

It is worth noting that recently, in the furtherance of the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee and the new policies issued by the party and state, a number of establishments, localities and branches have introduced innovations in production, business operations and management. These new factors should be studied in a scientific and profound manner with a view to drawing useful conclusions and promoting application.

In agriculture, we fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan on food production and on many industrial crops in spite of the fact that the supply of fertilizers, insecticides and energy was less than before. The food demand in the countryside was better ensured, farmers were eager to fulfill their duties toward the state, the heavy sequels of natural disasters in the north in 1980 were overcome. At present the system of contractual delviery quotas for working people on a group or individual basis has become a motive force to accelerate the emulation movement to boost production and raise the economic efficiency in agriculture. This form of contractual work has been raising many new questions with regard to the management, organization, and consolidation of co-operatives; crop specialization and intensive cultivation; and the supply of material and technical facilities which must be promptly resolved by the state services with a view to guiding the further advance of agriculture production in conformity with the requirement of developing agriculture and taking it socialist large-scale production. [as received]

In industry as well as in capital construction and communications and transport, the wider scope for initiative in production and socialist business, the application of the system of job-rate and piece-rate wages and bonuses and other policies aimed at stimulating production have encouraged workers at many establishments, many branches and localities to bring into play their creativeness, surmount difficulties in production, and have obtained initial results: the industrial output, especially that of local industries, small industries and handicrafts, was up as compared with 1980; a number of key capital construction projects were under way in keeping with the schedule; a new mode of enterprise: "joint efforts by the central and local services, by the state and the people" has been gradually spreading.

Though the new changes in 1981 were not drastic and widspread enough, they have shown that the abundant labour power and creative talents of our people and of our scientific and technical workers have been brought into play, initially, through improvements by the managerial mechanism, embodied in newly issued policies. They marked a development of the working people's right to collective mastery in economic and social management. The process of preparing the fifth national congress of the party provided an opportunity for the whole party and people to look back and think over the past stage, draw useful lessons, and lighten the path forward. This reflects our growing maturity and contains new factors making us confident: we have grown up further after the years 1976-1980.

The political report has expounded positions of principle governing the elaboration of the economic and social strategy for the socialist industrialization process in the 1980's, and has set forth the economic, cultural and social tasks in the 1981-1985 period. These strategic positions constitute an application of the party's lines of socialist revolution and of building a socialist economy in keeping with the specific conditions of the present stage.

The report has set forth overall targets in the economic and social fields for the 1980's as follows:

1 -- To meet the most pressing and essential needs, gradually stabilize and eventually improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all to bring about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem, better meet the requirements in clothing, study, medical care, housing, travelling, child care, and other essential consumption needs.

2 -- To continue building the material and technological basis of socialism, with a view mainly to boosting agricultural production, consumer goods industry and exports, strengthening further the technical equipment of the other economic branches, and making preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage.

3 -- To complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces, further perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, and consolidate the socialist relations of production in the whole country.

4 -- To meet the defence requirements, consolidate national defence and maintain security and order.

These overall targets must beconcretized into partial objectives, quantitative norms to be achieved in each branch, each locality, each establishment. This is closely linked to the inventorying and calculations in order to bring into play the capabilities, to work out a balance between the requirements and the possibilities and to lay down executive measures regarding policies, ideology and organization through the establishment of economic-technical projects. That is precisely the process of elaborating the economic and social strategy, working out the state plan, and renovating the management mechanism.

On the basis of the results achieved so far this report will expound the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-1985 period and the 1980's as a whole.

In the field of life, we must manage to meet the food requirements of society to the extent of securing enough foodgrain, vegetables, beans, and an increased supply of sugar, molasses, fish, meat, eggs. We must achieve a stable supply of food and fuel rations to the workers, civil servants and armymen, especially in the cities, industrial areas, border areas and offshore islands. We must resolve the problem of clothing for the entire people to a required minimum; ensure the supply of writing paper, school-book paper and newsprint and an appropriate amount of printing paper for other purposes; try with a high sense of urgency to do away with the shortage of medicines, especially essential ones: ensure a better supply of household implements and common articles for personal use; increase the means of transport; make a further step in alleviating the housing shortages; ensure an increased supply of water for domestic use, a rational supply of electricity and hygienic conditions in population areas. While caring for the people's life as a whole, our priority should be given to producers, especially to workers, together with soldiers, cadres and public servants. Along with striving to stabilize and improve to some extent the people's material life, we must pay the greatest attention to organizing the cultural life in each enterprise and co-operative, in villages, "phuong", districts, provinces, towns and cities.

In the field of building the material and technological basis, we must attach great importance to the development in depth, namely, making transformation, addition, and improvement in order to put to good use the existing capabilities; at the same time, we must carry on the development in breadth, undertake new constructions in a selective manner, strengthen the material-technical facilities available for immediate use in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan while making active preparations to deploy construction work on a larger scale and at a quicker tempo in subsequent plan. In strengthening the material and technological basis both in depth and in breadth we are to concentrate on boosting agricultural production, increasing the capacity of producing consumer and export goods, creating new sources of energy and raw materials, developing the infrastructure, especially the communications and transport capacity; and at the same time to ensure the adequate supply of ordinary and improved tools of various kinds, and an increased number of medium-size and small machines and equipment for various economic activities, to stimulate the key branches in the first place.

In the field of socialist transformation, we must conduct in a very resolute way the revolution in the relations of production, adopting proper steps and forms. We must establish the socialist relations of production, so that the economic situation is stabilized on healthy foundations, develops in the right direction, and the state controls the major part of the commodities. We advocate the use of a multi-componented economic structure in which the socialist economy plays the leading role. This means that we must correctly step up the socialist transformation. In the 1981-1985 period, we must resolutely carry out land readjustment and complete in the main the taking of the peasants in the provinces of Nam Bo into the collective path, mainly in the form of production collectives, continue to organize and consolidate the farm co-operatives in central provinces, step up the transformation of trade, transport, fishery and industry in the south, make intensive efforts to rearrange and handle the national market, and make a further step toward perfecting the socialist relations of production.

In the field of national defence and security, we must make the greatest efforts for a good performance in the defence of the country and the maintenance of the security of the fatherland. With an economy closely combined with national defence and a defence combined with the economy, we are to work out plans for an active and swift shift from an economy of peace to one of war, in case of necessity.

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, we must correctly apply the line of socialist revolution and that of building a socialist economy charted out by the fourth party congress and major policies for the eighties expounded in the political report to the fifth congress. While implementing these lines and policies, special attention should be paid to the following very important points:

First of all, we should always firmly grasp the main contents of the socialist industrialization in the five years 1981-1985 and in the eighties as a whole, which are to concentrate efforts to develop agriculture vigorously, regard agriculture as the forefront, take a further step in advancing agriculture to socialist large-scale production, strive hard to boost consumer goods production and continue to build a number of important heavy industries, combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

We must develop agriculture in an all-round manner along with forestry and fishery, first and foremost to boost the production of foodgrain and foodstuffs. In clost connection with an all-round developement of agriculture, we must make the fullest use of all forces from major industrial installations to small-industry and handicraft establishments and individual handicraftsmen to develop the production of consumer goods. In all activities of our national economy, we must attach a great importance to exports, and make tremendous efforts in this regard, so as to create at an early date main sources of export articles of high value. With efforts to be focused on developing agriculture and boosting the production of consumer and export goods, we should create jobs to the highest possible extent permitted by our capacity, utilize to the full labour forces, and expand the division of labour and reallocation of social labour forces.

We must continue to build the centrally-run economy into the backbone of the national economy with a firm grip on key positions; at the same time, we must pay the greatest attention to the development of local economies, bringing into play their important action on agriculture and consumer goods production. We should actively form economic-technical branches to serve as pillars of the economy, while persevering in efforts to build district agricultural-industrial economic units, and provincial economies in the direction of gradually creating a provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure.

We must develop labour division and coordination relations both on a national and local scale, closely linking the central economy to the local ones in a unified national economic structure.

Urban centres, especially the large cities, play a very important role and must promote their ever-increasing impact on the economy, especially in industry, small industries and handicrafts. Central and local authorities are duty-bound to help build Hanoi into a political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural centre worthy of representing the whole country. Ho Chi Minh City with its varied possibilities must become an important centre for economic, cultural and foreign trade activities.

The provinces in the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta, with very great and diverse capabilities, are key regions of food and agricultural production for the country.

The midlands and mountain provinces in the north possess a strategic position of great importance in economy and defence, very great strong points economically, and are the site of many industrial centres. The provinces in the Central Highlands also possess a strategic position of great importance in economy and defence, great potentialities, especially concerning forestry, perennial industrial crops and some valuable mineral resources. The coastal provinces of central Vietnam have economic strong points in many respects. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo have all-round agricultural capabilities and many important industrial installations.

While our economy still comprises several components, it is extremely important to expand the positions of the socialist economy and to enhance its dominant role. We must make every effort to consolidate and perfect the state-run and co-operative economic units.

To overcome immediate difficulties and take the economy forward, we must try our best to bring into play the valuable assets and strong position of the economy itself and of our people and our country, while making the best use of the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, expand our all-sided co-operation and mutual assistance with the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, considering this assistance and all-round co-operation to be a fundamental factor having character of an economic law to carry out socialist industrialization in our country. With regard to other countries, we should strive to develop trade relations and economic, scientific and technological co-operation on the principle of ensuring independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

To achieve the above-mentioned targets and orientations, the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan is a plan for a further development, restructuring and promotion of socialist transformation of the national economy. These three aspects should be closely associated with each other in order to stabilize the economic and social situation in the main, to meet the most pressing and essential needs of the people's material and cultural life, to reduce the most serious imbalances in the economy, to overcome to an important extent the abnormalities in distribution and circumlation, stabilize in the main the economic and social situation, and create more prerequisites and conditions for a vigorous and steady advance in the years to come.

In all economic activities, we must constantly pay special attention to productivity, reduction in material consumption and production costs quality and efficiency, and strive to bring into play three factors: renewal of management, application of science and technology; and practice of strict thrift, opposing waste.

A feature of pressing significance and special importance is the need for diligently achieving a good rearrangement of the economy in accordance with the following orientations:

We must readjust and improve the structure of production, building, labour, distribution, circulation and consumption, better meet the pressing needs in keeping with the practical possibilities in the forthcoming years, especially with regard to energy, raw materials, communications and transport, and also with the long-term forward direction, thereby promoting a stable and highly effective development of the economy in the right direction.

In rearranging the production facilities, we must as a matter of priority afford material conditions to boost the production of articles serving the people's life, the needs of export and of national defence consolidation. In this spirit, some establishments are to be given additional equipment and machinery and supplied with more energy and materials, while others will have to readjust their production or gear it to another direction.

We must reorganize the production and business network of all branches and trades from the central to local and grass-roots levels, and create a production structure composed of well-fitted parts showing dynamism and in a position to forge ahead.

In rearranging capital construction, we must review the structure of investments, the scale and tempo of capital construction, do away with dispersion and uniform distribution, lack of an overall plan and low economic effectiveness in making investments.

In rearranging the work force we should broaden the division and reallocation of labour within each establishment, each locality, each branch, and in the country as a whole, between different regions, between city and country so as to make the best use of the land, sea, forest and the existing material and technical facilities. Administrative staff must be resolutely cut down in size. Great importance is to be attached to reducing the rate of population growth. The scale and orientation for the training of cadres and workers should be redefined in conformity with the requirements and capacity of the economy in the immediate future and subsequent years; the contingent of trained cadres and workers should be rationally rearranged and used.

In rearranging distribution and circulation, a socialist order must be established on this complicated front, by promptly organizing and expanding the socialist market, limiting and closely controlling unorganized assets; resolutely applying the principle of distribution according to labour and implementing the system of cost accounting, achieving a fair readjustment of the income of various strata of the population. Distribution and circulation should promote its role as a lever for the developing of, and a bridge between agriculture and industry, city and countryside to enhance production and serve the consumer's needs.

In readjusting consumption, thrift must be strictly practiced on investments and production expenses, on cultural and social spending and on defence and administrative spending. Thrift must be concretized into annual targets which must be achieved by all means.

Members of the Presidium, comrade delegates, advancing from a poor country of small production directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development is a process of arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle in a historical period of several decades. This is a widest, deepest and most radical revolutionary struggle which will lead to the most fundamental and comprehensive changed in all aspects of society, of life, of people. In this revolutionary change, we must show creativeness. The change itself is creative, and it is aimed at a more vigorous promotion of the creative factors in our revolutionary cause.

President Ho Chi Minh said, "To build socialism, we must have socialist people." Experience in all our outstanding units has shown that the working people in our country are not only good workers who create the material and cultural wealth, but also intelligent managers who have made valuable innovations in the management of the economy and of society.

Let our whole party and people march forward, with enthusiasm, unity and confidence, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by its respected general secretary, Comrade Le Duan, and realize Uncle Ho's dreams. "Our mountains will always be, our rivers will always be, our people will always be; the American invaders defeated, we will build our country ten times more beautiful."

Le Duc Tho Report

OW281425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] At the 27 March afternoon session of the Fifth VCP Congress, Comrade Le Duc Tho presented the party Central Committee's report on party building.

In its first part, the report assessed the strongpoints and shortcomings of the party and of party building work since the fourth national party congress. The report affirmed: Ours is an undaunted Marxist-Leninist party that is firm in its line. It has organized and led our people through all serious trials of the country and has consistently developed the revolutionary offensive spirit of incessantly bringing the revolution forward. Our party has held fast to the banner of national independence and socialism, smoothly coordinated genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism and has exerted great efforts to fulfill its internationalist duty.

Beside its successes achieved in the socialist revolution, our party has experienced shortcomings and committed errors in its economic and social leadership and management. Through its successes and setbacks, our party has further understood the realities of the country and acquired more experience and maturity in economic and social management. The strongpoints and shortcomings in the party's political leadership are closely linked to those in party-building work in its ideological and organizational aspects.

With regard to the common tasks in party-building work, Comrade Le Duc Tho's report pointed out: Considering the reality of the situation of the party and the country and on the basis of the new tasks set forth in the political report, the key tasks in party-building work at present are to continue to uphold the working class and vanguard nature of the party; to make the party stable and strong politically, ideologically and organizationally on the basis of Marxism-Leninism with a view to ensuring the victory of the party line; and to raise the capability and efficiency of the party's leadership in socialist construction and national defense, thus enabling our party to constantly adhere to its revolutionary and scientific nature and to become a party that is really pure, has high combat strength and is closely linked to the masses. The report also pointed to five requirements to bring about deep and basic changes in the party's ideological and organizational work.

In its second part, the report pointed to specific tasks and policies aimed at raising the party's leadership and combat quality.

Delegates' Speeches on 28 Mar

OW281635 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- During its meetings this morning and afternoon, the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam heard addresses by the head delegates of nine foreign delegations and many speeches of Vietnamese delegates. At the meeting this morning, the congress warmly hailed the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, head delegate of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Kaysone Phomvihan, head delegate of the [Lao] People's Revolutionary Party; and Heng Samrin, head delegate of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

In his speech of welcome this afternoon, Jesus Montane Oropesa, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba; Miroslaw Milewski, head of the delegation of the United Workers' Party of Poland; Paul Laurent, head of the delegation of the French Communist Party; (Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.); Salvador Cayetano Carpio, head of the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (F.M.L.); Stanley Mabizela, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa. [sentence as received]

The foreign delegates expressed their deep and warm feelings toward the Communist Party and people of Vietnam. They affirmed their militant solidarity, support and comprehensive cooperation with the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

Vietnamese speakers included the delegates of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the People's Army and the Ministry of Interior. General Van Tien Dung, head of the Vietnam People's Army delegation and Pham Hung, minister of interior, voiced the will of the People's Army and Security Forces to unceasingly heighten their vigilance, to defeat the war of sabotage conducted by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to ensure political security and social order and defend the people's peaceful construction.
Also this afternoon, Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, spoke of the need to intensify mass mobilization and front work in the present situation.

Vuong Duong Tuong, secretary of the party organization in Cao Bang Province bordering China, voiced the determination of the border people to fulfil the task of defending the motherland and successfully building socialism.

Gorbachev Speech

OW280751 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- On behalf of the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people, the C.P.S.U. delegation has conveyed its warmest fraternal greetings to the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to all communists and working people of Vietnam. In his address at today's session of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said:

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., who takes constant concern of the consolidation and strengthening of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations, has asked our delegation to convey to the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V. sincere wishes for a fine success of the congress. He has emphasized that as in the past, the Soviet Union will always stand in the future shoulder to shoulder with Socialist Vietnam in endeavours for economic development, better welfare of the people, and the promotion of the gains of socialism. The Vietnamese comrades may firmly believe in the solidarity and support of the Soviet people."

The Soviet chief delegate went on: "This congress of the C.P.V., one of the glorious fighting detachments of the international communist movement, is a great event not only for the Vietnamese Communists. Your experiences, your achievements and your problems and, of course, the answers to these problems, are very useful to the other fraternal parties. The creative activities of each Marxist-Leninist party contribute to the moral enrichment of the whole international communist movement.

"The recapitulating report of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. presented by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the C.C. of the party, has left us very deep impressions. This important political document has analyzed the internal and external situation of the building of socialism in Vietnam, set forth great tasks, mapped our orientations and measures to resolve them. The report of the C.P.V. Central Committee as well as those presented by Comrades Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho sketched a panorama both of today and tomorrow, the pretty future of the country to which the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the party are marching and which they are sure to reach.

"The period which has elapsed since the Fourth Congress of the C.P.V. is not a simple one. On the one hand, there are the heavy wounds left by a protracted war against the imperialist and colonialist aggressors; then cam a new aggression. On the other hand, there are very new problems to be solved.

However, in spite of all difficulties, the C.P.V. has managed to consolidate the independence of its country, it has got valuable experiences in the building of socialism in peace time, made persistent efforts to grasp a very complicated science, that of running the economy according to the socialist mode, developed and consolidated its relations with the labouring masses. This is a new precious asset in the activities of the C.P.V., a firm springboard for continued advance in the building of socialism.

"The C.P.V., its leaders, Comrade Le Duan, its general secretary, whom all of us regard as an outstanding Vietnamese revolutionary, a celebrated activist of the world communist movement, enjoy a very high prestige.

"The heroic struggle they have waged for the freedom, independence and unity of the country has shown that the Vietnamese Communists are fully capable of conducting a life-and-death fight against the enemy to defend their motherland. And now you are giving evidence of your capabilities of bringing into play the creative forces of the entire people, developing socialist democracy, and heightening the national economy. We firmly believe that the resolutions of this fifth congress will help enhance the influence of the party and consolidate its leading role. The programme of striving on for socialism, a better life of the people, that you have set forth has expressed the aspirations of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, it will become a programme of the entire people."

The Soviet chief delegate added: "Your cause is extremely close to the heart of every Soviet citizen. In a recent speech delivered in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev stated: In these very days, the C.P.V. is advancing its fifth congress, and all of us extend to the heroic Vietnamese Communists and the valiant Vietnamese people our cordial greetings and sincere wishes for success in their peaceful labour to build socialism and in the defence of their revolutionary gains".

"We are agreed because of common objectives, and very sincere concern for each other's achievements. The relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are built on the firmest and most honest principles that have been proved by history -- the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The solid foundation of these relations is the treaty of friendship and co-operation signed in 1978, while the force crystallising them is precisely the unshakable fraternal friendship between our two communist parties.

"In the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Vietnamese relations have been developing in a dynamic way with regard to both the volume and the quality of the tasks resolved. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are actively and steadily co-operating with each other in all political, economic, ideological and defence fields.

"A symbol of fraternal ties, the high standard of the co-operation between our two countries is the cosmic flight of the Soviet-Vietnamese international team. The hero-cosmonauts Victor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan carried aloft over the earth our banner of friendship.

"We are fully founded to hope that in the years to come, the Soviet-Vietnamese relations will develop in a more varied and vigorous manner. The party bodies and economic services of the Soviet Union and Vietnam have undertaken a very great volume of work to develop further our economic cooperation on the basis of the actual possibilities of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Suffice it to say that the turnover of goods between the two countries will double in the next five years.

"The technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union to Vietnam will also expand greatly. This will make it possible for the Vietnamese people to exploit the natural resources of the country more rapidly and more effectively, to turn to account in a more rational way the production potential already built, and it must be said that this is a fairly great potential.

"A symbol of the present co-operation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the resolution of such problems as those of fuel and energy is the Pha Lai thermic power plan whose first power-generating group will be put into operation this year. It is the reconstruction and expansion of the four biggest coal mines of Vietnam. The completion of these projects will create conditions for stable and steady activities of many industrial and agricultural enterprises. Moreover, we are jointly resolving longer-term tasks. On the Da River, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the biggest one in Southeast Asia, is being actively built.

"On the continental shelf of South Vietnam, we are making preparations for the exploitation of oil and gas. Before long, derricks will appear off the Vietnamese shores, and this is another concrete evidence of the strength and effectiveness of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship."

Dealing with the international situation, the Soviet chief delegate remarked: "...U.S. imperialism is playing the role of organizer of the new crusade against peace and progress. The aggressive and militant forces are threatening to bring mankind to the brink of a world thermonuclear war. The ideologists of the U.S. reactionary forces are calling for an extension of the U.S. domination to the whole world. In fact there is no region on earth where the situation has not become complicated as a result of the actions of Washington and its zealous agents....

"In Asia the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly deploying extremely dangerous activities.

"First of all, Washington is playing 'the China card' in an attempt to make the most of the anti-Sovietism and hegemonism of the Chinese ruling circles to further the global strategy of the United States. Having forgotten the lessons of World War Two, the United States is carrying out a line designed to encourage Japanese militarism into an instrument of its expansionist policy in Asia.

"All this is real, undeniable. In spite of these facts, the imperialist circles are resorting to the most cunning methods to spread misinformation, lies and slanders; they try to deceive the peoples, mislead public opinion and make believe that international tension is caused by socialism.... The imperialists who pose as defenders of human rights did not say anything when Pol Pot, a disciple of the Maoists, brazenly massacred hundreds of thousands of his compatriots. And now when the Kampuchean people with the assistance of fraternal Vietnam have revived and are building a peaceful life, they stage-manage the adoption of slanderous resolutions of all kinds while preparing an armed intervention with the participation of traitors to the Kampuchean people, including Pol Pot. Beijing and Washington are inflating the so-called "Kampuchean problem" which does not exist in fact; this problem has been settled for a long time now by the Kampuchean people themselves. They are pursuing long-term perfidious objectives to create a permanent hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia, to fan up a conflict between two groups of states in this region -- the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. That is indeed a shameful policy!

"Nobody can check the development of history, and that is precisely the reason why this is an objective process. This process expresses the will of the nations for peace and progress. A typical example of this is the victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the colonialist rule, and against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and the victory they have won in the two wars started by the Beijing hegemonists against Vietnam in recent years. At first they pushed the stooge Pol Pot clique to fight against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, then they directly staged an aggression against Vietnam.

"We appreciate the lofty activities of Vietnam to consolidate the solid fraternal ties with socialist Laos and with Kampuchea, who has stated that the path of socialist development is her goal. The solidarity of the three countries on the Indochinese Peninsula is an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, dear comrades. Progressive public opinion in the world supports your just cause; the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries always stand at your side.

"The increasing role of Vietnam in the international community, in the Non-Aligned Movement, her clear-cut stand in the maintenance of peace and the defence of the right of all nations to follow the path of independent development, all this is a factor of increasingly important significance for the consolidation of security in Asia and all over the world. And we are very pleased to note that in the international area as well as in the resolving of the tasks of peaceful construction, we have always been standing shoulder to shoulder.

"Comrades: This is not the first time the Communists have to riposte to the plots of the class enemy who wants to overthrow or at least to encroach on world socialism, and to check the revolutionary process. But if they failed to achieve this in the past, they are all the more unable to do so now because the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries already have a great economic potential, a mighty political force and a solid national defence; in the world, the forces of the communist movement, the workers' movement and the national liberation movement have grown powerful; the aspirations of all nations for peace have become stronger than ever.

"The C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government resolutely pursue the line charted by the 26th congress of the party, unswervingly strive to carry into effect the peace programme for the eighties adopted by the congress. All the proposals and initiatives put forward some days ago by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions in Tashkent have supplied new and very firm evidence of this. As you know, these proposals and initiatives aim at solving the problem of reducing nuclear means in Europe on the basis of strict compliance with the principle of equality, at securing a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation expanding mutual trust measures on the seas and oceans, building a region of peace and stability in Asia, reaching agreement on other essential problems regarding the prevention of a new world war.

"The Soviet initatives have received a broad response in the world. The socialist countries have spared no effort to make the international climate healthy. This has been evidenced by the actions and initiatives of the Soviet Union on the initiating and applying of mutual trust measures in the Far East; the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, on the normalization of relations with the A.S.E.A.N. countries; the proposal made by the People's Republic of Mongolia on the signing of a convention of non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between Asian and Pacific countries.

"We fully support Vietnam's stand on resolving the situation in Southeast Asia expounded in the activity report of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. We stand for extinguishing hotbeds of conflict, resolving disputes through negotiations, and it is very good that this policy of the socialist countries in Asia has enjoyed the approval of authoritative circles in many Asian countries.

"The Soviet Union highly appreciates the independent and progressive foreign policies of India and other peace-loving countries in Asia.

"In the present situation, the solidarity of communist and workers' parties has a particularly important significance. Our movement came into existence under the slogan of proletarian internationalism. There lies the great strength of the movement. And practical experience has shown that those parties that depart from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to pursue some transient political objectives are bound to encounter ultimately great difficulties and to become scapegoats of the class enemy. Solidarity is the main condition for gaining new successes for socialism and peace."

On behalf of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., of the entire Soviet party and people, the Soviet chief delegate wished the Communists and the entire people of Vietnam "new, great successes in the building of socialism, the path to which has been charted by the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V."

Kaysone Phomvihan Speech

OW280813 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general-secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee, has extended, on behalf of the Communists and people of Laos, "warmest and best greetings to the congress, the Communists and the heroic people of Vietnam."

In his welcome address at today's session of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, the Lao chief delegate praised the late President Ho Chi Minh as "an outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers' movement, who rendered great services by bringing the light of Marxism-Leninism to the struggle for national salvation of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, founded the Indochinese Communist Party, the predecessor of the present People's Revolutionary Party of Laos."

Kaysone Phomvihan went on: "Since the fourth party congress, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the party headed by esteemed Comrade Le Duan, have written a splendid page in their glorious national history and won ever greater confidence, love and admiration from brothers and friends in the world.

"Just emerging from the fierce and long wars against colonialism and neo-colonialism, with wounds not yet healed, the Vietnamese people have to wage a new fight against aggression by the big-nation Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. With their glorious exploits in defeating the two aggressive wars launched by the Beijing reactionary forces and their Pol Pot-Ieng clique of flunkeys, the Vietnamese people have not only firmly defended their fatherland but also helped the fraternal Kampuchean people free themselves from a genocidal disaster, restore their country and build a new life, contain the plots of expansion, aggression and annexation by the reactionary circles in the Chinese leadership, thus making a very important contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in the region and in the world as a whole....

"At the same time, with extraordinary energy and endurance and with industrious and creative labour, the Vietnamese people have recorded many important achievements in economic building and cultural development, and in strengthening their forces in all fields, and drawn many valuable experiences in their advance direct to socialism from an under-developed, former colonial country.

"Vietnam's historic victories of an epochal character have proven that the Communist Party of Vietnam is a staunch and experienced contingent of the international communist and workers' movement, that the Vietnamese people are very heroic, absolutely loyal to the party and the fatherland, and have perserveringly fought with self abnegation for independence, freedom and socialism and for discharging their internationalist duty. The poeple's revolutionary party and the people of Laos warmly welcome the victory of the Communist Party and the fraternal people of Vietnam and consider it as their own victory."

The Lao chief delegate praised the special Laos-Vietnam friendship which, he said, will further flourish and can be broken by no reactionary forces. He added: "The implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has achieved fine results as shown in the building of the Laos-Vietnam border into a permanent border of friendship and peace, in diversified activities in the political, economic, cultural and technological fields and in the swearing of brotherhood between border provinces of the two countries. These results have constantly strengthened our forces in all fields, firmly ensure the independence and the prosperous development of each country, and at the same time, constitute an important factor for preserving peace and stability in this region....

"Fully conscious that the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity, the militant alliance and all-round cooperation constitute a law of existence and development of the two countries, our party has always care [as received] for safeguarding the Laos-Vietnam solidarity, and urged our cadres party members and people of all nationalities to do their best to foster this solidarity, resolutely oppose all wicked divisive schemes of the enemy. Our party has particularly educated our young generations in cultivating this special relation to make it bear fruits and remain ever green.

"We are proud that in all crucial and fierce trials in the past as well as at present, we have always been with Vietnam and have done our best to contribute to the victories of our dear brothers and comrades. We will, in future, continuously (?advance) our close coordination and increase our mutual support in all fields in order to bring into the fullest play the position of each country for the successful defence and building of socialism in each country."

Heng Samrin Speech

BK291228 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on 28 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] The KPRP delegation is very elated and proud to join the glorious VCP, the working class and the heroic people of Vietnam in participating in this historically significant event. We have brought here the profound sentiments of a nation which has just been freed from the disaster of genocide, the deep loyalty of a contingent of cadres succeeding the lofty cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, and the wish of the whole party and people of Kampuchea for the brilliant success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, right from its birth, under the guidance of beloved Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh), the Indochinese Communist Party the predecessor of the three parties of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete condition of the three countries, charted out an accurate revolutionary programme for the people's democratic national revolution of the three Indochinese countries. Since then, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have over half a century travelled a path full of difficulties, hardships and trials, and have written the most glorious pages of their nation's history...The defeat of two big imperialists, including the ringleader of imperialism, constituted an immortal song of the heroic Vietnamese people who have opened a new era following the great victory in Vietnam, that is, an era full of hope that within only 7 years has brought changes to the world situation. Vietnam's victory is the victory of Marxism-Leninism, of the line of holding aloft the two banners -- the banner of national democratic revolution and the banner of socialism -- of the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese peoples, and of the fraternal socialist countries, the communist-worker movement for national liberation and all the peace and progressive forces throughout the world. The VCP is worthy of being the vanguard of the working class, the revolution and working people of Vietnam and of being one of the most valiant vanguards of the international communist movement. The Kampuchean party and people are elated and proud of this.

Your party congress this time is held after your victories over the two wars of aggression launched by the reactionary Chinese clique in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and at a moment when the three Indochinese countries are living in a state of peace while having to cope with a many-sided sabotage war conducted by the common enemies and with the danger of a large-scale war. That is why the task of the congress is very great, complicated and heavy.

We are deeply convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of a party which has been steeled in the flame of struggle like the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the correct line for socialist revolution charted out by the fourth congress and with the programme of action to be adopted by this congress, with the tradition of staunch and undaunted struggle, and with their industrious and creative labour, the heroic Vietnamese people will surmount all difficulties, overcome all obstacles, march forward to thwart all plots and acts of war by the enemies, and advance rapidly, vigorously and steadily on the path of socialist construction.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, for many generations, our people have been well aware of the revolutionary stages of the three Indochinese countries. Many fraternal Vietnamese people sacrificed their lives in a protracted, most difficult struggle, unprecedented in the history of the world. However, they have achieved brilliant victories.

"After long years of sorrow and darkness under the yoke of colonialism and imperialism, especially under the genecidal disaster cause by (?Maoism) all the Kampuchean patriots including those who had lived in the old regime and were indoctrinated with extremist nationalism are well aware of who are friends and who are enemies, particularly those who have many times fought to liberate their nation from genocide and are now creating conditions to ensure the people's right to live in independence and freedom.

Over the past three years, in the coordinated struggle against the common enemies as well as in the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, there have also emerged numerous noble symbols of the friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the profound sentiments between the peoples of the two countries. However, no words can be used to match the indescribable sacrifice of many Vietnamese mothers who sent their beloved children to fight side by side with our people. No words can be used to describe the march of the communist combatants of the two countries who traveled through streams, creeks, mountains and forests in order to seize victory over their common enemy, seize back the right to live in independence and freedom for the two nations and to build the special friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam. At present, in the western border of our country, the beloved sons of our two nations are fighting side by side in the same trench. In factories, worksites and many outlying remote villages and communes, workers and peoples of the two countries are striving side by side to revive a devastated nation. The sweat and blood of the peoples of the two countries have further been shed for the Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship. Our people are well aware that while helping the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people are also carrying out their internationalist duty toward the brotherly Lao people, defending their northern border, overcoming the aftermath of war and enduring much suffering. Yet, in the common struggle the Vietnamese people have always accepted for themselves the greatest difficulties.

Time passes, but those lofty symbols will never fade in human memory. For our whole party and people, the word "Vietnam" is very sacred. Vietnam means revolutionary heroism, Vietnam is synonymous with proletarian internationalism, Vietnam means purity of soul, loyalty in friendship, unity and noble sacrifice. Vietnam's contribution will forever be embedded in the heart of each Kampuchean patriot in the present and future generations as well.

As stated in the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea "...Solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the party's strategic thought, the subjective demand of historical necessity, a determinant factor for Kampuchea's destiny, the pure revolutionary sentiments and the consistent stand of the Kampuchean people in the new epoch....

The whole party and people of Kampuchea pledge to preserve their close solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese people as the apple of their eye, and are always heightening their vigilance so as to shatter all designs aimed at sowing division among the three Indochinese countries, causing division between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, "The past three years have also seen the wonderful victory of our people in their reconstruction and in defence of their reborn nation. From being a society in which all forms of social life had been abolished, where the people were denied the right to live and lived under the constant fear of being mowed down by hoes, cutlasses, mallets and guns, in a society of barrack-type discipline, Kampuchea has been revived with schools, kindergartens, hospitals, markets and pagodas having been reopened. Songs of love for life, love for the new regime, hatred of the enemy, songs of praise for the loyal friends have risen everywhere, from the ricefields to the remote mountainous areas.

"In the past year, many great events have occurred in the political, economic and social life of our people. Elections of local power and the National Assembly, the fourth party congress, the adoption of the new Constitution and the setting up of the national government, the emergence of comprehensive emulation drives have proved that our people earnestly desire to live in peace and construction, are firmly confident in the people's revolutionary party, closely attached to the new government, a government really for the people, rejoice at the alliance of the three Indochinese countries, and believe in the great family of the socialist community. Our entire party and people are well aware that the victories of the Kampuchean revolution cannot be separated from the generous, unswerving assistance and great sacrifices in in flesh and blood of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and that these victories are linked to the historic victories of the revolutionary lines of the three Indochinese countries. These victories are attributable to the great development of the world revolution. We are convinced that in the near future, the revolutionary currents of the countries in this subcontinent will combine into a great torrent to wash away the reactionary dirt and to drown the acts of war of the Beijing hegemonist-expanionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

"On this occasion, allow me, on behalf of the whole party, and people of Kampuchea, to express our deep gratitude to the parties and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries and friendly countries throughout the world for their sympathy, support and great assistance."

Esteemed and beloved comrades, the entire party and people of Kampuchea are currently striving to implement the general tasks set forth at the Fourth KPRP Congress in order to defend firmly national independence and build the fatherland in a gradual advance through a transitional period toward socialism. Our most sacred task is the defense of our fatherland. The outstanding victories scored in the past have made us confident of the bright future of the cause of the revolution of the Kampuchean people, the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and the communist and workers' movement in the world.

Cuban Delegate's Speech

OW281651 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- At this congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam brilliantly affirms the just and glorious path it has followed over more than half a century since the party was founded.

This view of the Communist Party of Cuba was voiced by its chief delegate Jesus Montane Oropesa at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He went on:

This is a congress which highlights the unshakable loyalty of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is a congress which demonstrates the party's determination to work toward the tasks of economic development, toward selfless service to the interests of the people, towards staunchly defending the socialist fatherland.

All of us who have the honour to attend this congress with Vietnamese communists will return to our country with much greater confidence that the Vietnamese cause is invincible, that with the clearsighted leadership of their vanguard party, the resolute support of the whole people, the unshakable revolutionary alliance with the brotherly Indochinese countries of Kampuchea and Laos together with the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic countries and forces in the world, nothing and nobody can alter the path that the heroic Vietnamese people have chosen. In the past, the colonialists and militarists could not achieve that. Yesterday the U.S. imperialists, with all their might, could do nothing. Today, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists surely cannot subjugate Vietnam.

Dear comrades, here in your midst we can witness clearly what a revolutionary and fighting nation is like. Here we can feel what a politically conscious, one-minded and organized people is like, a people that knows the value of freedom that has had to struggle very arduously through many generations to regain its independence and unification. Here in your midst one can understand fully how extraordinary the work, the teachings, the thoughts, the example and the everlasting behest of immortal President Ho Chi Minh can be.

... In your struggle, we have always been on your side, our solidarity is steadfast and unshakable. Particularly we wish to express our support for the proposals put forth by the Governments of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos aimed at accelerating the search for a negotiated solution on the basis of reason and honour for the regional conflicts and through which to help create an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in the region.

Concerning the Cuban situation, Jesus Montana Oropesa said: "Cuba is striving for peace. Cuba does not want war at all. Cuba supports all sincere and constructive initiatives leading to negotiated solutions to conflicts. Yet, Cuba has clearly told the United States that Cuba will never be frightened by piratic activities and threats and momentums. We would rather sacrifice than relinquish the truth, morality and revolutionary nature. We Cubans, as you Vietnamese, are thoroughly imbued with 'There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom.' Dear Vietnamese brothers, today is struggle, tomorrow is ours," he concluded.

French Delegate's Speech

OW281705 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- "It is with very great emotion that I address you, on behalf of the French Communist Party whose ties with the Communist Party of Vietnam dates back to the dawn of the French communist movement."

In his speech at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, Paul Laurent, Political Bureau member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, said: "Who does not remember that in 1920, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was among the revolutionaries who were going to build the new party of the French working class, at the Tours Congress in 1920. Since then, the solidarity of the French communists has never failed the cause of the gallant Vietnamese people who, during diverse trials in their history, has always shown courage, heroism and perseverance. After long and bitter years of struggle, first against French colonialism, then against American imperialism, you have conquered the sovereign right for your people to be master of its future. In the conscience of peoples of the whole world, vivid memories still remain of the savage bombings which caused injuries to Vietnam, ravaged and devastated your land, sowing death and sorrows. Several generations of Vietnamese have thus paid with their blood the price of freedom and independence.

At present, the sequels of this war, which resulted in the partition of Vietnam for over two decades, still leave their marks on all the economic, social and political realities of your country. Could it be otherwise in a country which has only recently emerged from this long nightmare?

In this context, the course of action taken by the people and Communist Party of Vietnam is even more prominent. With the same will that prompted you in your fight against the colonialists and imperialists, you are building a new society for Vietnam, reunified at last. With great attention and very keen interest, the French Communists are following the work being done here, in your country. We are aware of the complexity of the task you are fulfilling.

The terrible legacy of past years still continues to cast a heavy shadow on the future of your country. And there are many things to be invented by the peoples regarding the building of socialism! But the French Communists, who know their Vietnamese comrades well, have full confidence in your capacity to overcome difficulties and to forge the socialism that the people of Vietnam want to have. We French Communists are also conscious of the importance and the state, for this part of the world, represented by the building of a strong, independent socialist country, having at its disposal the means to guarantee its security, capable of playing its role in favour of peace and non-alignment.

For all those reasons, added to the very long-standing friendship and militant comradeship between French and Vietnamese communists, we entertain deep feelings of solidarity for the struggle you are now conducting to develop socialism in your country."

After describing the situation in France, the French chief delegate added: "The historical ties of friendship between the Vietnamese and French peoples are profound and close. It would be a waste not to apply oneself to developing them incessantly. We French Communists are striving to develop a great policy of cooperation between France and Vietnam which meets the needs of Vietnam, and conforms to the capacity of France and to the interests of the two peoples and their two countries.

"Within the frame work of the new international order which it will henceforth advance, France can and must contribute to the development of Vietnam. They must do everything so that Vietnam can live in peace, playing its role legitimately in the world. An independent, peaceful, rich, happy Vietnam -- isn't it the interest of France in Southeast Asia? France and Vietnam have every interest in developing their relations.

Our two peoples and our two countries have an interest in having these relations developed, and this is what every French Communist really wishes for."

Polish Delegate's Speech

OW281656 Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- We wish to thank you for the great sympathy expressed to Poland in this conference hall by the delegates to the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Speaking at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, Miroslaw Milewski, Political Bureau member and secretary of the United Workers Party of Poland Central Committee, said:

"The report presented in this hall by the general secretary of your party, Comrade Le Duan, the faithful continuator of the work of Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding militant of the international communist and workers' movement, has mapped out the programme and tasks that await your party and nation. We wish you success in the implementation thereof. We are confident that your party which has splendid traditions of heroism and sacrifice will be able to answer the historic challenge it has taken up."

The Polish chief delegate went on: "I have come to your country at a difficult time for ours. To defend the highest values of internal peace and of socialism and the fundamental interests of peace and security in Europe and in the world, it turned out to be indispensable to apply exceptional measures. That was our decision, a Polish one.

Time has confirmed the soundness of the measure adopted. In our country, stabilization in progressing, social discipline has been increased, order and calm prevail. However, the political struggle is still on. Be assured, dear comrades and friends, that we will do everything so that socialist Poland will continue to make her sensible contribution to the consolidation of the community of socialist countries for the sake of peace and international cooperation. Poland was and will remain a lasting link of the socialist community."

Miroslaw Milewski added: "Poland and Vietnam have been united for long years by a close friendship and cooperation. Our destinies were similar in the past. Our two nations had to fight for the freedom and unity of their motherlands. We were with you in the most difficult hours, those of your liberation struggle. To the extent of her possibilities, Poland was active in the international arena in favour of the reunification of Vietnam. Now we are developing a cooperation advantageous for the two countries in all fields of life. As in the past, we are now extending our full support to the policy and initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in defence of her sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity; for the strengthening of the friendly ties among the Indochinese states, for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

"We wish Socialist Vietnam, all our Vietnamese friends favourable achievement of our common ideals. We express the deep conviction that the programe set forth by the Communist Party of Vietnam will be fulfilled and that fraternal socialist Vietnam will score new successes in all fields of peaceful cooperation."

PAP Account of Speech

LD282124 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Mar (PAP) -- Miroslaw Milewski, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary, who heads a PUWP delegation to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, addressed the congress today and conveyed its participants cordial greetings from the PUWP CC, the Polish Communists and the Polish working class.

"I have come here at a difficult moment for Poland," Milewski said further. "Poland is going through the effects of a socio-political crisis brought about by a (?coincidence) of several objective causes and conditions as well as subjective errors in leading the party and the state.

"Discontent of the society was exploited by forces hostile to socialism inspired by capitalist centers (?of subversion) to question the fundamental assumption of our political system and constitutional order.

"At the 9th Congress of the PUWP held last July we drew conclusions from the criticism voiced by workers and worked out a programme for a socialist renewal of the country. We strove to implement this program [word indistinct] political means building on a broad front of national accord. Regrettably, our efforts were rejected and our opponents staked on confrontation. Counterrevolutionary forces in Poland were leading to anarchy, economic collapse and put in jeopardy the foundations of socialist statehood.

"It became necessary, in defense of supreme values of internal peace and socialism as well as fundamental interests of European and world peace and security, to apply extraordinary measures. It was (?our own) Polish decision. We took it in a sovereign manner.

"Stabilization in the country is progressing, social discipline has improved; order prevails. However, political struggle continues. The Polish United Workers' Party is the guarantor of [words indistinct] the consequences of the crisis in Poland. Poland has been and will remain a durable link in the (?socialist) community.

"We draw satisfaction from the internationalist stand, support and assistance offered Poland by the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union," Miroslav Milewski continued. "We are grateful for this also to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

"Poland and Vietnam are linked by long years of close friendship and cooperation. Within her possibilities, Poland undertook actions in the international forum favouring the unification of Vietnam. Like in the past, also now we give our full support to the policy and initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at defending its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, to strengthening the ties of friendship between Indochinese states, to creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

PLO Delegate's Speech

OW281717 Hanoi VNA in English 1702 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- We are convinced that your congress will find out correct solutions to thwart the schemes of aggression and solve the economic problems.

Addressing the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam today, Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the P.L.O. delegation, said: "Your congress is held when the imperialists and reactionaries' attempts at aggression against Vietnam are increasing, at a time when difficult economic conditions are challenging the will of the Vietnamese people. We are convinced that your congress will find out correct solutions to thwart the schemes of aggression and solve the economic problems....

"We declare that we resolutely condemn the U.S. policy and their activities to undermine international peace and security, to oppose security and liberation of the struggling peoples, thereby opposing our Palestinian people, our Arab people in the Middle East, and peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Vietnamese revolutionary evolution and that of Palestine have reaffirmed that the closeness making us come nearer to each other is a special one, the closeness that has emerged from the armed struggle against occupation, the closeness of similar sorrows and disasters caused by imperialists to our peoples. It is abundantly clear that the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people has placed us in the forefront trench to fight imperialism and Zionism. The closeness of the Vietnamese and Palestinian revolutions was prominently stated in the Vietnam-Palestine joint statement at the conclusion of the visit to Vietnam last October by Y. 'Arafat. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has reaffirmed its resolute and consistent support to the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to liberate the fatherland. Palestine has, on its part, warmly appreciated the historic victory won by the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam -- the party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh through the struggle against colonialism and imperialism to reunify Vietnam and take the whole country to socialism.

The Palestine Liberation Organization reaffirms its full support to the Vietnamese people in their new revolutionary stage under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam to build socialism and defend Socialist Vietnam, against all aggressive designs of imperialists and reactionary forces.

Today, at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we reaffirm the firm revolutionary stand of the Palestinian revolution toward Vietnam and the glorious struggle of the Vietnamese people."

Salvadoran Delegate's Speech

OW281729 Hanoi VNA in English 1709 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- We would like to extend to you the sincere and warm greetings of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (F.M.L.N.) of the El Salvador and wish the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam brilliant success.

Speaking at today's session of the Vietnam party congress in Hanoi, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the F.M.L.N. Supreme Command, first commander of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, said: "The Salvadoran people deeply admire the heroic and courageous Vietnamese people, who have fought against the domination by imperialism and indigenous reactionary forces, won complete freedom, and are now taking the Vietnamese society forward in the correct direction of independence, national unity and socialism. It is the very staunch will to cope with, to fight against, and to defeat imperialism and other international reactionary forces that is now expressed right here at this fifth party congress and right in each Vietnamese Communist. We hold that this is not only a congress of the Communists but of the entire Vietnamese people - the whole nation, who have joined the party in the fight to sweep away the imperialist aggressors and reunify the country.

"With their victory over the barbarous enemy of nations, the Vietnamese people have set for the world's people an excellent example of heroism, undauntedness and courage and have proven that no force can subdue a nation which is determined to stand up to fight at any cost for their liberation.

"We realize that today in face of tasks and duties to be fulfilled and new difficulties to be surmounted and new enemies to be foiled in defence of the fatherland and socialism, the intelligence and talent of the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam which have been demonstrated in the fight against colonialism and imperialism will be again brought into play to bring about continued victories.

"Vietnam is of great significance toward nations such as our Salvadoran people, who are struggling against oppression, domination by the domestic reactionary forces and imperialism. In the struggle for freedom and national sovereignty we stand on the side of the Vietnamese people. That's why we protest against and condemn all invasions under whatever pretext against Vietnam. Like before, today and for every we will side with Vietnam, the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people."

He concluded his speech by saying: "We firmy believe that your party and people will turn the resolutions of the fifth congress into effect and will make ever greater achievements in socialist construction and in the defence of your socialist fatherland. To our Salvadoran people, the immortal Vietnamese people and President Ho Chi Minh are a boundless revolutionary inspiration".

ANC Delegate's Speech

OW281734 Hanoi VNA in English 1717 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- "It is a great and singular honour for me to represent the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa at this esteemed congress" declared Stanley Mabizela, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He went on: "I bring warm greetings of the African National Congress of South Africa to the Communist Party of Vietnam, and to you, the delegates of this important congress of your party. This is party of President Ho Chi Minh, a man, a hero, a legend in his lifetime who successfully waged and inspired not only the epic struggle that gave the Vietnam people their freedom but a man who continues to inspire at present similar struggles and therefore is today revered the world over. Comrades, through you, we greet the heroic and unconquerable people of Vietnam."

The A.N.C. chief delegate continued: "In our life and death struggle against a ruthless and powerful adversary we draw tremendous inspiration from Vietnam's heroic history of struggle against various aggressors whose aim was to enslave you people. The fact that you were able to defeat the most powerful imperialist power in the world, the United States of America, has been an enormous moral booster to our people and to the combatants of our armed forces. Dear comrades, when we of the African National Congress look towards the example of your party and of your unconquerable people we are mindful of the great sacrifices you have made. We are also mindful of the principles of international solidarity you have shown for ours and other struggles. In this respect we pledge our solidarity to you as we have always done; we pledge our solidarity to you as you continue your noble tasks of repairing your war wounds and building socialism. We pledge our solidarity to you as you guard your borders to ensure that the gains of your revolution are safeguarded. In this respect we have forthrightly condemned the treacherous action of the Chinese leadership who attacked your country in a cowardly manner, and who seek to impose their hegemony over the whole of Indochina. We applaud the strong fraternal links of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos who have kept the agents of imperialism at bay. We know very well the treachery of the Beijing renegades. For years they have been supporting renegade groups and puppets in Africa in their fruitless efforts to impose their reactionary line."

"We wish you well in this esteemed congress of your outstanding party and are confident that you will continue to lead the people of unconquerable Vietnam along the glorious path of peace, socialism and progress," Stanley Mabizela said.

Municipal Delegates' Speeches

BK280440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued its work this morning, 28 March, Voice of Vietnam correspondents reported from the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. During this morning's session the delegates heard statements by Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee and delegates of the Hanoi municipal VCP organization, and Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and delegate of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP organization.

Both statements affirmed the complete identity of views with the political report presented by Comrade Le Duan; the report on the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and for the 1980's, read by Comrade Pham Van Dong; and the report on the party-building task delivered by Comrade Le Duc Tho. The statements also affirmed the resolve of the two major cities' party organizations to satisfactorily carry out the political tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

During this morning's session the delegates were also extremely inspired to hear statements by Comrades Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation; Kaysone Phomvihan, head of the LPRP delegation; and Heng Samrin, head of the LPRP delegation.

In their statements, the Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean head delegates affirmed great solidarity and militant friendship with the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. They stressed that the lofty solidarity, singlemindedness and internationalist friendship among the fraternal parties are an important factor ensuring world peace and security and the complete victory of socialism. The Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean head delegates' statements were warmly welcomed by the delegates and punctuated by hearty applause.

29 Mar Congress Proceedings

OW291351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued to hold its plenary session today in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall.

During the morning session the delegates listened to speeches by the following comrades: Hoang Van Kieu, director of the Central Committee Department of Nationalities and delegate of the Lang Son provincial party organization; Le Phuoc Tho, deputy secretary of the Hau Giang provincial party committee and delegate of the Hau Giang provincial party organization; Ngo Quang Dao, deputy secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, deptuy secretary of the Thong Nhut district party committee and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Ho Nghinh, deputy secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Bui Trong Tam, secretary of the Hai Hau district party committee and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization; Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang cooperative party committee in Thai Binh Province and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; and Le Van Pham, secretary of the Tien Giang provincial party committee and delegate of the Tien Giang provincial party organization.

In the afternoon the delegates listened to speeches by the following comrades: Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of the Dac Lac provincial party committee and delegate of the Dac Lac provincial party organization; Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union and delegate of the Ban Tre provincial party organization; Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and delegate of the armed forces party organization; Hoang No, secretary of the Son La provincial party committee and delegate of the Son La provincial party organization; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone party committee and delegate of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone party organization; Nguyen Tien Chinh, minister of maritime products and delegate of the Thuan Hai provincial party organization; Phan The Duyet, director of the Mao Khe coalmine and delegate of the Quang Ninh provincial party organization; Pham Cong Lac, director of the Danhim powerplant and delegate of the Thuan Hai provincial party organization; and Phan Thanh Liem, director of the machine tools plant No 1 and delegate of the Hanoi municipal party organization.

Their speeches unanimously agreed with the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan and with other reports presented by the party Central Committee before the congress. Their speeches also pointed out specific measures for vigorously developing the economy and livelihood of the local people and submitted to the party and state specific petitions relating to their localities, sectors and circles.

Local Delegates' Speeches

BK290458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The fifth party congress continued to hold its plenary session this morning in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. During this session the delegates listened to statements by the following comrades: Hoang Van Kieu, director of the Central Committee Department of Nationalities and delegate from Lang Son Province; Le Phuoc Tho, deputy secretary of the Hau Giang provincial party committee and delegate from Hau Giang province; Le Quang Dao, deputy secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; (Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien), deputy secretary of the Thong Nhut district party committee and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Ho Nghinh, secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Bui Trong Tam, secretary of the Nai Hau district party committee and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial organization; Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang cooperative party committee in Thai Binh Province and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; Phan Xuan Dot, minister of forestry and delegate of the Ben Tre provincial party organization; and Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of Dan Lac provincial party committee and delegate of Dac Lac provincial party organization.

Their statements unanimously concurred with the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan, and with other reports presented by the party Central Committee before the congress. Their statements also pointed out specific measures for vigorously developing the economy and livelihood of the local people in line with the lines and policies of the party and state. The comrades' statements also presented the problems of their localities to the party and the state.

GORBACHEV VISITS HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

OW292019 Hanoi VNA in English 1801 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 29 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, today visited the construction site on the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power station on the Da (Black) River, which is being built with Soviet assistance. Vietnamese engineers and workers and Soviet experts working at the site held a meeting in honour of the delegation.

In his speech delivered at the meeting Tran Huu Trong, secretary of the [word indistinct] party committee, summed up the achievements obtained by the Vietnamese workers and the Soviet experts in 1981. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the government and people of the Soviet Union for their great and precious (?support) to Vietnam. He said that the Hoa Binh plant, with its great capacity, "testifies to the solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Taking the floor, Gorbachev affirmed that the Soviet people will forever support, assist and unite with the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause. He expressed the hope that the Hoa Binh plant as well as other projects being built with Soviet assistance in Vietnam will soon go into operation, and positively contributing to the Vietnamese national construction and improving the Vietnamese people's living conditions. [sentence as received] On this occasion the Soviet head delegate presented the workers at the plant with a portrait of Lenin.

Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers [words indistinct], Minister of Construction Dong Si Nguyen, Vice Chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin accompanied the delegation.

SRV RECEIVES SOYUZ-36 LANDING MODULE FOR DISPLAY

OW260825 Hanoi VNA in English 1704 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- A ceremony was held at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre in Hanoi today for the reception of the landing module of the Soyuz-37 spaceship which brought back to the earth on July 31, 1980, the Soviet-Vietnamese crew composed of Colonel V.V. Gorbatko and Lietenant-Colonel Pham Tuan. Speaking at the reception ceremony of the landing module, which will be on show at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre, Prof Tran Dai Nghia, director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and chairman of the Vietnam Space Research Committee, highly valued the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union and the close cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in the Intercosmos program.

The landing module of the Soyuz-36 is an invaluable gift from the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam, he said. "It will be a display of great historic significance of the Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight, a noble symbol of the fraternal solidarity and close attachment between the two parties, two states and nations", he added. All the outfit of the Vietnamese Cosmonaut Phan Tuan is also on show with the landing module. Present at the reception ceremony on the Vietnamese side was Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and on the Soviet side was Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and representatives of the embassies of the member-countries of Intercosmos.

MALAYSIA

MACAO GOVERNOR, GHAZALI DISCUSS REFUGEE ISSUES

BK231049 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The governor of Macao, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almedae Costa, today called on the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in Kuala Lumpur for talks. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said they exchanged views on the problems faced by Vietnamese boat people.

Rear Admiral Vasco, who is on a weeklong private visit to Malaysia, said many of the boat people landing on Macao's shores were actually refugges from mainland China disguised as Vietnamese refugees. The governor also discussed bilateral relations with Tan Sri Ghazali. The Macao governor leaves Penang for Singapore on Thursday.

GHAZALI CLARIFIES MAHATHIR REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK231533 Hong Kong AFP in English 1507 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 23 Mar (AFP) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammed has never stated directly that Malaysia might withdraw its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie told parliament today.

Tan Sri Ghazali explained in the senate that the prime minister had in fact said that Malaysia strongly regretted that the Cambodian problem was still dragging on.

In view of this situation, the prime minister stated that it might no longer be beneficial for Malaysia to support the ousted Khmer Rouge regime's Democratic Kampuchean Government if the factions opposing Vietnam could not reach agreement in setting up a coalition government in Cambodia, he said.

Tan Sri Ghazali added that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were of the view that the statement and warning made by Dr Mahathir was timely and in keeping with ASEAN's practice. He said that the agreement former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk who heads the Moulinaka anti-Vietnamese group and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan following their meeting in Beijing recently was still unclear.

The foreign minister added that Son Sann had still not been able to have discussions with those two leaders to seek agreement to setting up a coalition government.

Tan Sri Ghazali added that all the leaders of ASEAN together were taking steps to resolve the Cambodian problem through a political solution and not through war in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

APRIL DATES FOR GENERAL ELECTION ANNOUNCED

BK221443 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The dates for the general elections hsve been announced. For peninsular Malaysia, polling day has been fixed for the 22d of next month. For Sabah and Sarawak, polling in the parliamentary election will be started from the 22d to the 26th. There will be no state elections. Nomination day is on the 7th. The chairman of the Election Commission, Tan Sri Haji Abdul Kadir Talib, told a news conference in Kuching that the decision was taken at the full meeting of the commission at the Sarawak Election Office this afternoon. The meeting was held following the announcement by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed yesterday that parliament and state assemblies in peninsular Malaysia would be dissolved on the 29th of this month.

Tan Sri Haji Abdul Kadir said the election writ and notice would be issued on the 30th of this month, 1 day after the dissolution of parliament. The electoral rolls to be used for the elections would be those for 1982 verified on the 15 of this month. Tan Sri Haji Abdul Kadir said that there were about 6.65 million eligible voters in the coming elections. They include 355,609 Sabah and 513,892 in Sarawak.

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN, SITTHI DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA SITUATION

BK291156 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Dhanabalan says there is a position change or a softening on the part of the Khmer Rouge with regard to the proposal to bring about a coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance factions. The shift seemed apparent from what he has read in the papers following the meeting of Prince Sihanouk with Mr Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge in Beijing recently. He assumed the leader of the KPNLF, Mr Son Sann, would get in touch with ASEAN on this matter at some stage. ASEAN would have consultations with him. Things, he said, would move slowly. He added that one could not expect dramatic development all the time. Mr Dhanabalan was speaking to reporters after the visiting Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, held talks with him at city hall. The meeting lasted 2 hours.

Responding to a reporter's question, Mr Dhanabalan reiterated that ASEAN had taken the view that it was up to the three Kampuchean resistance factions to get together. They have already been told by ASEAN that this was their problem. If they want ASEAN to help it, it was prepared to do so. So far ASEAN has not heard from them. He pointed out that there was a question of ASEAN coming out with any new proposal to bring the three Kampuchean resistance factions together.

Marshal Sitthi said he discussed with Mr Dhanabalan the situation in Thailand and the change of chairmanship of the ASEAN standing committee. Thailand will take over from Singapore as chairman of the committee in the second week of June. Marshal Sitthi is now holding talks with Mr Lee Kua Yew. Tonight he will attend a dinner hosted by Mr Dhanabalan.

The Thai leader, who arrived in Singapore this morning, leaves for Kuala Lumpur tomorrow.

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SUZUKI LIFTS FREEZE ON F-4 FIGHTER REMODELING

OW270433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday approved the lifting of a freeze on yen 1.3 billion (dollar 5.3 million) earmarked in fiscal 1981 to remodel F-4 jet fighters. The current fiscal year ends March 31.

The yen 1.3 billion appropriation was suspended last month when opposition claimed the government had been trying to mount a bombing capability on the F-4 as part of the remodelling job in violation of its purely defensive policy. The government later said the face-lifting work does not run counter to the 1968 policy because the new bombing capability does not pose a threat to Japan's neighbors. The Defense Agency plans to remodel 132 F-4 Phantom fighters at about yen 1 billion each in an attempt to increase the combat capability of its mainstay aircraft.

OFFICIAL SAYS PRC MAY BE USING 'SOVIET CARD'

OW311029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 (KYODO) -- A ranking Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday that China may be using its "Soviet card" against the United States in a Sino-American dispute over U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan. Akitane Kiuchi, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, made the remark at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Japanese Government has up to now refused to make any comment on the Sino-American friction over the arms sale, saying that it was a matter of negotiations between China and the United States. But Kiuchi's remark Wednesday was regarded as the government's admission that China might be using its "Soviet card" as a means to check Washington's policy toward Taiwan.

Kiuchi made the statement in response to a question by Eiichi Tamaki, a member of opposition Komeito. Tamaki asked about China's stance toward a proposal for improved Sino-Soviet relations made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in a speech at Tashkent last Wednesday. Kiuchi said it was worth noting that China reacted prudently in saying that it would take note of the Brezhnev proposal.

The director general explained that as far as Japan could learn through such a forum as Japan-China working level talks, Beijing continued to view Moscow as a "hegemonist." However, he pointed out that Sino-American relations are getting to be delicate over America's arms sale to Taiwan. He said China's expression of "taking note" of the Brezhnev proposal could be regarded as China using its "Soviet card" to shake the United States and let the U.S. know that Beijing would improve its relations with Moscow. But Kiuchi indicated that essentially this was not a move for betterment of Beijing-Moscow relations.

WORKING-LEVEL TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN IN TOKYO

OW300249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0216 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 (KYODO) -- The international situation was discussed Tuesday by Japanese and Chinese Foreign Ministry officials at the first day session of the two-day Japan-China working level consultations held at the Foreign Ministry. The Japanese delegation to the meeting is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and the Chinese groups by Vice Foreign Minister Fu Hao, who formerly served as ambassador to Japan. Bilateral problems are expected to be discussed on Wednesday.

Since no pending problems exist between the two countries at present, in particular, the consultations are expected to center on analysis of the international situation. The Japanese side hopes to seek the frank views of the Chinese officials on the U.S.-China-Soviet Union relations, which are in a delicate state. Both sides also are expected to discuss the concrete itinerary in Japan of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is scheduled to pay an official visit to this country in the latter part of May.

NODONG SINMUN HITS ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING

SK310249 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2321 GMT 30 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 31 March commentary: "Reckless Conspiracy"]

[Text] On 29 March, the so-called 4th South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting for war was held in Seoul. According to news reports, the meeting participated in by the U.S. and South Korean military leaders discussed issues such as reinforcing the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea and the puppet army and improving their combat capability, provided the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command [CFC] with tactical and strategic plans and came to an agreement that both sides would expand their military cooperation.

At the meeting, Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who presided over the meeting, said that the matters discussed would contribute to deterring a war in Korea and maintaining peace.

He has not come to South Korea with a plan for peace in mind. For over a month and a half, the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise racket, called a test war against us, has been continuously undertaken in South Korea. The U.S. high-altitude spy planes have been infiltrating into the territorial air east and west of our country almost every day, thus systematically committing acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic. At a time when the hostile acts and acts of espionage against us have been continuing undisguised, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has sneaked into Seoul and has repeatedly held military conferences with the South Korean puppets since 30 March.

These ominous moves are those that can be seen only on the eve of a war. That Jones discussed with the South Korean puppets issues such as reinforcement of military strength and improvement of combat capability at the South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting at this very moment is for accelerating preparations for war, not for maintaining peace. The argument about deterring a war or maintaining peace is nothing but a U.S. shield to justify its policy of aggression and war against another country.

On the pretext of a slogan for peace, they have not only maintained their aggression forces in South Korea for as long as 37 years, they have also reinforced military strength by continuously introducing military personnel and war equipment, expanded military bases and strengthened the puppet army's equipment.

Since the present U.S. administration proclaimed its plan to intensify its confrontation attitude by means of force in Korea and Asia, such maneuverings have been going on undisguised. Since they came into power, they have nullified the plan to withdraw the U.S. ground forces from South Korea advocated by Carter. They have reinforced their air force in South Korea and augmented its equipment with new combat equipment, expanded the U.S. forces' facilities by investing $100 million last year and reinforced the puppet army's equipment by supplying new weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

To build up the combat capability of the U.S. forces and the puppet army and strengthen their combat readiness as well as to build up military strength, the U.S. imperialists have been repeatedly kicking up reckless war preparations rackets. In the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise, which the U.S. imperialists have waged in South Korea since the mid-February, they are even mobilizing aircraft which can carry nuclear weapons, vessels which carry nuclear arms and military personnel who handle nuclear weapons.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' buildup of military strength and war commotions, which is evincing a more reckless nature with each passing day, peace is being seriously threatened in Korea, the situation is being aggravated and a serious situation, in which a war might break out at any time, is being formed. This has been the truth about their argument about deterring war and maintaining peace.

Their real purpose for building up military strength and instigating the South Korean puppets to a military adventure is to maintain their military occupation in South Korea, to perpetuate the division and to hold continuously onto South Korea as their colony and military base. Babbling nonsense at the meeting that the U.S. Forces Command, which has assumed a different shape as the CFC, is the core for defending South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique -- the loathsome stooge of the U.S. imperialists -- earnestly begged its master not to withdraw from South Korea and to supply it with more weapons. This shows that those who have been rejected by the people, isolated completely and cornered, again exposed their nation-selling nature of maintaining their life under the aegis of the masters.

Today Korea's peace and peaceful reunification are urgent demands of the times and nation. The first step toward easing tension and removing the danger of a war in Korea is to change the armistice agreement into a peace agreement. The buildup of military strength or an arms race can never be a deterrence to war nor can it be a means to maintain peace. On the contrary, the buildup of military strength and an arms race will only result in aggravating the situation, thereby touching off a war.

If the United States is really interested in maintaining peace in Korea, it should not pursue a war policy, reinforce its military strength and instigate the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to a military adventure, but should pay due attention to our proposal for changing the Korean armistice agreement into a peace agreement, act with discretion, withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea and take its hands off Korea. In this way it will meet the U.S. people's interest. If it wants to find a real way out, the Chon Tu-hwan right should stop committing acts of treachery of selling the country and nation as the foreign force's stooge, and should step down from power in conformity with the demand of the people.

VRPR RAPS WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON SECURITY

SK302315 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who is now visiting South Korea to attend the so-called 14th Annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, is prowling about many places, making absurd remarks. On 29 March he showed up in the frontline area near Panmunjom and inspected frontline units of South Korean Army and U.S. forces where he made powder-reeking statements to inspire war hysteria. On the same day, lecturing to a meeting at the Choson Hotel in Seoul on the subject of so-called regional security in the [illegible]0's Weinberger also made similar bellicose remarks.

Weinberger's visit to South Korea, together with the frantic "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise which has entered the full-scale stage, signifies an ominous move. Furthermore, his act of prowling about the frontline units, upon arrival in Seoul, to inspire war hysteria and of speaking jargon about security in his lecture cannot but be the center of attention. This is clear evidence proving that his current visit to South Korea is aimed at completing preparations for a new war of northward invasion.

In his lecture, Weinberger uttered such war gibberish as the superiority in military capability of the North, the continuous stationing of U.S. ground forces in South Korea and the supply of sophisticated military equipment to the South Korean Army. This, in a nutshell, is nothing but sophistry to justify the U.S. military buildup on the Korean Peninsula, the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion.

As you know well, whenever the opportunity presents itself, the U.S. war maniacs and the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamor about the superiority in combat capability of the North and the military buildup in the North.

This is nothing but a fabrication to mislead public opinion. Whenever they needed to increase military spending the U.S. war maniacs and the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored about an alleged weakness in their military capability and an alleged military superiority of the North. Whenever they needed to threaten the North, they talked about their powerful military strength, the annihilation of the enemy at an early stage and so forth.

In fact, the U.S. war maniacs are increasing the military capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea on a large scale and are trying to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces under the pretext of the military superiority of the North. They are waging such a large-scale war exercise as the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of the North in a bid to step up preparations for a war of northward invasion.

This notwithstanding, Weinberger's clamoring about the combat capability of the North and the need for the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea is brigandish logic turning black to white and is a trick to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, the military buildup of U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army and war preparations.

Therefore, Weinberger's remarks this time cannot be interpretered other than as absurd remarks in a bid to step up preparations for a new war on this land. It is by no means accidental that public opinion at home and abroad today says that Weinberger's visit to South Korea this time is reminiscent of the time when Dulles, a U.S. warmonger, visited South Korea just prior to the outbreak of the Korean war to endorse the war provocation plan.

The U.S. war maniacs should renounce the anachronistic delusion and withdraw from this land without delay, taking along the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and all lethal weapons, as called for by the people at home and abroad.

'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' LANDING EXERCISE REPORTED

SK302226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army held a large-scale landing operation exercise at a place on the east coast of South Korea on March 28 in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK as part of the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, according to a report. Mobilized in this provocative military rehearsal were U.S. forces and puppet army more than 20,000 strong including Okinawa-based U.S. Marines, a mobile battle group of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and many airplanes.

The U.S. imperialist warlikers staged the landing operation exercise amid frantic naval bombardment and bombing and then an "inland ground operation" advancing deep into the rear of the opposite side, making quite a bluff. With such provocative war exercises the U.S. imperialists once again showed the world people their dirty colours as the very one heightening tension and the criminal obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

KCNA SAYS ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT RISING IN SOUTH

SK301135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 30 Mar 82

["The United States Is Open Patron of South Korean Fascist Clique" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA) -- The anti-American sentiments are now rapidly mounting among the South Korean people. In openly patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan group, a most heinous fascist gang, the United States fully revealed its wicked nature as the strangler of democracy and human rights in South Korea and the enemy obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

U.S. imperialism is the criminal who is egging human butchers bossed by Chon Tu-hwan on to the massacre of fellow countrymen and the back-stage manipulator of the bloodbath by the military rogues. It was the United States that permitted the mobilization of puppet army units when the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged the "December 12 army purge coup" as a prelude to the reactionary offensive for prolonging the "Yusin" dictatorial system, a system for the permanent split of the nation. It was also the United States that mobilized several puppet army divisions under the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" at a time when the military blackguards were running wild in cracking down upon the popular uprising in Kwangju.

Early in August 1980 when angry voices denouncing the fascist clique's murderous trials of democrat Kim Tae-chung and others were ringing out from among the progressive people of the world, the United States challenged unbiased world public opinion through a statement of its State Department spokesman that "the legal procedures in Seoul should be permitted to go ahead." As a result, a capital punishment was inflicted upon democrat Kim Tae-chung as well as upon more than 200 persons involved in the Kwangju popular uprising.

The U.S. imperialists are criminals who zealously backed and instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique's usurpation of "power." It was thanks to the backing of the U.S. imperialists that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had been an insignificant man in the puppet army without any influence or foothold up until the October 26 incident, could seat himself in the "presidential chair" in a few days.

According to an announcement of Wickham, commander of the U.S. Eighth Army occupying South Korea, right after the criminal "December 12 army purge coup" a group of few puppet army officers wanted to get rid of Chon Tu-hwan and raised the matter to Wickham, saying that they would remove Chon Tu-hwan if the United States approved it, but the United States stopped them. When the traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized the puppet presidential chair at the end of August 1980 at the criminal "National Congress for Unification," inviting the hatred and curse of the people, the United States quickly reacted to this, sending an official of the U.S. State Department to the puppet embassy in Washington to offer "congratulations." Such act, contrary to practice, showed that the United States is a patron of the butcher.

It is a consistent policy of the United States to patronize and support such murderers as the Chon Tu-hwan clique to prop up the crumbling neo-colonialist ruling system in South Korea. The true color of the United States as neo-colonialist ruler has been brought to full light. Through their experience the South Korean people have clearly realized what is the root cause of their misfortunes and are convinced that as long as the neo-colonialist rule of the United States is not terminated, they cannot be freed from misfortunes and hardships.

This is eloquently proved by the fact that leaflets carrying anti-American slogans "We denounce U.S. neo-colonialism" and "U.S., get out" were scattered when the "American Cultural Centre" was set to fire recently in Pusan.

REPORT LINKS WALKER HILL FIRE TO PUSAN ARSON

SK302232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA) -- A fire broke out at the "Walker Hill," a pleasure resort of the U.S. Army, on the river Han in Seoul on the morning of March 30 when the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people were mounting higher, according to a report.

Though many fire-engines were mobilized, the flames raged, licking the building for an hour. A terrible commotion took place at the pleasure resort with "hotel" facilities, when the fire occurred. Two persons got heavy burns. The puppet authorities have not made public the cause of the fire.

The fascist clique is seized with greater uneasiness by the fire at the U.S. Army pleasure resort in Seoul following the recent fire set to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

SK310431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on March 30 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for further intensifying undisguised armed intervention and hostile acts against the Nicaraguan people these days. The statement says:

Lately the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying undisguised armed intervention and hostile acts against the Nicaraguan people, thereby extremely aggravating the situation in Nicaragua and Central America. They are massing large aggression forces in the border area of Nicaragua and frequently infiltrating reconnaissance planes into her airspace, while organizing a "special unit" armed with large military equipment and massively infiltrating part of it and the Somoza remnants into Nicaragua.

The ever intensified reckless acts of the U.S. imperialists are a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua, a sovereign and independent state, and an open challenge to the Latin American people and the peace-loving people of the world. The Nicaraguan Government bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist acts against Nicaragua, proclaimed an emergency mobilization order throughout the country to mobilize all forces for coping with a war and called for the convocation of an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people decisively denounce the reckless aggressive and interventionist acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Nicaraguan people and express full support to and firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government and people in their just steps and resolute stand for defending the national independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and gains of the revolution.

The Nicaraguan people who achieved the victory of the revolution through an arduous armed struggle for freedom and liberation, are successfully hewing out the road of building an independent new society under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, smashing at every step the armed intervention, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries. This is an encouragement to the Latin American people who have risen in the struggle against imperialism and dictatorship and for democracy, and a hard blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Frightened at this, the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to block the victorious advance of the Nicaraguan revolution and stifle it in its cradle, and ignite new war in the Central American region. To conceal their criminal acts the U.S. imperialists are now distorting the fact, like a thief crying others thief, to make it appear as if the fierce resistance of the Salvadoran people were actively "backed" by Nicaragua.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists justify their reckless armed intervention against Nicaragua or call a halt to the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people who have determinedly risen, upholding the slogan "let us defend the people's power and the Sandinist revolution."

The U.S. imperialists must give up their anachronistic delusion and stop at once their aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against the Nicaraguan people. If they persist in the aggressive and interventionist acts against the Nicaraguan and other Central American peoples in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Nicaraguan people and all the peace-loving people of the world, they will be unable to escape an ignominious defeat.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will do everything possible, in the future, too, to actively support and encourage the sacred struggle of the heroic Nicaraguan people for firmly defending the gains of the revolution and building a new Nicaragua, thriving and prospering.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS LETTER TO NICARAGUA GOVERNMENT

SK302242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 30 sent a letter of solidarity to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in reply to his letter sent through the chairman of the summit conference of the non-aligned countries in connection with the critical situation caused by the U.S. imperialists' intensified manoeuvres of military aggression against Nicaragua and other Central American countries these days. The letter of solidarity reads:

I received the letter you sent me through the chairman of the summit conference of the non-aligned countries in connection with the critical situation caused by the U.S. imperialists' intensified manoeuvres of military aggression against Nicaragua and other Central American countries these days.

We could clearly realize through your letter the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists' armed interventionist manoeuvres committed in Nicaragua and its neighbourhood and express indignation once again at their ceaseless manoeuvres of aggression and war in many parts of the world. The military provocations the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating against Nicaragua and other Central American countries are not only an outrageous infringement upon the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua but also a grave threat to world peace and security.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people vehemently denounce the new military aggressive manoeuvres of the United States against Nicaragua and strongly hold that the United Nations should take decisive steps to check the U.S. imperialists' military interventionist manoeuvres, as demanded by the Nicaraguan Government.

Both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nicaragua are member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement and the peoples of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms advancing hand in hand on the same front of the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Our people will make all efforts to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the fraternal Nicaraguan people against all manner of domination and subjugation and for defending the country's sovereignty and the gains of the revolution and for building a prosperous, new society.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try, they can never block the road ahead of the people for freedom and liberation.

Today the Nicaraguan people are enjoying the unanimous support of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other peaceloving people of the world.

Convinced that the Nicaraguan people, firmly rallied around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, will thwart and frustrate the new military aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and certainly win victory in the heroic struggle for defending the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua with honor, I express firm militant solidarity with you.

VRPR ALLEGES CONFLICT, DISTRUST IN SOUTH REGIME

SK310326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[The VRPR editorial department's 29 March Information on the "ad hoc meeting of the Cabinet members concerned held at Chongwadae"]

[Excerpts] At bay through isolation at home and abroad, calling an ad hoc Chongwadae Cabinet meeting in an effort to bridge over the worsening situation, Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 5 March told his Chief Secretary Yi Pom-sok to call in Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Director of the Agency for National Security Planning Yu Hak-song, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-Pyo, Minister of the National Unification Board Son Chae-sik, Minister of Government Administration Kim Yong-hyu and Secretary of the Democratic Justice Party Kwon Chong-tal to Chongwadae. However, the long meeting of the ministers concerned which was held to discuss the 12 January proposal was reportedly an unusual one at which some resistance and distrust were disclosed.

At the meeting Chon Tu-hwan made a wanton harangue such as follows: The lesson given by the U.S. advisors is that politics must be sought in duplicity. Hitler also said that, if necessary, people must be deceived shamelessly. If we are to maintain the truce line, North-South dialogue must be resumed. If dialogue is resumed, it will serve a double purpose. The North reportedly contends that consideration will be given if an apology is made for the Kwangju incident and others. However, if I should make an apology, I should have stayed in the army and I should not have engaged in politics. I put forth the 12 January proposal to seek dialogue and to placate the sentiment of the people. However, it didn't work. This is big trouble.

In addition, for the lack of the people's support for the 12 January proposal, the cause of which he thought was the inefficiency of the public relaitons work of the minister of culture and information, Chon blamed the minister. Chon also condemned the director of the Agency for National Security Planning for failure to placate the antigovernment sentiment of the people. Saying that the overseas missions were put to shame because of their poor press conferences, he questioned the Foreign Ministry measures to win support of the foreign countries to which the overseas missions are assigned.

Dismayed at the horrible and tense atmosphere suddenly created in the meeting room, the ministers thought talk, if anything happens, it would mean the end of them. They were just anxious to read Chon's thoughts and to escape the situation. Mad and pacing to and fro in the meeting room, triator Chon Tu-hwan forced the ministers to say something.

Under pressure, Chief Secretary Yi Pom-sok said that, in any rate, the public relations work was poor and was the cause of failure in winning people's support. Even now, he continued, all the mass media organizations must be mobilized and the propaganda activities on the 12 January proposal must be intensified.

Stricken by Yi's remarks, Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo could not repress his anger over the remarks of the chief secretary who was trying to shift the blame on to him. Springing to his feet, he emphatically said: In mid-January, 450,000 copies of the Korean language edition of the speech on state affairs and the 12 January proposal were published and distributed on 22 January throughout the nation. Later, 10,000 copies of the English edition and 4,000 copies of the Japanese edition were additionally published and sent to the foreign missions in Seoul, ROK missions overseas, Koreans abroad and the international organizations. Also, propaganda activities are continuing through radio and television broadcasts and papers and magazines.

He emphasized that nothing was wrong with the public relations work. He said that, perhaps, the problem is the opinion of some scholars, journalists and government employees who say that the 12 January proposal and the proposals for 20 pilot projects are copies of someone else's proposals.

Thus, the meeting urgently held to work out measures for the implementation of the 12 January proposal had become a quarreling site at which they just tried to shift the blame on to each other.

Since the meeting at which the confrontation among the ministers was disclosed, the friction among them is still continuing. Thus, the distrust is further growing in the power circles. Concerning this dirty conflict among those in the Chon Tu-hwan group, people say that the end of the Chon dictatorship is in the offing.

FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA 25 MAR

SK302224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA) -- A plan of cooperation between the Korea-Romania Friendship Association and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association for 1982-1983 was signed in Bucharest on March 25, according to a report.

The plan was signed by Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to Romania, and Gheorghe Stuparu, vice-chairman of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

MEETING 30 MAR MARKS HUNGARY'S LIBERATION DAY

SK310842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on March 30 at the Korea-Hungary Friendship Unpong cooperative farm on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The meeting was attended by personages concerned and farmers. Officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

SK310417 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and the United States Wednesday reaffirmed that the security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to both the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and to the security of the United States.

The 11-point joint communique issued by Korean Defense Minister Chu Yong-Pok and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger at the end of the two-day Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) said that the continuing military buildup of North Korea and its aggressive posture causes a grave threat to the security of South Korea and to the peace and stability of the region. Secretary Weinberger reiterated the firm commitment of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance to repel armed invasion in accordance with the Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty of 1945. The U.S. nuclear umbrella will continue to provide security to South Korea, according to the joint statement.

The two ministers agreed that reinforced U.S. forces in Korea attest to the firm U.S. resolve to defend Korea, as well as render a significant contribution to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia. The communique said the two sides will improve their early warning capabilities, broaden the exchange of strategic information and further develop ROK-U.S. joint military exercises. Weinberger pledged to carry on the modernization of U.S. forces in Korea and assured Minister Chu that the United States, with congressional approval, would seek to improve the terms for FMS (foreign military sales) credits to Korea.

Chon Calls for Economic Aid

SK310051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday the necessity of solidarity among free world nations in the quest for peace and stability without being bent too much upon their own interests. At the same time, he said that Korea needed economic growth to a certain level to enable it to play fully a role in security cooperation with the United States.

"To attain economic development, both military assistance and economic cooperation from the United States are required continuously," said the president. According to presidential spokesman Yi Ung-hui, the president made the remarks when he met with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and his party for about 30 minutes at Chongwadae after he gave the Order of National Security merit, Tongil Medal, to Weinberger.

Weinberger was quoted as responding to the presidential remarks by saying that U.S. President Reagan shared identical views with President Chon. "The United States will increase its defense power to a proper level not only for its own defense but to help strengthen the defense power of its allies as well as friendly states on a solid basis," he was quoted as saying.

As to President Chon'w views that Korea's economic growth is essential to promote Korea-U.S. security cooperation, Weinberger revealed that this was one of the major policies of the Reagan administration. The spokesman quoted the defense secretary as having told the president that the United States was well aware of the fact that Korea used a great portion of its GNP for defense purposes. At the same time, Weinberger said he was pleased to convey to President Chon Reagan's firm defense commitment to Korea. President Chon continued talks with Weinberger and his party during a luncheon he gave for them.

Further Reports on Talks

SK310045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Korean and U.S. delegates to the Security Consultative Meeting broadly agreed yesterday that the maintenance of military equipment of U.S. forces in Korea and the Asian region and the supply of their parts by Korean defense industries would be mutually beneficial.

The two delegations shared the view that such maintenance and supply programs would not only help the Korean defense industrial plants increase their operation rates and develop technology but also help the United States cut its transportation and other costs. They also agreed in principle to further improve joint cooperative bonds in the defense industry sector, to strengthen the U.S. logistics supply system for emergencies and to develop the function and operation of the annual Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), conference sources said.

The 14th SCM opened at the Defense Ministry yesterday with the attendance of 14 Korean and 13 U.S. officials. Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok and U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger are leading the high-powered delegations. After an hour-long first session, Chu and Weinberger had exclusive talks for an hour. Conference sources said the Korean and U.S. representatives reviewed the overall security and military situation with emphasis on seeking ways of effectively detering the ever-mounting threat from North Korea. High on the agenda were continued strengthening of ROK and U.S. armed forces, sales of Korean defense products to third nations, softer terms for U.S. military sales credit and exchange of strategic information.

Minister Chu said in his opening speech that improvement in the amount and conditions of U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) would contribute substantially to the advancement of Korea's forces improvement plan. Noting the fact that peace in Korea is the paramount national objective carried out despite various economic difficulties with enormous funds dedicated to national defense, he said: "Resolution of these issues will be very conducive to our mutual interests."

Weinberger said that the U.S. administration had proposed an increase in FMS credits in FY 83 to the level of $210 million, an increase of 25 percent over the 1982 figure. He went on that the United States would continue to upgrade its communications, logistics, POL (petroleum, oil and lubricant) and munitions war reserve material. "We continue to make it plain to the North Koreans that the United States and the Republic of Korea are close friends and, in a fight, we will combine our efforts to defeat them," he said. He also revealed that in the mid-1980's, the U.S. Army's M48A5 tanks in Korea would be replaced with M60A3's as part of an effort to simplify worldwide training and logistic support of the U.S. tank fleet. The M48A5 tanks will be offered to Korea for purchase under FMS procedures, he said.

In the afternoon, Weinberger and Chu visited a central air base to participate in a ceremony dedicating the facilities of the 25th Tactical Fighter Squadron, set up for the newly-arrived A-10 Thunderbolt II close-air-support aircraft.

HOME MINISTER PRAISES PEOPLE'S AID TO POLICE

SK301056 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Minister of Home Affairs So Chong-hwan thanked the public for its cooperation in the arrest of the suspected arsonists of Pusan's American Cultural Center in a statement issued Tuesday. Earlier in the day, the Pusan Metropolitan Police announced that it had arrested three students of the Koryo Theological College in Pusan as suspects in the cultural center fire on March 18.

Minister So said he was shocked to learn that the suspects were extreme leftist college students and emphasized that the nation needed to renew social stability and defend the universities from dangerous extremists. So noted that the arsonists, who distributed anti-American leaflets around the center before the fire, attempted to harm Korea-U.S. relations and were sympathetic to the North Korean regime.

NAMSRAY HEADS MPRP DELEGATION ON VISIT TO PDRY

OW260905 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1542 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Mar (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP delegation headed by Comrade T. Namsray, member of the Central Committee and chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] from 6 to 11 March 1982 at the invitation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee.

During the visit the delegation was received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the PDRY Council of Ministers, to whom the delegation delivered a verbal greeting from Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. President al-Hasani asked the delegation to deliver his reciprocal greetings.

During its stay the delegation had meetings and discussions with a number of YSP Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee members. They informed each other of the tasks decided on by the two fraternal parties and expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between the two friendly parties. They expressed support for deepening and developing these relations in the interests of the two countries' peoples. In this regard they agreed to promote the development of relations between the two countries' public organizations and also agreed on a protocol of cooperation between the two parties for 1982-1983.

The Mongolian delegation highly assessed the successes achieved by the people of Democratic Yemen under the YSP's leadership, condemned the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction directed against the PDRY's security, stability and sovereignty, and supported Democratic Yemen's initiatives in its effort to eliminate the imperialist military presence in the region.

The PDRY side highly assessed the Mongolian people's struggle under the leadership of the MPRP and reaffirmed its support for the MPR's peaceful initiatives, including Comrade Y. Tsedenbal's proposal on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states.

PDRY Coverage of Visit

For an Aden Domestic Service report on the visit of the MPRP delegation headed by T. Namsray to the PDRY and the joint communique issued on 12 March, see the PDRY, Arabian Peninsula section, of the 16 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

MPRP GREETS BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW281331 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Brazilian Communist Party [BCP] on the occasion of the 60th anniversary since its foundation.

The BCP has gone an arduous and glorious road of struggle consistently coming out for the vital interests of the working class and working people of Brazil, against the domination of monopolistic capital.

Mongolian Communists, stresses the congratulatory address, highly value the efforts of Brazilian Communists aimed at consolidating the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, at securing peace and friendship among peoples.

HENG TEAV RETURNS FROM USSR TRADE UNION CONGRESS

BK301154 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions led by Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, returned home at 1045 on 29 March after attending the 17th Congress of the Soviet Federation of Trade Unions in Moscow.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Duong Savang, member of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Standing Committee; and many trade union cadres and personnel.

CHHENG PHON, OTHERS ADDRESS DRAMA DAY CEREMONY

BK301631 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Ministry of Information, Press and Culture organized an international drama day at the Bassac River Front Theater Hall at 0800 on 28 March under the chairmanship of Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture.

First of all, Comrade Chheng Phon expressed profound thanks to the Vietnamese and Soviet cultural representatives for their presence at the ceremony. The comrade minister then stressed: The genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime destroyed our national culture almost completely and killed almost 80 percent of our male and female performers. For this reason, following the great victory of 7 January 1979 we set plans to rehabilitate the national culture to serve our party and people. Within only 3 years, thanks to their sense of patriotism and the realization of their role and with the correct guidance of the KPRP, our male and female artists improved themselves both in terms of quantity and quality. This clearly indicates our brilliant success in the field of the arts.

In conclusion, the comrade highly appraised artists in their contribution to national construction and economic rehabilitation.

Afterward, Comrade (Nguyen Bac), representative of Vietnam's Ministry of Culture, made a speech on the SRV's arts and culture. The comrade stressed: Arts in the old regimes reflected only rotten and wicked scenes to serve only the reactionary capitalists. This is why we set plans to improve art performances to serve the new society. Since the victory on 30 April 1975, our artistic sector has developed gradually. In particular, drama has successfully served our people in contributing to national defense and construction.

In conclusion, Comrade Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, spoke on the new annals of the Soviet arts which have developed vigorously and are well-known throughout the world. Following the victory of the October Revolution, the guidance for the Soviet art performers was to focus on upholding national customs and realism which reflect real life in Soviet society.

The ceremony ended at 1100 in a most joyous and intimate atmosphere.

CHEA SIM RETURNS FROM NORTHEASTERN REGION

BK231323 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The delegation of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, and accompanied by Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly, ended its week-long visit to the northeastern region and returned safely to Phnom Penh on 22 March.

During his stay in the northeastern region, Comrade Chea Sim visited cadres, personnel, workers, people and the fraternal ethnic minorities in Bung Lung, Veun Sai, Ratanakiri provincial town, Thalabarivat District and Stung Treng provincial town. Everywhere he went the comrade was cordially and intimately welcomed by cadres, personnel, people and fraternal ethnic minorities. At the same time the comrade expressed his affection to our people and ethnic minorities who live far from the capital. The comrade expressed his elation at the stable life and new outlook of our fraternal ethnic minorities who have developed far better than during the three old regimes. The comrade also distributed a quantity of utensils and consumer goods to our people and ethnic minorities.

KEO CHANDA ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CEREMONY

BK301626 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Phnom Penh Municipal Trade Union Committee held a ceremony at the former royal palace on 27 March to close its 3-day meeting to review the 1981 work and discuss plans to be implemented in 1982.

Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee, thanked the participants for their sense of unity in discussing and solving all problems and requests reported and submitted to the meeting by all sectors, factories and enterprises under the Phnom Penh Municipal Trade Union. The comrade also highly appraised the splendid outcome of the meeting which clearly reflected the sense of responsibility of all the participants in fulfilling all tasks for the party and the people. The comrade exhorted all trade union cadres, personnel and workers to consolidate and broaden their patriotic stand and views and strengthen firmly proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam -- the factor for victory in our revolution in national defense and construction.

Comrade (Sar Siphon), member of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee, member of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Standing Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal Trade Union, took the floor and pledged to implement successfully the 1982 targets set by the meeting.

The ceremony ended in a joyous and intimate atmosphere.

VODK EXAMINES SRV 'INEXTRICABLE DIFFICULTIES'

BK301327 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Does the Vietnamese Le Duan Clique Boisterously Clamor About Its Party Congress?"]

[Text] In convening the current party congress, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique noisily rolls drums to make it sound as if this is a grand event. But it is noticed by all that the current Vietnamese party congress is held at a time when Vietnam is facing a thousand and one inextricable difficulties. From the 1976 congress to the current one, Vietnam was unable to solve anything. On the contrary, Vietnam has brought to itself many more complicated problems. Vietnam has faced more ruin, economically, financially and socially. It is drowned in internal rifts and has become extremely isolated in the international arena. The developments in Vietnam from the 1976 party congress to the current congress are as follows:

Inside the country:

1. Vietnam's economy, both in the agricultural and industrial fields, has collapsed. Vietnam suffers from food shortages every year. The Vietnamese people's livelihood has deteriorated more seriously.

2. The Vietnamese people have fled from their country in hundreds of thousands and even in millions.

3. Vietnam is drowned in widespread internal rifts and infighting between Le Duan's clique and other grops. As a result, over 86,000 Vietnamese party members were purged. The Vietnamese Government was repeatedly reshuffled and some deputy prime ministers and ministers were removed.

4. Insecurity is widespread throughout Vietnam. Insecurity has spread not only in the southern and central parts and the highland area of the ethinic minorities, but also in the northern part of Vietnam where people have rioted and opposed the clique as proved by the burning of warehouses at Haipong Port.

Outside the country:

1. Vietnam has become a Soviet satellite. Vietnam has served as a Soviet base and as an Oriental Cuba for the Soviet Union.

2. Vietnam has sent over 300,000 troops and administrative personnel to invade and occupy Kampuchean territory where it is now being deeply and inextricably bogged down.

3. Vietnam has stationed from 50,000 to 60,000 aggressor troops in Laos and imposed its colonial yoke on Laos.

4. Vietnam has pursued a hostile policy and launched activities against China, and caused armed provocations against Thailand.

5. Vietnam has become extremely isolated in the international arena. All the peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries the world over which uphold the UN Charter despise Vietnam. They have cut and suspended aid to Vietnam and condemned it for its aggression against Kampuchea.

All of this constituted more difficulties that Vietnam has created for itself in the past years. These difficulties, internally and externally, are worsening. The Le Duan clique can never solve them. Even with this party congress, Vietnam cannot solve these problems. This is because Vietnam has implemented an oppressive domestic policy against the Vietnamese people, suffered from internal rifts and widespread corruption, and pursued a foreign policy of aggression and expansion. Particularly, it has refused to end its war of aggression in Kampuchea and to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam has been unable to solve its economic and financial crisis and its internal rifts. The Vietnamese clique can convene its party congress, but it can never solve its internal rifts and conflicts. It can neither deceive nor calm the anger of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people in general have lost their trust in the Le Duan clique. It has been 7 years now since the liberation and reunification of Vietnam. If the Le Duan clique paid attention to solving the living conditions of the Vietnamese people, the people's life would have now improved to some extent. But, on the contrary, the people's life has kept worsening. There is no hope for a better life for them.

Thus, no matter how hard the Le Duan clique tries to publicize its new face, it can deceive no one. Everyone is well aware of the clique's evil face. The peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries throughout the world are not so foolish as to fall for the tricks of the Hanoi expansionists. No matter how hard Vietnam tries to propagate its maneuvers of peace, negotiations and promises, no one believes in it. No one trusts Vietnam's promises. One looks only at what Vietnam has done. If Vietnam wants peace to be restored in Southeast Asia and to coexist and have normal relations with the neighboring countries in the region, the Le Duan clique must abandon its policy of aggression and expansion against Southeast Asia, end its war of aggression in Kampuchea, withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea and mobilize its manpower and national resources to rehabilitate its economy, build its country and solve the living conditions of the Vietnamese people. It should not obstinately carry on its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea in opposition to the UN Charter, resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the world's demands as it is doing now.

LFNC SPONSORS PRK SOLIDARITY DAY RALLY

BK301250 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Mar (KPL) -- A mass rally in commemoration of the Laos-Kampuchea solidarity day was organized in Vientiane on March 29 by the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction and the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

Present on this occasion were Khamsouk Keola, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction; Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party Central Committee, and Standing Committee of the PSA and the LFNC; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and vice-president of the Laos-Kampuchean Friendship Association; Nhiavu Lobaliayao, alternate-member of the party CC, head of the National Committee for Nationalities, and Standing Committee of the LFNC, along with officials from various organizations. Neo Samom, Kampuchean ambassador, and Bui Van Thanh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnam Embassy to Laos, were also present.

In their speeches Khamsouk Keola and Neo Samom noted that as the Lao people are engaged in the emulation campaign to salute the 3rd congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a historic event in the Lao people's political life, and while the three peoples of Indochina are scoring all-round victories, this rally played a significant role in so far as reinforcing the relations between Laos and Kampuchea.

Since January 1979 the day of the victory of the entire Kampuchean people over the genocidal Pol Pot regime, stooges of Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, a new era marking the era of independence, freedom and socialism has been opened to the heroic fraternal Kampuchean people, said Khamsouk Keola.

The two personalities further stressed on the achievements in various fields in the national construction tasks in their respective country, and saw the necessity to enhance and consolidate the special friendship relations and all-round cooperation for the cause of peace and stability in this region and the world.

Concerning world peace issue, the two personalities emphasized that Laos-Kampuchea, and Vietnam resolutely supported the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions, which further reaffirmed the genuine intention of the Soviet leaders' aspiration to limit strategic armaments in Europe for the interests of world peace and security. The continual aggressive acts against the three Indochina countries carried out by Beijing ruling circles in close collusion with U.S. imperialism were also disclosed by the two personalities.

Khamsouk Keola and Neo Samom finally noted with satisfaction on the furtherance of solidarity and cooperation between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The rally ended in an atmosphere of warmest friendship and cordiality.

KAYSONE ADDRESSES CHAMPASSAK PARTY MEETING

BK270359 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The first conference of the Champassak Provincial LPRP Committee convened on 22 March. It was attended by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

Attending the conference were Comrade Sounthon Thep-asa, member of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Champassak Province; Comrade Thong-in Thammakot, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and representatives of provincial party organizations and patriotic personages.

After Comrade Thong-in Thammakot made the opening speech in which he pointed to the great significance of the conference, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan spoke to the delegates. On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, he wholeheartedly hailed the achievements and successes of the entire party, army and people of Champassak Province in the cause of the national liberation struggle and in building and firmly defending their province. The general secretary also discussed many ideas for the conference to study and put into practice. These ideas covered economic, cultural and social construction, national defnse and the training of local cadres and party members. This will enable Champassak Province to achieve new successes on the path of socialist construction.

At the conference, the delegates heard and studied a political report submitted by the provincial party committee, a report on state planning for 1982 and a report on party building work.

The conference will elect the provincial party committee delegates to the Third LPRP Congress scheduled to be held in the immediate future.

VIENTIANE PARTY MEETING CONCLUDES 26 MAR

BK270405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The conference of representatives of the party committee of Vientiane Province, which was convened at the provincial theoretical school on the morning of 22 March, successfully ended on the afternoon of 26 March under the chairmanship of Comrade Thongdam Manivan, secretary of the provincial party committee. It was attended by more than 100 comrades representing party members from various services, units and localities. Attending the closing ceremony were Comrade Thi Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Vingnaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee; Comrade Phao Phimphachan, deputy secretary of the party committee of Vientiane municipality; and many heroes and personalities in the province.

On behalf of the Presidium of the conference, Comrade Thongteum Souklaseng, deputy secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Province, made a speech on the glorious successes of the conference. He said: After hearing a political report, a draft resolution on a plan for the next 4 years and the 1982 plan, the conference jointly studied the documents and openly expressed views, thus perfecting the reports and the resolution. All the participants unimously approved the reports and the plans. They cast ballots to select eight comrades to attend the forthcoming Third LPRP Congress.

The comrade added: What greatly encouraged this historic conference was the participation of Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and other party Central Committee members, who closely followed the conference and gave advice and assistance. Of special importance is that the participants heard a speech by the comrade member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and thoroughly studied it and reached unanimity with the party Central Committee and all matters.

Then Comrade Thongdam Manivan made a closing speech. He called on the delegates to translate into practice the contents and spirit of the conference in their localities so as to score achievements to welcome the Third LPRP Congress scheduled to be held soon.

BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVE TO UN -- Vientiane, 24 Mar (KPL) -- The new permanent representative of Laos to the United Nations, Souban Salitthilat, recently presented his credentials to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0952 GMT 24 Mar 82 BK]

ENVOY TO HOLLAND -- Vientiane, 24 Mar (KPL) -- Palatana Chounlamani, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on March 17 presented credentials to Queen Beatrix of the Kingdom of Holland. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0953 GMT 24 Mar 82 BK]

POST ANALYZES VCP CONGRESS, SRV FOREIGN POLICY

BK310049 Bangkok POST in English 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Hardliners Firmly in Control"]

[Text] Vietnam is officially a communist country, ruled by the communist party, and as in all such countries the party makes all policies, all laws, all important decisions. The fifth party congress underway in Hanoi is extremely important for these reasons. Whatever the party decrees is the law of the land. Period.

The congress must therefore give pause to the optimists among us that Hanoi is at, or approaching, the point where it is willing to negotiate in good faith on its foreign policy. There is nothing wrong with optimism, of course. But Vietnam's communists have clearly shown that their line is one of toughness, stubbornness and confrontation rather than compromise.

The communist party Secretary-General, Le Duan, was highly applauded when he said that Vietnam's close association with the Soviet Union was the cornerstone of his nation's entire foreign policy. He was applauded again when he referred to what Vietnam calls its "special relationship" with Kampuchea and Laos -- countries in which 25 percent of Vietnam's huge standing army is deployed. This attitude bodes poorly for the chances of any meaningful talks with the Vietnamese over the area's most pressing foreign affairs problem -- the military occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam and its protection of a regime whose unique claim to legality rests solely upon "elections" in which all opposition was banned.

Heng Samrin, the ex-Pol follower installed as president of Kampuchea by Vietnamese arms in 1979, was an honoured guest and speaker at the Vietnamese party meeting in Hanoi. He said Vietnam was "the apple of our eye" for Kampucheans and swore eternal friendship with Vietnamese Communists. Well he might, of course, since without that friendship pledge he would be in some prisoner of war camp or worse.

It is sincerely troubling to hear, on the one hand, Vietnam and its neighbours constantly calling for talks with Thailand and ASEAN while, on the other hand, it is clear that such talks would be used only to try to force acceptance of a puppet regime in Phnom Penh and a never-ending Vietnamese garrisoon of the Thai frontier.

Neither Thailand nor its allies seek the return of the dreaded Khmer Rouge regime to power in Phnom Penh, despite what Vietnam claims or even believes. Thailand and its allies, quite rightly, wish an end to military occupation of a neighbouring country. They also wish Kampucheans to be able to pick their leaders. And they are firmly on record that they will accept any decision of the Khmer people, to include election of communists to power, even Heng Samrin himself.

But the party congress in Hanoi has shown that Vietnam remains fixed with its obsession that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. The official party economic programme is that the country must be ready to go to war quickly if necessary. War, we might ask, with whom?

The stubborn inflexibility of the Vietnamese foreign policy is, as we said, troubling. Negotiations means, specifically, some give and take on both sides. Vietnam's idea of negotiations appears still to be to force its policy on others.

We can only hope that the new communist hierarchy which emerges from this congress will change this stubbornness and bring an end to the too-old Vietnamese insistence on confrontation as the only way of dealing with other countries.

VOFA URGES SRV TO PROVE SELF BY TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK301114 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently when meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar before leaving for Hanoi, Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the SRV permanent delegation to the United Nations, told the secretary general about Vietnam's proposal for peaceful negotiations to improve relations between the three Indochinese countries and China and Thailand, as well as other ASEAN members. Those with a superficial view might believe that Vietnam is adopting a more constructive attitude in its foreign relations with other countries. However, if one has closely followed the problems in Indochina and Kampuchea, one can easily see that the problems have arisen from contradictions between the words and deed of Vietnam. The first contradiction which can easily be seen is Vietnam's reference to the relations between the three Indochinese countries and China and Thailand as well as other ASEAN members. Here, Vietnam is trying to mislead others into thinking that the problems in Indochina are conflicts between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on one side and China and the ASEAN countries on the other. As a matter of fact, Thailand and the ASEAN countries are not directly involved in any conflict with Vietnam. It has been accepted internationally that the problem in Indochina was caused by Vietnam's military aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, in violation of international law and agreements and endangering regional as well as global stability and peace. The problem has become a concern of the international community, of peace-loving and other concerned countries which realize that a joint effort is needed to make Vietnam stop its aggression and to give to the Kampuchean people the right of self-determination.

Despite a serious economic situation in the country, Vietnam has been able to continue with its aggression because of assistance from a world power outside the region. This again makes it clear that the problem in Indochina is not a regional problem as Vietnam keeps saying. It is a problem involving a global strategy and all countires must pay attention to and together try to solve it. The fact that Vietnam always tries to distort the truth of the problem cannot be interpreted as Vietnam is sincere about solving the problem caused by itself.

Regarding relations among countries in the region, Vietnam also tries to divide Southeast Asian countries and claims that those countries have problems in their relations. But Thailand adopts a policy of friendship and good relations with all countries. For instance, it has given full cooperation to all its ASEAN partners based on the ASEAN concept of economic, trade and cultural cooperation and has promoted friendly relations with those countries. It has promoted relations with Laos, a close neighbor with cultural ties, based on agreements reached by the Thai and Lao Governments. The Thai interior minister visited Laos early this month in order to strengthen economic, trade, cultural and sports relations between the two countries. On Kampuchea, Thailand has maintained appropriate relations with the Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is recognized by the United Nations. As to Vietnam, Thailand has no direct conflicts with it except for Thailand's opposition to the Vietnamese military aggression against Kampuchea and its threat to Thailand's border areas. Thailand's policy is in line with other ASEAN partners' peaceful policy.

How then can Vietnam convince others that there are problems in relations among the countries in the region? If there are problems, they are related to Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and Vietnam's lies using other countries as a cover to instigate differences in the region.

Another suspicious thing about Vietnam's sincerity is the fact that while clamoring for peaceful negotiations, Vietnam still has over 200,000 troops inside Kampuchea, posing a threat to Thailand's border area as well as to peace in Southeast Asia.

With weapons in its hands and acts of aggression committed by it against others, how can Vietnam convince others to believe that it is the one ready for peaceful negotiations as a means to solve the problem. If it wants to prove its good will and sincerity about solving the problem through peaceful negotiations, Vietnam must first pull its troops out of Kampuchea. This will be the first step towards improving the situation. Vietnam will then be able to prove to others that it is peace-loving and abides by the UN Charter as Vietnam's propaganda says.

NATION REVIEW 'HAPPY' WITH LATEST ASEAN ACTION

BK310110 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "ASEAN's Last Ditch Effort in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has just completed a visit to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and has said that there will definitely be an ASEAN summit very soon. As far as we can figure out such a summit can be held only after May 1 since, first, we have the Rattanakosin bicentennial celebrations and, second, immediately after the Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon leaves for Europe returning only on May 1. Since there are no urgent intra-ASEAN problems that need the attention of the leaders of the five countries, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi has said it is a sort of final effort of the members of ASEAN to get the three feuding factions of the Khmer patriotic front to come to a definite understanding. The groups are led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Sampan and Son Sann.

But there is an optimistic note in what Sitthi said in Kuala Lumpur yesterday because he presumes that the three Khmer groups are leaving it up to ASEAN initiative. Of course there are wheels within wheels in all this politicking and until now there has been more frustration than any positive results. Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan also sees some silver lining because he has said that the Khmer Rouge are softening their stand -- but again that does not automatically mean that Son Sann who heads the KPNLF will agree.

In all the pettifogging in which the three Khmer groups have indulged in up to now they seem to have lost track of two important factors. It is because of the very intense ASEAN efforts that world opinion has been mustered against the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese. It is also ASEAN that has made the necessary diplomatic thrusts to hold the UN seat for Democratic Kampuchea. The second point is that China is the only country that is supplying weapons to the guerrillas who are fighting the Vietnamese war machine. But until now, neither ASEAN nor China has been able to make the three factions see the light.

When the ASEAN effort was made in Bangkok both Sihanouk and Son Sann groups agreed to a loose coalition and, when last month China made the effort in Beijing, both the Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk groups agreed to the coalition. Sihanouk is the only person who seems to have understood the delicacy of the situation, and how important the coalition is if world opinion is to continue on their side so much so greater aid could be directed to the coalition and not just to the Khmer Rouge whose international reputation, to put it mildly, is highly questionable.

We are happy that, under these difficult circumstances, ASEAN considers it essential to make another effort toward the political solution of Kampuchea's problems. Ever since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea, ASEAN members have fought for justice and peace in Kampuchea in every world forum and have won signal victories. But they cannot continue to do so without the support of those factions who seem to be long on self-interest and short on patriotism.

SITTHI ON TOXIC CHEMICALS USE, TRADE WITH TAIWAN

BK251446 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Concerning the reported use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea by Vietnam, evidence of such use is being awaited from the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has this to say: [begin recording]

[Sitthi] One is awaiting for such evidence.

[Question by unidentified reporter] The United States has claimed that it has the evidence.

[Answer] Yes, but the United Nations, which comprises many countries, has said that there is evidence but it cannot identify where it was gathered. The UN representatives cannot enter the country in question.

[Question] Is it true that the Taiwanese trade office in Thailand will be closed down?

[Answer] This is the first I have heard of this matter. You seem to know more than I. [laughter]

[Question] Some merchants have asked me about it and asked me to ask you.

[Answer] You must ask the Commerce Ministry.

[Question] Has this issue ever been raised?

[Answer] No. Trade is trade. Even mainland China, according to our agreement, has no objections to Thailand continuing to trade with Taiwan.

[Question] So there is no problem about the Taiwanese trade office here being closed down, am I correct?

[Answer] You must ask [words indistinct]. As far as I know there is no change in our existing trade with Taiwan. Taiwan continues to buy our goods; the amount it buys from us depends on its demands. [end recording]

On the prime minister's trip to Europe, the foreign minister says: [begin Sitthi recording] Several economic ministers will accompany the prime minister on the trip. The private sector was informed yesterday about the itinerary and in the afternoon the private sector met with officials concerned on preparations for the trip. Most topics to be discussed during the trip will deal with trade and investment -- our export to countries which impose restrictive quotas and high tax rates, tapioca exports from our country and opening markets for our textile products. The deputy finance minister will be a member of our delegation. There will be meetings with representatives of major British banks. I heard that discussions with the British prime minister will focus on economic issues. [end recording]

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BURMA 29 MAR

BK301441 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun and his party comprising National Security Council Secretary General Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, Secretary General of the Office of Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, Director General of the Central Intelligence Department Piya Chakkaphak and two officials of the Narcotics Control Board, left from Bangkok Airport at 1415 yesterday by Thai International flight TG 305 for a 4-day visit to Burma at the invitation of the Burmese Government.

During the visit the deputy prime minister is scheduled to hold talks with the Burmese prime minister, the interior minister and the foreign minister on topics of common interest to the two countries, in particular cooperation to solve the narcotics and border problems. The deputy prime minister and his party will return to Bangkok on 31 March at 1615 by Burma Airways flight UB 221.

MATERIALS ON FIFTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

30 Mar Morning Session

BK300459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued its work at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall on the morning of 30 March. Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, directed the session on behalf of the congress Presidium.

The congress listened to speeches by the following comrades: Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information and delegate of the Minh Hai provincial party organization; Vu Van Can, minister of public health and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; Phan Thanh Liem, director of the Machine Tools Factory No 1 and delegate of the Hanoi municipal party organization; Bui Quang Tao, secretary of the Haiphong municipal party committee and delegate of the Haiphong municipal party organization; Bui San, secretary of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party committee and delegate of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization; To Thien, acting director of the Central Artisan and Handicraft Cooperatives Union and delegate of the Haiphone municipal party organization; Pham Ngoc Bich, director of the Nam Dinh textile complex and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization; Nguyen Quang Loc, director of the Mien Nam detergent corporation and delegate of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization; Le Khac, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission and delegate of the Quang Ninh provincial party organization; and Nguyen Van Chan, head of the Central Institute for Economic Management Research and delegate of the Vinh Phu provincial party organization.

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, on behalf of the 15 million educational cadres, teachers and students throughout the country, expressed the high identity of views of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization and the educational sector with the line of socialist revolution and the line of economic building laid down by the fourth party congress. Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh suggested that the party and administrative and mass organizations at all levels pay more attention to the education of our children.

Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, on behalf of the cultural and art and letters sector, delivered a speech affirming the correct and creative line for art and letters set forth by the fourth party congress and the achievements recorded by the cultural and art and letters sector over the past years. He expressed the resolve of the workers in the field of culture and art and letters to acquire an even more profound understanding of the party's line for art and letters; to struggle against the vestiges of slavish culture; and to build a healthy and highly militant new culture.

Comrade Vu Van Can, speaking for the public health sector, pointed out active measures to be adopted to continuously promote public health work and to serve cadres and the people better. He proposed that the state establish a population committee to guide family planning work and population growth in accordance with our country's economic development.

In his speech Comrade Phan Thanh Liem, director of the machine tools factory No 1, highlighted the progress of the factory in particular and of the Vietnamese mechanical engineering sector in general. He affirmed: The Vietnamese mechanical engineering sector has still a very rich potential. If there is a rational policy, this sector can advance still further and produce many more sophisticated tools and equipment to support the national economy satisfactorily.

The speeches by other delegates also expressed complete identity of views with the political report read by Comrade Le Duan. The voiced the confidence that, in light of the resolution of the fifth party congress, our entire party and people will certainly advance to overcome difficulties and negativism and to record new victories in the cause of national construction and national defense.

Live Relay of Closing Session

BK310141 [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0130 GMT on 31 March began live coverage of the closing session of the Fifth VCP Congress at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. The announcer said that after 4 days of work, the congress was holding its closing session the morning of 31 March. He noted that in previous sessions the congress had heard a political report presented by Le Duan, an economic report by Pham Van Dong and a report on party building by Le Duc Tho. The announcer then briefly summarized the political and economic reports. He added that the congress was also addressed by foreign delegates, including those from the Soviet Union and Kampuchea. He then summarized these speeches.

At 0141 GMT the announcer continued to review the speeches heard by the congress. He presented brief summaries of the speeches by Le Van Luong on the tasks of Hanoi capital in the days to come, by Nguyen Van Linh on the tasks of Ho Chi Minh City, by Le Van Pham on the agricultural tasks of Tien Giang Province, by Vuong Duong Tuong on tasks of Cao Bang Province on the northern border, and by Senior Gen Van Tien Dung on the strengthening of national defense. He also noted the speeches by other delegates from various localities and industrial and economic establishments on their new tasks.

At 0152 GMT the announcer reported on the achievements of various economic and industrial establishments in boosting production in honor of the fifth party congress. He said that the congress had received hundreds of messages and letters from people throughout the country and from overseas Vietnamese praising its work. It has also received many messages of greetings from fraternal parties and governments in the socialist community and other countries. The announcer then quoted from Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean publications praising the congress. He reported that hundreds of millions of people throughout the world viewed television coverage of the opening session of the congress.

At 0203 GMT, amid the sound of applause, the announcer reported that Le Duan was leading the members of the presidium to the podium. The announcer did not give the names of the presidium members.

At 0205 GMT the meeting began its work with Truong Chinh in the chair, who opened the session by announcing the agenda. He said:

"1. The congress will vote on the various resolutions of the congress.

"2. The congress will hear a reading of a list of foreign messages and letters and a number of domestic messages and letters welcoming the congress.

"3. Comrade Le Duc Tho will report on the results of the election of the VCP Central Committee, the election of the comrade general secretary, the election of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the election of the VCP Central Committee Control Commission.

"4. Comrade General Secretary Le Duan will deliver a closing speech.

"5. The national anthem will be played to conclude the congress."

At 0207 GMT, following the reading of the agenda, Tran Quynh read the draft of congress Resolution No 1, entitled the "Resolution of the Fifth National VCP Congress on the Political Report of the Party Central Committee." He said:

"After discussing the party Central Committee political report presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the fifth national congress of VCP delegates is resolved to:

"1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee political report;

"2. Express high appreciation for the correct activities of the party Central Committee, fourth tenure, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in leading our entire party, people and armed forces to implement the domestic and foreign lines laid down in the resolution of the fourth party congress;

"3. Entrust the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, with the duty of organizing the successful implementation of the tasks set forth in the political report already passed by the congress;

"4. Call on our entire party, people and armed forces to unite singemindedly, continue to develop their tradition of patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective socialist mastery, vigorously struggle to overcome difficulties and shortcomings, most satisfactorily exploit all potentials, enhance militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries," and launch a revolutionary movement throughout the country with the determination successfully to build socialism and defend the fatherland in fulfillment of President Ho's testament.

After asking for a show of hands, Pham Van Dong announced that the congress "unanimously" passed the resolution.

At 0212 GMT, after the first resolution was approved, Troung Chinh invited Tran Quynh to present the seconddraft resolution. He read the "Resolution of the Fifth National Congress of VCP Delegates on the Orientation, Tasks and Main Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-85 5-Year Period and for the 1980's" already presented to the congress by Troung Chinh. He said that the congress decided the following:

"1. Agree on and unanimously pass the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields set forth in the report of the party Central Committee";

2. The party Central Committee, fifth tenure, and the Council of Ministers, on the basis of the aforementioned orientations, tasks and main target, will lead and organize the formulation of plans for 1981-85 and the preparation for later plans while adopting "effective policies and measures to resolve the pressing problems facing production and the people's life."

After calling for a show of hands, Troung Chinh announced that this resolution was passed with "total unanimity."

At the invitation by Troung Chinh, Tran Quynh then read the third draft resolution "On Party Building and Supplements to the Party Statutes." He said that the congress decided to:

"1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee report on party building;

"2. Agree on and unanimously pass the proposals of the party Central Committee for supplementing a number of specific points in the party statutes";

3. All party organizations and every party cadre and member must implement the tasks and policies set forth in the report on party building in a scrupulous manner.

Troung Chinh, after calling for a show of hands, announced "unanimous" adoption of this resolution.

At 0218 GMT the announcer said that during the period of its work, the congress had received letters and messages from localities, individuals and collectives throughout the country and from overseas Vietnamese. He then cited the names of communist parties in the world that had sent messages of greetings to the congress.

At 0223 GMT Le Duc Tho was invited to read the results of the election of the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the general secretary. He said: "The Congress has elected the VCP Central Committee, fifth tenure, which comprises 152 comrades, including 116 official members and 36 alternate members." He then proceeded to read the list of Central Committee members. At 0232 GMT Le Duc Tho announced that the Central Committee had unanimously approved Le Duan as general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. He then presented the names of the members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Control Commission.

Following the reading of the results of the party elections, at 0235 GMT Le Duan was invited to present the closing speech. At 0242 GMT he declared the congress closed amid prolonged applause. The Internationale was then played to conclude the report on the closing session. The live relay ended at 0245 GMT.

Central Committee Namelist

OW310851 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 31 -- The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has elected a new party Central Committee,which then elected its Political Bureau and its Secretariat. Following is the list of the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam elected by its Fifth National Congress:

The Central Committee

1. Full Members

1. Le Duan
2. Truong Chinh
3. Pham Van Dong
4. Pham Hung
5. Le Duc Tho
6. Vo Nguyen Giap
7. Nguyen Duy Trinh
8. Le Thanh Nghi
9. Tran Quoc Hoan
10. Van Tien Dung
11. Nguyen Van Linh (Muoi Cuc)
12. Le Van Luong
13. Chu Huy Man
14. Vo Chi Cong
15. To Huu
16. Vo Van Kiet
17. Do Muoi
18. Nguyen Thanh Binh
19. Nguyen Van Chi (Sau Chi)
20. Do Chinh
21. Cao Dang Chiem (Sau Hoang)
22. Nguyen Con
23. Le Quang Dao
24. Nguyen Thi Dinh
25. Tran Do
26. Tran Dong
27. Ngo Duy Dong
28. La Lam Gia (Ba May)
29. Song Hao
30. Vu Thi Hong
31. Le Khac
32. Bui Thanh Khiet
33. Nguyen Lam
34. Tran Lam
35. Tran Le (Nam Hoa)
36. Tran Van Long (Muoi Dai)
37. Dong Si Nguyen
38. Nguyen Thi Nhu
39. Do Van Nguyen (Tu Nguyen)
40. Vu Oanh
41. Tran Phuong
42. Tran Quyet
43. Tran Quynh
44. Tran Van Som
45. Nguyen Duc Tam
46. Nguyen Co Thach
47. Dang Thi
48. Nguyen Huu Thu
49 Nguyen Duc Thuan
50. Dao Duy Tung
51. Hoang Tung
52. Nguyen Dinh Tu
53. Nguyen Ngoc Triu
54. Nguyen Vinh
55. Tran Xuan Bach
56. Nguyen Duc Binh

57. Le Duc Binh
58. Nguyen Thi Binh
59. Vu Dai
60. Tran Huu Dac
61. Nguyen Hoa
62. Dinh Nho Liem
63 Vu Mao
64. Binh Phuong
65. Vu Quang
66. Le Duc Thinh
67. Nguyen Van Chinh (Chin Ca)
68. Le Quang Chu (Nam Chu)
69. Y Ngong Niek Dam
70. Nguyen Dang (Nam Trung)
71. Le Van Hien (Tam Hien)
72. Tran Quoc Huong (Muoi Huong)
73. Nguyen Xuan Huu (Bay Huu)
74. Tran Kien (Nguyen Tuan Tai)
75. Vu Dinh Lieu (Tu Binh)
76. Vu Ngoc Linh
77. Truong Minh
78. Y Mot
79. Ho Nghinh
80. Le Van Pham (Chin Hai)
81. Bui San
82. Nguyen Van Sy
83. Bui Quang Tao
84. Le Viet Thang (Viet Thang)
85. Le Phu oc Tho (Sau Hau)
86. Mai Chi Tho (Nam Xuan)
87. Tran Vi
88. Pham Bai
89. Nguyen Ky Cam
90. Nguyen Van Duc
91. Nguyen Van Hon (Sau Sen)
92. Pham Van Hy (Tu Hy)
93. Hoang No
94. Hoang Quy
95. Pham Minh Tanh
96. La Thang
97. Vo Trung Thanh (Nam Vinh)
98. Vu Thang
99. Hoang Minh Thang
100. Lam Van The (Ba Huong)
101. Vuong Duong Tuong
102. Le Duc Anh
103. Hoang Cam
104 Le Ngoc Hien
105. Dang Vu Hiep
106. Doan Khue
107. Vu Lap
108. Bui Phung
109. Nguyen Quyet
110. Le Trong Tan
111. Hoang Van Thai
112. Dam Quang Trung
113. Nguyen The Bon
114. Nguyen Minh Chau
115. Nguyen Nam Khanh
116. Tran Van Phac

2. Alternate Members

117. Nguyen Chan
118. Nguyen Canh Dinh
119. Le Van Dy
120. Phan Xuan Dot
121. Hong Ha
122. Nguyen Van Hieu
123. Pham Hung
124. Dang Huu
125. Nguyen Khanh
126. Dinh Van Lap
127. Tran Duc Luong
128. Chu Tam Thuc
129. Phan Ngoc Tuong
130. Le Van Triet
131. Nguyen Tien Trinh
132. Nguyen Chi Vu
133. Pham The Duyet
134. Tran Thi Duong
135. Vu Ngoc Hai
136. Vu Tuyen Hoang
137. Phan Thanh Liem
138. Nguyen Thi Yen
139. Nguyen Van An
140. Le Dai
141. Tran Van Dien (Tam Be)
142. Ha Trong Hoa
143. Ha Thiet Hung
144. Phan Van Khai
145. Tran Tan
146 Doan Duy Thanh
147. Ha Xuan Truong
148. Doan Thanh Vi
149. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien
150. Trang A Pao
151. Nguyen Hoa
152. Ho Quang Hoa

Political Bureau Namelist

Following are the members of the Political Bureau:

1. Full Members

1. Le Duan
2. Truong Chinh
3. Pham Van Dong
4. Pham Hung

5. Le Duc Tho
6. Van Tien Dung
7. Vo Chi Cong
8. Chu Huy Man
9. To Huu
10. Vo Van Kiet
11. Do Muoi
12. Le Duc Anh
13. Nguyen Duc Tam

2. Alternate Members

1. Nguyen Co Thach
2. Dong Si Nguyen

Following are the members of the Secretariat:

1. Le Duan
2. Le Duc Tho
3. Vo Chi Cong
4. Nguyen Duc Tam
5. Nguyen Lam
6. Le Quang Dao
7. Hoang Tung
8. Nguyen Thanh Binh
9. Tran Kien
10. Tran Xuan Bach

Le Duan Closing Speech

BK310520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0235 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Speech by VCP General Secretary Le Duan delivered at the closing session of the Fifth VCP Congress -- live]

[Text] Dear members of the Presidium,

Dear delegates,

Dear esteemed guests:

The Fifth VCP Congress represents the culmination of a process of stringent preparatory work that took more than 1 year to finish. It has combined the collective minds of the entire party to lay down the line for resolving the important and pressing problems that arise in the path of development and the progress of the revolution in our country. At this moment, we joyfully report to the entire party, people and armed forces that the Fifth National Congress of party delegates has successfully fulfilled its momentous duty. [applause]

The congress has discussed and unanimously passed the reports of the party Central Committee that set forth the strategic tasks in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland; lay down the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's; and reach decisions on the orientations for party building and the problems of supplementing the party statutes.

The congress has elected a new party Central Committee to ensure that the entire party will successfully implement the momentous tasks adopted by the congress.

The work of the congress vividly symbolizes the unity and identity of views of our entire party. The activities being performed in all parts of the country at this time reflect the close bond between our people and their leading party. Our entire country has been living in harmony with the party congress. Looking toward Hanoi, our entire party, people and armed forces have watched the work of the congress, full of hope and confidence. [applause]

From this congress, the voices of our international brothers and friends, filled with profound sentiments, have reverberated far and wide throughout our country, bringing to our Vietnamese communists and people the profound friendship, militant solidarity and sincere support of the great Soviet Union, the two fraternal neighboring countries of Laos and Kampuchea, other fraternal countries in the socialist community, the international communist and workers movements and revolutionary people the world over. And also at this congress, our distinguished guests have had an opportunity to witness manifestations of our party and people's deep gratitude for the fraternal parties and countries and for our militant friends throughout the five continents. [applause]

We heartily welcome the great contributions made by the compatriots and combatants throughout the country in preparing for this congress. We thank the various mass societies, religious organizations and noted personages for sending their greetings. We heartily welcome the new achievements recorded by the various establishments, units, sectors and localities in the emulation drive to greet the congress. [applause]

We sincerely thank the international delegates for joining us and contributing to the success of the congress. We sincerely thank the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations for sending to this congress messages and letters of greetings permeated with the feeling of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

We thank all the cadres, combatants and personnel of all sectors for the months they devoted to preparing for this congress and for their devoted services to the congress over the past few days. [applause]

On behalf of the comrades just elected to the leading bodies of the party, I pledge to devote all my efforts to fulfilling the responsibilities entrusted by the congress. [applause]

All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. [applause]

This motto of action for the new revolutionary stage will surely help unite all the compatriots and combatants throughout the country and motivate them to launch a seething emulation movement to overcome all difficulties and challenges and successfully implement the important resolutions of the congress. [applause]

Ahead of us lies a difficult and complex struggle. However, our entire party, people and armed forces are being reinforced with a new vitality brought about by the historic resolutions of the congress. We are determined to fully implement the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh. [applause] No opposing force can check our advance! [applause] With this iron-clad conviction, I declare the Fifth National Congress of party delegates closed! [applause]

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN PRAISES PARTY CONGRESS

BK291528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 26 Mar 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 March editorial: "All for the Socialist Fatherland and the People's Happiness"]

[Text] Today the fifth party congress is grandly opening in the Hanoi capital. From all parts of the country, 1,033 distinguished delegates representing 1.7 million members of our party have assembled at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall to decide on problems crucial to the advance of the nation in the 1980's.

This is a congress of a historic period in which our nation is engaged in peaceful national construction while having to struggle against a war of comprehensive sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and to stand ready to cope with a war of large-scale aggression that may be started by them. Convened under the motto of action -- all for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness -- this congress will reflect the iron will of all the party, people and armed forces to overcome all challenges and build a prosperous and powerful socialist Vietnam.

Since the fourth party congress, our country has undergone extremely great trials. Immediately after having concluded two wars that lasted for almost 3 decades, our people had to cope with two new wars waged by the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism. We have waged a war for national defense while building the economy amidst the ruins of war and advancing forward from a poor and backward small-scale production system in spite of the economic encirclement by imperialism and sabotage by enemies from both without and within.

Under the light of the fourth party congress resolution, we have made efforts to overcome many challenges and recorded big successes of great significance in many fields. Our country was rapidly reunified in all respects. For the first time, the dictatorship of the proletariat was established throughout the country and the strength of the people's collective mastery was developed. With this strength, we defeated the Beijing reactionaries and their lackey, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, defended our socialist fatherland firmly and fulfilled our international obligation toward the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea.

We have striven to overcome the serious aftermath of the protracted anti-U.S. war and the great difficulties resulting from the two new wars and natural calamities; further increased our production capacity; and created more and more new positive factors for continuing to advance the economy. We have made intensive efforts to develop education, culture and public health, push ahead science and technology, and meet the requirements of the economy and national defense.

The past 5 years have marked a period of glorious successes of the Vietnamese revolution. Our people have created a new revolutionary strategic stance that is more stable then in any previous periods, accumulated many useful experiences and developed great capabilities for defending the fatherland and building socialism.

These great achievements have been scored with the firm leadership of our party -- a party which is unswervingly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to its nation, and to the teachings of great President Ho Chi Minh, its founder and trainer. They are the fruits of the correct, clear-sighted, decisive and timely policy line and strategy, as well as of the correct resolutions of the party Central Committee -- headed by esteemed Comrade Le Duan -- which has led our revolution through an important turning point, thus enabling it to continue to advance.

They are also the results of the wonderful heroic quality, the stalwart will and the invincible strength of our people and People's Armed Forces and Security Forces who have united singlemindedly in carrying out the two major strategic tasks -- defending the fatherland and building socialism.

Our successes in the struggle for national defense and socialist construction are always inseparable from the great and valuable sympathy and support from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as from progressive people throughout the world.

As the party's highest leadership organ, the fifth party congress will analyze the situation in the country in all aspects; evaluate the achievements, shortcomings and actual economic condition at present; review the implementation of the line adopted by the fourth party congress; point out the causes of successes and difficulties; and determine the strategic tasks for the new revolutionary stage and the guidelines and objectives for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's. These are periods of special importance.

The first and immediate stage of the process of advancing the entire country to socialism is the stage for us to make a basic change in the national economy, achieve a new equilibrium, and create favorable conditions, for accelerating socialist industrialization. The struggle for national construction of our entire party, people and armed forces must be focused on the basic objectives for the 1980's. These objectives involve stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, building the material bases of socialism, accelerating socialist transformation, and ensuring that all the needs from national defense and security are met.

Faced with these basic issues, the congress, which symbolizes the quintessence and intellect of the country, will outline the major policies and measures to advance the country in the new stage under a common and correct socialist revolutionary line already laid down by the fourth party congress.

The fifth party congress is an event of great historical importance in our country. It is also an event of decisive significance for the destiny of the country in the 1980's.

From all combat positions and units engaged in maintaining combat readiness, training, productive labor and other activities, the army would like to convey to the congress its absolute confidence in the beloved party and its warm greetings fro the brilliant success of the fifth party congress.

VCP CONGRESS FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS MEETINGS

OW310103 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30 -- Foreign delegates who attended mass meetings held in Hanoi yesterday and today in honour of the Fifth VCP Congress all highly praised Vietnam's achievements in national defence and construction, and reaffirmed support for the people of this country. Bulgarian head delegate Milko Balev said:

"The fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples, is developing incessantly.... Forged in the struggle for freedom and socialist construction and in the struggle for independence against the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese aggressors, the Bulgaria-Vietnam friendship has become stronger and has blossomed magnificently. The Vietnamese people have had and will always have the support of Bulgaria, and they can always depend on the Bulgarian people's assistance.

"In the spirit of great communist ideals and on the strength of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, our two parties, governments and peoples have cooperated with each other in politics, economy and culture...

"You can be sure that what Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in Hanoi in 1979 during the visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation led by him has the force of law for the communists and the entire people of Bulgaria. He said then: 'We, the fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces of the world will never leave socialist Vietnam in the lurch. Forever, in the struggle to defend the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as in socialist construction, we will side with you, beloved Vietnamese brothers and sisters'."

Kenneth Kvist (VPK) [Sweden's communist left party] said:

"Vietnam has won a very special place in the hearts and minds of the Swedish people. Your long struggle against imperialism and your final victory was unprecedented in the history of mankind. So was the solidarity with your people, both in strength and breath. For many young people the struggle of Vietnam became awakening to political consciousness. In the same way that Spain had been for their parents, these people are called the 'Vietnam generation,' and they constitute a large segment of our party.

"Also today solidarity with Vietnam is very much alive in Sweden. The efforts of imperialist propaganda to destroy this solidarity have failed...the struggle of the solidarity movement, of the workers parties and the progressive opinion in Sweden have made it possible for the assistance to continue in spirt of the rightists trying to abolish it....

"Vietnam has won an outstanding position in the world [word indistinct] struggle for independence, peace, justice and social progress. Therefore, it is a primary duty for us communists to defend Vietnam's independence and peace and support your efforts to rebuild your country, develop its resources and improve your people's living conditions. Knowing how devastated the U.S. left Vietnam and what further damage your country and people have suffered from new military aggressions, U.S. economic warfare and natural calamities, we see your endeavours to solve difficulties with compassion and admiration. No country in the world takes so good care of its citizens with such small resources. In fact, much richer countries, which have enjoyed long peace have much more illiteracy, higher infant morality and so on...

"Dear comrades,your role in anti-imperialist struggle and for the anti-imperialist movement has been and is outstanding. You are now facing the problems of reconstruction and development. We are confident that your experienced party will find wise and effective solutions also to these problems. The Left Party Communists (V.P.K.) shall continue to support you with firm solidarity. We wish you great success".

Arvo Aalto (Communist Party of Finland) said: "Finland and Vietnam are separated by a great distance. But this does not prevent us from following with sympathy all that has been done in your country in implementation of the decisions of your party's previous congress to repair war damage, to effect socialist changes in the south of your country, to integrate the north and the south, so different because of their social and economic development, although external factors of which you have no control, have seriously disturbed your work. You have shown by your work your capacity to surmount even big difficulties. The results obtained are encouraging, and they guarantee your nation's socialist future. We sincerley congratulate you on the results of your work which constitute an important contribution to the cause of world peace...

"It was thought at many places in the world that the Vietnamese people, at long last, would be able to build their country as they wished and in peaceful conditions. But it was not so. We say, with sadness and discouragement, that your country was victim of heinous aggressions, including an armed aggression -- now by the Beijing leadership. Our party condemned the Chinese aggression as energetically as we had condemned the U.S. attempt to destroy your nation with its huge war machine. Our solidarity with your people is unshakable. We highly value the initiatives of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We have enclosed the important contribution to world peace in the form of the constructive proposals jointly made by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation".

Milos Jakes (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) said: "We have every reason to take pride in the successes you have won in the first years of your post-war restoration and socialist construction in a unified Vietnam. Your successes would have been greater if you had not been subject to attacks by imperialism and international reaction. We most indignantly condemn the Chinese aggressors' criminal attacks against your sovereign territory. They intended to 'punish' Vietnam for its internationalist position and principled policy. We resolutely condemn the Beijing expansionists and the reactionary circles subservient to them for their plots and provocations against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

"We highly value your foreign policy of peace which has gained great prestige in Asia and the world as a whole. We higly value the selfless and fraternal internationalist assistance you have accorded to the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in their struggle for a better life. We note with satisfaction that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a steadfast component of the big family of the socialist community and an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. We note with satisfaction that your party is a firm detachment of the communist and international workers' movement."

Harkishan Subjeet Singh (CPI-M) [Communist Party of India-Marxist] [said:] Our party has always considered the Vietnamese liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism as an integral and decisive part of the world struggle against imperialism for peace, freedom, democracy and socialism. The ultimate great victory recorded by the Vietnamese people in their liberation struggle just before international labour day on May 1st, 1975, has greatly contributed to seakening imperialism on a world scale. Our party has always held that it is our international proletarian responsibility to support Vietnam, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and we have constantly striven to do our utmost in discharging this obligation.

"Much to our regret, soon after its final liberation, Vietnam had to face new difficulties caused by the hostile attitude of the People's Republic of China and the piratical acts of the reactionary Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea...

"Dear comrades, on behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), I wish to convey to you our congratulations on the big successes of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We wish you many new successes in building a prosperous and strong socialist Vietnam."

Jacinto Suarez (Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua) said: "From this forum, I have the honour to convey the congratulations of militant friendship of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (F.S.L.N.) to President Ho Chi Minh's people and party to whom the whole mankind is grateful...

"We say that the whole mankind is grateful to Vietnam because imperialism's defeat in Vietnam has paved the way for our new successes...

"The militant friendship between Vietnam and Nicaragua is as vast as the sea. We are proud of your friendship, and Nicaragua will always side with you in any circumstances or any aggressions, whether from U.S. imperialism or Chinese expansionism. Nicaragua will always unite with you because we will never give up solidarity and internationalism. "Loyal to this sacred principle, we have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. "As internationalist fighters, we are opposed to Zionism, apartheid, colonialism and neo-colonialism anywhere in the world."

Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche (Algerian National Liberation Front Party) said: "May I reaffirm our resolute and constant support for the noble revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people in building socialism and defending their socialist motherland....

"We firmly believe that the militant solidarity which has been tested in our common fight against colonialism and imperialism, for independence and freedom, will remain a solid basis for the development of our friendship and cooperation in building our respective countries, for our people's happiness, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world."

Luciano Barca (Communist Party of Italy) said: "We are proud of greeting such a people as you, who are endowed with an ancient civilization which, with its struggles and conquests, has enriched the heritage of values and culture of the whole mankind.

"We know well the strugglies you have waged for centuries to affirm your national rights and defend your independence. In the period following World War Two, our people, particularly the youth, lived the various stages of your struggle and success as stages of a common struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism. In Italy the name of President Ho Chi Minh is as popular as that of the most beloved leaders of the working class. He knew how to creatively apply the teachings of Marx and Lenin to the peculiar conditions of his country and to closely combine the struggle for national independence and with that for socialism...

"Your experience shows that it is possible and even necessary to add genuine patriotism to international solidarity and to draw to the side of combatants not only the countries and parties which stand for socialism, but also democratic and peace forces of very different orientations. This is proved by the very broad solidarity expressed to you in Italy...

"We convey to you our most sincere wishes for your rehabilitation and development along the large path charted by the October Revolution, which we consider to be the greatest historical event of our century, and for your people's patriotic and socialist struggle."

Karl Heinz Schroeder (German Communist Party) said: "We are very moved because your party congress has set new, great tasks to continue promoting the cause of peace and raising your people's living and cultural standards. We now better realize the very big problems posed to your country by the consequences of U.S. imperialism's war of aggression...

"We are greatly impressed by the spirit of international solidarity expressed throughout your party congress... Your country's selfless assistance to the fraternal Kampuchean people threatened with extinction is a shining example of genuing humanitarianism, of genuine international solidarity...

"We have indignantly condemned the Chinese leaders' attacks on socialist Vietnam, as we have condemned their opposition to our people's interests, their collusion with the Reagan administration, and their encouragement and support to the N.A.T.O. armament policy.

"We thank you for the invaluable contributions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of Comrade Ho Chi Minh's party, and of your people, to the maintenance of peace and to the growth of socialism."

Kil Il-tae (Workers' Party of Korea) said: "Carrying on President Ho Chi Minh's cause, the communists and other people of Vietnam conducted a prolonged struggle full of sacrifices against imperialism. Through a prolonged, hard struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the Vietnamese people completely liberated and reunified their country. At present the Vietnamese people are engaging in a socialist emulation movement to fulfill this year's national economic plan to welcome the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam with labour achievements and high political enthusiasm. We sincerely wish you and the entire people of Vietnam further success in discharging the tasks to be laid down in the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress."

(Rahim Ajina), (Iraqi Communist Party) said: "We wish to express our joy at your successes in overcoming the war consequences, reunifying the country, improving the material and moral life of the people, solving economic and social problems, and consolidating the material and technical basis of the national economy.

"With our Arab and Kurd national character, our people have always followed with admiration the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle. We admire the Vietnamese people's staunchness in using all their military and economic strength to defeat the French colonialists, and especially, the U.S. imperialists. We take this as a lesson for us.

"During the days of the Dien Bien Phu victory, the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City, and also today, our party and people have always expressed our solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its determined and successful struggle against the war of aggression and expansion waged by the Beijing ruling clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Pol Pot junta. We support your policy in coordinating the common issues of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos."

'Ali Shayi Hadi (Yemeni Socialist Party) said: "Having paid the price of independence, sovereignty, freedom, security and stability with the lives of their best sons and daughters and having won in their hard struggle against the U.S. aggressors for national liberation, the Vietnamese people clearly understand the meaning of freedom and peace....

"The Yemeni Socialist Party and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen would like to affirm their sympathy with and support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea toward building a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. The reactionary and imperialist forces must end their aggressive actions and their interference in the internal affairs of countries and nations in the region. We fully support the constructive well-meaning proposals of the Indochinese countries concerning the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the convening of a regional conference between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries. We condemn all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and highly value the internationalist position taken by the Communist Party of Vietnam regarding this question.

"From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to congratulate you, comrades, on the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and we are entirely confident that the resolutions of the congress will constitute a new inspiration to the great Vietnamese people in the continuation of their struggle on all fronts."

Bernie Taft (Communist Party of Australia) said: "You've paid a great price for national liberation and national independence. The whole of mankind owes you a big debt which it can never pay in full. Your struggle for national liberation and national independence has deeply impressed the whole world's people.... Dear comrades, the close relations between our two parties was forged in the struggle against the Vietnam war. We have developed and promoted these relations, and we want to enhance them further. We wish you success in the task of restoring your country and in overcoming the difficulties you have encountered and are still encountering."

Prem Sagar Gupta (CPI) [Communist Party of India] said: "The Indian people have always unanimously sided with you in all your struggles. Our people hold the Vietnamese people in great stead and have taken joint actions in support of Vietnam. The hearts of our people are beating in rhythm with your. Whenever we speak about Vietnam we say 'Mera nam tera nam Vietnam Vietnam'....

"The Indian-Vietnamese friendship is developing and will continue to develop fruitfully. Our struggles are the same. We are one. Our friendship will shine for ever and will guarantee peace, stability, and progress in this region."

(Rakotomalala Manan Ignace) (Madagascar Independence Congress Party) said: "To visit Vietnam is the wish of the majority of Madagascans because the 30-year struggle of the Vietnamese people for liberation is also the struggle for the liberation of Madagascar, hence our people's understanding of it and their sympathy for it. "For this reason I'm pleased that I not only have the privilege and honour to come and see a courageous and noble people who love peace and labour, but also was invited to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a staunch party, which, as I think, will have a good influence on the development of the Third World in the eighties... .

"Although our countries are geographically far apart, the relations and solidarity between Vietnam and Madagascar in the common fight have existed for a long time.... "We have come here to reaffirm the friendship and cooperation between the two nations and parties at government, city and trade union levels.... Through this congress of the fraternal Communist Party of Vietman, we express here our international solidarity for the benefit of social progress and detente, of the elimination of all forms of colonialism, and peace."

Jorge Insunza (Chilean Communist Party) said:

"The Vietnamese people have shed their blood for their freedom and national reunification and also for the freedom and happiness of mankind as a whole. With staunchness and fortitude, determination and resourcefulness, you have shouldered and simultaneously and satisfactorily accomplished your national tasks and internationalist duties, realizing this truth the Chilean people have given you their profound solidarity....

"We are confident that you, comrades, will record new and still bigger successes under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a political party which relies on the people, which has Marxism-Leninism for compass, and which always enjoys the effective solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the working class, and national liberation movements in the world."

Mariano Matsinha (Frelimo Party) said:

"By defeating U.S. imperialism, the heroic people of Vietnam, wisely led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, have inflicted a mighty blow on imperialism's global strategy. On the other hand, they have made a decisive contribution to the cause of peace in this region of the world. No aggressor army can resist the great strength of a whole nation. This historical dialectic has been proved by your experience.

"The F.R.E.L.I.M.O. Party highly values the leadership provided by the Communist Party of Vietnam to the Vietnamese people in the cause of socialist construction. "The achievements you have recorded in implementing your five-year plan are results of the efforts exerted by your people towards eliminating the state of backwardness created by imperialist wars. We are very satisfied that in spite of untold difficulties, you have made significant advances in rebuilding your country. The people of Mozambique regard the revolutionary gains of the Vietnamese people as of their own."

Mohammed Farhad (Communist Party of Bangladesh) said: "The name of Vietnam has deeply moved the hearts of all revolutionaries because Vietnam, the Communist Party and its leader, Ho Chi Minh, are symbols of heroic struggle, of selfless sacrifices, and of the road to glorious triumph. Vietnam has defeated the mightiest enemy of mankind. Vietnam's example has been a moral inspiration to freedom fighters in our struggle for national independence in 1971.... "In a street in the centre of Dacca, a small monument has been erected in memory of two young fighters -- two students fallen on Jan. 1, 1973 when the police fired at a demonstration in support of Vietnam, demanding an end to the bombing of Hanoi. Comrades, it is the place where our fraternity was sealed and strengthened with blood. It will remain there for ever...

"Let me say frankly on this occasion that nothing can be more bitter to mankind than the Chinese authorities' policy of deception. They have waged an aggressive war against Vietnam! Maoism's insanity has reached its peak! The dangerous Washington-Beijing collusion has done great harm to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and other nations in southern and Southeast Asia."

GDR's Naumann Address

LD291100 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] At a rally in Hanoi today, Konrad Naumann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and head of the delegation attending the Vietnamese Communist Party congress, affirmed the GDR's firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their fight to preserve socialism and defend the fatherland. Under the leadership of the communists, the friendly people are tackling the basic tasks of the socialist revolition. Konrad Naumann said that SRV policy, which is directed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia, is an important contribution towards lessening international tensions.

More on Naumann Address

LD292044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Manfred Pohl report from Hanoi]

[Excerpts] The head of the SED delegation to the Fifth VCP congress Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo, conveyed fraternal militant greetings from the SED, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, during a rally held at the Hanoi Workers' Club.

Foreign guest delegations taking part in the Fifth Vietnam CP Congress here in Hanoi spoke today in factories and institutes in the Vietnamese capital. Young girls and women with large bouquets of flowers lined the entrance to the workers' club as the SED Central Committee delegation, led by Konrad Naumann, entered.

It is a great honor for us, Konrad Naumann said in his greetings address, to be able to speak to the inhabitants of the capital city of socialist Vietnam at this rally. We have great regard for the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Vietnam Communist Party and its city of Hanoi, whose citizens, in the 1945 August revolution, with their powerful uprising against colonial domination, gave an example to the whole country and who, during the aggression of U.S. imperialism, heroically resisted the bombing terror of the air pirates. Today, the name of the capital is a shining symbol of the indefatigable efforts, selfless work and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese working class and all working people in the construction of socialism and the defense of the socialist homeland.

The SED Central Committee delegation is deeply impressed with the atmosphere, the creative work and the open discussion at the party congress, he said. Despite great difficulties and extremely complicated conditions, the Vietnamese people, inspired and led by the battle-tested communist party, are solving fundamental questions of the socialist revolution which occupies a new strategic position in the further advance along the path of socialism. In people's minds, Vietnam is not only a symbol of the heroic struggle against imperialism and against the hegemonic ambitions of the Beijing leaders, but also a symbol of the resolute efforts of an economically poorly-developed former colonial country to shape its socialist future.

GORBACHEV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO SRV LEADERS

OW301910 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30 -- A solemn ceremony was held at the presidential palace here today for Vietnamese party and state leaders to receive the Lenin Order conferred on them by the Soviet state. Present on this great occasion were other Vietnamese party and state leaders and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

The order was pinned on the recipients -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, Politbureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the S.R.V. Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, Politbureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the S.R.V. Council of Ministers -- by M.S. Gorbachev, head of the C.P.S.U. delegation to the current Fifth C.P.V. Congress.

M.S. Gorbachev, Politbureau member and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, who was performing the function on behalf of the C.P.S.U. Political Bureau and the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet warmly congratulated Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong and said: "The Lenin Order you have received is a symbol of the profound admiration felt by all Soviet citizens for your own exploits and also for the imperishable victories of the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national independence, peace, democracy and socialism."

"The Soviet Union," he said, "will continue to give Vietnam a resolute support and assistance. The great family of socialist nations of which Vietnam is a loyal member is making greater and greater efforts in the struggle for peace and against the threat of war. We are looking ahead with confidence."

Le Duan, speaking in his name and for the other recipients, warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Leonid Brezhnev for this great honour, which, he stressed, went first of all to the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam. "This is another brilliant expression of the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, an acknowledgement of the contributions made by the Vietnamese people to the cause of revolution and peace of the world's people," Le Duan added.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH USSR-SRV AMITY GROUP

OW301930 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30 -- The C.P.S.U. delegation to the Fifth C.P.V. Congress today called at the office of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association here. The delegation was warmly welcomed by Xuan Thuy, president of the association, the various vice-presidents, and other Vietnamese representatives.

On behalf of the millions of members of the association, Xuan Thuy expressed sincere gratitude to the C.P.S.U., the Soviet Government and people for their support and assistance based on proletarian internationalism. He stressed that the association and the Vietnamese people as a whole unanimously held that militant alliance and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union was a principle consistently followed by the Vietnamese party and government. The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association will do its best to carry out this policy, Xuan Thuy declared.

Speaking at the meeting, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, highly valued the association's success in promoting the friendship between the two peoples. He affirmed that the Soviet people, loyal to their revolutionary ideals, would continue to support the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence.

In the afternoon the Soviet delegation made a tour of an exhibition on economic technical achievements at Giang Vo on the northwestern fringe of the city.

CUBA CONFERS JOSE MARTI ORDER ON LE DUAN

OW281629 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has decided to confer the Jose Marti Order, the highest distinction of the republic, on Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The decision praised Le Duan for his "outstanding role in the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence, in national construction and in defence of socialism as well as in the development of the Cuban-Vietnamese friendship".

Today Le Duan sent his thanks to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of Ministers.

Le Duan Thanks Castro

BK300542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] On 28 March Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP, sent a message thankiing Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, for awarding him the Jose Marti Order,the highest distinction of Cuba. The message says:

Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz:

I sincerely thank you the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba for conferring on me the Jose Marti Order. This is a high distinction for our party and reflects our people's contribution to the strengthening and consolidating of the fraternal and militant relations between our two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It is also a great source of encouragement for our entire party and people in the cause of national construction and defense.

On this occasion I earnestly wish you,great friend of the Vietnamese people, good health so that together with the PCC Central Committee you can lead the fraternal Cuban people in triumphantly carrying out the resolutions of the Second PCC Congress, foiling all hostile schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and successfully building socialism in the beautiful land of Cuba.

May the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Vietnam be consolidated and developed with every passing day in the interest of our two peoples and the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world. Please accept, dear comrades, my communist saluations.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP

LEADERS RECEIVE MONGOLIAN SUKHE BATOR ORDER

OW301922 Hanoi VNA in English 1652 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30 -- The Mongolian Sukhe Bator Order conferred on three Vietnamese party and state leaders was solemnly received at the presidential palace here today. Many other Vietnamese leaders and Mongolian Ambassador Legdengiyn Damdinjab witnessed the pinning of the order on Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the SRV Council of State; and Phan Van Dong, Politbureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The function was performed by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and first vice-chairman of the P.R.M. Council of Ministers, who is leading the P.R.P.M. delegation to the current Fifth C.P.V. Congress here.

T. Ragcha and Le Duan laid great emphasis on the meaning of this noble gesture on the part of Mongolia. They warmly praised the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia in building socialism and in the common struggle against imperialism and Chinese expansionism -- their common enemies -- and against all other reactionary forces, for the victory of socialism and for peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

SRV ASSAILS ISRAELI ACTIONS AGAINST PALESTINIANS

OW301548 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today strongly condemns the barbarous repression of Palestinians in Israeli-occupied areas. The spokesman recalls the firing at demonstrators and strikers since March 18, the forceful dissolution of councils of Arab Palestinians, the arrest of Palestinian mayors, and the curfew in western Jordan. "These frenzied actions, however, have failed to quench the struggle of Arab Palestinians now raging west of the Jordan River, in Gaza, on the Golan Heights, and even in Jerusalem," the spokesman says.

"These criminal fascist actions were part of the dark scheme of the Israeli aggressors to annex and permanently occupy Arab territories they have seized and to wipe out the resistance movement of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization for their fundamental national rights," the spokesman points out.

He declares: "The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn these criminal acts and demand that the Israeli aggressors put an immediate stop to them and respect the Arab Palestinian people's inalienable basic national rights. The Vietnamese people will consistently support the just cause of the Palestinian people; we firmly believe that the latter, with the support of the Arab people as a whole and of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the whole of progressive mankind, will certainly thwart all criminal plots and moves of the U.S.-abetted Israeli aggressors."

NHAN DAN HAILS BREZHNEV'S TASHKENT INITIATIVE

OW301317 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30 -- The Hanoi paper NHAN DAN today paid high tribute to the peace initiative concerning Asia made by President Brezhnev in a recent speech in Tashkent. The paper says in a commentary: "President Brezhnev's statement concerning Asia has brought into relief the Soviet Union's peace policy, which has been clearly expounded in the Soviet stand regarding India, Japan and China, three major states on this continent."

The paper notes that these are important proposals to broaden the struggle for peace and detente and against the arms race. It goes on: Following up the Soviet peace proposals with regard to western Europe, South Asia, the Indian Ocean, West Asia, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, etc, the new proposals for Asia further exemplify the sense of responsibility and the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union for world peace and security.

Asia is the site of several current dangerous flashpoints. The increasing tension on this continent is due to the schemes and acts of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The latest Soviet proposals point to the correct approach to solve the current problems, and, in fact, they are practical and imperative measures to deal with the present situation.

NHAN DAN goes on: "Together with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples,the Vietnamese people have made active efforts to safeguard peace and stability in Asia and to oppose the threat from Beijing expansionism in collaboration with U.S. imperialism. The three Indochinese states have made and are making every possible effort to set in motion the dialogue between the two groups of the Indochinese countries and A.S.E.A.N. countries, and they are prepared to talk with Thailand on peace and stability for the region. Vietnam has also asked China to put a definitive and complete end to its hostile armed actions against Vietnam along the common borders of the two countries and resume the talks which were unilaterally suspended by the Chinese side".

NHAN DAN reaffirms the foreign policy of the socialist countries of consolidating peace, resolutely countering all acts of the enemies of peace, engaging in peaceful cooperation with all who so desire, consolidating the friendship among the faternal socialist countries, uniting with all forces of social progress and defending the sovereignty of nations.

"Together with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia, Afghanistan, India and other peace-loving countries in Asia, Vietnam has tirelessly worked for the cause of peace and stability on this continent, thus contributing to the consolidation of peace on this planet. The United States, China and their followers should understand that the majority of mankind is on the side of justice and peace," NHAN DAN stresses in conclusion.

USSR PRESENTS GIFTS TO MARITIME SERVICE UNITS

OW302022 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30 -- The Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine has presented valuable gifts to five units and 27 cadres and workers of the Vietnamese maritime service. The five units are the Haiphong Port, the Le Dinh Chinh and No 18 dockers' teams, and the shipping and supplying companies.

In the past two years, they recorded remarkaable achievements in shipping, loading and protecting goods and equipment during an emulation drive between workers of the Vietnamese maritime service and Soviet seamen and experts working at Haiphong Port and other departments of the service.

U.S. BASES PACT TO BE DISCUSSED WITH WEINBERGER

HK300117 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos indicated yesterday that the Philippine Government will soon seek a renegotiation of the RP-U.S. bases agreement to resolve pending issues and remaining irritants. This will be brought up when the bases agreement is discussed during the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

In a talk with newsmen in Baguio City, the president confirmed that the high point of his coming talks with Weinberger will be the status of American bases in Subic in Zambales and Clark field in Pampanga. The president told newsmen that while the controversial bases agreement, which was last amended in 1979, was not due for renegotiation until 1984, or after 5 years, the Philippine Government would press for an early start in bilateral talks. The president pointed out that agreement still had to be reached on a number of issues that had been left pending, such as those involving CIQ, or Customs, Immigration and Quarantine matters.

Government quarters said the Philippines was well within its right to ask for the early start of the negotiations. They pointed out that the Philippines was always on the short end of incidents that arise because of the ambiguities of inequities of the agreement.

MARCOS TO EXAMINE FOREIGN TIES WITH SUBVERSIVES

HK140105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Our lead story today is the reported linkage of local subversives with a foreign power. President Marcos said yesterday he would look into the possible link-up between local subversives and a foreign power. Earlier, newsmen had said there appeared a pattern of activities indicating a connection between the foreign power and the local ideologists. They pointed to the landing of weapons in the Bicol region, the smuggling of arms by a foreign ship in Mindanao, and the alleged discovery of propaganda materials on board a foreign ship at the Manila south harbor.

Similar subversive and espionage activities have been reported by Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia, all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations along with the Philippines and Thailand. The other day, Labor Minister Blas Ople disclosed the alleged entry in the country of communist agents reportedly to contact some local union leaders with leftist leaning. Ople said the foreign agents were mostly Asians who have been positively identified as working for communist countries in the Eastern bloc and Moscow. The local leftist labor leaders are reportedly under surveillance.

The president said he had received some verbal reports, but added that all of them had to be integrated to find out if any single country has a definite plan for subversion.

NEW UNITED FRONT OPPOSES MISUARI FACTION OF MNLF

OW261343 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Feelers have been allegedly received by the government from the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] for new talks on cessation of hostilities. However, the MNLF is being opposed by a new united front formed by the Bangsa liberation group, the Hashim Salamat group and that of (Dimas Bendatun). The united front has broken away from the Misuari faction of the MNLF.

Sources at Malacanang say the united front could make it difficult for a new round of talks between the MNLF and the government. Nevertheless, a government panel is being readied following the arrival of President Marcos from Saudi Arabia yesterday.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 063 1 April 1982

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OW311327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 (KYODO) -- Top ranking Japanese and Chinese diplomats wound up two days of talks here Wednesday after reaffirming plans to realize an exchange of visits by government leaders this year to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two neighboring nations. The diplomats also exchanged views on bilateral problems and on matters related to the Korean Peninsula and Indochina. The Japanese side was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, and the Chinese delegation by Vice Foreign Minister Fu Hao, a former ambassador to Japan. Wednesday's session lasted from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. at the Foreign Ministry.

Japanese officials said both sides reaffirmed Premier Zhao Ziyang's planned visit to Tokyo on May 30 and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's trip to Beijing in late September. They said Yanagiya and Fu agreed to press ahead with smooth economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Japanese group thanked the Chinese for their efforts to find the offspring of Japanese left behind or abandoned in China at the end of World War II. Two groups of so-called "war orphans" visited Japan this year to locate their relatives. The Chinese delegation was reported to have told the Japanese side that it would continue to extend assistance in the Japanese efforts to help the "orphans."

On the situation in Korea, Japan and China agreed that the North and South should work themselves on future reunification of the divided countries. However, the Chinese delegation reportedly expressed its support for the North while the Japanese group claimed that China should also listen to the South.

In discussing the Indochina problem, China called for a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, respect for the Kampuchean people's self-determination, Kampuchean neutrality, independence and non-alliance. The Chinese side also was reported to have said that the time is not ripe for a fundamental settlement of the Kampuchean question. It also reportedly said that China would support Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnam, would put pressure on Vietnam and press for establishment of a coalition among the three Kampuchean groups opposed to the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government.

Japan said it supported the policy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement. The Japanese delegation also expressed its support for China in trying to bring the three Kampuchean groups together.

USSR ENVOY MEETS SAKURAUCHI, DESIRES GOOD TIES

OW311253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 (KYODO) -- Newly appointed Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov Wednesday asked Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi for efforts to establish solid, good neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Paying a courtesy call on Sakurauchi at the Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Ambassador conveyed the good wishes of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the Japanese foreign minister.

He told Sakurauchi he had talked with General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and other Soviet Government and party leaders just before his departure for Japan. He said he was optimistic about the future of Japan-Soviet relations, although he was aware of the present complicated problems between the two countries.

SDF DESIRE UPGRADED AIR DEFENSE CAPABILITY

OW311337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 (KYODO) -- The top uniformed officer of Japan's Self-Defense Forces [SDF] said Wednesday the country's defense capability has declined relatively and expressed interest in upgrading air defense power. Gen. Tsugio Yata, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, told a news conference that Japan's defense capability has dropped compared with the level of the armed might of the Soviet Union.

Commenting on a U.S. request for Japan to defend air and sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from Japan, Yata said such assignments must be handled by destroyers and anti-submarine aircraft. Yata said because the Soviet Union's Backfire bombers are deployed in Asia, the defense of the sea lanes cannot be assured without air cover provided by the Air Self-Defense Force. Asked if Japan needs aircraft carriers, which it currently does not have, Yata said that was a different matter.

SAKURAUCHI: VISA FOR DPRK'S HYON 'DIFFICULT'

OW310849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Wednesday the Tokyo government finds it "extremely difficult" to issue an entry visa requested by Hyon Chun-kuk, leader of the (North) Korea-Japan Friendship Association. The remark, made at a Diet committee meeting, was interpreted as a rejection of the request.

Hyon wants to visit Japan for talks to extend the current nongovernment bilateral fishery agreement that is due to expire in June. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

The Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau chief, Akitane Kiuchi, later told the committee Hyon broke his promise when he visited Tokyo last year as a guest of a Japanese dietmen's group. At that time, the North Korean was granted a visa on condition that he would not conduct political activities while he was in Japan. But he criticized the South Korean Government of President Chun Tu-hwan and the Tokyo government regarded this as a violation of his entry condition.

GRANT FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION TO BE GIVEN TO PRC

OW291313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (KYODO) -- Japan will give a grant of up to yen 50 million (about dollar 200,000) to China to promote sports education, Japanese officials said Monday. They said diplomatic notes on the aid were exchanged here Monday between officials of the two governments. Included in the Japanese aid is equipment for physical education research for the Beijing Physical Culture Institute and the China Judo Association.

PRC PLACES ADDITIONAL ORDER FOR STEEL PRODUCTS

OW300559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 (KYODO) -- China has placed an additional order with Japanese steelmakers for shipment of 112,000 tons of ordinary steel products in the first half of this year, industry sources said Tuesday. This means China is committed to take 1,167,000 tons form the six major steel companies in the period.

The figure shows a marked gain from 985,100 tons in the second half of 1981 and 914,000 tons in the first half of the year. The increased orders apparently reflected growing steel demand from manufacturers of consumer durable goods and other products. Chinese semiannual orders last topped the 1-million-ton level in the second half of 1980, at 1,085,000 tons. The figures do not include tubular steel and specialty steel products.

NODONG SINMUN HITS 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK010325 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2340 GMT 31 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 April commentary: "Dark Cloud of War Is Coming From South"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists, who have been frantically waging the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise in South Korea, have recently undertaken large-scale landing operations against us along the east coast as a part of the exercise. According to news reports, the landing operations, dubbed "Ssangyong-17," were undertaken in an atmosphere of a real warfare under cover of darkness, with various fighters including F-111's and F-4's, armed helicopters, naval transport vessels, tanks, armored personnel carriers and field guns mobilized and with a total of 20,000-strong marines of the United States and South Korean puppets mobilized.

This shows that this war exercise commotion of "Team Spirit 1982" is not a simple repetition of previous exercises of its kind but a criminal test war and a preliminary war aimed at attacking and invading our republic at any time.

In reality, to complete their preparations for a war of aggression against us through this war exercise, the U.S. imperialists have not only mobilized even nuclear weapons, various missiles which can carry nuclear warheads, special units which handle nuclear arms, new fighter-bombers which can carry nuclear bombs and strategic aircraft, they have also been undertaking operations of attack, airlift and close support at land, sea and in the air, while deploying, on a large scale, the U.S. and puppet armed forces to areas near the military demarcation line on the assumption of an all-out attack against us. Thus, this war exercise is reaching an extremely grave stage at which no one can assure that the exercise will not develop into an act of all-out war against us.

Coincidentally, the U.S. warmongers including U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Forces have sneaked into South Korea -- the field of operations where rifle bullets and cannon balls roar -- and discussed war at the South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting and the South Korea-U.S. Military Committee Meeting.

In view of the foreign news reports that the U.S. leaders, who plan and execute the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, have inspected military facilities in South Korea and have made a commitment to give military support and fulfill their commitments toward the puppet, their junket to South Korea is an aggressive one aimed at inspecting the U.S. force and the South Korean puppet army's war exercises and the general preparations for a war and at intensifying war maneuverings against us. This is very much reminiscent of the war merchant Dulles' junket to South Korea for the purpose of a final, on-the-spot inspection of preparations for a northward war on the eve of the 25 June war 32 years ago.

The U.S. imperialists, who have been aggravating the situation to the extreme by waging war maneuvers reminiscent of the eve of war in South Korea, have been guilty of grave military provocations by committing acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating the high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes day after day.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' machinations of aggression and war, South Korea is becoming the most tense place in the world. A grave danger in which a war might break out at any time is hanging low over our country. At a time when we are patiently trying to realize the country's peace and peaceful reunification and voices at home and abroad calling for realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for holding the 100-man joint conference are rising high, the machinations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who are bringing the situation to the brink of war by kicking up a reckless war exercise commotion, are criminal acts that cannot be tolerated and arrogant provocations against the Korean people.

That the Chon Tu-hwan clique is clamoring about so-called peaceful reunification or dialogue at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists is a shameless tactic to cover up its warlike and aggressive nature. Peaceful reunification and war maneuvers can never be compatible. For them, peace means war. The war exercise game and machinations for building up military strength frantically being waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring in South Korea clearly establish the fact that they do not want peaceful reunification or dialogue in Korea but pursue only anticommunist confrontation and war.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are babbling boisterously about a nonexistent threat of a southward invasion. It is a sheer lie. A threat of invasion in our country comes only from the South.

Our people are keenly watching the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets' dangerous war maneuvers with a high vigilance. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop its act of dangerously playing with fire, jeopardizing peace and the security of Korea and the world, and should abandon their aggressive ambition against our country and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all U.S. troops and all lethal weapons including nuclear arms. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop war exercise maneuvers aimed at massacring compatriots at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and step down from power without delay in conformity with the demand of the South Korean people.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continuously stick to war machinations without regard for the unanimous demand of the people, nothing good will await them. Anyone who plays with fire will be burned to death.

VRPR DENOUNCES S. KOREA-U.S. SECURITY MEETING

SK312210 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The so-called 14th Annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, held for 2 days from 30 March, ended after adoption of an 11-point joint communique making the issue of transfer of war materials the key points. In this so-called joint communique, the two defense ministers of South Korea and the United States, under the pretext of South Korea's security, reaffirmed a series of issues such as strengthening the combat capability of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the South Korean Army, completing an offensive posture, military cooperation between South Korea and the United States, development of a cooperative system for munitions industry between the two countries and development of South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises. Every item contained in the joint communique was replete with frantic war fever and were expressions that reek of gunpowder.

This shows that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are maneuvering to provoke another 25 June and to drive our people to the calamities of war at all cost. At the same time, the whole course of the South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting and what was plotted in the meeting prove that, regarding provoking a war of northward invasion as an urgent task, they are frenzied to complete perparations for it.

This was patently exposed in what they reaffirmed in the joint communique: That the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are to expand war materials, accelerate strengthening of military power and completion of an offensive posture, ease conditions for loans for foreign military sales, develop a cooperative system for munitions industry with South Korea, continue strengthening combat capabilities of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the South Korean Army, while rapidly transfering war supplies to the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They even babbled, openly, that the United States will continue reinforcing South Korea's security with the U.S. nuclear umbrella, exposing nakedly their war maniacal intention that the United States will not hestitate to annihilate our people by triggering a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and driving our people to the calamities of a nuclear war.

This is tantamount to an open declaration that the United States, in fact, is intent on achieving its ambition of prolonging the South Korean fascist dictatorial system on the whole land of Korea by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique to provoke a nuclear war on this land.

As you all may know, today the maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to provoke a new war can be seen as entering a reckless and extremely serious stage. The United States is increasing such sophisticated equipment as A-10 planes and F-16 fighters in an attempt to strengthen the U.S. ground and air force units in South Korea. Last year it expanded the military facilities of the U.S. forces in South Korea by spending $100 million and provided to South Korea new-type weapons valued at several hundred million dollars in a bid to strengthen the South Korean Army. Along with this, the United States has repeatedly staged a reckless war exercise racket on this land. The "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise, which has been staged in South Korea since February, is mobilizing airplanes capable of carrying nuclear weapons, naval ships capable of carrying nuclear weapons and even military personnel who can handle nuclear weapons.

The contents of the meeting between the U.S. war maniacs and the Chon Tu-hwan ring this time and the agreements in their joint communique vividly prove once again such is the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea. The South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting is not only a vicious meeting for war between a boss and his stooge but also a heinous plot in a bid to make South Korea a tool of the U.S. military strategic plan and a dangerous land as a source of a new war. The current meeting for war between the U.S. aggressors and their stooges and their maneuvers for building up military capabilities, are rash acts of trying to respond to the aspiration for peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification with a war and are a violent challenge and provocation to the people of the world.

The United States should stop its military buildup schemes and withdraw from this land without delay. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should discontinue its treacherous acts and step down from power without delay. Our people will not tolerate such war preparation schemes by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and will doggedly struggle against them.

DFRF MEETING CALLS FOR RELEASE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK010417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA) -- The 69th enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] was held on March 31 at the People's Palace of Culture. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Yim Chun-chu and So Chol, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the C.C. WPK; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Tae-chun and Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; members of the Standing Committee and members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and observers.

The meeting discussed the problem of more extensively waging at home and abroad the movement for rescuing South Korean democrat Kim Ta-chung in connection with the fact that a graver danger is befalling him.

Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF, made a report at the meeting. She said: The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique launched a big fascist offensive on May 18, two years ago, massively arresting and imprisoning Mr. Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures and patriots, while expanding an "emergency martial law" throughout South Korea, sentenced him to death on groundless "charges" and, when this touched off a wave of vehement protest at home and abroad, it kept him in detention as a life timer and played the foolish drama of "commuting" the life imprisonment to "20 years in prison" on March 2 this year to deceive and flout world public opinion.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's "commutation" is nothing but a trick to placate public opinion at home and abroad, bury the Kim Tae-chung issue in darkness for ever and veil the viciousness of its fascist suppressive rule, she noted, and said: A rumor is afloat saying that though the murderers bossed by Chon Tu-hwan recently took the step of "commuting" the penalty passed on Kim Tae-chung outwardly, they in actuality are weaving a wicked plot to kill him in secrecy. We can not sit idle at a time when Kim Tae-chung's life is endangered by the South Korean military fascist clique, the reporter noted, and stressed: To rescue him from the clutches of fascist murderers is an urgent demand which brooks not a moment's delay.

Voices denouncing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's suppression of and murderous scheme against Kim Tae-chung should be continuously lifted up so that the traitors' crimes may be brought to full light in the world and a movement for rescuing Kim Tae-chung be waged more powerfully in South Korea and throughout the world, the reporter said.

Then speeches were made. A letter to the South Korean people was adopted at the meeting. Whether Mr. Kim Tae-chung is saved or not depends on the struggle of the South Korean people, the letter notes, and stresses: People and personages of all strata in South Korea should firmly unite and wage a massive resistance against fascism and for democracy to overthrow the military fascist rule and save Mr. Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and patriots.

Saying that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are to blame for the grave danger to the life of Mr. Kim Tae-chung, the letter calls upon the South Korean people to determinedly rise against the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism in manipulating behind the scene the puppet clique's suppression of Mr. Kim Tae-chung and Japanese reactionaries subservient to it. The meeting also adopted a letter to the governments, political parties and organisations of all countries of the world and the international organisations.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION 31 MAR

SK010346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on March 31 received the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Akira Iwai, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim [name indistinct], vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were on hand.

The head of the delegation warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift in the name of over 100 prominent personages of Japan. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KIM CHONG-IL SENDS TREATISE TO CHUCHE SEMINAR

SK312247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent his treatise "On the Chuche Idea" to the national seminar on the chuche idea held in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This treatise was read out at the closing meeting of the seminar on March 31 by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" gives a brilliant formulation with profound thought and lucid logic of the founding of the chuche idea, its philosophical principle, socio-historical principle and guiding principle and the historic significance of the chuche idea and comprehensively synthesizes the system and content, principle and method of the chuche idea.

Set forth in the treatise are the direction and tasks for the improvement and strengthening of the study of social science and theoretical propaganda in conformity with the requirements of the development of our revolution on a new higher stage, a stage of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The entire attendants at the seminar who heard the treatise with deep emotion and excitement hardened their determination to bring about a new revolutionary turn in the study of social science and in theoretical propaganda by deeply studying and grasping the profound contents of the treatise and thoroughly applying it.

In his closing address Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, stressed that the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il "On the Chuche Idea" is a scientific work fully expounding a genuine revolutionary world outlook and an outlook on social history in our era, the guideline of party and state activity and the historical position and role of the chuche idea in the development of the revolutionary theory of our working class and a historic document which made a distinguished contribution with profound principles and propositions to enriching the treasurehouse of the chuche idea.

He said that all scientific and theoretical personnel should firmly take the historic treatise "On the Chuche Idea" as a programmatic guideline in the scientific study and theoretical propaganda of the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly implement the tasks set forth in the treatise.

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTED PUSAN ARSON 'MASTERMIND'

SK010845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, April 1 (YONHAP) -- Police arrested Mun Pu-sik, 25, suspected mastermind of the March 18 arson at the American Culture Center in Pusan, and a female companion, Kim Un-suk, 25, near Wonju City about 110 km southwest of Seoul at around 2:30 p.m. Thursday. Further details were not immediately available. Mun's arrest is expected to shed light on the background of the arson case.

Four collegians, all members of the leftist underground student circle allegedly organized by Mun, have been arrested in connection with the arson.

Police Announcement on Arrests

SK011118 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Text" of 1 April announcement by Song Tong-sok, chief of the No. 3 Bureau of ROK National Police Headquarters, on the arrest of Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk in connection with fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan -- recorded]

[Text] At 1300 on 1 April 1982 in Kangwon Province, police arrested two persons, Mun Pu-sik, male 23, and Kim Un-suk, female, 24, objects of a nationwide investigation and ringleaders of the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

These two, in hiding after having fled Pusan as a police investigation closed in on them, were arrested when they surrendered to the police through Catholic priests in charge of them after efforts to find a hiding place failed. Police are interrogating them to discover the true background of their crimes. They expect to announce detailed results of the investigation in the near future.

WEINBERGER DEPARTS KOREA AT CLOSE OF TALKS

SK010041 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 1 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and his party, who attended this year's Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul March 30-31, left Seoul's Kimpo International Airport Thursday morning.

South Korean Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, Chairman of Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff Yun Song-min, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker and U.S. Army Gen John Wickham, Jr., commanding general of the United Nations Command in Korea saw the American delegation off at the airport.

KOREA HERALD Appraises Talks

SK010016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Upgraded Korea-U.S. Alliances"]

[Text] The outcome of the 14th Annual Security Consultative Meeting between Seoul and Washington is more reassuring and specific than expected. Not only did it reaffirm the traditional ties of security cooperation between the two governments but also it went a step further by pledging to initiate new categories of concrete efforts for developing such cooperative relations. The successful progress of the bilateral talks of defense chiefs was supported by the personal commitment of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the defense of Korea as conveyed to President Chon Tu-hwan in a letter carried by the visiting U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger early this week. The American leader expressed a conviction that the just closed Seoul meeting will prove mutually beneficial and lead to greater levels of defense cooperation.

Beginning with the reiterating of Washington's resolve to remain a Pacific power and its readiness to render prompt and effective assistnce to repel armed invasion against the republic, a joint communique wound up the two-day meeting laying down a number of military programs for immediate implementation along with broader foreign policy objectives. The two sides aired the view that the continuing military buildup of North Korea and its aggressive posture posed a grave threat to the security of the Korean Peninsula and stability in the region. They agreed that Korea is pivotal to the peace of Northeast Asia and vital to the security of the United States.

Pointing out that it is essential to ease tensions and create an atmosphere for national reconciliation through dialogue between South and North Korea for durable peace here, Secretary Weinberger expressed his full backing for Seoul's far-reaching proposal for peaceful reunification. Pyongyang will do well to heed the constructive exhortation before embarking upon a self-defeating adventure.

It was again made clear by the 11-point communique issued yesterday that Korea will continue to be protected under the American nuclear umbrella and reinforced U.S. forces. Our defense capabilities and chances of lasting peace will continue to be enhanced and ensured through the effective functioning of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command and the United Nations Command.

The ongoing programs to modernize American forces by upgrading ground forces and deploying A10's and F16's in Korea and to improve our forces have been successful. And yet, there is still left much room for closer consultations to widen the scope of cooperation. Especially positive actionis required on the part of Washington to ameliorate the terms for the provision of foreign military sales. As noted in the communique, the development of the Korean defense industry, including the use of Korean facilities for the maintenance of U.S. defense equipment is in need of speedy action. This area also holds out meaningful promises conducive to keeping conventional arms balance in the region.

Accords on improving early warning capabilities and broadening the exchange of strategic information and on developing joint military exercises as well as augmenting stockpiles of war reserve materials and expeditious transfer of war material are all significant additions to the asset of the existing Korean-American alliance. The alliance has to remain strong as a mainstay of peace and security in this part of the world.

EPB EXPECTS 7-PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1983

SK010037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The Economic Planning Board (EPB) has worked out the 1983 budget guidelines with emphasis on a tight fiscal policy, estimating next year's economic growth rate at the 7 percent level. The EPB guidelines also feature a zero-based formula under which budgetary factors for the preceding year are not considered. The key budget plan forecasts that 1983 prices would be remarkably stabilized thanks to favorable tones at home and abroad. Defense expenses will account for 6 percent of the gross national product (GNP) next year. The percentage is almost the same level as now and in the previous years. The tight fiscal policy-oriented budget plan stresses improvement of the budgetary balance by eliminating waste and inefficiency, the EPB explained.

Management rationalization, according to the budget guidelines, will be vigorously pushed ahead for state-run enterprises. Thus, the government will curb public utility charges as much as possible. The budget plan, however, leaves the pay increase scales for government officials undecided yet.

AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES RANGOON

BK261525 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The visiting Australian deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources, J.D. Anthony, and his delegation left Rangoon airport in a special plane this evening.

On the morning of 25 March, the Australian deputy prime minister and his delegation, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin and Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein, flew to Loikaw in the Kayah state and inspected the Mobye irrigation project which is being carried out with assistance from Australia. On the same day, the two deputy prime ministers proceeded to Mandalay by air. They were welcomed by Commander Brig Gen Than Nyunt of the Northwest Military Command, Chairman U Tin Hla of the Mandalay Division People's Council and representatives of state organs. They attended a luncheon hosted by the Northwest Military Command commander. After the two deputy prime ministers toured the temples and pagodas in Mandalay they proceeded to Pagan-Nyaung-U by air in the afternoon.

This morning, Deputy Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin, the visiting deputy prime minister and their party visited a mechanized well and water supply project in (Sule) village and the (Taungzin) water supply project which were built with aid from Australia. While proceeding from Pagan-Nyaung-U to Ngapali, the two deputy prime ministers inspected from the air the western highway which was built with the Australian aid.

The visiting deputy prime minister and his party returned to Rangoon in the afternoon after holding talks with Deputy Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin and Deputy Minister Mr Maung Shein at Anawa mansion in Ngapali.

The Australian deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources and his delegation arrived in Burma on 23 March as guests of the deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance. While in Burma, they called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and held talks on bilateral cooperation in economic and trade matters with the Burmese team led by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin.

THAI DEPUTY PREMIER PRACHUAP SUNTHARANGKUN VISITS

29 Mar Arrival

BK291442 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Thai Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun and his delegation flew in to Rangoon by a Thai Airways aircraft at 1500 [0830 GMT] today at the invitation of U Bo Ni, minister for home and religious affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The Thai deputy prime minister and his delegation were welcomed at Rangoon airport by U Bo Ni, minister for home and religious affairs, and Deputy Ministers U Min Naung and U Paw Thein; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn; Thai Ambassador to Burma Phirat It Saasena; and responsible officials of the ministries of foreign affairs, and home and religious affairs.

Accompanying the visiting deputy prime minister was an eight-member delegation, including Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, Director General of the Central Intelligence Department Piya Chakkaphak and Secretary General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin.

At 1830, the visiting deputy prime minister and his delegation called on Minister of Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni at the Lawkanat room of the Karaweik Hall. Also present at the meeting were Minister of Labor and Social Welfare U Ohn Kyaw, Deputy Defense Minister Maj Gen Tin Sein, Deputy Ministers for Home and Religious Affairs U Min Naung and U Paw Thein, and Director General of the police force U Thein Aung.

Later Minister U Bo Ni hosted a banquet for the visitors at the Shwewa room of the Karaweik Hall. Also present at the banquet were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Minister for Labor and Social Welfare U Ohn Kyaw, Deputy Defense Minister Maj Gen Tin Sein, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Forests U Kyaw Htein, Deputy Minister for Education Dr Maung Maung Aye, Deputy Ministers for Home and Religious Affairs U Min Naung and U Paw Thein, Deputy Minister for Labor and Social Welfare U Pau Khan Thang, chief of the National Intelligence Bureau Col Kyaw Tun and Director General of the police force U Thein Aung.

31 Mar Departure

BK311421 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, Thai deputy prime minister, delegation members who stayed in Burma for 3 days at the invitation of the minister for home and religious affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, left Rangoon airport by a Burma Airways Corporation aircraft at 1530 [0900 GMT] today.

The visiting deputy prime minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Minister For Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni; Deputy Ministers U Min Naung and U Paw Thein; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn; Thai Ambassador to Burma Phirat Itsarasena and responsible officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and Home and Religious Affairs.

At 0900 the visiting Thai deputy prime minister and his delegation, in the company of Deputy Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Paw Thein, visited Buddha's museum at the religious affairs department in Kaba-aye. Director General of that department U Kyi Nyunt and responsible officials showed the guests around the museum. At 0930 the guests proceeded to the national museum on Pansodan Road. They were shown around by Deputy Minister of Culture U Hla Pe and responsible officials who also briefed them about historical artifacts.

VOPB MARKS 34TH REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK281428 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Unattributed article: "Let Us Honor the 34th Revolution Day While Resolutely Waging the Self-Preserving, Just Revolutionary War"]

[Text] The people's democratic armed revolution is 34 years old on 28 March 1982. On this auspicious day we humbly salute the tens of thousands of martyrs who have fallen in this revolution while struggling heroically and brilliantly.

On 28 March 1948 -- 34 years ago -- the Antifascist People's Freedom League [AFPFL] government started violently attacking the Burma Communist Party [BCP]. The attack was aimed at eliminating the BCP as well as the BCP-led people's democratic revolution against imperialism, feudal landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism. In order to preserve itself as well as to carry on the tasks of the people's democratic revolution, which were yet to be accomplished, the BCP had to resort to armed revolution against the AFPFL government's armed counter-revolution. Without the armed struggle the BCP would not have any place to exist and the cause for the complete liberation of the people would have met failure.

Despite the different names -- such as, the AFPFL government; the "clean" AFPFL government; the caretaker government; the "pyidaungsu" government; the revolutionary council; and the Burma Socialist Program [BSP] government -- all these reactionary governments, against which the armed struggle was directed throughout the 34 years, represented imperialism, feudal landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism. These governments also share the same goal in opposing the BCP and in oppressing the people. Basically they are the same although their words and deeds in some cases may differ.

Regarding the issue of bilateral negotiations to end the civil war and to build peace in the country as desired greatly by the people, the AFPFL government, which ruled Burma for 10 years, said: There is no need for negotiations; surrender unconditionally, pledge never to take up the armed struggle, sympathetic consideration will be given if surrendered, and compete against the AFPFL within the framework of parliamentary democracy. The military government, which has ruled Burma for 20 years, did make some negotiations. Its demands, however, were: surrender unconditionally, abolish the communist party, the people's army, and the base areas; and join the BSP party, and its incarcerated armed forces.

What these demands mean is that since the AFPFL government called itself a government of parliamentary democracy -- which allowed for opposition parties to exist -- it did not openly ask for the abolishment of the communist party but instead attempted to carry out a complete political assassination of the BCP.

For the BSP-military government, since it has publicly declared itself as a one-party dictatorship government, it would not permit an opposition party. Therefore, it asked for the abolishment of the communist party and said: Join the BSP party and you will get socialist democracy. This was in fact an attempt to erase even the identity of the BCP and to kill it off completely.

In essence, it is apparent that all these reactionary governments had identical objectives of abolishing the communist party and the people's democratic revolution, and of oppressing and exploiting the people under imperialism, feudal landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism.

There is yet another common objective of reactionary governments. That is to make a threat which says either surrender or face complete annihilation. The AFPFL government carried out communist suppression by clamoring repeatedly that it would completely annihilate the communists in 6 months, or in 1 or 2 years. The BSP-military government has also adopted resolutions at meetings to quickly annihilate communists and completing eradicte them, and it is currently implementing these resolutions.

All successive reactionary governments have adopted slogans and passed resolutions to smash the communist party. For the past 34 years, however, the communist party has continued to exist. Similarly, statements have been made for many years over 30 years or so, that only mopping up campaigns needed to be carried out to wipe out the communists or that communists now exist only as bandit gangs in the jungles.

An announcement by the military government, however, admitted: Between 1962 and 1973 -- a period of 12 years -- more than 9,000 men had been killed and injured on its side. According to some reports, there are currently more than 5,000 handicapped amputees who are former soldiers for whom the military government must find jobs, food, clothing and shelter.

No one can guess how many more sacrificial victims there will be in the future so that the role of the reactionary military government can be perpetuated. As long as the reactionary government continues its armed counterrevolution, the communists -- as they have done so in the past -- will continue to wage the struggle resolutely until victory is ultimately achieved.

Who actually is being completely annihilated and eradicated although campaigns to such ends are directed at communists? According to facts, wasn't it the AFPFL government -- the perpetrator of civil war -- which has ceased to exist completely as of today?

U Nu, who repeatedly called for the eradication of communists delivered a long speech as the prime minister of the AFPFL government at the 1955 conference of Burma army commanders. Although the speech in essence urged the elimination of communists U Nu also said: While I was in a most joyous mood on 4 January 1948 because we had obtained our life-long desire of independence a most depressing thought crossed my mind. I feared that our Burma army might follow the example of our great ancestors who had fought might for might for power.

U Nu's fear has now come true. The military clique has followed the precedences set by our great ancestors. It was the people of all nationalities in Burma who decided that the AFPFL government -- the one which had betrayed the cause of liberation of the Burmese people and started the reactionary civil war by trampling on its own forces -- should end its role on the stage of political history in Burma. It was the army, however -- which raised fears in U Nu's mind and which followed the steps of our great ancestors -- which implemented the decision.

History is created by people. Nothing can go against the wish of the people. All decaying, reactionary things receive the punishment of the people. How, when and who will mete out the punishment are other separate questions. The AFPFL government and its parliamentary democracy system had undergone a trial judged by the people. Without fail, the military government and its socialist democracy will also meet the same fate.

As contained in the statement of the BCP Central Committee issued on 14 June 1981, the BCP is prepared to hold another round of talks whenever the opportunity arises although the Ne Win-San Yu military government had unilaterally abrogated the negotiations this time. Taking into consideration all conditions at home and abroad, the BCP -- with keen foresight and a sense of responsibility -- will continue to struggle to end the civil war and build peace in the country, to gain full democratic rights for the people and to build national unity. At the same time, it will resolutely wage a self-preserving, just revolutionary war to counter the reactionary military government's reactionary civil war.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO TURKEY -- The Foreign Affairs Ministry announces that the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Burma to Egypt, U Tha Tun, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Burma to Turkey. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 12 Mar 82 BK]

PRK AMITY GROUP LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CONFERENCE

BK310825 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Mar (SPK) -- At the invitation of the USSR-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association, a delegation of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association led by Secretary General Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, left Phnom Penh for Czechoslovakia on Monday [26 March].

The delegation will attend an international conference which will be held on 5 April in Prague concerning the support for the peace proposals of Leonid Brezhnev and condemnation of the imperialists' production of nuclear weapons.

Chem Snguon, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, was among those personages on hand to see the delegation off. Also on hand to see the delegation off was Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea.

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES PREY VENG MEETING ON TASKS

BK010821 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0436 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, 31 Mar (SPK) -- Prey Veng Province, some 90 km east of Phnom Penh, recently reviewed its achievements in the past year and set targets for 1982. Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNDC National Council, attended this meeting.

Cheam Yiep, chairman of the Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, presented the annual report, which laid emphasis on the progress made in all fields, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Last year, Prey Veng Province succeeded in growing 174,800 hectares of rice despite natural calamities, and the peasants sold to the state 15,000 tons of paddy. For the 1981-1982 dry season, they have cultivated 29,060 hectares of rice. Prey Veng Province plans to grow 190,000 hectares of rice and 11,550 hectares of subsidiary crops during the coming main rice growing season.

There will be 75,800 head of buffaloe, 84,200 head of oxen, 60,000 hogs, and 367,000 chickens.

On this occasion Chairman Chea Sim highly appreciated the efforts made by the population of Prey Veng Province in national defense and reconstruction. The people of Prey Veng, he said, have fulfilled with success the great tasks entrusted to us by the party. He urged the cadres and the people of the province to strengthen national unity and mobilize forces in the economic restoration efforts. He stressed the importance of mass organizations in the broadening and consolidation of the local power.

FOOD EXPORTS PLANNED FROM KOMPONG THOM PROVINCE

BK010740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] In 1982 Kompong Thom Province has a plan to sell various products to the state for export to foreign countries. These products include 100 tons of liquid resin, 100 tons of crystalized resin, 30,000 bunches of various types of creepers, 20,000 bunches of various types of rattan, 60 tons of cinchona seeds, 100 tons of mung beans, 1,000 tons of white and red corn and 200 tons of dried fish.

Recently, Trade Minister Tang Sardem attended a work session of the provincial people's revolutionary committee to discuss and set targets for the successful purchase of these goods. This work session was also attended by Comrade Kim Yin, secretary of the Kompong Thom provincial party committee, and many cadres of various provincial and district services. Following detailed discussions, the meeting participants unanimously decided to launch a mass persuasion campaign in the province to increase the production of various kinds of crops so as to make it possible for the state to purchase products from the peasants.

The session also solved a number of other matters, particularly the question of readying equipment, transportation means, silos and so on in order to make a greater contribution to efforts to restore and develop the national economy.

The Ministry of Trade also took charge of dealing with a number of questions such as having money available for the purchase of products, equipment and transportation means.

KYODO REPORTS POL POT STILL COMMANDS MILITARY

OW291331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 29, KYODO -- Former Premier Pol Pot is still in military command of the anti-Vietnam united front of Kampuchea despite an earlier report that he had retired from the front line due to serious illness. This was disclosed Monday by the fifth delegation of the Kampuchea relief center which recently returned from Democractic Kampuchea (Pol Pot regime).

The delegation members, led by Professor Mitsusada Fukasaku of Nara Women's University, told a press conference Monday in Tokyo that they learned directly from Minister of Social Welfare Ieng Thirith that Pol Pot is still in command of his anti-Vietnam troops. They learned that though suffering from malaria, Pol Pot is still in command of anti-Vietnamese fighters at Democratic Kampuchea's military foothold in Phnom Malai.

The delegates spent two nights in Phnom Malai in the middle of March. They flatly denied a report that the Kampuchea military foothold in Phnom Malai was occupied by Vietnamese forces.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 20 Mar (SPK) -- After an 8-day stay in the GDR, a delegation of the Kampuchean Women's Association led by Lt Manyan, chairman of the Phnom Penh branch of the association, returned to Phnom Penh. During its sojourn in the GDR, it attended the 11th Congress of the GDR Union of Democratic Women, meetings organized in honor of the 35th anniversary of this union's founding and in celebration of the 72nd anniversary of International Women's Day [8 March]. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1516 GMT 20 Mar 82 BK]

CUBAN GIFT OF SUGAR -- Phnom Penh, 23 Mar (SPK) -- Recently, Hector Gallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Kampuchea, handed a gift of 1,500 tons of sugar to the PRK in the name of the Republic of Cuba. Poun Ponloe, deputy minister of trade, and other cadres were present during this ceremony. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 23 Mar 82 BK]

COURSE FOR HYDRAULIC TECHNICIANS -- Phnom Penh, 23 Mar (SPK) -- Recently, the hudraulic department responsible to the Agriculture Ministry opened a second hydraulic technicians course for 60 students coming from various provinces. On that occasion, Nham Heng, deputy minister of agriculture, talked about the hudraulic policy adopted by the party during its fourth congress in order to increase agricultural production. Fifty-six technicians were promoted. Last year, in cooperation with the people, the hydraulic service built 156 embankments, 6 canals for irrigation and a pumping station able to water 141,000 hectares of rice. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 23 Mar 82 BK]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RETURNS FROM VCP CONGRESS

BK011021 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 1 April, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, and the LPRP delegation returned to Vientiane by a special plane after attending the 5th BCP Congress, which was held in Hanoi between 27 and 31 March, at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at Wattai Airport in the presence of Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state, chairman of the SPC and chairman of the LFNC; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of finance; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs; and other members and laternate members of the party Central Committee.

Welcoming Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the party delegation at the airport were also Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman of the SPC and vice chairman of the LFNC; Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; members of the SPC and the LFNC Central Committee; representatives of the mass organizations; and several hundred civil and military cadres from various ministries and departments. Comrade Bui Vanh Khanh, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, and Comrade Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and other senior officials of the two embassies were also on hand to welcome Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the delegation.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS LE DUAN REELECTION

BK011306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee on the latter's reelaction to to post of general secretary -- dated 1 April 1982]

[Text] Beloved comrade: On the occasion of your reappointment as general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, on behalfof the LPRP Central Committee and myself, I would like to extend our warm congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade. We are firmly convinced that, strongly encouraged by the glorious success of the Fifth VCP Congress, the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of the VCP headed by you, comrade, will be resolved to concentrate all efforts and wisdom on translating the resolutions adopted at the congress into reality, thereby scoring yet new and greater victories in the campaign to build socialism and to defend their beloved country, and making many more contributions to the struggles of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

We wish you, comrade, good health and longevity. We hope that you will achieve glorious successes in carrying out your noble tasks.

Long live the special relationship between the two parties and the peoples of Laos and Vietnam!

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, General Secretary of the LPRP Central Committee; Vientiane, 1 April 1982

KAYSONE DISCUSSES 'BYPASSING TO SOCIALISM'

BK310400 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 10-17 Mar 82

[Feature article by LPRP General Secretary and LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan: "The Strategy of Bypassing to Socialism"]

[Text] The process of bypassing on the road to socialism is a continual development of the revolution in our country. Relying on Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of various fraternal countries, after completing the national democratic revolution in 1975, our party adopted a policy of social transformation along the path of socialism. The adoption of this path was a result of the political program of the LPRP which laid down the following objective: To create the necessary conditions for moving directly to socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development.

After laying down this objective at the second congress in 1972, the LPRP has continued to outline and consolidate its strategic taks in conformity with the political, economic and social conditions of the bypassing period. Our party has consistently applied various socialist revolutionary principles as stipulated by Marxism-Leninism in marching toward socialism, and has creatively implemented these principles in conformity with the reality in Laos. The analysis of the reality is a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism, and is used by us in outlinging our strategic tasks in the bypassing period.

What are the special aspects of the current situation in Laos?

First, it must be noted that Laos is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, and stands at the forefront of the confrontation between socialism and capitalism in the region. Our country, which was under the yoke of colonialism and was the target for aggression by imperialism for several decades, still remains the target of earnest attacks and sabotage by various reactionary forces. The reactionary feudalists, the colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, the hostile cliques in the ruling circles in Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have broadly colluded with one another. We must be constantly vigilant against their collusion. The enemies of our revolution have colluded in opposing us. They have trained and armed commando elements and bandits, and sent them into Laos to carry out psychological warfare with a view to destroying our economy and creating disturbances so as to overthrow the people's power and hold back the evolution of socialist transformation in Laos.

Our party regards as its first priority the peaceful construction of the country. This is closely linked to the consolidation of the national defense forces and their combat efficiency so that they will be able to safeguard national independence and the revolutionary fruits of our people. Past historical experience undeniably attests to this truth: In carrying out a revolution, if one fails to defend oneself, one will be doomed. In each stage of our struggle we must be able to identify our principal enemies so that we can concentrate our efforts on defeating them. To deal with our enemies we must apply the principle of resolutely smashing their schemes and absolutely safeguarding the fruits of the revolution. In implementing this principle we must adopt a careful strategic approach, which is very important for a small country with weak economic power and national defense forces. While following the principle of no compromise in dealing with major problems, our party must never try to create political crisis for our foreign affairs sector. This determination, tempered by care, is one of the special characteristics of our relations with Thailand, the other ASEAN countries, the United States and other Western countries. Generally speaking, our foreign policy is aimed at creating peaceful international conditions conducive to the socialist construction in our country. This policy is, first of all, aimed at developing cooperation with all countries in Southeast Asia on the basis of respect for each other's independence and on the principles of peaceful coexistence in order to ensure peace, stability and prosperity in this region.

Experiences drawn from these special characteristics are linked to our national tasks and international obligations as well as to the socialist transformation of our country. The LPRP regards Laos as a part of the socialist family. We have concentrated efforts on consolidating our revolutionary solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea, which has just saved itself from the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. We attach special importance to the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. We largely rely on our own strength as well as the assistance and support of the socialist countries, which constitute an important factor ensuring the successful defense of the fruits of the revolution and socialist construction in Laos.

Another special characteristic which hampers the consolidation of the strategy of bypassing is the low level of economic and social development in our country. Laos has no heavy industry. Before the revolution only a few hundred light industrial enterprises operated throughout the country, producing mainly food products. Only a handful of those industries employed more than a dozen workers. At that time the United States helped Laos set up several industrial enterprises using imported raw materials. However, the products from these enterprises belonged to the Americans and their henchmen. Such enterprises became bastions of capitalism and the comprador bourgeoisie in our country. Under the new regime, those enterprises have been nationalized.

Generally speaking, the Lao economy we inherited from the feudalists and colonialists was marked by its agricultural, natural, individualistic and scattered nature. Even though industrial production was developed in some localities, it was only a cottage industry. Agricultural productivity was very low and failed to satisfy the people's need for food. Even though a number of new crops were planted in several localities on an experimental basis, work distribution was limited only to within a village or even a family. Trading was only carried out in the plains and urban areas. The development of trade was hampered by the lack of communications routes to the sea.

The development of the economic structure from various components is a special characteristic of the current (?economic system) in our country. These components are as follows: the mass component, which includes agricultural and industrial enterprises nationalized by the state, agricultural cooperatives which employ an estimated 40 percent of farming families, and handicrafts; the combined economic component which includes state capitalists; the private capitalist component; and the small production component which remains scattered and is controlled by individuals. Most of the Lao people still live under conditions established by the backward feudalist system. This means that in building the socialist system not only must we do away with the capitalist system, but the entrenched feudalist regime as well.

What experiences can we learn from this strategy? First of all, we cannot change its direction so that it follows the bypassing procedure step by step until we attain socialism. Of course, we are capable of doing away with developed feudalism and capitalism, but we will not be successful in advancing toward socialism unless we make preparations to build a new society. Therefore, the party is unable to accommodate any change if it lacks a firm foundaton. The party is unable to accommodate any immediate attempts to achieve socialist transformation without taking the current objective conditions into consideration. This means that we cannot achieve socialist transformation only through administrative means. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that such attempts will only hamper socialist construction.

The party has tried to adhere to reality with a view to adopting the most suitable method. The Seventh Plenum of the LPRP Central Committee in 1979 noted: Our country is in an early period of transition. According to our estimation, the bypassing to socialism must be in several stages and will take between 20 and 25 years or more depending on the evolution of the situation.

The party plenum also stressed that in bypassing to socialism, the social and economic transformation and socialist construction must be simultaneously fulfilled and closely related. Of these two tasks, socialist construction must take precedence. Why is that? It is simply because we seldom have anything for direct transformation. Every change in Laos will be achieved only when new production forces and new production relations are created. The decisive transformation in the present stage of the revolution has been fulfilled as follows: The old state apparatus has been (?destroyed); the administration of the laboring class has been set up; land in rural and urban areas, natural resources, property of the capitalist comprador bourgeoisie and [word indistinct] and other reactionaries have been nationalized; over 500 economic enterprises have been set up among the masses; and an efficient system of state control of the activities of the heads of private enterprises has been established.

To enter the new stage of transformation, which is equally significant and meaningful with what we did in the past, it is necessary for us to build the material and social foundations for such transformation. This means that we must develop production forces, ensure the conditions for building new production relations and improving the people's living conditions, and so forth. Certainly, these tasks can be fulfilled only when suitable material and technical foundations are established on the basis of the existing economic structure, such as the private capitalist economic structure.

[Passage indistinct] another characteristics of special importance, to which we have always paid attention in formulating our strategic plans during the transitional period, is the composition of the people of various tribes in the country. No tribe can be regarded as the majority one. Nearly 70 tribes with different levels of economic, social and social development live in Laos. The tribal question is one of the major problems of the Lao revolution and socialist construction in Laos. Our party is trying to resolve this issue while carrying out its overall cause of socialist transformation. The party is striving to tighten unity among the nationalities and tribes, taking into consideration the special aspects of each tribe and our harmonious interests in the struggle for a bright future.

Cultural backwardness has become a significant obstacle to our cause of bypassing to socialism. Our people have a rich and ancient culture. However, our cultural development was checked by colonialism. Before the revolution some 97 percent of the population were illiterate. We have achieved considerable success in stamping out this illiteracy. And now more than 80 percent of the people can read and write. Yet, more and greater efforts are needed in this regard. What we have achieved is only an initial step on the path of cultural revolution. These are the main special aspects experienced during the period of the transition to socialism in Laos. Our party has given importance to this issue in formulating the strategic line for the transition and in adopting tactics and forms for implementation.

The LPRP Central Committee Plenum in 1977 adopted a program on the simultaneous implementation of the three revolutions -- the revolution on production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution. The first revolution serves to pave the way for the other revolutions, the second one is the key and the third one should go a step ahead of the others.

These three revolutions lie in the same process of development. They are related to and affect each other. Building new socialism, new production forces, new production relations, and new men is the objective of these revolutions. This objective can be achieved only when the three revolutions are carried out simultaneously. But each of the three revolutions maintains its specific position in the social development process. It maintains its specific roles and purposes in addition to its decisive characteristics in the building of socialism.

What are the objectives of the revolution on production relations in the early period of the transition to socialism? First and foremost, in carrying out this revolution, it is to reorganize the structure of the ownership system. This means that it is necessary to do away with the capitalist economy which is built on the basis of private enterprises and replace it with the socialist ownership system which is composed of two forms -- all-people ownership and collective ownership. The socialist production relations must then be guaranteed to take a decisive role in the national economy. The laboring people must be allowed to maintain collective rights in the country. A way must be paved for the small, scattered production to advance toward a new socialist production.

Under the present circumstances in Laos, the initial objective is to turn the natural economy into a commercial economy. The aim of the revolution on production relations is to completely do away with this natural economy. This means that this revolution must be carried out in all localities -- even the remote areas. An example of this is Thailand where there are both modern cities and ancient countryside. The elimination of the natural economy will create a decisive factor for changes in the (?psychology), customs, daily life and labor style of the people in rural areas, who, in the present, have not yet come to understand how to engage in labor or make a living in a modern way. Those people have lived as members of their respective tribes, and have earned their living only by engaging in labor in accordance with tradition. The transformation of the natural economy has its own specific characteristics. Laos cannot join in CEMA's commercial, financial and other fields if it does not achieve considerable development in production and trade exchanges. The revolution on production relations has a fundamental significance, but it cannot fully bring about socialist production by itself. Neither can it guarantee the development of new production relations.

In Laos, the urgent problem of the bypassing to socialism is how to develop the new production forces and how to increase the efficiency of work. An answer to this question rests in scientific and technical progress. This is why our party, in the three revolutions, considers the scientific and technical revolution as the key point. What are the objectives to be reached in carrying out this revolution? Based on the practical conditions in Laos, scientific and technical achievements must be utilized in industrial and agricultural production. It is also necessary to consolidate economic management, make use of advanced production lessons from other countries, and effectively make use of assistance in the scientific and technical field given by various socialist countries. In addition, it is necessary to fully take advantage of our capabilities in industrial and handicrafts production while raising its efficiency by developing mechanical production.

Therefore, it can be said that the scientific and technical revolution in a backward country is aimed solely at doing away with poverty and backwardness. It is also an initial step on the road to the complete victory of socialism.

As for the ideological and cultural revolution, it is an important, basic factor for the advance to socialism. It is aimed at changing the senses of the masses and their customary life and building new men who maintain a high level of revolutionary ideology and maintain a broad culture. It is also aimed at building highly capable cadres who can manage the economy and society.

Until recently most Lao people were illiterate. This is because it was the policy of the colonialists and feudalists to keep the people uneducated. The ideological and cultural revolution must stay one step ahead of other revolutions. The party has paid special attention to educating and training youths. Based on the major guideline of the LPRP, newspapers, radios, films, artistic and literature works must be widely expanded so as to meet the daily increasing requirements in socialist construction. On the other hand the party has also struggled to oppose the ideological and cultural vestiges left behind by the feudalists and colonialists, and to oppose the depraved customs left behind by the old social system.

The building of new socialist culture and men is a significant problem. It will serve and push forward production relations and the scientific and technical revolution so that they develop effectively. Our party maintains good sense in the face of the enormous difficulties to be overcome in the period of transition. However, we are well aware of the abilities of our nation and people. Although we started from a very low level in production, production relations and culture, in building the foundations of socialism we have not actually started from zero.

The achievements scored in restoring and developing the national economy in accordance with the 3-year plan -- from 1978 to 1980 -- prove that our laboring people, under the party's leadership, are capable of solving big problems in the economic field. Dozens of factories have been set up during that period. The second phase of the Nam Ngum hydro-electric dam project has been accomplished. As a result, the production of electricity has increased enormously. More than 5,000 kilometers of roads have been repaired or built. Airline and road transport companies have also been set up.

Our country is well endowed with natural resources. This has created good conditions for economic, forestry, agricultural and livestock-breeding development. We also have plenty of sources of energy along with iron ore, coal, nonferrous metals, raw materials for industrial development, cement and so forth. In implementing the social and economic development plan for 1981-85 -- which is the basis for the first 5-year state plan set forth by the party Central Committee in its eighth plenary session -- it is expected that these natural resources will be utilized as much as possible.

A basic objective of our 5-year plan is to step up economic construction, expand the state and collective economic sectors, improve the people's standard of living and consolidate national defense potentials. The state will accelerate scientific, technological and cultural progress throughout the country.

It is expected in the first 5-year plan that the gross national product will increase by 65-68 percent, that the volume of agricultural production will increase by 23-24 percent, that industrial production will be doubled, and that illiteracy among youths will be eliminated by the end of 1983. The implementation of the plan must be consistent with the change in our social structure. In particular, by the end of the 5-year plan the number of workers and state employees must increase to between 40 to 50 percent of the entire population. If this plan is effectively implemented, it will be a decisive step in the initial phase of the period of bypassing to socialism in Laos.

What are the main problems of the country's economic development? The first is that of structure. To resolve this problem, it is necessary to include industry, agriculture and forest exploitation in the national structure of centralized agro-industry. Agriculture and forestry must serve as a force boosting the development of industry. Therefore, industry must push agriculture and forestry to develop rapidly.

In the initial stage of the period of bypassing to socialism, there are no favorable conditions for rapid industrial development in our country. The country currently lacks the capability to produce equipment, nor does it possess management cadres and workers for building living quarters and industry. For this reason, in building the socialist economy in our country, we must start from developing agriculture and forestry. In so doing we must meet the people's requirements and national defense requirements. We must supply raw material to industries that produce goods for export to exchange for industrial machinery and equipment. The main duty of agriculture in the near future is to solve the grain problem so as to advance to resolving problems regarding purchasing of consumer goods. In mustering the peasants to become members of agricultural cooperatives, the party is aware of important conditions for turning agriculture and forestry into the base for industry.

Moreover, in building the state economic foundations for agriculture and forestry, we have taken into account the actual acreage of cultivated land, natural resources, economic lessons and the local people's customs and have found it necessary to correctly restore production. The fair distribution and utilization of our natural resources and labor must conform with the 5-year state plan. The party has also attached importance to building correct relations between the local economy and the central economy. This means that we must apply the principles of democratic centralism to the national economy.

In the past, particularly during the 1976-77 period, our economic policies were marked by excessive centralism. We are now trying to rectify this and, at the same time, avoid economic waste. The party has made the following observations: In the early stage of the construction of socialist economy -- a period in which agriculture and forestry are the starting point of industrial development -- it is necessary to speed up expanding the local economy. This is why the state has concentrated its efforts and other major means on this economy, with a view to laying the foundations for the central economy. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to advance toward the process of reorganizing centralized work distribution and mutual cooperation to carry out production work. This must begin at the provincial level and later be implemented throughout the country.

With regard to the true situation in Laos, this line is appropriate since it responds to the objectives of the transitional period -- a period in which we are moving from small, scattered production to large-scale socialist production.

The lessons gained from economic construction in our country and in other socialist countries show: In developing the national economy, it is necessary to employ the law of value and the law of relations of goods and equipment. These laws, for example, include balanced management, funds, pricing and profits. All this is aimed at building correct relations between production and consumption and between accumulation and consumption. This is why the organization of efficient exchanges and distribution was once more important than other aspects. Nevertheless, we relaxed our attention on this issue.

The Seventh Plenum of the LPRP Central Committee completely eliminated such attitude. The plenum emphasized: The questions of ensuring the growth of the national economy, encouraging the process of restoring extensive production, meeting the people's material requirements and ensuring the increase of social accumulations will be resolved only when goods distribution and exchange are effectively organized, when a fair pricing system is implemented, when trade transactions are guaranteed, and when circulation expenses are reduced to boost the goods exchange and respond correctly to industrial requirements. All this will be a favorable condition for eliminating various economic contradictions in the transitional period -- contradictions between production conditions and the people's requirements and accumulations to boost economic development, to increase consumer goods and to improve the material life of the masses.

In resolving these complex problems, we have applied various lessons learned by various fraternal countries, the Soviet Union in particular, in bypassing to socialism. New economic policies contained in Lenin's writings, such as his work on the immediate task of the Soviet power regarding agricultural taxes, are of great importance. The contents and spirit of these books have been assembled into a strategic line as formulated by a plenary session of the LPRP Central Committee. As a matter of fact, this is Lenin's main principle being applied to the true situation in Laos.

Lenin's work on trade: We must profoundly and thoroughly understand trade since it is a link joining various historic events. We, the state power of the proletariat; we, the communist party leading the way. As for Laos, trade is a channel for distribution. This has become a main slogan during the current period of the transitional period.

We are doing everything possible to promote domestic trade which will be double in the last year of the 5-year plan. We are making vigorous contributions to promoting and developing foreign trade, which is expected to increase in our plan. The state is to some extent promoting state-controlled private trade. The government is encouraging trade exchanges between the town and the countryside. This is why it has adopted many measures to develop transportation. Domestic transportation will increase by 85 percent as stipulated in the current plan. The adoption of stable and unified tax collection procedures will be beneficial to efforts to increase production and consolidate cooperative work. The increasing volume of trade transactions and our guaranteed distribution of food supplies to the people have contributed to the increase in grain production. For example, a citizen can now produce rice in the dry season. However, this is not compulsory.

Taxes obtained from a cooperative's income have been considerably reduced. Taxes will not be collected in some areas. for example, the mountainous areas where cultivation is difficult. Tax will be exempted for 3 years for the farmers who have just reclaimed wasteland.

All these measures are aimed at transforming the old production relations and replacing them with the new production relations. This is to build a new structure of labor sharing and new material and technical foundations in order to directly advance to socialism.

History has entrusted on our party a heavy responsibility for the fate of the revolution and the future of our nation. To honorably and gloriously carry out this responsibility, we must regularly consolidate the three unities -- unity among the entire people, unity within the party and the unity between Laos and the fraternal socialist parties.

The all-people unity in the period of bypassing to socialism characterizes the alliance among the laboring people in towns and the countryside, intellectuals and the people of all strata, including those representing the leading groups that accepted transformation so as to become true laboring groups. The alliance between workers and collective peasant groups is a core for the great unity. In carrying out the three revolutions, the party has always paid attention to improving the quality of the officials in charge of training and organizing the working class in order to ensure their leading role in society.

The LPRP is also actively doing training and educational work among the peasants in order to mobilize them to carry out socialist collectivization. The most important role in fulfilling tasks in the transitional period is assumed by the ranks of intellectuals in the country. This is why we have paid attention to training them to understand Marxism-Leninism and join in a close alliance with workers and farmers. The party is also giving support to representatives of the national capitalists as well as religious personalities and other groups of people in society who approve of the patriotic and progressive stand and support state policies.

In our struggle to consolidate the all-people unity, we give special importance to various tribes. The party is constantly developing its activities aimed at improving training among the ethnic minority groups and consolidating the educational system and assistance in the cultural and public health spheres in the various areas inhabited by the ethnic minority people. This is to train cadres of various tribes for socialist construction. All these activities are also aimed at ensuring broad unity among the masses in the national front and in social organizations such as trade unions, youth unions, women's unions and so forth.

The consolidation of unity within the party is a vital issue for us in our capacity as the leading force of the people and designer of the socialist contstruction cause. The party must closely unite and remain singleminded. It must have a common ideal and cause. Only by so doing can the party assume a perfect role in persuading the laboring people and the entire people to struggle to approach socialism. In striving to consolidate party ranks, we are well aware that the LPRP was formed and organized in a country which has its own special conditions and which has backward social relations. This is bound to affect the attitude of our cadres and party members.

Therefore, it is necessary for us to continue the struggle against petty capitalist attitudes, against the peasants' narrowminded and self-satisfied ways of thinking and against the effects of the feudalist, capitalist and imperialist ways of thinking. Meanwhile, we must vigorously counter all opportunist phenomena, the ways of thinking misguided by petty capitalism and other wrong tendencies.

One of the main directions for the party's ideological activities is to train party members and the entire people to understand the internationalist way of thinking. This direction is physically formed from the LPRP's strategic line aimed at consolidating solidarity with the fraternal parties in the various socialist countries and with the international workers and communist movement.

Solidarity with the socialist countries and various progressive forces in the world once contributed to our victory over the colonialist and imperialist aggressors. This solidarity is currently helping our people to advance correctly along the path of socialist construction.

SOUPHANOUVONG TALKS ON 'BUILDING OF SOCIALISM'

BK011023 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 apr (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly, [PSA], and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] on March 31, gave a talk here to more than 500 dignitaries and intellectuals of Vientiane municipality.

The lecture was organized by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs in collaboration with the Lao Front for National Construction.

Also present at the gathering were Khamsouk Keola, secretary general and vice-president of the PSA and the LFNC; Thitmouane Saochanthala, member of the party CC, Standing Committee of the PSA and the LFNC; Bounthiam Phitsamai, deputy-minister of education, sports and religious affairs; along with other officials.

President Souphanouvong talked on the important role of socialist men in relations with the building of socialism in Laos. He also pointed out various achievements contributed by the dignatories and intellectuals of Vientiane.

President Souphanouvong also answered and discussed questions with the audiences.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR, CONGO -- Vientiane, 25 Mar (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association [LPWA] Central Committee, headed by its Vice-President Khamsouk Vongvichit, arrived here on March 23 after attending the 11th congress and the 35th founding anniversary's celebration of the GDR Democratic Women's League which was previously held in Berlin. The delegation of the LPWA also took part in the congress of the Congolese Revolutionary Women's Union, recently opened in Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of Congo. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

NATION REVIEW: SRV KAMPUCHEA POLICY UNCHANGED

BK010136 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Congress, Kampuchea and ASEAN"]

[Text] What has emerged from the much-publicized Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which has just been completed is not so much that there have been major changes in the Political Bureau but that there is a clear signal for all to understand that there will be no changes in Hanoi's policy toward Kampuchea. As a matter of fact, we may be even bold enough to say that the present Vietnamese policy of occupation and annihilation of all resistance in Kampuchea gets greater emphasis since the commander of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, Lt Gen Le Duc Anh, has been elevated to full membership in the Political Bureau.

There is no doubt that Le Duan, in his keynote speech on Saturday, pulled out all the stops and his mea culpa on behalf of the Vietnamese leadership put the whole congress on a footing that promoted expectancy in Hanoi watchers and they were not disappointed all -- the conference opened with a bang and concluded with a bang. There was not a shade of whimper and, if the congress exuded anything, it overflowed with confidence. General Secretary Le Duan of the Communist Party of Vietnam, while flaying the Hanoi leadership for mistakes in almost every field of activity, also had something to say about ASEAN.

The TASS report on what he said about the subject has not received much publicity. Le Duan said, according to TASS, that Vietnam "is always ready to coordinate efforts with ASEAN countries to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability." However, he said, at present relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN states "are encountering obstacles created by Beijing and Washington which are trying to derive benefits for themselves." Le Duan expressed the hope, according to TASS, that the ASEAN countries, proceeding from the basic interest of the region, will go to "a dialogue in the name of establishing peace, friendship and cooperation."

Naturally, Thailand is interested in what all this means in terms of Kampuchea. Le Duan also said that the Soviet Union is Vietnam's best friend and that China is its worst enemy which in turn means, as we understand it, that the Vietnamese are not in any hurry to change their policy toward Kampuchea however well-orchestrated may be the opinion of the world as expressed in the United Nations and other international forums.

In strictly military terms, it has come as a surprise to many that the patriotic guerrilla forces have been able to hold the Vietnamese war machine at bay for four dry seasons. But the fifth congress does not seem to think so because Lt Gen Anh has been promoted to full membership of the Political Bureau in spite of the fact that he commands the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. It is true that Van Tien Dung replaced the genius of Dien Bien Phu, Vo Nguyen Giap, as minister of defence not too long ago and Giap's exclusion from the Political Bureau could only be due to tactical differences -- after all he belongs to the generation of Ho Chi Minh although only 70. Since Dung continues still as Political Bureau member and as minister of defence as Anh has been elevated, there is every reason to believe that Hanoi leadership is quite satisfied with events in Kampuchea.

NATION REVIEW REPORTS SON SANN ON KAMPUCHEA

BK010200 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Apr 82 p 4

[23 March 1982 statement by KPNLF leader Son Sann issued in Paris]

[Text] On March 13, 1982, a Bangkok newspaper published an article alleging that I had deliberately wrecked a tripartite summit of the Kampuchean resistance in Beijing.

It is my duty to bring forth certain facts: First, there exists an old invitation from the People's Republic of China dated since 1981, to which I had renewed my acceptance in January 1982, by providing the Embassy of the PRC in Paris the names of the KPNLF delegation members who would be travelling to Beijing. This invitation was confirmed on February 19, 1982, by the Embassy of the PRC in Paris which expressed the wish that this visit be undertaken soonest.

I was in the province where I must meet with my countrymen refugees in the various departments of France. I have had a reply given that we were going to do what was necessary in order to leave quickly, and I have had a request made for a meeting on the subject of this visit with his excellency the ambassador of the PRC in Paris who had fixed a date for March 2, 1982.

I had wanted to inform him that General Dien Del was with the front in the field, and that another member of the KPNLF delegation, Dr Gaffar, was being hospitalized for malaria, and that both were going to do what was necessary to join me as quickly as possible, but that we have many formalities to fulfill since we are all refugees.

On Sunday, February 28, 1982 (while I was in Toulouse where we celebrated the third anniversary of the creation of the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces -- KPNLAF -- in the presence of Buddhist monks and numerous countrymen coming from Toulouse, Bordeaux, Marseille, Lyon, Limoges, Brive, etc.), the Embassy of the PRC in Paris called to say that his excellency the ambassador would not be able to receive me on March 2, 1982.

I returned to Paris in the evening of February 28, and the day after, on March 1, 1982, I had had my travel document and that of Mr Penn Thal deposited at the Embassy of the PRC, and we had requested visas from the PRC. In spite of his illness, Dr Gaffar had joined the delegation in Paris.

The invitation to our delegation, dated last year, and renewed this year, did not have as objective the tripartite meeting in Beijing of the Kampuchean resistance.

On the other hand, Prince Norodom Sihanouk had let me know in January 1982, that should His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan come to see him in Beijing for a new tripartite summit there, the prince would invite me to come to China also.

To his message which was received only on January 22, 1982, I replied on January 31 that since I had been invited by the People's Republic of China, I would come to Beijing as soon as I have completed my earlier engagements in order to see Chinese personalities, and to greet him personally.

On February 23, 1982, I received a cable from the prince dated February 22 inviting, in his own name and on behalf of His Excellency Khieu Samphan, a KPNLF delegation to a new summit meeting in Beijing with a view to "Concretising the anti-Viet Kampuchean coalition."

On February 24, 1982, I replied that in the absence of precision (on the new proposals), I confirmed my January 31 message, that is, as soon as I would have completed my earlier engagements I would come to Beijing to meet with Chinese personalities, and to personally greet the prince. If necessary, I will see His Excellency Khieu Samphan.

From February 23, to 28, 1982, a period of five days, it was materially impossible for our entire delegation (a member of which was still in the field, and another hospitalized) to fulfill necessary formalities for refugees, and to arrive in Beijing before March 1, 1982.

Concerning the tripartite summit in Beijing, we have never been officially brought up to date neither on the agenda nor the results of the talks which had been held in Beijing.

Now that the agreements between the prince and His Excellency Khieu Samphan have been reported in the media, it appears that all the points in the agreements are precisely the principles set forth by Democratic Kampuchea during the meetings of the ad hoc committee in Bangkok, the principles which the KPNLF had rejected in Bangkok.

Accepting these principles now would be for the KPNLF, at the very least, a lack of correctness toward Thailand, Singapore and other ASEAN countries which have approved the "loose coalition government" solution. It would also be for the KPNLF a blow to its credibility necessary for a political solution in conformity with the United Nations resolutions.

In fact, and this is crucial, Kampucheans in the interior and abroad have not authorized us to accept these principles!

In sum, I can only recall what I have stated on March 1, 1982:

"It was with the objective to liberate Kampuchea from the north Vietnamese invaders, and after consultation with the Kampuchean people and with members of the KPNLF that I subscribed in Singapore to the 'desire to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea with a view to continuing the struggle in all forms for the liberation of Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors,' and not for anything else. The 'loose coalition government' solution proposed by Singapore and Thailand, approved by the five countries of ASEAN, and already accepted by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and I, has also as objective 'the liberation of Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors,' and nothing else.

"Like the tripartite meeting in Singapore, it is in order to show our good will and our keen desire to liberate our motherland that the KPNLF authorized me to go to Beijing as soon as possible, to where I had been invited since last year by Chinese authorities. At that occasion, I would be able to meet personally and separately Prince Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Khieu Samphan to explore the possibilities of forming a loose coalition between the three parties, respecting the principles which governed the formulation of the 'loose coalition government' solution.

"The separate negotiations in Beijing, if all interlocutors are sincere and have as sole objective 'the liberation of Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors,' could be continued there or elsewhere under a more appropriate form, for example in an ASEAN country willing to receive us, until the formation of an efficient coalition for the liberation of our motherland.

"The main thing, in fact, is that the world in general, and Hanoi in particular, be convinced of the common will of all Kampucheans despite their differences, to arrive at forming a coalition and to struggle until the complete liberation of Kampuchea from the Vietnamese occupiers!"

FIRST OF TWO SCHEDULED PRC OIL SHIPMENTS ARRIVE

BK310927 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] It has been reported that the first two shipments of over 69,000 tons of the 180,000-200,000 tons of Chinese oil scheduled for delivery this year have arrived. One of the shipments -- 54,000 tons of crude oil from China -- arrived on Saturday [27 March], and the other 15,000 tons of gas oil have just arrived in Bangkok. The Petroleum Authority of Thailand has agreed to buy 100,000 tons of crude oil and 80,000-100,000 tons of gas oil from China for delivery this year and has awarded the contract to handle the oil delivery to Thailand to China Ocean Shipping Company, China's national shipping line.

MASS RALLY WELCOMES SUCCESS OF VCP CONGRESS

OW311600 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 31 -- A 30,000-strong mass rally was held at the Hanoi Stadium this afternoon to welcome the success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The stadium was bedecked with slogans reading "Warmly hail the splendid success of the fifth party congress," "Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam," "Let's be determined to implement the resolution of the fifth party congress." At 1500 hrs general secretary Le Duan and the other members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Central Committee and foreign delegates appeared on the presidium to a rousing applause.

Addressing the rally, Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, highlighted the splendid success of the fifth party congress. He said: "The fifth party congress is a new milestone in our party's and people's long, arduous struggle, which is also strewn with exploits, for national independence and socialism. The party's objective of struggle and programme of action are also those of our working class and labouring people. The fifth party congress was held under the slogan 'All for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people'. The resolutions of the congress meet the vital interests of the nation, the urgent demands of the economy and the vital everyday needs of the people. This is a firm basis on which to arouse among the people and fighters in the whole country a seething and widespread socialist emulation movement, to overcome all difficulties and trials, to win even greater successes in the noble revolutionary cause of our nation."

"The party Central Committee calls on all comrades and people in the capital city and all over the country to unite closely, in confidence and enthusiasm, to strive to carry out the important resolutions of the fifth congress, to thoroughly carry out the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh." The speech was interrupted by prolonged ovation and slogan-shouting from the participants.

On behalf of over two million Hanoians, Professor Phao Khac Quang, president of the city Fatherland Front committee, expressed the capital population's full confidence in the correct, clear-sighted line charted by the congress and inthe new party Central Committee -- the valiant fighting command of the Vietnamese Communists and revolution.

He said: "To fully grasp and scrupulously implement the resolutions of the congress to be worthy of the solicitous care of the party and the wish of the entire Vietnamese people, the capital's population, under the leadership of the city party committee, pledge to enhance unity and to develop their innovative spirit so as to successfully fulfil the 1982 economic and cultural plan, and the third five-year state plan."

"The capital city's population," he added, "promise to the party Central Committee to do their best to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and to successfully carry out the resolutions of the congress." The rally wound up with balloon flying and flower presentation by Hanoi children, who lined up before the reviewing stands and sung songs in praise of the party.

Further Details

BK311107 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] More than 40,000 Hanoians [as heard] met at the Hanoi Stadium on Wednesday afternoon to welcome the success of the Fifth Congress of the VCP. Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, both Political Bureau members, and other high-ranking Vietnamese personages attended the meeting.

Also present at the meeting were the delegation of the CPSU led by Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, the delegation of the LPRP, led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, and the delegation of the KPRP, led by General Secretary Heng Samrin.

LE DUAN, GORBACHEV ATTEND CONGRESS BANQUET

OW311804 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 31 -- A banquet was arranged at the presidential palace here this evening for the foreign delegates to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam to celebrate the success of the congress. The banquet, given by the party Central Committee, was attended by Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, other members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Central Committee of the party. Many foreign reporters and journalists who covered the congress also attended.

On behalf of the C.P.V.C.C., General Secretary Le Duan thanked the foreign delegates for having brought to the C.P.V. and Vietnamese people the deep feelings and the great support of the friendly parties, revolutionary organizations and people. He asked everybody to drink for the congress's success, for the friendship among communists and among the militants for peace and socialism, for the health of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for the health of the government and party leaders of fraternal countries and all the friends of Vietnam.

M.S. Gorbachev, head of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union delegation, on behalf of all foreign delegates, warmly greeted the success of the congress and wished the C.P.V. and the Vietnamese people every success in implementing the resolutions of the congress. He also proposed a toast to the health of Le Duan and other Vietnamese leaders and of everyone present.

LE DUAN, GORBACHEV ADDRESS HANOI CEREMONY

OW311331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held at the presidential palace this morning to present the Order of Lenin, the Soviet state's highest award, to Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, for their tireless efforts for the interests of the Vietnamese people, for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, for the success of the socialist undertaking and for peace.

Present at the ceremony, on the Vietnamese side, were Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Van Tien Dung, Le Van Luong, Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, To Huu, Do Muoi, Xuan Thuy, Nguyen Xien, Tran Dang Khoa, Dam Quang Trung, Huynh Tan Phat, Hoang Quoc Viet, Dang Thi, Nguyen Co Thach, Nguyen Thanh Le, Hoang Tung, Nguyen Duc Thuan, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Nguyen Huu Mai, Nguyen Viet Dung, Nguyen Khanh Toan and Le Thanh Dao.

On the Soviet side were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation to the Fifth National VCP Congress, and other members of the delegation. Also present at the award ceremony were Comrade Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam, and cadres of the Soviet Embassy.

On behalf of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Gorbachev read the order of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on conferring the order of Lenin on Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong. Then Comrade Gorbachev pinned the Order of Lenin on Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong amid the rousing applause of the representatives attending the ceremony. Amid a solemn atmosphere filled with the spirit of international solidarity, Comrade Gorbachev made a speech.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] Esteemed Comrade Le Duan, esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, esteemed Comrade Pham Van Dong: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, I warmly and sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your reception of this noble order. I am extremely happy to convey to you the cordial greetings and heartfelt franternal congratulations from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Soviet Communists and the Soviet people as a whole know well and highly respect Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding son of Vietnam, a famous activist of the international communist and workers movements, a principled fighter who inexorably struggles for the total victory of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Soviet people also know well and highly respect Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, whose lives and activities are a bright example of selfless service to the Vietnamese people, and their revolutionary efforts. The Order of Lenin you have received is a symbol of the profound admiration felt by all Soviet citizens for your exploits and also for the imperishable armed exploits of the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national independence, peace, democracy and socialism.

Esteemed comrades, currently the Fifth VCP Congress is resolving problems relating to your country's future and the great programmatic tasks in the struggle for socialism. This congress eloquently proves the VCP's solidarity around its Central Committee as well as the optimistic revolutionary spirit of the brother and sister Vietnamese people and their confidence in their won strength. We warmly wish the fraternal Vietnamese people great achievements in implementing the congress resolutions and in their endeavor to build socialism and turn Vietnam into a powerful and prosperous state.

For its part the Soviet Union will continue to give socialist Vietnam resolute support and assistance. The great family of socialist nations, of which heroic Vietnam is a loyal member, is making increasingly greater efforts in the struggle for peace and against the threat of war. We are looking ahead with confidence.

On behalf of our comrades present here, I, from the bottom of my heart, wish you, comrades, good health and new achievements in your tireless activities for the interests of the fraternal Vietnamese people, for the futher consolidation of our friendship and cooperation, for the victory of socialism and for peace. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of Comrade Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong and on his own behalf, Comrade Le Duan made a speech. He expressed his sincere and profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Brezhnev for their decision to confer on them the order named after the great Lenin. He affirmed that the great honor should go first to the glorious VCP and the heroic Vietnamese people. He continued:

[Begin Le Duan recording] On receiving the noblest award from the Soviet state, we recall with affection Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese who saw in Leninism a way for national liberation and for the liberation of the laboring Vietnamese people, who founded and forged the VCP along the path of Marxism-Leninism and the path of the October Revolution, and who initiated and promoted the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. The conferment of the Soviet state order on us is another brilliant expression of the Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity and friendship, an acknowledgement of the contributions made by the Vietnamese people to the cause of revolution and peace of the people of the world.

Guided by Leninist ideas over the past half century or more, the Vietnamese people, under the correct leadership of the VCP and the great President Ho Chi Minh, have risen up from their long enslavement to fight for their fatherland's independence and freedom and successively fought and defeated truculent imperialist forces. They are now struggling against all aggressive schemes and acts of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to effectively defend their Vietnamese fatherland and contribute to the cause of revolution and peace of the world's people. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Le Duan, in his speech, highly valued the Soviet Union's unswerving peace foreign policy and affirmed his total support for the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the many important initiatives Comrade Brezhnev successively proposed relating to the peace in Europe and the rest of the world and his total support for the most recent statement Comrade Brezhnev made at Tashkent on 24 March relating to the Soviet Union's peaceful and good-neighbor relations, cooperation and friendship with major Asian nations. This statement and the Soviet Union's former proposals, which manifest the noble sense of responsibility of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward the peace and security of all nations, will certainly receive the sympathy and support of the people of all nations. Comrade Le Duan continued:

[Begin Le Duan recording] The Vietnam-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty signed in November of 1978 has raised the relations between our two parties and states to a new stage. The VCP and the entire Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to constantly consolidate and promote the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, considering it as the foundation of their foreign policy, an extremely important factor ensuring the Vietnamese people's successful building of socialism and the effective defense of their fatherland, and contributing to consolidating national independence and socialism on the Indochinese peninsula and to preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On behalf of the VCP and the Vietnamese Government and people, we wish to express to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire fraternal Soviet people and to the venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev, outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, faithful inheritor of the undertaking of the great Lenin, eminent activist in the international communist and workers movement and a great friend of the Vietnamese people, the profound gratitude of our party and people for the great and valuable support and assistance the Soviet Union has given Vietnam. We wish to express our thanks to Comrade Brezhnev for his greetings on the occasion of the VCP's convening of its fifth national congress of delegates. We thank the CPSU Central Committee for dispatching a delegation, headed by Comrade Gorbachev, to our party congress.

On this occasion, we sincerely wish the Soviet people many outstanding new achievements in implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. [applause] [end recording]

The ceremony to award the Order of Lenin to Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong proceeded in a solemn atmosphere filled with a spirit of internationalism and fraternal feelings. Ending the ceremony, the participants drank a toast to the ardent, steadfast and lasting friendship and fraternal and militant solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR HANOI STATUE OF LENIN

OW311431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[By station correspondent Kim Cuc]

[Text] At a moment when the Vietnamese people are welcoming a grand historic event, the Fifth VCP Congress, good news has reached us. At our party Central Committee request, the CPSU Central Committee has decided to present to our people a statue of Lenin which is to be erected in Hanoi. This is an event of historic significance marking a new step in the relations of overall cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. The erection of the statue of Lenin in Vietnam constitutes an honor to our people and will help us show our respect for and profound gratitude to the great Lenin, the master of the world proletarian revolution, whose thoughts will always remain the torch of victory for the Vietnamese revolution.

This morning, before the opening of the Fifth VCP Congress, a solemn ceremony for laying the symbolic cornerstone of the foundation of the statue of Lenin was held at the Chi Lang flower garden in Hanoi. Present at the ceremony were Comrades Truong Chinh, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Van Luong, Tran Quoc Bao, Le Quang Dao, Nguyen Thank Le, Nguyen Co Thach and Tran Huu Mai; representatives of various organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi; heroes of the armed forces; labor heroes and Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces. Also present were Comrade Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation to the VCP congress; comrade members of the Soviet delegation; comrade heads of the delegations of fraternal communist and workers parties; Comrade Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; and comrade ambassadors of socialist countries in Hanoi.

After the playing of the Vietnamese and Soviet national anthems, Comrade Le Van Luong delivered a speech pointing out the great significance of the erection of the statue of Lenin in the capital city. He stressed that the erection of the statue of the great Lenin on this historic land near Ba Dinh Square, where President Ho Chi Minh, Lenin's disciple, read the declaration of independence, symbolically and vividly manifests the boundless gratitude of our party, working class and people to invincible Leninism, the close solidarity between our party and the Vietnamese socialist state and the Soviet Union, the pillar of the socialist community, and the aspiration for peace and social progress. Comrade Le Van Luong went on:

[Begin Le Van Luong recording] Spurred on by Leninism, the CPSU has led the Soviet working class and laboring people to achieve the Great October Revolution, which ushered in a new era for mankind. Implementing Lenin's teachings and following his path, the Soviet people have successfully built socialism and are steadily advancing toward communism. The Soviet Union has now become a socialist power and has unceasingly developed its role as a trustworthy backbone for revolutionary forces and world peace.

The peace program worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress and the peace initiative advanced by Comrade Brezhnev at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Congress on 17 March 1982 reflect the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community and originate from Lenin's peace decree, which has motivated hundreds of millions of people to struggle against the bellicose imperialist forces led by U.S. imperialism to achieve detente and safeguard peace.

To our party, a party of the Vietnamese working class founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh a half century ago, Lenin's great theories have become a guide and compass for all actions of our party and people. Comrade Ho Chi Minh, one of Lenin's most outstanding disciples, absorbed the quintessence of Leninism and popularized the great Lenin's ideas in our country.

By skillfully coordinating patriotism and proletarian internationalism, he founded and trained our party in accordance with Leninist principles. By creatively applying Marxism-Leninism and the precious experiences of the October Revolution to the specific situation in our country, our party led the Vietnamese working class and people to successfully achieve the historic August revolution and to defeat, one after another, the French and U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in the aggressive wars they waged, to firmly protect the fatherland and to advance the entire country toward socialism. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, has said: Every step in the Vietnamese revolution is linked to events that occurred on Soviet territory, the homeland of the great Lenin. For this reason, our party and people are extremely grateful to Lenin, the October Revolution, the CPSU and the people of the great Soviet Union. To unite and cooperate with the Soviet Union in all fields constitutes a cornerstone of the international line and foreign policy of our party and our state. To closely unite and cooperate with Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and with world revolutionary movements constitutes a principle and consistent policy of our party and our state. [end recording]

Comrade Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation, delivered a speech stressing the important political significance of the erection of the statue of Lenin in Hanoi. He affirmed the strong development of the socialist system spurred on by Leninism and pointed out that international solidarity among socialist countries constitutes a force that can smash all pernicious schemes and maneuvers of the imperialists and international reactionary circles.

He continued: Under the VCP leadership, the Vietnamese people have won wonderful victories in the struggle against imperialist aggression, achieving the historic mission of completely liberating Vietnam and reunifying the fatherland. Under the VCP leadership, the Vietnamese working people are now steadily advancing along the path of socialist construction. Certainly you comrades are facing many difficulties, but we are convinced that the brave Vietnamese people will overcome all difficulties and hardships in their struggle for the fatherland's happiness. The Soviet people are well aware that Vietnam is trustworthy, firm link of the socialist community and that the Vietnamese people have worthily contributed to the struggle of the peoples of the world for national independence and social progress and to the fight against all reactionary, imperialist and hegemonist forces. Experience shows that these forces have used every means such as applying political, economic or military pressure and making threats to undermine the administration of the working people and weaken the socialist community.

We are also aware that world socialism can never be defeated by anyone. We have the necessary means to cope with all propaganda moves against socialism. We have enough strength to dauntlessly protect the peaceful work and security of other nations and to frustrate all provocative and aggressive acts. The conditions ensuring success in these efforts are socialist internationalism, the friendship and fraternal solidarity of socialist nations and the vigorous mutual assistance based on comradeship and militant solidarity of the peoples of socialist countries. Vladimir Lenin once hoped for the realization of such a relationship among nations and struggled to achieve it.

On this occasion, may I convey my wishes for the great success of the Fifth VCP Congress opening tomorrow. The Soviet people are convinced that, armed with the resolutions of the congress, the Vietnamese working people will surely score new achievements in building and protecting socialism in Vietnam.

Comrade Gorbachev concluded: Dear comrades, the Soviet people will always stand beside you in this great undertaking.

In an atmosphere filled with friendship and militant solidarity between close comrades, Comrades Truong Chinh and Gorbachev removed the piece of cloth covering the symbolic cornerstone of the foundation of the statue of Lenin and bearing the following phrase: "The statue of Lenin, the great leader of the world's proletariat, will be erected in this flower garden."

The solemn ceremony ended in an atmosphere filled with internationalist feelings and with the playing of the song "As If Uncle Ho Is Present on This Happy Day of Great Victory." The working class and people of Hanoi and across the country will soon be able to admire the statue of Lenin in the Chi Lang flower garden. It will be a source of pride and encouragement for our entire people in building socialism, defending the country and satisfactorily implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress.

MATERIALS ON FIFTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

First Resolution

BK310610 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[First resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress presented by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the closing session of the congress -- live]

[Text] The resolution of the Fifth National VCP Congress on the political report of the VCP Central Committee:

After discussing the party Central Committee political report presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates is resolved to:

1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee political report which appraises the successes and achievements that our entire party, people and army have scored over the past 5 years in the political, military, economic, cultural and foreign relations fields; assesses those difficulties and shortcomings which we must struggle to overcome; sets forth the strategic tasks facing the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; defines the orientations, tasks and targets for the 1981-85 period and for the 1980's; and presents various policies and measures aimed at constantly advancing the revolutionary cause of our working class and people.

2. Express high appreciation for the correct activities of the party Central Committee, fourth tenure, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in leading our entire party, people and armed forces to implement the domestic and foreign lines laid down in the resolution of the fourth party congress.

3. Entrust the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, with the duty of organizing the successful implementation of the tasks set forth in the political report already passed by the congress.

4. Call on our entire party, people and armed forces to unite singlemindedly; continue to develop their tradition of patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective socialist mastery; vigorously struggle to overcome difficulties and shortcomings; exploit most satisfactorily all potentials; enhance militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries; strengthen solidarity with the progressive people throughout the world; and vigorously launch a revolutionary movement and an emulation drive on a national scale with the determination to fulfill the tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland successfully, actively contribute to the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; and implement the sacred testament of venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

Second Resolution

BK310645 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Second resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress presented by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the closing session of the congress -- live]

[Text] The resolution of the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates on the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's:

After discussing the party Central Committee report presented by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's, the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates has decided to:

1. Agree on and unanimously pass the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields set forth in the report of the party Central Committee, and regard these as the Congress's guiding instructions for the formulation of the 5-year (1981-85) plan and the basis for later plans.

2. The fifth session of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, on the basis of the aforementioned orientations, tasks and main targets, will lead and organize the formulation of the 5-year (1981-85) plan and the preparation for later plans. While urgently formulating the 5-year (1981-85) plan, the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must quickly adopt effective policies and measures to resolve the pressing problems facing production and the people's life. They must revise economic and social management activities, eliminate negative phenomena in economic activities as well as in social life, and organize and vigorously promote the revolutionary movement and the socialist emulation movement on a national scale, so as to struggle to fulfill satisfactorily the present economic and social tasks.

Third Resolution

BK310720 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Third resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress presented by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the closing session of the congress -- live]

[Text] The resolution of the Fifth National VCP Congress on party building and supplements to the party statutes:

After discussing the party Central Committee's report presented by Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, on party building and on proposals for supplementing a number of points in the party statutes, the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates decides to:

1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee report on party building; on the assessment of the party situation covering the progress and shortcomings shown in the party building activities during the past few years; and on the tasks and policies designed to strengthen the party politically, ideologically and organizationally in order to improve the working class and vanguard character of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, constantly improve the fighting strength and the leadership skills of the party, enhance the unity and unanimity of the party, develop its fine revolutionary traditions and ensure the fulfillment of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the congress.

2. Agree on and unanimously pass the proposals of the party Central Committee for supplementing a number of specific points in the party statutes.

3. All party organizations and every party cadre and member must implement the tasks and policies set forth in the report on party building; pay constant attention to building the party so that it will become ever more stable and stronger politically, ideologically and organizationally; and fully exercise the principles of democratic centralism, self-criticism and criticism in party activities. All party cadres and members must strictly abide by the party statutes and must struggle to temper themselves in all aspects so as to become truly worthy of being the leaders and faithful servants of the people as advised by venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

Greetings to Congress

BK010615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[List of greetings messages to the Fifth VCP Congress from communist and other groups, read by announcer before the opening of the closing session of the congress -- live]

[Excerpt] During the period of its work, the congress Secretariat has also received letters and messages greeting our congress from communist and workers parties and political and social organizations throughout the world. All of these letters and messages express the warm sentiments of proletarian internationalism of various communist parties and progressive political and social organizations toward the communist party and people of Vietnam. The following are the names of those communist parties and international organizations:

The Belgian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Communist Party of Greece, the Norwegian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the San Marino Communist Party, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Austrian Communist Party, the Spanish Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Turkish Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Netherlands Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the SED, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Communist Party of Lesotho, the Egyptian Communist Party, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the Ethiopian People's Labor Party, the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Jordanian Communist Party, the Israeli Communist Party, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Yemen Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Iran, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Pakistan Communist Party, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of Bangladesh, the Japan Communist Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the Colombian Communist Party, the Paraguayan Communist Party, the Communist Party of Argentina, the Communist Party of the United States of America, the Communist Party of Martinique, the Communist Party of Canada, the Bolivian Communist Party, the Brazilian Communist Party, the Guatemalan Communist Party, the Ecuadorean Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Australia, the Guyana People's National Congress Party, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Democratic Party of Guinea, the Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq, the Bangladesh Workers Party, the Popular Socialist Party of Mexico, the Socialist Left Party of Norway, the Palestinian People's Liberation Front, the Palestinian Democratic Liberation Front, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the National Liberation Front of Bahrain, the Polisario Front, the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, the Chilean Committee for Solidarity and Resistance Against Fascists, the Chilean Worker-Peasant United Action Movement, the Mexican Workers College, the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the Norwegian organization in support of Vietnam, the Red Proletariat Factory in Moscow, and a number of other communist and workers parties and international organizations.

HOANG TUNG HOLDS NEW CONFERENCE ON CONGRESS

BK010845 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A press conference was held at the press center of the Vietnamese party congress on Wednesday afternoon. It was attended by many Vietnamese and foreign journalists. Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, gave a briefing about the results of the congress and answered questions of newsmen. He pointed out that the congress was carried out in an atmosphere of solidarity and unanimity under the motto all for the socialist homeland and people's happiness.

LEADERS RECEIVE MONGOLIAN SUKHE BATOR ORDER

OW311443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held this morning at the presidential palace to confer the Sukhe Bator Order, the highest order of the Mongolian People's Republic, on Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, in recognition of their great services to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle and of their contributions to consolidating peace and socialism, promoting international relations between the SRV and other socialist community nations and strengthening and consolidating the friendship, fraternity and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the VCP and between the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples.

Present at the ceremony on the Vietnamese side were comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Van Tien Dung, Le Van Luong, Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Xien, Tran Dang Khoa, Dam Quang Trung, Huynh Tan Phat, Hoang Quoc Viet, Dang Thi, Nguyen Co Thach, Nguyen Thanh Le, Hoang Tung, Nguyen Duc Thuan, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Nguyen Huu Thu, Nguyen Viet Dung, Le Thanh Dao and Nguyen Quang Xa.

On the Mongolian side were comrades (Minik Dorj), alternate member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of the Economic Planning Department of the MPRP Central Committee and member of the MPRP delegation to the Fifth VCP Congress; Damdinjab, alternate member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam; and many cadres of the Mongolian Embassy in our country.

Comrade Ragchaa, member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and head of the MPRP delegation to the Fifth VCP Congress, on behalf of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia and the Mongolian Council of Ministers, respectfully presented Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong with the Mongolian Sukhe Bator Order.

Speaking at the award ceremony, Comrades Ragchaa and Le Duan pointed out the significance of awarding the Mongolian state's highest order to our three party and state leaders and warmly praised the friendship, fraternity, ardent militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia in the socialist construction in each country and in the common struggle against imperialism, China's expansionism and hegemonism -- the direct and dangerous common enemy of the peoples of of Vietnam and Mongolia -- and the other reactionary forces, and for the victory of socialism, for peace, and for security in Asia and the rest of the world.

CORRECTION TO MONGOLIAN AWARDS TO LEADERS

Truong Chinh's name and titles were dropped from the item headlined "Leaders Receive Mongolian Sukhe Bator Order," published on page K 17 of the Vietnam section of the 31 March DAILY REPORT. Line 5 of this item should read: "...C.P.V. Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Politbureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the SRV Council of State; and..."

LAO DELEGATION VISITS SRV-LAO AMITY GROUP

OW010527 Hanoi VNA in English 1738 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Mar 29 -- The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party which is here for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam today called on the Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association.

The delegation was accompanied by Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee, and Khampheuu Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam. It was warmly welcomed by Tran Huu Duc, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association; Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy chairmen of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos; and others.

Tran Huu Duc warmly hailed the special friendship between Vietnam and Laos. The Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association [words indistinct] to make worthy contributions to enhancing the traditional military solidarity between the two people's [words indistinct].

On behalf of the Lao delegation Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, said he considered the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Laos as invaluable. "This special solidarity has helped us to defeat the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and it will help us to smash all schemes and acts of the Chinese expansionists, who are working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, just as we have been smashing them so far," the Lao delegate said.

HENG SAMRIN VISITS AMITY GROUP IN HANOI

BK310943 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Mar (SPK) -- The high-level delegation of the KPRP to the Fifth VCP Congress led by General Secretary Heng Samrin on Monday, 29 March, visited the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association. It was warmly greeted by Phan Trong Tue, chairman of the association; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy chief of the VCP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea; and many representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and mass organizations.

On behalf of the delegation, Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, asked the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association to convey to them the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people to the Vietnamese brothers and sisters. The Kampuchean party and people, he affirmed, are determined to preserve the Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations as the apples of their eyes.

Phan Trong Tue praised the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP for the great successes they won in all fields during the past 3 years. He forcefully condemned the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries who seek to sabotage the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction labor.

ALGERIAN, IRAQI CONGRESS DELEGATIONS DEPART

OW311824 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 31 -- The Algerian National Liberation Front Party delegation led by Djelloul Bakhti Nemich, member of the party Central Committee, minister of war veterans, and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq delegation led by Abdullah Fadel Abbas, member of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and member of the party's leadership, left here today after attending the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Seeing the delegations off at the airport were Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V. C.C., and Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the C.P.V. C.C. External Relations Board.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 064 2 April 1982

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DEFENSE OF SEALANES TO BE DISCUSSED WITH U.S.

OW011315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 (KYODO) -- Japan and the United States will hold intensive discussions on what Japan must do to protect its sealanes up to 1,000 miles from its coast, a Defense Agency official said Thursday.

Akira Shiota, director of the agency's defense bureau, told the Diet the matter will be a major theme of discussions between the two countries at various levels. Japan has learned that the United States is greatly interested in Japan's own defense of its sealanes, he said.

When U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger met with Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito in Tokyo last week he proposed discussions of the matter later this year. If Japan builds up sufficient sea and air capability, it is believed likely the United States will switch the Seventh Fleet, now based in the Western Pacific, to the Indian Ocean.

SUZUKI TO HOLD DEFENSE BUDGET TO 1 PERCENT OF GNP

OW020505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday he will maintain the government policy of holding Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national produce (GNP).

The defense budget in fiscal 1982 accounts for about 0.93 percent of Japan's projected GNP, up from 0.91 percent in fiscal 1981 which ended March 31. But it is expected to reach, or even exceed, the 1 percent ceiling in coming years if Japan's GNP does not grow as much as it had.

Suzuki said it is yet to be seen whether the GNP in fiscal 1982 will go up 5.2 percent as tentatively estimated by the government or if it will not go beyond 3 to 4 percent. He was referring to a statement by Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Thursday that Japan's defense spending in relation to its GNP should be determined through a "high political judgement." The Defense Agency is now working out its shopping list for armaments for fiscal 1983-87.

PRC DEPUTY PREMIER BO YIBO ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW011351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 (KYODO) -- A 14-member Chinese economic mission, led by Deputy Premier Bo Yibo, arrived in Tokyo, Thursday. The mission has been invited jointly by Japan's Foreign Ministry and the Association for Promotion of International Trade.

Before it heads home on April 14, the mission wil meet government representatives and business leaders. The team is also expected to inspect automobile factories, precision instruments plants and shipyards.

'TEAM SPIRIT' OPERATIONAL EXERCISES REPORTED

SK012354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 2 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army on March 30 staged a so-called special joint operational exercise in the central sector of the front in a simulated harassing operation in the rear of the northern half of the DPRK, according to a report. Part of the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, this provocative military rehearsal was participated in by paratrooper units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army and many military transport planes. This exercise took place after the U.S. defense secretary inspected the frontline area to whip up a war fever.

On March 28, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army staged a large-scale landing operation exercise at a place on the eastern coast, simulating an attack on the northern half of the DPRK. On March 29 and 30, they held a joint base-defence exercise. With the mobilization of the ground forces of the puppet army and U.S. air planes, they raised much ado in the sky and on the ground, in a simulated operation for "crushing someone before infiltration into their base."

These facts show that in defiance of the vehement protest and denunciation of our people and the world's progressive people the U.S. imperialist aggressors are rushing to the brink of war, rendering the situation more strained.

VRPR DENOUNCES U.S. PLAN FOR A-10 DEPLOYMENT

SK011256 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Reagan administration, which originally planned to deploy 24 A-10 antitank aircraft in South Korea as part of a plan to strengthen the U.S. armed forces in South Korea, is maneuvering to double the number to 48.

This is a serious challenge to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. At a time when the people at home and abroad are loudly calling for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and military equipment from South Korea, the U.S. administration is trying to bring more military equipment into South Korea. This will not be tolerated. The U.S. imperialists, instead of threatening peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, should leave South Korea without delay, as is demanded unanimously by the people at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN URGES WORLD UNITY AGAINST U.S.

SK010430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2227 GMT 31 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 April special article: "Let Us Prevent War and Defend Peace"]

[Text] Today, preservation of peace in Korea has become a most urgent issue of our times. Our people, accelerating the great socialist construction in the northern half of the republic and struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, are unanimously calling for a security of solid peace in Korea. At the same time, world people struggling for sovereignty, independence and social progress also desire the elimination of the tense situation in the Korean Peninsula and the preservation and consolidation of peace there. Nevertheless, against the desire of our people and world people, the U.S. imperialists, accelerating preparations for a new Korean war, are staging the large-scale war exercise commotion called "Team Spirit 1982" in South Korea, aggravating the situation.

Not only in South Korea, but everywhere in the world the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the maneuvers of aggression and war and seriously threatening peace and security. The complicated and urgent situation created in Korea and other parts of the world by the U.S. imperialists urgently demands that the struggle intended to prevent war and defend peace be intensified more than ever.

1) The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers aimed at igniting a new war of aggression in Korea have now reached a very dangerous stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: Because of the ceaseless provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist military elements, the situation of our country is always tense and the danger of war which can break out at any time always lingers in our country.

Among the U.S. imperialists' new war maneuvers, the joint ROK-U.S. operational exercise, the so-called "Team Spirit 1982," draws special attention. This military exercise is not a mere exercise but an exercise for a war of aggression and, because of this war exercise commotion, the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been strained to an extreme degree. This "Team Spirit" exercise which is staged for 70 days from 13 February through 26 April, first of all, in its duration, outranks the scale of ordinary military exercises and resembles the course of a full-scale war. The joint ROK-U.S. operational exercise is participated in by huge numbers of troops totalling more than 160,000 U.S. and puppet troops mobilized from South Korea and outside U.S. military units.

From the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Pacific Ocean and the Japanese mainland and Okinawa, the units of every branch of every service such as the 25th U.S. Infantry Division, other U.S. Army units, the fleets organized with the aircraft carrier Midway and other warships of the 7th U.S. Fleet, U.S. Marines and U.S. Air Combat Groups have been sent to South Korea to participate in the operation. Moreover, for the exercise, new nuclear weapons, personnel for nuclear operation, other numerous sophisticated modern weapons and equipment and vehicles of various kinds have been deployed.

As a result, South Korea and its surrounding waters are, like a real combat field, now filled with horrible aggressive troops and mass destruction equipment. Based on this large-scale military deployment, on the ground and sea and in the air of South Korea including the area adjacent to the military demarcation line, the U.S. imperialists, taking our republic as a target for an offensive, are frantically staging a comprehensive war exercise including seize-and-hold operations, airlift operations, landing operations, river-crossing operations, antisubmarine exercises, joint special troop exercises, and close-support operations. They have now entered a stage of carrying out a full-scale offensive operation. The points of all the lethal weapons are aimed northward and all ground units, warships and air groups are maneuvering with the North as a target. Synchronized with this, SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes infiltrate our territorial airspace more frequently than ever before to commit espionage acts. At present, the land of South Korea is filled with the roar of gunshots and all kinds of gunsmoke.

At this stage, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who works out and implements the war policy of the U.S. imperialists, and the U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Forces have come to South Korea to conduct an on-the-spot inspection of the exercise. They have secretly discussed war preparations by holding the so-called ROK-U.S. annual security talks and the meeting of the ROK-U.S. Joint Military Committee. All this is a development of a situation which cannot be overlooked and an ominous military move reminiscent of the eve of the ignition of a war of aggression.

It is not by chance that people throughout the world say that the "Team Spirit" military exercise is an experimental war and a preparatory war to ignite a war of aggression -- a nuclear war -- against our republic. Who can guarantee that this extremely dangerous play with fire for which many soldiers have been mobilized will not turn into an offensive operation against us? The "Team Spirit" war exercise shows the wicked nature of the U.S. imperialists, more rapidly advancing along the road of military adventurism against the Korean people.

Today the United States, in its aggressive world strategy, is attaching great importance to its Korean strategy. It attaches special importance to the strategic position of the Korean Peninsula and considers it a basic element of its Korean policy to continue the occupation of South Korea. Through the continued domination of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to maintain its last Asian colony, secure South Korea as a bridgehead to the continent and a strategic military stronghold against our republic and other countries and, using it as a base, expand its sphere of influence. The U.S. reactionary ruling circles outrageously say that the Korean Peninsula, together with Europe and the Middle East, is important to the interests of the United States and that they will not hesitate to use force of arms to protect it. This means they will maintain South Korea as a military stronghold to scramble for a sphere of influence in the Far East and will dominate Korea by force.

This is the essence of the military adventurism of the U.S. imperialists' policy in Korea. The U.S. imperialists fear the growing power of the DPRK and its growing influence over the South Korean people, as well as the people of Asia and the world. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are dreaming a wicked dream to weaken and obliterate our republic in a military adventure.

To realize this vicious ambition, the U.S. imperialists are perpetuating the division of our country with the policy of two Koreas and accelerating new war preparations by continuing the occupation of South Korea. It is no secret that they have declared that the Korean Peninsula is one of the danger spots where war could break out and that they are scheming to us it as an important test of the strategy of strength. The current U.S. reactionary ruling circle says that the past 30 years constituted an era of East-West confrontation in Europe and that in the rest of the century, East Asia will be the focal point.

With an adventurous strategy toward Korea, the U.S. imperialists, spreading a deceptive story about the military superiority of the North and the threat of southward invasion and clamoring about the military balance, are intensifying the policy of the occupation of South Korea and drastically increasing their forces there. The formation of the U.S. forces in South Korea is being reorganized in accordance with the requirement of modern war. Air and naval forces are being beefed up and military hardware enhanced and updated.

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. war maniacs have deployed in South Korea F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close-support fighters, established a strategic air force control center, almost doubled the number of naval forces in South Korea with personnel who have combat experience and deployed many warships such as frigates and guided-missile destroyers. They are moving the focus of the strategic deployment of the heinous 7th Fleet to Korea's East Sea and turning Chinhae into a base of operations.

To increase ground troops along with naval and air force personnel, the U.S. imperialists have armed the U.S. 2d Infantry Division with 155 millimeter self-propelled howitzers and portable missiles -- sophisticated lethal weapons -- which have not been supplied to any other overseas U.S. units. They have been shipping sophisticated weapons and military hardware to South Korea, such as artillery pieces, new model tanks and radar equipment. In addition to the hundreds of nuclear weapons which have already been deployed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are wickedly scheming to ship neutron bombs and nuclear missiles to South Korea and equip warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with cruise missiles.

The efforts to increase the military capabilities of the puppet armed forces have been stepped up. Last year the U.S. imperialists appropriated several hundred million dollars in military aid for the South Korean puppets and gave them sophisticated fighter-bombers, early warning equipment, missiles, tanks and communications equipment. They are trying to offer more military aid to the puppets in the next fiscal year. They have announced an emergency plan for transferring $2 billion worth of ammunition and other military hardware to the puppets in a contingency. South Korea has thus been converted into a place where the U.S. imperialists' weapons of mass destruction are massed and a dangerous powder keg. If the U.S. imperialists do not want to start a war against the Korean people, why are they so eager to increase military capabilities in South Korea, which is scores of thousands of miles away from the United States?

It has been well known that the U.S. imperialists have formulated a war plan against us, established a tactical operation system and made all personnel and material elements serve for the implementation of their war policy. Their scheme to provoke a war is more clearly reflected in that they have increased aggressive armed troops not only in South Korea but also in the area surrounding it, such as the Japanese mainland, Okinawa, Hawaii and Guam, made haste in forming the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and formulated a plan to deploy troops of Japan's Self-Defense Forces to a Korean war under the pretext of a study of a contingency in the Far East. After activating a quick reaction force for deployment on the Korean Peninsula in the case of a contingency, they have put it on alert.

The war exercise rackets kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in South Korea and the areas surrounding it are aimed at completing such war preparations. Today, the U.S. war machine is impetuously maneuvering on the Korean Peninsula. Because of the U.S. imperialists' war rackets against the Korean people, South Korea has become a powder keg, tension has heightened on the Korean Peninsula and the grave danger that a war might break out at any moment has been created. Under circumstances in which the aggressive U.S. imperialist forces and the executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, exist in South Korea and in which they have traversed the road of reckless war adventure, the danger of a new war in Korea is very great.

If a war breaks out in Korea because of the U.S. imperialists' indiscreet rackets, this war would easily expand into a world war in light of the military and strategic position of the Korean Peninsula and the nature of military forces confronting each other in this area. Under circumstances in which nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, the war provoked by the U.S. imperialists would develop into a nuclear war. Not only the Korean people but also the Asian and the world's peace-loving people are deeply concerned over the tension created on the Korean Peninsula.

2. As clearly shown by the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war has reached a very reckless stage.

Ignoring the dangerous consequences of this policy against the peoples of other countries and world peace, the U.S. imperialists have been engrossed in trying to fulfill their wild aggressive desire. Aggression and usurpation are the true color of imperialism. An aggressive war against the peoples of other countries is the natural product of imperialist policies. Just as we cannot imagine monopoly capitalists who are not greedy for excess profits, we cannot imagine imperialists who do not follow the policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists surpass all aggressive forces in opposing other countries and the people's cause for independence, progress and peace. The U.S. policy of aggression and war has assumed the wicked nature of adventurism, and the U.S. imperialists are quickly declining in the face of a crisis.

The reactionary imperialist forces have been greatly weakened by the fierce struggle between the anti-imperialist forces of independence and the reactionary imperialist forces in the international arena. In particular, the position of the U.S. imperialists, who have emerged as the greatest aggressors and acted tyrannically, has become difficult. Because of its policy of aggression and interference against other countries, the United States has been rejected by people throughout the world. It is tottering in extreme disorder and confusion because of an unprecedentedly catastrophic economic crisis, depressed industrial production, inflation and in increase in unemployment. The U.S. imperialists have lost most of the monopolistic influence and leadership they once enjoyed as boss of the capitalist world. Many Western countries no longer link their destiny to the United States, and they are extricating themselves from U.S. domination and control.

Even within NATO, once subservient to the United States, the U.S. imperialists' policy of military adventure and their leadership confronts opposition from many allies. Friction and strife between the United States and other Western countries has increased daily in the economic sector. The influence of U.S. industrial production on the Western world has declined. The dollar is no longer able to influence and control other capitalist countries. The myth about the greatness of the U.S. imperialists has been shattered. Even a U.S. Government-sponsored medium has said that America today is a shackled giant and that no matter what action it may take the United States will be unable to regain the heights it occupied in the past for the domination of the world. All these facts reflect the pitiful appearance of the U.S. imperialists, treading the road of decline.

Even though the imperialists have become weak, their aggressive and piratic nature will never change. Frightened by the strengthening of the anti-imperialist forces of independence and uneasy about the crises at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists are running wild to maintain and strengthen their influence. Despite the fact the U.S. imperialists have declined, they are trying to fulfill a wild desire for conquering the world. To fulfill this desire, they are eagerly clinging to the line of war -- a timeworn policy of strength. The policy of strength is the basic policy of the imperialists, who regard aggression as a means for survival. The more serious the crisis they face, the more eagerly they seek military adventure. This is their stereotyped method.

Today the U.S. imperialists are running wild to overcome political and economic crises by adopting the method of war. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today the international situation is very complicated. Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, tension has been heightened and the danger of a new world war has increased with each passing day.

After emerging at a time when the U.S. imperialists faced serious crises at home and abroad, the present U.S. administration, under the aggressive and bellicose slogans for the reconstruction of a powerful United States and U.S. supremacy and while stepping up its efforts to increase armaments, has outrageously challenged world peace. Linking most areas in the world to vital U.S. interests, it has announced that it will wage all kinds of wars at any place. This means that, if necessary, the United States will choose a certain area in the world and designate it as a target of a military offensive. According to a message issued by the U.S. Congress at the beginning of this year, the U.S. war maniacs will spend a record amount in peacetime for military purposes in fiscal year 1983 and will appropriate greater funds for military purposes in the 5 years following fiscal year 1983.

Brazenly advocating a theory about nuclear war in a contingency, the U.S. imperialists have formulated a strategic plan for increasing military capabilities, especially the production of weapons of mass destruction. They have been eager to produce various nuclear warheads, including neutron bombs, and B-1 bombers and MX missiles -- the carriers of these warheads.

Foreign media say that, since World War II, no U.S. Government has formulated such a huge plan for nuclear weapons. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' strategic plan is a criminal plan to drag the world into a nuclear holocaust.

Engrossed in increasing armaments, the U.S. imperialists have maneuvered to strengthen their aggressive military bloc. They are attempting to accelerate the process of militarizing Japan in the Pacific region, strengthen the U.S.-Japan security system, complete the tripartite U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and form a new aggressive military bloc by rallying other countries around this military alliance. The Rimpac military exercise was staged to achieve this end.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to increase the military capabilities of NATO countries in Europe and deploy new offensive nuclear weapons such as Pershing II and cruise missiles. They are attempting to form a new aggressive military alliance in the Middle East in place of CENTO. They are making a similar attempt in Latin America. How eagerly the United States is accelerating war preparations is reflected by the fact that it has augmented overseas troops now numbering 500,000 men, built more military bases overseas and forged ahead with preparations to deploy a Rapid Deployment Force composed of thousands of soldiers.

As demonstrated by history, the result of a policy of military expansion and alliances is war. The U.S. imperialists' frantic maneuvers to increase military expenditures and capabilities and strengthen aggressive military alliance cannot be construed as other than acts provoking a war, even a nuclear war. While accelerating war preparations, the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression at opposing the world's anti-imperialist forces of independence. Socialist countries which have expanded on a global scale, newly emerging countries which have embarked on the road of building a new society after accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation and nonaligned countries are powerful anti-imperialist forces of independence in our era. With the emergence of these forces, a basic change has taken place in maintaining the global balance of power. The anti-imperialist revolutionary and antiwar peace-loving forces have decisively overwhelmed the imperialist antirevolutionary, aggressive forces enacting a historic change leading to the collapse of the colonial system and the decline of the imperialists' sphere of domination and influence.

The U.S. imperialists contend the major aim of their aggressive global strategy is to weaken the powerful revolutionary force in our era and to place newly emerging independent countries under their domination by subjugating them. To achieve this, the U.S. imperialists, in addition to committing aggressive acts, have used a cunning trick of making Asians, Europeans and Middle East people fight each other. They have used a similar method in Latin America and Africa.

Proceeding from such an aggressive policy, the U.S. imperialists have committed subversive acts of militarily meddling in newly emerging countries to thwart the people's struggle to achieve national independence and build a new society. They have brazenly attacked people who have risen in a righteous liberation struggle. In particular, to secure major areas of resources and military strategic strongholds, they have greatly increased their aggressive military troops in these areas, increased the number of aggressive military bases and ran wild to make war preparations, babbling about protection of their interests and maintenance of security and the balance of power.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers against the newly independent nations and for the control of the major zones of resources and strategically important areas of the world, the Korean Peninsula and other parts of the Far East are turning into a hotbed of new war and, in the Middle East, Europe, Central and South America and southern Africa, a tense situation fraught with the danger of war is being created.

To dominate the Middle East, the world's major oil zone and a strategic vantage-point, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are drastically concentrating U.S. air and naval forces and army troops in this area and in the Indian Ocean and bringing the situation to the brink of war in the Middle East while encouraging the Zionists' anti-Arab maneuvers. They are persisting in outrageous military intimidation and interference in the internal affairs of the nations in this region.

In Central and South America, too, the U.S. imperialists militarily intimidate Cuba and Nicaragua and the national liberation struggle of the people of the region. This is also a part of the aforesaid maneuvers. The U.S. imperialist aggressors ceaselessly stage provocative military exercise rackets in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico and are intensifying the policy of intervention by force of arms against the people struggling for national liberation and consolidation of independence.

In the South African area, the U.S. imperialists are supporting the racists, instigating them to carry out armed assault on the Namibian people's struggle for liberation and intensifying military intimidation and intervention maneuvers against the nations of the front.

In Poland, after they failed in the wicked schemes to overthrow the people's government via the antirevolutionary and antisocialist elements and to make the country an outpost of imperialism, the U.S. imperialists have openly disclosed their aggressive nature and are carrying out atrocious anti-Polish maneuvers.

The imperialists' aggressive strategy of directing the spearhead of attack against the progressive forces and making other countries fight among themselves so as to fish in troubled waters is an important cause of local disputes and armed conflicts in many parts of the world. Such armed conflicts, big and small, may expand into a large-scale war. Indeed, it is due to the adventurous policy of the U.S. imperialists that today the sovereignty of the national independent states is violated and the destiny of people flouted tragically one after the other in different areas of the world and peace and security are wrecked and international tensions heightened. As a result, the danger of a new world war is increasing with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders sowing the seeds of a new war in all parts of the world and menacing world peace and the security of mankind. The peace and security which they babble about are nothing more than a veil for concealing their heinous plot for aggression and war and their argument for balance of power and protection of concessions is but a pretext to justify their endless arms buildup and aggressive military acts. The U.S. imperialists are the most dangerous aggressive forces and the main enemy of national independence, social progress and peace in our era.

3. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The prevailing situation calls for the peace-loving people of the world to wage an active struggle to prevent a new world war.

Consolidation of peace in Korea is an important factor for the preservation of world peace. Our party and people regard it as a most important and responsible task to ensure a durable peace in Korea and are making every effort to this end.

Our people are by nature a peace-loving people. They greatly value peace and always long to live in peace. With the intrinsic nature of the state and socialist system under which the people, as the masters of the country, exercise creative labor for themselves, we always want peace and demand that the country be reunified in a peaceful way. Our people do not want to see a war breaking out in our country that would devastate our land. But no one must take our people's desire for peace as an expression of weakness.

Our people do not want to threaten or attack anyone, but they will never allow others to provoke them. The war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets can not frighten our people. Our people are a dignified people who hold that the independence and honor of the nation are dearer than their lives. They are a heroic people who crushed the enemy's aggression with their indomitable fighting spirit and confidence in victory. The U.S. imperialists must clearly see the revolutionary spirit and staunch will of our people and stop the reckless play with fire aimed at igniting a war and withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their troops and weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The South Korean puppets must be aware that if they play a shameful role as servants of the U.S. imperialists, they will gain nothing but self-destruction. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in aggravating the situation and taking the road of war, defying our repeated warnings, our people will rise as one and smash the enemy for the sake of the honor of the fatherland and the nation. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not bring anything good to the United States. The U.S. imperialist war maniacs must abandon the notion that in this war the Korean people alone would have to suffer sacrifices, while they would benefit. They must realize that the policy of strength and the policy of nuclear blackmail are not omnipotent.

Our people's just struggle against the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification is contributing to the cause of world peace. Under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace our people will firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the nonaligned countries and other peace-loving peoples of the world and continue the powerful struggle to frustrate the imperialist maneuvers of aggression and war and safeguard peace and security.

Today, struggling to eliminate the danger of war and to safeguard peace and security is the most urgent task facing the peace-loving people of the world. The people of the world should resolutely fight against increases in military funding and production and storage of destructive weapons by the imperialists, their brazen interference in the internal affairs of other countries and subversive activities and sabotage against them. At the same time, they should wage a persistent struggle for the dissolution of aggressive military blocs, withdrawal of foreign military bases and troops from other countries, creation and expansion of nuclear-free peace zones in different parts of the world and realization of universal total disarmament.

This movement against war and for peace will play a big role. It is good that voices opposing the imperialist arms race and the production and deployment of sophisticated nuclear weapons and calling for the establishment of nuclear-free peace zones are being raised in Europe and other regions.

If the people of broad strata do not tolerate the imperialist policy of aggression and war but rise as one in the stugggle against it on all continents and in all regions of the world, they can check and frustrate the reckless moves of the imperialist warmongers who are engrossed in making preparations for a war of aggression.

It is imperative in opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defending world peace to strengthen the militant unity of the peoples of socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and to the Third World countries and all other peace-loving people of the world. Only when the unity of the world's peace-loving forces is cemented is it possible to isolate and weaken the imperialist aggressive forces, deal a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists everywhere they have stretched their talons of aggression, bind them hand and foot and dismember them and successfully smash the imperialists' crafty moves and divide-and-conquer strategy.

In this regard, it is important to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement -- the powerful force against imperialism and for independence in an era in which we must confront imperialism and the forces against war and for peace. When the nonaligned countries, which have most of the human and material resources of the world and in which important military vantage points are located, unite firmly and advance shoulder to shoulder, a serious political, economic and military blow will be dealt to the imperialists. Defending independence is a fundamental requirement for consolidating the unity of the movement against imperialism and for peace and one of the basic elements to weaken the imperialist aggressive forces and smash war maneuvers.

Historically, the imperialist aggressors have always craftily sought to make other countries fight among themselves and have fished in troubled waters. At present, the U.S. imperialists are using the same tricks and exploiting their stooges and followers in the aggression of other countries. If the countries subordinated by the U.S. imperialists stop following them and if the peoples of all world countries take the road of independence, the U.S. imperialists will become isolated and powerless. If Europe becomes independent, if Japan takes the road of independence in Asia and if the countries of the Middle East defend their independence, a world war can be prevented.

This is an era in which the people who were once oppressed and maltreated have emerged as the masters of history and the world's people are struggling for sovereignty, independence and peace. The days during which the U.S. imperialists persisted in the policy of strength and decided the destiny of peoples of other countries are gone forever. It is an irreversible trend of history that imperialism perishes and the cause against imperialism and for independence triumphs. If the world's people unite and wage a vigorous struggle for peace, they can prevent a new war and achieve lasting peace.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

SK011100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, in a commentary printed in connection with the ever intensified criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Nicaraguan people, says that the U.S. imperialists must give up the anachronistic delusion and immediately discontinue the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against the Nicaraguan people. The undisguised hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua are a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua, a dignified sovereign state, and prove that the U.S. imperialists aggressive and interventionist acts have become very grave, notes the commentary. The author of the commentary says:

Rallied close around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan people are heroically struggling to check and frustrate the new military aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and defend with honour the independence and sovereignty of their country. In his letter of solidarity sent to the coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song resolutely denounced the new military aggressive manoeuvres of the United States against Nicaragua and declared that the Korean people would do everything possible to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the fraternal Nicaraguan people against all manner of domination and subjugation and for defending the sovereignty of the country and the gains of the revolution and building a new prospering society.

The aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua proceed from their vicious design to stifle in its cradle the Nicaraguan revolution which is victoriously advancing and removing its daily growing influence in the Central American region. Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for distorting the fact to make it appear as if the mounting resistance of the Salvadoran people were actively "backed" by Nicaragua and for slandering Nicaragua as an "armed interventionist in Central America," the commentary says: This is a shameless trick of the U.S. imperialists to mislead world public opinion and justify their armed intervention in Nicaragua.

The commentary says: If the U.S. imperialists think that they can stifle the Nicaraguan revolution by "strength," it is a foolish daydream. The Nicaraguan people have determinedly risen up to defend the gains of the revolution, frustrating the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and intervention, isolating and blockade. Nothing can call a halt to the just cause of the Nicaraguan people.

KIM IL-SONG INSPECTS MONUMENTS, BUILDINGS 1 APR

SK020005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on April 1 went round the newly-built Tower of the Chuche Idea, Arch of Triumph, Moranbong Stadium and Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang.

He was accompanied by members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. Also accompanying him in the inspection of the new grand monumental edifices were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the Tower of the Chuche Idea newly built on the bank of the beautiful River Taedong. The Tower of the Chuche Idea is a grand monumental edifice in the age of the Workers Party which has been built as a reflection of the rock-firm will and faith of our party and our people to hand down to the generations to come the great revolutionary idea and revolutionary exploits of the reflected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carry to completion generation after generation the revolutionary cause of chuche which started and has advanced victoriously under the banner of the chuche idea. The tower rising 170 metres high in all grandeur, occupying a large space on the River Taedong, has been built with white natural granite stones. It is a wonderful grand monumental tower without compare in its peculiar architectural style and scale and in the level of its formative art representation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the tower, groups of sculptures showing graceful formative arts, two big fountains jetting water up to 150 metres high in the centre of the River Taedong and expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that under the guidance of the party the constructors and their helpers successfully built the magnificent monumental edifice in less than two years, and extended thanks to them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the newly-built Arch of Triumph in front of the Moranbong Stadium. The Arch of Triumph has been built thanks to the lofty intention and energetic guidance of our party to convey to the posterity the glorious and brilliant revolutionary historical fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic speech on October 14, 1945, after his triumphant return home. It is a grand monumental creation built well perfectly in formative arts by introducing the typical architectural style of our nation to suit the modern aesthetic sentiments.

The 60 meter high Arch of Triumph is an immortal monument, most profound and magnificent in its revolutionary content and scale and new and unique in architecture and formative arts.

After going round the arch, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply satisfied with the fact that the builders successfully erected the edifice of eternal value, excellent in designing and construction, extended thanks to them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the Moranbong Stadium rebuilt on an expansion basis. The Moranbong Stadium magnificently and beautifully built at the foot of the historic Moral Hill to take on completely new looks has all modern facilities and 100,000 seats. After going round the stadium the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed much satisfaction with the successful construction of the modern stadium by builders and their helpers in a short period of four months in hearty response to the militant call of the party and offered thanks to them.

Saying that the stadium which was but a public ground when he made a speech on his triumphant return home after liberation has been built on modern lines to better harmonize with the beautiful scenery of the Moran Hill under the leadership of the party, he said that the stadium is a great wealth of our people to be handed down generation after generation. He said that various sports activities of children, youth and sportsmen should be conducted and international sports games be organized at the stadium so that it should be managed well.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to the Grand People's Study House on the eve of opening. While going round the Grand People's Study House standing imposingly in the heart of Pyongyang, well harmonizing with the Tower of the Chuche Idea rising in all grandeur on the bank of the Taedong River, he was greatly satisfied with the fact that the Grand People's Study House has been built up on a highest level so as to make a positive contribution to the ideological education of party members and working people and to the dissemination of scientific, technical and cultural knowledge among them. He set forth concrete tasks to provide best conveniences, manage and run the study house well so that people may study by effectively using it.

Commanding a bird's-eye view of the whole city of Pyongyang from the observation platform of the study house, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that Pyongyang, which was lying in debris when the war ended, has been built into a modern city in a short period of time to be proud of in the world and gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in building the capital more beautifully and magnificently. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with builders who performed feats of labour in the building of the grand monumental edifices.

FILM SHOW MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK020442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 2 (KCNA) -- A film show was held on the evening of April 1 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Hungarian Ambassador Etre Sandor and officials of his embassy and cultural officials of various embassies in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated a Hungarian feature film.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE TO PROBE PUSAN ARSON CASE

SK020740 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 2 (YONHAP) -- Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party will call the National Assembly's Home Affairs Committee into session on April 9 to hear government testimony on the March 18 arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan.

Majority floor leader Yi Chong-chan said testimony would be heard from Home Minister So Chung-hwa on the police investigation of the arson case and internal security measures would be discussed. Two key suspects surrendered to authorities in Wonju, Kangwon Province, Thursday, ending the extensive 15-day police manhunt.

Meanwhile, Yi said the Economy-Science Committee will hold a meeting early next week to adopt a report on its subcommittee's investigation into the alleged bribery in U.S. rice imports. The subcommittee investigation concludes Saturday.

Envoy to U.S. Discusses Arson

SK020740 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Ambassador to Washington Yu Pyong-hyon said Friday he does not expect Korean-U.S. friendship to be harmed by the recent series of "undesirable" incidents, including the fire at Pusan's American Cultural Center and the alleged attempt by a U.S. firm to export contaminated canned salmon to Korea.

Yu told reporters here that he does not think the Pusan arson indicates anti-American sentiment in Korea but rather is an act committed by mentally deranged persons. Yu has been in Seoul to attend the 14th Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) March 30-31.

The ambassador said this year's SCM was the most successful yet, and added that the agreement between the two countries on the speedy transfer of war materials to Korea in the event of an emergency is evidence of the effective security system between the two countries.

KOREA HERALD HITS NORTH'S REJECTION OF TALKS

SK020054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Dialogue Is the Answer"]

[Text] Not surprisingly, Pyongyang turned down Seoul's latest proposal that a high-level meeting be held between them to discuss a broad range of issues related to Korean unification, including a South-North summit talk. In the form of a commentary published in NODONG SINMUN, the North Korean Workers Party organ, Pyongyang rejected the proposal as a "splittist measure."

Seoul had originally asked that the proposed meeting at a Cabinet minister's level be held before the end of March. As North Korea made no response, Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik urged Pyongyang late last month to come to the conference table and jointly consider all proposals and problems, including such North Korean bid as a 100 politicians meeting. At the same time, Minister Son made it clear that the South will keep the avenue open for the proposed talk even after the close of March.

Pressed thus for dialogue, North Korea had to break its month-long silence, publicly at least. But the reason North Korea produced for the negative answer has no convincing grounds.

The minister of national unification explained when he proposed the high-level talk, it would have dealt with a variety of ideas and plans, introduced by both sides so far, to pave the way for the preparation of a unified constitution as called for by President Chon Tu-hwan earlier this year. It should be noted further that the minister said Seoul is ready to put on the conference table even the North Korean talk formula of an unheard-of kind, Pyongyang named 50 to have them represent the South at the proposed union of 100 politicians.

While slamming every door for a South-North dialogue, Pyongyang is trying hard to paint a false picture of the Korean situation abroad with regard to the question of peaceful unification. North Korea has been clamoring abroad that its "Confederal Korea" scheme is the only "realistic" answer to Korean unification. But it keeps refusing to discuss the formula with the South as one of the probable options. What does this contradiction amount to?

As we have pointed out on several occasions, the contradiction shows the deceptive nature of the "Confederal Korea" plan. Like the 100 politicians union proposal, the confederation scheme would have Pyongyang call the tune from beginning to end in unifying the divided peninsula. Such a trick has no part to play in settling the Korean question.

Of course, it may be difficult for North Korea to enter into dialogue with the South at present, due to the heirship problem of an unprecedented kind in the communist world in addition to the basic policy for a closed society. But Pyongyang must realize that the longer it prolongs its closed-door policy, the greater its difficulties will grow in preparing North Korea for peaceful contact with the South.

Writing off, once and for all, the chance of peaceful exchanges between the South and North pending a resolution of the division would drive Pyongyang only into an abject misery. North Korea will do well to note the tendency of international opinions on Korea toward favoring South-North talks as the only practical answer to their problem under the circumstances. This tendency will continue to increase regardless of what the North Korean propaganda machine tells the world. Pyongyang should reconsider its negative stance, and the sooner, the better.

KOREA TIMES HAILS U.S. SECURITY COMMITMENT

SK020047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 82 p2

[Editorial: "U.S. Security Promises"]

[Text] The United States, our traditional ally seems to be as resolute as ever in its intention to provide prompt and effective assistance for the security of the Republic of Korea in the face of any conceivable eventuality on the Korean Peninsula. Thus, the U.S. administration led by President Ronald Reagan appears to be confident that the continued stationing of American troops in South Korea will effectively play the role of a deterrent force against the potential foe on the other side of the divided country in the days ahead.

At the close of a two-day annual security meeting in Seoul between the two countries ending Wednesday, the defense leaders of Korea and the United States were said to have shared the view that the continuing military build-up by North Korea and its aggressive posture posed a major threat. In a joint communique issued following the annual bi-national security talks, the two countries reaffirmed that the security of South Korea was pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and, in turn, vital to the security of the United States.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who led the U.S. delegation to the Security Consultative Meeting here, specifically agreed that the United States would transfer $2 billion worth of munitions to the Korea forces during the first few hours of a military emergency as a means to respond instantly to renewed communist aggression in Korea.

The development of the wartime resupply system and the augmentation of stockpiles of war reserve materiel constituted a major concern among our defense strategists in the 14th annual defense talks, to which our keen attention was drawn as part of the substantial U.S. assistance to be provided for the security of South Korea against Pyongyang.

It is also good to hear that Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, chief of the Korean delegation to the annual defense talks, and his U.S. counterpart Weinberger reached an accord on the use of Korean facilities for the maintenance of the equipment of U.S. forces in Korea and elsewhere within the Asian region. We can hardly deny that such a forward-looking U.S. defense posture in Korea must be a most significant way to help foster our defense industry, particularly at a time when this country has placed major stress on it as a strategic sector in the course of seeking self-reliant security in the foreseeable future.

While having the U.S. military equipment repaired in this country, it is apparent that Korea will be able to boost the operation of her existing defense industrial facilities by making the best use of them. The United States will substantially save transportation costs involved in the repair of war equipment by taking advantage of the geographical convenience, most understandably.

In view of the fast-developing defense industry in this country, it is our belief that the U.S. defense planners can well acknowledge advanced technical standards among our technical personnel in this sector, along with our high managerial capabilities. Consequently, U.S. strategists are urged to substantially utilize the defense industrial facilities and technical manpower here for the repair of U.S. military equipment by expanding the scope of their use markedly in the days ahead.

At the same time, we are immediately concerned with the U.S. assurance of improving the repayment terms for the U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credit as the main source of Korea's purchase of military hardware from the United States. It is understood that the United States will continue to improve the FMS terms, "subject to consultations with and the approval of the Congress and other appropriate agencies." We urge U.S. defense planners to make utmost efforts to take drastic action on this particular matter so that they may encourage their Korea counterparts all the more to push through decisive security measures with firm confidence.

SAUDI ARABIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES

SK020109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Shaykh Husayn Ibrahin al-Mansuri, Saudi Arabian minister of communications, came to Seoul yesterday for a four-day official visit. Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport, he was greeted by Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun on behalf of Kim Chong-ho, minister of construction, who is now on an overseas tour as a presidential emissary. Later in the day, Shaykh al-Mansuri was an honor guest at a dinner hosted by Minister So at Choson Hotel.

His schedule today calls for having a meeting with Yi Kyu-ho, vice minister of construction, on ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in the fields of road maintenance and repair, government officials said. The Saudi minister is also due to visit the Korea Highway Corporation in the southeastern outskirt of Seoul. Currently, two dozen Korean firms are engaged in an unspecified amount of construction work sponsored by the Saudi Ministry of Communications, according to the officials. One more firm is now actively seeking to earn a project from the ministry, they said.

The officials said that Korea is hoping to sell more railroad cars, rail and fastening equipment to the Middle East country. Figures released by the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. show that the country has exported a total of slightly over $2 million worth of rolling stock to Saudi Arabia since 1977. Last year, Korea imported a total of $3.6 billion worth of goods including oil from Saudi Arabia, while exporting $1.1 billion worth of goods to that country.

UNEN CRITICIZES WESTERN CONCEPTS OF CHINA

OW310622 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Mar (MONTSAME) -- While assessing the post-Mao China many Western Sinologists give different interpretations of the developments occuring in the country, the Mongolian daily UNEN writes in an article titled "Revision of Maoism." Nonetheless, the newspaper stresses, they all come down to an attempt to mislead the Western public opinion asserting that "Maoism has turned into a harmless religion not obligatory for all of the Chinese." But the activity of the present Chinese leadership and the documents of the 6th plenary session of the CCPCC prove quite the contrary -- it is not the "de-Maoisation" which is taking place in China but the adaption of this reactionary teaching to the present conditions of the Chinese reality, UNEN points out.

China, UNEN stresses, a member to the UN Security Council, is one of the few countries in the world which does not come out against the threat of another way, on the contrary it carries out an active military and nuclear build-up, encourages those who seek to re-animate the "cold war" and who strive to resolve international questions from the position of strength. The so-called "revision" of Maoism does not in fact affect in any way the external policy of great Han chauvinists openly encroaching on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of neighboring states, ascertains UNEN. Thus Maoist conceptions most dangerous for peace and security of peoples still arm the present Chinese leadership.

MPRP GREETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW020540 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1434 GMT 26 Mar 82

[From 26 March press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN prominently publishes a greeting from the MPRP Central Committee to the 24th Congress of the Belgian Communist Party. The communists and all working people of Socialist Mongolia express international solidarity with the tireless struggle which the Belgian Communists wage in defense of the vital interests and democratic rights of the working class and working people of the country and for peace, democracy and social progress, the greeting says.

JALAN-AAJAB LEAVES 27 MAR FOR MEETING IN CSSR

OW311241 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Mar (MONTSAME) -- (?An MPRP Central Committee delegation) headed by S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, (?left here today for Prague). The delegation will take part in the regular conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on questions of party work which will be held in the Czechoslovak capital.

The delegation was seen of at Bayant-Uhaa Airport by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, and other officials as well as V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR, and A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

SUREN LEADS DELEGATION TO HANOI, VIENTIANE

OW311227 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1902 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Mar (MONTSAME) -- An MPR delegation headed by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Vietnamese and Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Commissions for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, left Ulaanbaatar today for Hanoi and Vientiane to take part in the regular sessions of the intergovernmental commissions.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

BK010853 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions delegation led by Vice Chairman Heng Teav, member of the Council of State, successfully ended a visit to the USSR after attending the 17th congress of the USSR trade unions held from 16 to 20 March.

At the congress, the Kampuchean delegation vigorously denounced and condemned the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, including ASEAN, to destroy the Kampuchean revolution and create tension in Southeast Asia.

During its stay in the USSR, the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions delegation visited economic and cultural establishments in the Tadzhik SSR.

VISITS BY POLITICAL DELEGATES ANNOUNCED

BK311417 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a delegation of the French Communist Party led by Comrade Paul Laurent, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; a delegation of the Australian Communist Party led by Comrade Bernard Taft, secretary general of the party Central Committee, and a delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Alan Miller, secretary of the party Central Committee, will pay a visit to the PRK on 1 April 1982 in order to consolidate the bonds of fraternal friendship with our KPRP.

A high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the party Central Committee, will also visit the PRK on 2 April.

DK'S THIOUNN DISCUSSES SRV AT ESCAP CONFERENCE

BK010342 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] On 25 March 1982, Thiounn Thioum, minister of economy and finance and head of our Democratic Kampuchean delegation, spoke at the 38th ESCAP conference in Bangkok. He raised two important issues: First, the famine in present day Kampuchea, which is caused by the war of aggression and race extermination of the Vietnamese enemies, and second, the increased and systematic use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to massacre the Kampuchean people.

Concerning the issue of famine in Kampuchea, Minister Thiounn Thioum said: In our Kampuchea, this issue of food has occurred every year for more than 3 years, that is, since the Hanoi Vietnamese barbarously invaded and committed aggression against our Kampuchea, flagrantly violating the UN Charter. With regard to the present situation in our Kampuchea, the crucial problem is not the usual one of food by but is a question of famine. This problem of famine will recur every year as long as the Vietnamese do not withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and our Kampuchean people do not have the right to be masters of their own destiny. In fact, our Kampuchea has never had this kind of problem before. Kampuchea has a small population. It has fertile plains with regular floods by the Mekong River and different lakes, in particular the Tonle Sap. In 1978, before the Vietnamese enemies invaded our Kampuchea, we had started to export paddy, rubber and fishery products.

Minister Thiounn Thioum stressed: The great famine in Kampuchea that frieghtened the whole world community occurred at the end of 1979, that is, after the Vietnamese enemies committed aggression and invaded our Kampuchea. The famine problem persists in Kampuchea to this day. The international community is paying great attention to this problem and has issued a new and timely appeal for more food aid for the Kampuchean people. This clearly shows that this problem can never be solved as long as its roots have not been unearthed and destroyed. And the root of the problem is, of course, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's aggression in Kampuchea. If this problem is not solved, the Kampuchean people will continue to suffer tragically.

Our Democratic Kampuchean Government has denounced the Hanoi Vietnamese many times for their use of famine as a weapon to smash our people's resistance. Our government has indicated many times that the war of aggression waged by the Hanoi Vietnamese in Kampuchea is not the usual sort of war but is a war of genocide as it involves the destruction of a people and the swallowing of their territory in the framework of Vietnam's regional expansionist strategy and the world expansionist strategy of their master.

Later, the minister raised the issue of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. He said: The consequences of food shortages are becoming worse due to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors systematic use of chemical weapons. The use of weapons prohibited by mankind not only causes tragic suffering before the victims die, but it also affects the health and bodies of the surviving victims and their children and grandchildren. Concurrently, it is a strong threat to humans and animals because it leaves toxic residues which poison and contaminate the environment for a long time. Therefore, although there are prohibitions in the 1925 Geneva convention and the 1972 treaty on biological weapons, new chemical weapons have been produced and used. At present, Kampuchea is a large laboratory for an expansionist superpower which provides toxic chemical weapons to the Hanoi Vietnamese clique.

We would like to ask the UN investigation committee to pay attention and promptly carry out its work. We would like to ask that an international conference be convened to take appropriate measures in order to put a permanent end to the production and use of toxic chemical and biological weapons and to ensure the complete destruction of such weapons.

Concurrently, the delegation also wishes ESCAP to pay full attention to this issue. In this way, ESCAP will contribute to solving this problem, which not only endangers peace but also affects the economic and social fields that are our primary concern here. This issue affects the development of mankind and the protection of the environment. This crucial problem not only affects the lives of the Kampuchean people and other peoples who are suffering from the aggression of the world expansionists but is also related to the defense of peace and security in the region and the whole world.

At the end of his address, Minister Thiounn Thioum presented the following conclusions:

Although they have increased their use of all types of weapons to destroy the Kampuchean race, and although they have received large amounts of aid from their boss, and despite the fact that they have 300,000 troops and civilian agents in Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators have become completely bogged down. It is absolutely impossible for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to defeat the Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces who are growing ever stronger.

At present, in their efforts to induce everyone to accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have only one course open to them and that is to continue to stage their foolish diplomatic maneuvers. In particular: 1) They will make efforts to divide countries which support the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle, especially the countries in the region. 2) They will make efforts to mislead the world that they can dissociate themselves from the Soviets when in fact if they do not receive enormous amounts of aid from the Soviet Union the Hanoi Vietnamese could not continue their aggression against Kampuchea and could not maintain their war machine in Kampuchea, which threatens peace and stability in the region. The Soviet Union and the Hanoi Vietnamese need each other because they have common interests and a common expansionist strategy.

The wish of our Democratic Kampuchean Government is to do everything it can to end in the shortest possible time this savage war that it has been forced to participate in and to remove the great sufferings of the Kampuchean people. Our present struggle is a struggle only for the survival of our nation and is not a struggle for any ideology. Therefore, it is necessary that we cooperate in full with the international community, especially with the ASEAN countries, in finding the correct way to solve the Kampuchean problem while adhering to and calling for the concrete implementation of the UN resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

We contribute to these efforts by forcefully attacking the Vietnamese on the battlefields and by seeking to achieve a coalition of all national forces to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and swallowers of territory. A combination of struggle on the battlefields and increased pressure from the international community is necessary to oblige the Hanoi Vietnamese to search for a real and lasting peace.

Further on Speech

For a Beijing XINHUA report on the 25 March address of Thiuonn Thioum to the UNESCAP meeting in Bangkok, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 26 March China DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GDR -- Phnom Penh, 25 Mar (SPK) -- A protocol on cooperation between the Foreign Ministers of the PRK and the GDR was signed in Phnom Penh on Thursday, 25 March, by Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, and Rolf Dach, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR to Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

LANGUAGE TRAINING IN INDIA -- Phnom Penh, 27 Mar (SPK) -- Officials of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs left Phnom Penh on 25 March for India where they will undergo a course in the English language at the expense of the Indian Government. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 27 Mar 82 BK]

RED CROSS AID -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed humanitarian aid to 3,300 Kampuchean families who returned from refugee camps in Thailand and have been resettled in Preah Net Preah and Battambang districts, Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. The articles distributed were clothing, mosquito nettings and waterproof sheetings. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 29 Mar 82 BK] The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed humanitarian aid to 1,500 families of Svay Rieng province, 100 km southeast of Phnom Penh. Each family received 10 meters of clothing material, 2 mosquito nets, 2 sarongs and other articles. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 1 Apr 82 BK]

KHAMPHAI BOUPHA MEETS HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK310947 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Mar (OANA/KPL) -- Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, on March 30 held talks here with the Hungarian Government delegation headed by its Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Both sides, on this occasion, briefed one another on domestic situations in its respective country. Issues on the past 20 years cooperation between the two countries were highly appraised. At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, the two delegations exchanged views on situations in Southeast Asia, and the world and other questions of mutual interest.

Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the talks.

MONGOLIAN COOPERATION GROUP ARRIVES FOR MEETING

BK310951 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Mar (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of Mongolia-Laos Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation headed by its chairman, Choynoryn Suren, arrived in Vientiane on March 3. This delegation is to attend the third ordinary session of the said intergovernmental committees scheduled to be held here from April 1st to 2nd.

Greeting Choynoryn Suren, who is also member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of State Committee of Construction, Architecture, and Technical Control, were Sai Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-premier, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and of the Laos-Mongolia Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Sisavat Sisan, vice-chairman of the said committee, and deputy-general director of the state bank. Jambyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

The third session of the two state committees is to discuss the implementation of the agreement and protocol on mutual cooperation signed between Laos and Mongolia. The second ordinary session was held in Ulaanbaatar in September 1980.

BRIEFS

FRG SPORTS EQUIPMENT -- Vientiane, 29 Mar (KPL) -- Sports equipment was handed over to the soccer team of the Ministry of Public Health by the Embassy of the FRG, on March 27. The handover was made at the Ministry of Public Health by Hermann Flender, FRG ambassador to Laos, and Professor Vannaeret Latsapho, acting-minister of public health. The equipment includes football shoes and warmup suits. The gift is aimed at promoting soccer sports in the LPDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 29 Mar 82 BK]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR -- Vientiane, 1 Apr (OANA/KPL) -- A trade delegation led by Inhom Phinit, acting-head of the Lao trade company, on March 30 arrived here from the German Democratic Republic. During its stay in GDR, the Lao delegation took part in the international fair held in Leipzig in mid-March. The said delegation also had an opportunity to discuss with GDR officials on the signing of protocol on trade exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 1 Apr 82 BK]

SITTHI SAWETSILA SAYS SON SANN GRANTED THAI VISA

BK020404 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday the Thai Government had granted a visa to Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), for him to visit Thailand. He said he sent a telegramme to Son Sann who is now in France yesterday.

Sitthi said he hoped that Son Sann would agree to hold talks with the leaders of the other two Kampuchean resistance forces -- the Khmer Rouge and the Sihanoukists -- on the formation of a coalition government to fight against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

The minister returned from his brief visit to Malaysia and Singapore on Tuesday. He told reporters that ASEAN had renewed its attempt to get the three factions together either in Singapore or Malaysia to discuss the coalition.

There was a report in a Thai weekly that Thailand had deliberately rejected Son Sann's request for visa to return to his stronghold on the Thai-Kampuchean border after he failed to join Khmer Rouge Premier Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk in Beijing in early February.

Sitthi said he understood that there was some progress towards forming an anti-Vietnamese coalition made in the Beijing talks and he was sorry that Son Sann did not take part. But he denied that Thailand had withheld visa for Son Sann in order to pressure him to join in the talks over the coalition. He said no request for visa had been received from Son Sann.

Son Sann is now waiting in Paris to return to his base on the Thai-Kampuchean border where around 8,000 of his followers recently came under heavy attack by Vietnamese forces. The former Kampuchean premier has also called on the Khmer Rouge to come up with a new initiative before he would agree to join the tripartite talks.

However, Khmer Rouge Minister for Finance and Economy Thiounn Thioum declared in Bangkok last week that the Khmer Rouge would not make any more concessions.

VOFA VIEWS SRV BORDER CHARGES, NEGOTIATION OFFERS

BK011258 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "An Insight Into Vietnamese Propaganda"]

[Text] Last week Vietnam and the puppet regime it set up in Kampuchea had once again accused Thailand of violating Kampuchean airspace and of firing into Kampuchean territory. Needless to say, the truth speaks for itself that Thailand has never done as has been alleged. Nevertheless, this kind of allegation has still been made over and over again against Thailand by Vietnam. Although Thailand has made explicitly known all along its categorical denial, Vietnam never seems to give up making repetitive, unfounded accusations against Thailand, perceptively with hope that regular and persistent orchestration of propaganda about Thai-Kampuchean border tension over a period of time will eventually create an illusion in the eyes of the world that such tension exists in actuality and is a major issue. Indeed, without realizing it, it is possible that we may one day find ourselves caught in such a Vietnamese trap.

Vietnam has still (?put) so much effort into diverting world attention from the root cause of the Kampuchean problem, which is the overthrow of the legitimate government of Kampuchea by its military force and its occupation of Kampuchea which is opposed by the indigenous Kampuchean people. It has attempted to draw world attention to the Thai-Kampuchean border tension as being the heart of the problem and that the problem is between Thailand on the one hand and Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime, which it set up, on the other. But Thailand is not involved in the conflict in Kampuchea, although it is severely affected by Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

The new influx of 6,000-7,000 innocent Kampuchean people into Thailand, mostly women and children, as a result of the recent clash between Vietnamese forces and the Kampuchean nationalist resistance group on 17 March this year is but one example clearly illustrating the extent to which Thailand, as a party not involved in the internal conflict in Kampuchea, has to unjustifiably bear the burden caused by the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. This new wave of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand adds to the existing heavy burden befalling Thailand in taking care of thousands of Kampuchean refugees who have entered the country over the last few years.

Until now, Vietnam has persistently made its diplomatic move to create its image as a peacemaker by putting forward various proposals which would lure the world into believing its sincerity to solve the Kampuchean problem. But such proposals are only a deception, for instance, the Vietnamese proposal to establish a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Considering the fact that the Kampuchean conflict is the armed struggle between the invading Vietnamese army and the Kampuchean nationalist resistance group, then it is far more appropriate that such a demilitarized zone be set up along the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border.

Furthermore, Vietnam has also proposed negotiations between Thailand and the so-called Indochinese states in order to make an impression that there exists a conflict between Thailand and these states. To make this ploy appear more realistic, Vietnam, together with its followers, has launched a propaganda campaign accusing Thailand of violating Kampuchean territory.

It is well known that Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, which constitute the root cause of the Kampuchean problem, not only violate the UN Charter and international law but also have caused international tensions having repercussions well beyond the region, thus endangering the peace and security of Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese proposals therefore only call for the treatment of the end results which Vietnam itself has created and is trying to gloss over the real source of all the troubles, which is the use of force to occupy Kampuchea.

Vietnam has also declared that it has to maintain troops in Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat and it could not withdraw its troops until the Chinese threat ceased. Given this, Vietnam's call for a settlement with Thailand, which is not a party to the conflict but nevertheless suffers great loss and damage from the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea, is clearly misdirected and not relevant.

It should be noted that all Vietnamese schemes concerning Kampuchea are masterminded for a particular objective, which is to compel the world to accept the irreversibility of its aggression against Kampuchea, and hence to give Vietnam a free hand over the Kampuchean issue. The world also fully realizes that, since Kampuchea is potentially a main source of food supply to Vietnam, another reason for Vietnam to send its troops into Kampuchea was in fact to exploit that country's rich natural resources. In this way, the economic power base of Vietnam would be expanded, which is part of its master plan to become the dominant power in Indochina and the region.

PRASONG REPORTS DRUG-SUPPRESSION TALK WITH BURMA

BK311613 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Press statement given by Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri on 31 March after returning from Burma with the Thai delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun -- recorded]

[Text] The Thai delegation led by the deputy prime minister had frank talks with the Burmese side. We exchanged views on narcotics suppression on the basis of our mutual interests. The topics of our discussion which I can report to you are the following:

First, we agreed that border operations to prevent and suppress narcotics production and smuggling must be on a continual basis. Second, we agreed on the exchange of useful information for our efforts in narcotics prevention and suppression. Third, we agreed that if an emergency arises requiring our close cooperation in narcotics suppression, we would enter into direct contact immediately in order to consult on each matter. Fourth, we discussed the crops substitution program. The long-term result of narcotics suppression depends on prevention. This is very important. We must prevent our people and especially our youths from becoming victims of drug addiction. This measure is no less important than suppression. On the four points I have made, I would like to report to you that Burma has clearly expressed its sincere desire to cooperate with Thailand in solving the problems.

Also during our talks, the Thai deputy prime minister mentioned to the Burmese side our concern for MATUPHUM newspaper journalist, Thawip Kaenthapthim, who disappeared during a trip to cover the Thai Government's campaign against Khun Sa, and whose fate is still unknown. We asked Burma to help us check into the matter because not only the Thai Government, but also the Thai people and the family of Mr Thawip himself are worried about his fate.

CPT REPORTEDLY ELECTS UDOM SISUWAN AS LEADER

BK270707 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] A report from high-level military sources revealed that the Communist Party of Thailand had already opened its fourth congress during which Udom Sisuwan was elected to be the new secretary general to replace the former CPT secretary general, Mit Samanan. The report said that Udom was elected because of his achievements in compromising conflicts within the party and his ability in working with the party's front organizations. Wirat Angkhathawon or "Chang Yuan," who was earlier expected to replace Mit Samanan, failed to win the election and is now living in the PRC.

The CPT held its first, second and third congresses in 1942, 1952 and 1962, respectively. Normally, the party held a congress every 10 years.

A group of army senior officers has proposed to Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon that he grant amnesty to all CPT members to commemorate the celebration of the Bangkok bicentennial and to give them an opportunity to contribute to the development of the country.

Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said during an interview on 26 March that amnesty would be granted to all convicts. However, he said he could not recall whether the amnesty would cover the offenses against national security, the monarchy and violations of the narcotics law. The prime minister said: "The amnesty will be effective on 5 May. It is not good to let them out for the time being."

Commenting on this matter, National Assembly President Air Chief Marshal Harin Hongsakun said an amnesty has been in effect since the government of former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, but the communist terrorists have not yet given themselves up to the government. Asked if an amnesty law should be passed for communist terrorists, Air Chief Marshal Harin said an amnesty law is meant to save the guilty from punishment. Those who are not guilty need no amnesty. The people who have come out on the government side have not been punished. Moreover, the government has even helped find a career for them.

Air Chief Marshal Harin noted: "We should take the opportunity provided by the Bangkok bicentennial to create unity so that we can help each other develop the country. Why should we fight and kill each other? If they realize that they have chosen the wrong path, they should come out and surrender."

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HO CHI MINH CITY

OW011616 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 1 -- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union Delegation, led by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C., to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, left Hanoi today for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City.

The delegation was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C.; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee; Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin.

Seeing the delegation off at the government guest house were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duy Trinh and Bui Quang Tao, members of the party C.C.; and Nguyen Thanh Le, head of the C.P.V. C.C. External Relations Commission.

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FETES FOREIGN DELEGATES

BK020351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Report on banquet given by the VCP Central Committee at the presidential palace on the evening of 31 March in honor of foreign delegations to the Fifth VCP Congress -- with portions recorded]

[Summary] "On the occasion of the successful conclusion of the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates, our party Central Committee gave a grand banquet at the presidential palace this evening in honor of the various delegations of fraternal parties and of the many international movements and organizations to the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates.

"Attending this evening's grand banquet, on the Vietnamese side, were Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho and all the remaining comrades in the Political Bureau and the Secretariat, and all the comrade members of the party Central Committee; and on the other side were members of the delegations of the fraternal parties and the international movements and organizations to our party congress."

Amid an atmosphere filled with fraternal friendship, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan delivered a speech. He said: [Begin recording] "Dear comrades and friends, dear distinguished guests: On behalf of the VCP Central Committee, I warmly welcome all of you, comrades and friends. [applause]

"The Fifth VCP Congress has worked in an urgent manner and has been successfully concluded. The congress has reflected our party's determination to surge constantly forward to fulfill its mission of leading the Vietnamese working class and people in successfully carrying out socialist construction and national defense. [applause]

"I appreciate your participation in the congress of our party. I thank you, comrades and friends, for having brought us your deep sentiments and great encouragement. [applause]

"Through this congress, you comrades and friends may have clearly noted the warm and high regards of our communist party and people for the fraternal communist and workers parties, for various progressive organizations and movements and for all our friends in the world. Our entire party and people are determined to do their utmost to strengthen the militant solidarity, the friendship and the cooperation with their fraternal parties, countries and friends, and with all international revolutionary movements for our common interests and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [applause]

"Allow me to represent the Vietnamese communists and working class in extending our sincere gratitude to the leadership bodies of the fraternal parties and of your respective organizations and movements and to the working class and the laboring peoples of your respective countries for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. [applause] I wish you comrades and friends great success in your present revolutionary cause. [applause]

"May I propose a toast to the success of the Fifth VCP Congress; to the friendship and solidarity among the communists and those fighters struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; [applause] to the good health of Comrade Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the celebrated activist of the world's communist and worker movements and the great friend of the Vietnamese people; [applause] to the good health of the party and state leaders of you comrades and friends; [applause] and to the good health of all comrades and friends present. [applause]" [end recording]

On behalf of all the delegations of various fraternal parties and international movements and organizations to the Fifth VCP Congress, Comrade Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation, delivered a reply speech. He said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] "Dear Comrade Le Duan, dear Vietnamese friends, dear comrades: I believe that all the guests present are of the same opinion in that we would like to congratulate our Vietnamese friends on the successful conclusion of the Fifth VCP Congress. In the past few days, all of us have participated in and witnessed the work of this congress which proceeded with clearly defined objectives. This congress was a congress of the unity of will and views. It testified eloquently to the party's unity and unanimity and to the ever-closer unity of views between the party and the masses.

"The congress asserted strongly that the heroic Vietnamese people now have a true and tried leadership which is prestigious and is clearing the way for advancement to a bright future. This leadership is none other than the VCP.

"It can be said unreservedly that your congress was not only a great event in the history of the SRV but also a great event in international activities. The congress came up with strong solutions to various problems -- which are regarded as not simple -- now facing the new revolutionary stage. It set forth many relatively heavy tasks and rather complex yet practicable goals, and illustrated the bright prospects for national development for the 1980's.

"Dear comrades, from the depth of our hearts, we wish you comrades greater successes in implementing all the plans already laid down by your party. All the resolutions of your congress brilliantly reflect the absolute loyalty of the Vietnamese communists for the causes of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Vietnamese communists and people have expressed their determination to constantly strengthen their friendship and alliance with their fraternal parties and countries and to consolidate their militant solidarity with various revolutionary organizations of the world's working class and with various national liberation forces.

"As your friends and like-minded people, we are very pleased that now as always, we will continue to advance together in a unified crusade to our sacred objective which is to struggle for the well-being of all nations and for peace and socialism. Allow me to warmly congratulate all those Vietnamese comrades who have just been elected to various leading organs of the party. I wish you comrades satisfactory fulfillment of your mandate for the benefits of the Vietnamese people and of the entire socialist community, and for the sake of peace and the triumph of socialism. On behalf of all foreign guests to the congress, I would like to express our deep gratitude to you, Vietnamese comrades, for your hospitality and your warm welcome filled with fraternal sentiments for us.

"I propose a toast to the VCP which was founded and tempered by great Comrade Ho Chi Minh, to the VCP Central Committee and its Political Bureau led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP and a celebrated activist of the world's communist and worker movements, to the heroic Vietnamese people, to the successes of the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction, to the great cause of socialism and peace, and to the good health of all comrades and friends. [applause]" [end recording]

The banquet concluded in a very cordial atmosphere filled with proletarian internationalism.

LE DUAN RECEIVES FIVE BIRTHDAY AWARDS

OW011750 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 1 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, was conferred here today high distinction from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Cuba, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. These distinctions are the Bulgarian Georgi Dimitrov Order, the Czechoslovak Klement Gottwalt Order, the Polish Order of Merit, First Class, the Hungarian National Flag Order, and the Cuban Jose Marti Order.

Among the Vietnamese party and state leaders present at the decoration ceremony, which took place at the presidential palance, were Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu and Dong Si Nguyen.

Also present at the event were the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Milko Balev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the United Workers' Party of Poland led by Miroslaw Milewski, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party led by Marothy Laszlo, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and ambassadors of these countries here.

The head delegates presented General Secretary Le Duan with the orders and praised his great services in consolidating peace and socialism, in strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the solidarity within the international communist and workers' movement, and in promoting the friendship, cooperation between the Vietnamese party and people and the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian and Cuban parties and peoples.

The Vietnamese leader expressed his profound gratitude for these great honours, which, he said, belonged first of all to the C.P.V., which had been founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh and which had organized all the victories of the Vietnamese revolution. These honours, he added, also belonged to the heroic Vietnamese people who had successfully conducted a prolonged struggle for national independence and freedom, and who were striving to build socialism and safeguard their sacred homeland, thus making worthy contributions to strengthening the socialist community and preserving peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

LEADERS RECEIVE BULGARIAN COMMEMORATIVE BADGES

OW011730 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 1-- Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture, have been awarded Bulgarian commemorative badges for having actively helped in organizing celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Vietnam.

The badges were presented to them by Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, at a ceremony held today by Bulgarian Ambassador Filip V. Morkov.

NHAN DAN REVIEWS, HAILS VCP CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK011534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Mar 82

[NHAN DAN 1 April editorial: "The Entire Party, People and Armed Forces Single-Mindedly and Valiantly Advance To Turn the Congress Resolutions Into Revolutionary Reality"]

[Text] The success of the Fifth VCP Congress is a great source of encouragement for our entire party, people and the armed forces. Proceeding from the slogan: "All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness," the congress has solved important questions of strategic significance regarding the line, policy and program of action. It has solved urgent problems concerning the economy and the people's daily life in order to advance the Vietnamese revolution steadily on the path of socialism.

Integrating the wisdom of the entire party and demonstrating the aspiration of the people in a spirit of single-mindedness and a sense of responsibility, the congress profoundly analyzed the multifaceted situations of the nation, affirmed the correct line, pointed out errors and shortcomings, set forth tasks, orientations, targets, policies and measures to develop the revolution in the immediate future.

The congress unanimously adopted the VCP Central Committee's political report, affirmed the correct line of the fourth congress, highly valued the party Central Committee's leadership, led by esteemed General Secretary Le Duan. It highly assessed the great achievements of our revolution, commended our people and combatants for upholding the tradition of heroism in the cause of national construction and defense and in maintaining security and social order. The congress also unanimously adopted other important reports on orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields; on party building and amendment of party statutes.

The unity and identity of views of the congress is of great significance and is a firm guarantee for the success of the revolution. The single-mindedness within the entire party and the close links between the party and the people constitute our invincible strength in building socialism successfully, defending our socialist fatherland firmly, and in stabilizing and improving the people's daily life triumphantly. This is the most essential requirement to overcome all difficulties and ordeals in order to score new and glorious achievements.

Our congress is elated and confident in the fraternal countries, parties and international friends for their encouragement and wholehearted support. This is also a very important guarantee for our victory. The support given by the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal countries in the socialist community remains the primary factor for the success of the Vietnamese revolution.

The congress elected leading organs led by Le Duan, outstanding inheritor of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, who symbolizes our entire party's wisdom and determination. It highly valued the great contributions made by veteran party members for the cause of national liberation and socialism who, upholding the lofty communist ideal, voluntarily retired from important posts in the party Central Committee which are now filled by younger successors.

Showing the full sense of responsibility for the nation and the people's fate and future, the Fifth VCP Congress firmly and scientifically set forth various strategic tasks and basic targets of the socialist revolution in the present stage and vital policies and measures to implement these tasks and fulfill these targets.

The congress also set forth the foundation of international relations and foreign policies of our party and state on the basis of strengthening relations with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal countries in the socialist community in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism against imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, and the great Han hegemonism.

The resolutions of the congress are the principal lines of immediate action and our economic and social strategies. These lines and strategies will guide us in our struggle through various revolutionary programs of action to be carried out by our entire party, people, the armed force, sectors, provinces, cities, districts, precints and all grassroots units in order to fulfill the two strategic tasks and the four revolutionary aims triumphantly.

The new tasks, through which millions of people will turn the congress resolutions into reality, must be satisfactorily organized. As organizer for all victories of our revolution, our party must persistently increase its activities and struggle capabilities.

The resolution on party building must be scrupulously implmented by all party organizations, cadres and party members in order to ensure that our party is always a worthy leader, a faithful servant of the people and the vanguard Marxist-Leninist party of the revolution.

In his speech at the closing ceremony of the fifth party congress, esteemed General Secretary Le Duan stressed: Ahead of us lies a diffcult and complex struggle. However, our entire party, people and armed forces are being reinforced with a new vitality brought about by the historic congress resolutions. We are determined to implement fully the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh. No opposing force can check our advance.

With the new way of thinking, the new working method and new efforts, we are determined to translate the resolutions of the fifth party congress into lively reality.

All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TOUR HANOI, AREA SITES

BK011018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Today, 30 March, the delegations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Afghan People's Democratic Party visited President Ho Chi Minh's house and office, the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party visited the Jose Marti Agricultural College, the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany visited the Tien Bo printing house -- a GDR-equipped establishment -- while the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party visited the Thuy Khue tannery.

On this same day many delegations of other communist and workers parties and revolutionary organizations and movements also visited a number of economic, cultural and historical establishments in the capital of Hanoi. At night, the congress organzing committee gave an art performance in honor of all the delegations currently in our country to attend the Fifth VCP Congress.

Earlier, on 29 March, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party visited the Tam Dao mountain resort and the delegations of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, the vanguard party of the Madagascar revolution, and the Finnish Communist Party made a sight-seeing tour of Haiphong City and the Do Son Sea resort.While in Haiphong, the delegation of the Finnish Communist Party also visited the construction site of Pha Rang shipyard -- a project which is being built with the assistance of the Finnish Government and people. On the same day the delegations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the French Communist Party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party of Angola, the Congolese Workers Party, and Arab Ba'th Party of Syria also toured Ha Long Bay.

HUNGARY'S MAROTHY ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU311813 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Hanoi correspondent "D. P." report on address by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and head of the MSZMP delegation attending the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), at a 29 March friendship rally in Hanoi]

[Text] On Monday the MSZMP delegation participating in the congress met with activists of the district at the party school of the Hoan Kiem district of the capital at a mass friendship rally.

"On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, all members of our party and the Hungarian people as a whole, I respectfully salute your party's congress and Central Committee, the Vietnamese communists and your country's working people," Laszlo Marothy, head of the Hungarian delegation, began his speech.

"Our delegation listened with great attention and interest to the political report of the VCP Central Committee submitted by Secretary General Le Duan, which, with the exactitude of of the science of Marxism-Leninism, provides a comprehensive and realistic analysis of the experiences of the period that has elapsed since the fourth congress, and the triumphs and achievements of your revolution. In conformity with the conclusions of the report, we Hungarian communists also regard as being of historical significance that, as a result of the victory achieved, in a heroic struggle over several decades, over the imperialist aggressors, the homogeneous Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a bastion of socialism in Southeast Asia, has been established. The correctness of the resolutions of the Fourth VCP Congress is born out, and your people's dilligence and moral values are extolled, by the fact that, under the direction of the Central Committee, under particularly difficult circumstances and despite a constant external threat and an imperialist blockade, you have achieved considerable results in restoring the war-stricken economy, improving the technical standard of your industry and agriculture and your people's health and cultural standard, and shaping their socialist awareness. We greatly continue to value the consistent firmness of principle and steadfastness that has been and is being displayed by the VCP in the face of the political and military aggression of the Beijing hegemonists. Together with all honest people of good intentions, we look with sympathy and solidarity on the internationalist assistance that has contributed to the Kampuchean people's victory over the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We know that, shoulder to shoulder with the people of Laos, which is embarking on the socialist path, and revolutionary Kampuchea, even today you must make more than minor sacrifices to defend your peaceful constructive work and parry the attacks threatening peace in Indochina.

"The frankness, sincerity and critical and self-critical tone with which the Central Committee report dealt with the difficult economic situation that has developed in the country, and the reasons for it, have elicited the esteem and respect of all members of our delegation. We are convinced that the strategic guideline laid down as the task of economic construction in the political report, coupled with the Vietnamese peoples' devoted work and legendary diligence in the course of implementation, will be able to overcome the present tribulations and master the difficulties. As before, you will be able to count on the solidarity and internationalist assitance of our party and the Hungarian communists in the future as well.

"Your congress is being held under historical conditions in which, because of the critical phenomena of the capitalist world and the policy of the imperialist powers, the international situation has become more tense.

"The United States is striving to change the military balance of power of the world to its own advantage; to halt the advance of the forces of socialism, revolution and social progress by force; and to force its will upon them. As a result of such attempts, new critical points and tinderboxes of war have arisen.

International tension is being enhanced by foreign political steps, bearing witness to nationalistic-hegemonistic aspirations, of the Beijing leaders and their overt cooperation with imperialism, disregarding the genuine interests of the Chinese people and constituting a grave danger for the peoples of the world. The socialist countries' cohesion and consistent peace policy are of particular importance in this international situation.

"The repeated peace initiative of the Soviet Union constitute a rational basis for restraining the arms race and resolving other pressing world problems. We support these proposals, because they express our people's interests as well, and we urge their realization as soon as possible. We condemn the attempts of the imperialist powers to shift the burdens of the political, economic and social crisis that has been afflicting the capitalist system on the countries of the socialist community and the developing world, and to worsen the international atmosphere by unleashing new conflicts." In this connection, he condemned the attacks leveled by the imperialists at People's Poland, and continued by emphasizing: "We are in solidarity with your struggle and support the Indochinese peoples' aspiration to being able to work in peace to make their fatherland prosper. We are convinced that the proposals of the conferences of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers offer a rational solution for diffusing the tensions that have developed in the Southeast Asian area and for restoring good-neighborly relations. We condemn the threats and provocations that endanger peace in the Caribbean area and are directed at isolating Cuba, which is building socialism, and revolutionary Nicaragua; and at continuing the neocolonialist oppression of other Central American peoples that struggle against genocidal dictatorships.

"Our parties and peoples are linked by the common nature of our struggle, Marxism-Leninism -- the great ideal of our age -- proletarian internationalism and the cause of socialism. Both the MSZMP and VCP are interested in intensifying relations among the communist and workers parties and consolidating the unity of our movement. Our bilateral relations are developing in the spirit of comradely concord and fraternal cooperation, and are becoming more and more diverse. Shoulder to shoulder, we are advancing on the path of socialist construction and struggling together against the aggressive endeavors of imperialism and for peace and social progress," Laszlo Marothy said in his speech.

GDR, ALBANIAN DELEGATES SPEAK AT MEETINGS

OW011127 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 1 -- The chief delegates of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) and the Albanian Workers Party addressed mass meetings here on March 29 in honour of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

At the Hanoi Labour Club, Konrad Naumann (S.E.D.) said: 'In spite of major difficulties and very complex conditions, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the battle-hardened Communist Party of Vietnam, have embarked on solving basic questions of the socialist revolution and have won new strategic positions in their advance towards socialism. In their staunch fight, the heroic Vietnamese people have checked the scheme of the Chinese leadership and their henchmen to subdue the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by means of military force and to force Vietnam to bow to Beijing's hegemonist ambitions. Today the Vietnamese people are demonstrating their creative power and spiritual strength with concrete deeds in socialist construction in spite of the imperialist embargo and constant threats to their independence from the Beijing leadership's policy. We know that in their socialist construction, your people still have to overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles and to solve many complicated problems.

"However, we are confident that socialism will triumph in Vietnam. This is because at present the heroic Vietnamese people have become real masters of their destiny and are striving selflessly to attain their objectives in socialist construction. This is because they are led by a party, experienced in battle and loyal to Marxism-Leninism, which involves and mobilizes the entire population in an effort to achieve outstanding successes in socialist construction in the spirit of the slogan 'all for the socialist motherland and the people's happiness'. And finally this is because the Vietnamese people have loyal and reliable friends and allies such as the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community."

Gafur Cuci, member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, said: "The Vietnamese people waged an exceptionally heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their allies and stooges. Confronted with the big enemies armed to their teeth and their barbarous crimes, the Vietnamese people stood firm, upholding their noble ideals of national independence, freedom and reunification. They defeated the foreign aggressors, swept them out of their country and achieved their national aspirations for liberation and reunification.

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, always mindful of the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh -- their beloved leader -- the working class and people of Vietnam have mobilized all forces to further develop their successes in their efforts to restore and develop the national economy and to build a new life in their reunified country."

He expressed the Albanian people's joy at the fraternal Vietnamese people's historic victories and wished them further success after this congress so as to achieve their aspirations.

FRG COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP VISITS AMITY COMMITTEE

OW011804 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 1 -- The delegation of the German Communist Party led by Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, this morning visited the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples. It was welcomed by Prof Hoang Minh Giam, Ran Lam, and other members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the committee.

Prof. Hoan Minh Giam sincerely thanked the German Communist Party, and peace, democratic, progressive forces in the F.R.G. for their solidarity with and valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against foreign aggression and in their socialist construction.

Karl Heinz Schroeder hailed the achievements of the communist party and the people of Vietnam in their struggle for national independence and in their national reconstruction, in spite of the sabotage by the Beijing ruling circle. He stressed that the German Communist Party and the forces of peace, democracy and progress in the F.R.G. would continue their solidarity with and support for Vietnam, considering this to be part of their noble cause.

VCP CONGRESS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART 1 APR

OW011630 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 1 -- After attending the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, many foreign delegations left here today. They were the delegations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the United Workers Party of Poland, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Chilean Communist Party, the New Jewel Movement of Grenada, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Madagascar Independence Congress Party, the Revolutionary Vanguard Party of Madagascar, the Communist Party of U.S.A., the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, the Communist Party of Finland, the Syrian Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, the Swedish Left Communist Party and the Swedish Workers Communist Party.

They were farewelled by To Huu, Dong Si Nguyen, Do Chinh, Le Quang Dao, and others.

LAO VCP CONGRESS DELEGATION DEPARTS 1 APR

OW011756 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 1 -- After attending the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos led by its General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan left here this morning.

It was seen off by Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap, Chu Huy Man, Lao Ambassador to Vietnam, Khampheun Tounalom, and others.

HUNGARIAN TV INTERVIEWS PHAM VAN DONG, TO HUU

LD311114 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 30 Mar (MTI) -- On the occasion of the current session of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Hungarian television broadcast a 40-minute programme, "Battles in Peace-Time," tonight. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam was also interviewed in the programme. Answering a question on Vietnamese-Chinese relations, he stated:

"I think it is well-known that China, together with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, tries to destroy our socialist achievements by all means. That is why we have to be always ready for crossing hostile schemes, including another Chinese aggression. Our people resolutely safeguard the country and spare no efforts in building socialism and promoting living circumstances. These two tasks are indispensable from each other.

"Vietnam has never been as strong as she is today. It is partially due to our efforts, and to the relations with our friends living close to, or far from, us. In addition, I have to stress it that, as for the Chinese people, we would like to reinstitute the traditional friendship between our nations. We have submitted several reasonable proposals for normalizing the relations between Vietnam and People's Republic of China. It is regrettable that Beijing leaders always rejected our initiatives."

As for the transformation work in the southern region, the prime minister said the following: "As a result of our victories, south Vietnam also follows the road towards socialism. Despite all this, naturally, we still have problems. Changes take longer than a day. I believe that we will succeed to implement the important task of transformation."

To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party and vice-premeir of the Council of Ministers, was also interviewed. As for the aid provided by the socialist countries to Vietnam, he said: "Vietnam, as a member of the socialist community, has received particularly significant assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In the time of the patriotic war in the northern region, and after the reunification took place five years ago in the whole Vietnam, they contributed to the reconstruction of the socialist economy and to the continuous strengthening of our defence power. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries, including Hungary, attach special attention to establish good cooperation with Vietnam in many fields. Hungary has planned to construct 80 establishments, and 45 of them have been completed and put into operation so far."

Then, speaking about the underdevelopment of agriculture, disintegration and low technical level, the vice-premier emphasized: "Collectivization in the southern part of the country constitutes a task for the coming years. We make efforts to establish socialist large-scale production gradually. For this purpose, we would like to cultivate several million hectares and to transfer several million workers into agriculture."

VAN TIEN DUNG ADDRESSES VCP CONGRESS 28 MAR

Part One

BK311152 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Part 1 of Speech by Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and head of VPA party organization delegation, at the 28 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Presidium, comrade delegates and guests: The congresses of party organizations in the entire army have thoroughly discussed and reached a high identity of views with the party Central Committee documents presented to the congress. The identity of views of the entire party is a firm guarantee for the advance of our country's revolution to new victories.

The army's delegation, on behalf of all the party members, cadres, combatants and national defense workers and personnel, wish to extend to the congress their warm greetings, their absolute confidence and their readiness to implement scrupulously the resolution of the congress.

Comrades, the political report presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has correctly assessed the victories and achievements in the cause of national construction and national defense of our people over the past 5 years. The report has highlighted the victories of extremely great historic significance in the two wars for national defense against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. As it has become common knowledge by now, the Chinese leaders have, for a long time, systematically carried out numerous insidious schemes and maneuvers against Vietnam so as to realize their expansionist and hegemonist dreams in Southeast Asia. While our people were waging the struggle against the French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors, they pursued a policy of simultaneously giving aid and exerting pressure on us and sought to join hands with imperialism to limit our victory. This was aimed at perpetuating the partition of Vietnam, preventing it from ever becoming stronger and forcing it to depend on them. For this reason Vietnam's total victory in its anti-U.S. war of resistance was not only a heavy defeat for U.S. imperialism but also a bitter debacle for China's ruling clique.

An increasingly prosperous and powerful independent, unified and socialist Vietnam is a major obstacle in the path of China's expansion to the south. It was precisely for this reason that immediately after our people won complete victory, the reactionary Chinese ruling clique, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, carried out many insidious policies and maneuvers, first covertly and then openly, to oppose, weaken and eventually annex the SRV.

A high point in the development of the Chinese reactionaries' hostile policy against Vietnam in the past years was the war of aggression waged by the Pol Pot puppet army in the southwestern border and thereafter the direct attack by 600,000 Chinese troops along the entire northern border of our country.

With its profound experience, our party Central Committee, headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, accurately and promptly exposed the Maoist reactionaries in the Chinese leadership as the dangerous and direct enemy of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. When the armed conflicts started by the Pol Pot clique, China's henchman, gradually developed into a real war on the southwestern border of our country, the party correctly predicted the scheme of the new enemy. At the same time, it pointed out that in making war on our southwestern border, the Pol Pot clique was executing its masters' order and that a Chinese war of aggression to annex Vietnam would certainly take place. Therefore, along with concentrating on quickly achieving victory on the southwestern border, we had to make urgent preparations in all fields to cope with a new aggression in the north.

Following the guideline thus determined and firmly seizing the opportunity, our army and people acted with determination and swiftness. They counterattacked, dealing fitting counterblows to the enemy in the southwest, while assisting the revolutionary forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the fraternal Kampuchean people in liberating Kampuchea and saving the Khmer nation from the scourge of genocide. When the Chinese army launched its aggressive attacks against the six northern border provinces, our armed forces, together with the people of various nationalities at the border and strongly supported by the entire country, smashed the invasion right on the frontline of the fatherland.

Our people and troops defeated the cruelly aggressive pincer attack of the enemy, winning glorious victories in the two recent wars for national defense. At a turning point of history when the situation was developing in a very complicated and serious manner, our party's determination reflected extreme clear-sightedness. It was very bold and accurate. Those victories of ours also demonstrated the realistic organizational ability of the party and the various sectors and state agencies in time of war from the central down to the local and grassroots levels on the military front as well as in other domains. They effectively supported our cause of national defense.

War is always a general ordeal for a regime and a country. Our victories in the two recent wars reflect the superiority of the socialist regime, and the proletarian dictatorship and collective mastery system which has been gradually established in each locality and throughout the country.

Although our achievements in building the country and consolidating national defense were restricted obviously by the fierce designs of enemy aggression and sabotage, the short time available, objective difficulties and even subjective shortcomings, they already manifest the spiritual and material strength of the new social regime, the great potentials of our country and the traditions of ardent patriotism and heroism of the Vietnamese people in the war for national defense.

Relying on the size of their country with its numerous population and troops and on the advantage of their country's geographical location adjacent to the seas, land and airspace of our country, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists thought that they could easily subdue the Vietnamese nation. They made a mistake. With the impetus of the historic Dien Hong spirit, all our troops and people once again defied the new challenge and all rose up as one and took up arms to defend their beloved country.

The people throughout the country singlemindedly agreed to withstand sacrifices and hardships continuously, overcome all difficulties and devote all the material assets and manpower to the frontline in order to meet the great and urgent requirements of the two successive wars.

Just as President Ho Chi Minh generally described the patriotic and dauntless traditions of our nation: Since time immemorial, every time the country faced aggression, that spirit was brightly rekindled to become a very strong and momentous wave levelling all difficulties and dangers and sinking both country sellers and invaders.

Under the new socialist regime, that spirit is being developed to the greatest extent reminding the enemy of the historic lesson that heroic Vietnam is a sovereign country, and of a new lesson that the SRV now is inviolable.

Our victories in the two recent wars for national defense were evidently not only military victories. They were the combined results of our achievements in the military, political, economic, cultural and social fields under the new conditions in which our entire country has been unified and is advancing toward socialism.

On behalf of the Vietnamese People's Army, we would like to express the profound gratitude of all combatants to the glorious VCP and to all the beloved people throughout the country who have constantly endured sacrifices and privations in their struggle to create conditions for our troops to mature with every passing day and to win victories. Our people's victories in the two recent wars for national defense resulted from the close association of our national strength with the strength of the new era.

By waging the war of aggression against our country, the Chinese rulers have nakedly exposed their true nature as reactionaries, expansionists and big-nation hegemonists, an effective ally of the imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries; and the dangerous enemy of socialism, peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and of their own people.

The Vietnamese people's struggle against Chinese aggression was a just cause. They struggled in the interests of their own nation and for the sake of their international obligations. Therefore, we received timely and effective support filled with socialist internationalism from the Soviet Union, a reliable and powerful friend and ally. We have secured an ever closer militant solidarity and alliance with the fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. We have received strong support and sympathy from the other fraternal socialist countries and all the forces struggling for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress in the world.

Conclusion

BK311530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Conclusion of speech by Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the VPA party organization delegation, at the 28 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress -- ready by announcer]

[Text] As the political report has pointed out, in the current situation, the revolution in our country can continue to develop and advance only by simultaneously carrying out two strategic tasks: successfully build socialism and stand ready to fight to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

Concerning the task of standing ready to fight in defense of the fatherland, as the political report has clearly pointed out, we must mobilize the greatest efforts of our entire party, people and army to defeat resolutely the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the enemy. At the same time we must ensure that the country is always prepared and strong enough to vanquish the enemy in any circumstances. We must distinctly realize that the present dangerous and direct enemy of our people and the peoples of the Indochinese countries and the entire Southeast Asia is the Maoist reactionary clique in the Chinese ruling circles. At the same time we must clearly recognize that the basis and long-term enemy of the revolution in our country and the world revolution is imperialism led by U.S. imperialism.

The Vietnamese people have always set great store by their friendship with the Chinese people, but we resolutely stand ready to smash any wild aggressive design of the Chinese ruling clique. We do not commit aggression against anyone, but we are determined to defend the sacred borders of our beloved fatherland. Lenin once said: A revolution can stand firm only when it knows how to defend itself. We have done exactly that. We have committed to our memory President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that whether in peace or in war, we must hold fast to the initiative, foresee the future and be prepared.

In the current situation these teachings have a profound and practical significance. We must constantly uphold vigilance, ceaselessly strengthen our national defense forces and further increase the fighting strength and the level of combat readiness of the armed forces so as to defend the fatherland firmly. National defense strength can be created and increased only on the basis of the general political, economic and cultural strength of the entire country. Therefore, building the nation's potential in all respects is the most basic problem of the task of consolidating national defense.

The delegation of the army's party organizations fully agrees with the general line and the line of economic building laid down by the fourth party congress and concretized by this congress. It fully agrees with the orientation and task of building an all-people, comprehensive and modern national defense system and building the people's army, as stated in the various documents of the congress.

We deeply understand that successfully implementing the revolutionary line in general and the economic line in particular, as well as successfully implementing the main socio-economic orientations, tasks and targets for 1981-85 and for the 80's, is a firm basis ensuring our people's national defense.

The Vietnam People's Army is determined to fulfill its most political task of standing ready to fight and fight victoriously in defense of the fatherland and the people's peaceful labor. At the same time it is determined to participate actively in building the economy and practicing thrift, thereby contributing to stepping up the building of socialism in our country.

The task of consolidating our national defense must be carried out in a special situation. Our people have to cope simultaneously with a multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and to deal readily with a possible large-scale war of aggression. Such a situation has further accentuated the close relations between national defense and security and has made these two factors heavily dependent on the strength of the entire people.

As a common saying goes: National defense and security are one, because both are aimed at ensuring peace inside the country and the inviolability of its borders.

The people's army always seeks to strengthen solidarity and to achieve unity of views with the people, and to work satisfactorily in unity and coordination with the people's public security forces in the cause of consolidating national defense, defending the fatherland and maintaining political security and public order and safety.

The country's potential in all fields is the basis of its national defense might. The task of consolidating national defense, however, has its specific requirements unlike those of the task of national construction. For this reason the organizational role of the state of proletarian dictatorship under the party's leadership in bringing into play the aggregate strength of the entire country and people to carry out satisfactorily the task of consolidating national defense takes on a particularly important significance.

All the problems posed by the task of defending the fatherland, consolidating national defense and building the armed forces must be reflected in the general programs and plans and in state policies. They must also be institutionalized by laws and decrees, ensured by organizational systems and translated into action by the entire people and army and by all sectors from the central to the grassroots level.

The zeal displayed by our people and their armed forces in carrying out their national defense duties is based on their increasing revolutionary consciousness combined with our age-old national tradition of patriotism. Our party and state always apply themselves to fostering this spirit and these sacred sentiments. At the same time, by implementing correct policies, they encourage cadres, combatants and the entire people to zealously build the army and consolidate national defense. There must be a tightly organized system to guarantee fairness and reasonableness and to combine obligation with interest and voluntariness with compulsiveness. These are necessary conditions for creating continuous mass movements in national defense as well as in national construction.

In history, our nation has, on several occasions, defeated foreign aggressors from the north to protect the Vietnamese homeland and to check their expansion to the south resolutely. Over the past century and more, standing on this vanguard land, our people have had to shed an untold amount of blood to win back from the imperialists the right to be the masters of their country and to build a plentiful and happy life. However, the new emperors of China, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, have refused to leave us alone. Fully conscious of our responsibility for the fate of the nation and even that of mankind, our present generation and the next ones are determined to struggle persistently against them to firmly defend the fatherland and the socialist construction of our people.

Our people are continuing our forefathers' fight for self-defense, which has lasted thousands of years, in the conditions and circumstances of modern times. The Vietnamese nation in the second half of the 20th century is vastly different from that of the 13th century when our ancestors fought against the Yuan army; it is unlike the Vietnamese nation in the 15th century when our ancestors struggled against the Ming forces; it is also dissimilar from the Vietnamese nation in the 18th century, when our forefathers stood up against the Qing invaders.

The superior socialist system in our country and the strength of our time have helped to greatly increase the traditional strength of the heroic Vietnamese nation and of the staunch and indomitable Vietnamese people, who have rich experience in national defense.

Our material forces, though not yet fully developed, will certainly be multiplied many times over and developed to the highest level. This is because we have a just cause, absolute political and spiritual superiority, the age-old traditional Vietnamese culture, the all-round and lofty internationalist cooperation of the Soviet Union, the close militant alliance with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, the solidarity and active assistance of other fraternal socialist countries, and the broad support of our friends around the world. In addition, we have the military science and military art of the war for liberation and war for national defense which have been tried in continuous tests of strength with numerous big and cruel enemies. This military science and military art are continuing to develop with our absorption of the progressive experiences of Soviet military science and military art.

Under the party's leadership and with the belief that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, our army and people are firmly confident of our certain victory. Our nation will certainly be victorious and will forever be the victor if the enemy is rash enough to lay his hands on our beloved socialist fatherland.

This congress has reviewed the experience gained in the practice of struggle and has set forth the orientations and tasks for the new revolutionary period. We firmly believe that, in light of the resolutions of this congress, the revolution in our country will be successfully built in our country and that the beloved Vietnamese homeland will certainly be firmly defended.

Closely united around the party Central Committee, the Vietnamese people's armed forces promise the congress that they will fully implement the historic resolutions to be adopted by the congress, and that they will always be worthy of the affectionate trust of the people, the party and the SRV state, worthy of the heroic national tradition and of their own glorious history of struggle, and worthy of the boundless love of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho.

We respectfully wish the congress brilliant success. We wish the Presidium, the guests and all the beloved comrade delegates the best of health.

REAGAN, WEINBERGER GIVE ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT

HK020101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Philippines was assured yesterday of U.S. help in meeting the challenges of peace and freedom in Southeast Asia. The assurance was given to President Marcos by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a personal letter brought by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. In his letter to President Marcos, President Reagan said the United States will not fail the Philippines and its allies in Southeast Asia. President Marcos read the letter after receiving it from Secretary Weinberger at Malacanang yesterday.

The letter also said President Reagan is anticipating the visit to Washington by President Marcos. After reading Reagan's letter, President Marcos said the Philippines is honored by the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who came to the Philippines to discuss defense and military arrangements with the Philippines.

In response Secretary Weinberger said the United States will remain a true friend of the Philippines and is ready to help the country economically, militarily and politically.

As the Philippines presses for a renegotiation of its military bases agreement with the United States, a most significant decision has come out from the U.S. Supreme Court, wholly on labor relations and practices in U.S. bases in the Philippines. The U.S. Supreme Court has unanimously decided that the Philippine-U.S. labor agreement was part of the bases treaty between the two countries. The decision upheld the preference in the hiring of Filipino workers in U.S. bases over American civilians. The Supreme Court ruling said executive agreements should be considered part of treaties for the purposes of American law, even if they are not ratified by the U.S. Senate. The ruling reversed a decision by the U.S. District Court of Appeals last year, which declared that the base labor agreement was not part of the military bases treaty. The controversy arose from the case filed with the U.S. court by two American civilians dismissed from their jobs in the base to give preference to Filipino workers, in accordance with the labor accord.

FORTUNATO ABAS APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC

HK010055 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Retired Maj Gen Fortunato Abas is the Philippine ambassador to the People's Republic of China. The president swore into office Ambassador Abas in Malacanang. Present during his induction were Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Romulo, Deputy Minister Manuel Collantes, and Ambassadors Luis Moreno-Salcedo and Monico Vicente. Before his appointment as ambasssador, Abas was the national coordinator in Mindanao for the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [National Livelihood Program]. He also worked for the human settlements development corporation, and represented the first lady in the southern Philippines development authority. Abas was also the former commanding general of the Philippine Army.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 065 5 April 1982

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SUZUKI SUPPORTS REAGAN ON U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH

OW031043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday expressed his support for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy of boosting American military strength.

Suzuki said the Reagan administration's policy is to maintain a military balance with the Soviet Union while seeking a reduction of nuclear weapons. The prime minister said that this policy is based on America's long experience in negotiations with Moscow that no favorable result can emerge unless Washington has balanced military strength with the Soviets.

Suzuki made the remarks at a meeting of the House of Councillors Budget Committee. Two opposition party members asked the prime minister for his views on America's negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms reduction. "I understand the U.S. position that there would be no steady progress in arms reduction when one side (the Soviet Union) has an advantage and tries to contain the other (the United States)," Suzuki said.

Speaking on the campaign against nuclear weapons, the prime minister said "there can be no progress in arms reduction if (one) merely raises (his) voice saying nuclear (weapons) are absolutely evil and that they should be abolished." He also said that he would not condone anyone using nuclear weapons as a means of war, but added that he could not agree with those who say they can not condone nations keeping nuclear arms as a deterrent.

SUZUKI TO URGE REAGAN TO ALLOW OIL RIGS TO USSR

OW031253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Saturday he will urge U.S. President Ronald Reagan to ratify the United Nations common fund for control stocks of primary products agreement and allow delivery of already ordered oil rigs to the Soviet Union when they meet at the Versailles summit this June. (?Suzuki made) the statements in response to questions by Socialist Party member Shiro Takeda in the House of Councillors Budget Committee meeting.

The agreement was adopted by the United Nations in June 1980 and was to start functioning by the end of March this year. It aims at helping the developing countries by establishing stocks of the primary products they export to help stabilize prices. The project was to be capitalized at U.S. dollar 750 million and financed 70 percent by the developed countries. Although Japan, Great Britain, China and 19 other countries have long since ratified the agreement, the U.S., which is to finance 15 percent of the fund, has postponed ratification, causing anxiety over whether or not it will be realized.

The oil drilling rigs were ordered by the U.S.S.R. for its Sakhalin Island development project. Japan wants the rigs exempted from current sanctions against Moscow because they were ordered before the sanctions took effect.

SOVIET TRANSPORT PLANE VIOLATES AIRSPACE 3 APR

OW030345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 (KYODO) -- A Soviet transport plane violated Japanese airspace near a tiny island west of Kyushu Island Saturday morning, the Defense Agency said.

Shortly after 8 a.m. [2300 GMT 2 April] the Soviet Ilyushin IL-62 turboprop plane flew for some two minutes near Torishima Island, some 60 kilometers southwest of the Goto group, officials said. This was the 13th Soviet violation of Japanese airspace since 1967, the officials said. The transport plane was en route home from a regular cargo flight to Vietnam, they said. The Foreign Ministry said it would file a protest with the Soviet Union.

USSR POSTPONES NEGOTIATIONS ON SALMON FISHING

OW030351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 (KYODO) -- The Soviet Union has put off negotiations on salmon fishing in Soviet-controlled northwest Pacific waters due to "lack of preparation," officials said Saturday. The talks were due to start in Moscow next Wednesday, but will now start April 13, the officials said.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry was notified of the postponement Friday through the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo. Japanese Government officials, including Fishery Agency Department Chief Kiichi Inoue, were to leave for Moscow Monday but have been denied Soviet entry visas, the officials said. The agency is trying to ascertain reasons for the rare Soviet move to postpone officially scheduled negotiations.

SAKURAUCHI, FRG MINISTER DISCUSS WORLD ECONOMY

OW050343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 (KYODO) -- Japan and West Germany agreed Monday to cooperate in the revitalization of the sagging world economy at important international conferences, including the summit of seven industrial democracies in France. The agreement came during a meeting between Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and West German Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff, here to attend the current Trilateral Commission conference in Tokyo.

Stressing that there are many mutual interests between the two countries, Lambsdorff called for close cooperation in the series of important international conferences this year. Other conferences he cited were the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris and the similar meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November.

Asked about U.S.-China and Sino-Soviet relations being strained, Sakurauchi said, "Japan is concerned with the Sino-U.S. relations strained by America's proposed sales of weapons to Taiwan and we conveyed our concern to both the U.S. and China." He discounted the possibility of immediate improvement in the Sino-Soviet relations despite Russia's recently soft stance.

PROTEST LODGED ON ALLEGED RIFLE FIRING 2 APR

SK021648 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Kaesong, April 2 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army fired many rifle shots at personnel of our side at around 14:28 on April 2 at a point about 650 metres south of the military demarcation line Marker No 0617 in the central sector of the front. The bullets fired by the enemy hissed by personnel of our side in their routine work of maintenance and control near our portion of the Demilitarized Zone on the opposite side, seriously threatening their lives.

Such rifle firing by the enemy is not only a wanton violation of the armistice agreement but also a reckless military provocation which may lead to an armed clash between the two sides. It is very ominous that the enemy committed the deliberate rifle firing at our side at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists were holding the large-scale "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises against the northern half of the DPRK, turning all their destructive weapons on the North.

Through a telephone notice the senior member of our side lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against such reckless armed provocation and strongly demanded it to take responsible steps lest similar incident should occur again.

RPR STATEMENT SCORES ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING

SK040350 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Statement by spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued on 1 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 30 and 31 March, war maniacs from the Pentagon held the so-called 14th annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul together with the Chon Tu-hwan clique and held a joint press conference, announcing an 11-point joint communique.

They discussed issues on rapid transfer during wartime of materiel to South Korea, improving the conditions on foreign military sales and developing a cooperative defense industry system to reinforce South Korea's armed forces, promoting the combat capability of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces and continuous staging of South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercises and massive introduction of modern military equipment necessary for modernizing and strengthening U.S. troops in South Korea.

The Pentagon's war maniacs reaffirmed continuous ensurance of South Korea's security with the nuclear umbrella. At the press conference, the notorious Defense Secretary Weinberger raved about U.S. commitment to defend South Korea, making absurd remarks about a fictitious southward invasion, and exhibited the shameless aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists.

Weinberger's visit and the entire course of the so-called annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting clearly showed how adventurous are the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who reviewed and affirmed the progress in preparations for a new war in Korea and studied implementation measures, thus attempting to start a war of northward aggression. The U.S. war maniacs maneuvered for war preparation and inspired a war frenzy in the very place where the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises are being staged simulating an attack on the North. This is an intolerable crime deliberatedly destroying and infringing peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] sternly denounces and rejects the Security Consultative Meeting between the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, branding it a vicious challenge to our people's will and the trend of the times.

The annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting was concocted by the U.S. imperialists to conceal their aggressive nature and strengthen their combat forces on the pretext of maintaining security and to accelerate war preparations behind the curtain of peace. The security raved about by the aggressors and nation sellers is security for the U.S. imperialists' facist colonial rule, and the peace they talk about is a slogan to conceal their maneuvers for war. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists conspire for war on the pretext that the threat from the North against peace and security is increasing. How shameless this is!

It is a typical trick of the U.S. imperialists to persistently adhere to maneuvers for aggression and war while concealing truth and reversing black and white. The U.S. imperialists have been occupying this land for some 37 years in line with such a brigandish theory and implementing unheard-of fascist colonial rule. Thus, they are keenly watching for an opportunity to provoke a northward aggressive war by massively bringing in lethal weapons.

In particular, with the emergence of the Reagan government advocating a policy of strength, the fascist colonial rule and new war provocation maneuvers in South Korea have reached a new peak. The Reagan government, turning South Korea into a terrible terrorism-ridden land of fascism by manipulating the Chon Tu-hwan clique -- filthy national traitors -- even revoked the U.S. troop withdrawal plan so as to retain this land as its permanent colony and military base and legalized the permanent presence of U.S. troops.

Along with this, the Reagan regime is also constantly increasing modern operational equipment, including nuclear weapons, and is repeatedly staging a war exercise in South Korea. Thus it is heightening the situation on the Korean Peninsula. Consequently, South Korea today has become a most tense area in the international arena and the Korean Peninsula has become one of the most dangerous areas where a nuclear war may break out at any time.

It is not necessary to say that the recent annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting was a war meeting leading the intensified aggression and war provocation schemes of the U.S. imperialists to a more grave stage and was a criminal plot exposing their heinous ambition to drive our people to the disaster of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists' war provocation schemes which have today reached the worst stage are by no means accidental. The crisis of the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule in South Korea is increasing day by day. This has driven the Yankee aggressors into great uneasiness. Further flustered by the arson case of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan which was staged under the slogan reading "Yankee go home" the U.S. imperialists are running wild to settle the present crisis by bringing the dark clouds of war to South Korea and kicking up the so-called investigation row.

The U.S. imperialists, who hold an atomic bomb in one hand and the signboard of friendship in the other hand, are trying to threaten and menace our people, who have embarked on the road of anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation, with the large-scale test war for a northward invasion. At the same time they are cunningly scheming to soothe the anti-U.S. and antifascist sentiment among our people with the row of the so-called centennial anniversary of the diplomatic relations between South Korea and the United States.

However, no matter how hard they may try to use tricks and appeasement, the U.S. imperialists cannot frustrate the indomitable will of our party and people to drive out the Yankee aggressors, to restore sovereignty, to smash fascism and dictatorship, to build a democratic society, to eliminate the dark clouds of war and division and to achieve peace and peaceful reunification; nor can they block the flames of sacred struggle for national salvation.

It is the urgent demand of the people and the times to make the U.S. forces, a curse to democracy and reunification and the source of aggression and war, withdraw from South Korea and to block and frustrate the war provocation schemes of the U.S. imperialists disturbing peace. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop the frantic rackets for aggression and war as unanimously called for by our people and the progressive peoples of the world and unconditionally and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all aggression forces and military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the stooge group of the U.S. imperialists, has revealed this time, too, once again its true color as the vicious flunkey, traitor, splittist and war maniac by begging for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and begging the United States for more military aid. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not advance along the road of fascism, division and war under the directives of its U.S. boss but should step down from power before it meets its doom.

We will surely punish and smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are trying to force colonial rule and subjugation upon the South Korean people, to heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula, to disturb peace, to maximize the fascist and dictatorial rule and to perpetuate national division, and achieve the cause of sovereignty, democracy and reunification without fail.

1 April 1982, Seoul.

NODONG SINMUN BLASTS ROUNDUP OF PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK030552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2?29 GMT 2 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 April commentary: "Outrageous Offensive of Treachery Against Patriotism"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique carried out frenzied suppression rackets for more than 10 days on the pretext of searching for so-called criminals after the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was burned while anti-U.S. leaflets reading "U.S. troops should withdraw!" and "We denounce neocolonialism of the United States!" were scattered.

The fascist hooligans, establishing investigation headquarters in Seoul and investigation centers in each province, waged an all-out search operation and fanatically arrested people by mobilizing the police, agents of the Agency for Security Planning, puppet troops, Homeland Reserve Forces, military investigators and even members of the Democratic Justice Party -- a terrorist political party -- and offering a huge reward. They kicked up a commotion by convening government-patronized meetings and student association meetings one after another in colleges, raving about condemnation, elimination and so forth.

Amid such frenzied commotion, the puppet Home Ministry on 1 April announced that it arrested several college students claiming that they are the masterminds in an arson case at the U.S. Cultural Center and in the leaflet dissemination incident. According to a report, the puppets arrested and detained more than 15,500 people in connection with this case. The puppets, viciously raiding their fellow countrymen like a hungry wolf, are fawning upon their masters. It is a well-known fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique hastily apologized to the U.S. imperialists by expressing deep regrets immediately after the incident and pledged to make utmost efforts to capture the criminals.

The puppet home minister on 1 April, again fawning on the U.S. imperialists, said that he will thoroughly eliminate all anti-U.S. factors in South Korea, thus revealing a criminal plot. All this shows clearly that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of matchless traitors and national sellers ignoring the destiny of the nation and people and vice puppets retaining power by fawning upon and following the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique loudly raved that the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center is aimed at destroying the friendly relations between South Korea and United States and making U.S. troops withdraw.

The resolute act by the South Korean people is an eruption of their accumulated indignation against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. This is an expression of their firm resolution to achieve national honor and sovereignty.

The South Korea-U.S. friendship raved about by the puppets is nothing but a flowery slogan designed to offer South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colony and enforce the people into the miserable status of colonial slaves. Through their long, actual experience over 37 years, the South Korean people clearly realize the aggressive and treacherous nature of the South Korea-U.S. friendship habitually raved about by the puppets and are aware of the fact that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain, neither democratic freedom nor national reunification can be achieved.

It is totally natural and patriotic for the South Korean people and students to rise in a struggle against the aggressors. The stern act of the South Korean people is a just struggle against the fascist terrorist rule by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique desperately scheming to maintain power by carrying the U.S. imperialists on its back. Nevertheless, it is wielding clubs of fascism, branding such patriotic acts as treacherous terrorism ruinous to the nation and creating social unrest. This clearly shows its nature as extremely vicious treacherous nation sellers.

The puppets raved that the South Korean people's struggle is regarded as support for and sympathy with someone's strategy for communizing the South. This is a despicable trick to justify their barbarous suppression. The criminal suppression by the South Korean puppets is a shameless attack against the patriotic people by treacherous nation sellers and is an atrocious fascist challenge to democracy. This is an outrageous act by those who are rejected by the people and deep in crisis. History will never tolerate treacherous acts and fascist repression by wicked nation sellers. The South Korean people, in particular, will not look idly on the treacherous nation-selling crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The South Korean people wish to live with freedom and democracy by putting an end to the rule by the aggressors and their lackeys. The arson case at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and scattering of anti-U.S. leaflets are clear evidence of this.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should realize that its fascist repression of the patriotic people will only result in inspiring them, just like pouring fuel on a fire. It should act discreetly and step down from power. The U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along U.S. troops and aggressive weapons including nuclear weapons, before they are dealt even harder blows.

VRPR HITS S. KOREAN EDUCATION MINISTER'S REMARKS

SK050140 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 2 April the Ministry of Education convened a meeting of the presidents and deans of 97 universities across the country at the Sejong Cultural Center and discussed the problem of guiding students. Addressing the meeting, Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho babbled about establishing comprehensive measures to guide students and creating an academic atmosphere, branding the recent arson case at the American Cultural Center in Pusan as a destructive activity of impure leftist students to disturb society. This is a tyrannical remark to thwart the anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment growing on campuses.

As is known, since school began the students' fighting spirit against the United States and the government has increased daily.

The student movement's growth has been signaled by scattering of anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets across the country, including Seoul and Pusan, and by demonstrations staged at Yonsei and Koryo University. Frustrated by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has intensified its vigilance over schools and the inspection of campus activities to prevent the students' antigovernment struggle from boiling over, has suppressed students since the Pusan American Cultural Center was set afire. Taking advantage of the arson case at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, they have created a whirlwind of suppression on a nationwide scale in Pusan, Seoul, Kwangju and Mokpo and have indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned students they dislike by mobilizing police, agents of the National Security Planning Agency, army soldiers, Homeland Reserve Forces and even members of the Democratic Justice Party. They have kicked up a commotion by arresting and investigating as many as 16,000 students in only a few days in Seoul alone.

This was the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial group's way to totally smash the students' fighting spirit against fascism and for democratization. The recent meeting of 97 university presidents and college deans was a part of such suppressive maneuvers. In reality, the resolute action by the students who burned the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was an explosion of pent-up fury against the U.S. colonial rule and an expression of the firm determination to defend national honor and sovereignty. It was also a product of their resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is trying to realize its ambition for consolidating its power and for staying in power for a long time while relying on the U.S. masters. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group has suppressed a patriotic act by branding it as violence that harms the country and an act creating social unrest. This clearly shows their truculent fascist nature and their true colors of betraying the country and the people.

The so-called leftist-leaning trend babbled about by the Chon Tu-hwan ring means a just antigovernment activity. The so-called comprehensive measure for guiding students means a comprehensive measure for suppressing students. The ideological criticism education they are babbling about means fascist education aimed at enslaving the students as ideological slaves of the military rule. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks made by Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho at the meeting of 97 university presidents and college deans are an unbearable challenge to the students and our nation and a shameless attack against patriotism and democracy. This is nothing but a desperate effort by the fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been in an abyss of ruin and has entered an avenue of death.

We do not know of any people who have surrendered to a fascist dictator's tyranny. The students and our people will not lower the flag of resistance until they end the U.S. colonial rule and expel the Chon Tu-hwan ring. They will persistently struggle.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

SK042348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- The fifth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was held on April 3. The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

It was attended by the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. Also present were the members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting discussed the agenda to be submitted to the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly. It adopted an appropriate decision.

MATERIALS ON FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTH SPA

Kim Il-song Reelection

SK050350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was reelected to the high post of president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK elected him president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the unanimous will and wishes of the entire Korean people.

The session opened in Pyongyang Monday. Its agenda is as follows:

1. Election of president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. Election of the state guidance organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

3. On the results of the fulfillment of the state budget for 1981 and the state budget for 1982 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Further on Reelection

SK050355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- The first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 5 elected the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the ever-victorious Workers Party of Korea, the revolutionary party of chuche, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine worker-peasant state, and has led our revolution to a brilliant victory, to the high post of president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The session elected him president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the unanimous will and wishes of the entire Korean people, and solemnly declared this great historic event of jubilation at home and abroad. His reelection as president is a great joy of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people and a glory and happiness of the whole nation. At the historic moment of electing him president, the entire deputies and observers burst into thunderous cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" overflowing with boundless emotion and joy.

The election of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a manifestation of the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and boundless reverence for the respected leader who opened up a new era of independence under the banner of the great chuche idea and has led the revolutionary cause of chuche along the road of shining victory through manifold obstacles and trials of a long period of more than half a century, thus achieving the national liberation and class liberation, building a powerful socialist state independent, self-sustenant and self-reliant in defence in this land and immensely raising the dignity of our nation and position of our fatherland. This is also an expression of the unshakable will of our party and people to bring the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment.

The entire attendants were filled with the resolution to fight staunchly for the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification and the final victory of the revolutionary cause holding aloft the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Government Leaders Elected

SK050440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Namelist of the state guidance organizations elected by the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in Pyongyang on 5 April]

[Text] DPRK Vice Presidents: Kim Il
Kang Yang-uk
Pak Song-chol

Secretary of the Central People's Committee [CPC]: Yim Chun-chu

Members of the CPC: Great leader Comrade Kim Il-song
Kim Il
Kang Yang-uk
Pak Song-chol
Choe Hyon
Yi Chong-ok
O Chin-u
Yim Chun-chu
So Chol
O Paek-yong
Kim Hwan
Hyon Mu-kwang
Yun Ki-pok
Yi Kun-mo
Kang Hui-won

Premier of the DPRK State Administration Council: Yi Chong-ok

Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly: Chairman: Hwang Chang-yop
Vice Chairman: Ho Chong-suk
Hong Ki-mun
Secretary: Kim I-hun

Members of the Standing Committee of the SPA: Hwang Chang-yop
Ho Chong-suk
Hong Ki-mun
Kim I-hun
Chong Tong-chol
Kim Kwan-sop
Kim Ki-nam
Yi Yong-ik
Yom Tae-chun
Chong Tu-hwan
Yi Yong-su
Kim Pong-chu
Kim Song-ae
Son Song-pil
Chon Se-pong

The first session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK also elected Comrade Pang Hak-se president of the DPRK Central Court. The first session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK elected Han Sang-kyu procurator-general of the Central Procurator's Office.

The first session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK elected the following as members of the SPA Budget Committee of the KPRK:

Chairman: Kim Hwan
Members: Kim Chang-chu
Hong Song-nam
Maeng Tae-ho
Yi Chun-song
Chang Yun-pil
Pak Sung-il

The first session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK elected the following as members of the SPA Bills Committee:

Chairman: Yun Ki-pok
Members: Yi Chin-su
Pang Hak-se
Han Sang-kyu
Kim Song-yong
Pak Su-tong
An Sung-hak

The following are members of the DPRK State Administration Council announced at the first session of the Seventh SPA:

Premier:	Yi Chong-ok
Vice Premier:	Kang Song-san
Vice Premier:	Kye Ung-tae
Foreign Minister:	Ho Tam (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the State Planning Committee:	Hong Song-yong (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Mining Industry Committee:	Hong Sik-hak (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Machine Building Industry Committee:	Choe Chae-u (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Trade Committee:	Kong Chin-tae (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Fisheries Committee:	Choe Kwang (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Agricultural Committee:	Kim Chang-chu (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Transportation Committee:	Kim Hoe-il (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Building Materials Committee:	Kim Tu-yong (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Light Industry Committee:	Kim Pok-sin (concurrently vice premier)
Director of the Academy of Social Sciences:	Chong Chun-ki (concurrently vice premier)
Chairman of the Service for the People Committee:	Yim Hyong-ku
Minister of Culture and Art:	Yi Chang-son
Minister of Foreign Trade:	Choe Chong-kun
Minister of Power Industry:	Yi Chi-chan
Minister of Communications:	Kim Yong-chae
Minister of Resources Development:	Ko Chong-sik
Minister of External Economic Affairs:	Chong Song-nam
Minister of Metal Industry:	Choe Man-hyon
Minister of Labor Administration:	Chae Hui-chong
Minister of Public Health:	Pak Myong-pin
Minister of Finance:	Yun Ki-chong
Minister of Land and Sea Transportation:	Pang Chol-kap
Minister of Materials Supply:	Kim Tae-kuk
Chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee:	Kim Chang-ho
Chairman of the State Construction Committee:	Kim Ung-sang
Minister of Construction:	Cho Chol-chun
Chairman of National Land and Urban Management:	Pak Im-tae
Minister of Railways:	Yi Ik-sun
Minister of Chemical Industry:	Maeng Tae-ho
Chairman of Education Committee:	Choe Tae-pok

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SRV'S LE DUAN ON REELECTION

SK030450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 2 to Comrade Le Duan upon the latter's reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The message reads: I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and in my own, congratulate you upon your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

I wish you success in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION

SK040843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 3 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national holiday of your people, I extend warm felicitations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the fraternal Hungarian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Hungarian people, liberated from the yoke of the fascist rule, have made great progress in the worthwhile work for building socialism and creating a new life under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by your people in all fields of politics, economy and culture, and regard them as a common success of the socialist forces.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and your people greater victory in the future struggle for implementing the decisions of the 12th congress of your party and building a developed socialist society.

I believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation firmly established between the peoples of our two countries through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism will grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR

SK022251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 2 received credentials from Petur Thorsteinsson, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland to our country.

On hand was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yi Chong-mok. After receiving credentials the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

HO TAM DEPARTS FOR NONALIGNED MEETING 2 APR

SK021640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 2 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, left Pyongyang on April 2 by air to attend the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of Non-Aligned Countries on the Palestinian question.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned. Also on hand at the airport were Tawfiq Muhammad Salih Mustafa, acting chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy, in Pyongyang.

SUSPECTS IN PUSAN ARSON CASE OFFICIALLY CHARGED

SK050128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, April 5 (YONHAP) -- Mun Pu-sik, 23, and three other suspects of the March 18 arson at the U.S. Cultural Center here were officially charged Sunday by the Pusan Metropolitan Police of arson and violation of national security laws. The other three suspects are Kim Un-suk, 24, Kim Hwa-ok, 22, and Pak Chong-mi, 23.

Mun is accused of masterminding the arson, providing the others with gasoline and leaflets. Mun and his female companion Kim confessed to the charges after surrendering last Thursday to authorities in Wonju, Kangwon province.

Suspect Surrenders in Wonju

SK030206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Wonju, Korea, April 3 (YONHAP) -- Kim Hyon-chang of South Cholla Province, 32, who was the target of a new police manhunt in connection with the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, surrendered to the authorities at an educational institute of the Wonju Catholic Church Friday afternoon.

Kim came to the light as a prime suspect in the arson case during the police interrogation of Mun Pu-sik, who was persuaded to turn himself in Thursday by Catholic fathers here. Kim, who has been wanted by police since the Kwangju civil insurgence in May 1980, surrendered after the police encircled the Catholic educational institute.

Mun allegedly visited Kim at the educational center early this year, leading authorities to believe that Kim was involved in the Pusan arson as well as other crimes, including the dissemination of seditious leaflets at Pusan Women's College. Kim was brought to Seoul Friday for questioning, but his role in the arson was not immediately disclosed. Kim, who has one theft conviction on his record, took refuge in the Catholic educational center more than one year ago.

Catholic Priests Investigated

SK040021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Investigation authorities are looking into possible illegal acts by some Catholic priests with the disclosure of the hiding of suspected conspirators in the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center arson in church precincts, it was learned yesterday.

The authorities are closely examining how Kim Hyong-chang, 31, Mun Pu-sik, 23, and Miss Kim Un-suk, 24, were given shelter at the education center of the Catholic Wonju Diocese, informed sources said. The three people were arrested Thursday and Friday after the church informed the authorities of their intention to "surrender."

A National Police Headquarters announcement yesterday strongly indicated that Fr. Choe Ki-sik, director of the education center and administrator of the diocese, was aware of their involvement in the arson. Especially, the authorities were considering it a serious matter that Kim Hyong-chang, suspected of having instigated Mun to the arson and wanted by police for his role in the May 1980 Kwangju riot, stayed in the Catholic education center for the past two years as a lecturer. Another Catholic priest in Chechon, Chungchong-pukto, was found to have provided shelter for a man wanted by police for his illegal protest action in March 1980.

The sources said Fr. Choe of Wonju was being questioned by an investigation authority about his possible law violation in the course of providing protection for Kim Hyong-chang and the two other alleged conspirators in the arson. It was also learned that Fr. Yi Pyong-ton of Chechon would booked on suspicion of concealing a criminal offender.

The NPH announcement said that Kim Hyon-chang had confessed his instigation of Mun to the Pusan arson to Fr. Choe on March 19, the day after the fire. He reportedly told the priest that "a young student is going to jail because of me" with tears.

An authoritative government source said yesterday that anyone found to have harbored the conspirators in awareness of their crime would face criminal punishment regardless of their positions. The Catholic church, which handed Kim over to investigators Friday after they confirmed his location, said in a statement yesterday that the turnover was made out of respect for his intention to surrender to the authorities. The statement in the name of Wonju Diocese Bishop Chi Hak-sun said that the church would do what it could to help the accused, who had been under its protection, by hiring defense lawyers or other means.

The statement released to the press yesterday said that the church "wishes the revelation of truth," stressing that truth should never be covered up or exaggerated. "The Catholic Church of Korea provided protection for Mun Pu-sik and Miss Kim Un-suk, who visited the church. They expressed intentions to surrender to the authorities and the church arranged their surrender last April 1 conveying their genuine desire to officials. The two persons reached the decision in agony over the social controversy and troubles of many fellow students caused by their act and particularly in the sense of guilt for the death of a student," the statement said.

The church also conveyed to the authorities the intention of Kim Hyong-chang to surrender on April 2, the bishop said. Bishop Chi said it was his understanding that Kim was "not directly involved in the incident." "We wish that truth be revealed. It is our position that truth should never be covered up or exaggerated," the statement said.

The bishop said the clergymen were distressed at having to turn over to the authorities people who had walked into the church. "As we hate sin and violence but not the sinner, we intend to do anything we can to help them, such as hiring defense lawyers. As clergymen, we will also pray for them," the bishop said.

Kwangju Arson Suspect Indicted

SK021314 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Chong Sun-chol, suspect in the arson case at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju, was indicted today. The Public Security Bureau of the Seoul District Prosecution Office today indicted Chong Sun-chol, 27, ringleader of the arsonists who set fire to the American Cultural Center in Kwangju, for violating the martial law decrees, laws regulating the possession of guns and gunpowder and arson.

The prosecution office also indicted Kim Pong-chin, 37, head of a branch temple of the Won Buddhist Church in Yongsan and Chong's relative, Chong Chong-hyo, 31, manager of Tonam-dong branch of the Hanil Bank for offering Chong a hiding place.

Chong Sun-chol is suspected of setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Kwangju at 2100 on 9 December 1980.

Kim Pong-chin, head of the Yongsan branch temple of the Won Buddhist Church, is suspected of having offered refuge to Chong from 29 January to 24 March, when Chong was arrested.

Chong Chong-hyo, the suspect's relative, is charged with providing refuge for Chong in his illegally-operated handbag plant from 5 December 1980 until the end of January 1981 and supplying Chong an allowance.

REAGAN'S VIEWS ON U.S.-ROK RELATIONS ANALYZED

SK030802 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "On Reagan's Interview -- Korea's Growth Is an Indispensible Condition for ROK-U.S. Defense Treaty"]

[Excerpts] Answering questions in a written interview to the TONG-A ILBO, which marks the 62d anniversary of its founding, in connection with the centennial of the establishment of ROK-U.S. diplomatic relations, U.S. President Reagan revealed a wide range of views on such matters as ROK-U.S. relations, the North-South Korean question, Sino-U.S. and U.S.-North Korean relations, ROK-U.S. trade questions and economic problems in the 1980's.

Stressing the solidity of ROK-U.S. relations in various aspects, President Reagan guaranteed that the United States will not withdraw its troops from the ROK, in order to prevent insecurity and the threat of an outside attack on the Korean Peninsula, and clearly reaffirmed its commitment to the defense agreement.

Mentioning North-South Korean relations, he supported the ROK proposal for a North-South dialogue. He said its success depends on whether the North will abandon its objective of communizing the South and whether it will be willing to take steps toward reconciliation. Advising the ROK to continue taking the initiative in promoting a dialogue between the North and South, he also said that the North and South should at least make efforts to let the separated families inquire after each other's safety and that he believed such a time has come. We do not know whether this is simply his hope or not. We only hope that the United States will exert efforts to make it happen.

What is more, mentioning Sino-U.S. relations, he said that Communist China has been hoping that security and peace is maintained on the Korean Peninsula as well as progress made in promoting a North-South dialogue. He continued to say that it is important for the United States to continue exchanging views with Communist China for stability of the Korean Peninsula and that Communist China has the potential for playing an important role as a mediator. We expect that the United States can possibly urge Communist China to cooperate in promoting a North-South dialogue.

Touching on U.S.-North Korean relations, President Reagan said that the United States is willing to ease relations between the United States and North Korea if Communist China and the Soviet Union, North Korea's major allies, take equivalent measures toward the ROK, thus restating the U.S. policy of reciprocal recognition. He also said that the issue of informal exchange between the United States and North Korea, because of its informal and individual character, is entirely different from formal dialogue and is according to the principle of respecting the right of free individual travel.

In connection with the question of trade between the ROK and the United States, he said that the United States often forgets that the ROK is one of its major trade partners and has been thinking of the ROK only in the context of security. Now that the ROK has grown to be a major trade partner of the United States it will continue to oppose building artificial barriers in the international trade market.

President Reagan also said that he believes the ROK's economic growth is an indispensible condition for achieving mutual goals of the United States and the ROK. To achieve these goals, we think that the United States should take into consideration the difficulties the ROK is undergoing and take selective measures in the field of trade to ease the ROK's difficulties.

PRESIDENT CHON PRAISES HOMELAND RESERVE FORCE

SK030458 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday called upon members of the country's Homeland Reserve Forces to arm themselves with the volunteer spirit and the patriotism of their ancestors to safeguard national security.

In a congratulatory message on the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Homeland Reserve Forces, the chief executive stressed the importance of cooperation between the military, the government and the general public to effectively repel any surprise attack by the enemy.

Noting that North Korea's war preparations were designed to create both rear and frontline battlefields simultaneously, Chon said that protection of hometowns by the reservists was as important as the defense of the 155-mile truce line by soldiers in active service. He said the need for a strong national security force is greater now than when the Homeland Reserve Forces were activated 14 years ago.

The anniversary ceremonies were held at 13 major cities across the country, including eight provincial government seats, and the presidential message was read by mayors and provincial governors.

GOVERNMENT URGES SOLUTION TO JAPANESE LOAN ISSUE

SK020827 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 2 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government Friday renewed its call for an early solution to the economic cooperation issues pending between Korea and Japan, including Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars from Tokyo. Director Choe Tong-chin of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau explained the government's position in a meeting at his office with Minister Kunio Kuraoka at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

Japan notified Seoul March 19 of the results of its screening of the 11 industrial projects Seoul proposed for the current five-year economic development plan, expressing its reluctance to offer the full six billion dollars in Tokyo's Official Development Assistance (ODA) credits because of present financial conditions.

In the March 19 notification, Japan offered economic cooperation to Seoul in the form of "mixed loans" such as ODA loans for piped water systems and five other social infrastructure projects, loans from Japan's Export-Import Bank for subway construction in Pusan and two other projects, and loans from the Asian Development Bank or from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for housing and road construction projects.

The Korean Government maintains that all 11 proposals are key social infrastructure projects, and that Japan should finance them with long-term low-interest ODA credits, or terms of a similar nature.

Director General Choe stressed the necessity of 2.5 billion-dollar commodity loans, saying that the loans will help offset Korea's worsening international payments position, which is primarily caused by Korea's growing trade deficit with Japan. Choe said, however, that the terms of the loans are unreasonable in view of the special relations between Seoul and Tokyo.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PANEL ENDS RICE IMPORT INQUIRY

SK040106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The nine-man subcommittee of the National Assembly Economy-Science Committee actually completed its work of inquiring into the real state of foreign rice imports in its ninth meeting yesterday. The rival members of the subpanel are expected to be at loggerheads with each other over how to write the report since the minority Democratic Korea Party plans to insist that a final conclusion on the alleged rice deal payoff scandal be deferred.

Its plan was decided on in a joint meeting of its members on the subpanel and floor leader Rep. Yim Chong-ki yesterday. Rep. Yim claimed that the truth of the alleged kickback scandal was yet to be determined, pointing out that the case was now on trial in the United States. "Therefore, the subpanel must hold back its conclusion on the case," he said.

During the ninth meeting, the subpanel members inquired of the deputy premier-economic planning minister about the improvement of rice import methods. They urged the government to ensure the farmers' interest in the course of deciding on its purchases of rice and barley.

Especially, the minority party members asked the top economic planner whether the government intended to form a "foreign rice import corps" with representatives from all walks of life as its members.

Deputy Premier Kim said in his testimony that the government planned to save for an emergency the 370,000 tons of U.S. rice to be imported this year. He said, "It is hard for the government to export the American rice to third countries because of last year's bumper crops in major rice producing nations."

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE OIL, COAL IMPORTS IN 1982

SK040050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The Energy-Resources Ministry has decided to scale down this year's energy supply-demand program because of decreasing energy consumption, ministry sources said yesterday. According to the sources, the government forecast that oil consumption would decrease by 5.8 percent to 178 million barrels from the originally projected 180 million barrels this year. With the 5.8 percent demand cut, the government is expected to reduce supplies of oil products by 5.6 percent to 187 million barrels from the 196 million barrels.

During the first two months of this year, oil consumption fell by 12 percent from the year-earlier level. To re-arrange the supply program, the government has been negotiating with Kuwait on curtailing by half oil imports from Kuwait. The 100,000 barrels-per-day supply contract with Kuwait expired March 31 this year.

In the case of coal, coal inventories amount to 7,700,000 tons at present and its consumption declined by some 10 percent during the first three months of this year, compared with the record in the first quarter of last year. To prepare for the sagging demand, the government readjusted coal demand downward to 20,670,000 tons from the originally set 22,800,000 tons. In accordance with the reduction, anthracite imports will be slashed from 3,850,000 tons to 2,240,000 tons this year.

During the first two months of this year, electricity consumption increased by 4.4 percent above the same period of last year, compared with the expected 6.5 percent increase. Therefore, the sources said, electricity sales for this year were trimmed by 3.1 percent from 38,820 million kilowatts to 37,600 million kilowatts.

HENG SAMRIN RETURNS FROM VCP CONGRESS 2 APR

BK021500 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK) -- The KPRP delegation to the Fifth VCP Congress led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, returned to Phnom Penh today. It was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; ministers, deputy ministers and other personalities.

Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present at the arrival of the high-level delegation.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation attended the Fifth VCP Congress and visited Vietnam's people's military museum and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

The KPRP delegation held talks with a VCP delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau.

On this occasion, the two sides exchanged information about the revolutionary situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on matters of common interest. They had completely identical views on all questions raised during the meeting.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the particularly close militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam, as well as between the parties and peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, are strengthening and developing with every passing day.

On its departure this morning from Hanoi, the delegation was accompanied to the airport by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; and other personalities.

COVERAGE OF CONGO FOREIGN MINISTER NZE'S VISIT

Heng Samrin Meeting

BK031015 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received in audience at the former royal palace at 1400 on 2 April a high-ranking Congolese delegation led by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed warm welcome to the delegation's visit to the PRK which clearly reflects the firmer bonds of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed profound thanks to the Congolese party, government and workers for their support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. At the same time, Comrade Heng Samrin exposed the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the maneuvers of the reactionary Khmer in exile, namely, Sihanouk and Son Sann, particularly the maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution and returning to commit aggression and massacre the Kampuchean people. The comrade stressed that the situation in Kampuchea is definitely irreversible.

In his reply, Comrade Pierre Nze expressed great joy over the warm reception accorded the delegation by the Kampuchean party, government and people. He said that through its visit, the delegation has come to understand the real situation in Kampuchea. The comrade promised that upon returning to his fatherland, he would further support the PRK in the international arena, particularly by publicizing the realities in Kampuchea to the nonaligned countries.

Talks With Hun Sen

BK031600 Phnom Penh in French 0457 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- The Kampuchean delegation led by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, held cordial talks on Thursday, 1 April, with the Congolese delegation led by Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chief of the Foreign Relations Department and minister of foreign affairs. The two sides reached a complete identity of views on all matters raised during the talks, particularly in the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the two parties and peoples in the interest of the two countries. An evening reception was organized in honor of the Congolese delegation. On this occasion, Hun Sen stressed that the Congolese delegation's visit to Kampuchea is a new step in the consolidation and expansion of the bonds of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Kampuchean and Congolese peoples.

The rebirth and steady progress of the PRK advancing toward authentic socialism, he went on to say, are attributable to the efforts of the people and government under the just leadership of the KPRP and to the timely and precious assistance of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, of the peace-loving progressive peoples and of the international organizations.

Kampuchea's minister of foreign affairs denounced the maneuvers of Beijing expansionism which, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, is grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK.

The minister of foreign affairs affirmed the desire of the three nations of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to cooperate with their neighbors, with the intention of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation in contribution to peace and stability in the world.

The Kampuchean people, he stressed, aspire to live on good terms with the peace and justice-loving neighbors. They maintain solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

He highly appreciated the firm position of the People's Republic of the Congo against racism and apartheid in South Africa and, on behalf of the party and government of the PRK, expressed deep thanks to the Congolese party, government and people for their support for the Kampuchean people's struggle to defend national independence and build a new Kampuchea.

For his part, Congolese Minister Pierre Nze affirmed the Congolese people's friendship and solidarity with the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty. He highly appreciated the great successes won by the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP since their 7 January liberation.

The head of the Congolese delegation affirmed the firm support of his party, government and people for the national liberation struggle of the peoples for independence and liberty.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY FRANCE'S PAUL LAURENT

Chea Soth at Banquet

BK031009 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0506 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- The KPRP and the government hosted a reception in Phnom Penh on Friday [2 April] in the presence of Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, in honor of the French Communist Party [PCF] delegation led by Paul Laurent, member of the PCF Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee. Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, was present at the reception.

In his speech, Chea Soth declared that this visit constitutes convincing proof of the bonds of internationalist solidarity between our two countries in the interest of consolidating the socialist community, national liberation movement and proletarian class in the world. He stressed that the KPRP and the Kampuchean people appreciate the successes of the PCF, especially its 24th congress and its participation in the present government.

The historic evolution of French society has reached a new stage, that of the decisive struggle for the gradual establishment of a socialist regime in France in conformity with the sacred aspiration of the French working class and people, he stressed.

Touching on the situation in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean leader unmasked the ambition of the Chinese ruling circles. At present, he said, the Beijing ruling circles continue to feed the political corpse of Democratic Kampuchea and join together Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and other reactionary Khmer forces to oppose the rebirth and national construction of the Kampuchean people.

He recalled the good-willed foreign policy of the PRK and expressed regret that the efforts of the PRK as well as those of Vietnam and Laos have run into big obstacles due to the policy of aggression and interference in other people's internal affairs practiced by China's big-nation expansionist-hegemonist forces wh h seek to block the trend toward negotiations between the group of ASEAN countries and that of Indochina and to break the solidarity of the countries of Indochina, provoking permanent tension in order to carry out their expansionist and hegemonist design in the region.

On his part, Paul Laurent affirmed the support of the PCF for the policy of the PRK in its revolutionary work and stressed that the PCF is opposed to the presence of the Pol Pot representatives at the United Nations. The evening ended with an artistic performance.

Talks With Hun Sen

BK031002 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK) — Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, today held talks in Phnom Penh with the delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee.

Minister Hun Sen talked about Kampuchea's development in all fields since liberation from the bloody Pol Pot regime. Despite the consequences left behind by the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the Kampuchean people were able to eliminate famine and have been reborn. Security has been reestablished all over the country, except on the Kampuchean-Thai border, where tension continues because of the support given to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan hangmen and other reactionary Khmer by Thailand.

Minister Hun Sen thanked the PCF for its support for the PRK which has encouraged the Kampuchean people in their revolutionary labor.

Paul Laurent reaffirmed the PCF support for Kampuchea's revolutionary cause and vigorously condemned the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, assassins of 3 million Kampucheans. He also reaffirmed the PCF position to aid the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction efforts.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Hor Nam Hong attended the meeting.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 2 APR

BK031011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1424 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK) -- At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was greeted on arrival by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Control of State Affairs; and other personalities. Hector Gallo, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the arrival of the delegation.

HUN SEN ACCOMPANIES FOREIGN GROUPS TO SHOW

BK040640 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, the PRK Foreign Ministry organized artistic shows, performed by the artists of the Ministry of Information and Culture, at the Bassac riverfront theater at 2000 on 2 April in order to welcome the fraternal party delegations which are currently paying official friendship visits to the PRK.

Watching the shows on the fraternal party delegation's side were Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chief of the Foreign Relations Department, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and head of the Congolese delegation; Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, member of the PCC Secretariat and head of the Cuban delegation; Comrade Paul Laurent, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the PCF Central Committee and head of the French delegation; Comrade Bernard Taft, secretary general of the Australian Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Australian delegation; and Comrade Alan Miller, secretary of the Socialist Party of Australia Central Committee.

The shows ended at 2100 after the chairman and the fraternal party delegates presented bouquets of flowers to all of the performers.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS GREETINGS TO HUNGARY'S KADAR

BK040953 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently sent a message to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeting them on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation day. The message says:

in this latest decade I notice that some progressive, capitalist countries have been concerned about their security and the future of their national economy. But Hungary has not faced this, that is, it has not had to concern itself with economic and social problems. The rising standards of living of the Hungarian people clearly indicate the wise leadership of the Hungarian party and government, with the comrades as the leaders.

I would like to reaffirm to the comrades that the Kampuchean party, government and people are always prepared to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Hungarian party, government and people in order to improve the world situation. I am very happy to see that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples have developed in the interest of socialism and peace. I am convinced that these relations will flourish further.

THAI CREW MEMBERS FROM FIVE BOATS FREED

BK310833 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Mar (SPK) -- The people's revolutionary power of Kampuchea recently freed 76 Thai captured by the Kampuchean authorities when they were fishing the territorial waters of the PRK. They are the crew members of six fishing boats from the Thai province of Trat captured in the bay of Kompong Som.

The 520-hp boat No 2233 was captured 4 km north of Koah Rong on 18 February 1982, carrying 25 persons on board. It was equipped with, among other things, radar and a pair of field glasses. The 520-hp boat No 1887 was captured on the same day 5 km west of Kaoh Rong with a 25-man crew. The 360-hp boat No 218 was captured east of Koah Pring, a 240-hp boat was captured near Kaoh Rong and the 62-hp and 250-hp boats no 1832 and 0809 respectively were captured near the port of Kompong Som. The latter boat had a crew of 11 persons.

These Thai admitted that they had illegally entered Kampuchean territory. Heng Sucharit, 48, pilot of boat No 2233 and resident of Bang Mot, Bang Mot District (Thailand); Som Pho, 30, resident of Tha Chalom, Muang District, Samut Sakhon Province, pilot of boat no 1887; Winit, pilot of boat No 1843; and Chan Banchitbunchai, 23, pilot of boat No 0809, thanked the people's revolutionary power of Kampuchea for the manner in which they were treated during their capture.

Before releasing them, the people's revolutionary power of Kompong Som City supplied them with foodstuffs.

This is another proof of the good will of the PRK, which has always pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the neighboring countries. On the contrary, since the liberation of Kampuchea, not only have the Thai authorities supported and provided shelter to the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionaries, but they have also conducted almost on a daily basis armed provocations and violations against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK.

It is to be recalled that on 28 December 1981 three Thai ships intruded into the territorial waters of Kampuchea up to 15 km from Koh Kong, opened fire at a Kampuchean patrol boat and took away the ship and five of its crew members.

MARCH INCIDENTS ALONG THAI BORDER REPORTED

BK010654 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Mar (SPK) -- According to military sources, from 11 to 25 March there were 18 overflights of PRK territory by Thai aircraft, while Thailand-based artillery pieces pounded our territory 120 times and Thai boats entered our territorial waters on 360 occasions.

In particular, it was reported that a C-130 cargo plane overflew the region between Oddar and Popiet some 5 km inside the Kampuchean border. Nine overflights by L-19 spotter planes above Yeang Dangkum, O Da, Oddar..., and three overflights by jet planes were also reported.

Thai armed boats intruded into the vicinity of Kaoh Tang and Kaoh Kong Islands and, particularly on 19 March, a destroyer was sighted 20 km northwest of Kaoh Kong Island.

From 15 to 20 March the border region of Preah Vihear came under barrages of 82-mm and 60-mm mortars, recoilless rifles, B-40's, B-41's and H-12 rockets. In the border region of Siem Reap-Battambang on 17, 18, 20, 21 and 23 March Thailand-based 120-mm, 82-mm and 60-mm mortars and recoilless rifles shelled O Da, Oddar, Yeang Dangkum and a point west of Ampil located between 3 and 10 km inside Kampuchea.

In the border region of Pursat and Koh Kong, activities of armed Thai boats near Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands on 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 March and shelling by heavy artillery pieces against Smat Deng and Hills 336 and 323 were also reported.

VODK ANALYZES CAUSES OF SRV ECONOMIC 'FAILURE'

BK031031 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Le Duan Admits Failure in Economic Field, But Dares Not Mention Its Root Cause"]

[Text] In his report to the party congress on 27 March, Le Duan shamefully admitted the serious failure of Vietnam's economy. Le Duan said: At present, we are facing many acute difficulties. Implementation of the economic plan in the 5 years from 1976 to 1980 has not solved our country's economic crisis. Grain production has not met the requirements. Part of the social consumption has had to be met by loans and foreign aid. The supply of energy and raw material, communications and transport proceed slowly. The livelihood of the people in general is fraught with difficulties. There are shortages of food, clothing materials and other essential consumer goods.

What has caused Vietnam's economy to deteriorate to such a catastrophic level? Vietnam emerged from war, regained peace and reunified 7 years ago, but has been unable to rebuild anything. It faces serious difficulties in both agriculture and industry. The first cause is the Le Duan clique's incompetence. The second cause, as admitted by Le Duan himself, is the clique's rottenness, oppression of the Vietnamese people and the corruption rampant from the central party and government levels to the local levels.

The third cause is the Le Duan clique's negligence in solving the people's living conditions. It has repeatedly clamored about improving the Vietnamese people's life, but this has been only on paper and in words, not in deeds. It has not solved the problems of food, clothing and medicine for the Vietnamese people, but has only suppressed, massacred and expelled them from their own country. It has only bled the people white and looted their property to serve its bellicose, aggressive and expansionist policy.

The fourth cause, which is the basic factor that has plunged Vietnam into inextricable difficulties in all fields, is the clique's bellicose, aggressive and expansionist policy, particularly its war of aggression in Kampuchea. The clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea in the past more than 3 years has destroyed Vietnam's economy, brought about internal rifts and tarnished Vietnam's reputation in the world. Vietnam has become extremely isolated and everyone hates it.

Why did Le Duan, who used to be very boastful, have to admit his failure in such a shameful manner? It was because, on the one hand, he could no longer hide the facts from the Vietnamese people or the world. On the other hand, he confessed these mistakes in an attempt to calm the discontent among the Vietnamese people in general who are rising up against the Le Duan clique from the north and south, in the Central Highlands and in the Mekong Delta down to the Camau Peninsula. But, Le Duan only partially admitted these mistakes. He dared not mention the root cause which has brought Vietnam's economy into bankruptcy -- that is, his bellicose, aggressive and expansionist policy, particularly his war of aggression against Kampuchea. If Vietnam carries on its aggressive and expansionist policy and expansionist policy against its neighboring countries, continues its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and further serves as the Soviet Union's cat's paw in implementing the Soviet Union's and its own strategies of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia, no matter how many more years the Le Duan clique tries to concoct plans, conduct internal purges and restructure its administration, it can never solve anything. The Vietnamese people will suffer even more seriously. They will become more discontented and will rise up more vigorously against the Le Duan clique.

For this reason, the best and most effective solution for the Le Duan clique is to immediately end its war of aggression in Kampuchea, withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and Laos in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly, abandon its hegemony of aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against its neighboring countries for the setting up of a greater Vietnam, and stop selling itself as a cat's paw and a military base for the Soviet international expansionists.

FIRST DK AMBASSADOR TO TOGO PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK040951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] On 30 March, Hing Un presented his credentials to his Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo. According to the credentials, Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan appointed Hing Un as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Republic of Togo.

After the credentials presentation ceremony, His Excellency President Eyadema had a cordial conversation with Hing Un. Also present at the meeting were His Excellency Anani Kuma Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs; and His Excellency (Amebos Deyon), minister attached to the President's Office.

His Excellency President Eyadema greeted Hing Un in his capacity as the first Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Republic ot Togo. The president reiterated Togo's firm support for the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He wished that the Kampuchean people would soon enjoy peace, since without peace they would not be able to carry out their tasks of building and developing their country. The president also asked Ambassador Hing Un to convey his fraternal salutations and best wishes to State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan for his good health and greater victories in fulfilling his noble mission.

In his reply, Ambassador Hing Un expressed deepest thanks from the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government to His Excellency President Eyadema and the Togolese people and government for their firm support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government.

OFFICIALS ATTEND RALLY HAILING VCP CONGRESS

BK021137 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Apr (KPL) -- The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, on the evening of April 1, organised here a rally to hail brilliant success of the recent 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Present at the 1,200-strong rally were: Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier, minister of finance; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice-premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Khamsouk Keola, vice president of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC]; Souk Vongsak, member of the party Central Committee, minister of public health, and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; along with members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, [and] the LFNC CC; and representatives of public organizations.

Also on hand were Bui Van Thanh and Neou Samom, respectively charge d'affairs a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy and ambassador of Kampuchea, and representatives of Vietnamese residents in Laos.

Addressing the gathering, Souk Vongsak and Bui Van Thanh hailed the brilliant success of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The relation of special friendship between Laos and Vietnam and that of Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea were highly appraised by the speakers, which they considered as laws of development and decisive factor determining revolutionary successes in each of the three Indochinese countries.

LPDR-MPR COOPERATION DELEGATIONS HOLD 3D SESSION

BK021133 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Apr (KPL) -- The 3rd ordinary session of the intergovernmental committees for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Mongolia was held in Vientiane on 1 April.

The Lao intergovernmental committee was headed by its president Sali Vongkhamsao, who is also secretary [as received] of the State Planning Committee. The Mongolian side was headed by the respective committee's president, Choynoryn Suren, who is also member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the State Committee of Construction, Architecture and Technical Control. Jambyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also present on this occasion.

Issues adopted by the 1980 2nd session held in Ulaanbaatar, including questions on the constructions of the 60-bed hospital in Khangsi district, and the sheep and goat raising station in Pek district -- both in the province of Xieng Khouang -- were reviewed. A draft agreement on non-refundable aid to Laos by the Mongolian Government was also under study. The session was conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, basing on the spirit of fraternal cooperation.

Signing of Documents

BK031250 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Apr (KPL) -- The minutes of the 3d ordinary session of the intergovernmental committees for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Mongolia and a scientific and technical memorandum based on the 2d session of the committees were signed here on April 2 following the closing ceremony of the 3d session.

Signing the two documents were, on the Lao side, Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier, chairman of the National Planning Committee and president of the Laos-Mongolia Intergovernmental Committee, and Phoukhaothong Phimmason, acting chairman of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Subcommittee between Laos and Mongolia, and, on the Mongolian side, Chairman Choynoryn Suren, who is also member of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee of Construction, Architecture and Technical Control, and Erdiner, acting chairman of the Mongolian-Laos Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Jambyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the signing ceremony.

Issues on Mongolian unconditional aid to Laos; in particular, stipulation on the construction of a 60-bed hospital to be completed by 1983 in Phonsavan District and the Khangsi sheep and goat raising station in Xieng Khouang Province and the 1983-85 unconditional aid program of Mongolian Government to Laos were recorded in the signed documents.

PLO DELEGATION MAKES 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival 1 Apr

BK021127 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Apr (KPL) -- A Fatah delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by its Central Committee member Samih Abu Kuwayq arrived on 1 April to pay a 3-day official visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Sanan Southichak, member of the party CC; Soulivong Phasitthidet, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and other high-ranking officials. Mustafa Sapharini, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Laos, was also on hand.

On the afternoon of the same day, Samih Abu Kuwayq and his delegation paid a courtesy visit to Sanan Southichak. Sanan Southichak, on this occasion, informed his Palestinian guest on the struggle of the Lao people under the guidance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. He also wished the struggle of the Palestinian people to be crowned with success.

Samih Abu Kuwayq also briefed the Lao side on different factors involved in the struggle against the policy of annexation of Israel. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality. In the evening of the same day, Sanan Southichak gave a banquet in honor of the visiting Palestine delegation.

Talks with Phoumi Vongvichit

BK031252 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Apr (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on April 2 received here a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization "Fatah" led by its Central Committee member Samih Abu Kuwayq. The PLO delegation was in the company of Sanan Southichak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

At the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed his pleasure at receiving for the first time a high level PLO delegation.

He informed his guest about the past struggling experiences during the national liberation period as well as the present national building waged by the Lao people. Phoumi Vongvichit wished the visit to Laos of the said delegation be crowned with success.

Samih Abu Kuwayq, in return, thanked the Lao party and government for having always supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation. The Palestinian delegate confirmed his support to the initiative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the intention to make Southeast Asia region a region of peace, friendship and cooperation.

On the same day, Sanan Southichak headed the LPRP's delegation to hold talks here with the PLO delegation led by Samih Abu Kuwayq. The two sides exchanged their struggling experiences. Both parties were unanimous in view concerning their appraisal of the world situation.

Moustafa Safarini, representative of the PLO to Laos, was also present on this occasion.

Departure 3 Apr

BK041003 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 3 April, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Palestine liberation movement or Fatah led by Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq, member of the Central Committee, left Vientiane for home after concluding a 3-day official friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee. On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Sanan Southichak, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and many senior cadres concerned. Comrade Mustafa Safarini, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Comrade Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and Comrade Bui Van Thanh, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, were also present at the airport.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

BK031245 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Apr (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly, on April 2 at 1500 received at the presidential palace the visiting delegation of the Hungarian Government headed by Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs.

Accompanying the delegation was Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs. Present on this occasion was Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador to Laos.

At 1600 of the same day President Souphanouvong received the visiting delegation of the Mongolia-Laos intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation headed by its president Choynoryn Suren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee of Construction, Architecture and Technical Control. Accompanying the delegation was Sisavat Sisan, vice chairman of the state bank and vice president of the Laos-Mongolia intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Present on this occasion was Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice premier, chairman of the State Planning Committee and president of the Laos-Mongolian intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Jambyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

At (?1700) of the same day, the visiting delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization Fatah led by its central committee's member Samih Abu Kuwayq called on President Souphanouvong. Present on this occasion was Sanan Southichak, member of the LPRP CC. Mustafa Safarini, representative of the PLO to Laos was also on hand. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

President Souphanouvong discussed with the Hungarian delegation on the economic fields, especially the Lao and Hungarian communication and transport. He wholeheartedly praised the proletarian internationalism of the Mongolian party, government and people who gave the important assistance to the cause of the socialist safeguard and construction in Laos.

The head of the delegation of the PLO Fatah, Samih Abu Khwayq, informed the Lao president of the complete situation in the struggle of the Palestinian people against the occupation by the Israeli aggressor and for the establishment of the Palestinian independent state. President Souphanouvong reiterated that the Lao people have always wholeheartedly supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people. He highly praised the delegation's visit to Laos.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S PUJA

Cooperation Agreements

BK031247 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Apr (KPL) -- An agreement on foreign affairs cooperation for 1982-1985, on scientific, educational and cultural cooperation for 1982-1984 and on public health cooperation for 1982-1985 was signed at the government guest house on 2 April between Laos and Hungary.

Signing the document on scientific, educational, cultural and foreign affairs cooperation were, for the Lao side, Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs, and Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs, and, for the Hungarian side, Frigyes Puja, minister for foreign affairs. The document on public health cooperation was signed between Professor Vannalet Latsapho, acting minister of public health, and Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador to Laos.

Present at the signing ceremony were Ounheuan Phounsavat, vice minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Bountiam Phitsamai, vice minister of education, sports and religious affairs: and other high-ranking officials from both sides.

Phoumi Vongvichit and Frigyes Puja successfully praised the signing of the various agreements which contribute to the further blooming of the friendship relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of fraternal socialist spirit and proletarian internationalism.

Departure 3 Apr

BK041011 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The Hungarian Government delegation led by Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, returned home on the morning of 3 April after ending a 6-day official friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister; Soulivong Pasitthidet, staff director of the Foreign Ministry; and many senior cadres attached to the ministry.

Janos Zegnal and Neou Samon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic and the PRK, respectively, and Bui Van Thanh, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, were also present at the airport.

Press Release on Visit

BK040938 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Press release on Hungarian foreign minister's visit to LPDR -- no date given]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, Comrade Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the LPDR from 29 March to 3 April 1982.

Comrade Frigyes Puja was warmly received by Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the SPC; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs.

Comrade Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja visited some economic, cultural and historical sites. The Hungarian delegation also visited Luang Prabang Province.

A delegation of the LPDR Foreign Ministry met with the delegation of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides informed each other of their respective domestic situations, national construction tasks and various achievements. At the same time they exchanged views on current international matters of mutual concern and discussed the promotion and strengthening of the relations and cooperation between the two countries. The two sides shared identical views on all questions raised.

The Lao side highly appreciated and wholeheartedly hailed the achievements recorded by the fraternal Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] in building developed socialism. It wished the fraternal Hungarian people new and more splendid successes in implementing the various resolutions and the sixth 5-year national economic plan adopted by the 12th Congress of the MSZMP.

The Lao side expressed profound thanks and gratitude for the assistance and support of the party, government and fraternal people of Hungary given to Laos for building socialist bases.

The Hungarian side hailed the success recorded by the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP in the cause of socialist construction in Laos. It also saluted the Third LPRP Congress which will be held soon.

Both sides were satisfied with the daily growth and development of the fraternal friendly relations and close cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the various agreements signed between the two countries for common interests. Both sides agreed to seek ways to further strengthen and tighten the friendly relations and cooperation.

The Lao and Hungarian Foreign Ministry delegations reached a unanimity of views on the warmongering and aggressive policies of the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists colluding to intensify the arms race, restore the cold war to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and carry out heinous schemes against the movements for peace, national independence and social progress. Such policies are the main cause of the tense situation in the world and Southeast Asia.

The two sides were very gratified that thanks to the all-round growth and strength and the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union and other countaries in the socialist community, to the efforts of the nonaligned countries and the various forces of democracy and peace, and to the desire to achieve peace among the people of all strata in the world, mankind is increasingly capable of defending peace and repulsing the dangers of a new world war.

Both sides supported and realized the paramount importance of the peace program of the Soviet Union and varous proposals put forth by various socialist countries at various meetings, which serve as a basis for reducing international tension, ending the arms race and reducing armed forces in order to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding among nations for the defense of world peace and security.

The Hungarian side resolutely supported the proposals set forth by the three Indochinese countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea at the 36th UN General Assembly and the proposals set forth by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane in February 1982, aimed at enabling the various countries of the region to make decisions by themselves through continued negotiations by organizing consultations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries so as to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation without delay.

The two sides pledged to try their best to contribute to safeguarding peace, stability and progress in the world and to strengthening the solidarity among the socialist countries and among nations cherishing peace and social progress.

The two sides were greatly satistied with the glorious success of the current visit of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry delegation. This success reflects the new step in the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Hungary.

VNA REJECTS UPI REPORT ON SHELLING OF THAILAND

OW031605 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Apr -- According to a U.P.I. report released from Bangkok, on the morning of April 2, the Supreme Command of the Thai Army accused Vietnamese forces of shelling Thai territory. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject this ill-intentioned false report. Vietnam's consistent policy is to have good-neighbourly relations with Thailand and respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

Report on PZPR Delegate's Speech

AU311657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Mar 82 p 7

[Report on speech by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (VCP) in Hanoi on 28 March]

[Text] The chairman of the PZPR [Polish Communist Workers' Party] delegation, Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, conveyed to the participants of the congress sincere greetings from the PZPR Central Committee, Polish Communists and the Polish workers class, expressing his recognition and deep respect for the heroic Vietnamese people who, under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, achieved a historic victory over imperialism, united their fatherland, returned peace to the country and transformed it into a socialist state with a developed economy, science and culture. Referring to the speech of Le Duan, secretary general of the VCP, in which he had presented the program and tasks facing the party and nation, M. Milewski wished success in the implementation of this program. At the same time, he thanked Le Duan for the kind words addressed to our nation and party.

I have come here, M. Milewski continued, at a difficult moment for Poland. Poland is today experiencing the effects of a sociopolitical crisis brought about by a conjuncture of various objective causes and conditions, and also by subjective errors in leading the party and state. Society's discontent was exploited by forces hostile toward socialism which were inspired by capitalist sources of subversion to question the foundations of our system and constitutional order.

M. Milewski went on to say that at the Ninth PZPR Congress last July we drew conclusions from the criticisms voiced by workers and worked out a program for the socialist renewal of the country. We strove to implement this program by political means based on a broad front of national agreement. Unfortunately, our efforts were rejected and our opponents opted for confrontation. The counterrevolutionary forces in Poland led us to a state of anarchy and to economic collapse, and threatened the foundations of socialist statehood.

It became necessary to apply extraordinary measures in defense of the supreme values of domestic peace and socialism, and also in defense of the fundamental interests of European and world peace and security. This was our own, Polish decision. We made it independently, convinced that it is in the interests of the Polish people and the socialist community and serves the cause of peace in Europe and the world. Time will show that the steps we took were right. The country is becoming stable, social discipline has increased, and law and order have prevailed. However, the political battle continues.

The PZPR guarantees our overcoming the effects of the crisis in our country. It is rebuilding the Leninist style of action and strengthening its ranks.

The last and eighth plenum laid down where it should be consolidated on Marxist-Leninist principles, and confirmed its will to fight for the preservation of socialism. Dear comrades and friends, you can rest assured that we will do everything so that socialist Poland may continue to play its important part in the work of strengthening the community of socialist states for the benefit of peace and international cooperation. Poland was and will remain a permanent cell in the socialist community.

In the next part of his speech, M. Milewski stressed the great importance of the understanding and support of our battle by communist workers parties. He said that we are pleased with the internationalist stance, support and help of the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. We are also grateful to the SRV for this.

Poland has recently become a target of imperialist propaganda aggression, libel and intolerable pressures which insult the nation's worthiness and the sovereignty of our state. Political and economic sanctions are being applied against us, we are threatened with new missiles being installed in West European countries and aimed at the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union and Poland. This constitutes an attack on the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and questions the peace structure in Europe. We are resisting these attacks with a huge amount of help from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and with the support of all the forces of peace and progress in the world.

Poland and Vietnam are linked by long years of close friendship and cooperation, M. Milewski said. We have shared similar fortunes in the past. Both our nations must fight for freedom and national unity. We were always with you during the most difficult moments of your battle for liberation. Poland undertook activities on the international scene, within its possibilities, for the sake of uniting Vietnam. Today we are developing cooperation in all areas of life which is advantageous to both countries. Now, as in the past, we give our full support to the policy and initiatives of the SRV intended to defend its sovereignty. Independence and territorial integrity, to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the countries of Indochina and to establish a zone of peace, stabilization and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Heng Samrin Speech Comparison

A comparison of the Phnom Penh SPK French transmission at 1430 GMT on 29 March of the speech delivered by KPRP General Secretary Heng Samrin to the Fifth VCP Congress in Hanoi on 2 March with the Phnom Penh Domestic Service version published on page K 14 of the 30 March DAILY REPORT reveals the following additions:

On page K 16, following the fourth and final paragraph of the item, the SPK version concludes:

"We wish the Fifth VCP Congress a brilliant success!

"Long live the VCP, the organizer and leader of the Vietnamese people in all these victories!

"Long live the great friendship, militant solidarity and full cooperation among the parties and peoples of the three Indochinese countries!

"Long live the solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement!

"Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!"

30 Mar Session

OW031311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[From the press review for 30 March]

[Text] Today's Hanoi press concentrates its reporting on the third day of activity of the Fifth VCP Congress.

On top of page 1, the papers carry photos of Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong cordially talking with delegates to the party congress. On the same page, the papers carry a report on the 29 March session of the congress under the chairmanship of Comrade Pham Hung, who represented the congress Presidium. The congress successively heard 19 speeches by Comrades Hoang Van Kieu, chairman of the State Nationalities Commission; Le Phuoc Tho, deputy secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee; Ngo Quang Dao, secretary [title as received] of the Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee; Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, secretary [title as received] of the Thong Nhat District Party Committee in Dong Nai Province; Ho Nghinh, secretary of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Committee; Bui Trong Tan, secretary of the Hai Hau District Party Committee in Ha Nam Ninh Province; Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang Village Party Committee in Thai Binh Province; Le Van Pham, secretary of the Tien Giang Provincial Party Committee; Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of the Dac Lac Provincial Party Committee; Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Hoang No, secretary of the Son La Provincial Party Committee, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture; Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone Party Committee; Phan Xuan Dot, minister of forestry; Nguyen Tien Trinh, minister of marine products; Pham The Duyet, director of the Mao Khe coal mine in Quang Ninh Province; and Pham Cong Lac, director of the Da Nhim power plant in Thuan Hai Province.

Through the realities in their establishments, localities and sectors, the delegates enumerated the achievements, affirmed the correctness of the line of the fourth national party congress, showed a high unanimity of views with the political report of the party Central Committee presented at the current congress, and advanced positive measures for overcoming the difficulties, developing new factors, and tapping all our country's potentials and existing material-technical bases in implementing the congress resolutions.

Pham Hung Address

OW021200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[From the press review for 30 March]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and HANOI MOI papers carry on page 7 [as heard] the speech by Comrade Pham Hung, delegate of Ho Chi Minh City.

Comrade Pham Hung's speech points out the important and pressing task of our entire party and people in the new stage: To resolutely fight and defeat the multisided war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who collude with the U.S. imperialists. He stresses: The struggle to foil the type of multisided war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who collude with the U.S. imperialists is an extremely rigorous, complicated, fierce and protracted revolutionary war. To score success in this struggle our entire party, people and armed forces must urgently, simultaneously and comprehensively develop their tasks in all fields and strengthen the responsibilities of all echelons and sectors from the central down to the grassroots level under the unified, concentrated leadership of the party committee echelons. We must make our cadres, party members and people, especially key leading cadres of all sectors, localities and grassroots units, entertain no illusion; not slacken, even for a minute, their vigilance against our people's direct and dangerous enemy; clearly understand his wicked and crafty schemes and acts; heighten their love of socialism; deepen their hatred for the enemy; be politically sensitive; and react quickly and decisively to check and foil all the enemy's sabotage schemes.

We must develop and defend the organizations of all party organization echelons, administrative echelons and mass organizations and make them truly upright, stable and strong and we must achieve unity and oneness on the basis of the party's and state's line, positions and policies. We must promote the education and enhance the revolutionary ethics of all cadres, party members, Youth Union members and vanguard teenager unit members. We must especially continue to educate youths and teenagers, resolutely overcome the manifestations of the degeneration of political qualities and struggle against the negative manifestations within government agencies, enterprises, mass organizations and society while simultaneously carrying out the struggle against the enemy's sabotage.

Brezhnev Message to Le Duan

OW021542 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- L.I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has sent a message to Le Duan congratulating him on his re-election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and on the success of the recent Fifth Congress of the C.P.V. The message says:

"The congress of the Vietnamese Communists which we keenly followed has opened a new stage in the development of the Vietnamese revolution and in the social reconstruction on the socialist basis. This congress is also an important event in the life of the internationl communist movement.

"The Soviet Union deeply treasures the friendship and cooperation with Socialist Vietnam. Our people will forever remain a trusted friend and ally of the heroic Vietnamese people.

"I wish you, the experienced leader of the Vietnamese Communists and an eminent activist of the world communist movement, and the other comrades in the Political Bureau and all the Vietnamese Communists, complete success in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam."

Socialist Leaders to Le Duan

OW031852 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Apr -- Le Duan has received messages from party leaders of the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic, congratulating him on his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

In his message, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) writes: "The Communists and the entire people of the German Democratic Republic look upon you as a Marxist-Leninist and an eminent international activist, a tireless militant for your people's happiness, for the victory of socialism and peace. You enjoy great respect for your contributions to the deep consolidation and development of the fraternal relations between our two parties and peoples".

The message from Todor Zhivkov, genral secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, says: "We, Bulgarian Communists, highly esteem your revolutionary activities, your tireless efforts in the struggle to regain and consolidate Vietnam's independence, to develop the country's economy and further the Vietnamese people's welfare and to promote the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other countries in the socialist community...." The Communist Party and the entire Bulgarian people always stand beside the fraternal Vietnamese people and will do their utmost to contribute to the consolidation and development of our indestructive friendship, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism".

The message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, says: "We are confident that under the correct leadership of their combat-tested vanguard, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will continue to obtain new successes in their struggle against imperialism and Maoism. We also believe that the unshakable friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries will be tempered further in their national construction and defence. Especially I welcome the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and hope that they will be implemented satisfactorily, bringing happiness to your people and joy to all revolutionaries throughout the world".

Y. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, says: "The Mongolian people highly value your great contribution to the common struggle for constantly consolidating international cohesion and fraternal solidarity among the socialist countries and the international communist movement and for the friendship between Vietnam and Mongolia. I wish you will record still greater achievements in your effective activities in the socialist construction in Vietnam, in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and in the enhancement of the struggle for peace and security of Asian nations and of the world as a whole against the aggressive schemes of the imperialist and expansionist forces".

Lao Leader to Le Duan

OW021604 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, has sent a message to Le Duan, congratulating him on his re-election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The message writes:

"We are convinced that strongly inspired by the brilliant success of the fifth congress of the party, and under the clearsighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by yourself, the Vietnamese people will focus all their energy and strength on turning the resolutions of this congress into reality and record still greater success in the emulation movement to build socialism and defend their beloved motherland, thus making ever bigger contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

"I wish you the best of health, longevity and many glorious successes in the discharge of your noble task.

"May the special solidarity between the two parties and the two peoples of Laos and Vietnam be everlasting".

Delegates' Activities

BK031524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] On 30 March, the Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a meeting at the Children's Cultural House to greet the Fifth VCP Congress. Attending the meeting were Dang Quoc Bao and representatives of the capital Youth Union. Also attending the function were a Czechoslovak delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Iraqi delegation led by Abdallah Fadil, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; and Nicaraguan delegation led by Jacinto Suarez, member of the Central Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Workers and cadres of the Tran Hung Dao engineering factory also held a meeting to greet the party congress. Attending the meeting were (Nguyen Vinh); the Yemeni delegation led by Ali Shayi Hadi, candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme Committee for Party Control; the Australian Communist Party delegation led by (Bernitas), member of the Presidium of the Central Committee; and the Indian Communist Party delegation led by (Preme Sayakubta), member of the party National Council.

On the same day professors, cadres and students of the College of Economic Planning held a meeting to welcome the party congress. Attending the meeting were Tran Lam, the Korean Worker's Party delegation led by Kim Il-tae, member of the KWP Central Committee, and the Swedish Worker's Communist Party delegation led by John Takman, member of the Political Bureau of the party.

The meeting at the machine tools factory No 1 was attended by Tran Le, (Ton Tich Phong): the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party; the Swedish Left Communist Party delegation led by Kenneth Kist, member of the Political Bureau of the party; the Malagasy Revolutionary Vanguard Party delegation led by Radaody Rakotomdravao Laurent, member of the Political Bureau of the party; and the Finnish Communist Party delegation led by Arvo Aalto, general secretary of the party.

The meeting held by the party organization of Ba Dinh ward at the Giang Vo conference hall in Hanoi was attended by Ngo Duy Dong and many party members and the local people; the Algerian National Liberation Front party delegation led by Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche, member of the party Central Committee and minister of war veterans; the Italian Communist Party delegation led by Luciano Barca, member of the party Central Committee; and the German Communist Party delegation led by Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party.

On 29 March, the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation to the VCP Congress visited the (Dentrok) nursery at Hai Ba Trung ward in Hanoi. The nursery was built with Bulgarian assistance.

Visits to Ho Chi Minh City

OW021642 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam yesterday morning arrived in Ho Chi Minh City for a visit.

The delegation was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam C.C., vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party C.C. and chairman of the city people's committee, Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union; and B.N. Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

Also arriving in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday were the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Party of Labour of Albania, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the M.P.L.A. Party of Labour of Angola.

The Communist Party of Bangladesh, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), the FRELIMO party of Mozambique, the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, the Syrian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, and the review PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

The guests visited the Ho Chi Minh memorial site at the Nha Rong wharf from where President Ho Chi Minh departed in 1911 in quest of the road for national salvation, and the exhibition centre for export goods. The delegation of the C.P.S.U. also visited the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector. In the evening of April 1, the city party committee and people's committee gave a reception in honour of the delegations. The foreign guests left the city today.

PRK Delegation's Departure

OW021624 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- The delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by its secretary-general Heng Samrin left Hanoi this morning after attending the Fifth C.P.V. Congress. Seeing the delegation off were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C., president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C.; and other high-ranking party officials. Kampuchean charge d'affaires ad interim to Vietnam (Keo Chomreuon) also was present.

Delegations' Departures

OW021628 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Konrad Naumann left here yesterday after attending the Fifth C.P.V. Congress. It was seen off by Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., and other party officials.

Also leaving Hanoi yesterday were the delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, the delegation of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.), the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, and the delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party. They were seen off by Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., and others.

The delegation of the M.P.L.A.-Party of Labour of Angola and the delegation of the party of labour of Albania left here yesterday.

Further Departures

OW041642 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA,4 Apr -- Fourteen more foreign delegations have left here after attending the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. These were the delegations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Communist Party of Bangladesh, the Congolese Party of Labour, the F.R.E.L.I.M.O. party, the German Communist Party, the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress of South Africa, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Syrian Communist Party, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, and the theoretical review PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

While here the guests called on economic, cultural and social establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the port city of Haiphong, the northern border provinces of Quang Ninh and Lang Son, and other localities.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, TRUONG CHINH HOLD TALKS

BK031528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1345 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] On 26 April, while in Hanoi to attend the Fifth VCP Congress, the LPRP delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, held talks with the VCP delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau.

Attending the talks on the Lao side were Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, LPDR ambassador to the SRV: and, on the Vietnamese side, Comrade Pham Van Dong, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, and Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee, Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Central Committee, (Pha Binh Dinh), deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Central Committee, and Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador to the LPDR.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of intimacy filled with the spirit of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

NHAN DAN REPORTS ON CONSTRUCTION GROUP IN LAOS

BK010001 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 March 82 p 1

[Text] In carrying out the VCP Central Committee's appeal and implementing the Council of Ministers' directive on emulating to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress, Construction Committee 64 of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, currently performing its international obligation in Laos, has overcome numerous difficulties in changing its work methods and applying economic accounting. It has achieved initial results.

The committee has completed 10 projects, named for the Fifth Congress, from 5 to 20 days before schedule with guaranteed quality, low cost and labor safety.

During various emulation drives, many utstanding collectives and individuals emerged who have contributed to overfulfilling the 1981 state plan norms by 1.9 percent in terms of gross output, of which vital construction and installations overfulfilled plan norms by 2.1 percent. The committee has examined technical designs and reviewed the economic and technical report on 458 kilometers of roads and 54 small and medium bridges. It has built more than 611,000 cubic meters of asphalted roads, 19 kilometers of road foundations, 77 culverts of various sizes, 2,200 meters of drainage ditches and 2 80-meter prefabricated steel bridges, thus ensuring a thoroughfare on more than 600 kilometers of roads.

Due to achievements scored by Construction Committee 64 in 1981 and over the past 16 years (1965-1981), the LPDR state has conferred on it the Freedom Order First Class and awarded more than 4,000 orders and medals to various units and invididuals of the committee.

The committee has also received the Labor Order First Class from the Vietnamese state.

Encouraged by their achievements, all cadres, party members, youths, workers and personnel of the committee are striving to overfulfill the 1982 state plan, especially the completion of Routes No 7 and 6, in order to turn them over to the fraternal Lao people according to the signed protocol.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival, Reception

OW031853 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Apr -- Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, arrived here today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

The Hungarian foreign minister and his party were welcomed by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister; and Nguyen Van Trong, vice-chairman of the C.P.V. Central Committee's External Relations Commission. Also present on the occasion was Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Jozsef Varga.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a reception here this evening in honour of his Hungarian counterpart and his party. Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga attended the reception.

The Vietnamese participants included Hoang Bich Son, Nguyen Van Trong and representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Light Industry and Secondary Vocational and Higher Education.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach praised the Hungarian people's achievements over the past 37 years under the correct leadership of the H.S.W.P. and in close association with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community. The Hungarian people, Nguyen Co Thach said, have turned Hungary from an underdeveloped country into one having modern industry, advanced science and technology and ever higher living standards.

These achievements, he noted, together with the correct policy of the Hungarian party and state, have helped enhance the international prestige and position of the Hungarian People's Republic, and strengthen the might of the socialist community and the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism the world over.

Nguyen Co Thach said:

"You are visiting Vietnam at a time when the entire Vietnamese people are jubilantly welcoming the success of the fifth party congress and are endeavouring to implement the resolutions of the congress in order to give a new impetus to their national construction and defence.

"The Beijing expansionists and big-nation hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are applying a policy of all-round hostility to Vietnam in an attempt to subdue the Vietnamese people. But our people, under the correct leadership of the C.P.V. founded and trained by the late President Ho Chi Minh, and bringing into play the comprehensive strength of their nation while strengthening their special relationship with Laos and Kampuchea and their solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union, Hungary and the other fraternal socialist countries, are sure to overcome all difficulties and trials to successfully build socialism and firmly defend their socialist homeland, thereby making their worthy contribution to the world revolution."

He praised the Vietnam-Hungary relations as "pure, reliable and loyal ties between comrades sharing the same ideal in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

He thanked the Hungarian party, government and people for having given their valuable assistance and strong support in all fields to the Vietnamese people in their present effort to build their country and defend it against the aggressive policy of the Chinese expansionists as well as in their past anti-U.S. resistance. Nguyen Co Thach continued:

"The Vietnamese peoplehighly value Hungary's direct contribution to Vietnam's struggle, as a member of the International Control Commission in the past, you stood fast in your revolutionary position, thus contributing worthily to Vietnam's victory in making the Paris agreement on Vietnam honoured.

"We are glad to note that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between our two parties and two countries are constantly strengthening and developing in keeping with the interests of our two peoples and of socialism and peace."

In his reply, the Hungarian foreign minister expressed his satisfaction at the fruitful development of the cooperation between the two countries in all fields on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He continued:

"We highly value the outstanding achievements recorded over the past years by the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and naitonal defence under the leadership of the C.P.V. We wish you many new successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V. Our party and government highly value the principled foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We condemn the big-nation policy pursued by the Chinese authorities against Vietnam, and their armed provocations along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. We support the S.R.V.'s initiatives for a negotiated solution to the disputes between the two countries with a view to normalizing their bilateral relations. To ease tension in Southeast Asia, last year the three Indochinese countries made many significant proposals. We condemn the big-nation foreign policy against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of the Chinese leaders who are lending a hand to the imperialists and other reactionaries, the enemies of detente".

In an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, Foreign Ministers Nguyen Co Thach and Frigyes Puja proposed a toast to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and Hungary.

Pham Van Dong Meeting

OW041633 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, now on a visit here.

Premier Pham Van Dong told his guest that his visit was further proof of the close solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, the governments and the peoples of Vietnam and Hungary. He said he believed that relations between the two countries would constantly consolidate and develop in the interests of socialist construction in each country.

Frigyes Puja affirmed that the Hungarian Government and people fully supported the line charted by the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V. He wished the Vietnamese people success in their noble revolutionary cause.

Host and his guest exchanged views on a number of international issues, and condemned the U.S. imperialists, the reactionary Chinese leadership and other international reactionary forces for opposing socialist countries and creating instability in many parts of the world.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and solidarity.

Nguyen Co Thach Meeting

OW041634 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, held talks here today with Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and foreign minister. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and the two ministers saw eye to eye on all points. Nguyen Co Thach and Frigyes Puja also signed an agreement on cooperation for the period from 1982 to 1984.

Activities, Departure

OW050723 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, and his party left here today after an official friendship visit to Vietnam. They were seen off by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga, and other representatives.

During his stay, Frigyes Puja and his party paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the late president's house and office, and saw an exhibition on Vietnam's economic and technical achievements.

CSSR'S COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MAKES VISIT

3 Apr Arrival

OW031858 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA 3 Apr -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Communications led by its Minister Vlastimil Chalupa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association, arrived here today for a friendship visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed by Pham Nien, director of the General Department of Posts and Telegraphs; Hoang Niem, chief of the command of the Communications Department of the Vietnam People's Army; Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl; and others.

Solidarity Committee Meeting

OW041639 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- Vlastimil Chalupa, president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association, has arrived here on a visit.

V. Chalupa, who is also member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, is heading a Ministry of Communications delegation. Today he called at the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, in the company of Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, and was given a warm welcome by Hoang Minh Giam and Tran Duy Hung, respectively president and member of the presidium of the committee.

Hosts and guests discussed measures to further consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation between the two organizations and the two peoples.

CHE VIET TAN DISCUSSES ECONOMICS IN BULGARIA

OW010609 Hanoi VNA in English 1733 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 29 -- Vietnam and Bulgaria have exchanged views on the possibilities for further economic scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

In the talks held in Sofia from March 20 to (?24), the delegation of the Vietnam State Planning Commission headed by Che Viet Tan, its vice-chairman, and the delegation of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee led by Vasil Tsurvenkov, its deputy chairman, also agreed on a number of problems concerning Vietnam-Bulgaria economic, scientific and technical cooperation to be raised at the 10th meeting of the intergovernment (?committee) to be held this year.

Earlier the Vietnamese delegation had attended the 28th meeting of the chairmen of the State Planning Committees of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

While in Bulgaria, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Kiril Zarev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Che Viet Tan attended a reception given by G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers , to heads of the delegations to the 28th session. Before leaving Sofia for home the Vietnamese delgation was received by A. Lukanov, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party C.I. [as received], and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the request of the Vietnamese delegation representatives of the C.M.E.A. member countries unanimously agreed to consider Vietnam's [words indistinct] the use of the production capacity now available in Vietnam and the furtherance of cooperation in the field with a view to raising Vietnam's economic efficiency.

MONGOLIA'S CHOYNORYN SUREN TO ATTEND MEETING

4 Apr Arrival

OW041647 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- A Mongolian economic delegation arrived here today for a visit and to attend the third session of the Mongolia-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The delegation is led by Choynoryn Suren, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian sub-commission. Choynoryn Suren's party consists of Nyamjabyn Baasanjab, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Sub-Commission; Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Legdengiyn Damdinjab; and others.

They were welcomed by Huynh Tan Phat, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese sub-commission; Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour; and Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy minister for foreign affairs.

5 Apr Meeting Opening

OW050815 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- The third session of the Vietnam-Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened here this morning.

Vietnam was represented by Huynh Tan Phat, vice-premier and chairman of the Vietnamese sub-commission; Dao Thien Thi, minister labrour and sub-commission vice-chairman; Nguyen Van Ich, member of the State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations; and others.

On the Mongolian side were Choynoryn Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian sub-commission; Nyamjabyn Baasanjab, first deputy chairman of the State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and sub-commission deputy chairman; Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Legdengiyn Damdinjab; and others.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of resolutions of the last session, and planned for cooperation from 1982 to 1983.

NEW ZEALAND

MULDOON REPORTS END OF RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

BK050140 Hong Kong AFP in English 0123 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Wellington, 5 April (AFP) -- New Zealand has broken diplomatic relations with Argentina, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced here today.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced the decision shortly after delivering a stiff message to Argentina's ambassador to New Zealand, Alberto Aden. Mr Muldoon denounced the the Falkland invasion by Argentina as "naked aggression in today's world." He gave the ambassador seven days in which to leave the country.

New Zealand has also revoked landing rights for the Argentine national airline, Aerolineas Argentinas, which flies a weekly service into Auckland.

Earlier the government offered full diplomatic support to Britain in the Falkland crisis. Mr Muldoon said New Zealand fully supported the British proposal in the United Nations Security Council to seek a diplomatic solution for the crisis.

New Zealand becomes the first Commonwealth country to announce its practical support for the United Kingdom at a time when New Zealand is under threat by sections of the Commonwealth of Nations of being banned from the Commonwealth games in Brisbane this year.

AUSTRALIA

MIGRATION PLAN WITH SRV AGREED TO IN PRINCIPLE

BK260957 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] There is to be another wave of Vietnamese migration to Australia, but this time it will be planned and official. The new migration will be the result of an agreement in principle between the Australian and the Vietnamese Governments. It took 4 years to negotiate what is called an orderly departure program from Vietnam. The new program will be aimed at reuniting families which have been separated during the past 7 years as Vietnamese fled their country.

The minister for immigration, Mr MacPhee, expects the arrangements to be completed in a few months and the migration program will then begin.

TAIWAN, INDOCHINA ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH PRC

BK021103 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Australia says it has gained a better understanding of China's views on a number of issues, including that of Taiwan, following talks in Canberra between Australian and Chinese Government officials. A spokesman for Australia's Foreign Affairs Department quotes Peter Henderson, the secretary of the department, as saying that the recent talks were useful and informative. Mr Henderson, who led the Australian side of the talks, said Australia had gained a better view of Chinese perspectives from the first-hand contact. The Chinese were led by Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said matters discussed at the informal talks included events in Indochina and Southeast Asia as well as Soviet expansion. He said Australia listened to China's views on Taiwan, at present the center of differences between Beijing and Washington over American arms sales to Taiwan. However, the spokesman said there was no question about Australia's policy that Taiwan was part of China.

FUTURE OF SEA LAW TREATY, CONFERENCE EXAMINED

BK030935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 2 Apr 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] This is "Australian Insight" and I am (Judith Hinckey). Australia has strongly criticized demands by the United States for changes to the draft International Law of the Sea Treaty. The criticism was delivered by (Keith Brennan) who is heading the Australian delegation to the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference presently being held in New York. Mr (Brennan) told the conference that changes to the treaty being demanded by the United States and some other Western nations were manifestly excessive. Political correspondent (Bill Nicholl) reports:

Negotiations for an international law of the sea treaty have been underway since 1974. Essentially, the proposed treaty is an attempt by the international community to bring order and certainty to an area covering seven-tenths of the earth's surface -- an area where legal doubts and uncertainty currently exist. Among other things, the treaty would regulate the mining of seabed nodules containing nickel, manganese, copper and cobalt by private companies and an international enterprise, the United Nations Deep Seabed Mining Authority. After more than 8 years of painstaking negotiation -- negotiations which juggled the interests of advanced Western powers like the United States, of middle-ranking countries like Australia and the numerous nations of the Third World -- after more than 8 years of these negotiations, a draft treaty was produced. It included over 350 articles on every known aspect of the law of the sea. Then came a bombshell. The United States -- the country whose signature was vital if the treaty was to have any real significance -- the U.S. announced it was pulling out of the talks. It would, it said, review its position. That was just over a year ago. The review was completed and the results announced in January this year. President Reagan said his country remained committed to the multilateral process for reaching agreement on the law of the sea, but he added that some provisions in the draft treaty, especially those related to deep seabed mining, were not acceptable. There followed over 230 requests for changes to the draft treaty.

The American proposals were rejected by 77 Third World countries. They have been dubbed the Group of 77 even though their number has since grown to more than 120. They say the American demands call into question the concept of seabed minerals as "the common heritage of mankind." There is now a standoff by both sides, a standoff that has produced something of a crisis in the negotiations.

The current meeting of the Law of the Sea Conference in New York was to have been the final negotiating session. It is due to end on the last day of this month, and the conference chairman, Singapore's Tommy Koh, says that if negotiations are not well underway by then there will be no extension of the 30 April deadline. This is it, he says, this is the end of the road. As both sides tough it out, a paper containing suggested compromise amendments to the draft has been put forward by a group of 10 nations including Australia. Among other things, these offer more say to the United States in the regulatory procedures provided for in the draft. They also offer those companies already working on deep seabed mining greater access rights to the seabed. The Australian Government is concerned that if the compromise amendments are not accepted, almost a decade's work at the negotiating table could be wasted.

The head of the Australian delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, (Keith Brennan), says there is no possibility of another negotiating session being called. Addressing the plenary session of the Law of the Sea Conference in New York, Mr (Brennan) took what officials in Canberra describe as a swipe at the American position. While not actually naming the United States, he described the demands being put forward by it as manifestly excessive and said they would have to be scaled down.

Mr (Brennan's) words are the public side of desperate behind-the-scenes talks that have been going on in New York to ease the deadlock. What the end result might be is anyone's guess. To quote one Canberra official, the whole thing is in a considerable state of uncertainty. It is like a souffle in the oven; you don't know which way it is going to go.

SEVERAL ISSUES DISCUSSED DURING WEINBERGER VISIT

Marcos, Enrile Invited to U.S.

HK030047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger left the Philippines yesterday afternoon for Hawaii, ending a three-nation tour of the Far East, which also took him to Japan and South Korea. The 64-year-old Weinberger arrived at the U.S. Clark airbase after a brief visit to the Subic naval base in Olongapo City in Zambales, and then he was seen off by Philippine Government officials led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabian C. Ver.

The U.S. official, in brief remarks after his visit to the Philippines, conveyed his government's commitment of full support to this country and reaffirmed his government's continued support to meet treaty obligations.

Weinberger invited Minister Enrile to the U.S. so that they can continue to discuss vital issues on the basis of personal friends, and he also reiterated that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had invited President Marcos to visit the United States this year.

In his remarks at a dinner on Thursday night in honor of Weinberger at Enrile's residence in Makati, Enrile said the harmonious relationship between the Philippines and the U.S. has contributed so much to the realization of our common goals and objectives.

President Marcos said yesterday that he will discuss with U.S. President Reagan the defense role of the Philippines in this region when he visits the U.S. some time in the fall. In an interview with newsmen at Malacanang, the president said that the country's defense role in case of external aggression in the region can be discussed only on the highest level.

Bases Accord To Be Restudied

HK020821 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] President Marcos today said the Philippines and the United States have agreed to carry out a restudy of the bases agreement. The restudy will take into consideration the capabilities and the vulnerabilities of both countries in case of an external attack. The president made this disclosure during an interview with newsmen following his talks yesterday with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The chief executive said that in their restudy they will use the experiences of military officers to define the point of which areas need further strengthening.

At the same interview, the president said that studies are now going on regarding issues the president will have to take up with President Reagan when he visits the U.S. He did not propose to disclose these issues, saying they are very secret and would involve the defense plans and role of the Philippines in the event of an attack in the region.

The president said that customs, immigration and quarantine will also be taken up in the restudy, as well as the matter of base perimeter security. However, he said that initially both governments have agreed to strictly enforce the position in the military bases agreement in the matter of perimeter security.

Upgrading Military Capability

HK030452 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The defense role of the Philippines in Southeast Asia will be the top agenda in the forthcoming talks between President Marcos and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington. The issue came up during the half-hour closed-door meeting between President Marcos and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

In connection with the RP defense role, the president told newsmen that the country will be upgrading its military capability. The president also said that it is the stand of the United States that war can only be prevented through strength. He said the Reagan administration adopted the policy in response to growing challenges in sensitive parts of the world.

Renegotiation of the RP-U.S. bases agreement will start early next year. The issues to be discussed include customs, immigration and quarantine procedures. Another matter to be taken up is the rental of the bases. President Marcos said he will take it up with President Reagan when he visits Washington soon. The rentals will be in the context of the economic aid and defense policy.

Marcos on Aid for ASEAN

HK030440 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos today disclosed that the United States has agreed to extend assistance to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to strengthen the capabilities of the nations in the region in meeting threats to their security. However, the president pointed out such assistance will never in any way change the economic role of ASEAN, which groups five nations -- namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. In an interview with Malacanang newsmen, the chief executive stressed that ASEAN is not a military organization and thus has no military dimension. Mr Marcos made this point clear when asked by reporters how the United States viewed the association in terms of preserving stability in Southeast Asia. His view was conveyed during Thursday's meeting between President Marcos and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The chief executive indicated the economic role of ASEAN was clearly conveyed to the U.S. defense secretary.

In the same interview President Marcos said the ASEAN is watching closely the plans of Japan to build itself up militarily. The president stressed that ASEAN will call the attention of the United States if Japan becomes a threat to its neighbors.

REGIONAL DEFENSE REASSESSMENT TO BE CONDUCTED

HK050030 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The president has said the Philippines will reassess the military capacity and preparedness of its neighbors. He said Philippine security arrangements with the United States would also be reviewed in the light of recent developments. The president was referring to threats to Southeast Asia warned by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who met with him last week.

JOINT VENTURE ACCORD SIGNED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

HK030533 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Philippines and Saudi Arabia have concluded an agreement involving joint ventures in irrigation, water development and agriculture. Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr made the announcement at a press conference in Makati. Mr Tanco said the agreement was prompted by plans of Saudi Arabia to exploit its natural resources and engage in agribusiness ventures with the Philippines. Minister Tanco said up to 500 Filipinos will be sent to Saudi Arabia to handle agricultural projects in that country.

Meanwhile a Saudi Arabian official is in the country to follow up agreements reached during the visit of President Marcos in the Middle East. The official is (Muhammad as-Salanan), deputy governor of the Saudi Arabian Office for Technical Cooperation. Upon his arrival (As-Salanan) said he is hopeful of bright prospects for Philippine-Saudi Arabian cooperation in the exchange of resources and manpower.

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SUZUKI DENIES PLEDGE TO U.S. ON SEALANE DEFENSE

OW051237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday that the defense of 1,000 nautical miles of sea lanes is one of Japan's defense targets and not a pledge reportedly made to the United States. Suzuki made this statement in the upper house Budget Committee in reply to Socialist and Communist interpellators.

But Suzuki admitted that he said in Washington last year that Japan was making efforts to build up its defense capability with a view to becoming able to defend a sea zone several hundred nautical miles off Japan's shores and 1,000 miles of sea lanes, if sea lanes were to be established. But he denied having made an explicit pledge to the U.S. while in Washington that Japan would defend 1,000 nautical miles of sea lanes.

Suzuki made these statements in connection with the general impression that the U.S. apparently took Suzuki's Washington statement as Japan's defense pledge to the U.S. Suzuki declared that there is no promise of which the people of Japan are not informed.

Suzuki said that Japan should decide its own defense role after taking into consideration all such matters as the Japanese Constitution, the fundamental defense policy, Japan's financial condition, and public opinion. Japan's defense role should not be imposed on Japan by other countries, he said.

In connection with the defense of sea lanes, a high-ranking Defense Agency official said that it is necessary to ensure the safety of Japanese ships and that it is one of the fundamental duties of the Self-Defense Forces to safeguard Japanese ships at sea.

SUZUKI, REAGAN REPORTEDLY TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

OW021253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will discuss nuclear disarmament with U.S. President Ronald Reagan when they hold separate talks during the Versailles summit of seven industrialized nations in June, government sources said Friday.

Suzuki has been calling for nuclear disarmament and spending the money saved by this to solve problems between the haves and have-nots.

The sources said, however, Suzuki recently started taking a cautious attitude toward disarmament since he believed the antinuclear campaigns in Japan might develop into a campaign against the United States. Suzuki also believes that the Eastern bloc nations might take advantage of this to launch campaigns against the U.S., they said.

The sources said Suzuki did not want to drive Reagan into a tighter corner on disarmament and was expected to basically support the President's position on the issue.

SUZUKI SUPPORTS BRITAIN IN FALKLAND DISPUTE

OW051227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday told British Ambassador Sir Hugh Cortazzi that Japan would support Britain against the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands so long as Britain eschews military force to settle the dispute. Suzuki met the British envoy to Japan at a reception at the prime minister's official residence. Suzuki told the ambassador that he thought all such problems should be settled through mutual negotiations.

NODONG SINMUN HITS REAGAN REMARKS TO TONG-A ILBO

SK060844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that the recent socalled "special interview" of U.S. President Reagan with the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO officially manifested once again the aggressive Korean policy of the present U.S. Government persisting in the policy of occupation of South Korea and the line of split and war against the Korean people. This is a malrevised version of the socalled "South Korea-U.S. joint statement" and a new order more zealously instigating the puppet clique to its execution, it remarks. The author of the commentary titled "Criminal Act Openly Encouraging Puppets to War and Division" says:

Reagan held a socalled "special interview" in an effort to give a shot in the arm of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan now in a quandary and instigate him more zealously to treachery. This proves that the Reagan government surpasses the preceding U.S. administrations in pursuing a malicious, hostile policy against the Korean people.

In his socalled interview Reagan said that he had "no plan to withdraw" U.S. troops from South Korea but would do his best to fulfil the "commitments" to "defend" the South Korean puppet clique. This is an aggressive outburst fully betraying the U.S. imperialists" intention to keep occupying South Korea indefinitely and their war scheme. This means that the United States would keep hold on and dominate South Korea as a permanent colony and an aggressive military bridgehead for "world supremacy," throwing full light on the aggressive and bellicose nature of the Reagan administration.

Reagan's claim that the U.S. policy of occupation of South Korea and war is intended to "defend peace and freedom" from someone's "threats" is a sheer lie and hypocrisy and a gangster-like logic for justifying the aggressive policy towards Korea.

In his interview with TONG-A ILBO Reagan actively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to the belligerent and splittist manoeuvres, openly ranting that for the fulfilment of the "commitments" he would not withdraw the aggression forces from South Korea, but make "all efforts possible." This tells that the U.S. policy of aggression against our people is unchanged.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must stop encouraging the South Korean puppets and leading the situation to a dangerous phase, clinging to the anachronistic policy of "strength," and seek a realistic way for a fair solution of the Korean question.

To ease tensions and preserve and make peace durable in our country and promote a peaceful settlement of the reunification question, the armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

Whether the U.S. agrees to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and immediately withdraws its troops from South Korea or persists in the policy of aggression and war, sticking to its present obstinate position -- this is a touchstone showing whether it truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification or not.

The United States must discard its wrong stand of pursuing the splittist line, meddling in the domestic affairs of others' country, and act discreetly with sober thinking and take hands off Korea.

U.S. ARMS DEPLOYMENTS IN SOUTH KOREA REPORTED

SK031012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists announced that they would increase the number of "A-10" close support planes to be deployed in South Korea to 48, according to a report. They deployed 6 planes of this type in South Korea already in early March.

The warlikers also blared that they have deployed new type "missile"-equipped helicopters in South Korea and would supply the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea with "M-60" tanks.

MATERIALS ON FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTH SPA

Report on Proceedings

SK060122 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK was held in Pyongyang on 5 April. The session was held under circumstances in which the whole country is full of great pride in having vigorously demonstrated the might and solidity of our government of the republic and the state social system through the election of deputies to the Seventh SPA and new revolutionary upsurges are being created in all sectors of the revolution and construction.

The first session of the Seventh SPA has served as a historic meeting which has displayed the invincible might of our people, firmly united around the party and the leader with a single ideology and will, and as a meaningful meeting which has provided a new milestone on the road of our people's struggle for consolidating revolutionary sovereignty and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The deputies who were elected took part in the session. Also participating in the session were functionaries of the party, power organs, mass organizations and economic organizations, general grade officers of the KPA, and functionaries of scientific, educational, culture and art, public health and information sectors. Participating at the session were members of the Chongnyon functionaries delegation visiting the fatherland.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song appeared on the platform. Appearing on the platform were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee. Also appearing on the platform were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, secretaries of the KWP Central Committee, vice premiers of the State Administration Council and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

At the session, Deputy Yim Chun-chu made an opening address.

The session elected the chairman and vice chairmen of the SPA as follows:

Chairman:	Deputy Hwang Chang-yop
Vice Chairman:	Deputy Ho Chong-suk
Vice Chairman:	Deputy Hong Ki-mum

After this, the session elected the Credentials Committee for screening deputies' qualifications as follows:

Chairman:	Deputy Yim Chun-chu
Members:	Deputy So Chol
	Deputy Cho Se-ung
	Deputy Kim Man-kum
	Deputy Yi Pong-won
	Deputy Yi Chi-chan
	Deputy Pyong Chang-pok

The session adopted the following agenda items for the first session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK:

1. Election of the president of the DPRK.

2. Election of the state guidance organizations of the DPRK.

3. Account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and the DPRK state budget for 1982.

The session discussed the first agenda item. Deputy Kim Il made a speech recommending the state president of the DPRK. In his speech, he said that by the authority of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, he respectfully made a report on the suggestion by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee for loftily recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK, reflecting the collective will and ardent aspiration of the people.

All the deputies and audience warmly welcomed the suggestion for recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK.

Deputies O Chin-u, Yi Yong-sik and Ho Pok-tok made speeches at the session in support of the suggestion by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee for recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK. The speakers unanimously supported and warmly approved the suggestion for recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK. They stressed: Holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the state president of the DPRK is a clear manifestation of our people's absolute support for and deep trust in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has achieved the historic cause of the fatherland liberation by creating the immortal chuche ideology and organizing and leading the heoric anti-Japanese armed struggle, who has turned our country into an independent and self-reliant socialist power by establishing an ever-victorious chuche-type party and the genuine revolutionary government of the workers and peasants, and who has provided our people with boundless happiness. It is also a manifestation of the firm will of our people trying to fight to the end to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party and leader.

The first session of the Seventh SPA loftily recommended as the state president of the DPRK the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, who has opened up a new chapter of socialism and communism in our country under the banner of the great chuche ideology, who has made immortal achievements in the fatherland's history by devoting himself to the sacred revolutionary cause for realizing the independence of the working masses and who is leading our revolution to brilliant vitory.

As soon as the announcement on recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK was solemnly declared, the hall was filled with the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and thunderous applause.

The session discussed the second agenda item. At the suggestion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state president of the DPRK, the session elected the vice presidents of the DPRK and the premier of the DPRK. The session then elected the secretary and members of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, secretary and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA, the SPA Budget Committee of the DPRK, the SPA Bills Committee of the DPRK and the president of the Central Court of the DPRK. The session appointed the procurator-general of the Central Procurator's Office of the DPRK.

After this, by the authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state president of the DPRK, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, announced the vice premiers, chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council of the DPRK.

At the session, Deputy Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, took an oath before the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state president of the DPRK.

At the session, Deputy Yun Ki-chong made a report on the third agenda item -- account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and the DPRK state budget for 1982. Deputy Kim Hwan, chairman of the Budget Committee, made a report on the results of the deliberation of the SPA Budget Committee about the account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and the 1982 state budget.

After this, a discussion on the third agenda item took place. Participating in the discussion were Deputies Hong Song-yong, (So Myong-chun), Kim Wol-son, (Kim Chong-yop), (Pak Chong-su), Kim Yun-Hyok, (Kim Kyong-su), (Kim Ki-chun), Ko Hak-chin and Yu Chun-ok.

The speakers stressed that the recommending of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK at the first session of the Seventh SPA, reflecting the unanimous opinion and burning aspiration of the whole nation, serves as a historic and a national felicitous event which is very meaningful in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle and the accomplishment of the socialist and communist cause. They talked about the national pride, high dignity and boundless happiness of our people who hold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the great leader.

They pointed out: By financially supporting the successful accomplishment of last year's people's economy plan, the 1981 state budget has largely contributed to bringing about great upsurges in all sectors of the people's economy in accord with the grand program for the socialist construction put forth by the party's sixth congress, to further consolidating the foundation for a self-reliant socialist national economy, and to enhancing the standard of the people's material and cultural life.

The speakers supported and approved the 1982 state budget, while pointing out that the budget is a scientific and dynamic one which had been correctly worked out so it can help achieve decisive progress in the accomplishment of the second 7-year plan through the vigorous performance of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and that it can support the four-point nature remaking projects, the new rewarding goal for accelerating socialist and communist construction.

At the session, Deputy Yim Chun-chu, chairman of the SPA Credentials Committee, made a report on his committee. The session adopted a decision acknowledging the qualifications of all the deputies who had been elected throughout the country's electoral districts at elections for deputies to the Seventh SPA supported by all participating deputies.

The session passed bills of the SPA on the account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and on the 1982 state budget with the support of all participating deputies.

The vice chairman of the SPA, Ho Chong-suk, made a closing speech.

The first session of the Seventh SPA displayed the firm will and determination of our people, who will tenaciously fight for the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yim Chun-chu's Opening Address

SK060204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech by Yim Chun-chu, DPRK Political Bureau member and deputy, at first session of the Seventh SPA in Pyongyang on 5 April — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade deputies: People throughout the country, with high political awareness and enthusiasm as masters of their own country and government, expressed absolute support for and trust in the government of the republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by 100 percent participation in the elections held on 28 February to elect deputies to the supreme power organ of the government of the republic and by casting 100 percent votes in favor of the deputies, again demonstrated the unity of our people, who are rallied around the party and leader.

In the midst of such exhilaration, today we attend the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK.

During the period since the elections for the deputies to the Sixth SPA, the government of the republic, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has registered proud accomplishments in all sectors of socialist construction by energetically staging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

In the course of a solemn struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks have been consolidated, a new epochal advance has been made in the socialist economic and cultural construction and the national power has been strengthened. In the course of a rewarding struggle for revolution and construction, the government of our workers and peasants has been developed into a more militant and more vital revolutionary government and our state and scoial systems have been consolidated on the basis of the successes in socialist construction.

Thanks to our party's peace-loving foreign policy and the positive activities waged by the government of the republic, our country's international position and authority have been enhanced and international solidarity with our revolution is growing stronger with each passing day.

Today, all the working people in our nation, with victorious pride and a firm conviction in the future, are vigorously struggling to hasten the achievement of the grand prospective goals of socialist construction put forth by the historic Sixth KWP Congress. All the proud triumphs and successes of our people in the resolutionary struggles and construction works are the fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and proof of the invincible might of the great chuche idea and the government of the republic.

Our people, who have traversed the road of rewarding struggle and victory under the banner of the government, have unlimited confidence in the government of the republic which guarantees them true freedom and happiness, and are now determined to continue waging an energetic struggle to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution, rallying around the party and leader.

The current SPA session will again display our people's rock-firm unity based on the chuche idea and will serve as an important opportunity to strengthen the government of republic and bring about a new advance in socialist construction.

This SPA session is attended by 594 of the 615 deputies elected in the elections for the deputies to the supreme power organ of the government of the republic. Convinced that this session will become a historical meeting contributing to the development of our revolution by carrying out its mission under the positive participation of all the comrade deputies, I declare the opening of the first session of the Seventh SPA on the basis of Article 78 of Chapter 5 of the DPRK Socialist Constitution.

Kim Il Speech

SK060504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech by Kim Il, DPRK vice president and SPA deputy, supporting the KWP Central Committee Political Bureau's recommendation of Kim Il-song as DPRK president, at first session of Seventh SPA in Pyongyang on 5 April -- read by announced]

[Text] Comrade deputies: It is the absolute will of the party and all the people and the unanimous aspiration of the nation to achieve the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and endless prosperity for our people, upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the government of our republic, the founder of our party and government and a great leader.

Authorized by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, I, on behalf of the rock-firm will and ardent aspiration of the party member comrades and all the people in the country who are determined to uphold the great leader forever and from generation to generation, report to the SPA session on the proposal of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee to uphold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the DPRK.

Over a period of more than half a century, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brought about a fundamental change in the position of the fatherland and the fate of our people by wisely leading the struggle of our party and people for independence, socialism and communism and ushered in a new era of great national prosperity. By upholding the great leader, for the first time in a history spanning thousands of years our people have come to find a correct revolutionary course and created a new history of national prosperity and national revival by uniting firmly in a single revolutionary rank.

In the darkest period when our nation was confronted with a life and death crisis, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who was leading the revolution, had put forth the great chuche idea and chuche-type revolutionary lines and saved our nation from colonial slavery and put our country in the rank of proud independent countries by waging an arduous underground revolutionary struggle and a bloody armed struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who achieved the national liberation and independence of the fatherland in 20 years of anti-Janapese revolutionary struggle, has turned our country into a powerful socialist country evincing self-reliance and self-defense from such a backward and poor one, a model socialist country having achieved great upsurges in all fields of politics, economy, ideology and culture, through exploits of creativity and construction over a period of 40 years.

By upholding the great leader Comrade Kin Il-song as leader [suryong] and national leader [yongdoja], our people have become a powerful and proud revolutionary people opening a brilliant future with a firm conviction under the ever-victorious revolutionary party and the endlessly prospering fatherland, breaking away from the tragic condition of maltreatment and contempt the country once endured.

In retrospect, we have encountered many trials that were difficult to overcome on the road of winning the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and the fatherland liberation war waged against the most brutal imperialists and advancing the two-stage social revolution and the cause of building a new fatherland. Although we have undergone several serious trials, the Korean revolution has been able to follow the single road of victory thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, taking the lead in the revolution, opened a way out of struggles with his extraordinary wisdom and acumen, overcoming all ordeals with a rock-firm will and tested leadership.

Whenever we think of the outstanding leadership and the great accomplishments of the great leader, who, bearing the unprecedentedly arduous burden of the Korean revolution, has been leading our revolution on the single road of victory replete with struggles, we cannot repress the national pride and dignity endlessly surging in ourselves which come from upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader [suryong]. We cannot repress our endless admiration and respect for the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brilliantly realized the national aspiration and people's ideals by working without rest or sleep over a 70-year lifetime with tremendous energy, leads the overall work of the party, state and military and is creating endless upsurges in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, still displayed the noble spirit he had in the days when he was crossing the ravines of Mt Paektu leading the anti-Japanese armed ranks, energetically leads the whole party, people and army, the might of our party and republic is being consolidated and developed with each passing day and the cause of the chuche revolution, born out of Paektu, is unremittingly advancing toward new victories.

As the founder of the great chuche idea illuminating the revolutionary future of the revolutionary cause for realizing the independence of the working masses, as the genius of the revolution and construction who erected chuche Korea and a model socialist country and as an outstanding leader encouraging the cause of anti-imperialism and the independence of the world's people and the international revolutionary movement to victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is endlessly trusted and respected not only by Korean people but also the progressive people of the world.

Indeed, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a matchless patriot and national hero who has saved our people from crises and led them to today's endless happiness and glory and a great ideologue, theoretician and outstanding revolutionary leader who has achieved immortal accomplishments before the Korean revolution and the world revolution by founding the great chuche idea and brilliantly embodying it. He is a great leader [suryong] of the people who was born among the people and is devoted to giving the people happiness and freedom.

Our party members and people, who know the absolute truth that holding the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem is for the ultimate victory of our revolution, the endless prosperity of our fatherland and our people's permanent happiness through the revolutionary struggle and practical experience acquired over a period of half a century, are cherishing and upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the republic. This represents the glory of Korea and national happiness.

To hold him in high esteem at the head of our revolution and follow him generation after generation is the most solemn mission for our nation today after enduring twists and turns. To hold him in high esteem at the forefront of our revolution and follow him generation after generation is the most solemn mission given to our nation by the history after undergoing an arduous revolution and is our people's firm revolutionary will cherished as their rock-firm faith in the brighter future.

Merged into this are the ardent desire of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, who are struggling for the day when the fellow countrymen in the North and the South will lead a happy life in a reunified country, and the earnest wishes of all overseas compatriots including the 700,000 compatriots in Japan who have gained true national pride thanks to the great leader.

We will staunchly struggle to achieve the cause of national reunification -- the supreme national task -- at an early date and to accomplish the socialist and communist cause by permanently upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of our party, our nation and our people following his wise leadership.

By having the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the high post of president of the DPRK and continuing to wage a vigorous struggle under the leadership of the party and the leader, our people will strengthen the revolutionary power of workers and peasants, make our country prosper and develop and carry to shining accomplishment through generations the revolutionary cause of chuche, which was started and led by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

O Chin-u Speech

SK060744 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech at 5 April session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK by Deputy O Chin-u supporting the KWP Central Committee Political Bureau's recommendation of Kim Il-song as DPRK president -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade deputies: It is the rock-firm revolutionary faith and will of our entire people and People's Army soldiers to invariably hold in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the founder of our People's Army and supreme commander of the revolutionary armed forces as a whole -- as the president of the DPRK and to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the leader.

I warmly support and approve of the suggestion by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee to elect the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the DPRK, reflecting the unanimous opinion and earnest wishes of all people and People's Army soldiers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the ever-victorious iron-willed commander who founded the revolutionary armed forces of the chuche type, the first genuine army of the people in the long history of our nation, and led the two rigorous revolutionary wars to brilliant victories, thereby saving the destiny of the fatherland and people and firmly defending the country's independence and national sovereignty. He is the genius of revolution and construction who has wisely led the struggles of our people for national liberation, class liberation and socialism and communism with his extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership and thus built an independent, self-reliant, self-protecting socialist power in this land where only backwardness and poverty had prevailed for long years.

The glorious path of the Korean revolution, spanning from the anti-Japanese revolution to the construction of the new fatherland, the fatherland liberation war and the socialist revolution and construction, is shining with the immortal revolutionary achievements made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led the revolutionary way and the fierce class struggle against the imperialists and all kinds of class enemies to victory by founding and wisely leading our revolutionary armed forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had opened up the genuine road for the Korean revolution under the slogan of "down with imperialism" in the early days when he launched out on a road of revolution, has put forth outstanding lines for achieving national liberation with the organized armed struggle by the (?standing) revolutionary armed forces and organized and led the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle under the most arduous conditions in which there was no logistical support nor support from any regular army, thus smashing the Japanese imperialists and achieving the historic cause for the fatherland liberation. He smashed the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, who took the place of the Japanese imperialists, trying to impose again the destiny of the colonial slaves upon our people, and led the great fatherland liberation way to victory, thereby honorably defending the fatherland's freedom and independence and national dignity.

The historic victory which our people gained in the guerrilla and modern wars against the ferocious Japanese and U.S. imperialists was the brilliant victory of the great leader's chuche-oriented military ideology, original strategy and tactics and his outstanding art of war. It is a precious outcome of the wise leadership of the leader who achieved the victory of the revolutionary war, personally leading in the van, while shouldering all (?burdens) arising from the unprecedentedly arduous and rigorous war and undergoing all sorts of difficulties.

The great achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has put forth outstanding revolutionary theory and military theory on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology and who has embodied these theories brilliantly, thus ushering in an era of a new upsurge in the national liberation struggle against colonialism and in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, constitute a militant banner inspiring to victory the struggle of the revolutionary people against imperialism and colonialism and for building an independent new world.

Having the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who smashed two imperialist foes in one generation and set the example for building a new society and achieving national prosperity, at the forefront of our party and the revolution is the greatest honor and happiness for our people and the KPA. With vigorous energy and extraordinary driving force, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is organizing and leading party and state affairs as well as overall millitary affairs. Under the energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader, our revolutionary armed forces are being strengthened into powerful forces which can repel aggression from any enemy and reliably defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

Our people and the KPA that have traversed a road of rewarding struggles and brilliant exploits under the leadership of the great leader, since he covered a bloody road of several thousand li with the anti-Japanese banner held aloft, hold it as the most valuable experience gained in their struggles and lives and as their firm conviction that upholding the leader's leadership is the road to the victory of the revolution and to happiness and glory.

The course of our people's struggle, which started and advanced under the banner of the chuche idea, has been long and rugged. Though it may be so, our people were full of revolutionary optimism and confidence even in the days of severe hardships and marched victoriously, overcoming all difficulties in their path. A firm conviction in the minds of our people of a bright future of the fatherland and of the victory of the revolution is based on their absolute trust in the great leader. The will to uphold the leader's leadership under any difficult circumstances is a revolutionary credo that has been engraved in the minds of our people for a long period of over a half century and has been growing more solid with each passing day.

Though the Korean revolution has yet a long and rugged road to traverse, no rigorous trial can destroy our people's rock-firm will to hold the party and the leader in high esteem, and our People's Army and people will invariably remain faithful to their leadership. Imitating the pure loyalty and unyielding revolutionary spirit of the young communists who, in the early days of the Korean revolution, unhesitatingly dedicated their youth and lives to the defense of Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, our KPA soldiers will hold in high esteem the great leader and remain loyal to him generation after generation and will thus preserve and add lustre to the dignity and honor of the KPA as the army of Comrade Kim Il-song and the army of the party.

By brilliantly implementing our party's policy of permeating the army with the chuche idea and consolidating the militant power of one-matches-one-hundred by thoroughly arming themselves with chuche strategy and tactics, our KPA soldiers will creditably discharge their mission of safeguarding and defending the party and the leader with their lives and of militarily ensuring our party's cause for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Yun Ki-chong Report on Budget

SK060455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- Deputy Yun Ki-chong made a report on the results of the fulfillment of the 1981 state budget and on the 1982 state budget of the DPRK at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which opened today.

As a result of a new upswing in socialist construction and the rapid development of the national economy, last year's state budget was carried out with success, the reporter said, and went on: Thanks to the active measures taken by the government of the republic to increase the revenue resources of the state budget, the plan of the state budgetary revenue last year was fulfilled at 101 per cent. This means an 8.1 per cent rise above the revenue of 1980.

Thus, the state budgetary revenue last year reached 20,684 million won, surpassing the level of 20,000 million won. This means that our state budgetary revenue has grown at a very high rate of 11 per cent every year in the last seven years since 1974 when it surpassed the 10,000 million won level. Today the leaping development of our finance ensures in only 7 hours as much budgetary revenue as the annual amount of 1946 though commodity prices were systematically reduced almost every year and the taxation was completely abolished.

The state budgetary expenditure last year amounted to 20,333 million won, 99.3 per cent of the plan. This is an increase of 7.9 per cent above the 1980 figure. As a result, last year's state budget was successfully fulfilled with a large sum of financial reserves amounting to 351 million won after fully meeting the vast needs for funds in the first year of the general march for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

With the successful fulfillment of the state budget, our finance last year positively helped towards vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist economic construction and cultural construction, raising the people's living standards and increasing the defense capabilities of the country. Last year the government of the republic increased the outlay of funds for the national economy by 9.3 per cent above 1980 in order to fulfil the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and attain the ten prospective objectives of socialist economic construction along the main direction of the socialist economic construction indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The reporter pointed to the great successes made by the government of the republic by allocating huge funds to various domains of the national economy. According to the report, the constructors in the domain of the power industry accelerated the expansion project of the Pukchang thermal power plant to successfully ensure the commissioning of the generating equipment, while dynamically accelerating the already started construction of large-size hydro-power, lockgate power and small and medium hydro-power stations. In particular, the workers and technicians in this domain increased the production of electricity to the maximum to fully meet the demand of the national economy for electricity by energetically striving to operate the generators in full capacity.

In the extracting industry, large-scale coal and ore mines with big deposits and good mining conditions including the coal mines in Anju and Tokchon Districts and the Komdok mine were reconstructed on expansion basis in a big way, vigorous endeavours launched to make mining facilities large-sized, modern and high-speed and further advance the comprehensive mechanization of pit work and promising mining reserves secured.

Last year the constructors in the field of the metal industry creditably carried out the reconstruction on an expansion basis of blast furnace No. 2 and the sintering furnace and the construction of the cold rolling mill at the Kim Chaek iron works, finished the expansion project of the steel shop of the Songjin steel works and widely introduced iron-making equipment and metallurgical methods using our domestic fuel.

This expanded metallurgical bases and further strengthened the chuche character of the metal industry of the country.

The constructors in the domain of the chemical industry also performed feats of labour; they actively expedited the expansion project of the July 7 chemical factory, completed the construction of the sulphuric acid shop of the Hungnam fertilizer complex and successfully carried out projects for modernizing the carbide production process of the February 8 vinalon complex and splendidly built the movilon mill, a chuche-oriented chemical fibre production base, in a matter of one year or so.

Last year our heroic workers and constructors erected many grand monumental edifices in different parts of the country and completed the construction of over 2,470 objects in the industrial domain alone to adorn the first year of the general march with proud successes in construction.

Upholding the policy of the technical revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our workers, technicians, scientists and three-revolution team members boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution vigorously carried on the mass technical innovation movement; they devised and manufactured many modern machines and equipment of new type and put forward a large number of worthy scientific inventions and innovation proposals positively conducive to the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living. Over 60,370 inventions and innovation proposals were introduced into production last year in the industrial domain alone.

As a result of the allocation of huge state funds to the industrial domain and the powerful promotion of the industrial construction and the technical revolution last year, our industry was further perfected, developed and strengthened into a powerful chuche-oriented industry with a solid foundation for a new leaping advance. This is a shining fruition of the chuche-based line of industrial construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and patent proof of the validity of our party's financial policy of directing the finance of the state preferentially to the development of industry.

Last year a big success was made in agricultural production, too, with the powerful assistance of industry. With the vigorous acceleration of the construction of new reservoirs and the drainage projects including the completion of the large September 18 reservoir and the project of changing the flow of the Potong River, the irrigation system of the country has been further perfected and as a result of the struggle to acquire new land the area of cultivated land was further expanded.

With the disbursement of huge state funds the state sent tractors and various kinds of modern farming machines to the countryside and increased the supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines last year, too, to make a new stride forward in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. Successfully overcoming the unfavourable weather conditions, the entire agricultural working people and helpers to the countryside did farming in a scientific and technical way as required by the chuche method of farming to reap another bumper harvest last year.

Last year witnessed a new brilliant success in the development of fisheries, too. In particular, a new miraculous record was set up in fish catch; during last winter over 330,000 more tons of fish than that of the same period of the previous year was caught.

In order to firmly defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution, last year the government of the republic appropriated for national defense 14.8 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure, thereby creditably ensuring with finance the struggle to implement our party's military line of self-reliance in national defense.

Last year a great progress was made in the socialist cultural construction and the improvement of the people's living. In the state budget the spendings for social and cultural measures last year showed an increase of 7 per cent above 1980. As a result of vigorous construction of schools through an all-people movement, over 5,500 classrooms were built, conditions of experiment and practice improved and the material and technical foundations for education consolidated as a whole.

Last year the Nampo Ship Engineering College, the Tonghae Static Engineering College, the Chongsan Agricultural College and other new colleges were built and the study-while-working higher educational system was consolidated along with the full-time regular one. More theatres, cinema houses and houses of culture were set up in towns and rural and fishing villages and many revolutionary literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value produced last year. As a result, our chuche-based literature and art were brought into fuller bloom. Last year medical services for the people were improved still further.

The Grand People's Study House, a seat of learning of epochal significance in the development of science, technology and culture of the country with a floor space of 100,000 square metres, the modern ice rink covering 25,000 square metres, the Chongryu Restaurant, Pyongyang No. 1 department store and so forth were built magnificently and beautifully in a brief span of time to suit the national emotion and modern aesthetic sentiments. The Moranbong Stadium took on new looks, one more grand fun fair was built in historic Mangyongdae and the construction of the Munsu Street as large as a big town has been successfully accelerated following the completion of the modern Changgwang Street.

Last year the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic splendidly erected the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph as grand monumental edifices in the age of the Workers Party, reflecting the unanimous desire of our people to highly praise the immortal revolutionary idea and revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorify them for ever.

Last year countless modern dwelling houses were built in towns and rural villages to fully meet the demand of the working people for housing, more modernly appointed cultural and welfare establishments in all provinces, cities, counties and workers' districts to further enhance the level of the cultural life of the working people and local construction was actively promoted to make local towns and rural villages as a whole more beautiful.

Last year the state disbursed a large sum running into several thousand million won to successfully ensure such communist measures in our country as the compulsory free education system, the system of nursing and bringing up children at state expenses, the universal free medical service system, the paid leave system, the system of accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and the system of supplying food and fuel at state expense.

Thanks to these communist measures taken by the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic, our people have become a happy people enjoying an ideal life of future communist society in various fields of social life though they are now living in socialist society.

All these great changes in the material and cultural life of our people clearly show the incomparable superiority of our socialist system in which the popular masses are the masters of everything, all things of society serve them and the state ensures their material and cultural life entirely on its responsibility, and the genuinely popular character of our socialist finance spending money earned by the people for their welfare. The reporter stressed that these proud successes made by our people in the socialist construction and the fulfillment of the state budget last year are a shining fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Referring to the state budget for 1982, the reporter said that it was compiled as a mobilising and correct one to accelerate the socialist construction in our country to the maximum, reflecting the urgent demand of our revolution and construction.

According to the report, the state budgetary revenue and expenditure for this year are scaled respectively at 22,546 million won. The state budgetary revenue this year will increase to 109 per cent compared with last year along with the rapid increase of production and the growing inner accumulation in all fields of the national economy. The state budgetary expenditure this year will be 10.9 per cent above last year on the basis of the rapid increase of the state budgetary revenue. The government of the republic envisages an 11.5 per cent increast above last year in the outlay to national economy to accelerate the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, make a decisive advance in carrying out the second seven-year plan and lay a solid basis for attaining the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

At the historic fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a new grand blueprint for carrying out the four major tasks of nature-remaking for the eternal prosperity of the country — reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, acquiring 200,000 hectares of new land and constructing the Nampo lockgate and Taechon power station. This year the government of the republic will direct several hundreds of million won in the state budget to successfully ensure the battle to carry out the four major tasks of nature-remaking of weighty significance in attaining the ten long-range goals of economic construction in the 1980's and accelerating socialist and communist construction.

It will increase investments in the chemical industry this year by 20 per cent above last year to thoroughly implement the teachings of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on directing primary efforts to the struggle for hitting the chemical target. In the chemical industry this year the existing production equipment will be repaired and readjusted to be operated in full capacity and, at the same time, nitric ammonium fertilizer, caustic soda and sulfuric acid shops will be built at some chemical factories and medium- and small-size chemical factories be actively developed.

This year's state budget envisages a large allocation of funds, 12 percent greater than that of last year, to the domain of the metal industry in accordance with our party's policy of directing efforts to this industry. Workers in this domain will hasten the reconstruction on an expansion basis of metal factories including the Kim Chaek iron works and the Hwanghae iron works, while directing efforts to the maximum utilization of the existing metal production equipment, and complete the construction of a new smeltery at an early date so that production of steel, rolled steel and various non-ferrous metals be markedly raised this year.

In order to fully meet the rapidly growing need of the national economy for electric power, fuel and raw materials this year, the state envisages disbursement of a colossal amount of fund, 13 per cent greater than that of last year, to the power and extracting industries. The power industry will speed up the construction of the hydraulic power stations including the Wiwon, Namgang and Maekjon lockgate power stations while using the existing generating facilities to themaximum, and continue to vigorously go ahead with the expansion project of the Pukchang thermal power plant to increase the generating capacity markedly.

The mining industry will reconstruct on an expansion basis big coal and ore mines including the Anju District, Sunchon District and Tokchon District coal mines and the Musan and Komdok mines and actively push ahead with the development of new promising coal and ore mines with favourable production conditions.

This year we will readjust the existing machine plants, supplement those processes which are nonexistent and raise the proportion of stamp forging and pressing methods to further develop the machine-building industry in accordance with the demands of the technical revolution at a higher stage.

The government of the republic raised it as an important task in the socialist economic construction this year to strengthen transport work and envisages the disbursement of a large amount of fund to this domain. In order to bring about a new change in the production of mass consumption goods by rapidly developing the light industry, the state will direct much fund to this domain.

This year the existing fishing boats will be speedily made modern and universal, ship-repair bases and bases for the production of fishing tools be firmly built and fish catch be further raised in the domain of fisheries. Along with this, the capacities of the existing freezing factories will be used to the maximum and more processing facilities be built up to freeze, store and process more fish.

The government of the republic will increase the allocation of funds to the agricultural domain by 12 per cent above last year so as to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's agriculture-first policy and effect a new change in grain production. A vigorous drive to further enlarge the area under cultivation will be waged and the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture be actively promoted this year.

To construct more modern dwelling houses and build up towns and villages better this year, the state will spend 9 per cent more fund than that of last year.

Thanks to the measures of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic the living standards of our people will further rise and the genuine superiority of the socialist system of our country where people are its masters and everything serves them be highly displayed in the rich and cultured life of our people this year. The government of the republic envisages a 5 per cent increase of the expenditure for social and cultural measures above last year with a view to accelerating the cultural revolution and fully meeting the social and cultural needs of the working people.

The state will increase this year's disbursement of funds for education to 106 per cent compared with last year. This year the government of the republic will send again a stupendous amount of educational aid fund and stipends to the compatriots in Japan, reflecting the lofty intention and warm solicitude of the fatherly leader. It will increase expenses for science, culture, public health and physical culture and sports this year. Besides, the state budget for this year envisages a colossal allocation of fund to better enforce many communistic policies for the benefit of our people.

This year the government of the republic will direct 14.5 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure to national defence in order to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and safeguard the people's security.

The state budget for this year is a budget for independent economic construction which firmly guarantees financially the successful carrying out of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of socialist economic construction by tapping the inner resources of the country and a truly popular budget correctly embodying all measures for the improvement of people's life, the reporter stressed. In conclusion, the reporter referred to the tasks for successfully fulfilling the state budget for 1982.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Session

SK050800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 4 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 April editorial: "Historic Meeting Which Will Open an Endlessly Vast Future for the Power of the Republic"]

[Text] Our people are now greeting another exciting event in the proud history of the republic shining with victory and glory. Starting today, the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, is to be held.

The first session of the Seventh SPA is an historic one which is convened at the proud time when a great turn is being effected in the struggle to model society on the chuche idea under the leadership of our party and an endlessly bright future is being unfolded ahead on the road of the republic. Greeting this significant session, the whole country is now pervaded with an extraordinary upsurge of political zeal. The entire people, including our working class, unanimously participated in the elections of deputies to the SPA with burning loyalty and high revolutionary zeal and expressed their absolute support for the power of the republic. Thus they once again demonstrated to the world the might of unity and cohesion firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Our working people have staged the vigorous labor struggle to significantly greet this session with the great joy and pride of having elected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a deputy to the SPA. As a result, great upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction and the great monumental structures glorifying the era of the Workers Party are being built in succession.

Our people will soon mark the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Convening this SPA session, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the republic, in high esteem at a time when the whole country is seething with the infinite excitement and joy of greeting the most felicitous national festive days in the history of our fatherland, constitutes much glory and great pride of our people.

Our republic, which has traversed the single road of victory and glory for a long period of time under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is today enjoying its era of great affluence and prosperity. Today, all of the people of the country firmly foresee their eternal happiness and future from the might and prosperity of our republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The convocation of the first session of the Seventh SPA is a great auspicious event of historic significance in the political life of our people and in their carrying out the revolutionary cause. The republic is the banner of our people's freedom and happiness and the powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Only when the power of the republic is constantly strengthened can the independent force of our revolution be firmly consolidated, the complete victory of socialism and national reunification be expedited and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence be vigorously accelerated.

This session will mark a new milestone in providing a firm guarantee for carrying out the cause of the party with honor by strengthening and developing the power of the republic into an invincible revolutionary one. The session will, above all, make the power of the republic more successfully fulfill its function and role in carrying out the historic cause of modelling society on the chuche idea. The modelling of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution. Today it is the most important task facing the power of the republic to brilliantly carry out this lofty cause.

An epochal progress has been made in the struggle to model society on the chuche idea under the leadership of our party. In order to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu, we should more vigorously accelerate the cause of modelling society on the chuche idea on the basis of already achieved successes.

The power of the republic assumes a very important duty in modelling society on the chuche idea. Only when the function and role of the power of the republic -- which is the powerful weapon of proletarian dictatorship -- are enhanced can the historic cause of completely realizing the independence of the working masses be successfully carried out by actively accelerating the human reform and nature-remaking programs.

This SPA session is to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to implement the grand program set forth by the sixth party congress, to open a resplendent prospect for changing our country into a paradise of the people, a better place in which to live, and to inspire all of the people to its realization. Thus, the flames of speed battle will vigorously flare up on all fields of socialist construction, great successes will be achieved in the struggle to implement the tremendous economic construction program in the 1980's and the life of our people will become more independent and creative.

The first session of the Seventh SPA will also bring about an epochal turn in consolidating the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole society firmly rallied around the party. The unity and cohesion of the entire people firmly rallied around the party is a foundation for the consolidation of our society and is a decisive guarantee for all victories. It is an honorable duty of the power of the republic to firmly safeguard and strengthen this great unity and cohesion.

Through this SPA session the power of the republic will more solidly cement a political foundation for brilliantly realizing the party's leadership and will be strengthened and developed into a revolutionary power resolutely defending and carrying out the line and policy of the party. Thus, the whole society will be firmly consolidated as a rank, thanking and acting in accordance with the idea and intent of the party and the people's support to and trust in our party will be further deepened.

The power of our republic is a revolutionary power which should carry out the cause of chuche to the end under the party's leadership. The great historic significance of the SPA session lies precisely in making the power of the republic a powerful weapon for firmly defending the organizational and ideological foundation of the party eternally. Indeed, the first session of the Seventh SPA will highly demonstrate the might and honor of the power of our republic advancing while following the leadership of the party, greatly consolidate and develop the state and social system and mark an important occasion in providing a firm guarantee for the completion of the revolution cause of chuche to the end.

Today when they greet the important session which will shine forth in the history of development of the republic, all of the people of the country recall the proud path traversed by the republic with greater hope and aspiration for the future. The power of our republic has advanced along the road of arduous struggle and proud victory, holding aloft the banner of the great chuche idea. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Since it was founded, the power of our republic has traversed the road of vigorous struggle and glorious victory and has achieved the immortal exploits which will shine eternally in the history of the fatherland. The working people can shape their destinies with their own efforts and successfully carry out the revolution and construction only when they possess genuine revolutionary sovereignty.

Our people, who suffered all forms of disgraceful treatment in the past because of lack of their own sovereignty, became the masters of the country for the first time only in the bosom of the republic and have come to enjoy an infinitely rewarding life and happiness to their hearts' content. The path traversed by our republic is a history of struggle for brilliantly carving out the destiny of the people on its responsibility and for bringing about the heyday of national grandeur and prosperity. The road traversed by our people for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction faced many difficulties, and our people had to suffer many trials. However, thanks to the power of the republic which struggles, taking the chuche idea as its firm guiding principle, our people have been able to carry out victoriously serious social reforms and vast construction, while surmounting all forms of difficulties and repeated trials.

The power of our republic established a most advanced socialist system on this land, a backward colony and semi-feudal society in the past, and brilliantly carried out the cause of industrialization. Thus it has firmly defended the sovereignty of the country and the prestige of the nation, while smashing the schemes of domestic and foreign enemies. In particular, the power of the republic has achieved great successes in the struggle for translating into practice the party's slogan on modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and has laid a solid foundation for bringing earlier the brilliant future of communism.

The strengthening of the political and economic might of the country through the acceleration of socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is a brilliant success achieved by the power of the republic. The power of the republic has more firmly consolidated and developed the socialist system of our country in the political, economic, cultural and military fields and has epochally improved the standards of material and cultural life of the people by effecting constant upsurges in all fronts of socialist construction.

Today our fatherland is beaming more brilliant rays as a powerful socialist state with independence, self-reliance and self-defense and the people are leading an infinitely happy life to their hearts' content. Our republic exercises complete sovereignty in the international arena and our people have numerous friends and supporters in all parts of the world. Never in the history of our nation spanning 5,000 years has the fatherland developed and thrived so brilliantly as today and have our people become so dignified, proud and independent as today. The increase in the might of the power of the republic and the enhancement of its function and role are another precious success achieved in the course of the struggle for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Today, the unitary ideological system of the party has been firmly established and the work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla type has been extensively established in all organs of the state and among all functionaries. Today, the revolutionary spirit and the strong centralized discipline, under which all economic organs of the state and economic functionaries think and act as one in accordance with the intent of the party center, have been firmly established. As a result, our republic has come to be strengthened and developed into a revolutionary power which can surmount any trial.

This is a reliable guarantee for achieving greater victory in our revolution and construction. With the enhancement of the function and role of the people's power, the ideological and spiritual traits of the working people have varied and the whole society has been filled with revolutionary life habits.

Today, all working people in our country are struggling, devoting their wisdom and energy for the party and revolution, taking the chuche idea as their firm faith and our society has become a politically and ideologically united body of working people with a common ideal and goal. All of the people have high political awareness and revolutionary zeal and are firmly united under one ideology and will. Therefore, in our country today, constant upsurges are being effected in economic and cultural construction and the revolution is being vigorously advanced without the slightest slackness.

Indeed, the power of the republic has successfully carried out in a brief historic period difficult and complicated revolutionary tasks of various stages which had not been fulfilled before in thousands of years and has done a lot of work for the development and prosperity of the fatherland and for the happiness of the people and for the development of the times and the revolution.

The great successes achieved in the development and strengthening of the power of our republic and in socialist construction are the brilliant fruition of the tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP. The internal and external circumstances of our revolution in the past period were very complicated. The republic had always to suffer difficulties and trials and faced heavy tasks. However, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the power of our republic has been able to traverse the road of victory and glory and to successfully carry out the vast tasks confronting it.

The entire course — in which the power of our republic took its root amid the flames of anti-Japanese struggle, was born on this firm foundation and has been strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary power today -- is a glorious and brilliant history embroidered with the immortal struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly defined the duty of the power of the republic in conformity with the demands of the development of the revolution and the prevailing situation and has wisely led the struggle for its realization.

We have firmly protected the revolutionary nature of the people's government and the cause for socialism under difficult circumstances in which the country is divided and victoriously advanced the revolution and construction because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has resolved all questions concerning the strategic task which has loomed before the government of the republic and the improvement of the work method of the functionaries of government agencies and because he has always carefully and comprehensively guided activities to this end.

The idea and policy for building a chuche-type set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been brilliantly implemented by our party's positive activities and correct leadership. Regarding the work of endlessly glorifying the republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a sacred task, our party has strengthened party guidance of the people's government in various ways.

With our party's correct guidance, the people's government has assumed an appearance as the chuche-type revolutionary government, enhanced its role as a host taking responsibility for the people's daily life and firmly protected the country's sovereignty. Without our party's mature organizational skill and tested leadership, we could not imagine the people's government's contributions to the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Our people firmly believe that when they follow the KWP's leadership they can solidify the government of the republic and enhance its role, expediting the future of communism. The government of the republic has traversed the road of glorious struggle under the leadership of the party and the leader and achieved a great victory in the revolution and construction. However, our revolution has not been completed. We should pioneer a distant and rough road.

Today, our people are assigned an important revolutionary task of expediting the complete victory of socialism and achieving the fatherland's independent reunification. To successfully achieve this task, we should solidify and develop the government of the republic under the leadership of our party. The upcoming SPA session will unfold a new, bright prospect and a worthwhile task for the government of the republic in the struggle to implement the revolutionary line set forth at the sixth party congress. Thus, the future path of the republic will become much more promising and our revolution will leap to a higher stage.

With great expectations and concern, all the people throughout the country wish the first session of the Seventh SPA success. They are determined to brilliantly implement the magnificent plan which will be unfolded at the session.

The DPRK -- our glorious fatherland -- is the most authoritative and dignified revolutionary government founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted everything to the cause of achieving victory in the revolution and happiness for the people over a long period of more than half a century, is now energetically leading the struggle to solidify our people's government into a militant, lively and invincible government and to enact a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The future path of our republic and people tenaciously advancing holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the leadership of our party is promising greater victory and glory. Let us all more vigorously struggle to achieve the endless prosperity of the republic and complete the chuche cause.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SENEGAL ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK040849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 3 sent a message of greetings to Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Senegal. The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency, the Government of the Republic of Senegal and your people on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

The Korean people are rejoiced at many successes made by the Senegalese people in the work for the building of an independent and prosperous, new society.

Convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop day by day, I take this opportunity to wish you fine successs in your future work.

CATHOLIC PRIEST TO BE INTERROGATED ON ARSON CASE

SK060258 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD In English 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Police yesterday took a Catholic priest in Wonju, Kangwon-do, to Seoul for interrogation to determine whether he provided shelter intentionally to the three people held recently as suspects in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

Sources at the National Police Headquarters (NPH) said yesterday Father Choe Ki-sik at the Wonju Diocese and four other persons were brought to Seoul to undergo questioning as to whether they helped to hide the alleged arson suspects. In addition to Fr. Choe, the four under questioning were identified as Mun Kil-hwan, 37, a custodian at the Catholic education center belonging to the Wonju Diocese; Kim Yong-ae, 27, a woman bookstore owner; Yi Chang-pok, 43, a former member of the Urban Industrial Mission; and Chong In-chae, deputy head of the Catholic Farmers Association.

A spokesman for NPH said that Fr. Choe and the four other persons volunteered to come to Seoul to "cooperate" in the current investigation of arson incident. The spokesman, however, said that the five could face prosecution on charges of hiding the alleged arsonists depending on the outcome of the investigation.

The decision to question Fr. Choe and the four other people came following a statement by An Ung-mo, director of NPH, who said in a statement that anyone responsible for hiding a criminal suspect will not be exempt from prosecution regardless of his or her social standing.

CHON CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH KOREA

SK060234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan called for continued vigilance against North Korea Tuesday, and said the "stockpiling of military might" was a top priority to ease tension and ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In an address at the commencement exercises of the Korean Military Academy, Chon said, "We can secure peace only when we have military might strong enough to deter a war." "The stockpiling of that might will not only prevent a war, but in the long run, it will bring North Koreans to the conference table," Chon said. "When we are strong enough, then North Korea will be forced to renounce its adventurism and confrontation policy, and respond to our suggestions of peaceful unification."

Chon said a strong army is only possible through unity and discipline, and called on the newly commissioned officers to learn strength through the love and respect of their men.

GOVERNMENT TO LIMIT STEEL PIPE EXPORTS TO U.S.

SK061144 Seoul YONHAP in English 1132 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to "voluntarily" limit its exports of steel pipes to the United States to discourage import restrictions on Korean steel pipes. A source at the Commerce-Industry Ministry said the ministry will instruct firms producing steel pipes to limit total steel pipe exports to the United States this year to 683,000 tons, or 95 percent of the steel pipes exported to the United States last year, 24 percent of total U.S. steel pipe imports. The source said the U.S. administration is investigating anti-dumping act violations against iron and steel exports from the EEC (European Economic Community) and steel pipes made in Japan. According to the sources, the U.S. Government is also considering import restrictions on Korean-made steel pipes.

The government measure brings the total number of voluntarily controlled exports to 16. They include color TV sets, non-rubber footwear, baseball gloves, steel pipe and silk products.

HUN SEN HOSTS SOIREE FOR CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

BK051308 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] After having official talks with the Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, the high-level Cuban delegation led by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, attended a reception hosted in its honor at the Chamka Mon state palace at 1600 on 2 April by Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs.

Attending the reception on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kong Korm, deputy foreign minister; and many cadres of the Foreign Ministry. On the Cuban side were Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; Comrade Hector Gallo, Cuban ambassador to the PRK; and all the members of the delegation.

On that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs, made a speech in which he stressed: It is a great honor for us to receive you on your visit to the PRK, which is aimed at strengthening the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples. This visit is a significant contribution to the strengthening of Kampuchea's revolutionary gains and a great encouragement for our socialist construction in the PRK as well as for our efforts to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people highly appraise the great achievements scored by the proletarian class and heroic people of Cuba under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the PCC headed by Comrade Fidel Castro. The Cuban people have succeeded in building the first socialist state in Latin America and have turned this socialist state into a strong bulwark against the yankee imperialists and their lackeys and for peace and international security, as well as into a firm base for the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle to strengthen independence, peace, freedom, democracy and social progress.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, we reaffirm our wholehearted support for the fraternal, heroic Cuban people in their valiant struggle against the threat of war and provocations, intimidation, coercion and the economic blockade pursued by the yankee imperialists and their colleagues, and for sovereignty over the Guantanamo Base illegally occupied by the yankees.

The comrade added: After the 7 January victory, our party and people have had the heaviest task of eradicating the vestiges of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. While struggling to defend the country and revolutionary gains, we have had to strive to build the country from scrap in order to make it advance toward socialism. Although the enemy of the Kampuchean revolution has been toppled and the state power has fallen into the hands of the people, the Chinese big-nation hegemonist-expanionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in the ruling circles of the ASEAN member countries have supported and fostered their lackeys — Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann — and sought all perfidious means of subverting Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity and undermining the revolution in Kampuchea. However, our Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, have always moved forward and strived to surmount all obstacles for the revolutionary cause, the defense of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the reconstruction of the Kampuchean fatherland.

On this occasion, we stress once again that all the victories scored in the past and at present by our people cannot be separated from the great, sincere support and assistance of the heroic Vietnamese people and from the common struggle in the strategic alliance of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries. They are also attributable to the valuable support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. We will always remember that in time of need, the Kampuchean people have always received support and assistance in thought and deed from the Cuban party, government and fraternal people. We regard this aid as a most significant contribution to the construction of socialism in accordance with authentic Marxist-Leninist theory on the Angkor land.

In conclusion, the comrade said: We are confident that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples will grow more firm. No enemy can break them. On this solemn occasion, we also express revolutionary salutations to the people of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly the heroic Nicaraguan, Grenadan and El Salvadorean peoples who, under the clear-sighted leadership of the patriotic heroes -- Simon Bolivar, (Saint Martin), (Oregin), Jose Marti, (August Joseph), Sandino and Che Guevara — have fought valiantly throughout history in order to seize and defend their national independence and sovereignty.

In his reply, Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, head of the Cuban delegation, said: I convey to the Kampuchean people, your party and government and to Comrade Heng Samrin and other comrade leaders of this fraternal country, fraternal greetings from Comrade Fidel Castro, our great leader. On this occasion, we express thanks to the Kampuchean party, government and people for the militant solidarity and support extended to us in connection with the recent threat made by the U.S. Government. We are elated to see that through their all-out efforts and great sacrifices, in only 3 years the Kampuchean people have been able to eradicate the disasters left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. The Kampuchean people, closely united with fraternal countries in Indochina, are now advancing firmly and striving to build their country and defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. With the support of the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean society has developed rapidly with the establishment of a new constitution, the National Assembly, the state institutions and administrative organs from the central level down to the local levels. These achievements have strengthened the revolutionary power and attested that the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible. These significant victories, like those we scored in the past, are attributable to the bond of solidarity, particularly solidarity of the Indochinese people. At the same time, the Indochinese nations have always enjoyed the firm support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the nations throughout the world which cherish peace, justice and social progress.

The comrade added: On our American continent, through the manipulation of the Reagan administration, the El Salvadoran people are being massacred. Faced with successive defeats, the Reagan administration is posing direct threats against that country and launching intervention. At the same time, the United States is preparing to commit aggression against Nicaragua and Grenada. It has rejected all the reasonable proposals concerning solutions to various fundamental problems in the region. These proposals, which were made by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, are supported by the Cuban Government, the committee leading the Sandino front in Nicaragua and the committee leading the El Salvadoran revolution.

The comrade continued: In Southeast Asia, in collusion with the Beijing expansionists, they [not further specified] have carried on aggression against Vietnam and Laos and supported the anti-revolution elements in an attempt to destroy the revolutionary achievements of the victorious Kampuchean people.

Our party and government support the reasonable proposals made by the SRV, LPDR and PRK Governments, with the aim of solving all the remaining problems in the region through negotiations in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation beneficial to all nations.

In conclusion, the comrade stressed: On this glorious occasion, on behalf of the Cuban party, government and people, I once again affirm our firm support for the cause of the beloved nation that the Kampuchean people are building. We pledge to further provide our full cooperation. A bright future will certainly fall into the hands of such nations as Kampuchea and Cuba. We will advance toward socialism and be loyal to all the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the international proletariat.

The reception proceeded in a joyous and intimate atmosphere permeated with sentiments of international solidarity.

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA VISITS

5 Apr Arrival

BK051400 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian foreign ministry led by Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived at Pochentong Airport at 1120 on 5 April to pay an official visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs.

Welcoming the delegation at the Pochentong Airport were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry. Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic; and the comrades ambassadors and charge d'affaires of various embassies in Kampuchea were also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation.

Hun Sen-Hosted Banquet

BK060954 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] After arriving in the PRK, on the afternoon of 5 April the Hungarian Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, went to lay a wreath at the independence monument in order to pay tribute to the memory of cadres, combatants and people who sacrificed their lives in the cause of the Kampuchean fatherland.

At 1430 on the same day, the delegation visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, which is one of the genocidal centers of the Pol Pot regime. All the members of the delegation expressed their grief for the victims and condemned the barbarous and cruel crimes committed against the Kampuchean people by the unpopular, antinational, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists.

At 1900, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, hosted a banquet at the Vat Phnum restaurant to honor the Hungarian foreign minister's delegation. Also present at the banquet was Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the PRK.

In his speech, Comrade Hun Sen warmly welcomed the friendly delegation. The comrade stressed: The delegation's visit to Kampuchea constitutes a new step in the strengthening and expanding of friendly relations, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Hungary.

In conclusion, Comrade Hun Sen thanked the delegation for its visit which has encouraged the Kampuchean people to strive to build and defend their Angkor land with full confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, which has led the country to move firmly on the road of independence, peace and freedom in order to advance toward socialism.

In his reply, Comrade Frigyes Puja noted the firm spirit of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of Hungary and Kampuchea. The comrade reiterated the Hungarian people's support for the Kampuchean people in their struggle for the cause of the revolution and to frustrate all maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution. The comrade head of the delegation highly appraised the rebirth and achievements scored in all fields during the past 3 years by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP.

In conclusion, the comrade stressed: The Hungarian party, government and people firmly support the Kampuchean people's struggle and their correct revolutionary cause for independence and freedom, and fully support all the proposals made by the three Indochinese foreign ministers, which are aimed at solving all the remaining disputes in this region through negotiations.

CHAN SI SENDS MESSAGE TO HUNGARY'S LAZAR

BK041004 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a message to Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeting him on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's Liberation Day. The message says, among other things:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, on behalf of the Kampuchean Government and people I would like to extend sincere congratulations and fraternal salutations to you and the Hungarian Government and people. I am elated at the glorious achievements scored by the Hungarian people in the past 37 years of their socialist construction.

During the past 3 years -- that is, since the day the Kampuchean people topped the genocidal regime and chose the socialist path -- Hungary has made many contributions to strengthening the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause for their normal living conditions, well-being and social progress. This noble deed of the Hungarian Government and people is forever imprinted in the hearts of the Kampuchean people.

I am convinced that the fraternal solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples will always be firm and based on proletarian internationalism in the interest of peace and socialism.

CHAN SI TALKS WITH CONGO FOREIGN MINISTER NZE

BK060720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1510 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently received the delegation of the Congo led by Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chief of the foreign relations department and minister of foreign affairs. Ung Phan, minister attached to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers, and Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, were also present at the meeting.

The Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean leader said, will achieve more and greater successes in national defense and reconstruction.

He stressed that tension and instability in Southeast Asia are attributable to the collusion of Beijing expansionism with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces who want to sabotage the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

Chan Si unmasked the maneuvers of the enemy who is seeking by all means to reimpose the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime with its reactionary Maoist policy on Kampuchea.

On his part, Pierre Nze highly appreciated the efforts made by the Kampuchea people under the just leadership of the Kampuchean party and government in national defense and reconstruction. He exposed the situation in Africa, troubled by U.S. imperialists, Israeli Zionism and the apartheid of South Africa.

The two sides agreed to strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and peoples in the struggle against common enemies -- the imperialists and international reactionaries -- and to support the cause of independence, peace and social progress.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES FRENCH PARTY DELEGATION

BK060734 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1503 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- Chairman of the PRK National Assembly Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, received today in Phnom Penh the delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee.

Chairman Chea Sim talked about the current situation in Kampuchea, saying the PRK Government is focusing its attention on national reconstruction and defense while enjoying the aid and assistance of Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. In the face of the firm advance of the Kampuchean revolution, he said, the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces have conducted subversive actions along the Kampuchean-Thai border against the PRK. These activities, however, are in vain; they cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

Paul Laurent affirmed that the PCF was on the side of the revolutionary forces at the time of the struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and that it is still continuing this work now. He stressed that the goal of his visit is to consolidate the bonds of friendship between the two parties and peoples.

Also present at the meeting was Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

CHEA SOTH MEETS AUSTRALIAN PARTY DELEGATION

BK060456 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in audience at the Chamka Mon state palace on the morning of 3 April the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Comrade Alan Miller, secretary of the party Central Committee.

After exchanging views in an intimate atmosphere, the Australian side voiced full support for the leading line of the KPRP and the statement of the foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries.

FARMERS REPORTEDLY EXCEED PADDY TARGET

OW060016 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Apr (VNA) -- Farmers in Kampuchea had by 15 March sold the state 132,844 tonnes of paddy, more than 22,000 tonnes above target, V.N.A. correspondent in Phnom Penh reports.

Battambang, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, Pursat, Kampong Chanang and Koh Kong Provinces and Kampong Som town exceeded their quotas by from 240 to 8,000 tonnes.

Battambang has sold the state more than 42,000 tonnes, 2,000 tonnes above target, and Kompong Cham sold 23,000 tonnes, 8,000 tonnes more than in the previous year.

The Kampuchean Ministry of Trade has sold in return to the peasants cloth, fuel, salt, household utensils and other commodities worth over 100 million riels (Kampuchean currency).

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 29 MAR-4 APR

BK050615 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 29 March-4 April reporting period:

Koh Kong: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 2 April reports that in 1981 the peasants in Koh Kong Province grew 7,141 hectares of rice and planted corn, cassava, sweet potatoes and various kinds of beans on more than 300 hectares of land. The province also sold 420 tons of crops to the state. This year the province plans to plant rice on 9,000 hectares.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1427 GMT on 4 April reports that to date the peasants in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province, have cleared 13,800 hectares of land. In the past year they raised 6,300 hectares of rice, 1,180 hectares of corn, 860 hectares of beans, 730 hectares of soy beans and hundreds of hectares of other subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 31 March Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports, citing the Prey Veng agricultural service, that as of the end of February the province's peasants had transplanted almost 30,000 hectares of dry-season rice as well as tens of thousands of hectares of various secondary food crops. They planted the IR-36 rice strain on 9,500 hectares of land. The agriculture service plans to grow 190,000 hectares rainy-season rice in 1982-83. This includes 29,000 hectares of floating rice, 27,500 hectares of early rice, 44,650 hectares of ordinary rice and 77,850 hectares late rice. Some 10,000 hectares of rainy-season rice -- 2,000 hectares of the IR-36 strain and 8,000 hectares of mid-season rice -- will be test planted. The province will also raise 4,800 hectares of white and red corn, 1,210 hectares of cassava, 350 hectares of tobacco, 268 hectares of sugarcane, 370 hectares of peanuts, 10 hectares of mung beans and 30 hectares of sesame. The province will raise 50,000 to 53,000 pair of oxen and buffalo and from 1,299 to 1,600 tons of fish will be caught.

Phnom Penh SPK reports on 30 March that, in spite of floods and drought, during the past year the Prey Veng peasants cultivated 174,800 hectares of rice. It adds that solidarity groups have prepared 250 mechanized cultivators [motoculteurs] 400 mechanized pumps and other agricultural implements. The authorities have also restored two dams and four pumping stations. SPK notes that, as of February, the province has produced 2,410 tons of palm sugar and 1,300 tons of fish.

Pursat: SPK at 0407 GMT on 29 March reports that in the principle rice-growing season for 1981, in spite of natural disasters, Pursat Province cultivated 56,250 hectares of rice, which was 1,250 hectares above the plan norm and represents an increase of 12,900 hectares over 1980.

The province also planted 2,080 hectares of subsidiary crops. Some 13,000 hectares have been cleared. Pursat currently has 60,000 head of cattle, 8,100 ox carts and 21,900 agricultural implements. As of March, more than 1,470 tons of fish have been caught and 6,000 cubic meters of timber and bamboo exploited. The province has also produced 60 tons of charcoal. To date, 34 dams, 59 dikes, 15 reservoirs and thousands of meters of irrigation canals have been built or restored. Pursat has planted 500 hectares of dry season rice as well as 1,350 hectares of subsidiary crops. For the principle rice-growing season in 1982 Pursat plans to produce 63,000 hectares of rice and 3,300 hectares of other plants.

Ratanakiri: SPK at 1429 GMT on 4 April reports that the solidarity groups in Veun Sai District, Ratanakiri Province, have harvested 1,320 hectares of rice, of which 604 hectares were grown on land prepared using slash-and-burn techniques. They have also cultivated hundreds of hectares of other crops. The people of the province are paying particular attention to livestock; they have raised 1,180 head of grazing stock [betail] and thousands of fowl.

Siem Reap: At 1230 GMT on 1 April Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that the peasants of Samraong District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, were able to plant only 3,930 hectares of rice in 1981, which yielded 2,700 tons of paddy. This year they plan to grow 4,500 hectares of rice. They have 462 buffalo and over 1,000 head of cattle ready for use as draft animals.

Svay Rieng: At 0403 GMT on 1 April SPK reports that during the past year the peasants of Svay Rieng Province raised 102,300 hectares of rice, hundreds of hectares of other crops and cleared 21,250 hectares of land, according to an official report.

VODK REPORTS RAILWAY CUT IN KOMPONG SOM

BK200830 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] On 12 March our army and guerrillas cut a 200-meter stretch of the Vietnamese railroad tracks at (Prek Pok) west of Veal Renh on the Kompong Som battlefield. Next morning, the Vietnamese troops sallying out to inspect the railroad hit our landmine, suffering one killed and two wounded.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

USSR, SRV TRUCKS AMBUSHED ON ROUTE 4; 10 KILLED

BK270749 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] On 21 March our army and guerrillas ambushed a Soviet crane truck and a Vietnamese troop carrier truck at a section between O Oknha Heng and O Kambot along Route 4 on the Kompong Som battlefield. We set the 2 vehicles ablaze, killed 10 enemy troops, including 3 Soviet nationals, and wounded 15 others.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

PHNOM PENH BATTLEFIELD REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

BK230540 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Last February our comrades in arms in the Phnom Penh battlefield and its surrounding areas killed 16 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 19 others for a total of 35 casualties. Among those killed was a Vietnamese brigade commander. Our comrades in arms destroyed a Vietnamese warehouse and a quantity of materiel. They seized four AK's, a telephone and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Phnom Penh battlefield and its surrounding areas!

PHOMVIHAN, SOUPHANOUVONG GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

BK051440 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Apr (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and prime minister, together with Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on April 3, sent congratulatory message to Hungarian leaders to mark the 37th founding anniversary of the Hungarian People's Republic.

[The] greeting message was addressed to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers and to Antol Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In their warm and fraternal salutations, Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong praised achievements of the Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party who have channelling [as received] all mental and physical efforts in rendering Hungary a strong, developed socialist nation.

The Lao leaders hail brilliant successes in the fields of agriculture, industry, science and technology which are responsible for the raising of the people's standard of living and prestige of Hungary in international form. With regards to these achievements, the Lao leaders applaud close co-operation among the Hungarian People's Republic, the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

"All these great achievements," say Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong, "serve as significant contribution to the strength of the socialist community as well as to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world. Furthermore, the Hungarian people's successes are being considered as moral boost for the Lao people and the world struggling movements for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

On the Lao-Hungarian relations, the Lao leaders say: "We experience a sense of great satisfaction at noticing the relations of friendship and co-operation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between our two parties and government have been enhanced for the interest of the Lao and Hungarian peoples."

Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong also thank their Hungarian counterparts for the Hungarian side's aid and support in the tasks of socialist construction in Laos and wish the Hungarian people successes in their implementation of the sixth 5-year plan.

MPR COOPERATION DELEGATION DEPARTS 4 APR

BK061023 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Apr (KPL) -- The delegation of the Mongolia-Laos Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by its president, Choynoryn Suren, who is also member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee of Construction, Architecture and Technical Control, on April 4, left Vientiane for home.

During its stay here the Mongolian delegation had attended the third ordinary session of the Laos-Mongolia intergovernmental committee which took place from April 1-2 in Vientiane. They also visited the production bases and the historical sites in Vientiane and Xieng Khouang.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier, chairman of the State Planning Committee and president of the Laos-Mongolia intergovernmental committee, and Sisavat, vice president of the State Bank and of the said committee, and other officials. The Mongolian ambassador to Laos, Jambyn Nyama, was also present at the airport.

UK, CANADA STUDYING 'YELLOW RAIN' SAMPLES

BK050304 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Britain and Canada have taken delivery of samples of "yellow rain" allegedly used by Vietnamese forces in Laos and Kampuchea to conduct their independent laboratory tests. Australia says it is interested in receiving any "tangible evidence of use of chemical weapons in Indochina that appeared to be genuine and significant."

Informed diplomatic sources told the NATION yesterday that more Western countries had taken interest in conducting their independent tests on samples of alleged "yellow rain."

A spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok, asked about the report, said: "We are monitoring the situation closely. We are conducting an independent analysis of the situation." He refused to confirm or deny suggestions that his government had taken some samples for scientific tests. But informed sources said that the Canadian Government recently sent a team here to begin the collection of samples of "yellow rain" to begin its own independent tests.

The spokesman for the British Embassy confirmed that his government took delivery of a sample of yellow rain allegedly used by Vietnamese forces in Laos. The sample was presented by a hilltriber in Laos in January, this year, the spokesman said, adding that the sample was being analysed by British scientists at the chemical defence establishment of Porton down on Salisbury Plain, England. The spokesman said that when the analysis of the substance was completed, the findings would be made available to the United Nations group examining the charges of the use of lethal chemical weapons by Vietnam and other Soviet surrogates in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

"So far, the results haven't been in yet," the spokesman added.

Britain, being a signatory of the 1972 biological weapons convention, "is interested in any evidence which might indicate a breach of the treaty," he said, adding: "We have supported the United Nations' moves to investigate reports of the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia."

The British Embassy added: We are not in a position to substantiate such reports but any opportunity to investigate alleged breaches of the convention would be a natural reaction to our concern over this issue."

Asked about the report, the Australian Embassy spokesman issued a statement to this effect: "The Australian Government has received enquiries from more than one source whether it was interested to receive a sample of material for analysis. Enquirers have been informed that the Australian Government would be interested in seeing any tangible evidence of use of chemical weapons in Indochina that appeared to be genuine and significant. So far, nothing has been received."

The French Embassy spokesman said his government had not conducted any independent analysis on alleged yellow rain samples.

A team of American experts on chemical weapons, meanwhile, will arrive here next week for talks with Thai officials on the controversial issue of "yellow rain," according to a U.S. Embassy spokesman. The seven-man team will be here between April 6-11.

'HEAVY FIGHTING' REPORTED IN KAMPUCHEA

BK060938 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0555 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Heavy fighting was reported in Kampuchea opposite Ban Khok Sabaeng in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, on the evening of 5 April. A stray artillery shell landed in Ban Khok Sabaeng, damaging four houses and some livestock and property. No one was hurt.

Fighting continued inside Kampuchea, opposite Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts, between the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces. Thai military and district authorities have taken precautionary measures to prevent any incursion into Thailand by those forces. Measures have also been taken to assist the border people in case of emergency.

On 2 April two Thai people were killed from stray shells from the fighting inside Kampuchea opposite Ban Khlong Hat in Aranyaprathet District and Watthana Nakhon District.

District authorities have already provided relief services to the people. Villagers who had been evacuated from the area during the fighting have already returned to the village.

BUSINESSMAN REPORTS ON SINGAPORE TRADE WITH SRV

BK021058 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] A Thai businessman who recently went to Laos to conduct trade negotiations following the government's move to establish free trade with that country has reported to SIAM RAT on what he saw and noted the absurdity in the state of trade between Thailand and the three Indochinese communist countries. He noted that while the Thai Government has stopped Thai businessmen from selling strategic goods to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, certain countries in ASEAN, particularly Singapore, have heinously disregarded the agreement among the ASEAN countries and are supplying the three communist countries with several kinds of strategic goods.

"Especially barbed wire," he said. "There has been a large supply of barbed wire to those countries in addition to shoes and certain foodstuffs which are strategic items," the businessman told SIAM RAT.

Singapore, he said, has shamelessly tricked Thailand in this business. It places orders for strategic goods with Thailand directly and sends its vessel to pick up the goods at Bangkok's port. Once the vessel is fully loaded and leaves the port, it heads directly to Vietnamese ports without wasting time going through Singapore. In addition, strategic goods are shipped directly from Singapore itself. Such a practice by Singapore shows indifference to the principle reached among the ASEAN countries. "This is what is going on at present," the businessman stressed. He expressed skepticism about the authorities directly responsible for banning exports of strategic goods to the three communist countries — that is, the National Security Council. He noted that certain goods, such as textiles and rice, should not be included in the list of strategic goods since they are not strategic goods and, besides, they are goods which can earn a great deal of income for the country.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH ROK — On 25 March Thailand and the ROK signed a memorandum of understanding on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. Under the agreement Thailand and South Korea will exchange scientists and engineers, scientific and technological data, policies and planning and will jointly hold seminars and conferences with stress on joint projects to be carried out by Thailand's Science and Technology Research Institute and the ROK Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. The memorandum was signed by Thailand's Minister of Science, Technology and Energy Thinnakon Phankrawi and visiting ROK Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

CANADIAN FISHERY ASSISTANCE — An agreement was signed on 30 March at the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation for the Canadian Government to provide 500,000 Canadian dollars to the Thai Government's fishery development project in Rayong Province. The sum will be used to pay for experts and training and to purchase pier equipment, articles for a fishing cooperative and fishing equipment. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82 BK]

PART I OF PHAM VAN DONG REPORT TO VCP CONGRESS

BK020800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts from part I of economic report presented by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at the opening session of the Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

[Text] Members of the presidium, comrade delegates: The party Central Committee's political report presented to this congress by the general secretary, Comrade Le Duan, has given a panoramic view of our people's revolutionary cause from the fourth to the fifth party congress. The report has summarized the diverse developments of the country's situation in the first years of the new stage in which our people throughout the country have been engaging in socialist construction and the defense of the socialist fatherland. Analyzing the achievements as well as the weaknesses in our advance, the report affirms that the past five years can be recorded in our national history as a stage of very glorious victory of the Vietnamese revolution; and at the same time, it also points out acute problems in the present economic and social situation. On this basis, the report defines the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, the major guidelines for our people's activities in the immediate first stage including the period of the 1981-85 5-year plan and the years ending 1990.

Based on the political report, this report is to review the major points in the implementation of the 1976-80 plan and present the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole, with a view to buiding the elaboration of the 1981-85 5-year state plan.

After reviewing the economic and social situation in the years from 1976 to 1980 and at present, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's report sets forth main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social domains for the 1981-85 period and the subsequent 1980's. The report says:

Comrade delegates, the political report has expounded positions of principle governing the elaboration of the economic and social strategy for the socialist industrialization process in the 1980's, and has set forth the economic, cultural and social tasks for the 1981-85 period. These strategic positions constitute an application of the party's lines of socialist revolution and of building a socialist economy in keeping with the specific conditions of the present stage. The report has set forth overall targets in the economic and social fields for the 1980's as follows:

1. To meet the most pressing and essential needs, gradually stabilize and eventually improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all to bring about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem, better meet the requirements in clothing, study, medical care, housing, travelling, child care, and other essential consumption needs.

2. To continue building the material and technological basis of socialism, mainly to boost agricultural production, consumer goods industry and exports; strengthen further the technical equipment of the other economic branches; and make preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage.

3. To complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces, further perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, and consolidate the socialist relations of production in the whole country.

4. To meet the defense requirements, consolidate national defense and maintain security and order.

These overall targets must be concretized into partial objectives, quantitative norms to be achieved in each branch, each locality and each establishment. This is closely linked to the inventorying and calculations in order to bring into play the capabilities, to work out a balance between the requirements and the possibilities and to lay down executive measures regarding policies, ideology and organization through the establishment of economic-technical projects. That is precisely the process of elaborating the economic and social strategy, working out the state plan, and renovating the management mechanism.

On the basis of the results achieved so far, this report will expound the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole.

After the fifth party congress, the actual time left for the 5-year 1981-85 plan will be a little more than 3 years. Therefore, the objectives, policies and measures must be very firm.

In meeting the people's daily needs, we must manage to meet the food requirements of society to the extent of securing enough foodgrain, vegetables, beans and sauce, and an increased supply of sugar, molasses, fish, meat, and eggs. We must achieve a stable supply of food and fuel rations to the workers, civil servants and armymen, especially in the cities, industrial areas, border areas and offshore islands. We must resolve the problem of clothing for all people at a required minimum; ensure the supply of writing paper, school-book paper and newsprint and an appropriate amount of printing paper for other purposes; try with a high sense of urgency to do away with the shortage of medicines, especially essential ones; ensure a better supply of household implements and common articles for personal use; increase the means of transport; make a further step in alleviating the housing shortages, and ensure an increased supply of water for domestic use, a rational supply of electricity and hygienic conditions in populated areas. While caring for the people's life as a whole, our priority should be given to producers, especially to workers, together with soldiers, cadres and public servants. Along with striving to stabilize and improve to some extent the people's material life, we must pay the greatest attention to organizing the cultural life in each enterprise and cooperative, in villages, city wards, districts, provinces, towns and cities. We must develop positive factors, resolutely stop and eliminate negativism in the economic and social life and establish a new socialist order, an honest way of doing business, good social relations and a healthy and joyful lifestyle.

In the field of building the material and technological basis, we must attach great importance to the development in depth, namely making transformations, additions, and improvements in order to put to good use the existing capabilities; at the same time, we must carry on the development in breadth, undertake new constructions in a selective manner, strengthen the material-technical facilities available for immediate use in the 1981-85 5-year plan while making active preparations to deploy construction work on a larger scale and at a quicker tempo in subsequent plans. In strengthening the material and technological basis both in depth and in breadth we are to concentrate on boosting agricultural production, increasing the capacity of producing consumer and export goods, creating new sources of energy and raw materials, developing the infrastructure, especially the communications and transport capacity, and at the same time we are to ensure the adequate supply of ordinary and improved tools of various kinds, and an increased number of medium-size and small machines and equipment for various economic activities, to stimulate the key branches in the first place.

In the field of socialist transformation, we must conduct in a very resolute way the revolution in the relations of production, adopting proper steps and forms.

Hesitating or delaying in the establishment of the socialist production relations or committing acts that tend to weaken them is tantamount to slackening the struggle between the two paths and will bring about dangerous economic and social consequences.

We must establish the socialist relations of production, so that the economic situation is stabilized on healthy foundations, develops in the right direction, and the state controls the major part of the commodities. We advocate the use of a multicomponent economic structure in which the socialist economy plays the leading role. This means that we must correctly step up the socialist transformation. In the 1981-85 period, we must resolutely carry out land readjustment and complete in the main the taking of the peasants in the provinces of Nam Bo into the collective path, mainly in the form of production collectives; continue to organize and consolidate the farm cooperatives in central provinces; step up the transformation of trade, transport fishery and industry in the south; make intensive efforts to rearrange and handle the national market; and make a further step toward perfecting the socialist relations of production.

In the field of national defense and security, we must make the greatest efforts for a good performance in the defense of the country and the maintenance of the security of the fatherland. With an economy closely combined with national defense and a defense combined with the economy, we are to work out plans for an active and swift shift from an economy of peace to one of war, in case of necessity.

We must adequately meet the economic demands arising from the task of consolidating national defense. On the other hand, conditions must be created for army units to engage in production so they can partially meet their own needs. The capabilities of national defense establishments must be mobilized and the army forces must be rationally used in appropriate economic activities. We must build an all-people, comprehensive and modern national defense and an army with a determined-to-win spirit, with strict discipline and with an increasingly high level of standardization and modernization and an increasingly perfect status of combat readiness. We must build a clean, firm and strong people's security force and closely coordinate the security and armed forces with the mass movement in maintaining political security, order and social safety and halting and eliminating negativism.

To achieve these objectives, we must correctly apply the line of socialist revolution and that of building a socialist economy charted out by the fourth party congress and major policies for the 1980's expounded in the political report to the fifth congress.

While implementing these lines and policies, special attention should be paid to the following very important points:

First, we should always firmly grasp the main contents of socialist industrialization in the 5-year 1981-85 plan and in the 1980's as a whole, which are to concentrate efforts to develop agriculture vigorously, regard agriculture as the forefront, take a further step in advancing agriculture to socialist large-scale production, strive hard to boost consumer goods production and continue to build a number of important heavy industries, and combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

We must develop agriculture in an all-round manner along with forestry and fishery, first and foremost to boost the production of foodgrain and foodstuffs. In close connection with an all-round development of agriculture, we must make the fullest use of all forces from major industrial installations to small-industry and handicraft establishments and individual handicraftsmen to develop the production of consumer goods. In all activities of our national economy, we must attach great importance to exports and make tremendous efforts in this regard, so as to create at an early date main sources of export articles of high value. With efforts to be focused on developing agriculture and boosting the production of consumer and export goods, we should create jobs to the highest possible extent permitted by our capacity, utilize to the full labor forces, and expand the division of labor and reallocation of social labor forces.

We must continue to build the centrally run economy into the backbone of the national economy with a firm grip on key positions. At the same time, we must pay the greatest attention to the development of local economies, and bring into play their important action on agriculture and consumer goods production. We should actively form economic-technical branches to serve as pillars of the economy, while persevering in efforts to build district agricultural-industrial economic units, and provincial economies in the direction of gradually creating a provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure.

We must develop labor division and coordination relations both on a national and local scale, closely linking the central economy to the local ones in a unified national economic structure and eliminating the existing bottlenecks. It is necessary to clearly define the central economic structure as well as the economic structure for each locality. The decentralization of management between central organs and local administrative bodies is an issue that requires an urgent solution. In the present situation, we must expand to an appropriate extent the scope of the local economy with regard to production as well as distribution and circulation by according more authority, means and responsibility to the local administration. This will require the localities to carry out their activities more effectively.

We must, on the one hand, overcome the manifestations of centralism and bureaucratism and, on the other, strengthen state discipline, and eliminate the phenomena of fragmentation and departmentalism in order to ensure unified central management.

Urban centers, especially large cities, play a very important role and must promote their ever-increasing impact on the economy, especially in industry, small industries and handicrafts. Central and local authorities are dutybound to help build the Hanoi capital into a political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural center worthy of representing the whole country. Ho Chi Minh City with its varied possibilities must become an important center for economic, cultural and foreign trade activities.

The provinces in the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta -- with very great and diverse capabilities -- are key regions of food and agricultural production for the country. The central and local services concerned must do their best to help these provinces develop their great capabilities to the highest degree. The midland and mountain provinces in the north possess a strategic position of great importance in economy and national defense. They have very great economic strongpoints and are the sites of many important industrial centers. The provinces in the Central Highlands also possess a strategic position of great importance with respect to the economy and national defense, and rich potentials in grain and especially in various types of subsidiary food crops, livestock breeding, perennial industrial crops, forests with many types of precious timber, and some valuable mineral resources.

The central government, all services and other localities must actively help these provinces in their endeavor to overcome the immediate difficulties concerning grain, labor, communications and irrigation so as to develop the economy, improve the material and cultural living standards of the people of various nationalities and make an active contribution to the building and defense of the fatherland.

The coastal provinces of central Vietnam have economic strongpoints in many respects. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo have all-round agricultural capabilities and many important industrial installations. These localities must strive to develop the production of grain, food and consumer goods. Each province should correctly assess and satisfactorily demonstrate its own strongpoints so as to provide more raw materials to industry and increase exports.

We must devise programs and plans for gradually bringing into play the diverse and valuable potentials of all of these regions.

While our national economy still comprises several components, it is extremely important to expand the positions of the socialist economy and to enhance its dominant role. We must make every effort to consolidate and perfect the state-run and cooperative economic units, and to use the state-run economy in setting examples in labor productivity, quality of products, effectiveness in production and business, and in the implementation of set policies and the law.

We must encourage, guide and assist the family economy to ensure that it is truly an integral part of the socialist economy. We must make the joint public-private units in the south truly uphold their character as joint enterprises and operate with good results. Before as well as throughout the process of transformation, we must correctly employ and guide the individual and private economies while checking and overcoming the negative aspects of these economies. After completing the transformation of production relations, there will remain in a number of branches and trades suitable individual economic activities that support the socialist economy and are essential to the national economy. We must devise effective measures to direct these activities in service of production and circulation. It is necessary to use the state-run economy as the core, link the various different economic components together in various suitable forms, and develop all the components of the economy along the socialist line.

To overcome immediate difficulties and take the economy forward, we must try our best to bring into play the valuable assets and strong position of the economy itself and of our people and our country, while making the best use of the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and expand our all-sided cooperation and mutual assistance with the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, considering this assistance and all-round cooperation to be a fundamental factor having the character of a law to carry out socialist industrialization in our country. With regard to other countries, we should strive to develop trade relations and economic, scientific and technological cooperation on the principle of ensuring independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

To achieve these targets and orientations, the 5-year 1981-85 plan is a plan for a further development, restructuring and promotion of socialist transformation of the national economy. These three aspects should be closely associated with each other in order to stabilize the economic and social situation in the main, meet the most pressing and essential needs of the people's material and cultural life, reduce the most serious imbalances in the economy, overcome to an important extent the abnormalities in distribution and circulation and create more prerequisites and conditions for a vigorous and steady advance in the years to come.

In all economic activities, we must constantly pay special attention to productivity, reduction in material consumption and production costs, and improvement of quality and efficiency.

In addition, we must strive to bring into play three factors: the renewal of management; the application of science and technology; and strictly practicing thrift and opposing waste.

A feature of pressing significance and special importance is the need for urgently achieving a good rearrangement of the economy in accordance with the following orientations: We must readjust and improve the structure of production, building, labor, distribution, circulation and consumption, better meet the pressing needs in keeping with the practical possibilities in the forthcoming years, especially with regard to energy, raw materials, communications and transport, and also with the long-term forward direction, thereby promoting a stable and highly effective development of the economy in the right direction.

In rearranging the production facilities, we must as a matter of priority afford material conditions to boost the production of articles serving the people's life, the needs of export and of national defense consolidation. In this spirit, some establishments are to be given additional equipment and machinery and supplied with more energy and materials, while others will have to readjust their production or gear it to another direction.

We must reorganize the production and business network of all branches and trades from the central to local and grassroots levels, and create a production structure composed of well-fitted parts showing dynamism and a position to forge ahead. In rearranging capital construction, we must review the structure of investments, the scale and tempo of capital construction, and do away with dispersion and uniform distribution, lack of an overall plan and low economic effectiveness in making investments.

We definitely must not invest further in the construction of new projects if the capacity of the existing facilities of the same type has not yet been fully tapped; and must resolutely suspend and postpone construction work on projects that we do not have the conditions to use and that will not be able to operate due to an inadequate supply of energy and raw material. While doing this, it is necessary to readjust the forces of labor and construction equipment.

In rearranging the work force we should broaden the division and reallocation of labor within each establishment, locality, branch, and in the country as a whole, between different regions, and between the cities and the countryside so as to make the best use of the land, forest, sea and the existing material and technical facilities. Administrative staffs must be resolutely reduced. Great importance is to be attached to reducing the rate of population growth. The scale and orientation for the training of cadres and workers should be redefined in conformity with the requirements and capacity of the economy in the immediate future and subsequent years; the contingent of trained cadres and workers should be rationally rearranged and used.

In rearranging distribution and circulation, a socialist order must be established on this complex front by promptly organizing and expanding the socialist market, limiting and closely controlling the unorganized market, resolutely applying the principle of distribution according to labor, implementing the system of profit-and-loss accounting, and achieving a fair readjustment of the income of various strata of the population. The role of distribution and circulation should be promoted as a lever for the development of and as a bridge between agriculture and industry and between the cities and the countryside to enhance production and serve the consumer's needs.

In readjusting social consumption, thrift must be strictly practiced in investments and production expenses, in cultural and social spending and in defense and administrative expenditures. Thrift must be concretized into annual targets which must be achieved by all means.

All of society -- as well as each sector, locality, establishment and individual -- must thoroughly apply the principle that one must only consume within the limits of one's production, live by the fruits of one's labor, and strive for greater accumulation.

Comrade delegates, the following are the main orientations, tasks and targets of the important sectors and fields:

1. The Front of Agriculture, Forestry and Maritime Products

Concentrating our efforts on developing agriculture and taking it one step further to socialist large-scale production is a strategic policy of our party designed to exert a tremendous effect in the economic, political, cultural and social fields. To carry out this strategic policy, in the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 we must make every effort to satisfactorily perform the following main tasks:

Agriculture: Grain and foodstuffs are the most pressing and a very basic problem which we must resolve so as to stabilize and improve the people's living conditions, to develop the economy and to consolidate national defense.

In the immediate future, we must strive to meet at all costs the need of all society for grain and to place a necessary amount of grain under the state control by all means. In the 1981-85 period, an effort must be made to achieve an average annual grain output of 17 million tons in paddy equivalent -- an increase of 3.6 million tons compared to the average annual output in the 1976-80 period -- and to collect an average 3.5 million tons of this amount annually for the state. To fulfill this target of paramount importance, we should devise plans to resolve all the problems of production, collection, transportation, storage, processing and consumption in a well-coordinated manner. All necessary conditions must be prepared so as to achieve by 1985 a grain output of about 19-20 million including 16-16.5 million tons of paddy and 3-3.5 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent.

With the exception of the major cities, concentrated industrial zones, areas specializing in planting industrial crops, concentrated forested areas and areas facing special situations, all localities must bring into play their strengths and make the greatest possible effort to resolve the grain and foodstuff problem on the spot. They must strive to meet their own needs for grain and foodstuffs by adopting a production and consumption system suitable for the specific conditions of each locality and by applying active measures, including exchanges with other localities, imports and exports. They must also strive to make increasing contributions to the entire country.

Every effort must be made to develop the production of both rice and subsidiary food crops. Concerning rice, along with opening new land to expand the cultivated area, the main direction is for us to promote intensive cultivation, increase the number of crops per year, and establish high-yield rice areas capable of producing large amounts of marketable products.

With regard to subsidiary food crops, we should vigorously develop the cultivation of corn, potatoes, cassava and other starch-bearing crops. Correct subsidiary food crop cultivation patterns should be defined for each province and district. We should make the best use of land to grow subsidiary food crops, including the land exclusively devoted to subsidiary food crop cultivation and the land on which only one rice crop is planted annually. We should grow a winter subsidiary food crop on land devoted to planting two rice crops per year, and plant a companion subsidiary food crop on land under industrial crops. Subsidiary food crops must be planted in a concentrated or a scattered manner everywhere.

Importance should be attached to increasing the yields of subsidiary food crops. The ratio of these crops in the volume of grain production should be increased to 18-20 percent. Special attention should be given to satisfactorily organizing the processing, transportation and storing of subsidiary food crops and encouraging their consumption. These crops should be made a staple food to improve the people's diet gradually according to the productive characteristics of each area.

Series of uniform measures should be applied to ensure that grain production and collection targets are fulfilled. The existing water conservancy projects should be perfected; efforts should be concentrated mainly on building new medium- and small-scale new projects, and conditions should be prepared for building large-scale projects. Especially, water conservancy work must be rationally, effectively and practically developed in the Mekong River Delta, and the waterlogged area in the Bac Bo Delta must be actively reduced.

The rice and subsidiary crop varieties production system should be promptly perfected to ensure sufficient and timely supplies and wide distribution of new high-yielding strains resistant to harmful insects and diseases, drought, waterlogging, acidity and salinity. Shortages of crop varieties, supplies of wrong varieties, and the use of varieties unsuitable for the soil conditions and planting seasons should be quickly ended.

An effort should be made to ensure supplies of fertilizers and insecticides, concentrating the bulk of them first of all for those areas where conditions exist for the application of advanced intensive cultivation techniques and those areas where the state plans to collect large amounts of grain. Aside from the fertilizers and insecticides produced domestically and imported from the socialist countries, efforts should be made to export a number of agricultural products to import more nitrate fertilizer and insecticides. At the same time, the production of stable and green manures should be virously increased. Crop rotation and companion cropping should be applied in the cultivation of leguminous plants to enrich and improve the soil. Intensive cultivation procedures for each area should be formulated and applied; scientific and technological progress should be introduced into production.

Policies should be promulgated providing incentives for grain production, for the production, processing and consumption of subsidiary food crops, and for developing the production of organic and chemical fertilizers.

Tax and collection policies should be improved and stabilized; prices should be rationally set. Means of production, consumer goods and construction materials should be set aside to exchange for agricultural products. The peasantry should be encouraged to discharge satisfactorily the obligation to pay taxes and sell grain to the state so as to ensure that most of the marketable grain is placed under state control, to curb the free market, to combat the speculation and hoarding of grain, and to eventually ensure state control of the social grain market.

Warehouse systems should be built and processing, packaging, measuring and transportation facilities increased to ensure the expenditious and efficient collection, transportation and storing of grain, and to prevent damage and losses.

More labor should be invested and mechanization appropriately and selectively carried out to promote intensive cultivation, multicropping and land reclamation. In the 1981-85 period, the 300,000 hectares of new land already opened should be developed and a few hundred thousand more hectares should be reclaimed. In addition, the people should be motivated and organized to open even more new land.

Experiences of building new economic zones should be reviewed; correct measures and steps should be taken to implement the policy that the state and people should work together; and high efficiency should be achieved with less capital investments.

We should strive to build up grain reserves so as to maintain the initiative in any eventuality; saving grain should become the state discipline.

Attention should be given to developing the cultivation of food crops; ensuring sufficient supplies of various kinds of green vegetables and beans; building areas specializing in producing greens and beans for export; and building food belts around cities and industrial zones. The production of soybeans should be developed vigorously to increase the sources of protein for people, domestic animals and land and to become an increasingly important key export item. A policy providing incentives for developing soybean planting should be adopted. The problems of varieties, fertilizers and insecticides should be resolved satisfactorily; technological progress, companion cropping, crop rotation, multicropping and land should be fully exploited to ~~widely~~ grow soybeans. A number of areas should be built for the exclusive and intensive cultivation of high-yielding soybeans. An effort should be made to increase the volume of soybean production to at least 250,000-300,000 tons by 1985.

The cultivation of beans, such as green beans and vigna cylindrica, should be developed in suitable areas. The areas of oil-bearing plants such as peanuts, sesame, coconuts, sasanqua, palms, and so forth should be established quickly to provide more food for the people and to increase the sources of raw materials for industry and goods for export.

We must expand the industrial and fruit crop areas, promoting concentrated and specialized cultivation, while motivating the people to make full use of land to plant widely short-term and quick-yield crops. We must vigorously develop sugarcane cultivation and set up large-scale specialized sugarcane cultivation areas in order to provide sufficient supplies to various sugar refineries, both those in existence and those under construction. We must expand sugarcane cultivation in various districts and villages and build more sugar processing facilties with the use of manual and partially-mechanized methods. We must quickly increase the tobacco cultivation areas in order to meet requirements for consumption and export. We must promote widespread planting of fruit trees among the people and set up a number of areas for growing specialized fruit trees with emphasis on planting pineapple, banana and orange trees. We must promote the planting of coconut trees, especially in the coastal areas of central and southern Vietnam. We must increase planting, exploiting and processing various kinds of medicinal, oleaginous, castor oil and spice plants. We must reserve some lands in those areas where there are appropriate climates for planting cotton and must increase planting of jute, hemp, flax, okra, cotton and wild pineapple. In particular, we must more broadly develop the movement to grow mulberry for silkworm raising in order to contribute to resolving the clothing problem. By developing the planting of rush we will be able to ensure the manufacture of enough mats for domestic use and export.

We must take good care of the existing areas of long-term industrial crops and completely harvest them while planting anew more rubber and coffee mainly in the eastern Nam Bo and Ay Nguyen areas, and tea in the midlands, Tay Nguyen and the northern mountainous regions in order to increase the source of exports. We should strive to have 150,000-160,000 hectares of rubber, 30,000-40,000 hectares of coffee and 60,000-70,000 hectares of tea by 1985.

Along with expanding cultivation, we should also actively develop the raising of livestock and poultry in order to increase the source of food products and to get more manure for crops. Special attention should be paid to the raising of horned animals and those which consume little grain. We should establish plans to balance cultivation with animal raising for each cooperative, each district and each province in order to meet the local demands and ever increase the delivery of such products to the state. A rational proportion of land suitable to the patterns of cultivation and animal raising should be reserved in each locality to grow fodder plants for livestock and poultry. Sufficient feed should be supplied to the pig- and chicken-raising installations along the food belts around cities and industrial complexes. The system of breeding cattle, pigs and chicken should be consolidated and developed. Veterinary work should be implemented well to prevent and control diseases and epidemics for livestock and poultry. Technical innovations should be applied to increase the productivity of animal raising. We should combine and develop well the three forms of animal raising in cooperatives, state-owned installations and families, while extensively encouraging the families of cooperative members to develop their animal raising. All the state agencies, troops, workers and civil servants in those localities in which conditions for this are favorable should also develop animal raising in order to improve their living conditions.

The state should institute the policies and plans to provide breeds, medicine and guidance for families to develop animal raising. Pig raising should be developed vogorously in those localities where there are abundant crops while special attention should be paid to the raising of cattle and buffalo in order to resolve the problems of draft force, fertilizer, meat and milk. The raising of chicken, ducks, goats, rabbits and bees should be developed also.

We should strive to reach approximately 13 million pigs, 4.7-5 million cattle and buffalo and 100 million poultry by 1985.

Forestry plans should be formulated promptly in the direction of combining forestry with agriculture and of generally using resources to build socialism in the mountainous provinces and districts.

We should redistribute the work force throughout the country, increase our investment in forestry and apply technical measures in order to gradually build and rationally use the 15 million hectares of forest land, considering the method of combining agricultural and forestry business as an important direction in which to develop forestry. We should associate the tasks of planting and protecting forests with the exploiting and processing of timber and other forest products; accelerate vigorously grain production and animal raising; resolutely apply effective measures to protect and restore forests by necessarily and definitively stopping forest destruction and fires and by building and developing forest assets.

First of all, we should manage well the existing natural and planted forests and accelerate vigorously the tree-planting and afforestation movement in the direction of specialized and intensive cultivation and, in this way, meet ever better the requirements of domestic use and export for timber, firelogs and other special forest products, and ensure environmental protection and contribute to maintaining the ecological balance throughout the country and in each locality.

Step by step we will create areas of highly concentrated and productive forests to support industry. We should link the settlement of nomads closely with the building of forest assets and the development of forestry and agriculture in the mountainous regions.

In the 5 years from 1981 to 1985, we should administer, exploit and maintain well the existing forests, plant approximately 300,000 hectares of new forests; and broadly develop the people's tree-planting movement. We should issue various policies to stimulate the planting of trees and afforestation and the protection of forests, and to mobilize all strata of the laboring people -- peasants, workers, students, cadres and troops -- to afforest land, quickly returning greenery to bare hills and fertility to depleted soil. In the coastal areas, attention should be paid to growing windshield and antierosion plants. In the mountainous regions, we should intensively protect and plant headwaters trees. Measures to restore and protect forests must be emphasized. We should plant new trees used in producing paper pulp, yarn, construction timber and mining shafts, and for shipbuilding and export. The planting of forests for firelogs and charcoal must be organized to resolve local problems of fuel for the processing industry, the preliminary processing of agricultural products and residential quarters.

The exploitation of timber for domestic use and export must be increased. The rate of using wood must be increased by making full use of twigs and branches locally. In 5 years, we should exploit about 8 million cubic meters of timber. Measures should be adopted to settle uniformly the tasks of felling, transporting, processing and preserving timber in order to ensure its timely supply to fulfill all demands both quantitatively and qualitatively. We should actively grow, tend, protect and exploit all valuable forest products such as rose mallow, anis, cinnamon, bamboo, rattan and oleaginous and medicinal plants. Special attention should be paid to the planting of pine trees and the tapping of their sap.

Along with consolidating and developing the state forests, we must use districts as bases on which to develop forestry. The allocation of land and forests to cooperatives must be made in accordance with the state program and plan. In order to fulfill the aforementioned forestry tasks well, ~~it is necessary to~~ grasp firmly the motto of using forests as a means to nurse forests. The central and local governments, and the state and the people should work together in order to accumulate ever more assets for the state and to improve the people's livelihood.

With regard to maritime products, we should reorganize and develop catching them and optimally use all water areas to develop the raising of fish and shrimp and other marine products, bringing the volume of sea fish and fish-raising production to approximately 700,000 tons by 1985 including 470,000-500,000 tons of sea fish. We should further increase the production volume of dry fish, processed fish and fish sauce. Investment should be concentrated in those areas abounding in sea fish to develop the manually operated and semimechanized fishing forces and to expand import and export businesses aimed at securing fuel, oil and fishing equipment for the mechanized fishing fleets.

We should rationally organize all chains of production, combine well all tasks of collecting, purchasing, transporting, preserving, processing and selling maritime products. Through investment in major projects and various incentive policies to stimulate production, we should strive to consolidate and develop all business establishments; restore and develop people's fishing forces; increase efficiency and productivity of fishing and processing operations; organize southern fishermen into cooperatives and other suitable units; use coastal districts as main areas in which to reorganize production; establish economic relations between state and people; and exploit fishery, agriculture and industry combinations in sea zones. We should issue policies to help and encourage cooperatives and the people to make full use of rivers, ponds, lakes and ricefields to raise fish and shrimp, and organize fish raising installations to ensure a fresh fish supply to cities and industrial complexes.

All farms, forests, state agencies and army units stationed in favorable localities must organize fish-raising to improve their living conditions.

COMMUNIQUE LISTS FIRST-QUARTER PRC PROVOCATIONS

OW051534 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' war crimes against Vietnam today issued the following communique:

In the first three months of this year the Chinese reactionaries, with U.S. assistance and encouragement, continued their war of sabotage against Vietnam, using big forces from many directions. Their schemes and acts were varied in form and perfidious, criminal in nature.

On the northern border, after rejecting the proposal of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to cease fire during Tet, the Chinese reactionaries massed many more battalions close to the Vietnamese districts of Trang Dinh and Cao Loc (Lang Son), Phong Tho (Lai Chau), Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son), Trung Khanh (Cao Bang), and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen) allegedly to protect Chinese farmers at work. They also sent more troops and supplies to points they were illegally occupying in Vietnam. The aggressors dug trenches and built bunkers with the aim of grabbing more land in violation of Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity while actively preparing for an eventual large-scale aggression. Chinese troops made 29 intrusions into the districts of Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son), Meo Vac and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen), Trung Khanh and Ha Quang (Cao Bang), Cao Loc (Lang Son), and Mong Cai (Quang Ninh), killing people and looting. On February 6 Chinese troops attacked Nhiu Sang hamlet, Ta Chai of May hamlet, and Nan Xin hamlet in Xin Man District (Ha Tuyen), taking away ~~six horses~~ and wounding a civilian. On February 11, a ~~group of~~ Chinese soldiers intruded into Y Ty village of Bat Xat District (Hoang Lien Son). They killed a district official and took away four buffaloes; on the same day, Chinese troops intruded into Can Lau hamlet, Ngai Thau village, Bat Xat District (Hoang Lien Son). They shot dead a man named Lung A Sinh and took away a transistor radio and many other things.

Chinese forces also fired, on 43 occasions, at hamlets and villages in Muong Khuong District (Hoang Lien Son), Xin Man, Vi Xuyen, Meo Vac and Quan Ba Districts (Ha Tuyen), Dinh Lap and Van Land Districts (Lang Son), and Trung Khanh District (Cao Bang). Most serious was the firing of 500 82-mm mortar rounds on a stretch from Peak 1388 to the north of the district town on Muong Khuong.

Meanwhile Chinese aircraft made thousands of single sorties close to the Vietnamese airspace. Many times they entered Vietnam from three to five kilometres, over Trang Dinh District (Lang Son), Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen), Trung Khanh District (Cao Bang), and Hoanh Mo and Binh Lieu District (Quang Ninh).

The United States also joined the Chinese reactionaries by flying dozens of spy planes off the coast from Nghe Tinh to Phu Khanh Provinces.

In the last three months, thousands of Chinese armed boats intruded into Vietnamese waters from Quang Ninh to Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, In particular, from March 2 to 9, 1982, the Chinese side sent more than 40 armed vessels deep into Vietnamese waters off Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces. The local people and armed forces damaged three vessels and captured another together with a number of Chinese intruders and weapons and other equipment. Along with these provocative activities of Chinese boats, many vessels of the United States and its lackeys operated off the Vietnamese coast and around Tho Chu Island.

In addition to armed provocations and intrusions at the northern border areas and in the airspace and the territorial seas of Vietnam, the Chinese reactionaries frenziedly pushed up spying and psychological warfare. In the last three months, many Chinese commandoes intruding into Vietnamese territory were captured in Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son), Mong Cai (Quang Ninh) and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen). The Chinese side is sending many of the Hoa people who had fled Vietnam back into the border areas of Lai Chau, Cao Bang and Ha Tuyen Provinces to build reactionary bases.

The Beijing authorities caused a dozen incidents of psychological warfare, using a system of loudspeakers along the Sino-Vietnamese border and distributing leaflets by propaganda shells or by troops to distort the domestic and foreign policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Chinese reactionaries' armed provocative activities along the northern border areas and on the sea have disrupted the Vietnamese people's production and other normal activities, and caused instability in the border provinces. Moreover, in the early days of Jan. 1982, Chinese troops set fire to the forests of Bat Xat (Hoang Lien Son), causing heavy damage to the local population.

The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes in Vietnam energetically denounces before public opinion at home and in the world the criminal schemes and acts of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, the commission calls on the forces of peace, democracy and progress in the world, including the Chinese people, to firmly demand that the Chinese authorities stop their hostile reactionary policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LEADERS GREET THAI BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OW052100 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- Vietnamese leaders have sent their warm greetings the king and the prime minister of Thailand on the 200th anniversary of Thailand's Rattanakosin festival.

In his message to King Phumipon Adunyadet, President of the Council of State Truong Chinh wished "the best of health for their majesties the king and the queen of Thailand and happiness and prosperity for the Thai people".

Premier Pham Van Dong's message to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon wishes "the friendship between the Vietnamese and Thai peoples constant consolidation and development for the good of the two peoples and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

Also on this occasion, Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee Than By has sent his greetings to Bangkok Mayor Thiem Mokaranon.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY CONCLUDES TERM OF OFFICE

OW011752 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 1 Apr -- Kong Korm, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left today, concluding his term of office in Vietnam.

FRENCH TECHNOLOGY MINISTER CHEVENEMENT VISITS

OW021636 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of technology of the French Government, arrived here yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He was welcomed at the government's guest house by Le Khac and Nguyen Ngou Triu, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and other officials. French Ambassador Yvan Bastouil was among the well-wishers.

The French minister was received this afternoon by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The two sides exchanged views on the development of scientific and technological cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the French republic.

Pham Van Dong Meeting

OW030751 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received at the presidential palace Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of state for research and technology of France. Present on this occasion were Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, a representative of the Foreign Ministry, and French Ambassador Yvan Bastouil. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

This morning, Jean-Pierre Chevenement visited the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and the late president's home and office. He left Hanoi later today.

UNHCR ANNOUNCES 814 LEGAL DEPARTURES FOR MARCH

BK051425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (AFP) -- A total of 814 people -- 756 Vietnamese and 58 Cambodians -- left Vietnam legally in March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) announced here today.

An HCR statement said that 319 Vietnamese and nine Cambodians went to Canada, 231 Vietnamese to the United States and 128 Vietnamese and 41 Cambodians to France.

Legal departures totalled 953 in January and 600 in February. The drop recorded in February was due to a "reorganisation of services issuing exit visas," according to the HCR.

The target for April was to help 1,500 to 2,000 people leave Vietnam, the HCR added.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 067 7 April 1982

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UK REQUEST FOR ANTI-ARGENTINA SANCTIONS DENIED

OW061241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government has declined a British request for sanctions against Argentina in response to Argentina's armed seizure of the Falkland Islands, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The official, who requested anonymity, said British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Hugh Cortazzi, has officially asked Japan to back up Britain by taking measures against Argentina. The official declined to specify what Britain wanted Japan to do. "The situation is moving," the official said. "We will wait and see what's going on."

The official also said Argentine authorities have explained what drove them to occupy the islands in a message to the Japanese Government from Buenos Aires. Japan has joined many other U.N. member countries in denouncing the military action. But the official said both Britain and Argentina are friendly toward Japan. "We hope the situation can be settled peacefully," he added.

SUZUKI ORDERS FTC TO REMOVE IMPORT CURBS

OW061301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (KYODO) -- In yet another move to mollify persistent complaints in the United States and Western Europe that their exports are refused easy access to the Japanese market, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Tuesday instructed the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) to remove obstacles to sales of imported goods which might be found in the domestic distribution system. He gave the instructions to FTC Chairman Osamu Hashiguchi two days after telling a press conference in Kyoto Sunday that he considered it necessary to reexamine the domestic structure of distribution in the light of the contention that it involved barriers to the smooth marketing of foreign products, informed sources said.

Hashiguchi told the prime minister that the FTC will first seek to identify any such barriers and then study how to correct them. The sources also said the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party will call upon business and industry to cooperate in improving the domestic distribution system. In doing this, they will give full consideration to a report of the LDP's recent mission to the European Community (EC). The mission, led by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the party's Special Committee on International Economic Relations, toured Western Europe to seek the understanding of Tokyo's effort to boost imports.

Both the U.S. and the Common Market nations have been urging Japan to accord their products greater access to the Japanese market so that they can reduce their massive trade deficits with this country.

The sources said that the general agent and specified agent system for imported products, often criticized as a major roadblock to the expansion of the sales of foreign goods, has been considerably improved under the guidance of the FTC. While correcting the restrictive functions of the system, they said, the FTC has taken steps to enhance the advantages of the system in publicizing foreign products and stimulating new demand. Moreover, the proportion of direct imports by trading firms and department stores, bypassing agents, has been increasing from year to year, they said.

The FTC admits, however, that sales agents in Japan have not completely ceased intervening in the marketing activity of small retailers. Therefore, the FTC will review international contracts concluded by such agents and investigate their domestic transactions, the sources said.

TRADE CONFERENCE WITH U.S., EC, CANADA PLANNED

OW051231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, April 5 (KYODO) -- Japan will hold a second ministerial-level trade conference with the United States, Canada and the European Community (EC) possibly during May, government sources said Monday. This prospect emerged as the government decided to accept an informal proposal recently made by the EC Commission that top trade officials of the three countries and the Common Market should meet before the eighth economic summit of industrialized democracies scheduled for early June in Versailles, France, the sources said.

The talks are called a trilateral trade conference here as it involves the three mainstays of the Western camp -- Japan, North America and Western Europe.

The sources said no word has arrived yet from the EC Commission regarding the details of the proposed second trade conference, such as the venue and agenda. They saw it as likely, however, that talks would focus on the promotion of free trade, establishment of a new global regime governing service trade, and trilateral industrial cooperation especially in the sphere of advanced technologies.

The sources also said the government will make careful preparations for the trade talks in the context of strong calls in the U.S. and Western Europe for greater access to the Japanese market. Japan's massive trade surplus has come under heavy fire in the two areas. Tokyo's current efforts to map out a new package of measures for opening the Japanese market wider will constitute part and parcel of the preparations, they said.

SUZUKI MEETS LAMBSDORFF; JAPAN-FRG SUMMIT SET

OW061255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (KYODO) -- Japan and West Germany agreed Tuesday to hold summit talks between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt while the two are in France in June to attend the Versailles summit of the seven Western industrialized nations. Details of the Japan-German summit will be decided later through diplomatic channels, Japanese Government sources said.

The decision came when visiting German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff conveyed Schmidt's desire for the separate summit to Suzuki. Lambsdorff, here to attend a three-day meeting of the private-level trilateral commission of Japan, the United States and Western Europe, which ended Tuesday, called on Suzuki at his official residence.

During their hour-long meeting, Premier Suzuki told the German minister that Japan would respond with a forward-looking attitude to the European Community's request for Japan to open its market wider to EC products and for holding Japan-EC negotiations udner article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the government sources said.

Lambsdorff welcomed Suzuki's statement, saying that it was good to hold fair discussions under the GATT formula. The article at issue allows any GATT member to complain about trade problems if it feels that its rights under GATT are being impaired by the actions of another member.

Later in the day, Lambsdorff met with Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa. In reference to speculation that Washington might reduce U.S. interest rates before the Versailles summit in June, the German minister said he did not think the U.S. rates could be reduced so easily because the U.S. financial situation is not good.

NEW GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED 6 APR

OW060215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April (KYODO) -- Japan Tuesday recognized the new Government of Guatemala formed in a military coup d'etat March 23. The recognition was made by acknowledging a letter received earlier from Guatemala on the establishment of the new government.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES ROK-U.S. STATEMENT

SK062244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on April 6, denouncing the "joint statement" published at the end of the "14th South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting" between U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and the South Korean puppet clique. The statement reads in full:

At a time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique were inciting the war climate with the war exercises "Team Spirit 1982" directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger crawled into South Korea and had a confab with the South Korean puppet clique called "the Fourteenth South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting" on March 30 and 31, which culminated in the publication of a "joint statement." In the "joint statement," raising an outcry over fictitious "threat of the North," the U.S. imperialists let out a string of bellicose and aggressive words claiming that the "security" of South Korea is "essential for the security of the United States" and that they "are firmly determined" to "defend" South Korea for "driving back an armed attack" on it, in accordance with the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," and so on and so forth.

Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to "invade the South." For a peaceful solution of Korea's reunification question, the DPRK Government had made constructive proposals many a time and is still bending every effort possible for their realisation. This is a stark fact known to the whole world.

Yet the U.S. imperialists continue harping on the "threat of southward invasion" and threaten and blackmail us, blaring that they would invariably guarantee the "security" of South Korea with the nuclear umbrella. This is intended to maintain their tottering colonial military fascist rule over South Korea by giving a shot in the arm to the South Korean puppet clique facing their doom and hasten the preparations for another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists in the "joint statement" were outspoken in revealing their wild design to continue reinforcing their aggression armed forces in South Korea, claiming that the sharp reinforcement of their aggression forces occupying South Korea during the last one year was a practical token of their "firm determination" to "defend" South Korea and was an important contribution to peace in Northeast Asia. The U.S. imperialists in the "joint statement" "assured" that for the "improvement of defence" of South Korea they would assist it in various domains including technical equipment sales and foreign military sales loans and the United States would "continue to give active cooperation" in its "munitions industry development." They also drivelled that they would make all efforts for the "increase of the South Korea-U.S. joint defence capacity."

In the "joint statement" the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets claimed that such "South Korea-U.S. joint mili exercises" as "Team Spirit 1982" now at their height are "conducive" to the "main nai of the combat posture" and "elimination of aggression" and agreed upon continuation of these exercises in the future for "maintaining and strengthening the combat posture," early sale of war supplies worth 2,000 million dollars to South Korea for coping with a "state of emergency" and transfer of weapons to South Korea without approval of U.S. Congress "in case of emergency." Earlier, on March 29, they held the "Fourth South Korea-U.S. Joint Military Committee Meeting" in Seoul, at which they examined the "combat preparations" and "strategic points" of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" and discussed "concrete proposals" for "increasing the combat power" of the "South Korea-U.S. combined forces."

All these facts clearly show that the "joint statement" of the U.S. imperialists and South Korea puppets is a war document openly revealing their intention to justify the former's occupation of South Korea, round off the preparedness for igniting a new war of aggression and commit even a nuclear war without hesitation against the will and desire of the entire Korean people and world peace-loving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Furthermore, Weinberger, the boss of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, toured Japan prior to the "South-Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting" and made haste with the formation of the "triangular military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan" and hatched a plot to inveigle the Japanese "self-defence forces" into a Korean war. This brings to light how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to kindle another war of aggression in Korea.

In the "joint statement" the U.S. imperialist aggressors opposed the withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and dissolution of the "U.N. Forces Command," going against the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly, while stringing out absurd phraseology about "maintenance of durable peace" and "relaxation of tension" on the Korean Peninsula.

Due to the ever more reckless manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and another war, peace is now exposed to a grave threat and a danger of war breaking out any moment is growing still further in Korea. The U.S. imperialists, the very ones who are staging reckless powder-reeking war exercises almost every day in South Korea, bringing the situation to the brink of war, are now talking loudly about "peaceful unification," "relaxation of tension" and the like. This is, indeed, a ridiculous and shameless act.

The "joint statement" that came after U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's confab with the South Korean puppet clique fully proves that the U.S. imperialists refuse to give up their design to block the reunification of Korea and reduce South Korea to their permanent colony and military base.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique put down the ever growing desire of the South Korean people for national reunification and their anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan fighting spirit.

The "joint statement" issued by them has aroused fiercer wrath of the world peace-loving people and made it all the clearer that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a traitor never to be condoned.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people scathingly denounce the "joint statement of the South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting" issued at the end of the confab between war bosses of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets as a vicious challenge to the peace-loving Korean people and a violation of peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality, discontinue the reckless play with fire threatening peace and security of Korea and the world and withdraw at once from South Korea with all their aggression troops and lethal weapons including nuclear arms, taking off the "U.N. Forces" helmet in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly.

If the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets persist in the aggression and war manoeuvres, defying our repeated warnings, they will face a stern judgement by history and people.

ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT REPORTED GROWING IN SOUTH

SK050816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- A reporter of the New York TIMES who had recently visited South Korea said in his article published in the March 30 issue of the Japanese paper ASAHI EVENING NEWS, an English-language newspaper of Japan, that anti-U.S. sentiment mounts in South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. Referring to the burning of the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan on March 18, he said that this incident is "regarded as the latest evidence of growing anti-American sentiments among radical non-communist activists" by South Koreans of various circles.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul "is unaware that a wide gap opened between ordinary South Koreans and Americans since Chon Tu-hwan took power in 1980," he noted. He recalled that many South Koreans said Americans should not simply dismiss the incident of burning of the "American Cultural Center" as the work of a handful of communists. "Some Americans here, including Walker (the U.S. ambassador), are understood to think that the Pusan arson incident was the work of a handful of communist-inspired extremists, but that is not how many informed Koreans outside government see the affairs," he said.

He continued: "Dissidents were harsher in their comments about Americans here than at any time in recent years. A church leader with close ties to churches in the United States and West Germany criticized Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the commanding U.S. officer in South Korea, for his views on democracy. Wickham believes that the (South) Koreans aren't ready for democracy and that democracy isn't ready for (South) Korea, the churchman said. That's what he has said publicly. But that's a racist view, pure racism."

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH'S PROPOSAL FOR DIALOGUE

SK061540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- The "proposal for North-South dialogue" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a camouflage to conceal its splittist nature and a brainchild of the policy-makers of the U.S. State Department to legalise the division, declares NODONG SINMUN today. Commenting on the recent "special interview" of U.S. President Reagan with the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO, the daily says that all our proposals for the promotion of national reunification presuppose North-South contacts and negotiations and our recent proposal for convening the joint conference of 100 Koreans proceeded from this stand. The author of the commentary continues:

The present rulers of South Korea are a group of murderers whose hands are stained with blood of patriots and a gang of traitors who are still suppressing people and kicking up war rackets against us, fossilizing national division. Their "proposal" is a deceptive one which has nothing to do with the settlement of the question of improving North-South relations and promoting reunification. This is why we regard them as unworthy of having any connection with. It is the height of absurdity to discuss the problem of improving North-South relations and realising reunification, sitting face to face with those who lay hurdles in the way of settling the problem of the nation, while keeping foreign troops in the country, bar a wide-range negotiation, indiscriminately arresting patriots and democrats, and whip up North-South confrontation, raising anti-communist rows. It is self-evident that no affirmative result can be expected of dialogue with them.

Their "proposal" is but a deceptive one to conceal their splittist nature with the veil of "dialogue."

The "proposal for North-South dialogue" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is, to begin with, an invention of the policy-makers of the U.S. State Department for legalising the division. The United States is staging a drama "supporting" its own script to improve the public image of the South Korean puppets. It is of no use for the United States to slander us by bringing forward the Chon Tu-hwan clique's proposal for sham dialogue. It can convince no one.

We have repeatedly made it clear that if the South Korean rulers apologize for the crimes they have committed against the nation, give up the splittist line, release the illegally arrested patriots and democrats and open a way for wide-range negotiation, we will discuss without hesitation the reunification problem with them, too. The possibility of dialogue with the South Korean rulers entirely depends upon their attitude.

PRC PROTEST TO U.S. ON TAIWAN REPORTED

SK070102 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, the Foreign Ministry of China recently sent a memorandum to the U.S. Embassy in China to protest U.S. schemes to fabricate two Chinas. In the memorandum, protesting the U.S. schemes to fabricate two Chinas by regarding Taiwan as a separate country in dealing with the immigration issue, the Chinese Foreign Ministry demands that the United States correct the mistakes in connection with the immigration issue and take immediate action to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

The memorandum says it is another blatant act of trying to fabricate two Chinas to regard Taiwan as a separate foreign country and to apply relevant regulations of Taiwanese laws in dealing with the immigration issue. Noting that China has consistently opposed the U.S. policy of regarding Taiwan as a separate country, the memorandum says Taiwan is not a separate country but an island belonging to China and that it is neither a self-governing dominion nor a protectorate nor a territory under UN mandate.

MATERIALS ON FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTH SPA

Yim Chun-chu Credentials Report

SK060937 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0153 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Report by Yim Chun-chu, chairman of the Credentials Committee and SPA deputy at first session of Seventh SPA in Pyongyang on 5 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade deputies: The election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] was successfully conducted under solemn circumstances in which all the people were vigorously accelerating the cause of chuche-orientation of the entire society and registering a new great upsurge in all domains of the revolution and construction by upholding the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his programmatic report at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and in his new year's message.

With lofty political sense to consolidate further the revolutionary government of workers and peasants founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the electors across the nation participated in the election of deputies to the SPA. Their participation was 100 percent and their approval ballots for deputies they recommended was 100 percent.

The election of deputies to the SPA, which took place amid lofty political zeal of all people, fully displayed our people's unshaken will and revolutionary faith to hold permanently in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who opened up an era of prosperity and development on this land by devoting his all only to the freedom and happiness of the people and to the victory of socialism and communism. The election vigorously demonstrated again to the entire world the strength of our people who are firmly united around the party and the leader with one will and one idea and the invincible vitality of the government of the republic.

The election was a historic event marking a new epoch-making turn in our people's struggle to consolidate further the government of the republic and to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the glorious KWP, following the banner of the republic.

The Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the SPA reviewed all data and material concerning the election. The committee confirmed that all electors participated in the election with unanimously lofty political awareness and revolutionary zeal in accordance with the regulation on the election of deputies to the SPA of the DPRK. The committee certified that the candidates for deputies to the SPA registered in electoral districts across the nation and elected from these districts were all qualified as deputies as they polled 100 percent approval ballots from the electors who participated in the election.

The deputies to the SPA elected in all electoral districts across the nation are genuine representatives of the people who are endlessly loyal to the Korean revolution and who are struggling by devoting their life to the party and the leader, to the fatherland and the people. Among the deputies to the SPA are many anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who participated in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who heroically fought for the liberation of the fatherland and freedom and happiness of the people and who are continuously fighting for the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

Of the deputies to the SPA, 34.6 percent are workers, 10.2 percent are cooperative farm workers and 19.2 percent are women. Among the deputies to the SPA are competent functionaries from the party and government organizations; military personalities of the Korean People's Army and the people's constabulary; labor innovators from the plants, enterprises and cooperative farms who marked labor exploits in the socialist construction; functionaries from scientific and technical fields; functionaries from the sectors of education and public health and functionaries from the field of theatrical art. Among the deputies are also functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and its subordinate organizations who are struggling for democratic national rights and the independent reunification of the fatherland.

This shows that the government of our republic is a genuine revolutionary government of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, led by the working class, and is a genuine government of the people representing the interests of and serving the working people.

Fifty percent of the SPA deputies are functionaries who have received Kim Il-song medals and Kim Il-song prizes for their brilliant exploits registered in the struggle to firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea and to implement the policy and liens of the KWP. Among them are also heroes, labor heroes and other functionaries who received various honorary titles. This shows that our supreme organ of power is being organized by tenacious revolutionary fighters and genuine people's servants who are capable of fighting to the end for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people by upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

The ratio of age of the SPA deputies is as follows: under the age of 35 -- 3.9 percent; between 36 and 55 -- 71.2 percent; and over 55 -- 24.9 percent.

The ratio of educational background: college graduates -- 50.4 percent; graduates of professional schools -- 12.8 percent; and middle school graduates -- 36.8 percent.

Forty-nine percent of the SPA deputies are doctors, professors, scientists, technicians and other specialists. This shows that the supreme organ of power of our republic is a correct combination of skilled functionaries, who have rich experiences in the struggle and are disciplined in the revolutionary struggle and construction works, and functionaries of the new generation who will firmly inherit the revolution. This is a composition of outstanding functionaries with abundant knowledge and a lofty standard of technology.

Thus, the SPA deputies recently elected are revolutionaries who have been boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and are genuine representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who have been disciplined in actual struggle and have rich knowledge and experience, deeply trusted by the masses. They are able functionaries who can smoothly carry out their glorious mission and duties.

Comrade deputies: The Credentials Committee for Deputies to the SPA recognized that the election of the SPA deputies was held in complete accordance with the socialist constitution and election law of our country. All elected deputies are completely qualified to be deputies to the SPA and the composition of the deputies corresponds to the nature of the government of workers led by working class. Thus, the Credentials Committee proposes that this meeting review and recognize the qualifications of the 615 deputies to the SPA of the DPRK who were elected with the unanimous support of the people.

Rally For Kim Il-song Election

SK061615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- A grand Pyongyang mass rally hailing the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly was held at Kim Il-song Square today with the attendence of more than 100,000 working people. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was set up in the middle of the square.

The rally was attended by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-im, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kye Ung-tae and So Yun-sok, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades So Kwan-hui and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and other cadres. Present at the rally were the delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and other Chongnyon delegations.

Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, made a speech at the rally. The rally was also addressed by representatives of people in all walks of life including workers. A letter to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the rally.

So Yun-sok Speech at Rally

SK070342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Report on speech by So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City KWP Committee, at Pyongyang mass rally hailing the election of Kim Il-song as president of the DPRK at the first session of the Seventh SPA held at Kim Il-song Plaza on 6 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] So Yun-sok pointed out that the historic first session of the Seventh SPA, which was held under the stirring circumstances in which new revolutionary upsurges are being created on all fronts of socialist construction in conformity with the program for modelling society on the chuche idea, successfully performed its work amid the great expectations and concern of all the people in the country.

He noted that this SPA session, which serves as a meaningful event in effecting a turn in our revolution and strengthening and developing the government of the republic, elected the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the DPRK, reflecting the unanimous opinion and ardent aspirations of all the people. He said that the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as state president is a manifestation of the absolute trust of all the people across the country in the respected and beloved leader, who has given our people boundless glory and happiness by devoting himself to the sacred cause for the fatherland and people for 70 years and by ushering in a new era of the greatest national prosperity in this land. It is also a manifestation of the confidence and will of the people, entrusting their fate to the great leader and eternally holding the leader in high esteem with loyalty.

The election of the great leader as the republic's state president is a great felicitous national event which displayed the invincible cohesion and unity of our people, firmly united around the party and leader with a single ideology and will, which opened a new brilliant prospect for the Korean revolution. The election of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who is respected and admired by our people and the world's revolutionary people because of his immortal achievements on behalf of the fatherland and the people, the times and the revolution, is a great glory and happiness of our people and nation.

The speaker said that he respectfully extended the greatest honor and warmest congratulations to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is providing our people boundless happiness and a brighter future by establishing the great revolutionary tradition -- the everlasting cornerstone of our revolution -- in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, by founding a powerful chuche-type party and the revolutionary government and by demonstrating to the world the dignity and mettle of the fatherland and nation by wisely leading our party and the government of the republic, reflecting the people's boundless esteem and warm loyalty.

He said that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the first man our people have ever held in high esteem in a history of thousands of years, is the great leader who has effected epochal changes and a great turn in this land with extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership by carrying out profound ideological and theoretical activities and grand revolutionary practices. He has made historically immortal achievements on behalf of the working masses' independence. He noted that thanks to the great leader's wise leadership, though our country was once a backward colonial state of the East, it is now displaying its might as an independent, self-reliant and self-protecting socialist power with a superior socialist system, a strong self-reliant national economy, powerful defense capabilities and a brilliant national culture. The glorious path along which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led our revolution and construction to victory is embroidered with the travails with which he has turned the capital of revolution, Pyongyang, into the grand and splendid center of chuche Korea's politics, economy and culture and a modern international city. In the proud struggle in which the capital's workers have performed heroic exploits in linking the party to construction under the wise leadership of the great leader, there have been fundamental changes in the ideological and mental features of the workers in the capital.

In reality, history has never witnessed such an outstanding leader [yongdoja] and great leader [suryong] as our respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has enhanced the status of the fatherland and the nation in a short time and created miracles in all sectors -- politics, the economy, ideology and culture. The great leader, who has devoted himself to the sacred cause of the people for 70 years, has saved the country and nation from crises and has unfolded an era of progress and civilization in this land, is energetically leading the party, the state and military affairs and is leading the revolution and construction to endless upsurges. The revolutionary cause of chuche, which was pioneered in the Paektu forest, is marching on to victory because of the energetic leadership of the great leader.

The speaker said: Our people have firmly believed, through the history of hardship and prosperity of modern Korea and through their experiences, that only when they follow the great leader's leadership can they achieve the ultimate victory of our revolution and the eternal happiness of our people. They will strenuously struggle to consummate brilliantly the revolutionary cause of chuche, eternally holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader.

He said that our people are faced today with the rewarding and honorable task for more vigorously accelerating the all-out march of the consummation of the chuche cause in accord with the brilliant plan worked out by the party's sixth congress and with the great glory and joy of invariably electing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song loftily as the state president of the republic. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: "By more vehemently accelerating the revolutionary struggle and construction works under the chuche banner, we should resplendently realize the historic cause for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea while achieving the complete victory of socialism in the foreseeable future."

For our people, to advance, upholding the party and leader, is their unanimous will which they have kept as the rockfirm faith and lofty revolutionary duty in the protracted struggle. Therein lies a firm guarantee for the boundless prosperity of the fatherland and for the ultimate consummation of the chuche cause. Imitating the endless loyalty to the great leader and indomitable revolutionary spirit exhibited by the young communists in the early days of the Korean revolution, we should be more firmly prepared as the real chuche-type communist revolutionaries who resolutely safeguard and defend politically and ideologically the party and leader with our lives at any time and anywhere and who devote themselves to consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche. By vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- all the workers should positively accelerate the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society and should effect a new revolutionary turn in all sectors such as politics, economy, ideology and culture. By thoroughly accomplishing the line of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the people's economy put forth by the party's sixth congress, all the workers should devote themselves to the struggle for fulfilling the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and for attaining the grand 10 major prospective targets for the socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

The speaker pointed out: We should advance the cause for the fatherland's reunification -- the greatest aspiration of the nation -- by more vigorously waging the nationwide struggle for the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding high the proposal.

He stressed: Our people's revolutionary cause is just; we will always meet only victory and glory. We should vigorously march forward for the fatherland's reunification, for the complete victory of socialism and for the ultimate consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche, firmly uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Reelection

SK060818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- Papers here today come out with editorials warmly hailing the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the high post of the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a reelection of the will and desire of the entire people at the historic first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held in Pyongyang on April 5.

The editorial of NODONG SINMUN titled "Expression of Entire People's Unbounded Respect For and Trust in the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" says: The entire people of the country are now filled with high pride and confidence in making revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded our republic and has developed and strengthened it into an invincible revolutionary power and provided them with today's happiness and bright future, and extend warm congratulations carrying their intense reverence to him.

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the DPRK is an expression of the rock-firm will of our people to hold him in high esteem forever, proceeding from their revolutionary faith and sense of obligation and constitutes a firm guarantee for the victorious advance of the revolution. With the election of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of our republic its might will grow still further and its honour and dignity will shine eternally.

The invincible might and high honour and dignity of our republic today is wholly connected with the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Apart from him we cannot think of the development and strengthening of the power of our republic into a most revolutionary power of the working class in our era or high demonstration of its grandeur. The election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the high post of the president of the DPRK is a historic event which opened up a brighter vista on the road ahead of our revolution. Today our revolution has reached the high stage of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea. This sacred historic cause of advance towards communist future is being made triumphantly under the energetic guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the DPRK is a clear expression of our people's utmost respect and reverence for, absolute support to and trust in him. With an unshakable faith our people boundlessly revere the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholly entrust their destiny to him. This rock-firm faith of our people is an unshakable one cemented in the course of covering the road of arduous and worthwhile revolution and construction under his leadership.

The editorial points out in detail that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the cause of national liberation by organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the banner of the chuche idea, and has victoriously guided the nearly 40-year-long struggle for the building of a new society to establish a thriving and prospering socialist state, independent and sovereign, in this land.

The editorial stresses: The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys the absolute support and trust of the people today for his devoted service to the fatherland and the people and great exploits for the times and mankind. The Supreme People's Assembly session clearly showed how deep and ardent the high respect and deep trust cherished by the entire people towards him is. The reelection of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the republic is a manifestation of the unshakable determination and will of our people to hold him in high esteem forever and carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SRV'S LE DUAN ON BIRTHDAY

SK062355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on April 6 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and in my own name, extend congratulations to you on your 75th birthday.

I wish success to your people in the socialist construction of the country and to you in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG VISITS NEWLY BUILT CONSTRUCTION

SK062300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on April 6 went round the newly-built Pyongyang No. One Department Store, the Mangyongdae fun fair and location streets of the Korean film studio. He was accompanied by Comrades Kim Il and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chok, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-im, members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, So Yun-sok and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades So Kwan-hi and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the Pyongyang No. One Department Store just before opening. The Pyongyang No. One Department Store standing in the heart of the capital, proud of its graceful and beautiful architectural art of our style, is a monumental edifice of our era peculiar in architectural style, which is furnished with modern equipment. The department store, with a floor space of nearly 40,000 square metres, is a large-scale general commercial service centre fully equipped with all kinds of service facilities to offer greatest conveniences to the customers.

After going round the department store, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the builders had splendidly built in a matter of one year this modern department store 25 times as large as the former building which took more than 7 years under the Japanese imperialist rule. After seeing the commodities on display at all the stalls from the first to the fifth floor, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: We feel pride and honor at the thought that our country which had taken over a backward colonial industry unable to produce a pencil properly has built a solid foundation of industry for producing for itself all commodities for the people's daily use from the scratch.

He gave detailed tasks to turn out and supply larger quantities of good-quality commodities of wide variety and steadily improve commercial services for the working people to more satisfactorily meet the constantly growing material and cultural demands of the people and thereby give fuller play to the advantages of the socialist commerce of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the fun fair modernly built in the Kalmaeji Plain of historic Mangyongdae. The Mangyongdae fun fair with a daily accomodation of more than 50,000 is a most modern and ideal one which has 28 kinds of pleasure facilities for the merriment and good rest of the working people and children and which has attained the highest level in style and content, scale and equipment. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the fun fair, lovely children who had been playing joyously aboard new pleasure facilities threw themselves into his bosom, raising cheers "Long live Marshal Kim Il-song, our respected father!"

He embraced the children in his bosom and watched with satisfaction their happy playing.

After making a round of the fun fair, he expressed deep satisfaction at the fact that its builders had wonderfully constructed the grand modern fun fair in a short period of one year. Saying that working people and children should be let to visit this modern fun fair to enjoy the benefits of modern civilization to their hearts' satisfaction and have culture and pleasant rest, he indicated detailed tasks for this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the newly-constructed location streets of the Koren film studio. The location streets spread a vast view of various buildings vividly showing the past society of our country from the feudal society of the Yi Dynasty to the Japanese imperialist rule and foreign streets, too, all in their old sight. With the location streets built wonderfully, a reliable base has been laid for producing more films of diversified themes, high in ideological and artistic value, truly helpful to the education of the party members and working people in the revolutionary traditions and class education by better embodying the principle of historicism and the requirements of the speed campaign in the creation of films and for further developing our film art.

After going round the location streets, he expressed deep satisfaction over the construction of such excellent all-embracing location base in a short period of a few months. Recalling with deep emotion the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he highly praised it, saying each building was built very well just as it looked in those days. Saying that it is very important to build well such location base to produce more movies, as there are no such buildings and streets showing the past scene now, he taught that the location base should be expanded and built up well in the future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with builders who had performed feats in the construction of the Pyongyang No. One Department Store and the Mangyongdae fun fair.

LEADERS AT OPENING OF GRAND PEOPLE'S STUDY HOUSE

SK050408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- The Grand People's Study House built in the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, was inaugurated. The house, a great monumental edifice of the era of the Workers Party, is a base of the ideological education of the party members and working people and a seat of dissemination of scientific, technical and cultural knowledges. The Grand People's Study House with a total floor space of nearly 100,000 square meters, a capacity of accumulating a library of 30 million volumes and an average daily accommudation of over 12,000 is provided with all conditions and facilities of the highest level for the study and scientific researches by working people.

Its opening ceremony was held with a large attendance on April 4. Set up at the place of the ceremony was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. It was attended by builders and helpers of the Grand People's Study House and working people and students in the city, over 10,000 in all. Present there were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Hwan, Chong Chun-ki, So Yun-sok, Ho Chong-suk and Hong Song-yong, and functionaries of party and government bodies and economic organs, leading men of science and education and presidents and rectors of universities and colleges in the city.

Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, made an opening address.

He, authorized by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, warmly congratulated the builders, designers and helpers who had made a great contribution to successfully building the Grand People's Study House by devoting all their wisdom and enthusiasm with boundless allegiance to the party and the leader. He said: The opening of the Grand People's Study House has put our people in possession of one more great base whereby they may firmly arm themselves with the immortal chuche idea and up-to-date science and technology and accelerate the intellectualisation of the whole society.

The great leader initiated the construction of the house and chose its site and led its construction into a wonderful one suitable to our people's national sentiment and modern asethetic taste. The glorious party centre gave an energetic guidance in the construction of the house so that it could be built as a centre of our own style for the dissemination of modern scientific knowledge which is completely equipped with all necessary things for the study of party members and working people. For the constant guidance and care of the great leader and the party, the builders could work the miracle of building such a large-scale monumental edifice for the posterity to come in a short period of one year and nine months.

The magnificent and beautiful Grand People's Study House is a grand monumental edifice which has attained a high level in its style and content, scale and equipment. It has more than 600 rooms such as reading-rooms provided with reasonable conditions and environment for study and modernly-equipped lecture rooms, recording rooms, information rooms and question-and-answer rooms.

Following the address of Comrade So Yun-sok, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, cut a red tape at the entrance to the Grand People's Study House. At the end of the ceremony the attendants looked round the house.

CCP OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH GIFT TO KIM IL-SONG

SK061630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- Jiang Guanghua, reception chief of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on April 6 by train, carrying a souvenir of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Also on hand was He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

O CHIN-U GREETS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK040917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The message points out that the Hungarian people and their armed forces have achieved big successes in strengthening the country's defense capabilities under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the armies of the two countries will grow stronger in the future, it heartily wishes the Hungarian defense minister and the officers and men of the Hungarian People's Army greater success in their work for increasing the military strength of the country.

PREMIER, PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS CURRENT ISSUES

SK030152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The government and major political parties agreed yesterday that "instigative and subversive activities by some radical elements" may hamper stability and academic atmosphere in campus. The agreement came in the evening when Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and pertinent ministers discussed the recent arson in Pusan and other issues over dinner with leaders and senior officers of major political parties.

The government and major political parties, voicing gratitude for the arrest of arson suspects, shared a view that any attempt to estrange Korea and the United States and undermine national harmony should be forestalled "from a dimension of national security."

Briefing reporters on the result of the three-hour-long dinner meeting which began at 7 p.m., Minister of State for Political Affairs Chong Chong-taek said the premier and pertinent ministers explained the outcome of the 14th annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, the arson in Pusan and the alleged rice deal kickback scandal. The leaders and senior officers of major political parties highly valued the result of the Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, Chong said. They also expressed satisfaction with the U.S. commitment to further develop Seoul-Washington ties brought closer together in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States in February last year, he said. They showed sympathy with the government's policy to contribute to the stability in Northeast Asia in full cooperation between Seoul and Washington, he said.

Expounding the controversial import of American rice, the premier said it was inevitable for security considerations to import U.S. rice, the minister said. The minister, who plays the role of a pipeline between the government and major political parties, also quoted the premier as saying any further debates on the rice import may adversely affect Seoul-Washington amicability and national interests. The premier also asked political leaders to wind up debates by the National Assembly on the rice purchase as soon as possible, the minister said.

Minister of National Defense Chu Yong-pok briefed the meeting on the result of the Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting and on the ongoing "Team Spirit," a Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, he said. Chu said Korea and the United States shared a common view that North Korea is strengthening its military power "for offensive purposes," he noted.

Ranking members of political parties, he said, urged the government to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuff grains at the earliest possible date.

The meeting, the first of its kind since Yu's appointment as premier last January, was held in a friendly atmosphere, he said. Those from political parties were Chairman Yi Chae-hyong, Secretary-General Kwon Chong-tal, floor leader Yi Chong-chan and chief policymaker Na Sok-ho of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The opposition Democratic Korea Party was represented at the meeting by President Yu Chi-song, floor leader Im Chong-ki, Secretary-General Yu Han-yol and chief policymaker Kim Hyon-ku.

U.S. AMBASSADOR ANSWERS ASSEMBLYMAN ON REMARKS

SK071005 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Apr 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] In reply to a 2 April letter of "protest" from National Assemblyman Ho Kyong-ku of the Democratic Korea Party "requesting explanation" in connection with the word "spoiled brats" used by him while mentioning the student movement in Korea and dissidents, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker said: My remarks were imperfectly quoted. Noting that the interview with Ambassador Walker carried by the 14 February issue of THE STATE published in Columbia, South Carolina, may give the impression that he regarded Korean students as annoying beings in society, Assemblyman Ho sent a hard-line letter stating that "I convey the deep regrets of many personalities and myself."

In the reply, sent by someone immediately the next day, Ambassador Walker said: I only presented a sociological observation noting that the social forces supporting the student movement in 1980-81 are less than in 1960-61. I want to make clear my personal belief that human rights, dignity of mankind and the right of opposition should be respected.

Asked why he raised the question about a newspaper article published in the United States 2 months ago, Assemblyman Ho said: This question brought on public criticism by some circles within the nation some time ago. However, I withheld the question for the time being in view of the fact that a delicate situation was created in Korea-U.S. relations due to the issue of foreign rice imports and the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan.

PRESS URGED TO PROVIDE IDEOLOGICAL GUIDANCE

SK070140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo strongly appealed to the mass media yesterday to fulfil their social guidance role to arm the people ideologically against the North Korean communists. He also called upon the press to lead the people to participate positively in the creation of a new era for the construction of a welfare society. Minister Yi made these points in an address during a ceremony making the 26th Newspaper Day, held in the auditorium of the KOREA ECONOMIC DAILY building in Seoul. Newspaper Day actually falls on today, but its ceremony was held yesterday as newspapermen will have a holiday today.

In observance of Newspaper Day, the government awarded national medals to 10 leading journalists in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the promotion of a democratic press and fostering of the journalism business. Kim Sang-man, honorary president of the TONG-A ILBO, and Pang Il-yong, president of the CHOSON ILBO, were given the Order of Civil Merit, Mugunghwa Medals. Hong Yu-son, publisher of THE KOREA TIMES-HANKUK ILBO, received the Order of Civil Merit, Tongbaek Medal during the medal-awarding ceremony.

In commemoration of Newspaper Day, a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of a gigantic press center was held on the site of the old building of the Seoul SINMUN in Taepyong-ro, central Seoul, attended by Minister Yi and many journalistic figures. The 18-story building with a total floor space of about 16,500 pyong (one pyong is about 3.3 square meters) is scheduled to be opened in September, 1984. The press center, which will accommodate various institutions working for the press, will have a large-scale press club, an international conference room equipped with simultaneous interpretation devices and a parking lot.

KOREA HERALD CITES JAPANESE PRESS ON KIM CHONG-IL

SK070509 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD IN English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo, (YONHAP) -- North Korea failed to appoint Kim Chong-il a vice president Monday because of the growing opposition of senior party officers and working-level officials to the personality cult in the communist country, Japanese newspapers analyzed. Kim Chong-il, the son of Kim Il-song, was expected to be given the No. 2 post to cement his succession to the leadership position in North Korea.

Reporting on the just-ended Supreme People's Assembly, the newspapers analyzed that the failure to upgrade the junior Kim was due to senior party members and working-level economic officials who oppose the personality cult and the negative responses shown by other communist countries over the anachronistic attempt to pass power from father to son. The newspapers said, however, that the junior Kim will continue to hold influential posts in the Workers (communist) Party and in the military committee. Although the younger Kim failed to become one of the communist country's three vice presidents, there would be no change in the North Korean drama to transfer power from the senior Kim to his son, North Korea watchers here predicted.

MPR-PRC BORDER INSPECTION COMMISSION MEETS

OW070456 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The first session of the Mongolian-Chinese Joint Commission for the Mongolian-Chinese Border Inspection was held in Ulaanbaatar through February 18-April 3. The session took place in line with the provisions of the border protocol signed in 1964 by the MPR and PRC Governments. Participants to the session discussed matters related to the joint inspection of the borderline and signed a record of the meeting.

MPRP APPROVES 'VOLUNTARY DAY OF COMMUNIST LABOR'

OW051025 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has approved the patriotic initiative of collectives of a number of enterprises in the Mongolian capital to carry out a nationwide voluntary day of communist labor on Sunday, 18 April, devoted to the 112th anniversary of Lenin's birthday.

A resolution of the MPRP Central Committee published in the newspaper UNEN instructs all the party, state and public organizations of the country to initiate a nationwide movement to prefulfill planned tasks for the first 4 months of the current year and to turn out above-plan production, using saved materials including raw materials, electrical energy and fuels.

GOMBOJAB RETURNS FROM COMMISSION MEETING IN GDR

OW010827 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1938 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Mar (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, returned home today. The delegation he headed visited Berlin, where a meeting of representatives of the MPR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place.

The delegation was met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa Airport by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials. The delegation was also met by H. Bauer, GDR ambassador to the MPR, and M.P. Makareyev, minister-counsellor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-MPR FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL -- Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A protocol on cooperation between the Association of Soviet Friendship Societies, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organisations, the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society was signed in Moscow on 24 March. The USSR Cosmonaut Viktor Gorbatko, chairman of the board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, stressed in his speech that the protocol was to promote a further convergence of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, strengthening of friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal countries. A successful implementation of the tasks of communist and socialist construction in the Soviet Union and Mongolia is possible only under the conditions of solid peace, underlined Gorbatko. Therefore one of the main goals of the two countries' friendship societies will rest in activizing the work in support of the Soviet and Mongolian peaceful initiatives, denunciation of the aggressive insinuations of imperialist and hegemonist forces. Dahyn Gotob, the MPR ambassador to the Soviet Union, said that some 18 thousand measures dedicated to memorable dates in the life of Mongolia were carried out in the Soviet Union last year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 25 Mar 82 OW]

HENG SAMRIN GREETS LE DUAN ON REELECTION

BK070919 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on 5 April sent a message to Le Duan expressing his warmest fraternal greetings on the occasion of the latter's reelection to the post of general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. The message, addressed on behalf of the KPRP, says, among other things:

Your reelection to the post of general secretary is a testimony of the trust of the whole party and people of Vietnam for your important contribution to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle for independence, freedom and socialism and for the revolutionary cause of the working class and peoples in the world. I wish you good health and success in the accomplishment of your noble and highly responsible task entrusted by the communist party and people of Vietnam.

May the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the glorious VCP and bringing into play the policies defined by the Fifth VCP Congress, achieve more and yet greater victories in the construction of socialism and in the defense of the SRV, bringing an important contribution to the defense of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and the world. May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and total cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam last forever.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES FRENCH PARTY OFFICIAL

BK061422 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1554 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- KPRP General Secretary Heng Samrin this afternoon received the delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee.

General Secretary Heng Samrin talked about Kampuchea's achievements of the past 3 years, including those in the state and social structure which were completely destroyed under Pol Pot. The rebirth of the country is due, on the one hand, to the efforts of all of the people and, on the other hand, to the devoted assistance and support of Vietnam, the USSR, the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving progressive peoples.

In the face of the numerous successes of the Kampuchean people, Heng Samrin affirmed, the Beijing expansionists -- in cahoots with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, particularly Thailand which gives refuge to the Pol Pot remnants conducting sabotage activities against the Kampuchean people's peaceful labor -- have sought to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution in every way.

The general secretary is convinced that the PCF will help the Kampuchean people convince the French people of the truth and that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties will further strengthen in the future.

On this occasion Paul Laurent said that the goal of his visit is to learn more about the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to tighten the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. He criticized the tendentious propaganda of various circles in France which tries to misrepresent the visit to Kampuchea and to keep the French Government form recognizing the PRK. He stressed that the PCF has demanded the recognition of Kampuchea and the broadening of French-Kampuchean cooperation and that this visit has enabled him to realize the justness of this policy.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY CUBA PARTY OFFICIAL OROPESA

Hun Sen Meeting

BK061638 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0508 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Apr (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, cordially received Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Political Bureau, chief of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee's Foreign Relations General Department and head of the PCC delegation visiting Kampuchea.

Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, was present on this occasion.

After briefing his guest on the successes obtained by Kampuchea during the past 3 years, Hun Sen emphasized the tension in Southeast Asia provoked by Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism. He stressed the importance of the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Cuba in order to check the common enemy, U.S. imperialism. He highly appreciated the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Grenada. Jesus Montane Oropesa briefed Hun Sen on the progress recorded in all fields by the heroic Cuban people after the liberation of their country and pointed out the maneuvers of the Yankees against the liberation movements in Latin America and the Caribbean region. He expressed the support of the Cuban party, government and people for the just cause of the Kampuchean party, government and people.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Heng Samrin Meeting; Departure

BK061613 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0512 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, cordially received the visiting Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Foreign Relations General Department of the PCC Central Committee, in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 3 April.

On this occasion, Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the great successes won by the Kampuchean people in all fields during the 3 years of the just KPRP leadership, successes which are also attributable to the material and moral assistance of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, Cuba and other fraternal socialist countries. The Kampuchean leader recalled the crimes and destruction committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang.

Chairman Heng Samrin expressed his firm support for the fraternal Cuban people's just struggle in their revolutionary cause for peace and freedom in Central America and severely condemned the perfidious maneuvers of the yankee imperialists against the Cuban people.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed his gratitude to the fraternal Cuban party, government and people for their timely aid and support for the Kampuchean people's just cause.

On his part, Jesus Montane Oropesa congratulated the Kampuchean people on their great successes during the past 3 years in the defense and reconstruction of the country. He expressed his confidence that under the just leadership of the KPRP the Kampuchean people will continue to make prodigious progress.

On behalf of the Cuban party, government and people, Jesus Montane Oropesa expressed his support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle and his thanks to the Kampuchean people for supporting the Cuban people's just cause.

Hector Gallo, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the talks. The PCC delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, and other personalities. Hector Gallo, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the departure of the delegation.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation visted the Tuol Sleng school-prison and the former royal palace.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST HEAD

Hun Sen Meeting

BK061342 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1550 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, received the delegation of Australian Communist Party led by General Secretary Bernard Taft in Phnom Penh on Friday, 2 April.

Hun Sen talked about the situation in Kampuchea during the past 3 years since liberation, particularly its successes in the agricultural, industrial, health and cultural fields and especially the difficulties in the economic sector and in the struggle against famine and national calamities. Following the serious devastation caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, he said, the Kampuchean people have exerted enormous efforts to rebuild the country in every field.

The general secretary of the Australian Communist Party declared that he was shocked by the destruction committed by Pol Pot and greatly impressed by the Kampuchean people's heroic struggle for their homeland.

The two sides agreed to strengthen relations between the KPRP and the Australian Communist Party.

KPRP Reception

BK061425 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1553 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- The KPRP Central Committee hosted a reception in Phnom Penh on Friday evening [2 April] in honor of the visiting Australian Communist Party delegation led by General Secretary Bernard Taft. Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, attended the reception.

On this occasion Chairman Chea Sim expressed his thanks to the Australian Communist Party for its support for the Kampuchean people's just cause. He stressed that the Australian Government has ceased to recognize Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations and has drawn public attention to the atrocities of the Pol Pot criminals against the Kampuchean people. This event cannot be separated from the efforts of the Australian Communist Party which has actively contributed to peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Chairman Chea Sim denounced the international reactionaries who seek every means to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, to break the Kampuchean-Vietnam militant solidarity and to muster the Khmer reactionaries into a so-called coalition government to fool public opinion and restore the genocidal regime. Despite their treachery, Chea Sim stressed, the Kampuchean situation remains irreversible.

Bernard Taft expressed warm thanks to the KPRP for authorizing his delegation to visit the PRK to learn about realities. He stressed that his party will continue to act so as to do the Kampuchean people justice.

CHEA SOTH MEETS AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST OFFICIAL

BK061624 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1604 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received the visiting delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Central Committee Secretary Alan Miller in Phnom Penh today.

During the talks the Australian delegation firmly approved the political line of the KPRP and the communique of the conference of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers in Vientiane last February.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY CONGO FOREIGN MINISTER NZE

3 Apr Departure

BK061400 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1548 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- The Congolese party and government delegation led by Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, chief of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of the Congo, left Phnom Penh today after its 3-day visit to the PRK. It was accompanied to Pochentong Airport by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

During its stay, the delegation visited the Russei Kev textile mill, orphanage No 2, the national museum, the former royal palace, the mass graves at Cheung Ek and the Tuok Sleng school-prison. It was received in turn by Chairman Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A Kampuchea-Congo joint communique and a cooperation agreement between the KPRP and the Congolese Labor Party were signed at the end of the talks between the Congolese delegation and the Kampuchean delegation led by Hun Sen.

Joint Communique

BK061045 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1552 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, and Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chief of the Foreign Relations Department, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Congolese party and government delegation, signed a joint communique in Phnom Penh this morning. The content of the communique is as follows:

At the invitation of the party and government of the PRK, a delegation of the party and government of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chief of the Foreign Relations Department and minister of foreign affairs, carried out an official friendship visit to the PRK from 1 to 3 April 1982.

During his stay, Comrade Pierre Nze laid a wreath at the independence monument in memory of fallen combatants and cadres. In addition to the visits to a number of economic establishments, the orphanage center, the mass graves of Cheung Ek and the prison of Tuol Sleng, Comrade Pierre Nze had talks with Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

Comrades Hun Sen and Pierre Nze briefed each other on the results of the construction and defense efforts in their countries. They expressed confidence in the future development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers directed their attention to all common international problems and noted the complexity of the current international situation.

Comrade Hun Sen warmly hailed the great successes and achievements that the Congolese people, under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party headed by Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, have recorded in their struggle to preserve and consolidate the national independence, in their work to build and develop the national economy and culture and in their efforts to improve their living conditions. He is deeply convinced that the resolutions of the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party constitute a rallying force encouraging the Congolese people to advance toward achieving more and yet greater victories for their just revolutionary cause.

Comrade Hun Sen highly appreciated the foreign policy of the People's Republic of the Congo based on the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and other reactionary forces and on the support of this country for the national liberation movements. The active role that this country plays in nonalignment constitutes an important factor for peace and stability in the African region, long troubled by the maneuvers of imperialism and international reaction.

Comrade Hun Sen heartily thanked the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, the Congolese Government and all the Congolese people for their firm support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle for independence, national sovereignty and the reconstruction of the country; and against the menaces of imperialism and international reactionaries. The PRK and the SRV, he stressed, will agree on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea when all these menaces have ended. The presence of these troops does not menace the security of any other state in the region as it has been agreed upon through a common accord between the Government of the PRK and the Government of the SRV.

On his part Comrade Pierre Nze heartily praised the 7 January 1979 historic victory and the great achievements accomplished by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years. According to him, this irrefutably constitutes a stinging defeat of imperialism and other international reactionaries in their perfidious maneuvers to create a hotbed of war and tension in Southeast Asia.

Comrade Pierre Nze reiterated his recognition of the PRK as the sole legitimate and legal representative of the Kampuchean people and reaffirmed his full support for the PRK in its struggle to recover its legal right to representation at the United Nations, at the movement of nonaligned countries and in other international organizations and forums.

The Congolese side also denounced the UN resolutions on the maintenance of the Kampuchean seat in favor of the criminal Pol Pot regime and on the so-called Kampuchean problem. Likewise, it regards the presence of the representatives of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime at the United Nations to be a serious blow to the prestige of this organization and to the dignity of peace-, freedom- and justice-loving peoples.

The foreign policy of peace and nonalignment of the PRK aimed at further tightening the bonds of militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos and establishing good relations with all countries, particularly with those in Southeast Asia, on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; noninterference in other people's internal affairs; equality; and reciprocal benefits, has enjoyed the full support of the Congolese Government.

The Congolese side is deeply convinced that the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP will achieve even more important successes in the reconstruction and defense of the country.

The Congolese side firmly supports the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries and energetically condemns all maneuvers orchestrated by imperialism and international reaction. These maneuvers are aimed only at restoring the bloodthirsty regime of Pol Pot and creating tension in Southeast Asia.

The two ministers expressed hearty congratulations for the brilliant revolutionary achievements of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in national reconstruction and in the defense of their fatherland. The two ministers exchanged views on the movement of nonaligned countries and expressed their firm conviction that the upcoming summit conference in Baghdad will be crowned with success and that the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antineocolonialist spirit as well as the spirit of its struggle against racism, including Zionism and apartheid, and its struggle for peace, independence, social progress and the new international economic order will be maintained just as they were reaffirmed during the sixth summit in Havana and at the conference of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers in New Delhi.

Touching on the other international questions, they expressed their deep concern for the situation prevailing in the southern part of the African continent because of the danger for peace and regional security which arises from the continued and illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime, from its permanent aggression against frontline countries, and particularly against the People's Republic of Angola, and from the maintenance of the criminal policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. The two ministers reaffirm their consistent support for the Namibian people's struggle under the SWAPO leadership, hail the admission of the Democratic Arab Republic of Sarahwi as the 51st state of the Organization of African Unity and the struggle of its people for their country's territorial integrity under the leadership of the Polisario front, and moreover denounce imperialist maneuvers in Chad.

The two ministers also support the Afghan people's struggle to preserve the gains of the April revolution, the Salvadorean people's struggle for the overthrow of the regime of military dictatorship and the struggle of other Asian, African and Latin American peoples for the conquest or safeguard of their national independence against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, apartheid and international reaction.

They also supported the efforts made by socialist countries and other progressive forces in the world for nuclear arms reduction and for detente, peace, stability and cooperation.

They also supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people -- of whom the PLO is the sole authentic representative -- for the recovery of their fundamental national rights, including the right to found an independent and sovereign Palestinian state on Palestinian soil and the right to return to their fatherland.

They firmly condemned the annexation of Syria's Golan Heights by Israel and they demanded the withdrawal of the Israeli Zionists from Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks and hold that this visit constitutes a new important contribution to the consolidation and development of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

The Congolese delegation sincerely thanked the Kampuchean people, the KPRP and the PRK Government for the solemn and warm welcome it was given.

HUN SEN SENDS GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

BK041002 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs, recently sent a message to Comrade Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeting him on the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. The message says, among other things:

I would like to extend fraternal salutations and sincere congratulations to you on the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

I highly value the great achievements made by the heroic, fraternal Hungarian people in the course of building a glorious socialist country. I promise to join with you and the fraternal Hungarian people in the struggle for socialism and peace.

YOS POR GREETS HUNGARY'S ISTVAN SARLOS

BK070653 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, recently sent a message to Comrade Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeting him on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation day. The message says:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, on behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Kampuchean people, we extend sincere congratulations to you for the brilliant successes made by the Hungarian people under the wise leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in the construction of progressive socialism that contributes to the defense of world peace and the socialist community against the relentless, abject threats posed by imperialism.

We would like to express profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian people for their continuous support for our correct cause and our struggle for justice, independence, freedom and the rebirth of Kampuchea.

We assure the comrade that the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples will always be strengthened and expanded.

DK INFORMATION MINISTRY BLASTS FRANCE'S SRV POLICY

BK070208 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Apr 82

["Statement of the Democratic Kampuchean Information Ministry Concerning the French Government's Policy Which Clearly Constitutes Encouragement To and Reinforcement For the Vietnamese Le Duan Aggressors and Exterminators of the Kampuchean Race" -- dated 5 April]

[Text] In the recent past, the French Government has carried out various activities which clearly constitute encouragement to and reinforcement for the Vietnamese Le Duan clique to carry on its war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea, to further implemen the strategy of its Indochina federation and to continue its strategy -- and that of its Soviet boss -- of expansion into Southeast Asia.

1. While the whole world is condemning the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's aggression in Kampuchea and has discontinued all kinds of aid to the clique, in December 1981 the French Government decided to give the Hanoi administration 200 million French francs, which is equal to U.S. $40 million.

2. In February 1982 the French Government sent an advisor of the president to visit the Southeast Asian countries to serve as an attorney and a spokesman for the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors with the aim of urging the ASEAN countries to abandon their current just stand on the Kampuchean problem.

3. Recently the French Government sent an official to Hanoi in order to discuss additional French aid to the Hanoi authorities.

In January 1982 the ASEAN countries strongly opposed and protested the French Government's decision to provide aid to the Hanoi authorities. Other peace- and justice-loving countries also protested this decision of the French government. The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea regret this attitude and policy of the French Government.

1. This policy, in reality, is a recognition of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's aggression in Kampuchea.

2. This policy of the French Government runs counter to Resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5 of the United Nations and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea which France itself had approved. It also runs counter to the French people's customs of adherance to justice and principle.

3. This policy, in reality, constitutes opposition to the efforts of the ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world which are aimed at mobilizing international forces to further put pressure -- politically, diplomatically, economically and financially -- on the Vietnamese Le Duan clique in order to force it to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea call on the French Government to reconsider its attitude and policy toward the Vietnamese Le Duan clique which is waging a war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race, and to end all of these above-mentioned activities.

At a time when the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is being deeply and totally bogged down in the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea and is in unprecedented isolation on the international arena, all of these activities of the French Government cannot salvage the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors from final defeat.

The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea notice the actual attitude of the French Government toward them at the present time when they are temporarily experiencing difficult circumstances. A proverb of the Kampuchean people says: In difficult times, one will know who one's friends are and who one's foes are. The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to continue to support and assist the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and to further put pressure -- politically, diplomatically, economically and financially -- on the Vietnamese Le Duan clique to force it to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

Also on this occasion the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea once again express their profound thanks to the ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, the mass organizations and public personages who cherish peace and justice in the world, including the French mass organizations and personages who have all along stood firm on the national cause of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea and resolutely opposed the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's aggression and expansion in Kampuchea which is a part of the Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world.

[Signed] The Secretary of State of the Ministry of Informatior of the Democratic Kampuchean Government
Democratic Kampuchea, 5 April 1982

MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S. TOXIC CHEMICAL CLAIMS

BK070346 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 7 Apr 82

["Statement of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry Spokesman Denouncing the Reagan Government's Slanderous Propaganda on the Use of Toxic Chemicals in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan" -- dated 6 April 1982]

[Text] The Reagan administration has repeatedly made utterances fabricating that poisonous gas and chemical weapons have been used in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Concerning this slanderous propaganda carried out by the Reagan government, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman is authorized to state officially that it is nobody else but the U.S. imperialists themselves who have used chemical weapons in the Indochinese countries, and that the use of chemical warfare is part of the common strategy of Washington whose aim is to carry out a destructive war against mankind.

It is the so-called yellow rain used as a test in Indochina for more than 10 years in the past by the United States which has resulted in the deaths of several millions of people in the three Indochinese countries. In Vietnam along, the United States used more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals. As a result of the U.S. chemical warfare, more than 2 million Vietnamese people have suffered disasters while thousands of others were killed and 1,300,000 hectares of land and forests -- or 45 percent of the land in use -- have been destroyed.

In Kampuchea, the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists has resulted in the deaths of approximately 300,000 civilians. Some 240,000 Kampuchean people were disabled while about 80 to 85 percent of the forests were being destroyed by the U.S. toxic chemicals.

In Laos the use of toxic chemicals began in December 1965. Complying with an order of the U.S. army commander, General Westmoreland, toxic chemicals were dropped on the rivers and waterways, mountains and forests as well as on the land which could have been used in the interests of the national economy in the provinces or regions in the northern, central and southern parts of the country. As a result the Lao people have suffered severe disasters even up to the present.

Washington's deceitful propaganda on this matter is, therefore, aimed at covering up their crimes against the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. By carrying out such propaganda, they also aim to step up the large-scale production of war weapons by spending more than 800 million dollars on these items in the 1983 fiscal year budget. They are also speeding up the implementation of the plan to manufacture and increase the amount of chemical weapons with the total estimated expense placed at as much as 4 billion dollars. Presently, the United States possesses the largest number of chemical weapons in the world. These chemical weapons are capable of destroying all living things on the earth. The amount of toxic chemicals accumulated by the United States is more than 150,000 tons. This is an arrogant, open violation of the 1925 Geneva agreement.

By making propaganda to throw the blame on other people on the so-called use of chemical weapons in Indochina in the present, the Reagan administration aims to make the various nations in the world forget U.S. crimes against the three Indochinese peoples and to forget its crimes in using numerous chemical weapons unprecedented in the history of mankind.

[Signed] Spokesman of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry
[Dated] 6 April 1982

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SENDS LE DUAN BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

BK070445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Birthday greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee -- dated 6 April 1982]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Hanoi:

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of your birthday, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the Lao people and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, comrade, warm greetings and best wishes. The LPRP and the Lao people are well aware that you, comrade, are a person who has faithfully pursued the revolutionary cause of great Chairman Ho Chi Minh. You, comrade, together with the VCP Central Committee, have led the Vietnamese people to carry out a heroic, indomitable struggle, thereby winning great victories in the resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, liberating South Vietnam and reunifying the nation. You, comrade, have led the people to struggle victoriously against the aggression launched on two occasions by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, guided the nation to overcome various difficulties and trials and march forward firmly along the path of socialist construction, and made a significant contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

You, comrade, are an outstanding activist of the international communist-worker movements, who has struggle resolutely and persistently to maintain the purity of Marxism-Leninism. You, comrade, have worthily contributed to the cause of peace and revolution of various nations. You, comrade, have always paid attention to and been concerned for the Laos-Vietnam and Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea special solidarity and all-round cooperation which are considered factors for the development of the revolution in each of our countries.

On this auspicious occasion, I wish you, comrade, good health, long life and glorious success in performing your noble tasks.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee
[Dated] Vientiane, 6 April 1982

CUBAN PARTY'S OROPESA ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

BK060707 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Central Committee Politburo, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and chief of the Foreign Relations Office of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 5 April 1982 on an official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee.

The Cuban delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Comrade Khambou Soumisai, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chief of the Labor and Wages Organizing Committee; and Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, staff director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; together with many high-ranking cadres concerned. Comrade Luis Reyes Mas and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba and the SRV to Laos, together with embassy staff members, were also on hand to greet the Cuban party delegation at the airport.

SITTHI DISCUSSES REGIONAL ISSUES IN MALAYSIA

BK301611 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 30 Mar (AFP) -- ASEAN efforts to bring about a coalition of the three Cambodian resistance groups will continue, visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today. Talking to pressmen after an hour-long meeting with the Malaysain foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, he said that the latest round of coalition talks in Beijing was not a failure.

Although former Premier Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, had declined to join ex-chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan in the talks, "some progress" had been made.

Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan agreed that the three groups could maintain their separate identity in a coalition, he said. This, he hinted, was similar to an Association of Southeast Asian Nations proposal of a loose coalition made last November.

Asked about the current state of the coalition talks, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: "They are in different places -- Sihanouk in Pyongyang, Son Sann in Paris and Khieu Samphan in Kampuchea. The question is how to get these people together in some ASEAN capital."

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi flew in here this morning for a day's visit after an overnight stay in Singapore for talks with the republic's foreign minister, S. Dhanabalan.

He had earlier met his Indonesian counterpart, Prof. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, in the course of ASEAN consultations on Cambodia and other regional developments.

The current consultations among the ASEAN foreign ministers are preparatory to their annual meeting which will be held in Singapore in June.

Asked about Vietnam's latest proposal for a dialogue with Thailand, the Thai leader said: "I find there is nothing new (in it)." Thailand, he added, already has a dialogue with Vietnam at various levels.

The Thai foreign minister said any dialogue on Cambodia should be in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations conference on the issue. "The trouble is not between Thailand and Vietnam nor between Thailand and Kampuchea. Vietnam has itself admitted that they have a conflict with China. Hanoi should therefore have a dialogue with the Chinese to solve the problem," he said.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ASSISTANCE -- The Japanese Government has granted 600 million yen to the Agricultural Extension Department for use in purchase of 11 types of chemical insecticides for the department's project to increase food production. To meet the conditions for the grant, Sumitomo Corporation of Japan won the bidding for the supply of the insecticides and it signed the contract with the Agricultural Extension Department on 25 March. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Mar 82 BK] Two Japanese companies have signed a contract to sell natural gas produced in the Gulf of Thailand to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand for 25 years starting in 1985. Under the contract, Mitsui Oil Exploration Company and Southeast Asia Petroleum Exploration Company, both of Tokyo, will initially sell 4.25 million cubic meters of natural gas a day to the Thai state-owned oil company from a gas field they are now developing in the Gulf of Thailand. The daily supply volume will increase to 11.3 million cubic meters when full-scale natural gas production begins in 1987. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Mar 82 BK]

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S MINISTER PUJA

Joint Communique

OW060023 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- The following communique was released here today at the end of the official friendship visit to Vietnam by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja:

At the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the minister for foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic (H.P.R.), Frigyes Puja, paid an official friendship visit to Vietnam from April 3-5, 1982.

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and his party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.

Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the S.R.V., received and had a cordial conversation with Frigyes Puja.

The Hungarian foreign minister held talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on issues of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and fraternal solidarity, and the two sides reached unanimity of view on all matters brought up at their meeting.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the relations between the S.R.V. and the H.P.R. on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have developed continuously and fruitfully for the benefit of the two peoples and for the sake of peace, national independence and socialism. They reaffirm their determination to do their best to consolidate and develop these relations.

The two sides decide to promote their cooperation and coordination in their foreign policies, and join their hands with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, non-aligned countries and other forces advocating peace, in defeating the schemes of the imperialists and other international reactionary forces aimed at driving mankind into the holocaust of a nuclear war. Following the famous peace initiatives subsequent to the peace programme of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the recent proposals of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches on March 16 and 24 have once again proved that the Soviet Union has spared no efforts to make the international atmosphere healthy and to strengthen cooperation and mutual trust among nations. Together with the peace-loving forces all over the world, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Hungarian People's Republic highly value and fully support those reasonable proposals.

The two sides fully support the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic on the signing of convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the countries in Asia and in the Pacific.

The two sides fully support the resolute actions of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation which have defeated the counter-revolutionary schemes and acts of the imperialist and reactionary forces, and defended the fruits of socialism. The two sides consider the measures taken by the United States and its allies a brazen interference in Poland's internal affairs, a provocation to the Soviet Union, and a danger to peace and security in Europe and the world.

The two sides fully support the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism. The two sides resolutely support the just cause of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador and sternly condemn the imperialists' criminal actions and plans of interfering in and threatening aggression against the countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

In this spirit, the Hungarian side fully supports the proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at, together with the ASEAN countries, building Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

The Hungarian People's Republic highly values the proposals of the foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries on Feb. 16 and 17, 1982 aimed at normalizing the relations between Indochina and China and starting a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and Thailand, and between Indochina and ASEAN in order to settle issues of common concern, thus reducing tension in the region.

The two sides highly value the result of the working consultative meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries in Vientiane in December 1981, considering it a significant contribution of the world socialist community to the defence of peace and to the reduction of tension in Southeast Asia.

The two ministers signed an "agreement on cooperation between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic for the years 1982-1984."

The Hungarian foreign minister invited Nguyen Co Thach to pay an official friendship visit to Hungary. The Vietnamese foreign minister accepted the invitation with gratitude.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK031244 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 31 Mar 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 April editorial: "The Entire Country Shares the Same Will To Successfully implement the Party Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] The Vietnamese people and combatants throughout the country, from the northernmost point of Dong Van to the southernmost cape of Ca Mau, are very elated to welcome the splendid success of the Fifth Congress of the glorious VCP.

Over the past several days the country has directed its attention toward the congress and organized seething emulation drives to score achievements to greet the congress while eagerly waiting for the important congress resolutions.

In response to the people's confidence, the congress put forth its utmost efforts to bring about correct measures to solve strategic problems on the initial stage of our nation's socialist path.

The congress unanimously adopted the political report of the VCP Central Committee on the assessment of victories and achievements scored by our entire party, people and the armed forces during the past 5 years in the political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic domains, and the acknowledgement of difficulties and shortcomings that must be overcome. The congress affirmed the determination to continue implementation of the socialist revolutionary line and building the socialist economy, as set forth by the fourth party congress and proven correct by reality.

The congress strengthened and solidified the party line by affirming the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage, the tasks, orientations and targets for 1981-85 and the 80's and policies and measures aimed at pushing the revolutionary cause of our workers and people another step forward.

The congress unanimously adopted the orientations, tasks and main targets for the economic and social fields which were stated in the party Central Committee political report. This is regarded as the congress directive for the implementation of the 5-year 1981-85 plan and plans for the subsequent years.

The congress unanimously adopted the report on party building and concrete proposals made by the party Central Committee on the amendment of party statutes and the task and policy designed to strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally in order to enhance the spirit of the working people and the vanguard nature of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. This is also aimed at persistently upholding the party's ability to struggle and its leadership role, strengthening solidarity and single-mindedness, developing the party's fine revolutionary tradition and ensuring fulfilment of revolutionary tasks set forth by the congress.

The congress highly valued the correct activities of the party fourth congress Central Committee and elected a new party Central Committee, led by the esteemed Le Duan, to organize and implement the various tasks triumphantly set forth by the congress in order to continue to lead the people in the struggle to achieve the lofty ideal and the sacred testaments of great President Ho Chi Minh, founder and teacher of our party.

The party Central Committee, a supreme general staff of the revolution, symbolizes the party's tradition of solidarity and oneness and crystalizes the collective wisdom of the party. It is a body that firmly guarantees and leads the Vietnamese revolution to overcome all ordeals and advance constantly on the socialist path.

The Fifth VCP Congress is a new milestone in our party's protracted and arduous struggle for national independence and socialism. The congress resolutions are main lines of action and the light that leads our entire party, people and the armed forces to advance further. These resolutions are the product of the collective wisdom which can promptly and correctly solve new and complex problems of the strategic revolutionary tasks. They are the focal point of our people's expression of their uniform thinking and action aimed at closing their ranks behind the vanguard party and heroically surging forward with elation to lead the revolution to new victories.

From now on, to turn the congress resolutions into reality is the great and heavy task of our entire party, people and the armed forces. President Ho Chi Minh said: "If the importance of determination is one, then that of the implementation must be ten times greater." As a result, we must do our best to triumphantly carry out the congress resolutions. It is imperative that all cadres, party members and the people thoroughly understand the contents of the resolutions and use them to stimulate their single-mindedness and as encouragement in voluntarily turning the party resolutions into concrete reality. We must also base our studies and the implementation of various creative resolutions of the congress on the vivid reality of our society. The study of these resolutions must be combined with the implementation work. We must regard this as a decisive and significant link. In implementing these resolutions, it is necessary for us to have the best plans, favorable conditions, essential materials, a good combination of concepts and organization, steady improvement of leadership ethics and economic and social management. It is also necessary to synchronise coordination among various echelons of party organizations, state organs and mass organizations.

Revolution is a festival for our people. All revolutionary activities must be comprehensively and regularly carried out through revolutionary movements with the active participation of the masses. We must stir up a seething revolutionary movement among the masses, which include workers, peasants, the army, youths, women, intellectuals and all other strata of people in the great Vietnamese family. We must encourage the people to develop their role in exercising their right to collective mastery and to fully use their wisdom and capability for the cause of national construction and defense. This is the most important factor for the triumphant fulfilment of the congress resolutions.

We are well aware that the road to success is difficult and complex. However, we have the strength which is needed to overcome all difficulties and lead the revolution forward. Our material bases are increasing and our people's morale is being strengthened.

Our party has advanced further toward maturity and gained many valuable experiences. The prospect for the revolution is excellent. Our entire party, people and the armed forces are firm, confident and optimistic in their determination to uphold the tradition of revolutionary heroism in order to heroically surge forward to carry out two strategic revolutionary tasks triumphantly and fulfill their obligations toward the nation and the revolutionary cause of the world.

Our army's officers and combatants are very elated at the commendations given to them by the Fifth VCP Congress for their efforts in uniting with the people of various nationalities and the people's security forces to fight heroically and score outstanding achievements in the two recent wars to defend the country. Their achievements comprise a glorious page in our epic struggle for national independence and freedom. They are now striving to defend our fatherland's border, airspace, territorial waters and islands, and maintain security and social order and safety.

Realizing their heavy tasks in the new revolutionary stage, the people's armed forces must continue to carry out the movement to develop fine character and to increase the fighting strength satisfactorily. They must build our army into a genuine people's revolutionary army with a determination to win discipline and an ever-increasing level of modern and basic knowledge and combat readiness in order to always fulfill all tasks entrusted by the fatherland.

The congress resolutions are our main courses of action. Every one of us must uphold the sense of responsibility, enhance the spirit of collective mastery, participate in productive labor, stand ready for combat readiness and fight heroically and creatively in order to strive to create a vigorous change throughout our sphere of activities so as to build and defend the socialist fatherland triumphantly.

PHAM VAN DONG REPORT TO VCP CONGRESS CONTINUED

Part II, Second Section

OW050327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Second section of Part II of economic report presented by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at opening session of Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March in Hanoi -- read by announcer; first section of Part II was not monitored]

[Text] 2. Consumer Goods Production

It is extremely important to step up consumer goods production to meet society's material and cultural needs. We must create many more jobs, increase sources of goods for local consumption and export, stimulate agricultural production, expand division of labor, increase social products and national income as contributions to the accumulation for our economy. This very pressing task can help stabilize the people's livelihood and can greatly contribute to achieving a money-goods balance and stabilizing markets and prices.

There must be policies and uniform measures to develop all available production potentials and the capabilities of small industries, foodstuffs industry, and even middle-level and local industries. We must strive to develop various branches and trades, small industries and artisan industry in cities and countryside; properly employ individual artisans; achieve cooperation among state-operated enterprises, cooperatives and individual workers to step up goods production and fully use production facilities of national defense enterprises to produce consumer goods. In particular, we must exploit the strengths of Hanoi, Haiphong, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City in consumer goods production; quickly promulgate policies on investment, credit, supply of raw materials and discarded materials, product consumption and prices; increase technical equipment; ensure material supplies; create more sources of local raw materials; expand trade businesses, exports and imports, and cooperation with other countries in production; achieve rational labor division and cooperation in production in every branch and locality and in the entire country; use economic levers to stimulate the intensification of consumer goods production, especially the broad development of small industries and artisan industry ranging from traditional occupations to new trades and occupations; properly exploit available spinning factories, to produce from 380 to 400 million meters of cloth in 1985; and increase production of export farm produce in order to import more cotton thread, spare parts, chemicals and dyestuffs for the textile sector.

We should increase production of refined sugar of various kinds from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, make full use of the capacity of available sugar refineries, develop manual sugar mills, continue construction of the La Nga and Lam Son sugar refineries, and manufacture equipment for the construction of small and medium sugar refineries in various localities.

We should supply sufficient raw materials and fully develop the available capacity to produce more than 1 billion packs of cigarettes in 1985, reserve the greater part of cigarettes for export and improve the processing technique in order to increase the amount of export cigarettes.

We should supply sufficient raw materials for paper mills, encourage the production of hand-made paper in various localities in order to produce from 90,000 to 100,000 tons of paper of various types in 1985 and increase the production of cement bags.

We should intensify and expand salt production, especially in north Vietnam, to insure sufficient household and industrial salt.

We should increase the production of bicycles, especially accessories, tires and inner tubes; satisfy the people's need for soap, detergent powder and medication; develop and expand the production of goods and improve the quality of wooden works, pottery works, earthenware, chinaware, glassware, items made of rattan, bamboo, jute and rush, household utensils, school implements, medical and cultural equipment, and labor protective tools.

We must concentrate efforts to quantitatively and qualitatively improve export goods and produce goods manufactured with skill, especially chinaware, tailoring material, embroidery, knitwear, tapestry, fine arts articles, metallic objects and consumer goods.

3. Heavy Industry

We must reorganize, improve and upgrade available production establishments and create additional sources of energy and raw materials to make full use of these establishments' capacity. We must practically develop the very important effect of heavy industry on agriculture and consumer- and export-goods production sectors and continue to build a number of major establishments to meet the immediate needs and prepare for the future. Meanwhile, we must strive to step up basic survey work, establish economic and technical projects and designs, carry out planning work and train technical and management cadres and workers. We must gradually strengthen the economy's infrastructure and make active preparations for a more vigorous and broader development of heavy industry in subsequent plans.

We should remember that the central task for the transitional period is to carry out socialist industrialization and that the material-technical base of socialism is large-scale mechanized industry. The decisive factor for achieving high labor productivity is the new technical equipment, not only for agriculture but for other sectors of our national economy.

We should consider agriculture the first front and must step up consumer goods production to meet present urgent needs of everyday life. To create accumulation in our economy is to contribute to achieving socialist industrialization in one step and to strengthen the foundation for the present and future development of various heavy industries.

Electricity: We must formulate a general project for developing power production country-wide for a 15- to 20- year period and map out specific plans for implementing that project in the direction of coordinating the production of hydroelectric power and thermoelectric power and accelerating the production of thermoelectric power with large-, medium- and small-scale projects for the 1981-85 period.

We must ensure a balance between development of power production and the power transmission network and projects supporting the electricity sector and between the power-generating source and the power-consuming installations in order to best tap the energy potential. We must strive to produce from 5.5 to 6 billion kWh in 1985, fully develop the production capacity of the existing hydroelectric and thermoelectric powerplants, rationally use the power produced by diesel-operated generators, and drastically reduce electricity waste and loss, self-consuming power and fuel used in production. We must urgently build the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and the synchronized projects, put the first group of generators into power production in early 1983, complete the installation of three groups of generators in 1985, and ensure the proper construction rate at the Hao Binh hydroelectric powerplant in order to put the first group of generators into production at an early date. We must seek by all means to provide more power to the southern provinces, make urgent preparations for an early construction of the Tri An hydroelectric powerplant, and build medium- and small-scale hydroelectric projects in central Vietnam, the Central Highlands, and northern mountain provinces. We must fully use the available gas for power production, step up studies and the tapping of other power sources, and strictly economize on electric power in production and the people's lives. Priority in power distribution must be accorded to the main production targets and key installations.

Coal: We must strive to increase the 1985 coal production to 8 to 9 million tons and, in addition, produce approximately 5 million tons as overlap production for the 1976-1980 plan. We must rapidly increase the production of coal and enhance its quality at the Ha Tu, Deo Nai, Coc Sau, Vang Danh, and Mao Khe coal mines and at subsidiary coal mines. We must continue construction and expansion work at the Cao Son, Wai Huong, Nui Beo, (Nui Hau) and Nong Son coal mines; complete construction work at the Mong Duong, (Khe Cham), Ha Lam and Thong Nhat coal mines; complete the renovation work at the Phan Me bituminous coal mine; accelerate construction work at the (Lang Gam) bituminous coal mine; and maximally exploit coal at the anthracite, bituminous and peat mines in various localities.

We must improve organizational and managerial work in the coal sector, step up geological work, increase efficiency in the use of vehicles and machines, accelerate equipment repairs and supplies of spare parts, synchronize exploitation, transportation and cargo-handling work, and expand transportation with conveyor belts, [bawng vaanj tair] and other means.

We must improve working conditions and the people's livelihood and adopt policies to promote labor enthusiasm and enhance coal miners' productivity. We must effectively manage transportation and distribution work, raise (?work efficiency), strictly apply the coal-saving policy, gather coal pieces of all types scattered in coal-mining areas, recover and put to best use the cinder gathered at the powerplants and satisfactorily resolve the problem of using processed coal as a replacement for kerosene in cooking.

Oil and gas: Oil and gas is an economic and technical sector which is having an increasingly important impact on the overall development of our national economy. For the immediate future, we must concentrate our efforts on satisfactorily carrying out our cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to accelerate oil and gas surveys and then proceed to oil and gas exploitation in southern Vietnam's continental shelf. We must strive to produce crude oil during the current 5-year plan. We must establish logistics installations and oil and gas services in Vung Tau and push ahead the gas survey and exploitation in the Bac Bo Delta.

Machinery: We must plan and rearrange the operations of the machine industry in the direction of specialization and cooperativeness countrywide. We must pay attention to making in-depth investments, raising the capacity of existing facilities and building new projects.

We must strive to raise the quality of products, reduce waste in the use of material supplies and energy and, through combined business transactions, import, export and secure more raw materials for machine industry production in order to fully use production capacity.

During the 1981-85 period, we must mainly ensure adequate repairs for equipment and machines and sufficient production of spare parts for various sectors, especially for agriculture, the industry for production of consumer goods, and the coal, electricity, communications, transportation, and construction materials sectors. We must produce sufficient ordinary tools, improved tools, and medium- and small-sized equipment and machines for agriculture, barges, railroad cars, mining equipment, motor engines, equipment for small hydroelectric projects, and equipment for the production of sugar, paper, and the processing of secondary crop products. We must raise the quality of products in order to increase the export of a number of engineering products such as bicycles, machine tools, electric fans, tool kits and so forth.

We must attach importance to developing the electronic industry in accordance with our country's situation and progress. We must fully tap our existing assembly and production capacity and build additional assembly and chain production installations in order to better meet our economic requirements in electronic equipment. We must raise the quality and production of assembled electronic products for export. We must complete construction of the Ha Lam diesel engine factory for production of diesel engines, the Ha Long and Pha Rung shipbuilding and repairs works, and the Gia Lam railroad factory. We must enlarge the Cam Pha machine industry factory and the Dong Anh electric equipment repair works and begin construction of the automobile spare parts factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and so forth. We must make intensive preparations for building a number of heavy industry projects for the next plan.

Metallurgy: We must mobilize the total steel refining and lamination capacity available in Thai Nguyen and the south, fill the need for bituminous coal and electrodes and gather scrap iron to increase production of laminated steel twofold in 1985 compared with 1981. We will expand the [word indistinct] method in metallurgy, study alloyed steel production, continue preparations for building large-scale steel-refining projects in subsequent plans, build and perfect the Tinh Tuc tin mine, begin construction of the Qui Hop joint tin enterprise, complete construction of lead and zinc production plants and expand chromite ore exploitation. Along with building plants, we should organize production of tin, lead, zinc and chromite by semi-mechanized and manual methods. We must cooperate with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in studying bauxite exploitation and in developing the exploitation of precious metals and stones.

Fertilizers and chemicals: We should step up production of nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers and insecticides to serve agriculture, exploit and use local raw materials, organize medium- and small-scale production of essential chemicals which must replace imported chemicals in time, restore and expand the Lao Cai apatite mine, make preparations for building an apatite oil factory, expand the Lam Thao superphosphate factory, exploit and refine pyritic ore, develop the production of melt phosphorous fertilizer in order to increase the production of phosphorous fertilizers of various types from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, exploit the potential of the Ha Bao nitrogenous fertilizer plant, build a new nitrogenous fertilizer plant in the future and increase production of tires and tubes for autos and bicycles, technical rubber products, insecticides, paint, acetylene, baking soda and monosodium glutamate.

Building materials: We should complete construction of the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien cement factories; consolidate the Haiphong cement factory; reorganize the minor cement production installations; provide sufficient electricity, coal, gypsum, paper bags and fuel for factories; boost cement production in 1985 at least up to 2 million tons; concentrate on producing bricks, tiles, iron sheets, materials, pottery works, chinaware and heat-resistant bricks; expand production of commonly used materials with local raw materials, especially unbaked materials; and step up production of export goods and materials.

Geological survey: We will push forward geological survey work according to a key plan; pay special attention to the fact that geological work must directly serve the intensified exploitation of various resources according to the 1981-85 5-Year Plan; continue the survey of various resources in the country; pay attention to protecting new mines of high-value minerals such as tin. [Word indistinct] and molybdenite; make intensive efforts to discover and exploit bituminous coal, pyrites and manganese; and survey small peat and phosphate mines, building materials and undercurrent water in the service to local industries.

4. Communications and Transportation, Postal Communications

We must readjust and reorganize the forces in these sectors and increase their managerial capacity, productivity and efficiency along with providing more material means to overcome, in one step, weaknesses and the serious imbalance between communications and transportation and the requirements for economic development and consolidation of national defense. Domestic freight will increase on the average from 10 to 12 percent annually, while there will be a 3-fold increase in export freight and freight transported between the north and south. We must work out a plan for developing a communications and transportation network throughout the country; give priority to developing sea and river transport services; consolidate and develop railroad transport capacity; reorganize auto transport services in accordance with the capacity of gasoline, oil, spare parts, tires and tubes; continue building the civil aviation sector; widely develop rudimentary transport means; develop communications and transportation in rural areas, and especially in mountainous areas, while developing agriculture and forestry and consolidating national defense.

We must concentrate on building a network of seaports and river beacons and dredging river beds; complete the improvement of the Haiphong harbor area; build Cua Lo harbor; reinforce the harbors in central and southern Vietnam; consolidate and increase the capacity of the available railroad network, especially the north-south railway; build a number of railways leading to industrial centers; develop a number of main highways and land communications centers; promptly repair and increase transport means, especially barges, river boats, seagoing vessels, locomotives and coaches; intensify unloading work; shorten the turnaround time for vehicles; increase speed; insure safety; rapidly unload goods at harbors, railroad stations, piers and railway terminals; concentrate efforts on unloading the import cargo; insure export goods loading and north-south transport service; give priority to coal and grain transport and to transport service for agriculture, construction sites, major enterprises, border areas and Laos and Kampuchea, the two fraternal countries, and assign adequate duties and powers to various sectors and between the central level and localities.

Regarding economic planning, we must insure rational transport service and carefully calculate transport capabilities. We must improve and exploit the potentials of available communication networks, build more material-technical bases, improve and increase the capacity of the postal communications sector and closely coordinate the national communications network with the communications network for special use of various sectors in order to properly serve economy and national defense.

5. Capital Construction

Our material and capital potential is limited when priority must be given to meeting the urgent needs of life and export. We must therefore rationally employ investment for capital construction and correctly and effectively use the invested capital. To this end, we must concentrate our capital on key projects and sectors and on the most important products. We must avoid the situation of dispersion and [word indistinct] in construction; make uniform investments with a view toward developing, first of all, the available production capabilities; pay great attention to making investment in depth and correctly coordinating intensive with extensive investment; actively carry out the precept: The localities work together.

We must consolidate and improve professional knowledge of the construction and assembly forces; rationally organize specialized construction forces and rearrange capital construction projects in order to reorganize the labor force and increase effectiveness and quality in construction.

The total capital invested by the state in capital construction for 5 years, 1981-85, is estimated at approximately 16 to 18 billion dong according to the old monetary value. In addition, all sectors and localities must mobilize their own capital and the capital of cooperatives and the people to improve and expand the production establishments and social welfare, cultural, educational and public health facilities. We must rearrange every project, discard unnecessary projects such as administrative facilities and conference halls, change a number of designs and materials, make full use of material bases and equipment and build new projects only when necessary. We must strictly practice economy to reduce capital for construction and assembly by 10 to 15 percent. We must accelerate construction of key projects of the agricultural, coal, electricity, oil and gas, machinery, paper, sugar, communications, transportation and export sectors. We must actively prepare to build major projects for the metallurgic, mechanical, chemical and building materials branches in subsequent plans; step up the improvement of the system of managing capital construction according to the method of [word indistinct], ensure adherence to technical pattern and projects quality.

6. Labor and Population

We must urgently study and promulgate a labor code; resolve the employment problem for social laborers by distributing local manpower to the agricultural sector, developing trades and occupations, especially small industries and artisan industry in the countryside, cities and towns; exploiting forestry and fishery and developing services in the cities. Each province and district must have a plan for manpower arrangement and concentrate on solving the employment problem for demobilized servicemen and graduates, especially students in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Da Nang and other cities and towns. The Mekong Delta provinces should have plans and measures to step up intensive cultivation, increase crops, expand the cultivated acreage and develop trades and occupations in order to increase manpower utilization.

We must organize the sending of 1 million people, including laborers and dependents, to build new economic zones in their own localities or in other areas and from the north to the south. The people may volunteer to develop the cultivated acreage of grain and industrial crops with state assistance or the state may make investments and send people to build major areas of specialized cultivation. We must properly solve problems of policy and organization to create a revolutionary mass movement to reclaim land and build new economic zones according to well elaborated plans and correct technical projects which will bring successful results.

The labor force and population engaged in industrial production is presently very large and must be partly transferred to agriculture and forestry. We must adopt policies and measures to encourage, motivate, organize and assist the people in the cities and towns, including those on the state staff. We must develop trades, occupations, small industries, artisan industry, services and agricultural production; transfer more technical cadres and economic management cadres to districts and agricultural cooperatives; simplify the administrative apparatus; resolutely reduce the state staff; change the labor structure; qualitatively improve state machinery; recruit only trained personnel; step up educational work; resolutely apply a number of administrative and economic measures and create favorable conditions for the people to carry out the birth control plan, to reduce the nationwide average annual birth rate from 2.4 to 1.7 percent in 1985.

7. Distribution and Circulation Front

It is necessary to establish a socialist new order on the distribution and circulation front soon in order to contribute to stabilizing life, step up production and improve the economic and social situation. The state must control goods and money, rationally distribute national revenues, adjust irrational and illegitimate revenues, strengthen market management and oppose illegal speculations and business transactions. To this end, it is necessary to carry out the following policies and major measures: To increase and consolidate state finance; urgently adopt a national financial policy which is practical and suited to the present situation; strongly mobilize all sources of capital for the state, including goods in nature and finance; yield all interests and taxes to the state; and ensure adequate collection of agricultural, commercial and industrial taxes. All sectors and units must understand that financial mobilization is extremely important for the state.

We must first expand international cooperation with socialist countries; strive to properly exploit and rationally use all foreign capital resources to supplement our domestic capital resources; closely manage and effectively use all capital resources; strictly practice thrift in all spheres; observe the watchword: Turn out much more and better wealth with the same or a smaller amount of capital resources; markedly cut administrative expenditures and correctly implement the state's general regulations on expenditures.

Distribution of materials, manpower and capital in the production sector must be highly efficient while distribution of consumer goods must be based on the amount and quality of work performed. Any budget deficit, especially deficits related to consumption, must be minimized. Improvement and expansion of banking credit operations must be linked to expansion of noncash payment in the economy.

We must ameliorate the distribution of capital invested in capital construction without going through banks; step up capital mobilization and management as well as savings mobilization; strengthen monetary management; make money rapidly circulate through banks; apply positive measures to gradually reduce cash overexpenditures on the basis of balanced budgets and balanced credits; ensure economic effectiveness of borrowed capital and provide borrowed capital and ready money for rational, essential needs in production and life. State control and inventory regarding production and social product distribution must be intensified through financial, credit and payment operations.

Livelihood is a very important problem. Our primary concern is to provide jobs for all laborers in society and to ensure full labor output. This is the basis for increasing income, improving living conditions and enabling each person to earn an income commensurate with his or her work.

We must properly organize distribution of goods sold at stable prices, including staple goods and necessities for clothing, housing, travel, learning and medical treatment. Supply of grain and foodstuffs to major cities and industrial centers must be improved. An adequate amount of industrial goods must be reserved for rural and border areas and the high region.

Efforts must be made to improve the livelihood of workers, civil servants, scientific and technical cadres, teachers and medical cadres. A system of real wages must be maintained. The supply of fixed amounts of goods must be ensured. The scope of piecework and contractual wages must be widened according to set progressive norms.

Prices are a complex problem. The party and state policy regarding readjustment of purchase prices, bulk sale prices, retail prices and service charges is essential and correct.

As far as implementation of this policy is concerned, shortcomings exist and errors have been made in setting some prices; announcements and application of new price scales have not been prepared in advance; there has been no coordination of financial, pricing and trading plans and some sectors and localities have arbitrarily implemented the pricing policy.

At present, it is urgently required to continue implementing the central level's policy regarding price readjustment, to overcome past shortcomings and errors and to immediately readjust irrational prices of some goods which affect production and the people's livelihood. We must strive to gradually stabilize prices by developing production and overcoming imbalances regarding production, finance, money and foreign currencies. Special attention must be paid to management of cost prices and circulation costs. Lowering cost prices and circulation costs will greatly help create a basis for setting rational prices, stabilizing prices and increasing socialist accumulation while positively contributing to achieving a balance in state finances. We must step up the study and preparation of conditions for reforming the pricing system as well as the wage system by taking proper steps to readjust prices. Prices must always be closely linked to financial, monetary and commercial plans and market management. The main point is to strengthen price management according to plan. We must uphold state discipline regarding prices, put an end to the situation that permits arbitrary price hikes and the application of free market prices, urgently promulgate regulations on price management and achieve strict unified price management.

Trade helps concentrate in the state's hands the sources of materials and goods, including agricultural, forestry and marine products and industrial, domestic and import goods. We must closely manage and equitably distribute goods to meet the interests of the state, collectives and laborers. State-operated trade and marketing cooperatives must be consolidated so they can assume their guiding role in the market. State-owned production establishments and installations having economic relations with the state must earnestly carry out their obligation of delivering products to the state. The contingent of trade cadres must vigorously advance to learn the trade business and vividly apply socialist trade methods in order to control the market. Goods must be distributed to the right customers. We must resolutely oppose corruption, waste and negative practices in trade; improve material supply while consistently improving management and planning; achieve uniform and prompt supply of materials for production; give priority to implementing important tasks; ensure effective use of materials; encourage material economization; consolidate and expand the socialist trade field; control wholesale and retail trade; control the socialist market; restrict and [word indistinct] unorganized markets; strictly eradicate hoarding, smuggling and theft of state materials and goods; and properly organize and carry out the tasks of customs and tax offices in order to fight smuggling of goods across the border.

Regarding market management, it is necessary to properly coordinate economic, administrative and educational measures and all sectors and echelons, especially those sectors directly connected with market management such as the trading, financial, public security and customs sectors, under the guidance of party committee echelons and administrative echelons. This is one aspect of the fierce revolutionary struggle in the economic, political and social spheres -- a struggle that determines who wins over whom, a struggle in which we must come out victorious and must by one way or another establish socialist order in the field of distribution and circulation and in our economic and social life.

8. Economic Relations With Other Countries, Exports and Imports

Our tropical country is endowed with abundant natural resources, manpower and capabilities and has very favorable conditions for developing economic relations with other countries.

We must, first of all, expand the overall cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and the CEMA member-nations in depth as well as in scope. We must try our best to obtain maximum valuable aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and must effectively utilize this aid. Meanwhile, we must satisfactorily implement our obligations on the principle of reciprocity and not in an arbitrary and subservient manner.

In this spirit and in accordance with actual conditions and capabilities, our country should actively participate in the process of international labor distribution, specialization and international cooperation within the framework of CEMA in the appropriate spheres.

The alliance of the three Indochinese countries is a special one of comrades and friends assisting each other in the effort of protecting and building socialism in each country.

We must develop, together with Laos and Kampuchea, a program and plan to expand economic cooperation and mutual assistance in many fields and must properly develop all potentials and create new supplementary ones for each country.

We must expand our political, economic and cultural relations with the nonaligned countries; develop Vietnam's position and impact on the Nonaligned Movement and in the struggle for a new world economic order; strive to establish relations with other countries; develop in many ways exchange services and cooperation activities; and foil all enemy economic sabotage maneuvers.

Export is a very strategically important task and a great obligation for every sector and echelon. We must endeavor to step up exports in order to ensure the importation of necessary equipment and materials for the normal operation of our national economy and for our socialist industrialization and to gradually achieve an import-export balance and a proper international balance of payments.

Along with boosting production and thriftily using consumer goods with a view to increasing our supply of export goods, we must further expand tourist services and other businesses to increase our sources of foreign currency.

We must strive to double our exports in terms of value in the 5 years of 1981-85 compared with the 5 years of 1976-1980. Priority must be given to investment to increase our export capacity. We must struggle to build a main supply of export goods which will be economically effective and ensure a stable position on the world market. We must also pay attention to exporting agricultural, forest and marine products, minerals, machinery, consumer goods and so forth.

The various sectors and regions are dutybound to make the largest possible contribution to the national export plan, striving to increase exports so as to achieve a balance with their respective import requirements and help increase our state's exports in terms of value.

We must adopt policies that encourage the sectors and regions to step up production of export goods and participate in the export business on the basis of maintaining the principle of unified management of foreign trade and currency by the state. We must promptly perfect foreign trade organizations, resolve irregularities in managerial structure, planning and policies that impede export activities. We must be extremely strict in regard to imports. We must fully utilize the existing equipment in our country -- machine tools, trucks, tractors -- and must resolutely readjust surpluses and shortages. We must import only the most essential equipment and supplies that cannot be produced locally, and must use imported goods thriftily and efficiently while consistently considering our ability to pay for them. We must expand tourism, making it gradually become an important economic sector worthy of our country's potential in this field.

9. Scientific and Technical Tasks

The Political Bureau's resolution on scientific and technical policy sets forth the main targets, tasks and orientations in scientific and technical development aimed at achieving immediate and long-term economic and social objectives. This resolution manifests the party's line on the scientific and technical revolution. The various echelons and sectors should thoroughly grasp and organize well the implementation of this resolution. The current urgent requirement is to efficiently implement key scientific and technical projects, paying particular attention to promptly applying scientific and technical progress in production and day-to-day life. Science and technology must be one of the primary factors in raising output, quality, conservation, efficiency and in pushing forward expanded reproduction. First of all, science and technology must support in the best manner the transformation of agriculture into large-scale socialist production within a rational agroindustrial structure. We must widely apply the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, paying special attention to those in biology, first of all in regard to seeds, aimed at promoting agriculture, forestry, fishery and the processing industry. At the same time, we must make science and technology support important industrial sectors such as the power, coal, oil and gas, engineering, metallurgical, chemical, communications and transportation sectors.

For the immediate future, we must actively study the main economic and technical projects and help in formulating the 5-year plan for 1981-85 aimed at resolving difficulties in energy, raw materials and spare parts. We must push forward scientific studies on organization and management and must promote basic survey and forecasting activities in order to prepare a scientific base for analyzing and assessing resources, zoning, programming and formulating economic and social strategies.

We must closely combine natural sciences, applied sciences and social sciences, and develop the creative strength of the scientific and technical sectors by taking into account the superiority of socialism and our nation's fine traditions. We must step up the working people's movement of developing innovations, improving techniques and rationalizing production. We must develop to a high degree the positive spirit of and at the same time expand international cooperation in science and technology with other countries in the world, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. We must pay special attention to cooperation with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

We must develop and effectively exploit our existing and future scientific and technical potentials, set up and consolidate the system of research organizations and develop the system of education and training. We must strengthen the system of scientific and technical management agencies. We must make appropriate investments in and satisfactorily ensure the material-technical base for scientific and technical activities. We must adopt policies to foster, use and create working conditions aimed at developing the capabilities of the contingent of scientific and technical cadres. We must formulate well the regulations governing distribution of labor and cooperation in studying, developing and applying scientific and technical progress and raise the effectiveness of scientific and technical activities in economic and social life. We must give utmost importance to economic, scientific and technical information activities.

We must strive to gradually build an advanced science and technology for the SRV with a structure compatible with the requirements of economic, cultural and social development and capable of resolving immediate requirements and long-term objectives of production, day-to-day life and national defense. We must anticipate and open up new directions for development to the economy and society and pay attention to developing scientific and technical sectors in coordination with our advantages in terms of natural resources, tropical conditions and population.

Educational, training, cultural, medical and social tasks: We must carry out educational reforms intensively and steadily and in accordance with our economic capabilities. We must also pay attention to stepping up educational activities in the mountain region and the Cuu Long River Delta so as to gradually raise the level of these activities to the same level as in the other regions. We must consolidate and develop the education of young children and gradually spread education, using various methods to provide education. We must have proper policies for building up and strengthening the teachers' body and improving the educational management tasks. We must pay great attention to enhancing the overall quality of education and further linking education with scientific and technical studies and with production and the people's livelihood. We must accelerate the general technical education and job orientation education for general school students and pay attention to educating students in political, ideological and ethical matters. We must satisfactorily organize the schools' participation in productive labor; strive to develop the complementary education movement; firmly grasp the motto "The state and the people work together" in promoting education; and achieve a close coordination of activities among the school, the family and society in order to successfully carry out the educational reforms.

We must continue to train a balanced and homogenous contingent of skilled workers, scientific and technical cadres and economic management cadres to meet the revolutionary requirements for the present and future stages. We must rearrange the system of colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools; do well in coordinating training work and productive labor; determine a rational training scale; expand on-the-job training; and train cadres for the collective economic sector. We must continue to train graduated technical cadres of all echelons and, especially, train cadres from among college graduates and graduates from advanced studies schools. We must adopt proper measures for training workers and cadres of ethnic minorities and make a census of and reassign the existing body of technical cadres in order to use them more rationally and efficiently. We must rearrange the vocational schools and classes of the ministries, localities and installations; improve student enrollment work; enhance the quality and result of training; determine a workers training scope in line with the requirements for production development; and pay great attention to training highly skilled technical workers.

We must also strive to develop and enhance the quality of cultural, information, physical education and sports activities. Besides state investments, we must motivate the people, installations and mass organizations to make contributions and must use to the fullest the welfare funds of installations in order to promote the cultural, information, physical education and sports activities, especially the mass cultural movement and the physical training movement. We must pay attention to serving grassroots level units such as work sites, state farms, state forests and armed forces units, especially in border provinces and new economic zones.

We must intensively and continuously struggle to wipe out the enslaving, reactionary, backward and depraved cultures; resolutely eliminate outmoded customs, superstitions, and social evils; further care for the people's health; and build up Vietnamese medicine on the basis of combining modern and traditional medicine. We must satisfactorily perform sanitation, prophylactic, treatment and environmental sanitation work; expand and raise the quality of public health and maternity work; care for the people's health through the use of state and public welfare funds; and motivate the people to make contributions.

We must tap the locally available pharmaceutical products to make common drugs and strive hard to overcome the lack of medicine. Every village and district must earmark land and work forces for the cultivation of medicinal plants. We must accelerate exports and cooperate with foreign countries in planting medicinal plants for them and endeavor to produce drugs for them in order to get chemical and pharmaceutical products and modern medicine in exchange. We must make intensive preparations for producing antibiotics ourselves. We must improve our positions and policies and wholeheartedly care for and assist those families that performed meritorious services for the revolution, the brother and sister war invalids and the families of war dead.

We must consolidate the war invalids care centers and rehabilitation centers in order to restore their labor capabilities and must expand the teaching of trades to them. We must satisfactorily organize the raising of orphans and assistance to the elderly, the weak and the infirm. The party and state should adequately care for the retirees and extend special love and respect to the elderly comrades.

The aforesaid major economic and social guidelines, tasks, and objectives are contained in the fifth party congress draft directive for guidance on the formulation of the 1981-85 5-year plan. On the basis of the congress directive, all echelons, sectors and installations must work together intensively in order to complete the economic and technical projects, map out concrete policies and measures, determine objectives and satisfactorily formulate and carry out the 1981-85 5-year plan. According to the major guidelines, tasks and objectives mentioned in this report, it is estimated that during the 1981-85 5-year plan there will be an average annual increase in agricultural production of about 6 to 7 percent; industrial production -- 4 to 5 percent; and national income in production -- 4.5 to 5 percent. By 1985, the total increase in grain production will be 32 percent over 1980; pork -- 30 percent; fish -- 25 percent; sugar and honey of various types -- 100 percent; cloth and silk -- 119 percent; paper -- 87 percent; electricity -- 51 percent; coal -- 54 percent; cement -- 184 percent; chemical fertilizer -- 23 percent; and lumber -- 14 percent.

Thus, our economic and social situation is changing for the better, especially in stabilizing and further improving the people's livelihood. However, great economic imbalances still remain, though in lesser degrees. Proceeding from small-scale production after 30 years of fierce war, we must go through stages of arduous struggle; yet, we will gradually gear our national economic activities toward a trend of orderly socialist development and continue to advance in our surefire undertaking.

Part III

BK041505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Part III of economic report presented by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at the opening session of the Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade delegates, renovating the managerial system and improving the operational efficiency of all echelons and launching a mass movement to bring about revolutionary changes are two kinds of decisive general measures for formulating and implementing state plans satisfactorily. At present, our country's economy is composed of many elements, many technical levels, many operational scales and many production and trade forms and is experiencing many serious imbalances.

To be suited to this economy, there must be a dynamic managerial system that can eliminate bureaucratic centralism, conservatism, sluggishness and the practice of indiscriminate subsidization, and implement the principle of democratic centralism correctly.

The new managerial system which we have to apply must broaden the independence [quyeenf chur dqoongj] of establishments, localities and sectors while simultaneously ensuring the control by the central echelon of things that need to be managed by it.

The new managerial system considers the state plan as a center, constantly heightens the state plan's role, attaches great importance to the various economic levers, applies the relations of markets, especially the organized market, and resolutely opposes the tendency to run after the free market.

The new managerial system encourages innovations and talents, requires a high sense of discipline and responsibility, overcomes negativism and establishes a socialist order.

In establishing a new managerial system, it is imperative to renovate planning work so as to make the state plan a second platform of the party and a central tool for the managerial system. Each planning echelon -- from the central echelon to establishments -- must truly master its own plan. This means that each planning echelon takes initiative in formulating, balancing, protecting and implementing its plan along the lines of the general national plan.

At the central echelon, the state plan controls major balances, main norms, key construction projects, important products and the major part of concentrated capital provided for in the budget and, on this basis, decides the main guidelines for development of the national economy.

At the establishment level, the plan reflects creativity and independence based on the principle of financial independence through achieving high social and economic efficiency, engaging in business enterprise with benefits, dividing profits and catering appropriately to the three kinds of interests.

Great attention must be paid to the plans of establishments as the quality of these plans has a decisive effect on the entire system of the state plans. We must intensively draw upon experience from both good and bad aspects of the system of end-product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers. We must gradually supplement the contract regulations so as to perfect the contract policy, making it a system of planning and comprehensive management for collective production units in agriculture, small industry and handicrafts.

With regard to state-run economic establishments, the state encourages these enterprises to fully use all of their capabilities, including the procurement of more raw materials and the use of materials in stock in order to formulate plans for producing larger quantities of principal goods than the norms assigned by the state. Moreover, they must fully use discarded materials and products to produce more secondary goods.

In carrying out policies concerning interests -- such as wages, bonuses and norms for using part of the profits for the various funds of enterprises -- we must unhesitatingly promote the attainment of satisfactory results in the overfilfillment of plan norms. It is imperative, however, to increase incentive measures for enterprises in the fulfillment of the state plan.

In this spirit, we must quickly supplement, improve and perfect the existing regulations and set up an appropriate planning and managerial system for state-run economic establishments.

As for individually and privately-run economic establishments, the state will rely on economic policies and administrative measures in association with the control work of the masses to guide and direct the operation of these establishments according to the state plans.

Every province and district must firmly ascertain its conditions regarding local manpower, soil conditions, services, trades and material bases; its potential to cooperate with other units and to deal with exports and imports; and the quantities of materials and goods each needs to receive annually from the state. On this basis, every locality must map out a plan for expanded reproduction in order to guarantee the well-being of the local people and ensure that the amounts of products and financial contributions it will turn into the state correspond to the capabilities of the locality and to the amounts of materials and funds provided by the state. Plans to be mapped out by each locality must be designed to step up specialized and cooperativized production in conformity with its advantageous position; must expand the barter trade with other sectors and localities and must increase imports and exports.

All ministries in charge of management over other related sectors are dutybound to assist in the planning work for the entire economic-technical sector in accordance with the specialty of each sector concerned. The plans of each sector must be worked out in the spirit of struggling to achieve still greater growth for itself and to contribute increasingly to the national economy. Plans of various corporations and production cartels must be established in accordance with the principles of financial independence and profitable trade business.

This planning system -- which advocates linking the planning with the profit-and-loss economic accounting and with socialist trade -- requires increased economic incentive measures and scientific bases of planning, and the linking of planning work with efforts to direct the implementation of plans.

With regard to economic incentive measures, we must quickly revise those policies which are no longer suitable; formulate new, uniform policies which will be integrated into the planning system to form a unified economic management mechanism; enhance the position of the state plan and simultaneously expand the decision-making power of various sectors, localities and establishments. All economic incentive policies -- the majority of them have been presented in the second part of this report -- must guarantee the interests of the state, collectives and the working people.

We must uphold the role of economic contracts in the preparation and implementation of plans; increase the responsibilities of various economic units and their managers over those contracts already signed and develop economic arbitration work. We must actively create conditions and practice profit-and-loss economic accounting in a way suitable for various types of enterprises; and must unify the production and financial plans of enterprises.

Regarding the scientific base of planning, we must continue to carry out satisfactorily the tasks regarding capital surveys, socioeconomic forecasts and scientific-technical forecasts. We must devise a socioeconomic strategy, a general program for the distribution of the production force and a long-term plan on the basis of economic-technical plans for each product. We must gradually perfect the system of standards for unit prices designed to serve the calculation and appraisal of the fulfillment of plans. We must closely link economic plans with scientific-technical plans.

With regard to planning methods and procedures, the state should promptly bring its control numbers together with the system of targets -- more condensed now than before -- to bear mainly on the following four points: the volume of products delivered to the state; the profits earned by the state; the taxes paid to the state; and the means and facilities provided by the state.

The legal system of targets assigned to primary establishments, sectors, and localities should be determined properly and succinctly. The authorities at all levels must be very attentive in securing better balances in plans and must observe economic-technical norms and standards.

To enhance the legality of plans, it is necessary to gradually perfect the system of economic laws, strengthen the planning, contractual and financial discipline involving units and individuals by applying severe punishments for violations and by commending and appropriately providing rewards for good services.

To create favorable premises for the new planning system, we should reorganize production and work urgently to promptly shape up a smooth and rational production and business network. As an immediate task, we should consolidate and perfect all the state-owned and collective economic establishments. This is a very important task with practical effects. We should resolutely overcome the practice of operating businesses at a loss.

Depending on the level of development and the specific characteristics in each sector, we should gradually organize joint production in each region or throughout the country under such suitable forms as joint enterprises, factory combines, corporations and production groups.

We should consolidate existing joint production enterprises in order to specialize and cooperativize production, achieving higher socioeconomic results. We should make steady preparations and establish some new joint enterprises in major sectors and targeted areas. We should strive to build districts in close connection with the consolidation of cooperatives according to models suitable to each category of districts.

In general, the economy in districts involves agricultural production collectives, cooperatives, some production and processing factories, artisan industry and handicrafts installations, some agricultural technical farms and stations, and some shops to supply materials, collect and purchase agricultural products and retail consumer goods which are linked to one another through the economic relations established in plans and contracts or through joint enterprise.

We should concentrate on most satisfactorily developing important districts having high rates of commodity production. We should emphasize the process of developing the provincial economy and vigorously accelerate the operations to regularize coordination among the provincial authorities in order to associate the centrally run economy with the local economies in provinces. We should intensify the economic cooperation and trade among districts in a province and among provinces.

We should organize and administer cities and towns well and clearly determine the position and scope of administration at precinct and city ward levels. In keeping with the requirements of changing the planning system, we should develop economic leverages, reorganize production, revamp the management machinery, and improve the cadre education task and work system.

We should enhance the function of the Council of Ministers and its Standing Committee by intensifying their effectiveness in economic and social management; firmly grasping the state plan; deciding various economic policies; guiding the works of various sectors and authorities at all echelons; and supervising and controlling economic and social activities.

We should stress that all ministries -- either those in charge of general matters or of managing specific sectors -- must play an important role depending on their functions and missions. The ministries in charge of general matters such as the State Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry, the state bank, the State Price Commission and the Ministries of Labor and Suppy must fulfill their general management and advisory functions well to serve and control all sectors, localities and primary establishments. The ministries in charge of specific sectors must actually manage the sectors throughout the country, adequately fulfilling the state management function from the administrative, economic and technical standpoints. At the same time, they must guide subordinate units in the management of production and business.

We should rationalize the division of labor among ministries, determine the managerial scope and the organizational method of each ministry, and strictly streamline the machinery by reducing the intermediary organizations and rationally determining the administrative staff of ministries.

We should urgently settle the question of classifying central and local management, boldly extend authority and responsibility to the provincial and municipal levels and to the district and grassroots levels, and properly intensify the centralized and unified management of central government. We should implement in a resolute and adequate manner the resolutions of the party Central Committee and of its Political Bureau on cadre affairs in order to create at all costs a radical change in cadre affairs.

We should properly assign the contingent of key cadres and employ them satisfactorily in order to develop the potential of the contingent of cadres in general. We should rearrange the number of managerial cadres at various establishments, joint enterprises and corporations, ensuring that each unit has a team of key cadres and a leader with good qualities and abilities to perform their assigned missions satisfactorialy.

We should revamp those central organs having poor-quality cadres and should replenish various localities -- especially the district and grassroots levels -- with managerial cadres and scientific and technical cadres.

We should quickly expand and qualitatively improve the training of managerial cadres at all levels in order to meet working requirements in the period ahead.

As for working systems and behavior, first of all, all state organs, cadres and workers should strictly comply with the four systems already in force -- namely, the system of responsibility, the system of labor discipline, the system of protecting public property and the system of serving the people -- and should translate these systems into a set of by-laws.

We should delineate responsibilities for each position to be assumed by state cadres; create conditions for implementing the system of one-man responsibility; and improve the sense of responsibility and respect for the state law.

We should resolve to do away with bureaucracy and the bad practice of abusing one's power to extort money and cause inconveniences to the people.

We should quickly materialize and intensively implement the system of issuing and implementing decisions with emphasis on improving the preparation of decisions by mobilizing the contributions of related organizations and of those who are knowledgeable in certain particular subjects. We should improve the results of the implementation of decisions through the improvement of guidance activities and the enhancing of discipline.

One of the most important things to be emphasized is that we should strive to improve operational control abilities of various management organs at all levels from the Council of Ministers down to the grassroots level.

Over the past few years our operational control task, though showing some progress in certain areas, has not been good enough to meet requirements dictated by the situation and tasks.

The operational control task requires that every agency and everyone must work in a discipline, responsible and effective manner and that we must coordinate all forces synchronistically, tightly control the implementation of plans and policies, detect and make timely decisions to tackle problems arising in every-day life, and review and disseminate good experiences. This is part of the struggle to eradicate the ills of bureaucracy, conservatism and sluggishness and other handicaps in general knowledge, work performance and working methods.

In order to increase the effect of operational control, we must attach importance to the reorganization of the economic and social information system, ensuring prompt dissemination of policies and plans from the central down to the grassroots levels and the masses and simultaneously reflecting faithfully and promptly the opinions and aspirations of the grassroots level and the masses to higher echelons including the central echelon, thus contributing practically to the exercise of collective mastery by the laboring people.

The new managerial mechanism must be built uniformly. At present, we must concentrate on carrying out the following tasks effectively:

-- Revising planning methods, which should be reflected in the preparation of the 5-Year 1981-85 plan and the 1983 plan;

-- Resolving the problems of delineating the managerial responsibilities between the central and local levels;

-- Perfecting the contract system with groups of laborers and individual laborers in agriculture and the policy of broadening the right to take initiative in production and trade business of various state-owned economic establishments;

-- Introducing and implementing a number of new incentive policies aimed at promoting agricultural development and increased production of consumer and export goods;

-- Further rearranging various production establishments and capital construction projects;

-- Stepping up market transformation and management, further resolving the problems of prices and wages, and correcting irrational profit-making activities; and

-- Renovating the state administrative machinery, revising working procedures and initiating socialist emulation movements.

Renovating economic management work is now a most important task of our state. As the sharpest tool of the party and the people, the state is dutybound to administer all activities in society with economic activities being the fundamental concern.

In the present situation, the state must demonstrate strongly its proletarian dictatorial nature; and must legalize and reflect fully the party leadership and the laboring people's collective mastery.

Simultaneously our state must satisfactorily exercise its state administrative management right, the socialist trade management procedures in the economic field and professional management in the cultural, educational, public health, scientific and technical fields. As all of these managerial activities are to be given a legal basis, the state must attach great importance to the gradual establishment of a system of laws -- especially economic laws -- and to the enhancing of socialist legislation.

Our state must define by law the very important role of mass organizations and must cooperate with and create favorable conditions for trade unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Association and other mass organizations. These organizations are the communist and socialist schools of the people of various strata, the effective collaborators of the state, and the bonds linking the party with the masses.

In order to satisfactorily carry out all these complex managerial tasks, it is vital to institutionalize and develop the laboring people's collective mastery, especially at the grassroots level -- in the enterprises and cooperatives -- through various mass organizations and through the system of the organs of power ranging from people's councils and people's committees to the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Dear Presidium, dear comrade delegates, the national situation and revolutionary struggle require a widespread and profound revolutionary change in all aspects of life and in all of our people's activities as well as among all of us. We must first of all change our way of thinking, which will in turn lead to a change in our work performance, in the state machinery, in mass organizations, in the armed forces and among the people of various strata.

Advancing from a poor country with little production directly to socialism without passing through the state of capitalist development is a process of arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle taking place over a historical period of several decades. This is the widest, deepest and most radical revolutionary struggle, which will lead to the most fundamental and comprehensive changes in all aspects of society, of life and of man. For our country in its present situation, this is a stalwart and persistent struggle which has assumed various forms and various methods to oppose the old, the obsolete and the evil that are impeding our advance; and at the same time, this is a fierce struggle against the enemy's war of multisided sabotage.

Every one of us must arm himself with the great ideologies of the general line and the line for building the socialist economy laid down by the fourth party congress and applied and concretized in the various policies of all spheres of activities set forth at this fifth party congress; and, on this basis, create a deep, broad and vigorous revolutionary change. We must show creativeness in this revolutionary change. The change itself is creative and it is aimed at a more vigorous promotion of the creative factors in our revolutionary cause. The existing situation requires that we step up the struggle to check, repel and do away with the negative phenomena in the economic and cultural fields and in social life. This is a comprehensive struggle and we must be aware of the importance and complexity of it.

We must remain wide awake to clearly recognize acts of economic sabotage, poisoning of our culture and lifestyle, and acts of psychological warfare conducted by the enemy so as to promptly discover and suppress them. Concerning the criminal acts of profiteers, smugglers and numerous new exploiters and bad elements, resolute efforts must be made to uncover them for due punishment. For the illegitimate business practices that go against the law of the state by people who are engaged in individual production and trade, we must promptly criticize and persistently persuade these people to redirect themselves to legitimate work activities that are useful to the nation.

We must also recognize the deplorable misdeeds committed by a number of persons belonging to party organizations, administrative bodies and mass organizations, such as the abuse of authority, laziness, lack of discipline, making irresponsible statements, theft and under-the-counter dealings. We must resolutely condemn these misdeeds and strictly and justly deal with those who have made grave mistakes.

The results of the struggle against the negative phenomena mentioned above will be decided by the leading role of the party, the exemplary role of party cadres and members, and the active role of the masses, by the coordination among state organs and the various sectors and echelons, and by the close combination of the three types of economic, administrative and educational measures. Experience shows that negative phenomena can only be effectively overcome when we have successfully developed positive factors. This is to say that we must closely combine construction with opposition. In this undertaking, construction is the basic measure and the best way to use it is to build successfully.

Once the positive factors are developed into an overwhelming trend, it is certain that negative phenomena will be driven back. The problem here is that the state machinery must promptly establish and enforce institutions suitable to the entire country as well as to each sector, each echelon and each type of grassroots unit; and proceeding from this, make the laboring people feel enthusiastic and confident so that they will earnestly engage in productive labor and participate in the struggle against negative phenomena.

President Ho said: To build socialism, we must have socialist people.

These are people who struggle staunchly with perseverance to overcome all difficulties, against all hostile forces and negative phenomena, and for the victory of socialist order, economic stability and welfare. On this basis, our great cause will be steadily advanced.

Now more than ever before, we should recall the glorious tradition of our party and nation, which for the past few decades have defeated extremely cruel enemies to liberate and defend our fatherland and to make worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people. Now more than ever before, let all of us strive to bring into play the precious assets bequeathed by the process of revolution to the entire nation and to every one of us.

Socialist people are those endowed with noble virtues and fine sentiments, who faithfully dedicate their lives to the socialist fatherland and the people, and who work voluntarily and in a disciplined fashion. Everyone must actively work, engage in productive labor, and turn out increasingly valuable material and cultural products. Since the country is still poor and life still suffers from privations, everyone must work to the best of his ability and conscientiously, and everyone must understand that he can only live by what he produces.

Our party is a vanguard party of the working class; every party member is a militant revolutionary who takes the lead in all struggles, especially in the hardest times and places. At present, this is a prominent requirement of party membership which we must fully understand and translate into action. In our country, life has proved a universal truth: When party members take the lead, the people will follow. This is the secret formula for bringing about revolutionary changes in the economic and social situation.

Our country's working people are endowed with a staunch revolutionary spirit, ardent patriotism, courage, intelligence and creative talents. The party's leadership, the state's management, and the organizational, educational and motivational work of the mass organizations must set in motion by all means the enormous force of the people in a vigorous, broad and persistent socialist emulation movement. Experience in all our outstanding units has shown that the working people in our country are not only good producers who create the material and cultural wealth but intelligent managers who have made valuable innovations in the management of the economy and of society.

By applying a series of uniform measures, including defining concrete emulation targets, creating conditions for economic activities to be carried out regularly, implementing policies which provide material incentives, and promoting labor discipline and state law, we must launch at all costs a revolutionary movement of the working people in the cities and the countryside. This is aimed at successfully elaborating and implementing the 1981-82 and the 5-year 1981-85 state plans.

Revolution is an undertaking of the masses. Exercising their right to socialist collective mastery, our people will certainly achieve the great cause of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Let our entire party and people march forward with enthusiasm, unity and confidence, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by exteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, and realize at all costs great Uncle Ho's instructions: Our mountains will always be, our rivers will always be, our people will always be; the U.S. aggressors defeated, we will build our country 10 times more beautiful.

All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. The great cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland will certainly be successful.

MATERIALS ON FIFTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Heng Samrin Greeting

OW060821 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has sent a message of greetings to Le Duan on his reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

He wishes Le Duan the best of health and success in discharging his noble task.

Heng Samrin wishes the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam successful implementation of the line charted by the fifth party congress and further success in socialist construction and national defence, thus making an important contribution to peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. He wishes for the constant development of the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Further Greetings

OW061840 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Le Duan today received messages from party leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, congratulating him on his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

In his message, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, wrote: "I wish you more successes in your noble task of leading your party and people to put into effect the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the CPV, with the aim of continuing socialist construction in Vietnam and in the struggle for peace, progress and cooperation among nations. I am confident that the friendship comprehensive cooperation [as received] between our two parties and peoples will be enhanced and fruitfully developed."

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, wrote: "I wish you the best of health and success in your work, and the Communists and the entire people of Vietnam many new achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the interest of peace and socialism."

Romanian Party Message

AU0512120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Message from the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party, conveyed by Ion Coman, RCP Central Committee secretary and Political Executive Committee member, in Hanoi]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Communists and all working people in Romania, we extend warm comradely greetings and wishes for success to the delegations to the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], Communists and all friendly Vietnamese people.

The RCP and all our people are following with interest and wholeheartedly rejoice at the significant successes achieved by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of their Communist Party in the socialist transformation of independent and unified Vietnam, in restoring the economy, in developing science, culture and education and in improving the working people's material and cultural living standards.

On this occasion it gives us pleasure to recall the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and VCP and between our countries and peoples. An eloquent expression of these relations are the militant solidarity and material, political and diplomatic support granted by the Romanian people to the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against colonialism and imperialism, for national and social freedom and for the fatherland's reunification.

We express the firm conviction that in the new stage, when the Vietnamese people have embarked upon the road of their unified fatherland's reconstruction, relations between the RCP and VCP and between Romania and Vietnam, forcefully stimulated by the understandings concluded during the meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Le Duan, will continue to develop on political, economic, scientific-technical and other levels to the benefit and in the interests of our peoples, of socioeconomic development in the two countries and of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace and international cooperation.

Dear comrades, currently the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are working with devotion and self-denial to implement the great targets set forth by the 12th party congress aimed at further developing the forces of production, at achieving a thorough agrarian revolution, at constantly improving the people's material and cultural living standard, and at Romania's transition to a new development stage -- from a developing socialist country to a semi-developed socialist country.

The RCP shows constant concern for increasing the people's socialist awareness and educating them in the spirit of socialist equity and ethics, for constantly improving the management of all fields of activity and of social relations, and for deepening socialist democracy, improving the organizational framework that will ensure and give an impetus to the wide and direct participation of the working people in the process of formulating, discussing and implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy and in the leadership of all society.

Concerning itself with successfully building socialism in Romania, our party and state are promoting, at the same time, a dynamic and constructive international policy designed to contribute to establishing a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among all world states.

Romania constantly gives priority to developing friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries. It firmly struggles to strengthen their solidarity and to promote a new type of relations among them that will set an example of relations among free and independent nations and will increase the force of attraction and influence of socialism in the world.

At the same time, our country is developing cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonaligned states and also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all world countries, irrespective of social system.

Our overall foreign policy is constantly based on respect for the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and the assertion of each people's right to develop freely and independently in keeping with its own desire and aspirations.

Comrades, the RCP and socialist Romania believe that the current international situation is particularly tense, and therefore all peoples are faced with a basic task: To safeguard peace, stop the arms race and achieve tangible steps toward disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. As a European country, Romania constantly acts to establish a climate of peace, security and understanding on our continent, to conclude the Madrid meeting with as positive results as possible, to convene a conference devoted to strengthening trust and achieving disarmament in Europe, and to ensure the continuity of that meeting. In this respect, we believe that everything must be done to stop the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and to withdraw and completely eliminate the existing ones.

We advocate the elimination of all sources of tension that exist in various parts of the globe, as well as the solution of differences between countries by peaceful and only peaceful means and negotiations by completely excluding the use or threat of force, and by respecting each people's right to build its life as it desires, without any outside interference.

Deeply concerned with the deepening gaps in the countries' economic development, our country believes that it is imperatively necessary to intensify efforts to eliminate under development and achieve a new international economic order.

In the spirit of its rich traditions of revolutionary solidarity, the RCP constantly strengthens cooperation with the communist and workers parties and acts to achieve a new type of unity based on constant respect for each party's right to independently formulate its political line, strategy and revolutionary tactics in keeping with the specific requirements and realities in each country. At the same time, the RCP is developing cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the democratic and progressive parties in the newly independent states, with the national liberation movements and with the advanced and progressive forces everywhere. We believe that through the united efforts of all those forces it is possible for peace, socialism and progress to triumph on our planet.

In expressing nks for the invitation to participate in congress proceedings, I wish you, dear comrad complete success in implementing the decisions you will adopt and in building socialism in your fatherland to the benefit of the Vietnamese people's happiness.

Long live friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the VCP, and between our countries and peoples.

Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

OW060021 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- More than 30,000 people in Ho Chi Minh City on April 4 attended a meeting at Thong Nhat Square to welcome the success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Soviet, Kampuchean and German Democratic Republic consuls general to the city also attended.

In his speech Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the city party committee and head of the delegation of the city party organization to the congress, called on the population of Ho Chi Minh City to put all efforts in successfully implementing the resolutions of the congress under the slogan "All for the socialist fatherland! All for the socialist motherland! All for the happiness of the people".

After the meeting, Nguyen Van Linh handed over the traditional banner to the representative of the city's youth and presided over the send-off ceremony for more than 2,000 young labour volunteers who will go build the Tri An hydro-electric project in Dong Nai Province and the Dac Nong New economic zone in Dac Lac Province (Central Highlands).

In recent days, since the national party congress was closed, almost all the precincts, districts, factories, enterprises, public offices and schools in Ho Chi Minh City have held meetings and launched emulation drives to welcome the success of the congress.

Hanoi VCP on Propaganda

BK051450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] On 13 April the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee held a conference of key cadres in the municipality to report on the success of the fifth national party congress and to discuss plans for propaganda so that the results of the national party congress could be disseminated promptly to every army unit, organ, factory, enterprise, store, school, hospital and cooperative, as well as to the masses both inside and outside the municipality.

Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee who was head of the municipal delegation to the national party congress, reported on the glorious success of the fifth national party congress and directed the propaganda plan aimed at promptly disseminating the results of the party congress and the basic spirit of various resolutions unanimously adopted at the party congress to all party cadres and members as well as the masses.

Comrade Le Van Luong urged all party committee echelons, sectors, organs and localities to more satisfactorily motivate everyone to continue to carry out and step up the emulation movement in honor of the success of the fifth party congress while striving to gradually understand and implement all the resolutions of the party congress, overcome difficulties, accelerate production, practice thrift, maintain order and security firmly, carry out market management satisfactorily, and overfulfill the state plan for the first 6 months of 1982 and for 1982.

Hanoi VFF Chairman Speech

OW020801 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Station correspondent's report on 31 March Hanoi rally to welcome the success of the Fifth VCP Congress]

[Excerpt] Then Prof Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Vietnam Fatherland Front chapter, delivered a speech warmly welcoming the brilliant success of the Fifth VCP Congress and stressing the Hanoi people's determination to successfully implement the resolutions of the congress. He said:

[Begin recording] Flated over the brilliant success of the congress, we delegates of the capital's people present at this solemn rally, on behalf of various political parties and mass organizations, the working class, the collective peasantry, the socialist intellectual circle, the People's Armed Forces, the compatriots of various nationalities and religious communities and all strata of people in Hanoi, warmly welcome the success of the congress and express our absolute confidence in the correct, clear-sighted line traced by the congress, in the new party Central Committee and in the beloved and esteemed comrade leaders of the party and nation, the stalwart militant command of the Communists and revolution of Vietnam. [applause]

In order to thoroughly comprehend and scrupulously implement the resolutions of the congress, to be worthy of the party Central Committee's solicitous care, to respond to the entire people's wishes and to repay the wholehearted assistance from our compatriots from various provinces and cities in building and defending the capital, the Hanoi people, under the leadership of the Hanoi municipal party committee, pledge to further strengthen solidarity, endeavor to develop the historic and glorious revolutionary tradition of the 1,000-year-old Thang Long capital -- that is, Hanoi, uphold the spirit of socialist collective mastery, self-reliance and creativity; eliminate the bureaucratic economic management based on the administration of subsidies, practice thrift, implement the precepts of the state and the people working together and the central level, locality and grassroots level working together, satisfactorily complete the 1982 plan of economic and cultural development; exploit the captial's potential in agriculture, industry, handicrafts, communications and transportation, trade, exports and imports; produce more goods to meet the needs of the people in the city and other provinces; provide jobs for the people of working age; achieve birth control through positive measures; properly carry out the work relating to capital construction, housing and public utilities; strongly improve economic management and planning work; coordinate planning with profit-and-loss accounting; improve distribution and circulation operations, gradually reduce difficulties; stabilize the livelihood of the people, especially that of cadres, workers, civil servants and troops; continue to develop and improve cultural, educational health, physical training and sport activities; build a new type of man, a new lifestyle and a socialist new culture in the capital; resolutely oppose the impact of reactionary,

decadent culture and superstitious practices; properly carry out recruitment work; further consolidate national defense; maintain public security and order and social safety; make combat-ready preparations; and continuously step up the socialist emulation drive in order to vigorously advance the Hanoi people's revolutionary movement.

With a spirit of a revolutionary offensive, the capital's people pledge to the party Central Committee to do their best to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and to successfully carry out the resolutions of the congress in order to firmly build and protect the socialist capital city and fatherland. [applause] [end recording]

Minority Parties' Meetings

SK051248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Summary] On 2 April, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party and the Central Committee of its Hanoi municipal organization held a grand meeting to welcome the glorious success of the Fifth VCP Congress. Attending the meeting were Comrade Tran Dang Khoa, deputy secretary general of the party, and members of the Central Committees of the party and of its Hanoi municipal organization. Also present were many cadres and members of the party and intellectuals and industrialists and traders in the capital.

"Addressing the meeting, Comrade Tran Dang Khoa pointed out the historical significance and great success of the Fifth VCP Congress. He said: The recent Fifth VCP Congress has profoundly analyzed the experiences gained by our people in their revolutionary struggle over the past 5 years, evaluated the achievements recorded in the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, substantiated the line for socialist construction in the next 5 to 10 years, and outlined the major and specific tasks related to the economy and culture along with setting forth the correct measures aimed at strengthening the socialist state and improving the militancy of the leading party. Despite our difficulties and ordeals in the immediate future, we have the VCP which will lead and show us the way to glorious victory.

"On behalf of the Vietnam Democratic Party, Comrade Tran Dang Khoa expressed confidence in the line and resolutions adopted the Fifth VCP Congress."

He also called on all the cadres and members of the Vietnam Democratic Party to exert greater efforts so that, together with the entire people, they will emulate in implementing satisfactorily all the historical resolutions adopted by the Fifth VCP Congress.

The meeting then passed a resolution to be submitted to the VCP Central Committee.

On the evening of the same day a solemn meeting was also held by the Central Committee and the Hanoi municipal organization of the Vietnam Socialist Party to honor the success of the Fifth VCP Congress. Attending the meeting were Comrade Nguyen Xien, secretary general; Comrade Hoang Minh Giam, deputy secretary general; members of the Vietnam Socialist Party Standing Committee; the deputy secretaries of the Hanoi municipal party organization; and many others.

"Comrade Nguyen Xien delivered a speech congratulating the VCP's success in its recent fifth congress. As a guest of honor at the congress, Comrade Nguyen Xien cordially told the members of the Vietnam Socialist Party and other intellectuals about his impressions. He said he completely agreed with the assessment of various aspects mentioned in the VCP Central Committee's political report concerning the great achievements which have been scored by our people over the past years."

Comrade Nguyen Xien called on the Vietnamese intellectuals to join their compatriots in transforming the Fifth VCP Congress' resolutions into practical actions so as to overcome all difficulties and advance the country gradually.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW031843 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Apr -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent their warmest greetings to their Hungarian counterparts on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's national day.

The message of greetings, signed by General Secretary of the Communist Party Le Duan, Presiden Truong Chinh, Premier Pham Van Dong and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, addressed to Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro. It says:

"Under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class, with their industrious and creative labour and the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Hungarian people have over the past 37 years recorded great achievements in socialist construction."

The message expressed the Vietnamese people's profound gratitude for Hungary's strong support and effective assistance to their present efforts to build socialism and oppose the schemes and acts of sabotage by the Beijing reactionary leadership as well as to their anti-U.S. war of resistance in the past."

MAI VAN BAY DEPARTS FOR BULGARIAN UNION CONGRESS

OW061835 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Mai Van Bay, member of the Secretariat of the federation, has left here for the 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions to be held in Sofia from April 8-10.

NGUYEN CO THACH VIEWS FRENCH ROLE IN REGION

BK061300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1241 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Apr (AFP) -- France plays "a very important role in Southeast Asia, and we want a French contribution to peace and stability in the region," Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today. Mr Thach, who will pay an official visit to France April 8-9 added that Franco-Vietnamese relations were also "very important."

"Our two peoples have historic links and we have had good cooperation over the past few years," he noted.

French Science and Technology Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement's visit to Hanoi last week was a "milestone" in bilateral cooperation, Mr Thach added. "We want to cooperate with France which has a policy of development in its relations with Third World countries."

Asked about people of dual nationality and "special cases" in Vietnam who had not been given exit visas to travel to France, Mr Thach said, "All those waiting for a visa are allowed to leave. It is not in our interests to keep people who don't want to stay." The Vietnamese foreign minister said several dozen people and addresses in the lists supplied by France could not be traced. He added that some categories of people were not allowed to leave Vietnam, including young people eligible for the draft, those who were in possession of state secrets, those such as doctors whose jobs were considered socially essential and those against whom legal action has been taken.

According to reliable sources, about 220 families, broken down into 341 French citizens of dual nationality and 480 "special cases" -- people who worked for French companies or the French administration -- still wanted to leave Vietnam as of last December.

TRUONG CHINH REPLIES TO CASTRO ON NICARAGUA

OW021355 Hanoi VNA in French 1241 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Mar (VNA) -- SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh today sent the following reply to Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Nonaligned Movement:

I have received through the medium your 19 March telegram that includes the message from His Excellency Daniel Ortega, president of the Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in connection with the Nicaraguan Government's stand on the current situation in Central America.

The Vietnamese people have followed with profound sympathy and admiration the fraternal Nicaraguan people's revolution and the just struggle of the other Latin American peoples for freedom, democracy and their right to self-determination. We are especially concerned about the current critical situation in Central America and the Caribbean region resulting from the U.S. imperialists' policy of intervention and aggression against the independence, sovereignty, security and peace of Nicaragua and the other countries in the region.

The SRV people and government energetically condemn the Reagan administration and demand that it immediately end its plots and acts against Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada, the Salvadoran people and the other peoples in the region.

They firmly support the heroic Nicaraguan people in their national defense and construction and fully support the correct stand, full of good will, of the Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua regarding the solution to the current tension in Central America as stated in the message of His Excellency Daniel Ortega: "The Security Council is dutybound to adopt adequate measures to check imperialist maneuvers aimed at provoking a war with unforeseeable consequences and to create favorable conditions so that peaceful measures can be found through negotiations for the problems of the region."

We are convinced that under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Junta of National Reconstruction, the Nicaraguan people, strengthened by the sympathy and powerful support of nonaligned countries and progressive mankind, including the peoples of the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean region, will certainly foil all the plots and acts of sabotage and aggression of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in its pay.

LE DUAN HAILS INDIA'S RAJESWARA RAO ON REELECTION

OW021558 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan has sent a message to C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.), saying:

"On the occasion of your reelection as secretary-general of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam and in my own name, I wish to convey to you our warmest congratulations.

"May the Communist Party of India headed by you record many greater successes in its noble cause.

"May the solidarity and friendship between our parties and people constantly consolidate and develop."

AUSTRALIA

AIR FORCE BEGINS WITHDRAWAL FROM MALAYSIA

BK021111 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0930 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Australia has begun the first phase of its withdrawal of its air force presence from the Butterworth base in Malaysia. The transport support section comprising two Caribou aircraft and two Iroquois helicopters left for Australia yesterday. The section was used to move air force personnel and equipment between Butterworth and the (Tenga) base in Singapore and for search and rescue operations. It is being replaced by the Malaysian Air Force.

The Australian Air Force spokesman at Butterworth, Sqn Ldr (Edwards), said the first squadron of 17 Mirage fighters would start to return to Darwin from July next year.

ANTISUBMARINE GUIDANCE SYSTEM TO BE MODIFIED

BK061018 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] An antisubmarine weapon developed by Australian defense scientists 20 yars ago is to be updated to extend its life into the latter part of this century. The Ikara antisubmarine guidance system is being modified at the defense research center at Salisbury in South Australia to produce a lighter, more reliable version of the same weapon. The defense minister, Mr Killen, says a demonstration model is being produced and a decision will be made next year whether to go into full-scale production in 1984. Mr Killen says the new design for the Ikara guidance system has already attracted inquiries from other countries and could enhance the Royal Australian Navy's antisubmarine capability until the year 2000.

AFP REPORTS ON LIBERAL PARTY STRUGGLE, MEETING

BK050820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By Frank Chamberlain]

[Text] Canberra, 5 April (AFP) -- Australia's national political leadership will be challenged this week in the aftermath of the crushing defeat of the Australian Liberal Party in the Victorian state election last weekend.

The former minister for foreign affairs, Andrew Peacock, announced today that he would offer himself for leadership at Thursday special Liberal Party meeting. This would mean that if successful, Mr. Peacock would be Australia's prime minister before Easter. The prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, said today: "I have been assured that the numbers are behind me and Mr. Peacock has no chance of becoming leader next Thursday."

General opinion after a survey of likely action in the parliamentary Liberal Party is that Mr. Fraser has a very good chance of survival because the whole ministry has already declared its loyalty to him and he is an expert lobbyist with patronage to offer.

If Mr. Fraser survives this challenge, this will not be the end of the matter, however, because public opinion polls continue to show an accelerating trend against the government, and Mr. Fraser refuses positively to change his economic policies of restraint and reduced public expenditure.

There are suggestions of a Fraser-Peacock reconciliation, but this is unlikely before a party vote.

Mr. Peacock, who holds the blue riband [as received] seat of Kooyong in Melbourne, formerly held continuously by the late Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies, the Liberal Party founder, has powerful influence in the government Liberal Party machine, especially in Victoria which is also Mr. Fraser's home state.

"The Liberals are no longer regarded as the party of economic growth, social progress and opportunity. The Victorian election was a watershed in national politics. It confirmed the national trend against the Liberals shown in state by-elections in West Australia, in Victoria and in the federal by-election of Lowe in the Sydney suburbs, and also the city council elections in Brisbane, Queensland," Mr. Peacock said today after campaigning for the Liberals in the Victorian elections. "The risk of allowing Labor to occupy the government benches in Canberra is too great to stand in the way of new policy attitudes. Because sufficient members of the party believe these are matters of substance, I have therefore decided to stand," he added.

Mr. Fraser, in announcing the unprecedented urgent emergency meeting of the parliamentary Liberal Party this week, said controversy about leadership had gone on for a whole year. "The purpose of Thursday's meeting is to face the issue and end the speculation once and for all," he said.

Mr. Fraser is on a brief fishing holiday, while in his native city of Melbourne the Labor Party under John Cain is assembling a new state government which has 44 to 45 seats, having won 13, the Liberals have 24, having had 42, the Country Party eight, compared with seven, and five seats doubtful.

This is in the legislative assembly, which determines governments under the Westminister system. In the Upper House, the Legislative Council, Labor won 49.4 percent of the primary vote, compared with 45.1 percent for the combined Liberal and Country Party, but won only 10 seats and therefore lacks a majority there.

This means that Labor may not control the Upper House, although it will be in government with 52 percent of the total state vote. The Liberal and Country Party leaders in the Upper House have, for the moment, acknowledged that popular mandate given to Labor for reform, and cannot therefore block the new government's legislation.

The Victorian Upper House electoral system was established at the beginning of the century with built-in safeguards "to make sure that this doubtful democracy does not go too far," as the government of 1901 put it.

Meantime, the Federal Parliament is due to assemble on April 21, when the Fraser government hopes the leadership issue will have died.

By having the urgent meeting this week, on Maundy Thursday, the day before the Easter holidays, Mr. Fraser hopes that members, brought from all parts of Australia and overseas, will be so anxious to return home and to their holidays that the meeting will last about 10 minutes -- enough time to carry a vote of confidence.

Mr. Peacock is telling his followers today that the economic crisis facing Australia is so serious that holidays should be abandoned, and he will begin action to change the policies to fulfill the election promises at once.

The federal treasurer, John Howard, could cause a surprise by standing for leadership himself, against Mr. Peacock. This would be a surprise because he had already voted in the Cabinet that Mr. Fraser be left undisturbed until the next elections. However, if there is a "spill" making all the top leadership jobs vacant, he is likely to stand. His anxiety about the state of the economy was shown today when he admitted that Australia's inflation rate has risen above its major trading partners and "Australia's competitiveness is being daily challenged by domestic factors and cost rises," he said.

The Labor view of the challenge is the hope that Mr. Fraser will be left undisturbed, because "he is the best political capital the opposition has," in the opinion of the Federal Labor Party executive and the increasing successful leader of the Federal opposition, Bill Hayden.

YONHAP INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER MOKHTAR

SK050112 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By Pak Chong-chan]

[Text] Jakarta, April 3 (YONHAP) -- Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Saturday expressed his hope for further cooperation between Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), saying that "bilateral relations have been very good in the past few years and it is natural for Korea to wish a closer relationship with the regional organizations."

In an interview with YONHAP, the foreign minister also said, "I welcome the initiative of the South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan on the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula," and added that he thought it would be constructive for North Korea to study the proposal made by the South.

Commenting on the idea of forming a broader community for Pacific-basin countries, he said, "ASEAN is not against the concept" but added that the proposals for such a group have not yet been clarified.

Mokhtar welcomed Korea's active participation in various projects in his country, such as developing natural resources, saying that "Indonesia does not want to depend too much on one or two countries in pursuing its national economic development plan."

Asked about his opinion on the roles of the United States and Japan in the Southeast Asian region, Mokhtar said the United States should support efforts to strengthen the national economies in ASEAN countries by increasing two-way trade. He urged Japan to pay more attention to the mutual benefits of technology transfer and other programs, noting that the results were beneficial worldwide.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON 18 MAR RIOTING ISSUED

BK021155 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The commanding officer of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib], Admiral Sudomo, has said that disturbances in the Functional Group [Golkar] electoral rally on Banteng Square [in Jakarta] on 18 March clearly indicated that the threat of subversion and extremists still existed. Furthermore, it also was concrete evidence of an attempt to foil the 1982 general election. This was stated by Admiral Sudomo when issuing an official statement concerning the Banteng Square incident today.

In connection with the incident, 318 persons were arrested. They were caught in the act of destroying or burning automobiles or stoning buildings and so on in Banteng Square and the vicinity. Of the 318 persons, 274 had been released after it was found that they had only been goaded into following the mob; most of them were students of primary schools and junior and senior secondary schools. The rest of the prisoners included an executive of the Development Union Party in Jakarta, who would be tried soon. It was hoped that his case could be closed before polling day on 4 May.

The opening of the trial was also welcomed by the national leadership of the Development Union Party, because the action of the executive concerned was in contradiction with party policy. The executive alone was responsible for the action.

When issuing the official statement, Admiral Sudomo was also accompanied by Information Minister Ali Murtopo.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ROK -- Jakarta, 25 Mar (ANTARA) -- New Indonesian Ambassador to South Korea Raden Eddie Suprapto Tuesday [23 March] presented his credentials to the South Korean president, Chon Tu-hwan, in Seoul. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0704 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 068 8 April 1982

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AUSTRALIA

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SUZUKI 'CAUTIOUS' ON ARGENTINE SANCTIONS REQUEST

OW080231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday expressed a cautious attitude toward Britain's request for Japan to take economic sanctions against Argentina for seizing the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.

While commenting on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's personal letter sent to Suzuki Wednesday, he said he wants to see the moves by other countries regarding the British-Argentine dispute before deciding Japan's response to the British request. Thatcher's letter explained the British position on the conflict and expressed gratitude over Japan's opposition to armed actions, made public at the U.N. Security Council, Suzuki said.

Japan does not provide Argentina with arms, and there are very few credits or new loans from Japan to Argentina, which could be targets of Japan's economic sanctions against the South American country if and when Japan should accept the British request, Suzuki said.

Further on Falklands Conflict

OW080921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (KYODO) -- Japan will support all diplomatic efforts aimed at a peaceful solution to the Falkland Islands dispute, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee Thursday.

He stressed that Japan wished to show its support for the current American mediation initiative, which he felt might prove successful, because the U.S. was a trusted ally of both sides. Concerning British requests for a halt to further grants of government credits to Argentina, he said Japan wished to watch other developments before taking a decision.

SAKURAUCHI DISCUSSES AID, POSSIBLE VISIT TO ROK

OW071123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Wednesday strongly hinted his intention to meet South Korea's request for commodity aid with a positive attitude. Speaking at a meeting of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, he also revealed the idea of visiting South Korea to bring the pending problem of Japan-South Korea economic cooperation to a political settlement. He was responding to a question by Takako Doi, Socialist, about whether the foreign minister had any intention of visiting South Korea on other, noneconomic, matters.

The foreign minister replied that he might go to South Korea to sign an agreement after the conclusion of aid negotiations on the administrative level, or to make a final settlement through top-level talks in the event of a breakdown in these negotiations. As for the commodity aid which has been strongly requested by South Korea, the foreign minister stated that administrative authorities concerned are studying whether the request of South Korea is reasonable and perhaps subject to Japanese consideration. He also stated that it was not correct to say that the Japanese side was not paying due attention to South Korea's request.

Doi contended that commodity aid conflicts with Japan's basic principles for economic cooperation. The foreign minister, however, replied that he cannot disapprove commodity aid outright, because the South Korean side coupled its request for this kind of aid with an explanation of its internal circumstances and because the Japanese side, too, has been probing the possibility of granting commodity aid to South Korea.

The South Korean Government recently rejected an interim plan proposed by the Japanese side in reply to South Korea's request for economic cooperation. According to this plan, the Japanese side would finance 11 South Korean projects, to a total amount of dollar 3,500 million, through the advancement of yen loans and Export-Import Bank loans and private bank loans, but would not grant commodity aid requested by South Korea (dollar 2,500 million).

After the South Korean side rejected this plan, the government ordered Ambassador to South Korea Toshikazu Maeda to return home temporarily, to start formulation of its final negotiation plan. The reaction of the South Korean side to Foreign Minister Sakurauchi's plan to visit South Korea in May for the settlement of the economic cooperation issue on the political level is being awaited.

PRC'S BO YIBO VISITS TOYOTA FACTORIES 7 APR

OW071117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Nagoya, April 7 (KYODO) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo Wednesday indicated his country hopes to promote technical interchanges with Japanese automakers. Bo dropped the hint when he and his entourage conferred with executives of Toyota Motor Co., including President Eiji Toyoda, at the No. 1 Japanese auto company's head office in nearby Toyoda.

He told Toyota executives that Japanese-built cars are very popular among the Chinese and that China has much to learn from Toyota's advanced automobile production technology. After the conference, Bo toured Toyota's engine and other plants for about two hours.

The Chinese vice premier, visiting Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, is scheduled to visit Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in Osaka Thursday.

BANK OF JAPAN TO STEM FURTHER FALL OF YEN VALUE

OW071341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (KYODO) -- Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said Wednesday that the central bank was resolved to "use every avilable means" to stem a further fall in the yen's exchange value. Maekawa did not elaborate, but his press conference remark was taken to signal that the monetary authorities were ready to invoke emergency powers under law to check an outflow of capital.

The governor said that the territorial dispute between Britain and Argentina had sent the pound sterling downward but that the Japanese yen was now weak compared with other European currencies.

"But I see no domestic factors causing the yen's drop and whenever the yen tends to fall, we will prevent it by using every available means," Maekawa said.

Referring to the latest money supply figures, which showed a sixth consecutive monthly double-digit growth last month, he said the present level was not dangerously high but was nearing an upper permissible limit. "It is not desirable for the money supply to grow faster than now," he added.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT MAC MEETING

SK071058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Kaesong, April 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors are ceaselessly committing provocations against our side, bringing a machinegun and other automatic rifles into the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and order established in this area. In this connection our side called a security officers' meeting at the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom on April 7. At the meeting our side pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are these days further aggravating the situation in the Joint Security Area.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side at the meeting, at around 8 hours 50 minutes on April 6 the enemy brought a machinegun and cartridge box by truck into a post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces northwest of the conference room area. This is a very grave criminal act not only heightening tension in the Joint Security Area but also seriously endangering security there.

The U.S. imperialists are also continuously committing outrageous provocations against our side in the Joint Security Area. At around 8 hours on April 4, a U.S. soldier at a post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces southeast of the conference room shouted at personnel of our side at a post on the opposite side and committed the grave provocative act of threatening with a gesture of stabbing them with a dagger. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are introducing almost everyday armed personnel in excess of the designated number into the Joint Security Area and acting there arbitrarily not wearing a designated specific insignia. Such provocations and violations by the enemy numbered 18 in the period from March 26 to April 6.

The security officer of our side, showing photo materials, exposed these criminal acts of the enemy in the Joint Security Area, protested against them and strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible steps for the discontinuation of such acts. With no excuse can the enemy side shirk its responsibility for its criminal acts, the security officer of our side declared. He stated that the number of provocations and violations by the enemy side was 34 in January this year, 42 in February and 46 in March. This clearly proves that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are deliberately scheming, acting indiscreetly in the Joint Security Area, to heighten tension there, he said.

In conclusion the security officer of our side sternly warned the enemy side that it had better act with discretion, pondering over the possible consequences of its provocations and violations

TEXT OF COMMENTARY ON REAGAN TONGA-A ILBO REMARKS

SK072304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1248 GMT 6 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 April commentary: "Criminal Act Openly Encouraging Puppets to War and Division"]

[Text] In a special interview with TONG-A ILBO, a South Korean newspaper, U.S. President Reagan made remarks on issues raised by the paper such as South Korean-U.S. relations, North and South Korean relations and the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

In the interview, Reagan said there is no plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, babbling that he would do whatever is necessary to fulfill the U.S. commitments to defend the South Korean puppet clique. He also expressed his support for puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for peaceful reunification. The interview with TONG-A ILBO draws the attention of the people since it officially manifests the aggressive Korean policy of the U.S. Government, persisting in a policy of occupation of South Korea and the line of division and war against the Korean people.

It is malrevised version of the South Korea-U.S. joint statement for which puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan was summoned early last year and is a new order more zealously instigating the puppet clique to its execution.

For a year or so since last year, the puppet traitor, as a faithful stooge of the new master, has run amok to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and division. This is how the puppet traitor came to be denounced and rejected at home and abroad. Reagan held the special interview in an effort to give a shot in the arm to traitor Chon Tu-hwan, now in a quandary, and to instigate him more zealously to treachery. This proves that the Reagan administration surpasses preceding U.S. administrations in pursuing a malicious, hostile policy against the Korean people.

In the so-called interview, Reagan said he had no plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and that he would do his best to honor commitments to defend the South Korean puppet clique. This is an aggressive outburst betraying the U.S. imperialists' intention to continue occupying South Korea and their war scheme. This means that the United States would maintain a hold on and dominate South Korea as a permanent colony and an aggressive military bridgehead for world supremacy, evincing the aggressive and bellicose nature of the Reagan administration.

Reagan's claim that the U.S. policy of occupation of South Korea and war is intended to defend peace and freedom from someone's threats is a sheer lie and gangster-like logic to justify the aggressive policy toward Korea. As history and reality show, not even once has the United States given thought to peace in Korea and the freedom of the Korean people. All of its actions have proceeded -- and proceed -- from its ambition for aggression against Korea. Moreover, the Reagan administration acts most shamelessly in carrying out the U.S. policy toward Korea. People remember vividly that Reagan, during his election campaign the year before last, advocated no troop withdrawal from South Korea and that in a meeting with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist hangman, early last year he reaffirmed implementation and subjugatory agreement, and canceled the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea.

Today leaders of the U.S. imperialists are unhesitatingly babbling that the Korean Peninsula is an important area vital to the interests of the United States and that it is U.S. policy to maintain its military presence and achieve military superiority on the peninsula and to continue its military occupation of South Korea. That is, the U.S. imperialists regard it as their Korean strategy to carry out, with South Korea as a military base, a policy of aggression and war against the northern half of the republic.

The fact that Reagan reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to defend the puppet clique and the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea serves the purpose of holding on to South Korea to step up an arms buildup and war preparations. It is obvious that such a policy runs counter to peace on the Korean Peninsula. Reagan plans no troop withdrawal from South Korea. He is frantically engaged in increasing the U.S. and puppet armed forces. At the recent annual South-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, the U.S. imperialists disclosed a wicked scheme to accelerate preparations for a new aggressive war, a nuclear war, against the Korean people, babbling that the United States will continue to station troops in South Korea and protect the puppets under the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

The United States has devised a plan of war, a nuclear war, against our republic. To carry it out, it has established a system of joint operations and command of U.S. and puppet armed forces. To perfect preparations for a new war, it conducts large-scale military exercises one after another. At this very hour, the U.S. imperialists, together with the puppet armed forces, are staging "Team Spirit 1982," a war exercise for which U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force units have been brought into South Korea from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific area, driving the situation to the brink of war.

The military exercise is a test war and an experimental war against our republic. It shows that the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for a new war is reaching a very grave stage. The fact that the U.S. imperialists say that the exercise is conducive to peace and to the defense of freedom in Korea only shows their shamelessness as aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists' strategy in Korea is an aggressive strategy to keep South Korea as a colony and military base and a war strategy pursuing confrontation in Korea and the Far East. The U.S. attempt to perpetuate the division of our country while pursuing a policy of strength is evinced in the fact that Reagan unjustly slandered us on matters regarding North-South dialogue. It has been our party's consistent policy to resolve the country's reunification question through dialogue and negotiations based on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

All of the many proposals we have made to improve North-South relations and precipitate the country's reunification -- ranging from humanitarian ones designed to relieve dispersed families and relatives of their suffering to those related to establishment of a unified government -- assume North-South contacts and negotiations as a premise. Our recent proposal calling for convocation of a 100-man joint conference as a consultative body for the reunification of the fatherland was also put forth based on this stand. The reason that we do not deal with the present rulers of South Korea is that they are murderers who stained their hands with the blood of patriots and an antinational group still promoting the permanent division of the nation by repressing the people in South Korea and staging war rackets against us. Their proposals are deceptive and have nothing to do with improvement of North-South relations or solution of the reunification question.

It is useless to discuss improvement of North-South relations and reunification with those who obstruct a solution to the national reunification question by keeping foreign troops in the country, hamper negotiations by indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning patriots and democratic personages, and promote North-South confrontation through anticommunist commotions. It is all too clear that nothing affirmative will result from such a discussion.

Their proposals are nothing but camouflage to conceal their splittist nature. In actuality, the proposals for North-South dialogue put forth by the Chon Tu-hwan ring were designed by the policy makers of the U.S. State Department to justify the division of Korea. To boost the image of the South Korean puppets, the United States is staging a drama of supporting the proposals which it worked out. By slandering us with the Chon Tu-hwan clique's false proposals for dialogue, the United States will convince no one.

We have repeatedly made it clear that we will not hesitate to discuss the reunification question with the South Korean rulers if they apologize for the crimes committed before the nation, stop seeking a splittist line and take the road of a large-scale negotiations by releasing the patriots and democratic personages who were unjustly arrested and detained. Whether we will hold a dialogue with the South Korean rulers depends on their attitude. In his interview with TONG-A ILBO, Reagan actively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique to belligerent and splittist maneuvers, openly ranting that to fulfill the commitments he would not withdraw the aggression forces from South Korea but make all necessary efforts. This shows that the U.S. policy of aggression against our people has not changed.

The United States has continued the military occupation of South Korea for 37 years, while continuing to seek a policy of colonial subjugation. It hinders the solution of the question of Korean reunification to perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas and is disturbing peace in Korea, aggravating the situation there. This draws the concern of the world's people desiring peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and its peaceful refunification, it must stop encouraging the South Korean puppets and leading the situation to a dangerous phase, persisting in an anachronistic policy of strength, and seek a realistic way for a fair solution to the Korean question.

To ease tension and preserve and make lasting peace in our country and promote a peaceful settlement of the reunification question, the armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement. Whether the United States agrees to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and immediately withdraws its troops from South Korea or persists in a policy of aggression and war, adhering to its obstinate position, is a key in determining whether it truly wants peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The United States must abandon its position of pursuing the splittist line, meddling in the domestic affairs of another country, think and act with discretion and take its hands of interference off Korea. This will totally accord with the interests and desires of the U.S. citizens. If the United States continues a policy of occupation in South Korea and the protection of the fascist elements and the encouragement of their military terrorist rule and splittist maneuvers, it will be unable to escape the bitter denunciation which our people and the world's people make against the aggressor and splittist.

HO TAM ARRIVES IN KUWAIT FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

SK080030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, arrived in Kuwait on April 3 to attend the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian question, according to a report.

In his statement upon arrival at the airport, the head of the delegation said: We are very happy to have an opportunity of seeing at first hand the successes made by the industrious Kuwaiti people in the work for maintaining the political stability of the country and developing the national economy under the guidance of respected His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. The Kuwaiti Government and people have rendered active support and encouragement, material and moral, to the Palestinian people in their liberation struggle and for this they enjoy respect and trust of all the nonaligned countries. This has brought us together on the soil of Kuwait and deepens the significance of the extraordinary ministerial conference to discuss the Palestinian question.

The Palestinian question to be debated at the conference makes the core of the Middle East issue and to settle this problem at an early date is one of the preconditions to the guarantee of peace and security in the Middle East area and the world. The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses full support to and firm solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle for restoring their legitimate rights and winning the country's liberation and independence and with all the Arab people's struggle for defending the national dignity and achieving territorial integrity. The DPRK delegation will join the Kuwaiti friends and all the delegations to the conference in bending energetic efforts for a success of the conference.

The delegation stopped over in Beijing on April 2 on its way to Kuwait. It was met at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and other personages concerned. It was entertained to a party by Vice-Minister Han Nianlong.

Meeting With Kuwaiti Minister

SK080035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on April 5 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visiting Kuwait to attend an extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of the Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian question, and Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the State of Kuwait, according to a report.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and chief of the DPRK trade mission in Kuwait, and on the Kuwaiti side were Deputy Foreign Minister Rashid al-Rashid and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

RPR CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

SK081052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on April 6 congratulating him on his election as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The message says:

The election of you, Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of salvation, as president of the DPRK, the homeland of chuche, is a manifestation of the boundless reverence and deepest trust of the whole nation and progressive mankind in you and a reflection of the rock-firm will of the revolutionaries and patriotic people of all walks of life in the South to live and make revolution following you for ever.

This is a natural result of your absolute dignity and the imperishable revolutionary feats performed by you adorning with golden letters the national history and the modern human history. This is also a high glory and greatest happiness of the fellow countrymen and mankind and one more great revolutionary event which will be recorded in the history of revolution of chuche.

By having you the respected leader at the high post of president, the homeland of chuche will develop and prosper endlessly, the prestige of the country will be enhanced still higher all over the world and the revolution of chuche will advance more powerfully only along the road to final victory indicated by you. Progressive mankind of the world will raise fiercer storms of revolution on the course of chuche, carrying the honour and happiness of the era of having the sun of chuche.

For the glorious day when we will have you on the high rostrum of the reunification plaza, we will continue to vigorously wage the sacred anti-U.S., anti-fascist national-salvation struggle to bury fascism, build a democratic society, pull down the barriers of national division and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We solemnly pledge to devote all our youth and lives to the struggle, cherishing deep in our hearts the single-hearted loyalty to you in any adversity.

The message sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

FILM MONTH MARKING KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY OPENS

SK060835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- A film month opened to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the film month from April 5 to 30 the cinema facilities of the country will show films recording the revolutionary activities of the great leader, feature films including recently made revolutionary movies, documentaries and scientific films. Among them are such documentary films as "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem," "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People," "Song of General Kim Il-song" and such feature films as "The Star of Korea," "A Lifeguard," "The Road to the Front," "Always in One Mind" and "The Yangjimal Villagers."

The central opening ceremony of the film month was held at the People's Palace of Culture on April 5. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the opening ceremony.

Present there were Comrades Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Yi Chang-son, Kim Man-kum, Chi Chang-in, Paek In-chun, Paek Min, Cha Kye-yong and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Administration Council, made a speech at the opening ceremony.

He said: Through the films to be shown during the month, our people will grasp the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting himself to the freedom and happiness of people for 70 years, and his wisdom of leadership and noble communist virtues and cherish deep in their hearts the great national pride and honour of making revolution following his leadership.

The attendants appreciated the documentary film "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem" and the feature film "The Yangjimal Villagers" (Parts 1 and 2).

LEADERS ATTEND RESTAURANT, ICE RINK OPENING

SK080439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- The ice rink and Chongnyu Restaurant built on the bank of the Potong River were inaugurated with a large attendance on April 7. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was set up at the place of the inaugural ceremony.

The ice rink soaring high in conical shape in harmony with the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Changgwang health complex is a modern ice sports centre with a total building space of over 25,000 square metres and an accommodation of more than 6,000 and equipped with various ice sports facilities and service facilities.

The Chongnyu Restaurant which was built side by side with the ice rink for a pleasant rest of working people is a magnificent building of our own style with 1,000 seats indoors and 600 seats outdoors.

The ceremony was attended by builders who had performed shining feats in erecting the two buildings and working people in the city, more than 10,000 in all. Present there were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Hwan, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae and So Yun-sok, and Kim Si-hak, Yi Chin-su, Yim Hyong-ku, An Sung-hak, Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun and other personages concerned.

Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, made an address. Saying that the ice rink and Chongnyu Restaurant are masterpieces which have brought the chuche-based architectural art into full bloom in this land, the speaker said: It is a great pride of our people to have those wonderful ones, grand and peculiar in style and modern and popular in content.

The vast projects could be successfully carried out in a short period of one year and a half thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party centre and the heroic struggle of our builders and helpers, stressed he.

Saying that they are precious creations brought by the great leader's warm love for our people, the speaker, representing the unanimous loyal hearts of the attendants, extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is directing everything to our people for their unbound happiness and more cultured life.

Following his speech, Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, cut red tapes at the entrances to the ice rink and Chongnyu Restaurant. The attendants looked round them and saw hockey games.

O PAEK-YONG REVIEWS LEADERSHIP OF KIM IL-SONG

SK290510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2219 GMT 28 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 March special article: "Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Great Communist Revolutionary Fighter Who Has Weathered Severe Storm of Revolution" -- KCNA identifies this as a full-page article by Comrade O Paek-yong]

[Text] Our people are tenaciously living and marching forward with greater ambition for and confidence in certain victory in the future. Such optimism by our people about the future of revolution is firm and resolute, formed and solidified in the severe flames of struggle.

The Korean revolution has trodden an unprecedentedly arduous path. However, thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Korean communists and people have always been victorious, overcoming all kinds of hardships.

We, who will soon greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, recall the arduous path which the Korean revolution has trodden under the leader's leadership. It is our people's firm belief today that because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leads the van, our revolution will, as in the past, be ever-victorious and will be able to vigorously march forward toward the brighter future.

1. The history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities is one of heroic struggle during wich he has achieved victories by weathering the severest storms of the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: If he wants to gain victory in the revolution, one should not fear difficulties, but should courageously overcome them.

The cause of socialism and communism, which is changing the world in a revolutionary fashion and is realizing mankind's wishes, is accompanied by a fierce struggle for liquidating all kinds of old-fashioned things and for creating new ones. This struggle is glorious work; however, it is not always carried out smoothly. We cannot imagine a struggle without difficulties. Accordingly, we cannot imagine a victorious advance and consummation of the revolution without a heroic struggle for overcoming arduous ordeals.

The whole path of the Korean revolution is a proud one which has established the fact that the revolution, which has overcome ordeals, and the people, who have been tempered by difficulties, have nothing to fear. Only victory and glory await them. The great history of the indomitable struggle was created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Determinedly braving the severest storm of struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always led the revolution to victory. The fact that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has trodden such an arduous path of struggle for a long time is connected to the traits of our revolutionary cause and to the heavy duty assigned to the cause.

The cause pioneered and led by the respected and beloved leader is a sacred national cause for achieving the fatherland's liberation and prosperity under the banner of the chuche ideology and is a great global cause for liquidating all kinds of domination and subordination from the earth and completely achieving the people's independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted himself throughout his entire life to achieving such a glorious and great cause. The path of his struggle has been a creative one along which he has had to resolve imaginatively all problems while resolutely divorcing himself from all old-fashioned things; it has been a path of bloody struggle along which he has had to survive life-or-death crises and seek difficult escape-routes; and it has been a path of global changes along which he has pioneered a new era of independence. Viewed in the light of the arduousness and complexity of the struggle and of its copious achievements and its great influence affecting (?the development of the times), we do not know of a more glorious or greater struggle than this.

The path of struggle along which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has trodden is a heroic epic about his keeping numerous crises confronting the revolution at bay and has firmly preserved the revolution. During its whole period, the Korean revolution has trod the most arduous path, unprecedented in the history.

The Korean communists and people had to undergo difficult struggles before and after they seized power. Korea has been an outpost along which class struggle and the struggle against imperialism were most fiercely waged. We had to fight against the most outrageous and cruel aggressors -- the marauders -- who had had the ambition to dominate the world. We also had to wage a serious struggle against the opportunists who had emerged from within the communist movement. Our country had also been afflicted by world-famous backwardness and destitution in the past and had suffered severe destruction through two wars. The division of the country raised a big obstacle to the uniform development of the country and brought boundless misfortune to the entire nation.

The difficulties and hardships confronting our revolution have been severe ones on which the fate of the country and nation hinges and on which the future of the party and revolution depend. However, we have faced many difficulties along the path of our revolution; but we have met with no failure. We have faced difficulties, but there have been none that we could not resolve. That is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, leading in the van, has overcome the arduous hardships.

Always in defiance of the danger and pain confronting him, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song prevailed over the crises emerging in the revolution. All kinds of hardships confronting the party, fatherland and the people at every strategically important stage of our revolution have been overcome victoriously by the great leader. During the severe days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song mercilessly mowed down the Japanese imperialist aggressors, while personally advancing along the roads, attacking them with a machinegun in his hands. During the fierce days of war, he led the way to victory at the foremost front where the ammunition and shells fell.

Without the great leader's devoted struggle, we do not think it would have been possible that in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, the aftermath of the struggle against the ultra-leftist (?Minsaengdan) disappeared, the unity of the revolutionary ranks and the life of the Korean revolution were preserved and that under difficult circumstances, after the war, revolutionary upsurges took effect and a firm struggle for the establishment of chuche was carried out.

At each time of hardship, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with dexterous organizational skills and extraordinary revolutionary driving force, mounted an all-out offense of all the party and all the people to break through the hardships, resulting in difficulties being transformed into ease and bad luck into good luck. Thus, although the enemies at home and abroad maneuvered in a spiteful way and the situation was not in our favor, our party and revolution were firmly defended. It was really a history full of heroic exploits which can be seen only in the revolution led by a great leader.

The path of revolutionary activities trod by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the most glorious path of struggle along which he has most brilliantly accomplished the most difficult and vast historic tasks.

Revolution is a course during which all old-fashioned things are liquidated and new ones gain victories. Therefore, we are always faced with complicated and vast tasks in the fierce class struggle or in a struggle for building a new society. The course, during which the cause of the working class is advancing and is being consummated, is one in which all these tasks rising from every stage of revolution are successfully resolved.

The Korean revolution started from an outdated colonial and semi-feudal society and had to undergo various difficulties. It had to go through many stages of development and carry out particularly vast and arduous historical tasks. No revolution in history carried out so difficult and so great a cause as the Korean revolution did in the breadth, scope and depth of its tasks. This great cause was victoriously carried out only under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The revolutionary tasks at various stages for the realization of the independence of the working masses such as the national liberation revolution, democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction have been fulfilled successfully in succession in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader. This course was a history of exploits creating miracles of attaining in only a few years what had not been achieved in thousands of years. This was a history of victory setting brilliant examples in all domains of revolution and construction.

He has always met numerous difficult and complicated tasks arising in the struggle for the independence and sovereignty of the country, grandeur and prosperity of the fatherland and for the happiness of the people, taking it all upon himself. Thus, the guidance idea of the revolution and all lines and policy of the party and the state were put forward by the respected leader and all works to embody them were organized and led only by the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded, strengthened and developed the KWP, which has ever-victorious might, the government of the republic and invincible revolutionary armed forces. He is victoriously leading all works from the work of remodeling the people to the work of training national cadres, including economic construction, overseas compatriots movement, national reunification and foreign affairs. No works, from important issues concerning the destiny of the party and revolution to questions on the people's livelihood and education of children, fell short of the deep concern, warm care and correct guidance by the respected leader. The great leader brilliantly resolved unimaginably vast and gigantic historic tasks, taking them all upon himself. Thus, a ceaseless upsurge took place in all sectors of the revolution.

The history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who surmounted all storms of struggle after he embarked on the road of revolution at an early age spans nearly 60 years. He has not taken a good rest, even one day or an hour, in victoriously advancing the revolution through countless trials.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class has not known such a leader as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has carried out a gigantic cause, undergoing so great troubles, for the era and revolution, for the fatherland and the people. Thanks to the efforts and devotion of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to lead victoriously the Korean revolution by overcoming various difficulties, the new era of the great history was opened up and our fatherland and people greeted the golden age as today. Apart from the great leader, we can neither talk about reforms and revolutionary gains in our country nor can we think of the brighter future of the revolution.

2. Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who possesses staunch fighting spirit and great practical ability for leading the revolution along the road of victory through rigorous storms of struggle.

The heroic epic shining with miracles and exploits is being created by the outstanding leader. The Korean revolution, which traveled unprecedentedly arduous roads, could be radiant with miracles of the century and exploits only under the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He gave a great practical example for us to surmount difficulties and trials laid before the revolution in the entire course of the long revolutionary struggle. He has fought persistently with an iron will, above all, to accomplish what he pledged and determined when he embarked upon the road of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since we resolutely embarked on the road to carry out the revolution, we have constantly solidified and developed our revolutionary outlook in the midst of struggle.

An iron will is a basic requirement for carrying out our revolutionary pledge and resolution under all difficulties. The Korean revolution, carried on amid a series of trials, was a course of the bloody struggle which could not be overcome unless we resolved to sacrifice ourselves. Only a great leader with an iron will could lead brilliantly such a course at the forefront. His revolutionary will is iron-like, without equal in its staunchness and resoluteness.

As the great leader had such a strong will, he could traverse the revolutionary road under any storm by holding fast to his pledge and determination. Achieving to the end the liberation of the fatherland and the sacred cause for the people's freedom and happiness was the pledge made by the respected leader when he embarked on the road of revolution. Indeed, this was a lofty idea and goal of the great struggle which could be cherished and realized only by the great revolutionary.

The nearly 60-year course of revolution of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is shining as glorious history for preserving and realizing to the end such an idea. The course underwent difficulties and various trials even when the party was founded and consolidated and a new socialist Korea was raised from the ruins, not to mention in the clandestine revolutionary activities and armed struggle period.

However enormous the obstacles and trials might be, he has daringly pushed them aside with the resolution to surmount them at any cost and devoted his all entirely to the revolution, burying his pain and hardships in his heart.

The source of the strength with which our people could bear and overcome all trials each time when the enemy within and without maneuvered overtly and covertly, challenging the party, and when tremendous tasks arose in the revolution and construction is the iron will of the great leader. He made our revolutionary fighters cherish the firm belief that if their will is strong, they can achieve everything and carry out the revolution to the end.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also led the revolution to victory, cutting through any difficult obstacle with his matchless courage. The difficulties on the advance road of the revolution cannot be automatically overcome. If we are afraid of the difficulties and withdraw from them, the loss will become larger, and we cannot victoriously advance the revolution.

While leading the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has firmly abided by the struggle principle of offensively facing difficulties instead of avoiding them. Having acute insight into the situation, into the assigned revolutionary mission and into the enemy's and our capabilities, the great leader has helped courageously overcome difficulties with revolutionary boldness and flexible strategy and tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's iron will stems from a firm will to encourage people to advance resolutely without the slightest fear, without wavering under adverse circumstances in which millions of vast forces dash toward them. With this iron will, he has helped accomplish the historic task, which took others several centuries to perform, in several years.

At the age of 20 or so the respected and beloved leader established his fame as a young general by defeating with this iron will the million-man force of the Japanese imperialists who ran wild to become the master of Asia, thus victoriously leading the great anti-Japanese struggle. During the grim period when the U.S. imperialist aggressors lighted the fuse of war against our young republic, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song did not waver, but maintained a calm attitude and immediately called the party and the nation to a sacred war to annihilate the enemy. He called on them to counterattack against the enemy, thus destroying many victorious divisions which were reputedly undefeated and making the U.S. imperialists kneel down with a white flag. This was an astounding military miracle which could only be performed by an iron-willed commander who does not waver no matter what thunder or lightening may crash and flash before him.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped surely accomplish struggle goals once they are set in military operations and in economic construction no matter how difficult and vast they may be. He has resolutely taken actions to help follow the chuche-type line of the Korean revolution and to protect the basic interest of the revolution no matter how difficult the situation may be.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's overcoming of difficulties during periods of trials with a matchless iron will, we cannot think of the maintenance of the lifeline of the Korean revolution. The Korean people have proudly demonstrated that they are heroic people who have unflinchingly struggled, going through a sea of blood and fire, thus glorifying the revolution with epochal events. This is the precious fruition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's bold and flexible leadership.

The more grim the mounting difficulties and trials become, the stronger confidence in victory and the brighter optimism about the future the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entertained. He has led the revolution to a continuous upsurge. Firm belief in and optimism about victory in the revolution are factors helping overcome all difficulties. It is inevitable that imperialism will meet its downfall and that the cause of socialism and communism will win a final victory.

The situation will continuously change in the course of the advance of the revolution. Although there may be temporary twists and turns, this rule of the development of history will not change. With endless devotion to the revolution and through energetic struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly proved this precious truth.

While developing our revolution and winning victories, we have been in the dark period when we were not certain when we would win victory in our revolution and when the situation was unfavorable in this regard. However, the Korean Communists did not worry about the future path of the revolution. They did not waver when they encountered difficulties. They were not influenced by the trend of the times.

During the grim period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, there was neither a safe rear area nor government. Encircled by hundreds of thousands of army troops, anti-Japanese guerrillas waged fierce battles at every step. However, they enjoyed an optimistic life, dancing and singing. Even after losing their comrades-in-arms, anti-Japanese guerrillas said they could see victory in the revolution. Facing a heroic death, they pictured before their eyes the future of the liberated fatherland. This optimism about the future stemmed from a belief that, as long as the great leader existed, the revolution would surely become victorious.

Since the first day he embarked on the road of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has entertained a firm belief in the final victory of the revolutionary cause. He has not stopped his struggle no matter how difficult the circumstances may have been and he has guided our fighters to love always the future and to live and struggle in an optimistic manner. Clearly setting forth struggle goals for overcoming difficulties, he has helped the people entertain greater hope for the future and has led the revolution and construction along an ever victorious road. Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always taken the lead in the cause of victoriously pioneering the future of the revolution with revolutionary energy, our Korean Communists and people have tenaciously lived and struggled, overflowing with a revolutionary spirit.

Without confidence in and optimism about sure victory personally developed and shown by the respected and beloved leader, we would not have overcome difficulties in the Korean march. Nor would we have greeted the great reality we see today. Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's strong will and practical struggle to overcome resolutely all difficulties and trials, we cannot imagine the victorious progress of the Korean revolution and all convulsive events in this revolution.

The ironclad will, matchless pluck and revolutionary optimism bestowed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stem from his absolute trust in the people. This trust is the starting point of all meditation and activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is his firm creed. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly believes that the strength of the people is the key to formulating and implementing party and government lines and policies and that, if we promote the awareness of the people and if we rally them, there will be nothing which we cannot do.

Absolutely believing in the strength and wisdom of the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always looked for the working class and the people every time the situation has become complicated and every time difficult tasks have loomed ahead of the party and the revolution. He has overcome all difficulties by mobilizing them.

Today after an interval of decades, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, recalling 10 party members of Nagwon and an elderly woman of Taesong, says he cherished a stronger confidence in victory during difficult periods by listening to their simple and artless remarks. This shows how great is the leader's trust in the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song absolutely trusts the people. Firmly trusting the leader alone, our people are totally entrusting the leader with their destiny. This absolute trust between the leader and the people and the rock-firm unity based on this trust are the source of the might with which the Korean revolution has been victorious, overcoming all difficulties, and which will enable it to be ever victorious in the future, too.

The history of the victory of our revolution is the history of great unity with which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always stayed with the people, has shared weal and woe with them and has overcome many difficulties and trials. His act of brilliantly glorifying the whole course of the protracted revolutionary struggle strewn with immeasurable trials with such a glorious heroic epic constitutes the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the revolutionary fighter of Kangson.

3. The Korean revolution has traversed the road of great victory, overcoming difficulties. Today, its future path is brighter.

It is the firm will of our people that the brighter the future path of the revolution becomes and the greater victory becomes, the more firmly they are determined to struggle continuously and tenaciously without the slightest stalemate or stagnation.

To accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause developed in the forest of Mt Paektu based on already attained achievements, we should more vigorously advance. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To build socialism and communism, we should overcome many difficulties and trials and continue the revolution to the end generation after generation.

To accomplish the revolution, we should not forget the history of the grim past struggle and brilliantly inherit the precious tradition developed in this struggle.

The Korean communists and people have learned the valuable truth of the revolution, though they have experienced many grim trials while carrying out the revolution. Believing in this truth, they have struggled and achieved victories. We value the history of our past struggle because, by learning from this history, we believe that, just as we did in the past, we will accomplish the revolution, courageously overcoming all difficulties we may encounter in the future.

Recalling the history of the Korean revolution, we are proud that we have developed our indomitable revolutionary spirit to struggle tenaciously on a single revolutionary road without fearing difficulties or trials. The indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean revolutionaries is the attitude of resolutely protecting, safeguarding and molding in high esteem the leader of the revolution. This revolutionary spirit is very noble because it stems from flawlessly pure loyalty to the leader and from a noble revolutionary fidelity. This spirit is very ardent because it has been hardened in the bloody struggle going through a bloody deadline.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit was developed by young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su. It has been consistently inherited over the long period of more than half a century. That is why our revolution has gloriously developed and made progress, undergoing difficulties. We should inherit this valuable tradition in the future so that we can glorify the Korean revolution forever, adding a new chapter to the history of our indomitable struggle.

Contrary to the 1920's and the 1930's, we are now carrying out the revolution in very favorable circumstances. To reunify the fatherland and complete the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the chuche idea, however, we still have to traverse a distant and rough revolutionary road. This road is by no means smooth. Therefore, we should bear deep in our hearts the unflinching revolutionary spirit which has glorified the Korean communist movement and should continue to struggle resolutely to win the final victory of the revolution.

The true character of men is reflected when they encounter difficulties. Revolutionaries should always assume an ideological attitude of boldly overcoming difficulties. For true communist-type revolutionary fighters never to change no matter how far the revolution may advance and no matter how greatly the situation may change is the stand and attitude of holding the leader in high esteem.

Today, our cadres, party members and workers, bearing this attitude deep in their hearts, are firmly determined to become the Kim Hyok's of the 1980's and to accomplish the revolution. Such a noble revolutionary spirit of our people is above all displayed when the stand and attitude of resolutely protecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and of forever holding in high esteem the leader has become firmer with each passing day.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great ideological theorist and activist who, after inventing the immortal chuche idea, has led the Korean revolution along a single road of victory and glory under the banner of this idea. He is an outstanding strategist of the revolution. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is now energetically leading our overall revolution with the profound wisdom and tested leadership with which he has defeated the atrocious two imperialists and has led the difficult twofold social revolution and the struggle to achieve industrialization.

By holding the great leader in high esteem, we can achieve the endless prosperity of our people and the final victory of the Korean revolution. Always regarding protecting safeguarding and holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a basic question concerning the destiny of the people and the future path of the revolution, the Korean communists have created the brilliant history of loyalty to the leader. Firmly united around the leader were revolutionary fighters who had always loyally assisted him when the Korean revolution faced grim trials. They placed the great leader at the center of unity and held him in high esteem as the supreme head of the party and the government and the revolutionary armed force. To protect the leader's idea and line and to keep him safe, they unhesitatingly went through water and fire and faced enemy bullets with their breasts.

Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the immortal warriors who cherished loyalty to the leader as their first life, we were able to defeat two strong imperialists with a small force, to found the party, government and the revolutionary armed forces in a timely manner under difficult conditions and safeguard the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

All of our cadres and party members, with deep understanding of the history of this persistent struggle and true stand and attitude of the revolutionary warriors, will keep struggling and sacrificing everything to carry out the plan and intentions of the leaders, upholding the respected and beloved leader.

The firm and unwavering will of our people who are determined to carry out the revolution with a persistent revolutionary spirit is also strongly displayed in their sharing of weal and woe with the party, rallying around the party. The KWP is a great guidance force which, assuming the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its leading guidance, brilliantly enacts the revolutionary cause of the leader.

Our party, born out of the deep roots of the anti-Japanese revolution and tested in the arduous flame of struggle, has been consolidated and developed into an invincible revolutionary party capable of reunifying the nation and consummating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today in our party there is no united front as in the early days of the party, and the party has been firmly united on the basis of a monolithic system of the chuche idea, moving as directed with steel-like revolutionary discipline. This is one of the major achievements of our party center and a brilliant fruition of the long-standing historic aspiration of the Korean communists. Our party has been developed and consolidated into an invincible party with a firm organizational and ideological basis, and the future of our revolution and nation is more promising.

Our people look at the future of the revolution with a firm conviction through the accomplishments and might of the party and are advancing with confidence in the party. The old warriors, who began their first step of learning under the care of the great leader from the day of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and have been struggling with the guns given by the leader for half a century, are the cornerstones and ramparts that safeguard and uphold our party center. Even the new generations born in the era of the Workers Party are growing as the Kim Hyok's of the 1980's who are breathing only with the party center.

Brimming over in this revolutionary rank united strongly around our party are the persistent revolutionary spirits of the young communists who rallied around the great marshal at a time when the party was striking root. This shows that our party's basis is being safeguarded from generation to generation and that our revolution's life is being succeeded. Cherishing in our hearts greater pride and honor in carrying out the revolution under this great party's leadership, we will enact the revolution to the end, sharing weal and woe with the party, no matter what tribulations or ordeals we may face.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, starting the revolution at an early age, has achieved immortal accomplishments before history and mankind, breaking through grave storms during the revolution, is a great sun who is endlessly respected and absolutely trusted by the nation and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The bosom of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary bosom, a source of prosperity and happiness for our people and generations to come. The leader's noble name is the symbol of victory and glory which always gives the people courage and belief and summons them to the struggle and to exploits. To lighten the burden of and uphold with loyalty the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has been devoting himself to the fatherland, people, the times and the revolution, people, the times and the revolution, is a paramount mission and the most glorious duty facing our Korean communists and people.

From the day we upheld the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great leader, our Korean communists and people have been vigorously living and struggling on the single road of loyalty, cherishing the noble revolutionary spirit of upholding the revolutionary leader.

In the future we will carry out this glorious tradition and will be the loyal guards safeguarding the party and the leader politically and ideologically and with our lives.

Thanks to these loyal revolutionary warriors, the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause pioneered in the Paektu forest is guaranteed.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY 4 APR

SK042359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on April 4 met and had a talk with Constantin Iftodi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and an official of the Romanian Embassy.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

SK040915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of our country headed by by Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, left Pyongyang on April 3 by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade, and personages concerned and A.M. Chentsov, Soviet trade representative in Pyongyang.

TRADE UNION GROUP LEAVES FOR BULGARIA, CSSR, GDR

SK070434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- A trade union delegation of our country headed by Kim Kuk-sam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, left Pyongyang by plane on April 6 to attend the 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the 10th Congress of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the 10th Congress of Confederation of Free German Trade Unions.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the C.C., the GFTUK Mun Pyong-nok, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravek and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM CUBA -- Pyongyang, April 2 -- The delegation of our country returned home on April 1 by air after attending the fourth meeting of all coordinating countries of the action program for economic cooperations among nonaligned countries and the meeting of experts on nonaligned countries in the field of health held in Cuba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 2 Apr 82 SK]

RECLAMATION OF TIDELAND -- Pyongyang, April 4 -- The North Pyongan provincial combined construction office for the reclamation of tideland on April 1 successfully carried out a blasting of 2.7 million tons of earth. With this blasting the office secured enough stones to reclaim 10,000 hectares of tideland this year. In February last, the office carried out a one-day blasting of 400,000 tons of earth to pile up the whole amount of stones at a place under the sea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 4 Apr 82 SK]

PRIEST, OTHER SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN ARSON CASES

SK081128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP) -- A Catholic priest, whose alleged role in hiding arson suspects has created a stir, was put under arrest early Thursday on charges of providing shelter to arson suspects, for which he could be given a maximum three-year prison sentence or a 600,000-won (about 845 U.S. dollars) fine if convicted.

The arrest of Father Choe Ki-shik, 39, of the Wonju Catholic Diocese, took place in Pusan, the country's second largest city some 450 km south of Seoul, where the arson attack occurred on March 18 at a U.S. Cultural Center. A police announcement said that, in addition to Father Choe, Kim Hyon-chang, 32, suspected mastermind of the arson, and three others were placed under arrest on charges of violating the national security law and harboring suspected arsonists. The new arrests brings to 14 the number of suspects picked up in connection with the U.S. Cultural Center arsons in Pusan and Kwangju.

According to the announcement, Rev. Choe initially provided shelter to Kim at the Wonju Catholic Education Center in late May 1980. Kim was sought by police at that time as a suspect in the uprisings in Kwangju, south of Seoul. Rev. Choe also gave money to Kim after he heard Kim confess to masterminding the Pusan arson, police said. Father Choe also provided shelter to Mun Pu-sik, 23, and his female companion Kim Un-suk, 23, the two principal suspects of the Pusan arson who turned themselves in last Thursday to authorities in Wonju, east of Seoul, police said.

Meanwhile, the government has informed the Holy See's ambassador to Korea, the Most Rev. Luciano Angeloni, of its position in the investigation of Catholic priests in connection with the arson cases. The government reportedly pledged the continued guarantee of religious freedom, stressing that recent events have nothing to do with restricting religious activities.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS SUCCESSION ISSUE IN NORTH

SK081148 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] To everyone's surprise, the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the North Korean puppets did not elect Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song, a vice president which would have made him virtually second in command. This shows internal split and resistance.

According to Japanese newspapers and North Korea watchers, Kim Il-song could not make Kim Chong-il a vice president at the recent session not only because of the opposition of old-time party members and working-level economic officials to Kim Chong-il's leadership succession, but also because of the North Korean leadership's awareness of the rejection shown by communist countries of the establishment of the anachronistic hereditary dynasty. In this connection, the Japanese newspapers and the North Korea watchers note that those who are said to be well-versed in economic affairs, such as Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae and Vice Premier and Trade Committee Chairman Kong Chin-tae, are retained.

Observers say: This clearly shows that the North Korean puppets feel it necessary to stress economic development and that they fear that a radical reshuffle of the hierarchy might further aggravate the economic pinch. The observers predict: By the way, Kim Chong-il will continue to hold his posts such as member of the Presidium of the party Political Bureau, secretary of the Secretariat and member of the Military Affairs Committee. Though he was not made vice president, there will be no change in establishing the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il hereditary system.

The observers analyze that Kim Chong-il will continue to give on-the-spot guidance to the youths on behalf of Kim Il-song, thus continuously maintaining his position as ideological leader.

The observers say: In view of the announcement of the new Cabinet list of the North Korean puppets by the North KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, which omitted the minister of People's Armed Forces and minister of public security, there is a possibility that Kim Chong-il may assume one of these two important posts.

It seems that Defense Minister O Chin-u, who failed to be reelected at the session, has lost his post as minister of People's Armed Forces, even though he was included in the list of members of the Central Committee People's Committee. It had been predicted that O Chin-u would be promoted to vice president along with Kim Chong-il. It has been strongly thought that Kim Chong-il would become a vice president since he was elected deputy to the SPA for the first time on 28 February.

IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH IN SEOUL 7 APR

SK080154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP) -- International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch met Sports Minister No Tae-u Thursday to discuss preparations for the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games. Earlier in the day, Samaranch visited the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) President Kim Yong-sik, Secretary General Yi Won-kyung and other SLOOC officials for similar talks.

The 62-year-old Spanish sports leader arrived in Seoul Wednesday with IOC Vice President Masaji Kiyokawa of Japan for a four-day visit. Samaranch and his party were greeted at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport by No, Kim, Seoul City Mayor Pak Yong-su, IOC Korean member Kim Taek-su, Korean Olympic Committee President Cho Sang-ho and other officials and sports leaders.

"It is my first official visit, but I will be here every year till the 1988 Seoul Olympics," he said at a dinner party hosted by the SLOOC President Kim.

Samaranch, who has already visited North Korea, will inspect Chamsil Sports Complex, the main facility for the 1988 games, and Kukkiwon, the center of the Korean martial art taekwondo. The IOC president will pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and other local officials.

During his term as IOC president, Samaranch will preside over the opening of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and the 1988 Seoul games.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HEAD -- Seoul, April 1 -- The Journalists Association of Korea Thursday elected Yi Kung-kyo of KYONGHYANG SINMUN, one of the Korean-language dailies published in Seoul, as its 22nd president. It also selected four vice presidents and two auditors. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 1 Apr 82 SK]

TSEDENBAL GREETS SRV'S LE DUAN ON REELECTION

OW080443 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1941 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Today, Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, sent Comrade Le Duan a congratulatory telegram in connection with his reelection to the position of general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee. In the telegram, Y. Tsedenbal noted that the name and tireless activities of Le Duan are inseparably linked with the historic victory of the heroic Vietnamese people against foreign aggressors, the remarkable successes of fraternal Vietnam in building a new life and the consolidation of the cause of peace and cooperation between peoples.

Y. Tsedenbal stressed the high assessment given in the MPR to the Vietnamese leader's weighty contribution to the common struggle of steadfastly consolidating the international unity and solidarity of fraternal socialist countries and the worldwide communist movement amid the cause of Vietnamese-Mongolian friendship.

MPRP'S DEJID LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

OW010933 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1940 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by B. Dejid, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, has left here for Moscow.

The delegation will study and familiarize itself with the work of the CPSU party control bodies in accordance with the plan of interparty relations between the MPRP and the CPSU.

The delegation was seen off by S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and other party officials, as well as M.P. Makareyev, minister-counsellor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

BRIEFS

DISARMAMENT GROUP'S DEPARTURE -- Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, left here today for Geneva to take part in the International Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations on Questions of Disarmament. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 25 Mar 82 OW]

NEW AIR ROUTE -- Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A new air route linking Manhan Somon, Hobd Aymag, with the aymag capital of Hobd has been opened in Mongolia. More than 60 percent of all somons in Mongolia are now served by MPR Civil Aviation. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 25 Mar 82 OW]

ORDER FOR USSR'S SKACHKOV -- Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today's papers report that S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has been presented the Order of Sukhe Bator, the highest MPR Government award, in Moscow. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1432 GMT 26 Mar 82 OW]

NEW COTTON COMBINE -- Ulaanbaatar, 30 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Installation of technical equipment has begun at the first organic [as received] cotton production combine in Mongolia at Darhan. It is being built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. The combine will have a planned capacity of 66,000 cubic meters of heat-insulating material per year. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 30 Mar 82 OW]

KAMPUCHEA HAILS VCP PARTY CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK080202 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Wholeheartedly Welcome the Brilliant Outcome of the Fifth Congress of the Fraternal VCP"]

[Text] In the spring of this year, the famous Ho Chi Minh fatherland marked a most profoundly significant historic event -- that is, the Fifth Congress of the glorious VCP.

At the Ba Dinh palace in Hanoi, the party congress proceeded solemnly. Those 5 days were filled with an atmosphere of general enthusiasm imbued with revolutionary zeal that reflected the unanimity of the entire party, people and army who are always determined to struggle resolutely in order to advance the revolutionary cause in Vietnam in all aspects.

Elation and pride for all the great revolutionary achievements scored by the Vietnamese people of all nationalities under the wise leadership of the VCP could be felt everywhere in the SRV -- from the mountainous and coastal areas to the outlying remote countryside. The party congress received messages of support and congratulations from fraternal parties, friendly countries, revolutionary organizations and the working people from five continents. For their part, our entire Kampuchean party and people warmly and enthusiastically praised and welcomed the brilliant outcome of the Fifth Congress of the fraternal VCP.

During the past 5 years from the fourth congress to this fifth congress, under the consistent leadership of the VCP -- a party which has been tempered in the flames of revolutionary war and has always been loyal to Marxism, Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- the heroic Vietnamese people crushed all aggressive acts and frustrated all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy of all categories, surmounted countless difficulties, pushed the Vietnamese revolution to advance and develop firmly and inscribed in the pages of its national history every brilliantly victorious step on the path of socialist construction.

In his address to welcome the Fifth Congress of the fraternal VCP, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, clearly noted: Vietnam's victory is the victory of Marxism-Leninism, the line of holding aloft the two banners -- the banner of national and democratic revolution and the banner of socialism -- the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese peoples, the fraternal socialist countries, the communist, workers and national liberation movements and the peace and progressive forces throughout the world. The VCP is worthy of being the vanguard of the working class, revolution and working people of Vietnam. It is worthy of being one of the most valiant vanguards of the international communist movement. The Kampuchean party and people are elated over and genuinely proud of these achievements.

This party congress reviewed valuable experiences in order to improve and increase the party leadership and the state administration, to strengthen revolutionary will, to raise the level of the political and theoretical awareness and to heighten combat readiness and the capability for the successful implementation of all the revolutionary tasks of all the Vietnamese communists, working class and people in order to build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland firmly.

Under the party slogan that everything is for the socialist fatherland and the well-being of the people, the congress unanimously approved the political report, the report on economic and social development plans for 1981-1985 and for the 1980's and the report on party building which defines the clear-sighted and resolute strategic line for the new stage of the country in order to enable the entire party, people and army to fulfill successfully the noble and sacred historic tasks for the nation and fatherland.

The Fifth VCP Congress defined the future strategic tasks of the revolution, noted the great progress of the party's noble tasks responding to the vital interests of the country and solved various urgent, major problems facing the advancing Vietnamese revolution.

In this advance the Vietnamese revolution will encounter many more difficulties, tests and trials. It has to confront the subversive war waged in all forms by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism. At the same time, it has to be ready to cope with a situation in which the enemy might launch a large-scale invasion against Vietnam. For this reason, all of the people and the entire army are always united as a single body under the leadership of the party and are determined to fight to carry out the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism while always remaining combat ready to firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The experience of more than half a century of the Vietnamese revolution's victorious history has been reflected in the clear-sighted and just foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state which always hold aloft the international banner of socialism and struggle tirelessly for the independence, peace and social progress of the nations.

In this sense, the Fifth VCP Congress emphasized the continuing efforts to develop further the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union as the strategic principle and revolutionary sentiment of every Vietnamese generation. This is a guarantee for the victory of the Vietnamese people's national defense and socialist construction as well as for the consolidation of national independence and the socialist identity in the Indochinese Peninsula. It also constitutes an active contribution to the strengthening and expanding of the socialist system and the promotion of the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

At the same time, the congress stressed the duty to foster and strengthen the fraternal Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity and cooperation which are the law of development of the three countries' revolutions and a vital factor for the destiny of the three Indochinese nations.

The brilliant success of the Fifth VCP Congress has generated new energy, new determination and a strong and firm confidence of the whole party, people and army, who are resolute to fight and accelerate the emulation drive to turn all resolutions into actual actions so as to realize successfully the glorious slogan of the party -- everything for the socialist fatherland and the happiness of the people -- pushing the revolutionary cause of Vietnam towards final victory.

Regarding all of the victories of the Vietnamese revolution as their own, the Kampuchean revolutionaries and people as a whole most warmly welcome the glorious success of the Fifth VCP Congress and wish the Vietnamese Communists and people more and more important successes in their glorious revolutionary cause.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST GROUP

BK070855 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0519 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of State, cordially received the visiting Australian Communist Party [ACP] delegation led by General Secretary Bernard Taft in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 3 April. On this occasion Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the progress made by Kampuchea in all fields during the past 3 years and, on behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, he expressed his gratitude to the ACP for its support for the Kampuchean people in thier just struggle.

On his part Bernard Taft severely condemned the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang and pledged to inform his party and public opinion in Australia about the real situation in Kampuchea in order to demand that the Australian Government recognize the Government of the PRK as the sole legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

The ACP delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day. It was seen off at its departure by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

During its stay in Kampuchea the Australian delegation was received in audience by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. It visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the industrial and sanitary establishments, the orphanage No 2, the mass graves at Cheung Ek and other places.

Bernard Taft declared that he was strongly upset by the destruction caused by the Pol Pot gang and stressed that the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime was more cruel and abominable than Hitlerite fascism.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST GROUP

Chea Soth-Hosted Reception

BK070847 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Apr (SPK) -- The Central Committee of the KPRP on Saturday [3 April] hosted a reception in Phnom Penh in honor of the visiting Socialist Party of Australia delegation led by Central Committee Secretary Alan Miller.

Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning who presided over the reception, stressed that this visit played an important role in the consolidation of the relations of friendship between our two parties.

On his part Alan Miller stressed that this visit allowed him to learn about the true situation in Kampuchea. Alan Miller expressed his confidence in the radiant future of the Kampuchean people under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP.

5 Apr Departure

BK070851 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Apr (SPK) -- At the end of its 4-day visit to Kampuchea, the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Alan Miller, secretary of the Central Committee, left Phnom Penh today. It was seen off at its departure by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, and other personalities.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Chea Soth. A reception and an artistic show were organized in its honor. It also visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, mass graves at Cheung Ek, the orphanage No 2, the former royal palace, the national museum and some industrial establishments in Phnom Penh and the Angkor Wat temples in Siem Reap.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER ENDS VISIT

BK070859 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Apr (SPK) -- The delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 5-day visit to the PRK. It was seen off at its departure by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

During its stay the PCF delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; and had talks with Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. It visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the orphanage No 2, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, the glassware factory, the school of medicine, the national museum, the former royal palace, the school of fine arts and Siem Reap Province's Angkor Wat temples.

During its visit to the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the head of the PCF delegation told the press: In front of these places of indelible sufferings for the Kampuchean people, we feel the genocidal policy of Pol Pot even more directly. We cannot resist strengthening solidarity with the fraternal martyred people of Kampuchea who suffered from this bloody dictatorship. I believe this place is sufficient proof of Pol Pot's crimes and, in itself, constitutes the justification for the liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people which is an important stage in their advance toward a socialist society.

Paul Laurent dubbed as an international scandal the continuance of Pol Pot in the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

The PCF fights against this scandal for the official recognition of the PRK, he stressed.

Following this visit, it is an additional reason for us to further develop our action of solidarity in France for the fraternal martyred people of Kampuchea, Paul Laurent affirmed.

IENG THIRITH TO ATTEND 'KAMPUCHEA DAY' IN TOKYO

BK080708 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, led a delegation and the Phnum Malai artistic group on 7 April to attend Kampuchea Day which will be held from 10 to 13 April in Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

Our Democratic Kampuchea delegation, led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, has four other members including Mr (Long Narin), member of the Democratic Kampuchean Committee for Relations With Foreign Friends, and Miss (Tot Kim Seng), general secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross. The Phnum Malai artistic group has 15 members -- 11 dancers, 3 singers and a musician.

Our Democratic Kampuchean delegation will attend mass meetings and other activities on 10, 11 and 13 April 1982 in Tokyo organized by Japanese friends in order to support the just struggle for national liberation and defense of their race waged by the Kampuchean people against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, territory swallowers and race exterminators.

Our Phnum Malai artistic group will present traditional and folk dances of our Kampuchean nationalities to the Japanese people. Our Democratic Kampuchean delegation and the Phnum Malai artistic group left the hot battlefield in Kampuchea by bringing with them recent news as well as friendship from the Kampuchean people and the Democratic National Army and guerrillas -- who are waging the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, territory swallowers and race exterminators -- to the Japanese people.

TEXT ISSUED OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH PLO

BK071203 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (KPL) -- Following is the full text of the Laos-Palestine joint communique issued in Vientiane recently:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation led by Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement Fatah, paid an official visit to the Lao people's Democratic Republic from April 1 to 3, 1982.

Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq and his party made a courtesy call on Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister, minister of education, sports and religious affairs. The discussions and exchanges of views between the guests and hosts were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternity and mutual understanding on the basis of militant solidarity.

The Lao delegation, led by Comrade Sanan Southichak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of communications, public works and transportation, expressed sincere appreciations over the visit of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, thus contributing to the further development of relations between the two sides (Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Palestine Liberation Organisation).

The Lao side:

1. Strongly supports the struggle of the Palestinian people against all schemes of the imperialists and Israel, for the liberation of their country and the founding of the "democratic Palestinian state" on their own homeland.

2. Highly appreciates the recent uprisings of the Palestinians in the occupied territories against the Zionist schemes to impose the civil administration in order to legalize their occupaton, and condemns the terrorist and bloody measures against Palestinian masses.

3. Condemns the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem and for taking it as its "so-called capital city", the annexation of occupied Syrian's Golan Heights, the destruction of the nuclear reactor of Iraq, and the continued aggressions against south Lebanon.

4. Expresses sincere appreciations over the all-round victories of the Palestinian people which make Israel and the American imperialists isolated in the international arena.

5. Opposes against the "so-called Camp David agreement" as well as the collusion between the imperialists, Zionism and other reactionaries which occupied Palestinian territory and attempted to control the Arab area.

6. Supports the bloc of militant solidarity between Palestine, Syria and Lebanese National Movement which constitutes a solid base of the steadfastness front of the Arab countries.

7. Considers that all agreements on the Middle East problem must have the participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people because the Palestinian problem is the core of the conflict in this region.

The Palestinian side:

1. Heartily appreciates the historical victories of defending and constructing socialism of the Lao people under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

2. Highly values the achievements of defending and constructing their countries of the peoples of the three countries in Indochina and appreciates the special militant solidarity between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The two sides:

1. Agreed that peace and stability in Southeast Asia will exist when there is no interference from outside.

2. Condemned the U.S. policy and its schemes against the peace and security of the world and of the struggling peoples, and their intervention and military existence in the Middle East and Indian Ocean.

3. Considered that peace and security is being seriously threatened by the arms race and the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

4. Are very concerned by the conflict between the two friendly countries of the Non-aligned Movement: Iraq and Iran. They call upon the two countries to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in conformity with the resolution of the conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981.

5. Agreed to exert their efforts to actively contribute to the 7th summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

6. Agreed to cooperate in the fields of information, propaganda and to exchange visits.

The Palestinian delegation expressed sincere thanks for the warm, fraternal and friendly welcome extended by the Lao side. Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the Palestinian delegation, extended an invitation to Comrade Sanan Southichak to pay an official visit to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Comrade Sanan Southichak accepted the invitation with pleasure. The time of the visit will be discussed later through diplomatic channel.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL

Phoumi Vongvichit Meeting

BK071209 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Apr (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by its Political Bureau member Phoumi Vongvichit who is also vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on April 6 held talks here with the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC].

The Cuban delegation was led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, member of the Secretariat of the CPC CC, head of the foreign relations of the CPC CC.

Cuban Ambassador to Laos Luis Reyes Mas was also present on this occasion.

At the meeting which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, both sides informed each other of heroic and clear-sighted struggle of the party. They also mutually exchanged lessons in guiding the peoples to accomplish the tasks of national safeguarding and construction. Issues of mutual interest, in particular the international situation and the enhancement and tightening of the relation of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, were also discussed at the talks.

Souphanouvong Meeting

BK080949 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Apr (KPL) — Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the party CC, president of the LPDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on April 7, received here a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] led by its alternate member of the Political Bureau Jesus Montane Oropesa who is also member of the Secretary of the party CC and head of its foreign relations office.

Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs, was present with Souphanouvong. Cuban Ambassador to Laos Luis Reyes Mas also accompanied the delegation at the meeting.

On this occasion, J.M. Oropesa informed President Souphanouvong on his visit here and on the successes of talks with his Lao counterpart. He reiterated the CPC policy concerning the strengthening of the relations and cooperation with the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Issues on revolutionary movements in the Republic of Cuba and in other Latin American countries were also raised at this meeting.

In return, Souphanouvong expressed his congratulations and expressed his appreciation over the visit of the Cuban delegation. He considered it as an important contribution to further enhance the fraternal solidarity and friendship and the all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Cuba. The Lao president also pledged to step up solidarity of the Lao party, government and people to the fraternal Cuban party, government and people.

On the afternoon of the same day J.M. Oropesa and his delegation left here. Accompanying the delegation to the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit; Khambou Sounisai, alternate member of the party CC, chairman of the National Labour and Wages Committee; and Soulivong Pasitthidet, head of the Office of the Foreign Ministry. Luis Reyes Mas and other staff members of the Cuban Embassy were also present at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation.

CONSULAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR 6 APR

BK071205 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (OANA-KPL) -- The Governments of Laos and the Soviet Union yesterday signed here a consular agreement.

Signing the agreement were, on the Lao side, Khoun Chandeng, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and on the Soviet side, Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

The agreement on consular work, which carries significant implication in so far as the relation between the two countries is concerned, will further facilitate the enhancement and strengthening of Lao-Soviet friendship, said the signatories of the two sides.

LPRP DELEGATION RETURNS AFTER CSSR CONFERENCE

BK071213 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (KPL) -- The delegation of the propaganda and training board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, led by its committee member Sopha Khotphouthon, on April 6 returned home from Czechoslovakia. The delegation attended the conference of the party CC secretariats of the socialist countries. The conference was held in Prague from March 30 to April 1.

MORE REFUGEES RETURN HOME FROM THAILAND

BK310953 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Mar (KPL) -- Seventy-five more Lao refugees recently returned home from the refugee camp of Thai Nongkhai Province.

The handover ceremony, held at Thadeua ferry, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Province, was made in the presence of representatives of the administrative committees of Vientiane Province and Nongkhai Province.

Representatives of the High Commission for Refugees to Laos and Thailand were also present on this occasion. Since the beginning of this year 190 refugees have returned home.

Additional Refugees

BK071215 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (OANA/KPL) -- Twenty-two more Lao refugees recently returned home from a refugee camp in Thailand.

The handover ceremony took place in the southern Savannakhet Province in the presence of the representatives of Savannakhet Province and the Thai Nakhon Phanom Province.

Representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees to Laos and Thailand were also present.

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES MASS EMULATION CAMPAIGN

BK021125 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Apr (KPL) -- Mass organizations attached to the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] and the presidential office, on March 31, held an emulation campaign to salute the upcoming 3rd congress of the party CC and the 7th anniversary of the republic.

Personalities among those present were Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the party CC, president of the republic and the PSA; Khamsouk Keola, general secretary and vice-president of the PSA; along with other standing committee's members of the PSA.

In his address, President Souphanouvong related the traditional heroic struggle of the party's leaders dedicated for the Lao revolution. The past good deeds of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, which furthered the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, were also highlighted by President Souphanouvong.

The LPRP, endowed with Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism, is the spring of all fundamental ideology, and serves as the compass for Lao people in all activities in the national construction, President Souphanouvong observed.

In conclusion the president also appealed and guided the participants in relations to efforts to obtain new and greater successes in fulfilling the 1982 plan.

TRAWLER REPORTEDLY SUNK BY SRV GUNBOAT 6 APR

BK080133 Bangkok POST in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] A Thai trawler valued at 6 million baht was sunk and two crewmen shot dead after being fired on by Vietnamese gunboats on Tuesday [6 April] in the second attack of the kind within 24 hours. Four men were injured and another four are missing believed drowned as a result of the attack which came only hours after six Thai trawlers were attacked by Heng Samrin regime forces off Trat Province.

A fishing industry source in Samut Sakhon said yesterday morning that the attack, on a fleet of four Thai trawlers, occurred about 30 nautical miles off the Vietnamese coast early on Tuesday morning. The source said that as the four boats were trawling off Vietnam's Obi Island, two armed Vietnamese fishing boats appeared and gave chase.

The Vietnamese opened fire, hitting the 6 million baht "Naowarat 9," which later sank. Its 35 crewmen jumped overboard and spent about 20 hours in the sea before 31 of them were rescued by the trawlers. The other four men are believed to have drowned.

The source said the Vietnamese gunfire killed two men on board the "Chok Nawi 8" and injured another four aboard "Chanphen Mahachai 9." The fourth boat, "Rung Samutchai 2," was captured by the Vietnamese and towed away towards the coast.

All the four trawlers were from Samut Sakhon and Samut Songkhram Provinces and Bangkok metropolis.

In the other incident Tuesday, armed fishing boats of the Heng Samrin regime attacked a flotilla of Thai trawlers in disputed waters off the Trat Province. Six boats were seized and forced at gunpoint into Kampuchean waters.

A fishery source said the six boats were freed by the Heng Samrin naval officials about noon yesterday.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Sombun Chuaphibun said that in order to solve the fishing dispute, a joint venture should be arranged with neighbouring countries. He added that the navy could not protect all Thai fishing boats because some of the attacks had occurred outside Thai territorial waters.

SON SANN REPORTEDLY RETURNS AFTER 4-MONTH TOUR

BK080047 Bangkok POST in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Sonn Sann returned to Thailand on Tuesday [6 April], an informed source said yesterday.

Son Sann has spent more than 4 months visiting the United States, Canada and France to seek political and military support for his anti-Vietnamese faction in Kampuchea.

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE SPECIALISTS ARRIVE

BK080700 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Eight American specialists on chemical and biological warfare just arrived in Bangkok for a 5-day visit. During the visit -- part of the trip that includes stops in nine countries in Europe, the Middle East and Asia -- the team will meet Thai officials and others concerned with charges of illegal use of chemical agents in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. The team, during its visit, will brief officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the ministry located on Si Ayutthaya Road at 0900, and plans to visit border areas to meet medical personnel involved with treating victims of alleged yellow rain attacks. The team is led by the State Department's Mr Gary Crocker.

VOFA CONDEMNS SRV ON CHEMICAL WARFARE REPORTS

BK081043 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There have been frequent reports on chemical warfare recently and the public has given great attention to these reports. Such an inhuman way of killing is against morality and humanity and in violation of several international laws. The reports on chemical warfare shows that the use of chemical weapons really takes place. On 22 March, U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig added more evidence of the use of chemical weapons, citing Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea where more than 10,000 people have been killed and another large number injured by chemical attacks over the past 7 years. The large number of people killed or injured indicated the huge amount of chemical weapons used in the above-mentioned areas. It also reflects the inhuman brutality of those using chemical weapons. According to the reports, the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea was, similarly, an act committed by aggressors against the victims of aggression in those countries.

In Laos, Vietnamese troops used chemical weapons against the Hmong hilltribesmen resisting foreign forces. In Afghanistan, Soviet troops used chemical weapons against the Afghan native people. In Kampuchea, Vietnamese troops used chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people and resistance forces fighting against Vietnamese occupation. It is clear that foreign aggressor forces have no mercy for the native people but are ready to persecute them for the sake of expansionism and for the exploitation of natural resources which are brought back to the aggressor's country.

Such persecution will end only when all foreign forces have withdrawn from the occupied land and the native people are allowed once again to lead a normal and peaceful life. However, it is hard to expect any foreign aggressor force to repent and decide on withdrawal themselves. This needs cooperation from all countries in order to pressure the aggressor forces to stop all brutal acts and to pull out of the occupied land. This step will pave the way for an eventual solution to the problem. In this connection, it is a vital responsibility of all peace-loving countries to cooperate in building pressure against the aggressors -- by opposing the act of aggression, by ending economic aid given to the aggressors and by taking other political measures based on wisdom in order to solve the problem.

As for Thailand, which has a common border with Kampuchea, in addition to the burden of refugees and the threat of frequent border violations by foreign aggressor forces, Thailand itself has also suffered from the danger of the use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in the border areas. Thai authorities have found evidence of chemical toxins in streams used by the Tahi border villagers. On 19 February, a Vietnamese plane intruded as deep as 6 km into Thai airspace from Kampuchea and dropped a yellow substance on people's crops and houses in Ban Khlong Chaeng, Ban Sap Tamao and Ban Saton, in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.

Vietnam's act constitutes a border violation as well as a threat to the lives and property of the Thai people, but Vietnam has never recognized its crime. On the contrary, it has been mounting a propaganda campaign slandering Thailand in a bid to mislead public opinion and cover up its own crime. For example, it has been accusing Thailand of systematic chemical weapon attacks inside Kampuchea. Such propaganda cannot mislead anyone into believing it since Thai soldiers have never had chemical weapons in their possession and since Thailand has never supported any country's stockpiling of chemical weapons whether for offensive nor counteroffensive use. Besides, Thailand has given full cooperation to the United Nations' effort to control and probe the use of chemical weapons.

Thailand's attitude is clear and straightforward in this regard, unlike Vietnam whose attitude is obscure and secretive. Vietnam refused entry to newsmen or UN specialists desiring to conduct investigations into the reports on the use of chemical weapons in the areas of operation by Vietnamese troops.

Thailand wants to emphasize here again that it strongly opposes and condemns any form of chemical warfare and that it resolutely believes that the withdrawal of foreign forces from occupied lands will be the final solution to the war of aggression and will eventually stop the use of chemical weapons entirely.

LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CHILD LABOR

BK081204 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Press statement by Director General of the Labor Department Wichit Saengthong -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] According to a report, it was said that Mr John Pilger came to Thailand and claimed that he spent about 1,500 baht to buy a girl from a broker office near Hua Lamphong railway station. The girl was an 8-year old girl whose name is Suni Nanthaphan. He said the girl was later returned to her parents in Phitsanulok Province.

Regarding this report, the Labor Department will check into the story the same we did with the case last year. We will check in order to see how the transaction was carried out. Also, a private organization called "The Children's Protection Center" will help the Labor Department check into the matter. The center will send its representatives to meet with the girl and her parents in order to check on how the transaction was made. The buyer claimed that he was even issued a receipt for the purchase of the girl.

I would like to state here that if this whole story is true, it constitutes only one of a small number of cases. It is therefore unfair to jump to conclusions based on this particular case and say that in Thailand children are sold at 3,000-4,000 baht per head. I am not speaking out of anger toward that person but it is a matter of principle. You cannot say all are criminals if it happens that only one or two out of a hundred persons committed crimes. This is the point I would like to make and which we will pursue in the case.

I would like to comment here on the state of child labor in our country. From a survey by the National Statistics Office in 1978, Thailand had about 120,000 children aged between 11 and 14 working in various industrial factories, mainly in the production, trade, service, construction, repair work, transport and communications sectors. This corresponds to our law on compulsory education. Most of our children go to school at the age of 6. Compulsory education lasts 4 years. That means they finish school at the age of 10 or 11. They then join the workforce if they do not continue their studies.

THACH, GROMYKO SHARE 'IDENTICAL VIEWS' IN MOSCOW

OW080737 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- A.A. Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, received and held talks in Moscow yesterday with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, during his current visit to the Soviet Union. The two sides shared identical views on the issues concerning the Vietnamese-Soviet relations and on international matters of mutual concern brought up at the talks.

They noted with satisfaction that the Vietnamese-Soviet relations have constantly developed in all fields on the firm basis of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and on the agreements concluded between Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan and his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev.

On the success of the recent Vietnamese party congress, the Soviet foreign minister said that the congress was an important event in the international communist movement. He said he believed that it would open up a new stage of development in the Vietnamese revolution and exert a strong and an active influence on the consolidation and promotion of the relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union highly valued Vietnam's efforts toward further tightening its fraternal ties with Laos and Kampuchea, and reaffirmed its full support for the consistent policy of the three Indochinese states aimed at normalizing their relations with the A.S.E.A.N. countries, thus turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

Foreign Minister Gromyko gave a reception in honour of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

TASS Report on Visit

For a TASS report on Foreign Minister Thach's visit in Moscow, including his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 8 April.

LE DUC THO ADDRESS TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS, PART I

BK070939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Part One of report on party building work read by Le Duc Tho, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: In the process of the incessant development of the revolution in our country since the fourth national party congress, in light of the correct line set forth by that congress, our entire party, people and army have brought into play their revolutionary heroism, have actively striven to overcome all difficulties and to surmount all trials, and have recorded very great victories in the cause of national defense and initial achievements in the cause of national reconstruction.

The party Central Committee political report, read by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, has comprehensively reviewed the situation of the revolution in our country since the great 1975 spring victory and the activities of the Central Committee in the past term, and has proposed to the congress targets, tasks and measures for future steady advancement of the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

This report on party building by the Central Committee reviews the situation of the party and party-building work since the fourth party congress, and proposes to the congress major tasks and measures concerning the building of our party so as to bring about new changes in improving the quality of the party's leadership and fighting capacity and to meet the requirements of the revolutionary tasks in the new stage, as expounded in the political report.

Part One

The Situation of Our Party Since the Fourth National Party Congress and the Task of Party Building

I. The Strengths and Weaknesses of the Party and of Party Building Work

Comrades, in December 1976 the fourth national party congress set forth the general line of socialist revolution and the line of socialist economic building in our country. Over the past 5 years, implementing the various resolutions of the congress, our party has carried out comprehensive and very pressing tasks nationwide, in a situation marked by many new favorable conditions, but also replete with new difficulties and complexities.

No sooner had we entered the fight on the socioeconomic front than we had to cope with a very barbarous and cunning enemy -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, launched a very fierce attack against our country in the military, economic, political and diplomatic fields.

In view of the new situation, our party continued to bring into play its tradition of staunch struggle, held fast to the revolutionary and scientific character of Marxism-Leninism, held high the banners of national independence and socialism, and continuously led our people to record very glorious victories in the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland and fulfilling their international obligations.

1. In the process of carrying out its political tasks, our party has shown very basic strengths; at the same time, it has betrayed major weaknesses and shortcomings which it should make every effort to overcome.

The great victories affirmed in the Central Committee political report have attested to the heroic quality and the great fighting strength of our people and the basic strengths of our party and our contingent of party cadres and members. The shortcomings and weaknesses in carrying out various socioeconomic tasks have also posed to the party and its ranks many new requirements which must be fulfilled to improve the quality of the party's leadership and to increase its fighting strength.

Revolutionary realities over the past 5 years have continued to prove the following:

a. Our party is a stalwart Marxist-Leninist party with a firm line that has organized and led our people to overcome all serious challenges facing the country and has always developed the spirit of revolutionary offensive to advance the revolution constantly. The party's general line for the socialist revolution, its line for building the socialist economic and its line for foreign relations are correct. In all difficult and complicated situations, the party has persistently followed these correct lines.

When the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists clearly revealed their dark designs, the party resolutely charged our nation with a new historic mission and asserted: In this struggle, our people must win total victory, thus making socialism in our country advance continuously, our party and state stronger, our organizational and managerial work more scientific, and our society more beautiful. In the fact of aggression by the nation's enemy, the entire party closed its ranks around the Central Committee and mobilized and organized all the armed forces and people to defeat two wars of aggression, recording great victories of historic significance in the cause of defending the fatherland.

Our party is very proud of its ranks whose members are absolutely loyal to the nation, the party and the system. They have been trained in combat for the defense of the fatherland as well as in socialist construction; and their abilities have been gradually enhanced in all respects.

Our party is very proud of its members who are operating selflessly in the various sectors, localities, establishments and combat units. Countless party cadres and members have spent decades performing combat duty but they are still present on the frontline now, standing face to face with the enemy in defiance of all difficulties and hardships and ready to accept all challenges, including the highest sacrifice.

Countless party cadres and members have worked hard day and night to organize and promote the revolutionary movement in order to develop the economy and culture, stabilize the people's life and maintain political security, public order and social safety, thus making their worthy contributions to the great successes of the party in its glorious revolutionary cause.

The party's unchanging stand on countering all the schemes and acts of aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, coupled with its determination to push the revolution forward by carrying out socialist transformation and socialist construction, testifies to the fact that our party is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party that has never wavered or retreated in the face of challenges. This is a strength and also an important lesson of experience of our party.

b. Our party has firmly upheld the banner of national independence and socialism, harmoniously combined genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism, and has striven hard to fulfill its international obligations.

With ardent socialist patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism, we did our best to support and assist the fraternal people of Kampuchea in smashing the genocidal regime. With this success of the Kampuchean people, all the three Indochinese countries became totally independent and free and advanced together toward socialism. This great success has strengthened the militant alliance and created an unprecedentedly firm mutually supportive position for the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to defend the independence and freedom of each country and contribute to the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Imbued with ardent socialist patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism, our party and people have vigorously developed their militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union -- the bastion of revolution and world peace -- and have actively strengthened their militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with other countries of the socialist community. This combination of patriotism with proletarian internationalism has testified to our party's boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the uncompromising struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with U.S imperialism and other reactionary forces, are directing their attacks at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

In a situation wherein we are to deal with a perfidious and dangerous enemy and wherein our revolution has reached a new turning point, the consistency of the party's international line and the adoption of resolute and clear-sighted policies and strategies and accurate and prompt decisions for winning victories in the struggle against the expansionist aggressors reflect the firmness, the Leninist character and the pure proletarian internationalist spirit of our party. This is an advantage as well as a major experience for our party.

c. Besides the successes achieved in the socialist revolution, our party has also experienced shortcomings and committed mistakes in economic and social leadership and management. After having achieved successes and committed blunders, the party has further understood the realities of the country, drawn upon experience and matured a step further in economic and social management.

Since the fourth party congress, party organizations have made progress in the struggle to implement the party's lines and policies, and the party ranks have further matured. In the socialist revolution, our party had led our people in scoring many achievements. It has promptly unified the country, overcome the serious consequences of the war of aggression and of repeated natural calamities, basically restored economic establishments destroyed by the aggressors, gradually established and strengthened the system of socialist collective mastery, embarked on the socialist transformation of the south, consolidated a step further the socialist production relations in the north, created a number of material-technical bases of socialism and scored many achievements in education, culture, public health and social welfare.

As a result of implementing the [fourth party] congress' resolution, the party Central Committee and all party committee echelons, state managerial organs and production and trade organizations have seen even more clearly their own shortcomings and weaknesses and are seeking ways to overcome them. Many party organizations and party members and cadres have developed innovations, overcome difficulties, supported new ideas and led the mass movement in its advance. Recognizing weaknesses and thinking about and finding ways to overcome difficulties are manifestations of our maturity. We welcome all efforts of party members and cadres, party organizations, mass groups, state agencies and grassroots-level units in heightening their activities and developing innovations in order to correct shortcomings and overcome difficulties.

We have restored and developed the economy and stabilized the people's life at a time when the revolution has undergone rapid changes. For this reason, many aspects of our tasks -- including ideological and organizational tasks -- have not been properly prepared. Hardly had we embarked on managing the country, suffering from wounds caused by more than 30 years of war, when a new war of aggression occurred. We have had to build the country while, at the same time, defending it. The enemy was defeated but their perfidious schemes continue, and our struggle has not yet come to an end. We are simultaneously stabilizing and developing the economy and building strong national defense and security forces in order to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the enemy. We are ready to annihilate the enemy if he recklessly provokes a new war of aggression.

It is noteworthy that, although being a ruling party for more than 35 years, our party has not had much time to concentrate on economic leadership and has lacked adequate reviews of past economic activities. Therefore, our experience in economic leadership is very limited. Actually, there are objective causes for the present difficulties; but we must candidly acknowledge our subjective shortcomings and mistakes, especially in economic and social leadership and management.

The political and economic lines adopted by the fourth party congress for the period of transition to socialism are correct. But we have been slow to make them concrete and have experienced shortcomings and committed mistakes in specifying and implementing them. In laying down tasks and guidelines for the 5-year 1976-80 plan, we did not assess the situation in strict accordance with the prevailing conditions, and we were not aware of all difficulties. Subjective and impatient, we set forth tasks and norms for the state plans far beyond our actual capabilities. There have been serious shortcomings in the arrangement of general investments and investments in each sector. Moreover, we must admit that we have been conservative and sluggish in devising and implementing specific guidelines and policies to carry out the party's lines, and in evaluating and using our multifaceted capabilities.

We have had grave shortcomings and made grave mistakes in organizing the implementation of tasks and have displayed weaknesses in many aspects of economic management. Bureaucratism, conservatism, stagnation, lack of responsibility and of concentration in organizing the implementation of tasks are reaching serious proportions.

We have allowed the prolongation of bureaucratic methods of economic management based on subsidization; have been slow to change planning methods, to adopt suitable economic policies aimed at stimulating economic development, and to switch to profit-and-loss accounting; and have been ignorant about business practices.

In various fields we have, in many places and on many occasions, been lax in economic, cultural and social management, in ideological work and in security maintenance; and have failed to strengthen the socialist legal system to maintain social discipline firmly, thus prolonging the development of negative aspects and making it difficult to overcome them.

The recent resolutions of the party Central Committee, especially those of the sixth and ninth plenums, the Political Bureau resolutions on distribution and circulation, on political security, on the policy for science and technology and on organizational work, and the Secretariat resolution on ideological work have laid the initial groundwork for a change in direction which is aimed at overcoming these shortcomings and weaknesses. A number of policies on distribution and circulation and on the improvement of economic management have been introduced into life and they are creating the initial positive factors for economic activities.

An important lesson from the experience of our successes and failures over past years is that once a correct line has been established it is crucial that we make sure it is thoroughly understood and that we apply it with timely, accurate steps, plans and a managerial system suitable to the actual conditions of the country, so that proceeding from this we can uniformly change economic, administrative, ideological and organizational methods, to ensure thorough understanding and successful implementation of this established line.

At present shortcomings are being corrected slowly and stagnation remains critical. We are convinced that the resolution of the fifth party congress, which embodies the lessons of experience drawn over the past 5 years, will create a vigorous and profound upturn within the party, upgrade the party's leading and organizational capabilities to a new level, and open up new prospects for advancing the economy and our people's livelihood.

2. The strongpoints and shortcomings in the party's political leadership are closely linked to strongpoints and shortcomings in the effort to build the party ideologically and organizationally.

a. Over the past 5 years we have made new efforts to build the party ideologically and organizationally. The fourth national party congress reviewed party building work, set forth the tasks, guidelines and correct policies for party building in the period of socialist construction, and approved the new, amended party statutes. In implementation of the congress resolution, we have striven to enhance constantly the working class and vanguard character of the party and to make concrete and apply the guidelines for party building established by the congress. The various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee have clearly reflected a stronger link between the political tasks and ideological and organizational work. The Political Bureau and the Secretariat have issued many specific directives on this work.

With these correct policies, we have built and gradually consolidated the organizational system of the party, the state and mass organizations throughout the country; and we have employed this machinery to lead and organize the people to carry out major tasks of strategic significance in order to transform and develop the economy and culture, boost production, organize the people's life, consolidate national defense, maintain public order and security, defeat the war of aggression by the expansionists and fulfill our international obligations.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum on consolidating the organization and improving the work system and resolution No 32-NQ/TU of the Political Bureau on effecting a profound organizational change to strengthen leadership and management, especially in the economic field, have reflected even more clearly the guidelines for building our party and have made concrete the party's viewpoints on forming an organizational structure to meet the specific conditions of the revolution in our country. The new SRV Constitution has institutionalized the party's domestic and foreign lines and laid the groundwork for building and consolidating the system of socialist collective mastery and building the system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people and management by the state.

We have also made efforts to enhance the party's leading capacity and fighting strength. Over the past 5 years, implementing the party statutes, party organizations at all levels have held two rounds of congresses. The holding of these congresses -- which received more concentrated guidance than before -- in accordance with directive No 55/CTTU of the party Central Committee Secretariat was an opportunity to comprehensively build the party politically, ideologically and organizationally. This was an opportunity to broaden democracy in the internal ranks and to carry out profound criticism and self-criticism from top to bottom and from botton to top. This was also an opportunity to motivate the masses to participate in building the party comprehensively.

In each election of new party committee echelons during these congresses, around one-third of the members of the party committee echelons concerned were replaced, with the number of party committee members who are experienced in leadership and management, who had been in various party schools and who come from the working class increasing. In many provincial and city party committees, the number of members having a college education now accounts for 27.7 percent. In the north, the figure is 42 percent with Hai Hung Province putting its figure at 81 percent. In many district party committees, the number of members having a college or vocational high school education is 24.6 percent. The figure in the north stands at 32 percent. This is a new development in the general knowledge of the contingent of leadership cadres, considering the situation before the Fourth VCP Congress.

The first-ever drive to issue party membership cards has become a far-reaching and widespread political move. It has improved the party members' awareness of the party and their sense of responsibility.

We welcome these initial results of the task to issue party membership cards.

Over the past 5 years the party has rid itself of many unqualified members. Improved activities by the party control committees at various levels have produced certain results, have contributed to developing positivism, overcoming negativism, and have helped detect and remove from the party those bad elements who are no longer qualified as party members.

From various mass movements in production and combat, the party has admitted into its ranks more than 375,000 people, more than 85 percent outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The granting of new party memberships has contributed to improving the party quantitatively and setting up more party chapters. Of the nearly 150,000 party chapters belonging to 35,146 grassroots-level party organizations, 39,766 party chapters have been formed since the fourth party congress.

The perfection of grassroots-level party organizations and the campaign to make party bases healthy and strong according to the five requirements are linked closely to the perfection of primary production establishments and the development of districts which are being carried out.

Through the campaign, the number of weak party bases in many localities has decreased gradually. All party committees and organizations at the provincial, city and grassroots-level in the south have developed uniformly. Some party organizations have quickly improved their leadership over the economy and culture.

Our state and party have also managed to form cadres to meet the economic and national defense requirements, and have assigned nearly 100,000 cadres to the southern provinces and cities, the border districts, and the various posts outside the country to fulfill their international obligations. Training courses have been conducted recently for the high- and medium-ranking leading cadres of the party and state to acquire new knowledge of economic management.

In 5 years we have had 340,000 additional cadres graduate from various middle vocational schools and colleges. The network of party schools at all levels has expanded. The task of theoretical and political education has been intensified. More than 1 million party members have received political and theoretical training through different programs.

The press, radio and television, and the cultural, artistic and propaganda activities of the party and state have contributed to strengthening the party's ideological front further. Efforts to develop the party ideologically and organizationally have helped enhance the standards and quality of knowledge of cadres and party members, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the party's political mission.

b. Despite these efforts and results, the party's ideological and organizational tasks in all domains, especially in socialist construction, are still sluggish in several respects. On the ideological front, we still lack incisiveness, timeliness and militancy. In some aspects, our ideological task is rightist, simplistic and one-sided, and lacks flexibility. We have not grasped firmly the pressing problems arising from life and have therefore obtained low results in our ideological task.

The primary weak point in our ideological task is that we have succeeded neither in making all the party and the people thoroughly understand the socialist construction line nor in creating a high degree of agreement on the basis of adequate theoretical and factual evidence of the party's correct line. The class character of ideological education has not been emphasized.

To us, the advance of an economy from small to large-scale production is an attack on a difficult and complicated area which has never been explored. Not fully aware of this particular point and failing to take positive action to conduct basic and advanced training in socialism and economic management for cadres and to derive experiences from reality, we have not therefore been able to understand the party line profoundly and to materialize it in keeping with each stage, each sector and each locality.

Following our victory over the United States, we failed to conduct extensive and intensive education on the development of various stages, to evaluate the situation correctly and to estimate all the difficulties and the changes in thinking of cadres, party members and the masses so as to prevent negativism actively. We have not educated ourselves on the struggle between socialism and capitalism regularly and profoundly.

The political and ideological education to heighten awareness of the socialist revolution and the communist ideal among the party members, the people and especially youths has been belittled. The education of cadres, party members and the people on collective mastery has been neither specific nor practical.

In all fields of activity, the struggle to overcome nonsocialist thinking, such as petty bourgeois and bourgeois thinking, vestiges of neocolonialist culture and feudalist thinking and so forth, has been neglected.

In the struggle against the enemies, our party cadres and members and workers have not profoundly understood the reactionary nature and thinking of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists. Revolutionary vigilance has been seriously lacking.

We have not promptly made our party cadres and members and people understand clearly all the enemies' sinister schemes and tactics aimed at undermining our party, especially the solidarity and single-mindedness of its members, weakening the proletarian state, degenerating the contingent of party cadres and members and state personnel, and damaging our party's public establishments and our economy.

Within the party and state organs, apart from the prevailing hasty thinking, insensitivity, bureaucracy and heavy conservatism are the main cause for the present sluggishness. This situation has limited profound understanding and scrupulous implementation of the party's lines and policies and obstructed the creativity of the people, party cadres and members. It has also obstructed new changes in the managerial apparatus and the amendment of backward politics and systems.

Over the past several years, the principle of democratic centralism in many places was not scrupulously carried out. Such phenomena as disorganization, lack of discipline, departmentalism and localism were prevalent in varying degrees. On the other hand, an undemocratic situation prevails in which self-criticism from the top to low levels and vice versa is lacking; information for the grassroots-level is slow and insufficient; and attention is not paid to analyzing public opinion. Such phenomena as bossism, arbitrariness, prejudices against and oppression of party cadres and members and people who dare to criticize shortcomings are also serious.

The diminishing quality and decreasing militant will in a segment of responsbile cadres at various echelons and sectors from top to bottom and in a number of party members is creating a great adverse effect on our party. Many persons, proceeding from errors in their activities and bureaucratic behavior, have changed their way of life and degenerated politically. These elements have not been completely screened.

Our party has a tradition of solidarity and unanimity regarding its lines. In the recent past, however, there was delay in making the party's lines concrete and their application was not profound. A number of matters concerning guidelines for carrying out the party's lines were not thoroughly understood or there was a lack of high identity of views among various echelons and sectors.

Along with this situation, there was a lack of unity and poor cooperation among party cadres and members to the extent of enlisting partisans among a number of cadres in many localities, organizations and units. This was caused either by incorrect methods and thinking such as subjectivism, superficiality, simplism and so forth or by nuclear motives stemming from individualism and other nonproletarian thinking such as bossism, feudalism, privileges, prerogatives, opportunism, jealousy and position-seeking.

It is necessary to stress here that our party is the organ holding power. These weaknesses in its standards and the shortcomings of its cadres and members in quality and ethics have obstructed the organization and implementation of the party's lines, thereby creating a great adverse effect on the economic and political domains. The enemies are taking advantage of this situation to incite the masses and diminish the people's confidence in the party.

We have talked about this situation many times, analyzed its causes and devised measures for resolving it. However, the measures set forth have not been enforced uniformly; they have not received intensive guidance; and in many places, they have not been carried out scrupulously due to key cadres affected by favoritism, deference or a lack of internal struggle spirit. As a result, corrective actions have been generally ineffective.

On the organizational front, organizational work is also very stagnant and too slow to adjust to meet the requirements of the situation and tasks. We have not yet been able to build a strong integrated organizational structure from central to grassroots level. The system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people and management by the state, as pointed out in the political report, is not yet reflected in the daily activities of party committee echelons, state organs and mass organizations at all levels in the various sectors.

In some localities, party organizations are not clean. Many grassroots party organizations have been weak and lagging for a prolonged period of time. The quality of party chapter activities remains low. The subjective dynamism of many grassroots party organizations is weak. Production and business establishments -- the cells of the national economy -- where potentials are directly developed in all aspects and where all the material wealth of society is directly created, do not yet have a uniform system for operating in accordance with socialist business methods. Districts have been built slowly as compared with the requirements set forth by the fourth party congress. Many production combines are still heavily burdened with the operational character of administrative organs. This situation has had a negative impact on the quality of leadership and the fighting strength of grassroots party organizations.

The current weakness of the organizational structure of the party and the state from the central to grassroots level generally lies in the fact that the organizational apparatus is cumbersome and heavy, whereas its efficiency remains poor; the system of responsibility is not clearcut; and there is no really definite allocation of functions, responsibilities and authority among party organs, state services and mass organizations, between higher and lower echelons, between managerial organs and production, business and service units, and between the inviduals and the collectives; and the splitting or merging of organizations and the establishment of new ones has, in many cases, been unwarranted.

The bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of economic management is spreading its harmful effects in many fields. It has given rise to a feeling of dependency and created the habit of shunning responsibility, thus depriving the apparatus of its dynamism, suppressing the masses' innovations, creating conditions for bureaucratism to flourish and making the administrative table of organization all too cumbersome. There has emerged a situation in which bureaucratic centralism and fragmentation exist together, thus making it impossible to develop the dynamism of the sectors, localities and grassroots units, and to ensure centralized and unified leadership and management at the central level and smooth management sectorwide.

The work related to cadres still displays conservatism and sluggishness in many respects concerning training, fostering, assignment, employment, promotion and benefit policies and systems. This is a very important cause of the sluggishness in organizational and many other works. The training and fostering of economic management cadres have been slighted. The training of scientific and technological cadres has been stepped up, but it is still imbalanced in many respects; and this contingent of cadres has not been employed satisfactorily.

The training of workers to be cadres for the southern and mountain localities and the training and fostering of women cadres and managerial cadres for cooperatives, enterprises and other types of establishments have been carried out without appropriate programs, plans, measures and curricula.

Despite some progress, the assignment of key cadres to the various sectors and echelons in the past years has been done in a conservative and patched-up manner. This is due first of all to the lack of a training and fostering plan suitable to the development of the political task. The promotion of cadres is still influenced in a fairly heavy manner by old-fashioned methods for evaluating and selecting personnel, which lay too heavy a stress on past services, conduct, attitude, rank and position or academic records without truly considering work efficiency as the main yardstick to measure quality and ability.

The renovation of the task of managing cadres is slow. Many policies and regulations on remuneration for cadres are backward and conservative, thereby failing to encourage the development of talent and creating an unhealthy psychology among cadres and in society.

We have yet to establish a revolutionary and scientific work ethic and system. Such bad practices as administrativism, excessive emphasis on manual labor, lack of concentration, holding too many meetings and red tape from top to bottom are still prevalent and are important causes of shortcomings in the issuance of inaccurate and unspecific decisions.

The task of controlling the implementation of the party's lines, policies and resolutions, the application of the principle of democratic centralism and the enforcement of party discipline is still very weak. The shortcomings in building the party ideologically and organizationally are making our apparatus less effective and to a great extent reducing it to inactive. Our enemies have taken advantage of and exacerbated these shortcomings to cause more difficulties to the economic and social life and to minimize the people's confidence in our party and state's economic and social leadership and management.

The fourth party Central Committee plenum and later the party Central Committee Political Bureau conference on the organizational task and the party Central Committee Secretariat conference on the ideological task pointed out the far-reaching causes of the weaknesses and shortcomings in building the party politically, ideologically and organizationally. The party-building task, the party Central Committee and various party committee echelons have not linked the ideological and organizational tasks to the political task. They have lacked the determination to correct shortcomings and have not organized reviews of major problems arising from each stage of work. They have not even made concrete the necessary guidelines concerning party thinking so as to be consistent with each region, locality and establishment.

Staff organs in charge of ideological and organizational work of all-level party executive committees, especially the party Central Committee, and organizational organs of all sectors have not been strengthened. These weak organs are still unable to meet the requirements of the assigned tasks. It is necessary to strive to overcome these weaknesses and shortcomings of the party-building task.

The lesson of experiences in leading the party-building task in the ideological and organizational domains in the recent past is that we must take great interest in making everyone understand more thoroughly the character of the working class, the vanguard character of the party and the party-building principles and guidelines laid down by the fourth party congress. We must be specific about these principles and guidelines, so as to make them suitable to the ever-changing conditions of the situation. Meanwhile, we must ensure that they are implemented uniformly.

It is necessary to emphasize the exemplary role and discipline in implementing the party's resolutions and directives, especially on the ideological and organization tasks, by the central to lower levels and particularly by leading organs and cadres at all echelons and in all sectors. In this connection, the central level and the higher party committee echelons must set good examples for the lower echelons to follow.

The task of building the party ideologically and organizationally must be associated with and aimed at accelerating political and economic tasks, the most important part of which is to renovate economic management work, especially the economic managerial system. This is a task which we have neglected thus far.

Comrade delegates, generally speaking, the shortcomings in economic and social leadership and management as well as in the ideological and organizational tasks in the recent past are very serious. The party Central Committee, in its political report to the congress, severely criticized itself and admitted before the congress that it was responsible for this situation. There have been ideological and organizational causes of the shortcomings and mistakes in making the party's lines concrete and in organizing implementation of the various resolutions.

In making the line concrete, we have developed the shortcomings of failing to attach importance to teaching its basic viewpoint; being slow in imparting economic knowledge to party cadres and members; making inaccurate assessments of the situation; neglecting to concentrate the intellect of many echelons and sectors; exerting little effort to review the practical experiences of various localities and basic units; doing little experimental work to study and guide the resolution of major and new problems; and failing to attach importance to stregnthening the party Central Committee's staff organs, the state's general organs, and the staff and research components of the various ministries, institutes and schools, so as to make good use of them as befitting their importance.

There have been some irrationalities in organizational structures, the division of labor and working methods, especially in the Political Bureau, the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers. This has also been a definite cause of this state of affairs.

The weakness and sluggishness in organizing the implementation of tasks have been caused not only by working methods and work style, they have also been the combined results of the shortcomings in ideological and organizational work, especially of the evils of bureaucratism and conservatism, of irresponsibility in the apparatus with its lingering bureaucratic and subsidization systems, of the deficiencies in the revolutionary quality and abilities of a number of leading cadres and party members on various levels and in various sectors, as well as the rightist laxity in organizing and leading numerous tasks.

To overcome the shortcomings in leading and organizing the implementation of tasks, we must not only resolve any of these problems separately but must eliminate all these causes simultaneously. We must especially and scrupulously implement the principle of democratic centralism in party activities and in economic and state management, and must oppose bureaucratism and conservatism so as to formulate promptly plans, policies, systems and management methods consistent with economic laws and with the characteristics of our national economy. A new spirit must be created in the mass movement to promote the development of production and to stabilize and improve gradually the people's living standards. On this basis and on the basis of training, deploying and educating cadres and promoting the exemplary role of cadres, especially key cadres from the top to the bottom level, we must resolve satisfactorily other ideological and organizational problems and overcome the negative aspects.

We are striving to overcome these shortcomings and mistakes. However, inertia remains serious and there has not been enough time for effecting necessary changes. Really bringing about a far-reaching and revolutionary change in organizing and building the party and in improving managerial work is the decisive factor in, first of all, successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth national party congress.

II. The General Tasks of Party Building

Comrades, we are building the party under the circumstances of our party being a ruling party and leading the building of socialism throughout the country in the new favorable conditions of the unified country and of the extraordinarily strong world revolutionary movement.

At the same time, however, we have to face very great difficulties such as advancing small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, coping with a protracted multifaceted war of destruction, and carrying out two strategic tasks simultaneously while the struggle between the two roads in the country as well as in the rest of the world is unfolding bitterly and the party's international obligations are considerable.

On the basis of the situation of the party and the actual situation in the country and of the new tasks specified in the political report, the key task in building the party consists of continuing to improve the working class, character and the party's vanguard character and build a politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong party in order to ensure the successful implementation of the party's lines and improve its leadership capabilities and effectiveness vis-a-vis the socialist construction and national defense cause. This will also help our party to maintain constantly its revolutionary and scientific character as a pure party that has a high combativity and which is closely attached to the masses.

The above key task must be carried out in coordination with the renovation of the state's managerial system, especially in the economic and social domains, and with the development of the effectiveness of the state management and the working people's collective mastery, in order to accelerate the overall development of society and ensure satisfactory party leadership over the two immediate, strategic tasks -- successfully achieving the objectives set forth by the party for the 5-year 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole; and winning victory in the struggle against the Chinese hegemonist expansionists' multifaceted war of sabotage, standing ready to cope with any eventuality caused by them and fulfilling the party's international obligations.

Our party must truly be a party with able, knowledgeable and capable leadership of the socialist construction cause. It must, in particular, possess the knowledge and capability for economic leadership and management. It must be able to build a state that knows how to effectively manage the economy, the people's life and society.

Our party must be a very stalwart party in the struggle against Chinese hegemonistic expansionism which is in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. It must be in a good position to frustrate all of their acts of sabotage and aggression.

Our party must truly be a party which possesses high combativity and achieves solidarity and single-mindedness and which is politically clean and organizationally strong and firm and is closely attached to the masses.

With these tasks in mind, in the 5-year period to come there must be profound and basic changes in the party's ideological and organizational tasks according to the following requirements:

1. Ensure the profound understanding of the party's lines and improve its leadership and organizational ability in the economic, social, national defense and security domains, with stress laid on the economic domain.

2. Improve the party's leadership in conjunction with the renovation of the economic managerial system and the streamlining of the party's apparatus and overcome conservatism and bureaucratism in the party and state apparatuses.

3. Consolidate at all cost basic party organizations in coordination with the fulfillment of the political task of building districts, precincts, cities, villages and city wards; of building production and trade organizations and combat units; and of promoting mass movements. Improve the combativeness of basic party organizations, develop and consolidate the party ranks, and be resolute in dismissing opportunist, decadent and degenerate elements and unqualified members from the party.

4. According to plan, renovate the training and improvement of cadres, make arrangements for correct assignments, ensure continuity in the building of a contingent of core cadres, strive to improve the qualities and abilities of the body of cadres and ensure the firmness of the party under all circumstances. This is an extremely important requirement for our party's protracted revolutionary cause.

5. Maintain and develop the party's tradition of solidarity and single-mindedness, implement fully the principle of democratic centralism and carry out criticism and self-criticism constantly within the party.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES RALLY ON VCP CONGRESS

OW070905 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Address by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at 31 March Hanoi mass rally to welcome the success of the Fifth VCP Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear compatriots in the capital city; dear compatriots nationwide; dear honorable guests; dear comrades and friends:

Over the past few days our compatriots in the capital as well as throughout the country have attentively followed the work of the Fifth VCP National Congress. The achievements of the party congress are the culmination of a process of serious work bringing together the collective intelligence of the entire party and reflecting the will and aspirations of the whole people. The work of the congress is a vivid manifestation of the leading party's sense of responsibility, of its close relations with the people and of the relations between the people and their party.

Over the past year or more our compatriots and combatants throughout the country have actively participated in the socialist emulation drive to overcome difficulties, step up production and score achievements in honor of the congress. In the past months the emulation movement has become even more active; many new factors have emerged; many innovations have developed; a number of construction projects have been completed and our people at home and abroad have submitted many accurate suggestions on national affairs to the party.

On behalf of the party Central Committee I warmly welcome our entire people's participation in and practical contributions to making preparations for the congress. May I report to you, comrades and compatriots, that the fifth party congress has completed its work and ended with success. The congress analyzed the national situation over the past years and at the present time; laid down the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; charted the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 5 years 1981-85 and for the 1980's as a whole; made decisions on policies and measures with regard to party building and to amendments to the party's rules; and elected the new party Central Committee with Comrade Le Duan as general secretary.

Dear comrades and compatriots, assessing the situation over the recent period, the congress affirmed that the past 5 years will go down in the nation's history as a stage of very glorious victories of the Vietnamese revolution. As a matter of fact, despite the ravages caused to our country by a fierce, protracted war started by imperialism, our people have overcome countless difficulties; speedily achieving national reunification on the state level; promulgating the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; establishing a proletarian dictatorship system in the whole country; defeating two wars of aggression initiated by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism; rehabilitating, transforming and building the economy; transforming and developing culture; maintaining political security; strengthening the militant alliance and forming a solid position of mutual support for revolutions of the three Indochinese countries; strengthening militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The impact of the Vietnamese revolution on the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism has been increased. Our country's position has been enhanced in the international arena.

These victories have taken the Vietnamese revolution forward to a new, firmer strategic position and have created greater possibilities for the defense of the fatherland and the successful building of socialism. These glorious victories have been recorded through the sacrifices of countless comrades and compatriots, through the self-denying labor of our entire people and army, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and with the strong support of the revolutionary and peace forces in the world.

The congress affirmed the heroism of our nation and our people's armed forces and the staunch will of our workers, peasants, intellectual workers and our people's armed forces in the daily struggle to overcome hardships and trials in the postwar period and in the first stage of socialist construction.

The congress also pointed out that these victories had been due to the steadfast leadership of our party, which was founded and steeled by President Ho Chi Minh and which has remained boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the destiny of the nation and the cause of the people and to the leadership of the Central Committee headed by its general secretary, Comrade Le Duan. These victories have proved the correctness of the line traced in the resolutions of the fourth party congress and in the subsequent resolutions of the party Central Committee.

In the extremely serious situation of our country and in the face of the new enemy's aggressive schemes and acts, our party has laid down resolute and clear-sighted strategic guidelines, made accurate and timely decisions and led our revolution to pass an important turning point and continue to develop in the right direction.

With a high sense of responsibility and serious self-criticism and criticism, the congress assessed the shortcomings and mistakes of our party and state in economic and social leadership and management, took responsibility upon itself, made a self-criticism before the people and drew useful lessons, thus strengthening the unity and singlemindedness of the party and people and enhancing the will and determination to strive for a steadier advance in the stage ahead.

Dear comrades and compatriots, at present, the Chinese reactionaries, aided and abetted by the United States, are waging a kind of war of sabotage against our country on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts and are using various forces and resorting to very wicked tricks. Our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to cope with this kind of many-sided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists.

Therefore, the congress pointed out that in the new stage of the revolution our entire party, people and army must carry out two strategic tasks: The successful building of socialism and the maintenance of combat readiness in order to effectively defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. That is the sacred mission that today's Vietnamese generation must assume in the nation's history. The congress laid down socialist construction as a primary task and affirmed the continued implementation of the general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy set forth by the fourth congress.

The congress set the following as the orientation and tasks for the eighties: Continuing socialist construction along with socialist transformation; concentrating forces on the development of agriculture, regarded as the primary front; taking agriculture a step further toward socialist large-scale production; striving hard to boost consumer goods production and to quickly increase exports; reorganizing and developing communications and transportation services; and continuing efforts to build a number of heavy industries.

The 5 years 1981-1985 are years of further development for the national economy, rearrangement of the economic structure and stepped-up socialist transformation. These three aspects are closely interrelated and aimed at primarily stabilizing the economic and social situation, meeting the most pressing and vital requirements of the people's material and cultural lines, reducing the most serious imbalances in the economy, overcoming to some extent the abnormal aspects of distribution and circulation and creating more conditions for a more vigorous and steadier advance in subsequent years.

The congress stressed the need to renovate economic management and put our valuable assets -- namely manpower, land, trade and the existing and latent potential of our country -- to the best use. At the same time we should bring into play the great effect of the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and of the mutual assistance and cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea to build and develop the economies of the three Indochinese countries.

The number one objective of the party's economic program is to effectively solve the food problem for our whole society and to properly meet clothing needs and other essential needs of the people.

The congress stressed that the immediate task in national defense is to resolutely defeat the Chinese reactionaries' many-sided sabotage war and maintain political security, public order and social safety while ensuring that the country always stands strong enough and ready to defeat the enemy under any circumstances.

Thus, the resolutions of the congress have shed light on the present stage of our cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland. The coming stage will be one of arduous and fierce struggle in all fields. We must undergo hardships, work with self-abnegation and mature quickly. It will not be easy for us to reach the achievements we desire because the enemy across the border is feverishly pursuing his scheme of weakening and annexing our country and because the direct advance from small-scale production to socialism and the creation of a modern socialist economy and a prosperous, civilized life are entirely new and extremely difficult tasks. The struggle to overcome the difficulties ahead and to advance our economy and country needs the hands, brains and hearts of all patriotic Vietnamese.

Our people have been steeled in hardships and trials and have overcome all obstacles in their advance. Through the fifth party congress, with its new decisions, our people will grasp even more firmly the situation in our country and grow more confident in their own strength. Our people will surely gloriously overcome all ordeals ahead, writing more brilliant pages in the revolutionary epic of the nation.

Dear comrades and compatriots, at the congress we voiced our party's and state's views on burning international problems. The party's foreign policy reflects the nature of our system, the deep aspirations of our people and the basic interests of our state. We should secure a favorable international context and great international assistance to heal the wounds of war and build a prosperous and happy life for the people. We will consistently and unceasingly consolidate and strengthen militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We will tighten the alliance and special relationship with Laos and Kampuchea in a spirit of sharing weal and woe and mutual assistance. We will tirelessly work for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. We advocate a peaceful Asia and a struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism -- the cause of tension on this continent. We strongly support the resolute struggle of other peoples against the warlike imperialist and reactionary forces and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Our correct stand has received wide sympathy and support in the world. At this fifth congress, voices filled with ardent feelings that manifest this sympathy and support from our friends in the world have resounded far and wide across our country and in the hearts of all our citizens.

During the first years of this decade, the world situation has become obviously tense due to the warlike and interventionist policy of the Reagan administration. However, the warmongers are encountering insurmountable obstacles: The national defense strength of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community as a whole; the increasing strength of the three revolutionary currents which are on the offensive; the awareness of hundreds of millions of people who are rising up to shatter the shackles of enslavement on this planet; and the will and aspiration for peace of all nations.

In view of the present world situation, coordinating all efforts of socialist countries, nonaligned countries, all nations and democratic and peace forces is of extreme importance in repelling the danger of nuclear war and checking the adventurous policy of the warlike imperialists. In this noble struggle, the solidarity and unity among the socialist community nations is of decisive importance.

Our party, state and people fully support the Soviet Union's peace program for the 1980's. We welcome the proposals and initiatives set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress and the statement he recently made in Tashkent. We support the constructive peace initiative of Comrade Tsedenbal and the Mongolian Government regarding Asia. Once again, we express the resolute support and full solidarity of our party and people with the Polish brothers who are doing all that is necessary to restore public order and security and to protect socialist gains.

Regarding China, we have on many occasions stated that our people bear no grudge against the Chinese people, that our friendship with the Chinese people remains intact. This is a longstanding friendship that the Chinese authorities themselves have trampled underfoot. We hold that any disputes between the two neighboring countries left behind by history can be resolved through negotiations if the Chinese authorities renounce their aggressive and hostile policy toward our people.

Dear comrades and compatriots, the fifth party congress has concerned itself with the question of enhancing the party's combat strength and promoting its leadership ability. The congress has decided that the key present party building tasks are to continue to promote the party's working class nature; to develop the party and make it strong and stable politically, ideologically and organizationally in order to ensure success in implementing the party's line; to raise the party's leadership ability in socialist construction and national defense; to enable the party to constantly and firmly maintain its revolutionary and scientific nature; and to make the party a truly upright party which has great combat strength and is closely united with the masses. The congress has particularly stressed that we must strive to raise the quality of party members. A party member's quality and capability at present are primarily reflected in his spirit of revolutionary offensive, in his firm belief in the victory of socialist revolution and in the successful defense of the fatherland. His quality and capability are also manifested in his calmness in the face of difficulties and his hourly and daily struggle to perform realistic activities in contributing to socialist construction and socialist transformation, developing production and stabilizing and improving, step by step, the people's living conditions.

On the national defense front, a party member not only must uphold the spirit of valiant fighting on the frontline but must heighten his vigilance in countering the acts of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in the political, economic and ideological fields. He must not adopt an evasive attitude or the attitude of an outsider. He must not make demands or complain about negative manifestations in society. On the contrary, he must intensively participate in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths and combat negative manifestations and spontaneous capitalist tendencies in order to protect the people's right to collective mastership and to consolidate and strengthen the battleground of socialism.

To maintain its purity, the party will resolutely expel all members who are opportunist and corrupt; who have a paralyzed revolutionary will; who exploit and oppress the people; who smuggle and hoard goods; and who take bribes. Meanwhile, the party will continue to enlarge its ranks by admitting many new members -- that is, those outstanding people who are conscious of the party's ideals; who have been morally strengthened through real ordeal; who have a certain political, cultural, scientific and technical knowledge; and who are well experienced in economic and social management.

The congress stressed the need for the entire party -- that is every party organization, cadre and member -- to try its best to maintain and develop the party's tradition of solidarity and unity and to correctly implement President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: Solidarity is a valuable tradition of our party and our people. You comrades, from the central level to the party chapter, must preserve the party's solidarity and unity of mind like the pupil of one's eye. This is also Lenin's teaching.

The congress attached great importance to building and developing the laboring people's collective mastery in accordance with the system: The party leads, the people are masters and the state manages. Our party's leadership must ensure the building of a steady, strong state; the strengthening of the state's role and efficiency; the consolidation of the socialist legal system and the prevention of a number of party organizations from performing many tasks at one time and from infringing on administrative organs' functions. The party's leadership must ensure the building of mass organizations into solid parts of the proletarian dictatorship system, into schools of socialism for all strata of people and into the links between the party and the popular masses.

The VCP is the offspring of the working class and people of Vietnam. The sacred relationship between the party and the people has become a valuable tradition. This is the source of strength for the party and the nation. In any position or work, each party member must reexamine his work behavior, stay close to the masses, penetrate the mass movement, listen to the masses' opinions and accept and uphold the masses' creative experiences.

The party will not tolerate any party member's violation of the people's interests. The party urges the people to more actively participate in building the party, to sincerely contribute their views on the party's leadership and their observations and criticism of cadres, party members and those persons who are recommended for party membership. Party members must always struggle to protect the party and must not tolerate those who attempt to separate the people from the party.

The fifth party congress was a landmark along the path of a protracted struggle full of hardships and victories of our party and people, for national independence and socialism. The struggle objectives and program of action of the party are also those of the working class and laboring people in our country.

The fifth party congress was held under the slogan: All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. The resolutions of the congress meet the vital interests of the nation, the urgent demands of the economy and the imperative everyday needs of the people. They constitute a solid basis for our party members, compatriots and combatants nationwide to whip up a seething widespread socialist emulation movement to overcome all difficulties and ordeals and score ever greater achievements in the noble revolutionary undertaking of the nation.

Dear comrades and compatriots, the party Central Committee calls on all comrades and compatriots in the capital city and all over the country to unite closely, to remain confident and enthusiastic and to strive to fully implement the important resolutions of the fifth party congress and the great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament. We will certainly successfully complete the socialist construction and effectively defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Our country will surely worthily contribute to strengthening the three revolutionary currents and promoting the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Let us enthusiastically acclaim the success of the fifth party congress.

Long live the glorious VCP! President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our enterprise!

NHAN DAN URGES ASCERTAINING STRATEGIC TASKS

BK081213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 6 April editorial: "Guiding Thoughts for the Second Phase of Congress Preparations: Ascertain the Two Strategic Tasks"]

[Summary] Today, along with building socialism and communism, all countries in the socialist community are compelled to pay constant attention to strengthening their national defense potentials in order to carry out the complex struggle against the enemy's schemes and acts of provocation, encirclement, sabotage, subversion and armed aggression and for the preservation of national sovereignty and independence and the fruits of socialism.

"It is a universal law of the socialist revolution to carry out national construction along with national defense. The fifth party congress has noted that our country is now in a quasi-peaceful state as we still have to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, as well as to stand ready to deal with the situation in which the enemy could launch a large-scale war of aggression.

"From the international background and situation in our country and thoroughly aware that national construction must be carried out along with national defense, the party congress has determined two strategic tasks -- to build socialism successfully and to remain combat-ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly."

Our people's struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a protracted, hard and extremely complex struggle. As long as the Beijing ruling circles still pursue a scheme to weaken and annex our country or carry out a policy of hostility against our people, we must remain vigilant and ready to defeat them in all types of wars. The two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- are closely related.

"By successfully building socialism, we will be able to make our country stronger in all aspects, constantly improve our people's livelihood, strengthen our regime and national defense capacity, and maintain political security and social order and safety. Meanwhile, by strengthening our national defense forces and making our armed forces powerful, we will always be able to defend our country firmly and defeat the enemy in its multifaceted war of sabotage, thereby contributing significantly to the struggle to successfully build socialism."

Our country must remain strong, our people's livelihood must be further improved, and the political and spiritual unanimity in our society must be consolidated. These are the material and moral conditions necessary for repelling the danger of a war of aggression and preserving peace.

"The party congress has pointed out the need to fully implement these two strategic tasks so as to achieve new progress in the struggle for socialist construction and to create a combined and growing strength for the struggle to defend the country and maintain political security and social order and safety. These two strategic tasks must also be implemented fully and specifically by all localities, grassroots units, enterprises, villages, hamlets, organs, districts, precincts, and provinces and cities, as well as by all sectors operating throughout the country. These are the guiding thoughts for the second phase of the congress and for all party organizations.

"The party congress has affirmed that our people are fully capable of carrying out these two heavy tasks simultaneously. As pointed out by the congress, all is for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. That is the slogan of action for our entire party, people and armed forces. That is also the noble and sacred duty which our people, from this generation on, will have to shoulder in the face of the nation's history."

ARMY PAPER URGES CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS STUDY

BK071520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Undated QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Thoroughly Study the Resolutions of the Party Congress"]

[Summary] The Fifth VCP Congress has unanimously adopted the party Central Committee political report, the report on orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 and the 1980's, and the report on party building and the amendment of the party statutes.

The party congress resolutions are the mian lines of action and the focal point expressing our people's uniform views and actions on striving to push our revolution forward further in the new stage.

"From now on, organizing a comprehensive revolutionary movement and the implementing the congress resolutions in order to turn them into lively reality are very great and important tasks for our entire party, people and armed forces."

To carry out the congress resolutions triumphantly, first of all we must thoroughly understand them, then carefully and scrupulously implement them in order to obtain best and concrete results. All party members, people and the armed forces must understand their duties clearly and firmly grasp the revolutionary line and various strategic positions in order to fulfill the targets set forth by the party congress.

"To implement the congress resolutions satisfactorily we must create an identity of views among the people on the nation's situation, the revolutionary line and task in order to form a uniform view which will lead to a uniform action."

Every locality, establishment and individual must have a program of action in order to carry out the congress resolutions triumphantly.

"Regarding our army, along with efforts to study general problems, the army must enable all officers and combatants to understand the duty of the army in the new revolutionary stage. To understand the congress resolutions we must not only discuss related documents, but must study the realities of the revolution and the armed forces so that we may correctly evaluate the situation, realize favorable and unfavorable conditions and understand our duties and tasks clearly in order to fulfill the set targets satisfactorily."

Each unit and each person must combine study with self-criticism and criticism in order to review his thinking and evaluate his performance; realize his strong and weak points in order to improve his ability to fulfill his duties more effectively. The implementation of the congress resolutions must be carried out consistently and continuously in accordance with party principle and in harmony with reality in order to fulfill the set targets creatively and effectively.

Various leader echelons, party members, officers and combatants of our army are determined to organize the study of the congress resolutions satisfactorily in order to create an identity of views in the entire army on the strategic line and basic viewpoints of the congress. This will enable all officers and combatants to understand clearly their duties and responsibilities, encourage them to unite and strive to implement the congress resolutions triumphantly, thereby contributing to fulfilling the two strategic revolutionary tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

ROMANIA, ALBANIA, DPRK GREET LE DUAN REELECTION

OW072127 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 Apr -- Le Duan has received congratulations on his reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee from his counterparts in Romania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Albania.

In his message, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, says: "I believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties and peoples will be developed in the future in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and for peace and socialism in the world."

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, wishes Le Duan "many achievements" in his "noble cause."

Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, wishes Le Duan "good health and many new achievements in the cause of national construction."

USSR'S BREZHNEV SENDS LE DUAN BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

OW072107 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 Apr -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, yesterday received from Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin a congratulatory message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on his 75th birthday.

Le Duan expressed sincere and deep grtitude for L.I. Brezhnev's warm words, and his satisfaction at the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He also wished the Soviet people, under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. headed by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, many new and still bigger achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress to build the material and technical foundations of communism, thus effectively contributing to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Soviet president's message reads:

"On behalf of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Communists and the entire Soviet people and in my own name, I sincerely congratulate you on your 75th birthday.

"As a young man you took part in revolutionary struggle and have since devoted yourself to the cause of the Communist Party of Vietnam -- organizer of all the victories of the heroic Vietnamese people. From a semi-feudal colony, Vietnam has become an independent, free and unified country, a firm link in the great socialist community. The Vietnamese people are firmly and resolutely defending their national sovereignty against aggressive schemes of imperialism and hegemonism. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is steadily advancing on the path of its choice, making considerable contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"In the Soviet Union, it is well known to all that you are a famous activist of the international communist and workers movement, zealous fighter in the struggle for the complete victory of Marxist-Leninist thinking, a comrade-in-arms of the late President Ho Chi Minh, and a close friend of our country. We all highly value your big, active contributions to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.V. between the U.S.S.R. and the S.R.V.

"Dear Comrade Le Duan, I sincerely wish you good health, a long life, and new success in your enthusiastic activities in the interests of Socialist Vietnam and for the constant strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."
"Communist Greetings."

GDR CONFERS KARL MARX ORDER ON LE DUAN

OW072130 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Apr -- The Council of State of the German Democratic Republic has decided to confer the Karl Marx Order on C.P.V. General Secretary Le Duan for his "outstanding services to the workers movement, to the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, and to the struggle for peace and friendship among nations."

Writing in reply Le Duan thanks the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D) and the G.D.R. Council of State for the honour which, he says, is a "high appreciation of the contributions of the C.P.V. and the Vietnamese people to the strengthening and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism." This is also a great encouragement to our entire party and our entire people in the construction and defence of our socialist country," Le Duan says. He wishes Erich Honecker the best of health and the G.D.R. people great success in putting into effect the resolutions of the 10th S.E.D. Congress to build a developed socialist society.

Le Duan wishes the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples constant development.

TO HUU RECEIVES CSSR POSTAL DELEGATION 7 APR

OW072125 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA,7 Apr -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, today cordially received the visiting Czechoslovak postal delegation headed by Minister of Communications Vlastimil Chalupa, president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association.

To Huu hailed the fraternal solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, which, he said, have been steeled in revolutionary struggle and are constantly consolidating and developing. He thanked the Czechoslovak party, government and people for their valuable assistance in many fields to Vietnam, and expressed his confidence in further success of the close cooperation between the two countries.

Also today, Pham Nien, director of the General Department for Posts and Telegraphs, and Vlastimil Chalupa signed an agreement on postal cooperation.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING POLISH ENVOY

OW080729 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA,8 Apr -- At the close of his term of office in Vietnam, Polish Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak [as received] yesterday paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial conversation with him.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY SOIREE

OW072123 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 Apr -- Hungarian Ambassador Varga Jozsef gave a party here today for the 37th National Day (April 4) of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present on the occasion were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Xien, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; other Vietnamese guests, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Ambassador Jozsef Varga and Vice-Chairman Do Muoi toasted the Hungarian and Vietnamese peoples' new achievements in national construction and defence, and the constant development of their friendship and militant solidarity.

NHAN DAN HAILS HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW040833 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- NHAN DAN today, marking Hungary's 37th National Day, exalts the heroic Hungarian people's glorious success since their liberation from fascism.

It notes that Hungary has become a developed socialist country with a firm political system, a diverse economy and advanced culture and science.

"Together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries," the paper recalls, "Hungary has made positive contributions to consolidating and strengthening the socialist community, to progressive mankind's common struggle for world peace and security, against imperialism and international reaction."

The paper says: "The Vietnamese people are closely bound to the Hungarian people by firm militant solidarity and friendship, and the two peoples have constantly supported each other in the common struggle for independence, freedom, peace and socialism. The Vietnamese people are pleased to welcome the Hungarian foreign minister whose visit, coinciding with this happy event, is fresh proof of the growing solidarity and cooperation between the two countries."

NHAN DAN expresses the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the party, the government and the people of Hungary for their valuable support and assistance. It wishes the fraternal Hungarian people success in building developed socialism under the leadership of the Hungarian socialist workers' party headed by Janos Kadar. The paper concludes by wishing Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja success in his tour of Vietnam.

NHAN DAN LAUDS VISIT OF HUNGARY'S PUJA

OW060823 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- The national paper NHAN DAN today praises the recent successful visit to Vietnam by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja as "a new manifestation of the Vietnamese-Hungarian cooperation."

Recalling a cooperation agreement for 1982-84 concluded between the foreign ministries of the two countries, the paper notes that the Vietnam visit by the Hungarian foreign minister and the identity of view shared by the two ministers on all matters brought up at their talks is a fresh expression of the time-honoured friendship and solidarity between the two countries. NHAN DAN goes on:

"In the struggle for peace, independence, and freedom of nations, progressive mankind is firmly supported by the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay. Vietnam and Hungary highly value the tireless efforts of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union aimed at maintaining a healthy international atmosphere and promoting cooperation and mutual trust among nations. The two countries support the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic to establish relations of peace and mutual trust among countries in Asia and the Pacific. They particularly support the resolute actions of the Polish Military Council of the National Salvation.

"With its full support for the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries, Hungary has contributed to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia," says the paper, adding: "It is a valuable support of the party, the government and the people of Hungary for the Vietnamese people's cause of socialist construction and national defense."

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS ISRAELI WEST BANK POLICY

OW041648 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- Nguyen Ngoc Dung, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese U.N. mission has condemned Israel for conducting a terror campaign against Arabs on the western bank of the Jordan River. Addressing the fourth session of the U.N. Security Council's ad hoc meeting on Israeli-occupied Arab territories, she pointed out that these acts were part of the Israeli policy of annexation and were aimed at destroying the Palestinian resistance movement.

Nguyen Ngoc Dung reiterated Vietnam's solidarity with the Arab people whose cause, she stressed, was Vietnam's own. She demanded that Israel put an immediate end to its crimes against the Arab people and respect the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW311814 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 31 Mar -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, today received Pierre Nze, Political Bureau member of the Congolese Party of Labour and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Congo, and his party now on an official friendship visit here.

President Truong Chinh said the visit is a fine expression of the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples. "The Vietnamese people," he added, "have long followed with profound sympathy the Congolese people's successes in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism and in economic and social development under the correct leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour. These successes have strengthened the P.R.C. all-sidedly and contributed to foiling all schemes of sabotage by imperialism and international reaction, consolidating and defending national independence, thus making an important contribution to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

Truong Chinh sincerely thanked the party, the government and the people of Congo for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and freedom in the past and their present socialist construction. He asked the Congolese foreign minister to convey his best wishes to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and other Congolese party and state leaders and wished the Congolese people further success in national construction and defence.

The Congolese foreign minister expressed his joy at the constant development of the friendship between the two parties and peoples. He pointed out: "In conformity with the desire of their people, the party and the Government of Congo have constantly promoted solidarity and cooperation with the party and the state of Vietnam, considering this as an important factor for strengthening their country in the struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces to build a prosperous and happy Congo."

The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

GHANA'S RAWLINGS RECEIVES AMBASSADOR VU KHAC BONG

OW061838 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Ambassador Vu Khac Bong, recently visited the Republic of Ghana in his capacity as representative of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He was received by Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Armed Forces and minister of defence, and many members of the council and the government.

Vu Khac Bong conveyed the best regards and warm sentiments of solidarity from Vietnamese leaders to the leaders and people of Ghana, and informed them of the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

Chairman Rawlings, for his part, informed the Vietnamese ambassador about the situation in Ghana, and said: "We are beginning to do what the Vietnamese revolution did in the past. Vietnam always remains an example and an encouragement to Ghana. We support the Vietnamese people's efforts to build and defend their country against the enemy's dark moves and to safeguard peace and security in the region."

Ambassador Vu Khac Bong visited many production establishments and public offices and mass organizations in Ghana where he was given a warm welcome and witnessed moving expressions of solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese people.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS NOTE SUPPORTING SARHAWIS

OW061843 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message to Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Revolution of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, thanking him for his telegram informing him of the situation of Sarhawi people's struggle.

"I consider this," Chairman Pham Van Dong wrote, "as a token of confidence in and a high appreciation of the Vietnamese people's support for and militant solidarity with the Sarhawi people now struggling perseveringly against imperialism and reaction in northwest Africa." The message continues: "The admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a full member of the O.A.U. is eloquent proof of the justness and legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Sarhawi people as well as the growing international prestige of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at this great success of the Sarhawi people led by the Polisario Front.

"Panicked by the victories and the might of the Sarhawi revolution, the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the reactionary forces have intensified their interference and sent more modern military equipment to Western Sahara. That has created a new and extremely serious situation threatening peace and security in the region. The Vietnamese people severely condemn these acts of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

"Now as in the past, the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly support the just struggle of the Sarhawi people, led by the Polisario front for self-determination and national independence. I have the firm conviction that though they still have to surmount many difficulties and hardships, the Sarhawi people will finally win glorious victory for their just struggle."

PHAM VAN DONG CONDOLES PDRY ON FLOODING

OW061837 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message of sympathy to Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, over the damage caused to the Yemeni people by the storms and floods on April 3.

The message expresses deep sympathy to the Yemeni Government and people and wishes early return to normal in the stricken areas.

FOREST DESTRUCTION IN DAMAGED AREAS VIEWED

BK041640 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] Before the liberation of the South, about 50 to 60 percent of the mangrove area in Ca Mau was destroyed by U.S.-puppet toxic chemicals. At present, these trees occupy only 56,280 hectares. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of the mangroves in U Minh were also devastated. Wanton destruction of other forests in the Mekong River Delta has continued in recent years. At present, only over 250,000 hectares in this region are covered with forests while another 8,500 hectares need reforestation. To prevent a situation in which forests are wantonly burned or destroyed and to quickly satisfy the need for ecological protection and the supply of timber and firewood to the people in the region, the Ministry of Forestry has delineated and determined the crop allocation for each type of soil, and introduced four methods of combining agriculture with forestry in various localities.

These involve shrimp breeding and fish farming in the area of the Sat forests; combining the cultivation of rice with the planting of mangrove; making the soil less alkaline by continuously planting mangrove, white eucalyptus and beefwood or other plants such as sugarcane, manioc and pineapple; and raising bees in the mangrove forests.

By planting new forests and restoring and preserving old forests in accordance with the combined methods mentioned above, the provinces in the Mekong River Delta have been able to produce practical and comprehensive economic results. Some provinces such as Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Kien Giang have even set up test areas for combining agriculture with forestry in different forms, with the intention of gaining experience for the development of production under various forms during 1982.

By actively developing the Sat forests (including the planting of mangrove and mushrooms), localities with saline soil in the coastal area can play an effective role in retaining alluviun to form landfills along the coastline in order to improve the soil and preserve fresh water.

Minh Hai, Hau Giang and Kien Riang Provinces are adopting many effective measures to put an immediate end to the situation in which forests are wantonly burned and destroyed while guiding the peasants, state farms and army units in carrying out production in accordance with the plan formulated for each region. Meanwhile, other provinces with large forests are intensively delineating their forested land and agricultural land and, on that basis, providing close guidance for combined agro-forestry production, and resolutely preventing any attempt to destroy the forests and then leave the land uncultivated.

NEW WAGE, BONUS SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTED 1 APR

BK071446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued decision No 51-CT concerning a number of wage and bonus systems applied to workers and civil servants of some material production sectors. Pending the basic revision of the wage system of various material production sectors, all units assigned to heavy work duties in the sectors responsible for mining exploitation, geological work, metallurgy, machinery, electricity, chemical production, construction, transportation, forestry, fishery and agriculture -- including rubber production -- under the management of certain ministries and general departments are authorized by the Council of Ministers to apply a number of wage and bonus systems as follows:

-- Include the temporary monetary allowance given under decision No 219-CT in the current basic pay and use this as a basis for calculating monetary allowances.

-- The incentive pay rate for contract-based and product-based wages can be from 10 to 30 percent of the pay for the corresponding position as specified above, while the bonuses paid from the wage fund can be from 10 to 40 percent of the entire wage fund.

If a unit overfulfills its production plan, its wages will be increased in accordance with the principle that an increase of 1.3 percent of its wage fund will be given for every 1-percent increase in its production plan. Meanwhile, if a unit fails to fulfill its production plan, its wage fund will be cut by the corresponding rate.

These wage and bonus systems will be effective from 1 April 1982.

AUSTRALIA

FRASER SURVIVES PARTY LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE

BK080706 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Mr Fraser has survived a challenge to his leadership of the Liberal Party. At a special meeting of the party's parliamentary members, Mr Fraser defeated the former foreign affairs minister, Mr Peacock, by 54 votes to 27. A Radio Australia correspondent in Canberra says this is considered the minimum figure required by Mr Peacock to keep open his options of a further challenge to Mr Fraser.

In a four-way ballot the deputy leadership of the parliamentary Liberal Party went to the treasurer, Mr Howard. The position had become vacant with the decision of the deputy leader, Sir Phillip Lynch, to step down.

ARGENTINE IMPORTS BOYCOTTED OVER FALKLANDS ISSUE

BK080921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Australia is to ban all imports from Argentina in retaliation for the Falklands invasion. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, says the boycott will apply to all goods from Argentina except those already on the way or covered by existing contracts. However, the government will not ban exports of Australian goods to Argentina.

The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has said earlier he supports the use of armed force by Britain to retake the Falklands if diplomatic initiatives fail.

Radio Australia's office in Canberra says trade between the two countries runs heavily in Australia's favor. Australia exported A$55 million worth of goods, most of it alumina, to Argentina last year, which is about U.S. $58 million. In return, Australia took almost A$6 million worth of leather, computer parts and bottling machinery from Argentinian manufactureres.

NINE-NATION EEC SUGAR SUBSIDIES PROTEST JOINED

BK061200 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Australia has joined nine sugar-exporting countries in making a fresh protest over the European Economic Community's [EEC] sugar export subsidies. The minister for trade and resources, Mr Anthony, said that Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, India, Nicaragua, Peru and the Philippines had lodged anew the complaint with the EEC and called for prompt consultation. Mr Anthony said that because of the subsidies, the EEC share of the world sugar market had almost doubled since the mid-1970's.

BRIEFS

WHEAT SALES TO PRC -- The Australian Wheat Board says it has made a cash sale of 1 million tons of wheat to the People's Republic of China. The board chairman, Sir Leslie Price, says the wheat will be exported between July and December this year. He says this brings the total wheat sales to China for 1982 to 2.2 million tons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

ADAM MALIK COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

BK081105 Jakarta OANA in English 1048 GMT 8 Apr 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 8 Apr (OANA/ANTARA) -- Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik Thursday [8 April] suggested that Argentina and Britain settle the question of Argentina's forceful occupation of the British-ruled Falkland Islands by "compromise."

Adam Malik made this statement upon reporters' question after he had called President Suharto Thursday morning. He suggested that sovereignty over Falkland Islands be granted to Argentina and Argentina should cooperate with Britain if the controversy sprang from the existence of large oil deposits found on the island.

Asked about Indonesia's attitude toward the issue, Vice President Adam Malik replied that two things should be taken into account in the question of this British colony. He elaborated that the Indonesia constitution disapproved of colonialism which should be eliminated from the face of the earth.

"We must remember that we are dealing with a problem that involves Britain," he said.

The question now is, according to Malik, whether or not the Falkland Islands were an independent state or whether the islands were inhabited by people of Argentinian descent.

The Indonesian vice president further commented, "If the issue is a strategic one, Falkland Islands might belong to Britain because it was from these islands that Britain dispatched retaliatory attacks against Japan and Germany during World War II.

"However at present is worth pondering what actually caused the conflict over the islands to arise, and the best solution is by compromise."

Adam Malik however added that the Argentinian-British conflict over Falkland Islands was "no business of ours, but still we base our attitude on the 1945 constitution which rejects any leftovers of colonialism."

TELEVISION REPORTS ON TAIWAN 'MILITARY MIGHT'

BK051335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Indonesia, which severed diplomatic relations with China 12 years ago following an alleged communist coup attempt here, displayed Taiwan's military might through the state-run television here last night.

Television reporter Hendro Subroto, who interviewed a Taiwanese officer on military training, had praise for Taiwan's armed forces. The report featured an exercise by Taiwanese marines and showed a number of airforce jets and other military hardward.

The television show gave rise to speculation that Indonesia might be moving closer to Taiwan, though they have not established diplomatic relations. Trade links between the two states have been growing rapidly.

The show, the first on Indonesian television, coincided with the seventh anniversary of the death of Taiwanese President Chiang Kai-shek.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

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AGRICULTURE 'WHITE PAPER' EXAMINES FARM IMPORTS

OW090424 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (KYODO) -- Early liberalization of imports of farm produce is difficult in the light of the present situation faced by Japan's agriculture and in view of many problems still remaining to be solved. This was stressed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in its annual white paper on agriculture announced on Friday.

On the problem of liberalization of farm produce imports, the white paper said it was important to take appropriate measures on the matter while maintaining harmony with sound development of domestic agriculture. It said problems exist in taking hasty action on the matter.

The white paper said the country's agricultural and farming villages were fulfilling their role of forming a healthy regional society and maintaining the natural environment besides working for a stable supply of foodstuffs.

It said labor productivity in Japan's agriculture rose at an annual rate of 5.6 percent between fiscal 1965 and 1980. This, it said, was due chiefly to technological innovations and efforts to overcome such adverse conditions as a drop in farm acreage. It stressed that it was necessary for the agriculture industry to work for structural improvement in the future.

Faced with the increasing severity of Japan-U.S. trade friction and criticism raised by the second ad hoc Administrative Reform Council that the government is taking an overprotective policy toward agriculture, this year's white paper cited further improvement of agricultural productivity based on structural improvements as the biggest task faced by Japan's agricultural industry. It strongly appealed for raising productivity through technological innovation and expanding the scope of agriculture.

The white paper also said:

-- Since Japan's rate of reliance on imports of farm produce is high, even a minimal shortage in basic foodstuffs will pose dangers of big social confusion and uneasiness. Therefore, a stabilized supply of foodstuffs has become increasingly important.

-- Japan's imports of farm products already have reached a high level and a sharp increase as in the past cannot be anticipated in the future when viewed from movements of foodstuffs in the future based on international cooperation. It noted that various advanced countries were taking protective measures on farm products in accordance with their domestic situation.

-- Amid increases in the food supply-demand situation since the middle part of the 1960's, the nation's food supply structure has shifted to a dual structure composition with the self-sufficiency rate for some items being high and that of others drastically low. The overall self-sufficiency rate for food, excluding feed, stands at 72 with that of grain registering 33 percent.

-- Prices in Japan of such products as wheat, rice and beef are sharply higher than international levels while those of chicken, eggs and pork are lower.

-- The per capita consumption of rice in fiscal 1980 declined 1.1 percent due to the effects of a drop in real income and the abnormally cool summer. Rice consumption is still showing a declining trend.

-- The number of farming households declined at a slow annual rate of 1.3 percent between 1979 and 1981. There were a total of 1.04 million households having males exclusively engaged in farming in 1981, accounting for 23 percent of the total farming households.

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING

SK090002 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2332 GMT 7 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 April commentator's article: "Criminal Confab Rendering the Situation Strained on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] A very unusual event took place in South Korea. In the midst of the large-scale military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982," stated against our republic for 2 months, which is reaching its climax, turning the land of South Korea into a war zone closely resembling a real war, the so-called 14th annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting was held recently in Seoul. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger; Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Long, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, those who plan and execute U.S. war policy, came to South Korea and supervised this meeting.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists regarded the Security Consultative Meeting as very important in implementing the policy for invading Korea. At the end of the meeting, a joint communique was issued. Babbling about a military buildup in the North and its aggressive posture and saying that the security of the South Korean puppets is a key to the peace of Northeast Asia and vital to the security of the United States, the joint communique emphasized beefing up the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army. According to the joint communique, the United States checked the plan to step up the military strength of the puppets and the conditions of the war industry in South Korea, pledged to increase its military aid to the puppet clique and signed an agreement to speedily transfer war materiel to the puppet clique in the event of an emergency.

In the joint communique, Weinberger babbled that the United States will remain a Pacific power, that the United States' nuclear umbrella would continue to provide additional security to the puppet clique and that the functioning of the U.S. command, labeled the UN Command, would continue.

The joint communique issued at the end of the 14th annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting is a criminal document on which a new bargain for aggression and nation-selling was signed between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and an aggressive document to trigger a new war against our republic. Through this ignominious communique, the U.S. imperialists not only exposed their attempt to perpetually occupy South Korea and permanently rule it but displayed a vicious nature as bellicose elements and nuclear war maniacs eager to trigger a new war of aggression against the Korean people, in particular a nuclear war. At the same time, the South Korean puppets, a shock brigade to implement the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea, exposed their nature as a treacherous clique running wild against their fellow countrymen, with swords in their mouths.

Simply speaking, the annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting between U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and the South Korean puppets was a criminal parley for executing the U.S. imperialists' military strategy and war provocation scheme against Korea. What is more, at a time when an extremely provocative war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" is being staged wildly against our republic, Weinberger flew into the bullet-flying operations and hatched a war plot with the puppets, commanding the operation at the front. This revealed the U.S. imperialists' attempt to provoke a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

Saying that the security of South Korea is vital to the security and in the interest of the United States, Weinberger babbled that he reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to speedily and effectively aid the South Korean puppets in the event of an armed clash on the Korean Peninsula. These are aggressive and outrageous remarks. To say that South Korea, which is located in a distant place thousands of miles away from the U.S. continent across the ocean, is vital to the security of the United States is a doctrine of aggression which can be uttered only by the U.S. imperialists who have a vicious ambition for aggression against Korea.

It is no longer a secret that the U.S. imperialists, who regard South Korea as a vital place for executing their aggressive world strategy, are trying to keep South Korea as a beachhead and a military strategic foothold for world domination and are viciously advancing their war policy against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of occupying South Korea is a military ploy to realize this ambition. Their gibberish about quick and efficient support is a pledge that they will not hesitate to ignite a war to realize this aggressive ambition. In actuality, the U.S. imperialists used the Security Consultative Meeting as a chance to strengthen the U.S. and puppet forces and step up war preparations in South Korea.

At the meeting, the U.S. imperialists pledged to offer a tremendous amount of foreign military sales credit to the South Korean puppets and to transfer F-16 fighter-bombers and other lethal weapons of various kinds. They also promised that in accordance with the wartime resupply requirement, they would augment stockpiles of war reserve materiel such as ammunition and fuel and transfer $2 billion of munitions in case of an emergency. In addition, they pledged to continue to improve early warning capabilities, to broaden the exchange of strategic information, to develop joint military exercises and to upgrade the capabilities of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces command.

Weinberger said the UN Command should be maintained. This means the United States will continue to seize the prerogative of supreme command and operational command over the puppet army. This war scheme of the U.S. imperialists is a development which cannot be overlooked. This is convincing proof that they are hastening to provoke another war in Korea.

The Security Consultative Meeting showed that the present U.S. administration surpasses its predecessors in advancing along the road of vicious military adventure against the Korean people. Nevertheless, Weinberger shamelessly described the U.S. policy of aggression and war as one to protect something from the threat of the North and to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula. This is a fraud which can fool no one.

The U.S. imperialists have continued the illegal occupation of half of the land of another country tens of thousands of miles from their mainland for several decades and they continue to disturb peace by committing ceaseless provocations. Still, they describe their war adventure as one for peace and defense. This is, indeed, a sophism of the outradeous aggressors and brigandish logic similar to that of a thief crying: "Stop thief!"

People clearly see the U.S. imperialists' wicked intention to conceal and justify their criminal attempts and schemes. The adventurous moves of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea have reached a [illegible] serious phase as they are trying to inveigle the Japanese militarist forces into th[illegible].

This time Weinberger visited Japan prior to his visit to South Korea and discussed military affairs with high-ranking Japanese authorities. On the occasion, babbling about the continuation and consolidation of the U.S.-Japan security system and Japan's military role in Asia, he openly called for Japan to increase military expenditures, drastically strengthen the air and naval forces, submarines and fighter-bombers in particular, blockade the Korean Strait and engage in operations in the surrounding waters of our country in case of a contingency. At the same time, he ranted that the military collusion between Japan and the South Korean puppets should be tightened and joint military exercises of the United States, Japan and the puppets be held frequently. Such outbursts by Weinberger betray beyond all doubt a wicked design not only to use Japan as an operational and supply base for the United States but to send Japan's Self-Defense Forces to the Korean front in case of a new war of aggression in Korea.

The Security Consultative Meeting held this time also brought to light the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea is a squalid hireling for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy and war policy.

The puppets begged their masters for reaffirmation of the pledge to fight together in the war against us and for a supply of lethal weapons and war materiel. By so doing, they disclosed their nature as national traitors running amok in scheming to realize the wicked ambition for long-term office under the protection of the aggressors and to attack their compatriots with the support of foreign forces.

The U.S. imperialists' pledge of modern lethal weapons and war materiel to the puppets and augmentation of their war capabilities is aimed at testing the ability of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a fascist murderer and war maniac and using him as a shock brigade in the war against us. The so-called new partnership which the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique clamor about at the Security Consultative Meeting means only that the aggressive and nation-selling collusion between the masters and stooges has reached a new phase and that the military domination and subjugation has been further intensified.

It is clear that the war parley between masters and stooges only aggravates the situation in the Korean Peninsula and creates new obstacles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Indeed, in Korea today, because of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any time is being created. This draws the deep concern of the progressive world people calling for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Our people [illegible] the world's people are closely watching the U.S. imperialists' and puppets' belligerent [illegible]berish and saber rattling with lethal weapons. Our era is one in which people oppose war and demand peace, oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and take the road of independence. The days when a policy of strength won laurels for the aggressors have gone for good. The imperialists' policy of strength and nuclear blackmail is anachronistic.

The U.S. imperialists cannot frighten us with the roar of planes, tanks and gunfire, nor can they quench the South Korean people's growing spirit against fascism and for democracy and reunification. They must realize this. If the South Korean puppet clique continues to follow its masters and run counter to the nation, it will achieve nothing but self-destruction.

If the U.S. imperialists truly desire peace in Korea and in Northeast Asia, they must not commit such reckless things as augmentation of forces and play with fire, but remove the cap of the UN Forces from the heads of U.S. forces in South Korea and immediately withdraw in accordance with the demand of our people and the world's people. At the same time, they must respond to our proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

If they persist in aggravating the situation in the Korean Peninsula and doggedly follow the road of the war despite our people's repeated warnings, they will be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

VRPR REPORTS ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS AT U.S. EMBASSY

SK081321 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] According to a report from the Seoul municipal chapter of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, recently anti-U.S. leaflets were scattered around the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, which frightened embassy employees. The leaflets, which were titled "The United States Should Learn a Due Lesson From the Arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan," carried a message as follows:

We warn -- and urge -- the U.S. Embassy: The arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an eruption of our people's pent-up anti-U.S. sentiment. The mere sight of the Yankees and the mere mention of the United States give us shivers up our spine. The United States is not a liberator and aid-giver, but an aggressor and plunderer. It is the barbarian of the 20th century with whom we cannot live under the same sky.

Yesterday it was the American Cultural Center in Pusan and Walker Hill [hotel in Seoul] that were gutted. The U.S. Embassy will be gutted in the near future. The United States should learn a due lesson from the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and promptly withdraw. Death to the Yankees! Yankees, go home!

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'CONFRONTATION POLICY'

SK090519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan clique again struck up the old theme of "southward invasion" at the recent graduation ceremonies of the puppet military academy and puppet air force academy to shift onto others the responsibility for the heightened tension in the Korean Peninsula and incited "confrontation" with us by "strength." In this connection NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "True Colour of Warmaniac."

Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan called for the "superiority of strength," ranting that only the "building up of strength" based on "huge military power" will make it possible to preserve "peace" and create a climate for "dialogue," the commentary says: This is a false propaganda reversing black and white and brazenfaced argument. It goes on: It is because of the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that peace is endangered and tension heightened in the Korean Peninsula.

Large-scale war exercises are going on against us in South Korea which has turned into a military base, a nuclear base, of several U.S. Army divisions and huge puppet army, and gun and rifle firing against our side is frequent in the Demilitarized Zone. At the recent "South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting" it was agreed to expand exchanges of strategic information, develop joint exercises, improve military sales loan conditions and develop the system for cooperation with the munitions industry of South Korea, and an "agreement" was signed on delivering war supplies needed for wartime emergency to the puppets.

According to the logic of the puppets, the deployment of nuclear weapons and holding of war exercises in South Korea are intended to preserve "peace" in Korea and gun and rifle firing against our side is aimed at holding a "dialogue." To talk about "peace" and "dialogue" while stepping up arms buildup and kicking up war rackets to disturb peace and inciting North-South confrontation to aggravate the situation is a foolish trick to flout public opinion and justify their treacherous acts.

In raising a hue and cry over "southward invasion" and stepping up arms buildup, the Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to prop up with the bayonet the puppet regime facing a crisis, isolated from the people, freeze the division and realise its ambition for long-term office through North-South confrontation and find a way out in the military adventurous policy. This is a dangerous scheme to wreck peace and aggravate the situation in Korea.

Our people are closely watching the reckless war manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. Only when the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and arms buildup and anti-communist confrontation rows there are brought to an end can peace in the Korean Peninsula be preserved. Dialogue, too, will be realised only when hostile acts against us are terminated in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must act with discretion.

MATERIALS ON REELECTION OF KIM IL-SONG AT SPA

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

SK090446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA].

The messages came from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; L. Brezhnev; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda.

Text of NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK080604 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 April editorial: "Manifestation of the Entire People's Boundless Respect for and Trust in the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] The historic first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] has been convened. This SPA session is a significant one convened at the most glorious time in the history of the development of our republic. At the session, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in high esteem again as president of the DPRK, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire people. Receiving this happy news, the entire people throughout the country are seething with great pride and honor of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the republic and has strengthened and developed it into an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary government and who has provided today's happiness and a brilliant future. They are extending enthusiastic congratulations to the leader, cherishing their boundless sentiment of reverence.

A long period of time, over a half century, has passed since our revolutionary government took root. Over 30 years have passed since the republic was founded. The status and prestige of the republic under the leadership of the party have been incomparably enhanced, and a great turn is taking place in the development of our revolution. The current SPA session, which opened in such a historic time, will set a new milestone on the road of our republic, advancing along the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and will unfold an infinitely resplendent prospect in the future of the republic.

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the state is an expression of the firm will of our people to hold the leader in high esteem eternally with their firm revolutionary faith and sense of duty and constitutes a firm guarantee for the victorious advance of the revolution. With the reelection of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the state, the might of our republic will be more powerful and its honor and prestige will be infinitely glorified.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The source of our people's happiness and the decisive guarantee for victory in the revolution and construction is in strengthening and developing the republic. The government of the republic is the chuche-oriented revolutionary government founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The invincible might of our republic and its prestige and dignity are all attributable to the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the power of the republic should have not been able to strengthen and develop as the most revolutionary power of the working class of our times and to pride itself on its magnificence. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leading of the republic, we have been able to indefinitely maintain the chuche-oriented trait of the people's government and to strengthen and develop it as a powerful tool for the socialist and communist construction. Nothing can block the advance of this revolutionary government which is under the leadership of the great leader.

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the state is also a historic event which has opened an even brighter vista for the future of our revolution. Our revolution has now reached a higher stage on which the chucheization of society is being carried out. The sacred historic cause of moving toward the future of communism is making a victorious progress under the energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a source of the flawless and triumphant progress of our revolution. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leading of our republic, our revolution can always keep itself alive and advance only along the road of chuche pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu.

Deeply realizing this in their life, our people have a firm faith in the future of the revolution and the republic and are waging a vigorous struggle to safeguard and complete the revolutionary cause. This is a great honor that can be enjoyed only by the people who carry out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader.

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the state is a clear manifestation of our people's boundless respect and admiration for the leader and of their absolute support for and trust in him. Today, with invariable faith, our people endlessly look upon and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and entrust their destiny to him.

Such a conviction of our people has been consolidated as rock-firm in the arudous and rewarding course of carrying out the revolution and construction under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who has registered immortal achievements for history and mankind, dedicating himself to the freedom and happiness of the people since he embarked on the road of revolution, assuming full responsibility for the destinies of the fatherland and the nation.

Without a leader of their own, our people had to suffer the ruin of the nation and bitter pains in the revolutionary struggle. They greeted a new era of the revolution when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at a time when the nation was at the height of its sufferings, came to the fore of the revolution, holding high the banner of the chuche idea.

The whole course of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities from the days of the anti-Japanese struggle till today is the most glorious history embroidered with his boundless faithfulness to the revolutionary cause of the working class and with his devotion to the fatherland and the people. It is a proud history in which he delivered the nation from a life-or-death crisis and effected a fundamental change in the status of the fatherland and the people. It is a history of creation and construction in which he created epochal miracles and exploits, to the amazement of the era.

All the victories and gains of our revolution and all the things our people cherish as precious are linked to the esteemed name and wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal chuche idea and started our revolution which advances under the banner of independence. This shines as the greatest achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for our revolution and for the development of the times. The chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the revolutionary view of the world of the working class in our times and is the monolithic guiding ideology of our party and the government of the republic. With this great idea created, our fatherland came to shine as the chuche fatherland and our people became powerful and dignified people who hew their own way, assuming full responsibility for their destiny.

All the victories our people registered in the arduous revolutionary struggle for national liberation and for class and mankind emancipation are precious fruitions brought about by the chuche idea. By organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the banner of the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved the cause of the liberation of the fatherland and, in this course, established immortal revolutionary traditions. These traditions are growing into strong roots which, struck deep into the earth, enable our party and people to lead the revolutionary cause, through whatever storms and trials, to the single road of victory.

Having triumphantly led the struggle for building of a new society for the past 40-odd years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has erected in this land a prosperous, independent and sovereign socialist state. Under his wise leadership, a creation of heaven and earth, in the true sense of the word, has taken place in our country in a short period of time. Today our fatherland has become a powerful and dignified socialist power which has an independent revolutionary government, the most superior socialist system, a powerful and self-supportive national economy and self-defense capabilities. In this great fatherland our people are enjoying a happy life, both materially and culturally, guaranteed true political rights and freedom.

Never before in our nation's 5,000-year-long history did our fatherland prosper and enjoy a good reputation as it does today. It is a great achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the fatherland and the people that he has strengthened our revolutionary government into a most authoritative, dignified and invincible government and has consolidated the social system of the state.

Establishing a powerful and mighty government of revolution, which victoriously accelerates the revolutionary cause, is an important issue on which the fate of the country and nation hinges. The path of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities is shining with the proud history in which he has most resplendently achieved the cause for establishing the government of revolution of our era's working class.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our government of the republic has been raised and strengthened as the invincible government of revolution and our country's state and social system have been endlessly consolidated and developed. Thanks to the existence of this mighty government of revolution, our people are able to firmly safeguard the socialist cause and resolutely defend the independence of the country and nation even under the conditions in which the country has been divided and the situation complicated.

Putting forth the issue of achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification as the supreme task of the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taken much pains for its realization. Conducting energetic diplomatic activities, he has promoted the international solidarity of our revolution and made it possible for the cause against imperialism and for independence to be vigorously accelerated. Therefore, the international voices supporting and encouraging our people's just cause have been rising with each passing day and our republic has been able to make its entity honorably recognized in the international community on an equal footing with the world's countries, small or big.

All these changes and gains in revolution are the precious outcome of the outstanding and tested leadership and the unceasing, energetic struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The whole path, which has been pioneered and advanced under the great banner of chuche ideology, has been one of indescribably arduous struggle. During such a historic period, our people have had to surmount rigorous hardships on which the fate of revolution depends. Because they have held in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the forefront of the revolution, our people have been able to traverse the path to victory without any deviation.

Always from the firm chuche-oriented standpoint, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the most correct lines, policies, strategy and tactics, all of which meet the demands of our revolution and people's aspirations. He has wisely led all struggles to victory. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's iron will, revolutionary principle, dexterous organizational skill and extraordinary driving force are the basic sources which have made it possible for our people to gain invincible victories by indomitably fighting in the severe flames of war and building on the ashes after the war.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has resplendently resolved several thousands or tens of thousands of problems arising in leading the party and the government of the republic with inexhaustible energy. He also takes full charge of and triumphantly leads the work in all sectors such as political, economic, military and diplomatic affairs.

In the solemn march for accomplishment of the decisions of the party's sixth congress, the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- are being vigorously accelerated and new upsurges are being created on all fronts of socialist construction. Without the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is leading the revolution and construction without meeting any stalemate or standstill, we could not imagine all these achievements.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly resolved all historic tasks put forth by the times and revolution with extraordinary and tested leadership and has made truly great achievements. These achievements serve as the firm foundation for the victory of revolution and for the boundless prosperity of the republic and as immortal assets which will eternally shine forever in the future of communism.

Because of his devoted contributions to the fatherland and people and the great achievements he has made before the times and the nation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is absolutely supported and trusted by the people. This SPA session clearly shows how warm and ardent are all people's high esteem and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Reelecting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president is a manifestation of the rock-firm determination and will of our people who hold the leader in high esteem forever and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Since they held in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the great leader in the early days, our people have maintained immaculate and pure loyalty and a sense of revolutionary duty, upholding the leader's leadership. Resolutely safeguarding and defending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and devotedly struggling for realizing the leader's ideology and leadership, under any circumstances, has become our people's proud tradition.

Since our government of revolution was founded, our people have always held the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as its head and have struggled while firmly uniting around the party and leader. This shows how intense our people's loyalty is. The farther the revolution marches and as time passes, the loftier is the noble character of our people, who firmly trust in and follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today, the greatness and energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who leads the revolution and construction to endless upsurges, are making it possible for our people to look ahead to the brilliant future of the republic. Our people have totally entrusted themselves to the leader's care and are vigorously marching forward to realize the leader's grand plans.

The first session of the Seventh SPA loftily reelected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president, reflecting the unanimous aspirations and ardent loyalty of all people across the country. There are no such people in the world as our people who thoroughly and resolutely hold the leader of the revolution in high esteem. Today we are faced with the heavy tasks of vigorously accelerating revolution and construction and of consummating to the end the cause for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, upholding the leadership of the great leader. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Devotedly struggling for consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche, which the young Korean communists started, is a sacred duty of our party members and workers.

The first session of the Seventh SPA will advance the struggle for further accelerating the revolution and construction by thoroughly accomplishing the grand programs for struggle put forth by the party's sixth congress. In this way, our people's struggle will become a more rewarding one and a brighter prospect will spread before our revolution. All party members and workers should vigorously launch into the struggle for the prosperity of the republic with lofty aspiration and confidence in victory, and with high revolutionary zeal and overflowing fighting spirit. Holding the leader in high esteem and treasuring the great national dignity and pride in carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a decisive guarantee for strengthening and developing the republic and for consummating the chuche cause.

The long historical experience of the revolutionary struggle shows that the greatness of a nation depends on that of its leader and the future of a people on the wisdom of their leader. Cherishing this precious truth, we should devote ourselves to upholding and defending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Only when they imitate and inherit the unyielding revolutionary spirit demonstrated by young communists in the days when the road of the Korean revolution was first paved can party members and working people triumphantly advance the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Having faith in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary ideology, the monolithic guiding ideology of our party and the government of the republic, we should add lustre to the chuche fatherland and consolidate the leader's revolutionary achievements.

The glorious KWP organizes and encourages all the victories of our people and leads the republic on the single road of victory. A reliable guarantee for the republic's everlasting prosperity lies in thoroughly embodying the leadership of our party. Party members and working people should thoroughly realize our party's noble will and intent to add lustre to our republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Strengthening the people's government is an essential demand for triumphantly accelerating the revolution under the slogan of remodelling society on the chuche idea. People's government organs are a powerful weapon which ensures the party's leadership in the revolution and construction. Government organs should discharge their duties in such a way as to conform to the will of the party and establish the revolutionary discipline of unanimously respecting the decisions and instructions of the party. If so, the revolutionary government of our workers and farmers can be strengthened into the most revolutionary government which creditably realizes the cause of the party.

Functionaries of government organs at every level should work faithfully as public servants by continuously improving their work methods and styles so that the people's government can fully discharge its duties as a weapon of proletarian dictatorship. Party members and working people should vigorously march forward, cherishing the great joy and pride that they have upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the state. By so doing, they can create new miracles and exploits elsewhere in the country and effect a decisive turn in implementing the cause of remodelling society on the chuche idea.

The revolutionary cause of our people vigorously advancing under the banner of the great chuche idea is invincible. Only a greater victory and glory lie ahead of the republic. Rallied firm around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, let us all more vigorously march forward for the ultimate victory of our revolution and the development of the republic.

Rallies Hail Reelection

SK081048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- Mass meetings hailing the election of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK were held in Haeju, Sinuiju, Sariwon and Nampo on April 7.

Portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms of the meetings. Present there were leading functionaries of local party and government bodies, economic organs and working people's organisations and working people. Speeches were made at the meetings.

The speakers said that the reelection of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic Republic of Korea is an expression of the entire people's absolute trust in, boundless reverence for and intense loyalty to the respected leader who ushered in a new era of independence under the banner of the great chuche idea and has led the Korean revolution to a shining victory and bestowed the present glory and happiness upon them, overcoming manifold trials and obstacles in more than half a century long period.

Whenever we think of his imperishable revolutionary feats in bringing the national desire and people's idea to brilliant materialization by making tireless efforts for 70 years with the heavy burdens of the arduous Korean revolution upon his shoulders, we feel national pride in having him at the head of the party and the republic, said the speakers. His election as president of the republic, they noted, shows the rock-firm will of our people to carry through to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche which started in the Paektu forest.

As our people attend the great leader who, with extraordinary intelligence, superb leadership and lofty communist virtues, stands in the van of revolution indicating the road of victory and bestowing glory upon them, their life is the worthiest and happiest and the future of our fatherland is bright, the speakers said.

Noting that his far-reaching plan to bring a communist paradise to our people is being carried into a brighter reality under the energetic guidance of the glorious party center, the speakers declared: No force can block our people's onward movement toward the bright future of socialism and communism under the leadership of the party. By invariably having the great leader at the high post of president, our revolution will continue to vigorously advance along the road of victory and glory under the banner of the chuche idea, they said, and renewed their determination to devote their all to the struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche, holding him in high esteem.

The speakers also manifested their resolve to continue the vigorous struggle for successfully carrying out the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea and accelerating the independent reunification of the country, rallied closer around the great leader and the glorious party centre. Letters to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings.

FOREIGN LEADERS TO VISIT ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK090053 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English on 6, 7 and 8 April reports that the following foreign leaders will "shortly" visit the DPRK on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song: Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; Paulo Muwanga, vice president of the Republic of Uganda; Mohamed Abdelaziz, chairman of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario; and Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GIFT FROM CHINESE PARTY

SK090507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 8 received a gift sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Jiang Guanghua, director of the Reception Bureau of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his entourage who brought the gift and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was present on the occasion.

Director of the Reception Bureau, Jiang Guanghua conveyed greetings from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and briefed him on the content of the gift the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China had prepared, representing the respect and reverence of the Chinese people for him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and other leading cadres of the party and government for the gift and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH POLAND SIGNED 29 MAR

SK090009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- A 1982-83 plan for cultural interchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw on March 29, according to a report.

The plan was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Poland and a Polish vice-minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, April 7 — The scientific and technical delegation of our country headed by Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, returned home on April 6 by plane after attending the second scientific and technical ministerial meeting of the Asian and Pacific regional countries which was held in the Philippines. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA English 0424 GMT 7 Apr 82 SK]

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH COUNTERESPIONAGE CAMPAIGN

SK090852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (YONHAP) -- The South Korea Government will launch a one-month-long counter-espionage campaign beginning Saturday, which will include the granting of amnesty to those who surrender, Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo said Friday.

Yi said that during the one month period, the government will ignore the past activities of North Korean agents and provide them with jobs for a new life.

Yi said North Korean authorities are currently urging their agents in the South to spread anti-American sentiment and social disorder by creating disturbances such as campus demonstrations and arsons at American facilities. Yi called on all South Korean citizens to intensify their anti-communist and self-defense attitudes.

ROK-BUILT COMBAT AIRCRAFT TO DEBUT IN 1982

SK090130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday said that the Republic of Korea's first locally manufactured combat aircraft will make its debut this year.

"The air force will mark an epoch this year by flying the first combat aircraft manufactured by our own hands," the chief executive said.

Addressing a commencement ceremony of the Air Force Academy, Chon said that the nation has endeavored to develop the heavy and chemical industries, particularly for the self-supply of modern combat fighters.

"The only way to prevent another war (on the Korean Peninsula) is to possess a military strength which is far superior to that of the enemy which tries to trigger a war," President Chon said. "When we possess strong power," Chon went on, "those who attempt to invade us will have to abandon their (aggressive) scheme."

The president highly evaluated the role of the air force in the initial stage of modern war. "This is why all the countries of the world exert all-out efforts to develop highly sophisticated war planes," he said.

Touching on the world situations, the president warned of the aggressive scheme of the North Korean communists and uneasiness and uncertainty in the development of the international situations.

"Uncertainty and uneasiness in the world have increased in the wake of military and political confrontations based on ideologies as well as economic conflicts," the president said.

In addition, Chon said, the North Korean regime has conducted various provocative acts, threatening the republic's survival and the peace of the Korean Peninsula, while ignoring the nation's desire, as well as the world's, to see the peaceful reunification of the country. In this situation, the best way for the nation to keep its survival is to foster and preserve its own strength, the president said.

TSEDENBAL GREETS SRV'S LE DUAN ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

OW090742 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1432 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Following is the full text of the telegram sent by Mongolian leaders to Comrade Le Duan.

City of Hanoi. Dear Comrade Le Duan: Allow me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and all the Mongolian people and on my own behalf to convey the most cordial congratulations and best wishes to you on the occasion of your 75th birthday.

In the MPR you are well known and deeply respected as a loyal son of the Vietnamese people, the closest comrade in arms of Ho Chi Minh, one of the senior figures of the Indochinese liberation and revolutionary movements and a staunch communist and internationalist. As a prominent SRV party and state figure you, Comrade Le Duan, have given all your energies to the cause of socialist construction in your country, to the defense of its independence and revolutionary gains from the encroachments of imperialist and hegemonic forces and to strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

Mongolian Communists and all our people note with a feeling of deep satisfaction your great personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our parties and countries and between the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples.

On this notable day of your jubilee I most sincerely wish you, dear Comrade Le Duan, sound health, long life and great new successes in your tireless activities for the benefit of the fraternal Vietnamese people and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium
Ulaanbaatar City, 7 April 1982

TSEDENBAL MARKS REELECTION OF DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

OW090506 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, sent a congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK CC [Korean Workers Party Central Committee], president of the DPRK, on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

Y. Tsedenbal wished Kim Il-song great successes in his work to the benefit of the fraternal Korean people and in his activity aimed at implementing the national striving for a peaceful democratic reunification of Korea and consolidating peace and security in Asia and in the world.

BATMONH GREETS DPRK PREMIER ON REELECTION

OW090502 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1703 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, on the occasion of his election to the post.

J. Batmonh wished Yi Chong-ok new successes in work aimed at implementing the tasks of the country's socialist construction put forward by the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, in the name of a peaceful reunification of his homeland.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS LE DUAN ON BIRTHDAY

BK090909 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1505 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin on 7 April sent a greetings message to VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and in his own name, General Secretary Heng Samrin wished General Secretary Le Duan the best of health. Recently, he went on to say, the Fifth VCP Congress reelected you as general secretary. I am firmly convinced that under your leadership, comrade, the entire party and all the people of Vietnam will successfully carry out their revolutionary tasks, making an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of our three Indochinese countries and to the international communist and workers movement.

May the special relations between our parties and our peoples bloom with the passing of time.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S PUJA

Hun Sen Meeting

BK071345 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] On the second day of its visit to the PRK -- 6 April -- the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the HPR, held talks at the Chamka Mon presidential palace at 1500 with the delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

Attending the talks on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sieng Saran, assistant to the minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade (Trok Saroeum), deputy chief of the USSR and East Europe department.

On the Hungarian side were Comrade Ferenc Szabo, director of the general department; Comrade Alfred Almasi, HPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; and Comrade (Tibor Zavey), secretary to the minister.

The talks mainly centered on the bilateral cooperation and a number of international issues of common interests. The two sides expressed complete unanimity of views on all questions raised.

The Hungarian delegation expressed elation at and satisfaction with the brilliant successes achieved by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP during the past 3 years and regarded them as proof of a most stinging defeat of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and their reactionary stooges. It noted that despite the latter's all-out efforts, the present stable situation in the PRK remains irreversible.

Evaluating the brilliant outcome of the Kampuchea-Hungary fraternal friendly relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the two countries, cooperation which grows steadily stronger in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

Regarding the situation prevailing in Southeast Asia at present, the two sides were unanimous that the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists and U.S. imperialists who have brought pressure to bear on the ASEAN countries to conduct hostile activities against the Indochinese countries are the ones responsible for the present tension in the region.

The Hungarian side stressed that the initiatives put forward by the fifth Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Vientiane are an effective step toward establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Examining the worsening situation in various regions of the world, the two sides vehemently condemned the militarist policy of the Reagan administration and its allies who are doing their utmost to intensify nuclear and chemical arms race, to increase tension and to put pressure on as well as launch wanton aggressive acts against national liberation movements and countries pursuing the line of independence, peace and social progress in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region.

Regarding this question, the two sides held that mobilizing the forces of socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world constitutes an effective weapon against the aggressive and hegemonistic policy of the international reactionaries with the United States as the ringleader.

The talks proceeded in an atomosphere of brotherhood and complete mutual understanding.

Cooperation Accord

BK071355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Following a 3-day official visit to the PRK by the Hungarian delegation, at 1530 on 7 April a ceremony was held at the Vat Phnum Hotel to sign a cooperation agreement between the Kampuchean and Hungarian Foreign Ministries by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR].

Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the HPR to the PRK also attended the ceremony.

Chan Si Meeting

BK090918 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received visiting Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee in Phnom Penh on 7 April.

Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. Alfred Almasi, Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

On this occasion Chan Si expressed best wishes to the Hungarian party, government and people on the 37th National Day of Hungary. Chan Si stressed that the Hungarian foreign minister's visit is proof of the broadening and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

He talked about the major long-term tasks of the Kampuchean people in the defense and construction of the country in face of the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries.

On this occasion, Minister Frigyes Puja reaffirmed that his country always closely follows the progress of the Kampuchean people. He expressed the Hungarian people's support for the PRK and highly appreciated the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Heng Samrin Meeting

BK090935 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, this morning received in Phnom Penh Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee.

Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, was also present at the audience, along with Alfred Almasi, Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea.

On this occasion, Chairman Heng Samrin spoke of the development of Kampuchea in all fields during the past 3 years and stressed that these great successes are attributable to the persistent struggle of the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP, and to the material and moral aid of Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community -- including Hungary -- and the peace- and justice-loving peoples of the world. The chairman energetically denounced and condemned the warmongering policy of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries who seek by all means to sabotage the advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Kampuchean leader highly appreciated the Hungarian people's firm support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle to build and defend their fatherland

Minister Frigyes Puja expressed joy at the Kampuchean people's great achievements during the past more than 3 years and affirmed that the Hungarian party, government and people will continue to do their best so that the United Nations and other international organizations recognize the PRK.

8 Apr Departure

BK090915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- This morning, Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Phnom Penh after a 4-day official friendly visit to the PRK at the invitation of Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK.

The delegation was seen off by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities. Also present were Alfred Almasi, ambassador of Hungary; and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

During his stay the Hungarian minister laid a wreath at the independence monument in commemoration of male and female combatants as well as cadres killed in action. He visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the Kompong Kantuot orphanage, the national museum, the former royal palace and Angkor Wat.

He was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; and Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and held talks with Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister. An accord on cooperation between the Kampuchean and Hungarian Foreign Ministries was signed. A press communique issued at the end of this visit said that such increased cooperation actively contributes to the strengthening of socialism and progress and to the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

CHEA SIM MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

BK080656 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD council, addressed his warm congratulations to Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Hungarian People's Patriotic Front National Council.

On that occasion Chairman Chea Sim expressed the deep gratitude of the Kampuchean people to the Hungarian party, front and people for their support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the colonialists, the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries from all sides for independence, justice and national construction.

Other Kampuchean mass organizations also sent their congratulations messages to their Hungarian counterparts.

CHHENG PHON ADDRESSES RESOLUTIONS COURSE CLOSING

BK051048 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of Information, Press and Culture held a ceremony at 1600 on 4 April to close a course to study the resolutions of the fourth party congress. Comrade (Tit Im), headmaster of the political, cultural and vocational school, spoke on the successful outcome of this course. He pointed out that only socialism seeks justice and truth for the oppressed working class in the world.

In his speech, Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, spoke on the spirit of patriotism, loyalty to the revolution and fatherland and the struggle to defend and build the country and to improve the people's living conditions. The comrade stressed: All cadres must strengthen and expand their consciousness and stand by and strictly respect and abide by organizational rules, discipline and revolutionary ethics in order to contribute to making the country advance toward progress and authentic socialism. At the same time, they must uphold the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, which is the vital factor for the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

In conclusion, a representative of the trainees pledged to apply their knowledge gained from this study successfully to practical deeds in their respective localities.

KEO CHANDA AT PHNOM PENH TRADE UNION MEETING

BK021229 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK) -- The committee of trade unions in Phnom Penh recently held a recapitulatory meeting in the presence of Keo Chanda, secretary of the party's committee and chairman of the people's committee of the capital. Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the people's committee of the town and Duong Savang, permanent member of the KFTU Central Committee, also attended this meeting.

Last year workers in Phnom Penh put into action 57 factories and plants, most of them for the production of agricultural instruments. Food industry can partly satisfy the needs of the population, and the town's light industry produces 11 different types of articles, from envelopes to shoes. Some 94 percent of the workers are union members.

In order to overcome food difficulties, workers of 20 factories mobilized by the trade union grew 11,650 hectares of rainy-season rice and 63 hectares of subsidiary crops.

The trade union plays also an important role in education of the masses. Due to its actions, 9 kindergartens were built for 427 children of workers, and 508 persons among 640 illiterate adults could read and write.

On this occasion Chairman Keo Chanda congratulated the trade unions of the town for their successes. He encouraged them to use their initiative to contribute to the improvement of workers' living standards and the quality of the productions.

GDR UNION LEAGUE GIVES AID TO PRK TRADE UNIONS

BK060930 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Aid from the Free German Trade Union League [FDGB] was handed over through the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea to the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions in a ceremony held at the federation's office on the morning of 3 April. This aid consisted of cloth, clothing, sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles and various other consumer goods.

Attending the ceremony on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Lim Tri, chief of cabinet of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and a number of cadres in the federation's office. On the German side was Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to the PRK.

Comrade Heng Teav expressed profound thanks to the FDGB for giving this aid to the Kampuchean trade unions. He said: This is not the first time that the German trade unions have aided the Kampuchean trade unions and people. The German trade unions have aided the Kampuchean people and trade unions since the liberation of Kampuchea from the bloodstained claws of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan in 1979. For this reason the Kampuchean working class has always been grateful to the German working class and pledged to strengthen the bond of solidarity with the German working class and all other working classes throughout the world in order to safeguard peace, build socialism and resolutely oppose the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists.

In his reply Comrade Rolf Dach stressed: The German people will always stand by the side of the Kampuchean people. The presentation of this aid clearly reflects the spirit of fraternal solidarity and mutual care.

The comrade noted: It is necessary for the FDGB to aid the Kampuchean trade union because it is growing with every passing day in the service of the working class.

This ceremony ended at 1030 in a most joyous and intimate atmosphere.

YIT KIMSENG INAUGURATES TAKEO HOSPITAL

BK070658 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] On 29 March the people's revolutionary committee of Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, held a ceremony to inaugurate a health center in Sre Ronoung commune which was built with joint contributions from the people in the commune and aid from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief [OXFAM] international organization.

Comrade Yit Kimseng, minister of health, who also presided over this inauguration ceremony, distributed a quantity of aid to the Sre Ronoung health center. This aid consisted of hospital patient clothing, soaps, medicine and various other necessary items.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, Comrade Vong Savat, member of the Takeo Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, pointed out the development of our country following the 7 January Liberation Day. He said: The health service has developed vigorously from the provincial to the local levels. This development still does not meet the demand of our people. Therefore, all of us must heighten our revolutionary spirit and strive to surmount all obstacles in order to seize more and greater victories in the defense and construction of our country.

Concerning the enemy, the comrade said: Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- cheap lackeys of Beijing -- have been severely defeated. They have, however, stubbornly carried on their subversive activities against our revolution. No matter how hard they try, however, they will definitely suffer defeat in the end.

For this reaosn, in order to defend our revolutionary gains and maintain public order, cadres, personnel and people are dutybound to heighten revolutionary vigilance, strive to crush all maneuvers of the enemy and hold aloft the two banners -- that is, patriotism and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with the Vietnamese friends.

HENG SAMRIN WATCHES INDIAN ART TROUPE PERFORM

BK051044 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] During its 3-day visit to the PRK, the Indian art troupe performed for Kampuchean leaders and cadres from various central ministries and offices at the Bassac riverfront theater at 1915 on 3 April.

Watching were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and many cadres from various central ministries and offices. Also present were the diplomatic corps of various friendly countries designated to the PRK.

The shows ended at 2200 after members of the Presidium presented bouquets of flowers to the male and female art performers.

VODK NOTES REGAINED CONTROL OF VILLAGES, COMMUNES

BK230328 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Beginning in October 1981, the Vietnamese enemies gathered 10,000 troops to wage operations in Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Western Kompong Thom battlefields and took over many villages and communes which were controlled by our Democratic Kampuchea during the rainy season.

After waging guerrilla activities for 5 months, we have impaired the Vietnamese enemy forces and have cut their supply lines. They have been disabled and have experienced great losses and difficulties. At the end of February 1982 we succeeded in taking back villages and communes in these regions.

Since the beginning of March 1982 we have increased our military activites on the portion of Route 6 between Siem Reap and Kompong Thom. We have expanded our operations against the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Leng District [Kompong Chhnang Province] and in the Tonle Sap Lake region. We have enlarged a number of our controlled areas along the shores of Tonle Sap Lake in Chikreng District [Siem Reap Province] and in Stoung District [Kompong Thom Province].

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Kompong Thom battlefields!

ALLEGED U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE IN INDOCHINA HIT

BK081144 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Unattributed article: "Expose U.S. Chemical Warfare in Indochina"]

[Text] The Reagan administration has repeatedly fabricated reports that poisonous gas and chemical weapons have been used in Laos and Kampuchea. Recently, officials of the U.S. State Department have also said that they have a number of documents to use as evidence of the use of toxic chemicals by Vietnamese troops in these two countries.

This fabrication is all in line with their subtle schemes aimed at stepping up large-scale production of poisonous gases to be used as war weapons. The amount budgeted in the 1983 fiscal year for this purpose is more than $800 million. They have attached importance to speeding up the implementation of the plan to manufacture chemical weapons, a plan which needs billions of dollars in total expenditures.

The Washington ruling circles have long tried to conceal from world public opinion the facts about the tragic results of their criminal, large-scale testing of toxic chemicals during their war of aggression in Indochina. But the facts will certainly be exposed to the world sooner or later. According to documents of the SRV Disarmament Committee as well as of other organizations responsible for this matter in particular, U.S. aircraft dropped more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals on Vietnamese territory, as a result of which various crops and forests on nearly half of the total acreage in Vietnam were destroyed. According to a report by the U.S. secretary of health and human services, Schweiker, 43 percent of farmland and 44 percent of forestry land were used on several occasions by the U.S. as testing sites for chemical products. In addition, 70 percent of the coconut trees and tropical plants on 150,000 hectares were destroyed. During the U.S. chemical war of aggression, more than 2 million people suffered disaster while thousands of others were killed.

U.S. chemical weapons were also used in Laos and Kampuchea. But Washington has tried to pretend that the aforesaid tragic incidents were not caused by this. Schweiker himself has always tried to conceal this fact. In a press conference, he admitted that U.S. pilots were compelled to drop chemical weapons due to technical failures of the aircraft. At the same time, various American press organizations themselves have learned about a report on the U.S. use of poisonous gas for military purposes in Indochina, a report which is regarded by Washington as a top secret in the interests of national security. The New York TIMES openly disclosed that the report on the U.S. use of poisonous gas in Vietnam has been discovered. This fact was revealed following discussions on this matter by high-level circles of the U.S. Government. The report undeniably proves that the chemical war against civilians in the Indochinese countries was premeditated and was carried out with the direct participation of various central U.S. Government organizations.

In Laos the use of toxic chemicals began in December 1965 at the order of the U.S. Army commander in Vietnam, General Westmoreland. At present, this American general, as well as former U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara, says he does not recall whether he issued such an order or not. This is a childish excuse in light of the fact that he himself took part in causing this disaster to the Lao people as well as peoples of other countries in Indochina.

In Kampuchea the U.S. war of aggression resulted in the deaths of 800,000 civilians. As many as 240,000 Kampuchean people were disabled, while 80 to 85 percent of the forests were destroyed by U.S. toxic chemicals. The consequences of the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts are seen even now in Indochina where ailing, disabled people, forests with destroyed trees, drought and infertile soil can still be seen. As for those who were genuinely responsible for the consequences, they claim that they have lost their memories, yet they have taken an active role in denouncing and blaming other people.

In the West, large-scale propaganda has been made from 1 book -- which was quickly compiled -- on the so-called yellow rain and consequences arising from chemical war. The book was written by an American named Seagraves who cooked up various stories based on information collected from those who claim to be eyewitnesses in order to accuse Vietnam of using Soviet-made poisonous gas and toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. The aforesaid book, together with various news reports saying that the Vietnamese have sold poisonous fruits and that Vietnamese soldiers have distributed poisonous biscuits and various materials received by American experts in Southeast Asia, has been used as a tool of deception by U.S. propaganda circles.

With regard to this matter, British academics have doubted if it is true since they have found no evidence to prove U.S. claims that the Soviet Union has instigated the use of chemical weapons. The British paper, the TIMES, reported that it is the yellow rain, as claimed by the United States itself, which has resulted in the deaths of the people in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

At present, the United States has tried to scare its allies so that it can produce a large number of chemical weapons. The New York TIMES indicated that to succeed with its allies and to convince world public opinion, the United States explained the so-called necessity to obstruct the Soviet production and use of chemical weapons by citing as a pretext the so-called danger of Soviet chemical war. It has explained that it has been compelled to prepare for chemical war in self-defense.

All these deceptions of the U.S. ruling circles have been made in order to cover up their past crimes and to implement their plan to prepare for another chemical war to destroy various nations.

FRENCH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL TALKS WITH VONGVICHIT

BK090517 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Comrade Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the PCF Central Committee, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau [date not given]. The French delegation was accompanied by Comrade Nhiavu Lobaliayao, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee.

On this occasion, Comrade Paul Laurent expressed thanks to Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit as well as to the LPRP Central Committee for the welcome. He also hailed various achievements scored by the Lao people in the cause of socialist maintenance and construction in the LPDR.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed Comrade Paul Laurent and his party and wished them success in their visit to Laos. He also expressed thanks, on behalf of the Lao party and people, to the PCF for encouraging the French people to support the Lao people's struggle for national liberation and democracy in the past.

The guests and the host also held talks on several problems of common concern. The meeting proceeded in a good atmosphere of mutual understanding. Afterward the PCF delegation visited the exhibition hall of revolutionary traditions.

The delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon of the same day for an official friendship visit to Laos. It was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit; Comrade Nhiavu Lobaliayao; Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, staff director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and many cadres concerned.

That evening, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit hosted a banquet in honor of Comrade Paul Laurent and his party.

NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES IN FRANCE FOR VISIT

OW082103 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Paris today on an official visit to France at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. He was met by a protocol representative, and representatives of the socialist embassies and the France-Vietnam Committee, Vietnamese Ambassador Mai Van Bo, and others.

Speaking on his arrival, Nguyen Co Thach said: "My visit is aimed at promoting our relations with France which holds a priority position in our policy towards the West. France is contributing and will be able to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

LE DUC THO ADDRESS TO VCP CONGRESS PART II

BK081236 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Part II of report on party building work read by Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

Part Two

[Text]

Strengthen the Ideological Front To Consolidate the Party and To Improve the Quality of Its Political Leadership

Comrades, on the basis of imbuing party cadres and members with the party's line, enhancing their consciousness of socialist revolution and developing their quality, in doing ideological work we must carry out the basic task of inculcating in our entire party, people and army a staunch will, an iron determination and an essential level of knowledge to perform both strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

I. Fully Understand the Line of Socialist Revolution and Enhance the Working Class Stand in the Struggle Between the Two Roads

Realities over the past 5 years have shown that acquiring a thorough understanding of lines, especially the economic line, as well as gaining a firm grasp of economic practices and laws, is no simple matter. In this effort, we cannot merely stop at arming ourselves with theoretical knowledge or a general viewpoint on lines; on the contrary, we must closely combine theory with actual situations and experiences in the process of making lines concrete by translating them into the steps, targets, tasks, politics and norms of our short-term and long-term socioeconomic development plans as well as in the process of organizing the implementation of lines.

To make lines concrete by translating them into plans with correct targets, tasks and norms, we must have a firm grasp of our lines and of reality so as to make scientific decisions and to overcome the tendencies for subjectivism, precipitancy, divorcing oneself from reality and flouting laws, or conservatism, sluggishness, mistrust of the masses, and lacking the will to strive for progress. Only in this way can the lines be profoundly understood, voluntariness in implementing the lines and applying laws be enhanced, and more conditions be created for ideological work to be carried out in depth and to acquire a high militant character.

The recent shortcomings in economic work have clearly shown that after defining the general line and the economic line, the party should have adopted a socioeconomic strategy to serve as the guideline for determining economic structures and building socioeconomic plans satisfactorily. It should also have adopted a correct management system to ensure that the lines are reflected in real life and, on this basis, are implemented ever more profoundly.

A close combination of theory and practice is necessary to avoid being subjective in understanding and making lines concrete. To carry out this task satisfactorily, we must exploit fully and creatively the treasure of Marxist-Leninist theories and the diversified experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties, and must refer discriminatingly to the experiences of many countries in the world. At the same time, we must attach great importance to reviewing our actual situation, especially in the economic field, we must review our economic activities and draw lessons therefrom to serve as a basis for making the party's line concrete and for developing and clarifying it even further so as to adhere correctly and creatively to the laws which govern the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in our country.

We must overcome empiricism, which scorns theory, as well as dogmatism, which advocates applying the experiences of foreign countries mechanically. Leading and managing cadres as well as cadres doing ideological and theoretical work must be promptly and accurately informed of essential matters. They must look more deeply into reality, listen more carefully to the voices of party cadres and members of the masses, and be more sensitive to the problems that crop up in life so as to point out theoretical and political questions which need to be solved.

Theoretical work and scientific research must be aimed directly at socioeconomic targets and must actively contribute to promoting a thorough understanding of the lines, to developing them and making them concrete and to organizing their implementation successfully.

Proper conditions must be created for the contingent of cadres doing theoretical work and scientific research to carry out these tasks in a satisfactory, organized and principled manner, thereby preventing these cadres from being cut off from the process of preparing for party and state decisions on the economic, cultural and social fields.

Along with and for the purpose of strengthening theoretical work, we must attach importance to reviewing the implementation of the party's lines and policies. Each party committee echelon must adopt an annual program to review a number of frontrank models and some important activities necessary for promoting the mass movement. In the coming days, on the basis of fully understanding the resolutions of the fifth national party congress and reviewing the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth national party congress, each echelon, sector and unity must review its own experiences over the past 5 years. This is aimed at achieving an even greater unity of views on the party's lines, finding out the causes of shortcomings so as to rectify them, and advancing our work to even greater successes.

To ensure that the party's line of socialist construction is fully understood, made concrete and successfully implemented, we must widely improve party cadres' and members' knowledge of social sciences, natural sciences and technology, especially their knowlegde of economic laws and economic management. It is necessary to establish a system under which leading and managing cadres are compelled to acquire economic knowledge, thereby stirring up a movement for economic study among the party and the people.

To carry out these tasks satisfactorily, we must build and strengthen the institutes and schools directly subordinate to the party Central Committee, the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences [vieenj hanf laam khoa hocj], and other learning institutes. Utmost importance must be attached to strengthening the organs engaged in theoretical work, reorganizing the systems of party schools and schools of management, especially economic management, and various colleges and vocational middle schools; and improving the contents of the curricula as well as the teaching and learning methods of various schools so as to improve the quality of study and to create the basis for a thorough understanding of the lines along with an improvement in party cadres' and members' knowledge in all fields.

We must raise even further the status of the study of politics, Marxism-Leninism and the party's lines in schools and among teaching cadres, youths and students. The contingent of political lecturers of various schools must be reexamined so as to promote their training. This is an extremely important problem where building of new generations is concerned, and a key factor in enabling the party's ideological and political system to assume a real position of absolute supremacy in the spiritual life of our people and to become the ideological system of the entire people.

In promoting a thorough understanding of the party's line and organizing its implementation, we must enhance incessantly the concept of socialist collective mastery, promote the staunch revolutionary stand of the working class in the struggle between the two roads, and overcome both rightist and leftist tendencies.

The socialist revolution is, by nature, the most far-reaching and thoroughgoing revolution. Realities over the past 5 years have clearly shown that, in the process of implementing the party's lines to advance the revolution, the ideological struggle to settle the question of which of the two roads will prevail in the conditions of an economy still largely characterized by small-scale production is extremely difficult and complex.

This struggle requires that party cadres and members be endowed with a profound consciousness of the party's lines and ideals, be firm in their stand and viewpoints, show intelligence and creativity, and make an effort to improve their knowledge.

Subjectivism, impatience, haste or conservatism, and attitudes of small producers and nonproductive people — such as a reluctance to undergo socialist transformation, a desire to enrich themselves by violating policies and manipulating laws and various state regulations -- and illusions prevent us from realizing the fierceness of the class struggle to eliminate exploitation, which have been manifested here and there at one time or another among some cadres and party members, should be criticized sternly.

Taking these facts into consideration, these manifestations and the subjective and inffective method of working have delayed socialist transformation. While it is very necessary and correct to launch an offensive to smash the mechanism of restrictive bureacratic subsidization management -- despite some major achievements we have scored so far — there have been people who are slightly inclined to fail in firmly grasping the principle of democratic centralization and the other fundamental principles of socialist economic management.

While we are emphasizing the unification of the three interests to overcome the inclination to belittle the working people's interests -- a completely correct emphasis — there have been cases in which the interests of the entire society are neglected or even encroached upon seriously. The shortcomings of some party committees and grassroots-level party organizations lie in the fact that they have not struggled to overcome these shortcomings promptly.

In the struggle to strengthen the material and technical bases of socialism, tendencies toward conservatism, impatience and haste have taken root, incorrectly reflecting the party line. There have been erroneous views which fail to realize clearly the key role of the scientific and technological revolution or simply stress the role of technology and fail to see the active factor of ideology and the strength of the masses exercising their collective mastery. The same situation has been observed in the cultural, social, military, security, ideological and organizational fields.

In the course of advancing the revolution, it is clear that along with some noted positive points, cases of rightist leaning, loss of vigilance and relaxation on the ideological battlefield, which lead the the mollification of dictatorship, have appeared and have caused no small a number of cadres, party members and Youth Union members to succumb to a bourgeois and neocolonialist lifestyle. They have displayed mediocre, degenerate and deviant tastes.

The duty of the ideological task is to actively educate cadres and party members on the lines, viewpoints and policies of the party and state concerning all areas of social activity, and to build a sense of exemplariness in implementing the policies of socialist life models. Through educational, economic, administrative and organizational measures we must positively overcome all negative aspects and determine a steady stand from which cadres, party members and the people can profoundly criticize the petty bourgeois manifestations and resolutely oppose the bourgeois concept and the vestiges of neocolonialist culture and feudalism.

We should fully realize that this is a persevering, uncompromising and relentless struggle. We should make party cadres and members and the people clearly realize that the struggle to resolve the question of who will defeat whom between socialism and capitalism in our country is a long and complicated struggle. We must struggle hard to bring about glorious victory.

There are still many difficulties ahead. Communists must adopt a correct attitude toward difficulties without any illusions, impatience or haste. They must see clearly the limit between the two paths in order to strive to surge forward together with the people to overcome difficulties, to win by all means a victory and to oppose dependence, indifference, irresponsibility and vacillation or faltering when faced with difficulties.

Through implementing the three revolutions, we should build a new economic structure and implement the new system of management to enhance the collective mastery sense of cadres, party members and the people; overcome the deviant inclinations to misunderstand or understand superficially the regime of socialist collective mastery, which only stress political democracy and fail to see the need to reflect collective mastery both in building the economic structure and the systems of management and organization, and in everyday life.

We often understand collective mastery erroneously as a sublime cause and fail to see it as a realistic policy that can and must be implemented immediately. We do not see that collective mastery is a process going from lower to higher echelons which is connected closely with the implementation of all other tasks and practical care for the laboring people's everyday life. We understand collective mastery disparately without perceiving the link between benefits and duties, by stressing either benefits or duties, and without realizing the close coordination among various echelons in exercising mastery which leads to sectarianism and departmentalism, or without realizing the relationship between collective mastery and proletarian dictatorship by underutilizing these two aspects.

We should also overcome the inclination to vaguely understand the class stand by speaking generally of collective mastery without seeing that this is only the laboring people's collective mastery.

II. Develop a Firm Stand Against Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism, and Against U.S. Imperialism and Other Reactionary Forces; Always Uphold Revolutionary Vigilance; and Stand Ready To Defend the Party and the Socialist Fatherland

Maoism, the essence of which is expansionism and hegemonism, has transformed the Chinese leaders into betrayers of Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese people, and into extremely cruel and perfidious aggressors and saboteurs against our country. They have not hesitated, nor will they ever hesitate to use any cruel maneuvers to achieve their political aims.

The task of ideological work is to expose the vile character, perfidy and roots of reactionary Maoist thoughts, as well as the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' sabotage activity in all fields against the revolution in our country and their collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against national independence and socialism in all three Indochinese countries, for the purpose of eventually annexing our country and the entire region.

We must develop in our entire party the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, the sense of combat readiness, and an iron will as well as determination and perseverence in the struggle against acts of sabotage and aggression against our country by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

We must make it clear that this struggle is difficult, complex, protracted and uncompromising. History has entrusted our party and people with this struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for the happiness of the people, and for the fulfillment of our noble international duty.

At present, along with their military activities in the border areas of the three Indochinese countries, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are waging a psychological and espionage war aimed at undermining our people's economy, living conditions, ideolgoy and culture. It is also aimed at injecting the poison of reactionary political thoughts into our party to subvert discontented persons or those who still nurture a vague perception of the class struggle. More dangerous still, by carrying out activities designed to foment political unrest among our people, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have attempted to combine espionage and subversive activities with military actions in preparation for the launching of a large-scale war of aggression when conditions permit.

The task of ideological work is to uphold continuously the spirit of national independence and socialism, to bring into play the tradition of patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and to continuously make clear the uncompromising nature of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces who are working hand in glove with them. Ideological work also has the task of overcoming all manifestations of laxity in revolutionary vigilance, guarding against all manifestations of the thought of compromising, weariness and relaxation among party cadres and members and the people.

Each party chapter must be a fighting fortress and stay highly alert to all enemy schemes and actions. The working-class character of the army and security forces must be improved so as to ensure that our armed forces and security forces can bring into play their traditional resourcefulness and gallantry and remain absolutely loyal to the fatherland and socialism, to the party's objectives and ideals, to the glorious revolutionary cause of the fatherland and people, and to proletarian internationalism.

The tools of dictatorship of the party and state, especially the national defense and security organs and units, must work in close coordination, sharpen vigilance, stand ready to fight, resolutely implement dictatorship in dealing with the enemy and see to it that hostile and bad elements cannot carry out covert or overt activities easily.

The struggle against the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressors and U.S. imperialism is closely linked with the struggle between the two roads in the country and with the common struggle of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, which face the same enemies as we do. This struggle is also unseparable from the struggle between socialism and capitalism worldwide.

Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism are doing everything they can to broaden their offensive against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the countries of the socialist community, so as to achieve hegemony, first in Southeast Asia and eventually throughout the world.

The struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, therefore, is not only the most pressing political task of our party and people, but one of the urgent political tasks of all Marxists and Leninists in the world. We must be fully aware of our party's important responsibility to the class and the nation in this struggle.

III. Hold Fast to the Principle of Maintaining Close Relations With the Masses; Oppose Bureaucratism, Subjectivism and Conservatism; Scrupulously Implement the Principle of Democratic Centralism; and Oppose Liberalism, the Lack of Discipline, the Lack of Democracy and Irresponsibility.

A. We must keep close contact with reality; be sensitive to life; oppose bureaucratism and conservatism; and overcome subjectivism and precipitance.

Keeping contact with reality and the masses, listening to the suggestions of the masses and lower echelons and opposing bureaucratism are matters of basic principle for the ruling party.

The present sluggishness in many important fields, especially the economic field, is deeply rooted in subjectivism, conservatism and bureaucratism, which is a manifestation of one's alientation from the masses in the conditions of the party holding power.

Conservatism usually stems from many factors, including poor understanding of the party's lines, lack of responsiveness to new ideas, failure to stay in touch with reality, alienation from the masses, and failure to listen to the suggestions of party cadres and members and the masses. Conservatism may occasionally spring from subjectivism and complacency, which may cause one to become insensitive, noncreative and reluctant to be receptive to the creativity of the lower echelons. In those cases where these shortcomings are developed unconsciously, they are normally due to lack of knowledge coupled with little effort in study.

In the economic field, conservatism and bureaucratism are clearly reflected in the maintenance of the apparatus of bureaucratic administration and subsidization and of policies and systems no longer suitable for the new demands of production and life. This apparatus, in its turn, has created more bureaucratism and worsened that already existing in the apparatus itself. It has also created a generation of conservatist, anachronistic, dependent and undynamic cadres. Moreover, it has curbed the capabilities of cadres and has even stifled the initiative and revolutionary dynamism of the masses with its restrictive regulations and irrational policies and systems which do not correctly reflect the party's lines and working-class viewpoint.

Conservatism usually goes hand in glove with bureaucratism, and bureaucratism is often the predominant cause of conservatism. The evil of bureaucratism causes serious bottlenecks in the apparatus; it prevents cadres from getting in touch with the problems of reality, maintaining close relations with the basic units and listening to the views of party members and the masses at the grassroots level, thereby causing the organs on the upper echelons to become unresponsive to reality. This is also a fertile ground for the development of the maladies of subjectivism and precipitance, tendencies which should also be criticized and overcome.

We must oppose bureaucratism among party cadres and members, especially at the upper echelons, among those cadres who often remain indifferent to the boiling demands of production, life and struggle. The evil of bureaucratism manifests itself in many fields, but mainly in the formulation of policies and systems and in organizations and apparatuses and in the work style of cadres.

It is necessary to put an end to bureaucratism and commandism and to the failure to recognize fully the harmful effects of using administrative measures solely instead of economic and educational measures, and of managing the economy with bureaucratic and subsidy-based methods. The funding of all activities with state money has caused the failure of their administrators to calculate the economic results of their operations; instead they wait for complaints from higher echelons. This has resulted in a mechanical application of obsolete and restrictive regulations and the failure to apply set policies and measures and new conditions creatively.

With regard to the ideology and conduct of cadres, it is the practice of bureaucratism and the attitude of officialism that have impeded production, inconvenienced the masses and smothered creative ideas of the lower echelons. We must clearly understand that bureaucratism, as President Ho Chi Minh said, is a sort of internal enemy; or, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, it is the very cause of our failure. We must devise hundreds and thousands of measures to combat bureaucratism and conservatism. First of all, we must point out and seek ways to overcome the detrimental effects of the bureaucratic and subsidy-based administrative system -- the cause of bureaucratism in the economic field -- together with its influence and impact that have been deeply ingrained in all fields of work and all aspects of social life. Every organ and every sector must find out what those harmful and negative effects are so that measures can be devised to overcome them.

Every party cadre and member must deeply improve his understanding of the party viewpoints on the masses, renounce feudal and conservative viewpoints to increase his confidence in the creative capability of the masses, and clearly recognize the role of the masses, the grassroots units and the great majority of party cadres and members who are strenuously joining the fight in all fields of activities. We must develop a work style that is closely associated with the grassroots level and the masses and enforce the various systems designed to help achieve a close understanding of the lower echelons, grassroots units and reality. Leading cadres of central organs -- from the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to the various departments and ministries -- must maintain a close watch over localities experiencing difficulties and over major problems concerning production and life that have yet to be resolved at the grassroots level; and further tighten their grasp of the situation in different regions, especially in the south and the mountainous regions, so as to be able to give guidance, study polities and systems, quickly resolve problems arising at the grassroots level and promptly clear away the existing major restrictions and bottlenecks.

It is necessary to encourage innovations and research efforts; review and popularize progressive models in all fields of activities; give encouragement to cadres who are devoted to their duty and possess great revolutionary ardor; and encourage and assist sectors, localities, units and cadres in developing new innovations so that they will boldly try new things or correct backward things within the scope of their authority. While developing innovations, it is very likely that mistakes and shortcomings will occur. A positive approach is to help cadres of the lower echelons clearly note the shortcomings and inappropriate points with a view to fostering and developing the growth of all the young shoots of innovations, no matter now small they may be.

All organs at the central level must review the actual situation to supplement and revise policies and systems promptly so as to create conditions for the masses' innovations to flourish and for positive factors to multiply as soon as possible.

B. We must scrupulously adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, strengthen discipline and uphold responsibility.

Democratic centralism is the fundamental principle for party building adopted by Lenin. Violating this principle means to weaken the party's organization; and for a ruling party, this leads to the relaxation of dictatorship or to bureaucratic practices and the violation of the laboring people's right to collective master.

Combatting conservatism, bureaucratism and subjectivism, supporting the innovations proposed by the lower echelons and grassroots units, and reviewing the actual situation to renew the managerial system and revise policies and systems are positive manifestations of the enforcement of the principle of democratic centralism as professed by our party and state.

This principle calls for ensuring strict discipline and broad democracy at the same time -- with democracy being geared to creating strength and discipline for the organization. Realizing this principle under the condition in which the party holds administrative power means to ensure that the lines, policies and resolutions of the party, the rules concerning party activities, state plans and the laws of the state are formulated appropriately and correctly and carried out scrupulously.

On the basis of clearly defining the system of responsibility of the organization and every individual and clearly dividing responsibility for mangement between the central and local levels and between higher and lower echelons, we must firmly uphold centralization and broaden democracy.

In our party there are many good examples in the enforcement of the principle of democratic centralism, in the maintenance of party discipline and in the observance of the laws of the state. However, beside good examples and positive aspects there exist negative aspects of liberalism, lack of discipline and absence of democracy. Manifestations of limited democracy or of democracy for form's sake are still prevalent. We must admit that liberalism and lack of discipline have in the past tended to develop due to the difficulties facing the country and the onslaught of the enemy's psychological warfare. A number of party cadres and members have made unwarranted statements about party lines and policies; they have either failed to implement party resolutions or carried out only those points with which they agree, without seeking advice from the higher echelons.

We encourage the holding of discussions, seminars and scientific meetings to enhance the quality of research; but all these activities must be closely directed. We encourage cadres to make their opinions known to the leadership but this must be done in an organized way and for constructive purposes.

The manifestations of liberalism and lack of discipline by a number of cadres are serious, and they are weakening the organizational integrity of the party. This looseness stems from the lack of a principled character and inadequacy in the sense of observing party discipline and state laws. Maintaining party discipline and abiding by the laws of the state are compulsory to all party members; and this is an issue pertaining to party character without exception. To our party, strengthening discipline is all the more a regular problem that must not be considered lightly.

The economy of small-scale production and the protracted guerrilla war have left in many party cadres and members negative impressions concerning ways of thinking, backward habits and customs, an irresponsible work method, egoism, departmentalism, parochialism and the lack of socialist cooperation. Many of our comrades have shortcomings arising from liberalism and the lack of discipline of a big-industry production system and also because they live among a population characterized by small-scale production but fail to pay attention to forging themselves in accordance with the lines and viewpoints of the party.

We realize clearly that genuine democracy must be extended in order to be able to maintain strict discipline, and that good centralization calls for a correct classification of management. Only through a correct managerial mechanism can we secure good discipline. Nevertheless, all party members must always act within the scope of discipline and organization by submitting timely reports to higher authorities for proper comments and by implementing resolutions and directives correctly and creatively.

The Political Bureau resolution on the organizational task has stressed: The discipline of implementing resolutions, making statements and reports for instructions, and preserving the secrets of the party and state must be maintained through various measures to be adopted by each agency and each unit. The party discipline must always be based on the promotion of internal democracy.

In the machinery of our party and state, arbitrariness, despotism and feudalistic paternalism still prevail. In those agencies and units where cadres in charge are affected by the above ills, the initiative, creativity and ability of cadres, party members and the people is usually restrained. They are usually afraid of criticizing the men in charge or, out of fear of losing face, they overlook the shortcomings of agencies and units, especially those of the men in charge. In these agencies and units, collective mastery is merely a matter of formality and the voices of outspoken people who dare struggle openly are often negated. In those agencies and units, cases of opportunism, flattery, sycophancy, playing it by ear and factionalism have normally occurred, damaging solidarity. Subtle revenge against those cadres who dare struggle openly normally cannot be avoided in those agencies and units.

We must admit erroneous phenomena of undisciplined liberty have at times stemmed from the issuance of inaccurate decisions and the failure to carry out decisions on the basis of democracy. We must remedy this undemocratic situation, primarily in the preparation and issuance of decisions by various leading party organs from the central down to the grass-roots level, while at the same time maintaining firm discipline in the implementation of decisions.

The formulation of work regulations, the perfection of organization and changes in preparing and issuing decisions by the leading and advisory staff agencies of the party and state are of momentous significance in this connection.

It is necessary to build a pattern by establishing a system for collecting the suggestions of subordinates before making an important decision broadly related to economic and life activities. Strong criticism and strict control should be conducted in order to be able to arrive at conclusions promptly and to take preventive measures in cases of prejudice and revenge against cadres, and severe disciplinary action must be taken against those who have committed these kinds of misconduct.

All party committees and control organs must be extremely resolute, fair and just. All party chapter and committee members must firmly preserve the purity of the party, defend truth, struggle against vindictive schemes and unjust manifestations which suppress initiative and find fault with and be prejudiced against cadres.

Within the party, while promoting genuine democracy, we must uphold an iron discipline and scrupulously implement the system of criticism and self-criticism from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the party committees down to the party chapters.

The education of party members on the principle of democratic centralization must be linked closely to the establishment and implementation of work systems on the basis of changing anew the mechanism of management, especially in the economy.

Within the party there should be indoctrination sessions on party regulations. In these sessions we should concern ourselves with the self-criticism and criticism of upper-level personnel in implementing party regulations concerning the duties and rights of party members, the principle of democratic centralization, the reporting system going from lower up to higher levels and vice versa, and self-criticism and criticism, and so forth.

Strengthening discipline and extending democracy result inevitable from upholding responsibility. We should enhance individual and collective responsibility. It is impossible to prolong the current situation of irresponsibility.

The establishment and improvement of regulations, functions and statutes of organization, determining clearly the responsibility of each echelon, each sector, each organization and each individual constitute essential conditions for the party and state apparatus and every cadre and party member to enhance their responsibility. This task must be done intensively.

In 2 years, 1982 and 1983, we must by all means formulate the organizational statutes of various organs and units from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to the primary establishments, and we must complete the establishment of professional standards for the main positions in each organization.

Along with the organizational measures taken on the ideological front, the promotion of morality to enhance responsibility should be emphasized and not be neglected. Ideological awareness, a sense of collective mastery, revolutionary zeal, a sense of responsibility and a high sense of socialist cooperation always constitute motive forces for vigorously developing the system of responsibility which has already been determined by various organizational measures and has been conditioned by material factors.

To really uphold responsibility, we should assess and evaluate good points by citing, commending and rewarding those organizations and people who have fulfilled their responsibilities well, and should detect shortcomings and determine clearly the responsibility for these shortcomings in order to carry out promptly educational and disciplinary action against those culpable and irresponsible organizations and individuals.

Discipline must be applied equally without exception to all members within the party and the state machinery. Commendations and rewards must be made promptly and justly. The higher the position held by a member and the longer the period he has been trained by the party, the more sternly disciplinary action must be taken if he violates discipline.

If state discipline is infringed upon, administrative measures will be taken while violations of law must be dealt with in accordance with law and not through compromise by members within the party in order to protect one another. The concern of leading agencies and leaders about motivation through moral and material incentives as well as about the maintenance of stern party discipline and state discipline and laws is a matter that should never be neglected.

IV. Cultivate Revolutionism Versus Individualism

The leadership qualities of the party and its prestige are in direct relation to its correct line and the effective implementation of this line. But another element which is also very important in ensuring the satisfactory implementation of the correct line and in firmly preserving the party's prestige is the qualities of party cadres and members as reflected in their work performance and in their communal and private lives.

As party members we must struggle tirelessly for our cause, be ready to make sacrifices for it, lead an untainted life, be typical new socialist men -- the communists -- and set good examples for the masses to follow. Party cadres and members, ranging from members of the party Central Committee to every party member at the grassroots level, must be vanguard and in every way examplary combatants capable of enlisting the masses' support for the implementation of all the policies of the party and the state.

In the past, when the great majority was surging forward to struggle selflessly for the noble cause of the party and the state, a segment of party cadres and members who had shown a decline in qualities injured the party's prestige and weakened the party's efforts to materialize its line. It is noteworthy that among them there are a number of high- and intermediate-ranking cadres and party members who have spent many years fighting the enemy as far back as before the August revolution and during the resistance against the French.

The decline in qualities, the degradation in lifestyle, and bureaucratic behavior usually stem from individualism. These negative phenomena developed at an alarming rate in a number of cadres due to the fact that they had been influenced by a bourgeois lifestyle and by neocolonialism following the total liberation of the country.

Individualism, together with the influence of bourgeois concepts and of neocolonialism, has destroyed the fighting determination of many party cadres and members who are reported to have misinterpreted the party's policies and have abandoned their duties. Worse still, they have engaged in profitable dealings and have indulged in exploitive and corrupt activities, in demanding bribes, in misappropriating public funds, in acting in complicity with dishonest merchants, in debaucheries and so forth.

Over the past few years, the party has taken severe disciplinary actions against these miscreants and removed them from the party. However, it should be noted that there still exists a number of party cadres and members -- including a number of leadership cadres -- who have committed such mistakes as lacking a sense of responsibility and breaching ethical codes and who have not yet been severely punished.

One may argue that in the face of life's difficulties and the many negative aspects in society, we must have been handicapped by the absence of uniform and effective economic, financial and educational measures needed to deal with these difficulties in a timely manner. But party members are not allowed to relax their training, to fail their noble role as Communists and to stay aloof from their fighting position under any circumstances.

The party must pay attention to organizing systematic indoctrination in President Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, virtues and behavior among the entire party. It is necessary to improve revolutionary enthusiasm, to oppose a decline in qualities, and to guard against individualism and selfishness, that is to value money and illicit interests higher than man's dignity and the ideals of Communist Party members and even higher than the political life of revolutionary fighters.

We must, through realistic actions, reject the false allegation that bureaucracy and degradation are unpreventable ills of the ruling party. It is totally correct that we can percent this state of illness by enforcing those uniform measures which we have already laid down. We must pay great attention to improving economic management and to relying on the masses to control our working apparatus. We must increase indoctrination activities and intensify party and state control efforts. We must outlaw all perogatives and special privileges; strictly prohibit those agencies which have materials and funds at their disposal from creating a system [of special privileges] for themselves and their cadres; impose a ban on the creation of petty-cash funds; stop indulging in drinking parties and in depravity; and prevent public funds from being stolen by certain units in order to divide them among their members. Party chapters must closely supervise the enforcement of these prohibitions, must give necessary assistance to those party cadres and members who have difficulties making ends meet and must keep in mind that the dignity of party members does not allow them to breach communist ethical codes. An important thing to be emphasized is that the agencies in charge of managing party cadres and members must quickly help these cadres and members correct their shortcomings at the very outset. Party chapters and party committee echelons must scrupulously execute their duty of eliminating from the party anyone -- irrespective of his position -- who has oppressed the masses and has become corrupt such as by accepting bribes or committing exploitive acts; and must seek every way possible to halt this state of affairs.

V. Close the Ranks and Strengthen the Unity Within the Party

Historical experiences learned by our party and by our fraternal parties all show that the invincible strength of the Marxist-Leninist party rests in the unity and unanimity within the party itself.

The unity and unanimity must be based on the correct political line of the party and its organizational and operating principles and must be strengthened with the pure revolutionary sentiments of like-minded people. The traditional unity of the party has always been the main reason for the many victories scored by our party and people.

Over the past few years, as the revolution was reaching a turning point, besides our strong points and achievements we have displayed many shortcomings. In view of these shortcomings and the many difficulties now confronting the revolution, there exist different views within our party about one problem or another in materializing the party line, in appraising the situation and in ascertaining the root causes of shortcomings. It is quite normal to have such different views. What is important is that we must discuss them carefully so that we can correctly appraise our strongpoints and shortcomings, can thoroughly ascertain the root causes of the situation and can integrate those problems regarding theory and practice which create different views. This is to strengthen our unanimity, to solve problems regarding judgement and to introduce those policies which suit the new situation. We are striving to get these tasks done with a determination not to allow this situation to drag on.

In the coming period, the party Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat will work out a program for discussions aimed at reviewing carefully those problems which need a high identity of views and at creating conditions for the participants to make their views heard straightforwardly. This work is very necessary for strengthening unity and unanimity within the party and for improving the party's leadership qualities. We must do it in an organized way in order to solve various problems and to force the mass movement upward.

To ensure party unity it is required that all the party correctly adheres to set organizational principles. Concerning issues on which resolutions have been adopted by the collective, there can be only one will, one opinion and one course of action. Factionalism is absolutely ruled out within the party. Protecting the party's unity as one does the apples of his eyes in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's instruction is the absolute obligation of all party members. Schisms and factionalisms must be considered as the gravest offenses committee against the party and the people.

In the new situation, an appropriate attitude is required of party members. They must contribute to overcoming difficulties by carefully studying the various problems and present their opinions to the party and must neither make unwarranted statements nor remain indifferent and irresponsible. The discussions of the draft documents prepared by the party Central Committee for presentation to the national congress at congresses held recently at various levels -- including the grassroots level -- have allowed us to affirm strongly that the great majority of party members consciously care for and protect the party's unity, display an identify of views with the party's correct lines, and know how to use their democratic rights correctly to contribute their opinions to the central level on general problems facing the entire party. This reflects the strength that is derived from our party's unity.

There exist in the party, however, some comrades who, in spite of their good intentions, have shown a lack of objectivisim and shortness of patience in directing criticisms at the higher or lower echelons from their own standpoints out of their poor method of thinking or their unsatisfactory attitude and conduct. They fail to see their own shortcomings; nor do they carefully weigh the views of others. They express their opinions without due consideration, thus bringing about a lack of unity. We must help these comrades develop an appropriate way of viewing and resolving problems.

It is dangerous that a number of opportunist elements are taking advantage of the difficulties plaguing the party to carry out their private designs. They criticize the leadership and spread distorted information to create internal confusion. Some opportunists resort to flattery and obsequiousness in a bend-with-the-wind fashion in order to win favor of certain persons. They praise some persons while speaking ill of others in an attempt to sow division and foment factionalism. Factionalism is the very symbol of opportunism. The opportunists are unprincipled in their ideological viewpoints, often sophisticated in their arguments and pragmatic in their actions. We must tighten party discipline and purge the party of opportunist elements who are causing division.

A number of Maoist elements have betrayed the fatherland and joined the ranks of the enemy as its henchmen to oppose and sabotage the revolution. They are trying to approach dissatisfied elements and persons still having doubts about the question of nationalities to divide us internally and are distorting party lines and policies in an attempt to build counterrevolutionary forces to lend a hand to the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in secretly sabotaging us in all fields. We must combat Maoism and expose these Maoist elements who are opposing the party lines and serving as henchmen of the enemy. Our party has fought and is fighting Maoism, as it did during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. With the recent victory of our struggle against the war of aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, we have laid bare the anti-Marxist-Leninist, anti-socialist and anti-national independence nature of Maoism and its ultimate goal of being the center and ruler of the universe.

We must oppose Maoism in a thorough manner and check its influence on the party and the people. The party Central Committee will direct the responsible organs to study Maoist thoughts systematically and more comprehensively so as to make party cadres and members and the people clearly aware of the anti-Marxist, unscientific and deceptive characters of Maoism and its advocates as well as their reactionary scheme of colluding with U.S. imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and the independence of nations; to dispel all allegations aimed at distorting the truth and to check all their acts and schemes of sowing division.

Furthermore, a number of opportunist elements who have been expelled from the party are seeking ways to divide our party internally. They blatantly distort party lines and policies, refute the gains of the revolution, blacken the party's achievements and discredit its international line in a bid to weaken the international solidarity of our party and people with the parties and peoples of fraternal countries. In reality, they themselves are lending a hand to Maoism to weaken the party. We must smash all such allegations made by them.

VI. Ceaselessly Strengthen International Solidarity and Inculcate the Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism in Party Cadres and Members and the People

True to proletarian internationalism, our party always struggles against all tendencies for big-nation chauvinism or nationalist selfishness. It holds that in our time, the legitimate interests of any nation are inseparable from those of the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement -- of which the Soviet Union is the pillar -- and that legitimate patriotism must be closely associated with lofty proletarian internationalism.

Our party has unceasingly consolidated and strengthened the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, considering it as its principle and its strategy as well as its revolutionary sentiment. The Soviet Union has incessantly assisted us in national construction and national defense. This assistance has been extremely great.

Precisely as President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: by following the road charted by great Lenin -- the road of the October Revolution -- the Vietnamese people have scored very great victories.

It is exactly because of this that the Vietnamese people's loyalty to and gratitude for the glorious October Revolution, great Lenin and the Soviet people are extremely profound. Our party and people must strengthen forever their militant solidarity and their relations of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is also our party's noble proletarian internationalist obligation to the strengthening of the socialist system and the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

Our party has constantly consolidated and strengthened the special relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, considering this as a law governing the development of the revolution in the three countries and as a matter of vital significance for the destiny of the three nations. This reflects the pure revolutionary sentiment and the age-old solidarity among the three parties and three peoples. Our party, our state and our people must constantly cultivate this solidarity, this militant alliance and these special relations.

Our party has also ceaselessly consolidated and strengthened the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community. It is always grateful for the assistance of the parties, the states and the peoples of various fraternal socialist countries and has unceasingly maintained its sincere sentiments for the brothers who share its ideal. This solidarity and this cooperation represent an invincible strength which no reactionary force can undermine. All the opportunists and reactionaries who are seeking to distort our party's line of international solidarity so as to sabotage this solidarity and cooperation are doomed to failure.

The entire party and people must regard the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries as a principle and a matter of strategic significance of our party's and state's foreign policy. This also is a condition for the survival of the revolution in our country and an unavoidable obligation to the working class and people throughout the world and to the international communist and workers movement which our party always strives to fulfill.

We must educate party cadres and members and the people so that they may have a profound understanding of our party's internationalist viewpoint and line. We must ceaselessly inculcate in them the spirit of proletarian internationalism and overcome all bigoted nationalism or big-power nationalism. All words and deeds of party cadres and members must be aimed at incessantly contributing to strengthening the party's solidarity and unity and to promoting international solidarity.

Comrades, these tasks and aims of the party's efforts to strengthen the ideological front so as to consolidate the party and to improve the quality of its political leadership are also the main objectives of the education in the party's working class character. Obviously, strengthening the party's ideological front is an immeasurably important factor in creating spiritual and material strength. It is also an extremely important factor in enhancing the quality of the party's leadership and its fighting capacity.

We must enhance the party and scientific character of ideological work so as to make it really effective. The entire party must do ideological work; all party members must do ideological work, clearly see their position on the ideological front and take the initiative to fulfill their won responsibilities.

Party organizations, especially party committee echelons, party chapters, propaganda and training departments and other departments at various levels and in various sectors must carry out ideological work.

They must change their methods of doing ideological work and know how to coordinate all organs, departments, sectors and mass organizations and to use all instruments -- information, culture, arts and letters, education and so forth -- to carry out this task. They must closely combine propaganda and education with organizational work and with the review of reality in doing ideological work.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

Kaysone Speech

BK090807 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered at the Fifth VCP Congress in Hanoi on 28 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Le Duan, respected comrades in the congress Presidium, beloved comrades:

The LPRP delegation deems it a great honor and is extremely glad to attend the fifth congress of the majestic and noble VCP. With fraternal and intimate love and with the pure, comradely friendship which have bonded our two parties and peoples in revolutionary struggles to score glorious victories, we would like to extend the warm salutations and best wishes of the Lao Communists and people to the congress and the heroic Vietnamese Communists and people.

Amid an atmosphere of special joy and elation, we miss Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers movement who rendered great services by bringing the light of Marxism-Leninism to the struggle for national salvation of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and founded the Indochinese Communist Party -- the predecessor of the present LPRP.

Beloved comrades, after listening to the political report of the VCP Central Committee -- with its profound and clear-cut contents regarding the socialist construction and safeguarding of Vietnam -- we are of the view that since the fourth party congress, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the VCP headed by beloved and respected Comrade Le Duan, the Vietnamese people have written another splendid chapter in their glorious national history and won ever greater confidence, love and admiration from brothers and friends in the world.

Just emerging from the fierce and long wars against colonialists and neocolonialists, with wounds that have not yet healed, the Vietnamese people had to wage a new fight against aggression by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. With their glorious exploits in defeating the two aggressive wars launched by the Beijing reactionary clique and its Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey, the Vietnamese people have not only firmly defended their fatherland, they have helped the fraternal Kampuchean people free themselves from a genocidal disaster, restore their country and build a new life, and contain the plots of expanion, aggression and annexation by the reactionary circles in the Beijing leadership, thus making a very important contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in this region and in the world.

With a struggle filled with great sacrifices, the VCP has resolutely protected the purity of Marxism-Leninism, exposed the true nature of Maoism and unmasked the great traitors of the Chinese people and the world revolutionary movement. At the same time, with a tradition of hard work and endurance and with a sense of creative and industrious labor, the Vietnamese people have scored numerous achievements in building their economy and developing their culture, thus strengthening the potentials of their country in all fields and drawing numerous excellent experiences in advancing directly toward socialism as a former colony with a backward economy.

All of these historic victories scored by the Vietnamese people -- which are of epochal significance -- have testified to the fact that the VCP is a staunch and experienced contingent of the internationalist and workers movement, and that the Vietnamese people are very heroic and absolutely loyal to the party and the fatherland and have sacrificed and stand ready to make more sacrifices for independence, freedom and socialism and for fulfilling their internationalist obligations. The LPRP and the Lao people wholeheartedly hail the victory of the VCP and the fraternal Vietnamese people and consider it as their own.

Beloved comrades, in the past 6 years, directly confronting the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Lao people -- under the correct and resolute leadership of the LPRP -- have gradually smashed the enemy's acts and schemes of opposing and sabotaging our country with the aim of swallowing it up. In this way we have restored a normal situation in the country and consolidated the people's administrative power with every passing day. We have scored significant successes in rice production and collecting agricultural taxes, thus basically managing to meet the people's food requirements. Illiteracy has been largely stamped out among the people of all tribes. The cultural standard of the people and cadres has been gradually raised.

In the foreign affairs sector, we have stepped up efforts to strengthen our solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and have attentively made contributions to the struggles for revolution and peace in this region and in the world. These all-round great efforts have served to strengthen further and stabilize the posture and strength of the Lao revolution and to raise further the position and influence of the LPDR in the international arena.

Comrades, in the new period of the revolution, the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam -- which is the invaluable bequest left behind by President Ho Chi Minh for the two parties and countries -- has further flourished with a new quality and can be broken by no reactionary forces.

The implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the SRV has achieved fine results as is shown in the building of the Laos-Vietnam border into a permanent border of friendship and peace, in diversified activities in the political, economic, cultural and technical fields and in the relations of brotherhood between border provinces of the two countries. These results have constantly strengthened the forces of the countries in all fields, firmly ensured the independence and the prosperous development of each country and, at the same time, constituted an important factor for preserving peace and stability in this region.

We are very elated to see that even though encountering numerous difficulties and shouldering heavy burdens of international obligations, the Vietnamese party, government and people have tried in all respects to render great and timely assistance in various fields to the Lao people in defending and building the young LPDR. The beloved children of the Vietnamese people, continuing to enhance the pure spirit of internationalist proletariat, have shared weal and woe and stood shoulder to shoulder with the Lao cadres, combatants and people in the new period of the revolution, thus further increasing the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

On this majestic and grand podium, once again on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I would like to express our profound and sincere gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government and people for their invaluable assistance and deep affection shown to us. I wholeheartedly hail and profoundly thank all Vietnamese specialists, volunteer forces and economic counselors for using wisdom and labor, as well as sacrificing blood and lives to fulfill the Lao revolution.

Particularly, I want to thank the Vietnamese parents and wives who have endured the agony of waiting for their children and husbands who are fulfilling their internationalist obligations in our fatherland. On this occasion, I would like to express our profound sympathy and sincere thanks to you. The great virtue and immense sacrifices of the Vietnamese people in the Lao revolution will be engraved in the history of Laos and the memory of the Lao people forever.

Fully conscious that the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity, the militant alliance and all-round cooperation constitute a law of existence and development of the two countries, our party has always paid attention to educating party cadres, members and people of all tribes to do their best to safeguard the Laos-Vietnam solidarity and resolutely oppose all wicked divisive schemes of the enemies. Our party has instructed our young generations in cultivating this special relationship so as to make it bear more fruits and last forever.

We are proud that in all crucial and fierce trials in the past as well as at present, we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and have done our best to contribute to the victories of our beloved brothers and comrades. In the future, we will continuously expand our close coordination with the Vietnamese comrades and increase our mutual support in all fields in order to bring into full play the potentials of each country for the successful defense and building of socialism in each country.

Comrades, at present, the reality in the world shows that the three revolutionary currents and peace movements are growing unprecedentedly stronger and larger. In the meantime, the imperialists — led by the U.S. imperialists — are in a weak position and are suffering severe crises. Their conflicts are becoming fiercer with every passing day. Hoping to extricate themselves from such a deadlock, the Reagan administration has stepped up the arms race, created a danger of a nuclear war and threatened the security of the world community, thus aggravating the situation in the world. Faced with this situation, the revolutionary and peace forces must further heighten their vigilance and strengthen the solidarity among their ranks in opposing the adventurous and warmongering policy of the imperialists and reactionary forces.

We highly value the new proposal made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, in his speech delivered at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions. This proposal in the continuation of the implementation of the infamous peace policy adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is the most important factor in the evolution of peace and international detente.

We solemnly condemn all acts of sabotage, provocation, intrusion and threat of aggression by the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles against the SRV, and demand that they cease their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. We are ready to do everything possible to preserve our relations of friendship with the Chinese people and to establish normal relations between the LPDR and the PRC for the interests of the peoples in the two countries.

The Lao people wholeheartedly hail the great victory of the fraternal Kampuchean people in the struggle to defend and build the PRK under the correct leadership of the KPRP led by General Secretary Comrade Heng Samrin. This victory has restored the traditional solidarity between the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in the struggle against their common enemies for the earnest interests of the peoples in the three countries. All acts of assistance to the Khmer reactionaries, which are aimed at opposing and sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution, serve not only the dark scheme of the Beijing clique, but will bring disaster to their own countries as well.

We deem it necessary to promote a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries with the aim of creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples in this region.

We completely support the drastic measures taken by the Polish party and state to extricate the country from the serious crisis created by the imperialists and reactionaries, aiming at safeguarding and preserving securely the socialist fruits of the Polish people.

We completely support the just struggles of the peoples in the countries in Central America, (?the Caribbean), the Middle East and other regions in the world against the intervention, threats, aggression and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. We firmly believe that these struggles will win victories.

Adhering to our consistent foreign policy, we will continuously increase the special relationship with Vietnam and Kampuchea, strengthen our solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, promote our solidarity with all peace and progressive forces, and do everything within our power to contribute to the common struggle of the peoples in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and all friends throughout the world for their assistance and support to our Lao people.

Beloved comrades, in the past several decades of our revolutionary struggle, we are very proud to have the heroic VCP and the Vietnamese people by our side to encourage and help us. The experiences drawn by you, comrades, in the defense and construction of your socialist country are also excellent lessons for us. We are firmly convinced that the resolution adopted by this congress will further encourage the Vietnamese people to march forward to score even greater achievements in building their beloved country into a rich and strong entity.

I wish the congress a glorious success.
Long live the great friendship, special relationship and all-round cooperation between the two countries -- Laos and Vietnam!
Long live the majestic and honorable VCP!
Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!
May the great President Ho Chi Minh remain in the revolutionary struggles and special relationship between our two parties and peoples forever!

Thank you.

Hungarian Delegate's Address

OW091021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[From the Hanoi press review for 1 April]

[Text] Under the boldface headline "Flush With Noble International Feelings," today's NHAN DAN carries the greetings from international delegations attending our party congress.

In his greetings speech, Comrade Laszlo Marothy, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation, said: Displaying a principled valiant spirit and perseverance in revealing its shortcomings, the VCP has once again demonstrated that it is a worthy, outstanding vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, the leading force of Vietnamese society.

We are confident that with their implementation of the strategic line of economic construction specified in the political report, with their intensive labor, and with their incredible industry, the Vietnamese people will overcome any trials they may face. In the current grave economic situation and, I might add, at a time when the world political situation is fraught with so many serious tensions not encountered before for a long time, the implementation of the guidelines set for the 1981-1985 period is an important task of the Vietnamese Communists, who have lived up to their international prestige.

Foreign Delegations' Departure

OW082108 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- Foreign delegations have left here after attending the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. They were delegations of the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the Socialist Party of Australia, and the Communist Party of Australia. While in Vietnam, the guests visited economic, cultural and social establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other places.

SYRIA, YEMEN GREET LE DUAN ON REELECTION

OW082045 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- Le Duan has received congratulatory messages from Syrian and Yemeni party leaders on his being reelected general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party of Syria, in his message, expressed his satisfaction with the cooperation between his party and the V.C.P. and between the governments and peoples of the two countries. He also expressed his belief that the relations between the two parties and countries would constantly develop in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, said in his message: "In Democratic Yemen, we closely followed the developments of your congress and realized that by efforts to bring about the important results and resolutions, your congress was a great historic event, a great achievement of the world revolutionary movement, thus contributing to increasing the influence of the principles of scientific socialism, for the victory of which our fraternal Yemeni and Vietnamese peoples are struggling".

He wished for a constant consolidation and development of the close relations between the two parties and peoples.

LABOR COOPERATION STRENGTHENED WITH USSR

OW082132 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- "The agreement on labour cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a year ago has effectively contributed to Vietnam's construction", remarked Minister of Labour Dao Thien Thi in an article on the significance and result of labour cooperation between the two countries.

"The Soviet Union", Dao Thien Thi wrote, "has helped Vietnam train scientists, technicians, economic managers with university and higher qualifications and skilled workers specializing in various economic and technical branches. The Soviet Union has sent tens of thousands of experts to Vietnam to help build economic, cultural, scientific and technical establishments, and train and improve the skills of Vietnamese cadres and workers on the job.

The Soviet Union has also provided accommodation and education, at Soviet universities, colleges, institutes and vocational schools, to hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese students, post-graduates, researchers and workers, who, together with those trained in the other fraternal socialist countries and at home, have been serving as nucleus of various branches of Vietnam's national economy.

"The Soviet Union and Vietnam have over the past year broadened their cooperation in a new form: bilateral labour cooperation.

"The Soviet Union has undertaken to help Vietnam train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers at Soviet factories in such branches and jobs as desired by the Vietnamese side, with a view to accelerating Vietnam's socialist industrialization.

"Under the study and work system, Vietnamese workers will in a period of five to six years receive vocational training and improve their professional skills as well as their general knowledge and secure for themselves the industrial working style. In the process, they will also contribute to communist construction in the Soviet Union.

"The Vietnamese workers enjoy the same rights and interests as their Soviet colleagues in the same jobs with regard to wages, social welfare and insurance and other rights. The Soviet offices and factories employing Vietnamese apprentices will ensure their material, cultural and spiritual welfare such as accommodation, clothing and other facilities, and create a necessary sentimental environment for them to work, study and live as comfortably as at home.

"This cooperation will help improve the professional skills of a large number of Vietnamese workers and broaden the range of trades and professions as required by Vietnam's socialist construction.

"In the first year of implementing this cooperation agreement, several thousand young Vietnamese, male and female, were signed on as apprentices in dozens of jobs at Soviet factories. Wherever they learn and work, at engineering factories, coal mines, chemical plants, textile factories, etc, in the provinces of Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donets, Kamerovo, Rostov and Krasnodar... they have received warm and fraternal welcome.

"This year, the Soviet Union and Vietnam will further strengthen their labor cooperation with increases in the numbers of jobs and learners. A number of Soviet factories will experiment on the method of training of technicians and workers for a complete factory."

GOVERNMENT GRANTS PLO AMBASSADORIAL STATUS

BK081500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Today, 8 April, Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son received Mr (?Saysh Salim Amad Siri), the charge d'affaires of the PLO representation in Hanoi. The vice minister informed the charge d'affaires of our government's decision to upgrade the PLO representation in Hanoi to the ambassadorial level.

Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son availed himself of this opportunity to reassert our government and people's strong and determined support for the Palestinian people's heroic struggle, especially the current struggle of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River against the Israeli Zionists in order to regain their sacred national rights, including the right to self-determination, the right to return to their native homeland, and the right to found an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

SUBROTO DISCUSSES NEED FOR MORE FOREIGN AID

BK071117 Jakarta OANA in English 1002 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Pool item]

[Text] Jakarta, 7 Apr (OANA/ANTARA) -- Prof. Dr. Subroto, minister for mining and energy, said Wednesday [7 April] that, being credit worthy, Indonesia would, if necessary, seek more financial aid from abroad. He made this remark in answer to a question if, in view of the declining foreign exchange earnings that might affect development activities, more foreign aid would be required.

Minister Subroto explained that foreign credits obtained in the framework of IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group in Indonesia) would go on as usual according to plan.

He denied that new loans would make Indonesia more dependent on foreign countries by saying, "This is only of temporary nature; we don't want to be so for ever."

According to him, the government has already made the necessary calculations and the matter is expected to be finalized within 3 months time.

He also hoped that the situation would have improved in the third and fourth quarters of the year "which is indeed within expectation."

Subroto emphasized that at the moment foreign aid to Indonesia had obviously reduced, considering that "our development programs at present for 78 percent are being financed with domestic funds and only 22 percent with aid from abroad."

"The role of domestic funding of development has steadily increased, whereas foreign aid has gradually diminished. Everything is being done to see to it that the national budget would not be revised. We shall see how things are faring. I think it will take just a little time."

Another effort is, according to the minister, the expected increase of revenues from the export of non-oil commodities.

"The government will attempt not to change Indonesia's export and try to find some of its shortcomings. We will see how the market situation develops," Subroto said.

Answering a question about foreign oil companies' going to cut production in view of OPEC's last decision, Minister Subroto said that three or four big oil companies like "Total Indonesie" of France would do so.

It was earlier reported that "CALTEX" (USA) would cut its production with 200,000 barrels a day, while the remaining 100,000 barrels a day would be divided among the other companies.

Under the OPEC agreement Indonesia was prepared to lower its oil production from 1.6 million barrels to 1.3 million barrels a day, a reduction of 300,000 b/d.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

BK081407 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] A draft agreement between Indonesia and France on cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the development of a scientific and technological center was signed in Jakarta today. The draft agreement was signed by Minister of State for Research and Technology Habibie for Indonesia and Minister of State for Scientific Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement for France.

Cooperation between the two countries was been established several years ago, especially cooperation on scientific research and technological development in May 1979 and cooperation in the marine research in 1980.

The French research and technology minister has been in Indonesia since 4 April and today he held a meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha building in Jakarta.

The purpose of Chevenement's visit to Indonesia is to discuss, among other things, cooperation in the aviation sector, energy planning, the use of geothermal energy for village development, the production of ethanol, [word indistinct], cartography and volcanology.

1981 OIL, LNG EXPORT EARNINGS REPORTED

BK051300 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0735 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Apr (ANTARA) — Indonesia's export of crude oil and oil products showed a 13.04 percent increase in 1981 against its value in 1980. According to Bank Indonesia figures, the value of the export was $15.174 billion last year as against $13.424 billion the yesr before.

State-owned oil company Pertamina contributed $5.782 billion to the 1981 total export value while the rest was earned by foreign oil companies operating in the country ($5.518 billion through work contracts expcrt and $3.875 billion through profit-sharing contracts).

The January 1982 export value however was down 21.2 percent compared with the January 1981 figure, the two figures being respectively $985 million and $1.25 billion.

Liquified natural gas (LNG) export meanwhile increased 10.2 percent in 1981 from the 1980 figure. Indonesia's LNG export in 1981 earned $2.513 billion or $232 million above the earning in 1980 which was $2.281 billion. Of the 1981 earning total, $1.13 billion was gained from LNG produced at the Badak field and $1.383 billion from that produced at the Arun field. LNG export in January 1982 was $244 million, 19 percent above the January 1981 figure which was $206 million.

INTERNATIONAL PRICES OF BUNKER OILS LOWERED

BK080833 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0744 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 8 Apr (ANTARA) — The state oil company Pertamina has as from April 2 lowered the international prices of marine fuel oils (bunker) in Indonesian ports to make them competitive with those at nearby foreign ports, as part of a program to boost exports of commodities outside oil and gas. For the same purpose national companies operating ships carrying exports direct to destination countries may also be given a 3-month credit for bunker supplies as an additional export incentive.

Pertamina's director for domestic supplies R.D. Adi Sumarta told the press here Wednesday [7 April] the prices have been changed for three types of marine fuel oils as the following:

Marine Fuel Oil (MFO): from U.S.$245 to U.S.$195 per metric ton.

Marine Diesel Fuel (MDF): from U.S.$245 to U.S.$325 [as received] per metric ton.

Marine Gas Oil (HSD): from U.S.$355 to U.S.$325 per metric ton.

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TEXT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

OW301131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0630 GMT, 0600 GMT, 0400 GMT 27-29 Mar 82

[Text of VCP Central Committee Political Report to Fifth VCP Congress -- read by announcer; for an abridged account of this report as read at the opening session of the congress by VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan, see the 29 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, esteemed guests: The years that elapsed between the fourth and the fifth congresses of our party were the first of a new stage entered upon by the Vietnamese revolution, with the birth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, independent and unified. They were years of economic restoration, transformation and development, of cultural transformation and development in the light of the lines set forth by the party's fourth congress; they were a period of war to defend the fatherland and of struggle against a new enemy, Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. They were a period in which national independence and the positions of socialism in our country made a steady step towards further consolidation in a closer-than-ever association with the two fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, and with the Soviet Union and the world socialist community.

There were exciting and complex years in the unceasing advance of the Vietnamese revolution, a period in which our people won very great victories in the defense of the fatherland and initial achievements in the rebuilding of our country in accordance with the sacred testament of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

At present the tasks of our entire party and people before history are extremely heavy. Our fight is still very hard and complex; the enemy is stepping up his hostile policy against our people; the current economic and social situation presents serious difficulties.

The fifth congress of the party is to review the implementation of the lines of the fourth congress, give a correct assessment of the achievements, the shortcomings and the actual socioeconomic situation at present, analyze the causes of the successes and difficulties, set forth the strategic tasks of our revolution in the new situation, adopt decisions and measures to bring into play the strong points of our country, take our economy forward over the difficulties, consolidate national defense, maintain security and ensure an effective defense of the socialist fatherland.

Following is the activity report of the Central Committee to the congress.

Part I -- General Situation and Tasks

After the complete victory of our anti-U.S. resistance war in the spring of 1975, our entire people, filled with legitimate pride and new vitality, were animated by a common will to forge ahead and build the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

A brilliant success of our party and people has been the speedy reunification of the country on the state plane, the establishment of the system of proletarian dictatorship in the whole country and the carrying into effect of policies in all fields to speed up the reunification process, and to bring about a life of national concord and communion from north to south. For the first time, our fatherland has achieved real unity on the firm basis of national independence and socialism. All the subtle and wicked tricks carried out by imperialism for decades to destroy the unity of our nation and to make the Vietnamese degenerate, have met with failure. The U.S. imperialists dreamed of internal rebellions breaking out in our country after their withdrawal. But this did not happen. Political security has been maintained. A first step has been made to promote the working people's right to collective mastery. The overwhelming majority of those who worked for the other side have become equal members of the national community. Vietnam is one; the Vietnamese nation is one. The great strength of the reunified

country is being brought into play in the healing of the wounds of war, the rehabilitation of the economy, the building of socialism; and it has been given an outstanding manifestation through two wars to defend the country.

We have given a timely solution to pressing economic problems, speedily started the reconstruction of large rural areas in the south and economic and cultural establishments in the north which have been devastated by the war. Millions of people have been given assistance to return to their former homes, reunite with their families, and take part in national construction. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed people in newly liberated areas have been given jobs. Tens of thousands of victims of the depraved way of life and culture under the old regime have been rehabilitated. Production and the people's life have gradually returned to normal.

After 30 years of war, our people have no more cherished desire than to live in peace, independence and freedom to rebuild the country and their own life. However, the construction work had not been going on for long when our nation had to face new, extremely serious trials due to the hostile policy of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles.

For a long time now, the Chinese leaders have cherished a scheme to annex Vietnam and the Indochinese Peninsula as a whole, so as to pave the way for the realization of their dream of expansion into Southeast Asia. While helping us fight against the U.S. aggressors -- which they could not fail to do when the United States was still their enemy -- the Chinese reactionaries gradually made preparations for this perfidious design. After they entered into collusion with the U.S. imperialists, their expansionist scheme became increasingly apparent. They occupied the Vietnamese Hoang Sa (Paracels) Archipelago. They attempted to perpetuate the partition of our country, and tried by every means to prevent our people from overthrowing the Saigon puppet administration, and completely liberating South Vietnam from U.S. domination. Since our people's victory in 1975, the Chinese reactionaries have even more brazenly carried out their policy of hostility toward Vietnam. They regard an independent, unified and socialist Vietnam as a major obstacle to their expansionist and hegemonic designs in Southeast Asia.

In their strategic calculations, the Chinese reactionaries intend to weaken Vietnam in all respects, and eventually to conquer our country with a two pronged attack, up from the south and down from the north. They frenziedly embarked on this scheme right from the moment our country emerged from the anti-U.S. resistance, still scarred with wounds and confronted with countless postwar difficulties. They incited the stooge Pol Pot clique to widen and intensify the war along the southwestern border of our country in an attempt to invade large areas from Ha Tien to Tay Ninh, to create an opportunity for the reactionaries inside southern Vietnam to rebel and overthrow the revolutionary power. In coordination with these activities, China staged the so-called "Overseas Chinese Incidents," cut off aid, withdrew specialists, tried by every means to cause us political and economic troubles, and increased military pressure along our northern borders and in the eastern sea.

The Chinese leaders' hegemonic dream regarding Vietnam was noticed increasingly clearly by our party during the years of resistance against U.S. aggression. Nevertheless, proceeding from our policy of entertaining good-neighbor relations with China and securing a peaceful juncture for national construction, we took the initiative of proposing negotiations with China to resolve the disputes bequeathed by history. However, the Chinese rulers refused to enter into serious negotiations with us. Regarding the border conflicts started by the Pol Pot clique, we also tried patiently by every means to reach a peaceful settlement. However, with the design to annex our country, China incited the Pol Pot clique to reject all our good-willed proposals and to intensify their war of encroachment on Vietnamese territory, causing great human and material losses to our compatriots in the southwestern border areas. Realizing the schemes of the new enemy and the historic mission of our nation to face and defeat Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemonism, our army and people, in light of the

resolution of the fourth plenum of the party's Central Committee, initiated full preparations to cope with a possible war of aggression started by China from the north, while determinedly dealing with a fitting riposte to the war of aggression waged in the south by the Pol Pot clique under orders from their boss; at the same time, we strongly supported the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and the fraternal Kampuchean people in their endeavour to liberate their country and save the Khmer nation from genocide.

Early in 1979, the Chinese reactionaries openly started a large-scale war involving 600,000 troops across our northern border. With this criminal war, the reactionary clique in the Chinese ruling circles unmasked themselves as a direct and dangerous enemy of our people, and also a very wicked international reactionary force threatening national independence, peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. They revealed to the whole world their true colors as counterrevolutionaries, proponents of Great Han expansionism and hegemonism, enemies of socialism and national independence, entertaining the mad dream of becoming a center ruling over the whole world.

Holding high the tradition of dauntlessness and the staunch spirit of our nation, bringing into play the great might of the system of socialist collective mastery, our heroic armed forces together with our countrymen in the northern border provinces, and with the dedicated backing of the whole country, put up a gallant fight, defeated all the attacks of the aggressors, and compelled them to retreat in shame.

The victory in the two wars to defend the fatherland is one of enormous historic significance. Our people have inflicted an initial defeat on the wicked schemes of the Chinese authorities, safeguarded independence, freedom and socialism in Vietnam, fulfilled their international duty to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, and actively defended national independence and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. By their fight and victory, they have helped strengthen the three revolutionary currents of the time and the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism and international reaction, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Through this combat, our party and people have heightened their vigilance over the evil treachery of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles. At the same time, we have come to realize that however truculent, cruel and perfidious the new enemy is, our people have enough spiritual and material forces to fight and know-how to defeat him if he ventures to start another war of aggression against our country.

Parallel to, and associated with, the glorious victory won in the war to defend the country, we have strengthened the militant alliance of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries, whose mutually linked-up position has become unprecedently solid; we have also strengthened our militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and broadened our cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries. These achievements of strategic significance are a guarantee of paramount importance for our people in the successful building of socialism and the effective defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

On the economic front, our people have recorded noteworthy achievements. We have striven hard to overcome the heavy aftermaths of the wars of aggression and consecutive natural calamities. On the whole, the war-ravaged establishments in agriculture, industry, communications and transport have now been restored; production has developed in a number of fields. An initial effort has been made to redistribute social labor. Thanks to continuing efforts on the foodgrain and foodstuffs production front, we have staved off famine in the areas heavily affected by natural calamities. Although the working people's living standards are still low, there have been improvements in some respects in many rural areas.

The new relations of production in the north have continued to be consolidated. In the south, the socialist transformation has scored initial results. The compradore bourgeoisie has been eliminated; some capitalist industry and trade has undergone

transformation. Small industry, handicrafts and small trade are being rearranged and reorganized. Some of the peasants in the Nam Bo provinces have been organized into production collectives; establishing collective farming among the peasants of the southern Trung Bo provinces is almost complete.

The production capacity of various economic branches has been further increased. With the rehabilitation and reclamation work, and the efforts to get more crops of the same soil, the acreage under cultivation has increased by nearly 2 million hectares. We have supplied agriculture with an additional 18,000 tractors of various types, raising the proportion of mechanized tilling to 25 percent of the total acreage under cultivation. Agricultural production has developed particularly since 1979. The acreage under afforestation has reached 580,000 hectares.

The production capacity in industry has been supplemented by an addition of 100,000 kilowatts of electric power, 2 million tons of coal, 500,000 tons of cement. Many projects under construction will be brought into operation during the 1981-85 period such as cement works, power plants, motor engineering plants, shipbuilding and repair facilities, sugar refineries, paper factories, spinning mills, etc. In communications and transport, we have restored or built nearly 1,700 kilometers of railways, 3,800 kilometers of highways, 30,000 meters of bridges, 4,000 meters of wharves, and acquired additional means of transportation. The fixed asset of the state in 1980 marked an increase of 10.2 thousand million dong over the 1976 figures.

We have recorded economic achievements under extremely difficult conditions; at the same time, we have had many shortcomings and mistakes in this field. Therefore, the results are still low in comparison with the requirements and do not correspond to the efforts made and the money invested. However, in the revolutionary context of the past five years, we affirm the significance of these achievements.

The resolution of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee, Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau and the new policies adopted by our party and state in the economic field have begun to bring about new vigor and new progress in production. In the whole country, there are good trends of development in agriculture. In state-run industry, there have emerged a number of enterprises with typically high economic efficiency. Small industry and handicrafts have undergone a fairly good development. The economic management of the state, which has begun to take a correct direction, is creating new positive factors, and opening up the prospect of a better exploitation of the existing and latent possibilities to overcome difficulties and bring the economy forward in the coming years.

The cultural front has scored many achievements. Education has continued to develop. In the newly liberated areas, illiteracy has been liquidated on the whole. In our country, nearly 16 million people, or about one-third of the population, attend school. The building of a new culture has unfolded throughout the country; the southern provinces have done a lot of work to eliminate the old regime's legacy of reactionary, backward, depraved culture. The literary and artistic work has achieved some progress. In public health, physical education and sports, we have made efforts to forge ahead. The scientific and technological branches have done a good job in meeting a number of requirements of the economy and national defense. Both in the fight to defend the fatherland and in the work to build a new life, many examples have arisen of groups and individuals typical of the style and ethics of the new, socialist people.

All the great revolutionary achievements which our people have recorded through blood and sweat in half a century of struggle under the party's leadership are articulated in the new constitution. That is the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the constitution of the period of transition to socialism. The new constitution has institutionalized the party's line of socialist revolution and the working people's right to collective mastery, giving our people an important tool, a sharp weapon with which to carry on the building and defense of the new regime.

The past five years will go down in our nation's history as a stage of very glorious victories of the Vietnamese revolution. Overcoming countless difficulties, our people have taken the Vietnamese revolution forward to a new strategic position, more solid than before, and created greater possibilities for the defense of the fatherland and the successful building of socialism.

These victories are due to the steady leadership of our party, a party founded and steeled by President Ho Chi Minh, boundlessly faithful to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the nation's destiny and the people's cause. They bear out the correctness of the lines charted by the party's fourth congress and of the resolutions of its Central Committee. In the extremely serious situation confronting the country in the face of the new enemy's aggressive schemes and acts, our party has set forth resolute and clear-sighted strategic directions, and correct and timely decisions to take our revolution over an important turning point and ensure its continued development in the right direction.

The victories we have won in the past stage have once again highlighted the fine qualities of our nation and of our people's armed forces. Over thousands of years, our nation has never yielded to any brutal force. Since the August (1945) revolution, several succeeding generations have fought aggressors to save the country. Our people have not enjoyed peace for long before being confronted with a new aggressor. In response to the sacred call of the party, our entire people -- old and young, men and women, in the north and in the south, in the plains and in the highlands -- and our entire army have once again closed their ranks, fearless of hardships and sacrifices, put up a resolute fight to defend the sacred territory of the fatherland and extended wholehearted assistance to brothers and neighbors in danger. The staunch will of our people-workers, peasants and intellectual workers, and of the people's armed forces, also shines in the daily struggle to overcome postwar difficulties and trials and those encountered in the first stage of the advance to socialism. Great indeed are the heroic Vietnamese people!

Our congress warmly commends the compatriots from all ethnic groups in the country together with all cadres and fighters of the People's Army, People's Security Forces, militia and Self-Defence Corps who united closely, fought heroically and achieved outstanding exploits in the two wars to defend our country, writing another glorious chapter into the epics for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, and who are night and day defending our borders, territory, airspace, territorial waters and offshore islands, preserving political security, public order and social safety. Our congress lauds the various strata of working people who have made continuous efforts, recorded achievements in economic rehabilitation, transformation and development; cultural transformation and development; and who are tirelessly striving to overcome difficulties and ensure the country's continued advance along the socialist path.

Our victories in the current fight for self-defense and national construction are inseparably linked to the all-round cooperation and active aid of the Soviet Union, the special solidarity of Laos and Kampuchea, the wholehearted support of the other socialist countries, the sympathy and support of the world's revolutionary and peace forces.

From this rostrum, our congress expresses the most sincere and profound gratitude of our whole party and people toward the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev; toward the great Soviet people; the trusted comrade and brother who has been extending to our people all-round, great and most effective assistance.

We express our warm feelings and deep gratitude to the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the brothers who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with us for several decades now against the common enemy, and who, together with us, are carrying aloft the banner of independence, freedom and socialism on this beloved peninsula.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to the other fraternal socialist countries which have extended to our people's just cause a great and valuable assistance. We warmly thank all our friends in the world who have been standing at our people's side and generously supporting us.

Dear comrades, over the past five years, besides successes and achievements, there have been a great many difficulties, and on the economic front, our country is now being confronted with many acute problems. The results of the implementation of the economic plans in the five years 1976-1980 have not reduced the serious imbalances in our national economy. Production rises slowly while the population increases quickly. The national product is not in a position to meet the needs of social consumption; part of social consumption must be taken from loans and aid, and the economy is not able to accumulate reserves. There are shortages of food, clothing materials, and other essential consumer goods. Great tensions exist in the supply of energy and materials, in communications and transport. Many enterprises operate below capacity. There are still great disparities between financial revenues and expenditures, goods and money, exports and imports. Markets and prices are unstable. There are still large numbers of working people who are not being employed. The livelihood of the working people, especially workers, public servants and peasants in areas affected by natural disasters or enemy destructions, is fraught with difficulties. In the economic and cultural life, in the way of life and social safety, there have been prolonged negative manifestations; in some respect, the socialist positions have been encroached upon by capitalist and nonsocialist factors.

The deep-rooted cause of the difficulties in the economy and daily life is the following: Our economy is still primarily one of small production, and suffers extremely heavy aftermaths of prolonged war and of colonialism; of the past five years, nearly three were spent in war for national defense; new destruction was wrought while the old wounds had not healed; great natural disasters occurred in quick succession; the enemy permanently indulges in sabotage activities in many respects. Our economy has simultaneously to meet three very pressing basic requirements -- to satisfy the needs of national defense, to ensure the people's livelihood, and to build step by step the material-technological basis of socialism. Under these circumstances, difficulties and imbalances are unavoidable.

On the other hand, the difficulties have also stemmed from shortcomings and mistakes of the party and state agencies, from national down to grass-roots levels, in economic leadership and management and in the running of our society. In certain fields, the shortcomings and mistakes in leadership and management have been the main causes leading to, or aggravating, the economic and social difficulties in the past years. The resolutions of various Central Committee plenums have pointed out those shortcomings and mistakes.

Our party's fourth congress, proceeding from the major characteristic features of our country, set forth correct general and economic lines, which reflect the laws governing the period of transition from small production to socialism in our country. However, during the five years 1976-1980, there were shortcomings and mistakes in our grasping and understanding the actual situation, concretizing and implementing the party's lines. We also had very great shortcomings and mistakes in organizing and directing the implementation, which included the planning and managerial work.

We failed to fully realize the difficulties and complexities of the advance to socialism from a primarily small-production economy; we failed to fully realize the dimensions of the economic and social upheavals following a prolonged war; we failed to fully appreciate the difficulties and complexities in overcoming our weaknesses in economic and social management; we failed to fully foresee international developments which are unfavorable in some respects. Therefore, we have shown subjectiveness and hastiness in setting a number of targets too great in scale and too high in speed concerning capital construction and production development, especially at the outset. Hastiness is also apparent in our organizing too large cooperative farms in some regions, in our planning and starting the construction of a number of projects while lacking data from surveys and studies and lacking adequate preparations.

On the other hand, we have shown utmost conservatism and slackness. Many party and state bodies from national down to grassroots levels did not strictly and fully carry out the lines of the fourth congress and many resolutions of the Central Committee. They did not correctly assess the advantages and the possibilities, especially the existing potential of the country in labor, land, forest and sea resouces, material-technical facilities, branches and trades turning out consumer goods and export items. They lacked the determination and the will to ponder over how to bring into play these advantages and possibilities. We have maintained, for too long, the mechanism of administrative, bureaucratic management based on the state financing system; we have been slow in changing the policies and regulations that hindered production. There is a very heavy tendency of reliance on others in production activities and economic management.

Subjectiveness, hastiness, conservatism and slackness which are all shortcomings and mistakes in concretizing and carrying out the party's lines, stem in the final analysis from failure to really grasp the laws governing the advance from small production to socialist large-scale production reflected in the party's lines, to fully grasp the realities, and from lack of economic knowledge. The shortcomings and mistakes in concretizing and carrying out the party's lines have been exposed in the working out of economic and investment structures which are not rational; in the failure to do thorough planning at all central, local and grassroots levels, to pay due attention to the planning from the grassroots level, to link planning with cost-accounting and socialist business operations, to attach importance to productivity, quality and efficiency. The shortcomings and mistakes showed themselves also in failure to pay attention to the bringing into play of the combined strength of all factors in the general and the economic line; especially in failure to bring into play the strength of the working people's collective mastery system, and of the mechanism of party's leadership, people's mastery and state's management, to achieve a good combination of the three revolutions, and to initiate a wide and deep revolutionary mass movement.

In organizing the implementation, our shortcomings and mistakes lie in bureaucratism, divorce from the realities, lack of sensitivity to life, conservatism, slackness, lack of responsibility in economic and social management.

The ideological and cultural front has been neglected. The education of party members and the masses about the struggle between the two paths has not been given due attention. In the struggle against psychological warfare, reactionary ideologies, depraved culture, the ideological and cultural work has lacked incisiveness and militancy.

There has been slowness in strengthening socialist legality; law and discipline have been relaxed. The struggle against law-breaking and social evils has not been resolute and thoroughgoing.

The party-building work has been marked by prolonged slackness in some respects, and has failed to keep abreast with the new tasks, especially those related to economic transformation and construction. In particular, the cadre work has suffered from great slowness and conservatism in all the links of training, assignment, employment and remuneration.

The above-mentioned shortcomings and mistakes prove that, on a number of problems, we have failed to hold firmly enough to proletarian dictatorship, whose comprehensive contents have been laid down in the resolution of the party's fourth congress. They are very serious shortcomings and mistakes. The Central Committee undertook a severe self-criticism before the congress, and proposes that after the congress there be a drive of profound self-criticism and criticism in the party, in state bodies at all levels, and that effective measures be taken to correct these shortcomings and mistakes.

Dear comrades, the past five years have been a specially significant period not only from the viewpoint of the dimensions of historic events. Their special value also lies

in the very useful experiences accumulated by our party. All the above-mentioned qualities, shortcomings and weaknesses should be pondered upon and analyzed by the whole party, and necessary lessons should be drawn so as to further improve and heighten the party's leadership and the state's management capacity, and ensure the fulfillment of the heavy tasks of the revolution in the period ahead.

In more than half a century of activity, our party has devoted a major part of its time and effort to the task of national liberation. Its historic mission has been in the past six years, and it is from now on to lead our entire people in successfully building socialism, taking our country forward step by step along the path to progress and civilization while constantly defending the fatherland and ensuring durable independence from our nation and an ever happier life for our people.

However, our socialist revolution unfolds in an international background of complex developments. The bellicose forces of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are closely working hand in glove to rally forces in order to launch counterattacks on the world revolutionary movement, primarily on the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In Southeast Asia, the Chinese reactionaries and imperialist forces spearhead their attacks at Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

At present, the Chinese reactionaries, aided and abetted by the United States, are waging a kind of sabotage war against Vietnam on the military, political, economic and cultural front, using various forces and resorting to very wicked tricks. The enemy positions troops close to our northern borders, provokes partial armed conflicts, wages a war of encroachment aimed at gnawing away our border lands; at the same time, active preparations are made for a large-scale war of aggression. Through psychological and espionage warfare, he tries to undermine us politically, ideologically and organizationally, to sow division among the various ethnic groups, to drive a wedge between the people and the party; he covertly rallies the reactionary forces, organizes opposition activities in an attempt to foment disturbances and subversion. He engages in economic sabotage, tries to undermine production, connives with the imperialists in pursuing an embargo policy, and sows the venom of reactionary, depraved culture. He attempts by every means to tarnish the image of Vietnam in a bid to isolate our country in the international arena. Along with these anti-Vietnam schemes and acts, China also colludes with the United States, gathers together reactionary stooge forces, and entices ASEAN countries to oppose the revolution in Kampuchea and Laos. All these hostile actions are part and parcel of China's strategy against national independence and socialism in Vietnam, in all three Indochinese countries, a strategy designed to weaken and eventually to annex our country and this region as a whole.

Thus our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, and at the same time, having to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy.

Proceeding from the above-mentioned situation, in the new stage of the revolution, our entire people and army under the party's leadership must closely unite and strive to carry out two strategic tasks: First, to build socialism successfully. Second, to stand combat-ready, to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland effectively. These two strategic tasks are closely interrelated.

It is only by building socialism with practical results and making our country stronger in all respects and in all circumstances that we can have enough strength to defeat any war of aggression started by the enemy, and effectively defend our fatherland. Conversely, it is only by strengthening national defense, defeating the enemy's multisided war of sabotage, and constantly ensuring a solid defense of the country that we can be in a position to build socialism successfully.

"All for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people!" Such is the motto of our entire party, people and army, the lofty and sacred mission that all Vietnamese generations from now on must assume before the history of the nation.

While carrying out the above-mentioned two strategic tasks, we must always strengthen our militant solidarity and broaden our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea, with the other fraternal socialist countries, and extend constant support to the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and international reaction, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. That is an international obligation of our people, and also a task of strategic significance, which has a bearing on the vital interests of independence, freedom and socialism in our country and on the Indochinese Peninsula, on peace and stability in Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

The task of combat-readiness to defend the fatherland requires permanent vigilance against the war schemes and acts of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and of the bellicose imperialist forces; it requires the mobilization of the greatest efforts of our entire party, people and army to resolutely defeat the enemy's multisided war of sabotage, and also to ready the country in a constantly prepared state and strong enough to defeat the enemy in any contingency.

To meet this requirement, we must build an all-round, modern national defense by the whole people on the basis of a continuing consolidation and strengthening of the working people's collective mastery system in all fields. We must cater to the people's material and cultural life, maintain political security, public order and social safety, strengthen the people's political and moral unity of mind, and increase the unity of the various ethnic groups and the unity between the army and the people. We must closely combine economy with national defense, and national defense with economy, develop the defense industry step by step along with the strengthening of the economic potential of the country. These are elements constituting the combined strength of the defense of the fatherland.

It is necessary to build the people's armed forces in accordance with the viewpoint of people's war and national defense by the entire people; this is to include the main force and local troops in a balanced and integrated structure between the standing army and the reserve forces, with the required troop strength and an increasingly higher quality; the greatest importance is to be attached to the building of a strong militia and self-defense crops, especially in border areas; the various categories of forces are to form closely connected mobile forces and on-the-spot forces, making it possible to enjoy a solid mastery of the ground and to launch strong offensives. We must unceasingly strive to improve the country's defense posture, to have the entire country and each locality constantly prepared and able to seize the initiative in coping with any contingency. In particular, we must exercise increased guidance, and strive to build the northern border provinces and the Tay Nguyen provinces into well-defended ones with steady political conditions, developed economy and culture, mighty armed forces, and the ability to provide for on-the-spot logistics.

We must continue to achieve a good performance in the drive to build our army into a people's revolutionary army possessing a rock-like will to win, a strict discipline, a serious behavior, increasingly higher standards as a modern regular army, an unceasingly better state of combat-readiness, and constantly fulfilling all tasks assigned by the fatherland. We must take greater care of the material and spiritual life of the troops, consolidate the flesh-and-blood relationship between the army and the people; ensure a good implementation of the policies with regard to the families of fallen soldiers, to war invalids and soliders in active service. We must organize an appropriate and effective participation of the army in productive labor and economic construction. Comprehensive education work is to be undertaken to give the people and the youth a clear understanding of the law on military duty and prepare the younger generation for joining the armed forces and to steel themselves in the army's great school into new, socialist people.

To ensure political security, public order and social safety is a task of paramount importance to defeat the enemy's multisided war of sabotage. We must resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries, foil in ti e the schemes of the reactionaries of all kinds to raise

their heads, check and punish the enemy's sabotage activities in all fields, enforce law and discipline more vigorously, preserve the order of society and the safety of the people.

For a good performance of this task, we must build the People's Security Forces, which are to be pure, solid in all respects, and really constitute a sharp instrument of the state of proletarian dictatorship, absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the party, and the people; there must be fulltime modern regular forces which are to be politically steadfast, professionally proficient, endowed with fairly good scientific-technical standards, and with the required technical equipment; the People's Security Forces must also possess strong, part-time forces and a widespread mass basis to ensure an outstanding performance of all tasks.

It is necessary to coordinate the activities of all branches, services, mass organizations, forces, categories of armed forces under the leadership of the party committees to fight against the enemy's multisided war of sabotage; to achieve a good coordination between the security services, the Prosecutor's Office, and the judiciary bodies in the enforcement of the law; to achieve a good coordination between the People's Security Forces, the People's Army, militia, Self-Defense Corps, and the forces of the masses in the maintenance of political security, public order and social safety.

In particular, in border areas and minority-populated regions, patient efforts are to be made to mobilize the masses, to enable our countrymen to clearly identify the enemy. Resolute and timely actions are required to foil the enemy's schemes and acts to sow division among the various ethnic groups, instigate violent disturbances, and provoke trouble. We must ensure a good implementation of the policy of unity and equality among the various ethnic groups, step up the socialist transformation and construction with a view to raising the material and cultural living standards of the countrymen from all ethnic groups.

Our congress highly appreciates the great contributions of the People's Army, the People's Security Forces, the militia and Self-Defense Corps which have been fighting for over thirty years now under the glorious banner of the party. The people's armed forces will be forever a trusted instrument of the state of proletarian dictatorship in the defense of the fatherland and the preservation of our revolutionary gains.

While not slackening even for a minute in the task of consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland, our party and people should put on the front rank the task of building socialism. This is not only because socialism is the goal of our whole cause, but also because socialism and the solidity of the socialist system are guarantees for our fatherland's independence and freedom.

Our congress affirms the continued implementation of the line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy mapped out by the fourth party congress.

The line of socialist revolution is: "To hold firmly to proletarian dictatorship, promote the right to collective mastery of the working people; carry out three revolutions simultaneously -- the revolution in relation to production, the scientific-technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific-technological revolution is the kingpin; step up socialist industrialization, which is the central task of the period of transition to socialism; establish the system of socialist collective mastery, build socialist large-scale production, develop the new culture, mold the new socialist people; abolish the regime of exploitation of man by man, do away with poverty and backwardness; unceasingly uphold vigilance, constantly consolidate national defense, maintain political security and social order; successfully build the Vietnamese motherland into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist country; actively contribute to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The line of building a socialist economy is: "To step up socialist industrialization, build the material-technological basis of socialism, and take the economy of our country from small production to socialist large-scale production. To give priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry, build industry and agriculture in the whole country into an

industrial-agricultural economic structure, build the central economy while developing the regional economies, combine the central economy with the regional economies into a unified national economic structure; combine the building of productive forces with the establishment and perfecting of new relations of production; combine economy with national defense; strengthen the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance with the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of socialist internationalism, and at the same time develop our economic relations with other countries on the basis of firmly maintaining our independence and sovereignty, and mutual benefit; turn Vietnam into a socialist country with modern economy, industry and agriculture, advanced culture, science and technology, firm national defense, and a civilized and happy life."

The general line and the economic line constitute a single, integrated whole in which there are some questions requiring special attention, namely: to hold firmly to proletarian dictatorship, promote the right to collective mastery of the working people, and carry out socialist industrialization.

The whole of these lines is an application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country, and a carrying into effect of Lenin's thesis on the possibility of advancing to socialism bypassing the state of capitalist development.

The general line and the economic line guide all activities of our party, people and army throughout the transition period. All through this revolutionary process, we must have a correct understanding of the general line and the economic line, concretize them, and base ourselves on them to work out a socioeconomic strategy, development plans, policies and major measures both for the whole country and for specific branches and fields of activity, in keeping with the specific historical conditions of the country, with the needs and possibilities of our people in each stage.

The stage ahead, which includes the five-year period 1981-85 and stretches on to 1990, is a period of special importance.

We are building socialism against a background of complex international developments, while our country is confronted with serious difficulties, and an acute struggle is going on between the socialist and the capitalist path. We must realize that the building of socialism is in many respects a new work about which we do have not much experience. We do not in the least make light of our shortcomings and mistakes, but some of these require time to overcome.

On the other hand, we enjoy very fundamental advantages. Over the past five years, our whole party, party branches at all levels and party cadres and members have matured further. The party, realizing its qualities, shortcomings and weaknesses more clearly, grasping the lines more firmly and the realities more concretely, and determined to correct shortcomings and mistakes, is sure to gradually find correct and effective solutions so as to bring about a turn for the better.

Our system is by nature a superior one. Our people are very heroic, intelligent and creative, they thoroughly understand the difficulties of the country, they are undaunted in fighting and industrious in productive labor.

In national defense, we have powerful forces, more solid defense dispositions and more experience than before. In economic management, changes in the right direction have begun to appear; the new vigor and new factors are gradually rolling back the negative manifestations in production.

A great advantage of ours is our having available productive capacities not being used such as labor, land, branches, trades, and existing material-technical facilities, together with new productive capacities which will be added; we also enjoy the all-round cooperation and the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

The stage ahead is one of continuing socialist construction and socialist transformation, further strengthening the political and moral oneness of mind of the people, reducing and overcoming difficulties, stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, stopping and eliminating the negative manifestations, achieving important progress in all fields, creating a new balance of the economy, and at the same time, preparing for even steadier and stronger steps forward in the next stage. Our party should lead the whole people in exploiting all existing and latent possibilities, closely combining the political, economic, cultural and social activities at all levels, in all branches, fanning a buoyant revolutionary movement involving tens of millions of people, arousing the creativity and noble qualities of the working people, bringing into play the combined strength of the socialist collective mastery system.

In the political field, we should establish and bring into full play the action of the mechanism of party's leadership, people's mastery and state's management in the whole country and in each branch, each region, each unit. We should strictly observe the new constitution; strengthen legality; preserve political security, public order and social safety; heighten vigilance; strive hard to defeat the enemy's multisided war of sabotage; continue to consolidate national defense; and stand combat-ready for an effective defense of the fatherland.

In the economic field, we should combine economic development, rearrangement and transformation, and in particular, concentrate our forces on the development of agriculture, taking it a step toward socialist large-scale production in a rational industrial-agricultural structure combining agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry right from the outset. In this way, we shall meet the immediate requirements regarding the people's life, and the consolidation of national defense and security, and effectively overcome the difficulties and imbalances, create accumulation from within the economy, and make a good preparation to step up socialist industrialization.

In the ideological and cultural field, we should step up the building of the new culture and the molding of the new people, in close connection with the revolutionary requirements and in keeping with the economic possibilities, thereby giving a better impulse to the building of the new system and the new economy. We must intensify the struggle to do away with old social evils, vestiges of the neo-colonialist culture, and all influences of the reactionary ideology and culture.

The decisive factor for a successful performance of all tasks of socialist construction and national defense lies in raising our party's leading ability and strengthening its fighting capacity. We must strive to build up a really strong and pure party with increasing adeptness in economic and cultural leadership. We must make every Communist Party member worthy of being an outstanding militant of the working class and the nation, standing really at the forefront, setting examples, and enjoying the trust and affection of the masses. Acting upon the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh, our party must always be worthy of being "the leader and very loyal servant of the people," the organizer of all the successes of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage.

Part II -- Main Socioeconomic Tasks for the Five Years 1981-85 and the 1980's as a Whole

Dear comrades, the experience of the 5 years 1976-1980 spells out the need to concretize the party's lines -- the general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy in our country -- to map out a socioeconomic strategy for the first stage of socialist industrialization. To lay a basis for the study of the socioeconomic strategy, we shall, at this congress, define the economic and social objectives together with the major policies to ensure their attainment.

Basing ourselves on the party's lines and proceeding from the actual state of our national economy, we define the overall economic and social objectives of the 1980's as follows:

1. To meet the most pressing and essential requirements, gradually to stabilize, and eventually to improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all, to bring about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem, to better meet the requirements in clothing, study, medical care, housing, moving, child care, and other essential consumption needs.

2. To carry on the building of the material-technological basis of socialism, with a view mainly to boosting agriculture, consumer goods production and exports, at the same time, to increase the technical equipment for the other economic branches, and to make preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage.

3. To complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces, to continue perfecting the socialist relations of production in the north, to consolidate the socialist relations of production in the whole country.

4. To meet the defense requirements, to consolidate national defense, to maintain security and order. The achievements of the four overall objectives mentioned above requires a fundamental change in the actual state of our economy:

First, to make national production, progress from inability to ability to meet the social consumption demands and ensure accumulation from within the economy.

Second, to make the gross national product progress from being in volume and structure too low and too disproportionate to the requirements of the economy and the country to be able to meet an important part of the needs, including through the import of articles unavailable or in insufficient supply at home with the proceeds of exports.

To bring about a fundamental change in the actual state of the economy, we must manage to create a new productive force and a higher social labor productivity, even in the absence of a relatively developed big industry; to this end, we must correctly work out major economic and social policies.

1. The first and most decisive factor is a correct combination of industry and agriculture.

Our most valuable asset is labor: the biggest potential, which can be brought into play in the first place and which is also an object of labor capable of attracting the largest work force, is the land, including the forests and the sea; a very big capacity lies in branches and trade, including sideline occupations in the countryside, handicrafts, small industries and installations of consumer goods industry, which are in a position to undergo a strong development and to employ much labor. Our biggest motive force is the socialist collective mastery system, which makes it possible to combine labor with land, to ensure a vigorous expansion of branches and trades and to create a new productive force at an early date.

Therefore, what is the most important, what can and must be done first, is to achieve collective mastery for the sake of a rational and effective use of labor and land and a vigorous expansion of branches and trades at every establishment, in every locality and in the whole country; the purpose is to provide jobs for all working people, to exploit all lands, to develop all branches and trades both in width and depth, to achieve a higher social labor productivity, a greater value of gross national product and a wider variety of products. To this end, we must concentrate our forces on a vigorous development of agriculture, take it a step toward socialist large-scale production in a structure closely and correctly combining agriculture, consumer goods industries and heavy industry.

The taking of agriculture a step toward socialist large-scale production in the 1980's has the following main contents:

First, to arrange for agriculture to carry out the production work and the distribution of produce in accordance with the programs and plans of the whole country. Under these plans, agriculture must strive for a good performance of three tasks: to ensure food supplies for the whole society, to supply agricultural produce as raw materials for consumer goods industries and to create an important source of export items. The use of labor and land must be geared toward intensive cultivation, crop specialization and compound business operations with a view to developing crop growing, livestock breeding, food processing and other branches and trades in the countryside. A rational and scientifically grounded arrangement is to be made in the structure of crops, animals, branches and trades to put to rational use both agricultural and forest lands so that the environment can be well protected, every hectare of land can bring about high economic effectiveness and all branches and trades can yield big incomes. A rational division of labor must be carried out in each establishment and each locality to spur intensive farming and crop multiplication; at the same time, we should redistribute the work force on a nationwide scale to expand farming areas with the same zeal as in the fight against the enemy, under close guidance, and in accordance with firm plans, ensure effectiveness on the basis of a summing up of past experiences in land reclamation. We must strive to put to use within three 5-year plans all the 10 million hectares of agricultural land and 15 million hectares of forest lands and to grow an average of two crops a year on arable lands.

Second, to step up the scientific-technological revolution in agriculture, actively build material-technical facilities and take a step in modernizing agriculture, to step up the building of water conservancy projects, both for irrigation and drainage; to transform the soil and fit up the lands, widely apply biological achievements to crop growing and livestock breeding; to broaden chemicalization, make the most of the available sources of organic fertilizers while trying by every means to secure more chemical fertilizers; to achieve a good performance in the fight against pests and epizootics; to carry out mechanization with steps suitable to each locality, to achieve a good combination of mechanized means with manual methods and semimechanized means, to ensure economic effectiveness; to develop the processing industry, ensure good storage and timely transportation. To this end, we must bring into play our country's material and intellectual possibilities, especially the capabilities of heavy industries and, at the same time, import with the proceeds of exports those technical materials unavailable or in insufficient supply at home.

Third, to complete the socialist transformation with correct forms and steps, to achieve a steady development of the state sector in appropriate areas, to trade in crop plants, and animals for breeding and to undertake fitting links in agriculture, to attain importance to the consolidaton of the state farms, whose productivity, quality and effectiveness are to be increased, to make them really worthy of their role as examples in production and management, to complete the cooperativization of agriculture, to strive to perfect the cooperatives and production collectives to raise the quality of the collective sector; to encourage the development of the household economy in the right direction, to establish and broaden the socialist economic relations directly linking the state to cooperatives, production collectives and individual peasants, those between industry and agriculture, town and country, through state plans, economic contracts, state purchase of agricultural produce and sale of industrial articles and various forms of production and business association.

Fourth, to take the district as a most important ground for carrying out the three above-said contents. The economic structure of the district is an economic structure in which grassroots units are cooperatives, agricultural production collectives, small industrial enterprises, and which may include state farms, afforestation yards of the district, and production units of other kinds. To actively build the districts along the line of combining agriculture and industry -- or forest, agriculture and industry, or fishery, agriculture and industry depending on the specific conditions of the various kinds of districts -- that is to say, to take the district as a ground for division of labor and reorganization of production, to put to good use labor, land, forest and sea, to carry out intensive farming, crop specialization, to develop crop growing and

livestock breeding, to expand branches and trades; to organize the association of cooperative farms, handicraft units, small industrial installations and other production units jointly built up by cooperative farms, with a number of production establishments, technical stations, stores for supplying materials, purchasing agricultural produce and selling consumer goods, set up by the state in the districts. The economic structure of each district takes shape from its economic conditions, its orientation for production, specialization and compound business operations, from the requirements and possibilities of the cooperative farms and agricultural production collectives; at the same time, the building of the district's economic structure must be linked to the provincial and national programs of economic development. Therefore, the building of the district cannot be separated from the building and consolidation of the cooperative farms and agricultural production collectives; it must aim at meeting the requirements of its population, developing exports and contributing to national construction, along with the building of the economy. It is necessary to develop education, culture, medical care, physical education and sports, achieve a good organization of the material and cultural life and build the new countryside. We must combine economy and national defense of the motherland. The building of districts in keeping with the above-mentioned contents is a business of the state, of economic and cultural establishments and of the entire population of the districts concerned. In all fields, it is necessary to strictly carry out the policy providing for "joint efforts of the state and the people." Active contributions of the people in labor, intelligence and talent, materials and capital are to play an extremely important role. We must take a step to review the building of the district and perfecting of the district level, draw experiences to unfold the construction work in all districts, while concentrating the forces of the state in the first place on the districts in key areas regarding foodgrain, foodstuffs, important industrial crops and those turning out high rates of marketable produce, especially of export items, to attach great importance to the training of cadres for the districts.

To take agriculture to socialist large-scale production does not mean in any way to develop agriculture in isolation but instead as part of a structure that closely and correctly combines agriculture with industry. The development of agriculture must be combined with that of consumer goods industries, both in width and depth, from food-processing and light industries to small industry and handicraft branches in town and country. To boost consumer goods production is an extremely important orientation to meet the material and cultural needs of society, broaden the domestic market, create an important source of exports and expand the market outside the country. To boost consumer goods production is to increase the value of agricultural produce, provide the state with commodities for exchanges with the peasants, stimulate agricultural production, broaden the division of labor, create more jobs, develop the economy, increase social labor productivity, the national product and national income in the present stage. To list and classify all branches and trades, achieve a rational division of labor and cooperation in the whole country, to bring into play the capacity of central and local industries, small industry, handicraft, and use each individual handicraftman with a view to developing production in major cities, provincial capitals and rural areas. Small industry and handicrafts in our country have a great potential. They are an important part of consumer goods industry. They have been and are being transformed and reorganized into a component of the socialist economy. They hold an important position in the national economy during a long period, especially in this first stage. As an immediate step, to pay due attention to increasing technical equipment, improving techniques, producing and supplying raw materials, using economic levers, giving appropriate encouragement to groups and individual working people, in order to achieve a vigorous development of small industry and handicraft, from traditional trades to newly appearing ones.

To develop agriculture and consumer goods industry is to lay the foundation for the development of heavy industries. On the other hand, to develop agriculture and consumer goods industries, we must turn to good account the available industrial capabilities, rationally build the necessary heavy industries to supply electric power, coal, gasoline, fertilizers, pesticides, basic chemicals, ordinary tools, semi-mechanized and mechanized

tools, building materials; at the same time we must very actively exploit a number of heavy industry products, so as to increase the sources of materials and export goods and supply additional technical equipment to other economic branches and to heavy industry itself. With regard to the needs of agriculture and consumer goods production which the production of our heavy industry is not in a position to meet adequately, agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry itself must turn out export goods to pay for the necessary imports.

While steering heavy industry principally and primarily to the purpose of boosting agriculture and consumer goods industries, we should actively carry out all necessary preparations with the utmost importance being attached to more intensive geological surveys, so that when favorable conditions are presented, we can start the construction of a number of key heavy industrial projects, especially in engineering and steel. For we shall never forget that the only material-technological basis of socialism is a mechanized large industry capable of transforming agriculture and providing new technical equipment to the whole national economy.

To further the development of agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry, to meet the requirements of production, construction, national defense, security and the people's life, communications and transport must be improved and strengthened in all respects: organization, management, guidance, material facilities, technical equipment, unloading and transportation means; the postal communication network must be consolidated, developed and improved.

Thus, in the five years 1981-85 and in the 1980's as a whole, it is necessary to concentrate forces on a vigorous development of agriculture, to regard it as a primary front, to take it a step further to socialist large-scale production, to strive to boost consumer goods production and to carry on the building of a number of important branches of heavy industry; to combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure. These are the main contents of socialist industrialization in the immediate stage.

That is precisely "to give priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry", create a new productive force in this first stage; and, at the same time, prepare preconditions and forces for stepping up in subsequent years socialist industrialization, whose main content will be the building of a modern industrial-agricultural structure with a comparatively developed heavy industry network as the core.

2. To correctly combine the building of the central economy with a vigorous development of local economies in a unified national economic structure. For a good performance in this respect, it is necessary to map out a chart of overall development and distribution of productive forces. What should be stressed at present is the need to overcome impediments at an early date, define a rational structure for local economies, achieve a smooth coordination of central and local economies and a correct observance of the principle of combining branch management with local and territorial management. We must take strong steps toward broader initiative and greater responsibility for the local authorities in the areas of planning, budget, materials, labor, personnel, organization, etc. The relationship between the central and local levels must correctly embody the principle of democratic centralism with the higher and lower levels being united and closely linked together to eliminate bureaucratic centralization and correct manifestations of dispersion and disregard for the organization. All this aims at creating conditions for a vigorous development of local economies and a ceaseless strengthening of the economic-technical branches.

We must step up the transformation and building of Hanoi, the political center of the whole country, and Ho Chi Minh City into big economic, cultural, scientific, technological and external trading centers. The building of these two centers must rely on the efforts of the two cities themselves to forge ahead; at the same time, it must be made an important task in the state plan, in the program of activity of the

Council of Ministers. In particular, the building of the capital city is a common responsibility of the whole country. It is necessary to involve in it all branches, all forces. It is necessary to rely on the strong points of the two cities regarding skilled and educated workers, available material-technical facilities, and scientific and technological potential; to strive hard to develop industry, small industry and handicrafts and turn out large amounts of consumer goods and relatively-high-technology products, with a view to meeting the needs of the whole country and expanding exports.

To strive hard to achieve a noteworthy development in various respect of the mountain provinces and districts in the north and in Tay Nguyen and of the mountain districts in the central coastal provinces. To this effect, to make the most of on-the-spot labor in combination with the sending in of work forces from other areas so as to enhance the possibilities of the mountainous region. To combine the development of agriculture with that of forestry and the gradual building of industry; to attach particular importance to expanding communicatons and transport and developing education, medical care and culture in order to raise the material and cultural living standards of the various ethnic groups; to combine economic building with the consolidation of national defense and the maintenance of security. For this purpose, we must thoroughly carry out the handing of forests and forest lands to districts for management and to cooperatives for exploitation according to the state's programs, plans and laws. The mountainous provinces and districts must turn to good account their strong points, achieve their rise from agriculture and forestry, use the lands on the line of combining agriculture and forestry, correctly organize specialized production along with compound business operations, do away with economic self-sufficiency, expand economic relations between the highlands and the lowlands, boost export-import trade, thereby meeting the food, clothing and other daily life needs of the local population, and making ever greater contributions to national construction and defense. The observance of the above-mentioned development orientation will limit and eventually put an end to forest destruction and bring about conditions to really achieve sedentary abode and farming for the local population. In its investment policy, the state must pay due attention to the mountain provinces and districts; at the same time, it is necessary to insure and enforce other appropriate policies to resolve such particular problems of the mountain areas as environmental protection, use of the work force, exploitation of special products, development of communications, cultural development, training, assignment and remuneration of cadres, and so forth.

3. To ensure the correspondence between the productive forces and the relations of production, constantly and closely combine the transformation of the relations of production with the reorganization and development of production.

To continue to push agricultural cooperativization in the Nam Bo provinces, and step by step bring into play the effect of cooperativization in taking agriculture to socialist large-scale production and building the new countryside. To overcome sluggishness, hesitation, inaction in directing the cooperativization movement; on the other hand, avoid hastiness, oversimplification and massive and formal undertaking. To carry on land readjustments so that all working peasants can have land to till; in those places where transformation is yet to be carried out, such readjustments are to be conducted at once with a view to creating preconditions for cooperativization. Along with the setting up of production collectives and cooperative farms, marketing and credit cooperatives are to be developed.

In the building and consolidation of cooperative farms and production collectives, we must sum up and popularize in time the experiences of advanced units of consolidating the ownership system and improving the management and distribution systems. To achieve a good management of the farm lands, lay down a stable size for cooperative farms and production collectives, carry out adequate size readjustments where really necessary, apply widely and perfect the form of assignment of delivery quotas to the tillers, either in group or in individual capacity. To consolidate and assist medium and weak units to enable them to catch up with advanced ones. To reorganize production and consolidate fishing cooperatives in the north, and set up fishing collectives and fishing cooperatives in the south.

With regard to private capitalist industry, we must work out good policies and organizations to use and transform it in the form of joint state-private enterprises or other forms. The capitalist component is to be radically eliminated in trade. With regard to small industry, handicrafts and service branches, we shall resort to collective forms of operation or maintain the individual form, depending on the particular features of each trade. To gradually shift small traders unnecessary in circulation to production and other service activities. Thus during a definite period of time, there are three economic components in the north -- state-run, collective and individual -- and five in the south -- state-run, collective, joint state-private, individual and private capitalist.

The state must unceasingly consolidate and strengthen the state economy and support, encourage and strengthen the collective economy to the greatest extent. With appropriate policies and organizational forms of production, it is to strengthen its close ties with collective and individual economic organizations and take care to associate the different economic components under the direction of the state economy in furtherance of the interests of socialist construction and socialist transformation along the line of the state plans.

In the process of economic transformation and construction, we must correctly resolve the relationship between large, medium and small scales; between mechanized, semi-mechanized and manual techniques, achieve a skillful combination suitable to each branch, trade and locality, ensure a rational size and an appropriate technique for each unit; and attach greater importance to medium and small scales and to semi-mechanized and manual techniques.

4. To combine the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy according to a basic and long-term orientation, and, at the same time, provide in advance for timely and appropriate contingency readjustments to ensure victory over the enemy. We must work out a mobilization plan to get the national economy ready to oppose a war of aggression.

The planning of economic zones, the redistribution of labor and productive forces, the building of economic-technical branches and the development of local economies must aim at bringing about a unified strategic disposition so as to be master in both the fields of economy and national defense on a nationwide and a local basis. Both central and local economies should care for a good solution to the problem of on-the-spot logistics for national defense.

To strengthen the defense industry in an appropriate manner; and at the same time, turn to account its capacity to contribute to economic development.

While unceasingly increasing their fighting capacity and combat readiness, the army must organize production to provide for part of the needs in those units in a position to do so; at the same time it is to mobilize the capacity of the defense industry to participate in appropriate economic activities and use part of its forces to assume the building of a number of projects. While participating in economic construction, the army must learn techniques and the managerial business so as to ensure productivity and effectiveness.

5. To combine economic development at home with the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries. In view of its special importance, the external economic work must be strengthened. To firmly grasp the strategic principle and the main orientation in foreign economic work, namely: to broaden and strengthen all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, to develop cooperation with the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the direction of socialist economic integration, to take an active part in the process of international division of labor, specialization and cooperation in production in appropriate fields; to broaden all-round cooperation and mutual assistance with Laos and Kampuchea in order to develop the economic potential of each country; at the same time, to widen in an appropriate way our economic relations

with countries outside the socialist community. To attach the utmost importance to economic effectiveness; to make good use of foreign loans and aid; to strive to bring into play the enormous effect of the assistance extended by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and endeavor to fulfill our obligations, to promote international credibility far and wide; resolutely to overcome any tendency to wait for and rely upon external aid.

In all our economic activities, a task of strategic significance of our entire party and people is to strive to increase exports for purposes of imports. We must promote export to import, with its proceeds, technologies, equipment, machinery, spare parts and materials, for the sake of the scientific-technological revolution and socialist industrialization. Exports must effectively contribute to creating a new balance of the economy, a new economic structure, and as an immediate step, provide gradually for the requirements of production and daily life. We must strive for a rapid increase of export turnover, gradually narrowing down the gap between exports and imports, and eventually balancing them. We must try by every means to use our abundant work force and exploit all possibilities regarding land, forest, sea resources, branches and trades, material-technical facilities with an eye to a quick increase of the sources of export items. We must pay special attention to tropical agricultural produce, forestry, sea and animal husbandry products, some items of consumer goods, some products of heavy industry, and a number of minerals. In addition, we must try to widen tourism and other services to earn foreign currencies. We must pursue a policy of thrift in home consumption in order to increase the export of exportable items. While seeking an all-round development of export goods, we must strive to turn out main export items of high value, in big and stable quantities, with steady markets.

Our policy provides for state monopoly over foreign trade and unified management of this work by the central authority. Pursuant to this principle, every branch, locality, establishment having a responsibility and duty for export is to strive to provide by its own means for its import requirements and actively contribute foreign currencies to the central authority. The various branches, localities, major economic organizations -- such as companies and industrial combines -- are entitled to conduct export-import transactions in accordance with the principles, policies and unified management regulations of the state. In this spirit, the state should enact appropriate policies and regulations to encourage the expansion of export-import activities and ensure their good handling. An important orientation of our state is to organize effective cooperation with foreign countries with a view to quickly increasing our export capacity.

6. To broaden division of labor, redistribute and put to good use the work force in the whole country to increase labor productivity. This is a requirement and also a main content of the socioeconomic plans. To achieve a broadened division of labor on a local basis, along with a redistribution of the work force, on a nationwide basis, combine labor with lands, natural resources and other means of production available, achieve a vigorous expansion of trades and professions, with a view to providing jobs for all working people and quickly creating a bigger volume of products. To take steps to encourage every working man in every establishment to enhance his revolutionary ardor and sense of collective mastery, improve his skills, promote initiatives, rationalize production, improve techniques; and strive to turn out more and better products with an equal or even reduced amount of material means. To rely on the strength of the collective mastery system, on a correct planning, an application of appropriate incentive policies, and effective measures of organization and mobilization, and in particular on a stepped-up socialist emulation movement, to bring about a drastic change with regard to individual and social labor productivity.

In the years 1981-85, we must broaden the division of labor, turn to good account the work force locally available at district level and move a big work force from densely populated areas, towns and cities, to sparsely populated districts to join the local people in developing production, to build new economic zones in agriculture and forestry and build important water conservancy, communications and industrial projects.

To strive to achieve a notable increase in labor productivity in every economic establishment, especially in industry and agriculture. To resolutely streamline the state bodies and move an important part of cadres and employees from higher levels to reinforce the grass roots or to take part in production work.

The existing technical work force must be better managed and used; at the same time, we must strive for a better performance in the training of a contingent of technicians and skilled workers of increasingly higher quality and with an increasingly more integrated and rational structure.

We must decide and put into effect a correct population policy, in which an extremely important work of strategic significance economically and socially, requiring the utmost concern and direct care of all party organizations and administrative bodies at all levels is to continue stepping up the family planning campaign. To change a number of specific policies and regulations which are no longer appropriate, amend and issue relevant policies and exercise very tight and resolute guidance over their implementation in order to bring down the population increase rate to a rational level.

7. To step up scientific and technological work. This is a very important content of the scientific-technological revolution, the kingpin of the three revolutions. Nowadays high scientific and technological standards, particularly a speedy application of scientific achievements, the creation of high technologies in production, constitute one of the factors determining the economic might of a country. With regard to our country, the requirements about productivity, quality and efficiency in economic construction and management, development in depth, thrift, the manufacturing of new products and substitutes, especially in the field of consumer goods, export items, engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, building materials are posing tremendous demands on science -- natural sciences, applied sciences, social sciences -- and technology. To meet these demands, we must master those scientific and technological problems that are necessary for our country. We must work with the will to strive to master at any cost what is needed by the country.

To link the scientific and technological activities to production, daily life and national defense. To achieve a good performance in scientific research. To bring into play in a fitting manner the role of every science; at the same time closely combine social sciences, natural sciences and applied sciences; attach great importance to the organization of the collaboration and coordination among various sciences through interbranch activities for purposes of joint research to resolve important scientific and technological problems. In particular, good work is required in widely and speedily applying scientific achievements and technical progress to production, management and other aspects of socioeconomic life.

To combine the research work of the scientific and technological institutions with the experiences of the broad masses of scientific workers, technicians, managerial cadres and working people in farms, factories with a view to carrying out integrated programs according to state objectives, especially those catering to agriculture, consumer goods production and exports. Scientific and technological progress must become a main content of socioeconomic plans in all branches, at all levels. The mechanism of economic management and planning must be renovated along the lines of requiring and encouraging the application of scientific achievements and technological progress; the scientific research institutes are to be rearranged and perfected; the socioeconomic effectiveness of scientific activities is to be enhanced. To make good use of the assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the field of science and technology and, at the same time, endeavor to establish relations in this field with countries outside the socialist community.

To set in motion an ebullient mass movement to master science and technology, quickly apply scientific achievements and technological progress, observe technical processes, procedures, standards and norms, introduce technical innovations and improvements, and raise professional knowledge and skills. To achieve a good performance in scientific

and technological management; take constant care to make good use of the scientific workers, technicians and millions of skilled workers, to promote their ability, and give them continued political and ideological education and professional training. In this spirit, universal general education is not only a matter of raising the cultural living standards, it has become an increasingly pressing requirement of the economy itself.

8. To correctly resolve the relationship between accumulation and consumption and meet both demands: To ensure the present requirements of daily life and national defense and security and to build the material-technological basis of socialism in order to improve the living conditions and meet the requirements of national defense and security at a higher level in the future. For satisfactory resolution of both consumption and accumulation, two equally pressing requirements now, the fundamental way is to boost production, unceasingly increase labor productivity and at the same time to practice strict thrift.

To practice thrift is a major and long-term national policy which should be made the subject of specific policies, regulations, target figures and measures. To practice thrift in all fields: Capital construction, production, daily life, national defense and security spending, and administrative expenses. To practice thrift in all respects: capital, materials, energy, raw materials, equipment, machinery, consumer goods, time and work force. To practice thrift in social and individual consumption and in the spending of the state, collectives and people. Although the living standards of our working people are still low, we should clearly realize that we are consuming beyond what we can produce. This is unacceptable. We must live in accordance with the results of our own labor, and refrain from consuming beyond the limits permitted by production. We must ensure the requirements of daily life, but we must know how to endure difficulties to safeguard national independence and freedom, and set aside an appropriate rate of accumulation for purposes of achieving enlarged reproduction and building the material-technological basis of socialism.

Each establishment, each locality, each branch must strive to secure accumulation to mobilize and put to good use all sources of capital, all accumulation possibilities of the central, local and grassroots levels, of the state and the people, concentrate capitals for key branches, key areas, key projects as laid down in the socioeconomic strategy and the state plans.

9. To establish a new, socialist order on the distribution and circulation front so as to help stabilize the living conditions, boost production, bring about a turn for the better in the economic and social situation. To bring into play the action of distribution and circulation as a lever and a bridge regarding agriculture and industry, town and country, state enterprises, collectives and individuals, central, local, and grassroots levels. To highlight the active role of distribution and circulation in stimulating production and serving consumption. Distribution and circulation must take an effective part in the struggle between the two paths, expanding the positions of socialism, rolling back those of spontaneous capitalism, regulating the incomes of the various strata of people in a fair and rational way. It is necessary to closely combine economic administrative and educational measures with economic measures being at the root.

A problem of prime importance is to increase the commodities funds, to concentrate goods, primarily the important ones, into the hands of the state. To this end, the state must unceasingly strengthen the state-run economy and the state establishments must vigorously develop production and strictly abide by the discipline of handing over their products to the state. The state must have a policy to boost production and extend its hold on the goods from the collective and individual economic sectors through taxation in kind, purchases pursuant to mandatory obligations and two-way contracts. All branches, all levels must fight with all their forces against theft and waste of state commodities and materials.

To enact at an early date an active financial and monetary policy suited to the current stage. The state must use finances and money and effective instruments for economic transformation and development, bring into play the role of the financial and banking services in supervising and controlling economic activities, and unceasingly raising the effectiveness of investment and production capitals. The state must broaden and mobilize the sources of financial revenues from the state-run, collectives and other economic components, strictly handle the financial revenues, and expenditures, it must have a hold on the currency, do a good job in monetary circulation, improve credit work and accounting through the bank, balance the budget, gradually narrow down and eventually put an end to overexpenditures in cash.

To carry on the readjustment of the price system in a timely and steady manner so as to bring into play the effect of prices on boosting production, rearranging the economy, and stabilizing the people's life. Through readjustments rationally succeeding one another, and pursuant to carefully studied plans, and through the implementation of an integrated set of relevant policies and measures, we shall step by step bring about a new system of prices, carry out a price reform suited to the home and international situation at present and in the forthcoming period. While there is still imbalance between supply and demand, we must apply a mechanism of both stable and flexible prices. To achieve a distribution of responsibility in the management of the system of prices in the whole country, highlight to the utmost the need for a discipline in prices.

To continue improving the wage system. To diligently study various alternatives and actively create conditions for a wage reform in close connection with the price reform and the improvement of other links on the distribution and circulation front on the basis of good developments in production. As an immediate step, to strive to guarantee the real wages, apply the principle of distribution according to labor, closely link wages with labor productivity, correctly broaden the system of job work, piece work and bonuses along with the supply on rations stipulated by the state for essential items.

To vigorously improve the system of state trading services and marketing cooperatives, and eventually achieve a solid command over the market, holding in hand the major part of wholesale trade, occupying a dominant position in retail trade, develop catering and other services. To improve material supplies, ensure integrated and timely supplies for production, giving priority to important tasks, and ensure a thrifty, highly effective use of materials. To strengthen the transformation and management work with regard to the market; check and punish speculations, price increases, trafficking, tax evasion and all market-perturbing activities.

10. To establish correct managerial and planning system, renovate the present one. To abolish the mechanism of administrative bureaucratic management based on the state financing system, overcoming slackness, conservatism, irresponsibility, indiscipline; bring into play collective mastery as a motive force, promote creative dynamism, the sense of responsibility and discipline. In the whole process of building and running the economy, expanding material technical facilities, and developing production, we must pay constant attention to in-depth development, seek to make good use of existing productive capacity and material facilities with all suitable measures: Fitting into an integrated whole, transformation, expansion and improvement. In every branch, locality, unit and in all cases, all policies, plans, and measures, we must attach importance to productivity, quality and effectiveness.

Progressing from small production to socialism, we must ensure without fail that all management levels -- central, local, grassroots -- are really masters of the plans, i.e., each level must actually work out, balance, defend and carry its plans into effect; planning must be carried out from the grassroots. The plans must embody the principle of cost-accounting and socialist business operations. This conforms to the system of collective mastery, and represents one of its important contents, i.e., to bring into play the strength of the community acting as master in combination with that of the individual acting as master in the framework of the community's mastery and in keeping therewith, and to correctly achieve the unity of the three interests, ensuring those of the whole society and the collectivity and paying due attention to the personal

interests of the working man. To do so is to hold firmly to use value while attaching great importance to value and the law of value.

At the central level, the state plan must direct the development of the whole national economy in accordance with the party's lines and its socioeconomic strategy, and lay down the overall development tasks of the various branches and local ties. On the basis of a synthesis of the main contents of the plans of all branches and localities, the state plan must ensure that the central authority firmly holds in hand the strategic economic fields, the major balances, the main target figures, the important projects and products of the national economy. Branch plans must be worked out. The plan of a branch must embody a correct strategy for its development on a nationwide scale, in keeping with the general socioeconomic strategy, provide for an increasing rise of its scientific and technological standards, ensure through good cost-accounting and socialist business operations, an enlarged reproduction process, contributions to the development of the national economy and the satisfaction of the needs of the whole society. On the basis of the general program of the whole country and the orientations and tasks of the state plan, local plans (including provincial and district ones) must aim at turning to account the possibilities and strong points on the locality, broadening exchanges with national services and other localities, providing through its own export-import trade for its requirements in production and daily life, and making ever greater contributions to the revolutionary cause in the whole country. The plans of grassroots units -- enterprises or connected enterprises in industry, cooperative and state farms in agriculture -- must express creativeness and initiative in production or business operations on the principle of financial autonomy. Every unit must manage to cover production costs and make profits so as to make ever bigger contributions to the whole country, ensure enlarged reproduction, provide better collective welfare and increased material incentives for its working people. Each planning level must bring into play its initiative, flexibility, keenness and good knowledge of trading as Lenin put it, do away with reliance on other, passivity, attempts to seek autarchy within narrow confines. We must broaden the home market and expand foreign trade, thereby turning to account the possibilities and strong points of each level, ensure a quick turnover of capital, broaden the division of labor, specialization and cooperation, and boost production.

We must make the planning work more and more scientifically grounded, pay full attention to fundamental surveys, economic and social forecasting, scientific-technological forecasting, long-term programming, economic zoning, the working out of a chart of overall development and distribution of productive forces; establishment of a system of a economic-technical norms, establishment and selection of good economic-technical projects, working out of inter-branch balance charts and linking of economic-financial planning with scientific-technical progress planning. We must strengthen the mandatory character of the plan on the basis of scientifically-grounded and realistically-balanced planning.

To diligently study, issue in time and correctly implement economic leverage policies so as to strongly stimulate and tightly control production and business activities. We must enhance the role of economic contracts in the working out and implementation of plans and promote a sense of responsibility in the fulfillment of contracts.

To put to good use the goods-money relationship and market relations, direct our main effort at using the organized market while striving to handle the free market in a really good manner.

To carry on the reorganization of social production. To build, consolidate and strengthen the grassroots units in all respects, and make the management of production and business operations a routine procedure. We must set forth at an early date organizational forms suitable to each type of grassroots unit in agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, communications, trading, material supplies and so forth. Higher levels are dutybound to assist the grassroots level and each unit must strive to ensure the material supplies required for a stable and continuous production process. We must promote at an early date a rational and flexible economic relationship on

providing material supplies to grassroots units and finding outlets for their products. In each unit, care must be taken to foster the working people's health, raise their skills and afford them favorable conditions to engage in production with peace of mind and enthusiasm. While consolidating and strengthening the grassroots level, we must actively build economic-technical branches. We must make adequate preparations and organize in a rational and steady manner specialized companies and corporations -- national or regional -- and other forms of association in production, construction, transport and circulation. The building of economic-technical branches must be combined with a stepped-up development of local economies.

Through organizational adjustments, we must suit the state apparatus to the requirements of the new managerial mechanism and make it no longer cumbersome with overlapping components. We shall diligently achieve a good division of responsibility between the central and local levels, highlight the functions of the Council of Ministers in the unified management of the national economy and enhance the important role both of the general ministries and of the branch-managing ministries. We shall strive to perfect the district level, strengthen in a suitable manner the provincial and municipal level and clearly lay down the position of the wards and Phuong Kin towns and cities.

To attach importance to raising the work-running capacity and efficiency of the various managerial levels, ensuring a good coordination of forces, concentrating on the main tasks, carrying out tight controls, giving up rewards and meting out fitting punishments and summing up and popularizing experiences in time. The determining factor for a successful renovation of the economic management system is a drastic change in cadre work. In particular, we must assign the right cadres to key positions in the major production and business establishments, in various localities, especially pivotal areas, in various branches, particularly general branches and key economic-technical ones that are still weak.

To carry out in an integrated way the great policies mentioned above is to create a combined strength to bring about a fundamental turn to the actual situation of the national economy. However, the combined strength is the result not only of the implementation of these policies and measures, but also of the implementation of the party's general line and economic line as a whole. The collective mastery system, new culture and new people are the goals of the socialist revolution and also strong motive forces for the building of socialist large-scale production. The people's sense and capacity of collective mastery, their educational and knowledge standards, their patriotic thoughts and sentiments and their love on labor must become material forces stimulating the development of production. The mechanism of the party's leadership, people's mastery, and state's management must be given a concrete expression in all branches and at all levels through a correct relationship and appropriate methods of activity in order to set into motion an ebullient revolutionary movement of the broad masses for a successful attainment of the economic and social targets for the 1980's.

In the five years 1981-85, we should concentrate our forces on the following main tasks:

1. To resolve the most pressing problems to stabilize and improve to some extent the people's living conditions. To ensure food supplies for society. To supply the workers, cadres, civil servants and armymen with adequate rations of food, grain and foodstuffs. To meet the clothing needs of the whole people at a necessary minimum. To ensure an adequate supply of writing paper and printing paper for schoolbooks and new papers. To ensure adequate supplies of essential medicines. To achieve a better supply of household utensils and daily necessities. To increase the means of transport. To relieve the housing shortage and improve to some extent the dwelling conditions of urban people, especially through increased water supplies, a rational supply of electric power and better sanitary conditions. To achieve a better organization of the cultural and spiritual life of the people.

2. To develop and rearrange production. To strive to turn to account all existing and latent possibilities in order to bring about a new balance for the economy. To concentrate forces to a high extent for the agricultural front. To stimulate the development of forestry and fishery; to make every effort to develop consumer goods production, to take food industry and light industry a step forward. To ensure a better supply of electric power, coal, engineering products, metals, chemicals and raw materials to various economic establishments in accordance with a centralized integrated plan and a rational priority order on the basis of a careful calculation of general economic effectiveness. To step up prospecting for, and exploitation of, oil and gas. To develop local economies, to make active efforts in district building. To achieve a redeposition of the work force suited to the new arrangement of production and capital construction; to consolidate the newly-built economic zones and bring into play their effectiveness at an early date; to carry on the division and redistribution of social labor.

To improve the management and increase the material facilities and technical equipment with a view to enhancing the capacity on communications and transport. To ensure the reception of import goods, transportation of export goods, north-south transport, transport to and from areas which are very important with regard to economy and defense, and transport for key construction projects and for fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

3. To rearrange capital construction in a way suited to the possibilities with an eye to creating more conditions for a good use of the existing material technical facilities in the pursuit of the most pressing economic and social objectives. To fit into integrated structures, transform, expand and improve the existing facilities; to resolutely drop or postpone those projects that cannot be built or are not so urgently needed; to carry on the building of unfinished projects that can be built and are badly needed to undertake the building on a selective basis and in keeping with our possibilities a number of new projects badly needed to meet the requirements of the 1981-85 5-year plan and those of subsequent years. To increase the effectiveness of investments in capital construction.

4. To improve the circulation and distribution work, to make a step in establishing a new order on this front. To adjust by steady steps the price system, to make resolute efforts to control and eventually to stabilize the prices. To guarantee the real wages of the workers, cadres and civil servants, to continue to better the wage system and prepare conditions to reform it and to cater for collective welfare. To ensure satisfactory incomes to stimulate the peasants' ardor in production. To improve and strengthen state and collective trade, to establish a strict control over the market in the whole country and resolutely to get rid of speculation and trafficking. To ensure the state's control over an overwhelming part of marketable foodgrain, the whole output of the state-run economy and a great part of other goods in society so as to ensure a distribution mainly according to the plans. To strive to balance the budget and achieve an important improvement in currency circulation.

5. To step up with determination socialist transformation and to complete in the main agricultural cooperativization in the Nam Bo provinces with production collectives as the most common form. To strive to complete in the main the transformation of trade, transport, industry, small industry and handicrafts in the south with appropriate ways and forms. To consolidate the socialist relations of production throughout the country with regard to ownership, management and distribution.

6. To achieve good economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. To strive to achieve a major change with regard to exports and to reduce to an important extent the gap between exports and imports.

7. To practice strict thrift, to attach particular importance to thrift in capital construction and production. We must save each workhour, each gram of raw material or fuel, make a rational use of the equipment and machinery on the basis of advanced

economic-technical norms. To use lands in a rational and extremely thrifty manner. To strive every year to save between 5 and 10 percent of energy, material and food. To put to maximum use wasted materials, faulty products, and to initiate a broad movement to collect discarded items for further use. To enhance the sense of responsibility in the storage of goods, to avoid loss and detrition. To enforce a strict ban on unauthorized spending by various offices and units. To conduct an active campaign for thrifty consumption among the people. To carry out a resolute struggle against waste and losses; to mete out severe punishments for theft of state commodities and materials.

8. To achieve a good performance in quickly and widely applying scientific achievements and technological progress to production and daily life. Effectively to unfold key scientific and technological programs, actively to finalize main economic-technical projects contributing to the implementation of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. To strengthen technical management in production and business operations, to spur the working people's movement for innovations to improve techniques and rationalize production. To coordinate the activities of the branches of social sciences and those of applied sciences with a view to effectively contributing to the renovation of the management and planning system.

9. To make a step in renovating the economic management system. To achieve a change in planning in the direction of planning by all managerial levels -- central, local and grass roots, planning from the grassroots, linking planning with cost-accounting and socialist business operations. To attach great importance to improving and strengthening the conduct of the work to carry out the plans, resolutely to concentrate forces and means on key tasks and links according to an integrated plan. To achieve a close combination of economic, administrative and educational measures and to attach importance to economic measures. To continue the timely enactment of urgently needed leverage policies with a view to encouraging production, increasing productivity, and ensuring the unity of the three interests. To readjust the organizational and managerial apparatus, to improve working regulations, to strengthen the economic information work. To spur the socialist emulation movement, making it ebullient and enduring.

10. To step up cultural and public health activities in keeping with the economic needs and possibilities. To carry out the education reform in an active and steady way; to attach the utmost importance to improving the quality of education. To lay down a rational training scale, and carry on the training of scientific workers, technicians, managerial cadres and skilled workers. To strive to develop and improve cultural, information, physical exercise and sport activities. To strengthen the protection of the people's health, to achieve good performance in hygiene, prophylactic, medical treatment and environment work. To wage a resolute struggle to eliminate all influences of reactionary, backward and depraved culture. To fight bad customs and superstitions.

11. To strengthen social management, to wage a resolute struggle against law-breaking, social evils and other negative manifestations, to highlight discipline in state and economic management, to maintain public order and social safety. Resolutely to check and punish economic sabotage activities, to conduct an effective struggle against the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare. To promote cultural life according to healthy, happy socialist patterns.

12. To meet the economic requirements of the consolidation of national defense and security; at the same time, to mobilize the capacity of the defense industry, and make a rational use of the military forces in suitable economic activities.

Thus, in the implementation of the socioeconomic strategy of the stage ahead, the years 1981-85 are ones of further development of the national economy, rearrangement of its structure, and stepped-up socialist transformation. These three aspects are to be closely combined to stabilize in the main the economic and social situation to meet the most pressing and essential requirements of the people's life, reduce the most serious imbalances in the economy, make an important step towards overcoming the abnormal state of affairs which prevails now in distribution and circulation, increase the prerequisites and conditions for a more vigorous and steady advance in subsequent years.

Part III -- Cultural and Social Tasks

Comrades, over the past years, parallel to the gradual formation of the new system and new economy, the building of the new culture and the molding of the new people have recorded definite achievements. With the new system, our people have thrown away the shackles which had tied man for millennia; the working people from the status of hired labor have stepped into the position of genuine masters of the country and society and regained national values and human dignity. That is the greatest revolutionary gain. However, because our society has just entered the transition period, there has been a small number of negative, unhealthy manifestations besides the new, socialist people who are taking shape, and the new, progressive features that are emerging in man. The struggle between the two paths, between the new and the old, the advanced and the backward, the progressive and the reactionary in the fields of culture, ideology and way of life is going on daily, in a very complex manner and cannot be slighted.

As an immediate step, we must wage a resolute and effective struggle against the negative phenomena in cultural and social life. We must take an integrated set of measures in various fields: economic, administrative, organizational, ideological, cultural. At the same time, we must realize that the struggle to mold the new people and build the new culture is a protracted, complex and difficult one. It cannot be separated from the resolute, continuous and deep-going struggle to wipe out the leftovers of the backward, reactionary ideologies and cultures which are the products of the old society -- the feudal society that had existed for millennia, and especially of the colonialist and neocolonialist system which existed in the south over the past few decades -- nor can it be separated from the strong, persistent and thoroughgoing struggle to oppose psychological warfare, to eliminate and check on a permanent basis the influences of the reactionary, depraved cultures covertly infiltrated from the outside by the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and their agents. Over the past few years, we have not fully realized, and have relaxed to some extent these aspects of the struggle. The heavy responsibility of the ideological and cultural revolution is to carry on the remolding of man, commend good people and good deeds, criticize the evil, the unhealthy, and bring about conditions to step up the whole cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

We realize that the new social system and the new economy exert a decisive influence on the shaping of the new culture and new people. Conversely, the successes in the building of the new culture and molding of new people constitute a great motive force speeding up the building of the new system and new economy.

The building of the new culture and molding people must and can be carried out step by step, part by part, right from today. In the stage ahead, there are objective and subjective conditions allowing us to make initial steps in the establishment of a society which is fine with regard to the way of life, and relations among men; a society in which the working people feel happy even though the material living standards are not high. The reason is that as was very rightly pointed out by the party's fourth congress, the cultural level of a society does not depend mechanically on the level of economic development.

Collective mastery is the greatest happiness, the finest and loftiest feature of man. Happiness consists in gradually achieving mastery over society, nature and oneself; everybody will work and fight together for the development of the social community so as to have enough food and clothing, and at the same time, a merry and healthy life in equality and concord, in free labor, love and reason; everybody is allowed to develop to the full his or her personality, talent and aptitude, in a harmonious relationship among individual, family and society, and carry into effect the lofty ethics: "Each for all, and all for each."

As the fourth congress of the party clearly pointed out, the new culture is one which has a socialist content and a national character, a deep party and popular character, and is pervaded by patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It crystallizes and

raises to a new height what is the finest in the 4,000-year-old tradition of the Vietnamese soul and Vietnamese culture while absorbing on a selective basis the gains of human civilization and the achievements of modern culture and science. It harmoniously combines what is the finest in the cultures and specific features of the fraternal nationalities in the great family of the Vietnamese nation.

The Vietnamese are filled with ardent patriotism and animated with a spirit of democracy and equality in the relations among men. "To love one's country and one's family, to love others and oneself" is a deep-rooted tradition of our people. Thanks to this patriotic and democratic spirit, our nation has accomplished glorious feats of arms in its 4,000-year-old history. Since the birth of our party, under the banner of national independence and socialism, our people's traditions of patriotism and democracy have been raised to a new level and developed more vigorously than ever before. At present, our country is building a system of socialist collective mastery by the working people. This conforms to the laws of the time, and is a continuation and heightening of the Vietnamese nation's age-old tradition of patriotic and democratic culture.

To build the new culture and mold the new people is a cause having a comprehensive content, in which the educational system comprising preschool education, general education, secondary vocational education, vocational training, university and post-graduate education are of primary importance.

Over the past years, thanks to the great efforts of the party, state and people, of the men and women teachers, education work has continued to develop vigorously. It has begun to evolve in the direction of the education reform laid down by the party's fourth congress. All the educational services are striving to overcome the numerous difficulties in material facilities, surmount the obstacles resulting from our poor economic life and keep teaching and learning going regularly. At present, 2.7 million children attend kindergarten or preschool classes, the figure of general school children has reached 12.5 million, and that of university students is 150,000. In the south, the U.S.-puppet education system has been transformed rapidly, private schools abolished, and the schooling privilege for exploiting classes eliminated. The basis of a revolutionary education has been built, curriculums have been unified, and schools have been opened wide for the children of the working people and ethnic groups, pre-school, general and higher education has been developed, complementary education stepped up.

The achievements recorded in education as a source of pride for our regime. However, the educational work has fallen short of the present requirements of the revolution. Generally speaking, the educational system as a whole fails to prepare the younger generation well with regard to moral qualities and capacity to engage in productive labor, to struggle for socialist construction, and to accomplish the duty of defending the country as masters possessing the required practical skills and professional standards to serve the cause of achieving the economic and cultural development and transformation, consolidating national defense, maintaining political security, public order, and social safety. The programs and plans of educational development, especially with regard to higher education, secondary vocational education and vocational training, are not in harmony with economic development plans. The distribution and employment of school graduates still lack a good performance.

The biggest problem now is the serious decline in the quality of education. We have not only let the standard of cultural, scientific-technical knowledge drop, but also relaxed the education of the younger generation in revolutionary ideals and socialist ethics. The organization and direction of the training process are not close and serious enough. There are severe shortages of school buildings and school equipment; moreover, those available are not well utilized and maintained.

The whole educational effort must become pervaded with the goal of training new people, working people with a sense of collective mastery, ardent patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism. We must ensure that the younger generation can gradually master

mankind's treasures of culture and knowledge, turn this knowledge into a source of confidence, a scientific world outlook and method of thinking, thereby enabling people to think creatively, and act correctly in accordance with the lofty ideals of national independence and socialism, with the will to take a firm stand on the position of national independence and socialism.

The task in the coming years is to unfold the educational reform, develop education in an active and steady manner with steps suited to the requirements and possibilities of the national economy, strive for better-quality education, and pay due attention to vocational orientation for general school pupils. In the south and in the mountainous areas, while striving for better quality, we must attach great importance to increasing the number of schools, especially general schools. At the same time, we must not slight complementary education and literacy work.

To consolidate and develop preschool education; complete on the whole the endeavor for universal first-level education, actively and steadily develop second-level basic general education and strive step by step to make it universal. To expand the secondary general schools of the half-study, half-work type; to readjust the network of vocational training schools, broaden the forms of training and perfecting skilled workers both for industrial branches and for agriculture, small industry and handicrafts. To arrange a rational network of vocational secondary schools, universities, colleges; to give particular attention to consolidating and improving teacher-training schools. To work out programs and plans to train, perfect and turn to good account a balanced and integrated contingent of scientific workers, technicians, economic management cadres -- including those with postgraduate standards -- suited to the economic development requirements in the whole country and in each locality. To strengthen political, ideological, and moral education in schools. To enhance the position, quality and effectiveness of the Marxist-Leninist education department in universities and colleges. Each school must be a solid position of socialism.

The achievement of the educational objectives requires efforts and contributions from the whole society. Good coordination among the various services of the administration and mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, close combination between the state and the people, between schools, family and society, under the leadership of the party, such are basic conditions for the success of the educational work.

Our party, state and people have a high appreciation of the role of teachers in the training of the future generations; every man and woman teacher, every educational administrator must clearly realize his or her glorious task, love his or her profession all the more as he or she loves the people, firmly grasp the educational objectives, set real examples of moral qualities, strive to improve his or her work and wholeheartedly devote his or her knowledge, convictions, mind, pedagogic skills to the training of the most useful people for the country. The party committees and administrative bodies at all levels must give constant care to the building of the contingent of teachers, take steps to gradually raise their political, cultural, scientific and professional standards and endeavor to improve their material and moral living conditions.

In the building of the new culture and molding of the new people, an extremely important role belongs to cultural and artistic activities -- literature, stage performances, cinema, photography, music, fine arts, architecture, museums, and so on.

The implementation of the resolutions adopted by the party's fourth congress in this field have yielded fairly good results. The neocolonialist culture in the south has been eliminated on the whole. The revolutionary culture which developed during the resistance war has undergone an even more vigorous growth since the liberation. The mass movement for cultural activities -- the activities in the fields of exhibitions, libraries, clubs, cultural houses -- have continued to expand. A new feature in the countryside is the gradual establishment of a cultural network in a number of districts along with initial steps being made in the building of material-technical facilities

for culture. In the field of cultural and artistic creation, there have appeared over the past few years a number of works of value which have had marked effects in the promotion of new thoughts and sentiments. A number of works and artists have been given high awards in international competitions. Obviously, the building and transforming of culture along socialist orientations have made a step forward.

However, society now has ever greater cultural requirements. The cultural, literary and artistic work has failed to keep up with the new demands of society. Attendances at movies and artistic performances have risen, yet due to economic difficulties, the distribution of books, newspapers, and cultural items has decreased. Besides good cultural works, many cultural, literary and artistic activities are not of very good quality, generally speaking; they lack deep socialist content and a strong appeal, fail to give deep impressions and to lead people toward correct thoughts and actions. In cultural, literary and artistic activities, it is to be regretted that besides efforts to search for and create the new and the progressive, which should be highly appreciated and encouraged, some deviations and unhealthy tendencies have emerged. Meanwhile, the struggle on the cultural front has slackened in some places, and as a result, vestiges of the neocolonialist culture, bad customs and superstitions tend to return to favor in many areas and affect not a small number of young men and women. Party committees and administrative bodies at all levels, and ideological and cultural services must be fully aware of their responsibilities and enhance their supervision over cultural life.

To strive to develop and improve the cultural, literary and artistic activities suited to everybody and the activities suited to each age group, each locality, each ethnic group, with a view to meeting the ever greater cultural needs of the people. To broaden the mass movement for cultural, literary and artistic activities which must be really linked to the movement for production and fighting, create a basis and an inexhaustible source of nutrition for our new culture. To tighten the relation of mass culture, literature and arts with professional activities in this field, unceasingly to raise the standards of the masses in cultural creation and enjoyment.

To make patient efforts to promote a new, healthy, scientific, thrifty and plain way of life, to protect and develop the spiritual values. To wage a resolute struggle against bad customs and superstitions and carry on the struggle to sweep away the neocolonialist culture and the influence of all other reactionary and depraved cultures. All this is aimed at giving the new thoughts, sentiments and way of life a really dominant position in the life of the people, and successfully achieving a common will throughout the country to build socialism, and effectively to defend the socialist fatherland.

A task of the ideological and cultural revolution is to make culture pervade the people's daily life. Special attention should be attached to the promotion of cultural life in grassroots units, to ensure that every factory, construction yard, state farm, afforestation yard, army unit, people's security unit, service, school, hospital, government store, village, cooperative, city ward and hamlet has its own cultural life. To achieve a better organization of cultural life in cities and provincial capitals, making urban centers worthy representatives of the new culture. To give the utmost care to promoting cultural life in the countryside with greater attention being paid to former base areas and minority-populated regions. To build a number of works, such as cultural houses, cinemas, libraries, stadiums in district centers and in various villages in the districts, thus creating a network which functions to promote and popularize the new culture in rural areas. To build the above-mentioned works and to develop cultural life, we must carry out the policy of joint efforts by the state and the people.

Literature and arts constitute a very important and complicated area of culture and social life. The party must exercise strengthened and improved leadership suited to the peculiarities of this field. The party trusts the writers and artists, highly appreciates their contributions, and always looks forward to seeing the emergence of many creative talents and literary and artistic works of high ideological and artistic

value, worthy of a country with an age-old culture and of a heroic people. The party encourages every research and creative endeavor and the development of artistic styles and talents. At the same time, the party requires writers and artists to firmly grasp the method of socialist realism, highlight the party character and the responsibility of the fighters on the cultural and ideological front in the new stage of the revolution, to serve the interests of the people more effectively and make worthy contributions to the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

Newspapers, publications, radio, information and agitation work, television broadcasts, and so on -- in short, the mass media as a whole -- constitute very important elements on the cultural and ideological front. In the past few years, these services have made great efforts in disseminating the views, lines and policies of the party, progressive thoughts, scientific and technological knowledge and cultural and artistic achievements of our nation and mankind. However, the masses and the revolutionary cause require the mass media to further heighten its ideological character, quality and effectiveness. At present, newspapers are still marked by poor contents, poor information, unattractiveness in form, poor credibility, lack of high educating effect. Radio broadcasts are not always attractive to listeners. Much remains to be done to improve the quality and enrich the content of TV programs. Political and theoretical books and newspapers are still too few in number. The masses are asking for studies with scientific value and books presenting political and theoretical Marxist-Leninist knowledge in a varied, vivid and attractive manner suitable to each category of readers: workers, peasants, intellectuals, youths, and so on. The activities of the mass media must be given increased practicalism, truthfulness, militancy, higher technical and artistic standards. On the information and propaganda front, we must always have the command of the situation in all places, at all times, resolutely take the offensive, win victory at every day, every hour, smash in time the enemy's psychological warfare contentions and tricks. In many rural areas, mountain areas, especially the higher lands and border area, there are now very serious shortages of newspapers, radio sets and badly needed means of information and propaganda. The services concerned must make the greatest effort to put an end to this state of affairs.

Physical exercise and sports are an important, indispensable part of the building of the new culture and molding of the new people. The party and state should cater with greater attention to the development of physical exercise and sports with a view to helping enhance the people's health, promote the fine qualities of the new, socialist people, such as courage, energy, skill, intelligence, aesthetic sense, collective spirit, and honesty, and meet the requirements of national construction and defense.

Over the past years, the mass movement for physical exercise and sports at the grassroots level has made noteworthy progress and begun to gain ground in a number of districts and branches. The contingent of athletes has further developed. However, the movement has not been developed on a broad and permanent basis; the performances and records achieved in various sport are still low.

To ensure a steady development of physical exercise and sports with practical results, and gradually build the socialist physical exercise and sports with a balanced development and a national, scientific and popular character, it is necessary in the years ahead to broaden and improve mass activities in physical exercise and sports, first and foremost, among the schoolchildren, youths and in the armed forces. At the same time, we are to make active efforts to build up a contingent of athletes with ever greater numbers, good political and moral qualities, high performances and records. To this end, we must strengthen the organizational and managerial system of physical exercise and sports at all levels, in all branches, and mass organizations; enhance the quality and effectiveness of the cadre-training work, step up the scientific and technological research and application work, and increase the material-technical facilities for physical exercise and sports step by step.

In the past few years, we have been confronted with ever greater and more comprehensive demands regarding the protection of the people's health. Carrying out the resolution

of the fourth party congress, we have persevered in the direction of practicing preventive medicine, and made progress in combining modern medicine with our traditional medicine. We have quickly unified the health care organization, promoted a mass movement for hygiene and disease-prevention, increased workers and equipment, especially at the grassroots level and in districts. Thanks to this, we have on the whole checked and controlled in time epidemics, done a good job in meeting the first-aid requirements of the war-wounded, markedly lowered the incidence of a number of social diseases, increased the capacity of providing medical examination and treatment and achieving self-sufficiency in medicines. We have begun to keep health records on patients suffering from a number of diseases and on some categories of people in the south particularly, we have effectively got rid of some social diseases and evils, products of the U.S.-puppet regime, bringing a new life to hundreds of thousands of people.

However, much remains to be done in the protection of the people's health. The present conditions of environmental hygiene, especially in public places, in cities, provincial capitals and industrial regions, are posing many problems to be solved. Shortages of medicines and medical equipment are obstructing the treatment of diseases. On the basis of bringing into play the great strength of the people, the capacity of the localities and services concerned, we must provide appropriate investments to protect and gradually clean the environment, enhancing the quality and effectiveness of the work to prevent and fight epidemics, to prevent and check social diseases, better organize medical examination and treatment. We must continue to promote and develop our traditional medicine, achieve a more effective combination of traditional medicine with modern medicine; we shall consolidate and develop the health network, especially at the grassroots and district levels. An urgent task is to turn to account all possibilities available at home to create sources of pharmaceutical materials -- actively build the drug and medical equipment industry, bring about all conditions for putting an early end to shortages of medicines, including through imports with the proceeds of exports.

Our party, state and people hold in high esteem the great contributions of the medical workers from central to grassroots levels, the fighters whose lofty function is to cater to the life of man. To protect the people's health is a lofty revolutionary task. All medical workers, physicians or pharmacists, from professors medical doctors to nurses and attendant personnel, should clearly realize their glorious duty, show to a high extent the moral qualities of socialist medical workers "physicians are like kind mothers," and put all their intelligence and conscience to the service of the patients. Party committees and administrative bodies must afford favorable conditions for the medical workers to raise their professional skills, enhance their political standards, and at the same time, seek ways and means to improve their living conditions, especially with regard to medical workers in grassroots units.

Our party, state and people will remember forever the merits of the fallen soldiers and war invalids. In spite of current economic difficulties, we have made great efforts to provide suitable jobs for disabled soldiers, cater for the seriously injured ones, and organize the masses to care for the disabled soldiers and help the families of the fallen ones. Pursuant to the tradition of showing gratitude to those who have rendered services to the country, the various strata of people, especially women, adolescents and children, have made very active contributions to the work regarding the disabled and the fallen soldiers with thousands of practical and moving deeds. In the forthcoming period, the party committees, administrative bodies and mass organizations at all levels must show permanent concern to the disabled soldiers and the families of fallen soldiers, and ensure a full implementation of the policy with regard to them.

In accordance with the humane spirit of our social system, our state and people have done much to cater to, assist, and support helpless old people, orphans, and invalids. These works have been stepped up during the international year of the handicapped persons. From now on, we should strive on along this direction.

Administrative bodies at all levels should show, in coordination with the mass organizations, greater concern for poor children with no schooling.

With regard to the retired workers whose number is increasing year by year, our party and state must enact the required complementary policies and regulations, show due concern for their spiritual and material life, make special efforts to care with gratitude and due consideration for those cadres with a long record of revolutionary activities, and to attend to the health of old comrades. We welcome the eager contributions of retired workers to appropriate social works.

Special attention is required to provide better maternity and child care. This is a big problem in the economic and cultural development, molding of new people, and building of the new society, having a direct bearing on the happy life of every family. This is not only an extremely important task of our party and state but also a common task requiring the attention and contribution of the whole society.

The new regime must create ever fuller conditions for every family to live in happiness and for the women to fulfill their lofty function as mothers. A better performance is to be achieved in the family-planning campaign. We shall gradually broaden society's assuming the task of catering to, and educating children. However, this will in no way relieve the mother's role in bringing up healthy and well-educated children. The highest happiness of a young child is to be fostered and to grow up in its mother's love.

Despite the present economic difficulties of our country, our society has given priority to the satisfaction of children's needs in food, clothing, medical care, schooling, moving and recreation, and striven to allot to the children what is required and the best facilities available. The state has recently promulgated new laws and decrees on policies regarding the protection, care and education of children. All administrative bodies, services, mass organizations, economic, social, educational, health care and cultural organizations must seriously and fully carry out those policies in accordance with their respective functions. Socialism, and socialism alone, can bring happiness to man, and this is reflected first of all in the care for all aspects of the children's life.

Part IV -- To Strengthen the Socialist State, To Launch a Revolutionary Movement of the Masses

Dear comrades, to build and bring into play the working people's right to collective mastery according to the mechanism of party's leadership, people's mastery and state's management is a problem of decisive significance for a successful performance of the important and urgent revolutionary tasks in the forthcoming period. This mechanism has been institutionalized in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, but it has not been clearly embodied in the organizational structure of the state, in that mode of social and economic management, in the rules and pattern of daily activities of the various party committees, state bodies and mass organizations from the central down to the grassroots level. The efficiency of the state machinery at various levels is not great enough. The activities of the mass organizations have not brought about on a permanent basis a buoyant and widespread mass movement. There is slowness in improving the party's method of leadership with regard to the state and the mass organizations. That is precisely a weak point in our work of leadership and management over the past period.

The working people exercise their right to collective mastery mainly through the state under the leadership of the party. This state is that of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a state of proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, to strengthen the state is a pressing problem at present. It is necessary to strengthen the state to bring into play the working people's right to collective mastery and fully manifest the party's leadership in the accomplishment of the three revolutions, the building of the new regime, the new economy, the new culture, the molding of the new people, the maintenance of political security, public order and social safety, the preservation of the revolutionary gains, the defense of the socialist motherland, the promotion and defense of the people's happiness.

Exercising their mastery through the state, our people do so primarily through the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels. However, so far, the representatives of elective bodies have been given little training with regard to their tasks, powers and methods of activity; a number of elective bodies still work in a formal way, falling short of their functions, tasks and powers as provided for by the constitution. That is a weak point in the functioning of the state apparatus, and also a shortcoming in the party's leadership work.

Therefore, it is necessary to strive to ensure that the National Assembly, the highest organ of state power, really brings into play its role in lawmaking, deciding major issues of the state, and supervising the activities of the administrative services at the central level; and that the people's councils at all levels function in accordance with their position as local bodies of state power, making decisions on important issues in the building of the locality. The deputies to the National Assembly and the people's councils should fully bring into play their mandatory responsibilities and powers, entertain close and regular contacts with the electors, reflect in time the people's views and aspirations to the state bodies, thereby bringing about a quick acceptance and materialization of the people's correct suggestions.

Exercising their mastery through the state, our people do so through the Council of Ministers and the people's committees at all levels, which constitute a system of bodies handling political, economic, cultural, social, defense, security and other activities. As economic activities bear a foundation character, the crucial problem now is to readjust the organization of the economic management bodies of the state and improve their activities in close connection with the building of a new economic structure and a new management system.

In keeping with the new economic structure, proceeding from the requirements of production, business operations, and with a view to ensuring genuine connections with the grassroots, it is necessary to rearrange and perfect the economic management bodies of the state in every branch and at every level. We must resolutely readjust the organization, put an end to the current state of affairs wherein the apparatus is cumbersome with many intermediate levels, overstaffed but not very effective.

To perfect the Council of Ministers, increase its effectiveness in carrying out an appropriate centralized and unified management of the national economy. To attach special importance to the perfecting of the State Planning Commission and other general management bodies, to bring into play their role in furthering and supervising the economic activities of the various branches, localities and grassroots units. To consolidate and strengthen the ministries and general departments in charge of branch management to ensure their good performance in programming, policy planning, setting forth orientations and steps to develop science and technology, building the contingent of cadres and workers for the whole branch in the entire country and to hand over the concrete business of conducting production and business activities to the various companies and enterprises.

To reorganize the various production and business establishments, steadily build local economic structures, in particular to build the districts, form and develop in a rational way economic-technical branches in the fields of production, construction, transport, circulation in the form of companies or enterprise combines operating on the cost-accounting and socialist business system.

To consolidate and perfect on a permanent basis the local administration at all levels, give an adequate attention to the building and consolidation of the administrative apparatus at village and city ward level; give systematic training to the principal leading cadres of villages and city ward; amend the policies with regard to grassroots cadres of the administration and mass organizations.

To strengthen socialist legality is an imperative need in order to raise the managerial effectiveness of the state, ensure the working people's right to collective mastery.

To strengthen social management under the laws, our state must diligently concretize the new constitution through a system of laws; pay great attention to the gradual establishment of a system of economic laws and public security laws. To strengthen the bodies engaging in legal work, and urgently increase the training of state administrative cadres and legal cadres.

Our state must fully exercise both its political and economic powers to preserve social discipline, wage an effective struggle against law-breaking and social evils, and do away with the abnormal situation in which many laws and legal orders are not correctly implemented, or even not implemented at all. The state bodies at the central and local levels should take a firm attitude and strong measures to prevent and eliminate violations of the people's right to collective mastery, mercilessly suppress the counterrevolutionaries; punish those exploiters who refuse to reform, hooligans and ruffians, speculators, traffickers, embezzlers; take stern measures against those cadres and employees who abuse their functions and power to contravene the laws.

Party committees, state bodies and mass organizations must engage, on a permanent basis, in the work to make known and explain the laws among the various social strata; education on the law is to be introduced into schools at various levels, to promote a law-abiding spirit. To strengthen prosecution and inspection work; organize and broaden a system of people's inspectors; amend the handling of complaints, do away with their piling up, to put an end to the state of affairs in which no service, no organization takes upon itself the responsibility of adequately resolving the people's grievances and the violations of civic rights about which consideration is required.

The managerial bodies of the state must improve their method of activity; renovate their style of work, so as to give management activities militancy, incisiveness, conclusiveness and practicality; provide a close and thorough guidance with regard to each task, oppose red tape and the holding of too many meetings. Every section, every person in every service, every unit must abide by principles and regulations, observe a very strict discipline in the performance of their tasks. In the state's managerial bodies, it is necessary to abide by the one-chief system and to put an end to the shirking of responsibility, an important cause of sluggishness in management. To promulgate and stricty implement regulations on specific tasks for each office in the state's managerial bodies.

It is necessary to improve the procedures of study, discussion and approval with a view to ensuring correct and timely decisions on problems related to economic and social management. To put to use research agencies, economic, and scientific-technical organizations, mass organizations, collect the views of ordinary people and of cadres for the purpose of a good preparation of socioeconomic policies. In making decisions, it is necessary to take into account specific conditions and circumstances, which differ from one zone or one area to another in the country. After a decision or a directive of the party and the state has been issued, it is necessary to promulgate in a timely manner an integrated set of specific policies and regulations required for its implementation. We must write off and avoid setting forth complicated, impractical, overlapping or contradictory procedures likely to cause difficultues and troubles to production and business units. To strictly forbid arrogant and authoritarian attitudes towards the people. To organize a close follow-up of the implementation of the policies, handle in a clear-cut manner the requests of the lower levels and the masses; achieve an early detection of incorrect or obsolete stipulations and promptly issue new decisions to amend or supersede them. To eliminate sluggishness and obtain an atmosphere of diligent work, promote initiative and creativeness, and ensure unified centralization, it is necessary to apply in an integrated and effective way economic, administrative and educational measures. To lay down economic policies and measures, ensure a correct relationship between interests; carry out in a deep, wide and vivid way the political and ideological education work in the party, state bodies, and mass organizations; strictly enforce regulations designed to maintain discipline and law; achieve a good combination of the three aspects of this work to stimulate and compel all groups and individuals to work eagerly, with good quality and great efficiency. Good, efficient

workers will be commended and rewarded; bad performance and faulty work must be given proper punishments. The outstanding progress of many agricultural and industrial establishments in production and exploitation over the past period has proved that ensuring the unity of the three interests, catering appropriately to the personal interests of the working man; strongly arousing and permanently fostering the revolutionary ardor of the masses and highlighting clear-cut responsibility and strict discipline together create a motive force causing everybody to work well and stimulating dynamism and creativeness.

To strengthen the party's leadership over the state, to improve the leading method of party committee with regard to the administration is a decisive condition to promote the role and effectiveness of the state.

At present, there are still party committees and leading cadres that have not completely realized that to consolidate and strengthen the socialist state is a primary task of the party; there are still party organizations that take on themselves the business of state bodies. It is necessary to rapidly do away with this state of affairs. All party committees, party cadres and members must abide by the constitution and the law in an exemplary way, and be at the forefront in the struggle to strengthen socialist legality. The party organizations are strictly forbidden to lay down at will stipulations contrary to the law.

All party committees must go deeply into every field of concrete activity, especially on the economic front with a view to promoting positive factors, redressing wrongful actions, detecting problems related to policies and measures, and working out and perfecting accordingly a method of leadership consistent with the character and special features of each branch. It is necessary to base oneself on the specific requirements and contents of leadership in each branch, at each level to build the party organization and assign cadres in an adequate manner. Party cadres and members working in state bodies must firmly grasp the law and clearly understand the organizational structure of the state, the managerial mechanism and the method of the leadership of the party with regard to the state.

Dear comrades, the revolution is the cause of the masses. Therefore in any period, agitation and organization work among the masses for revolution-making bears a strategic significance. In the stage of socialist revolution, and at the present time when the revolution in our country carries out two strategic tasks -- to build socialism and to defend the socialist fatherland -- the importance of mass agitation work, far from being reduced, has increased. That is because a task of paramount importance to the revolution is to bring into play the working people's right to collective mastery and to build a system to this effect; that is both a target and a motive force of the socialist revolution. The working people's right to collective mastery under the leaders of the party is exercised mainly through the state, and also through the activities of the mass organizations which find an expression in the revolutionary movement of the masses.

Over the past five years and more, in specific areas of activity and during specific periods, we have initiated strong mass movements for the liquidation of the war aftermaths, the fight against natural disasters, emulation in productive labor, participation in the fight against the enemy to defend the country, maintain political security, public order and social safety. There has thus been noteworthy progress in the political and cultural standards of our working people and in their sense and capacity of mastery.

Our working class has grown much stronger. The number of workers has increased by 24 percent, and skilled workers account for 1.7 million persons. The political, cultural and vocational standards of the workers have been raised to some extent. In the face of great difficulties in production and daily life, our working class has shown its revolutionary nature, maintained and developed production, and built the material-technological basis of socialism.

The 1.6-million-strong contingent of small industrial workers and handicraftsmen represents a great productive force which has made an important contribution to economic rehabilitation and development, the boosting of consumer goods production and the furthering of everyday life and of exports.

Our working peasants have achieved new progress. Their consciousness and political, cultural, and technical standards have been markedly enhanced. The peasants in the north have developed many initiatives for intensive farming, increased productivity, consolidated the new relations of production, and actively fulfilled their duty to the state. The peasants in the south have eagerly restored and developed agriculture, have step by step embarked on the path of collective farming, and clearly shown their attachment to the new regime.

The contingent of intellectuals of our country has undergone a fairly rapid development; it has marked a 78-percent increase in five years in the whole country; there are now more than 260,000 university graduates and postgraduate cadres. The intellectuals have made intensive efforts and devoted their energy and capacity to the building and defense of the fatherland. A number of our research and artistic works have reached high standards.

Our youth has grown rapidly to maturity, and made contributions worthy of the glorious traditions of the young generation and the nation. The three shock actions in collective mastery movement has mobilized the youth to march in the forefront in many areas of activity, in productive labor and in the fight to defend the motherland and maintain political security, public order, and social safety; at the same time, it has fostered in young people revolutionary heroism, patriotism, love of socialism and a spirit of creative labor.

Our women are very worthy of being a mighty contingent of the revolutionary masses, a great social workforce, and have heavy responsibilities in the bearing and raising of future generations. The "new woman building and defending the fatherland" movement has educated and mobilized women in the whole country for a good performance of their civic duties and their responsibility as mothers; at the same time, it has fostered among women the spirit of striving for equality between man and woman, taking the liberation of women an important step forward.

Our compatriots of various ethnic groups from the mountain areas to the plains, from the high to the low lands, have brought into play their dauntlessness and their tradition of unity and struggle, and made great contributions to our victory in the two wars of aggression and to the defeat of the enemy's divisive maneuvers. Through the fight and the construction work, the fraternal ethnic groups have further steeled themselves and enhanced their patriotism and love of socialism.

The compatriots of the various religious communities with constant attachment to the nation have united with the nonbelievers, and eagerly striven for a good performance of their duty to the cause of building and defending the motherland.

The overseas Vietnamese with their minds constantly turned towards the country, have engaged in varied activities and made active contributions to national defense and reconstruction.

Through countless difficulties and trials the bloc of great unity of our entire people has been further consolidated and developed; every class, every stratum of working people has made contributions and grown mature. The fighting power, creative capacity and revolutionary potentialities of our people are great, indeed. That is an inexhaustible source of strength which guarantees the fulfillment of the historic tasks in the new stage.

However, in the recent years the mass movement has undergone an uneven development and in many cases, its effectiveness is low. Parts of the workforce have not been given a

good education on the role of the vanguard class and the responsibility of socialist collective mastery, they still suffer from the influence of the psychology and style of the small producer, and they fail to consciously abide by labor discipline and the law of the state. Some of the young people have been unable to set a revolutionary ideal for themselves; they fail to realize their duty to build and defend the fatherland. A number of youths and adolescents in towns and cities, under the influence of the bourgeois way of life, of depraved cultural leftovers and of the enemy's psychological warfare, have had thoughts and actions at variance with the socialist ethics and pattern of life.

The cause of the above-mentioned shortcomings lies in our failure to turn to account the entire system of proletarian dictatorship for the education and mobilization of the masses and to improve and heighten the contents, forms and methods of mass agitation in a way suited to the new requirements.

Many party organizations and party committees do not yet care to study the situation in regard to the life and thoughts of the various social strata; they do not attach importance to the building of the mass organizations and promoting of their roles and functions; they fail to exercise close leadership over the revolutionary movements of the masses. No small number of state bodies suffer from bureaucratism, commandism, authoritarian methods; they violate the people's right to collective mastery. The activities of the mass organizations have also been bureaucratized; they have been slow to be improved, and fail to meet the new requirements of the masses. A number of party cadres and members have suffered moral degradation, abused their positions of authority to bully the masses, isolated the law, injured the prestige of the party and state, and adversely affected the revolutionary ardor of the masses.

The buoyant, widespread and effective emulation movement in cooperative farms and agricultural production collectives, which has resulted from a correct application of the allotment of delivery quotas to the working people, constitutes a valuable and useful lesson. A correct grasp of the requirements and aspirations of the masses, the carrying out of a policy consistent with the vital interests of the working people, the finding out of specific forms and measures harmoniously combining the three interests, a close linking of correct economic policies with a good organization work and a deep propaganda and education work, have all guaranteed the exercising by the working people of their right as masters and resulted in a strong mass movement. And it is precisely through such a mass movement that the working people's right to mastery is really exercised. Obviously the working people must really exercise their right to collective mastery if there is to be a revolutionary movement; conversely, there must be a revolutionary movement if there is to be general collective mastery of the working people.

Our party must direct the correcting of the shortcomings in the mass agitation work; strive to overcome bureaucratism in the party organizations, state bodies and mass organizations; and manage to set going a truly deep, wide and strong mass movement.

The party committees, mass organizations, and state bodies must coordinate their efforts to use integrated sets of economic, administrative and educational measures, and bring about buoyant and lasting revolutionary movements of the masses in every locality, especially at the grassroots, in every social circle, every branch, every field of life, movements directed at the common objective: for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people. Each movement should have practical contents and concrete targets, closely linked to the successful implementation of economic, cultural, social plans, the ensuring of defense and security, and yield effective results in all the three economic, social and ideological fields.

The party cell must assign mass work to its members and supervise their activities in mass organizations. Every party member must regularly participate in the activities of the mass organization of which he or she is a member, and use his or her exemplary actions and knowledge to persuade the masses and encourage them to carry out the policies of the party and state. The party organizations must create favorable

conditions for the masses to criticze the party's leadership and express to them their opinion on the relations of party cadres and members. They must become acquainted with the desires and possibilities of the masses, collect their initiatives and experiences, and give answers to the problems raised by them.

The state bodies, especially those in direct daily contact with the people, such as the administrative services in villages, city wards, districts, security services, tax-collecting offices, tribunals, prosecutors' offices, the cadres and employees of enterprises, shops, schools, hospitals, and so on, are dutybound to carry out propaganda and agitation work among the masses, maintain the close relationship of the people with the party and state, rapidly and properly handle the legitimate requests of the masses, fulfill their task to serve the people and resolutely eliminate arrogance, authoritarian methods and irresponsibility. The state bodies must act in close coordination with the mass organizations to mobilize the masses to implement the lines and policies of the party, and the plans and laws of the state.

The role and strength of the mass organizations lie precisely in their ability to rally the masses, understand their moods and aspirations, promote their socialist consciousness, arouse their conscious activity, initiative and creativeness. To this end, there must be a renovation of their organizational forms and mode of activity to suit the new conditions. In their activities there must be dynamism and sensitivity to the problems newly arising in life, an end to bureaucratism, oversimplification, and rigidity in organization and activity. To broaden the forms of organization according to professions and the requirements of daily life and cultural activities so as to draw mass participation in social activities, the contingent of mass organization cadres must be renewed. In addition to skilled and ardent full-time cadres with the required number, it is necessary to make wide use of half-time ones to help mass organizations get closer to the grassroots and the masses.

It is the duty of the mass organizations to educate their members in socialism, socialist legality, the responsibilities and powers of collective mastery; to promote the sense and capacity of mastery; to persuade the masses to consciously implement the policies of the party and the laws of the state and at the same time, to collect and reflect the views of the people to propose to the party committees and state bodies policies and measures to resolve the matters related to the people's interests and help build the administrative apparatus at all levels.

The trade unions must improve their organization and activities to carry out their goal, functions and tasks in the socialist revolution to the full as laid down in the resolution of the fourth party congress and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. As an immediate step, the party's work among the workers and the trade union's activities must be directed at the task of building a strong Vietnamese working class, promoting the class consciousness, molding the new, socialist workers. The trade unions must concentrate their activities on the attainment of economic, scientific, technological, organizational targets, step up the emulation movement for productive labor and thrift among the workers and public servants, raise the workers' political, cultural, scientific-technological standards, and actively contribute to the training of highly skilled workers and good managerial cadres.

The trade unions must take an effective part in state affairs; effectively contribute to the improvement of economic management, especially that of the management of enterprises; closely cooperate with the state bodies to resolve concrete problems. On production conditions, labor protection and fostering the labor force, stabilizing and ensuring the life of workers and public servants, the trade unions must play the role of a core in the socialist emulation movement, set brilliant examples regarding the new attitude towards labor, the sense of discipline, initiative, creativeness, thrift and protection of public property; at the same time, they must criticize and overcome unhealthy manifestations in labor and everyday life among a number of workers and public servants. The party committees and administrative bodies must afford every condition for the workers and public servants to take a direct part in handling production and distribution, and for the trade unions to supervise and control the work of state bodies.

The trade unions are dutybound to defend the legitimate interests of the workers in the joint state-private enterprises and private capitalist ones in the south. On the basis of the new constitution, the state should study the amending of the trade union law.

The federation of cooperatives which represents the small industrial workers and handicraftsmen must strengthen the political and ideological education work to enhance the sence of mastery among co-op members and handicraftsmen; it must carry on the transformation and reorganization of small industries and handicrafts, unceasingly consolidate and perfect the new relations of production, cater to the organization of the workers life, the training of cadres and workers, make suggestions to the party and the state about policies and regulations to impulse the development of this production sector in keeping with the socialist path.

The work among the peasants aims at uniting and educating peasants for materializing the worker-peasant alliance, stepping up the three revolutions, achieving an all-round development of agricultural production, taking agriculture a step toward socialist large-scale production, building the new, socialist countryside, making an important contribution to socialist transformation and construction. The party committees and state bodies, especially at district and village levels, must strive to build and consolidate the cooperative farms and agricultural production collectives. The cooperative farms and production collectives are to fulfill their functions of organizing production and business operations, carry out their obligations to the state, cater to the life of their members; at the same time, they are to do a good job in uniting and educating peasants, fostering their sense and capacity of collective mastery. To bring into play the action of the union of collective peasants and the peasants' association, it is necessary to find forms suitable to each locality to enable cooperative farms and production collectives to exchange experiences on the organization of production and the building of the new countryside.

Our party must further strengthen the work among the intellectuals, strive to bring into play the great potential of our intellectuals with a view to serving the country and socialism in an increasingly better way.

The Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee has issued a resolution regarding the policy on science and technology. The party committees, state bodies and mass organizations should seriously implement this resolution, work out policies and plans for the development of culture, education, science and technology, and ensure their good implementation; overcome the shortcomings in the training, perfecting, and employing of scientific workers and technicians; help them raise their political and professional standards, afford them favorable material and moral conditions to work with high efficiency.

Our party has always held that the work among the youth has special importance. This is a strategic question of the revolution, a responsibility of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship. Its task, both on an immediate and a long-term basis, is to enhance in the younger generation the sense of mastery and to bring into play its shock-role in socialist construction and national defense; quickly overcome unhealthy manifestations among a number of youths and adolescents; strive to train and steel the young people into new people with an all-round development, loyal and outstanding continuators of the cause of the party and nation.

The party branches must exercise close leadership over the youth work, cater to the building of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Ho Chi Minh Pioneers' Organization, in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's behest in his testament: ...The training and education of future revolutionary generations is of great importance and a necessity. All branches, state bodies and mass organizations and the whole society are dutybound to work among the youths and the adolescents, and must achieve a close division and coordination of work for the sake of a good performance in this respect. It is necessary to achieve a genuine renovation of the forms and methods of organization and education of the youth and adolescents in keeping with the new

situation and tasks, the particular features of the youths with regard to their age, and new requirements; to smash in time the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage with regard to the youth; to lend political education to the caring for the settlement of concrete matters related to the interests, material and cultural life of the youth. In the forthcoming period, it is necessary to hold special conferences to study and resolve the new problems regarding the thoughts and way of life of our youth; to issue, in due course, Central Committee resolutions on the agitation and education work among the youth in the new stage; the state should study and promulgate a law on the youth.

Our party has always had a correct appraisal of the good nature and revolutionary capacity of the youth and the political role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The union must achieve a better performance in organizing its members and the youth and educating them on socialism and communism. To enhance the young people's sense of collective mastery, give them a clear understanding of their duties and rights, make them live in accordance with the lofty communist ideal, lead a civilized, healthy life, show creativeness in labor and study, wage an uncompromising struggle against the negative manifestations. To attach the utmost importance to the education of the youth in the national and the revolutionary traditions, genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism. To encourage the young people to march in the van of the emulation movement to engage in productive labor and thrift, to develop culture, education, science and technology, to build the armed forces, to fight and stand combat-ready to defend the motherland, to maintain political security, public order and social safety.

The union must carry out a better work in educating the adolescents and children, and guiding the Ho Chi Minh Pioneers' Organization and the Ho Chi Minh Children's Organization.

As an arm and a reserve of the party, the union must actively encourage and guide its members to participate in party building. Party committees must assign politically good, knowledgeable and able cadres to be directly responsible for the work among the youth and pay much attention to the training of prominent union cadres into future leading cadres of the party and state.

To continue to step up the cause of liberating women and achieving equality between men and women, so as to promote further the role and capacity of women in the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland, party committees should ensure that the party's viewpoint and policy regarding the work among women are fully grasped in all organizations belonging to the system of proletarian dictatorship. It is necessary to struggle to eliminate the feudal and bourgeois viewpoints in the assessment of the women's forces and capacity, the training and employment of women workers and cadres, the resolution of concrete matters related to the life of women and children.

The Vietnam Women's Union must strive to educate and encourage women to bring into play their right to collective mastery, to make even greater contributions to the fatherland and to socialism and to carry on the struggle for the liberation of women and the molding of the new, socialist women. It must cater to the welfare and life of women, afford them conditions for a good performance of their production tasks, social activities and raising of children. It must undertake, in coordination with state bodies, the trade unions and the youth union, surveys on women's life, labor conditions, needs and aspirations, their status in participating in state and social management; it must propose to the party and state the promulgation of policies and laws to ensure the women's rights, and contribute to the supervision over the implementation of these policies and laws.

Enhancing our people's tradition of unity, the Vietnam Fatherland Front mobilizes the various social strata, religious communities, ethnic groups, intellectuals for an eager participation in various revolutionary movements to build and consolidate the administration; it strives to strengthen socialist legalities, increase the political and moral oneness of mind in our society, and promote the working people's right to collective mastery in the building of socialism and the good of the motherland.

The party must direct a good implementatkon of the resolution of the fourth congress regarding the policy on nationalities while carrying on studies for a timely settlement of the new problems related to the party's work on nationalities. It is necessary to strengthen the unity of the various ethnic groups on the principle of equality, mutual assistance and joint collective mastery; to step up the propaganda and education work to give the compatriots from the various ethnic groups of the whole country a deep understanding of the new situation and tasks and the party's policy on nationalities and help them enhance their vigilance, smash in time all divisive and sabotage maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, of the imperialists and other reactionaries, write off the remaining national prejudices, and join efforts to build and defend the motherland.

The state must increase its investments for the ethnic minority areas and all party branches, administrative bodies. Mass organizations must make every endeavor to develop economy and culture, meet in time the pressing needs of the minority nationalities in production and everyday life, especially of the higher lands and in border areas, with a view to making a step toward overcoming the gap bequeathed by history in economic and cultural development standards between the various ethnic groups. Every level, every branch must implement the party's policy on nationalities to the extent of its responsibility and possibilities; it must particularly seek a good performance in the training of leading and managerial cadres, scientific workers and technicians of minority stock, first and foremost, for the district lands.

The religious policy of our party and state is to respect the people's freedom of religious belief and nonbelief; to unite all religious communities; to unite believers and nonbelievers with a view to jointly building and defending the country; to mete out severe punishments for activities which abuse religion to the detriment of the interests of the fatherland and socialism. All party branches, administrative authorities, and mass organizations must step up propaganda and education activities on the policy of our party and state with regard to religions, and encourage the religious believers to strengthen unity with the other strata of people, to strictly implement all policies of the party and the laws of the state, and to engage eagerly in the emulation movement for production, study, fulfilling civic duties, defending the fatherland and promoting a new life.

Our people are confident that the overseas Vietnamese will enhance their tradition of unity and patriotism, and make worthy contributions to the defense of the fatherland.

Part V -- The World Situation and the Foreign Policy of Our Party and State

Dear comrades, during the 1970's, especially after the U.S. imperialists' debacle in Vietnam, the world situation entered a new era of development. The three revolutionary currents of the epoch grew tremendously, creating a tremendous consolidated strength. They won brilliant victories in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The countries of the socialist community rapidly increased their total strength, clearly reflecting the superiority of socialism -- a system under which the working people are the genuine masters and the loftiest objective is the happiness of human beings.

The Soviet Union is advancing vigorously to the stage of building the material-technical basis of communism. Many countries are accelerating the process of completing the building of developed socialism. A number of countries are building the material-technical basis of socialism. The socialist countries in CEMA have maintained the accelerated pace of economic development. The Soviet Union has doubled its fixed assets over those of 10 years ago, and its production forces have reached new standards for quality. The countries of the socialist community have built a firm and strong national defense, developed the scientific and technical revolution broadly and deeply and scored remarkable economic and social achievements. As a result, they have shaped a good way of life and ensured legitimate human rights.

The economic alliance has been broadened with every passing day, and the increased cooperation in the various aspects of production and science and technology, as well as the close coordination of the political and diplomatic domains, has opened fine prospects for the development of the socialist community.

Despite definite difficulties still being encountered in the process of advance and despite the betrayal of the Chinese ruling clique, the socialist system has created a consolidated strength that is far superior to that of the imperialist and reactionary forces. With the Soviet Union as a pillar, this system has more vigorously developed its effect as the decisive factor in the developmental trend of mankind's society, as the firm bulwark of peace and as the reliable support of the world people's revolutionary struggle.

The national liberation independence movement is sweeping away the last positions of colonialism and dealing heavy blows to neocolonialism. Over the past 5 or 6 years more than 20 additional countries have gained independence and become equal members of the international community. The independent nationalist Afro-Asian-Latin American countries are continuing their vigorous struggle to win their complete sovereignty over the natural resources still under imperialist control. They are demanding the establishment of a new world economic order. Many countries, such as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Afghanistan, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Libya, Congo, Benin, Algeria, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Grenada closely unite with the socialist countries and countries that hold firm to their positions in each region of the world. They hold high the banner against imperialism and international reaction. They have established democratic power of the people, carried out many economic, cultural and social reforms in the interest of the majority of the working people and chosen the path of advancing to socialism.

The increasingly close attachment of the national independence movement to the socialist system has created a new position of strength for the revolutionary forces. Relying on this strength, the Nonaligned Movement has made great contributions to the cause of consolidating national independence and maintaining world peace.

In the developed capitalist countries, the class struggle has unfolded very fiercely. The movement of the working class and laboring people has undergone new development, assumed a large scale, displayed a buoyant spirit and taken highly diversified forms. Waves of fierce struggles against bourgeois administrations' attempts to shift the burden of the economic crisis, inflation and recession to the working people and struggles against unemployment, exploitation and social vices have been closely combined with the struggles against the strangulation of democracy, for the establishment of the working people's political rights, against the arms race and for the implementation of a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. These waves of struggle have brought about the downfall of the fascist dictatorships in a number of countries and have plunged monopolistic capitalist administrations into an unending crisis.

In some countries, the communist and workers parties have played an important role in the national political life, and they have been the principal force which has held high the banner of democracy and social progress against a monopolistic capitalist administration.

Imperialism has recently suffered repeated defeats. The capitalist world has been plunged into a serious general crisis without precedent. Many factors which helped promote the strong development of the capitalist world's production forces up to the early 1970's have been lost, and they are gradually losing effect. Along with the economic and social impasse, there has been a collapse of various demagogic doctrines and arguments beautifying the capitalist society. In the common weakened position of imperialism, its chieftain, the United States, has suffered the biggest failures and the most acute crises and has been overtaken by other capitalist powers. The worldwide economic, energy and raw material crises have spawned even more contradictions among the imperialist countries. In an attempt to find a solution to its economic crisis and

to cope with the world revolutionary movement, U.S. imperialism has rallied its forces to strive to maintain its control of the imperialist system, and it has readjusted its counterrevolutionary global strategy by directing the spearhead of its main attacks against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In its attempts U.S. imperialism has found a new ally in the reactionary clique within the Chinese leadership. The collusion between the chieftain of imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a striking characteristic of the current international situation. The Reagan administration's policy of playing the China card and the Sino-U.S. collusion is a factor which constantly threatens world peace. In particular, this collusion is posing a serious threat to security and stability in Asia.

U.S. imperialism has attempted to launch a global counteroffensive to realize its ambition of gaining worldwide military supremacy, retaking lost positions and blocking the development of the three revolutionary currents. It has stepped up the arms race on an unprecedented scale and has actively developed various types of mass-destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb. It has introduced medium-range nuclear missiles into Europe, blatantly propagandized nuclear war, recreated a cold war atmosphere and has sabotaged international detente and security.

The United States has relied on a policy of force to attack the national liberation movement, which it has slanderously branded terrorism. It has expanded and strengthened its worldwide system of military bases and has feverishly armed reactionary dictatorships in Central America, the Middle East, South Asia, southern Africa and so forth, so as to fan the flames of armed conflict and create new hotbeds of tension in these regions.

In fact, the United States is gradually realizing its scheme of entering into a military alliance with China so as to turn the latter nation into a U.S. shock trooper in Asia.

The United States and its reactionaries have interfered in Poland's internal affairs in an attempt to overthrow socialism in the country and to sap the aggregate strength of the socialist community. This adventurist policy is posing an extremely serious danger to world peace.

The current struggle for the various goals of our time is going through a turbulent, difficult and much fiercer stage. However, the imperialists and international reactionaries are coming up against the growing strength and the offensive trend of the three revolutionary currents. The desire for and the determination of various nations to achieve peace are being encouraged by the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and by various countries in the socialist community. At present, no country in the world wants to see a war which would kill millions of humans; nor does any country want to squander its assets and natural resources in destroying human civilization. Peace, the fruit of the common struggle of various peoples, must be defended. The unification of all the efforts of various socialist countries, of the nonaligned countries, of various democratic and peaceful forces and of all the nations now has a great potential to dispel the danger of a nuclear war and to prevent the warlike and aggressive policies of the imperialists and international reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists or anyone who wants to play the role of an international gendarme will certainly be duly punished wherever they raise their interfering or offensive hands. Mankind is now in the era in which the peoples of all the countries have become conscious of their role as masters. Even a small island has also been able to rise up and regain independence. Any war staged by the aggressors to suppress the national liberation movement or to strike against any independent country will certainly bring disaster to the very ones who have staged that war.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev proposed a very important peace program containing many new measures dealing with the elimination of nuclear weapons and disarmament, the prevention and the quick eradication of armed conflicts and tension and the establishment of various peace zones in many sensitive areas in the world, from

central Europe to the Far East, from the Middle and Near East to the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and so forth. This peace program is the determined voice of a nation which experienced the heaviest sacrifices of World War II and which has made the greatest contributions to the peaceful life of the peoples of various countries.

The VCP, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people would like once again to express their total support for the Soviet Union's peace program and its unswerving stand and to heartily welcome the Soviet Union's good-will and constructive proposals in its relations with the West, especially the recent proposals -- contained in some important statements by Comrade Brezhnev concerning the European and Asian situation -- aimed at halting the arms race, dispelling the danger of a nuclear war and promoting detente, security and cooperation in the world.

Dear comrades, looking back over more than half a century of activities of the VCP, we are pleased to note that since its founding, in parallel with its correct internal policy, our party has always adopted a correct foreign policy. The Leninist foreign policy advocated and maintained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh constitutes a component part of the party's strategies and policies for all the developmental stages of the Vietnamese revolution. Relying on the clearsighted assessment of the many major changes in the world situation following the October Revolution and World War II and skillfully combining genuine patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism, our party has guided the Vietnamese revolution in constantly following the correct direction for development in our time. This is an important factor leading to the success of national independence and socialism in our country and serves to ensure our people's just contributions to the world people's revolution.

Over the past 5 years, in implementing the party's principled foreign policy we have achieved many great successes, increasing the steadfast stature and strength of our people in their struggle for national defense, and creating more favorable conditions for our socialist construction.

In spite of the enemy's schemes and tricks aimed at encircling and isolating our country, the role and position of the SRV have been enhanced further in the international arena. In the period to come, our diplomatic work must be aimed at striving to take advantage of favorable international conditions and seeking to obtain the great and multifaceted international assistance for our national construction and defense undertaking, thereby contributing to ensuring the successful fulfillment of historic tasks to be set forth by the current congress. In particular, our diplomatic work must become an active and positive front in the struggle to frustrate the policy of the big-power Chinese hegemonist expansionists in collusion with the bellicose U.S. power, trying to weaken and annex our country. In the immediate future, we must strive to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by them. We must prevent their scheme of rekindling the war of aggression and consolidate peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Loyal to their international obligations, our people are uniting with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and vigorously supporting the resolute struggle of the peoples in the world against the bellicose and aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Dear comrades, tightening the bonds of friendship and developing the relations of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is a primary task in our party and state's foreign policy. Our people are very pleased with the fine development of the militant solidarity and relations of cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union since the two countries signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1978.

As Vietnam's strongest and firmest ally, the Soviet Union is determined to stand side by side with our people and has promptly and generously met our needs in the task of consolidating national defense. The Soviet Union has provided our national economy with those technical materials and goods which are most essential to our people's

production and life. It has aided us in building a series of major projects, thus creating the initial material and technical bases of socialism in our country. The Soviet Union's cooperation with us and assistance to us in the cultural, scientific and technical areas and in the training of cadres and skilled workers have been increasingly expanded and strengthened. The exchange of goods conducted by the two countries every year through barter trade is favorably developing.

Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of our party's and state's foreign policy. In the interests of the peoples of the two countries, from now on we will continue even more vigorously to develop the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. We regard this as a guarantee for the success of our people's cause of national defense and socialist construction as well as for the consolidation of national independence and the establishment of socialism on the Indochinese Peninsula. This is also an active contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system and the strengthening of the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

Remaining closely attached to and promoting all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are a principle, a strategy and a manifestation of revolutionary sentiments. Our party is dutybound to educate various generations of the Vietnamese people to grasp this principle firmly and to master this strategy thoroughly and to translate these things into a powerful driving force so as to bring our revolutionary cause to total victory.

This year the USSR will celebrate its 60th anniversary. Our people send sincere wishes to the fraternal Soviet people that, under the great CPSU leadership, they will score new outstanding achievements in implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress resolutions to greet their glorious festival.

The Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant solidarity has entered a new stage of development. It has brought about unprecedented changes in the revolutionary situation in the three Indochinese countries. We welcome the Lao People's Democratic Republic -- a stalwart and loyal comrade in arms -- for its outstanding achievements in economic restoration and development along the socialist line and in national defense. We welcome the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- the courageous Kampuchean people's sole, genuine and legal representative -- which has scored great victories in reviving the nation and in the struggle to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The friendly relations on the state level and among the peoples and the economic, political and cultural cooperation between our country and the two fraternal countries have developed well. Trade has increased with each passing day.

Implementing the treaties of friendship and cooperation between our country and the LPDR and the PRK, our party, state and people have devoted all their efforts to supporting and assisting the two fraternal countries wholeheartedly and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Each of our national defense exploits and each of our socialist construction achievements are closely linked to the valuable support of these two fraternal countries. This attachment to one another through love, mutual assistance and by sharing weal and woe has been manifested all the more clearly in life and has deeply imbued the feelings of the people of each country.

The special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationship is an evolutionary law of the revolution in the three countries. It is a matter of survival for the destiny of the three nations. For generations to come, our people must preserve the pure friendship and the traditional solidarity among the three nations by constantly consolidating and strengthening the special relationship and militant alliance among the three countries and by resolutely defeating all the plots and acts of sabotage, division and aggression of the common enemy -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- which is colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. We consider it to be a firm guarantee for the protection of independence and freedom and the success of socialist construction in each of the countries on the Indochina Peninsula. This is a very important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Based on the principle of respect for one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and for mutual legitimate benefits, and with equality and mutual confidence in each other, we will constantly devote all our thoughts and efforts to fulfilling our international obligations to the two fraternal countries. At the same time, we will closely cooperate with the two countries and will comprehensively help one another ever more effectively to support the consolidation of national defense and security and the economic and cultural development of each country.

The militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our country and other countries in the socialist community has taken a new step of qualitative development since our country became an official member of CEMA. We have received strong support and multifaceted assistance from the fraternal countries. Pursuant to the treaties of friendship and cooperation and the agreements concluded between our country and these fraternal countries, the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation has been accomplished with encouraging progress and results.

In the years ahead, we will do our utmost to cooperate with these fraternal countries within the framework of bilateral treaties and agreements, and we will promote the development of these relations of cooperation in the process of coordinating plans and policies among the CEMA member countries.

We warmly support the correct and resolute measures taken by the Polish Military Council of National Salvation to defeat the subversive plots of reactionaries, restore security and order and resolve the economic and social problems of Poland. We vehemently protest the actions of imperialist forces, which have brazenly interfered in Poland's internal affairs in order to impede the process of reviving of socialist Poland. We affirm our unshakable solidarity with the Polish United Workers Party and the fraternal Polish communists and people. We are firmly convinced that the fraternal Polish people will certainly smash all of the reactionary forces, overcome all difficulties and preserve and develop their revolutionary gains. The Polish People's Republic will always remain a firm link in the world socialist system.

Our people resolve to side with the fraternal Cuban people and strongly support the Cuban People's Republic -- an independent and sovereign country, a member of the socialist community and president of the Nonaligned Movement -- which is struggling against the aggressive plots and offensive threats of the U.S. imperialists. The Cuban people, who rose up from a life of slavery, are fluttering aloft the banner of freedom and socialism for the sake of their national independence and their own happiness. They are heroic and indomitable people whom no aggressors can defeat. Hands off Cuba!

Our people unswervingly support the Korean people's just struggle to reunify their country peacefully without foreign interference.

We actively contribute to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movements on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Through the victory of historic and epochal significance in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and through the glorious victories in the two recent struggles for national defense and the present stalwart struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemony, our party has contributed and is actively contributing to the struggle against Maoism to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Being a nation once oppressed by imperialism and having long struggled against the forces of aggression, our people totally support the struggle of African, Asian and Latin American countries to eliminate all forms of imperialism in the world, gain and protect national independence and build a new world economic order.

The Vietnamese people positively implement the line of developing cooperation between Vietnam and other members of the Nonaligned Movement and contribute to developing the active role of this movement in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism to

protect world peace and the independence and sovereignty of all nations. Our people support the positive efforts of the nonaligned countries to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

We warmly welcome the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic concerning the signing of a convention of nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations among the Asian and Pacific countries.

Our people highly evaluate the great role and increasingly high prestige of India in the Nonaligned Movement as well as its contributions to defending peace and stability in Asia and the world.

We are very elated at the fine development of Vietnam-India relations and are convinced that the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries will be increasingly consolidated and strengthened.

We resolutely support the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government and the fraternal Afghan people -- assisted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- who are struggling against the undeclared war waged by the imperialists and international reactionaries to defend the gains of the April revolution.

Our people resolutely stand by the side of the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada, who are struggling against the threat of U.S. imperialist aggression. We fully support the valiant struggle of the people of El Salvador against its fascist dictatorship and the U.S. interventionists. We strongly support the peoples of Chile and Guatemala in their struggle against the fascist rulers and U.S. imperialist intervention. We support the people of Panama in their struggle for implementation of sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

We condemn U.S. imperialism for using Israel as a shock trooper against the peoples of various Arab countries and encouraging it to launch barbarous attacks against Lebanon and Iraq, to invade and occupy Jerusalem and to annex the Golan Heights of Syria, thus creating an extremely dangerous situation in the Middle East.

We support any effort aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in this region, on the basis of Israel's ending its occupation of all captured Arab territories and respecting the inalienable basic national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, including the right to found a state of their own.

We resolutely support the people and Government of Libya in their persistent struggle against the hostile policy of U.S. imperialism and for the maintenance of their sovereignty and the defense of their national independence.

Our people express profound sympathy with the warm support for the people of Namibia and other nations in southern Africa who are fighting against the domination of the South African racists and for independence, freedom and equality among nationalities.

We strongly condemn the banditlike attacks launched by South Africa against Angola and unreservedly support any measure taken by the latter to duly counter the aggressors.

With deep sympathy our people keenly follow the struggle movement of the working class and laboring people in the developed capitalist countries. For more than a year now, a broad and vigorous mass movement, unprecedented since World War II, has surged in nearly all Western and northern European and North American countries. This movement is against the belligerent and interventionist policy of the Reagan administration, which is stirring up international tension and causing the situation in Europe to become extremely dangerous.

Recent developments in the situation in a number of European countries -- such as France and Greece -- show that the banner of peace, democracy and social progress is capable of

rallying the large mass of the working class and laboring people in the struggle to gradually push back state monopolistic capitalism and to achieve victory one by one, thus creating favorable conditions for continuously advancing the revolutionary cause of the peoples in these countries.

Our people hope that in the coming days the struggle movement of the working class and laboring people in the developed capitalist countries will score even greater victories in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese people advocate a policy of establishing good-neighbor relations with the ASEAN countries, being always ready to cooperate with these countries in coordinating efforts to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The present relations between Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and the five ASEAN countries, however, are stumbling on the obstacles erected by Beijing and Washington to benefit China's expansionist and hegemonist policy and the U.S. imperialists' interventionist policy toward this region.

The so-called international conference on Kampuchea, which was staged by China and the United States, is a gross interference in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign country to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and is the product of the hostile policy of China and the United States toward the three Indochinese countries.

We hope that for the benefit of their own basic interests and for the sake of peace and security in this region and the world, the ASEAN countries will agree to a dialogue and negotiations to resolve the problems in the relations between the two groups of countries in order to advance toward achieving a Southeast Asian zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The Vietnamese people are resolutely struggling to defeat all plots of annexation and aggression which are concocted by the Chinese authorities against our country. Nevertheless, we will always preserve intact our friendly sentiments for the Chinese people and firmly maintain the policy of friendship and good-neighbor relations toward the Chinese people. We advocate the policy of restoring normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of contentious matters through negotiation. We have repeatedly proposed the resumption of talks unilaterally suspended by China, but the Chinese side has always rejected our proposals.

The Chinese leaders have unswervingly and frenziedly pursued big-nation expansionism and hegemony. They have not renounced the scheme to put Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea within the sphere of Chinese control, considering the three Indochinese countries their primary target of annexation and aggression on the path of expansion into Southeast Asia. They are making new steps in colluding with the United States in order to implement this strategic scheme. This is the true cause of increasingly tense relations between the two countries. It is at the same time the factor which undermines peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Chinese rulers must bear full responsibility for the serious consequences of this situation.

We advocate the policy of establishing and expanding the normal relations on the state level and in the economic, cultural and technological fields with all countries regardless of their political and social regimes and on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and of equality and mutual benefits. Such relations have been established between our country and many countries in Western and northern Europe, South America and other regions.

Due to Washington's hostile policy, our relations with the United States cannot be improved.

As a UN member, we maintain relations with many UN-sponsored international organizations.

Our people will always treasure the valuable support and warm feelings which the peoples and governments of friendly countries as well as many international organizations have given us.

We believe that in the future the relations between our country and the aforementioned countries and organizations will be maintained and even further developed for the sake of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

Part VI -- To Raise the Party's Fighting Capacity

Dear comrades, ours is a staunch revolutionary party. In the new, difficult and complex fight to transform the old society, build socialism and defend the fatherland, our party continues to enhance its revolutionary and scientific character. The general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy laid down by the fourth national congress have been tested by life and proved to be correct. The party's unity and oneness of mind for the sake of the building of socialism, the defense of the fatherland, and a resolute fight against the aggressive schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, have been increasingly consolidated. Through the implementation of the resolution of the fourth national congress, the party organizations and state management bodies have got more experience and new ability in economic and social management. Entering a new fight, the broad masses of party cadres and members have preserved their good revolutionary qualities, and their political standards, cultural, scientific and technological knowledge; and their capacities regarding leadership and management have been raised to some extent.

However, the realities over the past few years have also clearly shown the party's weakness and shortcomings in economic and social leadership, as manifested in deficiencies with regard to the implementation and concretization of the party's lines, in practical organizational capacity, in the style of leadership presenting features not suited to the requirements of the new stage. Qualities and shortcomings in the political leadership of the party are closely linked to the qualities and shortcomings in the work to build it ideologically and organizationally.

We have made efforts to unceasingly enhance the working class character, the vanguard character, the leading ability and fighting capacity of the party, to perfect its organizational system step by step from the central down to grassroots level, and to improve the quality of its cadres and members in combination with the strengthening of the state apparatus and the promoting of the role of the mass organizations. However, slowness in correcting the shortcomings in economic and social leadership and management, along with prolonged defects in the party's ideological and organizational work, especially manifestations of the decrease in revolutionary qualities, fighting will and sense of responsibility among some party cadres and members, including responsible cadres at various levels, in various branches, have reduced the effectiveness of the party organizatons' leadership, greatly hindered the implementation of the resolutions and directives of the party and the laws of the state, and adversely affected the party's prestige among the masses.

At present, the historic tasks incumbent on the party are very heavy. The struggle for the building of socialism and the defense of the socialist fatherland is going on with an acute and complex character. Our people's enemies of all kinds at home and abroad are spearheading their attacks against our party, trying by every means to wreck it ideologically and organizationally. The situation in the party, the historic tasks incumbent on it, the new circumstances of the struggle bring further into the limelight the particular importance of party-building work: It is necessary to bring about at any cost a strong turn for the better in the quality of the party's leadership and in its fighting capacity. The key task in the building of the party now is to continue enhancing its working class and vanguard character, build it into a politically, ideologically and nationally strong party with a view to ensuring a successful implementation of its lines, enhancing its capacity to lead the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland, ensuring that it constantly maintains its

revolutionary and scientific character and remains a really pure party endowed with a high fighting capacity and entertaining close connections with the masses. To this end, it is absolutely necessary to renovate the party-building work.

The raising of the party's leadership capacity and the effectiveness of its leadership now has the following contents: The responsible party and state bodies must have a thorough comprehension of the party's lines, concretize in time the lines and the resolutions of this congress, and on the basis of the party's lines and resolutions, work out correct plans, policies and measures both on the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland; enhance their practical organizational capabilities, change the inappropriate forms of organization and methods of work, build in all branches and at all levels a mechanism for the party's leadership, people's mastery and state's management; choose and appoint cadres who have good moral qualities and who are equal to the tasks of the new stage, primarily to key leading and managerial posts in important branches and establishments; organize and mobilize the masses into a buoyant revolutionary movement. The raising of the leading capacity as mentioned above must be the overall result of a thorough comprehension of the party's lines, especially the grasping and applying of the laws governing the advance to socialism in our country as reflected therein, the drawing of sound lessons from experiences at home and abroad, a required knowledge of management, science and technology, a scientific method of thinking, and constant responsiveness to the new, a good method of organization to go deep into practice, to get a timely knowledge of the requirements and aspirations of the masses to detect and enhance their creative experience.

The party's leadership must be strengthened in an all-round manner, but special importance must be attached to economic leadership: The entire party must go deep into the economic front, improve the style of leadership over the economy, enhance its capacity and efficiency in leading the economy.

To improve the quality of economic leadership and concretize the party's lines, it is necessary to continue reviewing the economic work over the past period, and bringing out advanced models in agriculture, industry, capital construction, communications and transport, distribution and circulation. From these lessons and practical experiences, we shall work out correct policies, find appropriate specific forms from the organization of labor, the management apparatus to the organization and mode of business operations, and so on. Without detailed research and organization work to achieve the above concrete task it is not possible to translate the party's economic line into reality.

In economic leadership, we must, on the one hand, commend those localities and establishments which have shown great initiative and creativeness in implementing the party's lines and the policies of the Central Committee in keeping with local conditions, and which have managed to lay down correct policies and measures to increase labor productivity and economic effectiveness, develop production, and improve the people's livelihood. It is necessary to encourage those cadres who are responsible to the new and who can consider problems from the new point of view; detect at an early date what has become obsolete in the old policies, forms of organization and management; and know how to care for the young shoots newly arising in life. On the other hand, we should overcome and prevent such deviations as liberalism, parochialism, sectionalism, violation of the principle of democratic centralims, loosening the struggle between the two paths, departure from the party's line of socialist construction and socialist transformation.

While going deep into the tasks of economic and cultural building, transformation and development which are still very new tasks, our party does not relax, even for a minute, the task of consolidating and strengthening national defense, maintaining political security, public order and social safety, a task requiring the party to enhance further its leading capacity and standards.

The party must strengthen and improve its ideological leadership. The basic task of the ideological work is to arm our entire party, people and army with a basic knowledge

about scientific socialism, promote a staunch will, a firm determination and the required knowledge to fulfill both strategic tasks: to build socialism and to defend the fatherland.

The ideological work must give our party cadres, party members and people, first and foremost, the principal leading cadres in all branches, localities and establishments a profound comprehension of the general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy in the transition period, and a resolve to strive for their implementation consciously, with the highest revolutionary ardor of collective masters. A weak point of the ideological work in the recent period is its failure to equip party cadres and members with the necessary knowledge, give them a thorough grasp of the party's line and policies, and make these lines and policies widely known to the people; to bring about a broad consensus based on full theoretical and practical grounds; to strongly criticize the views at variance with the party's lines, and to give timely answers to the practical and concrete problems which have arisen in the implementation of these lines.

The explanation of the lines does not stop at general views. It is necessary to give demonstrations with scientific arguments and vivid realities, to help everybody clearly and deeply understand the party's lines; to closely link the bringing about of a thorough comprehension of the party's lines to the explaining of the specific policies of the party and state; to explain the present situation of our revolution, affirming the great victories recorded on the national defense front and the achievements on the front of economic construction and cultural development, thereby instilling in everybody enthusiasm and pride at the same time, pointing out the difficulties, clearly analyzing the causes of those encountered in production and life; to severely criticize the shortcomings in leading and managerial work, and clearly indicate the orientations and measures to overcome difficulties. We must make clear that the struggle for socialist construction and socialist transformation is an arduous, complex and protracted class struggle between the two paths and bring everybody to a firm socialist stand in this struggle.

The ideological work must enable everybody to see clearly without the least confusion that the direct and dangerous enemy of our nation is the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists. It must give a clear realization of their aggressive and disruptive schemes and acts against our country, enhance vigilance, secure a thorough grasp of the party's lines, bring about a constant state of combat-readiness and a will to fight in a self-sacrificing spirit to defend the fatherland. It is necessary to enhance the sharpness and organizational coherence of the struggle to rebuff the psychological warfare contentions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and their agents; to popularize the party's views; and to ensure success at every hour, every minute. To concentrate on criticizing and condemning Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is the main content of our current struggle against Maoism.

The ideological work must be strongly oriented at enhancing the revolutionary qualities of the party cadres and members, combating individualism and opportunism in all forms, and resolutely eliminating manifestations, including political degradation, organizational indiscipline, degradation in the way of life, bureaucratization in the style of work and conservatism in the approach to things. In this question, it is necessary to closely combine ideological education, self-criticism and criticism with organizational measures, increased control, strict enforcement of party discipline; and to combine ideological education within the party with the struggle against negative manifestations in state bodies and in society.

After the fifth national congress, a deep political education drive is to be carried out in the entire party, with the study of congress documents being taken as a source for educating party cadres and members on the party's lines and policies, carrying out serious self-criticism and criticism, criticizing wrong thoughts, enhancing the revolutionary will and sense of responsibility by the communists in the face of the new situation and tasks.

It is necessary to achieve a good organization of scientific-technological and especially economic studies for party cadres, party members and ordinary people, party cadres and members to be educated in a style of economic leadership, characterized by both ardent, diligent revolutionary spirit and practical businesslike considerations of effectiveness and aptitude to detect and turn to account the potential of the country.

In ideological work, it is necessary to enhance combativity, to carry out a deep study, analysis and criticism of manifestations of the petty bourgeois ideology, resolutely to oppose the bourgeois ideology, the leftovers of the neocolonialist culture and the vestiges of the feudal ideology. The struggles against these nonproletarian ideologies must be carried out in an organized way, with various measures, under concrete guidance, and in constant, close connection with the implementation of the tasks of socialist construction and socialist transformation.

The vitality and effectiveness of ideological work lie in its revolutionary and scientific spirit. Propaganda must be truthful: Tell the people the truth, what has been done and what has not, the advantages and difficulties, the achievements and shortcomings. Only through ideological work carried out on a scientific basis, free from subjectivism, onesidedness, superficiality and oversimplification will it be possible to wage a sharp and effective struggle against all erroneous, hostile ideologies.

The mass media must be put to better and more effective use. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen and improve the political and ideological work carried out on a regular basis by party cells. Every party member, every party cadre is dutybound to explain the party's lines and policies, dispel the misgivings of the masses, expose in time hostile distortions, defend the party's lines, promote and maintain the confidence of the masses in our country's revolutionary cause.

Marxist-Leninist education must be broadened and improved in order to gradually provide our party cadres, party members and people with a scientific world outlook, a revolutionary conception of life, and a systematic knowledge about the new achievements in theoretical work of ours and the fraternal parties, with an eye to active participation in the working out and creative application of the party's lines. It is necessary to carry out an all-round reform of the theoretical and political education work in the schools of the party, the state and the mass organizations with regard to the contents and methods of teaching, and the training of lecturers.

To strengthen the theoretical work and improve the quality of social science research, closely linking them to the study, working out and popularization of the lines and policies of the party and state; to bring into play the role and potential of political science in the education of working people in socialist ideology and in the study of the question of how to improve economic and social management. In the forthcoming period, it is necessary to undertake profound studies on the laws governing the period of transition from small production straight to socialism, on the party's economic strategy for the next 10 years, on the system of socialist collective mastery, on the mechanism of party's leadership, people's mastery and state's management, on party building in the context of a ruling party, on a number of international problems such as the new developments of three revolutionary currents, the present global strategy of the U.S. imperialists, criticism of Maoism and other anticommunist ideologies.

To actively train theoreticians; perfect the institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Nguyen Ai Quoc party school and the existing theoretical institutions; build a number of research institutes; and achieve a close coordination of the scientific research institutions of the party and state in the carrying out of theoretical research programs.

The party must especially strengthen organizational leadership, a decisive link for the successful implementaton of its lines and policies. First and foremost, it is necessary to exercise good leadership over the building and consolidation of the socialist state, because today the party leads the revolution mainly through the state. In the

mechanism of the party's leadership, the people's mastery and the state's mangagement, the leading capacity of the party organization is manifested in not relaxing leadership over important questions of lines and policies, while avoiding to get involved in concrete managerial business or to encroach on the powers and responsibilities of state bodies. The party organization in a locality or a grassroots unit should know how to correctly select the affairs belonging to the party's leadership to improve the methods and forms of leadership of the party organization over the state bodies in all branches, at all levels.

The party must devote great efforts to the building of the contingent of party and state cadres; first of all, leading and managerial cadres. The quality of the cadres is a decisive condition for successful leadership. The leading and managerial cadres of the party and state must have good political qualities and their knowledge and capacity for work must be equal to the requirements of the new tasks. On the economic front, the cadres must be able to implement the party's economic line and successfully to carry out the economic and social targets laid down by the fifth congress of the party.

In cadre work, it is necessary to make correct choices and rightly assign key cadres at all levels, in all branches. A cadre must not be given many jobs concurrently; a correct combination must be made of good and capable cadres in different age groups. Young cadres, women and national minority cadres, who are good and capable and who have grown to maturity in the revolutionary movement of the masses should be actively brought into the leading bodies of the party and state. In assessing cadres, we should overcome the tendency to one-sided emphasis either on past work and family background or on academic diplomas and degrees.

The promotion and employment of cadres must go along with their planned training. Recently, we have had a lot of deficiencies in the training of the party's leading cadres at various levels; we have failed to lay down specific qualifications for leading cadres at each level; we have been slow in improving the programs for training leading cadres. Many leading cadres have not been given timely, systematic and good training. With regard to leading cadres of the party, especially the key leading comrades of party committees, the knowledge of political theory and the general knowledge must be turned into a scientific method of thinking, a broad political outlook and the capability of sagaciously and accurately analyzing the facts happening in life, of organizing and running the apparatus, of persuading and mobilizing the masses.

It is urgently necessary to consolidate the existing contingent of cadres; to strengthen the training of leading and managerial cadres; to renovate the contents and methods of teaching and learning in the party schools and the managerial schools of the state; to raise the scientific standards in the study of cadre policy and speedily work out programs of training leading cadres at all levels in all branches, in districts and important economic establishments.

The party must organize good control work, one of its main functions of leadership. In the recent period, control work has not been given due attention, has not been well organized, and has not become a strict regulation. There are party committees which have adopted decisions, then stopped there without organizing and controlling their implementation. As a result, many works have been conducted with delays, correct decisions have not been fully implemented and misconceptions have been slow to be corrected. Now more than ever, it is necessary to strengthen control work and to increase its effectiveness. Control should be exercised over the implementation of the party's lines and policies at all levels, in all branches; over the preservation of the revolutionary qualities and over the activities of the party cadres, party members and employees in the state apparatus. We must defend good, capable and promising cadres; quickly detect new factors; correct deficiencies in time so as to ensure concrete and sagacious leadership at all times.

Pursuant to the guiding principles for party building laid down by the fourth party congress, we have achieved important results in raising the quality of the party

membership; strengthening the primary party organizations and consolidating the party's leading apparatus at all levels.

At present, our party has 1,727,784 members, as of 1 December 1981, working in 35,146 primary organizations. In the new development of the revolution, the great majority of party members have clearly shown the revolutionary quality and creative capacity of the communists. On the fighting front to defend the country, maintain political security, public order and social safety; on the front of building, transforming and developing economy, culture, education and science; as well as on the diplomatic front, tens of thousands of party members have set examples of sacrifice and dedication to the fatherland and the people, and fulfilled their duties in an outstanding manner. The political and cultural standards of party members have been raised. Over one million party members have been given a chance to make political and theoretical studies according to various programs. At present, our party has nearly 500,000 members who have graduated from secondary general education school, and over 200,000 members who have graduated from institutions of higher learning or from secondary vocational schools.

However, at a time when the entire party, army and people are staunchly striving for the lofty cause of the fatherland and of socialism, a number of party members have failed to preserve their revolutionary quality, have lost their fighting will, have deserted their duties, and have violated the policies of the party and the laws of the state. Such persons have in fact estranged themselves from the party and the revolution, and have damaged the prestige of the party. Over the past five years, our party has removed from its ranks corrupted, degenerated party members. We are right to remove from the party in this way those persons who do not meet the requirements of party membership. However, in many places where party cards have been issued, not a few party members have not been allowed to receive their cards. There are persons who clearly do not deserve to be party members, but the party branches have not firmly removed them from the party.

With a view to keeping the party's ranks pure, it is necessary after this congress to resolutely bring out of its ranks as soon as possible all opportunists, persons with paralyzed revolutionary will, exploiters, traffickers, speculators, embezzlers, bribe-takers, bullies. Those party members whose political consciousness is too low and who make no progress in education by the party organization are also to be removed from the party. This must be done with great firmness and a high sense of urgency, but under a close guidance of the Secretariat and party committees, in order to guard against misconceptions.

All party committes must base themselves on the requirements regarding the quality and capacity of party members in the new period and strive to raise their quality. Every party member, whatever his or her job, whether as a worker, a public servant, a cooperative member, or an army or security fighter, must have the virtues and capacity of a communist militant.

The virtues and capacity of a party member are now primarily manifested in the spirit of revolutionary offensive, a firm confidence in the victory of the socialist revolution and the cause of defending the fatherland, an unswerving attitude in face of difficulties, a persevering endeavor of every instant to make practical contributions to socialist construction and socialist transformation, to the development of production, the stabilization and gradual improvement of the people's living conditions. On the national defense front, party members must show not only a spirit of valiant fighting on the frontline, but also high vigilance against the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' disruptive actions in the political, economic and ideological fields. They must not adopt an indifferent or evasive attitude nor content themselves with enumerating or complaining about negative manifestations; on the contrary, they must take an active part in the struggle between the two paths, the fight against negative manifestations and tendencies to spontaneous capitalism to defend the people's right to mastery, consolidate and strengthen the positions of socialism, and safeguard the purity of the

party. Every party member in whatever office must review his or her style of work, get in close touch with the masses, go deep into the mass movement, listen attentively to the views of the masses and accept their creative experiences, constantly show a high sense of discipline and organization, preserve the unity and oneness of mind within the party, oppose wrongful views, defend the truth and the party, maintain a healthy, honest life, and resist the temptations of a luxurious, depraved way of life.

The virtues of party members are also manifested now in a passion for studies, a thirst for knowledge, and strenuous efforts to increase their knowledge of socialism, the party's lines and policies, and the laws of the state, and enhance their expertise in the their current jobs. Conceit, failing to study, wasting time and failing to constantly strive to raise one's standards in all fields also constitute for a party member a serious manifestation of moral degeneration.

The work of educating, steeling and supervising party members must be linked to the revolutionary movement of the masses, the tasks and powers entrusted thereto, the implementation of the party's lines and policies, the observance of the laws of the state, the improvement of the organization and management of enterprises, cooperatives, offices or units. Giving the masses an opportunity to recommend candidates for party membership, to make suggestions on removing from the party those elements not fulfilling the required criteria and to criticize party members and supervise their activities constitutes a very precious lesson in party building. It must be summed up adequately and applied widely on a regular basis in all party organizatons. The enhancing of the activeness and leading effect of party cells and party members cannot be separated from the amending of irrational policies and regulations, of unsuitable managerial organizations. On the other hand, it is necessary to raise the quality of the political education given to party members, renovate the way party cells conduct meetings, and to carry out serious self-criticism and criticism.

In five years, the party has recruited over 370,000 new members, 85.9 percent of whom are members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. These are very good young men and women who have been made the subject of the observation of the masses and recommended by them for admission into the party. This class of new party members has rapidly brought into play its action and given the party a new vitality.

Our party's reserves are very abundant. Hundreds of thousands of prominent young workers, collective peasants and socialist intellectuals have unceasingly appeared in the revolutionary movement of the masses. It is necessary to broaden the ranks of the party and to recruit many new, good party members. Attention is to be paid to those places where there are still too few party members, such as the provinces of Nam Bo. More importance is to be attached to the recruitment of party members of worker stock. We should not be narrow-minded and close the door for fear of difficulties. If we carry out good work in recruiting new members and bring into the party prominent elements who are conscious of the party's ideals, and who have been trained and tested, and who furthermore possess political, cultural, scientific and technological knowledge, the quality of the party organization will be raised. We should not lower the standards for party members. The utmost efforts are to be made to prevent opportunist elements from infiltrating into the party.

Over the past few years, the party committees at provincial, municipal and district levels have paid great attention to consolidating the primary organizations of the party, have been in close contact with the grassroots and sent more cadres to the grassroots level. As a result, the number of strong grassroots organizations has been on the increase and that of weak ones, on the decrease. What is cause for rejoicing is the apparition of more and more primary party branches in the countryside and in enterprises, which are very good at leading production, struggle and organization of the people's life, and which have brought into existence outstanding models, having the effect of boosting the general movement in the whole country. However, there are still no small number of primary branches which have failed to improve their leadership and to bring about a revolutionary movement of the masses, and which have been working

in a slow, passive manner. There are provincial, municipal and district party committees which are still guiding the grassroots in a constraining, rigid way, and attaching no importance to enhancing the primary branches' initiative, creativity, or their role as masters. On the other hand, there are also provincial and district party committees which fail to supervise closely and on a regular basis the activities of the grassroots. With a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the primary branches' leadership, it is necessary to define a mode of activity for each kind of primary branch; to perfect the system of guidance for primary party organizations to fit with the new situation, actively train secretaries of party committees of primary organizations and cells on the method of leadership.

Special importance is to be attached to the consolidation of party cells; the party cells must do a good job in alloting work to, supervising and steeling each party member, carrying out propaganda and education work with each nonparty individual. To amend the content of the meetings of party cells to conform to the party's position and responsibility of political leadership, it is not allowed to bring down the meetings of party cells to the level of meetings of a mass organization or a production organization. Each party cell must take specific steps to educate and enhance the quality of every party member, to ensure that no party member indulges in corrupt actions, bullies the masses, acts at variance with the party's lines and policies, and violates the laws of the state.

To strengthen the party committees, the leading core of party organizations at all levels, is a very important task of party building. The party committees must be able to work out correct, sagacious decisions, giving correct answers to the problems raised by life. To this end, they must strive to raise their standards in all fields, especially to get a deep insight into economic and cultural questions, and those concerning the organization of the people's life. In addition, they must organize the successful implementation of the policies already laid down. This requires that they raise their organizational capacity, know how to build and run the apparatus, bring into play the managerial effectiveness of the state bodies, and carry out good work in mass mobilization, to improve the forms and methods of work in keeping the increasing requirements of leadership, and to do away with the small producer's thinking and handicraft-like mode of work.

Party committees must have a rational size and composition to ensure an all-round leadership over all sectors of activity. Their composition must be a combination of politically mature cadres and cadres versed in economics, science and technology and having organizational and managerial capabilities. However, party committee members must meet the required standards in moral quality and leading capacity; they must be cadres absolutely loyal to the revolution and the party's lines, quite capable of discussing and deciding policies together with the committee and organizing a good implementation thereof. Party committees must not be turned into coalition bodies. A number of key comrades in party committees must concentrate on party work, ensuring party leadership and control, and undertake no administrative work.

Party committees must care for the building and perfecting of the party apparatus: Choose and assign good and able cadres to strengthen its commissions, put to good use and enhance the capacity and strength of the apparatus. To renovate the method and work regime, first and foremost; to improve the information work of the party with a view to making it possible for its leading bodies to have at all moments a timely and accurate knowledge about the actual situation; to renovate the method of preparing and issuing decisions; and to achieve strict compliance with the regulations about organizing their implementation. Party committees must promote among the cadres a planned, methodical style of work which consists in abiding by the mandatory functions and regulations, showing constant concern for effectiveness.

Since the fourth national congress, in face of the new trial of the revolutionary struggle and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' disruptive and divisive schemes and tricks, our entire party, from the Central Committee down to party cells, cadres and

ordinary party members, has tightened its ranks, strengthened its unity, and preserved its unity of will and action. The party's unity and oneness of mind have been clearly manifested in the activities of the Central Committee. The correct resolutions and decisions of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau are precisely the product of collective intelligence, of the unity of will and action in the entire party.

The unity and oneness of mind of our party rely on a firm basis, namely, Marxism-Leninism, the party's correct political lines and the principle of democratic centralism in the organization and life of the party. Therefore, to preserve and strengthen the party's unity and oneness of mind, in all branches, all levels, it is necessary to deeply grasp at all times the party's lines and policies, to have a full and accurate appraisal of the actual situation; to make a clear analysis of the qualities and shortcomings in the party's leadership; to promote democracy and highlight discipline to carry out serious self-criticism and criticism in all party committees and cells; and to fight individualism, indifference and irresponsibility.

Our entire party, every party branch, every party cadre and member are resolved to do their utmost to preserve and enhance the tradition of unity and oneness of mind of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to carry into effect President Ho Chi Minh's behest: "Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our party and people. All comrades, from the Central Committee down to the cells, must preserve the unity and oneness of mind in the party as the apple of their eye." We are resolved to enhance our vigilance, to smash all disruptive schemes and tricks of the enemy, to bring about an increasing unanimity of view within the party, to mobilize the strength of our entire party and people in the new fight to successfully carry out the new tasks laid down by this congress.

Dear comrade delegates, The fifth congress is a new milestone in our party's struggle for national independence and socialism, a struggle which is protracted and arduous but also full of exploits. The new period confronts our party and people with tremendous, complicated and heavy tasks. We have full confidence and strength to successfully carry out these tasks.

We have overcome the perplexity which is hard to avoid when entering the new stage. We have made more concrete and rich the revolutionary lines laid down by the party's fourth congress. We have gained a deeper comprehension of our country and people. We have identified the enemy and clearly seen the obstacles on our path. We have gained a more accurate and more concrete appraisal both of our possibilities and strong points and of our difficulties and weaknesses. The lessons of experience drawn from the practice of building socialism and defending the fatherland over the past five years are very useful to us. All this, which we could not have had five years ago, constitute our most valuable revolutionary equipment as we enter the new stage of struggle.

At present, our people's material and moral forces are growing ceaselessly; the revolutionary prospects are bright and good. But there are still many difficulties ahead. The requirements with regard to the people's living conditions, the defense of the country, the building of a material-technological basis for the march forward, are particularly pressing and great.

However, our party has been steeled in the fight against difficulties and has never balked at them. It has all the required strength to overcome all difficulties, and fulfill all revolutionary tasks in the new period.

That is the strength of the traditional unity and oneness of mind within the entire party and the strength of the unshakable unity between the party and people. The resolutions of this congress will surely consolidate further the unity of the party and strengthen further the flesh-and-blood ties between the people and the party.

That is the strength of the international solidarity which has linked and will always closely link our party and people to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people, the revolutionary vanguard of our times; to the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and the fraternal Lao people; to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the fraternal Kampuchea people; to the communist and workers' parties and peoples of the other fraternal countries in the socialist community; to all communist and workers' parties and to the three revolutionary currents in the world.

With such a party, such a people, such international relationships, we shall fulfill any task, overcome any difficulty, and defeat any enemy.

To successfully build socialism in a country predominantly of small production, to defeat all schemes and acts of expansionism and hegemonism on the part of the Chinese reactionaries acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to defend national independence and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia, is a very heavy, yet very glorious mission that history has assigned our people and party. We are resolved to level all difficulties, march forward with enthusiasm and pride, and fulfill our duty to our nation and to the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples.

Under the party's invincible banner let our entire party, people and army eagerly march forward!

Long live the heroic Vietnamese people!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam!

The great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

All for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people!

Our lofty cause will triumph!

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 070 12 April 1982

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BRITISH REQUEST FOR ARGENTINE SANCTIONS DENIED

OW121247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday told his British counterpart, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that his government cannot impose economic sanctions on Argentina as sought by Britain, government sources said.

The Japanese stand was clarified in a message Suzuki sent to Mrs Thatcher, in reply to her request that Japan cooperate with Britain in taking punitive economic measures against Argentina including restrictions on imports and suspension of export credits, the sources said. The message was to be handed to the British Foreign Office by Japanese Ambassador in London Tsuyoshi Hirahara, the sources said. A copy of the message was handed to British Ambassador to Japan Sir Hugh Cortazzi by Kaichiya Kato, director general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

Contents of the Suzuki message were not divulged. But the sources said the message also conveyed to Mrs Thatcher the Japanese desire that the British Government would cooperate with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mediation efforts and that the Falkland dispute should be settled at the United Nations.

Diplomatic observers said that Japan's refusal to go along with the British request was motivated by the fact that Japan has been maintaining friendly relations with both Britian and Argentina and thus cannot take sides with London. At the same time, the observers added, Japan now must refrain from taking action liable to offend Latin American countries prior to Suzuki's planned visit to Latin America scheduled for mid-June.

SAKURAUCHI DISCUSSES DEFENSE OF SEALANES

OW120619 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Monday he takes Japan's defense of sealanes up to 1,000 nautical miles off Japan to be a de facto "public pledge" made by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to the United States.

Sakurauchi was speaking in answer to a question raised by Taku Yamasaki, a Liberal-Democrat, in a session of the House of Representatives Special Committee on Security Affairs. He said the prime minister's speech referring to Japan's defense of sealanes had weight since it was "made on an important occasion." Suzuki made the speech at a National Press Club meeting in Washington following his summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last year.

Sakurauchi's remarks ran counter to Suzuki's recent answer at the House of Councillors Budget Committee that he had never committed himself to Japan's defense of sealanes. He also said Suzuki's speech reiterated Japan's policy on defense and that it was not a question whether the speech constituted a public promise or not.

When Yamazaki questioned about recent changes in international situations after the national defense program outline was worked out in 1976, the foreign minister said he recognized no sharp changes in international situations in these six years.

FISHING TALKS WITH USSR TO OPEN IN MOSCOW 13 APR

OW090036 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (KYODO) -- Japan-Soviet negotiations to decide the 1982 catch quotas for salmon caught in the northwestern Pacific will start in Moscow next Tuesday, the Fishery Agency announced Thursday night. The annual negotiations originally were scheduled to start in the Soviet capital on April 7 but was postponed at the request of the Soviet side.

The Fishery Agency plans to conclude this year's talks in time for the start of salmon fishing operations on May 1.

Kiichi Inouye, director of the agency's Oceanic Fishery Department and government delegate to the negotiations, is due to leave Tokyo for Moscow on Monday.

MINISTRY TO RAISE ROK COMMODITY CREDITS OFFER

OW101231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry has decided to add from dollar 0.1 to 0.2 billion in commodity credits to its offer of dollar 4 billion in loans to South Korea in a bid to settle the long-standing dispute between the two countries over aid, ministry sources said Saturday.

The decision marks a shift in Japan's policy of refusing South Korean requests of dollar 2.5 billion in commodity credits as part of a dollar 6 billion aid package requested from Japan. The ministry decided on the move as a result of the strong South Korean stance on the aid issue reported by Toshikazu Maeda, Japanese ambassador to Seoul, now in Japan for consultations, the sources said. The ministry will start coordinating the views of government agencies on the new policy next week.

The ministry now expects Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to be able to reach a settlement with South Korea on the aid issue when he visits Seoul in May, the sources said.

Maeda will meet Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party executives next week to brief them on South Korea's position. However, the sources said they have no confidence South Korea will agree to the new Japanese proposal, which is still far short of the dollar 6 billion aid package demanded by Seoul. There has been some speculation that the aid issue will not be settled until the Versailles summit of the major industrialized democracies in June.

EXCHANGES TO MARK ANNIVERSARY OF PRC RELATIONS

OW110633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (KYODO) -- Japan and China are to conduct a variety of cultural, sports and personal exchange programs in coming months to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

With agreements on air traffic and shipping and the peace and friendship treaty signed since the normalization of diplomatic relations in 1972, Japan and China plan to further promote friendly relations, especially on a private level, with increased activities.

Among cultural activities are performances by the Beijing Opera, now underway, and the Shanghai Museum exhibition scheduled for September in Japan. Japanese arts including calligraphy and traditional music and Japanese movies will be introduced to China.

A Chinese table tennis team is expected to come in September to challenge Japanese counterparts, while a Japanese mountaineering party is to attack a 8,611-meter mountain in China in early August.

The Japanese Government plans to support such private-level activities with some yen 70 million (dollar 286,000) earmarked by the Japan Foundation. Government officials expressed the hope that these activities would promote increased understanding among people of both countries.

Aside from these activities, mutual visits of premiers of the two countries are to highlight the 10th year of diplomatic relations. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang is scheduled to visit Japan in late May and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuko plans a trip to China in September.

VRPR REPORTS ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS FOUND IN SEOUL

SK092358 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A great number of anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets were scattered on the campuses of Seoul universities in recent days. Denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique for suppressing and arresting the patriotic masses under the pretext of the fire incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the leaflets said:

The United States forced the aggressive, slave-like, unequal Korea-U.S. friendship and commercial treaty on us, has occupied our country for 37 years, ruled South Korea and plundered it for a very long period, forced on us continued division and war and stood behind the massacre of people in Kwangju. This proves that the United States is neither our friendly ally nor our friend, that it is a most brutal aggressor and a source of all the misery and pains suffered by our masses.

The fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an explosion of the Korean people's firm will not to endure anymore misery and unhappiness under the enslavement of the United States and their will to remain free. We assert that the United States, admitting that the fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an inevitable result of the U.S. fascist colonial rule of South Korea, should stop suppression of the patriotic masses and cease its colonial rule of South Korea.

Condemning the flunkeyst and treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is going to celebrate the centennial of the establishment of the aggressive and slave-like Korea-U.S. friendship and commercial treaty, the leaflets continued: All the events in recent days show that the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group is an unprecedented pro-U.S. flunkeyst and treacherous group. The flunkeyst and treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique should look squarely at the trend and public sentiment and immediately abandon the plans to celebrate the anti-popular, antinational and antihistoric centennial of the establishment of the Korea-U.S. friendship and commercial treaty.

At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop suppressing the patriotic masses under the pretext of the fire incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and release all the students and citizens unjustly held.

The leaflets asserted as follows:

1. The U.S. imperialists should leave South Korea right away.
2. The United States should stop intervening in the political affairs of South Korea.
3. The United States should not support Chon Tu-hwan.
4. The United States should not tolerate human rights abuse in South Korea.
5. The flunkeyst and treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique should step down from power.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON MILITARY ACADEMY REMARKS

SK111003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0934 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 11 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at graduation ceremonies of the puppet army, navy and air force academies to raise a hue and cry over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." Branding this as a fabrication designed to flout public opinion at home and abroad and a habitual outcry for justifying the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and concealing the sinister plot of his clique for a war of northward invasion, the daily NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary titled "Tricky Row for Getting Out of Fix" says: The cry of traitor Chon Tu-hwan that "national power must be fostered" and "predominance is strength" be attained for "peace and "unification" is nothing but an outcry for maintaining confrontation with us to the bitter end.

It continues: The South Korean puppets are loud-mouthed about "peace" and "unification." But, in actuality, they are stepping up arms buildup, disturbing peace with war rackets and aggravating the situation by inciting North-South confrontation. This is fact. But the Chon Tu-hwan clique are raising outcries over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," speaking ill of us who are making all sincere efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, while keeping mum about their own war provocation manoeuvres. This, indeed, reminds us of the old saying about a thief crying "Stop thief!"

The U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are habitual liars who invent day and night such lies as "southward invasion," "infiltration," and so on, and, when they do not work, invent others, and when they are rejected within, come outside, in an effort to bolster up their colonial fascist rule now in crisis.

The South Korean people know only too well that the Chon Tu-hwan cliques clamour about "southward invasion" and "infiltration" and the like is a sophism aimed at justifying their fascist suppression and concealing their criminal war provocation moves and a foolish artifice to lull the anti-U.S., anti-puppet fighting spirit of the people and whip up North-South confrontation and thereby foster division in a bid to prolong the days of the tottering fascist dictatorial "regime."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not run riot but behave itself with discretion, clearly seeing that its policy of anti-communist and "showdown of strength" will lead them to self-destruction.

S. KOREAN REPORT ON PUSAN ARSON SUSPECTS NOTED

SK120520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (KCNA) -- The fire at the "American Culture Centre" in Pusan in March struck the Chon Tu-hwan clique of flunkeyist-traitors faithful to U.S. imperialism with fear and uneasiness. According to an announcement of the fascist clique, all the participants in the recent anti-U.S. struggle in Pusan are young people embraced in the "Morning Star Society" organized in December last year. The "society" has over 20 members, students of the Koryo Theological College and two other colleges in Pusan.

They valiantly scattered anti-U.S., anti-"government" leaflets in Pusan five times this year before they set fire to the "American Cultural Centre." They greatly encouraged people by boldly hanging placards denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans in front of the Tonga University and the window of a tea house in Taechong-dong, Central District, Pusan, on March 2 and 12. In the wake of these struggles, in the daytime of March 18 they, on detailed partial charge, scattered leaflets reading "Let us hold the torch of anti-U.S. struggle by setting fire to the American Cultural Centre," "Yankees, go home" and so on and set fire to the "Cultural Centre," a tool of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for ideological and cultural invasion.

According to the "whole results of investigation" made public by the fascist clique, members of the "Morning Star Society" waged their struggle in close liaison with the anti-fascist forces of all strata and enjoyed their active encouragement.

When a young man named Mun Pu-sik and other members of the "society" were planning the anti-U.S. struggle, Kim Hyong-chang, participant in the Kwangju popular uprising who stayed in Wonju, South Korean Kangwon Province, and other people had relations with them and actively encouraged their struggle.

Kim Hyon-chang told members of the "society" that they should fight, putting up the slogans "Pusan citizens, hold torch of anti-U.S. struggle," "Oppose South Korea-Japan economic cooperation," "Oppose 1988 Olympiad," etc. and widely expose the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist cliques completion of preparations to invade the North.

It is said that Kim Hyon-chang hid himself in Wonju area, not yielding to the frantic suppression by the fascist clique after the Kwangju incident and made anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-fascist explanatory material, vigorously conducting activities to awaken students.

Religionists in Wonju area, too, expressed deep sympathy with the anti-U.S. struggle of students. It was reported that priest Choe Ki-sik, head of the Wonju Catholic parochial school, not only protected those young men hunted for by the puppet police but also provided them with funds.

KIM IL-SONG TO ADDRESS 14 APR KWP-SPA SESSION

SK111222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 11 Apr 82

[KWP-SPA joint announcement]

[Text] A joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly will be held in Pyongyang on 14 April 1982. Our party's and people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, will make a historic policy speech [sijong yonsol].

[Signed] The KWP Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA

COVERAGE OF VISIT OF GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT

Arrival Ceremony

SK101723 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1702 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) --A party and government delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, arrived in Pyongyang on April 10 by special plane for a visit to our country. The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife cordially met Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira and his wife and members of the delegation at Pyongyang airport.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, were set up amidst thousands of welcomers who turned out to the airport carrying national flags of Korea and Guinea-Bissau, bunches of flowers and balloons.

The plane carrying the goodwill mission of the people of Guinea-Bissau touched down at 10 a.m. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira. Juvenile Corps members presented them with bunches of flowers. Also arriving here were members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau -- Carmen Pereira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and minister of health and social welfare; Joseph Turpin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and minister of commerce, fisheries and handicrafts; Pedro Ramos, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and director of the Personnel Department of the Ministry of People's Revolutionary Armed Forces; Quemo Mane, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and president of the Quinara Regional State Committee; Braima Bancoura, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and State Commissioner for Freedom Fighters of the country; Adelino Nunes Correia, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PAIGC; Avito Jose da Silva, minister of rural development; and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-Chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, So Kwan-hui, Hong Si-hak and Kim Chang-chu, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, generals of the Korean People's Army and personages concerned. Also present there were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang. Sim Chae-tu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau accompanied the guests.

A function welcoming the party and government delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was held at the airport. The national anthems of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and our country were played.

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21-gun salute. After the function they passed by the cheering crowd, waving to it in acknowledgement of its welcome. More than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the people of Guinea-Bissau along streets.

Talks With Kim Il-song

SK101742 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1720 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, took place in Pyongyang on April 10.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, So Kwan-hui and Hong Si-hak, and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Sim Chae-tu.

Present on the opposite side were Carmen Pereira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and minister of health and social welfare; Joseph Turpin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and minister of commerce, fisheries and handicraft; Pedro Ramos, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and director of the Personnel Department of the Ministry of People's Revolutionary Armed Forces; Quemo Mane, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and president of the Quinara Regional State Committee; Braima Bancoura, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC and state commissioner for freedom fighters of the country; Adelino Nunes Correia, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of PAIGC; Avito Jose da Silva, minister of rural development; and other members.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK101745 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1726 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet on the evening of April 10 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the party and government delegation headed by Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which came to our country to celebrate the great leader's 70th birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. President Joao Bernardo Vieira spoke next on the occasion.

Invited there were President Joao Bernardo Vieira and his wife and their entourage. Present there were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, So Kwan-hui and Hong So-hak; and Chone Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kim Chae-pong, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Sim Chae-tu, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK110530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Speech by DPRK President Kim Il-song at 10 April banquet for Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira, guests from Guinea-Bissau and comrades and friends: We joyfully greet Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who has come to our country with warm friendship and solidarity.

I warmly welcome you as an envoy of friendship who is pioneering a new history in the development of the relations between Korea and Guinea-Bissau. At this first significant meeting with you, we recall the fact that you expressed a firm stand to newly expand and develop the relations between the two nations and your willingness to visit our country immediately after you took the supreme position in the party and in the nation of Guinea-Bissau.

As I heard about the amicable feelings of comrade president toward us, I hoped to have an opportunity of meeting you to deepen the friendship and to exchange views on questions of mutual interest. I wish to express my thanks to the esteemed comrade president for visiting us despite much work as a result of work the implementation of the decisions of the first emergency meeting of your party held last year.

The peoples of our two nations have maintained close relations as amicable friends in the course of the common struggle for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and for independence. Ever since the people of Guinea-Bissau waged armed struggle for the nation's independence and freedom, we sincerely supported and encouraged their struggle, considering it as a part of the common cause for anti-imperialism and for independence. We constantly developed the relations as comrades in arms.

Through a long bloody struggle, the courageous people of Guinea-Bissau finally achieved the nation's independence and founded the republic, thus opening up a new era in their history. Today, the struggle to consolidate the party and carry out tasks put forward by the first party emergency meeting is being vigorously waged in Guinea-Bissau in accord with the principle and lines advanced by Amilcar Cabral. The Korean people actively support your just cause and sincerely wish you greater successes in the struggle for its victory.

The leaders of many countries are visiting us on the occasion of my birthday. It is a great pleasure to have an opportunity, during our first meeting, to exchange views on mutual cooperation in achieving the cause of anti-imperialism and of independence. Today, the international situation is very complex. It is of great significance for the leaders of many countries who struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism to frequently meet with one another, to solidify their common views and to discuss and seek the measures for strengthening the unity among the nonaligned nations and the countries of the Third World.

Our experience shows that the leaders of the developing countries can firmly unite all developing countries based on the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence, even though their own situations are different from one another and the steps for implementing the revolutionary tasks are different.

Comrade President, we always trusted the revolutionary comrades and the people from the days we rose in the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland down to present. We gained strength from them and the people indomitably struggled, trusting us. Thanks to the ideological unity and cohesion based on revolutionary principle, we won the brilliant victory in the arduous revolutionary struggle by overcoming all trials and difficulties. We enjoyed lofty support and encouragement from the international friends in the course of the revolutionary struggle. This served as a source of great strength for us.

Comrade President; the party, the government and the people in your country are invariably supporting our people's struggle for national reunification. We deeply thank you for this. We assure you of our more active efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the people of Guinea-Bissau. We consider that strengthening the friendship and unity between our two nations not only complies with the interests of the peoples of the two nations but also serves as a contribution to strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement and intensifying the unity of the world's peace-loving people. Today, I am pleased to have an opportunity to meet comrade president and to deepen our friendship as brothers and comrades comrades in arms.

I now propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the Korean people and the people of Guinea-Bissau; to the development and prosperity of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; to the unity of the peoples of the Third World; to a long life of the esteemed Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira; to the health of the guests from Guinea-Bissau and to the health of all comrades and friends participating in this event.

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET REELECTION OF KIM IL-SONG

SK110944 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly. Messages came from:

Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic;
Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic;
Erich Honecker, general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic;
Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Yemen Arab Republic;
Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania;
Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon;
J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;
'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and
Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius.

TEXT OF YUN KI-CHONG BUDGET REPORT TO SPA

SK062358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2330 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Report by SPA Deputy Yun Ki-chong on fulfillment of 1981 DPRK state budget and on 1982 DPRK state budget at first session of Seventh SPA held in Pyongyang on 5 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade deputies: Today we marked a shining victory in the election of deputies to the Seventh SPA of the DPRK. We will discuss the results of the fulfillment of the 1981 state budget and the 1982 state budget of the DPRK at the historic SPA session being held amid our people's great expectations and concern.

The morning session of the first day of the SPA, reflecting our people's collective will and ardent aspirations, invariably held in high esteem the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the DPRK -- the man who created the immortal chuche idea, achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation by organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, established in this land a chuche-type party and a people's revolutionary regime, turned our country into an independent, self-supporting and self-defending socialist power and provided our people a boundlessly rewarding and happy life.

The fact that the session invariably held in high esteem as state president the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has been dedicating himself to the sacred revolutionary cause and has scored immortal achievements on the glorious road traversed by our party and the DPRK, is a manifestation of our people's absolute support for and trust in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an expression of our people's unanimous, strong will and burning loyalty to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the great leader.

Through the election of deputies to the Seventh SPA of the DPRK and through the historic SPA, our people vigorously demonstrated their invincible unity and cohesion, rallied around the KWP and the government of the republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and consolidated the political foundation of our revolutionary power led by the KWP, opening a bright future for our revolution and republic.

Greeting this auspicious pan-national revolutionary event, the people in the country are teeming with joy and are renewing their determination to struggle for the revolutionary cause of chuche, looking with boundless national pride and revolutionary confidence to the bright future of our fatherland. By more vigorously accelerating the revolutionary struggle and construction work, relying on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people, we should advance the historic cause of remodelling society on the chuche idea.

By correctly discussing the 1982 state budget and making plans for its execution at the SPA, we should consolidate the financial foundations of the republic and effect new upsurges in socialist construction. Authorized by the government of the republic, I am about to report on the results of the fulfillment of the 1981 state budget and on the 1982 state budget.

On the Results of the Fulfillment of the 1981 State Budget

Dear comrade deputies: 1981 was a year of rewarding struggle in which we began a historic march toward the accomplishment of the grand programs of socialist construction set forth at the historic Sixth KWP Congress. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- under the uplifted militant banner "Let us make an all-out advance toward implementation of the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress," our heroic working class and people, who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, made a great advance last year in remodelling society on chuche.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, last year our people accelerated the general march for implementation of the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, achieving a brilliant victory in accomplishing the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and realizing the new prospective goals of socialist economic construction. By carrying out a vigorous struggle with boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution and revolutionary zeal, our heroic working class and people brought about rapid development in production, erected many monumental creations at places around the country. As a result of new socialist construction and rapid development of the national economy, last year's state budget was carried out with success.

Thanks to the active measures taken by the government of the republic to increase the revenue resources of the state budget, the plan of the state revenue last year was overfulfilled by 1 percent. This means an 8.1-percent rise above the revenue of 1980. Thus, the state budgetary revenue last year reached 20.684 billion won, surpassing the level of 20 billion won. This means that our state revenue has grown at a very high rate of 11 percent every year in the 7 years since 1974 when it surpassed the 10 billion won level.

Today the rapid development of our finances ensures in only 7 hours as much revenue as the amount in 1946, though commodity prices have been systematically reduced almost every year and taxation has been completely abolished.

The state budgetary expenditure last year amounted to 20.333 billion won, 99.3 percent of the plan. This is an increase of 7.9 percent above the 1980 figure. As a result, last year's state budget was successfully fulfilled with a large sum of financial reserves amounting to 351 million won after fully meeting the needs for funds in the first year of the general march for implementation of the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

The brilliant achievement scored in the execution of the state budget is a proud fruition brought about by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who provided the firm financial foundation of the country, set forth the unique policy of self-supporting financial construction to solve all financial matters by ourselves and led our people in the struggle to carry out the policy. This shows the justness and vitality of the chuche financial policy of the KWP and the government of the republic which continuously increase revenue resources by mobilizing the creative labor of our people and the internal resources of the country. This manifests the power of our country's self-reliant national economy and the incomparable solidness of an independent financial foundation based on it.

With the successful fulfillment of the state budget, our finances last year positively helped advance socialist economic construction and cultural construction, raising the people's living standards and increasing the defense capabilities of the country.

Last year the government of the republic increased the outlay of funds for the nati nal economy by 9.3 percent above 1980 in order to fulfill the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and attain the 10 prospective objectives of socialist economic construction along the main direction of the socialist economic construction indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To accelerate the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented and to solidify the country's power base, a key in placing production on the right track, the government of the republic appropriated a huge sum of funds, an increase of 1.3 times compared with 1980, to the power industry sector. While building large-scale lockgates and medium and small hydraulic power stations to implement the policy for the construction of the chuche-type power industry set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, construction workers in the power industry sector accelerated expansion of the Pukchang thermal powerplant and successfully guaranteed the operation of power generating equipment. They not only increased power-generating capacity but also gained great successes in implementing our party's nature remodelling policy for properly handling

water, preventing damage from floods and beautifying the national territory. Last year workers and technicians in the power industry sector increased power production to the maximum and smoothly met the demand of the people's economy for electricity by vigorously struggling to more correctly maintain and augment existing power stations, improve the maintenance of equipment and operate all power-generating equipment to full capacity. Thus, they successfully contributed to an overall upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Last year the government of the republic appropriated 33 percent of its funds for industrial construction to the extraction industry and continued to concentrate on developing the coal and mining industries. Thanks to the government's positive measures and the dedicated labor struggle of workers and technicians in the extraction industry, large collieries and mines, including collieries in the Anju and Tokchon Districts and the Kudok mine, which had large deposits and which were provided with good mining conditions, were reconstructed and expanded on a large scale and the introduction of large, high-speed mining equipment, its modernization and the overall mechanization of pit work were vigorously advanced. Through the positive struggle to strengthen geological survey work to tap prospective mining sites and develop new collieries and mines, a more solid foundation was laid to rapidly increase the production of coal and minerals.

While making efforts to place priority on power and extraction industries and utilize the existing capacity of industrial production to the maximum, the government of the republic appropriated a vast sum of funds for basic construction, an increase of 15 percent compared with 1980, to the industrial construction sector last year.

Last year construction workers in the metal industry sector successfully carried out the project of reconstructing and expanding blast furnace No 2 and the sintering furnace at the Kim Cheak steel mill and that of building the cold rolling workshop of this steel mill. They completed the project of expanding the steel workshop at the Songjin steel mill and introduced steel production equipment and metallurgical methods using our domestic fuel, expanding the country's metallurgical base and strengthening the chuche nature of the metal industry.

To rapidly develop the chemical industry, the government of the republic appropriated a huge sum of funds, an increase of 1.2 times compared with 1980. With vigorous pan-national support, construction workers of the chemical industry sector expedited the expansion of the 7 July chemical plant and brilliantly completed the construction of the sulphuric acid workshop of the Hangnam fertilizer industrial complex. They performed great labor feats by successfully carrying out the project for modernizing the carbide production process at the 8 February vinalon industrial complex and by building the movilon mill, a chuche-type chemical fiber production base, in a short time of 1 year or so.

The establishment of the new chemical fiber production base and the modernization of the carbide production process, which is very important for development of the chemical industry and reinforcement of the material production bases of light industry, are proud monuments that have been created by the warm, fatherly consideration which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had given to upgrade the living standard of our people and to provide more modern and sanitary living conditions.

In addition, last year the expansion projects of the heavy machinery plants, including the hydraulic workshop of the Nagwon machinery plant, the the extractive equipment plants were accelerated; the construction of the 1 August cement plant, a large modern cement production base, and the rolled glass workshop of the Nampo glass plant was successfully completed; and the construction projects of many other modern plants were brilliantly carried out.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and overcoming all difficulties and obstacles, last year our heroic working class and construction

workers built many grand monumental edifices in different parts of the country and completed the construction of 2,470 objects in the industrial sector alone to adorn the first year of the general march with proud success in construction.

Last year the government of the republic also allocated a great amount of state funds for the achievement of the modernization and scientization of the national economy through the acceleration of the technical revolution and the development of scientific work. Upholding the policy of the technical revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our workers, technicians, scientists and three-revolution team members, boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, vigorously carried on the mass technical innovation movement. They devised and manufactured many modern machines and equipment of new type and put forward a large number of worthy scientific inventions and innovative proposals conducive to developing the national economy and improving the people's living. As a result, 60,370 inventions and innovation proposals were introduced into production last year in the industrial sector alone and the technical revolution was actively carried out, winning innovative achievements in equipping our industry with new technology and bringing it to a scientifically and technically higher stage.

As a result of the allocation of state funds to the industrial sector and the vigorous promotion of the industrial construction and the technical revolution, last year our industry was perfected, developed and strengthened into a powerful chuche-oriented industry with a solid foundation for a new advance. Uninfluenced by a serious global economic recession, our industry has developed at a rapid pace and reached a new higher stage in terms of production and technology. It is confidently moving toward the great economic targets of the 1980's. This is a shining fruition of the chuche-based line of industrial construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and proof of the validity of our party's financial policy of directing the finance of the state preferentially for the development of industry.

Last year a big success was made in agricultural production, too, with the powerful assistance of industry. For continued innovations in agricultural production, last year the government of the republic allocated a huge amount of funds to the rural economy and vigorously forged ahead with the rural technical revolution and construction. Through the devoted labor and struggle of the irrigation construction workers, last year the construction of the large 18 September reservoir and the project of changing the flow of the Potong River, which will supply abundant water to the Yonbaek Plain and the tideland of the west coast which is to be reclaimed, were completed. The construction of other reservoirs and drainage projects was actively pushed ahead. As a result, the irrigation system of the country has been perfected. In addition, through the struggle to acquire new land, which the working people waged in response to the appeal of the party, the areas of cultivated land were further expanded.

With the disbursement of huge state funds, the state sent tractors and various kinds of modern farming machines to the countryside and increased the supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines last year to make new strides in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. With the material and technical foundation of the rural economy, which was being strengthened and expanded with each passing day, the agricultural workers and helpers in the countryside successfully overcome unfavorable weather conditions and farmed in a scientific and technical way, as required by the chuche farming method to reap another bumper harvest last year.

At a time when the world constantly suffers poor harvests because of the influence of the cold front and many countries are plagued by a food crisis, we reap a great bumper harvest every year, achieving self-sufficiency in grain supply with a small area of cultivated land and maintaining a certain level of grain reserves. This is a miracle. All the proud achievements in the agricultural production of our country are a shining fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who put forth theses on the socialist rural affairs of our country and encouraged our agricultural workers and other working people to promote

agricultural production. At the same time, they are a powerful manifestation of the agricultural policy of our party. Last year witnessed a new brilliant success in the development of fisheries. In accordance with the great leader's teachings, last year the government of the republic allocated 1.2 times more funds than in the previous year and increased state support for the fishing industry to strengthen its material and technical foundation and to more properly prepare for the winter fishing operations.

With the vigorous support of the nation, the workers of the fishing industry, boundlessly loyal to the party, established a 15- or 20-day ship-repair system to finish the repair and maintenance work before the winter fishing season. They built many new vessels, bolstered the technical facilities of the fishing ports and increased the fish-unloading capacity by 1.6 times more than in the previous year. As a result of vigorous fishing operations, last winter over 330,000 more tons of fish were caught than in the corresponding period the year before. Thus, a heroic exploit of creating an unprecedented miracle in the development of the fishing industry of our country was performed. In addition, over 37,000 square meters of modern fish processing plants were built at the fishing stations on the east coast and other fish processing bases were established to do indoor fish processing in the winter. As a result, an unprecedented innovation was established in fish processing.

As a result of the successful implementation of the economic construction policy of the KWP and the government of the republic, last year the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the national economy were implemented. The self-reliant socialist national economy of our country has been strengthened and developed as a powerful and viable economy relying on its own power, fuel and material bases and able to more properly meet the great material demands of the overall economic construction of the country, its defense construction and the people's living.

In order to defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution, last year the government of the republic appropriated for national defense 14.8 percent of total state expenditures, thereby creditably ensuring the struggle to implement our party's military line of self-reliance in national defense.

Last year a great success was achieved in the socialist cultural construction and the improvement of the people's living. Last year the state appropriated 7 percent more social and cultural funds than in the previous year.

The government of the republic spent 7.6 per cent more than in 1980 for educational work to thoroughly implement the thesis on socialist education put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. As a result of vigorous construction of schools through a mass movement, over 5,500 classrooms were built, conditions improved and the material and technical foundations for education consolidated.

Last year the Nampo Naval Engineering College, the Tonghae Static Engineering College, the Chongsan Agricultural College and other new colleges were built and the study-while-working higher education system was consolidated along with the full-time regular one. The number of workshops, work teams and sub-work teams receiving higher education under the study-while-working higher education system, following the outstanding model of the workers of the Kumsan pit of the Yongyang mine who study in colleges after having graduated from higher professional schools, upholding the program of intellectualizing society, is increasing with each passing day.

The cultural revolution in our country, which began with the work for eradication of illiteracy after the 1945 liberation, has reached the highest level today by eliminating the difference between spiritual labor and manual labor through the intellectualization of society. All of the people are studying to their hearts' content and becoming intellectuals. Sons and daughters of ordinary workers and peasants have outstandingly grown up as able scientists, technicians, writers and artists and are fully demonstrating their talents. This vividly shows the superiority of the socialist system and the socialist education system in our country provided by the great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song. More theaters, cinemas and houses of culture were set up in towns and rural and fishing villages and many revolutionary literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value were produced last year. As a result, our chuche-oriented literature and art were brought into fuller bloom.

Last year the government of the republic alloted a huge amount of funds for an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year in public health work to protect and improve the health of our people. As a result, medical treatment and preventive organs were expanded and medical services for the people were improved through the implementation of the preventive medical care policy of our party. Thus, the law on the people's health provided by the great leader was enforced.

Last year the government of the republic appropriated a huge amount of funds for an increase of 16 per cent over 1980 to more properly build urban and rural areas and to provide more modern dwellings for the working people. As a result of the great concern of the respected and beloved leader and the labor struggle of construction workers of the capital and their supporters, the Grand People's Study House, a seat of learning of epochal significance in the development of science, technology and culture with a floor space of 100,000 square meters; a modern ice rink covering 25,000 square meters which will greatly contribute to sports development, the Chongnyu Restaurant, Pyongyang No 1 Department Store and other projects were beautifully built in a brief span of time to suit the national will and sentiments.

The Moranbong Stadium took on a new look, showing an unprecedentedly rapid construction speed. One more grand fun fair was built in historic Mangyongdae. The construction of the Munsu Street, as large as a large town, has been successfully accelerated following the completion of the modern Changgwang Street. Last year the KWP and the government of the republic splendidly erected the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph as grand monumental edifices in the age of the Workers Party, reflecting the unanimous desire of our people to highly praise the immortal revolutionary idea and revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thanks to the heroic struggle of our construction workers and supporters, many grand monumental edifices have been built at unprecedentedly rapid speed. As a result, Pyongyang City, the capital of the revolution, has changed its appearance.

Last year countless modern dwelling houses were built in towns and rural villages to meet the demand of the working people for housing. More modern cultural and welfare establishments were built in all provinces, cities, counties and workers' districts to enhance the level of the cultural life of the working people. Local construction was actively promoted to make local towns and rural villages more beautiful.

Last year the state disbursed a large sum running into several billion won to successfully ensure communist measures such as the compulsory free education system, the system of nursing and raising children at state expense, the universal free medical service system, the paid leave system, the system of accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and the system of supplying food and fuel at state expense.

Thanks to these communist measures taken by the KWP and the government of the republic, our people have become a happy people enjoying an ideal life of future communist society in various fields of social life, though they are now living in a socialist society.

Thanks to the concern of the fatherly leader, our people today are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content without worry about jobs, food, clothing and housing, children's education, medical treatment and taxes. Thus, our people's happiness is growing with each passing day. The constant improvement of the living standard of our people and its enhancement to today's level under the situation in which the country is divided and the people have to carry out the revolution and construction, confronting the U.S. imperialist aggressors, are a result of the warm love and fatherly concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has found

infinite joy in the happy life of the people and who has spared no effort to promote the people's welfare. All these great changes in the material and cultural life of our people evince the incomparable superiority of our socialist system, in which the people are the masters of everything, all things in society serve them and the state ensures their material and cultural life, and the genuinely popular character of our socialist economy in which the money earned by the people is spent for their welfare.

Indeed, by staging a heroic struggle, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, last year our people established a more powerful economic foundation for the prosperity of the fatherland and achieved a new great victory in the fields of enhancing socialist cultural construction and the people's living standards. All the proud achievements our people won in socialist construction and the execution of the state budget last year are a shining fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, with outstanding wisdom and scientific insight, illuminated the way to implement the decision of the Sixth KWP Congress and has led our people in carrying out the cause of the chucheization of society.

On the State Budget for 1982

Comrade deputies: Reflecting the urgent demand of our revolution and construction, the state budget for this year was worked out as a mobilizing and correct one to accelerate the socialist construction of our country to the maximum.

The state revenue and expenditure for this are scaled at 22.546 billion won. The state revenue for this year will increase by 9 percent compared to last year, along with the rapid increase in production and increased spending in all fields of the national economy. The state expenditure for this year will increase 10.9 percent over last year on the basis of a rapid increase in state revenue. The government of the republic envisages an 11.5 percent increase over last year in outlays for the national economy to accelerate the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the national economy, make a decisive advance in carrying out the second 7-year plan and lay a solid basis for attaining the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important socialist construction task facing us this year is the nature-remaking work. At the historic fourth plenum of the Sixth KWP Central Committee, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had brought about a great change similar to the creation of heaven and earth by putting forth and implementing the great nature-remaking work as a strategic task for the construction of a prosperous and powerful fatherland, unfolded a new grand blueprint for carrying out the four major tasks of nature-remaking for the eternal prosperity of our fatherland.

Reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, acquiring 200,000 hectares of new land and constructing the Nampo lock and Taechon power station to solve the problem of water in the reclaimed tideland, unveiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is nature-remaking work to extend the national land and change the fatherland to a more beautiful paradise for the people. They are glorious and rewarding struggles to glorify further the socialist system of our country and expedite the final victory of socialism and national reunification.

When the four major tasks of remaking nature unveiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are fulfilled, new wide and open fields and land will turn up and grand and beautiful locks, large man-made lakes, modern and tidy farm villages and a circular railway along the west coast will come into being. Thus the nation will have a new aspect and the nation's scenery will be more beautiful.

Production of grain, fish and various crops will be epochally increased and the principle of communism to supply food in accordance with demands will be brilliantly realized.

This year the government of the republic will direct several hundreds of million won in the state budget to successfully ensure the battle to carry out the four major tasks of remaking nature of weighty significance in attaining the 10 long-range goals of economic construction in the 1980's and accelerating socialist and communist construction.

The state budget this year will ensure with priority production and supply of various modern machines, facilities and material so that tasks of remaking nature can be vigorously carried out. The state budget will vigorously ensure technical and material support for the four major constructions in all domains of national economy.

All constructors and supporters, who courageously rose in carrying out tasks of remaking nature upholding the great leader's call, will mark brilliant exploits in all construction sites cherishing lofty pride and honor in participating in the rewarding struggle to raise immortal creations for prosperity and development of the fatherland and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and will again vigorously demonstrate our people's heroic spirit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward militant tasks to wage vigorously the struggle to fulfill the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule in all domains of national economy. This year the government of the republic will firmly ensure the fulfillment of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by normalizing production at a high level in all sectors and accelerating further the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of national economy.

It is of great significance in rapidly developing light industry and rural economy and in promoting the people's living to a higher step to hit the chemical targets. This year the government of the republic will increase investments in the chemical industry by 20 percent above last year to implement thoroughly the teachings of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on directing primary efforts to the struggle for hitting the chemical target.

In the chemical industry this year existing production equipment will be repaired and readjusted to operate at full capacity and, at the same time, nitric ammonium fertilizer, caustic soda and sulfuric acid shops will be built at some chemical factories and medium- and small-size chemical factories actively developed. All workers in the chemical industry sector will increase this year production of consumer goods by registering a new turning point in production of overall chemical goods, including chemical fibers, chemical fertilizer, plastics and various other subsidiary material with vigorous nationwide support. They will also develop the agricultural production system, thus contributing greatly to upgrading the people's living.

This year's state budget envisages a large allocation of funds, 12 percent greater than last year, to the domain of the metal industry in accordance with our party's policy of directing efforts to this industry. Workers in this domain will hasten the reconstruction on an expansion basis of metal factories including the Kim Chaek iron works and the Hwanghae iron works, while directing efforts to the maximum utilization of existing metal production equipment, and complete the construction of a new smeltery at an early date so that production of steel, rolled and various nonferrous metals be markedly raised this year.

Giving priority to the power and mining industries, while normalizing production in the sector of the processing industry, is an important task to which we should adhere this year.

In order to meet fully the rapidly growing need of the national economy for electric power, fuel and raw materials this year, the state envisages disbursement of a colossal amount of funds, 13 percent larger than last year, to the power and mining industries.

The power industry will speed up the construction of hydroelectric power stations including the Wiwon, Namgang and Maekjon locks power plants while using the existing

generating facilities to the maximum extent, and continue to go ahead vigorously with the expansion project of the Pukchang thermal power plant to increase markedly the generating capacity.

In order to increase the production of coal and minerals, the mining industry will reconstruct on an expansion basis the big coal and ore mines including coal mines in the Anju District, Sunchon District and Tokchon District and the Musan and Komdok mines and positively push ahead with the development of new promising coal and ore mines with favorable production conditions.

By giving priority to stripping, tunneling and digging mine pits at coal and ore mines and by supplying them with much modern plant machinery, including integrated mining equipment, the state will accelerate making the extraction equipment large-sized and modern and will positively realize the comprehensive mechanization and automation of underground work.

We will have the workers in the power and mining industries, who have been leading in the van in the industries this year, create a big upsurge in production in all sectors of the people's economy by having them more assiduously manage the country's bases of power, fuel and raw materials through exhibiting their high revolutionary zeal and by having them markedly increase the production of electric power, coal and various kinds of minerals.

This year, we will readjust existing machinery plants, supplement those processes which are nonexistent, raise the proportion of the introduction of press forging and stamp forging and start a revolution in welding and (?casting), thus further developing the machine-building industry in accordance with the demands of the technical revolution at a higher stage.

Therefore, by producing and supplying modern plant machinery on a large scale, including mining plant machinery, generating facilities, plant facilities, farm machinery and transportation facilities which are necessary for the realization of comprehensive mechanization and automation, we will further raise the standard of technology and equipment of the people's economy and vigorously accelerate nature-remaking projects.

This year, the chuche-oriented bases of power, fuel and raw materials will be more assiduously managed and heavy industry will be further developed. Thus, the foundation of the country's self-reliant national economy will be further consolidated; our heavy industry will firmly support the rapid development of all sectors in the people's economy and will better serve people in raising their living standard.

Strengthening transportation work is one of the important tasks arising from the socialist economic construction this year.

While repairing and maintaining well the existing rotary presses and effectively utilizing them, the railway transportation sector will increase the production of electric locomotives and freight cars, vigorously push ahead with the new railway construction works on various railway sections and make transportation means modern, (?heavy-duty) and high-speed ones, thus further increasing railway transportation capacity. Along with this, transportation by automobile and ship will be further developed.

By improving the transport organization and command and achieving new innovations in transport work through thoroughly accomplishing the three-point transport policy -- concentrated transport, containerized transport and joint transport -- and the three-fold transport system, the transportation workers will, this year, more smoothly meet the increasing demand for transport from the people's economy.

Endlessly increasing the people's living standard is the constant policy of the KWP and the government of the republic and is one of the basic tasks to which we should firmly adhere in socialist economic construction.

Today economic foundation and production potentials in our country are very enormous. If we utilize them for the nation, we can smoothly meet the demands of the rapidly growing people's livelihood and markedly upgrade their living standard.

This year the government of the republic will devote great efforts to the development of light industry, fisheries and rural economy and will build more houses, thus solving more smoothly the problems of food, clothing and housing.

In order to bring about a new change in the production of mass consumption goods by rapidly developing the light industry, the state will direct much funds to this domain.

All workers in light industry will thoroughly implement the party's policy for parallel development between central industry and local industry for production of mass consumption goods and will increase the quantity and kinds of production of consumer goods by fully mobilizing all reserves and potentials. They will brilliantly implement the great leader's teachings on bringing about a new change in the production of mass consumption goods by vigorously waging the struggle to promote the quality of consumer goods.

Increasing marine products by developing fisheries is an important measure for upgrading the people's living. In the fisheries domain this year existing fishing boats will be speedily made modern and universal, ship-repair bases and fishing-tool production bases firmly built and fish catches further raised.

Along with this, the capacities of existing freezing factories will be used to the maximum and more processing facilities built to freeze, store and process more fish, thus supplying sufficient good-quality fish and processed fish goods to the people in all seasons.

Good farming is one of the most important tasks for upgrading the people's living and accelerating socialist and communist construction. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, putting forward a slogan, "Rice is socialism" at an early date, again put forward the slogan, "Rice is communism" in accordance with the demands of the new development of socialist construction in our country. He advanced programmatic tasks for continuously directing great efforts to agricultural development. Contained in the slogan, "Rice is communism" are the lofty intention and profound plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who stressed the high place of grain as a most important issue in socialist and communist construction, striving to achieve the principle of communism which stresses work in accordance with individual's capability and supply in accordance with demands of each individual, including the question of food.

The government of the republic will increase the allocation of funds to the agricultural domain by 12 percent above last year so as to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's agriculture-first policy and effect a new change in grain production.

A vigorous drive to enlarge further the area under cultivation will be waged and the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture actively promoted this year.

The state, encouraging the maximum utilization of existing agricultural machines and tools, will supply modern agricultural machines and tools, including tractors, threshing machines and (?rice seedling) machines to farms by directing a large amount of state funds and will accelerate the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy.

The state will increase the supply of chemical fertilizers, dusting powder and agricultural medicines and will actively step up the chemicalization of the rural economy by establishing a scientific fertilizing system.

All agricultural workers and their supporters will bring about a new change in production of grain by upholding the great leader's programmatic teachings and again

effect an epoch-making turn in all domains of agricultural production. Thus they will mark this year -- a significant year -- with unprecedentedly rich harvest.

To construct more modern dwelling houses and build towns and villages better this year, the state will spend 9 percent more funds than that of last year.

This year we will accelerate and complete the construction of Munsu Street in Pyongyang and build more multistory residential houses in Nampo and other residential houses and cultural and welfare facilities in cities and rural areas through a mass movement. We will improve the supply of commercial goods to workers with the increase in the production of people's consumer goods; supply subsidiary foods to workers districts, such as mines, collieries and forestry villages; supply many more commercial goods; establish more supply and utility service networks and improve the operation of these networks to afford workers everything needed in their daily life.

Thanks to measures to be taken by the KWP and the government of the republic this year, the living standards of our people will improve and the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system, in which the people are masters of the country and everything in the country serves them, will be shown to make our people's daily life more affluent and civilized.

To accelerate the cultural revolution and meet workers' social and cultural demands, the government of the republic plans to increase social and cultural expenditures by 5 percent compared to last year. To implement theses on socialist education set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more correctly manage the education system, the government will appropriate 6 percent more education funds than last year. While concentrating on improving the compulsory education system, the education sector will increase the number of freshmen at universities and vocational colleges and strengthen higher education work. This year the government will build thousands of classrooms by forging ahead with the construction of school buildings, correctly maintain school laboratories, produce and smoothly supply school equipment and improve the contents and methods of education to help our new generation study under favorable circumstances to their hearts content and develop into chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

Opening a way for sons and daughters of the compatriots in Japan to receive democratic national education and showing benevolence to them, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song sent a huge sum of education aid and scholarship funds amounting to 31.512 billion yen in Japanese currency by the end of last year on 72 different occasions. This year, 25 years after the respected and beloved leader sent education aid and scholarship funds to compatriots in Japan during the difficult period of implementing the First 5-Year Plan, the government of the republic will send a vast sum of education aid and scholarship funds to them, conveying the great leader's lofty intent and warm solicitude. The great solicitude shown by the great leader to sons and daughters of the compatriots in Japan will encourage the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and help them develop into reliable workers of chuche Korea and true inheritors of a patriotic cause.

This year the government of the republic will develop scientific research work, literature, public health and sports to meet the practical requirements for socialist construction in our country, which has entered a new, higher stage, by increasing the appropriation of funds to the scientific, cultural, public health and sports sectors, by solidifying the scientific research base, by supplying modern experimental equipment and research tools and by correctly providing cultural, public health and sports facilities.

In addition, in the state budget for this year is envisaged a colossal appropriation of funds to more correctly implement various communist policies for the benefit of our people. Thanks to all these popular policies which the KWP and the government of the republic envisage, this year our people will receive more benefits from the government. Their material and cultural rewards will increase.

This year the government of the republic will appropriate 14.5 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure to national defense to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and safeguard the people's security.

The state budget for this year, which has been submitted to this meeting for review, is an independent one for economic construction, firmly guaranteeing financially the successful implementation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for socialist economic construction by tapping the country's internal resources. This budget is a truly popular budget correctly reflecting all policy measures for improving the people's living standards.

The task of successfully executing the state budget for 1982: Comrade deputies, our people are assigned the militant task of more vigorously accelerating an all-out advance movement to complete the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and to achieve the new, magnificent goal for socialist economic construction by implementing this year's national economic plan and state budget. The struggle to successfully implement this year's national economic plan and state budget is a glorious one to accelerate the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea and make this year the most brilliant year in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people.

All workers should successfully implement the national economic plan and state budget for this year by enacting a great upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction with ardent loyalty to the party and the revolution and a militant spirit. To enact a new innovation and advance in socialist construction, we should more vigorously carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a strategic task which the party of the working class in power should firmly grasp since it has embarked on the road of building a new society.

The three revolutions are a basic method for imbuing society with the chuche idea. Vigorously forging ahead with the three revolutions is a key to completing this year's militant task and the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule. By placing priority on the ideological revolution, we should above all establish a chuche-oriented ideological system in society.

The chuche idea -- the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary ideology -- is the invincible, ever-victorious revolutionary banner of our party and people. All our functionaries and workers should prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who firmly arm themselves with the immortal chuche idea, staunchly believe in this idea, think and act at any place and any time in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea and struggle to win the ultimate victory of the chuche idea.

All functionaries and workers should become honor-guard-unit and shock-brigade members who firmly arm themselves with the immortal revolutionary tradition developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, show loyalty to the party and the leader under any adverse circumstances by learning from the endless loyalty to the leader and the revolutionary cause and the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the young communists and devote themselves to the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

All functionaries and workers should display the revolutionary spirit of implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and our party's policies -- the materialization of these instructions -- based on the principle of absolutely and unconditionally following these instructions and policies. They should fully display endless loyalty to the party and the leader by thoroughly implementing our party's lines and policies.

All our guidance functionaries and workers should regard the great leader's idea on socialist financial management and our party's financial policy -- the materialization of this idea -- as the sole guidelines and absolute criterion in financial management and implement this idea and policy by evincing an indomitable fighting spirit.

We should effect new upsurges in all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously advancing the technological and cultural revolutions, while giving priority to the ideological revolution. It is the consistent policy of our party to assiduously manage all economic activities of the country by vigorously staging a struggle for a production increase and economizing in all sectors and units of the national economy. This is also important in successfully executing this year's national economic plan and state budget.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, ensuring financial income through a vigorous campaign for production increase and economizing is a principle of socialist financial management. Only when we effectively utilize economic assets already available and vigorously wage a struggle for a production increase and economizing can we increase the internal stockpiles of the national economy, accelerate economic construction and promote the people's living standard.

Upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should eliminate waste in all sectors of the national economy, mobilize all available reserves and vigorously stage a struggle for a production increase and economizing on a massive scale. All sectors and units of the national economy above all should establish a routine repair and maintenance system of facilities, properly plan and organize production organizations, operate available facilities at full capacity and utilize all production capabilities already available. Along with this, upholding the party's militant slogan for the conservation struggle, we should economize on electricity, fuel, raw materials and materials to the maximum and, at the same time, vigorously wage a massive struggle to sparingly use each gram of coal, each watt of electricity, each piece of iron, each handful of cement and piece of wood.

We should scientifically establish and observe the norm of consumption of all materials, wage a struggle to lower it in a systematic way and properly and assiduously maintain and manage materials. By doing so, we should see to it that all valuable materials and assets of the country are effectively utilized in developing the national economy and promoting the people's welfare.

The conservation struggle is a struggle to lower the price of products through the proper management of the activities of enterprises. Therefore, all working people should recognize that lowering the cost of products is the source of increasing the internal stockpiles of the national economy, a factor in lowering prices of commodities and a condition promoting the people's material and cultural living standard, and should vigorously wage a struggle to lower the cost of products.

By doing so, this year all working people should lower the price of products by 4.1 percent and more in the industrial sector and by 5.3 percent and more in the capital construction sector. In order to successfully execute this year's state budget, the independent economic accounting system and the local budgetary system should be properly enforced, and mass control should be strengthened by enhancing the function and role of socialist finance.

Today's reality, in which socialist construction has entered a higher stage and a new brilliant prospect is unfolding before our people, demands that through the enhancement of the function and role of socialist finance, our finance should more actively contribute to constantly improving the activities of plants and enterprises, to systematically increasing the state stockpiles and to firmly ensuring great speed in the development of the economy.

Above all we should enhance the function and role of socialist finance for the correct enforcement of the independent economic accounting system. By doing so, we should see to it that plants and enterprises properly conduct their economic management activities.

The independent economic accounting system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a unique management method of socialist state-run enterprises which makes it possible to properly maintain the relative management independence of enterprises and correctly combine the political and moral incentive and the material incentive in the management of enterprises, while maintaining the principle of state planning and management in conformity with the essence of socialist society and its character. It is also a powerful means which makes it possible to increase state stockpiles and accelerate socialist economic construction.

By recognizing the importance of the independent economic accounting system in socialist economic construction, all functionaries should manage enterprises in accordance with the unitary planning of the state and correctly utilize the morphological function of the law of value in their management activities. They should enhance the creative zeal of the production masses by correctly combining the political and moral incentive and the material incentive, thus rationally managing plants and enterprises.

In order to rapidly develop the local economy and culture, to enrich the material and cultural life of the people and to more vigorously accelerate socialist construction, the local budgetary system should be constantly strengthened. The local budgetary system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the superior socialist budgetary system which makes it possible for the local organs of power to manage local economic activities independently in a responsible manner, mobilizing all locally available raw material resources.

Thanks to the superiority and the great vitality of the local budgetary system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the function and role of the local organs of power have been incomparably strengthened in managing local activities. As a result, today all provinces have been able to match the revenue and expenditure of their budgets, and all cities and counties have been able to ensure expenditures with their own revenues.

All local functionaries should ensure that all local plants normalize production at a high level by improving the guidance and management of local industries and firmly building local raw material bases. At the same time, they should properly establish public food supply networks and service facilities and improve their management. By doing so, they should increase the revenue of local budgets while actively administering the people's daily conveniences and more rapidly develop the local economy and culture.

In order to successfully execute this year's state budget, finance management and control should be strengthened and finance discipline be strictly established. An important task arising in strengthening finance management and control and in establishing finance discipline is to thoroughly observe the principle of the unitary management system in finance management. All functionaries and working people should strictly observe the principle of the unitary management system in the finance management provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All plants and enterprises in all sectors of the national economy should strictly observe the discipline of finance and follow finance control.

All management functionaries of plants and enterprises should bear a high sense of responsibility in executing the state budget and should improve the management of enterprises so they can correctly execute the state budget and make efforts to ensure more benefits for the state.

Along with this, they should thoroughly eliminate violations of the finance discipline and waste of the state finance by conducting both the state and local financial inspections on a regular basis.

An important method of strengthening finance management and control at the present time is to conduct a substantive financial summing-up in all units. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has opened a road of revolutionary turn in financial management by

brilliantly embodying the revolutionary mass line in the field of financial management, setting forth a unique financial summing-up policy and establishing an orderly financial summing-up system in all units, ranging from workshops and work teams of enterprises to committees and ministries. All state organs, enterprises and cooperative organizations should see to it that functionaries and working people have a correct view of the financial summing-up, conduct the financial summing-up daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly and quarterly without fail and in a substantial manner and demonstrate the superiority of the financial summing-up system.

All functionaries at the financial and bank organs should possess high awareness of being masters of state economic activities, make all efforts to increase the revenue of the state budget further and strengthen mass control so that organs and enterprises can overfulfill the national economic plan and accelerate socialist economic construction by spending state funds correctly.

For the successful execution of the state budget for this year and for a new upsurge in the socialist economic construction, the Taean work system must be more thoroughly implemented and the superiority of the new industrial guidance system fully displayed. The Taean work system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful tool for economic management which should be firmly adhered to in the course of socialist and communist construction. At the same time, it is a firm guarantee for the acceleration of the historic grand march of our people. The Third Plenum of the Sixth KWP Central Committee, which summed up the achievements won in the implementation of the Taean work system and improvement of plant management, has shown us that the great Taean work system is the best form of socialist and communist economic management and that its thorough implementation can guarantee continued advances in the overall economic guidance and management.

Our functionaries must plan the industrial management more meticulously in accordance with the requirements of the great Taean work system and responsibly conduct the economic guidance work. By so doing, they must enact an even greater upsurge in production and construction.

The sectors and units of the national economy must intensify party and political guidance over the economic management in accordance with the Taean work system and implement the mass line. By so doing, they must fully mobilize the revolutionary zeal of the production workers to successfully accomplish the given revolutionary mission.

At the same time, in accord with the requirements of the Taean work system they must establish a unified and intensive production guidance system, more properly implement the system of unified and detailed planning and more meticulously plan the facility, equipment, manpower and financial management. By so doing, they must conduct the economic management and operation in a scientific and rational way.

What is important in the implementation of the Taean work system is to display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system. Based on his scientific insight into the requirements of the socialist economic construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established provincial economic guidance committees last year to ensure that guidance is rendered over the industry in accordance with the prevailing situation. Thus, he has taken the epochal step of establishing a unique industrial guidance system under which the provincial economic guidance committees exercise jurisdiction over the industry of each province under the unitary guidance of the central government and the unified state plan.

The new industrial guidance system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most superior industrial guidance system of our own style which helps in the implementation of the Taean work system by intensifying party and political guidance over the industry and correctly meshing the unified guidance of the central government with the creativity of the local government.

In accordance with the requirements of the new industrial guidance system, we must see to it that the provincial economic guidance committees are fully aware of the situation of their plants and enterprises and establish a complete system to assume responsibility for and exercise unified control over overall plant management and operations ranging from the planning work to facility management, material supply, manpower management, cost analysis and financial reviews. At the same time, we must enhance the function and role of the state economic guidance organizations. By so doing, we must enact a new turn in the socialist economic management and economic construction.

To fully display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system, the working method of the functionaries must be improved in accordance with the requirements of the new system. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created a chuche-oriented theory of leadership and has brilliantly implemented it in the course of victoriously leading the Korean revolution for more than half a century. By so doing, he has set a great model of revolutionary leadership.

The working method of the great leader is a chuche-oriented and revolutionary one calling for the guidance functionaries to go deep among the people -- the first-line handlers of the revolution and construction -- share bitter and sweet with them and ensure the people maintain their stand as the masters of the revolution and construction and properly play the role of masters.

We must remember that the mobilization of the boundless creativity of the people guarantees victory in the revolution and upsurges in socialist construction.

At the same time, we must study and learn the chuche-oriented leadership theory and the revolutionary work method of the respected and beloved leader and consider it an inviolable principle to work in accordance with its requirements. The functionaries must go down to plants and enterprises to live with production workers, give priority to political work among them, turn economic guidance into work with the people and actively mobilize the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the people. By so doing, they must encourage them to even greater upsurges and collective innovations.

Comrade deputies, under the wise leadership of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have always been victorious along the road of carrying out the glorious chuche revolutionary cause.

Soaring high in the skies is the revolutionary spirit of our people who are speeding the advance toward socialism and communism under the banner of the chucheization of society. The future of our revolution is endlessly bright.

Nothing can stop the grand march of our people, who are vigorously moving forward to the heights of socialism and communism under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the banner of the KWP. We will certainly succeed in the execution of the national economic plan and state budget for this year.

Let us all firmly rally around the KWP Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the government of the republic and vigorously struggle for the final victory of socialism, the independent reunification of the fatherland and the achievement of the cause of the chucheization of society.

PRESIDENT CHON CALLS FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

SK100548 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan called strongly for the establishment of an impenetrable defense posture to discourage the enemy from infiltrating into territorial waters yesterday, pointing out that the significance of the sea was increasing these days more than before in the military field.

"A reason that many countries are engaging in the sharpest-ever competition to maintain naval supremacy lies herein," he said. He said that the mission of the naval forces to frustrate North Korea's never-ending infiltration on the sea was as important as defending the truce line.

In an address during the 36th commencement ceremony at the Korea Naval Academy, which was held in Chinhae, Kyongsang-namdo, the chief executive said, "The significance of the sea in terms of economy also has increased more and more as a result of ever-increasing demand for marine transportation to meet the expansion of trade worldwide." He said that the formation of national strength would be determined by the accumulation of a steady and modernized political capability, simultaneously with solid economic and military power enough to restrain war, based on national consensus.

"If efforts for the cultivation of national strength continue more vigorously, the gap between the South and North in national strength will widen," he said. He went on, "It is my firm belief that the North Korean communists will be compelled to give up their adventurism and confrontation scheme in the long run when the difference of power between the South and North becomes outstanding."

Noting that Pyongyang had refused to accept various peace formulas, including the Jan. 22 overture he had proposed this year, President Chon said that North Korea had perpetrated various provocative acts against the South since the armistice and even at this moment, it was making desperate efforts for war preparations.

"Under these circumstances, peace cannot be realized in this land only with one-sided will and efforts for it. Accordingly, I believe that only strength will guarantee peace," he added. He then stressed the need for the cultivation of national strength essential to materialize peaceful unification through dialogue.

MINISTER VIEWS ANTITERRORIST FORCES, PUSAN ARSON

SK100523 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Home Minister So Chong-hwa revealed yesterday that the police had organized anti-terrorism task forces to counter the new style of crime by possible city guerrillas strengthening their strategic posture inland. Answering questions by lawmakers in a meeting of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, he said that the task forces were undergoing rigorous training, including field firing at night.

He said that North Korea was propagandizing through its mass media that the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was a patriotic act for anti-Americanism and anti-imperialism, instigating a second and third arson. He also said that violations of the law committed under the color of academic study in the course of studying ideology would not be tolerated.

Earlier in the session, the minister said that the arson at the American Cultural Center was premeditated and organized communist-style terrorism, committed by left-leaning ideological circles on campuses at the instigation of impure elements. In a report on the arson case, he said that the suspected arsonists aligned themselves with the North Korean line, which aimed, among other things, at alienating Korea from the United States.

He said flatly that religious circles could neither be the sanctuary of criminals nor any clergymen be given immunity from responsibility. "Therefore, the churches can be sanctuaries only within the bounds of religious conscience such as confession before priests," he added.

Further Report

SK100525 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 10 (YONHAP) -- Home Affairs Minister So Chong-hwa, commenting on Thursday's arrest of a Catholic priest in connection with the recent arson at Pusan's American Cultural Center, has made it clear that the church should operate within the boundaries of the nation's constitution.

In an appearance before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee Friday, So said he believed that the arrest or investigation of Catholic priests in the police probe of the March 18 fire would not be seen as a confrontation between the state and the church. He added, "I hope that the church will pursue its development within the boundaries of the nation's laws."

Rev. Choe Ki-sik, 39, was formally placed under arrest Thursday on charges of harboring suspects in the case. A dozen other priests were also questioned about the fire, which claimed the life of a Korean college student and injured three others.

In separate testimony before the assembly committee, An Ung-mo, director of the National Police Headquarters, said that police have found no link between North Korean authorities and Kim Hyun-chang, who was arrested Thursday on charges of plotting the fire.

DJP HEAD NOTES IMPORTANCE OF ONE-TERM PRESIDENCY

SK100629 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said yesterday the single seven-year presidential term is ideal for the government to maintain continuity in formulating and executing policies.

Talking over breakfast with visiting former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Kwon was quoted as saying that the DJP will pick its presidential candidate through a democratic process six years later, and that a peaceful change of power is ensured in Korea.

Briefing reporters on the result of the breakfast meeting, DJP voice spokesman Yi Cong-yol quoted Brzezinski as saying that Korea is the linchpin in the security system of the free world including Northeast Asia. The former U.S. national security adviser was further quoted as saying that the United States will remain unchanged in its interest in and commitment to Korea.

SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT TO OPEN AT END OF 1982

SK100840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's second atomic power plant with a capacity of 678,000 kilowatts will begin operations by the end of the year, government sources said Saturday.

The plant, equipped with Canadian-made nuclear reactors, is being built at the industrial town of Wolsong in southeastern Korea at cost of about 928.5 million U.S. dollars. Construction began in October 1977.

South Korea's first nuclear plant at Kori on the southeast coast is now in operation with a capacity of 590,000 kilowatts. The nuclear industry is a priority in the South Korean Government's plan to develop substitute sources of energy.

MINISTER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH CSSR

OW090504 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian and Czechoslovak Ministers for Foreign Affairs M. Dugersuren and B. Chnoupek have exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 25th anniversary since the signing of the first friendship and mutual cooperation agreement between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The ministers have highly evaluated the successful development of reciprocal relations and noted the significance of the agreement in promoting the unity and cohesion of socialist countries in the interests of peace and progress the world over.

HEALTH EXPERTS MEETING OPENS IN ULAANBAATAR

OW090508 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A meeting of socialist countries' experts opened yesterday in Ulaanbaatar. It is to discuss some problems related to the upcoming conference of ministers for health protection in socialist countries and the 35th world health protection assembly.

A draft report "Basic Principles of Providing the Socialist Countries' Population With Medicine" which is to be delivered at the conference has been presented at the meeting. The report tackles questions of planning of medicinal aid, problems of a close study of the demand in medicines and of their rational distribution, training of pharmaceutical cadres, of exercising strict control over the use of medicines. [sentence as received]

Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are taking part in the meeting.

BATMONH RECEIVES SOVIET OBLAST DELEGATION

OW120634 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1917 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN reports that J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has received a delegation from Irkutsk Oblast [USSR] headed by A.Ye. Sokolov, chairman of the Irkutsk Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, which is visiting Mongolia at the invitation of the MPR Government.

GOMBOJAB MEETS BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR 6 APR

OW120624 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2001 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Apr (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received K. Evtimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the MPR, at the latter's request and had a friendly talk with him.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA -- Ulaanbaatar, 24 Mar (MONTSAME) -- G. Dashdabaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Grenada has presented his credentials to Paul Scoon, governor general of Grenada. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1945 GMT 24 Mar 82 OW]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S PUJA

BK091210 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Apr (SPK) -- A joint communique issued in Phnom Penh today at the end of a 4-day visit to Kampuchea by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, reveals that the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries were unanimous in considering that the principal cause of tension in Southeast Asia is the expansionist-hegemonist policy of the Beijing rulers in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

During the talks he had with his Hungarian counterpart, Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, laid emphasis on the urgent need of the countries in the region to cooperate in easing the climate of tension in Southeast Asia on the basis of the proposals made by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, and clarified that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten the security of any other state. It is the result of mutual agreement between the governments of the PRK and the SRV to cope with the menace of Beijing expansionism-hegemonism. When this menace disappears, the PRK and the SRV will agree on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The Hungarian minister expressed his support for the realistic initiatives full of good will made by the three Indochinese countries during their fifth conference in Vientiane. He added that these initiatives constitute the sole means for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The two ministers rejoiced over the victories won by the fraternal Vietnamese people in checking the acts of aggression of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, in rebuilding their country and in accomplishing their internationalist obligation. They hailed the revolutionary achievements of the Lao people in the construction of socialism and the defense of their country.

Examining the problems of Europe, the two ministers were deeply concerned about growing tension in the continent, the consequences of which are harmful to mankind. They hope that the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe will be crowned with success and that it will help implement the Helsinki spirit.

The two ministers noted that the failure of the latest Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva is due to the fact that the United States, with its warlike policy, does not take seriously the discussion of realistic problems and interferes in the internal affairs of Poland.

They energetically supported the effective and timely measures taken by the Polish People's Republic to bring an end to the destructive activities of the reactionaries who seek by all means to destroy the revolutionary gains of the Polish people.

The two sides vehemently condemned the warlike and confrontationist policy presently pursued by the Reagan administration aimed at reviving the cold war, ensuring military supremacy and setting off a nuclear war.

They heartily acclaimed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly and the initiative put in concrete form by Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, during his visit to Bonn, and resolutely supported the efforts made by the Soviet Union for the reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and for improving the world situation.

The two ministers unmasked the recent perfidious maneuvers of the reactionary ruling circles of the United States on the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos, and Afghanistan, maneuvers which serve only to divert public opinion from the massive production of this kind of weapon in the United States -- an activity which is being widely encouraged by Reagan.

The two ministers also examined the problems in other regions. They were unanimous in noting that the tension which prevails in the Caribbean, Central America, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and southern Africa is caused by U.S. imperialism. They expressed firm support for the just struggle of the peoples of these regions against the interventionist menace, dictatorship, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Regarding their own countries, the two ministers expressed unshakable confidence that the relations of friendship and close all-sided cooperation between the PRK and the Hungarian People's Republic, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to strengthen and develop in the spirit of the Hungarian-Kampuchean joint declaration signed in Budapest on 27 November 1980.

The two ministers briefed each other on the results of the construction tasks in their respective countries in the implementation of the resolutions of the latest congress of their respective parties.

On behalf of the party and government, the minister of foreign affairs of the PRK expressed his gratitude to the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government and people for the fraternal aid and support they brought to the PRK in its hard times of struggle against famine and against the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries in order to normalize the lives of the Kampuchean people.

The gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the achievements accomplished during the past 3 years, he said, are due to the concerted efforts of fraternal socialist countries and other international organizations, first of all, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian ministers hailed the achievements and great successes won by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years.

The achievements reflect a stinging defeat for the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries in their perfidious maneuvers to create a hotbed of war and tension in Southeast Asia, he stressed.

He regarded the UN resolutions on the maintenance of the Kampuchean seat in favor of the Pol Pot criminals and on the so-called Kampuchean question as an unjust act which tarnishes the prestige of this organ and vindicates the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang which were unheard of in the history of humankind.

The Council of Ministers of the PRK, elected by the National Assembly in conformity with the constitution, is the sole representative of the Kampuchean people, he reaffirmed.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and resulted in a complete unanimity of views.

Frigyes Puja expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded him during his stay in the PRK and invited Hun Sen to pay a friendly visit to the Hungarian Peoples Republic at a convenient date. The invitation was accepted with gratitude, the communique stressed.

CHEA SIM ANNIVERSARY NOTE TO HUNGARY'S ANTAL APRO

BK110742 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the chairman of the PRK's National Assembly, Chea Sim, sent his sincere congratulations and fraternal salutations to Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Chairman Chea Sim highly congratulated the bright achievements scored over the 37 years by the Hungarian people, who today know a bright era confirming the progressive development of their national economy.

PRK CIRCULAR ON NEW YEAR, VICTORY OVER U.S.

BK100824 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Recently the Council of Ministers issued a circular on its decision to organize the celebrations of the traditional new year on 13, 14 and 15 April and the commemoration of the anniversary of the victory won over the U.S. imperialists on 17 April. The circular says, in part, that:

In order to organize thoroughly the celebrations of the traditional new year on 13, 14 and 15 April and the commemoration of the anniversary of the victory won over the U.S. imperialists on 17 April, the Council of Ministers calls on all central ministries, departments and offices and all local people's revolutionary committees to pay attention to carrying out the following activities:

Before these festive days, each locality, each ministry and each office must organize sanitation campaigns to clean up ministries, offices, roads, villages and houses. These campaigns must be carried out regularly with the guidance and cooperation of the local authorities.

The Ministry of Information and Culture has the duty to cooperate with the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee in organizing artistic activities, movie showings and sports activities. At the same time they must stimulate the artistic movement of the masses and organize folk games and entertainments in all areas throughout the country.

The local people's revolutionary committees must organize forces to clean up the graveyards of the combatants who sacrificed their lives for the cause of our nation and people.

On the festive days, the local authorities, together with the KUFNCD and the mass organizations in each locality, must send delegations to visit the wounded, disabled and sick combatants, both Kampuchean and Vietnamese, who are receiving medical treatment in hospitals, as well as families of the fallen combatants, families of soldiers, and those individuals who have done good deeds for the revolution in all the struggles against the French, the Americans and the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Delegations must also be sent to visit the Kampuchean and Vietnamese army units which are fulfilling their international duties in various localities on Kampuchean territory. All ministries, offices and units must organize meetings with the comrade experts in a spirit of solidarity, close cooperation and friendship on these festive days of our nation.

Cadres, workers and state personnel are granted 4 days off on 13, 14, 15 and 17 April, but they must return to work on 16 April. They must not take 5 consecutive days off.

During these days off, a 24-hour guard must be organized at all ministries, offices and units in order to solve any urgent problem. Cadres, workers and personnel who work on those festive days will be given days off on other days.

AFP: SIHANOUK AGREES TO 'ANTI-VIETNAMESE' SUMMIT

OW101404 Paris AFP in English 1333 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 April (AFP) -- Cambodian former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to another "summit" meeting of the three Cambodian anti-Vietnamese movements, it was learned today. In a statement received by AFP here, Prince Sihanouk said he entirely supported (?Thailand's) proposal for the meeting put forward by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

"I agree to a 'summit' meeting to be held in any one capital of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN -- grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) or elsewhere. I am ready to participate in person if the 'summit' is held in China or in North Korea," he said. The prince is currently in Pyongyang. But if the meeting is to be held outside China or North Korea, he would ask Thailand and ASEAN to allow him to be represented by Cambodia's former premier In Tam, the prince added. [passage indistinct]

The prince stressed that he and his movement asked for no power, no posts (?and) set down no conditions for (?determining) the future "tripartite coalition." [passage indistinct]

AFP: KPNFL SAYS SON SANN TO PROPOSE SUMMIT

NC111142 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Cambodian anti-communist leader Son Sann -- a former prime minister of Prince Norodom Sihanouk -- is about to propose a summit of the three movements opposed to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, his Paris-based Khmer People's National Liberation Front announced today.

A spokesman for the group said Mr Son Sann, who is currently in a part of Cambodia that is controlled by his forces, would make a statement on the subject after consulting "the people and friendly government." The statement in Paris today came in response to a suggestion made in Bangkok by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila for a new conference of the three Cambodian resistance movements: Mr Son Sann, the Khmer Rouge who still represent Cambodia in the United Nations, and the National Liberation Movement of Prince Sihanouk.

In a telegramme yesterday to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Beijing, Prince Sihanouk, who is now visting Pyongyang, North Korea, said he supported the idea of a summit in China, North Korea or a member country of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore or the Philippines.

The Khmer Rouge have not yet reacted to the summit proposal.

Mr Son Sann's group stressed here that if the summit were held it would be "convened at the initiative of Mr Son Sann and nobody else."

Prince Sihanouk recently met the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan in Beijing, but Mr Son Sann refused to take part in the talks. He subsequently made clear that he rejected an agreement concluded by the prince and Mr Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, especially regarding the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea -- the Khmer Rouge regime that was toppled in 1979 by the present Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin.

Mr Son Sann has opposed the Khmer Rouge, which he has said was responsible for thousands of deaths while it was in power.

U.S. OFFICIAL DENOUNCES USSR ON TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK111225 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Gary Crocker, a high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department, gave a press conference in Bangkok on 8 April. He denounced the Soviet Union, which has been accused -- together with Vietnam -- of using toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples, for interfering in and impairing the UN investigation team's work to probe the use of toxic chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

He stressed: (Ustinov), a Soviet national who was the deputy secretary general of the United Nations and his two assistants from East European countries undermined the world of the UN investigation team. This is why this UN team did not investigate the areas affected by the Soviet-Vietnamese toxic chemical weapons, particularly in Kampuchea, despite the fact that the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampchean Government were ready to give cooperation.

PRC RED CROSS DELIVERS MEDICINE, SUPPLIES

BK110709 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] On 30 March the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross received aid -- medicine and medical supplies -- from the Chinese Red Cross as follows:

1. 600,000 tablets of (perimetamine)
2. 500,000 tablets of (premagine)
3. 300,000 tablets of antimalaria medicine number 2
4. 600,000 tablets of (atabori hydrochloride)
5. 6,000 ampoules of quinine (decydochloride)
6. 300,000 tablets of (chlorocine)
7. 300,000 tablets of (peteragine phosphate)
8. 25 gunny bags of mosquito netting
9. 4 crates of medical equipment for orthopedics

This precious aid attests to the generous thoughts and profound sentiments of friendship of the Chinese Red Cross, government and people who have always expressed sympathy and give sincere support and assistance in all forms to the Kampuchean people who are suffering miserably due to the war of aggression, annexation and genocide of the Vietnamese Hanoi authorities.

On this auspicious occasion the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and the Kampuchean people would like to express profoundest thanks to the Chinese Red Cross, government and people will continue their support and assistance in all forms in order to help relieve the great misery of the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people will always remember the valuable support and assistance given them by the Chinese people at a time when they are facing untold misery and shortages of everything due to the Vietnamese Hanoi authorities' acts of aggression, annexation and genocide. May the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and the Chinese Red Cross grow firmer and develop further.

MARCH KOH KONG-KOMPONG SOM BATTLE REPORT ISSUED

BK100450 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Last March our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 437 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 472 others for a total of 909 enemy casualties. Among those killed were four Vietnamese regimental commanders, a platoon commander and three Soviets. They destroyed 118 assorted weapons -- a pistol, a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 7 B-40's, 8 M-79's and 100 AK's -- a crane truck, a jeep, 2 10-wheel trucks, 2 motorboats, a C-25 radio set, 10 military barracks and a quantity of materiel. They also destroyed a 370-meter stretch of railroad tracks at an area west of Veal Renh and at Trapeang Russei. They seized 4 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 12 B-40 rockets, 15 hangrenades, 120 meters of telephone cable and a quantity of materiel. They smashed and liberated an independent company position of the Vietnamese enemy and routed five company-size intervention units and two company-seize transport units.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 1.5 million punji stakes, dug 360 punji pitfalls and set 100 snares and automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

COMMENTARY URGES DEFENDING COUNTRY AGAINST PRC

BK091501 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Let Us Hold Aloft Our Glorious Just Cause in the Task of Defending and Safeguarding Our Country"]

[Text] After scoring victory in the arduous national liberation struggle through the great sacrifices of our army and people against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Lao people have no other aspirations but to live in peace with genuine independence and freedom in order to build our own country. Nevertheless, the Beijing ruling clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have stepped up the implementation of their big-nation expansionism and hegemonism. They have frenziedly implemented a hostile policy against our country by using ultrarightist Thai reactionary lackeys and exiled Lao reactionaries to carry out provocative acts along the border areas and to create distrubances in some localities in our country. They have deployed their troops to openly commit provocations and violations against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. For example, between 18 and 20 March 1982, they sent a company of Chinese troops to attack Lao security forces stationed at Ban Houai Vai Village, Bokat Canton, Samphan District, Phong Saly Province, and penetrated 9 km into Lao territory. One Lao security official was wounded in the attack by the Chinese troops. In addition the Chinese reactionary ruling clique continues to implement their dark scheme of waging a war of destruction against us in various fields and making preparations to invade our country. On the military front they have mustered a large number of troops along the northern Lao border to threaten, provoke and nibble at our territory, and have smuggled spies into Laos to carry out sabotage activities and disturbances among our people.

The prevailing situation along the border clearly indicates that defending and safeguarding our country is the duty and the glorious and just task of the entire party, army and masses. Our army and people must profoundly understand the true reactionary nature of the enemies, constantly heighten revolutionary vigilance, increase the national defense forces, and resolutely remain prepared to smash all dangerous schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

The Lao people have never harbored ill feelings toward the Chinese people. Once we fought together to defend peace and national independence. We always aspire to restore and enhance the time-honored friendship with the Chinese people. As studious and hard-working people who used to coordinate with our people to carry out the struggle against the colonialist imperialists, the Chinese people have never had any ill feeling toward the Lao people. It is the traitorous reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles which has alienated and forced the fraternal Chinese people to go the battlefields, and has used the property and lives of the Chinese people to wage an unjust war against Laos and to destroy the revolutionary fruits of the Chinese people themselves in the factional power struggle among the Chinese leadership. In fact, the Chinese people have fallen victims to the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the ruling circles in their country.

Therefore, while resolutely struggling to defend our country, we must fully realize the difference between the Beijing ruling clique and the Chinese people. We must maintain a high sense of viligance to carefully identify friend from foe. The most important task of our armed forces is to constantly heighten the sense of combat readiness in order to thwart all military acts of provocation by the enemies and to smash their other sabotage schemes. At the same time, we must try in every way to convince the Chinese people to clearly understand and sympathize with us in carrying out our just and glorious tasks, to clearly understand the crimes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and not to fall for their hegemonist ambition.

Our armed forces, particularly those stationed along the northern border, aside from carefully making combat preparations and fighting well, must organize our combatants and people living along the border to popularize our just cause. In addition, we must strictly implement the party's humanitarian policy toward enemy elements who are caputred or who have defected to our side. We must carefully inspect and observe (?to identify) the Chinese people who have been oppressed by the Chinese reactionary clique and fled to our side. We must implement lenient measures toward them.

In the meantime, we must be prepared to give assistance to enemy and bad elements who are captured or have defected to our side. We must adopt appropriate and correct measures to deal with them. However, we must be careful and aware of their insincerity. In adopting humanitarian and amnesty measures toward them, we will help them gradually realize the truth. If we are able to effectively carry out this propaganda work among them, upon returning home they will tell the truth about the dark schemes and crimes of the Beijing reactionary clique both in Laos and in China itself. The truth about our just struggle will help convince the Chinese people who are their friends and who are their foes. After realizing this truth, they will turn against their real enemies -- the Chinese reactionary ruling clique -- and turn to support our just struggle.

To resolutely and securely defend our country, we must hold aloft the spirit of fighting, make effective combat preparations at all times, vigorously promote construction in the political, economic cultural and military fields, and step up diplomatic activities. At the same time we must know how to use propaganda work as a beacon illuminating our just cause, exposing the wicked schemes and acts of the enemies, and exposing to the Chinese people and armymen all the interference, distortion and crimes of the Chinese reactionary ruling clique. We must resolutely do everything to smash all acts of the enemy, thereby contributing to the task of defending and safeguarding our beloved country.

We are determined to defeat the enemy on both of the battlefronts with our boundless military strength and with our glorious justice.

PREMIER'S OFFICE ISSUES NEW YEAR INSTRUCTIONS

BK110937 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Instruction issued by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, minister at the Prime Minister's Office, on organization of traditional Lao New Year celebrations -- dated 7 April 1982]

[Text] To all ministries, ministerial-level committees, provincial and municipal administrative committees, and mass organizations: In the next few days, the old year will be over and the new year will begin. In the outgoing year the Lao people of all nationalities have concentrated their efforts on scoring numerous glorious successes in the tasks of defending and building the country,for example by carrying out national defense and public security work, promoting production to improve their living conditions, building material and technical foundations, fulfilling their duty in paying agricultural tax and selling surplus rice to the state and engaging in political and ideological study. The current campaigns carried out by the Lao people to score achievements to welcome the third congress of the LPRP are also being conducted with great enthusiasm and confidence.

The celebration of the traditional Lao New Year this year is extremely significant as it is being held at a time when our entire party, army and people throughout the country are striving energetically to score achievements to welcome the third congress of the LPRP.

To welcome the traditional Lao New Year in accordance with our fine tradition and to enhance the significance of the country's political life, all state and mass organizations at all levels must pay attention to fulfilling the following tasks:

1. Attentively guide the people in political and ideological study so as to further increase their revolutionary vigilance and to encourage them to resolutely and promptly thwart all enemy schemes, hold aloft the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, persist in fulfilling all the tasks entrusted by the higher level, and launch campaigns to score more achievements to welcome the third congress of the LPRP. First of all, in the immediate future they must make preparations and organize labor for the forthcoming production of industrial and handicraft factories in order to increase production output to improve the living conditions of cadres, combatants and people of all nationalities, and continue to fulfill their obligations in selling rice to the state. At the same time they must pay close attention to carrying out national defense and mass security work, smashing all schemes and acts of the enemies, maintaining public peace and order so as to bring peace to our society; and be prepared ideologically and mentally to welcome and translate into reality the policies and line adopted at the third congress of the LPRP.

2. Mobilize the masses to create a new joyous and revolutionary atmosphere and launch sanitation campaigns to clean up all localities, hospitals, schools, temples and other public places.

3. All Buddhist believers must be allowed to perform traditional religious activities under the guidance of the Unified Lao Buddhist Association so that those functions conform to the contents of the new regime. All Buddhist monks and novices must unite to educate and teach Buddhist laymen to strictly adhere to Buddhist principles, to love their kin, to be more determined in fighting the enemies to defend our country and just cause, and to have faith in the policies, line and correct leadership of the LPRP -- the organization which leads the country to prosperity and growth.

4. Certain measures must be strictly observed in celebrating and greeting the new year. For example, the celebration must be held to promote unity, mutual love, joy, thrift and revolutionary purity among the people. No dirty water should be thrown when celebrating this festival. Efforts must made to refrain from causing damage to public property. All offices, organizations and units must organize orderly celebrations within their own compounds. No official vehicles will be used in the water-throwing festival. Traffic regulations in urban areas must be strictly observed during the celebration.

5. To allow the people to celebrate the new year, the Council of Ministers has agreed to observe two official holidays on 15 and 16 April 1982.

6. During the new year celebrations, particularly on 15 and 16 April, all offices, organizations, units, state factories and other state agencies must maintain high revolutionary vigilance and be prepared to cope with any untoward incidents caused by the enemies. They must take turns to patrol and guard their respective premises.

Upon receiving this instruction, all ministries, ministerial-level committees, and provincial and municipal administrations must study and map out measures to correctly implement it.

[Signed] Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, minister at the Prime Minister's Office, Vientiane, 7 April 1982

KAYSONE SPEECH AT SAVANNAKHET PARTY CONFERENCE

BK041111 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered at the Savannakhet provincial party committee conference on 11 March 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved comrade representatives of the entire party committee organization of Savannakhet Province, distinguished guests, beloved officials.

Today, I am very pleased to attend a conference of the cadres in the entire provincial party committee of Savannakhet -- the birthplace of hero Pho Kadouat, a heroic land of the heroic Lao nation, a land of the military, political and economic strategies, and a strategic area of the three Indochinese countries.

This is the place where, in the sacred cause of struggle of the entire Lao people against the U.S. imperialists for national salvation in the past, more bombs were dropped by B-52's than in any other province throughout the country. On the average, tons of U.S. bombs were dropped throughout this province. The people of this province, particularly those in the former liberated areas, had to fight a serious war of destruction. The United States used its aircraft to destroy thousands of our houses. Not even the poles of the houses could escape destruction. Hundreds of thousands of cattle were killed with U.S. bombs. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests were destroyed by U.S. bombs and toxic chemicals.

Our army and people of Savannakhet Province, however, did not surrender. Instead, our army and people coordinated and joined with the fraternal Vietnamese volunteers in fighting and defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen were shamefully defeated in several combat operations.

Our army and people have scored many praiseworthy achievements. Worthy of note were the achievements scored in the Lamson-719 operation during which the names of mountains, forests, rivers and waterways, villages and cantons -- such as Houai Taki, Sepone, Ban Dong and others -- became well known all over. These achievements have been recorded in the golden pages of the glorious history of our nation. They, like our precious heritage, will be forever engraved on our memories and preserved by us and by our next generation.

Our people of Savannakhet Province have also had an honor to score achievements contributing to the defense and building of the historic trail -- the trail under the name of great Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the trail which led our three Indochinese nations to march forward to the achievement of complete victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It is this trail where all of the pictures and profound vestiges of the militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of our two fraternal countries of Laos and Vietnam have been engraved. Savannakhet is also a province which has worthily contributed to building outstanding cadres for the nation and the revolution of Laos.

The Central Committee highly appreciates the glorious revolutionary tradition of the party committee and you comrades of Savannakhet Province, and is convinced that this tradition has not only been maintained effectively, but also been vigorously promoted and expanded further in the new stage.

Beloved comrades, attending this conference, I myself am elated to have a chance to see various senior comrades who are former members of the Indochinese Communist Party -- comrades who participated in the two periods of national salvation struggle against the imperialist aggression. In this conference, I have also met young comrade cadres who have grown up in the movements of defending and building the socialist country. Also attending this conference are outstanding representatives of various heroic units and

localities, various nationalities and tribes, workers, farmers, students, intellectuals of both sexes who have come from several areas, from the mountains of the Truong Son Range down to the plains along the Mekong River.

I am elated to meet with the representatives of the families of those who have scored meritorious deeds in the revolution, the officials and intellectuals who have supported and assisted the revolution and who have served as the basis of the revolution during the period of underground activities. The LPRP has always remembered your great meritorious deeds for the nation and the revolution. With elation and pride, on behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to express wholehearted salutations and commendations to your provincial congress. Through this conference and through you, comrade representatives, allow me to convey the warm love and best regards of the party Central Committee to comrade members of the party, various organizations and all people of all nationalities throughout the province.

Beloved comrades, since the second national congress of the party in 1972 until the present, there have been great changes in several fields in our country unprecedented in the history of our nation. Under the LPRP's leadership, our people have accomplished the national-democratic revolution, doing away with colonialism and feudalism and then leading our country to advance to socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development. It is a great honor for our country to become a member of the socialist community. All three of our Indochinese countries have become the forefront of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia.

We have scored great achievements during the past 6 years of safeguarding and building the new regime, thus drawing faith and respect from all progressive mankind and bringing consternation to the imperialists and reactionaries. The stand and strength of our revolution have in all respects been vigorously consolidated and developed. The prestige and influence of our party and government are rising in the international arena. The party Central Committee is proud to see that included in the overall victory of our nation are the achievements of the army and people in Savannakhet Province. The fruits of the revolution and the overall victory have not only been securely safeguarded but have also been incessantly enhanced in this important strategic province. They have brought profound changes to our society in various fields.

Under the old regime, Savannakhet Province was severely plundered and exploited by the reactionary henchmen of the U.S. imperialists, including, for example, Boun Oum, Phoum Nosavan and other stooges. They claimed private ownership of ponds, fish resources and vast tracts of land, forests, mountains and rivers which belonged to the people in order to enrich themselves. Moreover, they also promoted prostitution, hooliganism, gambling and other vices to poison our youths and society. In the meantime, they were living a happy life on a heap of the people's bones. They monopolized the import and export of foodstuffs and fuel and transport services. They operated banking businesses and controlled other economic aspects of the province.

After the complete liberation of the country, the old rotten regime was toppled and the U.S. imperialists and their traitorous henchmen were driven out of the country by our people. Subsequently, the situation underwent a historical transformation. Under the leadership of the LPRP, the laboring people have become the genuine masters of their own country -- the countryside, farms and all the land of this country. The ownership of these properties by feudalists and capitalists has been largely abolished. All forms of exploitation in the countryside have been drastically dismantled. The role and influence of the oppressors and exploiters have been gradually smashed. In the urban areas, most of the comprador-bourgeois capitalists who had influence and committed crimes against the people have fled helter-skelter to foreign countries. They were sentenced by the people's court to various degrees of punishment and their properties officially confiscated.

In the past 4 or 5 years, a number of elements have sought to confuse the situation in the country and carry out trading businesses to enrich themselves. In general, however,

the state has managed to take control of the main artery of the national economy and all important economic branches. We have sufficient strength for the dictatorship of the proletariat to concentrate efforts on developing all branches of our economy along the path of socialism, thereby gradually creating favorable conditions for production and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

The most glorious and greatest victory of this province has been scored in the area of national defense and public security work. As you know very well, Savannakhet Province is an important strategic region straddling the southern and central regions. The U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries and the exiled reactionaries have implemented a long-range scheme to sabotage this province in all fields in the hope of reviving their influence and overthrowing the new regime in Laos.

In the past, profoundly aware of this scheme, all cadres and people in this province have dealt effective counterattacks against the enemies in various areas by excellently coordinating attacks against them in the jungles and destroying their underground operations in the city. They have also mobilized the masses and built foundations for detecting and thwarting the enemies.

In 1981, several hundred misled people returned to their home towns in this province.

Through the appreciation, organization, application and implementation of the spirit and contents of Political Bureau Resolution No 51, since 1981 the public security work at the grassroots level has scored new achievements. Local administrations in various localities have effectively coordinated the task of attacking the enemies through the building of political foundations and have paid close attention to improving the people's living conditions. Several excellent achievements have been scored in this regard. For example, thanks to the mobilization, consolidation and building of political foundations, the people and guerrillas in Ban Song village, who were previously afraid of the enemies, have now obviously become more heroic by daring to attack the enemies and effectively maintaining public security in their locality.

I also see that in several cantons along the Mekong River and in Atsaphangthong and Outhoumphon Districts, local guerrilla and youth movements to attract volunteers to serve in the army are gaining momentum. In Nakham and Khanthabouli Cantons alone, over 70 youths volunteered to serve in the army at one time.

In other fields, I also see that you, comrades, have effectively implemented the party's and state's policies of amnesty, rehabilitation and construction. You have rehabilitated several thousand bad elements in society and transformed them into good citizens of the country. Some of them have taken up new professions to earn their living and have come to understand how to preserve their honor and value. Some of them have now further enhanced their value and capabilities by effectively serving in factories and state and army agricultural settlements.

Another outstanding fundamental achievement scored by Savannakhet Province in the past year was the consolidation of political foundations and the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots level. Since the seizure of power, the party committees at various levels have paid close attention to carrying out the task of consolidating political foundations. For example, since the beginning of the implementation of Resolution 51 of the Political Bureau, the party committees at all levels have paid attention to guiding and organizing the popular movements, and sending outstanding party cadres and members to carry out protracted activities and to guide the work in all fields at the grassroots level and in various prominent cantons. The armed forces, political and economic forces, and volunteer forces stationed in various localities have closely coordinated and cooperated with one another, and have set up an organization under the unified guidance and leadership of the party committees at each level. This is the new direction and method in the leadership of your provincial party committee. That is why a change was recently effected at the grassroots level thanks to this development.

Another good procedure is that you, comrades, have appointed good party members in this province and various districts to the party committees, and sent them to carry out protracted guidance and leadership activities at the canton level so as to clean up the cantons, thus enhancing the party leadership in significant strategic areas and in areas where political foundations remain weak. This creative procedure was initiated in Atsaphangthong District where you, comrades, initially appointed four party committees to four important cantons. To date, you have set up an additional 36 party committees. The party Central Committee hails the decision of the provincial party committee and the district party committees as well as all party cadre and member comrades for understanding the strategic significance of the work of building political foundations. You, comrades, have volunteered to serve for a long period of time at the grassroots level. The party Central Committee hopes that all party committees and members will continue this good work so as to draw effective lessons for dissemination in other areas in the province and for the party Central Committee for dissemination throughout the country.

The third outstanding victory is in the economic branch, particularly in the agricultural field. After the liberation of our country, the people throughout the country, as well as in Savannakhet Province, were seriously threatened by the danger of food shortages. Under the old regime, several provinces along the Mekong River had to import Thai rice for consumption. In spite of serious successive natural calamities -- drought and floods -- in the past 6 years, however, you comrades have paid attention to mobilizing movements to reclaim abandoned rice fields, clear new land for farming, expand areas for rice cultivation, build irrigation facilities, set up intensive agriculture, and increase crop growing seasons for each year, thereby increasing ricefields by 10,000 hectares and reducing slash-and-burn farms by 5,000 hectares.

The acreage for dry season rice farming has also increased. In 1977, a total area of 331 hectares was set aside for this purpose. By late 1981, however, the area increased to 1,880 hectares. Rice production has also increased each year. In 1978, the total rice production in this province was 132,000 tons. In 1981, the production rose to 188,000 tons. In 1978, an average production per head was 306 kilograms; but the figure rose to 385 kilograms in late 1981. In Champhon District in particular, this figure rose to 450 kilograms. In certain cantons, such as Nong Gna Ma, Keng Phosi, and Yamong -- where people normally suffered food shortages in the past -- excellent rice harvests have been recorded this year with an average of 800 kilograms per head.

In the past 2 years, Savannakhet Province has basically become self-sufficient and self-reliant in food production. In addition, the fulfillment of its obligations in food production to the center is also improving. In each previous year, only 2,000 tons of rice were collected from the people as agricultural tax. In 1981, however, the collection of such taxes increased to 7,600 tons -- an increase of 96 percent -- over the targets. The state has also managed to buy up to 4,600 tons of surplus rice from the people in this province this year.

As for animal husbandry work, our province has made some rapid progress. There were 219,000 head of cattle in 1976. This figure rose to 425,000 by the end of 1981 -- an equivalent of 32 percent of the cattle population across the country. This shows the province's animal husbandry potential and capabilities to supply cattle to the central government and export them to foreign countries.

The initial success gained by Savannakhet Province on the agricultural front over the past 6 years proves that our province's agricultural capability is great and strong. The various expectations, objectives and directions set forth by the provincial party committee are sensible and attainable. We believe that you will certainly fulfill them.

Over the past 6 years this province has attentively assisted the refugees displaced during the war to return to their native villages to earn a living. Houses have been repaired and rebuilt in a more orderly manner than before. Parallel with its economic achievements, this province has made progress in the educational and public health

fields. In addition to mobilizing the three-clean sanitation task of preventing diseases and maintaining good health, the province has eliminated illiteracy in 924 villages. A large number of children have attended school.

Regarding the primary education work, rapid progress has been achieved. During the past 6 years, the number of elementary students has increased by 160 percent while those of secondary and higher education students have increased by 330 and 750 percent respectively. The number of teachers at various levels has increased 150 percent.

These new changes in the countryside show the superiority of the new system and affirm that despite our country's underdeveloped economy and difficulties in many respects, we continue to struggle persistently and know how to bring into full play the people's strength to carry out the central direction of moving education one step ahead of other tasks.

In the field of building economic bases, the province has over the past 4 years obtained assistance from the central government and cooperation and assistance from its twin province of Binh Tri Thien. It has invested as much as 30 million kip in building the bases -- an equivalent of 26 percent of the local budget, excluding the funds provided by the central government for purchasing material, equipment and machinery for the province. Moreover, it has made efforts to build some new irrigation projects, factories and plants. It has repaired and built more than 200 km of communication lines, restored some factories and replaced their old parts and repaired and built hospitals, schools, clubs, wired radio networks, provincial and district offices and other places. All this is a commendable positive effort of the province.

In addition to the enterprises built by the province, you, comrades, have assisted and cooperated with the central government in building factories and plants and contributing to the installation of some new equipment and modern machines. Various construction enterprises and those engaging in mining and forest exploitation and geological and forest surveys, equipped with modern equipment and technology, are being built and are developing swiftly. These include the construction of Route No 9 -- a main route of strategic importance for our country and the province. Meanwhile, small and large bridges are being built along the route.

All this has strengthened the province's might and brought great changes to it. The people of various nationalities have been more confident in the new regime.

The province recently made great efforts in building and training cadres. It has organized courses for party members to study the party line and policies and the LPRP Central Committee's resolutions and instructions. For example, it has organized and begun an ideological movement within the party and for cadres and the people in accordance with the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat's Order No 146 in an enthusiastic and earnest manner. This has enabled a large number of party members and cadres to grasp the party line and policies more systematically than before. This has also strengthened solidarity and internal unity and absolute confidence in all party lines and policies, thereby contributing to consolidating the friend-and-enemy stand; safeguarding the quality, attitude and qualifications of party members and revolutionary cadres; and eliminating the feeling of discouragement that blocks the progress and development within the party and the ranks of cadres.

Most of the party members and cadres wholeheartedly welcomed the ideological movement launched by the party Central Committee and hailed it as a correct, timely and talented act.

Beloved comrades, the past 6-year period seems very short in a historical sense. Nevertheless, during this 6-year period we have managed to clearly display to the people the outstanding and excellent characteristics of the new regime. The party committees at all levels, and the army and peoples in Savannakhet Province have scored numerous great victories which have become a firm basis for all local potential to develop in

all respects. The masses have been educated to improve their sense of political awareness. The party's policies and line have been increasingly disseminated among the masses. The armed forces and paramilitary forces have been rapidly consolidated and developed. The party members and cadres have been trained in actual deeds and have drawn more experiences from them. The leadership of the party committees at all levels has become more unified. The work pattern has been improved. This victory has become a firm basis for future vigorous growth and development for our province.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to hail all the achievements scored by the party committee and the people of all nationalities in Savannakhet Province. These achievements are their noble contributions to the overall tasks of the party and the nation.

Beloved comrades, even though this conference is held within a limited time frame, I can see that you comrades have already prepared the contents, direction and plans and have set targets for each branch of work. At the same time, you have also conducted considerably profound research and debates at this conference, and have thoroughly listened to and taken into account the opinions of low-level comrades. This was a good and correct method adopted by you comrades.

The political report and the review report presented by the provincial party committee at this conference sternly criticized the party committee itself in accordance with the principle of party development. Such a gesture clearly shows a high sense of responsibility of the provincial party committee toward the party. I believe that you comrades will constantly maintain and intensify the self-criticism system at every conference, launch an ideological movement for the party committees at all levels, and strictly implement all resolutions adopted at this conference.

On this occasion, I would like to present my views to identify more profoundly the fundamental problems of the various tasks of the provincial party committee in the coming year:

1. We must profoundly understand the all-round sabotage scheme of the enemies and strive to encourage the party committees at all levels to become more vigilant. The administrative committees at all levels and the armed forces must be prepared to smash all maneuvers of the so-called peaceful transformation, rebellious acts and enemy aggression. Savannakhet Province is a strategically significant region. In the immediate future and in many years to come, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces will try in every way to destroy our country.

Therefore, you, comrades, must pay close attention to firmly grasping the two strategic duties -- to defend and to build the country. To defend the country very well means to create favorable conditions for national construction. To build the country very well with an all-round strong economy will create adequate strength for the defense of the country. It is evident that the current situation calls for us to heighten our vigilance.

The task of national defense and public security must be carried out from the grassroots level. To carry out public security work at the grassroots level effectively, political foundations must be effectively consolidated. Thus, you must continue the task of mobilizing the masses to build political foundations, and pay attention to consolidating and building the proletarian dictatorship vigorously at the grassroots level.

In the past year, you paid close attention to guiding this task and created a number of good examples. Therefore, you must expeditiously study from these examples regarding the actual deeds and contents of this task carried out in each locality with diversified circumstances. At the same time, you must draw lessons on the training, utilization, selection and promotion of the role of local grassroots cadres, and send cadres from the province and the district levels to the grassroots level. This is aimed at, on the one hand, consolidating and developing the local movement, and on the other hand, drawing experiences for reporting to the center.

The district committees must pay attention to clearly evaluating and classifying the cantons, and subsequently plan to continue the consolidation of the work of earnestly solving problems. We must persist in fulfilling the four objectives as the people in Ban Sok village did in the recent past.

In the past, the enemies have tried to destroy and sabotage us in all respects. Therefore, we must deal a strong and all-round retaliation against them. We must know how to coordinate political work closely with public security, economic and internal defense work so that we will be able to safeguard our movement securely and strongly.

You, comrades, must not be content with the achievements you have scored. In my opinion, these achievements are only an initial success. In fact, you have only accomplished your tasks in some of the cantons. Some cantons are only starting initial changes, while others have yet to make any progress at all. We must regard these tasks as a protracted and significant strategic responsibility. Therefore, we must pay attention to encouraging party cadres to carry out this work earnestly. It may take 4 or 5 years until our movement becomes stable, strong and effective. You must concentrate efforts on carrying out this work in certain important strategic areas in the province, such as those along the Mekong River, Route 9 and Route 13, the areas in the vicinity of the provincial town of Savannakhet, and other adjacent areas. Subsequently, you can expand such work to other cantons, preferably three or four adjacent cantons in each locality so that they can support and promote one another. At the same time, you will be able to establsh successive field positions in the same locality, thereby creating a people's war posture for the people to resist readily all new enemy schemes.

As for the cantons in which this movement is favorably developing, you must organize the masses into mass organizations at various levels, and appoint capable persons to operate these organizations. In training core cadres at the canton level, first of all, you must aim at educating them to serve in the following main positions: The secretary of the party committee; the chairman of the canton administrative committee; members of the canton administrative committee who are leaders of the canton guerrilla units and public security forces; the secretary of the youth union; the secretary of the women's association; and the head of the canton agricultural cooperative. In addition to instructing them to study certain important documents, the province and the district must organize intensive short-term training courses on the roles, rights, duties, responsibilities and working procedures in detail for individual cadres concerned.

To ensure a thorough consolidation of the political foundations, the party committees at all levels and all services must continually attend to the grassroots level in earnest, and pay constant attention to inspecting, reviewing and solving remaining problems in all branches of work of the grassroots level. Do not simply inspect such problems for the sake of inspection. They should be looked into and solved. Do not act like an inspector who remains on horseback while inspecting a ricefield and refuses to dismount to help solve problems.

To build and strengthen the armed forces in all fields, in the coming year you must attend to consolidating their organization, providing intensive, strategic and tactical combat training to the regular forces, and enhancing the political awareness and sense of working with the grassroots level of those cadres sent to work at the grassroots level. You must pay special attention to consolidating and training local guerrillas and public security forces, particularly those commanding cadres in charge of public security work at the village and canton levels. You must establish a military training schedule for local guerrillas and armed units defending the district and rural area, and set up a timetable for inspecting the results of military training courses given to local guerrillas. It is very important to hold meetings on regional military affairs to draw lessons from and to select and publicize model cadres and guerrillas for their outstanding deeds in attacking the enemies and maintaining public security in the past 4 or 5 years. This is to provide effective guidance to the guerrilla movement in general and to hail the achievements scored by individual guerrillas or guerrilla units in the past in particular, thus further promoting the movement on regional military affairs.

It is very important that the party committee must pay attention to earnestly controlling the armed forces and paramilitary forces and providing strong guidance to them in all respects, for example by organizing ideological training courses for them, guiding their movement, being concerned about their well-being, and energetically implementing the party's and state's policy toward the armed forces and their families. In addition, you must pay attention to further enhancing and strengthening the combat coordination between the Lao armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteer forces. This task must be effectively executed not only in the province, but also in each district and locality. In each month and each period, you must set up a schedule to hold meetings together so as to draw lessons with a view to improving your movement in all respects.

2. It is necessary to exploit and develop local economic potentials and exert efforts to overfulfill the various objectives on economic development and transformation laid down by the party committee conference.

Savannakhet is one of the provinces that have abundant economic potential. This province is a cradle of rice and fish and is one of the provinces that have many cattle. In the [word indistinct] period, tens of thousands of cattle were exported to foreign countries each year. This province is also rich in valuable forests, mines and other natural resources and is capable of producing goods for export.

In its program of action, the province clearly set forth tasks and detailed objectives for economic development and transformation. These tasks and objectives have already been studied by you. For example, you will strive to fulfill these objectives from now until 1985: Each citizen in the province will produce approximately 430 kg of rice; each family will raise between 5 and 6 cows or buffaloes, 2 or 3 pigs and between 15 and 20 chickens or ducks; the number of cattle will be increased from 425,000 in 1981 to 500,000 in 1985; goods worth $4 million will be produced annually for export; mobilization campaigns aimed at encouraging the peasants to join agricultural cooperatives in rice cultivation areas will be basically completed; and all cantons must have state shops and trade cooperatives. Other objectives include efforts concentrated on completing some important enterprises for use in our economic development. For example, the construction of a road to (Thamoui) must be completed; modern ricemills must be constructed; and five irrigation projects must be completed. Illiteracy must be completely eliminated in the province by the end of 1983; compulsory elementary education must be enforced for the people, particularly for the cadres at the village and canton levels, party members and youth union members.

I would like to hail and praise you for adopting your overall objectives and expectations for implementation. I also hope that comrades in the entire provincial party committee will lead the local people to overfulfill the objectives since that conforms with the party Central Committee's advancement direction. If these objectives are fulfilled, new, better changes will take place in Savannakhet Province.

Dear comrades, we are currently implementing the plans of the second year of our First 5-Year State Plan. In its seventh resolution, the party Central Committee emphasized the important role of the local economy. Each party committee at the provincial and district levels must take the initiative in seeking every way possible to promote and develop its local potential, first of all, land and labor potential, and make use of all means available in the localities and assistance given by the higher echelons to develop production and improve the people's living conditions. It must take the initiative in caring for the daily life, education and health of the people. First of all, it must respond to production in all respects and the local people's living conditions. Meanwhile, it must positively carry out its obligations to contribute to improving the overall living conditions of the entire people. It must oppose localism -- the idea of only saving one's skin and not caring for people in other areas.

Regarding the current situation in our country, in the next few years we must regard supply work as a primary task since it is a basic issue in improving the living

conditions of the people, cadres and combatants. Then we will gradually proceed to pacifying other aspects of the economic situation and creating conditions for the advancement of the economic movement. The people's daily life concerns not only food and clothing but also consumer goods.

In the next few years, attention must be paid to the following two-way method -- to mobilize localities to concentrate all their capabilities on producing consumer goods for local consumption and ensure joint production among the state, cooperatives and the people; and to step up the exploitation of the sources of goods for export to foreign countries in order to acquire capital to import essential goods to serve production and improve the people's living conditions.

The party Central Committee has adopted a policy and will modify other policies to promote this issue effectively in localities. The Central Committee will [word indistinct] to respond to production and improve living conditions in localities. The Central Committee is studying policies toward the factories that have produced large quantities of goods for export. It will provide part of the financial funds for purchasing machines, spare parts and raw material to expand production. However, each locality must know how to coordinate agriculture with industry. A district must know what should be done. For example, it should have iron workshops for repairing farm tools, chemical fertilizers and insecticides and should use central agricultural equipment and machines effectively.

In conjunction with encouraging and mobilizing the development of production in all respects, the province must pay attention to the movement of frugally using material, equipment, machines, money, energy, labor and time. It must oppose all incidents concerning discouragement, theft, extravagance and destruction of public property.

What I want to further emphasize is that you, comrades, must attentively evaluate and seek detailed ways to overfulfill the objectives you have laid down. Comrade President Ho Chi Minh, our esteemed great leader, taught us: Objectives are given 10 marks, the ways to fulfill such objectives must be given 15 marks, and the determination must be given 20 marks. Each party committee, each comrade party member, each cadre and each branch must contribute positively to mapping out plans, design steps to be taken, organize the forces to implement them and seek effective methods to fulfill the objectives as expected. Another important thing is to organize, mobilize and encourage mass movements to take revolutionary actions to materialize the objectives.

Lessons learned in many areas show us that the adopted objectives and expectations correspond with the true situation in such areas. The results were not satisfactory, however, because the implementation of work was not effectively organized, because the determination was not resolute, and because the detailed methods to fulfill the objectives did not conform with the revolutionary movements of the masses.

Another important thing is that it is necessary to grasp the party's economic line and policies firmly in the transitional period. As a matter of fact, this line and these policies require us to apply and develop the five economic sectors which are beneficial to production and which serve the people's living conditions. It should be understood that in various economically underdeveloped countries that are advancing as our country is, socialist construction must pass through a period called the transitional period. This long period is a period of building new production forces and new production relations while simultaneously transforming the old relations. Therefore, we cannot suddenly eliminate the nonsocialist economic sectors.

Moreover, we must understand that our country's economy is an underdeveloped economy of small production. Therefore, in advancing to socialism we are lacking not only material and technical bases but also the capability to utilize machines or equipment. This is why Lenin said: In the initial stage of the transitional period, the best effective method is to apply the economic form of state capitalism, from technique to materials, equipment, other means, and the management experience of the capitalists. Lenin once allowed the capitalists to rent some state factories to carry out production

enterprises. The state would obtain some income from them. Lenin also formulated the additional direction of encouraging and making it convenient for foreign capitalists to invest in production. We must realize that thanks to his great wisdom Lenin laid down this strategic line.

It is clear that such actions did not originate from the interests of the capitalists but from those of a socialist state. In our country, the party Central Committee recently adopted a line of using some capitalists to purchase rattan and some forest products for the state. Some comrades disagreed with the Central Committee and maintained that it still wanted to protect the exploiters. We can cite as actual deeds, however, the example of a Mrs Oui in Champassak Province who purchased as much as 750 tons of rice for the state in a month. She mobilized the use of all private transport means, including traditional transport means, to transport rice from the countryside to towns. During that period trade cadres of the state could not buy much. For this reason, our cadres must use private traders and must agree to learn from their trading lessons while knowing how to control them.

At present, many traders in Savannakhet Province want to invest in production and other business enterprises. However, they are still afraid that [word indistinct] and provincial and local cadres may defy the party's policy in dealing with them. If we implement a correct policy to promote and encourage them by providing facilities to them and allowing them the right to manage production for the next 10 or 15 years, I believe that we will be able to mobilize a large amount of capital resources to serve the interests of society. If we do not know how to make use of these traders, they may use such capital resources for illegal business transactions, hoarding and sabotaging our economy. I, therefore, would like you, comrades, to decide which is a better and more appropriate method.

Another important thing is that you must adhere to the cause of socialist revolution. In addition to adopting a correct policy in utilizing and making use of all economic components, we must strive to consolidate and promote the various components of the socialist economy, such as the state economy, the collective economy, various cooperatives, including agricultural and industrial production, trading business, communications and transport services. We cannot allow the private economy to take advantage of and take control of the socialist economy.

In the past, a large number of agricultural cooperatives were sometimes set up hurriedly in various localities without proper preparations and conditions, such as management cadres. After such cooperatives were hurriedly set up, the enemies always took the opportunity to wage propaganda campaigns to tarnish them. On the contrary, party committees and party members and cadres have failed to protect the conducive functions of such agricultural cooperatives and to refute the enemies' distortions. As a result, several party cadres and members have even now become discouraged and dare not carry out a campaign to mobilize the masses to set up model cooperatives.

It is obvious that a number of our cadres have developed a sense of hesitation, and have lost faith in and failed to implement resolutely the party's policy to set up agricultural cooperatives. Several of them have argued that the policy on setting up agricultural cooperatives is not suitable to the current reality in our country, and that the setting up of cooperatives will result in a decrease in production and a decline in living conditions. Regarding this matter, I would like to invite you to visit Phong Saly, Oudomsai, Xieng Khouang, and Sam Neua Provinces. Those provinces have basically completed the setting up of agricultural cooperatives. The movement of those cooperatives is not only becoming very stable, but is also developing favorably. The living conditions of peasants are rapidly improving. Profound changes in various fields are taking place in the rural areas in those provinces. The agricultural cooperative of Ban Don Dou village in Hatsaifong District of Vientiane Province, which was set up only 3 years ago, has achieved excellent production. All visitors to this cooperative wholeheartedly hail its success.

You must remember that a few days ago we discussed the situation in Poland. I would like to reiterate here once again the lessons we have learned from Poland. Because [the Polish party] failed to closely supervise and guide the establishment of agricultural cooperatives and to lead the countryside to march along the path of socialism, recent developments in Poland seriously threatened the existence and destiny of the new regime in that country. It was a painful lesson which I told you about a few days ago. Thus, it is important that you, comrades, must consider again the methods you should use to guide the countryside along the path of socialism.

3. I would like to discuss another key issue which is a matter of life and death in the revolution; that is, the issue of building the party and cadres. The building of various organizations of the party and the training of party cadres and members are aimed at ensuring the triumphant implementation of all policies and lines of the party. The great, stable and glorious victories scored by Savannakhet Province in the past were scored, first of all, thanks to the enthusiasm of party cadres and members. It can be said that such enthusiasm is a basic characteristic of our party cadres and members. However, they also possess some weak points and liabilities. According to an actual survey conducted by you, comrades, during the recent political study, since the seizure of power we have neglected for some time the work of building the party and party cadres, have failed to train and raise the standards of ability and knowledge of party cadres and members, and have paid little attention to the work of mobilizing the masses to build political foundations. These errors have originated from the leadership level, not from low-level cadres. The conferences of the party committees at various levels mostly concentrated on discussing and judging the work of the administrations at their respective levels, but remained indifferent to discussing the work of building the party and cadres as well as the work of mass organizations.

The party organizations at various levels neglected and failed to abide strictly by the code on the principles of party life. The execution of work by the party committees lacked democratic commonsense. Certain districts have not held a party committee conference even once in the past 3 or 4 years. Several cantons have neglected to hold a party unit conference for 1 or 2 years. Some party units held conferences merely to discuss their work but failed to draw any experiences from them. As a result, such conferences solved no problems. Some party committees superficially appeared to work in a collective manner, while in fact, only a few individuals had the power to make decisions. Some party committee members still tried to recruit their family members, relatives and friends to work for the party apparatus. Thus, they would not dare criticize one another. They were afraid of expressing views to criticize the higher levels for fear of being purged or (?persecuted under some regulations). [Words indistinct] some party members lost interest in voicing opinions within the party, and became indifferent to their work. They merely wanted to remain silent and inactive and to work only for vested interests. They worked very little, but complained a lot about various shortcomings or wages. A number of them became victims of the enemies' sugar-coated bullets. Some of them adopted an attitude of regionalism, narrow-mindedness and oligarchism, thereby posing a main obstacle to collective leadership. They only served the interests of their localities, not those of the country or the province. They would make it difficult for the province's trade service to purchase surplus rice and foodstuffs from the people in their respective localities.

The above-mentioned situation has developed from various causes as follows: wrong attitude toward the masses and class principles, and the inability to identify friends and foes. Our cadres and members became careless and lacked vigilance, and failed to improve their revolutionary qualifications consistently. The standard of their knowledge is low and limited, resulting in their inability to respond to the political requirements of the party in the new period. After the seizure of power, several comrades were assigned to duties in urban areas. They were provided with good houses and automobiles. Subsequently, they adopted a bureaucratic attitude toward the masses, became indifferent to the countryside and the masses, and lived a life which does not conform to reality. All this is because our cadres' and members' understanding of Leninism is still inadequate. On the basis of our standards of leadership, I think they pay less attention

to carrying out the work of party construction and lack a sense of responsibility. Some party committees do not even have party members in charge of building the party and cadres. Mass organizations have not been consolidated. The system of management, education and inspection within the party has not yet been effectively executed. Our party cadres and members sometimes lack vigilance.

Beloved comrades, our party strictly adheres to Marxism-Leninism. Even though the party does not have many members from the workers class at present, it strictly adheres to the principles of the workers class and Marxism-Leninism as its ideological line in training and educating its members. When we became party members, we were willing to make any sacrifice. For the ideals of communism and for the well-being and happiness of the people, we must strive to learn from the good lessons taught by Comrade President Ho Chi Minh in instilling revolutionary qualifications and morale in the people. We must practice thrift and make sacrifices for the party and the revolution. The standard of our revolutionary qualifications as well as the ideological principles of party members are clearly stipulated in the six duties mentioned in the party law. All party members -- no matter in what capacities they may be -- must strictly abide by them. During the recent political-life campaign, you, comrades, already deeply studied them. I hope that you will place the interests of the party and nation above your own and strive to train yourselves to become leading party members. Each comrade party member -- no matter what his position -- must first of all know how to manage himself. At the same time, he must pledge to be under the management and control of the party committee. The party committees at all levels and the party units must pay attention to constantly carrying out the task of managing and controlling the party members.

Regarding the work of building the party in Savannakhet Province, I propose that you, comrades, pay attention to the following:

You must recruit new groups of party members. These additional party members must be qualified and youthful and must have a high level of culture and technical and specialized knowledge. Their standards of politics must be ensured. Positive and appropriate measures must be taken carefully with regard to recruitment in each canton; for example, in the cantons that have had strong leading party unity, in the cantons whose party units are weak in their leadership, in the cantons that have party members engaging in movements and in the cantons which are still weak and have had no party members. In some areas, you must rely on party units in carrying out recruitment. Some areas should rely on party units appointed and sent by the higher echelons. In some areas, this work will be directly carried out by the district party committee.

In areas where there are no party units, party cells or party members, party cells and nucleus cadres must be organized and assigned work to test them in order to groom them for admission into the party. At the same time, attention must be paid to nurturing the ranks of cadre successors with the purpose of increasing the number of party committees. The administration at various levels and various services of a province or a district must make plans many years in advance for this matter. This can be learned from Oudomsai Province. In this province, the party committees at all levels, for example, the party committee at the district level, selected some people, between 30 and 40 comrades, and made them alternate cadres. These alternate cadres were later sent to study culture, politics, specialized and other knowledge and assigned work for testing. They were gradually groomed and trained to know how to work, to be capable and to gain prestige from the masses. They were later assigned as members of district party committees. You should understand that the main difficulties are narrow-minded and selfish ways of thinking by local tribal chiefs and feudalists.

In the past, many comrades said that this idea was excellent. However, they hestitated to promote or assign tasks to young cadres. They wanted to hold back their promotions for fear that they would become superior to them, considering them youthful and having a low level of political thinking. As for female and nationality cadres, the old cadres said that these cadres are poor in their political thinking, incompetent and so forth. Moreover, they disliked those who questioned their ideas. Despite the fact

that the young cadres' ideas are correct and reasonable, the older cadres consider them as their opposition. Only by resolutely struggling to eliminate the narrow-minded, selfish ways of thinking by local chiefs and feudalists can we have ranks of good nucleus cadres and promptly meet the requirements for the swift development of the revolution in the new period.

It is necessary to realize that cadres are born from movements. Once there are movements, we must try to select good cadres from such movements. A movement must be carried out by the local cadres; the work of a locality or a branch of service must be carried out by the cadres of such a locality and branch. Therefore, we must strive to build and make movements effective in order to select outstanding cadres to add to the ranks of leading cadres. Only by so doing can we have cadres growing from movements and from the actual work of a locality.

While attentively building the ranks of young cadres, you must pay attention to promoting and developing the value and heightening the role of the old cadres and senior party members who are responsible for various important tasks in party and state apparatuses. At the same time, the various policies toward cadres adopted by the party and state must be effectively implemented. For example, the comrades who have been in the revolution for many years and who are now old and whose health is poor must be permitted to retire and granted retirement pay. Regarding this matter, we must pay serious attention to assisting them in their material life and to their honor, prestige and good deeds.

Another thing should be clearly understood: For the sake of the revolution, the party occasionally appointed one comrade as a party committee member or assigned him a certain position in a service. Later, the party appointed someone new to replace him. This matter is common, not unusual. Some comrades have been assigned to a higher position and some to a lower position. Some comrades have been admitted to the party, and some have changed their nature and were thus dismissed from the party. This matter conforms with our rules and regulations. We should not mix the bad with the good and the right with the wrong. We should not think that the party is not grateful or betrays old cadres or party members.

Attention should be paid to internal unity, unity within our fine ranks, which constitutes our party's strength. To maintain unity within the ranks of party members, the standing committee of a party committee must first unite and must strictly observe criticism and self-criticism. Regarding this matter, the leading cadres must set examples concerning the spirit of revolutionary struggle and the spirit of studying and persevering to advance as well as the spirit of modifying workstyle. They must be models in self-criticism and grooming other comrades. They must be willing to encounter any common difficulties. Each comrade must know his or her responsibility and must make positive contributions to joining other comrades in surmounting such difficulties. One cannot evade responsibility in order just to save one's skin and later put the blame on higher echelons or others. Only by so doing, can we maintain our unity.

Comrades must take the initiative in strengthening international solidarity, first of all, our solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese comrades. Comrades must maintain close solidarity and cooperation with the twin province of Binh Tri Thien and solidarity with the Vietnamese volunteer soldiers. Comrades must maintain the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the spirit of comradeship and fraternity with the socialist countries and particularly the spirit of special Laos-Vietnam solidarity. This is to solve all problems. We must resolutely oppose the feudalists' narrow-minded nationalism. Comrades must maintain vigilance and pay attention to countering all enemy psychological, divisive propaganda campaigns.

During the past, our party has regarded promoting and safeguarding the special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as the law of development of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries. This is a strategic issue deciding the fate of our three nations. International solidarity and our solidarity with Vietnam are the standard political conditions for our party.

With regard to special solidarity with Vietnam here, it means that you, comrades, must positively win the assistance and cooperation of the twin province of Binh Tri Thien in order to encourage our province's all-round movements. Particularly, you must assist and cooperate with this province in the economic sphere. For example, you can assist in surveying and designing economic resources, making plans, boosting industrial, agricultural and handicraft production and trade and in training technical workers and cadres. We must assist and cooperate with each other to produce goods by exchanging raw materials.

With regard to imports and exports, you must first cooperate and trade with the twin province of Binh Tri Thien and later trade with other provinces. In giving such assistance and cooperation, the principles of mutual benefit mst be ensured. Both sides should cooperate and assist each other so as to promote and develop the economy in all respects.

Dear comrades, the party Central Committee is very proud to see the growth and development of the entire provincial party committee and the great, glorious and firm achievements scored by you. In the provincial party committee cadres conference, you jointly assessed the achievements and victories won by the province and reached unanimity in this regard. You were aware of the weak points and shortcomings. At the same time, you discussed and adopted the direction, tasks and main objectives for the next few years in order to make the province's movements progress, grow and strengthen in all respects. Your provincial party conference will honorably contribute to preparing for the third nationwide congress of our party.

Following the conclusion of this congress, it is most important that the comrades assigned to the party committees at various levels and to various branches map out plans and detailed methods to turn the congress resolutions into true revolutionary deeds in localities, branches and units.

The party Central Committee firmly believes that the Savannakhet Province Party Committee will further strengthen your unity in the future, bring into full play your revolutionary traditions, resolutely lead the people of various nationalities and persistently struggle to fulfill splendidly the [word indistict] objectives set forth by the conference, thereby honorably contributing to the task of safeguarding and building socialism in our country.

I wish the comrade delegates success after returning to your localities and units and good health in order to implement and turn into practice the resolutions adopted by the conference.

I once again extend the party Central Committee's best regards through you to the organizations, cadres, party members, combatants in the armed forces and compatriots of all nationalities and tribes in the province.

SOUPHANOUVONG LECTURES VIENTIANE DIGNITARIES

BK091336 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Lecture by Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, chairman of the SPC and chairman of the LFNC, given at a gathering of dignitaries and intellectuals of Vientiane Municipality on 31 March -- recorded]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] in the evolution of national defense and construction. Because of historical conditions in our Lao nation where the Lao people have always had to fight to defend their country, the Lao people must strengthen internal unity so they will always be prepared to defend their fatherland. This unity has become a fine tradition of the Lao people, as can be seen from the responsibility of each Lao citizen for the destiny of the country in face of any foreign aggressor. This means that all members of the big Lao family always cherish the spirit of patriotism and a close relationship among themselves, and that they always help and unite with one another in time of crisis. They regard danger to the country as danger to themselves. This sense of responsibility is imbedded in the hearts of the Lao people of all tribes. It has become a national tradition and a spirit

of patriotism and undauntedness among the Lao people. The sense of responsibility among the Lao people is displayed, first of all, in their willingness to defend the common interests of the country. Their ultimate goal is to defend the national interest.

Under the administration of the imperialists and feudalists in the past, however, no such sense existed. Only when the national interest as well as those of the ruling oppressors and exploitors were threatened by foreign enemies would they request help and cooperation from the people of all tribes. By nature the ruling oppressors and exploitors only created divisions and antagonism among the people. In carrying out the revolutionary struggle to liberate our country and the laboring people over the past several decades under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people have constantly held aloft the tradition of unity and mutual assistance, and have tried to merge their interests with those of the country.

Following the complete liberation of the country, the goal of socialist transformation and construction in our country is to serve the interests of all Lao citizens, that is to meet their material and moral requirements so as to create conditions under which the Lao people of all tribes can become stronger in all fields. The Lao people are obliged to do everything within their power to bring progressive development to Lao society.

In a socialist society, the relationship between the individual citizens and the (?state) is centered on interests. This means that the vested interests must lie in and are only part of the common interest. When the common interests are ensured, the vested interests of individual citizens will prevail. The merging of the common interests and the vested ones in our country can be realized only through the process of consolidating and enhancing the effectiveness of the proletarian dictatorship, further enhancing the collective mastership of the laboring people, carrying out simultaneously the three revolutions, effecting the socialist industrial transformation, creating the system of socialist collectivity, building large-scale foundations for socialist production, and building new cultural foundations and new socialist men. The unification of common interests and vested interests also means the unification of the responsibilities and rights of all Lao citizens.

Of course, if our country is rich and strong, the happiness of all laboring Lao people will be guaranteed. Our party and state are absolutely concerned with the interests of the laboring people -- their well-being, living conditions, education, communication, leisure and health. To create favorable conditions for the party and state to effectively look after and to meet the requirements of the Lao people of all tribes, each Lao citizen must fulfill his obligations to society, heroically fulfill the tasks of building and defending the country, make appropriate contributions to the country, and strictly implement the policies and line of the party and state. As masters of our society we must maintain a high sense of vigilance toward our obligations in utilizing labor for production, defending the country and maintaining public security. This sense of obligation must be voluntary. We must hold aloft the ideological line of collectivity, and must fight against individualism.

After several decades of national liberation struggle and defending the country, the Lao people strongly aspire to live in peace and build a happy and plentiful life with genuine independence and freedom. However, such just aspirations have been threatened by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the warmongering U.S. imperialists, who have implemented a scheme of swallowing our country and expanding into Southeast Asia. But the three fraternal independent and sovereign countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, which are advancing along the path of socialism, are the main obstacles obstructing the implementation of the dark and cruel scheme of the Chinese reactionary clique. The latter, therefore, has tried in every way to sabotage and destroy the revolutionary struggle of our people by using exiled Lao reactionaries, Thai reactionaries and other reactionary forces to create political and economic crises coupled with military threats and to wage psychological warfare campaigns and use spies to slander and divide our people. In face of the hostile schemes and acts of the Beijing reactionary clique, our people in Vientiane and surrounding areas in particular must further strengthen our unity, heighten revolutionary vigilance, and strive to transform and build socialism and to defend securely the revolution fruits.

The current reality calls for us to increase vigorously the spirit of patriotism and the love of socialism, to enhance the tradition of revolutionary heroism, to hold aloft the tradition of struggling against foreign aggressors, to enchance the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance, to extensively build the system of socialist collective mastership, to promote the tasks of national defense and socialist construction, to increase our strength in the economic and national defense fields and to smash all acts and schemes of the enemies.

In international affairs, we must strengthen solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind, resolutely fight against the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists, and brilliantly fulfill our international obligations, thereby contributing to the defense of peace and the purity of Marxism-Leninism and increasing the strength of socialism and national independence in Southeast Asia and the world. There has been no period in the past in which our country was as strong as it is today. It is the overall strength of an independent and unified country with a tradition of revolutionary struggle, undauntedness and heroism as well as a tradition of fighting against enemy aggressors, with the strength of the proletarian dictatorship, of socialist mastery and of the correct and creative leadership of the party, with the solidarity and unification in the entire party, masses and army, and with the strength of the solidarity between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as other revolutionary currents in the world. We will certainly be able to smash all dark and cruel schemes and acts of the Beijing reactionary clique and the imperialists.

The current situation in the world is extremely favorable to the revolutionary struggle of our people. The three epochal revolutionary currents have grown stronger and bigger and are surging ahead vigorously. The socialist system continues to develop at a rapid and firm pace, and has scored great exploits in various fields -- economic, cultural, technical and national defense.

The national liberation movements have made new advances and developments have become more energetic and vigorous in the close association with socialism. The struggle movements of the workers in various capitalist countries are developing vigorously. The capitalist system is increasingly suffering an immense crisis and is seriously deteriorating. The balance of forces between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary elements in the world is tipping in favor of the revolutionary forces. In face of the current realities both at home and abroad, we will absolutely be able to fulfill the revolutionary tasks entrusted by the party.

It can be said that Vientiane Province and municipality is an important industrial city and the political and cultural center of the entire country. The immediate duty of the Vientiane municipal residents is to strive more vigorously to build new production foundations and to continue to transform and build this capital into a socialist city. At the same time, they must be prepared in every way to heighten vigilance and to smash all sabotage schemes of the enemies and hooligans, particularly during preparations for and the holding of the third congress of our party.

During the convening of the forthcoming third party congress, let our Vientiane City residents cooperate with the people of all nationalities to promote the patriotic and socialist campaigns, and be prepared to fight well in order to contribute ardently to the tasks of defending and building socialism in our beloved and cherished fatherland. I am convinced that you will strive to explore new creative means in executing the tasks under your responsibility, thus attentively contributing to the maintenance of peace and national security, and making the third congress of our party a glorious success.

In conclusion, I wish all dignitaries good health and success in advancing along the path of our new regime. [applause]

SUPREME COMMANDER: U.S. CONFIRMS SRV CHEMICAL USE

BK100648 Bangkok POST in English 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Cyanide and other poisonous chemicals have been used by Vietnam against the Khmer Rouge near the Kampuchean border, Armed Forces Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon told reporters yesterday. Speaking at the Central Security Command, Gen Saiyut said that the eight-man American chemical warfare team now visiting Thailand had provided him with concrete evidence that the poisons had been used. He said the evidence included samples of chemicals collected from areas where "yellow rain" and other chemical attacks were reported to have been made, interviews with alleged survivors of the attacks, and confessions from Vietnamese defectors, some of whom have said that they themselves fired chemical shells or dropped them from planes.

Gen Saiyut also said that Thai military authorities had checked the times when these attacks were supposed to have taken place, interviewed refugees at various holding centres, and found that attacks were indeed made at those times and yellowish chemicals had been used during the attacks.

As a precaution, Thai forces near the border have been issued with gas masks, and military and civilian scientists are studying the chemicals to learn how to guard against them and treat victims, he said.

Gen Saiyut said the U.S. team, led by defence, health, and intelligence experts, met him yesterday and produced the evidence, which he said included proof that chemicals had also been used in Laos and Afghanistan. There was also evidence that the Soviet Union developed and provided the chemicals used in those countries, Gen Saiyut said.

The U.S. team is here to present evidence and collect more information as part of their tour of nine countries in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, in an effort to create international pressure against the Soviet Union on the issue.

Gen Saiyut said Thailand must take measures in response to chemical warfare, and these may include cooperation with the U.S. in publicising chemical attacks and studying the chemicals being used.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES BORDER VIOLATION CHARGES

BK091534 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Referring to the report by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY on 2 April quoting the report of the Heng Samrin regime saying that Thailand had violated the airspace of Kampuchea in March and Thailand has fired some mortar shells into Kampuchea including violations of the territorial waters of Kampuchea, Mr Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Information Department, in his capacity as the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, denies all these reports as groundless. He said that in fact Thailand has been violated frequently by the foreign forces occupying Kampuchea which have fired some mortar and artillery shells into Thailand damaging houses and properties of the Thai people living near the border.

PRK Violations Alleged

BK110923 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, at 1510 on 5 April a clash took place between Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and Khieu Samphan troops near the 6th km post camp in Poipet, Battambang Province, resulting in five artillery rounds landing in Thai territory at Ban Khok Sabaeng, Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. The artillery rounds damaged six homes, five rice barns and some rice.

At 1700 on 7 April, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops fired small arms and 10 mortar rounds from their positions atop a mountain at a border patrol police outpost at Chong Khao Wong, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. Five Thai officials were wounded.

Thailand has evidence which can be shown to the world of violations of Thai territory by foreign troops on information gathering missions, shelling of Thai territory by heavy weapons and provocations by firing at Thai outposts. We are not making groundless allegations against any party as has been alleged.

Vietnam's attempt to portray the root cause of the conflict in Kampuchea as one of conflict between Thailand and the Indochinese countries has affected a neighboring country -- as is evidenced in the said violations of its territory -- and has created the refugee problem. [sentence as heard] In any event, the international community will continue to seek a just solution to the Kampuchean problem regardless of Vietnam's stubborness over the problem.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FALKLANDS, TALKS WITH SRV

BK100751 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1355 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Chet Sutcharitkun, Foreign Ministry spokesman, stated today that regarding the British-Argentinian confrontation over the Falkland Islands issue, as Thailand has enjoyed longstanding friendly relations with Great Britain and Argentina, the Thai Government strongly deplores and disapproves the use of force in disputes between nations, including the dispute over the Falkalnd Islands. Thailand calls on the parties concerned to exercise utmost restraint and to make all efforts to seek a peaceful solution in accordance with the purpose and principles of the UN Charter.

Asked if the dispute will affect the Thai prime minister's visit to the UK in late April, the spokesman said the dispute should not affect the planned visit. He said the invitation from the British Government still stands and the initerary has not been changed, as the aim of the visit is to promote and strengthen Thai-British relations further.

Regarding Vietnam's firing at and seizure of Thai fishing boats on 6 April, which resulted in a number of crewmen being killed and injured, and the seizure of six fishing boats by Kampuchean coastal boats, Chet said the Foreign Ministry is paying special attention to the two incidents. The ministry has inquired of the Fishery Department about the incident during which the fishery station in Samut Sakhon received radio reports from a Fishery Department boat. Chet disclosed that the six fishing boats which were seized by Kampuchean coastal boats have been released and are on the way back to Thailand.

Regarding the Thai boats which were seized by Vietnam, the Foreign Ministry has invited the Vietnamese ambassador to meet with the director general of the Political Department on 12 April, when inquiries will be made about the incident and the Thai side will express concern about the incident.

Chet noted that the territorial waters and exclusive economic zones of Vietnam and Thailand overlap and that Thailand and Vietnam have yet to negotiate their exclusive economic zones. To avoid violating a neighboring country's border, Thai fishermen are reminded not to venture close to another country's exclusive economic zone.

LE DUAN PRESENTED WITH GDR'S KARL MARX ORDER

Leaders Attend Ceremony

OW092204 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 9 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today received the Karl-Marx Order, the highest distinction of the German Democratic Republic, conferred on him for his 75th birthday. The honor was bestowed in recognition of his outstanding services to the workers' movement, his creative application of Marxism-Leninism and his contributions to the struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

Present at the ceremony held for this purpose at the presidential palace in Hanoi this morning were other Vietnamese party and state leaders -- Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Tran Quoc Hoan, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam and Dong Si Nguyen.

G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn, empowered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State, pinned the order on Le Duan. He praised the recipient as a prominent Marxist-Leninist and international activist who had devoted himself to the happiness of his people and to the triumph of socialism and peace and who had rendered great services to the fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

Le Duan, after thanking the party and Government of the G.D.R., said that this great honour went first of all to the C.P.V. and the Vietnamese people, who, he added, would try their best to nurture their militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with the G.D.R.

NHAN DAN 10 Apr Comment

OW100807 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 10 -- The conferment of the Karl-Marx Order on Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan indicated a high valuation of the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese party and people by the party, the government and the people of the German Democratic Republic, says NHAN DAN today.

In an article on this event, the paper notes: "The ardent comradeship manifested in the conferment of high distinctions on Vietnamese party and state leaders by the Soviet Union, Laos, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, and the G.D.R. is a great encouragement for the entire party and people of Vietnam". It goes on: "By honouring General Secretary Le Duan with the Karl-Marx Order, the G.D.R. Government and people have expressed their unfailing solidarity and support for the Vietnamese people, who have always enjoyed great support and valuable assistance from the fraternal G.D.R. people in their past wars of resistance as well as in their present efforts to build and defend the country."

After thanking the G.D.R. for its support and assistance, the paper adds: "On this occasion, we wish the G.D.R. people, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Erich Honecker, success in implementing the resolutions of the 10th party congress on building a developed socialist society in Karl Marx's homeland."

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES LE DUAN

OW092216 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 9 -- Le Duan today received congratulations on his re-election as general-secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee from leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party.

In his message Wojciech Jaruzelski, general secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, writes: "We believe that the fraternal relations between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam and the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Poland and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will be further developed and strengthened in the interest of our two parties and peoples and for peace, progress and socialism."

Wojciech Jaruzelski wishes Le Duan "many new achievements in the implementation of the tasks set by your fifth party congress, good health and many successes in your life."

NGUYEN CO THACH CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRANCE

Talks With Cheysson

OW110821 Hanoi VNA in English 0758 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 10 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid an official visit to France on April 8 with Jean Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation, Charles Fiterman, minister of state for transport, and Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade. [sentence as received] That evening he met with members of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association and French banking and business circles.

The next day he had talks with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. They exchanged views with open-mindedness and mutual understanding on issues concerning the relations between Vietnam and France and on international matters of common concern. They also discussed measures to promote the Vietnam-France cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. On that occasion, the French Government informed the Vietnamese foreign minister of its decision to supply 6,000 tonnes of food as aid to Vietnam.

In the afternoon of April 9, Nguyen Co Thach called a press conference which was attended by many French and other foreign newsmen. He told them about the results of his French tour. Dealing with Vietnam's foreign policy, he stressed the Vietnamese Government's desire to develop relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach invited Minister Claude Cheysson to visit Vietnam and his invitation was accepted with pleasure. The time for the visit will be fixed later by the two sides.

AFP Report on Departure

NC120934 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Apr (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ended a visit to Paris this morning and left for Stockholm. Mr Thach had talks with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson during his stay in Paris, which included two days of official meetings.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEW WITH WEEKLY DOC LAP

BK110520 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts from interview granted by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Vietnam Democratic Party weekly DOC LAP "Following the Successful Fifth National Congress of the VCP" -- date not given; read by announcer in English]

[Text] [Question] Would you please tell us about the orientations and tasks of our foreign policy in the forthcoming period.

[Answer] The Fifth Congress of the VCP clearly defined two strategic tasks for the Vietnamese revolution, namely, to build socialism and firmly defend our socialist country.

Our diplomatic work must strive to secure favorable international conditions to help achieve these goals. It must contribute to defeating the policy of Beijing, which colluding with the United States, is conducting a many-sided war of destruction and attempting to weaken and annex our country. While striving for this goal, we also positively contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. In this struggle, the foremost task is to defend peace, international detente and foil the scheme of U.S. imperialism and international reaction to step up the arms race and cause tension in the world.

To accomplish this task, as stated by the fifth party congress, we should continue to grasp our party's foreign policy, namely, to constantly consolidate and strengthen the special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationship, a matter of vital significance to the destiny of the three peoples. We must strengthen our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the keystone of the foreign policy of our party and state, and unity with other nations, the nonaligned countries and other forces of peace and progress the world over.

[Question] In the 1976-78 period, fine foreign relations appeared between Vietnam and the ASEAN, which was generally regarded as a new chapter. But the relationship is now deteriorating. What is your opinion?

[Answer] It's true that current relations between Vietnam and ASEAN is bad, but much better than the period when the United States invaded Vietnam. In the past, several ASEAN countries, together with the United States, sent troops to invade Vietnam. Now there is no war between us.

China's war of aggression against Vietnam in 1979 and its collusion with the United States have opposed ASEAN to the Indochinese countries and sabotaged detente and peaceful coexistence in the region.

I've had the chance to make clear on the ASEAN countries that they have been caught in two Chinese traps; firstly, they have been incited by China to oppose the three Indochinese countries to cover up the real danger toward the ASEAN countries, which is China; secondly, they have been incited by China to support the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people [words indistinct] of the support to the pro-China reactionaries in the ASEAN countries.

ASEAN has fallen victim to Chinese hegemonism. They should get rid of this dangerous trap the sooner the better.

The Indochinese countries are also victims of Chinese hegemonism, but they did not fall into China's trap. They are absolutely struggling against it. This is also beneficial to ASEAN.

[Question] Would you make clear Vietnam's present policy toward China and ASEAN countries?

[Answer] On the relations with China, we persist in the struggle against the Chinese leadership's expansionist and hegemonistic policy toward Vietnam. At the same time, we have always attached great importance to the friendship with the Chinese people and wish to restore normal relations between the two countries on the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of disputes through negotiations.

We have made many peace proposals, including the proposed signing of a treaty of peace, [passage indistinct]. China's repeated rejection of our peace proposals and its continued armed provocations against our border areas show that it has benefited from maintaining tension in the region, and that China itself is the main threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On the relations with Thailand, we, together with Laos and Kampuchea, have on many occasions affirmed our respect for Thailand's national independence sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We and Kampuchea have agreed that part of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea if Thailand stops its assistance to the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the Kampuchean people.

Recently, the three Indochinese countries declared their readiness to discuss with Thailand problems concerning the relations between Indochina and Thailand under any form suitable to Thailand. If Thailand really wants peace and stability in the region and has good will as it has stated, it must respond to those reasonable proposals.

On the relations with the ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries have put forth a 7-point proposal to solve the problems concerning the relations between the two groups of countries of ASEAN and Indochina and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. We are prepared to discuss with the ASEAN countries problems of peace and stability in the region at a regional conference on the basis of equality, respect for each other's interests, nonimposition of views on each other, and without outside interference.

PRESS WRITES ON VCP CONGRESS TASKS, RESOLUTIONS

NHAN DAN 6 Apr Editorial

BK111618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 6 April editorial: "Guiding Thoughts for the Second Phase of Congress Preparation: Ascertain the Two Strategic Tasks"]

[Text] The socialist revolution is a campaign that is in accordance with the law of deve'-opment and within the historical process of the struggle between socialism and capitalism. This struggle has been carried out diligently on the political, economic and ideological fronts and even with violence.

Socialism cannot triumph in all countries at the same time. It can only triumph step by step through the smashing of each part of a country and smashing a number of other countries, thus forming two opposing social systems and finally enabling it to triumph over our entire planet. For this reason, a sharp struggle to resolve who will triumph over whom is now taking place.

Historical realities show that right from their birth the Soviet Union -- the first socialist state -- and other fraternal socialist countries have been compelled to cope with many wars of intervention or sabotage waged by imperialism. The protracted and continuous struggle of our people against the imperialist aggressors and international reactionaries for nearly 40 years has also reflected the fierce nature of that struggle.

Today, in addition to building socialism and communism, all countries of the socialist community are compelled to pay constant attention to strengthening their national defense potentials in order to carry out the complex struggle against the enemy's schemes and acts of provocation, encirclement, sabotage, subversion and armed aggression and for the preservation of national sovereignty and independence and the fruits of socialism.

It is a universal law of the socialist revolution to carry out national construction along with national defense. The fifth party congress has noted that our country is now in a quasi-peaceful state as we still have to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, as well as to stand ready to deal with the situation in which the enemy could launch a large-scale war of aggression.

From the international background and situation in our country and thoroughly aware that national construction must be carried out along with national defense, the party congress has determined two strategic tasks -- to build socialism successfully and to remain combat ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

The multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries against our people is a perfidious and cruel war. Militarily, they have permanently deployed a massive force close to our northern border to carry out provocations and conduct landgrabbing operations regularly in hopes of occupying part of our territory to build fortifications, dig trenches and build additional airstrips in preparation for their war of aggression.

Politically and ideologically, they have stepped up their psychological warfare in an attempt to sow division among various nationalities, between our people and our party and within the party itself, as well as to inject the venom of decadent culture into our country. In addition, they have sent in their spies and scouts to establish contact with and rally the reactionary elements in the hope of creating opposqtion activities and rebellions.

Economically they have used their henchmen hiding in our country to sabotage various economic installations, undermine the currency system and disrupt the market. They have coordinated with the imperialists in pursuing an economic embargo against our country, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary forces in plotting to isolate our country in the international arena. In addition, they have continuously launched campaigns, including the use of the UN forum, to slander, distort and tarnish our country's image, sow division between our country and other countries and entice the ASEAN countries to oppose our country and the other Indochinese countries.

The reactionary clique among the Beijing ruling circles is actually our people's direct and dangerous enemy while imperialism, headed by the United States, is our fundamental and long-term enemy. Our people's struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a protracted, hard and extremely complex struggle. As long as the Beijing ruling circles continue to pursue a scheme to weaken and annex our country or carry out a policy of hostility against our people, we must remain vigilant and ready to defeat them in all types of wars. The two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- are closely related.

By successfully building socialism, we will be able to make our country stronger in all aspects, constantly improve our people's livelihood, strengthen our regime and national defense capacity and maintain political security and social order and safety. Meanwhile, by strengthening our national defense forces and making our armed forces powerful, we will always be able to defend our country firmly and defeat the enemy in its multifaceted war of sabotage, thereby contributing significantly to the struggle to build socialism successfully.

Our country must remain strong, our people's livelihood must be further improved and the political and spiritual unanimity of our society must be consolidated. These are the material and moral conditions necessary for repelling the danger of a war of aggression and preserving peace.

The party congress has pointed out the need to implement these two strategic tasks fully so as to achieve new progress in the struggle for socialist construction and to create a combined and growing strength for the struggle to defend the country and maintain political security and social order and safety. These two strategic tasks must also be implemented fully and specifically by all localities, grassroots units, enterprises, villages, hamlets, organs, districts, precincts and provinces and cities, as well as by all sectors operating throughout the country. These are the guiding thoughts for the second phase of the congress and for all party organizations.

The party congress has affirmed that our people are fully capable of carrying out these two heavy tasks simultaneously. As pointed out by the congress, all is for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. That is the slogan of action for our entire party, people and armed forces. That is also the noble and sacred duty that our people, from this generation on, will have to shoulder in the face of the nation's history.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK101118 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Undated QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Thoroughly Study the Resolutions of the Party Congress"]

[Text] Integrating the collective wisdom of the entire party, the Fifth VCP Congress unanimously adopted the party Central Committee political report, the report on orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 and the 1980's and the report on party building and the amendment of the party statutes.

Over the past years we have further concretized the correct general lines of the socialist revolution set forth by the Fourth VCP Congress. The fifth congress resolutions are the main lines of action and the focal point expressing our people's uniform views and actions on striving to push our revolution further forward in the new state. From now on, organizing a comprehensive revolutionary movement and the implementation of the congress resolutions in order to turn them into lively reality are very great and important tasks for our entire party, people and the armed forces.

To carry out the congress resolutions triumphantly, first of all we must understand them thoroughly. This task requires scrupulous implementation in order to obtain concrete and best results. The resolutions must be clearly understood by the entire army, people and the armed forces so that everyone may understand his tasks and duty and firmly grasp the revolutionary line and various strategic positions and objectives set forth by the party congress.

The requirement for a thorough understanding of the congress resolutions is that we must firmly grasp the general problems of the national revolutionary cause in the coming years and the orientations and tasks of each individual locality, sector, unit and person.

To implement the congress resolutions satisfactorily, we must create an identity of views among the people on the nation's situation, the revolutionary line and tasks in order to form a uniform view that will lead to a uniform action. As a result, every locality, establishment and individual must have a program of action in order to carry out the congress resolutions triumphantly.

Regarding our army, along with efforts to study general problems, the army must enable all officers and combatants to understand the duty of the army in the new revolutionary stage. To understand the congress resolutions we must not only discuss related documents, but must also study the realities of the revolution and the armed forces so that we may correctly evaluate the situation, realize favorable and unfavorable conditions and understand our duties and tasks clearly in order to fulfill the set targets satisfactorily.

Each unit and each person must combine study with self-criticism and criticism in order scrupulously to review his thinking and evaluate his performances in carrying out his duty and function; correctly assess his finished, unfinished and unsatisfactory tasks, realize strong points that must be developed and weak points that must be overcome; and find out the root causes of subjectivism. This will help each collective and individual draw various useful lessons to improve their thinking and action in order to fulfill their tasks more effectively.

The implementation of the congress resolutions cannot be finished quickly or through one drive but must be carried out consistently and continuously on a long-term basis and in close association with the process of action. This task must be carried out repeatedly in accordance with the principle and through reality, struggle and evaluation in order gradually to grasp the resolutions firmly and profoundly, then implement them more creatively and more effectively.

Various leader and command echelons, party members, officers and combatants of our army are determined satisfactorily to organize the study of the congress resolutions in order to create a high identity of views in the entire army on the strategic line and basic viewpoints of the congress, especially on the further path of the revolution. This will enable all officers and combatants clearly to understand the duty and responsiblity of each unit and individual, encourage them to unite and strive to implement the congress resolutions triumphantly and turn these resolutions into real and concrete results, especially the task of building the army and units and in improving themselves in order to contribute most effectively to fulfilling the two strategic revolutionary tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

SALVADORAN CONGRESS DELEGATE LAUDS SRV EXAMPLE

OW120745 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 12 -- Vietnam is a symbol of the struggle for dignity, freedom and independence, says Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (F.M.L.N.), in a recent Voice of Vietnam interview. Salvador Cayetano Carpio, who led a F.M.L.N. delegation to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, said: "Visiting Vietnam is one of the most cherised aspirations of Salvadoran revolutionaries. Vietnam is a symbol of the struggle for dignity, freedom and independence and an example for other nations in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and international reaction".

He pointed out: "All Salvadoran revolutionaries look up to Vietnam as a symbol of nobility and the will to struggle for freedom. It can be said without exaggeration that Vietnam is an example of the struggle for our men at the front and in clandestine activities in the towns and for the population and the administration in liberated areas in El Salvador".

"Every morning and afternoon when we salute the revolutionary flag we take the oath to learn from Veitnam", Salvador Cayetano Carpio said. He continued: "We hold that in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, the Vietnamese people will make more important advances in both socialist construction and national defence. The Fifth VCP Congress constitutes a great assistance to the struggle against our common enemy".

"We highly value the Vietnamese people's determination to win in the struggle full of difficulties, hardships and sacrifices against the biggest imperialist power. We hope that following the Fifth VCP Congress the Vietnamese people will obtain further success, making their future brighter and brighter", he affirmed.

SRV, CSSR SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN PRAGUE

OW120743 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 12 -- The Vietnamese and Czechoslovak subcommissions for scientific and technical cooperation held their 16th session in Prague from April 5 to 9. A protocol on the session was signed on April 8 by Doan Phyuong, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese State Commission for Science and Technology; and Karel Loebl, cabinet minister of the Czech Government. While in Prague Doan Phuong was cordially received by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government.

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SUZUKI MEETS ROK ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN

OW130643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0615 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 [KYODO] -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday he was thinking of offering as much economic aid as possible to South Korea, even though Japan has not yet emerged completely from the second oil shock and tax revenues are falling faster than expected. He said he hoped for early settlement of a South Korean request for dollar 6 billion in aid for its five-year economic development plan which started this year.

Suzuki made the statement to Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the Korea-Japan Economic Association, when the latter called on the premier at his official residence.

Pak is here to attend the 14th joint private-level conference of the Japan-Korea and Korea-Japan economic councils which began a three-day session Tuesday.

The South Korean business leader asked for Suzuki's continued efforts on the economic assistance issue, saying that every Korean was watching the matter with keen interest.

In his briefing to Prime Minister Suzuki, Pak said the South Korean economy was gradually recovering from the worst situation in 1980, but no optimism was warranted. In reply, Suzuki said his Cabinet ministers concerned are now consulting each other over the Korean aid request.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa discussed the aid issue after the regular Cabinet session Tuesday morning.

The finance minister later told newsmen he had refused to accept the Foreign Ministry's idea to sharply increase economic aid to Seoul on a package basis. Watanabe said his ministry has not changed its position that Japan should double its economic aid to South Korea over five years from current fiscal 1982 beginning this month, compared with the previous five years, but that it should be dealt with on a project-by-project basis.

Watanabe said he would discuss the issue again this week with the two ministers, stressing a hope to settle the problem before Foreign Minister Sakurauchi's expected visit to Seoul in May.

PRC WOMEN'S GROUP LEADER KANG KEQING ARRIVES

OW120801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 [KYODO] -- A 12-member Chinese women's delegation arrived in Tokyo Monday from Beijing on an 11-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association. The delegation led by Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, plans to exchange views with its Japanese counterparts during the tour.

The visit is in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of the Japan-China diplomatic relations. The delegation will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. It will also take part in meetings in both Tokyo and Osaka before returning home on April 23.

ARREST OF PRIEST IN PUSAN ARSON INCIDENT NOTED

SK120928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is stretching its tentacles of suppression to many religionists after the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, according to a report.

On April 5 the fascist clique walked to the police priest Choe Ki-sik, head of the Wonju Catholic parochial school in Wonju, South Korean Kangwon Province. The fascist clique searched the houses of Choe Ki-sik and many other believers and seized over 100 books. The fascist clique committed this outrage against the priest because he protected the safety of Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" and enlisted in the school Kim Hyon-chang, participant in the Kwangju popular uprising, who had connections with them.

On April 6 the fascists also arrested and imprisoned Ho Chin-su, a religionist, who was first vice-chairman of the Federation of the Youth Societies of the Presbyterian Association in Pusan because he had connections with young people who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre." They also arrested and interrogated Chon Cha-sok, manager of the peasants society of the Chonju Catholic parish in North Cholla Province, O Pyong-kun, deacon of the Chonju Central Church, Kim Yun-sok, priest of the Chinan Catholic Church, Kang In-chan, priest of the Chongup Catholic Church, and Kim Pong-hui, secretary of the Chonju Catholic parish.

The fascist clique is extending the investigation to the Urban Industrial Missionary Association, claiming that Yi Chang-pok, a religionist, who was arrested together with priest Choe Ki-sik, head of the Wonju Catholic parochial school, had contact, while working as the manager of the Urban Industrial Missionary Association, with Kim Hyon-chang who had participated in the Kwangju popular uprising.

The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans have launched a new vicious offensive against religionists because anti-"government" sentiments are running high among them synchronizing with the intensified patriotic action of students.

VRPR DENIES CHOE'S INVOLVEMENT IN ANTI-CHON PLOT

SK120112 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] The NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper published by Korean residents in Canada, carries in its 27 March edition the following statement issued by the Canadian Taekwondo Federation on 21 March:

1. We have been assured that both the president of the International Taekwondo Federation [Choe Hong-hui] and instructor Choe Chung-hwa had nothing to do with the plot to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan.

2. The world knows that the South Korean regime has been engaged in fabricating many plots since the Pak regime. Being assured that the assassination plot could be a fabrication, we denounce the fact that certain Taekwondoists, who have fallen into the murderous regime's plot and instigation, are indiscrete enough to release, in the name of the [taekwondo] association, false statements to newspapers. It is our hope that this will become an opportunity for them, persons of the martial arts, to reconsider their behavior.

3. Taekwondo is a pure sport. It should not meddle in politics. Nor should it be taken advantage of by politics. Accordingly, promoting the spread of taekwondo throughout the North has nothing to do with politics. At a time when taekwondo has made inroads in many places of the world, including the Western world and East European countries, it is granted that we promote the spread of taekwondo, a national martial art, in the fatherland.

4. With taekwondo gaining ground and possibly to be included in the Olympic Games, we should res. ore international confidence by demonstrating our unity in the spirit of the martial arts.

5. We should neither be used in the plot hatched by [word indistinct] political profiteers nor embroiled in a political show designed to curb the rising movements for the reunification of the fatherland and the unity of taekwondo organizations.

POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER CHOE HYON DIES 9 APR

Obituary on Radio

SK100042 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Obituary for KWP Political Bureau member Choe Hyon -- read by announcer]

[Text] The KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Central People's Committee announce to all party members and people that Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, member of the party Military Affairs Committee, member of the DPRK Central People's Committee and vice chairman of the National Defense Commission of the Central People's Committee, passed away at 1405 on 9 april 1982 at the age of 75 after a long illness.

Comrade Choe Hyon was a loyal revolutionary fighter, intimate revolutionary comrade in arms and outstanding revolutionary comrade of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and was a loyal son of our party and our people.

Comrade Choe Hyon was a tenacious revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the struggle against class enemies, was a veteran general of the revolutionary wars against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and was a courageous and able military commander.

Comrade Choe Hyon, from the early days of his revolutionary activities to his last moment, remained boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people and struggled by devoting his all to our people's freedom and happiness and the cause of socialism and communism.

In the dark days of national ruin under the Japanese imperialists' rule, Comrade Choe Hyon participated in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He heroically engaged in the armed fight against the Japanese imperialists for 15 years and devotedly struggled for the liberation of the fatherland by overcoming various difficulties and trials with strong willpower and an indomitable revolutionary spirit.

During the arduous a igorous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Comrade Choe Hyon tenaciously safe ar and implemented the chuche-type revolutionary lines and policy for struggle put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He was active in firmly organizing the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks, expanding and developing the armed struggle and providing the organizational and ideological foundation of our party. He actively struggled to inspire the broad range of masses under the banner of the anti-Japanese battle.

After growing up as an able commander under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Choe Hyon dealt hard blows to the enemy through bold and skillful command of operations on various battlefields and made prominent contributions to guaranteeing the victory of the anti-Japanese front.

Comrade Choe Hyon devoted everything to the independence of the fatherland and construction of a new society by upholding the lines for founding the party, the nation and the army, put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the liberation. He strengthened and developed our people's revolutionary armed forces into modern regular armed forces and struggled to safeguard the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic from repeated aggressive maneuvers by the enemies.

In the days of our people's great fatherland liberation war against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists, Comrade Choe Hyon skillfully organized and commanded the units of the People's Armed Forces in smashing the enemy as commander of the joint units of the People's Armed Forces, upholding the outstanding military ideas and the chuche-type strategic and tactical lines of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, he made great achievements in guaranteeing victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Standing in the first rank of the units advancing south during the first stage of aggression in the fatherland liberation war, Comrade Choe Hyon drove the U.S. imperialists aggressors and the puppet army to the edge of the Naktong River by organizing and victoriously commanding a number of battles and greatly contributed to liberating the broad area and the people of South Korea.

During the difficult period of the strategic retreat during the national liberation war, Comrade Choe Hyon played an important role in reversing the battlefield situation by building the second front in the broad area in the enemy's rear and dealing repeated blows to the enemy from behind, following the plan and lines of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and waging fierce military and political activities.

Comrade Choe Hyon crushed the enemy's fanatic offensive by skillfully organizing the offensive and defensive battles on the major fronts including Hill 1211 and implemented the strategic aims, upholding the immortal strategic and tactical policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, he made great contributions to expanding the combat effectiveness of the People's Army and winning the final victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Upholding the unique revolutionary lines and policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the war, Comrade Choe Hyon actively contributed to establishing a most advanced socialist system in this land by successfully implementing the socialist revolution and socialist construction and to turning our nation into powerful socialist state with independence, self-reliance and self-defense.

He devotedly struggled to protect our party's unity and cohesion from various maneuvers by enemies at home and abroad and to consolidate the politcal and ideological unity of the entire party and people on the chuche idea. He dedicated all his wisdom and energy to accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause -- our party's cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

While holding important positions in the party, nation and the military, he dedicated himself to the work of strengthening and developing our People's Armed Forces into one-a-match-for-a-hundred and modernized revolutionary forces, making them all cadres, and to the work of solidifying the all-people's defense system by arming all the people and turning the entire nation into a fortress, upholding the military line for self-defense put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, he made great contributions to firmly defending our socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from the aggression of the enemy.

Comrade Choe Hyon struggled to expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, dedicating all his energies, and made active efforts to enhance the international position of our party and our republic.

Comrade Choe Hyon, firmly arming himself with the party's unitary idea and cherishing a revolutionary viewpoint about the leader, remained boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song until his last moment. He dedicated everything to the prosperity and development of the fatherland, the happiness of the people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism without the slightest wavering under any difficult circumstance, following only the guidance of the party and the leader. With his boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, dedication to the fatherland and the people and firm revolutionary principle and lofty character, Comrade Choe Hyon always enjoyed the love and respect of our party members and people.

The whole life of Comrade Choe Hyon was a brilliant life of a tenacious communist who struggled for and was dedicated to the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people. His lofty revolutionary spirit and outlook were examples to our party members and workers.

Today, all the people are in deep grief over the death of the outstanding activist for the party and the nation. The death of Comrade Choe Hyon is a great loss to our party and our people. However, his precious achievements for our party and revolution and for the fatherland and the people and his indomitable revolutionary spirit will be remembered by our people forever.

9 April 1982; KWP Central Committee; DPRK Central People's Committee

Choe Hyon Biography

SK100855 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Biography of Comrade Choe Hyon]

[Text] Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, member of the Military Affairs Committee of the party Central Committee, member of the DPRK Central People's Committee [CPC] and vice chairman of the CPC National Defense Committee, was born in the family of a member of the independence army on 8 June 1907.

Comrade Choe Hyon participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in the 1920's. He spent 7 years and 9 months in prison after he was arrested by a reactionary warlord. After his release from prison he joined the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and devotedly struggled post in the armed ranks.

Holding aloft the chuche-type revolutionary line and the policy for founding the party set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Choe Hyon greatly contributed to laying an organizational, ideological foundation for founding our party, to strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed forces, to annihilating the Japanese imperialist aggressive forces and to liberating the fatherland.

Following the liberation of the fatherland from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, while serving as regiment commander of the security cadre training school, he actively participated in activating a regular revolutionary armed force. While serving as 3d garrison brigade commander of the Ministry of Interior beginning in July 1948, Comrade Choe Hyon smashed the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet clique's repeated maneuvers for aggression and defended the revolutionary gains.

During the period of the fatherland liberation war, Comrade Choe Hyon, holding aloft the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound strategic and tactical policy and holding the post of KPA 2d infantry division commander and the II Army Corps commander, smashed the enemy's armed aggression and organized and led many battles for counterattack. During the period of strategic retreat, he courageously waged struggles behind enemy lines. Later, he greatly contributed to winning victory in the war by skillfully organizing and leading battles on major battlefields, including Hill 1211.

Beginning in December 1955 after the war, Comrade Choe Hyon served as vice minister of national defense. Later he devoted himself to the cause of strengthening and developing the People's Army and of increasing the country's defense capabilities, holding important posts as vice chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the party Central Committee, director of the Military Department of the party Central Committee, secretary and concurrently director of the Military Department of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee and concurrently minister of national defense, minister of people's armed forces and vice chairman of CPC National Defense Commission.

Since the Third KWP Congress in April 1956, he was successively elected member of the party Central Committee. He was elected member of the Political Committee of the party Central Committee at the conference of the KWP in October 1966 and at the Fifth KWP Congress in November 1970. He was elected member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Affairs Committee of the party Central Committee at the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980. Since the Second SPA in 1957, he has been deputy to the SPA.

Comrade Choe Hyon was awarded the Kim Il-song Order, the highest order of the republic, the title of Hero of the Republic, the Order of National Flag First Class, the Order of Freedom and Independence First Class, the Order of the 20th Founding Anniversary of the Republic and many other orders for his outstanding contribution to the struggle to achieve victory in the fatherland liberation war, to strengthen and develop our party and the revolutionary armed forces, to solidify the socialist system, to make the fatherland prosperous and to develop it.

Comrade Choe Hyon died on 9 April 1982 after a long illness. Till the last moment of his life, Comrade Choe Hyon remained boundlessly loyal at all times to our revolutionary cause.

Comrade Choe Hyon's life was a brilliant example of that of a true communist revolutionary fighter who is endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and devotedly struggles for the working class and thepeople.

Although Comrade Choe Hyon, an outstanding activist of our party and country, has died, his noble achievements for our party, fatherland and the people will shine forever.

State Funeral Committee Named

SK100540 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 9 April carries a report on the state funeral committee for KWP Political Committee member Choe Hyon. The radio supplies the following namelist for the funeral committee:

Kim Il-song, Kim Il, O Chin-u, Kim Chong-il, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-nim, Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan, Hong Song-nam, Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui, Ho Chong-suk, Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu, Kim Pok-sin, Chon Pyong-ho, Tae Pyong-yul, Yi Chun-su, Chong Tong-chol, Pak Yong-sun, Hwang Sun-hui, Kim Chol-man, Yi Ul-sol, Cho Chon-paek, Chu To-il, Yi Tu-ik, Yang Yong-kyok, Chang Song-u, Cho Myong-nok, Kim Il-chol, Choe Sang-uk, Yi Chong-pae, Kim Yong-un, Cho Hui-won, Yi Ha-il, Yi Pong-won, Han Yong-ok, Yi Yong-su, Kim Chwa-hyok, Cho Myong-son, Kim Man-kum, Choe In-tok, O Chae-won, Chon Mun-uk, Yi Tu-chan, Kim Pong-chu, Kim I-hun, Kim Pong-yul, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Kwang-chin, Yi Pyong-uk, Kim Yong-chun, Kim I-chang, Chon Chin-su, Yo Chun-sok, Yi Chong-u, Pak Ki-so, O Yong-pang, Yi In-tok, Yun Chi-ho, Ok Pong-nin, Chong Won-kyo, Kim Yong-hyon, Kim Chae-mun, Won Myong-kyun, Kwon Sung-nin, Choe Ung-nok, Kim Yong-yon, Ho Chang-suk and Wang Ok-hwan.

Kim Il-song Pays Last Respects

SK110902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 11 (KCNA) -- Upon the death of Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the military committee of the party Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song paid a visit to the bier of the deceased on April 10 and expressed deep condolences.

A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was lying by the bier. Also lying there were wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Military Committee of the C.C., the WPK, the Administration Council of the DPRK and its commissions and ministries, central organs, public organisations and organs in Pyongyang. The bereaved family of the deceased and the members of the funeral committee were standing vigil by the bier. A guard of honour was also standing by the bier.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, observed a moments silence in memory of the deceased. Then he, together with the party and government cadres accompanying him, went round the bier and expressed deep consolences to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Present on the occasion were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, secretaries of the C.C., the WPK, vice-premiers of the Administration Council and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Leaders Attend Funeral 11 Apr

SK120517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, April 12 (KCNA) -- A funeral service for the late Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and vice-chairman of its National Defence Commission, was solemnly held as a state funeral in Pyongyang on April 11.

Attending the funeral service together with the bereft family and relatives of the deceased were Comrades Kim Il, O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-nim, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, So Yun-sok, Kim Kwang-hwan, Ho Chong-suk, Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Ke-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading functionaries of party and government organs and working peoples organisations and generals of the Korean People's Army. A guard of honour was standing by the sides of the bier of the deceased.

Before carrying out the coffin, the bereft family and relatives of the deceased and members of the state funeral committee expressed condolences over the death of Comrade Choe Hyon. At 8 a.m. members of the state funeral committee carried the coffin out of the house amid the solemn playing of the dirge. Mourners expressed deep sorrow. A motor hearse carrying the coffin left for the graveyard. It was followed by cars carrying the bereft family and relatives of the deceased, members of the state funeral committee and mourners.

Streets of the capital were overwhelmed with sorrow when the motor hearse moved slowly. Along the streets all cars stopped running and working people, People's Army soldiers and students stopped to express deep condolences and see off the motor hearse with sorrow. The motor hearse reached the Sinmiri cemetery on the outskirts of Pyongyang. A guard of honour lined up at the cemetery. A ceremony for paying the last farewell was solemnly held on the spot.

After the playing of the national anthem, Comrade Yim Chun-chu read out a mourning address of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK. Then, letters of condolence from different parts of the country and from foreign countries were introduced.

Amid the solemn playing of the dirge and a volley of rifles for the dead, the coffin was laid down in the grave.

Paying their last respect to Comrade Choe Hyon who remained infinitely faithful to the party and the leader, the bereft family and relatives of the deceased, members of the state funeral committee and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters buried the coffin with earth in deep sorrow. Wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid before the grave. All the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased to the strains of the solemn playing of the dirge.

Yim Chun-chu Eulogy at Funeral

SK122254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Apr 82

["Text" of mourning address of KWP Central Committee and DPRK Central People's Committee delivered by Yim Chun-chu at 11 April burial service for Choe Hyon -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today in great sorrow we bid farewell to the late Comrade Choe Hyon, a faithful revolutionary fighter and close comrade in arms of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The heart of Comrade Choe Hyon, which on the road of the glorious struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution beat so vigorously for the party and the leader and for the fatherland and the people, has stopped beating.

Comrade Choe, a strong revolutionary fighter who devoted his life to the struggle against class enemies and an able military commander who scored great achievements in the revolutionary wars against the U.S. and Japan se imperialists, has to our regret ended his noble life and left us without seeing the fatherland's reunification. At this hour of bidding farewell to Comrade Choe Hyon, we are very much grieved at the loss of an outstanding activist of our party and state who has remained boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song since embarking on the road of the anti-Japanese revolution and who the respected and beloved leader cared for so much.

Late Comrade Choe Hyon was born on 8 June 1907 to an independence-fighter's family and at an early age participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, burning with hatred against the Japanese imperialists and class enemies. Though arrested by reactionary military men and imprisoned for 7 years and 9 months, he continued the revolutionary struggle.

Joining the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Choe Hyon courageously fought against the Japanese imperialists for 15 years and, holding important military posts, devoted himself to the struggle for the fatherland's liberation and sovereignty. In the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, he defended and implemented chuche-oriented revolutionary lines and struggle policies advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and worked hard to provide organizational and ideological foundations for founding the party and to expand and strengthen the united anti-Japanese front.

As a military commander he made outstanding exploits to ensure victory in the anti-Japanese war. Becoming an able military commander who took charge of a major unit, under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he demonstrated his boundless loyalty and devotion to the implementation of the respected and beloved leader's strategies and the commander in chief's orders and instructions. By defeating the enemies, who were superior in number and military skills, he always ensured victories in combat. In every battle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, he was an iron-willed commander who was fearless in any situation and an able commander who always rendered severe blows to the enemies. Remembered in our people's historic victory in the anti-Japanese struggle are the exploits of Comrade Choe, who, seething with warm revolutionary enthusiasm, patriotism and the revolutionary spirit of persistence, dedicated himself to the struggle for the fatherland's liberation, bivouacking for a long period of time.

Upholding the line for founding the party, the nation and the army put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the liberation, Comrade Choe Hyon dedicated himself to the work of founding our party, the people's government and the People's Army and devotedly struggled for the fatherland's independence and sovereignty and construction of a new society. He staunchly defended and protected the party and the leader politically and ideologically at the risk of his life in the chaotic situation immediately after liberation. Holding the position of regimental commander of the training center for the cadres of the security forces and commander of the 3rd Security Brigade of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Comrade Choe Hyon devotedly struggled to strengthen and develop our People's Revolutionary Armed Forces into a modern regular army and to defend revolutionary bases in the northern half from the enemy's repeated aggressions.

During the fierce fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists, he skillfully organized and commanded units of the People's Army to smash the enemy as commander of the combined units of the People's Army by upholding the prominent military idea and the chuche-type strategic and tactical lines of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, greatly contributing to victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle. Standing in the first rank of the units advancing south during the first offensive in the fatherland liberation war, Comrade Choe Hyon drove the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet army to the Naktong River by organizing and victoriously commanding a number of battles and greatly contributed to liberating the territory and the people of South Korea.

During the difficult period of the strategic retreat during the fatherland liberation war, he succeeded in building the second front in the broad area in the enemy's rear, surviving many life-or-death crises, by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas and plans. He organized and carried out fierce military and political activities even amid sieges by the enemy by overcoming trials, dealing repeated blows at the enemy from behind and creating faith in victory for the people in the rear areas. The activities of the reconnaissance units he commanded played a key role in surrounding and crushing the enemy, who sneaked into the northern half of the republic, and in reversing a temporary retreat into a new offensive. Comrade Choe Hyon, upholding the outstanding strategic and tactical policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, crushed the enemy's offensive by skillfully organizing and carrying out offensive and defensive battles on major fronts including Hill 1211, smashing the troops of the enemy, and crushed the enemys strategy. Thus, he made great contributions to expanding the effectiveness of the People's Army and winning the final victory of the fatherland liberation war.

Upholding the unique revolutionary lines and policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the war, Comrade Choe Hyon devoted his energy to the struggle to estalish a most advanced socialist system in this land by successfully implementing the socialist revolution and construction and to change our nation into a powerful socialist state enjoying independence, self-reliance and self-defense.

While holding the important positions of vice minister of national defense from December 1955, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the party Central Committee, secretary and chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense, minister of the People's Armed Forces and vice chairman of the National Defense Commission of the Central People's Committee, Comrade Choe Hyon dedicated himself to the work of strengthening and developing our People's Armed Forces into 1-a-match-for-100 and modernized revolutionary forces, making them all cadres, and to the work of solidifying the all-people's defense system by arming all the people and turning the nation into a fortress, upholding the military line for self-defense put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, he made great contributions to defending our socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from the aggression of the enemy.

He was elected member of the party Central Committee at the Third KWP Congress in April 1956, member of the Political Committee of the party Central Committee in October 1966 and member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and member of the Military Affairs Commission of the party Central Committee in October 1980. He remained a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] from the second SPA in 1957 to the present. He was elected a member of the Central People's Committee in 1972.

While holding responsible positions in the party and the nation, Comrade Choe Hyon dedicated his life to the struggle to strengthen and develop our party, consolidate the nation's social system and accelerate our revolution and construction. He tenaciously safeguarded our party's unity and cohesion from maneuvers by the enemies at home and abroad and energetically struggled to consolidate the political and ideological unity of the party and all the people, based on the chuche idea. Comrade Choe Hyon, following the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, actively tried to expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland and enhance the international position of our party and our republic.

The life of Comrade Choe Hyon is the life of a revolutionary fighter boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the life of an indomitable revolutionary and genuine communist who dedicated everything to the party and the revolution. Deeply cherishing the belief that holding in high esteem the respected leader was the primary duty of Korean Communists ever since he set out on the road of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he staunchly defended and protected the leader politically and ideologically by holding in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il-song with unhsaken loyalty to him. He uncompromisingly struggled against all maneuvers by the enemy. Firmly believing that the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most correct way for the nation's prosperity and the victory of the revolution, Comrade Choe Hyon accepted the respected leader's idea and teachings and thoroughly safeguarded and implemented them based on the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality.

Treasuring the glorious title and lofty political life of a communist revolutionary fighter, he trained himself in a revolutionary manner and endlessly loved the people and the revolutionary comrades, unsparingly offering his all to them. Comrade Choe Hyon, firmly arming himself with the party's unitary idea and cherishing a revolutionary viewpoint, remained boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song until the last moment. He devotedly struggled to safeguard the party's unity and cohesion and for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism without the slightest wavering under any circumstance.

With boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, dedication to the fatherland and the people and firm revolutionary principles and lofty revolutionary character, Comrade Choe Hyon always enjoyed the love and respect of our party members and the people. With the prominent meritorious service rendered in the struggle to win victory in the fatherland liberation war, strengthen and develop our party and the revolutionary armed forces, solidity the socialist system and develop and make the fatherland rich and powerful, Comrade Choe Hyon received the Kim Il-song Medal -- the highest medal of the republic -- the Title of Hero of the Republic and many other medals, including Order of National Flag First Class, Medal of Independence and Freedom First Class and Medal of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic.

Today all the people are grief-stricken over the death of Comrade Choe Hyon, a loyal son of our party and people. The late Comrade Choe Hyon: Indeed, it is a great loss to our party and people to lose you, comrade, who devotedly struggled for the cause of our revolution, at a time when we are vigorously struggling for the final victory of the Korean revolution, upholding the program of the chuche-orientation of society put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We will never forget you, comrade, who fought shedding blood on the road of struggle for the fatherland's liberation, reunification and the independence of the nation and for the victory of socialism and communism.

We will brilliantly realize your cherished desire by more vigorously struggling for the reunification of the fatherland and the perfection of the chuche revolutionary cause, following the guidance of the party and leader, and converting our sorrow in losing a valuable revolutionary comrade into strength and fighting spirit. Though you have died, the precious achievements you made on behalf of our party, the fatherland and the people and your lofty revolutionary spirit and boundless loyalty to the party and the leader will shine forever.

The late Comrade Choe Hyon: May your soul rest in peace!

11 April 1982, KWP Central Committee, DPRK Central People's Committee

FOREIGN DELEGATES ARRIVES FOR KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK122334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin and first deputy president of the National Revolutionary Assembly, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, and his entourage; Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industries of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his entourage; Aloys Nsekalije, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and minister of primary and secondary education, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and his entourage; and Marut Bunnak, deputy leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand and minister of justice of Thailand, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang on April 12 for a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by His Excellency Khalid al-Fahum, president of the National Council of Palestine, also arrived here yesterday to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Further Report on Delegates

SK131051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- Delegations, delegates, individual personages and art troupes of foreign countries arrived in Pyongyang on April 12 by plane for a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Delegations, delegates and individual personages who arrived yesterday include: A delegation of the National Party of Thailand headed by Banharn Silapa-archa, general secretary of the party; and a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front party headed by Nouaouria Abdellah, member of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Algerian National Popular Assembly.

Kim Il-song Meets Finn

SK100347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 9 received Kalevi Kivisto, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League, who came to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the C.C., the WPK and deputy director of a department of the party Central Committee.

The guest warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guest in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guest.

Gift From Guinea-Bissau Leader

SK101737 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1717 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on April 10 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion were members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and others. Also on hand were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, So Kwan-hui and Hong Si-hak; and Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Sim Chae-tu, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira briefed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the content of the gift he had prepared on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Kim Il-song Sees Chongnyon Group

SK120430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 11 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan now on a visit to the homeland to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the delegation of traders and industrialists headed by Chon Yon-sik, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan. Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Kong Chin-tae were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gladly received the members of the group and the delegation and had a conversation with them in an amicable atmosphere. Chairman Han Tok-su, representing the loyalty of the entire functionaries of Chongnyon and 700,000 compatriots in Japan, offered warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and heartily wished him good health and a long life.

Luncheon for Chongyon Group

SK120433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 11 arranged a luncheon for the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan now on a visit to the homeland to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the delegation of traders and industrialists headed by Chon Yon-sik, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan. Also on hand were Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Kong Chin-Tae. The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Polisario Leader Arrives

SK130548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario, arrived in Pyongyang on April 12 by air for a visit to our country. Chairman Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz was accompanied by Ibrahim Ghali Ould Moustapha, member of the Executive Committee of Polisario and minister of defense of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Mohamed Ould Sidati, director of the Advisors Department of the Prime Minister's Office; Mansour Ould Omar, member and permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of Polisario and chairman of the Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Chong Chun-ki, and Yim Hyong-ku, Pak Myong-ku, Kim Kwang-chin and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Abdelfattah Laredj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy, and Tawfiq Muhammad Salih Mustafa, acting chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang.

Kim Il-song Meets Polisario Head

SK130453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 met Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Ibrahim Ghali Ould Mustapha, member of the Executive Committee of the Polisario and minister of national defense of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Mohamed Ould Sidati, director of the Advisors Department of the Prime Minister's Office of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Mansour Ould Omar, member and permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of Polisario and chairman of the Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; and others. Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk were on hand.

Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and had a talk with Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gift From Polisario Leader

SK130455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 received a gift from Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion were Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz and his party. Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk were on hand.

Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz briefed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the content of the gift prepared for him on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

Banquet for Polisario Head

SK130553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the Chongnyu Restaurant yesterday evening in honour of Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario, on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Chairman Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz and his entourage. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy here Abdelfettah Laredj was also invited there. Present on the occasion were Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Chong Chun-ki, and Yim Hyong-ku, Pak Myong-Ku, Kim Kwang-chin and other personages concerned. The banuqet was addressed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok. He said: Celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader will be made more brilliant thanks to the attendance of many prominent international friends. The Korean people have always expressed deep sympathy and support for the struggle of the West Saharan people for the complete liberation of the country and national independence and our republic recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic soon after its proclamation.

Today the West Saharan pepple have gained big successes in their struggle for the complete independence of the country in accordance with the revolutionary line put forward by Polisario. We take this opportunity to express thanks to the West Saharan people for their active support to our people in the struggle to force the foreign troops out of South Korea and realise the independent and peaceful reunificiation of the country.

He proposed to drink a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, to the good health and long life of respected Chairman Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, to the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and West Saharan peoples and to the development and prosperity of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz spoke next. He said that the respected leader President Kim Il-song has been devoting himself to the fatherland from his childhood and dedicating his whole life to making Korea a liberated and reunified country. Expressing sincere and deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding fighter, he went on: The heroic Korean people have achieved great successes by embodying the idea of President Kim Il-song with their practical activities and thus encourage all the fighting peoples. All the achievements made by the Korean people have become an inspiration for new success and a driving force for the prosperity and reunification of Korea.

In conclusion he said: I wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and the valiant Korean people greater prosperity under his brilliant leadership. I wish the outstanding dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Kim Il-song meets PLO Delegate

SK130541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 12 received the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation on a visit to our country to clebrate his 70th birthday.

Present there were members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council. Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk were on hand. Also present there was Tawfig Muhammad Salih Mustafa, acting chief of the mission of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang.

The head of the delegation warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life and conveyed a personal letter and a gift of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, to the great leader. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in congratulation of his 70th birthday.

Kim Il-song Meets Diplomats

SK130459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 received the foreign diplomatic corps in Pyongyang which paid a visit to him to offer congratulations on his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang. Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam were on hand.

The diplomatic corps presented a basket of flowers to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song in congratulation of his 70th birthday. On behalf of the diplomatic envoys in Korea dean of the diplomatic corps Khristo Kelchev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country, extended warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the diplomatic corps for its congratulatory visit and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Somali Vice President Arrives

SK130536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Kulmie Afrah Hussein, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang on April 12 by plane for a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

They were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Kim Chang-chu, chairman of the State Construction Commission Kim Ung-sang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and personages concerned.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HO TAM TO KUWAIT

Meets PLO's 'Arafat 6 Apr

SK090426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visiting Kuwait to attend an extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian Question, called on Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on April 6, according to a report.

Yasir 'Arafat inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and stated that the Palestinian people would celebrate the great leader's 70th birthday as a common jubilation with the Korean people. He asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted congratulations to the great leader.

The Palestinian people, he said, boundlessly revere the respected leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary, and admire his wise guidance of the Korean people to victory. He declared that the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people would in the future, too, firmly support the Korean people's cause of national reunification and struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people till final victory. Expressing deep thanks for the full support expressed by the respected leader President Kim Il-song to the Palestinian people's cause, he stressed that the peoples of Palestine and Korea would certainly emerge victorious in accomplishing the common cause. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the members of our delegation, a member of the PLO Executive Committee and a personage concerned.

Speaks at Nonaligned Meeting

SK100446 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Speech by Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister of the DPRK, at the 6 April ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries on the Palestine Question -- read by announcer]

[Text] Saying that he was very pleased that the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian Question was held in Kuwait, Ho Tam expressed deep thanks to the government and people of Kuwait for making great and sincere efforts in preparing for the meeting.

Noting that the Zionists, under the protection of the U.S. imperialists, nave long been maneuvering to strangle the Arab and Palestinian peoples' struggle for the national liberation and to put the Middle East area under their domination, he denounced the Israeli aggressors for nakedly maneuvering to permanently make the occupied Arab territory their own.

Noting that every fact clearly indicates that the Zionists who are thirsty for territorial expansion are dreaming of setting up an Israeli empire in the Middle East, he said: We should no longer allow Israel to commit brigandish aggressive acts freely in the Middle East. The government and people of the DPRK scathingly denounce the criminal acts of the Israeli aggressors and the U.S. imperialists in intensifying their hostile policy toward the Palestinian people and other Arab people and increasing the danger of another war in this area. They are supporting and sending wholehearted solidarity to the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their legal rights and achieve their national liberation and independence and the struggle of all Arab people to safeguard their national dignity and territorial integrity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the president of the DPRK, has taught: Our people will, as in the past, always stand by the brave Palestinian people, who are waging armed struggle to liberate their fatherland, and by the entire Arab people, who are firmly struggling against Zionism and against imperialist aggression. Our people will advance shoulder to shoulder with Arab people in the anti-imperialism and anti-U.S. struggle. Today, the Arab people are waging a vigorous struggle against the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors. This struggle by the Arab people is a just one waged to safeguard their national dignity and independence, to regain occupied Arab territories and to achieve the Palestinian people's cause for liberation.

We reaffirm that the Korean people will always remain a reliable comrade in arms of the Arab people in the courageous struggle against Zionism and imperialist aggression.

To solve the Palestinian question is, at present, one of the most urgent questions arising for peace and security in the Middle East and, furthermore, in the world. The Palestinian question is the key problem in solving the Middle East question and, for this reason, without solving this problem, we cannot think of any solution for the Middle East question.

For this very reason, today, all the progressive force and peace-loving people in the world unanimously hope that the Palestinian question will be justly solved and are positively struggling to this end.

The people's struggle against domination and enslavement and the struggle for independence and liberation are closely linked. To struggle for a fair solution of the Palestinian question is our common task to crush the policy of war and aggression of the imperialists and the Zionists in the Middle East area and to defend the national dignity, territorial stability and peace and security of the nations in this area.

Hoping that the conference will make another advance in removing all the obstacles to the liberation cause of the Palestinian people and in promoting the solution of the Palestinian question, the DPRK delegation considers that to substantially contribute to an early solution of the Palestine question and a fair settlement of the Middle East problem as a whole, the conference should sincerely discuss and decide upon practical measures with deep attention to the following points:

Firstly, to make Israel unconditionall dissolve the colonial settlements in Palestine and other Arab territories, completely withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, nullify without delay the illegal laws on annexing the Golan Heights of Syria and proclaiming Jerusalem as its capital and end all its aggressive and interventionist policies against the Arab countries;

Secondly, to make all countries of the world recognize the inalienable legal national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to restore Palestine, their homeland, and return home, the right to self-determination and the right to found an independent state, and make them strengthen political, moral, diplomatic and material assistance, military assistance included, to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian people;

Thirdly, to make all countries including the United States discontinue any act of abetting the expansionist ambition of the Zionists and political, economic and military assistance to Israel in particular; and

Fourthly, to make all the countries of the world respect the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement on taking all-round sanctions against Israel and to completely isolate the Zionists on ths international scene.

Even though the dominating imperialist forces are now frantically struggling to maintain and expand their domination in every corner of the world, the people's struggle for freedom, independence, national dignity and sovereignty is greatly surging with each passing day and making an endless advance.

The wise and courageous Palestinian people, who have a long history and cultural tradition, are achieving great victories in their heroic armed struggle against the imperialists and Zionists to regain their beloved fatherland.

If all the Arab countries, with their brilliant militant tradition and vast potential, firmly unite and wage struggle, they will surely triumph in their sacred cause for regaining the Palestinian people's national rights, occupied Arab territories and will defend their national dignity.

Returns to Pyongyang 9 Apr

SK100412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Mo Tam which had attended an extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of Non-Aligned Countries on the Palestine Question flew back home on April 9.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned. Also present there were acting chief of the PLO mission Tawfig Mohammad Salih Mustafa, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Pakistan Embassy Noorullah Khan in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Kuwait on April 8. It stopped over in Beijing on April 9 on its way home.

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES COMRADESHIP OF KIM IL-SONG

SK101604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Friday devoted one whole page to a political essay headlined "Great Comrade." In the beginning the essay says: The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song! He is a great leader and great comrade. Trust in and love for man and comrades are his life and character; his extraordinary and great character as a revolutionary, hero and leader is the greatness of comrade.

In the first part the essay says: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song -- This august name is that of the great leader, the great comrade who, finding himself always among his comrades for revolution in his whole life, deeply trusted in his revolutionary comrades and led them to bring about the most brilliant victory in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's faith in man, faith in chuche emerged victorious and the idea of independence which flared up as a spark is now furiously spreading all over the world as an irresistible trend of our time. Belief in comrades and faith in comradeship was the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great faith of chuche in the revolution and man and his unshakable will.

Numerous thorny paths the great leader covered crossing the death line before his twenties were a great course of history through which he tried to find out one by one true revolutionary comrades who, having the same idea, would share life and death on the road of the Korean revolution. The secret of success, the factor of all victories in the Korean revolution, lies not in any power or assistance from outside but in almighty strength, the invincible might of revolutionary unity based on the immortal chuche idea and comradeship.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song: He is, indeed, the greatest comrade ever in human history; he ushered in the great era of chuche, a new era of history in this land, regarding our people as revolutionary comrades and regarding comrades and revolutionary comradeship as revolutionary wealth more precious than gold, as a weapon.

In the second part the essay says: The bosom of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great bosom of a peerless, great comrade for his boundless trust in and love for revolutionary comrades. As the trust of the respected leader in revolutionary comrades is a fathomlessly deep and great love, it is conveyed for ever in countless legends of deep love, and he who once enjoys it does not forget it in his whole life. Legends about the love of the respected leader for revolutionary comrades and his trust in them are innumerable like stars in the sky and the love is boundless both for those who are alive and those who are dead.

The whole life devoted by the great leader to the revolution is a life devoted to trust in revolutionary comrades; the whole life devoted by him to the struggle is a life devoted to love for man and comrades. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's trust in and love for revolutionary comrades is a complete and devoted trust -- not hesitating even one's life for man and comrades from the philosophical faith that revolution cannot be made without trust in man and without trust in comrades. It is the supreme love -- regarding lofty sacrifice for man and comrades as the mission and duty of his whole life from the firm faith that only those who are ready to die for comrades can have genuine comradely relationship.

In the last, third part the essay says: The great leader is always with us. In the bosom of the great comrade we could cover the most glorious road of revolution, display the high honour of being the vanguards, pioneers of our time in realising the independence of the popular masses and see in reality a flowering paradise of the people which mankind had dreamt of for a long time.

In the bosom of the great comrade all of us have become his proud revolutionary soldiers, revolutionary comrades carrying on the Korean revolution. Let us repay the fathomlessly deep trust of the great comrade with an eternal faith and the boundless love of the great comrade with the loyalty to hold him in high esteem generation after generation!

This is the unshakable will and burning pledge of our people who are now holding the great leader in high esteem and following the glorious party. We, who have advanced from victory to victory firmly trusting only in the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following him in the past, will as ever win victory through any storm and stress under the guidance of the leader and the great party.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

SK100424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 9 received credentials from A. Nahavandian, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. The ambassador warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. The ambassador conveyed a gift of His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

GOVERNMENT UNCOVERS THREE N. KOREAN 'SPY RINGS'

SK130230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning (ANS) has uncovered three North Korean spy rings and arrested 10 operatives, it was announced Tuesday.

The ANS announcement said that the agency has rounded up a total of 18 suspects but freed seven of them after "exhortation," and referred one to the Seoul Disttict Prosecutor's office. Among those placed under formal arrest are An Su-nyon, 51, An Song-ok, 47, Kim Kun-yon, 59, and Kim Ki-hae, 48. They all belonged to a 16-member spy ring which has operated in Seoul and in Andong, North Kyongsang Province, since 1961.

The announcement said the four suspects and another four collaborators provided shelter for North Korean spies, made them bogus identification cards as senior staff members of Korean companies and arranged their visits to major government agencies in Seoul for information gathering. In addition, Kim, who once worked as a local correspondent for a newspaper, abused his status as a newsman by using a police jeep to observe the night-time activities of coastline guard posts with North Korean spies, according to the announcement.

The suspects and their collaborators have received instructions and operation funds totaling about 39,928 U.S. dollars from North Korea over the years, the announcement said.

Two other arrested men, Kim Chun-po, 40, and Kim Sang-ho, 25, have operated on their own, the ANS said. Kim Chun-po was trained by North Korean agents in Japan in 1966 and 1968. Based in Pohang, a southeastern port city, Kim was provided classified military information to a North Korean operative in Japan.

Kim Sang-no is a former construction worker who was employed by a Korean firm operating in Singapore. He kept in touch with the North Korean Embassy in Singapore last year and returned to South Korea in late 1981 to work as a spy for North Korea.

DEFECTORS DISCUSS CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN NORTH

SK130135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] North Korea has imprisoned an estimated 105,000 persons in concentration camps as ideological offenders in an effort to strengthen the autocratic sytstem of its leader Kim Il-song and groom his son Kim Chong-il as heir apparent, it was learned yesterday.

According to defectors from North Korea and specialists in North Korean affairs, concentration camps scattered across remote mountain areas are surrounded by rings of iron fences, live barbed wire entanglements and mine fields. Among prominent persons confined in concentration camps are Kim To-man who once served as a secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party; Yi Yong-mu, former director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army; and Pak Kum-chol, former vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea Workers' Party.

Shortly after the ceasefire in 1953, the North Korean regime began building concentration camps in secluded mountain areas which were filled with those opposing Kim's policies beginning in the early 1970's, according to them. Included are those deemed as disloyal to the Workers' Party, those objecting to junior Kim's succession to senior Kim, families of defectors to the Republic of Korea and expatriates from Japan, they said.

Those ideological offenders are named antiparty, antirevolutionary or secessionists and many die of starvation or disease, they said. The concentration camps are off limits and districts for special autocracy are despersed in Onsong-gun, Hoeryong-gun and Kyongsong-gun in Hamgyong Pukto; Yodok-gun and Chongpyong-gun in Hamgyong Namdo; Yongchon-gun and Yongbyong-gun in Pyongan Pukdo; and Huichon-gun in Changang-do, they said.

The defectors and Pyongyang watchers said the number of prisoners is on the increase because of the so-called dangerous elements of those who recently opposed the establishment of the hereditary system for junior Kim.

The camps are surrounded by rings of iron fences, electrified barbed wire and a mind field. The inmates barely exist on potatoes and herbal roots, are deprived of medical care, and subjected to forced labor, they said. Specifically, the detainees are forced to work 12 hours a day, mostly in coal mining or land reclamation. The prisoners must find their own food by planting potatoes and maize inside camps guarded around the clock by soldiers armed with machine-guns.

Once ideological offenders are sent to concentration camps, they are usually interned there for life, and when a prisoner dies of starvation, sheer exhaustion or disease, his remains are never turned over to his family or relatives. Many inmates were shot to death in the summer of 1974 and 1976 while attempting to escape from a concentration camp in Onsong-gun, a North Korean defector said.

These allegations were substantiated by Kim Yong-chun, who defected to Seoul Jan. 7, after serving as one of the agents of the North Korean State Political Security Affairs Agency (secret police). The statements were also attested by Sin Yong-man, a North Korean espionage agent who defected to the Japanese police in 1977, and Kang Hyong-sun, a former officer in the North Korea secret police who defected to the republic in 1979.

The North Korean regime calls the concentration camps districts for special autocracy. North Koreans are educated to regard repression on "elements detrimental to the creation of a communist society" as just and proper, it is said.

The Kim Il-song regime, in a sweeping purge that began in December 1958, started executing, imprisoning or expelling those classified as antirevolutionary. In 1966, the regime classified North Korean residents into three categories and began to imprison the "dangerous elements" in the concentration camps. In 1973, the regime was found to begin to name concentration camps districts for special autocracy to detain ideological offenders. The communist regime classifies North Koreans into three categories: Core class, treacherous class and hostile class.

KACL Denounces Camps

SK130137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] The Korean Anti-Communist League (KACL) denounced North Korea yesterday for its inhuman acts against the northern brethren held in concentration camps, calling on Pyongyang to stop immediately such "intolerable" atrocities.

Issuing a statement, KACL accused North Korea of forcing more than 100,000 people to starve, freeze to death and suffer fatal diseases in the isolated camps.

Noting the increasing dissatisfaction of many northern brethern with the nepotism policy pursued by Kim Il-song, KACL said that Kim Il-song and his heir-apparent son Chong-il should repent their crimes publicly before the innocent people.

PROBLEMS CITED WITH KIM CHONG-IL SUCCESSION

SK130006 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The North Korean puppets, who are concentrating on resolving the succession issue of Kim Chong-il, have issued an order to all members of the KWP Central Committee not to leave Pyongyang because of the resistance of some party members in connection with the recent Supreme People's Assembly session, it has been learned.

Correspondent Chong Yun-sok now reports from Tokyo on the details of this report: [begin recording] TONGIL ILBO, published in Tokyo today, reports that all members of the KWP Central Committee have been ordered not to leave Pyongyang. According to an expert on Korean affairs, the reason for such an order is to prevent continuation of serious resistance to Kim Chong-Il's succession.

The newspaper also reports that the Fifth Plenum of the KWP Central Committee convened 2 days before the convocation of the Supreme People's Assembly on 5 April and that such a sudden convocation of the plenum was believed to be a result of strong demands from lower echelons of the party.

Experts on North Korean affairs report that young KWP members and young soldiers are resisting moves opposing the succession of Kim Chong-il and that riots and disturbances protesting the arrogance of members of the three revolution teams, which are under direct control of Kim Chong-il, are taking place throughout North Korea.

Finding that convocation of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly session would be impossible, the KWP had to suddenly convene its plenum to settle this issue, the same sources reported. [end recording]

LOAN TALKS WITH JAPAN REPORTEDLY STALEMATED

SK130202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP) -- The Korean-Japanese negotiations over Seoul's request for Japan's Government loans are far from over because of the two countries' large differences of opinion on the amount and terms of the loans.

A diplomatic source said here Tuesday that the future of the proposed Korean and Japanese foreign ministry's conference in early May to seek a package political solution to the economic cooperation is very uncertain because the scope and terms of loans now under consideration of the Tokyo government are far from what Seoul has requested.

Quoting Japanese newspaper reports the source siad the Japanese Government was weighing a plan to offer only four billion U.S. dollars in loans, 1.5 billion in official development aid (ODA) credits and 2.5 billion in loans from the Japanese Export-Import Bank at an annual interest rate of six percent. Seoul has requested that six billion dollars be extended in ODA credits and four billion in Ex-Im Bank loans.

If Japan fails to make a new offer by the time Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda returns to Seoul from Tokyo in a couple of days, it possibly will strain Korean-Japanese relations, the source predicted.

Noting that the amount and terms of the loans now under Tokyo's consideration are unacceptable to Seoul, the source called upon Tokyo to take into account "the special relations between the two countries" and offer a reasonable alternative, instead of pursuing only its own "economic interests."

HENG SAMRIN MESSAGE GREETS TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR

BK130422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[New year greetings message from Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, to all compatriots -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrade cadres, personnel and workers of all state institutions; dear comrades cadres, male and female combatants of the armed forces of the three categories; dear compatriots throughout the country; dear Kampuchean residents abroad:

The traditional new year festival of our nation has come. We joyfully welcome this traditional new year -- the year of the dog of the year 2526 of the Buddhist era -- which falls on 13 April 1982. Following the victorious day of 7 January 1979, this is the fourth traditional festival of our Kampuchean nation in a PRK which is full of peace, independence, freedom and happiness. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the KUFNCD, particularly under the beacon of the resolutions of the fourth party congress, over the past 3 years our entire army has made every effort for the common cause of our Kampuchean revolution. We are proud to state joyfully that all these achievements have enabled our beloved Kampuchean fatherland to revive.

On behalf of the party and state, I welcome and praise all the efforts made by the entire army and people who have fulfilled and are fulfilling the tasks of defending and building our fatherland. I am confident that in this new year all of us will unite even more firmly under the banner of leadership of the party and front. I extend best wishes to all the people and the entire army. May you enjoy good health, happiness and lively, creative ingenuity. May you strive harder in order to expand all achievements vigorously and advance toward seizing greater victories in all revolutionary activities by vigorously mobilizing the emulation drive to increase production, launching an indepth movement to practice thrift and taking part actively in the building and strengthening of the revolutionary power and in realizing the resolutions of the fourth party congress and all the resolutions of the third session of the party Central Committee.

At the same time I extend best wishes to the families of fallen combatants, disabled combatants and all families which have performed good services for the revolution. May you enjoy good health and happiness in this new year so that you can further our good traditions of success and contribute actively to the defense and construction of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

We are well aware that the struggle to seize and defend the independence and revival of our nation are attributable to the efforts of our entire people and army who have surmounted and are striving to surmount all obstacles full of difficulties and sacrifice.

We will never forget the flesh and blood, material and moral sacrifices made for us by the communist party and fraternal people of Vietnam. At present, in our beloved Kampuchean territory, Vietnamese volunteer troops and experts have joined and are joining with us in the struggle to surmount all obstacles. They have contributed all their might and main and even their lives to helping us. This great assistance has ensured the survival of our revolution and enabled it to achieve successive victories in all fields. For this reason, on behalf of all the Kampuchean people, I would like to extend best wishes in most intimate revolutionary fraternity to all the Vietnamese cadres, male and female combatants, volunteer troops and experts who are carrying out their international duties in our Kampuchean territory. May you enjoy good health and vigorous strength so that you can successfully fulfill all tasks assigned by the Vietnamese party and people.

I would also like to extend greetings and deepest thanks to the Soviet Union, Laos and the countries in the socialist community which have given and are giving all kinds of support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution. On this new year, on behalf of the Kampuchean people, I would like to extend best wishes to the comrade Soviet experts and all those experts from the fraternal socialist countries who are fulfilling their international duties in our Kampuchean territory. May you enjoy good health and success in your heavy international duties.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party and state, I would also like to extend best regards to all Kampuchean residents living abroad. I wish you good health and success in this new year.

New year, new tasks and new successes! The revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people will certainly win!

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS UN HUMAN RIGHTS PACT

BK130658 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Apr (SPK) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK today issued a statement on the latest UN Human Rights Commission conference in Geneva, which adopted a resolution on 25 February which constitutes another glaring interference in the internal affairs of the PRK. Here is the text of the statement:

The latest UN Human Rights Commission conference held in Geneva on 25 February adopted a resolution which constitutes another glaring interference in the internal affairs of the PRK.

In fact, with Resolution E/C.N. 4 1982/L2, the conference pretended to ignore the reality in Kampuchea and let itself be used by the genocidal criminals and their accomplices to cover up their monstrous crimes against the innocent people of Kampuchea. It also pretended to be concerned about the destiny of this martyred people while the authors of this above-mentioned resolution are still dead set against the rebirth of a people of survivors, reduced by 3 million souls massacred by the bloodthirsty regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang. The conference has therefore betrayed the trust of the world's peace- and justice-loving peoples when it diverted from its goals and principles by serving as an instrument of propaganda for the genocidal criminals shamelessly supported by the reactionary, expansionist and imperialist forces.

The PRK has already rejected any resolution of the conference concerning Kampuchea adopted without the participation of its representatives. It rejects and energetically condemns Resolution E/C.N. 4 1982/L2 as an unacceptable interference in its internal affairs.

PRK AMBASSADOR MEETS CUBAN OFFICIALS, ENDS TOUR

BK110845 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK) -- At the conclusion of his mission, Prach Sun, Kampuchean ambassador to Cuba, was received in audience by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

On this occasion the Cuban leader affirmed his firm support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the deepening of the militant solidarity ties with the KPRP, the Government and the people of the PRK. The Kampuchean ambassador also had a cordial meeting with Melba Hernandez, chairman of AAPSO. Melba Hernandez stressed the firm support of AAPSO to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the KPRP's leadership.

Prach Sun also took leave of Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, and other Cuban leaders.

SRV'S MAI CHI THO GREETED IN PHNOM PENH

BK130725 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Apr (SPK) -- At the invitation of the party committee and people's revolutionary committee of Phnom Penh City, a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's party of Ho Chi Minh City, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to Kampuchea. It was greeted on its arrival by Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Phnom Penh City; Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the party committee; Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Phnom Penh City; and other personalities. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the arrival of the delegation.

In the afternoon the Ho Chi Minh City delegation accompanied by Keo Chanda laid a wreath at the monument for the dead. It also attended the opening of the public entertainment center organized on the occasion of the Kampuchean traditional new year.

YOS POR ADDRESSES PREY VENG KUFNCD, KPRAF, VPA

Address to KUFNCD

BK100352 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The Prey Veng Provincial KUFNCD Committee held its second meeting on 6 April at the provincial theater hall to sum up the front's past work. Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Van Sunheng, acting director general of Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People; Comrade (Mean Phoen), member of the Prey Veng Provincial Party Committee; and Comrade Cheam Yiep, chairman of the Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee. Attending the meeting were hundreds of delegates from all offices, units, districts and communes in the province.

After the comrade chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee made an opening speech and the provincial KUFNCD committee's report was read, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, spoke, highly appraising the province's revolutionary authorities for their efforts to surmount all obstacles and score brilliant achievements in all aspects. The comrade stressed: These achievements are the outcome of the outstanding labor of our people in the province who have united closely and striven to fulfill all tasks assigned by the party and the front in order to contribute to the defense and construction of our beautiful Angkor land, making it advance toward socialism in accordance with authentic Marxism-Leninism.

The comrade secretary general added: Since the 7 January 1979 liberation day when we emerged from the dark era under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the PRK has only enjoyed a new life for 3 years. In this short period of time, we began our national defense and construction work by facing many complicated difficulties because the genocidal regime destroyed almost all of our national establishments in terms of people, materiel and social life. However, through our united efforts, our authorities and people have rebuilt our national establishments, national economy and state institutions and succeeded in normalizing our people's lives, thus enabling the prestige of the PRK to soar high at home and abroad.

In conclusion, the comrade exhorted all participants to thoroughly study the report of the meeting in order to clearly publicize it in accordance with the line and policy of the KUFNCD and KPRP, to consolidate and expand their views, stand and sense of national unity and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with the Vietnamese friends which is the vital factor of our revolution, and to strive to fulfill successfully the tasks of national defense and construction.

Address to KPRAF, VPA

BK110901 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] During his trip to attend the second meeting of the Prey Veng Provincial KUFNCD Committee, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, visited and extended new year greetings to the KPRAF and VPA troops in the Prey Veng provincial seat. Accompanying Comrade Yos Por during the visit were Comrade (Mean Phoen), member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Prey Veng provincial military command; and Comrade Kong Bun Chhoeun, member of the KUFNCD National Council.

After listening to a report by Comrade (Thong Sas), vice chairman of the Prey Veng provincial military command, on military developments in the province, Comrade Yos Por described the history of the traditional struggle of the Khmer Issarak forces who united harmoniously and fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trenches against the French and Japanese imperialists and colonialists, U.S. imperialists, Chinese big-nation hegemonists and expansionists, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary Khmers who opposed our revolution, thus winning great victories unprecedented in history. The comrade added: These great and brilliant victories were made possible thanks to firm national unity and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao friends. Following liberation on 7 January 1979, all of us have united closely and struggled resolutely, daring to sacrifice even our lives for the construction of our nation and for the cause of our revolution. This noble sacrifice clearly attests to the fact that our revolutionary army and people have firm confidence in the KPRP which pursues a correct and clear-sighted line for the building of the country in the advance toward genuine socialism in accordance with authentic Marxism-Leninism.

The comrade stressed: In order to defend and make our revolutionary gains develop more effectively and vigorously, our revolutionary army, people and cadres must strengthen and expand their stand, views and consciousness in order to crush all maneuvers of the enemy of all categories attempting to sabotage our Kampuchean revolution.

In conclusion, the comrade gave some advice on how to carry out successfully all the immediate tasks assigned by the party and people.

The visit ended after a representative of the KPRAF pledged to fulfill all tasks in service of the revolution and people.

SOY KEO ATTENDS CADRES TRAINING COURSE OPENING

BK101031 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] On 1 April 1982, the fourth junior cadre trainng course was opened at the infantry school for 285 trainees from various units all over the country.

After Comrade Peou Sambat, member of the school board, told the audience of the importance of the fourth junior cadres training course, Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and KPRAF chief of staff, took the floor and spoke of the significance of this course and the goal of the Defense Ministry in training cadres to strengthen and develop the armed forces. The comrade told the trainees to make every effort to study all subjects in order to make themselves cadres with a high moral standard and skilled commanders. The cadres should pay attention to the experts and overcome all difficulties in order to study for good results.

At the end, a representative of the trainees took the floor and pledged to heighten revolutionary vigilance and make every effort to study hard in the political and military fields so as to transform themselves into good and able armed forces cadres who can fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the revolution.

ARMY CULTURE SCHOOL OPENS LITERACY COURSE

BK101005 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Recently implementing the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress on eradication of illiteracy, the army cultural school opened a cultural course for 52 soldiers. This course was divided into two parts: a literacy course and a cultural course.

Comrade Chea Saran, director of the school, made an opening speech in which he spoke of the significance, importance and goals of the course in meeting the wishes of the Defense Ministry. Later, Comrade Tea Banh, deputy chief of the general staff, told the trainees to study hard for good results at the end of the course. In particular the comrade stressed that in conformity with the needs of our Kampuchean revolution for development, all military cadres and combatants must have a high cultural standard in order to fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party and state.

In conclusion, a representative of the trainees took the floor and vowed to study hard and overcome all difficulties in order to over come the dangers of illiteracy and achieve the desires of the high command.

HENG TEAV ATTENDS FACTORY UNION MEETING

BK100958 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On 9 April at 0800 the Stoeng Meanchey glass factory trade union held its second semester meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Teav, vice chairman of the KFTU Central Committee.

Comrade (Kong Sam), chairman of the glass factory committee, took the floor and read a detailed report on activities and achievements of the workers in restoring production and their living standards.

Later Comrade Heng Teav congratulated the workers for their achievements under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. He also spoke on the role and duty of the trade union in strengthening the revolutionary state power aimed at building and defending the fatherland, and maintaining peace in the world. In conclusion the comrade stressed that in order to successfully achieve our tasks all of us must heighten the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity in conformity with Comrade Heng Samrin's saying: United we live, divided we die.

In conclusion the meeting democratically elected the new committee of the local trade union with 11 members chosen.

DK ISSUES STATEMENT URGING SRV TO WITHDRAW

BK121110 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Apr 82

["Democratic Kampuchean Government statement calling on the Vietnamese people, youth, troops and politicians to be aware of the unprecedented deep-rooted and widening split within the Vietnamese party due to setbacks in the war of aggression against Kampuchea and to increase their activities in order to quickly end the Le Duan clique's war of aggression against Kampuchea" -- dated 9 April; read by announcer]

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the VCP clearly reflected the deep-rooted and widening rift within the VCP, which is unprecedented in the years since its birth in 1930. This rift and conflict has emanated from various problems, especially the Le Duan clique's policy of aggression against Kampuchea.

1. Due to the Le Duan clique's policy of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea and the failure of this policy, chaos and insecurity are spreading throughout Vietnam. The Vietnamese people and youth have become more furious and suffered even more seriously because the Le Duan clique has intensified its recruitment of troops to fight and die on the battlefield in Kampuchea. This is why the Vietnamese people and youth have risen up and waged in all forms of struggle, including armed struggle, against the Le Duan clique in all areas -- the northern, central and southern parts of Vietnam.

2. Due to the Le Duan clique's policy of aggression against Kampuchea, Vietnam's economic, financial and social situation has deteriorated to its lowest point. The Hanoi clique's state, military and police organs are only able to function now with daily supplies of aid from the Soviet Union. Without the Soviet aid, the Le Duan clique will collapse immediately. To repay it for the Soviet aid, the Le Duan clique has sold out its national independence, sovereignty and honor and turned Vietnam into military bases for the Soviet Union to use in implementing its expansionists strategy in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific. Worse still, in order to repay the Soviet debt, the Le Duan clique has sent hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people and workers to the Soviet Union and some Eastern European countries, which are satellites of the Soviet Union, where they have been forced to do hard and dangerous labor.

3. Due to this policy of aggression against Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique has been strongly condemned by world opinion and has become extremely isolated in the international arena. The peace-and justice-loving countries throughout the world have continued to suspend their economic and financial aid to the Le Duan clique in order to pressure it to withdraw all troops from Kampuchea. Thus, the Le Duan clique's tight economic and financial situation has worsened even more seriously.

4. The Kampuchean people resolutely oppose the Le Duan clique's policy of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea. They have risen up and waged a valiant struggle, together with the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, thus causing the more than 300,000 members of the Vietnamese aggressor forces -- troops and administrative personnel -- to become deeply bogged down and to move toward total defeat in the future. It was this defeat on the Kampuchean battlefield that has brought about the rifts both within the Vietnamese party, army and state and among the people. Inside the party, before the convening of the Fifth VCP Congress, the Le Duan clique expelled 86,000 members from the party. During the fifth party congress, almost 50 percent of the members of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau were purged. The fact that six members of the Political Bureau were expelled by the Le Duan clique reflects the full scope of the unprecedented rifts within the leading organ of the Vietnamese Hanoi clique. First, this purge has caused a split and instability in all circles -- security, economy, financial -- both in the north and south. Secondly, the Le Duan clique has only kept some other persons in their position temporarily, just to conceal its isolation. Those persons who were selected to fill the vancanies in the Political Bureau are uninfluencial persons comparing with those who were purged. These persons have been selected by the Le Duan clique only because they are henchmen in implementing the clique's policy of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea and the Indochina federation strategy.

Whether the Le Duan clique's war of aggression and genocide will win or lose depends on the following fundamental factors: 1) Whether the Kampuchean people, who are suffering from the Vietnamese aggression, will or will not fight; 2) whether the Vietnamese people support or oppose the war of aggression against Kampuchea; 3) whether the world supports or opposes the war of aggression against Kampuchea; and 4) the most important, key factor: whether the leadership of this war of aggression is firmly united or rife with splits and conflicts.

Concerning these factors, facts indicate that the Kampuchean people are struggling resolutely under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's war of aggression and genocide. This can be attested to by events on the Kampuchean battlefield, where the clique has been conducting this war of aggression and genocide for the past 3 rainy seasons and 4 dry seasons. The clique has no capability to conquer the Kampuchean people and the democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas. On the contrary, it has suffered serious losses in all areas. Moreover, the Vietnamese people and the whole world have opposed this war of aggression against Kampuchea. The top leading organs of the Le Duan clique are suffering from a serious internal split which cannot be resolved. This can be seen clearly now. This split has a tendency to widen and deepen. The Le Duan clique can never prevent this from happening. In such a situation, the Le Duan clique's policy of aggression against Kampuchea will eventually fail.

On this occasion, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government appeals to the Vietnamese people, youth, troops and politicians in the Vietnamese party and state, particularly those who were purged and will be purged further by the Le Duan clique, to take a closer look at the cause which has forced Vietnam and the Vietnamese people to suffer and face crisis in all aspects and which has impaired Vietnam's prestige and national honor in the international arena.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government has called on them to increase their activities more vigorously in order to quickly put an end to the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's war of aggression against Kampuchea. This war has brought nothing good to Vietnam and the Vietnamese people but has brought fatalities, suffering, grief, destruction and ruin to their national honor. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government want nothing else but the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the aggressive war apparatus of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique so as to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without outside interference, in accordance with the successive UN resolutions. When the Vietnamese Le Guan clique's troops and aggressive war apparatus are withdrawn from Kampuchea, our two neighboring countries and peoples will resume normal relations and coexist peacefully with each other in conformity with the interest of our two countries and peoples and the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, so as to enable our two peoples to have time to improve their living conditions and to build and make their respective country prosperous.

As has been repeatedly declared, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government will let bygones be bygones and will not demand any compensation. All we want is for the Vietnamese Le Duan troops to withdraw from Kampuchea so as to allow Kampuchea to remain an independent, unified, democratic, neutral and nonaligned country with territorial integrity.

[Signed] The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea, 9 April 1982

PRC JOURNALISTS VISIT DK ZONE 2 MAR-2 APR

BK121132 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation representing two PRC newspapers, RENMIN RIBAO and Beijing RIBAO, led by (Huang Chiun), paid a visit to the Democratic Kampuchean zone from 2 March to 2 April. The delegation included five other members, namely: (Chun Huaiqong), (Mu Jen), (Wang Zeqong), (Sun Junyong) and (Jang Wanzu).

During its stay, the friendly Chinese journalist delegation visited many places in the Democratic Kampuchean zone, including villages, schools and hospitals. It attended an artistic show put on by the Malai region art troup and toured several battlefronts.

Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen, Minister Thiounn Thioum, Minister Thiounn Thoeun, Minister Ieng Thirith, Minister Keat Chhon, Secretary of State Sar Kimlomuth, Secretary of State Chhorn Hay and the Chief of the General Staff of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and Vice Chairman Chhit Choeun, as well as several other personalities met with and granted separate interviews to the friendly Chinese journalists.

The delegation also interviewed our people, our combatants of the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, our female combatants of the transportation corps, intellectuals, local cadres, Kampucheans who fled from areas under the temporary control of the Vietnamese aggressors and several battlefield commanders.

The delegation was impressed by and greatly admired the lofty sense of heroism and self-denial displayed by the people ahd national army and guerrillas of our Democratic Kampuchea, who have endured all kinds of difficulties, overcome all obstacles with great courage and sacrificed their blood and flesh in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate the nation and country and safeguard their race. The people's sense of patriotism and pride and their confidence in the final victory were menifest wherever the delegation visited.

The delegation also witnessed the worsening plight of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefields. They saw that the fact that the Vietnamese were trying to muster forces from left and right to launch offensives on a few battlefields in the dry season is merely at attempt to make up for their defeat and as part of their diplomatic maneuvering to fool public opinion. At present, the troops and equipment that they have painstakingly mobilized to serve their diplomatic designs and psychological maneuvers are being thrashed and battered and are suffering thousands of casualties every month. The trend is that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and exterminators of the Kampuchean race will suffer greater losses in the coming rainy season and will be completely defeated in the end.

On the occasion of the visit by the friendly Chinese journalists, the people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, as well as every leader of Democratic Kampuchea to whom they had talked, always expressed their profound thanks to the Chinese people and government for providing them with all kinds of moral, diplomatic and material aid and support in their struggle to achieve national liberation and protect their race.

On 2 April the friendly Chinese journalist delegation left Democratic Kampuchea for home, taking with them the feelings of profound brotherhood and friendship of our Kampuchean people for the friendly Chinese people and promising to disseminate among the Chinese people and the people of the world what they had heard and seen on the Kampuchean battlefield.

SPANISH TELEVISION CREW VISITS, FILMS DK ZONE

BK100458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] A crew from Spanish television network Number 8 arrived in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea on the afternoon of 4 April for a visit. Upon their arrival, the guests were warmly welcomed by cadres from the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

Later on the guests visited and filmed Phum Thmei, a school, a laboratory, a hospital, and the victims of the Vietnamese enemy's chemical weapons. They also filmed war booty seized from the Vietnamese enemy by our national army and guerrillas on the Damnak Cham battlefield in the Sisophon south of Route 5 area. This booty included gas masks used by the Vietnamese troops in spraying toxic chemicals to exterminate our Kampuchea race.

Before ending their visit, the Spanish guests were received in audience at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government by Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications.

The Spanish guests ended their visit on the same day. Before leaving, they commented: The Phnum Malai area is under the total control of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. This is totally contrary to the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors' propaganda.

KEAT CHHON DISCUSSES DK AT ARRIVAL IN SENEGAL

BK130801 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Keat Chhon, Democratic Kampuchean minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office and special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Dakar, capital of the Republic of Senegal, for a friendship visit.

At the airport Minister Keat Chhon was warmly greeted by His Excellency Djibril Sene, Senegal's minister of higher education and scientific research. Also on hand at the airport to welcome the special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan were His Excellency Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador; and His Excellencey Choe Kwang-kuk, DPRK ambassador.

Answering questions of Senegalese TV correspondents at the airport, Minister Keat Chhon said that at the end of this fourth dry season, the struggle of the Kampuchean people and national army under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government has developed more favorably in all aspects than previously. Concerning the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, Minister Keat Chhon said: The Kampuchean problem arises from Vietnamese aggression. Therefore, this problem must be solved at its root. The only way to solve the Kampuchean problem correctly is to implement the resolutions of the United Nations which demand the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

He also thanked Senegal which has firmly abided by the principles of nonalignment, the UN Charter and international law, defended the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and cosponsored the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and which is now making efforts in its capacity as the chairman of the special commission of the international conference on Kampuchea, in order to implement these above-mentioned UN resolutions.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION -- A photo exhibition to mark the seventh anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian People's Republic opened at 1530 on 3 April at the Bassac riverfront theater hall. Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information and culture, thanked the Hungarian party, government and people for their massive support and assistance to the Kampuchean party, government and people which have enabled the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between our two countries to grow firmer. In his reply, Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the PRK, pointed out the brilliant historic victories scored in all fields by the Hungarian people following the liberation from the fascists and under the clear-sighted leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. In conclusion, Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture, and Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, cut the ribbon to inaugurate the exhibition for the national and international guests and the people. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Apr 82 BK]

INDIAN ARTISTS DEPART -- Phnom Penh, 9 Apr (SPK) -- On Thursday [8 April], the Indian Artistic group led by Kam La Lal, director of the ballet theater of the Republic of India, left Phnom Penh at the end of its week-long tour in Kampuchea. During its stay in Kampuchea, it presented shows in Phnom Penh during which thousands of spectators attended. It visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the fine arts school, orphanage No 1, the Tuol Sleng high school-prison and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh. It was seen off by Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture; and other cadres. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 9 Apr 82 BK]

AID TO REPATRIATED FAMILIES -- Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK) -- At the beginning of this month the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed some 20 tons of UNHCR aid to 2,000 Kampucheans families which had just returned from refugee camps in Thailand. Those repatriated are now living in the border commune of Kop, Sisophon District, Battambang Province, some 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. They received cutting equipment and agricultural and carpentry tools. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 11 Apr 82 BK]

MATERIALS ON AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST'S VISIT

Arrives 8 Apr

BK090515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Alan Miller, member of the Australian Socialist Party Central Committee, arrived in Vientiane at noon on 8 April on an official friendship visit to the LPDR at an invitation of the LPRP Central Committee. Comrade Alan Miller was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Comrade Sanan Southichak, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and Comrade Pheli Khounlaluk, member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the LPRP Central Committee, together with a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

On the afternoon of the same day Comrade Sanan Southichak also received a courtesy call by Comrade Alan Miller in a warm atmosphere. On this occasion the guest and the host conversed with each other in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and in a lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

That evening Comrade Sanan Southichak held a banquet in honor of Comrade Alan Miller at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane capital.

Meets Phoumi Vongvichit

BK110339 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 10 April Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, received Comrade Alan Miller, member of the Australian Socialist Party Central Committee, who paid a courtesy call on him. Comrade Miller was accompanied by Comrade Pheli Kounlaluk, member of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Committee.

The conversation between the host and the guest proceeded in an atmosphere of intimacy. Phoumi Vongvichit expressed pleasure at the courtesy call, and wished Comrade Miller glorious success in his visit to Laos. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit also briefed his guest on the history and experience of the Lao revolution. Comrade Alan Miller in return briefed Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit on the activities of the Australian Socialist Party, and hailed the talented leadership of the Lao party leaders in triumphantly guiding our people of all nationalities in the national liberation struggle in the past and the socialist transformation and construction at present.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS FRENCH COMMUNIST LAURENT

BK100344 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] The LPRP delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, and the delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Comrade Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the PCF Central Committee, held a meeting at the government guest house on the morning of 9 April. At the meeting the two sides informed each other of the situation in thier respective countries, and held consultations on the issue of the development of relations and cooperation between the two parties as well as other international issues of mutual interest. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of good understanding and mutual agreement.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BANGKOK -- Vientiane, 8 Apr (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Government led by Soulivong Phasitthidet, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, recently returned home from Bangkok. The delegation attended the 38th conference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, which was held from March 23 to April 3 in Bangkok, Thailand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 8 Apr 82 BK]

SITTHI DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE MEETING

BK121250 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that there is a tendency that leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance groups will meet before the annual conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore. However, the foreign minister added that the venue for the meeting of the Kampuchean leaders has not yet been located. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will be the chairman of the ASEAN standing committee after the foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore. He said he will lead a delegation to visit China next month for talks on trade relations and expansion of aviation cooperation between the two countries.

NATION REVIEW CALLS KHMER SUMMIT 'LAST CHANCE'

BK100229 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Another Khmer Summit: The Very Last Chance"]

[Text] One of the most boring subjects to write about -- and to read about -- is the possible coalition front of the anti-Vietnamese Khmer groups headed by Khieu Samphan, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann. But when the last chance comes, it is necessary to emphasize one more time that these three groups, unless they unite, under a formula that has been accepted by ASEAN and by China, they can forget their country. Ever since the Vietnamese captured Phnom Penh in January 1979 and set up a puppet government there, ASEAN has worked overtime trying to muster international opinion against the invasion and occupation of one country by another. China went even further and made a brief incursion three years ago into Vietnam to prove her point.

The three leaders met in Singapore last year to form a loose military strategic coordination. Trying to form a coalition government -- however loosely -- was attempted in talks in Bangkok and failed. One more time, Beijing tried to get the three together but only some sorth of a bipartisan agreement was reached since Son Sann did not attend the meeting. The accord reached between Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk reflects the Singapore formula of a loose coalition. To quote it verbatim:

"PRIMO: THE PRINCIPLE OF TRIPARTISM. SECONDO: THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY, ANY PARTY HAVING FOR ITSELF NEITHER THE FULL POWERS NOR THE PREPONDERANCE OF POWERS OVER THE OTHERS. TERTIO: THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSENSUS FOR IMPORTANT DECISIONS. QUARTO: BOTH PARTIES AGREE ON THE NECESSITY OF PRESERVING AND DEFENDING THE LEGALITY OF THE STATE OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA WHICH IS A UN MEMBER AND VICTIM OF THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION." [passage published in boldface]

The key to the agreement is that, thanks to ASEAN, Democratic Kampuchea continues to be a member of the United Nations. But for how long? Till the next UN General Assembly meeting which is barely six months away? Don't the three leaders think that, since they are not interested in the best for their country, world opinion in their favour will evaporate like morning dew? Nobody can exert pressure on them except perhaps China which is their only arms supplier. If each of the bickering factions will be only a little bit more patriotic they can come to an agreement. Else, they can say goodbye to their country and carry on bickering in some remote place in which everybody else will lose interest.

We have to commend Malaysia for giving these three non-leaders of Kampuchea one more chance and they should be the ones to know that it is the last chance. It is the last chance because ASEAN cannot continue to make superhuman efforts at lobbying in the United Nations one more time -- the organization will be laughed at since the non-leaders of Kampuchea are far too long on self-interest and far too short on patriotism. International interest is waning in Kampuchea and most countries are likely to take the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh as a fait accompli. There are political analysts who will give long odds that the Malaysian "summit" of Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann will achieve no result. Do these leaders have the guts and the patriotism to agree?

SITTHI DISCUSSES SRV, FISHING BOAT INCIDENTS

BK100920 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Interview with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila; given 9 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] We will have to talk to Vietnam about its recent seizure of Thai fishing boats. We don't know if the boats violated Vietnamese waters and so we don't know if Vietnam's action was justified. We don't know if Vietnam fired warning shots or if it intentionally sank our boats. The navy commander has said before that our fishing boats must not fish in other countries' waters. In any event, our boats were captured. Also, Vietnam has the capability to monitor communications between our fishing boats and therefore knows where our boats are. I cannot tell if the Vietnamese side overreacted in this incident. I don't know if they fired warning shots or if our boats failed to heed the warning. Many times in the past our ambassador has requested the Vietnamese side to release the fishermen.

[Question] Has the ambassador been instructed to make such a request in this case?

[Sitthi] Such a request is part of the formal process. The ambassador has made such requests many times before in other incidents. Vietnam already released many Thai fishermen -- over a hundred at a time. It released about 100 Thai fishermen near the time its aircraft crash landed in our territory.

[Question] Our protests about violations of our border do not seem to produce any result.

[Sitthi] We have informed the United Nations about every violation of our border.

NOTES ON SEA BOUNDARY EXCHANGED WITH BURMA

BK130514 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Chet Sutcharitkun, Foreign Ministry spokesman, reports that in connection with the official visit to Thailand by the Burmese foreign minister, His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, 10-14 April, on 12 April the Burmese foreign minister held discussions with his Thai counterpart at the Thai Foreign Ministry. At 1130 of 12 April the two foreign ministers exchanged ratification notes on the sea boundary between Thailand and Burma. At 1400 the foreign minister called on Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House. Tonight Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will host a dinner in honor of the Burmese foreign minister.

NGUYEN CO THACH ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

BK130214 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 12 April -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left Paris this morning, concluding his official visit to France. He was seen off by representatives of the protocol [department] of the External Relations Ministry and the France-Vietnam Friendship Association and Vietnamese Ambassador Mai Van Bo.

While in France Nguyen Co Thach, who is also alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, called on the leadership of the French Communist Party and was received by Gaston Plissonnier, Political Bureau member and secretary of the F.C.P. Central Committee; Jean Colpin, Political Bureau member; and F.C.P. officials. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and discussed problems of common concern.

In a visit to the leadership of the French Socialist Party, Nguyen Co Thach exchanged views with Jacques Huntzinger, F.S.P. national secretary, on Franco-Vietnamese relations and international questions of common concern.

On April 10 Nguyen Co Thach called on Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO general secretary. On the same day he had a cordial meeting with the leadership of the Vietnamese residents' union in France.

MILITARY DELEGATION OF HUNGARY PAYS VISIT

Arrival in Hanoi 8 Apr

OW082121 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 8 -- A Hungarian military delegation led by Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karpati, vice-minister of national defence and chief of the General Political Department of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces, arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. It was welcomed by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the host department, and other high-ranking officers. Tamas Lajos, first secretary of the Hungarian Embassy, was present. The host department gave a party here tonight in honour of the delegation in the presence of Chu Huy Man, other high-ranking officers, and Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga.

Speaking on this occasion, Chu Huy Man pointed out: "Under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by Janos Kadar, the Hungarian people have obtained splendid success in building a developed socialist society. The heroic Hungarian People's Armed Forces are firmly defending the gains of revolution and are joining the Soviet Army and Navy and the armed forces of other fraternal socialist countries in protecting the socialist community and peace in Europe and elsewhere." He thanked the party, the government and the people of Hungary for their wholehearted support for the Vietnamese people and their armed forces in their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and their present national construction and defence.

Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karpati wished the Vietnamese people and their armed forces further success in national construction and defence and in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Meeting With Van Tien Dung

OW092239 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 9 -- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee, minister of national defense, today received Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karpati, vice-minister of national defense, head of the General Political Department of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces, and other members of the Hungarian military delegation now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Also present were General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, and other senior officers. Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Jozsef Varga attended the reception.

Van Tien Dung warmly welcomed this visit, which, he said, was a manifestation of the fine relationship and time-honoured close solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and Hungary. He highly valued the support and assistance of the party, government, people and army of Hungary to the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defense at present as well as their revolutionary struggles in the past.

Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karpati expressed his emotion at visiting Vietnam and his firm belief that this visit would contribute to consolidating and developing the time-honoured fine relations among the countries in the socialist community as a whole, as well as between Vietnam and Hungary in particular. "These relations have created a strength of solidarity to prevent and foil all vicious schemes of imperialism and international reaction," he said. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and warm fraternal solidarity.

Also today the Hungarian delegation called on the office of the V.P.A. General Political Department, where it was warmly welcomed by General Chu Huy Man and other Vietnamese senior officers. Later the Hungarian delegation held talks with the V.P.A. General Political Department. The two sides compared notes on the party and political work in the armed forces of each country and raised problems of mutual concern aimed at further promoting friendship and cooperation between the two armed forces. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and militant solidarity.

General Chu Huy Man presented the Hungarian Armed Forces with a lacquer painting featuring the late President Ho Chi Minh at work. Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati in return presented the Vietnamese Armed Forces with a scroll bearing the flag of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces. The Hungarian guests also visited the army museum and attended an art performance given in their honour by the army art troupe.

Activities on 10 Apr

OW110831 Hanoi VNA in English 0802 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 10 -- The visiting Hungarian military delegation headed by Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karpati and Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga today paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. The delegation was accompanied by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, and Major-General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of the department. The delegation later visited the late president's house and office.

Also today, the Hungarian delegation called at the Political Institute of the V.P.A., where it was told by the director of the institute, Major General Le Xuan Luu, about the achievements it has recorded since its founding in 1951. The Hungarian delegation also met with students of the institute and toured various sections and faculties there.

Chu Huy Man, Karpati Speeches

OW111559 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 11 -- The Hungarian military delegation led by Chief of the General Political Department Lieutenant-general Ferenc Karpati yesterday visited the air defense force of the Vietnam Peoples Army.

Speaking at a meeting held by the ADF command in honour of the delegation, General Chu Huy Man, head of the General Political Department of the V.P.A., warmly warmly welcomed the Hungarian comrades-in-arms and expressed sincere gratitude for the Hungarian people and armed forces support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. He recalled such deeds of the fraternal Hungarian people as "a hospital and a school for Vietnam", "blankets for Vietnamese mothers and children", "Donation of blood for Vietnamese soldiers", etc., and said: "to the victory of the Vietnamese people and army the Hungarian people have not only made their spiritual contributions but also shed their sweat and even their blood. The Vietnamese people and armed forces always set great store by these warm sentiments and devoted assistance".

Highlighting the Hungarian people's revolutionary traditions over the past decades, General Chu Huy Man said: "The Hungarian People's Army is studying well and training hard. Together with the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, it is firmly holding its weapons to defend the socialist community and peace and security in Europe and the world over".

On the task of the Vietnamese Armed forces at present, General Chu Huy Man said they are "always vigilant over all plots and acts of war of the Chinese reactionaries and other war-mongering forces" and are "determined to defeat China's war of sabotage in all fields and prepared to overwhelm the enemy in all circumstances".

In this speech, Lieutenant-General Ferenc Karpati thanked the people and armed forces of Vietnam for their warm and cordial hospitality. He praised the close solidarity between Hungary and Vietnam over the past decades and reiterated the Hungarian people and armed forces' full support for Vietnam's national construction and defence.

On the same day the delegation visited the Anti-Aircraft Missile Battalion 61, a "hero unit" which had brought down 42 U.S. planes during the war.

Meeting With Vo Chi Cong

BK130211 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 12 -- The visiting Hungarian military delegation was received today by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the S.R.V. Council of Ministers.

Vo Chi Cong praised the Hungarian People's Armed Forces for their great achievements in building and defending Hungary. These achievements, he said, have helped increase the strength of Hungary in all respects and have contributed to fraternal cooperation in the socialist community and to the struggle for peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world. Vo Chi Cong particularly thanked the Hungarian people and army for their vigorous, devoted assistance to Vietnam's struggle for independence and freedom.

The head of the delegation, Lieutenant-General Karpati Ferenc, spoke warmly about the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries and said that Hungary always sided with the Vietnamese people. Hungary, he stressed, will give Vietnam every assistance to build socialism and defend itself from Chinese expansionism and hegemony.

The delegation has also made a tour of the Province of Lang Son on the Sino-Vietnamese border, where it called on the provincial administration and local organization of the party and visited historical places and scenes of destruction -- vestiges of the Chinese invasion in February 1979. At one of the army units it visited the delegation was presented with a Hungarian-manufactured rifled with which a Vietnamese sniper had killed 40 Chinese on Peak 400. The Hungarian guests have also called on the Thang Long division of the Vietnam People's Air Force where it was given a very warm welcome by the air force command and the officers and men of the unit.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MPR ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW092132 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 9 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this morning the Mongolian Government economic delegation led by Choynoryn Suren, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian sub-commission, which came here to attend the third session of the Mongolia-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Also present were Huynh Tan Phat, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese sub-commission; Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour and vice-chairman of the Vietnamese sub-commission; and Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Ledengiyn Damdinjab.

Pham Van Dong highly valued the results of the third session of the Vietnam-Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. "Through the session", he said, "we know better the possibility for developing cooperation between our two countries, which must settle problems in a favourable and effective way." He wished the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two countries further strengthening and satisfactory development. The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Ends Visit 11 Apr

OW110801 Hanoi VNA in English 0744 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 10 -- The Mongolian Government economic delegation headed by Choynoryn Suren, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Mongolia-Vietnam Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, left here this afternoon. It was seen off by Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the joint commission; Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour; and others. Among the well-wishers was Mongolian Ambassador Ledgengiyn Damdinjav.

Yesterday evening Huynh Tan Phat and Choynoryn Suren signed the minutes of the third session of the Vietnam-Mongolian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The minutes of the third meeting of the sub-committee for scientific and technical cooperation and a protocol on cooperation between Hanoi and Ulaanbaatar for 1981-1983 were signed on the same day.

MATERIALS ON FIFTH VCP NATIONAL CONGRESS

Le Duc Tho Report, Part II

BK101010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Continuation of part II of report on party building work by Le Duc Tho, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

[Text] II. [as heard] Perfect the Party Organizational Structure and Build the Party Ranks To Meet the Requirements of the Two Strategic Tasks

Comrade delegates, perfecting the party organizational structure and building the party ranks to meet the requirements of the two strategic tasks calls for the heightening of all party members' determination and consciousness in the fulfillment of the following specific duties of organizational work:

1. Strengthen the party's leading role in close coordination with the development of the effectiveness of state management and the exercise of the working people's collective mastery.

The fact that the Marxist-Leninist party's role has become increasingly important is a general law in the socialist revolution. The vital and urgent task currently facing our party is to improve the quality of party leadership, especially in the economic and social spheres. To carry out this task satisfactorily and to build and defend the country, it is imperative for the party to lead, build and strengthen at all cost the state apparatus and to develop most satisfactorily the effectiveness of the state apparatus while, at the same time, taking care of and consolidating its organizations and improving the quality of the mass organizations' activities.

The party's statutes have specified and the new constitution has systematized the basic contents of the principle of the party's leadership, working people's collective mastery and the state's management. This is a basis for continuing to concretize the party-state relationship at each level and in each sector and unit into work principles, systems and practices in order to settle correctly specific problems pertaining to the relationship between party organizations and state organs and between the state and the people.

A. The party leads all organizations in the system of dictatorship of the proletariat. It leads the state and mass organizations in a comprehensive manner through its lines and policies, through its resolutions and directives on the struggle objectives, guidelines and major policies, through its main measures and through major tasks related to the organization and work system of the state. It decides the most important tasks related to organization and cadres.

The party exercises its leadership through political education work, through the organization and motivation of the masses and by making each party member be in the van of the implementation of the party's lines and policies.

The party exercises its leadership through its control of administrative organizations and other organizations in the system of dictatorship of the proletariat, through the implementation of the party's lines, policies and resolutions and state laws and through a close coordination of activities of party, state and mass organizations. This is aimed at developing the combined strength of the entire system of dictatorship of the proletariat and at directing this strength at the common goals.

On the basis of the above general principles, we must consider the characteristics of each echelon, each kind of organization and each field of activity in setting forth practical and appropriate -- and not mechanical and simple -- requirement for leadership of party organizations. It is necessary to hold firm to and strengthen the party's leadership. Party leadership must not be slackened. We must understand that party leadership is always exercised on the basis of full development of the effectiveness of state management and on the basis of ensuring that the state does not passively and incompletely carry out tasks laid down by the state.

The state's managerial role must be heightened. Reality shows that the party will be able to score achievements in managing the economy and society only if it knows how to strengthen the state apparatus and consciously heighten the managerial role of the state, the main function of which is to concretize and systematize the party's lines, policies and guidelines into state plans, laws, policies, regulations and specific measures, and to organize their implementation.

Carrying out management through laws is a managerial method of the state. In addition to this method, the state carries out management through education, organization, motivation and persuasion. A major requirement for ensuring the state's managerial function now is to strengthen socialist laws vigorously and quickly.

The state must carry out management comprehensively and know how to operate its apparatus harmoniously and effectively. State laws, policies, regulations and systems must be complied with scrupulously by everyone, especially party cadres and members.

Party organizations cannot and must not do the work of state organs. Party committee echelons must fully develop the state role in organizing the implementation of the party's resolutions. At the same time, they must intensively use state organs in coordinating with the various departments of the party [Central Committee] to give advice to the party. We must overcome the tendency to underestimate the state role, a tendency which is still prevalent at many echelons and in many sectors.

B. It is necessary to overcome resolutely and definitely the long-existing confusion of functions between party and state organs. At the central level, it is necessary to define more clearly economic and social tasks that need to be submitted to the party Central Committee Political Bureau for approval. The responsibility of the party Central Committee Secretariat for the preparation of the decisions of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau must also be clearly defined. Meanwhile, the Secretariat's responsibility for controlling the activities of central-level state organs must be further strengthened. On this basis, the responsibility and power of the Council of Ministers and ministries must be developed.

In ministries, the setting up of party affairs committees was practical immediately after the unification of the country and when party committees of government organs were not yet consolidated. However, the existence of these party affairs committees has produced a negative effect in that they have not heightened the prestige and responsibilities of state organs. Moreover, their existence has resulted in the unclear definition of the responsible cadres' responsibilities.

To more clearly define the system of responsibility in state organs, we will not set up party affairs committees in ministries and services. In the ministries we will implement correctly the system of heads by setting up a ministerial collective or council composed of the related minister, vice ministers and a number of members according to state regulations. This collective will serve as a staff organ for the minister.

The Council of Ministers will clearly specify the requirements for tasks which should be brought to the ministerial collectives for discussion, and will set forth other necessary regulations to ensure that, while developing fully the responsible cadres' responsibilities, the ministerial collectives will be able to prevent authoritarianism, carelessness and lack of a sense of collectivity, especially in matters concerning duties, plans, policies and major tasks related to the organization of cadres.

In bureaus, it is also necessary to define clearly the interaction between heads of bureaus and their deputies in accordance with the above guidelines applied to ministries.

The party's control task in ministries and bureaus must be strengthened by increasing the responsibilities of departments of the Central Committee and all party committee echelons and assigning appropriately secretaries and leading cadres to party committees of state organs. We must ensure the quality of control of party committees and chapters of state organs according to specific regulations to be set forth by the Central Committee.

The promotion of party cadres in a minstry or bureau must be decided by a competent collective, or it must be approved according to the party Central Committee's specifications.

Ministers and bureau directors will be entrusted by related party committee echelons with helping secretaries of party committees of units and establshments subordinate to ministries or provinces and municipalities thoroughly understand the duties and other activities of sectors and units, improve their economic and technical knowledge and coordinate with local party committee echelons in formulating and implementing plans for training and improving the grassroots-level party committee secretaries in their knowledge of economic, specialized and technical management.

Party Central Committee departments are responsible for helping the Central Committee hold firm to, help and control party organizations of units, establishments and major joint production and trade organs.

In localities, the general guidelines for party committee echelons are to do away with their administrative style of behavior and their practice of encroaching on others' work and authority, and to help state organs take initiative in exercising leadership of production and trade and organizing and managing the people's life. Party committee echelons must have a firm grasp of new, major problems and main tasks in order to adopt policies for leading and controlling the settlement of these problems and tasks. Intensively carrying out the party-building task, control work and the task of improving cadres and making arrangements for the assignemnt of cadres are mainly designed to ensure the party's leadership. Party committee echelons are known for their practice of holding meetings to discuss and decide everything, including the assignment of party committee members to supervise the implementation of tasks in place of administrative organs, while the latter do not decide their own work or do it just for form's sake. This must be put to an end.

A system of heads must be set up in establishments such as industrial enterprises, construction sites, farms, schools and hospitals. In these establishments, great attention must be paid to improving the quality of the party's leadership. Party committees must take care of such tasks as building the party, motivating the people and educating party members and the people politically and ideologically. They must carry out leadership of the emulation movement and motivate the people to develop innovations and discover and apply scientific and technical achievements and advanced experiences to production. They must enforce labor discipline intensively and urge workers to improve the quality of products, to practice thrift, to protect public and collective property and to oppose bureaucratism, waste and corruption.

Exercising their leading functions, basic party organizations must make units and establishments thoroughly understand the party's resolutions and directives and discuss measures for their implementation with them. They must link the party-building task to economic and specialized tasks to develop the combined strength in units and establishments. They must train and improve the contingent of grassroots cadres, make arrangements for the assignment of key cadres and decide on the promotion of these key cadres under their management, struggle against negativism and direct all their activities toward the goal of units and establishments -- fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plan.

Basic party organizations are responsible for controlling the activities of managers and managerial organs and ensuring that the party's lines, policies and resolutions and state laws are understood thoroughly and implemented scrupulously and effectively.

Basic party organizations will not decide on specific norms of plans and measures concerning production and specialized and technical work, which are under the managerial responsibility of heads of units and establishments.

Heads of units and establishments and managerial organs must report their activities to related party committees according to set regulations and at their request. Party committees must point out to unit and establishment heads the weaknesses and strengths which have been noticed in the control of their work, and then suggest to them ways of studying and eliminating deficiencies. They must also help correct deviations from the party's resolutions and state laws.

The head of a unit is responsible for formulating its socioeconomic or professional plans. Basic party organizations must lead the masses in participating in the formulation of plans before the competent upper echelons decide on them. To do so, these organizations must have a firm grasp of the real situation, point out latent capabilities and discover the innovations carried out by the masses, including those in the economic and technical fields. They must also point out new factors in the spirit, policies, organizations, and so forth, which should be brought into play to give an active and scientific character to the formulation of plans and to ensure that the party's lines and policies are fully reflected in these plans.

The head of a unit must report to the party committee concerned on his projects and plans, listen to the committee's suggestions so as to improve his plans, and report to the echelon with the authority to examine and approve those suggestions for plans on which agreement has not been reached.

We must improve the leadership of the basic party organization in those units implementing the system of heads according to these guidelines so as to prevent the state of persons in charge from leaning and relying on the collective of party organizations and to promote the system of heads while improving the quality of party organizations' activities.

Strengthening the work related to the party and the masses by no means lowers the role of party organizations. In keeping with this spirit, the party Central Committee suggests that the congress further clarify a number of questions in the party statutes concerning the responsibility for leadership and control of the party organizations in those organs and units implementing the system of heads.

On the basis of the general regulations of the party statutes, the Central Committee should adopt specific regulations for responsibilities and systems to ensure the satisfactory implementation of the new regulations and to prevent deviations.

C. The mass organizations, with their functions of organizing, educating and motivating the masses to implement the lines and policies of the party and the state under the party's leadership, and with the state's cooperation and assistance, are the representatives of the masses' collective mastery, they are also the ones who collect the opinions and aspirations of the masses in their circles, their classes and their age brackets and convey them to the party and the state.

The mass organizations must participate in building the party and the state apparatus, help, control the implementation of the party's lines and policies by party members and state cadres and employees, and fulfill their obligations to the working people.

We should overcome the tendency to belittle the role of the mass organizations and mass-motivation work in the conditions of the party holding power. Such a tendency must be considered a manifestation of the evils of bureaucratism and alienation from the masses.

Party committee echelons should overcome their failure to control and to help the work of the mass organizations and their practice of assigning specific tasks to these organizations only when necessary. This state of affairs has prompted many bodies of the mass organizations to opeate in an uncoordinated and perfunctory manner, and has prevented the masses' views and aspirations from being collected and systematically conveyed to the party. It has also limited our capacity to rally the masses and to enhance their activity in implementing party and state resolutions as well as in the struggle to overcome the negative aspects of society through the activities of the mass organizations.

Party committees from the central to the grassroots level should establish a system for working with the party groups in the mass organizations. Each mass organization should convey the masses' opinions and aspirations to the party and the state and systematically analyze and report to the central and party committee echelons the masses' attitude toward the various policies of the party. Systems must be devised to compel party and state organs to answer to the masses about the suggestions they have made through the executive committees of the mass organizations. Systems must also be instituted to enable the comrades in charge of the trade unions, the youth unions and the women's unions to participate in and to express their views at the meetings of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the standing committees at various levels when their discussions are related to launching mass movements and to the work of the mass organizations.

Mass organizations, especially the trade unions and youth unions, must be guided in their role of participating in economic management and inspecting the affairs of state. Such activities must be developed into a system and institutionalized into law. We must stress the responsibilities of party organizations and trade unions in building the working class and in training cadres and workers for the party, and the responsibility of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to fulfill its role as an assault force in carrying out all revolutionary tasks and as a reserve unit of the party.

Efforts must be made to consolidate the organizational structure of mass organizations. In particular, attention must be given to improving the quality of their activities and to consolidating and developing basic units in order to ensure that the mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the trade unions, the women's union, the peasants' associations in the south and the Fatherland Front, will fulfill their responsibilities as clearly prescribed in the political report of the party Central Committee.

We welcome the great contributions made by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the various mass organizations to the anti-U.S. struggle in the past and to the current cause of building and defending the fatherland. However, each mass organization must surge forward to fulfill its own responsibilities even more satisfactorily in order to guarantee the right to collective mastery of the people whom it represents.

The party and state must enforce positive measures to overcome a situation in which the laboring people's right to collective mastery is seriously infringed upon in many aspects of their political, spiritual, cultural, economic and social life. Attention must be given to systematically making the masses understand the party lines and policies, the law and the socialist legal system, the rights and obligations of citizens; the general situation of the country, the difficulties and advantages of the party and the state in the revolutionary undertaking, and the knowledge of economic, state and social management. We must improve by reviewing the quality of the masses' participation in party building and in the building of the administration at the grassroots and other levels through the activities of mass organizations, people's councils and economic establishments, and we must develop this into a system.

The mass movement to carry on the three revolutions reflects the awareness of and capability for collective mastery; and it is the combined result of the party's leadership, the state's managerial work and mass organizations' activities. We must initiate mass movements at the grassroots level in a very satisfactory manner on the basis of applying the profit-and-loss accounting system and socialist business methods, closely combining economic with educational and administrative measures, correctly integrating the three interests and through this, gradually enhancing the masses' role as masters.

2. Consolidate the party Central Committee and the party committee echelons.

Our party has been forced through a long course of struggle. Of the members of the party Central Committee and party committee echelons, especially those from the provincial level on up, the majority are trained and tested comrades who are politically stable, rich in practical experience and absolutely loyal to the party, the fatherland and proletarian internationalism. This is fundamentally good. However, there are also weaknesses. Many comrades are advanced in age and physically frail, and their economic and technological knowledge is limited.

The structure of the party Central Committee and its division of labor do not fully reflect the need for improvement in the capabilities for organization and implementation in accordance with the party's organizational system. There are too many members of the Political Bureau and of the standing committees of some party committee echelons serving in state organs.

The party Central Committee Secretariat and the standing committees of the various party committee echelons do not have enough comrades responsible for party work in the economic field -- the most crucial field of the socialist revolution. The appointment of too many members of the Political Bureau to posts in the Council of Ministers does not allow the Political Bureau sufficient time to study and promptly resolve strategic issues and major policies or to review issues concerning party lines and theories.

The composition of the party Central Committee and of various provincial and city party committees fails to reflect the character of succession in building the organs of leadership for the party. Nearly 100 percent of the members of the party Central Committee joined the party before or during the resistance against the French. More than 90 percent of the members of provincial and city party committees joined the party before the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and more than 82 percent of the members of these committees gained party membership before 1954.

Shortcomings committed by the party in its economic leadership appear to be partially due to the composition of party committee echelons. It is necessary to change the composition of the party Central Committee and other party committee echelons and in their methods for division of labor in order to overcome the above shortcomings.

The party Central Committee suggests that the congress pay attention to demands for improving the leadership qualities of the central level in the economic and social fields and for lowering the average age of the members of the party Central Committee. The party Central Committee should include those comrades who have participated in party activities since the pre-August revolution period and those comrades who participated in the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance, who have practical work experience, who are well aware of Marxism-Leninism, who possess knowledge and abilities for economic, cultural, scientific and technical management, and who meet prescribed political standards. As for composition, the party Central Committee should include more cadres from the working class, and more female and ethnic cadres.

To improve the leadership qualities of the party Central Committee and to develop the leadership efficiency of the Council of Ministers Standing Committee, it is necessary to reduce the number of party Central Committee Political Bureau members serving as vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and to select young and healthy comrades with good leadership and execution skills to replenish the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee.

Over the past few years various provincial, city, district and town party committee echelons have made great progress with great efforts. Many party committee echelons and party committee members, especially those in the south, have matured very fast in their economic and cultural leadership.

To overcome existing general weaknesses of various party committee echelons, after following this national VCP congress the party congresses at various levels must unreservedly bring into their related party committee echelons young comrades, female cadres and those comrades who possess a good knowledge of economic and technical management, who have good organization and implementation ability, who are renovation-minded, who know how to ascertain and scrupulously comply with the party's policies and line, and who have demonstrated their absolute loyalty to the party and the revolutionary cause.

Although we need many more party committee members to work at the lower echelons and the grassroots level, we must observe quality standards and avoid the popular belief that whoever is a party committee secretary of a lower echelon will be a member of the party committee of the next higher echelon.

Each echelon must devise plans and positive measures to train workers to become party committee members. We must be determined to revise our belief in men entering the party executive committees at various levels. We must not regard party committee echelons as places where one can be promoted, enjoy satisfactory treatment and ally with one another to form something like an association.

One may be brought in or removed from a party committee echelon as required by tasks. This is an ordinary thing.

Many comrades who have performed good deeds and who previously proved to be effective in developing the collective leadership of their party committee echelons have now refused to stand for reelection due to their current state of health and capabilities, thus letting themselves be replaced by new comrades who are in better condition to perform the work more efficiently. We highly appreciate their concern for the common cause, and we must adopt correct policies toward them.

The capacity of the party committees of provinces, municipalities, districts, precincts, cities, and so forth to organize the implementation of work related to the party and the masses should be strengthened by changing the division of labor in the executive and standing committees, increasing the number of standing members who have exclusive charge of party work, reducing the number of comrades working in the people's committees whenever this number is large, and clearly defining the responsibilities of the party secretary and deputy party secretary for daily work. The party secretary and his deputies must take exclusive charge of party work.

The composition of the party committee echelon must be designed to ensure its leadership over all fields of activities and to reflect its requirements and responsibility for leadership in building the economic structure within its territory and in meeting the need to strengthen the leadership of cultural, defense and security activities and of the work related to the party and the masses in its locality, including the units managed by the upper echelons.

In keeping with this spirit, the composition of many party committee echelons should be changed and the average age of party committee members lowered. Strengthening district party committees must be emphasized to meet the urgent demands of leadership in building the districts into ones equipped with an agroindustrial structure and into combat fortresses according to the specific location and character of each type of district.

Precinct party committees should be strengthened so as to be capable of leading the tasks entrusted to them in the precincts. In particular, utmost attention must be given to strengthening the organization and capacity of precinct party committees so that they may lead the work related to the party and the masses in those basic units located in the precincts whose party organizations are made directly subordinate to the precinct party committees.

Importance must be attached to strengthening municipal and city party committees. First of all, we must strengthen the party committees of Hanoi Municipality, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong Municipality to match the status of the capital and these municipalities. We must strengthen the municipal party committees of important industrial zones such as Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Thai Nguyen, Viet Tri, Hon Gai, Vinh, and so forth. More comrades endowed with the capacity for and the knowledge of leading and managing industry, artisan and handicrafts, professional and service operations and public safety must be assigned to these municipal party committees so that they can lead all fields of activities in their municipalities and industrial zones.

In the municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and the municipalities and cities subordinate to the provinces in which industrial zones are established, we should introduce into the party committees more capable cadres working in various organs, especially in the basic units located in the localities but directly subordinate to the central government. This is intended to improve the quality of the party committees' leadership in party work and in state management in their localities.

In provincial and municipal party committees, there should be more cadres who work in various production and business establishments and unions of production enterprises.

Members of the Central Committee and various party committee echelons must typify the intellect of the entire party or each party organization and must truly be capable of contributing to the collective leadership of the executive committees.

A work system should be instituted to enable the members of the party executive committees at all levels to fulfill their responsibilities and bring into play their capabilities in collective leadership. Aside from the executive committee meetings, we should study other forms or organizing activities and work, such as through committees and subcommittees, so that members of the Central Committee and the provincial and municipal party committees can participate in making preparations for the conferences of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, or the party committee echelons and their standing committees on important fields of activities.

The quality of the leadership of various party committee echelons depends not only on the party committee echelons themselves; it is also very much dependent on the quality of preparatory work of the party's and the state's staff organs. For this reason, strengthening the staff organs is very much a key factor in ensuring the quality of the collective leadership of the Central Committee and the various party committee echelons.

It is necessary to consolidate and employ in a satisfactory manner the various departments of the party Central Committee and the party committee echelons; to correctly appoint heads and deputy heads of departments; and to staff these departments with truly qualified and capable cadres. The apparatus of these departments must be well organized. The comrade department heads and the comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat in charge of departments must personally guide the streamlining of the apparatus of those departments for which they are responsible. It is not necessary for a department to be broken down into offices. Some departments only need to be staffed with a department head, his deputies and a number of teams of experts. It is not necessary for a lower echelon to have the same number of departments as the higher echelons.

We must satisfactorily consolidate and utilize the staff organs of the state and establish a system that will allow the various departments to employ collaborators in order to improve the quality of work and streamline their organizations.

Our party has hitherto always paid special attention to strengthening its leadership over the VPA. For almost 4 decades, historical realities have proven that party leadership is the key factor which has determined all the successes and the maturity of the people's armed forces. The national situation and the revolutionary tasks in the new stage require that we continue to build a powerful revolutionary people's army with an ever-increasing level of standardization and modernization. In order to meet the requirements for building the army and consolidating national defense and the requirements of the people's war for the defense of the fatherland, we must further strengthen party leadership over the armed forces and, at the same time, must fully implement the system of one-man command so as to ensure that commanders can fully develop their responsibilities in carrying out the tasks entrusted by the party and state, display initiative in selecting courses of action and coping with all eventualities, and make accurate and timely decisions, and that the troops can operate with determination and urgency to win victories and fulfill their missions satisfactorily.

The party assumes direct, centralized and unified leadership over the armed forces in the political, ideological and organizational fields. It constantly seeks to enhance the working-class nature of the army and make it boundlessly loyal to the fatherland and socialism, closely united around the party Central Committee, deeply committed to the laboring people, absolutely responsive to the party's leadership, ready to fight and fight victoriously to defend firmly the socialist fatherland, and eager to work for national construction and to fulfill international obligations.

The party Central Committee proposes that the congress amend Article 12 of the party statutes and entrust the party Central Committee with the task of defining specific regulations for organizing party leadership over the VPA.

It is necessary to set up a central department subordinate to the Political Bureau to assist the central level in the management of cadres belonging to the armed and security forces, and in carrying out other necessary tasks required by the central level.

3. Perfect the state apparatus.

The current major task is to build the state according to the requirements for establishing a new economic structure and adopting new managerial methods. The three basic requirements for the perfection of the state apparatus consist of establishing a new managerial system, modifying the party and state's work methods and assigning cadres to the right places.

The recent party and state decisions based on Resolution No 10 of the party Central Committee and Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau mark the initial stage in perfecting the state apparatus in accordance with the above requirements. It is necessary to continue to establish these resolutions so that they will be implemented satisfactorily.

Establishing a new managerial system is a very important task aimed at intensively organizing the implementation of the party's resolutions and improving the effectiveness of state management. In a few years emphasis must be placed on strengthening forces and motivating organizations to embark on studying this task in a relatively uniform manner, especially in the economic sphere. This is necessary to accelerate the perfection of the state apparatus and the production and trade activities of units and establishments.

We must perfect at all costs the joint managerial organs, especially the State Planning Commission and the economic information system. We must also perfect scientific research institutes, main research and planning programs and management draft laws, policies and regulations of the various managerial ministries and economic and technical sectors. These organizations and programs are very important because they determine the effectiveness of state management, create the necessary conditions for leading the network of production and trade units onto the profit-and-loss-accounting track, and adopt correct guidelines for developing active units and establishments and perfecting them.

While paying attention to perfecting economic organs and units, we must be aware of the new requirements for strengthening national defense and security. We must build an ever stronger army. In order to increase its fighting strength and heighten its combat readiness, we must improve the effectiveness of the party-building task and the political task in the army, in addition to strengthening the party's leadership over the army. We must fully implement the system of individual command and close management of the army in all domains.

We have continued to commit many shortcomings in social management. We must improve the quality of security organs and people's security forces and ensure that persons selected to these organs and forces meet set criteria. Party committee echelons and secretaries are dutybound to closely control security organs and people's security forces and to exercise direct leadership of their perfection and consolidation.

Great attention must be paid to leading and improving qualitatively those organs in charge of ensuring the implementation of state laws, such as organs of control, courts, the judicial sector and economic arbitration organs.

Scientific, information, cultural, social, educational, literary and art management organs play a very important role in the acceleration of the three revolutions and the struggle against the enemies. To neglect cultural and social leadership and to fail to strengthen these organs satisfactorily means to get rid of very important tools for building new men, a new generation and a new life and to waste a great potential in the struggle to prevent and eliminate negative aspects of society.

In the network of state apparatus, our party pays attention to ensuring that the people-elected state organs of authority fulfill their responsibilities and maintain their power under the party's leadership. This spirit must be developed more thoroughly among all party committee echelons.

The operational strength of the state should be reflected in the legal system which must at the same time be persuasive and compulsory for the entire society. In the last analysis, the law institutionalizes party lines and policies, but we must not mistake lines and policies for the law.

We must pay the utmost attention to the law, plan the formulation of laws and prevent violations of the law. A pressing problem at present is to pay attention to economic, criminal, labor and civil laws. Efforts must be made to build step by step a perfect legal system and to make all party cadres and members -- first of all key cadres -- strictly abide by the law.

While perfecting the state apparatus, a crucial problem is to resolutely streamline the apparatus and lighten the organization, especially the administrative organization. This must be done on the basis of eliminating the bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of administration, revising labor policies, adopting policies to encourage heads of units to employ less personnel without affecting work efficiency, clearly establishing positions and defining their professional standards, carrying out new plans and measures for selecting students for admission to colleges and secondary vocational schools from the grassroots level, promulgating at an early date specific policies and systems designed to resolve cases which make it necessary to separate personnel from the organization, and so forth.

It is necessary to put an end to a situation in which every unit head is voicing his complaints about the cumbersome nature of the organization but readily sets up more offices for his own organ and either expands or maintains its table of organization. Strict control of the establishment of new organizations and the recruitment of new personnel must be enforced. A study must be conducted on dissolving unnecessary organizations or recombining those organizations that have been divided all too prematurely. The establishment of new organizations must be absolutely consistent with the regulations on the consideration for and approval of organizations; and the recruitment of new personnel must be done in strict accordance with the professional standards.

4. Strive to perfect basic party organizations while stepping up the building of districts and precincts, perfecting grassroots units, building and consolidating joint production establishments and launching mass movements.

We praise the great efforts made by the basic party organizations in all fields. It is from the grassroots level that many rich experiences reflecting the set lines have been gained; and they are worth reviewing. However, these efforts still fall short of the requirements of the heavy tasks of the revolution. Basic party organizations still display weaknesses in many respects. It is always the primary responsibility of the entire party to enhance the fighting strength, initiative, creative character and steadfastness of basic party organizations, especially party chapters, in order to make them worthy of their position and importance.

The existence of basic party organizations that have remained weak and lagged behind for a long time requires that the fundamental causes of this problem be dealt with in a comprehensive and radical manner. The resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau on organizational work have attributed these causes to the leadership of the higher echelons, especially shortcomings in the system of economic management, and to the shortcomings of the basic party organizations themselves, and have correctly set forth uniform measures for steadily advancing the basic party organizations. It is necessary to carry out these resolutions properly.

In the new situation, basic organizations of every type must determine even more clearly their own responsibilities toward the two strategic tasks, strengthen their leadership over military and security forces, develop the reserve forces, implement the various army rear policies, heighten revolutionary vigilance and assign capable and experienced key cadres to firmly control the militia and self-defense forces, the reserve forces and they people's security forces in order to ensure that they are ready to fight and win.

A. We must, through the movement to build the district and consolidate the grassroots level, perfect the basic party organizations in rural areas and link the building of the districts with this effort. Our party's policy to develop districts along the line of combining agriculture with industry, or forestry with agriculture and industry, or fisheries with agriculture and industry, and to build them into fortresses for the defense of the fatherland is a correct strategic policy which we have failed to implement satisfactorily over the past 5 years. It is necessary to urgently step up the building of districts in the 1981-85 5-year period and in the 1980's. In accordance with the prescribed orientation, all districts must strive with their own existing land, natural resources, labor and material and technical facilities, to become progressive districts in the next 5 years; and the currently progressive districts must surge forward to achieve higher targets in the economy and life.

To build the districts, all central organs and provinces and municipalities must classify districts into economic zones and guide them in adopting production lines suitable for each zone with the aim of creating highly productive zones -- grain, raw material for industry and products for export -- along the direction of gradually advancing to socialist large-scale production. We must help each district take inventory to firmly assess the local availability of land, labor, equipment and material and technical facilities so as to adopt suitable orientations and plans for developing agriculture, fisheries and forestry and so forth, small industry and handicrafts, promote the various branches and trades, project targets and set forth measures concerning life, culture and social welfare. Proceeding from this, we must encourage the local masses and establishments to strive to build the district chiefly through their own efforts, without relying on assistance from higher echelons.

On the basis of these planning orientations, plans must be made to train, foster and deploy cadres, especially key cadres, and perfect the organization of district party committees, people's committees and mass organizations along with perfecting production and business establishments, stations and farms within the district.

Organs at the central, provincial and municipal levels must, on the basis of the plans formulated by the districts, decentralize management and actively and urgently create conditions for the districts to take the initiative in the management of economic, cultural and other activities. We must help the districts develop projects and plans for quickly deploying a contingent of specialized cadres who are qualified to fill positions ranging from secretary and chairman to sector cadres and basic unit cadres, in accordance with the requirements of each district's economic and national defense tasks.

Attention must be given to training cadres locally while reinforcing the districts with capable and qualified cadres from the central, provincial and municipal levels. Efforts must be concentrated on assisting and strengthening districts which possess great economic potentials or are strategically located for national defense.

The central, provincial and municipal levels must organize guidance for and coordination among the various departments and sectors in directing the building of districts; and must improve their guidance for the districts and basic party organizations.

Along with building the districts and consolidating production establishments, attention must be given to building and perfecting party chapters and village and cooperative party committees in order to make them really clean, firm and strong. It is necessary to prevent corruption, oppression of the masses, dereliction of duties and failure to implement party resolutions among party cadres and members at all costs; and to introduce measures for bringing about a turn to the better in weak and lagging basic party organizations.

Party chapter committees in villages and cooperatives must hold firm to the party's viewpoint, lead the three revolutions satisfactorily, accelerate the movement for improvement of management, implement the new contract system in cooperatives and build production collectives in the south in order to lead agriculture in advancing along the party's line. On the basis of these tasks and other mass movements, they must control and improve the quality of party members, correctly assign cadres, improve them qualitatively, consolidate and strengthen party organizations, develop positive factors and struggle against negativism. They must also prevent such old and bad customs as superstition and intensively educate party cadres and members and people ideologically and politically. They must study and organize party activities for party members, using each hamlet as a unit in places where a hamlet has several party chapters, in order to discuss necessary tasks at the hamlet level.

In strengthening party organizations in many areas of the south and in many villages of mountainous provinces and border regions, there must be special measures. In these places, provincial and district party committees must send delegations of cadres to seek to understand the situation and help grassroots party organizations determine tasks, objectives and measures. They will help party chapters and organizations [dqangr booj] build at all cost a contingent of core cadres and, through the socialist transformation task, consolidate and perfect the new production relations and make preparations for combat readiness.

In villages of the southern and mountainous regions, if a hamlet does not have a party chapter or party cell, a loyalty cell [toorr trung kieen] must be set up and given the responsibility of a party cell.

Attention must be paid to strengthening the precinct and municipal levels in order to carry out intensive leadership and management of small industry and handicrafts, service activities and other aspects of life such as culture, order and security in precincts and municipalities. Precinct and municipal party committees must pay due attention to strengthening basic party organizations in the above domains. In precincts, efforts must be concentrated on consolidating and strengthening city wards. The Council of Ministers must study and specify more clearly the contents of the ward level's cultural, economic and social activities.

B. In state-run enterprises, to ensure the implementation of a new managerial system we must not delay in determining the criteria of duties of managers, deputy managers and other key cadres and reorganizing the force of cadres from top to bottom and vice versa. This is necessary to overcome the situation wherein many managers and deputy managers have been appointed not in accordance with the current requirements of tasks.

Ministries must immediately formulate and organize the implementation of plans for opening refresher courses for managers and deputy managers of enterprises to further improve their managerial capability. This must be done in coordination with the sending of cadres to weak enterprises in order to quickly remedy the present serious situation: Only less than 30 percent of the enterprise managers have finished economic management refresher courses, and nearly 50 percent of managers of central-level enterprises have not yet attended technical middle school or college.

Economic managerial institutes and related departments [of the Central Committee] must provide guidance and supervision of the improvement of enterprise managers and deputy managers in economic management.

Enterprise managers must hold firm to the party's lines and policies, must show improvement in economic management and must possess necessary specialized and technical knowledge. They must be comrades who dare to assume responsibilities, who display a high party character, who adopt the viewpoint of the masses, who rely on the masses and who respect the role of party organizations. They must not take advantage of the implementation of the system of heads to become subjective, arbitrary, dictatorial and undisciplined.

In many localities, the specialized knowledge of enterprise party committee secretaries is very much inferior to that of the managers; and many enterprises need specialized party committee secretaries who are not currently available. Party committee echelons must coordinate with ministers in quickly remedying this situation.

According to the guidelines for renovating economic management, various forms of production partnership such as joint enterprises, corporations and so forth have been established. It is necessary to devise standard operating procedures to ensure the effective implementation of the profit-and-loss economic accounting system by various grassroots-level units and joint production establishments.

Concerning the party organization in these establishments, the party Central Committee will study the organization of leadership for party organs in corporations and incorporations so as to be consistent with the new situation. A basic party organization will be set up in each joint enterprise. In case a component of a joint enterprise is located far from the main unit in a different province or district, the party organization of that component may be placed under the jurisdiction of the party committee of the district or municipality where it operates. Then the joint enterprise party committee will establish relations with the party organization of the distant component and with the local party committee in order to coordinate actions and exchange experience.

Basic party organizations in cultural, educational and scientific and technical installations, especially in higher and vocational schools and research institutes, must embark on strengthening themselves and improving their leadership and control methods in conjunction with the improvement of the specialized and professional management of these installations along the line of enhancing the responsibilities and initiative of the related party organizations.

These basic party organizations, especially in the schools, must pay special attention to developing the young generation in the domains of cultural, specialized and professional knowledge, political qualities and revolutionary ethics, and to preparing and improving youths to become high quality cadres when they enter the real life of production and fighting. This responsibility must not be limited to teaching and to the improvement of the quality of the youth union's activities, but it must be reflected in the education through real acts, in the exemplary role of teachers and party cadres and members and even in the methods of school management and the shaping of a cultural lifestyle in schools and other installations.

Improving and training teachers in political knowledge, improving the quality of activities of party organizations, trade unions and the youth union and strengthening the managerial apparatus of schools are very important and urgent tasks in educating the young generation. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the party Central Committee Science and Education Department and responsible organs must work out proper plans for reorganizing and carrying out these tasks intensively and practically.

Party committees and youth union executive committees in schools must take interest in improving the activity of the union and the various departments of schools. They must also pay attention to the content of the education in order to develop positive factors and eliminate negativism among cadres and students.

In people's security units, basic party organizations must be consolidated so they will be strong and pure. They must be the symbol of stalwartness, indomitability, utmost revolutionary vigilance and a high sense of organization and discipline. In other words, they must always be worthy as an unyielding militant vanguard team of the working class in grassroots units.

The organization of the party leadership in the people's security force must be defined by the party Central Committee in such a way as to suit the special character of the people's security force.

At central-level organs, it is necessary to clearly define the purposes and requirements which guarantee the control qualities of the party organizations in these organs, and to strengthen at all costs their party committees so that they can fulfill their duties in accordance with new requirements.

In general, the party organizations of the central-level organs must receive guidance from both the party Central Committee on major issues -- especially those involving the establishment of policies, lines, and viewpoints for the overall tasks and those tasks of these organs -- and from the local party committee echelons in areas where these organs are given responsibility for the work related to the party and the masses and for the implementation of those policies now being applied in the localities concerned.

The management of each department must assist the party Central Committee in providing assistance, orientation and control of the activities of the party organizations of these organs, trying to link these efforts with cadre management work.

The party Central Committee Secretariat must assign men and related agencies to quickly disseminate important information on the situation and policies, as well as all the important resolutions and directives of the party, to the party committees of subordinate organs in accordance with prescribed regulations. It must also review experiences on the sending of party members from different organs to participate in the activities of or to work in various city wards, in accordance with the decision of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and must clearly and more practically define the responsibilities of party members in social work, for this is one of the important measures for improving the quality of party members.

The party Central Committee will review and tackle the existing problems in the organization of a leadership system for the party organizations of the central-level organs and of their subordinate provincial and city echelons. It will have to adopt flexible organizational measures to overcome irrationalities.

The strengthening of fundamental party committees and, most importantly, the correct appointment of party committee secretaries and standing members are of decisive importance for improving the leadership qualities of fundamental party organizations.

The party Central Committee must rely on the number of party members, the amount of work and the importance of each fundamental unit to determine regulations governing the appointment of specialized secretaries. These newly appointed secretaries of fundamental units must resign from other positions in the state administration or in mass organizations. The consideration and approval of a wage scale for specialized secretaries and the special treatment policies toward them must be decided by the party organs concerned. Party Central Committee departments must check the performance of party organization secretaries at various ministries, general departments or offices and recommend necessary replacements to the party Central Committee Secretariat or the party committee echelons of these ministries, general departments or offices.

Basic party committees will be allowed to set up their own organization and training sections; and the members of these sections will be selected from those party members who are reliable and who have good workers.

In enterprises, basic party committees must set up subcommittees or control teams to help basic party committee echelons exercise control of the activities of enterprise managers and managerial organs.

Nguyen Van Linh Speech

OW081405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt of speech by Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, at the Fifth VCP Congress -- recorded]

[Text] The fifth congress resolution determines the economic strategy for the first stage of our country's socialist industrialization. We must, first of all, further advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production in a structure of close and correct coordination of agriculture, industry, consumer-goods production and heavy industry. Among the economic and social targets for the 1980's, the key target is to further stabilize and improve our people's material and cultural life and to advance toward basically meeting their essential needs in life. We must primarily and satisfactorily resolve the grain and foodstuffs problem and meet the people's need in clothing, education, medical treatment, food, housing, transportation, children's care and other consumer needs. These policies, we think, are highly suited to meet the requirements for developing our national economy in the coming years and the pressing needs in our people's lives countrywide.

Ho Chi Minh City, as an industrial, cultural scientific, and technical center, a center for international relations and an important communications center of the country, will seek by all means possible to successfully carry out the congress resolution. Facts have proved that we have struggled intensively in that direction. As Ho Chi Minh City is an industrial, scientific and technical center, we are clearly aware of its role and responsibility. It must reorganize production so that it can not only provide support for its own development in industry, small industry and handicrafts and for meeting the requirements of agricultural development in its surburban and rural areas but also provide support for the development of agriculture and of other occupations and trades and for meeting the needs in consumer goods in the Cuu Long River Delta provinces, the Nam Bo Delta, part of the Central Highlands and the southern Trung Bo coastal area. In addition, it must make positive contributions, along with the central level, in the economic cooperation with friendly Kampuchea. Facts have proved that economic cooperation has gradually taken shape in the city's industrial-agricultural structure, which is one of the reasons justifying the city's existence and development.

As Ho Chi Minh City is also a center for international relations and an important communications center, we clearly realize that its role and responsibility are to expand and accelerate, within the scope authorized by the central level, its exports and imports by coordinating with the other provinces and by encouraging the processing and production of goods for export so as to secure more foreign currencies to buy more raw materials and machine spare parts to support industrial, small industry and handicraft production. The results scored in the economic cooperation with provinces, centrally-run units and friendly Kampuchea, along with the results scored in imports and exports, have greatly contributed to increasing the city's 1981 industrial production over 1980 -- that is the city's own industrial, small industry and handicraft production and that of the centrally run installations located in the city -- by 36 percent, its budget receipts by 21 percent, and its import-export volume by nearly 200 percent. On that basis, we can initially provide guidance for the struggle to further stabilize the market and to improve somewhat the living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants and laborers.

One of the reasons for the city's development in industrial production, as I have earlier noted, is that we have succeeded in developing the production capacity of every grassroots-level unit thanks to our determination to provide guidance on implementation and on planning from the grassroots level upward and on building three-part plans. It is also due to the fact that we have concerned ourselves with the livelihood and interests of the workers and laborers and with harmonizing the three types of interests; pushed ahead the application of the contract wage and piecework wage systems; boldly decentralized management by assigning the precincts, districts, city wards and villages their own shares in management; deepened our economic management in the fields of industrial, small industry and handicraft production and of circulation and distribution; kept in close touch with grassroots-level units so as to eliminate difficulties in time and to help further expand production; broadened the movement to learn from and emulate model workers and production units and to increase their numbers; and stepped up imports and exports so as to achieve a balance.

Regarding small industry and handicraft production, thanks to our efforts to intensively develop the creativity and professional skills of workers, our flexible application of policies and of appropriate key measures for promoting effectiveness and versatility in production, and our growing capability to sense market needs, we have succeeded in producing a large volume of varied commodities and in making positive contributions to increasing the city's industrial production. The above, concrete results have affirmed more clearly that the resolution of the Sixth VCP Central Committee Plenum and Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau are correct and that they should be further implemented positively and correctly.

Regarding resolving problems in livelihood, the city has positively grasped the spirit of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and is continuing to implement Resolution No 26 and Directive No 109 of the Political Bureau as well as the resolutions of the city party organization's second congress of delegates on this matter. In order to improve distribution and circulation work, we have urgently expanded the socialist business and trade network, comprising the state-run and cooperative trade systems, and have striven to get hold of most of the industrial goods and to organize the sale of daily necessities to the workers and laborers.

Parallel with expanding socialist business, we have gradually stabilized the market. We have adopted positive measures to increase income and ensure the correct implementation of the tax policy, thus fulfilling our obligation to the central government and stabilizing the regional budget. We have carried out studies in making recommendations to rationally readjust the income of the various economic components and strata of the people. We have correctly implemented the conservation and antiwaste system. We have adopted really concrete plans by assigning conservation targets to each sector, precinct and district, regarding them as obligatory targets in considering the completion of plans and awards for 1982. We have effectively stepped up the fight against negative phenomena, striven to reduce, to the lowest level, the value of property lost due to waste, theft, misplacement and damage and have positively protected and guarded state property.

While boldly pondering, searching and applying the directives and resolutions of the Central Committee to the concrete conditions of the city, with a view to promoting production and gradually stabilizing life, we do not forget a fundamental issue in our country's present situation, namely, even though enjoying peace, we have to defeat, at all costs, the manysided war of sabotage of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, while standing ready to successfully rebuff the enemy should he dare to recklessly wage a big war.

As Ho Chi Minh City was previously the lair, the center and the capital of the U.S.-puppet colonialist regime, besides the patriotic and revolutionary tradition of the working people and other segments of the people, there still exist many negative aspects which the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists are resolutely exploiting to carry out their manysided war of sabotage. Consequently, we fully agree with the resolution of the fifth congress, namely, that we must resolutely defeat the enemy's manysided war of sabotage. In order to ensure the fulfillment of this requirement, our whole party organization must exert efforts in making the people of the city see the enemy's perfidious plot and clearly understand the real state of our country's present situation; at a time when the rear area is living in peace, at the forefront, the northern border, our combatants' and people's blood still flows and in friendly Kampuchea, the blood of our combatants who are discharging their international obligation and of friendly armed forces is still flowing. The struggle for national independence and socialism is still going on in a fierce and complex manner.

Over the past years, although there has been the movement "for the fatherland's forefront" in our city, we must keep it boiling continuously to closely link the front to the rear areas and to resolutely oppose pacifist thoughts. We must work daily so that both the party members and the people clearly realize that in the present manysided war of sabotage, the city is the enemy's key point of attack. We must urgently wage the struggle in a systematic, integrated and consistent manner in many fields. We must coordinate the security forces and the armed forces with the forces of the masses to smash all his political, as well as economic, sabotage acts and all his psychological allegations and reactionary activities.

We must step up the struggle to repulse and gradually eradicate the negative phenomena in society, sternly punish and eliminate rowdy elements, reactionary vestiges, dishonest merchants and other delinquents and dregs of society. To do so, we must step up all necessary measures to consolidate and perfect the party, the administrative system and the mass organizations in organizational and ideological aspects. We must reinforce the combat strength of the city party organization and rapidly change the structure of the working class component in the party to clearly show that ours is a party organization of an industrial city.

Certainly, our party organization will receive the resolutions of the fifth congress with all of its great confidence and will turn this confidence into action and into the strength of the mass movement to successfully fulfill the tasks and targets set forth by the congress, thus becoming worthy of a city having the honor of bearing beloved President Ho Chi Minh's name.

Hoang Quoc Viet Speech

OW111125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts of speech by VFF Central Committee Presidium Chairman Hoang Quoc Viet at the Fifth VCP Congress -- recorded]

[Text] I fully approve the contents of reports presented at the congress. May I express some views on the work regarding mass agitation and the front in the present situation. As pointed out by the political report, the content of the present mass agitation work is new. We understand that this content consists of fully exercising the laboring people's collective mastery while simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions with a view to implementing the two strategic tasks, namely, building socialism and firmly defending our beloved fatherland. This is also the content of the revolutionary mass movement in the new stage.

The present needs of everyday life urge us to unceasingly take care of the people's material and cultural life. For this reason, the emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy and against negative phenomena must really become a movement central to all mass movements, and other movements must contribute to stimulating this central movement with the common aim of serving the socialist fatherland and promoting the people's happiness. To advance the emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy and against negative phenomena vigorously, actively and continuously, we should, in our guidance work, harmoniously coordinate the interests of the state, collective and individual laborers. It is very important to pay attention to laborers' legitimate interests and there must be close coordination among administrative organs, the front and mass organizations.

According to the political report, the mass agitation work has achieved some new progress. That means that, after the country's reunification and after the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship system on the state level, this work has been carried out with all the might of the system, that is, by all party organizations, state organs and mass organizations.

Mass organizations represent the collective interests and rights of various classes and strata of people. They are the schools of socialism for the masses, the links between the party and the masses and the solid support of the state. The might of mass organizations resides in their ability to gather the masses and whip up a vigorous revolutionary movement. Mass organizations should effect a new change in educational work, mobilize and organize the masses and intensify the building of basic installations and the corps of cadres.

Over the past years, the VFF, a factor in the success of our country's revolution, has developed the tradition of all-people solidarity, strengthened the people's political unanimity and unity of minds, participated in building and consolidating the people's administration and educated and motivated the people to uphold the sense of collective mastery and to emulate in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

The VFF, a representative of the people, should constantly reflect their thoughts and aspirations before the party and state and motivate all strata of people to participate in building their administration, drafting and implementing policies and laws and managing economic and social affairs while preventing all violations of the party's line, state policies and laws, socialist property, the people's interests and collective mastery.

The VFF should better carry out the campaign to build a new lifestyle, a new work style, new customs and habits, an orderly and hygienic life at home and at public places and a family of new culture with healthy and beautiful traits in everyday life. To fulfill its functions, the VFF should properly carry out the principle of coordinated and unified action, especially at basic installations and among the population where the three revolutions take place daily and where there is a direct contact with the citizens' life and interests.

Our people's knowledge in all spheres has been constantly improved and their needs and aspirations have constantly changed. That requires that the work regarding mass agitation and the front effect a new change in organizational and operational methods. It is necessary to improve the knowledge in all fields of the cadres and party members assigned to do this work.

To overcome the past shortcomings and carry out the work regarding mass agitation and the front consistent with the requirements of revolutionary tasks in the new stage, we should have a resolution on this work for the present situation. Pending the resolution, all party committee echelons should strengthen leadership over the work, entrust this work to those who are capable and experience and create conditions for the front to properly fulfill its function of coordinating and unifying the actions of mass organizations and the front's organizations, especially at basic installations and in populated areas in the districts so that the political tasks set forth by the party may be carried out.

It is necessary to formulate a proper system and policy of training, education and treating the cadres assigned to work in the front and mass organizations. In my opinion, under the present conditions, we should set up organs for scientific study of each element among the masses, especially the youths and women, to help the party committee echelons make accurate decisions based on scientific data related to the mass agitation work.

Dear comrade delegates: It is difficult to eliminate an old system; but it is more difficult to build a new society, a socialist society, especially in our country. However, our people are united in this enterprise. As noted by Uncle Ho, without the people's support, a very easy task cannot be completed; but no matter how difficult a task may be, it can be achieved with popular support. With the party's correct revolutionary line, with the people's sympathy and support and with the boundless creative capabilities of all strata of people, our party and people will surely successfully build socialism and effectively protect our beloved fatherland.

Nguyen Duc Thuan Speech

OW101247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt of speech by VCTU Chairman Nguyen Duc Thuan at Fifth VCP Congress -- recorded]

[Text] We fully agree with the political report presented by the venerated and beloved party General Secretary Le Duan and with the reports on economic construction tasks and party building tasks presented by the party Central Committee at the congress.

We wish to express some more ideas about the building of a strong workers contingent in order to insure successful implementation of the tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland of Vietnam.

Our party has affirmed: To build socialism, we must carry out socialist industrialization, and to carry out socialist industrialization, we must have a large, comprehensively strong working class. Over the past 5 years, under the party's leadership, along with the agricultural and industrial development, our country's workers contingent has grown much stronger both quantitatively and qualitatively. Compared with the first year of the Second 5-Year State Plan, the total number of workers and civil servants has increased 28.7 percent, with those in the sector directly engaged in production increasing 40.7 percent, while the contingent of technical workers has increased 60.3 percent. Despite the many harsh difficulties caused by the war aftermath, the enemy's ravage, natural calamities, a lack of material supplies, raw materials and energy and despite difficulties in its livelihood, the working class has remained confident in the party's leadership and has constantly upheld the revolutionary spirit in production, combat, and the defense of production and enterprises. It adopts a correct attitude in the face of complex developments of the situation in our country and the rest of the world. It is worthy of being a strong support for our party and state. Many more new factors have emerged and are continuing to emerge within the workers movement which are tapping potential abilities, applying scientific and technological advances, developing initiatives for stabilizing and boosting production, struggling to overcome the practice of bureaucratic economic management based on the administration of subsidies, and building a system of socialist management and buisness transactions. This has clearly manifested the Vietnamese working class' initiative and spirit of self-reliance in overcoming difficulties.

However, besides the strong points that manifest its revolutionary nature, the Vietnamese workers contingent still shows its weaknesses in some aspects. Its level of awareness of socialism and of its responsibilities in collective mastery is still low. A majority of workers, being still heavily influenced by the psychology and habits of small-scale producers, has not yet consciously observed labor discipline. Many negative manifestations in production and people's lives still remain. The weaknesses of the workers contingent and the objective difficulties in production conditions are curbing the development of the emulation movement in productive labor and economization among the Vietnamese workers and civil servants and are hampering the building of our socialist worker.

Under our country's present revolutionary conditions, the building of a stable and strong contingent of socialist workers must be primarily and closely coordinated with the motivation and organization of workers and civil servants in successfully carrying out the three revolutions, namely, the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technological revolution being the kingpin. The best general method for carrying out the three revolutions is to successfully launch a fervent large-scale socialist emulation movement among workers and civil servants. However, in our production organization and management, many shortcomings still remain which hinder the emulation movement. For example, our production plans, which have not been truly built from the grassroots level, do not have a firm basis. Serious shortages in material supplies, raw materials, and energy have left hundreds of thousands of workers with not enough work [khoong dqur vieecj lamf] and seriously affected national income. Wages have lost something of their actual values. If we concern ourselves solely with measures for political and ideological education while maintaining a loose management organization, one which is of the administrative subsidies type and which is less concerned with economic efficiency, we cannot consolidate labor discipline and the emulation movement among the workers cannot develop in a continuous, widespread and increasingly stronger manner.

Regarding worker training, so far only more than 50 percent of workers have been trained in vocational schools and classes. The average level of our skilled workers is still low and progress is slow.

Working conditions and labor safety measures in many production installations have not been improved; occupational diseases have developed; labor accidents are still numerous; and the health of workers and civil servants has worsened, especially that of workers engaged in heavy work and workers handling toxic materials. Some workers who had not had enough time to become high-level skilled workers were forced to give up their jobs because of loss of strength. The number of workers forced to retire because of their premature loss of labor capability is increasing.

The pay and incentive systems are no longer suitable and cannot ensure proper generation of labor force for reproduction and no longer can prod workers to enthusiastically engage in production. Being the direct production force turning out 49.2 percent of gross social products, or 38.7 percent of national income, the workers, due to still irrational adjustment policies, are paid the lowest wages compared with those of the other strata of people.

Insufficient attention has been paid to the education about the working class within the party, at schools and in society, and appropriate education methods are still lacking. Therefore, our society in general still does not have a correct understanding of the position and role of the working class. Although reminders of the task of building the party among workers have often been given by the party Central Committee,over the past 5 years since the convening of the fourth party congress the percentage of party members with workers background and the percentage of worker-party members have increased very little.

The causes of the lingering problems mentioned above are shortcomings on the part of party committee echelons' leadership, shortcomings in state policies and planning, shortcomings in the mass organizations' education and motivation tasks and, especially, shortcomings on the part of our trade unions.

Building a comprehensively strong working class is an immediate and long-term requirement for ensuring success of socialism. Therefore, this requirement must be thoroughly grasped and included in economic and social plans, in state economic and labor policies, in the leadership of party committee echelons and in the activities of mass organizations.

We must consider the building of a stable and strong working class both as one of the major requirements and targets of state economic and social plans and as a condition for ensuring successful implementation of those plans. Plan building methods must be renovated. Efforts must be made to vigorously motivate workers to build plans and discuss measures for implementation so as to tap all potentials of production installations, create prerequisites and conditions for production, ensure that workers have enough work and sufficient income to help them generate proper labor force for reproduction and stabilize their families' lives.

We must formulate an efficient management mechanism and promptly amend labor, pay and incentive policies so as to encourage the workers to concern themselves with production efficiency, thriftiness, improvement of techniques, and rationalization of production. We must devise preferential treatment policies toward technical workers and cadres and good management cadres and policies to encourage workers doing hard work or handling toxic materials and compensate them properly for their work. Every year, production installations must map out plans for training and further training workers so as to enhance their skills, for improving working conditions, and for ensuring labor safety for workers.

We must, through workers' revolutionary movements and, especially, through emulation movements in productive labor and thriftiness, educate, train, and build a contingent of socialist workers. Under the leadership of party committee echelons, management agencies and trade unions at all echelons should closely coordinate their activities in applying educational, economic, and managerial measures so as to successfully organize fervent, widespread and efficient emulation movements among workers and civil servants. We must, through workers' revolutionary movements, select and train outstanding workers and then admit them to the party so as to further strengthen the component of workers directly engaging in production within the party and party committee echelons.

Party committee echelons should regularly educate and train cadres and party members on the stand and viewpoint of the working class. Mass organizations and schools from the general school level to college must have programs to provide education on the working class and job orientation so as to enable our country's younger generation to clearly understand the role and historic mission of the working class and train themselves to become worthy inheritors of the traditions of the heroic Vietnamese working class.

UN ENVOY ASSAILS BEIJING, WASHINGTON POLICIES

OW110759 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 10 -- Speaking at the April 8 session of the special committee of the United Nations on non-use of force in international relations, Nguyen Can, representative of Vietnam's permanent U.N. mission, denounced China for continuing its attacks and armed provocations against Vietnam and the United States for continuing its reconnaissance flights along the Vietnamese coast.

"Elsewhere in the world", Nguyen Can pointed out, "the recent exacerbating situation in the Middle East and southern Africa resulting from the threat and use of force and the present explosive situation in Central America become the prime concern of peace-loving people all over the world. The Vietnamese representative noted that the increased danger of war caused by the U.S." has made it all the more necessary and imperative to conclude a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations".

"The draft treaty containing practical and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the revised working paper with a number of positive suggestions of the groups of non-aligned countries offer a common ground for businesslike deliberation," he said. Nguyen Can reiterated Vietnam's proposal to start the dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries aimed at seeking a solution to problems concerning peace and stability in this region.

SRV SUPPORTS PLO AT KUWAIT NONALIGNED SESSION

OW111635 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 11 -- "The Vietnamese people support the struggle for liberation of the Palestinian people", affirmed Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, head of a Vietnamese delegation to a special session of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau held recently in Kuwait in support of the Palestinian people.

Speaking at the session the Vietnamese head delegate hailed the valiant and persistent fight of the people of Palestine and other Arab countries against the Israeli aggressors, expansionist instrument of the U.S. in the Middle East, and reiterated the consistent and strong support of the Vietnamese Government and people for the struggle for liberation of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole authentic representative.

He vehemently condemned the aggressive and Zionist policy of Israel, which, with backing and encouragement from the U.S., has stubbornly refrained from withdrawing from the Arab territories it is occupying while committing many more crimes in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Golan Heights of Syria.

He firmly demanded that Israel pull completely and unconditionally out of Palestine and the other Arab territories under its occupation and that the U.S. stop backing Israel. He stressed: "The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are prepared to support all initiatives of the Non-Aligned Movement with the aim to effectively support the Palestinian people's heroic struggle till complete victory".

TALK IN HANOI MARKS SOVIET COSMONAUTS DAY

BK130237 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 12 -- A talk was jointly given here today by the Commission for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association to mark the 21st Soviet Cosmonauts Day. Tran Dan Khoa, vice-president of the association, Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the commission, Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, and representative of public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi were present.

Dinh Ngoc Lan, president of the association of physics, recalled the Soviet Union's exploits in space research over the past years. These successes, he pointed out, had contributed to building the material and technical foundations of communism in the land of the great V.I. Lenin and had helped strengthen the socialist community, thus making an important contribution to world peace.

VCP OFFICIAL VISITS COMMUNIST LEADERS IN INDIA

OW110741 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 10 -- Tran Ngoc Ban, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has met the leadership of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.) and the Communist Party of India-Marxist (C.P.I.-M.) and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in India. On Thursday Tran Ngoc had a cordial meeting with President T.N. Kaul and other leading officials of the Indochina Research Centre (I.R.C.).

T.N. Kaul, who is also president of the Indian Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, said that his country had long maintained close friendly relations with the three Indochinese countries. He affirmed that I.R.C. would work to promote these relations, adding that the centre had the full backing of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Trun Ngoc Ban thanked the people and the Government of India for their support for the Vietnamese people's liberation struggle and national construction.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 072

14 April 1982

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SAKURAUCHI RULES OUT MEDIATION BETWEEN U.S., PRC

OW141009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (KYODO) -- Japan will not make any active efforts to mediate in a dispute between the United States and China over American sales of arms to Taiwan, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi indicated Wednesday.

In responding to a question by an opposition Japan Socialist Party member at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, Sakurauchi said "Japan is not in a position" to mediate in the Sino-American dispute. He said the United States maintains the sales of arms to Taiwan represent only the "supply of parts."

However, the foreign minister said the Japanese Government has been urging both the U.S. and China to settle their differences through "amicable talks" and "retain their friendly relations." The Japanese Government, he added, will continue to maintain this stance.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that the issue of arms sales was for China and America to resolve without outside interference, but that any rift between the two powers would have repercussions in Japan. He indicated that if China adopted a hostile stance toward the U.S., Japan would probably have to call back its ambassadors in the two countries for consultations.

FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND ARRIVES 14 APR

OW140453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (KYODO) -- President Francois Mitterrand arrived here Wednesday as the first French head of state to make a state visit to Japan. The president was accompanied by his wife Madame Danielle Mitterrand and a large delegation including Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, Economic and Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Culture Minister Jack Lang. Research and Technology Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Tokyo earlier this week.

During his scheduled five-day stay, Mitterrand will meet with the emperor and hold talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The French president will deliver a message at the Diet Friday and is scheduled to meet with leaders of five major political parties. A visit to Tsukuba Research Center northeast of Tokyo is planned for Saturday. After a trip to Kyoto, the president will leave Japan Sunday. An official welcome ceremony is due to be staged Thursday morning at the Geihinkan guest house.

Prior to the arrival, a meeting between Foreign Minister Cheysson and his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi was held Tuesday. Other ministers accompanying Mitterrand will also meet with their Japanese counterparts during the visit. Agenda topics in the series of these talks will center on the bilateral trade and economic problems, cooperation in developing high technology, the international problems, including the East-West relations and disarmament and arms control.

As Mitterrand will host the Versailles summit meeting in June of industrialized democracies, he is expected to exchange views with Prime Minister Suzuki on its management.

Sakurauchi, Cheysson Hold Talks

OW140805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (KYODO) -- Japan and France Wednesday shared a similar perception that the bilateral trade friction over Japan's huge trade surplus should be taken seriously and that the two parties should exert efforts to materialize balanced trade relations on an expanded scale, Foreign Ministry officials said. Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his French counterpart Claude Cheysson reached this agreement at a regular consultation which opened a series of high-level talks between the two governments on the occasion of French President Francois Mitterrand's state visit to Japan which started the same day.

The Japanese officials quoted Cheysson as saying that the trade imbalance with Japan is growing and is likely to turn into a political issue if the trend continues. Japan in fiscal 1981, ended March 1982, enjoyed a surplus of dollar 1 billion in trade with France on a customs clearance basis. The figure was dollar 0.8 billion in fiscal 1980. Cheysson said that French export to Japan is only 35 percent of Japanese exports to France, they said. The French foreign minister urged Japan to buy more aircraft, helicopters, maritime relief planes, ferronickel and enriched uranium. He also pressed for a cut in duty on cognac and expansion of the import quota for processed cheese.

Sakurauchi was quoted as replying that he is convinced of the necessity to open the Japanese market wider to foreign goods. He explained recent measures decided by the government to cut tariffs two years earlier than originally scheduled and to lift or ease import procedures in that regard. Sakurauchi added that Japan is studying further steps for market opening to be compiled prior to the Versailles summit meeting of industrialized democracies in June. But he made no concrete commitment to east import restrictions on specific items, according to the officials. They exchanged views on the Soviet Union, Poland and Asia, but did not touch on Central American issues or Sino-Soviet relations in their three-hour-long discussion.

Cheysson said that France would sharply denounce "unacceptable" political moves by the Soviet Union, but would maintain trade relations with that country which are, he said, useful for mutual interests. France is involved in construction of natural gas pipelines from Siberia to Western Europe.

The Japanese officials declined to say what the French minister mentioned regarding France's relations with the United States. Sakurauchi was quoted as telling Cheysson that he regards China as remaining stable and that there is no sign of changes in Beijing's political intention to maintain cooperation with the Western bloc and the Third World.

Sakurauchi and Cheysson met again at 6 p.m. at the Foreign Ministry to discuss the situation in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. During their one-hour evening meeting, the French foreign minister was quoted as saying that France was particularly interested in Indochina. He also reportedly said there were moves in Vietnam to diversify its relation with foreign countries and briefed Sakurauchi on the background leading to France's earlier decision to extend assistance to Vietnam. Cheysson was also quoted as saying that it was desirable for Vietnam to cooperate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). France respected a U.N. resolution calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Cheysson said, adding, however, that a dialogue between the United Nations and Kampuchea could not be expected at present when Kampuchea's representation is in the hands of the ousted regime of Pol Pot.

SUZUKI MEETS PRC'S BO YIBO, PLEDGES AID

OW131031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met with visiting Chinese Deputy Premier Bo Yibo Tuesday and pledged that Japan would assist China in its four modernization programs as much as possible. Bo, who has been in Japan since April 1 on a two-week visit, called on Suzuki at the prime minister's official residence.

The deputy premier was quoted as telling the prime minister that China could carry out its modernization scheme covering industry, defense, agriculture and science and education only with the aid of Japan. In this connection, he further reportedly said that China highly appreciated the yen 300 billion economic assistance Japan pledged at a Sino-Japanese ministerial conference last year. Suzuki, who is expected to visit Beijing in September on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two nations, was quoted as saying that Japan supported China's modernization project. He added that his government would maintain and develop cooperative relations with China.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS SOUTH'S PROBE OF PUSAN ARSON

SK121523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Monday comes out with a commentary on the frantic row kicked up by the South Korean puppet police headquarters after making public "the whole aspect of the investigation into the back-stage manipulators of the arson at the American Cultural Centre in Pusan." This "whole aspect of the investigation," it says, is replete with a brigandish and fraudulent content in which treachery attacks patriotism.

A signed commentary headlined "Investigation Operation Fully Revealing Ugly Colour of U.S. Imperialists' Lackey" notes that this document only serves as an irrefutable proof of the treason of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The commentary remarks: The "investigation operation" surrounding the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan carried out by the puppet clique for nearly one month strips traitor Chon Tu-hwan bare as the dirtiest lackey of the U.S. imperialists and truculent fascist maniac.

They are treating those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" as criminals by invoking the "national security law," the worst law ever known in the world, and other reactionary laws. This reminds us of a thief calling others thieves. The scattering of handbills containing anti-U.S. slogans and the setting of fire to the "American Cultural Centre" by South Korean people was an eruption of the pent-up hatred and grievances at the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, and a just and righteous action for restoring the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and freedom and rights of man.

In the flames that engulfed the "American Cultural Centre" the world progressive and peaceloving people saw the undaunted spirit of the South Korean people who are not dead but alive and are fighting unyieldingly even under the barbaric repressive rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. But only puppet Chon Tu-hwan is an exception. Discomfited by the fire set to the base of ideological and cultural aggression of his master, this despicable running dog of the U.S. imperialists ran about like a headless chicken, out of spite. While begging forgiveness of his master, he launched a wholesale round-up and investigation operation, falling like a wolf upon the fellow countrymen who acted righteously.

Through the course of the investigation into the arson at the "American Cultural Centre," traitor Chon Tu-hwan stood naked to fully reveal his ugly colour as an ogrish butcher and murderer of the nation and despicable pro-American flunkeyist traitor who murders fellow countrymen for the aggressors. In fawning upon the master, while taking the fellow countrymen for the enemy in connection with the arson, traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks to receive one more U.S. tag of "special-class stooge" from the master. By so doing, he intends to perpetuate the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea and, with the protection of their bayonet, crush the desire of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification, incite anti-communism and confrontation and prolong the division for an indefinite period in order to realize his sordid desire for long-term office.

Clearly seeing that it can never be a means of prolonging his days to estrange himself from the fellow countrymen and cling to the sleeves of outside forces, traitor Chon Tu-hwan must act with discretion and step down from power without delay before he meets the same doom as his predecessors.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the will of the South Korean people and the reality and stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and promptly withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression armed forces, stresses the commentary.

KIM IL-SONG GIVES POLICY SPEECH AT JOINT MEETING

SK140408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a policy speech on "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 14. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed heads of state and other guests from many countries of the world, comrades and friends: I extend warm thanks to the heads of state, delegations and prominent personages from different countries for visiting our country this time with a profound feeling of friendship for our people and for attending this important meeting of ours today, and once more I would like to bid a hearty welcome to the honoured foreign guests.

Our people are highly delighted that a large number of guests from many foreign countries have come to us across continents and oceans, and the current visit of the guests makes them feel all the more warmly the fraternal sentiments of their international friends towards them. The present visit of the heads of state, delegations and distinguished personalities from various countries will open up a new phase in the development of friendship and cooperation between the people of the world and our people and in the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Comrades, the election to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held successfully at the great moment when the entire people were on a vigorous march to implement the decision of the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The recent election which was conducted in an exalted atmosphere vibrant with high political enthusiasm and revolutionary ardour throughout the country was an important political event in our revolution and in our people's life. All citizens of our country exercised their rights and fulfilled their duty as citizens of the republic by participating as one in the election with a high sense of pride as masters of the state and society, and amply demonstrated the unbreakable unity and solidarity of our people who are closely rallied around the government of the republic. The election further consolidated our people's government and increased our revolutionary forces.

Allow me to express my warm thanks to all people for their unqualified support for and deep trust in our party and the government of our republic in the last election, and to the newly elected deputies for entrusting me, expressing the will of the entire people at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly, with the heavy responsibility to assume continued leadership of the government of the republic. The new government of the republic will perform all its revolutionary duties in good faith to meet the great trust and expectations of the masses of the people and will strive to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Today, the government of the republic is confronted with the honourable task of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The struggle to imbue the whole of society with the chuche idea is a sacred undertaking to build a communist society, the ideal of humanity, by stepping up our revolution which was pioneered and advanced under the banner of the chuche idea. Only when communist society is built by firmly adhering to the chuche idea as the guiding principle of revolution and construction and by thoroughly applying this idea, can the masses be made completely independent. Modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution and the historic mission of the government of the republic. This government must fulfil its historic mission with credit by building a communist paradise in this land as quickly as possible through a vigorous struggle to model the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Comrades, in order to build communism, the revolution and construction should be vigorously pushed ahead under the banners of the people's power and three revolutions. Communism is the people's power plus the three revolutions. When the people's power is continually strengthened and its function and role are enhanced and thus the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are thoroughly carried out, the communist paradise where the independence of the popular masses is completely realized will be built.

The people's power is a political weapon that guarantees the working masses an independent and creative life. Politics is a social function to organize and direct the people's activities in a coordinated way in keeping with common class or social interests. Without politics, there can be no collective lives and joint activities of people, nor can society be maintained and developed. Therefore, politics exists in any society and, only when the masses of the poeple become masters of politics, can they become true masters of society.

Politics is conducted by a definite form of political organization, and the character and role of this organization differ with social systems. In a society where the people have common interests and unity and cooperation constitute the basis of social relations, the political organization represents the common social interests and becomes a means of realizing them. However, in a class society where people have conflicting interests, the political organization serves as a means for protecting and meeting the interests of a class.

Our people's power is a political organization which represents the interests of the working class, farmers, working intellectuals and the rest of the labouring masses; it is a political weapon which serves the working people. Only when the people's power is continually strengthened is it possible to ensure independent rights and creative activities for the working masses, provide them with material and cultural well-being and firmly protect the people's independent and creative life.

The people's power represents the working people's right to independence. The independent right is the life and soul of man, the social being. If he does not have this right, he cannot lead an independent and creative life. Only when he has the right of independence can he hold the position of master in society and play his role as such and live like man.

Our people's independent aspirations and demands are crystallized and met through the people's power. Only under the people's power can the popular masses have the independent right and truly enhance the dignity and value of man as the master of the state and society and fully enjoy a free and happy life.

The people's power organizes the creativity of the working masses. Their creative power lies in organization and unity. In fact, the masses who are not united cannot be creative and display great strength. Only when they unite and cooperate can they be the most powerful beings to reform and change the world.

In socialist society the unity and cohesion of the popular masses is realized by the people's power, which is the most comprehensive political organization. By drawing all members of society into state organizations and educating them, the people's power knits them into a single political force and thus turns them into a highly creative driving force for social progress. Only by strengthening the people's power is it possible to speed up the revolution and construction by developing solidarity and a cooperative relationship among the masses and raising their creative role.

The people's power is the householder responsible for the people's livelihood. People's material and cultural life, along with their political life, constitutes an important aspect of social life. The independent and creative life of the masses is unthinkable apart from their material and cultural life. To raise their material and cultural standards steadily is a major factor guaranteeing their independent and creative life.

In socialist society the state is responsible for guaranteeing the people's material and cultural life. When the role of the people's power is enhanced, its leadership of economic construction and cultural development improved and the peoples life skilfully organized, it is possible to make the country rich and strong, systematically raise the people's material and cultural standards and obliterate the distinctions in the working people's living standards and enable all to live equally abundant lives.

The people's power protects the working people's independent and creative life. This life is realized through the struggle against alien and hostile elements who infringe upon their interests. In socialist society there are remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes and alien elements and there is also the danger of invasion by foreign imperialists. Unless the function of the people's power, a weapon of class struggle in socialist society, is strengthened, it is impossible to protect the people's independent and creative life. The people's power should continue to function as such a weapon as long as impure and hostile elements are active.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the basic way of building communism. The building of communism is a struggle to transform people, society and nature and provide the popular masses with complete social equality and happiness. After the establishment of the socialist system, the transformation of man, society and nature is carried out through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the legacies of the old society remain in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and, therefore, socialist society retains class distinctions, disparities in the working conditions and various other differences. If the working people's independence is to be realized completely, they should be liberated not only from class domination and subjugation but also from the binding effect of the legacies of the old society. To this end, the revolution should continue in socialist society, too.

The three revolutions are a struggle to eradicate the survivals of the old society in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and create new communist ideology, technology and culture; this is the content of the continuous revolution in socialist society. It is essential to vigorously carry out the three revolutions in order to successfully conduct the transformation of man, society and nature and make all members of society communist-minded and completely eliminate the class distinctions and the differences in the working conditions and material standards and realize complete social equality for the working people.

After the triumph of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system, the content of the revolution changes, so the methods should also change accordingly. The struggle to eradicate the legacies of the old society in socialist society is a work among the popular masses, the masters of the state and society, and it is also a work done by themselves. Therefore, it should be conducted by new methods fundamentally different from the struggle against the exploiting classes and institutions. In socialist society the struggle to eradicate the legacies of the old soceity should, on all accounts, be conducted by means of educating and remolding people, by means of creating the new and eliminating the old.

The three revolutions which transform the old and create the new are revolutionary methods which conform with the essence of the socialist system and the will of the people. In socialist society the revolution should always be carried out by these methods. Only then is it possible to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the popular masses and increase their revolutionary zeal and creative ability and thus carry out the building of socialism and communism with success. Once a communist society is built, the three revolutions will end as a struggle to eliminate the legacies of the old society. Even after communism has been built, however, it is necessary to continue with the work of educating people, improving social relations and conquering nature.

Therefore, the struggle will go on to discard the old and create the new in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres, and through this struggle society will continue to develop.

The people's power and three revolutions are great banners of communist construction. Only when we advance under these banners can we achieve the complete victory of socialism and hasten the bright future of communism. Today we are confronted with the task of further strengthening the people's power and elevating its function and role in every way to meet the requirements of the new phase of revolutionary development. Our people's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relies on the united front of the broad masses of the people. It is a new form of revolutionary power, the first of its kind in history. Our people's power conforms not only with the period of democratic and socialist revolutions, but it is the most excellent power that conforms also with the present period of the struggle to build socialism and communism. We should take a high pride in having the best revolutionary power in the world and strengthen and develop the people's power, thereby to fully ensure the masses of the people an independent and creative life and actively propel the revolution and construction.

The government of the republic should thoroughly apply the chuche idea in all sphere of its state activity. The chuche idea is the sole guiding idea of the government of the republic. The government can satisfactorily fulfil its duties only when it is firmly guided by the chuche idea and thoroughly applies it in all its activities.

The chuche idea demands that with an attitude worthy of the master towards the revolution and construction, one should embody chuche in thinking, independence in politics and self-reliance, self-reliant economy and defence -- these are the guiding principles of our revolution. The government of the republic should firmly establish chuche in thinking and thoroughly implement the principles of independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy and national defence, thus vigorously stepping up the revolution and construction and developing our country constantly to be a country of chuche, to be a strong socialist state, politically independent, economically self-reliant and able to safeguard the nation on its own.

The government of the republic should carry through the mass line in all its activities. The mass line demands that the interests of the masses should be defended in the revolution and construction and that all problems arising therein should be solved by enhancing the role of the masses. The mass line should be carried through in the activities of the people's power, and this is indispensable for fully guaranteeing the masses their position as masters of the state and society and making them fulfil their role as performers of the revolution and construction.

What is important in implementing the mass line is to strongly defend the interests of the working masses. Nothing is more important and honourable in the activities of the people's power than protecting the interests of the masses. The government of the republic should map out all its lines and policies to meet the independent aspirations and demands of the working masses and should solve all problems of the revolution and construction on the basis of their interests as the criterion. When the government of the republic faithfully serves the people, the confidence of the masses in the people's power will deepen and all people will entrust their destiny entirely to the government and fight to the end in support of the republic.

The working masses have inexhaustible strength and wisdom and a wealth of practical experience. Once the creative ability of the masses is brought into full play, there will be nothing impossible for them. Officials of people's power organisations should go and explain the party's lines and policies among the masses, consult them about ways and means for carrying them out and rouse them willingly to turn out in the struggle for their implementation.

When the working masses display a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom, wonders and radical changes will take place ceaselessly in our revolution and construction.

The government of the republic should further strengthen its unified leadership of society. As the building of socialism and communism progresses, society becomes more organized and social life diversified. Hence, the necessity of intensifying the unified leadership of society in keeping with the progress of society. Only when the unified leadership of the people's power over society is strengthened, can all spheres of social life be developed in keeping with the aspirations of the working class and the harmonious progress of the whole society be guaranteed.

The government of the republic should establish a well-regulated work system and enhance the role of government bodies at all levels to guide economic construction and cultural development and public services in a responsible manner and should exercise unified supervision over all areas of the country and all aspects of social life. The people's power should establish a revolutionary system and order in all spheres of state and public activity and lead all members of society to observe voluntarily the judicial order of the state and the moral codes of society.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are our party's general line in the building of socialism and communism. By vigorously carrying out the three revolutions the government of the republic should revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize all members of society and transform all domains of society as required by the working class, thus successfully taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

In carrying out the three revolutions the government of the republic should adhere to the principle of giving definite priority to the ideological revolution. The ideological revolution goes first in the revolution. This revolution should be kept ahead of others to reform the thinking of people and this is essential to ensure success in the remolding of man and smoothly untangle, through their enhanced revolutionary zeal, all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Historical experience shows that unless the ideological revolution is steadily intensified in socialist society, old ideas may revive in the minds of people and capitalist thoughts may penetrate from without and, as a result, not only the revolution and construction may be retarded but even the revolutionary gains already attained may be jeopardized. By further intensifying the ideological revolution to conform with revolutionary requirements, we should get all working people to equip themselves firmly with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party, and to strive devotedly for victory in the revolutionary cause of chuche. Meanwhile, we should conduct efficient ideological education so that every working man and woman will hate the exploiting classes and system, ardently love the socialist system and actively endeavour for the good of society and the collective and of the country and the people. We should closely combine the ideological revolution with practical activities in socialist construction and thus induce all working people to revolutionize themselves to the backbone through the implementation of their revolutionary tasks and cultivate loyalty to the party and the revolution.

The government of the republic should push ahead energetically with the technical revolution. The technical revolution is an honourable struggle to improve the working conditions of the people and raise their material standard living. Active promotion of the technical resolution is the only way to develop the country's productive forces and free all working people from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative working life and constantly increase their material welfare.

An important task before the technical revolution now is to successfully solve scientific and technological problems arising in the work of putting the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific basis. In all spheres of the national economy vigorous efforts should be made to improve techniques and introduce mechanization, automation and remote control in production so that the national economy will be more independent and put on the basis of modern science and technology.

Success in the technical revolution requires activating the creative wisdom and revolutionary zeal of scientists, technicians and workers. In all sectors of the national economy the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians should be enhanced and their creative cooperation with workers strengthened so that technical innovations will be made continuously by advancing original ideas and positive proposals and taking daring actions.

The government of the republic should push ahead briskly with the cultural revolution. The central task of the cultural revolution is to realize the intellectualization of the whole of society. Only when all society is intellectualized through a vigorous cultural revolution can every member of society be turned into a well-rounded communistic person and all distinctions in labour, those between mental and physical labour included, be eliminated once and for all.

For the intellectualization of the whole of society education should be developed. People's government bodies should improve educational work to train all of the younger generation into communists of a chuche type, fully prepared mentally, morally and physically, and raise the cultural and technical standards of all working people. While keeping education well ahead of other work, we should rapidly advance all fields of socialist cultural development. Chuche-based science and technology and revolutionary literature and art should be comprehensively developed and a cultured way of life and production practices fully established along socialist lines in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

The government of the republic should closely follow the line of the three revolutions and rouse all people actively to carry out these revolutions and thus admirably accomplish the historic cause of building socialism and communism.

Comrades, in order to build a communist society and fully realize independence for the masses of the people, we should vigorously push ahead with socialist economic construction. Communist society is not only a society where all people are comprehensively developed and the social and political independence of the popular masses is fully realized, but also a society of great abundance where the material needs of social life are fully met. Only when the material fortress of communism is taken through accelerated economic construction can we realize communist distribution according to needs and fully meet the demand of the masses for independence in material life. Further, laying solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism through efficient economic construction is an essential requirement to consolidate and develop the socialist system and successfully transform all domains of society on communist lines.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea clearly set forth the strategic line and immediate fighting tasks of socialist economic construction aimed at laying firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism. The government of the republic should make tireless efforts to put the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific basis on line with the programme of socialist economic construction mapped out at the party congress and, for the present, should work energetically to fulfill the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and attain the 1980's ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

The ten long-term targets put forward by the Workers Party of Korea at its sixth congress are a magnificent plan to build solid material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely victorious socialist society and to radically raise the people's material and cultural standards. By mobilizing the entire people, the government of the republic should speed up the general onward movement on all fronts of socialist construction and attain the ten long-term objectives without fail.

Efforts should be concentrated, first of all, on reaching the goals of grain and seafood production to satisfy the people's needs for food. What is most vital in the material life of society is the food problem and the key to this problem is to produce plenty of cereals. In the past our party and the government of the republic carried out the agriculture-first policy and radically increased grain production, splendidly solving the food problem. Today we are confronted with the honourable task of producing more cereals and completely solving the food problem.

Grain is immediately communism. As the saying goes, a man is generous only when his rice bin is full, so only when food is plentiful will the people's thoughts improve and everything go off smoothly. Only when grain is produced in plenty and the people are provided with sufficient food can socialist and communist construction be pushed forward successfully, and only when there is enough grain to supply according to needs will a communist society be built. Of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, the goal of grain production should be hit first; the communist principle of distribution should be carried into effect first in the supply of grain to the people.

If we are to attain the goal of 15 million tons of grain production put forward at the sixth party congress, we should thoroughly carry out the four nature-remaking projects. In our country where arable land is limited and farming is highly intensive, an important way of increasing grain production is to decisively expand the crop area. If we carry out the four nature-remaking projects advanced by the party -- reclaiming tideland extensively, finding a large area of new land for cultivation and completing the building of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station aimed at solving the problem of water supply on the tideland -- we will be able to augment grain production radically and largely increase the output of electricity. The reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland, the acquisition of 200,000 chongbo of new land and the building of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station are an honourable and fruitful work to build a paradise in our beautiful land, thus realizing the communist ideal and our people's centuries-old desire to enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

The entire party, country and people should come out as one in the vigorous struggle to carry out the four nature-remaking projects. We should properly mobilize the high zeal and creative power of the working people who have risen in hearty response to the party's militant call and turn to full account the great potentialities of the independent socialist national economy and thus complete the four projects including the reclamation of tideland quickly without fail. Along with expanding the crop area through the reclamation of tideland and new land, we should construct utility networks in the newly reclaimed lands in a planned way and take full measures necessary for using the lands effectively and raising crops well.

If we are to attain the goal of grain production we should augment its output by accelerating comprehensive mechanization and chemization of agriculture and thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method. Increasing the per-unit-area yield through constant modernization and scientization of agricultural production as required by the chuche farming method is an important policy we should always adhere to in developing agriculture. In particular, we should obtain many new high-yielding varieties by improving seed production and ameliorate the methods of crop cultivation to bring the average per-chongbo yield of rice to nine tons and maize to over 9.5 tons in the next few years.

Attaining the goal of seafood production is important in solving the food problem. Our country which has many rivers and streams and is surrounded by the sea on three sides, abounds in marine resources and has favourable conditions for developing the fisheries. If we make use of our favourable natural conditions and develop the fisheries, we can make the people's diets still more diversified and solve the food problem more satisfactorily.

We should not fail to attain the goal of five million tons of seafood production. To this end, we should build more up-to-date fishing vessels, strengthen the material and technical foundations of the fisheries and introduce scientific fishing methods on a large scale. While diversifying the production of seafood, we should concentrate efforts on catching pollack, so that we will be able to increase its annual output to over 2.5 million tons by the end of the 1980's.

Meanwhile, we should decisively improve fish processing so that the fishing industry can contribute better to the people's dietary life.

We should work energetically to reach the goals of chemical products and fabrics. To attain the production goals for chemical goods and fabrics is of great significance in raising the living standard of the people. When the chemical and light industries reach a high level, we can develop agriculture and hit the target of grain production and increase the output of various consumer goods to fully meet the ever-growing demands of the people.

By directing great efforts to the chemical industry we must attain the target of seven million tons of chemical fertilizers and increase the output of chemical fibres and other chemical goods in a big way. On the principle of strengthening the independence and chuche character of the chemical industry, we should reequip and expand existing chemical factories and set up many new ones feeding on domestic resources. We should also widely introduce new production and technical processes, including carbide production by the oxygen-blowing-in method, so that we will largely increase the output of chemical fertilizers and fibres, synthetic resin and rubber to ensure an adequate supply of various raw and other materials for the development of agriculture and light industry.

A great change should be made in the advancement of light industry. We should make the best use of the production capacities of light industry factories and build many new, up-to-date ones. We should thus hit the production target of 1,500 million meters of fabrics without fail and bring about a new upswing in the production of foodstuffs, goods for domestic and cultural use and other consumer goods.

Vigorous efforts should be made to attain the production goals of electricity, coal, metal and cement. Success in socialist economic construction in general depends on how to develop the key industries which form the backbone of the national economy. Heavy industry, including the electrical, mining and metallurgical industries, should be developed quickly. This is the only way to continue to advance the national economy at a high rate, consolidate foundations for the independent socialist national economy and strengthen the country's economic might. The rapid development of heavy industry is indispensable for the satisfactory solution of the problem of improving the people's livelihood.

We should continue to direct great efforts to developing the electrical, mining, metal and cement industries, so that we will certainly attain the production targets of 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals and 20 million tons of cement.

Electricity is the basic motive power for production. Increased output of electricity is essential for ensuring normality in production in all fields of the national economy and satisfying the great demands for power in the new long-term period. In order to attain the electricity production goal it is necessary to put the main emphasis on the construction of hydroelectric power stations and properly combine this with the building of thermal and other types of power stations based on different power resources, in accordance with our party's chuche policy for power base construction. Hydroelectric power stations are economically very effective and reliable power bases which operate on our rich hydro-power resources. We should actively harness these resources and build many hydroelectric power stations, especially by new methods which make it possible to tap rivers and streams comprehensively. We should hasten and quickly finish the construction of the hydroelectric power stations now at the stage of completion, build large hydraulic power plants including the Taechon, Pochon and Kumgangsan power stations, and set up many small and medium ones in all parts of the country.

Along with the hydroelectric power stations, a number of thermal power plants should be built. The Pukchang and Pyongyang thermal power plants should be expanded to considerably augment their production capacities and large ones be built in those areas which produce plenty of coal, like the Anju District, and in major towns.

Coal is a major raw material and fuel for our chuche industry. We should concentrate on the coal mines in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon and northern districts which have large deposits and have favourable conditions for development and radically increase coal production. In particular, we should reconstruct and expand on modern lines the mines in the Anju District which have inexhaustible deposits of good-quality coal, so that the annual production of coal will reach 70-100 million tons in the future. Meanwhile, we should open many new large coal mines in areas which are highly promising and advantageous for development and also actively work to build small and medium ones.

In order to increase coal production we should make mining equipment large, modern and high-speed and introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation in mining operations. We should give definite precedence to tunnelling and removal of overburden through the modernization of excavating machines, rock drills and other equipment and the introduction of advanced methods of work, and should decisively raise the level of mechanization in mining and carriage of coal by extensively introducing various efficient coal-cutting machines and using large and modern transport equipment.

The steel production target is a most important one in the ten long-term objectives that we must attain. Only when we reach this target can we successfully attain all the other goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's. In order to reach the goal of steel production, we must reconstruct and expand the existing metallurgical plants and build new ones and radically increase steel production capacity. We should rebuild the Kim Chaek iron works to expand it to be a big metallurgical base with an annual capacity of seven million tons, expand the Hwanghae iron works, Songjin and Kangson steel plants to increase their production capacities considerably and build a new Taedonggang iron works of our own style, with an annual capacity of three million tons. We should continue to direct great efforts to enhancing the independence and chuche character of the ferrous metallurgical industry and further develop a new metallurgical process using domestic fuel.

An important question in hitting the steel production target is to strengthen iron-ore production bases. We should reconstruct and expand on a large scale the Musan, Tokhyon, Toksong and other mines which are highly promising and open up many new iron mines in zones with large deposits and favourable conditions for development.

Attaining the production goal for nonferrous metals is very important in developing the national economy. We should rebuild and enlarge in a big way existing mines including the Komdok mine, a leading nonferrous metal production base in our country, and develop many new mines to rapidly increase the production of various nonferrous metal ores. In order to develop nonferrous metal production under a far-sighted programme it is essential to intensify geological prospecting. Sufficient deposits of minerals should be discovered at existing mines to boost their production continuously, many reserve places secured to open up new mines, and the party's policy of mass-mining, mass-hauling and mass-processing thoroughly implemented.

The struggle to hit the target of cement production should be intensified. To this end, the production processes at existing cement factories should be revamped into processes based on our own new method of calcination to raise the output of cement quickly. Along with this, it is necessary to build more new up-to-date calcination kilns at the Sunchon, February 8, Chonnaeri and other cement factories which have good technical and economic conditions, and to set up in different places many small and medium-sized cement factories which are fed with locally available raw materials.

The ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's are very difficult and huge goals for increasing production several times in different economic sectors and for advancing our independent socialist national economy onto a new higher stage. But we have a firm guarantee for the attainment of these objectives.

We have a powerful machine-building industry capable of producing modern machinery and equipment to satisfy the demands of different economic branches. Today our machine-building industry is mass-producing modern generating and mining equipment and creditably turning out complete sets of plants for matallurgical, cement and other factories. In addition, our country is rich in hydraulic, mineral and other natural resources. Since we have an up-to-date machine-building industry, the pivot of heavy industry and the basis of technological progress, as well as an unlimited wealth of natural resources, the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction are well within our power.

All our officials of state and economic institutions and working people should turn out as one with firm confidence and courage to achieve the new long-term objectives and bring about a fresh upswing in socialist economic construction by tapping all reserves and potentialities. If these objectives are to be attained, capital construction should be undertaken efficiently to increase production capacities.

Our long-term objectives are tasks of economic construction which envisage huge capital construction projects. We should push forward capital construction in a planned way with a veiw to reconstructing and expanding existing factories and enterprises on up-to-date lines and building new power plants, mines and factories. On the basis of minute calculations of the perspective demands of the developing national economy and the actual conditions and technical and economic effects, we should correctly fix the orientation of the investments and specific construction projects and concentrate our efforts on major projects by determining the proper order of priority. This will successfully ensure the huge task of capital construction.

Ensuring transport smoothly is an important guarantee for the successful attainment of the new long-term objectives. We should develop railway, road and water transport, carry through the policy of using cableways, conveyers and pipelines in carriage and rationally organize combined communication, centralized and container transport by improving the organization of transport. Thus, we will carry raw and other materials for production in good time and fully meet the increasing transport needs of different sectors of the national economy.

In order to be successful in carrying out the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction, it is imperative to further improve the guidance of economic work and the management of enterprises. It is an inevitable requirement for the development of the socialist economy to continuously improve economic guidance and enterprise management, according as economic construction rises to a higher stage. In our country today great potentialities for economic development lie in improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

By thoroughly introducing the Taean work system in all fields of the national economy we should effect unified and detailed planning more efficiently, properly organize economic work and direct production and completely regularize enterprise management. Meanwhile, it is important to give full play to the advantages of the new system of guidance of industry. In keeping with the requirements of the new realities in which industry has grown in scope and has complex productive relations between its branches, we took steps to set up provincial economic guidance committees and reorganize the system of guidance of industry so as to bring economic guidance closer to the realities. In economic guidance we should strengthen the functions of these provincial committees and other bodies of economic guidance and enhance economic officials' sense of responsibility and role to meet the demands of the new system of industrial guidance.

If the long-term objectives of socialist economic construction are to be attained with credit, the revolutionary principle of self-reliance should be firmly maintained. To have faith in one's strength and to rely on one's strength in settling all matters is a principle consistently observed by our party and the government of the republic in revolutionary struggle and construction work; it is the basic means for attaining the new long-term objectives with success. All officials and working people should arm themselves with the chuche idea and fully apply the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. Thus, finding what is in short supply and making what is lacking, they should splendidly carry out all tasks of socialist economic construction with their own strength, techniques and natural resources.

Socialist economic construction is undertaken by the workers, farmers and other working people, and their strength and wisdom are boundless. The key to successful implementation of the colossal tasks of economic construction confronting us lies in arousing the working masses to show a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and in bringing their creative wisdom into full play.

The officials of peoples government and state economic organizations should go deep among the working masses, conduct political work before all else and organize work efficiently, so that all working people carry out their economic tasks by giving free scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution. All our leading personnel and working people should attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction honourable by pooling their strength and wisdom with great loyalty to the party and the revolution and ardent revolutionary zeal, thereby bringing about a radical change in the struggle for the building of socialism and communism.

Comrades, achieving independence for the country and the nation poses itself as a very important question in the struggle for the independence of the masses of the people. The country and the nation is a historically formed unit of social life and a solid collective of people. The struggle of the popular masses for independence goes on with the national state as a unit, and their destiny, too, is hewed out within the bounds of the nation or the state. As long as there are frontiers and distinctions between nations and people live with the national state as a unit, the destiny of the masses is inseparable from that of the country and the nation. If the country and the nation is subordinated, its people cannot escape slavery. If the country and the nation has no independence, the masses of the people cannot achieve independence either. Only when the independence of the country and the nation is guaranteed can the masses carve out their destiny successfully in accordance with their aspirations and requirements.

The independence of the country and the nation is a prerequisite to the independence of the masses. And the struggle for the former is immediately the struggle for the latter. Therefore, the masses should fight to ensure independence for their country and nation before anything else and assume an attitude worthy of the masters towards the revolution in their country. In order to ensure independence for the country and the nation, national independence should be won and an independent government be established.

The independence of the country and the nation is maintained and realized by an independent government. The independent government alone can uphold national sovereignty and execute all policies to suit the independent aspirations and requirements of the popular masses. To maintain independence in state activity is the first criterion of an independent, sovereign state. Even if a country has a government, but if the government has no independence and acts under the baton of others, such a country cannot be called an independent, sovereign state in the true sense of the word. The independent, sovereign state should map out all lines and policies on its own in accordance with its actual conditions, implement them by itself and exercise a full sovereign right in foreign relations.

The government of our republic is a truly independent government. Since the first days of its foundation our people's government has taken the chuche idea as its invariable guideline and thoroughly maintained independence in all spheres of state activity. It has carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions on its own, undertaken economic and cultural construction independently and carried on national defence and foreign activities by itself. Our country which was once erased from the world map is now well known all over the world as an independent, sovereign socialist state and our people who had no rights and were humiliated for a long time have become genuine masters of their own destiny and are leading a full, worthwhile life. This is precisely due to the thorough implementation of an independent line by the government of the republic in all fields of state activity. The correctness of the independent line adhered to by the government of the republic has already been proved clearly in practice.

The government of the republic will, in the future, too, as in the past, firmly maintain independence in all areas of state activity. The government will transform man and society in our own fashion and remake nature in our own way to build a communist society of our own style on our land which will meet the aspirations of our people.

Today the government of the republic is confronted with the urgent task of reunifying the divided country by making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and thus achieving national sovereignty completely on a nationwide scale. The basic principle followed consistently by our party and the government of the republic in the struggle for national reunification is that the Korean people themselves reunify the country independently without any foreign interference.

The question of national reunification is, after all, an internal affair of the Korean nation and it is a matter concerned with the right of our people to self-determination. The Korean people have the sacred right to self-determination and are fully capable of deciding their own internal affairs by themselves. Outside forces have no reason and ground whatever to meddle in the question of reunification of Korea. The Korean people should independently settle the reunification question in accordance with their own will and wishes.

The most important thing in achieving national reunification independently is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and put an end to the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea. Occupying half of our territory by force and meddling in our internal affairs, U.S. imperialism is trampling on our national sovereignty and is hindering our country's reunification with its "two Koreas" policy. U.S. troops' presence in South Korea is the greatest obstacle to the independent reunification of our country. As long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are left alone in South Korea, the reunification question can never be solved independently.

The attitude towards the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea is the touchstone to tell the stand of people towards the reunification question. No matter how many good words one may utter to show his intention to reunify the country, while saying not a word about making U.S. imperialist forces of aggression quit South Korea, this is no more than a lie fooling the public opinion. One who sincerely wishes reunification should naturally come out with the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops before mentioning other things. All people of Korea should hasten the independent reunification of the country by turning out as one in the struggle for getting the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression withdrawn from South Korea.

In order to reunify the country independently it is essential to check resolutely the policy of depending on foreign forces pursued by the South Korean authorities. Dependence on foreign forces leads directly to national ruin. As long as one depends on foreign forces, one can never find a correct solution to the internal affairs of one's nation and cannot escape the miserable situation in which the fate of one's nation is trifled with.

In persisting in the policy of depending on outside forces, the South Korean rulers are now committing an unpatriotic act of treachery to the nation. If they continue to follow the path of dependence on foreign forces, the path of treachery to the nation, against the unanimous aspirations of the nation, they will come to commit ever more grave, forever indelible crimes against the country and the people.

If now they want to make amends even a little for their past crimes committed against the country and the people and take the right path, they should renounce the policy of dependence on foreign forces and bear up for the independent stand and they should join in the nationwide struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression from South Korea.

He will meet and consult with anyone who is opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation and interference in South Korea and keeps the independent stand about the reunification question in real earnest.

The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve the independent reunification of our country lies in the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Workers Party of Korea at its sixth congress. The government of the republic will make every effort to carry into effect our party's fair proposal for reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The path to reunification is beset with many obstacles and difficulties, but we will pull through them with the united forces of the whole nation and finally achieve the historic cause of national reunification. Our people will not only reunify the country independently, but, after reunification, too, will follow as ever the road of independence. A united Korea will be a completely independent and sovereign, non-aligned state, which will never be a satellite of any country, will never depend on any outside forces and will never participate in any bloc.

Ours is the time of independence. The formerly oppressed and mistreated people have emerged as masters of the world and are pushing forward the wheels of history and the fierce current of independence is sweeping all continents. The peoples of many countries freed from the colonial yoke of imperialism are vigorously following the road of independence and all progressive people around the world are fighting courageously against all forms of domination and subjugation. Not only those countries which are building a new society after their independence, but also some of the capitalist countries are heading for independence. That the people of the world demand independence and that many countries follow the road of independence are the main trend of our time which no force can ever check.

The progressive people of the world must give a greater momentum to the current of independence in our times and thus bring about independence for the whole world. An independent world means a world where dominationism and colonialism of all forms have been wiped out and the right of all countries and nations to independence is completely realized. When all countries and all nations become independent, free from all sorts of foreign domination and subjugation, and firmly maintain independence, the whole world will become independent. When the whole world attains independence, a new world war can be prevented, a durable world peace maintained and a wide road will be paved for all countries and nations to build an independent and prosperous new society and bring complete independence to the masses of the people.

In order to make the whole world independent, all countries and nations must firmly maintain independence. Independence is the life and soul of a country and a nation. Only when they adhere to independence can they uphold their dignity, consolidate independence and achieve prosperity. Those countries which champion independence must categorically reject all foreign interference and refrain from dancing to the tune of others or from blindly toeing others' line. Then imperialism and dominationism will become powerless and any power politics or batons will be rendered helpless.

What is important for a country and a nation in maintaining independence is to exercise their full sovereignty in foreign relations. This is their sacred rights. Although there are big and small countries and advanced and backward nations in the world, there can be no countries with higher or lower authority, nor can there be nations destined to dominate or to be dominated. All countries and nations are completely equal and independent. All countries and nations must develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual respect; they must not infringe upon the sovereignty of others nor allow their own sovereignty to be violated. When they exercise their sovereign rights fully, there will be no commanding or obeying countries, no dominating and dominated nations in the world and complete equality and freedom will be ensured for countries and nations.

If the whole world is to be independent, the Nonaligned Movement must be expanded and developed. The nonalignment is a progressive movement which is opposed to all domination and subjugation and struggles for the sovereignty of countries and nations. This movement reflects the contemporary trend towards independence and embodies in it the noble idea of independence against imperialism. Only through the expansion and development of this movement can the newly-emerging countries firmly defend their sovereignty and check and frustrate the arbitrariness of the imperialists on the international scene.

An important question in extending and developing the Nonaligned Movement is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement. To strengthen its unity and solidarity is all the more important in view of the persistent moves pursued by the imperialists today to split the newly-emerging countries and set them at variance with each other. The nonaligned countries must counter these imperialist moves with the strategy of unity. They must not be at feud with one another or fight among themselves, fooled by the drafty tricks of the imperialists; they must unite firmly and zero in on the imperialists' aggression and intervention. They must forge solid political unity and closely cooperate in economic and technical affairs. If the Nonaligned Movement strengthens its unity and solidarity and vigorously fights on, this will accelerate the realization of independence throughout the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as a major foreign policy creed to strengthen friendship and solidarity with all progressive countries and struggle to build a new independent world. As in the past, so also in the future, the government of the republic will unite solidly with those countries which advocate independence, and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security. Our republic, as a dignified member of the Nonaligned Movement, will always be faithful to the principles and ideas of this movement and extend unflagging support and encouragement to the people of the world in their struggle for national independence and a new society.

Going with the strong current of the times towards independence, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive more stoutly to bring about independence for all countries and nations and to accelerate the cause of achieving independence for the whole world.

Comrades, today our revolution has entered a new higher stage and our people's future is bright. With high revolutionary pride and firm confidence in victory, the entire people should courageously struggle to move up the brilliant communist future.

Our people who struggle for the righteous revolutionary cause under the correct leadership of our party and with state power firmly in their hands will always be victorious.

Let all of us march forward vigorously towards the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism, and the final accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche, firmly united around our party and the government of the republic under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious motherland!

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the people of the world who advocate independence!

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

SK131513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from the state leaders of various countries upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assemby. The messages came from:

Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania;
Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo;
France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles;
Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta;
Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe;
Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi;
Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

KIM IL-SONG SPEAKS AT FETE FOR MOZAMBIQUE LEADER

SK140012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the banquet he arranged on the evening of April 13 in honour of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel, dear guests from Mozambique, comrades and friends: Today I am really glad to see you again, Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, our close comrade-in-arms, in our Pyongyang long since we met before. Though Mozambique and Korea are far-off from each other geographically, the warm friendship shared by us has brought us together today.

I warmly welcome as our most distinguished guest esteemed Comrade Machel who came a long way with particular feelings of trust and friendship for us. This another visit of yours adds beauty to the annals of friendship between the two countries which is adorned with the revolutionary sense of duty. You are our true brother, comrade and comrade-in-arms.

The relations between us were sealed in the raging flames of a common struggle for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence at the time when the national liberation struggle was at its height in Mozambique. You comrade president visited us twice when you were in combat uniform to deepen our fraternal friendship and later, in 1978, visited us with the joy of victory as head of a newly independent state.

And you are here now again on the occasion of my 70th birthday.

This is an expression of your deep trust in us; we are greatly moved by your true revolutionary comradeship. We are proud of having such a true friend like you in Africa. I am most happy to meet you again and have an opportunity of sharing friendly feelings and exchanging views on questions of common concern at the present time.

Korea and Mozambique are closely united by the common purpose of building a new society free from exploitation and oppression and realizing full independence of the people against all forms of domination and subjugation. Today, in your country, the hopeful plan of you comrade president for building a new Mozambique is becoming a reality with each passing day. The successes made in liberated Mozambique prove that the line of socialist construction chosen by you in conformity with your specific conditions and the policy for its implementation are entirely correct and show that nothing can stop your advance.

We see the traits of an outstanding revolutionary of Africa in your energetic activities, Comrade President Machel, who is leading the heroic Mozambican people to victory with conviction of a bright socialist future. The Korean people sincerely hope that your people will successfully carry out the very important tasks put forward at the Third Congress of Frelimo and are firmly resolved to support and encourage to the end the Mozambican friends' struggle to build a new life, frustrating the constant manoeuvres of the imperialists and racists for aggression and intervention.

The independent development of Mozambique is an encouragement to the people of Southern Africa still remaining under the colonial yoke and will facilitate the complete liberation of Africa. We believe that the African people who are awakened and tempered in struggle will surely achieve the complete liberation of the African continent before long.

Esteemed comrade president, since we took the road of revolution when we were young, we have always firmly relied on the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people in ideology and purpose on the basis of the revolutionary sense of duty. We have fought unyieldingly and emerged victorious in the teeth of manifold trials. This has been possible because the revolutionary comrades and people trusted me and I trusted the people and relied on their strength. We have also been supported and encouraged by our international friends in our protracted revolutionary struggle. This has been a great inspiration to us.

At present the international situation is very complex and strained and the danger of a world war is growing with each passing day. To prevent a war and defend peace and national independence, it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity among the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the peoples of the Third World advocating independence, and take a joint action against the imperialist policy of aggression and war. We will fight staunchly as ever in close cooperation with international friends to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country and the reunification of the country and promote the world progressive people's common cause of independence against imperialism.

Comrade president, we hope that, back home, you will convey the determination of the Korean people to advance invariably shoulder to shoulder with the Mozambican people in the future and our peoples militant greetings to your people.

At this significant place of reunion with Comrade President Machel, a most intimate friend of mine, I propose to raise this glass to the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mozambican peoples, to the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the solidarity of the world people advocating independence, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, to the health of all the Mozambican guests and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Gift From Mozambique President

SK141209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1116 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift on April 13 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall from Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present on the occasion was the entourage of President Samora Moises Machel. Also present were Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae; Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam; vice director of a department of the C.C., the WPK Yi Hwa-son and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mozambique Kang Su-myong.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel explained to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the content of the gift prepared in celebration of his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW GUYANESE AMBASSADOR

SK100420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 9 received credentials from Ashik Altaf Mohamed, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to Korea. Present at the presentation ceremony was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. The ambassador warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

NODONG SINMUN EXTOLS KIM IL-SONG'S IDEOLOGY

SK110824 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2321 GMT 10 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 April special article: "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Great Ideological Theoretician and Man of Action"]

[Text] We will soon greet the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great leader whom our people have greeted and held in high esteem for the first time in the history of several thousand years. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's extraordinary greatness rests with the fact that he is an ideological and practical genius. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is endowed with profound wisdom and practical capability. He has invented a great revolutionary idea by carrying out great theoretical and practical activities and by brilliantly materializing this idea. Thus, he has attained great achievements for mankind.

The history of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary activities over nearly 60 years resplendently shines as the most glorious struggle course of a great ideological theoretician and a man of action. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound idea, theory and revolutionary activities are a decisive factor victoriously advancing our revolution.

The Korean revolution has always traversed a single road of upsurge under unprecedentedly difficult circumstances wholly because the respected and beloved leader has led it. The great revolutionary idea and all gains which shine in this land have been provided by the great leader. They are linked to the leader's dignity.

1. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great, outstanding ideological theoretician who has greatly contributed to achieving the revolutionary cause of the working class by inventing a great revolutionary idea representing a new era in history.

The leader of the working class is an ideological and theoretical genius who provides the working people with a revolutionary idea and strategy and tactics. The leader's greatness rests with the fact that he has invented a correct revolutionary idea which illuminates the future path of the revolution and construction. A certain historic era requires a suitable guiding ideology. Inventing this guiding ideology is a very difficult task. This task could only be performed by the outstanding leader of the working class. This has been proved by the history of the communist movement over more than scores of decades.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly performed the important task of inventing the true revolutionary idea of our era -- a new era which basically differs from all previous eras. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's invention of the great revolutionary idea which guides the contemporary era and the revolution occupies the most brilliant position among his achievements.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's course of revolutionary activities is the history of a great ideological theoretician who has invented the true revolutionary idea of our era and has continuously developed and enriched it. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: While pioneering the grim advance of revolution based on analysis and evaluation of the historical experience of the Korean revolution, we have come to possess the chuche idea that holds that the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and that the strength of leading the revolution and construction comes from the working people. Through the revolutionary struggle and construction work, we have developed and enriched this idea.

Embarking on the road of revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the chuche idea -- a new revolutionary idea -- with an insight into the requirements of the contemporary era, into the desire of the people and into the lawfulness of the development of history. This was a historic event ushering in a new era in developing the revolutionary idea of the working class.

Inventing the great revolutionary idea representing the contemporary era at the young age of 20 or so by discovering the profound truth of chuche under circumstances plagued by all forms of toadyism and dogmatism and ideological disorder is the powerful demonstration of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding nature.

A great revolutionary idea is the product of great ideological, theoretical activities. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideological, theoretical activities of inventing, developing, enriching and completing a great revolutionary idea in a new historical era were matchlessly extraordinary and outstanding.

The characteristics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideological, theoretical activities show that he has studied and developed all ideologies and theories in a creative manner through revolutionary activities. All ideologies and theories which lead the revolutionary struggle of the working class come from the flames of revolutionary activities.

The respected and beloved leader has held that a key to ideological, theoretical activities is not the mere existence of theories, but an attitude of making the developing reality the basis of theoretical study and meditation and of giving a scientific solution to the requirements for men's activities based on the analysis of this reality. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always carried out ideological, theoretical activities not at his desk but through the grim class struggle and challenging activities for creation and construction. Therefore, all ideas, theories and principles set forth by the respected and beloved leader reflect the trend of the time. These ideas, theories and principles comprehensively generalize the rich experience of the revolutionary struggle.

Thus, the respected and beloved leader has discovered many valuable truths giving clear solutions to questions arising from the revolutionary struggle of our era by carrying out practical, ideological and theoretical activities. He has invented a new, great and unique revolutionary idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideological, theoretical activities are characterized by an extraordinarily profound and variant nature. While carrying out revolutionary activities since his illumination of the path of advance for the Korean revolution during the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the respected and beloved leader has solved all large and small ideological and theoretical questions arising from the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader's ideological, theoretical activities have extended to all sectors, including the political, economic, military and cultural sectors. New theories have been continuously invented through the leader's energetic meditation and study. While handling ideological and theoretical questions in broad sectors, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has completely clarified every question. Therefore, all the respected and beloved leader's ideas and theories contain profound content. He has given detailed and scientific solutions to all questions.

The great leader has demonstrated the profound and variant nature of his ideological, theoretical activities by enriching the ideological and theoretical treasures of the contemporary era through the publication of immortal classic works overflowing with valuable ideologies and theories.

There is matchlessly profound wisdom in the basis of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding ideological, theoretical activities. The great leader has possessed profound knowledge on all fields since his earlier years. While leading the revolution, he has developed his ideological and theoretical gifts. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique trait and gift as a great ideological theoretician is that he has extensive knowledge on nature and society and a scientific, clairvoyant insight into the essence of a complicate phenomenon and the ability of developing theories with which he solves difficult questions in such a manner as to help everyone easily understand them. Because the respected and beloved leader is endowed with such an outstanding ability and gift, he has brilliantly performed the feat of inventing a great revolutionary idea representing not only the present era, but also the entire historic era of the future of communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's invention and systematization of a new revolutionary idea through outstanding ideological, theoretical activities marks a milestone enacting an epochal change in developing the revolutionary idea of the working class and in realizing the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary idea invented by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the true revolutionary idea of the working class of our era and a great leading guideline which leads the people's cause for independence to victory. This revolutionary idea has become a great banner brightly illuminating the future of the present era and the revolution and vigorously encouraging the working people to the struggle for independence and socialist construction.

The greatness and justness of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology lie in the fact that the ideology is a scientific and revolutionary ideology and theory which most correctly reflect the working masses' aspirations and wishes. The working class' revolutionary ideology is formed through the reflection of the demands of a certain period and the working masses' aspirations. The greatness and vitality of the revolutionary ideology depend on how the ideology embodies the aspirations and demands of the working masses, including the working class.

Our era is the era of independence. The unanimous aspiration of our era's people is to safeguard and achieve independence.

That all people oppose all kinds of subordination and domination, demand to live independently and take the independent course is our era's basic trend which no power can block.

There has never been such an era as ours, in which the people's aspirations and demands for independence are intense and the struggle for its realization is strenuously waged. The revolutionary ideology created by the respected and beloved leader reflects the aspirations and demands of our era's working masses. Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology is a view of the world that puts man in the center, and it is a great revolutionary theory for achieving the independence of the working masses.

All the contents of this ideology develop its theory with the working masses in the center and scientifically illuminate the principle and ways to pioneer the fate of the working masses. Because of this, the revolutionary ideology created by the respected and beloved leader serves as a resplendent beacon which enables the working masses to brilliantly consumate the sacred cause for the national liberation, class liberation and human liberation by securing their position as masters of the revolution and construction and enhancing their role as masters.

The greatness of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology is also that the ideology is a completed revolutionary ideology of the working class. The revolutionary ideology created by the respected and beloved leader is an absolutely perfect one in all aspects -- the ideological and theoretical groundwork and contents and its framework.

The revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song is a monolithic system of the ideology, theory and method of chuche and an encyclopedic revolutionary ideology. Thanks to the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader, the philosophical principle in which man is the master of all things and determines everything, has been illuminated. For the first time in history, a view of the world with man as the center has been established. The principle of the social history and the guiding principles of revolution and construction have been completely elucidated.

The theory, strategy and tactics for revolutionary struggle at all stages during our era have been elucidated. The leadership method has been raised as an independent component of the revolutionary ideology and has been resplendently completed. In particular, Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology provides concrete solutions to all theoretical and practical problems arising in communist construction, instead of presuppositions or hypotheses. His ideology theorizes the chuche idea, which has been created for the first time in the human ideological history. The revolutionary ideology and leadership method have been completed in a monolithic way. This is the basic trait of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology and the source of its boundless might and vitality.

The greatness and justness of the Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology is also in the fact that the ideology is an immortal one which has been formed and proved in practical struggle. The working class' revolutionary ideology is the guiding principle for the practice of the revolution. Its wisdom and vitality are proved by revolutionary practice. Only the ideology which has been shown through practical struggle to be capable of resolving the historic tasks put forth by the times can serve as the true guiding ideology and vigorously advance the revolutionary cause of the times.

The course of the development of the Korean revolution has been one in which all tasks arising in our times have been brilliantly solved, taking the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sole guiding principle. All victories and events embroidered on the chronicle of our revolution prove the correctness and might of the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The invincibility of the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song has been proved in the flames of protracted and arduous struggle to advance the Korean revolution. Therefore, it has become an immutable, absolute truth and ever-victorious revolutionary ideology.

The revolutionary ideology created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has great significance. Thanks to the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary ideology of the working class has been developed into a new higher stage. With the great revolutionary ideology provided by the respected and beloved leader, a most correct outlook on the world in our times, the era of chuche, has been established. A completed communist construction theory and mighty mass leadership theory has been provided.

Today the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become a most correct guidance ideology, theory and method in the revolution and construction. It has also become a powerful theoretical and practical weapon leading the people's struggle to create an independent new world to victory.

This great revolutionary ideology is demonstrating a greater vitality with each passing day and has become a trend of our times.

Today, a zeal of supporting and sympathizing with the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song and actively studying and embodying it is growing among progressive figures and revolutionary personages of the world. This is eloquent evidence of the greatness and might of this ideology.

Because of the lack of a correct guiding ideology elucidating the road of struggle, our people had to suffer under the state of colonial bondage, repeating bitter failures in the revolutionary struggle. This bitter history of national disaster ended only with the embarking of the respected and beloved leader at the head of the revolution and with his creation of the immortal chuche idea. If the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had failed to elucidate a road of struggle for our people, who were wandering about in darkness, with the resplendent ray and to correctly lead them, our nation would not have been revived. Nor would it have become a powerful and dignified independent nation.

Today the invincible might of our party and the bright future of the Korean revolution cannot be thought of apart from the might of the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song. Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of revolution, pioneered a new history of the development of the revolutionary ideology of the working class -- which is a new era of independence -- and has produced incomparably great ideological and theoretical exploits. These exploits are immortal and accompany the advance of our people's struggle for independence.

2. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great man who has created miracles and exploits of the century by leading the revolution and construction to the single road of victory under the banner of chuche. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The course of the development of our revolution has been a course to embody the chuche idea. This course has been one of glorious struggle for the overall victory of the chuche idea. The leader of the working class is the supreme leader of the revolution. The cause of socialism and communism is developed and is victoriously advanced by the leadership of the leader and his practical activity. The greatness of the leader finds expression in creating the correct revolutionary ideology as well as in the activities to thoroughly embody the ideology. Embodying the revolutionary ideology of the times is a very serious and complicated struggle to smash the schemes of enemies at home and abroad and to reform the world. This struggle can be victoriously carried out only by the excellent leader of the working class.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has energetically unfolded the struggle to embody the great ideology and theory personally created by him in the course of protracted revolutionary activities for more than a half century.

The creation of the ideology and theory by the great leader and his struggle to embody them have become a completely unified course. As a result, the respected and beloved leader's ideology and theory have been put into practice and turned into a huge material strength.

Thanks to the great revolutionary practice of the respected and beloved leader to embody the chuche-oriented ideology, theory and method, the Korean revolution has been victorious and has reached the high stage of modelling society on the chuche idea.

In this course, a brilliant model in the practical activities to embody the revolutionary ideology of the working class has been created. The revolutionary practice of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is infinitely great and mighty. The respected and beloved leader has assumed all important revolutionary tasks of our times of independence on his shoulders and carried them into practice. The achievements of the respected and beloved leader, including those in the struggle for national and class liberation, the construction of socialism and communism, legal and illegal struggles, guerrilla warfare and modern warfare, the human reforms, economic and cultural construction, construction of party and state and other activities, are countless.

History has proved that leading even one form of the revolutionary struggle to victory is a very difficult task. However, the great leader has brilliantly led all forms of struggle and all stages of revolution. Indeed, the efforts and concern of the great leader in the course of this great revolution -- which had to surmount all sorts of difficulties -- are countless. The personal practice of the revolution by the respected and beloved leader has been an ever-victorious struggle. The Korean revolution has traversed an arduous road, surmounting all difficulties and trials. It has traversed the single road of victory and advance without the slightest failure or turns and twists. This is indeed the history of proud victory which can be created only by the great revolutionary man of practice.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader of our people under the banner of the chuche idea, our revolution has been able to surmount all difficulties caused by flunkeyism and dogmatism and to vigorously pioneer the rewarding new history of independence. Our revolution has been able to enter today's great eminence, surmounting all difficulties and trials.

The victory of the Korean people in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and the fatherland liberation war was the great victory brilliantly recorded in the history of revolutionary war. It was indeed beyond imagination to defeat the heavily-armed Japanese imperialists through guerrilla warfare without any support from the state and the regular army and to win victory in the fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, known to be the most powerful in the world, with the newly founded young regular army.

Such a legendary miracle, never before witnessed by history, was created by the great leader, the excellent strategist and iron-willed commander. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who personally shouldered all responsibilities in the arduous and severe war, vigorously organized and mobilized our people and the revolutionary armed forces with the chuche-oreinted military and political line, excellent strategy and tactics and extraordinary leadership. He defeated the Japanese imperialists and dealt blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

This was a heroic epic unprecedented in the history of war and a great event which opened the new era in the struggle for national liberation from colonialism and the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle. The revolutionary practice of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song vigorously demonstrated its ever-victorious might in the construction of a new society.

Our country was once a backward semifeudal society. The division of the national territory and war scourge by the U.S. imperialists caused difficulties to our revolution. Our people therefore had to pioneer an untrodden road to socialism and communism under immeasurably difficult circumstances.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities and struggle day and night, all difficult revolutionary duties looming before our people were performed brilliantly.

By setting forth a unique and scientific line and policy with a firm chuche-type stand and by skillfully organizing and mobilizing the party and the people, the great leader has successfully carried out a two-stage social revolution and socialist industrialization, established a most advanced socialist system and built a strong, independent, self-reliant country capable of self-defense.

A great miracle was performed in the course of carrying out many tasks, which had remained incomplete for several thousand years, in a short span of time without the slightest error or blunder.

Today, our revolution is vigorously advancing at a higher stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea. In the few decades since the people began to build a new society after achieving sovereignty, they have victoriously achieved the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. This demonstrates the respected and beloved leader's greatness in carrying out the revolution.

Because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is flawlessly endowed with a trait and gift as an outstanding man of action, he has brilliantly led the Korean revolution along a straight road of victory. Revolution and construction do not always traverse a smooth road. Therefore, only the leader sho is determined to completely take responsibility for the destiny of the revolution under all circumstances can accomplish his duty as a man of action for the revolution.

Regarding the task of achieving the independence, prosperity and development of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people as his cause, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted everything to achieving this end. While carrying out his activities, the respected and beloved leader has made it a firm rule to overcome any difficulties and trials and to carry out any difficult tasks to the end to implement ideas, theories and policies once they are set forth and to win victory in the revolution. The great leader has always assumed such an attitude, taken the lead in overcoming all difficulties and crises which our revolution faced, set forth higher struggle goals and thoroughly achieved these goals with matchless courage.

Without the respected and beloved leader's firm revolutionary principle and resolute struggle, we cannot imagine that, while traversing a grim road, our revolution could have firmly maintained its lifeline and enacted a continuous upsurge.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's other important trait as a great man of action is reflected in the fact that he has skillfully organized and led the revolution and construction with an extraordinary ability of organization and a high-level leadership skill. Under the banner of the chuche idea, the great leader has personally grasped and carefully guided the overall work of accelerating the Korean revolution and the cause of independence against imperialism. He has energetically led all struggles. Based on the scientific evaluation of the requirements for the development of the revolution, of the situation and of the might of the revolution, he has boldly carried out and surely completed his work by wisely and skillfully organizing and mobilizing the party and the nation.

Because of the respected and beloved leader's leadership of our people, they have performed all difficult tasks in the revolution and construction and have victoriously overcome all difficulties, taking the initiative in the unfavorable situation.

The source of the respected and beloved leader's great practical ability stems from his absolute confidence in and thoroughgoing reliance on the people's inexhaustible might. Firmly believing that the people's strength is the key to solving all questions and that, if we help them become aware of themselves and rally them, there will be nothing that we cannot do, the great leader has always stayed with the people and formulated and implemented lines and policies since the period of the anti-Japanese struggle, relying on their strength and wisdom.

Because the respected and beloved leader has shared weal and woe with the masses at the place where creation and change took place and because he has struggled in unison with them, our people have rapidly advanced and continuously performed epochal miracles and feats. The might of the respected and beloved leader's practical activities in leading the revolution and construction along a single road of upsurge by absolutely trusting the people and by skillfully utilizing their creative strength and wisdom is truly boundless.

Because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly led our revolution and construction through great revolutionary activities, the era of creation, reform and prosperity has been ushered in this land, making the chuche idea blossom. Our country, which was once obscure on the world map, is now proudly enjoying sovereignty in the international arena and our people are proud to have become powerful and dignified. All the people have firmly armed themselves with the chuche idea; they are firmly united around the party and the leader; a self-reliant economy and a chuche-type national culture have developed; and the people's self-reliant and creative life has fully blossomed. This is the reality of chuche Korea which has emerged through the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary activities.

Today, the revolutionary people advancing toward independence praise our country as a chuche fatherland and as a model country of socialism. They are greatly encouraged by the success and experience of our revolution. The struggle of the people to achieve national independence and progress and to build socialism and communism has been strengthened unprecedentedly in the international arena. The imperialist forces are in decline day after day. No force can obstruct the people's magnificant advance under the banner of independence.

Over a long period, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has further advanced the revolution through great revolutionary activities and has attained great achievements in laying a lasting foundation for the final completion of the revolution. We cannot overly praise the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's achievements and greatness in pioneering the straight road of independence and socialist construction while solving all questions starting from nothing [pinto] and in adding a brilliant chapter to the history of the modern age.

It is the utmost glory and boundless happiness of our people to live and carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theoretician and the genius of revolutionary activities.

The greatness of a nation depends on that of their leader. This is an indisputable truth proved by the long history of the communist movement and by the practical experiences of our revolution. Our people, who were once the most miserable in modern history, have become a most powerful, proud and happy people. The epochal change which has taken place in the status and position of our people is totally the precious fruition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary idea and activities. After spending long years in revolution, and just as he did while crossing the steep ranges of Mt Paektu leading the anti-Japanese armed ranks, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has personally assumed the leadership of the overall work of our party, the state and the army with extraordinary energy and a firm will. He is leading the revolution and construction to a continuous upsurge.

Indeed, the holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theoretician and man of action, we see the glorious past, resplendent present and brighter future of our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great idea is now being brilliantly materialized by our party. The KWP is a great party which has brilliantly organized and guided the struggle to complete the chuche cause and to achieve the final victory of the great leader's revolutionary idea. With endless loyalty to the revolution and with a tested leadership, our party has continuously developed and enriched Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and, under the banner of this idea, it has victoriously pioneered the future of communism.

The future path of our revolution has never been as promising as today when the people struggle and advance, following this great party which has been tested and hardened through a protracted struggle and which has invincible might.

Bearing deep in our hearts the feelings of endless glory and pride to carry out the revolution under the leadership of the great party and leader and with a flawlessly pure mind, we should hold the party and the leader in high esteem.

It is the proud tradition of the Korean communist movement to resolutely defend and safeguard the leader -- the leader of the revolution. During the dark period when the people's sufferings reached a zenith, our Korean communists and people held in esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding star of the Korean revolution and as a sun. Since then, they have held the leader in high esteem with a consistent attitude and stand. During the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, they braved enemy bullets with their breasts to safeguard the great leader. Under adverse circumstances, they protected their honor as fighters of the leaders. During the period following liberation, the grim period of war and the postwar period, always holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader at the supreme post of the party, the state and the army, they trusted and followed the leader alone with fidelity. This was a noble trait highly displayed among the Korean communists and people.

Recalling the past days of the Korean revolution which developed and won victory under the banner of the great chuche idea, we are proud to note the fact that, during the period of grim class struggle and of difficult creation and reform, we always resolutely defended and held in high esteem the leader -- the leader of the revolution.

Our cadres, party members and workers should profoundly master the history of these glorious events, become Kim Hyok in the 1980's, resolutely defend the party and the leader and complete the revolution along the road indicated by the party and the leader.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea is the revolutionary banner which leads our people to the bright future of communism. There is no nobler duty for our people than to show endless loyalty to Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea in traversing a distant and grim road to complete the revolutionary cause.

It is the valuable lesson of the history of the Korean revolution that, when we struggle under the banner of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, we will win victory in all circumstances. This is the firm belief of our people. All party members and workers should more deeply cherish this belief, more firmly arm themselves with the great leader's revolutionary idea and tenaciously struggle to resolutely defend, protect and materialize this idea. At the same time, they should closely master all ideas, theories and policies which have been set forth based on the chuche idea of our party.

The achievements atteined by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the road to protracted revolutionary struggle are endlessly precious assets for the final victory of our revolution and the happiness of posterity generation after generation.

With loyalty which does not change no matter how many years may pass, we will firmly protect, inherit, develop and glorify generation after generation these achievements -- the products of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great efforts.

The future path of our people following the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theoretician and a man of action, will always be replete with victories. The chuche era -- a glorious era victoriously advancing under the banner of independence -- will shine as an era of prosperity forever in the great name of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

DEFENSE MINISTRY FETES MILITARY ATTACHES 10 APR

SK110958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0928 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 11 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a reception on the evening of April 10 for the military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Addressing the reception, Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, said that the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great jubilation of the nation unprecedented in our people's history of thousands of years and the most significant event which heralded a daybreak on Korea of chuche. He said that the great leader founded the immortal chuche idea and has led the revolutionary cause of chuche along a road of victory with his tested leadership and thus performed greatest and brilliant feats which will shine for ever in history. Our people and officers and men of the People's Army will surely win the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by upholding with loyalty the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy, who is head of the military attaches corps, said: We wholeheartedly wish the Korean people and People's Army soldiers significantly celebrating the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song greater successses in accomplishing the cause of building socialism and communism. I propose a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Present there were Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Cho Myong-nok, Kim Il-chol and other generals and officers of the KPA.

KIM HWAN ATTENDS KIM IL-SONG PHOTO EXHIBIT

SK131109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- A central photo exhibition celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened at the People's Palace of Culture on April 12.

Placed in the exhibition hall was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song among people. On display are photographs showing the wise leadership, noble virtues and imperishable revolutionary feats of the great leader. Also exhibited there are photographs showing brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction and boundless reverence cherished by our people and the world's revolutionary people for the respected leader.

An opening ceremony was held yesterday at the exhibition hall. The ceremony was addressed by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

He stressed that the photo exhibition would help the Korean people more vigorously struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the glorious party centre, cherishing the unbounded honour and happiness of holding the great leader in high esteem.

After the ceremony the attendants went round photographs on display.

MINISTER LECTURES ON NORTH'S UNIFICATION POLICY

SK140906 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP) -- North Korea plans to have all its citizens and one half of South Koreans support its formula of Korean unification, South Korea's Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said Tuesday.

In a special lecture at Konkuk University here, Son said this strategy has underlined the North Korean proposals regarding inter-Korean dialogue, including the calls for a grant peoples' rally and a conference of politicians in the North and South.

"Despite differences in wording, all North Korean proposals regarding inter-Korean conferences have been geared to creating conditions conducive to a revolution in the South and the establishment of a communist confederation on the Korean Peninsula," Son said.

Son said the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song will "inevitably" give rise to a pluralistic government in the North and that such a government will tend to be more pragmatic, clearing the way for inter-Korean exchanges.

The unification minister said that North Korea was attempting to create an "anti-government unification front" in South Korea, and warned his student audience to refrain from any act which may facilitate such an attempt.

RED CROSS TO MAKE NO MORE PROPOSALS TO NORTH

SK141148 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Chongju -- Kim Yong-sik, president of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC], said on 13 April: "The KNRC will make no more proposals or suggestions to the North Korean side on matters involving dispersed family members in North and South Korea and Pyongyang's participation in the Seoul Olympic Games."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE ABILITY

SK141240 Seoul YONHAP in English 1206 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok disclosed Wednesday that South Korea has domestic maintenance capability for combat aircraft and is able to repair badly damaged fighters. Answering questions for the National Assembly Defense Committee, Chu also said Korea will fly locally-built fighters this year. Chu said a steady accumulation of technological ability over the years and the completion of a production system will bear fruit this year. Chu also said the maintenance ability of the defense industry will increase significantly when a list of U.S. forces equipment in Korea needing repair arrives by the end of October. An equipment accord was reached between the two countries at the 14th South Korea-U.S. security consultative conference held here March 30-31.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Chu agreed at the conference that the two countries would counter North Korea's increasing military power.

Chu added that South Korea has held military exercises superior to North Korea's both in scale and quality, and will continue to maintain that superiority.

ASSEMBLY CONSIDERING SESSION TO HEAR BUSH

SK131142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0915 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Assembly is considering a one- or two-day plenary session later this month to hear an address by U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is scheduled to arrive here April 25 for a three-day official visit, sources at the assembly said Tuesday. The sources said the assembly is discussing Bush's itinerary with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the U.S. Embassy here to fix the exact date for the session. Bush is slated to mainland China after leaving Korea.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY SRV'S MAI CHI THO

Talks With Chan Si

BK140759 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Apr (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today held talks with the Ho Chi Minh City delegation led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City. Also present was Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary committee.

Chan Si talked about the long-term Kampuchea-Vietnam relations of solidarity which, broken under Pol Pot, have now been restored under the leadership of the two parties. He thanked the Vietnamese party, government and people who have aided the Kampuchean people in their rebirth following the Pol Pot nightmare.

Mai Chi Tho affirmed Vietnam's determination to consolidate the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the two countries to fight against the common enemy and wished that these relations would further develop in the future. Mai Chi Tho wished the Kampuchean party, government and people more successes in their national construction efforts.

Meets Heng Samrin

BK140814 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Apr (SPK) -- General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee Heng Samrin held talks in Phnom Penh on Tuesday [13 April] with the Ho Chi Minh City delegation led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

General Secretary Heng Samrin deeply thanked the Vietnamese party, government and people for their devoted assistance to the defense of Kampuchea's revolutionary cause. Heng Samrin was convinced that the militant solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam would develop more than ever in the future.

Mai Chi Tho recalled the bonds which united the two countries in the struggle against colonalists, imperialists and expansionists and at present in the reconstruction of the country. Mai Chi Tho said he expects that the visit of the Ho Chi Minh City delegation would consolidate the cooperation and militant solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples and particularly between the two cities. On behalf of the delegation, Mai Chi Tho wished the Kampuchean party, government and people more successes in the reconstruction and defense of the country.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien was also present at the meeting.

RECENT THAI INTRUSIONS OVER BORDER REPORTED

BK140721 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Apr (SPK) -- We have learned from a military source that Thai reconnaissance planes and bombers flew over Kampuchean territory 3 to 6 km from the border on 32 occasions from 26 March to 8 April.

On 2 April Thai C-47's strafed the vicinity of Hill 129 with 20-mm cannons. On 4 April Thai F-5's dropped bombs and launched rockets at Hills 129 and 255 which are located 2 km inside Kampuchean territory. On the same day Thai artillery pounded the area southeast of Seida 6 km from the border at the direction of L-19's and C-47's.

Thai armed boats intruded into Kampuchean territorial waters 189 times from 4 to 20 nautical miles from Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands. Two hundred and seven ground shellings from Thailand were reported against Kampuchea. Thai 82-mm mortar and recoilless rifle shells and B-40 and B-41 rockets landed in the sector of the Preah Vihar temples and south of the border junction.

In the Pursat-Koh Kong region, 120-mm cannon and 82-mm mortar shells landed west of Ta Sanh, at Smat Deng and on Hill 336.

In the Siem Reap-Battambang region, hundreds of 105-mm cannon and 82-mm mortar shells landed at Ampil, Phum Chak, Romiet, Poipet, Phnum Malai, Seida, O Da and a point west of Kop located from 1 to 10 km inside Kampuchea territory. On 1 April Thailand fired toxic chemical mortar shells at a point west of Seida 2 km inside Kampuchean territory.

KAMPUCHEA CONDEMNS U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE CHARGES

BK131211 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 10 Apr 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Ethically Speaking, U.S. Imperialism Has No Right To Raise the Question of Chemical Weapons" -- date not given]

[Text] On 22 March 1982 the U.S. State Department declared in a 32-page report that it has sufficient proof to show that the Soviet Union and Vietnam used toxic chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos. Last year, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a statement in West Berlin which contained similar charges. At the end of November 1981, at the insistence of the U.S. administration, a group of UN experts paid a 2-week visit to Thailand where they interviewed more than 30 persons in a bid to collect information and evidence. But these experts came up with no conclusive findings to support the slanderous allegations of the United States.

Last year the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva also stated that toxic chemical weapons were not used in Southeast Asia.

Scholars have been perplexed by the unorthodox methods used by the U.S. Defense Department in its research. Biologist (James Lemberg), who discovered the toxin, regarded the documented evidence presented by the U.S. State Department to be completely unsubstantiated.

Commenting on the use of these toxic chemical weapons, the New York TIMES wrote that the documented evidence presented by the U.S. State Department was unclear. Past statements made by the State Department on this question have become worthless because of overblown allegations and false claims. The New York TIMES stressed that it is puzzled that the U.S. Government, although it has every source of information at its disposal, still cannot come up with irrefutable chemical evidence years after this question arose.

The 1925 Geneva convention strictly bans the use of asphyxiating gas, chemical and biological weapons. The Soviet Union ratified this convention in 1928. On the contrary, it was only 50 years later, that is in 1975, that the United States agreed to sign this convention and, almost immediately afterward, Washington started spreading rumors alleging that toxic chemical weapons were being used in Laos, Kampuchea and, later on, in Afghanistan.

History shows that it was the United States which used toxic chemical weapons before anyone else. In their war of aggression in Indochina, the U.S. forces dumped thousands of tons of toxic chemicals in the region, causing serious damage to the environment and to people all over Indochina.

Irrefutable evidence of this U.S. crime is that in Vietnam at present large tracts of forests are in ruins and a vast area of ricefields and farmland which used to be very fertile in the past has become barren. Many pregnant women have miscarried and thousands of deformed babies have been born. Many U.S. soldiers who were involved in this sordid war in Vietnam have also suffered from toxic chemical weapons. The U.S. secretary of health stated that at least 1,000 U.S. soldiers are affected by toxic chemicals.

It is a shame that despite the strong protest voiced by the U.S. public, U.S. President Reagan, with total indifference to the suffering of the victims of toxic chemicals, recently put pressure on the U.S. Congress to pass a bill on a massive toxic chemical weapons development program. Factories manufacturing toxic chemicals in the United States have been greatly expanded and U.S. troops are undergoing intensive training in the use of these chemical weapons. At the same time the Reagan administration is pressuring various governments in Western Europe to agree to the deployment of chemical weapons in the region. This means that Reagan plans to kill or poison the European peoples with chemical weapons.

The U.S. administration's acts against the human race are currently escalating with the United States' plans to produce the most lethal chemical weapons. In fact, the vociferous propaganda of the United States on the so-called use of toxic substances by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Afghanistan and Kampuchea is none other than slanderous inventions aimed at stigmatizing the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which receive the warm support of the world's progressive peoples. However, these slanderous propaganda campaigns were exposed by international scientists at the Pugwash conference in Geneva which concluded that these U.S. accusations are bereft of any scientific evidence.

The United States is very keen to play the game of the monkey who smeared the mouth of a nearby goat with the leftovers of the stolen food he had eaten, for Washington is sending chemical weapons to the Thai soldiers and rebel troops in Afghanistan so that they can accuse, slander and blame the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Moreover, these slanderous propaganda campaigns of the United States are part of a strategy to divert public opinion from the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons in the United States, as well as to cover up their own crimes of toxic chemical weapons use against the peace-loving peoples of Indochina and other regions in the world.

As TASS reported, on 5 April the Soviet Foreign Ministry sent a message to the United States saying that the Soviet Union has never used toxic chemical weapons in any region of the world. The fabrication of a tale about the so-called use of toxic chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and the invention of the unbelievable story which goes so far as to allege that Vietnam can produce toxic chemicals by itself are a total farce which will in no way tarnish the prestige of the two countries.

The policy of sowing the wind, which is practised by the Reagan administration with regard to the question of toxic chemical weapons, has been vigorously condemned by the world's movement for peace.

VICTORY REPORTED FOR 7TH BATTALION IN BATTAMBANG

BK021534 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Here are some examples of the enemy's failures against our revolution as illustrated by last week's latest report:

In Battambang Province, at the border 20 km southwest of Ta Sanh, after learning that the enemy tried to cross the Thai border and penetrate our territory in an attempt to perpetrate crimes, cadres and combatants of our 7th Battalion launched a lightning operation against the enemy. Determined to attack and wipe out the enemy at its roots, our forces raided an enemy hideout, killing on the spot 30 enemy troops and seizing a large quantity of food, arms ammunition and medicine that they had stored in this lair. The survivors panicked and fled deeper into the jungle, shamefully retreating toward the Thai border. Many of them could not escape encirclement by our revolutionary army. According to initial reports, from 18 to 21 March in the area southwest of Ta Sanh our forces killed more than 50 enemy soldiers and seized a large quantity of ammunition, 290 assorted weapons, 6 tons of tice, more than 500 kg of medicines and other war materiel. [passage indistinct]

On 20 March our unit assigned to defend the border at Hill 336 in Koh Kong Province severely punished the Pol Pot bandits. Many groups of enemy troops were destroyed. Along with the direct attacks against the enemy, we also succeeded in persuading the enemy of surrender.

On 22 March the population and militiamen of (Ya Lav) commune of the northeastern region called on nine enemy remnants to surrender. On 21 March the armed forces of Kompong Thom Province surrounded and destroyed a group of three enemy remnants, seizing two weapons, including a 60-mm mortar.

In summary, from 17 to 22 March according to a still incomplete tally, our people's army on all battlefields put out of action nearly 200 enemy troops and seized nearly 330 assorted weapons, 7 tons of ammunition, 6 tons of rice, more than 500 kg of medicine and many other war materiel.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 5-11 APR REPORTED

BK120324 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 5-11 April reporting period:

Koh Kong: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0402 GMT on 5 April reports that Koh Kong Province plans to plant during this rainy season 9,000 hectares of rice and hundreds of hectares of other crops. SPK further notes that during the previous rainy season, the province planted rice on 7,100 hectares -- 1,700 hectares more than planned -- despite having an insufficient number of draught animals.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 8 April reports that, by the end of March, 3,600 tons of fish -- more than 2,000 tons above plan -- were caught in Kompong Cham Province. Providing a breakdown by district, the radio notes that, of this figure, more than 900 tons were caught in Kang Meas District; more than 500 tons in Kompong Siem District; nearly 300 tons in Stoeng Trang District; 256 tons in Tbong Khmum District; 200 tons in Kroch Chhma District; nearly 200 tons in Cheung Prey District; over 100 tons in Srei Santhor District; 116 tons in O Reang Euv District; 61 tons in Prey Chhor District; and 59 tons in Kaoh Sotin District. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0405 GMT on 7 April also carries a report on the amount of fish caught in the province and notes, in addition to the figures given by the radio, that last year the province caught 1,200 tons of fish, which was 800 tons over the planned figure. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0401 GMT on 11 April provides additional agricultural figures noting that the peasants in this province have planted 16,590 hectares of dry season rice on the 20,000 hectares prepared. SPK adds that 7,110 hectares have already been harvested. In addition, the peasants in this province have planted 1,280 hectares of corn, 1,030 hectares of peanuts, 800 hectares of soybeans, 500 hectares of sesame, 4,800 hectares of tobacco, 150 hectares of sugarcane, 850 hectares of sweet potatoes and nearly 1,800 hectares of vegetables. They have also raised the following livestock: 118,070 cattle; 51, 500 buffalo; more than 69,200 pigs; 612,000 chickens; and 140,000 ducks. SPK concludes its report noting that the 15,800 solidarity groups of this province have made intensive preparations to cultivate 155,000 hectares of rice during the next main rice-growing season.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0413 GMT on 10 April reports that in the province of Kompong Chhnang, more than 6,560 tons of fish have so far been caught, which is more than 70 percent of the planned figure. The report adds that before May, fishing solidarity groups in the province plan to catch 3,000 more tons of fish. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 9 April carries a similar report on the amount of fish caught in the province and adds to the figures provided by SPK that provincial fishing solidarity groups caught 5,000 tons of fish last year which were processed for local consumption and for sale outside the province [noam cheng teou loak krau khet]. In another report on agricultural production in the province, Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1432 GMT on 9 April notes that since April, agricultural solidarity groups in the province have planted 5,580 hectares of dry season rice. They have also planted 110 hectares of corn, more than 400 hectares of sweet potatoes and manioc, more than 2,060 hectares of green beans, 540 hectaries of beans and hundreds of hectares of other crops. During the next main rice-growing season, the province plans to plant 44,000 hectares of rice, 2,700 hectares of corn, 3,000 hectares of manioc and potatoes, 1,400 hectares of vegetables and 2,000 hectares of beans.

SPK concludes its report noting that during the past rainy season, the province cultivated 43,500 hectares of rice despite conditions of drought. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 10 April carried a report on agricultural production in Kompong Tralach District in this province noting that over 2,000 hectares -- 200 hectares above target -- of dry-season rice have been transplanted. The radio further notes that the ripening crop is gradually being harvested and that a large quantity of various secondary food crops have also been planted. The following livestock have also been raised in the district: 16,000 cattle; 40,000 buffalo; 31 horses; over 30,000 hogs; and hundreds of thousands of various types of fowl. The radio concludes its report on agricultural production in this district noting that 250 tons of palm sugar have been produced.

DK'S THIOUNN MUMM ATTENDS MANILA SCIENCE MEETING

BK080717 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of our Democratic Kampuchea led by Dr Thiounn Mumm, chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission, attended the Second Conference of Ministers of Science and Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific which was held in Manila, capital of the Republic of the Philippines, from 22 to 30 March 1982.

The conference was solemnly opened on 22 March 1982 by His Excellency Cesar Virata, prime minister of the Republic of the Philippines. On the occasion he stressed in his speech that scientific technology must not be applied to build weapons for world destruction.

During the conference, the head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation spoke about the most barbarous crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against the Kampuchean people, destroying all factories, workshops, laboratories and hydrological networks built by the Kampuchean people, especially during the 3 year period between 1975 and 1978. This destruction has made Kampuchea the poorest country in the world. If there was no Vietnamese aggression, Kampuchea could export agricultural products such as rice and rubber in 1982, and our factories would be able to build thousands of 12 hp tractors. If there was no Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the international standard Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railway along Route 4 would be open for use in 1982.

The head of our delegation firmly denounced the Soviet superpower which has used the mighty power of science and technology to produce chemical and biological weapons and has permitted their use by the Vietnamese to massacre peoples of weak countries. Thousands of Kampuchean people have been killed by these toxic chemicals. The head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation expressed his thanks to countries, scientists, doctors and peace- and justice-loving personalities for their efforts to search for evidence of the use of chemical weapons and to make such evidence known all over the world.

After this, His Excellency (Emile Vega), chairman of the National Office for Scientific Development of the Republic of the Philippines and chairman of the conference, expressed his interest in the Kampuchean issue, particularly the efforts made by Democratic Kampuchean authorities to train and assist scientists and technicians in the present difficult circumstances.

The conference was closed on 30 March 1982 by Dr (Pacific Marcos), personal representative of His Excellency Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, and Mrs Marcos.

SENEGAL'S HABIB THIAM RECEIVES KEAT CHHON

BK140408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] At the Prime Minister's Office on the afternoon of 9 April, His Excellency Habib Thiah, Senegalese Prime Minister and high-level envoy of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, received Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium Chairman and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, who is on a friendship visit to Senegal.

On that occasion Minister Keat Chhon handed to His Excellency Prime Minister Habib Thiam a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Abdou Diouf. The Chairman Khieu Samphan's special envoy also informed his excellency about developments in the struggle at the end of the current dry season waged by the Kampuchean people and national army under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He also conveyed profound thanks from Chairman Khieu Samphan, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people to the Senegalese president, government and people for firmly safeguarding the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and actively contributing to the implementation of the UN resolutions that de and the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

His Excellency Prime Minister Habib Thiam, the high-level envoy of the Senegalese president, said: You are struggling admirably. The Republic of Senegal will continue to give firm support and assistance to the just national cause of the Kampuchean people.

The conversation proceeded in a warm atmosphere. Also present during the conversation was Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Senegal.

IFNG THIRITH VISITS JAPAN FOR 'KAMPUCHEA DAY'

BK130915 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Upon its arrival at Narita Airport on 7 April, our Democratic Kampuchean delegation, which was visiting Japan to attend Kampuchea Day in Tokyo, was warmly welcomed by members of the Japanese Kampuchea Day organizing committee.

On 8 April (Yosoko Mine), deputy secretary general of the Japanese center for support to Kampuchea, called on Mrs Ieng Thirith, head of the delegation.

On the afternoon of the same day some members of our delegation met and held discussions on the Kampuchea conference with members of the committee responsible for organizing this conference, including Prof Sakamoto Tokumatsu, secretary general of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association; (Makoto Izikawa), secretary general of the Japanese Trade Union; Prof Lhien Thirawit of Chulalongkorn University; and Prof (Kikoji Matanori) of Tokyo University. The meeting and discussions proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and militant unity.

Another group of our delegates met and held discussions with the (?NTV) television crew on the live telecast of our Kampuchean program to be presented through this station on 12 April 1982. It is to be noted that the Japanese people throughout the country like to watch (?NTV) programs at 2100. Thus, through this television station, all the Japanese people will see the performances by our Phnum Malai artistic troupe. Through this troupe's traditional dances our delegation will convey friendship from the Kampuchean people to the 100 million Japanese people.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON REELECTION

BK140548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] On 12 April, Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, sent a greetings message to DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song. On the same day, LPDR Prime Minister Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also sent a greetings message to DPRK Prime Minister Comrade Yi Chong-ok in Pyongyang. The messages were sent on the occasion of the two comrades' reelection as president and prime minister respectively.

Comrade Souphanouvong's greetings message reads: On the occasion of your reelection as president of the DPRK by the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly, I extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to you. May the friendship and solidarity between the people of Laos and Korea be further consolidated and developed! May the fraternal Korean people score new, greater successes in their cause of socialist defense and construction in the DPRK and in their peaceful unification of Korea! I wish you good health and splendid success in carrying out your lofty tasks.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's greetings message addressed to Comrade Yi Chong-ok reads: On the occasion of your reelection as prime minister of the DPRK by the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, I extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to you. May the friendly relations between the Lao and Korean peoples be further consolidated and developed. I wish you good health and splendid success in carrying out your lofty tasks.

DPRK ENVOY HOSTS KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY BANQUET

BK131015 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Apr (KPL) -- Yun Chong-sop, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on April 12, organized a banquet here to mark Kim Il-song's birthday.

Among the guests present on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other high-ranking officials. Diplomatic envoys to Laos were also present on this occasion. The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS CUBAN COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

BK131018 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Apr (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on April 12, received here a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Rodobaldo Diaz, deputy-head of the Internal Education Department of the party CC.

The Cuban delegation was in the accompany of Phiang Sisoulat, head of the office of the Lao Ministry of Education. First secretary of the Cuban Embassy to Laos, Turro Gonzalez, was also present on this occasion.

Phoumi Vongvichit warmly welcomed the Cuban delegation and considered this visit as a moral revolutionary support mobilizing the Lao party, army and people, which in effect further strengthens the friendship relations, the solidarity and the cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit also on behalf of the Lao party, government and people thanked the Cuban party, government and people for their priceless material and spiritual support to the struggle for national and democratic struggle [as received] in the past and in the present socialist defence and construction.

In return, R. Diaz thanked the Lao vice premier for the warm and cordial welcome given to him. He expressed satisfaction over his cooperation with his Lao counterparts. He also mailed the brilliant successes of the Lao people under the clearsighted leadership of the LPRP.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and mutual understanding.

On the afternoon of the same day, R. Diaz and his delegation left here after ending his 7-day visit to Laos.

FRENCH COMMUNIST LAURENT ENDS VISIT 10 APR

BK100950 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Apr (KPL) -- Talks held here on April 9 between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the French Communist Party. Issues on enhancement of relations and cooperation between the two parties were raised. The talks were conducted by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and Paul Laurent, Political Bureau member and secretary of the PCF CC.

Apart from briefing one another on domestic affairs, the two sides also exchanged views on international issues. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of unanimity.

The French communist delegation led by Paul Laurent left here on April 10. Bidding farewell to the French delegation at the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, Nhiavu Lobaliayao and Soulivong Phasitthidet, respectively alternate member of the party CC, and secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST MILLER DEPARTS 12 APR

BK131225 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 12 April, Comrade Alan Miller, member of the Australian Socialist Party Central Committee, returned home after concluding his official friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee.

During his 5-day visit, in addition to paying a call on and holding talks with Comrade Sanan Coutthichak, member of the LPRP Central Committee, Comrade Alan Miller visited some ancient ruins and economic bases in Vientiane.

On hand to see Comrade Alan Miller off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Sanan Southichak; Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP Central Committee; and some senior cadres.

BRIEFS

PRK EMBASSY BANQUET -- Vientiane, 12 Apr (KPL) -- Neou Samom, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, on April 9, organized a banquet here to mark the traditional Kampuchean new year. Among the guests were Khamsouk Keola, vice president and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly, and vice president of the Lao Front for National Construction; Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khoun Chandeng, deputy minister for foreign affairs. Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, was also present on this occasion. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 12 Apr 82 BK]

REPAIR OF ROUTE 9 -- The repair of strategic Route 9 in the central region has been rigorously underway. Workers and cadres in each unit of the road repair service in charge of this highway have energetically carried out their work to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming third party congress. For example, in the first quarter of this year, they transported 2,295 cubic meters of laterite and 50 tons of spare parts to various repair sites. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Mar 82 BK]

SITTHI RECEIVES SON SANN COALITION PROPOSAL

BK141010 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today said he had received a memorandum from ex-Cambodian Premier Son Sann on efforts to set up an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Cambodia. The Thai minister did not elaborate and it was not clear whether he had met the leader of the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Mr. Son Sann, seeking to forge an alliance with the ousted Khmer Rouge leadership and another non-communist group led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, recently returned to western Cambodia after a European tour.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said Thailand would like the three groups to reassess their individual postures in order to achieve what was in their national interests.

The Thai minister earlier proposed a new summit of the Cambodian groups, the second since they agreed in Singapore last September to form a coalition to end Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun today said the top-level meeting was "most likely" to take place before mid-June, probably in Malaysia, which had offered to play host.

The non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines -- strongly back the coalition efforts. They see success in setting up the tri-partite alliance as crucial to a political solution to Cambodia.

EXPORT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS PROHIBITED

BK131635 Bangkok POST in English 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The government is prohibiting the export of strategic materials "which may be used against us in the future," the secretary-general of the National Security Council [NSC] Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Answering questions about this ban, he said that it was not directed against any specific country. He added that it was not a "total ban but applications for permission to export will have to be sent to the Ministry of Commerce for consideration." The list of the strategic goods is held at the ministry and has been issued under laws of the ministry. Regular trade in goods not included on the list can go on as usual, he said.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, Squadron Leader Prasong said that control is placed on quantities of goods, not only on types of goods, exported there. If more goods than were necessary for the people were exported, they could be used for military purposes, he explained. "This is not at all beneficial to the people and may become dangerous for Thailand."

As for Kampuchea, he said that the whole border is closed to trade because Thailand does not have diplomatic relations with the Phnom Penh regime of Heng Samrin. Commerce is not permitted, he added. However, there is smuggling of goods into Kampuchea and a thriving "black market." Some of the goods, Prasong said, are strategic materials.

As a result, a decree had to be issued to control border trade, authorising the military authorities to suppress it effectively.

Prasong reported that trade with Laos could continue through the checkpoints that have been opened, except in the case of goods on the strategic list, when permission of local officials is needed. If the amount is within the authority of the local officials, they will consider granting a permit.

The NSC also reported that Vietnam is undergoing great economic and financial difficulties because "the Vietnamese authorities spend lots of money on the military without regard for the welfare of the people."

This is one of the main reasons for the migration of people from Vietnam, he said.

Vietnam "has to pay U.S.$40 million in interest on loans from Japan alone and is a debtor of European countries up to the tune of $3,000 to $4,000 million," Prasong said. He added that Hanoi is "unable to make the payments and, as a result, even the World Bank is unable to provide it with more loans."

VOFA LAUDS BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

BK140817 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Visit of the Burmese Foreign Minister Helps Promote Friendly Ties Between Thailand and Burma"]

[Text] The current visit to Thailand of the Burmese foreign minister, His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, from 10 through 14 April is made against the backdrop of cordial friendship and close cooperation existing between Thailand and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. He will also visit two other ASEAN countries, Singapore and Indonesia.

New development of good neighborly relations between Thailand and Burma was given an impetus early this year by the visit to Burma of the Thai foreign minister in January, followed by the visit to Rangoon of Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun in March. The exchange of visits by high-level officials of both countries were instrumental in fostering Thai-Burmese relations, with particular emphasis on mutual cooperation along the Thai-Burmese border including the prevention and suppression of narcotic drugs trafficking.

The present visit by the Burmese foreign minister serves to renew his personal acquaintance with the Thai side and can be viewed as part of the continuing efforts by both countries to intensify closer cooperation through frank and friendly discussions on matters of mutual concern. Upon his arrival at Bangkok airport last Saturday, the Burmese foreign minister and his party were received by the Thai foreign minister who spent the weekend with his colleague in an informal setting in Phatthaya.

The highlights of the visit of the Burmese foreign minister were contained in today's program which included consultations with the Thai foreign minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Later the two foreign ministers exchanged instrument of ratification of the agreement between Thailand and Burma on the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea. This afternoon's itinerary included a private luncheon with Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, a call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and an audience with his majesty the king. Tonight the Burmese foreign minister will attend an official dinner hosted in his honor by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It is a source of gratification that both Thailand and Burma are actively engaged in constructive cooperation in the areas where both countries and people can derive mutual benefits. The discussions with high-ranking Thai officials on bilateral issues including the exchange of the instrument of ratification today constitute another forward step in the development of good relations between two neighboring countries and contribute to the enhancement of peace and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region.

The visit of the Burmese foreign minister coincides with our Rattanakosin bicentennial celebrations and the Songkran Festival. This morning the Burmese foreign minister viewed the royal barge procession carrying the Phra Hutthasihing, one of Thailand's most revered Buddha images. The fact that Burma and Thailand have majority populations who are devoutly Buddhists is an important tie that binds the two countries. It is therefore hoped that the colours and splendour of the Thai festivities will also contribute to make the visit of the Burmese foreign minister a pleasant and fruitful one.

INDONESIA RELEASES 43 FISHERMAN ARRESTED IN 1981

BK131133 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The Thai fishing boats Sap Montri and Winit Nawa and their crew of 43 were seized on 12 July 1981 on charges of violating Indonesian territorial waters, lacking proper documents and carrying 25 tons of fish. The boats were taken to Tanjunpinang after the seizure. The Tanjungpinang court sentenced the crewmen to 6-7 months imprisonment. The crewmen have served their sentences and have since been released, and the Indonesian authorities have asked that the crewmen be returned to Thailand.

The owners of the seized boats have each posted 20,000 baht at the Foreign Ministry for expenses in bringing back the crewmen. In this regard, on 7 April the Foreign Ministry instructed the Thai Embassy in Jakarta to act to bring back the released fishermen.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES ARRIVE -- Trat Province -- Sixty-four Vietnamese refugees landed in this coastal province late last week, according to a delayed report. The Vietnamese boat people, 24 of them children, arrived on a Thai fishing trawler at Thapthim beach of Tambon Laem Klat in Muang District. Police quoted the Vietnamese as saying that they came across a Thai fishing boat after their own vessel broke down in the Vietnamese waters on April 8. The refugees said they gave the Thai fishermen their valuables and asked them to bring them ashore. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Apr 82 p 6 BK]

FRG FINANCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- An agreement concerning financial cooperation between the Governments of Thailand and the FRG was signed recently at the Foreign Ministry. The agreement will make it possible for the Thai Government or other borrowers to be selected jointly by the two governments to raise with the development loan corporation a loan of up to dm 36 million for the following irrigation projects: financing of investment measures in connection with the dam and irrigation system along the Nam Mun River; and financing of investment measures and local currency costs in connection with small irrigation schemes. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82 BK]

TRADE TARGET WITH GDR -- Thailand and East Germany set an aim to achieve a bilateral trade volume of $120 million during the 4 years up to 1985. This is the result of the second session of the Thailand-GDR joint commission held in East Berlin from 29-31 March. The director general of the Foreign Trade Department, who headed the Thai delegation, said last year's bilateral trade target was $20 million but Thai statistics show that actual bilateral trade last year amounted to only $13.2 million. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82 BK]

RICE SALE TO MAYAYSIA -- The Foreign Trade Department has concluded a deal to sell 3,000 tons of glutinous rice to Malaysia. The contract is worth about 20 million baht. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Apr 82 BK]

SPOKESMAN DENIES U.S. TOXIC CHEMICAL CHARGES

BK131516 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 13 -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here today issued a statement rejecting recent U.S. allegations about the use of chemical poisons by Vietnam in Laos and Kampuchea. The statement reads:

"In his report to the U.S. Congress in late March, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig again charged Vietnam with using Soviet-made chemical poisons in Laos and Kampuchea.

"It is still remembered that in September 1981 the U.S. secretary of state himself and all the mouthpieces of the U.S. Government launched a campaign concerning the so-called use of chemical poisons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. The campaign was designed to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. But facts have shown that this was merely a fabrication. Progressive public opinion, many scientists, including American scientists, have pointed out that evidence produced by the U.S. Government was groundless. On March 15 the Pugwash conference in Geneva, attended by scientists from 13 countries, affirmed that there was no concrete proof of the use of chemical poisons as alleged by the U.S. government. Even health experts in a so-called UN "investigation team" returning from Southeast Asia and South Asia in November 1981 and February 1982 also concluded that there was no fact to back the U.S. claim about the use of chemical poisons in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. A number of persons in this team even denounced the U.S. for pressuring them into producing false evidence to suit the U.S. allegations.

"The U.S. Government's intention in this smear campaign about the Soviet Union and Vietnam is to divert public attention from its scheme of stepping up the arms race and the mass production of chemical and bacteriological weapons, delay negotiations for a treaty banning production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and obstruct disarmament talks.

"By concocting the story about the use of Soviet-made taxic chemicals in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea, the U.S. Government also seeks to whitewash its crimes against the three Indochinese peoples. All people of conscience can still remember that the U.S. imperialists conducted a long-term, large-scale chemical war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for more than ten years. They sprayed hundreds of thousands of tonnes of toxic chemicals, killing hundreds of thousands of people, destroying hundreds of thousands of hectares of crop land, with disastrous consequences to the environment, to many generations of Vietnamese, and to tens of thousands of Americans who fought in Indochina. Mankind will keep record of the U.S. aggressors' crimes.

"By conducting the biggest chemical war in mankind's history and by trying to repeat this war with modern means and on a large scale, the United States has seriously violated the 1925 Geneva Convention. The U.S. Government, therefore, is not qualified to speak about justice at all.

"The Foreign Ministry of the socialist republic of Vietnam once again completely rejects the U.S. slander and demands the the U.S. Government end its collusion with the reactionary Chinese ruling circle in vilifying Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries."

VNA REJECTS XINHUA 'SLANDERS' ON THAI BORDER

BK131506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1438 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] XINHUA on 11 April carried a report slanderously charging Vietnamese troops with firing mortar rounds into a Thai border post and using "yellow rain" and other toxic chemicals in Kampuchea.

VNA is authorized to totally reject these fabricated and slanderous reports. This is only a trick aimed at pitting ASEAN -- especially Thailand -- against the Indochinese countries, creating tension in Southeast Asia and serving the dark designs of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

HANOI STRESSES DESIRE FOR PEACE WITH PRC

BK131115 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "We Only Want Peace and Stability"]

[Text] The earnest aspiration of the Vietnamese, Chinese and other peoples in Southeast Asia and all over the world is to put an end to armed conflicts and hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and solve the problems concerning the relations between China and Vietnam through negotiations. This would contribute to peace and stability in the region.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar recently sent a message to Chairman of the Council of Minsters Pham Van Dong calling on Vietnam and China to maintain the state of peace along the common border after the period of Tet, the traditional Lunar New Year Festival. His proposal is consistent with our desire. We have also proposed that the two sides end all armed activities along the common border once and for all. In a note sent to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, we called for an end to armed activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and early resumption of the third round of the Vietnam-China talks within the first 6 months of this year.

The Chinese authorities, however, have flatly rejected our proposals. Over the past 3 months they have sent their troops to conduct more than 70 armed provocations and intrusions into Vietnamese territory. China's dark design is to weaken Vietnam in all fields -- economic, political, diplomatic, psychological and ideological -- then to annex Vietnam and other Indochinese countries in the first move of extension to Southeast Asia. But this desire is a long way from becoming reality.

People of good sense clearly know that China is nurturing an expansionist and hegemonist plan. China is not only opposing the Indochinese peoples but also sabotaging peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We always stand for peace and friendship with the peoples of China and other neighboring countries. We have asked China to sign a bilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence. We have also proposed to resume the third round of the Vietnam-China talks so as to stop armed conflicts in the border area between the two countries.

With this consistent stand, Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, declared at the fifth national congress of the party in Hanoi: The Vietnamese people resolutely struggle to defeat all aggressive and annexationist moves of the Chinese authorities against Vietnam. But we preserve our friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people. Maintaining the policy of friendship and good neighborhood with the Chinese people, we stand for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of disputes through negotiations.

The Chinese authorities have many times called for peace and negotiations. If that is really their intention, they had better prove their words by concrete deeds.

PRC SEEN 'TO INCITE' ASEAN AGAINST VIETNAM

BK131218 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Monday commented on China's new campaign to incite the ASEAN countries to oppose Vietnam. The paper said: High-ranking Chinese officials, together with their psychological machine, are calling on ASEAN countries not to fall into a trap of regional dialogue, not to be (?deluded) on Vietnam's peace proposal. They term some ASEAN politicians as foolish and risky.

China's wrath, first of all, reflects its bitter attitude toward the Indochinese countries' proposal, which is considered by public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world over as a correct and practical proposal to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Over the past 3 years China has orchestrated what it called the Kampuchea issue to rally anti-Vietnamese forces and cover up its expansionist and hegemonist designs in Southeast Asia. China's current campaign is also for this purpose.

People in ASEAN know that the only problem facing the Indochinese countries is to oppose Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. They consider China as the biggest threat to their national interests. They also understand that presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to help wipe out the genocidal Pol Pot clique and remove China's threat.

Another reason for China's wrath is that the loose alliance between Khmer reactionary groups has not yet been set up and that the Pol Pot clique is in danger of being let down by its former supporters, including ASEAN countries.

The paper continued: Over the past 3 years China has closely colluded with U.S. imperialism and ultrarightist forces in the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries. But the developments in the region are not to their liking. The revolution in the three Indochinese countries has still developed steadily. The friendship and relationship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have become an invincible strength to ensure each country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity -- an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries' consistent foreign policy of peace and friendship with other countries, moreover, enjoys great support from all parts of the world. The more China incites the ASEAN countries to oppose Vietnam, the more it exposes its true color.

WEINBERGER VISIT SAID TO REVEAL NE ASIAN 'PLOT'

OW140715 Hanoi VNA in English 0650 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 14 -- Washington, Beijing, Tokyo and Seoul are joining hands to oppose the Soviet Union and undermine peace and security in Northeast Asia, says NHAN DAN today. Commenting on Washington's plot to increase "cooperation" with Japan, China and South Korea as revealed by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a recent press conference, the paper notes that Reagan has sent many policy-makers to Northeast Asia. Weinberger, during his first official visit to that region, urged Japan to increase its military budget and talked about a Pentagon plan to modernize the U.S. forces in South Korea, it adds.

At Clark Airbase and Subic Naval Base the U.S. defence secretary underlined the importance of U.S. military bases in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines to the U.S. plan in the whole of Asia, NHAN DAN further recalls. What is also clear from Weinberger's trip is that the United States is frantically consolidating its strategic defences from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, the paper remarks.

It continues: "Recent U.S. activites have increased tension in Asia and the Pacific to the detriment of peace and security in the region, but the dangerous plots hatched by the United States have been strongly condemned by peace-loving people, who want to see peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and who are determined to check all criminal adventures of U.S. imperialism and international reaction", NHAN DAN concludes.

MATERIALS ON FIFTH VCP NATIONAL CONGRESS

Le Duc Tho Report, Part II

BK121212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Conclusion of part II of report on party-building work by Le Duc Tho, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi — read by announcer]

[Text] 5. Enhance the militancy and vanguard role of party members, build a pure and strong contingent of party members.

Our party currently has 1,727,784 members. These members include outstanding militants who have been admitted through many revolutionary generations over the past half century and more. We highly appreciate the party's ranks with their fine revolutionary character, and the sacrifices, efforts and experience of numerous party members, regardless of when they joined the revolution.

In the recent change undergone by the revolution, many party members have steadfastly maintained their revolutionary quality and have quickly improved their capacity for work, thus proving themselves worthy of being vanguard militants and winning the trust and admiration of the masses.

The steadfastness of numerous party members in view of the recent historic turning point and great difficulties attests to the loyalty and experience of the party's ranks. However, in the present ranks of the party, aside from a number of party members who have declined and degenerated but have not yet been expelled, there still is a segment of party members who, in their ideal and action, do not fulfill, even to a minimum extent, their role as communists. Among this number, not a few have really lost the will to fight. In our judgment, this segment is no longer worthy of the title of party member and limits appreciably the fighting capacity of many party organizations.

All party members, regardless of their positions, must be communist militants imbued with an ideal and must act according to the party's lines. In the process of carrying out the party's political tasks through the various mass movements and through the issuance of party cards, we have further improved the quality of party members and have expelled unqualified persons from the party. In many places, however, this task has not been firmly carried out due to an incorrect understanding of party members' standards, sympathy and indulgence, and laxity in guidance by party chapter committees and by upper-level party committees and responsible organs.

Provincial and municipal party committee echelons should control the issuance of party cards and satisfactorily guide the reviewing of this task in each party chapter and each basic party organization. Wherever party cards have been issued in an unsatisfactory manner, the matter must be brought before the party chapters concerned for reconsideration. The masses' opinion on this matter should be sought, and party cards must be recalled from those persons to whom they were issued incorrectly.

The reviewing of party card issuance must be a broad political activity in the entire party carried out from party chapters upward on the basis of a through understanding of the fifth party congress resolution on work related to party members. In this political activity, we shall satisfactorily strengthen party committees; promote internal democracy to control the qualifications of party members; commend the progress made by party members since they received their party cards; and continue to improve the quality of party members and expel unqualified persons from the party.

We should resolutely expel from the party all bad, corrupt, opportunist and degenerate elements whose revolutionary will is paralyzed and who no longer have the masses' confidence.

We should also expel those whose fighting will has declined and weakened, who care only for the interests of their families and their own interests while neglecting the tasks entrusted to them or performing these tasks only perfunctorily, mainly for the purpose of preserving their party member title, and who are no longer capable of leading the masses effectively.

Such persons should not be kept in the party for any reason, even though they may have been credited with achievements in the past, and even though they may have made no mistakes as citizens.

We have for a long time persistently educated these party members. Preserving the party's sentiments for these comrades is a necessity. However, the highest sentiment must still be aimed at serving the interests of the party and the revolution. If we continue to allow such party members to stay in the party, this will only reduce the fighting strength of the party and lower the prestige of party organizations.

The removal of unqualified party members from the party must be strictly carried out and closely guided. Even if many members are to be removed, we must be determined to go ahead without hesitation. By so doing, it is certain that our party will become stronger, its leadership will become better and the masses' confidence in the party will grow much higher.

As for those party members who have poor knowledge and who are physically weak, we must seek ways to patiently help them make progress, assign appropriate jobs to them, and designate competent comrades to help them.

With regard to those party members who cannot make progress to improve their extremely poor awareness despite the education efforts of party organizations, they must be removed from the party.

We must not mistake demoralized and unqualified party members for those aging, physically weak and disabled comrades who are no longer capable of work and deserve rest and convalescence. For the latter, they need only to maintain their revolutionary qualities.

Party development must be carried out permanently and promptly. We must provide active guidance for granting party membership to those who have distinguished themselves in the mass movement, especially those workers who have been enlightened by the party's ideals, been trained and tested, have good political and educational backgrounds and extensive scientific, technical and managerial knowledge.

Since Directive No 72 of the party Central Committee Secretariat was issued, party development activities have improved with respect to ensuring party members' qualities. With this directive, the party has further overcome shortcomings in class concepts and in methods and procedures. But, in general, party development activities are still lagging. In some localities the party has been virtually sealed off, as evidenced by the admission of only a few new members. Many basic party organizations in the southern provinces and in high mountainous areas, though having very few members, have failed to admit new members. Among the members admitted to the party after the fourth party congress, 59 percent have been recruited from the armed forces.

Emphasis must be placed on giving greater attention to building the party ranks within the working class. Many provinces, cities and industrial complexes have made the mistake of neglecting the training of outstanding workers for admission to the party, have not made efforts in inspection, encouragement and in drawing experiences needed for guiding this task, and have failed to correct erroneous thoughts toward workers, especially among those who served under the former regime. In the period ahead, in cities and industrial complexes, the admission of new party members must be focused mainly on the working class.

As many cultural and artistic units and scientific research agencies have paid less attention to seeking party membership for competent writers, artists, literary and artistic researchers, scientists and cadres who have made great contributions to the party and have attached themselves to the latter, these units and agencies must correct these shortcomings, and must direct their attention toward the above targets in recommending party membership.

It is necessary to eliminate the practice by certain localities of granting party membership only to yes men and obedient people. Indeed, they are prejudiced against and have, out of fear, refused to train for admission to the party outspoken people who have the nerve to criticize their units and their supervisors for their shortcomings.

District and precinct party committees and basic party committees must find out outspoken people who have, out of their concern for the common cause, dared to denounce shortcomings and defend the truth; and must seek ways to train and educate them for admission to the party once they are qualified for this.

To enhance the quality of the contingent of party members it is required that we simultaneously enforce each of the three measures -- removing unqualified members from the party, recruiting new party members and educating and training party members through work assignments, study sessions, criticism, self-criticism and party discussions. In particular, emphasis must be laid on the need to improve the quality of party chapter activities and regularly maintain the system of party chapter activities. The party chapter must truly be the place where issues concerning party lines, policies and viewpoints are fully discussed; where party resolutions are ascertained and measures adopted for their scrupulous implementation; where a struggle is made in the field of viewpoints and principles for the defense of the party's lines and organization; and where revolutionary will and leadership capability are forged for party members. We must not mistake the activities of party chapters for those of the trade unions, administrative, specialized or service organs, or production units.

It is necessary to make criticisms and self-criticisms frankly and in a spirit of comradeship within the party chapter over issues concerning the party's lines, policies, principles and organization, and the revolutionary quality of party cadres and members. Specific shortcomings that can be rectified through daily mutual assistance should not be allowed to accumulate for criticism at party chapter conferences.

To enhance the quality of party members a crucial problem is to improve the qualifications of key cadres in grassroots units. Party committee members, first of all secretaries of party committees and party chapters, must really possess adequate qualifications and capabilities. They must be trained, guided and checked regularly by higher-level party organizations; and must be subjected to timely supervision and criticism by the party committee as a whole, party members and the masses.

The party Central Committee Secretariat will directly guide the annual program for training secretaries of grassroots party committees and a number of party committee members in general issues that are essential to the leadership of the party; and will charge the provincial and municipal party committees with the task of providing further guidance on points that are of interest ot the localities.

The party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department will coordinate with other departments to prepare the curriculum for this training program.

6. Train, correctly deploy and refresh the contingent of key cadres from top to bottom in accordance with the cadre plan.

As the cause of socialist revolution and national defense becomes more complex and the leading role of the party keeps expanding with each passing day, the decisive impact of the work related to cadres, especially the fostering, training and deployment of the contingent of key cadres, is felt more strongly.

Practical experience clearly shows that the precision of set lines and the accuracy and success in implementing set lines and policies depend finally on the quality of cadre work.

Our party has been successful in training and deploying the contingent of key cadres who are absolutely loyal to the revolution to meet the requirements of the national and democratic revolution. However, upon entering the new stage, belatedness in the fostering and deployment of cadres to meet the requirements for leadership and economic and social management is now a major shortcoming. With a change in direction of the revolution and the renewal of the system of economic management on the basis of profit-and-loss accounting and socialist business methods, there arises an even more actue need to urgently foster and deploy cadres in accordance with the new requirements. We must carry out this task intensively, but it is necessary to follow a sequence suitable to the scientific character of the process in advancing the socialist revolutionary cause with planning.

A. First, we must constantly pay attention to formulating and carrying out programs and plans for training and fostering cadres. To have enough qualified cadres for positively meeting the requirements of our tasks, the fundamental problem is to develop a cadre plan which will serve as a basis for preparing programs and plans for training and fostering cadres in accordance with both short and long-term requirements -- not only for the next 5 or 10 years but also for the more distant future. This is the central link of cadre work as a whole.

The main source of candidates for training to become leading cadres of the party and state consists of cadres who have had practical experience in work, production and combat at the grassroots level. It is necessary to select persons with promising prospects from within the movement and from the working apparatus of each sector for fostering and training.

From a more far-sighted viewpoint, we must create an extensive reserve right at the moment when students are selected for admission to party schools and colleges to be trained into leading, managerial, economic and technical cadres at the grassroots level. In the view of the party, to plan the selection of students is basically to plan their deployment. It is necessary to change the methods for selecting students for admission to the training schools mentioned above. When cadres are to be trained for certain echelons, localities and sectors, attention must be paid to select for training cadres, workers and cooperative members who have been tested in the mass movement and who have fulfilled the military obligation -- if they are young men -- from those particular sectors and localities.

Attention must be given to overcoming imbalances in the training of scientific-technological cadres and to putting an end to the situation in which cadres are trained and fostered unnecessarily and without calculating the results. It is important to train cadres out of workers, women, ethnic minority people and local cadres for the various localities and establishments, especially in the south and the mountainous regions. Specific and appropriate policies, systems and measures must be devised to promptly train this contingent of cadres.

Along with training new cadres, we must urgently formulate plans to foster a number of incumbent key leading cadres who have not yet had the opportunity to study in accordance with a curriculum suitable to each area and each region; and must prepare plans to supplement leading cadres with knowledge of new issues concerning theories, lines, policies and economic management, and of new developments of science and technology.

Attention must be attached to overcoming the tendency to neglect the training of students and cadres at party schools in the work conduct, methods for leadership and rules on party activities, and in the organizational structure, the work system and the work procedures of leading cadres. It is necessary to resolutely send leading cadres and their deputies to attend refresher training courses first in accordance with the plan; and to put an end to a situation in which cadres of lesser importance are sent in their stead because their superiors are busy.

B. Urgently deploy and reassign cadres.

It is necessary to make definite decisions to effect changes in organization and personnel in cases where the failure to carry out tasks has been clearly established as being connected, first of all, to the cadres in charge of the various echelons and sectors and of important organs and units. In the views of the masses, leading cadres at all echelons and in all sectors are representatives of the party whose task is to ensure the implementation of party lines, and persons who wield the power of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat. Changes in the system of economic management have necessitated the introduction of new, very stringent requirements for leadership by the party and management by the state. Therefore, the criteria for qualifications and capabilities of leading cadres have been raised to a very high degree with regard to quality. In view of this, the need for a change in the quality of the contingent of key cadres in the various echelons and sectors is objectively inevitable.

For a long time now, cadres have often failed to believe in the effectiveness of resolutions because in implementing them we have usually shown a lack of determination and decisiveness -- especially in changing and reassigning leading and key managerial cadres of the various echelons and sectors and of grassroots units who are obviously not qualified for their current positions. For a long period in the past, when assigning key cadres we often made the mistake of transferring cadres from one post to another at the same level -- even in cases where the cadres concerned had committed shortcomings -- or of transferring cadres from one sector to another, without paying much attention to promoting cadres from the lower echelons of those sectors. This practice resulted in a situation in which many cadres did not have the actual qualifications which their work required. In many cases, frequent transfers were ordered and the cadres concerned did not have sufficient time to develop their efficiency. This deployment has led to the existence of unspecialized and unqualified cadres who cannot fulfill their leadership and management duties.

The assignment of cadres is still being influenced by feudal attitudes toward ranks and positions in the party and the state apparatus, by subjective concepts arising from the failure to understand people and tasks, and by bureaucratism and conservatism in the management of cadres. We must resolutely implement Resolution No 10-NQ/TU of the party Central Committee and Resolution No 32-NC/TU of the Political Bureau on organization work; and must firmly grasp the attitude that the organization must be set up and cadres assigned strictly on the basis of the tasks in question and of the economic-technological requirements.

We must clearly define the criteria for cadres for each position. Once the criteria for cadres have been clearly established, we will give the necessary time to and create conditions for the cadres who are capable of meeting these criteria to surge forward and fulfill satisfactorily the tasks entrusted to them. As for those comrades who are obviously incapable of meeting the requirements of their tasks, we should resolutely and promptly demote them or reassign them to a more suitable field of work. If a cadre has reached retirement age, he should be allowed to retire; the cadre policy should not be cited as an excuse for letting him hold on to his position or seeking to reassign him to another equivalent position.

We should regard promotion and demotion as a normal action in assigning cadres. The interests of our work must be placed above everything else. Indulgence and sympathy are no reasons for us to be hesitant in assigning cadres since this will adversely affect our work. Good and capable cadres who are judged to be really capable of assuming new duties should be given special promotions.

In the criteria for key leading cadres of the party and state at all echelons and in all sectors and units, we should pay due attention to the political and professional criteria. The results of work, however, must be used as the ultimate measure of these criteria.

Absolute loyalty to the revolution and unanimity with the party's line are extremely essential requirements for all party and state cadres.

For leading cadres, aside from these requirements, the political criteria must also be reflected in their political level and exemplary socialist ethics. Concerning these ethics, emphasis must be placed on honesty, straightforwardness in struggling against negativism, abstention from placing one's personal interests and those of one's family and friends above those of the collective and the entire society, and refraining from puttingthe interests of one's own department and locality ahead of those of the state and the entire society.

As a cadre of the party or the state, one must have specialized knowledge as well as technical and professional management skills suitable for the nature of one's work and for one's position. In the new conditions, it is necessary to take into consideration the diplomas and past schooling of cadres. This, however, should not be done mechanically and emphasis should not be placed on diplomas only. On the contrary, the experience and real capabilities of cadres, and even their self-cultivated knowledge must also be considered.

Concerning cadres' capacity for leadership, we must pay attention to their ability to manage their apparatus and to rally the cadres and laborers under their charge, and their readiness to make decisions and to assume responsibility in carrying out their duties.

Measures should be adopted to use old and new cadres together so as to lower the still high average age of the contingent of key cadres and to ensure continuity in building the contingent of key leading cadres at each level and in each sector. It is necessary to rejuvenate the contingent of key leading cadres and boldly promote talented persons and promising cadres from the lower echelons, especially those who have matured in the basic units. We must overcome the conservatist and anachronistic tendency of assigning cadres without taking the nature of work into consideration. The state of mistrusting cadres and investing key cadres with several functions solely on account of their personal prestige must be resolutely abolished; otherwise, such a practice will lead to the key cadres working perfunctorily and many tasks not having any specific person exclusively in charge of them.

Deputy ministers should not serve concurrently as directors of production and business units; party committee secretaries must also not work as directors.

We must replace boldly and without delay those leading cadres of various organs and units who are currently incapable of taking in the party's line and policies and those who really can no longer direct work realistically, actively and effectively.

C. No less important is the need to change the methods of selecting and managing cadres. This work must be changed according to the following principles: ensuring the collective leadership and decision of party organizations in promoting key cadres; implementing scrupulously the principle of democratic centralism in promoting, selecting and taking disciplinary action against cadres; combining personnel management with work management and control; maintaining an objective and serious attitude in evaluating and making contact with cadres; promptly help cadres bring into play their strengths and correct their weaknesses; and opposing bureaucratism and formalism in the management of cadres.

Cadres must be assigned and promoted according to the system in which the self-criticism made by the cadres themselves are taken into consideration together with the observations of the organs which manage them. Knowledgeable cadres, party members and the masses, especially the subordinates of the cadres being considered for assignment or promotion, and the collectives vested with the authority to make decisions, must be consulted. Attention must be paid to collecting suggestions in a democratic manner for reference when promoting or demoting cadres. The contents of such suggestions, however, must be examined carefully and not mechanically or perfunctorily, especially in those units which have to cope with the problem of factionalism.

The quality of the contingent of cadres in charge of organizational work must be improved. The various departments, especially the organization departments at various echelons, and the organization offcies and bureaus of the various departments, ministries, services and production and business organizations, must be strengthened. These departments must be entrusted with the task of assisting the party committee echelons in managing key cadres in each field of activities. In carrying out this task, the departments must have the cooperation of the organization departments at the central and lower echelons.

The head of each section must exercise direct management of subordinate cadres. Leading cadres must directly help cadres under their supervision and discover and improve talented cadres.

Party chapters and executive committees of trade unions and the youth and women's unions must discover talented individuals in localities, units, sectors and their own organizations and recommend them to the central echelon and corresponding party committee echelons so they will be selected and improved. This must be done systematically.

D. To meet the requirements for the renovation of the task of improving, assigning and employing cadres, we must renovate in a systematic manner policies and regulations on the remuneration of cadres so as to be consistent with the new managerial system and the new position of various organizations. This is designed to encourage cadres to develop their talents.

The party must pay due attention to caring for the moral and material life of senior cadres, cadres who have rendered meritorious service and retired cadres through the application of policies and procedures that reflect the respect, affection and care of the party and people for these comrades. There must be organizations in charge of implementing and controlling the implementation of these policies and procedures. There must be practical policies and procedures on this matter in order to develop the lasting effect of specialists who are qualified in all respects. Feudalist views must be eliminated in the study and implementation of these policies and procedures.

Taking care of and developing the force of grassroots cadres is the party's major policy. Policies and regulations on remunerating grassroots cadres must be revised so as to be consistent with the importance of grassroots units.

7. We must adopt a new work method and shape a Leninist work ethic for the party. This is a major requirement for our party's leadership. Facts prove that adoption of correct work methods and behavior is an exceptionally important factor in ensuring the accuracy of decisions and transforming them into facts.

A. First of all, we must definitely renovate the method of preparing and issuing decisions especially on economic matters, along the line of improving the scientific character of work methods. In issuing accurate decisions, it is imperative to have a firm grasp of the actual situation and to ensure possession of accurate information. This requires that leading cadres get closer to the realities and that staff organs pay great attention to strengthening organizations, changing study methods and understanding the situation thoroughly.

Study organs must review the situation and utilize information to formulate plans on the basis of accurate information supplied to them. For their party, information organs and joint information units must provide information promptly, select information for dissemination and file reports in a timely manner in order to help leading cadres supervise study work and settle problems appropriately.

The opinions of the masses must be respected, and the views of subordinates must be collected and reviewed. Preparations for important decisions must be based on the study of different plans, close coordination among responsible organs at all levels and in all sectors, extensive use of the results of research institutes and the collection of opinions from persons who are well acquainted with the matter.

The Political Bureau and the Secretariat should directly guide efforts to resolve new and complex problems of great importance on an experimental basis; and only make decisions after studying the actual results of experimental work. Preparations should be made very carefully, to the point that even before making a decision, all arguments and reasons must be clearly analyzed in the main to ensure agreement on or selection of plans for its implementation. If an agreement cannot be reached, thorough discussions must be made conducted, but a compromising view must not be arrived at just out of deference or fear that the subsequent adoption of poor decisions may do harm in many respects. The lack of uniform understanding and implementation of resolutions will disperse and lessen the effectiveness of discipline in carrying out decisions.

We must pay attention to creating conditions so that decisions may be made by the party and state on the basis of scientific analysis. All economic plans, policies and viewpoints must be studied in a comprehensive and profound manner and with practical calculations. It is necessary to step up basic investigation, improve statistical work and firmly grasp the situation through analysis to meet the requirements of leadership. Regulations on decision making must be established from top to bottom in the spirit of ensuring that decisions are not made unless complete information is available, unless plans have been made to calculate their effectiveness, and unless all the procedures for decision making have been observed.

B. To make correct decisions simply means to define orientations for action. The crucial problem remains the organization of the implementation of decisions in order to turn them into reality. If we consider research in making decisions to be important, the organization of their implementation is ten times more so. It is necessary to resolutely overcome the tendency to gloat over one's first successful step -- feeling complacent over the decisions already made. Plans must be formulated to carry out resolutions with responsibility for their implementation clearly assigned to specific persons and organs, with a specified time of completion and specific persons and organs designated to keep track of, encourage, supervise and control their implementation.

Major resolutions of the party must be promptly established in specific policies, viewpoints and measures of the state so as to accelerate the implementation of these resolutions. Concerning issues in which no previous experience has been accumulated, work must be carried out on a trial basis before its widespread application. In the art of leadership and management, we must know which points and which links to concentrate our efforts and attention on and must attach special importance to inspection, review, recapitulation, drawing upon experience, giving commendations and awards, and promptly enforcing discipline.

C. The changing of the methods for making decisions and organizing their implementation in accordance with the aforementioned requirements is an important part of our effort to adopt Leninist methodology and work conduct. We must also carry out many other tasks to adopt at all costs this conduct with the aim of improving party leadership.

It is necessary to grasp even more firmly the need for unifying theory with practice, words with deeds, and policies with organization. The current wide separation of these aspects is an importance cause of the lack of effectiveness in organization and implementation. We must unify the revolutionary character with the scientific character in all activities, and link revolutionary ardor with organized actions and effective methods. The party must instill in the contingent of cadres a practical and realistic way of thinking and the habit of working with calculated results. It is necessary to urgently train leading cadres in the science of leadership and the science of management.

Each unit head must work in accordance with his functions and the operational procedures instead of according to his personal whim. It is necessary to set up and use the organization satisfactorily from the central level down to various other levels. The apparatus must be efficient and its administrators must be truly capable and knowledgeable. On the basis of functions and operational procedures, it is necessary to review the implementation of decisions in order to promptly give citations, commendations and awards or enforce discipline.

We must truly carry out the practice of self-criticism within the party and before the masses and must truly discuss measures for resolving difficulties in management with the people in order to advance the movement continuously. At 3- or 6-month intervals, and when there is a major task, it is necessary to employ the system of consulting the people and provide opportunities for the masses to criticize party cadres and members and party and state organs. We must strictly analyze social opinions in order to formulate viewpoints and policies in a timely manner.

8. We must pay attention to and always intensify party control work. Control work constitutes one of the key functions of party leadership and represents an important part of party-building work as a whole, especially at a time when the party leads the administration. To ensure effectiveness in organization, leadership and implementation, it is required that we pay the utmost attention to and intensify supervision and control over the implementation of decisions. Programs and plans must be mapped out to organize control work in a careful manner. Plans for activities of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the standing committees of the various party committee echelons must include a plan for control.

It is necessary to intensify party control work. This work must be upgraded scientifically to ensure timeliness, precision and a high level of effectiveness. This is a crucial task that must be carried out in connunction with planning by the various party committee echelons, control committees and party departments. Control over general issues concerning the implementation of party lines, policies and resolutions -- which is designed to encourage, supervise and guide implementation -- must be assumed by party committee echelons and departments in accordance with their functions and areas of responsibility. Control over cases involving violations of party statutes by party members -- which includes cases involving violations of the principles of party organization and activities and infringements of party discipline, the law of the state and qualifications of party members -- over the enforcement of discipline within the party, over party finances and so forth must, as stipulated in the party statutes, be assumed by the control committees at the central and various other levels. This task is of great significance in maintaining party discipline and contributing to a stable, strong and clean party.

Attention must be given to perfecting control committees at all levels. All activities must be subjected to strict control and all sectors must intensify their own control work. The improvement of the quality and effectiveness of party control work must be closely linked with the improvement of the effectiveness of state control work and the mass control work of the people's control network. Leadership without control is in reality the absence of leadership.

Conclusion: Pay attention to the auality and effectiveness of party-building work.

Dear comrades, the great successes of the Vietnamese revolution are also the successes of party-building work. We have displayed creativity in this work and have achieved results and drawn upon valuable experiences in this field. Many party committee echelons, party chapters, party organizations and party members have, through their actual work, gained valuable experiences in ideological and organizational work. We assert the basic and strong points of the party and the contingent of party cadres and members. Yet, we also clearly recognize the grave weaknesses and deficiencies of the party and of party-building work, especially in the economic and social fields.

The actual situation of the party's present ideological and organizational tasks shows that the quality and effectiveness of the party-building undertaking are far from meeting the requirements of the political task and are hardly worth the efforts made for this purpose. There are correct resolutions and directives on building and organizing the party, but cadres still do not understand and are not implementing them thoroughly. Many important related tasks have been done, but they have not been reviewed promptly in order to evaluate their results.

We must, first of all, point out that party-building work has not long been linked to the political task. Its major shortcoming has resulted from the fact that it has not been aimed at concretizing the party's lines and coordinated closely with the shaping of a new economic managerial system and that proper attention has not been paid to strengthening organization and improving cadres in order to accelerate the establishment of a new economic structure and new economic managerial procedures.

Party-building work has not yet been considered by party committee echelons as their primary task. Many party committee echelons and party cadres and members do not study the party statutes in order to carry out this task correctly. They have a habit of waiting for or relying on the guidance by the higher echelons.

Our duty is to pay due attention to developing strengths and overcoming such shortcomings in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of the party-building task and the organizational and ideological tasks. We must oppose the slackening of the ideological task. We must also oppose bureaucratism and formalism in party-building work. It is imperative to strengthen control work in order to accelerate the implementation of resolutions, disseminate good experiences, correct deviations and cut down on unnecessary paperwork and meetings.

The party statutes must be complied with scrupulously. Each party committee echelon and each party cadre and member must study carefully the party statutes, the documents that have been approved by the fourth and fifth party congress and which deal with party-building work, and the party's resolutions and directives on this task, in order to take the initiative in implementing them. They are the main basis for each party committee echelon to exercise leadership of the party-building task. Strict discipline must be observed by party committee echelons and party cadres and members in complying with the party statutes.

In the last analysis, the present shortcomings stem from the failure to carry out the party statutes scrupulously. Party-building work must really be the task of the entire party. Each party committee echelon, organ and party cadre and member is responsible for building the party according to its or his function and responsibility on the basis of compliance with the party statutes, party-building guidelines and the central echelon's resolutions and directives.

Party committee echelons and party cadres and members must be thoroughly imbued with party-building guidelines in order to improve the quality and the art of directing the party-building task. Realities of the carrying out of party-building work must be reviewed so that we will thoroughly understand the party-building guidelines with their new contents. Understanding and complying correctly with these guidelines will lead to creativity.

Along with reviewing our experiences in party-building work, we must study those of the CPSU and other fraternal parties in this matter -- parties which have preceded us in the socialist revolution.

The quality of the body of cadres in charge of organizational, ideological and control work must be enhanced by improving the incumbent ones and changing those who are no longer qualified for this work because they are qualitatively poor, unfair, subjective, bureaucratic, highhanded and corrupt, have abused their powers and worse still, have engaged in illicit transactions.

We must shape for each party echelon, organ and cadre entrusted with this work a result-minded way of thinking and a practical work method in directing the organizational and ideological tasks. We must equip leading and organizational cadres with the necessary knowledge of their specific work and the knowledge of economic management, science and technology and organizational science. This is imperatively necessary to help the Central Committee and party committee echelons improve the quality and effectiveness of the party-building task.

Dear comrade delegates, over the past half of a century our people, under the party's leadership, have endured countless sacrifices and hardships and won one victory after another. In the protracted struggle, our party -- founded, educated and trained by President Ho Chi Minh -- has thus far been highly worthy as a genuine Marxist-Leninist party with a force of stalwart cadres and members who are absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people and to proletarian internationalism, a party which is united and single-minded in terms of its lines and is always worthy of the confidence of the people and friends all over the world.

The great victories which our country's revolution has won since the fourth party congress are also the victories of the party in the process of its maturity. The shortcomings in the party-building task as well as in the party's leadership must be considered as lessons of experience through which our party will mature even more remarkably.

Building the party has always been an important task that has decided all of the results of the revolution. Today, in the face of the ever larger-scale and complex socialist construction undertaking and of the very intensive national defense work, party-building task is all the more important and decides the country's future.

Acting upon the party statutes and the beloved and venerated President Ho Chi Minh's testament, we are determined to forge ahead in all respects in order to be worthy as the leaders and loyal servants of the people. We are convinced that with the fifth party congress' resolutions and on the basis of the experiences drawn upon the realities and efforts of the entire party in carrying out the above tasks, policies and measures, the party-building work will surge forward, meet the requirements of the political task, and certainly make great contributions to creating a consolidated strength of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country and ensuring the successful fulfillment of the tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

Dang Quoc Bao Speech

OW121314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Excerpts from speech by Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Central Committee, at the Fifth VCP Congress -- recorded]

[Text] The party Central Committee's political report devoted an appropriate portion to youth activities in the new situation. I fully approve the contents, targets and measures mentioned on youth activities. Today everyone realizes more clearly youth's role and position in society. With this role and position, youth is a great class force that all class enemies in the past as well as the Chinese hegemonic expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces at present consider to be an object to direct their constant attack at.

Since thebeginning our party has always treated the task of building new men -- along with that of building up the new economy and creating a new production force in our country -- as a task of strategic significance for Vietnam's revolution. The party Central Committee political report has pointed to the need to share the responsibility among the state, the sectors, the organizations -- including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union -- and all of society in organizing and educating youth.

A host of urgent matters confront youth and youth activities, requiring great efforts by the entire society. Our youth today live in a new era. Their levels in all aspects are raised. Their psychology, physiology, inclination, aspirations, desires and so forth are developed. They also differ in age level, regional residence, ethnic nationality, religion, profession, educational level, environment and so forth. Consequently we must seek to understand, and amass practical understanding and reasoning and adopt a scientific attitude in dealing with issues relating to youth and youth activities.

Taking up heavy responsibility from the party in organizing, training and fostering the young generation, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must actively and rapidly renovate its method of action so as to exploit all potentials of society in mobilizing the strength of the entire proletarian dictatorship system in its youth activities. On the other hand, the fact that youth and the youth movement are developing everyday demands that Youth Union activities be truly sharp, positive and close to the masses. They most overcome all manifestations of bureaucracy and passiveness and at the same time must oppose all the plots of the enemy, who is resorting to all sorts of strategems to trick the youth.

Dear comrades, the common line and social and economic strategy defined by the fifth party congress have pointed to the common objective of our country's revolution in the future. From this common objective, the immediate as well as long-term task of mobilizing the youth is to materialize the youth's vanguard position in the establishment and development of the right of socialist collective mastery of the working people, including youths, ensuring that youth firmly maintain the role of shock force in national construction and defense and at the same time to endeavor to train and foster the youth into new socialist men who are developed in all aspects and who faithfully and outstandingly carry forward the party's and nation's cause.

Our revolution is now entering a new situation. Our youth, educated and trained by the party, have shown their fine quality and have proved to be a major force standing at the forefront of economic, cultural, social battlefronts and in the fight against the enemy. Our people are entering the eighties with extremely great tasks and fierce trials. This requires that we urgently train and foster the new generation of people and teach them to link their lives to the country's destiny, to the people and to the socialist regime so that they will voluntarily stand up to cope with all difficulties and all enemies, discharge their obligation as the shock force that creates the new society and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

For this reason, the task of teaching communism to youth becomes even more urgent. Acting on the sacred testament of most beloved Uncle Ho, to foster a revolutionary generation for the future is an extremely important and necessary task. First of all, we must step up teaching the party's lines and policies, the notion and spirit of collective mastery and the labor and national defense obligation, making the youth clearly see the plots and actions of Chinese hegemonic expansionism, which is colluding with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces and striving to oppose our country's revolution and the world revolutionary movement.

We must teach the youth about the struggle between the two paths -- socialism and capitalism -- about law, the revolutionary situation and task, proletarian internationalism and so forth. We must actively foster the young generation so that it will know about and feel proud of the heroic traditions of the nation, the working class, the party, the armed forces and the youth union. With a view toward helping them determine their revolutionary ideals in a positive and correct manner, we must equip youth with a scientific world outlook. We must train youth in revolutionary ethics, educate them to live, fight, work and study according to the great Uncle Ho's example.

In the organizing work, first of all we must attract the youth into various forms of political, cultural and profressional organizations, thus enabling them to find their positions in society and in their organizations and we must be concerned with the question of solving youth employment. In organizing the young generation, the question of decisive significance is the direct party leadership in building and consolidating the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the vanguard unit and the nucleus that unites all strata of youth.

With its function as the party's effective arm and trusted reserve unit, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must better fulfill the responsibility entrusted it by the party, namely, to care for and guide the teenagers and children and build up the Ho Chi Minh vanguard teenagers unit and the Ho Chi Minh children's unit. To care for and educate teenagers and children is the inevitable question of the proletarian revolution lying within the nature of the socialist regime. Consequently it is also the responsibility of the entire society.

Along with stepping up the youth's broad emulation movement at the grassroots level, we recommend that the party and the state entrust the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union with a number of industrial and agricultural projects at national, interprovincial, provincial or city level to be called "communist youth union projects," aimed at motivating the youth to contribute their efforts, train and involve themselves in socialist construction. In national defense, we must develop the positive effect of coordinating and combining the three forces, the People's Army, the people's security force and youth, to create a force for successfully implementing the tasks of combat readiness and fighting in defense of the fatherland to preserve political security, public order and social safety.

On the cultural and educational front, the youth union and teenagers unit must continue to contribute their efforts to pushing forward the "two good" emulation movement aimed at the objectives of raising the educational quality and training in revolutionary ethics; intensifying cultural, literary, sports and physical education activities; building a new lifestyle and new socialist men; eliminating the cultural vestiges of neocolonialism ad eradicating supertitious practices.

The youth are the shock force in production, economic construction and development, national defense and cultural and educational development. At the same time they are the shock force in the emulation movement to practice thrift and struggle against negative phenomena in the economy and social life.

NHAN DAN: IMPLEMENT VCP CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

BK131043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 12 April editorial: "The Necessary Conditions for Successfully Implementing the Party Resolutions in Light of the Fifth Party Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] The past 5 years have been a highly challenging period for the revolution in our country after it entered a new historic stage filled with extremely difficult and complex tasks. Through its trials, our party has shown all the more clearly its great abilities and creative talents, leading our people in overcoming numerous difficulties, advancing the revolutionary cause and creating a strong new strategic position for itself. The great majority of our party cadres and members, with their fine political quality and improving standards, are striving to fulfill their tasks.

The fifth party congress affirmed the strength of the party organizations and, at the same time, made a penetrating analysis of the shortcomings and weaknesses that must be overcome to increase the fighting capacity of the socialist revolution's vanguard unit. The political report read at the congress clearly pointed out: The party's leadership must be strengthened in all respects. Particular attention, however, should be paid to its ecnomic leadership. The entire party must deeply engage itself on the economic front, improve its style of leadership in economic affairs and enhance its capacity for and effectiveness in economic leadership.

This is the guideline for building the party in such a way as to meet the objective demands of the new stage. Improving the quality of the contingent of party cadres and members is the decisive condition for improving the quality of the party leadership. The successful implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress is decided by the Communists' capabilities and quality. The capabilities of party cadres and members are reflected in their ability to acquire a thorough understanding of the party resolutions and to organize their implementation.

Changing the management system is an important condition for implementing our socio-economic programs. An able cadre is a man capable of changing the forms of organization and management, the work methods and the operational systems to suit new requirements, overcome all manifestations of sluggishness, do away with the obsolete, vigorously promote new elements and exploit as best he can all potentials so as to overcome the difficulties in the economy and the people's life and to change the situation.

Cadres' capabilities are reflected in their organizational and managerial skills. For this reason, party cadres and members should be equipped with the necessary economic and scientific and technical knowledge. Their leadership and revolutionary qualities must also be improved.

The immediate task of all party organizations is to organize the implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and carefully prepare their programs of action so that they may be discussed and decided upon at the second-phase local party congresses.

In light of the various resolutions, all party organizations are dutybound to review their leadership in all fields since the fourth party congress and determine the programs of action for their localities or basic units so as to fully carry out the two strategic tasks. They must also correctly implement the various policies and measures so as to achieve the four objectives by all means.

The primary criteria for assessing one's quality are loyalty to the fatherland's and people's revolutionary cause, total dedication to the struggle for the people's happiness and sense of organization and discipline in implementing the political line and organizational principles of the party and the law of the state. One's revolutionary quality must also be reflected in his attitude toward the struggle against the errors in the party and society and in his defense of and support for the party's cause against reactionary propaganda.

A militant communist must always live an honest life, judge himself severely, be industrious and modest and fulfill his duties under any circumstances. This will bring the greatest happiness for every one who is a communist. Capability and quality are the two things each of us must have to be a worthy vanguard militant of the revolution.

HAIPHONG FUNCTION MARKS VCP CONGRESS RESULTS

BK130212 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 12 -- The Soviet General Consulate, the Soviet Maritime Office, Soviet experts and sailors, and crews of ship from socialist countries recently held a get-together in the port city of Haiphong to welcome the success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Doan Duy Thanh, alternate member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and mayor of Haiphong, was present. Soviet Consul General F.F. Konkin and other speakers wished the local population success in implementing the resolutions of the C.P.V. congress.

SRV, DENMARK CONTINUE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW092146 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 9 -- An agreement on the Kingdom of Denmark's continuing to give loans to Vietnam for completing projects to be built with co-operation between the two countries was signed here today. Signatories were Nguyen Chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and (Soren Voss), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Kingdom of Denmark to Vietnam, on behalf of the two governments. Le Khac, minister of foreign trade, was present.

NEW ZEALAND

BREAK IN TRADE WITH ARGENTINA ANNOUNCED

BK130543 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Wellington, 13 Apr (AFP) -- New Zealand has fallen into line with European Economic Community (EEC) and Commonwealth countries by breaking trade links with Argentina, it was announced here today.

Along with Britain, New Zealand has already broken diplomatic links with Argentina over the Falkland Islands invasion. Argentine ambassador to New Zealand, Alberto Aden, has now left the country after being given seven days to complete his country's business. But the Argentine ambassador has not relinquished the lease on office space in central Wellington, used till now for embassy operations. The lease is fully paid-up for the next three years.

New Zealand's trade with Argentina totalled just over one million U.S. dollars last year in grain the [as received] seed exports to the South American country. Less than that amount of computer componentry was purchased by New Zealand, but in the past has [as received] sold five mill a U.S. dollars worth of butter and other commodities in one-off deals with Argentina.

WESTERN SAMOA

PARLIAMENT ELECTS VAAI KOLONE NEW PRIME MINISTER

BK140556 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Parliament of Western Samoa has elected a new prime minister. He is Vaai Kolone, the head of the Human Rights Protection Party, which has a one seat majority in Parliament following the February general elections. The former prime minister, Taisi Tupuola Efi, held the post for two terms.

BRIEFS

SOUTH PACIFIC SEABED EXPLORATION -- Australia, New Zealand and the United States will be spending U.S. $3.7 million on the seabed mineral research program in the South Pacific. An agreement to conduct the research has been signed in Fiji by representatives from all three countries. The research program was drawn up by a United Nations body, the Committee for the Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in the Off-Shore Areas of the South Pacific. The Soviet Union had offered to do the research but last year's South Pacific forum meeting in Vanuatu [as received] rejected this proposal in favor of the joint Australia, New Zealand and American offer. Data collected from the geological survey will be passed on to island governments. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 82 BK]

RESOURCES BOOM DECLINES -- Figures released by the Department of Industry and Commerce show a significant decline in Australia's resources boom in the last half of last year. A survey of major manufacturing and mining projects shows a fall in investment of almost 8 percent in the 6 months. Investment in projects classified as committed and final feasibility stages fell by $2.7 billion. That's about U.S. $2.0 billion. The survey found that the remaining cost of 366 projects was almost $33 billion, this compared with $35 billion in June. The minister for industry and commerce, Sir Philip Lynch, has blamed the investment decline largely on abandoned or deferred projects valued at $4.4 billion as well as on increased expenditures on several projects. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Apr 82 BK]

OILFIELD DISCOVERY IN QUEENSLAND -- Another oileifld has been discovered in the Surat Basin in southern Queensland. The Crusader Oil Company announced that a new well had flowed oil at a rate of more than 1,500 barrels a dav. The new well is about 50 km northeast of the township of St. George. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Apr 82 BK]

GOLKAR PROTESTS ELECTION DISTURBANCES BY PPP

BK141022 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Central Executive Council of the Functional Group [Golkar] has made a strong protest against activities in the election campaign by the United Development Party [PPP] in Jakarta yesterday. It said that the PPP campaign in many ways breached the consensus established by all political parties and violated already established regulations. The offenses included the destruction of Golkar campaign posters on a number of streets in the capital city. The protest was filed with the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib], Admiral Sudomo, today.

Admiral Sudomo promised the Golkar Central Executive Council that he would discuss the matter at a meeting with leaders of the three contending parties in the general election and the general election institute this Saturday [17 April].

Following his meeting with the Golkar leaders, Admiral Sudomo told the press that it was true that in the course of the PPP election campaign in Jakarta yesterday many offenses had been noticed. Overall, he added, they constituted a disturbance of security and order. The situation had been exploited by irresponsible persons who resorted to criminal acts. Due to the lack of order in the conduct of the PPP election campaign yesterday, eight teenagers died and 17 buses were destroyed.

Comparing it with the election campaigns conducted by other contending parties, Admiral Sudomo, speaking as Kopkamtib commander, said that the Indonesian Democratic Party's campaign was quite orderly. The campaign included a motorcade which took place last Saturday.

When asked by reporters as to what action could be taken in dealing with the offenses committed by contending parties in the election campaign, the Kopkamtib commander said that it could be in the form of a reminder and if need be, the Kopkamtib commander would exercise his authority to stop offenders from continuing their election campaign.

The protest made by the Golkar Central Executive Council against the PPP campaign would be forwarded by the Kopkamtib commander to the PPP Central Executive Council.

BELGRADE COVERAGE OF MOKHTAR KUSUMAATMAJA VISIT

For Belgrade media reportage on a visit by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to Yugoslavia on 9-12 April, including reports on luncheon toasts and a joint press statement, see the Yugoslavia section of the 13 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL FIELD — Oil contractor Natomas Company has discovered a 12th oil field inside the offshore exploration area off southeast Sumatera, called the Sundari field. Under the contract, Natomas has a 53-percent share and with the discovery of the new oil field. Natomas has expanded its exploration area in southeast Sumatera with another 12 miles to the north. With the discovery of the Sundari oil field, the production area in southeast Sumatera has been expanded to 40 miles. The area has 33 production platforms with some 175 oil wells producing more than 100,000 barrels of oil per day. With Pertamina's approval, Natomas will construct another platform at the Sundari field. It has drilled 2 wells which have a production capacity of 973 and 327 barrels per day each. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Mar 82 BK]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 073 15 April 1982

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SUZUKI: DEFENSE BUILDUP NOT TIED TO U.S. DEMANDS

OW131115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday Japan will decide whether and how much it should build up its national defense independent of growing U.S. demands for a greater defense role by this country. "The United States has reason to call for (Japan's defense buildup), but we will decide for ourselves," Suzuki told the joint staff council chairman, Admiral Tsugio Yata. The government does not want the nation to get the false impression that Japan improves its defense capability under U.S. pressure, Suzuki added.

Suzuki was speaking at a luncheon meeting held at the prime minister's official residence. The meeting was also attended by the chiefs of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces and Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito, a civilian. Earlier in the meeting, Yata and other officers called for expansion of Japan-U.S. joint military exercises and easing of restrictions on night training by airplanes aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway, based at Yokosuka, southwest of Tokyo. Suzuki's remarks followed his statement last week underlining Japan's intention to defend sealanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from its shores on its own initiative, not on the basis of an alleged commitment to the United States to do so.

SUZUKI, MITTERRAND VIEW TRADE, OTHER ISSUES

OW151243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 15, (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and French President Francois Mitterrand Thursday both stressed the importance of the forthcoming Versailles summit of seven non-communist industrial nations for overcoming inflation and unemployment by revitalizing the suffering world economy, Japanese officials said. The meeting between Suzuki and Mitterrand came on the second day of the French president's state visit to Japan at the guesthouse in Tokyo and lasted some 70 minutes, according to the officials.

The French president, who will preside over the summit slated for June, said that the influx of Japanese goods into the American and European markets and the high U.S. interest rate, will be major themes of discussion at the summit. But he is opposed to denouncing Japan or putting Japan on the defendant's bench, he was quoted as saying. The trade frictions between Japan and other Western nations over Japan's huge trade surpluses should be solved through friendly dialogue among the parties concerned, he said.

Suzuki told Mitterrand that he hopes the summit will lead to a bright future and added that the essence of the trade problem is how to solve the difficulties through expansion of trade instead of through its reduction, through cooperation instead of conflict, and with sights on the future rather than on the past.

Officials said the two leaders also agreed to develop cooperation in science and technology.

Mitterrand pointed out that the two countries might be able to cooperate in development of nuclear power for peaceful use and of aircraft as well as railway technology. Suzuki and Mitterrand agreed that by doing so the two countries would be able to contribute to the development of Third World nations and to eliminate unemployment through creating new jobs, according to the officials. They agreed that experts of the two countries should start to study how and in what spheres cooperation is possible.

Suzuki and Mitterrand also agreed to establish cultural centers in both Tokyo and Paris to promote mutual understanding among Japanese and French people. Mitterrand revealed that France plans to stage an exposition commemorating the bicentennial anniversary of the French revolution in 1989 and offered an appropriate site on the Seine for the Japanese Cultural Center, which could also be used as a pavillion for the exposition, officials said.

In regard to the issue of disarmament, Suzuki said that as the one and only atom-bombed nation Japan desires peace and hopes that military balance can be attained at lower rather than higher levels. The U.N. special session on disarmament in June will provide a good opportunity to work toward this goal, he was quoted as saying. Suzuki stressed the need for a united Western attitude toward the special session in order to avoid having the discussion turned into an arena for communist propaganda, the officials said. Mitterrand emphasized that peace exists where a balance of power exists and added that there is military imbalance in Europe because of Soviet superiority in both conventional and nuclear arms.

SAKURAUCHI, FRANCE'S JOBERT DISCUSS TRADE ISSUE

OW150335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 (KYODO) -- French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert Thursday said France is looking forward to a buying mission Japan plans to send to France next month [to] alleviate Japan's dollar 1 billion surplus, Japanese officials reported. Jobert, accompanying President Francois Mitterrand on his five-day state visit, made the remark when he met Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi for 20 minutes.

The mission is to be led by Yoshizo Ikeda, president of Mitsui and Co. and is expected to be composed of representatives of major Japanese trading firms.

In the meeting Sakurauchi explained Japan's newly-decided measures to ease imports on French goods, including a 10-percent cut in duty in brandy. He also told Jobert that Japan in the past year bought 15 French-built helicopters and several talks on further helicopter purchases are under way.

Jobert welcomed the Japanese market-opening measures and said the trade friction between the two countries could be discussed at future meetings of the bilateral trade commission, Japanese officials said.

SOVIET OFFICIAL URGES EXPANDING USSR-JAPAN TRADE

OW140945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (KYODO) -- Moscow's top trade official here proposed Wednesday that the present trade imbalance between the Soviet Union and Japan be solved through the expansion of trade. Victor B. Spandarian, Soviet trade representative in Japan, made the proposal in a speech at the Soviet business information exhibition now under way in Tokyo. He said that the Soviet Union suffered a dollar 1.3 billion trade deficit with Japan in 1981. Soviet imports from Japan totaled dollar 3.3 billion, compared with dollar 2 billion in exports to Japan.

Spandarian objected to any plan to resort to protectionism to balance the two countries' trade. He said the Soviets would not call on Japan for voluntary export restraints. The trade imbalance should be settled through the expansion of mutual overall trade, the official said. The trade official said Japan was the Soviet Union's No. 5 trade partner in 1981, compared with No. 2 the previous year. He attributed the change to the fact that Japan followed the United States in applying economic sanctions against the Soviet Union following the Afghanistan and Polish disturbances.

Spandarian predicted that the Soviet Union's global trade in the next five years would increase 22.5 percent over the past five years. He said the Soviets have agreed to supply a total of 100 million metric tons of coking coal to Japan between 1979 and 2000.

REPORT ON 14 APR JOINT MEETING OF KWP-SPA

SK150903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on April 14.

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, members of the party Central Auditing Commission and deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. Functionaries of central and local party and power bodies, working people's organisations and economic organs, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press participated in the meeting as observers. Also present at the meeting were various delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Invited to the meeting were heads of state, prime ministers of governments, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations, and prominent figures of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles from many countries on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and foreign diplomatic envoys in our country.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song appeared on the platform. That moment, stormy cheers of manse (hurrah) and thunderous applause burst forth in the hall.

The platform was taken up by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council.

Also on the platform were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WKP Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the P[illegible]al Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui and H[illegible] Cl[illegible]suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-[illegible]ng, Kim Yu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

Invited to the platform were heads of state, prime ministers, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, heads of delegations and delegates of parties and governments and prominent figures from many countries of the world. Among them were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front

Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; and Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz; head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, made an opening address.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a historic policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea." His speech was warmly supported and welcomed by the entire attendants. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song returned to his seat after concluding his speech, heads of state of various countries firmly shook hands with him in warm welcome of his speech.

The historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a proud summing-up of the brilliant victory won by our people under the leadership of the party in the revolution and construction, a programmatic document opening up a new bright vista on the road of struggle ahead of our people for national reunification and for the cause of socialism and communism and an inspiring banner giving hope and confidence to the world's revolutionary people advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

A closing address was made. The joint meeting will be prominently recorded as a historic meeting which set up a new landmark on the road ahead of our people vigorously marching forward along the road of victory and glory under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

KIM IL-SONG AWARDED TITLE OF HERO OF DPRK

SK150018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on awarding the title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The decree dated April 15, 1982, reads in part:

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the national hero and the great leader of the revolution who, by leading the arduous Korean revolution to victory, saved our nation from the crisis of survival or fall and has brought prosperity and grandeur to the country, performing immortal feats that will shine long in the annals of the country. The 50-odd-year-long history in which he has led the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, has been a history of a glorious struggle in which he has devoted his all to the liberation of the country and its prosperity and development, to the freedom and happiness of the people, and a great revolutionary history in which he has made an immortal contribution to the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation, class liberation, socialism and communism, under the banner of chuche.

In the early period, he powerfully roused the whole nation to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the revolutionary banner of down-with-imperialism, founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, and organised and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby terminating the brutal Japanese imperialist colonial rule and accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation.

Under the complicated and difficult conditions of a fierce class struggle after liberation, he, on the basis of the precious achievements and experiences attained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded in good time the Workers Party of Korea, a revolutionary party of chuche type, and strengthened and developed it into a mighty revolutionary vanguard, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland of our people, and developed our revolutionary armed force into a modern regular army to put in the hands of our people an invincible weapon of the revolution and construction and turn our country into a dignified sovereign and independent state.

In the face of the complicated situation in which the territory was bisected by the U.S. imperialists, he indicated the outstanding line of founding a democratic base and led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution without delay to a thorough fulfilment, thus turning the northern half of the republic into a powerful base of the Korean revolution.

In the grim period of the fatherland liberation war when the destiny of the nation was at stake, he defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world imperialism, and firmly defended the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation, started d.S. imperialism on the downhill run and inspired and stimulated the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to a new upsurge.

After the war he indicated an original line of the socialist revolution and successfully fulfilled the historical tasks for the socialist transformation of the old production relations, establishing the most superior socialist system on this land and built a powerful socialist country with mighty independent heavy and light industries and a developed agriculture in a short period on ruins to which everything had been reduced.

After the establishment of the socialist system, he propounded in a comprehensive manner a revolutionary line and policy of struggle for completely realizing the independence of the working masses and roused the whole party and the entire people to the fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to powerfully push ahead with the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

He set it forth as the supreme task of the nation to reunify the divided country and has made all his efforts to dispel the tragedies of the split nation and open up a bright future of a reunified Korea, putting his heart and soul into it. In the whole period of his revolutionary activities, he showed deep concern for the liberation cause of the world working class and the oppressed nations and actively supported and encouraged the struggle of the people for building an independent new world against imperialism and made immortal contributions to the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the overall development of the international revolutionary movement.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great thinker and theoretician who brightly lights the course of independence and road of revolutionary victory, an outstanding military strategist who opened a new era of the national liberation revolution in colonies and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle by defeating two imperialisms in one generation, the genius of revolution and construction who has led to shining victories all the revolutionary struggles of our people for sovereignty and independence, communism and socialism, and the great leader of the people who brings to most splendid realisation the desire of the nation and the ideal of the working people.

For his great exploits in the long course of the revolutionary struggle, he enjoys undisputed trust and boundless reverence of the whole nation and deepest respect of the world progressive people.

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people, decides to award the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea together with Gold Star Medal and Order of National Flag First Class to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who has accomplished immortal heroic feats for the fatherland and the nation and made a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class by leading our revolution at its head for the long period of more than half a century, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES JOINT GREETINGS ON BIRTHDAY

SK150026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 15 sent a congratulatory message in joint name to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The message reads in part:

Today our entire party members and people, filled with unbounded national pride and irrepressible emotion, are greeting most significantly the 70th birthday of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea extend highest glory and warmest congratulations to you respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, on this auspicious day, reflecting the unanimous will and wishes of the entire party members and people.

The birth of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an event which brought about a radical turn in the destiny of our nation and in the history of our people. As they have attended you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have been able to put an end to the long-drawn history of sufferings, greet a new era of national rebirth and prosperity and create a history of heroic struggle and feats which will shine long.

You, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, are the savior of the nation who, shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation, paved a new road of national liberation in colony and saved our nation from the crossroads of rise or fall. You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided in the van the 15 year long aruduous anti-Japanese war pulling through the bloody path of tens of thousands of ri and finally achieved the historic cause of national liberation and established the brilliant revolutionary traditions, the eternal bedrock of our party and revolution.

You, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, are the founder and great leader of our party and republic. You, Comrade Kim Il-song, have built the invincible Workers Party of Korea -- a powerful party which has grown into a great steel-like unit of millions breaking through all trials and storms from a group of scores of people under the banner of down-with-imperialism, a most authoritative and tested party which has performed brilliant feats and accumulated a wealth of experience in the course of leading the revolution and construction. This is one of your great achievements in providing a firm guarantee for the final victory of our revolution. By implementing the chuche-oriented line of the people's revolutionary government put forward by you as far back as in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, you the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland of the Korean people, and have developed and strengthened it into a powerful weapon for socialist and communist construction and a true champion of the freedom and rights of the popular masses and turned our country into a dignified and authoritative socialist power, independent in politics and self-reliant in economy and national defense.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had led the anti-Japanese war to victory defeated the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of imperialism boasting of being "the strongest" in the world to win fame in the world as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist who performed the military miracle of defeating the Japanese and U.S. aggressors, the two most formidable and truculent imperialisms, in one generation. You made an undying contribution to the development of the military science of the working class and the strategy and tactics of a revolutionary army by creating the chuche-oriented military idea and outstanding strategy and tactics, excellent art of command and skillful combat methods through this course.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a genius of creation and construction who has carried out grandiose social reforms and vast construction work in this once backward land. You the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the original program of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the line of socialist revolution from a firm chuche-based stand and saw to it that the difficut and complex social revolution of two stages was thoroughly carried out in a brief period and thus built a most superior socialist system which is free from exploitation and oppression and makes everything serve the working masses in the northern half of the republic.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid down the outstanding policy of continuing the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system and the revolutionary program of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and ushered in a fully blooming heyday of socialism. You have wisely led the vigorous struggle for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society and the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to ensure the promotion of the complete victory of socialism and the successful capture of the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have made tireless efforts, forgetful of rest and sleep for the victory of our revolutionary cause in your 70 years of life and are still arousing the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to heroic feats, commanding in the van the party, state and military work with your vigorous energy. You the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth national reunification as the supreme task of the nation and are wisely leading the struggle to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and looking after the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and all other overseas compatriots with a paternal affection.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been infinitely faithful to the national duty and international duty of revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence during the whole period of your revolutionary activities. You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have rendered undying services in ushering in the era of independence, a new era in the development of human history, opening a new road for the development of international relations based on independence and giving rise to the powerful trend of independence in all parts of the world.

You the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great artist of leadership, have put forward chuche-based revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical policies, solved all questions from the independent and creative stands and led the revolution and construction solely along the road of victory with an indomitable revolutionary spirit, firm revolutionary principle, clear insight and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with noble popular features and communistic virtues have shared joys and sorrows with the people, finding yourself always among the people, devoted your all to the happiness of the people and bestowed warm love and solicitude upon them.

Indeed, the history of the glorious revolutionary activities of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spanning more than a half century is the brilliant history of the great thinker and theoretician and the outstanding leader of the revolution who founded the great chuche idea and translated it into a brilliant reality, performing imperishable exploits for the Korean revolution and the world revolution; it is the illustrious history of the great leader of the people who was produced from among the people and is devoting his all to the freedom and happiness of the people through his whole life.

Cherished deep in the hearts of the people, the great exploits and services rendered by you the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Korean revolution and the common cause of mankind will be conveyed for ever and shine brighter as the days go by and as the years go by.

It is the highest honour and happiness of our party and people to have you the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader. We owe the glorious past and present of our party and our revolution and their bright future to you the great leader.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our party and our people who are marching forward holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wholeheartedly wish, representing the ardent desires and warm wishes of the entire party members and people, you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the reunification of the country, the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche, the eternal prosperity of the country and the happiness of the generations to come.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS MUSIC-DANCE PERFORMANCE

SK151018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was performed by five thousand artists in Pyongyang at the February 8 House of Culture on April 14 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song appreciated the performance. He appeared in the box amid the welcome music. That moment, the stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and thunderous applause burst forth in the hall.

Seeing the performance were Comrade Kim Il, Comrade O Chin-u and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the C.C., the WPK, and vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

The audience included Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), now staying in the homeland.

Also seeing the performance were the members of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the congratulatory group of South Korean people and various delegations of Chongnyon including the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and the congratulatory group of overseas compatriots.

Members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, delegates who came from all parts of the country to participate in the central celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, functionaries of party and government bodies, public organisations and economic organs, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press as well as working people in the city also saw the performance.

Invited to see the performance were heads of state, premiers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, delegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations, prominent figures of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles who came from different countries of the world to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" well represents on a grand epic canvas the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, his immortal revolutionary exploits and the glory and happiness our people are enjoying today in his tender bosom. At the end of the performance enthusiastic cheers of hurrah again rocked the hall. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers of the crowd and congratulated the artists upon their successful performance.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA

Arrives 13 Apr

SK142355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by special plane for a visit to our country to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife came out to Pyongyang airport and warmly welcomed His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda and madame. A function welcoming the delegation was held at the airport. Tens of thousands of working people in the capital warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Zambian people along the streets.

Calls on Kim Il-song

SK150035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife on April 14 met His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, and madame who paid a call on him to offer congratulations on his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were the entourage of President Kenneth David Kaunda. Comrades Kim Hwan, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yi Hwa-son and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zambia Chae Hwa-sop were on hand.

His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda presented a basket of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK151104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift on April 14 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall from His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia.

His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda briefed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the gift prepared for him on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Attends Banquet 14 Apr

SK150003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2307 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 14 in honour of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

At the banquet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech. President Kenneth David Kaunda also spoke at the banquet.

Invited to the banquet were His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda and madame and their entourage. Present there were Comrades Kim Hwan, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zambia Chae Hwa-sop. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK150012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the banquet he arranged on April 14 in honour of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia led by His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia. Follows the full text of the speech:

Your Excellency Esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda, dear guests from Zambia, comrades and friends: I am very much delighted today to have met Your Excellency Esteemed President again and be seated here together. It seems only yesterday or the day before that we had meaningful meetings at Pyongyang and Belgrade. You have such a brotherly sense of duty that you have revisited us. This bears eloquent testimony to the depth and sincerity of our friendship.

Considering that our fraternity affords an example of relationship between friends maintaining independence, I would like to offer a warm, hearty welcome to your visit to this country.

The present complicated and tense international situation demands that the Third World countries advocating indendence take concerted action in firm unity. In this context, it is highly important for leaders to exchange visits for consultation and promote the common cause of independence against imperialism. If the Third World countries maintain independence and strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement, they can isolate and weaken imperialists, check and frustrate their manoeuvrings of aggression and war, safeguard peace and national independence and successfully push ahead with the work of establishing a new international economic order.

Your current visit to our country will not only increase our intimacy as brothers and comrades-in-arms but also serve as a momentous occasion in strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries and consolidating the unity of the nonaligned and Third World countries. Our countries, both being developing Third World countries and member states of the Nonaligned Movement, march shoulder to shoulder towards the common goal of anti-imperialism and independence. We have the same ideological and political concepts and take the same approach to international issues, too.

It gives me pleasure to have such a good friend as you in Africa, who adhere to independence and solve all problems, attaching centrality to man. Esteemed comrade president is widely known as a prominent political leader and a staunch anti-imperialist fighter in Africa, for since the earliest days of your political activity, you have devotedly fought for the freedom and happiness of the Zambian people and the complete liberation of oppressed and humiliated Africa.

Today the Zambian people are striving to realize the idea of building "socialist humanitarian society" originated by Your Excellency President. We express our strong solidarity with your just cause, firmly convinced that under your outstanding leadership there will be definitively established in Zambia an independent and prosperous new society devoid of exploitation of man by man, a model independent country in Africa.

Particularly, we give active support to and will continue to express unreserved solidarity with your valiant struggle to firmly defend your country's sovereignty and achieve the complete liberation of Africa under the difficult situation where aggressions, subversions and sabotages are ceaselessly carried out by imperialists and racists. At the same time, we resolutely denounce the South African racists for their savage suppression of the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples for freedom and liberation and for their continued invasions of the neighbouring frontline states and extend our full support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of that part of the world in their just struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Zambian party, government and people have helped us most conscientiously, always attaching the greatest importance to their obligation as comrades-in-arms and brothers. Comrade president, you regard our people's sufferings caused by national division as your own, and have conducted great activities for the reunification of our country in the international arena and have been the first to support our new proposal for national reunification. For this we would like to express our deep thanks to you and the fraternal Zambian people.

Your Excellency Esteemed President, now is an age of independence and no force can check the worldwide trend towards independence.

In order to forcefully promote the aspiration and trend of the times, we have, in my view, more things to do from now than what we have already done.

We hope that you will play a greater role in expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement and achieving victory for the cause of independence against imperialism and fight on hand in hand with us until we have built a peaceful and independent new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

I do not celebrate my birthday, but I am hugely delighted today to meet you, my old friend from a far-off land, again and have an opportunity to further deepen our friendship.

May I propose a toast: To eternal friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Zambia, to solidarity among the world's people advocating independence, to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade President Kenneth David Kaunda, to the health of the guests from Zambia, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE, GIFT FROM BREZHNEV

SK141219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1126 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, april 14,(KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings and a gift on his 70th birthday from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The message of greetings and gift were conveyed with due ceremony at the People's Palace of Culture on April 13.

Present there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, and Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy here were also present.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok on authorization received the message of greetings and gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Ambassador G.A. Kriulin.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER, GIFT FROM HONECKER

SK141212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1119 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory letter and a gift from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on his 70th birthday.

Aceremony for conveying the congratulatory letter and gift was held at the People's Palace of Culture on April 13.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, and Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok on authorization received the congratulatory letter and gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau.

FOREIGN LEADERS ARRIVE FOR BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Tanzanian Prime Minister

SK141110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) - A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by His Excellency C. David Msuya, prime minister of Tanzania, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by air for a visit to our country to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

It was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned. A function took place at the airport in welcome of the delegation.

Maltese President

SK141157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by special plane for a visit to our country to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday.

She was met at the airport by Comrades Pak Song-chol and Kim Pok-sin, and Kim Pong-chu, Kim Hyong-u, Om Tok-hwan and other personages concerned. A function took place at the airport in welcome of the president. Tens of thousands of working people in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Maltese people along streets.

Zimbabwean President

SK141203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by special plane for a visit to our country to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

The president was met at the airport by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kye Ung-tae and Kim Pok-sin and officials of the government bodies. A function welcoming the president was held at the airport. Tens of thousands of working people in the city warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Zimbabwean people along streets.

PCE's Carrillo

SK141557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE's] headed by its general secretary, Comrade Santiago Carrillo, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by plane for a visit to our country to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

It was met at the airport by Comrades Kim Yong-nam and Kim Hwan, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK.

Mauritanian President

SK151058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, arrived in Pyongyang on April 14 by special plane for a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A function welcoming His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould haidulla took place at the airport. [Pyongyang radio reports he was met by Premier Yi Chong-ok] Tens of thousands of working people in the capital warmly welcomed His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla along the streets.

O CHIN-U ADDRESSES CEREMONY AT ARCH OF TRIUMPH

SK141234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0306 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Speech by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and who is identified by unidentified speaker as "minister of the People's Armed Forces," at ceremony held in Pyongyang on 14 April to dedicate Arch of Triumph -- live]

[Text] Representative comrades participating in this function celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader; respected leaders of foreign parties, states and governments; Pyongyang citizens; and foreign comrades and friends: Significantly greeting the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and reflecting the unanimous desire of all the people, we are here to hold a grand ceremony to dedicate a magnificent arch of triumph which we have built at the foot of historic Moranbong Hill.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song triumphantly returned to Pyongyang and exchanged the first greetings with the people here at the foot of Moranbong Hill after achieving the liberation of the fatherland by victoriously organizing and leading the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years following his embarking on the road of revolution with a great will to achieve the liberation of the fatherland.

The construction of an arch of triumph at this revolutionary, historic site is the manifestation of our people's firm will to highly extol and glorify generation after generation the immortal achievements attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is an event of great honor in more brilliantly glorifying the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader. [applause]

Entrusted by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, I warmly congratulate all party shock-brigade members and all the people throughout the country, including Pyongyang citizens, who sincerely offered aid for the construction of this Arch of Triumph, on having performed great exploits by participating in this construction work with ardent loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Participating in this meeting are party, state and government leaders of various foreign countries and foreign comrades and friends who are visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and people. This pleases our people, who are marking a great national hoiliday and makes this ceremony dedicating the Arch of Triumph more significant.

I warmly welcome party, state and government leaders of various foreign countries and foreign comrades and friends who are present for this ceremony and are sharing our joy. At the same time, I extend deep thanks to foreign comrades and friends for showing their sincere faith in the construction of the Arch of Triumph. [applause]

Comrades, at this moment when we are about to dedicate the Arch of Triumph after building this towering arch on a historic site, we review with excitement the immortal achievements which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained for the fatherland and the people by leading the grim but glorious struggle to liberate the fatherland and achieve the freedom and liberation of the people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of chuche. Since embarking on the road of revolution during the darkest period of Japanese colonial rule, taking responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song helped enact a basic change in the status of our fatherland and people by leading all the revolutionary struggles and construction work of our people to a single, straight road of victory over a long period of more than half a century. [applause]

Holding in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as leader and following his leadership, our fatherland has greeted an unprecedentedly great heyday of prosperity in the long history of 5,000 years. Our people have become a powerful, dignified people who independently pioneer their own destiny. [applause]

Holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as a leader, the Korean people, who were once deprived of their country by foreign imperialists because they failed to greet an outstanding leader and were forced to suffer the status colonial slavery, have ended the long history of suffering and created the history of glorious struggle and victory. [applause]

Because the great Comrade Kim Il-song has invented the immortal chuche idea and because he has illuminated the advance path of the revolution, the Korean revolution, once facing a crisis of death and ruin, has greeted a great era of advance and victory under the banner of independence. Because he has organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people have overthrown the Japanese colonial rule and achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation. [applause]

The victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle achieved under the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership was a historic event making the land of 3,000 ri overflow with excitement and delight caused by the liberation and unfolding of future path of endless happiness and prosperity for our people. [applause]

The minds of all Korean people in greeting the great event of national liberation focus on recalling the time when, under the Japanese imperialists' brutal colonial rule, they always held in high esteem and revered the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song as the symbol of national liberation and a great sun. All the people longed for the glorious time when they could greet him. On 14 October 1945, our people proudly greeted this historic time here — at the Plaza of Triumph.

After having a triumphant homecoming by accomplishing the cause of national liberation and without resting after protracted and grim struggles, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically forged ahead with the work of laying a foundation for building a new fatherland. As a first step he declared the founding of our party -- the militant staff headquarters of the Korean revolution -- to the world. He then exchanged the first greetings of triumph with all Korean people. [applause]

The historic Pyongyang mass meeting respectfully greeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Plaza of Triumph was a truly national festive event, unprecedented in the long history of our country. [applause]

The enthusiastic cheer which resonantly echoed at the Plaza of Triumph when the people greeted the respected and beloved leader whom they had admired even in their dreams and when they shouted, "Long live General Kim Il-song!" was a eulogy of warm thanks extended by all the people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for regaining the lost fatherland and for opening a broad road [passage indistinct] and a loyal pledge of our people to hold the leader in high esteem and follow him forever.

When General Kim Il-song, a great patriot whom Korea had produced and the hero of the nation, appeared before the people on the historic day when the beautiful land of 3,000 ri was divided and extended warm greetings and encouragement to all the people, the meeting site was overflowing with great excitement and delight. In the historic speech which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered on that day before the welcoming crowd, he said the masters of the liberated fatherland were the Korean people themselves. He then said: Now is the time our Korean people should joint efforts to build a new, democratic Korea. The people of all walks of life should rise in building a new Korea by displaying their patriotic zeal. Those who have strength should actively contribute to founding the country with strength; those who possess skills, with skills; those who have money, with money. Indeed, all the people who love the country, the people and democracy should firmly unite and build a democratic, independent country.

The great leader's speech at the time of his triumphant homecoming which echoed from Moranbong Hill and spread throughout the fatherland, was the solemn declaration of independence by our people who had cut the iron shackles of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and achieved freedom and liberation and was a chuche program for founding the country, illuminating the path to be traversed by the liberated Korean people. [applause]

By vigorously advancing under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for nearly 40 years since the advance path toward building a new fatherland was illuminated at the Plaze of Triumph, our people have enacted an epochal change in building a new fatherland and a new society and have taken a great leap toward progeress and civilization. [applause]

Under grim circumstances in which our people's national territory was divided, our people have established the most advanced socialist system by repelling the class enemy's wicked maneuvers and the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression and by brilliantly carrying out a two-stage social revolution. They have transformed our country, which once suffered severe scourges of war, into a powerful, independent and self-reliant country capable of defending itself. All these are the fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and the chuche idea. [applause]

Conveying endless admiration and reverence and ardent loyalty from all the people on this significant occasion, I extend the utmost honor and the warmest thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, for liberating the fatherland by initiating the chuche cause in our country and by leading the grim and protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and for providing our people with today's glory and happiness by leading the struggle to build a new fatherland and a new society to the straight road of victory following liberation. [applause.]

Comrades, reflecting our people's loyal desire to bequeath the great leader Comrade Il-song's immortal revolutionary activities and achievements to our posterity generation after generation, the Arch of Triumph has risen as a great monument in the era of the KWP.

Situated near Kim Il-song Stadium, which has been magnificently built, reflecting our people's unanimous desire to glorify forever the historic Moranbong stadium where the great leader made a historic speech, the Arch of Triumph adds significance to the immortal memory of this historic plaza.

Engraved on the arch -- an excellent artistic blending of our people's traditional architectural style with modern, aesthetic values -- is "The Song of General Kim Il-song" -- an immortal revolutionary song, and chronicle of the period when, embarking on the road of 20-year-long bloody struggle to achieve national liberation, the great leader returned home triumphantly after attaining this end. Thus, the arch solemnly notes the respected and beloved leader's glorious revolutionary activities and his precious revolutionary achievements with immortal letters.

The image of Mt Paektu -- a holy revolutionary mountain -- engraved on the 60-meter-high Arch of Triumph vigorously shows the deep and strong root of our revolution developed by the great leader, reflecting our people's firm will to inherit and complete the chuche revolutionary cause which began in the forests of Mt Paektu. [applause]

The engraved images of members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advancing to the peal of a trumpet signalling advance under the order issued by the respected and beloved leader, of members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, men, women, children and people of all walks of life, who are warmly welcoming the leader's triumphand homecoming, and of workers lively joining the struggle to build a new Korea, holding aloft the leader's speech on triumphantly returning home, shine as an immortal picture showing our people's endless admiration, reverence and loyalty to the great leader. [applause]

Indeed, the Arch of Triumph is matchlessly precious and magnificent in its revolutionary content and size. In architectural style and artistic sense, it is a new, unique, great monumental edifice.

The course of building the Arch of Triumph has been a period of heroic struggle in which our construction workers and people fully demonstrated wisdom, talent and lofty loyalty. Fully showing ardent loyalty to the great leader and mass heroism, party shock-brigade members have successfully built the Arch of Triumph -- an immortal, great monument -- in less than 2 years by performing labor feats. [applause]

Every structure and image on the Arch of Triumph show the great leader's glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and achievements and creative wisdom displayed by party shock-brigade members, planners and sculptors who have made arduous efforts to inherit these activities and achievements generation after generation by perfectly depicting them. Reflected even in a tree and a flower planted around the Arch of Triumph are warm sincerity shown by workers, peasants, soldiers of the People's Army and the People's Security Force, members of public security agencies, youths, students, men, women, overseas compatriots and many foreign friends. [applause]

The grand monumental Arch of Triumph, which symbolizes our people's unanimous will to highly praise the immortal revolutionary achievements which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained for the fatherland and the people and to tenaciously struggle to the end to complete the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party and the leader, will note forever the respected and beloved leader's greatness and will shine forever. [applause, shouts]

Comrades, the erection of the Arch of Triumph in the historic site of revolution, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song returned in triumph after liberating the fatherland and exchanged his first greetings with the people, is the glory and pride of our people. By cherishing this great national pride and honor deep in our hearts and studying and inheriting the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should vigorously continue the struggle to establish the chuche-oriented revolutionary view of the world, to strengthen the firm unity and cohesion of the party and society on the basis of the chuche idea and to achieve the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

All party members and working people should expedite the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification by more vigorously waging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, upholding and following the party's task of modelling society on the chuche idea. Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, we will, in the future, too, vigorously continue to struggle against imperialism, for the building of an independent and peaceful new world and for the victory of the cause of nonalignment and socialism by firmly uniting with all progressive peoples of the world.

The future of our people, who are advancing with the ever-victorious leadership of the KWP, upholding the banner of the great chuche idea, will be promising. The road of our revolution will be more victorious. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche by rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause and shouts] Long live the KWP, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [applause and shouts]

LEADERS ATTEND KIM IL-SONG STADIUM INAUGURATION

SK120506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (KCNA) -- The Kim Il-song Stadium built anew at the foot of the time-honoured Moran Hill was inaugurated. The stadium has been reconstructed on an expansion basis to take on completely new peculiar looks. The stadium with 100,000 seats covered by the roof extending nearly 30 meteres, different kinds of modern sports facilities, background stand capable and service facilities, is a grand arena of sports and culture.

The grand inaugural ceremony of the Kim Il-song Stadium was held on the sport on April 11. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people and their helpers and working people in the city, over 50,000 in all. Also present there were the members of various delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) staying in the homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Comrades Kim Il and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Yim Chun-Chu, So Chol, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yun Ki-pok, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae and So Yun-sok, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and leading personnel of party and power bodies were present at the ceremony.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu read out a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on renaming the Moranbong Stadium the Kim Il-song Stadium. Comrade Yi Chong-ok made a report on the opening of the Kim Il-song Stadium. At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Kim Il cut a red tape at the entrance to the stadium. The participants went round the stadium.

Yi Chong-ok Speech

SK130104 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Report on speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presideum of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at the Kim Il-song Stadium inaugural in Pyongyang on 11 April -- with portions recorded]

[Text][Begin Yi Chong-ok recording] Comrades, under magnificent circumstances in which all the people throughout the country greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the greatest national holiday with a feeling of endless reverence and admiration and ardent loyalty, we hold a grand ceremony to mark completion of Kim Il-song Stadium. Kim Il-song Stadium, situated at the foot of historic Moranbong Hill, is a historic place which reminds us of the great leader's historic revolutionary activities. Thirty-seven years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, triumphantly returning home after achieving the liberation of the fatherland by victoriously organizing and leading the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, had his first meeting with the people at the foot of the Moranbong Hill and made a historic speech, indicating the road to be followed by the liberated Korean people.

Our people unanimously and ardently desired to name the stadium after the respected and beloved leader, picturing the noble image of the great leader who made a triumphant speech before the Korean people who greeted the liberation. Today's ceremony marking the completion of Kim Il-song Stadium is a historic event brilliantly glorifying the function of celebrating the 70th birthday of the respected leader. This ceremony will be recalled forever in the history of the fatherland along with the immediate history of the great leader's triumphant return home. [applause]

Entrusted by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, I warmly congratulate all party shock brigade members, construction workers and volunteers throughout the country in performing proud feats by enthusiastically participating in the construction of Kim Il-song Stadium. [applause]

Comrades: at this hour when we are proudly proclaiming the completion of the Kim Il-song Stadium, named after the respected and beloved leader, to the whole world, we recall the great leader's immortal revolutionary achievements in the historic plaza of triumph.

In the dark period when the dark cloud of Japanese rule hung low over the country and the fate of the country and the nation was at stake, the great leader, who had launched onto the road of revolution by shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and nation, surmounted difficulties and hardships with the banner of the chuche idea held aloft and led the 20-year anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, smashing the Japanese aggressors and achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation.

Opening up before our liberated people was a resplendent future for a new Korea. At that historic moment, our people waited for the glorious day when they would hold in high esteem the respected and beloved leader -- the lodestar of liberation and sun of the nation -- and greet the leader. Our people greeted the meaningful historic day here at the Plaza of Triumph on 14 October 1945. [applause]

The great leader, who had made a triumphal return with a new spring of liberation, has waged a struggle for constructing a new, rich and dignified fatherland, founded our party -- the general staff of revolution, and exchanged the first greetings of triumph with our people.

Moranbong Public Stadium, the site of the Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's triumphal return, was filled with people who had rushed there that morning. The stadium was seething with the people's endless happiness and pleasure of seeing the long-dreamed-of general and was filled with their boundless admiration and warmth for him.

At 1 p.m. that day, the great leader came on stage. Those who participated in the mass rally, tens of hundreds of thousands in number, were so emotionally stirred as to shout: "Long live Gen Kim Il-song." Acknowledging the enthusiastic welcome accorded him, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic speech under the title: "Every Effort for Construction of a New Democratic Korea."

In the speech, the great leader noted our people's proud achievement of national liberation after crushing the wicked Japanese imperialist aggressors, set forth the historic task to build a new Korea in the liberated fatherland and called on the nation to unite and unanimously turn out to build a new democratic Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: It is time for the Korean people to unite in order to build a new democratic Korea. People from every social spectrum should turn out to build a new Korea, displaying a patriotic enthusiasm. People should make active contributions to building the state by making available their strength if they have it, knowledge if they have it and money if they have it. The people who love the country, the nation and democracy should unite and build a democratic, independent and sovereign state.

No sooner had the great leader concluded the historic speech than a storm of applause arose again at the rally site. The storm of applause echoed around the fatherland. The storm of applause that arose at the rally site, shaking the sunny land of 3,000 li, was a song of thanks from the 30 million compatriots dedicated to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, who regained the lost fatherland and opened a bright road for national resurrection. It was the sound of the boundless loyalty of our people, who were determined to uphold the leader from generation to generation and erect a new, prosperous democratic Korea.

Since he illuminated the path for construction of a new fatherland, the great leader has been leading our people on the single road of victory and glory. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, our country, which had been ignored, has now become a socialist power which enjoys independence, self-reliance and self-defending capabilities and which the world's people envy. It is the chuche fatherland, a model socialist country which radiates pride throughout the world. Our people, who had been maltreated and disdained, have now become the most dignified and proud people in the world. [applause] [end Yi Chong-ok recording]

He continued to say: Thanks to the glorious party center, the might of chuche Korea and the honor and dignity of our nation radiate brighter rays upon the world. Based on the formulation of the great leader's revolutionary ideology, the glorious party center elucidated the program of remodelling society on the chuche idea. With outstanding and tested leadership, he has unfurled on this land an era of national prosperity and is leading our party and people on the single road of struggle for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Reflecting the boundless admiration and burning loyalty of the builders engaged in the stadium expansion project and the people participating in the rally, he extended the greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim-Il-song -- who embarked on the road of revolution at an early age, created the immortal chuche idea, brilliantly carried out the revolution and construction, liberated the fatherland and erected in this land a boundlessly prosperous socialist power and has provided our people with today's glory and happiness -- and to the glorious party center.

Noting that the historic Moranbong stadium has now taken on a new look, taking the respected leader's esettmed name, thanks to our party's noble will to add luster to the immortal revolutionary relics and achievements of the great leader for many generations to come and great solicitude to provide our people with a great palace of sports culture and thanks to the people's burning loyalty, he continued to say:

[Begin Yi Chong-ok recording] Members of party member shock-brigade teams and constructors who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader vigorously carried out the stadium expansion project, which began 21 October last year soon after Pyongyang youths finished the mass gymnastics games celebrating the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK.

The project of rebuilding and expanding the stadium required high-level, sophisticated technology. Even in light of the construction speed of our era, which people call miraculous, this project was a difficult and vast one which required 1 year and 6 months to complete. However, party shock-brigade members and construction workers, who had always been loyal to the call of the party and the leader, rose as one in the construction work with an ardent resolve to complete the reconstruction and expansion of the stadium within the winter season. Although the project faced difficulties from the first step, party shock-brigade members and construction workers made a breakthrough 10 days after they had started construction by breaking 1,500 cubic meters of structure and rock and by digging several cubic meters of soil. The loyalty shown by party shock brigade members and construction workers was hotter than fire. They ran, carrying one gravel container atop another, not even feeling short of breath. Braving the extreme cold of minus 20 degrees centigrade, they ran, carrying loads and ascending and descending the 50-60-degree-angle steep steps which were difficult to climb even without a load.

Vehicle and excavator operators speedily transported construction materials. At the initial ground-digging site, college students performed heroic exploits by plugging broken water-pipes with their breasts in the cold weather.

Party shock-brigade members and construction workers invented and used a new heating method to prevent mortar from freezing by building shelters on steps at the stadium and by installing boilers and inclined stoves, thus improving the quality of the construction.

There was no difficulty that party shock-brigade members and construction workers could not overcome. The demand of the party was a work assignment which they accomplished without fail. Facing difficulties to lower the grand viewing platform, they adopted a bold and innovative method of lowering it without removing steel beams by utilizing the wisdom of the masses. Thus, they performed proud miracles in completing this difficult work not in 40 days but in 4 days.

During the reconstruction and expansion period, central and local party organizations actively assisted supply work for the project. Correctly understanding the significance of the project, plants and enterprises preferentially supplied materials, equipment and parts needed for the construction. All the people throughout the country, including Pyongyang citizens, sincerely offered aid.

Indeed, in a short time of less than 5 months, the Kim Il-song Stadium has completely changed its appearance into a modern, leading and topnotch stadium in size, architectual style and furnishings. This is due to the ardent loyalty shown by party shock-brigade members and construction workers. The new stadium is taller than the previous one. Its seating capacity has been nearly doubled. The seats of the stadium on 44 steps are so designed that fabricated, linking chairs and individual chairs will be placed on these seats. If individual chairs are used, the stadium will accommodate 55,000 spectators. If linking chairs are used, it will accommodate 100,000 spectators. A nearly 30 meter-wide canapy will be put up over the seats. Thus, the stadium has assumed a perfect appearance as a modern stadium.

The grand viewing platform demonstrates the special nature of the stadium. The grand viewing platform is so built that, with the rostrum as a center, the front of the stadium is a half-moon shape with a lighting device used on the rostrum to produce a harmonious effect with the canopy. There are rooms on the roof of the stadium to facilitate the carriage of materials for the decoration of the flanks of the grand viewing platform. Thus, a large, broad picture will be shown on the back of the grand viewing platform with high relief, resembling that shown on the stage in a theater.

The playing ground of the stadium has been lowered 1.5 meters from the bottom of the seats so that spectators can have a good view of collective gymnastics and other sports games on the field. The playing field is covered with artificial turf.

The stadium is furnished with modern technical equipment and cultural, welfare and utility facilities. There are 32 exits in the stadium to enable spectators to leave in 8 minutes. The Kim Il-song Statium is furnished with a large, modern playing field -- to provide a place for major party and government functions, grand collective gymnastics and other sports games -- along with modern equipment.

Facing the Arch of Triumph, with the Moranbong Hill at the back and viewing the Ulmil and the Choesung platforms -- the lasting witnesses of the great leader's historic speech at the time of his triumphant homecoming, the Kim Il-song Stadium increases the graceful charm of the surrounding area, which recalls historic revolutionary activities.

By performing miracles and enacting an innovation in rebuilding the stadium, we have vigorously demonstrated to the world the invincible might of our people firmly united around the party and leader. [applause]

Comrades, the Kim Il-song Stadium, which has been enlarged and modernized, is a place where major political and cultural functions of the party and the government and sports festivals and games will be held. It will play a significant role in our people's political and cultural life.

The grand collective gymnastics which will be shown at great festivals and which will display various rhythmic physical movements in harmony with the colorful and changing background will vigorously demonstrate the invincible might of our people firmly united around the great leader with a single ideology and will be displaying our people's wisdom, courage, strong organizational trait, spirit of discipline and collectivism. [applause]

Various international and domestic sports games will be held at the stadium, thus raising the sports and cultural level of the workers and enabling our people to enjoy a cultural life. Indeed, it is great honor and pride for our people to possess the Kim Il-song Stadium -- a great, modern and leading sanctuary of sports and culture. [applause]

We should be proud of being members of the nation, have the chuche-type revolutionary outlook of the world by closely studying and mastering the history of the glorious, shining revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader and continuously and vigorously struggle to achieve the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by firmly uniting around the great leader. [applause]

Holding aloft the instructions put forth by the great leader at the sixth party congress and in his new year message, all party members and workers should enact a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

By correctly maintaining and efficiently operating the Kim Il-song Stadium, which recalls the great leader's revolutionary activities, we should glorify it forever along with the great leader's historic, triumphant homecoming, thus more fully demonstrating the appearance of the stadium as a grand sanctuary of modern sports and culture and making the daily life of our people more civilized.

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more tenaciously struggle to achieve the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause, shouts]

Long live the glorious KWP, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [applause, shouts]

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH CSSR

SK141608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- A 1982-1983 plan for cultural cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed recently in Prague, according to a report.

The plan was signed by the Korean ambassador to Czechoslovakia and the vice-minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS EDUCATIONAL AID TO CHONGNYON

SK130030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 648 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the compatriots in Japan.

This brings the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends sent by the great leader in 84 installments to 32,734,227,033 yen (in Japanese currency). These educational aid fund and stipends will delight the compatriots in Japan and the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) who are jubilantly celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and contribute to the development of the democratic national education of Chongnyon.

MINISTER PREDICTS IMPROVED TIES WITH PRC, USSR

SK150128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik yesterday predicted the improvement of relations with mainland China and the Soviet Union will be made during the 1980's through exchanges of visits and opening of trade. Such an improvement of ties between Seoul and those countries, he said, will weaken Pyongyang's attempt to communize the whole Korean Peninsula by force. This would possibly serve as an occasion to develop the South-North relations in a peaceful way, the minister said.

Speaking on the "role of university students and the peaceful reunification" at Konkuk University, Minister Son forecast the death of North Korea's Kim Il-song in the future will surely bring about a collective ruling system in the North to be based on pragmatic and realistic approach rather than ideological orientation. In that case, the Seoul-Pyongyang relations would be improved, Minister Son predicted.

Son asked university students to grasp overall situations and pictures in tackling communism including its absurdity and Pyongyang's false unification policy. He warned against North Korea's scheme to disturb the stability of the republic by fanning anti-government activities in the South.

PROGRESS SEEN IN MILITARY DIPLOMACY WITH NONALIGNED

SK150135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Defense Chu Yong-pok told the National Assembly yesterday the government is making progress in what he called military diplomacy toward Third World countries.

In testimony before the Defense Committee, Chu said technological standards of the nation's defense industry have been rated as "excellent" by a U.S. technological survey team. The nation is capable of repairing fighter bombers damaged in war and the capability will be expanded pending a presentation by the United States of maintenance equipment, he said. The minister briefed the committee on the results of the recent Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting and the Team Spirit 1982, a joint Korea-U.S. military exercise. In reply to lawmakers' queries, he said it is true that the nation has started producing fighter-bombers as a result of a steady accumulation of technological knowhows, he said.

The high working-level security meeting which was agreed upon during the consultative meeting is designed to discuss the effective operation of the consultative meeting and ensure a successful execution of agreement, he said. The United States will provide Korea with foreign military sales loans including low-interest direct loans beginning in 1984, he said. The nation is conducting various military exercises superior in scale and quality to those of North Korea, and the Team Spirit military exercise will be improved to maintain a military edge over North Korea, he said.

Touching on the situation facing the Korean Peninsula, he said North Korea is feared to step up its military provocations against the Republic of Korea, if Communist China and the Soviet Union should improve their relations. The nation should establish a self-reliant defense system and strengthen the Korea-U.S. allied defense mechanism to prepare against a possibility of North Korean military provocations, he said.

STUDENT ARRESTED IN CULTURAL CENTER ARSON CASE

SK150142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, April 15 (YONHAP) -- Police Thursday arrested a college student suspected of distributing leaflets in connection with the March 18 arson at the American Cultural Center (ACC) here. Yu Song-nyol, 21, a junior at Pusan University, is the ninth suspect in the case. He was caught in Congnae, a northeastern suburb of Pusan, shortly after 1 a.m. KST (1600 GMT, Wednesday), police said.

Yu is suspected of distributing some 200 leaflets with antigovernment slogans, allegedly printed by key suspect Mun Pu-sik at a nearby restaurant, when the ACC fire was set. The fire claimed the life of a Korean college student and injured three others.

GATT OFFICIAL ADVISES ROK TO OPEN DOMESTIC MARKET

SK141315 Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP) -- M.G. Mathur, visiting deputy director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), advised South Korea Wednesday to shift its industrial structure toward the more capital and technology intensive industries and to open up its markets. At a lecture-meeting arranged by the Korean Traders Association, Mathur said the increasing uncertainty in international trade could be a matter of "particular concern" to a country like Korea in the face of rising labor costs and protectionist steps affecting labor intensive exports. Mathur said Korea has already demonstrated its export power. An equally important source of power, which is sometimes overlooked, derives from the ability to open domestic markets to foreign exports, he said.

Mathur said a steady and fast expansion of export volume would be "indispensible" for Korea. He also said Korea should continue to have access to foreign capital markets and attract the capital needed for investment and paying off debts.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IMPROVES IN FIRST QUARTER

SK140121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The nation's balance of payments has improved quite a bit during the first three months of this year thanks to the reduced current account deficit, Economic Planning Board (EPB) sources said yesterday. The current account deficit as of the end of March shrank to $441 million, down $915 million from $1,356 million posted during the same period last year. Revenues from tourism, insurance and shipping, as well as trade from the current account. Inflow of long and short-term foreign capitals and inducement of short-term offshore credits through commercial banking institutions, however, remained far from impressive during the cited period, the sources said. The net increase of long-term foreign capital during the cited period amounted to a mere $220 million as compared to $964 million registered during that period last year while the inflow of short-term capital showed a negative increase rate of $10 million during the January-March period as compared to the $622 million net increase registered a year earlier, according to EPB.

Despite the poor performance of capitals and loans inducement, the country's balance of payments has improved impressively during the first quarter of the year owing to the reduced imports and stabilized prices of raw materials. The nation's merchandise exports as of the end of March amounted to $4,823 million, an increase of 19.5 percent from the same period last year while imports grew by 18.8 percent to generate $410 million in trade deficit. The comparable figure during the first quarter of last year stood at $1,059 million. The nation also saw a dwindling deficit on invisibles, revenues from tourism, shipping, banking and government transactions, during the cited period. The negative figure in this sector during the three month period came to $136 million down from last year's $383 million, according to EPB statistics.

The foreign exchange holdings came to $6,249 million as of the end of March, down 642 million from the end of last year, the statistics show.

USSR PROTEST OF U.S. CBW ACCUSATIONS SUPPORTED

OW150552 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian public wholly supports the Soviet Government's note which resolutely condemns another U.S. slanderous campaign alleging that the Soviet Union has a bearing on the use of chemical weaponry in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the newspaper ULAANBAATARYN MEDEE (NEWS FROM ULAANBAATAR) writes.

The world public, especially peoples of Asia, know well that precisely the United States, grossly violating the UN charter and other international norms, launched a chemical war against the peoples of Indochina, the after-effects of which still linger on. Precisely the United States go on arming the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with chemical weaponry, and precisely the U.S. President has donated 60 billion dollars to manufacture chemical weaponry.

Back in 1925 the Soviet Union initiated an agreement banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weaponry. The U.S., the newspaper stresses, grudgingly joined in the agreement half a century after it was signed in Geneva. And the attempts of the U.S. to slander the consistent and principled external policy of the Soviet Union in order to whitewash its own dirty tricks against peace and security are not to deceive the world's public opinion, the ULAANBAATARYN MEDEE concludes.

TSEDENBAL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON PDRY FLOOD

OW140431 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2002 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium, today sent a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] People's Supreme Assembly, in which he expressed profound condolences in connection with the floods which occurred in a number of regions of the country resulting in the loss of human life and great material losses.

GOMBOJAB MEETS OUTGOING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

OW141043 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Apr (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received J. Szerencses, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, in connection with his return home and had a friendly talk with him.

BRIEFS

NEW ESCAP DEPUTY CHAIRMAN -- Ulaanbaatar, 24 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Z. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, has been elected a deputy chairman of the 38th session of ESCAP, which began its work in Bangkok on 23 March. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1938 GMT 24 Mar 82 OW]

TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR CELEBRATION COMMEMORATED

Hun Sen Greets Khmer Groups

BK150936 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and PRK minister of foreign affairs, sent messages to Kim Vien, chairman of the Association for the Development of Kampuchea; Lok Chay, chairman of the Association for Aid to the Khmer People; and Keng Vansak, chairman of the Khmer Help Khmer Association in France, greeting them on the occasion of the traditional New Year. The messages read:

On behalf of the KPRP and the Council of Ministers, and in my own name, I express deep respect for and revolutionary thanks to you for the pure patriotism, work and precious ideals that you and your association committee members have displayed and engaged in wanting to see our people enjoy independence, freedom, democracy and happiness; in helping support and heighten the prestige of the PRK in the international arena; and in rallying our compatriots in France as well enlightening public opinion there about the revolutionary cause of the people and about the savage crimes of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, whose crimes are unparalled in the history of mankind.

The party, government and people as a whole are satisfied with and deeply touched by all of your positive and fruitful activities which have won us the broad support and assistance of our compatriots and foreigners in France.

On the occasion of this New Year of the Dog, I wish you and the members of your association, as well as your families, the best of health, happiness and prosperity. May the new year usher in great successes in surmounting all obstacles in your contribution to national defense and reconstruction.

Phnom Penh Exhibition

BK130728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Apr (SPK) -- Keo Chanda, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee and secretary of the Party Committee of Phnom Penh City, opened an exhibition organized by the People's Revolutionary Committee of the capital on the occasion of the Chaul Chhnam Thmei (traditional New Year).

Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, who is visiting Kampuchea, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Phnom Penh attended the opening ceremony. Many ministers, deputy ministers and other personalities of the country were also present there.

The exhibition shows the achievements of Phnom Penh city over the past 3 years in the fields of education, health, industry, agriculture, construction, public works.... Each district and ward has its own stall illustrating the activities of its population in production. The exhibition is organized around the Vat Phnum Hil, which is also a public entertainment center on the occasion of the New Year.

KAMPUCHEA Editorial

BK130746 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Apr (SPK) -- The journal KAMPUCHEA dedicated the editorial of its latest issue to the festival of Chaul Chhnam Thmei, the traditional New Year of the Kampuchean people, which starts today.

Throughout the country, the journal says, this new year is welcomed in the joy of the return of a new and stable life under the regime of the PRK. No one will ever forget that 8 years ago, in the same period, the Kampuchean society sank in the abyss of genocide of Democratic Kampuchea following the misfortunes sowed for 5 years by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Violence and vengeance were rife; families were separated; blood and tears flowed; everyone lived in fear, misery and famine; the valets of Beijing also forbade religion, abolished education, knocked down schools and monasteries and so on. There was no longer any Chaul Chhnam Thmei.

The central organ of the front went on to say: From now on, this sinister society is gone. A glorious life imbued with hope has been born again throughout the country. The Kampuchean people live in freedom and democracy, confident in the new regime.

The journal recalled the progress in all fields achieved by the new Kampuchea in the wake of the overturn of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and paid homage to the memory of the patriots who fell for national liberation and, in particular, the Vietnamese combatants who gave their lives for the liberation of Kampuchea and the defense of its independence. The journal calls on the people to redouble their revolutionary vigilance to defend the fatherland, security and social order and to preserve the joy of the people, joy that our enemies, who seek to impede the advance of our revolution, cannot bear.

CHAN VEN AT KOMPONG THOM FRONT COMMITTEE MEETING

BK071309 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Apr (SPK) -- The front committee of Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh, recently reviewed its successes during the past 3 years and set tasks for the future. Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and Khieu Kanharith, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, attended this meeting, which rallied members of the front committee, monks, cadres and delegates of mass organizations in Kompong Thom.

Over the past 3 years, thanks to the just leadership of the KPRP, to the efforts exerted by the population and to the devoted assistance of Vietnam, Kompong Thom Province has made considerable progress in all fields. In the first year of liberation, 1979, it planted 60,000 hectares of rice, and in the following year, despite drought and floods, it planted 89,500 hectares of rice and more than 9,270 hectares of subsidiary crops. Up to 25 March 1982 the population sold 14,300 tons of paddy, or 3,800 tons above plan, to the state. The transport, education and health services made brilliant progress. Fisheries, handicrafts, forestry and animal husbandry are making great strides.

On this occasion, Chan Ven recalled the important role of the front in the defense and reconstruction of the country and affirmed that without national union and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam and Laos, we cannot complete any revolutionary task.

ENCOUNTERS WITH POL POT, SEREIKA ELEMENTS NOTED

BK090530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] During last week, there were armed encounters with Pol Pot remnants and the Sereika Son Sann at (Toek Srak), [words indistinct] (O Da), (Nam Toek) and in the region southeast of Poipet and so on.

The Sereika troops retreated (?in the face of our offensive) and ran in all directions. Many of the enemies -- including their commanders -- were forced to flee more than 5 km into Thai territory to escape death, and (?more than 100 enemies were killed) because of [words indistinct] (?and) they wanted to destroy and take over our territory in this rainy season.

On the north and northwestern frontline, the (?Pol Pot remnants) -- pushed by their Beijing master -- are continuing to shell [words indistinct] many places. They suffered a strong defeat on this defense belt, however. Our KPRAF units are firmly in control of the border area.

The enemies have suffered a large number of casualties in recent fighting. On 23 March 1982 the bandits who infiltrated the area southwest of Smat Deng were attacked by our border guard units. Fifteen enemies were killed on the spot. On 25 March, the remnants retreated to (Ta Chak) village. They were attacked by a small unit of the KPRAF, and (?seven) enemies were killed. On 26 March, at (?Hill 492) the enemies staged an operation, but their activities were like mosquitoes flying into a fire. Due to their high spirit of vigilance, and with good military tactics, our combatants at (?Hill 492) were aware of the enemies' attempt in time and inflicted more casualties on them. (?Six) enemies were killed on the spot and we seized three guns.

In the northern and the northeastern regions, a unit subordinate to the Brigade Kor ambushed, on 27 March, a group of enemies who infiltrated into our border area. Ten enemies were killed on the spot. Ten guns of various types were seized. Other enemies fled the scene of fighting. Our combatants constitute forces to sweep the enemies and (?call) them to surrender to the revolutionary state power.

In sum, according to partial results that we have received during this week, our KPRAF units killed 85 enemies and captured 20 others. We seized 61 weapons and 98 mines. During this week, (?more than) 50 remnants surrendered [words indistinct].

LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

BK150355 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] On 13 April 1982 Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in Pyongyang. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Supreme People's Council, the Lao people and in our own names, we would like to extend our warm greetings and best wishes to you, comrade. In the past you, comrade, led the Korean people to heroically carry out struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the struggle which successfully led to the establishment of the DPRK. Afterward, thanks to the leadership of the Korean Party with you, comrade, as head, the Korean people won great victories in the resistance against the U.S. imperialists's war of aggression, and have scored glorious achievements in building the country.

On this auspicious occasion, we wish you, comrade, good health and new success in your noble tasks. May the relations of friendship between the two peoples of Laos and Korea be daily consolidated and developed!

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES OFFICIALS ON LAO NEW YEAR

BK150429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of the traditional Lao New Year festival, on the afternoon of 14 April 1982, members of the Standing Committees of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], together with representatives of the presidential office and cadres attached to the three offices, called to express best wishes to Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC and the LFNC, and his wife at the president's residence. On this occasion, Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the SPC Standing Committee, presented President Souphanouvong with a bouquet of fresh flowers on behalf of all the SPC and the LFNC Standing Committee members, the representatives of the presidential office and the cadres. He wished the president and his family good health and long life so as to lead the entire Lao people to march toward success in maintaining and building socialism.

President Souphanouvong, in his own name and on behalf of his family, thanked the distinguished guests and all cadres for their sincere greetings. He said: We celebrate the traditional New Year this year at a time when our entire army and people are enthusiatically competing in scoring achievements to welcome the third party congress. The atmosphere during this year's celebration is, therefore, especially joyful and happy.

The president also stressed the significance of the third party congress which will be held soon, saying this congress is vitally linked to the destiny of the nation in the immediate future as well as for a long time to come. In conclusion, he wished everyone good health and happiness, and asked them to unite closely so as to successfully fulfill their honorable tasks.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK141444 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] His majesty the king granted an audience to visiting Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at Chitlada Palace. The Burmese foreign minister was accompanied by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

Earlier on the same day, the visiting Burmese foreign minister paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at the Government House. During the talks, Mr Chit Hlaing conveyed regards from the Burmese prime minister to General Prem. He also informed the Thai premier of the result of his earlier talks with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. The Thai premier expressed his thanks to the Burmese Government for its warm welcome extended to Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun who recently visited Burma for talks with the Burmese authorities on suppression of drug trafficking along the common border of the two countries. The Thai premier also requested Mr Chit Hlaing to convey his best wishes to the premier and the president of Burma.

The Burmese foreign minister is scheduled to leave Thailand for Malaysia and Singapore today. He arrived in Bangkok for a 5-day visit in Thailand as guest of the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

MARUT NAMED ENVOY TO KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY FETE

BK150649 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has appointed Mr Marut Bunnak, the minister of justice, as a special representative of the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand to join the 70th birthday anniversary of the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Kim Il-song, on 15 April 1982. The minister of justice and his delegation are scheduled to pay a 5-day official visit to North Korea during 13-17 April. Upon this auspicious occasion, the minister and his party will have an opportunity to exchange their views with the Korean justice officials regarding the law enforcement in that country.

BRIEFS

RICE SALE TO NIGERIA -- The public warehouse organization recently signed an agreement to sell 30,000 tons of 5-percent non-shelled parboil rice worth about 200 million baht to Nigeria. Delivery will be made at 10,000 tons per month from April to June, according to the director of the organization. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 82 BK]

OIL REFINERY CAPACITY EXPANSION -- It has been reported that the Bang Chak oil refinery has been planning to increase its capacity from 65,000 to 78,000 barrels per day within the next 12 months. To reach the refinery's new production target of 78,000 barrels per day, there has been a proposal of a 90-million-baht project to modify the third unit's refining capacity. The proposal has already been approved in principle by the Defense Ministry and is being considered by the oil refining rate committee and the Petroleum Authority of Thailand. There has also been a proposal of another 10-million-baht project to modify instrument controls at Bang Chak which is expected to update the plant by another 10 years. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82 BK]

SRV REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PRC ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW142042 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 14 -- In a meeting today with Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Qiu Lixing, the head of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Department for China, Tran Trung, reaffirmed the consistent position of the Vietnamese Government and people in considering Taiwan to be an integral part of the People's Republic of China. Tran Trung also said that the Vietnamese people deeply cherish their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and hope that the Chinese people will be able to fulfill their aspiration of recovering Taiwan, thus foiling the U.S. imperialists' "two Chinas" scheme.

LE DUAN, TRUONG CHINH GREET KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

OW142044 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 14 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, today sent their warm congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday. The message expressed wishes for further development of the friendship between the Vietnam and Korean peoples and for good health and success to the Korean leader in his noble mission.

LABOR COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR PRAISED

BK150510 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The agreement on labor cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a year ago has effectively contributed to Vietnam's construction. In an article on the significance and results of labor cooperation between the two countries, Minister of Labor Dao Thien Thi wrote: The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam train scientists, technicians, economic managers with university and higher qualifications and skilled workers specializing in various economic and technical branches.

The Soviet Union has sent tens of thousands of experts to Vietnam to help build economic, cultural, scientific and technical establishments and train and improve the skills of Vietnamese cadres and workers. The Soviet Union has also provided accommodation and education at Soviet universities, colleges, institutes and vocational schools to hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese students, postgraduates, researchers and workers.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have over the past years strengthened their cooperation in a new form -- bilateral labor cooperation. The Soviet Union has undertaken to help Vietnam train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers at Soviet factories in such branches and jobs as decided by the Vietnamese side with a view to accelerating Vietnam's socialist industrialization.

Under the study and work system, Vietnamese workers will in a period of 5 to 6 years receive vocational training and improve their professional skills as well as their general knowledge and score for themselves the industrial working style. In the process, they will also contribute to communist construction in the Soviet Union.

Vietnamese workers enjoy the same rights and interests as their Soviet colleagues in the same job with regard to wages, social welfare and insurance and other rights. The Soviet offices and factories employing Vietnamese apprentices will ensure their material, cultural and spiritual welfare such as accommodation, clothing and other facilities, and create a necessary sentimental environment for them to work, study and live as comfortably as at home.

This cooperation will help improve the professional skills of a large number of Vietnamese workers and broaden the range of trades and professions as required by Vietnam's socialist construction.

In the first year of implementing this cooperation agreement, several thousands of young Vietnamese -- male and female -- were signed on as apprentices in thousands of jobs at Soviet factories. Wherever they learned and worked at engineering factories, coal mines, chemical plants, textile factories and so on in the provinces of Astrakhan, Volgograd, Rostov and Zhdanov and others, they had received their warm and fraternal welcome.

This year the Soviet Union and Vietnam will further strengthen their labor cooperation with increases in the numbers of jobs and learners. A number of Soviet factories will experiment on the massive training of technicians and workers for a complete factory.

ACTION TO REALIZE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS URGED

BK131552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 11 Apr 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Stir Up a Vigorous and Broad Movement for Revolutionary Action" -- date not given]

[Text] Translating the resolutions of the party congress into realities is a process that requires persevering struggle and a great effort by our entire party, army and people. Only by acquiring a profound understanding of the congress resolutions, effecting a drastic change in the organiztion of their implementation and, at the same time, launching by all means a vigorous, broad and steady mass movement for revolutionary action can we successfully implement the historic resolutions adopted by the congress.

Revolution is a cause of the masses. All revolutionary tasks can be successfully carried out by a mass movement for revolutionary action. The party Central Committee political report at the fifth party congress clearly pointed out: A revolutionary movement is possible only when the working people really exercise their collective mastery and vice versa.

By exercising its leadership, the party must initiate by all means a truly broad and vigorous mass movement. The development of the Vietnamese revolution has shown that our people have extremely great creative talents and revolutionary potentials. The successful mobilization of these creative talents and potentials would create an enormous strength for the entire nation to overcome any difficulty and trial and successfully to fulfill the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Bringing into play the working people's collective mastery and promoting a broad socialist emulation movement in all establishments, all units, all localities and all sectors will create a new spirit and new strength to push back and curb the current manifestations of negativism and vigorously to develop the positive elements successfully to carry out all tasks.

To make a vigorous mass movement for revolutionary action possible, all party committee echelons, mass organizations and state organs should work in close coordination, maintain direct contact with the basic units and go deeply into the masses to strengthen their socialist consciousness and patriotism, thereby enabling them to acquire a thorough understanding of the country's revolutionary situation and their immediate tasks and constantly enhancing their sense of responsibility in the task of building and defending the fatherland.

Educational work must be carried out simultaneously with the organization of practical activities. Concrete forms of activities and measures and suitable policies must be promptly adopted. The three interests must be harmoniously associated in the production establishments. A seething revolutionary spirit must be promoted in labor and in the performance of official duties. At the same time, importance must be attached to improving the masses' material and spiritual life. The forces of party and youth union members must be sent out to lead the mass movements. New elements should be quickly discovered and promoted. Progressive experiences should be promptly applied. Front rank models should be constantly multiplied.

To achieve good results, the movement for revolutionary action must be a socialist evaluation movement aimed at attaining well-defined objectives and meeting specific demands. These objectives and demands must be clearly reflected in the practical norms and work programs assigned to each person and each organization according to their conditions, their duties, their plans and their functions. Each person must act in close coordination with his organization in the movement for revolutionary action. Each movement for revolutionary action must be aimed at achieving unity of action between the individual and the organization, thereby promoting high efficiency.

The mass movement for revolutionary action should not stop at its initial spirited stage. It should develop constantly in depth and in the quality of its practical activities. Only in this way can it achieve steadiness and resolve the problems posed by life. We should overcome the maladies of ostentatiousness and formalism, which only waste money, prevent the achievement of practical results and jeopardize the movement itself.

Recently, especially during the more than 6 months since the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the fifth party congress was launched, new elements and experiences have appeared in a number of localities, units and establishments that are being emulated and studied in many places. These new elements and nuclei of emulation should be promoted and developed nationwide.

By launching a vigorous movement for revolutionary action, our people's armed forces in all parts of the country or currently performing their international duties are determined to ceaselessly sharpen their vigilance, stand ready to fight and fight victoriously to smash all enemy schemes to wage a war of destruction. Working in coordination with the people's public security forces, they are determined to firmly maintain political security and public order and safety.

It is necessary for all units to make an all-out effort to improve the quality of military training. They must scrupulously implement the slogan that the entire army act in accordance wtih the regulations, satisfactorily maintain its weapons and equipment, perform its economic-building tasks well, actively increase production and strictly practice thrift.

Competition among various units to achieve emulation targets should be closely coordinated with their efforts to fulfill their tasks. Such competition should not be considered to be a mere propaganda stunt. All commitments made by the units involved in such competition should be regarded as obligations which must be fully discharged. Each task and each stage of the emulation movement must be fulfilled completely. The results of such emulative activities must be checked and announced. The units involved should exchange their experience so as satisfactorily to fulfill the five objectives of the campaign to develop the fine character and to increase the fighting strength of the people's armed forces.

The present emulation movement for revolutionary action among our people's armed forces must be aimed at effecting a drastic and marked change for the better in all echelons by all means. Especially in the basic units, the movement must help them quickly overcome their weaknesses and achieve a high quality in all respects.

All programs of action of organs and units and of both the front and the rear must be aimed at achieving the highest objective of building our army into a revolutionary people's army that has an iron will to achieve victory, strict discipline and impeccable conduct, that is increasingly standardized and modernized, that maintains an ever higher level of combat readiness, and that is always capable of fulfilling any task entrusted by the fatherland, as stated in the party Central Committee political report presented at the fifth party congress.

NEED TO BUILD UP COASTAL DEFENSE FORCES STRESSED

BK150501 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Building Militia and Self-Defense Forces in the Coastal Areas"]

[Text] Our country's coastline is long. Our territorial seas are large and have a very important position in the political, economic, security and national defense fields. Our country's sea areas are contiguous with those of China, and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are daily and hourly sending armed vessels to encroach on our territorial seas, conduct spying activities, hinder the normal work of our fishermen and threaten our national security. On the other hand, they are also making intensive preparations for invading our country from the sea in conjuction with their inland attacks when conditions permit.

Our sea areas are dotted with numerous river mouths and ports, and the imperialists and international reactionaries are trying to take advantage of our off-guard moments to send in spies and commandos to establish contact with local reactionary elements in an attempt to carry out their dark schemes such as causing unrest or enticing bad elements illegally to go abroad by sea.

Therefore, in our effort to strengthen national defense and defend the fatherland's security, building firm and strong militia and self-defense forces in the costal areas is one of our fundamental and regular tasks and, at the same time, a pressing requirement. On by strengthening the coastal militia and self-defense forces everywhere -- from hamlets, villages, organs and enterprises along the coast and on offshore islands to fishing fleets and flottilas, sea transport units and river months -- can we, together with our forces, create a combined strength with which to defeat the current war of multifaceted sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and any war of aggression that they may launch against us.

The militia and self-defense forces in coastal districts, and especially in the villages and establishments along the coast and on offshore islands, must be well organized and regularly strengthened. They must remain politically stable, vigilant and highly ready for combat in order to detect and promptly foil all of the activities conducted by the enemy in violation of our territorial seas and to capture all the enemy scouts, commandos and spies trying to infiltrate our country and the illegal sea emigrants.

The most important task is to launch a deep and broad propaganda and education campaign in all establishments and detachments to make every member of the land or sea militia and self-defense forces fully aware of the important position of the sea areas and the heavy responsibility of the coastal militia and self-defense forces in defending the fatherland and maintaining security in the coastal areas. The coastal militia and self-defense forces must be trained in both sea and shore combat techniques and tactics and must be thoroughly conversant with the various regulations, laws and procedures for coordinated action in dealing with various cases involving violations of our sovereignty in the sea areas.

Some of the villages along the coast or on offshore islands are specialized solely in fishing while others also engaged in farming, producing salt, planting industrial crops, small industry and handicrafts and so forth. Therefore, it is necessary to consider shore and sea combat tasks along with the requirements for production organization in organizing each militia and self-defense detachment to ensure both production and combat readiness.

Villages having fishing and transport forces must organize and equip their militia and self-defense personnel in a way suitable for their production by considering whether they engage in production with mechanical equipment or with manual labor; whether they oeprate in coastal waters or far from shore, whether their fishing trips are long or or short and so on.

To overcome the weakness resulting from the fact that the coastal militia and self-defense forces often operate at great distances from their command center, the utmost attention must be given to building and consolidating communications and liaison cells and watch towers and ensuring smooth and constant communications between distant sea areas and coastal areas, between sea and shore and islands and between the militia and self-defense forces with the other armed forces. In this way mutual assistance will be readily available for both production and combat purposes.

The self-defense units belonging to state-owned fleets of fishing trawlers and transports constitute an important force operating on the sea. They must be built and satisfactorily consolidated into naval units and fleets to join the navy in serving as a core force for carrying out production and providing protection for production activities on the sea.

Standing on the forefront to guard the fatherland's seas day and night, the leading cadres of the militia and self-defense forces always play a decisive role in enhancing the fighting strength of every detachment, naval unit and naval fleet. Therefore, this contingent of cadres must be made firm and strong and well organized both quantitatively and qualitatively, and we must avoid upsetting its organization by introducing major changes unless it is really necessary to do so.

Attention must be given to assigning newly inducted youths from villages along the coast and on offshore islands to the navy so that after fulfilling their military obligation, these youths, upon returning to their localities, will serve as the nueclei of coastal militia and self-defense forces units. They are also an inexhaustible source of manpower for reinforcing the contingent of militia and self-defense forces cadres in this important theater of operation.

Through the activities conducted by the militia and self-defense forces of the localities to defend our sovereignty and maintain security in the sea areas, all establishments must intensify guidance, draw upon experience and promptly formulate plans for consolidating and developing the coastal militia and self-defense forces so as to make them firmer and stronger with each passing day.

BORDER DEFENSE FORCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

BK150640 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Summary] The border defense force command recently celebrated its 23d anniversary. Attending the ceremony were large numbers of cadres and combatants from various units, agencies and schools. Addressing the ceremony, the commanding general of the force pointed out the achievements of the force in the past 23 years. On behalf of the force's cadres and combatants, he pledged to the party Central Committee to develop the force even more steadily through training and to defend the country's border firmly. The force launched an emulation drive to "develop its traditions and score outstanding achievements in combat and duty performance" for the period 3-26 March.

"Border defense units that are fulfilling international obligations have upheld their sense of internal and international solidarity and have coordinated closely with friendly troops and the local authorities to mop up and eliminate many enemy remnant troops hiding in the forests. At the same time they have actively propagated and stimulated the people to build a new lifestyle, helped the local people to accelerate production and stabilize their daily lives and won the confidence of and respect from the people in areas where they have been stationed.

"Various units in the northern border areas have coordinated with militia, public security force and army units to strengthen patrols along coastal and border areas and closely follow up the enemy's schemes and acts.

"Various border defense posts -- such as the K, T, H, P and M posts -- have together with friendly units promptly eliminated many Chinese scouts who intruded into Vietnamese territory. Officers and combatants of these units have also overcome numerous difficulties in weather conditions and rugged terrain while building many fortifications, communications trenches, observation posts and dozens of combat-supporting projects as 'projects greeting the VCP congress.'

"Various stations, posts and units that are performing their duties at the southwestern border, in coastal areas and on islands have actively coordinated with naval, public security, militia and self-defense forces in patrolling the border areas and closely controlling vessels and boats sailing in and out of river mouths, seaports and bays. They have discovered many violations of border defense regulations and illegal border crossings. They have captured and detained a number of foreign boats violating Vietnamese territorial waters for fishing and collecting intelligence."

Various units of the border defense force have also coordinated with district and hamlet cadres to organize study courses for the people of various nationalities to enable them to understand the party's lines and policies and to enhance their vigilant spirit in order to foil the psychological warfar and espionage activities and the multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists against Vietnam. They also helped the local authorities in tasks concerning party building and the strengthening of militia and self-defense forces, cooperatives and production collectives, thereby contributing to maintaining political security and social order and safety at the border areas.

SON LA HOLDS CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITY POLICY

BK150915 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The Party Committee and People's Committee of Son La Province recently held a province-wide conference of representatives of Hmong tribesmen to review the implementation of the party policy on nationalities and to discuss the orientations for national construction and defense in the areas inhabited by the Hmong.

Attending the conference were Lo Van Hac, vice chairman of the Nationalities Council and deputy head of the party Central Committee Nationalities Department; Cam Ngoan, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the provincial people's committee; and Hoang No, secretary of the Party Committee of Son La Province.

The conference heard a report by a representative of the provincial people's committee on the outstanding achievements recorded last year by the armed forces and people throughout the country in socialist construction and national defense, to which great contributions were made by the Hmong people.

Over the past 5 years the Hmong people in Son La have closely united with people of other fraternal ethnic groups, joined the collective work units of cooperatives and work-exchange teams and set up a total of 12 permanent settlements. Many villages now have fairly large areas for planting wet rice. In recent years almost all of the Hmong people have gradually been able to meet their own grain and food needs. In a number of cooperatives -- such as the Pa Che and Bo Ngang (Moc Chau), Lao Kho (Yen Chau), Pu Xeo (Song Ma), Huoi Ren and Phieng Ban (Thuan Chau) and others -- the life of the Hmong people has taken a complete turn for the better. Apart from meeting their own needs, many cooperatives and families of cooperative members have annually contributed hundreds of tons of corn, rice, potatos and manioc to the state. The spiritual life of the Hmong people in the settlements has been markedly improved. Twelve out of the 18 Hmong villages now have dispensaries and schools and 2 have electricity.

Upon reaching school age, Hmong children are now admitted to schools as are those of other fraternal nationalities. Many persons of Hmong descent are now holding key positions in state organs and army units.

The conference discussed the orientation for production, construction and national defense and called for the development of settlements, preserving up-river forests, zoning lands for the cultivation of medicinal plants, breeding rare animals, training cadres and promoting a civilized lifestyle.

ENGINEERING, METAL INDUSTRIES FULFILL PLAN

OW150727 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Hanoi, VNA, April 15 -- The engineering and metal industries have met their targets for the first quarter of 1982, which represent a 12-percent increase in output value compared with the same period last year. The plan for some main products has been fulfilled or overfulfilled, such as rolled steel, insulated wire, hydraulic pumps, motors, electric generators and small tractors.

PROGRESS OF 'SETTLED FARMING' MOVEMENT NOTED

BK141234 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82, pp 1, 4

[Text] Despite numerous difficulties involving materials, capital and food during 1981, 150 mountainous districts in 22 provinces throughout the country have launched a movement for settled farming and settled life in accordance with the motto "the state and the people work together."

Over the past year 1.6 million people of various nationalities who used to live a nomadic life have come down to the low-lying areas to build new hamlets and villages for settled farming and a settled life.

Instead of waiting for the state to supply capital, materials and foodstuffs various provinces -- such as Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Lam Dong -- have striven to overcome numerous difficulties and actively launched the movement for settled farming and settled life by integrating the local people's creativity with all local assets. Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh and Dac Lac Provinces have launched various emulation drives to fulfill their plans. Many localities have launched movements beneficial to settled farming and a settled life. These include wet-rice planting in Bac Ha, Hoang Lien Son Province; building material bases for settled farming and a settled life in Lam Dong Province; combining tasks concerning settled farming and a settled life with those of building fighting fortresses in the northern border provinces; and combining land reclamation tasks with afforestation, industrial crop planting and water conservancy in Nghe Tinh and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces.

In 1981 various settled farming and settled life areas reclaimed 5,000 hectares of virgin land and planted rice on 2,326 hectares. Lam Dong, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa and Ha Son Binh Provinces made fine progress in land reclamation and planted grain and food crops on most of their reclaimed land. The settled farming and settled life areas in these provinces built 136 small water conservancy projects, which can supply water to thousands of hectares of wet-rice ricefields and subsidiary crops. They repaired 595 kilometers of roads and built 11 drawbridges, including the 100-meter Nam Dong bridge in Binh Tri Thien Province. This bridge cost more than 1 million dong, of which the state provided 310,000 dong and the rest was donated by the people in various new economic zones and settled farming and settled life areas. They also built 140 public welfare establishments -- including 75 schools, 75 public health posts and maternity wards, 14 nurseries -- and dug 525 ponds and wells.

Along with reclaiming land for cultivation and building public welfare establishments, various settled farming and settled life areas in 1981 also planted 685 hectares of industrial crops and more than 3,000 hectares of forest and built hamlets and villages for the resettlement of 6,650 families, mostly in the southern provinces.

All these provinces will continue to accelerate the building of material bases to stabilize the people's life in the settled farming and settled life areas, focusing particularly on land reclamation, expanding ricefields, developing water conservancy projects and combining grain planting with the planting of industrial crops, afforestation and forest protection. They will encourage the people to participate in settled farming and settled life movements in their localities and will consolidate cooperatives and production collectives in order to enable the people to help one another in production and in building their daily life. They will continue to uphold the motto "The state and the people work together," pay attention to the investment of capital and materials in various key areas such as the border areas and the Tay Nguyen and western areas of the former fifth zone.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH VANUATU

BK150051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Foreign Ministry communique -- date not given]

[Text] With the aim of strengthening the existing friendly ties between the SRV and the Republic of Vanuatu, the SRV Government and the Republic of Vanuatu Government have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level beginning 3 March 1982.

NHAN DAN 15 Apr Comment

OW150721 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Apr 15 -- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vanuatu have extended diplomatic relations to each other, says a Foreign Minister communique released here today. The relations, set at ambassadorial level, became formal on March 3.

Commenting on ths happy event NHAN DAN today says that the peoples of Vietnam and Vanuatu, despite great distance, "are alike in their ardent aspiration for independence and freedom". The paper says that the name of Vanuatu has been known for only less than two years, but for decades the people of this archipelago have united and struggled for national independence.

The founding of the Republic of Vanuatu on September 30, 1980, began new period of development for the people. The nascent republic has become a member of the United Nations, NHAN DAN says. It wishes the people of Vanuatu happiness and progress on the road of independence and freedom.

THACH DISCUSSES AID ON 2-DAY VISIT TO SWEDEN

For reportage on the 2-day visit to Sweden by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, including his talks with Swedish Foreign Ministry officials and Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 14 and 15 April issues of Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS HANOI EXHIBITIONS 7 APR

BK090930 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] On 7 April Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, visited an exhibition on Vietnam's economic and technical achievements and the 1982 arts exhibition at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi.

Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information, and Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the VCP Central Committee Emulation Department and member of the exhibition organizing committee greeted Chairman Truong Chinh and showed him more than 2,000 products, representing our country's economic and technical achievements. The goods were produced by 24 sectors and 15 provinces and cities.

At the 1982 arts exhibition section, (Vu Hien), head of the fine arts department, and Tran Dinh Tho, member of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association Standing Committee, showed Truong Chinh 253 paintings and sculptures produced by almost 200 artists and sculptors since the 1980 national arts exhibition.

Speaking cordially to representatives of various sectors and localities participating in the exhibition and representatives of the fine arts circle, Truong Chinh, on behalf of the state, praised various sectors, localities and the army for their efforts in producing items of economic and technical value. The products on display at the exhibition demonstrate the potential of the Vietnamese economy.

Chairman Truong Chinh urged various sectors and localities to study and understand the economic guidelines, orientations and tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress and strive to correctly evaluate their great potential and strength in order to whip up a creative labor emulation movement, taking advantage of the people's revolutionary offensive to produce more products and new goods to serve production, defense tasks and the people's daily life and for export.

After viewing the 1982 arts exhibitions, Truong Chinh praised the various artists and sculptors for their skills in producing works that help reaffirm and enhance the reality of the revolution. He also praised the exhibition on Vietnam's economic and technical achievements saying it symbolizes the country's economic progress.

HOANG VAN KIEU SPEECH TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

OW151235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts of speech by Hoang Van Kieu, chairman of the State Nationalities Commission, at the Fifth VCP Congress -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] Our party's line and policies toward nationalities have always been consistent and correct and have developed through the various stages of revolution. Continuing to implement the party's nationality policy reflected in the fourth party congress resolution, we must, in the new situation, simultaneously carry out two strategic tasks, to successfully build socialism and to effectively defend the socialist fatherland.

We must pay attention to developing our economy and culture and to improving, step by step, our people's livelihood in order to gradually overcome the differences in the level of development among the nationalities in the course of our nation's advance. In performing this task in the past, we have shown many strong points and gathered many experiences, but we also have had shortcomings that we have not been able to review satisfactorily. Making surveys of the economic situation, livelihood, and cultural level of the nationalities in the various localities serves as the basis for formulating policies and measures in developing the economy, cultural level and living conditions of our compatriots. While redistributing the work force countrywide, we must urgently promote sedentary farming and settlement patterned after models that have emerged in the respective regions. Satisfactorily promoting sedentary farming and settlement is not only a pressing economic requirement that helps preserve our national resources, but also a major part of the nationality policy. Under the principle of encouraging nationality laborers to voluntarily work in state farms, state forests, construction sites and enterprises, we will continue to consolidate agricultural cooperativization in the north and steadily lead southern nationality farmers onto the path of collectivization. We must attach importance to developing the collective economy while properly encouraging the development of the family-based economy. While promoting and coordinating agriculture and forestry, we must endeavor to develop local industries, small industry, handicrafts and traditional occupations and trades, expand communications and transportation and satisfactorily carry out distribution and circulation.

The mountain region and the border areas, which have been ravaged by Chinese troops in the past, are experiencing many more difficulties in production and the people's livelihood. We must, through various methods and measures, assist our compatriots in stabilizing and expanding production, and see to it that supplies of essentials reach the intended recipients. We must continue to promote educational, public health and cultural work, gradually implement educational reform so as to enhance the quality of education and review educational activities in the mountain region so as to ensure the application of more efficient methods and measures. Besides promoting cultural activities countrywide, we should search for and develop the valuable assets of nationality cultures and encourage new literary and artistic works with nationality themes. We must do a good job in carrying out the policy on nationality writing promulgated by the state. We must further step up public health and sanitation work, especially at the grassroots level, and pay attention to putting to good advantage the traditional medical recipes and treatment methods of the nationality compatriots. We must further strengthen the unshakable solidarity among the nationalities countrywide in order to successfully build socialism and effectively defend the socialist fatherland. We should keep in mind and propagate widely, for educational purposes, President Ho's teaching: The compatriots of Kinh, Tho, Gio Rai, E De, or Banar nationality, or of any other nationality, are all children of Vietnam; they are blood brothers. We hang together in life and death; we share weal and woe; we provide mutual assistance. Rivers may dry up, mountains may erode, but our solidarity will never weaken. We are determined to pool our forces to steadfastly preserve our freedom and independence. Now that the entire Vietnamese people are united in a monolithic bloc of unprecedented strength, no reactionary force can divide them.

The Vietnamese land is the common property of all Vietnamese nationalities, who share weal and woe. Every inch of land within our fatherland's borders is the sacred property of all nationalities living in beloved Vietnam who are resolved to defend it at all costs. President Ho once said: We would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country and live in bondage.

We must consolidate all basic party organizations, administrations, and mass organizations and intensively train nationality cadres in all fields. We must, primarily and rapidly, train leading and managerial cadres, especially for the district and grassroots levels. We must have projects and plans for training nationality cadres, with attention paid to training cadres for each locality and nationality, so that each nationality will have a core of cadres who are absolutely loyal to the party's revolutionary cause and are capable of providing leadership in implementing political tasks in the locality. Under the leadership of the various party committee echelons, all sectors are responsible for training nationality cadres for their own use.

By intensively consolidating and developing the basic party organizations and mass organizations and training nationality cadres, we realistically ensure the right to collective mastery of the people of all nationalities in reunified socialist Vietnam. We must endeavor to strengthen solidarity among nationality cadres who should work together. The important resolutions to be unanimously approved at this congress, including the one dealing with nationality policy, will certainly be warmly welcomed by the people of all nationalities.

I am fully confident that all party committee echelons, state organs and mass organizations, on the basis of thoroughly grasping party policies and the work of their echelons and sectors, will devise concrete measures for satisfactorily carrying out the party's line and policies on nationalities in order to score increasingly greater achievements in nationality work.

NHAN DAN EMPHASIZES INCREASED GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK131142 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 10 April editorial: "Concentrate Efforts on Accelerating Grain Production"]

[Summary] Grain is one of our people's most essential commodities. A shortage of grain, particularly marketable grain, will adversely affect our social life, and restrict the pace of our comprehensive economic development. "The fifth party congress concluded that grain and food are the most urgent and fundamental problem that must be solved to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood. With the present population our country's population will be 60 million by 1985.

"In calculating the needs of the entire society -- including part of the grain for the peasants, nonagricultural producers and reserves -- if we want to solve the grain problem successfully by 1985, our entire country must produce at least 19 to 20 million tons, the target set by the fifth party congress. To achieve this target, from now until 1985 grain production must be increased by 1 million tons each year."

Except for the big cities and industrial complexes, localities specializing in industrial crop cultivation, localities having large areas of forested land and localities with special natural conditions should strive to achieve a balance of grain and food production within a framework of production and consumption suitable to their specific conditions.

"Efforts should be made by all localities throughout the country to increase the rice yield and expand the rice area rapidly so that by 1985 we can produce 16 to 16.5 million tons of rice. To achieve this target in the Third 5-Year Plan, efforts must be made to expand the cultivated area by an average of 500,000 hectares and to attain more than 400 kg of paddy her hectare."

It is necessary for all localities throughout the country to consider intensive cultivation as the main guideline while actively carrying out multicropping, opening up more virgin land and forming more high-yield rice areas. The north should rely mainly on green manure to increase its rice output while the south should expand its rice area by carrying out multicropping and land reclamation along with increasing the rice yield.

If we want to achieve the total target for grain production as planned, it is necessary to continue to expand the subsidiary crop area. Every province and district should assess its soil and other conditions to determine their crop allocation. "To expand the subsidiary crop area steadily so that it can represent 18 to 20 percent of grain output, plans must be formulated to build the material and technical bases in support of intensive cultivation gradually and efforts must be made closely to combine cultivation with processing and introduce subsidiary crops into the people's diet."

With their great potentials and abundant land, the provinces in the Mekong River and Red River Deltas have been specified by the party congress as the country's two major grain-producing regions. All sectors should concentrate on assisting these two regions while paying adequate attention to other grain-producing areas. "All sectors and echelons are dutybound successfully to fulfill the grain production target set forth by the fifth party congress."

RESOLUTION ON MEKONG DELTA AGRICULTURE MOVEMENT

BK120918 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Agriculture have met to discuss and issue a joint resolution on launching a movement among the workers and civil servants to implement the resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning agricultural development in the Mekong River Delta. The resolution says:

In order to exploit the potentials of the Mekong River Delta and turn this region into a major grain- and food-producing area, trade unions and the administration at all levels must carry out effective propaganda and educational work among the workers and civil servants to enable them to clearly understand the policies of the party and the state concerning agricultural transformation and development of the region.

In addition, they must encourage every person to come to work in the region voluntarily; help the provinces in the region train a large and strong contingent of workers and civil servants in order to meet the needs arising from agricultural development; launch a revolutionary movement among the workers and civil servants; develop various professions and occupations; and build more production and work establishments to provide direct help to agricultural production. This is aimed at implementing the policy on agricultural transformation and development in the region.

EMULATION CONFERENCE HELD IN HAI HUNG 10 APR

BK140406 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam radio station correspondent, a conference was held in (Con Son), Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province, on 10 April by the party Central Committee Emulation Department to review the results of the emulation pledge for 1981 and to sign the 1982 emulation pledge among the provinces in the Bac Bo Delta and midland regions.

Comrade Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the party Central Committee Emulation Department, read a report highlighting the achievements recorded by the seven Bac Bo Delta and midland provinces -- Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Bac Thai -- in the process of emulation to fulfill many specific norms provided in the 1981 emulation pledge. The report also presented the nine basic experiences acquired in implementing and directing the emulation pledge between these provinces.

One of these basic experiences is the implementation of the pledge to emulate in over-fulfilling the state plan -- a good form of emulation which is based on the system of economic management and in combination with the fulfillment of the state plan. Through the emulation pledge, all leaders in charge know how to assume greater responsibility and play an exemplary role in implementing it, as well as to motivate the masses intensively for their participation. They also know that the implementation of the emulation pledge must be carried out regularly and tenaciously.

The conference heard the views presented by the heads of the delegations from various provinces on their advantages and difficulties in fulfilling the emulation norms and on the good experiences they have acquired in overcoming difficulties to implement the emulation pledge satisfactorily.

Through its assessment the party Central Committee Emulation Department decided that Hai Hung Province, which has taken the lead in implementing the 1981 emulation pledge among other provinces in the delta and midland regions, should have the honor of receiving the banner awarded by the Council of Ministers.

In an atmosphere of joy and enthusiasm over the fine success of the fifth party congress and the initial results obtained in the 1981 emulation pledge, the heads of the delegations from these seven Bac Bo Delta and midland provinces signed the emulation pledge for 1982. They also expressed the determination to successfully implement the resolution of the fifth national party congress through the fulfillment of many specific norms.

MALAYSIA

BANGKOK NATION: MALAYSIA TO HOST KHMER SUMMIT

BK090143 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[Excerpt] Malaysia has agreed in principle to provide the venue for the three Kampuchean resistance faction leaders to hold another summit, tentatively scheduled for next month, senior Malaysian diplomats told the NATION yesterday. The decision came after Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last week held talks in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur to discuss the hosting of another summit among Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Khmer Premier Son Sann to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition government. Malaysian diplomats said yesterday that pending the outcome of the April 22 elections, Kuala Lumpur appeared ready to host the Khmer summit. "But we will be simply providing the venue. There are several other factors involved which have yet to be sorted out," they said.

MALAYSIA CONDEMNS ISRAEL FOR SHOOTING OF MUSLIMS

BK150757 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says Malaysia fully condemns Israel for allowing the shooting of Muslims at the Al-Aqsa and Omar Mosques in Jerusalem last Sunday. The prime minister said the government decision to close all government departments and statutory bodies today was to reflect the solidarity among Muslim countries over the incident. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said what was required now was for Muslims to strengthen their position by acquiring more knowledge and know-how in all fields. Only then can they be respected. The prime minister said this when launching a housing project by the pilgrims management and fund board at Bukittinggi in Kedah today.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY MARKED BY GOVERNMENT

BK150755 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] All federal and state government departments and statutory bodies are today closed to mark Palestinian Solidarity Day. The protest was called by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia as chairman of the 32-member Organization of Islamic Conference after a Jewish American gunman killed two Arabs and wounded 30 persons near the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

NATIONAL FRONT WINS 10 PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

BK071017 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The National Front won 10 seats uncontested when nomination closed in the parliamentary elections about 2 hours ago. The National Front, which is the government in power, is contesting all the 154 parliamentary seats. It is also contesting all the 312 seats in the 11 state assemblies. The first parliamentary seat to be won was the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, in the southern state of Johor in peninsular Malaysia. In Sarawak, the chief minister, Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, was one of those who was returned unopposed. Apart from the 10 wins in the parliamentary contest, the National Front also picked up 7 state seats. However, in the northern state of Perlis, an opposition party, the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, secured a seat unopposed. The nomination of the National Front cadidates was rejected on technical grounds.

The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, is facing a straight fight with the deputy president of the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, (Jaji Yusof Rawa), in the parliamentary seat of Kubang Pasu.

The elections are being called earlier than scheduled because the ruling party, the National Front, is seeking a fresh mandate so that it can press on the development (?plan) in a firm and vigorous manner. Elections were last held in 1978. The front held 133 seats in the House of Representatives, which is now being dissolved. Of the opposition, Democratic Action Party held 30; the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, 5; Sarawak People's Organization, 1 and independent , 2. All the state assemblies, which have also now been dissolved, were controlled by the National Front. The election commission has put its machinery in top working order to ensure the elections on the 22d of this month proceed smoothly. In the states of Sabah and Sarawak, polling will be scheduled from the 22d to the 26th.

SINGAPORE

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

BK141430 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The visiting Burmese foreign minister, U Chit Hlaing, had talks with his Singapore counterpart, Mr Dhanabalan, earlier this evening. The Burmese minister is now attending a dinner hosted by Mr Dhanabalan. He is here on a 3-day official visit. Apart from talks with Singapore leaders, he will also study Singapore's housing program, visit the Bedok new town and a shipbuilding company.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SINGAPORE VISIT

BK131633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0405 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Singapore, 13 Apr (AFP) -- French Minister of Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement left here today for Tokyo after a two-day private visit during which he had mainly political talks with Singapore leaders.

Mr. Chevenement, who arrived here after an eight-day official visit to Indonesia, said he had been impressed by the general assessment of the political situation in Southeast Asia painted by Singapore's First Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam. The minister said he had had a very interesting exchange of views with Mr. Rajaratnam, who had outlined his views on ways to normalise the political scehe in the region.

Regarding France's diplomatic ties with Vietnam and French aid to that country, Mr. Chevenement said he had encountered no animosity on the part of the Singapore leaders. He pointed out that the diplomatic links were a long-standing affair and that as far as aid was concerned, France's $33 million assistance to Vietnam was only about one-third of Sweden's $100 million aid to that country.

During his two-day visit here, Mr. Chevenement also met Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan and Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan. Regarding trade between Singapore and France, Mr. Chevenement said this was mainly on a business-to-business basis rather than between governments. The French Government was interested in seeing wider commercial links between the two countries, and this question would no doubt be taken up during a forthcoming visit here of French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, said Mr. Chevenement.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 074 16 April 1982

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SUZUKI VOICES CONCERN ABOUT U.S. TRADE REQUEST

OW160605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed concern Friday over U.S. request for Japan's total liberalization of agricultural products terming it as an "unexpectedly stiff attitude." Suzuki revealed this when he received Sakue Matsumoto, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and Hiroya Sano, director general of the ministry's economic affairs bureau, to hear their reports on the latest talks with the U.S. on the issue.

Noting that the U.S. is sticking to the total liberalization of agricultural products, they explained to Suzuki that Washington was being very stiff, despite Japan's request to reconsider such attitude and be more realistic.

Suzuki expressed the hope to negotiate the matter on the basis of Article 22 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Meanwhile, Kichiro Tazawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, stressed that there is no room for agricultural products to be included in the second round of Japan's measures to open wider its market to be mapped out on May 7. Speaking to newsmen after a Cabinet meeting, he noted that the U.S. was requesting total liberalization of 22 agricultural products.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND'S VISIT

Nuclear Weapons Appeal

OW161242 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (KYODO) -- Visiting French President Francois Mitterrand Friday appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to mutually and simultaneously divest themselves of their nuclear weapons in such a way as to maintain the balance of power between the two camps. But he displayed a dogged resolve for France to maintain its nuclear force for its own defense.

In a speech to the Diet, the French president said that if a power vacuum existed anywhere in the world the international situation could be seriously jeopardized.

Mitterrand expressed concern about the nuclear arms limitation talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in Geneva and called on Japan to actively speak up for nuclear disarmament along with France.

But he added that he became aware that France's defense was impossible without its own nuclear arms, although he had been opposed to nuclear weapons for 20 years as an opposition party member.

Trade Friction Discussed

OW160227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (KYODO) -- Secretary General Susumu Nikaido of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party stressed Friday that the problem of trade frictions should be solved through multinational consultations. In a meeting with visiting French President Francois Mitterrand, Nikaido said Japan is not the only country that should be blamed for the trade friction and said efforts for a solution should be made in consultations at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). He also expressed the hope that the Versailles summit of Western industrialized nations in June will become a turning point for revitalization of the world economy.

Japanese officials said the president told Nikaido that it is not proper to criticize only a single country and revealed that France, as the host country for the coming summit, did not plan to subject Japan to criticism.

On other problems of mutual interest such as global peace and development aid as well as the high interest rates in the United States, Mitterrand said they should be solved through mutual cooperation and not by levying criticism on a single country. Nikaido agreed with Mitterrand's views and explained that the LDP's diplomatic policy is based on a "peace diplomacy" adding that his party wanted to deepen Japan-France friendly ties and contribute to global peace.

Speaks at Business Luncheon

OW150947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 (KYODO) -- French President Francois Mitterrand Thursday made an indirect request to Japan to open its market wider to foreign products. Speaking at a welcome luncheon in Tokyo sponsored jointly by five major businessmen's organizations, including the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the French chief executive said French high technology products are selling well in the United States. He asked why it was difficult for such products to gain access to the Japanese market.

On behalf of about 250 business executives present, Yoshihiro Inayama, Keidanren president, said that Japanese business circles would continue working for closer economic ties between Japan and France and Japan and Europe in the years ahead.

Mitterrand stressed the importance of cooperation between the two countries in the area of industry and technology.

While questioning the openness of the Japanese market, he also pointed out the lack of efforts by French enterprises to gain access.

Mitterrand said France would welcome investments by Japanese interests. The French leader also emphasized the necessity for Japan and France to join forces in restructuring the international monetary system and in establishing a new order in the international monetary field. Mitterrand said excessively high interest rates and erratic flunctions in exchange rates would reduce the desire of businesses to make investments, thus, in effect, criticizing the United States for its high interest rates.

The French leader hoped that Japan, a major economic power, would contribute more to world peace.

Smoke Bomb Incident

OW160037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (KYODO) -- A rightist opposing the state visit of French President Francois Mitterrand hurled a smoke bomb in a Tokyo theater Thursday as a sign of protest but the incident occurred 10 minutes after the president's wife Madame Danielle left the theater.

Police arrested the rightist, identified as Makoto Maemura, 25, a member of a rightist group called the Newborn Asian Youth Corps.

The French first lady visited the "Mitterrand exhibition" at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in downtown Tokyo and then attended a French music concert at a theater in the store for 30 minutes Thursday afternoon.

No one was injured by the smoke bomb hurled by the rightist, police said.

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK150930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- A grand national meeting to celebrate the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on the afternoon of April 14 amid unbounded emotion and greatest joy sweeping the whole country.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. The meeting was attended by delegates from party organizations of all levels throughout the country. Also attending the meeting were a congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a congratulatory group of the South Korean people, a congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, various delegations of Chongnyon and congratulatory groups of overseas Koreans. Present there were many goodwill envoys, comrades and friends from foreign countries on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; leading functionaries of party and government organs and working people's organizations, chief secretaries of the provincial committees of the party, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, labour heroes and labour innovators.

Also on the platform was Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) who is heading the group of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song; Chon Yon-sik, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan who is heading the delegation of Korean t[illegible]s and industrialists in Japan; Yi Mal-sang, director of the Organizational Departr[illegible]nt [illegible] the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, who is heading the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries; Kim A-pil, director of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon who is heading the art troupe of Koreans in Japan; Yi Chung-hyok, head of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification; and Mr Choe Tok-sin, former "foreign minister" of South Korea, former commander (Lieutenant General) of an army corps of the South Korean "ROK Army" and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism.

A report to the meeting was made by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee.

At the meeting a congratulatory speech was made by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan. He was followed by Yi Chung-hyok, head of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The meeting proceeded amid the overflowing revolutionary enthusiasm of the attendants to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem for ever, remain loyal to him and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end down through generations.

LEADERS ATTEND 15 APR BANQUET FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK152349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2253 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 15 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was present at the banquet. The banquet was attended by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council. Present there were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

Also present was Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland. Present there were delegates who came from all parts of the country to attend central celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The banquet was attended by members of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the congratulatory group of the South Korean people, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and various delegations of Chongnyon and the congratulatory groups of overseas Koreans who have come to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were heads of state, prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, delegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations, prominent personages of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles from various countries. Among them were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Comrade Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Her Excellency

Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of state of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and secretary general of Polisario; on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk staying in our country. Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang were also invited.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entered the banquet hall together with heads of state of different countries amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause. The banquet began with the playing of the national anthem.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok made a toast at the banquet. Toasts were also made at the banquet by Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; His Excellency Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of state of the Sarahan Arab Democratic Republic, chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and secretary general of Polisario; and Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist party.

At the banquet Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, made an address. The attendants drank a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, for the reunification of the country and the final victory of the revolution and for the eternal prosperity of the country and the happiness of the generations to come, representing the unanimous desire and ardent wish of all our people and the whole nation.

Yi Chong-ok Toast

SK152301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet on April 15 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. At the banquet Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, made a toast. In his toast he said:

Expressing the unanimous wish and deep reverence of all our people, I would like to offer the greatest honour and the warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He has accomplished immortal exploits for the country and the revolution by guiding the Korean revolution along the road of victory for 50 and more years through his outstanding and seasoned leadership and unremitting, self-sacrificing efforts, and is greeting his 70th birthday on the glorious road of revolutionary struggle.

Premier Yi Chong-ok went on: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set out on the revolutionary road in his early years and hewed the path of the Korean revolution, upholding the banner of the chuche idea. Over half a century since then, shouldering our nation's destiny and heavy burdens of the Korean revolution, he has always led the revolutionary cause of chuche along the road of victory through manifold hardships and ordeals, thereby delivering our nation out of the grimmest crisis and bringing about independence, sovereignty and everlasting prosperity to the country. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic leadership and painstaking efforts devoted to the bloody anti-Japanese struggle for 20 years and to the grand cause of creation and construction for 40 years, our country which had fallen a victim to imperialist aggression and been struck out of the world map, has now been reputed as a mighty and dignified state, politically independent, economically self-reliant and capable of safeguarding itself, and entered an age of great national prosperity. The whole nation looks up to our respected leader and is advancing dynamically, convinced of the ultimate victory of the revolution and the bright future of one Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has extended wholehearted support to the world's progressive people who fight for national independence and a new society, always expressing lofty internationalist solidarity with their cause; and he has made a distinguished contribution to the anti-imperialist, independent cause of the international working class and the oppressed people, the Non-Aligned Movement and to the development of the world revolutionary movement as a whole.

Today our people are fully enjoying an independent and creative life in a large revolutionary family where all live harmoniously, firmly rallied as one on the basis of the chuche idea. They are confidently carving out the way to the communist future, upholding the honour and dignity of chuche Korea. This is indeed a priceless fruit brought forth by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has dedicated his all to the revolution for 70 years, going through all the rough storms. It is the highest honour and the greatest happiness of the Korean people to live and make revolution under the great Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader, who admirably opened up our people's contemporary history through profound ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice and is still wisely guiding to victory our party and people's struggle for national reunification and the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche with preeminent leadership and fiery energy.

Expressing the unanimous wishes and earnest desire of our people and the whole nation, the premier said, I would like to propose a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, for the reunification of the country and the ultimate victory of the revolution and for the eternal prosperity of the country and the well-being of the generations to come.

Kim Il-song Speech

SK152224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 15 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Follows the full text of an address made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the banquet:

Esteemed heads of state and foreign guests, Dear comrades and friends: Heads of state and high-ranking party and government leaders from a number of friendly countries in the world and distinguished personages and many friends from foreign countries have come to our country and are warmly celebrating my birthday. This is a great honour for me, and I am deeply grateful for it.

Allow me also to express my heartfelt thanks to the members of the congratulatory delegations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and of the South Korean people who have come to the northern half of the republic to congratulate me at the risk of their lives, and the members of the congratulatory delegations of Korean nationals in Japan and overseas Koreans and many other congratulatory delegations who have visited their socialist motherland with a warm compatriotic feeling. Also, I would like to offer my greetings to the entire South Korean people and overseas Koreans.

My deep thanks go to our party and the government of the republic, revolutionary comrades of many years standing, all cadres and the entire party members and people for having arranged various functions and congratulated me on my birthday. This time I have been profoundly touched by the ardent, hearty congratulations extended to me by foreign friends and many comrades and the entire people. The great affection and trust shown to me by revolutionary comrades and people strengthen my revolutionary resolve to come up to their love and expectations without fail by doing more work for the country and the people from now.

For me, the happiest thing is to be loved and supported by the people, and the worthiest thing is to serve them. I wish to live on, enjoying their love and support, and it is my revolutionary duty to fight for them to the last. Ever since I set out on the revolutionary road, I have always been loved and supported by the people. It is entirely because of the utmost love, protection and sincerest help from my comrades and people that I have been able to carry on my revolutionary activities in good health until today when I am 70.

It is the workers, peasants and the rest of people who have invigorated and encouraged me and given me conviction at every difficult period of revolutionary struggle. It is also none other than the people who have given us wisdom and taught us ways and means so that we could lead the revolution and construction in the right direction. It is also our people who have resolutely defended a new line and policies we put forward at each stage of the revolution and construction and carried them out displaying heroism and self-sacrificing spirit. Indeed, the people have always been my devoted protectors, grateful benefactors and excellent teachers.

We have been strongly supported and loved by the people and wage our struggle believing in and relying on them throughout the whole course of the arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle. That is why we have been able to overcome all hardships with success and gained brilliant victories in the revolution and construction. When we enjoy the people's love and support and believe in their strength and rely on them, we can endure any bitter trial and emerge victorious from any difficult struggle. This is a truth which we discovered in the practice of the revolutionary struggle. We grasped this priceless revolutionary truth in our struggle and kept it as our unshakable revolutionary creed. This is the secret which enabled us to hold fast to the revolutionary banner of chuche to the end and led our revolution straight to victory despite all the difficulties and complexities.

More than half a century has elapsed since we set out on the revolutionary road. Our revolution has advanced a long way under the banner of the chuche idea. But our struggle is not over, we have a lot of work to do. We must reunify the divided country, achieve the complete victory of socialism, build in the homeland a communist paradise good to live in, thereby to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche.

To consummate this cause, we should continue with our struggle without being carried away by our successes and further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks. We are not allowed to stop our struggle even a moment. The life of a revolutionary should begin with struggle and end with struggle. The revolution should be carried from one generation to another. Uninterrupted struggle and continuous advance is the requirement of revolution and the tenor of a revolutionary's life.

Ensuring firm unity and cohesion of ideology and will of the revolutionary ranks is the key to the victory of our future struggle to reunify the divided country and model the whole of society on the chuche idea. We must firmly defend and keep strengthening the monolithic unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, which have been achieved through the revolutionary struggle over half a century. This unity and cohesion should be based on the chuche idea and centred on the Central Committee of the party; it is confirmed with a lofty sense of revolutionary obligation and faith. Only the unity and cohesion centred on one pivot with one ideology and based on the sense of revolutionary obligation and faith will be everlasting and surmount any tribulations and ordeals.

All cadres and party members and the rest of people should firmly equip themselves with the chuche idea and rally around the Central Committee of the party with one ideology and purpose. When the revolutionary hard cores of our party and all the cadres and party members and the entire people fight on courageously, rallied closely around the Central Committee of the party with a single heart and will, there will always be victory and glory ahead of us and the revolutionary cause of chuche will be splendidly consummated.

Comrades and friends, present here are heads of state and high-ranking party and government leaders from a number of countries and many other foreign friends. We are very much pleased that we are gathered here with our close comrades-in-arms and friends from many countries who are advancing shoulder to shoulder in the same ranks under the banner of independence. So many envoys of friendship have taken the trouble to come a long way from different continents and regions of the world and offer us warm congratulations. This unequivocally shows the ardent feelings of comradeship and noble sense of revolutionary obligation which have developed amid our joint struggle for independence against imperialism. I consider it a great honour and happiness to have many excellent comrades-in-arms and friends like you in different parts of the world. We highly value amity with and duties towards international comrades-in-arms and friends and the progressive people around the world and will strive to promote them.

This is an age of independence. As the days go by, more and more nations on the globe are advancing on the road of independence and the fierce current of independence is sweeping over all continents. We should strive to bring independence to the whole world in step with this strong trend of the times towards independence. Making the whole world independent is the unanimous desire of the peoples of all countries who advocate independence. It is humanity's sacred common cause of wiping out imperialism and colonialism from this earth and realizing complete sovereignty for all countries and nations. Only when the whole world becomes independent can the danger of a new world war be completely eliminated, a lasting universal peace guaranteed and an independent, prosperous new society built with success in all lands to conform with the people's desire and ideal.

If they are to win the cause of global independence, the peoples of all countries who champion independence should work together, unite solidly and closely cooperate with one another. The might of the people lies precisely in the might of their unity. Their united force is unconquerable either in a country or on a worldwide scale.

If they firmly maintain independence and develop a powerful joint struggle in close unity, the peoples of non-aligned nations and all newly-emerging countries will be able to isolate and weaken the imperialist forces, succeed in thwarting their aggressive and interventionist moves, defend the sovereignty of the country and nation and realize independence throughout the world.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Workers Party of Korea and the government of our republic will, under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, actively promote the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples in all lands who advocate independence and will make every effort to increase unity and solidarity among the independent forces of the world. Through the joint efforts and active struggles of the worlds people who defend independence, the unity and solidarity of the independent forces will strengthen on a global scale with each passing day and the cause of independence for the whole world will triumph brilliantly.

Dear comrades and friends, availing myself of this meaningful gathering overflowing with feelings of noble revolutionary comradeship and warm friendship I would like to pledge my wholehearted, lasting devotion to the revolutionary struggle to reunify our country independently, model the whole society on the chuche idea and make the whole world independent, and may I propose a toast:

To the long life and good health of the esteemed heads of state from many countries, our intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms.

To the health of the high-ranking party and government leaders, preeminent figures, many foreign friends and diplomatic envoys from different countries of the world; to the health of the members of the congratulatory delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the South Korean people's congratulatory delegation, the valiant fighters who came from the field of righteous battle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges; to the health of all the revolutionaries and patriots of different strata in South Korea; to the health of the members of the congratulatory delegation of Korean nationals in Japan, the congratulatory delegation of overseas Koreans and all other congratulatory delegations, who have come to their socialist homeland, from Japan and other countries across oceans and continents, and all Koreans abroad; to the health of all our cadres, party members, workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and the rest of our people, who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution and to the health of all comrades present here.

COVERAGE OF KIM IL-SONG 15 APR ACTIVITIES

Receives Foreign Delegates

SK160424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- Congratulatory visits were paid to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 15 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by heads of delegations, delegates and prominent personages of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles of various countries including heads and deputy heads of state, prime ministers of government, party leaders and special envoys of presidents of various countries.

Among heads and deputy heads of state, prime ministers of government and party leaders were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean Revolution; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia; Comrade Samora Moises Machel,

president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; His Excellency C.D. Msuya, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania; His Excellency Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; His Excellency Paulo Muwanga, vice-president of the Republic of Uganda; His Excellency Kulmie Afrah Hussein, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic; His Excellency Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council; and Comrade Steve S. Naraine, second vice-president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Heads and deputy heads of state, prime ministers of government and party leaders of various countries presented a basket of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in congratulation of his 70th birthday and wished him good health and a long life. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for their congratulatory visits and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Then heads of party and government delegations and delegates, heads of delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea and eelegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organizations and prominent personages of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles from 118 countries, 221 in all, called on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to extend congratulations to him. Heads of delegations and delegates warmly congratulated the great leder Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and hearily wished him good health and a long life. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with them and expressed thanks to them.

Watches Joint Arts Performance

SK160436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- A joint performance of Korean and foreign artists was given at the Mansudae Art Theatre on April 15 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Participating in the joint performance together with artists of the Mansudae art troupe and the art troupe of Koreans in Japan were the Joliba National Ballet troupe of Guinea, the art troupe of Guinea-Bissau, the art troupe of Romania, the song and dance ensemble of Bangladesh, the "Tiempo Nuevo" musical group of Peru, the emotional art troupe of Italy, the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, the delegation of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Interchange Society and the Tanzanian art troupe which have come to Korea to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song watched the performance. When the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with heads of state of various countries, appeared in the box amid the playing of welcome music, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and thunderous applause burst forth, rocking the hall.

Seeing the performance were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Comrades Kim Il and Yi Chong-ok, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, functionaries of party and power bodies and working people's organisations.

Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland was also in the audience. Present there were members of the congratulatory groups of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the South Korean people and the Koreans in Japan, members of various delegations of Chongnyon and members of the congratulatory groups of overseas Koreans.

Invited there were foreign heads of state, prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations, prominent figures of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Prior to the performance, the band struck up the national anthem of our country. At the performance which began with chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" artists impressively sang their warm hearts congratulating the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, deeply moving the audience.

The performance closed with chorus "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader." At the end of the performance, the cheers of manse (hurrah) burst forth again. Amid the prolonged cheers of manse and applause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with foreign heads of state, mounted the stage and gave a basket of flowers to the performers and congratulated them on their successful performance.

Attends Pyongyang Soiree

SK160445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- A soiree of Pyongyang working people celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the Kim Il-song Square on the evening of April 15. The soiree was attended by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. He appeared on the platform together with heads of state of various countries to the strains of welcome music. That moment the cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth and thousands of fireworks were displayed to throw beautiful light over the square.

On the platform were Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK: Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council. The platform was also taken by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland was on the platform. Also there were heads of the congratulatory groups of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the South Korean people and overseas Koreans.

The platform was taken by heads of state, prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates and prominent personages from various countries who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The soiree continued amid the display of fireworks. It deeply impressed the attendants, showing with dances and songs the highest honor and unbounded happiness our people are enjoying under the warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding him in high esteem, and their joy over significantly celebrating the grand festival of April. Towards the end of the soiree, the attendants and spectators raised again the enthusiastic cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" Working people and school youth and children in Pyongyang also had floral boating on the Taedong River in the evening.

KIM IL-SONG MEDAL AWARDED TO OFFICIALS, SOLDIERS

SK160930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Apr 82

[DPRK Central People's Committee 2 April decree on award of Kim Il-song Medal -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the greatest national holiday for our people, the DPRK Central People's Committee hereby awards the Kim Il-song Medal to functionaries of party, state, economic and cultural institutes, and of enterprises and public cooperative organizations, to the KPA, to the Korean people's security force and to KPA soldiers who, armed with the immortal chuche idea and remaining loyal to the great leader and the party center, have dedicated themselves to the struggle for defending and implementing our party lines and policies in political, economic, cultural and military areas and have creditably carried out revolutionary duties assigned them, remaining loyal to the leadership of the party, thus making contributions to consolidating our party and people's power, to promoting national strength and to accelerating the struggle for remodeling society on the chuche idea.

Awardees are the following comrades:

1. Kim Il
2. Kang Yang-uk
3. O Chin-u
4. Yi Chong-ok
5. Pak Song-chol
6. Yim Chun-chu
7. So Chol
8. Kim Chung-nin
9. Kim Yong-nam
10. Yon Hyong-muk
11. Kim Hwan
12. O Paek-yong
13. Chon Mun-sop
14. Kang Song-san
15. Paek Hak-im
16. Ho Tam
17. Hyon Mu-kwang
18. Yun Ki-pok
19. Cho Se-ung
20. Yi Kun-mo
21. Choe Kwang
22. Chong Chun-ki
23. Kong Chin-tae
24. Kye Ung-tae
25. Choe Chae-u
26. Chong Kyong-hui
27. Choe Yong-nim
28. So Yun-sok
29. Kang Hui-won
30. Kim Kang-hwan
31. Yi Son-sil
32. Hwang Chang-yop
33. Ho Chong-suk
34. So Kwan-hui
35. Hong Si-hak
36. Kim Hoe-il
37. Hong Song-yong
38. Kim Tu-yong
39. Kim Pok-sin
40. Kim Chang-chu
41. Chon Pyong-ho
42. Chong Tong-chol
43. Kin Kuk-tae
44. Kim Si-hak
45. Pak Yong-sok
46. Tae Pyong-yol
47. No Myong-kun
48. Yim Ho-kun
49. Kim Il-tae
50. Kang Sok-sung
51. Yi Chong-yong
52. Kim Ki-nam
53. Yi Chang-son
54. Yim Hyong-ku
55. Pang Hak-se
56. Choe Mun-son
57. Yi Chae-yun
58. Yim Su-man
59. Kim Ki-son
60. Chang In-sok
61. Pak Yong-sun
62. Hwang Sun-hui
63. Yi Ul-sol
64. Cho Sun-paek
65. Chu To-il
66. Yi Tu-ik
67. Yang Yong-kyok
68. Chang Song-u

69.	Cho Myong-nok	91.	Kim Yun-sang	113.	Ko Hak-chon
70.	Kim Il-chol	92.	Yi Chong-mok	114.	Song Pok-ki
71.	Yi Ha-il	93.	Son Kyong-chun	115.	Won Tal-sik
72.	Kim Song-ae	94.	Chu Kil-pon	116.	Paek Sol-hui
73.	Cho Myong-son	95.	Kim Chong-yong	117.	Chu Chang-chun
74.	Kim Chi-ku	96.	Pak Myong-pin	118.	Kim Chin-ha
75.	Yi Won-pom	97.	Sin Sang-kyun	119.	(Kim Pyong-won)
76.	Mun Song-sul	98.	Kim I-chang	120.	(Yi Tong-nin)
77.	Yom Ki-sun	99.	Chon Chin-su	121.	Pak Chong-su
78.	Yi Chan-son	100.	Yo Chun-sok	122.	(Pyon Yong-se)
79.	Yi Song-pok	101.	Yi Chong-u	123.	Chong Chun-sil
80.	Kim Yong-sun	102.	Pak Ki-so	124.	Yi Sok-chin
81.	Hyon Chun-kuk	103.	O Yong-pang	125.	Yun Kyong-taek
82.	Yi Hwa-son	104.	Yun Chi-ho	126.	(Choe Ki-chun)
83.	Kil Chae-kyong	105.	Ok Pong-nin	127.	(Chong Chang-yol)
84.	Kim Chwa-hyok	106.	Won Myong-kyun	128.	Kang Tok-su
85.	Yi Kyong-son	107.	Pak Yong-chol	129.	(Ho Kuk-song)
86.	Yu Chong-suk	108.	Sin Chin-sun	130.	(Kim Tu-il)
87.	Chong Hui-chong	109.	Kwon Hui-kyong	131.	(Pak Tu-ik)
88.	Kim Tu-nam	110.	Chon Myong-su	132.	Yi Sun-im
89.	Yi Nak-pin	111.	Sin In-ha	133.	Yi Hwa-sun
90.	Yi Hwa-yong	112.	Sin Tong-hwan	134.	(Mun Ki-sok)

[Signed] DPRK Central People's Committee; 2 April 1982, Pyongyang.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY GUINEAN PRESIDENT TOURE

Arrives 13 Apr

SK142358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on April 13 for a visit to our country to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song came out to Pyongyang airport and warmly met Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure.

A function welcoming the delegation took place at the airport. Tens of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the friendly envoy of the Guinean people along streets.

Talks With Kim Il-song

SK150425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution, was held in Pyongyang on April 14.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Presents Gift

SK151107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift on April 14 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall from Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution.

Present there was the entourage of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Also present were Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam. vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Yi Hwan-son and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, Son Yong-sun.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure briefed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the content of the gift prepared for him on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Attends Banquet 14 Apr

SK150415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of April 14 in honour of the party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure spoke next.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and his entourage. Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, and Minister of External Economic Affairs, Chong Song-nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Yi Hwa-son and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, Son Yong-sun were present on the occasion. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK150422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a banquet given on April 14 in honour of the party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution. The speech reads in full:

Esteemed Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, guests from Guinea, comrades and friends: It gives me a great pleasure today to meet you again, respected Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, my most intimate friend and brother, in Pyongyang, the capital of our country. I warmly welcome you with respect as most honoured guest of our party, state and people and myself, with intimate, warm feelings of an old comrade-in-arms and comrade.

You, respected comrade president, paid a state visit to our country in October 1979, and then attended the sixth congress of our party in October 1980 which delighted our people, and added brilliance to the annals of friendship between our two countries. This time you, comrade president, made another long journey to come to us. This clearly shows that we are on specially intimate terms and that friendship and solidarity is indestructible between the peoples of Korea and Guinea who are on the same front of the struggle for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

I have never celebrated my birthday till now. Even on my birthdays I used to work among the people, talking with them over state affairs as usual. In fact, I feel happier among them than anywhere else. I intended to spend my birthday this year, too, acquainting myself on the spot with the successes achieved in the endeavours for implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the party and with preparations for this year's farming. But I am having this remarkable time with you, esteemed comrade president, and many other foreign friends on a kindly visit to us. I consider that the visit of friends from different regions and countries of the world is an expression of deep trust and exceptionally warm friendship toward us.

Today we visit each other, crossing continents and oceans. This fully shows the aspects of our era advancing along the road of independence. When we started the revolution in our youth, most countries were yet under colonial domination. Under the situation it was very difficult for us to meet with each other. But today nearly all countries have achieved national independence and are advancing hand in hand for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The fraternal Guinean people were able to realize their age-old desire for national liberation by finding in your person the foremost leader of the revolution in their country. The success gained by them along the independent road of socialist development under the correct leadership of you, comrade president, since their independence is a success for all of us. The Guinean revolution is playing a great part in accelerating the complete liberation of Africa and the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic is positively contributing to the strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement. We highly estimate the brilliant exploits performed by you, comrade president, in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle and consider it great joy to have you, outstanding, faithful and energetic revolutionary fighter, as an intimate comrade-in-arms in Africa.

The path of revolution is not a smooth one as we have experienced alike. We have victoriously traversed the rigorous path of revolution, pulling through manifold trials and difficulties because our comrades and people have devotedly fought with us on the road of revolution and because we have been given support and encouragement from foreign friends. We always remember, among others, the positive support which you, Comrade Sekou Toure, and the party and state and people of Guinea have given us with a high revolutionary sense of duty. The bonds of friendship today linking Korea and Guinea are based on the common aim of building an independent and prosperous new society free from exploitation and oppression. For this common purpose and desire, Asia and Africa are interlinked and the Third World is vigorously advancing towards independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Esteemed comrade president, alarmed by the intensified revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people today, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain their sphere of influence and subordinate again newly independent countries. In order to counter these manoeuvres of the imperialists, it is imperative to reject all manner of domination and subjugation and strengthen solidarity and cooperation among all countries which advocate independence.

We believe that if the countries of newly emerging forces advocating independence hold fast to the principle of self-reliance, firmly unite politically and closely cooperate economically and technically with each other, they will be able to display great strength, firmly defend national independence and dignity and achieve the independent development of their countries. The Korean people will firmly unite with the fraternal Guinean people and strive to expand and develop the relations between the two countries in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

At this happy occasion of meeting again and sharing comradely friendship with you, a most intimate comrade-in-arms of mine, I ask you to convey the friendly greetings of myself and our people to the Guinean people, and would like to propose a toast to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guinean peoples, to the prosperity of the Guinean Revolutionary People's republic, to the solidarity among the Third World peoples, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, to the health of dear guests from Guinea and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GIFTS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

CSSR's Husak

SK161143 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory letter and a gift from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on his 70th birthday.

The congratulatory letter and gift were conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang. Present on the occasion were Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Josef Hadravek, Czechoslovak ambassador to our country, was also present. The congratulatory letter and gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were handed to Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk by Ambassador Josef Hadravek.

MPR'S Tsedenbal

SK161145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on his 70th birthday.

A ceremony for conveying the gift was held in Pyongyang. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and personages concerned. Also attending there was Dashdorjiin Jamyandorj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. The gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was handed to Vice-Minister Kim Chung-il by Charge d'affaires Ad Interim Dashdorjiin Jamyandorj.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov

SK161147 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The gift was conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and personages concerned. Khristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea, was also present. The gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was handed to Vice-Minister Kim Chung-il by Ambassador Khristo Kelchev.

Hungary's Kadar, Losonczi

SK161151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory letter and a gift from Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on his 70th birthday.

The congratulatory letter and gift were conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang. Present there were vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Hyon Chun-kuk and personages concerned. Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Sandor Etre was also present. The congratulatory letter and gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were handed to Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk from Ambassador Sandor Etre.

Polish Leaders

SK161152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory message from Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, on his 70th birthday. And he received a gift from Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committtee of the Polish United Workers Party.

The message and the gift were conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and personages concerned. Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, was also present. The message and gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were handed to Vice-Minister Kim Chung-il by Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski.

FOREIGN DELEGATES, VISITORS ARRIVE FOR BIRTHDAY

SK151704 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- Delegations, delegates, individual personages and art troupes of various countries arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by air for a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Arriving here that day were:

A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY;
A delegation of the Islamic Repubican Party of Iran headed by Mohsen Doagou, member of the Central Council of the Central Committee of the party and director of its Ideological Department;
A delegation of the Government of the Republic of Senegal headed by A. Cisse Samba Jacine, minister of national education of the Republic of Senegal;
A delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal headed by Victor Manuel Cresp, member of the council;

A delegation of the French Socialist Party headed by Claude German, member of the Executive Bureau of the Party and member of the Chamber of Representatives;
A delegation of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Sa-ard Piyavan, first vice-chairman of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Thailand;
A delegation of the Congolese Workers Party headed by Gouguel Lucien, vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the party;
Delegate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party Rafael Castillo, member of the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;
A delegation of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism headed by Felix Eloy Torres, first vice-president of the movement and vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies;
Delegate of the Finnish People's Democratic League Veikko Saarto, member of the Executive Committee of the league and chairman of its parliamentary group;
A delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by J.K.A. Nvo, member of the Provisional National Coordinating Committee of the National Defence Council of Ghana and general secretary of the Popular Revolutionary Union of Ghana;
A delegation of the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Albert Patoin Ouedraogo, minister of national education and culture of the Republic of Upper Volta;
A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Alan Heri, member of the Central Committee of the party and its deputy chief executive secretary;
A delegation of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi headed by Shanker Dayal Sharma, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and director of its Economic Planning Department;
A delegation of the Socialist Party of Yemen headed by Fadle Mohsin Abdulla, deputy secretary in charge of economy of the Central Committee of the party;
A delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark headed by Yan S. Persen, member of the Executive Committee of the party;
A delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Lucio Luzzatto, president of the committee;
A delegation of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Shuhachi Inoue, deputy representative and director of the board of the institute;
A delegation of the International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea headed by Robert Charvin, secretary general of the committee;
Delegate of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the Executive Committee of the institute;
Madirisha Juvenal, delegate of the African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people;
A delegation of the Revolutionary Front of Surinam headed by James Steven White, member of the Central Committee of the Front;
A delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Mustanda Ntumba, deputy director of its party school;
A delegation of the Ugandan People's Congress headed by Kagenda Atwoki, secretary for Information and Research Bureau of the congress;
Delegate of the United Democratic Labour Party of Dominica Michael Anthony Douglas, political leader of the party;
Delegate of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina Jose Felix Baddouh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;
A delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon headed by Fouad Salman, secretary general of the party;
A delegation of the Radical Party of Chile headed by Luis Ayala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;
Delegate of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party Mohamed Chouaib Rifi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the party;

Delegate of Socialist Party of Cyprus Fifis Ioannou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;
A delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party headed by C.K. Olsen, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the party;
Delegate of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, member of the Political Committee of the movement;
Delegate of the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Mwerekande Alexandre, advisor to the Presidency of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and chairman of the committee;
Theodore Jules Missam-Hani, secretary general of the National Union of Journalists of Cameroon;
A party and government delegation of Tunisia headed by Sadok Mohamed Fayala, member of the Central Committee of the Destour Socialist Party of Tunisia and director of the External Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the party;
A delegation of the Sudan Youth Union headed by Peter Gwynne Enoch, assistant secretary general for foreign relations of the union;
Delegation of the Federation of Latin American Journalists Ignacio Briones Torres, vice-president of the federation;
Victor Matlou, delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa;
A delegation of the South-West Africa People's Organisation headed by K.A. Katamila, member of the Political Bureau of the organisation and its organisational secretary;
A delegation of four mayors of the Republic of Portugal headed by Francisco Leonel Rodrigues Lobo, mayor of Setubal;
Delegate of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon Josef al-Shabali, member of the Political Bureau of the party;
A delegation of the parliament of the Republic of Panama headed by Demetrio Villareal, deputy speaker of the parliament;
[Word indistinct] Richardson, delegate of the Labour Party of New Zealand;
Delegate of Guadeloupe Pierre-Justin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe;
A delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement headed by Papadonikolakis, member of the movement and member of the parliament;
A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada headed by S. Strachan, minister of national mobilisation;
A delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by M.M. Rezaul Karim;
A delegation of the Liberal Party of Honduras headed by Mario Reyna, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;
Delegate of the Guinean Democratic Party Ousmane Camora, deputy director of the External Relations Department of the party;
A delegation of the Labour Party of Malta headed by Paul Gafa, executive chairman of the party;
Delegate of the Bangladesh Nationalist party Harunur Rashid, secretary of the party;
Delegate of the Democratic Party of Bangladesh Nurul Huda Mirza, chairman of the party;
Delegate of the United People's Party of Bangladesh Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the party;
Delegate of the Workers Party of Bangladesh Rashid Khan Menon, secretary of the party and member of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
A delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Gatoure Chatles, permanent secretary for Bubanza Province of the party;
Delegate of the Swiss Progressive Organisations Joos Heidi, member of the Central Committee of the organisations;
Delegate of the Movement for the Caribbean Liberation of Antigua and Barbuda T. Jector, leader of the movement;
Delegate of the United Labour Front of Trinidad and Tobago Basdeo Panday, political leader of the front;

A delegation of the Guyanese National Committee of the Chuche Idea headed by Agnes Bend, chairman of the committee and minister of housing and women's problem;
Delegate of the Colombian group for the study of the chuche idea Agustin Villa, professor of the University of Antioquia;
Delegate of the Nigerian Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea Yemi Oyeneye, chairman of the study group of the Nigeria Union of Teachers, Lagos State Wing, on the Chuche Idea and the Works of President Kim Il-song;
A delegation of social scientists of Nicaragua headed by Miquel de Castilla Urbina, president of the Association of Social Scientists of the Republic of Nicaragua;
Delegate of the Luxemburg Group for the STudy of the Invincible Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song Doerner Charles, chief of the group and professor of the University of Luxemburg;
T.B. Mukherjee, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea;
A delegation of the Arab Journalists Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism in Lebanon headed by Abdel Razak Farfour, chairman of the committee and director of the board of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea;
Delegate of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the academy;
Delegate of the Panamanian National Committee for the Study of the Church Idea Astevia Calderon de Aanjeloni, secretary general of the committee;
A delegation of the Portuguese Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism headed by Luis de Araujo, chairman of the committee;
A delegation of the Indian Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Vishwanath, secretary general of the society;
Delegate of the Honduras Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea Armando Sarmiento Montoya, chief of the group;
A delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Kiichiro Tsuyuki, chairman of the Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Japanese teachers;
Delegate of the Jamaican group for the study of the chuche idea Lorenzo Emanuel Ellis, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea in St. Andrew, Kingston, Jamaica;
Delegate of the Chilean group for the study of the chuche idea Mario Castro Tota, chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, the comrades-in-arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio;
Delegate of the Pakistan Karachi Youth Committee for Study of Kimilsongism Javed Ansari, chairman of the committee;
A European regional delegation for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people headed by Roje da Plong, chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, member of the National Assembly Assembly of the Swiss Confederation and member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss Labour Party;
A delegation of the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Lasse Tapani Keskinen, chairman of the committee and director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea;
Salieu H. John, chief of the Gambian group for the study of Kimilsongism;
Delegate of the Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Jaime Serruto Florez, secretary general of the committee and chairman of the Organisation of Latin American Unity;
A delegation of the Sri Lankan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Jaya Pathirana, vice-chairman of the committee and vice-chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Sri Lanka;
Delegate of the Islandic Solidarity Committee for the Korean Reunification Magnus Saemundsson, chairman of the committee;
Humberto Ortiz Flores, secretary general of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and director of the "Voluntad" Publishing House;
Delegate of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Anival Munos, chairman of the committee;
A delegation of the Latin American Friendship Organisation headed by Carlos Alfredo Perez Herrera, adviser for foreign affairs to the president of the Republic of Panama;

Delegate of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association Manik Lal Shrestha, vice-chairman of the association;
Delegate of the national Mauritius-DPRK Friendship Association Hossenjee Edu, chairman of the association and vice-chairman of the Mauritius Writers Union;
Delegate of the Barbados Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People Kenneth D. Knight, chairman of the committee;
Delegate of the Hellenic-Korean Friendship Association George Sklavounos, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement;
Delegate of the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta Tall Sekou, chairman of the General Union of Culture of the Republic of Upper Volta;
Delegate of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of Mauritania Fall Youssouf, director of the National Centre for the Training of Youth and Sports Cadres of Mauritania;
Delegate of the National Workers Union of Niger Sahabi Barthe, deputy secretary general of the union;
Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmens League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship;
Luis Mendoza Albuquerque, deputy president of the Coimbra University, Portugal;
Hakhim Mohammad Sayeed, adviser to the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
A delegation of the Carabel University of Venezuela headed by Luis Dias, director of a faculty of the university;
Prof. Nils Halle, director of the Social Science Department of the Oslo University, Norway;
Lenart Norreklit, professor of philosophy of the Alborg University, Denmark;
Otmar Hell, doctor of law and holder of the Chair of Policies of Developing Countries of the Austrian Institute of International Affairs;
Guiseppe Caizzone, judge of the Supreme Court of Italy;
Marion Galan, professor of politics of the Montreal University, Canada;
A delegation of the Centre for the Study of Korea, France, headed by Yves Cabannes, president of the centre;
Delegate of the Student and Youth Union of Belize J.J. Matin, secretary for education and development of the union;
A delegation of the Ashikaga Bank, Japan, headed by Masanori Fujimatsu, chairman of the bank;
Delegate of the Welcome Trading Col, Ltd., Singapore Lim Keun Chong, general director of the company;
Delegate of the West German trade unions Inge Lemann, member of the leadership of West German Printing and Papermaking Workers Union;
A delegation of the Omega Company, Switzerland, headed by Pete Stampfi, president of the company;
Agarwal Pulshand, director general of the Pulshand Corporation, India;
A delegation of the Wako Stock Company, Japan, headed by Naruo Fujisato, president of the company;
Michel Topiol, director general of the Topiol Company of France, and his party;
David Birene, director general of the Jalinetex Corporation of France, and his party;
Delegate of the Hong Kong Trading Corporation Chin Ha-chen, director of the corporation;
Delegate of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation Shikwetepo Haindongo, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the organisation;
A delegation of the International Currency Exchange Company of Kuwait headed by Mohamed al-Aradi
Delegate of the National Journalist Union of El Salvador Raul Edumundo Monzon, chairman of the union;
Madhat Akkache, chief editor of the Syrian magazine AL-SAKAFA;
Karlen Gellen, foreign editor of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN;
Rafaen Kribari, a journalist of Uruguay;
A Tanzanian art troupe headed by Louis A. Mbughuni, director of a department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Tanzania;
The Joliba National Ballet Troupe of Guinea headed by Thierno Seydou Dieng, deputy to the National Assembly of Guinea and member of the National Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Youth Union of Guinea; and the wife of the ex-secretary general of the Federation of Latin American Journalists, and her party.

Also arriving that day by train were a delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China headed by Deng Gang, vice-director general of the news agency; and delegate of the Daisei Trading Company Ltd., Japan, Ichiro Yamaguchi, president of the company.

A government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by His Excellency Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived in Pyongyang on April 14 by special plane.

Arriving in Pyongyang yesterday were Manuel Bernardo do Sousa, first secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and his party;

Kamal Mohmed Abdalla, member of the Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan;

A delegation of the United Socialist Party of France headed by Victory Leduk, member of the Political Bureau of the party;

A delegation of the Liaison Committee of the Pacific Region for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Jean Isobelle Melzer, chairman of the committee;

Delegate of the Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, chairman of the committee;

Delegate of the Information Ministry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Mustafa Ibrahim M. Jaber, director of Policy Study and Research Bureau of the ministry;

A delegation of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People headed by Andre Naarden, vice-chairman of the committee;

W.A. Dumiduwardane, delegate of the Sri Lanka Cultural Society of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka;

A delegation of the guiding bureau of the Third TV Network of France headed by Cergy Moitte, director of the planning department of the network; and

A cameramens group of the Third TV Network of France headed by Pierre Baveir.

HWANG CHANG-YOP RETURNS FROM CHUCHE SEMINAR

SK141555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, returned home on April 13 by air after attending the international seminar on the chuche idea held in New Delhi, India.

PREMIER WARNS ABOUT NORTH'S MILITARY ADVENTURISM

SK160105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said yesterday that North Korea might resort to military adventurism to find a breakthrough in its isolation from international society, caused by its economic recession and its efforts to cement the system of hereditary succession. He also dwelt on the need for bolder and continued implementation of social campaigns not only to drive out negative psychological attitudes in three fields but also to reform the people's moral life.

Premier Yu made the remarks in an address during the opening ceremony of a two-week briefing session on national security which was held at the Sejong Culture Center in Seoul.

"At this time, we need to look around ourselves and our neighborhood, and should wipe out bad habits of corruption, inflation, and disorder," he said. "We should cement a solider foundation for realization of a just society we are now pursuing by correcting erroneous public attitudes and values one by one," he went on.

Premier Yu also called upon all the people to become specialists armed with economic knowlege to take the lead in accomplishing a second economic take-off. "Enterpreneurs should double their efforts to seek a responsible management of their businesses as main pillars for national economic growth." "Laborers need to lead the van in leading frugal life, while farmers should do their utmost to increase the production of staple grains," Premier Yu stressed.

He also called for particular efforts among the people to further firm up the already-consolidated stable foundation whatever difficulties come ahead. "We have already obtained a good lesson through past experiences that we should never achieve economic and social stability without political stability." "We also learned that it is impossible to realize peaceful transfer of political power without economic and social stability," he emphasized. He strongly appealed to the people to do their best for fresh national development in a new era based on the already-secured stable foundation.

The annual briefing sessions will last until the end of this month, attended by about 200 leading figures from each province.

KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION CRITICIZED

SK160051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Lackluster Cult of Kim Birthday"]

[Text] The senseless ado North Korea is making about the birthday anniversary of its chieftain Kim Il-song stands in painful contrast with the silenced outcries of the shackled population of the communist-held territory for the bare necessities of life and minimum degree of human dignity. The sane world sees in the current happenings in Pyongyang a testimony to the absurdity and anachronism of that particular variety of totalitarian communism practiced in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula.

The North Korean despot and his lackeys have long tried to turn Kim's 70th birthday, celebrated yesterday, into the heyday of the dynasty of the Kim clan. However, they find the much-touted birthday celebrations a largely unpopular affair. The self-appointed title role player and a handful of supporting actors were there, but the gallery to which they were playing had only a sparse audience. The faint applause turned out to be a far cry from the officially organized fanfare that appealed to none but a handful of men around the dictator.

A number of delegations including the one headed by North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok made a round of visits to many capitals early this year for the purpose of soliciting "commemorative missions" on the occasion of Kim's birthday.

But that hard sell did not pay off. Few European communist parties sent delegations. The Soviet Union and Communist China, Pyongyang's two big brothers, gave the cold shoulder by not sending any official mission.

Indications are that Beijing is displeased with the personality cult of Kim Il-song. Both Beijing and Moscow were apparently inclined to rebuff the fantastic idolization of their former protege by refraining from dispatching a delegation. Only the governments and socialist parties of some minor leftist-leaning or nonaligned countries were represented at the anniversary events.

The joint conference of the North Korean Workers Party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly called this week appears to be getting nowhere. Its failure to officially nominate Kim Il-song's son, Kim Chong-il, as heir apparent, belying widespread predictions, suggests an intense succession struggle which besets the process of consolidating the dynastic rule of the senior and junior Kims.

The most loyal group dancing to Pyongyang's pipe is the runaway Federation of Korean Residents in Japan made up of pro-Pyongyang leftist expatriates. The radical group enforced a campaign for offering "gifts of loyalty" to its master. A staggering amount of money, 5 billion yen, had been collected. It was spent in buying such sundry scarcities as watches, soft drinks and toilet paper. Three million blankets were reportedly purchased for shipment to North Korea.

These facts suffice to illustrate the depths of impoverishment, misery and stupidity into which the Pyongyang regime has sunk its helpless people. Their deprivation of both bread and freedom was proven again by the latest report on 105,000 political and ideological undesirables herded into concentration camps. North Korea under Kim is hardly a place for staging a birthday spree.

Kim Il-song will go down in the history of communism as the unprecedented author of a cult which deifies his entire family and of a hereditary monarchy in the name of a perverted people's republic. His system is getting increasingly isolated in the world community, even among its fellow parties. Excessive regimentation and economic failures make it more untenable at home today.

OPPOSITION URGES CANCELING U.S. RICE IMPORTS

SK160118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The rival political groups of a National Assembly subcommittee on the rice import scandal agreed yesterday to recommend that the government cancel its projected import of 370,000 tons of American rice this year. The nine-man subpanel of the Assembly Economy-Science Committee also decided to ask the government to change the current rice import system in such a way as to leave imports to private businesses.

The parliamentary recommendation will be contained in a report of the subpanel, which inquired of the administration about the real picture of the nation's rice imports for more than a month after the exposure of an alleged payoff scandal involving officials of the Office of Supply (Osrok).

The subcommittee is expected to conclude drafting a report on its activities today. The report writing has been delayed because of the sharp disputes over its contents between the rival party members. In its 13th meeting yesterday, the subcommittee, however, failed to narrow different views between the conflicting members on whether it would recognize the Osrok had imported rice at high prices and excessively as requested by the minority side.

The minority groups claimed that a parliamentary request for the administration's apology for the rice deal scandal should be inserted in the report. The majority Democratic Justice Party members strongly rejected it. During a marathon meeting, which lasted until late in the evening from 11:30 a.m., the DJP lawmakers insisted that the subpanel make it clear in the report that no Osrok officials had received bribes from U.S. rice dealers in the course of purchasing foreign rice.

SINO-U.S. TIES OVER TAIWAN ARMS DEAL VIEWED

SK160059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Taiwan Arms Deal"]

[Text] After months of clamor accompanied by behind-the-scenes negotiations, Washington and Beijing appear to have found a discreet way of staving off a potentially disastrous head-on clash over the sale of U.S. military spare parts to Taipei.

The Reagan administration, braving the objections of the Chinese communists, formalized its bid on the $60 million deal for the Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan this week by asking for congressional approval, which by all indications is certain to be accorded. The action followed a backoff by President Ronald Reagan last January, who in the face of Beijing's vehement protests retracted his earlier plan to replace Taiwan's aging jet fighters with more advanced models, and his spokesmen were emphatic in describing the pending deal as involving no weapons of any kind.

On the part of Communist China, it promptly lodged a strong protest with the United States over the proposal. But the response was short of a drastic reprisal such as downgrading bilateral ties from ambassadorial level to that of charge d'affaires -- a retaliation that has a precedent in relations with the Netherlands last year over its proposed sale of two submarines to Taiwan and that has been frequently suggested with regard to the American move.

Though harsh in rhetorics, the Chinese protest features a tone of compromise by stating that it has "taken note" of U.S. assurances that the package at issue is not a new arms sale and that no military transfers to Taipei will be considered while Washington and Beijing are negotiating a settlement of their dispute over Taiwan. In fact, the case has not been closed and it has every chance of taking a worse turn. First of all, the spare parts deal is only part of a long-standing arrangement designed to enable the Nationalist Chinese to maintain a "sufficient self-defense capability" under the Taiwan Relations Act, which was enacted shortly after the normalization of Sino-American relations in January, 1979 under the previous U.S. administration.

Facing the two powers is the fundamental issue as to how long the American arms supply program under the act or the current suspension of military transfers to Taiwan should last -- a time limit which Beijing wishes to see immediately imposed, insisting that the American approach is a ploy to "create two Chinas" and an act infringing on China's sovereignty. In this regard, the latest Beijing protest made it essentially obscure whether it represented another strong objection or conciliation, leaving much room for interpretation.

For all that, the way Washington and Beijing are managing their disagreement -- that is, in the present stage -- seems to amply reflect their fervent aspirations to find a breakthrough and thus to preserve their mutually beneficial relations, which marked the tenth anniversary of the Shanghai communique last February.

It may not be an anticlimax after months of tough rows, as put by some observers. But their interactions -- still precarious on a fine line distinguishing between weapons and spare parts -- can be taken as underlining the shrewd tactics employed by both parties to save their faces and more importantly pursue their strategic interests, which notably meet in the crucial need to check Soviet expansionism.

If the dispute over Taiwan is an unavoidable acid test of the Sino-American relationship, its settlement in whatever form will have much bearing not only on their international standings, but also on the regional and global situations, that of the Korean Peninsula vitally included.

PRESIDENT SAN YU MEETS VOTER REPRESENTATIVES

BK121608 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] President U San Yu, assembly representative from Bahan Constituency, explained the seventh meeting of the Second People's Assembly and the first and second meetings of the Third People's Assembly at a meeting held in Saya San Hall, Kyaikkasan Grounds, at 0800 today. Also present at the meeting were Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] General Secretary U Aye Ko, BSPP Joint General Secretary Brig Gen Tin U, BSPP Central Executive Committee members, BSPP secretaries, BSPP Central Committee members, members of Rangoon division regional party committee, People's Assembly representatives in Rangoon, officials of the divisional people's council, 1,231 voter representatives from Bahan Constituency and 220 observers.

Speaking at the meeting, U San Yu said the economic situation of the country improved in 1980-81. This, he said, was because production sectors were able to increase the production of goods. He also said the party, the state and mass and class organizations must take special care in extensively and effectively implementing the measures to improve the state economic situation as underlined by President U Ne Win on the final day of the seventh meeting of the Second People's Assembly.

Continuing his comments on the seventh meeting of the Second People's Assembly, U San Yu said the important point mentioned in the report of the State Council is the drafting of the citizenship bill. The law commission has completed the draft by compiling suggestions of the people and the advice given by the party chairman. Plans are being made, he said, to present the bill before the people again so as to obtain suggestions and to make the bill more complete.

Regarding the implementation of economic plans presented to the assembly by the Council of Ministers, U San Yu said the target for 1981-82 was to raise the national net output and services value by 5.7 percent. But the actual growth was 6.7 percent. One hundred and four percent of the plan was implemented, he said, and the state economy, therefore, developed according to our expectations.

Regarding the objectives for the Fourth 4-Year Plan presented by the Council of Ministers, U San Yu said that the objective of the Fourth 4-Year Plan -- which begins in 1982-83 and ends in 1985-86 -- is to increase the gross national product and value of production of goods and services up to 21.28 billion kyat and to achieve an average yearly growth of 6.2 percent. The objective for 1982-83 yearly plan is to achieve the gross national product and services value of 17.68 billion kyat and to increase it by 5.9 percent. The economy of the country steadily grew in the Third 4-Year Plan and good conditions were created for further progress, he said. Based on these conditions, the working people must individually as well as collectively work diligently to the best of their physical and spiritual abilities to implement the objectives of the Fourth 4-Year Plan passed by the people's assembly.

PRIME MINISTER INSPECTS FIRE SITES IN RANGOON

BK131430 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, Deputy Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Min Naung, Director General of Police U Thein Aung and other officials inspected fire sites at Marlar-Myaing Ward No 16 in Hlaing township and at Ward No 2 in Mayangon township at 0800 today and had disucssions with officials concerned on fire relief programs. The fire broke out on the evening of 12 April. The fire in Hlaing township's Marlar-Myaing Ward No 16 destroyed 855 homes and left 5,723 people from 1,188 families homeless. In addition, 12 private factories and 3 work sites were also burned down. Fire in Mayongon's Ward No 2 destroyed 700 homes on Thamaing Railway Station Road, Aungchantha Road, Nyeinchan-Ye Road, Ngapyawdaw Road, Bithuka Road and Nyi-Nyut-Ye road. A total of 4,095 people from 830 families were left homeless. The No 4 middle school, the No 9 and No 2 primary schools and two cooperative societies -- Thazin and Hnin Theingi -- were also destroyed in the fire.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT REJECTS U.S. CHARGES

BK160610 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1449 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Apr (SPK) -- Today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK issued a statement rejecting the charge by the United States that Vietnam used chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan [as received]. The text of the statement reads:

The U.S. State Department has just submitted to the U.S. Congress a report accusing the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. This repeated slander campaign by the United States is nothing but a tactic aimed at covering up their own criminal acts in the use of toxic chemical products during their war of aggression against the Indochinese countries and, recently, on 12 and 14 February 1982, against the PRK through the Thai authorities. Moreover, it is aimed at diverting world opinion from the criminal decision of Washington to embark on the arms race and to produce chemical and biological weapons on a massive scale. With these mendacious allegations, the United States also seeks to sow division among the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, while intensifying their collusion with the Chinese expansionists in their maneuvers against the revolutionary work of the three Indochinese countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK -- a country that is a victim of U.S. toxic chemical weapons -- rejects the slanders of and energetically condemns the U.S. Government, which is guilty of using chemical and biological weapons in flagrant violation of the 1925 Geneva Convention.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CASTRO

BK160715 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Apr (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Playa Giron victory, KPRP Central Committee General Secretary and Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin sent a greetings message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers. The message said among other things:

The victory of the Cuban people at Playa Giron over the mercenaries on the payroll of North American imperialism, recorded by history as a shining example of the failure of the mercenary invasion, and showed the anti-imperialist position of the heroic Cuban people in their just struggle to safeguard their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It constitutes a solid bulwark for the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia, which are struggling to consolidate and preserve independence, peace, freedom, democracy and social progress.

We are convinced that the spirit of the Playa Giron victory will always animate the fraternal Cuban people in their revolutionary work to score greater successes and to foil all sabotage, intimidation and provocation maneuvers of the United States and international reactionaries. I assure you that the Kampuchean people remain, and always will remain, on the side of the fraternal Cuban people in the face of the U.S. threats and provocations, the message stressed.

DRY SEASON RICE YIELDS TO END OF MARCH REPORTED

BK160728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Apr (SPK) -- Up to the end of March the people throughout the country transplanted approximately 127,000 hectares of rice, or 85 percent of the plan, according to a Ministry of Agriculture report.

Siem Reap Province has cultivated 10,000 hectares of rice, or 100 hectares above plan, and Kompong Thom Province has overfulfilled the plan by the same area after cultivating about 4,100 hectares. Kandal, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Takeo, Kompong Chhnang and Kratie Provinces, having transplanted 112,600 hectares, are close to achieving their plans. While continuing to grow the dry season rice, the population is making intensive preparations for the planting of the main season rice crop.

VODK CARRIES KHIEU SAMPHAN NEW YEAR STATEMENT

BK151400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Statement by Khieu Samphan, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, on the occasion of the traditional national new year and the 7th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea -- dated 15 April; read by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved compatriots, dear comrades in arms, cadres, male and female combatants: Today, our entire nation and people are celebrating our traditional national new year, welcoming the Year of the Dog, Buddhist Era 2525. Our traditional national new year is linked with 17 April, which is the 7th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea.

On this occasion, I would like to wish all our respected and beloved compatriots and comrades in arms the best of health and a valiant struggle spirit, and may you score more new victories in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators in defense of and for the survival of our Kampuchean nation, territory and race.

This year, as in previous years, our entire nation and people -- young and old men and women in the Democratic Kampuchean-controlled areas, the regions temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemies and the Kampuchean people inside and outside the country alike -- are celebrating our traditional national new year and our national day with a firm determination to struggle to defend our national traditions, identity and spirit and to ensure the survival of our Kampuchean fatherland forever.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used every possible means to change and destroy our national traditions and civilization. Therefore, we are all uniting in the struggle to defend and preserve our national traditions and civilization. The Vietnamese enemies have waged a war of aggression to exterminate our Kampuchean race. We are uniting to carry out a war to defend our beloved Kampuchean nation, race and territory against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland. This is the significance of our traditional national new year and our national day at the present time. We are struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

Until this year -- during three rainy seasons and four dry seasons -- the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators have made efforts to destroy the struggle of our Kampuchean people under the leadership of our Democratic Kampuchean Government, but they cannot wipe out this struggle. Therefore, in the coming rainy and dry seasons, they will be unable to demolish the struggle of our Kampuchean people under the leadership of our Democratic Kampuchean Government.

The strength of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is declining on their battlefields of aggression in Kampuchea as well as in Vietnam. It is true that our struggle still has to go through many complicated twists and turns because the Vietnamese enemies have made efforts to redress their situation and have attempted more maneuvers. But although they are making efforts to improve their situation, any changes will be purely superficial.

This year, we are celebrating our traditional national new year and our national day at a time when the struggle of our nation and people under the leadership of our Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators is improving in all fields -- military, political, and diplomatic. The Vietnamese enemies are becoming increasingly bogged down -- militarily, politically and diplomatically -- both in Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Militarily, the Vietnamese enemies have become completely bogged down since the end of the rainy season. In this dry season, they have become even more bogged down. During this dry season, the strength of the Vietnamese enemies has been eroding all over the country. This is reflected in the fighting quality and morale of their soldiers, who have increasingly deserted, mutinied and fired on each other. They lack food and clothes. The health of their soldiers is also deteriorating.

More specifically, with regard to their fighting forces and fighting quality, they are decreasing as follows:

In the areas of eastern Kampuchea -- such as Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces, the eastern region and the southwestern region -- during this year's dry season, the biggest Vietnamese operation force was only of company size. Therefore, their fighting forces are smaller than those operating during the dry season of 1980 and 1981 when their operation forces were generally of battalion size and sometimes they mounted operations at the regimental level.

In the central areas of Kampuchea -- such as Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Western Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom Provinces -- the Vietnamese operation forces are also decreasing. During the fighting, when we engaged them they rapidly retreated, leaving their guns and the corpses of their soldiers.

There are few Vietnamese enemy forces in the eastern and central regions of Kampuchea, because they have withdrawn their forces for operations in the western battlefield in order to show that they will have some combat initiative. But even on the western Kampuchea battlefield, their operation forces in this dry season are weaker than in previous dry seasons. In previous dry seasons, they fought strongly against us and still had fresh troops with which to wage operations. During this dry season and up to the present, they have not had sufficient forces to operate against us in such areas as western Leach and north Sisophon. On the Samlot battlefield, the Vietnamese enemies do not have enough forces to carry out any major operations. The reason for this is that they simply lack the forces.

In fact the Vietnamese were forced to withdraw their troops to defend their positions on the Moung and Route 5 battlefields which we have just opened.

Battlefields on which the Vietnamese enemies made efforts to initiate some operations during this dry season are the Koh Kong Leu, the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey-Preah Vihear-Western Kompong Thom, the Chhep-Thalabarivat and the south Sisophon battlefields.

On the Koh Kong Leu battlefield, the Vietnamese enemies made efforts to regroup their forces already stationed on this battlefield and to send more reinforcements from the southwestern region and Route 4. They attacked us three times. Their first operation involved more than 1,000 troops. The second was waged by about 400 soldiers. The third operation was waged with about 300 soldiers. Therefore, these operations are not strong as in previous dry seasons and they are decreasing in intensity. During each operation, they were seriously smashed by our national army and guerrillas.

On the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey-Preah Vihear-western Kompong Thom battlefield, the Vietnamese enemies gathered some 10,000 troops to attack us beginning in October 1981. But these forces are not the concentrated task forces of previous dry seasons. They are the fragments of stationary troops mustered from this very battlefield in addition to the fragmentary troops called in from western Kampuchea and the central region.

In October, November and December 1981 and January 1982, they attacked and occupied a number of our Democratic Kampuchean-controlled villages. But after waging guerrilla activities to cut their supply lines in the rear and cut them into pieces we have impaired their forces. They have been disabled and have experienced great losses and difficulties. At the end of February 1982, we succeeded in taking back all the villages and communes in these regions.

Since the beginning of March 1982, we have increased our military activities on the portion of Route 6 between Siem Reap and Kompong Thom and in the region west of Siem Reap. We have expanded our operations against the Vietnamese enemies down to the Tonle Sap region. We have enlarged a number of our controlled areas along the shores of the Tonle Sap in Chikreng and Stoung Districts.

On the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield, the Vietnamese enemeies' operation forces are not as large as in previous dry seasons. They gathered their scattered forces on this battlefield and added some troops drawn from the eastern and central areas of Kampuchea in an attempt to attack us from behind. They established their defense lines to prevent us from attacking them deep inside their territory. But even so we attacked and impaired them. We attacked their supply lines from behind, causing them to suffer large casualties and experience many difficulties. They could not withstand all of this and were forced to retreat.

The Vietnamese enemies have made many efforts to change their situation on the south Sisophon battlefield, as on other battlefields. The Vietnamese forces conducting military activities in this battlefield are basically existing forces that have been stationed here for a long time, drawn from Trang, Kamrieng, Ta Kong and Sanke Cha. New forces brought in from Battambang and Phnum Sampeou but there have been no new battalions or regiments. They grouped these fragments of forces to attack us on this battlefield in an attempt to sweep our forces from this region and crush us in the Phnum Malai and Mak Hoeun areas.

This attempt was part of their psychological war and tricky propaganda maneuvers on the international scene. It was designed to dupe international opinion into believing that there is no more Kampuchean problem and that they have complete control of all Kampuchean territory. Up to now, although they have seized some of our territories in the southern part of this battlefield, their military and psychological war maneuvers on this battlefield have basically failed. They were forced to shift the bulk of their troops to defend their supply lines due to our attacks and guerrilla activities against them from their rear. This caused them to suffer a shortage of forces which hampered their push. They were stalled and became sitting ducks, surrounded and eroded by our guerrillas every day.

On the south Sisophon battlefield, our comrades in arms of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas are determined to transform this battlefield into a mass graveyard for the Vietnamese aggressors. They are determined to participate with other combatants on all battlefields all over the country to fight and inflict maximum casualties on the Vietnamese enemies.

In sum, on all battlefields throughout the country, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot extricate themselves from their total impasse.

On the other hand, in this dry season, the Vietnamese enemies have systematically increased their use of toxic chemical weapons. They have used them before, during and after their operations. They have increased their use of toxic chemical weapons, on the other hand, in order to continue massacring our people. On the other hand, they have used them as supplementary weapons to cope with our attacks because they lack forces. Therefore this use of toxic chemical weapons is, strategically speaking, their weakness; it is not a sign that they are strong.

In addition, they have made efforts to oppress and kill our people and systematically and generally conscript Khmer soldiers, thus causing greater misery to our people. This does not take into account the famine that the Vietnamese enemies have used as a weapon to kill our people and the other forms of massacre against our people that they have successively used.

However, in doing so, the Vietnamese show that they are militarily weak and are losing their strength. They are politically weak because the Kampuchean people's resistance against their war of aggression is mounting in intensity.

The Kampuchean people are resolute in uniting their forces to attack the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. This is clearly manifested on the Kampuchean battlefield, where 250,000 aggressor troops of the Le Duan authorities and their 50,000 administrators -- a total of 300,000 aggressors -- have been deeply bogged down for the past 3 rainy seasons and 4 dry seasons.

Our Kampuchean people support the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK]. The Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK are resolutely determined to share life and death with the nation and people and to overcome all obstacles and hardships in leading the people to wage the struggle right on the battlefield. Moreover, our people have become better aware of and more imbued with the PDFGNUK political program and have greater trust in it. They are more enthusiastic in joining forces to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all forms under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and PDFGNUK.

As for the Vietnamese enemy's plan to surround villages and systematically and generally conscript Khmer soldiers, it is only a last-ditch measure. First, no matter how hard they try, the Vietnamese cannot induce the Khmer people to serve in the army willingly. With the support of the populace, the draftees hide themselves and escape conscription. Second, the few who fail to dodge the draft refuse to go into battle, for they understand very well the slogan of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas, which goes: "Khmers do not take up arms to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors; Khmers do not fight fellow Khmers."

In short, this situation shows that, first, the Vietnamese are completely and totally in a military impasse. And second, they are at a complete and total dead end politically.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are not only bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield; they have more serious difficulties in Vietnam because of the implementation of their aggressive and expansionist schemes and their Kampuchean race extermination policy. This policy has failed due to increased opposition from the Vietnamese people and youths. The Vietnamese economy is crumbling.

The Vietnamese party, army, state and society are plagued with internal rifts.

Serious and profound splits are seen in the war command of the Le Duan authorities as they came unavoidably and unconcealably into the open during the Fifth VCP Congress. The trend of these splits is that they can only become more widespread and profound. In this situation, the Le Duan authorities' policy of aggression against Kampuchea cannot escape final defeat. The only way out for the Le Duan authorities in their attempt to redress their deadlocked situation on the Kampuchean battlefield is to resort to misleading diplomatic maneuvers. An overwhelming number of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, however, have increasingly realized the true nature of the aggression and expansion by the Le Duan Vietnamese. They see more clearly that they are cat's-paws for the implementation of the Soviet Union's aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. For this reason, both the Le Duan Vietnamese and their Soviet bosses are meeting with greater difficulties in the conduct of their misleading diplomatic maneuvers regarding the Kampuchean question.

On this occasion, the entire Kampuchean nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas would like to express once again their deepest thanks to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over -- especially the ASEAN countries -- for their assistance and support for the just struggle and national cause of the Kampuchean people and for their consistent activities in the international arena, demanding that the Le Duan Vietnamese abide by the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and the resolution of the international conference on

Kampuchea by unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without any outside interference.

We appeal to all these peace- and justice-loving countries to continue to support our Kampuchean people's present struggle, categorically and firmly demanding that the Le Duan Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. We appeal to them to continue to check and eliminate all diplomatic nameuvers by the Le Duan Vietnamese and their Soviet bosses, who are attempting to bury the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and avoid implementing them. As long as the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world continue to join forces to bring constant pressure to bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese along with the efforts and struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government right on the battlefield, it is certain that the Le Duan Vietnamese will be forced to withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea. Then Kampuchea will recover its independence and peace. Then the Kampuchean people will be free from the danger of the Le Duan Vietnamese special war of genocide. And then will Southeast Asia be free from the danger of a war caused by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists and their Soviet bosses.

Dear compatriots and all comrades in arms who are cadres or male combatants and female combatants, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been strategically defeated. They continue, however, to struggle and thrash about. They and their Soviet bosses still have many military, political and diplomatic maneuvers in store. Therefore, our struggle still has to go through many more twists and turns. Our entire nation and people must heighten the banner of the great union for rallying national forces on the basis of the PDFGNUK political program in order to enhance the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, territory swallowers and exterminators of the Kampuchean race in all forms until they are all driven out from our beloved Kampuchean territory.

Every Kampuchean, wherever he may be, of whatever political tendency and political shade, as a Kampuchean and as a Kampuchean patriot, must contribute his force to the best of his ability and possibility and wage all forms of struggle as best he can against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are driven out from our beloved Kampuchean territory in order to save our Kampuchean nation and race so that our Kampuchean nation and race can survive.

Also on this propitious occasion, the Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to appeal to all comrades in arms who are cadres or male combatants and female combatants of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas, in all units and all battlefields throughout Kampuchea, both at the front and in the rear, to continue to raise the glorious banner of courageous struggle, unite as one and pledge to struggle with determination in the fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and exterminators of the Kampuchean race until they are driven out from our beloved Kampuchean territory.

The Kampuchean nation and people will certainly prevail over the genocidal Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressor! The Kampuchean nation and race will certainly survive and live forever!

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Governemnt and provisional chairman of the PDFGNUK; Democratic Kampuchea, 15 April 1982

NHAN DAN SCORES U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE CHARGES

OW150751 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 15 -- The United States cannot whitewash its crimes with allegations about the use of "toxic chemicals" by Vietnam and the Soviet Union. "The U.S. psychological warfare is brazen to the extreme," the paper [NHAN DAN] says. "And although public opinion has exploded all false evidence by the U.S. State Department, the Reagan administration is bent on continuing this slander campaign."

Noting that Washington's old allegations have been rejected as groundless even by quite a number of American scientists, the paper points out that the White House is trying to imitate Goebbels' propaganda. "Its noisy smear campaign is aimed at warding off mounting protests in the United States and elsewhere against its frenzied efforts to step up the arms race and prepare for chemical warfare," the paper says.

"It must be pointed out," the paper continues, "that the United States has developed and stockpiled various kinds of toxic chemicals and has used them on a large scale. The United States used chemicals weapons in the Korean war. It sprayed Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea with hundreds of thousands of tonnes of chemical poisons, killing hundreds of thousands of people with grave consequences to many generations. Gas bombs made in the United States have been seen in El Salvador."

"So Washington's slander ... is also a smokescreen to cover up the criminal chemical sprays in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea ... and this malicious campaign, conducted with Beijing's assistance, is part of the U.S. strategy of opposition to the Soviet Union and the socialist community, to international peace, detente and security," NHAN DAN stresses. "Washington already guilty of the biggest chemical war of modern time, is trying to prepare for a bigger one. But it cannot run away from severe condemnation of progressive mankind." the paper concludes.

CORRECTION TO DENIAL OF U.S. CHEMICAL CHARGES

Hanoi VNA in English at 0730 GMT on 16 April transmitted a correction to the item published in the 14 April issue of the DAILY REPORT, page K 1, headlined "Spokesman Denies U.S. Toxic Chemical Charges," making the penultimate paragraph, penultimate line read "1925 Geneva Protocol" (instead of "1925 Geneva Convention").

LABOR COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR PRAISED

BK160944 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Minister of Labor Dao Thien Thi: "Accelerate the Labor Cooperation Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union]

[Text] The agreement and the protocol on labor cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which was signed a year ago, have brought positive and highly significant results for the socialist construction undertaking in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has helped us train cadres, scientists, technicians, economic managers with university and higher qualifications and skilled workers specializing in various necessary economic and technical sectors. In many forms and with many measures, the Soviet Union has sent tens of thousands of specialists to help Vietnam build economic, cultural and scientific and technical establishments and to train and improve the skills of Vietnamese cadres and workers. The Soviet Union has also provided accomodations and education at Soviet universities, colleges, institutes and vociational schools to hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese students, graduate students, researchers and workers. These students, cadres and workers, along with those who have been trained in other fraternal socialist countries and right in our own country, are becoming core forces in industrial enterprises, organs, institutes, and universities and vocational schools and assuming important duties in all sectors of the Vietnamese national economy.

Pursuant to the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, over the past year Vietnam and the Soviet Union have expanded their comprehensive cooperation in a new form -- bilateral labor cooperation.

The Soviet Union has undertaken to help Vietnam train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers at Soviet factories.

They have been trained and improved in sectors and jobs in accordance with the SRV's necessary requirements, especially those for the future years in the stage of accelerating the country's socialist industrialization and the building of the material-technical basis of socialism and of developing many necessary economic and technical sectors and jobs for the national economy.

The form of training and improvement of professional skills consists of studying while practicing in productive labor. Working in Soviet enterprises under the study and work system, Vietnamese workers will, over a period of 5 to 6 years, receive vocational training and improve their professional skills as well as their general knowledge, score for themselves the industrial working style, acquire the qualities and ethics of the working class, mature step by step into professionally skilled workers and become an enlightened and trained work force of the Vietnamese working class. Vietnamese workers working and studying in the Soviet Union for the sake of their love of the Vietnamese fatherland will strive to become professionally skilled in order to return to build their country. At the same time, while engaging in productive labor, they will also contribute to communist construction in the Soviet Union. Associating ardent patriotism with the genuine internationalist spirit, the Soviet Government has provided Vietnamese workers with special care. The Soviet Union gives equal treatment to Vietnamese and Soviet workers. Vietnamese workers enjoy the same rights and interests as their Soviet colleagues in the same job with regard to wages, social welfare and insurance and other rights. The Soviet offices and factories employing Vietnamese apprentices will ensure their material, cultural and spiritual welfare such as accomodations, clothing and other facilities and create a necessary emotional environment for them to work, study and live as comfortably as at home.

This measure of labor cooperation will ensure the basic and advanced training of many skilled workers for Vietnam, enhance the quality of such training, prolong the time for learning skills through actual labor and broaden the range of trades and professions as required by Vietnam's socialist construction.

In the first year of implementing this cooperation, due to the common efforts of both the Soviet and Vietnamese sides, the agreement concluded by the two governments was carried out well, fulfilling the 1981 plan for manpower, work structure, quality standards and time. Thousands of Vietnamese workers -- male and female both skilled and unskilled -- are studying and working on thousands of jobs in Soviet factories in those localities with suitable weather conditions. After a period of stabilizing their living conditions, they have begun improving their skills in productive labor. Many have quickly familiarized themselves with living and working conditions in the Soviet Union. They have rapidly learned the Russian language and understand the working and professional regulations. Many of them have fulfilled the factories' norms and begun to enhance their role in production and win the confidence of the Soviet cadres and people. Wherever they are learning and working -- at engineering factories, coal mines, chemical plants, light industry plants and textile factories in the provinces of Astrakham, Volgograd, Bostov and Zhdanov -- they have received good care and a warm welcome. Leading cadres of various Soviet ministries and sectors, the comrades in charge of joint enterprises and factories and the leaders of local administrations and party organizations, trade unions, youth unions, women's associations and large number of Soviet workers, all consider the Vietnamese workers studying and working in the Soviet Union as their brothers and have provided them with attentive care and favorable conditions in which to live, work and study.

The first results are positive and promising, proving that the policy of labor cooperation is correct.

In 1982 on the basis of the agreements concluded between the two states and experiences derived from the first year of implementation, Vietnam-USSR labor cooperation will be accelerated vigorously by further expanding the range of trades and professions, increasing the quantity of manpower and beginning to experiment with uniform training methods in certain factories with the proper conditions.

We will struggle to organize and correctly implement all the agreed-upon plans and revamp and improve the selection of workers to meet the qualitative and structural requirements of various trades and professions and the management of workers in order to develop the positive aspects of cooperation. We should create all favorable conditions for these workers to study, work and live so that during their stay in the Soviet Union they can quickly mature and improve their standard of knowledge individually and collectively, turning themselves into the core forces of socialist construction in Vietnam in the coming years.

The Vietnamese workers who are studying and working in the Soveit Union have begun to organize themselves in close cooperation with the Soviet trade unions and youth unions. They have maintained and steadily developed the fine traditions of the Vietnamese nation, have acquired the advanced experiences of the Soviet working class and have resolved to be worthy of the attentive care -- full of internationalist feeling -- of the Soviet party, government and people by fulfilling their work and study in the fraternal Soviet Union, striving to achieve their labor, production and study plans in order to greet the success of the Fifth VCP Congress.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 15 APR

OW151850 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 15 -- Lieut.-Gen. Ferenc Karpati, vice-minister of defence and chief of the General Political Department of the Hungarian People's Army, and the members of the Hungarian military delegation ended their friendship visit to Vietnam today.

On Tuesday the delegation signed a document with the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army on further cooperation between the two departments. The same day the delegation left Hanoi on a tour of some army units in southern Vietnam. It was farewelled by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and chief of the General Political Department, and other high-ranking officers. Also present were the charge d'affaires of the Kampuchean Embassy, the military attache of the Lao Embassy, and Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga. The delegation was accompanied on the tour by Maj. Gen. Dang Vu Hiep, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy-chief of the General Political Department.

In Ho Chi Minh City Lieut.-Gen. Ferenc Karpati called on the party committee and the people's committee of the city and was received by Phan Minh Tanh, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city party committee.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON DEATH OF DPRK'S CHOE HYON

OW151904 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 15 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, president of the Vietnamese Council of State, have sent the following message of condolence to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the D.P.R.K.:

"We have heard of the demise of Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau and of the Military Commission of the KWP Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee, and vice-president of the National Defence Committee of the D.P.R.K.

"On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP Central Committee, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government and in our own names, we would like to extend our deep condolence to you and, through you, to the KWP Central Committee, the D.P.R.K. Government, the Korean people, and the bereaved family."

FINNISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS 12-16 APR

OW161003 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 16 -- An economic delegation of the Government of the Republic of Finland visited Vietnam from April 12-16 at the invitation of the S.R.V. Government. The delegation was led by Lasse Lehtinen, M.P. and vice-chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries. It held talks with an economic delegation of the Vietnamese Government headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Manh Cam. The two delegations reviewed past economic cooperation and discussed orientations for the coming years. They noted with satisfaction progress in the construction of the Pha Rung ship repair yard built with Finnish assistance.

The Finnish delegation informed the Vietnamese delegation of the Finnish Governemnt and parliament's decision to continue aid to Vietnam from 1982 to 1984 and to give emergency aid in agriculture.

Lasse Lehtinen and his party called on National Assembly Vice-Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem and visited the Pha Rung project. On April 14 they were cordially received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh, who sincerely thanked the Finnish Government, parliament and people for their warm support and assistance to Vietnam in national construction. Finnish ambassador Unto Korhonen was present at this meeting.

VO NGUYEN GIAP CHAIRS FORESTRY SYMPOSIUM

BK160710 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] The Ministry of Forestry, accredited by the Council of Ministers and assisted by agricultural and other responsible sectors, recently organized the first symposium to discuss the combination of forestry and agriculture in production. Attending the symposium were representatives of branches and sectors from the central, provincial, city and district levels and representatives of various state farms, forestry sites and cooperatives.

Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired the symposium. Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly and a number of forestry and agricultural scientiests were also present.

The symposium discussed various key topics, one of which was "Vietnam's great potentials in land, labor and natural resources." Forests are very valuable natural resources of our nation that have not been rationally exploited and used. Their abundance is decreasing, however, since forest areas have become increasingly limited. The irrational exploitation of their natural resource potential and the separation of agriculture from forestry have brought about unsolvable consequences in production and in the people's daily life at present and for the future.

The root causes of this situation are many, yet one of the most important causes is that the forestry sector knows only about forests and pays special attention only to exploitint forests, while ignoring afforestation and protection of forests. By the same token the agricultural sector is interested only in agriculture and does not realize the relationship between forests and agricultural production.

The symposium noted that an urgent requirement at present is to stop tree-falling practices immediately, restore land that has been left fallow and make it fertile in order to turn "an inch of land into an ounce of gold," to produce more materials and accumulate more properties.

Through scientific analysis and concrete reports, the symposium affirmed that only through a mode of production combining both agriculture and forestry can these urgent problems be solved. Various reports made by 15 model units of localities and the report based on an investigation conducted in many areas by the Forestry Science Institute have presented details, effects and processes in building agricultural and forestry production models under several fruitful and diversified forms of combination.

The combination of agriculture and forestry is a strategic task that must be satisfactorily carried out in the mountainous, midlands, delta and coastal areas, on islands and at cooperative, state farms, forestry sites, enterprises, organizations, schools and hospitals, and in the army and by individual families. It is necessary to provide cadres and the people with more information and knowledge on the combination of agriculture and forestry in order to create a seething movement among the masses to carry out this task successfully.

The symposium unanimously agreed that to carry out tasks concerning the combination of agriculture and forestry in the days to come, the following basic goals must be fulfilled:

-- Quickly cover almost 10 million hectares of bare hills and eroded and seriously degenerated forest land with greenery to turn them into fertile lands and increase the greenery coverage over our country's natural area to 40-50 percent in order to balance the ecology firmly and protect the environment;

-- Firmly protect and effectively develop and exploit available forest in order to be able to supply more forestry and agricultural products to the national economy;

-- Contribute to impelmenting policies on establishing a rational division of labor throughout the country, building long-term inhabitant areas and helping the mountainous a areas to gradually catch up with the delta areas;

-- Fully exploit all kinds of land to produce more products and materials, especially wood, food and grain, pharmaceutical substances, goods for export and raw materials for industrial and handicraft sectors.

THUAN HAI PROVINCE PUBLIC SECURITY WORK NOTED

BK151357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The public security force of Thuan Hai Province has sent many cadre teams to districts and villages to coordinate with the local authorities and people's organizations in mobilizing the people to participate in defending national security by struggling against criminals and the enemy's psychological warfare activities.

In the mountainous areas of the province, the force has cooperated with the regional troops by staying deep and close among the people in order to understand their aspirations and feelings and to settle conflicts among the ethnic minority people. Well motivated, the people of various natonalities such as Cham, Hor, Ragley and Katou have succeeded in educating, enlightening and returning many of the miscreants to their normal honest living.

In the coastal areas, the People's Public Security Force has cooperated with the border defense forces and the local authorities in consolidating the militia and self-defense forces units. They have intensified patrols and closely controlled ports, wharves and all incoming and outgoing boats and ships.

RICE PROTECTION MEASURES, PRODUCTION REPORTED

BK151306 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] All localities have been active in carrying out measures to prevent and control insects in order to protect the winter-spring rice crop. All cooperatives, production collectives, solidarity production teams and peasants throughout the country are concentrating on caring for the crop by actively preventing and controlling insects from now until the harvest.

The recent period of prolonged cloudy weather has provided good conditions for insects, especially rice blast, to develop. In the north, there have been nearly 100,000 hectares of rice affected by insects, an increase of more than 6,000 hectares over the figure recorded by late March. The hardest hit areas are in Thanh Hoa with 21,000 hectares, Ha Nam Ninh with 20,000 hectares, Binh Tri Thien with 20,000 hectares and Thai Binh with 12,000 hectares.

Teams have been organized in many localities to inspect ricefields, classify the quality of rice, determine proper guidelines for tending the rice and detect and actively control insects. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, of the total rice area nearly 50 percent is good, more than 40 percent is fairly well developed and more than 10 percent is poorly developed.

Cooperatives are weeding and applying additional fertilizer to more than 50 percent of the fairly and poorly developed rice areas. Many cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Thai Binh Provinces and Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities have consolidated and directed their vegetation protection teams to coordinate with cooperative members in receiving work quotas for inspecting ricefields, detecting insects and using both chemical and vegetal insecticides to protect the rice.

In protecting vegetation during this crop season, many cooperatives have paid much attention to actively preventing and controlling pests which -- though few and scattered now -- might develop quickly in sunny weather and when the rice grows ears.

In the south, cooperatives' production collectives and peasants are simultaneously caring for the belatedly planted winter-spring rice and harvesting the early planted rice while plowing land for the summer-fall rice cultivation.

As of 5 April the south has harvested 193,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or 35 percent of the total area. The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested 42 percent of the total area. Long An, Tien Giang and Kien Giang Provinces have completed the harvest. The harvest has produced a satisfactory yield, at the rates per hectare of 45 quintals in An Giang, 40 quintals in Dong Thap and 25 quintals each in Tien Giang and Hau Giang. The southern provinces and cities have also plowed 133,000 hectares of land for the summer-fall crop and have thus far planted more than 8,300 hectares of the 1982 crop of summer-fall rice.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT NOTES SOLIDARITY TO SRV ENVOY

BK131605 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 13 -- President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the M.P.L.A.-Party of Labour and of the People's Republic of Angola has expressed the militant solidarity of the Angolan party, government and people with the Vietnamese people and thanked Vietnam for its support for the Angolan revolution.

Speaking to leave-taking Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Hac Bong, Jose Eduardo dos Santos voiced his people's determination to constantly support the revolutionary cause of Vietnamese, Laos and Kampuchea. He also hailed the fine success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

AFP ASSESSES INDONESIAN ELECTION, NOTES VIOLENCE

BK161031 Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 16 Apr 82

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Jakarta, 16 April (AFP) -- Despite the virtual certainty that the ruling party will win, 27 people have been killed and hundreds injured in sudden and unexpected violence during the opening weeks of campaigning for the Indonesian legislative elections on May 4. The assured success of the ruling Golkar Party has by no means led to public apathy. Indeed, Indonesia's three main political parties are campaigning with a vigour which is increasingly worrisome for the authorities because of the uncontrollable passions aroused. Some of the fatalities that resulted from those passions have been accidental, while others were caused by riots which the Indonesian press has been instructed to cover "with moderation" for security reasons.

The election campaign will cost the country the equivalent of $230 million, not counting the security requirements. The contestants are the Golkar Party, with 232 seats in the present parliament, the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) with 99 seats and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) with 29.

Rioting in Jakarta on March 18 resulted in at least 11 deaths and more than 180 injured. The agitation has now apparently spread to the provinces, where the two opposition parties have sometimes joined forces to resist intimidation by the Golkar Party reported by several Jakarta dailies. Partisans of Golkar's chief rival -- the Moslem PPP -- have since the March 18 riots been blamed for causing the trouble. But, in fact, it is the PPP which has suffered the greater number of deaths. Some Jakarta sources have alleged that four out of eight people killed in a "traffic accident" during a PPP campaign rally on Tuesday [13 April] were murdered by a rival group.

The current trial of persons allegedly responsible for the March 18 riots, as well as that of certain "Moslem extremists," is proof of the government's firmness towards the opposition. Analysts said that such extreme firmness, coming on top of the excessive violence and reported intimidation attempts during the campaign, could spark renewed agitation.

Meanwhile, the two principal formations -- the Golkar and the PPP -- have both been appealing to the Moslem vote, which amounts to 90 percent of the population. The election campaign literature has been strong on slogans and weak on programmes. While the PPP has concentrated single-mindedly on Islam, Golkar in addition to the religious theme, has taken credit for the country's development drive. The PDI, meanwhile, has wooed the voters by claiming the mantle of former president Sukarno, the hero of independence.

Governmental control over the election process means that there will be no major change in the composition of the new parliament, observers said. This is especially true in rural areas where 80 percent of the population resides -- 150 million inhabitants, including 82 million voters. That control even spreads to the campaign posters displayed in the villages, which almost uniformly tout the Golkar Party.

In the face of such strong governmental advantages, the aim of the PPP and PDI parties is to prove that they have obtained increased public support. They hope to do this by increasing the number of their seats in parliament, where the elected members will be balanced by a roughly equal number of nominated members comprising 75 from the armed forces and 25 others.

Despite the prevailing climate of insecurity and the threats made by national security chief Admiral Sudomo, Defense Minister General Andi M. Yusuf said yesterday that security was guaranteed and that anybody could take part in the campaign without constraint.

Observers noted that the armed forces seemed to have adopted a less aggressive and more detached attitude than in the past. The campaign is seen by intellectuals as primarily an opportunity to assess the evolution of the various political forces operating in Indonesia, where several million young people will be voting for the first time.

Further Reportage

BK161255 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 16 April (AFP) -- Armed troops and policemen fired warning shots into the air today in a bid to disperse a free-for-all between members of the ruling Golkar (Functional Group) Party and its main opposition rival, the Moslem United Development Party (PPP). At least six people were injured in the fight that occurred when a Golkar procession passed through a PPP-controlled suburb of Jembatan Jeling in Grogol, eyewitnesses said. The fight, the biggest since the start of the current general election campaign, involved hundreds of Golkar and PPP youths who battled each other with iron bars and knives. Women and children screamed and fled in panic as troops fired with automatic weapons, the eyewitnesses said. "It is just like a war and it is so chaotic. Everybody ran to avoid stray bullets, they added.

Golkar had just ended a fourth round of campaign rallies with hundreds of truckloads of Golkar youths passing through Jakarta streets, causing prolonged traffic jams. A spokesman of the Jakarta garrison said today firm action would be taken against those trying to cause disorder and trouble in Jakarta. He did not elaborate but he was believed to refer to "shoot on the spot" order if necessary.

National security chief Admiral Sudomo today warned the Moslem newspaper PELITA (TORCH) that it would be banned from publishing if it continued to carry reports that could heat up the current political situation. "The consensus between the press and the government stipulates that the press should not publish news or reports that could cause a stir or might heat up the political situation," he told newsmen. The leading Indonesian news magazine TEMPO has been banned for allegedly violating the consensus.

Meanwhile Information Minister General Ali Murtopo told a Golkar campaign rally that Golkar would move against "those troublemakers" if the authorities failed to deal with them. He was referring to the riots that ruined a Golkar rally here on March 18. The disturbances had been sparked off by a Molotov cocktail attack on the rally. Golkar should not fear to face those trying to disrupt public order, he said, adding "Golkar will act itself if Kopkamtib (Peace Restoration Command) fails to deal with the troublemakers."

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FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND DELIVERS DIET SPEECH

OW161023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (KYODO) -- French President Francois Mitterrand called for closer political, economic and cultural ties between France and Japan in a speech in the Diet Friday. The president said that political contacts between the two countries have been insufficient and he hoped serious bilateral and international problems would be solved through more frequent contacts and closer consultations.

Mitterrand proposed cooperation to help developing countries, overcome the current world economic crisis and also in the field of science and technology. He said inflation, unemployment and balance of payments problems could be solved if all nations cooperated with one another.

The French president, who is to host the forthcoming Versailles summit of seven major non-communist nations, assured Japan that it would not face accusations or a tribunal because of its huge trade surplus with Europe and North America in the summit meeting. But the disputes between Japan and other Western bloc nations should be seriously and frankly discussed to determine how to settle these problems in favor of all parties concerned, he added. Mitterrand also called on Japan to cooperate in developing alternative energy sources since the two countries both suffer from an energy shortage.

His 50-minute speech, including interpretation, was generally welcomed by Diet members and public visitors in the assembly hall of the lower house. It drew a slight stir among the opposition members when he justified France's nuclear force. Mitterrand said that the defense of France was impossible without its own nuclear deterrent.

Departs 18 Apr

OW181327 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Summary] After touring Kyoto today, French President Mitterrand and his wife left Osaka airport for Canada aboard a special plane this evening.

"At just before 1900 [1000 GMT] President Mitterrand arrived at Osaka airport. At the airport, the president said that the state of Japan and its people are both attractive and that he would like to visit Japan again in the near future.

"President Mitterrand then shook hands with Osaka Mayor Kishi, Kobe Mayor Mitazaki and other people on hand at the airport. He boarded a special plane and left for Canada, his next destination."

FISHING BOATS BELIEVED CAPTURED BY USSR

OW170602 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Saproro, April 17 (KYODO) -- Two Japanese fishing boats appear to have been captured by Soviet patrol boats in the western Bering Sea, east off Karaginsky Island near the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Maritime Safety Agency said Saturday.

The two boats were identified as the 349-ton No. 81 Yoshi Maru with 25 crew and the 349-ton Fukui Maru carrying 23 crew. They sent emergency signals to the MSA headquarters in Otaru saying they were being inspected by a Soviet warship around 4:30 a.m. Friday. No further communication was received, however. The two fishing boats left Kushiro port early April to fish in waters off Kamchatka Peninsula until early May.

Six fishing boats, with some 100 crew in total have been captured by Soviet patrol boats so far this year.

KIM IL-SONG PRESENTED LETTERS OF LOYALTY 16 APR

SK170508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA) -- A grand ceremony for presenting letters of loyalty in the name of the entire people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday was held at the Kim Il-song Stadium on April 16.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was present at the ceremony. The stadium was lacked to capacity with over 100,000 working people. Amid the playing of welcome music, he appeared on the platform together with heads of state of foreign countries. That moment, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth and letters "Highest glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Warm welcome to heads of state of foreign countries!" appeared on the background amid the display of fireworks. Tens of thousands of doves flew high into the sky. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to heads of state of foreign countries.

The platform was taken up by Comrades Kim Il, O Chin-u and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-Kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Choe Yong-nim, So Yun-sok, Kim Kang-hwan and Hong Song-nam, alternative members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council. Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland was also on the platform.

In the platform party were heads of state, prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, heads of delegations and delegates of parties and governments and prominent figures of various countries who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Among them were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Comrade Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; His Excellency Muhammad Khouna Ould Haidala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario; Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk staying in our country.

On the reviewing stand were members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, delegates from all parts of the country who have come to attend the central celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, functionaries of party and power bodies and working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press. Also there were the members of the congratulatory groups of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the South Korean people and Koreans in Japan and various delegations of Chongnyon and congratulatory groups of overseas compatriots.

The reviewing stand was also taken by members of party and government delegations, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations and prominent figures of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles of various countries who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

Members of relay groups for conveying letters were lined up with a red flag inscirbed with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the van. Amid the playing of welcome music and prolonged applause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received letters of loyalty from school children and youth, workers, farmers, working intellectuals, officers and men of the Korean People's Army and people's security force, public security men throughout the country and 700,000 Koreans in Japan. After receiving letters from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly shook hands with members of relay groups.

Members of the relay groups made a firm pledge to remain loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party, representing the unanimous will of the entire people, and loudly shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" "Let us become guard detachment and death-defying corps boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party!"

KIM IL-SONG VIEWS MASS GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE

SK170522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA) -- The mass gymnastic display "The People Sing the Leader" was performed by Pyongyang school children and youth at the Kim Il-song Stadium on April 16 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The stadium was packed to capacity by over 100,000 people. Amid the playing of welcome music, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song together with heads of state of various countries appeared on the platform. That moment, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth, waves of flowers rolled on and letters "Highest glory to the great leader Comrade KIm Il-song!" appeared on the background of the stadium.

The platform was taken up by Comrades Kim Il, O Chin-u and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Choe Yong-num, So Yun-sok, Kim Kang-hwan and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland was also on the platform.

In the platform party were heads of state, prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, heads of delegations and delegates of parties and governments and prominent figures of various countries who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Among them were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Comrade Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; His Excellency Muhammad Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario; Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk staying in our country.

Seeing the mass gymnastic display together with working people were members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, delegates from all parts of the country who have come to attend the central celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, functionaries of party and power bodies and working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press.

The members of the congratulatory groups of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the South Korean people and Koreans in Japan and various delegations of Chongnyon and congratulatory groups of overseas compatriots watched the display. Also seeing the display were members of party and government delegations, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations and prominent figures of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles of various countries who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

The mass gymnastic display "The People Sing the Leader" gave an impressive depiction on a great epic canvas of sports art of the priceless revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, founded the immortal chuche idea, led the revolutionary struggle of our people to victory under its revolutionary banner and thereby achieved national liberation and class liberation and built a powerful socialist state, independent in politics and self-reliant in economy and national defence, and the happy life of our people.

The display was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value and sports skill.

At the end of the display, fireworks were displayed to beautifully decorate the sky above the stadium, and the performers and audience raised stormy cheers of manse (hurrah). The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song waved his hand in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

Arrives in Pyongyang 17 Apr

SK181114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0930 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on April 17 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to our country on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife cordially met Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame at Pyongyang airport. Set up among thousands of welcomers at the airport were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The plane carrying the envoy of the Romanian people touched down at 12:30. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and hugged him. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame were accompanied by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-premier of the government; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of machine-building industry; and others.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and other cadres and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania Sin In-ha. Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland, also met the guests at the airport. Also present at the airport were Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Constantin Iftodi and officials of his embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

A function welcoming Comrade Nicolae Causescu took place at the airport. The national anthems of the Romanian Socialist Republic and our country were played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21-gun salute. Hundreds of thousands of people in the capital warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Romanian people along the route.

Receives Friendship Statuette

SK181159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country was presented with a statuette symbolic of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples by Paek Hak-yon, first vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, at the plaza in front of the Arch of Triumph on April 17. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed deep thanks for the presentation of the statuette.

Holds Talks With Kim Il-song

SK190418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on April 18 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, and vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, and vice-premier; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the C.C., the WPK, and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and deputy director of a department of the C.C., the WPK; and Comrade Sin In-ha, alternate member of the C.C., the WPK and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present on the opposite side were Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee ofthe Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first vice-premier of the government and chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP, and first vice-premier of the government; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP, and minister of foreign affairs; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP, and first vice-chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the C.C., the RCP, and minister of machine-building industry; and Constantin Iftodi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to Korea. The talks were held in a comradely, open-hearted and friendly atmosphere.

Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK190421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KNCA) -- The greal deader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 18 received a gift at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife and their entourage were present on the occasion.

On hand were Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Hwan, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Choe Chae-u; and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu explained to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the content of the gift prepared in honour of his 70th birthday. The great leader saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Kim Il-song Receives Order

SK182257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class, the highest order of Romania.

A ceremony for awarding the order to him was held on April 18 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, attended the awarding ceremony. Present there were Comrades Kim Il, Yi Chong-ok, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, O Paek-yong, Paek Hak-nim, Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, So Yun-sok, Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and Kim Pok-sin, and personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania Sin In-ha. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his entourage and Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Constantin Iftodi were present at the ceremony.

A decree of the president of the Romanian Socialist Republic was read there. The decree says that the president of the Romanian Socialist Republic awards the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class and the band to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who has made distinguished contributions to the development of the cooperative relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea and between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and Korean peoples and the overall cause of socialism and the cause of world peace on his 70th birthday.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class and the band to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also spoke on the occasion.

Ceausescu Speaks at Ceremony

SK190436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class, the highest order of Romania. Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the ceremony:

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song: I express great joy at my revisit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a few days after your birthday.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, on behalf of our party Central Committee and State Council and on my own behalf, offer warmest congratulations to you on your 70th birthday and warmly congratulate you who have conducted militant activities over a long period for the freedom and happiness of the friendly Korean people, for socialism and for peace and international cooperation.

Highly appreciating these activities of yours, the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic decided to award the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class, the highest order of Romania, and the band to dear Comrade Kim Il-song, my closest brother and comrade, who has developed the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two parties and peoples and made distinguished contributions to the overall cause of socialism and the cause of progress and peace.

Our people are well aware of your life and struggle dedicated to the Korean people as their faithful son and treasure them very much. Laying the foundation of the revolutionary movement in Korea in your teenage years, you organized and led the patriotic movement and heroic struggle of the Korean people against the foreign imperialist rule and for freedom and independence and, after liberation, organized and led the struggle for carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, laying the foundation of a new state and building a socialist society.

All the people who love peace, independence and progress know well and highly appreciate the tireless, dynamic activities you conducted, leading the heroic struggle of your admirable people against the imperialist aggression in the 1950-1953 fatherland liberation war, and your vast work later in the historic next stage for the reconstruction of the country to turn your country into a more prosperous socialist state with steadily developing modern industry and agriculture and rich national culture.

We highly appreciate the feats performed by you as a prominent international activist for progress, independence, freedom, victory of the world anti-imperialist force and progressive forces and for socialism, peace and international cooperation. And our people who had the joy of welcoming you several times in Socialist Romania know you as one of our great friends and an active pioneer of the constant development of the relations between Romania and Korea with an excellent tradition established by our common efforts for many years.

I am very happy to note on this occasion that the Romanian party and government highly value the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, the meetings and fruitful talks held between us and the views agreed upon on those occasions served as a powerful driving force in bringing these fraternal relations to a new, higher plane each time. I firmly believe that the traditional relations between Romania and Korea firmly based on complete equality, mutual respect and trust will constantly develop in all domains as a model of the relations among free and independent peoples helping each other like brothers in the struggle for the establishment of a new order and for world peace and cooperation.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, once more warmly congratulating you on your receiving the high order of the Romanian Socialist Republic, I wish you longevity in good health and happiness and greater successes in your responsible activities as the head of the party and state and in your great work for the progress and prosperity of People's Korea, the realization of the cherished desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for world peace. I sincerely wish you "long life" in accordance with the Romanian custom.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Ceremony

SK182301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class, the highest order of Romania. Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the awarding ceremony:

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: You have awarded me the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class with exceptional sentiments of friendship towards us. And you have told me kind words of compliment, by which I am greatly honoured and for which I am very grateful to you. The warm congratulations you offered me on my birthday and the highest order you have awarded to me are not only an expression of your profound trust in me and unusual feelings of friendship towards me but also a high appreciation of the successes our party and people have registered in the revolution and construction. This vividly shows how true and solid are the comradely relations sealed between us in the common struggle for peace and socialism, and friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

I greatly evaluate the friendly feelings and firm solidarity shown us by you, esteemed Comrade President, and the Romanian party and people. I renew my determination to prove myself worthy of the expectation of you and my international friends by working hard in the years ahead. Since we started the revolution, we have lived amid the love of our comrades and people, and in this course we have received a great deal of support and encouragement from our international friends. This has been a great encouragement to us. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express heartfelt thanks to you esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the sincere support and encouragement you have given to our revolutionary cause as our intimate friend and comrade.

Esteemed Comrade President, you are extensively engaged in international activities as an outstanding leader of the Romanian people, a prominent champion of the international communist and working-class movements and a fighter for world peace. You have performed shining feats in paving the highway of friendship between Korea and Romania. The present international situation demands that the socialist countries and all the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world further strengthen international solidarity. Fraternal forces of the world further strengthen international solidarity. Fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples are making an active contribution to strengthening the forces of the socialist countries as a whole and preserving world peace and security.

Esteemed Comrade President, your visit to our country constitutes another important event in the annals of friendship between Korea and Romania. I once more express deep thanks to you for the honorable order you have awarded me and assure you that I will as ever make every possible effort to strengthen the traditional friendship and solidarity between Korea and Romania. The indestructible relations of fraternal friendship between the Korean and Romanian peoples will be everlasting.

Views Gymnastic Display

SK190513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The entourage of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country saw the mass gymnastic display "The People Sing the Leader" performed by school children and students in Pyongyang on the afternoon of April 18 at the Kim Il-song Stadium.

Watching it in company with the guests were Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania Sin In-ha and working people in the city. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang also appreciated it.

The mass gymnastic display "The People Sing the Leader" was acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value and sports skill. Before seeing the display the guests went round the Arch of Triumph, the new grand monument to revolutionary history built at the foot of the Moran Hill.

NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Visit

SK190554 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 16 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 17 April editorial: "Goodwill Envoy of Romanian People"]

[Text] At the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will be arriving today in Pyongyang for his official and friendly visit to our country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a close friend of our people, is visiting our country for the third time. Our people, who have celebrated the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great national festival and a great political festival, are especially warmly welcoming his visit to our country. His visit to our country is a significant event developing the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples to a higher stage; it will help strengthen and develop the solidarity of the socialist countries and the friendship and cooperation among all the progressive peoples of the world who advocate independence. This is a source of great support and encouragement to our people who are effecting new miracles and innovations in all fields of socialist construction and are struggling to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: After having extricated themselves from the yoke of fascism, the studious and courageous Romanian people have followed a path to a new civiliation and turned their backward country into a prosperous and independent socialist country in a short time. Today the Romanian people are energetically endeavoring to further strengthen their national independence and build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by the respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanks to devoted struggle by the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people, a large number of accomplishments have been achieved in the revolution and construction and the national might has been further strengthened. The Romanian people are now producing and supplying by themselves goods which they imported in the past, the base of national industry has been firmly consolidated and the appearance of the rural community is daily changing.

The Romanian people are striving to implement the economic tasks put forth by the 12th party congress. All these successes being achieved in Romania are the proud fruition of the devoted and creative labor struggle of the Romanian people, who are firmly rallied around the Romanian Communist Party. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys the deep trust and respect of the Romanian people for his contribtuions to the cause of their happiness and prosperity and the development of the country.

The Romanian party and government are bending active efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and cooperation and solidarity with the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces on the basis of equality and independence. The proposals and efforts on the part of the Romanian Communist Party and government for peace and security in Europe are well known.

Thanks to the active role of the Romanian Communist Party and government on the international stage, and in particular, thanks to the energetic activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the international position of the Romanian Socialist Republic is rising day by day.

Our people heartily rejoice over all the successes registered by the fraternal Romanian people and wish them new successes in their struggle to implement the current 5-year plan ahead of schedule and build a multilaterally developed socialist country. The Korean and Romanian peoples established friendly ties long ago through a common struggle against imperialism, for the preservation of world peace and security and for building an independent socialist society. This friendship is coming into fuller bloom under the personal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. A series of historic meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are eloquent proof of the daily deepening trust and friendly feelings between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The fraternal Romanian people are actively supporting our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. The Romanian party, government and people fully support our party's policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our people, who are very happy to have the Romanian people as their close friends, will as ever make every possible effort to strengthen and develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the Romanian people.

The Korean people truly hope the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Romanian people will spend pleasant and happy days during his stay in our country and will achieve greater success in his work during the visit.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FIDEL CASTRO

SK161528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory letter and a gift from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on his 70th birthday.

The letter and gift were conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang on April 14. Present on the occasion were Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas was also present. The congratulatory letter and gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were handed to Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk by Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas.

PRC LEADERS ATTEND BIRTHDAY FETE AT EMBASSY

SK170830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (KCNA) — Chon Myong-su, ambassador of our country to China, arranged a banquet at his embassy on April 14 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited to the banquet were Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Wu Xiuquan, deputy-chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liang Biye, deputy-director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also invited there.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su and Premier Zhao Ziyang made speeches at the banquet. In his speech Premier Zhao Ziyang extended warmest fraternal greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, to the Workers Party of Korea, the government and people of Korea in the name of the Chinese Communist Party, government and people. He said: For more than half a century Comrade Kim Il-song has constantly led the heroic Korean people to new victory, firmly standing in the van of the struggle for the Korean revolution, with courage and wisdom of a proletarian revolutionary. He has performed shining feats for the cause of Korean independence, reunification and socialism and made a precious contribution to the cause of world peace and progress of mankind, thereby enjoying the heartfelt support and respect of the entire Korean people.

Under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people who defeated imperialist aggressors and defended the national independence and sovereignty of the country, are vigorously advancing along the broad road of socialism. As an independent and sovereign socialist state, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is standing imposingly in the east of the world with new looks and playing an ever greater role in the international arena.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The U.S. Government must stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw its armed forces and military equipment from South Korea. The Chinese Communist Party, government and people will always firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against the "two Koreas" scheme and for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Noting that the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea have forged with blood a great friendship and militant unity, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: The Chinese people will always remember that they have received sincere assistance and valuable support from the Korean Communists and the fraternal Korean people headed by Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the past revolutionary war and in the present socialist construction. The continuous consolidation and development of Sino-Korean friendship and unity is unthinkable apart from the concern and efforts of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song is an intimate friend of the Chinese people. The Chinese Communist Party, government and people greatly value the Sino-Korean friendship and will advance hand in hand in the future, too, cooperating with each other. I propose a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, to the militant friendship and great unity between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET OFFICIALS MARK BIRTHDAY AT EMBASSY FETE

SK171040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, April 15 (KCNA) -- Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a banquet at his embassy on April 13 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Placed in the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited to the banquet were Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Konstantin Rusakov, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ivan Polyakov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Konstantin Katushev, Minister of Light Industry Nikolay Tarasov, General Director of the TASS news agency Sergey Rosev, deputy directors of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the first deputy and a deputy ministers of foreign affairs, a deputy minister of foreign trade, vice-chairmen of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other personages concerned as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in Moscow.

The banquet was addressed by DPRK Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov. In his speech Konstantin Rusakov said:

The Soviet leadership and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev extend heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song on his birthday and wish him good health and success in the struggle for peace and socialism and for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Soviet people hope that the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will successfully carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Love live the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

The participants in the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the good health and long life of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

YIM CHUN-CHU REPORT AT 14 APR PYONGYANG MEETING

SK151354 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0710 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Report by Yim Chun-chu, member of Political Bureau of KWP Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee, at 14 April meeting held at Pyongyang Indoor Stadium to celebrate Kim Il-song's 70th birthday — live]

[Text] Comrades: Today our people greet the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, proud that they live in an era of prosperity and grandeur, unprecedented in the history of their fatherland spanning several thousand years. [applause]

Greeting this day, the people are emotionally stirred and teeming with boundless admiration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting himself only to the sacred cause of the fatherland and the revolution and has provided them with today's glory and happiness. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been waging an arduous and long revolutionary struggle since his early years, has brought about a radical change in the destiny of our people by his tireless energetic struggle and has made immortal achievements for the country and the revolution. [applause]

On this auspicious occasion celebrating the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reflecting upon the boundless admiration of comrade delegates and our people, I extend the greatest honor and the warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the chuche idea and, under its banner, has been leading our revolution and construction only to victory and glory. [applause]

Comrades: The Korean people's struggle for independence, self-reliance and socialism was started -- in the true sense of the word -- and was rewarding, thanks to the glorious revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and, under his wise leadership, it scored brilliant victories and successes. [applause]

As shown by the people's revolutionary struggle for independence, it is the masses of working people that create and develop history. However, it is not by themselves that they have become a powerful force advancing history and developing society. Only when they are under the leadership of an outstanding leader who correctly organizes the struggle and leads it to victory can the masses of working people vigorously carry out the revolutionary movement, establish national independence and achieve social liberation and progress.

Since the day when the imperialists, including the Japanese imperialists, stretched their hands of aggression to our country, our people had continuously waged, in various forms and ways, the struggle against foreign aggression and for national sovereignty; the struggle became broader in scale in the 1920's when the working class started, though gradually, to show up on the stage of the struggle and the communist movement came into existence.

When faced with the enemies' bestial suppression, Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation, however, could not but fizzle because of a critical vulnerability in that they did not have an outstanding leader who would set forth scientific strategies and tactics and lead them to victory. The communist movement and the movement for national liberation in our country did not greet a new era of [words indistinct] until the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of revolution, assuming full responsibility for the destiny of the country and the people. [applause]

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great pioneer of the revolutionary cause of chuche, who, at the time of national sufferings when the whole land was wailing over its lost sovereignty, saved our communist and national liberation movements from crisis and, under the banner of independence, opened up the new epoch of revolution. [applause]

In the early phase of his revolutionary activities, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the historical experiences and arduous communist and national liberation movements and applied to them Marxism-Leninism, thus opening up a new chapter of the revolution. In the autumn of 1920 he formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, a true communist revolutionary organization established for the first time in our country, and laid diwn the great program in which he elucidated the immediate tasks and the ultimate goal of the Korean revolution. [applause]

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union and the promotion of its revolutionary programs were historic events which opened up a new era of the chuche revolutionary cause advancing under the banner of independence in our country. At that point, our party and revolution began to take root firmly and vigorously. With a deep insight into the requirement of the times and the aspirations of the masses on the thorny path of the Korean revolution, the great Comrade Kim Il-song paved the true road on which to advance the revolution independently by going to the working masses and relying on their strength; and created the chuche idea, the correct guiding ideology of revolution.

Thanks to the great chuche idea, the communist and national liberation movements in Korea were put on a new track, which was distinct from that of the previous revolutionary movement, and became able to march forward victoriously, guided by this correct idea. [applause]

In the course of glorious struggle, the great Comrade Kim Il-song fostered the ranks of young communists and genuine revolutionaries who would carry on the Korean revolution in the new ear and constantly expanded the revolutionary forces by making them cadres, thus reliably advancing our revolution along the road of chuche. [applause]

The Korean revolution, which had long undergone various difficulties because it lacked correct programs for struggle and guidance ideology, entered a new era of victorious progress by relying on the strength of the people with a scientific guidance ideology, programs for struggle and revolutionary vanguard organizations under the guidance of the great leader. [applause]

Comrades, for more than half a century, ever since his teens when he initiated the glorious revolutionary cause of chuche by laying the ideological and theoretical basis of the Korean revolution and preparing the backbone of the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been leading the revolutionary struggle of our people to brilliant victory, bearing the weight of the revolution. [applause]

Thanks to the independent line of the Korean revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his excellent leadership, a great change took place in the national liberation struggle and the communist movement of our country in the 1930's. [applause]

Correctly defining the character of the revolution and establishing a scientific strategy and tactics in victoriously developing the revolution was a very important problem in the early period of our revolution. Based on his scientific analysis of the basic duty of our revolution and its relationship with society and class, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined the character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist and antifeudalistic revolution for democracy at the historic (Kallum) Conference in the summer of 1932. At the same time, he clearly set forth the independent line and policy of the Korean revolution, including the line for anti-Japanese armed struggle, to cope with the ever-increasing colonial, military and fascist rule of the Japanese imperialists.

In this period, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song built the first chuche-type party organization in our country with the new young communist core elements whom he had personally fostered through the practice of arduous struggle and, through this organization, organized party organizations in many places. Through these party organizations, the great leader vigorously pushed ahead with preparations for founding a new revolutionary party by thoroughly implementing the independent line of the Korean revolution and firmly building a new revolutionary force.

Under the situation created at that time, in which the social and class conflict between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people became extremely acute and the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses was gradually developing into an independent struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth an outstanding policy for waging an organized armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as its basic form and formed the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla units, the first genuine military of our people in our country, with advanced workers, peasants and patriotic youths.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formation of the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army and his launching of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were epochal events which led our people's anti-Japanese struggle to a new higher stage -- the armed struggle, a paramount form of the struggle for the liberation of a colonial nation. [applause]

Our people's anti-Japanese armed struggle against the outrageous Japanese imperialists with formidable economic and military power was a heroic struggle which could be waged only under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il-song with the extraordinary wisdom, iron will, peerless courage, revolutionary driving force and noble idea. At the same time, it was an arduous struggle that could be victoriously organized and carried out only by the art of the outstanding military operation and the revolutionary leadership of the leader -- the legendary hero. [applause]

The anti-Japanese armed struggle against the outrageous Japanese aggressors, under grim circumstances in which there was only the support and encouragement of the revolutionary people and there was no interior support or support of a regular army, faced mounting trials from its inception. However, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the slogan "As fish cannot survive outside water, without the people a guerrilla army cannot survive," always depended on the support of the people to overcome difficulties and led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to victory by crossing numerous death lines. [applause]

Braving all dangers, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song exposed and smashed the maneuvers of the Japanese imperialists and flunkeyists scheming to destroy the revolutionary ranks, thus extricating the Korean revolution from crisis. With the chuche guerrilla tactics and strategy, he took the initiative in the battles and repeatedly attacked the Japanese aggressors, driving them to the defensive.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and commanded the historic advance to the land of the fatherland by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the Pochonbo battle, the march of trial, the Musan area operation, the operation northeast of Mt Paektu, and all other battles and operations. [applause]

By meshing the armed struggle against the Japanese aggressors with the political struggle to establish an organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party and to rally people on the front of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to ceaseless upsurge, building a firm foundation for the future of the Korean revolution. [applause]

In the severe flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a firm foundation for founding our party -- the force of guidance which would lead the Korean revolution to victory. Ever since the great Comrade Kim Il-song's formation of the (?primary level) party organization composed of communists of the new generation in the summer of (?1930), the work to establish an organizational and ideological foundation of the party was vigorously advanced. As a result, in the late (?1930's) party organizational and guidance system, which through the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army guaranteed the unity of the Korean people, was established and all the conditions for founding the party were provided. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song worked out the 10-point program of the fatherland restoration society -- the chuche-oriented program of the Korean people and, based on this, rallied the people of all strata on the united anti-Japanese national front. By so doing, he achieved the grand unity of the nation and formed a chuche-oriented revolutionary force. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the name of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song -- who assumed responsibility for the desire of the nation, rallied and encouraged people to the struggle front for liberation under the anti-Japanese banner, and repeatedly defeated the Japanese aggressors -- was a symbol of the dignity and prestige of the nation and a banner of grand national unity. [applause]

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song actively supported and encouraged the revolutionary struggle of the communists and people of the neighboring country and made an outstanding contribution to the development of the united anti-imperialism front and to the expansion and consolidation of the international revolutionary force. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle of over 15 years to victory and finally achieved the brilliant cause of national liberation. Thus, he unfolded before our people a wide road for the creation of new life and established the glorious revolutionary tradition, the eternal pillar of our party and revolution. [applause]

With the victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our people have been able to free themselves from the status of colonial subjugation and become the masters of their destiny, and with the rich experiences and wherewithal attained in the course of construction of the party, government and armed forces, we have been able to push ahead with construction of a new fatherland and new society. The victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a historic event which opened a large crack in the imperialist colonial system of the West and contributed greatly to annihilating the Asian shock brigade of international fascism. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the savior of the nation who brought about the country's liberation, which all fellow countrymen aspired to. He opened up a new path of the Korean revolution with the intelligence of a great thinker and organized and led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary war to victory with the leadership capability of an outstanding politician and the commanding art of a distinguished and brilliant commander. [applause]

For the people liberated from the bondage of imperialist colonialism, choosing the path to follow and the kind of society to build is a fundamental problem arising in consolidating their national independence and achieving social progress and prosperity. After national liberation, our people, under the serious situation of confronting the U.S. imperialists -- the chieftain of world imperialism -- who divided our country and occupied the southern half of our fatherland, had to follow the path of building a new society and, in the fierce struggle against enemies at home and abroad, push ahead with the revolution and construction. The situation following liberation, with acute confrontation between democracy and anticommunism, needed correct revolutionary lines and struggle policies for the people to be organized and mobilized to the struggle for building a new fatherland and to unite them as a political force.

With deep insight into the prevailing situation and the requirements of our revolutionary development, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a correct line on building a democratic, independent and sovereign state, rich and powerful, by our people themselves, and put forth a wise policy for founding a revolutionary democratic base and for firmly organizing the chuche-oriented revolutionary force in the northern half of the republic. [applause]

This was the fairest line for nation building suitable to the character of our revolution, to our people's aspiration and the prevailing situation. This was also a most revolutionary line which enabled us to crush the splittist maneuvers of the enemy and take the lead in the struggle for reunification and independence and building a new society by rallying the broad masses of all strata. [applause]

In the course of leading the building of a new fatherland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has directly most of the efforts in founding the party -- the staff office of the revolution -- and opened up an epochal change in the development of the Korean revolution by founding our party in a timely manner on the basis of the firm organizational and ideological foundation accumulated in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution. [applause]

The foundation of our party was the brilliant fruition of the heart-rendering struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had earlier provided the roots of our party under the banner of the down-with-imperialism movement and who has devoted his all to the foundation of the chuche-type party in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolution. [applause]

With the foundation of our party, our people have had a new type of revolutionary party led by the chuche idea and have been able to energetically carry out the revolution and construction under its leadership. The issue of sovereignty is the fundamental issue in the revolution and is an issue of life or death determining its success or failure and those of the construction works. By embodying the line of the chuche-type people's revolutionary government, which he put forth in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, into the new conditions prevailing at the time, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the people's government -- a new type of government -- based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and on the united front of the broad masses. [applause]

With the people's government, which substantially guarantees people's freedom and rights, founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have become the true masters of their government and have powerful weapons for the revolution and construction. While endlessly consolidating our people's government in accordance with the demand of revolutionary development and, on the basis of this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has carried out the historic cause of founding the DPRK, a country of workers and peasants, amid the nationwide struggle to crush the maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad. [applause]

With the republic founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have become powerful and dignified people of an independent and sovereign country which nobody can slight, no longer a people maltreated and despised, robbed of their own country by alien imperialists; they have been able to successfully push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction works, easily defeating the agitations of the imperialists and reactionaries.

By developing and consolidating in good time the revolutionary armed forces of our people, born out of the anti-Japanese flames, into modern, regular armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has firmly guaranteed victory for our revolutionary cause by the armed forces. [applause]

With the historic cause of founding the state, party and army carried out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the important problems determining the destiny of the revolution in our country have been brilliantly solved. It was the natural demand of our country's socio-economic development in the period following liberation to thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, and it was an urgent task faced by our party and people's government.

Basing himself on the noble experience accumulated in the course of guerrilla warfare during the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth an original policy on practicing democratic reforms and, by brilliantly embodying it, cleaned up the imperialist colonial ruling system and its legacies, thus opening a broad path for democratic development of society. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all the plans for democratization, including land reform and nationalization of industries, were thoroughly put into practice after liberation. As a result, colonial and feudalistic remnants were removed from all domains of social life, the people's democratic system was established and the people's aspiration worthy of centuries for reviving and developing the economy and culture, and building a new, free and happy life, has been realized. [applause]

Thus the northern half of the republic has been turned into a powerful base of the Korean revolution by our party and people, who have been able to lead the revolution to vigorous upsurge even under complicated and chaotic conditions, have overcome the fierce class struggle and the trial of the fatherland liberation war and have firmly defended our people's sovereignty and revolutionary gains. Indeed, in the arduous period of building the base of a new society, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the party of the working class, the state and the regular armed forces in a timely manner and erected a powerful revolutionary fortification in the northern half by brilliantly implementing our democratic revolution. This accomplishment of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to create a new independent life in the early period following liberation was a great historic feat which firmly guaranteed an invincible future for the people. [applause]

Our people's just fatherland liberation war waged against the U.S. imperialist aggressors was an acute military confrontation between the independent people and imperialist aggressors, between the revolutionary army and counterrevolutionary army of aggression. It was also another serious life or death ordeal for our people.

In the grave period when the fatherland and people were faced with great danger, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, bearing the entire burden of the front and rear lines organized and mobilized the entire party, army and people in the sacred struggle for defeating the enemies under the militant slogan of "Everything for victory."

Giving priority to enhancing the revolutionary ideological awareness of our people from the first day of the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly armed all the people and soldiers of the people's army with the chuche idea and lofty class awareness and encouraged them to display their courage and mass heroism in the fight against the large numbers of troops of the imperialist aggressors, cherishing revolutionary optimism and confidence in the victory by the people and soldiers. [applause]

Putting forward the chuche-type military strategy and tactics corresponding to our nation's concerete situation and terrain in every step of war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited the front and took the lead in commanding all operations and battles, large or small, of the people's army. He crushed the enemy, superior in number and technology, with his superior strategy and tactics. Thus, he enabled the people's army to deal critical blows to the enemy, seizing the initiative throughout the entire period of war.

Thanks to the chuche-type strategies and tactics created and implemented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the outstanding leadership of the leader, who victoriously organized and commanded the operations and battles of the people's army, our people and people's army beat back the armed aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and gloriously defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland. [applause]

In the Korean war, our people dealt an ignominious defeat to the U.S. imperialists for the first time in history and put them on the decline. This victory proved the valuable truth that a people who are under the guidance of the party and the leader and rise in a just war for the freedom and independence of their country are unconquerable, and that they can defeat any imperialist aggressors and defend the sovereignty of their nation. It also greatly inspired the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle as a whole to a new upsurge. [applause]

Because of this brilliant victory, our people are widely known as a heroic people who have beat down U.S. imperialists, and the august name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is cherished in the hearts of the people as the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated two strong imperialist enemies in one generation and won guerrilla and modern wars and as a symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle. [applause]

The course along which our party and people carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war was an immeasurable arduous and difficult one. However, this was a proud course in which we won a great victory while we traveled an unexplored road. It was indeed complex and difficult to build socialism on a land where everything had been reduced to ashes as a result of war, without going through the normal development of capitalism, and inheriting only an outdated economy. In the difficult postwar days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song armed the entire party and people with firm belief that we could build a new life as long as there were a party, government, people and territory and vigorously inspired our party and people to magnificent construction work and serious social reform by putting forward unique revolutionary lines and policies for struggle.

The question as to how we should set up the direction and lines for economic construction after the war was the key to rapidly rehabilitating the socialist national economy, upgrading the people's living and implementing tasks for construction of the foundation of socialism. In view of the actual conditions of our country after the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined the basic line of economic construction -- giving priority to heavy inudstry while at the same time developing light industry and agriculture -- and energetically mobilized our party and people to carry it out.

The basic enconomic construction line of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture while placing priority on heavy industry was a just one, reflecting the lawful requirements and potential for economic development in our country. This line was a revolutionary one reflecting our party's firm and invariable stand for rapidly building a self-reliant national economy based on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. [applause]

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, our people successfully accomplished the difficult, vast task of rehabilitation in a short span of time by repelling the hindering maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad and by thoroughly implementing this line, thus laying a solid foundation for a self-reliant national economy. They overcame the difficult situation in the postwar period and very rapidly developed the overall national economy. Reforming the timeworn production relations in a socialist manner is a key to the socialist revolution. Calling for the socialist reform of our people, the great leader immediately set forth both the task of reforming production relations in a socialist manner in the postwar period, when there was a large revolutionary force capable of performing this task, and the unique policy for agricultural collectivization -- one for remodelling all the people in a socialist manner prior to technological reform.

This policy was a revolutionary one reflecting the principle of chuche Korea, and it was the most correct one reflecting the reality of our country in the postwar period. [applause] This policy was a positive one which paved a broad way for rapidly developing the production capacity and achieving a technical revolution by reforming production relations in a socialist manner in accordance with the mature requirements for social and economic development, for strengthening the revolutionary base in the northern half and for expediting the pan-national victory of the revolution by firmly fostering revolutionary forces. [applause]

Without being bound to the existing theory that agricultural collectivization cannot be achieved before the realization of industrialization and by relying on the prepared solid revolutionary forces and on the people's lofty revolutionary zeal, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song assisted in vigorously forging ahead with the movement to achieve agricultural collectivization. Setting forth a unique policy for reforming urban manual industry and capitalist commerce and industry in a socialist manner along with agricultural collectivization, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led the struggle to achieve these ends.

With the implementation of this policy, our people won a historic victory in their socialist transformation of production relations in 4 to 5 years -- despite the low level in the development of production capacity -- and a most advanced socialist system was established in our country, eliminating the sources of exploitation and oppression forever. [applause]

The complete reform of production relations in a socialist manner was a great social innovation in our country, helping the working people enjoy social and political sovereignty and was a great victory in continuously developing the country's production capacity in a planned, balanced manner and in raising the political and ideological unity of all the people onto a new social foundation based on the union of agricultural working people of Korea under the leadership of the working class. [applause]

How to forge ahead with the revolution and construction following the establishment of the socialist system is a new question in carrying out the revolution in our era. This is an important question which is related to solidifying and developing the socialist system and to the destiny of the cause of socialism and communism. Regarding the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- as the basic content of the revolution which the party and the government of the working class should carry out following the establishment of the socialist system and as continuous revolutionary tasks which should be performed until the building of communism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a unique policy for achieving the complete victory of socialism and attaining the ideological and material fortresses of communism by simultaneously and vigorously forging ahead with the class struggle, economic construction and the work of remodelling men and nature. He wisely led the struggle of our party and people to achieve this end. [applause]

With the setting forth of the great idea and policy for achieving the two fortresses of communism by carrying out the three revolutions, the strategic goal and basic method for the construction of socialism and communism were delineated and our party and people were able to vigorously expedite the construction of socialism and communism with a clear struggle program and guideline. [applause]

The people are the masters of their won society, and remodelling men's ideology along communist lines is decisive to successfully carrying out socialist and communist construction. Regarding revolutionization and working classization of the whole society by implementation of the ideological revolution as the paramount task to face a socialist country after it has established its socialist system, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led the arduous and complicated task of remodelling men's ideology and will.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who put forth and successfully solved the issue of ideological revolution in an original way, our party has been able to endlessly renovate all domains of socialist construction by always making the masses display their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness in the whole course of revolution and construction; it has been able to make a great leap in implementing the arduous task of remodelling men by rearing the entire people to be ardent communists endlessly loyal to the party and revolution and who devotedly struggle for the fatherland and people. [applause]

In the struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's line of ideological revolution the whole society has been imbued with the chuche idea and the unity and cohesion of our party and the revolutionary ranks have been strengthened. Today, our party and people are united closely around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of the chuche idea. This unity is most solid and unbreakable. The ranks of scores of loyal young communists knit together at the dawn of our revolution have now grown into an unconquerable force of millions of revolutionaries who are united rockfirm. This is a brilliant result attained by the Korean communist movement over a period of more than half a century. It is a sure guarantee for the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who put forth the chuche-type socialist industrialization line and the original policy on technical renovation and led them to a thorough implementation, led people to complete the industrialization task in the short period of 10 years -- even under the arduous condition of accelerating economic work while at the same time undertaking defense construction in preparation against the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists -- and changed our country from a backwarded colonial agricultural country into a socialist industrial one. [applause]

Transformation of our country into a socialist industrial country was a very significant event in the struggle to accelerate socialist and communist construction in our country and for achieving the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution. With the establishment of self-reliant and modern industries and with all the sectors of national economy, including the rural economy, equipped with modern technology, our country has finally eliminated economic and technological backwardness, a legacy of the old society, and entered the ranks of advanced countries; our people have taken the international stage with pride as a powerful and developed nation. [applause]

To correctly solve the rural problems is a prerequisite and a fundamental problem for the continued development of the revolutionary cause of the working class. On the basis of his deep insight into the final demand of our revolutionary development and the natural course of socialist rural construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the thesis on affairs of our country's socialist rural community, providing clear-cut answers to serious questions raised by the revolutionary practice of our era. [applause]

By firmly following the road pointed out by the great rural thesis, encyclopedic work of principles and policies for socialist solutions of rural problems, we have been able to achieve brilliant successes in the struggle to finally solve farmers' problems and agricultural problems and to turn our rural communities into socialist rural communities rich and good to live in. [applause]

Cultural construction is an important factor for socialist construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by wisely leading socialist cultural construction, has brought epochal development to all sectors of socialist national cultural construction, including literature, art and education. With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song putting forth an original ideology on education chuche-type programs for education and the socialist educational thesis and wisely leading their brilliant emobidment, a brilliant success has been achieved in our country's educational development. [applause]

Today, as a result of putting into practice the policy of 11-year compulsory education in our country, the entire new generation is receiving a complete, mid-level compulsory education, until they reach working age.

With a large army of 1 million intelligentsia fully grown, the question of national cadres, has been solved smoothly. [applause]

Putting forth revolutionary and original lines and policies in literature and art, and leading their thorough implementation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has developed our literature and art into a most party-minded and popular literature and art and has opened up a great new era for the development of chuche-oriented literature and art. [applause]

With the successful implementation of the historic tasks of socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our nation, which had been humiliated and trampled upon because of its poverty and backwardness, has now become a mighty and dignified socialist country politically independent, economically self-reliant, capable of defending itself, and also celebrated for its brilliant culture. [applause]

This is a great victory which our people have won through a hard-fought struggle, in the spirit of self-reliance, and which has influenced the contemporary world in the glorious era of the worker's party led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is an epoch-making change that has taken place in the position of our country and in the status of our people. [applause]

The whole course of remodelling all the sectors of social life, including politics, economy and culture, by implementing the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, is closely linked to the struggle to strengthen party leadership and state guidance in accordance with deepening and developing socialist construction. Socialist and communist construction, which is accompanied by a fierce class struggle, is a serious process of change destined to solve difficult and complicated problems. This can be successfully carried out only under the condition of strengthening the leadership of the workers' party and the foundation of the socialist state.

With a thorough analysis of the experience gained by our people in their revolutionary struggle and on the natural requirements of socialist and communist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth an outstanding policy to strengthen the party's leadership under the socialist system and to further accelerate the revolutionary struggle and construction work by firmly rallying the broad masses around the party, and has wisely led the struggle to implement this policy.

Regarding the establishment of a unitary ideological system in the party as the basic line for building the party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has strengthened our party and endlessly enhanced its leadership role by clearly elucidating all the problems arising in party work and party activities. And by freshly defining the position and role of the working organizations under the socialist system and turning all the working organizations into ideological and educational organizations, he has educated and remodelled the workers to be communists so that they can strengthen their blood-sealed ties with the party even more.

In order to consolidate and develop the already established socialist system, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had the socialist constitution written -- a codification based on chuche -- and other laws and regulations based on it. By having these thoroughly implemented, he further consolidated the foundation of our state and society and enhanced the function and role the people's government has played in socialist and communist construction.

On improving the guidance system for the party, the government and economic agencies under the socialist system as a key to successfully building socialism and communism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who invented an anti-Japanese guerrilla type work method during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period by implementing a revolutionary mass line, helped enact a revolutionary change in the work system and method for the party, the government and economic agencies to meet the requirements for the development of the reality. [applause]

Having insight into the requirements of new circumstances in which the socialist reform of production relations was completed and in which socialist construction was comprehensively advanced, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the great Chongsan-ri spirit and method and comprehensively established a socialist economic management system, such as the Taean work system -- the materialization of this spirit and method -- a new agricultural guiding system, helping enact a basic change in guiding and managing the work of all party, government and economic agencies and the people's economy. [applause]

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's brilliant achievements in building the party and the government and in solving questions concerning the construction of socialism and communism, victories have been achieved in our revolution, which has rapidly advanced since the establishment of the socialist system, and our party and people have possessed a powerful weapon capable of more vigorously forging ahead with the revolution and construction. [applause]

Regarding the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea to meet the new requirements of the situation in which the revolution has greatly advanced as the general mission of our revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led our party and the people in the struggle to achieve this end. [applause]

The work of imbuing society with the chuche idea is a great communist program designed to achieve the independence of the working people by developing all members of society into true chuche-type communists and by remodelling all social sectors, including economic and cultural sectors, in accordance with the requirements of chuche. [applause]

By setting forth the great communist program and by correctly solving basic questions influencing the destiny of our party and the revolution, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song has provided a factor helping our people victoriously complete the chuche revolution cause generation after generation. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people have vigorously struggled to imbue society with the chuche idea, with confidence in the future and in victory. Through this magnificent, historic struggle, they have performed many successive miracles and exploits in changing the appearance of the atherland. [applause]

Thanks to the policy for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the struggle of our party and people to implement this policy, new progress has been made in achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification. Holding the great leader in high esteem as the sun of the nation, encouraged by the achievements attained in the northern half of the republic in socialist construction and under the unprecedentedly outrageous, tyrannical colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people have continuously and tenaciously struggled to achieve the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, a great change has taken place in the history of the overseas compatriots, who have suffered all forms of humiliation and persecution. All overseas compatriots, including the 700,000 Koreans in Japan, have vigorously struggled to achieve democratic national rights and the fatherland's reunification with the sense of endless pride to have a magnificent socialist fatherland.

Always viewing the Korean revolution as a component of the world revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has closely combined the national mission with the international mission in the revolution and has greatly contributed to the cause of the international working class and the oppressed people for independence and against imperialism and to the comprehensive development of the international revolutionary movement. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has correctly solved all difficult and complicated questions of the revolution and construction and has encouraged the cause of developing the international communist, national liberation and nonaligned movements based on the principle of independence.

While leading the Korean revolution to victory by overcoming great difficulties, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has supported and encouraged in various ways the anti-U.S. struggle of the world's revolutionary people against imperialism and the people's struggle to build a new society after freeing themselves from colonial subjugation. Indeed, the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, strewn with victories and glory through the protracted revolutionary struggle over more than half a century, is truly a great one illuminated by his wise leadership, the richness and greatness of his revolutionary achievements and his influence on the development of the contemporary era and history. [applause]

Today's national prosperity achieved in our revolution under the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership is an epochal miracle performed in fulfilling in one generation the desire our ancesters failed to achieve in several thousand years and a great, historic event of changing the people, once powerless and humiliated, into a dignified and powerful people and of comprehensively achieving enlightenment and development in all sectors of society, including the political, economic, ideological, moral, educational and literary sectors. [applause]

Comrades, the immortal revolutioanry achievements attained by the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song for the fatherland, the people and history are the brilliant fruition of the leader's great chuche idea and his wise leadership. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who earlier clarified the great truth of chuche at the initial stage of the Korean revolution, has comprehensively completed the chuche idea through protracted, practical revolutionary struggle. He has completely systematized a revolutionary theory and leadership method, greatly congributing to the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class. The chuche idea -- the ideological and theoretical summing up of the revolutionary movement in our country -- is a great revolutionary idea, a powerful weapon helping the working people view the world in a scientific manner, to reform it in a revolutionary manner and to pioneer their own destiny in an independent and creative manner. [applause]

The chuche idea is a new outlook on the world with man as a central figure -- that is, one based on a philosophical principle that man is the center of everything and should decide everything -- and is a revolutionary theory delineating the unique rule of the operation of society and history and a guiding principle of the revolution and construction. [applause]

The revolutionary theory established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche-type theory which has elucidated the theory of revolution and construction and strategy and tactics, focusing on the working people. It is also an encyclopedic revolutionary theory which summs up revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics for every stage of national liberation, class liberation, socialist and communist construction and lines and policies in politics, economy, education as well as in cultural, military and various other sectors. [applause]

The leadership method elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche-type leadership method in which the working masses fulfill their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction and is a true leadership method of the workers' party which eludicated and systematized all the problems arising in leading the masses. [applause]

The great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the truth and vitality of which have been confirmed in the long years of revolutionary practice, is an invincible banner of struggle. It inspires the working class and the people to victory in their struggle for independence, sovereignty, socialism and communism. [applause]

Our party and people have been able to resolve all problems of revolution independently and creatively in keeping with their own requirements and actual conditions and have successfully enacted the revolutionary struggle and construction work without any deviation because they have been guided by his revolutionary thought, the essence of which is the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thoughts have already become a majestic reality in our country and evoke a great deal of sympathy among people who are opposed to all types of subjugation and domination and who love justice and truth. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has ensured the victory of our revolution by organizing and guiding the masses of the people on the strength of his superb art of leadership. [applause]

On the basis of the chuche-oriented position and revolutionary lines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction, according to the aspiration and demand of our working class and people from beginning to end, based on their inexhaustible revolutionary zeal and creativity, successfully overcoming all obstacles on the road they are marching on and leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work on a single path to victory. [applause]

With his superb talent for leadership, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song educated the party and the people and revolutionarily organized and mobilized them as a single mighty force. By mingling with the working masses, such as workers and peasants, and sharing weal and woe with them, he has made them display their strength and wisdom without reservation. [applause]

During the period since the historic on-the-spot-guidance for the working class at Kangson when the nation was in the first stage of building a new fatherland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has conducted countless on-the-spot guidances at plants and rural communities, coal mines and fishing villages and timber-producing villages -- in virtually every corner of the nation. No place has been left untouched by the leader's guidance. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary leadership method for the masses and his superb leadership talent, the Chollima movement -- a nationwide grand march which has brought a great upsurge in socialist construction -- was launched in our country. Today it has developed into the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions, achieving the historic cause of remodelling mankind, society and nature in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea. [applause]

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people have been developing the revolution to a higher degree by energetically struggling with conviction in victory, without any deviation, even when enemies at home and abroad were maneuvering and a complicated situation prevailed. Today our party and people are carrying out the historic cause of revolutionization work-classization, modernizing and scientization of the national economy. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, endowed with noble communist virtues, decorated the whole course of revolutionary struggle with his warm love for the people and set a lofty example of revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary responsibility. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who embarked on the road of revolution at an early age after having experienced the misery and sufferings of the working people who were humiliated and despised, has devoted his life to the freedom and happiness of the people, finding pleasure in the people's happiness. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always given priority to the interests of the people in establishing party and state lines and policies and in enacting them, embodying the aspiration and demand of the people. Because of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is devoting everything for the people, our people are happily living under the most superior socialist system in which all wealth is shared by the people. Even the tax system -- a legacy of an old society in which the people were denied a compulsory education system and free medical care -- has been completely eliminated. [applause]

With great stamina and extraordinary revolutionary potential, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song endlessly conducts on-the-spot guidance to provide our people more happiness and leads all the people to new renovations and exploits.

Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has illuminated the future of the times and revolution with his great chuche idea, leading the revolution and construction to endless victories by his extraordinary and tested leadership, is a great leader who has brought endless happiness to the people so they can lead a satisfactory, independent and creative life. [applause]

Because of his immortal accomplishments for the fatherland and the revolution and because of his outstanding contribution to the common cause of mankind for creating a new and independent world, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is respected and trusted by our people and the revolutionary peoples of the world, [applause]

In our history of thousands of years, there has never before been such a glorious era when our people could display the honor and dignity of the nation under the guidance of their great leader; nor has there been such a fruitful age when the people could fight and advance with confidence in the future, united firmly around the party and the leaders. [applause]

It is the Korean people's honor and greatest happiness to engage in revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, their leader, who has led the arduous and complex Korean revolution to brilliant victories for over 50 years since he set out on the road of revolution in his early years and made a great contribution to the oppressed working masses' cause of independence from imperialism. Our revolution, which has followed the road of rewarding struggle and victory under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has entered a new, higher stage. A bright future is being unfolded before our fatherland. [applause]

All party members and workers should struggle more tenaciously to complete the chuche revolutionary cause with great revolutionary pride to carry out the revolution, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem. [applause]

We should become indomitable revolutionaries — loyal fighters of the party -- who firmly arm ourselves with the chuche idea — the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea, resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically under all circumstances and thoroughly implement the leader's instruction and party policies, the materialization of this instruction. All party members and workers should protect as they would their own eyes the unity between our party and revolutionaries which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved through his protracted struggle, should solidify and develop this unity, and should brilliantly inherit and thoroughly develop our party's glorious revolutionary tradition generation after generation. [applause]

Holding aloft the magnificent program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic speech at a joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, we should make new progress in achieving the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by more vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. Through the united efforts of all the people, we should expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date. [applause]

To cope with the intensified maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist South Korean military clique to provoke a new war, we should maintain vigilant readiness for mobilization and highly display a revolutionary work spirit in all sectors. Just as we have in the pact, we will firmly unite with the world's progressive people, including the people of socialist and nonaligned countries, under the banner of independence against imperialism and will vigorously struggle to build an independent and peaceful world free from all forms of domination and subjugation. [applause]

Let us all struggle vigorously to complete the chuche revolutionary cause under the banner of the great chuche idea and the three revolutions — ideological, technical and cultural — and under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

Conveying the ardent loyalty, admiration and reverence of all the people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, I wish Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, a long life for the lasting prosperity of our fatherland and the happiness of our posterity generation after generation and for the fatherland's reunification and the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause, shouts]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause, shouts]

KYODO CITES HYON CHUN-KUK ON KIM CHONG-IL

OW190121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0107 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KYODO) -- North Korean President Kim Il-song's son, Chong-il, is still the "only one" to succeed the 70-year-old communist leader, a government spokesman said Sunday. But Hyon Chun-kuk quickly added that the junior Kim is regarded as heir apparent not because of the son-father relations but because of his "embodiment" of the president's revolutionary spirits.

The remarks, made in a meeting between Hyon and visiting Japanese journalists, followed a parliamentary session earlier this month, which did not name the young Kim as vice president, contrary to earlier, widespread speculation. This has raised fresh speculation that Chong-il's political future is now in an eclipse because of apparent domestic resistance against his elevation to a powerful government post.

Hyon indirectly denied the view saying: "Kim Chong-il is still in charge of drawing up policies on behalf of the communist party and the government." He is a policy aide to his father in "every domain," including diplomacy and national defense, the spokesman added. The young Kim is now ranked second in the Korean Workers Party only behind Secretary General Kim Il-song.

Hyon, president of the (North) Korea-Japan Friendship Association, also said the 40-year-old Chong-il is gifted with "outstanding leadership" and "lofty character."

The Japanese newsmen are here to cover stories on birthday ceremonies of the president who turned 70 last Thursday. The birthday festivities were declared "the most important event" since North Korea's national founding in 1948.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SECOND ZIMBABWE ANNIVERSARY

SK180836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 16 to Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The message reads:

On the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Zimbabwe I extend warm congratulations to you and through you to the government and people of the Republic of Zimbabwe on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself.

Since independence the Zimbabwean people, under your correct leadership, have made great strides in their efforts to firmly defend the gains of the revolution and eliminate the colonial vestige and ensure the independent development of the country. The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Zimbabwean people.

I heartily wish the brotherly Zimbabwean people greater successes in their endeavours to defeat subversive activities and sabotages perpetrated repeatedly by the imperialists, colonialists and racists and gain the stability of the country and build a prosperous new Zimbabwe.

I firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation favourably existing between the two countries, Korea and Zimbabwe, will further expand and develop in the future on the same road of joint struggle for independence against imperialism.

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE MARKS SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE

SK171603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 15 sent a message of greetings to Hafiz al-Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of Syria. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

After the independence, the Syrian people have energetically waged a struggle for defending the national dignity and achieving the independent development of the country, frustrating the unceasing aggression and subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and the Zionists.

The Korean people wish the friendly Syrian people greater successes in the future struggle for fulfilling the fifth five-year plan, regaining the lost land, restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and realising a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East problem, under the correct guidance of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by you.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

O CHIN-U GREETS IRANIAN MINISTER ON ARMY DAY

SK180912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel Mohammad Salimi, minister of defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Iranian Army Day.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message wishes him success in his future work.

CHURCH COUNCIL DEMANDS RECALL OF U.S. OFFICIALS

SK171356 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Korean Churches' Social Missionary Council, a joint organization of Protestants and Roman Catholics, demanded that the U.S. ambassador to Korea, Richard Walker, and the commander of U.S. forces in Korea, John Wickham, be sent back to their country.

The statement criticizes bribery in the U.S. rice import scandal, which has been exposed as a groundless charge, and the issue of imports to Korea of canned salmon produced in Alaska, expressing anti-U.S. sentiments contending we cannot live well because of foreign nations.

The statement also supports the hostile actions taken against the United States by ringleaders of the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan.

CHOSON ILBO QUESTIONS BUSH ASSEMBLY ADDRESS

SK170428 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 82 p 3

[By Chu Ton-sik, assistant editor of the political desk]

2Text] The National Assembly is now studying the possibility of convening an extraordinary session so that U.S. Vice President George Bush, slated to visit Korea on April 25, can deliver a speech. Vice president Bush has a tight itinerary, arriving in Korea on April 25 and leaving on the next day.

According to this itinerary, there is no time allowed for him to take the floor. Thus, the National Assembly is now reportedly negotiating with the U.S. Embassy on extending his stay in Korea for one more day for his speech, according to Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party and chairman of the National Assembly Steering Committee. It appears that our parliament has assumed a considerably active posture to hear a speech by Vice President Bush.

It is international practice that in the event of a state visit by the head of state or the prime minister of an ally, he is given an opportunity to deliver a speech at the National Assembly. This is intended to give him the honor of being welcomed "in the name of the people," and to provide him an opportunity to take the floor and personally emphasize his country's friendship before the people.

Since the National Assembly of a country represents the popular opinion in that country, it is the highest honor for him to deliver an address there. But just for that reason, much prudence is needed. Such an opportunity is not necessarily given to every visiting head of state. Even in the case of VIP's, it is hardly given to someone who is neither the head of state nor the chief executive. In this respect, there seems to be room enough to consider whether giving Vice President Bush an opportunity to take the floor, indeed, agrees with international practice and the dignity of the nation.

First of all, Vice President Bush in his official position is neither the head of state nor the Cabinet head. In some quarters, they say that he may deliver a speech in his capacity as the president of the Senate, and not as the vice president. It is true that he concurrently holds the Senate presidency. Bush is visiting Korea, however, in his capacity not as the president of the U.S. Senate but as the vice president of the U.S., as is clear from the White House announcement and an announcement made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

His capacity in visiting Korea is unmistakably clear in the fact that he is visiting not at the invitation of National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, but at that of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun. It is, therefore, illogical that they are going to make arrangements for this speech on the floor in his capacity as the head of the Senate.

Our parliament does not lack the precedent of the vice president of a foreign country taking the floor. Former U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon under former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953 visited Korea and delivered a speech on the floor. But it took place shortly after the Korean war, when this nation was heavily dependent on the U.S. militarily, politically, and economically -- to a shameful degree as we now think back. The nation literally could not afford to think about its prestige and international practice. In this respect, we object to following now the precedent set at that time.

Even if there had been many examples in this regard, the problem remains all the same. It cannot help upgrade the nation's prestige abroad to obsequiously open the parliament for such speeches. If so, it will be proper to break the precedent once for all and set a new one.

It is hardly understandable that the National Assembly is reportedly asking the U.S. Embassy to extend the stay of Vice President Bush for his speech at the parliament.

The U.S. vice president's visit this time has particular significance in view of the special relationship between Korea and the U.S. and the historical sense of the centennial of diplomatic relations between the two nations being celebrated this year.

This hospitality may be of practical assistance in the future, assuming that Vice President Bush might enjoy a rise in his position in U.S. political circles in the future. In any case, we have no objection to warmly receiving him. But we do have one diplomatic principle to think about, over and above the foregoing precedent, any practical benefit, or any blind following of international practice: "Too much civility is a bad as discourtesy."

CATHOLIC BODY SEEKS LEGAL AID FOR PUSAN SUSPECTS

SK161307 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 82 p 11

[Text] The Korean Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace, in a meeting of directors held on 15 April, decided to take action to procure legal assistance for all persons indicted in connection with the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, including Rev Choe Ki-chong and Kim Chang-hyon. The committee, whose chairman is attorney Yu Hyon-sok, also decided to support decisions and statements issued by the Standing Committee of the Council of Bishops.

The committee, composed of Catholic priests, friars and laymen, is an organization affiliated with the Council of Bishops. It consists of 44 members -- 30 Central Committee members and 14 parish representatives.

Those present at the 15 April committee meeting were: Yu Hyon-sok, attorney and chairman; Ham Se-ung, priest and vice chairman; Yun Kong-hui, archbishop of Kwangju Parish; Hwang In-chol, attorney; Kim O-sang, professor and director of the Industrial Affairs Research Center at Sogang University; Price, priest at Sogang University; Mme Han Song-in, director of Anyang Workers' House; Choe Chae-son, [words indistinct] of the council of bishops; Yi Ton-myong, attorney; and Ku Chung-so, information officer for the Council of Bishops.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH SRV COUNTERPART

BK170555 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Chheng Phon, PRK minister of information and culture, received in audience at his office at 0800 on 16 April Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, SRV minister of information and culture. After exchanging views with the spirit of revolutionary fraternity, mutual understanding and cordiality, the two sides unanimously agreed on the strengthening and expansion of cooperation and on further assistance in the cultural field between the two countries -- Kampuchea and Vietnam.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION

BK190814 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and the National Assembly, received in audience at the KUFNCD National Council's office on the afternoon of 16 April the Ho Chi Minh City delegation led by Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City, which is on an official friendship visit to the PRK.

On that occasion Comrade Chea Sim spoke on the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people. He stressed: Thanks to the lines of our two parties, the friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam has been strengthened and broadened. This friendship is growing and will last forever.

In conclusion, the comrade expressed profound thanks to the Vietnamese party, government and people for their vigorous support and assistance to the just cause of the Kampuchean people who struggled to liberate themselves from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Mai Chi Tho extended best wishes for success in all fields to the Kampuchean party, government and people on the occasion of their traditional new year. The comrade stressed: The long-standing militant solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam in the struggle against their common enemy and the traditions of unity and mutual assistance of our peoples will exist forever. The people of our two countries, including those in Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City, will always strive forever to maintain the bonds of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation in contribution to defending peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN ARMY GENERAL

Arrives 17 Apr

BK190823 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of political commissars from the Hungarian People's Army led by Gen Ferenc Karpati, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Political Department, arrived in Phnom Penh today. It was greeted upon its arrival by Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department, and other personalities of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. Alfred Almasi, Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the arrival of the delegation. In the afternoon the Hungarian military delegation laid a wreath at the monument of the dead in Phnom Penh.

Departs 18 Apr

BK190827 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Apr (SPK) -- At the end of its 2-day visit to Kampuchea, the delegation of the Hungarian People's Army political commissars led by Gen Ferenc Karpati, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Political Department, left Phnom Penh today.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department and other cadres of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. Also present was Hungarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Alfred Almasi.

Before leaving Phnom Penh, the Hungarian guests were received in audience by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of defense.

During its stay, the delegation visited an exhibition of the army, the exhibition on the achievements of Phnom Penh city at Vat Phnum, the former royal palace and the Tuol Sleng school-prison. It also attended a meeting held in its honor by the military signal school.

LEADERS MARK 17 APR VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

BK170646 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] At 0730 on 17 April, the PRK party and state leaders laid wreaths at the independence monument to pay tribute to our cadres, male and female combatants and people who sacrificed their precious lives for the cause of liberating our nation and people. Among those leaders were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council. Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and a large number of comrades ministers, deputy ministers and cadres from various central ministries and offices.

At 0800 on the same day a grand meeting was held at the Bassac riverfront theater to mark the 7th anniversary of the 17 April victory won over the feudal regime and the U.S. imperialists. Attending the meeting as members of the presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. Also attending the meeting were the comrades ministers, deputy ministers, representatives of the central organizations, cadres and workers from various central ministries and offices. Also attending the meeting as guests of honor were the comrades ambassadors from various friendly countries in Kampuchea.

After Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, made an opening speech, Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin made a speech stressing the brilliant victories won over the U.S. imperialists and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. The comrade party general secretary also spoke on the great achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in the past 3 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP and on a number of tasks to be carried out by the entire party, people and army for the defense and construction of the country, making it develop in a gradual advance through a transitional period toward socialism.

Chea Sim Gives Opening Speech

BK180518 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Opening speech by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and KUFNCD National Council, at Phnom Penh meeting to mark the 17 April victory anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] The date 17 April 1975 was marked by an historic event that is forever imprinted in the hearts of all our Kampuchean people. On that day our heroic people, in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese army and people, inflicted a great defeat on the U.S. imperialists and their cheap lackey -- the Lon Nol clique. It was the day that the U.S. imperialists were compelled to withdraw shamefully [words indistinct]. Fraternal opinion from near and far and all the progressive forces throughout the world who cherish peace and justice welcomed this victory of our people. This victory is regarded as a common victory won by all mankind over neocolonialism, of which the United States is the ringleader. The Kampuchean people throughout the country -- young and old and men and women alike -- were very happy with this victory and hoped that they would be able to build a new and better life [words indistinct] and contribute to defending and building the country, making it develop in all fields. On the contrary, the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, colluding with the U.S. imperialists, had ordered their lackeys -- Pol Pot and Ieng Sary -- to usurp our revolutionary gains and commit an extremely barbarous act of genocide. They detained all the people as slaves in a very dark prison without walls where they lived amid the cries of pains, heaps of bones and the sea of tears and blood. Faced with this danger threatening their lives, our people rose up in unity around the united front for national salvation and, with the vigorous and timely support and assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese army and people and by holding aloft the banners of national unity and international solidarity, dealt a heavy blow on the enemy and saved all the people from the abyss of death on 7 January 1979. Our country has been liberated. Our people enjoy freedom, have grasped the national destiny and have become masters of their own destiny. We are always grateful to the Vietnamese people and army -- our valiant brothers and neighbors -- who, with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, have sacrificed their flesh and blood in order to liberate and enable our Kampuchean nation and people to enjoy independence and freedom. We are always grateful to all the fraternal socialist countries and all the international organizations, including the progressive movements and forces, which, following the 7 January liberation day, have made a great contribution to enable our people to defend and rebuild the country from nothing.

I now declare the meeting open. I would like to invite Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin to make a speech. Thank you.

NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

12-15 Apr Visit to Sweden

OW170236 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 16 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the Kingdom of Sweden from April 12-15 at the invitation of the Swedish Government. He called on King Carl XVI Gustaf and Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and conveyed to them letters from President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. He also called on parliament Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson and Chairman of the Social Democratic Party Olof Palme.

Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his Swedish counterpart, Ola Ullsten, in a frank, friendly manner and with mutual understanding. He thanked with high appreciation for valuable Swedish assistance and support, informed Ola Ullsten of the Southeast Asian situation, and hailed Swedish contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Discussing long-term economic cooperation, the Swedish side promised to continue aid to Vietnam for many years to come and to grant emergency aid to cope with natural calamities.

Nguyen Co Thach had a meeting with officials of the Swedish Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Visit to GDR

OW171616 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 17 -- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, has visited the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of Herr Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and foreign minister of the G.D.R.

During his stay from April 16 to 18 [as received] Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Herr Oskar Fischer. The two ministers exchanged views on the furtherance of cooperation between the two countries and on a number of important international issues. Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach said, highly values the role played by the G.D.R., outpost of the socialist system in Europe, which has applied a principled foreign policy of peace and which together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has worked tirelessly for a stable peace and peaceful coexistance in Europe and the rest of the world and has spared no effort in strengthening the friendship between nations.

The two sides hold that the main cause of the poisoning of the present international atmosphere is the policy of confrontation and arms race advocated by the bellicose imperialist forces in the NATO bloc and their collusion with the Chinese reactionaries. Yet, more than ever before, today mankind has realistic conditions to head off the danger of a new world war. In this spirit, the S.R.V. and the G.D.R. fully support the peace programme of the Soviet Union, particularly the latest proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev in his well-known speeches at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions and in Tashkent.

The two sides reaffirm their consistent stand of fully supporting the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and other nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Both sides share the same view in appraising the situation in Southeast Asia and the main cause of instability in this region. The G.D.R. fully supports the peace initiatives of Vietnam and the other Indochinese states. The two sides hold that a positive response to the proposals put forth at the foreign ministerial conference on February 17, 1982, of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will create favourable conditions for mutual understanding between the countries in the region, thus gradually building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

The S.R.V. and the G.D.R. highly value the results of the working consultative conference of the deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries in Vientiane in December 1981, which they consider to be an important contribution of the socialist community to reducing tension and preserving peace in Southeast Asia.

Foreign Minister O. Fischer has accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam.

Budapest Radio Interview

LD171732 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by special correspondent Zslot Szalai in the "168 hours" program; date and place not given; recorded, Nguyen Co Thach speaks in English with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Question] In the last 2-3 years it has become the practice for the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to meet regularly and, so to speak, bombard their partners and adversaries with proposals. If we now review the proposals of the last meeting held in Vientiane, what do you think is the most important of them?

[Answer] I would be more exact. As far as the proposals of the last foreign ministerial conference are concerned, instead of importance I would rather speak of purpose. This purpose is not new after all. It is to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. For this reason we made three different proposals. The first concerned how tension can be basically eliminated. This is why we addressed it to China. We proposed that China put an end to its aggressive Southeast Asian policy and sign a nonaggression and non-interference treaty with us.

[Question] Do you mean that this treaty would be signed by China and the Indochinese countries?

[Answer] By each Indochinese state separately. The second proposal dealt with those problems which have developed between Thailand on the one hand and the Indochinese states on the other. We would like to create mutual trust between the Thais and us. Furthermore, we would like to achieve an end to tension on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea. So, according to this proposal, Thailand should sign a nonaggression and cooperation treaty with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. At the same time, we promised to withdraw certain military forcys from Kampuchea if the Thais do not support the guerrillas of Pol Pot any longer. This proposal can also be formulated differently, as follows: We shall start to withdraw our military forces if they sre willing to accept a demilitarized zone along the border.

[Question] In this connection there are several ideas. If I remember right, at the so-called Kampuchea session of the UN General Assembly in the summer of 1979, many proposed that this demilitarized zone be only on the Kampuchean side of the border. How do you view this?

[Answer] On both sides of the border, in Kampuchean and Thai territory alike. Of course, the width of it should be and can be negotiated. It may be 5 or even 10 kilometers. If this solution is not acceptable to the Thais, then we are ready to take any other step that would create peace, stability and security in the border zone.

[Question] By this do you mean that the Pol Pot forces and the army of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with the Vietnamese troops supporting them are still fighting in the western and northwestern parts of the country? It is obvious that the Thai support would cease with the creation of a demilitarized zone, would it not?

[Answer] This is finally the precondition for the withdrawal of a certain part of our troops. Well, this would be the second proposal. The third one concerns the relationships between the ASEAN member countries and Indochina.

We already proposed a seven-point plan last year at the UN General Assembly concerning the creation of peaceful coexistence and good-neighbor relations. These are, of course, principles. It is possible to have a debate on them. Otherwise we think that in the relationship between ASEAN and Indochina there are no serious problems. The problems exist between China and Indochina and between Thailand and Indochina.

[Question] Still, we Europeans have the impression that the ASEAN member states lack the will for peaceful coexistence with Indochina. I mean first of all Singapore and Thailand since there is a dispute even between the member states on the question of developing their relations with Vietnam.

[Answer] You are right in this. We, the Indochinese countries, are prepared for three possibilities. First, the ASEAN countries will follow China in the hostile policy against us. This would be the continuation of their present practice. Second, the ASEAN countries cease to support China and develop peaceful coexistence with us. In a certain sense this would mean a break with China on their part. Third, China and ASEAN increase the hostility, and China would give us a second lesson. We, of course, would be ready to take it.

[Question] And repulse them?

[Answer] Yes. This is our habit. If we recall the behavior of ASEAN member states in the last 35 years, they followed the United States against us all along, including the war. This, by the way, could not prevent the breakthrough of the revolutionary movements of Indochina. We think that cooperation would be the best for them and for us as well. But we are prepared for the eventuality that they will turn against us. We continue to feel our way at any rate.

VCP SECRETARIAT COMMUNIQUE ON EMULATION RESULTS

BK151420 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat recently released the following communique:

Entering 1981, the first year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, our people and armed forces encountered many difficulties due to the great imbalances in our economy accumulated from previous years. The difficulties were more pronounced toward the end of the year due to a prolonged drought and the existence of rice pests in many areas. In addition, we had to cope constantly with our enemy's all-round war of destruction. However, 1981 was also a year with favorable conditions, a year in which the expanded application of a number of new economic guidelines and policies effectively promoted our people's intensive productive labor.

In the face of such a situation, and in response to the party Central Committee's appeal, a movement for revolutionary action was whipped up to make positive preparations for the fifth party congress. Responding to the premier's directive and the masses' plans to step up the emulation movement to score outstanding achievements in honor of the party congress, all sectors and echelons attached great importance to doing a good job in organizing the 1981 emulation movement. The movement was aimed at promoting emulation in overcoming difficulties, developing advantages, and successfully fulfilling the 1981 State Plan. This would serve as an impetus for a widespread emulation drive to successfully fulfill the 1982 State Plan and to successfully carry out the resolution to be passed at the fifth party congress.

On the Front of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Production

The collectivized and individual peasants, the agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, and all those people engaged in fishery, forestry and salt production who had been effectively supported by various industries and the scientific and technical agencies and had been encouraged by the new economic policies of the party and state, stirred up a seething labor impetus rarely seen in recent years.

They enthusiastically implemented the new contract system in agriculture and emulated in intensively cultivating crops to increase yields following the examples of advanced models, in preventing and controlling crop insects and animal epidemics, and in building small and medium-sized farmland water conservancy projects, rivaling the Cau Ghe irrigation group. In the maritime product sector, there was a movement to emulate in building "Uncle Ho's fish ponds" rivaling the state-run Vung Tau-Con Dao fishing company. In forestry, there were mass movements to plant trees and build "Uncle Ho's fruit orchards" and so forth, while youths launched the movements to "grow 500,000 hectares of green manure plants and to take the lead in applying technical innovations. Women emulated in caring for rice, transplanting rice quickly on schedule, raising animals at home and growing mulberry to raise silkworms. While old people emulated in planting trees, the children competed against one another in caring for the trees.

Owing to these emulation efforts, the 1981 volume of grain production -- 15 million tons -- was the highest ever recorded. The most outstanding achievements belong to Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Tien Giang, Cao Bang and Gia Lai-Kontum Provinces, and Haiphong municipality. The productive impetus was maintained continually in Thai Binh, Quang Man-Da Nang, An Giang and Ha Bac Provinces. Production in Lai Chau, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien and Hau Giang Provinces, and Ho Chi Minh City surged forward better than in 1980. In addition to good results in rice production, there were also achievements in the planting of soybeans, peanuts and corn. Provinces growing the most soybeans were Cao Bang, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Hanoi, Hau Giang, Dong Thap, Minh Hai, Lam Dong and Dong Nai. Peanuts were grown mostly in Song Be, Tay Ninh, Long An, Dac Lac, Thuan Hai, Vinh Phu and Bac Thai, while corn was produced largely in Son La, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang and Dong Nai Provinces.

Pig raising continued to develop, especially in Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Cao Bang, Nghia Binh, Thuan Hai, Cuu Long and Tien Giang Provinces,

The maritime products sector developed its activities to catch, collect, purchase and raise maritime products and to process them for export. Achievements and efforts in this connection were noted mostly in Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone and Cuu Long, Minh Hai, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hai Hung and Vinh Phu Provinces. The state-run Vung Tau-Con Dao fishing company reached the highest labor productivity with an annual per capita level of 56 tons, doubling the 1980 level. The annual income of a fisherman was up to 7,766 dong. Financial contribution to the budget was 1.5 times that of 1980. Progress was also observed in other state-run fishing companies and maritime products corporations.

It could be said that on the agricultural and fishery production front, the first indications of a concerted mass movement to produce grain and other food products appeared.

Although the forestry production plan was not fulfilled, some provinces struggled to overfulfill their forest products exploitation plans by a large margin. They are Minh Hai, Tay Ninh, Hau Giang, Gia Lai-Kontum, Dac Lac and Lang Son Provinces. The tree-planting movement continued to develop in the plains and coastal areas. Although Bac Thai and Lang Son Provinces delivered more timber to the state, some other provinces failed in this respect.

On the Front of Industry, Capital Construction, Communications and Transport, and Handicrafts and Artisan Industry

This front is rife with difficulties due to serious and prolonged shortages of energy and materials, the irregular supply of grain and food products, and the still troubled system of administrative management through subsidization which restricts the development of many installations.

Entering 1981, the working class and manual workers welcomed Decision No 25 and 26-CP which eased constructions, enhanced the independence of installations in production and business operations, contributed to stimulating the impetus of productive labor emulation, and made managerial control more flexible and active.

Many factories and cooperatives which had received only roughly 50 percent of their major materials requirements, still knew how to develop their initiative in production and business operations by tapping the source of agricultural, forestry and other products from localities, exploiting the relations of economic cooperation between primary production units and local authorities, and using discards and rejects. They thus created enough jobs for workers, reducing about 70 percent of the paid nonwork hours. Faced with many difficulties in terms of materials and markets, many factories boldly redetermined their production guidelines and designed new types of goods required for export and consumption. On this basis, they launched an emulation movement to reorganize the production chain, improve technical work, save materials and energy, reduce production costs and turn out many new types of goods for domestic use and export, thus improving the people's livelihood and enthusing the masses. Some other factories which had received no materials at all, still knew how to uphold self-reliance and creatively implemented state policies by requesting foreign exchange loans to import materials or economically associated themselves with the local economy in order to get materials. As a result, they succeeded in maintaining production, producing more assets for society and stabilizing the workers' livelihood. Through various creative measures and emulation movements for productive labor and thrift, hundreds of primary production installations could fully use their manpower and the output of their machinery. They have fulfilled not only the state plan, but also their own plans and the plan for secondary production with gross output values twice, three times or even five- and six-fold higher than the gross output value provided for in the state plan.

Consequently, the state plan norms for many main products have been overfulfilled and outstanding achievements have been recorded by local industries and handicrafts, especially in Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi cities and in Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phy, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Hoang Lien Son, Phy Khanh, Tien Giang and Dong Nai Provinces. Many of the main construction projects have been completed on schedule. The Bim Son cement plant was commissioned on the occasion of the 52d founding anniversary of the VCP. The communications and transportation sector strived to support production and serve the people by ensuring the reopening of the Duong Bridge to traffic in the shortest period of time.

In these common achievements, the following advanced units stand out: the precision machine factory No 1, the Tran Hung Dao mechanical engineering plant, the Giai Phong mechanical engineering plant, the leather footwear factory, the Sao Mai carpet enterprise, the railway corporation No 8, the chemical and pharmaceutical cooperative, and so forth, in Hanoi; the southern detergent corporation, the Cuu Long jute enterprise, the Phong Phu and Thanh Cong textile plants, the United Tobacco enterprise No 2, the 2 September pharmaceutical products enterprise, the post and telegraph sector, and the handicraft sector in the Go Vap and Cu Chi precincts and the 1st precinct in Ho Chi Minh City; the Lam Thao superphosphate plant in Vinh Phy; the Son Duong tin mine in Ha Tuyen; the Deo Nai coal mine and the Uong Bi electrical power plant in Quang Ninh; the Nam Dinh silk factory in Ha Nam Ninh; the Bac Son tobacco plant in Ha Bac; the construction and production units of the Bim Son cement factory in Thanh Hoa; the Hoa Binh hydroelectric powerplant construction site in Ha Son Binh; the geological intergroup No 9 in Quang Ninh...

On the Distribution-Circulation Front

Encouraged by the policy of stable grain obligation and other new economic policies, and spurred by the success of harvesting three crops in one year, the working peasants competed zealously with one another to fulfill their grain and food obligation, to sell grain and to barter goods with the state. This was a noble manifestation of their loyalty to the party, their devotion to the worker-peasant alliance, their regard for the combatants on the front line, and their emulative spirit in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

By the end of the grain year (November 1981), the amount of grain in paddy equivalent collected nationwide had increased by 17 percent over 1980, a record. All the Mekong Delta, southern Trung Bo and Central Highlands provinces collected more grain than they did in 1980. For their part, the northern provinces still struggled to collect grain although their 10-month crop was seriously affected by floods and millions of people suffered food shortages; by the end of the 1981 5th-month spring crop, they had collected an amount of grain substantially larger than that brought in during the same period in 1980. It is worth noting that the provinces in former Nam Bo collected more taxes in the form of grain than in the previous year, and that the northern provinces recorded a twofold increase over the 1980 grain year in the amount of grain collected in excess of their grain obligation and through the exchange of goods and materials with the state. Among these general achievements, some which stood out were those recorded by the people in Tien Giang, Dong Thap, An Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Nai, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, and so forth.

Substantial increases were also reported in the collection of other foodstuffs and agricultural products. The total value of these foodstuffs and agricultural products collected in 1981 (with the price factor already taken into account) went up by 45 percent over 1980. Specifically, the total value of the pork collected increased by 20 percent (a twofold increase was reported in the south in particular); manually produced sugar, up 3.2 times; fresh water fish, nearly double; soybeans, by 30 percent; unhusked peanuts, by 39 percent, and so forth.

Thanks to their increased production, many provinces tried their best to ensure the supply of staple commodities for cadres, workers and the armed forces, especially the supply of those goods the production of which was entrusted to the localities.

To contribute to stabilizing the living conditions of workers, many state-operated trade units improved their operational procedures and ensured a broader and more regular sale of goods. The force of marketing cooperatives in village and wards, which comprised nearly 8,500 establishments and more than 17,000 outlets, intensified their activities. Standing out in this field were, first, Nghe Tinh, and then Thanh Hoa, Phu Khanh, An Giang, and so forth.

Although the export sector did not fulfill its plan norms, the value of exports still went up by 30 million dong compared with 1980. Many provinces actively produced exportable goods to finance the import of materials for the production sector and other goods for the people. Ha Son Binh Province, Thai Thuy District in Thai Binh Province, Phu Tien District in Hai Hung Province, the general rattan and bamboo product export corporation and the general transportation and foreign trade corporation were credited with many achievements.

At a time when international tourism was not yet developed, the tourism sector vigorously shifted its activities to welcoming local visitors. Thanks to this, the sector's profits recorded a 50-percent increase over 1980, or a sixfold increase over 1976. Tourism establishments and hotels, however, were not put to full use. Doing best were the tourism corporations of Ho Chi Minh City, Vung Tau-Con Dao, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Dong Nai, Cuu Long, An Giang and Hau Giang.

Haiphong port made progress toward the year's end due to its efforts in reorganizing its work force and wage payment system.

The collection of industrial and commercial taxes was stepped up. All cities and provinces overfulfilled their norms, reduced the amount of uncollected taxes, made an effort to implement various policies correctly, exercised control, granted bonuses and meted out penalties. Tien Giang, An Giang and Ha Son Binh Provinces sought to expand management to the grassroots level and combated tax evasion more effectively.

On the Sociocultural Front

The cultural sector succeeded in maintaining the regular artistic activities of the professional and nonprofessional cultural workers. The system of cultural houses and mobile information units operated satisfactorily. The movement for a new lifestyle made headway in a number of localities. The mass movement against negativism in the cultural life achieved initial results. The movement to emulate Hai Hau District, a frontrank district in developing culture and arts and letters, is spreading far and wide. The central newsreel and documentary film studio was a frontrank model in the field of quality film making.

The "five completions" movement was the most lively one in the public health sector. At present, thousands of villages have completely fulfilled some of their tasks; 59 districts have completed the building of three kinds of public sanitary projects (bath house, drinking water well, and two-compartment latrine); 88 districts have completely fulfilled the task of planting medicinal herbs and using traditional medicines; 17 districts have completely fulfilled the task of promoting family planning; 18 districts have completely fulfilled the task of promoting public health, and 18 districts have completely fulfilled the task of organizing public health networks at the grassroots and district level. Ha Nam Tinh took the lead in the movement for planting medicinal herbs and using traditional medicines. Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Haiphong Municipalities, and Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa and Quang Ninh Provinces set the pace in the movement for planned parenthood and reducing the rate of population growth so as to protect the health of laborers and the living standards of families. The institute of ophthalmology successfully treated many cases of eye disease; these methods of treatment have a high scientific value and can easily be disseminated and applied at the grassroots level.

The emulation movements for teaching and learning well, for building schools and classrooms, and for managing the living conditions of teachers and students, which are aimed at improving the quality of education according to the guidelines on educational reforms, are developing continuously. In all the higher, vocational and general education sectors, there have been outstanding frontrank model schools and teachers who have set an example in professional dedication and creative teaching.

On the Front of Consolidating National Defense and Security

By performing practical revolutionary deeds, the entire armed forces launched an emulation drive to score achievements in honor of the party. This was the culmination of the emulation efforts to implement the campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the fighting strength of the people's armed forces." The frontline units upheld their sense of responsibility and honor by initiating an emulation movement to heighten vigilance, to maintain combat readiness, and to achieve victory with the first shots, in the first day and on the frontline of the fatherland. Day and night, they actively underwent technical and tactical training, improved their physical strength, consolidated their positions, and joined the local people of various nationalities in developing increasingly effective combat plans. Emulating the front, the units stationed in the rear developed their forces in all respects and stood ready to give the greatest possible assistance to the front in manpower and supplies. At the same time, they satisfactorily carried out the tasks of defending the rear, stepping up production and practicing thrift, and joined the people's public security forces in firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety. Various organs, transportation units, pipeline units, defense factories, armed branches and services, learning institutes, road building units...initiated movements for revolutionary action to improve the effectiveness of their work and to show their profound and sincere revolutionary sentiments for the party. Hundreds of frontrank models have emerged, including 122 outstanding units such as the Khanh Khe group, which has won high praise and is setting the pace for the emulation movement of the entire army.

In the people's public security forces, the emulation movement "for the fatherland's security" was coordinated with the implementation of the campaign "to build honest and strong public security forces," to follow the examples of martyr Nguyen Tai Hai and various frontrank public security units, and to score achievements in honor of the fifth party congress. Thanks to this, the movement was able to make new headway and to record appreciable achievements in maintaining political security, consolidating strategically important areas, combating rebellions, and protecting socialst property and the people's lives as well as building public security forces. Moreover, the movement gave rise to more than 700 frontrank units. However, it should make greater efforts in maintaining public order and safety, especially in the capital and other key areas.

A special and praiseworthy feature of this major emulation drive was that various sectors, localities and establishments embarked on many new projects and turned out many new products named "The Fifth Congress." These were projects and products which reflected a profound regard for and revolutionary loyalty to the party, which bore a highly scienfitif and technical significance, which had a strong or decisive impact on the fulfillment of the 1981 State Plan in the basic units, and which actively paved the way for the formulation and implementation of the 1982 State Plan. According to still incomplete statistics, various establishments registered to build and produce nearly 10,000 new projects and products, many of which had never been produced in our country before. These were major projects such as the five support projects designed to serve the construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant; participating in these projects were the people of Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai and several other provinces. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union was credited with a rice-growing project north of Ha Tien and the Pha Lai electric power plant project, in which young people of many provinces were mobilized to participate. Hanoi completed 900 of the 1,390 projects and products it registered to build. Among the products completed were the 12-horsepower D12M diesel engine, which was developed by he Tran Hung Dao mechanical engineering plant and awarded a gold medal at the Plovdiv international fair in Bulgaria, and which is being mass-produced with a quality similar to or surpassing that of the award winning engine; the high-pwer EV-250 screw-making machine, which was made for the first time in our country by the machine tools manufacturing plant No 1; and 10,000 portable power drills for export, and good quality, button-operated, timer-equipped 400-millimeter diameter electric table fans, which were produced by the precision machine factor No 1. For their part, various local industries were credited with more than 145 new projects nad products. By concentrating its efforts on overcoming the difficulties regarding energy, raw materials and supplies, Ho Chi Minh City completed 300 of the 500 projects and products registered for production. Typical of these were the project undertaken by the textile enterprise No 13 to carry our major repairs and to install new equipment in order to expand and modernize production and to improve its quality in 1982; the project of eastern bus corporation to convert 100 of its gasonline-operated buses into coal-operated ones; the building of 26 bridges in Hoc Mon District, a project carried out jointly by the state and the people, and so forth. In other provinces, about 100 new projects and products were completed, including many new items such as the minibicycle made by Thai Binh, the high quality velvet produced by Ha Nam Ninh, the raw materials for the production of detergents turned out by the Lam Thao superphosphate plant in Vinh Phy, and the calcium carbide, liquefied nitrogen, detergents and nylon sheets manufactured by Quang Nam-Da Nang. In Haiphong, the Niem bridge project was completed with high quality and 11 months ahead of schedule. In Quang Ninh, the Mao Khe mine was credited with building the Voc fan, which helped markedly improve the working conditions of underground mine workers and enhance their labor productivity....

Another special feature of this emulation drive was that various establishments and localities enthusiastically and fervently participated in signing emulation contracts. For the first time, 36 provinces zoned off areas for the purpose of making emulation contracts.

The signatures of the 36 comrade provincial people's committee chairmen or deputy chairmen constituted a pledge of honor made by the party organization and people in each province to the party, people and combatants throughout the country. With their signatures, they committed themselves to cooperate with one another, to emulate one another, to exchange experiences, to bring into play the strengths of their localities, and to help one another implement successfully the tasks and plans assigned to each locality by the party and the state. Following this example, various districts, precincts and establishments in many provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Haiphong, also made emulation pledges. The emulative spirit was markedly enhanced, the sense of responsibility of the leadership in the emulation movement was upheld, and the effectiveness of the emulation activities was increased. The result was that all the 36 provinces which signed emulation contracts made markedly more progress than in 1980. Many of them overfulfilled the key targets of the 1981 State Plan and checked the economic downturn in their localities.

On the basis of the results obtained by the provinces in implementing their emulation contracts, the party Central Committee Emulation Department and the General Statistics Department, in coordination with various sectors at the central level, have selected the provinces with the most achievements and recommended them to the Council of Ministers for commendation. Following are the localities selected:

Setting the pace for the seven northern mountain provinces is Hoang Lien Son. Despite having to cope constantly with the enemy, and despite the heavy rains in the 5th-month spring season and the fact that both of their annual rice crops were affected by harmful insects and diseases, the local people, through their arduous efforts, managed to obtain a highly successful 10th-month crop. This enabled them not only to make up for the shortfall incurred in the 5th-month spring crop but also to overfulfill the state plan for annual grain output. Their fish production was satisfactory. Both their plans for forest preservation and afforestation were overfulfilled. Their military tasks were performed well. Progress was made in all other fields of activities. Closely following Hoang Lien Son's lead os Quang Ninh Province.

Leading the seven Bac Bo Delta and midland provinces is Hai Hung. Although both of their regular rice crops, especially the 10th-month crop, were seriously affected by harmful insects and diseases, the local people tried hard and obtained total success in agricultural production. They did well in fish production satisfactorily fulfilled the obligation to contribute grain and foodstuffs to the state, and gradually improved the people's living conditions. They carried out their military tasks and public health work very well, while making appreciable progress in all other fields of activities. Playing a close second to Hai Hung are Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh Provinces.

Leading the seven central coastal provinces is Quang Nam-Da Nang. Although it had to face numerous difficulties regarding energy, supplies and fertilizer coupled with the difficulties regarding energy, supplies and fertilizer coupled with the difficulties caused by floods, the province fulfilled or overfulfilled at the 16 norms established as criteria of emulation activites. Its gross production of grain in paddy equivalent exceeded the plan norm and represented a substantial increase over 1980. The amount of grain collected also exceeded the plan norm. Industrial, artisan and handicraft production was well above targets. The value of goods collected exceeded the plan norm. The export plan was fulfilled. The troop recruitment plan was overfulfilled. Closely following Quang Nam-Da Nang are Nghia Binh and Phu Khhanh Provinces.

Setting the pace for the three eastern Nam Bo provinces is Dong Nai. Despite the many difficulties caused by a prolonged drought which was then followed by heavy rains and resulting waterlogging, and despite rather heavy losses caused by harmful insect and diseases, the province achieved the highest gross grain output of the region and overfulfilled both the agricultural products and grain collection plans.

Although it was entrusted with no grain obligation, the province, aware of the difficulties faced by the state, turned over thousands of tons of grain to the central authorities. The province overfulfilled its plans both for pig and cattle breeding. The value of its exports was well over targets. Its obligation to deliver agricultural products and foodstuffs to the state was fulfilled satisfactorily. The province also made headway in all other fields of activities. Dong Nai was the province which fulfilled or overfulfilled more plan norms than any other locality in the region.

Leading the nine Mekong Delta provinces is Tien Giang. Despite the fact that flash floods came earlier and receded later than usual, that a drought occurred in the middle of the rice crops, and that harmful insects and diseases caused rather serious losses, Tien Giang still managed to overfulfill the state plan for grain production. The local cattle population also increased over the plan norm and over 1980. Industrial, artisan and handicraft production exceeded the plan norm and increased over 1980. The amount of grain collected and delivered to the central authorities was above target and the largest in the region. The plan for collection and delivery of agricultural products and foodstuffs to the state was fulfilled to a large extent. Progress was reported in all other fields of activities. Tien Giang fulfilled or overfulfilled 15 of the 16 norms established as criteria of emulation activities. Closely following Tien Giang are Hau Giang and Minh Hai Provinces. In the Mekong Delta, An Giang was the province which collected the largest amount of grain per capita and which achieved a high ratio of collection in relation to its annual paddy output.

It is worth noting that although many provinces in each of the aforementioned regions were rated low, they actually achieved a faster pace of development than other provinces, thereby signaling an extremely exciting emulation movement to catch up with and overtake the frontrank models in 1982. The leading provinces, therefore, see no reason for being complacent in the 1982 emulation movement.

The Main Experiences

Through the developments and results of the emulation movement, the following conclusions -- which are also the major experiences -- may be drawn:

1. The people manifest their close unity with the leading party by taking practical revolutionary actions. Emulating in scoring outstanding achievements in honor of the party congress is the aspiration of the majority of our people.

2. The management mechanism must be constantly improved and jobs must be secured for all people.

3. The most important requirement to be met through emulation is to fulfill state plans. Therefore, the administration and mass organizations must closely coordinate with each other, guidance on emulation must be carried out persistently and continuously, control and supervision must be exerted, good experiences must be commended and errors must be straightened out.

4. Emulation is a revolutionary movement of the masses. Therefore, it must be placed under the party's constant and direct leadership. Emulation must be linked to the party's other tasks. Party members must set examples in emulation. Party chapters must lead emulation drives.

5. Localities must know how to promote their revolutionary traditions and instill pride into the masses.

6. Creative methods must be applied to motivate and organize emulation drives. Making emulation pledges is one good method.

7. To ensure a steady, continuous emulation movement, it is necessary to improve the masses' spritual and material conditions in a regular, realistic and just manner, primarily for those who score achievements.

8. It is extremely important to encourage the masses with timely information and propaganda activities.

However, it is necessary to overcome the situation in which the emulation movement is unevenly carried out in localities,, sectors and establishments. The emulation movement still does not exist in some units and is still weak in the distribution and circulation sectors. Many state managerial and professional organs have not yet organized emulation drives.

Bringing into play the success of the 1981 emulation movement and to score new outstanding achievements in honor of the fifth party congress, which is scheduled to open soon, our people and combatants throughout the country have achieved initial successes in the 1st quarter of 1982. In the north, the 5th-month spring rice has been planted rapidly, on schedule and according to technical requirements. Consumer goods production has increased substantially. The collection of a number of staple commodities has made headway. There still are numerous difficulties and shortcomings, however. But, the more difficulties we face, the more vigorously we must promote the emulation movement so as to use the surplus in one place to make up for shortages in others. If we cannot resolve these problems in one way, we must try to do it another way, using the intelligence and creative talents of all people, all units, all sectors and all echelons.

Revolution is a cause of the masses. To ensure a vigorous emulation movement, we must satisfactorily organize emulation activities and gradually enhance the forms and targets of these activities. A new spirit has emerged on the ricefields and in the factories. Let our people and combatants throughout the country resolutely emulate in scoring many new and more outstanding achievements, fulfilling the 1982 State Plan and implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

COMMUNIST LABOR DAY MARKS LENIN'S BIRTH

OW181740 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 18 -- A communist labour day was organized here today to celebrate Lenin's 112th birth anniversary (April 22) and to welcome the success of the recent Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The event, sponsored by the Hanoi People's Committee and Federation of Trade Unions took place at the construction site of the Hanoi Labour Cultural Palace -- a gift from the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Among those present were Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; Nguyen Thuyet, member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; and representatives of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and the Commission for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and more than 500 public employees in the capital city. Ambassadors, charges d'affaires and more than 400 staff members of the embassies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Hanoi took part in the labour day.

Speaking at the opening of the day, Pham Loi, secretary of the Hanoi Federation of Trade Unions, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin paid high tribute to Lenin's merits and expressed the wish for constant consolidation and development of solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries.

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SUZUKI EXPLAINS STAND ON DEFENSE OF SEALANES

OW191249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 19, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday he has pledged to the people that Japan will defend its sealanes extending 1,000 miles from the nation's coasts. Suzuki told the Diet he has made no such a promise to the United States.

Suzuki voluntarily used the word "pledge" in the form of "to the people" for the first time, although he denied the existence of the alleged pledge to the U.S.

The use of the word "pledge" appears to suggest that as a result of repeated U.S. demands upon Japan to fulfil its proper role in defense, Suzuki finally conceded that Japan must fulfil its responsibility, political sources said.

Questioned about the sealane defense issue by Shigeaki Haruta, Komeito member of the lower house, Suzuki said Japan was tackling the issue under a policy of building up defense capacity to protect a searoute zone of 1,000 miles.

SUZUKI CRITICIZES U.S. CALL FOR OPENING MARKET

OW200539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 20, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday the United States was inconsistent in pressing for Japan's liberalization of farm and fishery product imports.

He was referring to a fresh U.S. call to include some farm and fishery products in a new Japanese market-opening program now being drawn up.

Suzuki pointed out the U.S. had proposed consultations on Japan's residual import restraints on farm and fishery products under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He made the remark to newsmen following a briefing from Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, at a Cabinet meeting on the progress of the new measures.

Kichiro Tazaws, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, also said, "We do not take the latest U.S. proposal as a fresh government initiative. If they wanted to make a fresh proposal they should drop the request for the total import liberalization and seek the holding of the Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee working group," Tazawa told reporters after the Cabinet meeting. He pointed out that the U.S. officially proposed such bilateral consultations under the Article 22 of the GATT, seeking ultimately the total liberalization.

OFFICIALS STUDYING NEW MEASURES TO OPEN MARKET

OW200019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 20, KYODO -- Senior Japanese officials started making a serious study this week on a second package of measures to open the Japanese market still wider to foreign imports under U.S. and West European pressure.

Government sources said the package will be decided on May 7 just before the meeting of the ministerial council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) scheduled for May 10-11.

In formulating the package, the government also has in mind the eighth economic summit of industrialized democracies at Versailles in June, the sources said.

They said officials of the government agencies, including the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, will meet every day until this weekend to map out a working-level plan by April 26 on the basis of an eight-point draft plan submitted by the Economic Planning Agency. The draft plan calls for, among others, relaxation of residual import restrictions on agricultural products, liberatlization of service trades and a further reduction of tariff rates.

The sources said the crux of the second package would be the easing of import curbs on 22 agricultural products now that the United States had demanded their complete decontrol.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry has expressed itself firmly against the inclusion of such a step in the package, because of Washington's proposal that the two countries discuss the matter at a forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Therefore, the sources said, it remains to be seen whether the liberalization of agricultural imports would be incorporated into the working-level plan for the second package.

To decide on the package by May 7, they said, the government will have to work out a general outline before the holiday-studded "golden week" starting late this month when some ministers, including MITI Minister Shintaro Abe, will leave on overseas tours.

On April 26, therefore, a meeting to coordinate details will be held by the ministers concerned, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, Masumi Esaki, chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's special committee on international economic relations, and the ruling party's three top executive officers, the sources said,

MORE SPORTS EXCHANGES TO BE PROMOTED WITH USSR

OW200757 Tokyo KYODO In English 0735 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 20, KYODO -- Leaders of Japanese and Soviet amateur sports associations have agreed to promote further sports exchanges between the two countries.

The agreement came when Viktor Ivonin, visiting vice president of the Soviet Union Amateur Sports Association, Tuesday paid a courtesy call on leaders of the Japan Amateur Association (JASA), including Directors Hanji Aoki and Hisata Yamaguchi.

Ivonin is visiting Japan to take part in a Japan-Soviet round-table conference which began here Tuesday.

KYODO: NO PROGRESS IN SALMON TALKS WITH USSR

OW200027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, April 19, KYODO -- No progress was made in Russo-Japanese negotiations here Monday on Japan's salmon catch quota this year in the northwest Pacific waters and on other problems, Japanese officials said.

At the meeting, Akira Matsuura, head of the Japanese Fishery Agency, and Soviet First Vice Fishery Minister Nikolay Kudryavtsev reiterated their proposals made last week.

The Soviet Union proposed on April 14 that Japan's catch quota in 1982 be held down to 37,000 tons, or 5,500 tons less than the 42,500 tons agreed on last year, while Japan sought a quota of 45,000 tons.

Matsuura arrived in Moscow last Saturday in an effort to break the impasse in negotiations in time for the start of fishery operations on May 1.

Japanese and Soviet negotiators were scheduled to meet on Tuesday to discuss such problems as joint surveillance of Japanese salmon fishing operations.

MIYAZAWA ON ROK'S REQUEST FOR $6-BILLION AID

OW161129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16, KYODO -- Japan and South Korea cannot settle Seoul's request for a dollar 6 billion loan by early May as proposed earlier, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa indicated Friday.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi planned to visit South Korea early next month to conclude the aid issue concerning its 1982-86 economic development plan.

Speaking at a House of Councillors committee meeting, Miyazawa said, "I think Foreign Minister Sakurauchi may need a little more time before visiting South Korea. We've not come up yet with our idea (on how much Japan can offer) though the ministries concerned have been stepping up efforts to coordinate their views," he added without elaboration.

Foreign Ministry officials have informally said the government was ready to extend up to dollar 4 billion to South Korea over the five-year period. But Finance Minister Michio Watanabe says dollar 4 billion is much more than the government can offer at a time when it is fighting to restore Japan's own financial health. The figure compared with dollar 83 million in aid Japan extended to South Korea in fiscal 1980. Japan's aid to that country for fiscal 1981, which ended on March 31, has not yet been determined.

Sakurauchi's Seoul visit may be delayed until late next month, since he is scheduled to be out of the country around May 10 for a meeting of the Organization of the Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). At present, South Korea does not appear ready to reduce its request for dollar 6 billion.

The South Korean position was called "tough" by Toshikazu Maeda, Japanese ambassador to Seoul who is now in Tokyo for consultations with the government.

SOUTH KOREAN CHURCH COUNCIL STATEMENT REPORTED

SK200418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- The "Missionary Council of Religious Society," a joint organization of Catholicism and Protestantism in South Korea, issued a statement on April 17 strongly demanding that the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea be recalled home, according to a report.

Pointing out that the United States, in league with the South Korean puppet clique, reaped exorbitant profits by selling rice to South Korea at a price much higher than the world market price, the statement said: "We live in poverty owing to the United States." Expressing indignation at the fact that the fascist clique misleads public opinion, abusing the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people,the statement appraised the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" as an extension of the Kwangju uprising.

The statement was signed by 42 Catholic and Protestant churchmen including pastors Pak Hyong-kyu, So Nam-tong and Cho Sun-hyong and priests Chi Hak-sun, Ham Se-ung and Kim Song-hun.

CHURCH GROUPS' SUPPORT OF PUSAN SUSPECTS NOTED

SK200845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- The South Korean Standing Committee of Bishops made public a statement on April 16 expressing full support to priest Choe Ki-sik, director of the Wonju Catholic Parochial School, in his act of providing shelter to patriotic students who had set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and participants in the Kwangju popular uprising and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans persecution of him, according to a foreign press report.

The statement stressed: "We fully respect the conscience of the priest who protected hunted men," and it protested against the fascist clique's impudence in slandering the Catholic Church as if it were an organ giving "leftist education."

The "Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean Affairs," a joint organization of Korean religionists in Japan and Japanese religionists, and the "Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee" issued a statement on April 16 in Tokyo in denunciation of the fascist clique's suppression of the Catholic priest. The statement said:

The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" is vivid proof that the grievances and wrath at the present "regime" and outside forces encouraging it are pent up among the people. We strongly protest against the arrest of priest Choe Ki-sik and Kim Hyon-chang, a participant in the Kwangju popular uprising, and demand their release. In connection with the situation we cannot but direct attention to the injustice and danger of the Japanese Government's aid to South Korea which will help maintain and encourage the South Korean repressive system.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

Attends Banquet 18 Apr

SK182222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of April 18 in honour of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Party.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song nad his wife, in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, appeared in the banquet hall amid the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the Romanian Socialist Republic and our country were played at the banquet. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Then Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife and their entourage, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country. Also attending there on invitation were members of the Romanian art troupe headed by Teodorescu Dorin visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader, Mircea Moarcas, deputy editor of the Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA, and Romanian guests staying in our country.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Hwan, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Choe Chae-u, and chairmen of the commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personages of working people's organizations, leading functionaries of power bodies of Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Romania Sin In-ha were present at the banquet. The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with sentiments of friendship. Artists of the Mansudae art troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK182243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 18 in honour of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear guests from Romania, comrades: These days have been eventful for us with many visitors from different continents -- prominent political leaders and friends. And today we are very pleased to meet you Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our closest comrade-in-arms from Europe. Feeling very happy over our emotional reunion with you, respected Comrade General Secretary, in our Pyongyang, I would like first to warmly welcome you and your party in our country.

This is your third visit to our country as head of the Romanian party and state. This is another event remarkable in the annals of fraternal friendship between Korea and Romania, which clearly shows what deep trust and comradely friendship you entertain for us. We were deeply moved by the fact that you attach great significance to our reunion and set great store by the friendship and solidarity between the two countries. Two years ago we had comprehensive and profound talks. This time, too, will be an opportunity of our exchanging opinions in a wide range on the current international situation, I believe.

The present international situation is very complicated and strained, and the danger of a new world war is growing daily. The danger of war is felt in Asia, including Korea, in the Middle East, in Europe and in Africa and Latin America. A serious danger of a new war has been created in Europe by the imperialists moves to strengthen the NATO, an aggressive military bloc, and to ship into this area a large number of latest mass destruction weapons including medium-range nuclear missiles of new type.

The U.S.-led imperialists are openly interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries, trying to overthrow the socialist system by instigating counterrevolutionary forces and pursuing an all-out hostile policy towards the socialist countries, thereby deliberately increasing tensions in Europe. At present, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their aggressive military base, the base of nuclear attack, and are making a frantic effort to provoke another war against our republic.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the manoeuvres of the imperialists to increase tensions and wreck peace and security in Asia, Europe and all other parts of the world, pitting themselves against the socialist countries.

It is the most important task facing the world peace-loving people to struggle to avert the danger of a new war and defend peace and security in the world. World peace and security can be defended only when the peoples in all lands and continents maintain independence and wage a stubborn struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war. We deem it necessary for the peace-loving people the world over to unite closely and make joint efforts to thwart and frustrate the imperialists reckless policy of arms race, realize a complete disarmament, abolish all military blocs and foreign aggressive military bases and get foreign troops withdrawn from other countries and establish nuclear-free zones, peace zones, in many regions of the world.

Today the Romanian party and government headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are making strenuous efforts for European peace and security, relaxation of international tensions, peaceful settlement of disputes, disarmanent and removal of nuclear weapons. We highly appreciate this and support the excellent peace initiatives you have taken as peace champion. We also take this opportunity to express deep thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian party, government and people for their active support for our people's just struggle to force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Respected Comrade President, both as socialist countries, Korea and Romania have forged firm ties of friendship on the principle of independence and international solidarity, and these traditional relations of friendship and cooperation have been daily strengthening and developing through the common struggle against imperialism and for victory in the cause of peace, socialism and communism. At present it is an important factor for frustrating the anti-communist, anti-socialist row of the imperialists and easing the international tension and consolidating world peace that socialist countries carry out revolution and construction more successfully and give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and strengthen cooperation and unity among them.

The fraternal Romanian people have already achieved many successes in the struggle to build a multilaterally developed socialist society, firmly defending independence and united closely around the Romanian Communist Party under your leadership. The Korean people regard the successes made by the fraternal Romanian people as common success of socialist countries and sincerely wish them greater strikes in implementing decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and advancing toward a bright future.

Korea-Romania relations based on independence are an example of relationship among socialist countries. Because of our common cause of maintaining independence, our mutual trust and brotherhood have deepened, and the friendly relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have been established on a solid basis. This is a due contribution to humanity's common cause of making the world independent and defending peace. We are proud of this and will in the future, too, make every effort to develop friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Availing myself of this reunion with our intimate friend overflowing with feelings of friendship, I would like to propose a toast: To a lasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples, to the prosperity and development of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and international communist movement, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the good health of respected Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Romanian guests, and to the good health of all comrades present here.

Ceausescu Banquet Speech

SK190439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 18 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in his honour. The full text of his speech reads:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, respected Comrade Kim Song-ae, dear comrades and friends: I, first of all, would like to express profound thanks to you, in the name of myself and my wife and the Romanian delegation accompanying me, for your friendly reception and welcome of us and excellent words you spoke of us and the Romanian people. It gives me, too, special pleasure to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the entire friendly Korean people.

We feel great happiness each time we visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and meet you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, my initimate friend and close comrade, and the friendly Korean people. We hope that our current third visit to your beautiful country and the talks between us that began today will mark another important landmark in the annals of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between our two countries, two parties and two peoples. The Romanian Communists and working people, as intimate friends, heartily rejoice over the remarkable successes made by the Korean people in the implementation of the decisions of the sixth party congress and in socialist construction under the tested leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

I take this opportunity of reaffirming the support and solidarity of the entire Romanian people for the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. We support most resolutely the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the principled stand of the Workers Party of Korea laid down by you, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the sixth party congress. We note with satisfaction that the relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are constantly strengthened in the spirit of the Romania-Korea treaty of friendship and cooperation, the joint statement adopted in 1978 and the agreement reached at our meetings.

I believe that through our talks we will seek together new ways and possibility of lifting these relations to a higher plane in conformity with the great potential possessed by our two countries and the interests of the two countries striving to achieve a faster economic and social progress. The relations between our two countries and two peoples are solid and are based on mutual deep trust and equality, mutual respect and respect for national independence and a constant development of these relations is an important contribution to the cause of socialism and progress of the world and peace.

Dear comrades and friends, our entire people are making all out efforts to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress which will put Romania on a new stage of socio-economic development and beat the targets of the 1981-1985 five-year plan. We have set it forth as the basic targets of this stage to attain a new quality of higher level in all socio-economic activities, make the maximum effective mobilisation of all the material and manpower potential of the country and widely introduce the latest successes of the scientific and technical revolutions into the national economy and all spheres of social life.

We are lifting the overall living standards and cultural level of the people to a new, higher stage on the basis of the unceasing development of the national economy.

We also pay particular concern for completing the scientific guidance of society and deepening socialist democracy in all spheres of socio-economic life. By establishing a broad democratic organisational system, we let the entire working people and all the people directly participate in social management. We are also strengthening political education and the work of raising the socialist consciousness of the masses and rearing a new type of men and making strenuous efforts to see that socialist ethics and the principle of impartiality may be constantly encouraged in overall social life.

While making every possible effort to fulfill her plan for socialist development, Romania is endeavouring to create an atmosphere of peace and broad international cooperation. Because, we are convinced that only in such an atmosphere not only our people but the whole people can guarantee their free and independent socio-economic development, progress and well-being.

We are deeply apprehensive of the present international situation getting ever more complicated today. On the one hand the struggle of the people against imperialist, colonial policy and for new political sovereignty based on complete equality and a new policy based on respect for national independence, peace and cooperation is gaining momentum. On the other hand, in the international life, conflicts and tensions continue and are growing still worse and the arms race is being intensified as never before and signs of a world-wide economic crisis are expanding, virtually sweeping all countries. The tendencies of consolidating the sphere of domination and redividing it and contradictions among nations are growing and the difference between the developing and the developed countries are widening. All these are increasing the political and economic instability on the international scene and creating a greater danger to lives and liberties of the peoples and to world peace.

The fundamental problem at the present juncture is war or peace. Today all the peoples and all the progressive forces are confronted with the most urgent task to join strength to prevent the aggravation of international tensions, conflicts and the trend towards war and pursue and maintain the policy of detente and peace, cooperation and independence. In this spirit Romania is actively participating in the settlement of important problems decisive of the guarantee of peace and cooperation in the international life and in the present-day world.

We give priority in our foreign policy to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, are strengthening solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries and expanding our relations with all the countries of the world, irrespective of social system, proceeding from the spirit of peaceful co-existence. We regard the principles of complete equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and abandonment of threat by strength and use of strength as the basis of all these relations. We are struggling for the respect of the right of each people to develop freely and independently in accordance with their own will and aspiration.

We pay particular attention to the European situation and strongly demand a stop to the deployment of new medium-range missiles on this continent and withdrawal and destruction of the existing missiles. Romania is making resolute efforts for a concrete step to discontinue arms race before it is too late and realise disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. Proceeding from this, we direct special attention to the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament and intend to make every effort to channel it towards more positive results in keeping with the expectation of all people who want to see that a practical activity is launched without delay for disarmament.

We strongly hold that all disputes must be solved peacefully only by the political method, by means of negotiation. Life shows that it is easy to cause a conflict, but it is much more difficult to end it. From this stand we think that efforts must be increased to comprehensively solve the Middle East problem and establish durable and fair peace in this region through the withdrawal of Israel from the land occupied in 1967 and solution of the Palestine problem and founding of an independent Palestine state. We consider that all disputes must be settled in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world in such spirit, in other words, in the spirit of negotiation. We think that a more resolute actions must be taken to eliminate backwardness and the wide gap between poor and rich countries, facilitate the rapid development of all peoples, primarily the backward peoples, make them enjoy the achievements of modern science and technology and establish a new international economic order whereby to create a favourable situation for the economic stabilisation of the world.

It is necessary to let all countries participate in the solution of big and complicated problems facing contemporary mankind with complete equality, irrespective of their size and social system. In this aspect, the medium and small countries, developing and nonaligned countries which hold a majority in the world and are directly interested in the policy of equality, respect of national independence, cooperation and peace should play a particular role. We consider that the United Nations and other international organisations should play a greater role and make a greater contribution to the democratisation of international relations and cooperation, detente and peace.

Dear comrades, I would like to note with satisfaction that Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will cooperate with each other in the international arena and our two countries and two parties are taking the same or very akin stand in all big problems on present-day peace and cooperation. I express the belief that our peoples will, in the future, too, closely cooperate for the idea of freedom and national independence, peace and cooperation.

With such feelings, I propose a toast to the good health and long life of you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, to the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Korean peoples, to wellbeing and happiness of the friendly Korean people, to the realization of their legitimate desire to reunify the country, to world peace and cooperation, and to the health of you all.

Meets Kim Il-song 19 Apr

SK200017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, on April 19 called on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, at the guest house.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife there. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Leaders Continue Talks

SK200032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again in Pyongyang on April 19 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice premier; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the C.C., the WPK and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK; Comrade Sin In-ha, alternate member of the C.C., the WPK and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania.

Present on the opposite side were Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first vice-premier of the government and chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP and first vice-premier of the government; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP and minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP and first vice-chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the C.C., the RCP and minister of machine-building industry; Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Views Arts Performance

SK200036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2228 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was performed at the February 8 House of Culture on April 19 in honour of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, appeared in the box amidst the welcome music, the entire audience warmly welcomed them with the cheers of hurrah and applause.

The entourage of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also saw the performance. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of public organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania, and working people in the city. The audience included Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Prior to the performance national anthems of the Romanian Socialist Republic and our country were played. The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic plane.

At the end of the performance a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the beloved leader of the Romanian people, and a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu shaking hands were projected on the backdrop. Artists in Korean and Romanian national costumes sang "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Romanian song "The Party, Ceausescu, Romania," dancing a friendship dance.

The cheers of hurrah again burst forth and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu acknowledged the cheers, raising high their clasped hands. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a floral basket to the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance.

FIDEL CASTRO ATTENDS BIRTHDAY FETE AT EMBASSY

SK200009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- DPRK Ambassador to Cuba Yi In-chun arranged a grand banquet on April 15 in Havana in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report from Havana.

Invited to the banquet was Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.

Also present there on invitation were Guillermo Garcia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of State; alternate members of the Political Bureau and members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party; vice-directors of departments of the Central Committee of the party; a vice-chairman of the State Economic Cooperation Committee; vice-ministers of foreign affairs, foreign trade and communications; the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; the chairman of the Peace Committee and other personages concerned and general secretary of the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization and others.

Ambassador Yi In-chun and Comrade Fidel Castro spoke on the occasion. Comrade Fidel Castro said:

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and our closest friend, has made great efforts for the Korean revolution and the Korean people in the course of his 70 years. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, held in high esteem by the Korean people, peerless in the history of thousands of years, has devoted everything and made brilliant contributions to the happiness of the Korean people and to the victory of the Korean revolution all his life.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song liberated the country from the Japanese imperialist yoke and carried out the socialist revolution and has greatly contributed to the cause of world revolution.

All the successes made by the Korean people and the great changes effected in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, our closest friend, and they could be attained entirely thanks to his wise guidance. We highly appreciate the shining feats performed by Comrade Kim Il-song for the Korean revolution.

Highly appreciating the distinguished services rendered by respected Comrade Kim Il-song in attaining the independence of Korea and the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and developing the friendly relations between our two countries, the Cuban party and government decided to award him "Order of Jose Marti," the highest order of Cuba, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Though this is a modest one compared to his brilliant history and feats, this is an expression of our respect, love and reverence for him.

We sincerely respect and revere Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people. We will as ever make every possible effort to further strengthen and develop the excellent friendly relations between our two countries.

Comrade Fidel Castro proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

RPR CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

SK191554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The congratulatory message extended the highest honour and warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It said:

The birth of you, Comrade Kim Il-song, a legendary hero peerless in the history of the fellow countrymen and mankind, marked the beginning of the new history of chuche Korea and the eternal prosperity of the nation and a revolutionary event announcing the advent of the Kim Il-song era, a new era of glory in which the world advances under the rays of chuche.

In your early years when you stood in the van of revolution, you, Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding master of thought and theory, founded the immortal chuche idea, the acme of human intelligence. This was your great achievement. You, Comrade Kim Il-song, the hero of all ages, founded the Down-With-Imperialism Union under the brilliant rays of chuche, paved the road of the chuche revolution at its dawn and organized and led to victory the heroic anti-Japanese war for defeating Japanese imperialism and liberating the country, thereby setting an example in the national liberation war in colonies and establishing the glorious revolutionary traditions of chuche.

Right after liberation you Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the revolution, successfully carried out the historic cause of founding the party, state and army and turned the northern half of the country into a powerful bastion of revolution by accelerating the democratic revolution and the building of a new democratic society at an extraordinarily high tempo. You, the great leader, the iron-willed brilliant commander, defeated and crushed with the chuche-oriented tactics and preeminent art of command the large-scale armed invasion of the American aggressors and the allied forces of imperialism who tried to swallow up the North and thereby demonstrated to the whole world the stamina and spirit of heroic Korea and performed a feat without parrallel in ushering in an era of new upsurge of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle on the globe.

You, the great leader, the genius of creation and construction, carried out the socialist revolution in a most original way in the shortest possible period and performed a great miracle and great leap -- fulfilling the great cause of socialist industrialization in a matter of 14 years. By firmly laying the organizational and ideological foundation to carry to completion the chuche cause and strengthen and develop the workers party of Korea into the party of chuche for ever, you, the respected leader, the master of the art of leadership, performed a great feat in the perfect solution of the fundamental problem decisive in the future destiny of the party and revolution for the first time in the history of the international communist movement spanning more than 100 years.

You, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of mankind, imposingly standing on the command post of the era, creditably ushered in a new era of independence with the rays of chuche in which the old forces are going to ruin and the new-emerging forces triumphing, brilliantly adorning the history of the human liberation struggle. The road covered by you, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, over the past 70 years is, indeed, an undying chronicle in which you delivered the country and fellow countrymen from the crisis and dedicated your all to the country and the nation, the time and the revolution and a great epic of deep love which can be written only by the most outstanding leader of the people.

The congratulatory message said: As long as the great sun of chuche and the great lodestar of chuche light the road of our struggle as brightly as a lighthouse, our party and people will certainly win victory. It sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

YI CHONG-OK SPEECH AT 14 APR KWP-SPA MEETING

SK190134 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Speech at 14 April Pyongyang KWP-SPA joint meeting by Yi Chong-ok, member of Presidium of Political Bureau of KWP Central Committee and premier of DPRK Administration Council -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: In accordance with the unanimous opinion and desire of the entire Korean people, the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK has reelected the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as DPRK president. [applause]

At a time when the people of the country are most joyfully celebrating the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader as the greatest revolutionary jubilee of the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been reelected as president of the state. This is a boundless honor and the happiest event for our people. [applause] The country is seething with great joy and gratitude for the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the state, and our party members and people are filled with a burning determination to constantly have the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of our revolution, uphold him with loyalty and struggle for the achievement of the socialist and communist cause to the bitter end under the leadership of the great leader. [applause]

To extend the respect of the party, the state and the people -- reflecting the overflwoing admiration and warm wishes of our party members and people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has been reelected as the president of the state -- to extend utmost honor to him, and to most respectfully hear the respected and beloved leader's programmatic policy speech, which will illuminate the path to be traversed by the government of the republic and people at a historic time of new revolutionary development, today the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK SPA are holding a joint meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the founder and leader of our party and republic. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who set out on the road of the revolution in his early days, taking responsibility for the destiny of the Korean revolution, created the great immortal chuche idea illuminating the future of our times and, under its banner, led the arduous 20-year anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory. By so doing, he achieved the historic cause of fatherland liberation, founded our party and republic based on the shining revolutionary tradition which he personally established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, during 40 years of fatherland construction, has wisely led the Korean revolution along the single road of the shining victories. [applause]

With outstanding wisdom and tested leadership, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward the most correct lines and policies at every stage of the revolution and has wisely led the struggle to implement them. In particular, each time the government of the republic has been organized anew, he has advanced programmatic policies illuminating the path to be traversed by the government of our republic. [applause] The lines and policies which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward at every stage of the revolution and construction have been a guiding principle leading our revolution along the single road of victory and a firm guarantee helping our people's government successfully accomplish its mission as the banner of the people's freedom and independence and as the tool for socialist and communist construction. [applause]

It is of a great significance in the consolidation and development of the government of our republic and in the acceleration of the cause of the chucheization of the society that the party Central Committee, which represents the collective opinion of the party to exercise party leadership over the revolution and construction, and the SPA, which represents the sovereign right of the people to exercise the sovereignty of the state, have invited the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- general secretary of our party and DPRK president -- to their joint meeting and in order to hear the policy speech of the great leader.

Members of the party Central Committee, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and all comrades participating in this meeting are now experiencing great excitement and delight after listening to the great leader's programmatic policy address at this significant meeting. [applause]

Comrades and friends, participating in this significant meeting are state leaders of various foreign countries, delegations of foreign parties and governments and noted figures and friends who are visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [list of delegates ommitted] Also participating in the meeting are delegations of foreign countries' parties and governments, delegations of chuche idea study groups, committees for supporting Korean reunification, delegations of the friendship associations, renowned figures in the circles of politics, society, economy, culture, publications and press information, and foreign mission delegates in our country. [applause]

Such wide participation in the joint meeting of our party's Central Committee and the SPA by the world countries' heads of state, delegations of parties and governments, and renowned figures and friends is a manifestation of the world people's deep friendship for our country and our people. This greatly supports and encourages our revolutionary cause. [applause]

In the name of the KWP Central Committee and the government of the republic, I warmly welcome the world countries' heads of state, delegations of parties and governments, renowned figures and friends participating in this joint meeting. [applause]

Believing that this joint meeting will be a historic one which will have significant meaning in the development of our revolution, I announce the opening of the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK SPA. [applause]

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, will soon make a historic policy speech. [applause and cheers]

KIM IL INAUGURATES PYONGYANG CHUCHE TOWER 15 APR

SK161032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, April 16 (KCNA) -- The inaugural ceremony of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, a great monument of our era, was held on April 15 on a grand scale. Our people erected high the Tower of the Chuche Idea on the bank of the Taedong River in Pyongyang with the unanimous desire and rock-firm faith to convey down through generations the great revolutionary idea and revolutionary exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion generation after generation. The Tower of the Chuche Idea wonderfully built as a great monumental creation in the era of the Workers Party under the guidance of our party is permeated with the warm sincerity of our people, the South Korean people and the entire overseas compatriots buring with intense respect and reverence for the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and associated with the earnest sincerity of peoples and friends of many countries of the world.

The banks of the Taedong River were crowded with over 200,00 working people in the city. Set up amidst them was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council

Also present was Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), now staying in the homeland. The ceremony was also attended by members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, delegates who came from all parts of the country to attend the central celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the members of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the congratulatory group of the South Korean people, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and various delegations of Chongnyon and congratulatory groups of overseas compatriots.

Invited to the ceremony were heads of state, prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, delegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations, prominent personages of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles from various countries who came to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited there.

A speech was made on the occasion by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK.

Then he cut a red tape in front of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, announcing its inauguration. That moment stormy cheers burst forth and waves of flowers rolled on. Hundreds of fireworks were displayed, with the letter "chuche" and the emblem of the Workers Party of Korea on the background. A large number of balloons soared high beautifully decorating the blue sky, and tens of thousands of doves were released into the sky. At the end of the ceremony heads of state, prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, special envoys of heads of state, heads of party and government delegations of various countries went round the tower in company with cadres of our country.

Speech at Ceremony

SK171004 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0104 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text of speech by Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, at 15 April ceremony unveiling Tower of the Chuche Idea in Pyongyang -- live]

[Text] Comrade representatives attending this ceremony to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader; esteemed leaders of parties, states and governments; citizens of Pyongyang; other comrades and friends: Today, amid great happiness and exhilaration, we have an important meeting to unveil the Tower of the Chuche Idea, a great monument built in Pyongyang, city of revolution, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the people. It is our great honor and pleasure to celebrate the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader of our party and people with the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea. [applause]

Authorized by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, I warmly congratulate all party members and members of the shock brigades who have rendered distinguished service by participating in the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea -- a great monument of our country -- and to all the people of the nation, including the city of Pyongyang, who have actively assisted in the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea with all sincere efforts. [applause]

Today, leaders of foreign parties, states and governments, foreign comrades and friends who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are attending a ceremony to unveil the Tower of the Chuche Idea and sharing our pleasure.

I warmly welcome the leaders of foreign parties, states and governments, foreign friendship envoys and friends who have come to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader of our party and people and are now adding more significance to this ceremony by participating in the ceremony to unveil the Tower of the Chuche Idea. At the same time, I warmly express my gratitude to all foreign comrades and friends for expressing their warm regards for the construction of the tower of the chuche idea. [applause]

Comrades, the building of the tall Tower of the Chuche Idea in the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of our fatherland, is an expression of the unanimous will of our people to convey through succeeding generations the great ideological and theoretical exploits and precious revolutionary feats of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to fight to the end for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a great chuche idea at the dawn of the Korean revolution and over a period of more than half a century has led all the revolutionary struggle and construction works of our people toward victory and made grand accomplishments which will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland, overcoming all sorts of ordeals and trials. [applause]

The glorious 70 years of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a glorious and brilliant history of revolutionary struggle, during which the great leader has devoted everything to national independence and national prosperity, freedom and the happiness of the working people and working class and has led the whole course of the anti-imperialist national liberation revolutionary movement, democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction to endless victories through his ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary practice. [applause]

By holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the leader and following this leadership, our people have extricated themselves from the status of slaves without a country and are now proud masters of an independent and sovereign socialist country enjoying peak national prosperity. [applause]

The whole course of the Korean revolution, which is replete with changes that would usually take centuries, is a brilliant history of the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a proud course of its victories. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's founding of the chuche idea was a historic event which unfolded a path leading to the victory of the Korean revolution, which had been experiencing vicissitudes, and opened up a bright prospect of national revival. [applause]

During the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, lifting high the banner of the chuche idea, solved all the problems arising in the Korean revolution in accordance with the situation of our country and in the interests of our people, independently and successfully, and wisely led the arduous and protracted struggle to achieve national liberation and the liberation of the republic to victory by our people themselves. [applause]

The justness and unconquerable vitality of the great chuche idea has been energetically displayed in the grave flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the chuche idea has been firmly established in the Korean revolutionary movement. [applause]

The whole course of our people's struggle to establish the chuche-type revolutionary party and revolutionary government and to accelerate the building of a new society after national liberation was a proud achievement replete with creation and construction during which social changes and a construction struggle were carried out victoriously by brilliantly embodying the chuche idea. [applause]

Under the complicated and chaotic situation following national liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, maintaining a firm chuche-oriented position, has solved all the problems arising in building a new society in an original manner, turning the northern half of the republic into a most powerful revolutionary fortress. On the basis of invincible strength, he defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the arduous fatherland liberation war, the first ignominious defeat the U.S. imperialists had suffered in their history, once again displaying the truth that people who rise in their just cause with conviction in their strength are invincible. [applause]

By putting forth original lines for socialist revolution and socialist construction and by organizing and mobilizing the people's revolutionary zeal and creative strength, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has built on the ruins of war a powerful socialist country which has a most advanced socialist system, a strong and self-reliant national economy, a brilliant national culture and a strong defense capability. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolution has entered a higher state of imbuing society with the chuche idea under the lofty banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. A historic cause of remodelling mankind, society and nature in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea is being successfully carried out. [applause]

By tenaciously advancing on the single road of chuche under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country, which has achieved changes that would normally take centuries, is known as the chuche fatherland among the world peoples and is praised by them as a model socialist country.

Indeed, the chuche idea, founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a great idea which has saved our nation and led the Korean revolution on a single road to victory. It is an invincible revolutionary idea which illuminates national honor and dignity and has brought national prosperity to our country. [applause]

The chuche idea, an ideological and theoretical summing up of our country's revolution and communist movement, is a great revolutionary idea which, while elucidating the position and role of mankind in the world, has taught the people the precious revolutionary truth that they are masters of their own fate and that they have the strength to determine their fate. [applause]

The chuche idea, established in the flames of the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and enriched and developed in the course of the struggle for socialism and communism, whose justness and vitality have been confirmed in the struggle for revolution and construction, is now evoking envy and interest among people who love justice and truth and leading them in the struggle to oppose all types of domination and subjugation and to build a new, free and prosperous society. It is our people's great happiness and utmost honor to engage in revolution and advance along the road directed by the chuche idea, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader who has accumulated immortal revolutionary accomplishments with his extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership through his profound revolutionary theory and great revolutionary practice. [applause]

On this meaningful occasion of dedicating the Tower of the Chuche Idea, we extend the greatest honor and most warm gratitude, reflecting the boundless admiration and ardent loyalty of all the people, for the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who has effected an overall turn in our education and our fatherland's national status and has made achievements that will shine forever before the republic and revolution by creating the immortal chuche idea in his early days and brilliantly embodying it and who is wisely leading our people on the glorious path to the consummation of the chuche cause. [applause]

Comrades: reflecting our people's rockfirm faith with which they will pass on to generations to come the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary ideology and his revolutionary achievements and consummate generation after generation our revolutionary cause that has been pioneered and developed under the banner of chuche idea, the Tower of the Chuche Idea has appeared suddenly as a monumental creation of the Workers Party era. [applause]

The Tower of the Chuche Idea, standing 170 meters high and occupying a broad area along the time-honored Taedong River, is a tower of white natural granite. It is a most wonderful grand monument in its unique architectural style and scale and its level of art. [applause]

The tall torch on the tower, symbolic of the rays of chuche, a gruop of three sculptures symbolizing the stamina of our people vigorously advancing under the banner of the party, holding high the torch of chuche and other groups of sculptures showing the great vitality of the chuche idea -- all excellently evince the profound ideological content and graceful formative beauty and fully demonstrate the high level of our chuche-based sculpture. [applause]

On the front of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the word chuche is brilliantly engraved in gold, reflecting our people's unanimous faith. It vigorously represents the epoch-making miracles and immortal history in our fatherland under the chuche banner. It demonstrates the firm will and faith of our people, who are marching forward under the chuche banner. [applause]

Engraved on the front of the tower is a poem praising the immortal revolutionary achievements and benevolence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who opened a road for the revival of our nation, which stood at a crossing of rise or fall, and made our people dignified and proud. Engraved on the right and left sides of the tower are decorations of bouquets of flowers emobossed with Kim Il-song flowers and Moranbong flowers, which reflect the ardent loyalty of all people who are following the respected and beloved leader, holding him in high esteem, and which firmly support the tower. On either side of the tower harmoniously stand graceful and beautiful pavillions. They are an excellent combination of our people's traditional national architectural style and contemporary aesthetics. In the middle of the river in front of the tower are two huge fountains jetting water 150 meters high, adding to the beauty of the scenery around the tower and the Taedong River.

The Tower of the Chuche Idea was built wonderfully as an immortal monument in 2 years thanks to the ardent loyalty of many party members, [word indistinct] and all the Korean people who had rushed from the country's party organizations, with the unanimous aspiration to glorify forever in their minds the revolutionary achievements of the great leader. [applause]

Around the Tower of the Chuche Idea are brilliant labor exploits of the party members, shock brigade members and laborious and creative wisdom of sculptors who have waged a loyal battle to pass on to generations to come bypreserving the respected and beloved leader's brilliant revolutionary history and the vitality of the chuche idea in a completed form of art. Our party members and workers from factories and enterprises across the country have wonderfully secured facilities and raw materials necessary for the construction site for the tower. Workers, cooperative farm members, soldiers of the people's army and the people's constabulary, public security forces, youths and students and all the people of the country have given warm assistance in the construction of the tower.

Nobly upholding the great leader as the sun of the nation, the South Korean revolutionaries and people, who are struggling for the day of the fatherland's reunification, have devotedly sent a rare piece of marble at the risk of their lives. The compatriots in Japan have sent [words indistinct] and a pair of golden scissors, hoping that they would be used in cutting the tape for the dedication of the Tower of the Chuche Idea. [applause]

Moreover, the world's leaders, renowned economic and social figures and believers in the chuche idea have sent many high quality materials, timber and nails -- valuable construction materials -- to the construction site for the Tower of the Chuche Idea. [applause]

Our people regard all these as a valuable manifestation of their boundless admiration of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a manifestation of their ardent loyalty to the chuche idea and a manifestation of their support for our cause. We are greatly encouraged by this. [applause]

The Tower of the Chuche Idea, which was built amid our people's ardent wishes and expectations, will shine forever as a great monument conveying [words indistinct] revolutionary history and revolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who has made great achievements by creating the immortal chuche idea and brilliantly embodying it. This monument encourages our people to the consummation of the chuche cause. [applause]

Comrades: It is the great pride and happiness of our people to have the Tower of the Chuche Idea, a grand monument in the era of the Workers' Party. [applause]

Cherishing deep in our hearts this great glory and happiness, we should more vigorously struggle for the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause under the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

By cherishing deep in their hearts the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the greatness of the chuche idea and firmly establishing the chuche-oriented view of the world, all party members and workers should continue to struggle to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the party and society on the basis of the chuche idea and more thoroughly embody the chuche ideology in all sectors of the revolution and construction. [applause]

We will, in the future as in the past, vigorously struggle for the victory of peace, democracy, the nonaligned cause and the socialist cause in unity with all the people of countries who oppose imperialism and advocate independence under the ideology of independence and friendship. [applause]

A brilliant new victory will await our people, who are vigorously marching to advance the victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the great chuche ideology, the banner of the three revolutions - ideological, technical and cultural. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously struggle, following the path to victory indicated by the chuche ideology, upholding the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song! [appaluse]

Long life the glorious KWP, the organizer and encourager all of the Korean people's victories! [applause]

Long live the great chuche ideology! [applause]

KIM IL ATTENDS CHONGNYON AWARDS CEREMONY

SK170804 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] A ceremony for decorating Chongnyon functionaries with the Kim Il-song Medal and the republic's medals on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on 12 April.

Placed at the front of the hall of the aware ceremony was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the award ceremony were Vice President Kim Il and functionaries concerned, including Kim Chu-yong and (Yang Yun-sok). Also participating in the award ceremony were the Japan-resident Korean's congratulatory delegation led by Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Chairman Han Tok-su, now visiting the socialist fatherland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the group for delivering the letter of loyalty of the 700,000 Japan-resident compatriots, the Chongnyon functionaries delegation, the delegation of the Japan-resident Korean merchants and industrialists, the Japan-resident Korean artists group, the delegation of the Japan-resident Korean athletes, members of the Japan-resident Korean reporters group and other Chongnyon functionaries and businessmen.

The award ceremony began with a chorus of "Song of Gen Kim Il-song." After decrees of the DPRK Central People's Committee were read, Vice President Kim Il conferred the Kim Il-song Medal on Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Chairman Han Tok-su; Vice Chairman Yi Kye-paek; (Chon Yon-sik), chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan; its Vice Chairmen (Kim Su-hong) and Ku Cha-yong; and (Choe Kyong-sik), vice chairman of the Chongnyon Gunma Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who, with great loyalty to the great leader and the party center, have established the chuche idea in Chongnyon organizations, firmly rallied the functionaries and compatriots in Japan around the respected and beloved leader and the party center, and have greatly contributed to the sacred patriotic work for the fatherland and the nation.

Gold and silver medals -- socialist patriotic awards -- were conferred on the Korean merchants and industrialists in Japan who have contributed to assisting in the fatherland's socialist construction.

The republic's orders and medals were also conferred on the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan who have positively contributed to the socialist fatherland's prosperity and to the Chongnyon's patriotic works for protecting the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan. Discussions were made at the award ceremony. At the award ceremony, a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted amid enthusiastic applause.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, April 13 -- The scientific and technological information delegation of our country headed by Yi Yong-nip, director of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency, returned home by plane on April 12 from its visit to Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 13 Apr 82 SK]

SOVIET SPACE FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang, April 13 -- Soviet ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin arranged a film show at his embassy in Pyongyang on April 12 on day of Soviet space flight. Invited there were Yi Kon-sik, Sin Mun-kyu and other personages concerned and cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated a Soviet documentary film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 13 Apr 82 SK]

KOREA TIMES REPORTS CHURCH COUNCIL STATEMENT

SK200209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] A body of dissident Christian clergy and laymen has harshly criticized the present U.S. administration's policies on Korea in a statement clarifying their view on the arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center.

The group, called the Korea Christian Action Organization demanded the U.S. Government recall Gen. John A. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, and Ambassador Richard L. Walker in consideration of "Korean people's growing distrust" of the United States. Members of the KCAO include Bishop Chi Hak-sun of the Catholic Wonju Diocese; Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu; Rev. Kim So-yong, secretary general of the National Council of Churches; Prof. Kim Chang-kuk; Rev. Yi Chong-chang, secretary general of the Catholic Conference of Korea; Rev. Ham Se-ung; and Mrs. Kong Tok-kwi, the wife of former President Yun Po-son.

The statement determined that the arson at the U.S. facility is Pusan was a "direct act of antagonism" against the United States and asserted that a correct understanding of present Korea-U.S. relations was necessary to grasp the meaning of the incident.

The Christian group said that the United States had remained the "most gracious friend" of Koreans since the 1945 liberation but "a decisive change" came in the Korean attitude toward the country when the United States "tolerated" the Kwangju incident in May, 1980. They claimed that Koreans were further displeased by "insulting remarks about Koreans made by U.S. officials under the Reagan administration" and their recent economic policies toward Korea.

As an example, the statement quoted Gen. Wickham as having said on Aug. 8, 1980 that "Koreans are like field mice, they just follow whoever becomes their leader. Democracy is not an adequate system for Koreans." An official at the USFK Public Affairs Office told the KOREA TIMES yesterday that Gen. Wickham had never made such a remark. "The reported statement was wrong," he said.

The statement also said that there was a report that Ambassador Walker had described Korean dissident figures and demonstrating students as "spoiled brats" in an interview on Feb. 16 this year. It cited the controversy among U.S. rice exporters dealing with Korea, the attempted export of poisonous Alaska salmon to Korea and a mass layoff of workers by the U.S.-invested Control Data Korea Co. as cases incurring anger among Koreans.

"Anti-American slogans used in student demonstrations since the Kwangju incident, the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju in December, 1980, and recent critical remarks about the United States by people in religious circles were clear expressions of the anti-U.S. feeling rising in this country, which used to be immune to any anti-American movements," it said.

"The arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center should be understood in this connection," the statement added. The group demanded that the trial of the people involved in the Pusan arson be conducted openly and all facts about the incident be made public correctly. It further asked the government to free or restore the rights of all "political prisoners, stop searching for people charged for political reasons and rehabilitate workers, farmers, professors, students and journalists who were sacrificed in the past."

Foreign Minister's Comments

SK201207 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong said Tuesday the anti-American remarks made by some "senseless Christian clergymen are quite regrettable." He added, however, that the remarks would not damage the existing friendly relations between Seoul and Washington.

No was commenting on a public statement made by a Korean Christian organization demanding the recall of American Ambassador Richard L. Walker and Gen. John A. Wickham, commander of the United Nations Command, for their remarks allegedly critical of Koreans.

No said when he met with Ambassador Walker Monday he made it clear to the American envoy that "there is no need to worry about such a statement because the clergymen demanding the recall were extremely few in number while many others were dismayed by such a senseless statement."

No said that "President Chon Tu-hwan's visit last year to the United States has brought Korea-U.S. relations closer than ever before, and that the two countries have been enhancing their solid partnership as manifested by their joint military exercise, Team Spirit." No's comment was the first official reaction to the anti-American statement.

National Assemblymen Comment

SK200214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Some lawmakers yesterday expressed concern over the possibility that what they called a scathing statement by a Korean Christian organization might damage the present amicable ties between Seoul and Washington.

Rep. Sim Sang-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said it is undesirable for priests to cause international controversy by their missionary activities to protect only a few persons. Sim said priests should realize the fact that the nation is divided, and take the future of the nation into account in broad perspectives when formulating policy and issuing statement to the press.

Rep. Kim San-sun of the Korea National Party agrees that religious organizations could take part in state affairs. "But, it must be known that involvement in diplomatic issues does not always necessarily contribute to the promotion of national interest," he noted. "I am deeply concerned that the statement (by the Korean Christian Action Organization) may hamper the traditional friendship between the two countries," Kim said. Kim expressed a hope that the taking part in national issues by religious circles should be made if that will serve the national interest.

Rep. Paek Chan-ki of the parliamentary fraternity club said violence such as the act of arson in the American Cultural Center in Pusan should not be tolerated in a democratic society.

Further Report

SK191244 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The statement by the Korean Churches' Social Missionary Council contending that the Pusan arson incident was an expression of anti-U.S. sentiment has shocked society. Reporter Kim Yong-su reports details:

[Begin recording] The agitation of anti-U.S. sentiment in a statement issued by the Korean Churches' Social Missionary Council on 15 April [as heard], contending that the Pusan arson incident was an expression of anti-U.S. sentiment, has aroused indignation and condemnation among the people, who ask "Why are they agitating anti-U.S. sentiment?"

The statement, issued in the name of 42 Protestant ministers and Catholic priests of the Korean Churches' Social Missionary Council, claims the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was an expression of anti-U.S. sentiment denouncing U.S. support for the Kwangju incident and demands that the U.S. Government recall the commander of U.S. forces in Korea, Wickham, and the U.S. ambassador to Korea, Walker. The statement patronizes the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the priest Choe Ki-sik incident. It says these incidents were related actions with an anti-U.S. sentiment. The statement demands the release of all political prisoners and their amnesty.

According to statistics, as of January there are 33,851 Protestant ministers and 4,797 Catholic priests -- 38,748 religionists -- throughout the country. Therefore, such a statement issued by 42 ministers and priests, constituting only one-one thousandth of all the ministers and priests, cannot represent the will of all ministers and priests. It has aroused strong criticism among Protestant and Catholic churches, as well as ordinary citizens. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY TO HOLD SPECIAL SESSION TO HEAR BUSH

SK200201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The National Assembly will hold a one-day special session Monday to hear a message from U.S. Vice President George Bush who will come to Seoul Sunday for a three-day visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-son.

It will be the second time for a U.S. vice president to address the assembly. Shortly after the end of the Korean war in 1953, the then U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon visited Korea and made a speech before the assembly.

The floor leaders of three major political parties agreed on the convening of the extraordinary sitting, when they met at the assembly for two and a half hours yesterday to discuss a host of pending issues. Emerging from the meeting, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said the floor leaders also agreed to hold another special session in late May or early June.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS 'SUCCESSION PROCESS' IN NORTH

SK180744 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Aging Red Leaderships"]

[Text] It is something to observe that the three communist states in our neighborhood are all stricken with formidable problems arising from their aging leaderships in one form or another.

Seemingly most imminent is the situation in the Soviet Union which, featuring a bunch of septuagenarians in its top hierarchy, is on the verge -- by many accounts -- of a major leadership realignment. All sorts of wild rumors are afoot about the poor health and governing ability of Leonid Brezhnev, who has reigned over the communist superpower for the past 18 years and is now a feeble old man 75 years of age. Obviously his days, at least in power, are numbered and that prospect is backed up by growing signs of a power struggle in the Kremlin involving the succession issue.

Then there is another giant, Communist China, which has more or less made an early start in a power shakeup -- inevitably so because of the death of Mao Zedong six years ago. After a series of upheavals, men in their sixties were installed in the party chairmanship and premiership last year. Yet, Beijing still engaged in the process of purges or streamlining its top leadership, which is loaded with a number of septuagenarians and even some octogenarians, including strongman Deng Xiaoping himself, who will be 78 years old in a few months.

Of all this, what is of our immediate and vital concern is developments in North Korea, which marked the 70th birthday of its totalitarian ruler Kim Il-song only this past week -- in a manner ridiculously fanatic even by yardsticks of the communist camp at large.

Kim has now been in power for nearly three and a half decades, thus becoming one of the world's longest-surviving dictators. His political survival has cost successive brutal liquidations of his former comrades-in-arm and henchmen, as illustrated by the recent revelation of eight special concentration camps interning political prisoners and so-called ideological offenders, and moreover entailed an awful personality cult idolizing himself, as accentuated by last week's frantic celebration of his birthday.

To the mockery of the world community, Kim has built himself up and behaved as if he were a divine ruler. But then, he must have been aware of his inescapable advance in age and failing health -- he is reportedly afflicted with heart disease, arthritis and chronic kidney trouble, among other ailments. Thus the Pyongyang ruler faces a serious succession problem, which he has maneuvered to solve by grooming his son -- Chong-il -- as heir apparent, an attempt to institute a hereditary dynasty unprecedented in the communist world.

The son't ascent in the hierarchy was noted in 1980 when he was named to senior posts in four powerful apparatus of the ruling Workers (Communist) Party. Though the much-speculated appointment of Chong-il as a vice president ranking next only to the senior Kim's presidency did not come through in the "newly-elected" Supreme People's Assembly earlier this month, the son has apparently been elevated to the third position in North Korea's power lineup as indicated by his reported standing at various functions in recent weeks.

Chong-il's failure to accede formally to the second position, contrary to long-prevailed forecasts, is subject to various interpretations of probable causes, ranging from repercussion in the military and party cadres to a theory that the senior Kim dislikes a lame-duck status. In any case, it is certain the Pyongyang is involved in an on-going succession process which in all likelihood is pointed to the junior Kim's accession to the throne.

What is feared as but a by-product of such maneuvering is the possibility that the process may aggravate North Korea's already militant and provocative stance toward the South, against which all precautionary steps are in order.

POLICE DENY TORTURING PUSAN ARSON SUSPECT

SK200744 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The National Police Headquarters on 19 April denied allegations that police have tortured a man in the course of an interrogation about the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. The charge was made by the Korean Christian Action Organization.

An official at the headquarters said: "I make it clear that no one was tortured in connection with the arson incident. Rev Kwon Ho-kyong, pastor and manager of the Christian organization, spread the rumor that Yi Chang-pok, 44, the treasurer of the organization, was tortured while in police custody on the charge of having sheltered Kim Chang-hyon. An investigation concluded the rumor is groundless."

Rev Kwon claimed that he heard about the torture from Archbishop Chi Hak-sun. The police headquarters on 14 April confronted Rev Kwon with Yi, who said he had not been tortured and had said nothing about torture to either Archbishop Chi or Rev Kwon.

TSEDENBAL GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

OW160219 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1723 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian party and state leader Y. Tsedenbal sent a congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song extending congratulations on behalf of the M.P.R.P. C.C. and the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural on the occasion on his 70th birthday.

A firm confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples will further develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the spirit of consolidating the unity of socialist countries, of peace and security of peoples is expressed in the telegram.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VCP CONGRESS 9 APR

OW191341 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1920 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The MPR delegation headed by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, returned home today. The delegation participated in the work of the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress at the invitation of the VCP Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa airport by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; R. Jamts, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and other officials, as well as Cao Kien Thiet, SRV ambassador to the MPR, and M.P. Makareyev, minister counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

SUREN RETURNS FROM SRV, LAO ECONOMIC TALKS

OW160803 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1538 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The MPR government delegation headed by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, returned home today. The delegation participated in the work of the regular sessions of the Mongolian-Vietnamese and Mongolian-Lao intergovernmental commissions for economic and scientific and technical cooperation held in Hanoi and Vientiance.

The delegation was met at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa airport by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estate Planning Commission, and other officials as well as Cao Kien Thiet, SRV ambassador to the MPR; Soukthavon Keola, LPDR ambassador to the MPR; and M.P. Makareyev, minister counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

ALTANGEREL MEETS WITH OUTGOING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

OW190009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1513 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME) -- B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, today received J. Serencses, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, in connection with his return home and had a friendly talk with him.

SPEECHES, EDITORIAL MARK 17 APR ANNIVERSARY

Heng Samrin Meeting Speech

BK191026 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at a meeting in Phnom Penh to mark the 17 April victory anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] The date 17 April 1975 is inscribed in the pages of history as the day when the Kampuchean people, closely uniting and cooperating with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, seized brilliant victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the reactionary Lon Nol clique collapsed and its ringleaders were compelled to flee in shame from Kampuchean territory. [applause]

After the country was liberated from the U.S. neocolonialist yoke, the Kampuchean people were happy to begin building a new and happy life. However, the people were plunged into the darkest era in history because the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, colluding with the U.S. imperialists, [words indistinct], that is, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, to implement a most barbarous and extremely cruel policy of genocide in Kampuchea.

Following the historic victory of 17 April 1975, the Kampuchean people should have been able to live in peace, independence and happiness. But the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique of traitors to the nation and the revolution, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists, usurped leadership of the party, abolished the gains of the revolution and made 17 April the first day of an era of untold suffering and misery for our nation. They turned the Kampuchean people into slaves and plunged them into the abyss of genocide. With great anger, the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the United Front for National Salvation toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime on 7 January 1979. [applause] While we were achieving this great victory, the Beijing expansionists, colluding with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in Thailand, mustered their henchmen -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- with the aim of once again destroying our country. Due to the great shame they have suffered in the international arena and because they are enraged at the improving livelihood of our people, they use Sihanouk and Son Sann to play the roles of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in their farce to find a way to sabotage our authentic revolution. But, since it is well known that like Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann are also ringleaders of the murderers and traitors to the nation and the people, all of their maneuvers have been exposed and frustrated by the Kampuchean people and peace- and justice-loving progressive opinion throughout the world. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. [slogan: "Long live the PRK!" and applause]

During the past 3 years the country has changed enormously and has taken on a new, bright face. This new regime is entirely different from those in the eras of Sihanouk and Lon Nol, which oppressed the people like a tiger preying on men, and from the Pol Pot regime, which was a regime that used shackles, fetters and great destruction to exterminate our race. At present, the Kampuchean people have a new life and enjoy full rights and freedoms as masters of their own land, seas and forests. They are struggling courageously to build and defend their country.

The great achievements scored in all fields in the past 3 years were made possible thanks to the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP and the KUFNCD National Council. It is these good and concrete lines which have enabled our country to revive rapidly. These achievements have been made possible because our people and army have adhered firmly to the spirit of patriotism, nurtured great indignation at the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys -- the Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann groups -- and pledged to defend and build Kampuchea, making it advance toward authentic socialism and prosperity in our beautiful Angkor land. [applause]

These achievements are also attributable to the great support and assistance filled with the pure and noble spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and all the fraternal socialist countries. At the same time, they are also attributable to the support and assistance of the people in the world and a large number of international organizations.

On this solemn occasion, on behalf of the Kampuchean people, I express profound thanks to all the people in the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world which have given and are giving support and assistance to our PRK. [Slogan: "Long live the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism!" and applause]

The PRK enters 1982 as a legitimate state because we have established various state organs and organizations according to legal principles. Our revolutionary forces throughout the country have become strong and increasingly developed. With every passing day, the people have become more aware of the perfidious maneuvers of our enemies -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk, Son Sann, Lon Nol and other reactionaries. The bonds of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union as well as other fraternal socialist countries have been strengthened and broadened with every passing day.

In the few years ahead, our goal is to restore the economy and develop culture, but we still have to overcome many difficulties. The base of our economy, still fragile now, cannot yet meet the needs of the people, in particular with regard to consumer goods. The administrative capacity of our cadres in running the state and the economy in all domains and levels still falls short of the requirements of their tasks. We must set aside a part of our forces for use in ensuring security and defending the country. This situation faces all of us and all the state authorities of all levels. These heavy tasks require all of us to work and study simultaneously in order to score new achievements. We must also be responsible for the tasks of launching production and defending and building the country. We must strive to produce goods, practice thrift, pay attention to developing the economy and culture, carry out all tasks in each stage of the year and stand ready to carry out all tasks in the years to come.

In order to welcome the overall situation in our country, we must carry out well the following tasks:

1. Carry out the emulation drive for the success of this year's rainy season production by expanding the cropland and increasing the yield. To do so, we must cultivate the fallowed orchards and ricefields and expand the acreage, trying to grow 1.8 million hectares of rice and secondary crops. We must bear in mind that agriculture in our country must proceed along with animal husbandry, such as oxen and buffalo which constitute necessary draft power for peasants. Therefore, we must encourage family-run animal husbandry throughout the country in order to increase the number of oxen, buffalo, hogs and fowls for use in reducing difficulties in food, draft animals and fertilizer. In 1981, the number of oxen and buffalo increased by more than 10 percent and the number of hogs doubled that in 1980. There are many other sectors that we must expand, such as rubber plantations that have just restored almost one-fifth of the former acreage, and fresh water fish, of which we have caught 50 tons so far.

2. Put all-out efforts into restoring industry and trade while expanding the communications and transport routes and market activities, particularly in the countryside. Increase the role of the state's trade sector while implementing the formula of the people's collective selling and buying, increasing the leadership and expanding the good practice of free markets.

3. Heighten the spirit of (?patriotism), soldiarity and constantly enhance revolutionary vigilance in order to frustrate all maneuvers and activities of the enemies. All the cadres, the entire army and all the people must strive to frustrate all perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- who are seeking by all means to destroy the Kampuchean revolution.

4. Cadres at all levels from the central to grassroots levels must remain close to the people. They must understand and abide by all the policies, decrees and laws of the PRK. They must set good examples for the people to follow. They must work actively in service of the people. They must bear in mind and implement the five good actions which are: 1) To disseminate tirelessly the policy of national solidarity and socialist international solidarity; 2) to carry out whatever is in the interest of the revolution and the country; 3) to denounce the enemies in disguise and false informers; 4) to prevent exploitation and corruption; and 5) to respect the ethnic minorities.

The five bad actions to be prevented are: 1) To work in the interest of the enemy; 2) to corrupt cadres; 3) to spread false information; 4) to waste foodstuffs and material; 5) to cause losses of public property, foodstuffs and arms.

5. Strengthen international solidarity. Presently, this is to strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as the progressive countries throughout the world. The Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are seeking by all means to divide the three countries in Indochina and to weaken us in order to facilitate their aggression and to expand their influence over the whole of the Southeast Asian region and their neocolonialism. The solidarity of the three Indochinese countries constitutes a sharp and powerful weapon to defend our independence.

The PRK wishes to have relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with the countries in Southeast Asia and with neighboring countries, particularly Thailand. The PRK has stipulated principles for negotiations in order to settle by peaceful means all differences with ASEAN countries without external interference with the aim of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and equality in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of this region.

We vehemently condemn the acts of interference and opposition against our Kampuchean revolution committed by a number of the ASEAN countries, such as Thailand and Singapore, with the support of the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

We strongly condemn the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and the NATO pact, which are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries in all regions, thus causing instability and increasing tension throughout the world.

We strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists for increasing the production of strategic weapons and military equipment and for their new decisions on the production of toxic chemicals. These activities pose a serious threat to peace in the world.

We voice unreserved support for all the proposals made by the Soviet Union at the talks with the U.S. Government concerning the reduction and abolition of all weapons which have been produced and are being produced, and on the end to future arms races. We fully support the Cuban, Nicaraguan, El Salvadoran and all other peoples in Central America and the Caribbean who are victims of the threats, oppression and aggression by the Yankee imperialists. We demand the Reagan Government end this international terrorism.

We fully support the struggle of the Palestinian, Namibian and the native peoples in South Africa to oppose the Zionist and apartheid regimes' oppression and racial discrimination. We demand that fundamental rights, freedom and self-determination be returned to these people.

We fully support the Angolan people who are being invaded and aggressed against by the international bandit troops of the South African racist regime. We strongly condemn this barbarous and cruel aggression and demand the South African regime end this act of international banditry against Angola.

We most strongly condemn another act of international banditry committed by Israel in annexing Syria's Golan Heights. This act of international banditry is another irrefutable proof that Israel does not desire to live in peace, to coexist peacefully nor to settle the problems with the Palestinian and other Arab people in the region. It serves only the aggressive and expansionist policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Dear comrades and friends:

Based on the correct leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean revolution always moves forward. Although there are some difficulties, we hope that Kampuchea will certainly advance toward authentic socialism. [Slogan: "Long live the PRK!" and applause]

On behalf of the KPRP and the KUFNCD National Council, I would like to appeal to all cadres, combatants and people to unite as one man, to rejoice over the victories already scored and to be determined to struggle for more victories.

I also would like to appeal to all Kampucheans living abroad to join in contributing to the defense and construction of our beautiful Angkor fatherland.

Long live the 17 April Spirit! [applause]

Long live the PRK! [applause]

Long live the pure spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity! [applause]

Long live the everlasting bonds of the fraternal solidarity, friendship and cooperation of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and all other fraternal socialist countries! [applause]

Heng Samrin Reception Speech

BK191323 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] During the reception hosted at the Chamka Mon Presidential Palace on the evening of 17 April, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin told all guests of honor that though the imperialist powers wreaked their wars of aggression against the Kampuchean people, they could not overcome the heroism and spirit of international solidarity of the Kampuchean people with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos and were instead handed a shameful defeat by the three Indochinese people on 17 April 1975. The reception was organized by the PRK Council of State to mark the 7th anniversary of the victory over the aggressor U.S. imperialists with the participation of diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea and many representatives of international organizations, the foreign press and visiting delegations.

Attending in the presidium were Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee political bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and a number of other ministers.

Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, said: While rejoicing over this occasion, we do not forget that the Kampuchean people and Kampuchea still bear scars and consequences up to the present because of the most savage war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, which lasted for 5 years.

The comrade general secretary laid emphasis on the many achievements obtained during the past more than 3 years. In the economic field, agricultural production was developed and made it possible for us to put an end to famine. It became the basis for us to step toward continuing national reconstrucion. The fourth party congress proceeded with success; the people's power has been strengthened and developed from central to grass-roots levels. In 1981 we conducted a democratic general election.

The comrade stressed: The rebirth of the Kampuchean people and all the successes won by my people during these 3 years cannot be separated from the friendship, solidarity, fraternal cooperation and support of fraternal socialist countries, such as Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, and of the international organizations and peace and justice-loving peoples the world over.

Comrade Heng Samrin took the opportunity of this occasion to extend best wishes to all guests of honor and raised a toast to the success of their cooperation with the Kampuchean people.

The reception proceeded in a most cordial and warm atmosphere with all the diplomatic corps and foreign guests expressing their admiration for and elation at the immense successes of the Kampuchean people.

Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, Lao ambassador to the PRK, on behalf of all diplomats accredited to Kampuchea, stated that the PRK is certainly the sole authentic legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. He said: We sincerely rejoice over the achievements you have made and are confident that you will win more and greater victories. We stand beside you and support the Kampuchean people in defending and building the country in all fields.

On behalf of all international organizations, (Alan Everett), representative of UNICEF in Kampuchea, said that every new year has brought the Kampuchean people away from the dark days which overshadowed your country. The courage and determination of your people from now on may be an example for other people. We will cooperate with you in rehabilitating whatever you have lost and in rebuilding whatever has been destroyed.

He pledged to use more effectively all the funds available for cooperation on our Kampuchean soil.

Editorial Hails Anniversary

BK191321 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Station editorial: "17 April -- Our Nation's Great Historic Victorious Day"]

[Text] After solemnly observing the traditional new year, today our people throughout the country are celebrating the glorious 17 April victory anniversary.

The date 17 April reminds us of the resounding victory of the force of great militant solidarity by the peoples of our three Indochinese countries who smashed and defeated the neocolonialist yoke of the U.S. imperialists in Kampuchean territory. During the 5 years of their aggressive war in Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists sowed all kinds of devastation on our innocent people and destroyed all kinds of agricultural and natural resources in order to install their ferocious imperialist regime. In addition to using the Lon Nol gang as lackeys, they fired all types of artillery pieces and sent all kinds of modern aircraft, including giant B-52's, to savagely strafe and bomb our country day and night in a move to crush the raging resistance movement of our people.

In the face of the incessant threats of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, however, our heroic Kampuchean people were never cowed. Though our country was small with a little population and unsophisticated weapons, our people always upheld the tradition of undaunted struggle and courage to overcome all kinds of hardship in order to finally defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, completely liberating the country on 17 April 1975.

This historic event filled the world with consternation and admiration for the Kampuchean people. This historic victory put an end to the yoke of the feudalist, capitalist and reactionary gang and the colonialists and necolonialists who had exploited the Kampuchean people for centuries, and opened a new chapter -- one of independence and freedom -- in our history.

The great victory won by the Kampuchean people over U.S. imperialism was a common victory of the three fraternal peoples of the Indochinese countries who had united and shoulder to shoulder fought in the same trench.

It was most regrettable, however, that the great, brilliant victory -- which was won with the sacrifice of a great deal of flesh and blood by our people -- was usurped by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan traitors who turned it into a tragedy unprecedented in the history of humankind. They opened the door to the Beijing expansionists to implement their diabolical Maoist scheme and to drown the Kampuchean fatherland in a sea of blood and tears. At the instigation of the Beijing expansionists, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang unhesitatingly pursued a genocidal policy against its own nation, turning the people into slaves bereft of rights and freedom and living like animals.

Within merely 3 years, the gang massacred 3 million innocent people in our country and abolished virtually all of the national and cultural infrastructures. Moreover, they transformed Kampuchea into a springboard in service of the expansionist ambitions of the Beijing clique and provoked aggressive wars against neighboring countries -- first of all Vietnam -- thus directly threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Faced with such a danger of genocide and national extinction, the Kampuchean people once again rose up to wage a struggle with the sincere assistance and support of the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people. In a resolute joint struggle, they toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the out-and-out lackeys of the Beijing expansionists, completely liberating the country on 7 January 1979.

The successive victories we have won are evidence of our nation's precious patriotism in all generations and the effective strength of the strategic solidarity of the peoples of our three counries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. These immense victories of our people have certainly made an active contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. Therefore, we must continue our efforts to strengthen and develop our tradition of courageous struggle and to enhance it with greater significance for the glorious future of our people and country.

On the occasion of the observance of this year's 17 April anniversary, we are even more confident in and optimistic of the monumental revolutionary gains in all fields obtained in the past more than 3 years under the correct and enlightened leadership of the KPRP. At the same time, we pledge to further enhance the spirit of 17 April and to uphold the banner of patriotism and international solidarity continually in order to build a prosperous Kampuchean fatherland advancing gradually through the transitional period toward pure socialism.

CHEM SNGUON ATTENDS KAMPOT FRONT MEETING

BK190931 Phnom Penh in French 0408 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Apr (SPK) -- The front organization of Kampot Province, about 100 km southwest of Phnom Penh, recently held a recapitulative meeting in the presence of Chem Snguon, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council.

The meeting decided to broaden the front committee to 21 members, to implement the Fourth KPRP Congress and third front congress resolutions, to consolidate the internal union of the district, commune and village front committees, to enlarge mass organizations and to intensify international solidarity.

Over the past more than 3 years, the population of Kampot under the leadership of the KPRP and KUFNCD National Council has achieved many successes in the reconstruction and defense of the country, particularly in exhorting the masses to heighten their sense of responsibility as the masters of the collectivity and of the country.

In 1980, the province cultivated 82,000 hectares of rice against 40,000 hectares in (?1979) and the cultivated area was brought, despite drought, to 15,800 hectares in 1981.

The salt mines, seafood production and the forest exploitation have been enlarged.

The provincial hospital and five district dispensaries have given medical care to the people.

In the 1981-82 school year the first-level education schools enrolled 90,000 students and the second-level education school enrolled 2,000 others.

CHAN SI VISITS ORPHANAGE IN PHNOM PENH

BK180747 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Apr (SPK) -- Recently, Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Yit Kim Seng and Pen Navouth, respectively ministers of health and education; and Mok Mareth, vice chairman of Phnom Penh Municipality People's Revolutionary Committee, visited orphanage No 1.

Chan Si offered food and school supplies to orphans and wished them and their guardians good health and good successes during the new year.

LAOTIANS SAID TO CAPTURE SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPON

BK170135 Bangkok POST in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Laotian resistance troops have captured what they claim is solid proof that the Soviet Union is using poison gas warfare in Southeast Asia -- a rocket, with Soviet markings and a warhead which allegedly contains mycotoxin chemicals.

The Bangkok POST learned yesterday that the Laotians turned the weapon over to officials of the Australian Government, who will see that the rocket and its warhead are scientifically analysed.

A diplomatic source directly involved in the search for information on "yellow rain" called the rocket find "extremely exciting...one of the best possibilities yet to pin down this controversy."

The resistance forces, operating in the Laotian panhandle, also brought other chemical samples out of Laos for chemical analysis, sources said.

Australian Embassy officials yesterday refused to comment on whether they had received the rocket. Just over a week ago, they denied having received any chemical samples from Indochina.

But a number of other sources said the weapon, 120 cm long, was handed over to Ausralians earlier this week after it was brought into Thailand from southern Laos.

"We believe this is 'the smoking gun' which will prove once and for all that the Soviet Union is directly involved in the use of chemical warfare in Laos," said one source familiar with the project.

The rocket itself, said sources who have seen it, is probably American-made and captured by Vietnamese communist forces when they overran South Vietnam in the 1975 Ho Chi Minh campaign.

The warhead, however, has markings in the Russian Cyrillic alphabet. Experts have tentatively identified it as a B-40, which they described as a variant of the standard B-40 and B-41 rocket propelled grenades (RPG's).

A member of the resistance who handled the weapon even before it was disarmed for safety said the warhead "sort of sloshed like a liquid" when it was shaken, and that whatever was inside was definitely not a solid explosive.

From its description, the weapon matched the characteristics of a rocket which a defecting Laotian pilot claimed he had used to spread "yellow rain" on Laotian villages from a small spotter-type airplane.

The pilot said the warheads on the "smoke rockets" he fired were noticeably looser than similar rockets with explosive tips. This was also noted by resistance team members, the sources said.

The circumstances of the capture of the Soviet-marked rocket are not yet known, although resistance sources said the search and capture of the weapon and the subsequent trek to the Thai frontier took well over a month. The capture was made in the general area of Savannakhet, capital of the southern Laotian province of the same name.

A former high-ranking officer of the Royal Thai Army was kept informed on progress of the operation, the sources said.

A diplomatic source said that a few selected officials in Bangkok were informed that the weapon was on its way several weeks beforehand.

The resistance troops involved are followers of former Laotian Deputy Prime Minister Gen Phoumi Vosavan, the sources said. Phoumi himself was reportedly directly involved at one stage of the operation to seize the rocket.

The 60-year-old Phoumi reportedly commands the loyalty of one of the biggest and best military forces in southern Laos. His force includes some ex-Pathet Lao troops who oppose Vietnamese domination of their country.

Phoumi has lived in Thai exile since 1965, when his attempted coup d'etat against Prime Minister Gen Ouan Rattikul failed in bloody fighting in Vientiane and Phoumi was forced to paddle across the Mekong River to sanctuary.

In his heyday, he was known to be close to American officials and is a French-trained military officer. It is not clear, source said, exactly why he chose Australia as a country to analyse this alleged chemical weapon and samples.

LOATIANS TO CONTINUE SEARCH FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK180123 Bangkok POST in English 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Resistance forces in Laos have been instructed to try to obtain a sample of a new chemical weapons, described as a "torch" which, burned in clusters around a village, spreads deadly chemicals through its smoke, sources said yesterday.

The torch has been used around populated areas, where Laotians were told that it was an antimalarial fumigating device, the sources said.

So far, there has been no confirmation of the reports, but sources with direct ties to the resistance said torches have reportedly killed some villagers and caused illness to other with symptoms identical to that reported in cases of "yellow rain."

"We think that this is another methods of delivery of chemical warfare," said one source with ties to the resistance. "We'd like to bring one back to have a good look at it."

Laotian resistance forces in both northern and southern areas of the country have been told to give priority to recovery of one of the torches if they hear of their use in their operational areas.

In recent weeks, Laotian resistance forces have provided what one Western diplomat called "a basketful" of suspected chemical warfare weaponry and residue for testing in sophisticated laboratories in Thailand and abroad.

Material ranged from scraping from leaves and rocks in areas suspected of being subjected to toxic warfare to a rocket with a warhead which may contain lethal mycotoxins.

Several countries, in addition to the United States, have begun to search actively for information and samples for analysis, diplomatic sources said. Australian and Canadian officials have said publicly they are interested in investigating the growing claims that the Soviet Union is behind chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

Sources said that reports of the "torches" had reached outside Laos only in recent weeks, and authorities are eager to hear more about them. One Laotian who claimed to have seen the torches in use said Laotian troops told villagers they were going to burn them around the village perimeter to rid the area of mosquitoes. But after the torches had burned for a while, emitting clouds of variously coloured smoke, villagers began to vomit blood and become unconscious. Another source reporting a similar incident, said several villagers died after falling sick.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK200757 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has issued a report on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border during the week ending 15 April as follows:

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has repaired the roads leading to the Thai-Kampuchean border and accumulated weapons and war materials in preparations for a big suppression drive against the Kampuchean resistance factions.

Meanwhile, the Kampuchean Khieu Samphan forces have deployed heavy weapons to counter a possible attack from the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side. However, constant heavy fighting between the two warring parties along the Thai-Kampuchean border resulted in the shelling of Thai territory and violations of Thailand's sovereignty which led to several clashes with Thai border security authorities and caused damage to life and property of Thai civilians and authorities.

During the period under review, 48 shells landed at Khao Saraphi, Saphan Khlong Hat villages in Watthananakhon District, Khok Sabaeng village in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, and at Khao Lan village in Muang District, Trat Province.

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops fired 20 shells at the border patrol police base at Khao Wong area in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

Unknown foreign troops fired 130 shells at the border patrol police base at Khao Lan village in Muang District, Trat Province.

Thai troops engaged in two clashes with armed Khmers in the vicinity of the northeast of Nong Samet village, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri, and at Dan Chumphon village, Bo Rai District, Trat Province.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON BURMESE BORDER INCIDENT

BK190542 Bangkok POST in English 19 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Tak -- Burmese troops crossed into Thailand last Friday [16 April] and set fire to a worker's hut and destroyed a river embankment, Deputy Governor Wanit Phonphibun reported.

In a report on the incident to the Interior Ministry, Mr Wanit said 12 Burmese troops crossed the Moei River, the natural demarcation line between Thailand and Burman, and entered village no 6 in Ban Huey Muang, Tambon Tha Sai Luat of Mae Sot, at about 3 p.m.

The intruders removed logs from an embankment built to prevent the river from eroding its bank and let them float away. They also burnt down a hut used by workers employed to build the embankment.

The report said Thai military officials in the area later discussed the incident with Burmese officers.

AFP REPORTS THACH PRESS CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

NC191936 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today said his country was ready to consider membership in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as soon as what he called "the Chinese threat" is eliminated from that region. Mr Thach was speaking at a press conference here after three hours of talks with Edgar Pisani, a member of the European Economic Community (EEC) Development Commission.

Informed sources said Mr Thach expressed Vietnam's (?interest) in greater cooperation with Europe. But Mr Pisani said the EEC stood firm on its position of 1979, when food aid to Vietnam was suspended after Vietnamese troops intervened in Cambodia, the sources said. Charging that China "intentionally kept up tension" in Southeast Asia, Mr Thach repeated that Vietnamese troops would leave Cambodia "after the end of the war imposed by China".

He praised Soviet aid to Vietnam but made it clear that his country welcomed broader economic cooperation with non-communist countries. Mr Thach insisted that any such aid be "without conditions" and based solely on the "principle of reciprocal interest".

He said Vietnam had rejected a Chinese offer of 1,500 million dollars because "Beijing wanted to attach conditions", adding: "We did the same thing with the United States."

Mr Thach said Vietnam has constantly tried to achieve a better understanding with ASEAN pact countries, so "why not join ASEAN when the Chinese threat is gone?"

On other international issues, he said Vietnam supported Argentina in its dispute with Britain over the south Atlantic Falkland Islands. The crisis, he said, "rested on the right of colonized people to their independence". The minister said Vietnam also supported China's claim to Taiwan.

Mr Thach is to meet tomorrow with Leo Tindemans, the Belgian external relations minister, who is current president of the European Community Council of Ministers to July. He will travel to Bonn after his stay in Brussels.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

OW191752 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 19 -- A long-term cultural and scientific agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed here today. The agreement covers a wide range of scientific and cultural activities such as universal and higher education, job training, social sciences, culture, health care, sports, radio and television. Signatories were Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

USSR EXPERTS WELCOME SUCCESS OF VCP CONGRESS

OW191810 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 19 -- Representatives of the Soviet Consulate-General and of the Soviet experts in the central Vietnam province of Quang Nam-Da Nang on April 17 held a meeting to welcome the success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Speaking on the occasion, Hoang Minh Thang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee, announced his province's plan for this year to boost the production of food and of consumer and export goods, improve the system of distribution and circulation, and re-distribute the work force on the provincial scale. He also thanked the Soviet diplomats and experts working in the province for their devoted services to the local population.

ANNIVERSARY OF PLAYA GIRON COMMEMORATED

NHAN DAN 19 Apr Comment

OW190725 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 19 -- "The Vietnamese people always stand by the side of socialist Cuba", says NHAN DAN in an article today marking the [Playa] Giron victory anniversary today. It stresses: "Having defeated an aggressive mercenary force of the U.S. within 72 hours and succeeded in maintaining their sovereignty over the past 20 years or so in a country next door to the imperialist ringleader, the Cuban people have testified to the truth that a revolutionary people with a high fighting spirit can overcome all trials and hardships in their advance.

"During its existence and development, the new regime in Cuba has constantly faced a cruel hostile policy of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. The Reagan administration, seemingly forgetting a bitter lesson for the U.S. at the Giron Beach, is still nurturing an illusion of wiping out by force the revolution on that heroic island".

NHAN DAN goes on: "The situation in the Central America-Caribbean region now is very serious. Continuing the hostile policy of its predecessor administrations, the Reagan administration is scheming to break down the movement in the region for national independence, democracy and progress. The U.S. has carried out brutal plots, including the use of biological weapons, against the Cuban people.

"In face of the explosive situation in that region, public opinion throughout the world has raised its voice in protest against the U.S. acts of war and its brazen interference in the internal affairs of Central American and Caribbean countries and for an end to U.S. provocations and threats against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other progressive countries in the region.

"President Fidel Castro has affirmed his people's determination to readily counter any aggression. Should the U.S. imperialists dare to attack Cuba again, they would invite upon themselves a failure even more bitter than the one they suffered at the Giron Beach 21 years ago".

NHAN DAN further says: "Together with the world's progressive people, the Vietnamese people firmly support the Cuban people's just struggle against the U.S. hostile and aggressive moves. We also support the initiative of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and the constructive proposals of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government for solving the problems in Central America and the Caribbean through negotiations on the basis of respect for the local peoples' sovereignty and right to self-determination. Those proposals reflect the legitimate aspiration of the Latin American peoples to build their countries into independence, free, peaceful and prosperous ones without U.S. interference."

Cuban Envoy's Speech

OW191806 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 19 -- A talk in honour of the 21st anniversary of the Giron Beach victory of Cuba was jointly held here today by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association. It was attended by Tran Duy Hung and Tran Hoai Nam, Presidium members of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, Le Thi Xuyen, vice-president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Faure Chomon Mediavilla, and others.

Speaking on this occasion Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla brought out the historic significance of the Giron Beach victory and stressed: "The Giron Beach victory is a clear manifestation of the revolutionary heroism and indomitable fighting spirit of the Cuban army and people. It was a crushing blow at the U.S. aggressors, completely foiling their dark design."

After praising the close militant solidarity between Cuba and Vietnam, he sincerely thanked the party, the government and people of Vietnam for their vigorous support and precious assistance to the Cuban people's just cause. The Cuban ambassador also expressed his firm belief that with the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and with the sympathy and support of progressive mankind, the Cuban people would certainly smash all dark schemes of U.S. imperialism to defend their homeland.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST PRC EXPANSIONIST AMBITIONS

BK161550 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 82, pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Uphold Our Shining Just Cause in National Defense"]

[Text] Since the victory of the struggle filled with sacrifices and dnagers against the United States for national salvation, our people have no other desire than to live in peace, independence and freedom in order to build their country. However, entertaining ambitions of expansionism and big-nation hegimony, the reactionary Chinese rulers have frenziedly implemented a hostile policy toward our country. They used the Pol Pol-Ieng Sary lackey clique to attack our southwestern border and in February 1979 launched a war of aggression against our country's northern border. Since the defeat of this criminal war of aggression, the Beijing rulers have continued their dark scheme by waging a multifaceted war of destruction against us and have made intensive preparations for invading our country again. Militarily they have massed large numbers of troops close to our northern border; conducted frequent spying, provocative, subversive and landgrabbing operations; and encroached into our territorial waters.

It is a sacred duty and a shining just cause of our party, people and troops to defend the country. Our people and troops must be fully aware of the reactionary nature of the enemy by constantly upholding their vigilance, strengthening their national defense force and standing ready to resolutely smash all the plots and tricks of the Beijing expansionists.

Our people nurture no hatred against the Chinese people, and in our struggle to maintain peace and protect national independence, we always desire to restore and develop lasting friendship with the Chinese people.

The Chinese people are diligent. Several times they shared weal and woe with us during the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. They also hold no grudge against us. Only the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles are treacherous and double-dealing. They have driven the Chinese people's children to the battlefront, putting at stake the assets, blood and flesh of the Chinese people in the unjust anti-Vietnam war while jeopardizing the Chinese people's revolutionary gains in the power struggle between various factions. The Chinese people themselves are victims of their own leaders' policy of big-nation hegemony.

Consequently, while resolutely fighting to defend the country, we have always distinguished between the Beijing rulers and the Chinese people, clearly differentiating friend from foe.

The most sacred duty and role of prime importance for our people's armed forces is to constantly increase the level of combat preparedness in order to smash all the enemy's armed provocations and to frustrate all of its other subversive tricks. At the same time, we must strive by all means to make the Chinese people clearly understand and sympathize with our shining just cause so that they are fully aware of the crimes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their chauvinistic great-han acts and ideas.

In addition to their duties of fighting well and maintaining good combat readiness, our people's armed forces, especially the frontline units, should organize our troops and people along the border, having them expound our just cause well.

Moreover, we should attentively and correctly implement the policies toward captured enemy troops and those who have fled to our side. Implementing our party's humanitarian policy, we should investigate and carefully consider the cases of people fleeing to our side due to Chinese oppression in order to treat them well. We are also ready to save even the captured enemy troops and those bad Chinese people mingling among our people. Treating them humanely and leniently will gradually enlighten them and make them conscious of our cause. We should perform the educational and propaganda tasks well so that these people tell the truth about the dark schemes and crimes perpetrated by the expansionists and hegemonists in Vietnam as well as in China when they return home. They will tell of our just cause, helping the Chinese people distinguish friend from foe and understand the truth so that they can spearhead the struggle against the enemy -- their own leaders -- and support our just struggle.

Resolving firmly to defend our country, we should uphold our combat spirit and be prepared to fight well by accelerating the development of all political, economic, cultural and military fields while intensifying our diplomatic activities. At the same time, we should emphasize propaganda to clarify our just cause and to nakedly expose the reactionary character, plots and acts of the enemy. We should expose all the distorted and lying tricks and crimes of the Chinese rulers toward their troops and people, thus frustrating all of their schemes of aggression and contributing effectively to our national defense.

We resolve to defeat the enemy on both fronts by our invincible military force and by our shining just cause.

THACH MESSAGE TO UN ASSAILS SOUTH AFRICAN ACTS

OW191758 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 19 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar condemning the South African authorities for sentencing to death three South African patriots of the African National Congress.

The message reads: "The death sentence passed on the three South African patriots is another criminal act committed by the South African authorities against the self-determination, human rights and the patriotic movements of the South African people and grossly violates justice and the elementary principles of international law.

"Proceeding from the principled position of resolutely supporting the South African people's patriotic struggle for self-determination and human rights against the colonial, racist South African administration, the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam demand that the South African administration nullify the death sentence passed on the three South African patriots of the A.N.C. organization and put an end to the repression of all other patriots in South Africa.

"Together with their crimes against the South African people, the racist South African regime, backed by the U.S. and other reactionary forces, is still illegally occupying Namibia, launching repeated aggressions against the frontline states, especially Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, thus violating the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

"The Security Council should take appropriate measures of sanction against the racist South African administration in accordance with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter with a view to checking its criminal acts."

TRUONG CHINH VISITS SITES IN CAT HAI DISTRICT

BK191517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] In harmony with the joy of the people throughout the country over the fine success of our fifth party congress, the party organization and people of Cat Hai District, Haiphong City, had the great honor of welcoming Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, who paid a visit to the district in mid-April of this year. Accompanying Chairman Truong Chinh on this visit were Comrade Bui Quang Tao, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Haiphong City Party Committee, and Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Haiphong City People's Committee.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Cat Hai District Party Committee, Comrade (Tran Khoat) briefed Chairman Truong Chinh on the status of production and work in general and on the outstanding recent achievements recorded by the party organization and people of Cat Hai, as well as on their views toward the guidelines and tasks set forth for the implementation of the 1982 State Plan in light of the fifth party congress resolution. He also invited Comrade Truong Chinh to tour a number of establishments on Cat Ba Island.

During his stay in Cat Hai District, Chairman Truong Chinh also visited the 179th VPA Group, the Nguyen Van Troi basic general school -- the leading banner of the Cat Hai District educational sector -- the Cat Hai state fishing enterprise, the cooperative exporting embroidered articles, the 3 February kindergarten and the family of Mr (Pham Ngoc Thong), who at 81 is one of the most senior citizens and a veteran party member in the town of Cat Ba.

At a friendly get-together with members of the party committee and people's committee and cadres of various sectors in Cat Hai District, Chairman Truong Chinh pointed to the fine success of the fifth national party congress; the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; the major economic and social guidelines and tasks and targets set forth for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's; and the major policies and measures aimed at developing favorable conditions and overcoming difficulties in support of the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

On this occasion, Chairman Truong Chinh also commended the party organization and people of Haiphong City for the achievements they have recently scored in the fields of agricultural and industrial production and land reclamation and in developing various professions and occupations and making and exporting handicraft and fine arts items, as well as in national defense and so forth.

He said: These achievements have been scored through the active and creative discussions between the local leadership and the masses. They are, however, initial achievements only. In light of the fifth party congress resolution, the party organization and people of Haiphong will certainly exert still greater efforts and achieve still greater progress.

On this visit Chairman Truong Chinh also conveyed the kind regards and best wishes of the party Central Committee and the Council of State to the elderly people, teenagers, children and families that have performed meritorious deeds for the revolution, as well as to the families of fallen combatants and all wounded and sick soldiers in Cat Hai District.

Chairman Truong Chinh wished the party organization and people of Cat Hai District many new and still greater successes in the emulation movement to fulfill the targets set forth by the fifth party congress and presented the district party committee and people's committee with a portrait of President Ho Chi Minh embroidered on a silk background.

On behalf of the party organization and people of Cat Hai, Comrade (Tran Khoat) expressed joy over Chairman Truong Chinh's visit and considered it as a source of encouragement from the party Central Committee and the Council of State, which has reflected their concern and care for the district. He pledged that he will carry out the instructions given by Chairman Truong Chinh scrupulously and that, in the immeditate future, the party organization and people of Cat Hai will step up the emulation movement to implement all the resolutions adopted by the fifth party congress.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES FORESTRY CONFERENCE

OW190943 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82

[From weekly review of domestic and international situation]

[Text] In Hanoi the forestry sector has held a conference to discuss guidelines for its development during the 1981-85 5-year period and the eighties and matters relating to afforestation, management and protection of forests in accordance with the resolutions of the fifth party congress. At this conference, 52 provinces and units in the sector signed emulation pledges to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan.

Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong attended and addressed the conference. He analyzed in detail the special importance, organic relationship and multifaceted effect of forests and forest trees with regard to land, water, weather, flora, fauna, production and environment at present and in the future. He dealt with the unforeseeable disastrous consequences that have occurred and will occur as a result of forest destruction and presently letting millions of hectares of bald hills unattended.

Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed out that forests and land are linked, closely interrelated and mutually related. Only by having forests do we have water. Only by maintaining forests do we preserve water and acquire water conservancy, aquatic products and hydroelectricity to support production and day-to-day life. It is because of this deep significance that our forefathers referred to forests as gold. We must make everyone, old and young, including elementary school students, clearly realize and act upon what our forefathers had said about forests. In effect, forests are even more precious than gold.

DIRECTIVE ON FLOOD-PREVENTION WORK ISSUED

BK171411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] On 13 April the Council of Ministers chairman issued a directive on the 1982 task of flood prevention and typhoon control. The directive says:

Floods and typhoons occur every year in our country. Although the intensity differs, they all cause damage. All sectors and authorities at all levels must be adequately prepared to cope with floods and typhoons at any time. At the same time, they must remain vigilant against all enemy plots to take advantage of typhoons to destroy dikes, dams and other construction projects.

The Council of Ministers chairman requests the people's committee chairmen at all levels and the leaders of all central level sectors involved to implement urgently the following main duties:

1. All sectors and echelons must review their flood prevention and typhoon control tasks during 1981 and draw upon their good points and shortcomings for practical lessons and on this basis formulate plans for preventing floods and controlling typhoons in 1982.

2. Those provinces having dikes must focus their leadership on mobilizing all local forces to embank dikes, build dike supporting fences and sluices and struggle to fulfill all plans on schedule. They must inspect and reclassify dikes, dike-supporting fences and sluices qualitatively and devise measures to protect them adequately, paying special attention to cracks, including previously repaired ones. Dike control teams must be consolidated and their role must be developed. They must be made the core of the people's forces and organizations which combat floods to protect dikes.

All violations of dike protection regulations must be prevented. Administrative and legal action must be taken to deal with violations that destroy dikes, dike-supporting fences and sluices and with the theft of telephone wire and materials used in flood prevention and typhoon control.

3. The coastal provinces in the country's central part must devise plans to control typhoons and prevent floods, especially in low-lying and estuarine areas. Steps must be taken to prevent water from rising above the levels anticipated in lakes and dams which are being used and constructed. Action to clear roads and clogged culverts to ensure smooth, through traffic in the rainy and flood season must be anticipated.

4. The Mekong River Delta provinces and the former Sixth Region must depend on the characteristics and situation in their localities to organize and mobilize the people to build embankments around rice plots to protect rice against early floods, especially the summer-fall rice, and to organize crop cultivation seasons in line with the local situation in order to reduce damage caused by typhoons and floods. Plans must provide for adequate shelter to protect the people's life and property and state assets.

5. Provinces and districts in the Bac Bo and other mountainous regions -- especially towns, cities, populated areas and river ports -- must take preventive measures against flash floods in order to avoid harm to human life or damage to the assets of the state and people.

6. All economic sectors and local authorities must revamp their flood prevention and typhoon control committees. Members of the committees must be placed in charge of definite areas in addition to their general duties. They must be responsible for supervising and controlling primary installations in implementing flood-prevention and typhoon-control plans and for personally guiding the fighting of typhoons and flash floods.

7. The northern mountainous provinces and the southern provinces of Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, Cuu Long, Song Be, Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kontum and Lam Dong; the Vung Tau-con Dao Special Zone; and some mountainous districts in other provinces where the flood and typhoon situation is rarely complicated do not need a flood-prevention and typhoon committee. The people's committees in these localities will depend on the situation to organize this task practically.

8. The Ministry of Water Conservancy must control and supervise localities in fulfilling the plan for building dikes, dike-supporting fences and sluices; closely guide all subordinate units and various water conservancy services and bureaus; effectively protect and use lakes, dams and the system of dikes, dike-supporting fences and sluices in fighting flash floods and typhoons; and make all the required facilities available at the projects to divert or slow down flash floods.

9. The Ministry of Defense will help the central flood-prevention and typhoon-control committee by charging engineer units with exploding mines at the projects to divert or slow down flash floods and by directing the armed forces to participate actively in combating floods and typhoons and in preventing the enemy from destroying water conservancy projects in the areas where they are stationed.

10. All sectors involved at the central level, such as the General Department of Hydrometeorology, the General Post and Telegraph Department and the Ministries of Communications and Transportation, Interior and Material Supply, must consider their roles in actively participating in the common task of flood prevention and typhoon control and must provide timely and effective guidance for implementing this task.

11. The agriculture sector is responsible for guiding localities in rationally organizing the crop cultivation patterns, especially for those localities annually affected by waterlogging. At the same time, a reserve of crop seeds must be secured to restore production when so required.

The Council of Ministers chairman requests all sector leaders and the people's committees of all provinces and cities to overcome all difficulties and strive to surge forward in order to defeat natural disasters and enemy threats actively and resolutely.

LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

Meeting With Truong Chinh

OW171622 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 17 -- Romanian Ambassador to Vietnam Ion Medrea today paid a farewell visit to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh before returning home to assume a new post. The president had a cordial conversation with the outgoing ambassador.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW181732 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 18 -- Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ion Medrea today made a farewell call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The prime minister had a cordial conversation with the ambassador.

FRG MAGAZINE CITED ON U.S. TOXIC CHEMICAL USE

OW170220 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 16 -- According to approximate estimates, many million Vietnamese are affected by toxic chemicals sprayed by the United States during the war, reports the West German magazine STERN in a recent issue. The magazine says that 60,000 ex-GI's are well aware that the U.S. Government, especially the Pentagon, are responsible for their own harm. The magazine notes that in dozens of cases "Agent Orange" was sprayed even on American positions.

But the effects on American troops are insignificant compared to the tragedy of the Vietnamese people, STERN remarks. It quotes Paul Reutershan who participated in aerial sprays in 1968 as saying that he was beginning to die at that time but knew nothing about it. Reutershan was affected and returned incurably ill, the magazine says.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 077 21 April 1982

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SUZUKI MEETS TOP SDF OFFICERS, STRESSES DEFENSE

OW190129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 19, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki stressed Monday that a steady improvement in the nation's defense capability of a minimum necessity to protect the country was an obligation that should be fulfilled by Japan as a matter of course. He appealed for defense efforts by Japan and said the government was exerting efforts to fulfill the level set forth in the general outline of the defense buildup plan as soon as possible.

The prime minister made these statements at a meeting of top-ranking uniformed officers of the Self-Defense Forces held at the Defense Agency. The meeting, the 18th of its kind held so far, was attended also by Director General Soichiro Ito of the Defense Agency; Adm Tsugio Yata, chairman of the Joint Staff Council; and some 100 top officers of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces.

In his address, the prime minister noted the severe global situation, stagnant business conditions and the intensification of trade friction, and said Japan should seriously consider what sort of role it should fulfill and the contributions it should make for the sake of world peace. At the same time, he stressed the need for Japan's maintenance of the war-renouncing Constitution, defense efforts exclusively for defending the country, steps so that Japan will not pose a military threat to neighboring countries, and the three-point nonnuclear policy.

Suzuki commented also on overall security and said that defense capability was the final means of the people to resist aggression, noting that the responsibility of the forces in this regard was important. He declared that the Self-Defense Forces must be strong and that they must strive to secure the trust and cooperation of the people. Ito also spoke at the meeting, and pointed to the severity of the international situation. Commenting on the pending problem of military technology exchanges with the United States, he said he hoped to expand such ties based on the basic principle of mutual exchanges and from the point of view of promoting cooperative relations with the U.S. on equipment and technology.

The meeting of top-ranking uniformed officers of the SDF is being held around once annually in order to exchange views on problems faced by the SDF and brief the uniformed officers on the policies of the Defense Agency.

LDP STUDIES MEASURES ON OPENING MARKET TO IMPORTS

OW201247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 20, KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's special panel on international trade Tuesday started studying measures to be taken by Japan in response to U.S. and European calls for further opening of the Japanese market to foreign imports.

The LDP special committee on external economic relations, chaired by Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, began the study on the basis of a new market-opening package now being drafted by the government. The government's package -- the second in a series -- consists of eight measures, including relaxation of import controls, further reductions in the nation's import tariffs, simplification of import-testing procedures and liberalization of the services sector.

The committee will determine its position on these issues during discussions Wednesday through Friday, in line with a government policy to formally adopt the new package at a meeting of economic ministers on May 7.

Discussions at Tuesday's general meeting of the LDP centered on a new U.S. demand that Japan include some farm and fishery products in the new market-opening package. The demand was conveyed to Japanese Embassy officials in Washington last weekend by an official of the U.S. trade representative's office. This marked a turnaround in the U.S. position that the Washington government would seek Japanese decontrol on farm and fishery product imports through bilateral consultation under provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Committee members expressed strong opposition to the new U.S. demand, asserting that it disrupts a timetable for drawing up the new market-opening package agreed on earlier between the government and the ruling party. They said that the government should not compromise easily with the U.S. Government on this matter.

LDP sources said it may now prove difficult for the government and the ruling party to reach agreement on the contents of the new market-opening package before the May 7 meeting of economic affairs ministers as a result of the new U.S. demand.

Some members of the LDP committee said they cannot understand why the U.S. Government made such a new demand at a time when Japan is trying its best to work out a new package. They said Japan should determine a new strategy after sounding out the real intentions behind the U.S. demand.

In a related development, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said the government will ask the U.S. Government why it made such a new demand. He told a press conference that the government may have to work out new measures to cope with the latest U.S. demand when it holds a special meeting to hear an interim report on the new market-opening package on April 26.

KYODO: $4 BILLION IN AID TO BE OFFERED TO ROK

OW201307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, April 20, KYODO -- The government has agreed on extension of dollar 4 billion in loan aid to South Korea in response to its request for dollar 6 billion for the country's 1982-86 economic development plan, government sources said Tuesday. The sources said the dollar 4 billion breaks down into dollar 1.5 billion in government loans and dollar 2.5 billion in Export-Import Bank loans with an interest of "close to but less than 7 percent" per annum. The proposed loans do not include the commodity credit considered initially, the sources said.

The agreement came after months of negotiations among ministry officials concerned to draw up a plan for economic cooperation, which would be acceptable to both Japan and South Korea. The dollar 4 billion figure had been informally mentioned by Foreign Ministry officials but had been rejected by Finance Ministry officials as "too much." Though the officials said that dollar 4 billion is the "maximum possible" they can extend, it remains to be seen whether the Seoul government will accept the offer.

Foreign Minister No Sin-yong recently said the South Korean position (of seeking dollar 6 billion) remains unchanged. Japanese and South Korean Government officials have held several rounds of talks but failed to reach agreement on the extent to which Japan could or should underwrite the five-year economic development plan.

The Japanese officials said whether or not South Korea agrees to the dollar 4 billion figure depends on President Chon Tu-hwan, principal designer of the dollar 6 billion economic assistance request to Japan. The Tokyo government may send Vice Foreign Minister Ryozo Sunobe to Seoul for consultations with Korean Government officials, the sources said. Sunobe was ambassador to South Korea for four years before he was reassigned to Tokyo in April last year. If things go smoothly, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will visit Seoul next month as earlier planned to break the eight-month old diplomatic deadlock once and for all, the sources said.

DPRK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FISHERY ACCORD

OW182353 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1430 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] According to correspondent Yokosawa in Pyongyang, Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy director of the Korean Workers Party International Department, met with Japanese journalists in Pyongyang this afternoon.

At the meeting, he said that it is up to Japan whether the Japan-DPRK fishery agreement, which is to expire in June, is renewed or not. The fishery agreement is a private-level accord which is renewable every 2 years. The current accord is set to expire this coming June.

At today's meeting, Deputy Director Hyon said: Last year the Japanese side proposed that the fishery talks be conducted in Tokyo; however, the Japanese authorities have thus far refused to allow our delegation entry into Japan. The DPRK has nothing to lose if the accord is not renewed. The renewal of the accord is up to Japan.

GROUP LEADER ON DPRK VISIT, ROLE OF KIM CHONG-IL

OW131021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13, KYODO -- Akira Iwai, former secretary-general of the powerful General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), told reporters here Tuesday that after talks with North Korean President Kim Il-song and other Korean officials, he was convinced Kim Chong-il, son of the president, would replace his father.

A delegation led by Iwai and representing a Japanese committee supporting Korea's independent peaceful unification, recently returned home after visiting North Korea to celebrate the birth of Kim Il-song who will become 70 years old Thursday. Iwai had a 90-minute talk with Kim Il-song in Pyongyang on March 31. He also had talks with other government officials and observed various facilities as well as housing for North Korean workers.

He told reporters that during his visit he was impressed with the fact that North Korean people call Kim Chong-il "dear center of the party," the most honorific title. Iwai said that he was also impressed with the campaign to promote the son of the North Korean president, which included the screening of a 90-minute film depicting him.

Contrary to earlier expectations, Kim Chong-il was not elected a vice president or minister at the recent Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea, which ended April 6. Iwai told reporters that he did not know the reason why the younger Kim did not obtain a position, but said that only the president and his son held the three posts of permanent member, secretary and member of the Military Committee in the Political Bureau of the Workers Party. Iwai said that fact suggested Kim Chong-il was virtually No. 2 in the North Korean party.

PROTEST LODGED ON 21 APR DMZ FIRING INCIDENT

SK210528 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0331 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The South Korean puppet army, which has been ceaselessly committing provocative acts against us in the areas around the military demarcation line [MDL], has committed a serious act of military provocation against us in the Demilitarized Zone along the central front.

At dawn today, members of our side's civil police were on routine patrol duty in areas of our side located north of marker No 0810 along the demarcation line. But between 0520 and 0530 this morning, the South Korean puppet army suddenly fired machineguns and automatic rifles at our side's personnel from a site located some 600 meters south of the demarcation line at marker No 0805.

Again at around 0645 and around 0705, the South Korean puppet army fired automatic weapons, including machineguns, at the members of our side's patrol from a site 1,200 meters south of MDL marker No 0810 and fired 90-mm recoilless rifles from another site some 1,000 meters southeast of the MDL marker No 0816. The enemy side fired some 15,000 rounds from large-caliber machineguns; some 8,000 from automatic rifles; and some 30 from 90-mm recoilless rifles.

Due to [illegible] armed provocation perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army, casualties occurred among [illegible] side's personnel who were on normal patrol duty. Under these circumstances, our side h[illegible] take necessary self-defense measures.

Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, our side's chief representative to the Military Armistice Commission, in two telephone messages sent to the enemy side today exposed the criminal act committed by the enemy and said that our side cannot but consider it very grave that the rascals deliberately committed such a dangerous armed provocation at a time when the enemy side is intensifying its scheme for war against the northern half of the republic more frantically than ever before in South Korea.

Lodging a stern protest with the enemy side against its violation of the armistice agreement by firing against our side, he strongly demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures to prevent recurrence of such an incident. If it continuously adheres to provocations against our side, the enemy side must bear in mind that it will have to assume full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S MORAL REFORM CAMPAIGN

SK201204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0020 GMT 19 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 April commentary: "Disposition That Cannot Be Changed"]

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan recently made an absurd remark slandering us at the Academy of Korean Studies. He babbled that a moral reform movement should be staged to cope with the unstable international situaiton and the people should win in the struggle against the North for survival not only militarily but also ideologically.

Chon Tu-hwan, who prowled about the military academies of the puppet army, navy and air force in a bid to inspire North-South confrontation, showed up at a civilian organization in government pay in a bid to inspire North-South confrontation. At a time when, in order to end the division of the country and expedite the cause of national reunification at the earliest possible date, the great national unity of the North and South -- transcending differences in ideologies and ideals -- is more urgently desired than ever, it is an intolerable and treacherous act running counter to the times to prowl about many places to inspire North-South confrontation.

For Chon Tu-hwan, who lacks an ideology and ideas and who is a dirty pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist element, to clamor about an ideological struggle and confrontation is an act exposing his treacherous nature seeking confrontation with the support of foreign forces.

Under the pretext of moral reform, the puppets are trying to instill pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese subjugation ideology in the people, to harm the independent national consciousness of the people by dragging in U.S. culture and to destroy national culture and our good morals and manners. They are also trying to justify the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial subjugation and their military fascist rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to infuse fascist ideology in the people. It has arrested, imprisoned and put on trial patriotic personages advocating reunification of the fatherland and democratization of society. Thus, it has forces the dark politics of the middle ages on the people.

The puppets recently arrested and imprisoned patriots and young students who struggled against the Americal Cultural Center in Pusan. They are imposing brutal punishment on them under the signboard of South Korea-U.S. friendship. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a stooge of the imperialists and a military fascist group which has no qualification to talk about morality.

At this very moment, a large-scale military exercise racket against us is being staged in South Korea. Staging a frantic war racket to heighten tension, while inspiring an ideological struggle, is a scheme designed to create mistrust and discord in the nation, hinder national reunification and perpetuate division.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, isolated from the people, is trying to find a way to survive by using North-South confrontation. Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous nature will not vanish even after he dies. The puppets' deliberate heightening of tension through military and ideological confrontation between the North and South again clearly shows that the dialogue and reunification they are talking about are nothing but a sophistry to cover up their splittist nature.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan ring is allowed to exist and to inspire North-South confrontation, the reunification of the country cannot be expected, and peace cannot be maintained in Korea. Only when the dictatorial rule is liquidated, a democratic regime is established and social and political life democratized in South Korea can tension be alleviated and the door of dialogue for reunification be opened. The South Korean people are struggling to expedite that very day.

PRC PROTEST OF U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN CITED

SK210025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China recently issued a statement protesting against the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, according to a XINHUA report.

Noting that on 13 April, 1982, the U.S. Government officially notified the U.S. Congress that it was going to sell military-related spare parts to Taiwan, the statement says: The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. Government against this act of infringing upon China's sovereignty.

It recalls that with regard to the U.S. Government's sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, back in December 1981 when the U.S. Government unofficially notified the U.S. Congress of the matter, the Chinese Government already expressed its strong objection.

If the U.S. Government should continue to disregard China's sovereignty, it must be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom, it warns.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

Talks With Kim Il-song 20 Apr

SK210047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again in Pyongyang on April 20 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The talks proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

Gift From Kim Il-song

SK210056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented a gift to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanina Socialist Republic, and his wife on April 20 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kil Chae-Kyong and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania Sin In-ha. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife and their entourage were also present.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Visits Taean Machine Works

SK210101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country went round the Taean heavy machine general works and Pyongyang metro on April 20.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife inspected the general works and Pyongyang metro in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife. The entourage of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also went with them.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu first went round the Taean heavy machine general works. The compound of the works was overflowing with a festive atmosphere in welcome of the goodwill envoy of the Romanian people. Set up amidst the crowd were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

When the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pulled into the strains of the welcome music, the crowd burst into enthusiastic cheers of hurrah, waving the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers. Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu acknowledged the cheers of the crowd and went round main processes of production.

Then Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saw Pyongyang metro.

Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu acknowledged the cheers of the crowd at Kwangbok station and went round underground stations.

Attends Banquet 20 Apr

SK210049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife arranged a dinner on April 20 in honour of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his wife.

Invited there were Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife and their entourage. Present there were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania. The dinner took place in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Elena Ceausescu Meets Officials

SK210444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first vice-premier of the government and chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology, on a visit to our country together with the president of the Romanian Socialist Republic held a round-table talk with Korean men of science on April 20.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council and president of the Academy of Sciences; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and arts; Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology; Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission; and men of science. Comrade Elena Ceausescu was accompanied by Ion Usu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-chairman of the National Council of Science and technology.

The attendants informed each other of successes achieved by the two countries in the scientific field and exchanged experiences and discussed the question of strengthening cooperation in developing science and technology of the two countries.

Joint Statement, Accord Signed

SK210052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic and an agreement on the basic direction of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and the RSR were signed in Pyongyang on April 20.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his wife were present at the signing ceremony.

Present there on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrades Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC, the WPK and vice-premiers; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the CC, the WPK and

vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member of the CC, the WPK and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Sin In-ha, alternate member of the C.C., the WPK and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present on the opposite side were Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-premier of the government; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP and foreign minister; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP and first vice-chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the C.C., the RCP and minister of machine-building industry; and Constantin Iftodi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu signed the joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic and the agreement on the basic direction of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and the RSR.

Text of Joint Statement

SK210458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic signed in Pyongyang on April 20:

Joint Statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 17 to 21, 1982, upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean people warmly welcomed the high-level guests from Romania with particular fraternal intimacy and deep respect.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, awarded the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class and the band to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in high appreciation of his outstanding contribution to the development of cooperation between the Workers Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples and promotion of the overall cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation, on his 70th birthday.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, held official talks, at which they exchanged views of wide range on further deepening and developing friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples of Korea and Romania and on a series of internaional problems of common concern. Consensus was reached on the problems discussed at the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual respect and understanding.

The two sides expressed deep satisfaction over the continued favourable development of the traditional fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the RSR and decided to continue to expand and develop these excellent relations in many fields, political, economic and cultural. Both sides laid stress on the decisive significance of meetings and talks between the heads of state of the two countries in continuously strengthening friendship between the two peoples and successfully developing beneficial mutual cooperation in all fields.

Both sides highly appreciated the relations between the Workers Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and agreed upon continuing the exchange of experiences of the two countries in socialist construction and consultation on bilateral relations and international problems of common concern. And the successes of the governments and assemblies of the two countries in deepening and expanding cooperation between Korea and Romania were positively appraised.

Contacts and cooperation between the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity and between trade unions, youth and women's organisations of the two countries will be encouraged as ever.

Both sides pointed to successes achieved in implementing the decisions adopted at a high level on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. At the same time, both sides stressed the necessity of expanding and strengthening cooperation in production and increasing trade interchange in order to contribute to satsfying the national economic demand of the two countries for raw materials, power, modern machinery and equipment and consumer goods.

For this purpose, the heads of state signed an agreement on the basic direction of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and the RSR which is of very weighty importance in developing the relations between the two countries.

During the visit, an agreement on cooperation in the development of non-ferrous mineral deposits between the Governments of the DPRK and the RSR, an agreement on cooperation in the filed of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes between the Governments of the DPRK and the RSR, and an agreement on cooperation in social insurance between the Governments of the DPRK and the RSR were signed. And an 1982-1983 plan for implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the two countries and a 1982-1983 plan for cooperation in public health and medical field between the ministries of public health of the two countries were signed for a continued promotion of cooperation in scientific, educational, cultural, public health and other fields.

Both sides noted with deep satisfaction the great successes made by the Korean and Romanian peoples in socialist revolution and socialist construction and appraised this as a great contribution to strengthening socialist force and its influence in the world.

The Korean side highly estimated the shining successes registed by the Romanian people in ensuring the socialist development of their motherland and promoting the overall well-being of the working people under the wise leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their outstanding leader, and wholeheartedly wished them new successes in their struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party which would lift Romania to a new stage of socio-economic development.

The Romanian side highly appreciated the shining successes made by the Korean people in converting their country into a powerful independent socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture in a short period by carrying through the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished them greater victory in their future struggle for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

In the course of exchanging views on the international issues, both sides confirmed that the assessment and conclusions on the development of the present international situation given in the joint statement adopted in Pyongyang in May 1978 and the communique published in Bucharest in May 1980 were correct. Expressing deep apprehensions as to the fact that the international situation is very complicated and strained at present and the danger of a new world war is daily growing, both sides stressed that it is more important than ever before for the socialist countries and non-aligned countries, the developing countries and all the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces to strengthen cooperation and solidarity to safeguard sovereignty and national independence and world peace and security, against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism and its manoeuvres to redivide the world into spheres of influence.

If a lasting and durable peace and security are to be safeguarded, the military blocs must be brought to an end and the right of each nation to shape its destiny by itself without any foreign interference be strictly respected. Expressing concern for the arms race intensified on a vast scale, both sides held that the arms race must be ended, overall disarmament be effected, the nuclear weapons be totally banned and destroyed for the sake of peace and security. Both sides assert that military appropriations, armies and weapons must be reduced, the military blocs be disbanded, the foreign troops be withdrawn from others' territories, the military bases be dismantled and nuclear-free, peace zones be established and constantly expanded in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world.

The Korean side expressed active support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania and the peaceful initiatives of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to remove the danger of a nuclear war growing ever more serious in Europe, stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent and have all types of medium-range nuclear weapons reduced and completely destroyed and turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of good-neighbourhood and cooperation.

The Romanian side expressed full support to and solidarity with the new reunification proposal put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and with the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for resolutely opposing the "two Koreas" policy of the imperialists and the South Korean authorities, having all the foreign troops and the military equipment including nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea without delay and replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement through negotiations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to remove the danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula and peacefully solve the Korean problem.

Both sides consider that efforts must be made to terminate the use of strength and the confrontation policy and settle all conflicts and disputes among countries peacefully through talks on the basis of equality, sovereignty and respect for national independence.

The DPRK and the RSR actively support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, racism, the apartheid policy and all forms of domination and suppression and for national liberation and independence and the right to free development. Both sides stressed the necessity of increasing efforts to destroy the old international economic order, a product of the colonial system and a lever of exploitation and plunder, and establish a new fair international economic order, in order to do away with the economic inequality between the developed and the developing countries and guarantee a rapid progress of the developing countries.

Both sides highly appreciated the Nonaligned Movement for its great contribution, as a powerful anti-imperialist, independent force in the present-day world, to opposing all forms of domination and subjugation, defending the independence and sovereignty of the people, opposing the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and preserving world peace and security.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party recognized that it carried very weighty significance to strengthen unity and international solidarity among the communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties, all progressive and democratic forces and national liberation movements under the condition where the situation is complicated and a grave tension has been created. The two parties consider that to respect independence is the basic condition for constantly raising the role of each party and the international communist and working-class movements and strengthening international unity and solidarity among them. The two parties expressed the resolution to hold fast to independence and strengthen solidarity with communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties, national liberation movements and all revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Expressing satisfaction over the great success recorded in the official goodwill visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the DPRK, both sides recognized that the agreement and unanimity of views reached at the meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, are a new and great contribution to further strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and cooperation in the international life and to promoting the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and the cause of socialism and peace.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, invited Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Pyongyang, April 20, 1982

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea and president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary Romanian Communist Party and president, Romanian Socialist Republic

Departs 21 Apr

SK210518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, left Pyongyang today by special plane after paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw off Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the airport. A farewell function took place at the airport.

During his stay in Korea Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded the order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class, the highest order of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and the band to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and presented a gift to him on his 70th birthday.

Official talks were held between the two heads of state. On April 20 a joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, an agreement on the basic direction of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic were signed in Pyongyang. These documents were signed by the two heads of state.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS 13 APR

Guinea's President Toure

SK141216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1123 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 13 met Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, visiting our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion was the entourage of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure. Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, and Son Yong-sun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, were on hand.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Mozambique's President Machel

SK141547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on April 13 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

VRPR VIEWS KIM CHONG-IL'S INHERITANCE OF CAUSE

SK202302 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Roundtable talk: "Life of 70 years of Glory" -- date and place not given; participants unidentified except moderator who is introduced as (Yi Un-chong), a station announcer]

[Excerpt] [Moderator] That Gen Kim Il-song has brilliantly solved the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause is a very important achievement.

[First speaker] As the leader's revolutionary cause continues for many generations, not ending in a simple generation -- a long-range cause -- the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause is a very important question related to the future of the revolution.

[Second speaker] Yes, it is. Looking back on the international communist movement in particular, there were many instances where it experiences oscillations or vicissitudes because of its failure to solve the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause. Correct? However, with the great leader having brilliantly solved the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause, we can, without twists and turns, accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche. This means that a firm guarantee for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche has been provided by the great leader. We consider this a valuable achievement which the great leader has scored for the revolution in our country and the world revolution as well.

[Moderator] We have emotionally reviewed the great Gen Kim Il-song's 70-year life of glory. The more we think of him, the deeper our respect toward him becomes. At the same time, we feel terribly sorry that we have failed to present him with the joy of reunification.

[Third speaker] Yes, we do. The more we feel proud of the fact that we uphold the sun of the nation, the great leader, who is revered by mankind, the greater regrets we have over the fact that we, as members of the nation, have not fully discharged our duties.

[First speaker] The respected and beloved general, who is a leader who loves the country and the people more than anything else, agonizes at the sufferings and difficulties stemming from national division. He spares no efforts to advance the country's reunification. He has correctly elucidated all the theoretical and practical problems related to the country's reunification, such as the basic policy for reunification and the means of reunification, and led our nation along the road of reunification. Had the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in this land fought more courageously, as he had done, the country would have been reunified. The thought that we have failed to achieve reunification and greet his 70th birthday makes us feel really sorry for him.

[Second speaker] However, the prospects for reunification are bright insofar as there are the great leader and the wise policies he has elucidated. The fact that the dear leader Kim Chong-il assists the general and inherits his cause convinces us that the future of our nation will be brighter and prosperous forever.

[Moderator] To sum up, I think that our RPR members and patriotic people from every social spectrum should further dedicate themselves to the revolution for reunification, cherishing that national pride that they uphold the great Gen Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il who inherits the general's lofty will. Thank you for being with us today.

PLO DELEGATE TOASTS KIM CHONG-IL AT BANQUET

SK131124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet on April 12 in honour of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by His Excellency Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the banquet were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Kim I-hun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol spoke first at the banquet. He said that the visit of His Excellency President to our country would be a significant occasion in developing friendly relations between Korea and Palestine.

Noting that the courageous Palestinian people have waged the war of resistance for national salvation against imperialism and Zionism, overcoming arduous trials, he stressed: The Korean people will continue to fully support and encourage the struggle of the Palestinian people to retake the lost homeland and for a fair settlement of their legitimate national rights including the establishment of an independent state and the struggle of the other Arab peoples.

President Khalid al-Fahum spoke next. Saying that the great President Kim Il-song is the leader not only of the Korean people but also of the world's revolutionary people including the Palestinian people fighting for the liberation, independence and freedom of the country, he declared: We are learning from successes and examples of the Korean people in all fields under the wise leadership of respected Comrade President. All the successes and miracles in Korea are a result of the wise guidance of the great leader. We will make all efforts for the reunification of Korea, he stressed.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the health of Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and to the solidarity and friendship between the Palestinian and Korean peoples.

YUGOSLAV PAPERS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK210034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- Yugoslav papers published articles on the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports. BORBA April 15 ran an article together with his portrait, saying that the Korean people under his leadership have turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a developed socialist state with modern industry and agriculture. It extended support to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

A recent issue of MLADOST carried an article headlined "Example Set by the Great Leader," together with a photograph of the statue of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the Mansudae Hill. The paper said: Comrade Kim Il-song is the person who leads the advance of the Korean people to socialism and communism, the lodestar of reunification, and the supreme strategist and tactician who guides the struggle for attaining the goal. He defined the chuche idea as the guiding idea for the revolutionary turn of Korea and indicated the way of building socialist society by displaying the spirit of self-reliance engendering from it.

The DPRK is taking an active part in the Nonaligned Movement in accordance with the foreign policy based on the basic idea of independence, friendship and peace. Comrade Kim Il-song again put forward a proposal for peacefully reunifying the North and South of Korea at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The progressive forces of the world support the proposal advanced by him.

Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader, take utmost care of the activities of the youth and the youth organisations. Particular is the solicitude of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who provides conditions for the political ideological education of the youth and their study, labour and health.

Pyongyang is a beautiful modern city which consummates the modern architecture of the world and reflects traditional architecture.

PYONGYANG ARCH OF TRIUMPH DEDICATED 14 APR

SK151150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA) -- The grand inaugural ceremony of the Arch of Triumph, a monument to the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held on April 14.

The Arch of Triumph was built at the foot of time-honoured Moran Hill where a historic Pyongyang mass meeting was held in welcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and legendary hero, who returned to Pyongyang in triumph after achieving the liberation of the country by leading the protracted heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a brilliant victory. Our people built the Arch of Triumph under the guidance of our party on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to convey down through generations his great feats performed in the 20 year long anti-Japanese revolution.

More than 80,000 working people in Pyongyang gathered around the Arch of Triumph. Set up amidst the people was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the SPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the homeland, was also on hand. Also present were members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, delegates from all parts of the country to attend celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the members of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the members of the congratulatory group of South Korean people, the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and various delegations of Chongnyon and the members of congratulatory groups of overseas compatriots.

Invited to the ceremony were heads of state, prime ministers, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates, delegations of groups for the study of the chuche idea, delegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organizations and prominent personages of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles who came to our country to celebrate this holiday. Among them were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; and Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario. Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also invited there.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces, made an inaugural address. Comrade O Chin-u cut a red tape at the entrance of the Arch of Triumph, declaring its inauguration.

TEXT OF PARTY, GOVERNMENT MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK171222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Apr 82

["Text" of joint message of congratulations by the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and the DPRK State Administration Council sent on 15 April to DPRK President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday -- read by announcer]

[Text] Congratulatory message to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song:

Today all of our party members and people, filled with boundless national pride and irrepressible emotion, are greeting most meaningfully the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the State Administration Council of the DPRK extend highest regards and warmest congratulations to the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, on this auspicious day, reflecting the unanimous will and wishes of all the party members and people. The birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an event which brought about a fundamental turn in the destiny of our nation and the history of our people. Because they have upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have been able to end a long history of suffering, great a new era of national revival and prosperity, and create a history of heroic struggle and feats which will shine forever.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was born of a family which had been patriotic and revolutionary from generation to generation, has devotedly struggled only for the freedom and happiness of the working class and working people, for the independence and prosperity of the fatherland and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause for over a half century since he set out on the road of the revolution. He has made great achievements which will shine forever in history.

All the great events and resplendent achievements which have embellished the modern history of our fatherland, which has become prosperous after once being a backward colony, are directly linked to the esteemed name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the savior of the nation who, shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation, paved a new road of national liberation and saved our nation. Illuminating the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started the true Korean communist movement by forming various revolutionary organizations, including the Down-With-Imperialism Union. By creating the revolutionary armed forces with the new era's communists as core members and organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, he developed the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a new, higher stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the 15-year arduous anti-Japanese war while traversing the bloody path of tens of thousands of li, thus finally achieving the historic cause of national liberation and establishing brilliant revolutionary traditions -- the eternal cornerstone of our party and revolution. The esteemed name of Comrade Kim Il-song had been the beacon for the Korean people's hope and the symbol of national independence and dignity in the gloomy days under the Japanese colonial rule. It had been the source of the people's strength in surmounting all hardships and waging an indomitable struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the founder and the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and the republic. On the basis of the organizational and ideological foundations for founding the revolutionary party laid in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and his many experiences in building the party, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche-type revolutionary party and has strengthened and developed our party into an invincible revolutionary party, which as firmly united on the basis of the chuche idea and is linked to the popular masses by blood ties, in the uncompromising struggle against all divergent ideologies and doctrines such as factionalism, flunkeyism, dogmatism and revisionism.

Comrade Kim Il-song has built the invincible KWP -- a powerful party which has grown into a great steel-like unit of millions, breaking through all trials and storms, from a small group of people under the banner of down-with-imperialism, into a most authoritative and tested party which has performed brilliant feats and accumulated a wealth of experience in leading the revolution and construction. This is one of his great achievements in providing a firm guarantee for the victory of our revolution.

By implementing the chuche-oriented line of the people's revolutionary government put forth by him in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the DPRK -- the genuine fatherland of the Korean people -- and has strengthened and developed it as a powerful weapon for the socialist and communist construction and a true champion of the freedom and rights of the popular masses and has turned our country into a dignified and authoritative socialist power, independent in politics and self-reliant in economy and national defense.

By strengthening and developing our revolutionary armed forces, born in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, into invincible modern regular armed forces, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made it possible for the revolutionary gains and the security of the fatherland to be reliably safeguarded against enemy aggression.

By leading our People's Army and people to brilliant victory, while shouldering all burdens of the works of frontline, rear areas, and party, state and military affairs in the period of the great fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who had flung themselves upon our young republic to crush it in its infancy, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a miserable defeat, the first of its kind in history, to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. He has honorably defended national independence and dignity, opening the road for the decline of the U.S. imperialists and creating an epoch-making turn in the world's revolutionary people's struggle against imperialism and the United States.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had led the anti-Japanese struggle to victory, defeated the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftains of imperialism who boasted of being the strongest in the world, thus winning fame as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist who created the military miracle of defeating both the Japanese and U.S. aggressors in one generation -- the two most formidable and truculent imperialists. He has made immortal contributions to the development of the military science of the working class and the strategy and tactics of a revolutionary army by creating the chuche-oriented military ideology and outstanding strategy and tactics, excellent art of command and skillful combat methods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a genius of creation and construction who has carried out grand social reforms and vast construction work in this once backward land. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the original program of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal, democratic revolution and the line of the socialist revolution from a firm chuche-oriented stand and ensured that the difficult and complicated socialist revolution of two stages was thoroughly carried out in a brief period, thereby building a most superior socialist system free from exploitation and oppression and making everything serve the working masses in the northern half of the republic.

By putting forth the basic line for the chuche-oriented socialist economic construction, the line for the socialist industrialization and the program for the socalist rural construction and spurring the party, the country and all the people to their implementation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has finished the historic cause of industrialization in 14 years, making possible endless upsurges in all sectors of socialist economic construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made it possible for a powerful, self-reliant industry and rural economy to be constructed by erecting many plants of heavy and light industries on the ashes of war and modernizing and industrializing agriculture. He has made it possible for the country to be revived by constructing modern urban areas and rural areas and great monuments.

Putting forth the chuche-oriented educational program and the line for cultural construction and resplendently embodying them, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has turned our country, once backward in modern technological civilization and where illiteracy was rampant, into a civilized country in which all the people study in the most advanced educational system for fostering national cadres and a country which has a million technicians and specialists. By brilliantly developing socialist national culture, he has brought our people to the peak of the world's advanced culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the outstanding policy of continuing the revolution after the creation of a socialist system and the revolutionary program of modelling society on the chuche idea and ushered in the era of socialism. He has wisely led the vigorous struggle for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of society and the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the people's economy under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- to ensure the promotion of the victory of socialism and the success of the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made tireless efforts, ignoring rest and sleep, for the victory of our revolutionary cause in his 70 years and is still arousing the party, the country and all people to heroic feats, while leading the overall work of the party, state and military with his energy. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities and wise leadership have been the source of a great change and a continuous upsurge in all sectors, including the political, economic, ideological, cultural and military sectors.

Regarding the fatherland's reunification as the supreme task of the people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the struggle to reunify the fatherland in accordance with the three principles -- independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity. He has taken care of all overseas compatriots, including the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, with paternal affection. Upholding the banner of independence against imperialism during the entire period of his revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been endlessly faithful to the international mission of the revolution as well to its national mission. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made an immortal contribution to pioneering the era of independence -- a new era in the development of the history of mankind -- to opening a new way for developing international relations based on the principle of independence and to creating the powerful trend for independence everywhere in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has greatly contributed to developing the international communist, world revolutionary and nonaligned movements by giving a most correct solution to questions on the world's cause of independence against imperialism and on maintaining international relations and on positively supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S. struggle of the world's revolutionary people, including the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to oppose imperialism and achieve independence and social progress. Because of his immortal, great achievements for the fatherland, the people and the revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enjoyed high authority among the world's progressive people as well as among our people. They have endlessly respected and trusted him.

All great victories and achievements which have been brilliantly recorded in the chronicle of chuche Korea are the result of a brilliant victory in the chuche idea and the precious fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the initial stages of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theoretician, invented the immortal chuche idea, thus brightly illuminating the future path of our revolution and unfolding the new history of the chuche cause.

Our party and people have victoriously pioneered the future path of the difficult and complicated Korean revolution by regarding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea -- the chuche idea -- as a sole guideline and by advancing under the banner of this idea. Thus, they have attained great achievements in the revolution and construction. By setting forth chuche-type revolutionary lines, strategies, tactics and policies, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great leadership artist, has solved all questions with an independent and creative stand and has led the revolution and construction along a single road of victory with indomitable revolutionary spirit, the correct principles of the revolution, profound insight and an outstanding ability in carrying out the revolution.

Thanks to the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has taken the lead in overcoming grim trials and difficulties in the revolution and has made breakthroughs in winning victory, our people have successfully performed all difficult revolutionary tasks by displaying the spirit of matchless devotion and mass heroism with confidence in victory in the revolution and construction. By firmly believing in the people's inexhaustible, creative strength in the revolution and construction and by vigorously encouraging our people to the vast struggle to remodel nature and society with outstanding leadership, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has assisted in achieving a brilliant, astounding victory. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has assisted in enacting innovations one after another on the fronts of socialist construction by continuously conducting on-the-spot guidance, by always mingling with the people, including workers and peasants, by organizing and utilizing their wisdom and strength and by correctly leading them in the struggle to implement party policies.

With noble popular traits and communist morality, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always stayed with the people, shared weal and woe with them, devoted everything to the cause of achieving the happiness of the people and extended warm love and solicitude to them. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided workers with the most precious political life, fostered them into chuche-type revolutionaries, provided a socialist paradise in which they enjoy an endlessly happy life without worry about food, clothing, shelter, education for their children and medicare and implemented excellent communist policies.

Our party members and all our people, who are enjoying the happiest and most rewarding life thanks to the boundless benevolence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are devotedly struggling for the victory of the revolution, firmly uniting around the party and leader with ardent loyalty, and society is firmly united as a great revolutionary home. The history of over a half century of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glorious revolutionary activities is a brilliant history of the great ideologist, theoretician and excellent revolutionary leader [yongdoja] who created the great chuche ideology and resplendently embodied it, making immortal achievements before the Korean revolution and the world revolution. It is a holy history of the people's great leader [suryong], who was born among the people and is devoting himself to the people's freedom and happiness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal revolutionary achievements are all the more brilliant because they have provided a firm guarantee for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche and have opened a new path for the historical development toward communism under the banner of chuche. The great achievements and exploits rendered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Korean revolution and the common cause of mankind will be cherished deep in the hearts of the people and will be passed on forever and shine brigher as the days and years pass.

It is the highest honor and happiness of our party and people to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader. We owe the glorious past and present of our party and our revolution and their bright future to the great leader.

Our people recognize the fact that upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership is a decisive guarantee for the fatherland's reunification, the eternal prosperity of the nation and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution. Trying to consummate to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the rockfirm faith and will of all party members and our people.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our party and our people, who are marching forward holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the State Administration Council of the DPRK, reflecting the ardent desire and warm wishes of all party members and people, wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the fatherland's reunification, the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche, the eternal prosperity of the country and the happiness of generations to come.

[Signed] The KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the State Administration Council of the DPRK

15 April 1982

YI CHONG-OK ATTENDS FETE FOR TANZANIAN PREMIER

SK200722 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The DPRK Government arranged a banquet at the Chongnyu restaurant on the evening of 13 April in honor of the Tanzanian Government delegation which has come to our country to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited to the banquet were the Tanzanian Government delegation headed by His Excellency C. David Msuya, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Tanzanian Ambassador to Korea J.M. Lusinde. Present at the banquet were Premier Yi Chong-ok and personages concerned. At the banquet, Premier Yi Chong-ok spoke first.

He said: The visit of the Tanzanian Government delegation led by His Excellency Prime Minister and innumerable friends from various countries to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song pleases our people, who are seething with joy on this felicitous occasion.

Saying that meetings held twice between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader of the Tanzanian people His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere are of epochal significance in the development of the friendly relations between our two countries, he said that the friendship between our two countries is being consolidated with each passing day. He continued: The visit of His Excellency Prime Minister to our country reflects friendly and cooperative relations based on a genuine fraternal friendship between our two countries. He then extended ardent congratulations for the outstanding successes the fraternal Tanzanian people have attained in the struggle for the nation's prosperity and development under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Nyerere.

He said: Upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the government and the people of the republic will advance with the Tanzanian people in the joint struggle for independence, sovereignty and nonalignment.

Prime Minister C. David Msuya spoke next. He said: I have come to Korea to convey the fraternal greetings from President Julius K. Nyerere and the government, the party and the people of Tanzania. He congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's reelection as the DPRK president and his 70th birthday.

He continued: Even though the two countries are far apart from each other in distance, our friendship is very close. For this reason, I have come to Korea to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The felicitous festival marking the 70th birthday will be the most significant event in the history of the Korean people. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the Korean people were able to overcome difficulties in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. He added: Despite the fact that the Korean war completely destroyed Korea, the Korean people have reconstructed their fatherland by registering great successes in the ideological, technical and cultural sectors, adopting the chuche idea as their guideline, under the monolithic leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Noting that both Korea and Tanzania pursue the ideology of nonalignment, he added: Despite the fact that Korea entered the Nonaligned Movement only 10 years ago, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has greatly contributed to this movement. By successfully holding the symposium on the increase of food and agricultural production of nonaligned nations in Korea last year, Korea has made a monumental contribution to this movement. Expressing his satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries, he continued: Tanzania will support the DPRK proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. With the North-South Korean peoples' struggle and the world peacelovers' support, Korea will be reunified without fail, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles on the road of reunification.

Extending deep thanks to the government and the people of Korea for inviting the Tanzanian delegation to the felicitous festival marking the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, he proposed a toast to the permanent friendship between the two countries, to the long life of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and President Julius K. Nyerere and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

PHOTO EXHIBITION ON BIRTHDAY OPENS IN BEIJING

SK200755 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] A DPRK photo exhibition in honor of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened on 15 April at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing. Entitled "The Indelible Credits and Glorious Course," the exhibition is cosponsored by China's Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

On display are a photo showing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song standing on top of Mt Paektu with Lake Chonji in the background, another showing the dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il on the platform on the plaza where a demonstration of working people in Pyongyang was being staged in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KWP and the party's sixth congress, and many others showing our people struggling for the development of the economy, education and culture and the reunification of the fatherland.

Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China, and officials of the embassy were invited to the opening ceremony. Present at the ceremony were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; other functionaries concerned and many Beijing citizens.

Minister Huang Zhen and Ambassador Chon Myong-su spoke at the ceremony. In his speech, Huang said: On the occasion of opening the photo exhibition arranged to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people, I sincerely wish him good health and a long life.

President Kim Il-song is the man who founded the KWP, the DPRK and the Korean People's Army, and over half a century has been dedicating his wisdom and energy to the Korean people's cause of national liberation and the cause of the proletarian revolution. He led the heroic Korean people to oppose the aggression by the imperialists and achieved brilliant successes in their struggle for socialist revolution and construction and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

At the first session of the Seventh SPA which was held some time ago, he was reelected president of the DPRK. This manifests the Korean people's respect and trust in him. The photo exhibition fully shows the successes the Korean people, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, have registered in their arduous efforts to build their fatherland, which was ravaged by war, into a prosperous socialist state.

The photo exhibition vividly shows a panorama of the heroic Korean people who are vigorously struggling to implement the decision of the Sixth KWP Congress and to fulfill the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the KWP, while developing the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The photo exhibition also shows the heroic appearance of all the Korean people who are struggling against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's criminal acts of obliterating democracy and seeking division of the country under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and who are struggling for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese people always rejoice, as their own, over the success the fraternal Korean people have registered under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim-Il-song. They have been greatly encouraged by this. We sincerely wish that the Korean people are firmly rallied around President Kim Il-song and achieve greater success in their future struggle for the revolution and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the leadership of the KWP.

The two countries of China and Korea have forged great friendship with blood through the protracted common struggle. The Chinese peoples will unite with the fraternal Korean people and advance together with them.

The participants were impressed by the photographs.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA -- Pyongyang, April 19 -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on April 18 by air to attend a conference of the educational and cultural specialists of the nonaligned countries scheduled in Cuba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 19 Apr SK]

ARCHITECTS DEPART FOR USSR -- Pyongyang, April 18 -- A delegation of the Architects Union of our country headed by Yi Yun-il, vice-chairman of the State Construction Commission, left here on April 17 by plane to attend a meeting of chairmen of architects unions of socialist countries to be held in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 18 Apr 82 SK]

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN REPORTS DMZ FIRING INCIDENT

SK210454 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0308 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Spokesman Pak Chong-sik of the Ministry of National Defense has announced that in an effort to thwart a group of North Korean soldiers fleeing from (Yanggye) post, a guardpost on the enemy side in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] about 26 kms north of Hwachon on the central frontline, North Korean soldiers, in early hours of today, fired some 800 rounds of shells, including 82-mm recoilless rifle rounds, against our side's guardpost.

Spotting four North Korean soldiers fleeing under cover of darkness along Kumsong stream, which flows south, toward the nearest guardpost of our side at around 0205 this morning, North Korean soldiers started a pursuit, firing some 50 light tracer rounds. At around 0400 they used a loudspeaker eight times to demand that the defecting soldiers halt where they were. Between 0525 and 0545 enemy mines exploded and they started shooting rounds of various calibre at our side's guardpost, including two 82-mm recoilless rifle shots, the spokesman said.

From what was observed from our guardpost, he said, it was confirmed as of 0730 that four North Korean soldiers are either dead and/or injured due to the mine explosion at a site 600 meters north of the military demarcation line.

Viewing the shooting as an incident started by the enemy side in an effort to prevent several North Korean soldiers from fleeing to the South, the spokesman described the North's firing of 82-mm recoilless rifle rounds as a clear violation of the armistice agreement and a grave provocation. He also said that our side immediately shot back in self-defense and that the indiscriminate shooting by North Korean soldiers resulted in no casualties on our side, but there was partial damage to barbed wire fences at our side's guardpost.

At 0952 Rear Admiral Storms, chief UN side representative to the Military Armistice Commission, lodged a strong protest with the North Korean side.

SEOUL PROSECUTOR PROBES CHURCH COUNCIL STATEMENT

SK210432 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul District Prosecution Wednesday announced that it has summoned four Protestant clergymen to probe the "anti-American" statement released over the weekend by the Korea Christian Action Organization.

The prosecutor's office said it has decided to investigate the cause and background of the statement which urged the recall of U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker and Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., commander of the United Nations Command in Korea for their remarks allegedly critical of Koreans.

The office said, "The statement was judged to bear some problematic points and the details of the prosecution's investigation will be made public later if it is necessary." The office said the statement expressed a justification of the recent arson in Pusan, that it was sympathetic to North Korea, and that the issuance of such a statement was a political activity which went beyond religious boundaries.

Anticommunist League Reaction

SK210145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] The Korea Anti-Communist League yesterday called on the government to take immediate disciplinary action against those who signed a statement recently issued by a Christian organization demanding the recall of Amb. Richard Walker and Gen. John Wickham for their "contemptuous remarks" on Korean people.

In a five-page statement read by its chairman So Chong-chol yesterday afternoon, the league expressed its displeasure with those Protestant and Catholic priests who petitioned the United States to recall the U.S. ambassador and the commander of U.S. forces in Korea.

So, who was once minister of national defense, also said in the statement that the action taken by members of the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO) over the weekend could shake the stability of national security by taking sides with the suspected arsonists in the March 18 fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

"We hope the government invokes tough measures against these people at the earliest possible date for their apparent attempt to disrupt the friendly ties between Korea and the United States," So said. The statement was referring to the allegation by the Christian clergymen who called the arson at the U.S.-owned facility a sign of growing anti-American sentiments among the Korean people.

Reading from the text of the statement, So said it is apparent who would benefit from this and other remarks made by the Christian leaders, adding that he was told the North Korean Communist regime was using the Christians' protest as propaganda material against this country.

So also said in the statement that such activities by Christian clergymen, if left unchecked, might cause severe social unrest similar to what occurred in the final days of South Vietnam. He said that South Vietnam fell to the communists after a long period of social unrest.

Other Groups Hit Statement

SK210435 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP) -- A group of 42 South Korean Protestant leaders said Wednesday that the recent statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization on April 17 "is not the opinion of the entire Korean church."

The leaders said that remarks threatening the friendly ties between Korea and the United States, or the national defense of Korea should be withheld. The statement was a dangerous action that could bring many losses to current U.S.-Korea relations and national defense.

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-hwan, president of the Korea Veterans Association, said Wednesday that veterans could not hide their anger and surprise over the April 17 statement which "is against not only the national interest but also the Korea-U.S. relationship." In a statement, Kim said the North Korean authorities are taking advantage of the recent statement to drive a wedge between South Korea and the United States and to hurt the national integrity of South Korean people.

Further Report

SK210428 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP) -- The Korea Christian Action Organization (KCAO)'s April 17 statement was announced against the wishes of the Catholic side, although a number of Catholic priests were known to have signed it, was learned Wednesday. KCAO had demanded in the statement the recall of U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker and Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, for their "contemptuous remarks" concerning Koreans.

A Catholic priest who participated in the drafting of the statement said the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM), a Protestant organization affiliated with KCAO, arbitrarily made the statement public despite the Catholic opposition. "They (UIM) promised not to announce the statement, since we did not endorse the contents," he said. The priest said Bishop Chi Hak-sun of the Wonju Diocese had demanded a substantial deletion from the draft because the contents were "too radical."

Another Catholic clergyman, who took part in the composition of the statement, said representatives from the UIM asserted the Catholic position was "too moderate" and suggested another meeting to work out a final statement. The UIM, however, ignored the idea by announcing the statement without any revisions, he said. He added that the Catholic representatives did not know the statement was made public until local newspapers carried it April 19.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS JAPAN'S POSITION ON AID

SK180908 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 82 p 2

[By Cho Pyong-pil]

[Text] Despite various rhetoric and gestures from Tokyo, there is still considerable uncertainty over what productive and far-reaching efforts it will make for a solution of the stymie concerning the long-disputed loan issue. According to foreign news dispatches from Japan Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki was quoted Tuesday as having vowed as much economic cooperation as possible with Korea but the positions of the concerned offices such as the Foreign Ministry and the Finance Ministry on the matter still differed. As the weeks wore on, the possibility loomed for a package political settlement of the knotty problems -- the size and terms of the loans -- in May during Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks in Seoul.

This prospect was indicated in a meeting between Premier Suzuki and Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda during which the former was quoted as saying that Japan was urged to respond to Seoul's bid for $6 billion in loans "with sincerity" before Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi visited Seoul next month. Ambassador Maeda returned to Seoul Friday night and yesterday informed Foreign Minister No Sin-yong of the results of his talks with his superiors.

It is believed that Maeda did not carry a finalized Japanese alternative which may provide asignificant turning point in determining whether the Seoul-Tokyo ties will slide downhill or otherwise be put on a normal track. News reports from Tokyo made it clear Friday that the positions of the Japanese Government offices concerned on the loan issue have yet to be adjusted finally, as Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa has been quoted as saying, and accordingly the foreign ministers' talks would be held in late May or in July for solution of the issue.

Diplomatic observers here believe that unless Japan changes its "nimble" attitude and is prepared to show an affirmative response in dealing with economic cooperation, the foreign ministers' talks will be futile. Pointing out that Japan's reluctance to accept Korea's bid is contrary to the principle of interdependence which all free world countries embrace now in their foreign policies. The observers said that the Korean request for $6 billion in ODA yen credits plus $4 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank loans should be considered from the standpoint of special relations between Seoul and Tokyo.

Economic cooperation in the form of Japanese Exim Bank loans can not be taken as economic cooperation but instead, will be none other than a Japanese attempt to seek economic advance to Korea, they opined. The ODA loans are repayable in 17 years after an eight-year grace period at an annual interest rate of 4 to 5 percent on average, whereas the bank loans are redeemable in 15 years at a minimum annual interest rate of 9 percent.

The Korean Government will not back down from its original position in tackling both the total amoont of economic cooperation and the loan terms, Foreign Ministry sources emphasized. Still suspicious of Japan's blowing hot and cold in handling such questions as trade, the observers took note of the Washington-Tokyo ties in terms of both economic relations and security interests. For instance, Japan has stubbornly refused to accept a U.S. bid for increased defense spending and for conversion of the current one-sided U.S.-Japanese security ties into a truly reciprocal, mutual security alliance to cope with their common adversary in the Asian-Pacific region on the pretext of the no-war constitution.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS OVER 100 BORDER INCURSIONS

BK210921 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] In the first week of April, the reactionary Khmers of all stripes conducted more than 100 infiltrations along the Kampuchean-Thai border area, including the firing of 130-mm cannon shells and rockets into hills 225 and 129 in Soda area of Koh Kong province. However, these adventurous activities were immediately repulsed by our revolutionary forces who killed 135 enemy elements, seized almost 100 weapons and captured 24 enemy elements. Moreover, almost 50 enemy surrendered.

PRK SOURCE CITES RECENT BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK190817 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Apr (SPK) -- During the week ending 15 April, Thai L-19's made reconnaissance flights over O Da, Amprieng and the Preah Vihear temples between 3 and 5 km from the border and Thai artillery pounded Kampuchean territory 149 times, according to military sources.

The Preah Vihear region: From 8 to 11 April hundreds of 120-mm mortar shells and H-12 rockets landed in the Preah Vihear Temple sector and south of the border junction.

The Siem Reap-Battambang region: On 9 and 10 April the area 2 km west of Nimit and 5 to 6 km inside Kampuchea was bombarded on many occasions with 105-mm cannons and 120-mm mortars installed in Thailand.

The Pursat-Koh Kong region: On 12 April Thai heavy artillery pieces and 82-mm mortars on 17 occasions pounded the area west of Smat Deng between 5 and 8 km from the border. On 9 and 10 April hills 322 and 336 of Kampuchea were bombarded many times with 82-mm and 120-mm mortars from Thailand.

Worse still, on 7 April Thai border guards at Klong Yai shelled with 105-mm cannons and 82-mm recoilless cannons hill 107 located inside Kanpuchean territory.

During the above-mentioned week, 186 intrusions into the vicinity of Kaoh Tang island inside Kampuchean territorial waters by Thai armed boats and ships were recorded.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

BK200742 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Apr (SPK) -- At the end of its weeklong visit, the Ho Chi Minh City delegation led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh city, left Phnom Penh today.

It was seen off by Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Phnom Penh city; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and other personalities.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien was also present at the departure of the delegation.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received in audience by KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A protocol on the economic and cultural cooperation for 1982 between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City was signed at the end of this visit. The guests from Ho Chi Minh City attended a meeting held by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee in its honor.

It visited an exhibition at Vat Phnum Phnom Peh, the temples of Angkor in Siem Reap and industrial and agricultural establishments.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS GREETINGS TO KIM IL-SONG

BK190222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] To His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang.

Dear Respected Excellency, the President:

On the auspicious occasion of the 70th anniversary of Your Excellency's birthday, I am elated to warmest greetings in my own name and in the name of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. I would like to wish you the best of health, long life, prosperity and great success in your noble duties.

During the past 70 years of your life, Your Excellency has dedicated all your physical and spiritual strength as well as your bright intelligence, and have unceasingly waged great and superb activities for the noble cause of the Korean nation and people. Your Excellency started the struggle emptyhanded, enduring all hardships and led the Korean nation and people with high ideals until the prosperous Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded. You changed your country, which was poor and had been devastated by a war of aggression, into an industrially and agriculturally developed country, highly able to defend itself. Your Excellency's noble chuche ideas are becoming brilliant reality in all fields. Under your leadership, the fraternal Korean people are growing more prosperous -- materially, culturally and spiritually -- from year to year. All of Your Excellency's eternal and marvelous achievements not only provide prosperity for the Korean people but also heighten the prestige on the international scene of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which always raises high the banners of independence and nonalignment in conformity with your brilliant guidance. The 10-point political program, reasonably put forward by Your Excellency for the peaceful and independent reunification of the Korean fatherland in conformity with the sacred desires of the Korean people and the interests of world peace and which enjoys the vigorous support of overwhelming numbers of peace and justice-loving countries all over the world, will undoubtedly be achieved.

On this auspicious occasion, it is my duty to express again my deepest gratitude to Your Excellency the President who always stands by our national cause. In our present struggle against Hanoi Vietnamese aggression and for our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the nonaligned status of Kampuchea. Your Excellency has actively provided us your noble assistance and support although the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has serious obligations to defend its gains and push the cause of uniting the Korean fatherland. This assistance and support have contributed to improving the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the battlefield and the international scene. Our Kampuchean people have a saying: Good friends are those who assist and support us in difficult times. This is the deep gratitude that our Kampuchean people have toward your respected and beloved excellency. Our Kampuchean people always remember your great and good deeds.

On this auspicous occasion, I would also like to recall Your Excellency's kindness for your care in making the militant solidarity between our two peoples and countries flourish and develop forever. Our Kampuchean people and our Democratic Kampuchean Government are very proud to have Your Excellency the President as our best friend.

May the militant friendship and solidarity between our two countries and peoples -- Democratic Kampuchea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea -- last forever.

With my greetings and best wishes, would Your Excellency the President accept my highest salutations.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea Democratic Kampuchea, 2 April 1982

MESSAGES COMMEMORATE 17 APR VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

DPRK Greetings

BK200717 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, recently received a message from His Excellency Kim Il-song, DPRK president, in which he extended warmest congratulations to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people on the 7th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea. The text of this message is as follows:

To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium chairman and prime minister, Democratic Kampuchea:

On behalf of the DPRK Government and the Korean people and in my own name, I extend warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the fraternal Kampuchean people on this occasion of the 17 April great victory and the 7th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Korean people wish all democratic and patriotic forces of Kampuchea greater victories in their struggle to defend national sovereignty and for the liberation, rights and freedom of the Kampuchean people.

On this occasion, I would like to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will grow firmer and stronger.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK;Pyongyang, 16 April 1982

Also on the occasion of the 7th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary received a message from His Excellency Ho Tam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, in which he extended warmest congratulations and salutations to Ieng Sary and wished the Kampuchean people greater victories in their struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty.

PRC Greetings

BK190939 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 7th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea, Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, sent a greetings message to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and to Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee. The text of this message is as follows:

Respectfully to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; and His Excellency Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean people's representatives assembly, Democratic Kampuchea:

On the occasion of the 7th national day of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, we would like to extend our warmest greetings and best wishes to you and, through you, to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the fraternal Kampuchean people. We would also like to extend our high regards to the Kampuchean people and the valiant, patriotic army.

In the past year, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors progressed another step. With a seething combative spirit, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas fought valiantly against the enemy, launched widespread guerrilla activities throughout the country and dealt heavy blows on the Vietnamese aggressors. The situation of this resistance is developing more favorably for the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people's just struggle is significant for the defense of their independence, sovereignty and national survival and constitutes a great and important contribution to safeguarding peace and security in the Southeast Asian, Asian and Pacific regions.

By placing national interests above all else, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has held aloft the banner of uniting all patriotic forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, initiated many proposals for talks and discussions with the other Kampuchean patriotic forces and made active efforts to rally all Kampuchean patriotic forces for fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Democratic Kampuchean Government -- which has thoroughly implemented the political program of the PDFGNUK -- has enjoyed greater support and assistance from the Kampuchean people.

As in the past, the Chinese Government and people will resolutely give unswerving support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We are convinced that the Kampuchean people -- provided they adhere firmly to resistance and unity -- will be able to surmount all obstacles to their advance, finally defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and undoubtedly achieve permanent victory in their war of resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress; Nhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, Beijing, 16 April 1982

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

BK201018 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Apr (KPL) -- A military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by its Defense Minister General Martin Dzur, who is also Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, arrived here on April 20 for an official visit in response to the invitation of the Lao Defense Ministry.

Greeting General Martin Dzur at the airport were General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-premier, minister of defense, and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army, Col Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the party CC, deputy-minister of defense, and head of the general political department of the army, Lt Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate-member of the party CC and deputy minister of defense.

Ladislav Kocsis, Czechoslovak ambassador to Laos, along with Col Stanislav Asiminov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy, and Tran Kim Thuy, vice-military attache of Vietnam Embassy to Laos, were also present at the airport.

Khamtai Receives Delegation

BK210228 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] At 1500 on 20 April Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon received Comrade Gen Martin Dzur and his party at the reception room of the Ministry of National Defense. During their conversation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon highly appreciated the visit of the CSSR military delegation, which extends profound love, friendship and comradely militant solidarity from the Czechoslovak Army and people to the Lao Army and people. The visit also constitutes a great encouragement for the Lao Army and people in their cause of defending and building their socialist fatherland.

Accompanying Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon in receiving the guests were Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket and Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham. Comrade Ladislav Kocsis was also present.

Comrade Gen Martin Dzur and his party later laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier to pay tribute to the souls of the Lao revolutionary combatants who sacrificed their lives for the country. The delegation also visited the LPLA exhibition hall and the army armored unit, where it received a warm, fraternal welcome from officers and men.

On the evening of the same day, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon hosted a reception to welcome Comrade Gen Martin Dzur and his party at the National Defense Ministry.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 15 APR

Calls on Khamtai

BK161454 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] As reported earlier, in response to an invitation from our National Defense Ministry, a military delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Maj Gen [rank as heard] Ferenc Karpati, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Political Department of the Hungarian People's Army, arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 15 April for an official friendship visit to our country.

At 1400 on the day of its arrival the delegation called on Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, in the guest hall of the National Defense Ministry.

Accompanying the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon on this occasion were Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the LPLA General Political Department, and Comrade Brig Gen Ki Thoummala, deputy chief of the LPLA General Political Department. Also accompanying the delegation was the ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos.

During the call, Comrade Maj Gen Ferenc Karpati presented to Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon a letter from the comrade defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. In the letter, the comrade Hungarian defense minister extended best regards to Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon and his family as well as to all the beloved cadres and combatants in the fraternal LPLA on the occasion of the traditional Lao new year festival. He wished the Lao Army and people joy and new and ever greater success in the cause of socialist construction in Laos. He also wished the Third Congress of the LPRP a triumphant success.

On this occasion, Comrade Maj Gen Ferenc Karpati also presented the coat of arms of the army of the Hungarian People's Republic to Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon as an expression of the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the parties and armies of Hungary and Laos and to serve as a symbol of the daily strengthening and development of the time-honored fraternal and comradely relations and militant solidarity between the two countries.

The meeting and talks between the guest and the host proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and in a frank manner. The two sides pledged to consolidate and strengthen the relations between the nations and armies of Laos and Hungary and to give long-term assistance to each other on the basis of the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the cause of socialist maintenance and construction in their respective countries.

Afterwards, Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket led the Hungarian military delegation on a visit to the exhibition hall of the LPLA's traditions of struggle. The delegation also visited an LPLA tank unit in Vientiane. The delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by the cadres, combatants and commanders in both places. Through this visit, the delegation has clearly come to understand the history and traditions of struggle of our army and people against the imperialist aggressors over the past 30 years. The Hungarian guests have been pleased with the present growth and strength of our LPLA.

On the evening of the same day, Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket held a grand banquet in the National Defense Ministry meeting hall to welcome the Hungarian delegation. Attending the banquet on the Lao side were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham and Comrade Brig Gen Bounheng together with many high and intermediate-level cadres attached to the ministry. Comrade Janos Zegnal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Comrade Lt Col (Bela Saboc), military attache of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos; Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Comrade Col Asiminov, military attache of the Soviet Union to Laos; and Comrade Lt Col Xuan Tuy, military attache of the SRV to Laos, also attended the banquet.

During the banquet, Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket and Comrade Maj Gen Ferenc Karpati exchanged speeches expressing respect, love and friendship to each other. The two sides wished for daily development of the everlasting relations of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and armies. The banquet continued in a profound atmosphere from beginning to end.

After the banquet, Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket led the Hungarian delegation to witness performances staged by the LPLA art troupe. The performances proceed in a pleasing and joyous atmosphere.

Visits Souphanouvong

BK201015 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Apr (KPL) -- The visiting Hungarian military delegation led by Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, deputy-minister of defense and head of the General Political Department, on April 16, paid a courtesy visit to Souphanouvong, president of the republic and the People's Supreme Assembly.

The meeting, which proceeded in cordial atmosphere, was centered on the enhancement of solidarity, friendship and co-operation between the peoples and armies of the two countries. Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, on this occasion, hailed successes of the Lao people and wished them all the best.

Col Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the party CC, deputy-minister of defense, and head of General Political Department of the army, accompanied the delegation to meet the president.

Earlier on the same day, the Lao military delegation led by Col Gen Saman Viyaket, and the Hungarian military delegation led by Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati. [sentence as received] Many issues of mutual interest were exchanged at the talks.

The visiting delegation left here in the morning of April 17. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Col Gen Saman Viyaket, Major Gen Ki Thoummala and Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador to Laos.

SOUPHANOUVONG ACCREDITS UN REPRESENTATIVE

BK121430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Recently Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, presented Souban Salitthilat with the credentials necessary for him to assume the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent representative of the LPDR to the United Nations.

During the presentation ceremony President Souphanouvong gave some advice and instructions to Souban Salitthilat. The president reviewed with him the overall direction, plans and policies adopted by the party and state in the period of socialist transformation and construction. He also introduced Souban Salitthilat to certain basic tasks which will help him successfully perform his glorious and honorable duties as the representative of Laos and to raise to an ever higher level the political status and role of Laos in the international arena.

SPOKESMAN ANSWERS U.S. ENVOY'S BASING SUGGESTION

BK210221 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Thailand yesterday reacted quickly to defuse an apparent suggestion made by the U.S. ambassador that the United States may be interested in reopening its former military bases in Thailand.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Jetn Sucharitkul said Thailand's present policy was not to allow foreign troops or foreign military bases on its territory.

He said he was making a preliminary reply to remarks made in Honolulu on Monday by Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean, who suggested that the Thais might be willing to consider to plan to reactivate bases for use in Southwest Asia.

"We think that Thailand can cope with the situation in this area by our own manpower," Jetn said, adding that Thailand's military need from friendly countries was for military equipment to supplement its defense capabilities.

Jetn said it was necessary to state Thailand's position clearly to the world. He said as far as he was aware, there had been no request to reopen bases received from the U.S. administration.

Jetn said there were no American military personnel in Thailand except for those at the U.S. Embassy, and some to assist in military training of newly-delivered weapons.

He said some American military aircraft were allowed refueling facilities in Thailand, "but that is totally different from having bases."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said there were fewer than 100 American military personnel in Thailand, including marine guards for the embassy and 35 people in the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG).

INCIDENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER REPORTED

BK161403 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The following is a report by the Supreme Command Information center on the past week's incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border in the two eastern provinces of Prachin Buri and Trat.

On 8 April at 2030 a Thai military security team clashed with an unidentified group of four or five armed Khmers along the strategic ditch east of Ban Nong Samet, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. The clash lasted about 10 minutes after which the armed Khmer group was forced to pull back, leaving one dead. Thai officials suffered no losses. The Khmer forces took some food with them.

On 9 April at 1015 an unidentified Khmer patrol unit intruded into Thailand and clashed with a Thai patrol at Khao Khlong Pun Haeng, Ban Dan Chumphon, Bo Rai District, Trat Province. The clash lasted about 30 minutes after which the armed Khmer group pulled back. Thai officials suffered no losses, while casualties on the other side are not known.

On 9 April at 1530 the Kampuchean forces of Khieu Samphan attacked the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces' camp near kilometer marker 4 and Srah Chup camp in Poipet, Battambang Province The clash, which lasted about an hour, resulted in Thailand's Ban Khok Sabaeng, in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, being hit by 13 stray mortar shells. No casualties were reported.

KHMER ROUGE CLAIM BIG BATTLE VICTORIES

BK190227 Bangkok POST in English 19 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Khmer Rouge guerrillas have inflicted heavy losses on Vietnamese-led forces in battles on the western highlands opposite Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts of Prachin Buri, sources close to the Khmer Rouge said yesterday.

The sources claimed that the guerrillas had killed or wounded 3,000 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and knocked out 23 tanks in fighting in Phnum Malai, Phnum Mak Hoeun, Khao Loem and Khao Din mountains since the beginning of this year.

Most of the Soviet-made tanks destroyed, including several PT-76 amphibious tanks, were knocked out by Chinese supplied landmines, according to the guerrilla sources. These, they claimed, explode with such force, that in some cases tanks were flung several feet off the ground and had their armour torn off like scrap.

The sources said the guerrillas had launched flanking and rear attacks against the advancing Vietnamese-led forces and harassed their logistics supplies as well as blowing up strategic roads.

They said the Vietnamese had sustained such heavy losses that all troops were withdrawn last Monday from 12 contested zones in Chakrei, Barang Thleak, Phnum Sampeou Lun, kilometres 12 and 13 of Highway 502 which runs parallel to the Thai border, Toek Sap, O Trang, Veal Vong Airfield, Damnak Chek, Damnak Cham, Dan Kting and O Krus.

The sources said the pullout led to a dramatic decrease in fighting near the border, allowing the guerrillas time to celebrate the Songkran festival last Thursday.

The sources added that all the Khmer Rouge strongholds in the western highlands opposite Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon districts were intact even though a few of them, including the one at Khao Din, were briefly overrun by the Vietnamese-led forces.

One informed source said that the Khmer Rouge has not yet ruled out the possibility of a last-ditch assault on their western border strongholds before the rainy season really gets underway and bogs down the enemy's armoured units.

He also claimed that Hanoi had trained a brigade of paratroopers in Battambang for a possible airborne strike.

The Thai Supreme Command said last weekend that Vietnam was busily building and repairing roads in Kampuchea and readjusting troop formations.

BURMA ASKED TO ARREST TROOPS IN BORDER INCIDENT

BK210735 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Thailand called on the Burmese authorities to arrest 12 soldiers who attacked an embankment under construction on the Thai side of the Moei River border over the weekend. According to Deputy Governor Wanit Phonphibun of the northwestern province of Tak, the Burmese soldiers pulled out 70 wooden posts and razed a workers shelter in the incident last Friday [16 April] afternoon. In talks with a team of Burmese officials summoned to Mae Sot district over the weekend, Thailand demanded the arrest of the attackers and $391 in compensation for damage.

Deputy Governor Wanit says that the soldiers based in the Burmese town of Myawadi also opened fire on the Thai border village of Huai Muang, but there were no casualties. The deputy governor says that the Burmese officials have been given a deadline to round up the attackers. Although Thailand could not punish them, it could cause considerable inconvenience on the border if Burmese authorities fail to deal with them, the deputy governor added.

MATUPHUM ON U.S. 'YELLOW RAIN' PRESS CONFERENCE

BK210229 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Apr 82 p 3

["Foreign news" column: "Yellow Rain"]

[Text] It was some time before the arrival of the U.S. Government team of specialists in Bangkok to search for more evidence of the use of toxins from Indochinese refugees that reports about the use of mycotoxins, commonly known as "yellow rain", came out in several areas of Indochina. During the press conference given by the group on 7 April at the USICA on Sathon Road, many Thai and foreign news reporters were present. Many wondered if the issue would be merely U.S. Government propaganda, since it is the only one raising its voice on the matter.

According to the U.S. specialists, the United States was first aware of this issue in 1973, 2 years before the end of the Vietnam war. There have been reports of Vietnam's use of certain kinds of "toxins" against the Mong soldiers of General Van Pao in Laos before 1978. In 1979, following reports from Afghanistan that Soviet occupation troops were using toxins of the same yellow rain type against the mujahidin rebel troops, the United States realized that the Soviet Union was seriously resorting to this kind of weapon. In December 1980 the United States presented the issue to the UN General Assembly and the assembly adopted a decision setting up a team to probe the matter. The term of duty of this committee has been renewed up to the present year.

Although the seriousness of the United States and its evidence provided from various sources were rather convincing, the reporters at the press conference did not seem to be convinced. This might be because most of the evidence was supplied by U.S. intelligence agencies and because they conflict with the data and results obtained by the UN investigation team in certain areas. Phichai Watsanasong wanted the U.S. specialists to explain about the conclusion of the Geneva international conference of scientists which said there is still no clear evidence. U.S. specialists noted that Europe shirked the responsibility because it does not want East-West relations to be affected. A Bangkok-based AP correspondent questioned the U.S. Government's intentions behind this special campaign and noted U.S. silence on its own use of defoliants and lethal chemicals in the Vietnam war. To this, the U.S. experts who seem to be intelligence experts rather than experts on toxins complained that this is the attitude of mass media worldwide. Mass media and public opinion tend to condemn the United States for whatever it does. People in many countries protested when they saw U.S.-made weapons being used by troops of the regime in El Salvador whereas the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan met with demonstrations by a small number of people, adding that when dogs bite men, it is not news; but when men bite dogs, it becomes big news. The statement reflects how U.S. officials feel about it. The briefing on "chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan" then became a forum of questions and answers. A women reporter from the Thai news agency asked whether the U.S. campaign is intended to make it legitimate for the United States to go ahead with its biochemical weapons production plan to compete with the Soviet Union.

Whatever the U.S. toxin experts may say, the fact is that the Reagan administration late last year approved a considerable budget for the production of biochemical weapons for use in war. It must also be said that the U.S. team of toxin experts achieved a certain amount of success, especially in that they alerted us to the atrocity of this kind of weapons. We can never forget the pictures of the distorted figures of the victims of toxins which they showed to us.

We will not call on just one or the other side to stop the use of chemical weapons, but we appeal to both the United States and the Soviet Union to stay away from this path of brutality.

PAPER URGES COMMUNIST RESPONSE TO CBW CHARGES

BK170200 Bangkok POST in English 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "When Dead Men Do Tell Tales"]

[Text] Once again, there has been a flurry of reports on the so-called "yellow rain," the alleged chemical warfare upon the people of two neighbouring countries, Laos and Lampuchea. The reports have come from a U.S. team of experts, from Laotian resistance sources and from diplomats in Thailand whose fulltime occupations are to ascertain more information on this emotional issue.

There are many who are already convinced that Soviet, Vietnamese and Pathet Lao military forces are killing Laotians, Khmers and at least one Thai with a variety of chemical and biological weapons. Many of the dead -- in fact, probably most of them -- have been civilians. And, because the strong appear better able to resist death from the chemicals, the very young and the very old have died more often than those in this middle stage of life.

The United States government team which visited Bangkok recently charged that chemical warfare was continuing in Kampuchea and Laos, as well as in Afghanistan, and presented for our perusal a booklet which summarised the case against the Soviet Union in great detail. Anti-Vietnamese resistance movements in Kampuchea and in northern and southern Laos also have charged that the yellow rain of terror has continued, and have presented more samples of allegedly toxic material for analysis.

There has been a lack of a serious response to the allegations from the communist governments involved. They have from the first refused to discuss the important issues at stake, and have blocked a United States team of investigators from pursuing even the most elementary search for information in areas under their control. We have maintained since this issue first came to public light in our news pages that we deserve a more thoughtful answer to our questions than a flat denial.

We are not yet entirely sure exactly what is happening out there in the jungles and tiny villages deep behind the communist army lines in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. But we do know that something is happening. First-hand tales of what sounds like chemical warfare have come from too many sources, too widely scattered, to dismiss as propaganda or the ravings of refugees.

Vietnam in particular and the other Indochinese countries have a point when they point an accusing finger at the United States for its use of agent orange and other toxin-containing defoliants. But even if it were true that agent orange was a monstrous war weapon (and it never was used as a war weapon) that would not excuse Hanoi and others from having to explain their current actions. Their outright denials at earlier stages that they had troops in Kampuchea and Laos, that they transported goods along the Ho Chi Minh trail to South Vietnam, and that their troops participated in the overrunning of Phnom Penh in 1979 means that they have to offer something more than outright denials on chemical warfare.

It is probably too much to ask for, but we hope that the Soviet Union and Vietnam will agree to talk seriously about chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

MINISTER ATTENDS CEMA LABOR MEETING IN MOSCOW

BK210343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The CEMA member countries' 14th conference of labor agency leaders was held in Moscow 14-16 April. Attending the conference were representatives from Poland, Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. Dao Thien Thi, minister of labor, represented Vietnam at this conference.

The conference heard reports on important measures taken by CEMA member countries over the past year with respect to labor safety and social security insurance and discussed experiences in carrying out these tasks. The conference adopted the 1982-82 work plan, made a report to the CEMA Executive Committee on the 1981 tasks and further activities of labor agency leaders. It also reviewed other problems of mutual interest and cooperation among member countries.

CTK: OVER 14,000 VIETNAMESE EMPLOYED IN CSSR

LD191956 Prague CTK in English 1148 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr (CTK) -- About 20,000 foreign workers are employed in Czechoslovakia on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. Over 14,000 of them are Vietnamese. The figure does not include the 3,000 Vietnamese trainees.

The second largest groups of foreign workers are Poles and Cubans, smaller numbers are from Mongolia, Laos, Bulgaria, Hungary and Cyprus.

In the five-year period 1981-1985, Czechoslovakia will train over 30,000 boys and girls from Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia, Algiers [as received] and other countries.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS ECONOMIC EXHIBITION

BK210350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] On 18 April, Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the exhibition on Vietnam's economic and technical achievements being held at the Ciang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi. Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture and information and member of the exhibition organizing committee, welcomed and briefed Pham Van Dong on various displays and products representing the economic and technical achievements of our country over the past 5 years.

Pham Van Dong carefully inspected goods and products of economic and technical value produced by almost 40 sectors, provinces and army units. He paid particular attention to many goods of high economic and technical value which have concretely served the requirements of the people's daily life, production and export, especially unique goods with high export value produced by various localities throughout the country.

Various of the products, goods and results of scientific research programs displayed at the exhibition demonstrate our cadres, workers' and people's creative abilities in applying modern science and technology to the cause of national building and defense.

After hearing Le Thanh Cong report on the initial achievements of the exhibition since its opening, Pham Van Dong urged various sectors and localities participating in the exhibition to study and thoroughly understand the economic lines, orientations and tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress and strive to develop their great potentials and strength to produce more products and new goods. He added: These products and goods are not only for exhibition but also, first of all, to serve the requirements of the people's daily life, production and national defense and for export.

USSR ACADEMICIAN CITES U.S. TOXIC EFFECTS IN SRV

OW211317 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 21 -- "By producing and stockpiling most sophisticated chemical weapons the United States is challenging the whole mankind," said Soviet Academician Aleksandr Fokin, member of the Secretariat of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, in an interview by TASS on April 19. Fokin, who recently returned from Vietnam where he had seen some of the tangible proofs of U.S. chemicals warfare noted that the White House's decision to mass produce toxic chemicals is based on its experience gained from the U.S. chemical war in Indochina.

He recalled that U.S. troops had sprayed on Vietnam more than 9,600 tonnes of herbicide (orange, white and blue) and more than 8,000 tonnes of chemical poisons, mostly C-5. The massive use of chemical weapons will have durable effects on men, animals and other living organisms, the scientist pointed out. In Vietnam, he went on, 1.6 million persons were victims of the chemical weapons and 44 percent of the forests and 40 percent of the fields were affected.

Fokin further said: "Besides the innumerable victims of the long-term consequences of the chemical weapons is a very large number of persons directly affected during the war. Considerable changes have been observed in their blood composition and the physiology of the internal organs. The premeditated use of substances containing poisons, especially dioxin (tetrachlorophenoxyaradcoxin) of high toxicity, extremely resistent in the atmosphere and permanently embedded in the soil, has proved most especially disastrous. It is this substance that is responsible for a series of deadly retarded effects such as liver and blood cancer, birth defects, perturbations of pregnancies and high rate of infantile mortality."

"We have seen in Vietnam deformed children born after the chemical war. It is very sad sight," the academician said. He likened the harm done to the Vietnamese people by U.S. chemical weapons to that done by the atomic bombs to the populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He said that today perturbations of the human genital system are observed only in two places of our planet, Japan and Vietnam. "Their sufferings and those of their future generations are the direct result of the crime perpetrated by the U.S. militarists," Fokin remarked.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT

BK210340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] According to VNA, the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 13 April issued a directive on intensifying scientific and technical management in all provinces and those municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government. After assessing the status of scientific and technical management in all provinces and municipalities over the recent past, the directive says:

In the days ahead all provinces and municipalities must mobilize scientific and technical forces from all local sectors and echelons and research establishments at the central level to survey and satisfactorily study the natural resources and natural and social conditions in their localities and, on that basis, adopt the necessary measures to exploit their natural resources and manpower. Meanwhile, they must apply advanced techniques and advanced production innovations and experiences quickly and broadly to production and the people's livelihood; satisfactorily organize work related to the supply and dissemination of information on science and technology; standardize the management of production techniques on the basis of criteria and norms; ensure accurate measurement and perfect control of the quality of products; and effectively prevent a situation in which production is irresponsibly carried out and is focused only on quantity, as well as a situation in which fake goods is made, which is detrimental to the national economy and people.

To vigorously develop agriculture, expand various professions and occupations for the production of consumer goods and increase the source of export goods, it is necessary satisfactorily to exploit the potentials of all localities. To achieve this goal, all localities must scrupulously implement the regulations, systems and decisions already promulgated by the state in regard to scientific and technical planning and the development of innovations in improving techniques and rationalizing production. It is also necessary to disseminate information on science and technology, standardize technical management, establish criteria, control the quality of products and goods, inspect measuring instruments and so forth.

Finally, the directive points out the responsibility of the chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's committees and the chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission in directing the intensification of scientific and technical management in all provinces and all municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOLS

BK210950 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] According to a VNA report, the Council of Ministers recently issued Directive No 272-CT on consolidating the structure of administrative schools in all provinces and in municipalities directly subordinate to the central government. The directive says:

Administrative schools in all provinces and municipalities are dutybound to train and foster state management cadres for localities in accordance with the plan and policy of the state, such as providing advanced training for incumbent cadres who are members of the people's committees at the village, city ward and township levels or personnel responsible for administrative work at various state management organs at the district and provincial or equivalent levels; training statemanagement cadres under a middle-level program to reinforce the administration at the grassroots level; and cooperating with other organs concerned in providing advanced training for representatives of the people's councils at all levels and cadres appointed to be in charge of certain schools and units in accordance with the administrative system applied to organs belonging to the people's committees in all provinces and in municipalities directly subordinate to the central government.

The directive stipulates that efforts must be made to care for and develop the contingent of full-time and part-time teachers and expand and equip all schools with the necessary facilities in order to create favorable conditions for their scholastic and academic activities.

The directive also stipulates that the central administrative system is dutybound to open refresher courses for teachers of provincial and municipal administrative schools and unify the teaching program and ensure its quality in all schools in accordance with the new requirements and tasks.

AUSTRALIA

LAO ROCKET SAID NOT TO BE BIOLOGICAL WEAPON

BK200850 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] What is claimed to be a chemical warfare rocket from Laos has been examined by Australian Defense Department officials in Thailand and is now believed to be nothing more than an unexploded weapon from the Indochina war. Radio Australia's Bangkok correspondent Paul Lockyer says the rocket, which has a warhead carrying Russian markings, is thought to have been manufactured more than 10 years ago.

Lockyer says the weapon is believed to be simply an unexploded rocket-propelled grenade. He says the rocket was delivered to Australian Government officials in Thailand by a Sydney television news team which is believed to have paid Laos resistance leaders U.S.$10,000 for it.

MULDOON, ANTHONY END TALKS WITHOUT AGREEMENT

BK210713 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The Australian deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, and the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Muldoon, have ended 2 days of negotiations without reaching agreement on several issues affecting the proposed trans-Tasman trade agreement. However, they said the target date for the implementation of the so-called closer economic relations agreement remained at 1 January of next year.

Mr Anthony told a press conference that discussions had made enormous progress but that there were certain areas of difference requiring further examination. Neither leader would give details of progress in specific areas, particularly on the question of New Zealand's import licensing and export incentive system which Australia wants to phase out.

TREASURER PREDICTS LARGE DEFICIT THIS YEAR

BK210943 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The treasurer, Mr Howard, has told Parliament that the national budget deficit is likely to be seven times larger than first thought. He says he expects the budget deficit for this financial year to be about $1,000 million, that's about U.S.$1,050 million. This compares with the projected estimate of $146 million at the time the budget was brought down. Mr Howard told Parliament that on current indications, the deficit would be about $1,000 million but revenue collections still to be carried out could have an important bearing on the final outcome. He said to keep that figure in perspective, it should be pointed out that it represented well below 1 percent of the gross domestic product.

STREET SAYS 'NO DANGER' TO PERSONNEL IN UGANDA

BK210935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, has given an assurance that the lives of Australian Army personnel stationed in Uganda are not in danger. He told Parliament the government recognized the risks involved in Australia being part of the Commonwealth military training program in Uganda. But while the internal security situation there was unsettled, the government believed there was no serious danger to Australian personnel.

SINGAPORE

OWNERSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS TO BE RESTRUCTURED

BK201517 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The ownership of the English and Chinese newspapers in Singapore is to be restructured. A statement from the prime minister's office says after considerable discussions between ministers and the chairmen of the boards of NANYANG and SIN CHEW, the board of directors of the two Chinese newspapers have agreed to merge into a single holding company, through the Singapore monitor private limited, the proposed holding will take over the readership of NEW NATION as an afternoon paper and SUNDAY NATION as a Sunday paper.

For helping the NANYANG-SIN CHEW group to take over the English afternoon paper, THE STRAITS TIMES group will not have a morning paper to compete against for 3 years. At the same time it will be given a permit to publish an afternoon Chinese newspaper.

The statement said these new arrangements are designed to create two economically viable and eventually competitive publishing houses each capable of producing a Chinese and an English newspaper. As a first step, NANYANG and SIN CHEW will pool their financial and manpower resources to achieve the economies of scale essential for viability. The pooling of manpcwer resources will also help to raise journalistic standards. To provide strong management backing to the new NYANG-SIN CHEW holding company, the government has decided to allow 30 percent of the shares to be held by (?overseas union bank groups), just as the overseas Chinese banking corporation group and associated companies have been allowed to have 33 percent of the shares of THE STRAITS TIMES group. The NANYANG-SIN CHEW holding company will have 52 percent of the shares of the Singapore monitor private limited. The remaining 48 percent will be equally shared between the United Overseas Bank, the Overseas Union Bank and the Development Bank of Singapore.

In the initial stage, the Singapore monitor private limited has agreed with THE STRAITS TIMES press limited that it will borrow the title of the NEW NATION and SUNDAY NATION at a nominal fee from STRAITS TIMES group as from the 1st of next month for up to 1 year in the first instance.

The times group had told the government in January this year that it wanted to stop publishing NEW NATION and BUSINESS TIMES, because it wanted to concentrate its available journalistic resources on THE STRAITS TIMES. The newspapers had not been up to standard because the limited number of trained journalists was spread thin over NEW NATION, SUNDAY NATION and BUSINESS TIMES.

Explaining the restructuring, the statement says there is presently a growing readership of English newspapers and the stagnant and later declining readership for the Chinese newspapers. This development threatened the long-term viability of Chinese newspapers and could lead to redundencies of Chinese journalists. The restructuring will also prevent a sudden increase in the demand for English language journalists, which will be the case if the NANYANG-SIN CHEW newspapers start up now with the new English morning newspapers to compete with THE STRAITS TIMES.

The statement points out that a sudden increase in demand will lower journalistic standards, because the available pool of journalistic talent is limited. It is not desirable to have too many expatriate journalists running Singapore's English newspapers. It is an awareness of this shortage of English language journalists that left THE STRAITS TIMES [word indistinct] to want to stop publishing the NEW NATION and the BUSINESS TIMES and concentrate its efforts on THE STRAITS TIMES, in part to meet expected competition from the new English morning newspaper.

The statement adds that at a later date, when there are enouhg competent English-language jouranlists to produce two morning newspapers, there could be free competition between the NANYANG-SIN CHEW monitor company and THE STRAITS TIMES group.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 078 22 April 1982

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LDP GROUP URGES NO EASING OF FARM, FISH IMPORTS

OW220123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0114 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP)'s farm, fishery and forestry blocs Thursday adopted a joint resolution calling for no liberalization of imports of farm and fishery products, such as beef and oranges. This is the first time that LDP units formally adopted a resolution against import liberalization.

It is believed that this action by the party's overall Farm Administration Research Council, Agriculture-Forestry and Fishery Panels and the Forestry Administration Research Council will affect the efforts by the government and the LDP to adjust their differences over a new market-opening package, now being drawn up.

SUZUKI FAVORS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW220813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday that his government would do its utmost for closer relations between Japan and China in political, economic and cultural fields as well as in sports. In an interview with Chinese television, Suzuki said that he will visit China in fall to return the visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Japan next month.

Referring to China's modernization efforts, the prime minister said his government would do everything possible to help China develop into an industrial nation before the current century ends. Suzuki also said that the Japanese Government and people would warmly welcome the visit by the Chinese premier. Zhao is scheduled to visit Japan from May 31 through June 5. Japan and China have agreed to exchange visits of their heads of government on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Japan-China diplomatic ties this year.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'REGRETS' ISRAELI LEBANON RAID

OW220433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, KYODO -- Japan Thursday expressed regret about the latest Israeli bombardment of Lebanon in a comment announced in the name of the Foreign Ministry's director general of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau.

The comment said that the Israeli raid runs counter to the cease-fire agreement and rudely violates Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as damages the atmosphere for peace emerging from the agreement reached in July, 1981. It is much to be regreted that the air raid could lead to the effect that mutual mistrust grows, the tension in the Middle East region is raised and the possibility to create peace is diminished, according to the comment. The comment expressed strong hope that the Sinai Peninsula will be returned to Egypt on April 25 as scheduled.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH USSR ON SALMON QUOTA

OW221113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, April 22, KYODO -- Japanese-Soviet negotiations to fix 1982 catch quotas for salmon caught in the northwestern Pacific concluded Thursday in Moscow after the two parties agreed to keep Japan's quota at 42,500 tons, the same as that in 1981. The two parties also agreed that Japan should again pay yen 4 billion as fees, also the same as in 1981.

During the negotiations, the Japanese side accepted a Soviet proposal on joint surveillance of the fishing operations which would involve the presence of Soviet observers on Japanese patrol ships. The joint surveillance is intended as a precautionary measure to prevent Japanese fishing boats from violating the rules and restrictions imposed on their salmon fishing operations in the northwestern Pacific waters. It will be the first time that such steps have been implemented.

ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE WITH USSR OPENS IN TOKYO

OW200956 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 20, KYODO -- Shigeyoshi Matsumae, an influential figure in Japanese political circles, Tuesday called on Japan and the Soviet Union to start negotiations immediately to seek ways to improve bilateral relations and detente in the Far East.

In a keynote speech to the opening session of the third Japan-Soviet roundtable conference here, Matsumae said that a summit meeting between the two countries could find a solution which would satisfy both Japan and the Soviet Union. Matsumae is chairman of the Japan Cultural Association with Foreign Countries, one of the five organizations sponsoring the three-day, non-governmental meeting. Almost 500 participants, including some 120 Soviet representatives, will discuss international and bilateral problems in meetings of five subcommittees Wednesday and Thursday.

Matsumae had earlier made the proposal to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a meeting with Premier Nikolay Tikhonov last September and said that it had drawn a positive reaction in the Soviet Union.

Matsumae said that Japan-Soviet relations have deteriorated since the previous roundtable conference in Moscow, in November, 1980, reflecting increased tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. He reaffirmed his willingness to establish stable relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of new principles which stipulate the relationship between the two states.

In regard to "the problem which has remained unsolved since World War II," Matsumae said that it was advisable to confirm the existence of "the problem" on the basis of the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration and the 1973 joint communique and to leave its final settlement to future negotiations. He was speaking of the territorial problem involving four Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido, claimed by Japan. Tokyo says that Moscow had shown a positive attitude toward the territorial issue in the two diplomatic documents referred to by Matsumae. The Soviet Union, however, now insists that there exists no territorial problem between itself and Japan.

On the disarmament problem. Matsumae said that the Soviet military presence poses a threat to neighboring nations, including Japan -- even if it is only defensive in character as Premier Tikhonov told him earlier. He said that visible reduction and limitation of military forces by the Soviet Union was a precondition for establishing a new relationship between that country and neighboring nations.

A clear gap in perception between the Japanese and Soviets on the bilateral issue was unveiled when Chief Soviet Representative Timofey Guzhenko, chairman of the Soviet-Japan society and merchant marine minister, delivered the keynote speech for the Soviet Union.

Guzhenko called for promotion of political contacts, cooperation in economy and trade, exchange in science and technology, culture and sports, as well as personal contacts among the representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

But Guzhenko attributed the deterioration in bilateral relations to some quarters in Japan trying to abandon the gains already realized and to obstacles created by external forces.

Guzhenko, the first high ranking Soviet Government official to visit Japan since the imposition of sanctions by Japan in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, supported Brezhnev's new proposals made last month for improvement of Soviet-Japan relations and for nuclear disarmament.

Conference Continues

OW211119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 21, KYODO -- Japan should pledge to maintain its three non-nuclear principles and the Soviet Union commit itself not to use its nuclear weapons against Japan in an agreement between the two countries, a socialist dietman proposed Wednesday.

The proposal, made by Takumi Ueda, received positive response of Soviet participants at a working session on the second day of the third Japan-Soviet roundtable conference here. Ueda's proposal was part of his seven point plan to improve the strained Japan-Soviet relations through reciprocal confidence building.

Soviet delegates called it constructive and interesting and said that their country would not ignore it. But they said the U.S. military bases in Japan posed a threat to the Soviet Union. They hope the Japanese people would express their wish not to be integrated in the U.S. global strategy.

The three-day conference is sponsored by five nongovernmental groups promoting friendship with the Soviet Union. Japanese and Soviet participants showed a clear difference of view over the territorial issue. Japanese delegates representing various political orientations urged the Soviet Union to acknowledge the existence of the territorial issue between the two countries and discuss the matter in official bilateral talks. They were referring to four small Japanese islands off Hokkaido which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

But the Soviet participants merely reiterated Moscow's position that there exists no territorial problem between the two countries. I.A. Latyshev, a senior researcher in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said that his country has no intention to change borders fixed as a result of World War II, as many Soviet citizens are leading peaceful and stable lives on the islands claimed by Japan. He added, however, that negotiations for a peace treaty would, of course, include border demarcations.

The participants continued discussion in four other working groups on peace and disarmament, economics and trade, cultural exchange and friendship movement. A joint communique is expected to be issued at the close of the conference Thursday.

MAC REPRESENTATIVE PROTESTS 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

SK220448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0320 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Our side's senior member of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] has sternly warned against the enemy side's continuous armed provocations. As was already reported, our side's senior member of the MAC, in telephone messages sent to the enemy side at 1121 and 1307 on 21 April, sternly protested against the South Korean puppet army's large-scale firing against our side's civil police who were on patrol duty in the Demilitarized Zone. He strongly demanded the enemy side take responsible measures to prevent recurrence of such acts.

However, the enemy side, far from taking measures to stop its military provocations, is continuously committing reckless and provocative acts. At around 1700 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army, at a site about 1,300 meters south of military demarcation line [MDL] marker 1008 on the eastern frontline, fired several rounds of large-caliber machinegun fire toward our area on the opposite side. Earlier, at around 1510, the South Korean puppet army, at a site 350 meters southeast of MDL marker 1055 on the eastern frontline, fired several rounds of automatic rifle shots toward our guardpost on the opposite side.

The South Korean puppet army's armed provocations continued on the western frontline as well. At around 2125 at a site at latitude 37 degrees 49 minutes 33 seconds north and longitude 126 degrees 40 minutes 48 seconds east and again at around 0622 on 22 April at a site at latitude 37 degrees 50 minutes 02 seconds north and longitude 126 degrees 41 minutes 49 seconds east -- both sites are on the estuary of the Imjin River -- the South Korean puppet army fired several rounds of M-16 rifle shots against our areas on the opposite side.

Such acts committed by the rascals are flagrant violations of the armistice agreement and a very grave military provocation which can lead to an armed clash between the two sides.

In the telephone messages Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, our side's senior member of the MAC, strongly protested against the enemy side's armed provocation against our side and strongly demanded the enemy side take responsible measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. The rascals must bear in mind that their continuous military provocations could lead them to pay a dear price. They should behave discreetly.

CPRF DENOUNCES SOUTH'S 'REPRESSIVE CAMPAIGN'

SK220854 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Statement of the spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], issued on 21 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The South Korean fascist clique has recently committed a barbarous, tyrannical act of randomly arresting and imprisoning courageous students who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and waged an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, conscientious democrats and religious figures. As is known, the puppet clique has arrested several students, including Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk -- alleged leaders of the recent arson -- and Kim Hyon-chang, the alleged mastermind of their struggle. It has also arrested conscientious religious figures, including Father Choe Ki-sik -- director of the training institute of the Wonju Catholic Parish in Kangwon Province, South Korea, who allegedly assisted them in seeking refuge -- and many residents. It attempts to cruelly punish them on charges of violating fascist evil laws, such as the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration.

In addition, availing itself of the incident, the fascist clique has launched a full-scale search operation against patriotic youths and students and democratic forces, including those involved in the Kwangju people's uprising, who took the lead in the struggle to achieve democratization. It has raised unprecedentedly frantic, fascist rows in randomly searching campuses, enterprises, churches and residential houses.

Patriotic youths and students and innocent people have been frequently subjected to checks and searches; they are dragged to prison, bound in iron shackles, making the whole of South Korea terror stricken.

The frantic repressive campaign launched by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is a high-handed and vicious fascist outrage against the South Korean students and people, who desire independence, democracy and reunification, and is a despicable and dastardly treachery which can only be committed by the dirtiest pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors. Regarding the unprecedented tyranny committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the wake of the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan as the clearest token of an act opposing independence, democracy and reunification, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland bitterly denounces it with surging rage.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the scattering of anti-U.S. handbills are a natural outcome of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people. Occupying South Korea for 37 years and obstinately opposing freedom and democracy for the people and Korea's reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have maintained the most barbarous, outrageous fascist colonial rule, using the puppets as the executors of this rule. The U.S. imperialists have seized substantial power in all sectors, including the political, economic, cultural and military sectors, in South Korea; have exterminated everything which is people-minded and democratic; and have made everything serve their policy for converting South Korea into a colonial base.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who took command of the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju, which has left indelible rancor in the hearts of our people. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who assisted in arresting, imprisoning and cruelly suppressing and persecuting democrats, including Kim Tae-chung, and patriotic youths and students. It is none other than the U.S. authorities who have instigated the South Korean fascist military clique in criminally maneuvering to provoke war and to perpetuate division and who have profited by selling rice and goods to South Korea at high prices.

The South Korean people and students have already, through actual experience, gained the faith that neither the democratization of society nor the country's peaceful reunification can be achieved and that no desire can be fulfilled as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea.

The South Korean students' and people's setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and holding aloft the torch of the anti-U.S. struggle was an eruption of the pent-up wrath and grievances from the protracted colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and was natural chastisement meted out to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the people's sworn enemy, who have imposed all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings on them.

Nevertheless, while defining the South Korean people's and students' righteous anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle as nation-ruining violence and as indiscreet acts committed by impure elements, and while disgracefully apologizing to the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, has kicked up unprecedentedly suppressive rackets by fully utilizing police and intelligence networks and even by mobilizing puppet army troops, thus revealing its dirty color as a group of pro-U.S. toadyist traitors.

While declining to lodge a protest against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' barbarous acts of randomly killing Koreans everywhere in South Korea, making playthings of women, usurping property and setting fire to residential houses, and while even patronizing these acts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has run wild with bayonets against the fellow countrymen's righteous anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle. What a filthy group of traitors they are!

By linking the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan with us by force, they are trying to further step up the suppression of youths and students and people and to more wickedly kick up anticommunist rackets.

This is a stereotyped method used by the puppets to link with us all crises which stem from within South Korea so that they can hatch intrigues against us. No matter how desperately the puppets may try to pick a quarrel with us by hatching intrigues against us, no one will believe them.

If the puppets further suppress the South Korean people's patriotic struggle by fabricating lies to pick a quarrel with us, they will commit graver crimes. Today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is getting more feverish in the fascist suppression of the South Korean people and in pro-U.S. treacheries in the wake of the anti-U.S. struggle in Pusan. This is aimed at quelling anti-U.S. sentiments and the trend for democracy and reunification, which have daily increased in South Korea, and at winning confidence from their masters so that they can fulfill their wild desire for long-term power. However, this is a futile act committed by those who have been driven into a corner.

No matter how frantically the puppets may run wild, wielding bayonets, they will be unable to thwart the righteous struggle of the South Korean people and youths and students to found a reunified fatherland -- a new free world without aggressors and traitors and a new democratic society free from fascism and division. The more the fascist elements challenge the trend of the times, the more they will expedite their downfall.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring does not want to suffer the miserable doom of the previous dictator who met his downfall while faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation, it must immediately stop its treachery, unconditionally and immediately release the patriotic students and people it has illegally imprisoned and step down from power without delay.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their illusions concerning the maintenance of fascist colonial rule by employing such a murderous devil as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been isolated and rejected by the South Korean people, and withdraw, taking with them their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, before they are driven out by the fierce anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

On this occasion, we express the firm belief that the South Korean people, youths and students will surely win final victory by holding higher the torch, which they already hold, of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle.

Pyongyang, 21 April 1982

NODONG SINMUN RAPS ARREST OF S. KOREAN PRIEST

SK211140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1125 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is persecuting Priest Choe Ki-sik for the reason that he protected patriotic students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, and cracking down on the religionists who prayed for democracy and civil rights at a church. NODONG SINMUN today brands this suppression as an unbearable infringement upon human dignity and conscience and a vicious challenge to the religionists of South Korea and the world who set store by democracy and social justice. The author of its commentary titled "New Fascist Attack" notes that the South Korean puppets' outrage patently showed what their much-vaunted "freedom of religion" and "freedom of belief" are. It continues:

South Korean priests did right as religionists when they helped their believers who requested protection after setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre," a tool of the U.S. imperialists for ideological and cultural aggression. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppression of churchmen is another intolerable treachery currying favor with its U.S. imperialist master and leaving fellow countrymen to the tender mercies of the master and part of the criminal moves to deflect the South Korean churchmen from the ranks of struggle for the right to existence and democracy and bind them hand and foot forever with the chains of fascism.

This tells that the Chon Tu-hwan group is perpetrating a new fascist attack on the South Korean religious circles and democratic forces on preposterous pretexts. Fascist suppresion, however, will never be a way out for the Chon Tu-hwan gangster. The South Korean fascists who are talking about freedom of religion in words but in deeds trying to suppress even the church by fascist dictatorship cannot go scotfree.

The commentary stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop suppressing South Korean churchmen and students, release without delay all the arrested people including priest Choe Ki-sik and step down from power, as demanded by the people.

VRPR CITES THREAT TO U.S. EMBASSY, OSAN AIRBASE

SK220240 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] At a time when anti-American sentiment is growing among our people, on 18 March the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire by patriots. The fire is said to be the work of patriotic citizens who did it out of anti-American sentiment. Here is Ms Yun of our station who reports the reactions from people in Pusan, Seoul and Kwangju:

When the news that the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire reached them, people across the country hailed it. Pusan citizens show a look of contentment, acclaiming the acts of the patriotic citizens at the U.S. Cultural Center. A certain Kim, who is a Pusan University student, has this to say:

The fire at the U.S. Cultural Center is our expression of wrath toward the United States. This is manifested by the anti-U.S. handbill which reads "The United States should not subjugate South Korea any more. It should withdraw from South Korea."

Kwangju citizens, who say their grievances will not be eased until they tear traitor Chon Tu-hwan to death, view the fire as an eruption of pent-up anti-U.S. sentiment among our people. A resident, who lost his son during the Kwangju popular uprising, has this to say: The fire at the Pusan Cultural Center was not done on the spur of the moment. It was an eruption of pent-up anti-U.S. sentiment. The U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju was gutted in December 1980. This time, the cultural center in Pusan was burned. Today it was the Pusan cultural center that was set on fire. Who knows, tomorrow it could be the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. airbase at Osan that will be reduced to ashes. I hail the patriotic citizens' buring of the U.S. Cultural Center. I would like to appeal to the people to protect these patriots.

Seoul citizens, who had been listening to radio reports on the fire, commented, "Well done," "Bravo," and "Due punishment" and called for the prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from this land. A certain Pak, a dismissed journalist whom I met at a tea room in Songbuk District in Seoul, has this say:

It is of great significance that the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was gutted at a time when "Team Spirit 1982" is ongoing and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to play up the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. relations. In a nutshell, the fire at the Pusan cultural center is our people's warning that the frantic war exercise be stopped and U.S. troops be withdrawn. The United States should withdraw U.S. troops and their military equipment. Chon Tu-hwan, a traitor to the nation, should promptly step down from power.

FURTHER REPORT ON DEPARTURE OF ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

SK220444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, left here on April 21 by special plane after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to our country which he paid at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and his wife came out to Pyongyang airport to warmly see off Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife. Set up amidst the thousands of farewell-bidders were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The welcome music was played and cheers of hurrah burst forth when Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, appeared at the airport in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The entourage of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also came out to the airport to leave. Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean eople's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania Sin In-ha were present at the airport. Also present were Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

A farewell function for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, took place at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Romania were played. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and hugged him at parting. The plane took off at 8 a.m.

Ceausescu Thanks Kim Il-song

SK220416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 22 (KNCA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 21 received a message of thanks from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who was leaving our country. The message reads:

Leaving the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I, in the name of myself and my wife, express deep thanks to you for the welcome and hospitality overflowing with warm feelings of friendship accorded us during our stay in your beautiful country. Deeply satisfied over the results of the talks held between us and our visit to your country, I once again express the belief that our meetings and the joint statement and agreements signed and concords reached on this occasion will help further strengthen the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two parties and two countries in the interests of the two peoples and in favor of the cause of socialism and world peace.

Bidding farewell to you, the Workers Party of Korea and the industrious and heroic Korean people, I feel greatly happy to extend best wishes for your good health and happiness and for your new great success in the socialist development of the country and in the realization of the desire for its independent and peaceful reunification.

Cooperation Accords Signed

SK220454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 22 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in the development of non-ferrous mineral deposits and an agreement on cooperation in the field of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes were signed in Pyongyang on April 20 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned, and Sin In-ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Romanian Socialist Republic. Present on the opposite side were Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-premier of the government; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP and first vice-chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the C.C., the RCP and minister of machine-building industry; and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The agreements were signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, authorised by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Ion Dinca, first vice-premier of the government, authorised by the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Also signed were an agreement on cooperation in social insurance between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, a 1982-1983 plan for implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation and a 1982-1983 plan for implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation and a 1982-1983 plan for cooperation in public health and medical field between the Ministries of Public Health.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ORDER, GIFTS ON BIRTHDAY

Order From Cuba

SK190507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba on April 13 adopted a decree on awarding "Order of Jose Marti," the highest order of Cuba, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, according to a report of the April 15 issue of GRANMA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The decree says that "Order of Jose Marti" is awarded to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in high appreciation of his leadership of the liberation struggle of the Korean people, the party and the state, his distinguished exploits in socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his efforts for the development of the friendly relations between the Cuban and Korean peoples.

Gift From Yugoslav President

SK191024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on his 70th birthday.

The gift was conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Also present were Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who is heading the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on visit to our country for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Ljupco Tavciovski. The gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was handed to Comrade Kim Hwan by Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski.

Gift From LCY

SK180845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- A gift was sent by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday.

A ceremony for conveying the gift was held in Pyongyang. Present there were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Also present were Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who is heading the delegation of the LCY on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski. The gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conveyed by head of the delegation Milan Daljevic to Comrade Kim Hwan.

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

SK211148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on his 70th birthday. Messages came from:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China;
L. Brezhnev;
Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic;
Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic;
Dr. Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;
Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic;
Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic;
Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and
Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS FOREIGN DELEGATES 16 APR

WA221230 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English on 16 April reported that Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on 16 April met the following foreign delegates to his 70th birthday celebrations in Pyongyang:

Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;
Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe;
Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally, special envoy of Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo;
The delegation of the National Party of Thailand, headed by Bandharn Silaparcha, secretary general of the National Party of Thailand;

Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta;
Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party;
The delegation of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, headed by Shanker Dayal Sharma, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and director of its Economic Planning Department;
Ramdulari Singh, minister of state for industry and special envoy of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India;
Mamduh Mohamed Salem, ex-prime minister and assistant to the president, special envoy of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
The delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal, headed by Victor Manuel Cresp, member of the council;
Marut Bunnak, deputy leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand and minister of justice, special envoy of Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand;
Nsekalige Aloys, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and minister of primary and secondary education, special envoy of Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda;
Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industries and special envoy of Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
The delegation of the Republic of Uganda, headed by Paulo Muwanga, vice president of the Republic of Uganda;
Nzon Domio Adokpe Lingo, president of the Legislative Council of Zaire and special envoy of Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire;
Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and first deputy president of the National Revolutionary Assembly, special envoy of Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS KIM IL-SONG POLICY SPEECH

SK210756 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 19 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 April editorial: "Let Us Complete the Communist Cause Along the Road Illuminated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] Amid great concern and expectation expressed by all the people throughout the country, a joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly has been held. This joint meeting was an important one having epochal significance in strengthening our revolutionary government and in expediting the bright future of communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our party and the government of the republic, made a historic policy speech at the meeting on the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the chuche idea. In his speech, based on scientific insight into the requirements of the development of our revolution which entered a new, higher stage and the correctness of the work of carrying out the cause of communism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the path to be followed by our people and the revolutionary government. This is an epochal event laying a new milestone on the revolutionary struggle of our people who have accelerated the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Today, all party members and workers see the bright future of communism in the leadership assumed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led our republic with profound wisdom and extraordinary energy. They are firmly determined to implement the instructions that the leader set forth in his policy speech. The basic spirit of the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the chuche idea, reflected in the great leader's policy speech, is to completely achieve the sovereignty of the working people by continuing the revolution to the end under the banner of the chuche idea. The revolutionary mission of the working class is basically the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's magnificent plan is to build the paradise of communism in which the people fully enjoy an independent, creative life by vigorously advancing this sacred cause under all circumstances.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolution has reached a very high stage at which we regard the work of completely achieving the sovereignty of the working people as our struggle goal. Clearly delineated in the policy speech are strategic and tactical policies for achieving the cause of independence and the methods for implementing these policies, such as the tasks of fulfilling the people's demand for independence in all social sectors in accordance with the practical requirements for our revolution and the trend of the times, protecting the sovereignty of the nation and achieving independence on a global scale.

The source of the inexhuastible might of the policy speech is that it illuminates the road of accomplishing the cause of liberating men based on the immortal chuche idea. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is an immortal classic document which has summed up and developed the chuche-type communist revolutionary theory onto a new, higher stage.

The leader of the working class invents, develops and enriches the communist revolutionary theory which represents the contemporary era. Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities during the entire period of revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has uniquely resolved many difficult and complicated ideological and theoretical questions in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism. This course has been a proud one in which a new communist revolutionary theory has been invented with the working people as the central figures.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech occupies a conspicuous position in the history of the development of the chuche-type communist revolutionary theory. Theoretically generalized in this document are rich experiences and achievements the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained during a long period, such as the basic requirements for building communism, the correctness of the taks of completing this cause and the task of strengthening the people's government, a revolutionary weapon.

Thanks to the work which has illuminated the road of completely achieveing the sovereignty of the working people with many unique principles and clear logic, the chuche-type communist revolutionary theory has developed. The reformative role of this theory has grown. Because of this, the work has become a monumental document which has opened a new way for developing the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's publishing of the work on the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the chuche idea is of great theoretical and practical significance in the struggle of our people and in the revolutionary cause of the working class. The work is a programmatic document which has provided a new opportunity for change in the struggle of our people to complete the cause of communism under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions.

In his policy speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new, great proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions, based on the rich experiences he had gained while leading the cause of socialist construction and a revolutionary government to victory. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To build communism, we should vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions is a most correct, classic formulation of a lawful rule for the completion of communism. The people's government is a political weapon for guaranteeing the independent, creative life of the working people. The three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- are a basic method of building communism. Only when we firmly grasp both the people's government and the three revolutions can we completely achieve the sovereignty of the people.

With the new proposition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for adding the three revolutions to the people's government, the fundamental guideline to be adhered to in the entire course of building communism, the form and content of the revolution under the socialist system and the reature of a future communist society have been clarified. This is a great creative discovery that shows a clear-cut road to communism not be outlines and presumptions but on the basis of the chuche idea.

Since they seized power and began to build a new society, our people have vigorously struggled under the banner of the three revolutions to achieve sovereignty in all social sectors. The new proposition that adding the three revolutions to the people's government will produce communism constitutes a factor more steadily encouraging our people's struggle to achieve the cause of independence. Provided with this powerful ideological, theoretical weapon, our people have victoriously accelerated the work of remodelling men and nature without the slightest turns or twists and built a prosperous paradise of communism with confidence in the future and a clear-cut goal.

The struggle to build communism under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions is very difficult and unfamiliar work. In his recent policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a militant task for the people's government to implement the chuche idea and a mass line, strengthen its uniform guidance of society, place priority on the ideological revolution and vigorously forge ahead with both the technical and cultural revolutions so that it can achieve this historic cause. As a result, our people's government is able to successfully accomplish its role as a political weapon which provides the working people an independent, creative life. Our people are able to more vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to achieve sovereignty in all sectors, including the political, economic and cultural sectors.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is a resplendent blueprint which assists in successfully occupying the material fortress of communism through the vigorous acceleration of socialist economic construction. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To completely achieve the sovereignty of the people by building a communist society, we should vigorously forge ahead with socialist economic construction.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, communist society is not only a society in which all people have comprehensively developed and the people's social and political sovereignty has been completely achieved but also a very affluent society in which material demands have been smoothly met in the social sector. Expounded in the policy speech are the fighting tasks and ways for implementing the magnificent program for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth congress of our party to meet the independent demand of the people in the sector of material life.

The 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth congress of our party is a milestone for developing the independent national economy of our country onto a new, higher stage and for raising the people's material and cultural life. With the accomplishment of this task, a firm material and technical foundation will be laid to suit a socialist society which will achieve complete victory, and our people will become the most happy and proud people who more successfully enjoy communist benefits in all sectors of material life, including diet.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech, which reflects a noble desire to build a society in our fatherland reflecting the people's long-cherished desire and the ideal of communism, has greatly encouraged our people and vigorously called them to an all-out advance movement to achieve the goal of the new prospective plan for socialist economic construction.

The significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is that it make epochal advances in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification, the greatest desire of our people.

Based on profound insight into the essence of the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification and the present situation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly expounded the tasks of forcing U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, resolutely checking the South Korean authorities' policy of relying on foreign forces and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the proposal advanced by the sixth party congress. This is of great significance in achieving national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and pioneering the future of the people. With the brilliant implementation of the magnificent plan for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Korea will magnificently advance to the world arena as a reunified, independent country which does not rely on foreign forces and does not join any blocs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is a banner powerfully encouraging the struggle of the people to build an independent new world. The people's cause of independence is a global cause for which the struggle is waged not only on a national scale but also on an international scale. Today all the people demand sovereignty. Every country traverses the road of independence. This is the basic trend of our era which no force can block. Correctly reflecting this trend, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a unique policy for making the world independent and elucidated the fundamental stand and fighting tasks to achieve this end.

The policy for making the world independent is a correct guideline for completely eliminating all forms of domination and subjugation and completely achieving sovereignty on a global scale. This great policy has opened a broad way for preventing a world war, preserving lasting peace in the world and helping each country and each nation build an independent, prosperous and new society. Because of this, the policy speech has become a great banner vigorously encouraging the world's revolutionary people who value independence and love peace to achieve the final victory of the cause of independence. Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is an unprecedented, great classic document in light of the greatness of its influence onthe advance movement of the era of independence and its contribution to developing the theory on the construction of socialism and communism.

Possessing such a programmatic document is a great honor and pride for our people to carry out the revolution in the chuche fatherland under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who after creating the new history of the era of independence, has led a sacred cause to victory for the working people. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work on the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the chuche idea is the precious fruition of the great revolutionary activities of the great leader in leading the revolution and construction to victory and his profound and unique ideological, theoretical activities. Since he pioneered the bright future of our revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the cause of achieving the sovereignty of the working people as the supreme historic task, has wisely led the struggle to achieve this cause.

The course of our revolution for independence has been a grim fighting course strewn with many difficulties and trials. This course has been a strange, untrodden road. Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has illuminated the future path of the contemporary era and the revolution with profound wisdom and scientific insight, our people have successfully achieved the cause for national and class liberation in the northern half of the republic. They are now comprehensively accelerating the cause of liberating men. While victoriously leading the historic struggle of our people to achieve sovereignty, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always paid close attention to the struggle to strengthen the people's government and carry out the three revolutions. As a result, the government of our republic has been strengthened into an invincible revolutionary government which firmly protects national sovereignty and brilliantly achieves the sovereignty of the working people under all circumstances. All political, ideological and material foundations have been laid in this land to complete the cause of independence.

Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, we cannot imagine either today's great reality in which the people's independent, creative life has fully blossomed or the brilliant future of communism, in which sovereignty will be completely achieved. By assuming responsibility for the destiny of the contemporary era and the revolution and victoriously leading the people's cause of independence, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained truly great achievements and rich experiences for history and mankind.

The historic work published at a joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly is the systematization and generalization of the matchlessly rich and diversified achievements and experiences the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained on the road of the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle. Because the respected and beloved leader's historic work has systematized, summed up and developed the great chuche-type communist revolutionary theory which has been invented in grim struggles and activities and whose truth and just nature has been fully tested, it will highly display an inexhaustible vitality in accelerating the advance movement in the era of independence and completing the cause of communism.

Today, we are assigned a heavy task of more vigorously accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by implementing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of the republic should brilliantly accomplish its historic duty by building a paradise of communism in this land at the earliest possible date by vigorously struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea. The struggle to implement the programmatic tasks set forth by the great Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech is a glorious struggle to build a paradise of communism in the fatherland by completing our revolutionary cause, which has been victorious under the banner of the chuche idea.

All party members and workers should unanimously rise in the struggle to implement the great leader's speech with pride to carry out the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer and leader of the cause of independence, and with new hope and confidence. We should resolutely protect and materialize the chuche-type communist revolutionary theory under all circumstances by closely studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech, which is significant in the construction of socialism and communism, and by firmly arming ourselves with the profound idea and theory in this speech.

Strengthening the people's government and carrying out the three revolutions is a great historic task which we should grasp until we complete the cause of communism. Implementing the proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions, set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his recent policy speech, is a true road toward glorifying forever generation after generation the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by the leader and advancing our revolution only along the single course of chuche.

The more the revolution develops onto a higher stage, the more firmly we should solidify the people's government -- the weapon for the class struggle and for building socialism and communism -- and increase its role in various ways. At the same time, we should strengthen the independent force of our revolution and occupy the two fortresses of communism ahead of schedule by enacting a new change in carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

Today's worthwhile struggle to strengthen the people's government and to accelerate the three revolutions has been organized and led by our party. Our party is the guiding force of the proletarian dictatorial system and a militant staff headquarters which leads the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche idea. Our party, which struck root in the glorious era when the cause of independence was pioneered and which has been hardened in the storm of the grim revolution, has become the most dignified, authoritative and victorious party which possesses invincible might and tested leadership.

Because this great party leads us, we can brilliantly implement the magnificent program for building communism set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his recent policy speech.

All party members and workers should bear deep in their hearts that holding the party and the leader in high esteem is a way for achieving the final victory of our revolution and the endless prosperity of the era of independence, firmly trust and follow the party and the leader under all circumstances and firmly unite around them. We should brilliantly implement the programmatic tasks clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by more firmly establishing and maintaining revolutionary discipline and order in the party and society, with which the people move in accordance with the party's intent, and by promoting the spirit of unconditionally implementing party decisions and directives.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great ideological theoretician and a man of action who clearly illuminates the future path of our era with the immortal chuche idea and who leads the working people's cause of independence to victory. It is the firm will and conviction of our people that when they follow the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly implement the chuche-type line and policy set forth by the leader, they can win victories. They have developed this will and conviction through a protracted and grim struggle. Our people will invariably cherish this profound conviction and continuously and tenaciously advance along the single road of independence illuminated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

There is no force in the world which can block the revolutionary advance of our people vigorously struggling to build the paradise of communism under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Let us all vigorously struggle to win the final victory of the cause of independence by firmly uniting around the party and the leader and under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

CHUCHE SEMINAR NOTES KIM CHONG-IL AS SUCCESSOR

SK221041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA) -- A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a Guinean national seminar on the chuche idea and cause of national independence held recently in Conakry on his 70th birthday, according to a report. The letter says:

Discussing the immortal chuche idea and the outstanding idea of Your Excellency President on the problem of the cause of national independence today, we have made a deeper study and grasped the validity, importance and undying vitality of the chuche idea and the idea of succeeding this cause.

In your country today the cause of independence started by Your Excellency great President is being brilliantly succeeded by the sagacious leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and the Korean people's cause of independence is being accomplished with great success under the brilliant strategy and wise leadership of respected Your Excellency President and the sagacious leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. These priceless experiences and achievements in Korea showed once again the validity and vitality of the immortal chuche idea and the idea of succeeding the cause of national independence and have become precious food and guiding principle in the struggle of the people for the accomplishment of the cause of independence.

Therefore, only when we advance along the road indicated by the immortal chuche idea can we have the unshakable faith that we can eliminate all forms of domination and subjugation and build an independent new society, and we think it a great pride and honour to emulate the examples of Korea of chuche led by Your Excellency respected President.

We take this opportunity of voicing once again full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by Your Excellency great President and expressing militant solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

The letter wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS FOREIGN DIGNITARIES 17 APR

SK181132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0938 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on April 17 respectively met and had a friendly talk with Philibert Loizeau, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and minister of labour and social security, who is special envoy of His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, and the special envoy's entourage; Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice, who is special envoy of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and the special envoy's entourage; Christophe Grelombe, minister for general secretariat and information of the government, who is special envoy of His Excellency Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, and the special envoy's entourage; Abdula Ben Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Advisory Council and member of the People's Permanent Assembly, who is special envoy of His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, and the special envoy's entourage; Armindo Ferreira, member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), who is special envoy of His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and the special envoy's entourage; and Yadu Nath Khanal, speical envoy of His Majesty Bir Bikram Shah dev Birendra, king of Nepal.

They are on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS ENVOYS OF PORTUGAL, BURMA

SK200435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on April 19 met respectively Ambassador of the Republic of Portugal to Korea Antonio Eduardo de Carvalho Ressano Garcia and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Korea U Tha Tun and conversed with them when they paid a farewell call on him.

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LAO PARTY CONGRESS

SK220456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Kuk-hun, member of the C.C., the WPK, left here on April 21 by air to attend the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

PROSECUTORS EXPAND PROBE OF KCAO STATEMENT

SK220844 Seoul YONHAP in English 0832 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP) -- Three more Christian activists, including Rev. In Myong-chin of the Urban Industrial Mission, will be questioned in addition to nine already under investigation in connection with the April 17 statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO), a high ranking official at the Seoul Prosecution Office said Thursday.

The summons came after an overnight interrogation of seven other KCAO members, including Catholic priest Rev. Kim Sung-hun. The prosecution office is still searching for two others who have been summoned but have not yet made appearances, the official said. He said criminal indictments are not being considered for the clergymen under investigation. Amomg the churchmen currently under investigation, Rev. Pak Hong, a Catholic priest teaching at Sogang Jesuit University in Seoul, was released Wednesday night.

The Seoul District Prosecution began its probe of the statement Wednesday when it first summoned four of the 42 KCAO members who reportedly signed the document.

Meanwhile, KCAO Secretary General Rev. Kwon Ho-kyong claimed that "the April 17 statement was not anti-American, but it noted the problems of current Korea-U.S. relations and demanded their rectification." In his "conscience declaration" submitted to the KCAO's Human Rights Committee shortly before he made a voluntary appearance at the Seoul Prosecution Office, Kwon asserted that "the statement was adopted as a formal resolution on April 9 after a series of discussions by the leading members of the organization."

The controversial statement demanded, among others, the U.S. Government recall Gen. John A. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, and U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker because of their allegedly "insulting remarks about the Korean people."

EXPATRIATE PAPER CLAIMS CHOE HYON POISONED

SK220719 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, YONHAP -- The death of the North Korean puppets' Choe Hyon, which was suddenly announced on 9 April, was caused by poisoning, reports the Korean-resident daily in Tokyo TONGIL ILBO.

TONGIL ILBO has reported this, saying that the information was secretly conveyed to Japan by a source who is knowledgeable about the circumstances surrounding the death of Choe Hyon and who has a special relationship with the North Korean puppets' hierarchy. According to the news report, Choe had presented Kim Il-song representations on the two occasions, in February and March, harshly criticizing the present ruling system, which is pushing ahead with the Kim Chong-il succession, and calling for its improvement.

TONGIL ILBO argues that this caused the mysterious upheavals in the North Korean puppet society in April and that Choe was finally poisoned to death by the faction which is pushing ahead with the Kim Chong-il succession.

SUREN ATTENDS INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING IN LAOS

OW211441 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1937 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The third scheduled session of the MPR-LPDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation is being held in Vientiane. C. Suren, chairman of the Mongolian side of the commission and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, visited Xieng Khouang Province where he familiarized himself with the work of the experimental livestock breeding station built with the MPR's assistance as well as with construction progress of a hospital, the first medical institution being built by Mongolia abroad.

At a meeting working people held in Xieng Khouang, the Lao Government decorations the Freedom Order Second Class and the LPDR Fifth Anniversary Medal were presented to the Mongolian building specialists. They were honored with these high awards for active participation in the fraternal Lao people's peaceful construction. Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the LPDR, presented the decorations.

FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRY RESULTS REPORTED

OW190401 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian industry developed ahead of schedule in the first quarter. The gross production of this branch of the economy was overfulfilled by 2.6 percent. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, production volume increased by 175 million tugriks, or 18.6 percent. This was reported to a MONTSAME correspondnet in the MPR Central Statistical Administration.

The country has received considerably more consumer goods, food products, coal, fluorspar, copper-molybdenum concentrates and building materials than planned. The exporting branches of industry have successfully coped with the program. Collectives of the Erdent mining and concentrating combine, the capital's Association of Wool Processing Enterprises and a number of pit and open-cut coal mines have distinguished themselves. As a whole, over 150 labor collectives of the industry have overfulfilled the quarterly production marketing plan by almost 50 million tugriks. Labor productivity in industry grew by 8.2 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year, which is considerably above the quarterly plan. Active participation of the Mongolian working class in national socialist competition for fulfillment of the national economic plan of the second year of the 5-year plan has promoted the success.

JALAN-AAJAB RETURNS FROM PRAGUE CONFERENCE

OW211534 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Apr (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, returned home today from Prague, where he took part in the conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries.

S. Jalan-Aajab was met at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa airport by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials.

GOMBOJAB RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR 15 APR

OW190009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1514 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received H. Bauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the MPR, at his request and had a friendly talk with him.

SRV CULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Meets With Heng Samrin

BK201409 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received in a cordial audience the delegation of the SRV Ministry of Culture led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, at the Chamka Mon Presidential Palace on the afternoon of 18 April. The friendly delegation arrived in Phnom Penh on 15 April for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

During the talks Comrade Heng Samrin stressed the all-round development in Kampuchea, particularly in the cultural field, which has seen the KPRP paying keen attention to educating and training cadres and restoring and consolidating the traditional arts and customs to cope with the demands of the people.

He then heartily thanked the Vietnamese party, government and people for assisting and supporting the Kampuchean people, providing them moral as well as material aid in all fields, including the cultural field, and helping to restore the damage caused by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang.

The comrade general secretary highly appreciated the outcome of the Fifth VCP Congress, which highlighted the need to strengthen and improve the time-honored Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and cooperation in order to oppose the common enemies and safeguard the national independence and peace of each country. He stressed that now as in the future the solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese parties, governments and peoples will always remain firm and solid. No enemy will be able to destroy it.

In his reply, Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu expressed high appreciation of the rapid progress made in all fields by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP. Dealing with cultural cooperation between the two countries, he gave assurances that the SRV will work for the improvement and development of cultural relations with the PRK to serve the interests of the two peoples. In conclusion he extended best wishes on the new year to the Kampuchean party, government and people and to the comrade general secretary for good health and new successes.

VNA Report

OW191816 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 19 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Culture and Information Ministry led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu and a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City headed by Chairman of its people's committee Mai Chi Tho left Phnom Penh today concluding their friendly visits to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

During their stay, the two Vietnamese delegations were cordially received on separate occasions by President Heng Samrin and other Kampuchean party and state leaders.

Minister Nguyen Van Hieu and his Kampuchean counterpart, Cheng Phon, signed a protocol on cultural cooperation between the two countries for this year. Mai Chi Tho and his Kampuchean counterpart, Keo Chanda, signed a document on economic and cultural cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh for 1982.

SPK Report

BK200739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu paid a 5-day visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received the delegation in audience. The visitors held talks with Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture; and Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee and chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of the city. Ministers Cheng Phon and Nguyen Van Hieu signed a protocol on the 1982 cultural cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam on Sunday, 18 April, at the end of their talks in Phnom Penh.

The delegation visited a motion picture experimentation room, cultural and commercial establishments and the exhibition on the achievements of Phnom Penh City at Vat Phnum.

The delegation left Phnom Penh today. It was seen off by Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien also went to Pochentong Airport to see the delegation off.

HENG SAMRIN INTERVIEWED BY SOVIET DELEGATION

BK200957 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] On 15 April Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, granted an interview to a delegation of the Soviet journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM in Phnom Penh. Comrade Heng Samrin stated in the interview that for more than 3 years since liberation the Kampuchean people have enjoyed their rights and freedom to the fullest and are presently striving to further stabilize their lives.

He went on to say that in 1980 -- under the wise leadership of the KPRP -- the Kampuchean people successfully avoided the danger of famine left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Moreover, in 1981, the Fourth KPRP Congress and the Third National Front Congress clearly defined for the people the future tasks of national defense and reconstruction.

Comrade Heng Samrin also stressed that the Kampuchean people, who are the masters of their country and who are united around the KPRP and Kampuchean Government, are proceeding to build a new life with freedom along a path they have already chosen.

The victories scored by our people in the political, military, economic, cultural and social fields have greatly influenced the prestige of the PRK on the international stage, he said.

Afterwards, Comrade Heng Samrin talked about the successes of our people in production. He stressed that in 1980 our people doubled the rice harvest compared with 1979. They reaped 1.4 million hectares of rice that year. In 1981, despite drought and floods, our people harvested 1,305,000 hectares of rice in addition to 24,000 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Comrade Heng Samrin stressed that these successes were attributable to the all-round assistance and support of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Kampuchean people have successfully checked the return of the genocidal regime and other forms of oppressive regimes to the land of the PRK despite the fact that the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces, have resorted to the odious maneuvers of instigating the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups to sabotage the revolution and peaceful life of our Kampuchean people.

Dealing with foreign policy, the comrade general secretary said that the PRK pursues a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries in the Southeast Asia in order to turn this region into a zone of peace and stability. Now as in the future, the militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos constitutes the vital part of the PRK's foreign policy.

In conclusion, Comrade Heng Samrin said: The PRK has the desire to strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are the firm basis for the preservation of world peace.

OUTGOING CUBAN ENVOY VISITS HENG SAMRIN

BK220710 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Apr (SPK) -- On Wednesday, 21 April, Cuban Ambassador to Kampuchea Hector Gallo paid a farewell visit to KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin before leaving Kampuchea at the end of his term.

The Cuban ambassador thanked the Kampuchean party and government for the facilities they had accorded him during his mission in the PRK.

General Secretary Heng Samrin hailed the efforts that the Cuban diplomat had made to consolidate the bounds of friendship and fraternal cooperation between Kampuchea and Cuba. The Cuban party and people understand the importance of our people's struggle against Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. The Cuban people are now having to confront the hostile acts of North American imperialism. We categorically condemn these reactionary activities against Cuba. Our two peoples are struggling shoulder to shoulder for peace and detente in the world, General Secretary Heng Samrin said.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, General Secretary Heng Samrin sincerely thanked the Cuban party, government and people for their support for the Kampuchean people's just cause and wished them new successes.

WFDY JOURNALIST GROUP ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

BK210708 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth journalists led by Ahmad Ayach of Lebanon arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 12-18 APR REPORTED

BK190402 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 12-18 April:

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 12 April reports that peasants in Preah Net Preah District have dug ditches and repaired old waterworks to create good conditions for rice planting. They have plowed 3,735 hectares of land.

Kompong Cham: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 12 April that by the end of March peasants had harvested more than 7,100 hectares of the 16,000 hectares of dry season rice that they planted. The rainy season rice target this year is 155,000 hectares along with a large area of secondary crops. The province has over 11,000 head of oxen and 50,000 buffalo.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: At 0400 GMT on 13 April the radio carries a report by a correspondent who visited the province to view agricultural developments. The report says that it is planned to add 178,000 hectares of land to the rice growing area, 160,000 hectares of which will be devoted to rainy season rice, 10,000 hectares to dry season rice, 3,570 hectares for secondary food crops and 4,750 hectares for vegetables. Some 20,000 hectares of land has been reclaimed, especially near the Tonle Sap Lake. In the coming rainy season the overall production plan is as follows: 180,000 hectares of early maturing rice, 21,000 hectares of floating rice, 10,000 hectares of farm rice, 61,000 hectares of ordinary rice and 50,000 hectares of late rice. Peasants are trying to store 16,000 tons of seed for planting. The province has 34,280 buffalo and 92,920 oxen.

Mondolkiri: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 14 Apr that last year peasants planted 1,600 hectares of rainy season rice and 1,200 hectares of rice on slash and burn fields along with hundreds of hectares of various secondary crops. They have also raised 16,000 buffalo and 1,800 head of oxen.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 14 Apr the radio carries a correspondent's report from Prey Veng on preparations for the rainy season rice crop. The target this year is 180,000 hectares. In the dry season 27,000 hectares of dry season rice were grown.

Kandal: According to the radio at 0400 GMT on 16 April, the province plans to grow 66,000 hectares of rainy season rice this year. In the dry season 32,000 hectares were planted. The area harvested so far has yielded 18,260 tons of rice.

VODK DETAILS 1981-82 SRV USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK211052 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Heinous Crime of Massacring the Kampucheans With Toxic Chemical Weapons in the 1981-82 Dry Season"]

[Text] In 1979 and 1980 the Vietnamese enemy aggressors waged toxic chemical warfare throughout Kampuchea, fatally poisoning thousands of innocent Kampucheans and seriously crippling several thousand others through the firing of toxic gas shells with artillery pieces, mortars, B-40's and B-41's; through the spreading of toxic gas canisters; through the spraying of toxic chemical powder from aircraft and helicopters; and through the dumping of toxic chemicals in water sources such as wells, ponds, pools, streams and brooks used daily by our people.

In 1981 -- particularly in the 1981-1982 dry season -- however, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons in a premeditated and systematic manner both in the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea and in the battle zone, as well as in the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy. Particularly, in the zone under their temporary control, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent their male and female Vietnamese agents to mix with the people in the villages and communes, in the townships and marketplaces and to pour poison surreptitiously in food, sweets and fruits on sale in the markets, every day killing and incapacitating our people of both sexes and all ages.

According to initial, still incomplete figures, during this dry season our people have suffered from this use of toxic chemical weapons as follows:

1. 1,216 people have died, including 42 whole families that perished to the last man.

2. 411 persons have been seriously incapacitated. Why have the Vietnamese enemy aggressors intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons in their war of aggression in Kampuchea with a complete disregard for world condemnation? This is due to the fact that the Vietnamese have become inextricably bogged down and totally and completely cornered on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Vietnamese have exerted their utmost efforts on the battlefield for the past more than 3 years and still cannot make any progress. Worse still, they have become bogged down more deeply in all fields -- military and political -- particularly in the military field. For this reason, the Vietnamese have intensified this chemical warfare in order to delay their defeat and gain some time to carry out their misleading diplomatic maneuvers on the international stage. On the other hand, this expansion of the Vietnamese enemy's chemical warfare in Kampuchea also clearly confirms the extremely ferocious, savage and arrogant nature of the Le Duan authorities who completely disdain world opinion and international law and practice.

Regarding this extremely heinous crime perpetrated by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in massacring the Kampucheans with toxic chemical weapons in such an inhuman and savage manner, the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea hope that the international community and world opinion would give it maximum attention and continue to promote efforts to check this heinous crime of the Vietnamese enemy in time.

Regarding the United Nations alone, we hope that the UN investigation commission would continue to make every effort to fulfill its mission to which it was assigned by the UN General Assembly by conducting an on-the-spot investigation where the Vietnamese and Soviets have used toxic chemical weapons.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are always ready to cooperate with the UN investigation commission and to provide it with evidence and documents proving the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' crime of massacring the Kampucheans with toxic chemical weapons.

The concerted efforts to check the chemical warfare of the Vietnamese and Soviets in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan are an act of justice which will help to save the lives of the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples and contribute to the defense of world peace and mankind.

KEAT CHHON LEAVES SENEGAL, ARRIVES IN MAURITANIA

BK200345 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, left Dakar 12 April following a successful visit to Senegal. He arrived on the same day in Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania, for a friendship visit. Accompaning him on this visit was Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Upon his arrival at the airport in Nouakchott, Minister Keat Chhon was warmly greeted by the chief of cabinet of His Excellency President Haidalla. Also on hand at the airport to welcome Minister Keat Chhon was [name indistinct], counsellor of the PRC Embassy in Mauritania.

Meets With Prime Minister

BK200949 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] In Nouakchott on 13 April His Excellency Maayouid Sid Ahmed Taya, acting head of state and prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Keat Chhon, minister attached to the prime minister's office and special envoy of Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan.

On that occasion, Minister Keat Chhon handed over to the Mauritanian acting head of state and prime minister a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Haydala, chairman of the Military Commission for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

During the meeting, the two sides talked on the situation of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government, the situation in Southeast Asia and the firm development of friendly relations and traditional solidarity between Democratic Kampuchea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Also present at the meeting were Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Mauritania, and His Excellency (Bouna Moktar), secretary general of the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry.

Later on, Minister Keat Chhon issued a statement to the Mauritanian press and radio, expressing the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government to the Mauritanian Government and people for their firm and consistent support and assistance to the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government in order to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors and salvage the nation. He noted: Since the invasion of our Kampuchea by the Hanoi troops, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania -- a peace- and justive-loving country which strictly adheres to a principled stand -- has firmly defended the national cause of Kampuchea. At the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and other international organizations, the Mauritanian Government has joined with other peace- and justice-loving countries in firmly defending the seat and legitimate rights of Democratic Kampuchea. The Mauritanian Government has made active efforts in the international arena for the implementation of the UN resolution which demands the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Activities Reported

BK211014 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] After his arrival in Nouakchott on 13 April, Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, was called upon by His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of education, who expressed warm welcome to Minister Keat Chhon on behalf of the Mauritanian Government.

On 15 April, accompanied by Ambassador Hing Un, minister Keat Chhon called on His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi at the Mauritanian Ministry of Education.

During the meeting, Minister Keat Chhon informed the Mauritanian education minister about the development of the struggle for national salvation waged by the Kampuchean people and national army under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. On that occasion, His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi reaffirmed to the special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan the consistent support of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for Democratic Kampuchea in all international forums.

On the same day, Minister Keat Chhon and Ambassador Hing Un met with many high-level officials of the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry.

IENG THIRITH 9 APR INTERVIEW WITH NHK REPORTED

BK200951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] On 9 April Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the Kampuchea Day in Tokyo, Japan, gave an interview to the NHK television team, which is the government-owned TV network.

In this interview, she expressed the profound thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people to the Japanese Government and people for their precious support and assistance to our Kampuchean people's just struggle for the salvation and preservation of the Kampuchean nation and race. Minister Ieng Thirith called on the Japanese Government and people to continue to give all kinds of support and assistance to the Kampuchean people and to further pressure Vietnam -- politically, diplomatically and economically -- in order to force it to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR CONTINUES VISIT

BK220646 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A LPDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, and the CSSR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, attended a meeting in Vientiane on the morning of 21 April. This meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity.

On this occasion, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective armies and other matters of mutual concern, thereby contributing to consolidating and strengthening the fraternal and comradely militant solidarity between the two armies and peoples.

Attending the meeting on the Lao side were Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army General Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the General Staff Department; Comrade Brig Gen (Choum Mani), deputy chief of the General Staff Department; Comrade Brig Gen Ki Thoummala, deputy chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Col Khampao Boutdaphon, commander of the air force; and Comrade Col (Phiangthian), member of the Office of the National Defense Ministry.

On the Czechoslovak side were Comrade Lt Gen Antonin Brabec, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army political directorate; Comrade Maj Gen Jozef Remek, deputy minister of national defense and commander of the air defense forces; Comrade Lt Gen Frantisek Vesely, commander of the Western Military District; Comrade Maj Gen Jozef Cepicky, commandant of the Zapotocky Military Academy; Comrade Maj Gen (Vosek Stroknal), deputy chief of the general staff; Comrade Brig Gen (Odrek Baral), chief of the scientific and technical development department; and Comrade Col Frantisek Palenik, director of the office of the national defense minister. Comrade Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to laos, was also present at the meeting.

On the afternoon of the same day, the LPDR National Defense Ministry held a rally to welcome the visit to Laos of comrade Gen Martin Dzur and his party at the club of the army General Political Department. Present on the rostrum were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, the Lao and CSSR military delegations and Comrade Ladislav Kocsis.

Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Gen Martin Dzur took turns making speeches hailing and highly assessing the relations, cooperation and fraternal militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia, which are growing daily, thus strengthening the socialist community. As a gesture of friendship, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon took the occasion to present a victory flag to the guests. At the same time, Comrade Martin Dzur presented a glass bowl marked with the national emblem of the Czechoslovak state to the Lao side amid loud applause by the Lao officers and men attending the rally.

Received by Souphanouvong

BK220702 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 April, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the LPDR and the SPC, received at the presidential office Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, defense minister and head of the visiting CSSR military delegation.

He was accompanied by Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army general political department.

Comrade Souphanouvong hailed the delegation's visit to Laos, which affirms the close relations between the two armies and peoples and which contributes to tremendously encouraging the Lao combatants and people currently defending the outpost of the ever stronger socialist community in the region.

Comrade Souphanouvong also conveyed the best regards and wishes of good health from Lao party and state leaders to their Czechoslovak counterparts. He expressed his hopes for the further strengthening and development of the militant solidarity and fraternal around cooperation between the two countries.

On this occasion, Comrade Gen Martin Dzur reported to Comrade President Souphanouvong on the results of his visit to Laos. He was very pleased with the results of his meeting with the Lao military delegation and his visit to some strategic places in Vientiane. The comrade expressed thanks for the warm, fraternal and comradely welcome accorded to the CSSR delegation by the Lao side. He extended best regards, solidarity and love from the CSSR party and state leaders to the Lao counterparts.

The meeting and conversation between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Comrade Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation in paying the courtesy call on President Souphanouvong.

PRESIDENT, MINISTER NOTE SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK201217 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Apr (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on April 17, sent a message of greetings to General Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the latter's national day.

The Lao president, on behalf of the people and government, conveyed a heartfelt fraternal and friendship salutations to the Syrian president and the friendly Syrian people. The Lao president also wished the Syrian people new and greater successes in their just struggle against the people's enemies to recover the territory illegally occupied by Israeli Zionists backed by imperialism.

"I am strongly convinced that the friendship relations of our two countries will be further consolidated with each passing day," the president said in conclusion.

On the same occasion, the Lao acting-minister for foreign affairs, Khamphai Boupha, also sent a message of greetings to his Syrian counterpart, Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who is also vice-prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

MORE REFUGEES WELCOMED HOME FROM THAILAND

BK220955 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Apr (KPL) -- Thirty-five more refugees misled by counterrevolutionary propaganda recently volunteered to return home.

The official welcoming ceremony was held in Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Province, in front of Lao and Thai officials and representatives of UNHCR.

PRAYUT DENIES REPORT ON REOPENING U.S. BASE

BK220220 Bangkok POST in English 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Both the American Embassy and Army Commander-in-Chief General Prayut Charumani yesterday denied a news agency report that the United States wanted to reopen military bases in Thailand. The denials followed an ASSOCIATED PRESS report of remarks which US Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean was purported to have made in Hawaii.

General Prayut said he had never heard an American official of any level say that the United States wanted to reopen military bases in Thailand.

The US Embassy in Bangkok said yesterday a statement attributed to Mr Dean was "completely erroneous." "The United States is not seeking to reopen military bases in Thailand," an embassy statement said.

General Prayut said that allowing foreign powers to establish military powers in Thailand would give other countries the excuse to say "that we are threatening them." He said this would particularly apply to those countries which were unfriendly towards Thailand.

He said Thailand would have to consult with its ASEAN partners before a foreign military base could be allowed on her soil. General Prayut said Thailand appreciated offers of military aid from friendly countries. "But for us, we will have to choose which is the best option that most befits our national interest," he said.

PRIME MINISTER PREM DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

BK220300 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon left Bangkok at 2230 last night for an official visit to Belgium, Austria, the United Kingdom and France. The prime minister was accompanied by a delegation comprising a 13-member official party, 20 government officials, 26 representatives from the private sector and 3 from the mass media. The prime minister gave a press conference prior to his departure.

[Begin Prem recording] This trip, just as with my two or three previous trips, is aimed at the following three objectives: First, it is aimed at strengthening our friendly relations with these European countries; second, we want to encourage them to invest more in our country; third, we plan to request these countries to cooperate in facilitating our exports to the EEC members. As you know, there are still problems with this matter which are under negotiation. Those are our major purposes of the trip. As I have already told you, this will not be as easy as what I have achieved during my previous visits abroad, for the EEC countries have their own problems to tackle. In addition, we might not be able to do our work easily since they now have the Falklands issue as another problem. Anyway, I will try my best to do my duty. [end recording]

LT GEN SOM ON LAO, KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATIONS

BK221024 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, told a news conference which was held at building 604 in the compound of the supreme commander's office this morning about the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border areas as follows:

[Begin Som recording] The situation around our country affects our national stability, particularly that along the border with Kampuchea. Since the beginning of March, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has launched a massive and continuous suppression drive against the Khmer Serei factions.

This year's suppression drive seems to be more violent than that of last year in terms of heavy weapons and air support. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side, however, has not yet been able to subdue its enemy because the Democratic Kampuchean forces have resorted to guerrilla warfare by using hit-and-run tactics, cutting several logistics routes of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side.

During this period, there was an incident which affected us. On 2 and 3 April, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side sent about two battalions to suppress the Khmer Rouge and Khmer Serei along the Thai border area. After the operation, a number of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops chased the fleeing family members of the Khmer resistance groups inside Thai territory as deep as Khao Din village. They even seized the village temporarily. Upon learning of the incident, our forces used heavy weapons to push them out of the country. The invaders suffered heavy casualties before they retreated from the areas. We also captured gas masks from them. We will have to investigate this matter. More importantly, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side is now rotating forces and sending in new fresh forces along the border with Thailand. As I told you earlier, there are seven infantry divisions and one marine brigade stationed along the border with Thailand. The reason for this new force movement is that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops in the Phnum Malai area south of Poipet, are suffering from malaria; therefore, they must be replaced with fresh troops.

Additionally, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side is repairing its logistics roads damaged by the resistance forces, and one of them extends to only 1 kilometer from our border at Khlong Yai District and can be used throughout the year. The airport in Battambang has been upgraded to almost standard size and has a radar unit. Pochentong and Siem Reap airports are the two standard airports of Kampuchea. [end recording]

Touching on the situation along the border with Laos, Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said:

[Begin Som recording] Two major incidents occurred during the past month. The first incident was the smuggling of goods from Thailand to Laos. The Mekong River operation unit in Tha Uthen District sent officials to arrest the smugglers but failed because they came under heavy fire by Lao troops. The smugglers managed to escape the scene into Laos. So we do not know whether those smugglers are Thai or Lao.

In the second incident, Thai authorities arrested a Lao soldier who was trying to smuggle large quantities of weapons and explosives on board many boats into Thailand across the Mekong River at Chang Khan district, Loei Province. [end recording]

NATION REPORTS ON UPCOMING SON SANN TALKS

BK220234 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Kampuchean resistance leader Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), is to visit Singapore and Malaysia over the weekend and early next week to discuss the proposed tripartite summit to be held in Kuala Lumpur next month, diplomatic sources told the NATION yesterday.

Son Sann, accompanied by two senior aides, is due to be in Singapore around Saturday and Sunday (April 24-25) and will proceed to Malaysia on Sunday for a few days of discussions before departing Kuala Lumpur on April 27.

The sources said that Son Sann is scheduled to meet Singaporan Deputy Premier S. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, who will attempt to persuade him to take part in the proposed loose coalition of the three major Khmer resistance forces.

In Kuala Lumpur, Son Sann is due to hold a private round of talks with Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie. Observers in ASEAN are speculating whether Ghazali will remain in this portfolio following today's general elections in Malaysia.

"It's Son Sann's own initiative to go around to Singapore and Malaysia to have a little bit of a chit-chat with the leaders there," the sources said.

"We very much would like to see a Kampuchean resistance coalition formed before the next ASEAN foreign ministers' conference scheduled in Singapore June 14-15," according to a senior ASEAN diplomat.

The tripartite meeting of the three Kampuchean resistance faction leaders is expected to be held in Kuala Lumpur towards the end of May.

Son Sann appears ready to take part in the meeting although he failed to be in Beijing to hold the proposed three-party summit with Khieu Samphan and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in late February.

The diplomatic sources said that the new tripartite summit in the Malaysian capital will be attended by Khieu Samphan and Son Sann while Prince Sihanouk may be represented by In Tam.

Son Sann's visit Kuala Lumpur April 25-27 will come after today's Malaysian general elections. "At least, that's when the political picture in Malaysia will be clearer," the diplomatic sources said.

FOREIGN MINISTER THACH CONTINUES EUROPE TOUR

Talks With Belgium's Tindemans

OW220743 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 22 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Brussels on Monday. He held talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who is also the incumbent chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach also had a cordial and frank coversation with Edgar Pisani, member of the E.E.C. Commission. He called a press conference in Brussels and met with members of the Belgium-Vietnam Friendship Association and Vietnamese residents in the Belgian capital.

Talks With FRG's Genscher

OW211804 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 21 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany on Tuesday for a visit at the invitation of his F.R.G. counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The two ministers exchanged views on issues concerning their countries' relations and international matters of mutual concern. The talks were frank and outspoken. The two sides agreed to continue contacts and exchanges of views in the future aimed at promoting understanding between the two countries.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach received Vice-Chairman of the German Communist Party (D.K.P.) Herman Gautier and later held a press conference. A delegation of the Vietnamese nationals association led by Bui Van Nam Son, president of the association, called on Nguyen Co Thach, who spoke to them about developments in Vietnam. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left the F.R.G. today.

TO HUU RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM PRAGUE

OW211810 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 21 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this afternoon a delegation of Prague city led by Deputy Mayor Zindrich Skulbal. Also present were Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handi.

Speaking on this occasion, To Huu praised the solidarity which has bound together Vietnam and Czechoslovakia and has been tested in their revolutionary struggles. He said this solidarity is being consolidated and developed, thus making an active contribution to socialist construction and national defence. He thanked the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia for their precious assistance and expressed his belief that the friendship and close cooperation between the Vietnamese and Czechoslovak peoples and between Prague and Hanoi would further consolidate and develop in the interests of the two countries.

On behalf of the Prague delegation, Zindrich Skulbal affirmed the full support of the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia to the Vietnamese people and expressed his firm belief that the close cooperation in many fields between Prague and Hanoi would be strengthened, bringing practical interests to the people in the two capitals and contributing to their reconstruction.

ADDITIONS TO PHAM VAN DONG VCP CONGRESS REPORT

Part I

The following additions to the item headlined "Part I of Pham Van Dong Report to VCP Congress," published in the 6 April DAILY REPORT on page K 1, were taken from Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese published on 30 March.

Insert the following passages after the second paragraph of the item on page K 1:... 5-year state plan.

First Part

Reflecting on the Economic and Social Situation in the Years 1976-80 and the present

The 5 years 1976-80 — which marked the beginning of a new stage of the Vietnamese revolution -- saw a heroic struggle carried on by our entire people on two fronts: Fighting against the schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression by all sorts of enemies; and building a new life under extremely difficult conditions. This was also the period in which our efforts in combat and labor vividly reflected the heroic character and noble qualities of the Vietnamese laboring people and nation.

On the economic front, noteworthy achievements were recorded by our people. We strove hard to overcome the serious consequences of the wars of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen -- restoring the majority of industrial and agricultural establishments and communications lines in the north and rebuilding rural areas devastated by war in the south. The state-run and collective economies in the north continued to be consolidated. In the south, the process of socialist transformation helped eliminate the comprador bourgeoisie and private industry and commerce were initially transformed and reorganized. Some of the peasants in Nam Bo were reorganized into production collectives; and the peasants in southern Trung Bo were introduced to collective work. A socialist countryside, especially in the north, was taking shape with improvements made in material and cultural life. The social work force was initially redistributed. The material-technical bases of the national economy and the production capacity of almost all sectors and localities kept expanding. Production developed faster than previously in a number of fields, especially in agriculture. Thanks to efforts by the state and the entire people in reclaiming fallow and virgin lands, practicing multicropping, carrying out water conservancy and enlarging the cultivated area, we persevered through repeated and serious natural calamities and overcame famine which had once posed a grave threat to large regions of the country. Many achievements were also recorded on the cultural, educational, scientific, technological, literary, artistic, public health and other fronts.

Progressive models and diverse experiences emerged from every field of activities; and this is a favorable factor for development in subsequent years. We must accurately assess these achievements, which were recorded with innumerable efforts by our workers, peasants, intellectuals and armed forces. These efforts were exerted amidst extreme difficulties and privations plaguing a basically impoverished country which had gone through a fierce, arduous and protracted struggle necessitated by the very complicated developments of the international and regional situation.

In the 5 years 1976-80, however, the results of production did not justify the spent labor and invested capital; the major economic imbalances still remained grave; the national income failed to ensure social consumption while the population was growing at a fast rate; the market, prices, finances and money were unstable; and the life of the laboring people -- especially that of workers, civil servants and peasants in areas afflicted by natural and enemy-caused calamities -- was still fraught with difficulties.

The prouder we are of the heroic people who have recorded victory, the more serious we should be in analyzing shortcomings and mistakes and in drawing lessons from our experiences so as to respond more satisfactorily to the people's legitimate aspirations.

In reviewing what we have or have not yet been able to accomplish, and in trying to find the causes of our achievements and difficulties and of our strengths and weaknesses, a major question arises: Why is it that while the lines of socialist revolution and socialist economic building set forth by the fourth party congress are correct -- and after having been implemented for 5 years -- we have not yet obtained economic results commensurate with the country's requirements and our capacity?

First of all, let us have another look at the lines laid down by the fourth party congress.

The lines of socialist revolution and socialist economic building clearly pointed out that we must hold fast to proletarian dictatorship; promote the working people's collective mastery; simultaneously carry out the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution -- of which the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin; build the system of collective mastery in all respects, large-scale socialist production, new culture and a new type of socialist man; thoroughly understand the central task for the entire transitional period -- namely, carrying out socialist industrialization nationwide, giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the development of agriculture and light industry, and integrating agriculture and industry into an agroindustrial structure; build the centrally run economy while developing the regional economies, and integrate the centrally run economy and the regional economies into a unified national economic structure; combine developing productive forces with establishing and perfecting new production relations; combine economic building with national defense; and combine the development of the national economy with the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries, especially the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

These lines are a correct application of the laws of socialist revolution and socialism to the conditions of our country on the basis of a correct evaluation of the major characteristics of our country and the world in our time. They also reflect the will and aspirations of our people, who are striving to advance directly from an economy in which small-scale production still prevails to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Realities of the revolution in our country, with our achievements and our shortcomings in the process of organizing the implementation of our tasks, have proven the correctness of the party's line.

Because these lines were to be applied for the entire period of transition to socialism, they must highlight nationwide socialist industrialization as the central task of the transitional period. We should have, as the political report stressed, "concretized the general line and the economic line, and based ourselves on the economic line to devise a socioeconomic strategy, development plans, and major positions, policies and measures for the entire country as well as each sector and each field of activity, which were consistent with the specific historical conditions of our country and the demands and capabilities of our people in each stage." We have not yet, however, carried out this task satisfactorily. We have failed to define clearly a strategy for the initial stage of socialist industrialization and, on this basis, to formulate a scientific 1976-1980 State Plan. We have not applied the general line and economic line in a manner consistent with the specific situation of our country which has just been reunified after more than 30 years of destructive war, so as to meet the most pressing socioeconomic demands in conformity with the real and latent capacities of the country.

We still have not seen all the difficulties and complexities in numerous aspects during the long period of time which we were compelled to go through in an effort to advance to socialism from an economy in which small production was still popular; we still have not fully seen the scope of postwar economic and social upheavals and the disastrious

consequences of neocolonialism; we have not yet foreseen all the difficulties caused by the hostile policy pursued by the Chinese expansionists and the two wars of aggression they have waged along the southwestern border and northern border of our country; we still have not seen all the difficulties and complexities in the struggle to overcome the weaknesses in our economic and social management; and we still have not anticipated all the developments that could adversely affect the world situation. Meanwhile, we have not even seen all the practical and great potentials which could be developed in order to satisfy the needs arising from the first stage of our struggle for socialist industrialization.

The enormous waste of manpower and materials stemmed from such incorrect assessments of the situation and from our subjectiveness and haste in setting forth the tasks and norms for the state plan -- which were too heavy and too high compared with our abilities -- and the policies concerning production, construction, distribution and circulation, which were not fully based on the facts. On the other hand, we were too conservative and sluggish in implementing the party's lines and the party Central Committee's resolutions, as well as in assessing and employing the country's potential in numerous aspects. We have long maintained a system of management which is fraught with red tape and subsidization and a restricted and inflexible method of planning, thus making it impossible for all grassroots units, localities and sectors to uphold their responsibility and develop their initiative, and for the central level to concentrate logically on matters that it should control. We have also maintained too long a number of economic policies which are no longer suitable, thus hampering production and the effort to develop the revolutionary zeal and creative working strength of laborers.

Failing to react quickly to new developments in the situation with effective measures was one of the big shortcomings in our managerial work and operational guidance. When the national economy encountered big changes, if we had known how to adjust all plans promptly and basically, to bring forth uniform and decisive measures, and to enable all sectors and echelons to coordinate their activities closely in order to overcome the imbalances gradually and partly, the situation would certainly have changed and become better than it is now.

When the economy is developing slowly and declining in certain aspects, it is natural that it will adversely affect other activities. Meanwhile, the economy itself can also be affected by shortcomings in other non-economic domains.

Because ideological and cultural work was carried out with inadequate effectiveness and militancy, it failed to make the entire party and people thoroughly aware of the party's lines. Because the socialist legal system was less effective, the struggle against negative manifestations and criminals was less decisive and radical. There were shortcomings -- in terms of training, assignment and treatment -- in tasks related to cadres, including the use of scientific, technical and managerial cadres.

The shortcomings and errors committed in leadership and economic and social management over the past 5 years are very serious. In succession to the vehement self-criticism of the party Central Committee which was presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan in the political report, I would like to emphasize that the responsibility for the aforementioned shortcomings -- especially in formulating and directing the implementation of various plans -- first of all, rests with our Council of Ministers. These are the well-deserved lessons for us to carry out our tasks in the immediate future and later on.

Comrade delegates, at present, the socioeconomic situation of our country is facing acute problems.

The people, especially the workers and civil servants, encounter many difficulties in their lives; the sources of energy and raw material supplies and the communications and transportation force cannot bring into play the existing production capacities; exports are not enough to pay for imports; the market and prices undergo complex developments; in some aspects, the socialist battlefront is invaded by capitalist and nonsocialist elements; the management and planning systems are still permeated with bureaucratism and subsidization; and the negative phenomena in the socioeconomic life persists.

Our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to cope with a multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism; at the same time, it must stand ready to deal with a possibly large-scale war of aggression unleashed by the enemy. Such a situation requires that we always remain alert, pay the utmost attention to consolidating national defense and security and maintian high combat readiness. The capitalist world's economy continues to undergo upheavals in the 1980's. The energy and raw material crisis, soaring international prices and the sabotage and embargo policy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries have created new difficulties for our national economy.

We have great capacities and favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties and advancing the economy.

These include millions of hectares of agricultural land which can be opened and put into production; the capacity for multicropping, practicing intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields; and millions of hectares of forested land which have not yet been protected and exploited satisfactorily.

These include the work forces which have not yet been fully mobilized, and the contingent of skilled workers as well as the large contingent of scientific and technical cadres who have not yet been used rationally to step up various economic activities; to develop agriculture, forestry and fishery; to develop various sectors and trades; to produce consumer and export goods; and to build the material and technical base of socialism gradually.

"These include the existing production capacities which have not yet been fully exploited, and a number of projects which will be completed and put into production such as various cement, electrical power, fertilizer, chemical and mechanical engineering projects, and ship building and repair plants, spinning plants, paper mills, sugar refineries, piers, and so forth.

These include diversified resources in the form of minerals, water sources, and oil and gas deposits which are being explored and which will be exploited.

These include our progress in economic leadership and management and in social management, our deeper knowledge of the country's realities, our more profound understanding of the party's lines, and the lessons drawn from our own experiences over the past 5 years.

These include the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our country's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is an extremely important factor which helps us to overcome difficulties and to advance. The multifaceted and increasingly closer relations among the three Indochinese countries have opened up new prospects for their economic cooperation and mutual assistance and have created additional sources of supplies for the economy of each country. In our economic relations with other countries, we can use many forms of activities to expand exchanges and cooperation.

In 1981 the first year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, our people made encouraging initial progress in some fields of activities, especially in agricultural, industrial, artisan and handicraft production. Worth noting is that, to implement the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee and the newly promulgated party and state policies, a number of establishments, localities and sectors have recently carried out innovations in production, business and management. These new factors should be studied thoroughly and profoundly and useful conclusions drawn therefrom for application in reality.

In agriculture, we either fulfilled or overfulfilled the plans for the production of grain and various types of industrial crops although fertilizer, insecticides and energy were provided in lesser amounts than previously. The need for grain in the countryside was met more satisfactorily; the peasants discharged their grain obligation toward the state with enthusiasm; and the serious consequences of natural calamities that had befallen the north in 1980 were primarily overcome. At present the form of contracting out product quotas to groups of workers and individual workers is becoming a driving force in our effort to promote the emulation movement to develop production and increase economic results in agriculture. This contractual form is posing new problems concerning organization and management, the consolidation of coopratives and material-technical installations which must be promptly resolved by state organs in order to continue advancing the movement for developing agriculture and advancing it to socialist large-scale production.

In industry as well as in capital construction and communications and transportation, the broadening of the socialist entrepreneurial right in production and business and the application of product-based and contract wages and bonuses together with other policies designed to stimulate production are motivating workers in many establishments, sectors and localities to bring their creative capabilities into play and overcome difficulties in production. Encouraging initial results have been recorded: Industrial output, especially that of local industries, small industry and handicrafts, increased over 1980; a number of key capital construction projects were carried out on schedule; and the new method of "the central and local levels work together, the state and the people work together" has been applied on a gruadually broader scale.

Although the changes brought about in 1981 were not vigorous and steady, they testify to the fact that the abundant labor and creativity of our people and our country's contingent of scientific and technological cadres have been initially developed thanks to the improvements made in the managerial system by the promulgation of new policies. They also mark a new step forward in the development of the laboring people's right to collective mastery in economic and social management. The process of preparing for the fifth national party congress provided an opportunity for the entire party and people to look back upon and think about the past, draw useful lessons and see more clearly the way ahead. This is our maturity and also a new factor we can count upon. We have taken a step forward after the years 1976-80.

Our people's cause of building socialism still remains difficult and far from completion. The old difficulties that have yet to be overcome, together with the fresh ones, are further aggravating the imbalances of the economy in some respects. As an immediate step, we must urgently resolve scores of problems concerning grain, food, clothing, medicine, energy, raw materials, communications and transport, prices, wages, finances, money and so forth.

With the valuable experiences gained along the path they have just raversed, our people are determined to develop their stalwart tradition, bring all their minds and energy into full play and struggle persistently to triumph over difficulties. Our people have adequate capabilities to bring about revolutionary changes in the economic and social fields in order to continue advancing our country in furtherance of the great revolutionary cause, successfully build socialism and defend our beloved fatherland.

Second Part

The Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-85 Period and the 1980's

Comrade delegates, the...," deleting the third paragraph and picking up the first line of the fourth paragraph on page K 1.

On page K 2, the end of the third paragraph should read: "...measures must be very realistic and firm," adding "realistic and".

On the same page, in the fourth paragraph, line six should read "...a required minimum and according to our capabilities; ensure...," adding "and according to our capabilities;".

In the same paragraph, line fourteen should read: "...be given to people directly engaged in production, especially to workers, together with cadres and soldiers. Along with arriving...," supplying variant wording.

In the same paragraph, line four should read: "...city wards, districts, precincts, provinces and towns...," adding "precincts".

On page K 3 the first line of the first sentence of the first paragraph should read: "We must establish and consolidate the socialist relations...," adding "and consolidate".

On the same page, the second line of the first paragraph should read: "...the right direction. We advocate the...," deleting "and the state controls the major part of the commodities."

On page K 4, the first line of the third paragraph should read: "...manifestations of bureaucratic centralism and, on the...," rephrasing.

On page K 5, the third line of the third paragraph should read: "...our country, while securing and making the best...," adding "securing and".

On the same page, line one of the fifth paragraph should read: "...special attention to an increase in productivity, reduction in..." adding "an increase in".

On page K 9, the second paragraph, from the second line, should read: "...Nam Bo and Central Highlands, and in the Bac Bo midlands and mountainous regions and the Central Highlands in order to...," rephrasing.

On the same page, the third paragraph should begin: "Along with crop planting, we should also...," rephrasing.

In the same paragraph, line six should read: "...ever increase the sale of such products...," changing "delivery" to "sale".

The last paragraph on page K 9 should read: "Forestry: Forestry plans should be formulated promptly in the direction of combining forestry with agriculture and industry, generally using resources and building socialism in the mountainous provinces and districts." This adds a word, rephrases and supplies additional words.

The first paragraph on page K 11 should begin: "Maritime products: We should reorganize...," adding "maritime products:", and deleting "With regard to maritime products".

On the same page, line eight of the second paragraph should read: "...relations between the state and the fishermen; and exploit...," supplying variant word.

Part II

BK210700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 82, pp 2-6

[Pham Van Dong report to Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March, Part II, "Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the (1981-85) 5-Year Period and for the 1980's"]

[Text] 2. Consumer Goods Production

It is extremely important to step up consumer goods production to meet society's material and cultural needs. We must create many more jobs, increase sources of goods for local consumption and export, stimulate agricultural production, expand division of labor, increase social products and national income as contributions to the accumulation for our economy. This very pressing task can help stabilize the people's livelihood and can greatly contribute to achieving a money-goods balance and stabilizing markets and prices.

There must be policies and uniform measures to develop all available production potentials and the capabilities of light industries, foodstuffs industry and even the centrally run and local industries. We must strive to develop various branches and trades, small industries and artisan industry in cities and countryside; properly employ individual artisans; achieve cooperation among state-operated enterprises, cooperatives and individual workers to step up goods production and fully use production facilities of national defense enterprises to produce consumer goods. In particular, we must exploit the strengths of Hanoi, Haiphong, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City in consumer goods production; quickly promulgate policies on investment, credit, supply of raw materials and discarded materials, product consumption and prices; increase technical equipment; insure material supplies; create more sources of local raw materials; expand trade businesses, exports and imports, and cooperation with other countries in production; achieve rational labor division and cooperation in production in every branch and locality and in the entire country; use economic levers to stimulate the intensification of consumer goods production, especially the broad development of small industries and artisan industry ranging from traditional occupations to new trades and occupations; properly exploit the available spinning and textile factories; complete the construction of new spinning factories in order to produce from 380 to 400 million meters of cloth in 1985; and increase the export of farm produce in order to import more cotton thread, spare parts, chemicals and dyestuffs for the textile sector.

We should increase production of sugar and honey of various kinds from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, make full use of the capacity of available sugar refineries, develop manual sugar mills, continue construction of the La Nga and Lam Son sugar refineries, and manufacture equipment for the construction of small and medium sugar refineries in various localities.

We should supply sufficient raw materials and fully develop the available capacity to produce more than 1 billion packs of cigarettes in 1985, reserve the greater part of cigarettes for export and improve the processing technique in order to increase the amount of export tobacco leaves.

We should supply sufficient raw materials for paper mills, encourage the production of hand-made paper in various localities in order to produce from 90,000 to 100,000 tons of paper of various types in 1985 and increase the production of cement bags.

We should intensify and expand salt production, especially in North Vietnam, to insure sufficient household and industrial salt.

We should increase the production of bicycles, especially accessories, tires and inner tubes; satisfy the people's need for soap, detergent powder and medication; develop and expand the production of goods and improve the quality of wooden works, pottery works, earthenware, chinaware, glassware, items made of rattan, bamboo, jute and rush, household utensils, school implements, medical and cultural equipment, and labor protective tools.

We must concentrate efforts to quantitatively and qualitatively improve export goods and produce goods manufactured with skill, especially chinaware, tailoring material, embroidery, knitwear, tapestry, fine arts articles, metallic objects and consumer goods.

3. Heavy Industry

We must reorganize, improve and upgrade available production establishments and create additional sources of energy and raw materials to make full use of these establishments' capacity. We must practically develop the very important effect of heavy industry on agriculture and consumer- and export-goods production sectors and continue to build a number of major establishments to meet the immediate needs and prepare for subsequent years. Meanwhile, we must strive to step up basic survey work, establish economic and technical projects and designs, carry out planning work and train technical and management cadres and workers. We must gradually strengthen the economy's infrastructure make active preparations for a more vigorous and broader development of heavy industry in subsequent plans.

We should always remember that the central task for the transitional period is to carry out socialist industrialization and that the material-technical base of socialism is large-scale mechanized industry. The decisive factor for achieving high labor productivity is the new technical equipment, not only for agriculture but for other sectors of our national economy.

We should consider agriculture the first front and must step up consumer goods production to meet present urgent needs of everyday life. To create accumulation in our economy is to contribute to achieving socialist industrialization in one step and to strengthen the foundations for the present and future development of various heavy industries.

Electricity: we must formulate a general project for developing power production countrywide for a 15- to 20-year period and map out specific plans for implementing that project in the direction of coordinating the production of hydroelectric power and thermoelectric power and accelerating the production of thermoelectric power with large-, medium- and small-scale projects for the 1981-85 period. We must ensure a balance between development of power production and the power transmission network and projects supporting the electricity sector and between the power-generating source and power-consuming installations in order to best tap the energy potential. We must strive to produce from 5.5 to 6 billion kWh in 1985, fully develop the production capacity of the existing hydroelectric and thermoelectric powerplants, rationally use the power produced by diesel-operated generators, and drastically reduce electricity and waste and loss, self-consuming power and fuel used in production. We must urgently build the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant the synchronized projects, put the first group of generators into power production in early 1983, complete the installation of three groups of generators in 1985, and ensure the proper construction rate of the Hoa Binh hydroelectirc powerplant at an early date. We must seek by all means to provide more power to the southern provinces, make urgent preparations for an early construction of the Tri An hydroelctric powerplant, and build medium- and small-scale hydroelectric projects in central Vietnam, the Central Highlands, and Northern mountain provinces. We must fully use the available gas for power education, step up studies and the tapping of other power sources, and strictly economize on electric power in production and the people's lives. Priority in power distribution must be accorded to the main production targets and key installations.

Coal: We must strive to increase the 1985 coal production to 8 to 9 million tons, and, in addition, produce approximately 5 million tons as overlap production for the 1986-90 plan. We must rapidly increase the production of coal and enhance its quality at the Ha Tu Deo Nai, Vang Danh, and Mao Khe coal mines and at subsidiary coal mines. We must continue construction and expansion at the Cao Son Na Duong, Nui Beo Nui Hong and Nong Son coal mines; complete construction work at the Mong Duong, Khe Cham, Ha Lam Dang and Throng Nhat Coal mines; complete the renovation work at the Phan Me bituminous coal mines; accelerate construction work at the Lang Cam Bituminous coal mine; and maximally exploit coal at the anthracite, bituminous and peat mines in various localities.

We must improve organizational and managerial work in the coal sector, step up geological work, increase efficiency in the use of vehicles and machines, accelerate equipment repairs and supplies of spare parts, synchronize exploitation, transportation and cargo-handling work, and expand transportation by conveyor belts [bawngf bawng] and other means.

We must improve working conditons and the people's livelihood and adopt policies to promote labor enthusiasm and enhance coal miners' productivity. We must effectively manage transportation and distribution work, raise the effectiveness of coal consumption, strictly apply the coal-saving policy, gather coal pieces of all types scattered in coal-mining areas, recover and put to best use the cinder gathered at the powerplants and satisfactorily resolve the problem of using processed coal as a replacement for kerosene in cooking.

Oil and gas: Oil and gas is an economic and technical sector which is having an increasingly important impact on the overall development of our national economy. For the immediate future, we must concentrate our efforts on satisfactorily carrying out our cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to accelerate oil and gas surveys and then proceed to oil and gas exploitation in southern Vietnam's continental shelf. We must strive to produce crude oil during the current 5-year plan. We must establish logistics installations and oil and gas services in Vung Tau and push ahead the gas survey in the Bac Bo Delta.

Machinery: We must plan and rearrange the operations of the machine industry in the direction of specialization and cooperativeness countrywide. We must pay attention to making in-depth investments, raising the capacity of existing facilities and building new projects. We must strive to raise the quality of products, reduce waste in the use of material supplies and energy and, through combined business transactions, import, export and secure more raw materials for machine industry production in order to fully use production capacity.

During the 1981-85 period, we must mainly ensure adequate repairs for equipment and machines and sufficient production of spare parts for various sectors, especially for agriculture, the industry for production of consumer goods, and the coal, electricity, communications, transportation, and construction materials sectors. We must produce sufficient ordinary tools, improved tools, and medium- and small-sized equipment and machines for agriculture, barges, railroad cars, mining equipment, electric motors, equipment for small hydroelectric projects, and equipment for the production of sugar, paper, and the processing of secondary crop products. We must raise the quality of products in order to increase the export of a number of engineering products such as bicycles, machine tools, electric fans, tool kits and so forth.

We must attach importance to developing the electronic industry in accordance with our country's situation and progress. We must fully tap our existing assembly and production capacity and build additional assembly and chain production installations in order to better meet our economic requirements in electronic equipment. We must raise the quality and production of assembled electronic products for export. We must complete construction of the Go Dam diesel engine factory for production of diesel engines, the Ha Long and Pha Rung shipbuilding and repairs works, and the Gia Law railroad factory. We must enlarge the Cam Pha machine industry factory and the Dong Anh electric equipment repair works and begin construction of the automobile spare parts factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and so forth. We must make intensive preparations for building a number of heavy industry projects for the next plan.

Metallurgy: We must mobilize the total steel refining and lamination capacity available in Thai Nguyen and the south, fill the need for bituminous coal and electrodes and gather scrap iron to increase production of laminated steel twofold in 1985 compared with 1981. We will expand the experimental application of the direct recycling method [phuwowng phaps hoanf nguyeen trucj tieeps] in metallurgy, study alloyed steel production, actively continue preparations for building large-scale steel-refining projects in subsequent plans, build and perfect the Tinh Tuc and Son Duong tin mines, begin construction of the Quy Hop joint tin enterprise, complete construction of lead and zinc production plants and expand chromite ore exploitation. Along with building plants, we should organize production of tin, lead, zinc and chromite by semi-mechanized and manual methods. We must cooperate with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in studyiying bauxite exploitation. We must develop the exploitation of precious metals and stones.

Fertilizers and chemicals: We should step up production of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers and insecticides to serve agriculture, exploit and use local raw materials, organize medium- and small-scale production of essential chemicals which must replace imported chemicals in time, restore and expand the Lao Cai apatite mine, make preparations for building an apatite enrichment factory, expand the Lam Thao superphosphate factory, exploit and import more pyritic ore, develop the production of roasted phosphate fertilizer in order to increase the production of phosphate fertilizers of various types from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, exploit the potential of the Ha Bac nitrogenous fertilizer plant, prepare to build a new nitrogenous fertilizer plant in the subsequent plan and increase production of tires and tubes for autos and bicycles, technical rubber products, insecticides, paint, acetylene, baking soda sulfates and light powder. [bootj nhej].

Building materials: We should complete construction of the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien cement factories; consolidate the Haiphone cement factory; reorganize the minor cement production installations; provide sufficient electricity, coal, gypsum, paper bags and fuel for factories; boost cement production in 1985 at least up to 2 million tons; concentrate on producing bricks, tiles, iron sheets, and ceramic and porcelain materials and heat-resistant materials; expand production of commonly used materials with local raw materials, especially unbaked materials, and step up production of export goods and materials.

Geological survey: We will selectively push forward geological survey work; pay special attention to geological work which directly serves the intensified exploitation of various resources right in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan period; and, at the same time, continue the survey of various resources in the country; pay attention to protecting for new mines of high-value minerals such as tin, wolfram and molybdenite; make intensive efforts to discover and exploit bituminous coal, pyrites and manganese; and survey small peat and phosphate mines, building materials and undercurrent water in the service to local industries.

4. Communications and Transportation, Postal Communications

We must urgently readjust and reorganize the forces in these sectors and increase their managerial capacity, productivity and efficiency along with providing more material means to overcome, in one step, weaknesses and the serious imbalance between communications and transportation and the requirements for economic development and consolidation of national defense. Domestic freight will increase on the average from 10 to 12 percent annually, while there will be a 3-fold increase in export freight and freight transported between the north and south. We must work out a plan for rationally developing a communications and transportation network throughout the country; give priority to developing sea and river transport services; consolidate and develop railroad transport capacity; reorganize auto transport services in accordance with the capacity of gasoline, oil, spare parts, tires and tubes; continue building the civil aviation sector; widely develop rudimentary transport means; develop communications and transportation in rural areas, and especially in mountainous areas, while developing agriculture and forestry and consolidating national defense.

We must concentrate on building a network of sea and river ports and dredging river beds; complete the improvement of the Haiphong harbor area; build Cua Lo harbor; reinforce the harbors in central and southern Vietnam; consolidate and increase the capacity of the available railroad network, especially the north-south railway; build a number of railways leading to industrial centers; develop a number of main highways and land communications centers; promptly repair and increase transport means, especially barges, river boats, seagoing vessels, locomotives and coaches; intensify unloading work; shorten the turnaround time for vehicles; increase speed; insure safety; rapidly unload goods at harbors, railroad stations, piers and railway terminals; concentrate efforts on unloading the import cargo; insure export goods loading and north-south transport service; give priority to coal and grain transport and to transport service for agriculture, construction sites, major enterprises, border areas and Laos and Kampuchea, the two fraternal countries, and assign adequate duties and powers to various sectors and between the central level and localities.

Regarding economic planning, we must insure rational transport service and carefully calculate transport capabilities. We must consolidate, improve and exploit the potentials of available communication networks, build more material-technical bases, improve and increase the capacity of the postal communications sector and closely coordinate the national communications network with the communications network for special use of various sectors in order to properly serve economy and national defense.

5. Capital Construction

Our material and capital potential is limited when priority must be given to meeting the urgent needs of life and export. We must therefore rationally employ investment for capital construction and correctly and effectively use the invested capital. To this end, we must concentrate our capital on key projects and sectors and on the most important products. We must avoid the situation of dispersion and equal distribution in construction; make uniform investments with a view toward developing, first of all, the available production capabilities; pay great attention to making investment in depth and correctly coordinating intensive with extensive investment; actively carry out the precept: The state and the people work together, the central level and localities work together. We must consolidate and improve professional knowledge of the construction and assembly forces; rationally organize specialized construction forces and rearrange capital construction projects in order to reorganize the labor force and increase effectiveness and quality in construction.

The total capital invested by the state in capital construction for 5 years, 1981-85, is estimated at approximately 16 to 18 billion dong according to the old monetary value. In addition, all sectors and localities must mobilize their own capital and the capital of cooperatives and the people to improve and expand the production establishments and social welfare, cultural, educational and public health facilities. We must reexamine every project, discard unnecessary projects such as administrative facilities and conference halls, change a number of designs and materials, make full use of existing establishments for installing equipment and build new projects only when necessary. We must strictly practice economy to reduce capital for construction and assembly by 10 to 15 percent. We must accelerate construction of key projects of the agricultural, coal, electricity, oil and gas, machinery, paper, spinning, sugar, communications, transportation and export sectors. We must actively prepare to build major projects for the metallurgic, mechanical, chemical and building materials branches in subsequent plans; step up the improvement of the system of managing capital construction according to the method of general contract for construction and installation, ensure adherence to technical pattern and projects quality.

6. Labor and Population

We must urgently study and promulgate a labor code; resolve the employment problem for social laborers by distributing local manpower to the agricultural sector, developing trades and occupations, especially small industries and artisan industry in the countryside, cities and towns; exploiting forestry and fishery and developing services in the cities. Each province and district must have a plan for manpower arrangement and concentrate on solving the employment problem for demobilized servicemen and graduates, especially students in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Da Nang and other cities and towns. The Mekong Delta provinces should have plans and measures to step up intensive cultivation, increase crops, expand the cultivated acreage and develop trades and occupations in order to increase manpower utilization. We must organize the sending of 1 million people, including laborers and dependents, to build new economic zones in their own localities or in other areas and from the north to the south. The people may volunteer to develop the cultivated acreage of grain and industrial crops with state assistance or the state may make investments and send people to build major areas of specialized cultivation. We must properly solve problems of policy and organization to create a revolutionary mass movement to reclaim land and build new economic zones according to well-elaborated plans and correct technical projects which will bring successful results. The nonagricultural labor force and population is presently heavily engaged in industrial production is presently very large and must be partly transferred to agriculture and forestry. We must adopt policies and measures to encourage, motivate, organize and assist the people in the cities and towns, including those on the state staff.

We must develop trades, occupations, small industries, artisan industry, services and agricultural production; transfer more technical cadres and economic management cadres to districts and agricultural cooperatives; simplfiy the administrative apparatus; resolutely reduce the state staff; change the labor structure; qualitatively improve state machinery; recruit only trained personnel; step up educational work; resolutely apply a number of administrative and economic measures and create favorable conditions for the people to carry out the birth control plan, to reduce the nationwide average annual birth rate from 2.4 to 1.7 percent in 1985.

7. Distribution and Circulation Front

It is necessary to establish a socialist new order on the distribution and circulation front soon in order to contribute to stabilizing life, step up production and improve the economic and social situation. The state must control goods and money, rationally distribute national revenues, adjust irrational and illegitimate revenues, strengthen market management and oppose illegal speculations and business transactions. To this end, it is necessary to carry out the following policies and major measures: To increase and consolidate state finance; urgently adopt a national financial policy which is practical and suited to the present situation; strongly mobilize all sources of capital for the state, including goods in nature and finance; yield all interests and taxes to the state; and ensure adequate collection of agricultural, commercial and industrial taxes. All sectors and units must understand that financial mobilization is extremely important for the state.

We must first expand international cooperation with socialist countries, strive to properly exploit and rationally use all foreign capital resources to supplement our domestic capital resources; closely manage and effectively use all capital resources; strictly practice thrift in all spheres; observe the watchword: Turn out much more and better wealth with the same or a smaller amount of capital resources; markedly cut administrative expenditures and correctly implement the state's general regulations on expenditures.

Distribution of materials, manpower and capital in the production sector must be highly efficient while distribution of consumer goods must be based on the amount and quality of work performed. Any budget deficit, especially deficits related to consumption, must be minimized. Improvement and expansion of banking credit operations must be linked to expansion of noncash payment in the economy.

We must ameliorate the distribution of capital invested in capital construction through banks; step up capital mobilization and management as well as savings mobilization; strengthen monetary management; make money rapidly circulate through banks; apply positive measures to gradually reduce cash overexpenditures on the basis of balanced budgets and balanced credits; ensure economic effectiveness of borrowed capital and provide borrowed capital and ready money for rational, essential needs in production and life. State control and inventory regarding production and social product distribution must be intensified through financial, credit and payment operations.

Livelihood is a very important problem. Our primary concern is to provide jobs for all laborers in society and to insure full labor output. This is the basis for increasing income, improving living conditions and enabling each person to earn an income commensurate with his or her work.

We must properly organize distribution of goods sold at stable prices, including staple goods and necessities for food, clothing, housing, travel, learning and medical treatment. Supply of grain and foodstuffs to major cities and industrial centers must be improved. An adequate amount of industrial goods must be reserved for rural and border areas and the high region.

Efforts must be made to improve the livelihood of workers, civil servants, scientific and technical cadres, teachers and medical cadres. The real value of wages must be maintained. The supply of fixed amounts of goods must be insured. The scope of piecework and contractural wages must be widened according to set progressive norms. We must continue to improve wages and urgently study plans and create conditions for improving the wage system.

Prices are a very complex problem. The party and state policy regarding readjustment of purchase prices, bulk sale prices, retail prices and service charges is essential and correct. As far as implementation of this policy is concerned, shortcomings exist and errors have been made in setting some prices; announcements and application of new price scales have not been prepared in advance; there has been no coordination of financial, pricing and trading plans and some sectors and localities have arbitrarily implemented the pricing policy. At present, it is urgently required to continue implementing the central level's policy regarding price readjustment, to overcome past shortcomings and errors and to immediately readjust irrational prices of some goods which affect production and the people's livelihood. We must strive to gradually stabilize prices by developing production and overcoming imbalances regarding production, finance, money and foreign currencies. Special attention must be paid to management of cost prices and circulation costs. Lowering cost prices and circulation costs will greatly help create a basis for setting rational prices, stabilizing prices and increasing socialist accumulation while positively contributing to achieving a balance in state finances. We must step up the study and preparation of conditions for reforming the pricing system as well as the wage system by taking proper steps to readjust prices. Prices must always be closely linked to financial, monetary and commercial plans and market management. The main point is to strengthen price management according to plan. We must uphold state discipline regarding prices, put an end to the situation that permits arbitrary price hikes and the application of free market prices, urgently promulgate regulations on price management and achieve strict unified price management.

Trade must help concentrate in the state's hands the sources of materials and goods, including agricultural, forestry and marine products and industrial, domestic and import goods. We must closely manage and equitably distribute goods to meet the interests of the state, collectives and laborers. State-operated trade and marketing cooperatives must be consolidated so they can assume their guiding role in the market. State-owned production establishments and installations having economic relations with the state must earnestly carry out their obligation of delivering products to the state. The contingent of trade cadres must vigorously advance to learn the trade business and vividly apply socialist trade methods in order to control the market. Goods must be distributed to the right customers. We must resolutely oppose corruption, waste and negative practices in trade; improve material supply while consistently improving management and planning; achieve uniform and prompt supply of materials for production; give priority to implementing important tasks; insure effective use of materials; encourage material economization; consolidate and expand the socialist trade field; control wholesale and retail trade; basically control the social market; restrict and strictly control unorganized markets; strictly eradicate hoarding, smuggling and theft of state materials and goods; and properly organize and carry out the tasks of customs and tax offices in order to fight smuggling of goods across the border.

Regarding market management, it is necessary to properly coordinate economic, administrative and educational measures and all sectors and echelons, especially those sectors directly connected with market management such as the trading, financial, public security and customs sectors, under the guidance of party committee echelons and administrative echelons. This is one aspect of the fierce revolutionary struggle in the economic, political and social spheres -- a struggle that determines who wins over whom, a struggle in which we must come out victorious and must by one way or another establish socialist order in the field of distribution and circulation and in our economic and social life.

8. Economic Relations With Other Countries, Exports and Imports

Our tropical country is endowed with abundant natural resources, manpower and capabilities and has very favorable conditions for developing economic relations with other countries. We must, first of all, expand the overall cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and the CEMA-member nations in depth as well as in scope. We must try our best to obtain maximum valuable aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and must effectively utilize this aid. Meanwhile, we must satisfactorily implement our obligations on the principle of reciprocity and not in an arbitrary and subservient manner.

In this spirit and in accordance with actual conditions and capabilities, our country should actively participate in the process of international labor distribution, specialization and international cooperation within the framework of CEMA in the appropriate spheres.

The alliance of the three Indochinese countries is a special one of comrades and friends assisting each other in the effort of protecting and building socialism in each country.

We must develop, together with Laos and Kampuchea, a program and plan to expand economic cooperation and mutual assistance in many fields and must properly develop all potentials and create new supplementary ones for each country.

We must expand our political, economic and cultural relations with the nonaligned countries; develop Vietnam's position and impact on the Nonaligned Movement and in the struggle for a new world economic order; strive to establish relations with other countries; develop in many ways exchange services and cooperation activities; and foil all enemy economic sabotage maneuvers.

Export is a very strategically important task and a great obligation for every sector and echelon. We must endeavor to step up exports in order to ensure the importation of necessary equipment and materials for the normal operation of our national economy and for our socialist industrialization and to gradually achieve an import-export balance and a proper international balance of payments.

Along with boosting production and thriftily using consumer goods with a view to increasing our supply of export goods, we must further expand services, tourism and other businesses to increase our sources of foreign currency.

We must strive to double our exports in terms of value in the 5 years of 1981-85 compared with the 5 years of 1976-1980. Priority must be given to investment to increase our export capacity. We must struggle to build a main supply of export goods which will be economically effective and ensure a stable position on the world market. We must also pay attention to exporting agricultural, forest and marine products, minerals, machinery, consumer goods and so forth.

The various sectors and regions are dutybound to make the largest possible contribution to the national export plan, striving to increase exports so as to achieve a balance with their respective import requirements and help increase our state's exports in terms of value.

We must adopt policies that encourage the sectors and regions to step up production of export goods and participate in the export business on the basis of maintaining the principle of unified management of foreign trade and currency by the state. We must promptly perfect foreign trade organizations, resolve irregularities in managerial structure, planning and policies that impede export activities. We must be extremely strict in regard to imports. We must fully utilize the existing equipment in our country -- machine tools, trucks, tractors -- and must resolutely readjust surpluses and shortages. We must import only the most essential equipment and supplies that cannot be produced locally, and must use imported goods thriftily and efficiently while consistently considering our ability to pay for them. We must expand tourism, making it gradually become an important economic sector worthy of our country's potential in this field.

9. Scientific and Technical Tasks

The Political Bureau's resolution on scientific and technical policy sets forth the main targets, tasks and orientations in scientific and technical development aimed at achieving immediate and long-term economic and social objectives. This resolution manifests the party's line on the scientific and technical revolution. The various echelons and sectors should thoroughly grasp and organize well the implementation of this resolution. The current urgent requirement is to efficiently implement key scientific and technical projects, paying particular attention to promptly applying scientific and technical progress in production and day-to-day life. Science and technology must be one of the primary factors in raising output, quality, conservation, efficiency and in pushing forward expanded reproduction. First of all, science and technology must support in the best manner the transformation of agriculture into large-scale socialist production within a rational agroindustrial structure. We must widely apply the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, paying special attention to those in biology, first of all in regard to seeds, aimed at promoting agriculture, forestry, fishery and the processing industry. At the same time,we must make science and technology support important industrial sectors such as the power, coal, oil and gas, engineering, metallurgical, chemical, communications and transportation sectors.

For the immediate future, we must actively study the main economic and technical projects and help in formulating the 5-year plan for 1981-85 aimed at resolving difficulties in energy, raw materials and spare parts. We must push forward scientific studies on organization and management and must selectively promote basic survey and forecasting activities in order to prepare a scientific base for analyzing and assessing resources, zoning, programming and formulating economic and social strategies.

We must closely combine natural sciences, applied sciences and social sciences, and develop the creative strength of the scientific and technical sectors by taking into account the superiority of socialism and our nation's fine traditions. We must step up the working people's movement of developing innovations, improving techniques and rationalizing production. We must develop to a high degree the positive spirit of and at the same time expand international cooperation in science and technology with other countries in the world, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. We must pay special attention to cooperation with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

We must develop and effectively exploit our existing and future scientific and technical potentials, set up and consolidate the system of research organizations and develop the system of education and training. We must strengthen the system of scientific and technical management agencies. We must make appropriate investments in and statisfactorily ensure the material-technical base for scientific and technical activities. We must adopt policies to foster, use and create working conditions aimed at developing the capabilities of the contingent of scientific and technical cadres. We must formulate well the regulations governing distribution of labor and cooperation in studying, developing and applying scientific and technical progress and raise the effectiveness of scientific and technical activities in economic and social life. We must give utmost importance to economic, scientific and technical information activities.

We must strive to gradually build an advanced science and technology for the SRV with a structure compatible with the requirements of economic, cultural and social development and capable of resolving immediate requirements and long-term objectives of production, day-to-day life and national defense. We must anticipate and open up new directions for development to the economy and society and pay attention to developing scientific and technical sectors in coordination with our advantages in terms of natural resources, tropical conditions and population.

10. Educational, Training, Cultural, Medical and Social Tasks:

We must carry out educational reforms intensively and steadily and in accordance with our economic capabilities. We must also pay attention to stepping up educational activities in the mountain region and the Cuu Long River Delta so as to gradually raise the level of these activities to the same level as in the other regions. We must consolidate and develop the education of young children and gradually spread basic general education, using various methods to provide education. We must have proper policies for building up and strnegthening the teachers body and improving the educational management tasks. We must pay great attention to enhancing the overall quality of education and further linking education with scientific and technical studies and with production and the people's livelihood. We must accelerate the general technical education and job orientation education for general school students and pay attention to educating students in political, ideological and ethical matters. We must satisfactorily organize the schools' participation in productive labor; strive to develop the complementary education movement; firmly grasp the motto "The state and the people work together" in promoting education; and achieve a close coordination of activities among the school, the family and society in order to successfully carry out the educational reforms.

We must continue to train a balanced and homogenous contingent of skilled workers, scientific and technical cadres and economic management cadres to meet the revolutionary requirements for the present and future stages. We must rearrange the system of colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools; do well in coordinating training work and productive labor; determine a rational training scale; expand on-the-job training; and train cadres for the collective economic sector. We must continue to train graduated technical cadres of all echelons and, especially, train cadres from among college graduates and graduates from advanced studies schools. We must adopt proper measures for training workers and cadres of ethnic minorities and make a census of and reassign the existing body of technical cadres in order to use them more rationally and efficiently. We must rearrange the vocational schools and classes of the ministries, localities and installations; improve student enrollment work; enhance the quality and result of training; determine a workers training scope in line with the requirements for production development; and pay great attention to training highly skilled technical workers. We must also strive to develop and enhance the quality of cultural, information, physical education and sports activities. Besides state investments, we must notivate the people, installations and mass organizations to make contributions and must use to the fullest the welfare funds of installations in order to promote the cultural, information, physical education and sports activities, especially the mass cultural movement and the physical training movement. We must pay attention to serving grassroots level units such as work sites, state farms, state forests and armed forces units, especially in border provinces and new economic zones.

We must intensively and continuously struggle to wipe out the enslaving, reactionary, backward and depraved cultures; resolutely eliminate outmoded customs, superstitions, and social evils; further care for the people's health; and build up Vietnamese medicine on the basis of combining modern and traditional medicine. We must satisfactorily perform sanitation, prophylactic treatment and environmental sanitation work; expand and raise the quality of public health and maternity work; care for the people's health through the use of state and public welfare funds; and motivate the people to make contributions.

We must tap the locally available pharmaceutical products to make common drugs and strive hard to overcome the lack of medicine. Every village and district must earmark land and work forces for the cultivation of medicinal plants. We must accelerate exports and cooperate with foreign countries in planting medicinal plants for them and endeavor to produce drugs for them in order to get chemical and pharmaceutical products and modern medicine in exchange.

We must make intensive preparations for producing antibiotics ourselves. We must improve our positions and policies and wholeheartedly care for and assist those families that performed meritorious services for the revolution, the brother and sister war invalids and the families of war dead. We must consolidate the war invalids care centers and rehabilitation centers in order to restore their labor capabilities and must expand the teaching of trades to them. We must satisfactorily organize the raising of orphans and assistance to the elderly, the weak and the infirm. The party and state should adequately care for the retirees and extend special love and respect to the elderly comrades.

The aforesaid major economic and social guidelines, tasks, and objectives are contained in the fifth party congress draft directive for guidance on the formulation of the 1981-85 5-year plan. On the basis of the congress directive, all echelons, sectors and installations must work together intensively in order to complete the economic and technical projects, pay out concrete policies and measures, determine objectives and satisfactorily formulate and carry out the 1981-85 5-year plan. According to the major guidelines, tasks and objectives mentioned in this report, it is estimated that during the 1981-85 5-year plan there will be an average annual increase in agricultural production of about 6 to 7 percent; industrial production -- 4 to 5 percent; and national income in production -- 4.5 to 5 percent. By 1985, the total increase in grain production will be 32 percent over 1980; pork -- 30 percent; fish -- 25 percent; sugar and honey of various types -- 111 percent; cloth and silk -- 119 percent; paper -- 87 percent; electricity -- 51 percent; coal -- 54 percent; cement -- 184 percent; chemical fertilizer -- 23 percent, and lumber -- 14 percent.

Thus, our economic and social situation is changing for the better, especially in stabilizing and further improving the people's livelihood. However, great economic imbalances still remain, though in lesser degrees. Proceeding from small-scale production after 30 years of fierce war, we must go through stages of arduous struggle; yet, we will gradually gear our national economic activities toward a trend of orderly socialist development and continue to advance in our surefire undertaking.

Part III

The following additions to the item headlines "Pham Van Dong Report to VCP Congress Continued" and subtitled "Part III," published in the 7 April DAILY REPORT on page K 15, were taken from Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese published on 30 March.

The item should begin:

[Text] Third Part

Renovate Economic Management, Launch Mass Movements, Effect Revolutionary Changes

Comrade delegates, renovating...," adding additional headings.

On page K 17, the third line of the first paragraph should read: "...bases of planning,

improved planning methods and procedures, and the linking...," adding the phrase "improved planning methods and procedures,".

On the same page, the fifth paragraph, from the third line, should read: "...points: volume of production; products delivered to the state; profits turned over and taxes paid to the state; and the means...," rewording.

On page K 18, the fourth line of the fourth paragraph should read: "...improve the cadre task and work...," deleting "education".

On page K 19, the last line of the last paragraph should read: "...out the following urgent tasks effectively:", adding "urgent".

On page K 20, the fourth line of the last paragraph should read: "...our work performance, in the party, in the state...," adding "in the party".

On page K 21, the first paragraph, from the first line, should read: "...poor country with small-scale production directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development...," changing "little" to "small-scale" and changing "state" to "stage".

On the same page, the third paragraph, from the end of the third line, should read: "...profiteers, smugglers and a number of new exploiters...," changing "numerous" to "a number of".

On the same page, the last line of the fifth paragraph should read: "...best way to oppose is to build...," changing "use it" to "oppose".

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 079 23 April 1982

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VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ARRIVES IN TOKYO 23 APR

OW230747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 23, KYODO -- U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Tokyo Friday afternoon on the first leg of his five-nation Asian and Pacific tour. In an arrival statement, the vice president said that he looked forward to useful exchanges with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other senior officials.

Bush is to be received by Emperor Hirohito, and is scheduled to meet with Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Saturday. Agenda topics will center on the bilateral trade problems and the defense issue.

Suzuki will give to Bush brief outline of Japan's additional market opening package which is due to be approved at the May 7 ministerial meeting. He is also expected to explain the defense estimate for fiscal 1983-87, now under preparation by the Defense Agency. Bush will leave for South Korea Sunday. He will also visit Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

MITI ANNOUNCES PLANS TO LOWER IMPORT TARIFFS

OW231209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 23, KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Friday disclosed plans to drastically lower import tariffs on such items as machine tools, computers and color photographic film, effective next fiscal year, to help ease trade friction with the United States and European countries. MITI said it hoped to include this in a new package of measures to open the Japanese market wider to foreign imports, expected to be formally adopted by the government on May 7.

This action may come in for strong criticism from other government ministries and agencies opposed to such tariff reductions but it was necessary to alleviate the two major trading partners' discontent, ministry officials said. If the inclusion of the projected tariff cut in the new market-opening package proves difficult, the officials said, MITI will enforce this as an additional measure.

Under present plans, they said, MITI will cut import tariffs on machine tools, now ranging from 4 to 7.5 percent, to zero and reduce the tariff on computers and peripheral equipment to around 4.9 percent and 7 percent, respectively, from the present 7 percent and 10.3 percent. The import tariff on color photographic film will also be lowered from the present 6.6 percent as much as possible to the same level as the U.S. rate of 4.5 percent, they added.

MITI hopes to enforce the tariff reductions in fiscal 1983, which begins in April next year, they said. The officials said MITI also planned to take other market-opening steps, such as foreign-affiliated companies' participation in a government-industrial joint project to develop a next-generation computer, and expansion of imports of such commodities as soda ash and paper-pulps. MITI hopes to announce the enforcement of these measures before the June summit of seven industrial nations in France, they added.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR SEALANES DEFENSE STUDY

OW230243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 23, KYODO -- In a written answer to an inquiry made by an opposition dietman, the government Friday called for a governmental comprehensive study on the defense of sea-lanes off the Japanese coasts.

The written answer was decided on at a Cabinet meeting in reply to a written inquiry made by Yutaka Hata, a Shinsei-club member of the House of Councillors.

Hata questioned whether the government has an idea to legislate for defense of marine transportation in case of emergency while interpellating the government's views about the necessity and feasibility of inauguration of a military control system for defending marine transportation. The answer said there is the need for the government to make a comprehensive study of sea-lane defense as a part of urgent measures to be taken to keep up the people's livelihood and economic activities when marine transportation off Japan is jeopardized.

Hata also asked whether Japan would be able to take part in such a military control system if it is inaugurated by participant countries in the Rim of the Pacific Maneuvers (RIMPAC) after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The government avoided giving its judgment by saying in the answer that each country has its own system for defense of marine transportation and thus it is not proper to consider the matter in a general way.

Since sea-lane defense has become a major focus in defense controversy, the Defense Agency has begun its study of sea-lane defense but the government has yet neither worked out its policy on sea-lane defense nor started such a study.

TOKYO ROUNDTABLE TALKS WITH USSR END 22 APR

OW221229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, KYODO -- Soviet delegates to the Japanese-Soviet round table conference Thursday accepted the existence of a "territorial demand" by Japan for the first time in the history of the private level gathering, according to conference sources. The sources said participants of a working session dealing with bilateral political relations agreed in their written report to the plenary session that there were different points of view in the discussion over the territorial demand. The paper was not made available because details of wording were yet to be determined.

Japan claims four northern islands, off Hokkaido, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. But the Soviet Union has persistently maintained that there is no territorial problem between the two countries, so no progress toward conclusion of a peace treaty has been possible.

Soviet delegates to the previous conferences, in accord with their government's official stance, had rejected mention of the territorial issue in any form in written documents. The sources said that the participants of the second working session agreed on the need to conduct dialogue on "problems concerning national interests." They said that "national interests" may be interpreted in different ways, and may be taken as a reference to the territorial issue.

The conference participants called for starting negotiations for a peace treaty. They also acknowledged Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's comment in a 1977 interview with a Japanese newspaper that negotiations for a peace treaty would include demarcation of border lines shared by the two countries.

The conference, attended by some 500 Japanese and Soviet representatives of political, economic, cultural, academic and other private sectors, ended its disucssion after adopting a joint communique calling for further efforts by both sides for improvement of the present cool relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The communique said that development and strengthening of Japanese-Soviet ties would not only bring benefits to the two parties but would also be an indispensable element of peace and security in Asia and the world.

At the same working session, the Japanese delegates took note of the Soviet comment that the Soviet Union would not attack a nuclear-free nation and the Soviet side took note of the Japanese insistence that this country would maintain its three non-nuclear principles. Thereupon, the participants expressed their hope than an official document concluded between the two governments would seal these principles, the sources said.

The communique emphasized that the most important task is to protect the peace and the appropriate way to realize that goal is by maintaining the ultimate target of total abolishment of armed forces, and by taking concrete steps to limit and reduce armed forces, as well as ban nuclear, neutron, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation. The communique expressed support for all moves toward establishing mutual confidence in the Far East and for increased security of nuclear-free nations.

In regard to economic affairs, the communique said that the participants agreed to make efforts to conclude a government-level long-term plan for economic cooperation. They agreed to exert their efforts to lift the economic sanctions imposed by the Japanese Government against the Soviet Union over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Polish crisis, according to the communique. It said the sanctions are disturbing the development of bilateral economic cooperation.

Participants also agreed to hold the fourth conference in Moscow. The date and details of the next conference are to be determined by a preparatory committee, it said.

The conference, the largest and broadest private meeting between Japan and the Soviet Union, is jointly sponsored by five Japanese non-government organizations promoting friendship with the Soviet Union and their Soviet counterparts.

Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko, who led the Soviet delegation, praised the discussions as frank and fruitful at a press conference following the closing session. Guzhenko told reporters that the two countries would benefit from efforts to materialize the ideas fixed in the joint communique.

Shigeyoshi Matsumae, chairman of the Japanese Cultural Association With Foreign Countries -- one of the five sponsor groups -- said that he believes that the conference created a warm atmosphere for political dialogue in the future.

DMZ 'PROVOCATIONS,' SR-71 FLIGHTS PROTESTED

SK221620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Kaesong, April 22 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army is persisting in armed provocations in the area along the military demarcation line in disregard of our repeated protests. At around 15:50 on April 22, the South Korean puppet army fired scores of large calibre machinegun shots from a spot 900 metres south of the military demarcation line marker No. 0829, near a spot where it committed large-scale rifle and gun firing against our side on April 21, at our post on the opposite side.

Through his telephone notice senior member of our side Major General Han Chu-kyong resolutely protested against this provocation, denouncing it as a continuation of the armed provocation on April 21. Noting that there is a limit to our patience, he said the enemy side should look straight at the situation created due to the continued military provocations of the South Korean puppet army and act with discretion.

Meanwhile, at around 9:59 on the morning of April 22, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the Kangnyong Peninsula on the west coast of our country. At around 9:40 and 11:27 in the morning they sent the reconnaissance plane into the sky above the coastal waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country. The senior member of our side said such aerial espionage is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a crude infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and our side cannot but take it serious that the aerial espionage of the enemy is synchronising with its continued armed provocations against the northern half of the republic.

Our people and People's Army soldiers are watching the enemy's acts with heightened vigilance. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army must think over the possible consequences of their reckless military provocations and stop running riot.

Further Report

SK230504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, frantic with the manoeuvres to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea, are further intensifying military provocations of late against the northern half of the DPRK, thereby leading the situation of our country to a dangerous stage.

As already reported, at around 9:59 on April 22, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above Kangnyong Peninsula southwest of South Hwanghae Province of our country to commit espionage against the northern half of the DPRK. At around 9:40 and 11:27 yesterday they also sent the spy plane to intrude deep into the sky east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, crossing the military boundary. The infiltration of spy planes deep into our eastern and western airspace by the U.S. imperialist aggressors numbered as many as 14 in April alone.

Synchronising with the intensified aerial espionage by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our country, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is ceaselessly committing adventurous military provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone. From around 5:20 to 7:05 on April 21, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique fired more than 23,000 bullets and shells at civil policemen of our side on their routine patrol duty in our portion in the Demilitarized Zone and, in its wake, from around 15:10 to 21:25 on the same day it fired large calibre machineguns and automatic rifles three times at civil police posts of our side.

At around 7:22 and 15:50 on April 22, too, the enemy committed rifle firing at our civil police posts in the Demilitarized Zone in the western and central sectors of the front.

Such continued reckless military provocations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in disregard of our repeated warnings have created a grave situation which may expand into irrevocable armed clashes at any moment. Now the entire Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army are watching with heightened vigilance the rash acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which are becoming ever more adventurous. They must know that there is a limit to our warning and act with discretion.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must be clearly mindful that if they persist in their adventurous armed provocations and espionage acts against the northern half of the DPRK in defiance of our patient efforts and warnings, they will have to pay dear for their acts.

23 Apr DMZ 'Provocations'

SK231117 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1030 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The senior member of our side of the Military Armistice Commission lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against ominous acts of the South Korean puppet army in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] in the eastern sector of the front.

The South Korean puppet army is showing ominous maneuvers against our side in the DMZ in the eastern front. From around 1515 today, the South Korean puppet army has been perpetrating provocative acts by taking aim at our post on the opposite side of the area 700 meters east of military demarcation line [MDL] marker No. 1250, with recoilless rifles and antiaircraft machine guns, which it illegally brought into the DMZ. A similar provocative act has been committed by the rascals from around 1255 in the area 500 meters south of MDL marker No. 1145. Such a reckless provocative act by the South Korean puppet army is continuing even now.

Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side, said that such provocative acts by the South Korean puppet army are alarming moves to commit again a military provocation similar to the large-scale armed provocation which the rascals perpetrated on 21 April. He strongly demanded an immediate end to the reckless provocations. If the enemy commits an armed provocation, ignoring our demand, it will face due punishment.

MAC Meeting 27 Apr Proposed

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Kaesong, April 23 (KCNA) -- Our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] proposed today to the enemy side to hold the 412th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at 11 a.m. on April 27, 1982, in connection with the recent repeated armed provocations of the enemy.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

SK230456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denounces the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, a part and parcel of the Chinese territory, as a grave infringement upon China's sovereignty and a crude interference in her internal affairs. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their military assistance to Taiwan and discontinue barring the peaceful reunification of China, it warns.

The commentary is carried in support of the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China issued in connection with the U.S. administration's official notice to the Congress that it was going to sell military-related spare parts to Taiwan. It says: The U.S. delivery of weapons to Taiwan is a problem of principle related to China's sovereignty. It is not a matter to be arbitrarily settled by the United States.

The United States recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate one of China and Taiwan as part of the Chinese territory and abrogated the "defence treaty" concluded with Taiwan. But after the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the United States passed the so-called "law on Taiwan" and continued supplying weapons to Taiwan, talking about the "maintenance of Taiwan's defence capacity."

Why are the U.S. imperialists persistently supplying weapons to Taiwan, twaddling about its "defence capacity?" It is evidently aimed to create "two Chinas."

In increasing Taiwan's military potentials the U.S. imperialists try to maintain the present division of China, keep hold on Taiwan indefinitely and turn it into their base of aggression. It is in pursuance of this heinous ambition that they are zealous in offering military assistance to Taiwan in disregard of the unanimous opposition of the Chinese Government and people. This is a vicious challenge to the entire Chinese people desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' infringement upon the sovereignty of China and resolutely support the stand of the Chinese party and government on the Taiwan question.

RENMIN RIBAO Cited on Sales

SK230910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article by commentator protesting against the decision of the U.S. Government to sell military-related spare parts to Taiwan. Noting that the U.S. Government on April 13, 1982, officially notified U.S. Congress that it was going to sell military-related spare parts to Taiwan, the paper says:

The U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is an infringement upon China's sovereignty. There is only one China in the world and Taiwan is a part of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate Government of China. After the formal establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the United States continues to sell arms to Taiwan to interfere in China's internal affairs. This is an open violation of the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations stipulated in the Sino-U.S. joint communique. This also shows that the U.S. Government has renounced its commitment undertaken explicitly in the joint communique.

It is only natural that the Chinese Government has consistently opposed the U.S. act of disregarding China's sovereignty. Recalling that when the U.S. Government in December 1981 unofficially notified U.S. Congress of its decision to sell this batch of spare parts to Taiwan, the Chinese Government immediately lodged a protest, the paper stresses: China's consistent stand against the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan surely will never change.

The U.S. Government insists on continued arms sales to Taiwan and goes ahead with implementing the policy of "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" by playing some tricks openly or covertly. This, of course, is impermissible.

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

SK221540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on his 70th birthday. Messages came from:

Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional Government of National Union of Chad;
J.J. Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana;
Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation;
Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz, general secretary of Polisario and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic;
Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland;
Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal;
Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia;
Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the LPDR;
Edward Philip George Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica;
Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Congo;
Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic;
Vasantrao Patil, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi;
Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komeito Party of Japan;
Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party;
E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist);
Humberto Varli, general secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino;
Henry Winston, national chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, and Gus Hall, its general secretary.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ORDER, GIFT ON BIRTHDAY

GDR's Karl Marx Order

SK230420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 23 (KCNA) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, carried a report that Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, decided on April 15 to award "Order of Karl Marx," the highest order, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, at the proposal of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, according to a report.

The report said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who has devoted his all to socialist construction and the cause of peace.

Gift From Yugoslav Leader

SK222356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory letter and a gift from Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The congratulatory letter and the gift were conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang on April 21. Present at the ceremony were Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and a personage concerned. Also present was Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea. The congratulatory letter and the gift for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were handed to Vice-Director Kil Chae-kyong by Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS FOREIGN DELEGATES 17-18 APR

WA221930 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English on 18 April reported that Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on 17 April met the following foreign delegates to his 70th birthday celebrations in Pyongyang:

Jean Ganga Zandzou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and chairman of the National People's Assembly, special envoy of the president of the People's Republic of the Congo;
Steve S. Naraine, second vice-president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;
Fructuoso Mba Onana, general inspector of the armed forces and special envoy of the chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;
Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania;
Hussein Kulmie Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, special envoy of the president of the Somali Democratic Republic;
C. David Msuya, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania;
Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua;
Antoine Niyungeko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and minister in charge of justice of the Presidential Office, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Burundi; and
Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United Independence party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia.

Pyongyang KCNA in English on 19 April reported that Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on 18 April met the following foreign delegates to his 70th birthday celebrations in Pyongyang:

Robert Tilahy, president of the Higher Court of Madagascar and special envoy of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;
Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the People's Assembly of Angola and special envoy of the president of the People's Republic of Angola;
The delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, headed by Lucio Luzzatto, president of the committee;
F. Ato Austin, secretary for information of the Provisional National Defense Council and special envoy of the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana; and
Albert Patoin Ouedraogo, minister of national education and culture of the Republic of Upper Volta.

FOREIGN LEADERS DEPART PYONGYANG 16-17 APR

Zimbabwe's President Banana

SK170006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2314 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, left Pyongyang on April 16 by special plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thousands of people turned out to the airport carrying flags of the two countries and flowers to see off the goodwill envoy of the Zimbabwean people. Set up among the farewell bidders were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The guests were sent off at the airport by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kye Ung-tae and Kim Hoe-il, and personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk.

A function was held at the airport to see off the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by His Excellency President Canaan Banana. The national anthems of our country and the Republic of Zimbabwe were played and His Excellency President Canaan Banana, in company with Comrade Pak Song-chol, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. His Excellency President Canaan Banana went aboard the plane, waving to the farewell bidders.

Malta's President Barbara

SK180840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, who had visited our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left Pyongyang on April 17 by special plane. The president was seen off at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Pok-sin, and personages concerned and thousands of people as well as the Maltese, Soviet and Bulgarian ambassadors to our country. A farewell function was held at the airport.

Mozambique's President Machel

SK180957 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Pyongyang on April 17 by special plane after concluding its visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yun Ki-pok and Choe Kwang, personages concerned, thousands of people and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Mozambique Kang Su-myong. A farewell function took place at the airport.

Polisario Head

SK180959 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario, and his entourage left Pyongyang on April 17 by special plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Tu-yong, personages concerned, Abdel Fettah Laredj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy, and Tawfig Mohammad Saleh Mustafa, acting chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in Pyongyang and thousands of people. A farewell function took place at the airport.

Guinea's President Toure

SK181007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution, which had visited our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, left here on the morning of April 17 by special plane.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-Chol, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, personages concerned, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guinea Son Yong-sun and thousands of people in the city. A farewell function was held at the airport.

Guinea-Bissau's Vieira

SK181017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, left Pyongyang on April 17 by special plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae and Hong Si-hak, personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guinea-Bissau Sim Chae-tu and thousands of people. He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, was also at the airport. A farewell function took place at the airport.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES KPA LOYALTY TO PARTY

SK230404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2223 GMT 22 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 April special article: "KPA's Proud Path of Struggle Is Brilliantly Inheriting Tradition of Loyalty to Party and Leader"]

[Text] Fifty years have passed since the founding of the KPA was announced to the whole world. The historic path of the KPA has been brilliantly embroidered with a most impressive epic in which our People's Army has been endlessly loyal to the party and leader. It is the greatest honor for our People's Army to brilliantly inherit the tradition of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the founder and leader [yongdoja] of our revolutionary armed forces.

There is no other army in the world like our People's Army which is endlessly loyal to the party and leader. Because of the presence of a loyal army which is upholding the leader and party from generation to generation, the future of our party and revolution is all the more brilliant.

1. To correctly inherit the tradition of loyalty to the party and leader is a fundamental requirement for building, consolidating and developing the revolutionary armed forces.

The basic element in the tradition of the revolutionary army is loyalty to the leader who is leading them to victory and glory. The ardent faithfulness to devotedly struggle for the party and leader is a basic source of all strengths of the revolutionary army. The tradition of loyalty to the party and leader is a precious ideological and spiritual asset enabling the revolutionary army to unswervingly hold fast to its character as the army of the leader and the army of the party and to consummate the leader's cause to the end.

Only the army which endlessly inherits the tradition of loyalty established in the days of its birth can fulfill its mission as the armed forces of the party in the entire period of carrying out the revolutionary cause. Therefore, the question of inheriting the tradition of loyalty to the party and leader is a task of vital importance which determines the destiny and prospects of the army.

The KPA is the glorious revolutionary armed forces which has set a great example of loyalty to the party and leader and is brilliantly inheriting this tradition. Our army's tradition of loyalty in upholding the party and leader was established in the days of pioneering the revolution and has been firmly inherited in the protracted and arduous path of struggle. Our People's Army was born cherishing noblest loyalty to the leader from the beginning. Such a noble feature of our army from its beginning is based on a historic foundation.

Without the armed struggle to vanquish the heavily armed imperialist aggressors from the very beginning, the Korean revolution could not advance. Thus, the destiny of the revolution in our country has depended on the army from the beginning. The fate of the army has been directly linked to the question on how it defends, safeguards and upholds the leader of the revolution.

Because they were deeply aware of this, the members of the Korean Revolutionary Army [KRA] -- the first members of our country's revolutionary armed ranks -- entrusted their destiny to the care of the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song, believed only in him and followed him. In the gloomy days of national suffering, the KRA members had wandered about in search of a leader of the revolution after receiving a bloody lesson. They learned the truth of revolution and became a revolutionary army in the bosom of the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song.

Because they ardently uphold the leader, our army can possess a clear-cut understanding of the leader [suryong] -- unlike other people -- and ardent loyalty. The noble ideology and emotion of endlessly admiring and following the leader [yongdoja] arises from the personification of the greatness of the leader.

Since he set out on the road of revolution, young General Comrade Kim Il-song had possessed the special nature and lofty personality of a great leader [yongdoja]. Deeply aware that the destiny of the fatherland and people depended upon upholding the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song, our People's Army made a solemn vow to follow the leader [suryong] to the end of the world and fought to purely defend this vow. Thus, already in the early days of its founding, a tradition of loyalty was established in our People's Army. This tradition and example have become deep and firm historical roots which enable our People's Army to render its loyalty to the party and leader forever.

The most important thing in the tradition of loyalty established by our revolutionary army in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution was sincerity in upholding the great Gen Kim Il-song with a pure mind and resoluteness in unhesitatingly sacrificing our lives in order to safeguard the general and to realize his plan. This was really the highest expression of the stance and attitude of upholding the leader [yongdoja].

Many years have passed since the tradition of loyalty was established in our People's Army. The revolution, after passing through several stages, has advanced far. However, the tradition of loyalty in our People's Army is being purely inherited on the road of upholding the party and leader. The long history of the communist movement and revolutionary armies has never seen the tradition of loyalty being firmly maintained for such a long span of time.

The KPA has traversed a path of difficulties beyond description. The difficulties have been strenuous and the ordeals have been rigorous. This notwithstanding, because it has firmly maintained the tradition of loyalty, our army has been able to victoriously march forward despite any storm, thus making great achievements before the party and revolution. The achievements made by our People's Army on the road of inheriting the tradition of loyalty lie in resolutely defending, safeguarding and upholding the party and leader in the van at every important instance when the destiny of revolution has been at a cross-roads.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an arduous one to save the country and the nation -- which was in crisis -- with our people's own strength. By faithfully fighting, day after day for the entire period, upholding the great Gen Kim Il-song under unimaginably difficult conditions, the anti-Japanese guerrillas greatly contributed to achieving the cause of the fatherland's liberation. Truly rigorous were the complicated circumstances in which rabble claimed to be heroes or gallant men after the liberation, in the severe days of war -- on which our fate hinged -- with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and in the days after the war when the enemies at home and abroad challenged the party. During those days, our People's Army always led in the van of the ranks, determinedly defending and safeguarding the party and leader.

It was our army that positively assisted in the great Gen Kim Il-song's cause of founding the party, country and army in the disorderly situation after the liberation. It was also the army's officers and men that resolutely defended and safeguarded the party and leader in the days of difficulties after the war by cheering, "Long live Gen Kim Il-song!" and blocking the enemy's gun muzzles with their chests during the war. Our People's Army has also greatly contributed to carrying out the chuche cause by upholding the party and leader as the center of the leadership even in the historic days when the future of revolution became brighter under the slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea. The soldiers of our People's Army personally witnessed how a turn was effected by our party in building the army and how epoch-making changes were created in this land during these rewarding days. They came to more firmly renew their will and determination to uphold the party and leader as guides of the revolutionary forces. Therefore, our People's Army has been able to be an army endlessly loyal to the our party, glorifying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause.

This is the noble summation of our People's Army's history. Thanks to the tradition of loyalty, which has been purely inherited on the road of upholding the party, the history of our People's Army is most precious.

The significance of the KPA's brilliantly inheriting the tradition of loyalty to the party and leader lies in its providing a firm military guarantee for the consummation of the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The revolutionary cause of the working class is long-term work inherited from generation to generation and an arduous struggle which is carried out victoriously through fierce struggle against the class enemies. To consummate this cause to the end, the party's military foundation should be continuously consolidated. Such a military foundation is firmly consolidated only when the army is further developed as the party's armed forces which consummate the leader's cause. The key in so doing is to truly inherit the tradition of loyalty. For this reason, for the revolutionary army to inherit the tradition of loyalty is a very important issue for the consummation of the revolutionary cause.

As the tradition of loyalty has been purely inherited by our People's Army in the course of imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea, the party's military foothold has been consolidated rock-firm. The entire army, upholding our party in high esteem as the organizer and guide of all victories won by the KPA, is firmly guaranteeing the party's cause militarily. Our party's military base, thanks to firm backing from such a loyal army, is unwaveringly firm and a more brilliant future is unfolding before the cause of the chuche revolution.

The history of our People's Army, which has been loyally upholding the party and leader, is a proud path which has taught us the source of military might and the key for building the army. The true power and might of the revolutionary army stems, first of all, from political and ideological superiority -- in particular, from the continued inheritance of the tradition of loyalty to the party and leader. The army which inherits the tradition of loyalty sustains revolutionary zeal and militant verve no matter how old it may be, and is capable of advancing to victory breaking through any kind of tribulations.

Our People's Army, throughout its history, had to confront and fight enemies incomparably superior in number, technology and equipment. The reason why our People's Army has always been able to rout the enemies, however, has been because the heart of every warrior burned with loyalty. The tradition of our People's Army's loyalty is displaying its highest form on the road of realizing the party's cause. Because of this peerless strength, the KPA is undefeated and is resolutely advancing, confronting any kind of enemy, never yielding to threats or aggressive maneuvers. The history of our People's Army shows that only the inherited tradition of loyalty displays invincible might and evinces brilliant rays. The proud history of our People's Army lies in inheriting the tradition of loaylty to the party and leader through many generations.

2. Our People's Army is maintaining the trait as revolutionary armed forces endlessly loyal to the party and leader at the noblest height.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Now, the spiritual state of men and officers of our People's Army is excellent. The party's unitary ideological system has filled the army and every soldier is determined to safeguard and defend the party and revolution with his life. Today, fiery loyalty to our party is becoming the most basic ideological and spiritual trait and fundamental element of the KPA, filling its entire ranks. This trait of our People's Army has reached a height not seen in any other time or army from the standpoint of its warmth or degree of nobility.

The noble trait of the KPA as the revolutionary armed forces of our party lies, first of all, in holding the party center in high esteem, with firm conviction in trusting its entire fate to the party and leader. For the revolutionary army to fulfill its mission as the armed forces which consummate the leader's cause, the entire army should be dominated by the firm conviction to uphold the party.

Faith in the party is the idea and thought that the party's cause is most just and great and that the communist cause can be accomplished only when one follows the party to the end. Only an army which has such a strong belief can uphold the party's leadership in its heart and share weal and woe with the party. The firmness of its faith in upholding the party and leader is an excellent traditional trait of our army which is being inherited over the generations. Today, the army is brimming over with the view of not recognizing anything except the party and leader and the political conviction of upholding the party until the end.

It is our army's firm belief that only the party is the bosom of guidance in which the army can trust its fate and that the future of the revolution exists because of the leadership of the party and leader. Such a noble trait is based on the understanding by the men and officers of our People's Army of the greatness of the party and leader, understanding which they have acquired over long historical experience. In particular, our People's Army has come to have absolute confidence in the party as a great guide capable of leading the overall revolutionary armed forces while engaged in the struggle to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea, and has trusted its fate and future entirely to the party center.

Pulsating in the ranks of our People's Army is the revolutionary spirit of the members of the Korean Revolutionary Army, who, out of a firm belief, upheld the young general, Comrade Kim Il-song, and defended and safeguarded the general with their lives. The slogan being shouted by our People's Army now, "Let all the army become Kim Hyok's in the 1980's," clearly shows how firm is the confiction of our People's Army to uphold the party.

At the dawn of the revolution the People's Army upheld the respected Gen Kim Il-song as the sun of the revolution and commander of the revolutionary armed forces out of revolutionary faith, not at someone's directive. The People's Army has raised such a slogan because this spirit is boundlessly precious even today for building the army and accomplishing the chuche cause. At the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was pioneering the revolution, indomitable warriors rallied around the leader.

For this reason, we were able to achieve victories in the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary armed struggle. To carry out the revolutionary cause to the end, there should be many indomitable warriers.

The Korean revolution, which began under the banner of the chuche idea, is now being inherited brilliantly at the height of the 1980's. However, we are faced with heavy tasks to defeat the frantic last-ditch efforts of the enemies, to reunify the divided fatherland and to consummate the chuche cause. To consummate this historic cause, our People's Army should hold the party and leader in still higher esteem. This is a paramount task to hasten the national reunification and the brilliant communist future.

Our People's Army has made a solemn vow that it will becoem another Kim Hyok in the 1980's as it is deeply aware of such a lofty mission. To become Kim Hyok of the 1980's means becoming an indomitable fighter who upholds, defends and protects the leader with the same rock-firm faith, stand and attitude as Kim Hyok and who carries out the cause of the party to the end. It is the idea and ambition, hope and pleasure of all officers and men of the People's Army to become Kim Hyok's of the 1980's. In particular, the slogan on becoming Kim Hyok includes the firm will of of soliders of the new generation to become staunch defenders and protectors of the party. The new generation is the generation which should achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification and accelerate the cause of democratization of the entire world by upholding the party and the leader. Thus, it should prepare itself as indomitable fighters more firmly than anyone else.

Today, the officers and men of the People's Army are vigorously growing as indomitable revolutionary fighters following the example of the young communists. This is a proud feature of the KPA as the revolutionary armed forces of the party. Because the entire army is upholding the party center with indomitable revolutionary spirit, the strength of the KPA as our party's revolutionary armed forces is increasing a hundredfold. The lofty outlook of the CPA as our party's armed forces is that the entire army is rallied rock-firm around the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the officers and men of our People's Army are united with revolutionary comradeship and are firmly rallied with one idea and one intention. Therefore, they are ever-victorious and invincible. The important mission and duty of the revolutionary armed forces is to safeguard the party and the leader at the risk of their lives and to militarily ensure the cause of the party. Thus, the revolutionary army should be connected with the party with blood-ties and they should be one body, sharing their destinies with each other. Be doing so, the party and the army will share indomitable strength and the revolution will victoriously advance without the slightest twists or pain.

Today, all the officers and men of our People's Army are rallied more firmly than ever before around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are rock-firm in defending and safeguarding the party and leader. Our party and army have attained unprecedentedly close relations with each other. The relations between our party and army are indomitable and historic relations, are relations based on one will to share the trials of the revolution to the end and are relations based on the warmest comradeship and moral sense.

With such vigorous and unbreakable ties, the unity between our party and army is indeed rock-firm and the strength of our party is indomitable. Such unity is a great price for our army and decisive factor for all victories. The source of the greatness of the unity and cohesion of the KPA is in upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, its founder, and the party center, which is leading the revolutionary armed forces to endless glory, as the center of unity and center of leadership.

With the firmness of the center of unity and the center of leadership, the unity and cohesion of our People's Army are firm and great.

The unitary ideological basis for realizing the firm unity of our People's Army is the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party's idea and intentions, which embody the leader's revolutionary idea. Included in the ideas and intentions of our party center are directions and measures to implement overall military tasks, from implementing the political and ideological work and military lines within the army to building the branches of the army, in accord only with the intention of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Soldiers of our People's Army firmly believe that the only guideline which can correctly guide the revolutionary armed forces without the slightest deviation, as intended by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the idea and theory of our party. Thus, our People's Army has become a unified body with ideological unity and one will, which thoroughly breathes with the leader's idea and acts in accord with the party's intention. Our party and People's Army formed the deepest and most vigorous moral and faithful relations in the course of the long history of struggle, overcoming arduous revolutionary storms. The officers and men of our People's Army regard rendering their loyalty over generations to the party and leader, who are leading them along the road of the rewarding revolution and taking care of them, as due morality and principle. They are filled with the single thought of how they can better repay their indebtedness to the party and leader.

The party is extending boundless trust and love to the army's officers and men, while the army is upholding and following the party and leader with peerless affection Such unity and cohesion will not be shaken by any trial. That a chain of command [yonggyejoggin myongnyong chihwi chegye] upholding the party's leadership and that discipline have been firmly established in the army is another important trait of our People's Army as the armed forces of the party.

Thorough implementation of the leadership of the party and leader by the revolutionary army is a basic principle in building the army and is a prime demand for its being strengthened and developed as the party's army. The party's leadership over the army is firmly guaranteed by the chain of command and strong revolutionary discipline. It is the life of the revolutionary army to act only in accord with the order of the party and to unconditionally implement it. For the army, directly standing against the enemy, the demand that it execute orders is stronger than for any other rank. Observance of the principle of unconditionality in executing the party's orders by all the officers and men affects the operation of units and commands the destiny of the party and the revolution. Thus, we can never safeguard the cause of the party without establishing rock-firm discipline within the entire army.

All party's plans and policies for building the army are being successfully implemented in our People's Army. This is because the firm discipline that the entire army acts as one organic body in accord with the order and directions of the party is established. Today, the trait and discipline that all the ranks of our People's Army act only under the leadership of the party and leader and that they know only the order and directions of the party are firmly established. Overall activities and army building are being carried out thoroughly under the party's unified guidance. The party's order and directives are being unconditionally implemented, going through fire and water. This is a proud feature of our People's Army in which order and discipline are firmly established.

That such a system of order and command is being firmly established in the entire army is because our party's leading authority is lofty and all soldiers are voluntarily observing discipline, with the conviction to uphold the party.

Our party put forward various policies for strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed forces, while leading the overall work of revolution and construction. Thus, it effected a great turn in building the army.

The officers and men of our People's Army, deeply realizing that they cannot advance even a step forward and they cannot have any glory and happiness without the party's leadership, are thoroughly and unconditionally implementing the party's orders and directives, regarding the party as the great bosom of guidance leading their destiny.

With the establishment of a firm system and order of upholding the party's leadership throughout the entire army, the party's guidance over the army's military work is being further strengthened and the method of commanding and managing units in the manner of anti-Japanese guerrillas is being firmly established under the slogan "training, study and life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" Thus, the party's military line is being thoroughly implemented and our People's Army has been strengthened and developed politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically into indomitable ranks.

The firmness of organization and discipline is a characteristic nature of the revolutionary army. The KPA has a precious tradition of a lofty degree of discipline and organization. There has never been such a time in the history of the building of our revolutionary armed forces as today, when the system of moving under the party's guidance has been established throughout the entire army and when our army's ranks have become regularized.

The system of command and discipline of our army, which was founded based on a high degree of consciousness, cannot be shaken by anything. No phenomena, even a minor one, which runs counter to the party's orders and directives, can occur within our army. Thus, our army is now able to adhere to the nature of armed forces which implement the party's leadership forever. Indeed, the fact that our People's Army has the lofty outlook of the party's armed forces, which uphold the party and leader, serves as a great revolutionary turning point in building, strengthening and developing the army. Such a lofty outlook of the KPA shows what type of stand and attitude the revolutionary army should take in inheriting the tradition of loyalty and how it should defend and protect the party and leader.

The future of the KPA, which is brilliantly inheriting the tradition of loyalty to the party and leader, will be brighter. The glory of the revolutionary armed forces lies in that they have a proud past and a bright future, too. The revolutionary armed forces are militant ranks fighting for the future of the revolution and the accomplishment of the communist cause. Only armed forces which have a future can add lustre to the achievements of the past and march forward courageously.

The future of the armed forces lies in that they are creditably inheriting loyalty, upholding the great leader [yongdoja]. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leadership of our party are the fundamental factors which have unfurled a boundlessly bright future for the armed forces. Our People's Army is the force of the nation led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the revolutionary armed forces half a century ago and has come through the storms and trials of the revolution and created ever-victorious military miracles.

Our People's Army is always invincible as it has been under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding military strategist and the iron-willed commander, who leads it with the extraordinary energy and tested maneuvers he demonstrated when defeating two imperialists. The future of our People's Army shines brighter because of our party, which adds lustre to the great leader's military ideology. The KWP is a mature and refined party which, with extraordinary wisdom and vigorous leadership, has achieved immortal achievements in building the army and carrying out the revolution and construction.

For our People's Army soldiers, the KWP is the banner of guidance which always leads them to victory. Carrying out the revolution under the leadership of this great party is the greatest happiness and supreme honor of our armed forces.

Our People's Army is overflowing with the rock-firm will to uphold the leadership of the party and the leader and to fight to the end for the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

An important factor ensuring our People's Army a bright future is the revolutionary will to maintain the tradition of loyalty under any difficult circumstances. Old revolutionary fighters of our People's Army, who have been upholding the great Gen Kim Il-song since the early days of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, form the core and backbone in upholding the party center. With the veterans of the revolution -- who have undergone bloody struggles in guerrilla bases such as (Sowangchon) and followed a road replete with tribulations -- firmly and thoroughly determined to uphold the party center, the future of the People's Army is more certain.

In our People's Army the new generation of soldiers, learning from the loyalty demonstrated by old timers, is faithfully struggling, entrusting its future to our party. With the core and backbone of the army loyal to the party and to the leader firmly provided, our party's organizational and ideological foundations are being further consolidated, Today's reality, in which the core and backbone of the army -- which has been upholding the leader [yongdoja] since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle -- are firmly supporting the foundation of the party, ensures our people's conviction that our party's cause can be firmly safeguarded and defended in the future.

A long time has passed since the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit. In the course of this time, loyalty to the party and the leader has become the essential revolutionary nature and the supreme life of our People's Army.

Our People's Army, which, following the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has covered countless thousand-li of rugged road, will, in the future, too, advance forever on the single road of loyalty, following the great star of guidance. Because of the powerful revolutionary armed forces which continuously add lustre to the tradition of loyalty to the party and the leader, the ultimate victory of our party's cause is firmly guaranteed.

MAC MEMBER HOSTS ARMY DAY PARTY 22 APR

SK230851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, arranged a cocktail party on the evening of April 22 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. Invited there were the chief and members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers at the MAC and the Polish, Czechoslovak, Swiss, and Swedish members and staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET EMBASSY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN BIRTH

SK230415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (KCNA) -- G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country, hosted a film reception on April 22 at the embassy on the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin.

Invited there were Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Chang Kwan-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and personages concerned, foreign diplomatic envoys and cultural officials of different embassies in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated Soviet documentary films on Lenin.

PROSECUTORS DROP KCAO CASE, RELEASE LEADERS

SK231145 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP) -- Following three days of questioning, South Korean prosecution authorities Friday released all of 11 leaders of the Korean Christian Action Organization [KCA] that last week issued an anti-American statement, a government prosecutor announced. Kim Kyong-hui, a senior prosecutor in Seoul, said at a news conference that the prosecution authorities have decided not to charge the Christians because they have "deeply repented and pledged not to recommit such a wrong doing."

"The act of issuing the statement, which incites anti-American sentiments and aims to create social upheaval cannot be condoned, because it is tantamount to supporting the cause of communist North Korea," Kim said. "In light of the compelling need for national reconciliation at this juncture, however, we have decided to release them with a stern warning for their violation of the law."

The Christians' statement said the March 18 arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an expression of anti-American sentiments amongst Koreans and demanded the recall of U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Richard Walker and Gen. John Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea for their remarks allegedly critical of South Koreans.

Kim described the issuance of the statement as "unconstitutional" under the Korean constitution, which separates the state from religion. He said "some personalities" who participated in the drafting of the statement were "justifying their radical social engagement," invoking progressive schools of theology. But he added that the social and government system they envisage is incompatible with the country's constitution. "Their belief in unlawful violence with which they justified the arsons at the American Cultural Centers in Pusan and Kwangju jeopardizes national security," Kim said.

One of the Christians connected with the statement acknowledged that the act of damaging the traditional ties of frienship between South Korea and the United States would only "weaken our defense posture and benefit the communist regime in the North," he said.

Kim said the statement was adlpted with 20 of the organization's 42 leaders absent, and added "only a handful" of persons masterminded the act, despite the objections of a "considerable" number of the organization's members.

KOREA HERALD VIEWS 21 APR DMZ FIRING INCIDENT

SK230040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "N. Korean Shooting in DMZ"]

[Text] The shooting incident which occurred within the Korean Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] early Wednesday morning is an unprovoked and unilateral work of the North Korean forces manning their outposts. It once again gave a sign of the trigger-happy war machine based in Pyongyang bent on taking every opportunity to harass or attack us. Although we have had enough of such shootings and thrusts by the North Korean Army so far, we are all the more alarmed and infuriated at the continuing communist provocations that seem to know no end. However, these provocations are self-defeating to the North Koreans for they only serve to heighten our vigilance and preparedness against their machinations.

According to the Defense Ministry announcement, North Korean military personnel at two guardposts in the northern sector of the Demilitarized Zone north of Hwachon fired some 800 round of shells discharged by an assortment of automatic weapons and 82-mm recoilless guns.

The cross fire was aimed at a group of North Korean soldiers who apparently attempted to escape to the South. The firing was also directed at opposite guardposts on the side of our army to keep the would-be defectors from reaching them. Many tracer shells and big-caliber bullets were employed to check the poor North Koreans who were eventually killed in a ground mine explosion. It touched off defensive return fire for a brief span of time.

The unprovoked military action of North Korea inside the sensitive Demilitarized Zone that cuts across the Korean Peninsula as the buffer between the two military adversaries is a serious threat to the peace and security of Korea. Technically it is a flagrant violation of the truce terms designed to prevent a renewal of hostilities in this tension-ridden part of the world.

The adventurous and foolhardy military strategists in Pyongyang should know that a full-scale armed conflict may break out at the slightest provocation and another such war would prove disastrous to them. If they are not yet ready to promote the chances of peace and reunification, they could at least refrain from aggravating the prevailing tension.

The fact that an increasing number of North Koreans, both civilian and military, are seeking defection to freedom in South Korea speaks for the unbearable impoverishment and repression gripping the whole territory of North Korea. Naturally more of them are reacting violently to the communist dictatorship, looking for an exit outside.

Kim Il-song's war and propaganda machine has stepped up its militant campaign for stifling domestic discontent within North Korea and for drumming up anti-Seoul and anti-American sentiments here and abroad. The devastating mass riot in Kwangju two years ago and the latest burning of American Cultural Center in Pusan offered good occasions for North Korea to capitalize on to weaken the cohesiveness and stability of South Korea.

However, we are no longer unprepared to meet any provocation and challenge from Pyongyang, military or otherwise. That preparedness must rest firmly on the rock of strong national unity and harmony. A divided house with treacherous elements sympathizing with its enemy outside cannot protect itself and work for its growth.

SECURITY FORCES SEARCH FOR ARMED ARMY DESERTER

SK230128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Policemen and military personnel were jointly searching for an army deserter who sneaked into Seoul, carrying two hand grenades yesterday. An army private identified only by his family name Yu deserted his army unit at around 2:15 a.m. yesterday and rode in a pickup truck on a road near Wolyong-myon, Paju-gun, Kyonggi-do, to Seoul by threatening the pickup driver Kim Su-ung, 37, with one of two hand grenades which he carried from his unit. As soon as the pickup arrived near Sobu railroad station in Manri-dong, Chung-gu, the runaway soldier got out of the car and fled.

Kim told police investigators that Pvt. Yu stopped his car in front of a bridge in Wolyong-ri, Paju-gun, Kyonggi-do, and threatened him, "Don't move or I will kill you." After a one-hour drive, the army private left the car and fled at around 3:35 a.m. yesterday.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

OW221404 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1940 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Following is the full text of the telegram sent by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPRP Council of Ministers; to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's national holiday, the 37th anniversary of liberation from the fascist aggressors:

To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP; to Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council; to Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers; from all of the Mongolian people and on our own behalf we send you and through you the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and all Hungarian working people our cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's national holiday, the 37th anniversary of liberation from the fascist aggressors.

In the past period of socialist construction the Hungarian people, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the MSZMP, have achieved remarkable successes in all aspects of public life. These achievements, which are an integral part of the might of world socialist cooperation, are augmented by the selfless labor of communists and working people of the Hungarian People's Republic in implementing the historic decisions of the MSZMP 12th Congress.

Our party and the MPR Government highly value the deserving contribution of the Hungarian People's Republic to the cause of strengthening the unity and might of the socialist community countries, consolidating peace and security of people and preserving and enhancing the process of relaxation of international tensions. We express deep satisfaction with the fact that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooeration between our parties and countries, based on firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are strengthening and expanding from year to year. We are firmly confident that these relations will continue to develop and deepen steadily for the welfare of the Mongolian and Hungarian peoples and in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

We most sincerely wish you, dear comrades, and through you to the fraternal Hungarian people, new great successes in the cause of construction of a developed socialist society in the Hungarian People's Republic and in the struggle for the triumph of our common ideals and for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Ulaanbaatar, 3 April 1982.

SUCCESSES REPORTED IN WINTERING OF LIVESTOCK

OW191332 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Favorable conditions this winter in most of the country's regions, selfless and purposeful work of cattle breeders and organizational work of the party and state organizations are the main reasons for the successes achieved by the leading branch of the country's agriculture in the first quarter of the year.

Wintering of livestock is completed. Over 24 million head of livestock were wintered in 35,000 barns. Livestock losses were reduced by 2.5 times compared to the preceeding winter losses. This is an indication of the effectiveness of the measures for consolidating the livestock industry.

Now, at the height of mass livestock breeding, as reported by the MPR Central Statistical Administration, 47 percent of offspring-bearing livestock have given birth by 1 April 1982. Now over 5.3 million head of offspring, which is almost 112,000 head more than in the corresponding period of last year, are being successfully reared. Farms of Ubsa-Nurskiy, Dundgobi and Ubur Hangayskiy Aymags, where the offspring survival percentage is the highest, are confidently in the vanguard of this most important agricultural campaign.

AUXILIARY FARMS INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

OW221308 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The MPR party and government attach great importance to further developing in the country's auxiliary farms as an important source of increasing food resources. The state gives labor collectives all possible assistance to acquire auxiliary farms, such as supplying machinery and fertilizers, providing land and qualified personnel.

As a result of these and other measures, over 250 MPR agricultural cooperatives, state farms, industrial enterprises and economic organizations are now utilizing the fruits of their auxiliary farms. Nearly 80,000 head of livestock and pigs and 670 hectares of land under cultivation are at their disposal. Production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural products in auxiliary farms is increasing year after year.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE OUTGOING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

OW190109 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1932 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Apr (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received J. Szerencses, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home.

During the meeting J. Szerencses was awarded the Polar Star Order, with which he was decorated by order of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium for his contribution to the cause of developing and consolidating fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries. T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Bandzar, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, were present at the meeting.

On the same day the Hungarian ambassador was received by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

FRENCH WRITER INTERVIEWS KHMER ROUGE OFFICIALS

PM141453 [Editorial Report] Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French on 5 and 6 April 1982, carries a 5,000-word, two-part Jean-Lous Morillon article on his recent stay with the Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Kampuchea. In part I he describes his visit to Phum Thmei, the Khmer Rouge's "temporary capital," and to the hospital there where he saw "three victims of the merciless chemical war being waged by the Vietnamese in violation of international conventions, who told of the effects of an enemy raid in the Pailin region 26 and 27 February. During that attack, followed by several others in the past few weeks, 183 Khmer Rouge were seriously injured, and 3 died. 'The aircraft flew over us. They poured out a cloud of yellow rain. A minute later we began to feel our eyes and noses burning and had a feeling of suffocation. People suffered internal hemorrhaging and their urine was mixed with blood.'" Morillon goes one to say that in Sivouth, a Khmer Rouge official from the Foreign Ministry, showed him "a gas mask recently captured from a Vietnamese unit. The Soviet star decorated the air filter. Indeed the Vietnamese have good reason to take precautions before entering zones cleared of all human life by their gas, or to protect themselves against head winds blowing back toxic fumes." Morillon concludes the first part of his article by discussing reports of desertions from and low moral in the Vietnamese Army.

In part II Morillon reports on a conversation he had with Khmer Rouge Social Action Minister Ieng Thirith, wife of Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, who admitted to him: "Yes, we made mistakes. We wanted to move too quickly to become stronger because we knew the Vietnamese intended to engulf us. We believed the whole world was against us and we became too isolated. But how can people imagine that we filled the skeleton-filled graveyards displayed by the Vietnamese 6 months after their invasion. It is they who want to exterminate the Khmer people." Ieng Thirith reportedly said: "We have changed completely. The West thinks: 'They are born communists. How can they change?' And yet people must believe us. We are sincere. Nothing remains of the communist system among us. The party has been dissolved and its principles abandoned. We have restored religious beliefs, private property and individual freedoms.... We must not be called Khmer Rouge. That is very pejorative. We are Democratic Kampuchea's fighters." Ieng Thirith claimed in conclusion: "The Americans now realize that we want to stop Soviet expansionism in Asia and they have given us the assurance that we could keep our UN seat in 1982."

VODK REPORTS RESULTS OF BATTLES IN VARIOUS AREAS

Sisophon-South

BK181413 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Last March our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-South of route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 457 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 469 others for a total of 926 casualties. Among those killed was a senior lieutenant.

Our comrades in arms destroyed 8 tanks, 3 vehicles, 2 60-mm mortars, 2 Goryunov's 6 B-40's and B-41's, 44 AK's, 8 military barracks, 12 trenches, an ammunition depot and a quantity of material.

They cut 98 sections of the Vietnamese enemies' supply lines for a total of 1,005 meters and 4 bridges for a total of 75 meters.

Our comrades in arms seized a pistol, a Goryunov, 7 B-40's and B-41's, an M-79, 15 AK's, a C-25 radio, 7 B-40 rockets, 7 M-79 grenades, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 handgrenades, 32 landmines, 8 AK clips, a gas mask and a quantity of material. They cut 4,500 meters of telephone wire.

Concurrently, our comrades in arms smashed and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position and a Vietnamese company of intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 500,000 new spikes, dug 550 new punji pitfalls and set up 280 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-South of route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield!

Chhep-Thalabarivat

BK211010 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield killed 382 Vietnamese aggressor troops -- including a member of the provincial committee and an expert -- and wounded 492 others for a total of 874 enemy casualties. They destroyed five trucks, three motor boats, a pistol, two B-40's, two AK's, a carbine, nine military barracks, a 3-meter-long bridge and a quantity of materiel. They routed six intervention units of the Vietnamese enemy -- a battalion-size, three company-size and two platoon-size units.

In the production of primitive weapons, they made and planted 600,000 new punji stakes, dug 940 punji pitfalls and set 240 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield!

Choa Khsan

BK200341 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms on the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield killed 191 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 209 others for a total of 400 enemy casualties. Among those killed were two platoon commanders and a company commander. They destroyed 5 trucks, 4 B-40's, a B-41, a RPD, an M-79, 7 AK's, 3 AR-15's a [name indistinct], 4 C-25 radio sets, a telephone set, 26 military barracks, 2 trenches, 4 stretches of road for a total of 150 meters and a quantity of war materiel. They seized a B-40, an AK, an AR-14, a carbine, 3 DK-75 rounds, 7 M-79 grenades, 350 rounds of AK ammunition, 4 Claymore mines, a tape recorder, 400 meters of telephone cable and a quantity of materiel. They routed a company-size and five platoon-size intervention units, crushed a platoon-size independent position and liberated a village from the Vietnamese enemy.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 248,000 new punji stakes, dug 256 punji pitfalls and set 100 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefields!

Siem Reap-Route 6

BK201009 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 234 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 252 others for a total of 486 enemy casualties.

Among those killed was a company commander. They sank 15 vessels, and destroyed 2 S-40's, an RPD, 7 AK's, a C-25 radio set, 4 military barracks, 2 trenches and a quantity of materiel. They seized a pistol, 2 12.7-mm machineguns, 3 B-40's, 10 AK's, 3 SKS's, 4 AR-15's, 6 DK-82 shells, 20 rounds of 60-mm mortar, 4 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 13,000 rounds and 3 crates of AK ammunition, 2 C-25 radio sets, 2 telephone sets, 70 rucksacks and 13,000 meters of telephone cable and cut off 2 bridges on route 6 for a total of 27 meters. They routed four Vietnamese intervention units -- 2 battalion-size, a company-size and a platoon-size -- and liberated 6 Vietnamese independent positions -- a regiment-size, a company-size and 4 platoon size positions.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 78,600 new punji stakes, dug 300 punji pitfalls and set 200 automatic bows.

Long live the valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield!

VODK REPORTS DEGA-FULRO ATTACKS FOR JANUARY

Ban Me Thuot

BK221119 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a report on the activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 3 January, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan forces at the position west of (Don Juol Khlea) hamlet, killing 10, wounding 5 and seizing 3 AK's, an M-79, an AR-15 and 100 rounds of ammunition. On 6 January, they ambushed a Vietnamese platoon on the road to (Buon Su) and (Buon Don), killing 7, wounding 3 and seizing 4 AK's, an M-79, an AR-15, a 60-mm mortar and 500 rounds of ammunition. On 12 and 13 January, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan forces near (Teak Trang) hamlet and on the (Ea Masuy) road, killing 12, wounding 3 and seizing 7 AK's, 3 M-79's, an AR-15, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 M-79 grenades, 30 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, a wristwatch and 5 knapsacks. On 15 January, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan forces at (Buon Tal) plantation, killing 5, wounding another and seizing a B-40, an M-79, an AK, 150 rounds of AK ammunition and some materiel.

Kon Tum

BK211008 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a report on the activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Kon Tum battlefield:

On 20 January 1982, they ambushed a Vietnamese company unit at Kon Tum, killing 15 enemy troops, wounding 2 others and seizing 6 AK's, an M-79, a B-40, 170 B-40 rockets, 2 C-25 radio sets, 2 wristwatches and 5 rucksacks.

On 25 January they ambushed a Vietnamese enemy's truck moving on route 21 from Nha Trang to (Dac Kok) hill, destroying the truck, killing 20 enemy troops and seizing 8 AK's, an AR-15, a B-40, a 60-mm mortar and 395 rounds.

In sum, on the Kon Tum battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 37 Vietnamese Le Duan troops, destroyed a truck and seized a 60-mm mortar, 2 B-40's, an M-79, 14 AK's, an AR-15, 2 C-25 radio sets and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Dac Lac

BK200943 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a report on the activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Dac Lac battlefield:

On 7 and 11 January 1982, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops near (Kah Ea Mun) hamlet and near a plantation in (Buon Kra Voul) hamlet, killing 13 enemy troops, wounding 19 others and seizing 9 AK's, an M-69, 5 AR-15's, 352 AK rounds, 9 M-79 grenades, 375 AR-15 rounds, a rucksack and a quantity of materiel.

On 17 and 20 January, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops near (Buon Yim Neang) hamlet and ambushed enemy vehicles on route 20-(Dai Bac) road, killing 19 enemy troops, wounding 19 others, destroying 2 vehicles and seizing 10 AK's, 235 AK rounds and a quantity of medicine.

On 25 and 27 January, they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Tu Teak Don) to (Phleng) hamlet and attacked them at (Buon Khlong Khlea) hamlet, killing 4 enemy troops, wounding 3 others and seizing 2 M-16's, 2 AK's, 200 M-16 rounds and a file of documents.

On 30 January, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at an area 5 km east of Dac Lac provincial town, killing an enemy troop, wounding two others and seizing a rucksack and a quantity of materiel.

In sum, on the Dac Lac battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 70 Vietnamese Le Duan troops, destroyed 2 vehicles and seized 21 AK's, an M-79, 5 AR-15's, 2 M-16's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Kon Tum 2 Jan

BK200350 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a report on activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Kon Tum battlefield.

On 3 January 1982, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at a position 2 km from Kon Tum, killing 4 enemy troops, wounding 5 others, destroying a warehouse and seizing 3 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 2 M-79's and 350 M-79 grenades. On 7 and 9 January, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from Kon Tum to (Ta Vien) and ambushed enemy trucks moving in area north of route 9, killing 10 enemy troops, wounding 6 others, destroying a truck and seizing 4 AK's, 8 AR-15's, 260 AR-15 rounds and 2 wristwatches. On 12, 16 and 21 January, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Iek Krea) to (Iek Tho), at (EA Kao Lay) and at an area near (Son Ne) road, killing 5 enemy troops, wounding 2 others and seizing 2 B-40's, 2 AK's, an AK-54 and 130 rounds.

In summary, on the Kon Tum battlefield the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 32 Vietnamese Le Duan troops; destroyed a truck and a warehouse; and seized 2 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 9 AK's, an AK-54, 10 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

VODK REPORTS LNLF 5 APR VIETNAMESE AMBUSH

BK181430 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a report on the struggle in Laos: On 5 April, the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese trucks moving from (Moung Mun) to (Po) village, Champassak district. Four trucks were destroyed in place. Fourteen Vietnamese enemies were killed and 24 others were wounded for a total of 38 casualties.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES AFTER VISIT 22 APR

BK221336 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and defense minister, who headed a CSSR military delegation that visited our country, left for home on the morning of 22 April after ending a 3-day official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPDR Ministry of National Defense.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and director of the LPLA General Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and deputy chief of the LPLA General Staff and senior and intermediate-level officers of the three departments of the National Defense Ministry.

Comrade Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, Comrade Col Stanislav Asiminov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy and Comrade Lt Col Tran Kim Thuy, vice military attache of the SRV to Laos, were also on hand at the airport to see the delegation off.

BRIEFS

AID FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES -- Vientiane, 21 Apr (KPL) -- Over 10 tons of food and other consumer goods were presented to Laos on April 19 and 20. The goods are to be used at the forthcoming 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Among the donors are the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Democratic Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. The handover ceremony was conducted in the presence of Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, minister to the premier's office, head of the party CC's office and of the Council of Ministers' office, and ambassadors of the said countries to Laos. Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, on this occasion, thanked the parties and governments of the said countries for their past and present assistances to the Lao revolution [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 21 Apr 82 BK]

PRESS REACTION TO U.S. BASE REACTIVATION

BK231010 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies -- MATUPHUM and MATICHON -- on 22 April carry editorials commenting on the possibility of the United States' being allowed to reactivate its former military bases in Thailand and the Thai Government's attitude toward this matter.

MATUPHUM's editorial, "We Have Our Own Armed Forces," quotes U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean as saying in Honolulu recently that the United States is interested in reopening its former military bases in Thailand for use in Southeast Asia -- although not against Kampuchea -- and cites reaction from the Thai Foreign Ministry when the ministry's spokesman, Chet Sucharitkun, said that "Thailand has no policy of allowing any foreign troops to be stationed in its territory."

The paper says: "We resolutely support the foreign ministry spokesman's statement, although the United States has not yet brought this matter up officially. We believe that our policy of no foreign military bases in our country should be strictly implemented regardless of pressure from any side." The editorial concludes by saying: "No independent and fully sovereign state has ever allowed foreign troops or military bases to be in its territory for any purpose."

MATICHON's editorial, "The U.S. Military Bases; A Test of Our Reaction?", notes: "It has been learned with pleasure that the Thai side -- officials of the Foreign Ministry and the army commander -- has denied the report on the reopening of former U.S. military bases in Thailand, which has been periodically mentioned during outbreaks of crises in various regions of the world." The paper reveals that the AP report on the U.S. ambassador's statement had been denied by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok as inaccurate.

The paper hails the Thai Government for its prompt reaction in connection with the AP report and says: "The most appropriate course of action for Thailand is to continue its policy of not allowing any foreign military bases to be in its territory because the presence of foreign military bases can create suspicion between Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, AP should clarify the matter by saying whether the U.S. Ambassador had made such a statement or not, or whether it was just a mistake by its correspondent."

ARMY ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVE RESULTS REPORTED

BK230133 Bangkok POST in English 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Suppression drives staged by the Third Army region against communist insurgents in the north during the past 4 months have produced satisfactory results, according to the Supreme Command.

About 1,500 and 800 communist insurgents from Chiang Rai and Phayao Provinces, respectively, surrendered to authorities and a large amount of arms and ammunition have been seized, the supreme Command said.

During the 4-month effort to suppress communists in five areas in the north, 16 insurgents were killed, 31 wounded, 22 arrested and 1,837 insurgents surrendered. Among the large amount of weapons seized were assorted arms, ammunition, and war equipment, plus a large quantity of medicine and food supplies, a radio station and communist documents.

Of the five communist-infested areas, the supreme command disclosed that the army was most successful in the area of Chiang Rai and Phayao Provinces. The communists' camps at Doi Yao and Doi Phamon in Chiang Khong and Thoeng districts in Chiang Rai were destroyed. The Supreme Command also added that the communist base at Doi Phachi was later destroyed and occupied by troops of the Third Army region.

The suppression drive against the insurgents in the other four communist-infested areas also met with some success where there were sporadic clashes between the army and the insurgents. In addition, the Third Army region with the cooperation of other government officials, waged many political campaigns among the local villages to counter communist infiltration and influence in the area. According to the Supreme Command, 236 villages around the area have been instructed and trained in the local self-defence volunteer programme.

The Third Army region has also participated in the local development for promoting security projects. The supreme command pointed out that at present there are six such development projects of which five have been 65 percent completed. The project involving Ban Bo Khiao in Nan Province was under a research study, the Supreme Command said.

ARMY OFFICIAL: SRV GAS MASKS CONFIRM CBW REPORTS

BK231008 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Press statement given by Director of the Supreme Command Information Office Lt Gen Som Khattaphan on 22 April -- recorded]

[Text] Our policy is an impartial one. Our country is open for the UN and other charity organizations to carry out humanitarian operations along the border. If we used them [toxins], it would be known to all those people. Our border areas are accessible to foreign and local journalists who have made frequent visits to these areas.

Previously we had no knowledge of Vietnam's having gas masks, but as a result of the 2-3 April incident in which Vietnamese forces intruded into Ban Khao Din in Khao Saraphi area, our forces successfully repulsed foreigners and captured gas masks left by them. The 9th Army Division has already made a statement about them, and I myself planned to get those masks to demonstrate them to you. Anyway, the fact that they are using gas masks confirmed the reports by the United States and the evidence sent to Australia by Lao resistance forces that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side is waging chemical warfare. Previous reports, however, stressed the use of poisons against the Mong people in Laos. Since we have now found gas masks being used in the Phnum Malai area, I assume that the gas masks are for their own protection against chemicals being used in mopping-up operations against their enemy. If they wage chemical warfare, they must have gas masks. Otherwise they will be victims of their own weapons.

CZECHOSLOVAK DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR ARRIVES

OW221612 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 22 -- A high-ranking military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by General Engineer Martin Dzur, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and minister of national defence, arrived here today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence.

At 12:30 hrs the motorcade carrying the delegation from the Hanoi International Airport to the town drove up in front of the Defence Ministry guest house. As they got out of the cars, the Czechoslovak guests were warmly embraced by General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of defence, General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau and head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army and Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the V.P.A. After reviewing the guard of honour, General Martin Dzur was presented with a bouquet by a woman soldier.

General Van Tien Dung introduced the welcoming high-ranking officers to the Czechoslovak delegate, who warmly shook hands with them and returned greetings to the other well-wishers. Among those welcoming the delegation were also Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, Dang Duc Loc, vice chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, Colonel Pravomil Resch, military attache, and other officials of the Czechoslovak embassy.

Soon after its arrival, the delegation was cordially received by General Van Tien Dung, General Chu Huy Man, Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan and other senior officers of the Defence Ministry, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Hanoi People's Committee.

The Defence Ministry gave a reception here this evening in honour of the delegation. Speaking on this occasion General Van Tien Dung hailed the big achievements recorded by the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction and the important role played by the Czechoslovak People's Army. He expressed gratitude for the strong support and wholehearted assistance given by the party, government, people and army of Czechoslovakia to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause in the past and at present.

The delegation's current visit to Vietnam will strengthen further the time-honoured friendship between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia which were fostered by the late Presidents Ho Chi Minh and Klement Gottwald, he said.

In reply General Martin Dzur said: "Although our two countries are far from each other geographically, Czechoslovakia is deeply aware of Vietnam's history of struggle for national liberation, independence and freedom. We express our admiration and love for the entire Vietnamese people". The general wished the Vietnamese armed forces still greater successes in socialist construction and national defence, as well as in the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the recent Fifth Congress of the C.P.V.

On the same day the military delegation visited the army museum.

PARTY HISTORY REVIEWED ON EVE OF LPRP CONGRESS

BK231028 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] To greet the forthcoming Third National LPRP Congress, VNA recently carried a commentary entitled: "The LPRP, Political Party of the Working Class."

The commentary says: The Indochinese Communist Party at its second congress in February 1951 decided to split itself into three parties, one for each Indochinese country. Five years later, on 22 March 1955, a group of official representatives -- representing members of the Lao Communist Party who were performing their tasks or fighting in various battlefields in areas from the northern to the southern parts of Laos -- held a congress to establish the LPRP.

After reviewing the glorious revolutionary struggle stages of the LPRP to triumphantly fulfill the resolutions of its first and second congresses, the commentary adds: Under the LPRP's clear-sighted and capable leadership, the Lao people have scored great achievements in their nationalist revolution by defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, overthrowing the reactionary regime and establishing the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Since liberation the LPRP has led the Lao people through numerous difficult stages to great and comprehensive victories in socialist transformation, economic building and cultural development. The Lao people have foiled all of the acts of sabotage and armed provocations by the Beijing reactionaries and expansionists and other reactionary forces, thereby defending Lao independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Embarking on the new stage of national building and defense, the LPRP has decided to hold its third national congress.

CORRECTION TO PHAM VAN DONG VCP CONGRESS REPORT

The item headlined "Additions to Pham Van Dong VCP Congress Report," subheaded "Part II," published in the 22 April DAILY REPORT, page K 7, should have noted that the earlier account of this part of this report was submitted in the 7 April DAILY REPORT, page K 4.

ADDITIONS TO 27 MAR VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT

The following additions and clarifications in the VCP Central Committee Political Report presented by VCP Central Committee Council secretary Le Duan at the Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March in Hanoi, published as a supplement to the DAILY REPORT on 9 April, were supplied by Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese of 28 and 29 March:

On page 30, the third paragraph, from the end of the fifth line, should read: "... inexhaustible source of replenishment for our new...," changing "nutrition" to "replenishment."

Page 46, from the end of the penultimate line of the penultimate paragraph, should read: "...the more clearly manifested in the life and going deeper and deeper into the sentiments of each of our peoples.

"The special Vietnam-Lao-Kampuchean relationship is a law of development of the revolution in the three countries, a matter of life or death for the future of the three peoples. From generation to generation, our people must maintain the wholesome friendship and the tradition of solidarity among the three peoples, constantly consolidate and strengthen the special relation and militant alliance among the three countries, and display a determination to defeat all the plots...," rephrasing.

On page 54 the penultimate line of the second complete paragraph should read: "...the tendency to lay one-sided emphasis either...," adding "lay".

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS TO LE DUC THO REPORT

Part I

The following addition to the item headlined "Le Duc Tho Address to Fifth VCP Congress, Part I," published in the 8 April DAILY REPORT on page K 1, was supplied from the publication of the report on party building presented by VCP Central Committee Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress in Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese published on 31 March and 1 April.

On page K 2, the fifth line of the penultimate paragraph should read: "...society more beautiful. (Footnote -- Resolution of the party Central Committee's Fourth Pelnum No 10-NQ/TW) In the face of aggression...," adding footnote.

Part II

The following additions and corrections to the item headlined "Le Duc Tho Address to VCP Congress, Part II," published in the 9 April DAILY REPORT on page K 1, were supplied from the publication of the report in Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 31 March and 1 April.

On page K 1, the item should begin: "[Text] Part Two

"Specific Tasks and Policies Aimed at Enhancing the Party's Leadership and Fighting Capacity Qualitatively

"I. Strengthen the ideological...," supplying additional heading

On page K 3, the fifth paragraph, from the end of the first line, should read: "...small producers and nonproletarian people -- such as...," changing "nonproductive" to "non-proletarian".

On the same page, line five of the sixth paragraph should read: "...people who are inclined to fail...," deleting "slightly."

On page K 4, the fifth paragraph, from the fifth line, should read: "...understand collective mastery haphazardly and fail to perceive the link between interests and obligations and consequently stress only one of these two aspects. We also either fail to see the need for close coordination among various echelons in exercising mastery, thus leading to bureaucratic centralism, egoism or departmentalism; or fail to realize the relationship between collective mastery and proletarian dictatorship and consequently set these two aspects in opposition to each other.

"We should also...," providing variant phrasing and additional words, picking up line one of the sixth paragraph.

Part II, Continuation

The following corrections to the item headlined "Materials on Fifth VCP National Congress," and subtitled "Le Duc Tho Report, Part II," published on page K 4 of the 13 April DAILY REPORT were supplied from Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 31 March and L April.

On page K 4, the item should begin: "[Text] II. Perfect the Party...," deleting the editorial notation.

On page K 5 the last line of the sixth paragraph should read: "...down by the party. "The state's managerial...," changing "state" to "party."

On page K 10, the penultimate line of the second paragraph should read: "...and more than 62 percent of the...," changing "82" to "62."

Part II, Conclusion

The following additions to the item headlined "Materials on Fifth VCP National Congress," and subtitled "Le Duc Tho Report, Part II," published on page K 4 of the 14 April DAILY REPORT were supplied from Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 31 March and 1 April.

On page K 4, the first line of the second paragraph should read: "...has 1,727,784 members. (Footnote -- As of December 1981) This membership includes outstanding...," adding footnote.

On page K 6, there should be an additional paragraph inserted following the third paragraph: "...qualified for this.

"It is necessary to set a pattern for work related to party development and to link the preparation of programs and plans with efforts to improve the training qualities, activities and operations of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

"To enhance the...," picking the first line of the fourth paragraph.

On page K 8, the last paragraph, from the end of the second line, should read: "...and professional criteria and leadership skills. The results of...," adding "and leadership skills."

On page K 9, the penultimate line of the second paragraph should read: "putting the particular interests of one's own locality ahead of...," adding "particular" and deleting "department and."

PHAM HUNG REPORT AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK211700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 82 pp 7, 8

[Report presented by VCP Political Bureau member and SRV Interior Minister Pham Hung, representative of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization, at the Fifth VCP Congress on 28 March in Hanoi]

[Text] The party Central Committee has presented before the congress reports having a deep Marxist-Leninist character that comprehensively review our people's efforts to build socialism and defend the fatherland since the fourth party congress, clearly analyze the characteristics of the present stage, draw accurate conclusions and set forth strategic revolutionary tasks, and define the major policies and measures in the socioeconomic, national defense, security and party-building fields. I agree totally with these reports.

In these glorious moments of this party congress, we call to our minds with deep gratitude venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh who painstakingly built, trained and forged our party, our people of various nationalities, our army, our security forces and the various economic, cultural and social sectors, instilling in them the spirit of unity and revolutionary offensive for the independence and freedom of the fatherland. Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

The past 5 years have been a period in which our people -- under the clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Comrade Le Duan -- recorded very glorious success and created great capabilities in the cause of advancing the entire country to socialism and defending firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Based on a scientific analysis of the domestic and international situation, the party Central Committee has asserted in its political report: "Our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in hand with the U.S. imperialists, and at the same time, to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression initiated by the enemy."

This situation requires that our entire party, army and people vigorously build the country to make it stable and strong in the economic, national defense and security fields; improve the people's material and cultural life; and at the same time, uphold vigilance with the determination to defeat the kind of multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and stand ready to fight victoriously if the enemy recklessly starts a large-scale war of aggression.

After going through various stages of revolutionary struggle under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the Vietnamese nation has gained complete independence and freedom and the Vietnamese fatherland has been totally reunified. The people throughout our country are now embarking on a broad struggle for socialist transformation and socialist construction in order to triumph over poverty and backwardness and advance step by step, alongside the vanguard nations of the world, on the path of the socialist revolution. Our revolutionary cause, however, is being carried on amid many very complex developments in the world situation.

The struggle between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces on a worldwide scale has continued in a very fierce and intense manner. The three revolutionary currents have unceasingly grown bigger and stronger and are now on the offensive. The socialist system -- with the Soviet Union as its pillar -- has been constantly consolidated and developed; it is generating a decisive impact on the developmental trend of the epoch and serves as an impregnable fortress and a reliable support for various nations in their revolutionary struggle. In spite of the very complex developments of the situation and the extreme tension and unrest in many regions, the socialist community and the revolutionary forces in the world are vigorously developing their capability for defending and preserving peace. Imperialism, which is growing ever weaker and being caught ever deeper in an ever-worsening general crisis, has been driven back from one position to another. In this predicament, imperialism -- headed by U.S. imperialism -- is intensively colluding with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and international reactionary forces to launch frenzied counterattacks against the revolutionary movement, chiefly against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. In Southeast Asia, the enemies are directing the spearhead at Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese revolution. They hold that an independent, unified, prosperous and powerful socialist Vietnam with a genuine Marxist-Leninist line is a great danger and obstacle to their expansionist and hegemonist schemes against Southeast Asia.

Following their defeats in the wars of aggression on our country's southwestern and northern borders, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have further intensified their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. On the one hand, they have continued to dispatch troops close to our country's northern border and start armed conflicts in many areas in an attempt to nibble at our lands, maintain constant tension along the border and create the dangerous possibility of a war of aggression conducted on different scales. On the other hand, they have tried persistently to undermine our people's efforts to build socialism by intensively conducting sabotage activities against our country in many fields, from many directions, in many forms and with many extremely perfidious and cunning maneuvers, in a bid to upset our country's political, economic and social situation, weaken us, incite rebellions and invade our country when the opportunity presents itself.

They have stepped up the sending of spies, scouts and commandos across the border or from the sea into our country to gather intelligence, infiltrate and sabotage our ranks from within, establish contact with and rally reactionary forces at home, organize sabotage activities and plot rebellious and subversive schemes.

They have frenziedly escalated the psychological war with the aim of destroying our people's morale, ideology, confidence and spirit of revolutionary struggle, undermining the great national unity bloc and distorting and criticizing party and state viewpoints and policies. Through these means they hope to paralyze our revolutionary spirit and spread a feeling of dissatisfaction among our people in an attempt to create a volatile poltiical situation.

They have striven to distort and falsify the truth; exaggerate the difficulties facing our economy and life; and at the same time, engineer cases involving the destruction of machinery, arson and losses in production and organize smuggling, speculative, hoarding and money and market-manipulating activities in a bid to aggravate further the difficulties facing our people's economy and life and obstruct our efforts to build and develop the national economy.

The enemy has, through the use of different maneuvers, introduced into our country various types of reactionary and decadent cultural works and promoted a debauched lifestyle, especially among the youths and teenagers, in a plot to create a group of selfish and lazy people given to hedonism.

They have also enticed people to flee abroad or have used them, through coercion or persuasion, as its henchmen to oppose the Vietnamese revolution. It has also sought by every means to take advantage of and encourage diehard hooligans, professional thugs and other social dregs -- vestiges of the exploitative ownership system of old and new colonialism -- in an attempt to sabotage the economy and undermine social order.

The negative aspects and weaknesses in economic and social activities, coupled with the existence of a number of degraded, decadent and arrogant elements who abuse authority and engage in under-the-counter dealings or theft and bribery in state organs in different forms and on different scales, are all aiding the enemy in undermining our people's independent, free, plentiful and happy life.

In the international arena, the enemy is trying every means possible to isolate our country from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, other members of the socialist community and other countries in the world.

All of this shows that the enemy is very perfidious and it will not spare any maneuver, any form or any chance to counter the revolution in Vietnam, as well as in Laos and Kampuchea, in an attempt to realize its expansionist and hegemonist dream in Southeast Asia. This perfidious scheme is part of its counterrevolutionary global strategy against socialism, national independence and world peace.

Therefore, defeating the kind of multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces is an extremely important task of the socialist revolution in our country. It is also as extremely pressing political task of our entire party, people and army in the new stage of the revolution.

Only by frustrating the enemy's multisided war of sabotage will be be able to create stable conditions for carrying out economic development; building the material and technical bases of socialism; accelerating production; stabilizing and gradually improving the people's livelihood; and strengthening our potential in terms of our economy, national defense and security. Moreover, to frustrate the enemy's multisided war of sabotage means to take the initiative in preventing and repelling their attempt to wage another war of aggression while actively maintaining a high degree of combat readiness to cope with the situation in which the enemy could recklessly launch a large-scale war of aggression.

From this conception, we can see clearly that it is necessary to achieve close coordination between economic development and the consolidation of national defense and security, and that it is also necessary to closely combine the consolidation of national defense with the effort to safeguard political security and maintain social order and safety. Through this process, we can understand even more profoundly the close relationship between the two strategic tasks -- to build socialism successfully and to stand ready for combat to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

The struggle to frustrate the multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists is an extremely difficult, complex, decisive and protracted revolutionary struggle.

If we want to be victorious in this struggle, it is necessary for our entire party, people and army to carry out our work in all fields intensively, comprehensively and simultaneously while expanding the responsibility of all echelons and sectors from the central to the grassroots levels under the unified and centralized leadership of various party committee echelons.

Efforts must be made to ensure that our cadres, party members and people -- especially our key and leading cadres in all sectors, localities and establishments -- maintain vigilance against our direct and dangerous enemy without the least amount of vagueness or neglect and understand their sinister and perfidious schemes and acts clearly.

This is aimed at enhancing their socialist patriotism and instilling in them a profound hatred for the enemy, with political sensitivity and a strong reaction so they can promptly prevent and smash all sabotage tricks by the enemy.

It is necessary to develop and protect the structure of the party organizations and administration at all levels as well as that of the mass organizations in such a way as to make them truly pure and firm and enable them to maintain solidarity and achieve unanimity of views on the basis of the party and state lines and policies; step up indoctrination activities in order to improve the revolutionary quality of the cadres, party members and youth union and women's union members, with special attention given to educationg and fostering youths and teenagers; and resolutely overcome all manifestations indicating a decline in our political quality while carrying out the struggle against all manifestations of negativism among all organs, enterprises and mass organizations and in society along with the struggle against the enemy's sabotage activities.

Efforts must be made to strengthen the socialist legal system, ensure the people's right to collective mastery, and conduct social management in accordance with the laws provided for both political and economic affairs so as to be able to struggle against all counterrevolutionary activities and other crimes effectively, thus safeguarding the party, administration and socialist property as well as protecting the lives, property and legitimate rights of the people. It is necessary to conduct regular disseminations and explanations on the socialist legal system among the people of all strata so as to make it possible for every citizen to abide by the law voluntarily and to struggle for the preservation of this legal system. We should learn to grasp V.I. Lenin's teaching that "whenever the law is slightly violated and whenever social order in the Soviet Union is slightly disrupted, there is always a gap from which opponents of the working people will profit." In view of this, efforts must be made to consolidate and strengthen all organs of control -- tribunal, justice and inspection -- while establishing a close relationship and coordination among the people's control, people's court, justice, inspection, and people's security sectors.

Led by the party and managed by the administration, we must establish and develop the laboring people's collective mastery in various economic establishments, enterprises, cooperatives and production collectives. We must link the formulation of production plans with the protection of production. We must develop the strength of the political, economic, cultural and social sectors and of the mass organizations of various levels. With the People's Security Forces and the People's Armed Forces serving as a foundation, we must develop the combined strength of strategies in national defense and people's security in all areas throughout the country -- from the frontiers to jungles, mountains, and coastal, rural and urban areas. We must promptly detect and suppress espionage and reactionary organizations; prevent enemy agents from infiltrating into our ranks; stop the people from fleeing abroad; do away with reactionary and decadent culture; track down aggressive rascals and hooligans and professional profiteers and smugglers; eliminate other social vices; maintain internal security; oppose negativism; safeguard socialist property and the people's lives; and thwart all of the enemy's counterrevolutionary moves. This is a comprehensive revolutionary struggle which is complex and full of difficulties and which requires that we must prepare specific plans for each particular task in the political, economic and social security fields. Such plans must be studied and implemented by various echelons down to the grassroots level. Led by various party committee echelons, we must create for ourselves an invincible strength to frustrate all of the enemy's sabotage and aggressive schemes, firmly protect independence, freedom and happiness for the people, and ensure the successful implementation of all socialist revolutionary tasks laid down by the fifth party congress.

In order to constantly improve political and ideological knowledge and organizational qualities, we must continue to struggle to carry out successfully the movement to "develop the fine character and improve the fighting strength of the people's Armed Forces" in the People's Army along with the movement to "build a clean and steadfast People's Security Force and step up the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security in the new situation" in the People's Security Force. We must constantly develop the tradition of militant solidarity between these two essential forces of the proletarian dictatorship.

We highly praise the great contributions to the struggle to build socialism, maintain political security and social order and safety and defend the fatherland made by the mass movement for the defense of the fatherland's security, by various people's security organizations, by self-defense militia forces, and by the many semiprofessional security guard units in the border and coastal areas, on offshore islands, in the rural and urban areas and in various public organs, enterprises and cooperatives.

We highly acclaim the many successes of various movements -- such as the "three-volunteers movement for collective mastery" among youths, the "new women's movement for national construction and defense" among women, the movement to "emulate in productive labor and in the practice of thrift" among office and manual workers and others -- initiated by various sectors and localities. These movements have, in the past, greatly contributed to the cause of socialist construction and national defense as well as to the struggle against the enemy's multisided war of sabotage, and will certainly be able to score still greater successes in the coming period as anticipated in the political report presented at the fifth party congress.

We must step up building the party, the administration, and various mass organizations (trade unions, youth unions and women's associations) so that they can become clean and steadfast. We must enhance socialist legislation, develop the laboring people's collective mastery, and launch an emulation movement to implement the Third 5-Year 1981-85 State Plan and especially the 1982 State Plan. By so doing, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and score new successes in developing production, stabilizing and gradually improving the people's livelihood, strengthening national defense and security, and defending the fatherland.

We must evaluate the situation, recognize the enemy and determine orientations and tasks for advancement in accordance with the resolutions of the congress. Every patriotic and socialism-loving Vietnamese must translate his feelings into concrete revolutionary actions. We must vigorously develop those new positive factors which have already emerged, along with efforts to improve organizational measures and incite an attitude of working more closely to the grassroots level. By changing the economic management mechanism to suit the practical situation, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and score new successes in socialist transformation and construction in our country; and to defeat the enemy's multisided war of sabotage.

With a profound confidence and a determination to struggle persistently to implement the resolutions of the fifth national party congress in a successful manner, I wish all comrade delegates to the congress and all distinguished guests good health and still greater successes.

All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness! Long live the glorious Vietnamese Communist Party! Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

LE VAN LUONG REPORT AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK210500 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 82, p 2

[Report by Le Van Luong, head of Hanoi Municipality party organization delegation to the Fifth VCP Congress]

[Text] Following the fourth nationwide party congress, in an atmosphere of seething emulation among the people who were struggling to implement the congress resolutions, the working class, the collectivized peasants, the socialist intellectuals and the laboring people of all strata in the capital stirred up a movement to emulate in production and thrift, a labor movement to build the capital and a movement to build a civilized lifestyle and new cultural families. In light of the lines of socialist revolution and economic construction mapped out by the congress in the party Central Committee resolutions, we have scored achievements in several fields to develop the capital.

The party organization and people in the capital have struggled to overcome difficulties and develop industrial and handicrafts production. Consumer and export goods industries have developed well, strengthening the production force. Many central and local state-run factories and many handicraft and artisan industry cooperatives and production units have expanded. Such advanced models as the tool and equipment factory No 1, the Thong Nhat electromechanical plant and the Dong Da carpet weaving cooperative have appeared. Their valuable experiences lie in the fact that they know how to develop socialist collective mastery and creative dynamism by continuously accelerating the movement to promote initiative in improving technical work, increasing the quality of products and manufacturing new items. They have improved management, increased exports so as to be able to import more raw materials and correctly combined the three interests, thus promoting the workers' productive zeal.

Many efforts have been made in agriculture: The food belt and some areas for industrial crops are being formed, while the volume of vegetable, meat, fish and eggs supplied to the urban people has increased. Handicrafts in some districts have developed well, accounting for 50 percent of the agroindustrial output value. The productive labor movement in agriculture has developed vividly since the party Secretariat directive on contracts for finished products with groups of workers an individual workers was implemented.

The cooperatives of Yen So (Thanh Tri), Song Phuong (Dan Phuong), Yen So (Hoai Duc) and Duong Lam (Ba Vi) are good production and management units.

The new Hanoi economic zone in Lam Dong Province has been established and production has begun to stabilize gradually and improve the people's livelihood.

The plan for improving and developing the capital has been approved by the political bureau and government. This is a project of great importance and a project of friendship and cooperation which has received valuable Soviet assistance. At a time when the country is still rife with difficulties, the state is constantly paying attention to making investment in housing construction in the capital. Hundreds of thousands of families of cadres, workers, civil servants and the laboring people have moved into new houses. The supply of water to production and peoples' homes has also increased, while electricity supply has begun to improve. Some important communications and transportation projects such as the Thang Long and Duong bridges, the Red River port and the Noi Bai airport have been and are being built.

The scientific and technical cadres together with workers and various primary installations have conducted many research projects and have adopted several innovations with important effects on the development of the national economy.

The cultural, educational, health, sports and physical training activities in the capital have developed. There have been many valuable literary and artistic works. All people have received first level education. Half the children of school age attend kindergartens and nurseries, twice the figure recorded in 1975. The material bases of education have been strengthened, with some universities, general schools, nurseries, kindergartens and cultural halls being built.

Apart from the progress and achievements recorded, we should frankly point out shortcomings, primarily in our party organization. We have not concentrated on the transformation and development of the capital. Production has developed slowly; labor productivity remains low; economic results and quality are poor; and the industrial production capacity and the potentials -- in terms of scientific and technical abilities, manpower and land -- have not been used optimally. Our leadership has not been keen enough. The administration of subsidization still prevails in the management system. The struggle between the two paths is weak. Negative phenomena in economic and social life still prevail. Proper emphasis has not been placed on the ideological education of the people, especially youths and teenagers.

Implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum, the party organization and the people of the municipality have become fully aware of their new enemies and have quickly shifted their efforts toward carrying out the two strategic tasks, namely, building the capital while remaining combat ready. The armed forces and people in the capital have enthusiastically participated in the movement to develop national defense and maintain security. They have urgently carried out activities concerning combat preparedness and the construction of combat fortifications. They have satisfactorily conducted many troop recruitment drives and have participated in many combat and combat support activities. The armed forces in the capital have developed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Remaining vigilant against the mutifaceted sabotage schemes and actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and other types of reactionaries, Hanoi has been active in the struggle against the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare, determined to suppress the counterrevolutionaries, foil the enemy's sabotage and trouble-making schemes and struggle to maintain public order and security.

Party congresses of various echelons from the grassroots to the municipal levels have discussed with great zeal various reports to be presented by the party Central Committee at the fifth national congress of party delegates. They have unanimously agreed on parts dealing with the appraisal of the situation as well as with the analysis of strong points and shortcomings shown in the past. The capital party organization has unanimously noted the correctness of the socialist revolutionary line and the economic construction line laid down by the fourth party congress. We, the delegation of the Hanoi party organization, totally endorse the party Central Committee's political report presented by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, a report on the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-Year Period and for the 1980's, and the party Central Committee's report on party building.

In order to express their determination to endorse various resolutions of this party congress, the people in the capital have launched an emulation movement for productive labor among various sectors such as the industrial, agricultural, communications and transportation, circulation and distribution sectors and so forth in order to greet the congress. At 340 grassroots-level units, there have been 1,480 projects, both minor and major, named "Congress-Greeting Projects" with 136 products of good economic and technical value being turned out so far. We are very pleased to report to the congress that Soviet experts now serving in Vietnam have also actively participated in this emulation movement in order to express their feelings for us.

With its indomitable revolutionary tradition, Hanoi has always been a historic and revolutionary capital of the entire country. We are very pleased to note that the congress has raised the problem of stepping up efforts to renovate and build the capital -- the country's cultural and political center -- into an economic, scientific, technical and international trade center, and that it has assigned Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City -- the country's two major industrial centers -- with the task of turning out large quantities of consumer and export goods and other high-quality technical goods in order to meet the requirements of the country. Hanoi must be renovated and built into a modern capital with traditional character in order to deserve the pride in which it is held by our country and people as required in a resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

As already pointed out in the political report, the responsibility for building the capital rests not only with the party organization and the people in the capital but also with the entire country, the center and various ministries, which, in this capacity, can ask for contributions from various localities. The party organization and people in the capital will strive to develop its great potential in all respects in order to carry out this important task.

At present, we are continuing to revise a number of targets for our 1982 plan and are urgently devising orientations and tasks in the economic and social fields and establishing a number of major targets for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan in a bid to achieve the four economic and social targets as outlined in the party Central Committee's political report.

We know that we will face many difficulties in moving from the formulation of guidelines, tasks and objectives to the actual implementation of these objectives. We must formulate specific guidelines, policies and measures to create the necessary material conditions. We think the essential thing is to fully implement what the general secretary has told us several times: to extend more independence in production, business and finance to primary production units, correctly implement the guidelines for the three interests including the assignment of product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture, improve the planning task and further intensify the relations between industry and agriculture within the municipality and between the muncipality and the various sectors, ministries and provinces, and the relations between imports and exports and the manufacture of goods ordered by foreign countries. Our party and state must struggle to look after the livelihood of cadres, workers and people in the capital; ensure the steady supply of rationed grain and food products; meet the demands for clothing materials, writing paper and medicines; actively repair houses and build new ones; increase the sources of water and electricity supply; resolve the transportation problem; care for and educate children; organize the people's cultural life; build a new lifestyle; strengthen national defense; and assure political security and social order and security.

In the economic and cultural construction of the capital, we will pay attention to strengthening the material and technical bases in depth, make full use of all potential and existing installations, while continuing to build and complete major projects. We will strive to basically resolve the unemployment problem by developing handicrafts and artisan industry production combining agriculture with forestry. We will apply family planning through positive measures in order to reduce the population increase in the capital. There must be in all sectors and primary installations a technical improvement movement and a plan to apply scientific and technical innovations. All sectors and primary installations must improve management regularly, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, strictly economize on energy and raw materials, and intensify the struggle between the two paths by controlling the market, opposing speculation and smuggling, and overcoming all negative phenomena.

In all fields of activities, we must thoroughly understand and implement the motto: "The state and people work together" and "The center and local government work together."

The party Central Committee report has clearly indicated that it is absolutely essential to intensify the ideological and organizational tasks in order to ensure the successful impelementation of the set tasks.

It is imperative to intensify the ideological task to make all party members, people and primary installations thoroughly understand the resolutions and viewpoints of the congress. We must overcome the phenomenon of declining militancy and the attitude of dependence, refusing to develop all the potentials of localities and primary installations. We must overcome the bureaucratic method of nonaccounting management, which conflicts with the concept of planning in combination with the system of socialist business and economic accountability.

We must establish specifically the mechanism of party leadership, state management and the people's mastery by actually implementing the laboring people's collective mastery; strengthening the leadership and militancy of the party organizations and the effectiveness of the administrations at all levels from the municipal to grassroots levels, and quickly perfect the organization and classification of precinct, district, city ward and village authorities.

The key point in the organizational task is still the party development and cadre training task. As a party organization of 150,000 members in 1,824 party bases, we must strive to consolidate the grassroots-level organizations, enhance the quality of party members, perfect the party committee echelons and train cadres. Party organizations must truly be the advisory and leading staff of the people. They must be perserveringly militant, sensitive to the problems arising from life, sufficiently knowledgeable to materialize party guidelines and policies and capable of organizing the implementation of party and state resolutions and not simply issuing resolutions and prescribing objectives. Consequently, the party members must have a sense of sacrifice and devotion. They must struggle bravely and study consistently to raise the standard of their economic and social management knowledge. We must continue to eliminate from the party ranks all those speculative, profit-seeking and demoralized members who lack a sense of organization and discipline and do not pay enough attention to the people's interests. At the same time, we must recruit qualified people into the party, paying attention to recruiting qualified workers and youth union members in order to make the capital party organization truly healthy, firm and worthy of the traditions of a stalwart and indomitable capital where the first party chapter was established. This party chapter has been trusted, loved and educated throughout the revolutionary struggle by Uncle Ho, Comrade Le Duan and other party leaders. It has been the cause for hope and confidence for the people throughout the country. The capital party organization resolved to lead the emulation movement and create a vigorous change in all fields of activities in order to victoriously implement the fifth party congress resolutions. This is a sacred duty which the capital party organization must strenuously and necsssarity struggle to filfill.

May the congress succeed!

I wish all the delegates and distinguished international guests good health!

MALAYSIA

ELECTION RETURNS SHOW NATIONAL FRONT SUCCESS

BK230648 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Barisan Nasional [National Front] has gained control in Parliament as well as in all the state assemblies in Malaysia. Even without the results from Sabah and Sarawak, the Barisan has already exceeded the two-thirds majority in the 154-seat Dewan Rakyat [parliament].

The Barisan won a total of 110 seats as of now. This morning the Barisan Nasional won 109 parliamentary seats, including those uncontested seats in Sabah and Sarawak.

The Democratic Action Party, DAP, won six parliamentary seats, one in Melaka, one in Penang and three in the federal territory. The pan-Malaysan Islamic Party [PAS] won four seats in Kelantan and one in Kedah state.

In the state assemblies, Barisan Nasional won all the seats in Johor state. The results from four parliamentary seats in peninsular Malaysia -- Ipoh, Ulu Kelantan, Padang Terap and Bagan Datok -- are yet to be received.

Another 32 returns, 18 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah, will only be known on Monday [26 April].

The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, thanked the people for placing their trust in the Barisan Nasional to continue to hold the reign of government. In a special interview over radio and television Malaysia this morning, he hoped that all misunderstandings and harsh words during the election campaign could be forgotten, so that all Malaysians could cooperate to build up the country.

To a question, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the aim of forming a clean, efficient and trustworthy government had always been the objective, but this could not be brought about overnight. It would take time. The Barisan Nasional must take steps, so that it would be accepted not only as an image to be exhibited to the people but also as a practice of the entire government to be formed.

On the formation of the new Cabinet, he said there would be changes as some ministers did not contest in the election.

The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, who was also present, described the Barisan Nasional's victory as being due to the efficiency of the front's machinery in conveying to the people its aspiration to form a clean, efficient and trustworthy government. Another factor which ensured success for the front he thought was the people's awareness for development. Datuk Musa said the people were no longer attracted to the issues solely based on racial and religious matters.

A notable feature of the result has been the defeat of Pas leader, Datuk Mohamed Asri, and DAP Chairman Dr Chen Man Hin at parliamentary level, and Mr Lim Kit Siang, the DAP secretary general, for a state in Melaka.

The results also reflected the considerable inroads made by Barisan Nasional candidates into opposition strongholds, particularly DAP territory.

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS FORM COALITION

HK230036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Leaders of the 12 opposition parties formed themselves into a grand coalition yesterday and elected Assemblyman Salvador Laurel as interim president. Former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw was elected interim vice president. The other elected officials were former Senator Benigno Aquino as commissioner for external operations, and former Senator Raul Manglapus as commissioner for external affairs. These three are presently facing rebellion and subversion charges, with Aquino and Manglapus at large in the United States.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Party leadership will meet today to elect a new president who will replace former Senator Gerardo Roxas, who died in New York early this week.

MARCOS ORDERS CUTS IN GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

HK220043 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] All government expenses will have to be cut down by 12 percent to reduce government deficits. President Marcos took the drastic move in the face of a slumping world economy. One effect of the move is an immediate stop in all lump-sum outlays. The president stressed however that the cut down will not affect the economic goals and development programs, because the cut down will center on non-income-producing expenses which are not urgent. Overall the 12 percent reduction of government expenses will bring down this year's deficit in half, from 10 to 5 billion pesos. The president said the move is drastic, but it has to be done even though most of this year's 59.7 billion pesos has already been committed.

Immediately after ordering the cut back, the president issued a memorandum detailing its implementation. Correspondent (Bert Asuke) reports on the immediate effects of the cut back order:

[Begin recording] The president circulated a memorandum to the prime minister and all Cabinet members elaborating the measures to be strictly followed to achieve a budgetary savings this year of not less than 5.1 billion pesos. These include control of unnecessary expenses for government personnel, efficient implementation of the ongoing reorganization and rationalization of regional operations of agencies, to control the growth of operating expenses and of low-priority capital projects, and it means that plans to construct costly regional office buildings will have to be deferred. The president also directed the continued rationalization of foreign-assisted projects, since these require mandatory [word indistinct] funding, resulting in additional deficits, and a review of the operations of government corporations to eliminate duplication of functions.

In his memo, the chief executive also ordered that a mechanism be adopted to prevent costly delays in the implementation of public-built projects. At the same time, he noted that requests for readjustment and escalation of contract [word indistinct] have been submitted to [word indistinct]. This practice cannot continue, the president declared.

In ordering these cost-cutting measures, Mr Marcos directed all ministries to restucture their expenditures and implement savings [words indistinct] [end recording]

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 080 26 April 1982

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SUZUKI, BUSH HOLD WIDE-RANGING TALKS IN TOKYO

OW240641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 24, KYODO -- Visiting U.S. Vice President George Bush Saturday said that the U.S. administration attaches importance to promote amicable relations with China. He made the statement in talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Japanese officials said.

Bush told Suzuki that the United States has no intention to provide Taiwan with sophisticated warplanes and to accept the existence of two Chinas, they said. Bush made the remark when Suzuki expressed Japan's concern about the strained Sino-American relations triggered by Washington's decision to sell dollar 60 million worth arms spare parts to Taiwan. Suzuki said Japan hopes [for] a stable relationship between the United States and China, which was essential for the stability in Asia, the officials said. The prime minister added that he would convey the U.S. position to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang when he comes to Japan in late May.

The talks between Bush and Suzuki, which covered wide ranged topics of bilateral and international problems, lasted about 80 minutes. Also at the meeting were Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, as well as the vice president's chief aide, Daniel Murphy, and John Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and other officials.

In regard with Japan-South Korean relations, Suzuki explained about prolonged negotiations over Seoul's dollar 6 billion loan request from Japan. Suzuki was quoted as saying that Japan will do its best to help its neighbor and close friend achieve its five-year economic development program covering 1982-1987 and that the two countries have, however, failed to reach agreement so far. Bush, who will fly to Seoul Sunday on the second stop of his five-nation Asian tour, appreciated Suzuki's "helpful remarks", suggesting that he would convey the Japanese views to South Korean leaders, according to the officials.

Referring to economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan and the Polish crisis, Bush said that President Ronald Reagan will bring up a proposal for suspension of additional credits to the Soviet Union in a concerted action by the Western bloc at the Versailles summit meeting of seven major Western nations in June. Suzuki said Japan would join in imposing sanctions, but stressed the need for concerted action by the Western bloc.

Suzuki asked the vice president to lift the ban on provision of U.S. licences for high technology needed for the offshore oil drilling in Sakhalin. "Japan will suffer, unless the licence is issued," he told Bush, the officials said. The vice president gave a positive response, saying that the matter be considered by taking Japan's position into account, they said.

They said defense problems were not touched at the meeting because time was short.

On the bilateral economic relations, the vice president called for further Japan's efforts to open its market wider to American goods in order to alleviate the trade imbalance and to promote the free trade system. Suzuki told Bush that his government is preparing an additional package of market-opening measures, which will include steps in regard to high technology.

Suzuki proposed another working-level talk on import expansion of farm products, following a previous one earlier this month, as the United States made new requests recently.

It is to be confirmed whether measures to ease import of agricultural products from the United States be included in the second package which is expected to be announced on May 15 or later. A government spokesman said Saturday the second package of market-opening measures will not be adopted on May 7 as earlier planned. The vice president was non-committal, but Foreign Ministry officials said the working-level talks will be held next week at the earliest.

After the talks with Prime Minister Suzuki, the vice president attended a luncheon given by Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace.

Bush later met Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and exchanged views on the Middle East situation and the Falkland Islands issue between Britain and Argentina.

The vice president told Sakurauchi that the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula will certainly be carried out on April 25 as scheduled, Japanese officials said.

Bush added the United States will maintain good relations with moderate Arab nations even though, he said, the relations had been strained somewhat by the recent Israeli bombing of Lebanon, they said.

Bush also met International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe and exchanged views on Japan-U.S. trade and sanctions against the Soviet Union in the field of official export loans. Abe told reporters after the meeting that Japan's package of market-opening measures, to be announced next month, will include further improvements in import procedures, tariff cuts of manufactured goods and stepped-up cooperation in high technology. Abe quoted Bush as saying pressures exist from American farmers insisting Japan should increase foreign access to its market in agricultural products in which the U.S. is competitive because American market is open to Japanese manufactured goods which have competitive edge.

MSA ANNOUNCES DPRK RELEASE OF FISHING BOATS

OW250441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Fukuoka, April 25, KYODO -- Five Japanese fishing boats seized by North Korea in waters off the Korean west coast Saturday were all released within hours, according to the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) officer here.

The five vessels of two fishing companies in this western Japanese city were captured by North Korean warships while operating in the North Korean-proclaimed exclusive fishing zone.

North Korean authorities were quoted as saying they released the boats as a guesture to mark celebrations of President Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES DMZ INCIDENT, SR-71 FLIGHTS

SK250338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0133 GMT 25 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 April commentary: "They Should Act Discreetly"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have committed grave military provocations against us one after another. As reported, in a telephone message on 21 April, our side strongly protested the South Korean puppet army's large-scale firing at members of the patrol unit of our side's [words indistinct], who were on routine patrol duty in the Demilitarized Zone in the early morning of the same day, and stongly urged the enemy side to act responsibly to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppet army on the afternoon of the same day repeatedly committed armed provocations by firing at our territory from various places on the east and west frontlines. Such grave armed provocations of the South Korean puppet army continued on 22 April. On the morning of 22 April, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed an espionage act by repeatedly infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the skies over the Kangnyong Peninsula in the west coastal area of our country and the skies over the coastal area east of Kosong, Kangwon Province.

The repeated firings and the air espionage of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are an outrageous violation of the armistice agreement and very grave military provocations which might touch off an armed confrontation between the two sides. This shows that the rascals' hostility has become more brazen and that it has grown step by step.

Today, our people and impartial public opinion have labelled the adventurous provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring as an intolerable crime disturbing peace. They are bitterly denouncing these provocations. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have stepped up as never before manuevers in South Korea to provoke a new war against our republic. After staging a large war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" by deploying many aggressive troops in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have continuously deployed in South Korea units capable of professionally handling various missiles carrying nuclear weapons and nuclear warheads and sophisticated fighter bombers carryying nuclear bombs and strategic aircraft. They have deployed U.S. and puppet army troops in the area near the military demarcation line on the assumption of an all-out attack against us and repeatedly staged war exercises on land, at sea and in the air, such as offensive air and ground [illegible]ations and combat-support operations.

In addition, war maniacs, including U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific region, crawled into South Korea where gunfire blazed away, held the annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference and a meeting of the South Korea-U.S. military Committee with the puppets one after another and criminally discussed matters concerning implementation of the U.S. imperialists' military strategy against Korea and their intrigues to provoke war.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers to provoke a new war, which have become indiscreet, peace has been gravely threatened in Korea and the danger that war might break out at any moment has increased. Threatening others at this juncture with firing and espionage acts is a very dangerous act which might touch off a military confrontation at any moment. We need not explain what the consequence will be of a military confrontation in the area along the military demarcation line or an expansion of this confrontation.

The babble about peaceful reunification and dialogue by those who, repeatedly committing military provocations, have created a grave situation is a brazen trick to conceal their bellicose and aggressive nature. Peaceful reunification and maneuvers to provoke war are not compatible.

By extremely heightening tension in our country by stepping up military provocations against us, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are trying to thwart the anti-U.S. and antifascist trend for democratization, which has been promoted in South Korea, and divert the attention of the people. However, they will be unable to achieve this end. The South Korean people and students have fanned the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve democratization.

Our era is an era in which the people oppose war, demand peace, reject all forms of domination and subjugation and follow the road of independence. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should understand that, no matter how frantically they run wild to provoke a war, they cannot threaten the people and thwart the anti-U.S. and antifascist trend for democratization and reunification which has increased in South Korea and should act discreetly. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwa ring continue to resort to hostility against our republic, they will be unable to avoid chastisement and will pay a high price for the acts they have committed.

MASS RALLY HITS SOUTH'S 'REPRESSIVE CAMPAIGN'

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the fascist repression of South Korean people and students by the Chon Tu-hwan group was held on the afternoon of April 22 at the Central House of Workers. A large number of working people and students in the city attended the meeting with surging indignation and hatred against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who are brutally suppressing South Korean students and people after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The platform was occupied by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Song-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; and other leading functionaries of power organs and public organizations, presidents of universities and rectors of colleges and representatives of workers, youth and students.

Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, spoke first at the meeting. He said: The Chon Tu-hwan group started an allout search against patriotic students and democratic forces including those involved in the Kwangju popular uprising who had stood at the head of the struggle for democracy, taking advantage of the "search operation" surrounding the incident of arson; they have launched an unheard-of repressive campaign, breaking into campuses, enterprises and churches, not to speak of houses, to search and arrest people.

He sharply denounced this with surging national indignation. The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, he noted, reflected the ever growing anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people and it was a natural product of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea.

Noting that it was quite natural and just for the South Korean students and people to have raised the torch of the anti-U.S. struggle, the speaker stressed: This is worthy of a high praise by history and nation and cannot be a target of repression.

I, together with the entire people in the northern half of the republic, extend warm compatriotic greetings to the South Korean patriotic students and religionists and people of other sections who boldly kindled the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle in Pusan and are now valiantly waging a just struggle for democracy and national salvation against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their stooge, in Seoul and the other parts of South Korea and express full support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle, he said.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish dream of maintaining the colonial fascist rule through such fascist murderer as traitor Chon Tu-hwan and withdraw forthwith, taking along their aggression troops and all destruction weapons including nuclear weapons before they are driven out by the powerful anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people, he stressed.

Then, representatives of workers, youth and students, men of culture and believers took the floor. The speakers said in unison that the Chon Tu-hwan group must look straight at the situation and act with discretion, discontinue the fascist repressive campaign at once and unconditionally and promptly release the patriotic people, students and democratic figures under arrest.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL VISIT KPA UNITS 25 APR

SK252340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2322 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on April 25 visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Kyok-sik belongs and congratulated the officers and men of the People's Army on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA.

A portrait of the respected leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, was set up in the unit decorated in festive attire. Put up there were the slogans and streamers reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" "Long life and good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Let us devote our lives to the struggle for the great leader!" and "Let us safeguard with our lives the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song!"

Generals and officers of the KPA lined up in the unit to meet the respected comrade supreme commander of the KPA, founder and leader of our revolutionary armed forces. At 10:00 a.m. the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and supreme commander of the Heroic Korean People's Army, arrived at the unit. That moment, the welcome music was struck up and the cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied by Comrade Kim Il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

He was met on the spot by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Burau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Kang-hwan, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and deputy chief of the KPA General Staff; commanders of all arms and services of the KPA; generals and officers of the KPA; and commanding personnel of the unit.

A grand ceremony welcoming him took place there. After the national anthem was played, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the KPA. Bunches of flowers carrying the reverence of the entire officers and men of the KPA were presented to him. He acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of the soldiers and warmly congratulated the officers and men of the People's Army on the 50th anniversary of the KPA founding.

Present at the congratulatory visit were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop and Kang Song-san, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hi and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; chief secretaries of the provincial party committees; Han Tok-su, chairman, and Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, saw round the combat technical equipment of the unit and acquainted himself with the military training there. After watching the military training of the unit, he expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the People's Army has been strengthened and developed into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces capable of defeating any formidable enemy as a result of having strengthened the military combat and political training, wholeheartedly upholding the chuche-oriented military line of our party. He gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in further increasng the combat capacity of the unit and strengthening and developing the People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces.

The gread leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee accompanying him, posed for a photograph with the officers and men of the unit.

Banquet Marks KPA Founding

SK252244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of April 25 in honor of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

When the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and supreme commander of the heroic Korean People's Army, entered the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, were present at the banquet.

Present there were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yong Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-U, Chong Kyong-Hui, Choe Yong-nim, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hi and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council. Also present were members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people's security forces, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and bereft families of revolutionary martyrs.

Also present there were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leaders Marshal Kim Il-song, and Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-paek and other members of the group. The members of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries were on hand.

Invited to the banquet were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang, the chief of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, the Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and foreign guests staying in our country.

The banquet opened with the playing of the national anthem. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, delivered a speech. A toast was made by Comrade General O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

At the banquet anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, commanders of all arms and services of the Korean People's Army, chief secretaries of the provincial committees of the party and military attaches and diplomatic envoys of foreign embassies in Pyongyang proposed toasts to the great leader, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army and wishing him good health and a long life. The attendants of the banquet raised glasses wholeheartedly wishing the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the reunification of the country and the final victory of the revolution and for the eternal prosperity of the country and the happiness of the generations to come, representing the unanimous wishes and ardent desires of our people and People's Army officers and men. A performance was given by artists of the Mansudae art troupe at the banquet.

Kim Il-song Speech at Banquet

BK252255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of a speech "Let Us Firmly Guarantee the Fulfilment of the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche by Force of Arms" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made at a grand banquet arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 25 in honour of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the heroic Korean People's Army:

Comrades: Today were are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army with a high sense of dignity and pride when the whole country is in a great political upswing vibrating with revolutionary enthusiasm.

Greeting the auspicious revolutionary holiday of the heroic Korean People's Army, our party's glorious armed forces, and of all the Korean people, I would like to offer warm congratulations to the officers and men of our valiant People's Army and people's security forces who are defending the country impregnably with fervent loyalty to the party and the revolution.

In the long years of struggle since the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we have lost a large number of precious revolutionary comrades. Allow me to pay a high tribute to the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and the soldiers of the People's Army who laid down their valuable lives for the independence of the country, for the liberation of the people, and in the cause of the party and the revolution. I also extend hearty congratulations to the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, the disabled soldiers and the demobilized servicemen who performed heroic services in the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the great fatherland liberation war and are still caring for the beautiful flower of the revolution in building socialism. My warm gratitude also goes to our workers, farmers, and all the rest of the people who are working hard to build the economy and defence and wholeheartedly assisting the People's Army, loving them like their own flesh and blood, in order to strengthen the nation's defence power in accordance with our party's military line of self-reliant defence.

Comrades, half a century has elapsed since we founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed forces of our people, to realize the cause of national liberation under the banner of the chuche idea. At this great moment when we are celebrating the jubilee of the birth of the Korean People's Army, I look back with deep emotions upon the glorious road of struggle traversed by our revolutionary armed forces and their immortal achivements.

The formation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was the precious result of the bloody struggle of the young Korean communists who had devoted all their bloom of youth and lives to raising an army against the Japanese, braving all difficulties and hardships, taking to heart the bitter lesson taught by the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country which had undergone setbacks and tortuous course because it had no genuinely revolutionary armed force of its own. The foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was an august emergence of a truly revolutionary armed force of a chuche type in our country.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a historic event that marked an epochal turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people and the communist movement. With its formation, our people now had a genuinely revolutionary army for the first time in their history and were able to launch a victorious struggle of a new, higher stage for the independence of the country and the liberation of the people. That was the very beginning of the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces.

Our revolutionary armed forces which opened fire in the forests of Paektu have advanced on a proud road of victory through the flames of a grim and arduous struggle for half a century and heroically fought to perform the immortal exploits that will shine long in our history.

As a genuine army of the people and an army of the revolution, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army expanded its ranks with the active support and encouragement of the popular masses and grew stronger in the fierce struggle against the enemy. It waged a 15-year-long heroic struggle under the most trying conditions in history, and at last brilliantly won the historic cause of national liberation by defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors. In the course of arduous armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, the foundations of the Korean revolution as a whole were firmly laid and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party established on a solid basis.

After liberation the Korean People's Revolutionary Army developed into regular armed forces -- the Korean People's Army as its direct successor. The Korean People's Army displayed mass heroism and unparalleled self-sacrificing spirit in the great fatherland liberation war in which the destiny of the country was at stake. It gave an ignominious defeat to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and defended the independence of the country and the gains of the revolution with honour. It frustrated the enemy's ceaseless acts of aggression and war provocation at every step, defended the security of the country and the people in good faith and firmly guaranteed the victorious advance of the revolution and construction by force of arms. It not only carried out its mission of national defence with credit, but also made a great contribution to the construction work for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

The priceless gains of our revolution and all the victories achieved by our people in the revolution and construction are associated with the imperishable exploits performed by our revolutionary armed forces and are permeated with the blood shed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the officers and men of the People's Army. The immortal services to the country and the people rendered by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the People's Army, its direct successor, will shine long in the glorious history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and people. During the half a century of arduous, fierce revolutionary struggle, our revolutionary armed forces have been trained and tempered politically and ideologically and in military technique and have grown into an invincible army which has acquired the chuche-oriented art of war and rich combat experience.

Today the political and moral traits of our People's Army are excellent. All the soldiers are firmly equipped with the chuche idea, our party's revolutionary idea, and are afire with a resolve to fight to the last for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party. The People's Army is imbued with the chuche idea and the noble traits of revolutionary comrades, voluntary military discipline and unity between superiors and subordinates and between army and people. These are the political and moral advantages unique to a genuine People's Army, the revolutionary army, and precisely here lies the source of our People's Army's unbreakable strength capable of defeating any aggressor army. Military technique and troop composition of the People's Army are also excellent. It is armed with modern weapons and equipment. Highly trained in military know-how and skill, every soldier handles his weapons and equipment efficiently. Since their foundation our revolutionary armed forces have gone through guerrilla actions and regular and modern warfare.

In this course a large number of competent revolutionary hard-core elements with a wealth of experience have grown. The revolutionary hard-core elements trained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war are the precious treasure of our party and a great pride of our People's Army.

The security of our country and the victory of our revolution are firmly guaranteed by the unconquerable Korean People's Army which was founded in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, tempered in the trials of the great fatherland liberation war and the fierce class struggle and is firmly armed with the chuche idea and modern military science and technology and up-to-date weapons and equipment. We strove to strengthen the People's Army and, at the same time, to arm the entire people and fortify the whole country. In this way we set up a solid all-people defence system with the peoples army as the core. Today we take great pride in saying confidently that we have built up indestructible self-reliant defence power capable of destroying aggressors from any quarters and firmly safeguarding the socialist motherland .

Comrades, our revolution is not yet over; we have to continue our struggle until we accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche. The enemies of our revolution are still surviving, and we must reunify the country independently and build socialism and communism completely through fierce struggles against the enemies. As long as the enemies of the revolution exist, the People's Army must resolutely fight back all their acts of aggression and provocation and firmly defend the country. It should ensure the struggle of our party and people to reunify the country and model the whole of society on the chuche idea. It is the basic mission of the People's Army to firmly guarantee the fulfilment of the revolutionary cause of chuche by force of arms.

Today the situation in our country is very strained. The U.S. imperialists are shipping into South Korea a large number of aggressive troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, and are instigating the South Korean military fascists to provoke a new war. By drawing in even the Japanese reactionaries, who are watching for a chance of reinvading our country, the U.S. imperialists are building up the military alignment of the United States, Japan and South Korea in an overt attempt to invade our country. The clamorous war exercise "Team Spirit 82" now being staged by the massive aggressive armed forces of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean military fascists is a "test of war" designed to attack the northern half of the republic; it is an undisguised act of provocation against us. The developments in South Korea today show that the moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges towards a new war against us have reached a critical stage and brought the situation to the brink of war.

If we are to smash the ever-blatant clamours of the enemies for a new war, defend the socialist motherland and provide a sure guarantee for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche by force of arms, we must further strengthen the People's Army. The People's Army is the armed forces of our party, which are guided by the churche idea and fight for the triumph of this idea. If we are to strengthen the People's Army so that it can fulfil its honourable mission as the revolutionary armed forces of our party, we must model the entire army on the chuche idea by training all the soldiers to be true communist revolutionaries of a chuche type and fully applying the chuche idea in all aspects of military work and activity.

Modelling the whole army on the chuche idea is the law of developing our revolutionary armed forces and the general task of the People's Army at present.

We must vigorously struggle to strengthen the People's Army still more politically and ideologically and in military technique, under the slogan: "Let us model the whole army on the chuche idea!"

First of all, the monolithic ideological system of the party must be established more thoroughly in the People's Army. Firmly establishing this system provides the basic guarantee for increasing the might of the People's Army and is the central task in modelling the whole army on the chuche idea. Education in the chuche idea should be intensified among the soldiers of the People's Army so that all of them will be equipped firmly with our party's chuche idea, defend it stoutly and strive devotedly to materialize it fully. Education in party policy and revolutionary traditions should be promoted so as to induce every soldier to defend and carry out the party policies unswervingly and learn from the intense loyalty of anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners to the party and the revolution and their indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The People's Army must be infinitely loyal to the party's leadership. Without this leadership, it would be impossible to maintain its revolutionary character and successfully fulfil the important mission entrusted to it by the country and the people. It should defend our party politically and ideologically and with lives and build up the revolutionary habit and work system of carrying out the party's orders and directives unconditionally.

The policy on training the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing it should be fully implemented so as to further reinforce the People's Army in military technique. Combat and political training must be stepped up among its soldiers so that every one of them will be well versed in modern weapons and equipment, master the chuche-oriented art of war which suits our actual conditions and acquire a wealth of combat experience. In this way all of them, from generals to privates, will be qualified to perform the job higher at least by one grade than that they are doing. At the same time, military science and technology should be developed quickly to meet the requirements of modern warfare and thus the technical equipment of the People's Army improved steadily.

In order to make the nation's defence power impregnable we should thoroughly implement the policy of putting all people under arms and building up the whole country into a fortress and further strengthen the all-people defence system. We must ensure that all the people are under arms and study military affairs in earnest. The entire nation including the workers and farmers should not only become distinguished innovators in building socialism, but reliable defenders of the country. The members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards should intensify combat and political training so that all of them can handle their arms skilfully and deeply study and acquire the chuche art of war and war experience. We must reinforce defences in all parts of the country and make the whole country impregnable.

It is a noble and beautiful tradition of our society that the army and the people love each other and help each other actively.

The officers and men of the People's Army should give full play to the laudable tradition of unity between army and people. They should love the people, defend their lives and property even at the cost of their own lives and actively help them in the struggle for socialist construction. The people should love the People's Army soldiers like their own flesh and blood, assist them heart and soul and intensify support to the army in all spheres.

We must strengthen unity and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in the struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for national sovereignty and peace. Ever since their inception our revolutionary armed forces have strengthened unity and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, holding fast to an independent stand. Our people and their revolutionary armed forces have struggled, developing unbreakable solidarity with their neighbours and the revolutionary peoples around the world and forming united fronts with them, and thus won victories both in the national-liberation struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists.

In the future, too, we will continue to cement unity and militant solidarity with the international revolutioanry forces, while carrying out the revolutionary line of self-reliant defence. We will fight on stoutly to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, ensure durable peace and security in the world and hasten the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, in close unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned and other newly-emerging countries and all the revolutionary people the world over.

Comrades, the People's Army is entrusted with a very important mission and responsibility in the effort to consummate our party's revolutionary cause pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea. Our party and people expect from the army a great deal, indeed. I am firmly convinced that all officers and men of the People's Army who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, will closely rally around the party Central Committee in future too, and perform their honourable mission and militant tasks satisfactorily and meet the great expectations of our party and the entire people without fail.

Availing myself of this celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Korean People's Army, I propose a toast: To the strengthening and development of heroic Korean People's Army, the glorious revolutionary armed forces of our party; to the health of the revolutionary hard-core elements of the People's Army including the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans who, with unswerving loyalty to the party and the revolution, have devoted their whole lives to the struggle for national sovereignty and independence and the development of our revolutionary armed forces; to the health of all officers and men of the valiant People's Army and people's security forces who are firmly standing on their honourable post for national defence and reliably guaranteeing by force of arms our party's revolutionary cause of reunifying the country independently and modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea; to the health of the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards who, together with the People's Army, are dependably guarding the security of the country and the gains of the revolution; to the health of the workers, farmers and the rest of the people who are rendering active help to the People's Army while stepping up socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural; to the health of the military attaches and diplomatic envoys of many countries of the world present here to celebrate the Korean Poeple's Army Day; and to the health of the comrades and friends present here.

O Chin-u Banquet Speech

SK260344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Speech by Gen O Chin-U, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, at 25 April KPA founding anniversary banquet in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, today we are are significantly celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, cherishing great pride in having invincible revolutionary armed forces which are reliably safeguarding the security of the fatherland and the party's revolutionary cause.

On this significant occasion, I respectfully extend greatest honor and warmest greetings, togther with unanimous wishes and boundless reverence of all our people and the officers and men of the KPA, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the first chuche-type revolutionary armed forces in our country and wisely led them, achieved the fatherland's liberation and safeguarded national sovereignty and turned our country into a powerful socialist state with independence, self-reliance and self-defense through his outstanding leadership.

The path of the glorious 5-year struggle along which the KPA has traveled is a proud course in which the history of victory has been pioneered since the genuine people's revolutionary armed forces were organized in our country by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with the sacred chuche revolutionary cause. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's brilliant wisdom and outstanding leadership, our revolutionary armed forces registered the military miracles of crushing two powerful imperialist enemies and won a great victory in fulfilling the revolution of national liberation and the anti-imperialist cause for independence, recording a chapter of brilliant expolits in the annals of the glorious chuche revolutionary cause.

Today our people are demonstrating the honor and strength of chuche Korea, while safeguarding the dignity of the splendid independent country with the KPA: one-a-mathch-for-100 revolutionary armed forces which are endlessly loyal to the party and leader, devotedly serving the fatherland and the people, and are armed with rich experiences in both guerrilla warfare and modern war and with up-to-date military technology. This is due entirely to the fact that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened and developed our revolutionary armed forces into invincible, ever-victorious armed forces, putting forward the chuche military idea and military line for self-defense. He led our army to a brilliant victory by personally overcoming all difficulties and adversities at the forefront. We can neither talk about our fatherland's glory and our people's dignity and the indomitable strength of our people's strength nor think of all the glories and the happiness of our people apart from the immortal achievements of the respected leader Comrade Il-song by leading the arduous and complex Korean revolution along the single road of victory for a long time for over half a century.

It is the rock-firm conviction of all our people and soldiers of the People's Army which they deeply realized through long revolutionary fights that our people's endless happiness and our nation's brilliant future lie in upholding our party's revolutionary cause, following the great leader's wise guidance.

The officers and men of our People's Army, invariably cherishing such a firm conviction under any storm and trail, will travel only along the road of loyalty by upholding the great leader and our people as the leader's army and the party's army. Our people and the People's Army will staunchly safeguard the great unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, which were firmly united around the party and leader, and will vigorously struggle for the accomplishment of the glorious chuche revolutionary cause -- our party's cause -- based on this indomitable strength.

At this significant function celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA, I propose a toast to the nation's reunficiation and the final victory of the revolution; to the ever-lasting prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the many generations to come; and to the long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, together with the unanimous desire and warm wishes of all our people and the officers and men of the People's Army.

Beijing Rally Marks Anniversary

SK232308 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] A rally marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA was held in an army division of the Beijing garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] on 17 April under the sponsorship of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. The rally was attended by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA; Li Zhongxuan, deputy commander of the Chinese PLA Beijing units and political commissar of the Beijing garrison; and officers and men of the division. Chon Myong-su, ambassador of our country to China and Kim Pyong-ho, military attache of the embassy, were invited to the rally.

Speeches were made at the rally. In his speech, Li Zhongxuan, political commissar of the Beijing garrison, said: Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, the KPA has devotedly struggled for the past 50 years for the independence and liberation of Korea and for safeguarding the socailist revolution and construction of Korea. He wished the KPA great success in modernizing the national defense and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of fatherland.

He said Korea is an inseparable whole and that achieving national reunification is the sacred will of the Korean people. He said: We firmly support the DPRK's just policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and resolutely oppose any scheme to fabricate two Koreas. He also said that the Chinese people and army will continue to make efforts for unity and friendship with the Korean people and army.

In his speech, Military Attache Kim Pyong-ho reviewed the brilliant militant course traversed by the KPA in the past 50 years and spoke about the exploits of the KPA. Exposing the schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army to build up military strength in South Korea, kick off a new war in Korea and divide Korea permanently, he said the Korean people will achieve the historic cause of national reunification at any cost.

Referring to the friendship between Korea and China, he said that the peoples and armies of the two countries are close comrades in arms who have fought many battles in the same trench and that the Korean people and army will forever struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and army in the struggle against their common enemy.

The participants in the rally watched an art performance and a film about our country.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 19 APR UPRISING

SK200828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people was held at the Moranbong Theatre on April 19.

It was attended by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee fot the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Kuk-yok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; leading personages of power bodies and working people's organisations, working people and youth and students in the city.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a report.

Yi Yong-su Addresses Meeting

SK210914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Report on speech by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, at 19 April meeting in Pyongyang marking 19 April uprising anniversary]

[Text] The reporter said today we mark the 22nd anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people when the nation is overflowing with deep emotion and excitement of significantly celebrating the great leader's 70th birthday as the greatest national festival and celebration, cherishing boundless honor and pride of upholding again the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our republic and the great sun of the nation, as president of our nation.

He said: The nationwide April uprising in which South Korean students and people of all walks of life resolutely fought 22 years ago was an eruption of their pent-up resentment and grievances against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and the Syngman Rhee clique,their stooge, and a heroic anti-imperialist, anti-fascist resistance for democracy and national salvation of millions of patriotic people for a new policy, a new system and a new life.

The U.S. imperialists implemented the most outrageous fascist colonial rule with the ambition to invade all of Korea and conquer the world from the first day of their occupation of South Korea by making it their steppingstone. He said the South Korean puppet clique, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and colonization, cruelly trampled underfoot the people's freedom and democratic rights and perpetrated unheard of fascist-terrorist police rule, viciously blocking the nation's peaceful reunification.

Because of the policy of fascism and colonization by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, South Korea has been reduced to a land of the dark ages where terrorism and massacre, starvation and poverty prevail. In South Korea national and class conflicts are growing acute. The masses' aspiration for democracy and national reunification is growing. In particular, the brilliant successes achieved in building the most advanced socialist system and socialism in the northern half of the republic under the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, vigorously inspired and encouraged the South Korean students and people in the nationwide struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The South Korean people, showing great resistance against the barbarous fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys over 15 years, finally rose in a nationwide resistance struggle for democracy, touched off by the courageous advance of the Masan citizens against the illegal election of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique on 15 March 1960. Their resistance struggle extended all over South Korea and developed into a nationwide uprising on 19 April.

The April people's uprising, which swept over almost all cities and rural areas in South Korea including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, developed into a mass resistance struggle for democracy participated in by all the South Korean compatriots including students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, small businessmen and industrialists and even old men and teenagers. Vigorously shouting the slogans "Down with Syngman Rhee," "Down with the police state," and "Let us establish a genuine democratic nation," the uprisers courageously rose in demonstrations.

Frightened and embarrassed by the people's surging advance, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique mobilized the heavily-armed police, armored cars and tanks, declaring emergency martial law, and indiscriminately fired at the demonstrating masses with empty hands and naked fists, staining the streets with the blood of the fellow countrymen. However, the April fighters, who rose in a death-defying resistance struggle for freedom and democracy, advanced toward the stronghold of fascism, crossing barricades guarded by guns and bayonets and carrying the bodies of their fallen comrades in arms.

Repeatedly waging severe, bloody fights against the heavily-armed puppet army and policy, the citizens of Seoul raided the office of the U.S. economic coordinator in South Korea and the Capitol Building -- dens of the aggressors and nation-sellers, the National Assembly building and the counterintelligence corps. They set fire to the headquarters of the Liberal Party and the anticommunist hall.

The reporter indicated that the South Korean students and people, rising in a just resistance struggle like a furious lion, overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime, an old stooge of the U.S. imperialists. This was the first previous victory won by the South Korean people in the anti-imperialism, antifascism national salvation struggle for democracy and reunification. This was a great event which shines forever in the history of the bloody struggle for democracy by the South Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With the 19 April uprising, the crisis of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea was deepened, and the situation took a favorable turn for the victory of revolution.

The April people's uprising shook the roots of the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system in South Korea and opened a new turn in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. Through bloody struggle against the enemy, the South Korean students and people gained keener national and class awareness and turned their struggle gradually toward the U.S. imperialists. Through the April people's uprising, the aspiration for the fatherland's reunification grew higher than ever before in South Korea. After the April people's uprising, the patriotic students and people in South Korea rose courageously in the sacred struggle to achieve the nation's independent and peaceful reunification, rejecting outside forces, under the slogans "Yankee go home," "We can survive only by reunification," "Let us go to the North; people in the North, come to the South," and "Let us meet in Panmunjom."

The April people's uprising greatly inspired the struggle of the students and people of many world's nations against foreign imperialists and domestic reactionaries. The reporter noted: The heroic mettle and unyielding fighting spirit displayed by the South Korean students and people in the April popular uprising proudly recorded a shining page of our people's history of struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation. The reporter paid homage in humble reverence to the patriotic martyrs who fell on the streets of resistance and regards to their bereaved families and all participants in the 19 April uprising, in the name of the students and people in the northern half of the republic on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising.

The South Korean students and people, he said, overthrew in their heroic struggle the Syngman Rhee puppet regime and dealt a blow to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. They could not win a decisive victory, and they lost the fruit of the struggle they won at the cost of blood to other stooges of the U.S. imperialists.

He said: The April popular uprising provides a serious lesson in the history of the South Korean people's anti-imperialism and antifascism national salvation struggle for democracy. The South Korean people failed to carry out their struggle organizationally to the end under the guidance of a revolutionary party employing correct strategy and tactics. They were unable to develop their struggle into one to establish a new democratic regime after overthrowing the dictator. They failed to make the people from all walks of life, including workers and peasants, join the struggle more broadly in unity with the students. None of the desires of the South Korean students and people for a new policy, a new system and a new life has been achieved, although 22 years have passed since the April popular uprising in South Korea.

The reporter said: The U.S. imperialists responded to the desires of the 19 April fighters with the most outrageous military fascist dictatorship by perpetrating the 16 May military coup. In particular, since the illegal October 1972 Yusin system in South Korea, the situation of the people has gone from bad to worse, and it has been actually turned into a graveyard and a den of fascists where human rights and democracy have been completely trampled. As a result, the struggle in South Korea between those who seek democracy, reunification and patriotism and those who advocate fascism, division and nation-selling had become even more bitter and, finally, the ringleader of the Yusin dictatorship was eliminated.

Since the elimination of the Yusin dictator in South Korea, a favorable situation was created for the democratization of society and acceleration for the cause of the reunification of the country. However, using the same trick to engineer the 16 May military coup by employing traitor Pak Chong-hui following the 19 April uprising, the U.S. imperialists again employed the new military hooligan, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, to repress the aspiration of the South Korean people with guns and bayonets.

The emergence of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique engineered by the U.S. imperialists was a blatant challenge to the spirit of the 19 April uprising and a most barbarous reactionary assault on the South Korean people seeking democracy and reunification. During the past 2 years since the usurpation of power, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique has committed all kinds of crimes which even the former South Korean dictators never attempted and turned South Korea into a prison more miserable than that under the Yusin dictatorship.

The clique's relentless killing of the patriotic Kwangju people, youths and students who had staged a peaceful demonstration for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country is a most outrageous crime that will never be forgiven throughout eternity. Fearing the South Korean youths and students, who are members of the vanguard unit in the struggle against fascism and for democratization, the clique is further intensifying oppressive measures against the campuses and running amok in the repression of students to prevent their advance. Having revised the college regulations for the worse in a fascist discipline, the fascist military elements are further intensifying campus surveillance by assigning five times more intelligence agents than ever before to the campuses. Through the network of horrible campus oppression, the South Korean puppet clique is relentlessly repressing the student struggle for democratization and, through a system of collective penalties, is expelling the progressive students from campus.

In South Korea, not only youths and students but also numerous democratic personages and innocent people are suffering as victims of the fascist suppression. To evade responsibility for the Kwangju mass killing, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has been intent on the basic strategy to lay the blame for the crime on Kim Tae-chung, other democratic personages and those who were involved in the uprising. It has continued the oppressive atrocity of trying and jailing them.

In particular, in connection with the recent arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the fascist oppression of the South Korean fascist military clique has reached a worse stage.

The fascist clique, which staged a massive manhunt to arrest the arsonists by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of police, intelligence, investigation force and puppet troops, arrested and detained those who played a major role in the incident, the youths who had been on the wanted list as the masterminds of the incident, and the conscientious religious figures who sheltered and protected them. The clique is now going on a facist rampage to imprison them on charges of violating the national security law. Moreover, while investigating the arson, the clique staged an all-out investigation commotion against those who were involved in the Kwangju popular uprising and other patriotic youths and students and democratic forces who had taken the lead in the struggle for democratization. The clique is now committing a fascist atrocity by indiscriminatingly intruding into campuses, public organizations, enterprises and churches. There is an atmosphere of horror in South Korea, where people are randomly arrested and tortured at any time and place.

The reporter said: Adhering to an unprecendented level of fascist suppression, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is resorting to whatever schemes are available to keep the U.S. aggression troops in South Korea indefinitely and to turn South Korea into a permanent colonial military base for the U.S. imperialists, whom the clique serves as if they were the savior. He further said: Having set this year as the year of South Korea-U.S. friendship, the South Korean puppets are playing the game of South Korea-U.S. friendship at great cost. They have falsified the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and exploitation of Korea as a history of friendship and are kicking up a pro-U.S. propaganda campaign. They are also sending missions and troupes to the United States and inviting American polticians, social figures, military leaders and religious personages in a bid to promote what they call relations of friendship.

Not only is the Chon Tu-hwan clique committing pro-U.S., nation-selling acts but it is also promoting collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, chiming in with their theory of a common Japan-South Korea destiny. In South Korea, he said, things treasured by the nation have been obliterated by ugly toadyists and traitors and the entire social spectrum -- politics, the economy, culture and the military -- is getting deeper into the hands of the United States and Japan. South Korea has turned into a alien place where only foreign forces and toadyist-traitors who are in collusion with them have a field day.

He pointed out that the South Korean puppet clique, running amok with manuevers of national division, brought splittist plans such as simultaneous entry into the United Nations and crossrecognition, put forward by the fomer dictator, to the international arena and disgracefully begged support for them. Moreover, it is unhesitatingly committing the antinational criminal act of putting forth theories on the unattainability of reunification such as the theory on reunification in the next century.

The South Korean ruling faction, raving about dialogue by putting forward deceitful reunification proposals, are drastically increasing troops and military equipment and running amok in construction and expansion of defense industries and military facilities. They are committing military provocation and staging war exercise maneuvers every day. Holding a so-called annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul with U.S. military leaders including Weinberger a while ago, the South Korean puppet clique signed a joint communique which included placing South Korea under the U.S. nuclear umbrella, accelerating reinforcement of U.S. troops in South Korea and modernizing the puppet army. This clearly shows what a dangerous stage the rascals's war provocation maneuvers have reached.

The reporter said: The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to drive the entire land into the flames of war, running counter to peace and peaceful reunification at a time when all fellow countrymen are hoping for early convocation of the 100-man joint conference to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, earnestly aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification of the nation. Its acts are intolerable criminal acts which can be perpetrated only by those who think nothing of their nation and the destiny of the people.

The desire of the 19 April fighters for a new policy, new system and new life has not been realized in South Korea and such a military gang as the Chon Tu-hwan clique came to power and is freely committing antidemocratic and antinational crimes. This has been possible because of the instigation of the United States. He said: The U.S. authorities, who once disguised themselves as the protectors of human rights by even openly expressing regret and concern over acts violating human rights in South Korea, are today nakedly patronizing the puppets, removing their veil of pretense. This clearly shows the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as stranglers of democracy and the ringleaders of division.

In the name of the entire Korean students and people, he sternly denounced the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which puruses fascism and nation-selling, division and war, and the acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are actively supporting it.

The reporter noted: The patriotic struggle of the masses against aggressors and nation-sellers and for democracy and the fatherland's reunifcation has been constantly waged in South Korea for last 22 years since the April popular uprising. The resistance struggle for democracy in October 1979, overthrowing the mastermind of the notorious Yusin dictatorship, and the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 marked a new brilliant chapter in the history of anti-imperialism and the antifascist national slavation struggle of the South Korean people for democracy.

Today, the South Korean people have courageously risen in a just resistance struggle against the military fascist rule even amid cruel repression by the fascists, constantly raising the banner of struggle. They are gradually turning their struggle toward the U.S. imperialists. After setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, the South Korean people burned the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan in broad daylight and scattered a number of anti-U.S. leaflets. Thus, they have carried out courageous anti-U.S. struggle. This is a just and patriotic struggle displaying at home and abroad their indomitable fighting spirit and firm will not to endure their situation as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists any longer. Constantly waged in South Korea against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the struggle is broadly spreading among people from all walks of life, including workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and Christians. Their struggle is being deepened and developed with a purpose in mind and is taking a more violent form.

He extended warm fraternal greetings to the South Korean students and people from all walks of life who are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy without yielding to cruel repression by the military fascist clique and expressed full support for their patriotic struggle. He continued: The only way to achieve the ardent desire of the 19 April fighters who called for democracy and reunification 22 years ago in South Korea is to put an end to the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to reunify the fatherland.

South Korean students and people should staunchly struggle to abolish the fascist evil laws and dissolve the fascist suppressive organizations and to obtain freedom of the press, freedom of publication, freedom of assembly, freedom of association and freedom of demonstration, in firm unity under the antifascist banner for democracy. They should, at the same time, carry out a powerful joint struggle for the release of democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, and patriotic students who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned.

In order to realize their desire for independence, democracy and reunification, the South Korean students and people should fight to the end to replace military fascist regime with a genuine democratic regime. The South Korean people's antifascist struggle for democracy should be linked with the anti-U.S. struggle. The South Korean students and people should resolutely rise in resistance against the inteference in the internal affairs of another country by the United States, which supports and patronizes the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

They should tenaciously oppose its two-Koreas policy and should rise in a mass struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea, taking along their nuclear weapons. The reporter said: Achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification is the ultimate national task which should not be delayed any longer. Today, a brilliant road is being opened up for our people to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully, preventing the nation's permanent division. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way for reunifying the fatherland independently and peacefully, on the basis of the principle of grand national unity is to found a confederal state between the North and the South, leaving the existing ideologies and systems in the North and South as they are.

The proposal for founding the DCRK made by the great leader is a most realistic reunification program for a just solution of the nation's reunification question, corresponding to the concrete situation in which different systems exist in the north and the south of the nation. This is a most reasonable reunification charter for achieving the fatherland's reunification at an early date, putting an end to the tragedy of national division.

In order to put the excellent reunification plan in practice, we should convene the 100-man joint conference by the politicians in the North, South and overseas, which was put forth by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherlan [CPRF]. Politicians in South Korea and abroad should actively respond to the proposal for convening the 100-man joint conference made by the CPRF, deeply cherishing a sense of duty assigned by the times and history.

The South Korean ruling faction should not block participation in the joint conference by politicians in the southern part. It should release political prisoners immediately and unconditionally -- including Kim Tae-chung -- who have been unlawfully detained and ensure the freedom of their political activities. If the South Korean rulers truly want to come to the table of dialogue for reunification, they should have the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, carry out democratization and give up the anticommunist confrontation policy. They should abolish the two Koreas policy and apologize to the entire nation for the barbarous Kwangju massacre. The reporter stressed: Today, all students and people in the northern half of the republic are confronted with the glorious tasks of accelerating the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society more vigorously and expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Deeply cherishing with boundless emotion and honor and invariably upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the republic, we should more firmly prepare ourselves to become genuine chuche-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the respected leader and the glorious party center. He said: We should continuously effect new upsurges and renovation on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- and upholding the pragmatic tasks put forward by the great leader in his report at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his recent policy address.

Only victory and glory lie on the road our people are advancing along under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center. Finally, he stressed: Let us all struggle more vigorously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the final victory of the chuche cause in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, and the glorious party center.

NODONG SINMUN Marks Uprising

SK201008 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2343 GMT 18 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Apr editorial: "The Ideal of the 19 April Uprising Will Surely Be Realized"]

[Text] As the South Korean students and people are persistently struggling to crush the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and to achieve the democratization of society and reunification, they are marking the 22d anniversary of the heroic 19 April people's uprising.

The courageous mass uprising by the South Korean people in April 1960 was a proud event marking a brilliant chapter in the history of our people's struggle against outside aggressors and to safeguard the nation's independence and dignity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The April people's uprising was an eruption of the resentment and indignation of the South Korean people, which had accumulated for a long time under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. It was a mass anti-U.S. national salvation resistance participated in by the broad masses of several million throughout South Korea. The terrorist and fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea, relieving the Japanese imperialists after the 15 August national liberation day, and their lackeys cruelly trampled underfoot the independence of the South Korean people and reduced the life of the South Korean people to the greatest misery.

The South Korean students and people, unable to live any longer under repression and exploitation finally rose in the mass struggle for new politics, a new system and a new life with the advance of the people of Masan against the illegal 15 March election by the Syngman Rhee puppet clique. With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique fanatically oppressed the people with empty hands and naked fists by mobilizing the heavily-armed puppet army and police, armored cars and even tanks, declaring emergency martial law.

However, the furious masses from all walks of life, including students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, small businessmen and industrialists and even old men and teenagers, rose in a large-scale resistance struggle in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and throughout South Korea, shouting the slogans "Let Us Restore Violated Democracy," "We can survive only by reunification," and "Yankee go home." Thus, they overthrew traitor Syngman Rhee, a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

This was the first victory of the South Korean people in the sacred struggle for democracy and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification. It was a severe blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonization and subjugation of South Korea. The April people's uprising reconfirmed the truth that the South Korean people can smash any stronghold of the reactionaries if they struggle in unity without fear of death and clearly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit and heroism of our people, who indomitably struggled for the dignity and independence of the nation.

After the people's uprising, the South Korean people persistently struggled against the enemy, who took away the gains that the 19 April fighters had achieved with their blood. However, none of the desires ardently cherished by the 19 April fighters has been achieved. Because of the barbarous military terrorist rule and nation-selling acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which usurped power in succeeding Pak Chong-hui, democracy and civil rights are being strangled more severely in South Korea. The danger of the nation's permanent division and of a new war is increasing every day.

Chon Tu-hwan, usurping power at gunpoint with the support and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, has covered all of South Korea with a repressive military network, immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood and arrested, imprisoned, punished and massacred a number of democratic figures and patriotic people, including Kim Tae-chung. The puppets, on the pretext of security, stability and so forth, are running amok with a more vicious repressive rule than that of their predecessors. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique expelled and purged all its opponents and militarized and imposed a fascist rule on the social and political life. It has increased the oppressive organizations and repressive forces and intensified fanatic oppression against democratic forces by passing various murderous laws. It made a wholesale roundup of the students demanding the freedom of campus and democratization of society, repeatedly waging the racket of trial against them, and viciously suppressed those involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. This clearly shows that the puppet clique's antipopular fascist acts are reaching a grave stage.

Under the Chon Tu-hwan clique's reactionary and slanderous rule, South Korea has been reduced to a dark place and a living hell where the nation's sovereignty, democracy and civil rights are being trampled on. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of division, are inspiring North-South confrontation by waging anticommunist rackets. It is running amok with the two Koreas plot by putting forth theories of cross recognition and simultaneous entry into the United Nations which were discarded a long time ago.

The general election, pilot projects, talks and so forth raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are another form of the two Koreas script disguised by the signboard of reunification. The fact that the puppets are running amok with war fever on the pretext of a deceptive threat of southward invasion while loudly talking about anticommunist confrontation and putting forward the theory of reunification in the 2000's clearly proves this.

War rackets and peaceful reunification are not consistent with each other. The puppets are begging for the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of South Korea, reinforcing the puppet army and intensifying military provocations. They are staging a large-scale war exercise called Team Spirit 1982 against our republic together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, inspiring a war fever and weaving plots with the U.S. warmongers. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's oppressive rule, anticommunist rackets and war maneuvers are extremely reckless and dangerous antinational maneuvers which block the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy by the South Korean people, foster division, threaten peace and aggravate tension.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, cursed and denounced by the people for these criminal acts, is intensifying unprecedentedly cruel repression and adhering to the cunning appeasement trick in an attempt to escape the curse and condemnation of the people.

The democracy, just society, promotion of education and so forth advocated by the puppets clearly show this. The puppets are strangling civil rights and human rights while clamoring about democracy and engaging in corruption and injustices while preaching about justice. They are binding the campuses more tightly with military fascism on the pretext of reorganizing the education system.

With the so-called graduation quota system and professor reappointment system, progressive and patriotic students and professors are being expelled from the college campuses and even minor club activities are prohibited on campus. Moreover, saying that the library is where subversive ideas are created, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to close all libraries.

At the same time, under the signboard of new politics, the puppets have placed all news media organizations under government control and are tying the people's social and political life with the shackles of fascist dictatorship. This is an outrageous challenge and an atrocious insult to the South Korean youths, students and people seeking freedom, democracy and social justice.

All facts clearly show that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of flunkeyist traitors uglier than those who sold the nation to the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialist stooges, dirtier than the former puppets, and that he is a vicious fascist tyrant running counter to the aspiration of the times and the nation, a wicked warmonger running amok by killing compatriots and an obstacle on the road to reunification of the fatherland.

It is because of the treachery of the Chon Tu-hwan clique that the spirit of the 19 April uprising has not been realized and an even greater obstacle is being created on the road to the democratization of South Korea society and to the reunification of the nation. Without the elimination of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, neither the sovereignty of the nation nor the democratization of society can be achieved in South Korea. Nor can the students' right to study and the reunification of the country be achieved.

Where repression exists, there is always resistance. It is entirely natural that the struggle against fascism and for democratization is constantly growing stronger in South Korea where human independence and dignity and the human right to exist are relentlessly infringed under the most atrocious fascist military dictatorship.

Today, in South Korea, despite the antipopular oppressive maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the people of all strata, shouting the slogans "Tear Chon Tu-hwan limb from Limb" and "Let us overthrow the fascist regime," are waging a persistent struggle for free political activities, campus democratization, freedom of press, publication, assembly and demonstration, and for guarantee of the three labor rights. At the same time, the overseas compatriots are elevating the voice of cursing the antinational rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which is persisting in fascism, division and war maneuvers. They are urging the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, which is ceaselessly growing stronger in South Korea against fascism and for democratization, shows the unyielding fighting spirit and determination of the South Korean people who will never succumb to oppression and will continue to fight till the spirit of the 19 April uprising has been realized.

For realization of the South Korean people's desire for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the nation, the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces is a basic cause of the violation of national sovereignty, the stranglehold on democracy and of endangering peace. At the same time, it is a major obstacle to reunification of the country and a cause of the South Korean people's misfortune and agony. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces continue to stay in South Korea, the demands and desires of the South Korean people cannot be achieved. They will only face even greater calamity and disaster.

It is quite natural that, since the Kwangju mass killing, anti-U.S. sentiment started to grow among the South Korean people, and it has led to the arson attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the dissemination of leaflets saying "United States, get out." The anti-U.S. move by the South Korean people is not at someone else's instigation and is not an eruption of hard feelings. Rather, it is a reflection of the will and belief which have been gained in life which will no longer allow the occupation and aggressive policy by the outside force. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from South Korea at once.

The anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the South Korean people is a patriotic struggle to recover the sacred sovereignty of the nation and achieve the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country. Thus, it will not be quenched by any oppression or attempts to placate the people.

Supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's struggle against the United States and fascism and for democratization and the fatherland's reunification is a sacred national duty of the people in the northern half of the republic. As we did in the past, we will continue to send active support and encouragement to the sacred struggle of our brethren in the South.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must squarely look at the trend of the times. It must abandon the policy of depending on foreign forces, the policy of national division, the fascist terror rule and the war maneuvers. For the crimes of killing compatriots, it must make an apology before the nation and step down from power. At the same time, all fascist evil laws must be rescinded, the fascist oppressive organizations dissolved, freedom of press, publication, assembly, association and demonstration guaranteed, the policy of anti-communist confrontation discontinued, and Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners who were unjustly arrested and imprisoned must be released.

It is characteristic of our times and an irresistible trend that the aggressive policy of the foreign forces and the nation-selling maneuvers of their stooges are being thwarted and the people's just and patriotic struggle for independence is achieving victory.

The South Korean people will not succumb to the oppression and attempts to placate them by the puppets but will certainly achieve the just cause for independence, democracy and reunification through persistent struggle against the United States and fascism.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FOREIGN VISITORS 23 APR

Portuguese Ex-President

SK240334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 23 received ex-President of the Republic of Portugal Francisco da Costa Gomes and his party visiting our country to congratulate him on his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-Nam and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Pak Young-si. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in congratulation of his 70th birthday

Latin American Delegate

SK240338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 23 received Maruja Roque de Carnero, wife of the former secretary general of the Federation of Latin American Journalists, and her party on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Han Ik-su. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him in congratulation of his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Finnish Party Official

SK240342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 23 received Jarmo Rantanen, executive member of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, who is delegate of the party visiting our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of the party Central Commitee.

The guest conveyed a personal letter of Kalevi Sorsa, chairman, and Erkki Liikanen, general secretary, of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in congratulation of his 70th birthday.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK LEAVES FOR IRAN

SK252352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left here by plane on April 25 for an official goodwill visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the invitation of the Iranian prime minister. The premier was accompanied by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, president of the Trade Bank Pang Ki-yong, Vice-Minister of ForeignTrade Yi Song-ok and others.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol Vice-Premiers Kang Song-san and Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil, Vice-President of the Trade Bank Kim Ung-chol and other personages concerned. Also seeing them off were officials of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Pyongyang.

CHON, BUSH DISCUSS SECURITY, OTHER ISSUES

SK260440 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan met with U.S. Vice President George Bush Monday for 50 minutes, discussing the security situation of the Korean Peninsula and other issues, Korean officials said.

During the meeting at South Korea's presidential mansion Chongwadae, Bush conveyed a personal letter to Chon from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, reaffirming Washington's commitment to Korea's defense, the officials said.

They said Bush, the highest U.S. official to visit Korea since President Reagan's inauguration last year, expressed strong support for South Korea's latest formula for Korean unification, unveiled by President Chon in January.

The talks were attended by Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun ; Foreign Minister No Sin-yong ; Korean Ambassador to Washington Yu Pyong-hyon; U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker ; Admiral Daniel Murphy, chief of staff for the vice president; Donald Gregg, senior staff member of the National Security Council; and John Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Following the talks, Chon hosted a luncheon for Bush and his party.

CHON URGES OFFICIALS TO LEAD MORAL REFORM DRIVE

SK230048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] Chongju, Chungchong-pukto -- President Chon Tu-hwan called on public servants to take the lead in the campaign to rectify negative atttitudes and misconceived values regardless of their ranks and positions.

While visiting a provincial government office here, the president said government officials and other public servants should try to set an examples in the campaign initiated last week.

He said that it is necessary for public servants to have the sense of being masters of the country and aggressively find works to do.

The president also said "pansanghoe" should be attended by the head of each household. Pansanghoe, or the monthly neighborhood meeting, is often attended by housewives or proxies. Saying that pansanghoe is a good system promoting neighborhood friendship and coping with the infiltration by "impure elements" of North Korean Communists, the president said that the monthly meeting should be utilized to exchange various information and suggestions which can be useful for the formulation of policies. Through the pansanghoe, residents will be advised to render positive cooperation to the government's family planning program and the improvement of dietary pattern.

After receiving an administrative briefing the president had lunch with about 100 people representing the province. In the afternoon, the president inspected the Kyonggi-do provincial government office in Suwon and was briefed by Gov. Yom Po-hyon on the execution of the provincial administration. After the briefing session, Chon met about 100 people representing various walks of life from the province.

On way to Seoul, he visited the Agricultural Science Institute of the Rural Development Administration in Suwon.

HENG SAMRIN LEADS LAO PARTY CONGRESS DELEGATION

BK250446 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Apr (SPK) -- At the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee, a KPRP delegation led by General Secretary Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, left Phnom Penh this morning to participate in the Third LPRP Congress.

The delegation includes, among others, Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the central organization commission; and Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation was seen off by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and other ministers, vice ministers and personages.

The presence of Bun Heng, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea, was noted.

BOU THANG, OTHERS WELCOME CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER

BK260636 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A CSSR high-level military delegation led by Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and CSSR defense minister, arrived in the PRK at 1030 on 26 April for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department; Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department; and many high-level cadres of the Defense Ministry.

Also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation were Comrade Zigmund Tobias, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the PRK: and diplomatic corps and representatives of various embassies in Kampuchea.

PARTY CONGRESS DELEGATIONS ARRIVE; MEETINGS HELD

Heng Samrin Leads Delegation

BK251206 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1203 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee, a KPRP delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, arrived in the capital of Vientiane from the capital of Phnom Penh by a special plane at 1030 on 25 April to attend the Third LPRP Congress.

An honorable and profound welcoming ceremony was held at Wattai Airport. On hand to welcome them were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Chinmi Douangboutdi, member of the party Central Committee; and many high-ranking cadres concerned.

Comrade Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and embassy officials were also on hand to welcome Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and his party at the airport. Accompanying Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin to attend the Third LPRP Congress were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the central organization commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee POlitical Bureau; and a number of cadres.

Truong Chinh Leads Delegation

BK251203 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee, a delegation of the VCP led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, arrived in the capital of Vientiane by a special plane at 1020 on 25 April to attend the Third LPRP Congress which will be convened soon.

Accompanying Comrade Truong Chinh to attend the congress were Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; and Comrade Oang Thi, member of the VCP Central Committee.

At Wattai Airport, Comrade Truong Chinh and his party were honorable, cordially and warmly welcomed by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Breau; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Ma Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee; and many high-ranking cadres concerned. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and embassy officials were also present at the airport.

Romanov Leads Delegation

BK251224 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1205 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] At 1100 on 25 April, at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Committee, arrived in the capital of Vientiane by a special plane to attend the Third LPRP Congress, which will be convened soon.

Comrade Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Stavropol KRAY Party Committee, also joined Comrade Romanov in traveling to attend the LPRP congress.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Wattai Airport were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Khamsouk Saignaseng, member of the party Central Committee, and many high-ranking cadres. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and embassy officials were also present at the airport.

KPRP Delegation Meeting

BK251438 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1344 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] The LPRP delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, met with the KPRP delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, at 1630 on 25 April at the government reception room in Vientiane. The meeting took place on the occasion of the KPRP delegation's participation in the Third LPRP Congress, which will be convened soon.

The meeting was attended by the comrades in the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau -- Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai. It was also attended by Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee secretariat; Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee; and Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea.

Attending the meeting on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; and Comrade Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and all members of the KPRP delegation. The meeting between the guests and the hosts proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial and profound friendship.

The two sides informed each other of the situation. On this occasion, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed happiness and thanks to the KPRP Central Committee for sending its top-level delegation to attend the Third LPRP Congress at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee. This reflects the ever growing and developing friendly relations and special militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. In addition, the visit contributes to giving active encouragement to the Lao cadres, party members and entire people, who are carrying out the cause of defending and building their socialist country.

On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed best wishes for the ceaseless growth and development of the time-honored friendly relations and special fraternal militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. He wished Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and his party glorious success in the current visit to the LPDR.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed pride and pleasure at the honor of attending the Third LPRP Congress at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee. He hailed and expressed satisfaction with the ever growing and developing friendly relations and special militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, which no one can sabotage or break. Meanwhile, Comrade Heng Samrin wished the forthcoming Third LPRP Congress every success.

Prior to the conclusion of the meeting Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin presented a gift from the KRPR Central Committee to the Third LPRP Congress.

VCP Delegation Meeting

BK251353 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1336 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] At 1430 on 25 April, on the occasion of its participation in the Third LPRP Congress, the VCP delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, met at the government reception room in Vientiane with an LPRP delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

Attending the meeting on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Chu Huy Man and Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, members of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Dang Thi, member of the VCP Central Committee; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

On the Lao side were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Ma Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee; Comrade Khampheuan Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinarya and plenipotentiary to Vietnam.

Both sides informed each other of the situation and were pleased to see that the special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam have been continuously consolidated and developed.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, informed Comrade Truong Chinh and his party of the preparatory work for the Third LPRP Congress. He sincerely thanked the VCP for sending the delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh to attend the congress. He regarded this as a precious and victorious contribution and encouragement to the entire Lao party and people. At the same time, he wished Comrade Truong Chinh and his party glorious success in their current visit to Laos.

Comrade Truong Chinh, representing the VCP Central Committee, expressed hapiness in bringing the great friendship of the Vietnamese party and people to the party and fraternal people of Laos. He wished the Third LPRP Congress glorious success.

On this occasion, the VCP Delegation presented a gift from VCP Central Committee to the Third LPRP Congress.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere filled with the spirit of militant solidarity and special fraternal friendship.

CPSU Delegation Meeting

BK251417 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1340 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] An LPRP delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, met with the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Committee, at 1530 on 25 April at the government reception room in Vientiane. The meeting took place on the occasion of the delegation's participation in the Third LPRP Congress, which will be convened soon.

Joining Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan in the meeting were comrades in the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau -- Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai -- Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the PR LPRP Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Khamsouk Saignaseng, member of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Vanthong Sengmuang, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

On the Soviet side were Comrade Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhoskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Stavropol Kray CPSU Committee; Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and all members of the CPSU delegation.

During the meeting, in addition to exchanging views on the situation, Comrade General Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan, representing the LPRP Central Committee, expressed thanks to the CPSU delegation for attending the Third LPRP Congress. He highly appreciated the participation, saying that the CPSU delegation's participation in the Third LPRP Congress constitutes a great contribution to mobilizing the spirit of revolutionary offensive of the Lao cadres, combatants, workers and people throughout the country, who are carrying out the struggle to defend and build their socialist country. At the same time, the participation serves to strengthen the spirit of militant solidarity and the lofty friendly relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan once again affirmed that the Lao party and people are always grateful to the Soviet party and people led by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for always giving great assistance and support to the Lao revolutionary cause on the basis of lofty proletarian internationalism.

On this occasion, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Romanov hailed and praised the LPRP Central Committee for warmly welcoming his delegation. The comrade also expressed satisfaction at the ever better friendly relations and great militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union, reflected in all domains of mutual, all-round assistance and cooperation.

In conclusion, Comrade Romanov, representing the CPSU Central Committee, expressed wholehearted salutations and best wishes for the glorious success of the Third LPRP Congress, which will be convened soon.

On this occasion, the CPSU delegation presented a gift from the CPSU Central Committee to the Third KPRP Congress. The meeting between the guests and the hosts proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial and profound friendship.

STATE COUNCIL RESHUFFLES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

BK231528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1433 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] On 22 and 23 April 1982 the State Council held its regular session under the presidency of Chairman Truong Chinh:

1. As recommended by the Council of Minister chairman, the State Council decreed the appointment and dismissmal of some members of the Council of Ministers.

2. As recommended by the Council of Ministers chairman, the State Council decreed the appointment of the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to some countries.

3. After hearing a report by Comrade Cu Huy Can, the vice chairman of the campaign committee for the composition of a new national anthem, the chairman of the examination council reported on the tasks of the campaign committee and the council of examination of the contest for a new national anthem. The State Council praised the campaign committee and the examination council for their active performance in preselecting the contest entries and in making preparations for introducing the preselected ones in order to get public comments in the near future.

4. After hearing Justice Minister Phan Hien report on behalf of the Council of Ministers on the results of establishing the criminal code and on specific details of the general part of this code and after hearing a statement by the National Assembly Judiciary Committee Chairman Tran Quang Juy, the State Council charged this committee with completing the general part of the criminal code in coordination with the Council of Ministers for presentation in the next National Assembly session.

5. As recommended by the chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate, the State council decreed the appointment of Senior Col Nguyen Nam Thang deputy chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate.

6. The State Council took some decisions concerning the task of the People's Supreme Court in conducting trials.

New Appointees Announced

BK231529 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1436 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] In view of Article 100 of the Constitution and Article 28 of the law on the organization of the National Assembly and the SRV State Council and of the recommendation of the Council of Ministers chairman, the SRV State Council decreed that the following Council of Ministers members be appointed and relieved:

1. Comrade Vo Van Kiet is appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently chairman of the State Commission for Planning. Comrade Nguyen Lam is relieved of the position of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning.

2. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen is relieved of the position of minister of building to assume the position of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of communication and transportation. Comrade Dinh Duc Thien is relieved of the position of minister of communications and transportation.

3. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu is appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Vo Chi Cong is relieved of the position of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

4. Comrade Tran Phuong is relieved of the position of minister of home trade to assume the position of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

5. Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong is appointed minister of building.

6. Comrade Le Duc Thinh is appointed minister of home trade.

7. Comrade Nguyen Chi Vu is appointed minister of light industry. Comrade Tran Huu Du is relieved of the position of minister of light industry.

8. Comrade Chu Tam Thuc is appointed minister of finance. Comrade Hoang Anh is relieved of the position of minister of finance.

9. Comrade Hoang Duc Nghi is appointed minister of supply. Comrade Tran Sam is relieved of the position of minister of supply.

10. Comrade Dang Hoi Xuan is appointed minister of public health. Comrade Vu Van Can is relieved of the position of minister of public health.

11. Comrade Dang Huu is appointed chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission. Comrade Le Khac is relieved of the position of chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission.

12. Comrade Bui Quang Tao is appointed chairman of the government inspectorate. Comrade Tran Nam Trung is relieved of the position of chairman of the government inspectorate.

13. Comrade Song Hao is appointed minister of war invalids and social welfare. Comrade Duong Quoc Chinh is relieved of the position of minister of war invalids and social welfare.

14. Comrade Nguyen Huu Thu is appointed minister, general secretary of the Council of Ministers and concurrently director of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Dang Thi is relieved of the positions of minister, general secretary of the Council of Ministers and director of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Hanoi; 23 April 1982; SRV Council of State; [signed] Chairman Truong Chinh.

TRUONG CHINH LEADS DELEGATION TO LPRP CONGRESS

OW250750 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 25 -- At the invitation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Laos Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, left here this morning for Vientiane to attend the third Lao party congress. The delegation also includes Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee.

Among the Vietnamese party and state officials present at the farewell ceremony held at the presidential palace were Pham Van dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president of the Council of State; General Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the party C.C., and Nguyen Lam, Le Quang Dao and Hoang Tung, secretaries of the party C.C. Also present were Phimpho Luong Panha, charge d'affaires A.I., and other staff members of the Lao Embassy.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Talks With Van Tien Dung

OW231636 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 23 -- The high-level Czechoslovak military delegation led by General Engineer Martin Dzur, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and minister of national defense, today held talks with leaders of with National Defence Ministry here.

Present on the Vietnamese side were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and others. On the Czechoslovak side were the members of the delegation, Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, and Military Attache Colonel Pravomil Resch. The talks, taking place in an atmosphere of cordiality, marked a new development of the friendship and all sided cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

This afternoon the host ministry and the command of the Hanoi garrison held a meeting in honour of the delegation. Following the opening speech by General Van Tien Dung, Major-General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi garrison, praised the tradition of staunch struggle and creativeness of the fraternal people and armed forces of Czechoslovakia, who have won glorious victories and are advancing vigorously on the path towards prosperity. Lu Giang expressed the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people and armed forces to the Communist Party, the government, the people and the armed forces of Czechoslovakia for their valuable support and devoted assistance.

In reply General Martin Dzur thanked the Vietnamese people and armed forces for their hospitality, which, he said, was proof of the militant solidarity and the iron-like determination of the peoples and armed forces of the two countries in building socialism. He said he hoped his visit would contribute to the great friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, friendship, which was cultivated by Klement Gottwald and Ho Chi Minh. the meeting ended with a ceremony for an exchange of flags of the two armies.

Also today members of the delegation visited the Military Institute, the Office of the General Political Department, and a number of army factories.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW241550 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 24 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today the high-level Czechoslovak military delegation led by Defence Minister General Martin Dzur. Highlighting the Czechoslovak guests' visit, Phan Van Dong said it further evidenced the growing friendship militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples and armed forces. "The identical views held by the delegations of the two defence ministries in their talks have given added strength to the victorious struggle against imperialism, expansionism, hegemonism, and other reactionary forces," the premier said.

He thanked the Communist Party, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia for their wholehearted support and assistance.

General Martin Dzur conveyed to Premier Phan Van Dong and other Vietnamese party and state leaders greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the republic. He affirmed that the Czechoslovak people and their armed forces would always remain loyal to the Vietnamese people and their armed forces in the struggle against imperialism and Beijing expansionism.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal militant solidarity.

Cooperation Documents Signed

OW241552 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 24 -- The Czechoslovak military delegation led by Defence Minister General Martin Dzur this morning paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

Later General Martin Dzur and General Van Tien Dung signed documents on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamse defence ministers.

The delegation then left Hanoi for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City in the company of Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence, and Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handi. It was seen off by General Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defence, Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and other high-ranking officers; and Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau.

VAN TIEN DUNG MESSAGE MARKS DPRK ARMY DAY

OW241554 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 24 -- General Van Tien-Dung, minister of national defence, has sent a message to General O. Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, greeting the 50th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army. The message says:

"Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean People's Army has in the past 50 years overcome many hardships and sacrifices, constantly grown up, and recorded many achievements in all fields. Together with the entire people, the Korean People's Army has fought valiantly against the imperialist aggressors and defended socialist construction in their beloved country". The message wishes further developmemt to the Vietnam-Korea friendship and new successes to the Korean People's Army in its struggle for peace and national reunification.

Yesterday evening D.P.R.K Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Ri Hong gave a film show here on this occasion.

THAI SOURCE CITED ON EXCERCISES NEAR PRK BORDER

BK241356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The Thai Military Supreme Command announced on 22 April that the Thai Army, Navy and Air Force will conduct a joint exercise in an area close to Kampuchea from 17 May to 3 June. This will be the fourth exercise of this kind since 1979 when the remnants of Pol Pot's army fled to Thailand. These remnant troops have been used in various provocative acts to create tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and against the PRK.

TROOPS, MUSLIM MILITANTS CLASH; SEVERAL KILLED

BK250921 Hong Kong AFP in English 0843 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Apr (AFP) -- Several people were killed here today when troops clashed with Muslim militants who tried to disrupt a general election campaign rally held by the ruling Golkar (functional groups) Party.

At least two people were shot dead at Jalan Kivai Tapa where a number of youths from the rivalMuslim United Development Party (PPP) refused to disperse during a Golkar procession along the road, eyewitnesses said.

They added that four other PPP youths were wounded by stray bullets and were taken to Sumber Waras Hospital at Grogol, west Jakarta.

Reports said similar incidents had also taken place at Gunung Sahari and Salemba, both in central Jakarta, and a number of youths were wounded.

The mass Golkar processions initially began calmly, but trouble flared when Muslim militants emerged from the sideroads to clash with red-bereted Golkar youths distributing Golkar leaflets.

Armed troops fired warning shots into the air in a bid to disperse the Muslim militants but they ignored the shots and kept moving ahead. The troops fired directly at several Muslims who tried to defy them.

So far there was no official confirmation on the deaths and injuries which have badly marred Golkar's last round of campaigning. Jakarta Military Commander Major General Norman Sasono called on Jakarta residents to remain calm. Heavily armed troops and policemen blocked a number of vital roads here apparently to prevent violence from spreading to other areas of Jakarta.

More on Clashes

BK251047 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Apr (AFP) -- At least six people were shot dead today by Indonesian troops in Jakarta, where Muslim militants tried to disrupt a general election campaign rally by the ruling Golkar Party, eyewitnesses said.

At least two people were shot dead at Jalan Kiyai Tapa when youths from the Muslim United Development Party (PPP) refused to disperse during a Golkar procession, the eyewitnesses said. They said four PPP supporters were wounded by stray bullets. Troops also fired at a crowd of people scrambling for shelter on the campus of Salemba University, killing at least two people. Two more young men were reportedly killed in the Kramat area as Golkar youths backed by the army began to attack PPP youths who took to the streets to pledge their allegiance to the Muslim PPP with shouts of "Long live ka'bah," a symbol of the house of Islam at Mecca and the PPP emblem.

The incident was the latest outbreak of violence which has marred the campaign for Indonesia's general elections on May 4. Armed troops fired warning shots into the air in a bid to disperse the Muslim militants, but they ignored the shots and kept moving ahead. The troops fired directly at several Muslims who tried to defy them, according to the reports.

Jakarta Military Commander Major General Norman Sasono called on residents of the capital to remain calm. Heavily armed troops and policemen blocked a number of key roads here in an effort to prevent violence from spreading to other areas of Jakarta.

Sudomo on Clashes

BK260626 Hong Kong AFP in English 0537 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, Apr 25 [date as received] (AFP) -- A total of 130 people have been arrested in connection with clashes yesterday between armed troops and Muslim sympathizers that left six dead and left 97 wounded, National Security Chief Admiral Sudomo announced today.

He told a press conference that the authorities had confiscated fourteen "kris" (Japanese long knives) and other sharp weapons which were displayed before newsmen.

He blamed what "the masses who gathered along the streets trying to distrub and block the campaign processions" by the pro-government Golkar (functional groups) Party.

Clashes occurred in seven different areas of Jakarta on Sunday during a Golkar campaign rally for the general election on May 4.

Admiral Sudomo said the mob swarmed into the streets where the processions were passing through and stoned them. Some of the crowd attacked the trucks in the processions while others tried to seize weapons from the soldiers. He regretted the deaths of ths six people and explained that they were "in fact shot accidentally. The bullets hit them because the soldiers were hemmed in by the crowd."

The admiral said that those arrested would [words indistinct] would be taken up at a meeting with all party leaders tomorrow. The admiral said the incident should serve as a lesson and added that stern measures would be taken against those trying to cause trouble.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS

OW260251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 26, KYODO -- Japan expressed Monday deep concern over stepped up tension between Britain and Argentina in conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in a statement issued by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. The statement was announced in the wake of British recapture of the South Georgia Islands reported earlier in the day.

Japan called for an immediate cease of hostile acts and withdrawal of Argentine troops from the islands, the statement said. In the statement, Japan asked both parties for self restraint to prevent additional armed conflicts.

It also expressed Japan's strong hope for continued international efforts for peaceful settlement of the problems.

SAKURAUCHI COMMENTS ON FALKLAND CRISIS

OW260405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 26, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Monday the government is still hoping that the dispute over the Falkland Islands between Britain and Argentina will be settled through the mediation efforts of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Sakurauchi told a meeting of the House of Representatives ad hoc committee on Okinawa and northern problems that meausres should be taken by the U.N. Security Council if the mediation efforts fail.

Replying to a question, Sakurauchi said it is regrettable that the dispute over the islands has developed into a military clash. He, however, said he did not believe it will head toward an all-out war and assumed that Britain took the step of attacking the South Georgia Island with some further intention in mind. The foreign minister added he still believed there was room for a settlement through negotiations.

He noted that the U.N. had adopted a resolution calling for a halt to hostile acts and withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands and believed Secretary of State Haig has not abandoned his mediation efforts. He thus hoped that efforts will be continued for a peaceful solution.

The Foreign Ministry said it was important for Japan to exert efforts for a peaceful solution in consideration of the respective standpoints of Britain and Argentina.

REVERSION OF THE SINAI TO EGYPT WELCOMED

OW260235 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 26, KYODO -- Japan welcomed the reversion of the Sinai to Egypt from Israel in a statement by the foreign minister, Yoshio Sakurauchi Monday. The statement stressed that all pending problems should be settled by peaceful means on the basis of the U.N. resolutions concerning the area.

To reach the goal, the statement asserted, Israel has to withdraw from the regions occupied in the 1967 war, legitimate Palestine rights based on the U.N. charter, including national self-determination for them, should be recognized and, simultaneously, recognize the Israeli right to live peacefully within secure and acknowledged borders.

The statement expressed the readiness of Japan to make contributions to a comprehensive peace settlement as far as possible, by exerting efforts to communicate with all of the involved parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

BUSH, SUZUKI EXCHANGE TOASTS AT WELCOME BANQUET

OW241227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 24, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and U.S. Vice President George Bush stressed the importance and maturity of the U.S.-Japan relationship in their toasts at a welcoming dinner for the vice president and his wife here Saturday evening.

Bush said: "For more than 30 years my country has maintained as a fundamental principle of its foreign policy the idea that we have no more important and enduring interest than nurturing our close ties with Japan."

Suzuki characterized the U.S.-Japan relationship as enjoying a "maturity unique in any bilateral relationship in the world." He said it "serves as a model of a bilateral relationship in the international community today."

Suzuki said Japan has learned many things from the U.S. besides politics, economics, science and technology, including movies, music, sports and customs. He also referred to the "tremendous imbalance" in favor of the U.S. in baseball players that play in each other's countries.

Suzuki said he agreed "completely" with President Ronald Reagan's recent characterization of the U.S.-Japan relationship as being like a marriage. There may be "occasional arguments," Suzuki said, but the "relationship today is so mature that its foundation will never be shaken."

However, Bush added that "there are issues that require our most serious efforts," and cautioned against taking the relationship for granted. He said it was important to avoid emotionalism and "quick and easy solutions to complicated issues."

"These jeopardize the credibility and confidence so important to both our peoples. Ultimately, they jeopardized our common endeavor to preserve peace and stability in east Asia," Bush said and added: "Let me assure you tonight that consideration, patience, and a willingness to listen will continue to characterize the relations we have with our friend, Japan."

VRPR SCORES U.S. OFFICIAL'S NUCLEAR ARMS REMARKS

SK270504 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Richard Burt, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs of the U.S. State Department said in a briefing on the nuclear issue at the Foreign Correspondents' Club (?yesterday in Washington) that the United States does not rule out the possibility of using nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula, disclosing stubborn U.S. opposition to Korean reunification. This is a vicious challenge to our people and the world's peace-loving people, who are struggling for a total ban on nuclear weapons and the establishment of non-nuclear zones and peace zones. It is clear evidence of the ugly nature of the U.S. imperialists, who are aggressors and nuclear war fanatics.

If the U.S. imperialists think they can intimidate someone with nuclear weapons to realize their wicked ambitions, this is an anarchronistic illusion. They should stop the reckless scheme to strain the situation and provoke a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula. They should unconditionally and promptly withdraw from this land all U.S. troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear arms, as unanimously demanded by our people and the world's peace-loving people.

NODONG SINMUN HITS ROK SPIRITUAL REFORM MOVEMENT

SK261618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today points out that the "movement for the reformation of peoples consciousness" in South Korea is aimed at imbuing the people with servile spirit and maintaining the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and despotism. Its signed commentary captioned "Burlesque for Forcing Submission" says that the Democratic Justice Party, a private political party of Chon Tu-hwan, at a recent "meeting for practising reformation of consciousness" preached the necessity of "reformation of consciousness" in combination with economic crisis. But this is nothing but a camouflage for concealing the real nature of their true crisis.

Today the anti-U.S., anti-"government" spirit against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the brutal military-terror rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is rising rapidly among the South Korean people of all strata. This spirit has been concentrically manifested in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and the anti-U.S., anti-"Government" movement spreading among the students, intellectuals and churchmen. This plunges the puppets clinging to the U.S.- toeing policy and the military-terror rule as the last resort into uneasiness and fear and into a blind alley. The outcries of the gang of the Democratic Justice Party over "service," "sacrifice," "public interests" and "order" under the slogan of "reformation of consciousness" reveal its [illegible]ention to stamp out the people's just struggle against the enslavement policy of [illegible]e [illegible]. imperialists and the brutal rule of the Chon Tun-hwan clique and for defence of human dignity and independence and their consciousness of national independence and keep them chained to oppression.

Though the South Korean rulers are trying to imbue the people with servile spirit and maintain and prolong the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and despotism under the slogan of "reformation of consciousness," this trick will lead them nowhere. The base machinations to arrest the patriotic action of the people started by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in league with the U.S. imperialists will only result in fanning the people's resistance movement.

LEADERS ATTEND 24 APR PYONGYANG ARMY DAY RALLY

SK250904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA) -- A grand central meeting celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party, was held on the afternoon of April 24 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander. The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, leading personnel of party and power bodies, economic organs and public organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading functionaries of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, heroes of the DPRK, families of revolutionary martyrs and the war dead, soldiers of the People's Army and People's Security Forces, public securitymen, disabled soldiers and dependent families of servicemen and working people.

It was also attended by the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and various delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) visiting the homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. Invited there were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang and the chief of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission and the Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to the MAC.

The platform was taken up by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; commanders of all arms and services of the Korean People's Army; chief secretaries of provincial party committees, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, heroes of the DPRK and model combatants. The platform was also taken by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

The meeting opened with the playing of the national anthem. Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, conveyed at the meeting a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the officers and men of the heroic Korean People's Army. Then, a report was made by Comrade General O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

Kim Il Reads KWP Message

SK260332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0657 GMT 24 Apr 82

[KWP Central Committee congratulatory message to the KPA read by Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, at mass rally marking the 50th anniversary of the KPA's founding held at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang on 24 April -- live]

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA, the KWP Central Committee extends warm congratulations to all officers and men of the People's Army who have excellently fulfilled their noble mission as the party's army and the revolution's army while traversing a protracted and glorious path of struggle and are reliably safeguarding the line of defense of the socialist fatherland. [applause and cheers]

In the early days when he set out on the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the road to carry out the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution through an organizational armed struggle by standing revolutionary armed forces, put forth an original policy of building a genuine revolutionary army of workers and peasants who struggled for the freedom and liberation of the people and the cause of socialism and communism and personally founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] on 25 April 1932. [applause]

The founding of the KPRA was the birth of a glorious chuche-type revolutionary army struggling for the cause of the independence of the nation and people, taking the chuche idea as a guiding principle, and was a historic event which brought about a new turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country. [applause] The founding of the KPRA realized the long-cherished desire of our people to have a genuine army fighting against foreign aggressive forces and the independence of the country and the dignity of the nation. It signified the beginning of a glorious history of genuine revolutionary armed forces struggling for the national and class liberation and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Our revolutionary armed forces, born in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle, have brilliantly fulfilled an honorable mission and duty of defending and safeguarding the fatherland, people and the revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed commander. [applause]

The anti-Japanese armed struggle had been a revolutionary war to vanquish the imperialists' aggression forces by the revolutionary armed forces and to achieve the country's independence and the nation's liberation. It had been an unprecedently protracted and arduous liberation war. The KPRA dealt annihilating blows at and repeatedly inflicted defeats upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors, superior in number and technology, taking the initiative in each battle against the enemy by embodying the unique military strategy, superb guerrilla tactics and war methods put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

By highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with faith in certain victory even under difficult conditions in which there was no support from the rear areas of the nation or support from the regular army, the KPRA courageously fought the enemy by overcoming all difficulties and hardships with indomitable fighting spirit and securing all that was necessary by themselves.

The KPRA excellently displayed the noble feature of the revolutionary army endlessly loving the fatherland and the people and devotedly struggling for them. [applause]

The anti-Japanese armed struggle had been waged in close relation to the struggle for laying the organizational and ideological foundations for founding our party and firmly consolidating our revolution's chuche-oriented force. As the political army organizing and mobilizing the people to the revolutionary struggle as well as the armed ranks fighting the Japanese imperialists, the KPRA expanded the party's organizational backbone among the broad masses of all walks of life by penetrating into and positively conducting political activities among the masses and organized the masses under the anti-Japanese banner, vigorously spurring them to the anti-Japanese sacred war. [applause]

Through its 15 year-long bloody struggle, the KPRA performed an imperishable feat -- defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberating the country -- and played an important role in laying the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party and building the chuche-oriented force of the revolution. [applause]

Following the liberation, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KPRA was reorganized into the KPA and strengthened and developed as modern regular armed forces. As a result, our people could have powerful armed forces which were able to defend the national independence and sovereignty from the subversive maneuvers of the imperialists and the class enemy. [applause]

The fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors was a sacred war to defend the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation and was a bitter military confrontation with the allied forces of the U.S. imperialists and other world reactionaries. During the period of the severe fatherland liberation war by which the destiny of the fatherland was to be decided, the KPA officers and men firmly upheld the outstanding tactical and strategic policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and displayed the spirit of incomparable sacrifice and mass heroism. By so doing, they relentlessly annihilated the aggressors in every battle, striking devastating blows at the enemy. [applause]

During the course of the war, the KPA officers and men fully realized their noble mission for the party and the revolution and displayed the heroic spirit and the combat capability of the revolutionary army. With political and ideological superiority and tactical and strategic superiority, they defeated the numerical and technological superiority of the enemy, creating a military miracle of defeating the aggressive forces of the powerful imperialists. [applause]

In the sacred war to defend the fatherland, our KPA officers and men, with the boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, safeguarded by blood the people's power and the new system which had brought freedom and happiness to them. By sacrificing their adolescence and lives, they defended every inch of the land of the fatherland and guaranteed victory in the war. [applause] By winning a great victory in the 3-year fatherland liberation war, our People's Army honorably safeguarded the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution, starting the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists and vigorously encouraging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to a new upsurge. [applause]

The victories in the two revolutionary wars against the Japanese and the U.S. imperialists were shining triumphs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's military ideology of self-reliance in defense and the art of his military operation. At the same time, they were a striking demonstration of the invincible might of our people and People's Army, firmly rallied around the party and the leader. [applause]

In the postwar period, the KPA, by implementing the party's military line of self-reliance in defense, strengthened its political and military might and reliably protected the revolutionary cause of our party and people for the socialist revolution and construction.

Whenever the U.S. imperialists and their stooges aggravated the situation and committed criminal provocations, it firmly thwarted them and displayed the heroic spirit of the People's Army. [applause]

As the true People's Army, the KPA has always loved the people and actively supported them in the socialist construction, greatly contributing to building the great monuments glorifying the era of the Workers Party. [applause]

At a time when the party and the revolution were facing grim trials because of the maneuvers of domestic and foreign enemies, the KPA, without faltering, defended and protected the party and the leader and, under the leadership of the party, actively struggled to overcome difficulties and guarantee the victorious advance of the Korean revolution. [applause]

During the past half century, our revolutionary armed forces fought with the imperialist aggressors and the domestic reactionary force and experienced guerrilla warfare and modern warfare. During this course they have grown as powerful revolutionary armed forces. [applause]

The KPA, which has overcome ordeals and has excellently fulfilled its honorable mission before the fatherland and the revolution, has grown and been strengthened as our party's revolutionary armed forces in which the party's unitary ideology is fully imbued today and which loyally upholds the party's leadership, as the genuine army of the people which is endlessly faithful to the working class' cause and is linked to the popular masses by blood ties, and as the one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary army which has been armed politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically and which has been converted into a cadre arm and a modern army. [applause]

The 50 years of our People's Army are a history of glory in which the chuche-oriented idea of building revolutionary armed forces advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been brilliantly embodied. It is a proud history in which it reliably ensured with arms the triumphant advance of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the part and the leader. [applause]

Dwelling in the resplendent victories and achievements attained by our people in the revolution and construction are the precious blood and sweat shed by the officers and men of the People's Army for the fatherland, the people and the victory of the revolution and the noble revolutionary spirit evinced by them. [applause]

The presence of the heroic KPA -- our party's invincible revolutionary armed forces -- firmly ensures the existence of the socialist fatherland with which no aggressors dare to toy and the boundless prosperity of our fatherland and nation. [applause]

It is a great pride of our party and people to possess the heroic KPA, which has inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, traversing a proud and militant path illumined with victories. It possesses the invincible might to vanquish any imperialist aggression forces. [applause]

Because of its boundless loyalty to the party and revolution and of its devoted service to the fatherland and people, the People's Army is deeply admired and loved by all the people. [applause]

The KWP Central Committee highly values the devoted struggle waged by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, heroic soldiers and all officers and men of the People's Army over the past half century to achieve the country's liberation and defend the nation's honor and independence and win the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their immortal exploits, which will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland. [applause]

Today, in conformity with the new lofty demands of the revolutionary development, putting forth the modelling of the entire army on the chuche idea as the general task for building the armed forces, our party is vigorously leading the struggle for its realization.

Modelling the army on the chuche idea is the programmatic task for building our revolutionary armed forces and the noble cause for making the People's Army the glorious chuche-type revolutionary army, endlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The People's Army is our party's revolutionary armed forces. By imbuing the People's Army with the party's unitary ideology and firmly guaranteeing the party's leadership over it, we should make the People's Army resolutely defend and safeguard the party and ensure the party's revolutionary cause with arms. Thoroughly imbuing the People's Army with the party's unitary ideology is the basic principle which our party is consistently maintaining for modeling the army on the chuche idea. By more thoroughly imbuing its ranks with the party's unitary ideology, the People's Army should more firmly prepare itself as the loyal revolutionary ranks which resolutely defend and safeguard the party and the leader under any adverse situation and as the ever-victorious combat ranks which firmly guarantee the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche with arms. [applause]

The officers and men of the People's Army should be armed with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology -- the chuche idea -- and think and act at any time and any place in accord with the party's ideology and will, devotedly struggling for the consummation of the Korean revolution. [applause]

By strengthening the indoctrination of the unitary ideology among the soldiers, the party organizations within the People's Army should model themselves after the pure loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit demonstrated by the young communists who struggled, unhesitatingly sacrificing their lives, to accomplish the chuche-oriented revolutionary line upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in the early days of the Korean revolutions, thereby becoming the chuche-type communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and leader. [applause]

The People's Army is the direct successor to our party's glorious revolutionary traditions and its reliable protector. [applause]

Adhering to the question of defending, inheriting and developing our party's revolutionary traditions, regarding this question as an important task in building the army to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end generation after generation, the People's Army should have all the soldiers deeply comprehend the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and the brilliant achievements and abundant experiences attained by our party; and the People's Army should have all soldiers model themselves after the indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary spirit exhibited by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, holding aloft the revolutionary slogan "Training, study, life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" and have them thoroughly embody our party's revolutionary traditions. [applause]

The uncompromising spirit of struggle against all class enemies, including the imperialists, and the spirit of dedicated service to the socialist fatherland are noble ideological and spiritual features of our People's Army soldiers. Firmly arming them with the anti-imperialist revolutionary ideology and high class-consciousness is an important demand for making the People's Army the army of the revolution and of the working class.

By strengthening revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, and socialist, patriotic indoctrination among the People's Army soldiers, we should firmly arm them with the working-class and the revolutionary views of the world, have them endlessly hate the imperialists and all kinds of class enemies, firmly defend our socialist system against the enemies' invasion and devotedly struggle for the boundless prosperity of the fatherland and the victory of the Korean revolution.

The KPA is the army of the glorious KWP, and the party's leadership is life for the revolutionary armed forces. [applause]

Without the party's leadership, the revolutionary nature of the People's Army cannot be defended, and the People's Army cannot fulfill its noble mission and nor can we anticipate the strengthening and development of our revolutionary armed forces.

We should establish the revolutionary work system within the entire army, under which the army loyally upholds the party's leadership, should firmly establish the revolutionary trait of the army resolving all problems arising in army building and military affairs in accord with the party's intention and demands, and unconditionally and thoroughly accomplishing the party's orders and directives. [applause]

All the officers and men of the People's Army should uphold the party's leadership and resolutely defend and safeguard the party politically and ideologically with their lives under any difficult conditions and hardships. [applause]

Modern military technology should be combined with the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary armed forces in order to strengthen the revolutionary armed forces. Better arming the People's Army militarily and technologically and strengthening its combat capability in every way is an important guarantee for firmly defending our fatherland and the revolutionary cause. By upholding the program for converting the entire army into a cadre army and for modernizing the entire army and the five-point policy for its realization put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by more vigorously waging combat training, the People's Army should have all soldiers deeply comprehend the chuche tactics, firmly arm themselves with modern military science and technology and have a thorough knowledge of up-to-date weapons, combat technology and equipment. [applause]

The commanding officers and political functionaries of the People's Army should assiduously manage units by helping and guiding each other. By having all the soldiers possess the 10-points of communist, militant and moral character put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly abide by the 10-point standard of conduct in military service, they should endlessly strengthen and develop the People's Army into a one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces which are firmly prepared politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically. [applause]

The revolutionary comradeship, closeness of upper and lower echelons and the unity between the army and the people are the distinctive features of a revolutionary army. The People's Army soldiers should highly display the traditional good morals and manners of heartily loving revolutionary comrades, strengthening principled unity, defending the people's interests like the apple of their eye, sharing their fate with the people and faithfully serving the people.

Due to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges' more undisguised maneuvers for provoking a new war, a tense situation, in which a war may break out at any moment, is today being created in our country. In conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation, maintaining an alert and mobilized posture, the People's Army should thoroughly smash the enemy's provocative maneuvers and defend the socialist fatherland like an impregnable fortress by further completing the combat preparedness of the units so as to smash the enemy at one stroke, no matter when or where the enemy attacks. [applause]

The KWP Central Committee firmly believes that the KPA will, in the future too, vigorously struggle for brilliantly inheriting and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche and honorably fulfill its noble mission under the party's leadership [yongdo], firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

[Signed] The KWP Central Committee, 24 April 1982

O Chin-u Speech at Rally

SK250126 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0657 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Speech by DPRK KWP Political Bureau member and Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u at 24 April Pyongyang rally marking KPA's 50th anniversary -- live]

[Text] Comrades, 50 years have passed since the Korean People's Army [KPA], the revolutionary armed forces of our party, made a declaration to the world on its emergence. During the half century since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song activated the anti-Japanese guerrillas and began to organize and wage an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, our revolutionary armed forces have traversed the proud road of victory and glory and attained immortal achievements which will shine forever in the history of the fatherland. [applause]

Greeting the significant anniversary of the KPA, authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and on behalf of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, I warmly congratulate our courageous officers and men of the People's Army and the people's security forces on having gloriously accomplished their sacred duty as the armies of the party and the revolution and firmly defending the fatherland's (? line of defense.) [applause, shouts] At the same time, I pay homage to the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots, the heroic warriors of the People's Army and patriotic fighters who devoted their precious lives to the cause of achieving the liberation of the fatherland, the freedom and liberation of the people, the independence of the country and the victory of the revolution. [applause]

I also extend warm greetings to war veterans and disabled soldiers who courageously fought to achieve the independence of the fatherland and the glory of the people in the fatherland liberation war and who are now continuously making the flowers of the revolutionary blossom on the labor front of socialist construction. [applause] I express deep thanks to all the people who have brilliantly performed labor exploits on all fronts of socialist construction by displaying lofty revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness and who value and love the People's Army just as they do their own flesh and blood and sincerely offer assistance. [applause] I warmly welcome the diplomatic envoys of various foreign countries and the foreign comrades and friends who are attending this meeting with us to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the activation of the KPA. [applause]

Comrades, the activation of true revolutionary armed forces in our country and their brilliant militant course are closely linked to the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle of our people, who have victoriously advanced under the banner of the chuche idea. Without the activation of our revolutionary armed forces and their heroic struggle, we cannot imagine the Korean revolution, which has steadily developed by overcoming grim difficulties. Nor can we imagine the provision of a military factor for defending the people's sovereignty and dignity and achieving the chuche cause.

Because the Korean people lacked true revolutionary armed forces to firmly defend the fatherland and the people, they once were deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialists. They were forced to endure the status of colonial slavery. While maintaining colonial rule over Korea by resorting to anti-revolutionary armed forces after occupying our country, the Japanese imperialists bestially suppressed the patriotic struggle of the Korean people.

During the period prior to and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, our people waged a righteous struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors in various ways, such as militia struggles and independence force movements. However, the Japanese imperialists bloodily suppressed the Korean people's struggle against Japan by force of arms. As shown by the initial communist movement and the national liberation struggle in our country, we can neither repel the imperialists' aggressive armed forces and protect the country's independence and the prople's sovereignty nor victoriously pioneer the future path of the revolution without one's own powerful revolutionary armed forces.

During the dark period when the country was submerged in a sea of blood owing to the Japanese imperialists' bestial tyranny and barbarous acts and the people's sufferings reached their zenith, the Korean people recognized from their experiences that, without struggling with arms, they could not extricate themselves from national ruin. They unanimously and ardently desired a powerful army of their own.

When the great leeader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of leading the revolution, taking responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the people, our people brilliantly fulfilled this ardent desire. [applause]

At the initial stage of embarking on the road of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brought about the glorious origins of our revolutionary armed forces by having profound insight into the significance of the development of the revolutionary armed forces in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and by wisely leading the struggle to solve this question with a chuche stand. [applause]

Having insight into the serous lesson of the preceding nationalist movement in our country and the lawful requirements of the revolutionary movement in our country and the lawful requirements of the revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song discovered the previous truth of the revolution that only by smashing the antirevolutionary violence of imperialism can the people in colonial states achieve national liberation and independence, and he set forth the line for the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the policy for building a regular revolutionary armed forces. This line and policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a chuche-type revolutionary line for the Korean people to take the responsibility for the Korean revolution and to complete it and area unique line which pioneered a new advance in the colonial national liberation war and in building revolutionary armed forces. [applause]

After delineating the correct line for building revolutionary armed forces in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically carried out the preparation work to activate a revolutionary armed force, overcoming all difficulties and trials with an indomitable will and an extraordinary revolutionary ability under difficult circumstances in which there was neither sovereignty nor the foundation of the People's Army and in which the entire country was covered with the Japanese imperialists' suppressive network. As the first preparatory work for activating revolutionary armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Korean Revolutionary Army in July 1930 with the nucleus of the Korean Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist League, which he had personally fostered.

The Korean Revolutionary Army was the first revolutionary armed organization in our country. Its military and political activities marked the starting point of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

By sending members of the Korean Revolutionary Army -- the fresh communists from the new generation -- to many areas, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Il-song saw to it that a vigorous struggle was waged to form an armed rank and file and to obtain weapons, and he energetically waged the struggle to foster the nucleus of the revolutionary army and to consolidate the mass foundation of an armed struggle by personally mingling with workers, peasants, youths and students.

Through the struggle to implement the policy for building a revolutionary armed force and based on the solid political and military foundation which he had personally laid, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song finally formed an anti-Japanese armed rank on 25 April 1932 and made a declaration on the activation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA]. [applause]

The KPRA was a chuche-type revolutionary armed force which had been activated by our people themselves to achieve national independence and social liberation with the great chuche idea as a guideline. The KPRA was a truly popular armed force organized with advanced workers, peasants, and patriotic youths, maintaining blood ties with the people. It was a true revolutionary army with the mission of achieving the liberation of the fatherland and people by repelling the Japanese imperialist aggressors, eliminating all forms of class oppression and exploitation and building socialism and communism. [applause]

The news of the activation of the KPRA spread to the 3,000-ri country, made the Japanese imperialist aggressors shudder and greatly encouraged our people, suffering in darkness, to cherish confidence in the victory of the revolution. Indeed, the activation of the KPRA was a brilliant fulfillment of the long-cherished desire of our people to have a true revolutionary armed force and a magnificent, historic declaration on the emergence of the first, true revolutionary armed force of the working class in our country. [applause]

With the activation of the KPRA, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country entered a new revolutionary era of colonial national liberation by smashing the imperialist aggressors with a domestic regular revolutionary army to achieve the liberation of the fatherland and the independence of the country. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people to victory by activating the KPRA and by continuously strengthening and developing it to meet the requirements for developing a revolution and a revolutionary war. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The commencement of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by the young Korean communists was a historic event developing our people's national liberation movement and the Korean communist movement to a new, higher stage. The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people was a colonial, national liberation war waged under the revolutionary banner of chuche; it was a grim, protracted and decisive revolutionary war courageously waged against the piratic Japanese imperialists, who ran wile to dominate the whole of Asia, resorting to their vast military capability, economic potential and fascist colonial system and clamoring about the greatness of the great Japanese empire.

Based on the chuche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song uniquely solved all theoretical and practical questions on the colonial and national liberation war. Based on the scientific analysis of the characteristics of the situation in our country and the colonial and national liberation war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined guerrilla war as the basic form of the armed struggle and comprehensively delineated all strategic and tactical questions in the armed struggle to liberate the people in colonial states, such as matters concerning the continuous expansion and strengthening of guerrilla ranks, the establishment of guerrilla strongholds and guerrilla tactics.

After explaining that the armed struggle to liberate the people in colonial states should develop into a struggle to build a party -- staff headquarters of the revolution -- and to rally the broad strate of the people around the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth an outstanding line and policy for laying an organizational and ideological basis for founding the party in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with an armed struggle as the central feature and for forming an anti-Japanese national united front.

The chuche-type revolutionary line and policy on the struggle to liberate the people in colonial states set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an immortal militant banner which guaranteed the victory of the overall Korean revolution, including the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and was a programmatic guideline which delineated a correct direction and method for people in colonial states to independently smash the antirevolutionary violence of foreign imperialists and to achieve national independence and freedom. [applause]

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's setting forth a correct line and policy on the revolution for liberating the people in colonial states, and with the organization and waging of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, our people's national liberation movement and the Korean communist movement developed onto a new, higher stage, with armed struggle as a central element, and our revolution traversed a proud road shining with victory and glory. [applause]

Having a profound insight into the characteristics of guerrilla war and into the changing military and political situation during the entire period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song correctly defined the strategic stages of the armed struggle and the missions to be performed at these stages, correctly predicted the enemy's maneuvers, discovered its strategic and tactical weak points, invented flexible guerrilla strategies and tactics and wisely led the KPRA in implementing these strategies and tactics. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound military strategy and flexible guerrilla tactics enabled the KPRA to always take the initiative on the battlefield, to overcome the enemy's numerical and technical supremacy, and to deal severe blows at the enemy and defeat it. [applause]

From the time of its activation, the KPRA brilliantly implemented the strategic and tactical policy on the anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, courageously overcoming mounting difficulties and grim trials. Thus, it successfully performed its glorious role as a leading force of the Korean revolution and continuously developed into a powerful revolutionary armed force. [applause]

At the initial stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the KPRA established a guerrilla base which was of significance in developing the armed struggle and in achieving the victory of the Korean revolution, and it performed heroic exploits in the struggle to defend this base. The guerrilla base established in the area along the Tuman River in the first half of the 1930's was the military strategic stronghold of the KPRA, was a reliable logistical base and was a revolutionary fortress which guaranteed unified guidance for the overall Korean revolution in carrying out preparatory work for founding the party and the movement to form a anti-Japanese national united front. With the establishment of a guerrilla base and with the implementation of various democratic reforms in guerrilla districts, the KPRA became militarily and politically active. As a result, armed struggle and, through it, the overall Korean revolution were steadily expanded and developed, dealing great military and political blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Dismayed at the expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Japanese aggressors carried out ceaseless punitive operations against the guerrilla bases. However, the KPRA members and the people who were residing in the guerrilla bases, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, smashed every desperate punitive operation of the enemy by establishing an all-out defense system and heroically defended the guerrilla bases for as long as 4 to 5 years in such difficult circumstances. [applause]

In conformity with the prevailing situation and the requirements of the development of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the mid-1930's advanced outstanding strategic lines to make preparations for founding the party, more actively carrying out the movement of the anti-Japanese national united front throughout the nation and expanding the armed struggle deep into the country, and wisely led the KPRA to the implementation of these lines. During this period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had constantly consolidated and developed the first chuche-oriented party organization established immediately after the (Karyon) meeting, further expanded and developed the party organizations among the armed rank and file and the revolutionary people and consolidated the KPRA party committee and enhanced the combat capability and role of the party organizations. By so doing, he established a firm party organizational system in the revolutionary rank and file and further strengthened the organizational and ideological basis for founding the party.

As a result of the intensification of the activities of the party organizations of the KPRA and the expansion of the grassroots party organizations everywhere, the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was firmly exercised through the KPRA party committee over the armed struggle, and the Korean revolution as a whole and the preparations for founding our party were successfully carried out.

The great leader Comrade Im Il-song established the Association for Fatherland Restoration -- the first anti-Japanese united front in our country -- and, through the vigorous political and military activities of the KPRA, further expanded its organizational system deep into the country. By so doing, he provided a firm guarantee for further intensifying the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle throughout the nation.

The struggle to vigorously accelerate the nationwide preparations for founding the party and the movement of the anti-Japanese national united front was carried out in a close connection with the vigorous military activities of the KPRA. In the late 1930's, upholding the outstanding strategic lines of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KPRA moved the arena of its activities by establishing a new revolutionary base in the area of Mt Paektu. By so doing, it smashed all of the so-called blockade and enveloping operations of the enemy, driving them to defensive positions and placing them at bay.

In particular, at a time when the fascist colonial oppression of the Japanese imperialists and their policy to extinguish the nation reached the worst stage, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and commanded the historic Pochonbo battle, shaking the colonial rule of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and giving our people hope for the restoration of the nation. [applause]

Even when the Japanese imperialist aggressors staged a desperate attack by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of troops and planes to recoup from repeated military and political defeats, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with various chuche-oriented guerrilla tactics and strategies meeting the situation, firmly took the initiative while victoriously organizing and commanding the KPRA's 100-day march of trial, its advance into the Musan area, and its new large-unit operations in the area northeast of Mt Paektu. He presented ceaseless defeats to the enemy, who was superior in terms of strength, and secured the continued development of the Korean revolution. [applause]

In the days of arduous struggle when they had to carve out a rigorous path and overcome the crisis of the death-line at every stage, the KPRA members fought the enemy, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in carrying out the Korean revolution to the end with their own strength, while resolving all problems -- such as securing arms and rations -- by themselves.

They fought heroically day after day for the long period of 15-odd years with the indomitable fighting spirit of smashing the enemy no matter how many times they were confronted with death-defying crisis, though they were faced with various kinds of difficulties and hardships -- such as severe cold weather, starvation, endless battles against an enemy many times more numerous, continuous arduous marches, and other adverse situations beyond human description. [applause]

In the rigorous situation in which they had to carve their way through the enemy with their lives to break through the enemy's siege while they carried out dangerous underground operations or team activities far away from headquarters, KPRA members fought like the undying phoenix, overflowing with indomitable revolutionary spirit and revolutionary optimism and fully demonstrating their spirit and courage as a revolutionary army.

The entire people's and nation's unanimous admiration of and absolute trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who won a reputation as legendary commander as a young general in his twenties in the darkest days of the Japanese colonialist rule, and the ardent loyalty of the guerrillas and people who turned out to devote everything to the revolution led by the leader -- these were sources of the invincible strength of the KPRA, which, displaying matchless bravery and feats, smashed at every step the Japanese imperialist aggressors who possessed colossal armed forces and modern combat technical equipment. [applause]

With firm conviction in certain victory of the Korean people as long as they followed the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KPRA members resolutely defended and safeguarded the revolution's headquarters politically and ideologically and with their lives.

They trusted only in the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song and followed him even in the hardships in which they had to substitute grass for every meal and to make their way through a forest of guns and bayonets, thus highly displaying a spirit of self-sacrifice and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of defying bullets, shells and the threat of the guillotine and defending and accomplishing the comrade commander's orders and operational directives to the end. [applause]

The KPRA members, who always regarded the people's interests as the primary factor, upheld the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who said: As fish cannot live without water, so guerrillas cannot survive without the people.

They resolutely defended the people's interests and thoroughly protected the people's lives and fortunes, fully displaying the noble feature of the revolutionary army which, in unity with the people, mopped up the enemy.

Our people, who possessed firm faith in the future of fatherland's liberation and the national revival thanks to the KPRA's invincible might and brilliant exploits, supported and encouraged the KPRA both materially and spiritually even under the awe-inspiring surveillance and control of the enemy, and they positively assisted in the army's military and political activities.

In the days of the armed struggle against the Japanese, the commanding staff and members of the KPRA highly displayed the noble and good morals and manners of revolutionary comradeship of caring for and loving each other as if they were real brothers. By thoroughly embodying the standards for managing the units of the KPRA personally put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, they always managed the units assiduously and voluntarily abided by the rules and orders.

In reality, by upholding the outstanding and wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KPRA displayed its invincible might in the battles against the enemy with a firm conviction in the victory of the recolution even under arduous conditions. Although the entire land of 3,000 li was submerged in a sea of blood, our people could strenuously struggle, paying no heed to pessimism and looking forward to a new day of liberation. [applause]

Throughout the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the KPRA was always loyal to proletariat internationalism. Shoulder to shoulder with the outstanding sons and daughters of the Chinese people, the Korean communists carried out the joint struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, under the slogan "Let us protect the Soviet Union with arms," fought in unity with the Soviet people.

In accordance with the demand of the new situation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at the turn of the 1940's advanced the strategic policy of taking the initiative in ushering in the great event of fatherland restoration, further strengthened the KPRA and further intensified its political and military activities and saw to it that the people of the broad strata of the country vigorously made preparations for an all-out struggle to be carried out along with the armed struggle. At the decisive time when the revolutionary situation within and without was becoming more favorable to our people's struggle for national liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song perfected an operational plan for the liberation of the fatherland and mobilized the KPRA units in the final decisive battle against the Japanese imperialists. Thus, at long last, he achieved the historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland. [applause]

The shining victory in the 20-year oong anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle against the outrageous Japanese imperialist aggressors was a demonstration of the unyielding spirit and might of the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a historic event which brought an end to the nearly half-century long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and enabled our people to set out on the broad road of creating a new life with proud national sovereignty. [applause] The victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle greatly contributed to defeating the imperialist colonial system in the East and to smashing the Asian shock brigade of international fascism. [applause]

During the course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, the chuche-oriented political and ideological unity of our revolutionary army and revolutionary rank and file was achieved, the chuche-type revolutionary force to carry out our revolution was organized, and our party's shining revolutionary tradition -- based on the ideological system of chuche, the communist revolutionary spirit, the noble revolutionary gains and fighting experience, the revolutionary working method and the popular working style was formed — were established. [applause]

The revolutionary armed rank and file, nourished and strengthened in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, were an organizational backbone for the founding of our party and the regular armed forces and, thanks to this nucleus unit, we could brilliantly achieve the historic cause of founding the party, the state and the army in difficult circumstances following the liberation. For a people who have achieved the independence of their nation, strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed forces, founded in the days of the struggle for national liberation, into powerful regular armed forces is the essential demand arising from the work of defending national sovereignty and the victory in the revolution and carrying out the construction of a new society.

Following the liberation, when the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders of world reactionaries -- occupied South Korea and were scheming to make the entire Korea into their colony and a strategic stronghold for the invasion of Asia, the founding of regular revolutionary armed forces was an urgent question in our country, the solution of which brooked not a moments delay. In accordance with the lawful demand for founding the revolutionary armed forces and the prevailing situation of our country and with clear insight into the characteristics of our revolution and its future, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a wise policy for building regular revolutionary armed forces, based on the priceless experience in founding the revolutionary armed forces in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions and firmly armed politically and ideologically and militarily and technically. Then, he energetically carried out the struggle to implement this policy.

The policy of founding the regular armed forces which was worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a revolutionary policy which reliably supplied a military guarantee for our people's struggle for the construction of a new society. It was an outstanding policy which guaranteed the superiority of the revolutionary over the counterrevolutionary forces and helped accelerate the Korean revolution as a whole in the circumstances in which we were confronting the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

Based on the chuche-oriented army building policy, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delineated the work for class organization of the army rank and file, the establishment of the system of party leadership over the army, the improvement of the arms and equipment of the army and the development of services and branches in parallel with the nature of modern warfare and the situation of our country, and other principled questions to be considered as guiding principles in the construction of regular revolutionary armed forces. At a time when many able functionaries were needed for the great cause for the founding of the party and the state, the great leader assigned revolutionary cadres tempered in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the work of founding the people's armed forces, nourished numerous military and political cadres from workers and peasants by establishing military and political cadre training organizations such as the Pyongyang Academy, the Central Security Cadre School and the Security Cadre Training Institute. He established new units in each service and branch, providing the required material conditions one by one.

Based on these complete preparations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in February 1948 strengthened and developed the KPRA into the KPA -- regular revolutionary armed forces. [applause]

The KPA, which is the successor of the KPRA, is the powerful army of the people and a chuche-type regular revolutionary armed force composed of many services and branches, firmly prepared politically and ideologically and armed with modern weapons and military technology. Thanks to the founding of the regular revolutionary armed forces by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have been able to have a reliable military guarantee with which they can defend national independence and sovereignty by themselves, carry out the socialist and communist cause and victoriously advance the cause for independence and against imperialism. [applause]

The correctness of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented policy for the development of the KPRA into regular revolutionary armed forces and the invincible might of the KPA were fully displayed during the great fatherland liberation war of our people. With the unceasing ambition to make Korea their permanent colony and a bridgehead for controlling Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors had desperately accelerated war preparations since the first day of their occupation of South Korea following liberation and ceaselessly committed provocations. And, on 25 June 1950, they launched a large-scale armed invasion against our people.

The fatherland liberation war of our people, which was imposed by the U.S. imperialists, was a bitter, decisive war which would decide whether we would be able to defend the sovereignty of the country and the nation or again become the colonial slaves of the imperialists. It was a severe modern war in which we fought against aggressive troops of the allied imperialist forces supplied with up-to-date combat technology and equipment. At a time when the fatherland and the people were facing a great danger, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shouldering all the burdens of the front and the rear, rallied the party, the army and the people as a single combat unit with the militant slogan "Everything for victory in the war," vigorously organizing and mobilizing them to the sacred war to smash the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had political and ideological education intensified among our revolutionary army and people to demonstrate their political and ideological superiority. By so doing, he made the people and soldiers, convinced of victory and full of revolutionary optimism, demonstrate incomparable courage and mass heroism in fighting against the strong imperialist aggressors. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a correct strategic and tactical policy in each stage of the war and confidently led the fatherland liberation war to victory with his outstanding and tested guidance and extraordinary art of command. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created unique chuche strategies and tactics reflecting the demands of a modern war and the situation prevailing in the country -- such as demands for regular warfare, guerrilla warfare, mountain warfare, night warfare, the formation of the second front in the rear of the enemy, desperate efforts to defend their position by tunneling, the airplane-hunting-team movement and the tank-hunting-team movement -- and wisely led to thoroughly implement them. [applause]

In the grim days of the war the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to the frontline and organized and commanded the operations and combat missions of the People's Army units. This resulted in the enemy's numerical and technical advantage being crushed by the strategic and tactical advantage based on political and ideological superiority and in the People's Army taking the initiative and giving a succession of hard blows to the enemy. [applause]

Deeply conscious of its noble mission for the party and revolution in the whole period of the war, the People's Army firmly defended the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and fully demonstrated the heroic stamina and military might of the revolutionary army equipped with the chuche idea by implementing the outstanding strategic and tactical policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Our heroic People's Army — which, in a short period since the nation's liberation, had been strengthened into an invincible regular revolutionary armed force under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- promptly started a counterattack on the frontline, repelling the enemy's surprise attack, and achieved the brilliant success of liberating Seoul, the enemy's citadel, in 3 days, and over 90 percent of South Korean territory and over 92 percent of the South Korean population in a month and a half. [applause]

The South Korean people, who had not enjoyed true human life until they experienced the benevolent measures of the people's democratic system established in the liberated areas, supported the People's Army heading south in many ways, and many youths joined the volunteer army and turned out in the sacred war to smash the enemy. In the days of the tactical retreat, which was a time of great hardship to the fatherland and the people, our people's army, upholding the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, waged bloody struggles to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors' atrocious ground attacks and their landing operations at Inchon and Wonsan and matched frontal attacks by basic units on the frontline with harassments by second front units behind enemy lines, thus tilting the war in our favor.

With the U.S. imperialist aggressors starting a new round of attacks to recover their defeats and with the war protracting, the People's Army thoroughly implemented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding strategic policy on active position defense by tunneling. By so doing, it opened a favorable phase in crushing the enemy's repeated and desperate attacks and achieving the ultimate victory of the war. In the days of the fierce war the combat personnel of our People's Army, out of burning loyalty to the party and the leader, demonstrated at every combat site the revolutionary spirit of incomparable mass heroism and invincibility. They, who had undergone the sufferings of homelessness, devoted themselves to the fight against the enemy to defend the people's democratic system and our revolutionary power the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set up in the northern half of the republic. [applause]

Deeply conscious of being masters of the country, the masters of the revolution, the combat personnel of our People's Army fought daringly under the slogan: The fatherland's hills are mine. They defended every inch of the fatherland with their blood and unhesitatingly dedicated their lives only to the fatherland. [applause]

Combat personnel of our People's Army -- such as the shore battery gunmen on Wolmi Island who heroically fought against several hundred enemy vessels, our heroic marines who created the miraculous exploit of destroying an enemy destroyer with only four torpedoes, the heroic warriors on Hill 1211 who repelled repeated enemy attacks coupled with bombardments and firmly defended the fatherland's hill -- were genuine sons and daughters of our fatherland who devoted themselves to the party and the leader and to the fatherland and the people. The immortal achievement they created will long be remembered in history. [applause]

During the fatherland liberation war the people in the rear, together with the People's Army, heroically fought for victory. Upholding the militant call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the slogan "The rear is the front," our people ensured wartime production and frontline transportation despite the enemy's barbaric and continuous bombardments, carried weapons and ammunition up the hills where fighting was going on, and with rifles in their hands heroically fought shoulder to shoulder with the People's Army. By organizing the regiments of workers, our heroic working class advanced to the front while vigorously waging the movement to increase wartime production. Meanwhile, the rural workers guaranteed wartime food production despite the bestial bombardment of enemy planes.

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the army and people were united with a single mind and intention and the front and the rear were linked as one for the heroic struggle.

As a result, our People's Army and people at last defeated the U.S. imperialists who were said to have never lost any battle in the history of the aggression of 100 years and won the great victory. [applause]

During the 3-year fatherland liberation war, our people and army killed and captured 1,567,000 people, including about 405,000 U.S. imperialists aggressive troops, and captured and destroyed a great number of the combat technology and equipment of the enemy, including 12,200 aircraft and 560 warships of various kinds, while presenting the enemy an irrecoverable military, political and moral defeat. [applause.]

In the grim days of the fatherland liberation war, the peoples of the socialist countries and many other countries of the world actively supported and encouraged our people. In particular, the Chinese people sent volunteers to help our people with blood. Our people always remember this and are grateful for it. [applause]

The great victory in the fatherland liberation war was a shining victory of the chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his outstanding military art and was a striking demonstration of the invincible might of our people and People's Army rallied close around him. [applause]

By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the great fatherland liberation war, our people and People's Army firmly defended the freedom and independence of the country and national sovereignty, safeguarded peace in Asia and the rest of the word, shattered the myth about the might of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and ushered in an era of a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. [applause]

In the glorious path covered by our People's Army, the postwar period was a proud period during which it creditably discharged its mission and role as the army of the party, the army of the working class by frustrating at every step the enemy's intensified maneuvers of aggression and new war provocation, firmly defending our party's cause of comprehensive social transformation and gigantic construction and reliably guaranteeing its triumphant advance with arms. [applause]

In accordance with the postwar situation and the demand of the development of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song worked out an outstanding policy to strengthen our revolutionary armed forces and wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

Establishing a chuche idea system in the army and guaranteeing the party's leadership over the army are a fundamental principle of the construction of our revolutionary armed forces.

By seeing to it that first priority be given to the intensification of the party's political work to arm the soldiers with our party's chuche idea and to enhance the political and ideological superiority of the army, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ensured that our People's Army, which had inherited the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, maintain its revolutionary trait as the army of the party and the working class and be boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution.

At a time when the antiparty and antirevolutionary factionists who had infiltrated the party and army were scheming to alienate the People's Army from the leadership of the party, the officers and men of our People's Army, inheriting the noble revolutionary spirit of the KPRA members who defended the headquarters of the revolution at the expense of their lives, firmly protected the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Self-reliance in defense is a military guarantee of the country's political independence and economic self-support and the course of constant growth of our revolutionary armed forces, and the country's defense power is reflected in the struggle to implement the principle of self-reliance in defense which our party firmly maintains for the defense buildup.

In accordance with the demands of the times in which imperialism exists and its aggressive maneuvers continue and based on the scientific analysis of the historic experience in the revolutionary war, the characteristics of modern warfare and the superiority of the socialist system, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the military line of self-reliance in defense, the basic contents of which are to train the army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the people and turn the whole land into a fortress, and has wisely led the work for establishing the all-people, whole-state defense system. [applause]

The military line of self-reliance in defense put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is one that has embodied the immortal chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line of our party in the field of the defense buildup. Thus, it is a revolutionary line which has enabled us to strengthen our People's Army as an invincible armed force and to establish a most powerful all-people and whole-state defense system by fully mobilizing the military potential of the country. [applause]

With the brilliant implementation of the party's military line of self-reliance in defense, our People's Army has grown into one-a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces trained into a cadre and modernized army, the all-people, whole-country defense system with the People's Army as the core has been established and the whole country converted into an impregnable fortress which no aggressor dare attack. [applause]

In the tense situation in which the U.S. imperialists' new war maneuvers ceaselessly continue, we have defended the sovereignty of the country and nation by our own efforts and vigorously accelerated the revolution and construction. This path of our proud struggle clearly shows the invincible vitality of our party's military line of self-reliance in defense. [applause]

Because of the KPA, which has grown into invincible ranks under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and because of the great public and state defense system, which has been firmly consolidated, we have been able to adopt the resolute stand of responding to the U.S. imperialists' military threats and nuclear blackmail with counterattack, of retaliating against the enemy and of meeting the enemy's full-scale war with full-scale war. Also, we have been able to reliably crush the enemy's reckless maneuvers to provoke a war, including the incident of the armed spy boat Pueblo, the incident of the large-size spy plane EC-121 and the Panmunjom incident, at every step, and defended the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains. [applause]

While honorably fulfilling the duty of defending the fatherland, the KPA has displayed, without reservation, its noble mettle and creative might as a people's army and a revolutionary army by actively participating in the rewarding struggle of the people for economic construction, upholding the economic tasks put forth by the party at every stage. [applause]

Evident in every victory and success won by the people in the revolution and construction are the heroic struggle and devoted efforts of the KPA; in the socialist system, in the self-reliant national economy of our country and in every monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party erected in every corner of the KPA, which has sacrificed everything in its struggle for national prosperity and the people's happiness. [applause]

By generally implementing the party's policy of imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea, today our revolutionary armed forces have clearly shown their might as a chuche-type army and as the army of the party, and in which the entire army moves as one under the party's leadership. They have developed as an invincible combat rank which carries out army building and conducts military activities in accordance with military ideology and theory and chuche-type strategy. [applause]

The old revolutionary warriors who have struggled since the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, countless commanding officers who struggled in the flames of the fatherland liberation war for the party and leader, and all members of the new generation which has grown in the bosom of the party, inheriting the resolute, firm and persistent revolutionary spirit maintained by the young communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution, are now upholding the respected and beloved leader and our party. This is the noblest mettle of the KPA whosing revolutionary faith and will which never wavers in any storm or trial. [applause]

Indeed, the KPA is an army of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who developed and strengthened it through long and serious revolutionary storms by leading its first rank at the dawn of the Korean revolution; it is an ever-victorious revolutionary armed force which has made immortal accomplishments in the struggle to achieve the invincible revolutionary cause, assuming the chuche idea as its guiding policy under the leadership of the leader; and it is an army of the glorious KWP, struggling for the final consummation of the chuche cause following the party. [applause]

All the victories and exploits won by our revolutionary armed forces in the past 50 years are the noble fruition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who put forth chuche-oriented lines for the Korean revolution at the earliest stage of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, explored a new path for the struggle to liberate the nation from colonial rule, and established the military ideology of self-defense in the arduous and protracted revolutionary war, thus making an outstanding contribution to developing the military ideology of the working clss and to implementing the cause of anti-imperialism and for the independence of the people. [applause]

The military ideology of self-defense established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary military ideology which has embodied the chuche idea in the military field and an outstanding military ideology which firmly guarantees by military force the victorious advance of the revolutionary struggle of the working masses of the people for independence. [applause]

Basing himself on the military ideology of self-defense, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the revolutionary military lines and policy for army building and, by establishing an ever-victorious military theory and chuche-oriented strategy, provided a firm guarantee for the victory of revolutionary war, countering antirevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, and led the revolutionary armed forces on the single road of continued victories by outstanding and seasoned leadership and extraordinary skills of command. [applause]

It is entirely due to the brilliant success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's skills of command that the Korean Revolutionary Army won a brilliant victory, defeating the Japanese imperialist army of aggression by repeatedly dealing it blows with sagacious guerrilla tactics and ever-changing guerrilla strategies during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and that during the arguous fatherland liberation war our People's Army and people, taking the initiative in the war, achieved a historic victory and dealt an ignominious defeat to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. [applause]

While leading our people and revolutionary army on the single road of victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with unlimited noble virtues and ample love has reared the men and officers of our People's Army to become strong revolutionary warriors of the chuche idea and has taken utmost care of them in every aspect of their life in the army. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and meticulour care, soldiers of our People's Army have been able to score a victorious breakthrough on the trial-ridden revolutionary path by fimrly rallying around the great leader with one ideology and will and with the firm conviction to safeguard the revolution and the future of the fatherland. [applause]

Today, the spiritual and moral mettle of our People's Army is in good shape. The army is filled with the party's unitary ideological system and every soldier is solidly determined to defend and safeguard the party and leader with his life. [applause]

The high loyalty to the idea of strongly defending and safeguarding their party and leader and to firmly defending their fatherland and revolutionary gains, the persistent spirit of struggle, the concerted action between the upper and lower echelons based on revolutionary comradeship-in-arms and the traditional, beautiful custom of concerted action by the officers and soldiers -- all of these are the essential traits of our revolutionary army not to be found in any imperialist army of aggression. They are a source of gigantic superiority. [applause]

With the chuche-oriented military lines put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly embodied, the military and technological equipment of the People's Army further improved, the commanding ability of the commanders further enhanced and the combat capability of the units extraordinarily heightened, our People's Army has grown into a powerful and mighty revolutionary army capable of struggling and defeating any kind of imperialist army of aggression under any circumstances. [applause]

Ever-victorious is the KPA, which is being led by the great leader and our party, is inheriting the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, has the rich experience of the fatherland liberation war, and is firmly armed with the party's unitary ideological system and equipped with modern military technology. It is a great pride and honor for our party and our people to have such powerful revolutionary armed forces. [applause]

All the victories and achievements attained in the glorious and militant course of our revolutionary armed forces have been achieved only under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause] Apart from the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we can neither think of all renovations and miracles attained in our fatherland and all the brilliant victories won by our people and People's Army, nor can we talk about the lofty honor cherished by our people and People's Army. [applause]

It is a source of endless honor and the greatest happiness for our people and our People's Army to carry out the revolution under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed commander. [applause]

On the significant occasion of splendidly marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA, I extend the greatest honor and warmest thanks, together with the boundless reverence and burning loyalty of the entire people and all the officers and men of the KPA, to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people who founded the revolutionary army of our country at an early date, achieved the liberation of the fatherland by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the fatherland liberation war to victory, safeguarded the nation's sovereignty and turned our country into an ever-victorious country with self-defense. [applause]

Today, our revolutionary armed forces and people, who have travelled only along the road of victory and glory for the last half century, are confronted with the grave tasks to expedite the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the independent reunification of the fatherland. Because of the criminal two-Koreas plot and new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, who have been illegally occupying our country for 37 years and forcing our people to suffer the tragedy of national division, the situation in our country is being strained and more serious obstacles have been placed in the way of the fatherland's reunification.

The heavy but glorious revolutionary duty before us and the prevailing situation require us to maintain a state of alertness and mobilization, to further accelerate socialist construction and to strengthen further our revolutionary armed forces. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system within the People's Army and firmly ensure the party's leadership.

Thus, we should tenaciously defend and protect the People's Army and the party. We should also guarantee the party's revolutionary armed forces [tangui hyongmyong muryogul] with armed force [muryolguro]. Upholding the policy for chuche-orientation of the entire nation and entire army put forward by the party, we should arm all soldiers with the chuche-type revolutionary outlook, should encourage them to firmly defend and protect the party and the leader, the fatherland and the revolution, overcoming adversity and trials, and should ceaselessly strengthen the combat capability of the units. The officers and men of the People's Army, deeply cherishing a sense of honor and the lofty awareness that they are the fighters of the party and the revolutionary army of the working class, should staunchly defend and protect the party and leader politically and ideologically at the risk of their lives under any adversity. We should thoroughly establish within the entire army the revolutionary outlook of unconditionally implementing the party's policies, orders and directives and of resolving all problems concerning army building and military activities in accord with the party's intentions and demand. [applause]

We should encourage all the officers and men of the People's Army to vigorously struggle forever on the road of revolution, following only the party and the leader under any arduous situation, adversity and storm, by more vigorously waging the movement of following and learning from Comrades Kim Hyok and (O Chun-kuk), models of the chuche-type communist revolutionary fighters who were endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. We should continuously and thoroughly implement the party's self-defensive military line and policy for increasing combat capability, should live and act in accordance with the demands of the 10-point rules -- the backbone of military life -- and should fully realize the method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the management of units. Thus, we should constantly strengthen and develop the People's Army into a one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary force more firmly prepared politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically. [applause]

We should intensify the unity between the upper and lower echelons within the People's Army based on revolutionary comradeship and should encourage all soldiers to actively help the people and encourage the people to sincerely support the soldiers. Thus, we should highly display the traditional trait of integration between the army and people. Upholding the magnificent programs put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and in the historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, all the people and the officers and men of the People's Army should vigorously accelerate the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. [applause]

All workers should effect a new upsurge in all domains of the revolution and construction and more firmly consolidate our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily. The Korean people, as in the past, will develop friendly and cooperative relations with the people of all nations who safeguard their sovereignty, upholding the banner of independence, solidarity and peace. We will vigorously and continuously struggle for the victory of democracy and the anti-imperialist cause. [applause]

Our people's revolutionary cause is just and victory will certainly be ours. [applause]

Let us all struggle more vigorously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche in firm unity around the KWP Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people! [shouts of hurrah]

Long live the glorious KWP, organizer and source of inspiration of all victories of the people! [shouts of hurrah]

Long live the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA! [shouts of hurrah]

Leaders Attend 25 Apr Ceremony

SK261101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- Cadres of the party and government, soldiers of the People's Army and working people laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on April 25 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party. A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was laid at the monument. Lining up there was a guard of honour of the KPA.

Present on the occasion were Comrades O Chin-u, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-nim, Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, So Yun-sok, Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui, Ho Chong-suk, Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin and other cadres, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and working people in the city. Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-paek of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) were also present.

Wreaths were laid in the name of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Public Security, central organs, scientific, educational, cultural, art and press organs, the Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies, working people's organizations, factories and enterprises.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the KPA who fought bravely in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to firmly defend the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty of the nation in hearty response to the call of the party and the leader during the past fatherland liberation war.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

SK261112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- Cadres of the party and government, People's Army soldiers and working people on April 25 placed wreaths at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery in Mt. Taesong on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed at the monument to the revolutionary martyrs cemetery. A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the cemetery.

Present at the wreath laying were Comrades O Chin-u, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Peaek Hak-nim, Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, So Yun-sok, Kim Kang-hwan, Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui, Ho Chong-suk, Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu, Kim Pok-sin and other cadres, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and working people in the city.

Wreaths were placed there in the name of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the WPK, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and Ministry of Public Security, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, public organisations, scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and press organs, factories, and enterprises and cooperative farms.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the revolutionary forerunners who had participated in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and laid down their precious lives in the struggle for the liberation of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and the victory of our revolutionary cause.

Wreaths were also laid yesterday by the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots from Japan staying in the socialist homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

MAC, NNSC Members Lay Wreaths

SK261558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- Members of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] and members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers at it and the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] on April 25 laid wreaths in the cemeteries of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces in Kaesong on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. They also laid wreaths in the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers. After laying the wreaths, the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters.

O Chin-u Meets Attaches

SK260843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on April 25 met and had a friendly talk with military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang who paid a call on him to offer congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Article by Col Gen Chu To-il

SK240442 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 23 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 April special article: "Noble Achievements in Building Revolutionary Armed Forces Which the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Had Made in Anti-Japanese Flames" -- KCNA identifies this as an article by Col Gen Chu To-il]

[Text] A long period of half a century has passed since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song raised the red flag of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] on a windy hill.

The path of the Korean revolution was long and rigorous, but our revolution was always able to traverse a proud path that was illumined with victory and glory. This is because the great revolutionary ideology and the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been embodied in building the armed forces. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology. He attained precious achievements and abundant experiences of struggle in building the revolutionary armed forces.

Brilliantly inheriting and developing the leader's precious achievements in building the revolutionary armed forces, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as supreme commander of the revolutionary armed forces, serves as the source of boundless strength and a firm guarantee of all future victories of our People's Army.

The most important of the achievements and experiences the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attained in building the revolutionary armed forces in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle is his creation of the original self-reliant military ideology, providing a reliable guarantee for us to maintain a chuche-oriented stance in military affairs, especially in building the revolutionary armed forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is self-evident that we cannot entrust the fatherland's liberation to others or beg for liberation. By organizing and waging a positive armed struggle, we should achieve the fatherland's liberation and national independence through the Korean people's own strength.

Building a true revolutionary armed forces is a basic requirement for safeguarding the country's independence against the imperialists' aggression and consummating the working class' revolutionary cause. Because our people did not have any national army to vanquish the foreign aggressors in the past, they had their country wrested from them by the Japanese imperialists. They were thus forced to lead life as a homeless race. Our people's ardent wish, when the sovereign national rights were violated by foreign aggressors and they could not escape the miserable fate of sufferers, was to have their own national army -- a true revolutionary armed forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's creation of the original self-reliant military ideology has paved a broad way for brilliant realizing this ardent wish of our people. The self-reliant military ideology is an invincible military ideology which has embodied the immortal chuche idea in the military sector; it is a great banner of struggle enabling us to resolve, in an independent and creative manner, all problems arising in building national defense, including revolutionary war and the building of armed forces.

Like other sectors in the revolution and construction, the masters in the revolutionary war against the imperialist aggressors are the citizens of the country. The decisive factor in the victory of the revolution are the masses themselves. Therefore, communists should not depend on others in solving the military problems, including the building of the armed forces, but should raise their awareness and sense of responsibility as the masters of carrying out the revolution. They should solve all problems from an independent and creative standpoint.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created a self-reliant military ideology, the truth of the revolution is that the fundamental purpose of the revolutionary war lies in safeguarding national independence from the counterrevolutionary violence of the imperialists and colonialists. The ideological and practical weapons for carrying out the revolutionary war with one's own strength and for achieving decisive victory were provided.

Another important achievement which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attained in the sector of building the revolutionary armed forces in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle is that he indicated the most correct path enabling the chuche-oriented military force to be firmly consolidated by correctly defining the organizational form of the revolutionary armed forces to accord with the actual circumstances at that time when the anti-Japanese armed struggle was being waged.

During the period of the colonial national liberation struggle to achieve sovereignty, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said an important question in the work of activating the army was to organize a regular, guerrilla-type revolutionary force. A revolutionary war against imperialists and colonialists is a very arduous, protracted struggle which cannot be ended through one or two military operations. Only when communists and the revolutionaries possess a powerful regular revolutionary armed force -- a nucleus of the revolutionary force -- can they wage a revolutionary war for a long time and achieve final victory by smashing the enemy's reactionary offensive.

After setting forth a unique policy for activating a regular, guerrilla-type revolutionary armed force, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song activated the KPRA -- our people's glorious anti-Japanese armed rank in April 1932, energetically struggling to achieve this end and overcoming all difficulties and trials. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's activation of the KPRA was a historic event bringing about a new change in the revolutionary struggle of our people and was a magnificant, historic declaration on the emergence of the first true chuche-type revolutionary armed force in our country.

With the activation of the KPRA and the organization and development of an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the national liberation struggle of our people developed onto a new, higher stage.

Closely combining regular armed and irregular armed forces in building a revolutionary armed force is a policy the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has consistently pursued in building the army. A colonial national liberation war is basically a people's war which makes necessary the people's active participation. Therefore, rallying the broad strata of the people around the people's armed organization and vigorously calling them to the struggle are a basic factor for winning victory in a revolutionary war. By brilliantly implementing a revolutionary mass line in the sector of building armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized paramilitary organizations, such as Red Guards, anti-Japanese self-defending units and production guerrillas, everywhere he went.

The precious revolutionary achievements and rich fighting experiences attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in firmly developing chuche-type military forces by combining regular and irregular armed forces were truly valuable assets in strengthening the country's self-defense capabilities during the period of struggle to build a new fatherland.

What is important in the achievements and experience of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese struggle period in building a revolutionary armed force is that he firmly prepared the KPRA as the prototype of a chuche-type revolutionary armed force by setting forth a unique principle for building a revolutionary armed force based on the self-defending military idea and by wisely leading the struggle to materialize this principle. By setting forth a principle for correctly guaranteeing communist guidance of the revolutionary armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song developed and strengthened the KPRA into a revolutionary armed force which overflowed with the chuche idea and in which a unitary ideological system was established.

By achieving communists' guidance of the revolutionary army, we mean to guarantee its leadership by the leader of the working class. The revolutionary armed force is activated by the leader of the working class. The basic duty of this force is to struggle to materialize the leader's revolutionary idea.

The KPRA was activated and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Without the great leader's unitary leadership, the people could not imagine either its expansion, strengthening and victory on battlefields or even its existence. Upholding the revolutionary slogan, "Let us follow and learn from Comrade Kim Il-song," anti-Japanese guerrilla members energetically struggled to master the wise nature of the great leader's revolutionary idea and leadership and his noble communist morality and displayed loyalty to the leader with revolutionary conviction and fidelity. The history of our revolutionary armed forces shines as the history in which this proud tradition has been brilliantly bequeathed. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively resolved fundamental questions in building the revolutionary armed forces, such as developing the revolutionary armed forces militarily and technically on the basis of strengthening it politically and ideologically, promoting the revolutionary spirit of unity between officers and men and between the army and the people and establishing military discipline in the army on a voluntary basis. He wisely organized and led the struggle to achieve this end, thus developing and strengthening the KPRA into an invincible revolutionary armed force possessing the military capability of being ever victorious. Therefore, our people could vanquish the Japanese imperialist aggressors with their own military force and the chuche-oriented strength, thereby achieving the cause of the fatherland's liberation.

The precious achievements and abundant experiences which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attained in the sphere of building the revolutionary armed forces in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle are valuable assets which have enabled our People's Army to consolidate and develop as modern regular armed forces of invincible might.

Thanks to such revolutionary assets, our revolutionary armed forces could be consolidated and developed in time as regular armed forces in conformity with the demands of the revolutionary situation prevailing in the country after the liberation; and our revolutionary armed forces could defeat the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the strongest in the world, in the Great Fatherland Liberation War, thus honorably defending the fatherland's independence and the revolutionary gains.

Without the immortal achievements and precious experiences attained in the flames of rigorous anti-Japanese struggle, we could not imagine the KPA's smashing the enemies' aggressive maneuvers at every stage -- including the incident of the U.S. imperialists' armed spyship Pueblo, the incident of the large-sized spy plane EC-121, and the Panmunjom incident -- thus firmly safeguarding the socialist fatherland; nor could we talk about the fact that the KPA is reliably defending, with military power, the revolutionary cause of our party and people for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The KPA is today in the most glorious age in its development. Today, the ideological and spiritual state of the officers and men of our People's Army is very good. The officers and men of our People's Army are fully resolved to uphold the respected and beloved leader forever and to render their loyalty to the end from generation to generation, holding aloft the slogan of loyalty, "Let us dedicate our lives to the struggle for the great leader," emulating the pure loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who unhesitatingly devoted their youth and lives to defending and safeguarding Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of nation, in the early days of the Korean revolution.

The heroic KPA is Comrade Kim Il-song's army and the KWP's army which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is led by our party. Upholding our party's leadership is the fundamental principle in building the army and is the supreme requirement for the existence of the KPA and for its consolidation and development.

All soldiers should loyally uphold the party center's lofty intentions to make our People's Army a revolutionary army forever loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's cause, thereby positively contributing to vigorously accelerating the advance of our revolution.

The prevailing situation at home and abroad today requires the People's Army to consolidate itself in every way and to more firmly strengthen the country's defense capability. All officers and men of the People's Army should uphold the policy of converting the entire army into a cadre army and of modernizing the entire army, making firm political-ideological and military-technological preparations and strengthening the combat capability of the units in every way. Together with this, they should unconditionally accomplish the five-point policy for realizing the program of converting the entire army into a cadre army and of modernizing the entire army and the policy for strengthening companies, strictly abide by the 10-point standard of conduct and thoroughly embody the anti-Japanese-style method of managing the army units, thereby more excellently possessing the characteristics of the great Comrade Kim Il-song's army and the party's army.

By more firmly strengthening the combat capability of the People's Army, we will resplendently fulfill our honorable missions of defending and safeguarding the party and leader with our lives and of reliably guarnateeing militarily our party's cause for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Eternally invincible is the KPA, which, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is struggling for advancing the fatherland's independent reunification and for consummating the chuche cause.

VARIATION OF KIM IL-SONG 25 APR BANQUET SPEECH

The following variations to the item headlined "Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Visit KPA Units 25 Apr" and subheaded "Kim Il-song Speech at Banquet," published in the 26 Apr DAILY REPORT, are supplied from a Pyongyang Domestic Service announcer-read version of Kim Il-song's address broadcast at 2200 GMT on 25 April:

On page D 5, the title of the speech in the first paragraph reads: "Let Us Firmly Guarantee the Chuche Revolutionary Cause With Arms" [chucheui hyongmyong wiopul muryoguro tuntunhi tambohaja].

On page D 8, the penultimate line of paragraph three reads: "It is the basic mission of the People's Army to firmly guarantee the chuche revolutionary cause with arms."

In paragraph four, line five reads: "...the U.S. imperialists are strengthening military collusion among the United States, Japan and South Korea in an overt attempt against our country."

Line nine of the same paragraph reads: "...of the republic; it is a brazen challenge to us. The situation which has developed today in South Korea shows that the manuevers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a new war against us have entered a very dangerous stage and that the situation in our country has developed to the brink of war."

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

SK241151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from the party and state leaders of many countries on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Messages came from:

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India;
Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon;
D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius;
Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin, head of state and president of the National Executive Council;
Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, supreme martial law commander of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
Elias Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon;
Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces;
Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;
C.V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore;
Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic;
Dr. 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of Cabinet of the Syrian Arab Republic;
Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;
Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan;
Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone;
Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;
'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;
Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta;

Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, king of Nepal;
Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland;
Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers Party of Switzerland;
Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party;
Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party;
Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party;
Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh;
The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela;
Berge Furre, chairman, and Christopher Furst, chairman of the International Committee, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway;
Georg Degen, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations, and Eduard Hafner, member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss Progressive Organisations and chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;
Remy Giacomini, general secretary of the Socialist Party of San Marino;
Christoph Berger, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland;
Lars Werner, president of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden;
William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada;
Haider Akbar Hanrono, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Labour Party; and
Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS DELEGATES TO BIRTHDAY FETE

Latin American Amity Group

SK250836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 24 met the Latin American Regional Delegation for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean people on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Alfredo Perez Herrera, chairman of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture and advisor for foreign affairs to the president of the Republic of Panama. Present there were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, and Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for them.

Ecuadorean Delegate

SK250838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 24 received Humberto Ortiz Flores, secretary general of the Ecuadorean Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and director of the "Voluntad" publishing house, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countires Pak Yong-si.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guest.

World Chuche Institute Head

SK270037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 26 received T.B. Mukherjee, director of the board of the International Institute of the

Chuche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The guest recited his poem "Long Life and Good Health to the Respected Leader" before the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and conversed with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader on his 70th birthday. The great leader Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guest.

Libyan Congress Delegation

SK270046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 26 received the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Muhammad al-Zarouk Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam were on hand. Also present was 'Abd al-Majid Kashkusha, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya in Pyongyang.

The delegation presented a basket of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and sincerely wished him good health and a long life. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO BIRTHDAY DEPART 18 APR

Nicaragua's Cordova Rivas

SK190807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The Nicaraguan Government delegation headed by His Excellency Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, left Pyongyang on April 18 by special plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It was farewelled at the airport by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Chae-u and Hong Song-yong, and personages concerned, and O Sung-hwan, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua, and a crowd of thousands of people. A farewell function took place at the airport.

PCE's Carrillo

SK190808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, left here on April 18 by plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It has seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; and personages concerned as well as a large crowd of working people in the city.

Mauritania's Haidalla

SK190852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, left here on April 18 by special plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Seeing off the guests at the aiport were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Kwang and Choe Chae-u, and personages concerned, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mauritania Pak Ui-chun and a crowd of thousands of working people. A farewell function for His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla took place at the airport.

Zambian President Kaunda

SK190854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zamiba and president of the Republic of Zamiba, left Pyongyang on April 18 by special plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Kim Hwan, Yun Ki-pok and Choe Kwang, and personages concerned, Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zambia Chae Hwa-sop and a crowd of thousands of people. Zambian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country W.R. Mwandela was present at the airport. A farewell function took place at the airport.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Msuya

SK191001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The Tanzanian Government delegation headed by His Excellency C. David Msuya, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, left here for home on April 18 by plane after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Choe Kwang and personages concerned and Tanzanian Ambassador to Korea J.M. Lusinde and a large crowd of working people in the city. A farewell function for the delegation took place at the airport.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS VISIT BY ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

SK231206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (KCNA) -- Our people are satisfied with the big success of the recent visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and warmly hail its result. So says NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial article headlined "Powerful Demonstration of Korea-Romania Friendship and Unity" published in connection with the recent fruitful visit to Korea by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded the highest Order of Romania "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" First Class and the band to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, it says, and continues: This is a manifestation of the Romanian people's high respect for and deep trust in the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Referring to official talks held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the publication of the joint statement and the conclusion of some agreements, the article says: The Korea-Romania relations based on complete equality and independence serve as an example in the relations among socialist countries. The meeting between the heads of state of the two countries was of weighty significance in the successful development of the friendly and cooperative relations between them.

Several meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Pyongyang and Bucharest were historic events which brought the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples into full development and efflorescence.

They again had a significant meeting this time and reached a unanimity of views on important problems, placing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples on a new solid basis and making a great contribution to the unity and solidarity of socialist countries and the international communist movement and to the cause of world peace.

Korea and Romania are making big strides forward in the revolution and construction by firmly maintaining independence.

The Romanian people under the correct guidance of the Romanian Communist party headed by their outstanding leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have registered many successes in the struggle for the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society, while firmly maintaining independence. The Romanian party and government headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are actively striving for European peace and security, international detente, and peaceful solution of disputes, disarmament and abolition of nuclear weapons.

Our people warmly congratulate the fraternal Romanian people on their brilliant successes in socialist construction and firmly support their just struggle. We express deep thanks to the Romanian party, government and people for their sincere support to our people's just cause.

Noting that the views of the Korean and Romanian parties on the international situation and important international problems were manifested in the joint statement, the article goes on: If all countries and all nations oppose every form of domination and subjugation and firmly maintain independence, a new world war can be averted and a durable peace be preserved in the world.

At present it is an important factor for smashing the anti-communist, anti-socialist manoeuvres of the imperialists, easing the international tension and consolidating world peace that the socialist countries make revolution and construction more successfully to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and strengthen their cooperation and unity.

The article stresses: The Korean people will staunchly fight to realise the independence of all countries and all nations and make the whole world independent and exert every effort to develop and strengthen the friendship and unity between Korea and Romania.

FOREIGN VISITORS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP

SK221051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA) -- A round-table talk of delegations, delegates and individual figures of various countries visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the People's Palace of Culture on April 17. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform. It was attended by the delegation of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, the president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, the delegate of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea and other delegations, delegates and individual personages of different countries.

The foreign guests present at the round-table talk spoke in unison of the originality, truthfulness and enormous theoretical and practical significance of the historic policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stressed that this speech is an immortal classic document indicating the road of communist construction by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in the revolution and construction.

T.B. Mukherjee, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said: The policy speech delivered by the great President Kim Il-song is a political science. In the policy speech the great president gave a new classic formulation of politics and people's government and propounded the original new proposition that communism is peoples government plus three revolutions. This comprehensively elucidates the essential content of communist construction and the function and role of the people's government in the revolution: this is of great historic significance in the carrying out of the world revolution.

Shuhachi Inoue, deputy representative director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, noted that the policy speech of the great leader is an imperishable classic work firmly guaranteeing the victory of the cause of independence and stressed that this document not only theoretically expounds in depth the way of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea but also brightly indicates the road of materializing independence throughout the world.

The attendants at the round-table talk noted that the immortal chuche idea founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become a current of the time today. A member of the delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement, had this to say: I have become convinced that the chuche idea is the only guiding idea of our era which can save the destinies of the peoples of Zaire and the rest of the world. The founding of the chuche idea is, indeed, the greatest exploit performed by President Kim Il-song for mankind, which we will always remember.

The attendants of the talk spoke of the undying feats and greatness, sagacity of leadership and noble virtues of the respected leader who founded the immortal chuche idea and ushered in a new era of independence with its bright rays. Vishwanath, secretary general of the Indian Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, said: Today the revolutionary peoples the world over are significantly celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song as a joint jubilee of mankind and a grand political festival. He has appeared on the scene as the comet of mankind and a hero of the people to emancipate the Korean people and the world people from all forms of subjugation and fetters.

Kounoutcho Sossah, director of the Scientific Institute of Togo, said that respected President Kim Il-song is a genius of mankind publicly recognized by the world.

The founding of the chuche idea, he stressed, was a solemn declaration of a new era of human history and a great event of undying world-historic significance in the development of human thought and the accomplishment of the peoples cause of independence.

Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United Poeple's Party of Bangladesh, noted: It is because President Kim Il-song is leading the present era that many leaders of the world, not to speak of the Korean people and the world revolutionary pecple, so highly respect and revere him.

T.B. Mukherjee said: Respected President Kim Il-song has set a great example to us with his noble virtues. This is why the people always boundlessly respect and revere him and he trusts them and solves all problems by relying on them.

Noting that the question of succeeding the revolutionary cause has been brilliantly solved in Korea, he stressed: Dear Mr Kim Chong-il is the leader of the people who most perfectly and wholly personified the idea, virtues and leadership of the great President Kim Il-song.

The attendants at the talk said that the period of the celebrations of the 70yh birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were significant days spent by them every day in excitement and joy with most elevated feelings and were a priceless opportunity for them to profoundly grasp once again the truthfulness and great vitality of the chuche idea.

Paul Gafa, head of administration of the Malta Labor Party, said: All those visiting Pyongyang feel what a great capacity of creation the Korean people have. The source of the creative power displayed by the Korean people is the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song, the most outstanding leader of the people and the great leader of the revolution.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the executive committee of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, said: We are deeply pleased to see that the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph and such modern edifices as the ice rink were inaugurated on the occasion of the 70th birthday of respected President Kim Il-song.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the construction of these monumental edifices which will convey the undying revolutionary exploits of the great leader through generations and gave working guidance several times. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys unbounded respect and reverence from the entire Korean people. Bright is the future of the Korean revolution and the world revolution as there are the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and their outstanding leadership.

Tsugasa Matsuo, director of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il-song, Japan, said: In Korea, socialist construction has made a big progress to bring the flower of chuche into fuller bloom. The Korean people, led by the great President Kim Il-song, will surely attain successfully the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in a short time and convert the homeland of chuche into a country more bountiful and better to live in, I think.

At the round-table talk, the attendantes said that to reunify Korea peacefully and independently is a unanimous desire not only of the Korean people but also of the world revolutionary people and expressed firm solidarity for our people's just struggle.

Karlen E. Gellen, foreign editor of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN, had this to say: I strongly demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. It poses as a more important problem today to wage a mass movement for putting an end to the U.S. "aid" to the puppet "regime" of dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

Abdul Malik, secretary general of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, said:

The proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a realistic and reasonable patriotic program of reunification which indicates the most correct way for preventing the division of the country and building a sovereign and unified and independent state, it is a fair proposal acceptable to all. Many other personages spoke at the round-table talk. The attendants wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday for the victory of the Korean and world revolutions and for making of the whole world independent.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK ARRIVES IN IRAN 25 APR

SK270058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party arrived in Tehran on April 25 to pay an official goodwill visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to a report.

The airport was bedecked with the national flags of Korea and Iran. The premier of the Administration Council and his party were met at the airport by Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, Deputy Prime Minister Behzad Nabavi, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, vice-ministers, vice-president of a bank, the police commander, etc. Ambassador Cha Pyong-ok and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Iran were also present at the airport.

A welcome function took place at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Iran were played. Premier Yi Chong-ok, accompanied by Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, reviewed a guard of honour. Premier Yi Chong-ok in his arrival statement made public at the airport expressed the belief that the visit would further deepen understanding between the two peoples, develop the friendly and cooperative relations between them and contribute to strengthening the unity of nonaligned countries.

Tehran Radio Coverage

For Tehran radio coverage of Premier Yi Chong-ok's visit to Iran at the head of a political and economic delegation, including reports on his arrival statement and his talks with Iranian officials, see the Iran section of the 27 April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK270027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 26 to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan. The message reads:

On the 4th anniversary of victory of April revolution in Afghanistan I extend warm felicitations to you and through you to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Revolutionary Council and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself.

The Korean people are pleased with vigorous struggle waged by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by you to ensure unity of all patriotic and progressive force and build prosperous new society. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people great successes in their efforts to create a new life.

MATERIALS ON VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT

26 Apr Meeting With Chon

SK261532 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, Apr 26 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush Monday reiterated Washington's commitment to South Korea's defense, and assured President Chon Tu-hwan that there will be no change in the U.S. policy towards North Korea, a presidential spokesman said.

During an hour-long meeting at the country's presidential mansion Chongwadae, Chon said his government's top priorities were to bolster defense capabilities and further strengthen the economy, according to Chon's senior press secretary, Yi Wong-hui.

The president underlined the need for continue U.S. support for Korea's defense as well as bilateral cooperation, in economic and technical fields. The spokesman said the two leaders voiced concern about the communist expansionist policy and stressed the need for solidarity among Free World nations to deal with the tendency.

Responding to a reporter's question, Yi said the recent arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, South Korea's second largest city, and an anti-American statement recently issued by a Christian organization here were not discussed during the meeting.

Bush conveyed a personal letter to the Korean president from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in which the U.S. leader emphasized "American determination to help Korea deter aggression." Prior to the Chongwadae meeting and luncheon, Bush met with Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun for similar discussions. The vice president arrived here Sunday for a two-day official visit.

Chon, Bush Luncheon Remarks

SK261536 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, Apr 27 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Monday described North Korea as "warlike and unreasonable," and said, "we shall continue to make our best possible efforts to strengthen peace in this area and strive for a peaceful reunification."

In remarks at a luncheon for U.S. Vice President George Bush at the presidential mansion Chongwadae, the South Korean leader said that U.S. support and cooperation in South Korea's effort for peace was a "source of great encouragement." Direct U.S. contributions to regional security, as well as cooperation in many fields of economic undertaking contribute to South Korea's defense strength, he said. "This relationship of mutual cooperation answers not only the immediate needs, it is something that deserves to be developed further to insure the growth of the kind of partnership that would show the world how two nations can work together," he added.

In response, Bush described Korea as "one of America's vital allies," and said the efforts (of Korean and U.S. troops) to keep the peace on this peninsula provide the foundation for our continue pursuit of democracy and justice."

Bush praised Korea's economic strides, saying "America and the world have watched the post-war South Korean economic miracle. We're proud that we've been, in many respects, your partner in this exciting time. It's admirable that in 1981, when most of the world was registering negative economic growth, you had more than a seven percent growth in your national economic performance," he said.

On Chon's latest bid for inter-Korean dialogue, Bush said, "we're aware of your imaginative initiative toward the North," and added, "We hope that the (North Korean) communists will come to the negotiation table."

Bush arrived here from Tokyo Sunday morning on a two-day official visit, the second leg of a tour of five Asian and Pacific nations.

Meeting With Church Leaders

SK261000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, Apr 26 (YONHAP) -- Visiting U.S. Vice President George Bush had an informal breakfast meeting Monday with some 30 people representing various walks of life in Korean society. During the one and a half hour meeting, Bush reportedly exchanged views on the Reagan administration's human rights policy and overall U.S.-Korea relations.

Among the guests were Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu, president of the Council of Presbyterian Churches in Korea, and Rev. Cho Yong-sul, president of the National Council of Churches. Contents of the talks were not officially released.

However, Bush was quoted by the Seul newspaper TONG-A ILBO as saying that there has been no change in the Reagan administration's human rights policy from the previous administration. Regan's policies differ only in the approach used to influence concerned countries, Bush was quoted as saying. He explained that Reagan prefers to quietly persuade rather than lecture rhetorically, according to the vernacular daily.

The paper, quoting a source, reported that Bush said he believed majority of Koreans are by no means anti-American, which was obvious from the friendly gestures of Korean students welcoming him on the road. Bush told the guests that the current relationship between the two countries is firmly consolidated and able to accommodate any criticism even though there could be some people having anti-American and anti-Korean feelings in parts of each country, the paper said.

Dinner for Prime Minister

SK270241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, Apr 27 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush left here Tuesday morning, winding up a two-day official visit which included meetings with President Chon Tu-hwan. Bush was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and other South Korean Government dignitaries, U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker and Gen. John Wickam, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea.

Prior to his departure, Bush called on Chon at the Korean presidential mansion Chongwadae for a farewell courtesy visit. Bush had met the Korean leader on Monday for talks and lunch, and had conveyed a personal letter to Chon from Ronald Reagan, in which the American president reiterated Washington's commitment to help South Korea repel any aggression (from the North).

Speaking at a dinner he hosted for Prime Minister Yu at the U.S. Embassy Club Monday evening, Bush said, "I came to Korea in part to join with you as we celebrate not so much the first hundred years of our friendship, but the next hundred years."

Bush said, "When Commodore Shufeldt -- the first American emissary to Korea -- signed our treaty a hundred years ago, both our countries were agrarian economies. Now we are modern, industrial states; international traders. Our ties of trade and investment will grow, becoming even more vital to us both.

Bush praised the South Korean economy, saying "signs of prosperity and achievement are everywhere -- in your literacy rate, your growth rate. They are certainly visible from the air, where yesterday I saw the sprawling site where the Asian Games will be held in 1986, and where the Olympics will take place in 1988."

Responding to Bush's toast, the Korean prime minister noted that Korea and the United States have consolidated their bond of friendship in security, economic and cultural fields over the last 100 years, and said the two countries are now "inseparable partners of a Pacific age."

"The difference in cultural backgrounds and the distance that separate us have narrowed over the last century for travelers from both sides, and for Korean students and immigrants in America," Yu said. "As the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics will be followed by the 1988 Seoul Olympics, so the friendship and understanding which bind our two peoples will continue to grow ever closer."

The U.S. vice president arrived here Sunday from Tokyo on the second leg of a tour of five Asian and Pacific nations. After Korea, he will visit Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK250412 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Welcome, Mr. Bush"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush's arrival in Seoul today for a three-day visit is a cogent reaffirmation of the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries which commemorate the centennial of their official relations this year. At the same time, his visit is expected to mark a moment for the two allies to further solidify their partnership for peace and stability in this part of Asia.

As the vice president told the press before his departure for Seoul, the Korean-American relationship is in good shape, especially after President Chon and President Reagan met in Washington early last year. The past year indeed has seen the Seoul-Washington alliance renew its cohesive force through stepped-up cooperation in the political, economic and military areas. The recent successful completion of "Team Spirit 1982," the largest-ever ROK-U.S. joint defense military exercise, reflects the progress being made in their cooperative relations.

Today, the Korean-American ties are taking on increasing importance as a nucleus of joint endeavors to keep East Asia secure and stable. The communist regime to the north of the Demilitarized Zone not only remains unresponsive to Seoul's repeated overtures for peace and peaceful unification but also continues with a military buildup for offensive use. As things stand, North Korea is not likely to give up its aggressive design on this republic in the foreseeable future. Nor is the prospect certain that Moscow's or Beijing's constraining influence on Pyongyang will keep it from daring an armed adventure against the South.

The Korean-American alliance is required to maintain a power balance not only to deter any North Korean misadventure but also to keep an equilibrium in relations among the four powers, the Soviet Union and China on the one hand and the United States and Japan on the other, whose interests intersect on this peninsula. This republic will be able to undertake an increasing share in the maintenance of this balance by further invigorating the pace of development in economy as well as its defense capability.

Such strategic considerations further accentuate the need for closer economic cooperation between Korea and the United States. Of course, the continuing industrial development of Korea has been remarkably expanding its economic ties with the United States; Korea is now the twelfth major trading partner of the United States and will continue to widen the area of cooperation in economic relations between the two countries.

Vice President Bush's visit here against this backdrop provides a momentous occasion for the two countries to upgrade their alliance so as to better meet the challenges facing them together. Furthermore, his presence in Seoul commemorating the 100th year of the Korean-American diplomatic relations will mark the beginning of another significant era in the traditional bonds of amity between them.

As President Reagan noted in a recent centennial message to the Korean people, we firmly believe that the friendly Korean-American ties, which were forged further in two wars, will continue for the next 100 years. Mr. Bush's visit to this country will also confirm this prospect which is earnestly wished for by the Korean people. The recent controversy over a statement by some clergymen with an anti-American overtone is too marginal to affect the Korean-American partnership, as Mr. Bush observed on the eve of leaving on this tour. The people of both countries are aware that their alliance is too important to be influenced by the whim of an irresponsible few.

HERALD REVIEWS HANDLING OF KCAO INVESTIGATION

SK240117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The prosecution yesterday closed its three-day-long investigation of 11 leading Christian clergymen who had signed a statement declaring its opposition to the government's handling of recent state affairs and the allegedly insulting remarks by two top U.S. officials stationed in Seoul.

After a series of mind-boggling consultations among top prosecutors, the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office said in nationwide TV and radio broadcasts yesterday that it decided to withhold prosecuting those involved in the so-called anti-american statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO) a week ago.

The prosecution, however, made it clear that it decided to take the lenient action against those involved in the controversial statement by taking account the fact that they had acted "in a naive manner" in making public the statement.

The result of investigations by prosecutors found that the alleged drafter [as received] of the statement, identified as Rev. Kwon Ho-kyong, had no knowledge of any possible reverse effect the statement might bring when he announced the statement demanding the recall of Amb. Richard Walker and Gen. John Wickham Jr. for allegedly making a mockery of Korean people.

Analysts in and outside the government voiced that Kwon and certain KCAO officials have been embroiled in the controversy by working out the tough worded statement against the United States and the government as a result of failing to grasp the reality in the ROK-U.S. relationship.

Take the allegedly humilitating remarks by the two U.S. officials on Korean people as an example, they said that the North Korean regime deliberately spreaded the groundless rumors in an attempt to harm the friendly ties between Korea and her closest ally which are to celebrate the centennial of their fiplomatic relations this year. One of the analysts said that certain KCAO officials mistakenly took up the untrue remarks by the two U.S. officials as a major issue in the statement.

Prosecutors, meanwhile, said that those clergymen involved in the statement apparently confused religion with politics by openly challenging the government. They pointed out that the statement assailed the government for being submitted to subjugation under economic pressure from the United States.

Altogether, sources close to the just finished investigation revealed that the alleged signatories in Saturday's statement consequently took an anti-American line for lack of understanding on overall matters, both domestic and foreign.

In a related development, prosecutors worried that the Urban Industrial Mission, an affiliate of KCAO, came to light as an obstacle in the development of national economy. They noted that the nationwide labor movement organization has been the target of criticism in many labor-management disputes since its first inception in 1957.

The UIM, they said, used to call for general strikes as the most effective way of solving labor problems. They said that a large but unidentified number of companies throughout the country fell to the victims of the UIM activities.

Prosecutors said that the government should work out effective measures to prevent the 1,000-member UIM from becoming unruly in handling labor disputes.

POLICEMAN GOES ON RAMPAGE, KILLS 55 PERSONS

Home Minister Offers To Resign

SK271042 Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 27 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Police Headquarters announced Tuesday evening that 55 people have died as a result of a bizarre shooting spree by a drunk and apparently deranged policeman. Earlier in the day, police said 59 people were killed in the shooting incident which took place in Uiryong, about 265 km southeast of Seoul, from late Monday night through early Tuesday morning. The incident left 36 others seriously wounded, according to the official police announcement.

Meanwhile, Home Affairs Minister So Chong-hwa, who is now conducting the police investigation into the shooting, offered to resign because of the incident.

YONHAP Reports Details

SK270336 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Uiryong, Korea, April 27 (YONHAP) -- Police said that patrolman U Pom-kon, 27, must have suffered mental derangement after a severe quarrel with his mistress. U was the only officer on duty in the police station Monday night because other policemen had gone to a monthly villagers' meeting. U removed two carbine rifles with 180 rounds of ammunition and seven hand grenades from police and reservist armories and began his shooting spree.

He first shot and killed three people in a downtown market and then three employees at a post office, which caused a delay in communications. He next fired random shots in a nearby village, killing six, and then returned to the downtown market where he gunned down another 12.

Early Tuesday morning, the ex-marine broke into a private home to shoot three people dead in their beds. He proceeded to another village where he exploded two hand grenades amidst a five-member family, killing four of them and himself, ending the bizarre eight-hour rampage.

The initial death count early Tuesday was 33, but the death toll mounted as the victims were reported by their families. Uiryong County has a population of 4,679. In addition, the latest report said U's mistress, Chon Mal-sun, 25 was seriously injured by one of U's shots.

U served in a Pusan police station for about a year before being transfered to Uiryong on December 29 of last year. U was described by his colleagues as "a drunkard and mentally sick."

Chon Offers Condolences

SK270340 Seoul YONHAP in English 0322 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, April 27 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, reacting to Monday's massacre of villagers by a policeman in the southern town of Uiryong, dispatched two of his senior aides to the town Tuesday morning to convey his personal condolences to the victims and their families, a presidential spokesman said.

Chief Presidential Secretary Yi Pom-sok and Senior Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs Kim Tae-ho flew to the site at 10 a.m. local time (1 a.m. GMT), presidential spokesman Yi Ung-hui said. Yi said the president was alarmed by the incident and directed pertinent government agencies to do their utmost in handling the aftermath of the episode.

The nation's major political parties also dispatched survey teams to the town and decided to convene the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee Friday to question government officials about the incident.

Police Investigation Begins

SK271146 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Police investigating the incident reportedly believe the criminal, Policeman U, was driven by alcohol abuse, depression, an extreme inferiority complex, frustration caused by serving in remote areas, and quarrels with his common-law wife.

Police say that the criminal, Policeman U, had been found to be inadequate in serving as a policeman in Seoul and was transferred to the Uiryong police station. At the same time, police are conducting an investigation on how he could so easily obtain weapons, on the disconnecting of communications services and on those officials concerned who had permitted the shooting to continue for over 8 hours.

The committee formed to investigate the incident has decided to pay 5 million won plus expenses for funerals for the families and to pay all expenses needed to repair houses and other facilities damaged in the incident.

Installing the incident control committee headed by Choe Chong-ho, governor of South Kyongsang Province, in the Uiryong County administration office, Home Ministry officials are attending to such postaccident measures as medical treatment for those wounded and funeral arrangements for the dead.

So Chong-hwa, ROK home minister, who is in Kungyu to investigate the incident of random shooting by policeman U Pom-Kon, Kungyu-li police box, Uiryong police station, South Kyongsang Province, relieved Superintendent Gen Yu Ku-ham, director of South Kyongsang Provincial Police Department, calling him to account for this accident. He also instructed officials concerned to hold senior Superintendent Kim Kwan-su, chief of the police administration section, and Police Lt Kim Yong-sok, chief of the Police Security Section of the Uiryong police station, to account for improper supervision.

Home Minister So Chong-hwa also instructed officials concerned to arrest four policemen for negligence. They are Superintendent Choe Chae-yun, captain of the Uiryong police station; police Sergeant Ho Chang-sun, captain of the Kungyu police station; senior patrolman Kim Chin-u, deputy captain of Kungyu police station; and policeman An Sung-sop.

Police senior patrolman Yi Chong-tae, chief of the communications section at the South Kyongsang Provincial Police Department, was appointed to replace the captain of the Uiryong police station.

Meanwhile, Home Minister So Chong-hwa, assuming responsibility for this accident, today announced his resignation. Prior to departing for the site of the shooting spree, Minister So expressed his deep regret to the people and hinted he would leave his post as soon as the situation is restored to normal.

An Ung-mo, director of the National Police Headquarters, saying he had nothing to say about this incident, said he will take responsibility for the incident as a responsible police authority as soon as the situation is restored to normal. He left for the accident site at 1500.

'ANTITERRORISM' POLICE SQUAD TO BE ORGANIZED

SK230046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] An elite "anti-terrorism" police squad, to be nicknamed "Blue Berets," is to be organized during this year, most likely in July.

The National Police Headquarters (NPH) is now conducting a final test for the selection of 66 squad members from the 180 policemen who passed the four previous tests. A total of 901 policemen have applied to become Blue Berets, making a competition rate of nearly 14 to one.

NPH officials assured that the projected special police squad would be developed into a first-class force like the SWAT in the United States, GSG-9 in West Germany and a similar unit in Israel.

The plan to set up the squad, the officials revealed, began to be studied last month to smash any possible violent terrorists or criminal gangs as various big international gatherings are to take place in Korea, including the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. The 66 persons to be finally selected are to undergo Spartan training for at least two months beginning around May 10 -- one month at the police training and education camp and the other at a military unit. Some of them are also to visit similar organizations in foreign countries to learn highly-advanced fighting skills. Every member should be an ace marksman not only in daytime but at night, the officials said. They should also be capable of handling all kinds of individual weapons and proficient in using and removing explosives.

In consideration of the difficult tasks they will have to carry out, attractive treatment is guaranteed. An average of 150,000 to 200,000 won will be added to their monthly pay as special allowances.

The headquarters of the squad, headed by Superintendent Kim Tong-su, 43, will be located in Seoul. Kim was appointed chief of the planned squad Tuesday. The squad will have 16 administration staffers, bringing the total members to 83.

BRIEFS

KOREA GENETIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE -- Seoul, April 22 -- The Korean Genetic Science Committee (KGSC) has been inaugurated Thursday in a meeting held in Seoul attended by about 80 professors and scientists. The 17 members of the KGSC elected Prof. Cho Wan-kyu of Seoul National University (SNU) as president and Prof. Yi Sang-sop, also of SNU, as vice president. The KGSC plans to hold various domestic and international seminars on the development of genetic engineering. The group also plans to provide information and hold public hearings necessary for legislation governing the promotion of genetic engineering. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1207 GMT 22 Apr 82 SK]

OPENING SESSION OF THIRD LPRP CONGRESS 27 APR

Live Coverage

BK270023 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT on 27 April began its live coverage of the Third LPRP Congress held in Vientiane. After martial music at 0007 GMT the announcer described the importance of the Third LPRP Congress to the lives of the Lao people throughout the country and said that the congress will "correctly sum up and evaluate the achievements of the revolution over the past 10 years, point out those shortcomings which remain during the transitional period, sum up the various precious lessons and point out the revolutionary directions and tasks for the immediate future, first of all, those directions for the social and economic development in the 1981-85 period."

The announcer continued: "The congress will sum up lessons on the task of building the party, map out plans, policies and methods for strengthening the party's fighting forces, elect the new executive committee that reflects the party's thinking organization which will lead our country's socialist cause to continuously advance and fulfill our entire people's time-honored aspirations -- peace, independence, unity and prosperity and a plentiful and happy life.

The announcer then gave a background of national construction in Laos over the past 6 years with emphasis on "satisfactory achievements" on the agricultural front. He also described industrial development, including an increase in electricity output, increased communications throughout the country, a new change in production relations, the setting up of state-run shops and satisfactory progress in the public health and education fields. The announcer said that more than 10,000 Lao students are studying in foreign countries.

The announcer continued with a background report on relations among Laos and Vietnam, the PRK and other socialist countries. The report noted "the special solidarity between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which is the determining factor in all victories of Laos," and said the Lao revolution is part of the world revolution. However, the announcer noted that there are still shortcomings to be surmounted in the future.

The announcer continued with the background of the LPRP, the second congress of which was held 10 years ago. He noted changes that have taken place since this second congress and emphasized the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975. He said that Laos has now entered a new era -- an era of independence. He cited the strengthening of the task of national defense and public security in countering Beijing reactionaries.

On the agricultural front, the announcer said grain production had "increased from 700,000 tons to 1.1 million tons over the past 6 years.

On the diplomatic front, the announcer noted the strengthening of relations with other Indochinese states and with other fraternal socialist countries.

The announcer then described the participation in the congress by delegates from various areas throughout the country and those from the Ngot Ou areas where the "Chinese expansionists are making threats and causing confusion" in the Liphi area bordering fraternal Kampuchea.

The announcer listed the identities of those attending the congress and said: "In response to the congress agenda invitations of the party Central Committee, 228 comrades -- 20 of whom are women, with the oldest delegate 83 years old and the youngest delegate 28 years old -- attached to the 16 party organizations at the provincial, municipal levels and party organizations under the party Central Committee and representing 35,000 party members, have arrived in Vientiane to attend the third congress of our party. Of these, 19 were members of the former Indochinese Communist Party."

The announcer then reported that Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan led the other participants of the congress presidium to the podium. He announced that "among those in the presidium are Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Phoun Sipaseut."

The national anthem was played at 0057 GMT, followed by the internationale. At 0059 GMT Souphanouvong began speaking, without any prior announcement. The president concluded his speech at 0121 GMT.

The announcer then reported that the Youth Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to the members of the presidium: "Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Sanan Soutthichak, Comrade (Southon Thepa-sa), Comrade Boualang Boualapha, Comrade Mrs Khampheng Boupha, Comrade Nhiavu Lobaliayao, Comrade (Sai-gnavong), Comrade (Oudom), Comrade (Boun-gnang), Comrade Thonglai, Comrade Bounma, Comrade Souvandi, Comrade (Khambang), Comrade (Khamlon), and other delegates on the stage of the presidium."

At 0130 GMT, following the conclusion of a revolutionary song sung by children for the third party congress, President Souphanouvong thanked the children of Laos for displaying patience and the spirit of solidarity while studying in school. At 0133 GMT, he announced that the congress would take a rest for 10 minutes. A revolutionary song followed. After a musical interlude, Souphanouvong invited Kaysone Phomvihan to present a report to the congress. Kaysone began his report at 0152 GMT.

Kaysone Phomvihan spoke until 0332 GMT, when he took a break that was followed by a musical interlude. He resumed speaking at 0347 GMT and concluded at 0434 GMT.

After Kaysone Phomvihan concluded his report to the congress the announcer said the station would "end the live coverage of the opening ceremony of the Third LPRP Congress." He added that "other activities of the congress will be presented in all programs of the national radio station." Live coverage of the congress concluded at 0436 GMT.

Souphanouvong Speech

BK270734 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0059 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Opening speech by President Souphanouvong at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- live]

[Text] Today, amid a pleasant and bright atmosphere full of the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, we are jointly holding the Third LPRP Congress. Attending this congress are 228 delegates from all sectors throughout our country. These 228 delegates represent 35,000 comrade members of the party. Attending our congress as guests of honor are personages, heroes, emulation combatants and other senior comrades.

Comrades, since the second party congress our people have passed a glorious historic path. Over the past 10 years, under the correct leadership of the LPRP Central Committee headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people of all ethnic tribes have carried out a heroic, indomitable struggle, have overcome all difficulties and trials and have scored great victories, liberating the country from the domination of the yoke of the U.S. imperialists' neocolonialism, doing away with the monarchy and establishing the LPDR. Following these victories, national unity has been achieved and the country has been led to a new era -- an era of independence, freedom and socialist construction. [applause]

After the success of the national-democratic revolution, the party has guided the country in directly advancing to socialism. Our country has become a member of the strong socialist community, with the Soviet Union as the core. Our country is situated on the forefront of socialism in Southeast Asia. Our people have been accepted into the ranks of the various leading nations in the world. Our party deserves to be called a resolute, persistent unit of the international communist-worker movement. [applause] This is regarded as a great honor and carries great prestige, and it is a just encouragement for all our Lao people and our party members. [applause]

On this grand, heartfelt occasion, our congress recalls great Chairman Ho Chi Minh -- precious combatant of the international communist workers movement, organizer and teacher of the Indochinese Communist Party, which is the originator of our LPRP. It was great Chairman Ho Chi Minh who nourished the forever-bright special relations and solidarity between Laos and Vietnam. [applause] Our congress recalls Sithon Kommadam, vice chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front, and Comrade Khamphieu Kovisai and Somseun Khamphithoun, members of the party Central Committee,who passed away in the period between the second congress and this congress. Our congress also recalls various outstanding comrade members of the party as well as all those combatants and compatriots who have sacrificed their lives for the sacred cause of our people. Our congress remembers the various comrade members of the Vietnamese Communist Party and international combatants who have sacrificed their lives while fulfilling their international obligations in our beloved land. I would like to propose that you, comrades, stand up for a minute to express your condolences to all those deceased persons who have sacrificed their lives for our revolutionary cause. [1 minute of silence]

Sit down, please. Comrades, our country has entered a new stage of revolution while it is still suffering from an underdeveloped economy. Yet, it has been seriously affected for dozens of years by colonialism and the aggressive war of the imperialists. We have marched toward socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development, and on the path of advancement we have faced and will continue to face some difficulties and complexities. We have also confronted the sabotage and destruction of the enemies in many areas. But, with the perseverance of the entire party, army and people, we have successfully scored great achievements and made some significant progress in all sectors. However, along with these successes, we have also had some weaknesses and shortcomings which have delayed our advancement. In the immediate future, the requirements on the defense of the country, the maintenance of political tranquillity, together with the problems of the stepping up of all three revolutions, the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism, the consolidation of the management apparatuses and the consolidation and rehabilitation of the organizational systems of the party and state, as well as the requirements on the production development and an improvement of the people's living conditions, are considered to be serious and urgent tasks for our party.

During this congress, we will review our people's path of struggle over the past 10 years, particularly during the period since the formation of the LPDR. The congress will also correctly, profoundly and multilaterally observe and assess the victories, lessons and development of superior aspects, the weak points and shortcomings which must be remedied and sum up essential and useful lessons in order to continue to lead the revolution forward. The congress will make decisions on the line, direction, and common tasks of our revolution in the period of bypassing to socialism.

Regarding the direction, transformation tasks and major measures for the 8th decade and for the coming years, the congress will make decisions on the direction, tasks and main objectives of the economic and social fields during the first 5-year plan ending in 1985. The congress will study and make decisions on various proposals regarding the amendment of the party's rules and regulations which are the basis for the building and strengthening of the party in the political, ideological and organizational fields in response to the requirements in the new stage of revolution. The congress will elect the new Central Executive Committee which will continue the glorious revolutionary cause of our party and which will make arrangements for the implementation of the resolutions of this congress.

Over the past few months, our entire party, army and people have wisely led their lives under the new political situation in all aspects. They have enthusiastically launched emulation campaigns to score achievements to salute and hail this congress. Our whole country is positively turning to the congress. Various fraternal parties and friends throughout the world have followed our path of revolution and have given us precious sympathy and support. All of us will promote and expand our intelligence in order to make our congress achieve glorious success in accordance with the aspirations of our people and to be worthy of their trust and that of friends all over the world.

This congress marks the growth and development of our party. It is a vigorous encouragement for our entire party, army and people to endeavor to march forward on the path of the revolutionary offensive so as to score new successes in defending the country and building socialism to worthily contribute to the cause of peace and the revolutions of various nations in this region and the world.

We have the great honor to welcome the delegations of fraternal parties and of revolutionary movements, which are participating in our party's congress. The participation in our party's congress of these delegations serves as the symbol of vital internationalism and the spirit of solidarity and love for us. [applause]

On this occasion, we warmly hail the VCP delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; [applause] the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Committee; [applause] the KPRP delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee; [applause] the Cuban Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Lionel Prieto Soto, general secretary [title as heard] of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; [applause] the Polish United Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Jan Labecki, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; [applause] the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party delegation led by Comrade R. Altangerel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ulaanbaatar Party Committee; [applause] The Bulgarian Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, general secretary [title as heard] of the Party Central Committee; [applause] The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Jindrich Polednik, general secretary [title as heard] of the party Central Committee; [applause] The German Socialist Unity Party delegation led by Comrade Ingeburg Lange, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; [applause] Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Sandor Racz, member of the party Central Committee; [applause] the Angolan Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Luis Doukui de Castro, ambassador to Moscow; [applause] The Afghanistan People's Democratic Party delegation led by Comrade (Niaz Mohammad), general secretary [title as heard] of the party Central Committee; [applause] the PLO delegation led by Comrade Haj Talal, member of the Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council; [applause] the Korean Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Kim Kuk-hun, member of the party Central Committee; [applause] The Ethiopian Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Nessibu Taye, member of the party Central Committee and Ethiopian ambassador to Moscow; [applause] and the French Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Marcel Trigon, member of the party Central Committee.

On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, I announce the opening of the Third Congress of the LPRP. [applause]

Kaysone Report Excerpt

BK271200 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0152 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Report by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- live]

[Excerpt] Beloved members of the presidium, distinguished guests and comrades: I will now report to you on the world situation and the foreign policy of our party and state.

Comrades, over the past 10 years, the revolutionary struggle of our people has been carried out amidst a confusing international situation in which profound changes have taken place, thus marking a new development in the three revolutionary currents, while the imperialists -- led by the U.S. imperialists -- are weakening and deteriorating in all fields, which has tipped the balance of forces in favor of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism throughout the world.

Since the establishment of the LPDR, implementing the correct foreign policy of our party, we have scored great achievements in the international front, thus incessantly raising the status and role of our country in the international arena. In the new period, our party and state have adhered to the foreign policy of peace, independence and socialism. We have continuously strengthened our special solidarity, militant alliance and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples; strengthened our close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; acquired support and sympathy from the revolutionary movements and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world; striven to safeguard peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia; built favorable international conditions for the tasks of national defense and construction; and smashed the hostile policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage our revolutionary struggle in all fields, thus securely defending the independence and sovereignty of our country, and contributing to the common struggle of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [applause]

In the past as well as at present, we have exerted every effort with a view to strengthening the militant solidarity, special relationship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, and between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect and assistance, and in the spirit of friendship and comradeship in order to enhance the overall strength of the three countries in defending the national independence, the socialist construction in each country and to defend securely the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia for the sake of peace in this region and the world.

On the stage of this historic congress, we once again would like to extend our warm affection and sincere gratitude to the VCP Central Committee -- led by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan -- and the fraternal Vietnamese people for rendering wholehearted assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle over the past (?5) years. We totally support the just cause of socialist construction and national defense of the Vietnamese people. We are fully convinced that under the beacon of the correct resolutions adopted at the Fifth VCP Congress, the Vietnamese people will score even greater victories. [applause]

We will do our utmost to support the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people. We hope that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the glorious banner of the KPRP, will rapidly surmount the serious vestiges of the most ferocious, genocidal, Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- and win new, greater achievements in restoring, developing, building and safeguarding the gains of their revolution and lead Kampuchea on the path of socialism. [applause]

We will strive to strengthen our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist family. This is the everlasting and unchangeable policy reflecting the principles of our party and state. It is a law in deciding the victory of the national defense and national construction of our country. [applause]

We would like to express profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government led by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary and Chairman of the Surpem Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev. We would like to thank the Soviet people for their consistent care and strong support and assistance -- filled with the great spirit of proletarian internationalism -- given to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle. [applause]

We highly value and completely support the peace proposal advanced by the Soviet Union, which is a significant and concrete peace initiative proposed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and on several other occasions. We regard this proposal as a great contribution of the Soviet Union to the peace and security of all nations. We hope that the Soviet people who have great capabilities and a sense of creativity will victoriously implement the resolutions adopted at the honorable and majestic 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

We strive to strengthen our friendship relations and cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries and to solicit effective assistance from all fraternal countries for use in defending and building our country. We sincerely thank the parties, governments and peoples in the socialist countries for rendering great support, wholehearted assistance and effective cooperation to our people.

Our special solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and our all-round solidarity and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is a permament cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state and the source of our invincible strength which cannot be destroyed by any enemies. [applause]

We completely support the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish state in applying drastic and necessary measures to smash the rebellious and chaotic activities of the internal reactionaries in collusion with the imperialists to sabotage the socialist system in Poland and to separate Poland from the socialist family and the Warsaw Pact. [applause]

We always stand side by side with the heroic Cuban people in their struggle against the destructive policy and threats of aggression of the North American imperialists in order to securely defend Cuba -- an outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. [applause]

We wholeheartedly hail the peace initiative of the MPR and other countries in the socialist family. [applause]

We strongly support the struggle for peaceful reunification of Korea, and demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea. [applause]

We strive to strengthen the solidarity and unity of the international communist and workers movements in the interests of our common struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries so as to score victories for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

We totally support the struggles for national liberation and independence of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the struggles of workers and laboring people in all developed capitalist countries. We resolutely condemn the Israeli Zionists -- supported by the United States -- for continuing their occupation of Arab soil and their covert annexation of the Golan Heights of Syria and for attacking and plundering the territories of Iraq and Lebanon.

We completely support the just struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for their national fundamental right to establish a separate and independent Palestinian state on their former home land. [applause]

We completely support the Afghan people in resisting the international reactionaries and the acts of interference and aggression of the imperialists and the international reactionaries in order to safeguard the gains of the April revolution and to advance their country along the path of socialism they have chosen.

We completely support the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia, the PDRY, Nicaragua, Grenada, Mozambique, Libya, and the Saharan Democratic Republic, who are struggling to defend the gains of their revolutions and to resist the interference and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

We stand on the side of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against the South African apartheid regime.

We oppose and condemn the North American imperialists for openly and arrogantly threatening and invading Nicaragua and for depravedly interfering in and violently suppressing the patriotic movements of the peoples in El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala and other countries. [applause].

We continue to cooperate with Cuba, Vietnam and other active members of the Nonaligned Movement in trying to convince this movement to adhere strictly to the objectives of its struggle against the imperialists and to consolidate political independence, to wrest back economic independence, and to set up a new international economic order.

We highly value the role and contributions of India to the Nonaligned Movement to maintain world peace, particularly in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

We cherish the relations of friendship with India and Burma, and will never cease in our endeavors to further strengthen these relations. [applause]

Our consistent policy toward the ASEAN countries is that the two groups of countries in Indochina and ASEAN must peacefully coexist with each other, maintain good neighborly relations, and hold consultations with each other to resolve the problems in the relations between the two groups of countries on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and they must refrain from coercing each other, so as to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

As neighboring countries sharing a common border of 1,600 km with the Kingdom of Thailand, and because the peoples in the two countries have maintained neighborly relations for a long time, the LPDR desires to maintain and develop the relations of friendship and good neighborliness as well as to expand economic, trade, cultural and sports relations with Thailand. On this basis, our government signed joint communiques with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand in January and April 1979, reaffirming the principles of relations between the two countries and other measures aimed at strengthening these relations of friendship. We always try to do our utmost to carry out our pledge in the interests of the peoples of Laos and Thailand and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We demand that the Thai side should correctly implement the various agreements between the two countries, and cease allowing other reactionary countries to use Thai soil to sabotage our country.

We continue to develop relations with all countries regardless of the difference in our political and social systems on the basis of peaceful coexistence. We sincerely thank all countries and international and regional organizations for rendering economic, cultural and technical assistance to the Lao people. [Applause]

We resolutely resist the U.S.-Chinese collusion which constitutes a primary danger to the national independence, peace and stability of this region. If the United States sincerely desires to improve its relations with the LPDR, as it has repeatedly stated, it must express such good intentions by actual deeds, that is to cease waging slanderous propaganda and other acts in oposition to the LPDR. The peace-loving Lao people always desire to develop relations of friendship with the American people.

Regarding China, we have done everything within our power to maintain and improve the friendly relations with the Chinese people. But we resolutely oppose the hostile policy of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles. For the sake of the interests of the peoples of Laos and China, for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and the world, we are willing to develop normal relations with the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefits, and we must cooperate to resolve all problems in the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations.

We strive to cooperate with fraternal socialist parties and countries as well as all progressive countries in the world to resolutely oppose the arms race, to demand the reduction of forces, and to oppose the warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries for peace and security of all countries. [applause]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK261507 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] More party delegations from many socialist countries and friendly countries arrived in Vientiane on the morning and the afternoon of 26 April to attend the third congress of our party at the invitations of the LPRP Central Committee.

They included:

The delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Comrade Lionel Prieto Soto, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat;

The delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party led by Comrade Jan Labecki, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

The delegation of the MPRP led by Comrade B. Altangerel, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar Party Committee;

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the party Central Committee;

The delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Comrade Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee;

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Comrade Ingeburg Lange, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

The delegation of the Angolan Workers' Party led by Comrade Luis Doukui de Castro, Angolan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR;

The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] led by Comrade (Niaz Mohammad), secretary of the Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee;

The delegation of the PLO led by Comrade Haj Talal, member of the Revolutionary Council of Al-Fatah;

The delegation of the Korean Workers Party led by Comrade Kim Kuk-hun, member of the party Central Committee;

The delegation of the Ethiopian Workers' Party led by Comrade Nesibu Taye, member of the party Central Committee;

And the delegation of the French Communist Party led by Comrade Marcel Trigon, member of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Maisouk Saisomphent, member of the party Central Committee; Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, member of the International Relations Committee of the party Central Committee and diplomats of the socialist countries were at Wattai Airport to warmly welcome the delegations.

ARMY CONFEREES' LETTER WELCOMES PARTY CONGRESS

BK261123 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Letter from the LPLA party committee conference to the Third LPRP Congress -- dated 17 March 1982]

[Text] The conference of representatives of LPLA party committee organizations -- comprising 142 comrades representing party committees at all levels of the army, cadres, combatants, party members, members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, workers, national defense personnel, various units, offices, organizations, schools, hospitals, factories and plants, agricultural cooperatives and national defense construction sites attached to the army -- looks to the Third LPRP Congress with pride and confidence.

We would like wholeheartedly to express our salutations and best wishes to the congress. Through 4 1/2 days of enthusiastic and lively meetings under the guidance of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPRP Central Military Commission, during which Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered a speech giving us instructions, we reached complete unanimity on the evaluation of the situation and national duties as well as the tasks of consolidating and building the national defense forces, peace-keeping forces and various people's armed forces. We are profoundly confident that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party, in particular under the beacon of the resolutions of the third party congress, the LPLA, together with the people throughout the country, will maintain sufficient capabilities and strength to smash all cruel, crafty and wicked schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionist and hegemonist reactionaries, the imperialists and their reactionary henchmen so as to defend their socialist country securely, maintain political tranquillity and social order, and contribute positively to the cause of national economic and cultural building and development in order to advance firmly to socialism.

The conference has also fully acknowledged that to fulfill successfully the two strategic tasks of defending and building their socialist country, the LPLA must speed up the consolidation and building of its forces to become rapidly a well-organized and modern revolutionary army. It is necessary for the entire party committee organization of the army to be consolidated and built to become a politically, ideologically and organizationally strong party committee organization. All cadres, combatants, party members, youth union members, workers and national defense personnel of all branches must be mobilized to promote and expand the spirit of revolutionary heroism and make use of all their abilities, knowledge and intelligence to overcome all trials, difficulties and complexities so as to fulfill all tasks effectively so as to deserve to be called the key, shock forces of the party and the proletarian dictatorship state.

At present, we are scoring many great, all-round, firm and strategicaly significant victories in the cause of revolution in the country. However, our country still faces difficulties, complexities and big trials in the beginning step of the transition period advancing to socialism. The class struggle and the struggle against enemies of the nation are entering a complex and furious stage. The LPLA and the entire army party committee organization have fully acknowledged their status, roles and responsibilities and would like to make the following pledges to the LPRP Central Committee:

1. To step up the task of consolidating and building the party; strengthen the army party committee organization in the political, ideological and organizational fields; positively consolidate and rehabilitate the party's fundamental organizations in various units; step up the party's work and political work; turn the army into a genuine revolutionary army with a lofty socialist sentiment, firm confidence in the party's leadership, a spirit to implement strictly all lines, policies and plans of the party, a resolute determination to maintain the party's line, plans and policies, a pure revolutionary nature, a bright and vigorous standard of living, and with a firm internal solidarity and solidarity among the various Lao tribes as well as international solidarity.

2. To strive to consolidate and build the LPLA to become a well-organized and modern revolutionary army gradually; turn the forces to the grassroots level; pacify the situation basically, heighten vigilance and maintain combat readiness and fight victoriously; implement positively various systems, rules and regulations; maintain a high sense of complying with discipline; step up regional armed forces' affairs positively; consolidate and raise to a higher level the qualifications of the guerrilla militia and the self-defense forces; and contribute positively to the task of maintaining public security at the grassroots level.

3. Raise the soldiers' standards of living positively in the material and spiritual fields; implement various financial and logistical systems; promote production; practice thrift; protect public property effectively; build political life and study culture regularly; and step up enthusiastically the cultural, art and literary movements in various units.

To implement the aforesaid sentiments and with the spirit of revolutionary elation to turn to the third party congress, the entire army is now encouraging short-term emulation compaigns to score concrete achievements to welcome the congress. The conference of the entire army party committee organization, through the various comrades selected as its representatives, hereby heartily brings the spirit and essence of the various problems discussed and concluded with unanimous agreement to contribute to the glorious success of the third national party congress. The conference of the entire army party committee organization wishes the third party congress a gloriously successful conclusion.

[Signed] The conference of the entire LPLA Party Committee Organization; [dated] Vientiane, 17 March 1982

SIANG PASASON EDITORIAL PRAISES PARTY CONGRESS

BK271132 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 27 Apr (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON newspaper today publishes an editorial hailing the historic Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party which is officially opened here today.

The daily recapitulates significant achievements scored since the 2nd congress held in Houa Phanh Province in 1972 during which, under the able leadership of the party, the national revolutionary force has not only overcome various instances of hardship, but has continually grown in strength which culminated in the dismantle of the last post of the enemy in 1975 simultaneously as the fraternal Vietnamese and Khmer peoples freed themselves from the yoke of neocolonialism of U.S. imperialists. Thereupon, the new revolutionary power was formed on the national level, following the nationwide congress of people's representatives held on December 2, 1975, also the date marking the end of outdated monarchy in Laos.

"Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the paper continues, our nation has been ushered into a new era of independence and freedom in which the multinational Lao people have become genuine masters of their destiny in their nation. The Lao people at present are together leading the nation onto the path of progress — that of socialism and communism — the highest aspiration of mankind."

"In the last 6 years, the paper stresses, the revolution in the country has scored all-round victories in particular in the fields of national defence and security as well as at the economic and cultural front, despite various actual drawbacks due to the aftermaths of long aggressive war and maneuvers of domestic and external reactionaries, namely, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists."

"Agricultural output has markedly increased in the last 6 years — annual rice production raised from 700,000 tons to 1,150,000 tons and cattle head increased from 900,000 to 1.2 million," the paper points out.

The editorial goes on to emphasize on the growth in agricultural and trade collectivity as well as success in general and adult education campaign and other social activities in presenting positive trend of the new regime.

"So far 80 percent of the overall population of illiterate people can now read and write. One-third of all hamlets in the country has medical centers. Along with this, proletarian dictatorship, from the central level down to the grassroots, have been enlarged in quality."

Touching on Laos' relation with other countries, the paper points out that the relation of special friendship and combative solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, as well as all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has been continually strengthened."

The third congress of the party is to highlight great achievements of the party in the last 10 years. The congress is also to draw lessons from the past strong and weak points. The congress is also to lay down political lines for the transitory period and new tasks and targets in the first 5-year plan. New and more suitable party regulations will be worked out and the new executive committee of the party CC is also to be elected at this congress.

Hence, the entire party, army and people are paying great attention to the congress activities and wish it all brilliant successes, concludes the editorial.

LAO TROOPS FIRE ON PATROL BOAT, KILL OFFICER

BK270740 Bangkok WORLD in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Nakhon Phanom -- A navy petty officer was killed, another wounded and a third missing when their patrol boat came under fire from the Lao side on the Mekong River last night, navy sources said.

The incident happened at about 7 p.m. near Don Sawan, a river island about one kilometer from the naval station in Mukdahan District.

The RTN patrol boat No 332 had intercepted a Lao row boat and arrested its two occupants on spying charges when it was fired on from the Lao side. The two arrested men escaped in the confusion.

Navy Commander Wison Chantharangsuk of Nakhon Phanom idenitifed the dead petty officer as Sonthichai Lekhawat, the wounded officer as Suchat Wansakun and the missing officer who fell into the river after being wounded as Nakhon Chomkhokkruat. Three Thai patrol boats rushed to the scene were confronted by a Laotian gunboat but there was no further incident.

5-PERCENT CUT IN BUDGET ALLOCATIONS ORDERED

BK270143 Bangkok POST in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet has ordered a 5 percent cut in the budget allocation for each ministry, department, bureau, official organisation and state enterprise for the whole of the current fiscal year, Budget Bureau sources reported yesterday.

The orders are considered necessary to prevent further deterioration of the economy, decline in businesses and closing of the gap between estimated and real income, according to officials. The orders were issued by the Budget Bureau on behalf of the Prem Tinsulanon government.

The slash which is part of the 4,000 million baht budgetary cut approved by the Cabinet last month will mean a total saving for the government for fiscal 1982 of over 1,000 million baht. The total of the present budget is 161,000 million baht. The cuts are to be made from the remaining funds to be issued in the last quarter of the year which ends on September 30. Sources said that the savings have to be made in compensation payments, overhead expenses, overtime, stores and subsidies.

The Ministry of Defence has to follow the orders like other ministries but expenditures on civic action projects are exempted from cuts.

The head of each ministry is to halt low priority development projects which will not have any serious effect on the success of the fifth five-year plan, sources said. A joint committee of the ministry of finance and the national economic and social development board will consider the projects which can be postponed.

Another source said that the proposed savings "will not cover the budgetary expenditure needs." He reported that "income tax and other revenue collected are still below estimates." He declined to disclose exact figures. The income from customs "is much lower than the target," he said. "The devaluation of the baht reduced our import tariffs without increasing our export income." A declining economy "has caused a drop in income from business, personal income and other taxes," the official said. "If this trend continues, the government has to consider what to do because actual earnings are much lower than the targets set," he added. He proposed that the government "inject more money into the market or make further drastic slashes in expenditures." He warned, "in three months, there could be serious problems. Construction would stop, unemployment would increase and the economy would deteriorate further.

OPENING OF THIRD LPRP CONGRESS WELCOMED

VCP Central Committee Message

BK270255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 82

["Text" of VCP Central Committee's 27 April congratulatory message to the Third LPRP Congress]

[Text] Respectfully to the Third LPRP Congress:

On behalf of the VCP and the Vietnamese working class and people, may we extend to the Third LPRP Congress and, through the congress, to all LPRP members, the working class and the fraternal Lao people of all nationalities our most cordial sentiments and warmest greetings.

The LPRP, carrying on the glorious cause of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by great President Ho Chi Minh, has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete situation of Laos and has set forth a correct line for the Lao revolution.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP Central Committee, headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people of all nationalities, bringing into play their national tradition of staunch and indomitable struggle and overcoming untold difficulties and trials, have achieved extremely glorious victories and completed the national democratic revolution and are advancing the entire country to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

Since their country was totally liberated, the Lao people have made every effort to overcome the grave aftermath of war and of the colonialist and feudal regime, have resolutely opposed all the insidious schemes and acts of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces and have recorded great and comprehensive victories in firmly defending the fatherland and building the country.

The brilliant victories of the Lao revolution have been the pride of the community of socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and all progressive mankind. They have made important contributions to the cause of revolution and peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The VCP and Vietnamese people are extremely elated over the great victories recorded by the fraternal Lao party and people and consider them as their own victories. We sincerely wish you, comrades, many more and greater victories in advancing to build a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Laos.

Dear comrades, the VCP and Vietnamese people are very proud to have the LPRP and the fraternal Lao people as staunch comrades and close comrades in arms. In every stage of difficult and arduous struggle, the two nations of Vietnam and Laos have always stood side by side through thick and thin. At the price of their sweat and blood, the parties and peoples of the two countries have ceaselessly and wholeheartedly cultivated their pure, loyal and exemplary special relations, turning them into an invincible strength which no sinister force can break.

Proceeding from noble proletarian internationalism and close fraternal relations, the Lao party and people of various nationalities have accorded Vietnam wholehearted assistance. The VCP and Vietnamese people will forever engrave on their heart this great favor.

In the spirit of the emulation efforts to fulfill the glorious and great tasks laid down by the fifth congress of our party, our entire party and people pledge to do their utmost to consolidate and strengthen the special militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between Vietnam and Laos as well as the militant alliance and all-round cooperation among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

This is for us to advance together to successfully build socialism and firmly defend our fatherlands and to actively contribute to efforts to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. In this way we will also contribute to the common struggle of the world people for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

We wish the Third LPRP Congress brilliant success. Long live the glorious LPRP! May the special solidarity, great friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos last forever! Long live ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism! We extend to you, comrades, our communist salutations.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK270404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Ap 82

[NHAN DAN 27 April editorial: "The Congress of the Lao Revolution's Militant Vanguard Unit"]

[Text] The Third LPRP Congress opens today in Vientiane. This congress is a major milestone on the glorious path of the Lao revolution.

In the nearly half century of its valiant struggle against cruel colonialist and imperialist aggressive forces for the nation's independence and freedom and the people's happiness, the LPRP, whose forerunner was a component of the common militant unit of the three nations -- the Indochinese Communist Party -- has led the Lao people of various nationalities from one glorious victory to another.

Especially, the 10-year period between the second and the current party congresses was the period in which the Lao revolution recorded its most important historic victories, opening up a new era for the Lao nation. This was the period when the Marxist-Leninist vanguard unit of the Lao revolution headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan achieved extraordinary growth and, upholding its creative spirit, successfully resolved problems concerning strategies and tactics and methods of revolution and many other important problems of the process of transition from one stage of the revolution to another.

In carrying out the basic task defined by the political program of the Second LPRP Congress, namely to complete the national people's democratic revolution throughout the country and to prepare the necessary conditions for advancing directly to socialism, bypassing the road of capitalist development, the LPRP has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of Laos, and has laid down correct lines, stragegies and tactics.

Depending on the specific situation and balance of forces in each period, the party of the Lao Communists has flexibly used various forms of struggle and combined its national strength with the strength generated by the solidarity among the Indochinese countries and with that of our time. Seizing the opportunity, it led the people in achieving the glorious victory of 2 December 1975, completely liberating the country, totally doing away with the feudal regime, and founding the LPDR. This historic victory ushered in a new era -- an era of independence, freedom, unification and advance to socialism.

Having achieved the national people's democratic revolution, the LPRP quickly determined the direction of its advance to socialism. Over the past 6 years and more, the Lao people of various nationalities have continued to march forward under the glorious banner of the LPRP leadership, valiantly adding new chapters to their history of national defense and of building a happy new life.

The victories of the Lao revolution were the common victories of the oppressed nations struggling against imperialist aggression. They were also victories of Marxism-Leninism in a Southeast Asian country. The Lao people's struggle and the Lao revolution's successful experiences have been highly appreciated and warmly supported by freedom-loving nations and progressive mankind.

As the close and special comrades-in-arms of the Lao Communists and people, we Vietnamese communists and people are greatly elated over the brilliant victories of the Lao revolution. The delegation of our party and people headed by Comrade Truong Chinh will express the warm sentiments of our communists and people to the fraternal Lao party and people at this important congress.

We firmly believe that the Third LPRP Congress will certainly be able to successfully resolve the new problems raised by the development of the Lao revolution and will advance the cause of socialist constructiin in Laos to great victories.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR CONCLUDES VISIT

OW261807 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26 -- The high-level military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic today left Ho Chi Minh City, concluding its friendship visit to Vietnam. Over recent days it toured Phu Khanh Province, in central Vietnam. It was presented by the Communist Party Committee of Phu Khanh and the local people with a bronze statute of President Ho Chi Minh. It presented them in return with the model of a new tank built by Czechoslovakia people.

The Czechoslovak delegation called on the school for air force technology commanding officers. General Martin Dzur, defence minister and head of the delegation, hailed the Vietnamese Air Force and people as a whole for countering the U.S. war of destruction in the past and now strengthening their combativeness and building a modern regular air force.

While in Ho Chi Minh City, the delegation visited the party and people's committees of the city and was received by Mai Chi Tho, member of the C.P.V. Committee and deputy secretary of the city's party committee. General Martin Dzur conveyed to the city's people greetings of friendship from the people of Bratislava City, which has brotherhood relations with the host city.

NGUYEN CO THACH BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

OW261620 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26 -- Nguyen Co Thach, minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in New Delhi yesterday for a five-day official visit to India. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and other high-ranking officials of the Indian Foreign Ministry. Also present at the airport were Vietnamese Ambassador to India Nguyen Quang Tao, the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and other socialist countries.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the press at the airport that his current visit to India was to exchange views with Indian leaders in the interests of peace and stability in Asia and the world. He said: "Vietnam and India have many things in common. Vietnam will strengthen economic cooperation with India and wishes that it will be a model cooperation between developed countries". The minister expressed his fine sentiments toward the Indian people and his special sentiments toward Foreign Minister Rao. Earlier Nguyen Co Thach visited Srinagar, capital of Kammu and Kashmir.

Delhi Radio Coverage

For Delhi radio coverage of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's official visit to India, including reports on his talks with Indian officials and his remains at a 26 April banquet held in his honor see the India section of the 27 April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent editions.

VNA SCORES PREM'S CALL TO HALT W.EUROPEAN AID

BK261646 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said that Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's call for the EEC and other West European countries to stop giving aid to Vietnam has constituted an arrogant interference in relations between those countries and Vietnam. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY stressed tht the act serves the intentions of Beijing and Washington against the three Indochinese nations, creating tension and undermining peace and stability in this region, which will be beneficial to Beijing and Washington.

CHINA URGED TO RESPOND TO SRV PROPOSAL ON TALKS

OW241433 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "The Chinese Side Should Make a Serious Response to Vietnam's Constructive Proposal"]

[Text] In his political report to the Fifth VCP Congress, Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, definitely stated: To preserve intact their friendly sentiments for the Chinese people and pursue a good-neighbor policy toward the, the Vietnamese people advocate restoring normal relations between the people of the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of contentious matters through peaceful negotiations.

This is not the first time Vietnam has reiterated its just stand and sincere attitude toward China. In official documents and public statements, Vietnam has repeatedly expressed its determination to turn its just stand and sincere attitude into reality. Vietnam has proposed to the Chinese side more than once that a bilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence be concluded by the two countries. Vietnam is also willing to provide favorable conditions for the resumption -- at the earliest possible date -- of the third round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks, which were unilaterally suspended by China.

On 10 January 1982, the Vietnamese side put forward a proposal for cease-fire during the spring festival and unilateraly put this proposal into practice in order to enable the Vietnamese and Chinese residents in the border areas to pass the festival safely. Following this, in a note to the Chinese side, Veitnam proposed that both sides cease hostilities along the Vietnamese-Chinese border and that the third round of Vietnamese-chinese talks be resumed in the first half of this year.

Vietnam's good faith is conducive to stability along the Vietnamese-Chinese border and has created favorable conditions for settling issues in the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. Furthermore, it will contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a peaceful, friendly, stable and cooperative region and to relaxing international tensions. Vietnam's sincere proposals statisfy the legitimate wishes of the Vietnamese and Chinese pepple and accord with the common wishes of the progressive people in the world. It is for this reason that UN Secretary Genral Javier Perez De Cuellar proposed in a message to Chairman Pham Van Dong of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers that Vietnam and China maintain the state of peace prevailing along the Vienamese-Chinese border during the spring festival.

Disregarding truth and facts, however, the Beijing authorities have stubbornly rejected all peace proposals made by Vietnam. Their reply to Vietnam's proposals is their continued occupation of Vietnam's Hoang Sa Islands and more than 30 localities on Vietnamese territory. At the same time, they have stepped up such activities as (?making war preparations), carrying out armed provocations against us and nibbling at our territory. They have been carrying out sabotage activities against Vietnam militarily, politically, diplomatically, economically, culturally, socially and in other aspects.

In the past 3 months, the Beijing authorities have created more than 70 incidents of armed provocation and territory nibbling against us and have perpetrated a number of other criminal acts against us. All these are conclusive evidence of their crimes against Vietnam. The Beijing authorities with that Vietnam would become weaker and weaker with each passing day. They attempt to instigate reb llions and carry out subversive activities in Vietnam and are awaiting an opportunity to invade our country in force in order to annex our country and other Indochinese countries and to pave the way for their expansion into Southeast Asia.

Obviously, the Beijing authorities are undermining the peace and stability of Indochina and Southeast Asia. U.S. imperialism, which committed crimes of aggression against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries in the past, and other reactionary forces are colluding with the Beijing authorities in this regard. Thus, the evidence of the Beijing authorities' crimes against Vietnam is conclusive. However, the Beijing authorities have repeatedly prated about peace with Vietnam and their friendship for it. In fact, this is designed only to deceive public opinion in China and the world.

The Beijing authorities should respond with serious, actual deeds to Vietnam's fair, reasonable, and sincere proposal.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS USSR PRICES DELEGATION

OW261612 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received at the Presidential Palace here this afternoon the delegation of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for prices led by Minister Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov, head of the committee, on a friendly visit to Vietnam. Also present at the reception were Doan Trong Truyen, head of the Vietnam State Pricing Commission, and Igor Aleksandrovich Ognetov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Vietnam.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed and thanked the delegation for its friendly tour of Vietnam. After underscoring the importance of prices and highly valuing the cooperation between the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Prices and the Vietnam State Pricing Commission, Prime Minister Phan Van Dong said he considered that cooperation as "a vivid expression of the friendship between the two countries". The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

This evening an agreement on cooperation between the State C[illegible]ee of the U.S.S.R. for Prices and the Vietnam State Pricing Commission was signed at the government guesthouse by Doan Trong Trueyn and N.T. Glushkov. Among those witnessing the signing ceremony were Do Muoi, Political Bureau of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Xuan Nga, deputy head of the Economic Commission of the party-Central Committee, and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Igor Ognetov.

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MITI ADVISORY BODY RELEASES ECONOMIC REPORT

OW280829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Japan should open its market wider and abolish import tariffs altogether, if necessary, an advisory body to the Minister of International Trade and Industry [MITI] said in a report released Wednesday.

Such trade liberalization steps are needed to defuse the foreign criticism of Japan's trade policy and practices, a special subcommittee on economic security of the Industrial Structure Council said. The subcommittee said there is no cure-all for the trade dispute available to the Japanese Government at present. But it said in its report Japan should cooperate with other industrial nations in streamlining rules of the general agreement on tariffs and trade and arranging negotiations on ways to expand their application. In addition, the report, a culmination of 15 productive meetings over the past 18 months, called on the government to open the Japanese market wider by lifting or relaxing import restrictions.

The subcommittee, composed of 15 prominent businessmen, university professors and business consultants, was created in November, 1980 to advise ways to make Japan economically secure even in times of global economic uncertainty. The subcommittee's report noted that Japan's economic security is attainable through "political, diplomatic and economic" means because of a limited military role. Specifically, the report advised the government to explore ways to secure a stable supply of vital materials such as rare metals, maintain and expand the world economic system designed for promotion of world commerce and contribute to the global society through technological development.

The advisers cautioned that not a single country can avoid adverse effects of protectionism and that developing countries would seriously be hurt by such trend. If a trade surcharge of 30 percent were imposed world wide between this year and 1984, Japan, the United States and the European Economic Community would suffer declines of 4 percent, 3.7 percent and 3.7 percent in gross domestic product in 1984. The report also forecast that member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations would see their projected GDP drop from 6.5 percent to about 4.9 percent if Japan's GDP were trimmed by 30 percent due to the region's close economic ties with Japan.

The subcommittee, referring to the importance of Middle East oil despite the current lull in the oil markets, called safeguarding sea lanes through which Japan imports oil a "prerequisite to Japan's economic growth." The report called for closer relations with other coastal countries to ensure a smooth flow of oil and rare metals such as nickel and chrome whose supplies and demand could tip the delicate East-West balance because of their strategic value.

MITI's advisory body also proposed the creation of a "Tokyo offshore market" designed to facilitate flow of foreign capital, making the Japanese yen an international currency in every sense and extending proper financial assistance to developing countries for their industrial development. As for Japan's economic security in terms of foodstuffs, the report proposed a transfer of the country's agricultural technology and international cooperation in enhancing food self-sufficiency and resolving the trade issue in a drive to secure a stable supply of foodstuff.

DIET APPROVAL SOUGHT FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

OW270137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 27, KYODO -- The government decided Tuesday to seek Diet approval for ratification of the 1972 convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons. It also decided to submit a bill to the Diet on implementation of the convention.

The bill seeking approval for ratification and the bill on implementation of the convention were submitted to the Diet after they were approved by the government at the day's regular Cabinet meeting.

The convention, which calls for disposal of any existing stocks of bacteriological and toxic weapons within nine months after its coming into force, was signed in April 1972 by some 80 countries, including Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union. Ninety-five countries, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union, already have ratified it. But Japan, as well as West Germany, has not yet ratified the convention because of problems involved in respect to domestic laws for its implementation in the country.

In drafting the bill for implementation of the convention, the biggest problem faced by the government was deciding the ministry or agency to take charge of implementation and objects of the ban. The government was unable to decide on a single ministry or agency to take charge because there is virtually no possibility of bacteriological and toxic weapons being produced in Japan and because of other reasons. It was decided eventually that the Justice Ministry, Defense Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Health and Welfare Ministry, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Science and Technology Agency should be in charge of implementation of the convention.

The convention specifies that those matters as biological and toxic agents which cannot be legitimized for use for peaceful purposes should be banned. The government took time in making adjustments on this point because of the difficulty in setting the guideline for making exemptions for those necessary for biological researches, medicine and industrial use. Agreement was reached finally to designate biological and toxic agents which clearly take the form of "weapons" as objects for prohibition.

The government submitted to the current Diet bills for ratification of two other conventions concerned with disarmament, one on banning and restricting use of specific conventional weapons, such as napalm, and the other on banning weapons which may result in destruction of the environment. These two conventions as well as the convention on banning bacteriological and toxic weapons are expected to be approved for ratification at the current regular session of the Diet which ends in May, prior to the holding of the second U.N. special session on disarmament in June. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is due to attend the U.N. session.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said on Tuesday Japan does not possess bacteriological or toxic weapons and does not have any plans of possessing such weapons in the future. He told newsmen, however, the government's decision to seek Diet approval for ratification of the treaty was extremely opportune as it came prior to the holding in June of the second U.N. special disarmament session. Sakurauchi said it is a manifestation of Japan's positive policy in respect to disarmament.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU INVITES SUZUKI TO VISIT

OW280423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu Wednesday asked Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to visit his country, in a personal letter delivered by his son Nicu, now in Tokyo on a five-day visit. The communist leader also expressed hopes in the letter for promoting Romania-Japan relations and cooperation in seeking disarmament.

The letter was handed over when Nicu Ceausescu paid a courtesy call on Suzuki. The secretary of the Union of Young Communists was invited to Japan by the Youth Bureau of the prime minister's Liberal-Democratic Party. He arrived in Tokyo Tuesday.

PYONGYANG PROTESTS SR-71 FLIGHT, HITS BUSH VISIT

SK271348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1309 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 spy plane three times into our country's airspace, in the east and the west, to carry out espionage.

At 1217 on 27 April, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are leading the situation in our country to the brink of war, committing a series of military provocations against the northern half of the republic on the ground and in the skies, infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaisance plane into the airspace within the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country and flew it west in the skies over and along the military demarcation line. At 1236 they infiltrated it deep into the skies over the Kangnyong Peninsula, southwest of South Hwanghae Province of our country, to commit espionage against the northern half of the republic. At 1408 the same day they again infiltrated the SR-71 spy plane deep into the airspace of our country east of Kosong, Kangwon Province.

Such an act of espionage by the U.S. imperialist aggressors coincides with war fanatic Bush's war talks with the South Korean puppets and his slanderous remarks about the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight at the reality and behave themselves. If they continue adhering to adventuristic military provocations despite our people's repeated warnings, they will have to assume full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom. They should immediately stop all hostile acts running counter to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

VRPR SCORES VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT TO SOUTH

SK271358 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush, who arrived in South Korea on 25 April, left South Korea on 27 April, winding up his 3-day visit. During the visit he inspected the headquarters of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. He met with Chon Tu-hwan for war consultations and made a speech at the National Assembly.

The visit by U.S. Vice President Bush was, in a nutshell, a trip to inspect the preparations by the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for a war of northward invasion. It was a criminal trip to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of fascism, treachery and division. It was also an aggressive trip to fabricate the military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

That Bush's visit to South Korea was a trip for war was vividly proved by his speeches and acts. As soon as he arrived in South Korea, he inspected a frontline unit and visited the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command where he made powder-reeking, bellicose remarks. At the meeting with Chon Tu-hwan and in his speech at the National Assembly, he clamored about the reaffirmation of the defense commitment to South Korea, the arms reinforcement and the buildup of combat capability, talking about a threat of southward invasion. This clearly showed that his visit was not one for peace but one for war that it was a trip designed to complete preparations for a war of northward invasion under the pretext of a so-called threat of southward invasion.

The absurd remarks Bush made while in South Korea and the contents of Reagan's personal letter he delivered to Chon Tu-hwan exposed how hard the U.S. imperialists are trying to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fascism, treachery and division. This was vividly exposed in Reagan's personal letter carried by Bush, in which he highly praised Chon Tu-hwan, talking about national harmony and recovery of stability.

As is known to everyone, the so-called national harmony Chon Tu-hwan talks about means a harmony to fascistize society. Everyone knows well that this is a carbon copy of Pak Chong-hui's criminal theory of national integration.

The stability and security Chon Tu-hwan is talking about do not mean the stability for the people's livelihood and security for the nation but stability for military rule and security for political power. This notwithstanding, praising Chon Tu-hwan in his personal letter, Reagan said that the measures taken by Chon Tu-hwan for national harmony since his assumption of office are very encouraging. He expressed hope that the recovery of stability in South Korea would continue. This is tantamount to a directive for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to obliterate democracy and human rights, pursue a flunkeyist and treacherous policy and accelerate schemes for division and war.

This is an open challenge to our people who want democracy, human rights and the independent reunification of the fatherland and an open provocation to the world's people who want peace in the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

That Bush's current visit was an aggressive one to fabricate the military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan was clearly proved by his discussion of the cooperation between South Korea and Japan, cooperation between the United States and Japan and friendship between South Korea and the United States.

Prior to his arrival in South Korea, U.S. Vice President Bush visited Japan and persuaded the Japanese reactionary government to provide aid to South Korea, talking about South Korean-Japanese cooperation. This is by no means accidental.

For the U.S. bellicose elements, including Bush, to visit Japan prior to visiting South Korea shows that the United States is trying to fabricate a military alliance with Washington, Tokyo and Seoul as an axis and to start a war on the Korean Peninsula. All facts clearly show that Bush's visit to South Korea was a dangerous and criminal visit to hinder peace in the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification and to accelerate war and division.

Our people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. aggressors. The U.S. aggressors should act discreetly, looking straight at the aspiration of people at home and abroad for independence and the trend of the times. They should also end their foolish acts of hindering peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification and of accelerating aggression and war.

The people of all walks of life should more vigorously wage the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to drive the U.S. aggressors out of this land and to achieve independent and peaceful reunification.

VRPR DENOUNCES 'REPRESSIVE RULE' IN S. KOREA

SK270604 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Apr 82

[23 April statement by spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification]

[Text] The confrontation between independence and outside forces, democracy and fascism is growing intense in colonial South Korea. Under a grave situation in which independence and democracy are being strangled by the aggressors and fascists, the patriotic masses from all walks of life, resolutely choosing the road of resistance, continuously raised a beacon fire of the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascism national salvation struggle on this dark land.

The U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, a hotbed of intelligence and conspiracy and the headquarters of the policy of making the people ignorant [minjok umaehwa chongchaek], was burned by courageous patriotic fighters in March, and a number of anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan leaflets were scattered in and around Pusan. At a time when all masses and the nation actively supported and encouraged the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan resistance in Pusan, the students on 16 April again raised a beacon fire of the mass anti-U.S. united struggle in Seoul. Following this, on 22 April the students of Kangwon College burned the cursed Stars and Stripes and staged demonstrations by disseminating anti-U.S. and antigovernment handbills.

The patriotic and conscientious relgionists are actively joining the national salvation struggle. The fierce flames raised in Pusan, Seoul and other places are an eruption of the pent-up indignation and resentment of our masses against the Yankee aggressors, the sworn enemy of the nation. This was natural punishment for the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for reducing this land to a colony and living hell of the century and causing national misfortunes and suffering.

Because of these flames, the White House is screaming, and Chongwadae is crying in distress. The U.S. imperialists, extremely embarrassed by the flames of the continuous anti-U.S. and antifascism national salvation struggle raised by breaking through the stronghold of oppression, have issued an emergency directive to their stooge, Chon Tu-hwan, to control our masses who rose without yielding, raving that they are a mob of bastards.

This is an absurd remark and directive for massacre which could be perpetrated only by the U.S. imperialists, the most atrocious and cruel aggressors and colonial rulers who despise other people and forcibly occupy another's country.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet, who unhesitatingly commits horrible criminal acts of indiscriminately massacuring the fellow countrymen and immersing the land in a sea of blood if his masters so desire, is desperately adhering to the repressive military fascist rule to deal with everything at gunpoint. The atrocious Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with a wholesale roundup of the revolutionaries and patriots by mobilizing the police and soldiers, reserve forces and all intelligence agents throughout the nation.

Several thousand innocent residents are being arrested every day by murderous inspections and examinations, joint inspections and intense examinations. This wholesale roundup is going on in Seoul and other places of the nation. The campuses, which are being surrounded by the military mobs, are being reduced to a more miserable situation.

In the midst of the savage operation aimed at turning campuses into a wilderness of cinders and ashes, hundreds of progressive students are being expelled from schools, tried, executed and clandestinely imprisoned and massacred. This is today's reality on the campuses.

The churches, deprived of their freedom of religion and freedom of religious rites, are enduring great suffering. Owing to the crime, if it is a crime, committed by the members of "The Morning Star" who burned the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the hands of the conscientious churchmen were handcuffed, and religious personages are being dragged out in the middle of sermons to prison cells. The inhuman suppression and fascist offensive against the members of the Korean Christian Action Organization [KCAO], who have risen to defend national dignity and sovereignty with an anti-U.S. statement, are becoming more vicious.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, composed of shameless imposters, by mobilizing the government-sponsored organizations including the Korea Anticommunist League and anyone else, has launched a campaign slandering the just acts of the KCAO members, branding them procommunist acts. They are using every method to harshly oppress the conscientious churchmen. The hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan even offered a prize of hundreds of millions of won to ferret out the revolutionaries and patriots. However, in the face of the apathy and the derision of the people, the clique staged a moral renovation campaign to turn all of the rebellious people into a feckless, unconditionally obedient lot, and is now urging national unity under the slogan of anticommunism.

Because of this, South Korea is fettered once again under an emergency decree without its proclamation, and the tyrannical fascist military rule imposed on the masses of people and maneuvers to obliterate the spirit of resistance have entered an extreme stage.

In the past, the clique has slaughtered with Yankee swords thousands of fellow countrymen crying out for democracy and reunification. It is sacrificing them for the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by suppressing by bayonets the people who have risen to join the anti-U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by suppressing by bayonets the people who have risen to join the anti-U.S. resistance struggle. Is there any other pro-U.S. flunkeyest traitor or such colonial puppets at the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique?

The hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan, aided and supported by the United States and serving the United States, is a wicked fascist military group which has become more tyrannical through violence and killings, a group of cunning imposters becoming more shameless through deceptions and a dirty traitorous clique committing more and more crimes through pro-U.S. flunkeyism and treason and nation selling.

Without exception, all the rulers in successive generations who gained power in South Korea were detestable national traitors notorious for their fascist oppression and pro-U.S. flunkeyism. However, never before has there been such a vicious slave upholding the United States as if it were a savior and wildly running on the road of treason and nation selling as today's traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. Indeed, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is the dirtiest of all pro-U.S. puppets. It cannot prolong its life even a moment without the United States. It is the most wicked traitor among all national traitors who turned their backs on their nation and people.

The RPR brands and denounces the suppression by bayonets and the maneuvers for slander of the U.S. imperialists and the hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan to obliterate the righteous resistance struggle for anti-U.S. and antifascist national salvation as a great and intolerable crime.

If the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, who, while talking about patriotism, has turned this land into a colony and military base of the Yankee aggressors and plunged it into the bottomless pit of death, is allowed to live, we cannot revive the trampled national sovereignty or democratic and civil rights or the right to exist; nor can we reunify the divided land.

If we are to achieve the aspiration for independence, democracy and reunification, we should first of all topple the hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan. Therefore, we should drive out the U.S. imperialists -- its masters -- at an early date.

Eliminating the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, building a new democratic society, driving out the U.S. imperialists and founding a new, unified independent state is the revolutionary will of our party and our masses and an urgent demand of the historical development of the nation. The South Korean people of all walks of life and democratic personages of all strata who ardently aspire independence, democracy and reunification, should rise indignantly in defiance of fascist bayonets, topple and clean up the harsh colonial fascist military dictatorship by their united strength and win democratic and civil rights.

The attitude we should adopt toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a touchstone determining the stand of national sovereignty. If we do not demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea who, while paying lipservice to national sovereignty, have occupied our land and made sport of our nation's fate for 37 years, we are not patriots. Everyone who is truly concerned about the nation's future and aspires for national reunification should adopt a correct view of the United States and struggle, looking squarely at reality. They should actively join the nationwide anti-U.S. resistance struggle to expel all the monstrous U.S. ruling organs on the spot.

They should wage a vigorous struggle to resolutely crush the wicked plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, who, while portraying the history of aggression and plunder as a history of friendship, are about to stage a comedy marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the United States. They also should wage a tenacious struggle to drive out all U.S. troops of aggression in South Korea.

The RPR earnestly appeals to the patriotic masses of all walks of life, democratic personages of all strata, and all the conscientious religious personages to firmly unite as one under the banner of anti-U.S., antifascist national salvation to tenaciously wage a sacred patriotic struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL REPORTED

SK280928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0808 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to a foreign press report, several hundreds of youths and students staged another antigovernment demonstration in Seoul on the evening of 27 April, following one staged on the evening of 26 April. That evening the demonstrators, who were mostly college students, turned out to streets after a prayer meeting at a church in Seoul. They marched to Kwanghwamun Street, in the center of the city of Seoul, singing antigovernment songs. When the demonstrators arrived at Kwanghwamun Square, several hundreds of riot police and plainclothes policemen frantically leaped at the demonstrators to block their demonstration. They arrested some 10 demonstrators and took them to a nearby police station, the foreign press report said.

That evening a group of families of political prisoners disseminated copies of a statement calling for the unconditional and immediate release of political prisoners, the report said. The statement resolutely condemned the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for its arrests and brutal torture of patriotic figures demanding democracy. The statement bitterly protested the puppet clique's allegation that there are no political prisoners in South Korea. The statement also demanded that the mass media cover events fairly.

Meanwhile, the South Korean religionists who are staging a movement for human rights in South Korea have demanded the release of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners, the foreign press report said.

As has been already reported, on the evening of 26 April, too, over 2,000 youths and students held a gathering to protest the fascist clique's suppressive atrocities, and several hundreds among them turned out to streets and staged a demonstration, shouting the slogan "Down with the fascist rule!"

COVERAGE OF 50TH KPA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Soldiers Pledge Loyalty

SK280647 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA -- our party's revolutionary armed forces -- people's delegations have been visiting the units of the KPA and the Korean People's Constabulary [KPC] since 25 April.

The soldiers of the KPA and the KPC, who greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA with great joy and deep emotion, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the supreme commander who founded and is leading our revolutionary armed forces -- warmly welcomed the people's delegations visiting their units.

The people's delegations conveyed to the units of the KPA and the KPC gifts sent by the KWP Central Committee on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA. Blessed again with the great care of the glorious party center, the soldiers overflowed with endless, deep gratitude and joy. They confirmed their firm determination to render loyalty forever to the great leader and the glorious party center by excellently fulfilling their noble mission and duty as the army of the party and of the revolution and firmly defending and safeguarding, with armed force, the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The people's delegations visited KPA units to which comrades (Pak Kuk-tong), (Cho Kwang-hyon) and (Song Ha-min) belong, and the KPC unit to which Comrade (O Ki-su) belongs. They went round the monument to the memory of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance and watched the military exercise conducted by the soldiers of the units there under slogans reading: "Let us defend the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song with our lives!"

During their stay, the people's delegations had meetings with the soldier-guards and held discussion meetings with them.

The people's delegations told the soldiers that the people of the rear areas, upholding the grand program put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth party congress and in his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, have vigorously accelerated the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and are achieving brilliant successes on all fronts of socialist construction under the wise leadership [yongdo] of the glorious party center, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural.

The soldiers told the members of the people's delegations news about of the defense-line, along which they are reliably defending our revolution while firmly preparing themselves politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically through the struggle for accomplishing our party's self-reliant military line.

During their stay, the people's delegations watched art performances by the soldier-guards. The visit at the units by the people's delegations vigorously evinces again the firm spirit of our people and soldier-guards to struggle to the end to realize the chuche revolutionary cause while more loftily displaying the traditional good morals and manners of the unity between the army and the people.

Beijing Embassy Reception

SK270422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (KCNA) -- Kim Pong-ho, military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing, arranged a banquet at the embassy on April 24 in honour of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Invited to the banquet were Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in China were also invited there.

Military Attache Kim Pyong-ho and Deputy Chief of General Staff Zhang Zhen spoke at the banquet. In his speech the deputy chief of General Staff said: The fraternal Korean People's Army is a heroic army which was born in the flames of the anti-imperialist struggle and has glorious traditions.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army achieved the liberation of the country by waging an indomitable, persistent struggle under the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song from the first days of its founding. The Korean People's Army performed imperishable feats by winning a great victory in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggression. After the war the fraternal Korean People's Army registered new successes one after another by actively carrying on the work of modernizing itself along the revolutionary line of training the army into a cadre army, modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country advanced by President Kim Il-song.

Our two peoples and armies have mutually supported, sharing weal and woe, life and death with each other in the bygone days. We will support and unite with each other and fight together in the future, too, as in the past.

The reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves. The United States must withdraw its troops and military equipment from South Korea. No plot to create "two Koreas" can be tolerated. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea and the ten-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song enjoy the support of the entire Korean people and broad support and sympathy of the Chinese people and peoples of different countries of the world, as they indicate a reasonable way for realising the reunification of Korea.

The Chinese people and army will resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people against the outside interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea till final victory.

I propose to drink a toast to the blood-cemented great friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and armies of China and Korea, to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, to the good health and longevity of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

RENMIN RIBAO Marks Anniversary

SK270830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY on April 25 published an article by its commentator under the headline "Brilliant 50-Years of KPA" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Noting that on April 25, 1932, the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, [KPRA] raised high the flames of anti-Japanese armed struggle and waged a heroic struggle, the paper said that the KPRA won the country's liberation through the arduous struggle in 1945. Referring to the strengthening and development of the KPRA into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces, on February 8, 1948, it continued: During the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Korea the KPA defeated the aggressors' invasion and won a brilliant victory through a bloody struggle in the fatherland liberation war.

To reunify the country independently and peacefully is the unanimous desire of the 50 million Korean people. To realize this desire, the Workers Party and Government of Korea have made sustained efforts for a long period. But, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is continually intensifying the situation. The U.S. troops and the puppet army are not only holding the large-scale "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises along the military demarcation line but also reinforcing military equipment sharply. The South Korean puppet clique is now pursuing the policy of "two Koreas" and engaging in war preparations.

The Korean people and army are now on high alert. If the aggressors dare to play with fire, they will be destroyed in it.

The two peoples and armies of China and Korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who fought shoulder to shoulder against outside aggressors in the days of war. At this moment when we are greeting the 50th anniversary of the KPA founding, we sincerely wish the Korean people and People's Army new successes in the construction and defence of their fatherland.

NODONG SINMUN Marks Founding

SK260548 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 24 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 April editorial: "50 Years of Glorious Struggle and Victory Which our Revolutionary Armed Forces Traveled"]

[Text] It has been 50 years since the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party and our people, declared its birth to the world. Our revolutionary armed forces, which traveled only along the road of brilliant victory for the last half century, are in the most glorious era in their history today. The People's Army, in a rewarding struggle of modeling the army on the chuche idea, has retained clearer features as the leader's army and the party's army. Its might has been incomparably strengthened. We mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA and the people's armed forces at a time when a new turning point is effected in building the army under the party's leadership and a bright future is shining before the revolution.

On this significant day, all our party members and workers extend warm congratulations to all the heroic officers and men of the People's Army and the people's security forces, who are firmly safeguarding the land of the socialist fatherland. Possessing powerful revolutionary armed forces is a key to success in the struggle of the working class and masses for sovereignty. Without powerful revolutionary armed forces which guarantee by force of arms the revolutionary cause of the working class, we can neither win victory in the arduous class struggle nor firmly safeguard the nation's independence and sovereignty.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly achieved the cause of founding the first genuinely revolutionary army in our country and of strengthening and developing it into invincible revolutionary armed forces. This is shining as one of the greatest achievements by him for the fatherland and people, the time and revolution.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force on 25 April 1932, a half century ago, is a product of the revolutionary policy and energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who directed great attention to building the revolutionary armed forces from the first day of his embarking on the road of revolution at an early date and made every effort to realize it. In a difficult situation in which the entire nation was suffering the suppressive colonial rule of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and there was no foundation of the national army, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song realized the cause of founding a generation of communists as its core by overcoming all difficulties and trials. The birth of the core unit which was to carry out the rewarding struggle when the revolutionary cause was pioneered for the first time was the great pride and honor of our revolutionary armed forces.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the emergence of the first chuche-type revolutionary army in history and a historic event which brought about an epochal turn in our people's revolutionary struggle. With the founding of anti-Japanese guerrilla force, our people brilliantly realized their ardent desire to have genuinely revolutionary armed forces and successfully accelerated their struggle for the liberation of the nation, the liberation of classes and for socialist and communist construction.

With the activation of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and with the commencement of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle developed on a new, higher stage with armed struggle -- the supreme form of the colonial national liberation struggle -- as the central element. As a result, a worthwhile, new history was created in developing the chuche revolutionary cause. Without the activation of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, we could not imagine the liberation of the fatherland and the protection of the people's sovereignty and dignity. Nor could we imagine a military guarantee for completing the party's cause.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolutionary armed forces have traversed a militant course overflowing with brilliant victories and exploits. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through a heroic and devoted struggle, the People's Army has gloriously accomplished its revolutionary duty for the fatherland and the people and attained brilliant achievements in the history of our party which will shine forever, generation after generation.

Our revolutionary armed forces are a glorious revolutionary army which has the historic duty of militarily safeguarding and advancing the chuche revolutionary cause. The 50-year course which the People's Army has followed is one in which it has resolutely protected and defended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with indomitable revolutionary spirit, has brilliantly implemented the leader's revolutionary idea and has followed his leadership, thus successfully performing its noble duty.

The long history of the revolutionary struggle does not know a glorious army like our revolutionary armed forces which have followed the militant, ever-victorious course and which greatly contributed to the movement to advance the contemporary era and the revolution.

Since their activation, our revolutionary armed forces, emerging from the flames of a grim revolutionary struggle, have been forced to wage a bloody struggle and undergo grim trials. However, our revolutionary armed forces have vigorously traversed a glorious, victorious road by struggling under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding military strategist and legendary hero.

The two revolutionary wars against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists were the most difficult and grim revolutionary wars, unprecedented in history. The enemies which invaded our country were atrociously powerful imperialists of possessed great military capabilities and military and economic potential. Such being the case, our people and the revolutionary armed forces had to fight enemies who had numerical and technical supremacy over us.

Taking responsibility in the two grim wars, adopting a chuche-type military line and using profound military strategy and flexible tactics, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led our people and army along a victorious road. By following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and by heroically struggling with confidence in sure victory and with a indomitable fighting spirit, our revolutionary army and people defeated the Japanese aggressors and achieved the liberation of the fatherland, thus firmly protecting national independence and sovereignty. This was a legendary, great military miracle and was an epochal exploit ushering in a new era in the colonial national liberation struggle and in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggles. Because of this brilliant victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gained a reputation the world over as a victorious, iron-willed commander. The leader's name has shone as the symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle.

While repelling the enemy's continuous aggressive maneuvers to provoke a new war during the postwar period, the heroic KPA reliably protected with arms the security of the fatherland and world peace and firmly defended with arms our people's cause for socialist construction. Today's endlessly prosperous socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains are soaked with the valuable blood and sweat shed by officers and men of the KPA and are strewn with the noble patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by them. All the people deeply trust and love our KPA because of the heroic and devoted struggle and brilliant exploits it has performed for the fatherland the the people. This is the great pride of our People's Army.

The course followed by our revolutionary armed forces has been a proud one in which they have been fostered and strengthened into loyal militant ranks which resolutely protect and defend the party and the leader. It has been the brilliant tradition of our revolutionary army that it has displayed endless loyalty to the leader -- the leader of the revolution -- and has firmly defended the revolutionary cause.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were ranks of the revolutionary vanguard, who, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the Korean revolution and as the sun of the nation and rallying around the leader, brilliantly developed the chuche cause. They set, for the first time in the Korean communist movement, a great example in protecting and holding the leader in high esteem.

The noble revolutionary spirit and tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots have been brilliantly protected and inherited by the officers and men of our People's Army. Every timeweighty tasks and trials have loomed before the revolution, our People's Army has always been the core unit protecting, safeguarding, and upholding the party and leader. Just like the anti-Japanese revolutionaries of old who unscrupulously sacrificed their youth and even their lives to protect the headquarters of the revolution, our People's Army has energetically struggled holding high the slogan "Let us defend with our lives the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song." This is a clear expression of the noble mettle of our People's Army.

Brimming over in the men and officers of our People's Army is the steel-like faith and will to defend the party under any trials and ordeals, willingly trusting their fate to the party. That the entire men and officers of the People's Army, rallying rock-firm around the party center in one mind and will, have struggled energetically with the noble revolutionary spirit displayed by the patriots of old, is the most precious, unequaled accomplishment won in the building of our revolutionary armed forces.

Our People's Army has been incomparably strengthened militarily and technically over what it was in the past. Today, all our People's Army's military and service branches have been equipped with modern weapons and combat technology and means. Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our People's Army has been trained steel-like in the flames of guerrilla war and modern war and in the course of defending and safeguarding the socialist fatherland against the imperialist aggressors, growing into invincible combat ranks possessing strong backbone and ample experience.

Today, we can proudly say that we have provided a powerful and mighty revolutionary armed force capable of reliably defending and safeguarding the nation's security and revolutionary gains and of expelling any kind of enemy attack and aggression. Thanks to this invincible and ever-victorious revolutionary army, nobody can arbitrarily challenge the dignity and honor of our fatherland, and the final victory of the revolutionary cause and the brilliant future of the nation are firmly guaranteed. It is a source of great exhilaration and happiness for our people to have a revolutionary army, fully prepared both politically and ideologically and militarily and technologically, each man capable of defeating 100 of the enemy.

All the victories and successes embroidered in the annals of our revolutionary armed forces are the noble fruition of the wise leadership and energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Taking the lead of our revolutionary armed forces and putting forth the chuche-oriented ideology and policy for army building at every stage and period of revolutionary development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly embodied this ideology and policy with his devoted efforts and his whole energy and has warmly taken care of the men and officers of the People's Army just like blood-relations.

Even today, long after he crossed the steep ravines of Mt Paektu leading the anti-Japanese armed ranks, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is endlessly strengthening and developing our revolutionary armed forces by organizing and leading overall military work, along with party and state work, with his unexhaustible energy and extraordinary practical ability. Without the wise leadership and warm love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we could not conceive of our People's Army having traversed the glorified victorious path or having grown into today's powerful and unrivaled army.

Based on the demand of revolutionary developments and its insight into the inevitability of army building, our glorious party has put forth the policy of imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea and is energetically leading the struggle to implement this policy. Thanks to the correct policy and leadership of the party center, our People's Army ranks are being strengthened as loyal ranks energetically advancing under the slogan of "Let us struggle with our lives for the great leader" and as further modernized and highly regularized combat units. No force can stop our people's advance, which is marching under the leadership of the great KWP.

Indeed, the history of 50 years that the KPA has traversed was a period of heroic struggle and exploits during which the KPA explored the future of independence and accumulated immortal exploits in the most arduous struggle, a glorious 50 years during which the KPA established a great tradition of loyalty to the party and leader and brilliantly inherited it, and 50 years of rewarding victories in which the KPA provided inexhaustible potential enabling the KPA to advance more vigorously toward a brilliant future.

Now, our people are extremely proud of having such revolutionary armed forces which have a bright future in front of it, as well as such a great history.

A long period of more than half a century has elapsed since the beginning of the revolution and birth of the revolutionary army in our country. Our people and our revolutionary armed forces have followed a glorious path of victory and our revolution has advanced far. Our revolutionary cause, however, has not yet been accomplished. We should reunify the divided fatherland, achieve the final victory of socialism and carry out to the end the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

The situation at home and abroad is more complicated and tense than ever before. Clinging persistently to the policy of two-Koreas, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have staged frantic maneuvers for aggression and for provoking a new war against us. The heavy revolutionary duty and the tense situation facing us require us to further consolidate the revolutionary armed forces and to thoroughly and continuously carry out the principle of self-defense. Men and officers of the People's Army and all the people in the nation should wage a more vigorous struggle to firmly defend and safeguard the socialist fatherland and to defend world peace and security, holding higher the banner of revolution.

Establishing the party's unitary ideological system and firmly guaranteeing the party's leadership in the army is the fundamental principle for building the revolutionary armed forces and a prerequisite for consolidating the might of our People's Army. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should make the People's Army fervently defend and safeguard the party and firmly guarantee by force the party's revolutionary cause by thoroughly establishing the party's unitary ideological system in the army and guaranteeing the party's leadership in it.

Only when the party's unitary ideological system is firmly established in the army can the People's Army firmly maintain its character as a chuche-type revolutionary army and struggle to the end for the victory of the chuche cause.

The party organizations in the People's Army should endlessly deepen political and ideological work in conformity with the demand of revolutionary developments so that every man and officer can arm himself with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology -- the chuche idea -- and think and act as directed by the leader's idea and will at any time and any place. At the same time they should continuously indoctrinate soldiers in the accomplishments and traditions which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved with devoted efforts over a long period in the military field and in army building. By so doing, they should make soldiers cherish and add lustre to the accomplishments and traditions.

The KWP is the great guide of the People's Army. The key to having our revolutionary armed forces strengthened and developed in conformity with the demand of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and to having them carry out their honorable mission lies in upholding the leadership of our party. The People's Army units and all the men and officers should firmly establish an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline capable of ensuring the party's leadership in the entire army, always carry out the party's policies, order and directives unconditionally and thoroughly and solve all problems arising in military work according to the intentions of the party, thus making the People's Army consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party and demonstrate its honor as the loyal guards and a shock brigade in implementing the cause of the party.

To loyally uphold the leader of the revolution is the most important thing for the People's Army. All the party organizations in the army, holding high the slogan "Let the entire army become Kim Hyok's in the 1980's," should make all soldiers defend, safeguard and uphold the party and leader, arming themselves with the persistent spirit and verve of the young communists who firmly defended the leader of the revolution under the difficult conditions of the past.

All the soldiers of the People's Army and the People's Constabulary, with rock-firm determination to share weal and woe with the party, should trust and follow our party under any circumstances and loyally struggle on the road of upholding the party center forever.

To brilliantly inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition provided in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is honorable work for the consummation of the revolutionary cause and a noble duty of our People's Army. Our revolutionary armed forces were founded in the period during which the glorious roots of our party were struck and they have always cherished the pride of firmly defending and safeguarding the party's revolutionary tradition throughout the long historical course.

As ever, men and officers of the People's Army should defend the unblemished purity of the revolutionary tradition as if it were the apple of their eye, so as to preserve our revolution. In particular, they should continuously display the traditional beautiful customs of the unity of upper and lower echelons and of the army and people, highly displayed in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution, and burnish the tradition of the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style unit management. To thoroughly implement our party's military line of self-defense and further enhance the combat capability of the units is an indispensable demand for the consolidation and development of the People's Army. Only when the revolutionary army's political and ideological superiority is combined with military and technological preparedness can the revolutionary army display its unequaled militant might and win victory in combat waged against the enemy, no matter how strong he may be.

By waging a more vigorous struggle to make the entire army into a cadre army and to modernize the army, we should strengthen the might of the people's army in every respect, upholding the military line of self-defense put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Commanding officers of the People's Army and People's Constabulary, by further positively waging the struggle to execute the 5-point policy for strengthening combat capability and the 10-point policy for strengthening combat capability and the 10-point regulations to be observed when serving in the army, should prepare soldiers with the strength of one-defeats-a-hundred and bring about a new change enhancing the combat capability of the units. Thoroughly awakening to the honorable duty assigned to them before the fatherland and people, all the men and officers should enthusiastically take part in combat and political training, and defend rock-firm and safeguard the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from possible enemy attack and aggression by further heightening revolutionary vigilance.

To strengthen defense strength and safeguard the revolution is a sacred duty of all the people. All party members and working people should further highly display the beautiful custom of loving the People's Army just like blood-relatives and of helping it with sincerity, defend the fatherland's security by uniting with the People's Army, and accelerate socialist construction.

Our People's Army is the army of the glorious KWP and a revolutionary armed force which safeguards the chuche cause. Today, our party and the People's Army form a perfect, inseparable whole.

It is the firm and unwavering will of our People's Army to share weal and woe, to live and die together, with the party under any storm and trials and to uphold the party center.

There is no other army in the world so endlessly loyal to the party and leader as our People's Army. Only further greater victory and glory awaits our people and our People's Army energetically struggling for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG VISITS VEGETABLE PLANT, FARM 25 APR

SK270051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Aeguk vegetable plant and the vegetable greenhouse of the Changchon cooperative farm in Sadong District on April 25.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Il, Pak Song-chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, So Yun-sok, So Kwan-hui, Hong Song-yong and Kim Chang-chu, and Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice-Chairman Yi Kyo-paek of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the newly-built Aeguk vegetable plant. Inspecting the plant he expressed deep satisfaction with the successful construction of the modern vegetable plant which can store and keep fresh vegetables and fruits. He said it is important for supplying fresh vegetables in sufficiency at all times to the Pyongyang citizens to build more vegetable plants of this kind and, at the same time, manage and operate them well, and put forward concrete tasks for this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent to the vegetable greenhouse built by the vegetable work team No. 1 of the Changchon cooperative farm in Sadong District. While seeing vegetables doing quite well in the greenhouse, he was greatly satisfied over the fact that the farmers there have built the greenhouse by themselves by using local materials to produce vegetables in large quantities, and highly praised their success. He taught that the vegetable greenhouse built at the Changchon cooperative farm is a very economic one which needs less materials and operation expense and is easy to be built. If the method of this farm is applied, he said, a greenhouse can be built easily in any place and more fresh vegetables be cultivated all the year round. He put forward the tasks to widely disseminate and generalise this fine experience.

That day the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in effecting a new turn in the vegetable production in greenhouses and producing and supplying fresh vegetables more abundantly to our people all the year round.

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY DEPART

WA281500 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English reported that the following foreign delegates have left Pyongyang after attending the 70th birthday celebrations of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

On 17 April at 0506 GMT, it reported that Nsekalije Aloys, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and minister of primary and secondary education, special envoy of Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and his entourage departed on 16 April;

On 18 April at 0955 GMT, it reported that the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] headed by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY, departed on 17 April;

On 20 April at 0412 GMT, it reported that Paulo Muwanga, vice president of the Republic of Uganda, departed on 19 April; and

On 21 April at 0346 GMT, it reported that Steve S. Naraine, second vice president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and head of the Guyanese party and government delegation, departed on 20 April.

KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED ABROAD

SK241531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (KCNA) -- Celebration functions were recently held in socialist countries on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

A DPRK photo exhibition "Immortal Exploits: The Glorious Path" opened on April 15 at the National Palace of Culture in Beijing, co-sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association. On display at the exhibition hall are a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song standing by the Lake Chonji on Mt Paektu and other photographs showing his revolutionary activities, a photograph of the

dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the square where a demonstration of working people in Pyongyang was held in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and its sixth congress and photographs showing our people's struggle for the development of economy, education and culture and for national reunification.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Huang Zhen, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan and other personages concerned and a large number of people of broad strata in Beijing. It was addressed by Chairman Huang Zhen and DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

In his speech Huang Zhen sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He said: President Kim Il-song is the great leader of the Korean people and founder of the Workers Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean People's Army, who has gone through long trials. He has devoted all his wisdom and energy to the Korean people's cause of national liberation and the cause of proletarian revolution for more than half a century.

A Korean film show was arranged in Bucharest and a Korean photo exhibition opened under the sponsorship of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

A meeting was held at the Hall of Culture in Vtresnevka District, Zagreb, Yugoslavia. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito were placed on the platform of the meeting hall. Present at the meeting were Dragutin Plasc, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, Yugoslavia, and chairman of the Zagreb city conference of the League of Communists of Croatia; a deputy secretary of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Yugoslavia; the president of the Tresnevka, Zagreb, District Assembly; the chairman of the District Executive Council and other personages concerned. Present on invitation were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Yugoslavia and foreign consuls-general and consuls in Zagreb. A poem dedicated to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recited at the meeting.

A meeting was held at the GDR-Korea Friendship Kripena agricultural cooperative farm. Placed at the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker. The meeting was attended by the agricultural secretary of the Eilenburg county committee, Leipzig, of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; the chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm and the secretary of the farm committee of the party, together with co-op farmers. A message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

A meeting was held in Otwock under the co-sponsorship of the Otwock city committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the city administrative committee and the Poland-Korea Friendship Club. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall. Participating in the meeting were the first secretary of the Otwock city party committee and other personnel concerned. Congratulatory letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were read out at the meeting. A meeting also took place at the former Korean war orphans school in the suburbs of Warsaw which the great leader visited in July 1956. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall. A congratulatory letter to the great leader was adopted there. Speeches were made at the functions.

NODONG SINMUN COMMEMORATES LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

SK240208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0720 GMT 22 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 22 April article: "The 112th Anniversary of Great Lenin's Birth"]

[Text] We greet the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the outstanding leader of the working class. Along with his immortal achievements, Lenin's name has remained in the memory of communists and the revolutionary people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Lenin devoted his whole life to the sacred revolutionary cause for the freedom and liberation of the international working class and the world's oppressed people and left immortal achievements for the victory of socialism and communism.

Lenin devoted his whole life to the sacred cause of performing the historic duty of the working class and achieving the freedom and liberation of the exploited and oppressed people. Lenin was an outstanding thinker and theoretician who provided the working class with a powerful weapon in its struggle to overthrow the old society and build a new world. Lenin, who carried out activities in the period of imperialism when the contradictions of the capitalist society reached their zenith, put forward Leninism, reflecting the nature demand for social development and the will and desire of the people. Leninism was a mighty weapon of struggle and a banner of victory grasped by the working people, including the Russian working class and peasants. Leninism is creative Marxism of the period of imperialism and comprises the theory, strategy and tactics in the proletarian revolution.

What holds important place in Lenin's doctrine is his theory on imperialism. Based on the rule of emergence, development and the downfall of imperialism, invented by Marx, Lenin defined imperialism as the highest and final stage of capitalism, as a parasitic or corroding imperialism and as an overture for the socialist revolution.

Lenin's scientific exposition of the essence and historic position of imperialism and the inevitability of its fall dealt decisive blows at the advocates of imperialism. Lenin's discovery of the rule of the unbalanced development of capitalism in the period of imperialism and his putting forth for the first time a theory on the victory of socialism in a country victoriously encouraged the working class, struggling to smash the citadel of capitalism and to achieve the victory of socialism and communism.

Defending and developing the Marxist theory on the protetarian dictatorship, Lenin expounded its historic necessity and duty. He then put forth an idea on the league of workers and peasants as the supreme principle of proletarian dictatorship. Based on the situation in Russia, he discovered the form of the Soviet regime -- a dictatorial state of proletariat.

Lenin was an outstanding organizer and leader of the revolutionary struggle of the Russian working class. He led the Russian revolution to victory by firmly arming the Russian working class and the working people and by organizing and mobilizing them. Founding and strengthenii ng the revolutionary party of the working class was Lenin's lifetime cause. He energetically worked to found a new type of party. While staunchly fighting againt opportunists and reformists of all types, Lenin laid the organizational and ideological foundation of a revolutionary party of the working class, propounded its strategic and tactical principle, founded the Bolshevik Party, a party of the working class, in Russia and developed and strengthened it. In particular, he rejected factions within the party and established an ironclad centralized discipline, enabling the Bolshevik Party to fully assume its leadership role.

With the founding of the Bolshevik Party, the Russian working class and the working people victoriously pioneered the revolution, possessing their powerful revolutionary staff headquarters. What is conspicuous in the achievements of Lenin as a great practician is that he organized and led the October Socialist Revolution to victory. By rallying the Russian working class and the broad strata of the people around the Bolshevik Party and by calling them to an armed struggle, Lenin accomplished for the first time the historic cause of overthrowing the government of landowners and capitalists and the dictatorial state of the proletariat.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution in making the first breach in the stronghold of imperialism was a great event which ushered in an era of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism and was the victory of Lenin's idea.

After achieving victory in the revolution, Lenin organized and led the Bolshevik Party, the army and the people in crushing the armed imperialist interventionists and domestic reactionaries who tried to obliterate the infant Soviet state at the initial stage, thus defending the revolutionary gains. Overcoming mounting difficulties and trials, he wisely led the Soviet people's struggle to build socialism.

Lenin was an outstanding leader who brought about the historic start of the revolutionary cause of the Russian working class and led it to victory and was a communist revolutionary fighter who devoted his lifetime to the cause of the liberation of mankind. After the death of Lenin, the Soviet people built a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in the vast Soviet land by achieving socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization by inheriting his cause. In the fatherland liberation war, under the leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people and army played a decisive role in defeating fascist Germany and ending World War II by displaying a spirit of matchless devotion and mass heroism. Thus, the Soviet people not only gloriously defended the Soviet fatherland but also greatly contributed to saving the peoples of many countries from the danger of fascist slavery. During the postwar period, through their creative labor struggle, the Soviet people rehabilitated the devastated people's economy in a short span of time and changed their country into a developed, powerful socialist country.

Upholding the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union to significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union the Soviet people are now energetically striving to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan set forth by the 26th party congress and are making strenous efforts to defend peace and security against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war in the international arena. Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Soviet people.

Much history has taken place since V.I. Lenin carried out activities. During this period, many revolutionary events have occurred in the history of the modern age, and a basic change has taken place in the world. Socialism has been expanded and developed on a global scale. The peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who have served as blood and fodder for capitalist civilization, have achieved national independence and entered the road of independent development. The struggle of the people to achieve independence and socialism has spread like a prairie fire.

Imperialism has declined. Approaching is the day when colonial rule, which has disgracefully stained the history of mankind, will end. No force can stop the lawful process of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism and communism. In the surging trend for the great era of independence, the revolutionary force of independence against imperialism is victorious.

The historic experience of the international communist movement shows that only under the leadership of an outstanding leader can the revolutionary cause of the working class victoriously advance without turns and twists. The leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

By holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great leader, our people have traversed the single glorious road of victory and have greeted the era of great national prosperity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has invented the immortal chuche idea, dispelled the dark cloud of colonial rule, which hung low over this land, with the resplendent ray of this idea, achieved the liberation of the fatherland and changed our country into a dignified, independent and self-reliant country with a self-defense capability. The revolutionary cause developed by the great leader has been brilliantly inherited and developed by our party. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party center, our people are accelerating the historic cause for building socialism and communism with confidence in a bright future.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. Our people treasure friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people. The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, cultivated in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and which has withstood historic trials, is excellently developing in the interests of the two peoples. The fraternal Soviet people are actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Our people will as always vigorously struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and nonaligned countries and with the world's progressive people.

The immortal achievements of V.I. Lenin will shine in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS WITH IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

SK280024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- Talks between Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to Iran and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was held on April 26 in Tehran, according to a report.

The talks was attended by the premier's party on our side and by the minister of state for administration and the chief of the prime minister's office, vice-ministers of various ministries and vice-president of a bank on the Iranian side. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CHOE HYON DEATH

SK280825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of condolence from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the death of Comrade Choe Hyon. The telegram dated April 13 reads:

Upon the death of Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, I offer deepest condolences to you, and through you, to the family of the deceased.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC 26 APR

SK280028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- A trade union delegation of our country headed by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left here yesterday by plane for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mun Pyong-nok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK, personages concerned and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

KOREA HERALD HAILS VISIT BY VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

SK280134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Fruit of Bush's Visit"]

[Text] Ties between any two nations cannot but be strong when bound by a common stake and when their people understand and trust each other not only to defend it but also to promote it. This simple truth was given ample proof by U.S. Vice President George Bush's three-day visit to this country which ended yesterday.

The vice president made his first visit here to celebrate the 100th year of the Korean-American official relationship. But as his short but loaded itinerary demonstrated, his trip proved to be far more than a commemorative one. First of all, it resulted in a firmer-than-ever reaffirmation of the necessity for a strong Korean-American partnership. Their alliance has already undergone a test of times during the past 30 years and looks forward to further solidarity in ensuring peace and stability in this part of Asia.

As Mr Bush made clear while addressing the National Assembly, Korea and the United States have worked together in the close spirit of cooperation to maintain peace on this peninsula. This partnership will continue so as to make North Korea's Kim Il-song give up his aggressive policy for the logic of negotiations. The American vice president put forth the U.S. message to Pyongyang in most unequivocal terms when he said that the United States "has no intention of stepping aside in Korea so Kim Il-song can launch another invasion and set the clock back thirty-two years." This expression of the U.S. determination gives us new encouragement in pursuing the avowed peaceful goals of this republic on the peninsula.

The security interest is not the sole binder of the Korean-American ties which is entering its second century. While the United States is a major market for Korean goods, Korea today is the ninth largest trading partner of America. No doubt, Korea's place in U.S. trade will become more important in the future as its economy continues to expand.

As the visiting vice president noted, this republic under the leadership of President Chon Tu-hwan is striving to renew the spirit of national harmony and build a solid basis for pluralism. The increasing economic achievement under the powerful security shield will provide further impetus to our endeavor for a free and prosperous society. The progress being made in this undertaking will augment the Korean-American partnership with a new measure of pride and strength.

The closeness of Korean-American ties is reflected in many ways, indeed. The two nations have fought together twice in the last three decades and, on this peninsula, they have been standing side by side to safeguard the peace they won together. Besides, the bulging Korean community in the United States, as well as the increasing number of Korean youths advancing their academic studies there, has contributed a great deal to narrowing the cultural distance between the two countries.

These encouraging developments will help the Korean-American alliance mature to its fullest extent as it continues into a second hundred years. As Mr Bush said during the visit, Korean-American ties have been consolidated enough to endure any criticism. His visit, to all appearances, marked a new moment in the Korea-U.S. joint efforts to become more trustworthy and dependable friends in the years ahead.

HOME MINISTER RESIGNS FOLLOWING UIRYONG MASSACRE

SK280756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 28 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday accepted the resignation tendered by Home Affairs Minister So Chong-hwa in connection with a policeman's massacre of villagers in the southern town of Uiryong Monday night, and appointed Sports Minister No Tae-u to replace So, a presidential spokesman announced.

The president named Yi Won-kyung, secretary general of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, as sports minister.

In another action, the chief executive appointed Kim Song-pae, governor of North Kyongsang Province, as mayor of Seoul, spokesman Yi Wong-hui said. Pak Yong-su, the former mayor, resigned because of the April 8 accident at a subway construction site in Seoul, which claimed the lives of 10 persons and injured 42 others.

Fifty-five people were killed and 36 others were injured in a shooting spree in Uiryong, South Kyongsang Province, Monday night and early Tuesday morning, when an apparently insane policeman detonated hand grenades and indiscriminately fired rifles at villagers.

New Home Affairs Minister No Tae-u, 50, is a retired army general who began his government service as state minister for political affairs and diplomacy last year. He became sports minister in March, when the portfolio was created. New Sports Minister Yi Won-kyung, 60, is a former diplomat who has served as vice foreign minister, culture and information minister, and president of the HAPTONG NEWS AGENCY, one of the two forerunners of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. Seoul's new mayor, Kim Song-pae, 55, is a career civil servant who was a former vice mayor of Seoul and former governor of Kangwon Province.

Interministerial Body Formed

SK280151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The government has formed an inter-ministry committee to deal with relief measures after the massacre of residents by a policeman, which occurred in Uiryong, Kyongsang-namdo, Monday night. The body, headed by Premier Yu Chang-sun, is made up of Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song, Home Minister So Chong-hwa, Justice Minister Yi Chong-won, Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, Health-Social Affairs Minister Chon Myong-ki and Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo. Deputy Premier Kim and Health-Social Minister Chon went to the scene of the incident to work out due steps to deal with it. A working-level team to probe the incident has also been formed with senior prosecutors.

In a special statement, Premier Yu, terming the slaughter an "act of unpardonable atrocity," said that the government would closely examine the incident and work out schemes to prevent similar incidents. The Home Ministry named Kyongsang-namdo Governor Choe Chong-ho head of its own relief committee to manage funerals of the dead and medical treatment of the injured. The committee initially released 3 million won to each family of the fatal victims yesterday.

Death Toll Rises to 56

SK280112 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Uiryong, Korea, April 28 (YONHAP) -- The death toll in the shooting spree here Monday night rose to 56 Tuesday evening, as Mrs. Pak Sun-tok died in a hospital bed. Thirty-six persons are currently being treated for wounds they suffered in the bizarre incident, in which a policeman detonated hand grenades and indiscriminately fired rifles at villagers. The fanatic killer, identified as U Pom-kon, 27, committed suicide with a hand grenade following his rampage. Authorities said the policeman was insane.

KOREA TIMES Views Incident

SK280231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] The mass killing of innocent villagers committed by a policeman on duty Monday night raised many problems, including inadequate security at arsenals and lack of police preparedness for contingencies. The unprecedented incident which left 55 dead and 37 injured, might have been avoided or at least the death toll could have been minimized if the two guards at the arsenal had lived up to the regulations of their duty.

The two soldiers on defense call-up were learned to have deserted their post in the face of violent acts by the drunken policeman, allowing him to take the carbines, ammunition and hand grenades.

Even more deplorable was that the killer was able to continue his rampage unchecked for about eight hours. Considering the fact that the nation is under the constant threat of infiltration by armed North Korean agents, the inadequate police defense posture exposed by the incident was enough to make the general public shiver all over. Thus it took more than four hours for the report of incident to be relayed to the National Police Headquarters from the start of the rampage. There must be a big loophole in the command structure of the National Police. The emergency communication network for the Homeland Reserve Force also proved ineffective in the face of such a contingency.

It is hardly understandable that the police could not get the policeman who was moving on foot. As U was armed, the pursuing police force retained the right to gun him down in self-defense even without orders from Seoul to kill him. The deep-rooted easy-going and passive attitude of the police can be pointed out as a major cause of the miserable and shameful incident.

It is generally believed that the incident was motivated by the policeman's personal discontent with his assignment and trouble with his commonlaw wife, coupled with his innately vicious character. Patrolman U is said to have complained often about having been transferred to the remote village from Seoul. It can also be pointed out that there must be something wrong with the method of recruiting policemen, which should have taken personal character more thoroughly into account.

ARMED ARMY DESERTER APPREHENDED BY POLICE 25 APR

SK270151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Taegu -- Pvt. Yu Pyong-ho, 22, an army deserter, was arrested by police Sunday four days after he left his unit without permission, carrying two hand grenades. The deserter was apprehended by six policemen, including patrolman Han Sang-nak assigned to Kyongsang police station, at around 2:05 p.m. Sunday while boarding a local bus in an attempt to ride to downtown Taegu from Chinyang-myon, Kyongsan-gun, Kyongsang Pukto.

He said that he carried two hand grenades and wanted to use them in threatening car drivers to give him free rides. Police turned Pvt. Yu over to military investigation authorities.

In the meantime, Kyongsang police station yesterday recommended three policemen who played leading roles in arresting the runaway soldier, to higher police authorities for their promotion by one rank each.

GOVERNMENT STUDIES MEASURES TO BOOST EXPORTS

SK261301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1118 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is studying multilateral export support measures to boost sagging exports. A ranking government official said Monday the ceiling for export finance loans will increase from the current 80 percent to 85 or 90 percent per dollar and the payment period will be extended from the present 90 days to 120 or 160 days.

The official said such a move is considered necessary because commodity shipments abroad in the first 24 days of this month dropped 2.1 percent compared to the same period last year while arrivals of export letters of credit in the same 24 day period fell by 22.6 percent.

The government also plans to increase funds for credit exports of machinery and industrial plants in particular and omit the quality check when agreements with buyers are made. Other highlights of the export support measures now being considered include improving the customs rebate system, gradually increasing the won currency against the U.S. dollar and shifting from the current export licensing system to an export reporting system, according to the official.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARANTAYN ABHIA ENDS GDR VISIT

OW220213 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The visit of the MPR delegation headed by Colonel-General Jarantayn Abhia, Mongolia's defense minister, to the German Democratic Rebpulic came to a close. As the TASS agency reports the Mongolian delegation was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG CC (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), chairman of the GDR State Council. Erich Honecker evaluated the visit of the MPR military delegation as a new important stage in defending the close friendship and co-operation between the SUPG and MPRP, between the peoples and armies of the two fraternal countries. Erich Honecker awarded the GDR Order of Scharnhorst to the Mongolian defense minister for his services in strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms and co-operation between the armed forces of the GDR and MPR.

Jarantayn Abhia pointed out the importance of Mongolia's fraternal co-operation with the Soviet Union, GDR and other socialist countries. Consistently strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms with the armies of these states the Mongolian People's Army sees its vital task in safeguarding socialist homeland and universal peace, he stressed.

Before departure Mongolian visitors were received by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, GDR's defense minister, member of the SUPG CC Politbureau.

LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD 20 APR

OW221306 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting of representatives of public organizations of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR was held here today at the V.I. Lenin club in honor of the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state and leader of the working people of the world.

D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, as well as other officials, were present at the meeting.

[Words indistinct] Soviet Embassy personnel and representatives of specialists of the fraternal country working in the MPR took part.

M.P. Makareyev, minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, delivered a report on the life and activities of V.I. Lenin at the meeting.

BRIEFS

CERAMIC TILES COMBINE -- Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The first produce is put out at the Ulaanbaatar ceramic tiles combine built with the technical-economic assistance of the Soviet Union. The enterprise is to produce 800 thousand square meters of all kinds of ceramic tiles. This will fully satisfy the domestic demand in the building material and even make it possible to export it. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82 OW]

TELEVISION STATION -- Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME) -- An "Ekran - KR" television station built by Soviet specialists began operation in Omnogobi Aymag a few days ago. Now livestock breeders and miners in Hanhongor Somon and the Taban Tologoy open-cut coal mine will regularly receive Mongolian television programs and see international news in Soviet "Orbita" television programs. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 14 Apr 82 OW]

BOU THANG RECEIVES CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR

BK271221 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] After arriving in the PRK at 1345 on 26 April, the CSSR high-level military delegation led by Comrade General Martin Dzur, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and defense minister of the CSSR, went to lay a wreath at the independence monument to pay tribute to the memory of cadres, combatants and people who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the revolution and the fatherland.

The delegation later called on and had a warm and cordial conversation at the office of the defense minister with Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council.

Comrade Bou Thang expressed his elation over the visit of the delegation, which has brought about firmer solidarity and friendship between the two armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia. He said that this visit constituted a great encouragement to the Kampuchean Army and people in the defense and construction of their country.

The CSSR high-level military delegation expressed thanks for the warm and intimate reception accorded it by the Kampuchean Army and people.

All of this clearly attests to the firm and unbreakable bonds of friendship and solidarity between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia.

Defense Ministry Reception

BK271315 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK) -- On Monday evening the Defense Ministry held a solemn reception in Phnom Penh in honor of the high-ranking CSSR military delegation which was led by Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and defense minister.

Attending the reception were: Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Soy Keo, vice defense minister; Meas Kroch, chief of General Political Department; Di Phin, chief of General Logistics Department; Tea Banh, assistant chief of General Staff of the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces; and Prach Sun, vice minister of foreign affairs [title as received].

Czechoslovak Ambassador Zikmund Tobias and Vietnamese Military Attache Vu Nha of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea were also on hand.

Minister Bou Thang expressed his thanks to the CSSR military delegation for its visit to Kampuchea. He stressed: This visit manifests the CSSR's sympathy for the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army and contributes to deepening the relations of friendship between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia.

He pointed to the shining successes achieved by the heroic army and people of Kampuchea and highly appraised the dedicated aid of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community. He claimed that he was convinced that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia would become more profound.

Gen Martin Dzur denounced U.S. imperialism, China and other reactionaries for conspiring to aggravate world tension.

He highly praised the progress made in all domains by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years under the KPRP leadership, thanks to their enormous efforts and the aid of socialist countries. He said: The relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea would become more profound every day.

In the evening, the artistic troupe of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army performed a show in honor of the Czechoslovak guests.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 19-25 APRIL REPORTED

BK260326 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 19-25 April:

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh domestic service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 19 April reports that by the end of March peasants in the province had sold 13,601 tons of rice to the state -- 3,101 tons above target.

Kompong Cham: At 1100 GMT on 22 April the radio reports that whereas in 1980-81 the state bought 15,670 tons of paddy from the peasants, by 5 April this year they had already bought more than 26,000 tons. This is 88 percent of the plan. By 30 March 984 tons of old and new paddy had been transported to Phnom Penh.

Stung Treng: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 23 April that by the beginning of March peasants in the province had repaired 3 km of ditches. It is planned to grow 9,000 hectares of rice, 2,500 hectares of subsidiary crops and 500 hectares of industrial crops this rainy season. Last year only 9,700 hectares of land were used. The fish catch is planned at 500 tons, against the 1981 catch of 200 tons, while the target is for 1,000 cubic meters of timber to be produced.

Kandal: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0429 GMT on 19 April reports that by the beginning of April Kandal had grown 32,000 of the 40,000 hectares of dry season rice planned for this year. In the rainy season it is planned to grow 66,000 hectares of rice, some 3,000 hectares more than last year. There are 59,100 oxen and 5,700 buffalo in the province.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON PATROL BOAT ATTACK BY LAOS

BK280739 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (AFP) -- The Thai Supreme Command today said a Laotian attack on a Thai patrol boat on Tuesday night had "shown ill-intention towards Thailand." One Thai naval official was killed, one seriously wounded and one was reported missing, believed drowned, after the attack.

Laos has made no mention of the incident, the first major case on the Mekong River border since June 1980 when a Thai Navy officer was killed by Laotian fire.

Thai Supreme Command spokesman, Lieutenant General Som Khattaphan, stressing he was giving his "personal opinion," called for an "appropriate" Thai response to the latest incident.

Following the earlier incident, Thailand sealed its border with the landlocked Indochinese state, imposing a virtual economic blockade.

According to the Thai Navy, two captured "infiltrators" were being escorted back to a Thai base when Pathet Lao troops based on a mid-river island -- Don Sawan -- opened fire with sub-machine guns. "We were definitely within Thai waters," officials said. The infiltrators, travelling in a row-boat behind the patroller emerged unscathed from the attack.

Meanwhile, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said the Thai Government was waiting for further details of the incident before making any decision on the matter.

REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER'S EUROPEAN TOUR

Brussels Talks

BK250140 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Brussels -- Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday told President Gaston Thorn of the European Commission the EC should "play the role of a catalyst" in urging and channelling interest in Thailand's new economic opportunities in the fifth plan to all member countries. Gen Prem told Thorn that Thailand anticipated a revival of interest of EC member states in participating in the Thai economy.

After a 30-minute private talk with Thorn, Prem led a Thai delegation in talks with the EC counterparts. The talks covered political and economic relations between Thailand and EC. Both shared common views concerning the general world situation.

"In particular, they opposed aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and all forms of outside interference in internal affairs of countries," according to a member of the Thai delegation. Gen Prem stressed during the meeting that without resolving the Kampuchean conflict, there could be no peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He told Thorn that aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea could not be accepted as a "fait accompli."

The Thai prime minister called upon the EC to continue its policy of withholding all forms of aid to Vietnam until Hanoi abided by the UN resolutions. He also expressed Thailand's appreciation for EC's assistance given to refugees from the Indochinese countries in Thailand.

On the economic front, Prem told the EC delegation that the fifth five year plan would stress greater productivity in industry and agriculture. He cited investment opportunities in trade, investment, technology and finance for EC member countries in Thailand.

On trade, Thailand told the EC delegates that she viewed restrictions on the access to EC markets for its light industrial and agricultural products with concern as such restrictions caused great disruption to Thailand's economic and social structure. The premier urged EC commission to help Thailand to increase exports to EC markets. By doing so Thailand would be able to buy more from EC, he said.

Thorn and his colleagues noted that trade between Thailand and EC had multiplied four times since 1978 and was still increasing. The balance favoured Thailand. The commission supported Thailand joining GATT and this would open further avenues for trade expansion, he said, adding that the commission was ready to give technical help to smooth the way for Thailand's participation in GATT. Thailand's economic development had made remarkable progress and the infrastructure was now established to accelerate Thailand's development. The fifth five year plan would be crucial, he said. The commission was ready to help, and also ready to extend further assistance in such areas as scientific research, remote sensing and tele-detection, he added.

Austrian Activities

BK270940 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his delegation will end their visit to Austria today and proceed for Great Britain for a 3-day official visit. They are scheduled to arrive there at 1645 local time.

According to a report by government deputy spokeswoman Wanida Chitman, citing a report received at 0500 today from chief of the Technical Division of the Public Relations Department Arun Ngamdi, on 26 April at 1000 Austrian time the prime minister called on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at the chancellor's office. They held consultations on economic, political and technical cooperation. Austria expressed willingness to assist Thailand in a reforestation program. Thailand and Austria also signed an agreement on the abolition of visa requirements for holders of diplomat and official service passports between the two countries. The agreement was signed by the foreign minster of both countries.

At about 1230 the prime minister paid a courtesy call on the Austrian president at Hofburg Palace. The Austrian president hosted a luncheon in honor of the Thai prime minister and his delegation. The party was also attended by the Austrian Council of Ministers, parliament president, leaders of the political parties and representatives of the Austrian private business sector.

At 1650 local time, the prime minister and his party visited the new headquarters of the UN international organizations at the Vienna international center. The prime minister thanked the United Nations, particularly the narcotics division and the UN Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, for the financial assistance given to Thailand to fight its drug problems. This, he said, has greatly contributed to Thailand's efforts to eliminate narcotics and narcotics problems.

London Arrival

BK280713 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon arrived in London yesterday afternoon for a 2-day official visit on the third leg of his European tour. In his arrival statement, Prime Minister Prem said that the aim of his visit is to try to increase trade and investment between the two countries. He added that the fifth 5-year national economic and social development plan, which has been implemented since October, can provide further opportunities for British investors in Thailand.

U.S., USSR STANDS ON DISARMAMENT CONTRASTED

OW251251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Vuong Thinh commentary]

[Text] Due to the wicked schemes of U.S.-led imperialism, mankind is now facing an increasingly great danger of war. For this reason, the Soviet Union's peace initiatives have been winning even more widespread support and sympathy from the world's people, including the Western and American peoples.

Like the well-known peace platform approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, Chairman Brezhnev's new initiative put forth at the 17th AUCCTU Congress on 16 March 1982 is aimed at restricting the arms race and averting the danger of a world war. His initiative also stresses the fact that the Soviet Union will unilaterally suspend the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on the European part of its territory and will reduce a certain number of these missiles this year if world tension is alleviated and if the United States suspends the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

According to the Soviet proposal, both sides should stop deploying more medium-range nuclear missiles and should gradually reduce and then destroy them. What does this mean? It is a logical zero limitation proposal that is quite different from the so-called zero option plan advanced by Reagan on 18 November 1981 which urged an agreement on destroying all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

At first glance it looks as if the Reagan administration is eager and ready to go further than the Soviet Union. In reality, however, his zero option plan is nothing but an extreme, unrealistic proposal for actual conditions. Time and space will not allow it to be carried out at once, not to mention the absurd U.S. demand that all the Soviet medium-range missiles already deployed be removed in exchange for an uncertain promise to cancel the U.S. plan to deploy new nuclear missiles. Meanwhile, the United States has not mentioned the missiles deployed by the NATO-member countries. Thus, the U.S. zero option plan is unrealistic and merely designed for display and propaganda purposes.

Reagan's 5 April proposal for an unofficial summit meeting with Chairman Brezhnev also serves the same purpose and is not a serious one, for how could anyone rashly agree to a meeting between the heads of two superpowers [words indistinct]. However, the Soviet Union has shown its good will and after examining Reagan's proposal attentively, carefully and seriously, Chairman Brezhnev agreed to meet with the U.S. President, not in June but this fall so that preparations can be made carefully. Public opinion in the world, including in the United States, highly values the Soviet Union's attitude as well as its recent peace initiatives because they do not serve any useless propaganda purposes but reflect good will and a practical, constructive attitude.

Actual words and deeds reveal two quite different attitudes and stands. One can see more clearly than ever before that to cope with public opinion, the Reagan administration has sought to advance unrealistic proposals as a pretext to continue escalating the arms race. In fact, it has planned to earmark as much as $1,600 billion for armament in the coming 5 years. Meanwhile, it is making frenzied efforts in chemical and biological armament and planning even to militarize space. That is the reason why large numbers of the world's people of all strata have actively joined the antinuclear movement and supported the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

Recently large numbers of people in the United States and Western Europe have continued to take to the streets in the interest of peace, demanding the cancellation of the U.S. plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This movement has spread to some 750 cities and towns and 450 universities and advanced schools in the United States, with the participation of tens of millions of people, including U.S. congressmen.

From the facts one can see clearly who sincerely contributes to building and consolidating peace and who is an arms racer and prepares for war and sabotages peace.

Of course, at present, although stubbornly continuing the arms race, the United States, with its limited strength, can in no way do as it pleases. It is stupid to try to threaten aggression and start a war. As Chairman Brezhnev pointed out, this can in no way help the imperialists achieve anything or bring about the results they expect. Obviously, not everybody is capable of learning from history.

PRC PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AGAINST SRV ALLEGED

BK240618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Feature by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh: "Heighten Vigilance in National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends: Beijing has mounted a campaign of psychological warfare against Vietnam. This campaign has focused on distoring the situation in Kampuchea, giving encouragement to its lackeys and inciting the reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries to oppose Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

It is not fortuitous that XINHUA has concocted a tale about Vietnamese troops' ransacking the Angkor Wat in Kampuchea and that the Beijing news service has lately expressed hope that the three reactionary Khmer factions will form a so-called coalition government as soon as possible. In order to deceive public opinion, the Beijing mouthpiece has brazenly said that China will support and give assistance to all factions without hoping for the establishment of a pro-Chinese government. Is that true? No! Who used the genocidal lackey clique in Kampuchea to attack Vietnam from the southwest and to sabotage peace and stability in the region? Who is continuing to nurture the remnant Khmer Rouge bandits so as to disturb the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction? Who is attempting to turn into Khmer Rouge those reactionary Khmer groups to be rallied in the so-called tripartite coalition movement by trying to help his Pol Pot henchmen to seize control of this loose alliance?

Beijing has been forced to say that it goes along with the setting up of such a coalition government because it knows that the present situation is unfavorable to it and because it wants to win over the reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries with Thailand being regarded by China as an important element.

A meeting of the reactionary Khmer factions was held in Beijing a few months ago but it was unsuccessful because some participants feared that the Chinese-backed Pol Pot clique would swallow up other factions when the opportunity arose. While the Thai foreign minister is enthusiastically lobbying for the holding of another meeting for the three reactionary Khmer factions before an ASEAN summit conference is convened, and while he is planning to visit Beijing at the invitation of China, the Beijing propaganda mouthpiece has been pouring out this deceitful propaganda so as to ward off criticism by public opinion over Beijing's continuing employment of the Khmer Rouge, a gang all progressive mankind disgusts.

Regrettably, a number of persons in the ASEAN countries continue to blindly follow the rut of the Chinese reactionaries' cart. It should be pointed out there that among these countries, Thailand has gone too far in this inappropriate policy. Everyone knows that Thailand is providing shelter to various reactionary Khmer groups against the Kampuchean revolution. In coordinating with Beijing's propaganda, the Bangkok ruling circles have, in recent days, again circulated slanderous news reports about the Vietnamese armed forces' bombings, encroachments and shellings of Thai territory. Even worse, they have joined with the United States in the latter's propaganda drive to slander Vietnam over the alleged use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and the claim that Vietnam might have used chemical weapons even in Thailand. But facts show that Thai troops have been perpetrating crimes against the Kampuchean people.

ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION OBSERVED

Leaders' Greetings

OW261719 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have sent greetings to their Afghan counterparts on the fourth anniversary of the Afghan revolution [April 27].

A message jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

"The victory of the great Sawr revolution has ushered in a new era in the Afghan history. Over the last four years, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by respected Comrade Babrak Karmal, with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the people of Afghanistan have overcome every difficulty and recorded many great achievements in economic construction, cultural and social development and national defence. The brilliant success of the recent national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan demonstrated the determination of the entire Afghan party and people to successfully carry out the strategic tasks of the revolution of Afghanistan at the present stage, to smash all sabotage activities of domestic reactionaries and interference by the imperialist and reactionary forces, thereby contributing greatly to the struggle of the peoples in other countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. No reactionary force can reverse the steady advance of the Afghan revolution and prevent the indomitable people of Afghanistan from achieving the goals set by the Sawr revolution.

"The Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the people of Vietnam are very happy at the great achievements of the Afghan people and wish them still greater success in their revolutionary cause.

"We resolutely support the just stand taken by the people and government of Afghanistan to consolidate peace and stability in South-West Asia.

"We are very satisfied with the fine development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Afghanistan in the interests of our two peoples, of peace and stability in Asia and in the world".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent to his Afghan counterpart [as received], Shah Mohammad Dost.

Meeting Held

OW271852 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- A mass meeting on the fourth anniversary of the Afghan revolution was jointly held here today by the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity.

The meeting was opened by Tran Lam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and proceeded with a speech by Xuan Oanh, member of the presidium of the peace committee. Xuan Oanh praised the Afghan people for the important achievements they had made under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by General Secretary Babrak Karmal. The Vietnamese people, he said, fully support the Afghan people's revolutionary cause and firmly demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists stop all intervention in Afghanistan.

The speaker hailed the fine development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and thanked the Afghan party and people for their strong support for the three Indochinese peoples' just struggle against Chinese expansionism. Xuan Oanh wished the Afghan people victory over their enemy, and success in building a prosperous and happy life, thereby contributing to peace and stability in South Asia and the rest of the world.

The participants adopted a message to the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association expressing Vietnam's resolute support for Afghanistan.

NHAN DAN Comment

OW270731 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- Marking the fourth anniversary of the Afghan revolution today, NHAN DAN says the Afghan people will certainly overcome all trials in defending their revolutionary achievements.

The paper says that under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, the Afghan people have made great achievements in economic, cultural, and social development, while waging a resolute struggle against the enemy from within and outside. "Washington, Beijing and other international reactionary forces have made one attempt after another to discredit the progressive system in Afghanistan, ignoring all goodwill gestures from the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but the revolution continues," NHAN DAN says.

The paper recalls that the recent national congress of the People's Democratic Party adopted an action programme and called on the entire people to unite to fight the reactionaries to obtain peace and stability. "The Afghan people's struggle is still very difficult," NHAN DAN says, "but facts over the past four years have proved that under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, the fraternal Afghan people will be victorious in building and defending their independent, happy and prosperous country."

CPSU PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS

OW271847 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- A delegation of the Propaganda Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V. Apechenov, head of the advisers' group of the commission, is making a visit here.

On April 25 the delegation called at various cultural and economic institutions in Hanoi. Yesterday, it had a working session with Dao Duy Tung, deputy-director of the C.P.V. Commission for Propaganda and Education.

USSR PRICES COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES 27 APR

OW271825 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- The delegation of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Prices led by N.T. Gluskov, minister and chairman of the committee, left here today after a week-long visit. In Hanoi, the delegation, among other activities, had paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, saw an exhibition on Vietnam's economic-technical achievements, and visited various economic institutions in the suburbs. In southern Vietnam, it visited the memorial house dedicated to Ho Chi Minh at Nha Rong Harbour, the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. oil and gas joint enterprise, and other economic institutions.

DELEGATION ENDS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO PHNOM PENH

OW261758 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26 -- Mai Chi Tho, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the city people's committee, has reported on the results of the city delegation's recent friendship visit to Phnom Penh.

He brought out the effects of cooperation and mutual assistance between Vietnam and Kampuchea which have helped stabilize production and the life of the two peoples.

After conveying the regards of the Phnom Penh city party organisation, administration and people to the party organization, administration and people of Ho Chi Minh City, Mai Chi Tho reminded public offices and mass organisations in the city to bring into full play the spirit of proletarian internationalism and contribute to the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

PRK PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION OFFICIALS VISIT

OW271855 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 27 -- A delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Kampuchea headed by Mean Sam On, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the commission, has paid a friendly visit to Vietnam.

During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with the commissions in charge of propaganda, education and science of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and officials of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School and press and cultural institutions in Hanoi. It also toured Ha Son Binh and Quang Ninh Provinces. The delegation was cordially received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY

OW261627 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26 -- A programme for cultural exchange in 1982-1983 between Vietnam and Yugoslavia was signed here today.

The signatories were Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau, representing the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Ambassador Milorad Bozinovic, on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Also present at the signing ceremony were Vice Minister of Culture Mai Vy, Prof. Pham Huy Thong, deputy head of the Commission for Social Sciences, and others.

DECISION ON PUBLIC SECURITY SECTOR 'RECRUITMENT'

BK271041 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision authorizing the Ministry of Interior to conduct recruitment for the People's Public Security sector in the same way as drafting people for military service.

According to the decision, from now on the Ministry of Interior is authorized to recruit men for the People's Security Force on the basis of the annual quota set by the state. Recruits will be graduates of colleges and vocational schools; workers of enterprises; students who have completed general education and are of the military service age, and VPA officers and enlisted men who have fulfilled their military service and are in good health, have talent for public security work and who have acquired the necessary educational background.

Localities where people of various nationalities are living must fulfill a set quota on recruitment of young people of various nationalities to serve the local People's Public Security orce.

All people's committees echelons, heads of organizations, enterprises and schools are responsible for handing over, on a priority basis and according to a set quota, to the People's Public Security Force those recruits that meet criteria set by the security sector.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN PRODUCTION BELOW NORMAL

BK270620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 20 April the southern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries more than 760,000 tons of grain, including 250,000 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax. However, compared to the same period last year, the delivery of grain to the state in these provinces and cities is still slow and agricultural tax collection has reached only 60 percent of the planned norm.

To overcome this situation,these provinces and cities are continuing to encourage the peasants to quickly reap winter-spring rice while selecting good paddy to deliver to state granaries.

To date, Cuu Long, which still takes the lead in grain delivery among other Nam Bo provinces, has delivered more than 90,000 tons to state granaries, thus fulfilling 90 percent of the planned norm for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons.

MORE DEATHS REPORTED IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BK280321 Hong Kong AFP in English 0256 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 28 Apr (AFP) -- An estimated 27 people were killed on Java Island yesterday in two last-minute campaign rallies for the general election on May 4, the semi-official newspaper SUARA KARYA (VOICE OF THE WORKERS) reported today.

With the general election campaign officially ending today, the newspaper said 17 people were killed in one incident, and 10 in the other, as a result of "traffic accidents". It added that a number of supporters of the opposition Muslim United Development Party (PPP) had been arrested in connection with two of the alleged accidents.

Observers noted that the death toll in the first incident at Bumi Java were the highest recorded in a rally during the campaign for the May 4 general election.

In another report the paper said PPP supporters attacked a group of Civil Defence Corps (HANSIP) members killing one and wounding 10 others at Soreang, west Java.

The paper quoted local military chief, Lieutenant Colonel Slamet Sudjono, as saying that over 200 people had been arrested in connection with the attack.

Armed troops guarded strategic points in Jakarta today as the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) was preparing to stage the final round of rally and processions. Admiral Sudomo announced yesterday that troops would shoot on sight at trouble-makers. The order, which came into effect as from yesterday, was to ensure that the polling would proceed smoothly without trouble he said. Last night he held a meeting with leaders of the PPP, PDI and Gokar to discuss the current political and security situation, his spokesman said. During the meeting Admiral Sudomo warned the PPP not to repeat incidents tht could lead to clashes with the state apparatus, the spokesman said. The spokesman quoted Admiral Sudomo as saying that PPP should be able to control its supporters without causing trouble.

Meanwhile, PPP General Chairman John Naro challenged National Security Chief Admiral Sudomo to prove his allegations that PPP members had started trouble during a mass procession by the ruling Golkar (functional groups) Party in which seven people were killed on Sunday. Such charges should be completed with evidence, he said. Mr Naro said the PPP, like other parties, adhered to the national red and white flag and the state ideology. He dismissed suggestions that the PPP had been unable to control its members and supporters.

A 5 day "cooling off" period will start tomorrow until polling starts on May 4.

SINGAPORE

BUSH ARRIVES; WIDE-RANGING TALKS PLANNED

BK271620 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Mr George Bush, is now in Singapore for a 3-day official visit.

In an arrival statement, Mr Bush said he had come to discuss a full range of matters of international importance. He also hoped to learn and profit from the extraordinary policies that have made Singapore a landmark in prosperity.

The United States, he said, valued highly its close and cooperative relationship with Singapore just as it values its ties with all the ASEAN countries. Their close and cooperative spirit have made possible progress toward resolution of a number of regional problems. This spirit in a world that lives with the everyday pressure of communist aggession cannot be taken for granted or overemphasized.

Mr Bush said he was looking forward enormously to meeting with Mr Lee Kuan Yew again. He said he speaks for President Reagan in saying that the United States attaches great importance to Mr Lee's views. Mr Bush said he expected to have a free, frank and open exchange of views with the prime minister and other members of the Singapore leadership.

The U.S. vice president and Mrs Bush were accompanied by a party of 10 officials. They were met at the airport by the Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs Rajaratnam and the minister of state for defense and Mrs Yeo Ning Hong.

Lee Kuan Yew Dinner Speech

BK271525 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew has said that despite pressing problems America must not overlook her strategic interests in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting U.S. vice president, Mr George Bush and Mrs Bush, at the Istana [palace] tonight, the prime minister said it would not be forgotten that there is a low intensity but long-lived struggle in Southeast Asia between the Soviet Union, through Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China. He warned that an adverse outcome of this struggle would have grave consequences for ASEAN and for Japan. And Japan's security -- as the U.S. defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, has recently reiterated in Tokyo -- is of key importance to the United States.

Referring to the good relations between ASEAN and the United States, Mr Lee said as is the nature of such relationships there must be [word indistinct]. For example, the sale of the U.S. tin stockpile recently caused anxiety and dismay amongst ASEAN, especially the tin producers. He said a more sympathetic American policy would not have been misplaced. ASEAN's economic progress would have a positive effect on other countries of the Third World. He pointed out that it is a demonsration of the benefits of free trade and free enterprise in bringing about development. And America's will to maintain free trade despite all the pressures to quality or modify it is important to all countries in the noncommunist world.

Mr Lee said that the noncommunist system cannot go through another bout of protectionist retaliation without irreparable damage. Fortunately he noted there are indications that the American recession may be bottoming out. If the recovery is sustained, the friction between America and her allies and friends will be greatly reduced.

Earlier, the prime minister noted that the Reagan administration's resolve to restore American strength and influence has given heart to America's friends. Public support in America to this revival has been crucial. The president's great commitment to a strong defense and to a halt in further concessions and retreat has come up against new problems.

Mr Lee said [words indistinct] America, the antinuclear movement seemed to be one-sidedly in favor of the Soviets. Next, no end to martial law in Poland is in sight. Then Western Europe's different interpretations over the source of guerrilla violence in Central America, have not helped in calming America's own domestic critics. And now, he added, with the Sinai withdrawal completed, the balance in the Middle East, always so precarious, may become more difficult to maintain.

Mr Lee also noted that the vice president's second visit to an ASEAN country within 16 months of the Reagan administration was a welcome demonstration of U.S. support for and interest in ASEAN.

In his speech, Mr Bush referred to the good friendship between Singapore and the United States and that they both believe in free enterprise as a stabilizing influence. He said that they are not allies in the formal sense but they both believe in the need for the United States to maintain a strong and steady influence in the Pacific region.

Mr Bush pointed out that Soviet aggression is (?on the loose) in many parts of the world. In this region, its proxy, Vietnam, continues its war against Kampuchea. He said its occupation that country is a profound and destabilizing influence in Southeast Asia.

ENRILE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

BK271514 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 27 Apr 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpt] This is "Australian Insight" and I am (Judith Hinckey). Philippines Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has denied that Australia provides any significant military assistance to his country and has also rejected charges of widespread torture and abuse of human rights among government opponents there. Mr Enrile who, some political observers predict, is likely to be the successor of the Philippines president, Mr Marcos, is briefly visiting Australia at the invitation of Prime Minister Fraser. At a news conference in Sydney, (Richard Andrews) asked Mr Enrile to comment on reports that one of the main purposes of his visit was to seek expanded military assistance to the Philippines:

[Begin recording] There is no military support being given by Australia to my government or to my country. We do not have any military understanding between our two countries.

[Question] What about the training of Philippine soldiers and supply of Nomad aircraft and various other military provisions?

[Answer] The Australian Government is not involved in training our air force people or soldiers in military matters. It is true that we have some Nomad aircraft from you and we buy spare parts for these airplanes. But, I think the company that sold these aircraft send their technicians to Manila once in a while to assist in the maintenance of these aircraft, and that's about all.

[Question] There has been a fair amount of criticism by a number of church and community and aid groups on your visit to Australia, and they say that the Austrialian Government should not supply any military technology to your country whatsoever. One of the reasons given is that the existing support is being abused and they cite the alleged massacre last year of 45 people in the village of (Zargot) in Samar which...

[Answer] May I suggest that you cut down your questions to parts so that we can answer them because if you're going to narrate a long story, I will narrate a long answer; but I think it will take us rather a lengthy time to debate the issue. [laughter]

[Question] All right, I'll cut it down then. Would you deny the accusation that troops from your timber company were involved in a massacre of villagers near a project in which Australian aid is involved on the island of Samar?

[Answer] I deny that because while it is true that there is an interest in a timber company operating in the Samar area, I am not involved in the management of this timber company. In fact, it might surprise you to know that I do not even know there they come from, these timber companies. I have never been there. And the timber company is being managed by a professional group. Now, this timber company had its own employed security people who were already there when the group of which I am a part took over the controlling interest in this company. And I can say that the investigation conducted by the committee created by government to look into this particularly unfortunate incident made a finding that none of the security people of the timber company were involved in this particular problem. In fact, they are there in Las Navas, which is the encampment of the timber company to be identified by anybody. They can't say that anyone of them committed any of this [word indistinct] thing.

Now coming back to the premise of your question whether your government is training any of our soldiers or your government is giving us any military technology, the answer is no. We do not get any military technology from Australia. We do not get any training assistance from your government. Except perhaps, to the extent that some of our officers are sent be us here to study in your military schools on a 6-month or 1-year basis. But this is common among countries -- friendly countries -- like yours and mine. And this is true with respect to the Philippines and Thailand; with respect to the Philippines and Indonesia; with respect to the Philippines and Malaysia; with respect to the Philippines and Singapore; with respect to the Philippines and Spain; and with respect to the Philippines and the United States. This is done by friendly countries among themselves.

This does not mean that Australia, by doing this -- by allowing some of our officers to study here -- is involved with us militarily. No, we have no military involvement with Australia and neither does Australia have any military involvement with us.

[Question] Here, the National Council of Churches has said 24 of its staff in the Philippines are being held or have been held for 2 months without trial. Could you comment on it?

[Answer] Well, I do not know whether there are persons belonging to the churches here who have been arrested and detained by us. But surely, in the course of our efforts to contain the problem of insurgency in the Philippines, we sometimes arrest and detain persons and I am sure that it is quite possible that some of the people that we have arrested and detained are such persons that they mention. But I would like to tell you that all of these persons have been charged in court. Yes, they have been charged. And since after charging them the matter is out of my jurisdiction because it belongs to the judicial department, the courts will now have to try them and I cannot tell a judge or a court, how soon or how fast, or how he will try the case. Because then we will be accused of interfering with judicial process. And like in your country, we adhere to the independence of the judiciary in matters like this.

[Question] They say that they haven't been charged and they also say that 17 of these people have been tortured while they are being held.

[Answer] That is not quite correct. If there is such information transmitted to them, then I must say with all candor and frankness that this must have been information that was meant to mislead.

[Question] Are you telling them that people are not detained without being charged and they are not tortured while in custody?

[Answer] That's not true. We have not tortured them; it's against the Philippine Government to torture anybody. And in fact, I'll tell you that we have [words indistinct], committing crimes and they are in detention. But they have not been interrogated because they do not want to talk; they do not want to say anything. So we leave them. That's their right, and we produce the evidence based on our investigation of the respective cases to sustain a charge against them and we do not need their statements to establish the probability that they have committed a crime. Because when we arrest a person, there is a basis for the arrest. We have at least evidence to sustain the action of government in arresting these people. We do not arrest people [words indistinct] impressions created by others in the outside world, with impunity or arbitrarily. We believe like you, like the Australian people, that we must adhere to democratic processes. We must follow the rule of law.

[Question] You therefore deny the claims by Amnesty International that at least 2,000 political prisoners are being held, that they are being systemantically tortured and that other widespread abuses are occurring?

[Answer] I deny that. In fact, you see, I sat down with the gentlemen who entered the Philippines from Amnesty International and we explained to them each and every one of the cases that they have mentioned to us. But we were surprised when they went back to their home stations; the whole report was against the Philippines for what reasons I cannot explain. [end recording]

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 083 29 April 1982

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OFFICIALS SAY $4 BILLION TO BE OFFERED TO ROK

OW281219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya will fly to Seoul Thursday morning in an attempt to break the current deadlocked negotiations over the South Korean request for dollar 6 billion in economic aid from Japan for Seoul's 1982-1986 Economic and Social Development Program, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

Yanagiya will meet with Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong probably Friday to explain that Japan is ready to extend dollar 4 billion to help the Seoul government in its five-year program. The Japanese offer, which officials said has been finally worked out, consists of dollar 1.5 billion in low-interest yen loans and dollar 2.5 billion in Export-Import Bank loans. Yanagiya also will convey a personal message from Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to his Korean counterpart, No, the officials said.

Prior to his departure for Seoul, Yanagiya met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday and Suzuki reportedly asked him to convey Japan's sincerity and utmost efforts to positively respond to the Korean aid request. The Japanese Government hopes to settle the aid issue by sending Foreign Minister Sakurauchi to Seoul during the holiday-studded "golden" week in early May or by the end of May at the latest, though there is still a wide gap between Tokyo and Seoul over the issue.

Appearing before a Diet committee Wednesday afternoon, the foreign minister admitted that he was not so sure about success in Yanagiya's talks in Seoul. But Yanagiya's dispatch, the minister stressed, comes from his intention to make utmost, sincere efforts to meet the Korean request.

Foreign Ministry official also said they were not so optimistic about Seoul's immediate acceptance of the dollar 4 billion offer with Yanagiya's visit and a settlement of the aid problem within May. The officials said Yanagiya will explain in detail the Japanese proposal to try to find a way of solving the issue. Yanagiya will frankly tell the Korean officials that Japan can neither make further concessions beyond the dollar 4 billion figure, nor can accept the Korean request for aid in commodity loans, the officials said. Even if such a clue to an early solution cannot be found with Yanagiya's visit, the Foreign Ministry will continue talks with the Korean side in a bid to avoid a deterioration in Tokyo-Seoul relations.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS REPORT FOR 1981 RELEASED

OW281103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Japan chalked up a dollar 926 million current account surplus in March, bringing the total surplus for the whole of fiscal 1981 ended on March 31 to dollar 5,947 million, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday in a preliminary report. This was the first black-ink figure in three years but smaller than a dollar 10 billion surplus estimated for the fiscal year in a revised government economic outlook last December. In fiscal 1980, Japan suffered a dollar 7,012 million deficit.

Ministry officials said the fiscal 1981 surplus was smaller than expected as growth of exports slowed down in the latter half of the year. Exports rose 10.9 percent to dollar 149,590 million, while imports gained 0.7 percent to dollar 129,115 million. The resultant dollar 20,475 million trade surplus was three-fold over a year ago.

Deficit on the invisible trade account increased dollar 782 million to dollar 12,981 million last fiscal year, while that on the transfer account narrowed to dollar 1,547 million.

The long-term capital account ended with a deficit of dollar 14.8 billion, compared with a dollar 2.7 billion surplus the previous year, as net outflow of Japanese capital hit a record dollar 25.5 billion.

Reflecting the yen's depreciation and sluggish Tokyo stock market prices since last autumn, foreigners' net investment in Japan fell to dollar 10.7 billion from dollar 15.8 billion. As a result, the shortfall on the overall balance of payments (current account plus long- and short-term capital accounts) jumped to dollar 7.9 billion from dollar 0.4 billion in fiscal 1980.

The dollar 926 million current account surplus in March consisted of a dollar 2,059 million merchandize trade surplus, a dollar 887 million invisible trade deficit and a dollar 246 million transfer account shortfall.

The deficit on long-term capital account nearly doubled to dollar 2,660 million from February's dollar 1,456 million. The overall balance of payments showed a dollar 579 million surplus in March against a dollar 1,202 million deficit the previous month.

The fiscal 1981 balance of payments (in millions of dollars before seasonal adjustments):

	FISCAL 1981	FISCAL 1980
Current Account	5,947	7,012
Trade	20,475	2,766
Exports	149,590	134,942
Imports	129,115	128,176
Invisible Trade	12,981	12,199
Transfers	1,547	1,579
Long-Term Capital	14,778	4,377
(Basic Balance)	8,831	2,635
Short-Term Capital	967	3,084
Errors and Omissions	1,939	829
Overall Balance	7,859	380

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS DECLINE -- Tokyo, 23 Apr, KYODO -- Reflecting the stagnant domestic economy and oil-saving efforts, Japan's oil imports declined for the second straight year in fiscal 1981 ended on March 31, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday. Japan imported 230.2 million kiloliters (some 1,448 million barrels) -- as low as the 1971 level -- in the fiscal year, or 4 million barrels a day. The total showed a 7.6 percent fall after a 10.1 percent decline in fiscal 1980. Saudi Arabia was the top supplier, accounting for 35.3 percent of total oil imports, followed by Indonesia with 15.8 percent and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with 12.7 percent. March oil imports came to 20.6 million kiloliters. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 23 Apr 82 OW]

VRPR URGES CONTINUED ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK280723 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Our party's assertion: "The United States Is Not a Friend of South Koreans"]

[Text] As you know, these days, the Chow Tu-hwan clique, on the so-called centennial of the establishment of the ROK-U.S. ties, is distorting the history of aggression and nation-selling and babbling about ROK-U.S. friendship and so on. It clamors as if the United States were an ally of South Korea and a friend of South Koreans. However, the rackets by the Chon clique are nothing more than a word game to conceal the master-stooge relationship between the United States and South Korea. The United States is by no means a friend of South Koreans but their mortal enemy.

Already long ago, the RPR put forward the slogan "The United States is not a friend of South Koreans" and, with the patriotic people of all strata, waged a unyielding struggle against the United States and for national salvation. This slogan is a just appeal which reflects the unanimous opinion of our people opposing foreign forces and demanding the sovereignty of the nation.

As everyone knows, the United States is not the friend of our masses and is their mortal enemy. The United States is the aggressor and dominator who is continuing its illegal occupation of South Korea. During past 37 years since it landed in South Korea under the masquerade or liberator and protector, the United States has continued to impose a neocolonial rule here.

The former and present South Korean rulers were and are nothing but cat's-paws for implementing the U.S. policy in South Korea. The actual ruler of South Korea has always been the United States. And, the first-line executors of the U.S. policy in South Korea are the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. It is they who exercise control over South Korean politics and exercise the prerogative of supreme command over the army. Even the South Korean president is decided by the opinion of the U.S. masters. The whole world knows this. In these circumstances, what kind of national sovereignty can the South Korean people enjoy?

The U.S. imperialists are also the splittists who have divided our country into two and are desperately hampering the reunification of the Korean Peninsula in order to maintain South Korea as their permanent colony and military base. The United States, which has drawn the line of the artificial border on the 38th Parallel and obstructed the reunification of our country, is now employing every means to create two Koreas, regarding it as the basis strategy of the policy on the Korean Peninsula. It is instigating the pro-U.S. traitors to advocate simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition ane even babble about reunification in the 2000's.

The United States is also a war maniac which is disturbing peace on this soil and instigating a war of northward invasion. The U.S. aggressors, who once drove our people to the devastation of the Korean war, are drastically introducing nuclear weapons and other lethal military equipment in order to make this land a battlefield of nuclear war. They are bringing the situation to the brink of war, while constantly staging all kinds of war exercises postulating an attack against the North.

The United States is also the ringleader strangling democracy and human rights on this soil. By masterminding the South Korean dictatorial regimes, the U.S. aggressors have relentlessly repressed our people's struggle for freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification. During the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the U.S. authorities, saying that the Kwangju resistors must be repressed with an iron fist, allowed the Chon Tu-hwan ring to mobilize tens of thousands of troops under the control of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. The troops employed in the Kwangju massacre, which submerged Kwangju city in a sea of blood.

Thus, all facts show that the United States is not an ally of South Korea nor a friend of the South Korean people but an aggressor who has illegally occupied this land, a splittist seeking the permanent division of our nation, a war maniac running amok in preparations for a war of northward invasion and a ringleader in strangling democracy.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule are the cause of all the misfortunes and agonies of our masses. As long as the U.S. aggressors continue to stay on this soil, the sovereignty of the nation, the peaceful reunification of the country and democracy are impossible and it is hopeless to think of rights of existence.

Realizing this from their experience, our masses set the fire to the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center -- one of the organizations of ideological and cultural aggression -- and are continuing the just anti-U.S. struggle everywhere in the nation. On 22 April, the students of Kangwon University burned the cursed flag of the United States, scattering anti-U.S., antigovernment leaflets saying "Yankee, go home" and staging an anti-U.S. demonstration. And, earlier, on 16 April, in Seoul, about 1400 patriotic students also staged an antigovernment demonstration supporting the Catholic priest who rendered shelter to those patriotic students who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center and protesting the oppressive atrocity of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. In addition, the Korean Christian Action Organization on 15 April issued an anti-U.S. statement demanding the U.S. ambassador and the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea be summoned home.

All these events clearly show the intensity of the anti-U.S. sentiment of our masses. The struggle of all those patriotic people is an eruption of our people's grievances and indignation accumulated under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and a just patriotic struggle reflecting the unanimous desire and opinion of the people demanding the withdrawal of the Yankee aggressive forces.

History shows that no aggressor has ever voluntarily withdrawn from an occupied land. Therefore, the patriotic people of all strata must firmly unite under the anti-U.S., national salvation banner and rise up in a pan-national anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to repel the U.S. aggressors from this land.

As it did in the past, along with the patriotic people of all strata, our RPR will more boldly continue the mass anti-U.S. struggle to repel the U.S. aggressors from this land and achieve the national sovereignty and the reunification of the country.

VRPR REPORTS FLIERS SCATTERED AT U.S. EMBASSY

SK290610 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to a news report, amid the ever-rising anti-U.S. sentiment among our masses, anti-U.S. fliers have been scattered again around the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, evoking citizens' sympathy. The fliers entitled "The United States Should Not Instigate the Chon Regime, But Should Immediately Withdraw," say as follows:

Citizens, let us not be deceived by the cunning tactics of the United States, but come to our senses. The United States is not the friend of the South Korean people, but the implacable enemy of the nation, an aggressor and marauder. The Yankees are uninvited guests who have jumped into another's house. The U.S. imperialists are strengthening all kinds of support to the Chon regime only in pursuit of their national interests and colonialist profits.

The recent visit to South Korea by the U.S. Vice President Bush was aimed at squashing the anti-U.S. struggle ever-intensifying in South Korea, and breathing new life into the Chon Tu-hwan ring, thus scheming to preserve the declining colonialist rule. The United States should stop all kinds of support to the Chon regime and should not instigate it to a northward war. It should not egg on the Chon regime on to suppress the patriotic masses.

The United States should immediately withdraw from this land. It should disband the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and recall U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker.

Citizens, let us rise up far and wide and expel the Yankees. Let us have the noise of G.I. boots, the clanking of guns and the whistles of Yankees not heard any more in the fatherland. Death to the Yankees!

So has been said in the fliers.

SHOOTING SPREE BY POLICEMAN IN SOUTH REPORTED

SK290523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29, (KCNA) -- A puppet policeman killed 72 inhabitants and heavily or lightly wounded 35 others with handgrenades and rifles in Uiryong, South Kyongsang Province, at around 9:30 on the evening of April 26, according to a report. The policeman at the Kingnyi substation of the Uiryong police station went out to the streets with 7 handgrenades, 2 carbines and 180 live bullets that evening and threw and fired them at passers-by, causing a bloodbath. Casualties numbered 108.

Such horrible incident is proper to a society where fin de siecle fashion and fascist frenzy are prevalent as in South Korea ruled by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards.

MEMORANDUM PUBLISHED ON OVERSEAS KOREANS

SK271621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots on April 26 published a memorandum denouncing the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique bent on stamping out the patriotic movement and trend of visit to the homeland daily growing among the overseas compatriots.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are persecuting and suppressing overseas compatriots more viciously and outrageously than ever before, putting down their righteous activities, the memorandum says:

After seizing power, the puppets have expanded the intelligence and special agents networks to an unprecedented scale among the overseas compatriots. They have massively infiltrated agents of the "Security Planning Board" and gangsters of the "Security Command" among overseas compatriots under the disguise of "diplomats," "employees of the International Trading Corporation," "resident staffers of manufacturing industrial associations" of different trades, "bank clerks" and newspaper and news agency "correspondents." 10- or 20-man "special operative teams" have been planted in major foreign cities where many compatriots live.

Agents of the "Security Planning Board" hold more than 30 per cent of the total staff of the puppet embassy in Washington and most of the staffers of the puppet consulate in Toronto, Canada, which more than doubled in 1981, are intelligence agents.

The fascist clique set up a new organ called "Agency of Overseas Compatriots" in the puppet Foreign Ministry to investigate and analyse the ideological tendency of the overseas compatriots and hatch plots to bar their movement and they are scheming to chain overseas compatriots to them by framing or subsidized organisations in different areas aboard. Thus, today overseas compatriots have their human rights savagely violated even in alien lands and their patriotic activities for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country harshly restricted, which has gone to an extent no more tolerable. Exposing the Chon Tu-hwan cliques suppression of the democratic movement overseas, the memorandum says:

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are desperately trying to put down the overseas compatriots' movement for democracy. They left no stone unturned, hurriedly rushing abroad intelligence agents more than treble the previous number and distributing bundles of false documents of all brands.

When the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification," a Korean organisation in Japan, started a hunger struggle after publishing the statement "Let Us Save the Life of Kim Tae-chung" in May, 1980, the South Korean puppets let loose terrorists to bar their struggle, slandering the organisation as "a disguised organisation" of "Chongnyon" and its members as "camouflaged operatives from the North." In November when the organisation launched a signature campaign for the release of Kim Tae-chung, calling upon the compatriots to respond to it by a propaganda car, they mobilized Japanese gangsters on their payroll to throw glass bottles and tin cans to the propaganda car, destoy the slogan board reading "Don't kill Kim Tae-chung!" carried by the car and smash the car windows with bamboo spears.

Earlier, on May 27, when the "Democratic Koreans United in the Americas," a Korean organisation in the United States, started a demonstration exposing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung under detention, the puppets drove out agents and gangsters to suppress it.

As if it was not enough to mobilize agents and gangsters, the Chon Tu-hwan clique begged reactionary authorities and anti-communist organisations of other countries to impede the just struggle of overseas compatriots. In an attempt to break up "the world popular meeting for support to democracy in South Korea" held in Tokyo in May, 1981, the puppets asked the Foreign Ministry of Japan in writing not to issue visas to the compatriots intending to attend it from France, West Germany, the United States and Canada. The puppets, in conspiracy with the Japanese authorities, checked the issue of reentry visas to personages of "the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" in Japan in order to bar them from attending the 15th conference of the Socialist International held in Madrid, Spain, in November, 1980.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, a truculent murderer, rigged up numerous false "cases" of all descriptions to threaten and blackmail the compatriots abroad and whisked them off to South Korea to subject them to brutal tortures and penalties. The so-called "case of a spy who infiltrated through a roundabout way," "spy-ring case in industrial world and campus," "Kim Tae-hong case," "Japan-born students spy case," "spy case of Koreans residing in the United States and Japan," "Chongnyon-lining spy case" and so on faked up by them are but a few examples.

In June 1981, the fascist hangmen illegally arrested Son Yu-hyong, a compatriot in Japan, and whisked him off to the underground torture room of the "Security Planning Board," where they put him to a water torture of pouring water into the mouth of the victim, vomiting torture, hot-iron torture and other brutal tortures. They sentenced him to death by fabricating the so-called "case of a spy who infiltrated through a roundabout way," alleging that he had contacted with an "operative from the North" during his business trip abroad before entering South Korea, where he spied out the "secret" of "the development of Tongil rice" in South Korea and "agitated" a student demonstration.

In September that year there broke out a demonstration of university students against traitor Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea under the slogan "Beat Chon Tu-hwan to death!" [and] "Destroy the fascist group!" Traitor Chon Tu-hwan faked up five "spy cases of overseas Koreans" in a month-long period from October 13 to November 11 for the purpose of suppressing the students' struggle by linking it with us and Chongnyon.

On October 13 the puppets made public the fabricated "Kim Tae-hong case" alleging that a Japan-born student attempted to "overthrow the state" by "agitating a students demonstration" and on November 6 they made public the so-called "Hong Son-kil spy case" alleging that he, residing in the United States, infiltrated into South Korea to spy out such "state secrets" as military setups and public opinion about the Kwangju incident on "instructions of the North" for the mere reason that he called on his relatives in South Korea after visiting the northern half of the republic.

Bringing to light the moves of the South Korean puppets to stifle the reunification movement, the memorandum says: Upset by the national reunification movement growing active among the overseas compatriots, the South Korean puppet clique are desperately trying to put it down. They left no means untried in their attempt to frustrate the "Third Symposium of All Korean Scholars Overseas for National Reunification" which was held on March 14 last year under the co-sponsorship of the "Paedal National Council" and the "Neutral Unification Proposal Institute", organisations of Koreans active in the Americas.

Two days before this symposium they called together in Washington twenty or more terrorists and heads of "Tongilgyo" ("Unification Church"), an anti-communist plot-breeding organisation, and other subsidized organisations and press organs and instructed them to stage "a joint demonstration of the organizations against the symposium for unification opening on March 14 which would support the Democratic Confederation of Koryo." On its opening day they let loose a number of terrorists in rowdyism to hamper the symposium and attempted to find out its content through their paid reporters brought from Seoul and the United States.

It should be recalled that, during the symposium of all Korean scholars overseas for national reunification held in Tokyo in June, 1980, the South Korean fascist clique let Mindan-lining gangsters stage a "demonstration" around the meeting hall and even destroy its windows with deadly tools.

Not contented with the mobilization of anti-communist elements abroad, the South Korean puppets themselves went abroad to interfere with the debate of overseas compatriots on reunification. Seeking to break up the 33rd Asian scientific symposium which opened in Canada on March 13, 1981, the South Korean puppets sent scores of intelligence agents to the scene. When the symposium opened despite the desperate obstructions of the puppets, a man styling himself spokesman of the Seoul side to the North-South coordinating committee, lost to shame, jumped into the meeting hall and interfered with the debate of the scientists.

As if this was not enough, the Chon Tu-hwan clique even maliciously obstructed overseas compatriots' dialogue with compatriots of the homeland for reunification, taking issue with it. Getting wind of the convocation of the "dialogue between North and overseas [Korean] Christians for national reunification" in Vienna, Austria, in early November last year, the South Korean puppets dispatched agents to Switzerland, which had been designated as the venue of the dialogue, to obstruct the dialogue. When the venue of the dialogue was changed to Austria, they followed it there and resorted to obstructive manoeuvres.

In order to allure and kidnap Pastor Yi Yong-pin of the "overseas Christians" society for national reunification" in West Germany they telephoned him to come quick and take over a representative of overseas compatriots, telling the lie that he had been beaten upon arrival at the Vienna airport and was under protection of the Austrian police. But, as luck would have it, the representative in question appeared in the meeting hall to bring their intrigue to light.

Exposing the schemes of the South Korean puppet clique to bar overseas compatriots from visiting the northern half of the DPRK, the memorandum says: Today the trend of visiting the DPRK, in defiance of the vicious obstructive manoeuvres of the South Korean puppet clique, is rapidly growing among the overseas compatriots. This is an entirely righteous act either from the humanitarian point of view or in the light of the national stand; it is their lawful freedom and right.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, however, is viciously trying to block the visit of overseas compatriots to the DPRK. The "secretary general" of the "Democratic Justice Party," the private party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, appeared before compatriots in New York on September 6 last year and complained that "the trend of visiting North Korea" was growing and cried that such trend was not "proper and must be stopped" and that anyone who had been issued a "visa" or an "emigrant card" by South Korea "was not allowed to visit North Korea."

Earlier, in November 1980, the puppet "chairman of the Territorial Unification Board" at a "press conference" at a hotel in Chicago, the United States, maliciously slung mud at the DPRK and threatened that "travel of compatriots overseas to the North would be regarded as an anti-state act and an act profiting the enemy," even if it was for meeting their families; he cried that they "are not permitted to visit the North in any form and for any purpose" and if they "visited the North," they would not be permitted into South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is zealously instigating the field agents to thwart the visit of overseas compatriots to the DPRK, blaring that "the diplomatic and consular officials would be sternly called to task in case they failed to check their visit to the North." The South Korean fascist clique slandered those compatriots who returned from a visit to the homeland through the general mobilization of their subsidized organisations and publications abroad. The puppets manipulated field agents to persecute Pastor No Ui-son residing in Los Angeles, the United States, who visited the DPRK in 1979, when he told compatriots the true impressions he had got in the homeland. They even mobilized gangsters to raid his house and kick up a row around it.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique more harshly persecutes personages and conscientious compatriots overseas who came back from their visit to the DPRK. The puppets made their field agents persecut Mr. Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Society for Promotion of Unification" and advisor to the "South Korean Federation of Churchmen" in the United States, branding him as "a seditious man," when he introduced the development of the homeland and the noble spiritual and moral virtues of our people after returning from a visit to the homeland in July last year.

When the rumour of home-visit of Mr. Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council" in the United States, got afloat in July last year, the puppets slandered him and, when he returned from his visit of the DPRK, they brought out a warrant of arrest against his second son in South Korea on the charge of "overseas employment swindle" and persecuted his two daughters on unreasonable charges.

The South Korean military hooligans went so far as to hatch plots to assassinate overseas compatriots who had visited the DPRK. When the Third International Taekwondo Championships were arranged in Argentina, South America, in August 1981, they infiltrated their bribed gangsters into the hall of the championships on August 8, two days before they began, to assassinate Mr. Choe Hong-hui who had visited the homeland. But this attempt failed, uncovered beforehand. On August 9 they sent two special agents disguised as "traders" into the hall for a sinister purpose. But they were arrested by the police of the host country.

When the retaliation and assassination attempts against Messrs. Choe Tok-sin and Choe Hong-Hui failed, the South Korean fascist clique mobilized the "anti-Communist Fellowship Society" and other gangster groups in the United States in November last year in a campaign to expel them from the countries they reside now.

The manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress the overseas compatriots who visited the homeland and block the overseas democratic movement and unification action found typical manifestation especially in the intrigues surrounding what they call "international assassination plot case" of late.

The puppets connected the "case" faked up within their ruling circles with us in a far-fetched manner and, furthermore, persecuted Messrs. Choe Hong-hui and Choe Tok-sin who had nothing to do with it, by charging them with involvement in it, and openly suppressed overseas compatriots, taking advantage of it.

With the "case" as an occasion, in conspiracy with the Canadian authorities, the South Korean puppets suddenly searched the houses of Mr. Choe Hong-hui and other compatriots who had visited the homeland and compatriots hailing from the northern half of the republic, controlled their outing, tapped wire and watched them in a frantic repressive campaign.

The memorandum says in conclusion: The South Korean people and overseas compatriots will never tolerate the criminal manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets in which they are stretching out their crooked hands of suppression even abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must look straight into the situation and act with discretion, immediately stop their reckless suppression and persecution of overseas compatriots, unconditionally release the illegally arrested democratic figures and overseas compatriots and step down from "power" without delay as demanded by all the people at home and abroad.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the hope that all the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples the world over will sternly denounce the repressive manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets against overseas compatriots and continue to express firm solidarity with those compatriots just struggle for the democratization of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR FOUNDING DCRK REPORTED

SK232254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 24 (KCNA) -- The international signature campaign supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which began in mid-March last year, had been participated in by more than 1,600 million people in 101 countries and at 24 international organisations by late in March, according to reports.

This international signature campaign has covered all continents and all regions, drawing in personages of political, public, scientific, juridical, press, religious and other circles and people of broad strata.

Participating in it were 10 heads of state and government, and former presidents and prime ministers in 8 countries, 13 general secretaries of political parties in 10 countries, incumbent and former speakers of parliaments in 7 countries, over 830 parliamentarians and ministers of government and above 240 mayors and provincial governors in 13 countries.

The signature campaign has been held in an organized way amid deep concern of the political parties, the government and public organisations of each country and individual personages have taken an active part in the campaign.

The international signature campaign showed that the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most fair and realistic proposal indicating the shortest cut to the solution of the question of Korean reunification and it is displaying its invincible vitality for its justness and it greatly encourages our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The signature campaign proved that, though the South Korean military fascist clique are desperately trying to mislead public opinion and stem the mighty trend of international support to the proposal for founding the DCRK behind the signboard of "unification," this is a mere dream and they can never get rid of the lot of international isolation.

NODONG SINMUN Notes Support

SK281108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article in connection with the successful holding of the international signature campaign supporting the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amid the keen interest of the world people. The article titled "Support to Korean Reunification Is Irresistible Trend of Times" says:

The signature campaign held on an unprecedented scale on all continents and in all parts of the world was participated in by more than 1,600 million people in 101 countries and at 24 international organisations. Among them were heads of state, party and government leaders, prominent figures of political, public, academic, law, press and religious circles, people of all walks of life, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, public organisations and friendship associations in various countries.

The signature campaign went on briskly, assuming an organized nature as a party and state work in many countries. This world-wide signature campaign bears a clear testimony to the validity and vitality of the proposal to found the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a manifestation of the unanimous determination and stand of the world's peaceloving people to categorically reject the "two Koreas" scheme of the splittists within and without and support to the end the cause of Korean reunification, always firmly standing on the side of our people. This positive support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people gives a great inspiration to our people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and deals a heavy blow at the splittists, domestic and foreign.

The Korean people express deep thanks to the parties, governments, prominent figures of all circles and people of broad strata, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, public organisations and friendship associations of various countries, and international organisations for their active participation in the international signature campaign. The participation of over 1,600 million people on all continents and in all parts of the world in the campaign eloquently proves that the question of Korean reunification is a matter of great concern for the world people and support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification has become an irresistible trend of the times.

It is but the South Korean military fascists and their backstage manipulator, U.S. imperialism, and its followers who turn their face away from the fair and aboveboard proposal for DCRK founding today when the broad segments of people of the world are unanimously supporting it. Dismayed at the ever growing influence of this proposal at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are desperately trying to stem the torrential flow of broad international support to it. But, this is a foolish act. They should look squarely at this powerful trend of history and act with discretion.

The United States must no longer pursue the "two Koreas" policy going against the desire of the entire Korean people and the trend of the times, but withdraw its troops from South Korea, refrain from patronizing the South Korean military fascist clique stifling democracy and brutally suppressing the people and withdraw its hands of interference from Korea.

The Korean people highly value the support and solidarity of the world people for our cause of national reunification. They believe that the government, peoples, political parties and public organisations of all countries and international organisations will as ever actively support their just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people, supported and encouraged by the world people, will surely establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with concerted efforts of the whole nation and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

COVERAGE OF 50TH KPA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Press Conference at Ministry

SK260838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- A press conference with home and foreign reporters was called at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on April 24 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the wall of the press conference hall.

KPA Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin made a speech at the conference. He pointed out that our revolutionary armed forces have creditably discharged their lofty mission as a revolutionary army, an army of the party, and performed shining feats for the fatherland and the people over the past half a century since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

He stressed: All the proud exploits and great victories achieved by our People's Army for the fatherland and people are attributable entirely to the outstanding and tested guidance of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are keeping tens of thousands of aggressive troops in South Korea, turning its whole land into a powder-magazine and a dangerous nuclear base and heightening tension in Korea, Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin said: The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the aggressive war racket and withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all their armed forces of aggression. The South Korean military fascist clique must give up the "two Koreas" plot and anti-communist confrontation policy and apologize to the nation for its slaughter of fellow countrymen in Kwangju.

Further on Press Conference

SK270438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] A press conference attended by domestic and foreign reporters was called at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on 24 April to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was displayed on a wall of the press conference hall. Reporters in the field of press and publications, including NODONG SINMUN, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and KOREAN CENTRAL BROADCASTING STATION, foreign reporters and functionaries in the publications field and military attaches at foreign embassies in our country attended the press conference.

Lt Gen Kim Kwang-chin of the KPA made a speech at the conference. He said: we again upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the republic and celebrated most significantly the respected leader's 70th birthday as the greatest national festival. All the workers are creating new miracles and renovations in all domains of the revolution and construction by upholding the policy speech the great leader made in the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. Under this solemn circumstance, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are significantly commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA.

He pointed out that our revolutionary armed forces have creditably discharged their lofty mission as a revolutionary army, an army of the party, and performed shining feats for the fatherland and the people over the past half century since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. He continued: The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] was an epochal event which opened a new turn in our people's revolutionary struggle for independence and sovereignty and was a majestic declaration of the birth of the KPRA, a new type of army taking the chuche idea as its guiding ideology.

He stressed: Our people and the officers and men of our People's Army will smash the two Koreas plot and new war provocation maneuvers by the splittists at home and abroad and will achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail, upholding the policy of the fatherland's reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pyongyang Soiree 25 Apr

SK261054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) — A soiree of Pyongyang working people celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party, was held at the Kim Il-song Square on April 25. Set up at the square was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present there were Comrade So Yun-sok, personages concerned and working people in city. Also present there were members of various Chongnyon delegations. Also present there were members of foreign delegations and foreign guests on a visit to our country and diplomatic envoys and officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

The soiree began with the chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song." Attendants danced, forming circles. Members of Chongnyon delegations and foreign friends enjoyed the evening of the holiday, dancing together with our working people. Fireworks were displayed to beautifully decorate the evening sky.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on KPA Founding

SK280433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (KCNA) -- The Chinese LIBERATION ARMY DAILY on April 24 printed a travelogue on Korea headlined "Heartfelt Wishes" under the title "We Warmly Greet the 50th Anniversary of KPA Founding" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. The travelogue says:

The shining militant path of the Korean People's Army and its undying feats in defending the socialist construction in the northern half of Korea left an ineffaceable imprint upon me. This army of a new type was born on April 25, 1932, in the flames of the anti-Janapese struggle. For half a century the Korean People's Army under the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea waged a bloody struggle firmly relying upon the people and uniting with them and thus drove out Japanese imperialism and crushed the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

In the postwar period the KPA has further grown in strength in the course of struggle for defending the fatherland. During my visit to Korea I saw with my own eyes that the KPA is not only a heroic defender of the fatherland but an active participant in the socialist construction.

It is the ardent desire of the entire Korean people to reunify the country as early as possible and reunite kinsmen in the North and South. The Workers Party and Government of Korea have been making sustained efforts to realize this long-cherished desire. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy advanced by President Kim Il-song enjoy the resolute support of the 50 million Korean people and the broad support of the world's peaceloving people.

Our Chinese people and army will support invariably and resolutely in the future, too, the just struggle of the Korean people and army for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against U.S. aggression till they win final victory. We hope the Korean people and comrades-in-arms believe this.

KIM CHONG-IL ELECTION AT PARTY CONGRESS RECALLED

SK281018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a joint seminar of African regional organizations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people on his brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary exploits which was held in Cotonou on the occasion of his 70th birthday, according to a report. Noting that the seminar was held with the attendance of more than 300 delegates from various countries of Africa, the letter says:

The founding of the chuche idea by Your Excellency was the birth of a genuine guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our era and a historical milestone which opened up a new era of history advancing and triumphing under the banner of independence. You, Respected President, who stood in the van of the revolution, shouldering the destiny of the Korean people and the peoples the world over in the days of ordeal when they were at the crossroads of rise or fall threw the radiant rays of the chuche idea on the road ahead of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years to shining victory, thereby paving the path of national resurrection for the Korean people and indicating a road of genuine dignity and emancipation before the oppressed people of the world.

You, the great president, founded the glorious Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led to victory the great fatherland liberation war of the Korean people and successfully carried out the social revolutions of two stages and socialist construction to turn Korea, a once backward country, into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, standing imposingly in the East in a very short span of time.

Indeed, the great contributions you, president, made with your wisest leadership to the development of the Korean revolution, the world revolution and the Non-Aligned Movement will be an immortal pyramid in the development of human history and shine more resplendently along with the flow of the times. We will more briskly wage an international solidarity movement for the realization of Your Excellency's proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The attendants at the seminar warmly hail once again the election of His Excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il to a high post at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea to carry forward the great revolutionary cause of Your Excellency President and glorify the immortal chuche idea for ever.

The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

KIM IL-SONG FETES ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE

SK290445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife arranged a luncheon on April 28 in honor of Mrs. Betty Kaunda, wife of the Zambian president, who is now staying in our country.

Invited to the luncheon were the president's wife and her party and Zambian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our Country W.R. Mwandela. The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

YI CHONG-OK CALLS ON IRANIAN PRESIDENT 26 APR

SK290017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called on Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of Iran, on April 26, according to a report.

The premier conveyed a personal letter and friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the premier to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song who met his 70th birthday.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the premier's party, DPRK Ambassador to Iran Cha Pyong-ok, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and other personnel concerned.

BRIEFS

GYMNASTICS TEAM RETURNS -- Pyongyang, April 23 -- The gymnastic team of our country returned home by plane on April 22 after competing in international gymnastic tournaments held in the Soviet Union, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic. Our gymnasts scored good results to carry off six gold medals, five silver medals and ten bronze medals at the Ninth International Gymnastic Tournament for MOSCOW NEWS prize and the Riga International Gymnastic Tournament for 1982 held in the Soviet Union; the Tenth International gymnastic Tournament held in Hungary and the Sixth International Gymnastic Tournament of Masters of Sports held in the GDR. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 23 Apr 82 SK]

OVERSEAS KOREANS VISIT -- Pyongyang, April 25 -- The 96th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by advisor to the magazine SIDAE Kim Yong-chol arrived in Pyongyang on April 24 by train. The group arrived in Wonsan on April 23 by the ship "Samjiyon." The 35th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Chong Ku-chil, deputy chief of a section of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), also arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 25 Apr 82 SK]

NEWSPAPERS VIEW RELATIONS WITH U.S., BUSH VISIT

SINMUN 24 Apr

SK281131 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by foreign news editor Yi Chong-yon titled: "Who Is the United States?"]

[Excerpts] Who is the United States to us? The United States, as far as our right to existence is concerned, is a military supporter which deters the expanding forces of the bellicose North Korean puppets and their supporters, Communist China and the Soviet Union; in relation to the quality of our life, it is an economic partner. The importance of the United States, as far as we are concerned, has been an absolutely positive one.

From the standpoint of international reciprocity, it is of course true that U.S. support for and its contribution to Korea has not been a one-sided role but a part of U.S. world strategy. Nevertheless, we remember how frequently an imbalanced recognition of each other's importance plagued us in the past.

While preparing to remove the United States from Vietnam, President Nixon hinted a reduction on intervention abroad by U.S. ground troops by proclaiming the Nixon doctrine in 1969, and President Carter once kept us in suspense by announcing the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from Korea in 1977. In view of the announcement on the troop withdrawal plan, the Pak Tong-son incident and scandals involved in rice imports, it is undeniable that the United States is, in a way, egocentric and somewhat conceited. What matters is that each can avoid causing misunderstanding and mistakes only when each mutually reaches a correct understanding of the other party, thus, mutually preventing greater calamities from occuring.

This year we mark the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States. Before establishing diplomatic relations with the United States, although influenced and pressured by China of the Ching dynasty, the government of King Kojong of the Yi dynasty intended to neutralize the fierce scramble over the Korean peninsula among the continental countries of China and Russia and Japan by inducing the United States -- a country geographically located far off and with no military ambition -- to intervene, as it were, antidoting poison by poison. The value of the United States as equalizer on the Korean Peninsula was already appreciated 100 years ago. Now, after 100 years, the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula is similar to that of a century before.

In 1978, more than 60 percent of socially influential and university-educated Americans believed that Korea was part of the Chinese mainland and another 15 percent believed Korea to be linked to the Japanese islands. Between 9 and 12 percent of Americans believed that Korea was an island country and another 4 percent believed Korea bordered India. Such is the conception maintained by Americans toward Korea, and it eventually drove President Carter to shape and announce an ill-conceived policy of troop withdrawal.

As long as the United States remains an absolutely indispensable entity for the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula, we cannot afford to keep the United States ignorant of Korea insofar as we must maintain mature relations between the two countries as equal partners. It is a matter of grave concern that some of our fellow countrymen, with the distorted view of the situation, have tried to protect those who burnt U.S. property and killed a man as a result, then demanded the recall of the U.S. ambassador and the commander of U.S. forces stationed in Korea -- acts so much desired by the North -- and now assert that they were right in doing so. It is all the more regrettable that they are persons who have some influence in a segment of our society.

We do not, however, think that Korea-U.S. relations will be shaken by the acts of some people who have the wrong understanding of the situation, nor should they be.

The reason why we are celebrating the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea on a grand scale is because we recognize the great importance of those relations. It is the unanimous will and hope of all the Korean people that we should not hurt the long relations between the two countries and that acts that damage national security and eventually create social chaos should not be repeated.

CHUNGANG ILBO 27 Apr

SK281326 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Yu Kyun: "Vice President Bush's Visit to Korea Has Consolidated Friendship for 100 Years To Come"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Korea can be summed up as a reaffirmation of Korea-U.S. relations and as setting future goals in the relations between the two countries. Stressing that the United States will not try to establish relations with other countries as those established with the People's Republic of China at the expense of friendly relations already established, Bush strongly hinted that the United States would not have any unilateral dialogue with the North Korean puppets without Korea's participation. He also used harsh words against the North Korean puppets, apparently intended to deter provocations by them.

Nevertheless, there are some substantial issues in his visit to Korea which we have to pay attention to. First of all, what attracts our attention is that he had a breakfast meeting with religionists, scholars and journalists during his short stay in Korea. In this meeting the U.S. administration's stand concerning the anti-U.S. controversy which erupted in the wake of the incident of burning the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the issue of human rights in Korea as well were expressed. Bush appears to have tried to convey the U.S. administration's opinion on these matters calmly.

He explained about quiet diplomacy -- a new U.S. policy on human rights -- and he reportedly said that the United States did not view the recent series events as anti-U.S. expressions. This means that, contrary to some Koreans' expectations, the United States has shown a consistent attitude of not regarding recent events as serious. In the meeting, White House assistant Greg said he viewed human rights in Korea as having improved as compared to the 1970's. This is enough to make some Korean people, who expected the United States to do something for Korea's human rights, feel that there are limits to the U.S. involvement with human rights issues in Korea.

Either through Bush's speech at National Assembly or Reagan's letter to the Korean leader, the United States appears to have stressed pluralism, the fact that the legislative branch is likely to make noise, and harmony and dialogue. It is worth examining this closely. In his letter, Reagan stressed that the United States supports the measures of reconciliation taken by our government. Also Bush stressed that the United States sees political diversity as a source of strength, not of weakness. These remarks can be interpreted that the United States hopes that Korea will develop democracy and expand the scope of reconciliation.

In view of all this, Vice President Bush's visit to Korea, while in principle giving priority to maintenance and development of Korea-U.S. ties and a cooperative system, can be interpreted as an expression of U.S. hope for an improvement in the politics our country.

SINMUN 28 Apr Editorial

SK281117 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Bush's Visit to South Korea and its Outcome"]

[Excerpts] The significance of U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to South Korea for three days can be found in the fact that he reaffirmed the close and friendly relations between the two countries.

Vice President Bush, who left Seoul on 27 April after winding up his visit, reaffirmed the firm U.S. defense commitment to South Korea at the meeting with President Chon and in a speech at the National Assembly.

The Reagan administration's pledge of a defense commitment to South Korea is not a new story. President Reagan clarified the U.S. pledge to observe its defense commitment to South Korea when he met with President Chon in Washington in January 1981. However, it is very fortunate that despite the recent anti-U.S. moves in one corner of the society, President Reagan, through Vice President Bush, the second man of the U.S. administration, once again emphasized the need for continuous security cooperation between the two countries.

Reasserting the firm U.S. defense commitment to South Korea, Vice President Bush hinted in his speech at the National Assembly on 26 April that U.S. forces will stay in South Korea as long as they are welcomed. This presumably pointed to some religionists' recent attitude toward the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. However, it is our national consensus that the U.S. forces should be stationed in this land until peace and stability are guaranteed in Northeast Asia and, in particular, until peace is firmly maintained on the Korean Peninsula and the prospects for the democratic reunification of the country emerge.

In his personal letter to President Chon delivered through Vice President Bush, President Reagan said that the measures taken by President Chon for national harmony were very encouraging ones. At the same time he expressed a hope that stability through national harmony would be maintained in the future, too. The fifth republic has taken a series of active and bold measures for national harmony. It has eliminated various political restrictions imposed under the old political system. We believe such measures will continue in the future, too.

We highly evaluate the significance of U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to South Korea made at a time when we are a month away from the day marking the centennial anniversary of relations of our two countries. We believe that his visit to South Korea will contribute to deepening the friendship between the two countries and will be recorded in the history of relations between Korea and the United States as a significant event.

PARTIES TO QUESTION GOVERNMENT ON SHOOTING SPREE

SK290207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The minority parties have decided to press the government hard about the holocaust incident which occurred in Uiryong, Kyongsang-namdo "from a standpoint of national security" in the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee session Friday.

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) are also considering requesting en masse resignation of the Cabinet members, arguing that the incident is not a simple one, but a grave security-related case. The DKP officials attached a great importance to the situation that has allowed drunken policeman to continue his shooting spree unchecked for six hours. The KNP also insisted that there were grave loopholes in the system of mobilizing the police forces, Homeland Reserve Forces and Civil Defense Corps members to cope with contengencies.

The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), in the meantime, plans to urge the government to work out proper countermeasures to prevent such an incident from recurring. In a meeting of leading officials, the party also decided to look into the blind spots in managing weapons, mobilization system, policeman's quality and the personal management of police in the scheduled house panel session.

The three parties will confirm their respective strategies for the house committee on the basis of reports by their own investigation teams of the case.

CHUNGANG ILBO SCORES JAPAN ON LOAN ISSUE

SK290750 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Floating Trial Balloons"]

[Excerpts] Japan is clamorously floating trial balloons in connection with the issue of Japan's $6 billion in economic coopeation for Korea's security, which was expected to be settled by May this year, but no noticeable progress has been made to date.

In early April, Japanese papers reported that an agreement was made between the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on $3.5 billion in loans to Korea. On 20 April, Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN wrote in large letters that the Japanese Government has decided on $4 billion in economic cooperation with Korea. Japanese newspapers claim that if the question of economic cooperation is solved through a "political settlement," seeds of future trouble will be sown in Korea-Japan relations.

We would like to point out that the Japanese papers and some politicians should not confound political decision with political collusion. Japan is a great economic power. Japan has failed to play a military role suiting its national strength because of its constitution, which whenever they find it necessary, the Japanese people usually point to as if it were their heirloom, and because of its "military allergy." Therefore, Japan's security is dependent on the Korea-U.S. security cooperation system.

In view of this, our demand is that Japan lend money to Korea under more advantageous conditions than commercial loans, for the sake of economic development which would indirectly help strengthen Korea's defense capabilities. Japan should stop floating trial balloons. It should now make a sincere political decision. We would like to make it clear that the remarks on a total amount of $4 billion, $1.8 billion for public loans and so forth, will not serve even as a first step for a dialogue.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH NUCLEAR FUEL COMPANY

SK290211 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] A nuclear fuel company will be established next month under a government program to fabricate nuclear fuel in the late 1980's, the Energy Resources Ministry said yesterday. According to the ministry, the planned nuclear fuel fabrication plant with a rated capacity of 200 tons of uranium will be established by the end of 1988. A total of 53.1 billion won at 1981 constant prices will be invested in the fabrication project, which will be set up in a joint venture between local and foreign companies.

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) will form the nuclear fuel company next month. The ministry said a foreign partner in the local fuel fabrication project would be selected by the end of next month. The tie-up company will be owned 51 percent by KEPCO and KAERI and the remaining 49 percent by the foreign company.

If locally produced, the ministry said, the projected 200 tons of uranium would fuel 10 pressurized water reactors a year. The ministry pointed out that the fabrication project would enable the nation to provide nuclear fuel enough to meet the nation's needs from 1989. At present, the nation's first nuclear power plant, with a capacity of 587 megawatts, is in operation and eight other plants are under construction. The fabrication project is part of the government plan to reduce the heavy dependence on oil and to fabricate nuclear fuel locally to meet the ever-increasing demand. From a long-term viewpoint, the ministry said, the project will have considerable effect of saving foreign reserves. According to the timeschedule for the project, design of the fabrication plant will be completed by the end of 1985 and the plant building will be erected in June, 1987.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

OW280606 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, wished Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the P.D.R.A. CC, chairman of the D.R.A. Revolutionary Council, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, new great successes in the struggle for attaining revolutionary goals, for strengthening peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples of Asia and of the whole world. They sent a congratulatory telegram to the Afghan leaders on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the April revolution.

The Mongolian people, the telegram says, is as happy [words indistinct] could be that the Afghan people under the leadership of its militant vanguard -- the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan, strengthening ties of solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist community, successfully safeguards its revolutionary gains from the encroachments of imperialist, hegemonist and other raactionary forces and carries out progressive socio-economic reforms and scores new achievements in building of a society without oppression and exploitation.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING MARKING LENIN BIRTHDAY

OW290516 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting of representatives of party, state and public organizations and the working people of the capital devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin was held today in the MPR State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater.

Comrades J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, S. Jalan-Aajab, D. Maydar, D. Molomjamts, T. Ragchaa, B. Dejid, and M. Dash, T. Molom and C. Suren, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other comrades were in the Presidium of the solemn meeting.

A. I. Smirnov, Soviet ambassador to the MPR, and heads and members of a number of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar were present at the meetings.

B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, opened the meeting with a brief address. The orchestra played the "Internationale."

T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, delivered a report at the solemn meeting entitled "Under the Banner of Lenin Along the Path of Socialism." The solemn meeting was relayed throughout the country by radio and television.

BRIEFS

NAMSRAY RETURNS FROM NIGERIA -- Ulaanbaatar, 23 Apr (MONTSAME) -- T. Namsray, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian parliamentary group and chief editor of UNEN, returned home today. A delegation he headed visited Lagos, capital of Nigeria, where the regular meeting of the Interparliamentary Union was held. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 23 Apr 82 OW]

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR MEETS OFFICIALS

Foreign Ministry Reception

BK281018 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On 26 April at 1900 the PRK Foreign Ministry organized a splendid reception at the Chamka Mon State Palace to honor the CSSR high military delegation led by Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Kampuchea.

On that occasion, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, gave a speech warmly welcoming the friendly high-ranking military delegation. The comrade said: This visit is important evidence of the CSSR's support and has great significance for the Kampuchean revolution. It is an effective stimulant for the development and strengthening of militant solidarity between our two peoples and armies -- Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia. Comrade Bou Thang added that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and due to the wholehearted assistance and support of various socialist countries -- in particular the assistance of the Vietnamese comrades -- the Kampuchean revolution will undoubtedly win.

Replying on that occasion, Comrade Gen Martin Dzur expressed his joy for the most cordial and warmest welcome given by the Kampuchean people and army. The comrade highly praised the brave spirit of struggle of the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP who had scored brilliant victories in the revolutionary cause to defend and build a new society which is just and uncorrupted on the splendid and prosperous Angkor land. He assured that the CSSR party, people and army are determined to raise high the banner of proletarian solidarity between our two parties, peoples and armies -- Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea -- and will always support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for peace, independence, freedom, prosperity and advancement toward genuine socialism.

This reception ended in a most sincere and friendly atmosphere of solidarity following a show performed by the artistic group of the KPRAF General Political Department.

Meets Chan Si, Departs

BK280957 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1457 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK) -- This afternoon, Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh the high-ranking military delegation of Czechoslovakia led by Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CZCP Central Committee and defense minister.

Attending the meeting were Bou Thang, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, and Soy Keo, vice minister of defense. Also on hand was Czechoslovak Ambassador to Kampuchea Zikmund Tobias.

Chairman Chan Si said that the Czechoslovak delegation's current visit contributes to tightening the relations of friendship between the two countries and strikes a hard blow to the Kampuchean people's enemies. He thanked the Czechoslovak party and government for their support to the Kampuchean revolution.

Chinese expansionism allied with U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries is seeking by all means to sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, especially Kampuchea. Thanks to the assistance of Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community -- of which the Soviet Union is the backbone -- and of world progressives, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

General Dzur stressed: The Czechoslovak people and army have been supporting unreservedly the Kampuchean people's just struggle in the past as well as at present. During this visit, we can inform ourselves of the Kampuchean people's living conditions and note their monolithic unity around their revolutionary party to rebuild their country. Our two peoples have common enemies and together we struggle for peace and socialism. Our army is always by the side of the Kampuchean people, asserted Gen Martin Dzur.

The high-ranking military delegation of Czechoslovakia left Phnom Penh today concluding its 2-day visit.

It was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Bou Thang, political bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Soy Keo, vice minister of defense; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department; and Kong Korm, vice foreign minister. Also on hand were Czechoslovak Ambassador Zikmund Tobias and Military Attache Vu Nha of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea.

EDITORIAL LAUDS LPRP CONGRESS LEADERSHIP ROLE

BK290452 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Apr (SPK) -- Under the LPRP's clear-sighted leadership and with the aid of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Soviet peoples, the fraternal socialist countries and progressives in the world, the heroic Lao people have achieved remarkable successes in the defense of their independence, in foiling expansionist and imperialist maneuvers and in the implementation of the 3-year economic recovery plan, said the paper KAMPUCHEA, central organ of the KUFNCD, in an editorial dedicated to the Third LPRP Congress.

The paper stressed: Over the past 3 decades, the LPRP, consistently pursuing the Indochinese Communist Party's revolutionary cause, has led the Lao people in their struggle for national independence, equality and freedom.

In the struggle for national liberation, the LPRP, holding high the banner of independence and democracy and uniting the people behind the national front, led the revolution to total victory.

The paper recalled the tasks set forth by the First and Second LPRP Congresses and said: Under the leadership of the LPRP, which has always held high the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalism -- in particular, relying on the strategic Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao alliance -- the Lao people have achieved numerous successes in building and defending their country.

The Kampuchean people wish the Third LPRP Congress great successes, thus contributing to the struggle for peace, independence and socialism in the world, the paper concluded.

EDITORIAL ON RAINY-SEASON PRODUCTION PLAN

BK271320 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[KAMPUCHEA Editorial: "Strive Vigorously in Order To Achieve Success in the 1982 Rainy-Season Production Plan" -- undated]

[Text] During the last rainy season, despite prolonged drought and floods and shortages of production means and labor forces, we were able to sow and transplant 1.33 million hectares of rice throughout the country.

This was equal to the area devoted to the production of rainy-season rice in 1980. We obtained 1.3 million tons of rice yield. Battambang, Pursat and Svay Rieng Provinces and Kompong Som municipality were among those areas which overfulfilled the production plans. Twelve other provinces sowed and transplanted a larger quantity of rice than in the previous year.

In the 1981-82 dry season, we were able to obtain a better yield in the production of rice, subsidiary crops and industrial crops than in last year's dry season.

Thanks to these satisfactory achievements, a large number of localities have successfully solved the problems of foodstuffs and seed and a number of peasants even have a surplus of rice for selling to and bartering with the state in contribution to the restoration of the national economy. At the same time, we reclaimed more fallow lands and sowed and transplanted over 840,000 hectares of rice.

The splendid outcome of the production in the past reflects the incessant advance of our revolution under the correct and wise leadership of our party, government and front. This proves our people's firm confidence in the revolution and their spirit of resolute struggle, industriousness and love for labor, and reflects their lofty sense of responsibility for the national destiny and broad spirit of solidarity in the defense and construction of the country.

We have now entered the main production period, that is, our customary rainy-season production season. After celebrating the traditional new year of our nation, we are preparing all kinds of farm tools, seed, foodstuffs and draft power in order to begin our cultivation right at the beginning of the season.

Our most urgent and major task in rehabilitating our national economy is to accelerate agriculture. While taking the production of foodstuffs as the main task, we must generally expand agriculture step by step in order to increase the sources of exports and sources of raw materials for serving the industry. The most important thing in this respect is to reclaim more fallow lands and increase the number of production seasons and the quantity of the rainy-season and dry-season crops. During each season, we must gradually implement technical measures and experimental cultivation beginning at the lowest level up to the highest, from traditional to modern forms and from small to large quantities in order to increase crop production and yield.

Consequently, it is imperative for everyone in the country to heighten our spirit of creativity and, based on good experiences drawn from the past production drive, to strive more vigorously in order to fulfill successfully the production plans to produce 1.8 million hectares of rainy season production plan in 1982, in which 1.6 million hectares of land are devoted to rice for a yield of 1.75 million tons. In this way we can contribute to improving our people's living conditions and rapidly rehabilitating our national economy.

In order to fulfill this goal successfully, it is imperative to carry out the following tasks:

1. In this immediate period, it is imperative to thoroughly examine the existing means of production and draft power and expand them in accordance with our abilities. We must also strive to build technical and material bases for serving production. Sectors related to agriculture -- such as the planning, finance, banking, trade, industry, communications and transportation sectors -- must increase their cooperation in order to overcome all difficulties quickly and serve the requirements in agricultural production. They must proceed with the supply of agricultural tools, material for production, capital and so forth. Each locality and each solidarity team must select rice strains that give high yields and grow within a short period of time -- particularly the floating rice and early-maturing rice strains -- and prepare sufficient seeds to cope with any possible shortages in the transplanting periods and in case of natural disasters. This must be done by preparing seeds appropriately with the amount of land to be tilled and reclaimed.

2. Peasants throughout the country must continue the traditional production offensive of our forefathers by implementing the slogan: Strike while the iron is hot. They must mobilize the draft power to till as much land as possible at the start of the season and distribute draft power to any needy solidarity team. The Agriculture Ministry must closely cooperate with the local authorities and appropriately set aside tractors for use in tilling land. The Agriculture Ministry must provide facilities to any locality seriously in need of draft power. Our peasants must expand the spirit of creativity in using hoes for digging the earth as they did in the previous production seasons.

3. It is imperative that we stimulate the people to build large and small dams, repair ditches and canals and strengthen the dikes. Rainwater and water in the streams, ponds and streamlets should be used for irrigating the crops. In the coming rainy season, it is imperative that we improve the field embankments in order to store as much water as possible. Rainwater should not be allowed to fall wastefully into streams or ponds. We should not waste water through such practices as digging holes in the field embankments for fishing. Existing irrigation networks, dams and waterpumps should be used properly. The people must be stimulated to use their available means fully and build more primitive tools for channeling water, such as scoops and waterwheels. We should not depend only on waterpumps and other machines which might hamper the production drive in case of a fuel shortage.

4. All communes, villages and solidarity teams must immediately check the planting acreage in this rainy season and the fallow land. They must take measures to reclaim ricefields near their localities or houses. Any locality in need of land must reclaim the fallow land in distant areas which does not belong to anyone or borrow it from the nearby localities which have some extra untilled land. This is in order to expand the planting acreage.

In addition to reclaiming fallow land, we must increase the planting seasons both in the rainy season and dry season for growing rice and other crops. We must grow the early-maturing rice twice in the rainy season in any area which has favorable conditions, or increase another planting season in the period after collecting the yield planted at the beginning of the rainy season.

5. We must strive to promote experimental cultivation in order to increase yields by advising the people to carry out a number of technical measures that have already been tested by the Agriculture Ministry. Low-yield strains should be replaced with high-yield strains that take only a short period of time to grow. Appropriate measures and timing must be implemented in the sowing of seeds, the removal of seedlings and the transplanting of seedlings by removing the seedlings when they are ready to be pulled out of the nursery beds or transplanting them in thick or loose patterns according to the conditions of the crops and soil. Advice must be given to the people on how to take care of the crops, weed out grass and spray fertilizer. Spraying of insecticides must also be provided. The Agriculture Ministry must provide guidance on this matter to the provinces and districts. First of all, the ministry must conduct experiments in order to draw experiences and persuade the people to follow.

6. We must strive to strengthen and expand the organizational apparatus and production networks, and stimulate the spirit of mutual assistance and cooperation by educating and guiding the solidarity production teams so as to increase their knowledge and awareness in the duties and principles of the teams.

If everyone in the country adheres firmly to the sense of making thorough preparations before the start of the season and the spirit of struggling valiantly on the production front, we will certainly be able to fulfill the 1982 rainy-season production plans successfully, thus effectively contributing to the implementation of the economic and cultural plans adopted by our National Assembly at the advice of the third session of the KPRP Central Committee.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH AT LPRP CONGRESS 28 APR

BK290354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Speech by Troung Chinh, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and head of the VCP delegation to the Third LPRP Congress, delivered at the congress in Vientiane on 28 April -- recorded; Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 28 April also carried a recording, fading into translation, of this speech.]

[Text] Esteemed members of the presidium, dear comrade delegates:

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam is very happy and honored to attend the Third Congress of the glorious Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a friend fighting in the same trench, a close comrade in arms and a brother coming into being from the Indochinese Communist Party, founded by the great President Ho Chi Minh.

From this forum, our delegation would like to extend to the congress, and through it, to the communists and multiethnic people of Laos our warmest greetings and closest fraternal feelings of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

Attentively following the reports presented to the congress, we greatly rejoice at the glorious victories as well as the fine prospects of the Lao revolution. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, an outstanding son of the multiethnic people of Laos, the respected leader of the Lao revolution and a great friend of the Vietnamese people, the Lao people have staunchly struggled, surmounted numerous difficulties and won one victory after another. In December 1975, bringing into play the spirit of revolutionary offensive and with great sensitivity, you promptly seized favorable conditions arising from the revolutionary position of the three Indochinese countries and quickly took power for the people.

This great victory completely liberated Laos from the colonialist and imperialist yoke, eliminated for good the feudalist regime which ruled over Laos for dozens of centuries, achieved national concord and unity, founded the Lao People's Democratic Republic and ushered in a new era in the fraternal Lao nation's history -- the era of independence, freedom and socialism.

Over the past 6 years, in their staunch struggle and creative labor, the Lao multiethnic people have continued to win big victories in the cause of national defense and construction, taking the Lao revolution steadily along the path of socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development. Together with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Lao people have firmly struggled to defend the outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia, thwarting all sinister plots and maneuvers of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and obtaining great victories in all fields, to consolidate the revolutionary administration, strengthen the broad unity of the people, restore production, transform and build the economy, develop culture, stabilize and step by step improve the people's living conditions.

As an integral part of the socialist community and the world's revolutionary forces, the Lao people have spared no efforts to enhance the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, strengthen their solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, make active contributions to the struggle of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The international position and prestige of Laos have been constantly heightened.

The victory of the Lao revolution is the glorious victory of Marxism-leninism creatively applied to the concrete conditions of Laos, the victory of the ardent patriotism, the spirit of solidarity and undaunted struggle of the Lao multiethnic people determined to surge forward to control their own destiny. This is the victory of the militant alliance between the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the main pillar and of the world's revolutionary movement.

This is also the victory of the correct and consistent foreign policy of the Lao party and state which have clearly identified in a principled manner who are friends and who are foes and, at the same time, flexibly applied appropriate guidelines and policies, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of other nations for the common objectives of our time.

The victory of the Lao revolution has once more affirmed the radiating truth of our time, namely, with the three revolutionary currents having surged ahead in an offensive position, a country which is small in land area and in population and has an underdeveloped economy, but whose people are closely united to carry out a resolute struggle under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party having correct revolutionary line and methods, upholding the two banners of national independence and socialism and enjoying the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and other revolutionary forces and progressive people throughout the world, and is fully capable of defeating all imperialist and reactionary forces, even the most warlike chieftains, to win independence and freedom and to take the path of socialism.

With that great significance, the victory of the Lao revolution strongly stimulates and sets a brilliant example for the peoples of countries now struggling for national independence and to build a new, happy and free life.

The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam are very proud of having such a close brother and staunch comrade as the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the multiethnic people of Laos.

Comrades, since the days when we wrested back complete independence, achieved national reunification and took the whole country along the socialist path, we have made many big achievements in various domains in spite of numerous difficulties. In the light of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and under the leadership of the party Central Committee, headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, an outstanding disciple of the great President Ho Chi Minh, we have been conducting a widespread socialist emulation movement to build socialism and defend the country, standing ready to fight and to win in whatever circumstances, and resolutely fulfilling national and internationalist duties. The broad masses of our people are making joint efforts to put into effect all the resolutions of the party congress under the slogan: "All for socialism and for the people's happiness."

Traveling along the revolutionary path full of difficulties and hardships, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam have always enjoyed the consistent precious support and assistance of the People's Revolutionary Party and multiethnic people of Laos. Each victory of the Vietnamese revolution is inseparable from the sympathy, support and assistance of the cadres, fighters and fraternal people of Laos. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam will engrave in their minds the great services of the Lao multiethnic people.

Dear comrades, bringing into full play the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party, the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos have continuously fostered the special militant solidarity, the foundation of which was laid and laboriously built up by President Ho Chi Minh. Our two nations have sided with each other to fight againt the common enemy and shared weal and woe in the fight as well as in victory. Being tried and tempered in the revolutionary struggle, the special Vietnam-Laos relationship has become a pure, faithful and exemplary international tie and invincible strength against all sinister divisive plots of the enemy.

The lofty militant friendship, the Vietnam-Laos fraternity will last forever together with mountains and rivers of the two countries. This is a valuable asset of the revolution in each country.

"When in love, one can climb mountains,
Cross rivers and traverse passes.
Between our two countries, Vietnam and Laos,
Love is as deep as the Hong Ha and Mekong Rivers"

Those verses of the late President Ho Chi Minh profoundly describe the close ties between our two peoples.

The party and people of Vietnam are extremely moved by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan's words at the recent fifth congress of our party: "...the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has constantly educated party cadres and members and ordinary people of different ethnic groups to do their best to preserve the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity, resolutely struggling against the enemy's schemes of division, and bequesting to their children the task of continuing to foster that special relationship, making it blossom, bear fruits and last forever ... in face of every hard trial, in the past as well as at present, we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and done our utmost to contribute to the victory of our close brother and comrade."

At this congress, once again we are extremely moved at the beautiful, noble and pure sentiments and the special Vietnam-Laos relationship, which has bright prospects for the interests of the two peoples, for peace and revolution in the world.

We are very happy to note that the special solidarity and the militant alliance among the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have undergone a very fine new development, bringing about unprecedentedly favorable changes to the revolution in the three countries. The application of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and that between Vietnam and Kampuchea has achieved initial big successes, incessantly strengthening and bringing into play the force of the three countries in the struggle against the common enemy and the cause of building a new life of the three nations.

The resolution of our party's fifth congress reaffirmed: "The special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationship is a law of development of the revolution in the three countries, a matter of vital significance to the three nations. From one generation to another, we must preserve the pure friendship and the tradition of unity of the three nations, incessantly consolidate and strengthen the special relationship and the militant alliance of the three countries and resolutely foil all schemes and acts of sabotage, division and aggression by the common enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction. In the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual confidence, we always devote all our hearts and energy to fulfilling our internationalist duty toward the two brotherly countries of Laos and Kampuchea. At the same time, together with them, we continue the close cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in order to serve ever more effectively the work of consolidating national defense, security and building the economy and culture of each country."

Dear comrades, though having sustained a bitter defeat, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles have not given up their dark scheme of weakening and conquering the three Indochinese countries, thus opening their way of expansion toward Southeast Asia. They have tightened their collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, frantically carrying out a type of many-sided war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. At the same time they have made frenzied preparations to launch a large-scale war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, seriously threatening peace and national independence of other nations in the region.

The Vietnamese people are determined to struggle to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Prompted by its desire to live in a lasting peace and friendship with the Chinese people, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has persisted in solving the questions concerning Vietnam-China relations through peaceful negotiations. But so far, Beijing has groundlessly rejected the good will proposals of the Vietnamese side.

Together with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, the Vietnamese people have striven for a policy of peace and friendship, respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region with a view to making an active contribution to the cause of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The fair and reasonable initiatives put forth by the three Indochinese countries aimed at solving the problems in the Southeast Asian region through dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese countries and ASEAN national without interference from outside fully conform with the interests of the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula and Southeast Asia and the interest of world peace. We warmly welcome the Soviet Union's peace program and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic, which conform to the earnest aspirations of the world's people.

Dear comrades, today, in this atmosphere permeated with solidarity, friendship and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, on behalf of the whole party and people of Vietnam, we warmly wish the Third LPRP Congress brilliant success. As is elaborated in reports presented to the congress, you have summed up in a thorough manner the great experiences of the Lao foreign policies, as well as the main objectives of the Lao revolution in the new stage. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam are firmly confident that with the correct, creative line set forth by this congress, the fraternal Lao people of various ethnic groups will score new and ever bigger victories in the cause of building and defending their beloved fatherland, bringing about a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Laos.

Long live the glorious Lao People's Revolutionary Party!

May the militant solidarity, great friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos last forever!

Long live the world people's victorious struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

SIANG PASASON MARKS OPENING OF PARTY CONGRESS

BK280958 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0437 GMT 27 Apr 82

[SIANG PASASON 27 April editorial: "Welcome the Third LPRP Congress"]

[Text] Today, another important historical event of our party -- the official opening of the Third LPRP Congress -- is taking place in the capital of Vientiane, the heart of our country.

Some 10 years ago, the second congress of our party was held at a base area in Houa Phan Province. During the period between the second congress and the third congress, the situation in our country has undergone important changes. Throughout this historic period -- under the correct and clear-signted leadership of the LPRP -- the revolutionary forces in our country have gone through so many difficulties and hardships and have developed constantly.

From the end of 1974 to early in 1975, a revolutionary impetus emerged everywhere, particularly in the enemy's last dens. During that same period, the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea also scored great victories and freed themselves from the neocolonialist rule imposed by the U.S. imperialists. As the revolutionary situation had become ripe, our party, firmly seizing this opportunity, called for simultaneous uprisings, attacked the enemy vigorously, gained administrative power nationwide within a short time by a three-pronged offensive, and set up a revolutionary administration for the entire country.

Proceeding from this decisive victory, on 2 December 1975 a congress of people's delegates was grandly opened in the capital of Vientiane. This historic congress declared the total elimination of the neocolonialist system and the outmoded monarchy, and the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Thus, the national and democratic revolution trimphed in glory.

Our fatherland has entered a new era -- an era of everlasting independence and freedon and an era for the Lao people of various nationalities to advance forward to become true masters of their country and for our fatherland to embark on the path toward civilization and progress. This is the path for advancing toward socialism and communism -- the height of mankind's aspirations.

Under the party's clearsighted leadership, over the past 6 years the revolution in our country has recorded fairly comprehensive successes. Security and national defense have been increasingly consolidated and we are now capable of smashing all the perfidious designs of reactionary elements at home and abroad. In particular, we have step by step foiled all the schemes of subversion and sabotage against our country by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in firm defense of our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On the economic and cultural front, although our country is still faced with shortages in many fields and seriously affected by the consequences of the recent war of aggression, our people have also recorded relatively good successes. In the past 6 years, agricultural output has increased from 700,000 tons to 1.15 million tons; and the total number of cattle has grown from 900,000 heads to 1.3 million heads. New progress has been made in the movement of agricultural cooperativization; the old production relations have been repelled; and fairly good progress has been achieved in reorganizing production and developing production relations. The state has assumed control over almost 200 factories and enterprises. The socialist trade network has made progress and is developing. The entire country now has 25 state-run stores, 350 marketing cooperatives and 150 social service installations.

Good development has been recorded on the front of education and public health. To date we have successfully served more than 80 percent of the illiterate people in our drive against illiteracy. In the field of public health, to date the majority of provinces and districts have hospitals; villages have dispensaries; and one-third of the hamlets have permanent medical kits.

The proletarian dictatorship has been consolidated from the central to the grassroots level; and the position and influence of the LDPR has been increasingly enhanced on the international arena. In particular, the special relatinship between the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea has been made firmer than ever before; and our comprehensive relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have developed constantly.

This situation has provided a good and appropriate opportunity for the convocation of the Third LPRP Congress. This congress will confirm the great successes recorded by our party in the past 10 years; review and draw upon experiences regarding strong points and weaknesses; set forth the political line for the transition period to socialism and the specific tasks and targets of the first 5-year plan; and revise theparty statutes to suit the growth and development of the Lao revolution in the new stage.

Meanwhile, the congress will elect a new Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, which will be comprised of outstanding comrades serving as members of the party's General Staff unit to lead our country to socialism.

Our entire party, army and people are turning their faces toward the capital and wish the congress glorious success.

ACTIVITIES OF OFFICIALS, DELEGATIONS REPORTED

BK271137 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 27 Apr (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC led by its Politburo member, Truong Chinh on April 26, visited Lao ply processing wood factory, Lao ply-wood factory, Lao brewery factory, and the Revolutionary Exhibition Hall. The Vietnamese party delegation was accompanied by Ma Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

On the same day, a delegation of the Communist Party of Soviet Union CC led by its Politburo member G. Romanov, first secretary of party committee in Leningrad in the company of Khamsouk Sai-Gnasong, member of the party CC, visited the Revolutionary Exhibition Hall, Thai Louang and Phrakeo temples in Vientiane Province.

General Secretary Heng Samrin of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, in the company of Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the party CC, on April 26 visited the Revolutionary Exhibition Hall.

Sandor Racz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Cc and head of the Hungarian party delegation also visited various production bases and historical sites in Vientiane. Sandor Racz was accompanied by Boualang Boulapha, party CC's member.

Further Report

BK281357 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Apr (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, yesterday evening attended art performances especially put on to mark the opening of the third congress. Also attended the shows were members of Politburo Bureau of the Party Central Committee Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, and Khamtai Siphandon, along with members of the party CC and provincial party delegates.

Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CCP; Heng Samrin. general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC, and other delegates invited to the 3rd party congress were also on hand.

REACTION TO MEKONG PATROL BOAT INCIDENT

LPDR Summons Ambassador

BK290413 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 29 Apr 82 p 1, 9

[Excerpt] Sunthon Khongsak, the Thai ambassador to the LPDR, disclosed to MATUPHUM that on 27 April at 1600 he was summoned by Soulivong Phasitthidet, a Lao Foreign Ministry staff director, with regard to the incident on the Mekong River. Soulivong told the Thai ambassador that the Thai side started the incident by attempting to arrest Lao citizens and the Mekong River operation unit boat provoked an exchange of gunfire. The Lao citizens escaped arrest but were injured. The Lao side did not want to lodge a protest to the Thai Government about the incident for the sake of lasting friendship between the two countries.

According to Sunthon, Soulivong told him that Laos' principle on the incident is to inform him of the incident, not to protest the incident and to consider the incident as over and done with. Soulivong wanted the provincial level officials of both countries to discuss the incident, for he did not want a dispute to arise.

Sunthon disclosed that he has already reported to the Foreign Ministry about the incident; so far he has not received any instruction on how to proceed with the matter.

Lao Charge Summoned

BK281400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 28 Apr (AFP) -- The Thai Foreign Ministry today summoned the Laotian charge d'affaires here for tal. after a shooting incident on their Mekong River border in which at least one Thai offi.r was reported killed.

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said after the meeting with the Lao charge that both sides "realized that the incident could affect relations between Thailand and Laos, which have started improving."

Diplomats said it was significant that Thailand did not lodge a formal protest and did not make any move to close the long river frontier, as it has often done following similar incidents in the past. "Thailand is apparently anxious to maintain the momentum toward better relations," one diplomat said.

Relations Said 'Good'

BK290706 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem Na Nakhon, speaking to newsmen at government house this morning, said Thai-Lao relations at the government-to-government level have remained good after the recent Lao firing on Thailand's boat from the Mekong River operation unit. He noted that Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot visited Laos not long ago to strengthen Thai-Lao relations. Soem said occasional conflicts have occurred along the border as the result of smuggling activities by the local people. He believed that local-level officials of both countries will meet to jointly resolve the problems which may arise.

Soem noted that because of the length of the Thai-Lao border, it is difficult to completely prevent smuggling activities. Asked if local officials were involved in such activities, General Soem said such officials will be severely punished if they were really involved.

COLUMNIST OPPOSED TO U.S. MILITARY BASES

BK281030 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 26 Apr 82 p 8

[Narunat Phrapanya's column: "The Military Bases Are Available"]

[Text] While reviewing MATUPHUM's daily file, I came across my own column published in the 8 April issue in which I cited Admiral Robert Long, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet now controlling [as published] the sky and sea of the Pacific Ocean, as saying that the United States should have its military bases in the territory of its allies which are near the Soviet Union.

Surely, I have voiced opposition in my column to any effort to reactivate the former U.S. bases in Thailand because we do not want to place ourselves between the two fighting elephants.

The news on the reopening of the U.S. military bases in Thailand became more credible when U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean mentioned it at the meeting of the U.S. ambassadors in the Pacific region which was held in Hawaii a few days ago. I must hereby warn that wherever U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean goes, he always brings disaster with him.

Asked about Dean's statement, Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani soothingly replied that he did not know about it, noting that Dean's statement would only reflect his own opinion.

However, the army commander stressed: "The presence of foreign military bases will cause suspicion among other countries, particularly those that are unfriendly because they might think the bases would be used against them."

The presence of U.S. military bases in Thailand during the war in Indochina was a big mistake for us. We got involved in the affairs of the others until the situation became extremely dangerous which is a cause of some of our current problems.

Anybody visiting Takhli, Nakhon Phanom, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani or Utaphao today will see large restricted compunds consisting of deserted buildings, airports and other military installations. These are the former U.S. military bases which were handed over to the Thai Government. The government, however, does not have the budget even to clear these bases of tall weeds, much less maintain them. The Thai Government cannot find any use for these bases.

We have no B-52 or F-5E aircraft to use the Utaphao airport. We have no mission that requires the use of the air bases in Udon Thani and Ubon Ratchathani.

It seems that those deserted extra large military bases are waiting for their true owners to return to use them. Otherwise, Dean would not have said: "There is no change in the agreements between Thailand and the United States. Thailand has allowed the United States to use the military bases in case of emergency such as for refuelling and joint military exercise. Regard the joint security operation, the two countries still abide by the obligations under the Thanat-Rusk treaty." It sounds like we are keeping the military bases for the U.S. troops. Let us hope that this will not happen.

PRC ACCUSED OF DISTORTING THACH EUROPE VISIT

NHAN DAN 28 Apr Comment

OW280925 Hanoi VNA in English 0859 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 28 -- Beijing was jaundiced by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent tour of France and other European countries, remarks NHAN DAN today. Beijing's mouthpieces distorted the aim of the visits and pressure was brought to bear on the host government, the paper recalls.

The paper continues: "XINHUA said that the Vietnamese foreign minister gained little out of the tour. Had this been true Beijing's propaganda apparatus would not have kicked up such a row. Radio Beijing alone devoted as many as 17 items on this event.

"Thus is nothing equivocal [as received] about the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which advocates solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union in the interests of Vietnam's independence, freedom and socialism, and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Vietnam is for friendly, normal relations with all countries, China included. The political report made to the fifth congress of the Communist Party points out: We stand for establishing and broadening normal relations in the state, economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields with all countries, irrespective of political or social system, on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

"The same report makes clear that Vietnam's diplomatic effort is to strive to secure favorable international conditions and great and many-sided international aid for the building and defense of the country thereby helping ensure the successful performance of the historic tasks laid down by this congress.

"Beijing has claimed that Vietnam's solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union was a [word indistinct] for big-nation hegemony. Now efforts to broaden normal relations with the same way Vietnam's it brands in Western and Northern Europe. [sentence as received] At the same time it keeps ignoring all Vietnam's well-meaning proposals for normal relations with China."

The paper goes on: "What Beijing really wants is to continue to isolate Vietnam so that it may weaken and annex it. For this purpose it leaves no stone unturned to discourage countries which wish to entertain normal relations with Vietnam. At the same time Beijing is colluding more and more with the imperialist chieftain to sabotage revolution in Indochina."

"Beijing will fail in its effort to isolate Vietnam," the paper stresses.

Radio Comment

BK281100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Truth Cannot Be Distorted"]

[Text] Beijing's huge propaganda machine has once again launched a vociferous campaign to slander Vietnam and distort facts concerning it. The visit to various Western countries and India by the SRV foreign minister has become a target for Beijing's slanderous campaign. Every day the Beijing mass media organs have carried slanderous allegations with spiteful expressions -- sometimes even rude language -- against these friendly visits of the Vietnamese foreign minister.

Upon the arrival of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Paris -- the first stop of his friendly visit to Europe -- and at the conclusion of his successful visit to France, Beijing not only showed its annoyance but also urged the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary political corpse to condemn France.

When the Vietnamese foreign minister visited Belgium, the GDR, Sweden and India, Beijing also cooked up reason to smear, slander and play down the results and resounding effect of his friendly visits to these countries.

Beijing's reaction to this was hateful. It is bitter for Beijing to see the correct Vietnamese foreign policy -- which truly advocates friendly relations with all countries, including China, on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and cooperation on an equal basis and of mutual interests -- reflected in the friendly visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, which has been highly welcomed and valued by many countries.

Despite efforts by Beijing to slander this visit, the truth has been in favor of talks between the Vietnamese foreign minister and leaders of the host countries he visited. Western opinion has described this visit as useful, frank and very necessary.

Although West European countries and Vietnam are far apart geographically and differ politically and although these countries have been misled by Beijing's and Washington's slanderous campaign for many years, Vietnam's foreign policy has helped them gradually to understand the correct aspiration of the Vietnamese people in the maintenance of peace and building of their country after the two wars of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists and China.

Achievements scored in the political domain and prospects for economic cooperation on the basis of mutual interests have once again proven that the policy of negotiation instead of confrontation and of mutual respect and understanding being pursued by the SRV is the developing trend that no one can obstruct.

Such a peaceful and friendly foreign policy is totally contrary to Beijing's aspiration. The fact that Beijing has made great efforts to slander, smear and try to limit the resounding effect of the recent friendly visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach comes as no surprise.

Being bitterly defeated in its aggression against Vietnam and foiled in its scheme to turn the Indochinese countries into a springboard to wage aggression against the Southeast Asian region, Beijing has relentlessly accelerated its scheme of comprehensive sabotage against Vietnam. The distortion and slanderous campaign against the Vietnamese foreign minister's visits to Western Europe and India being launched by Beijing is only one aspect of its scheme to isolate Vietnam diplomatically and economically. With this slanderous act, Beijing hopes to separate Vietnam from other countries in order to advance toward eventually isolating Vietnam.

Annoyed by the success of the Vietnamese foreign minister's friendly visit and stemming from its hostile policy against Vietnam, Beijing has once again -- through its vociferous distortion and slanderous campaign -- interfered in the international relation of other countries, or more precisely, the international relations between the SRV and other countries. This is prohibited and is regarded as bad practice in international diplomacy.

Although Beijing has relentlessly resorted to all tactics to distort and slander Vietnam, the final loser and the one whose true color has been exposed -- including the dark schemes against the SRV -- has always been Beijing itself. The truth cannot be distorted.

Angrily distoring and slandering the Vietnamese foreign ministry's friendly visits to Western Europe and India only shows that Beijing's policy of blockading and isolating Vietnam in the diplomatic and economic domains is being bankrupted and is doomed to failure similar to other hostile policies it has formerly imposed on Vietnam.

LE SOIR REPORTS THACH BRUSSELS NEWS CONFERENCE

PM261405 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Apr 82 p 7

["C.B." report: "Mr Nguyen Co Thach Has Come To Plead Vietnam's Cause"]

[Text] In Vietnam the Fifth Communist Party Congress, held at the end of March, produced new lines and especially a desire for an open approach to the West at both the economic and the political level. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is at present the interpreter of these new lines and has explained them to his Western colleagues during a journey which has already taken him to Paris and Sweden.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach has spent 2 days in Brussels, where he had a meeting on a bilateral basis with Mr Pisani, European commissioner for cooperation and development, and had talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans. The talks with Mr Pisani dealt mainly with the food aid that the EEC previously granted to Veitnam and that was suspended when the Vietnam intervened in Kampuchea. Last year, however, the EEC restored some emergency aid to Vietnam, distributed through certain humanitarian organizations.

During a press conference the Vietnamese minister said how much his country wants to cooperate with the Western countries and with the EEC, but on the basis of reciprocal interests and without any preconditions. "We have not come to beg," Mr Nguyen Co Thach asserted, explaining that his talks in Paris with Mr Cheysson and in Brussels with Mr Pisani were excellent. Nonetheless, he gave no details on their practical results or on the economic cooperation agreements which might have been reached, stressing "I am not an economist."

Questioned about the refugees who are still fleeing, Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Co Thach reiterated the official argument that this exodus is one of the consequences of 35 years of war: "It is natural," he said, "that some of our compatriots who were used to living in American comfort cannot tolerate sacrifices and remain nostalgic about the colonial period." But Mr Nguyen Co Thach also thinks that these departures are encouraged by foreign countries and particularly by the Voice of America, which goes so far as to give weather reports on the China Sea and the position of the American 7th Fleet, which is ready to pick up the refugees. While not mentioning the tragedy of the "boat people" drowning at sea, the minister even maintained that prospective refugees are given sea sick tablets, and he stressed that the countries which accept the refugees draw a distinction between those who leave Vietnam legally (and are regarded as ordinary immigrants), and those who flee illegally and automatically receive political refugee status. Mr Nguyen Co Thach denied the possibility of Vietnamese workers being sent to labor camps in the Soviet Union: "It is true that we sent 5,000 cadres to the USSR to complete their training, but they are not in Siberia and are treated in the same way as Soviet citizens. Moreover 20,000 Vietnamese are in Czechoslovakia in the same circumstances, there are 200 Vietnamese in Algeria and others in Madagascar, the Congo, Angola and so forth."

During the press conference, as in the talks with his various interlocutors, the Vietnamese foreign minister primarily stressed China's role, accusing it of maintaining tension in the region and waging "a veritable war" there. According to him, it is China alone that is trying to prevent dialogue and peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Vietnam, for its part, ardently wants reconciliation with its neighbors and, the minister said, might even envisage joining ASEAN one day.

Questioned on the Falkland Islands, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, invoking the right of peoples to self-determination, explained why his country supports Argentina's position in that affair. And he recalled that, depsite the conflict between Vietnam and China, he thinks that Taiwan by right belongs to China.

PARTY SECRETARIAT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HOLIDAYS

BK241335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Secretariat on 22 April issued a communique on celebration of the three major holidays: 30 April, 1 May and 19 May. The communique says: This year our people commemorate the Victory Day 30 April, International Labor Day 1 May and President Ho Chi Minh's birthday 19 May after the splendid success of the Fifth VCP Congress. Our entire party, people and armed forces are striving to implement the congress resolutions.

Marking these commemorative days, we must continue to disseminate the party congress resolutions comprehensively; mobilize our workers and people to uphold the tradition of heroism, patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism; develop the right to collective mastery for the cause of national construction and defense; accelerate the emulation movement in production, practising thrift and fulfilling the 1982 state plan.

Various party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations must coordinate closely to strive to overcome numerous difficulties. They must concentrate efforts on increasing agricultural and consumer goods production and improving the people's material and spiritual lives. Each sector, locality and grassroot unit must make its utmost efforts to fulfill the set plan norms and formulate action programs for the years ahead.

Following are forms of activities for these commemorative days:

1. Continue to disseminate the party congress resolutions and President Ho Chi Minh's cause and revolutionary ethics.

2. Various press and information, radio and television organs which have designed their programs for the 30 April-19 May period must propagate various lively, good models of sectors and localities in order to encourage the revolutionary movement of the masses.

3. Organize cultural and artistic activities at grassroots units, especially educational and healthy activities for the local people.

4. Party chapters will devote their regular meetings in May to discussion of improving revolutionary ethics and learning from great President Ho Chi Minh's examples: A communist man must work selflessly for his country and people. He must not encroach upon state property; lives a healthy and simple life and is exemplary in production and combat. Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapters will organize activities on the theme "Live, Struggle, Work and Study According to Great President Ho Chi Minh's Examples." They must carry out concrete tasks in production and combat.

Various party echelons, localities, sectors and mass organizations must actively guide and organize these activities but aovid organizing any wasteful or ostentatious program.

Holiday Slogans Announced

OW251259 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Following are the slogans for the celebration of the three grand days of 30 April, 1 May and 19 May [respectively Victory Day, International Labor Day and Ho Chi Minh's Birthday]:

1. The spirit of the international labor day lasts forever!

2. Live, fight, work and study in accordance with the example set by great Uncle Ho!

3. All the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness!

4. Let each locality, unit and individual translate the resolutions of the fifth party congress into revolutionary acts!

5. Exploit all potentials in the best way: solve by one way or another the problems of food and clothing for the people!

COMMUNIST LABOR DAY HELD AT PHA LAI POWERPLANT

BK241048 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] More than 1,000 Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts at the Soviet-financed Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant under construction in Quang Ninh Province, northeast of Hanoi, have organized a communist labor day marking Lenin's 112th birthday. On this day Vietnamese and Soviet personnel working at Generator No 1 increaded productivity by from 10 to 15 percent.

In Ho Chi Minh City celebration included a talk on Lenin's life and revolutionary activities, a photo exhibition on the Soviet Union and mass meetings at various places.

VO NGUYEN GIAP MEETS USSR RESEARCHERS 26 APR

OW281512 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 28 -- A delegation of the Council of Productive Forces Research under the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee made a tour of Vietnam from April 13-27 to help work out a general plan for the deployment of the workforce. The delegation, led by S.P. Tokarev, vice-president of the council, compared notes with Central Institute of Economic Zoning, the State Commission for Planning, and institutions in charge of agriculture, foresty, transport and communications and geology.

On Monday it was received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap.

SRV, USSR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS MEET IN TASHKENT

OW281857 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 28 -- Vietnamese and Soviet social scientists recently held a teach-in on nationalities and national relations in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Present on the Vietnamese side were Professor Nguyen Khanh Toan, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences; Do Anh Chan, vice chairman of the Government Committee for Nationalities; and others.

On the Soviet side were Yu. V. Bromley, chairman of the Scientific Council for Nationalities and director of the Nationalties Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; M.T. Stursunov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; and others.

The Vietnamese and Soviet scientists dealt with many questions concerning nationalities and national relations in the two countries.

STATE SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION MEETS

OW251339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The State Science and Technology Commission recently held a conference in Quang Nam-Danang to review the scientific and technical activities of various localities in 1981, especially since the issuing of Political Bureau Resolution 37 on the policy regarding science and technology; and to exchange experiences in boosting these activities; and to popularize a number of new party and state regulations and instructions on the management of scientific and technical activities with a view to manifesting the scientific and technical cadres' determination to statisfactorily implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference. The participants listened to the reports and speeches by delegates from various provinces, cities and special zones which asserted that new progress in the scientific and technical work had been achieved since the fourth party congress, especially since the issuing of Political Bureau Resolution 37. However, scientific and technical activities in the localities have not yet demonstrated their organic role in the economic and social plan. Owing to the prevalence of the system of subsidy management and to tardy information, there still exists a loose coordination between the set programs for applying scientific accomplishments and the programs of various localities and areas.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, to develop the past results and to fulfill their tasks in the future, the localities must thoroughly understand the strategic tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION WORK REVIEWED

BK260957 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of Communications and Transportation recently held a conference to review communications and transportation activities in 1981 and discuss the orientations and tasks for the 5 years 1981-85 and for 1982.

Assessing the status of communications and transportation in 1981, the conference unanimously reached the following conclusion: The communications and transportation sector carried out its tasks as specified under the 1981 State Plan under extremely difficult conditions, including a severe shortage of fuel and spare parts. Apart from encountering these objective difficulties, the sector still displayed many weaknesses and shortcomings, especially in organization, guidance and management. Therefore, in 1981 the communications and transportation sector did not meet the demands of the national economy and still remained, as observed by the party and state, a weak link.

On the orientations and tasks for 1982, the conference stressed the need to concentrate efforts on carrying out the following measures satisfactorily:

All branches, localities and transportation enterprises must rearrange transportation means to satisfactorily meet demands along the line of concentrating on moving imported goods and goods for export and ensuring north-south transportation. Priority must be given to the transportation of coal and grain, to meeting the demands for transportation in agriculture and so on.

Efforts must be concentrated on guiding the loading and unloading of goods at both ends of transportation channels and attention given to satisfactorily meeting the economic-technical norms for transportation.

It is necessary to bring into full play the operational capacity of the existing facilities and the potentials of existing materials and spare parts in carrying out repair work in order to increase transportation capacity constantly.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES DEPARTING BURMESE ENVOY

OW251704 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 25 -- Burmese Ambassador U Aung Myint today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before returning home to assume a new post. The Vietnamese premier had a cordial conversation with Ambassador U Aung Myint.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 084 30 April 1982

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MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

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NODONG SINMUN BLASTS BUSH VISIT TO S. KOREA

SK300025 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 29 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April commentary: "What Does Bush's South Korean Visit Mean?"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush recently visited South Korea. According to reports, he inspected the headquarters of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Field Army and outposts on the frontline as soon as he sneaked into South Korea. He held secret talks with traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other puppet leaders and made a speech at the puppet National Assembly. He left after creating a public commotion.

Bush tried to describe his visit as a symbol of friendship between South Korea and the United States, raving about friends, friendship and so forth everywhere he visited. He was intent on pretending that his goal is to maintain peace in Northeast Asia. However, Bush's words and deeds in South Korea show that his South Korean trip is not for friends or for peace but a dangerous trip by the aggressor.

Appearing at the puppet National Assembly, Bush openly raved that the U.S. troops in South Korea will not be withdrawn. To justify his remarks, he raved about someone's aggression. It is ridiculous for a burglar who sneaked into another's country, crossing the ocean, to discuss aggression by someone. The aggressor is none other than the United States. Because of the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops, the Korean people's sovereignty has been infringed on for 37 years, and they are suffering the pain of division.

The fact that peace is being threatened on the Korean Peninsula today and an acute situation in which a war can break out any moment is being created is because the U.S. troops are occupying South Korea and continuously waging aggressive war maneuvers. The fact that the South Korean people are deprived of basic human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan clique's repression at gunpoint is because the U.S. imperialists are supporting the puppets by the use of force.

The South Korean people are raising the banner of anti-U.S. struggle, denying the need for U.S. troops to be stationed in South Korea. This is a natural consequence of the South Korean people's past experiences. Nevertheless, Bush said that U.S. troops will stay in South Korea and will even be reinforced, while raving about the fictitious military superiority of someone, and that military support for the puppets will be intensified. This is a challenge to the unanimous demand of the South Korean people. Whose friends are those who are enforcing slavery on the people while continuously implementing a policy of occupation, running counter to the will of the absolute majority of the South Korean people?

Bush's true color was disclosed when he made an absurd remark urging us to respond to the traitor Chon Tu-hwans' so-called proposal to the North, describing it as innovative. It has already been exposed to the world that the 22 January proposal put forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a deceitful way to conceal splittist maneuvers and is not worth considering in seeking the reunification of Korea.

What is significant is that Bush used a trick to enhance the prestige of his filthy stooge. As the world acknowledges, division is prolonged in Korea not because of a lack of proposals, such as the one made by Chon Tu-hwan, but because of the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and the U.S. policy of aggression.

It is a shameless and deceitful political drama for Bush to rave about dialogue with the very same tongue used to reveal an attempt at the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops. He refused to respond to our proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement through negotiations between persons concerned who had concluded the Korean armistice agreement in order to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula and create conditions conducive to reunification. Thus, it is revealed that the peace talked about by him is a falsehood and a mere signboard to conceal aggression.

Bush dedicated much time to inspiring traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge in his colonial land, In particular, he highly praised the so-called policy for stability adopted by the puppet traitor and said he hopes this policy will continue. He even raved that the puppet traitor should make the people welcome the United States, despite the fact that he had to face the people's anti-U.S. demonstrations once he sneaked into South Korea.

The policy of stability adopted by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, which Bush praised, is a policy for oppressing the people. Bush's encouragement of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to make the people welcome the United States is none other than a scheme directing the suppression of the South Korean people who rose in an anti-U.S. struggle at gunpoint. What we should not overlook from Bush's South Korean tour is that Bush raved that Korea-U.S. relations in the past 100 years are close relations of friendship. He also discussed the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States and said that South Korea-U.S. relations today are relations of friends and partners.

This is a shameless fabrication of history and a denial of the realities. The history of the last 100 years since the U.S. imperialist aggressors started to sneak into Korea is a history of aggression and plunder, stained with blood, and relations between South Korea and the United States today are master-servant relations between the colonial rulers and the puppets. The remarks on friendship, partners and so forth raved about by Bush are a trick to conceal their nature as aggressors and to enhance the prestige of the puppets.

Bush's recent junket to South Korea is an aggressive junket to instigate the Chon Tu-hwan military facist clique, facing a crisis due to the intensifying anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle, and maintain the colonial rule in South Korea. It was a criminal junket aimed at threatening and deceiving the South Korean people and smashing the anti-U.S., antidictatorship sentiment, which is rising among them.

Bush's visit to South Korea exposed the sordid nature of the U.S. imperialists as aggressors and the nation-selling, traitorous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique -- their dirty stooge. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has been advocating S. Korean-U.S. friendship, boisterously held a nauseating welcome for its master. The South Korean people received Bush's junket to South Korea coldly. The Chon Tu-hwan clique behaved in a shameful manner by mobilizing the rabble and having them issue a statement supporting the master's junket of aggression.

In talks with Bush, the Chon Tu-hwan clique begged him, during the entire period of his stay, for perpetual occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, increases in military aid and improvement of loan terms. Such acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are unpardonable and treacherous. Only sordid traitors, who live dirty lives under the aegis of the masters, could commit such acts.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to realize their policy of occupying South Korea forever while instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique and soothing the people's anti-U.S. sentiment of struggle. This is an anachronistic illusion. Owing to crimes they have committed since they sneaked into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are being justly rejected by the South Korean people.

The South Korean people, youths and students have waged a series of bold anti-U.S. struggles in recent days. They vigorously launched anti-U.S. demonstrations during Bush's stay in South Korea. This is a vivid and concrete expression of the people's sentiments. Seized with a fear of the people's anti-U.S. sentiments, Bush could not stay at the so-called guest house which the puppets had reserved for his lodging, but had to pass his nights at the U.S. Embassy, which was tightly guarded by the U.S. forces.

The aggressors are in a difficult situation, and they will be in an even more difficult situation in the future. The U.S. imperialists should abandon their anachronistic policy of occupying South Korea and return to their hangout without delay, taking along their aggressive armed forces.

If the U.S. imperialists continuously instigate the fascist elements to military terrorist rule and a splittist policy while adhering to an occupation policy in South Korea and egging on the fascist elements, they -- as aggressors and splittists -- will not escape stern denunciation by our people and the world's people.

VRPR HAILS ANTI-U.S., ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE

SK291216 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As has been already reported, on the evening of 26 April, 2,000 youths and students held a gathering at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul to condemn the authorities' suppression and persecution of Priest Choe Ki-sik, who protected those people involved in the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan. After this gathering, several hundred of the youths and students there staged a street demonstration, shouting the slogan "Down with fascism" and anti-U.S. slogans. This anti-U.S. demonstrtion was staged when U.S. Vice President Bush visited the cathedral. Following this demonstration, on the evening of 27 April, too, over 300 youths and students staged a strong antigovernment demonstration, demanding the release of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners. The demonstrators marched toward Kwanghwamun Street, shouting antigovernment slogans. They confronted several hundreds of riot police and stubbornly fought them.

Meanwhile, the same day the Korean Christians Consultative Council issued a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring for arresting Priest Choe Ki-sik and other churchmen connecting them with the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan. The statement denounced the domestic mass media for their distorted coverage of events. It also supported the Korean Christian Action Organization's [KCAO] statement calling for the recall of the U.S. ambassador and the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea who had made absurd remarks insulting the South Korean people. That day the families of prisoners of conscience disseminated a statement calling for the unconditional and immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners.

Such an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged by the patriotic youths and students, the conscientious religionists and the families of detainees is a sacred and patriotic struggle reflecting the unanimous aspiration and will of our people calling for national sovereignty, democracy and national reunification. This can be found in their slogans and assertions alone. They supported the act of Priest Choe Ki-sik of the Wonju Catholic Parish who protected those people involve the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, condemned the fascist a oc es of the authorities to suppress religion and supported the KCAO statement demanding the recall of the U.S. ambassador and the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea who had insulted the South Korean people.

As is known to everyone, the act of arson by the patriotic youths and students at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was an expression of our people's anti-U.S. sentiment and was a sacred patriotic act reflecting public opinion. Therefore, protecting these patriots is a natural duty of the citizens and religionists. Their acts should deserve praise and cannot be the target of suppression. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring illegally arrested Priest Choe Ki-sik and other religionists and is persecuting them. For the patriotic youths and students to turn out in a struggle against these fascist atrocities of the authorities, and for the conscientious religionists to condemn the Chon Ru-hwan ring through a rally and statement is only just.

Their demand for the recall of the U.S. ambassador and the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea who insulted the South Korean people reflects the aspirations of our people to regain our national sovereignty and to achieve democratization of the socieyt. This, too, is only just.

The recent struggle of the youths and students, religionists and families of detainees for the unconditional and immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners is also only just. Kim Tae-chung is a conscientious, democratic personage who struggled for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country. Though it commuted Kim Tae-chung's sentence from life imprisonment to 20 years imprisonment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is plotting to kill him in a bid to bury the Kim Tae-chung incident -- a focus of public opinion at home and abroad -- in history forever. The struggle for the release of Kim Tae-chung is part of the sacred struggle for democracy and reunification. This is why the patriotic youths, students and religionists recently waged a sacred antigovernment struggle and demonstrations, demanding the unconditional and immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners.

They also strongly appealed to the domestic mass media not to cover events unfairly and condemned the fascist authorities for their trying to utilize the mass media as government organs. This is also just. In fact, the South Korean press has today been reduced to one which is government-patronized and reports events only to meet the tastes of the fascist authorities. Far from representing the just voices and patriotic aspiration of the people, the South Korean press has today been reduced to one which reports events unfairly and distortedly and which embellishs the criminal dictatorial system; it is a hand maiden for the authorities. The condemnation by the patriotic youths, students, religionists and families of detainees of the press this time was only just and cannot be regarded as a criminal act.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed the patriotic youths, students, religionists and families of detainees by mobilizing armed police and arrested many people. Thus, it perpetrated fascist atrocities against them. This is an intolerable criminal act running counter to the aspirations of the people and the trend of the times.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to obliterate the increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle. But this is only a foolish act. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at the trend of the times, immediately stop its indiscreet fascist suppression, unconditionally and immediately release illegally arrested youths, students, all political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and prisoners of conscience and step down from power without delay.

CHON REGIME BLAMED FOR UIRYONG SHOOTING INCIDENT

SK292248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1255 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Unattributed talk: "Act of Butchery Revealing the True Nature of the Beast"]

[Text] According to a news report, frantically running amok late in the night to hunt men and randomly firing carbines and throwing handgrenades, police hooligan U Pom-kon of the Kungyu substation, the Uiryong police station, South Kyongsang Province on 26 April committed a brutal act of killing and wounding 108 innocent people. Shortly before this, a puppet police rascal committed a barbarous act of killing a young man, Yim Nam-su, with a pistol at a store on Wonhyo Street in Yongsan District, Seoul.

All fellow countrymen are now grinding their teeth with indignation against the puppet police rascals' barbarous holocaust in South Korea. From the beginning, the South Korean puppet police has been a group of devilish murderers who have engaged in man-hunting. Shortly after usurping power, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan converted the puppet police into a group of atrocious, bestial, frantic and fascist killers in order to maintain the military fascist rule and fulfill his dirty, wild desire for long-term power. Not satisfied, the rascal greatly increased the manpower and equipment of the puppet police. Still not satisfied, he formed a special police assault force with rascals specialized in fascist tyranny and in barbarous massacre. The rascal then made a mockery of the people, defining the puppet police as a cane for the people in protecting social security and order.

This is a brazen act. This is a petty trick to conceal his felonious nature as the most brutal human butcher and the ringleader of devilish murderers.

How many South Korean patriotic people and students has traitor Chon Tu-hwan cruelly slaughtered in 2 hears since he usurped power with bayonets, patronized by the U.S. imperialists? In only 10 days in Kwangju alone, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a human butcher and the boss of devilish murderers, brutally killed several thousand patriotic students and people and wounded more than 14,000 people, committing intolerable, barbarous acts.

The barbarous act of killing and wounding 108 people at one time by the police hooligan called U Pom-kon of the Kungyu substation of the Uiryong police station in South Kyongsang Province is the execution of the method of slaughter he learned from traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Unanimously calling traitor Chon Tu-hwan the ringleader of the barbarous slaughter committed by the police hooligan of the Kungyu substation of the Uiryong police station, the South Korean people are firmly determined to deal a hard blow at the rascal a thousand times without fail.

Perplexed by this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, pretending to remedy the situation, has had small fry make a fuss in forming a committee to remedy the situation in the wake of the shooting incident and a team for an on-the-spot investigation of the incident. He has played out a foolish game of arresting and dismissing a few small fry. On the other hand, the puppet traitor has had the hooligans of the Democratic Justice Party -- the rascal's private party of hooligans -- repeatedly issue statements trumpeting condolences and regrets. This is a petty trick to placate the South Korean people's surging rage and resistance and conceal his bestial nature as a human butcher and the ringleader of killers.

The crimes are too big for rascal Chon Tu-hwan to cover up with tricks. The South Korean people will never forget the act of human butchery committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and will surely take revenge for their deep-rooted rancor by dealing severe blows at the rascals a thousand times.

POLISH PAPERS, TV MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK29116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA) -- The Polish papers DZIENNIK LUDOWY, CHLOPSKA DROGA, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, RZECZPOSPOLIKA and KURIER POLSKI recently published articles celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports. Papers printed portraits or photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The paper CHLOPSKA DROGA printed a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song discussing work with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The paper said in an article: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved great successes in all fields -- industry, agriculture and education and culture, etc. All the successes are closely linked with the leading role of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The policy of the DPRK is based on the chuche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said as follows: "To establish chuche means holding fast to the principle of solving for oneself all problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions of one's country, and mainly by one's own efforts." Together with the article, the paper printed a photograph of the old home of the great leader President Kim Il-song in historic Mangyongdae.

The paper DZIENNIK LUDOWY said in an article headlined "Brief History of the Fighter" that Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, is the leader of people and a symbol of national resurrection. It went on:

Today Korea has become one of the most developed industrial states in Asia. She has reached a very high level in percapita annual natinal income and the average life span of the people.

All the successes registered in socialist construction are thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and to the embodiment of the chuche idea founded by him. Along the revolutionary line of chuche put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song the DPRK has become self-reliant in all spheres and turned into a country independent in politics and self-reliant in economy and national defense.

An article of the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a great man among the leaders of the world, communist, military strategist and political activist. The paper sincerely wished the great leader good health and a long life for the complete victory of the cause of socialism and for peace and progress.

Other Polish papers ZYCIE WARXZAWY, SZTANDAR MLODYOH and GROMADA ROLNIK POLSKI also published articles recently.

Polish TV broadcasting on April 15 screened a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song several times and his native home in Mangyongdae and the Pyongyang metro and magnificent features of Pyongyang under the title "Korea -- A Land of Morning Calm." It also screened a picture of the great leader talking with Polish children during his visit to Poland in July, 1956, and gave accounts of functions held in Poland on the occasion of his 70th birthday. It introduced the brief history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM CHONG-IL GUARDS, SIMPLIFIES PAPERS FOR FATHER

SK291328 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Feature program: "Ray of Guidance" -- dialogue between station commentator Madame Yun and announcer Miss Yun]

[Excerpts] [Miss Yun]: Hello, how are you? [Madame Yun] Hello, how are you? [Miss Yun]: The sagacious dear comrade leader, who is endlessly loyal to the great leader, can be said to be intent on caring for the health and long life of the great leader, giving priority, in his activities, to the respected and beloved leader's well-being.

[Madame Yun]: That is correct.

[Miss Yun]: As you know, the entire nation hopes for the good health and long life of the great leader, does it not? I think, without the great leader, we can hardly conceive of unlimited national prosperity or the glowing future of our fatherland, nor can we think of freedom or happiness. I think for this very reason, the entire people always wish good health and long life for the respected and beloved leader.

[Madame Yun]: Right.

[Miss Yun]: This unanimous aspiration of the nation is being brightly realized by the dear comrade leader -- the nation's star of guidance. He is said to be sacrificing everything to preserve the good health, long life and well-being of his father, the leader. The dear comrade leader's warm loyalty to the great leader, in regard to his caring for the good health, long life and well-being of the great leader, is said to have been extraordinary from boyhood.

[Madame Yun]: Right

[Miss Yun]: The dear comrade leader is said to have been loyal to the great leader from his boyhood. I recently obtained a copy of a book which contains stories about him.

This is one of the stories. Young dear comrade leader, when the great leader was sleeping, used to drive birds and insects away from the garden lest their singing and buzzing waken the great leader. He wrote a letter to the respected and beloved leader at the commander in chief's headquarters at the height of the 25 June war. Shall I quote part of it?

[Madame Yun]: Yes, please.

[Miss Yun]: "Father, you are not simply an individual, but a leader of the entire Korean people. Therefore, your health, (?well-being) and your caring for yourself is for the happiness of the entire Korean people as well as for us." This letter written by the dear comrade leader, in which he wrote that his father is not simply an individual but a great leader burdened with the fate of our revolution and that his health makes the entire Korean people happy, shows what a noble degree the dear comrade leader's loyalty in caring for the great leader's health reached. Not for a moment in his busy day-to-day work for the party and state has he ever forgotten to care for the well-being of the respected and beloved leader.

[Madame Yun]: Right.

[Miss Yun]: This being the nature of the dear comrade leader, it is said that whenever he organizes meetings of functions he gives priority to the well-being of the fatherly leader and makes everything serve this end.

[Madame Yun]: Right.

[Miss Yun] According to a comrade who has been to the North, the dear comrade leader, who always thinks of the great leader's well-being, ordered that all documents to be delivered to the great leader be simplified as much as possible so as not to tire the leader, that the size of type on those documents be enlarged and that voluminous documents be recorded on tapes and submitted along with the documents to the leader so as to prevent him from tiring easily.

[Madame Yun]: Right. This shows that he does not spare anything to ensure the well-being of the great leader.

[Miss Yun]: Correct.

[Madame Yun]: In particular, it is said that he willingly makes himself a member of the honor guard unit [kunwidae] for the physical security of the great leader. A friend of mine who travelled abroad told me that dear comrade leader voluntarily made himself a member of entourage of the great leader to assist the great leader when he was visiting a foreign country a long time ago. Arriving there, the dear comrade leader saw to such matters as hotel rooms, the positioning of guards and others, correcting some errors. In addition, he volunteered to stand nightwatch without relief almost every night, walking around the garden, from time to time looking through the curtains into the room where the great leader slept. Indeed, these are stories which we cannot hear without emotion.

[Miss Yun]: These are not the only examples of the dear comrade leader's warm loyalty in regard to caring for the well-being of the great leader. It was in 1975 when the great leader was on his way home after concluding his visits to African and European countries. The plane the great leader was aboard happened to fly into the skies over NATO members. It was only after the dear comrade leader was assured that the plane with the great leader on board had safely passed through the skies of those nations that he was relieved from his night-long sleeplessness.

I have another story. This is related by a fisherman who landed in the North as a result of a storm. This happened when preparations for celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic were concluded. At dawn, around 0300 hours, of the day to celebrate the anniversary upholding the fatherly leader, the dear comrade came out to the reviewing stand on the square.

He wanted to conduct himself a preliminary check of the route which the great leader would later take in coming to the square.

Indeed, the dear leader's loyalty to the great leader, his care for the well-being of the great leader, has no bounds. Dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il cares for the well-being, good health and long life of the great leader day in and day out, deriving pleasure and happiness in ensuring the well-being of the great leader. He is a great example for all the revolutionaries of our era, I think.

[Madame Yun]: Is he not? The more we hear about the dear comrade leader's warm loyalty to the great leader in his devotion to ensure the well-being of the great leader, the stronger grows our resolution to heighten our loyalty to the great leader by emulating the dear comrade leader's noble example and to hasten national reunification and revolution so as to make the leadership of our leader fully blossom in this land.

[Miss Yun]: True. Thank you for today's talk.

YI CHONG-OK'S ACTIVITIES IN IRAN REPORTED

SK200032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to Iran, met Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of Parliament of Iran, on April 26, according to a report.

Present on the occasion were Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador to Iran Cha Pyong-ok. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On April 27, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, and his party visited a cemetery of martyrs on the outskirts of Tehran and laid a wreath there. They were accompanied by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdollah Jasemi.

XINHUA DELEGATION TOURS PYONGYANG, OTHER SITES

SK291102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY headed by its Vice-Director General Deng Gang toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

The delegation visited the Pyongyang maternity hospital. The guests went round medical facilities and service facilities of the modernly built maternity hospital.

They were also shown round the large long-distant belt conveyor in Unryul County. Hearing that our people built the conveyor in a short period under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, they saw with keen interest the conveyor extending far away.

They also visited Kwail County, the Sinchon museum, Panmunjom and other places and had a brief rest in Mt. Kumgang, a scenic spot.

BRIEFS

WHO DELEGATION DEPARTS -- Pyongyang, April 29 -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health, left here on April 28 by plane to attend the 35th general meeting of the World Health Organization. It was seen off at the airport by Choe Won-sok, vice-minister of public health, and personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 28 Apr 82 SK]

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE INDICTS PUSAN ARSON SUSPECTS

SK291252 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Out of 22 suspects involved in the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the Pusan District Prosecutor's Office has today officially indicted 15 with physical detention and one without physical detention, and suspended indictments for the remaining six. Reporter So Hun reports the details:

[Begin reporter So's report]: The Pusan District Prosecutor's Office has indicted 15 suspects, including Mun Pu-sik, Kim Hyon-chang and Priest Choe Ki-sik, for violations of the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration. The prosecutor's office has indicted without physical detention Yi Chang-pok, clerk of the Korean Christians Action Organization, for violating the national security law and for assisting in the offenders' escape and suspended indictments for the remaining six persons, including Yi Song-u, senior of the Pharmacy College of Pusan University, who hid those who disseminated antigovernment leaflets.

According to the written indictment of the prosecutor's office, 10 of the suspects -- Kim Hyong-chang, Mun Pu-sik, Yu Song-yol, Pak Won-sik, Kim Un-suk, Choe Chi-won, Yi Mi-yuk, Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-ik and Pak Chong-mi -- are charged with violations of the national law, with acts of arson, with acts of homicide and injury and with violation of the law on assembly and demonstration. Priest Choe Ki-sik is charged with concealment of offenders and violation of the national security law. Three of the suspects -- Mun Kil-han, Kim Yong-ae and Ho Chin-su -- are charged with the violations of the national security law and the martial law decrees and the concealment of offenders.

Kim Hwa-sok is charged with violations of the martial law decrees and the law on assembly and demonstration and interference in the execution of official duties. Yi Chang-pok, who has been indicted without physical detention, is charged with violating the national security law and aiding in the escape of offenders.

YONHAP Report

SK291442 Seoul YONHAP in English 1020 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, April 29 (YONHAP) -- The Pusan District prosecution authorities Thursday indicted 15 people for their alleged involvement in the March 18 arson at Pusan's American Cultural Center (ACC), prosecution officials said. All 15 suspects were placed under formal arrest.

They include key suspect Mun Pu-sik, 23, Kim Hyon-chang, 32, and Rev. Choe Ki-sik, 40. Choe, a Catholic priest, is suspected of harboring the two men other suspects at his Wonju church; however, the authorities have decided to charge Choe with violations of the national security law, which carries a death sentence. The authorities said Choe sheltered Kim and gave him 500,000 won (about 714 U.S. dollars) so that he could [word indistinct]. The police also said Choe concealed Kim from legal authorities when they visited his church on April 2.

The authorities said Mun orchestrated the arson and conducted indoctrination courses for college students in Pusan from March 1981 to February 1982. The courses were intended to encourage conditions for a revolution and a socialist system in Korea, they said.

They said Kim, who was also implicated in the civil disturbances in the southwestern city of Kwangju in May 1982, conducted a series of 20 indoctrination classes for college students from January to August 1981 in Wonju. Kim also allegedly instructed Mun and others to insert the phrase "preparations completed for northward invasion (by South Korea) ready" in leaflets distributed at the time of the arson. The ACC blaze claimed the life of one Korean college student visiting the center's library and injured two others.

GOVERNMENT TO PAROLE OVER 1,000 PRISONERS 1 MAY

SK300258 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will parole 1,019 prison inmates Saturday on the occasion of the 2,526th anniversary of Buddha's birth, the Justice Ministry announced Friday.

Juveniles account for 128 of the parolees, and the remaining 891 are adult convicts. Those to be released are primarily prisoners serving "mid to long" sentences, including two "lifers," who the government considers rehiabilitated, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

JAPAN PRESENTS COUNTERPROPOSAL ON LOAN REQUEST

SK291255 Seoul YONHAP in English 1247 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government Thursday presented a counterproposal to Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in loans through its Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, it was learned at the Foreign Ministry. Details of the counterproposal were not available.

Earlier, Japanese newspapers reported that the size of the loans Japan intends to offer would be about 4 billion dollars, including 1.3 billion to 1.5 billion dollars in soft term ODA (Official Development Aid) loans. The Korean Government has been demanding six billion dollars in ODA loans.

The Japanese official met with Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong for two hours and delivered a personal letter from Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. The contents of the letter were not disclosed, but diplomatic observers said Sakurauchi probably expressed his desire for an early conclusion to the loan issue.

KOREA HERALD PRAISES 'TIMELY' CABINET SHAKEUP

SK300158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Responsibility of Officials"]

[Text] The partial Cabinet shakeup which closely followed Tuesday's shooting orgy committed by a drunken patrolman in a southern province is both timely and essential. It is essential because the incident in which casualties reached nearly 100, including 56 deaths, underlined the lucid need for drastic measures to keep civil servants in general and the police force in particular duly accountable for what they do or what they fail to do.

As President Chon Tu-hwan aptly observed when informed of the tragedy of rare enormity, the unbridled ransacking by the murderous policeman for as long as eight hours reflects the continual negligence of duties on the part of government employees. It is incredible, indeed, that the killer went unchecked for so many hours before he killed himself at the end of the shooting, which has no comparable precedent not only in this country, but most likely, all over the world.

The chief executive's holding the administration accountable for the bloodbath must be heeded to the hilt, if the nation is going to prevent any more incidents like the recent cave-in at a subway construction site in Seoul and the stealing of a suspect's passbook by a police investigator, as well as the mass killing in question. The cause of these incidents is not of an isolated, momentary origin; it has thrived on laxity and lack of integrity among a good number of public servants.

The foremost challenge facing the new ministers, especially Home Minister No Tae-u taking charge of the National Police, and for that matter the government as a whole, is to eliminate the root causes of these horrendous activities. In order to meet this challenge, prompt and stern punishment should not be spared when and where they are needed.

In this regard, the ongoing investigation into dereliction of duty in the relevant agencies of law enforcement and related administrations in the victimized village must be carried out thoroughly.

This investigation and consequent action should set a model not only for police and a few other relevant agencies but also for all public institutions to emulate in improving their discipline and sense of responsibility. Three police officers are reportedly under arrest in connection with the massacre and more seem to be in for discipline. Such action will be indispensable to change the general atmosphere so that no "administration on paper" will find any room to roost.

Apart from this basic need for change, the case of the frenzied patrolman teaches us a dire lesson. The present system for selecting National Police should be reviewed to insure that the mental aptitude or fitness of an applicant is sufficiently tested. This point merits deep thought in light of a number of past incidents. In effect, stricter examination of such fitness is equally vital for many other jobs, and in particular, driving.

The list of requirements for good police must be long, indeed. But the need for better in-service training and education is apparent to keep police and, for that matter, other comparable officials, soundly motivated and loyal to their duties. The change of the Cabinet ministers shall be the beginning of a new endeavor to put the administrative house, especially its security branch, in proper shape so that it can measure up to public expectations.

CHON URGES COMPANIES TO INCREASE EXPORTS

SK300207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan stressed the need yesterday for increased exports even in small quantities of various products at reasonable prices, thereby winning in the competition with industrially advanced states in overseas markets. He pointed out that some enterprises intended to ignore exports of such items which he said should be corrected to expand the base of the export industries.

"They must make efforts with sincerity to export even small amounts of locally manufactured goods as well as small-sized items," he said.

Presiding over this year's first trade promotion conference at the Capitol building, the chief executive referred to the cooperation between big business companies and small and medium enterprises. He said that there were still irregularities in their relations, pointing out that some big enterprises delayed payment of money for goods delivered by small and medium firms. "If this kind of abnormality continues in coming days, there will be no option but to consider taking due steps against the big companies," he said.

Emphasizing the necessity of producing as many lucrative parts as possible for increased exports, the president said that big business firms should support positively the development of small and medium industries by providing them with funds, technical know-how and information.

Calling for the solution of basic issues in achieving export targets successfully, he said, "we must avoid taking easy methods when the country's exports activities are in dull condition." "Instead, we should settle basic problems through the improvement of quality, technical renovation, and curtailment of costs thus strengthening international competitiveness," he went on.

President Chon also demanded energy saving, improvement of dietary life and increased savings. After the meeting, he looked at various sporting goods on display. He also had luncheon with Cabinet members concerned and the representatives of business companies.

NAMSRAY SPEAKS AT MEETING MARKING LENIN BIRTHDAY

OW300242 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A gala-meeting of representatives of party, state, public organizations and working people of the capital dedicated to the 112th birthday of V.I. Lenin was held here today. The leaders of the party and government of the country were present at the meeting. T. Namsray, head of the MPRP CC department made a report at the meeting.

In the antagonism of the two social systems, in the struggle of ideas waged in the contemporary world, the advantage of the socialist countries and the triumph of Lenin's teaching are manifested to an ever greater extent, the speaker said. Lenin founding a proletarian party of a new type, guided the greatest social revolution, created the world's first state of workers and peasants. He discovered the regularities of transmission from capitalism to socialism and of building up of a new society. The teaching of Lenin, the speaker pointed out, showed the working class and all oppressed peoples the only correct road to the national and social liberation.

Grandiose successes of communist construction in the Soviet Union, the development of the world socialist system, the upsurge of the international communist and workers' movement, victories of the national liberation movements prove correctness and great vitality of the Lenin's teaching, he said. The world without wars, Lenin pointed out, is the ideal of socialism. Consistently guided by this Leninist principle the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries together with peaceloving forces of the planet decisively struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension, removal of war threats and disarmament.

In the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation due to reactionary forces of imperialism of paramount importance for the destinies of mankind is the active implementation of the Leninist peaceful policy, upheld by socialist community countries. The Soviet Union, a stanard-bearer of peace going in the vanguard of social progress, by its economic defence might and political prestige exerts great influence on the stabilisation of the international situation. The Soviet peace program for the 80's, advanced by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, is the common platform of struggle for peace and universal security, for averting the nuclear war threat. It is a confirmation of the consistency and continuity of the peaceful external policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state which take origin from the Lenin's decree on peace, the first foreign policy document of the young Soviet republic.

The 18th Congress of the MPRP paying special attention to the problem of maintaining peace and security in Asia by concerted efforts of Asian states put forward a proposal to work out and conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific. This proposal evokes wide response on the part of state figures and peoples of our continent. The MPR persistently follows the course of turning Asia into a continent of peace and security.

The MPR together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries will further unflinchingly conduct the Leninist policy of peace, detente and international cooperation, the speaker said in conclusion.

DEFENSE MINISTER ABHIA VISITS GSFG TANK UNIT

PM281605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 3

["Our Correspondent" Col V. Bogdanovskiy report: "Faithful to Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] -- The servicemen of the Berdichevskiy Guards Tank Regiment named for Suhe Baator are keeping sacred and tirelessly augmenting the heroic combat traditions of the members of their regiment who served at the front. During the Great Patriotic War the unit's tankmen traveled a victorious road from Kursk to Berlin in the formidable combat machines that the working people of Mongolia gave them in 1943.

A few days ago the regiment was visited by a Mongolian military delegation headed by Col Gen J. Abhia, member of the MPRP Central Committee and Mongolian defense minister. With the delegation was J. Dulmaa, Mongolian ambassador to the GDR. The distinguished guests were accompanied by Army General M. Zaytsbv, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen I. Gurim, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The Soviet servicemen's guests visited the firing range, where they watched a tactical exercise involving field firing. The tankmen operated in true guards fashion, hitting all the targets with their first shots, their first rounds, at maximum range. Army General M. Zaytsev presented valuable gifts to the officers who had most distinguished themselves, Guards Maj N. Lebetskiy and Guards Sr Lt V. Zavodskiy, at the firing range.

At the Soviet-Mongolian friendship meeting held later in the unit's club, the Mongolian defense minister presented Mongolian awards to a group of Soviet soldiers, sergeants and officers for their successes in combat and political training during the socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The recipients included Guards Maj V. Nagurnyy, Guards Capt G. Pribylov and Guards Capt S. Myagkov.

ULAANBAATAR CITY TRADE UNIONS HOLD CONFERENCE

OW300657 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The best 588 representatives of Ulaanbaatar's working people have taken part in a regular conference of the Mongolian capital's trade unions. The conference discussed results of the work of the city trade unions council for the current period and the tasks of trade union organizations in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

The trade union conference paid particular attention to improving leadership, forms and methods of socialist competition in the capital's labor collectives and discussed further improvement in living and working conditions and organization of working people's rest. It was noted that for the accountability period the income of the capital's working people grew by 18.8 percent, more than 7,000 families received new and comfortable flats while the funds earmarked for occupational safety measures increased by 34 percent.

In this period nearly 92,000 workers and employees spent their holidays in rest homes and sanatoriums -- about 8,000 of them at trade unions' expense.

Participants in the conference touched upon questions of ensuring unity in trade unions' cultural, educational and organizational work and increasing its effectiveness. It was noted, that [words indistinct] participated in socialist labor. Addressing the conference G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions [words indistinct] the 12th Congress of the Mongolian Trade Unions with big labor successes in fulfilling the economic program put forward for the current 5-year plan by the 18th party congress.

The conference elected delegates to the regular Supreme Forum of MPR Trade Unions.

SPK REPORTS THAI INCURSIONS FOR 16-20 APR

BK280949 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK) -- During the 16-20 April period, Thai L-19 and OV-10 aircraft and jet fighters flew 10 reconnaissance flights over the region between west of Poipet and Konrieng, a military source reported.

On 17 April, Thai reconnaissance aircraft flew over the chief provincial town of Koh Kong and on 18 April, over the region west of Konrieng, 10 km from the border.

On the seas, some 134 Thai armed boats and vessels entered Kampuchean territorial waters. Among them, was a warship operating close to Koh Kong Island.

On the ground, some 66 Thai bombardments were recorded:

Preah Vihear region: 8 bombardments by 82-mm mortars and 75-mm recoilless rifles onto the Preah Vihear ruins and south of the frontier junction road were recorded, causing one killed and two wounded among the civilians.

Siem Reap-Battambang region: 16 bombardments by artillery on Ampil, Thmar Puok, Sodar, O Da and Heights 255 and 505 were recorded.

Pursat-Koh Kong region: Hundreds of 105-mm howitzer 82-mm mortar and 75-mm recoiless rifle shells from Thailand hit the region, west of Smat Deng in the vicinity of Heights 336 and 17.

KOMPONG SPEU AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK250410 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Apr (SPK) -- Under the KPRP's correct leadership, Kompong Speu province, 50 km west of Phnom Penh, has made remarkable progress during the 3 years since liberation.

During a meeting held recently in the presence of Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol, the chief of Kompong Speu's agricultural service reported that last year, despite the natural calamities, the province grew 47,000 hectares of rice, 2,000 hectares of corn, 2,170 hectares of beans, 1,517 hectares of potatoes and more than 860 hectares of subsidiary crops. The planting of industrial crops such as tea, jute, sugar cane, and so forth, was restored. Certain communes such as Kraing Devay in Phnum Sruoch District and Taing Kroch in Samraong Tong District overfulfilled their rice-planting plans. A total of 190 dams were restored.

Forestry operations felled 1,300 cubic meters of timber and produced 4,820 tons of charcoal and 21,480 cubic meters of firewood.

Kompong Speu's veterinary service vaccinated the livestock against contagious diseases.

The meeting adopted the agricultural production project for 1982, which provides for the growing of 81,000 hectares of rice, the reclamation of about 3,160 hectares of land, the restoration of water conservancy works and the construction of 2 pumping stations.

The number of cattle will be increased to 95,500 head; fowl by thousands; and pigs to about 30,000 head.

Minister Kong Samol urged the audience to introduce peasants to agricultural techniques and called on the people to increase production so as to improve their families' food supplies.

SON SANN COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION 26 APR

BK261250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 26 Apr (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann said here today that the proposed "coalition government" of the three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups should be formed "as soon as possible".

The former prime minister and leader of the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said his faction was "determined to have the coalition government as soon as possible" in order to drive out the Vietnamese occupation forces and bring about a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

He favoured the idea of a tripartite meeting with the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former Cambodian head of state Prince Sihanouk being held in an ASEAN capital to finalise the mechanics of the coalition.

Mr Son Sann was addressing a press conference at the Foreign Ministry here after a one-hour discussion with the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

Tan Sri Ghazali, who was also present at the press conference, said Malaysia was willing to host the tripartite meeting if the parties concerned asked for it.

Mr Son Sann arrived here yesterday after talks with the Singapore foreign minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, on the deadlocked coalition talks, the last round of which was held in Beijing in February.

Mr Son Sann had stayed away from the Beijing meeting which was attended only by Mr Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, and Prince Sihanouk heading the Moulinaka.

Replying to a question Mr Son Sann said he had been unable to go to Beijing to attend the meeting because he received the invitation only five days in advance.

He had been in Paris at the time and one of his close aides, whom he had wanted to include in his delegation, was in the hospital.

The tripartite coalition talks held earlier in Bangkok in October last year ended fruitlessly when Mr Son Sann failed to agree to the four principles proposed by the Khmer Rouge, including equal power sharing and the acceptance of the existing Democratic Kampuchean (Khmer Rouge) institutions.

Replying to a question, Mr Son Sann said he was prepared to adopt "a give and take" attitude when the negotiations were resumed.

Asked about reports that Khieu Samphan had dropped his insistence on the acceptance of the existing Democratic Kampuchean institutions at the Beijing meeting with Prince Sihanouk, Mr Son San said, "I have no official news. I have only read the reports in the press."

The former premier parried questions on when the next round of tripartite talks would be held and whether he would take the initiative in the matter.

ASEAN diplomatic sources here expect the next round of the coalition talks tc be held before the end of May.

The Malaysian foreign minister, asked whether the talks would be held before the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore in mid-June replied, "there is no target date. It cannot be related to any particular meeting."

He added that he was an optimist and would be "extremely happy" if the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting turned out to be an occasion to welcome the formation of the coalition government.

On Malaysia's offer to host the conference, Tan Sri Ghazali said "I shall make the offer known to the other parties. It is for them to ask us to provide the venue".

Mr Son Sann, who is accompanied by two of his aides, will attend a dinner hosted for him tonight by Tan Sri Ghazali. He will leave for Bangkok tomorrow.

VODK BROADCASTS REGIONAL MARCH BATTLE REPORTS

Southwest Region

BK240740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms in the southwest region battlefield killed 174 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 212 others for a total of 386 enemy casualties. Among those killed were a senior lieutenant and a platoon commander.

Our forces destroyed a 60-mm mortar, 4 AK's, 8 military barracks, a rice granary, a quantity of materiel and 350 meters of railroad tracks. They seized 17 AK's, 8 AR-15's, a carbine, 1,000 meters of telphone cable and a quantity of materiel. They smashed a Vietnamese platoon at Thnal Bot, Kampot District, Kampot Province. They routed three platoon-size intervention units of the Vietnamese enemy.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 180,000 new punji stakes, dug 250 punji pitfalls and set 200 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield.

Eastern Region

BK241103 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms on the Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Eastern region battlefields killed 60 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 40 others for a total of 100 enemy casualties. Among those killed were two lieutenants and two platoon commanders. We seized a pistol, an M-79, two AK's and a quantity of materiel.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1,250,000 new punji stakes, dug 850 punji pitfalls and set 720 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and eastern region battlefields!

Moung-Kaos Kralor

BK250817 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms on the Moung-Kaos Kralor battlefield killed 73 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 93 others for a total of 166 enemy casualties. We destroyed a truck, a B-40, a Goryunov, 2 RPD's, 14 AK's, 7 military barracks and a quantity of materiel. We cut railroad tracks at 68 points for a total of 1,345 meters. Our forces also seized an M-79, an AK, 14 M-79 grenades, 300 AK rounds, 4 handgrenades, 350 meters of telephone cable, 10 cans of humanitarian food aid, 14 rucksacks, 15 pith helmuts and a quantity of war materiel. We routed two Vietnamese platoon-size intervention units and another company-size unit.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1,500,000 new punji stakes, dug 400 punji pitfalls and set 300 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Moung-Kaos Kralor battlefield!

Western Region

BK280717 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] In March, our comrades in arms on the western region battlefield killed 14 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 12 others for a total of 26 casualties.

They destroyed a military barracks and a quality of materiel. Concurrently, they liberated a Vietnamese enemy platoon independent position.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 215,000 new punji state stake, dug 400 new punji pitfalls and set up 250 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the western region battlefield!

VODK REPORTS ON FULRO ACTIVITIES IN PLEIKU

BK240903 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a report on the activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 3 and 7 February 1982, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Malic) and on the road leading from (Plei Kao) to (Plei Ngo), killing 5 enemy troops, wounding 3 others and seizing 3 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 90 AK rounds, 200 AR-15 rounds and 4 handgrenades. On 12 February, they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Plei Rae) hamlet, killing 4 enemy troops, wounding 6 others and seizing 6 AK's, 600 AK rounds, A B-40, 6 B-40 rockets and 2 CI radio sets. On 17 February, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Plei The) hamlet, killing 5 of them, wounding another and seizing an AK, 30 rounds and a rucksack. On 26 February, they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (O Ae Ton) west of (Plei Het) hamlet, killing 8 enemy troops, wounding 10 others and seizing 3 AK's 2 AR-15's and 400 AR-15 rounds.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 42 Vietnamese Le Duan troops and seized a B-40, 13 AK's, 4 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

VODK REPORTS RECENT LNLF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

BK240734 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos:

On 14 April, the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] attacked Vietnamese troops at (Kuoy He) in Champassak District, killing one and wounding three others. On 17 April, they attacked Vietnamese troops at an area near (O Chon), killing six and wounding seven others.

In sum, in these 2 days, the LNLF guerrillas killed or wounded 17 Vietnamese enemy troops.

MATERIALS ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS 29-30 APR

Closing Session

BK300816 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0815 GMT on 30 April began live coverage of the closing session of the Third LPRP Congress held in Vientiane. The announcer said at 0816 GMT that foreign delegates were entering the meeting hall.

At 0835 GMT an unidentified speaker invited Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, to speak.

At 0841 GMT, Sisomphon Lovansai announced that Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan "has been reelected as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee once again."

At 0843 GMT, Sisomphon Lovansai announced the names of the seven-man LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau:

1. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan
2. Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan
3. Comrade Souphanouvong
4. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit
5. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon
6. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut
7. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai

He then announced the members of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat:

1. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan
2. Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan
3. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon
4. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut
5. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai
6. Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao
7. Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan
8. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket
9. Comrade Maichantan Sengmani

At 0846 GMT Sisomphon Lovansai announced the names of the LPRP Central Committee. They are:

1. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan
2. Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan
3. Comrade Souphanouvong
4. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit
5. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon
6. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut
7. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai
8. Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao
9. Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan
10. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket
11. Comrade Maichantan Sengmani
12. Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng
13. Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi
14. Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala
15. Comrade Souk Vongsak
16. Comrade Meun Somvichit
17. Comrade Ma Khaikhamphithoun
18. Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng
19. Comrade Boualang Boualapha
20. Comrade Sounthon Thep-asa
21. Comrade Sana Soutthichak
22. Comrade Mrs Khampheng Boupha
23. Comrade Nhiavu Lobaliayao
24. Comrade Siphon Phalikhan
25. Comrade Khambou Sounisai
26. Comrade Sisana Sisan
27. Comrade Somsak Saisongkham
28. Comrade Somlak Chanthamat
29. Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun
30. Comrade Thongvin Phomvihan
31. Comrade Khamphai Boupha
32. Comrade Vanthong Sengmuang
33. Comrade Khamta Douangthongla
34. Comrade Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma
35. Comrade Vongphet Saikodachongtua
36. Comrade Sompheng Keobounhuan
37. Comrade Oudom Khatti-gna
38. Comrade Sai-gnavong
39. Comrade Mrs Loun
40. Comrade Boun-gnang Volachit

41. Comrade Bua-gneun Livitmuang
42. Comrade Khampha Chaleunphomvisai
43. Comrade Choummali Sai-gnakon
44. Comrade Nakhon Sisanon
45. Comrade Sithon Manola
46. Comrade Osakan Thammatheva
47. Comrade Inkhong Mahavong
48. Comrade Khamban Chanthason
49. Comrade Asang Laoli

At 0850 GMT Sisomphon Lovansai announced the names of the alternate members of the LPRP Central Committee. They are:

1. Comrade Phao Bounnaphon
2. Comrade Dao Phonvanta
3. Comrade Thongmani Thiphommachan
4. Comrade Khamphon Boutdakham
5. Comrade Thongsing Thammavong
6. Comrade Thitsoi Sombatdouang.

At 0902 GMT Sisomphon Lovansai invited an unidentified party leader to read the "resolution" of the LPRP Central Committee.

At 0916 GMT, following 4 minutes of music, two unidentified people gave short speeches congratulating the "glorious success" of the congress, vowing to translate into reality all the resolutions adopted by the congress, and wishing all members of the new party central committee good health and successes in their tasks. At 0922 GMT the announcer said there would be a break.

The radio resumed its live coverage of the closing session of the Third LPRP Congress at 1005 GMT -- following a 40-minute break during which it carried music -- with an unidentified person inviting Kaysone Phomvihan to give a closing speech to the congress.

General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan began speaking at 1006 GMT. At 1020 GMT he declared the Third LPRP Congress ended.

After 10 minutes of music live coverage of the closing session of the LPRP Congress ended at 1030 GMT and the radio resumed its regular program.

Heng Samrin Speech

BK300739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Council of State and head of the KPRP delegation, delivered a speech at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane on Wednesday, 28 April.

Secretary General Heng Samrin congratulated the delegates and wished the Third KPRP Congress brilliant successes. He said:

Like the KPRP, the LPRP was born of the Indochinese Communist Party, which was founded and led by respected Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc, the first communist in Indochina.

Over the past decades, the LPRP has applied Marxism-Leninism creatively in conformity with the realities of the country. It has led the Lao people in the strenuous struggle against the French colonialist aggressors, U.S. imperialist neocolonialism and outmoded feudalism. They have annihilated them all and won brilliant victories in liberating themselves and the nation.

The 2 December 1975 victory constitutes a glory in the Lao history, opening a new, brilliant era in the secular history of building and defending the Lao nation -- the era in which the Lao nation lives and is united in independence and freedom and is advancing steadily toward socialism.

Since liberation, under the leadership of the glorious LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as head, the Lao people have accomplished many enormous achievements in all domains of national reconstruction. In particular, they have foiled all maneuvers and acts of destruction and division perpetrated by the Beijing expansionist hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary lackeys. They have defended firmly the Lao nation and constantly pushed the Lao revolution forward. All the great successes and profound changes in all domains in Lao society serve as a firm basis for socialist construction in Laos and ensure a brilliant future for the Lao people in their advance to a prosperous and happy life.

Thanks to its correct foreign policy, the LPRP has significantly contributed to the consolidation of the lasting friendship with Vietnam and Kampuchea, to the common victories of the three Indochinese countries, to the maintenance of peace, stability and cooperation in this region, and to the easing of tension in the world in the interst of peace and social progress. The LPRP's prestige has been further enhanced with every passing day in the international arena. It is worthy as a vanguard and persevering force of the socialist system.

The KPRP and the Kampuchean people highly appreciate the great revolutionary gains that the Lao party and people have won over the past decades. We are convinced that in the light of the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the Lao people will achieve new, great successes in their revolutionary cause. Your successes have been a precious source of encouragement for our party and people in the struggle for national liberation as well as in the present struggle to defend and build our country.

The past 3 years have been very short for our people who are making every effort to restore the economy and rebuild the society. But the work that has been done is of historic significance for the nation. After having suffered under a new type of enslaving regime in which "the right to life as a human being was nothing more than a simple right to breathe, and in which there were terror and killings by axes, machetes, common graves and bayonets, we are now living in a society that recognizes progress in all domains. Schools have reopened their doors everywhere. So have the hospitals and child care centers, and markets have resumed their activities. Everywhere in the countryside and even in the remote mountainous regions, people hear laughter and singing -- the signs of the joy of life, the attachment to the new regime, the hatred for the enemy and the gratitude to the comrades in arms and other friends in the world.

We have in the past scored important exploits in the political, economic, cultural and social domains. The elections of the grassroots level authorities and the representatives of the people to the National Assembly, the adoption and promulgation of the democratic constitution and the successes of the Fourth KPRP Congress and the Third Front Congress are evidence of the steady advance of our party and people along the path of peace toward socialism. Our people have faith and confidence in our party, in the strategic alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and in the socialist community.

Our party and people understand clearly that these successes are inseparable from the firm international support and assistance for our benefit.

Over the past decades, the Lao people and the LPRP have struggled together with the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people in the same trench against common enemies. They have given spiritual and material support to the Kampuchan revolution. In particular, the LPDR is the first country which recognized the PRK after the latter chased away the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackeys of the Beijing expansionist hegemonists. We express to the Lao party and people the most sincere and profound gratitude from our entire party, people and heroic army of Vietnam who have made enormous sacrifices for the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea as well as of the three Indochinese countries. We also express our most profound gratitude to the soviet union, other genuine socialist countries, friendly parties and friends all over the world for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution.

The Lao revolution has achieved many successes and is making headway, the Vietnamese revolution has achieved many successes and is making headway, and the Kampuchean revolution has achieved many successes and is making headway, too.

Many factors have contributed to these great successes. One of the decisive factors is the militant solidarity against common enemies, and the alliance and cooperation in all fields between the three Indochinese countries. We wish to point out that at present as well as in the future, the preservation and consolidation of militant solidarity and cooperation in all domains between the three Indochinese countries is the sine que non of and the vital question for the cause of our revolution.

It is for this reason that the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress stressed that the solidarity and cooperation in all domains with Vietnam and Laos constitute the party's strategic path, the objective requirements of history, the decisive factor, the destiny of the Kampuchean people, the pure revolutionary sentiments and the firm political position of each Kampuchean.

The party and people of Kampuchea are always determined to attend to these strategic lines as the apple of their eyes, to heighten vigilance constantly and to frustrate all maneuvers aimed at dividing the three Indochinese countries and sowing discord between Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and all other fraternal socialist countries. They are resolved to deploy all their efforts so that the bonds of special militant solidarity between the three Indochinese countries will be further developed with every passing day and will last forever.

PUBLIC SERVANTS HAIL THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

BK300134 Vientiane KPL in English 1232 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Apr (KPL) -- Public servants attached to the People's Supreme Assembly and the presidential offices recently sent a message to greet the 3rd congress of the party.

In the congratulatory message which expresses the officials' sentiment of trustful respect and exaltation for having the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to guide their political life, they acknowledge that the Lao Marxist-Leninist Party is the genuine vanguard of the Lao workers and responsible for all Lao revolutionary victories.

They also pledge to do their utmost to implement, with confidence, the line and policy of the party and state so as to lead the socialist nation to become prosperous.

The officials also wished the party third congress to be crowned with great successes.

THAIS GIVEN AIDE-MEMOIRE ON MEKONG SHOOTING

BK300615 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0455 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] At 1700 on 28 April, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the LPDR invited a representative of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Thailand to a meeting and handed him an aide-memoire on the incident which took place on the Mekong River between Savannakhet and Murdahan on 26 and 27 April 1982.

The text of the aide-memoire read as follows:

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry would like to extend respect to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Thailand in Vientiane and would like to have the honor to inform it of the following developments: At 1930 on 26 April, four Lao policemen stationed in Savannakhet Province were sailing on a boat on the Mekong River in Lao waters in front of Savannakhet provincial capital. Two of them were in the water to test its depth while the other two remained on board the boat 100 meters away. Shortly afterward, an armed Thai Mekong River patrol boat sailed over to the boat and forced the two Lao policemen on board to accompany them. Midway [back to the Thai side], fighting broke out and the two Lao policemen managed to safely swim back to the Lao bank.

However, one AK-rifle was confiscated by the Thai troops on the patrol boat. Subsequently, Thai troops along the river bank in Muddahan fired over 30 rounds of 60-mm mortar shells on the Lao side. A C-123 plane was also sent by the Thai side to drop flares in the sky over Savannakhet provincial town for more than 1 hour while other Thai aircraft flew along the river close to the Lao river bank to harass the Lao side.

At 0915 on 27 April 1982, three Thai aircraft -- a jetplane, a T-28 and an L-19 -- and two Mekong River patrol boats committed provocative acts against Laos for 30 minutes. At 1200 on the same day, the Thai side began to completely cut off the power supply to the Lao side by making the excuse that a tree limb had broken and damaged the powerline. As a matter of act, the power cut-off was international. More serious still, the Thai authorities in Mukdahan unilaterally closed the Mukdahan-Savannakhet border crossing point without informing the local Lao authorities in Savannakhet township.

Earlier, at 1600 on 25 April, a Thai Mekong River patrol boat had arrested two Lao villagers of Ban Tha Sano while they were fishing in the Lao waters of the Mekong River, and took them to the Thai side. Up to now, no news about the whereabouts of the two villagers has been received.

In the face of such undesirable developments, the Lao side deplores the incident very much, and we hope that the Thai side also feels the same way. Therefore, to stop a minor incident from escalating into a major one and to avoid further undesirable incidents taking place between the Lao and Thai sides as desired by enemies, the Lao side sincerely proposes to the Thai side that efforts be made to allow the local-level border committees of Savannakhet and Mukdahan to hold peaceful negotiations in the spirit of brotherhood so as to solve the problem together, such as by sending men and materials taken from one side back to the other side, releasing the power supply to Savannakhet provincial capital as the Thai side is obliged to do in accordance with the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques and several other vital memoranda jointly signed by the Lao and Thai high-level delegations.

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry would like to express our thanks in advance to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Thailand in Vientiane for its good cooperation, and, once again, to extend its high respect to it. Vientiane, 28 April 1982.

After learning of the developments according to the spirit and contents of the aide-memoire, the representative of the Thai Embassy agreed with the proposal of the Lao side and promised to report to the Thai Government to find ways to prevent undesirable incidents that may have an adverse effect on the relations of brotherhood between Thailand and Laos. The meeting proceeded in a good atmosphere and in a frank manner.

JOINT STATEMENT ON THACH VISIT TO INDIA

OW291704 Hanoi VNA in English 1646 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 29 -- The following statement is issued here today at the end of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's official visit to India:

At the invitation of the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, the minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Mr Nguyen Co Thach, paid an official visit to India from April 24 to 29, 1982. The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam was accompanied by a number of officials.

The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam laid wreaths at Rajghat and Shantivana.

The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam and the members of the party paid short visits to Kashmir and Khajuraho. The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam and members of his delegation also visited sites of industrial and cultural interest.

The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam accompanied by H.E. Mr Ngyuen Quang Tao, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to India, called on and had cordial talks with the President of India, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy; the prime minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi; the finance minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the railway minister, Shri P.C. Sethi; and the minister for agriculture and rural reconstruction, Shri 'Rao Birendra Singh. The minister of state for commerce, Shri S.V. Patil, called on the minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam and the minister of external affairs of India, aided by their respective delegations, held two rounds of discussions in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two sides reviewed recent international developments, especially in Southeast Asia, expressing concern at the continuing tensions in Southeast Asia. They affirmed that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate and that efforts should be made to resolve all outstanding problems in the region in order to reestablish conditions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Both sides expressed support for dialogues among the countries concerned.

The two sides reviewed at length bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry, railways and industries, science and technology, and education and cultures. Both sides reaffirmed that future cooperation should be in a planned manner on a long term basis. They agreed that such cooperation in the fields specified above would be mutually beneficial, would strengthen each other's economy, and would be in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

The two sides agreed in principle to establish a joint commission on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides agreed that the visit of the minister of external affairs of India to Vietnam in February 1982 and the present visit of the minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam to India have made an important contribution to further strengthening and expanding the friendly and warm relations between the two countries and in the development of planned and multifarious cooperation between them.

The minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist republic of Vietnam thanked the minister of external affairs of India for the warm hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation at all places in India. The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam extended an invitation to the minister of external affairs of India to pay a visit to Vietnam, the invitation was accepted with thanks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

OW291628 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 29 -- A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry today issued the following statement on the Malvinas issue:

"In many sessions the U.N. General Assembly has adopted resolutions on de-colonization of the Malvinas Archipelago. Many conferences of non-aligned countries, especially the 5th summit conference in Colombo and the 6th summit conference in Havana, have affirmed Argentina's sovereignty over this archipelago. However, Britain, a permanent member of the Security Council, in spite of Argentina's repeated protests and the demand of equitable and just opinion in the world, has stubbornly prolonged its illegal occupation of the Malvinas.

"After the Republic of Argentina exercised its sovereignty over these islands, Britain sent a big naval force bound for this archipelago, occupied South Georgia Island, arrogantly set up a total exclusion zone that extends a 200-mile radius of the Malvinas Islands while feverishly preparing for new military adventures against Argentina in an attempt to compel this country to give up its sovereignty over the islands. These colonialist acts of Britain which have the support of the United States have caused a dangerous situation threatening peace and security in the region and further aggravating world tension.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again declared Vietnam's stand of recognizing Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Archipelago as stated in the resolutions of the non-aligned summit conferences in Colombo and Havana and demands that Britain implement the resolutions of the United Nations on de-colonization of the Malvinas and stop at once all its military schemes and acts against Argentina."

SOVIET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION VISITS

OW291051 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 29 -- A delegation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry led by Presidium Vice-President N.A. Mukhitdinov has paid an eight-day visit to Vietnam. While here it compared notes with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce. The delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called on economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. It was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac.

Yesterday a cooperation agreement was signed by Hoang Trong Dai, acting president of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce, and N.A. Mukhitdinov.

HIGH-LEVEL SANDINIST DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

OW291615 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 29 -- A high-level delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front led by Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, national leadership member of the front, arrived here this afternoon for a friendship visit. The delegation, who is guest of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, was warmly welcomed on its arrival by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; Gen. Tran Van Quang, deputy defense minister; and other senior party and government officials.

Welcoming the guests, Vo Chi Cong said they were bringing warm expressions of friendship and militant solidarity of the fraternal Nicaraguan people to the Vietnamese people. He expressed the hope that the visit would mark a new development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Nicaragua.

NHAN DAN 29 Apr Comment

OW291023 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, APril 29 -- NHAN DAN today warmly welcomes a high-level delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua led by Revolutionary Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, member of the front's national leadership, which is to arrive here today for a visit to Vietnam.

The paper says: "The success of the Nicaraguan revolution is a success of the spirit of independence, democracy and anti-imperialist solidarity of the nations in America. It is alsoa common success of all progressive forces in the world...This success affirms the leading role and correct line of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, despite their failure, have not given up their scheme of sabotaging the Nicaraguan revolution, applying pressure and threatening to interfere in the internal affairs of that country...but the heroic Nicaraguan people have defeated and will completely defeat all schemes and actions of the imperialists to defend their independence and sovereignty and build a new life. Today the Republic of Nicaragua is a pride to the liberation movement of the nations in the Caribbean and Latin America".

The paper goes on: "Vietnam and Nicaragua have been bound together by common revolutionary ideals. The Vietnamese people thank their Nicaraguan friends for their noble and warm sentiments toward Vietnam, for their high appreciation of the Vietnamese revolution's contributions, and for their whole-hearted support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people rejoice at the fine development of the Vietnam-Nicaragua solidarity, which found vivid expression in the visit of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and a high-level Vietnamese delegation to Nicaragua in autumn 1979 after the success of the Nicaraguan revolution and in the visit to Vietnam in March 1981 of a high-level delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation, front led by Revolutionary Commander Humberto Ortega".

"We believe that the present visit of Revolutionary Commander Manuel Tirado Lopez and the F.S.L.N. delegation will mark a new development of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Nicaragua," the paper concludes.

YOUTH UNION DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA

OW231642 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 23 -- A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by Le Quang Vinh, secretary of the union's Central Committee, and president of the Vietnam Youth Union, visited Nicaragua from April 13-19. The delegation had working sessions with Carlos Carrion, member of the Central Committee of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front and first secretary of the July 19 Sandinista Youth Union, and was received by Julio Lopez, member of the front's Central Committee and head of its Commission for External Relations.

At these meetings the Nicaraguan leaders highly appreciated the experiences and successes of the Vietnamese people's struggle and the close fraternal relationship between the two countries. They affirmed the consistent support of the front, the government and people of Nicaragua for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and struggle against the Chinese expansionists.

Le Quang Vinh expressed the Vietnamese youth and people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in face of the U.S. imperialists' threat of aggression and strong support for the Nicaraguan people's national construction and defence.

HOANG TUNG RECEIVES CUBAN EDUCATION DELEGATION

OW240821 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 24 -- A delegation of the Department of International Education of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee led by Rodobaldo Diaz, second chief of the department, has paid a ten-day visit to Vietnam. During its stay here the delegation exchanged views with Vietnamese colleagues on cadre training and political and ideological education for the Communist Party members and the masses as a whole. The delegation was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla was also present at the reception.

DAO DUY TUNG DISCUSSES THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS

BK281150 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Mar 82, pp 13-22

[Article by Dao Duy Tung: "On the Subject of the Three Economic Interests" -- capitalized passages published in italics; underlined capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In evaluating our past economic achievements and difficulties we have learned several lessons, namely, the lesson of CORRECTLY REALIZING THE STRUCTURE OF INTERESTS IN SOCIALISM, THE PRIORITY OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND THE USE OF THESE INTERESTS AS A MOTIVATING FORCE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

In performing economic activities, we usually think that by nature our regime can create many possibilities for developing the economy quickly and effectively and, in fact, these possibilities have become realities in several cases. Yet, why do our economic activities still lack dynamism in some respects, and why have many of our potentials not been satisfactorily exploited? To answer these questions, it is impossible not to mention our knowledge about the role of economic interests in socialist construction.

We all know that "the economic relations of a given society are manifested primarily under the form of INTERESTS." (Footnote: Karl Mark-F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1970, Vol I, page 749) ALL REVOLUTIONS ARE STAGED AFTER ALL PRIMARILY OUT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS. (Footnote: Karl Marx-F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1971, Vol II, page 481) In his report on the draft constitution in 1959, President Ho spoke of the three interests: "IN OUR REGIME, THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE, COLLECTIVES AND INDIVIDUALS ARE BASICALLY UNANIMOUS." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: On Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, page 69) In many documents, our party and state have often emphasized the question of combining the use of material incentives with moral education to promote the development of production. Nevertheless, we should realize that it is a real PROCESS to understand profoundly and apply effectively the controversial points on economic interests.

Following liberation, the norhtern part of our country advanced toward socialism. We rapidly restored the economy, developed agriculture and established a network of consumer goods industries. We began to build some heavy industry installations and stepped up the educational and cultural tasks. The face of our country and people changed quickly. The people's material and spiritual lives were definitely improved during the 1955-65 period. When we tried to expand our socialist industrialization, however, many difficulties started to appear along our path of socialist construction. Sluggishness appeared in economic management. Although the campaigns to "improve the management of cooperatives" and "to build three and oppose three" contributed to improving the situation, there still were many outstanding problems. While our party and state were drawing upon experiences to overcome the above deficiencies, the anti-U.S. struggle took place throughout the country.

Entering the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, our state had to adopt many new measures to mobilize "everyone to work twice as much." Millions of youths were inducted into the army. The regime of administrative subsidization and egalitarian distribution became all the more widespread. Many of the war-support efforts had to be made at all costs. In such a situation, it was not easy to realize and apply well the economic interests as important motivating forces to develop production.

Following the liberation of the south, our party has indicated that the bureaucratic system of subsidization in economic management must be eliminated. "Plans must be used as a main tool, independence in production and business must be further extended to primary installations and profit-and-loss accounting must be carried out adequately. Political and ideological education must go along with material incentives while the sense of discipline and responsibility must be enhanced." (Footnote: Le Duan: Political Report at the Fourth VCP Congress, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, page 139) These viewpoints, however, have not been thoroughly understood. Sluggishness in economic activities has not declined. It is in this very situation that such advanced models as the Con Dao fishing company, the Pho Yen ball bearing factory and so on have appeared. By analyzing the creative activities of these installations, we realize clearly, profoundly and specifically that the correct settlement of relations among the economic interests plays a very important role in overcoming sluggishness in the economy. It was under such circumstances that the party Central Committee's sixth plenum upheld the role of harmoniously combining the "three interests", considering it an important principle that should be thoroughly understood in managing the economy and amending economic policies.

Since the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, there have been improvements in economic management. In our economic activities, we have begun emphasizing the economic interests of all organizations and workers with the results of production and business. Sluggishness in economic activities has begun to be overcome. Economic activities tend to be mainly positive. Nevertheless, while implementing the new policies related to the problem of the "three interests", we cannot avoid mistakes and shortcomings which stem from our incorrect and inadequate knowledge of the source of economic interests and the principle of combining the three economic interests harmoniously, and from our failure to pay proper attention to the interests of society in the process of implementing the "three economic interests" by applying these "three economic interests" inconsistently, and so forth. It is therefore necessary and urgent to grasp Marxist-Leninist viewpoints firmly, learn from the experiences of fraternal countries and analyze the real situation in our country in order to understand thoroughly our party's viewpoints on the problem of "three interests."

THE THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND COLLECTIVE MASTERY

Economic interests are an expression of economic relations and of the relations between man and man in production. The person who controls the means of production, who manages the production process and who decides the distribution of products is precisely the one who plays the decisive role in the system of various interests. Under the socialist regime, the ones who control the means of production, who play the role of production managers and who decide the distribution of products are the collective of laborers. They are collective masters in the economic field. They use the means of production to carry our production and to increase the volume of products so as to satisfy their own needs or, in other words, to cater to their interests.

As V.I. Lenin put it: "Once the proletariat has seized state power, its most basic and vital interests require that it increases the quantity of products and develops the productive forces of society on a large scale." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: COMPLETE WORKS, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 44, p 422) Under the socialist system, economic interests are manifested in the forms of the interests of society, the interests are manifested in the forms of the interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual laborer. Only by catering to these interests, so as to satisfy the needs of laborers gradually, can the latter's collective mastery become a reality. For this reason, under the socialist system, the "three interests" — which combine to form the interests of laborers — are an objective of collective mastery. The party Central Committee's draft political report to the fifth party congress submitted to the party congresses at various echelons for suggestions said: "...An important objective of collective mastery is to bring into play the strength of the community exercising mastery in conjunction with developing the strength of individual masters, and to use the unity among the three interests -- those of the state, the collective and the individual laborer -- to ensure the interests of the state and of the collective while paying due attention to those of the individual laborer." This concept of collective mastery put forth by the party is the result of an application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and an analysis of the evolutionary process of the history of human society, the shaping of the world socialist system and the realities of our country's revolution. This concept is guiding our people's socialist construction and is, in turn, being improved and further solidified by the creative activities of the masses. The movement for product contracts with laborers in agriculture is concrete proof of this process. This new form of contract is a satisfactory combination of the "three interests"; as such, it helps raise the collective mastery of the collectivized peasants to a new level.

Under the socialist system, the interests of laborers are not an abstract notion; they are manifested in diversified forms as the common interests of society, those of the collective, and those of the individual laborer. Viewed from a different angle, these interests also include those of each installation, of the localities and of the country as a whole, to say nothing of the interests of various classes and strata of society, and so forth. The objective existence of these interests is decided by the level of development of the productive forces and production relations, by the different conditions of each locality, by the role and effect of each economic establishment, by the standards and capabilities of each laborer, and so forth....

ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF SOCIETY are the interests enjoyed by the laboring people nationwide and by all the collectives that are members of the socialist society. The economic interests of society are based on the laboring people's collective mastery of production materials, labor, land and natural resources. They require that material and technical factors be utilized effectively in accordance with a centralized plan to produce a great deal of material wealth for meeting the ever-increasing demands of the laboring people and the whole society, and to ensure the comprehensive development of each member of the society. The economic interests of society are ensured through the centralized and unified management and administration of the administrative apparatus from the central to local and grassroots levels. Thus, the administration is the sole genuine representative for the interests of all the laboring people. We should not mistake the economic interests of society (also known as the interests of the state) for the interests of the administrative apparatus; and must understand that they are the common interests of all the laboring people for whom the administration acts simply as a representative to look after the common interests of the entire country.

ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE COLLECTIVE are the interests enjoyed by people working together in a specific economic organization such as an enterprise, a cooperative and so forth. The economic interests of the collective are the right to collective mastery exercised by the production unit in using production materials, labor and natural resources at its disposal to produce as much material wealth as possible for the common benefit of the society and at the same time, for its own benefit. A state-run enterprise is an economic unit under the ownership of the entire people; and the products it turns out belong to the whole society. If this enterprise successfully develops its creativity and initiative in production and business on the principle of financial independence, it can recover production costs and on top of it, earn some profit. Proceeding from this, not only can it turn over more and more products to the state but it can also increase its own funds, enhance collective welfare and improve the living standard of its own workers. Meanwhile, the collective interests of the cooperatives fall under another category. Agricultural cooperatives are production units of the working class and the collectivized peasantry. The products turned out by the cooperatives are also aimed at satisfying the demands of the entire society but each cooperative has its own right to collective mastery. If a cooperative makes good use of its labor and land, expands its branches and trades and creates abundant material wealth, it can, after discharging its obligation to the state, use the remainder directly for expanding production, distributing it among its members and improving collective welfare. The interests of the collective must be respected and they should not be mistaken for the interests of mass societies or organizations.

ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF INDIVIDUAL LABORERS involve the right of a person to use his talent, intelligence and labor in creative labor for producing wealth to meet the needs of himself and his family and, at the same time, to fulfill his obligation to the entire society. The interests of individual laborers come first of all in the form of wages and bonuses paid in state-run enterprises, the income of cooperative members in collective economic units, and social welfare allowances such as benefits for education, health protection, vacations and so forth. It is necessary to distinguish between the interests of individual laborers under the system of socialist collective economy and private interests. While people engage in individual businesses, their interests are linked with the system of collective ownership. Therefore, we should not set the interests of society and the collective against the interests of individual laborers.

Each of these types of interests has its own characteristics but there exists among them a fundamental uniformity based on the system of public ownership over production materials. These interests are organically interrelated and deeply influence one another. The fundamental interests of the collective and individual laborers can only be guaranteed on the basis of ensuring the interests of society. On the other hand, the interests of society are realized through the effective activities of collectives of laborers and individual laborers. Of these three types of interests, THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY PLAY A LEADING ROLE. Negating or neglecting the interests of society will naturally give rise to thoughts and actions that are corrosive to the economic foundation of socialism. Nevertheless, to say the interests of society play a leading role does not mean to consider lightly the interests of the collectives and individual laborers. Neglecting any one of the three interests will only result in damage to the other tow; and basically speaking, even the interest that we "respect" will also be subjected to harm. The problem is to combine harmoniously the three interests.

HARMONIOUSLY COMBINING THE THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS IS A DRIVING FORCE FOR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The process of harmoniously combining the three economic interests is, in reality, a process of solving contradictions. The emergence of contradictions calls for a settlement and once they have been resolved, an agreement is reached. New contradictions will arise, however, calling again for a settlement. Thus, the emergence of contradictions is an objective matter whereas early detection and prompt settlement of contradictions to create a state of harmony among the three economic interests involve man's own efforts in economic leadership.

Far from being afraid of contradictions, we must study, discover and respect the objective character of the emergence of contradictions; and we must devise measures to deal with them promptly and curb the negative aspects. In harmoniously combining the three economic interests, it is a difficult art to discover contradictions promptly, to take the initiative in forging an agreement right in the planning stage and to devise correct measures for achieving economic targets in both the short and long terms.

On the dialectical relations characteristic of the harmonious combination of the three economic interests, Comrade Le Duan pointed out: "Socialism [as published] is a society of free laboring people, in which individual interests and social interests are in agreement and so are the interests of each worker and his family and the interests of the production collective and the state. Only with a rich society will each person enjoy a plentiful life. That which is beneficial to the society is also beneficial to oneself... As the society cares for the life of each person, every individual must work his best for the society. To work for the society is to work for oneself." (Footnote: Le Duan: SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM, Su That publishing house, Hanoi, 1976, Vol 2, pp 529-530)

The three economic interests are the integral parts of a unity, but each is relatively independent from the others. Because of this, each of the interests also carries in itself a characteristic moving force. These characteristic forces, however, are always integrated in a harmonious combination of the three economic interests to form an aggregate moving force which stimulates production.

Speaking of the common interests of society is speaking of the people's collective mastery thoughout the country. This mastery can generate an enormous moving force. If, in war, patriotism was a moving force which prompted the people to make sacrifices and fight, then currently the desire to see the country becoming prosperous and strong is a moving force which stimulates everyone to engage enthusiastically in creative labor. During the wars of resistance, reports on the annihilation of an enemy post or the downing of an enemy plane always filled the people throughout the country with enthusiasm, pride and a new will to fight. This was patriotism. The people then realized that their interests and those of their families were closely linked with those of the fatherland. In the current building of socialism, the interests of society will become a very important moving force when each laborer and each collective clearly understand that both their imeediate and long-term interests depend on those of all society. As a matter of fact, in our economic building, the pieces of good news about the progress in the construction of the Da River hydroelectric power plant, about the high productivity of a coal mine in Quang Ninh, about the development of prospecting activities and the preparations for oil and gas exploitation in the south, about a bumper crop in the Mekong Delta, and so forth, have filled everyone with as much enthusiasm and pride as the military exploits did during the wars of resistance. The more conscious a community exercising collective mastery is of the interests of society, the stronger the moving force which stimulates its working spirit will become.

Correctly understanding the interests of the collective and considering this as an important moving force stimulating enterprises and cooperatives to produce as best they can is a matter of very important significance. In the agricultural field, for a long period of time, there have been few frontrank cooperatives, while average and weak cooperatives have comprised the majority. We have launched several campaigns to improve the management of cooperatives. Although these efforts have yielded some results, they have not yet changed the situation radically. One of the important reasons for this state of affairs is that, aside from failing to pay attention to the interests of the individual peasant who is a cooperative member, we have not yet attached importance to the interests of the collective. Moreover, the cooperative has not yet really become empowered to exercise its mastery in planning. For a long period of time, many outmoded pricing and collection-purchase policies have not been revised. Recently, along with applying product contracts with laborers, our state has implemented several new policies, and this has encouraged many cooperatives to work more satisfactorily. In the state enterprises, it is obvious that wherever the independence of enterprises has been respected, wherever the "three interests" have been correctly associated and wherever the interests of the enterprises themselves have been given due attention, the enterprises concerned have been encouraged to carry out their production and business activities more satisfactorily.

In studying the individual motivating force of laborers, we must pay attention first of all to the relationship between the interests of the individual and those of the collective. The creation of common interests for society by collectivized labor is the nature and superiority of socialism. The strength of collectivized labor, however, it derived from the personal efforts of each laborer in the collective. Looking back on the development of mankind's society, we see that under the system of slavery, man was considered merely as an animal and his talents were not developed at all. Then came the feudal system wherein private ownership was introduced and the laborers could bring into play some of their talents to work on lands owned by themselves; but in the main, they were still hampered by fuedal bondage. It was not until capitalism came into being that laborers were freed from feudal control and labor was liberated in the sense that the laborers could freely sell their own labor to the capitalists. Due to the inherent contradictions of capitalism, however, the talents of the laborers could only flourish to a limited extent. It is only when the socialist system was introduced that the laborers were truly liberated and the talents of every individual had the conditions for development. Nevertheless, to turn this possibility into reality we must devise suitable measures for developing to a high degree the strength of the collective as well as the strength of each individual laborer.

In reality, for some time in the past we failed to realize fully the role played by the interests of individual laborers. The contracting out of product quotas to laborers has produced good effects because it promotes the interests of the individual laborers, prompting them to pay attention to the results of labor and the end-products for their own benefit, and consequently, to identify themselves with the collective. To pay appropriate attention to the interests of the individual laborers is meant neither to encourage individualism nor to give rise to thinking of private ownership, but actually to link the interests of the individual laborers with those of the collective and to give the laborers material incentives to work with enthusiasm.

V.I. Lenin taught: "In a country with a small-scale agriculture, comrades, you must first of all lay small but firm bridges across state capitalism to reach socialism not by relying directly on fervor but with the zeal triggered by the great revolution by stimulating personal enthusiasm and the essential interests of each individual and by applying the principles of profit-and-loss accounting." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "In Commemoration of the Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution," COMPLETE WORKS, Su That publishing house, Hanoi, 1970, Vol. 33, pp 73-74)

The application of the principle of harmoniously combining the "three interests" in the past has actually contributed to promoting production, thus enabling many economic establishments to operate more vigorously and effectively and helping break the state of economic stagnation. This is the dominant aspect. Beside this, there have been some deviations arising from the tendency to pay attention only to the interests of the collective and the individual laborers while neglecting the interests of society and the state. It is necessary to rectify and prevent such deviations promptly and to check their development which may erode the socialist economy. We must, however, analyze these deviations realistically, devise correct measures to solve the problems and carry them out within the prescribed limits. Since the measures for combining the "three interests," for enhancing the right of enterprises to independence, and for stressing the personal interests of laborers have only been carried out in some fields, unless we realistically analyze the situation from a correct viewpoint, we might overact in suppressing these deviations and negate the interests of the collective and the individual laborers; and this would mean a reversion to the outmoded methods for doing business.

To consider economic interests as a very important motivating force to encourage the laborers to work hard is not meant to treat economic interests as the one and only motivating force. Beside them, other factors such as psychology, customs, tradition, the sense of responsibility, the sense of organization and discipline, and so forth also have no small an impact on the work attitude. Therefore, in economic leadership, we must pay great attention to economic measures and combine them with administrative and ideological education measures.

HARMONIOUSLY COMBINE "THE THREE INTERESTS" IN THE FIRST STAGE OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD, AND ESTABLISH A SUITABLE SYSTEM

Economic interests possess not only a class character but also a historical character. While studying and resolving the question of "the three interests" under the socialist system, we must place it in a specific time frame of the transition period from capitalism to socialism. The settlement of the problem involving the relationship among "the three interests" in the transition period to socialism is definitely not similar to that in the period of developed socialism. And even in the transition period to socialism, there are different stages. This is not to mention the fact that the specific historical conditions of a country also influence in no small measure specific solutions to the question of "the three interests."

At present our country is in the first stage of the transition period. The economy still comprises many sectors. Alongside the state-rune and collectivized economic sectors, there also exist the state capitalist economic sector, the individual economic sector of individual peasants, handicraftsmen and small merchants, and the private capitalist economic sector. This is a general description but the situation varies in each region and it becomes even more complicated in each sector. In the rural areas of the north, peasants have embarked on the path of collective work while in the Mekong Delta, only a small percentage of the peasants' households there have joined production collectives and cooperatives.

There are different strata of individual peasants. In the cities, there exist alongside private industrialists, handicraftsmen and artisans a fairly large number of people engaged in trade and services. Many of them are earning an income that far surpasses that of workers and civil servants.

This economic situation adds more complexities to our efforts to resolve the problems involving interests. Here the problem is not only to resolve the relationship among "the three interests" within the socialist economic sector but also to deal with other matters as well -- such as the relationship between "the three interests" in the socialist economic sector and the interests of the nonsocialist sectors, the relationship between the interests of society and the interests of individual laborers, and the relationship among the interests of the state, the workers and the capitalists in joint public-private enterprises. In the present situation, to ensure the interests of society, the collective and the individual laborers, we must, along with resolving the internal relationship among these "three interests," also resolve the relationship between these "three interests" and the interests of the other economic sectors; and we must regulate the excessive income of those people engaging in trade operations, effectively curb speculative and smuggling activities, resolutely punish embezzlers of socialist property, and so forth.

At present our people are building socialism while having to stand ready for combat to defend the fatherland. Our party has set forth strategic targets for the 1980's: gradually stabilize and improve the people's life and advance toward mainly meeting the people's material and cultural demands; continue to build the material-technical bases of socialism; complete the socialist transformation of the south and perfect the production relations in the provinces of the north; and meet the demands for defending the country, consolidating national defense and maintaining security.

The harmonious combination of the "three interests" cannot be separated from these strategic objectives. These objectives are closely interelated and in both the short and long terms, it is not allowed to concentrate on a certain objective while slighting the others. At a time when our country still remains economically poor, the difficult problem is to achieve all of these objectives at the same time while ensuring harmony among the three economic interests.

Because of the need to achieve these strategic objectives, we are faced with many complicated problems in resolving the question of economic interests in our country: the relationship between the economy and national defense; the relationship between immediate and long-term interests; and so forth. To stress the complexity of the problem is not meant to back down but to find the most satisfactory solutions to the correct combination of the "three interests." The more satisfactory this combination, the easier it will be for us to achieve these objectives.

While resolving the question of harmoniously combining the "three interests," we must also pay attention to the fact that FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME IN THE PAST, WE ENFORCED A BUREAUCRATIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BASED ON SUBSIDIZATION. This system has become deeply rooted in the entire economic life and is greatly impeding our efforts to develop the national economy. Unless we eliminate the bureaucratic management system based on subsidization, we will in no way be able to ensure the "three interests" harmoniously. Therefore, the harmonious combination of the "three interests" cannot be separated from A RADICAL CHANGE OF THE BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM OF SUBSIDIZATION THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF SOCIALIST MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS METHODS WHICH USE PLANNING AS THE CENTRAL FOCUS AND LINK PLANNING WITH PROFIT-AND-LOSS ACCOUNTING.

Plans reflect in an all-round manner the various interests, targets and oreintations for the development of the national economy. Therefore, the three economic interests are manifested first of all in the contents of the plans and in the authority for formulating plans. The economic interests of the society as a whole, of the collectives, of the localities and of individual laborers are spelled out primarily in economic development plans for the entire country and for each locality, enterprise and cooperative, and in the plan of each family. In formulating the state plan and plans for localities, enterprises and cooperatives, whether the level of socialist collective mastery is high or low depends on the degree of harmony achieved in combining the three economic interests. Only when they see that their own benefits are reflected in the state plan as well as in the plans of localities, enterprises and cooperatives will the laborers strive to carry out these plans satisfactorily.

Our shortcomings in planning work consist of the failure to carry out planning activities at all levels, to formulate plans based on the conditions at the grassroots level, to link planning with profit-and-loss accounting, to encourage and force every establishment, locality and sector to do business in a profitable manner for the purpose of expanded reproduction, and to use material interests as an incentive to make the individual laborers engage in production enthusiastically. In other words, we have failed to combine the "three interests" harmoniously, thus being unable to create a strong motivating force to encourage the establishments, localities and individual laborers to develop their initiative and creativity in implementing plans and producing ample wealth for society. For this very reason, the 11th Plenum of the party Central Committee not only emphasized the need to renew planning work actively but also set a number of specific guidelines for the formulation of plans.

A very important factor related to the harmonious combination of the "three interests" consists of the policies designed for the circulation and distribution front such as the policies on prices, wages, collection and purchase, taxation and income, and the policies on distribution and compensation in cooperatives and so forth. Every individual and collective as well as the entire society is very sensitive toward these policies. A change in prices, wages or in the methods for compensation and distribution in cooperatives would quickly draw reactions from millions of people and immediately influence the productivity, life and labor attitude of everyone. In past years, many of our policies did not take into proper account the economic interests of the localities, establishments and individual laborers; and their negative impact on production could be clearly felt.

In 1981 we scored comprehensive successes on the agricultural front. These successes stemmed from many causes with the chief one being that our party and state had promulgated various new policies on stabilizing grain obligation, on giving out contracts based on end-products to laborers, and on regulating prices for the purchase of agricultural products. On the basis of combining the various interests, these correct policies had the effect of encouraging the localities and establishments to carry out their business with better planning and enhancing the work enthusiasm of peasants and workers. This is a very vivid and practical lesson in the combination of the "three interests."

The mechanism for ensuring the "three interests" encompasses many aspects but most important to us is the mechanism that regulates the economy and at the same time, supervises the harmonious combination of the "three interests." The problem is how this mechanism can effectively supervise the combination of the "three interests."

Under the capitalist system, when it is found that the price of a certain item of merchandise is no longer appropriate or a certain banking procedure is inconvenient, the capitalists will try by every means to change it immediately. Our system is a socialist system; its superiority creates all the conditions for bringing into play the strength of the whole community as well as that of each individual and for developing the dynamic character of the managerial apparatus. Why have we been slow, however, in detecting policies that are no longer appropriate? Also, why have we failed to revise them once they are known to be inappropriate, even for years on end in some cases? These very problems require that we devise measures to enable the managerial organs to operate dynamically. For a certain managerial organ, what will it earn as a reward when it develops new innovations in economic management or suggests measures for rectifying policies on prices and wages that are found to be inappropriate? Also, what form of penalty will it be subjected to if it fails to do so? Unless specific responsibilities are defined spiritually and materially, it will be very difficult to make the apparatus operate dynamically. In view of this, the problem is to improve the performance of the mechanism that supervises efforts to ensure the "three interests." This very problem requires that we carefully study the party's methods for leadership, the operation of state organs and the role of mass organizations to participate in economic management.

VAN TIEN DUNG, CHU HUY MAN SPEAK TO OFFICERS

BK291346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Impementing the VCP Central Committee Secretariat directive, the standing body of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense last week organized the first political session for high-ranking officers and commanders of military units in the entire army to study and understand the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions. Senior Gens Van Tien Dung and Chu Huy Man, members of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and officers of the standing body of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee, led and supervised these important political activites.

Senior Gen Chu Huy Man, deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee led officers in studying and discussion the party congress resolutions. He stressed: We must clearly realize the splendid success of the fifth party congress, which has helped strengthen the singlemindedness and confidence of the entire army. He also profoundly analyzed various contents and basic views of the party resolutions and pointed out tasks of the army in satisfactorily implementing these resolutions.

Through serious discussions and with a sense of responsibility, all high-ranking officers have realized the great success of the fifth party congress. They noted that this success is of profound political and historic significance, which has demonstrated our party's and people's strength and their identity of views on the party congress resolutions. They have also realized the tasks of the armed forces and pledged to successfully implement the party congress resolutions.

In his closing statement, Van Tien Dung, first deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee urged high-ranking officers and commanders in the entire army to uphold their responsibilities and supervise other political activities to enable officers and combatants to profoundly understnad the party resolutions in accordance with directives of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee and the guiding plans of the Political General Department. In this context, the implementation of the 1982 military tasks and the assigned duties of each unit should be sucessfully organized.

He also urged them to encourage the seething mass revolutionary action movement, strive to turn the party congress resolutions into reality, enhance their combat strength and combat readiness capability, improve the army's material and spiritual lives and eliminate negative phenomena at various units.

Comrade Van Tien Dung stressed: All officers and combatants in the entire army at present must concentrate their thoughts and actions on grasping and successfully implementing the historic resolutions of the party congress.

On this occasion the Political General Department also organized a study session for leading officers of the propaganda and training and organization offices and a number of army instructors to study and understand the fifth party congress resolutions.

Tran Quynh, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dao Duy Tung, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy director of the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department and director of the Marx-Lenin Institute, attended and addressed this session. They analyzed the basic contents of the party congress resolutions, which helpted contribute to the success of the session.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR

OW291743 Hanoi VNA in Engish 1612 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 29 -- Bronislaw Musielak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Vietnam, today paid a visit to chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordia conversation with the Polish ambassador.

MINISTERS ATTEND SWEDISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW291749 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 29 -- Swedish Ambassador and Mrs Ragnar Dromberg gave a reception here Wednesday to mark the 36th birthday of King Carl 16 Gustaf of Sweden. Among their Vietnamese guests were Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac, Health Minister Dang Hoi Xuan and Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau.

Minister Le Khac and Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg proposed toasts for the constant development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation in the economic, social, scientific and technical fields between the two countries.

MALAYSIA

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED; MOST MINISTERS REMAIN

BK291017 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today presented his new Cabinet with most of the present ministers retaining their portfolios. Two new faces and one deputy minister duly promoted make up the current 26-member cabinet.

The three faces are Datuk Rais Yatim, the former chief minister of Negri Sembilan, is now the minister of land and regional development, and Mr Adib Adam, the former chief minister of Melaka, now the minister of information. The deputy minister promoted is Datuk Mak Hon Kam; he becomes the minister of labor and manpower. Datuk Mak was the deputy finance minister in the previous government.

There are seven new faces among the deputy ministers. They are:

Mr Anwar Ibrahim, deputy minister in the prime minister's department; Mr Sabbaruddin Bin Chik, finance; Mrs Rahmah Osman, information; Mrs Napisah Omar and Mr S. Subramaniam, both deputy ministers of housing and local government.

The other new faces among deputy ministers are: Datuk Khalil Yaakob and Dr Tan Tiong Hong, both in education.

Four parliamentary secretaries have been promoted to the rank of deputy ministers. They are: Mrs Sharifah Dora, deputy minister in the prime minister's department; Mr Mohamed Kassim Ahmad, home affairs; Mrs Rosemary Chong, culture, youth and sports; Mr Mahiaddin Haji Mohamed Yassin, federal territory.

As mentioned earlier, the other ministers retain their previous portfolios.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, apart from being prime minister is also defense minister; Datuk Musa Hitam continues to hold the home affairs portfolio; Datuk Lee San Choon continues in transport; Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie in foreign affairs; Datin Paduka Hajjah Aishah Ghani, welfare services; Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, trade and industry; Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, finance; Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, health; Datuk Paul Leong, primary industries; Datuk Abdul Manan Othman, agriculture; Datuk Leo Moggie, energy, telecommunications and posts; Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, housing and local government; Datuk S. Samy Vellu, works and public utilities; Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, culture, youth and sports; Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, public enterprises.

Others retaining their portfolios are:

Datuk Dr Sulaiman Daud, education; Datuk Pangiran Othman Rauf, federal territory; Datuk Sanusi Junid, national and rural development.

The prime minister told newsmen the post of science, technology and environment would be filled later. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the ministers would be sworn in before His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agung tomorrow. The Cabinet lineup has already been approved by the king.

On other matters the prime minister said the five independent MP's from Sabah would sit for the opposition in parliament. They would not be accepted by the Barisan Nasional [National Front].

He said the economic downturn would definitely slow down the implementation of projects under the 4th Malaysia plan. Priorities would have to be rearranged and decisions taken on which projects could be delayed. At the same time, there was a need to look into projects that could bring Malaysia early incomes.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said there could be a further cutback in tin production, if this was found necessary. This would, however, depend on how the tin market performed.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

OW011127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 1, Kyodo -- Japan will start closely watching its imports of Argentine goods beginning Tuesday to avoid undercutting economic sanctions imposed against the Latin American country by the European Community (EC), the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. The Foreign Ministry said Japan will also suspend the granting of official credits to Argentina. The actions are being taken in response to official requests from Britain, the ministry said.

It said the measures are aimed at persuading Argentina to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands. The Argentine Government has already been notified of the decision, they added. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was informed of Japan's readiness to take sanctions in a letter from Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on April 26, the ministry said. The actual decision to impose sanctions was taken after the apparent failure of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's efforts to mediate the crisis between Britain and Argentina, the ministry said.

The carefully-worded announcement said Japanese private businesses are being cautioned against taking advantage of the EC sanctions against Argentina. According to sources at the ministry, Japanese business firms are being asked specifically not to import beef and other Argentine goods covered by the EC measures. The ministry said "it is inconceivable" that Argentina will ask Japan for new official creditsunder the present circumstances. The sources termed the statement an indirect way of saying Japan would refuse any such request. They said the sanctions will remain in force for about two months while the ministry studies further developments in the crisis.

ROK AID TALKS FAIL; SAKURAUCHI TRIP 'IMPOSSIBLE'

OW010052 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 1, KYODO -- Japan and South Korea failed to narrow the gap in negotiations here Friday night over the South Korean request for dollar 6 billion aid for the Korean 1982-86 social and economic development program. The failure has made it impossible for Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to visit Seoul early this month to settle the aid issue.

Visiting Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya had a second-round talk with South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong on the problem for about one hour Friday night, but failed to find a compromise. The meeting, held at the request by the Japanese side, was joined by Japanese Ambassador Toshikazu Maeda. Though they could not find a compromise, both sides agreed to continue the negotiations on the aid issue.

After the meeting, Yanagiya told newsmen that the Korean side showed no compromise to accept the Japanese offer of some dollar 4 billion, including aid in Export-Import Bank loans and aid in private bank loans. The Korean side, however, showed understanding of the Japanese Government's efforts and sincerity in seeking accord on the aid issue, Yanagiya said.

The Korean side demanded that governmental yen loans in the aid be further expanded and that private bank loans be excluded from the Japanese aid, according to Yanagiya. The Japanese offer of dollar 4 billion, conveyed by Yanagiya to the Koreans, reportedly included about dollar 1.5 billion in governmental yen loans. The Korean side also demanded that interest rates for the Japanese loans be reduced to 4 percent per annum in governmental loans for cooperation in foreign countries' development.

Though the talks ended in failure, both sides agreed on continued negotiations through diplomatic channels. But when the talks will be resumed still remains to be seen. Yanagiya, though admitting his failure in the Seoul talks, said this would not deteriorate Tokyo-Seoul relations.

Further Report

OW010723 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 1, KYODO -- Japan and South Korea need a considerably-long "cooling-off" period before they will be able to get down to new talks on the loan issue which bogged down in Seoul Friday, Japanese sources said Saturday. The sources said the negotiations, started last summer and expected to be successfully concluded early this month, might not be resumed until after this summer.

A Japanese negotiator this week went to Seoul but failed to close the gap between the two nations, making it impossible for Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to visit there in May to put finishing touches on the issue. The negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, returned home later Saturday.

The Japanese sources said the government, after being briefed by him on the latest Seoul talks, will study how to deal with the new situation. The sources said even if the talks are resumed, Japan has no intention of making any compromise to Seoul. Japanese officials said the request is too big and hard to respond to at this time. Sources close to the Foreign Ministry here said: "Everything now depends upon South Korea for solution of the issue."

LDP PANEL TO PROPOSE DEFENSE SPENDING INCREASE

OW021037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 2, KYODO -- A ruling party panel will soon propose increasing Japan's annual defense spending above 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP), political sources said Sunday.

The Liberal-Democratic Party's Security Affairs Research Council will also propose revising the nation's basic defense plan into one suited to a maritime power, the sources said. The committee is now working on a proposal concerning Japan's overall defense policy, scheduled to be presented to the government in mid-May. The proposal will stress the inevitability of Japan's defense budget exceeding the 1 percent ceiling in coming years, the sources said. The committee is also expected to advise the government to review the national defense program outline, approved by the Cabinet in 1976, to meet defense strategies required for the ocean-surrounded nation, the sources said.

With inevitable increases in defense expenditures such as funds for pay hikes and procurement of front-line equipment, estimated to total some yen 210 billion (dollar 894 million), defense spending will come close to the 1 percent ceiling in fiscal 1983 beginning next April. The government earmarked yen 2,586.1 billion (dollar 11 billion) for defense during fiscal 1982 beginning in April, which accounted for 0.93 percent of Japan's projected GNP. This was a 7.754 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. But with the necessary funds automatically added, the fiscal 1983 budget is estimated to increase almost 8 percent from that of the current fiscal year, thus coming closer to the 1 percent ceiling.

Furthermore, the committee projects that the defense budget will inevitably exceed the ceiling between 1983 and 1987 when a mid-term arms procurement program estimate, updated in the current fiscal year, is realized. The program, in part, calls for procurement of front-line equipment totaling some yen 5 trillion (dollar 213 billion) during the five year period.

A committee official was quoted as saying that elementary arithmetic will show the defense budget will then exceed 1 percent of GNP. But since revision of the government's policy is a grave matter, the committee is expected to advise the government to maintain the present defense policy for fiscal 1983. For the years after fiscal 1983, however, the committee will stress the inevitability of changing the policy, the sources said.

Regarding the 1976 defense outline, the committee is expected to propose maintaining the principle of building up the basic defense capability. But proposals will be made in such areas as protection of sealanes, stockpiling oil and ammunition, building of shelters and defense on a private level, the sources added.

SUZUKI TO PROPOSE PACIFIC ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

OW010828 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 1, KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will propose formation of what would eventually become a "Pacific Economic Community" as a means of revitalizing the world economy, government sources said Saturday.

The sources said Suzuki will put forth the proposal at a Versailles economic summit of seven non-communist industrializing nations in June. French President Francois Mitterrand showed keen interest in the proposal when Suzuki explained it to him during their talks in Tokyo in mid-April, they said.

The proposal is aimed at creating a new order among the Pacific basin countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the members of the five-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Under Suzuki's scheme, these nations are to cooperate in joint energy development projects as well as extending economic and technical assistance to developing nations, the sources said.

After adjusting views among the Versailles summit participants, Suzuki will announce the proposal in Honolulu where he will stop on his way home after visits to France, the United States and Latin America, they said. The sources said the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have implicitly supported the Suzuki proposal. But Suzuki also wants support from the ASEAN nations as well as from China, South Korea, Latin American nations and Pacific islands nations. After France, Suzuki will visit New York to attend the second U.N. General Assembly meeting on disarmament, and then go on to Brazil and Chile.

The sources said Suzuki believes the Pacific basin area has potential for growth larger than in any other part of the world. The industrialized nations in the region, including Japan and the United States, could cooperate in the regional development by giving their high technologies and massive fund sources, they said. The sources said the creation of a "Pacific Economic Community" could also be instrumental in bridging the economic gap between the haves and the have-nots.

SOUTH'S 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' IN DMZ DENOUNCED

SK301516 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1425 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The South Korean puppet army has fired a large-caliber machine-gun at our outposts in the Demilitarized Zone on the east frontline, thus committing a grave armed provocation. After daily committing military provocations against our side in the area along the military demarcation line, the South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation of firing more than 10 rounds of a large-caliber machinegun from a place near a spot 38 degrees 17 minutes 47 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 5 minutes 10 seconds east longitude on the east frontline at our outposts opposite this place on two occasions, at 1830 and 2004 on 30 April. Prior to this, at around 1055 the same day, the South Korean puppet army committed a criminal act of introducing an air defense gun onto Mt Paekhak, southeast of Panmunjom in the DMZ.

The senior member of our side of the Military Armistice Commission lodged a stern protest against such criminal acts committed by the South Korean puppet army and strongly urged the enemy side to take responsible action to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists have more thoroughly completed preparations for a new war through the war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" and when the military bosses of the U.S. imperialists have crawled into South Korea one after another, have held war conferences with South Korean bellicose elements and visited frontline areas, the enemy has continuously committed such armed provocations in the area along the military demarcation line. This is very unusual. The enemy should correctly view reality and should not run amok.

NODONG SINMUN DENIES NORTH'S MILITARY SUPERIORITY

SK010038 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 30 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May commentary: "Aggressor's Hackneyed Gibberish"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists again recently raved that our military strength is superior to South Korea's and kicked up a row slandering us.

According to a report, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Shoesmith said in a Senate subcommittee session that North Korea's military strength was constantly increased last year and that we have decisive superiority over South Korea in numbers of combat divisions, tanks, artillery and armored cars and that we have a two-to-one superiority in fighter aircraft.

The gibberish of the U.S. authorities that our military strength has been constantly increased and is superior to South Korea's is a cunning and shameless trick to conceal their criminal acts aggravating tension in Korea by reversing black and white. Even if the U.S. imperialists adhere to such a trick, the stern reality between the North and South on the Korean Peninsula cannot be concealed. As is known to the world, all our policies are of an independent and peace-loving nature. We are carrying out on a large-scale peaceful construction in the northern half of the republic for the nation's prosperity and development. We are also striving to achieve the nation's reunification peacefully. Proceeding from this position, we reduced defense expenditures. We are constantly calling for reduced tension on the Korean Peninsula and peace and mobilizing all forces in socialist construction.

The portion of our defense spending in this year's overall state budget expenditure is only 14.5 percent, a reduction from last year. We are directing enormous efforts, funds and material to peaceful construction, even though our population is less than South Korea's. It is clear that we cannot continuously increase military strength, exceeding the limit of defense, and that we cannot maintain a superior military strength over South Korea.

It is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are constantly increasing military strength on the Korean Peninsula and are frantically accelerating war perparations. Today, there are more than 700,000 puppet troops equipped with U.S. weapons, together with some 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggressors who take pride in being elite troops; 3,700,000 Homeland Reserve Forces; 4,400,000 in the Civil Defense Corps; and 1,820,000 in the Student Defense Corps in South Korea.

In addition, some 130,000 U.S. troops including the U.S. 7th Fleet, stationed in Japan and Okinawa, are constantly being deployed to South Korea. A mobile strike force of over 100,000 troops is fully prepared for mobilization to Korea at any time.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors stationed in and around South Korea have modern military equipment and technology and numerous lethal weapons including nuclear weapons, aircraft, tanks, rockets, large-caliber guns and warships. F-16 fighter-bombers, called the most modern type by the bellicose generals of the U.S. imperialists, A-10 close support aircraft, AWACS and even Lance missiles are in the possession of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea. In addition, 155-mm automatic howitzers and portable missiles are being supplied to the U.S. troops in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists recently have been scheming to deploy neutron bombs and tactical nuclear missiles in South Korea. They are raving about providing the 7th Fleet cruise missiles.

As facts show, there is no place in the world where such enormous military forces and war equipment are concentrated than in and around South Korea. South Korea is a huge military camp where massive aggressive forces are being concentrated. It is a showcase for all modern lethal weapons and war equipment of the U.S. imperialists.

As for troop reinforcements and military superiority on the Korean Peninsula, we should point out to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that it is a ridiculous scheme for the U.S. imperialists to rave about our troop reinforcement, military superiority and so forth, like a thief crying "Stop thief!" Concealed in such talk is an impure political aim we should not overlook. They are trying to appease anti-U.S. senitment which has been growing in recent days in South Korea and other places of the world and to divert denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad by making absurd and groundless remarks. At the same time, they are trying to legalize the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, their troop reinforcement and war preparation maneuvers by continuously putting forth the outdated theory of a southward invasion.

Shoesmith's remarks on increasing military support for the puppets to rectify the dangerous military imbalance which South Korea faces and on the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea are based on such vicious aims. He also said that peace and stability in northeast Asia are a necessity for the stability and prosperity of the United States. This shows the U.S. imperialists' dark intention to make South Korea a permanent colony and military base under the signboard of peace and stability.

The U.S. imperialists not only decided to offer more military assistance to the puppets in the current fiscal year than in the past but also instigated the puppets to drastically increase military spending. This year's military spending by the puppet government has increased 21.3 percent from last year, and the 34.4 percent outlay for defense is the biggest expenditure in the budget. The U.S. imperialists are constantly increasing the military hardward of the U.S. troops and the puppet army by dragging in modern weapons. They are intensifying aerial espionage activities against the northern half of the republic and frequently staging large-scale military exercises, such as "Team Spirit 1982."

Such military exercises, as shown by their nature and contents, are a trial war and preparatory war for a surprise attack by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets on the northern half of the republic at the desired time. Because of the criminal manuevers of the U.S. imperialists, a grave situation in which a war could break out at any moment is being created in our country.

All facts show that troop reinforcements on the Korean Peninsula are being carried out in the South and that the threat of aggression comes from the South. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula by drastically increasing military strength on the pretext of a military imbalance. They are threatening peace and leading the situation to the brink of war. They are vicious aggressors who are invariably pursuing an ambition against Korea.

No matter how madly the U.S. imperialists may rave about someone's troop reinforcement and military superiority, they can neither conceal their nature as aggressors nor their criminal schemes to provoke a new murderous war in Korea. The U.S. imperialists should stop kicking up a row which no one believes and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and war equipment. They should take their dirty hands of interference off Korea.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES 'SUPPRESSION' IN SOUTH

SK030456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's suppression of students and religionists who have risen up in the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism as a heinous treachery to the nation which can be committed only by dirty pro-U.S. flunkeyist-traitors. A signed commentary of the paper headlined "Heinous Criminal Act of Pro-U.S. Flunkeyist-Traitors" says:

These days the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of South Korean students and people is gaining momentum as can be seen in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" and scattering of anti-U.S. leaflets. Frightened at this, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is viciously intensifying its suppression of students and people. Students and patriotic people who love the country and are concerned about the destiny of the nation have turned out to a fierce struggle under the anti-U.S. slogan, not fearing sacrifice, and conscientious religionists supported them. This is an entirely just action they have taken, convinced through their life in the past 37 years that they cannot defend the dignity and honour of the nation as long as the U.S. imperialists are left to stay on in the country.

U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people, the strangler of democracy and the basic obstacle to the reunification of the country. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against South Korea have become all the more unscrupulous since the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans seized power.

The anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of people and students taking place in succession in Pusan, Chunchon, Seoul and other parts of South Korea is an eruption of their pent-up resentment against the barbarous colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and a deserving resistance against the colonial oppressors. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a band of faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, is currying favour with its master, talking about "regret" and the like, while ruthlessly suppressing students and religionists who have risen in the just patriotic struggle.

With no machinations can the puppets put down the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. Their suppression will only result in adding fuel to the rising flames. If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique throws itself deeper into the arms of the U.S. imperialists to maintain its power and seeks treachery and split, this will only precipitate its own destruction. If it does not want to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors who met a miserable end, it must discontinue even now its pro-U.S. flunkeyist treacherous acts, end the suppression of the people, set free at once the illegally arrested and detained students and people and step down from "power."

VRPR HITS INDICTMENT OF PRIEST, PUSAN SUSPECTS

SK010827 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] In connection with the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, on 29 April the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated the atrocity of indicting 15 persons, including Mun Pu-sik, Kim Hyon-chang and Priest Choe Ki-sik for violation of the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration. This is part of the schemes to suppress and obliterate the ever-increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle among our people.

The act of arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an expression of our people's pent-up fury and indignation against the United States. The protection by religious figures of those patriots involved in the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the Kwangju popular uprising was a just act expressing support for their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and indignation against the rascals who perpetrated the massacre. Therefore, such a sacred act cannot be a target of suppression. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested these patriots, after offering a monetary reward for information leading to their arrest, while clamoring that their acts may harm South Korea-U.S. relations. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a bunch of flunkeyists, traitors and murders.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should draw a lesson from the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment and struggle among our people and immediately release those persons involved in the arson incident at the American Cultural Center. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring punishes them, our people will not idly stand by.

MAY DAY SOIREE HELD AT KIM IL-SONG SQUARE

SK020940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA) -- A soiree of working people in Pyongyang took place at the Kim Il-song Square on May 1 in celebration of May Day, the international holiday of the workers of the world.

Set up in the square was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the soiree were Kim Pong-chu, Kim Yong-taek, Kim Chae-suk, Yi Se-ung, Yi Yong-un and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Members of delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) were also present. Invited there were foreign delegations and guests on visit to our country, foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials here.

Members of Chongnyon delegations and foreign guests enjoyed the international holiday of the workers of all lands, dancing with our working people. Passing the evening of the holiday with songs and dances, the working people deepened the sentiments of solidarity to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of all progressive countries of the world and advance in close unity with them, true to the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

NODONG SINMUN Marks May Day

SK030546 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 2 May 82

NODONG SINMUN 1 May editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen Militant Solidarity With World Working Class, Upholding the Banner of Independence"]

[Text] Today marks May Day -- a military festivity demonstrating the united might of the world's working class. Our people greet May Day amid a particularly significant atmosphere. Our country is seething with a rewarding struggle to effect new upsurges in revolution and construction, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the Sixth KWP Congress and his recent policy speech at the joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly.

In a surging political atmosphere, our people have never been more proud of implementing the revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Various heads of states, innumerable distinguished personages engaging in political, social and mass media circles and art troupes from foreign countries visited our country to celebrate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 70th birthday -- revolutionary holiday of the working class. They extended to us their firm solidarity and friendship and vigorously demonstrated the united might of the international working class and revolutionary people adhering to the chuche idea. This clearly shows that people unswervinglyadmire and absolutely trust the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the great leader of the working class -- who enjoys great international authority and brings people freedom and liberation.

The grand political festivity, which was celebrated as an unprecedentedly big international holiday, makes our people satisfied with their efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with the international working class, upholding the banner of independence, and take pride in implementing the revolution in the chuche fatherland. This year's May Day is of greater significance because we greet it under the majestic situation in which international solidarity with our revolution has been strengthened and the revolutionary unity based upon the chuche idea has become the trend of times. On the significant holiday of May, we extend fervent greetings and militant solidarity with ardent desire for friendship and unity to the working class and revolutionary people of the world.

May Day celebrated every year by the working class and people of every country is an important occasion in strengthening international unity and solidarity in the struggle against capitalistic oppression and exploitation, different forms of domination and enslavement and for the independence of the working masses. The great leader comrade kim Il-song taught: The class interest of the working class has internationalism as its origin. The international solidarity of the working class becomes a guarantee for the victory of the communist cause.

The might of the international working class is that of unity based on a common desire and goal. Only when the international working class and people unite can they overcome any difficulty. The working class' struggle to secure independence is linked to international solidarity. Only when the peoples of all countries struggle together for the victory of the world's revolution can they smash imperialists' maneuvers to divide them, thus successfully accelerating revolution and construction. For this reason, the international working class has struggled, regarding unity as the most precious weapon, and pioneered the road of revolution and construction, upholding the slogan of friendship and unity. The road of struggle to realize the international unity of the working class was not even. However, the working class and people have vigorously advanced the revolutionary cause, valiantly overcoming trials and difficulties in a fierce struggle against imperialists and reactionary forces. This course was an arduous road of struggle to win independence by ending slavery, imposing oppression and subjugation on them, and to build a prosperous society.

Thanks to a long-term bloody struggle of working masses including the working class, a big change has taken place in the international arena and the world's situation has been changed. Socialism has developed on a worldwide basis. Through arduous and long struggle, people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have achieved the historic cause of national independence and registered successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence. The Nonaligned Movement has endlessly developed, and the cause of making the world independent has been accelerated. While the revolutionary force adhering to independence has been strengthened in the international arena, the imperialists and reactionary forces have weakened. Imperialist and colonial systems have been declining. The time when imperialists dominated the world, oppressing and exploiting the people, is gone forever.

As a result of working masses' vigorous struggle to realize independence, times have changed. People who were oppressed in the past have creatively pioneered their destiny as masters of the world. For the world's people to call for independence and various countries to follow the road of independence are the basic trend of our times. The opening of the era of independence is a precious revolutionary achievement of people through a long, arduous struggle.

Holding aloft the banner of the great chuche idea, the working class and people of our country have vigorously advanced along the road of independence from a half century ago under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In this course, our people have advanced our revolution and the world revolution, strengthening unity with the world revolutionary forces. The road of revolution our working class and people have traversed is an unprecedently arduous and stern road. But it is a glorious course in which they have attained great success in all sectors of revolution and construction during a short period of time. In the dark era when the nation suffered from the worst ordeal, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a new era of independence by creating the immortal chuche idea and pioneered a new revolutionary road on which the working masses themselves were able to liberate the nation, class and human beings.

The chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary doctrine for fully realizing the independence of the popular masses and an idea of international unity for strengthening the solidarity among the peoples in the struggle against all manner of domination and subjugation. By advancing along the road guided by the chuche idea, adopting the chuche idea as a firm leading guidance, the working class and people of our country have built an independent, self-reliant and self-defending socialist country where all people live happily together without exploitation and oppression. Our country, which was ignored by the world in the past, is now praised as the chuche fatherland and a model country of socialism. Brilliant successes attained in the Korean revolution and remarkable changes in Korea show that only when the people, who implement revolution under the leadership of the great leader of the working class, advance along the road of independence can they effect any miracle and exploit.

Our working class and the people of our country have regarded solidarity and unity with the international working class as very precious in the course of pioneering the road of revolution. When a complicated situation was created due to imperialist maneuvers to divide the international working class, our people waged a principled struggle, holding aloft the banner of international unity. Thanks to the correct foreign policy of our party and the government of the republic and their positive activities, a friendly solidarity between our country and various foreign countries of the world has been consolidated, and the ranks supporting the revolutionary cause of our people have increased. Wherever we go, we have innumerable friends for our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification, and socialist construction is positively supported by the world's people. Along with the historic trend of advancing along the road of independence, the international situation is being converted into one which is more advantageous to our revolution. Our working class and people are filled with a firm determination to faithfully discharge the national duty and international duty of the working class.

A long span of time has passed since May Day was first commemorated as an international event demonstrating the united might of the world's working class. During this period, the revolutionary cause of the international working class has advanced. However, the struggle to ultimately eliminate imperialism on earth and realize the independence of the popular masses has not yet been completed. A fierce struggle between revolutionary and anti-revolutionary forces are being waged in the international arena. Embarrassed by the people's revolutionary struggle for anti-imperialism and independence, imperialists are running amok to maintain and strengthen their domination by giving themselves up to aggression, plunder and maneuvers to wage a new war.

To defend world peace and security against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the world's people, including the international working class, should unite and make the world independent. This is the sacred and historic duty of all people.

The question of making the world independent is to be achieved in the course of vigorously advancing the independence cause of each individual country. The revolution of the individual country is the key to the international cause for making the world independent.

By responsibily carrying out the Korean revolution under the slogan of international unity, our country's working class and people will positively contribute to the cause for making the world independent.

Today our people confront a heavy task to enact the report given at the historic Sixth KWP Congress by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tasks he set forth in his recent policy speech.

All party members and workers should more vigorously advance the revolution, with the lofty national pride and dignity of carrying out the revolution, upholding as the leader the great Comrade Kim Il-song, whom the world's peoples unanimously admire and respect, holding aloft the slogan for imbuing society with the chuche idea.

By having the flames of the three revolutions more fiercely set ablaze in all sectors and having endless upsurges created in socialist construction, we should strengthen the country's political and economic power in every way and achieve an epochal advance in the struggle to attain the 10-point major prospective targets for socialist economic construction. Deeply aware of their honorable mission as the main force unit of the revolution, the working class of all sectors of the people's economy should discharge their duties as the vanguard and perform heroic exploits in production and construction.

Withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea and reunifying the divided fatherland are the sacred struggle for completely realizing national independence on a nationwide scale. We should thoroughly check and frustrate the two Koreas plot of splittists at home and abroad and independently achieve the country's reunification without any outside interference. When we found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the concerted efforts of the nation, a new Korea -- reunified and independent -- will spring up on the 3,000 li land.

It is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic to strengthen friendship and unity with all progressive countries of the world and struggle to build an independent, new world.

Today the imperialists are maneuvering to disunite and divide newly emerging nations. Under this condition, all anti-imperialist and independent forces, including the non-aligned countries, should stand up to the splittist and alienating maneuvers of the imperialists in unity.

Our people will firmly unite with and develop friendly and cooperative relations with people in socialist countries, nonaligned nations and all the world countries advocating independence and will positively support and encourage the struggle of the world's people to achieve national independence and construct a new society.

Our revolution, pioneered under the banner of the great chuche idea, has entered a new higher stage. An endlessly bright future awaits our people.

Always with lofty revolutionary pride and conviction in certain victory, we should display the honor and dignity of the chuche fatherland and continue to courageously struggle to advance the bright future of communism.

Our working class and people who are struggling for the just revolutionary cause, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will be victorious and advance forever.

YI CHONG-OK ENDS IRAN VISIT, STOPS IN PAKISTAN

Attends Banquets

SK301630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA) -- Banquets were arranged in connection with the visit of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party to Iran, according to a report.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Iranian Islamic Leader Ayatollah Imam Khomeini were placed in the banquet halls. The banquet arranged by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi in honour of the guests on April 26 was attended on invitation by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, and his party, Ambassador Cha Pyong-ok and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Iran. Present at the banquet were vice-prime ministers, the minister of industry and mining, the minister of defence, the chief of the Prime Minister's Office, vice-ministers of different ministries, a vice-president of a bank and other personages concerned of Iran.

On April 28, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, arranged a farewell banquet. Invited there were Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the vice-prime minister who is concurrently chairman of the Budgetary Commission, vice-prime ministers, the president of a bank, vice-ministers of different ministries, vice-president of a bank, and other personages concerned of Iran. The party of the premier of the Administration Council and Ambassador Cha Pyong-ok and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Iran were present there. The banquets proceed in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Leaves Tehran 29 Apr

SK301640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and his party left Tehran on April 29 after concluding their official goodwill visit to Iran, according to a report.

A farewell function was held at the airport. Premier Yi Chong-ok and his party were farewelled at the airport by the Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, Vice Prime Minister Mahmud Karimi-Nuri, Defence Minister Mohammad Salimi, vice-ministers of the government and the Iranian ambassador to our country. Also present at the airport were DPRK Ambassador Cha Pyong-ok and officials of his embassy in Tehran.

Meets Pakistani President

SK011126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party on April 29 stopped over in Islamabad, Pakistan, on their way home after concluding their official goodwill visit to Iran, according to a report.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, paid a call on Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq that day. The premier conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the premier to convey his heartfelt, warm greetings to the great leader. He warmly greeted the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to him.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and other personages concerned, DPRK Ambassador to Pakistan Yu Song-chin, Minister of Education Mohammad Ali Khan Hoti and an additional secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan.

Pakistani Minister's Banquet

SK011102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, arranged a party on April 29 in honour of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who dropped over in Pakistan on his way home after his official goodwill visit to Iran, according to a report.

The party was addressed by Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council.

Noting that the Governments of Pakistan and Korea have developed friendly relations for many years, the Pakistan foreign minister stressed that as member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement the two countries adhered to the principle of this movement.

Voicing support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would continue to develop in the days to come.

In his speech the premier of the Administration Council hailed the achievements made by the Pakistan people in the building of an independent and prosperous, new society and wished them greater success in the future.

Saying that the Korean and Pakistan peoples are comrades-in-arms standing together on the front of struggle against imperialism and for independence, he expressed satisfaction with the steady development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The attendants of the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Returns to Pyongyang 30 Apr

SK011128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home on April 30 by air after paying an official goodwill visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the invitation of its prime minister. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and others accompanying the premier also returned home.

The premier and his party were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premiers Kang Song-san and Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned.

They were also met by officials of the Iranian Embassy and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires and interim of the Pakistan Embassy, in Pyongyang.

The premier of the Administration Council and his party stopped over in Urumqi, China, on their way home.

PRC PROVINCIAL TOURISM OFFICIAL VISITS PYONGYANG

SK011119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- A Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Bai Taiwang, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial General Administration for Travel and Tourism, China, arrived in Pyongyang on April 30 by train.

PAPERS VIEW INDICTMENT OF PUSAN ARSON SUSPECTS

CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial

SK01141 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Indictment on the Arson Incident of U.S. Cultural Center"]

[Excerpts] With the indictment on 29 April of 15 suspects involved in the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, this case has been turned over to the courts just 42 days after the attack in Pusan.

What we know so far in connection with the motives and character of the Pusan arson incident is that it was an act perpetrated by Mun Pu-sik and his followers to encourage antigovernment struggle and to alienate relations between Korea and the United States and committed at the instigation of Kim Hyon-chang who was upset over the Kwangju incident. However, the indictment made public by the Pusan Prosecutor's Office on 29 April indicates that the motive of the arson attack was to create a circumstance favorable for toppling the present political system and to establish a socialist system. As for Rev. Choe Ki-sik, he was charged with suspicion of having provided shelter to criminal offenders at the time of his arrest. But in this indictment, he is additionally charged with violation of the national security law.

As the nature of the arson incident is very serious, our frank feelings are that our people should recover from the shock caused by the incident as soon as possible and that such a misfortune should not recur. The terror acts by Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik were received with strong indignation and deplored by the people, Violence should be rejected. Problems cannot be solved through violence. Anyone who is an intellectual and member of a free and democratic society should abhor violence.

The Korean Christian Action Organization's [KCAO] statement indicated that the Pusan arson incident was an anti-U.S. expression. The prosecutor's office indictment also indicates that one of the motives of the suspects was to alienate relations between Korea and the United States. Such a motive cannot but be regarded as foolish. We know the ties forged between our two countries in the security and economic fields in particular are firm and cannot be broken by such a foolish act of arson.

The suspicion of Priest Choe Ki-sik having provided shelter to the criminal offenders, if found to be true at his trial, cannot escape punishment under the common law. Some religious leaders have defended Choe's act of protecting the criminal offenders. But they do not mean, we believe, that Father Choe's act did not violate the common law.

We should avoid unnecessary excitement over the Pusan arson case and should reconfirm the harmonious relations between common law and canon law. In this respect, we praise the flexible measure taken by the government on the anti-U.S. statement by the KCAO. The government authorities decided not to deal with the KCAO statement as a criminal problem in consideration of national harmony even though its contents clearly violated state laws. We believe such harmony and flexibility will serve to smoothly resolve the Pusan arson incident.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK030942 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Expect a Just and Fair Trial"]

[Excerpts] The procuratorial authorities on 29 April formally brought an indictment against suspects involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. The offenders are now to face fair and stern judgment after having stirred up so much trouble.

According to the arraignment, Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and other criminals, lost in wild fantasies that the government should be overthrown by mobilizing the spiritually-oriented masses and our free democratic system should be abolished, thus transforming our country into a socialist system following North Korea's line, committed a grave crime.

Father Choe, cherishing a distorted view that religionists are assigned the duty to lead political and social reforms by actively participating in social issues, committed anti-national acts.

We must say all this is an absurd illusion ignoring the basic social principle and realities of our society and a preposterous religious view which does not take account of the fact that religion and politics and separate.

We expect the judiciary will deal a hard blow at such a fantasy, illusion and distorted view of the realities in a just and fair trial and will deal stern punishment to those antinational criminals.

The campuses, bearing part of the responsibility for the incident, should strive to eliminate impure students imbued with communism. The authorities, professors and students should closely cooperate with one another to create an atmosphere of study so that such an incident does not occur again.

What is urgently needed in our society are calm, reason and patience. We believe that the religionists and students are more aware of this fact than anyone else.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS LAW OF SEA TREATY

SK030842 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP) -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Monday that the U.N. conference-approved International Law of the Sea Treaty was compatible with South Korea's existing agreements with Japan, and reiterated Seoul's position that it is ready anytime to hold talks with Beijing on matters pertaining to continental shelves and economic zones.

The spokesman said however, that, for security reasons, South Korea will continue to require the prior notification of all vessels passing through its territorial waters, including those ships that fall into the "innocent passage" category.

The International Law of the Sea Treaty, providing for a 320-km (200 miles) economic zone in the waters surrounding each country, was approved by a U.N. conference Friday. Before it becomes effective, it must be ratified by at least 60 nations. The United States has voiced its opposition to the treaty.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 1,019 PRISONERS 1 MAY

SK010440 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] On the occasion of Buddha's birthday, 891 exemplary prisoners and 128 juvenile convicts, 1,019 in all, were released from prisons across the nation this morning and returned to their homes. Among those freed were two persons who have been serving life sentences and 26 persons serving long sentences. Persons who have served long and mid-range terms were accorded more benefits by this parole than previous ones.

A government official said the reason so many persons serving long and mid-range terms were included in the parole is to show all convicts that even prisoners held on long and mid-range sentences are subject to special consideration if they repent. He noted that with such a policy, all the convicts will have a stronger desire to be self-supporting and law-abiding.

Justice Minister Yi Chong-won said it is government policy to give those convicts who do repent a chance to participate in building a democratic welfare state in the new era. However, tougher parole restrictions will be placed on those convicts not showing repentance, on those who fraudulently arrange overseas employment and on kidnappers, rapists and others who commit immoral deeds. Minister Yi asked the people to properly and leniently guide those released today so they can rehabilitate themselves, noting that they are now resolved to become good and honest people again.

CHON CONSOLES FAMILIES OF SHOOTING VICTIMS

SK020305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that all officials, including police, should be determined with a new spirit to serve the people best, taking the tragic shooting spree in Uiryong, Kyongsang-namdo as a lesson.

"Doing so will be a way to requite the deceased," he said after he consoled bereaved families of victims of the shooting rampage perpetrated by a policeman. The chief executive called upon the public servants to steady their minds on the occasion of the incident to see to it that this kind of unfortunate case did not take place again in coming days.

He came to the place of the incident aboard a special helicopter and received a report from Choe Chong-ho, governor of Kyongsang-namdo at a "Myon" office (lowest-echelon administrative unit) about the progress of the work under way to solve all problems following the incident, including relief measures.

"I cannot find words to express my condolences to the victims, their bereaved families and inhabitants," he said. He said that it was a bright spot in the misfortune to see the solution of all issues at early dates because inhabitants, all citizens and the authorities concerned sincerely helped the ill-fated neighbors. "Support must be given to make the village a bright one full of hope by working out long and short-term projects to help the bereaved families and villagers," he told the pertinent officials.

He said that the people were urged to take care of children who lost their parents in the mass killing incident, as if they were their own. Calling for help in terms of their bringing-up and education, President Chon said, "Basic programs, not temporary measures, will have to be established to help them grow as excellent citizens." He also directed the pertinent officials to take preventive steps so as not to see the occurrence of any scandalous thing liable to take place as a result of mass donations and compensation in cash.

After hearing the report, he visited a Saemaul (New Community) center where an altar was set up and burned incense to pay tribute to the victims. He asked the people in the southern country not to despair and told them that the government was doing its best to prevent such an incident from recurring.

The president also visited Cheil Hospital in Chinju City and Koryo Hospital in Masan City, Kyongsang-namdo, separately and consoled 35 injured persons who were receiving medical treatment there. On his way back to Seoul, he made an unannounced inspection of Masan city hall and heard a report from Kang Tong-chol, vice mayor of the city, on preparations for the national sports meet and the city administration.

Home Minister at Assembly

SK010244 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] New Home Minister No Tae-u said yesterday that the government would reform the training system for members of the Homeland Reserve Forces and Civil Defense Corps for their prompt mobilization against emergencies. Testifying before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, he also said that the government planned to provide college students with "police scholarships" in a bid to secure superior police manpower.

The house panel was called into session to handle the overnight mass killing of residents by a policeman in Uiryong, Kyongsang-namdo, Monday night. A total of 55 villagers were killed in the shooting spree by Patrolman U Pom-kon. During the session, which lasted until 11:45 p.m., the panel members were all-out to press the government hard about slackened police discipline and ill-management of police personnel, which they argued caused the incident.

Especially, legislators from the minority parties urged all Cabinet members to resign, pointing out that the policeman's rampage has underlined a weak point of national security posture.

Both the majority and minority lawmakers asked how the berserker could go around for more than six hours unopposed and why the police task force reached the bloodbath scene so late despite a telephone report by a resident. They also grilled the administration about the poor posture of the police and Homeland Reserve Force in an urgent situation and the careless control of arsenals.

Answering questions by lawmakers, Minister No said, "What is more terrible than the people's uneasiness in the wake of the incident is North Korea's miscalculation." "The army is defending the country and the majority of police forces are serving with self-sacrificing spirit. Therefore, the people do not need to have excessive uneasy feelings," he stressed.

In his reply, Minister No, who replaced So Chong-hwa two days after the holocaust, admitted that the incident was totally blamed on neglect of duty on the part of policemen and poor supervision by higher-ups. Aptitude tests will be given twice a year to each policeman, and the result of the tests will be reflected in personnel appraisal, according to him.

National Police Director-General An Ung-mo revealed in his testimony that he would advise the government to enact a law providing stern criminal punishment of those who acted cowardly in the times of emergency, riot operations and natural disasters. An also said that the period of basic education for police recruits would be increased to six months from the present eight weeks.

KNP Notes News Coverage Delay

SK302258 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] An emergency meeting of the Korea National Party [KNP] held on the morning of 29 April continued for 2 hours because of a hot debate between hardliners and moderates over the Uiryong shooting incident. The meeting finally tilted toward the hardliners. According to a participant, KNP President Kim Chong-Chol and Vice Presidents Yi Man-sop and Yun Sok-min advocated a moderate position to await a decision by the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee. Members of an on-the-spot investigation team Cho Il-chae, Kim Chong-ha and Kang Ki-pil and Party Executive members Kim Yong-kwang and Yi Song-su assumed a tougher stand, saying the government cannot do too much even if it apologizes to the people.

The meeting noted that if there had been correspondents from central dailies stationed at the scene of the crime, news reports would have been more prompt, and this would have reduced casualties. The meeting demanded in case a joint meeting of the National Assembly committees is convened, the National Assembly Public Information Committee should be included to find the reason for delays in news coverage.

Prior to issuing a statement on the reshuffle of some Cabinet members on the afternoon of 28 April, party spokesman Yi Song-il contradicted himself twice because of a disagreement with party President Kim. Spokesman Yi at first said in a statement that the reshuffle of the minister of home affairs alone is not satisfactory. Thirty minutes later, he said the reshuffle of the minister of home affairs was a just action. Three hours later, he reversed himself and adopted the position established in his initial statement.

GOVERNMENT TO AUGMENT POLICE FORCE MANPOWER

SK010104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Cabinet has decided to beef up police manpower for the first time since the lifting of the 26-year-old night curfew Jan. 5. According to the government announcement, a total of 4,776 policeman, including 10 superintendents, 62 captains and 254 lieutenants, will be added to present forces, while two new police stations will be opened in Kyonggi Province and Pusan, the second largest city in Korea.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES FALKLANDS

OW302128 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Spokesman of Mongolia's Ministry for Foreign Affairs gave the following answer to a MONTSAME correspondent's question on the Argentine-British conflict:

These days the world public is deeply alarmed by grave deterioration of the Argentine-British conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The Mongolian People's Republic proceeds from the point that the question of the archipelago's sovereignty represents a pernicious heritage of the colonial epoch. The world community had repeatedly come out for the abolition of the islands' colonial status, for a solution of the problem by means of negotiations.

However the United Kingdom, striving to perpetuate there a colonial regime, resorts to the outdated methods of the "diplomacy of gunboats," and thus flagrantly contradicts the spirit of the times. As it is known, England had concentrated around the archipelago massive marine forces, declared sea and air blockades, provoked armed clashes, by occupying the island South Georgia. Reports testify to the fact that London is taking the path of escalating military operations. These neocolonial strivings of the British Government derive support only from certain NATO circles, including the U.S. administration.

England's actions aimed at restoring colonial regime in the Falkland Islands through use of force are illegal. They contradict the declaration on presenting independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the 15th UN General Assembly session in 1960 and the well-known UN resolutions on decolonization of these islands and peaceful solutions of the question of their sovereignty.

Staking on a military solution of the conflict England openly violates the UN Charter, threatens peace and security in the region and in the entire world. England's fault is aggravated by the fact that it happens to be a member to the UN Security Council which shoulders special responsibility for maintaining universal peace.

Mongolian public as other peaceloving forces condemns imprudent actions of England's ruling circles and appeals to the parties to show utmost restraint and proceed without any delay to peacefully solve the problem.

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY WITH PRK RATIFIED

OW030430 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME) -- L. Damdinjab, MPR ambassador to the PRK, and Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK minister of foreign affairs, on 23 April in Phnom Penh exchanged instruments of ratification of the MPR-PRK friendship and cooperation treaty concluded in December 1981 during the official goodwill visit to the MPR of a PRK party and government delegation.

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION -- Ulaanbaatar, 26 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A strained delivery season continues for Mongolian cattle breeders. As Mongolia's Statistical Board reports by the end of April, 70.7 percent of the population delivered youngstock, 8 million head more than an analogical period of last year. This year, Mongolian cattle breeders plan to rear no less than 9 million head of youngstock. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 26 Apr 82 OW]

RALLY MARKS MAY DAY, THIRD CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK010117 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 2315 GMT on 30 April carried a live broadcast of a "grand" rally held in Vientiane to mark the "International Labor Day" and to hail "the success of the Third LPRP Congress." At 2317 GMT the radio announcer announced the presence on the Presidium rostrum of "Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, together with various comrade members of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee and heads of various fraternal party delegations attending the Third Congress of the LPRP."

The formal ceremony began with the playing of the national anthem and followed by the song "The Internationale." After girls presented bouquets of flowers to Kaysone Phomvihan and other Presidium members, an unidentified person -- recognized to be Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Provincial and Municipal Administrative Committee -- made an opening speech announcing the prupose of the rally, saying the rally was held to "welcome the glorious, historic success of the Third LPRP Congress and to celebrate the great festival of the working class and laboring people, 1 May." He said the rally was attended by Kaysone Phomvihan, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, and heads of the foreign party delegations to the LPRP congress, including "Comrade Romanov, Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Heng Samrin" and others. He added that members of the Supreme People's Council, the government, the Lao front for National Construction, as well as "high-ranking cadres of the party and state, members of diplomatic corps, cadres, combatants, workers, fraternal farmers of various tribes, students and Vientiane residents" were present.

Phao Phimphachan then noted the significance and results of the congress by stressing some "significant" achievements of the Lao people under the LPRP's leadership over the past 6 years. He then invited Kaysone Phomvihan to deliver a speech, which lasted 16 minutes.

The rally announcer then invited "Comrade Romanov," head of the CPSU delegation, to deliver a speech. Romanov's speech was live in Russian with a sentence by sentence translation lasting 17 minutes.

"Comrade Truong Chinh," head of the VCP delegation, was then invited to make a speech. His 18-minute speech was live in Vietnamese with sentence by sentence translation.

"Comrade" Heng Samrin, head of the KPRP delegation, was then invited to deliver a speech. He spoke for about 29 minutes, live in Cambodian, with sentence by sentence translation.

Then the rally announcer made a closing speech, leading the rally participants to shout slogans wishing for longevity for the LPRP and Marxism-Leninism. The rally ended with the playing of "The Internationale."

Kaysone's Rally Speech

BK011333 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2327 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at May Day rally in Vientiane -- live]

[Text] Dear residents of the capital of Vientiane, respected and distinguished guests, comrades and friends: Today, we join together in saluting and hailing the glorious success of the Third LPRP Congress and celebrating May Day -- a festival of international solidarity among the working people.

On the occasion of this festival, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, I would like wholeheartedly to hail the working class, farmers, revolutionary intellectuals and laboring people of all ethnic tribes throughout the country. [applause]

At the same time, I would like to extend salutations, warm greetings and sincere thanks to the working class and laboring people in the fraternal socialist countries and other countries in the world for sympathizing with, supporting and assisting our revolutionary cause. [applause]

I would like to hail and sincerely thank the various delegations of the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations for honoring us by attending our congress and for participating today in this rally to express joy over our successes and to bring profound revolutionary friendship and great encouragement to our people, thereby making our party congress reflect both the unity among our entire party and people and the solid international solidarity of the era. [applause]

On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to inform the compatriots throughout the country that after urgently working for 4 days the third congress of our party has concluded with glorious success. [applause]

The congress reached complete unanimity in laying down the line and tasks for our revolution in the new period, which are aimed at leading our country in its march along the path of socialism. The congress elected a new party Central Committee comprising senior revolutionary fighters, who have had rich fighting experience, and their successors, whose future has evidently emerged from the revolutionary movements of the masses, to guide and organize the successful implementation of the party line. [applause]

The resolution of the congress and its glorious success are the result of the collective intelligence of the entire party, reflecting the perseverance and profound aspirations of our people. They are the result of our painstaking preparations and serious work carried out with a high sense of responsibility.

Over the past several months, the party, armed forces and people throughout the country have launched political campaigns by carrying out the tasks of defending the country and maintaining public security. They have vigorously engaged in production to improve living conditions and emulated to score achievements to salute and hail our party congress. A few days ago the whole country turned to the congress and pinned its hope and firm confidence in the party -- the resolute, staunch and reliable combat vanguard of the Lao working class and laboring people and also the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution. It has always closely associated itself with the masses and served the people without any conditions attached. [applause] That is a precious and outstanding tradition of our party. It is the inexhaustible source of the strength of our party and our nation.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to hail the outstanding achievements recorded by the various national defense and public security forces, all mass organizations, all branches under the Central Committee, the residents of Vientiane and all compatriots throughout the country in attentively carrying out their respective tasks, thus splendidly contributing to the glorious success of our party congress. [applause]

Dear compatriots, comrades and friends, during the 10 years since the second congress of our party, under the correct leadership of the party the people of various tribes throughout the country have continued our nation's cause of heroic struggle, surmounted various difficulties and tests and won great victories, thereby writing the most gallant page of our country's history: We have completely liberated the country from the yoke of U.S. neocolonialist occupation, abolished the outdated feudalist system that ruled our country for more than a millennium, achieved national concord and unity and led the country to embark on a new era -- an era of independence, freedom and socialist construction. [applause]

In the past 6 years our people have achieved many successes in socialist transformation and construction and in national defense. We have firmly maintained political tranquillity and public order. Many sabotage maneuvers of the enemy were smashed. We have recorded fine achievements in agriculture, forestry and industrial production, communications and transportation, and in the distribution and circulation of goods. The people's educational, cultural, sports and acrobatic work have achieved relatively rapid progress. Socialist transformation and the building of new socialist production relations also proceeded in the industrial, trade, agricultural, communication and transportation domains.

The diplomatic work of our party and state has been broadened with each passing day. The prestige of the LPDR has been raised daily to an ever-higher level in the international arena. The militant alliance and special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have been further heightened and the solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union, as well as other fraternal socialist countries, have also been incessantly enhanced. [applause]

Our country has been accorded the great honor of becoming a member of the socialist community.

This congress has clearly stipulated the line and overall tasks for the transitional period and set forth the various basic objectives which must be fulfilled in order to build independent and socialist economic bases and turn Laos into a country with developed agricultural and industrial bases, with a view to meeting the ever-increasing requirements in the material and cultural life of the people of various tribes and creating a firm basis for the defense of the country and the new system.

The congress has also emphasized the building of culture, education and public health on basis of clear-sighted national identity and fine socialist contents. This is to nurture and build the people of all tribes in all respects in order to build a new people and new society in which the people of all tribes can live in unity, concord, equality, mutual respect and mutual assistance and to enable all people, families and villages to live a plentiful and happy life in peaceful, independent, unified, socialist, prosperous and glorious Laos. [applause]

In the diplomatic field, the congress emphasized that the rich and multifaceted international relations of our party and state, matters regarding our special solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and our close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries constitute the basis of an unswerving foreign policy for our party and state. They are the sources of our invincible strength.

Meanwhile, the congress pointed out that we resolutely support the struggles of various nations against imperialism, colonialism in whatever form, expansionism and hegemonism, Zionism, apartheid and racism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We join various fraternal parties and socialist countries and progressive people in resolutely struggling against the arms race and for disarmament and against the bellicose policies and nuclear war threats by the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries and for the peace and security of nations throughout the world. [applause]

Dear compatriots, comrades and friends, our party's revolutionary line is absolutely correct and conforms with the requirements, desires and fundamental interests of our people and nation. We are capable enough to realize this line. Our Lao nation has a tradition of solidarity and valiant struggle. Our nation is industrious and crative. We have rich natural resources. We have maintained solidarity and cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries such as Vietnam and the great Soviet Union. We have friends throughout the world. It is certain that our historic cause in the new period will inevitably triumph. [applause]

To translate the resolution of the congress into practice, the party Central Committee calls on all compatriots to strengthen their close unity around the vanguard unit which has passed through many tests. It calls on you to work tirelessly, study attentively and continuously seek to catch up with the various progressive nations in the world and bring into full play your role as the masters of the country and society. Let the workers vigorously lead the way in production; enthusiastically step up emulation campaigns in production; enthusiastically step up emulation campaigns in factories, plants and construction sites; modify techniques; and increase work efficiency, practice thrift and produce as many goods as possible for the country.

Let the peasants bring into full play their great achievements; boost cultivation and animal husbandry; strive to build cooperatives; and be determined to make this year's farming season more fruitful than last year's and of previous years. Let the socialist intellectuals make use of their intelligence, knowledge and capability to honorably contribute to educational, cultural, public health, scientific and technical tasks.

Let the various national defense and public security forces heighten their vigilance, always stand ready for combat, maintain tranquillity and public order and firmly ensure that our people can peacefully engage in labor to build the country.

Let cadres and state employees of all levels and branches emulate to carry out more and more effectively the tasks entrusted to them by the party and state. Let them go to the grassroots level and vigorously mobolize the people to bring into full play their rights to mastery in all spheres.

Let Buddhist monks and novices, learned persons, tribal chiefs and people of other strata bring into full play the spirit of loving the nation and socialism and in a positive manner take part in the cause of defending and building the country. Let the youths uphold their blitzkrieg role in all work domains, strive to train and temper themselves in all respects and persistently advance to follow the party's ideals.

Let the children study and train and temper themselves to become a new generation of all-round developed socialists and to honorably and permanently inherit the revolutionary cause of our party and nation.

Dear compatriots, comrades and friends, each of our congresses has brought us new strength and new determination. Let the entire party and people hold aloft their spirit of loving the country and socialism, be determined to unite closely around the party, strive enthusiastically to emulate and advance in order to win new and greater victories. [applause]

Everything for the cause of national defense and socialist construction, for the plentiful and happy life of the people of all tribes! [applause] Long live the LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution! [applause] Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! [applause] Long live the 1 May spirit! [applause] Long live world peace!

Thank you. [applause]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

USSR's Romanov Speaks

BK021130 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 12230 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Speech by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Leningrad party committee and head of the CPSU delegation, delivered at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 28 April -- initial words in Russian, fading into translation]

[Text] Respected delegates, beloved comrades: The CPSU delegation would like to convey to you warm, fraternal salutations from the birthplace of the Great October Revolution and of Lenin, and through you, to all Lao communists and laboring people. Your congress is attracting the keen attention of the Soviet people. With a spirit of pure, comradely sympathy, we have followed your struggle, been elated at your victories, and been concerned

for your work and cares. This is why we regard it as a great honor to have the opportunity to participate in your congress, which marks a new milestone in the socialist construction of the beautiful land of Laos.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has assigned our delegation to express profound respect to your party and to reiterate once again that the Lao communists, who are carrying out the transformation task in a revolutionary manner, can rely on the support of our party and the entire Soviet people. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has also asked us to carry to you his wishes for the complete success of this congress, and his best wishes for prosperity, happiness and all luck to the Lao people, which we do with pleasure.

We, the Soviet Communists, are well aware that the tasks you comrades are implementing today are not easy. There are still many difficulties that you have to face. Those difficulties are due to a variety of causes. Some result from the vestiges left behind by the colonialist system, while others have been caused by the activities of various enemies and by the new characteristics of the tasks. For this reason, we have been impressed with the Central Committee's political report, which was firmly presented to the congress by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, outstanding activist of the international communist-worker movement, good patriot and internationalist. The report confirms that Laos has absolutely chosen the path of socialist development and has begun its march along this path.

The most difficulties always arise at the beginning of a task. In Russia in the past, after accomplishing of the October Socialist Revolution, we had had to overcome civil war, foreign aggression and serious bankruptcy. At that time, many predicted that the Soviet administration would certainly collapse. But we persisted in overcoming all these obstacles. This is because our party -- which was founded, trained and fostered by great Lenin -- has always shown concern for the people's interests and has guided the people toward the communist future. As you know, since its founding, the Soviet Union has always had to maintain combat readiness. We have always had to heighten our vigilance to counter imperialist threats. Along with this, the Leninist party has always regarded the construction task as the first priority. The success of the revolution must be consolidated in peaceful socialist labor. The revolution must prove its creative and vital strength. This is why, comrades, the Soviet people, under the party's leadership, have proved and are proving all those things.

Your republic is still young. The LPDR is less than 7 years old. But, in this short period of time the Lao revolution has scored considerable achievements in the cause of peaceful labor. We are very happy to see that in the past 2 years, your republic has reaped a bumper harvest. To promote agricultural production, your party has made positive use of all capabilities available in the countryside. This is what Lenin instructed communists to do. Lenin always placed emphasis on the superiority of the collective economic system. But, at the same time, he warned that it is not appropriate to hurry and arbitrarily set time limits for farmers to join in the collective way of earning a living. The future development of agriculture in Laos will be a good basis for industry, and it is apparent that the industrial foundations have already been developed. Food and wood processing, mining and other industries have also been expanded. It is clear that more natural resources have been used in developing the economy in Laos. It is certain that as a result of this, the people's living standards will improve.

The achievements of the Lao revolution can also be seen through the cultural development of the people and the establishment of the supplementary education system. At present, you comrades have achieved almost total success in eradicating illiteracy. As experienced by the Soviet people, this success will result in achievements multiplied by hundreds of times. More and more skillful cadres and specialists are now working in all economic spheres of your country. These cadres and specialists can apply their knowledge and experience in developing production.

Comrades, we are well aware that your tasks are not easy, but they will be implemented by hard work and protracted struggle. However, the adoption of these tasks reflects the new abilities of the Lao revolution. Your party has accumulated basic experiences in the transformation and building of socialism by applying the general principles of scientific socialism to the specific circumstances in your country. Your party has learned many things in this regard. The spiritual life of your party has been demonstrated in the profound and critical evaluation of your work while the clear-sightedness of your party has been demonstrated through the clear pursuit of the Marxist-Leninist line. Only this type of party can win the confidence of the people and encourage the people to follow.

It can be safely assured that in the years to come, Soviet-Lao cooperation will certainly march forward another step. For example, the trade turnover between our two countries will increase 3.5 times while the total amount of economic cooperation will be counted in the hundreds of millions of rubles in the 5 years from 1981 to 1985. Through our joint efforts we are building industrial and agricultural enterprises, hospitals and schools. Many large projects are also planned with a view to resolving communications and transport problems and expanding the export possibilities of the country. As in the past, the Soviet Union is ready to continue to effectively help you, comrades, in building and training cadres for various branches in the national economy. All Lao friends should know that you will always be welcomed in a brotherly manner at all times and in all places in the Soviet Union.

The guarantee for Soviet-Lao cooperation is the relationship which has been strengthened daily between our two parties. The meetings between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan on various occasions have played a great role in consolidating these relations. Each of these meetings has been of very great significance in enhancing our all-round and ever more profound relations and in the service of the cause of great friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Third Congress of the LPRP has opened wide and bright vistas for your country which is advancing continuously. This continuous advance demonstrates that where there is a communist party armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and where there is unity between the party and the people, there exists the possibility to plan great tasks and effectively fulfill them. Your congress firmly proves that socialist Laos will undoubtedly be established.

Dear comrades, the Soviet people are now approaching the great festival day. By the end of this year, we will celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. According to our tradition, this significant festival must be celebrated with firm achievements. At present, tasks are being enthusiastically carried out throughout the country in order to realize the various resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was held over a year ago. We can inform you here that over the past year or so, the Soviet people have successfully implemented the various adopted tasks, the economic strength of the Soviet state has been enhanced daily, and broad social projects have been positively carried out. Our work is going ahead well.

Frankly speaking, we have scored more achievements than I have mentioned here. We would like to spend more money in the development of culture, education, and public health and in guaranteeing social safety. It is true that we have spent considerable amounts of money for these purposes, but we are obliged to continue our national defense efforts to firmly defend the peaceful labor in our country as well as in countries of our friends and allies. We consider this our international obligation. So long as the arms race continues and we have to confront imperialist and expansionist policies, we have no other alternative. In a world full of concerns, the CPSU and the Soviet state have persistently struggled to do away with the danger of war and to improve the political atmosphere of the world.

In his report, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan correctly stresses that the United States and its followers, having internationally instigated the war strategy, must bear full responsibility for the serious and tense situation in the world.

In the 18 months since it came to power, the new U.S. administration has not put forward a single proposal aimed at improving international relations. On the contrary, the Washington authorities have frequently resorted to actions which only enhance the danger of war. It weems to all that the U.S. ruling circles have shut their eyes to present-day realities. But, realities are called realities because they exist. Whether Washington wants to or not, these realities have to be reckoned with.

At present, the Soviet Unions and other fraternal socialist countries consider limiting the arms race as the most important task. As you know, in all discussions on the present situation, we have proposed negotiations. Furthermore, we have not only put forward creative proposals, but also taken concrete steps. World public opinion has welcomed the bold and well-considered initiatives advanced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his recent speeches at the 17th congress of the trade unions and in Tashkent as a manifestation of the spirit of great responsibility for the destiny of mankind and as a new reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's determination to realize the peace program for the 1980's decade adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

In his recent answer to questions raised by a PRAVDA correspondent on Soviet-U.S. relations, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed that we support the holding of a summit meeting between our two countries which would correspond to the great responsibility of the United States and the Soviet Union for the world situation and would justify the hopes being placed in it. Together with other fraternal countries, we have sought to give the process of detente an all-embracing character so that detente can be realized in Europe, Aisa, Central America, Africa and everywhere.

Touching on the situation in Asia, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that our policy in this continent as in other regions is one of consolidating peace and vigorously rebuffing the enemies of peace. It is a policy of peaceful cooperation with all those who want it, a policy of fraternal friendship with socialist countries, a policy of solidarity with all forces of social progress, and a policy of upholding the sovereign rights of various nations. We will never swerve from this firm Leninist basis of our foreign policy.

The Soviet Union fully supports the efforts for peace by Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, which have consistently pursued a policy aimed at normalizing the situation in Asia and turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. We maintain that the close friendship among the three Indochinese countries is a useful factor for improving the atmosphere in this part of the world. We have also taken into account other circumstances, namely, that in the world there remain forces which try to impose their will on various independent countries in Asia. Those forces still continue stubbornly to cling to the bankrupt policy of pressuring and threatening various countries, including the Indochinese countries.

But, the Indochinese peoples have already shown that they can stand up for their freedom and independence and that no one can destroy their will. It would be better if this truth is understood by those who seek to turn back the wheels of history.

The socialist countries' policy is an honest and open one. Our hope is to bring peace to all countries and all people. We are inspired bv the fact that this policy has met with vigorous support from various developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement and that it has found sympathy among the realistically minded circles of various capitalist countries. This is a great encouragement for us. All progressive peoples in the world support a policy of peace. It is precisely this policy, and it alone, to which the future belongs.

Dear comrades, at this Third Congress of the LPRP, fine words have been expressed toward our party and state, and we would like to express our thanks for these sentiments of fraternal love. Comrades, please rest assured that the CPSU will always do its best to strengthen the lasting Soviet-Lao friendship.

Long live the LPRP, the Lao people's combat vanguard unit which builds the foundations of socialism! May the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples be further consolidated! Long live peace and communism!

30 Apr Resolution

BK301524 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0902 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Resolution of the Third LPRP Congress read by a representative of the congress Secretariat at the closing session of the congress -- live]

[Text] Members of the Presidium, comrades: I will read the resolution of the congress. [applause]

Resolution of the Third LPRP Congress:

After hearing and debating the political report of the party Central Committee submitted by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the report on the orientations and tasks in the economic and social development stipulated in the First 5-Year Plan from 1981 to 1985 submitted by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and the report on an amendment to and the draft amendment to the party regulations submitted by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau, the Third LPRP Congress, which proceeded in the capital of Vientiane from 27 to 30 April 1982, adopted the following resolution:

1. The congress completely and unanimously approves the political report of the LPRP Central Committee. The congress maintains that the report profoundly and correctly observes and assesses the historic victory of the national liberation struggle and the fulfillment of the national-democratic revolution throughout the country, which opened up a new era -- an era of independence, freedom and socialist construction -- in our country. At the same time, the report correctly assesses the great initial successes recorded by our people on the path of socialist construction, the favorable opportunities and difficulties encountered in the new period of the revolution and the experiences gained in the past 10 years after the second party congress.

The report stipulates the line, tasks, objectives and methods for the 1980's and the years to come, aimed at leading the revolution to advance, consolidating national independence and sovereignty and building a plentiful and happy life in conformity with the earnest aspirations of the people of various tribes throughout the country.

The congress completely agrees with the correct analysis and assessment of the international situation, hails the important diplomatic achievements recorded over the past 6 years, completely approves the foreign policy of our party and state stipulated in the political report and assigns the third party Central Committee to organize the successful implementation of the various directions, tasks and objectives mentioned in the political report which has been approved by the congress.

2. The congress completely approves the report on the direction, tasks and plans for the first 5-year economic and social development plan from 1981 to 1985. The congress assigns the third party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to give advice on drafting and lead and organize the successful implementation of the plan.

3. The congress completely approves the report on the amendment to the regulations and the draft amendment to the party regulations, which serve as a basis for continuing to strengthen the party in the political, ideological and organizational spheres, which conforms to Lenin's principles on party building; for continuing to uphold the characteristics of the working class and the leading characteristics of the party; for strengthening internal unity; for persistently raising the combat strength and leadership capability of the party in all respects; and for ensuring that the party can fulfill its leadership responsibilities in the new period of the revolution.

The amendment to the party regulations, adopted at the congress, is effective from 1 May 1982.

The party organizations' cadres and all party members must strictly implement the party regulations, persist in training and tempering themselves in all respects to deserve being called leading party members and leaders loyally serving the people.

4. The congress completely approves the decisive and clearsighted guidance and leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan who has made outstanding contributions in his capacity as general secretary.

In the past 10 years, based on the political program of the second party congress, the party Central Committee adopted correct and creative lines and policies, strategies and methods for the revolution and [word indistinct] and led the people to win victories step by step, thereby leading our people to join the ranks of the various leading nations in the world and making our party -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- a resolute and solid unit of the international communist and workers movement.

5. The congress wholeheartedly hails and praises the compatriots of various tribes and the national defense and public security forces throughout the country for uniting as one, bringing into full play patriotic traditions, resolutely refusing to yield to anything, standing ready to make sacrifices, heroically waging struggles and industriously engaging in labor for the cause of liberating the country, defending the country and building socialism on our beloved land.

The congress calls on the entire party, army and compatriots of all tribes to continue bringing into full play their patriotic traditions, heroism and the socialist spirit of collective mastery; to persistently strive to surmount all difficulties and obstacles; to exploit and promote the hidden potentials in the country; to continue to strengthen the militant alliance, special solidarity and all-round cooperaiton with Vietnam and Kampuchea, and the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the various progressive forces in the world; to vigorously advance in a manner of revolutionary offensive; to be determined to fulfill the resolution of the congress gloriously; to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the socialist fatherland; and to contribute to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

Vientiane, 30 April 1982; Third Congress of the LPRP [applause]

Kaysone's Closing Speech

BK010805 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1006 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered at closing ceremony of the Third LPRP Congress -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the Presidium, respected guests, beloved comrade delegates: The third congress of our party, after continuing in an enthusiastic atmosphere for 4 days, now concludes with a glorious success. [applause] This congress symboltizes the traditional, unique solidarity of our party. It has shown the lofty determination of all our party members who are prepared to endeavor to march forward to fulfill all their tasks in the new stage of revolution. [applause]

The congress has profoundly observed and evaluated in all respects the situation in the recent past and at present. It has reached complete unanimity in appreciating the unprecedentedly great victories achieved by our people under the party's leadership. It has also pointed out remaining problems and shortcomings that must be resolved. It has learned many useful lessons. In addition, our party congress has adopted the overall line and basic objectives for the transitional period to socialism as well as the direction, duties and major measures to be implemented in the 8th decade and in the years to come. The congress has made decisions on the direction, tasks and objectives in the economic and social sector in the First 5-Year Plan, from 1981 to 1985, with a view to leading our country to advance a new step in development on the path of socialist construction so as to bring prosperity and happiness to our Lao people of all ethnic tribes.

In the field of foreign affairs, the congress has approved the line and policy that we have implemented, has hailed the significant successes already scored, and has fully agreed to the foreign policy of our party and state to be implemented in the years to come. [applause]

The congress has adopted the revised party rules and regulations with a view to building and strengthening the party continuously in the political, ideological and organizational fields. It has elected a new Central Committee, which is composed of various comrades who have scored concrete achievements and overcome trials in practical conditions, adhered to the revolutionary ideals of the party, been loyal to the people's interests, and endeavored to organize the implementation of all tasks entrusted by the party. [applause] The success of this congress is the total result of our party's collective intelligence in the process of revolutionary deveopment over the past 10 years, in particular the intelligence in explaining, studying and exchanging views on the party's line, plans and policies which have been carried out in the process of development of the political life among the cadres and party members in the congresses of party committee organizations and conferences of cadres at various levels prior to this party congress. This has shown that our party has unique strength in perseverance and action and that it is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which has been trained and fostered in the fierce, protracted struggle for independence, freedom and socialism. [applause]

The congress has also pointed out the success on the close, physical relations between the party and the people of all tribes. The entire people and army have unitedly turned to the congress. They have sincerely given several views on the congress while positively and actively taking part in the emulation campaigns launched to score achievements to welcome and hail this congress. They are considered the source of endless strength of our party, which represents the genuine interests of all Lao laboring people. The success of the congress also reflects the great and strong solidarity between the fraternal parties and the world revolutionary movement and our party. The fraternal parties have not only shown their esteemed spirit of internationalism and profound friendship toward our party and people, but they have also contributed precious viewpoints to our people. [applause]

We would like to express our profound thanks to the delegations of the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations for honoring us by participating in our congress and for having warm and fine words for our party and people. At the same time, we would like to thank the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations of various countries for sending messages to congratulate our congress.

From this rostrum, I would like to once again express our profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party and people and the Kampuchean party and people for maintaining close ties with our party and people with the spirit of special solidarity and for fighting and winning victories together, to the great Soviet party and people for their constant attention and their rendering of effective assistance to us, [applause] and to the parties and peoples of other fraternal socialist countries for giving effective support and assistance to our revolutionary cause. [applause] I also would like to express sincere thanks to friends all over the world. [applause]

The congress wholeheartedly hails the compatriots for their contribution to the success of the congress; praises and hails the grassroots level, factories or plants, organizations, offices, units or regiments, and various localities throughout the country for scoring great achievements to welcome the congress; praises and hails the national defense and public security forces, cadres and state employees at all levels and of all branches, and workers in the electrical power, water supply and construction services for their endeavor in actively concentrating their abilities and energies on preparing for, serving, guaranteeing security of and making a significant contribution to the success of this congress. [applauae] I also would like to thank the compatriots throughout the country, the Lao patriots abroad, and the aliens in our country for sending messages expressing congratulations and salutations to this congress. [applause]

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the new party Central Committee, of which I have been reelected as general secretary, I would like to express thanks to the comrade delegates to the congress for giving honor to and expressing high confidence in us and entrusting upon us tasks with a heavy responsibility. We promise that we will concentrate all our intelligence and strength toward accomplishing everything we can and that we are determined to organize the implementation of the resolution of the congress to deserve the trust, love and acclamation of our entire party, army and people and friends throughout the world. [applause]

Beloved comrades, looking back to the glorious path of our nation's revolutionary struggle from the past until the present, each congress has brought new strength and new workstyle to our party. It has guided the people to surmount various difficulties and obstacles and march forward to win new, still greater victories. We are very proud to note that our revolution and our beloved country have been developed and strengthened increasingly and have attained an ever stronger position and more vigorous strength with each passing day. We have maintained the strength of the special solidarity, militant alliance and all-round cooperation -- which has daily been consolidated and enhanced -- among the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. We have maintained the strength of the close solidarity, assistance and cooperation in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and the strength of the sympathy and support from various revolutionary forces and forces for peace throughout the world.

In the immediate future, the struggle to defend the country and build socialism against the schemes of sabotage, aggression and annexation of the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers will continue to be furious and complex. But, no matter how furious and complex the struggle will be, we are convinced that the third party congress's resoltuion will certainly be translated into actual practice and that our people's revolutionary cause will undoubtedly be successful. [applause]

Following the path laid down by our party, we will endeavor to march forward to triumphant socialism. [applause] Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! [applause] Long live the honorable, glorious LPRP! [applause] Everything is for the success of the cause of national defense and socialist construction and for the prosperity and happiness of the Lao people of all tribes! [applause] May the solidarity and cohesion of the socialist community and of the various revolutionary forces and forces for peace in the world be further enhanced and developed! [applause]

With confidence and elation, I now announce the closing of the historic Third Congress of the LPRP. [applause]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CALLS ON FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Call on CPSU Delegation

BK030410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 May, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan led a party delegation to call on the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party committee, during its stay in Vientiane to participate in the Third LPRP Congress.

On this occasion, Comrade Romanov, as head of the CPSU delegation, spoke wholeheartedly praising and hailing the success of the Third LPRP Congress. He also expressed warm congratulations to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan for being reelected general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. He said: This success is a signifiqant contribution to developments in the land of the LPDR, and is a very great contribution to the political life of the socialist community.

Comrade General Secretary Koysone Phomvihan expressed wholehearted thanks and commendation for these words of Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov. He expressed pleasure over the support and commendation of world public opinion to the Third LPRP Congress. The comrade general secretary conveyed profound thanks through Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for his valuable message of congratulations to him on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. The meeting and conversation between the guests and the hosts continued in an atmosphere of close and intimate friendship.

Also accompanying Comrade General Secretary Kaysome Phomvihan on this occasion were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; and Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association. Also attending on the Soviet side were Comrade Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Stavropol Kray party committtee, and Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos.

Call on KPRP Delegation

BK030428 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 May, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, led a party delegation to call on the KPRP delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, which participated in the Third Congress of the LPRP.

On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin conversed with each other in a cordial atmosphere of close and intimate friendship. In addition to highly appreciating the success of the Third LPRP Congress, the two comrades praised and hailed the relations of special friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and two peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, which have been developed daily on the basis of socialism, proletarian internationalism and mutual assistance. At the same time, the two comrades informed each other of the situation and achievements in the cause of struggle for the defense and building of socialist country in their respective countries in the past as well as at present.

Attending on the Laos side were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. Attending on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Say Phuthang and Comrade Hun Sen, members of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Neou Samom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO LPRP CONGRESS DEPART

CPSU Delegation's Departure

BK030526 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 2 May, the CPSU delegation, led by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party committee, left Vientiane for home after successfully participating in the Third Congress of the LPRP and attending the grand rally held in Vientiane to hail the success of the congress and to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Souphanouvong and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; together with members of the party Central Committee and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

KPRP Delegation's Departure

BK030528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 2 May, the KPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, left for home after successfully participating in the Third LPRP Congress and attending the grand rally held in Vientiane to hail the success of the congress and to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit, members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and many high-ranking cadres concerned. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Neou Samom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos, together with embassy staff members.

SIANG PASASON EDITORIAL HAILS CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK011115 Vientiane KPL in English 1039 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON today publishes an editorial hailing the success of the third national congress of the party which closed on April 30 after 4 days of sitting.

Having followed the work of the third congress of the party till its end, the entire Lao people are now overjoyed to see that the congress wound up with brilliant success, and this congress has opened up a new historical stage for our nation, the paper notes.

Touching on the party's guidance since the second congress in February, 1972, the paper says that the fact that significant victories have been scored proves the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, is correct and clear-sighted. Raising the issue of new party membership of the party CC, the paper notes: This represents the ever-more growing ability and strength of the party.

On the other hand, remarks made in the speeches of foreign party delegations reflect their support for our party line in socialist construction and defense which will lead Laos to peace, independence, unity, socialism and prosperity.

Voicing the opinion of the general mass, the editorial expresses the firm determination of the Lao people, who have the guidance of the genuine Marxist-Leninist party, will successfully implement the new orientations and tasks in all spheres of life in view to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to render the people with peaceful and prosperous life.

On this point, the paper further hails the special relations which Laos enjoys with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as from international bodies. With all these conditions available we will surely fulfill all tasks of national socialist construction, and firmly defend the socialist outpost in this part of the world, the editorial concludes.

REACTION TO CONSUL'S ARREST IN CHICAGO

Sitthi, Arun Comment

BK030626 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong yesterday told reporters at the airport of the air force command headquarters, where he was waiting for the return of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his party from Europe, that he did not know Thai Vice Consul Sihadet Chidawong in Chicago, who was arrested late last week for his involvement in heroin trade. A report from Chicago, however, said that Sihadet is a C-4 official of the Foreign Ministry's under secretary of state office. Arun revealed that he had also been informed about the arrest of Sihadet by the Narcotics Control Board, and he later reported this matter to Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

Asked if Sihadet would be called back for any action, Arun replied that the Foreign Ministry had allowed the U.S. authorities to arrest Sihadet regardless of his diplomatic immunity, which can also be nullified by the United States because the offense took place in its territory. Therefore, the U.S. law must be observed.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters upon his arrival at the airport yesterday morning that he had been informed about the arrest of the Thai consul and instructed the Thai consulate in Chicago to notify the U.S. Government that it can take legal actions according to the U.S. law in this case.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK030145 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Diplomatic Pouch: How Did Heroin Get In?"]

[Text] When the diplomat of a country is caught in flagrante delicto it is somewhat shameful to admit that fact, but we believe that the Thai Foreign Ministry has been correct in cooperating with the Chicago police and the American drug enforcement agency to permit the arrest of Vice Consul Sihadet Chindawong, who operated, according to the report, a drug ring in the Chicago area and who was obtaining high-grade heroin through the use of diplomatic pouches. Thailand certainly salvages a lot of prestige in that the Thai Embassy in Washington did not holler about diplomatic privilege but quietly gave permission for the police to pick up Sihadet.

Normally every country picks its diplomats, to represent it abroad, according to a certain list of qualifications -- the list might differ from country to country, but the overall purpose is to project the best picture abroad. We also know that diplomatic personnel are used by certain countries for gathering intelligence -- everybody knows about the CIA, the KGB, the M16 and numerous others who do not go by any name but try to be a faceless as possible. There are certain countries which primarily specialize in commercial and economic intelligence and, let us face it: The old days of diplomatic courtesy and agreements by shaking hands are gone. This does not mean that the gathering of intelligence, for whatever reasons, should be condoned, but it is a fact of life which every country has to live with. Recently there has been a spate of activity by the KGB in Southeast Asia and we all have learned to live with it, occasionally expelling some and trying to keep a watch on the suspicious.

But what Sihadet has done does not amount to the sort of activity that will call for mere condemnation and expulsion. What Sihadet and his ring have done, if the report is true, is just an ordinary, despicable crime for his personal benefit, something punishable under law in every country, and which sullies the fair face of Thailand. We do know that, however careful the screening is, rotten apples do turn up in the barrel and the sooner they are removed and punished exemplarily the better. We are glad the Thai Foreign Ministry saw the wisdom of it and we are also sure that it will come up with the exposure of all the details that are involved. Drug trafficking is a crime we loathe second only to rape and murder.

The question whether Sihadet is to be tried in the United States or Thailand, is not actually primary. The problem for both the Foreign Ministry and Thailand's Office of Narcotics Control Board is: Who put the heroin in the diplomatic pouches? Sihadet picked it up in Chicago, but somebody must have put it in the pouches. So it is just not a single rotten apple in the barrel, there is another one. This should be the primary question in the whole unsavoury episode. As a matter of fact Sihadet himself might opt to be tried and imprisoned in the United States, if he is guilty, because the sentences there are lighter and conditions in prison more tolerable. However, the other 'rotten apple' hasn't got such a choice.

SIAM RAT VIEWS IMPACT OF NEW U.S. REFUGEE POLICY

BK020835 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 30 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Question for the Government"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has decided to revise its policy regarding the acceptance of Indochinese refugees. This decision was made after U.S. administration officials and legislators recently undertook a series of visits to study the flow of Indochinese refugees into Southeast Asian countries. The new U.S. policy is designed to reduce the number of Indochinese refugees fleeing to Thailand and the countries of this region.

According to the new, stringent policy, refugees must have close ties with the United States -- such as having close relatives residing in the United States, having worked for the United States at some time in the past or having other ties with the United States or the Indochinese Governments prior to the communist takeover -- in order to be considered for resettlement. This means that the door is completely closed to refugees who do not meet these requirements.

The United States -- the biggest recipient of refugees from Thailand -- had previously been criticized for accepting unlimited numbers of refugees because such a policy encourages the Indochinese people to flee from their homeland. During their escape they become victims of such cruel fates as starvation, natural disasters, robbery, rape and so forth.

A factor motivating refugees to flee should be eliminated now that the United States has announced its new policy. If the flow of rerugees persists, there will have to be a reassessment as to why they continue to flee -- their dissatisfaction with the communist system, becoming the targets of forced expulsion in order to lessen the burden on their countries' administration or being sent abroad to undermine the security and economies of neighboring countries. Solutions will then have to be found for each of the reasons why refugees flee.

Thailand is currently having to shoulder a heavy burden in providing temporary shelter for the refugees. Although we have been implementing a policy of pushing refugees back, there are cases where this policy cannot be implemented, such as with the boat refugees from Vietnam.

The problem now is what to do with the refugees who lack qualifications for resettlement in the United States. The government must find a solution for this problem quickly, or the U.S. action aimed at solving the refugee problem could become a punishment for Thailand.

MILITARY SETS CONDITIONS FOR RETURN OF SRV PLANE

BK030209 Bangkok POST in English 3 May 82 p 1

[By the Congkhadikit]

[Excerpts] Thailand is to ask for an apology from Vietnam for "an intentional intrusion" into Thai air space by a Vietnamese Antonov-26 on February 11. Hanoi will also be asked to bear the full expenses of transporting the Soviet-made plane back to Vietnam. Both the plane and the 12 survivors of the crash will be returned under those conditions.

The above is what Thai military authorities are requesting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform the Vietnamese Government.

Thai military investigators have concluded that the Vietnamese Antonov-26 which crash landed 70 kilometres inside Thailand on February 11 "flew into Thai territorial air space intentionally," according to reliable sources concerned with the investigation.

Thailand plans to repatriate the 12 Vietnamese officers and airlift the AN-26 in pieces by helicopters to Utaphao Air Base, Sattahip, Chon Buri. From there, the Vietnamese can arrange to transport the plane by ship.

Arranging for the return of the plane and passengers may be the last major mission of Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son, who is nearing the end of his tour here and will soon be returning to Hanoi for reassignment.

ARMY OFFICE COMMENTS ON CBW PREVENTIVE MEASURES

BK301328 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Statement by 9th Division Deputy Commander Col Charun Phunsanong -- date not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] Since the beginning of this month we have no firm evidence concerning the use of toxic chemicals in the areas under the responsibility of the 9th Division. Nonetheless, there was evidence of sorts in the seizure of certain war materiel and gas masks from Vietnamese soldiers in the area east of Khao Din on the Kampuchean-Thai border on 2 and 3 April. The mass media are already aware of this and the higher authorities have been informed.

The use of gas masks by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers leads the 9th Division to the conclusion that they are probably making preparations to use toxic chemicals in their suppression of the opposition units in Kampuchea; the masks will be used to protect themselves during the campaign.

The 1st Army Region and the 9th Division have employed their psychological warfare teams to inform the local people of the possible use of toxic chemicals by the opposition and precautionary measures against their effects. The measures include not entering areas where toxic chemicals might be used. If entering such areas is unavoidable, the use of water for drinking or other purposes should be avoided. If contact with toxic chemicals is suspected, people are advised to wash themselves with clean water to dilute the concentration of the chemicals, to change clothes, and to keep the victims in well-ventilated area and at the same time to try to calm their anxiety.

SUPREME COMMANDER ON MEKONG RIVER INCIDENT

BK021018 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon has reaffirmed that the shooting of a Thai river patrol craft by Loatian troops early this week was provoked by the Laotian side while the boat was cruising in Thai territory. General Saiyut has referred to the statement made by the Supreme Command and the Royal Thai Navy which charged that Laotian shooting was a provocative act for which the provocateur must bear full responsibility. However, General Saiyut says, Thailand is willing to follow the joint communique signed between the two countries spelling the desire to solve disputes through a negotiation. The supreme commander says that local level officials from both countries would meet for talks aimed at preventing a recurrence of such an incident.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO PRC

For reportage on the visit of Thai Supreme People's Court President Bunyut Suchiva to the PRC, including his talks with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and Huang Houqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 29 April China DAILY REPORT.

VNA INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER THACH

OW301707 Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- The following is an interview by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY with Foreign Minister Nguyen CO Thach, who has just returned from a visit to several countries in Europe and Asia:

Question: Would you tell us about the result of your visit to the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, India and some countries in northern and Western Europe and about the prospects of the relations of cooperation between Vietnam and these countries?

Answer: I can say that my visit has yielded good results. I went to the Soviet Union and the G.D.R. in order to exchange with the leading officials of the foreign ministries of these two fraternal socialist countries views on bilateral relations and a number of important international questions with a view to enhancing our all-round cooperation and international collaboration in the spirit of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. and Vietnam-G.D.R. treaties of friendship and cooperation. The Soviet and G.D.R.comrades highly appraised the result of the fifth congress of our party and the principled foreign policy of our party and state. They highly appraised the results of our diplomatic activities and considered my visit to some countries in northern and Western Europe and India as an important contribution to the common struggle of the socialist countries for peace and the reduction of world tension.

My visit to India, which took place only a few months after the visit to Vietnam by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, shows that the relations between India and Vietnam hold an important position in the external relations of the two countries. After our relations with the other countries in the Council for Mutual Assistance (CMEA), our multiform cooperation with India has a special import for us and is developing satisfactorily on a firm and lasting basis. The Vietnam-India cooperation is an important factor for peace in Asia and Southeast Asia as well as for the development of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is also an example of the South-South cooperation.

I have visited France, Sweden, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, where I discussed with the leaders of these countries and the European Economic Community questions relating to the promotion of understanding and lasting cooperation between these countries and our country and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The north and West European countries, first of all France and Sweden, hold an important position in the relations between our country and the West. Many north and West European countries I have visited as well as the European Economic Community as a whole agreed to have regular exchanges of views with us on long-term cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

Question: How do you appraise the result of your visit with regard to the situation in Southeast Asia?

Answer: The Soviet Union and the G.D.R. fully share our assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia. They warmly support the diplomatic initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for solving questions of Southeast Asia. India is deeply concerned with the situation in Southeast Asia. India fully agrees with us on the fundamental cause of the tense situation prevailing in this region and supports the revival of the Kampuchean people. Like us, India holds that all Southeast Asia issues must be settled through dialogues among the countries concerned.

The northern and Western European countries are all concerned with peace and stability in this region. During our official talks as well as in our cordial conversations and meetings with the press, I have made clear the following three main points in the situation in Southeast Asia:

1. Experience in the past three years shows that the Indochinese countries are victims of China's hegemonistic policy. Like the A.S.E.A.N. countries, they want peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Only China doesn't. It has played up the A.S.E.A.N. countries against the Indochinese countries. It is the only country to foster Maoist forces for interfering in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian countries. That is why, the fundamental question now is to put an end to China's expansionist and hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia.

2. Experience in the past three years shows that the confrontation policy can neither weaken and subdue the three Indochinese countries nor solve the problems in Southeast Asia. Instead, it can only undermine peace and stability in this region. Harmony and cooperation between the A.S.E.A.N. and Indochinese countries without foreign interference is the only policy guaranteeing peace and stability in this region.

3. Experience in the past three years also shows that to support the Pol Pot clique only plays into the hand of China's hegemonist policy of using the pro-Beijing reactionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries and sabotage peace and stability in the region. It cannot reverse the process of revival of the Kampuchean people. To support the Kampuchean people's revival and oppose all attempts to restore the Pol Pot gang and other agents of Beijing is a decisive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. More and more people among the authorities and public opinion in the northern and Western European countries have to various extents better understood the situation in Southeast Asia and sympathized with the stand of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Question: How do you view the attitude of the people in the countries you visited with our people?

Answer: In recent years the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces have whipped up a noisy propaganda campaign of slanders and distortions aimed at denigrating our country and lowering our prestige on the international arena. But I could see during my visit that public opinion anywhere has high regards for our people, not only the people and newspapers but many leaders in north and West European countries praised our people's glorious history and heroism and our country's spirit of independence and sovereignty. Our people's bravery, self-devotion and industriousness have won sympathy from broad opinion in the world. Many persons who participated in the wide protest movement in Western Europe against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and are holding important social positions still keep their deep sympathy with our people. They still consider themselves belonging to the "Vietnam generation". We were deeply moved when visiting the room of a Swede decorated entirely with souvenirs from Vietnam. The public in the countries I visited is also well aware that our foreign policy is one of peace, friendship and cooperation with all other peoples.

RESULTS OF THACH'S EUROPEAN, ASIAN TOUR HAILED

NHAN DAN 1 May Comment

OW010820 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 1st -- The success of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's most recent visits to a number of European and Asian countries is proof of Vietnam's correct foreign policy, says NHAN DAN in its commentary today. "His visits to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic", the paper says, "are new contributions to strengthening the solidarity and international cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in the interests of each of them and of world peace and international security. His visit to India helps further increase and broaden the friendship and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and India for the sake of peace and stability in Asia.

"During his stay in France, Sweden, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Vietnamese messenger had frank discussions with representatives of the host countries on international matters of mutual concern, including the situation in Southeast Asia".

NHAN DAN continues: "Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's successful visits bear vivid expression to the correct foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a consistent and just policy, which was re-affirmed at the recent Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Vietnamese state has ceaselessly tightened its solidarity, cooperation and friendship with the fraternal socialist community and its long-standing friends in the Non-aligned Movement and, on the other hand, stands for establishing and broadening normal friendly relations with all other countries irrespective of their political and social systems and on the basis of respect for one another's independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

"Vietnam's correct diplomacy has won increasing sympathy and support from the world public in spite of the distortions and disruptive moves by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Over the last six years or so, 20 more countries have established diplomatic relations with Vietnam, bringing the total number of such countries on all continents to 110.

"Nguyen Co Thach's visits have helped other countries of different social systems understand the situation in Southeast Asia more clearly and feel more sympathetic to our position vis-a-vis the other Indochinese countries. On the other hand, they help more clearly expound Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist policy as the root-cause of the present tension in Southeast Asia, and point to the correct way to restore peace and stability in this region, namely, to support the Kampuchean people's revival, oppose all interferences in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and promote the dialogue and cooperation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries".

"All attempts by Beijing and other reactionary forces at distorting the significance and undermining the success of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visits are doomed to failure," the paper says in conclusion.

Vuong Thinh Comment

OW011435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Commentary by Vuong Thinh]

[Text] World public opinon has followed with interest and has acclaimed SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent tour of the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Republic of India and a number of countries in and northern and Western Europe. The Vietnamese delegation was warmly and solemnly welcomed by the host countries, and the world press has favorably commented on this tour because it was aimed at contributing to consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world and at implementing the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress on establishing and expanding normal relations at the state level and in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields with all other countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual interest.

During his tour Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held discussions in the Soviet Union and the GDR on intensifying Vietnam's overall cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He held discussions in India as part of the practice of holding permanent consultative meetings to strengthen the lasting and many-sided cooperation between the two countries in the interest of peace in Asia and Southeast Asia. He clarified Vietnam's correct stand and good will regarding the relations between Vietnam and the countries in northern and Western Europe and regarding international issues of mutual concern, including the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

From the actual facts in the past 3 years many more people have come to realize that Vietnam and Kampuchea have been the victims of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. Beijing's support of the Pol Pot clique in opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people, far from benefiting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, has turned the PRC into an accomplice and abettor of the genocidal clique and furthered Beijing's policy of sabotaging peace and stability in this region. From the actual facts one can also realize more clearly that the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are united more closely and are continuing to advance steadily with the only desire to live in peace and friendship in order to rebuild their countries.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's talks with the leaders of the Republic of France, the Kingdoms of Sweden and Belgium, the EEC and the FRG were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. And this was one of the fine results of his tour. He discussed with the French leaders the orientation and measures to promote cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical spheres. On this occasion the French Government announced its decision to give Vietnam some 6,000 tons of food as aid. In Stockholm, Vietnam and Sweden discussed the lasting economic cooperation between the two countries. The Swedish Government pledged to continue aid to the Vietnamese people for many years and announced its emergency aid to Vietnam in fighting natural calamities.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach returned to Hanoi on the afternoon of 29 April, bringing home the joy coming from the outcome of his tour. Commenting on this tour, AFP noted that it may pave the way for a dialogue between the Indochinese and Western countries. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW and many other newspapers and news agencies considered this tour a success. That is the obvious and outright truth. However, Beijing and its followers, including a number of persons among the Bangkok ruling circles, have deliberately smeared this tour. They have shown worry and resentment. XINHUA, used to making presumptive and wrong observations, has stated thoughtlessly that foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach's tour was a flop. One may ask the bootlocking writers of Zhongnanhia this question: If this was a flop, why are you so worried and annoyed?

It has been noted that since Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's return to Hanoi, Beijing's propaganda apparatus has daily distorted the objectives and results of his tour and spoken ill of Vietnam. Once, realizing that its practice was unfair, Beijing urged the Pol Pot clique to criticize the host countries for welcoming the Vietnamese guests. The clique has also haughtily warned these countries not to maintain relations with Vietnam and not to give it any aid. This is obviously brazen and shameless interference, and there is good reason to say that Beijing's practice runs counter to the course of things, because in certain aspects the relationship between two states are similar to those between two persons. This relationship is natural and necessary to all mankind, even to the Chinese rulers, who are pursuing a cruel policy of expansion and hostility toward Vietnam.

However, at present as in the past, we continue to advocate negotiations with China to solve the problems of mutual concern and to advance toward the normalization of relations between the two countries. For this reason, any interference in and opposition to the normalization of relations between Vietnam and other countries are futile or stupid. If any comparison should be made, one should clearly realize that Vietnam's attitude and acts are sincere and correct whereas China's attitude and acts are very negative and vile.

Beijing's practice reveals only more clearly its true nature as a plotter seeking ways to encircle, isolate and weaken Vietnam in its war of comprehensive sabotage in order to annex this country as the Chinese emperors did in the past. Beijing can in no way cover up its nature as a saboteur of peace and stability in Southeast Asia that stubbornly opposes all dialogues in this region and in the world.

Thus, it is obviously not Vietnam but Beijing that is isolated. Because of its dangerous policy of expansion and hegemony and because of its negative attitude and acts, it will be even more isolated and condemned and cursed by broad segments of world public opinion and even by the Chinese people.

LE DUAN GREETS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

OW010743 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 1st -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent his "warmest fraternal congratulations" to Kaysone Phomvihan on his re-election as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. The message says:

"We wish you the best of health and success in your noble mission. We firmly believe that under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, headed by you, the working class and the people of all nationalities of Laos will certainly obtain brilliant success in implementing the resolutions of the third congress, thus positively contributing to the common struggle of the three Indochinese peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

"May the special solidarity, great friendship and all-sided cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos be everlasting".

MAY DAY, LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Mass Meeting in Hanoi

OW300845 Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- A big mass meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this morning in celebration of May Day and in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the complete liberation of southern Vietnam. The presidium of the meeting included Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and other Vietnamese party and state leaders. Also present were Victor Tirado, member of the Political Bureau of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, now on a visit to Vietnam, members of the diplomatic corps and many foreign visitors. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 30 April, in reporting on this meeting, noted that "Pham Hung, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Le Van Luong, Hoang Quoc Viet, Le Trong Tan, Nguyen Duc Thuan and many high-ranking leaders of the Vietnamese party, state and armed forces" were present.]

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho made the opening speech. Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, said: Today we celebrate the 96th May Day and the seventh anniversary of the Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. aggressors, which liberated southern Vietnam and completed the struggle for national liberation and reunification and ushered in the period of socialist construction on a national scale. In celebrating these two glorious dates the Vietnamese working class and people are proud of the vigorous development of the world revolutionary movement and of the successes of the Vietnamese revolution in the five years since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Nguyen Duc Thuan continued: In the festival of the world working people united in struggle, we warmly welcome the great working class and people of the Soviet Union, who, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, are successfully implementing the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, scaling new heights in the construction of the material and technical bases of communism and enhancing their defence potentials in the interest of world peace. We fully support the peace program for the 80's mapped out by the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress and warmly (?welcome) the peace proposals of the Soviet Union made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions and in Tashkent recently.

We sincerely thank the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their devoted, considerable and very effective assistance to the cause of socialist construction and national defence of the Vietnamese people.

"We warmly welcome the fraternal Lao people, our loyal comrade-in-arms, who, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, have struggled staunchly and recorded important achievements in national transformation and construction along socialist lines as well as in national defence. We welcome the brilliant success of the Third Congress of the L.P.R.P. and wish the fraternal Lao people success in implementing its important resolutions.

"We warmly welcome the fraternal Kampuchean people, our reliable comrade-in-arms, who, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, the sole genuine and legal representative of the courageous Kampuchean people, have taken steady steps forward in reviving their country and defending their revolutionary gains, thus confirming the irreversible trend of development of the Kampuchean revolution.

"We warmly welcome the peoples of the socialist countries for their brilliant successes in economic and social development, thus firmly consolidating the socialist system and increasing the invincible strength of the socialist community.

"We warmly welcome the heroic Cuban working class and people, who, upholding the banner of freedom and socialism in the Western Hemisphere, are daily struggling resolutely against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme and threat. The Cuban people will win! Hands off Cuba!

"We warmly welcome the drastic measures taken by the Polish Military Council for National (?Salvation) to (?rapidly) restore stability in Poland. We condemn the policy of U.S. imperialism and other imperialist forces against socialist Poland and firmly protest against their gross interference in Poland's internal affairs.

"We warmly welcome the Afghan people, who, with the valuable and proletarian internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, are fighting against the destructive plots and acts of undeclared war conducted by the imperialists and international reaction, to victoriously defend the gains of the April revolution.

"We firmly support the valiant and just fight of the Nicaraguan and Grenadan peoples against intervention by North American imperialism and that of the peoples of Angola and other front-line countries in southern Africa agiinst the aggression and threat of aggression by the South African apartheid regime.

"We fully support the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and El Salvador and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national liberation and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism.

"We are determined to foil the schemes of sabotage, annexation and aggression of the Chinese authorities against our country, but we will forever treasure our friendly feelings towards the Chinese people. We stand for solving all disputes between the two countries through negotiations and are prepared to restore our normal relations with China on the principles of peaceful co-existence and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"We stand for establishing good neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries and are always prepared to join efforts with them in making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

"During our anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in our socialist construction and national defence at present, (?we) always received valuable assistance and warm sympathy from our friends in the five continents, who regard our struggle as the conscience and dignity of progressive mankind and as a major struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Our people will forever remember with deep gratitude these generous acts and noble sentiments".

In conclusion, Nguyen Duc Thuan said: "Nineteen eighty-two is the first year in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in order to continue taking our revolutionary cause forwards. The orientation and steps of our advance have been correctly set out. Our country's potentials are considerable. Many big difficulties remain, but our people are determined to translate the fifth party congress resolutions into reality, thereby creating a strong impetus in the economic and social life of our country".

NHAN DAN 1 May Editorial

BK011442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 1 May editorial: "Exploit All Potentials To Create a Revolutionary Change"]

[Text] Today our people celebrate 1 May International Labor Day and the 30 April victory day amid the elation over the success of the Fifth VCP Congress. Together with the laboring people throughout the world, we welcome the vigorous growth and glorious victory of the three revolutionary currents of the era in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. We are also witness to the repeated defeats and serious crisis of imperialism and international reaction.

The U.S. imperialists are launching a global counterattack to recover their lost positions. They have frenziedly conducted an arms race, created a cold war atmosphere and sabotaged world detente and security. However, they have come up against the upsurge of the three revolutionary currents and the will of nations to protect peace. Comrade Brezhnev's peace initiative put forth at the 26th CPSU Congress has drawn wide support from hundreds of millions of people. It is an important contribution to maintaining the peaceful life of the people in the world. Mankind is now fully vigilant and, with a sense of confidence and responsibility, will not allow the imperialists and international reactionaries to interfere and carry out aggressive activities wherever they want.

The general situation in the world, as affirmed by our party congress, is a victorious and offensive advance, and no one can reverse the three revolutionary currents. The general situation of our revolution is also very good and the prestige of our country in the international arena is growing with every passing day. The congress resolutions have affirmed the tasks, orientations, targets, policies and measures to develop our revolution in the new stage. These resolutions are mobilizing all our party, troops and people to enthusiastically emulate in building socialism and defending our socialist nation.

Along with reviewing our victories and achievements, the party congress has also pointed out difficulties in several fields, especially in the economic domain and the people's daily life. We now clearly appreciate these difficulties. The party congress correctly analyzed the causes of these difficulties and is rationally and fairly resolving problems arising in the people's life. At the same time, it has noted our great potential for overcoming imbalances in our economy and gradually stabilizing production and livelihood.

Although we should realize our difficulties, we should also see our prospects and the real potentials within our grasp that can overcome our difficulties, especially in the fields of grain, consumer and export goods, communications and transport, distribution and circulation, and economic management.

Reorganizing the economy is the most important measure that will help us to manage and regulate our national economy satisfactorily, thereby bringing about concrete results. At production units and establishments, we must review and rearrange production system to increase output and decrease production cost in order to develop and improve investment.

We must concentrate on developing the production of grain and food products and some essential consumer goods to serve the people. Our agricultural production is blessed by nature, and we are fully capable of resolving the grain problem nationwide. Our present problem is that we have to accelerate grain production by all means; to correctly organize the collection, purchase, storage, processing and transport of grain; provide materials for agricultural production; and to strictly economize on grain.

In industrial production, we still have quite a lot of materials available and stockpiled in various warehouses which can be used together withdraw materials from agriculture, forestry, fishery and discards and rejects. We must accelerate the production of coal and electricity to serve the agricultural, light industrial and export sectors, while positively improving and increasing communications and transport.

We can also improve state control of goods to ensure the just and rational distribution and circulation of essential consumer goods to cadres, workers and civil servants. At the same time we must strengthen market management and price control and strive to eliminate speculators, smugglers and corrupt elements.

The national economic management calls for scrupulous implementation of the principle of democratic centralization. It is necessary of encourage democratic practises and develop the creativity of each sector, locality and grassroots unit. We must, however, concentrate on developing essential creativities in the interests of uniformity.

Our duty now is to surge forward and do our utmost to produce more assets for society and to improve our living conditions. We can live and spend only in the framework of our production. Only by developing the collective mastery of very sector, locality and primary installation and by launching a mass revolutionary movement can we exploit all our potentials.

Welcoming the 1 May International Labor Day and the 30 April victory day, our entire party, people and armed forces will emulate in implementing the fifth party congress resolutions; engage in productive labor and practice thrift; strive to create a revolutionary movement in our economic and daily lives in order to contribute to fulfilling the 1982 State Plan.

Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

OW010759 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 1st -- More than 10,000 workers and public employees in Ho Chi Minh City attended a meeting on April 29 in celebration of International Labour Day and victory day (April 30). Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, secretary of the city party committee, attended the meeting. Also present were foreign delegations and representatives of the consulates general in the city.

In his speech Mai Van Bay, secretary of the city's federation of trade unions, brought out the significance of these historical days. He stressed that in the past seven years, the creative and industrious labour of the city's workers and labouring people had brought about an ever increasing gross output value of the city's industry, small industries and handicrafts. The 1981 output value was 2.63 billion dong, more than double that of (?1976). Ho Chi Minh City's role as an industrial center has been confirmed by the availability of its commodities have satisfied the demands of world market. [sentence as received]

The meeting participants expressed their (?resolve) to successfully implement the resolution of the fifth party congress and to raise the 1982 gross output value to 3.7 billion dong.

On this occasion, a labour festival was opened at the city's labour club. More than 40 pavilions with hundreds of kinds of products on display have reflected the creativeness of the city's workers and labouring people. An exhibition on exemplary units in 1982 was also inaugurated. Hundreds of photos and articles on show have introduced the achievements of exemplary units and individuals.

A get-together of distinguished war vetarans was organized by the city's service of war invalids and social affairs to recall the heroic tradition of the Vietnam People's Army. On these holidays art ensembles have performed on outdoor stages in the city.

ARGENTINE POSITION SUPPORTED; UK ACTION ASSAILED

Peace Committee Message

OW301756 Hanoi VNA in English 1708 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- The Vietname Peace Committee today sent the following message of greetings to its Argentina counterpart:

"The peace movement and the entire people of Vietnam, deeply concerned with the developments around the Malvinas issue, fully support the Republic of Argentina in the recovery of the Malvinas Archipelago, which belongs to its territory and comes under its jurisdiction. The Vietnamese people also vehemently protest against the British authorities for having not only refused to recognize Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas but also sent troops to invade the South Georgia Island aimed at making it a jumping-off place to attack the Malvinas, thus deliberately creating tension in the region and prolonging the obsolete colonialism already condemned by history.

"The Vietnamese people are confident that the issue will be settled through peaceful negotiations and the Argentine people's cause will surely end in victory".

NHAN DAN 3 May Comment

OW030807 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 3 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the recent British air attack on Puerto Argentino Airport in an attempt to retake the Malvinas Archipelago by force. This attack, the paper points out, has seriously violated the sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina. The paper says: "This event reflects the stubborn policy of British colonialism and the greed of an old imperialist power, representing a military adventure against world peace and security. It also reveals before the world the perfidious, hypocritical nature of the U.S. imperialists".

NHAN DAN recalls that following Britain's imposition of all(?out) blockade of the Malvinas, the Reagan administration has ended its professed neutrality by announcing its support for Britain and its sanctions against Argentina. The paper notes that the British colonialists' armed attack on the Malvinas has been duly punished by the Argentine armed forces and vigorously condemned by Latin American people and progressive public opinion around the world.

"The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Argentine people in defending their national sovereignty over the Malvinas and demand that the British Government put an immediate end to all military schemes and acts against the Republic of Argentina," NHAN DAN concludes.

AUSTRALIA

REPORTAGE ON BUSH'S MEETINGS, ACTIVITIES

Meeting With Fraser

BK301039 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Mr Bush, says America's days of lecturing its friends and apologizing to its enemies are over. In a speech to the National Press Club in Canberra, Mr Bush said Washington had no desire to dominate any part of the world. He said America wanted to keep its lines of communication with the Free World wide open and wanted to be a good friend. Mr Bush says Australia and America have a strong, viable relationship which allows problems to be talked about frankly.

The U.S. vice president earlier held talks with the prime minister, Mr Fraser. Radio Australia's Canberra office said the two men discussed the Falkland Islands crisis, problems within the Western alliance and bilateral issues.

After the meeting, Mr Bush told reporters that Mr Fraser had accepted an invitation to visit Washington next month. Mr Fraser is expected to hold talks with President Reagan on 17 May.

Mr Bush also held discussions with the leader of the opposition, Mr Hayden. Radio Australia's Canberra office understands Mr Hayden asked the vice president for the full cooperation of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Royal Commission on Drugs which is looking into the affairs of the Nugan-Hand Merchant Bank. A source in Mr Hayden's office said Mr Bush did not respond directly to the request, but said Washington was concerned at allegations of CIA involvement in the Nugan-Hand affair.

Further on Meetings, Dinner

BK010923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] American Vice President Bush says he thinks the ANZUS treaty is of value in helping to preserve peace. The ANZUS treaty is the defense alliance binding the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Speaking at a ball in Sydney commemorating the battle of the Coral Sea in the Second World War, Bush said there were countries whose reckless international behavior presented an everyday threat to peace. He said these countries should know that the United States and its allies were resolved to preserve the peace.

On the third day of his visit to Australia Mr Bush has visited Melbourne. He had talks with the new Labor premier of Victoria Mr Cain and tonight attends a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Fraser.

Fraser's Remarks at Dinner

BK020912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Australia's Prime Minister Fraser said it was inevitable that fighting would take place over the Falkland Islands as long as Argentina maintained a stance of aggression. Fraser also said the United States declaration of material support for Britain in the crisis had been enormously important to the British. He said he personally had welcomed the American declaration as very good news.

Fraser was speaking after a dinner in honor of American Vice President Bush at which the Australian leader again warned of the continuing military buildup by the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet Union continued to devote about 13 percent of its national product to military purposes, compared with six percent by the United States and three percent by Australia. Bush, who is now in Sydney, has no public engagements on the 3d day of his visit and will leave for New Zealand tomorrow before going on to China.

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PROTEST FILED WITH U.S. ON FISH-CATCH-QUOTA CUT

OW041301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 4, KYODO -- Japan has filed a protest with the U.S. Government against its recent decision to drastically cut the Japanese fish catch quota within the U.S. 200-mile fishery zone, the government disclosed Tuesday. The protest was lodged with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige by Yoshio Okawara, Japanese ambassador to the United States, officials said. In the representation, the Japanese Government noted that the U.S. action is discriminatory against Japan, the officials said.

When Japan and the United States agreed late last year to set the Japanese quota for this year at 1,148,000 tons, the U.S. Government was expected to allocate 25 percent of the annual quota to Japan for the second quarter, starting in April. But according to a notice received April 26, the U.S. Government allocated only 15 percent of the annual quota to Japan in this quarter, while allocating 25 percent of annual quotas to other nations like South Korea and West Germany.

In the representation, the Japanese Government also complained that the U.S. Government was extremely slow in setting the second catch quota, according to the officials.

JSP PROPOSES PLAN FOR TRADE FRICTION AVOIDANCE

OW030941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 3, KYODO -- Japan's No. 1 opposition Socialist Party proposed Monday the creation of an export surcharge system to avoid trade frictions and switch the economy's emphasis to domestic demand. The party also called on the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to persuade the United States to change its high interest rate policy.

These and other suggestions were contained in a manifesto prepared by the party's policy council to declare the party's stand on the thorny trade issue and the Versailles summit which is expected to take up the matter next month. Party Chairman Ichio Asukata will personally convey the message to Suzuki in a meeting later this month.

The Socialist Party held the United States and the European Economic Community responsible for their low economic growth rates which it said were caused by a delay in adopting new technology and excessive military outlays. "The trade frictions will not disappear simply by forcing the agricultural and dairy industries to shoulder the burden," the statement said in a reference to the government's plans to step up imports of farm products. The Socialists urged the fuling party not to bow to U.S. demands for liberalization of farm imports by stimulating domestic demand.

In its first comprehensive trade policy pronouncement in many years, the opposition party suggested that the government initiate a surcharge system to curtail exports, which have been a driving force of the domestic economy.

The Socialist Party contended that Japan was not responsible for the trade issues involving textiles, steel and automobiles in the 1960's and 1970's. Rather, the party said, the deteriorating state of currency adjustments among industrial states and increasing military expenditures have caused these issues.

The Socialist Party cited the strengthening of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, reduction in military spending and financial assistance to developing countries as advisable measures to ease the trade frictions and protect the world economy from protectionism.

SOUTH'S 'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT MAC SESSION

SK040440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The 412th MAC meeting is now in session at Panmunjom at the request of our side. As already reported, on 23 April our side urged the enemy side to convene the 412th MAC meeting at 1100 on 27 April to discuss matters concerning the enemy's repeated armed provocations these days. Fearing revelation of its crimes to the world, however, the enemy postponed the convocation of the meeting for 7 days on a preposterous excuse. However, it has been dragged to the meeting site.

At the meeting, our side has lodged a stern protest against the South Korean puppet army's firing guns on a large scale in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on 21 April. Our side is now taking the enemy side to task for this incident.

According to the statement of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, our senior member, members of the civil police of our side were on routine patrol duty on the road north of military demarcation line [MDL] marker 0805 on the morning of 21 April. It was around 1720 on the same day when members of the civil police of our side arrived in our territory north of MDL marker 0810, performing patrol duty. At this moment, the South Korean puppet army began firing at them with large-caliber machineguns and M-16 automatic rifles from a spot 600 meters south of MDL marker 0805. This firing continued for 10 minutes. At around 0645, the South Korean puppet army began to fire intensively at members of the civil police and at outposts of our side with automatic weapons, including 90-mm recoilless rifles and large-caliber machineguns, from a spot 1,200 meters south of DML marker 0820 and 1,000 meters southeast of marker 0826. This gunfire perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army caused casualties among our personnel, who had been performing routine patrol duty, and destroyed our outposts and other military facilities. Under this situation, our side was forced to take action in self defense. This action deterred the firing of the South Korean puppet army at around 0705 on the same day. Bullets from large-caliber machineguns which the South Korean puppet army fired at our side on that morning on two occasions amounted to more than 15,000; those from M-16 automatic rifles, more than 8,000; shells from 9-mm recoilless rifles, more than 30.

That the large-scale gunfirings perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army were premeditated and intentional provocations has been proven by the circumstances of the incidents. This has also been proven by the enemy's military movements after the incidents.

Around 1700 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a spot 1,300 meters south of MDL marker 1008 at our territory opposite this spot. At around 1515 on the same day, prior to this, it fired 20 rounds from an automatic weapon from a spot 350 meters south of MDL marker 1059 at our territory opposite this spot. Around 2125 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 rounds from an M-16 automatic rifle from a place near a spot 37 degrees, 49 minutes and 22 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, 40 minutes and 48 seconds east longitude in the military control zone in the estuary of the Imjin River at our territory opposite this spot. Around 0722 on 22 April, it again committed similar armed provocations at a location near a spot 37 degrees, 50 minutes and 2 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, 42 minutes and 49 seconds east longitude.

At around 1550 on 22 April, the South Korean puppet army fired scores of rounds of large-caliber machineguns from an outpost 900 meters south of MDL marker 0829 -- a place near the spot from which it had fired on the morning of 21 April.

At around 1830 and 2005 on 30 April, the South Korean puppet army committed armed provocations, firing more than 10 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a place near a spot 38 degrees, 17 minutes and 47 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees, 5 minutes and 10 seconds east longitude at our outposts opposite this spot on two occasions.

Our senior member said that the wicked armed provocations perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army were most outrageous violations of the armistice agreement and premeditated provocations designed to further heighten tension. Sternly denouncing the enemy side for wickedly committing an armed (?offensive) against our side, our senior member urged the enemy to guarantee responsible action to prevent the recurrence of such provocations. The meeting continues.

PROTEST LODGED ON 3 MAY SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK031648 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1510 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors once again committed an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 spy plane into the territorial skies inthe east and west of our country.

At 1414 on 3 May, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country. At 1432 on the same day, they committed an act of espionage against our country by infiltrating a spy plane into the airspace over the Kangyong Peninsula southwest of South Hwanghae Province.

Prattling about the North's military superiority, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently brought into South Korea more new aggressive weapons and intensified war exercises resembling a real war, while committing military espionage acts against the northern half of the republic in a more blatant way than ever before. This clearly shows how frantically the U.S. imperialist aggressors are leading the situation in our country to the brink of war and are accelerating preparations needed for an invasion of the northern half of the republic at any time.

VRPR CITES FLIERS OPPOSING KOREA-U.S. CENTENNIAL

SK031234 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] According to a report by the Seoul city committee of the RPR, fliers entitled "We Desperately Oppose Functions Marking the Centennial of the Opening of relations Between Korea and the United States" have recently been scattered near Yoido Plaza.

The fliers say as follows: Citizens, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ruling bunch portray South Korea-U.S. relations as those between friends or companions. This is a shameless falsification of history and negation of reality. The 100 years since the U.S. aggressors invaded our country have been a history of aggression and plunder stained with blood. South Korea-U.S. relations today are master-servant relations between colonial rulers and the ruled. U.S. Vice President Bush recently visited South Korea and discussed partnership. This was to cover up their aggressive nature and boost the image of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Citizens, frustrating the functions marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States is a righteous struggle against the aggressors and nation-selling traitors. Let us all come to our senses and struggle until we punish the flunkeyist traitors. Death to the Yankees!

Such was said in the fliers.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS 2 MAY STUDENT RIOTS IN SOUTH

SK030451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN May 2 carried a signed article titled "No Repression Can Check Righteous Struggle of People." The anti-fascist struggle for democracy waged by over 12,000 students of Seoul University, South Korea, on May 2 two years ago spread to all parts of South Korea; it developed into a massive resistance of over 120,000 students from more than 60 universities on May 15 and called forth the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the article notes, and says:

Today, two years after their May struggle, the South Korean students and people refuse to tolerate the repressive rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and, notably, are developing their struggle into an anti-U.S. struggle.

Recently, over 2,000 youth and students in Seoul highly praised the action of conscientious religionists in protecting the students who had set fire to the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan and staged an anti-"Government" demonstration. Students of Kangwon University, South Korea, actively defended the valiant anti-U.S. struggle of the students who had set fire to the "American Culture Center" in Pusan and held a demonstration, burning the U.S. flag and scattering anti-U.S., anti-"government" leaflets.

In their statements of protest, religious organisations of South Korea said that the "arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a matter of course" and it was a righteous struggle and that the religionists were right in protecting the patriotic students involved in this struggle and participants in the Kwangju popular uprising. And they strongly demanded that "commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea" Wickham be recalled home. This is a natural outcome.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are backing the fascist rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the article says, and continues: It was the U.S. imperialists who manipulated behind the scene the massacre operation of the puppets when the heroic Kwangju popular uprising broke out. Now they are scheming to keep hold on South Korea forever and impose colonial slavery upon the people while encouraging the puppet clique to the suppression of the people, nation-splitting manoeuvres and provocation of another war. U.S. Vice-President Bush and many other bosses of U.S. imperialism recently crawled into South Korea one on the heels of another and openly revealed their intention to permanently occupy South Korea, threatening the people.

It is crystal-clear that unless the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is terminated in South Korea, along with the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, people cannot live in peace for a day nor can the democratisation of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country be expected. The South Korean people will more valiantly turn out to build a new society free from fascism and from aggression and domination of foreign forces and achieve the reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooge, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, must look straight at the situation and act with discretion. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must immediately stop his treacheries to the country and the nation in suppressing and murdering fellow countrymen and step down from "power" as unanimously demanded by the people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must no more encourage the treacheries of the puppets, but go back to their den, taking along their aggression forces.

VRPR SCORES 30 APR ROK ARMY COMMANDERS' MEETING

SK010833 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 30 April, a so-called major army commanders' meeting was held at the war room in army headquarters with the participation of Army Chief of Staff Hwang Yong-si. The meeting was held to discuss matters on strengthening the operational posture of the army in the upcoming summer foliage season.

This meeting is intended to further accelerate war preparations under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and to brutally suppress the recently increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the people.

This meeting also shows that the army has become a tool for maintaining the Chon Tu-hwan ring's political power and for strengthening its military fascist ruling system.

The army should not suppress the people's patriotic struggle and should stand by the side of the people.

TEXT OF VRPR ON KIM CHONG-IL GUARDING KIM IL-SONG

SK030818 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Feature program: "Ray of Guidance" -- dialogue between station commentator Madame Yun and announcer Miss Yun]

[Text] [Miss Yun]: Hello, how are you? [Madame Yun]: Hello, how are you?

[Miss Yun]: The sagacious dear comrade leader, who is endlessly loyal to the great leader, can be said to be intent on caring for the health and long life of the great leader, giving priority, in his activities, to the respected and beloved leader's well-being.

[Madame Yun]: That is correct.

[Miss Yun]: As you know, the entire nation hopes for the good health and long life of the great leader, does it not? I think, without the great leader, we can hardly conceive of unlimited national prosperity or the growing future of our fatherland, nor can we think of freedom or happiness. I think, for this very reason, the entire people always wish good health and long life for the respected and beloved leader.

[Madame Yun]: Right.

[Miss Yun]: This unanimous aspiration of the nation is being brightly realized by the dear comrade -- the nation's star of guidance. He is said to be sacrificing everything to preserve the good health, long life and well-being of his father, the leader. The dear comrade leader's warm loyalty to the great leader, in regard to his caring for the good health, long life and well-being of the great leader, is said to have been extraordinary from boyhood.

[Madame Yun]: That's right. The dear comrade leader is said to have been loyal to the great leader from his boyhood. I recently obtained a copy of a book which contains stories about him. This is one of the stories. Young dear comrade leader, when the great leader was sleeping, used to drive birds and insects away from the garden lest their singing and buzzing waken the great leader. He wrote a letter to the respected and beloved leader at the commander in chief's headquarters at the height of the 25 June war. Shall I quote part of it?

[Miss Yun]: Yes, please.

[Madame Yun]: "Father, you are not simply an individual, but a leader of the entire Korean people. Therefore, your health, well-being and your caring for yourself is for the happiness of the entire Korean people as well as for us." This letter written by the dear comrade leader, in which he wrote that his father is not simply an individual but a great leader burdened with the fate of our revolution and that his health makes the entire Korean people happy, shows what a noble degree the dear comrade leader's loyalty in caring for the great leader's health reached.

[Miss Yun]: This is indeed reflecting the dear comrade leader's lofty feelings desiring the well-being of the great leader.

[Madame Yun]: That's right.

[Miss Yun]: The dear comrade leader's caring for the well-being of the great leader and loyalty to him have continued since boyhood. I think his caring for the great leader's well-being and loyalty to the leader are indeed lofty.

[Madame Yun]: Not for a moment in his busy day-to-day work for the party and state has the dear comrade leader ever forgotten to care for the well-being of the respected and beloved leader.

[Miss Yun]: Right.

[Madame Yun]: This being the nature of the dear comrade leader, it is said that whenever he organizes meetings or functions, he gives priority to the well-being of the fatherly leader and makes everything serve this end.

[Miss Yun]: Right.

[Madame Yun]: According to a comrade who has been to the North, the dear comrade leader, who always thinks of the great leader's well-being, ordered that all documents to be delivered to the leader be simplified as much as possible to prevent him from tiring easily.

[Miss Yun]: Right. This shows that he does not spare anything to ensure the well-being of the great leader.

[Madame Yun]: That's right.

[Miss Yun]: In particular, it is said that he willingly makes himself a member of the honor guard unit [Kunwidae] for the physical security of the great leader. A friend of mine who went abroad told me that the dear comrade leader voluntarily made himself a member of an entourage of the great leader to assist the great leader when he was visiting a foreign country long ago. Arriving there, the dear comrade leader saw to such matters as hotel rooms, the positioning of guards and others, correcting some errors. In addition, he volunteered to stand nightwatch without relief almost every night, walking around the garden, from time to time looking through the curtains into the room where the great leader slept. Indeed, these are stories which we cannot hear without emotion.

[Madame Yun]: These are not the only examples of the dear comrade leader's warm loyalty in regard to caring for the well-being of the great leader. It was in 1975 when the great leader was on his way home after concluding his visits to African and European countries. The plane the great leader was aboard happened to fly in the skies of NATO members. It was only after the dear comrade leader was assured that the plane with the great leader aboard had safely passed through the skies of those nations that he was relieved from his night-long sleeplessness.

On the evening when the great leader safely arrived in Pyongyang, the dear comrade leader personally called the cadre members who had organized the welcoming function for the great leader. He asked them if they knew if the leader had to walk in the dust which was raised by the crowd when the crowd on the lawn stamped their feet to welcome him. It is reported that he said to them: "You should not think you have carried out the function only because you offered him flower bouquets and assiduously organized the welcoming function. The cadre members were warmly affected by the dear comrade leader's ardent loyalty of caring for the well-being of the great leader, as well as felt a guilty conscience.

[Miss Yun]: Yes, it is a heart-warming story. There is another story which shows the good character of the dear comrade leader who is always concerned about how he can better guarantee the well-being and long life of the great leader. It is said that he is very sad that the fatherly leader had to wear glasses because he has worked hard, ignoring sleep at night all his life.

According to a comrade who has been to the North, the dear comrade leader has been deeply concerned about protecting the eyesight of the great leader. The dear comrade leader has had a little bright light emitted in front of the seat of the great leader so that the great leader might not feel darkness during art performances.

I think that the dear comrade leader's ardent loyalty, which is matchless in the history of the goodness of human beings for thousands of years, is the loftiest and noblest and beyond all comparison.

[Madame Yun]: I have another story. This is related by a fisherman who landed in the North as a result of a storm. This happened when preparations for celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic concluded. At dawn around 0300 on the day to celebrate the anniversary with the presence of the fatherly leader, the dear comrade leader came to the reviewing stand on the square. He wanted to conduct a preliminary check of the route which the great leader would later take in coming to the square.

The stairway of the passage way from the lounge to the speakers' platform is only two-step-layered. It is said that he ordered that the stairway be quickly leveled. He ordered that because he cared for the well-being of the great leader who would walk toward the platform, returning the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. The dear comrade leader, who was carefully checking everything on the platform, held the steel railing of the platform and ordered that pieces of cloth be rolled around the steel railing so that the great leader might not feel chilly when he would take hold of the railing.

[Miss Yun]: I think that indeed the stories about the dear comrade leader's loyalty to the great leader, his care for the well-being of the great leader, have no limits. Dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il cares for the well-being, good health and long life of the great leader day in and day out, deriving pleasure and happiness in ensuring the well-being of the great leader. He is a great example for all the revolutionaries of our era.

[Madame Yun]: Is he not? The more we hear about the dear comrade leader's warm loyalty to the great leader in his devotion to ensure the well-being of the great leader, the stronger is our resolve to enhance our loyalty to the great leader by emulating the dear comrade leader's noble example and to hasten national reunification and revolution to make the leadership of the great leader blossom in this land.

[Miss Yun]: True. Thank you for today's talk.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

SK031154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 1 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May special article: "People's Government Is Political Weapon Which Guarantees Working Masses an Independent and Creative Life"; KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] In his classic work "The Task of People's Government for Remodelling Society on the Chuche Idea," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated that to build communism, we should march forward with the uplifted banners of people's government and the three revolutions. He laid down the unique ideology that people's government is a political weapon which guarantees the working masses an independent and creative life. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: People's government is a political weapon which guarantees the working masses an independent and creative life.

The proposition advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a classic formulation of the character of people's government in the struggle for independence. To correctly define the character of people's government is the most important question in building and strengthening power. When the question is straightened out, we can enhance the functions of people's government and advance the struggle for the independence of the working masses. Revolution is the struggle for the independence of the working masses. Independence is guaranteed by power.

The independent rights and creative activities of the people are fully expressed when they hold the power of the state and exercise it correctly.

The power of the state is a basic factor which defines the status and role of the people. In a socialist society where the interests of the people are unanimous and unity and cooperation form the basis of social relations, power represents the interests of social strata and is a means for realizing those interests, whereas in an exploitative society power serves as a means for defending and realizing the interests of a social class. The popular masses should, therefore, become the masters of power and continuously consolidate power if they exercise independence.

Today our people implement the historic cause of remodelling society on the chuche idea. The question of enhancing the functions and role of people's government at this historic juncture is important. The struggle to remodel society on the chuche idea is a noble cause to accelerate our revolution, which began and has developed under the banner of the chuche idea, and to build communism, the ideal of mankind. Remodelling society on the chuche idea is the historic mission of the government of the republic. Only when we promote the functions and role of people's government can we accelerate the revolution and construction to vigorously advance the struggle to remodel society on the chuche idea and the cause of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the character of people's government in line with the realistic demand of our developing revolution which carries out the cause of remodelling society on the chuche idea. By so doing, he ensured people's government smoothly discharges its duties and functions. With the ideology on the character of people's government advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most revolutionary way to ensure the popular masses independent rights and creative activities was brought to light. Independent rights and creative activities are the features of men. Through independent rights and creative activities, men gain the status as masters of the nature and society, creditably discharge their role as the masters and lead a life worthy of men. Accordingly, ensuring the popular masses independent rights and creative activities is the fundamental demand for having them lead an independent and creative life.

The independent will and demand of the popular masses become comprehensive by people's government and are realized through people's government. People's government represents the independent rights of the working masses and organizes the creative faculties of the popular masses. Only under people's government can the working masses become genuine masters of state and society who have independent rights and add value to human dignity. At the same time, people's government educates and indoctrinates all the members of society, enrolling them in state organizations, and marshals them as a political force, turning the popular masses into a boundlessly creative and powerful dynamic force for social progress.

Organization and unity are the fundamental sources of the creative might of the people. When the masses are not united or organized, they are, in fact, unable to display any strength and they cannot become a powerful force for remodelling and changing nature and society in a revolutionary fashion.

The unity and cohesion of the masses of people are realized and consolidated by the people's government -- a most comprehensive political organization. With the character of the people's government elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, its militant function as the representative of the people's independent rights and as the organizer of their creative ability has been strengthened further, and an epochal turning point has been reached in achieving the independence of the masses of people. Thus, the people, with their independent rights, have come to enjoy a free and happy life. They are able to develop their unity and cooperative relations and further accelerate the revolution and construction by heightening their creative role.

The idea, advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, that the people's government serves as a political weapon which guarantees an independent and creative life for the masses is the elucidation of a firm guideline capable of providing the people with a happy material and cultural life.

The independence of the working people, together with their independent rights, is ensured by a material and cultural life. The material and cultural life of the people is an important part of social life and, without it, we can hardly speak of the independent and creative life of the masses of people. For this reason, to enhance the people's material and cultural life is an indispensable condition for their leading an independent and creative life.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated that the people's government is the head of family, responsible for the people's life. This shows that the people's government should not only thoroughly defend and realize the people's aspirations and demands for independence but should also become a genuine people's government providing them with the happiest and most rewarding life. To have all the people lead a happy life and to systematically enhance their material and cultural life is an inherent characteristic of a socialist system. While the state in an exploiting society is used as a tool to exploit and suppress the working masses, such as peasants and workers, the state in a socialist society has a duty to responsibly ensure the material and cultural life of the people.

The object of our energetic advance in socialist and communist construction is, ultimately, to endlessly enhance the material and cultural life of the people and to make them all well-off. With the character of people's government clearly elucidated in his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided a revolutionary method of guaranteeing the people a more satisfactory and cultured life by enhancing the function of the people's government as the head of family wholly responsible for the people's life.

Thus, corresponding to its mission, our people's government has been able to wage a more vigorous struggle to strengthen its leadership in economic and cultural construction as well as to enhance the people's life. This is tantamount to opening a glowing path to systematically enhance the material and cultural life of the people, to eliminate the differences in working people's living standards and to make all the people equally lead a better life.

With the revolutionary idea on the character of the people's government elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a firm guarantee for defending the independent and creative life of the people has been provided. Even after the socialist system has been established, remnants of the toppled exploiting class and impure elements remain; danger of aggression by foreign imperialism also constantly remains. Under such conditions, enhancing the function and role of the people's government as a weapon for class struggle becomes an important demand for the defense of the people's independent and creative life.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly stated that the people's government is the defender of the working people's independent and creative life. This is a guideline enabling the people's government to firmly observe its class stand and revolutionary principle throughout the entire historic period of socialist and communist construction, based on a most scientific analysis of the lawful process in which the independence of the working masses is realized through the class struggle.

The function of the people's government as a weapon for class struggle should continue until communism is built. If we neglect class struggle, the people's interest will be harmed and grave consequences endangering the people's government itself will ensue.

With elucidation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the function of the people's government as a weapon for class struggle, we can credibly guarantee the protection of the people's independent and creative life against any infringement by the enemy and vigorously advance, without any twists or turns, the struggle to realize the working people's independence. Indeed, the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extensively elucidated the characteristics of the people's government is an important event enabling the people's government to ensure the independent and creative life of the working people by brilliantly fulfilling its political mission and function corresponding to the historic era of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

All functionaries and workers of the governing organs should deeply study and learn the revolutionary ideas and theory put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work, "Tasks of the People's Government To Model the Entire Society on the Chuche Idea" correctly understand their essence and thoroughly embody them. It is important for the functionaries of the people's government, in strengthening the people's government and enhancing its function in every way, to smoothly fulfill the duties and role assigned to them.

The functionaries of the organizations of the people's government are servants of the people and play an important role in strengthening and developing the organizations of the government. All functionaries of government organizations, deeply mingling with the masses, should explain and propagate the party's lines and policy to them, should seek proper measures to implement them by holding discussions with the masses and should encourage the masses to voluntarily participate in tasks to accomplish the party's policy. At the same time, they should actively struggle to look after the people's life in a responsible manner and to ceaselessly promote their material and cultural welfare.

Our people's government is not only a government suiting the stage of democratic revolution and socialist revolution but is a most superior government suiting the era of struggle to build socialism and communism. Deeply cherishing lofty pride in possessing the most superior revolutionary government, all party members and workers should participate in strengthening and developing the people's government in a manner worthy of masters.

We should strengthen our people's government in every way by brilliantly embodying the revolutionary ideas and theory put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work, "Tasks of the People's Government To Model the Entire Society on the Chuche Idea," and expedite the historic cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DELEGATION, VISITOR 3 MAY

Mexican Parliamentary Group

SK040455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 3 received the parliamentary delegation of the United States of Mexico on a goodwill visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegations headed by Marco Antonio Munoz, member of the Federal Chamber of Deputies and chairman of its Committee for Industrial Promotion. Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Son Song-pil, president of the National Economy Institute; Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education; and Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Choe Tok-sin

SK040443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 3 received Mr Choe Tok-sin, former "foreign minister" of South Korea, former commander of an army corps of the South Korean "ROK Army" (lieutenant general) and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, who is visiting the homeland from the United States to congratulate him on his 70th birthday. Comrade Kim Chung-nin was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Mr Choe Tok-sin in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Mr Choe Tok-sin presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for Mr Choe Tok-sin.

XINHUA DELEGATION SIGNS ACCORD, DEPARTS 1 MAY

Chong Chun-ki Meets Officials

SK011112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Viet-Premier Chong Chun-ki on April 30 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China headed by its vice-general director Deng Gang.

Present there were Vice-General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Song Pong-sun and personages concerned.

Cooperation Accord Signed

SK011114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- An agreement on exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY was signed in Pyongyang on April 30.

Attending the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-General Director of the KCNA Song Pong-sun and personages concerned, and on the Chinese side were the members of the delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY headed by its vice-general director Deng Gang.

The agreement was signed by Vice-General Directors Song Pong-sun and Deng Gang.

Delegation Leaves Pyongyang

SK020936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY headed by its vice-director general Deng Gang left here yesterday for home by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Director General of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Song Pong-sun and personages concerned, and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangong.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim He Zhangong hosted a reception on the evening of April 30 upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE FOR NONALIGNED PRESS MEET

SK032259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- Preparations for the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries (Pool) scheduled in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from May 12 to 14, have been successfully completed under the deep care of the DPRK Government.

The meeting will be attended by delegations of the member nations of the coordinating committee and other non-aligned news agencies interested in the meeting and regional and international organisations. The meeting will discuss practical measures for strengthening the pool and expanding the exchange of information among non-aligned countries.

CZECHOSLOVAK SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK040445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- A scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavol Majersky, vice-minister of technological development and investment, arrived here on May 3 by air to attend the 23rd meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravek.

UNC PROPOSES NNSC INVESTIGATE DMZ INCIDENTS

SK041052 Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, May 4 (YONHAP) -- The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) proposed to North Korea that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) be given investigative responsibilities in the Demilitarized Zone at the 412th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held here Tuesday.

Rear Adm. James Storms, the UNC senior member to MAC, said, "These responsibilities would include investigating alleged major armistice agreement violations as well as investigating and reporting on the progress of removal of personnel and material from the DMZ." Storms said the proposal was made because the North Korean side "refuses to use the joint observer teams established by the armistice agreement to investigate allegations by either side."

Storms also said: "Based on current results, neither your side's method nor our side's method seems to contribute significantly to the desired outcome -- incident prevention. Both methods apparently serve only to permit each side to disclaim the findings of the other side." He said that authorizing the NNSC with such powers would avoid any objections based on intelligence gathering because the investigations would be made up of neutral observers.

North Korean senior member to the MAC Maj. Gen. Han Chu-kyong labeled the proposal "ludicrous" claiming that the UNC provoked the April 21 exchange of fire across the DMZ, destroying North Korean guard posts and inficting casualties. Han charged the UNC did not offer any responsible measures to prevent such incidents, but avoided its responsibility by merely turning it over to the NNSC.

North Korea originally requested the meeting be held April 27, but the UNC counterproposal for a Tuesday meeting was accepted by the North. The North Korean proposal came two days after the four-hour shooting incident across the DMZ on April 21.

ARMY COMMANDERS TO ADOPT NEW DEFENSE POSTURE

SK010402 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 92 p 8

[Text] Commanders of major army units were told yesterday to take a fundamentally new defense posture on an overall offensive footing, departing from the general defensive concept which had been maintained since the founding of the armed forces.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Hwang Yong-si gave the instruction to an expanded commanders' meeting at the army headquarters. "We now have a need to fundamentally review our posture to overwhelm North Korea and protect the nation's right to survival," the army chief said. "The army has grown up as a defense-oriented general-purpose military organization in imitation of foreign organizational concepts and has not attempted to correct this course. Until today, it has failed to formulate an original military ideal based on the philosophy of national survival, any practical strategy guaranteeing deterrence of war, or any wide-ranging vision for contribution to national prosperity," Gen. Hwang pointed out.

"Therefore," he went on, "the most urgent task of the army at this moment is to restore our original shape and spirit and correct from the root all vulnerabilities that obstruct the development and vitality of the military."

He explained that the army should now be geared to the strengthening of ideological armament, the construction of offensive military power, economic operation of the forces, realization of broad unity and positive contributions to state policies as its new direction. He asked all levels of commanders to exert their total capabilities in achieving these goals by all means "putting your honor and position at stake and risking any sacrifice."

In the meeting, the commanders were asked to take strict precautions to check effectively the infiltration of North Korean armed agents expected to rise taking advantage of the green shade of trees in the spring and summer seasons. Noting the paramount importance of strong national consensus, they decided to spearhead the current pan-national spiritual renovation movement.

PARTIES AGREE ON SPECIAL SESSION ON SHOOTING

SK040057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will hold a five-day special session Friday to look extensively into a deranged policeman's firing incident in Uiryong, Kyongsang-namdo. Three major political parties agreed on the special sitting, when their floor leaders huddled at the speaker's residence last night.

Speaker Chong Nae-hyok will announce the convocation of the extraordinary sitting today. Following a brief opening ceremony detailed report on the shooting rampage, and lawmakers will take the floor to interpellate the government. The interpellation will last through Saturday.

The assembly will convene five of the 13 standing committees Monday. The five are the Home Affairs, Defense, Legislation-Justice, Health-Social Affairs and Steering Committees. The assembly is slated to adopt a recommendation to the government in a plenary session before the five-day extraordinary sitting ends next Tuesday.

Emerging from the floor leaders' meeting, Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said "the shocking incident" calls for a special session. The Home Affairs Committee dealt with the incident in detail last Friday, which requires extensive discussions by other pertinent committees, Yi said. A recommendation will be drawn up at the end of the five-day special session which is designed to handle the incident "from a dimension of policies," he noted. The agreement made among floor leaders early last month to hold a special session late this month or early in June is subject to negotiation, he said.

Yim Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) said he expects the government will present a final report on the incident to a plenary session. The government should make a political decision following the report, he said. He did not say what he meant by political decision, however. The DKP's demand for the en masse resignation is pending "the sincerity of the report and an apology," he disclosed.

Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun should offer an apology to the people on the occasion of the special session, Yi Tong-chin of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP) said. A policeman ran amok in Uiryong, Kyongsang-namdo April 26, shot 56 persons to death and injured more than 30.

In the meantime, the floor leaders of the DJP, DKP and KNP agreed to meet again Thursday to work out a detailed schedule for the special session. Earlier in the day, the DJP held two rounds of inconclusive meetings intended to work out a consensus on whether or not to hold a special assembly session to look into last week's firing rampage. Most participants in the meetings shared a view that it would hardly be desirable to hold a special session, because the issue had already been handled in detail at the Home Affairs Committee. Without making a consensus at the meetings, the DJP empowered floor leader Yi Chong-chang to determine matters about a special assembly session, spokesman Pong Tu-wan said. Kim Chong-ho, chairman of the Home Affairs Committee, briefed the meeting of senior officers and the subsequent floor strategy meeting on the results of Friday's panel session.

SINMUN VIEWS 'LESSON' TAUGHT BY FALL OF VIETNAM

SK301055 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vietnam: Where Has It Gone?"]

[Excerpts] This year's touring meetings on the security situation in major cities and provinces, which began on 15 April in Seoul, ends with its final meeting on Cheju Island on 30 April. Coincidently, today is the 7th anniversary of the fall of Vietnam, which was once our ally and for whom our army shed blood.

Vietnam, 2 years after it signed the truce, was absurdly defeated by a surprise attack of the communist North Vietnamese armed forces and was communized.

For this reason, with the report meetings on the security situation ending today, we must once again remember the fall of Vietnam 7 years ago as a valuable and precious lesson for us in view of the situation we find ourselves in today.

This lesson can be summarized in three parts.

Firstly, in today's international community, no country can entirely trust its own security to assistance from allied countries. In other words, without a determination for self-reliance in national defense and preparations for such strength equivalent to such a determination, no collective security system successfully serves its purpose. The fall of Vietnam teaches us such a bitter lesson.

What we must pay special attention to is that broader national harmony and unity are more indispensable than the maintenance of a strong army in establishing a defense posture.

Following the signing of the 1973 truce agreement, as a result of the antigovernment struggle led by the so-called third force, which asserted to be representing the conscience of the Vietnamese people, Vietnam's national consensus disintegrated just like sand and the Vietnamese political situation was plunged into chaos. Unable to stand it any longer, the United States, after 10 years of participation in the Vietnamese war, having sacrificed some 50,000 men and officers and expended some $100 billion in the war, withdrew from Vietnam. This coldly shows the reality and essence of a collective security system, which assumes mutual cooperation based on partnership as its major condition.

Secondly, the Vietnam war was not simply an internal conflict in a nation but a proxy war for the Soviet Union which is bent on communizing the world. This is readily proven by the fact that Vietnam is now under direct domination of the Soviet expansionism. How can we, who witnessed the southward invasion of 25 June waged by the North Korean puppets and are now confronting them -- who, backed by the Soviet Far East military forces, are insidiously waiting for an opportunity for southward invasion -- forget this lesson even for a minute?

Thirdly, signing a truce agreement with communists does not always mean peace. That is, communists, pretending to observe a truce agreement whenever they find the situation to be unfavorable to them, will always break the agreement and resort to invasion when the situation turns favorable. The North Korean puppets are no exception as far as this is concerned.

It is all the more regrettable that some senseless students and religionists, forgetting this lesson, have recently committed injudicious acts which quite possibly could repeat the Vietnamese example.

In view of the results so far, the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the anti-U.S. statement issued by some religionists in support of the arson are acts destroying national security and benefiting the enemy, and they deserve denunciation.

Needless to say, the most urgent task facing us at this moment is to firmly ensure national security and the people's rights to existence while achieving sustained national development in order and stability. To achieve this, a reestablishment of a clear-cut outlook on national security -- a common denominator for national harmony -- is called for more than anything else.

AFP CITES KPNLF COMMUNIQUE ON COALITION PROPOSAL

BK030752 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 3 May (AFP) -- The three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance movements have agreed to participate "in a common struggle, retaining their own identity, their own ideology and their own points of view," the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said in a communique reaching here today.

The three groups -- the KPNLF, the Khmer Rouge and the movement of former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk -- are seeking the withdrawal of some 170,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, but have not yet succeeded in forming a joint front.

The leader of the non-communist KPNLF, former Premier Son Sann, said during a recent visit to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur that he was ready to have a meeting with the two other groups, one of which -- the Khmer Rouge -- holds the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

The KPNLF communique said that Son Sann "is determined to contribute to the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea." It said he hoped that a new meeting of the three movements would be held "without delay" in one of the capitals of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The communique also said Son Sann would send the two other movements "a constructive proposal that should lead to the immediate formation of a coalition government."

Earlier this year, Khmer Rouge Premier Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk held talks in Beijing which Mr. Son Sann did not attend.

BANGKOK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN-SON SANN MEETING

BK040100 Bangkok POST in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Text] Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Son Sann, held talks at an undisclosed location last week, leading to some hope that a meeting of the three Kampuchean resistance factions might take place by the end of this month. The venue for the meeting of the three factions has been tentatively fixed at Kuala Lumpur.

Informed sources described the atmosphere at last week's talks between Khieu Samphan and Son Sann as "very friendly, with both sides seeming to soften their original positions."

Both Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) and the KPNLF expressed major policy differences over the framework of the proposed loose coalition of anti-Vietnamese forces during the nine rounds of meetings the ad hoc committee in Bangkok last year. Son Sann even failed to show up at the summit meeting of the three groups organised by the Chinese Government last year in Beijing.

However, following last week's meeting, the KPNLF issued a press release stating that Son Sann remained determined to contribute to the formation of a coalition government, and to lead the struggle in all forms against Vietnamese aggression until Kampuchea is totally liberated.

The release stated that Son Sann would make known his "constructive" proposal aiming at the immediate formation of a coalition government, and would make efforts to ensure that the coalition becomes an acceptable reality.

It quoted Son Sann as saying he hoped a meeting of the three resistance factions would take place soon.

SINGAPORE PAPER CARRIES SON SANN INTERVIEW

BK260958 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Apr 82 p 18

[Excerpts of interview with KPNLF leader Son Sann by Nancy Cheng -- given 20 April in Bangkok; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON HIS RECENT 4-MONTH TOUR TO EUROPE, THE U.S. AND CANADA; "Our mission was to tell people everywhere about our situation. We expose our needs, you know, like Buddhist monks in the morning standing with the bowls; whatever you give them, they are satisfied. Also, I was asking my countrymen for their opinion, Cambodians everywhere object to a tight collaboration with the Khmer Rouge. I met many sympathetic people and I believe humantarian aid for us is increasing. But many governments look to the ASEAN countries for [the] lead, for example, in the provision of aid, and to find a formula for a coalition government. ASEAN is the key.

"Many Western governments are asked by their people why they voted to support the DK (Democratic Kampuchean) seat at the UN when the government committed so many atrocities. The reason is the ASEAN formula so far has been the best to keep the Heng Samrin regime out. Australia did not vote for the DK Government, but they told us they will vote for a coalition government seat in the UN if we were in it. In Europe, I was particularly pleased with the resolution passed at the European parliament at Strasbourg which, among other things, unanimously acknowledged the existence of the KPNLF."

ON THE KPNLF'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES: "The main objective, of course, is to fight the Vietnamese in order to liberate our country. Secondly, to maintain a seat at the UN on the resistance side. We have to help, serve and defend the Khmer people."

ON CLAIMS THAT THE VIETNAMESE HAVE BROUGHT PEACE AND ORDER TO KAMPUCHEA: "People who say that are not the real friends of Kampuchea, they are making propaganda. We continue the resistance to Vietnamese occupation because we do not want to become second-class Vietnamese.

"The Vietnamese want us to become assimilated into their culture. The Khmer will have to change their names and learn their language, just like what happened during the last century when the Vietnamese 'liberated' the Muslim state of Champa in Vietnam. And the people there had to escape into Kampuchea to avoid becoming Vietnamese. The Vietnamese population, too, is not having enough to eat, so their troops take our rice and food for themselves and send some back to Vietnam.

"Before this occupation, Kampuchea exported food -- we had plenty of rice and fish -- but now the Vietnamese are taking it away, so they are not doing something good for the Cambodian people. A lot of smuggling goes on in Phnom Penh, so people living in the cities do not suffer as much as those in the countryside. Some of them have nothing to eat. They come into our zones, arriving in bad condition. Our zones now have a population of over 120,000 and it is swelling every week."

ON SOME JOURNALISTS' COMMENTS THAT THE NAME SON SANN IS NOT WELL KNOWN INSIDE KAMPUCHEA: "I am not fighting for fame. I am fighting for liberation."

ON THE BATTLE OF SOKH SANN: "There are four reasons why the Vietnamese attacked Sokh Sann. One, they intended to wipe out Khmer resistance. Two, they wanted to eliminate our forces in Sokh Sann. Three, they wanted to break the morale and will of our soldiers to fight and, four, they wanted to capture our position in Kampuchea.

"Though we had to evacuate our camps in the area, it is the Vietnamese who lost the battle because they not only failed to lower the Khmer people's morale; they suffered over 1,000 casualties. On our side we had only 18 wounded and six killed. And their invading forces outnumbered ours eight to one.

"During my visit last week to the new settlement area, I was told that the Vietnamese soldiers tried to force one woman and her young child to goback to Phnom Penh by setting fire to her hut to force her decision. But she preferred death and leapt into the flames with her daughter. The Vietnamese razed two camps.

"We need much help from friends. We do not want to embarrass our friends by specifying our needs, but they know what we want. We are grateful to those who help us. We have 9,000 men but not enough weapons. There are 3,000 more men, fully trained but no arms. The 3-day battle at Sokh Sann established our credibility as a fighting force, and the morale of the soldiers is very high. "During my visit last week, the people there unanimously reaffirmed their desire to remain in the zone to fight the Vietnamese rather than go to a third country or to return to occupied Kampuchea."

ON THE NEED TO RESTORE ANGKOR WAT: "The KPNLF was the first to propose a neutral and demilitarized zone around Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom, back in 1978. We have just written to the director-general of UNESCO urging him to take the matter up. We prefer to take charge of the restoration of Angkor Wat ourselves, but the ruins must be restored by experts immediately."

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH MAY DAY MEETING

BK031427 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the National Assembly, addressed a meeting held in Phnom Penh this morning under the sponsorship of the front in honor of the International Labor Day (1 May). He appealed to Kampuchean workers to unite closely in order to implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee.

Present in the presidium were, among others, Chea Sim, of the KUFNCD National Council and of the National Assembly; Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defense; Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD; and Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea also attended.

Following the opening speech by Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, Chairman Chea Sim said: In this solemn festival, we take the liberty of expressing our warmest congratulations to the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world which blazed the trial toward communism.

We take the liberty of expressing our congratulations to the fraternal countries of the socialist community, which stands as the solid bulwark of the revolutionary currents and which is now making admirable achievements in socialist construction. We congratulate the oppressed nations which have broken their fetters and recovered their independence and freedom. We congratulate the international working class, the fighters for peace, who have won many victories in pursuing their noble objectives of fighting for the right to live in peace and for democracy and for social progress by preventing the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries from perpetrating perfidious maneuvers. In fact, these latter wanted to push mankind into the abyss of a destructive and tragic nuclear war.

We are very pleased with the rapid development of the present world situation.

Chairman Chea Sim went on to say: Thanks to the assistance and support of the revolutionary alliance between the two fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos [as received], of the fraternal socialist countries and of the progressive peoples in the world, the Kampuchean people won victories over the French colonialists and U.S. imperialist aggressors and totally overturned the barbarous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime which was in the pay of the Beijing expansionists. Following the 7 January 1979 historic victory, our country entered a new era -- an era of independence and freedom while progressing toward socialism, an era which inspires progressive mankind to the highest degree.

Our people, who were treated as slaves, have been saved, have risen up for the first time in their history and have become the masters of their lives, destiny and fatherland.

Aware of being the masters of their own territory, during these past 3 years our people have made sacrifices and struggled firmly and courageously, winning great victories in all fields. Thanks to the support of the army and people of Vietnam, our army and people successively foiled all the dry-season subversive plans and maneuvers of our enemies. Our land and our people have experienced a rapid rebrith. The life of our people has gradually stabilized.

Political security and social order are, in a word, well maintained. The Fourth KPRP Congress held in May 1981 fixed the pertinent political line of our country's revolution. Through democratic commune-level elections and general elections, the state power has been established from the central to the grassroots echelons and is growing stronger with each passing day.

The Second and Third KUFNCD Congresses have consolidated the national alliance and solidarity. Those who previously sided with the enemy have returned to the fold and are living normally with our inhabitants. Their number is growing every day.

On the international stage, the role and prestige of the PRK are growing with each passing day. The militant alliance of the three fraternal Indochinese countries now constitutes a solid and vigorous force. The solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries has developed further. This is a factor justifying the continuing progress of the revolution of our country.

In order to amplify these victories, during the past dry season our army and people successively achieved new and appreciable gains. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors, despite the aid and assistance of their Beijing expansionist bosses, could only experience more stinging defeats. In fact, they failed in their subversive maneuvers during the past dry season.

Since then, we have prevailed over drought and floods, thereby ensuring production during the rainy season. The arable land throughout the country has increased by 15 percent compared to the 1980-81 dry season.

Our workers and artisans have made great efforts to produce the tools for necessary agriculture and goods to meet the needs of the people. Our rubber plantation workers have been trying to increase rubber production. Through the rehabilitation of industrial and rubber production, the working force and trade union organization have been established and have developed. On the occasion of the new year, our people joyfully celebrated the Chaul Chhnam Thmei Festival in complete security. This clearly proves that the mass organizations have rapidly developed, successfully implemented the resolutions of the fourth party congress and that our people are inspired by a sense of patriotism and love for the new regime. And all of this demonstrates the stability and progress of our country's revolution.

What we have achieved up to now, Chea Sim stressed, we owe to the Communist Party, government, people and army of Vietnam, who have not hesitated to make sacrifices in order to save us from the abyss of genocide and who continue to assist us and sincerely support us in defending our national independence and building the fatherland.

We would like to thank the comrade Vietnamese experts who are now sharing our hardships, who are carrying out heavy tasks with us and who are making every effort while displaying a high sense of internationalism to help us.

We express the feelings of our people to the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and other peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, who, in good collaboration, effectively support our people in all fields. We sincerely thank the international working class; the peace-, freedom- and justice-loving forces in the world; the Indian Government and people and the other nonaligned countries; and the international organizations and friends who have contributed and are contributing their active support to our people.

Our people are determined to carry out the resolutions of the Third Plenary Session of the KPRP; foil all the destructive maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists; firmly defend the territory, territorial waters and airspace of the fatherland; and, at the same time, make efforts to redress the economy, with agriculture as the core.

Chea Sim talked about the tasks for 1982 and stated: To carry out all our revolutionary tasks successfully, we must grasp and observe the political line laid down by the party and hold aloft the two banners of authentic patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Solidarity with Vietnam is a political line of strategic significance and with a determined character for the Kampuchean revolution.

He said: Our people want to maintain the bonds of solidarity and sincere and loyal friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam just as they would protect that which is most dear to them. Our people are pleased with the brilliant successes of the Fifth VCP Congress and wish the Vietnamese people success in the implementation of the fifth congress resolutions. We express satisfaction with the Third LPDR Congress. We wish the congress brilliant successes and a successful implementation of its resolutions! We will strive to defend, maintain and immortalize the alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. In fact, this is a determining factor for the victory of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and a factor in guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, we reaffirm the effective position and the will contained in the proposals presented at the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City and the conference held in Vientiane in February.

We enthusiastically welcome the pertinent initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, at the 17th trade union congress and recently in Tashkent.

We resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who oppose imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism and who are struggling for national independence and social progress.

The chairman pointed out that the greatest danger to mankind is the collusion between imperialism headed by the United States and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and affirmed that the solidarity of the progressive forces in the world will cause their warmongering policy to fail.

Chairman Chea Sim appealed to the combatants, workers, intellectuals, peasants and Kampucheans living abroad to unite, cooperate with the fraternal Vietnamese people and make efforts to implement the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, the Third Plenary Session of the KPRP Central Committee as well as the 10-point program of the front successfully.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

BK030716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- Like workers of other countries, Kampuchean workers are aware of the great changes in the world, says the paper KAMPUCHEA in an editorial welcoming International Labor Day, 1 May.

The victory of the Russian October Revolution in 1917, the paper says, has given birth to a new society, dislodged colonialism from colonies and weakened the imperialist system. The three revolutionary currents -- the development of the socialist community, the national liberation and independence movement and the struggle of workers in the capitalist countries -- are combined into a powerful force of struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Carried away by their own momentum, all peoples are heightening vigilance and seeking by every means possible to foil the maneuvers of international reaction led by U.S. imperialism which, in collusion with the Beijing ruling circles, is foolishly indulging in an arms race, threatening to launch a nuclear war and engaging in the conquest of lost territories.

In Kampuchea, the paper goes on, where the feudalist regime was toppled and that of genocide abolished, the multifaceted cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, and the assistance of the socialist community fostered by the Soviet Union and progressives in the world, have helped the Kampuchean revolution advance steadily in spite of the maneuver of the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The front's central organ urges workers throughout the country to do their best to make the 1982 economic and cultural development plan a success and to defeat the psychological warfare and the sabotage activities of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk.

The paper calls on the Kampuchean people to implement the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, thereby contributing to the struggle of the working class and workers throughout the world for peace, independence, democracy and socialism, the paper concludes.

HENG SAMRIN RETURNS FROM LAO PARTY CONGRESS

BK021504 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (SPK) -- The PRK delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the Council of State, returned to Phnom Penh today after attending the Third LPRP Congress.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; other ministers, deputy ministers and other personalities.

Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present for the arrival of the delegation.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

BK040209 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, secretary general of the KPRP Central Committee, today sent his warmest fraternal congratulations to Kaysone Phomvihan on his reelection to the post of secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee. The message said:

Your reelection as secretary general of the party is proof that the Lao party and people have faith and confidence in you. You have struggled tirelessly for the revolutionary cause of the Lao party, working class and people and made an important contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world. May I convey to you my best wishes for good health and brilliant successes in the accomplishment of your noble duties.

I hope that the fraternal Lao people, under the LPRP's clear-sighted leadership, will successfully implement the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress and achieve new, great successes in building and defending socialism, thereby making an active contribution to the defense of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

May the bonds of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation in all domains between Kampuchea and Laos last forever.

RADIO COMMENTARY WELCOMES LPRP CONGRESS

BK020611 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Warmest Welcome to the Third Congress of the Glorious LPRP"]

[Text] After carrying out its tasks for a period of time in which it achieved brilliant successes in al' fields, the LPRP today convenes its third congress in a joyous atmosphere. Filled with profound sentiments of friendship and militant solidarity, the entire party and people of Kampuchea sincerely greet the fraternal Lao party, government and people on this grand opening of the Third LPRP Congress.

The Kampuchean people are well aware that the LPRP, formerly the Indochinese Communist Party, was founded to fight and topple the feudalist regime and the oppressor class of all stripes as well as the aggressive colonialists. As soon as it was founded, the LPRP fought vigorously in the resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and for the salvation of the Lao people and country. Particularly, since its victory over the U.S. imperialists in 1975, the LPRP has disseminated a correct line in leading the Lao people throughout the country to struggle vigorously in order to build their nation and fatherland. It is due to this correct and wise leadership of the LPRP that the Lao people have scored brilliant achievements in all aspects, such as in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. At the same time, the revolutionary power has been strengthened with every passing day and the people's livelihood has become increasingly stable. Moreover, the unity of the entire nation remains firm. No reactionary force can break this unity. The enemy of the Lao people is very furious to see the constant development of the Lao revolution. The Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have sought by all means to destroy the achievements of the Lao revolution. They have instigated the reactinaries who are their lackeys to sabotage the peaceful life of the Lao people living along the border area adjacent to China, continued their threats and created constant tension there; however, these perfidious maneuvers and activities have all been frustrated.

All these brilliant achievements and great feats achieved by the fraternal Lao people attest to the correct and wise leadership of the LPRP which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. The LPRP has created its lines of leadership with lively scientific characteristics in conformity with the concrete conditions of the country and people. At the same time, these victories cannot be separated from the sincere support and assistance of Kampuchea, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. These victories are achieved through the line of national independence that links closely with that of international solidarity initiated and constantly implemented by the LPRP.

The Third LPRP Congress will correctly evaluate the situation in the country and the achievements of the tasks set forth by the second congress as well as set targets for future implementation in order to build the country toward socialism. For this reason, the Third LPRP Congress is of great significance in initiating new lines for implementation by the Lao revolution and people.

Filled with sentiments of friendship and militant solidarity, the Kampuchean people warmly greet the great achievements scored in the past by the fraternal Lao people. The entire party and people of Kampuchea express their sincere welcome to the Third LPRP Congress and wish it brilliant success.

FRIENDSHIP MEETING MARKS VCP CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK281011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Apr (SPK) -- On 26 April, the Kampuchean-Vietnam Friendship Association held a meeting in Phnom Penh to greet the success of the Fifth VCP Congress.

Attending the meeting were Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the front and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; and Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the front.

On this occasion, Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien emphasized the shining success of the Fifth VCP Congress and spoke of the victories won by the Vietnamese revolution since the Forth VCP Congress.

Chan Ven praised the VCP for its success in holding the fifth congress and for the efforts it has made over the past 50 years since its founding to lead the Vietnamese revolution through various stages and from victories to victories. He praised the solidarity and friendship between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and thanked the Vietnamese party, people and government for their aid to Kampuchea.

BANQUET MARKS MAY DAY; CONGRESS SUCCESS HAILED

BK030440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the evening of 1 May 1982, the LPRP Central Committee organized a grand banquet to welcome the glorious success of the Third LPRP Congress and to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day. Attending the banquet were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut and Sisomphon Lovansai; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; full and alternate members of the party Central Committee; together with representatives of party members from various units, regions and provinces to the congress.

Vice Chairmen of the Supreme People's Council Faidang Lobaliayao and Khamsouk Keola; Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; and distinguished guests also attended the banquet. Also attending were the VCP delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Romanov, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party committee; the KPRP delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee; and delegations of other fraternal parties to the congress.

At the grand banquet, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan made a speech thanking various fraternal socialist countries for their consistent, all-round, effective support, assistance and cooperation, and thanking and expressing best wishes to the various delegations of the communist and workers parties and the national liberation organizations which attended the congress. He then invited all the Lao and foreign guests to drink a toast to welcome the success of the Third LPRP Congress and to commemorate the International Labor Day, 1 May.

After the banquet, art and literary performance were staged and the traditional Lao dance was organized ina joyous atmosphere.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

Sisomphon Lovansai's Speech

BK301230 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0835 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, at closing session of Third LPRP Congress -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, distinguished guests, dear comrade delegates: Assigned by the presidium of the congress, I would like to announce the results of the election of the party Central Committee elected at this third congress of our party.

In the face of the requirements and heavy responsibilities in the new period of the revolution, the congress has decided to increase the sectors that make up the party Central Committee in both quantity and quality. They are as follows:

To ensure the guiding and organizing of the implementation of the congress resolution, the new party Central Committee comprised 55 comrades -- 49 comrades are full members and 6 comrades are alternate members. They represent both sexes, all ages and nationalities at the central and local levels, and various strata. The ratio is: Lao Loum [Lao people living in the lowlands], 79 percent; Lao Theung [groups of Lao tribes living in hilly areas], 15 percent; and Lao Soung [also called Meo people], 6 percent.

In short, there was only one woman in the previous party Central Committee. The current Central Committee includes four female comrades. The average age of this party Central Committee is 55, with the oldest being 74, and the youngest being 38. There are 15 comrades who were members of the Indochinese Communist Party.

The previous party Central Committee comprised 27 comrades, all of whom have been reelected. The new members of the party Central Committee are those who witnessed the two periods of struggle -- the struggles against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and for national liberation. They have been trained and tempered by actual liberation. They have been trained and tempered by actual deeds of the revolution. They have positively participated in the cause of defending the country and defending socialism.

In the new party Central Committee, 90 percent have attended intermediate and higher Marxist-Leninist theoretical courses.

Based on his virtuous deeds, capabilities and pratical experience in his capacity as general secretary of the party over the past 27 years, the plenary session of the new party Central Committee -- which for the first time since the establishment of the LPRP proceeded in an atmosphere of signleminded unity and complete unanimity -- has reelected our respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary of the party Central Committee once again. [long applause; speech interrupted by some delegates shouting congratulations]

The plenary session of the party Central Committee has unanimously elected the party Central Committee Political Bureau which comprises 7 comrades. These comrades have passed through tests and are the staunch mainstay of the unity within the party. They are a group of clearsighted leaders. Their names are as follows: [passage omitted listing the names of the new LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, Central Committee Secretariat, members and alternates of the Central Committee, published on pages I 1, 2 of the 30 April DAILY REPORT].

Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng's Speech

BK031204 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, delivered at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] Respected presidium, beloved distinguished guests and comrades: First of all, we would like to welcome and express our wholehearted support for the political report presented by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and the other reports read at this congress.

I would like to present a report on agricultural transformation and development in our country to this congress. Agriculture is a very important service for it constitutes a base on which to build and develop industry. Our country is in a tropical region and possesses favorable conditions for developing crop cultivation and livestock raising. It has an estimated 4 million hectares of arable land. Of these, 815,330 hectares are suitable for rice growing. Rice has been cultivated on 430,000 hectares so far. Laos also has several plains suitable for growing industrial trees and contains vast pasture lands totaling some 3,184,670 hectares suitable for developing livestock and growing industrial trees.

Being a small agricultural country with scattered production and dependent on nature, our country must solve many problems in advancing toward large-scale socialist production. It will take considerable time to advance in this direction.

During the past 6 years, in spite of serious natural calamities, our people have made every effort to overcome all difficulties and score glorious historical achievements. We have built a number of material and technical bases as well as irrigation facilities, thereby doubling the size of the irrigated area. Some 1,700 new machines have been installed. Animal feed factories and vaccine laboratories have been set up and schools for the training of technical cadres have been expanded.

With regard to foodgrain production, in 1976 we harvested some 700,000 tons of paddy. By 1981 paddy production had increased to 1,154,000 tons -- an average of 335 kilos per Lao citizen -- thus enabling us to become self-sufficient in food. Our task in growing industrial trees and developing animal husbandry has made good headway.

As for the transformation of agriculture, to date we have set up several thousand agricultural cooperatives and tens of thousands of mutual aid labor teams. The establishment of agricultural cooperatives has been basically completed in the rice-growing areas in Houa Phan, Xieng Khouang, Phong Saly and Oudomsai Provinces. In addition, each locality has also set up model agricultural cooperatives, thus encouraging peasants to embark on a collective livelihood gradually. Nevertheless, our agricultural production has yet to meet all the requirements in the life of our people, industrial production and export.

Comrades, to develop agricultural production in the years to come, we must firmly grasp and simultaneously apply the three revolutions in agricultural production in a correct and creative manner as follows:

1. We must strive to consolidate and develop state farms, including crop cultivation and livestock breeding stations, aiming at making the state take the initiative in controling various important agricultural products in order to stabilize the people's life and create exports.

2. We must organize a study of experiences with regard to the consolidation and building of agricultural cooperatives, aiming at allowing their production to develop in earnest. The income of cooperative members must be steadily increased. At the same time, efforts must be made to do away with the vestiges of feudalist exploitaton and ownership and the arbitrary control of land. Policies must be adopted to deal with abandoned farm land and to allow cooperative members and farmers to sell their products. Production tools and draft animals must be sold to them at low prices with a view to promoting and expanding agricultural production. At the same time, we must earnestly promote the development of household economy of farmers, cooperative members, cadres, armymen and policemen.

3. We must strive to build more material and technical bases for agricultural production, including irrigation projects, reservoirs and artesian wells at the district level. We must improve and develop experimental crop seed stations, establish more schools for training technical and professional cadres, sell farm tools to farmers at low prices and selectively organize the inspection and utilization of modified means and farm implements with the aim of adequately meeting the requirements of economic and agricultural production in the new stage. At the same time, we must encourage and guide farmers to engage in intensive agriculture, minimize the clearing of forests, shift to farming on terraced fields and hoed-up fields, and grow industrial trees.

Comrades, to fulfill the aforementioned tasks, the agricultural and irrigation services and all agricultural cooperatives must step up their efforts. In addition, close coordination among the other services concerned must also be achieved. I am fully convinced that given the talented and clear-sighted leadership of our party, coupled with the perseverance and studiousness of our people, the agricultural transformation and development in our country will make new and firm advances, thereby contributing to the task of defending the country and building socialism.

In conclusion, I wish the congress a glorious success. Thank you. [applause]

Greetings From Brezhnev

BK031231 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May (KPL) -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union CC, recently greeted Kaysone Phomvihan on the occasion of the latter's reelection as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

The Soviet people, L. Brezhnev stresses, acknowledge that you are not only a great and foremost leader of the party and government of the LPDR, but you also rank among prominent personalities in the international communist movement.

The Soviet people highly appreciated your personal contributions to the enhancement and development of fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperations between our parties and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, says the message.

As comrades, we have closely followed the Third National Congress of the LPRP, its various resolutions to be implemented in the cause of building of socialist basis as well as in the interest of peace and international cooperation, the telegram noted.

Delegations' Departures

BK031211 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May (KPL) -- Guest delegates at the party third congress, on May 2, started to leave here. Among those which left were delegations of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Polish United Workers Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Workers Party of Angola, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Workers Party of Korea, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The delegates were bade farewell at the airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of party CC, along with other party CC members. Ambassadors of the socialist embassies to Laos were also on hand.

PRIME MINISTER PREM DISCUSSES EUROPEAN TOUR

London Press Conference

BK300439 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who is currently on an official visit to the United Kingdom from 27-30 April, left Claridge House yesterday at 0900 local time to visit Phuttha Prathip Monastery, which is a Thai temple in London. The prime minister privately donated 200 pounds for the temple's work.

At 1030, the prime minister granted an interview to newsmen at Claridge House. Among the questions asked at the interview regarded the presence of child labor abuse despite this year being the Bangkok bicentennial [word indistinct]. The prime minister replied that he wanted to emphasize that cases of child labor abuse, such as those reported, occurred only occasionally and that they are not widespread. The Thai Government, through the Interior Ministry and the Labor Department, is closely watching the matter. The prime minister expressed regret at the reports which stated that Thai children are used like slaves in the labor force.

The prime minister disclosed at the interview that he and Mrs Thatcher also discussed the Falkland Islands dispute. He said Thailand supports UN Security Council Resolution 502 calling for withdrawal from the Falkland Islands of combat forces by all parties -- a solution similar to the UN Security Council [as heard] resolution calling for a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kamphchea. Thailand favors a peaceful solution to the Falklands dispute.

Asked about widely circulated reports that Thailand emerged victorious from its negotiations with the EEC, the prime minister said he and the Thai Government do not regard it as victory in a sense, but feel that the EEC trade commission has treated Thailand with great sympathy.

Remarks Upon Return

BK021220 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 May 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister and his delegation received warm and honor-filled welcomes from the leaders of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Austria and France during their visit to these countries. This statement was made by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon to a group of newsmen upon his arrival this morning at the Don Muang Air Force Command Airport:

[Begin Prem recording] Generally speaking, we received a very warm and honor-filled welcome from these countries. It was a welcome accorded to an old friend following a long absence of contact at the head of government level. To cite France as an example, the last visit to that country by a Thai prime minister was 28 years ago -- the visit made by Marshal P. Phibunsongkhram. During our visit to these countries, we had an opportunity to meet their heads of state and heads of government. We also met the president of the European Economic Commission. [end recording]

Concerning political consultations, the prime minister has this to report: [Begin recording] During our meeting with the heads of the governments in these countries, we were asked about the situation in Thailand and the problems of the region, about threats to regional peace coming from the aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and about the role of world powers in that problem. We explained these things to them in detail. This was a very good opportunity for me and the foreign minister to explain to them about the problems of our country. They have never before had such a chance to hear directly from the government, except from reports from their embassies.

We told these countries, including the European Economic Commission, all they wanted to know. They have understood the situation and reaffirmed their support for Thailand's and ASEAN's stand with regard to the implementation of the UN resolutions as well as the proposal put forward by the international conference on Kampuchea. These countries and the EEC reassured us that they will not change their policy regarding Kampuchea and will ban economic aid to Vietnam so long as Vietnam refuses to abide by the UN resolutions and does not pull troops out of Kampuchea, thus allowing the Kampuchean people to enjoy their right to self determination. They also recognized the importance of ASEAN in promoting regional peace and stability.

Regarding the refugee problem, these countries praised our humanitarian policy and expressed their sympathy for Thailand's heavy burden from the beginning to present. They have pledged, therefore, continued assistance for our country and support for Thailand's policy in seeking a solution to this problem. [end recording]

VOFA RESPONDS TO SRV CRITICISM OF PREM VISITS

BK300740 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Guilty of Interfering With the Internal Affairs of Another Country?"]

[Text] If you were to watch closely the progress of the current visit of prime minister of Thailand Gen Prem Tinsulanon to four Western European countries, Belgium, Austria, the United Kingdom and France, we will be able to understand that the Thai premier is exerting his utmost effort in seeking European cooperation in the promotion of international peace and stability. In his speech to the European leaders, including the EEC, the Thai prime minister said that Thailand shares with these European countries the conviction that the conflicts among nations should be resolved by peaceful means and in condemning armed intervention in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese forces.

Thailand and the EEC had joined the international community in adopting the UN General Assembly resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own future free from foreign interference. Paradoxically, the speeches of the Thai prime minister to the EEC and the European leaders had been condemned by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY as an attempt by Thailand to interfere with the relations between Vietnam and the Western European countries. The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, which is known for its flair for distorting and twisting the facts, accused Thailand for serving the aim of Beijing and Washington in opposing the three Indochinese states. The Thai premier had often stated during his visit to the European countries that Thailand cherishes nothing more than an opportunity to develop itself in peace and freedom, free also from outside interference in Thailand's internal affairs by any powers. Furthermore, Thailand's support of the UN resolutions to solve the Kampuchean problem peacefully is being shared by the EEC and other European countries. Thailand and other ASEAN countries had also made proposals to see comprehensive political settlement in the Kampuchean situation by peaceful means in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the recommendation of the United Nations international conference on Kampuchea. But it is regrettable that Vietnam has stubbornly refused to abide by the UN resolutions and has never mentioned or commented on the proposals by Thailand and ASEAN. Instead, Vietnam has continued to occupy Kampuchea with about 200,000 Vietnamese troops.

Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea not only violates the UN Charter and international law, but also has caused international tension with far reaching repercussions well beyond the region. Yet, using their inverted logic, Vietnam is accusing the Thai prime minister of interfering with Vietnam's affairs. Was it not because of the Vietnamese interference with the Kampuchean affairs that Belgium is withholding its aid to Vietnam until Vietnam abides by the relevant UN resolutions?

During the talks between the prime minister of Thailand and the president of the EEC, both sides showed common views concerning the general global situation and expressed their strong opposition to the aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea for foreign forces and to all forms of outside interference in internal affairs of countries. In asking the EEC to withhold all forms of aid to Vietnam until Hanoi abided by the UN resolutions, the Thai prime minister only wanted Viewnam to realize that its aggression in Kampuchea is being generally opposed by the world community and will serve no basis for justifications for Vietnam to receive outside aid as such aid would only encourage continued aggression and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam. In principle, Thailand has no objections to Vietnam's receiving aid from the EEC or from other countries, as Thailand has a genuine desire to see the Vietnamese economic situation be improved and the living standards of the Vietnamese people be substantially upgraded. At present, Vietnam's economic situation is in the state of near disaster and its social and political machineries are not functioning well. Even a prominent Vietnamese newspaper editor had grimly admitted that there were shortfalls and weaknesses in the economy of Vietnam. But instead of concentrating its resource to recuperate its sick economy for the benefit of its own people, Vietnam has unwisely chosen a disastrous alternative to plunder its resource in an unwinnable war in Kampuchea and in its ruthless suppression of the Khmer patriotic forces. This being the case, Vietnam should search its conscience and ask itself who indeed if interfering with the internal affairs of Kampuchea, instead of pointing its finger at the other country.

Thailand and ASEAN had even offered to assist Vietnam in rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy of Vietnam, and ASEAN will be the first to do so if Vietnam agrees to abide by the relevant UN resolutions which include, among others, the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese military forces from Kampuchea. The prime minister of Thailand has every legitimate right to deliver his speech to the EEC and the European countries during his four-nation tour as he had an overriding desire to bring peace and stability to the region. In precisely the same manner, the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, was not denied such a right when he asked the European countries to give aid to Vietnam during his visit to Europe a few days earlier, although his request was immediately turned down by the Belgian Government which insisted that Vietnam must first abide by the UN resolutions. Therefore when the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY accused the Thai prime minister of interfering with Vietnam's internal affairs, it was merely attempting to subvert the efforts by the Thai prime minister towards finding peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problems which is a major international problem besetting the Southeast Asian region today.

PRASONG SUNSIRI DISCUSSES FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

BK260234 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Apr 82 p 5

[Excerpts of interview with Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: How do you evaluate the fighting during the recently-concluded dry season between the Kampuchean resistance forces against the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin's troops in western Kampuchea?

Answer: This is the third dry-season fighting between the two sides and it also marked the heaviest level of fighting as well. Vietnam might have aimed at completely wiping out the resistance forces in this year's dry-season offensive, but I could state categorically that Vietnam has failed in that mission.

I have watched the developments very closely. This year, Vietnam has learned from the two previous dry-season offensives in western Kampuchea by changing its logistical support methods in western Kampuchea near the Thai border.

This year, they (the Vietnamese) have also made another significant change in another aspect of their military strategy. Before, they used to send Vietnamese soldiers from the southern part of Vietnam. But, as is well known, the Vietnamese soldiers from the south, weren't too enthuastic about the fighting in Kampuchea. That's why Vietnam had to change its military composition in Kampuchea -- by dispatching more soldiers from the northern and central parts of Vietnam. About 80 percent of those soldiers posted near the Thai border in western Kampuchea are from the north and central areas of Vietnam. The remaining 20 percent from the south were given the duties of providing support in the field. But the actual fighting is by those from the north.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas' ambush tactics and guerrilla warfare in the past two years had dealt quite a blow to the Vietnamese in Kampuchea. Bridges were detonated and ambushes were frequent, posing some serious logistical supply obstacles to the Vietnamese. That's why they changed the logistical supply system in this third year of fighting as well.

Question: There have also been reports of heavy weapons being deployed by the Vietnamese near the Thai border this dry season as well? What is your information on this?

Answer: Yes, the Vietnamese have deployed very heavy weapons and military equipment during this dry season fighting as well. They included armoured carriers, artillery pieces, and 130-mm cannons which have a firing range of 26 to 27 kilometres. The Vietnamese also used more close air support this year.

Helicopters were also widely used. Helicopter landing strips were built along the border, including those in Battambang, and Sisophon to ferry logistical supplies when ambushes on land by the Khmer Rouge became a main obstacle. They were hard hit by booby-traps and ambushes by the Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese convoys of troops on normal land routes.

So, unlike the dry-season fighting in the two previous years, air cover and support for the Vietnamese played a much more important role in this third year. It could be said that the Vietnamese must have learned the lessons from the two previous years to improve their fighting capability in various aspects as I mentioned earlier.

Question: How high have the casualties been on both sides in the dry-season fighting this year then?

Answer: The Khmer Rouge and the Son Sann resistance as well as other anti-Vietnamese forces might have suffered heavy losses. But the Vietnamese side also suffered very heavy losses. Both sides, it could be said, suffered high losses. A large number of Vietnamese troops were wounded by landmines.

Besides, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea also suffered from an acute shortage of food. Rice was the most important problem. Many intelligence reports agreed that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea simply didn't have enough food to eat. They had to take out part of the rice stock planted by the Kampuchean people and stored by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin rulers. About 4,000 tons had to be taken out of the stock to feed the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. They also had to rely on rice planted by Vietnamese troops who had cultivated ricefields in the Kratie area. So, rice and food became quite an acute problem.

Another problem was that the Vietnamese troops were hit by malaria in large numbers as well. Several intelligence reports also mentioned an epidemic of eye diseases in western Kampuchea which affected a large number of Vietnamese troops in the area. That affected their visibility and their fighting capability.

All these problems have made it impossible for Vietnam to achieve its goal in launching a large-scale and heavy dry-season offensive in western Kampuchea this year. They might have been able to apply pressure or destroy certain areas used by the Khmer Rouge and other resistance groups, forcing them to retreat to other areas.

But in the Phnom Malai areas, the Khmer Rouge resistance forces continue to stay on with strong mobility. They haven't pulled out of the area as the Vietnamese had hoped for.

Question: But the rain is coming. What do you predict will now take place?

Answer: Yes, the rain is coming. The Vietnamese are speeding up the construction of bridges -- and to strengthen their strongholds in the frontline, aimed at being able to make their presence felt throughout the upcoming rainy season. At the same time, the Vietnamese have also built more helicopter landing strips near the Thai border. That shows that the Vietnamese still intend to fight on in the rainy season although during this season, their ground forces can't move too conveniently. That reflects a different policy from the past two years. This year, the Vietnamese want to fight on even during the rainy season.

But you must understand that they (the Vietnamese) have suffered very heavy losses in this year's dry-season fighting.

Question: What's the actual casualty figures on both sides?

Answer: I have the figures. But I wouldn't want to go into detail. I can categorically tell you that the Vietnamese losses have been very heavy.

Question: How are they going to fight in the rain?

Answer: The rain has in fact been falling for about a month in western Kampuchea. The rain there comes earlier than in Thailand. It has been flooding over there. Several roads have been put out of use in some western Kampuchean areas.

There are clear indications that the Vietnamese now realize that the heavy equipment such as tanks and artillery pieces that had been deployed have now been immobilized by the flooding. The Khmer Rouge, using guerrilla warfare, do have an advantage under such a situation.

In the western and northern Kampuchean areas near the Thai border, therefore, casualties have been high on both sides. But in the southern areas, from Koh Kong down, the Vietnamese had been hard hit by the Khmer Rouge and other resistance groups. The Vietnamese have had no victories over the resistance groups in that area at all. That, too, has forced the Vietnamese to have second thoughts.

So, the war in Kampuchea will continue. It will be a war of attrition. The Vietnamese simply can't achieve their goal.

Vietnam has also tried other means. For example, it has tried to build up a Heng Samrin's own fighting force, hopefully to replace some of the Vietnamese troops. This is Vietnam's plan to hoodwink the world into believing that it would carry out a partial withdrawal of troops. But it is clear the Vietnamese, even when they are trying to build up a so-called "Heng Samrin force," do control the Heng Samrin forces at all levels. Vietnam also controls the social and economic life in Phnom Penh.

The Vietnamese have also tried to recruit young Kampucheans into the armed forces. But they also face many problems, including food and medicine shortages. The Kampucheans also see that the Vietnamese are controlling the country -- even the trainers are Vietnamese.

The Kampuchean recruits keep asking: When will the Vietnamese leave Kampuchea and will the Kampucheans stop fighting their own fellow countrymen? This fact I can testify because many recruits from Heng Samrin's regime have defected to the Khmer Rouge side. The number of defectors is high.

So, I think it is very difficult for Vietnam to really build up a Heng Samrin force to pave the way for partial withdrawal of its own troops. The Vietnamese will stay on.

Question: Is the Soviet Union's military assistance to Vietnam continuing?

Answer: Yes. The Soviet Union continues to dispatch military aid, including heavy weapons, armoured carriers, artillery pieces, etc. Russian experts are also in Kampuchea. Russian engineering corps are also in Kampuchea to build bridges, roads etc. Therefore, the Russians have not stopped offering aid to Vietnam at all.

Question: How do you interpret reports that the Russians may be trying to establish their own direct links with the Heng Samrin regime without having to go through Vietnam?

Answer: Let's go back slightly to the ouster of Pen Sovan from the senior post in Phnom Penh. There may have been several interpretations of this situation. But today, let me quote from some of my own sources of information, which say that the purge of Pen Sovan from a senior post came as a result of his attempt to get away from Vietnam and become closer to the Soviet Union. Pen Sovan was said to have blocked several of Vietnam's efforts in Phnom Penh.

I have been told that the food shortage in Vietnam has forced the Vietnamese to send their boats to Kampuchea's Tonle Sap, which is full of marine life. Pen Sovan was said to have opposed that. So, the Vietnamese are facing opposition from the Kampuchean people -- just like the Soviet Union is facing opposition from the Afghan people and the Polish people.

Question: Do you foresee the conflicts between Vietnam and the Soviet Union coming out in the open some day in the near future?

Answer: At the moment, the interest of Vietnam and the Soviet Union run in parallel, but Hanoi aims only at short-term objective, which is to consolidate its influence over Kampuchea and Laos. And to achieve that Vietnam still has to depend on the Soviet Union. Moscow looks for long-term objectives, meanwhile, and views what Vietnam is doing as being favorable to its own interest in the long run. In the end, the Soviet Union will have access to bases and other military facilities in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The Soviet assistance won't stop. The return is high for such a low investment, in the Soviet viewpoint. There may be differences between Moscow and Hanoi but they are too small to affect the current relationship between the two countries. There are differences of opinion in several aspects and Moscow has expressed the intention to have Vietnam make improvements in the administrative and economic management structures which are plagued by corruption and outdated methods. But Vietnam has not complied fully with what the Soviet Union wants.

Question: How do you read the outcome of the fifth congress of Vietnam which ended recently?

Answer: I have been reading the details of the speeches made during the congress with great interest. I think basically, the changes that were decided during Vietnam's latest congress were to resolve its own internal economic problems. If you read the list of the new Politburo and the Central Committee, you would notice that most of those who were promoted were largely related to economic affairs -- and those purged or ousted were also connected with economic affairs.

Even Le Duan, in his speeches, also admitted the mistakes the country had committed. He admitted failures in Vietnam's economic management.

The second point worth noting was Le Duan's reference to the promotion of younger people to senior positions. But then, they didn't try to do it too drastically. The trend for the future is that a new breed will replace the old generation. The mention of corruption in Le Duan's speech also indicated that elements at various levels in the party suspected of corruption would be purged, and new ones will come in.

The ouster of six Politburo members wasn't a drastic move. They were mostly old people. That was not a direct punishment. They all maintain their positions in the Central Committee. It was just changing of duties and getting new faces to replace the old ones.

But there is one other point: The promotion of Lt Gen Le Duc Anh, commander of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, to the Politburo as a full member without having to become an alternate member, first indicated the thinking in Hanoi that it was convinced that its policy in Kampuchea had been correct. The quick and big promotion for this man, who is the commander-in-chief of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, was interesting particularly if one considers that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was only made an alternate member.

So, the fifth congress of Vietnam certainly confirmed the Vietnamese foreign policy. I see no changes there. In fact, it could be a tougher policy, no compromises.

Question: So, you don't see any softening of position by Vietnam towards ASEAN's proposals for a political solution in Kampuchea?

Answer: I think Vietnam has only been playing the propaganda game when it says it wants to do this and that.

Question: You recently suggested that Thailand should perhaps adopt a "hands-off" policy on the Kampuchean issue and should not get overly involved in the issue.

Answer: Yes, I made that proposal before. I still believe in that policy today. The Kampuchean problem is for the Kampuchean people to solve. I have always said that when a bullock cart gets stuck in a muddy trek, the people riding the cart must jump down and help to get it back on the road again. God helps those who help themselves. The problem will continue. But if they could agree among themselves, that would be a good thing. But if they continue to play the game, we can't do mucy. We have been helping them all along -- at least in terms of moral support.

Question: There have been reports that the Laotian resistance forces have also been more active and stronger than before.

Answer: Yes, that's what I have learned as well. The Laotian resistance groups have been strengthened recently. But let me not go into details. All I can say is that their leadership has been strengthened, much stronger than before.

Question: On the anti-piracy issue, I heard that you have just received a proposal for assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner's office for Refugees (UNHCR). What's happened to that?

Answer: It's a duty of Thailand to conduct its own anti-piracy programme already, within the Thai territorial waters. And if the UNHCR should come up with more assistance, we could increase our capability. We have received the proposal of aid amounting to aobut $3.6 million in assistance. I am looking into this proposal, about which I have told the UNHCR people that it would be good for only one year's operations, with no strings attached.

I will have to consult with senior officials of concerned government agencies.

Question: There was a German humanitarian group which has proposed to send its ship to deter piracy in the gulf of Thailand. What do you think of that?

Answer: If they really want to be charitable, they should send the ship right at the mouth of the river at Siagon to receive the refugees so that the refugees do not have to suffer on the high seas. Why waste the fuel by letting the ship cruise in the Gulf of Thailand? That's not solving the problem. Vietnam has always tried to start problems while others try to solve tham at the wrong end. Vietnam can switch on the tap anytime to release the refugees or to start trouble like the invasion of Kampuchea.... The Vietnamese even take away medicine supplied by international relief agencies to Phnom Penh destined for the poor Kampucheans. But the Vietnamese divert them for their own purposes. This fact has been told to me by none other than some international relief officials themselves who saw it happening. Of course, I have other channels of intelligence reports. About 70 percent of such relief supplies that go into Kampuchea have been diverted by Vietnam for military purposes. And the remaining 30 percent has been distributed to a handful of people around the areas near Phnom Penh only.

Question: So, you still think Thailand should stick to its current policy towards Vietnam.

Answer: Yes, as long as Vietnam continues its stubborn policy, I believe we should remain firm. We can't accept the illegitimate actions of Phnom Penh. If Vietnam is aggressive, we would have to be aggressive. If they are stubborn, we would have to react in the same way. Naturally, I am not talking about being militarily aggressive. But we must be aggressive in our diplomatic efforts. If the Vietnamese give out lies, we should retort with facts. Our ambassadors around the world must be prompt in releasing the facts to the local media abroad.

POST REPORTS SRV GUNNERS SHELL KHMER SEREI CAMP

BK020519 Bangkok POST in English 2 May 82 p 3

[Text] Ta Phraya -- About 20 Kampuchean civilians were killed and many others wounded when Vietnamese gunners shelled a Khmer Serei refugee camp near the Thai border yesterday morning. Most of the dead were reported to be women and children.

Informed military sources said the shelling attack on the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) camp began at about 6 a.m. as the Vietnamese launched a simultaneous infantry attack on its Khmer Serei guards. During the next seven hours about 40 105-mm and 155-mm artillery shells rained down on the camp, opposite Ban Sangae in Ta Phraya District, and about 50 kilometres north of Aranyaprathet. The artillery attack sparked scenes of panic in the camp, which houses about 18,000 Kampuchean civilians and about 5,000 rightist Khmer Serei guerrillas.

No information was available on casualties suffered by the guerrillas and the Vietnamese troops involved in the infantry attack. After the bombardment, relief workers from the International Red Cross rushed to the camp to ferry the wounded to an Italian-operated hospital in Ta Phraya and another at the Khao-i-Dang refugee camp.

Informed military sources had earlier reported hectic Vietnamese troop movements near Ban Kalo, opposite Ban Sanlo Chagan of this border district indicating that a military action was imminent.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEWED ON RECENT VISITS

BK031430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 May 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by unidentified Vietnam central TV correspondent on the results of his recent visit to Europe and Asia -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade minister, you recently visited the Soviet Union, the GDR, India and a number of West and North European countries. Would you please tell us the purpose of these visits?

[Answer] I recently visited a number of countries in Europe and Asia for the purpose of strengthening long-term cooperation between Vietnam and these countries and promoting an exchange of views on problems of mutual concern, including the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Would you please tell us about the results of Vietnam's long-term cooperation with the countries you visited?

[Answer] Concerning the results of cooperation between Vietnam and these countries, first of all we must mention our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the GDR, the two socialist countries I visited. This cooperation is based on the Vietnam-USSR and Vietnam-GDR treaties of friendship and cooperation. Our country's long-term cooperation with these two countries is developing successfully and broadening with each passing day.

With regard to India, we also discussed plans for long-term cooperation. In the past, there was only short-term cooperation. The two sides agreed on the programs and objectives of long-term cooperation between Vietnam and India. Both sides are very satisfied with the long-term cooperation between our two countries.

As for other West European countries, especially France and Sweden, we also discussed with them long-term bilateral cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty and independence, with no political conditions attached. We are very satisfied with the results of cooperation between Vietnam and France, Sweden and a number of other countries.

[Question] Comrade Minister, aside from the results you have just mentioned, what else has your visit achieved to contribute to the stability of the situation in Southeast Asia and to ensure a more satisfactory development of peace in this region?

[Answer] Yes, one of the two objectives of my visit was to exchange views with various countries on the problems of mutual concern, especially the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On this problem the stand of the Soviet Union and the GDR is very clear; that is, it wishes to see peace and stability in Southeast Asia and is against the scheme to bring back the Pol Pot clique to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

As for the other countries, they now have a better understanding of our position, and the majority of the countries we visited wish to see peace and stability in Southeast Asia and do not approve of the policy aimed at pitting the Southeast Asian countries against one another. Most of these countries also want to contribute to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

A number of West and North European countries understood and clearly said that if the problems in Southeast Asia are to be resolved satisfactorily, first of all the relations and conflice between China and Vietnam must be settled.

We are very satisfied with the results of our visits. They contributed to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] What did public opinion in the various countries think about your recent visits?

[Answer] Public opinion in various parts of the world differed in evaluating our visits. In the socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist states -- public opinion contended that these visits were highly successful and that they served the common cause of the socialist countries, namely, world peace and cooperation. In other countries, such as India, public opinion was very satisfied with our visit and valued it very highly.

Elsewhere, especially in Western Europe, at first, prior to our arrival, a number of newspapers contended that our visits would encounter difficulty. However, toward the end of our tour in each country, public opinion unanimously agreed that our visits had achieved very good results.

From these facts, we can see that all those who want peace and stability in Southeast Asia welcomed the visits. Meanwhile, there have been some isolated voices against our trips which contended that they were unsuccessful. These were the voices of the forces who want to oppose peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Comrade Minister, could you tell us specifically who are these opposing forces and what are their allegations all about?

[Answer] Well, we must indeed point out clearly that those who opposed these visits in a -- we can say -- frantic manner are the Beijing reactionaries. They falsely claimed that these visits were a failure. Now, what is the truth? We must know that the Beijing reactionaries always turn white into black and black into white. As we all know, writer Lu Xun of China wrote a book about the stories of Ah Q. In one of these stories Ah Q, when badly beaten, told himself that the attacker had beaten his own father, and on the basis of this line of reasoning considered this a victory. It is ridiculous to consider a serious beating a victory. But we all know that this is a way of reasoning often used by the Chinese reactionaries. Recently they advertised their great proletarian Cultural Revolution to the world but now everyone knows that it was not great in terms of revolution but of counterrevolution, not cultural but brutal, and not proletarian but antiproletarian.

As for their leaders, for example, Secretary General Deng Xiaoping was considered a clear-sighted leader prior to 1965 but was condemned in 1966 as a reactionary following the road of capitalism. Then in 1973 he was praised for being a good discipline of Chairman Mao, but again in 1975-76 he was disgraced and branded a reactionary following the road of capitalism. And now he is a key leader of China. This is what they have been doing, and, of course, they are bent on opposing us anyway. However, they have failed and now they have turned to condemning the countries that extend cooperation toward us.

In the field of international relations, every country has its own sovereignty. But the Chinese reactionaries want to use the pressure of a big nation to prevent the West European countries from cooperating with us. I think that as sovereign and independent states, the West European countries definitely have their national pride and they will not yield to the pressure of the Chinese reactionaries. On the other hand, we can see that the world trend is toward cooperation. Of the entire world, only two forces are opposed to international cooperation and they are the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries.

[Question] During your recent tour, Comrade Minister, you had extensive contacts with the press. On this occasion, could you give us your opinion as regards the attitude of the press in the West and especially in the countries you visited toward us? And how do they understand us?

[Answer] We have very good impressions about world public opinions toward our people. I called five press conferences in all, and throughout all five I deeply appreciated the respect paid to our people by the press circles. They admire our people's spirit of stalwart struggle, and at the same time, highly priase the independent and sovereign character of our country and people. This is because they have clearly seen that our people cannot be conquered, either by the brute force of 15 million tons of bombs or by the temptation of billions of dollars. Moreover, they have also seen that our country is pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations.

I also met a number of government officials of West European countries. Upon meeting us, they recalled the good memories of their participation in movements to struggle against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, and now they still consider themselves as belonging to the Vietnam generation. They have very deep feelings toward us. I had an opportunity to visit a Swede at his apartment, and to my great surprise, I found that the apartment was decorated with a pair of rubber sandals, a conical hat and numerous other memorabilia from Vietnam. I was deeply moved by this.

Of course, during the course of these press conferences, some people, with their discordant voices, posed questions that, I think, must be reported to the compatriots at home. For instance, a question was thrown at us asking: Is it true not that you are now opening the door to the West in order to reduce your dependence on the Soviet Union? My answer to this question was as follows: Vietnam has never closed its doors. Our doors always remain open but some circles have been deceived by U.S. imperialism and China into believing otherwise.

As for the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, we must say that over the past 35 years the Vietnamese people have fought very valiantly to gain independence, but it is true, I told them frankly, that had it not been for the assistance, support and strength of the Soviet Union, our Vietnamese people would not have been able to achieve independence. Moreover, the Soviet Union totally supports and respects Vietnam's independence.

Another issue that needs to be clarified involves the question of who is telling the world that Vietnam in dependent on the Soviet Union. They are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries. But why are they so concerned about Vietnam's independence after they dropped 15 million tons of bombs on our country and sent 600,000 Chinese troops to invade us? I told them clearly that in 1976 when Vietnam joined the World Bank, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries did not make any comments as they considered this action an independent and sovereign move by Vietnam. However, when we joined CEMA in 1978, Western countries severely condemned and criticized Vietnam. What does this prove? It proves that the Western countries or some circles in the West want Vietnam to depend on them whereas the Soviet Union obviously respects Vietnam's independence.

On the other hand, some people asked whether I was making the trip to seek a postponement in the payment of debts. My answer was that yes, we in Vietnam are facing difficulties, and there are some debts which we cannot repay yet. However, it is a fact that of the 150 countries in the world, 90 are in debt, and they owe in all the gigantic amount of $450 billion. So it is not strange at all that we owe some money after we have gone through 35 years of war and now being threatened by the Chinese reactionaries while 90 other countries which have been free from war have run up debts. Nor is it strange that we cannot repay our debts after 35 years of war. It is only strange that other countries cannot repay theirs although they have been enjoying peace.

On the other hand, in spite of the 35 years of war, we recently repaid France 500 million francs. This year we are still more than 100 million francs in debt. I discussed this with the French Government and got a very understanding response, for many other countries, though free from war, are still unable to repay their debts. Therefore, people who understand the issue in this light do not find it strange at all.

Naturally, we are discussing this only in order to understand the general situation in the world. For our own people, we must always remember that the crucial problem is to step up production and not to rely on foreign loans.

[Question] Comrade minister, you made your trip following the conclusion of our fifth party congress. Please tell us of general public opinion about our congress.

[Answer] Our fifth party congress was one of the congresses that attracted great attention from world public opinion. The world peoples paid attention to our congress because they were aware of our difficulties and wondered how our congress would deal with these difficulties. After the congress, when I went on my trip, I found that public opinion in the various countries I visited was very favorable toward our congress. The views are favorable in the sense that the situation in Vietnam is assessed to be very stable. This assessment is based on the fact that in spite of all the difficulties, our party has strictly carried out self-criticism and criticism. On the other hand, it has maintained continuity in leadership -- two-thirds of the comrade members of the Political Bureau continue their leadership while the remaining third have left voluntarily after fulfilling their duties to ensure succession and rejuvenation of their ranks, and similarly a third of the comrade members of the party Central Committee have moved out to make room for 66 others.

This has been highly regarded in the world. It proves that our party is very stable and powerful and its ranks are both massive and strong. And the comrades who have left are also held in high regard. At the same time, it also proves that our party is very revolutionary as evidenced by its spirit of self-criticism and criticism and the change effected within its ranks to ensure continuity and rejuvenation. All this has been highly evaluated by people the world over.

Moreover, people find that the resolutions adopted by the congress, especially the orientations for the 5-year plan, are very practical. It is also seen that in the course of this congress, we displayed a very high sense of international solidarity. Many parties sent their delegations to attend the congress and those that could not attend sent their greetings to our party. All this testifies to the very high prestige of our people as well as the very high prestige of our party in the world.

[Correspondent] Thank you, comrade minister.

OPERATIONS OF REGIMENT IN KAMPUCHEA DESCRIBED

Part I

BK221346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Part I of article by (Thanh Dinh) on Bac Son Regiment operating in Kampuchea]

[Summary] I went to Bac Son Regiment at a time when the unit was holding a political-military conference to draw upon combat experiences. Comrade T, a cadre of the 9th Battalion who had just commanded a detachment to totally annihilate a group of Pol Pot remnants, was relating the fight.

According to him, the 9th Battalion is stationed in a western border area of Kampuchea where the terrain is very dangerous and the unit troops are faced with many hardships, namely, drought in the dry season and flooding in the rainy season. "Taking advantage of the inclement weather, the Khmer Rouge bandits are frequently organized into small groups to infiltrate into the western area of Kampuchea, lay mines along various trails and stage raids into the populated areas, and then quickly retreat into Thailand." How can these groups be totally annihilated? This question has been discussed by the battalion party committee and command cadres in several conferences to find a solution.

"Battalion Commander T personally led a detachment to the usual hideout of the enemy remnants. After spending 2 days and nights in the jungle, the detachment discovered the enemy's rendezvous point.

That night Commander T guided his combatants in removing seven of the enemy's directional mines then laid them around the enemy's staging point. He divided his detachment into several groups to block the enemy's front and rear columns and to support one another in combat. The morning came, and when the enemy troops were having breakfast, the seven mines blew up and our troops fired machinegun rounds at the enemy. Dozens of enemy troops were killed on the spot. The remaining troops attempted to escape to Thailand but they were intercepted and mauled completely by our forces coming from all directions."

After Commander T finished his briefing, the Bac Son Regiment commander said: "The realistic combat experiences of the 9th Battalion indicate that if we want to ensure the border security, not only do we have to defend our strongholds firmly but we also have to conduct mobile operations to strike the enemy and know how to use our available weapons skillfully."

Learning from the 9th Battalion, the other units of the Bac Son Regiment quickly changed their combat tactics and scored many combat achievements. The regiment commander told me that our combatants have endured many hardships and have devised many creative tactics to fight the enemy. Citing the 3d Detachment of 8th Battalion as an example, he said: "After detecting the enemy track in N area, the detachment combatants secretly laid ambushes for 5 successive days and nights without any success. The food rations they carried along were almost depleted. There were only 2 kilos of rice left for the whole detachment. The unit could have returned home and would not have been blamed since the enemy did not appear. With a high sense of responsibility, however, the detachment combatants shared a few handfuls of rice among themselves and continued to climb hills and ford streams in search of the enemy. Two days later the enemy remnants were seen cooking rice by the side of a stream. The detachment was then divided into several groups to envelop and kill many of the enemy troops."

I arrived in the 8th Battalion and had a chance to meet the 3d Detachment combatants, who were urgently drawing upon their past combat experiences for training purposes. During my stay in the Bac Son regiment, I could see that all units were conducting training for troops to learn how to ambush and pursue the enemy and how to remove and use the enemy's mines. The same situation was noted at the 7th Battalion.

Developing their achievements, the cadres and combatants of the Bac Son Regiment are trying to devise even more effective tactics to fight the enemy in order to contribute to defending the southwestern border of Kampuchea.

Part II

BK290858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Part II of article by (Thanh Dinh) on Bac Son Regiment operating in Kampuchea]

[Summary] Early in the dry season this year, I visited the border areas of Battambang Province with Comrade (Nara), a correspondent of the Kampuchean revolutionary army's radio program, acting as my guide, while the local people were reaping the 10th-month rice and making preparations for planting the spring crops.

Seeing the local peasants happily at work, my guide said: "This area is within artillery range from the Thai border, and the Pol Pot army remnants always try by every means to conduct sabotage activities. The people here do not worry at all, however, because stationed on the frontline are Vietnamese volunteer troops who are working side by side with the Kampuchean revolutionary army in patrolling and guarding the border. The Vietnamese soldiers have not only endured difficulties and hardships and made sacrifices in combat to save our country from the genocidal scourge of the Pol Pot executioners, but they have also done their best to contribute to building a new life for the people here."

To substantiate his remark, Comrade (Nara) took me on a visit to a mass proselyting team of the Bac Son Regiment which was on a mission in Mongkolborei District. On arrival at the team's headquarters, I found out that all the team members had left for the various hamlets and Comrade T was on duty alone. He recalled that immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge had intruded into this area from the Thai side of the border and perpetrated untold crimes against the local people. Under a constant threat from the Khmer Rouge, many families planned to move elsewhere.

"In the face of this situation, cadres and combatants of the Bac Son Regiment were ordered, on the request of our friends, to come here to fight the enemy and protect the people's safety. The regiment personnel, working day and night, formed many attacking prongs to track down the Pol Pot army remnants relentlessly. Hundreds of Pol Pot troops were killed by our troops in the forests and the surviving ones fled into Thailand. After a month, Mongkolborei District was safe and the people returned to continue their normal activities and build the revolutionary administration. Cadres and soldiers of the Bac Son Regiment removed all the mines planted by the enemy to ensure the people's safety and helped the poor local families build their houses. Braving hardships, our troops spent months in the forests rescuing more than 1,000 youths who had been herded by the Pol Pot troops into their bases."

Moved by the wholehearted concern and care of the Vietnamese soldiers, many people broke into tears, saying: The Vietnamese troops have given us a second life. Your deeds will be remembered forever by our future generations.

I cannot recount in full here all the actions imbued with love performed by the Bac Son Regiment cadres and soldiers toward the fraternal Kampuchean people. But let us hear Comrade T tell more about the activities of our troops:

Since the liberation of Kampuchea, the regimental cadres and soldiers have given 3,500 kilos of rice and over 200 kilos of salt to the local people. Many comrades even offered their own shirts to the elderly and the sick they rescued in the forests. While many members of our unit were stricken with malaria, we still shared our medicines with thousands of people. We organized courses to train nurses for Mongkolborei District and helped build several dispensaries and other social welfare projects in service of the Kampuchean people. In the past, although busy with combat activities, the regimental personnel spent thousands of man-days helping the local people in agricultural work.

The cadres and soldiers of Bac Son Regiment have also guided the local people in adopting a new workstyle. Not long ago, when the local administration planned to set up solidarity production teams, it met with suspicion from the people as this form of production reminded them of the exploitative communes under the Pol Pot regime. Fully aware of the people's misgivings, cadres and soldiers of the regiment joined the local cadres in explaining to the villagers the benefits of collective work as well as the differences between the revolutionary administration and the Pol Pot regime. Their efforts paid off, and within a short period of time many people of Mongkolborei District voluntarily signed up for collective work.

With the help of solidarity production teams, the regiment personnel coordinated with the local administration in building many strong combat villages. The district people prepared more than 500,000 bamboo spikes and millions of bamboo posts to build a fence along the border. Assisted by the Bac Son Regiment, Mongkolborei District has organized a powerful local armed forces unit. Every village now has a guerrilla detachment which serves as a nucleus in both production and combat.

THAI PREMIER PREM'S REMARKS IN EUROPE ASSAILED

NHAN DAN 4 May Comment

OW040733 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- NHAN DAN today remarks that the statements made by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during his recent four-nation tour in Europe were in no way different from Beijing's usual allegations. The paper says that he gave a false picture of Kampuchea and distorted Vietnam's justifiable assistance to the Kampuchean people in defending their independence and freedom. The Thai prime minister not only turned down the Indochinese countries' prposals for dialogue with the A.S.E.A.N. countries, but also urged the European Economic Community to stop aid to Vietnam.

The paper writes: "Three things were clear from Prime Minister Prem's attitude: Firstly, Thailand keeps slinging mud at Vietnam despite its proposal that the two sides stop criticizing each other in newspapers. Secondly, Prem blatantly interfered in the friendly relations between Vietnam and France and other European countries. Thirdly, Prem persisted in his opposition to direct talks between the A.S.E.A.N. and Indochinese countries, contrary to the wish of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region".

The paper goes on: "Although Prem said that Thailand 'rules out a military solution to the conflict' on the 'Kampuchean problem,' he declares his opposition to negotiations. What solution is he seeking, then? Bangkok's collusion with Beijing against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries has increased tension in the region and caused added difficulties to the normalization of relations between Thailand and Vietnam. It does no good to the Thai people or to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Such a policy will come a cropper".

Hanoi Radio Comment

BK021311 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Speaking in Brussels on the first leg of his tour of Western Europe last week, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon chimed in with Beijing's distortion of facts about Kampuchea and Vietnam-Kampuchea relations. He also urged the EEC to cut off aid to Vietnam.

He even claimed that the EEC decision to provide humanitarian aid to Vietnam indicated a lack of resolve and destroyed joint efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. In this connection, our radio has this commentary:

Who gives the Thai prime minister the right to interfere in the relationship between Western Europe and Vietnam? Who gives him the right to impose a political solution to an independent and sovereign state -- the People's Republic of Kampuchea?

Let us have a look at recent developments in Brussels to see who has good will. Of late, while visiting Belgium and the EEC, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co thach reaffirmed Vietnam's foreign policy of peace and friendship and its desire to develop cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence, equality and mutual benefit.

Vietnam's good will has been welcomed worldwide by progressive public opinion. Only Beijing reacts to this with rancor. by chiming in Beijing's tune, Mr Prem has run counter to the aspirations and interests of the Thai people. This has been clear to all sober-minded people. Public opinion in Thailand has warned the Prem government of tailing after Beijing by opposing the Indochinese countries. Reality shows that Zhongnanhai wants to create tension in Southeast Asia and weaken all regional countries to gradually annex this region. Naturally the Thai people cannot help being indignant with the fact that some people in Bangkok's ruling circles are pursuing a policy of serving China and the United States. This policy of creating pressure to bear on the three Indochinese countries runs counter to the aspirations and interests of the thai people and is detrimental to peace and security of the peoples in Southeast Asia.

VCP, SANDINIST DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS 30 APR

OW301749 Hanoi VNA in English 1701 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, today held talks with the visiting high-level delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front led by Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, national leadership member of the front.

Present at the talks were Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of defence, and Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee. On the guest side was also Silvia Amador McEwan, head of the Department for Socialist Countries of the External Relations Commission of the F.S.L.N. Central Committee. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal militant solidarity, and the two sides reached identity of views on all questions brought up for discussion.

BUSH TRIP SEEN AS MOVE TO COORDINATE WITH PRC

BK301330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to Western sources, U.S. Vice President George Bush, on his trip to Asia and the Pacific, visited Singapore 27-29 April. Upon his arrival in Singapore, Bush strongly announced that the United States is still the big power in the Pacific and that it will maintian its military presence in this region and adhere to its commitments with friendly countries in this part of the world. Bush praised Singapore for its spirit of opposing the so called danger of communist aggression. He expressed support for Singapore and ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchea issue -- which opposes the PRK by maintaining the Pol Pot genocidal clique at the United Nations and supporting the Pol Pot remnat troops and other Khmer reactionary groups to fight against the Kampuchean people.

Bush's statements showed that in this trip, he has brought along various diabolical tricks and schemes in order to coordinate with Beijing to oppose Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. These are also his gift for Beijing before his arrival for a visit to China.

INFORMATION DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN 10-16 APR

OW032136 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, May 3 -- A delegation of Vietnamese officials in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries visited Japan from April 10-26 at the invitation of the Japanese DENPA news agency. During their stay in Japan the Vietnamese guests called at the offices of the DENPA news agency, the radios and televisons of Asahi, N.T.V., T.B.S., Fuji and N.H.K., the newspapers YOMIURI and ASAHI, and several local newspapers and T.V. stations and exchanged views with their leading officials.

They were warmly received by the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Associaiton, the Japan Committee for Support of the Vietnamese People, the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League, the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association, and a large number of writers, journalists, scientists, and religious and social activists.

The Vietnamese delegation also called on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and was received by H. Tachiki, member of the party Presidium and chairman of the International Commission of the party Central Committee. Vietnamese Ambassador to Japan Nguyen Tien was present at the reception. Speaking on this occasion, H. Tachiki said he hoped that the Japanese and Vietnamese Communist Parties would continue their close relations in the struggle against their common enemy. He wished the Vietnamese leaders the best of health and the Vietnamese people new successes following their fifth party congress. The delegation also visited the editorial board on the newspaper AKAHATA, organ of the Communist Party of Japan.

MARCOS ANNOUNCES LABOR MINISTRY REORGANIZATION

HK020034 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday reorganized the Ministry of Labor and Employment. He issued directives granting workers additional benefits and providing them with better service. Speaking at the Labor Day celebration at the folk arts theater, the president also rejected the blanket approach in wage policies, saying this will endanger many thousands of jobs at this period of economic crisis, and suggested the adoption by both labor and management of what he called a sort of social contract or social compact. The president feared that an across-the-board wage increase at this time of economic crisis would result in the closing of many industries, particularly the marginal ones.

[Begin Marcos recording] I have always felt that labor and management agreed at the tripartite congress a long time ago, because they agreed to use this [words indistinct] unity. United labor; unity, or you perish. But there is no question that the world is now going through some very difficult times. Our principal trading partners are in recession. Unemployment is rife everywhere in both rich and poor nations. Pockets of political tension characterize the global scene, and we still have to resolve some of the nagging problems that accompany national development. The effects of these external forces and manifestations [words indistinct] aggravate our growing pains. We are now witnessing a major transition in human history, one which I hope will be eventually resolved in a flowering of mankind's potential and a fulfillment of [words indistinct] [end Marcos recording]

During the ceremonies, the president issued executive orders and letters of instruction, among them, directing Labor Minister Ople to revise existing safety regulations under the labor code, to improve construction practices and technology, an increase by 20 percent of the pension for retired social security [word indistinct] members, a 20-percent increase in disability benefits, 5,000 pesos burial expenses for deceased workers under the employees' compensation commission, and an increase to the death benefits for workers in the sugar industry.

In his speech, the chief executive said the reorganization of the Labor Ministry is part of the administration's efforts to promote employment, preserve industrial peace and protect the welfare of the Filipino worker. The sweeping revamp involved a change in the leadership in six bureaus of the ministry, in all staff services in all the ministry's 13 regions.

CEAUSESCU'S SON PAYS COURTESY CALL ON MARCOS

HK040103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday created the Philippine Commission for the International Youth Year. This will handle Philippine participation in international youth year activities. The president issued the executive order during the courtesy call of Mr Ceausescu, chairman of the United Nations Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year. He was accompanied by Miss Imee Marcos, Kabatan Barangay [youth organization] chairman, in his call on the president at Malacanang.

In an interview at the palace, Ceausescu, son of the president of Romania, said that one of the main purposes of his trip is to meet with youth organizations of other countries to promote good relations and cooperation. He said he had discussed with Miss Marcos friendship and cooperation between the Kabatan Barangay and Romanian youths. He also invited Miss Marcos to visit Romania.

DEMAND FOR MUSLIM STATE CALLED UNACCEPTABLE

OW291249 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The demand of Nur Misuari for a state in the south is not acceptable to the Islamic Conference. In an interview with newsmen, the president said Misuari had defied the many resolutions of the Islamic Conference calling for the resolution of the conflict within the framework of Philippine sovereignty and territorial integrity. The president recalled that in his talk with Islamic Conference Secretary General Shaykh Chatti, the Muslim official made it clear that if Misauri insisted on his demand for a separate state the Islamic Conference cannot support it.

The president also said that his talks with Saudi Arabian King Khalid and Prince Fahd during his 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia doused Misuari's hopes of forming a separate state which would include Mindanao, Palawan and Sabah.

MARCOS URGES ARMY ATTENTION TO GUERRILLA WARFARE

HK270042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] President Marcos has directed the Armed Forces of the Philippines to pay more attention to guerrilla warfare, counterinsurgency and countersubversion operations. The president was guest speaker at the 85th anniversary of the Philippine Army.

In his speech, the president stressed that while the world today concentrates on nuclear weapons, he is certain that in the next several decades, here in Southeast Asia, we will be meeting with problems of internal peace brought about by subversion. He also said Bataan must not happen again, and called on the armed forces to be always vigilant in coping with both external and internal threats to national security. The president also said the armed forces must be developed into an ever-prepared force to cope with both external and internal threats.

In his address, the president also cited the significance of the support given by Saudi Arabia to the Philippines during his recent visit there. He said the Saudi Arabian backing to the government endeavors in the south should end any hopes still being held by the Moro National Liberation Front leaders for secession. The president said the results of his visit to Saudi Arabia advanced the cause of the country's hopes for peace and development in the south. He said the Saudi Arabian leaders are fully supporting the autonomous system in the Muslim regions of Mindanao.

COMMUNIST LEADER ESCAPES FROM DAVAO STOCKADE

OW301213 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] (Ben Hamind Devaro), the top communist leader in Mindanao, has reportedly escaped from the PC [Phillipine Constabulary] stockade in Davao. This is reported today by KBS news bureau chief in Davao City. (Devaro) reportedly bolted the stockade early dawn of Wednesday, 28 April, along with three other detainees.

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JCP SOURCES HINT AT RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CCP

OW301303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 30, KYODO -- The Communist Parties of Japan and China may patch up their relations this year after a 16-year estrangement over a major policy dispute, JCP sources here said Friday. The sources said there were indications that the JCP would invite a Chinese delegation to its convention scheduled for July.

But a JCP spokesman ruled out such a possibility at least at present. Hiroshi Tachiki, the JCP's International Affairs Bureau chief, said there has been no "official approach" from China to mend its fences with the Japanese opposition party. The two communist parties broke off their ties in 1966 when the late Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong and JCP leader Kenji Miyamoto held talks but failed to narrow the differences in their policies toward the Soviet Union, strategies for a socialist revolution in Japan and other key policy lines. Since then China's official media had called the JCP a group of revisionists, led by Miyamoto. The JCP, in return, had accused the Chinese Communist Party of engaging in "interventionism."

But the sources said Beijing has stopped calling the JCP revisionist since late 1980, when the Chinese Communist Party criticized its own past international policy. Since that time, the sources said, there have been growing indications that the communist parties are moving closer to each other.

The movement has gained momentum, in particular, on the JCP's part over the past several months, the sources said. They said two JCP members of the Diet (parliament) visited the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo for the first time last November to attend a reception for a Chinese delegation. The lawmakers visited the embassy with knowledge of the JCP leadership, the sources added. Japan established diplomatic relations with China in 1972.

The sources said there were unconfirmed reports that "a number of" JCP members and persons close to the party visited the embassy since mid-January. The sources also noted that the JCP had stopped criticizing the Chinese Communist Party at least publicly since last October. The party newspaper AKAHATA has refused to carry advertisements for anti-Chinese books, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, in January, China's journal introduced an AKAHATA serial by JCP Secretariat chief Tetsuzo Fuwa that criticized Soviet foreign policies, the sources said. In addition, they said, the major Chinese newspaper GUANGMING DAILY carried the memoirs of the late Japanese Communist leader Sen Katayama in January. The JCP responded by placing a translation of the memoirs in its publication last month, the sources added.

In an interview, Tachiki said the JCP might normalize relations with Beijing if the Chinese refrained from meddling in the domestic affairs of the Japanese Communists. "The Chinese should also respect our policy of independence," the JCP spokesman said. But he added: "So far, there has been no official approach from China. Nor do we have any intention to make any (to normalize ties)."

The sources said the signs of possible rapprochement between the two communist parties came amid growing indications that the JCP was moving away from the Soviet Communist Party. The JCP is critical of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and handling of the Polish crisis. Their estrangement may have been reflected in the JCP's boycott of the convention of the Vietnam Communist Party, held in March. Vietnam, a Soviet ally, has had frequent clashes with China along their common border. The JCP sent a high-powered delegation to the previous Vietnam Communist Party convention in 1976.

PYONGYANG REPORTS FURTHER ON 4 MAY MAC MEETING

SK050416 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0106 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The 412th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 4 May at the proposal of our side. As already reported, on 23 April our side urged the enemy side to hold a MAC meeting at 1100 on 27 April in connection with the enemy's recent repeated armed provocations. However, the enemy, fearing the revelation of its crimes to the world, postponed the convocation of the meeting, reluctantly appearing at the meeting site after 7 days.

At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy against the extremely grave armed provocation it committed in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] against our side and called the enemy side to account.

According to the statement of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side, members of the civil police of our side were performing routine patrol duty along the road north of military demarcation line [MDL] marker No 0810 in the central front, on the morning of 21 April. It was around 0520 on the same day when members of the civil police of our side arrived in our territory north of MDL marker No 0810, performing patrol duty. At that moment, the South Korean puppet army began firing at them with large-caliber machineguns and M-16 automatic rifles froma spot 600 meters south of MDL marker No 0805. This firing continued for 10 minutes. At around 0645, the South Korean puppet army again began to fire at members of the civil police and at outposts of our side with automatic weapons, includign 90-mm recoilless rifles and large-caliber machineguns, from a spot 1,200 meters south of the MDL marker No 0810 and 1,000 meters southeast of marker No 0816.

Such barbarous and indiscriminate armed provocations by the South Korean puppet army caused casualties among members of our side who were performing routine patrol duty and destroyed outposts and facilities of our side. Under this situation, our side was forced to take action in self-defense. The rascals' military provocation was impeded by our self-defense action at around 0705 on the same day. Bullets from large-caliber machineguns which the South Korean puppet army fired at our side on two occasions aounted to more than 15,000; those from M-16 automatic rifles, more than 8,000; shells from 90-mm recoilless rifles, more than 30.

Following this grave military provocation, around 1700 on the same day, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a spot 1,300 meters south of MDL marker No 1008 at our territory opposite this spot in the eastern sector of the front. At around 1515 on the same day, prior to this, it fired 20 rounds from an automatic weapon from a spot 350 meters southeast of the MDL marker No 1055 at our territory opposite this spot. Around 2125 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army fired several rounds from an M-16 automatic rifle from a place on the western front near a spot 37 degrees, 49 minutes and 33 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, 40 minutes and 48 seconds east longitude in the military control zone in the estuary of the Imjin River at our territory opposite this spot. Around 0722 on 22 April, it again committed similar armed provocations at a location near a spot 37 degrees, 50 minutes and 2 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, (?41) minutes and 49 seconds east longitude.

At around 1550 on 22 April, the South Korean puppet army fired at our outposts scores of rounds from large-caliber machineguns from an outpost 900 meters south of MDL marker No 0829 in the eastern sector of the front -- a place near the spot from which it had fired on the morning of 21 April. At around 1830 and 2005 on 30 April, the South Korean puppet army committed armed provocations, firing more than 10 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a place near a spot 38 degrees, 17 minutes and 47 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees, 5 minutes and 10 seconds east longitude in the eastern front, at our outposts opposite this spot.

Our senior member said that the wicked armed provocations perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army were most outrageous violations of the armistice agreement and premediated provocations designed to further heighten tension. Sternly denouncing the enemy side for wickedly committing armed provocations against our side, the senior member of our side urged the enemy to guarantee responsible action to prevent the recurrency of such provocations. But the enemy, far from apologizing for its crime, attempted to shift the responsibility for the incident on to us and even absurdly insisted on entrusting to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] the investigation into incidents in the DMZ, which is not under its authority.

As to the sophism of the enemy, the senior member of our side sternly denounced it as a petty trick to evade responsibility for its grave crime and an act making a mockery of the NNSC and crudely violating the armistice agreement. The armed provocations committed by the enemy, he said, were not accidental incidents nor independent acts of an individual soldier but provocations intentionally planned and organized by the U.S. imperialists.

This was made clear by the course of the incident and the later military movement of the enemy, the senior member of our side said, and he continued: While committing the large-scale armed provocations causing casualties among the civil police of our side, the enemy fired bullets at our side in succession in the central, eastern and western sectors of the front and repeatedly infiltrated even the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace of our side.

At around 0959 on 22 April, following the firing of rifles and guns on 21 April, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace above the Kangnyong Peninsula, in the western sea of our country. They infiltrated the reconnaissance plane into the airspace above (Yolhae), east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 0940 and 1127.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army, including the aerial espionage and military provocations, totalled more than 4,000 cases from 6 March to 30 April, that is, before and after the grave armed provocations on and after 21 April. All facts prove that these were deliberate and premeditated armed provocations of the enemy to ignite another war in Korea, the senior member of our side declared, and went on: Today, the U.S. imperialists are pushing ahead full-scale with their troop reinforcement plan and staging aggressive military exercises and war maneuvers. Thus, they are actively accelerating preparations for war provocations.

Through the large-scale war exercise "Team Spirit 1982," the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perfected even more new war preparations. They have sent many military leaders to South Korea and let them conspire for war with the bellicose South Korean elements. They have inspired war fever by frequently visiting the frontlines. The visit to South Korea by U.S. Vice President Bush is a good example. As soon as he arrived in South Korea, Bush inspected the South Korea-U.S. combined field and frontline units, and, at meetings on security and in a speech at the National Assembly, he openly stated that the United States will not retreat from South Korea. He raved that U.S. troops will be reinforced and military assistance to South Korea will be intensified.

The senior member of our side sternly denounced his remarks, noting that such utterances mean the U.S. imperialist aggressors will continue occupying South Korea and further accelerate preparations for aggressive war provocations. By pointing to concrete data, he strongly refuted the remarks about our so-called military superiority and invasion as aimed at concealing their aggressive nature. The senior member of our side exposed the political aims of the enemy concealed in such remarks, just like a thief crying, "Stop thief!"

By raving about our military superiority, invasion and so forth, the enemy is attempting to soothe anti-U.S. sentiment growing higher these days among the South Korean people and to suppress the voice of world condemnation against the rascals.

At the same time, the enemy is attempting to legalize the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressors and their war preparation maneuvers by continuously presenting the theory on the threat of southward invasion, which has already been discredited. Noting that the enemy has perpetrated one armed provocation after another and has intensifed espionage and hostile acts against our side, timed to coincide with Bush's tour of South Korea, the senior member of our side said that the enemy can neither achieve its wicked aim by any vicious trick nor escape responsibility for the grave military provocations.

Various incidents, including the armed provocation of 21 April, and the enemy's acts at this meeting show more clearly that the rascals are the outrageous violators of the armistice agreement, warmongers recklessly acting to strain the situation in our country and to lead it to the brink of war, and shameless swindlers who are unscrupulous about methods benefiting their vicious aims. As the enemy commits one grave armed provocation after another against us along the MDL, while hastening preparations for a new war in real earnest in South Korea, the situation in our country is becoming more strained and a critical situation in which armed conflicts may break out any moment has been created in the DMZ.

He stressed: It is entirely thanks to our side's patience that the large-scale armed provocations of the South Korean puppet army did not turn into a total armed conflict. But the enemy must clearly know that there is a limit to our patience. If the enemy side persists in its reckless play with fire against our side along the MDL, defying our repeated protests and demands, we will mete out a stern punishment to the provocateurs. The enemy must look straight at reality and act with discretion, he warned.

The senior member of our side stressed: The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea should not instigate the South Korean military fascist elements to oppose us and should not adhere to new war provocation maneuvers. They should withdraw from South Korea, taking along all the aggressive forces, in accord with the demand of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

VRPR HITS SOUTH'S PLANNED NAVAL FIRING EXERCISES

SK050806 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At this hour, we will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to conduct naval firing exercises. The Chon Tu-hwan military group has announced that it will conduct naval mobility and firing exercises in the sea off Pusan port and the sea linking Chinhae and Masan ports from 6 to 8 May and in the sea along the west coastline from 5 to 8 May. This is an act of intentionally heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula and a brazen challenge to people at home and abroad who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of the peninsula.

As is known, a very adventurous and unprecedentedly large joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" was staged in this land from 13 February to 26 April, simulating aggression against North Korea. Before the echo of the rackets of this war exercise, which had continued for more than 70 days, faded, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now maneuvering to make gunpowder reek by again staging naval mobility and firing exercises in the south and west seas. This reveals the bellicose nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of pro-U.S. stooges. This clearly shows that this ring is a grcup of traitors who have heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula and have desperately opposed the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

In principle, war and peaceful reunification cannot be compatible. Today, the world's progressive people, together with our people, ardently desire the attainment of peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula at the earliest possible date through the alleviation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and through the elimination of the danger of war.

This is very important in preserving peace not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in Asia and the world. Lying about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, however, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military group -- their stooges -- have massed vast armed troops in the area along the armistice line and have further accelerated maneuvers to make preparations for a new war by continuously kicking up the racket of a reckless game of playing with fire against the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to stage powder-reeking naval mobility and firing exercises in the south and west seas is an intentional act to lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula to a more dangerous stage and to heighten tension. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's reckless war maneuvers, tension has increased in our country and the danger that a war might break out at any moment has further increased. Every fact shows that, although Chon Tu-hwan has clamored about peace and peaceful reunification in words only, he is actually clinging to maneuvers for war and division.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal maneuvers to oppose the country's independent and peaceful reunification and to drive the people to suffer horrible war disasters. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly view the desire of the people at home and abroad and the trend of the times for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, should act discreetly, immediately stop kicking up the rackets of reckless war exercises and step down from power without delay in accordance with the unanimous will and desire of our people.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS LAO PARTY HEAD ON REELECTION

SK042233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on May 2 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The message reads:

I extend you congratulations on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. I wish you success in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS CHUCHE INSTITUTE FIGURE'S WIFE

SK042243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 4 received Tazuko Yasui, wife of former Director General of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea Kaoru Yasui, and her party on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

NODONG SINMUN URGES EXECUTION OF 1982 BUDGET

SK040722 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 29 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle to Successfully Execute This Year's State Budget in All Sectors"]

[Text] Today, all workers throughout the country, upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], have vigorously, courageously and confidently risen in the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, and we are assigned the important task of vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction by successfully executing this year's state budget, which was reviewed and adopted at the first session of the Seventh SPA.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state budget is a basic financial plan and a state law which plans overall state affairs. Only when we correctly execute the state budget can we expand production, develop science and culture and continuously improve the people's living standards. Thanks to the party's wise leadership and the lofty revolutionary zeal of our heroic working class and all workers who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, state budgets have been successfully executed every year in our country. The state budget was successfully executed last year, based on a new upsurge in socialist construction and the rapid development of all sectors of the people's economy. Our state finances greatly contributed to strengthening the country's political, economic and military might.

The thoroughgoing execution of this year's state budget based on the brilliant successes in executing the budget lasy year is of great significance in further consolidating the country's economic and financial foundations, in vigorously accelerating production and construction and in improving the people's living standards a step further. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should make epochal progress in the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea and make this year the most brilliant one in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people by enacting a new, great upsurge this year in all sectors of revolution and construction.

To implement the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule in all sectors of the people's economy in accordance with the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year's message and in his recent policy speech, and to open promising prospects for achieving the 10-point prospective goals for socialist economic construction, we should vigorously carry out the four nature remodelling projects and concentrate on achieving chemical and metallurgical goals. We should more rapidly develop agriculture, fisheries and light industries so that we can improve the people's living standards a step further.

Reflecting such demands for socialist economic construction, this year's state budget has been correctly formulated to accelerate socialist construction to the maximum by financially guaranteeing a high speed of economic development and a balance among the sectors of the people's economy. Correctly executing the national economic plan and the state budget for this year is an honorable and worthwhile struggle to brilliantly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding policy for economic construction, and it is an honorable task of accelerating the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea under the leadership of the party. By displaying the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and the party's policies -- the materialization of these instructions -- functionaries and workers in all sectors and units should accomplish the revolutionary tasks assigned their sectors and units in a responsible manner worthy of masters, thus winning new, brilliant victories in executing this year's plan and state budget.

To enact new innovations and progress in executing the people's economic plan and state budget for this year, it is above all important for us to more vigorously carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. Vigorously forging ahead with the three revolutions is a decisive factor for accomplishing ahead of schedule the vast militant tasks for this year and the second 7-year plan and for achieving the new 10-point prospective goals.

All functionaries and workers should firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea, should think and act in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea and should assume an attitude worthy of masters in their work. In particular, they should closely study and master the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas on socialist financial management and the financial policy of our party -- the materialization of this idea. With an indomitable fighting spirit, they should thoroughly implement this policy to the end.

All sectors and units of the people's economy should continuously improve technical and economic indices by vigorously carrying out a mass tachnical innovation movement, by improving production equipment and technical production processes and by extensively introducing advanced technology. They should also vigorously forge ahead with the cultural revolution.

An important guarantee for successfully executing this year's plan and state budget is the effective mobilization and utilization of the already provided production potential and an increase in production with the existing facilities, materials and labor force.

The foundation for the self-reliant economy, which our people have provided through the self-reliant and arduous struggle, has enormous production potential. The success of our struggle largely depends on how we effectively mobilize and utilize this potential.

Upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should thoroughly establish a planned, preventative maintenance system for facilities and supervise and plan production and organization, thus leaving not even one unit of equipment unused but operating it at full capacity, completely utilizing the already provided production capacity. Thus, using indices, we should accomplish without fail daily, monthly, and quarterly plans ahead of schedule. Along with this, upholding the party's slogan "Let us save, save and save again!" We should firmly maintain our stand as the masters of the nation's economy, thereby economizing on electricity, fuel, raw materials and materials to the maximum extent and scientifically setting standards for consumption of all materials. Thoroughly abiding by these standards, we should systematically lower the rate of material consumption per unit of production. In particular, by planning and coordinating management activities, plants and enterprises should endlessly lower the prime cost of products.

So as to successfully execute this year's state budget and create new upsurges in socialist economic construction, we should more thoroughly accomplish the Taean work system and highly display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system. The Taean work system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful weapon for economic management to which we should firmly adhere during the entire period of socialist and communist construction. By going down to the lower units, strengthening political guidance and thoroughly accomplishing the mass line in conformity with the demands of the Taean work system, the workers of all sectors and all units should highly enhance the revolutionary zeal of the productive masses and successfully carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks.

Along with this, we should thoroughly establish the unified, intensive production guidance system in confirmity with the demands of the Taean work system, better accomplish the policy of making the planning unified and detailed, and supervise and plan the work of managing facilities, materials, the labor force and financing, thereby carrying out economic management in a scientific and rational fashion. The new industrial guidance system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most superior industrial guidance system of our own style which assists in thoroughly implementing the Taean system by strengthening party and political guidance of industry and by correctly combining the state's centralized, uniform guidance with provincial creativity.

Always grasping in detail the actual situation of plants and enterprises, all provincial economic guidance committees should establish an orderly system under which they responsibily and uniformly grasp and guide all work ranging from the planning and management of facilities, guarantee of materials supply, and the organization of the labor force to financial evaluations. Functionaries should always go down to the plants and enterprises, give priority to political work and solve all pending problems in time, thus vigorously leading the masses to endless upsurges in production.

Correctly enforcing the independent economic accounting system is important work to which we should give priority in thoroughly accomplishing the Taean work system and successfully executing this year's state budget. The independent economic accounting system is an original method of managing the socialist state-run enterprises, which enables us to preserve the state's principle of planned management in accord with the real character of the socialist society and its transitional nature, properly maintain a balance at enterprises with regard to relative management originality, and correctly combine political and moral incentive with material incentive in economic management.

This year, all sectors of the national economy, all plants and enterprises, with deep understanding of the significance of practicing the independent economic accounting system in socialist economic construction, should practice the independent economid accounting system more superbly, meeting the demands of the Taean work system.

Endlessly strengthening the local budget system is an important demand in rapidly developing the local economy and culture, making the material and cultural life of the people more prosperous and further accelerating socialist construction. Functionaries at local power bodies should keep production at local industrial plants at a high level by improving guidance and management over local industries and, in particular, firmly consolidating the small and medium-size chemical plants, while actively accommodating the people in their living by maintaining well the network of social nourishment supply and the network of accommodating the people, also improving these networks. They should also guarantee the outlay of local budget funds by increasing income and earning more money for the state.

To successfully execute the state budget for this year, we should strengthen financial management and financial control and establish strict financial regulations. All the functionaries and working people should spend the nation's money as stipulated by regulations by thoroughly observing our party's financial management regulations. They should never violate the regulations or spend the people's money without thorough consideration. At the same time, the guidance functionaries of the state economic organizations and enterprise management functionaries should execute the state budget without deviation by constantly improving the activities of managing the enterprises and thoroughly observing financial regulations.

All state organization, enterprises and cooperative organizations should actively mobilize the masses to financial management and firmly turn financial management into works of the masses themselves by strengthening the monthly and quarterly financial summing up system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the daily financial summing up system put forward by our party. At the same time, the financial banking institutions should strengthen the control of won.

To implement successfully this year's national economic plan and correctly execute the state budget, it is important to heighten the role of party organizations. All party organizations and members of the three revolutions work teams should direct their efforts toward continuously pushing ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, while superbly carrying out the work of giving guidance to and assisting the functionaries of the economic sectors and working people so they can make continued renovations and continually advance with self-reliant revolutionary spirits and high revolutionary verve. In addition, they should correctly lead the functionaries of all sectors so that they can perform well financial management work with the right stand andoutlook of finance.

Let us all make this significant year a most brilliant year in the annals of our people's revolutionary struggle by successfully implementing this year's plan and the state budget by energetically marching in the spirit of the speed battle joined to chollima, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new year's message and policy speech.

NODONG SINMUN NOTES KIM CHONG-IL CHUCHE TREATISE

SK040342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 2 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May editorial: "Let Us More Firmly Arm Ourselves With the Chuche Idea of Our Party"]

[Text] Today, the entire country is seething with a magnificent advance movement to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech on the task of the people's government in imbuing society with the chuche idea. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is a great chuche-type revolutionary program indicating the way to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all sectors of revolution and construction and to achieve the final victory of the chuche idea.

One of the most important tasks in brilliantly implementing this magnificent program is to more aggressively forge ahead with the work of firmly arming all party members and workers with the chuche idea. Continuously strengthening indoctrination and propaganda on the chuche idea to meet the requirements of the developing reality is a firm policy consistently pursued by our party. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basis of the ideological revolution is to firmly arm party members and workers with the chuche idea of our party.

The chuche idea is the unitary guidance ideology of our party and is a firm guideline for the revolution and construction in our era. The history of the advance of our revolution is one in which all the people have struggled and achieved victory with this revolutionary idea as a firm creed. All of our revolutionary gains shine with the chuche idea. Only when all the people firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea can they advance and complete their revolutionary cause. This is an indisputable truth which has been proved in the historic course of our protracted and arduous revolution. Learning from this truth and paying attention to the work of arming party members and workers with the chuche idea in accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, our party has assisted in vigorously forging ahead with this work. In particular, it has clearly solved various theoretical questions in understanding the chuche idea and has helped all party members and workers profoundly master and thoroughly put it into practice.

Today, all the people are living and struggling with the chuche idea as a firm world outlook and as a guideline in their work and daily life. Thus, society is overflowing only with the chuche idea. This is the precious fruition of the leadership of our party.

The recent publication of the treatise "On the Chuche Idea" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, has marked a very important occasion in firmly arming party members and workers with the chuche idea and making them fight stoutly under its banner. The treatise comprehensively explains all questions concerning the formulation, principles, study and materialization of the chuche idea. Because of this, the treatise serves as a fine textbook for the study of the chuche idea and as a guideline for study and propaganda on the theory of the chuche idea. It is very significant for our party members and workers to have this scientific work in vigorously accelerating their revolutionary cause under the banner of the chuche idea.

The work of arming ourselves with the chuche idea is work which we should further strengthen now, when the revolution and construction have developed further. Today, our revolution has reached a very high stage in which we are struggling with the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea as a general mission. By vigorously forging ahead with the work of arming party members and workers with the chuche idea, we should expedite the final victory of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a great prevolutionary idea with which all party members and workers should firmly arm themselves, which they should regard as a world outlook and which they should thoroughly materialize. As explained in the treatise, the chuche idea is above all a great guiding idea which reflects the trend of a new historic era. The greatness and truth of the revolutionary idea of the working class rests with the fact that this idea reflects the requirements of the contemporary era for the development of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on profound insight into the requirements of our era and into the situation of the initial stages of the communist movement in our country, discovered in his early years the new truth that the revolutionary struggle should be waged independently and creatively, relying on the people, and he has developed and completed the chuche idea as the guiding idea of our era in the course of generalizing the rich experience which he has gained while leading the revolution and construction.

Thus, he has developed the people's revolutionary struggle to achieve sovereignty to a new, higher stage. In grasping the truth of the chuche idea, we understand the historic achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in ushering in and advancing a new, historic era under the banner of the great chuche idea. The chuche idea is an encyclopedic revolutionary idea comprehensively containing a philosophical principle and the principles of developing nature, society, revolution and construction. The chuche idea contains the most scientific and revolutionary philosophical principle. As clarified in the treatise, the chuche idea, on the basis of clarifying the essential feature of man, raises the position and role of man in the world as a fundamental philosophical question and brilliantly explains this position and role, thus establishing a new world outlook, placing priority on man.

Only when we firmly arm ourselves with the chuche idea can we assume the revolutionary stand of viewing the world in the interests of man and of making the world serve man. The chuche idea is the evolution of a new principle in social history. As clarified by our party, the chuche idea explains the truth that the people are the subject of social history, that human history is the history of the struggle of the people for independence, that the socio-historic movement is a creative movement of the people and that the independent idea of the people plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. Only when we profoundly master the chuche idea, therefore, can we correctly understand the lawful rule of the development of society and history and vigorously wage the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people.

The chuche idea also elucidates the most correct guiding principle which we should abide by in revolution and construction. Possessing a correct guiding principle is a basic factor influencing success in the revolution and construction. The chuche idea stresses the need for maintaining an independent stand, for adopting a creative method and for holding ideology as a basis in the revolution and construction. Only when we thoroughly materialize the guiding principle developed by our party can we correctly formulate and thoroughly implement our lines, policies, strategy and tactics and victoriously accelerate our revolutionary cause.

Indeed, the chuche idea is a great revolutionary idea which has performed a tremendous role in the development of the ideological history and revolutionary practice of the working class. A genuine outlook on the world of our era -- the chuche era -- was established and the basis of the revolutionary theory of the working class was formed by the chuche idea. An epochal turn was effected in the revolution and construction and the revolutionary movement of our era was vigorously accelerated.

We should correctly understand the historic position and greatness of the chuche idea by intensifying the study of this idea. By so doing, we can vigorously accelerate the revolutionary cause with a firm conviction in the victory of the chuche idea, more deeply cherishing great pride in living in the fatherland of the chuche idea.

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" clarified questions of principle of the chuche idea, developed and enriched its content and powerfully proved its originality and invincible vitality. This is an epochal event which laid a new milestone in arming people with the chuche idea and in embodying it in the revolution and construction. It carries great significance that the party members and working people are firmly arming themselves with the principles of the chuche idea developed in depth by our party. The significance of this lies in the fact that it makes all party members and working people firmly adhere to and glorify eternally the great ideological and theoretical exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Safeguarding the ideological and theoretical assets achieved by the leader of the working class is a firm guarantee for vigorously advancing and accomplishing the revolutionary cause. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has solved numerous difficult and complex ideological and theoretical tasks raised before the times and the revolution by unique ideological and theoretical activities during the entire period of leading the revolution and construction.

Thus, he made great idological and theoretical achievements which are of immortal significance to the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The future of our revolution and the prosperity of the times are entirely dependent on how we safeguard and develop these lofty assets.

Considering that eternally safeguarding and adhering to Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea as the great guiding idea of our revolution is the most important mission assigned by the times and the revolution, our party has directed utmost attention to this work. The principles of the chuche idea put forward by our party are precious assets for safeguarding the purity of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas and developing and enriching them. Therefore, the work of arming ourselves with our party's ideology and theory of embodying them is work for safeguarding and adhering to the ideological and theoretical achievements made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

No work is more important for our people, who are carrying out the revolution under the banner of the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, than this work. It is of great significance in accelerating the historic advance to model the entire society on the chuche idea that all party members and workers arm themselves with the principles of chuche advanced by our party. The work of embodying the chuche idea in the revolution and construction can be successfully carried out only when party members and workers deeply understand the principles of the chuche idea and make them into their firm faith.

In the past, our people could vigorously advance the revolution and construction solely along the road of independence by overcoming various difficulties and trials under arduous conditions because they had a strong belief in the chuche idea. Today, we are vigorously accelerating the historic cause of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea. The principles of the chuche idea elucidated by our party are the guidelines which enable us to correctly understand the chuche idea and to intensify the struggle to embody the chuche idea in all domains of the revolution and construction.

We can credibly push ahead with the cause for the chuche-orientation of the entire society, convinced of victory and with hope for the future, when we advance adhering to this powerful ideological and theoretical weapon. Today our party's chuche idea clearly shows the road along which our times and revolution should advance. A firm guarantee for achieving the final victory of socialism, expediting the independent reunification of the fatherland and vigorously accelerating the cause of realizing the independence of the entire world lies in that we are living and struggling following the banner of this great revolutionary idea. Putting forward the work of firmly arming outselves with the chuche idea and embodying this idea as the primary task, we should effect a new turn in this work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All party members and workers should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea without fail and should think and act in accord with the requirements of the chuche idea. What is important in arming ourselves with the chuche idea is to develop this work by directing our primary attention to deeply understanding the ideological and theoretical achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which opened up a new stage in the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class.

The chuche idea has performed a tremendous role in effecting a great change in the development of ideological history and in advancing the revolutionary movement of our era under the banner of independence. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the road on which our revolution should advance by creating the immortal revolutionary idea. This is his greatest achievement.

Cherishing the great glory of implementing the revolution and upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- founder of the chuche idea and the outstanding ideologist and theorist of our era -- as the great leader, we should resolutely safeguard and glorify all ideological and theoretical assets the leader has created.

Deeply recognizing that only when they follow the road the leader has pioneered, adopting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea as a guideline, can they win victory in implementing the communist and socialist cause; party members and workers should always uphold the leader's revolutionary idea and leadership. Thanks to our party's positive struggle, the chuche idea is being further glorified with each passing day. Our party is a great chuche-type party which, adopting the chuche idea as a leading guideline, struggles for the ultimate victory of the chuche idea. The chuche idea, which was founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has been resolutely safeguarded and brilliantly developed by our party. We should endlessly glorify the immortal successes our party has attained in the course of leading the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, regarding them as sound assets for the future of the revolution.

Also of importance in firmly arming ourselves with the chuche idea is deeply studying the principles of the chuche idea. Studying the principles means to grasp the fundamental principle of social development and the revolutionary struggle. Only when we study the principles of the chuche idea can we deeply grasp its profound truth and its greatness and correctly embody the chuche idea. By deeply studying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and our party's publications, all party members and workers should be well versed in the essence of the idea, the thesis contained in them and their theoretical content and basis. By doing so, all party members and workers should be absolute believers in the chuche idea who think and act in conformity with the chuche idea.

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" serves as a fine textbook for understanding and (?grasping) the theory of the chuche idea. Party organizations should create an atmosphere in which they sincerely study the content of the treatise with party members and workers. To arm ourselves with the chuche idea, we should conduct this work in close combination with revolutionary practice.

The chuche idea is a practical weapon and its vitality has been confirmed through our revolutionary practice. Along with making party members and workers understand the chuche idea in theory, party organizations should make them personify the truth of the chuche idea and its greatness by teaching them the history of our revolution which has won victory under the banner of the chuche idea, the reality of our fatherland in which the chuche idea has fully blossomed and the revolutionary people's struggle to safeguard independence. Party organizations also should make party members and workers responsibly implement their revolutionary tasks as masters and demonstrate the results of their knowledge of the chuche idea through practical struggle by teaching them tasks to embody the chuche idea and other tangible methods.

Functionaries engaged in scientific theory are assigned a very heavy duty of further deepening propaganda and indoctrination on the chuche idea. Functionaries engaged in the sector of social science should intensively and comprehensively study the achievements and experiences our party has attained in embodying the chuche idea and, basing themselves on it, positively contribute to correctly resolving practical problems arising in accelerating the revolution and construction. Functionaries engaged in the educational sector, including universities, should bring up students as a genuine revolutionary elite by strengthening indoctrination in the chuche idea among students. Functionaries engaged in the sector of theory and propaganda should effect a new turn in propaganda work on the chuche idea by writing more articles to expound and conduct propaganda on the chuche idea.

The immortal chuche idea is a great ideological banner leading our revolution and construction to victory. Living and struggling along the road indicated by the chuche idea, defending the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, is our people's unanimous will. No force can block the road ahead of our people, who adopt the chuche idea as their firm faith.

All party members and workers should expedite the ultimate victory of our revolution by firmly arming themselves with the great chuche idea and stoutly struggling to embody it.

YUGOSLAV PAPER NOTES KIM CHONG-IL ROLE IN KPA

SK050358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (KCNA) -- The Yugoslav paper NARODNA ARMIJA on April 22 carried an article together with a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visiting the Mangyongdae revolutionary school, on the occasion of his 70th birthday and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. The paper says:

The people and soldiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA. April 25 marks the lapse of 50 years since the Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] and organized and waged the armed struggle against foreign occupationists.

The founding of the KPRA opened the road of a new turn in the struggle for the independence of the country. By waging an armed struggle with the chuche idea as its guideline the KPRA drove away the Japanese imperialists and liberated the country in August 1945.

Recalling that the KPA defeated the U.S. imperialists in the past fatherland liberation war under the outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the paper notes: The brilliant revolutionary traditions of Korea inspire the younger generation of Korea and the KPA soldiers to new exploits today.

The paper goes on: Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the main duty of the KPA, saying that it regards it as its basic mission to serve the party and revolution and defend the socialist fatherland and the people as the immediate successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and as the revolutionary armed forced led by the Workers Party of Korea. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and sagacious leader, is performing great feats in the socialist construction and strengthening and development of the building of armed forces in Korea. Comrade Kim Chong-il, the perfect personifier of the chuche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, is rendering great services for the ideological, political and organisational strengthening of the People's Army.

Greeting these significant holidays, the Yugoslav people hope for a successful development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authoritative member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement. These friendly and cooperative relations initiated by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and President Kim Il-song will continue to be strengthened and developed in the interests of the peoples of the two friendly nations.

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 4 MAY

SK041527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Chong Ha-chon left here today by air for the Soviet Union to attend celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the founding of PRAVDA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by So Tong-Pom, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

MINISTER PROPOSES NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC EXCHANGES

SK050146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik emphasized yesterday that economic exchanges between South and North Korea should be actively promoted involving raw materials and primary products. In a speech at the Federation of Korean Industries, Son said, however, that political intercourse should be eliminated in these prospective exchanges.

For the economic exchanges, Son said, South Korea can buy iron ore, lead, zinc and anthracite from North Korea in return for industrial raw materials, social overhead capital facilities, advanced technological know-how and offering financial loans which North Korea needs.

Son added that unification should be achieved in a peaceful and democratic way under any circumstances. He said major factors which will affect the future unification will be the power gap between South and North Korea, and possible changes in North Korea's relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union and the solidarity in the Seoul-Washington defense structure.

He said prospects for inter-Korea economic exchanges will be good when Kim Il-song is no longer a factor because North Korea will be more pragmatic at that time.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DROPS IN FIRST QUARTER

SK300220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, Apr 30 (YONHAP) -- Calculated in oil-terms, Korea's energy consumption in the first quarter of 1982 totalled 109.5 million tons, down 8.9 percent from the same period last year, according to the Energy-Resources Ministry. The ministry said that consumption of oil-related energy sources decreased by 14.3 percent from last year's figures to 43.7 million barrels.

First quarter oil imports stood at 40.4 million barrels, down 24.1 percent from the corresponding period last year. Korea's hard coal consumption also decreased by 5.7 percent from last year to 5.9 million tons, while that of soft coal increased by 33.7 percent to 1.9 million tons. Ministry officials attributed the decrease in energy consumption to the lingering recession and relatively warm weather.

Due to accumulating oil and coal stockpiles, the ministry has readjusted the goals of the country's energy consumption for the remainder of this year.

The ministry lowered the expected increase of oil consumption from the original 4.5 percent to 1.3 percent; that of hard coal from 6.5 percent to 3.5 percent; and that of electric power from 9.8 percent to 6.5 percent.

The ministry plans to import 187 million barrels of oil, down 5.5 percent from original projections; four million tons of hard coal, down 34.9 percent; and 8.6 million tons of soft coal, up 3.4 percent from the first estimates.

Ministry officials said decreases in energy imports will save Korea 289.8 million U.S. dollars.

ULAANBAATAR CITY MPRP PLENUM HELD 22 APR

OW290542 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A scheduled plenum of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee held here today discussed the tasks of ideological and educational work of party organizations in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

In his report S. Pureb, secretary of the city MPRP committee, underlined that the essential task of improving ideological and educational work is the concern of the whole party, and must be in the center of attention of party, state, public and economic organizations. He pointed out the need to ensure unity in ideological, organizational and economic work, active participation of all communists and leading cadres in political and educational work, and close ties between economic and cultural construction tasks and the ideological, political, labor and moral education of the working people. Special attention should be paid to improving the working people's political education, the study of Marxist-Leninist theory by communists and working people, and the party political education system and the quality of teaching in that system.

B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, addressed the plenum.

G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; R. Jamts, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and C. Dabaadash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, participated in the work of the city party committee plenum.

JALAN-AAJAB ATTENDS YOUTH CENTER CEREMONY

OW050511 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1921 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The foundation for a youth center was laid in the Mongolian capital today, on the eve of May Day. Its construction was initiated by MRYL members and youth of Ulaanbaatar with funds made available from subbotniks, overtime work as well as contributions made by the city's labor collectives. In order to commission the project earlier, the MRYL Central Committee proclaimed it a MRYL shock construction project. It is envisaged that the new center will have a large assembly hall, cinema-lecture room and spacious room for youth celebrations and dances. There will also be rooms for amateur talent groups and young writers, artists' and designers' clubs.

L. Tudeb, first secretary of the MRYL Central Committee, and A.I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Commission of the MPR Children's Fund, underlined in their addresses during the foundation-laying ceremony that the new educational center will enhance the cultural level of Mongolian youth, improve its moral and aesthetic education and development technical thinking and proper organization of leisure of the capital's youth.

S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was present at the foundation-laying ceremony.

RAGCHAA RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR 28 APR

OW030458 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME) -- T. Ragchaa, member of the MPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, toda received H. Bauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the MPR, and had a friendly talk with him.

DK CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT ON APRIL MEETING

BK050416 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 May 82

["Statement of the Cabinet of the Democratic Kampuchean Government" -- dated 21 April]

[Text] The Cabinet of the Democratic Kampuchean Government held a meeting from 20 to 21 April 1982 under the chairmanship of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium and prime minister. All ministers, except for those who were engaged in missions abroad and urgent matters, attended the meeting. The cabinet reviewed and summed up the outcome of the government's work in all aspects in the dry season from October 1981 to April 1982 which has just ended, and set plans for the 1982 rainy season and 1982 as a whole.

The cabinet noted with satisfaction the outcome of the government's activities in this dry season. All members of the government have exerted every effort in carrying out their respective tasks in the military, diplomatic and all other fields -- such as health, social affairs, cultural and economic fields -- and in leading the struggle to crush the last dry-season offensive of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in all areas throughout Kampuchea.

The date 12 April 1982 in which the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy was compelled to flee in great shame from the Phnum Malai, Mak Hoeun and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields is an historic day as it marks when all the people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea successfully smashed the 1981-82 dry-season offensive of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy which it regarded as the last dry season in which it must wipe out all the forces of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

Thus, the defeat suffered in this dry season by the Vietnamese enemy clearly attests to its strategic defeat in military field. Along with the strategic defeat of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, the people, national army and guerrillas have made progress in all aspects.

In the military field, along with crushing the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's dry-season offensive, we recaptured the territory that was under our control in the past rainy season. We have even expanded this liberated zone; thus the number of people living in our Democratic Kampuchean zone in all regions throughout the country has increased.

In the political field, the Kampuchean people have become increasingly aware that the only force fighting the Vietnamese enemy is Democratic Kampuchea. They have become well aware that Democratic Kampuchea -- which fights in pools of blood without fear of death in order to resist the Vietnamese aggressors, liberate the nation and defend our race -- has made every effort to rally all patriotic forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. This is why they have actively supported Democratic Kampuchean efforts for national unity. With every passing day, the people welcome and wait for the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to liberate them. As for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, all the Kampuchean people harbor great rancor against it and only wait for a chance to crush it. In Vietnam, the Vietnamese people resent the aggressor Le Duan Vietnamese clique. The clique's leadership apparatus is tottering to an extent unprecedented in the history of Vietnam. For example, the Fifth Congress of the so-called Vietnam Communist Party removed a number of old-hand Political Bureau members. They were replaced by new ones who have no influence among the people, workers and armymen. This also attests to the fact that Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has suffered a strategic defeat.

In the diplomatic field, we have made progress with respect to the point that the forces which are supporting us in the international arena have become more stable, in comparison with last year. The international front opposing expansionism has become more organized and firm. Particularly, this front has become well aware of Democratic Kampuchea's role in resisting the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionist strategy. Meanwhile, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has become extremely isolated in the international arena. Countries throughout the

world -- except for the Soviet followers -- have all voiced a strong demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and put economic and financial pressures on Vietnam by absolutely refusing to resume aid to Vietnam. The world is well aware that Vietnam is the aggressor and the destroyer of the heritages of the Kampuchean national culture, such as the Angkor temples. Therefore, Democratic Kampuchea has achieved satisfactory progress in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

In the economic field, although the state of the genocidal war prevents us from recording any big progress, the crops that our people planted have increased fairly, even though the amount still does not meet the people's needs.

As for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, it had found itself completely and totally at an impasse in the military, political and diplomatic fields, although it has exerted all-out efforts to carry on its maneuvers -- particularly in diplomatic field -- and to redress its military situation in order to delay its defeat. Its economy has plummeted to the bottom.

In summation, despite the obstinacy and efforts of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, we have made progress in all aspects although in our struggle we have had to pass through very complicated struggles full of twists and turns. Aside from the military maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, we must also pay attention to its political maneuvers to subvert and undermine our internal ranks in an attempt to foil the rallying of our Kampuchean national forces. In particular, we must pay attention to its diplomatic maneuvers to extend its occupation of Kampuchea through the burying of the UN resolutions which demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. In this effort, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have tried to undermine the international front that opposes global and regional expansion. Through this, they hope that they might be able to divert the current situation into one in which Democratic Kampuchea -- the sole fighting force which has attacked and recorded successive defeats against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the Kampuchean battlefield -- will become isolated.

In the face of this dark design of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, the cabinet would like to appeal to all of the Kampuchean people inside and outside the country and all the male and female combatants and cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units in all battlefields throughout the country to uphold the banner of great national unity more highly and struggle shoulder to shoulder in order to fulfill the following tasks in the coming rainy season and in 1982 as a whole:

1. Continue to fight and resist the offensive drives of the Vietnamese enemy since it will certainly strive to carry on its abject military operations;

2. Continue to disseminate and implement more effectively the PDFGNUK policies, particularly among the people living in the zone temporarily controlled by the enemy; and

3. Strive to mobilize friends in the international arena. The cabinet would like to stress that Democratic Kampuchea does not want to solve the Kampuchean problem only through the armed struggle. Democratic Kampuchea welcomes any measure so long as it makes the Vietnamese enemy withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. In this immediate period, however, the Vietnamese aggressors have compelled us to take up arms to fight against them, otherwise our nation would die and we would lose our fatherland.

Concerning the problem of national unity, the Democratic Kampuchean Government is the one which initiated the secret negotiations with the other parties which are opposing the Vietnamese aggressors and the one which led to the signing of the joint communique in Singapore on 4 September 1981. Later on, the Democratic Kampuchean Government strived to meet with other parties, such as the meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 21 and 23 February 1982 in Beijing with the aim of successfully realizing this national union. Moreover, for this sacred cause of national union, the Democratic Kampuchean side has made all kinds of sacrifices and a great deal of contributions.

At present, the Democratic Kampuchean Government must lead the struggle to fight the Vietnamese aggressors because if we do not fight the Vietnamese aggressors, our nation would die. Thus, the best measure for all friends concerned -- near and far who oppose global and regional expansion -- is to increase their support for Democratic Kampuchea, which is a legitimate state, so as to oppose the Vietnamese aggressors more effectively.

Moreover, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression has wreaked upon the Kampuchean people great misery, ailment, starvation, destruction and separation, and caused the death of 2.5 million Kampucheans. For this reason, the cabinet would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to join with each other and put an end to this unjust war by:

1. Supporting the legal and legitimate Democratic Kampuchea state through a vote of support to maintain the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations in the coming 37th General Assembly;

2. Putting all forms of pressure on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy to force it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the 34th, 35th and 36th UN resolutions, including such measures as cutting economic, financial and all other kinds of aid. Do not give any aid to it; and

3. Giving all forms of aid to the Kampuchean people who are waging the struggle.

Availing itself of this occasion, the cabinet would like to express its commendation for the great spirit of sacrifice of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and all of the Kampuchean people who have inflicted most shameful defeats on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in this dry season which it considered a decisive dry season.

The cabinet bows its head to pay homage to the noble souls of the comrades in arms who have sacrificed their young lives for the survival of the nation and preservation of the fatherland.

In conclusion, the cabinet would like to express profound thanks to ASEAN and all other countries in the world which have given their support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's just cause to liberate their nation and defend their race. A Kampuchean proverb says: A friend in need is a friend indeed. The ASEAN countries and other countries have supported and helped us in a time of difficulty in which we have faced the danger of losing our nation and race. The Kampuchean people will forever remember the good deeds of these true friends.

[Signed] Cabinet of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; Democratic Kampuchea, 21 April 1982

AFP: KHMER ROUGE READY TO MEET OTHER FACTIONS

BK050655 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 5 May (AFP) -- The ousted Khmer Rouge government is ready to meet two other anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions for further talks on a coalition virtually anywhere anytime, a Khmer Rouge official said today.

In a telephone interview, the official said the deposed administration was ready to join talks in any ASEAN capital, or in China or North Korea, as proposed by ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "We see no problem in going here or there. We are waiting for the other two groups to decide," said the official, who is part of the Khmer Rouge delegation to the Bangkok-based United Nations regional arm.

The statement appeared to clear the way for a proposed meeting in Kuala Lumpur, possibly later this month, of the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk's group and the anti-communist faction led by ex-premier Son Sann.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- have been maneuvering to bring about such as tripartite resistance summit before the ASEAN foreign ministers hold their annual conference in Singapore in June.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS GREETINGS TO LAO CONGRESS

BK040813 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 May (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Third LPRP Congress, Heng Samrin, secretary general of the KPRP, has sent a greetings message to the congress.

The message says: Under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as head, the Lao people have gone through a stage full of difficulties, surmounted ordeals, triumphed over the French colonialists and toppled the U.S. neocolonialist and feudalist regimes. The Lao people have frustrated all sabotage maneuvers of Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces and have succeeded in defending their territory. In particular, they have achieved great successes in building the country since liberation.

With its correct foreign policy, the LPRP has made an important contribution to the alliance of the three Indochinese countries as well as to the successes of their revolution, which day after day contribute actively to the defense of peace and stability, to the development of regional cooperation and to the cause of the struggle for peace and social development. The LPRP's prestige has been further enhanced in the international arena.

The Lao people's great successes have laid solid foundations for socialist construction in Laos, brought the Lao people a happy life and contributed to the advance of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and the world revolutionary movement.

The Kampuchean people and the KPRP are proud to have as sincere comrades in arms the Lao people and the LPRP. The Lao people and party have always given their devoted support and their assistance to the Kampuchean peope's revolutionary struggle which is glorious but full of sacrifices and privations.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the KPRP, we express our profound gratitude to the Lao people and the LPRP.

Our people are now implementing the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress to defend national independence firmly and build their country that is advancing toward socialism.

Our party and people as a whole understand that our solidarity with Laos and Vietnam is a strategy and a law deciding the stability and the development of the PRK. The alliance and cooperation in all domains with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the foundations of our party's foreign policy.

We are satisfied with the brilliant successes of the peoples of the three countries and we are sure of the brilliant future of the Indochinese people's revolutionary cause.

May the bonds of solidarity and great friendship between our two parties and peoples be developed still further.

May your congress achieve brilliant successes.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN'S REPORT TO LPRP CONGRESS

BK280100 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0152 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Political report by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane — live]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, respected comrade guests, dear comrade delegates:

Since the second party congress, continuing the country's heroic struggle cause, our country's revolution has -- under the leadership of the party -- gone through difficult and hard times and won great victories of historic significance, thereby driving out the U.S. imperialists, liberating the whole country, eliminating the feudalist system, fulfilling the national-democratic revolution, and leading this country to embark on a new era, an era of independence, freedom and socialism. [applause]

The historic victories in liberating the country and fulfilling the national-democratic revolution:

Approaching the early years of the 1970's, our people's national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists entered the period of winning the final victory. After sustaining defeats in their attempts at Vietnamizing the war in Vietnam, waging the intensified special war in Laos and in expanding the war to Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists found it necessary to sign the Paris agreement on Vietnam in 1973 and to recognize the Vientiane agreement on Laos in that same year. The United States also found it necessary to withdraw its troops from the various Indochinese countries. However, they nurtured the hope that with the approval of Beijing they could implement its postwar schemes in Laos through its lackey forces. At a time when the United States was defeated and at an impasse, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles made use of the Indochinese people's victories as a bargaining chip for the United States to place China in the United Nations and make concessions with China on the Taiwan issue. They have colluded with the United States in their scheme to apply pressure on the Lao and Vietnamese revolutions to force them to depend on China.

Despite the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries to implement their dark desires, we vigorously brought into full play our subjective factors, strengthened the actual forces of the revolution in all respects, were determined to build and turn the liberated zone into a state and prepared every condition for advancing toward the liberation of the whole country.

Coordinating in battles with Vietnamese volunteer forces, our army and people heroically defeated the U.S. intensified special war in Laos step by step and liberated fourth-fifths of the entire territory and over one half of the population in the country, thus forcing the United States to recognize the Vientiane agreement on Laos dated 21 February 1975. We vigorously encouraged the political struggle movements of the masses, maneuvered for a very important and great strategic position and shattered the enemy's postwar schemes, thereby creating fasic favorable conditions for leading the revolution to win complete victory.

In the autumn of 1973, a sector of the central leading organization and 1,500 fighters of the LPLA moved into Vientiane and Luang Prabang in victorious and gallant manner. Directly led by the party and encouraged by new victories, mass movements in the areas temporarily controlled by the United States and its puppets developed enthusiastically, extensively and thoroughly. By late 1974 and early in 1975 the revolution surfaced in almost all areas temporarily controlled by the enemy.

At a time when the situation in our country was ripe for simultaneous uprisings all over the country, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples won complete victories, thus creating a very favorable condition for the revolution in our country.

Seizing this historic opportunity -- which is available once a millennium -- our party mobilized the masses on a timely basis to stage simultaneous uprisings through the three strategic blows and legal struggles in the three zones [old liberated zone, newly liberated zone and enemy-occupied zone] and launched all-round attacks against the enemy, defeating the various U.S. puppet forces, paralyzing their resistance and forcing them to disarm.

On 5 August 1975, our people basically shattered the lackey administrations in all provinces and municipalities. On 23 August 1975, the people's revolutionary administrative committee of Vietiane Province and municipality introduced itself in a mass rally in the capital. This marked the actual end of the coalition administration.

On 1 and 2 December 1975, the national congress of the people's representatives acknowledged the abdication of King Sisavang Vatthana, recognized the dissolution of the national political coalition council and the national provisional coalition government, abrogated the out-of-date monarchical system and established the LPDR.

We then liberated the whole country and swiftly and completely established the people's democratic administration throughout the country without causing any major damages. We effectively maintained political tranquillity and public order, prevented the people's daily lives from being drastically changed and immediately built a new position and a new force of the revolution. All this is a miraculous success of our leadership, thus befitting our people's saying: The lotus is left unscathed, the mud unstructured, but all the fish are caught. [applause]

The historic victories won by us are also a success for the three Indochinese countries, the various national liberation movements and for the force of peace, democracy, and progress in the world. They are also a victory for invincible Marxism-Leninism. These victories contributed to the partial collapse of U.S. neocolonialism, checking the dangers of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and to shifting the balance of forces in favor of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in this region and the rest of the world. [applause]

In short, after waging a struggle against aggression and occupation by the feudalists and foreigners and the imperialists for 2 decades -- particularly after the 30 years of struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- our people of all tribes have become the genuine masters of the country and have had sufficient conditions to fulfill their sole, time-honored earnest aspiration: peace, independence, national concord and national unification and an opportunity to build and make the country prosperous and achieve a lasting happy and plentiful life. [applause]

Dear comrades; the initial great victories of our country's revolution on the path of advancing toward socialism:

Immediately after seizing administrative power throughout the country, our party resolutely affirmed that it was necessary to lead the country to advance directly to socialism without pursuing the road of capitalist development. Our party decided to smash the apparatuses of the old regime and build and strengthen the principles of the party-led people's democracy in order to carry out the duties of the proletarian dictatorship. Our state nationalized the banks, factories and plants of the old regime and the private citizens who had fled the country.

Our state took control of the financial branch, communications, electricity, water works, information systems, posts and telecommunications, the press, radio broadcasting networks, publishing establishments, all books and stationery and all other educational sectors.

In the diplomatic sphere, we have adopted a policy and line of completely relying on the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, strengthened the special militant alliance between our people and the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and supported the movements of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

The actual behavior of the revolution in our country in the past years clearly proves that our party line and policies conform with the rule of the revolution in our country and of the era. It is the first basic factor deciding all the victories of our country. [applause]

The following are our major achievements:

On the national defense and public security front: After fulfilling their national liberation revolution, our people have had only one earnest aspiration, that is, to build the country in peace, consolidate national independence and maintain friendly relations with various nations. However, our people cannot easily carry out this task. After retreating from Laos, the U.S. imperialists have used Thai territory as a springboard to send their lackeys to reactivate bandit and reactionary underground bases; create rebellion and confusion; and bribe, encourage and force some people to evacuate and flee the country, thus sabotaging our people's peaceful and happy life.

The Chinese leaders have long followed in a desperate manner the path of expansionism and hegemonism. On this path of expansionism to Southeast Asia, they have schemed to first swallow the various countries in Indochina. They have exposed their betrayal to the revolutionary peoples in the world as well as to the Chinese people. They have become the most dangerous enemy of our people. They have schemed to connect our territory with Kampuchea where they are clinging to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey clique to pressure Vietnam in the hope of making the latter yield to them.

Since early in 1979, they have sent several divisions of troops close to the border in preparation for aggression against our country. They are closely colluding with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries to feed and train tens of thousands of exiled Lao reactionaries and are using the pro-Maoist reactionary forces in this region to carry out sabotage activities in many respects against our country.

Clearly understanding the stubborn nature and the subtle, dangerous enemy schemes, we have always maintained high vigilance and have ceaselessly consolidated and strengthened the all-people national defense and public security forces. Our various armed forces and public security forces have coordinated with various Vietnamese volunteers in certain areas, and have joined with the people of various ethnic tribes in fighting the enemies in all respects. As a result, their schemes in restoring forces and [word indistinct] with a view to overthrowing our young LPDR have been defeated.

With wholehearted support from our people of various tribes together with the assistance from various fraternal countries, our armed forces and public security forces have been rapidly developed in all respects. Our nation will forever remember the meritorious deeds of our heroes, cadres, combatants and people as well as those of the Vietnamese voluntary fighters and other international fighters who have heroically sacrificed their lives for the cause of our national liberation and for their lofty international obligations to defend our beloved country. [applause]

Since the liberation of the whole country, our party has always regarded the task of guiding the economic transformation and building, the cultural development and the improvement of the people's living conditions as the most important political task.

With the correct line and policies of the party and with the perseverance of our people -- together with great international assistance -- over the past 6 years, the total amount of social products has increased by 43 percent. National revenue has increased by some 40 percent per capita on the average. The amount of agricultural and forestry output has increased 1.5 times while the amount of rice production has increased from 700,000 tons in 1976 to 1,145,000 tons in 1981. The number of cattle has increased from 900,000 to 1,300,000 during the same period. We have begun to carry out intensive agriculture, increase cultivation seasons and build irrigation projects. Fallow land has been restored while wasteland has been reclaimed. Over the past 6 years, the acreage of cultivation has been increased by 33.5 percent compared with that in 1976. The area of irrigated ricefields has doubled. The number of machines used in agricultural work has increased five times. Since 1980, we have basically solved the problem of food shortages.

We have restored and broadened our capability to produce several industrial items, for example, in electricity, repair mechanization, coal exploitation, salt, gypsum, construction materials, food processing and other industries. Electricity production increased 3.57 times in 1981 compared with that produced in 1976. The number of bricks increased by 15 times, farm tools increased by 1.5 times while food industries (beer, cigarettes, and so on) increased by 1.5 times in 1981 compared with those in 1976. Some 600 additional kilometers of roads were also built during this period. We have set up silos in many areas while rebuilding dozens of district or provincial towns which were damaged by the war.

Over the past 6 years, we have set up as many as 31 state agricultural and forestry settlements, thereby expanding the movements to switch to agricultural cooperatives throughout the country. As of today, four provinces have basically completed setting up agricultural cooperatives in rice-farming areas. The state has managed 188 state-owned industrial factories having a total of 15,000 workers. The state has controlled the whole air transportation branch while controlling 60 percent of the auto transportation force. Throughout the country, there are a total of 180 state-owned shops, 346 cooperative stores and 150 service bases. The figures of retail price business have increased by five times while the quantity of consumer goods in the country increased by 7.4 times compared with those in 1976. We have set up the national bank to implement the unified financial system throughout the country. We have announced the implementation of several policies, for example, on pricing, wages, taxes, work procedures and so forth.

Economic relations with foreign countries have been established and broadened. We have been provided with great international assistance, in particular, from various fraternal socialist countries. We have made great efforts in the economic and financial fields.

There still remain enormous difficulties in the economic area. What has made us confident, however, is that through studies done in the past few years, we have gradually found appropriate directions, paths and measures for the carrying out of the economic transformation and construction in the period of bypassing to socialism in our country. [applause]

In the cultural, educational and public health sectors, we have also achieved considerable progress. We have helped 85 percent of uneducated people to stamp out illiteracy. The number of formal students has increased almost twice while the number of vocational school students and senior high school students has increased several times. At present, there are as many as 10,000 Lao students and workers studying abroad.

We have vigorously developed the field of information and culture under various form. We have consolidated the radio stations in various areas while expanding newspapers, bulletins of the party, mass organizations and the army. We have broadened the activities of art and literary and acrobatic troupes as well as of stationed and mobile film projection teams. Sports activities and public health networks have also been rapidly expanded.

The number of cadres in the public health service has increased 1.8 times during the past 5 years. The work on social welfare, war veterans and mother and child care has also been developed considerably. Additionally, we have reeducated and trained thousands of people who are victims of the old society, and have helped them to return to becoming good citizens again. Our major weak point is that the efficiency of these works is still not good and that in general, the struggle on this front against the enemy's sabotage and destruction is still passive.

With regard to the strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship system, our party has concentrated forces on building and rehabilitating various organizations in the proletarian dictatorship system. The party has firmly grasped and strengthened various organizations concerning the state authority and rights and popular democracy. It has concentrated on training, building and broadening the contingent of cadres, particularly the leading cadres at various levels and of various branches. The task of mobilizing workers, state employees, farmers, youths, women, and intellectuals, as well as the work relating to Buddhist monks and novices and tribal chiefs, have also been unprecedentedly consolidated and broadened. The use of the worker-peasant alliance and the role of revolutionary people have been clearly promoted and expanded.

The congress wholeheartedly praises and hails the working class, farmers, other laboring people, intellectuals, elderly people, youths, children, monks or novices, personages, chiefs of various tribes, and industrial, trade, transportation and construction businessmen as well as those Lao residents abroad and aliens in our country for their achievements in production and in maintaining the administrative power, defending and building our beloved country. [applause]

Regarding foreign affairs, we note with pleasure that the special relations between the two parties and countries of Laos and Vietnam have been deepening with each passing day. the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in July 1977, and the signing of other agreements between Laos and Vietnam marks a turning point of historic significance in the relations between the two countries. In the circumstances in which our country has suffered various difficulties created by the enemies or caused by natural disasters, the SRV has continued to give us sincere support and great and valuable assistance.

Our party, state and people have positively supported the fraternal Kampuchean people in staging uprisings to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and to gain genuine independence and freedom. The Kampuchean people have quickly revived and have now been developing along the path of advance to socialism. Our country and the PRK have signed agreements on economic, cultural and trade exchanges and cooperation, and other agreements in other sectors. Following the signing of these agreements, the mutual understanding, mutual trust and mutual assistance in the national defense and construction between the two countries have been further strengthened.

The solidarity and the relations of all-round cooperation between our party, state and people and those of the Soviet Union and of other fraternal socialist countries have also been consolidated and enhanced. The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have given great, effective assistance in many fields to our country. Our country's relations with many countries and other international organizations have been incessantly broadened. Our friends have also given increasingly more support and assistance to us.

On the other hand, we have also made a positive contribution to the cause of common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in this region and the world. [applause] We note with satisfaction that following our establishment of the new system, our country has become a member of the socialist community of which the Soviet Union is the core. This is a result of the indomitable struggle of the entire party and people of various tribes in our country. This shows the great international socialist trust and love which have been given to us by the various fraternal parties and countries. We must endeavor and surge forward to be worthy of this trust. [applause]

Comrades, alongside with the achievements we have scored, we must accept that we still have numerous shortcomings. This is because we are still characterized by subjectivism, and fail to see all of the difficulties and complexities in the turning period of revolution. This is why in the recent past, we have failed to carry out the political and ideological work profoundly. The efficiency of work in certain fields is still awkward. The work has not been carried out in a timely manner. The cadres and party members -- including key cadres -- have not yet come to understand the party's line, plans and policies profoundly.

Under the new circumstances, a number of party cadres and members have become bureaucratic-minded and divorced themselves from the masses. Moreover, some of them have even become less efficient and have been led astray. Their ideological and political work has not been closely coordinated with organizational work. The organizational machine appears immense and impressive, but its efficiency is low.

A number of local administrations and work branches have not yet genuinely directed their work toward the foundations. Party foundations in several areas remain unstable and weak. The administrations at these foundations have failed to develop their effectiveness to be a genuine tool for guaranteeing the people's right to mastership. A number of mass organizations have not been able to fulfill their responsibilities and roles.

On the economic front, we still remain subjective; we have failed to firmly grasp economic laws, to vigorously promote the people's right to mastership and to pay close attention to reviewing economic efficiency. We still run the economy in a bureaucratic and administrative manner, and cling to nepotism, thus creating an unsound working pattern and inviting more unfavorable reaction from the people. Because orders have been used in an administrative manner in the agricultural and trading transformation front, certain economic foundations which have already been reorganized now lack firmness. On the educational, cultural and public health fronts, only quantitative and format aspects have been stressed -- we have failed to pay attention to raising quality, building necessary material foundations, and providing sufficient welfare facilities to school teachers, cadres and employees in this sector.

Comrades, after reviewing the situation of the development of the revolution in our country in the past 10 years, I have some points to make:

1. Laos is a small country with a small population. Our living standard is very low in many respects, but our people maintain a tradition of ardent patriotism, and have united closely to fight gallantly against external aggression. Favorable historical and epochal developments allowed us to set up a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, which has been the first decisive factor for all the victories of our revolution. In carrying out an arduous and protracted struggle under confusing international conditions, our party has always firmly adhered to the stand of the working class, remained faithful to its ideology, firmly grasped the correct revolutionary goal, and firmly adhered to a clear-cut theoretical line of thinking. It always holds aloft the banner of national independence and socialism, and blends genuine patriotism with

glorious proletariat internationalism. Our party remains absolutely firm to its strategy. It remains absolutely resolute in dealing with the enemy, but absolutely faithful to comrades and friends. Our party has guided our people of all nationalities to gallantly overcome numerous difficulties and trials. It fully understands the reality and the balance of forces at all times, under all circumstances and in all places so that it can outline a wise and correct strategy, method and form of fighting to win victory. A correct line, a firm and sound strategy, wise tactics, and a creative and timely revolutionary approach are the decisive factors in all victories or our revolution. [applause]

2. The special aspects of the current reality and the requirements of the revolutionary struggle demand that we firmly grasp and endeavor to continually strengthen the apparatus of proletarian dictatorship, turn our attention to vigorously building political foundations, strengthen the proletarian dictatorship in the countryside and in all economic, technical, administrative and academic foundations in order to guarantee the right to mastership of the laboring people of all nationalities, and more vigorously attack all forces hostile to the revolution in our country.

3. In advancing toward socialist construction under the current reality in our country, we must closely coordinate the two tasks of defending and building the country. We must not place more emphasis on one than the other. However, we must regard economic construction and cultural development as the most important and decisive duty because it is the ultimate goal of the revolution, and a foundation for securely defending the country and building the new regime. Because our numbers are small as a nation, in advancing toward socialist construction we must implement several steps of bypassing. We must extricate ourselves from the natural economy, and transform small-scale production into the large-scale socialist production. We must advance from and transform agricultural and forestry production into industrial production. The development of production is a fundamental aspiration, but for our country the circulation and distribution of goods play a very significant role in developing production. That is why the trade service is very important. To fulfill the objective of this sector, we must first of all try in every way to expand the communications and transport network both within the country and to other countries. The economy is the most decisive factor, but culture plays a very significant role. This is because without sound cultural standards, we will not be able to transform and build the economy, defend the country, and become the genuine masters of the country and our own destiny. Therefore, we must advance the ideological and cultural revolution, especially in the educational field, one step ahead of other tasks.

Line, Orientations and Tasks of Our Revolution in the New Stage

Comrades:

I -- In the new stage, the revolution in our country has developed with the following major characteristics:

1. Embarking on the new stage of the revolution, together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, our country has become an outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia, directly confronting a new international reactionary alliance with the Chinese expansionist reactionaries as a shock brigade.

The reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, has become the direct and dangerous enemy of our people; therefore, the struggle to defend our independence, sovereignty and new regime is to be a very fierce and protracted struggle and surely it will make the Who Will Win struggle between the two paths -- socialist and capitalist -- ever more intense and complicated.

2. We have set up a superior political regime, and our multiethnic people have become masters of the whole country; but our economy is by far underdeveloped and our cultural level leaves much to be desired. We possess a great variety of rich natural resources and enjoy fundamentally favorable international conditions; however, our capacity to exploit the potentials of our country and international aid is still very limited.

The consequences of 30 years of war of aggression and the neocolonialist vestiges of U.S. imperialism still require many years to overcome.

Since our economy is underdeveloped, the differentiation of classes in our society is not sharp and evenly distributed in various regions. Workers, peasants and other sections of laboring people account for about 95 percent of the population. In our society there still exist exploiting elements. However, they are small in number, do not engage in large-scale exploitation and do not constitute a main obstacle to the development of production. The main obstacle is our small production permeated with the character of a natural economy. Therefore, the biggest problem at present is to encourage and provide assistance, guidance and organization for the various strata of people, particularly the working peasants, to take up the path of socialist collective production voluntarily, thus gradually eliminating poverty and backwardness.

Our nation is composed of many ethnic groups whose levels of development are not equal, and the vast majority of our people are Buddhist believers. Over the past decades, all strata of the population and all the ethnic and religious groups have united into a bloc in the national united front, marching under the party banner, and have resolutely risen to fight for national liberation, to defend and build our fatherland. Ours is a nation which has enjoyed a fine tradition of unity, indomitable fighting, faithfulness and loyalty. This is a fundamental strength quite favorable to us in the building and development of the revolutionary movement to bring socialism to our people and help us overcome all difficulties, defend the fatherland and successfully build socialism.

3. We are carrying out the socialist revolution at a time when the socialist countries have become a powerful system in the world with the Soviet Union as a mainstay, when Vietnam and Kampuchea are also firmly defending their national independence and building socialism. We embark upon the socialist revolution at a time when the third scientific-technological revolution has developed intensively and widely and when the socialist countries and the world's working class have obtained mastery of this revolution.

The above-mentioned three major characteristics are closely connected and affect all spheres of work throughout the new stage of our revolution; but the most salient characteristic is that we are advancing to socialism from too low an economic and cultural level, and furthermore, we are subjected to the enemy's continuous sabotage.

II. General Line, Orientations and Tasks of the Revolution in the New Stage

A. To advance directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, is the necessary path of our revolution aimed at meeting the cherished aspirations of the people of all ethnic groups in our country, namely, to consolidate peace, firmly safeguard sovereignty and national independence and build a lasting, prosperous and happy life.

This is a question of the development law of our revolution and also the law and the inevitable trend of the present epoch, namely, national independence linked with socialism. Socialism can only materialize on the basis of the working people being real masters of their country and society under the party's leadership, and a large-scale mechanized industry. To advance to socialism from a small farmers' natural economy of self-sufficiency and self-support, is a very new, almost unprecedented path. It must go through various transition steps and must be a long one, full of difficulties and hardships.

We should rebuild all forces of production as well as the relations of production, infrastructure as well as superstructure. Of these,what is the most fundamental is the building of the new productive forces and the molding of new socialist people fully capable of managing the state and society and organizing a life of work and happiness for millions of people.

The general line of our revolution in the new stage is as follows:

To ceaselessly consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, to organize and ensure close unity of the working people of allethnic groups and the exercising of their right to master their country and society.

To carry out simultaneously the three revolutions in which the revolution in production relations will pave the way for the productive forces to develop; the scientific-technological revolution is the kingpin and the cultural and ideological revolution should take a step ahead all for the socialist construction.

To exploit and bring into full play all potentials of the country, starting from agriculture and forestry, taking the development of agriculture and forestry as a base for industrial development, to transform the natural economy.

To turn small production step by step into socialist large-scale production, to carry out industrialization gradually and selectively, considering socialist industrialization as the central task of the period of transition in order to develop the production forces, to build up and constantly consolidate the socialist relations of production, to turn our country into one having developed agriculture, forestry and industry.

To build a prosperous, happy and joyful life for the people of all ethnic groups, to eradicate for good the exploitation of man by man.

To strengthen national defense and security, firmly defend our sovereignty, national independence and the new regime.

To build a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Laos, and together with Vietnam and Kampuchea firmly defend the outpost of the world socialist system in the region and actively contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

In carrying out the above-mentioned general line we should lead the Who Will Win struggle between the capitalist and socialist paths, and this is a new stage in the class struggle. It will evolve in every field of social activities. As an outpost and in face of the perfidious enemy who is bent on disrupting us, the struggle to take our country to socialism will be a most arduous, difficult, complex and fierce one. The whole party, the people and the army should always grasp firmly and simultaneously accomplish the two strategic tasks: To defend the country and to build socialism. These two tasks are most important and closely interlinked, assisting and supporting one another. Nevertheless, the most fundamental and decisive task is to build socialism. Only when socialist construction is carried out can we achieve the objectives of the revolution, meet the cherished aspiration of the people of all ethnic groups and secure firm bases to safeguard the new regime.

B. The above-mentioned general line and tasks should be fully grasped and carried out throughout the period of transition to socialism, in which the basic objectives of the whole period are:

To constantly strengthen, consolidate and perfect the proletarian dictatorship system and to materialize the right of mastery by the working people of all ethnic groups.

To build the necessary material and technological basis of socialism, and to endow our country with developed agriculture, forestry and industry.

To build and perfect the socialist relations of production, to ensure that the socialist economic sectors play the dominant role in the national economy, and eradicate for good the exploitation of man by man, enabling the economic law of socialism to develop their full effects.

To build a contingent of cadres and workers fully qualified for national construction and the management of social affairs.

To achieve unity of the people of all ethnic groups, strive to help the tribes catch up with one another and live in real concord.

To stabilize and improve the people's living standard, and to satisfy the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of the people.

We envisage achieving these basic objectives within some 5-year plans. However, in each period and each 5-year plan, we will have to refer to the situation, to set concrete objectives to be achieved in each step forward and each period, and eventually gain complete success for the basic objectives of the whole revolutionary stage.

In order to carry out the above-mentioned general orientation, tasks and basic objectives, we should grasp firmly and act upon the following guidelines:

1. To combine transformation with construction, considering construction as the main task, the most important aspect of which is the building of the production forces and the training of new people capable of conducting production, business operations, leading and managing economic affairs.

2. To advance gradually and steadily, combining small, medium and large-scale projects at the start by considering the small and medium-scale projects as the main ones. To promote joint efforts by the state, the collectives and the people, closely combine the three interests, ceaselessly raising labor productivity and practicing the utmost thrift in production and consumption.

3. To closely combine economy with national defense, and vice versa, shifting to the grass-roots to accomplish three major tasks simultaneously: To build and consolidate political, security and national defense bases, to develop economy and culture and to stabilize and improve the living standards of the people of all ethnic groups.

4. To promote to a high degree the sense of national self-reliance and self-help, to exploit all potentialities in the country while relying decidedly on the socialist system, ceaselessly strengthening and consolidating the militant alliance and special solidarity of the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, maintaining close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and striving to obtain assistance from friendly countries and international organizations in order to build socialism successfully.

C. At present, we are in the initial stage of the transitional period, the orientation and tasks of which are to basically stabilize the situation in every aspect, especially in the three aspects of political security, strengthening of the system of proletarian dictatorship right from the grassroots and stabilization and further improvement of the living standard of the people of all ethnic groups. At the same time, we must make good basic surveys.

All this is meant to create prerequisites, a basis and a springboard for the building and development of the economy and culture on a larger-scale, at a quicker speed in the plans for the 1990's. Therefore, our whole party and people should focus efforts on these five major objectives:

1. To develop agriculture and forestry toward gradually advancing to socialist large-scale production, to restore and develop handicrafts and small industries in order to solve once and for all the problem of foodgrain and foodstuffs for the whole country; to turn out increasing quantities of other essential consumer goods; to stabilize and further improve the living standard of the people of all ethnic groups, while facilitating the accumulation for socialist industrialization; to establish a number of key economic zones which can contribute to an adequate solution of the problem of foodgrain and foodstuffs and the creation of a number of main items for export.

2. To build an efficient system of transportation, postal services and communications throughout the country and with the outside world, first and foremost, the roads; to clear out and make good use of the waterways; to better the air service and make preparations for the construction of a railway line linking our country with Vietnam.

3. To construct an electrical network and an engineering industry of small and medium-size enterprises all over the country while making preparations for medium and large-size power stations in order to meet the energy requirements of production and the people's daily needs, and bring a new look to the economic and social physiognomy of our country.

4. To complete in the main the transformation of nonsocialist economic sectors under progressing forms, so as to give the leading role to the socialist sectors.

5. To train and foster a contingent of leading cadres, economic managers and a contingent of scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers as needed and fully capable of managing the economy and society and being the masters of their country.

I -- Orientations and Tasks of National Defense and Security

Comrades, entering the new stage, the struggle between us and the enemy will be most arduous and violent. We have to cope with the enemy's activities of sabotage in many fields, and at the same time we must always stand ready to fight against a war of aggression. Therefore, the tasks of national defense and security are still tasks of primary importance.

The whole party, people and army must firmly grasp the party's political line and the line of all-round national defense and security by the whole people, take into account the aggregate strength of the people of all ethnic groups throughout the country, do our best to build strong defense and security forces, ceaselessly strengthen and consolidate the all-round militant alliance with the two fraternal countries, Vietnam and Kampuchea, closely unite with and rely upon the multifarious assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in order to stabilize internal security in a fundamental and steady manner, enhance the potentials of national defense and always stand ready to fight and defeat every scheme and act of aggression by the enemy on whatever scale in whatever forms and methods, in every part of our fatherland.

To fulfill the above-said tasks, we should successfully perform the following:

1. To encourage and educate the whole people to enhance their patriotism and love of socialism, to resolutely make any sacrifices for the defense of national independence and the new regime, heighten their revolutionary vigilance, see through the enemy's schemes and maneuvers, actively fight against psychological warfare, espionage war and all acts of sabotage by the enemy, actively participate in the building of the defense and security forces and create the country's defense potentials.

2. To strive to consolidate security at the grassroots level, to continue the implementation of the policy of vigorously moving down to the grassroots, to correctly apply the party's three-aspect guideline to meet all the three requirements simultaneously: to oppose the enemy, to build up and consolidate grassroots organizations and to push up production to improve the people's living standard.

3. To actively build the people's defense and security forces composed of the standing army, the mass armed forces, and the security force into all-sidedly strong forces which always stand combat ready and ensure their being sharp instruments of the party.

4. To combine closely economy with national defense and vice versa. In the economic projects it is necessary to take into due consideration the demands of national defense. In the building of national defense, attention should be paid to the defense of economic interests, the practice of strict thrift, thus cutting down the budget and alleviating the people's contributions.

5. To achieve a close militant alliance with Vietnam and Kampuchea and to rely upon the aid and assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries so as to enhance the fighting capacity of the armed forces and to increase the defense and security potentials of our country.

6. To strengthen the party's leadership over the defense and people's security forces.

The party organizations should pay attention to the building of the army and the people's security forces, making all these forces always worthy of being most reliable and efficient instruments to defend the party, the people, the new administration and regime. Research should be carried out for the purpose of renovating and perfecting the organization and leading methods of the party with regard to the people's armed and security forces. The decisive factor is to strive to train and foster officers and perfect the commanding staffs of the military and security forces at all levels.

II — Orientations and Tasks of Economic Transformation and Building in the New Stage of the Revolution

A. The task of economic transformation and building in the new stage of the revolution in our country is to build up an independent and socialist economy with developed agriculture, forestry and industry, aimed at satisfying the ever-increasing requirements of the material and spiritual life of the people of all ethnic groups and serving as a solid base for the defense of the fatherland and the new regime. To this end, we should properly handle the following seven relationships:

1. Strive to develop agriculture, forestry, handicrafts, light industry, while selectively building some other necessary industrial establishments, with the development of agriculture and forestry serving as a basis for industrial development, place industry at the service of agriculture, forestry and communications and transport, build agriculture, forestry and industry into a unified economic structure right at the localities and grassroots levels.

2. Actively reorganize production, make a redivision of labor, develop other trades and occupations, regarding the development of production as the basis, commerce as the main link, communications and transport as the spearhead, applying an integrated series of economic levels so as to promote production, to expand and develop marketable goods, to transform the natural economy, gradually to develop small production to socialist large-scale production.

3. Closely combine transformation and building of the economy, taking building as the main aspect, promulgate a policy for making good use of the five economic sectors to develop production and fulfill the state plan, giving priority to the building of the state and collective economic sectors, enabling the socialist economic sectors to play a leading role and eventually, a dominant role in the national economy. Efforts should be made to help the household economy of cooperative members, cadres and workers, considering it

a component part of the socialist economy. In the immediate future, our policy is to make use of the private sector, by promoting its positive aspects, limiting its negative features with a view to transforming it step by step and eventually eradicating the exploitation of man by man.

4. Build the central and local economies simultaneously. Central and local economies are to be combined into a unified economic structure, so as to create conditions for the gradual abolition of the gap between countryside and city, between various regions in the country.

5. Correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption. Rely firmly on our natural resources and our people's work force to meet the indispensable requirements of life of the people of all ethnic groups and those of national defense, and step by step accumulate for national construction. We should encourage and organize all forces in the country to engage in production. Introduce technical innovations, raise labor productivity, and practice the utmost thrift in production and consumption.

6. Closely combine economic construction with the strengthening of defense and security, while the defense and security forces must protect and take part in economic construction.

7. Promote to a high degree the spirit of self-reliance and self-help, fully exploit all the capacities in the country while striving to make the most of economic assistance from and cooperation with other countries.

B. Concrete orientations and economic tasks for each branch and some key areas.

1. Agricultural and forest production is our strength and a base for rapidly meeting the needs of the people's life, making an important contribution to creating initial capital for the socialist industrialization of our country. In the immediate future, we should do our best to develop agriculture, all-sidedly to turn into account our agriculture's and forestry's strong points, namely, food and industrial crops, stock-breeding, adequately, with our own efforts to solve the problem of foodgrain and foodstuffs. Efforts will be made so that from 1985 on foodgrain output per capita will reach 350 kg of paddy or more, (note including other auxiliary food crops in paddy equivalent, and the state will have an annual reserve of foodgrain of at least 6 months' consumption.

The agriculture and forestry branches have to forge ahead in order to meet the requirements in food and clothing, to turn out a large quantity of farm and forest products for export, considering it a strategic task to export these products so as to provide for imports and two-way transactions with the countries engaging in economic cooperation with our country.

To this end, it is imperative to:

Take active measures to bring the land into intensive cultivation for rice and other starch crops -- maize, potatoes, cassava; achieve good results in improving farming techniques, water conservation, encourage the use of various kinds of fertilizers, and the selection of good seeds; put more labor in various stages of intensive cultivation, protect and tend crops and improve agricultural implements. Each province is to establish its own key areas for food production. The central government must concentrate its guidance on key provinces of rice production, particularly Vientiane.

Work out plans for properly investing in and guiding the development of short-term and long-term industrial crops, with an eye to the short-term crops which are easily grown, drought-resistant and the cultivation of which the people have got practice and experience in such as tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, hemp, mulberry, soya, beans, peanut, sesame and perennial industrial crops such as coffee, cochineal and styrax. Areas specialized in industrial crop cultivation are to be formed.

Actively develop animal husbandry, gradually make it a principal branch so as to meet the domestic requirements and export. Importance is to be attached to raising the animals that our people have experience in rearing, such as buffaloes, cows, horses, goats, pigs, chickens and ducks, fish, etc. Exploit to the full the potentials of pasture, and strive to raise the present population of buffaloes and cows to 2 million head by the late 1980's with an eye to developing breeds of high productivity.... The elephant population should be protected and increased in provinces where conditions exist.

Organize the protection, preservation, reafforestation, of the forests well and exploit them in a rational way, protect the forest resources, the fauna and the environment, minimize the clearing of forests for crop cultivation. Actively encourage and help people to shift to farming on terraced fields, tilled fields and rotating crops on burned clearings. Strengthen the system of forest control, enhance the responsibility of the localities and the people for protecting forests. Efforts are to be made to turn out a large quantity of marketable forest produce, and raise the annual timber output to about 400,000 cubic meters.

Socialist Transformation of Agriculture

We should persuade the peasants to embark on the socialist collective path of production in the form of agricultural cooperatives, in order to transform the private ownership into socialist collective ownership, thereby creating favorable conditions to get the three revolutions underway in the countryside, contributing to the transformation of the natural economy of self-sufficiency and self-support, eradicating exploitation in the countryside, and developing agricultural and forestry production in the direction of advancing to socialist large-scale production.

In order to form cooperatives we should correctly apply three principles, namely, voluntariness, mutual benefit and democratic management, with special attention given to the peasants' right of collective mastery, and the harmonious combination of the three interests, taking into account the psychological, political and social factors, particularly in the ethnic tribal areas. There should be no coercion whatsoever. We should strictly observe the guideline: to provide active leadership, to secure steady advance and to proceed from small-scale to large-scale, from easy steps to difficult ones. The state is to plan for and invest in the training of cadres, to assist the cooperatives in finances, materials and technical knowhow so as to promote the supremacy of collectivization.

The objective of agricultural cooperativization in the 5-year plan is mainly to accomplish the building of cooperatives in the rice-planting areas. In the areas where farming is done on both burned clearings and rice fields, if good cadres are available and the people show willingness, cooperatives can be set up. If conditions are not yet ripe for forming cooperatives, mutual-aid teams can be set up instead. Where farming on burned clearings is dominant, we should study various forms of collectivization so that the most proper ones can be put into practice. As to the localities where the people have been specializing in crop growing or forest exploitation we can consider the formation of cooperatives according to trades.

We should consolidate the existing state farms and forestry yards in conformity with the socialist system of business operations. Further development will be made only where conditions exist for concentrated production and where the state has worked out plans of cooperation with foreign countries.

Along with the consolidation and development of the collective economy, we should attach great importance to and assist the development of household economy of co-op members.

2. On industrial, handicrafts and domestic craft production.

We should work out plans to rapidly develop handicrafts, small industries, light industry, processing industry, electricity, building materials industry, mechanical engineering to serve agriculture, forestry, communications and transport, and at the same time to consolidate, expand and build a number of new industrial, mining and chemical establishments. The electric, engineering and communications branches should go ahead in order to create conditions for other branches of production to develop and to meet the needs of the people's life.

Electricity: We should try to consolidate and make full use of existing installations to serve production, especially agriculture and forestry. We should rapidly build small-scale electric networks, paying attention to the mountain regions and some northern and southern provinces. We should make the best of foreign assistance in conducting surveys and designing medium-and big-size hydroelectric stations in central and southern Laos.

Mechanical engineering: We are to build some groups of small-and medium-size engineering workshops in provinces and district for repairing and producing agricultural implements, hand tools. Simple and improved means of communications and transport.

Light industry and food industry: The production of textiles, garments, salt, sauces, liquors, soft drinks, cigarettes, confectionary, and so on, should be vigorously pushed up to meet the people's needs and their quality is to be raised to export standard.

Handicrafts and small industries: Due attention should be paid to the supply of capital, technicians, to the disposal of products, and the promulgating of satisfactory pricing policies and taxation in order to encourage the development of handicrafts, small industries, the processing of agricultural and forest produce, the making of finearts articles and the production of goods from local materials.

We should undertake basic surveys to reassess our natural resources, including land, forest, mines and energy sources, pay attention to the continued prospecting and surveying for the mining of tin, gold, potassium, salt, gypsum, iron, coal, oil and gas, so that we can work out plans for restoring and expanding the exploitation of tin, gypsum and precious metals and can make preparations for mineral exploitation in the years to come.

3. Capital construction: We should establish and consolidate the state-owned building companies at the central and provincial levels, while making full use of the building capacity of collectives and private companies in order to ensure the effective building of major economic and cultural projects.

It is necessary to build and develop the industry of building materials: wood, bricks, tiles, stone, lime, and cement (it is advisable to build some clinker-grinding establishments) so as to meet the requirements of the state and the people.

4. On communications, transport and postal services: The communications and transport branch is a spearhead branch, most important not only to the national economy and the people's life, but also to national defense, politics and culture.

In the years to come from 5 to 10 years -- there should be plans to assign the localities and grassroots level to join efforts with the central government in constructing roads of various types linking all the hamlets, districts and provinces together and eventually to get communication through all over the country.

Capital, labor and necessary means and materials, are to be mustered to make the most of international assistance to construct motor roads to the east and to lay durable oil pipelines across the Phou Luong range from Vietnam to Laos.

Efforts should be made to clear out riverways, to repair and maintain the airports in good conditions, work out plans for consolidating, expanding and building more warehouses, bus stations and wharfs where required.

Surveys are to be carried without loss of time for early devising a project of building railways by the late 1980's. We should work out plans to actively develop, improve and put into use simple means of transport and should not merely rely upon or wait passively for the supply of modern means.

On communications and postal service there should be an improvement in the organization and an increase in the means, including simple ones, to ensure accurate secret and timely communications thus satisfying the requirements of politics, national defense and security, economy and culture.

5. Commercial service: Our commercial service (both domestic and foreign trades) is to be consolidated and developed in order to discharge its main tasks, namely, to handle the commodities required for the people's consumption, to sell to and exchange with the people what they need, to promote exports to pay for imported goods essential to the economy and the people's life, thereby to stimulate the development of production and facilitate the reorganization of production, the redivision of labor, the expansion and creation of new occupations. It is also a duty of the commercial service to fight against the infiltration and manipulation of our market by foreign capitalists and the expansionist reactionaries.

The service must strive to take control of the principal sources of goods, especially foodgrains, main export goods and important import goods. It must take firm hold of wholesale business, spread the network of state-run trade out to every district, the network of marketing cooperatives to all the hamlets, allow private business to trade with the people, and set up markets in the countryside where conditions permit. It is to broaden its network of service, especially in cities, provincial capitals and townships.

Importance is to be attached to training, without delay, a contingent of commercial cadres and agents. Efforts are to be made to train and foster company directors, shop managers, chief accountants and shop assistants with professional skills.

6. On prices: In the present state, pricing is meant to effectively serve production and the people's life and contribute to the implementation of state plans, to market control and to the fight against speculation and hoarding. Our pricing policy is to cover expenditures and to obtain profit for enlarged reproduction, promote technical improvement, increase labor productivity, enhance the quality of goods, ensure the three interests with due attention paid to the interests of working people, and to enable the socialist trade service to purchase and get hold of the sources of commodities.

We must stipulate regulations and practice the control of overpricing, thereby facilitating the assessment and realization of production plans, making an active contribution to the planning of the national economy.

7. To finances and banks: The financial branch will perform the following functions:

To discharge in a good way its task in the elaboration and execution of the budget.

To make inventories in order to have a precise knowledge of all the sources of state assets, from the central down to local levels, which are acquired from inside the country and from abroad, study and timely promulgate policies of financial revenues and expenditures, taxes and duties, give guidance to, and exercise supervision over establishments of production and business to ensure strict observance of the rules and regulations of financial accounts and cost accounting, and strict management of the spending and reception of monetary capital by all branches and authorities.

The banks should fulfill the following tasks:

To step up credit operations, currency control and circulation and payment services through the banks so as to ensure capital for production and trade. To promulgate and supervise the policies on strict control of cash, foreign currencies and precious metals in conformity with the lines and policies of the party and the state. There should be policies to encourage various strata of the population to deposit their money in savings accounts.

8. On labor and wages: Attention should be paid to educating everybody on the right and obligations of labor. Labor should be strictly organized and labor discipline enhanced so that all people who are able to work will participate in productive labor, fighting, or other work, and oppose laziness, dependence, parasitism and waste of labor. There should be unity of the three interests to make working people pay constant attention to the efficiency and quality of their work. Female labor should be placed in suitable trades and jobs.

We should constantly improve works tools, renovate the organization and methods of work so as to raise labor productivity, attach importance to training in new techniques and style of work for the young generation. The wage system is to be improved on the principle of distribution according to labor, with a view to ensuring a required standard of living for wage earners, studies are to be made on introducing piece-rate wages, job-rate wages, a social security system is to be promulgated.

9. To practice thrift is a great policy of our party and state.

The utmost thrift must be practiced both in production and consumption; spending is to be placed under strict management with a view to achieving highest economic efficiency with minimum expenditure. Both present labor and past labor should be economized. Every citizen, every working man and every organization must be educated on the policy of thrift and must practice economy.

Stern punishments will be meted out against any act of embezzlement, waste, and violation of public property. There will be regulations to force offenders to make compensation and to subject them to administrative or legal sanctions.

10. To correctly handle the relationship between the central and the local economies, to build a rational economic structure.

The central and local economies are component parts of a unified economic structure. A good handling of the relationship between the central and local economies is of decisive impact on the development of the whole national economy.

We should concentrate on building successfully the district economy. The district must base itself on its economic and demographic characteristics to work out plans for building structures of agricultural and forestry production, developing small industries, handicrafts, consumer goods and building material industries, striving to meet its needs in foodgrain and foodstuffs through its own efforts and producing large amount of consumer goods and contributing to the state.

The province is to become an all-round strategic unit. In the economic field, it must build its own state farms and forestry yards, electric, engineering, building material establishments, turn our consumer goods and process foodstuffs. The province must regulate and ensure the balance between demand and supply of foodgrain and foodstuffs, satisfy the local needs in consumer goods on its own, exchange the surplus with the central government, with other provinces and for export, and plan to train management cadres of various types for the district and the grassroots level.

The central branches assume the management of key economic establishments beneficial to the whole national economy, the projects of cooperation with other countries, take control of export goods of strategic significance and important import goods, assist the central government in studying and promulgating policies and regulations, in organizing scientific and technological research, and in training and fostering cadres for the localities and the grassroots.

In cities, especially the capital of Vientiane: Construction and management in all fields should be promoted in order to turn the cities into centers representing the new political, economic, cultural and social system, and increasingly tighten the relations between cities and the countryside, between the workers and the peasants.

11. On economic relations with foreign countries: This is a matter of universal law. Entering the new stage we cannot rely upon one-way international assistance, but we must promote self-reliance and self-help, engage in international cooperation and step up exports to pay for imports.

With Vietnam and Kampuchea, we must proceed from mutual assistance and cooperation on single project or single undertaking to coordinated planning, practicing a division of labor and engaging in all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We must engage in all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to create conditions for the building of necessary material and technical basis, especially for the training of management cadres, scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers. We should expand economic relations with and secure assistance from India, from other countries and international organizations which are sincere in helping our country. We will continue to maintain economic relations with Thailand and other ASEAN countries on the basis of mutual benefit, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

12. To do good planning and proper implementation of plans, gradually make the state plan a real second program of the party, a main instrument to carry out economic and social management.

All levels and branches should base themselves on the orientations of the 5-year state plan already promulgated, in coordination with the concrete situation and conditions of the branches and localities, to work out plans for their branches and localities in the most active way and with the utmost endeavour. Attention should be paid to working out concrete plans at state-owned enterprises and cooperatives with stable orientations for production, in the big economic projects which the state and localities mean to put into execution.

In our country, planning is done at three levels, that is, the central government, the local level and the grassroots level, including the district. Yet the management of plans is done at only two levels, that is, the grassroots level and its immediate senior. In the future, where corporations and associated enterprises are formed, the management will be undertaken at three levels.

Our planning work at present only stops at mapping out general orientations and endeavours to work out a number of major balances in such aspects as foodgrain, labor, materials, fuel, currency, goods, exports and imports. Planning should be closely combined with the management of business, strict observance of cost accounting and abolition of the system of state financing.

We should undertake basic surveys in order to firmly grasp the labor and natural resources of the country. In the immediate future, we should concentrate on making surveys of key areas. Statistics and general departments in all branches and at all levels must be perfected without delay so as to ensure the accuracy of statistics, thereby serving the amendment and perfection of plans already mapped out and making preparations for subsequent planning.

III — Orientations and Tasks in Culture, Education, Public Health and Social Service

A. In order to take the cultural and ideological revolution a step ahead, in which education is regarded as the central task, we should build a culture, education and public health which have a national character and a socialist content, so as to help the people of all ethnic groups get all-round education with regard to politics, culture, science and technology, professional skills and health.

For the time being, we should make everybody grasp fully the situation and the tasks set forth by this congress for the new stage, promote their sense of pride and confidence in the correct and creative leadership of the party, their sense of responsibility and determination to defend our fatherland and build socialism.

It is imperative to strengthen propaganda and education work so as to make Marxism-Leninism gradually dominate the political and spiritual life of our multiethnic people.

We should enhance the quality of the new education and actively make it universal in every area and every ethnic group, introduce vocational training into the curriculum of junior and senior secondary schools, so as to timely meet the requirements of fostering new working people fully capable of being masters of their country and society.

The fine tradition of our national culture and arts is to be promoted, while absorbing the quintessence of the culture of our times so as to build a new socialist culture and make the life of everybody, every family, every hamlet and village and every tribe ever more joyful, happy and healthy, to inspire the emulation in labor, promote solidarity, affection, concord, equality, mutual respect and assistance.

We must struggle to wipe out the vestiges of the reactionary and obscurantist culture of the old regime, to fight and prevent the infiltration of depraved and reactionary culture from outside.

We must strive to develop a system of the people's health care, the prophylactic and hygiene movement, the Three-Clean campaign and that of mother and child care, the physical education and sports movement, aimed at improving the entire people's health, developing our race and our population, and effectively preventing dangerous diseases and bad habits and customs harmful to the health, life, production, fighting and work.

B. Some major objectives for culture, education and the protection of health in the years to come:

1. To carry out propaganda and education on the lines and tasks of national defense, socialist construction, and the party's policy of international solidarity, down to every citizen.

2. To strive to complete the elimination of illiteracy and make primary education universal for the people of all ethnic groups.

3. To do our utmost to develop in an integrated manner the systems of preschool education, complementary education, general education, higher and vocational education. We have to rapidly consolidate and expand vocational schools, secondary professional schools, colleges and universities as regards the necessary disciplines, such as agriculture, forestry, water conservation, commerce and communications, engineering, electricity, pedagogy, medicine and pharmacy, and so on.

4. To try our best to consolidate and develop the work of information and press, culture and arts.

5. To do our best to build and expand the network of public health, prophylactic hygiene, mother and child care, physical education and sports organizations down to the grassroots and develop the valuable treasure of our traditional medicine.

C. Some major measures:

To strengthen the party's leadership, the guidance by the administration and mass organizations at all levels in the cultural, educational and health care fields, in the molding of new people, the building of a new economy and culture.

To work out plans to train cadres and to invest appropriate capital in the building of material facilities for the branches of culture, education, public health, physical education and sports.

To devise a plan for a movement of the people to give contributions to the building of education, culture and arts, to develop a movement of physical culture and sports, prophylatic hygiene, mother and child care, the protection of children, and so on.

To strive to make the most of international aid for training cadres, workers and students, and of the assistance in means, materials, medicines, equipment and facilities for the branches of culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports.

IV --Orientations and Tasks of Consolidating and Strengthening the People's Democratic Power and Promoting the Role of Collective Mastery of the People of All Ethnic Groups

A. Our power which is the power of the people, by the people and for the people constitutes an instrument to exercise the working people's right to collective mastery.

In order to fulfill the two strategic tasks of national construction and defense, the administration has to strengthen the instruments of dictatorship, which comprise the security forces, military forces and law-enforcing bodies, to strengthen the institutions which exercise the functions of economic building and management, cultural and social development, and so on. We should not neglect any of these fields, but since economic activities constitute a base for other activities and at the same time they represent a new and difficult task, therefore, special attention should be paid to strengthening the efficiency of the state in this regard.

In order to promote the effectiveness of the administration, we should urgently undertake some major tasks as follows:

1. We must strengthen socialist legality, work out a socialist constitution at an early date, and a basic law code of the Lao People's democratic state. Pending a new constitution, it is necessary to review, systematize and legalize all the decrees and regulations which the government has promulgated, and to supplement them with important and necessary laws particularly with regard to economic affairs. We should educate the party cadres, members and the people in the understanding of current laws and urge them to respect and abide by them.

2. We should set up and expand schools to train and give refresher courses to administrative cadres and management cadres, especially to train and foster the cadres who assume important and key posts in the administrative committees. The courts, prosecutors' offices, inspectors' offices and advisers sections assisting the administrative committees.

3. We should set up and perfect the inspectors' offices under the administration at all levels and define responsibilities for all the mass organizations, the members of trade unions, youth union and women's union to fulfill the function of control and supervision over the administration and the bodies in charge of economic and cultural management.

4. We should try our best to prevent bureaucratism, authoritarian attitude, corruption, waste and violations of the people's right to mastery.

B. To bring into play the people's role as collective masters, strengthen the unity of the people of all ethnic groups and to broaden the national united front.

1. In the socialist revolution, rallying and uniting all the working people and promoting their role as collective masters under the party's leadership, continue to be the driving force determining the success of the revolutionary cause.

Consequently, in the new revolutionary stage, the national united front in our country still plays a strategic role.

2. The tasks of mass mobilization in the new stage: to urge the working masses in all ethnic groups especially workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, to forge ahead and to become masters of their country and society, to unceasingly expand the contingent of workers and revolutionary intellectuals, to educate and organize the peasants, take them to the path of collectivization and make them, together with the working class, the core and the main force in socialist construction.

To continue consolidating and broadening the national united front, uniting all ethnic groups and religions, creating conditions for all ethnic groups to participate in the cause of national defense and construction on an equal footing and to enjoy equal rights and obligations.

3. The tasks that need to be done:

a. To build and consolidate at any cost the trade unions, which must be regarded as a large school where the members can enhance their political, cultural and professional standards and participate in the management of economic, state and social affairs.

b. To study appropriate forms of organizing and educating the peasants so as to rally and educate them along the path to collective farming, to enhance their patriotism and love for socialism, promote a new life for them and consolidate the ties between peasants and workers.

c. To mobilize, educate and organize the youth to play the role of a shock brigade that takes the lead in combat, national defense, the scientific-technological revolution, production, construction, transport, in developing the movements of culture, arts, physical education and sports, prophylactic hygiene, in building a new way of life and in the fight against negative aspects in society, against superstitions, and so on. To strive to educate and train the members of the youth union, thereby turning them into the reserve force of the party.

d. In the new revolutionary stage, work among women is aimed at achieving equality between men and women, real liberation for women, thus enabling them to contribute to the building of socialism. We should assist our women through education work, to enhance their political consciousness, their knowledge in all fields, promote their role of mastery, participate in social activities and in the management of the affairs of the country, especially in jobs suitable to women such as those in health services, education, and so on.

5. To further unite the people of all ethnic groups into a united bloc, bring into play the role of the national united front at all levels, with a view to heightening the understanding of the people of all ethnic groups about patriotism, socialism and national unity, about the equality and mutual assistance among various tribes, thereby eliminating the feuds created among them by imperialism and feudalism or arising from backwardness, so as to defend and build the country.

The role of monks and priests is to be actively promoted in the cause of defending the fatherland and building socialism. To realize the above-mentioned objectives, orientations and tasks, we should launch a widespread, far-reaching and continuous socialist emulation movement in all fields of activities at all branches, all levels and all units of production. We should make people understand that they can only express their love for the country and for socialism by engaging in the emulation movement to fulfill assigned tasks and plans with good quality, and that only through the emulation movement to introduce initiatives and technical innovations, rationalize organization, and practice thrift can they raise labor productivity, increase fighting capacity and enhance work efficiency, thus contributing to the revolutionary cause of the country, building a lasting prosperous and happy life for the people of all ethnic groups, for each family and each individual.

Dear comrades, over the past 10 years, the revolutionary struggle of our people has been carried out amidst a confusing international situation in which profound changes have taken place, thus marking a new development in the three revolutionary currents, while the imperialists -- led by the U.S. imperialists -- are weakening and deteriorating in all fields, which has tipped the balance of forces in favor of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism throughout the world.

Since the establishment of the LPDR, implementing the correct foreign policy of our party, we have scored great achievements in the international front, thus incessantly raising the status and role of our country in the international arena. In the new period, our party and state have adhered to the foreign policy of peace, independence and socialism. We have continuously strengthened our special solidarity, militant alliance and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples; strengthened our close soliarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; acquired support and sympathy from the revolutionary movements and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world; striven to safeguard peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia; built favorable international conditions for the tasks of national defense and construction; and smashed the hostile policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage our revolutionary struggle in all fields, thus securely defending the independence and sovereignty of our country, and contributing to the common struggle of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [applause]

In the past as well as at present, we have exerted every effort with a view to strengthening the militant solidarity, special relationship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, and between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect and assistance, and in the spirit of friendship and comradeship in order to enhance the overall strength of the three countries in defending the national independence, the socialist construction in each country and to defend securely the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia for the sake of peace in this region and the world.

On the stage of this historic congress, we once again would like to extend our warm affection and sincere gratitude to the VCP Central Committee -- led by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan -- and the fraternal Vietnamese people for rendering wholehearted assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle over the past (?5) years. We totally support the just cause of socialist construction and national defense of the Vietnamese people. We are fully convinced that under the beacon of the correct resolutions adopted at the Fifth VCP Congress, the Vietnamese people will score even greater victories. [applause]

We will do our utmost to support the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people. We hope that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the glorious banner of the KPRP, will rapidly surmount the serious vestiges of the most ferocious, genocidal, Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- and win new, greater achievements in restoring, developing, building and safeguarding the gains of their revolution and lead Kampuchea on the path of socialism. [applause]

We will strive to strengthen our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist family. This is the everlasting and unchangeable policy reflecting the principles of our party and state. It is a law in deciding the victory of the national defense and national construction of our country. [applause]

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the communist party and the state of the Soviet Union headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to thank the soviet people for their deep concern, strong support and great and effective assistance imbued with proletarian internationalism to our revolution.

We highly value and completely support the peace proposal advanced by the Soviet Union, which is a significant and concrete peace initiative proposed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and on several other occasions. We regard this proposal as a great contribution of the Soviet Union to the peace and security of all nations. We hope that the Soviet people who have great capabilities and a sense of creativity will victoriously implement the resolutions adopted at the honorable and majestic 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

We strive to strengthen our friendship relations and cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries and to solicit effective assistance from all fraternal countries for use in defending and building our country. We sincerely thank the parties, governments and peoples in the socialist countries for rendering great support, wholehearted assistance and effective cooperation to our people.

Our special solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and our all-round solidarity and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is a permanent cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state and the source of our invincible strength which cannot be destroyed by any enemies. [applause]

We completely support the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish state in applying drastic and necessary measures to smash the rebellious and chaotic activities of the internal reactionaries in collusion with the imperialists to sabotage the socialist system in Poland and to separate Poland from the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact. [applause]

We always stand side by side with the heroic Cuban people in their struggle against the destructive policy and threats of aggression of the North American imperialists in order to securely defend Cuba -- an outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. [applause]

We wholeheartedly hail the peace initiative of the MPR and other countries in the socialist community. [applause]

We strongly support the struggle for peaceful reunification of Korea, and demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea. [applause]

We strive to strengthen the solidarity and unity of the international communist and workers movements in the interests of our common struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries so as to score victories for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

We totally support the struggles for national liberation and independence of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the struggles of workers and laboring peole in all developed capitalist countries. We resolutely condemn the Israeli Zionists -- supported by the United States -- for continuing their occupation of Arab soil and their covert annexation of the Golan Heights of Syria and for attacking and plundering the territories of Iraq and Lebanon.

We completely support the just struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for their national fundamental right to establish a separate and independent Palestinian state on their former home land. [applause]

We completely support the Afghan people in resisting the international reactionaries and the acts of interference and aggression of the imperialists and the international reactionaries in order to safeguard the gains of the April revolution and to advance their country along the path of socialism they have chosen.

We completely support the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia, the PDRY, Nicaragua, Grenada, Mozambique, Libya, and the Saharan Democratic Republic, who are struggling to defend the gains of their revolutions and to resist the interference and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

We stand on the side of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against the South African apartheid regime.

We oppose and condemn the North American imperialists for openly and arrogantly threatening and invading Nicaragua and for depravedly interfering in and violently suppressing the patriotic movements of the peoples in El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala and other countries. [applause]

We continue to cooperate with Cuba, Vietnam and other active members of the Nonaligned Movement in trying to convince this movement to adhere strictly to the objectives of its struggle against the imperialists and to consolidate political independence, to wrest back economic independence, and to set up a new international economic order.

We highly value the role and contributions of India to the Nonaligned Movement to maintain world peace, particularly in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

We cherish the relations of friendship with India and Burma, and will never cease in our endeavors to further strengthen these relations. [applause]

Our consistent policy toward the ASEAN countries is that the two groups of countries in Indochina and ASEAN must peacefully coexist with each other, maintain good-neighbor relations, and hold consultations with each other to resolve the problems in the relations between the two groups of countries on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; and nonimposition of views, so as to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

As neighboring countries sharing a common border of 1,600 km with the Kingdom of Thailand, and because the peoples in the two countries have maintained neighborly relations for a long time, the LPDR desires to maintain and develop the relations of friendship and good neighborliness as well as to expand economic, trade, cultural and sports relations with Thailand. On this basis, our government signed joint communiques with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand in January and April 1979, reaffirming the principles of relations between the two countries and other measures aimed at strengthening these relations of friendship. We always try to do our utmost to carry out our pledge in the interests of the peoples of Laos and Thailand and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We demand that the Thai side should correctly implement the various agreements between the two countries, and cease allowing other reactionary countries to use Thai soil to sabotage our country.

We continue to develop relations with all countries regardless of the difference in our political and social systems on the basis of peaceful coexistence. We sincerely thank all countries and international and regional organizations for rendering economic, cultural and technical assistance to the Lao people. [applause]

We resolutely resist the U.S.-Chinese collusion which constitutes a primary danger to the national independence, peace and stability of this region. If the United States sincerely desires to improve its relations with the LPDR, as it has repeatedly stated, it must express such good intentions by actual deeds, that is to cease waging slanderous propaganda and other acts in opposition to the LPDR. The peace-loving Lao people always desire to develop relations of friendship with the American people.

Regarding China, we have done everything within our power to maintain and improve the friendly relations with the Chinese people. But we resolutely oppose the hostile policy of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles. For the sake of the interests of the peoples of Laos and China, for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and the world, we are willing to develop normal relations with the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefits, and we must cooperate to resolve all problems in the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations.

We strive to cooperate with fraternal socialist parties and countries as well as all progressive countries in the world to resolutely oppose the arms race, to demand the reduction of forces, and to oppose the warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries for peace and security of all countries. [applause]

Comrades,

I -- Our Party Is the Organizer and Leader of Every Victory of the Revolution in Our Country

A. The Lao People's Revolutionary Party was born and grew up in a backward agricultural country with an underdeveloped economy and culture, a newly-formed working class, hence the overwhelming majority of the party's membership come from a laboring-peasant background. Nevertheless, it is really a Marxist-Leninist party, a new type of party of the working class.

1. Since its coming into being, our party has led the multiethnic people of our country in a long, arduous and unflinching struggle against the domination and aggression by imperialism and reaction, it has accomplished the national liberation revolution and is now leading our people in the fulfillment of two strategic tasks: Defending the fatherland and building socialism. In that struggle, tens of thousands of our nation's finest sons and daughters have proceeded from national consciousness to class consciousness. They have been revolutionized, become workers and then party members. Also in that struggle, the party has succeeded in forging a staunch and well-tested general staff, that is, the present Central Committee and Political Bureau.

2. True to Marxism-Leninism, learning selectively from the experience of fraternal parties, our party has applied with creativeness this revolutionary doctrine to our country's specific conditions, worked out a correct line and creative revolutionary methods which have led the revolution in our country from one victory to another.

Since its founding, our party has strictly adhered to the Marxist-Leninist principles on party building, fully grasped and observed the principles of democratic centralism and criticism and self-criticism, firmly maintained its internal unity, oneness of mind and discipline. It has always attached importance to building the party in all three aspects -- political, ideological and organizational, keeping in close touch with the masses and fighting for their interests.

3. Our party was originally a section of the Indochinese Communist Party created and tempered by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, prominent fighter of the international communist and workers movement, great leader of the Vietnamese people. Growing up at a time when socialism has triumphed in many countries and become a mighty world system, our party has had favorable conditions to raise its theortical standard of Marxism-Leninism and enjoy the assistance of many fraternal parties, in particular, of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for its self-forging and building. Our party has always been an intergral part of the international communist and workers movement. It takes pride in its correct political line, and in its contingent of staunch party cadres and members. The spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, of revolutionary offensive and of unconditionally serving our multiethnic laboring people as well as the sense of internal unity and international solidarity are extremely valuable and fine traditions that our entire party must cherish and strive to develop so as to fulfill its glorious revolutionary mission in the new stage.

B. Since the second congress, especially over the last 6 years since the party came to power, we have made considerable achievements in party building work.

1. Holding firmly to Marxism-Leninism, learning selectively from the experience of fraternal parties, our party has put forth correct revolutionary lines, policies and methods, and correct forms of struggle, thus accomplishing the national democratic revolution in the whole country. After seizing power in the whole country, our party has immediately led our people into the stage of socialist revolution with two strategic tasks: defending the fatherland and building socialism. It has promptly set up the state apparatus from the central to the base levels, firmly grasped and strengthened the various instruments of proletarian dictatorship, brought into play the right to mastery of our multiethnic people, thus quickly bringing stability to the general situation in the whole country, creating a new posture and strength with which to firmly defend the fruits of the revolution and to take the revolution forward.

2. Over the last 6 years, the number of leading cadres from the district level upwards has increased threefold, that of professional and technical cadres fivefold and the number of party members has been up by nearly 50 percent. The party has made great efforts to foster its cadres and members whose standard has been raised markedly and outstandingly in some respects, hence their ability to fulfill many large, heavy complicated and new tasks.

3. The party Central Committee as well as many provincial, district and basic party committees have made a resolute effort to regularize the party's activities, promote internal democracy, and uphold the spirit of criticism and self-criticism -- as a result, a high degree of unity and unamimity has been achieved and negative aspects arising from new circumstances have been limited. The unity and oneness of mind in the Central Committee and in party committees at other levels have been an important factor for unity in the whole party, army and people, and for ensuring the smooth going of various spheres of work.

C. Over the past period, in our party-building work, besides the achievements that we have made, there still remain shortcomings and errors to be resolutely overcome.

1. In shifting from the national democratic revolution to the socialist one, we did not firmly grasp the characteristics of a party in power. As a consequence, our work of political education and ideological guidance has not been far-reaching and perceptive enough, and hence the thinking of party cadres and members and the masses has not kept up with the changing political tasks. A number of party cadres and members have had their fighting will and revolutionary spirit quickly eroded; they are no longer examplary in their conduct and have become bureaucrats alienated from the masses; some have even been degraded, degenerated and bought off by the enemy.

2. Organizational work has not kept pace with the demands imposed by the political tasks. Party-building and consolidating work has not been closely combined with the building up and strengthening of the system of proletarian dictatorship and with economic and social management. It has been a big shortcoming of ours not to pay adequate attention to finding out and fostering new elements, and to training cadres who would serve as hard cores for the movement and be recommended for party membership. The network of basic party organizations in newly liberated areas has remained thin.

3. Some party committees, branches and leading cadres have made light of party-building work and of the principles governing party organization and activity, neglecting both democracy and centralism, assuming too much responsibility while slackening leadership, lacking serious criticism and self-criticism. Particularly, several branches and levels have slighted the work of organizing the implementation process and control work.

The above-mentioned shortcomings have exerted a bad influence on the party's quality of leadership and fighting capacity.

II — The Party-Building Task in the New Revolutionary Stage.

A. The leadership of the party always constitutes the primary factor for every victory.

Now that our party is leading the country in the building of socialism, it is of extremely great significance, with regard to party-building work, to clearly realize the characteristics of a party in power in new circumstances, because its position, tasks, instruments and methods of leadership have undergone a substantial change. The working class and the laboring people, from being slaves, have become masters of their own country and society. Therefore, our party, as the vanguard detachment of the working class, has become the actual leader of the whole society. It is responsible for assuming leadership in all fields: Political, military, economic, cultural, social, foreign policy, attending to every matter from big to small. Every decision taken by the party will have a direct bearing upon the destiny of the country and the life of all strata of the population.

In the present situation, our party is leading the people in the struggle to carry out two strategic tasks: To defend the fatherland and to build socialism of which the latter is by far a more difficult and complicated task.

Being in power, the party must use the whole system of proletarian dictatorship with the administration as the most important instrument, to defend and rebuild the country and build a new society. It must know how to make use of all types of measures: educational, administrative and economic, thus making the masses understand that rights and duties must always go together if their right to mastery is to be ensured.

The content of that leadership, as mentioned above, calls for the upholding of the party's leading role. The network of party organizations should be extended to every sphere and branch of activity of the state and society. Each party cadre and member must really endeavour to get a firm hold of the party line to acquire scientific knowledge and experience needed for fulfilling his task of leading. The party must carry out painstaking education to raise the party cadres' and members' potentiality, step up control work and maintain discipline thus ensuring all party cadres' and members' firmness thus ensuring all before the temptation of power, pleasure-seeking and money as well as all kinds of possible negative influences.

B. To make the party always worthy of being the leader and faithful servant of the laboring people and capable of fulfilling its national and internationalist duty, we must carry out the party-building task in conditions of a party in power along the following line: to strive to build the party in such a way that it can firmly preserve its nature of a new-type party of the working class, be worthy of being the leading nucleus of the proletarian dictatorship, become a bloc of unity in spirit and action, keep in close touch.

with the people of all ethnic groups, have correct lines and policies, a thorough revolutionary ideology, a wholesome and strong organization and a contingent of party cadres and members who are politically reliable, possessing adequate knowledge and capacity for leadership and management, expertness in practical activities, and determination for leading the whole people to accomplish the mission of safeguarding national independence, successfully building socialism in our country and fulfilling our internationalist duty.

III — Guidelines For Party Building

In order to carry out the party building task, in the new stage, we must apply the following guidelines:

1. Build the party in all three aspects: political, ideological and organizational, which are equally important, closely connected and complementary to each other.

2. Party building must be closely linked with the mass revolutionary movement and with the execution of the party's political tasks in each period. The masses should be encouraged to participate in party building and to criticize party cadres and members.

3. The party is the nucleus of the system of proletarian dictatorship and takes direct leadership of that system; that is why party building and development must be closely associated with the consolidation, perfecting and development of the state apparatus and mass organizations.

4. The building of the party and consolidation of party organizations must be combined with the raising of party cadres' and members' quality.

5. We must regularly admit qualified people and expel unqualified ones from the party. The admission of new people to the party must be done with extreme caution against opportunist and enemy elements who try to infiltrate the party for the sabotage purposes.

IV -- Some Major Tasks

1. To step up political and ideological education, inculcate the party lines for the new stage deeply in all party cadres and members, making them real combatants on the political and ideological front, who tirelessly propagate the party lines and policies among the masses, mobilize and organize the masses to put these lines into successful application. Education must be carried out so that everybody can raise his theoretical standard of Marxism-Leninism, deepen his patriotism and love of socialism, heighten his spirit of national self-reliance and of pure proletarian internationalism, be faithful to his comrades, firm and uncompromizing vis-a-vis the enemy, combat the attitude of halfway revolution, quietist and wavering tendencies, inferiority complex, dependence on others, narrowminded nationalism as well as such evils as abuse of power, arbitrariness, bureaucratism, waste and corruption.

2. On party members: The party's strength lies in its organization. However, the quality of the party's membership determines to a considerable extent the fighting capacity and ability for leadership of party organizations. That is why, in order to perform satisfactorily the work of building and perfecting the organization, we must try our best to heighten the quality of party members who must in the first place be patriotic Lao citizens conscious of the communist ideal, or more concretely:

They must be exemplary in labor fighting, work and lifestyle, determined to put the party and state lines and policies into application, possess a high sense of organization and discipline, have a vanguard fighting spirit, a spirit of revolutionary offensive, not shrink back before difficulties, be endowed with a pure proletarian internationalism, a resolute and firm attitude vis-a-vis all enemies of the fatherland and socialism, struggle uncompromisingly against any act that runs counter to the interests of the revolution, the people, the fatherland and socialism, lead a wholesome, simple life, be diligent, thrifty, public-minded and disinterested, not keeping aloof from the masses.

They must study hard to raise their political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional standards to satisfactorily perform their tasks being leaders.

They must keep close to the people, respect the laboring people's right to mastery, attend to the people's life, know how to explain the party lines and policies to the people, listen to the people and enjoy the love and trust of the broad masses.

In expanding the party's ranks, the greatest attention must be paid to admitting outstanding elements from the working class, the laboring peasants, revolutionary intellectuals or children of revolutionary families.

Extreme caution must be taken against opportunists and agents of imperialism and international reaction who try to infiltrate the party for sabotage.

3. The building of a contingent of party and state cadres which is both of good quality and large, capable of fulfilling the heavy tasks of the new revolutionary stage, is a very urgent task. We should promptly work out programs and plans to train and foster cadres to meet the immediate needs and prepare for a new step of development.

When selecting, fostering, training, assigning and promoting cadres, we must pay attention to those cadres who have revolutionary virtues and capacity, are faithful and devoted to the revolution, have a high sense of responsibility towards every task assigned them and a clearcut position concerning friends and foes, possess adequate political, economic and cultural knowledge and maintain good relations with the masses.

Particular importance must be attached to selecting, training and promoting cadres of workers, collective peasants, revolutionary intellectual stock and cadres who come from revolutionary families. At the same time, attention should also be paid to appointing and promoting women cadres, young cadres and cadres from ethnic minorities.

It is necessary to quickly form and stabilize the contingent of key cadres in various branches at all levels.

4. On internal unity, criticism and self-criticism. Acting upon the teachings by the masters of world revolution on preserving the unity and oneness of mind of the party as the apple of one's eye, our party has waged a constant struggle to ensure its unity and oneness of mind. Any manifestation of division and factionalism must be considered one of the biggest crimes against the party and the revolution.

The foundation of the party's unity and oneness of mind lies in its political line, objectives and tasks for each period which demand strict compliance by all party branches, cadres and members. A party committee must be a center of unity, each comrade on the committee must show exemplary conduct and take initiative in achieving unity.

To ensure unity, the party must hold firmly to criticism and self-criticism as a weapon. This constitutes a law of development of the party. Self-criticism should be conducted actively and preferably from higher levels downward. The courage shown in self-criticism and in accepting criticism and the determination to remedy shortcomings and errors constitute a yardstick measuring each party organization's, cadre's and member's consciousness and loyalty to the party.

Criticism and self-criticism are very good methods to build the party's ranks and strengthen unity, but it must be used correctly and prompted by sincerity, mutual love and respect, and wholehearted sympathy to help each other fulfill one's tasks and make progress together. We must combat arrogance, subjectivism, self-complacency, lack of rank criticism, rivalry or envy, shifting blame onto others, or criticism on petty matters only.

5. To strengthen the party's organization and perfect its apparatus. The party operates like a living body with a center of command and various component elements and organs.

Basic party organizations are places where we translate the party's line, policies and resolutions into realities, train and temper party cadres and members and establish direct contacts with the masses to understand their mood and aspirations.

Only with strong party cells and basic party branches can we educate and temper party members in a satisfactory manner, admit qualified people to the party and rid it of unqualified ones. Conversely, good party members make party cells and braches strong. Thus, basic party organizations must be strengthened in the first place if we want to build a strong party.

All provincial, district and grassroots party committees must pay due attention to and draw up plans to build basic party organizations so that by the end of 1985, no places shall be left without party cells.

The perfecting of party committees at various levels and their auxiliary staff: In a few years to come, we must strongly shift the focus of our work to the grassroots level with efforts centered upon perfecting the district level which is one of the important levels at present, vis-a-vis the realization of the party lines and policies, the state laws and plans. The district should be built into not only an administrative, national defense and security unit but also an economic, cultural and social unit.

Party committees at various levels should perfect their staff apparatus. In this ministries and branches under the government and those branches under the provincial and district administrative committees and in production and business enterprises, the system of one person in charge will be exercised. In their work of leadership, party committees at various levels must pay utmost attention to the following: political and ideological education making everybody firmly grasp the party's lines and policies, organizational work and control of discipline, organization and mobilization of a socialist emulation movement among the masses.

It is necessary to make a study aimed at changing the party organizational structure and improving the work of expanding the party ranks in the regular army and security forces in order to further strengthen the party's direct leadership in conformity with the requirement of the present tasks and situation.

6. To step up security work in the party: The party constitutes the decisive factor for every victory of the revolution. Consequently, all kinds of enemies have spared no efforts to undermine our party since its coming into being.

At present, the enemy of our country's revolution is seeking by all means to undermine our party in many respects. That is why the work to defend the party's line and policies, the various leading bodies, the party organizations and the party cadres and members has become an extremely important task.

Various organizations from the grassroots upward must step up the control of their party cadres and members, and each party cadre and member must consciously help party organizations by controlling control himself. Party organizations at all levels must regularly attend to the work of defending the party and put it more and more in order.

7. To improve the method of work: For leading bodies and chiefs, to have a scientific method of work is a big question of decisive importance for the quality and efficiency of work, internal unity and oneness of mind.

In the immediate future, we must resolutely regularize party activities. The content of party meetings should be improved and their quality enhanced so that each party meeting can adopt correct decisions. To attain this end, before a decision is made, surveys and study must be undertaken to collect concrete and sufficient information on the situation and various alternatives prepared, the best of which is to be chosen. Once a decision is made, the implementation process must be organized to turn it into realities. Responsibility must be divided, a deadline set for the completion of each task and control carried out as to how the decision is being implemented.

Routinism and unplanned style of work as well as the tendency to take upon oneself too much work without clear division of responsibility must be combated.

8. To step up control work: Control work is a main function of party committees of various levels. Lack of control is tantamount to lack of leadership. Control is meant to enhance the efficiency of guidance and ensure the successful implementation of decisions and timely rectification and readjustment when necessary. Specialized party commissions should be used to carry out control of related administrative branches and work; at the same time, mass organizations should be assigned the responsibility to carry out control and supervision of every sphere of work of party and administrative committees as well as of all party cadres and members.

Dear comrades, we are entering the seventh year of the first phase of the transitional period. The immediate tasks confronting the whole party, army and people are very heavy and complicated. We have to oppose all the schemes of aggression and subversion by the enemy, defend our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have to build our country and ensure that our multiethnic people can live in peace, prosperity and happiness, at the same time accumulate material resources for the building of socialism. All those tasks are very big and difficult. But we are confident in their victorious accomplishment because we have the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, the posture and strength of our people have grown considerably and we also enjoy the solidarity, assistance and cooperation of Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other countries in the world. Persevering in the line of socialist revolution, holding firmly the two banners of national independence and socialism, fulfilling the two strategic tasks and the five major immediate targets, we will certainly succeed in bringing prosperity to our beloved fatherland, standing firm at the outpost of the socialist system in the region, and fulfilling our sacred national and internationalist duties.

All for the defense of the fatherland, for socialism and for the well-being and happiness of the Lao multiethnic people!

Long live the Lao People's Revolutionary Party!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Long live peaceful, independent, united and socialist Lao!

I would like to end this political report with an old Lao saying: Who ever says that Laos is a sad country? Do not believe that, for Laos is like the last cucumber on a dying plant.

Laos will march forward and become prosperous forever!

I would like to end my report now.

POST: SOVIET CULTURAL CENTER IN LAOS ATTACKED

BK050055 Bangkok POST in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Text] Several persons were wounded when a hand grenade exploded at the Soviet cultural centre in Vientiane on Sunday afternoon, according to reports reaching Bangkok yesterday. Laotian authorities later said two young Laotians were arrested in connection with the bombing. The three-storey centre was still closed yesterday and guarded by Pathet Lao soldiers.

The attack followed the Third National Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party, which ended on Friday. Security was heavy and a curfew was imposed in Vientiane last week, giving rise to speculation that the authorities may have expected trouble during the four-day congress.

There have been sketchy reports that the Laotian resistance was involved in a serious disturbance in Vientiane Province within the past fortnight.

SITTHI ON FRENCH BID FOR THAI-SRV TALKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK030515 Bangkok POST in English 3 May 82 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday Thailand will consult fellow member countries of ASEAN on the French proposal that Thailand open high-level negotiations with Hanoi to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The proposal was made by French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during their meeting in Paris on Friday [30 April]. The prime minister then assigned ACM Sitthi to meet his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, and discuss the proposal in detail.

Upon his arrival in Bangkok yesterday, ACM Sitthi commented that the timing was not right for high-level negotiations with Hanoi. But he said Thailand would not close the door to lower-level talks. However, he maintained that such talks should not take place before the visit to Hanoi of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is chairman of the ad hoc committee of the international conference on Kampuchea. Besides, ACM Sitthi said, he had to bring the issue for consultation with the other ASEAN countries first.

He commented that he would not overlook the French proposal because it showed they were interested in helping solve the problem. He said Cheysson admitted during the meeting that the French had partly caused confusion in the three Indochina countries in the past and promised to help in whatever way they could to solve the problem.

ACM Sitthi said that despite minor differences between Thailand and France because Paris recognised the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea, the French were still of the opinion that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea would be one solution to the Kampuchean problem.

ACM Sitthi described his meeting with Cheysson as friendly, reflecting the good relationship between the two countries. Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong said the three Khmer resistance groups -- the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan, and former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Moulinaka -- were expected to hold their meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Earlier reports said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie had offered Kuala Lumpur as a venue for the summit between leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese factions. Dr Arun added that the three Khmer leaders should hold their meeting before the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers to be held in Singapore in June.

SANDINIST DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 4 MAY

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW041531 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received the high-level delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (F.S.L.N.). The premier warmly welcomed the head of the delegation, Revolutionary Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, member of the F.S.L.N. National leadership, and his party. He hailed the great achievements of the Nicaraguan people in building and defending their country under the leadership of the F.S.L.N. and the government for national construction.

Pham Van Dong reiterated Vietnam's strong, persistent support for the Nicaraguan people, who are bravely building the revolutionary Republic of Nicaraguan and defending it from provocation and threat of aggression from the U.S. imperialists.

Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez said he was pleased with the growing friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Nicaragua and Vietnam. He wished the Vietnamese people ever greater success in the tasks set by the Fifth VCP Congress.

The delegation left Hanoi shortly after this warm reception. It was seen off by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy-director of the VCP Commission for External Relations.

Report on Activities

OW041555 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- A high-level delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front led by Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, national leadership member of the front, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from April 29 to May 4, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

During its stay it paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. It called at economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, attended a mass meeting in honour of Victory Day (April 30) and International Labour Day. It was cordially received by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, held talks with the S.N.L.F. delegation. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal militant solidarity. Later the S.N.L.F. delegation compared notes with Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and foreign minister.

During these talks and contacts, the two parties informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on issues of common concern. The guests delegation warmly hailed the glorious successes recorded by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh and the brilliant outcome of the recent Fifth Congress of the VCP.

It affirmed its unshakable militant solidarity with the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and firm defence of their socialist motherland.

It welcomed the efforts made by Vietnam in discharging its internationalist obligation toward Laos and Kampuchea, in consolidating and strengthening the combative alliance among the three Indochinese countries and in contributing to stabilizing and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam warmly hailed the successes recorded by the Nicaraguan people in the past three years or so, under the clearsighted leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the government for national reconstruction of Nicaragua, in carrying out drastic political, economic and social reforms and in defending national independence and sovereignty against any pressure, provocations and threat of agression by the U.S. imperialists and their allies.

The VCP delegation expressed its full support for the just cause of the heroic Nicaraguan people and the five-point stand of the Nicaraguan Government for national reconstruction aimed at easing through negotiations tension in Central America caused by the Reagan administration's bellicose policy. The VCP delegation affirmed its unflagging militant solidarity with the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the people of Nicaragua and expressed its firm conviction that the Nicaraguan people would overcome all difficulties and trials and succeed in building a new beautiful and prosperous Nicaragua and firmly defending the independence and sovereignty of heroic Sandinista homeland.

The two sides shared the view that in their weakening and losing situation, imperialism and other war-like forces are trying to accelerate the arms race, causing tension in many places and plotting to bring the world back to the cold war period. The two sides welcomed and supported the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and supported the efforts of progressive and non-aligned countries towards consolidating peace and national security, boosting the process of easing the world situation and the danger of war.

The two sides held that in the present international situation, it is of paramount importance to strengthen the unity among the socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the world movement for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

For this reason the two sides fully supported the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, old and new colonialism, hegemonism and expansionism-Zionism, racism, and apartheid and, at the same time, voiced their determination to contribute actively to that struggle.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the cooperation between the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Nicaraguan Government for national reconstruction and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and between the peoples of the two countries.

SRV PROTESTS UK ACTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

OW041609 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued the following statement concerning Britain's hostilities against Argentina:

"According to foreign news reports, Britain has since April 30, 1982, sent its air and naval forces to repeatedly attack many points and Argentine forces on the Malvinas Archipelago and tried to land its troops there. This act of military escalation was taken by Britain right after the U.S. had openly declared its support for and its readiness to give aid to Britain and proclaimed "sanctions" against Argentina.

"These are brazen acts of armed aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Argentina, seriously threatening peace and security in southern Atlantic and increasing world tension, these acts of military adventure have laid bare the colonialist and bellicose nature of the British authorities and their outdated policy of using force to compel Argentina to give up its sovereignty over Malvinas and to restore the colonial status of the archipelago.

"By supporting Britain against Argentina, the Reagan administration has appeared in its true colour as an imperialist warmonger who has taken advantage of any opportunity to increase its interference and cause tension in the interests of the U.S. imperialists, against the independence and sovereignty of other nations and international peace and security.

"Together with progressive public opinion in Latin America and the rest of the world, the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam severely condemn the bellicose and aggressive acts of the British authorities and the complicity of the U.S. against Argentina. We demand that Britain and the U.S. cease at once those acts and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Argentine".

TRUONG CHINH RETURNS FROM LPRP CONGRESS

OW041603 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., returned here today after attending the Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

It was met at the Presidential Palace by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president of the Council of State; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the VCP Central Committee; To Huu and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; and other high party officials. The Lao charge d'affaires in Hanoi was also present.

ARMY URGED TO IMPLEMENT VCP CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

BK040627 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN April 1982 editorial: "Develop the Effectiveness of the Practical Organizational Task To Turn the Party Congress Resolutions Into Reality"]

[Text] The fifth party congress resolutions are the achievements of all our party, people and troops in concentrating their minds collectively on materializing and further enriching policies in line with the development of the country in the coming years.

The very correct congress resolutions on the strategic mission, the main economic and social task as well as the tasks, guidelines and measures concerning national defense, culture and society; on strengthening the socialist state; on foreign policy, and on party development have opened very bright prospects for our country successfully to build socialism and firmly to defend the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

The congress also indicated clearly: Only by making the right decisions can we basically establish guidelines for action. The vital problem is to organize and implement resolutions, turning them into reality. Mainly, therefore, the party is faced with the immediate problem of broadly developing the practical organizational task following the success of the party congress. This is a very broad and arduous task and, at the same time, a field in which we are still weak.

In the field of practical organization, the problem of prime importance to all sectors and units is to take the right decisions and actions. The decisions and actions taken by sectors, units and localities must materialize the party congress resolutions into countless specific policies and acts in the various domains of national life. The party congress resolutions and the decisions and actions of sectors and authorities at all echelons must constitute a unified whole. This is the dialectic unity of the common and personal things. The party congress resolutions guide the resolutions of various sectors and authorities at all echelons. The resolutions of sectors and authorities at various echelons must agree with the party congress resolutions and result from the materialization of the party congress resolutions through applying them to the real situation and tasks of each sector and each unit.

Consequently, all sectors, echelons and units must firmly grasp the party congress resolutions if they want to adopt the correct resolutions, policies and acts. At the same time, they must know how to apply them creatively to a given situation and to their own specific political tasks. It is of paramount importance to recapitulate experiences and correctly assess good points and weaknesses in order to formulate accurate guidelines for action. In this connection, each sector and each unit must further qualitatively improve its review of experiences when the fifth party congress resolutions have been issued.

The report on party development at the congress indicated: In the future, on the basis of firmly grasping the fifth party congress resolutions and reviewing the implementation of the fourth party congress resolutions, each echelon, sector and unit must recapitulate it experiences over the past 5 years in order to unify further their knowledge of the party lines, find the causes of shortcomings for remedial action and advance our tasks toward even greater successes.

To try to identify the strongpoints and the shortcomings and to distinguish right and wrong is most necessary in reviewing our tasks and experiences. To do this, we must conduct self-criticism and criticism in an objective, upright, courageous and impartial manner. It has been suggested in the political report that after this congress, self-criticism and criticism should be conducted profoundly within the party and among state organs at all levels, and that effective measures should be adopted to correct all shortcomings and mistakes.

The attitude manifested by the recent party congress toward the review of the implementation of the fourth party congress resolutions is a tremendous lesson for us to conduct self-criticism and criticism. By affirming its achievements and strongpoints along with openly admitting its shortcomings and errors, our party has further proved itself to be a firm and strong Marxist-Leninist party with a high sense of responsibility toward the country's revolutionary cause. All sectors, echelons and units as well as every cadre and party member should learn from and inherit this spirit of self-criticism and critism fully so as to be able to review their tasks and recapitulate their experiences in a satisfactory manner.

As pointed out by the party congress, it is our effort to detect our shortcomings in order to find a solution to them which reflects our maturity. In light of the party congress resolutions, we must assess the situation more thoroughly and determine clearly what has been done correctly, what has not yet been done or has been done incorrectly, what have been our good points and shortcomings, and what should we continue to do and how should we do it to be in accordance with the line, tasks and policies laid down by the party congress? This is necessary in order to enable all sectors and units to move forward to fulfill all assignments outstandingly.

Once the revolutionary theory has been disseminated among the masses, it will become an invincible material force. Therefore, if we want to transform the party congress resolutions into reality, we must make everybody understand these resolutions throughly.

This is the most important part of the practical organizational task because the masses will devote all their mind and ability to creating a broad, deep and vigorous movement for revolutionary actions only when they thoroughly understand and consider these resolutions as their own struggle objectives.

We must also disseminate these resolutions to every person, cadre and soldier along with enabling the masses to understand correctly the situation in the country and in their localities and units, realize their advantages and difficulties, and foresee the fine potentials as well as the complexities which may arise in the process of the implementation of these resolutions and the struggle orientations by each echelon, unit and person so that they can develop their advantages, overcome all difficulties and work actively and creatively in order to fulfill all norms and tasks set forth in these resolutions.

To understand these resolutions thoroughly it is necessary to achieve a high degree of conformity in terms of awareness and ideology. The correct awareness and ideology, however, cannot be achieved simply through theoretical persuasion and spiritual encouragement; it can only be ensured by closely combining ideological work with organizational measures. Meanwhile, we still cannot claim that we have actually made the masses understand or created confidence with a firm scientific basis for them to implement the party congress resolutions successfully, if we fail to pay attention to solving the specific problems encountered by them in the process of applying these resolutions.

Every organization and every individual, no matter which sector or echelon he belongs to, is dutybound to struggle to transform the party congress resolutions into reality. Each sector, each organization and each individual, however, has its or his particular role in the social organization. Therefore, in implementing the party congress resolutions, it is necessary to define clearly the responsibilities of each organization and each individual in accordance with its or his particular functions and duties.

In addition, the work assigned should be considered as a political task and target for action, which we must strive to achieve at all costs. That work can also be considered as a criterion to assess the quality and strength of each organization as well as the political quality and operational ability of each individual.

To carry out its tasks satisfactorily it is crucial that each locality and each unit must bring into full play its own combined strength. The system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state is the system most suitable for the system of socialist collective mastery to create great combined strength. In the people's army, there arises among the basic units the need to develop the executive role of unit leaders, the leading role of basic party organizations and the collective mastery role of the masses of cadres and combatants. Nevertheless, to develop combined strength while actually performing organizational work it is necessary to define clearly the responsibilities of each organization and each individual in accordance with its or his particular functions. The organization is large; it is staffed with a great number of cadres and its forces are massive. But it is impossible to create strength without a realistic and well-defined division of labor. Furthermore, there may even arise a chaotic situation in which everyone acts according to his own whim and obstructs one another's work.

Thus, effecting a division of labor and assigning responsibilities is also a science -- the science of using the organization and forces, the science of coordination and the science of developing the combined strength. Close and practical coordination must be planned for every work assignment and for each specific period of time. It is necessary to set a time limit for the completion of each work assignment by an individual instead of letting him finish it in his own time.

In every unit, the leader must first of all have organizational capability. He must not only know what needs to be done but must also assign work to the various organs and echelons in the unit in such a way as to ensure that all the unit's activities will be carried out under a unified plan that calls for harmony among the various elements of the unit as well as between the unit and the organs concerned and for close coordination with regard to both planning and timing. He must avoid giving a loose rein to the various organs and units as this would make him incapable of developing his supervisory role as a leader; and at the same time, must also avoid taking all matters into his own hand as this would make it impossible to develop the role of the various organizations, services and units, and limit the creation of a great combined strength necessary for fulfilling the unit's political task most satisfactorily.

Controlling the implementation of tasks is one of the key leading functions of the party. Vladimir Ilych Lenin considered control over implementation as a key issue concerning practical work. Likewise, our party has always stressed that to lead without control is not to lead. From the time resolutions and viewpoints are adopted through the entire period in which these viewpoints are put into practice and translated into revolutionary activities of the masses, there unfolds a process of turning awareness into action and words into deeds. This process must be put under regular and close supervision and control so as to ensure agreement between viewpoints and actions and proper implementation of resolutions.

All correct resolutions and viewpoints have the effect of improving the situation and advancing the revolution. To ensure this we must surmount all obstacles and overcome all difficulties in repelling all negative phenomena and the inertia that exists in each individual as well as in each organizatin. At certain times and in certain places, it is impossible to avoid shortcomings and deviations in the process of thinking and acting. To control and remedy the situation promptly is the best measure for overcoming the practice of working perfunctorily and preventing the prolongation of errors and shortcomings with the aim of ensuring that resolutions and viewpoints are understood fully and carried out properly.

Viewpoints and policies, no matter how carefully they are deliberated and discussed, are accurate only in some key basic aspects. Reality will determine their accuracy and point out the need for supplementation and readjustment. By carrying out control work promptly, we will able to provide guidance as required by the situation and set forth appropriate policies to meet promptly the development of the process of organizing the implementation of tasks. This is also the best way to overcome the bureaucratic workstyle that alienates us from reality.

New factors, progressive models and innovations are generated from the process of implementing party resolutions and viewpoints within the mass movement. Through control work, we must discover new factors and progressive models. Newly formed factors are fragile and weak at the beginning; they may even be hard to detect and are seldom recognized immediately. Therefore, in carrying our control work, it is necessary to carefully study new factors in their embryonic stage. Utmost attention must be given to fostering them and helping them reach maturity, developing their full potentials and assuming a general and universal character so that they will have the effect of vigorously promoting the mass movement for revolutionary actions.

The effectiveness of practical organizational activities, as pointed out at the fifth party congress, is derived not only from work methods and conduct, but it is also the combined result of ideological and organizational work and of the quality and capability of the contingent of party cadres and members at all echelons and in all sectors. To translate resolutions into reality we must promptly develop Leninist work methods and conduct by, first of all, changing the methods for issuing resolutions and organizing their implementation. It is necessary to grasp firmly and ensure even more satisfactorily the agreement between theory and practice, between words and deeds, and between policies and the organizations in order to guarantee full and effective implementation of resolutions.

In all activities, we must closely combine revolutionary character with scientific character, and link revolutionary character with organized actions and well-connected methods in order to produce good results.

In light of the fifth party congress, our entire army is determined to surge forward and bring about a turn to the better in practical activities with a view to fulfilling in an outstanding manner all the great military tasks set forth by the party congress and making a worthy contribution to the cause of defending the socialist fatherland and building socialism in the new stage.

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE CHARGES CALLED 'SLANDER'

OW300637 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Station correspondent Vuong Thinh commentary]

[Text] Friends: For many months now a typical insidious propaganda campaign has been waged by the U.S. imperialists. After its failure to vilify Vietnam through various campaigns, conducted in coordination with Beijing and other reactionary lackeys, including the human rights and refugee campaigns, Washington has turned to falsely charging the Soviet Union and Vietnam with conducting chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. To this end, the U.S. propaganda machine and that of Beijing, Bangkok and other reactionaries have persistently and repeatedly concocted evidence and advanced charges in an atcempt to isolate the Soviet Union and Vietnam, or failing that, to sully their images in the international arena.

The White House has made public a number of samples of tree bark, stones and water allegedly contaminated by "yellow rain" and brought in from Laos and the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. They also held exhibits, compiled reports, conducted testimony before the U.S. Congress and exerted pressure so that the United Nations, along with the United States, sent investigative teams to areas bordering Afghanistan and Kampuchea. They also published declarations by refugees. With this so-called evidence on display, they gleefully pronounced, in the manner of a triumphant judge: You see, there is a lot of hard evidence. How can the Soviet Union and Vietnam deny their crimes?

Before we raised our voice in protest, differing opinions on the matter emerged right in the United States. Many U.S. radio and television networks and many U.S. papers have confronted the White House with this question: That is all we have as evidence? Do you think we can draw a definite conclusion from that? Meanwhile, U.S. scientists who participated in the roundtable talk held by the ABC television network early this month bluntly said they did not believe in the U.S. Government's charges. Other scientists have advised that the U.S. Government should not act thoughtlessly lest it should undermine its own prestige. What a sincere and appropriate piece of advice! Of course, people cannot arrogantly impose their subjective will on others and flaunt hard facts and scientific evidence. Also, broad segments of public opinion, including U.S. public opinion, have pointed out that U.S. authorities certainly could get anywhere those samples of tree bark, stones and water allegedly contaminated by "yellow rain." Even toxic chemicals can be easily bought from U.S. stores. As for the rantings of some witness-refugees, how can the U.S. Government, which understands the value of law and justice, rely on the rambling talk? In other words, broad segments of public opinion have categorically rejected the U.S. Government's slanders about the use of toxic chemicals in Afghanistan and Kampuchea by the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The truth is not always good to say, runs the Vietnamese saying, but sometimes it must be said. His excellency the U.S. secretary of state was so upset by the public's upright comment that he completely forgot to assume the attitude befitting diplomats when he berated the U.S. press for defending the communists, for betraying the U.S. Government and the American nation. However, truth in itself is all powerful and cannot be obstructed by any force whatsoever.

What is behind the U.S. slander campaign? The United States is taking this move to conceal its stepping up of the nuclear arms race, accleration of production and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons, and promotion of the race to use space for military purposes.

It is evident that no one has witnessed any chemical warfare waged by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. As for the United States, it has, at least, conducted two wars of this type: In Korea, in the early 1950's and then in Indochina, for about a decade. How can people forget that the U.S. forces used more than 96,000 tons of herbicide during the Vietnam war, primarily agents orange, white and blue and more than 7,000 tons of toxic chemicals, primarily CS, contaminating 1.6 million people, 44 percent of Vietnam's jungles and 40 percent of Vietnam's arable land. World scientists have pointed out that the deliberate U.S. use of Agent Orange, with a high level of the dioxin toxin highly damaging to the environment, has caused contamination of extremely serious consequences.

Obviously, the current U.S. Government's slander campaign is aimed at whitewashing the U.S. chemical warfare crimes. It also serves as a pretext for its more monstrous future crimes. Toward this end, the United States has resorted to all kinds of tricks, including infiltrating a commando [bieetj kichs] team into Laos to plant phony evidence of "yellow rain." When that team was in danger of being detected, it dispatched another commando team with the order to assassinate the first team in order to destroy evidence. This revelation by a U.S. commando, by the name of (Barnes), has exposed Washington's extreme perfidy, brutal acts, and deceitful and insidious propaganda.

However, no matter how cunningly his excellency the U.S. President Reagan, his excellency the Secretary of State Haig, and other White House officials conduct their slander campaign, they will fail to deceive people and will certainly be brought to trial before public opinion's tribunal as the most notorious and monstrous chemical warfare criminals.

VCP OFFICIALS ADDRESS EMULATION MEETING

BK041700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Report on "recently held" ceremony to sign emulation pledges by high-ranking cadres of the VPA; with portions recorded]

[Summary] Determined to step up the determined-to-win emulation movement, implement the fifth party congress resolutions successfully, and conclude the 4-year major campaign satisfactorily, representatives of our people's armed forces recently held a ceremony at the VPA General Political Department's conference hall to sign their emulation pledges.

"On behalf of the standing committee of the military commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Sen Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; and Col Gen Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the VPA General Staff, witnessed the signing of the emulation pledges together with the heads of the Political General Department, the Rear Services General Department, the Technical General Department, and the Army General Inspectorate."

In his opening speech, Maj Gen Tran Van Phac, member of the party central committee and deputy head of the Political General Deparrment, said: [begin recording] "On behalf of the standing committee of the campaign of the Ministry of National defense, we are pleased to report to the military commission of the party Central Committee, the ministry of national defense, and to all of you, comrades, that, since early this year, a seething movement for emulation pledges has developed extensively among many units, regiments and divisions of our people's armed forces, as well as in various provinces, institutes, schools, hospitals, and national defense enterprises, depots and stations.

This movement has been launched to welcome the success of the fifth party congress and satisfactorily conclude the 4-year period in which our entire army has implemented the major campaign initiated by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

"Some localities have even held conferences to display good examples and progressive models in combination with the launching of a new emulation drive, which has developed broadly and deeply in all units of our army, including those at the grassroots level. To date, the movement for our emulation pledges has expanded to all major units in various military regions, army corps, and armed branches and services, as well as to all general departments of the Ministry of National Defense. This has, in fact, clearly reflected new progress and new quality in the socialist emulation movement among all units of our army, which we should be happy about." [end recording]

On behalf of the military commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Col Gen Le Trong Tan warmly praised the representatives from various units, organs and schools in the entire army for their efforts and unity in the socialist emulation movement. After reviewing the struggle targets specified in their emulation pledges, Col Gen Le Trong Tan urged these representatives to organize and implement all emulation pledges most satisfactorily.

He said: [begin recording] The first point is that although the signing of the emulation pledges is merely the initial stage, it reflects your determination -- a determination with both revolutionary and scientific bases. But it is the next stage -- the stage of action -- which is the important and decisive one. And it is natural that the stage for revolutionary action is the more difficult and complicated one. Therefore, only by organizing this stage skillfully will we be able to successfully fulfill all the tasks which have been laid down by our party. All revolutionary tasks must be carried out through the masses' movement for revolutionary action.

"The second point is that you, comrades, have signed the pledges to emulate each other in groups. The signing of these pledges reflects your responsibility toward the higher echelons and the masses [words indistinct]. You should do what you have pledged to do most satisfactorily. Therefore, the signing of the pledges to emulate with each other is considered to be most important.

"The third point is that to successfully implement the pledges you have just signed today, it is most necessary for high-ranking cadres, commanders and deputy commanders of all military regions, army corps and armed branches and services, as well as cadres in charge of all general departments of the Ministry of National Defense to play an exemplary and leading role in this task. They must also ensure the agreement in words and deeds so as to set good examples for the lower echelons and their units to follow.

"The standing committee of the campaign is entrusted with studying the emulation pledge of each group carefully before submitting it to the Ministry of National Defense for approval. It is necessary for the members of the Standing Committee of the Campaign to handle this matter skillfully. The Ministry of National Defense will follow, inspect and compare the implementation of these emulation pledges, and will give worthy commendation and reward to leading units.

"May I wish you, comrades, in all military regions, army corps, armed branches and services, organs and schools outstanding successes in all tasks entrusted by our party, government, people and army." [end recording]

VCP CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE NAMELIST PUBLISHED

WA051435 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 2

[VCP Central Control Committee]

[Text]
1. Tran Kien
2. Nguyen Van Chi
3. Vu Thi Hong
4. Tran Huu Dac
5. Hoang Van Kieu
6. Pham Chanh
7. Nguyen Van Trong

GOLKAR AHEAD AS ELECTION RETURNS ARE TALLIED

BK050201 Hong Kong AFP in English 0146 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 5 May (AFP) -- Indonesia's ruling Golkar had a whopping 63.7 percent of the vote with more than half the returns in from the country's general elections yesterday, officials said here today.

The army-backed Golkar had 29,009,784 of the 45,658,624 votes counted in the 27 provinces where over 82 million voters were registered, the central election board said. The Golkar was thus running slightly ahead of its 1977 showing when it rolled up 62 percent of the vote. The board said that the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) had 12,661,630 votes, or 27.7 percent and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) 3,900,210 for 8.6 percent.

Results were still trickling in from remote regions. The official results were to be announced June 9 after going through three election committees and the central election board.

Most of the 82 million registered voters went to the polls yesterday following a hectic 45-day campaign that left 18 people dead in clashes and dozens more in traffic accidents during raucous motorcade rallies.

The ruling Golkar Party had been widely expected to come out on top in the third election since President Suharto took power in 1967. The only question remaining was if it could match its landslide win of five years ago in the face of surprisingly strong opposition from the PPP and PDI. Army troops were under orders to shoot troublemakers "on the spot" yesterday, but no major incidents were reported.

At stake were 364 of the 460 seats in parliament -- the other 96 are government appointed -- plus seats in 27 provincial assemblies. Once they are elected they will hold a congress next year widely expected to return President Suharto, 60, to a fourth five-year term.

EGYPTIAN, FRENCH, SAUDI LEADERS TO VISIT

BK011528 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit Indonesia at the end of November this year at the invitation of President Suharto, while French President Francois Mitterrand will visit before the end of the year. Meanwhile, King Khalid ibn Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia will also visit Indonesia at the invitation of President Suharto, but the timing of visit is still to be determined. The president's invitations were extended to the three heads of state by Defense and Security Affairs Minister and concurrently Armed Forces Commander General M. Yusuf during his visit to the three countries.

General Yusuf, who returned home today, said on arrival that during his visits to the three countries he he had succeeded in enhancing mutual understanding. As reported earlier, General Yusuf handed over to the heads of state in the three countries he visited a letter from President Suharto. He also held talks with the ministers of defense, discussing mutual relations, particularly cooperation in the military field.

General Yusuf also visited military installations and had an opportunity to meet with Indonesians living in the three countries.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 088 6 May 1982

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[NEW STRAITS TIMES 24 Apr]

KCNA CITES EX-U.S. OFFICIAL ON 'ANTI-U.S. TREND'

SK050429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- Ranard, former director of the office of Korean affairs in the U.S. State Department, said in his article to the New York TIMES on April 26 that the United States is now faced with unheard-of anti-Americanism in South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Recalling that recently students set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and leading figures of the Catholic Church issued an anti-U.S. statement, he wrote that the younger generation of South Korea was seeing the United States with critical eyes.

He pointed out that the U.S. assistance to the Pak Chong-hui fascist "regime" for 18 years and later to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" touched off the anti-American sentiments in South Korea.

He stressed that after puppet Pak Chong-hui was shot dead, the United States not only hindered a democratic reform in South Korea but also defended the bloodbath in Kwangju and pursued "a quiet diplomatic policy" toward the problem of saving Kim Tae-chung and, particularly, the Reagan administration even "invited" Chon Tu-hwan to the United States to have talks, which helped the South Koreans judge that the United States tolerate the oppressive "regime."

Another characteristics of the anti-American sentiments in South Korea is the consciousness growing among intellectuals and students that the U.S. troops are present in South Korea to defend U.S. investment and trade, Ranard noted.

VRPR URGES ACCELERATION OF ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK051220 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Talk from the feature program: "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] As is well known, anti-U.S. sentiment is growing among people of all walks of life across the country. Our people's anti-U.S. struggle was not launched just recently.

The 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the subsequent incident of scattering antigovernment and anti-U.S. leaflets resulted in the development of our people's anti-U.S. struggle to a higher level. Our people's anti-U.S. slogans: "The United States must not make this land its colony any longer!" and "Yankee, go home" were an explosion of our people's anti-U.S. sentiment which has accumulated for 37 years, the powerful cry to denounce the U.S. imperialists -- ringleaders of aggression and plunder -- and the expression of the people's aspirations for national dignity and sovereignty. For this reason, people from various strata extended positive support for and solidarity with the patriotic struggle of Pusan youth and students. When the joint investigation team composed of tens of thousands of police and military personnel searched for patriotic youths and students, people of all walks of life provided them with various conveniences. Furthermore, they turned out for the anti-U.S. struggle with the students.

At the 16 April congregation at the Catholic church located in Hehwa-Tong Chongno District, Seoul, about 1,400 college students of Seoul fully supported the just action of Fr. Choe Ki-sik, the director of the educational center in the Wonju Diocese, who had provided shelter for the three patriotic students involved in the Pusan arson. Shortly after the meeting they staged a demonstration to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring's rascist tyranny.

The 15 April statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization and the 27 April statement issued by the Korean Christians' Council demanded the recall of the U.S. Ambassador Walker and the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, Wickham, from South Korea, sternly denouncing the U.S. policy toward South Korea.

Around the time U.S. Vice President Bush visited South Korea, an anti-U.S. struggle was vigorously staged. They students of the Kangwon University in Chuchon waged a demonstration on campus on 22 April, burning the Stars and Stripes and scattering antigovernment and anti-U.S. leaflets. In the leaflet, they denounced the U.S. Reagan administration and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, crying a slogan: "Yankee, go home!" and expressed their solidarity with the anti-U.S. struggle of youths and students who set fire to the American Cultural Center on 18 March.

On 26 and 27 April, youths and studetns of Seoul staged a demonstration and hundreds of them waged an antigovernment struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of pro-U.S. stooges -- around the place where Bush stayed. This was the antigovernment and anti-U.S. struggle which followed the 24 March antigovernment struggle of Koryo University students, the 9 April struggle of the students of the Hanguk University of foreign studies, the 13 April sit-in struggle of young Christians at a church in Seoul and the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle of the Ehwa University students.

Dear officials and men of the armed forces, as is well known, an anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit is growing among officials and men of the armed forces. At a tearoom in Chunchon, Kwangwon Province, on 11 April, three South Korean soldiers beat up two U.S. GI's who were committing an act of outrage on the owner of the tearoom. At Oggu County, North Cholla Province, at around 2100 on 18 April, Corporal Yi used an M-16 rifle to shoot dead a U.S. Army officer who was trying to rape a married woman.

The anti-U.S. struggle growing among people of various strata and officers and men of the armed forces is not an accidental phenomenon, but the explosion of resentment against the United States.

An army 2D lieutenant who heard the statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization said: The United States is not our friend. Through 7 years in the army, I confirmed that the United States is the enemy of democracy and the Korean masses. We cannot be U.S. mercenaries. We will fight against the United States.

As long as U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea and U.S. aggression and interference with our domestic affairs continue, our people and the officers and men of the armed forces cannot extricate themselves from present suffering and ordeal. The officers and men of the armed forces should fight together with people of various strata who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE HITS U.S. 'MILITARY BLOCS'

SK051143 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN May 4 carried an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Criminal Policy of Military Bloc."

The author of the article says:

Openly pursuing the "policy of strength" and crying for "superiority of strength," the U.S. imperialists defined the formation of military blocs as a major means of their realization and force it upon their allies.

In order to knock into shape a new military bloc in the Asian-Pacific region, they use bilateral treaties and cooperative organisations and, at the same time, stage large-scale military exercises in this region in an effort to round off the command system of the countries participating in them.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists inveigled the Japanese self-defense marine force into the war exercises "Rimpac" and are holding criminal confabs to draw the South Korean puppet army forces into it. This makes it plain what they seek through the exercises.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are making haste with a strategic plan to form a new military bloc in the Asian-Pacific region at the practical stage.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to form a new military bloc in the Middle East, a major base of resources and military strategic vantage-point, and in the Central American region, and instill spirits into the weakening NATO.

All these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are an anachronistic attempt.

Forced by the trend of the era of independence, SEATO and CENTO, aggressive military blocs of U.S. imperialism, went out of existence, and, earlier, ASPAC had met its doom. NATO is tottering due to serious contradictions and antagonism within itself.

This foretells that the U.S. imperialists manoeuvres to form new military blocs going against the trend of the times are fated to go busted.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. STANDS ON FALKLANDS

SK060518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that Britain's military attack on the Malvinas Islands is a grave threat to peace and security in the southern Atlantic and a challenge to the desire of the peaceloving people of the world for a peaceful solution of the Malvinas problem.

Britain's encroachment upon Argentina's sovereignty is an expression of its wild design to act as an "emperor of the sea" as in the past by brandishing the old gunboat policy, remarks the commentary.

The author of the commentary recalls that when the Malvinas incident broke out, the United States, wearing the mask of a "mediator," directly involved itself in this issue and secretly transferred material of its espionage on the military action of Argentina to Britain, backing its aggressive acts.

The commentary says:

In its plan of "three nation rule" and "five-point plan" the United States tried, by taking advantage of the clash between Britain and Argentina, to seize the Malvinas Islands and use the islands as a major military strategic base in the southern Atlantic in realising colonial domination over Latin America.

But when this plan fell flat, the United States threw away the mask of the "mediator" on April 30 and openly announced that it would apply sanctions against Argentina and side with Britain and, synchronising with this, U.S. Senate and House sub-committees adopted a lution on the United States' full support to Britain.

Facts tell that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of the imperialists and colonialists trying to block the decolonisation of the Malvinas Islands and realise their aggressive design on Latin America and is not "a friend" but a vicious enemy of the peoples of Argentina and Latin America.

The commentary stresses:

Britain must stop all its military actions in the Malvinas Islands area and withdraw its armed forces of aggression from there.

The decolonisation of the Malvinas Islands must be realised. This is a demand of the times.

If the imperialists defy this just demand, they will be more vehemently denounced and rejected by the peaceloving people of the world.

THREE IN SOUTH INDICTED FOR SECURITY VIOLATIONS

SK060502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on May 3 indicted three youths -- Yi Ho-chol residing in Onchon-Dong No. 2, Tongrae District, Pusan, Chong Ku-sun, former student of Pusan University, Sol Kyong-ae, former teacher of a primary school -- on suspicion of violating the notorious "National Security Law" and "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," according to a report.

It has been made known that they have conducted righteous activities for several years, awakening the population and students and rousing them to an anti-"government" struggle.

The military fascist clique had thrown a dragnet long ago to hunt Yi Ho-chol and others and arrested them on April 6 by invoking fascist laws and have since brutally tortured them, plotting to impose harsh penalties upon them.

PROVINCIAL RALLYS DENOUNCE SEOUL GOVERNMENT

OW051844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- Mass meetings were recently held in North Pyongan, North Hamgyong and Kangwon Provinces to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist suppression of the South Korean people and students.

Speaking at a North Pyongan provincial mass meeting, Paek Man-su, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, and representatives of all strata said:

On March 18 South Korean students and people set fire to the "American Culture Centre" in Pusan and scattered a large number of anti-U.S., anti-fascist leaflets. This was a just patriotic struggle for building a new society, independent and democratic, where there is neither aggressor nor traitor, by driving out the oppressors from South Korea and burying the colonial military fascist rule there.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique imprisoned patriotic students and conscientious religionists who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle and is brutally persecuting and torturing them to harshly penalize them on charges of violation of fascist evil laws including the "National Security Law" and "Law on Assembly and Demonstration", they said: That is vicious fascist attack on the patriotic and democratic forces of South Korea aspiring after independence, democracy and reunification.

Kim Yong-yun, vice-chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and representatives of various segments in their speeches at a provincial mass meeting bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan gang's brutal suppression as a savage fascist offensive against the patriotic and democratic forces of South Korea desirous of independence, democracy and reunification and a despicable treachery which can be committed only by such dirty pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

They said: The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish design to maintain the colonial fascist rule by putting up such fascist murderers as traitor Chon Tu-hwan and quit South Korea without delay, taking along all their forces of aggression before they are driven out by the powerful anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

Kim Hi-chun, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, and representatives of various circles at a provincial mass meeting said that the pro-U.S. treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group in suppressing patriotic students are aimed at offering South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colony and military base, perpetuating the division of the country and realizing their wild dream for long-term office.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group does not want to follow in the footsteps of the preceding dictators, it must discontinue the pro-U.S. flunkeyist treacherous acts, end the frantic suppression of the people and immediately and unconditionally release the arrested and imprisoned patriotic students and people.

Hamgyong Rally

SK060745 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A mass rally of North Hamgyong Province denouncing the fascist oppression of the South Korean people, youths and students by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was held at the provincial art theater on 4 May.

The mass rally was attended by responsible functionaries of organs of power and working organizations, college deans, and working people and youths and students of the province.

At the rally, (?Kim Yong-hyon), vice chairman of the People's Committee of North Hamgyong Province; Ho Chong-pal, representative of workers; (Tae Kang-hun), representative of youths and students; and (Kim Kwang-ho), representative of artists, spoke.

The speakers noted that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of human butchers who usurped power with guns and swords and the support of the U.S. imperialists and have emerged as new fascist dictators, is imposing intense oppression of the people in the wake of the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and turning South Korea into an area of horror and terror.

Noting the gallant struggle of the South Korean people, youths and students who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and scattered anti-U.S., antifascist leaflets, the speakers said the struggle was an eruption of the South Korean people's pent-up animosity and indignation against the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and a display of the firm will to recover national prestige, sovereignty, achieve democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

They said the act of arson was deserved punishment for the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have continued the illegal occupation of South Korea for 37 years and imposed an intolerable colonial slavery and poverty on the South Korean people. Nevertheless, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is continuing the indiscriminate arrest and detention of patriotic youths, students and people who joined the just anti-U.S. struggle and imposing an unprecedented oppression, the speakers noted, and went on to say: The barbarous oppression being imposed in South Korea by the clique is an outrageous fascist assault on the South Korean patriotic and democratic force seeking independence, democracy and reunification and treachery against the nation which could be committed only by an ugly pro-U.S. traitor like Chon Tu-hwan.

They said it is an inviolable right of the South Korean people, youths and students to struggle against the oppressors persisting in aggression and plunder and imposing despotism in a foreign country.

Without the elimination of the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the plunderers, murderers, and ringleaders in imposing indescribable misfortunes and agony on the South Korean people and the atrocious enemy of democracy and reunification, the achievement of the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation is impossible, the speakers said, and went on to add: The South Korean people, youths and students must raise even higher the torch of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

The speakers said they actively support and encourage the struggle against fascism and for democratization waged by the South Korean youths, students and people who boldly lit the flames of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle in Pusan and continue to turn out everywhere in South Korea in the just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and for democratization and national salvation.

They said the U.S. imperialists must abandon their dream of continuing their fascist colonial rule by using fiendish, fascist murderers like traitor Chon Tu-hwan and immediately withdraw from South Korea along with all their aggressive forces before they are expelled by the persistent anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

The speakers said the South Korean people, youths and students must raise even higher the torch of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle and more boldly turn out in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

They said emphatically that by upholding the programmatic task which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced in his historic policy speech, the working people of the province will more vigorously struggle under the wise leadership of the glorious party center for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause and the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

While the speakers were continuing their speeches, frequent shouts bitterly denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique's fascist suppression of the South Korean youths and students were heard from the audience.

CHON TU-HWAN'S ANTICORRUPTION CAMPAIGN DECRIED

SK051023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA) -- At the puppet National Assembly some time ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan blabbed that he would root out the inveterate corruption in South Korea and establish a "truly clean country and clean society" through a "three-point purge campaign."

Setting out to usurp power, the traitor put on the veil of "uprightness" and "probity."

What is more unseemly was that he even made his wife advertise his "integrity."

"My husband has no desire for material gain or selfishness but is indulging in an upright, commoners life like a monk."

This is what the wife of traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled at a meeting in a hotel in Seoul.

When the scandal of his cousin whom he had installed at the post of "chairman of the Central Committee of the South Korean Cereals Association" was brought to light, traitor Chon Tu-hwan staged a farce of arresting him and used this for propagandizing his "uprightness and honesty" and "decision." He did not forget, of course, to set free his cousin by stealth and bury the case in obscurity.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist dictator who usurped "power" at the point of the bayonet and the mastermind of corruption and swindle.

He put into his safe overnight the stupendous amount of money and immovables and 500 million dollars deposited in Swiss and other foreign banks, which had been hoarded by the slain traitor Pak Chong-hui through shady channels by bleeding the people white on the strength of fascist power in 18 years.

After his seizure of "power," traitor Chon Tu-hwan raked up over 420,000 million won by arresting, intimidating and blackmailing not only "old power-based illicit money-hoarders" such as Kim Chong-pil and Yi Hu-rak but also puppet high-ranking "officials" of vice-ministerial level, and he nabbed and beat comprador capitalists, squeezing from them for more than 100,000 million won under the name of "political contributions."

He misappropriated hundreds of billions of won out of the "National Treasury" filled with the sweat and blood of the South Korean people. The bribes he received from comprador capitalists after granting illicit loans to them reached the mark of tens of billions last year alone.

The inducement of foreign capital is a major means of his illicit accumulation of wealth. Last year alone he took a fabulous amount of foreign currency out of foreign capital to the tune of 7,900 million dollars by swindle and grabbed 12 million dollars through illicit dealings in rice import from the United States.

More disgusting are his bribery vis-a-vis his U.S. imperialist master.

To cite examples known to the world, he greased the palm of the U.S. president with several million dollars and gave many precious metals and more than 200,000 dollars in cash to "commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea" Wickham. And countless others have received bribes from Chon Tu-hwan the puppet. Among them are the former U.S. presidential assistant on national security, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, the former "chief of staff of the U.S. forces in South Korea" and assistants and advisors to the U.S. president.

The money spent by the traitor on bribes over the last two years ran into far more than ten million dollars.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a prodigal who is indulging in debauchery, squandering money he has illicitly hoarded by abusing power.

A newspaper published in Japan said that the traitor "passes as a sexual maniac who is fond of wine and women and likes to play tennis and golf in daytime and go to Kisaeng girls and secret restaurant at night."

Such is the true colour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who cried for "integrity" and "probity."

He is the mastermind of corruption, chieftain of bribery and boss of swindlers who outdistances all his predecessors in South Korea.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHONGNYON DELEGATION

Kim Il-song Receives Chairman

SK052255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 5 received Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a visit to the homeland.

Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, Yi Kye-paek was present there.

On hand was Comrade Kim Chung-nin.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Chairman Han Tok-su in a cordial atmosphere.

Hosts Lunch

SK052328 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon on May 5 for Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a visit to the homeland. Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Yi Kye-paek was present. Also present was Comrade Kim Chung-non. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Tours Plants

SK052242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on May 5 went round the Pyongyang Aeguk Medicine Packing Material Factory and the Pyongyang Foodstuff Packing Material Factory built in Pyongyang and saw a new machine manufactured by the Pyongyang Engineering College.

He was accompanied by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, Hyon Mu-kwang, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Choe Chae-u, Choe Yong-nim, Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Hong Song-nam, Hwang Chang-yop, Hong Song-yong and Kim Pok-sin and chief secretaries of provincial party committees.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the Pyongyang Aeguk Medicine Packing Material Factory.

The factory is a grift presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots in Japan on his 70th birthday for the prosperity of the socialist homeland. It is equipped with facilities producing medicine packing materials of various kinds and printing trademarks and explanatory notes.

After inspecting the factory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed satisfaction with the successful construction of the factory by ardent patriotism of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan.

He put forward tasks to produce greater quantities of medicine packing materials of good quality for their sufficient supply to the phamaceutical factories.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the modernly built Pyongyang Foodstuff Packing Material Factory.

The factory provided by our party whose supreme principle of activity is the promotion of the peoples wellbeing is well furnished with uptodate equipment capable of mass-producing foodstuff packing materials of wide variety.

After making a round of the factory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly appreciated the successful construction of the modern factory, which would make a big contribution to the further improvement of the quality of foodstuff, in a brief period.

He gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in steadily enhancing the peoples living standard by developing light industry still further, particularly in lifting the quality of mass consumption goods to the highest level by increasing the production of various kinds of packing materials.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also saw a new machine manufactured by the Pyongyang Engineering College.

After seeing the machine, he highly appreciated the contrivance and manufacture of the modern and efficient machine of great importance in the processing of aquatic products by teachers of the college in hearty response to the call of the party and expressed thanks to them.

He put forward the task to mass-produce this new machine for the fisheries domain and gave important teachings on bringing a new turn in the processing of aqautic products.

Meets Delegation Members

SK060410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 5 met delegations of Chongnyon visiting the homeland to congratulate him on his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were the members of delegations of Chongnyon including the Chongnyon functionaries delegation headed by director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Yi Mal-sang, the relay group for conveying a loyal letter from 700,000 compatriots in Japan headed by Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan Pak Il, the delegation of Korean Social Scientists in Japan headed by Vice-President of Choson University Pak Yong-gon, the delegation of Korean Sportsmen in Japan headed by Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Federation in Japan Choe In-hwa, and the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Section Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Yi Su-ung.

Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Kim Chung-nin were on hand.

Chairman Han Tak-su and Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-paek of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon were present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly grasped hands of the members of the delegations and cordially welcomed their visit to the homeland. He posed for a photograph with them.

Views Art Performance

SK060444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song saw at the Mansudae Art Theatre on May 5 a performance given by the art troupe of Koreans in Japan visiting the homeland to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The entire members of the troups were overwhelmed with boundless emotion and joy at showing their performance to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the box amid the playing of welcome music, the audience burst into stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and thunderous applause.

A basket of flowers carrying the unbounded reverence and single loyal heart of the entire Korean artists in Japan and 700,000 compatriots in Japan was presented to him.

Seeing the performance were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, O Kuk-yol, Ho Tam, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Yong-nim, Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk and members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in Pyongyang as well as working people in the city.

Present there were Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-paek of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and heads and deputy heads of various Chongnyon delegations staying in the homeland.

Put on stage in the performance which began with the paean and dance "All 700,000 Compatriots Becoming Flowers" was a colorful program which included the womens trio and mens chorus "We Have Waged a Vigorous 300-Day Patriotic Innovation Movement," the dance "A Single Loyal Heart Is Embroidered," the vocal solo and dance "Double Rainbows Over Mt. Paektu" and the song and dance "We Will Glorify The Chuche Cause Down Through Generations."

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR

SK060354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received credentials on May 5 from Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was present at the presentation ceremony.

After receiving the credentials the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. The ambassador conveyed a gift sent by President of the Republic of Senegal His Excellency Abdou Diouf of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in celebration of his 70th birthday.

JAPANESE MAGAZINE NOTES KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY

SK052247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The international Institute of the Chuche Idea in Japan recently published its magazine "STUDY OF THE CHUCHE IDEA" No. 17 as a special issue celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Printed in the magazine are photographs of him giving on-the-spot guidance to a factory and a rural village and receiving foreign guests.

Also given there are pictures of world people infinitely revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and deeply studying the immortal chuche idea founded by him.

The magazine carries his new year address and his immortal classic work "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea."

Contained in the magazine are an editorial headlined "Glorious Seventy Years Devoted to the Sacred Cause of Human Liberation" and articles titled "Essential Characteristics of Kimilsongism," "Theory on the Essence of the Revolution Clarified by the Churche Idea," "Theory of Leadership Illuminated by the Chuche Idea," "experiences in the Building of Independent National Economy in Our Country" and "The Era of Independence and Workers Task."

The magazine carries a lecture on the chuche idea -- "Chuche Outlook on Society and History" (1).

Printed in the magazine is news of "A National Seminar on Chuche Idea and Okinawa" which was held in Japan in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 40th birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

SK050436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- A Korean trade union delegation headed by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, returned home by air on May 4 from a visit to China.

It was met at the airport by Kun Pyong-nok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK, and personages concerned and an official of the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang.

FILM SHOW HELD ON SOVIET VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

SK051029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on May 4 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

Present there were Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city. Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials were invited there. The attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film.

MAC MEMBER FETES POLISH NNSC MEMBERS

SK060425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6, (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the military armistice commission, hosted a reception on the evening of May 5 in honour of outgoing Polish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission Major General Tateusz Sroczynski and new member Major General Zbigniew Jurewicz.

Attending the reception together with the Polish members were Ye Ching-ku, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the KPA and CPC side to the MAC, the chief of the CPV Liaison office, and Czechoslovak, Swiss and Swedish members of the NNSC.

Speeches were made at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK050439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- The parliamentary delegation of the United States of Mexico headed by Marco Antonio Munoz, member of the Federal Chamber of Deputies and Chairman of its Committee for Industrial Promotion, left here for home on May 4 by plane after a goodwill visit to our country.

It was seen off at the airport by deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly Son Song-pil, Ku Il-son and Hong Il-chon and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u.

BUSINESS SURVEY SEES NO UPTURN IN ECONOMY

SK060256 Seoul YONHAP in English GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP) -- There is no sign of recovery in the Korean economy in the second quarter of this year, according to the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) Thursday. KCCI predicted that business conditions will be worse compared to the same period last year in exports, demand, production, employment and operation.

The gloomy economic forecast comes from its recent survey of 19 key industrial sectors including coal, petroleum, steel and iron.

According to the survey, domestic sales in the second quarter will decrease 8.5 percent from the level recorded one year ago, exports will drop 1.7 percent, production will fall 5.5 percent, employment will drop 6.7 percent and operation will decline 4.0 percent.

Domestic sales of coal, chemical fiber and fertilizer will slightly increase from the same period last year, but other industrial sectors will suffer domestic sales declines, the survey said.

Except for machinery, shipbuilding, petrochemicals, cotton fabrics and raw silk, exports will remain at last year's levels or below, according to the survey.

A KCCI official based the unfavorable economic prospects on the fact that overseas demand is still slack, the government's pump-priming measures in the past months have not yet produced tangible results, and the increased production in the agricultural sector that led last year's growth failed to boost farmers' purchasing power.

SEOUL TO INCREASE OIL-RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

SK040143 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has decided to step up its efforts to develop overseas oil resources in joint ventures with foreign partners.

An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Tuesday that survey teams of government officials and private experts will soon be sent to Fiji and Guatemala to conduct feasibility studies of the joint development of offshore and inland oil deposits there.

The move is in line with government policy to actively participate in foreign resource development to insure Korea's stable supply of major raw materials.

Quoting a report from a survey teams which recently explored the possibility of joint development of the Sarawak oil mining zone in Malaysia. The official said the government is attempting to pace a successful bid for the development of the Saawak and two other oil deposits in Malaysia.

The state-run petroleum development co. and private companies will form a consortium to bid on the projects, which will be accepted by the Malaysian Government in September, the official said.

Some 20 oil development companies from Japan, the United States and several other countries are expected to participate in the bidding.

Meanwhile, Vice Energy-Resources Minister Choe Tong-Kyu will head a 10-member Korean delegation to the third annual meeting of the Korean-Australian Resources Cooperation Council slated for May 24-25 in Canberra. Discussions will focus on the joint development of oil, coal and other major resources in Australia, according to the official.

CHON'S SPECIAL ENVOY TOURS CENTRAL, S. AMERICA

SK060050 Seoul YONHAP in English 0033 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan's Chief Secretary Yi Pom-sok left here Wednesday on a three-week tour of four Central and South American countries as Chon's special envoy, a presidential spokesman said Wednesday.

Yi is scheduled to attend the inauguration ceremony of Costa Rica's new President Luis Alberto Monge Albarez Saturday, before visiting three other countries to discuss matters of mutual concern with government leaders.

SECOND NEW LIBERAL CLUB DELEGATION TO VISIT ROK

SK060101 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP) -- Seiichi Dakawa and nine other delegates of the New Liberal Club (NLC) of Japan will arrive in Seoul May 10 for a one-week visit, a National Assembly official said Thursday.

The second NLC delegation to visit Korea will meet with National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok and Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun to discuss the promotion of political cooperation between the two countries. Rep. Arida Kazuhisa led the first mission in December 1977.

Dakawa, head of the NLC, has reportedly visited mainland China 11 times, and proposed the establishment of the Japan-North Korea Friendship Union in November 1971.

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES PROGRESS ON COALITION TALKS

DW031229 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Apr 82 p 7

[Interview with Prince Norodom Sihanouk by Fernando Mezzetti, Beijing correspondent for IL GIORNALE NUOVO and DIE WELT; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] WELT: Prince Sihanouk, what progress has been achieved in negotiations aimed at forming a union of resistance force in Kampuchea?

Sihanouk: I am willing to meet Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge within the framework of a second summit after the Singapore summit last fall. We must have a discussion. Actually it is Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge who must find an agreement. I must make one condition: The meetings must take place either in China or Korea. I cannot go to any other place. I am poor, and I do not have money such as those who are being supported by foreign powers. They have money and they can go everywhere. I can't; I have no money. Last winter when I wanted to return to Europe, His Excellency President Kim Il-song, leader of Korea, bought the tickets for me and my entourage. (giggles). If the meetings are to take place somewhere else, I cannot attend. I would then have to send my delegate, His Excellency Mr In Tam, who was premier under Lon Nol, the one who dismissed me in 1970.

Ah, (sighs), what a man, that In Tam. He can travel; he has pockets full of money. Who gives him the money? Can you tell me? No? Then I will tell you. Maybe the Americans give him money for having been their puppet. Nobody gives me money because I have been nobody's puppet.

WELT: When could this tripartite conference take place?

Sihanouk: As soon as possible because this would serve the interests of all. It does not depend on me. The question is when will Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge achieve a compromise? However, that is very, very difficult (laughter). They have irreconcilable positions. I am in the middle. It will suffice for the two others to agree.

WELT: Why did you accept the ASEAN suggestions to form a coalition with Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge?

Sihanouk: You don't know? Well, then I will tell you. I accepted it because I want to have good relations with ASEAN and with China. They want the coalition. However, I personally (laughs, puts his hand into his jacket and raises his voice), honestly and deep down in my heart do not want a coalition with the Khmer Rouge at all. Eh, eh. (expression of disgust appears on his face). If the Khmer Rouge turn it down, China cannot criticize me. It would have to criticize those who are its allies. If they turned it down, I would be very, very happy about that.

WELT: Some say that the Khmer Rouge want a coalition, but on their own terms....

Sihanouk: That is clear. They would very much like to have a coalition under their leadership, under conditions which Sihanouk and Son Sann would have to accept. For me, Sihanouk, it is easy to say yes to all suggestions, especially since I know that the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann will never agree. I am risking nothing by saying yes to everything. I say yes to Son Sann, I say yes to the Khmer Rouge.

WELT: THe Khmer Rouge have dissolved their communist party as a sign of good will.

Sihanouk: That is just tactics. The Khmer Rouge will remain the Khmer Rouge. Pol Pot is not dead and he will remain their leader. There is no communist party any more, but they will remain communists -- supercommunists, very very communistic -- I have known them well for a long time.

WELT: When you meet with the Chinese leaders, whose guest you are, do you speak in the same way about the Khmer Rouge?

Sihanou: In 1979 just after I had returned to freedom, I told them hard facts about their friends. However, I no longer do. I want to have good relations with the Chinese and since I cannot change their ideas regarding the Khmer Rouge, I must be more careful. However, they know that I am thinking.

WELT: If union were achieved between the resistance forces and a united front were formed, what role would you play?

Sihanouk: Don't talk about a united front, that expression stinks of communism. Let's say coalition. I could be the head of state. What else could I do? Son Sann, the anti-communist, could be the premier. As the head of state I could represent my country, which unfortunately calls itself Democratic Kampuchea. That makes me laugh. When a country call itself democratic, it is saying that it is not. Did you ever hear somebody say the united democratic states of America? (laughs) Whatever the title will be, as the head of state I would at any rate not have any power. I will just give speeches at the United Nations or before some other international organizations; I will head delegations to countries recognizing Democratic Kampuchea, such as Yugoslavia, for example. I could also meet with President Mitterrand or President Reagan who do not recognize my country, but who would receive me privately to offer me a cup of tea or coffee. Maybe I would have an opportunity to ask for assistance to those forces fighting in my name, mainly for food or medicine. I could thus support my armed forces and become a respectable head of state.

WELT: One notes a certain optimism on your part...

Sihanouk: Me an optimist? Not even in my dreams. I am a pessimist. (laughs with satisfaction) All current efforts are not leading to anything concrete. Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge will never agree. However, there is no reason not to make an attempt. The Vietnamese will laugh at us even more. They will never withdraw, I have no illusions in this respect. They reject all suggestions aimed at a political solution. They know only the language of power. I see no other way to liberate Cambodia than through war.

WELT: Do you look forward to a war between China and Vietnam?

Sihanouk: Absolutely not. If China were to defeat Vietnam, it would bring the Khmer Rouge back to power. If my people were forced to choose between a return of the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese occupation, they would prefer the second possibility. That is bad, but it is more accetable than a return of Pol Pot.

WELT: And now what?

Sihanouk: I am thinking of Ethiopia, which has invaded by the Italians in 1935. The Negus was forced to flee and nobody would have reestablished Ethiopia's independence had there not been a great war ending with the defeat of Mussolini. The same will happen to Cambodia. It can regain independence only through great international events. I see no other solution. (laughs with satisfaction again).

WELT: What are your relations like at present regarding the Chinese and the Khmer Rouge?

Sihanouk: Good with the Chinese and correct with the Khmer Rouge.

IENG THIRITH TAKES PART IN TOKYO KAMPUCHEA FETE

BK011519 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] During her participation to the Kampuchea day in Tokyo, Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, met and held talks with Japanese personalities of the Diet, government and mass organizations.

1. At the Diet, Mrs Ieng Thirith met and held talks with members of the House of Councilors and House of Representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Komeito Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club.

Madam Minister met and held talks with His Excellency (Okada Hareo), vice chairman of the House of Representatives and his Excellency Sunao Sonoda, former foreign minister; His Excellency Hideo Den; His Excellency (Utsono Miya Tosima); His Excellency (Akira Kurayanagi); His Excellency (Wataro Baro) and His Excellency (Yota Kahata) who are members of the House of Councilors; and His Excellency (Taka Todoi), member of the House of Representatives.

All members of the House of Councilors and the House of Representatives whom the madam minister met and held talks with promised to continue to support and assist the just struggle of our Kampuchean people and to be more concerned with the issue of Vietnamese use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea.

2. On the government side, Mrs Ieng Tirith met and held talks with His Excellency Kosaka Tokusaburo, minister of transport; and His Excellency (Kiyogi), political director of the Asian section of the Foreign Ministry. Before meeting His Excellency (Kiyogi), Mrs Ieng Thirith met and held talks with the political director of the Southeast Asian section and Mr (Koshiyoma Kisoze), responsible official for Kampuchean affairs at the Foreign Ministry. This meeting improved the understanding between the two parties. His Excellency (Kiyogi) said that he will report the significance of this meeting to His Excellency Sakurauchi, foreign minister, who was too busy to receive other guests.

3. Regarding mass organizations, Mrs Ieng Thirith met and held talks with Mr (Watano Benkoichi), official of the Japanese Red Cross in charge of foreign relations. This meeting improved the friendly ties and cooperation between the Democratic Kampuchean and Japanese Red Cross organizations. These meetings and talks were held in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Kampuchea Center Meeting

BK020846 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Before attending the Kampuchea Day activities in Tokyo, our Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, participated in a meeting to mark the second anniversary of the center for assistance to Kampuchea.

A number of Japanese personalities attended the meeting, including His Excellency Hideo Den; His Excellency (Yota Kahata), Democratic Socialist Party member of the House of Councilors; and Mr (Yota Kyosi Komino), deputy general secretary of the center for assistance to Kampuchea.

His Excellency (Yota Kahata) declared the meeting open and Mr (Yosi Komino) presented a report on the center's activities since its foundation on 9 April 1980. During its 2-year existence, the center for assistance to Kampuchea has carried out many activites and has overcome all obstacles in order to assist the Kampuchean people who are the victims of barbarous acts perpetrated by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators.

After the report by Mr (Yose Komino), the organizing committee invited Mrs Ieng Thirith to speak. She described the current situation in the struggle of the people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, which is progressing in all fields. She expressed deep thanks to the center for its assistance to Kampuchea. Mrs Ieng Thirith's speech was applauded many times by all those present at the meeting.

Later, there was a projection of an 8-mm film shot by the fifth delegation of the center for assistance to Kampuchea in March 1981 during the time that the Vietnamese enemies were carrying our operations in the Sisophon-South of Route 5 region. This film showed combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas as well as our female combatants of the transport units valiantly going to the frontline battlefields. It also presented our people working happily and with optimism in the rear battlefields in order to assist the frontline battlefields.

Before closing the meeting, His Excellency Hideo Den expressed his firm conviction on the final victory of the Kampuchean people and appealed to the entire meeting to make efforts to increase their activities in support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. The entire meeting applauded in support of this appeal. This meeting ended at 1700.

After this meeting, the center organized a demonstration calling for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal in conformity with the resolutions of the 34th 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies. The demonstrators walked to the (Toyo Kaikan) hall in order to attend another meeting to mark Kampuchea Day.

RALLY GREETS HIGH-LEVEL CSSR MILITARY DELEGATION

BK021000 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 27 April, cadres and combatants from all levels attached to various units and schools under the Defense Ministry in Phnom Penh rallied at a meeting held at the Chattomuk conference hall by the Defense Ministry to welcome the high-ranking CSSR military delegation. For the occasion, the Chattomuk conference hall was decorated with the national flags of the two countries and slogans written in Khmer and in Czech and Slovak saying: "Welcome to the high-ranking CSSR military delegation which has come to pay an official friendship visit to the PRK" and "Long live the close bonds of solidarity and friendship between the people and army of Kampuchea and the people and army of the CSSR."

The meeting began at 0930. Present in the presidium were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; and Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department.

On the CSSR side were Comrade General Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, minister of national defense and head of the high-ranking CSSR military delegation; Comrade Zikmund Tobias, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the PRK; and two other members of the delegation.

After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, made a speech. He said: Today, the Kampuchean people and army have the great honor to welcome this high-ranking CSSR military delegation on an official friendship visit to the PRK. The model of heroism set by the Czechoslovak people and army during the past 37 years in which they fought resolutely and liberated their country from the claws of the German fascists on 9 June 1945 has spread its influence throughout the world.

The comrade stressed: The wholehearted support and assistance from the Vietnamese and Lao parties, governments, peoples and armies and from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countires, including fraternal Czechoslovakia, have enabled our country to develop rapidly.

The comrade noted the perfidious maneuvers of the reactionaries — lackeys of the expansionists and imperialists -- who are seeking by all means to establish a so-called coalition government in an attempt to deceive and make the world support them. However, all of their dark designs to sabotage Kampuchea's revolutionary gains and push the Kampuchean people back into the abyss of genocide have been frustrated by the Kampuchean people and army in close cooperation with the Vietnamese people and army.

In conclusion, Comrade Bou Thang stressed: [Begin recording] Although the CSSR is far from the PRK, the relations between our two peoples and armies link us closely with one another [applause] as proved by the visit to the PRK in February 1980 by a Czechoslovak delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak.

The presence of this high-ranking Czechoslovak military delegation constitutes another source of encouragement for our people in confronting all acts of interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs committed by the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists and other international reactionaries. We always remember when Comrade Husak said: We would like to reaffirm to our esteemed and beloved Kampuchean comrades that the CASR and all the Czechoslovak people firmly support the Kampuchean people and will continue to support and assist them in all fields.

All of these manifestations have made us confident that now and in the future the Czechoslovak people and army will always be on our side. We will strive to learn from the model of heroic struggle set by the cadres and combatants of the fraternal Czechoslovak army so that our army will become a developed army, scoring combat feats similar to those of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries. We pledge that the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples, in all circumstances, will unite and cooperate in the cause of defending and building their socialist fatherlands.

In conclusion, allow us to extend, through the comrades in the delegation, our greetings and best regards to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, people and armed forces. May you achieve new victories and succeed in building advanced socialism. May the bonds of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and armies remain firm and develop with every passing day.

Long live the PRK! [applause]

Long live the glorious CSSR! [applause] [end recording]

In his reply, Comrade General Martin Dzur said: [Begin recording in Czech fading into Cambodian translation] Dear Comrades and friends: We are very happy with our military delegation's official friendship visits to the SRV and your beautiful country -- the PRK. We express our profound thanks to the comrade defense minister and all other comrades for the warm reception accorded our delegation. Please allow us to extend to you and to all the members of the KPRAF the best regards from the officers and men of the Czechoslovak people's army.

We would like to express our great joy over the great victories scored by the most patriotic and progressive forces of the Kampuchean people. Our working people greatly appreciate the remarkable efforts made by the Kampuchean people in order to eliminate the remnants of the old regime, rebuild the economy and social structure, maintain their revolutionary gains and reconstruct a new and just society. Our working people strongly condemn the imperialist and reactionary forces and their Chinese associates for their gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

We have seen the leadersip of your KPRP and govenment, the great vigilance taken in training the defense forces of the PRK and the efforts to build your armed forces. Beside you, there are the Vietnamese comrades and the Vietnamese comrades in arms who share your responsibility in order to protect independence, that is, to ensure that there are no threats on your beautiful fatherland and to contribute to peace in the region and elsewhere throughout the world.

Although our two countries are far from each other, our [words indistinct] live in peace so that we have the abilities to carry on national construction and ensure a prosperous life for our peoples. So long as the PRK exists, the CSSR has a true friend. Our visit clearly attests to our great joy to have been able to contribute to the (?strengthening) of friendship between our two countries and armies in the interest of socialism and peace in the world.

Long live the glorious PRK!

May the friendship and relations between our two armies become increasingly strengthened and develop with every passing day.

[Words indistinct] fulfill their tasks with vigilance and wisdom so as to ensure the defense of the revolutionary gains, socialism and peace. [end recording]

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION MAKES 6-DAY VISIT

Arrival Festivities

BK271019 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Apr (SPK) -- An economic delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Minister of Forests and Forest Industry Yanko Markov arrived today in Phnom Penh for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

It was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Minister of Agriculture Kong Somol, Vice Minister of Trade Thong Chan and other personalities. Bulgarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Simeon Dimitrov was also present to welcome the delegation.

Economic, Trade Agreement

BK030430 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- Documents on economic and trade cooperaton between Kampuchea and Bulgaria were signed in Phnom Penh today.

Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol and Bulgarian Minister of Forests and Forest Industry Yanko Markov, head of the Bulgarian economic delegation, signed a banking agreement for the 1982-85 period. The two sides have agreed to set up the commission for Kampuchean-Bulgarian economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Vice Minister of Trade Thong Chan and Bulgarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Simeon Dimitrov signed a protocol on trade exchanges between the two countries.

Call on Chan Si, Departure

BK030712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee, Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Friday [30 April] received in aduience in Phnom Penh the Bulgarian economic delegation led by Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry.

Chan Si thanked the party, government and people of Bulgaria for their support to the Kampuchean people in thier struggle against Chinese hegemonist expansionism and in their national reconstruction effort. He is convinced that the economic cooperation between the two countries will be further developed.

Yanko Markov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, affirmed the desire of the Bulgarian people to develop the Bulgarian-Kampuchean economic cooperation in their common interest.

In the evening, the Bulgarian delegation was invited to a reception given in its honor by the Council of State. The delegation left Phnom Penh on Saturday [1 May], ending its 6-day visit. On hand to see the delegation off was Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol. Bulgarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Simeon Dimitrov was present at its departure.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation visited Tuol Sleng school-prison the Angkor Wat Temples and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh.

Documents on the economic and trade cooperation between Kampuchea and Bulgaria were signed at the end of the Bulgarian delegation's visit.

PROTOCOL, AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

BK250405 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Apr (SPK) -- Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Legdengiyn Damdinjab, Mongolian Ambassador to Kampuchea, signed this morning in Phnom Penh a protocol on the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Mongolia. Minister Hun Sen and Ambassador Damdinjab also signed an agreement providing for Mongolian aid to Kampuchea.

CUBAN ENVOY LEAVES PHNOM PENH AT END OF TERM

BK230703 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Apr (SPK) — Hector Gallo, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, left Phnom Penh today at the end of his terms. He was seen off at his departure by cadres of the Foreign Ministry; Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture and chairman of the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association; and other personalities. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Phnom Penh.

The Cuban ambassador paid farewell calls on Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS KARMAL ON DRA REVOLUTION DATE

BK290941 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Smarin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has sent his warm and fraternal greetings to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Afghanistan April revolution. In his message Chairman Heng Samrin said:

Under your leadership, the revolutionary movement in Afghanistan has scored brilliant victories. The April revolution put an end to the dictatorial regime of the reactionary clique led by Amin.

We wish you great successes in your noble duty. We are firmly convinced tht the bonds of fraternal friendship between the PRK and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be further consolidated in the interest of our peoples and of world peace.

PHNOM PENH ON MARCH ATTACK ON SON SANN ELEMENTS

BK040536 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Apr 82

["Roundup of KPRAF activities in the first 3 months of 1982"]

[Text] In the first 3 months of 1982, Lucifer Pol Pot made an all-out effort to seize our territory by sending their remnants into various forested areas along the border, such as (Nam Sok), So Da, O Da and Hill 547. Notivated by the same idea, Son Sann's Sereika elements sneaked in to set up camps west of Toek Chhak and on Hills 340 and 364. Meanwhile, Thai artillery shells were fired from the other side of the border into our territory in support of these bandits.

At the same time, these bandits propagandized that Kampucheans will not attack Kampucheans and launched maneuvers to distort the truth about Vietnam and our country. Moreover, they used beautiful girls to lure our cadres and combatants into following them. However, in the first 3 months of 1982 which were in the middle of the dry season, the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann's Sereika elements suffered heavy blows. It is possible that they have not yet recovered from these blows and fright.

In a battle at Hill 547 on 15 January, 47 enemy remnants attempting to nibble at our territory were (?crushed) on the spot. In a battle at (Nam Sok) on 25 January, over 300 enemy elements were killed and their wounded commanders fled in haste back to Thai territory. In an attack at O Da which the enemy tried to seize from us, on 5 March we crushed over 100 enemy elements.

On 17 March we attacked the area which Son Sann's Sereika elements tried to seize at (Toek Kak) which they called Sok San. In this attack, we crushed and captured hundreds of enemy elements. Son Sann's 20th and 90th battalions were routed and fled in disorder. The commanders took off their paratrooper uniforms and fled for their lives. We seized and destroyed hundreds of tons of their rice, fuel oil and weapons.

As a result of our attack on a group of Pol Pot remnants sneaking in to conduct sabotage and criminal acts in the vicinity of Samraong, our cadres and combatants of brigade "Kor" killed 17 Pol Pot remnants and seized 17 weapons. On 30 March, 33 remnants of this group surrendered and handed over 7 weapons to us.

Thus, in the past 3 months, over 1,100 Pol Pot remnants were wiped out, 652 others were taken prisoner and 254 others surrendered to the revolutionary authorities. We seized over 1,000 weapons, 1,200 mines and a large quantity of war materiel. The areas that the enemy tried to seize were all smashed. Although these figures are still incomplete, they still reflect the heavy losses suffered by the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups. Moreover, these figures show that the KPRAF and the Vietnamese volunteer forces were able to duly respond to the enemy's aggressive acts. In some battles, the enemy remnants were too frightened to counter us. In others, the enemy remnants were all put out of action by our forces.

Up to today, our border defense line remains intact. The enemy has been unable to fulfill its ambition to seize even a small piece of our land. On the contrary, it has paid a high price for this piece of land by sacrificing over 1,000 of its men and hundreds of tons of weapons, fuel oil, vehicles and war materiel which were either seized or destroyed by our forces.

Concerning this fact, many (?European) newspapers noted that the Khmer Rouge guerrillas or the Pol Pot remnants have never suffered such a heavy defeat as in the few months of the season at the beginning of 1982.

The Pol Pot clique's military situation is in total impasse.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN'S ECONOMIC REPORT TO CONGRESS

BK031429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Speech by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, to the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 27 April -- recorded]

[Text] Members of the presidium, comrade delegates, distinguished guests: The political report of the party's Central Committee presented by its general secretary, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, has summed up in a comprehensive manner both our achievements and victories and our shortcomings and weaknesses over the past 10 years, especially the last 6 years of national defense and socialist construction. At the same time, it has mapped out the line, orientations and tasks of the period of transition to socialism and of the next few years to come.

This report, which deals mainly with the economic-social aspect, will review the implementation of the orientations and tasks of the past years, particularly the 3-year plan 1978-80, map out the objectives and tasks of the first 5-year economic-social plan 1981-85 aimed at taking our country to a new step of development and creating the basic conditions for the plan of economic-social development in the later years.

To correctly define the economic-social objectives and tasks of the first 5-year plan is of extremely great significance and must be considered one of the primary tasks of our country's revolution.

Since the complete liberation of the country, on one hand, we have met with numerous difficulties resulting from the low level of our economy, the heavy legacies of the old regime, the intense sabotage activities of the enemy and the repeated natural calamities. But on the other hand, thanks to the correct line of our party, with the tradition of unity and tenacious revolutionary struggle, diligent labor, and the great international assistance, especially from the fraternal socialist countries, our entire people have brought into play their role as master of the country, overcome all difficulties, striven to successfully implement the resolutions of the Central Committee and the 3-year state plan for economic-social development 1978-80.

In recent years, we have smashed the enemy's sabotage activities, initially overcome the heavy consequences left by the old regime and the war of aggression and limited the damage caused by natural calamities in 1977 and 1978. We have promptly restored production, taken one step forward in building up the productive forces and socialist relations of production, consolidated our national defense and security, developed our international relations and recorded initial victories in the "who will win" struggle between the socialist and the capitalist paths. Our economy has developed a step further. In 1981, our gross national product increased by 43 percent, per capita national income by 40 percent and population by nearly 10 percent, as compared with 1976. That is a favorable condition for developing the economy and raising the people's standard of living.

On agricultural production: The state allocated 30 percent of its annual investment funds to building material-technical bases. We have introduced the use of fertilizers and new rice strains, launched the movement to build an irrigation network and practice intensive cultivation, and encouraged the peasants to engage in collective farming. As a result, agricultural production has undergone positive changes. The hectares of rice increased at an average rate of over 6 percent per annum, the irrigated areas have increased twofold, agricultural machinery more than five-fold, the rice output was up from 700,000 tons a year in 1976 to 1,154,000 tons a year in 1981 when for the first time we did not have to import rice. The cattle population stands at 1,300,000 head, an increase of 44.7 percent. There are now 31 state-run farms and forestry sites in the whole country. The cooperativization movement has developed on a widespread scale. Up to now, four provinces -- Houaphan, Phongsaly, Udomsai and Xieng Khouang — have completed in the main the building of cooperatives in rice-growing areas. A good thing is that we have had a contingent of scientific and technical cadres and cooperative's managers which, though still small, has brought into play its effectiveness in the production movement in the countryside.

On forestry: We have stepped up the investigation and survey of forest resources in many areas, on a total surface of nearly 1 million hectares. Timber production in 1981 more than doubled that in 1977, lumber for export was up by 103 percent. The exploitation capacity of equipment was 500,000 cubic metres per year, 25 sawmills with a total capacity of 200,000 cubic meters per year have been restored or newly built.

On industrial production: Progress has been recorded in several areas. We have restored, expanded, built or put into operation a number of important industrial establishments. In 1981, as compared with 1976, the output of electricity increased 3.57 times, bricks 15 times and agricultural implements 1.5 times. Gypsum production in 1981 reached 40,000 tons. Small industries and handicrafts have been restored and developed in various localities, thus meeting in part the needs of production and life.

On communications, transport and posts we have built an additional 600 km of motor roads, many more bridges, ferries, warehouses and wharves at important communication junctions. The volumes of state-transported goods have increased 1.54 times in tonnage and 2.1 times in tonnage per kilometer. We have also expanded the air transport network to different regions in the country and abroad. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, we have completed in the main the construction of the satellite communication station.

On capital construction: Investments increased by an average of 8.2 percent per annum, of which 60 percent were for agriculture, forestry and communications and transport. Besides investments in economic projects, we have restored and built many provincial and district towns, particularly in the former liberated zones. Approximately 100,000 square meters of apartment buildings have been constructed.

On distribution and circulation: We have rapidly set up the network of state-run shops and trading cooperatives, broadened economic exchanges between urban and rural areas.

At present, there are 180 state-run shops and 356 cooperative shops in the whole country. Our trade relations with foreign countries, especially with the fraternal socialist countries, have developed step by step. The turnover of retail goods in 1981 was up 5.1 times, domestic goods purchased by the state 7.4 times and the volumes of exports and imports nearly twofold as compared with 1976. Restrictions on marketing activities and circulation of goods, which formerly were of common occurrence in many localities, has in the main been removed. We have step by step applied a pricing policy that is aimed at simulating production, guiding consumption and regulating in part the incomes of the various strata of population. We have unified the two systems of prices of the two zones -- the former and the new liberated zones — and in 1976, readjusted several times the state's purchasing prices for agricultural and forestry products and sale prices for a number of industrial commodities and at the same time applied such forms of prices as rationing prices, prices close to the free market prices and agreed-upon prices with a view to stimulating production and stabilizing the living conditions of cadres, soldiers, workers and employees.

On finance and banking: We have nationalized the private banks, formed a state financial and banking system from central to local levels, withdrawn from circulation the "Vientiane kip," issued the "liberation kip" and carried out a monetary reform in late 1979. We have unified the wage system, applied a new wage system in early 1980 and a policy of extra-wage allowances in early 1982. Since 1976 the state has promulgated several policies on financial management, taxes, credits, cash control, foreign currencies control, etc. The management of material aids from abroad has been improved and more regularized.

Financial and banking activities have been effective to a certain extent in terms of serving the party line and state policies.

Our party's correct foreign policy has created favorable conditions for obtaining aids from and expanding our economic cooperation with foreign countries. The annual volumes of aids account for about 15 percent of the gross national product, of which 64 percent are from the socialist countries.

On culture, education and public health: Under the party line, for the past few years, culture, education and public health have gone through a vigorous development. Educational, cultural, artistic, health care and sport activities have become a flourishing mass movement in all the localities. Up to now, 85 percent of the illiterates have been taught to read and write. The number of pupils attending general education schools has doubled, and the number of teachers has increased 4.4 times. Students of vocational and higher education institutions have also increased manyfold in number. At present, nearly 10,000 pupils, students and workers are training abroad. On the average, one out of every 3.5 persons went to school in 1981.

Medical care has developed fairly well. In 1981 the number of hospitals, dispensaries and hospital beds doubled that in 1976. The contingent of medical workers comprises nearly 10,000 professors, doctors, assistant doctors and nurses. Social and disabled soldiers affairs, mother and child care have also commanded the attention of the authorities at many levels and branches.

Our state has paid attention to building and developing information, cultural and artistic activities. At present, there are seven central and local radio stations, 19 movie houses, 88 mobile film screening teams, 19 professional artistic ensembles in the whole country. From 1976-80, 1.65 million books with a progressive content and 5 million copies of different newspapers and magazines were published.

Along with pushing up the cultural and artistic activities, we have conducted rehabilitation and reeducation programs to help thousands of victims of the old regime return to a wholesome life.

All those activities have helped improve the spiritual life of the people of different ethnic groups in all parts of the country.

Comrades, the achievements recorded in the last period are very great and have brought about a new change in the economic and social life of our country. They have once again proved that our party's line and policies are totally correct and accord with the capabilities and aspirations of the people.

However, besides those successes, in our march forward, we still have difficulties and a number of notable shortcomings and weaknesses as follows:

We advance to socialism from a small production still bearing many characteristics of a natural economy which is underdeveloped and imbalanced in many respects. Old practices still exert a daily influence upon our work. It takes various steps and time to overcome this state of affairs, but in the recent period, our being impatient and hasty at times led to disregard for the people's right to mastery, use of coercive orders and restrictive measures, which have exerted a negative impact on economic and social life. The organization of economic management has been characterized by a cumbersome and heavy apparatus, a bureaucratic administration based on the state-financing system, a widespread attitude of relying on others and wasteful practices. The concretization and application of the party line lacked timeliness and efficiency, consequently, many aspects of work failed to produce satisfactory results.

In the fields of culture, education and health care, we have paid more attention to quantity and form instead of attaching importance to content and quality. We have not allocated sufficient funds for investment in building cultural, educational, health establishments and providing other material facilities for the activity of those branches. The authorities at various levels and branches should also pay more attention to the contingent of cultural, educational, health and sports cadres, creating every favorable condition for them to develop their talents at the service of the fatherland and the people.

Comrades, delegates, the political report has expounded the orientations and tasks of transforming and building the economy, developing culture, building the new society and new type of people for the whole period of transition to socialism and for the initial step from now to the early nineties.

The basic tasks of the transitional period, as set forth in the political report, are to strive to build an independent and socialist economy with a developed agriculture, forestry and industry with a view to satisfying the ever-higher demands of the material and spiritual life of our multi-ethnic people and creating a firm basis for the defense of the fatherland and the new regime, to build up a culture, an education and a health care system bearing a national character and a profound socialist content and aimed a fostering our multi-ethnic people in all aspects -- political, cultural, scientific, technical, professional and health, defending and building the new regime, preserving our race and raising our population, to build a society in which all strata of the population, all ethnic groups live in unity, concord, equality, mutual respect, love and assistance. Every person, every family, every hamlet can enjoy a prosperous, happy and joyful life. We must strive to fulfill those noble tasks through a number of 5-year plans and each plan must have concrete requirements.

On the basis of fully grasping and applying the party's general line and major economic, cultural and social policies set forth in the political report, in the 5-years 1981-85, of which we have gone through more than one year, the whole party, army and people are to concentrate all our efforts on developing production, further stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, creating the necessary material bases, contributing to consolidate national defense and security, with a view to creating preconditions for the plan of subsequent years. More concretely we must carry out the following major tasks:

1. To strive to develop agriculture, forestry, handicrafts, small industry, light industry and a number of other industries on the basis of reorganizing production and redistributing labor so that we can satisfy by ourselves and in a steady manner the needs of the people and state for foodgrain, foodstuffs and some essential consumer goods and from 1985 on the state can begin to have an annual food reserve of at least 6 months.

2. To strive to build a number of initial material bases of prime necessity, build a smoothly running system of communications, transport, postal services and telecommunications in the whole country, build convenient motor roads to Vietnam: To study expanding the network of electricity and small-and medium-size mechanical establishments in order to serve the development of agriculture, forestry, communications, transport and the people's lives.

3. To strive to organize the distribution and circulation system so as to stimulate production, and contribute to the reorganization of production, redivision of labor, development of various branches and trades, utilization and transformation of the non-socialist economic sectors, thus creating favourable conditions for the state to control and manage most of the food commodities; control agricultural and forestry produce liable for export and important imported goods, broadening and regularizing the domestic market, managing in a satisfactory manner our trading relations with foreign countries, enabling the state to control finances, currency and prices, stabilizing and further improving the living conditions of cadres, armymen and laboring people.

4. To develop production and business, all the five economic sectors must be used satisfactorily, with priority given to helping state-run and collective economy to develop. Other sectors are to be used and transformed in the direction of serving the state plan. Attention should be paid to building and perfecting the state plan. Attention should be paid to building and perfecting state-run enterprises in industry, agriculture, forestry, trade, construction and transport in accordance with the socialist mode of production and business management.

We should do our best to engage the majority of laboring peasants in collective farming under appropriate forms so as to develop production, improve the people's living standard, create conditions for carrying out the three revolutions, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and strengthen our political bases in the urban and rural areas.

5. We must build the central economy while striving to build the local economy, gradually setting up a unified economic structure with a rational and clear-cut division of responsibilities in order to bring into play the strong points of each locality. While the localities should be invested with adequate responsibilities and powers so that they can take initiative and achieve higher efficinecy in their activities, it is necessary to strengthen the central authorities' control concerning policies and regulations and also to combat sectionalism and fragmentation. Special attention must be accorded to investing capital in key economic projects and building cities, particularly the capital city of Vientiane. The role of industry and handicrafts in the cities should be brought into play so that they can help develop the countryside, consolidate the relations between the cities and the countryside, between industry and agriculture and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

6. We must take every possible measure to perfect and expand the educational system including preschool, complementary, general and vocational educations, invest capital in the construction of material facilities and enhance the quality of education, particularly the quality of the contingent of teachers, in order to eliminate illiteracy, once and for all, rapidly make primary education universal for the whole population and actively raise the cultural standard of our cadres, workers, soldiers, strengthen the contingents of workers in the fields of culture, education, health care, physical culture and sports, literature and arts...both in terms of the content of their work and their personal qualifications. The party's lines and policies are to be disseminated and fully grasped by the entire people of all ethnic groups, first of all by the cadres, workers and soldiers... all branches at all levels must have programs to train and foster cadres, workers and soldiers in order to meet the immediate and long-term requirements, with prime importance attached to working out plans for training leading cadres, commanders, economic managers and diplomats.

We should expand the health care system, upgrade the contingent of physicians, multiply health centers, promote the use of traditional medicines, step up maternal and child care, roll back dangerous diseases such as malaria, intestinal and lung diseases, and cut down the infant mortality rate.

7. To combine economy with national defense and security we must do our utmost to consolidate at any cost our political basis, first and foremost in crucial areas, border areas, tribal areas and cities, closely coordinate the three tasks, namely to do good defense and security work, strengthen the political basis and look after the livelihood of the people of all ethnic groups. We must closely combine economy with national defense and vice versa. The economic branches must work out plans to serve well the army and security forces in their activities of national defense and maintenance of public order and security. Our soldiers and security forces must actively participate in economic construction, cultural development and building a new society, contribute to foiling every plot of the enemy to sabotage our economy and undermine our people's life, help to check and drive back negative phenomena in economic and social life.

8. To consolidate and strengthen the economic alliance and cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Starting with helping each other in single undertaking, mutual assistance and cooperation in building a number of economic projects of common interests and beneficial to each country, assisting one another in marketing products and transit transportation, we shall advance to coordinate planning, effecting division of labor and achieving all-round cooperation.

We must make the most of the economic assistance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries so as to develop our potentialities at home, and effectuate equal and reciprocal cooperation of mutual benefit. At the same time we are to expand economic relations with India, the ASEAN countries, other countries and international organizations on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

9. To perfect the economic management mechanism, strictly observe the principle of democratic centralism, boldly bring into play the activeness and potentials of the local and grassroots economies. We are to practise the socialist mode of economic management, management, resolutely abolish the management based on the administrative state financing system which results in waste and irresponsibility, while neglecting labor productivity and economic efficiency.

Based on the above-mentioned general orientations and tasks, the concrete tasks and a number of main targets of the first 5-year state plan are arranged as follows:

1. Agriculture: The primary task of our whole country at present is to speed up agricultural production, with special importance attached to the production of foodgrain and foodstuffs with a view to solving, on our own, the food problem, producing materials for industry and goods for export.

On food crops: Rice, maize and soybean — efforts will be made to hit the target of 1.6 million tons of foodgrain in paddy equivalent by 1985, with the paddy output of 1.4 million tons, an increase of 246,000 tons of paddy as compared with 1981.

The central government is to concentrate its leadership over the key areas of Vientiane, Champassak, Saravane, Savannakhet, Khammouan and Sayaboury. The provinces are also to focus their efforts on their paddy areas. Nevertheless, they should pay the utmost attention to auxiliary crops and bring the land into cultivation, even in the dry season.

Industrial crops: We should promptly enlarge the acreage of short-term crops such as tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, beans and peas. Importance should be attached to the tending, reclamation and gradual enlargement of cultivated hilly areas for long-term crops of high economic value such as coffee, tea, mulberry, cochineal, plants on which to rear storax, etc.

Animal husbandry: Given our climatic conditions, available pastures and our people's experience, we should step up the rearing of buffaloes, oxen, pigs and poultry. Efforts should be made to increase the population of buffaloes and oxen by 7 percent per year, that of pigs by 15.6 percent and of poultry from 40 to 50 percent in 5 years. In order to reach these targets, joint efforts are to be made by the state and the people, by the central and local authorities. Due investment is to be put in for developing draught power, water conservancy, animal breeds and crop varieties, producing fertilizers, animal foods and veterinary medicines. Technical establishments and stations should be spread down to the districts so as to provide timely service.

2. Forestry: Forests constitute an immense natural resource of our country. Timber output is expected to reach from 1.6 to 2 million cubic metres in 5 years with two-thirds processed for home construction and export. With a view of hitting the above-mentioned targets, the forestry branch should be consolidated and strengthened in its organization, particularly in the key areas — Khammquan, Savannakhet, Champassak, Vientiane and Sayaboury. We will organize timber-exploiting associated enterprises in order to link all the steps of production, form exploitation to marketing, into an integrated unit. The movement of afforestation and protection of forests will be promoted. Due attention is required to multiply and expand seedling-rearing centers in the localities, pine seedlings and other woods for the future paper industry. Basic forest surveys are to be continued.

3. Industry and handicrafts: Second only to agriculture, industry, in particular consumer goods industries, and handicrafts play an important role in our people's life and in export. It is estimated that by 1985 the output of cloth and fibers will increase 5 times, soap 6 percent, sauces 6 times, confectionary 2.5 times, and cigarettes 2.8 times as compared with 1980.

With regard to the existing industrial establishments: The supply of necessary equipment, spare parts, fuel and materials for those establishments should be so calculated that each of them can operate to its full capacity, particularly electric power stations, mines, timber yards, cigarette, beer, soap factories, zinc-coated ironsheet plants and mechanical workships in each province.

The construction of the industrial establishments which fraternal and friendly countries have undertaken to assist in investment need to be promptly completed so that they can begin turning out products by the second 5-year plan, especially those producing building materials -- cement plants, brick and tile factories, sawmills....

Small industry and handicrafts production is to be speeded up, particularly in establishments which process and produce with simple methods sauces, fish sauce, dried fish, dried meat, confectionary, cloth, garments, building materials such as timber, bricks and tiles, etc.

It is necessary to revamp the organization and management at the central level and there should be rational division of work between the central and the provincial branches. The central government only concentrates on managing and investing in branches with high technology and of nationwide scale, while the province assumes the management of the investment in branches with ordinary technical standard and on a small scale, mainly in the service of the province or several provinces linked together by geographical conditions.

The state should issue policies to encourage and help develop household economy. According to concrete conditions -- the capacity of cultivable land, labor and occupations -- each household should work out plans for cultivation, livestock breeding or producing handicraft articles for home consumption and export.

In developing industry, especially consumer goods branches, it is possible and advisable to persuade private owners to put in their investment. The state should work out policies to encourage, or can engage in state-province joint ventures in order to develop the industry, thereby satisfying the needs of home consumption and export.

4. Communications and transport, postal service and telecommunications: The political report has asserted that communications and transport is the spearhead branch of the national economy. Therefore, in the 5-year plan, the volume of goods circulation will increase by 84.8 percent by 1985 as compared with 1980, and the number of passengers to be transported will increase by 44 percent in the same period. [sentence as heard]

With regard to communication lines, the state will concentrate on building Highway 9 and repairing and raising the level of Highway 13 and other roads which link Laos with Vietnam with the total length of 400 km and another 547 km will be asphalted. With the assistance of fraternal socialist countries we will build a system of bridges, ferries, wharves and large river boats.

In order to build a network of roads spreading throughout the country, the responsibility for the management of and investment in that network should be rationally divided between the central and local levels.

Apart from appropriate investment for mechanised means of transport, it is necessary to invest capital in and encourage the development of simple means for both road and river transport, in conformity with the practice of each locality, to work out policies to encourage private owners and collectives to invest in transport. When making investment for equipment, servicing establishments and spare parts should be paid attention to.

The airports should be kept under good management, the system of storehouses, wharves and coach terminals should be consolidated and expanded. At the same time, exploitation and survey work should be conducted in an active manner so as to work out programs of investment for the building of railways in subsequent plans.

Postal service and telecommunications: The postal service should be consolidated and perfected in organization so as to ensure quick, accurate communications and national secrets. During the 5-year plan, the number of telephone switchboards in the whole country will increase by 20.7 percent, telephones by 51 percent, post offices by 78 percent and wireless transceivers by 79 percent. With regard to our international communications, besides the ordinary wireless telephone channels, we shall put into operation, at an early date, a ground satellite station built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The delivery of private and official mails also needs improving. We should increase mechanized means while making use of simple ones in mail delivery.

5. Capital construction and investment: With regard to capital construction and investment in this 5-year plan, special attention should be given to the investment in building the material basis for such branches as agriculture, forestry, water conservation, communications and transport and industry. The structure of investments will be so shaped that 80 percent of the capital is put in for production establishments -- 20 percent for agriculture, forestry and water conservancy, 41 percent for communications and transport, 19 percent for industry -- and the other 20 percent for non-productive branches, 50 percent of which is for education and training.

In this 5-year plan, the average annual growth rate of investment for capital construction is to reach 8.2 percent, in which capital from sources at home will increase by 8.1 percent. The capital from foreign assistance, including non-refundable aid and loan, will increase by 8.7 percent.

With the experience drawn from the low efficiency of investments over the past years, all the branches at various levels which engage in projects already endorsed by the state must focus their efforts on completing key projects, strictly observe regulations on deadlines, on the management of labor, materials, equipment and monetary capital supplied by the state.

The existing building companies must be consolidated both with respect to organization and material and technical equipment. State bodies at central and local levels must work out policies to encourage private builders, building material cooperatives and contractor organizations to build for the people and the state.

6. The commercial service and the people's life: In order to perform its function as the main link between the various economic branches, the commercial service is to conduct business operations so as to facilitate the development of agriculture, forestry, industry and handicrafts, and as a good housewife of the people, it must directly contribute to the stabilization of the people's life.

In the first 5-year plan our task is to consolidate and expand the network of state-run trading service, strengthen the control of goods sources, create step by step the initiative position and steer private trading activities in the direction favorable to socialism. The total volume of goods circulation through the state run and collective trading network in 1985 will be up twofold as compared with 1980, in which essential commodities for the working people's daily life will greatly increase: rice by 57.8 percent, sugar by 20 percent, salt by 22 percent, meat 2.1 times, fish 4.1 times, cloth by 61.5 percent, readymade garments by 3.5 times, soap by 70 percent, writing paper by 33.3 percent, bicycles by 6.6 times, kerosene by 15.5 percent, household utensils by 35.5 percent, tools 87.5 percent, and a number of other consumer goods. On the average, the volume of retail goods per capita is expected to increase by 73.5 percent.

In order to strengthen the control of goods sources, the central state-run trading service should consolidate and expand the network of purchasing while the state will concentrate efforts on dealing in and controlling foodgrain and a number of main export goods. With regard to selling, it is necessary to firmly control wholesale, and especially the sale of important imported items.

Activities of the state-run and collective trading service should be done in a centralized and unified manner from the center down to localities, while rational distribution of work and proper decentralization of management should be made on both economic tasks and interests.

Since there are many limitations in communications and transport service, we should apply operational research in distribution and circulation in each region to the benefit of the state in order to limit to the lowest possible degree the transportation in vicious circle and long stagnation of goods in storehouses, quicken the rotation of capital, and collect money for the state from the people.

We should issue policies aimed at encouraging business operations concerning state-run, collective and private service establishments, particularly in cities and towns. We should strengthen the control of markets, combat manipulation, speculation, hoarding of goods and market disruption.

Through the state-run trading service, we will strive to ensure equitable distribution and circulation, and better serve the working strata of the whole society. Our state should work out policies to stimulate the development of social production as as to supply jobs for the whole society, raise the income of all social strata and gradually satisfy the people's essential needs. Because of low conditions of social production, we should solve the problem of living conditions in a selective way with special attention paid to improving the organization of supply and services. Efforts should be concentrated on catering for the life of workers, public servants and the armed and security forces.

7. Export, import and economic cooperation with foreign countries: The gross value of exports and imports between our national and socialist countries, and capitalist markets as well, is expected in this 5-year plan to achieve a considerable increase as compared with that of 1980.

Export: The total value of exports in 1985 will be up 3.4 times over that of 1980, in which exports to the socialist countries are expected to raise 6.8 times and to capitalist markets 2.4 times.

Import: The total value of imports in 1985 will be up threefold as compared with 1980, in which imports from the socialist countries will increase 3.5 times and from capitalist markets 2.8 times.

However, imbalances will still remain during this 5-year plan and the task of the whole country, including central and local authorities, is to focus on ever greater investments in producing export goods and to regard this as an urgent task of strategic importance.

Regarding economic cooperation with foreign countries: Developing economic cooperation with foreign countries has always been a matter of practical significance and universal law. In order to meet the demand for economic and social development, we have set great store by the promotion of our economic relations with foreign countries, first of all with the fraternal socialist countries, including the two other Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union, considering it a matter of principle in the party's and state's foreign policy.

In the 1981-85 5-year plan, the gross value of foreign assistance and cooperation is expected to increase considerably as compared with the past years, [as heard] in which socialist countries will account for 70 percent of the total and the remaining 30 percent will come from other countries and international organizations.

8. Population and labor The population of the whole country is expected at 4 million by 1985. The growth rate will be 2.4 percent and the labour force will involve 200,000 more people; among them, those in industry will increase by 15 percent and that in building and transport by 30 percent. From this development, by the end of 1985 the labor force in the sector of material production will make up 89 percent, while that of non-productive branches will account for only 11 percent.

At present, the occupational, professional and technical standards of labor forces are still very low, but the use and distribution of these forces are irrational in many respects. Therefore, in the years to come, we should combine the reorganization of social production with the redistribution of labor in order to attain higher efficiency.

In the process of development production, trades and services, it is necessary to strengthen the provision of improved implements while step by step improving mechanized equipment, especially in heavy work, in order to alleviate the intensity of labor and raise labor productivity. In managerial work, we should thoroughly apply the system of distribution according to labor, practice cost accounting and resolutely abolish the state-financing administrative system. Efforts should be made to widely apply the system of piece-rate wages, productivity bonuses and emulation rewards, which should be properly distributed in line with existing policies.

9. Finance, banking and pricing: Regarding finance and banking, in the 5-year plan, the state budget revenue in 1985 is expected to increase by 73.5 percent as compared with 1981 -- the averaged annual increase is 11.7 percent -- and domestic revenue is estimated to increase by 88.2 percent -- the averaged annual increase is 13.5 percent -- while foreign revenue -- nonrefundable aid and loans -- is also expected to increase by 65.5 percent in 1985 compared with that in 1981.

The state bank should actively step up credit investment, cash management, foreign currencies management, and broaden noncash payments in the national economy with a view to contributing to serving production and goods circulation, strengthening economic management, and implementing the cost accounting system in production and business units.

That is why the task of financial and banking services in the period ahead is very heavy and they should better perform their function of managing investment capital, both home and foreign, in order to accelerate production, construction and business with economic efficiency.

Accumulation and consumption is a major policy of our party and state that requires all the people to thoroughly comprehend and implement. We must boost up the production movement, increase labor productivity while practicing thrift in production and consumption so as to favor accumulation. We should launch a movement to use homemade goods and limit the need for imported consumer goods.

As to pricing, in the condition that the goods economy in Laos is still low and weak, and the balances worked out in various plans are not always very sound, the use of pricing as an economic level in this 5-year plan should be flexible. Together with the law of balanced and planned development, we should apply the law of value in the national economy with a view to benefiting production and people's lives.

10. Culture, education, public health and social affairs: In the 5 years under review we should focus our efforts to perform well the following tasks:

To build a 150-kilowatt mediumwave broadcasting station in Vientiane while installing small broadcasting stations in various provinces, thus making the network of broadcasting and transmitting stations 7.5 times greater than in the 5 years. To complete the construction of the ground satellite station built with Soviet Union help and put it into service. To broaden the system of television transmission and reception, to build filmscreening theatres in the number of districts while increasing the number of mobile film screening teams, organize professional and amateur artistic troupes, build circus theatres, museums libraries and exhibition halls to better serve the people. At the same time, we will build a printing factory in Vientiane, supply more technical equipment to printing houses in the provinces, raising the volume of printings twofold and the circulation of books and bulletins fourfold. We will try to supply radio sets for rural establishments, particularly in remote and scarcely populated areas.

To strive to complete the elimination of illiteracy and to make primary education universal among the people of all ethnic groups. Grassroots cadres' cultural standard must be higher than that of the masses. Cadres from district level upward must strive hard, if possible, to complete junior or senior secondary education.

To endeavor to harmoniously develop the system of preschool, complementary, general -- primary and secondary -- higher and vocational education with a view to helping cadres, fighters and workers who are engaging in production, fighting and other work acquire an uninterrupted general, scientific, technical and professional education and enabling children of workers, soldiers and cadres in collective organizations of factories and offices to receive education right from infancy.

The curricula of general education from secondary schools upward must closely combine study with practice, and general education with vocational guidance. In the 5-year plan, we should promptly consolidate and enlarge vocation schools, vocational secondary colleges, higher education colleges and universities with an eye to such necessary departments as agriculture, forestry, water conservation engineering, electricity, pedagogy, medicine, etc. So as to train and foster the contingent of skilled workers, scientific and technical workers to meet the requirements in economic construction, cultural development and national defense. Adequate attention should be paid to building schools and supplying material facilities for the educational service, issuing policies aimed at fostering professional skills and giving due material incentives to the contingent of teachers. We will endeavor to consolidate and build more schools to train and foster cadres, especially leading and managerial cadres of the party and state from provincial to central levels.

In the 5-years, the number of general education students will increase by 40.3 percent, in which the number of primary school pupils will be up by 27 percent. The number of junior secondary school pupils will increase 2.4 times and the number of senior secondary school students by 1.9 times. The number of pupils and teachers in preschool classes will increase 6.4 times. The number of vocational college students will attain a fairly quick increase. The number of students at higher education institutions will increase by 59.4 percent.

To strive hard to build and expand the network of public health service, sanitation and disease prevention, mother and child care, organize sports and physical culture activities down to grassroots levels, with adequate attention to cultural, economic and political centres and ethnic regions in order to preserve the health of the people of all ethnic groups, prevent and combat epidemics and dangerous diseases such as malaria, intestinal and lung diseases, and postnatal death.

Therefore, in the 5-year plan efforts will be made to broaden the network of hospitals and medical stations, etc. To raise the number of hospital beds by 32 percent — 32.5 hospital beds for every 10,000 people. The number of doctors will be up threefold — 1.2 doctors and 7.1 assistant doctors for every 10,000 people. We should vigorously develop the processing and use of traditional medicines while building establishments for processing pharmaceutical materials for home consumption and for export.

We should strictly implement the party's and state's policies concerning war invalids, families of fallen combatants and hanicapped people, and homefront policies toward army men. Efforts should be made to carry on the rehabilitation of victims of the old society. A law on social security for working people is to be worked out and promulgated.

Great endeavors should be made to develop and preserve the nation's cultural heritages. At the same time, we should selectively study the cultural quintessences of our time and learn from advanced experience of the world, especially from fraternal socialist countries.

Dear comrades, to fulfill the tasks and achieve the targets put forth in the first 5-year plan for economic and social development, we should concentrate our efforts on implementing a number of major measures as follows:

1. To firmly grasp the principles of democratic centralism, we should use all three -- economic, administrative and educational — measures, economic measures in particular. We should strive to consolidate and strengthen the system of economic management from the center down to localities and grassroots levels, and carry out the decentralization of management in which planning will be made at three levels: central, local and grassroots including the district level. But direct management of plans will be done at two levels: the grassroots level and the level near it. Attention should be given to consolidating the weakest links, levels and services.

Efforts should be made to do away with the mechanism of administrative management based on the state-financing system and materialize the system of socialist management and business in a gradual and steady manner. We should streamline the administrative and managerial apparatus at all levels, and all branches, with a view to enhancing the cadres' sense of responsibility and raising their work efficiency, strengthening the leading role of party organizations and the managerial role of the state bodies, and bringing into play the people's right to collective mastery.

2. To improve the work of planning and guiding the implementation of plans in line with the concrete conditions of our country, know how to combine planning with markets and use economic levers in a harmonious and flexible manner. At the same time, we should carry out control work over the implementation of the state plan in various aspects such as production, distribution, accumulation, consumption, etc.

Special attention should be given to consolidating and strengthening the system of material and technical supply, ensuring the balance between materials, technical means, finances, labor and transport.

3. To strictly practice thrift is a major policy of the party and state in national construction. We should mete out timely rewards and disciplinary sanctions in the attainment of planned quotas so as to encourage and enhance the sense of responsibility of all branches and all levels to raise the juridical character of the plan.

4. To train cadres, promote basic survey work, readjust and consolidate the departments of statistics and economic information. To build socialism is a very new task of ours, thus personnel work is of great importance. We should try our best to step up the work of training cadres in a well-coordinated manner, including leading cadres, cadres for economic management, and technical specialists for the key economic branches of the state, so as to ensure the implementation of the first 5-year plan and prepare for the execution of the plan for the subsequent years.

To strengthen the work of basic survey and statistics is aimed at helping leading cadres at different branches and levels, especially the offices of the party Central Committee and of the council of ministers, get timely and accurate information so that they are in a position to elaborate economic and technical projects for the annual plan for the subsequent years.

5. To launch a widespread, buoyant and continuous emulation movement to boost production, practice thrift, raise labor productivity in all branches, all units and all establishments such as factories, enterprises, state farms, forestry years, schools, hospitals, etc. Mass organizations should encourage their members to actively engage in the socialist emulation movement and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan.

Comrade delegates, distinguished guests, the task of this 5-year plan is very heavy, but the Party Central Committee believes that with the spirit of fully grasping the resolution of the third party congress, with the strength of unity and oneness of mind of the whole party, army and people, with ardent patriotism and love for socialism, with lofty revolutionary heroism, and by bringing into full play the tradition of self-reliance and self-help, courageous struggle against the enemy, and industrious and creative labor, the working class, peasantry, soldiers, cadres, public servants and all other working peoples of different ethnic groups will strive in the emulation movement to boost production, practice thrift and energetically march forward to fulfill the first 5-year plan for economic and social development.

AFP INTERVIEWS THACH ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUES

BK051436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1409 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 May (AFP) -- The United Nations can help bring about a negotiated settlement in Kampuchea if it acts as a "honest broker" and stops backing Kampuchea's ousted Khmer Rouge government and China, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today. In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Thach said although the Hanoi-bolstered Phnom Penh Government had the right to occupy the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, it was prepared and so was Vietnam to accept an "empty chair" formula. Democratic Kampuchea (the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge administration ousted by a Vietnamese military intervention in 1979) is still recognized by the UN as Kampuchea's legal government.

"The empty chair policy," under which the Cambodian UN seat claimed by both the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh would remain vacant, would be a "good thing" for the world body, said Mr. Thach. "It would create a more serene atmosphere.... Vietnam itself was kept out of the Un for 33 years," he noted.

Turning to prospects for new internationally-supervised elections in Kampuchea while the Cambodian UN [seat] would remain vacant, Mr. Thach said Cambodians had made it abundantly clear that internal matter were their own business. "When one speaks of a political settlement in Kampuchea, one must make a distinction between internal and external matters. Internal affairs are the exclusive responsibility of the Phnom Penh government," he noted.

He indicated, however, that a political solution to Kampuchea's problems with its neighbors was possible, particularly through creation of a "demilitarized zone along the border with Thailand under international supervision." But he said: "Recent statements from Bangkok show that Thailand is not ready for a dialogue which may lead to a detente and a reconciliation." He pointed out that Thai leaders had initially proposed to meet him but had changed their minds after he agreed to the meeting. "They are playing hide-and-seek. But we accept talks at a lower level because that's better than no dialogue at all," he added.

Asked about the strength of the Vietnamese expeditionary crops in Kampuchea, he said Western estimates -- about 200,000 troops -- were "exaggerated." He also indicated that in the present circumstances, Phnom Penh government troops were in no position to meet foreign threats." "Training an army requires some months and to train a good general, it takes years," he said.

Mr. Thach reiterated that the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea could not be described as an "intervention" since it was "requested by Phnom Penh." "The Cambodians do not want us to leave, because if we did as some have asked, this would mean the immediate return of the Khmer Rouge, and behind them there is the big Chinese hegemony. If the (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot people were alone, the problem would be easy to solve," the noted.

He stressed that a partial unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was not on the cards for the time being but said "such a gesture could be envisaged if it were to lead to a positive gesture from the other side." He reaffirmed that Vietnam would agree to a full withdrawal if a treaty was signed with China and to a partial one should there be an agreement with Thailand.

He also confirmed a statement he made during his recent European tour that vietnam would consider joining the non-communist Association of southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) "if ASEAN countries agree."

Mr. Thach also denied press reports of a "chill" in Soviet-Vietnamese relations. "Vietnam is a very independent country, but also a very close friend of the Soviet Union," he said. He indicated that Soviet economic aid to his country had "increased considerably," with the amount for the 1976-80 period reaching the total for the 30 previous years. The amount for the 1980-85 period will mark a four-fold increase over the 1976-80 figure, he said.

Mr. Thach also expressed satisfaction with his just-ended foreign tour that took him to France, West Germany, Sweden, Belgium, India and the Soviet Union. Discussing specifically the European leg of the tour, he said it had been made "without illusions and with realism" to "better explain Vietnam's policy and improve cooperation relations with the countries visited."

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON 'DARK SCHEMES' OF BUSH TOUR

BK060403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] NHAN DAN on 6 May carries a commentary by Le Ba Thuyen, entitled: "A Trip With Many Dark Schemes," on the recent visit by U.S. Vice President Bush to five countries in East Asia and the Pacific which ended in New Zealand on 5 May.

The commentary says that this visit shows that the Washington administration is accelerating the implementation of its global strategy in this vast region of the world.

It adds: U.S. Vice President Bush's visit, scheduled 3 weeks after the visit by Secretary of Defense Weinberger to Japan, South Korea and the Philippines, was aimed at carrying out various dark schemes to serve the Reagan administration's global strategy in the East Asian and Pacific region.

The forthcoming visit by Mr Bush to Beijing on 7 May [as heard] indicates that the United States is pursuing its China card policy to oppose the Soviet Union and the socialist community in order to serve the U.S. schemes in East Asia and the Pacific. Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China, openly told the New York TIMES on 26 April that the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing tripartite friendship is the foundation of "U.S.-style" stability in East Asia and that this tripartite cooperation has a great effect on global strategy. From this reality, the commentary concludes: The peoples in East Asia and the Pacific are watching the U.S. vice president's trip with their eyes wide open.

INDIAN NAVAL DETACHMENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW051922 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 5 -- A detachment of the navy of the Republic of India consisting of two destroyers and one submarine under the command of Rear Admiral S. Jain arrived at Saigon harbour this morning beginning an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the command of the Vietnam People's Navy.

On hand to welcome it were Le Quang Chanh, vice-chairman of the municipal people's committee; Maj. Gen. Nguyen Hong Lam, deputy-commander of the Seventh Military Region; Maj. Gen. Tran Ha Phung, commander of the Ho Chi Minh City garrison; Captain Bui Uy, representative of the navy command; and many other high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army and representatives of the population. Colonel V.M. Patib, military attache at the Indian Embassy in Hanoi, was also present.

Le Quang Chanh warmly welcomed the distinguished Indian guests to the city named after Ho Chi Minh, who, he stressed, had joined Jawajarlal Nerhu in a tireless effort to foster the Vietnamese-Indian friendship. Rear Admiral S. Jain recalled the first visit of the Indian Navy to Haiphong in 1958 and said that during that visit he had had the honour of meeting President Ho Chi Minh.

SRV, USSR SIGN OIL, GAS INSURANCE AGREEMENT

OW060806 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6 -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cooperation in oil and gas insurance. The agreement was concluded in Hanoi during the recent visit of a delegation of the insurance company of the U.S.S.R. led by I.G. Serkerzh, deputy director-general. During its stay the delegation visited a number of installations related to offshore oil exploitation at Vung Tau, southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, and has working sessions with the Vietnamese-Soviet joint venture company and the Vung Tau Con Dao Bureau of the Vietnam Insurance Company.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

Minister of Forestry Report

BK041342 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt from report by Phan Xuan Dot, minister of forestry, to the Fifth VCP Congress]

[Text] Forestry is an important component of the national economy. As such it is always closely linked with the economic and social development of the entire country. Forestry cannot develop if it is separated from agriculture, industry and many other sectors. To develop forestry, we must quickly reorganize forestry production rationally and scientifically and advance our country's forestry from its fragmented and natural state to large-scale socialist production. On the basis of taking full advantage of the country's abundant potential and applying the formula of uniform development, comprehensive business operations and combined farming activities, the forestry sector must achieve the objective of preserving and building stable and concentrated economic forestry assets so as to meet two basic and long-term demands, namely, timber supply and flood prevention. First of all, it must effectively manage, preserve and exploit the existing forested areas and promote the planting of new forests by closely combining forestry with agriculture in such a way as to suit the natural economic characteristics of each area.

At present our most important task is scrupulously to protect the existing areas of natural and planted forests, including the forests of special trees, birds and other animals. We must strictly implement the regulations of forest preservation and promptly check forest fires and wanton logging. We must intensify and broaden the education of the people of all strata on the great usefulness and effect of forests so as to raise their sense of responsibility as citizens for the task of preserving and restoring the country's resources. We must gradually stabilize the forested areas throughout the country and in each locality and ensure that all forests and plots of land are effectively managed, protected and used.

We must accelerate the tempo of afforestation according to the formula of concentration, specialization and intensive cultivation so as to ensure stable and long-term production, thereby steadily meeting the demands for raw materials for industry, construction and export. We must plant trees on bare hills and coastal sandbanks where there is an urgent need for flood prevention and where there are proper conditions for this task to be carried out expeditiously. We must bring into full play the great achievements and rich experience of more than 20 years of carrying out lunar new year tree-planting drives in compliance with President Ho Chi Minh's instructions. We must continue to launch vigorous, constant and broad tree-planting movements throughout the country. We must see to it that trees are planted according to programs and plans, that the quality of this work is ensured and that it will become increasingly efficient. We must quickly increase the sources of firewood, forestry products and other special products to meet the demands of the local people and eventually to produce large amounts of valuable goods for export while contributing to increasing the ratio of the forest cover throughout the country.

On the basis of preserving and satisfactorily developing our forest assets, we must exploit them rationally to meet our minimum annual needs. We must ensure, however, that the trees felled are replaced and that proper conditions are created for the depleted forests to quickly recover and satisfactorily develop in conformity with our economic targets. We must practice thrift, make the fullest use of timber and other forestry products and use these resources more efficiently.

Combining agriculture with forestry production is a progressive and highly effective mode of production. Such a combination is not only an urgent requirement of forestry but also an objective demand of the country as this juncture. We must combine agriculture with forestry production not only to increase the supplies of grain, foodstuffs and other products for society but, more important, to accelerate afforestation on tens of millions of hectares of bare hills, prevent erosion, restore the fertility of degraded soil, protect the environment and maintain the balance of the ecological system. This is also an important measure aimed at fully exploiting our potential in land and manpower, stabilizing and developing various population centers and effectively implementing the labor redistribution policy nationwide.

Stepping up the settlement of nomads to help make the mountain areas economically, politically and militarily strong and creating conditions for stabilizing the production and living conditions of millions of people who are still practicing nomadism constitute an active measure that is necessary to manage and preserve forests, effectively use forested land and curb slash-burning and forest fires. We must promote the allocation of land and forests to cooperatives and families for preservation, improvement and afforestation according to state programs, plans and policies.

Reorganizing forestry production at the district level is an important task in developing and preserving our forest assets. We must quickly improve zoning, build key forestry production areas by integrating forestry with agriculture and industry in a rational forestry-agricultural-industrial or agricultural-forestry-industrial structure, depending on the characteristics of the resources and the socioeconomic conditions of each area. We must implement the slogans "the state and people work together" and "the central authorities and the localities work together" so as to fully exploit the great potential and aggregate strength of the entire people, the central authorities and the localities in building and developing forestry throughout the country and in each locality. We must strengthen the management work of the forestry sector to correctly concentrate our efforts on and effectively carry out the key tasks dictated by the demands of the national economy. At the same time, we must rationally carry out the division of labor and decentralization and satisfactorily settle the relationship between sector, local and territorial management in forestry. We must effectively use our material and technical bases and capital and give priority to making investments in developing key areas where there are favorable conditions for production to be developed quickly. This is aimed at expeditiously creating abundant and concentrated sources of goods in order to meet local and foreign demands satisfactorily.

Minister of Agriculture Report

BK051300 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 82, p 3

[Excerpt from report by Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu to the Fifth VCP Congress: "Advance Agriculture a Step Further to Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] In order to outstandingly develop and advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production, we believe that we must pool the efforts of all sectors and echelons throughout the country for the following tasks:

At present the most urgent task of strategic importance is to concentrate on resolving the problem of grain and food products.

This problem must be resolved in several ways: On the one hand, we must accelerate the production of grain and food products; on the other, we must resolve to use grain economically, improve our diet, consume grain in line with the local production capacity and adopt birth control measures to prevent the population from increasing too rapidly. We must relocate the work force and population throughout the country to alleviate shortages of grain in those densely populated areas where production is difficult and transportation is urgent in the initial transitory stage of advancing from small to large scale socialist production. Among these tasks to be carried out simultaneously, the acceleration of production is the most vital and decisive while the economical use of grain is of paramount importance.

We must do our utmost to intensively cultivate and increase crops by fully using all the land in the country's two major rice areas -- the Mekong and Red River Deltas -- and the major rice areas in each province in order to increase the yield and production volume. At the same time, we must strive to vigorously develop the cultivation of secondary food crops such as vegetables and legumes in terms of area, productivity and production volume and must organize their processing and consumption.

Accelerating the intensive cultivation of crops to boost their yields is the "prime strategic guideline" for grain production in particular and agricultural production in general.

Multicropping is a major guideline which, for little expenditure, can bring about quick results in expanding the cultivated area.

Along with concentrating on intensive cultivation and multicropping on reclaimed land, which is the present main guideline, we must have positive and rational plans to redistribute the labor force among various regions in order to expand the agricultural area, develop forestry and combine agriculture with forestry in the new economic zones.

While concentrating on resolving the grain problem, we should quickly increase the supply of raw materials to industry and the quantity of agricultural products for export in order to obtain equipment for agriculture, contribute positively to equipping the national economy and, at the same time, meet the requirements of importing consumer goods essential to the people's life.

With a view to fulfilling the above requirements, it is necessary to organize a rational agricultural structure for each region which can meet the local demands for raw materials from centrally run factories and for valuable agricultural products. These products must be produced easily by the people, call for little investment, not take much land from the grain production area and be popular on the international market.

To ensure the successful implementation of agricultural development tasks and objectives and advance agriculture a step further to large-scale socialist production, one of the most important and urgent tasks is to reorganize agriculture along with transforming the old production relations in the Nam Bo rural areas, consolidating and improving socialist production relations in agriculture throughout the country and urgently changing anew our economic management system.

The reorganization of agriculture throughout the country in the direction of gradually advancing toward large-scale socialist production as we are doing now means that we must, on the basis of correct agricultural, forestry and industrial planning, establish production guidelines, structures and organizations in line with the situation in each region and in the direction of gruadually concentrating and specializing crop cultivation, combining agriculture with forestry and associating agriculture and the processing industry and production with transportation and the organization of consumption.

We must primarily base ourselves on the conditions of labor, land, sectors, professions and other existing material facilities in reorganizing the work force and production in each primary installation (cooperatives, villages and farms) and in each multicropping, making full use of land and expanding sectors and jobs on the spot. At the same time, we should plan to relocate people from those areas with unemployed excess manpower to thinly populated areas with much land so as to establish new economic zones.

In our agriculture the collective economy has played a vital role for a long period. We should constantly and comprehensively consolidate and strengthen all the agricultural cooperatives in order to secure total victory for socialism in the countryside. We should immediately stabilize the organizational scales, giving cooperatives a suitable production strucuture. We should raise the level of management in line with each developmental step of the production forces. We should also raise the cadres' standard of managerial knowledge in order to increase labor productivity, the economic results and the quality of products, ensuring that the business of cooperatives is clearly superior to that of individuals. On this basis we will enable cooperatives to fulfill their obligations and provide increasingly more agricultural products to the state. We should constantly strengthen the material and technical bases and the welfare facilities of collectives, thus steadily improving and raising the living standard of cooperative members through each crop season and each production year.

In the past 20 years we have built nearly 370 state farms. Although these farms are still weak in several respects, they have annually contributed large amounts of goods for export, provided many seeds and breeding animals to agriculture and begun to provide some capital accumulation to the state. We should continue to consolidate and strengthen state farms, change anew the management system, eleiminate the magerial method of administrative subsidization, give units more independence in management, production and business and make more in-depth investment so that the state farms can develop their existing potentials, increase the economic results and contribute considerably to advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

We should attentively help, encourage and guide the members of cooperatives and state farm in developing their family economy in the right direction.

Along with vigrously developing the collective and state-run economies, we should turn into good use the economy of individuals and other private sectors in those areas where agriculture has not been cooperativized in order to increase the supply of agricultural products and commodities to society. At the same time, we should attentively overcome negative manifestations, especially the spontaneous capitalist force of these economic elements.

We should resolutely change anew the management system, continue to extend independence in production and business to localities and primary installations, enhance the responsibility and authority of sectors in the chain of command and production process and establish policies to stimulate agriculture comprehensively. As an immediate task, we should make timely additions and adjustments to such irrational policies as that concerning the selling prices of production means and organize the scrupulous implementation of published incentive policies to stimulate production. The new management system and policies must be able to resolve present problems, strongly encourage the optimal use of land and labor and create conditions for agriculture to develop favorably and accumulate assests for expanding production.

Effective 1982 we must create some definite changes in the reorganization of production and work force and in the economic management of agriculture within every cooperative and state farm and in each district.

Our agriculture is advancing from small- to large-scale socialist production. This advance requires that we accelerate the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture by intensively building the material and technical bases of agriculture and quickly applying technological innovations to production. This is a very important matter to ensure the successful implementation of agricultural objectives and to advance agriculture a step further to large-scale socialist production.

We have made much valuable scientific and technical progress which has contributed to promoting the intensive cultivation to increase the productivity of crops and animals. We have changed our crop cultivation patterns and crop seasons by refining generalities and making in-depth exploitation and increasing the effectiveness in using labor and land to increase labor productivity in agriculture. It is regrettable that the popularization and application of scientific and technical innovations is still slow, irregular and loosely led. In the time ahead we should pay proper attention to this matter.

MINISTRIES DISCUSS POWER SUPPLY TO FIGHT DROUGHT

OW051015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] According to figures released by the Agriculture and Water Conservancy Ministries, by early May the area of ricefields affected by drought in the 9 provinces with pumping stations serviced by a power network had reached 175,000 hectares. If one adds the 125,000 hectares of ricefields lying outside the electric pumping stations system, the present area of affected ricefields is about 300,000 hectares. In the region where electric pumping stations are operating, the largest areas affected by drought are Thanh Hoa, 28,000 hectares; Hai Hung, 27,000; Ha Bac, nearly 25,000; Ha Nam Ninh, over 23,000; Hanoi, nearly 19,000; and so forth.

In the face of the urgent situation, the Agriculture, Water Conservancy and Power Ministries recently held a meeting to resolve in good time the power problem to meet antidrought requirements. In order to fight the drought, we presently need some 60,000 kilowatts of electricity. However, due to the common difficulties experienced throughout the country, the power supplied to agriculture amounts to only 40,000 kilowatts. The lack of electricity has expanded the area of heading and budding rice affected by drought. Consequently, the power sector must adopt plans to supply electricity in a rational and concentrated manner, avoiding an average supply, so that the fight against drought will achieve maximum economic effectiveness.

With regard to key pumping stations, that is, those located in areas of water sources such as Nhu Quyny, Ap Bac, La Khe, Van Lam, Van Giang, Bach Hac, northern and southern Ma River, and so forth, we must ensure the supply of power 20 to 24 hours per day. Only by ensuring such power supply will we avoid wasting the water reaching the canals, thus creating conditions for the operation of small electric and oil pumping stations and for irrigation with water baskets by cooperative members. In order to conserve power and save it for the large key pumping stations, the people's committees and power services of various provinces should resolutely cut down on unnecessary operations.

With regard to areas outside the electric pumping stations system, these regions should make full use of every type of oil pump, thus creating more means to fight the drought, and should motivate the cooperative members to unite with and help one another and engage in labor exchange to fight the drought and save the rice in good time by every manual means.

According to forecasts of the meteorological service, rainfall during the first days of May will be slight. Since the 5th-month spring rice is in the heading and budding stage, the fight against drought at present is urgent. Along with conserving electricity and using it at the right time and the right place, the regions must make full use of every means and all available manpower to effectively fight the drought in order to achieve a successful 1982 5th-month spring rice crop.

CIRCULAR ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PUBLISHED

BK040737 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 27 April issued a circular guiding the implementation of Decision 126-CP on vocational training in general schools and rational employment of graduates from these schools. The circular says: Various sectors and echelons must promptly disseminate the Decision 126-CP and other guiding circulars to all party cadres and members and the people. Requirement for the dissemination is to make all organizations and people correctly realize the importance and responsibility of their units in vocational training and the rational employment of general schools students.

The circular also specifies responsibilities of the Ministries of Education, Higher and Vocational Education and other concrete tasks for the Ministries of Culture and Public health, the Physical Education and Sports General Department, economic sectors, production establishments, joint management organizations, people's committees and other mass organizations in implementing Decision 126-CP on vocational training and rational employment of graduates from general schools.

HOANG TRUONG MINH VISITS MOUNTAINOUS REGION

BK040429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] A work team led by Hoang Truong Minh, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Nationalities Council, recently visited Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces to conduct an economic survey and study guidlines for economic development in the mountainous region and for organizing the implementation of the movement for settled farming and settled life according to the method of combining agricultural and forestry.

The team worked with the provincial party and people's committees, conducted surveys at a number of districts, cities, villages and cooperatives, state farms and two work-study schools of the people of various nationalities.

The team highly valued achievements scored by Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces in the economic development program and in organizing settled farming and settled life over the past 5 years.

The team exchanged views with leading cadres of these two provinces on matters aimed at satisfactorily formulating a production plan, exploiting and protecting provincial resources, improving the system of combining agriculture and forestry, developing water conservation and small and medium-sized hydroelectric power projects, promoting horned animal raising, accelerating the settled farming and settled life movement, encouraging orchard economy in the new economic development program and training the people of various nationalities to be a contingent of managerial, scientific and technical cadres.

All ideas contributed by the team were unanimously approved by the leading cadres of these two provinces.

The team conveyed the kind regards from our party and state leaders to cadres, combatants and people of various nationalities of the two provinces. They in turn pledged to the team that they will strive to accelerate production, improve their daily lives and satisfactorily carry out the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions.

GOLKAR FAR AHEAD IN EARLY ELECTION RESULTS

BK051340 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The general elections institute in Jakarta reports that as of 1823 west Indonesian time [1123 GMT] today, preliminary results of voting for members of parliament throughout the country were as follows: The United Development Party [PPP] -- 19,716,877 votes; the Functional Group [Golkar] -- 44,319,205 votes, and the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] -- 5,710,382 votes. The General Elections Institute will continue to announce updated results of the voting.

Golkar Leader Thanks People

BK051432 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Sukardi, Chairman of the Central Executive Board of the Functional Group [Golkar], at a press conference today said the conduct of the 1982 general elections was better than the 1971 and 1977 elections. This was made possible by the mutual understanding and cooperation between the three contesting parties, the General Elections Institute and the Security and Order Restoration Command [kopkamtib] along with its apparatuses.

Sukardi conveyed his thanks to all circles concerned, members of the public, the mass media and the armed forces which have ensured the success of the general elections.

Touching on the preliminary results of the 1982 elections, Sukardi said the results showed the Indonesian people still trust Golkar. He said the results of general elections are not determined only during the election campaign, but depend on promotion efforts made long ahead.

On Golkar's promotion efforts and program, Sukardi said that after the current general elections have been completed, Golkar will immediately carry out the program for the people's political education based on the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution.

Speaking about the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] plenary session, Sukardi said the first step to be taken by Golkar is to hold dialogues and discussions with the other contesting parties to discuss positive problems to ensure the smooth and orderly proceeding of the MPR plenary session.

MALAYSIA

NEW CABINET SWORN IN AT KUALA LUMPUR CEREMONY

BK301308 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed led his 22 other Cabinet ministers, including Datuk Musa Hitam, in a swearing in ceremony before His Majesty Yang Dipertuan Aung at Istana Ngara in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. They also took the oath of office and secrecy.

They received their letters of appointment signed before the lord president, Tun Mohamed Suffian, and witnessed by the chief secretary to the government, Tan Sri Hashim Aman. Deputy ministers also received their letters of appointment during the ceremony. Present were Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agung, Datin Sri Dr Siti Hasmah [Mrs Mahathir] and Datin (Mariah).

NAMES OF TWO NEW STATE CHIEF MINISTERS ANNOUNCED

BK300855 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The names of two new chief ministers have been announced. The Selangor chief minister would be Datuk Haji Ahmad Razali. The state secretary, Datuk Sulaiman Amin, announcing this said the sultan of Selangor had consented to the appointment at an audience the prime minister had with his royal highness at the Istana [palace] Bukit Kayangan in shah Alam today.

In Johor Baharu it was announced that Enchik Ajib Ahmad is to be the new Johor chief minister. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, said Enchik Ajib had been nominated by Barisan Nasional [National Front] leaders. His royal highness the sultan of Johor had consented to the appointment.

ELECTION RESULTS DRAW EDITORIAL COMMENT

BK261023 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Apr 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Loud 'Yes'"]

[Text] The prime minister asked for a mandate from the people, a stamp of approval for the government's intention to provide an administration that will get the job done. He has it. The results of the 1982 general elections are an unequivocal "yes". Some observers feel that the overwhelming success of the Barisan Nasional candidates was unexpected. They had expected a closer race. They had not expected the successful breaching of so many opposition "strong holds." However, this was an assessment that did not take into account various factors: that the two largest opposition parties, PAS [pan-Malayan Islamic Party] and DAP [Democratic Action Party], had been experiencing bitter and costly internecine squabbling, a deep disaffection between the leaders and their followers; that the opposition parties' main line of appeal to the electorate -- that their interest needed a strong watchdog on the government -- had begin to pall in the face of the opposition parties' inability to do much for the people; that an increasingly more sophisticated electorate will become less responsive to a harping on racial prejudices and fears, narrow chauvinistic perspectives. There has been 25 years of steady growth and progress. Not without the occasional failure of understanding and faltering in implementation, but basically a good quarter of a century. In all this time, the government and its idea have grown in maturity. The Barisan Nasional is more than a group of politicians. It is an idea that the communities can work together harmoniously for a common interest, that there is no disagreement so deep that it cannot be bridged, that there is no problem so intractable that it cannot be overcome by united resolve. The Barisan Nasional is a vision of what can be, should be -- a domestic well-being and assurance matched by respect internationally. Ill-feeling and bruised egos are inevitable consequences of a hard-fought campaign, but now that the day of national decision is over, they must be set aside, at least for the next five years or so, for the more important task of making the nation even stronger and wealthier -- spiritually and economically. It must be reiterated that, much as we are blessed with abundant resources, things cannot be taken for granted. Not when we must develop greater self-reliance. Not when we want better things for everyone. This certainty of purpose must override all potentially divisive issues.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 089 7 May 1982

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INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS WITH SAUDI'S YAMANI

OW060849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO -- Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, has decreased oil production considerably to a level as low as 6.5 million barrels per day in the face of the current petroleum glut, a Japanese Cabinet minister hinted Thursday.

Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, dropped the hint at his first news conference since returning home Wednesday from a tour of the United Arab Emirates [UAE] and Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told Abe at Dhahran, near Bahrain, the Middle East state has reduced oil output "Considerably lower than 7 million barrels," the Japanese minister related. Abe predicted that the Saudis may further trim petroleum output for some months to come.

But the MITI chief told reporters Saudi Arabia plans to step up oil production once demand begins to pick up, possible in 1983.

Abe said Yamani stressed the need for a dialogue between oil producers such as his country and oil-consuming states like Japan to help the world economy retain its vitality.

Yamani and his UAE counterpart, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, criticized the West for reducing their petroleum stockpiles to fuel their economy, Abe added.

He said he will convey the displeasure by the two key members of the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to American and European delegates at a meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA) in Paris later this month.

Abe's meeting with the oil minister was almost put off when the Saudis said they were not ready to receive a ministerial level guest, but after that decision was rescinded without clear reasons, the meeting with Yamani was hastily arranged.

Abe said his talks with the two influential oil ministers were "very meaningful" to prepare him for the IEA conference and "made me confident."

Yamani told Abe of Saudi Arabia's oil plans under which the Riyadh regime will maintain the current oil price level of $34 per barrel until the end of next year.

OPEC will hold a general meeting later this month to map out a future oil production policy.

Japan, which imports some 50 percent of its oil from the two Middle East states, will continue its technological cooperation with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, Abe said.

Abe said he also explained to Yamani Japan's energy conservation efforts, which have resulted in a 20 percent cut in oil consumption in the past two years, and alternative energy programs calling for reducing the country's petroleum dependence from the present 67 percent to less than 50 percent by 1990 through utilization of coal, nuclear power and other resources.

Abe said a two-day quadrilateral conference in France of the United States, Canada, the European Community and Japan will pave the way for the Versailles summit in June.

LDP SEEKS CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION ON MILITARY

OW070259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- A ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) panel Friday came up with an outlined draft of revision of the Constitution's Article 9 renouncing war, calling for recognition of the right of belligerency of the state. The revision draft was presented by Kiyoshi Mori, leader of the LDP's Constitution Research Council fourth subcommittee in charge of renunciation of war and amendments, before a subcommittee meeting.

The Mori draft holds the first paragraph of article 9 saying "The Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes" as a universally-established national policy to prohibit a war of aggression.

But it proposes to delete the article's second paragraph saying "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained" and that "the right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized."

The Mori draft also proposes to stipulate the right of command of the self-defense forces in the constitution allegedly as a basic provision for "civilian control" of the SDF.

The draft also demands that the constitution contain provisions about the commencement of hostilities and peace as necessary ones.

The revision is aimed at clarifying the state's right of self-defense, to dispel doubts about the right of belligerency and to establish "civilian control" of the SDF.

The Mori draft is expected to incur controversy in and out of the party before the constitution research council works out its revision draft in June.

As reasons for the deletion of the second paragraph of article 9, the draft claims that the paragraph should be deleted on the premise that every country is bestowed with the right of belligerency based on the right of self-defense.

Along with the draft, Mori also submitted his written views on the right of belligerency, criticizing the government's stance that minimum self-defense power is recognized, but the use of the power and the right of belligerency are two different things. He said that stand is contrary to the reason of international law.

SUZUKI COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS FIGHTING, DEFENSE

OW061408 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Suzuki told journalists today: Japan is dedicated to purely defensive capabilities and we have no need for the conventional big gun, big warship defense setup.

He said this in answering a question concerning the sinking of British and Argentine warships during recent clashes between the two countries, which are parties to the Falklands dispute. Suzuki's statement indicates his intention to make the most of his pet porcupine defense concept which assumes repulsing an invader on shore.

Referring to the sinking of the British destroyer and the Argentine cruiser in the continuing armed clashes over the Falkland islands, reporters asked: Does this not support your porcupine defense concept? Prime Minister Suzuki replied: That is right. I must have to have defense experts study the fighting over the Falklands dispute very carefully. He added: Japan is dedicated to purely defensive capabilities. We have no need for the conventional big gun, big warship defense concept.

This indicates that Prime Minister Suzuki has a keen interest in the results of the fighting over the Falkland Islands. It may also be construed as signifying his intention to take his pet porcupine defense concept into consideration in studying Japan's defense policy. His statement, together with the sealane defense issue, is expected to create a stir in the controversy over defense.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS U.S. FALKLANDS POLICY

SK061012 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0710 GMT 6 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May commentary: "Brigandish Act of Aggression by British Imperialists"]

[Text] With Britain's military attack on the Malvinas Islands -- also called the Falklands -- In the southern Atlantic, a grave situation is being created in this area. Having occupied the South Georgia Islands by sending a strong mobile fleet composed of several score naval ships and established a 200-mile blockade zone around the Malvinas, Britain launched an attack on the islands on 1 May with the support of the U.S. imperialists. The British expeditionary forces bombed and bombarded an airfield on the Malvinas Islands and many other areas on the islands, mobilizing bombers and naval ships.

Britain's military attack is a grave threat to peace and security in the south Atlantic and a challenge to the desire of the peace-loving people of the world for a peaceful solution to the Malvinas problem.

Britain's anachronistic act of trying to reestablish the old colonial order by force has aroused condemnation among the peoples of the Latin American countries and the progressive people of the world. Britain claims that the Malvinas Islands, located 12,000 kilometers from it, are part of its territory. This is foolish logic. Britain has continued its illegal occupation of the Malvinas Islands for a long time. It has never given any interest to a peaceful solution to the Malvinas problem. Instead, recently it began to encroach on Argentina's sovereignty.

Britain's encroachment on Argentina's sovereignty is an expression of its wild design to act as an emperor of the sea, as in the past, by brandishing the old gunboat diplomacy. What draws our attention is the move of the U.S. imperialists. When the Malvinas incident broke out, the United States directly involved itself, wearing the mask of a mediator. It secretly transferred espionage materials on the military movements of Argentina to Britain, supporting and encouraging its acts of aggression.

The crafty nature of the United States is vividly exposed in its "three-nation rule" plan and "five-point plan." According to this, by taking advantage of the clash between Britain and Argentina, the United States tried to seize the Malvinas Islands and use them as a strategic military base in the south Atlantic to achieve colonial domination over Latin America. When this plan fell flat, the United States threw away the mask of the mediator and on 30 April openly announced that it would apply sanctions against Argentina and stand at the side of Britain. U.S. Senate and House subcommittees adopted a resolution on the United States' support for Britain.

This act of the U.S. imperialists hinders a peaceful solution of the Malvinas issue, makes the Malvinas issue more complicated and creates tension in this area. This vividly reveals the hypocritical and aggressive nature of the United States. Facts show that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of the imperialists and colonialists trying to block the decolonization of the Malvinas and to realize their aggressive design on Latin America and is not a friend but a vicious enemy of the peoples of Argentina and Latin America.

History is created according to the people's wish and desire. Today the peoples of Latin America are advancing along the road of independence, opposing domination and subjugation. No matter how desperately the imperialists may try to maintain their colonial domination in Latin America, it is a foolish act.

The imperialists must renounce their anachronistic stance. Britain must stop its military actions in the Malvinas Islands and withdraw its armed forces of aggression.

The decolonization of the Malvinas Islands must be realized. This is a demand of the times. If the imperialists defy this just demand, they will be more vehemently denounced and rejected by the peace-loving people of the world.

VRPR: ANTI-U.S. PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED IN SOUTH

SK070724 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] According to the Taegu municipal chapter of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, anti-U.S. leaflets were scattered last night in Taesin-dong, Chung-ku, Taegu. The leaflets cite instances of recent anti-U.S. struggles, such as the fire set at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan by patriotic students, the anti-U.S. statement released by clergymen who defended the students and demanded the recall of Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, and Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, and the struggle of Kangwon University students in Chunchon, who burned the Stars and Stripes and scattered leaflets reading, "Yankee, go home!"

The leaflet reads: By waging the anti-U.S. struggle, we can end the U.S. military occupation, realize social democracy and achieve national reunification. The United States is the very source of all the misfortune and suffering of our people and the very cause of all the diseases of the nation. Accordingly, for the South Korean people, an anti-U.S. struggle is the cure-all. We should double our efforts in waging the anti-U.S. struggle, clearly establishing the notion that the United States is not a liberator, a helper or protector but an occupier, a plunderer and an aggressor and the archenemy of the nation.

VRPR: 'SECRET DOCUMENT' SCORES AMBASSADOR WALKER

SK061230 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] On 17 April the NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper published by Korean residents in Canada, carried the first part of a secret document contributed by persons engaged in the democratic movement in South Korea. The document, entitled "The South Korean Situation Assessed by Democratic Forces," denounces the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Walker, for portraying South Korean dissidents as spoiled brats and saying that Chon Tu-hwan enjoys popularity among South Korean workers and has contributed to eliminating repression.

Calling such pro-Chon remarks, which the ambassador made in a press conference in mid-February, preposterous, the document reads: He expressed his support for Chon Tu-hwan in such a fashion as a colonial governor hails the chief of the natives for his leadership or a boss of gangsters praises his underling. We have no idea what Walker based his remarks on. We would like to ask him how he was able to hear the free voices of the South Korean people under present circumstances where they are suppressed. Chon Tu-hwan tortures and persecutes dissidents. The evidence of killings and tortures is well known to the world. Walker has said that the South Korean people, who are suffocated and silenced, support Chon Tu-hwan. We ask if he knows what consequences his remarks will bring.

Noting Walker's remarks that the South Korean economy is coming out of the 1970's recession and is developing, the document says that the economic recession and the suffering of the South Korean people are what the Chon Tu-hwan regime itself concedes to be real and true.

The document exposes the fact that Walker participated many times in so-called international political science seminars held in Seoul in 1970, 1971 and 1972 to support Pak Chong-hui's plot for Yusin and was warmly treated by the dictatorial regime.

The document says: We know very well that the relationship between Walker and South Korea goes back a long time. By meeting with him, South Korea is hurt rather than helped in trying to become democratic.

OVERSEAS KOREANS DENOUNCE REUNIFICATION PLAN

SK060000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA) -- Overseas Koreans of broad segments are denouncing the splitting manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against the unanimous desire of the nation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, expressing their ardent desire for it.

Eight organisations of compatriots under the influence of "Mindan" including the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (?Hanmintong"), the "Mindan Committee for Defence of Independence" and the Tokyo headquarters of "Mindan" published a joint statement some time ago, which says:

Chon Tu-hwan brought forward a deceptive unification proposal for the purpose of waving off the spearhead of attack of people bitterly denouncing his criminal massacre, preventing the eruption of peoples growing discontent with the economic bankruptcy and escaping from international isolation.

Chon Tu-hwan's "unification proposal" is an elaboration of his policy of freezing the division and creating "two states."

Stripped of hypocritical phraseology, the whole plank of the "unification proposla" of Chon Tu-hwan is a crystallization of his anti-unification doctrine.

In their statement the "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Supporting the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Society for Defending Human Rights of Korean Women", organisations of Koreans in Japan, note that the "unification proposal" brought forward by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan makes no mention of the principles of national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity -- laid down in the July 4 North-South joint statement. It is evidently deceptive that he put forward "national self-determination," "democratic procedures" and "peaceful means," not confirming the three principles of national reunification.

The society of Koreans in the United States for unification in its statement stresses that to achieve unification, a desire for it should be proved with action, and the main obstacle to it be removed first of all. It says:

As was shown by the massacre in Kwangju, the mother of military dictatorial "regime" is the outside forces. Accordingly, the basic obstacle to democracy in South Korea and to national unification is also outside forces.

He who wants to discuss the unification problem should act in independence and speak about national self-determination.

In its recent statement, the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas demands as follows:

Firstly, Chon Tu-hwan held that a constitution for unification should be instituted through free referendum by democratic means. If he really wants this, he must revise the fascist "constitution" of South Korea through a free referendum by democratic means, before proposing "unification."

Secondly, he must renounce the confrontation policy being hostile to and slandering the North, the other party to dialogue for unification.

Thirdly, he must release all the patriots including students, democrats, intellectuals, men of the press, religionists and workers who were imprisoned by applying the draconic fascist evil laws.

Fourthly, freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration must be permitted.

Fifthly, he must apologize for the massacre in Kwangju and make due compensation.

If he clamours about the "unification proposal" without giving primary assurances of unification, he will only earn the derision of all people.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES SOUTH'S OLYMPICS PLANS

SK060610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 5 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May article: "Who Is the Victim of the Gamble for Hosting the Olympics?"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has loudly advertised the theme of increasing national prestige. This is a cunning trick designed to deceive the people and serve his dirty political goal. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean reactionaries have further stepped up their fascist suppression of the South Korean people and patriots to perpetuate national division and fulfill their wild desire for long-term power and have unhesitatingly committed treacherous acts of selling the country and the people.

The filthy aim of the puppet traitor's sordid maneuvers to host the Olympics in Seoul, suppressing by force the South Korean people's opposition, is to improve his position of isolation at home and abroad and to fulfill his wild desire for the perpetual division of the people and long-term power. This is proven by the fact that hosting the Olympics is necessary only for the purpose of propaganda when we view the situation in South Korea and realize that it will not benefit the South Korean people at all. South Korea is not in a position to host such a major function as the Olympics. South Korea is an arena where a bloodthirsty atmosphere prevails, where the barbarous act of slaughtering people has been brazenly committed and which is plagued by fascist terrorism, evoking panic.

The economic situation in South Korea is terrible. Today, the South Korean economy has gone irredeemably into bankruptcy because of worsening financial, material and managerial difficulties. Enterprises have gone bankrupt one after another; millions of unemployed are roaming the streets; and the people's sufferings have reached their zenith. The foreign debts that South Korea has to pay amount to $30-odd billion.

This being the case, hosting the Olympics, which will require at least $2.2 billion for the construction of athletic facilities -- besides those funds required for related projects -- exceeds the imagination of everybody but traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who ignores the interests of the people and pursues an impure political aim. Needless to say, traitor Chon Tu-hwan will build up the funds for his gamble for the Olympics by exploiting the people.

Brazenly trumpeting themes on the enhancement of national prestige, aid and patriotism through the mobilization of government-sponsored propaganda agencies, the puppets have already launched an exploitation campaign to raise funds for the Olympics. Setting some 100 goals, the puppets have launched the so-called Olympic New Community Campaign. This campaign is, in fact, one to exploit the people through coercive mobilization. The Olympic donation campaign that the puppets have recently begun carrying out is more brazen. In this campaign, the puppet clique has had its petty officials extend the working hours of 172 workers at an enterprise in the Kumi Industrial Complex in North Kyongsang Province, donate more than (?285,000) won from this extended labor as funds for the Olympics and raise a total of 30 million won to this end by March 1988. Trumpeting that workers have volunteered this fund-donation campaign, it has urged all enterprises to follow this example.

As is known, while being forced to do protracted, slave labor, the South Korean workers are receiving starvation wages, which does not amount to what is needed to maintain the minimum standard of living. Since traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped power, workers' working hours have increased while their real wages have continuously decreased. Payment of wages, allowances and severance pay have been overdue. There are many workers who have failed to receive a penny for several months. Who will believe that workers under pressure just to stay alive, have volunteered to donate for the Olympics the money they have earned at the price of their toilsome, extended labor? It is crystal clear that the fund donation campaign has been enforced by the government. Using such a wicked method, the puppets planned and maneuvered last year to exact 40,000 won per capita.

The fund donation campaign forced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a piratic exploitation maneuver against the South Korea people, who are suffering unprecedented destitution because of protracted inflation and a heavy tax burden and is a murderous act. The puppets' treacherous maneuvers to host the Olympics have imposed enourmous sufferings on the people in their daily lives in various ways.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is foolishly maneuvering to improve his already stained image, saying he will show certain aspects of development while hosting the Olympics. Part of these maneuvers is reflected in the fact that, after openly announcing the demolition of 210,000 shacks last December on the pretext of improving the living environment before hosting the Olympics, the puppet traitor has raised a great commotion in demolishing houses. Such maneuvers by the rascals have gravely affected the people's daily life. Because of the puppets' house demolition campaign, numerous people, including 500 residents in Kamani village in Tongjak District, Seoul, were driven out of their shelters in the cold winter season. Daily, there have been miserable incidents in which some people have frozen and starved to death. Some have died because of disease and some others have committed suicide.

Such criminal maneuvers by the puppets to make preparations for the Olympics are only beginning. Everyone can easily tell how much damage the people will sustain until the Olympics take place and in their aftermath. Because of this, the people at home and abroad have strongly rejected the puppet clique's maneuvers to host the Olympics.

Defining traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers to host the Olympics in Seoul as a wicked intrigue to maintain his regime and as tactics to exploit the people and avoid international isolation, the South Korean people are now strongly urging him to immediately stop these criminal maneuvers. Overseas compatriots have raised their voices to protest and denounce these maneuvers. They have unanimously said the puppet clique's maneuvers to host the Olympics will only cause damage to the people and that Chon Tu-hwan's gamble for the Olympics while South Korea is suffering economic destitution is a wicked intrigue aiming at usurping power after 1988 and as tactics for unilateral admission to the United Nations through a diplomatic campaign at the time of hosting the Olympics. They have strongly demanded that the attempt to host the Olympics, which clouds the prospect for democratization and reunification, be thwarted without fail.

The broad strata of social circles in the world are enraged with this attempt. Noting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers for unilateral admission to the United Nations, taking the advantage of the hosting of the Olympics in South Korea, (M.R. Guktta), chairman of the Indian East-West Friendship Association, said recently this shows the rascals have already run wild to employ the hosting of the Olympics for their political ends. He added that South Korea is a horrible place into which American cannibals have crawled and which has been plagued by fascist elements who are frantically running amok to hunt men. He said that hosting the Olympics at such a place will only make people uneasy.

A Norwegian newspaper said traitor Chon Tu-hwan has attempted to obtain the recognition of South Korea as an independent country with the Olympics as momentum, and that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to employ the Olympics for its two Koreas policy -- wicked plot for the perpetual division of the people -- is an intolerable treachery against all the people who ardently desire reunification and is an intolerable defilement of the world's people and athletic circles that desire friendship and peace among the people.

Every fact clearly shows that felonious traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not hesitate to commit the criminal act of sacrificing the people to fulfill his wild desire for power. As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power, national prestige will never change no matter how often such a function as the Olympics may be hosted in South Korea. No matter how wildly the puppet traitor may run under the slogan of increasing national prestige, he will be unable to conceal his criminal attempt to employ the hosting of the Olympics for his long-term office. Nor can he placate the rage of the South Korean people. The outcome of the gamble which has been dreamed up by traitor Chon Tu-hwan will never be good.

SIHANOUK, ENTOURAGE DEPART FOR PRC 6 MAY

SK070443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame left Pyongyang on May 6 by plane for the Peoples Republic of China.

Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of the samdech, Madame Pomme Peang, mother of the Madame Monique Sihanouk, and others also left.

The guests were farewelled at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk.

Also present at the airport were charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming and his wife.

KIM IL-SONG CONDOLES ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

SK070425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on May 6 sent a message of condolence to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic and general secretary of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, on the death of Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and foreign minister of the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic, and his entourage in an unexpected plane accident.

The message of condolence reads:

I heard the unhappy news that His Excellency Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and foreign minister of the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic, and his entourage died in an unexpected plane accident.

In this connection, I express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the bereaved family of the deceased.

USSR EMBASSY MARKS PRAVDA ANNIVERSARY

SK070430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on May 6 hosted a film reception and a cocktail party to mark the 70th anniversary of the foundation of PRAVDA, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Invited there were So Tong-pom, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, personages concerned, newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of foreign embassies here.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. The attendants saw a Soviet feature film.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES PARTY CENTER'S LEADERSHIP

SK070404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 6 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May editorial: "Let Us Register Great Upsurge in the Revolution and Construction Cherishing Pride in Carrying Out Revolution Under the Guidance of the Great Leader"]

[Text] Today the hearts of all people of the nation are overflowing with great pride in carrying out the revolution by upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song as leader.

Our people splendidly celebrated the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. On these occasions all the Korean people at home and abroad and international friends extended warm greetings with a sense of boundless reverence to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, wishing him a long life.

The birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a revolutionary festival of the working class and a commemoration day on which a new history of the sacred cause for the people's liberty and liberation was opened. All our party members, workers and people of the nation, cherishing the ardent desire and burning wish to uphold the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, celebrated this significant revolutionary event as a great political festival which will shine forever in the history of our fatherland.

This is a lofty demonstration of the ardent loyalty of the entire people, of their noble revolutionary principle and boundless affection and reverence for their leader, who has been dedicating his whole life only to the fatherland and revolution.

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, heads of many nations of the world, a number of foreign delegates representing parties and governments, noted personages in the fields of economy, society and the press and artists visited our country, crossing continents and oceans. They extended ardent congratulations and endless reverence to the great leader.

Thus, the great political festival became not only a great national day but also a festival of solidarity and friendship overflowing with the brotherly affection of international friends. This is a clear demonstration of the international support for and encouragement to the just cause of our people advancing under the banner of the chuche idea, and is a historic event displaying the might of the international unity of the world's revolutionary people based on independence.

In the long 5,000-year history of the nation, never before has there been such great pride as our people cherish today, advancing under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Never before has there been such glory, which our Korea is brightly exhibiting to the world.

The people who came from various parts of the world's continents differed from each other in ideologies, political views and religions. However, they marvelled at the successes our people have achieved by embodying the chuche idea. They enhanced their friendly relations and unity with our people.

Our people and our fatherland, once most backward and discarded, came to have such honor and dignity because we uphold the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader. With the greatness of his ideology, his boundless sincerity to the revolution and immortal achievements he made for history and mankind by overcoming arduous storms of the revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is boundlessly respected by the people. He has absolute authority. The name of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is shining as a symbol of victory and honor, giving endless hope and courage to all people who love justice and truth, leading them to the rewarding struggle and bright future.

We again experienced this solemn historic reality: Nothing is happier and more proud for our people than to carry out the revolution in the glorious era by upholding the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great sun of the revolution. This great political festival was an important occasion which strengthened the unity and cohesion of the entire party, people and army firmly around the party and the leader and demonstrated their might.

Our people greeted this great political festival with great pride in having brought gifts of loyalty by achieving great renovation on all fronts of socialist construction. The great monuments, including the tower of the chuche idea and the triumphal arch, are historic creations in which dwells the sincerity of loyal people striving to glorify their leader's history and revolutionary achievements for many generations to come. A number of various festive events which filled the people with admiration were impressive scenes which could be produced only by a people who deeply feel happiness and gratitude for living in the bosom of the party and the leader. They were a vigorous demonstration of our people's lofty organizational discipline and firm unity.

This marvelous reality, not seen anywhere else, was one which could be created only by invincible unity between the great leader and the loyal people, who are firmly united, ideologically and morally. This unity and cohesion of all the people with the party, the leader and of all the revolutionary forces will not be smashed by any force.

The entire course of events vigorously demonstrated to the world that the invincibility of our revolution and limitless power of chuche Korea are based on this great unity and cohesion. The events of the great festival were proud functions through which we fostered powerful political and ideological strength to more persistently advance our revolution and contruction. They opened up an endlessly bright prospect for our people.

Through these significant days which brilliantly illuminated the history of our fatherland, all our cadres, party members, the new generation and the people of the nation have experienced joy and deep emotion, which they will never forget throughout their lives, and they have come to have a firm resolution and determination as to how they should live and struggle for the rest of their lives.

Our people, the officers and the men of the People's Army will invariably and permanently adhere to the firm resolution of loyalty they made before the party and revolution and will realize it brilliantly.

The significance of various events of this great festival lies in the fact that we consolidated the political and ideological foundation on which we can advance our revolution forever and perfect it following only the road pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today, our people's ideological and spiritual state is very good and their morale and fighting spirit are very high. All cadres and workers are overflowing with the spirit of repaying the lofty political trust and benevolence of the party and the leader with loyalty in their respective outposts.

We should strive to organize this great political and ideological strength and to turn the burning loyalty and ardent revolutionary zeal of the broad masses into actual successes in the socialist construction.

When we energetically organize and mobilize the people's enhanced revolutionary zeal and creative initiatives, displayed on the occasion of this great political festival, there is nothing we will not be able to accomplish and another upsurge will be registered in the revolution and construction.

"Let us continuously and energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction without the slightest stagnation and slackness, cherishing great pride in carrying out the revolution by upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" -- this is the unanimous intention of our people and political slogan raised by the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the people should courageously, struggle to expedite the bright future of communism by cherishing lofty revolutionary pride and a firm belief in victory.

Now, the revolutionary mission and militant goal which we should achieve is clear. An endlessly bright prospect is ahead of us. Firmly grasping and thoroughly implementing the decision of the historic sixth party congress is a general task assigned us today. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is leading today's worthwhile struggle to implement the revolutionary line and the militant program set forth by the party congress.

After leading the arduous Korean revolution to victory over the long period of 50 years, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is personally grasping and developing in a revolutionary manner the vast task of implementing the decisions of the sixth party congress with extraordinary revolutionary energy, adept organizational skill and tested leadership.

The policy speech which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently delivered at the joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] is a programmatic guideline for victoriously accelerating the overall Korean revolution and the cause of independence against imperialism by brilliantly implementing the decision of the party congress. There is no more important duty today for our people than to thoroughly perform the militant task which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his report at the sixth party congress and in his recent policy speech.

By vigorously advancing along the victorious road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all functionaries, party members and workers should accelerate the final victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification and should brilliantly achieve the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

By enacting a great upsurge in socialist economic construction, we should, above all, strengthen the country's political and economic might in various ways and epochally improve the people's material and cultural life.

By fanning the flames of the speed battle under the banner of the three revolutions, all functionaries and workers should implement the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and should further accelerate the all-out advance movement to achieve the 10-point prospective goals for socialist economic construction.

All sectors of the people's economy should successfully accomplish their assigned economic tasks with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and should continuously improve economic guidance and enterprise management.

They should not slacken the spirit and zeal with which they have continuously enacted production upsurges, should continue to advance so that they can place production on a higher level and should overfulfill this year's national economic plan without fail. Thus, they should significantly have this year recorded as a great year of change -- a year in which a great innovation is enacted in the history of socialist economic construction in our country.

The role of guiding functionaries and the core elements of the party in enacting a new upsurge in socialist construction is very weighty. The party's expection for them is very great. Only when cadre members and the core elements of the party fully play a leading role at all outposts can the political spirit and the spirit of innovation prevail in the party and society. All cadre members and the core elements of the party should cherish deep in their hearts the party's and the leader's lofty political trust in and expectations for them and should brilliantly implement their loyal resolve, taking the lead of the people. In particular, guiding functionaries should correctly understand what our party desires today to make real the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and leadership, should closely organize organizational and political work to achieve this end and should responsibly carry out all work with an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution so that they can accomplish their duty as the core elements of the party. Enacting a great upsurge today in socialist construction is the responsible task of highly demonstrating the honor and dignity of chuche Korea, which is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which is glorified by the KWP. By holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Korea, which was once obscure on the world map, has come to enjoy high honor as chuche Korea and as a socialist model country in which a great guiding idea of the contemporary era has been invented and fully developed.

Many international friends recently visited our country and sincerely extended support and solidarity to us. This is a clear sign that our people's struggle under the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and under the banner of the chuche idea has always been righteous and that, when we advance under this banner, we can advance toward communisim -- the ideal of mankind. This makes our people believe in the justness of their cause and in victory and gives them pride in living in, and carrying out the revolution in, the origin of the guiding idea of the contemporary era.

Our Korean communists and people will build the paradise of communism in this land at the earliest possible date and accomplish their noble duty for the contemporary era and history by resolutely protecting and thoroughly embodying the chuche idea forever. At the same time, they will continuously uphold the banner of independence against imperialism, strengthen friendship and unity with international revolutionary forces and actively contribute to achieving independence all over the world.

All the struggles to enact a upsurge in socialist construction and to endlessly glorify our fatherland have been waged victoriously, led by our party. Without the leadership of the glorious party center, we cannot imagine the brilliant completion of the chuche revolutionary cause, the endless prosperity of our fatherland and the happiness of posterity, generation after generation.

Only under the leadership of the KWP, which possesses victorious might and an outstanding and tested leadership, can we achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification and expedite the bright future of communism when the chuche idea is completely materialized. We should be endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party. The entire party, the entire army and all the people should unconditionally implement party policies and decisions to the end and should more thoroughly establish the ironclad revolutionary discipline with which they act as one in accordance with the order and directives of the party center.

The ironclad unity around the party and the leader is a firm guarantee for enacting a new upsurge in socialist construction and is a decisive factor for all our victories. As shown over the entire course of the recent great political festival, the united strength of our people has the inexhaustible might to smash high mountains and of go through fierce, raging billows. Under difficult circumstances in the past, we resorted to this strength, defeating imperialist aggressors, and clearing away the ashes, magnificently built today's prosperous chuche Korea.

As long as we have this great unity, we need not fear, no matter what difficulties we may encounter in the future. There is no fortress which we cannot occupy.

We should develop the unity of our revolutionary ranks -- unity which has been achieved in protracted trials and whose invincibility has been fully proven -- into ironclad unity achieved with a sole idea and a sole center and based on a noble revolutionary fidelity and creed.

All honor and dignity enjoyed today by our fatherland and people are the result of the high authority and honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We have vividly witnessed how high is the authority enjoyed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the working class. We are proud of this.

Only when we protect and safeguard the absolute authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and only when we advance along the road indicated by the leader, can we strengthen international friendship and solidarity in various ways, reunify the fatherland and complete the chuche cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who pioneered the future path of the Korean revolution and the era of independence in the forest of Mt Paektu under the banner of the chuche idea and who has brilliantly glorified the course of revolutionary activities over more than half a century with heroic epics and with the chronicle of exploits, is now leading our party and people along the single road of victory and glory, saying that completing the revolutionary cause is his noble revolutionary duty.

The firm, unwavering conviction of our people, who have travelled the distant road of bloody struggles and of creation and construction, following the leader, is that when they advance and struggle, bearing deep in their hearts the honor and pride of holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They will win victory without fail, overcoming all difficulties and trials. Always cherishing this conviction deep in their hearts, our people will firmly trust and follow only their party and leader and will tenaciously live and struggle forever on the single road may be than the one they have already traversed.

By enacting another great upsurge in the revolution and construction, let us all more highly demonstrate the pride of the people to carry out the revolution in chuche Korea under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

LATE REPORT: PYONGYANG REPORTS SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

SK071244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1211 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression infiltrated an SR-71 spy plane deep into the territorial airspace above the East Sea of our country to commit espionage activities.

The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, which are desperately trying to conduct espionage activities against the northen half of the republic, infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country between 1135 and 1146 and 7 May and conducted espionage activities against the northern half of the republic, flying it in the skies above the coast of Sosula, North Hamgyong Province.

Such repeated espionage activities by the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are flagrant acts violating the military armistic agreement and deliberate military provocations to heighten tension in our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop hostile provocations heightening tension and threatening peace in Korea.

BRIEFS

CSSR RUDE PRAVO DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, May 4 -- A delegation of RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Jan Hrobar arrived in Pyongyang on May 3 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 4 May 82 SK]

DPRK AGRICULTURE DELEGATION TO CUBA -- Pyongyang May 4 -- A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Yi Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Union, flew off Pyongyang on May 3 to attend the Sixth Congress of the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba. J.C. Azopard, president of the Vittoriosa District Committee of the Malta Labour Party and chief of the Vittoriosa District Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea, and a delegation of the Porvoo Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea in Finland headed by Pekka Ranala, chief of the group, arrived here. A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea came back home on May 3 by plane after attending the 9th Congress of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and the 10th Congress of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 4 May 82 SK]

HUN SEN TALKS ON IMPORTANCE OF VCP CONGRESS

BK020710 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 24 Apr 82

["Excerpt" from a lecture by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, delivered at the KUFNCD Central Committee Political School on the significance of the Fifth VCP Congress -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] 1. The situation in the period between the Fourth and Fifth VCP Congresses: The Vietnamese comrades assessed that the period between the Fourth and Fifth VCP Congresses, that is, from 1976 to 1982, was a period filled with difficulties when Vietnam is confronted with many acute problems in the economic and social sectors.

Given such acute problems and difficulties, the fact that the Fifth VCP Congress reached a consensus represents a great success that will ensure the advance of the Vietnamese revolution. This is because the experiences of a number of other parties show that whenever there are problems and difficulties within a party a party congress will not be successful. Take China as an example. Every time China faced difficulties in the economic and social fields, it was not even able to convene its party congress, let alone make it a success. China has repeatedly postponed its party congress because it has been unable to convene its congress and has nothing to report to the party.

So, it is assessed that in the years 1976 to 1982, Vietnam, in the postliberation period, has faced many difficulties and problems. But by the time the fifth party congress convened, it has achieved great unity. This represents a success that will ensure the further advance of the Vietnamese revolution.

The Fifth VCP Congress marked the culmination of a period of introspection which lasted for more than a year. This was a period of criticism and self-criticism from the grassroots level to the top levels and vice versa. Yet the same time the congress could assess all points concerning the collective spirit of the party members -- numbering 1.7 million of whom, according to democratic procedures, 1,033 delegates attended the congress -- at all levels.

It is to be noted that the preparations for the convening of the Fifth VCP Congress lasted for more than a year. During this period, the VCP convened local party successive congresses, conducted a drive of profound criticism and self-criticism to examine the pros and cons within the party, and evaluated the results of these efforts in order to prepare a political report as well as reports on guidelines for future tasks. Drawing from the debates, assessments and the spirit and views of the 1.7 million party members, expressed through the 1,033 delegates who attended the congress, the congress approved three reports: 1) The political report read by Comrade Li Duan; 2) the economic report read by Comrade Pham Van Dong; and 3) the report on party building read by Comrade Le Duc Tho.

2. The assessment of the situation made in the party congress: The Fifth VCP Congress noted that the past 5 years are inscribed in history as a period of victories for the Vietnamese revolution. This means that the 5 years which elapsed between the fourth and fifth congresses were regarded as a period of victories similar to those victories won over the U.S. imperialists and [words indistinct]. It has been inscribed in the history that Vietnam has won victories over the French, Japanese and U.S. imperialists. The period between the fourth and fifth congress was regarded as a period of victory inscribed in history. The victories scored in the period between the fourth and fifth party congress are as follows:

The first victory is the victory in the reunifi ation of the country, embodied in the establishment of the constitution and the implementation of the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country. This is a victory of great significance to Vietnam as well as [words indistinct]. This is because the colonialists divided Vietnam into parts -- the north and the south -- as seen on the world map. It was divided in this way. However, we can see that of all the countries in the world that were divided by the colonialists, Vietnam is the only country that has been reunified.

Look at Asia: We will see that there are mainland China, Taiwan, Macao and Hong Kong. Until now, even the land of Taiwan that China [words indistinct] still cannot be reunified. Hong Kong and Macao have become colonies of Britain and Portugal. The colonialists have also divided Korea into the northern and southern parts, like Vietnam. But, until now, Korea still has not been reunified.

Unity in Vietnam is a model that we must draw experience from. It is a model for Kampuchea. Vietnam was divided by the colonialists into two parts -- the north and the south. They made two separate maps of the north and the south as if the north was one nation and the south another. However, since the fourth party congress Vietnam has become reunified. It has a single constitution and has established the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country.

Vietnam is a single nation. This statement by President Ho Chi Minh has been inscribed in the hearts of the Vietnamese nation. Thus, the reunification of Vietnam by the Vietnamese people is not a reunification just on the map, but a profound political, spiritual and all-embracing reunification. This is the first point regarding as the significance of the Vietnamese victory. This is the first victory scored in the period between the fourth and fifth party congresses.

The second victory is the victory in crushing the two wars of aggression launched by the Chinese expansionists. China launched the first war by instigating the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to sabotage Vietnam, using Kampuchea as its springboard. At that time, Vietnam, on the one hand, successfully defended the Vietnamese people's peaceful life and, on the other hand, carried out a proletarian duty to the Kampuchean nation by crushing the war of aggression being waged by the Beijing lackeys. Thus Vietnam ensured security in the south.

The second and most cruel war of aggression by the Chinese expansionists was launched in February 1979. This is the second victory.

The third victory is the building and development of the economy, the restoration of the culture and the maintenance of political security.

After the war Vietnam had many difficulties left over by (?the U.S. imperialists), particularly in the southern part of the country. But after liberation, and especially after the fourth party congress, Vietnam had plans for the general development of the economy. Vietnam acknowledges that it has economic difficulties. But if we examine its material and technical bases we can see that Vietnam has a strong foundation. It is temporarily poor but it has many, good possibilities for the future given its construction, technical and material bases. Vietnam, at present, is in the stage of construction. (?This construction has achieved some results.) According to some of our Vietnamese comrades, in 1983 Vietnam will (?obtain some of its oil for its own use). Therefore, Vietnam has a lot of natural resources.

Political security is well guaranteed in Vietnam. In the northern part of the country, which is the vital base of Vietnam, political security is well guaranteed. Although the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists carry out sabotage and subversion, political stability in the society is good. This the third victory.

The fourth victory is the increase in combat activities and the strengthening of close relations between the three countries of Indochina. This victory is also related to increased cooperation in all fields with the Soviet Union and various socialist countries.

After the fourth congress, Vietnam made many efforts in (?all fields). Concerning our Kampuchean people, Vietnam protected and liberated them from the genocidal regime. Moreover, after liberation the combat activities of the three Indochinese countries became a strong (?base) guaranteeing independence, sovereignty and socialist construction in the three countries. Concurrently, cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and various socialist countries has grown in all fields. This is the fourth victory.

The fifth victory is the international influence of the Vietnamese revolution. On this point, I would like to tell you that the period since Vietnam's victory over the imperialists its known by the world as the post-Vietnam period. If one talks about the post-Vietnam period, it means the period (?after) the U.S. was defeated by Vietnam. It is so. The post-Vietnam period is the period when the U.S. and the imperialists (?displayed guilt). (?Vietnam's frankness) led its influence and existence to grow greatly.

Over the past years, the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and other international reactionaries have not been happy with Vietnam's help in liberating the Kampuchean people. (?This worried the imperialists). But various socialist and progressive countries as well as all peace and justice-loving peoples all over the world praised Vietnam's important role. Sometimes, they thanked Vietnam on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Various members of Communist Party Political Bureaus who (?were our guests) have visited Kampuchea, (?such as) the general secretary of the Communist Party of Australia who had not clearly understood (?the situation in our country) before but (?after visiting our country) expressed his thanks to Vietnam on behalf of the Kampuchean people because it liberated them from the massacre perpetrated by the Pol Pot group. The influence of Vietnam has grown because of its smashing of the imperialists and for performing its duty to the Kampuchean people and (?in other places).

These are the important points of Vietnam's victories. The fact that the Vietnamese revolution scored such victories created a new strategic situation. What is this new strategic situation? Before, Indochina was a colony of the imperialists. The fact that the Vietnamese revolution was victorious and the good implementation. Of the resolutions of the fourth congress since 1976 created a new strategic situation in which (?stability) and socialist influence increased there. (?The toppling of colonialism was also noted). Before (?this region) consisted of colonies of the imperialists, now it is becoming socialist. [passage indistinct] (?It is an important fact in the development of socialism) and it is a weak point for the imperialists. This is the reason that the imperialists used to say that they were afraid of the domino theory. At present, the imperialists are trying to use the Chinese expansionists to oppose Indochina. If the Indochinese revolution has influence and strength it can spread its influence in Southeast Asia.

The VCP evaluated these victories as being possible due to the correct leadership of the party and that the lines of the fourth party congress are correct. They constituted resolute strategies to take the Vietnamese revolution past the turning point. They are the correct lines to stabilize the country and build a base for taking the country past the turning point, such as the postwar period [words indistinct]. At the same time, the Fifth VCP Congress examined a number of complexities and the lack of progress that occurred in the party for the period between the fourth and the fifth congresses.

In the period from the fourth to the fifth congresses, Vietnam faced many difficulties in economic field. The livelihood of the people is still fraught with difficulties. Slackness still exists. Due to some causes, Vietnam's production is still small. The bad consequences left for Vietnam by the aggressive wars of the United States and China are heavy. This is because following the departure of the United States, China caused destruction to Vietnam. The United States instigated China to cut off aid to Vietnam and later on to launch a war of aggression and destruction against Vietnam. Thus, Vietnam has suffered great difficulties. At the same time, Vietnam has to fulfill its proletarian internationalist duties in Laos and Kampuchea, particularly in Kampuchea, were it has made tremendous sacrifices in terms of lives, property and forces -- cadres and technicians -- in order to save us from [words indistinct] until today. With its sense of responsibility, the VCP has conducted criticism and self-criticism from the top to the grassroots levels and vice versa in order to review the (?mistakes) and difficulties and draw experiences from the good points [words indistinct].

3. The two strategic tasks and the new step of development of the Vietnamese revolution: The fifth party congress stated: Our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and at the same time, to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy.

Proceeding from the above-mentioned situation, the congress set forth two strategic tasks: first, to build socialism successfully; and second, to stand combat-ready to defend effectively the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The congress clearly defined the major task as one of building socialism and of continuing the implementation of the line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy mapped out by the fourth party congress. In this advancing stage, the fifth party congress set four objectives as follows:

Firstly, gradually to stabilize and improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life;

Secondly, to carry on the building of the material-technological basis of socialism;

Thirdly, to promote the socialist transformation of the state economy; and

Fourthly to meet the defense requirements, to consolidate national defense, to maintain security and order.

According to the assessment of the fifth party congress, if these four objectives are realized, there will be an important, fundamental change in Vietnam's economic structure. In order to reach this goal, the congress concluded that it is necessary to implement a 10-point policy and various major measures which mainly stress the state's research and development of all existing capabilities and economic strength, as well as the broadening of international cooperation, first of all, cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the 10-point policy of the VCP, the congress clearly defined the significance of socialist industrialization that is, in the 5 years of 1981-85 and in the 1980's as a whole, it is necessary to concentrate forces on a vigorous development of agriculture, to regard it as a primary front, to take it a step further to socialist large-scale production, to strive to boost consumer goods production and to carry on the building of a number of important branches of heavy industry; to combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

4. The 5-year plan: Concerning the 5-year plan, although Vietnam has made long preparations, there are many factors that the Vietnamese comrades have not yet been able to sum up. They have not yet been able to sum up the data on (?crops) to be planted and have not coordinated sufficiently with the localities. Due to this problem, the congress only approved a document on economic targets and important directives on the food production plan mapped out after thorough debate by the congress. Thus, due to the fact that conclusions on material to be imported and work with localities have not yet been completed thoroughly, the targets on some issues have not yet been adopted. The congress has approved the food production plan. In this plan, Vietnam will produce from (?19) to 20 million tons a year. In 1981, Vietnam produced 16 million tons. In future plans, Vietnam will produce from (?19) to 20 million tons.

5. Party building and the election of new Central Committee members: The congress stated clearly: The VCP is a heroic, valiant and strong party. It always grasps the two [words indistinct]. However, after our party conducted a vigorous self-criticism on various shortcomings and mistakes, particularly in ideological and organizational aspects, the task of party building is aimed at implementing the revolutionary lines and heightening the capability and leadership skills of the party in order to ensure the implementation of the two strategic tasks.

The congress also affirmed that the party must be (?clean) and must remove those elements which are [words indistinct] and have a weak revolutionary will. The party must have a revolutionary, combative, scientific and [words indistinct]. The party must apply the principle of democratic centralism in lifestyle meetings; enhance revolutionary ethics, unity and international solidarity; fulfill international duties; and implement the work system wherein the (?party) organs lead, the state controls and the people are owner of the collective.

6. Foreign policy: In this matter, Vietnam has correctly assessed the world situation. Concerning its foreign policy, the VCP stressed: the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Kampuchea and Laos are regarded as principles of strategic significance and the vital factor of the Vietnamese revolution. The VCP carries out international obligations tothe working class and workers in the world and for the communist and workers' movement in the world.

In the report to the congress, the Vietnamese comrades also stressed their support for the peace proposals initiated by the Soviet Union, particularly the proposals made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on the reduction of tension, elimination of arms race and so forth.

The last point is the impressions of our delegation. In attending the Fifth VCP Congress, our delegation had many impressions. The VCP is a party that has much experience, in political and ideological work and in mass persuasion for fighting against the enemy and defending the country. It is a party that has a high spirit of internal unity. Looking at the parties in the world, we will never see any other party like the VCP. No other party has as high a unity as the VCP. Take the party in China as an example; it is rife with disunity and disorder. The parties in various other countries are also the same as that in China. The VCP has great internal unity and good experience in party leadership and work. Our delegation was very impressed by everything we saw -- the unity and the sentiments of the delegations toward the congress and their unity within the party ranks and at the congress. We are very pleased to see our comrades unite around the party. We are happy to see our comrades unite. This is because we regard Vietnam as our support. We regard this as a success of the Vietnamese nation and party as well as of our own. This is our impression. Another impression is of the sentiments accorded our delegation by the Vietnamese party leaders which could be seen in the congress.

The Vietnamese comrades clearly defined in their [words indistinct]. They regard the alliance of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of their foreign policy. Moreover, this is attested to through the sentiments accorded our Kampuchean delegation by the Vietnamese leaders and the participants in the congress.

VIETNAMESE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Friendship Greetings

BK030436 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Apr (SPK) -- On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the complete liberation of Vietnam (30 April), Chan Ven, president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, sent his greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart, Phan Trong Tue. Chan Ven said in his message:

We are pleased that the fraternal Vietnamese people have regained national independence and peace and achieved brilliant successes in the building of scientific socialism in the light of the Fifth VCP Congress. We are convinced that the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people, under the VCP's clear-sighted leadership, will achieve new, great successes in spite of the sabotage activities of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Kampuchean people as a whole, under the KPRP's leadership and with the support of the Vietnamese people and the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, will continue to defend and rebuild Kampuchea in order to achieve stability, peace, freedom and progress. The Kampuchean people are determined to consolidate the bonds of militant solidarity and cooperation that unite Kampuchea to Vietnam.

On this occasion, Chan Ven has also sent a cable of greetings to Pham Van Ba, head of the Ho Chi Minh City section of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

Ceremony To Mark Victories

BK060739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0356 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 May (SPK) -- The Kampuchea-Vietnam Freindship Association [KVFA] on Wednesday [5 May] celebrated in Phnom Penh the seventh anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam in 1974 and the 28th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory in 1954. Present at the ceremony were Chan Ven, president of the KVFA; and Chhuk Chim, vice chairman of the Women's Association and vice chairman of the KVFA. Also present was Nguyen Thao, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea.

Chan Ven stressed that the Dien Bien Phu victory over the French colonialists in May 1954 and the victory over the U.S. imperialists in April 1975 were the result of the solidarity that bound the three Indochinese peoples together in their struggle against the common enemies. These victories, he said, have encouraged oppressed peoples in the world and provided them with experiences in the struggle for the liberation of their countries.

Editorial Greets Anniversary

BK021050 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Warmest Welcome to the Seventh Anniversary of the Liberation of the Southern Part of Vietnam"]

[Text] Today, the fraternal Vietnamese people are celebrating the seventh anniversary of their historic victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors in conjuction with the brilliant successes of the Fifth VCP Congress. The Kampuchea people would like to participate enthusiastically in this splendid day together with the fraternal Vietnamese people and to express their sentiments of friendship and solidarity.

The date of 30 April 1975 marks a historic event for the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people who ardently struggled for many years to smash the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. This great historic victory unified Vietnam and put a permanent end to the yoke of domination placed by the U.S. imperialists on the shoulders of Vietnam. In fact, the Vietnamese people have become the masters of their own destiny in building and defending their territory while advancing toward socialism.

After the 30 April 1975 victory, under the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP, the heroic Vietnamese people struggled against all kinds of obstacles and made courageous sacrifices with lofty heroism in order to defend and rebuild their country. They also struggled to fulfill their international proletarian duty toward various oppressed peoples. In particular, they assisted the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples.

During the past 7 years, the heroic Vietnamese people have made great efforts to demolish the remnants of the war of aggression left behind by the U.S.. imperialists. Among these efforts were active struggles to increase production, restore the economy and improve the people's standard of living. These struggles were successful.

There were also strong struggles against the unfriendly acts of the Beijing Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. During this same period, the heroic Vietnamese people defeated two wars of aggression launched by the Beijing Chinese expansionists. Concurrently, the heroic Vietnamese people defeated and smashed all maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese expansionists and the imperialists who attempted to subdue their struggle spirit and to isolate them. Moreover, the heroic Vietnamese people have contributed and sacrificed their blood in saving the Kampuchean people from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- the devoted lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists.

Under the leadership of the VCP, the Vietnamese people have upheld the banner of determined struggle in all periods -- from the epoch of French colonialism and Japanese fascism to U.S. imperialism -- and scored brilliant victories all over the world. Therefore, the Vietnamese people are praised by people all over the wolrd and they have attained great prestige on the international scene. The Beijing Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are stubborn and have made efforts to look for all types of poisonous maneuvers to oppose Vietnam and to undermine the good influence of the Vietnamese people. Despite these obstructions, the heroic Vietnamese people are constantly advancing toward their goal and scoring successive victories.

On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people over the aggressive imperialists, the Kampuchean people all over the country would like to participate in welcoming this victory with joy and the warmest and most sincere fraternal Vietnamese party, government and people for their enormous assistance and support. The Kampuchean people are determined to learn from the Vietnamese people's model of heroism and their valiant and courageous struggle spirit. The Kampuchean people will never forget the sacrifices made by the Vietnamese people to liberate and unify their territory and will remember forever Uncle Ho's saying. "There is one Vietnam, there is one Vietnamese nation."

Through this model of heroism and brilliant victory, the Kampuchean people are determined to preserve and defend the ties of friendship and militant solidarity and the cooperation between the two countries in order to promote the development and common interests of the two countries. The Kampuchean people would like to warmly wish the fraternal Vietnamese people more and greater successes in the defense and construction of their glorious socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

CHAN VEN ADDRESSES COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY GROUP

BK271203 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at the land transportation service on the afternoon of 25 April to close the meeting to review the past work of the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts. Attending the ceremony were among others, Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State; Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport and posts; and Comrade Poun Ponloe, deputy minister of trade.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, expressed his elation and praised the participants who have debated and exchanged views thoroughly on the reports summing up the outcome of the 1981 work and setting forth work directives for implementation in 1982. The comrade highly appraised the spirit of vigorous struggle of the Kampuchean working class in strengthening the communications, transport and posts sector and its brilliant victories in the cause of the revolution and fatherland. The comrade stressed: The Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts is the vital artery of the PRK's national economy.

In conclusion, the comrade exhorted all the participants to strive to fulfill their role and tasks in order to fulfill all the requirements in 1982 assigned them by the party and people.

The ceremony ended after the presentation of honorable banners and citation certificates to provinces, directorates, companies, cadres, personnel and workers who performed feats in carrying out the 1981 tasks.

VODK ASSAILS INDIA'S SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM

BK010914 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "If India Really Wants Peace To Be Restored in Southeast Asia, It Should Join With All Peace- and Justice-Loving Countries in the World in Forcing Vietnam To Withdraw All Its Aggressor Troops from Kampuchea in Accordance With the Resolution of the UN General Assembly and Should Stop Giving Aid to Vietnam"]

[Text] When Nguyen Co Thach, the big liar for the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors, began his visit to India, the Indian Government announced that India was ready to accept the mission to eliminate tension in Southeast Asia and restore peace, stability and security in this region.

What is the source of the constant tension in Southeast Asia? Who has destroyed peace, security and stability in this region? Does India realize the root causes of these problems and on whose side does India stand?

Everyone is well aware of and has seen the root cause of the current tension in Southeast Asia. The peoples and countries in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world fully realize that the current tension in Southeast Asia is due to the Le Duan Vietnamese clique's war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea and that this Vietnamese war of aggression is the first step of the implementation of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion into Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region.

On whose side does India stand concerning the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, which has caused tension in Southeast Asia? Does India stand on the side of the Vietnamese aggressors or the victimized Kampuchean people and the peace- and justice-loving countries which oppose this aggression?

Concerning the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea -- which constitutes a gross violation of the principles of the UN Charter, international law and the Nonaligned Movement of which India is a member -- the Indian Government has not sided with justice nor defended the principles of the international law and the principles of nonalignment. On the contrary, India has all along sided with the Vietnamese aggressors. India has supported the Vietnamese aggressors and defended their aggression at all international forums, particularly at the UN General Assembly, and all the conferences of the Nonaligned Movement. India has recognized the Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh and given aid to Vietnam, which serves to reinforce Vietnam in continuing its aggression against Kampuchea and carrying out its strategy of aggression and expansion into Southeast Asia.

At the same time, India has operated actively in the international arena in the service of the Hanoi clique's deceitful diplomacy in an attempt to deceive the ASEAN countries into negotiating with the Vietnamese aggressors and accepting the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

Since it has actively supported Vietnam and defended the Vietnamese aggression, how can India act as the mediator in solving the crisis in this region? If the Indian Government really wants Southeast Asia to enjoy peace, security and stability, it does not have to be diplomatically active everywhere. All it should do is stop supporting and giving aid to Vietnam, join with the peace- and justice-loving countries and other nonaligned countries in demanding and forcing Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea, and support the Kampuchean people who are struggling against the war of aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide waged by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. Only by so doing can India contribute to solving the Kampuchean problem, eliminating tension in Southeast Asia and restoring peace, security and stability in this region. But if India continues to support Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, to give aid to Vietnam in order to reinforce and encourage Vietnam to consolidate its occupation of Kampuchea, and to launch activities in international arena on behalf of the Vietnamese aggressors' deceitful diplomacy, no matter how hard India will try to disseminate its propaganda and sweet words, nobody will believe it.

VODK NOTES REPORTS OF ARRESTS IN LAOS

BK020841 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] According to reports from Vientiane, during the congress of the Vientiane puppet party, the puppets arrested and imprisoned dozens of Lao nationals in Vientiane, accusing them of attempting to sabotage the Vientiane puppet party's congress.

This attests to the chaotic and insecure situation in Vientiane city and elsewhere throughout the country since the Lao people oppose the yoke of domination imposed on them by the Hanoi Vietnamese.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

Sisavat Keobounphan Speech

BK061041 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 May 82

[Speech by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and chief of the LPLA General Staff, delivered at a session of the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] Respected presidium, respected honorable comrade delegates: The delegation of the party committee of the armed forces and the people's security forces are completely unanimous in their support of the political report of the party Central Committee presented by the comrade general secretary. We would like to present a report on the armed forces and the people's security forces as follows:

1. After scoring a historic victory in 1975, thus fulfilling the political tasks adopted by the second congress, our armed forces and people have entertained no other aspirations except to build Laos into a peaceful and independent country advancing toward socialism. However, the reactionary elements in the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have ceaselessly implemented a hostile policy against the revolution in our country. They have carried out activities to sabotage and destroy our country in all fields.

On the military front, they have encroached upon our border areas and threaten to wage a war of aggression against our country. They continue to implement a strategic scheme aimed at weakening and undermining our country in all respects so as to subjugate and swallow it up in the end.

Faced with such a sinister enemy scheme, our armed forces and people have no other choice but to march forward to consolidate the aggregate strength necessary to defend our national independence and sovereignty and to rigorously shift to the grassroots level to attack the enemies, consolidate the system of proletarian dictatorship, develop production and improve the people's living conditions. We have managed to gradually stabilize and improve the internal situation, thus bringing peace and security to the country. The armed forces and the people's security forces have been constantly strengthened and consolidated. The position of the people's war in the countryside has been consolidated, and the strategic rear has been actively built. Our people's security forces have been strengthened in both quantity and quality and they have now become a part of the national army. [applause] Moreover, the people's armed forces have been extensively organized and maintain combat readiness to attack the enemies and to uphold security and peace at all times. [applause]

The aforementioned exploits have been scored thanks to the [word indistinct] perseverance of our armed forces and people, who have consistently maintained a high sense of combat readiness, standing ready with weapons in hand to smash all schemes of the enemies. Nevertheless, the factors deciding these victories are, first of all, the correct line and policies of the party, and the talented, clear-sighted, creative and appropriate leadership of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, headed by beloved and esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvinhan. Since the beginning, our party has correctly defined the relationship between the two strategic duties -- to defend and build the socialist country -- and has adhered to the firm stand of the socialist (?revolution). [applause] At the same time, it has promptly and clearly identified the new dangerous enemy of our country. It has provided fundamental (?contents) for the all-round building of foundations for the national defense and mass security work. That is why we have scored such great victories as we have. [applause]

The all-round militant alliance between our army and people, and the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and the assistance rendered by the fraternal socialist countries, especially the great, timely and effective assistance in manpower, money and experience of the armies and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, also constitute one of the most important factors in our victories.

On this occasion, on behalf of our armed forces, I would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the armies and peoples of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries for wholeheartedly rendering such assistance to us, imbued with the spirit of militant solidarity and socialism. [applause] In particular, we would like to hail, with overwhelming gratitude, the Vietnamese volunteer and construction forces contribution of labor and their sacrifice of their blood and lives to the struggle of the past several years to defend and build our socialist country. [applause]

2. Our socialist revolution has gotten underway in a new international situation. Our country has become an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have implemented an overall scheme to sabotage our revolution in all fields, with the aim of weakening our country and then proceeding to invade and swallow it and the other Indochinese countries so that they will be able to further expand into Southeast Asia.

Therefore, in the immediate future, the fighting between us and our enemies and between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces will become even more complicated and crucial. Such development calls for us to heighten vigilance, and to stand ready to fight and to smash all schemes of the enemies. At the same time, we must be prepared to cope with all developments under every circumstance and to build mass foundations for the national defense and security work. Numerous noticeable problems remain which must be solved by our people.

Therefore, the delegation of the armed forces' party committee and that of the people's security forces wholeheartedly supports the political report, which has designated national defense and security work as one of the important and urgent tasks of the years ahead. But we still realize that the task of defending and building socialism is the most decisive fundamental task of all. However, if the national defense and security work is not effectively consolidated, numerous difficulties will be encountered in economic and cultural transformation and development.

3. To fulfill the national defense and security tasks outlined in the political report, we must concentrate our efforts on intensively [word indistinct] certain problems as follows:

First and foremost, we must strive to consolidate all-round security at the grassroots level, firmly grasp the overall direction of tasks, and organize close coordination of all services and branches so as to develop the armed forces and to extensively and firmly consolidate national defense and security in all localities, particularly in certain vital areas. It is of utmost importance that, while carrying out movements to attack the enemies, we must organize and foster a contingent of cadres to establish stationary grassroots bases and develop their roles to provide overall security for all hamlets and cantons.

The task of the national defense and security forces in the new stage is to ensure continued internal security for the country. At the same time, they must be ready to fight and must possess the strength and capabilities needed to coordinate with [words indistinct] to carry out people's war to triumphantly defend the country. To fulfill the objectives in the political report, there must be plans to build the consolidated armed forces with a combined strength, composed of the regular army and the people's security forces and with the clearly defined tasks [words indistinct] in accordance with their responsibilities so as to turn them into (?mobile regrouped forces). We must attach importance to the building of these two types of forces. At the same time, we must not cease efforts to build the regrouped mobile regular forces into a model modern army. We must continue to pay attention to regarding this as an important task in building the stationary forces; for example, by consolidating the existing guerrilla forces, organizing new guerrilla units in the tribal areas, and building self-defense forces in urban areas and in all state organizations, offices and factories. With regard to the building of the regular forces, considerable attention must be paid to resolving two issues -- their quality and size.

These two issues are interrelated. An improvement in quality is not only achieved by stepped up political study, but also by raising organizational quality and increasing the efficiency of weapons and war materiel so as to ensure that the army and the people's security forces are staffed with elements who have a highly developed sense of political wareness and who are provided with effective training so they may develop a sense of firm organization, strict discipline, and unified regulations. They should be armed with modern weapons and use modern methods so as to ensure that they will be able to fulfill the tasks of national defense and security.

We must apply the system of military obligations [as heard] among all the masses in order to encourage the people of all tribes to fulfill these obligations so that the army will be able to perform its duties in all circumstances.

We will strive to build the people's security forces into a pure entity which is firm in its organization and skillful in specialized work so that it will remain forever loyal to the country and capable of fulfilling its tasks to deserve the people's trust and affection.

While building the regular forces, we must pay attention to developing the people's security forces at the grassroots level. The regular forces and the people's security forces must closely unite and coordinate with each other in attacking the enemies and maintaining political peace and social order. The coordination of the economy with national defense and the local economy with the local military must be fully appreciated and fulfilled in the years to come. We must incorporate such coordination in the overall plans and in the plan to develop the economy and to build national defense throughout the country. At the same time, we must closely coordinate the plan to develop production and to improve the people's living conditions with the plan to consolidate national defense and security in each province and each district. To achieve this goal, we must completely understand the major plans and policies of the party, that is to actively build the district into a key unit, capable of defending its own achievements and of conducting self-criticism. Thus, we must regard the district as an important area in which coordination between the local economy and the regional forces must be effectively achieved.

We must strive to consolidate international solidarity, especially while the enemies are implementing a scheme of creating division and sabotage while spearheading their attack against Vietnam and the Soviet Union. We must continue to educate everyone to understand the true nature and the strategic significance of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese peoples, to develop all-round solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, to expose all reactionary maneuvers of the enemies, to foster unanimous faith in the party's foreign policy, and [words indistinct] as the standard principle for all party cadres, members, combatants and other people.

Moreover, we must further enhance a sense of mastery and step up efforts to solicit and make good use of international assistance. At the same time, we must hold aloft a sense of responsibility by creating favorable conditions for the forces which are directly fulfilling international obligations in our country, so that they will be able to increase their combat effectiveness and work efficiency.

Respected presidium, delegates and distinguished guests, to translate the resolutions adopted at this congress into reality, all party members, cadres and combatants in the national defense forces and the people's security forces will strengthen our unity around the party Central Committee headed by esteemed and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, who was the first commander in chief and has led and trained our armed forces since our inception. [applause]

We will use all our wisdom and efforts to consolidate and strengthen the national defense forces and the people's security forces in all respects, so as to fundamentally stabilize political peace and social order [applause] and to contribute to victoriously defending and building the socialist country. [applause]

In conclusion, I wish the congress a glorious success. Thank you.

Sisomphom Lovansai Speech

BK041040 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0555 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Speech by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, on the amendment to the LPRP regulations to the 27 April afternoon session of the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- recorded]

[Text] Members of the presidium, distinguished guests, dear delegates: This nationwide congress of representatives is the third one since our party was established. The first congress marked a new, great victory of the revolution and the further growth and strength of our party. At a time when the party was just established in 1955, it led an armed struggle to defend two regrouped provinces [Sam Neua and Phong Saly Provinces, where former Pathet Lao forces regrouped to fight the Katai Government in Vientiane]. It also led a political struggle in 10 provinces in coordination with a struggle within the coalition government. The number of party members was just over 400, and the party bases were limited.

By 1972, when the second party congress was held, two-thirds of the territory and one-third of the population had been liberated. The number of party members had increased to 21,000.

This third congress is being held after the national-democratic revolution has been fulfilled across the country. Our people are now enthusiastically carrying out the socialist revolution. The number of party members has now increased to more than 35,000. The party has now taken over the administrative power throughout the country, and party organizations and state apparatuses have been consolidated and improved from the central down to the grassroots level. When the second congress and the one before that took place, most of the party organizations were operating secretly. The current congress is proceeding under conditions in which the party can function openly.

The party's prestige and influence have become apparent in all areas of social activity. The party has grown and become strong in all spheres -- political, ideological and organizational. It is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. Our party's role in international relations has reached greater heights than ever before. In implementing the working class' basic principles on party building, we have achieved great successes in our party building work and have drawn many rich lessons. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the requirements of the revolution, we must continue in our persistent efforts to do away with various weaknesses and shortcomings, especially now that the revolution in our country has been turned into a socialist revolution, and our party has become the nucleus leading the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which has made the party building work more burdensome.

The party Central Committee's political report lays down the direction and tasks of the revolution in our country in the new period -- the period of transition to socialism -- and underlines party building tasks in this new period of the revolution. It is a firm basis for our party building work.

As for the party building work in the past years and in the years to come, we must continue to profoundly grasp the various basic Marxist-Leninist principles on party building and must effectively apply the various directions on party building stipulated in the political report.

In its capacity as the leader of the administration, our party must always firmly maintain the true nature of the party of the working class. It must always be loyal to Marxism-Leninism and use it as a basis for its ideological thinking and a compass for its activities.

The party has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the true situation of our revolution, accepted the good lessons offered by fraternal parties and has utilized the party's intelligence in formulating policies and the line for effectively leading our country's revolution to victory.

The party must be loyal to the interests of the working class and the country. It must correctly and skillfully coordinate genuine patriotism with clearsighted proletarian internationalism and must oppose narrow-minded nationalism and self-interest. The party must strictly implement the basic organizational principle of democratic centralism. It must adhere to collective leadership -- a principle which is closely coordinated with work distribution -- and it must do away with such phenomena as factionalism, localism, excessive exercise of freedom and arbitrariness.

The party must incessantly strengthen internal unity on the basis of the political line and the principles of democratic centralism so that it will be the nucleus for unity among the people of various tribes. It must combat individualism and any manifestation of division and factionalism.

The party must always keep in close touch with the masses, respect the people's rights to collective mastery, attend to the material and cultural life of the masses and get rid of bureaucratism, arrogance and acts of alienating the masses and violating their rights to mastery. The party must regard self-criticism and criticism as a rule of the party's development. Self-criticism must be frank and aimed at fulfilling the organizational building task, helping each other and making progress together. We must promote criticism from the higher level downwards to the lower level, and vice versa. We must combat arrogance, and refrain from carrying out criticism because of rivalry or envy, and avoid shifting blame to others, arrogance and self-complacency. We must not be arrogant nor fail to carry out self-criticism in a frank manner nor level criticism against others out of revenge.

The party must maintain strict discipline and instruct all party cadres and members to abide by it. Our party considers increasing the efficiency of the party building work in the political, ideological and organizational aspects and the incessant strengthening of combat forces and the party leadership capability to be a decisive duty in the revolutionary cause of the party and of the people of all tribes. The party must maintain and effectively implement correct guidelines and policies. The party must also maintain a tho ough revolutionary line of thought, pure revolutionary qualifications, a wholesome and strong organization, and a contingent of party cadres and members who are politically reliable and who possess adequate knowledge in the scientific and technological field, knowledge in managing the economy and society and expert skill in practical activities.

The party must [words indistinct] dependent on the consolidation and improvement of the party machinery, and on the mass organizations. Party building must be closely linked with the mass revolutionary movement and with the execution of the party's political tasks. Importance must be attached to the development of the party, and efforts must be made to oppose any tendency to attain only large numbers of party members. The party must admit only outstanding elements from the working class, the laboring peasants, the socialist intellectuals, and the laboring people of all strata who voluntarily join the party contingent to fulfill the party's objectives and ideal. At the same time, the party must immediately expel any opportunist elements who try to infiltrate the party and those persons who are unqualified for party membership.

The old regulations which were adopted at the second party congress reflected the party's loyalty to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism regarding party building, and contained detailed plans suitable to the revolution in our country at that time. They were correct and served their own purposes during the national-democratic revolution. However, during the present stage of socialist revolution, to meet the requirements of party building the old regulations are amended as follows:

I. On party members: The party's political task in the new period has laid down more stringent objectives in the building of the contingent of party members.

In connection with the conditions for admitting party members, they are amended so that those who will be admitted into the party must pass through trials at production units, work units, and combat units, have clean records, possess good revolutionary nature, and command the trust of the people.

As for the duties of party members, they must take the initiative in implementing the line and policies of the party as well as the instructions and orders of the party and state to contribute to the tasks of defending the country and building socialism. They must engage in the study of the party's theoretical line and policies, culture, professional and technical subjects, science, technology, and the management of the state, economy and society. They must train themselves to develop a revolutionary nature and qualifications. They must be loyal to the party, the country and socialism, and always place public interests above their own, stand ready to make sacrifices in defending the country and executing the tasks of socialist transformation and construction. They must be diligent in working in the interests of society, defend the socialist gains, possess a sense of honesty, lead wholesome and simple lives, be thrifty, public-minded and disinterested, pay close attention to the work of party building, keep in close touch with the masses, respect and enhance the people's right to collective mastery, correctly implement the party policy in dealing with ethnic minority tribes, resolutely resist all enemy schemes to divide ethnic people, hold aloft the spirit of proletarian internationalism, correctly implement and fulfill the foreign policy tasks, make active contributions to strengthening the special solidarity, all-round cooperation and militant alliance with Vietnam and Kampuchea, as well as all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and render active support to the struggles of all nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

With regard to their rights, party members have the right to propose their views to the party organizations if the later officially appraise or discuss certain issues relating to the operation of the party.

As for the regulation to admit outstanding persons as party members, the new regulation offers the following additional options:

1. Members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union who are nominated as party members by the youth union committee at the grassroots level must be endorsed by only one full party member.

2. A meeting of a party cell to consider the nomination of persons to become party members must be attended by at least two-thirds of the total number of full members of that party cell. A majority vote must be secured from that meeting to endorse such a nomination.

3. In an area where a party base has not yet been set up, a higher level leading organization may directly admit persons as party members. However, such a decision must be considered and approved by a work committee, and the regulation on admission of party members must be correctly implemented. Before the decision is made, several reviews must be conducted.

As for alternate party members, there are now two levels of them. The first level retains the alternate membership for 9 months. This level comes from the ranks of workers directly engaged in production, state cadres and employees, army cadres and combatants, and ordinary people who have performed their work for 5 consecutive years. As for others, they must remain for 12 months [as alternate party members].

With regard to the party's activities and the payment of fees for party maintenance by party members, the new regulation stipulates that any party members who fail to participate in the party's activities and fail to pay party maintenance fees for 3 consecutive months without due cause must be (?expelled) by their party cells. Their names will be removed from the cells' party membership rosters and they will not be eligible for renomination for party membership. However, this expulsion must be apporved by the party branches which are in charge of admitting outstanding persons as party members.

II. On the principle of organization and the network of party organizations:

1. With regard to the party organizations in the army and the people's security forces, because of the rising requirements in the building of the army and the people's security forces, it is necessary to consolidate and perfect the party organizations and the party's methods in leading the army and the people's security forces. The new regulation stipulates that the organization of leading party organizations in the army and the people's security forces is under the charge of the party Central Committee.

2. With regard to the principle of convening a congress of representatives and the election within the party, two more requirements have been added:

A. The party committee calling for the convening of a congress has no right to object to those representatives to the congress elected by the lower level, unless these representatives are reprimanded for any disciplinary action after they are elected as stipulated in the (?6-point) provisional party stipulation.

B. If a party branch committee is unable to select representatives to attend a congress convened by the higher party committee due to prevailing circumstances, the higher party committee organizing that congress is entitled to select representatives from the ranks of the party branch committee to attend the congress. However, it must secure support from the lower-level party branch committee for such a selection before it becomes effective.

3. Because the new regulation stipulates that a congress at the provincial and city level wll be convened every 5 years, in the interim period between the two congresses of representatives of the provincial and city party level, the party committee at this level must hold a conference of representatives to review the implementation of resolutions of the (?previous) congress at the provincial and city level and to appoint more members of the party committee if it deems it necessary. The number of representatives assigned to attend the congress of representatives will be determined by the party committee at the provincial and city level after they are selected by the lower-level party committee on the advice of the party Central Committee. The resolutions adopted at the congress of representatives at the provincial and city level and the names of additional party committee members selected must be approved by the party Central Committee.

4. With regard to the addition, (?replacement) and transfer of members of the party committee who have been elected at a congress, the new regulation stipulates that, if necessary, the party Central Committee is entitled to appoint more members of the party Central Committee; and the higher level party committee is entitled to transfer and appoint additional members of the party committee at the lower level.

However, the number of members transferred or new members must not exceed one-third of the total number of members of that party committee who are elected at the congress of representatives of party committees at that level.

III. On the organization of party bases:

1. In the countryside, at present the canton level is considered to be the basic party branch. However, because our country is vast, houses in each basic party branch are located far apart and communications services are ineffective, which makes canton zonal areas too large. As a result, a canton party committee is unable to keep in close touch with the hamlets and the people under its jurisdiction. In the meantime, the organizing of the people's daily life, the organizing of production, the shifting to agricultural collectivization, cultural and educational activities, and the maintenance of security and public order are all centered in each hamlet. Therefore, in order to firmly organize and manage the economy, society and national defense and public security work throughout the countryside, the hamlet level must be built into a basic party branch with the following organizations? The party branch organizations, the hamlet administrative committee, mass organizations, guerrilla elements, public security forces, and the peasants' collective production organization. As for those small hamlets which have inadequate resources to set up these organizations, such as the administrative committee and mass organizations, they should be grouped into a unit at this stage.

Under the present circumstances, district zonal areas remain too big. As a result, the districts are unable to provide adequate guidance directly to the hamlets. Therefore, in the immediate future, the canton level will be retained as the administrative power one step above the basic administration at the hamlet level. When the hamlet level is consolidated and perfected and the district level is capable of directly guiding all hamlets, the canton level will be dissolved.

The organizational tasks of the basic party branch are as follows:

1. To make decisions on the party's plans and policies as well as its methods in guiding the political tasks at the basic level, with the aim of consolidating the national defense and public security work, and economic, cultural and social construction and development.

2. To guarantee the people's right to collective mastery, enhancing the creativity and enthusiasm of the masses in defending the country and building socialism.

3. To pay close attention to party building. In addition to the content of the various tasks mentioned in the regulation, additional stipulations will be defined for fostering and tempering the true revolutionary nature and qualifications, studying Marxism-Leninism and the party's line and policies as well as the state's programs, and studying culture, science, technology, specialized and professional subjects and the management of the economy and society. As for the people of various tribes, the task of enhancing unity is defined separately for them.

4. To pay close attention to building the administrative power and mass organizations at the basic level. The new regulation stipulates that the duty of the party organizations at the basic level is to coordinate with the higher level in building the contingent of party cadres and heightening their true revolutionary nature, and gradually raising the standards of specialized subjects and capabilities in managing the state, the economy and society.

The (?province) must be responsible for the task of organizing party bases in the key revolutionary units.

The system of leadership. [as heard]

A. To promote and develop the system of leadership in production units, business enterprises and [word indistinct]. The application of the system of leadership in the new regulation is as follows:

1) The leader must prepare reports, map out plans [words indistinct] and views. He must report to the higher level on certain essential issues.

2) The leader must lead party members and masses in contributing views to the plans outlined by the unit leader himself. After the plans are approved by the higher level, he must guide the party members and masses to translate them into reality.

3) The leader must inspect and help with the activities (?of party members and masses), and [words indistinct] in conformity with the party's and state's plans and policies.

4) The basic party organizations have no right to make decisions on production plans [words indistinct]. But must contribute views to these plans by studying them and reporting their outcome to the higher level for consideration.

B. The tasks of the basic party organizations in offices are as follows:

1) To contribute views on the application of guidelines, plans and policies of the party and state. The offices must supervise party members, including their leaders, in implementing these guidelines, plans and policies.

2) To contribute views to improve the method of work of the offices and organizations and inform the leader of prevailing shortcomings. If some problems develop, the higher level must be informed.

3) To provide political ideological training to party members and masses, tighten discipline in their work, fight against the evil of bureaucratism and ensure the fulfillment of the political tasks of the offices.

4) The basic party organizations have no right to make decisions on professional issues, plans and policies or tasks of the offices.

IV. On the party organizations at the provincial, city, district and municipal levels. The new regulation stipulates the following:

A congress of representatives at the district and municipal level is convened every 1, 2 or 3 years, and every 5 years at the provincial and city level.

The tasks of the party committees at the provincial, city, district and municipal levels in the new regulation are amended as follows:

1. To guide the organizations in their localities to implement the party's line and policies and the state's plans and laws as well as all political tasks of the localities.

2. To actively build and strengthen their political, ideological and organizational qualifications: to raise the quality of leadership and strenghening the combat forces of all party organizations in the countryside: and to carry out self-criticism and criticism to consolidate the internal unity of the party committees so that it will become the pillar for the unity of all party organizations.

3. To present various problems relating to the line and policies of the party to the higher level.

The new regulation also increases the scope of responsibilities, rights and activities of the standing committee, and secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees at various levels.

V. On the organization of the party at the central level the new regulation stipulates that:

1. An ordinary nationwide congress of representatives will be convened every 5 years.

2. A member of the party Central Committee must have at least 5 years of service in the party and must have experience in carrying out activities as a member of a party committee at some level. The party Central Committee shall hold ordinary meetings twice a year.

VI. On the party control commission.

In the new situation, the control work must be stepped up so as to guarantee the correct and full implementation of the line, policies, rules and regulations of the party and of the plans and laws of the state. The control commission at various levels must be organizationally rehabilitated while their method of work and working procedures must be improved. The new regulation gives authority to the party Central Committee to establish organizational details and the limit of the rights and duties of the control commissions at various levels.

VII. On the organization of party leadership elements.

1. To promote and expand the responsibility and (?wisdom) of chiefs of various ministries and branches attached to the government and provincial departments. Effective now, the party leadership elements in the offices and organizations attached to those ministries and branches will be dissolved.

2. The party leadership elements attached to organizations (?set up) by the people, the people's councils at various levels and various mass organizations will continue to be retained. But, those party leadership elements attached to the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union committees will be terminated, because the youth union committees are directly attached to the party Central Committee.

VIII. On the party's regulations and discipline.

1. To encourage (?all) party members to maintain discipline and to persist in their endeavors to settle their shortcomings and errors, the new regulation lays down restrictions on the abrogation of cases in connection with the discipline party members.

2. To perfect the implementation of discipline in the ranks of the party and to enable the party organizations and party members to firmly grasp regulations on the use of discipline. The new regulation also stipulates the rights concerning the use of discipline.

Beloved comrades, the building of the party and the implementation of its rules and regulations are a duty of the entire party and each and every party member. Therefore, the party committees at all levels and all party members -- no matter what branch they are attached to nor what position they hold -- must consider the building of the party to be one of their basic tasks and responsibilities. To effectively perform this task, the party committees at all levels and all party members must heighten their sense of responsibility toward the party, pay attention to the study of various (?fundamental) principles of Marxism-Leninism on the building of party, in particular the principles, policies and methods regarding the implementation of each and every part of the party building work.

It is also necessary to study the history of our Lao revolutionary movements, as well as of the international communist-worker movements, in addition to studying the state, economic and social management. The party committees at various levels must positively consolidate and perfect their offices. The organizing committees, the propaganda and training committees, and the control committees (?of the party Central Committee) together with the comrade secretaries and deputy secretaries must devote a great deal of time in guiding the party building work and study various reports submitted to them by other party committees. Each party committee must improve its working procedures by closely combining them with political tasks.

To enable all party members and all party organizations to firmly grasp and fully implement the party's regulation, in 1982 the party units and party committees at all levels throughout the country must conduct campaigns to thoroughly study the party's new regulation in their daily lives. During the campaigns, each member must (?study) his strong and weak points in the implementing the party's regulation in the recent past, and must plan to do away with the shortcomings and plan to promote and expand his strong points. Each member must also strive to train and foster himself to become an ever more efficient and stronger party member so as to deserve to be called member of the glorious LPRP now and in the future. Thank you. [applause]

Cuban Delegate Speech

BK051545 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Cuban Communist Party's representative, delivered at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane; speaker unidentified, but Lionel Prieto Soto was previously identified as the leader of the Cuban delegation; -- recorded in Spanish, fading into translation; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, together with you, we are elated to express salutations to the various comrades representing a genuine revolutionary party and nation which have heroically struggled for decades to liberate the country and build socialism. On this occasion, I ask you, comrades, to accept the fraternal solidarity and love of the Cuban people, the Cuban Communist Party members, and in particular of our general secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro.

The Lao people of various tribes have scored many historic achievements. The LPRP -- a strong fortress of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- is the correct leader of your destinies and it has maintained close relations with various revolutionary parties all over the world. In particular, it has maintained militant solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea, a solidarity which is considered to be a basic factor for the victories over the French and Japanese colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

We can see that soon after its establishment, the LPDR scored outstanding achievements in the economic, public health, educational and cultural fronts. It has also defeated all stubborn, counterrevolutionary schemes of the enemies both in and out of the country. These achievements have constituted a vigorous encouragement for the revolutionary movements, progressive movements and movements for peace throughout the world.

Dear comrades, while our industrious people and all peace-loving nations are striving to preserve an atmosphere of detente and cooperation for our mutual interests, the ultra-reactionary forces of the world -- manipulated by the U.S. imperialists -- are preparing to start a war. These reactionary forces have tried in every way to gain the upper hand in the military field so as to demand concessions from the socialist community from a position of strength, and wish to revive the old-fashioned role of using international gendarmes to oppose the revolution. With regard to the arms race being conducted by the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists, from the material point of view, such a policy is an unforgiveable waste of the world's wealth and manpower. It has only worsened the already serious economic situation of the capitalist system, a situation in which various underdeveloped countries can no longer tolerate oppression, intimidation and poverty. The numerous vital problems facing hundreds of millions of people in various countries in this region can be solved only when some of the things which are presently used to produce weapons for oppression and destruction are taken away.

With their unchanged aggressive nature and with a sense of desperation as a result of their defeats, the imperialists have openly organized and supported various deranged forces. In the Middle East, their political and military support for the Israeli Jewish expansionists has resulted in the aggression in southern Lebanon, the occupation of the Golan Heights, the fighting against the Palestinian resistance, and the obstruction of the settlement of major differences in this region, namely the rights to self-mastery of the Palestinian people and the establishment of their state under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization -- their sole, legitimate representative. The imperialists have helped the monarchal regime of Morocco consolidate its military forces, with a view to sabotaging the triumphant struggle of the Saharan patriotic forces, and have stepped up hostile activities against Libya and all resolute movements and movements of the Arab People.

In Africa, they have offered sympathy to racism, apartheid and colonialism in Namibia; supported the South African aggression against Angola and Mozambique; and maintained an alliance with the Ethiopian aggressors. At the same time, they have totally opposed all efforts of the littoral states, whose desire is to turn the Indian Ocean into an ocean of peace.

In Asia, with the Chinese Government leaders as their ally, they have launched the counter-revolutionary movement against Afghanistan by giving more arms to Pakistan, and opposed the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. In Southeast Asia, the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples have always been victims of the aggression, sabotage and threats of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other regional reactionary forces.

The three Indochinese peoples, understanding the aforesaid aggressive policy, have made great efforts to create an atmosphere of peace and to solve regional disputes on the basis of correct and just principles. At the same time, they have established good relations and cooperation with the various neighboring countries. We would like to express our resolute support for these aspirations of the three Indochinese peoples.

The people of the Latin American and Caribbean region -- the region which was once regarded by the U.S. imperialists as their backyard -- have dared to fight and to win victories with each passing day. The Salvadorans -- who have vigorously opened their revolutionary path -- are being repressed by the collusion and even the intervention of the U.S. Government. Economic pressure and a military threats have also been applied to the revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada. In addition, the U.S. imperialists have given assistance to the militarily criminal government of Guatemala with a view to obstructing the growth of the revolutionary movement in this country. Now more than ever, the liberation struggle of the El Salvador patriotic forces and the maintenance of Nicaraguan sovereignty requires a resolute and absolute unity.

As you, comrades, are aware, our country is being seriously threatened. Over the past 20 years or so, to oppose us, the imperialists have had to plan to directly launch military aggression and conduct air and sea blockades while striving to conduct economic, trade, and credit blockades against our country. But, facing these pressures, the Cuban people led by the Communist Party and Comrade Fidel Castro have upheld the slogan to defend their country and have resolutely warned the imperialist enemy that no threat, deception or ultimatum can force our Cuban people to surrender. Our people have, on several occasions, shown their determination to destroy each and every aggressor who has tried to trample our socialist country. Our people's determination has always gained resolute support from the Soviet Union, various countries in the socialist community and from all peace and justice-loving forces, including the solidarity of the fraternal Lao people and of your parties and states. We would like to express profound thanks for their support and solidarity.

Dear comrades, our militant solidarity and friendship have stemmed from the common struggle against enemies and from our purity in the cause of revolution which has covered a glorious path. On this special occasion, I would like to reiterate the wholehearted support of the Cuban people, Government and Communist Party to the cause that you, comrades, have adhered to and to your brilliant successes. We understand that following this Third Congress of the LPRP, you will have new economic and social development tasks to implement as well as those for the defense of your beloved and sacred country. We are firmly convinced that all those tasks will be enthusiastically welcomed by the heroic Lao people.

Long live the Third LPRP Congress!

Long live the durable spirit of friendship between Cuba and Laos!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live socialism and communism!

We will certainly be triumphant, even though the country is perished. [sentenced as heard]

MATERIALS ON MAY DAY, LPRP SUPPORT RALLY

Heng Samrin Speech

BK030738 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0020 GMT 1 May 82

[KPRP General Secretary Heng Samrin's speech at the rally held in Vientiane to welcome the success of the Third LPRP Congress and to mark International Labor Day -- live in Cambodian with sentence by sentence translation]

[Text] My respects to the presidium members; my respects to the international delegations; my respects to all the comrades and friends: It is a great honor for the KPRP delegation to participate in the grand rally of the people in Vientiane to welcome the success of the glorious Third LPRP Congress.

On behalf of the entire party and people of Kampuchea, we would like to extend our sincere sentiments and best wishes to all comrades and friends and, through you, to the fraternal LPRP and Lao people, on the occasion of your congress which has just ended with brilliant success. The Kampuchean party and people are very elated to see that the Lao people and nationalities, under the leadership of the LPRP, have waged a protracted struggle full of difficulties, tests and trials, won brilliant victories over the French colonialist aggressors, defeated the U.S. neocolonialists, eliminated the outmoded feudalist regime and established the LPDR, thus opening a new brilliant era in which Laos has been reunified, enjoyed permanent independence and freedom and advanced firmly step by step toward socialism.

From the second congress to the present one, the Lao party and people have scored many great achievements in all fields: military, political, economic, cultural, social and foreign affairs. They have especially frustrated all of the sabotage and divisive schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary henchmen and firmly defended their country. The successes made in the past by the Lao party and people attested to the splendid progress of the Lao revolution and served as a firm foundation for successful socialist construction in Laos. The prestige and role of Laos in the international arena are soaring with every passing day.

This LPRP congress has united all the intellectual forces of the entire party and reflected the aspirations of all the Lao people. In a spirit of unity and responsibility, the congress systematically summed up all of the revolutionary achievements made in the past, thoroughly analyzed the actual situation in Laos, defined the strategic tasks of the Lao revolution in the new stage and elected a new party Central Committee with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary. This constitutes a new great success of the Lao party and people as a whole.

The LPRP is a true Marxist-Leninist party which has guided the Lao people toward successes, thus contributing to the victory of the revolution of the Indochinese countries and the revolutionary movements throughout the world. It is a fraternal party born from the Indochinese Communist Party, a comrade in arms in the struggle against the common enemy and a close neighbor in the special alliance and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries. The Kampuchean party and people are very proud of the fraternal Lao party and people, consider the victories of the Lao party and people as their own and are firmly convinced that in the light of the resolutions of this congress, the Lao party and people will score new, greater victories in their revolutionary cause.

Esteemed comrades and friends, like the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, our Kampuchean people have carried out the task of waging a revolutionary struggle against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their reactionary henchmen, regained national independence and built socialism step by step in their beloved country. In that arduous struggle, the Kampuchean people have experienced countless obstacles and difficulties but in the end they scored brilliant victories. On 7 January 1979, the Pol Pol-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- the lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- was driven out of Kampuchea, resulting in the establishment of the PRK and the opening of a new chapter in the annals of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle.

For more than 3 years under the leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have scored victories of great significance in all fields. The vestiges of the barbarous, genocidal regime -- left for our Kampuchean people by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys -- have been and are being wiped out. The Kampuchean people have been and are leading a happy life with independence and freedom. Although there still exist many difficulties for the Kampuchean revolution caused by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Kampuchean party and people -- with their tradition of revolutionary struggle -- are determined to eliminate all of those difficulties in order to make Kampuchea advance step by step toward socialism.

The Kampuchean party and people clearly understand that the successes of the Kampuchean revolution are inseparable from the immense international support and assistance they have received, including the spiritual and material support and assistance of the fraternal Lao party and people. We would like to express our sincere thanks to the Lao party and people for this valuable support and assistance.

On this occasion, we would also like to express our profound sentiments of revolutionary fraternity to the Vietnamese party, people and heroic army who have shouldered heavy sacrifices for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution as well as for the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries. We would like to express our profound gratitude to the Soviet Union and all other socialist countries as well as all fraternal parties and friends everywhere in the world for giving active support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, together, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea lean on the immense Truong Son Mountain Range, drink water from the wide Mekong River, struggle against the common enemies -- the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary henchmen -- and strive together in order to advance toward realizing the goal of building socialism on their beloved fatherlands and contribute to the victories of the world's revolutionary movements. This is why the Third Congress of the LPRP, the Fourth Congress of the KPRP and the Fifth Congress of the VCP stressed that the militant solidarity and the special alliance and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries constitute the objective requirements of history, a decisive factor for the future destiny of the three countries and the strategic path of the three parties.

We are firmly convinced that the bonds of militant solidarity and the great friendship of our three parties and peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos will always flourish as blossoming spring flowers and that this will be one of the decisive factors for the victories of the revolutionary cause of our three countries now and in the future.

Long live the LPRP!

A warm welcome to the success of the Third LPRP Congress!

Long live the bonds of militant solidarity and great friendship of the three parties and peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam!

Long live the all-round relations and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the socialist community!

Long live the ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

My sincere thanks to all comrades and friends.

Truong Chinh Speech

BK020547 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0020 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by Truong Chinh, head of the VCP delegation to the Third LPRP Congress, at rally held in Vientiane to greet success of the LPRP Congress and to mark International Labor Day -- live in Vietnamese with sentence by sentence translation]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomuihan, dear comrade Lao party and state leaders, comrade delegates of the fraternal parties, comrades and friends: Today in harmony with the buoyant spirit of the working people throughout the world on the historic May Day, the entire Lao people of all nationalities jubilantly welcome the brilliant success of the Third Congress of the glorious LPRP.

The VCP delegation, together with the delegations of the CPSU and KPRP and those of other fraternal parties, is very happy to share the great joy of the entire Lao party, people and army.

In an atmosphere permeated with enthusiasm of this grand meeting, the VCP delegation would like to convey to the LPRP Central Committee recently elected by the congress and headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, to all the LPRP members and the fraternal Lao people of various nationalities, and to the people of the Vientiane capital, a sister city of the Hanoi capital, the warmest greetings and deepest sentiments of the VCP and Vietnamese people.

We are extremely happy to note that, less than 4 years after its second congress, the LPRP led the Lao people of various nationalities in overcoming untold hardships and trials to fulfill completely the important tasks laid down by the congress: to defeat totally the U.S. imperialist war of aggression, to achieve the national democratic revolution, and to take Laos directly onto the bright path of socialism.

This was a miraculous success which reflected the skillful and creative leadership of the LPRP, the genuine Marxist-Leninist party of the Lao working class and people of various nationalities.

Shifting to the new stage of the revolution, the Lao people, fighting valiantly and working industriously, have gradually defeated the dark shemes and cruel acts of sabotage of the Beijing expanisonists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby firmly defending their fatherland.

They have also restored and developed their economy and developed their culture, stabilized and initially improved the people's living conditions, strengthened the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries, and made worthy contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Third LPRP Congress reviewed profoundly the Lao people's revolutionary work over the past 10 years and drew valuable lessons therefrom to illuminate the path of advance in the new stage. It set forth the line, orientation and tasks of the revolution in the period of transition to socialism, and the specific targets and tasks for the coming years, in order to firmly defend the fatherland and to continue national construction along the line of socialism.

The resolutions adopted by the congress are a concentrated symbol of the intellect and talents of the entire LPRP, of the unity and singlemindedness within the party, of the close relationship between the party and the popular masses, and of pure international relations. The Lao people of various nationalities can take legitimate pride in their glorious party, the steadfast and clear-sighted leader and the organizer of all victories of the Lao revolution.

The VCP and Vietnamese people are very enthusiastic over the glorious victories of the LPRP and heroic Lao people, their most intimate comrades in arms and brothers, and consider these victories as their own. We firmly believe that, in the light of the revolution unanimously adopted at this LPRP congress and with the vigorous emulation movement to implement this resolution, the Lao people will continue to score new and yet greater successes in the cause of defending and building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Laos.

Dear comrades and friends, the peoples of our two countries, Veitnam and Laos, are bound by an age-old tradition of solidarity and friendship. Especially, since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party by great President Ho Chi Minh more than half of a century ago, this solidarity and friendship, built on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has become a pure, loyal and exemplary relationship.

Through the various stages of the difficult and challenging struggle against their common enemies, the peoples of Vietnam and Laos have become increasingly attached to each other, sharing weal and woe and standing side by side though thick and thin. The blood and sweat shed by the peoples of the two countries together have resulted in the glorious victories of the two nations.

The militant solidarity and intimate and fraternal attachmemt between Vietnam and Laos are extremely deep and firm. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea live together on the Indochinese Peninsula, struggle against common enemies and strive for the common objectives of independence, freedon amd socialism.

The VCP and Vietnamese people deeply understand that the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos as well as the special relationship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is a law of development of the revolutions in the three countries and is a matter of vital significance to the three nations.

Today, in the new stage of the revoltution in each country, with the development of the effects of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation, the relations between our two parties and peoples are being consolidated and developed in all respects: They are becoming deeper and have a new quality.

From one generation to another, our party and people pledge to do their best to preserve and cultivate these special relations to make them increasingly flourish and closer and unbreakable by any aggressive force.

In the past few years, despite their ignominious defeats, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have not yet abandoned their schemes aimed at weakening and then swallowing up the three Indochinese countries with a view to paving the way for them to expand their influence in Southeast Asia. They have stepped up collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers in striving to implement the schemes of sabotage, destruction, division and aggression against the three Indochinese countries. Now more than ever, it is necessary for our three peoples to enhance their militant solidarity, heighten their vigilance, maintain cooperation in all respects, and be determined to build socialism successfully and securely defend our respective countries.

For their part, the VCP and Vietnamese people are making every effort to bring into play the achievements already recorded and to overcome any difficulty and trial so as to fulfill successfully the weighty tasks laid down by the fifth congress of our party, namely, to build socialism successfully, to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly and to discharge national and international obligations.

Dear comrades and friends, although our visit to beautiful Laos has been short, it has left many profound and indelible impressions on us. From the lively atmosphere of the congress and the kind statements about President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese cadres, combatants and people, to our delegation's meetings with the comrade leaders as well as the cadres and people of Laos, in everything we felt the presence of overflowing militant friendship and extremely intimate and close fraternity.

Once again we would like to express our profound gratitude to the entire fraternal Lao party and people.

We wish the LPRP and Lao people of all nationalities success in implementing the various resolutions of the third party congress.

Long live the great friendship, the special militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the Vietnamese and Lao peoples as well as among the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples.

Long live ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism.

Unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success.

Thank you, comrades and friends.

NEWS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 5 MAY

BK061044 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 May (KPL) -- In response to the invitation of TASS and the Writers' Association for Youth of the Soviet Union, the delegation of Lao news agency and SIANG PASASON paper on May 5 left here for Moscow.

The delegation is to take part in the discussion on the preparation for the 60th commemoration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The session will be held from May 10 to 20. The same delegation is also to attend the conference of the Writers' Association for Soviet Youth Brigades to be held from May 11 to 18.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI TO VISIT PRC 9-14 MAY

BK061413 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Today at a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the deputy director general of the Information Department, Mr Saowanit Khongsiri, in his capacity as the deputy spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, has disclosed that the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, and his delegation are scheduled to pay an official visit to the PRC during 9 to 14 May 1982.

This will be the foreign minister's first official visit to China who had extended the invitation for quite sometime before. He will probably hold talks with Chinese leaders on international political issues as well as bilateral matters.

The deputy spokesman has also mentioned that Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's government, when making its policy statement to the parliament, stated that it would try to promote good relations with all countries irrespective of their differences in ideologies, political or social systems. One of these countries in the PRC with whom Thailand is trying to promote good relations.

The deputy spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has further reaffirmed that Sino-Thai relations have been making good progress and developing quite well.

EEC OFFICE ISSUES PRESS RELEASE ON AID TO SRV

BK040310 Bangkok POST in English 4 May 82 p 2

[Text] The European Economic Community said bluntly yesterday that it would refuse all development aid to Vietnam until Hanoi pulls its military forces out of Kampuchea. An unusually terse, two-paragraph statement in a press release by the Bangkok EEC office said the outright refusal to help Vietnam had already been made known to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

"The EEC will not envisage to take up again its programme of development aid to Vietnam as long as this country does not comply with the resolution of the United Nations on the Kampuchean conflict," the European delegation said.

"This was the message which Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who had asked for long-term cooperation with the community, received in Brussels where he met Mr Edgar Pisani, member of the European Commission responsible for development aid." The UN has called on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea.

The European Community, and most of its nine members, cut off all aid to Vietnam in 1979 following the fall of Phnom Penh to Hanoi forces and the first UN call for withdrawal. Thach, on a Western European tour last month, asked Pisani to consider resuming aid to his country. But according to the EEC's press office in Bangkok, Pisani turned him down flatly.

Thach himself, in an "interview" with the government-controlled VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, stressed the successes of his four-nation and EEC European tour. "Many north and West European countries I have visited as well as the European Economic Community as a whole agreed to have regular exchanges of views with us on long-term cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields," Thach told VNA. But according to yesterday's press release, Thach made no such headway in his appeal for long-term economic cooperation.

Some of the EEC members, most notably the socialist government in France, have resumed small aid programmes in Vietnam, but the large aid programmes once envisaged by Hanoi and Europe went down the drain with the 1979 Kampuchean invasion.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who also toured Europe last month, appealed to the EEC and member countries to continue withholding aid to Vietnam until Hanoi agrees to withdraw its occupation troops from Kampuchea.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 26 APRIL LAO SHOOTING INCIDENT

BK060724 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 May 82

[6 May statement given by Saowanit Phongsiri, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, on 26 April Lao Attack on a Thai Mekong River patrol boat -- recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry instructed the director general of the Political Department to summon the Lao charge d'affaires for a meeting because the Lao ambassador was not here on 28 April. The Lao charge d'affaires was informed about Thailand's discontent over and primary attitude toward the incident as follows:

The Lao side is requested to cooperate with the Thai side in investigating the incident so that both sides can solve the problem through peaceful means. Thailand adheres to the principle endorsed by both sides on several occasions which requires meetings at the local level to seek solutions to mutual problems. Efforts are reportedly being made to arrage a consultative meeting between the Thai and Lao local officials. The outcome of this meeting will determine Thailand's further actions in this regard.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry will closely coordinate and consult with the Thai Government agencies concerned to adopt the appropriate attitude and measures to safeguard Thailand's prestige and legitimate interests based on the Thai Government's policy of promoting neighborly relations with Laos and its people.

EFFECTS OF FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

BK270930 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Captain Thanatchai Bamrungthian, representative of the Chanthaburi-Trat operational force, reporting on the situation in the area under his unit's responsibility said that since the middle of March, continued fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and the Kampuchean resistance forces has had greater effects on the areas in Trat Province, than Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. During this period, several major incidents took place as follows:

Fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and the Kampuchean resistance forces broke out repeatedly opposite Pong Nam Ron District. On 18 April, about 30 shells of heavy weapons fired by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers at (Chalang) Mountain inside Kampuchea landed at Bung Chanang Lang village in Thai territory. Nobody was killed or wounded. A number of villagers fled to Bung Chanang Klang village during the incident and have now returned to their village. It was also reported that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side intended to bring in more guns, rockets and aircraft in preparation for the suppression drive against the Democratic Kampuchean soldiers.

In Trat Province, the adversaries fired at the border patrol police base 203 at Khao Lan village on 5 and 8 April. The border police fired back. No casualties were reported on our side.

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers on 7 April fired at border patrol police base 223 at Khao Wong pass in Khlong Yai District, wounding five Thai policemen. Casualties on the other side were not known.

During 25 March and 5 April, eight Vietnamese soldiers, all from southern Vietnam, were arrested by Thai authorities in Bo Rai and Khlong Yai districts, Trat Province. They disclosed during the primary interrrogation that they fled to Thailand because they could not tolerate hunger and pressure. They also said that they disliked the communist government in Vietnam.

It was also learned that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces intends to launch hit-and-run operations against our forces between Khao Lan and Hat Lek villages. The Chanthaburi-Trat operational force has been placed on alert and all units under its command have been informed about these new tactics so they will be ready to defend themselves and work out countermeasures.

LAO, SRV TROOP MOVEMENT NOTED NEAR THAI BORDER

BK290850 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] According to a report MATICHON got from the Interior Ministry on 28 April, the deputy governor of Ubon Ratchathani Province, Suphon Supphason, has sent an urgent report to the ministry on the movement of Lao and Vietnamese troops in Champassak Province of Laos opposite Khong Chiam District, Ubon Ratchathani. According to it, the units in this southern Lao province have been supplied with Russian-made (Stella 7) light antiaircraft guns with a firing range of 50 km. The number of weapons, however, is not known.

In early April, a company of Lao troops and four Vietnamese soldiers arrived for stationing in Sanasomboun, Champassak. They have set up permanent operational bases along the Thai-Lao border at Phou Lusi and Don Koum. It is believed their mission is to contain activities of Lao resistance forces as well as to collect information on movement in the Thai side.

GOVERNMENT WILL CLOSE MORE REFUGEE CAMPS

BK051215 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The government has adopted a policy of closing more refugee holding centers under the Interior Ministry's jurisdiction. The policy stipulates that only 3 out of 13 refugee holding centers will remain in operation after 1982.

Deputy Interior Undersecretary of State Loet Hongphakdi disclosed that the ministry has already closed six holding centers at Huang District in Songkhla, Laem Sing District in Chanthaburi, Aranyaprathet District in Prachin Buri, Prasat District in Surin, Chiang Kham District in Phayao and Huang District in Nong Khai.

The holding center at Mae Charim District in Nan will be closed on 31 May and the three other at Chiang Khong District in Chiang Rai, Pua District in Nan and Huang District in Ubon Batchathani will be closed in December. The three holding centers which will remain open are located at Pak Chom District in Loei, Si Khiu District in Nakhon Ratchasima and Muang District in Nakhon Phanom. The Thai Government says that refugees will be allowed to live in these holding centers temporarily pending their departure to third countries or repatriation.

A total number of Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao refugees in these center as of 15 April was 89,178, and 558 of them are to leave for third countries.

A report from the Interior Ministry says that four third countries namely the United States, France, Australia and Canada are the major acceptors of refugees from Thailand. In 1981 some 96,000 refugees from the Interior Ministry's holding centers were sent to third countries. However, the number of refugees leaving for third countries has declined since the beginning of the 1982 fiscal year which started in October 1981 because the United States has reduced its intake quota which is calculated in proportion to the number of refugees entering Thailand.

SON SANN URGED TO COOPERATE IN KHMER COALITION

BK060204 Bangkok POST in English 6 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "For Country -- or Self?"]

[Text] Now that Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, has apparently relaxed his stance, the time has come for the leaders of the other two Khmer resistance factions to come together with him and strike a deal while the iron is hot. Son Sann, who has been the most adamant and unyielding of the three, causing all the delay to the formation of the proposed loose tripartite coalition government, must be seized by the shoulders and asked if he is a patriot, if he wants to save his country from the Vietnamese invaders, and if he believes in the right of his compatriots to freedom and to their own traditional way of life.

He may have to be shocked into putting the interests of his nation above the interests of his group or of himself. There is no excuse whatsoever for him to talk about walking into a tiger's cage because Khmer Rouge leaders like Pol Pot who have committed mayhem among the people could "consume" him. Anyway, as a result of pressure from ASEAN, Pol Pot has been removed from all political posts and the Khmer Rouge has even gone to the extent of denouncing communism. Whether all these measures were taken cynically with a view simply to improving the image the Khmer Rouge presents to the world, or were expressions of a sincere desire on their part to reform is immaterial. Enough that they have done it.

It is also enough that Khmer Rouge President Khieu Samphan has been reasonable in his dialogue with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the third Khmer resistance group comprising three other factions, to the extent of agreeing to equality of all participants and to each faction maintaining its ideals and institutions. This is important for the United Nations-supervised general elections to take place in Kampuchea if and when the Vietnamese forces leave Kampuchea.

The question that the ASEAN governments face as far as Son Sann is concerned is that: Is this old man willing to make a last sacrifice for his country before he passes from this life? He already has the assurance of the help of ASEAN, China, the United States and other countries which voted for the UN General Assembly Resolution calling for total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and for self-determination for the Khmer people. Does Son Sann consider these objectives the most important in his whole career or does he think getting all the key positions in the coalition cabinet of greater consequence?

If he does not come up with answers which show that he is totally comitted to saving his country, ASEAN has to decide to have nothing more to do with him and to look for another, younger, more patriotic person to support in his place. Son Sann has to prove himself quickly so that a "summit" conference of the three major factions can take place in May or, at the latest, early June. For if nothing transpires before the June ministerial meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore, they must give up on Son Sann. The 3,000 or so armed followers he has can do nothing.

At the same time, we have to be wary of the Khmer Rouge, who are Chinese puppets and who in the past have sponsored subversive activities in those of our provinces bordering Kampuchea. The non-communist ASEAN and the communist Khmer Rouge are strange bed-fellows but we have a common objective -- to get the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea. Son Sann should keep this in mind.

SECURITY COMMAND INVOLVEMENT IN NEW PARTY DENIED

BK040323 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 May 82 p 3

[Text] An office of the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) who led newly-registered party yesterday denied ISOC's involvement in his "Thai Mass Party." However, Capt Somwang Sarasat admitted that many members of the party had already been trained by the Security Agency.

In a news conference at Manhattan Hotel, the Thai mass leader also said that many party members including he, belong to the so-called "National Democracy Club" led by Maj Gen Rawi Phawilai. [surname as published]

Maj Gen Rawi is a leader of the so-called democratic soldier group which comprises army officers who believe that democratic rule would be the only effective weapon to repress communist insurgency.

Capt Somwang told the press conference that the party promoter envisaged that the party would one day take the reins of government to solve the problems facing the country. He said that the party now commands about 20,000 members nationwide.

THIRD ARMY REGION FORCES SEIZE 15 TONS OF ARMS

BK020650 Bangkok POST in English 2 May 82 p 2

[Text] Nan -- Third Army Region forces seized about 15 tons of arms and ammunition from communist dumps during a heliborne operation in the rugged Phu Sang Mountain ranges last week, it was learned yesterday.

Maj-Gen Chaichana Tharichat, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military (por-tor-thor) 32 Command attributed the success of the six-day operation, which ended on Friday, to information provided by four captured communist insurgents. Maj-Gen Chaichana told the Bangkok POST that the insurgents had led the troops to 11 hiding places in the ranges in Thung Chang District. The four insurgents were captured in March during a suppression drive on Doi Pha Chi.

The operation began on April 25 when about 150 toops, border patrol police and volunteers from the Tenth Cavalry Battalion and the CPM 32 were ferried by five helicopters to the Phu Sang region, which is close to the border with Laos. The arms and ammunition were seized on Friday from dumps which were about two kilometres from the border. The seized material included several types of assault rifles and artillery, mortar and recoilless shells.

Maj-Gen Chaichana said that only the weapons would be taken to the CPM 32 Command. The ammunition would be blown up, he said. Maj-Gen Prayat Rotphothong, deputy commanding general of the Third Army Region, will today inspect the dumps before they are destroyed.

Maj-Gen Chaichana said the seizures would deal a devastating blow to the Communist Party of Thailand and could eliminate its influence throughout Chiang Rai and Nan Provinces. He said the dumps were being guarded by about 30 insurgents who offered token resistance before fleeing towards the Loatian border. "We don't intend to kill the insurgents because they are all Thais like us. But we want the land back in order to be allotted to landless farmers," an army officer told the POST.

POST: CPT TO ABANDON 'MAOIST WARFARE DOCTRINE'

BK250550 Bangkok POST in English 25 Apr 82 p 4

[By Thirapongse Bandharangshi]

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand is to abandon the Maoist doctrine of conducting warfare and replace it with the Vietnamese one in the northeast alone, government intelligence sources reported yesterday.

The sources told the POST that at present the CPT fights under its traditional Maoist principles -- the jungle encircling the village, the village encircling the town and the town encircling the city -- but the "three strategic zones" policy used by the Vietnamese calls for the targetting of the jungles, the low lands and the cities, in that order.

According to the source, the CPT intends to merge its bases in the upper and lower parts of the northeast in a bid to dispatch armed guerillas and fronts to operate in the low lands.

The main bases in the upper northeast, camps 777 and 555, are to be merged with the main base camp 207 in the lower part, and the communist stronghold in Khao Khiu Mountain Range set up as the sub-headquarters of the CPT. The Khao Khiu Mountain Range goes through the Nong Bua Daeng District of Chaiyaphum Province and Wichian Buri District of Phetchabun Province.

Camp 207, the source said, has a force of about 200 guerrillas and is the largest base in the northeast. Its area of operation is concentrated in the Sathit District of Nakhon Ratchasima Province. Camps 777 and 555 cover the Phu Kradjeng Mountain Range in Si Bunruang and Phusang Districts in Loei Province respectively. Both have an estimated combined force of 300 guerrillas.

According to the source, camp 207 is being blocked by the second army in a bid to obstruct communist insurgents in the lower part of the northeast from joining forces with their colleagues in camps 77 and 555 in the upper part. He stressed that if these camps merge, the government would face difficulty in combatting the insurgents.

The source pointed out that sinceKhao Khiu was set up as a sub-headquarters of the CPT, the communists have found it easy to dispatch armed forces and fronts to operate in the central region particularly to Nakhon Sawan, Prachin Buri and Saraburi provinces.

The CPT had tried to leave the jungle to cooperate with the fronts in the cities after the split between several provincial committee members in the northeast and the defection of student activists who surrendered to the second army, said the source. He said the second army troops last month had laid siege to several camps in the north as part of a large scale operation in Doi Phaci Nan Province, coded name 'Suriyaphong'.

The CPT has therefore announced the change in its warfare doctrine in a bid to continue the fight against the government by joining its forces in the northeast. The new tactics were announced after CPT Politburo member Udom Sisuwan was elected acting secretary general of the party last month, the sources said.

NATION REVIEW ON STATUS OF COMMUNIST PARTY

BK260233 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Apr 82 p 4

[By Somphong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Speculations over whether the Communist Party of Thailand has actually held its supposed "fourth congress" or not have drawn mixed reactions from senior government intelligence officers, both military and civilian, who have been monitoring the inner workings of the CPT for years.

The unconfirmed report that Udom Sisuwan had been picked as the CPT's new secretary general has even been controversial -- with some officals categorically dismissing it as a "wild rumour," while others insisted that Charoen Wangam, the man who was supposed to have held the post for years, had died in Beijing recently. "Mit samanan" remains the "official name" of any person holding that senior position of the CPT.

But while the speculations over the CPT's fourth congress are being discussed among political analysts within the government circles and political analysts, it has been generally agreed that the CPT, badly battered by a series of severe assault by government military forces in the northeast, north and south, has been thrown into disarray over ideological stances.

"I have no doubt that the fourth congress of the CPT could not have been held as had been speculated because the party leadership must have been very concerned about a possible open confrontation among the various factions should the congress be called now," said a senior government intelligence officer analyzing the CPT's moves.

But other political analysts believe that because -- and not despite of -- the internal bickering, the CPT would have to settle the problem through holding such a congress.

Official sources maintain that the government's "politics-before-bullet" policy launched by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had produced some positive results in driving a wedge in the CPT ranks.

The recent spate of defections of student and labour activists as well as politicians from the jungle has placed the CPT in an unprecedented dilemma. The cutoff in aid to a significant level from China as a result of the closer government-to-government relationship between Bangkok and Beijing has certainly put the CPT in a much more troublesome position.

Military intelligence sources said that the recent spate of insurgents' attacks on government outpost could be interpreted as retaliatory acts by the weakening insurgents. But a civilian intelligence source maintained in a recent briefing with the nation that the CPT had moved its headquarters from the original Phuphayak base in the northernmost Nan Province to Pua district southwards -- in the same province -- since 1980.

The move came in the wake of the CPT's conflict with neighbouring Laos and Vietnam which turned hostile following the invasion of Kampuchea by about 200,000 Vietnamese troops in 1979.

CPT, with clear Chinese leanings, broke ties soon afterwards with Vientiane and Hanoi which, at one point, reportedly offered to send in their troops to help "liberate" Thailand -- with strings attached.

According to the government intelligence sources, the Vietnamese laid down two conditions in return for the offer to help: CPT must pay "war reparation" in exchange for military assistance from the two countries and permission for Vietnamese refugees to stay on permanently in Thailand.

The CPT, according to the government intelligence sources, turned down the conditions as unacceptable. "The two conditions from Vietnam created apprehension within the CPT leadership. They were fearful that once Vietnamese and Lao troops come in for the mission, they may not withdraw," said the government intelligence sources basing their information on defectors and documents seized from various sources.

Hanoi and Vientiane had strongly critized the CPT, according to captured documents, for its leanings towards Beijing. They even urged the CPT to form a "front-organization" to lead its movement.

Intelligence reports show that the core of the CPT leadership began searching for a new location for its headquarters in 1979 because the Phuphayak headquarters then began to encounter difficulties. Phuphayak, an area jutting into the Lao territory, was considered ideal at the time for CPT since Laos had been the reliable rear support base for the headquarters. Logistic supply from China had earlier also been transported to the headquarters through Laos.

The CPT initially looked at its strongholds in Tak and in the south as likely choices for the new "headquarters," the sources said. However, it later opted for the Pua stronghold for various reasons.

The leadership decided not to move its headquarters to its stronghold in Tak, according to government intelligence sources, because it was not assured of the support from the "masses" in the areas there.

"That was the prime reason. They were not sure of the strength of the stronghold," the sources quoted another defector as saying. The sources added that CPT members in Tak recently had to move from their jungle bastion in Mae Sot District to Umphang because of the declining support from the people in Mai Sot.

Another reason which prompted the leadership not to choose Tak is that the Burmese communists opposite the areas did not prove strong enough to maintain the supply line from China to the Thai province, according to the intelligence sources.

The south was considered a good location for the CPT's new headquarters as far as "tactics" was concerned, but in strategic terms, it is vulnerable to government assaults, the government analysts added. "The southern strongholds are situated in heavily forested and rugged areas which could be natural fortifications against government military offensives. That was supposed to be their tactical merits," the source said.

However, as it transpired later, the geographic position of the south, flanked on both sides by seas, represents a strategic weakness for CPT strongholds, the government sources explained. The sources added that Damri Ruangsutham went to the south partly to survey the areas to decide whether the southern locations were suitable for a new headquarters Damril a member of the CPT Politburo, was arrested in Surat Thani late last year.

Finally, after a period of search, the CPT decided to move its headquarters to its stronghold in Pua District. "Economic and political reasons prompted the CPT leadersip to opt for the Pua stronghold," the sources said.

The government sources added that in economic terms, there are adequate plain areas suitable for cultivation in the vicinity of the stronghold. CPT needs to feed itself following the drastic drop in Chinese assistance, according to the source.

The government officials claimed that there is no material aid from China to the CPT now, but admitted that the non-material aid from China include training and financial support. In political terms, the government analysts said, the Pua base might be viewed as providing solid support from the "masses" infiltrated by the outlawed party years ago. But then, the retreat of the CPT might just be another temporary one while it is, as the government says, "on the run, breathing its last breath."

The intelligence officials, asked how certain they were about the report, expressed confidence of the accuracy of the fact, gleaned, they claimed, from a number of different defectors from the so-called "Pua headquarters" of the CPT. "These informants I'm talking about are no ordinary CPT members. The government, they said, had also double-checked the information with other usually reliable sources.

The clandestine CPT Politburo in August, 1963, reportedly instructed its members to set up strongholds in the rugged jungle areas to supported its "armed struggle." The first major stronghold detected by government officials was in the north in 1968 and the northeast saw its first communist jungle stronghold five years later, according to documents captured from insurgents.

Before the communists took over Kampuchea and Laos, in 1975-76, the CPT headquarters were believed to have been located at Phupan Range in the northeast, according to government officials working on the anticommunist programmes.

INDIAN NAVAL DETACHMENT CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Van Tien Dung

OW061546 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung today received Rear Admiral S. Jain, commander of the Eastern Fleet of the Indian Navy, and other officers of the detachment of the Indian Navy in visit here. Present on this occasion were Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Major-General Doan Ba Khanh, commander of the navy; and Colonel Vu Xuan Ninh, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Defence Ministry. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap and Indian Military Attache Colonel V.M. Patil were also present.

Van Tien Dung said the Indian military delegation's visit was an active contribution to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and India and thanked the Indian people for their strong support. Rear Admiral S. Jain wished the Vietnamese people further success in national construction and defence.

Upon their arrival here this morning from Ho Chi Minh City, Rear Admiral S. Jain and his party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. Later in the day they had a meeting with Major-General Doan Ba Khanh and other officers of the command of the Vietnam People's Navy. This evening they were honoured at a party given by the navy command.

Meanwhile in Ho Chi Minh City other officers and the crews of the Indian squadron had a get-together with a delegation of the Vietnam People's Navy, a delegation of the Seventh Military Region, and representatives of the population of the city.

Reception by Pham Van Dong

OW070739 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here this morning Rear Admiral S. Jain and other officers of the detachment of the Indian Navy now on a visit to Vietnam. Present on the occasion were Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; Major General Doan Ba Khanh, commander of the navy; and Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Defence Ministry. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap and Indian Military Attache Colonel V.M. Patil were also present.

Chairman Pham Van Dong said that the Vietnamese people warmly welcomed the visit of the Indian Navy detachment, considering it a contribution to promoting the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and India.

He said: "The Vietnamese people and their armed forces always have deep feelings and respects for the Indian people and their armed forces. The Indian people, with the traditional love for peace, freedom and justice, are vigorously bringing into play their material and moral forces to build a more and more prosperous country, thus making an active contribution to peace in the region and elsewhere." Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the Indian people under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, "a great, close friend of the Vietnamese people", further success in national construction.

Rear Admiral S. Jain conveyed to Chairman Pham Van Dong greetings from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He said the Indian people and armed forces shared the joy of victory of the Vietnamese people and armed forces and wished for the constant consolidation and development of the age-old friendship between the two peoples. The reception took place in a warm atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

Also this morning, Rear Admiral S. Jain and his party visited the Army Museum in Hanoi.

VNA CITES TASS ON VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR

OW050735 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 5 -- Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the form of Soviet help in the training of qualified Vietnamese workers is effective and has fine prospects, said L. Kostin, first vice chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Labor and Social Questions. He was interviewed by TASS on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty between the two governments on sending Vietnamese citizens for job training and work in the Soviet Union.

Kostin continued: At Vietnam's proposal Vietnamese workers are mainly sent to work in the machine construction, chemical and textile industries as well as irrigation and soil improvement establishments.

All Soviet regulations regarding labour wages and bonuses are also applied to the Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union. Besides, they enjoy a number of privileges. For instance, unlike Soviet apprentices they receive the full wage of first grade workers. Like Soviet citizens, they are entitled to annual paid leaves. In addition they are given a 15-day leave each year for theoretical studies. After three years working in the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese workers may return to their homeland on vacation with most of the travel fare defrayed by the Soviet Government. Besides Soviet holidays, they have two more holidays on the Vietnamese National Day and the traditional Vietnamese New Year Festival. Though they are not members of the Soviet trade unions, the Vietnamese are given precedence at rest homes and sanatoria and receive free medical care and social insurance allowances like their Soviet colleagues. The greater part of them have been sent to the south European part of the Soviet Union where the food and climate better suit them.

Kostin said that almost all the 7,000 Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union have been assigned to work in joint Soviet-Vietnam production teams.

Other Reports

For the TASS item cited above and other reports on this subject -- an IZYESTIYA denial of alleged exploitation of Vietnamese workers, a TASS report rejecting "slanderers" from the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and an Andrea Hodoschek report in the Vienna KURIER alleging that the Vietnamese have to work off loans running into the billions in the Soviet bloc -- see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 5-7 May issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

HANOI MEETING HAILS LAO PARTY CONGRESS SUCCESS

OW070743 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- A mass meeting was held at the municipal theatre here last night to welcome the success of the recent Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The event was jointly arranged by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Present on the presidium were Pham Hung and Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party C.C.; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the front presidium; Tran Huu Duc, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; and other officials. Lao Charge d'Affaires A.I. Phimpho Luong Panha also attended.

Following Pham Hung's opening speech, Tran Vy, member of the party C.C. and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee, delivered the main speech, voicing the joy of the Vietnamese Communists and people at the great success of the Lao party congress.

After outlining the glorious history of the revolutionary struggle of the Lao people under the leadership of the L.P.R.P., headed by its General Secretary, Kaysone Phomvihan, Tran Vy said:

"Today Laos is a member of the socialist community taking its place among the vanguard nations. The Lao people are struggling resolutely side by side with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples to defeat every sinister scheme and act of division and sabotage of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, for the success of national construction and defence, for the strengthening of the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and for peace and security in this region and elsewhere". Tran Vy wished for constant consolidation and development of the exceptional friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

Speaking on the occasion, Lao Charge d'Affaires Phimpho Luong Panha described the meeting as a fine expression of the pure and profound special friendship between Laos and Vietnam and a great encouragement for the Communists and the people of Laos.

NHAN DAN VIEWS MIDEAST, SINAI WITHDRAWAL

OW070731 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- Lasting peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East unless the Palestinian sacred national rights are respected, says NHAN DAN today in a commentary on Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

The paper notes that the United States and other Western countries have launched a noisy campaign on the withdrawal to cover up the U.S. and Israeli opposition to the Palestinian people's liberation cause and to the national independence, sovereignty and peace in the region, adding that this is the essence of the Camp David accord and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as initiated and guaranteed by the U.S. president.

It points out that the withdrawal is only part of the two separate agreements.

"To regain incomplete sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula", the paper goes on, "The Sadat administration turned its back to the just cause of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples, thus dealing a telling blow at the Palestinian people's liberation struggle under the leadership of the PLO".

It is especially serious, it says, that Egypt has hastily increased military collusion with the United States in a perfidious plot to turn itself into a springboard for armed intervention in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and a regional gendarme in place of the overthrown Pahlavi regime in Iran.

Obviously the paper points out, the funamental objectives of the U.S. Zionist strategic collusion remain unchanged namely to isolate and eventually abolish the PLO and Palestinian resistance; to divide and weaken the Arab community, and to lure other pro-U.S. regimes into an effort to impose an overall solution on the Middle East in the interests of the United States and Israel.

"The practical, constructive way to a comprehensive and lasting peace solution to the Middle East, as charted by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is to call an international conference with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, NHAN DAN concludes.

XUAN KIEU ARTICLE ON ROLE OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

BK291500 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Mar 82 pp 30-35

[Article by Xuan Kieu: "The Role and Relationship of the Three Economic Interests in Socialism" -- capitalized passages were published in italics]

[Text] In studying the three economic interests, we see that they pose numerous problems, of which the one concerning the role and relationship of these interests assumes a very great theoretical and practical significance. An incorrect understanding of the role and the dialectical relationship of the three economic interests would result in deviation in their promotion, and in one of the interests being neglected or one-sidedly emphasized. Therefore, speaking of the role of each of the economic interests is to speak of the smooth and principled general relationship in the harmonious combination of all the three economic interests.

The three economic interests are an objective economic category of socialism and one of the most concrete and practical forms in which the working people's collective mastery is manifested.

The system of public ownership of the means of production constitutes an objective basis for fostering the three economic interests in socialism.

The relationship based on the all-people ownership of the principal means of production gives rise to the economic interests of all society. These interests in turn require that the means of production owned by the entire people be effectively used ceaselessly to develop and improve social production in order to satisfy the increasing needs of all members of society. As long as attention is not given to developing social production and importance is not attached to social labor productivity, the economic interests of society cannot be said to have been served. Lenin said: "Once the proletariat has seized state power, its most basic and vital interests require that it increases the quantity of products and develops the productive forces of society on a large scale." [Footnote -- V.I. Lenin: COMPLETE WORKS, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 44, p 422] In the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, ensuring the increase of society's economic interests is a strategic problem to which the party and the state of proletarian dictatorship must pay utmost attention. Lenin clearly pointed out: "At present, our main policy is to build the country economically so as to accumulate more wheat, to produce more coal, and to use this wheat and coal more rationally to ensure that no one will have to go hungry. This is what our policy must be." [Footnote -- V.I. Lenin: COMPLETE WORKS, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, Vol 31, p 457]

Socialist production can be carried out only by state-run and collective socialist production units reorganized as required by the division of social labor and by cooperation in labor. The existence of these production units is an objective condition for the emergence of the collective economic interests of laborers of the same unit. It is precisely these collective economic interests which objectively require that production units (such as enterprises, cooperatives...) satisfactorily use the means of production allocated to or appropriated by them, increase their overall labor productivity and improve the quality of their products. Thus,the appearance of the collective economic interests is an objective necessity.

The promotion of these interests, however, depends mainly on how rationally and how effectively the means of production placed under the management of or appropriated by are used, that is, on the organizational and managerial capabilities of each enterprise, each cooperative... the collective economic interests can be fostered only when production units are capable of covering their production expenditures (including live labor and materialized labor) and creating a quantity of surplus products, thereby satisfying the need to expand the production of units and rapidly increasing the collective welfare, while contributing to the common process of reproduction of all society by fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan to turn over their products to the state.

In the conditions of socialism, laborers are the masters of their country and their production units. They have both the obligation and the right to work and are entitled to the fruits of their labor, depending on the extent of their contributions to the collective and society. Under the socialist system, therefore, aside from the economic interests of society and of the collective, there also are the interests of the individual laborer the objective basis of which is the material and spiritual needs of the laborer and his family which are essential for the reproduction of their labor strength. Under the socialist system, the labor strength of each individual is an integral part of the collective labor strength, and the fruits of labor which each person enjoys are also a common achievement of collective labor.

These three economic interests are bound together by a close relationship; we cannot cater to one without simultaneously promoting the other two. These interests, however, cannot blend with one another because each has its own role to play and is relatively independent from the other.

As stated earlier, defining the role of and relationship among the three economic interests is a problem of a profound theoretical and practical significance. As a matter of principle, we must affirm that THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF ALL SOCIETY ALWAYS PLAY THE LEADING ROLE; they decide the direction, the scale, the structure and the rate of development of the national economy. Lenin clearly pointed out: "The interests of the largest popular masses -- in fact, that means the interests of society as a whole — directly guide the worker-peasant administration." [Footnote -- V.I. Lenin: COMPLETE WORKS, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 44, p 232] under the socialist regime, the working people are the masters of the country and their collective mastery is exercised mainly through the state. The state of proletarian dictatorship is the representative of the most basic interests of the working people. "In exercising their mastery through the state, the working class as well as the laboring people in general holds in its hands all the social work forces, all the resources of the country, all the work tools, supplies, capital..." [Footnote — Le Duan: THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol 3, p 623] seizing control of material and technical means as well as organizing their management and deploying them nationwide to create a high social labor productivity and large quantities of product is the highest expression of the working people's collective mastery throughout the country. For this reason, affirming the leading role of society's economic interests is a matter pertaining to the nature of socialism, of the system of socialist collective mastery, and of the state of proletarian dictatorship. President Ho taught us: "Under the socialist and communist regime, in which the working people are masters, each person is a member of the collective, plays a definite role in and contributes his labor to society. Therefore, the interests of each individual are included in and part and parcel of those of the collective. Only when the collective's common interests are catered to can conditions be created for promoting the private interests of the individual." [Footnote -- Ho Chi Minh: SELECTED WORKS, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol 2, p 105]

The system of public ownership of the means of production constitutes an objective basis ensuring the right of all laborers to participate in the management and use of society's principal means of production as well as in the distribution of their products. This system is also an objective basis prompting each laborer to pay attention not only to the fruits of his own labor but also to the results of all social production activities. This is an obvious superior aspect of socialism over capitalism. Capitalism, because of its exploitative nature, cannot arouse the worker's zeal for labor; nor can it excite the concern of all laborers for the results of society's common production efforts. Under the capitalist system, each capitalist only concerns himself with catering to his personal and selfish interests, and constantly striving for surplus value and his own profits. He pays attention neither to the interests of laborers nor to those of other capitalist. The bitter competition among capitalists causes production in the capitalist society to develop chaotically. It is the contradiction between the organizational character of each separate enterprises and the state of anarchic production in all society which has plunged the capitalist economy into an unending crisis. The opposition between the interests of the bourgeoisie and those of the working class and laboring people is the root cause of the bitter class struggle in that society of exploitation of man by man.

On the contrary, socialism is primarily concerned with all the laboring people's interests and places the economic interests of the entire society above everything else, considering them simultaneously as an objective and a decisive factor in the development of the national economy. Without this development, it is impossible to talk about any interests, regardless of whether they are the interests of the entire society, production collectives or individual workers. It is obvious that under the socialist regime AND IN ANY SITUATION, THE INTERESTS OF COLLECTIVES AND INDIVIDUAL WORKERS ARE ALWAYS SUBJECT TO THE COMMON INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY. This is an obvious truth, since this is in fact subjecting the immediate and partial interests to the fundamental and lasting interests of workers, the interests of small collectives to the interests of large ones (the entire society) and the personal interests of each worker to the interests of all the laboring people. Evidently, socialism is concerned not only with the interests of the entire society but also with the interests of small collectives and individual workers. Lenin indicated clearly: "Only socialism can create possibilities for expanding social production and the distribution of products, and subject them to scientific bases in order to make the laboring people's life the most comfortable and enable them to enjoy happiness." (Footnote -- V.I. Lenin: COMPLETE WORKS, Progress Publishing House, Moscow 1977, book 36, p 471)

Lenin further said: "The promotion of individual interests plays the role of increasing production." (Footnote -- V.I. Lenin: COMPLETE WORKS, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, book 33, p 74). Imbued with Lenin's teaching, we must simultaneously ensure the three economic interests in the most harmonious manner suitable to each step in the construction of a new society. In the initial stage of the present period of transition to socialism in our country, all the requirements of accumulating capital, stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, and defending the country are raised imperatively. How are the relations among the three economic interests going to be settled? To resolve this problem correctly is actually not simple. Under the premise of respecting the leading position of social interests and of placing these interests above all else, we must pay the most attention to the economic interests of collectives and individual workers. The concern with the economic interests of collectives and individual workers is concentrated on the following points: First, by correctly applying the economic laws, the state of proletarian dictatorship must establish a system of policies capable of encouraging the collectives and individual workers to participate enthusiastically in productive labor.

Second, all measures must be taken to secure jobs for people fit for labor so that they can have the conditions to contribute their efforts and skills to society. When the social interests and the contributions of each worker to the common labor results increase, the benefits of all workers will also increase. Third, the implementation of economic interests of the collectives and individual workers must be oriented correctly toward the socialist orbit, considering the economic interests of the collectives and individual workers must be oriented correctly toward the socialist orbit, considering the economic interests of the society as an axis around which the economic interests of collectives and individual workers revolve. This means that the settlement of collective and individual interests must proceed from the economic interests of society. It is absolutely forbidden to infringe upon the interests of the entire society or to place the collective and individual interests above the social interests, and the sectarian and local interests above the national interests. This is a relatively complicated matter that calls for good leadership and managerial and organizational ability to detect and resolve promptly the new contradictions arising from the relations among economic interests.

As stated earlier, the three economic interests are closely related and part and parcel of a unity. Unity is a matter pertaining to the essence of things; the unity of the three economic interests is determined by the system of all-people ownership of the means of production. The laboring people are the collective masters of society's principal means of production. For this reason, every product turned out by the labor of the centrally run or the local economy, the state-managed or the collective economy...is, in the final analysis, a result of the efforts of both individuals and collectives (the big collective is society and the smaller ones are production units), and intended partly for society, partly for the collective, and partly for the individual laborer. All products, whether they are distributed directly or indirectly, are used to satisfy the immediate and long-term needs of laborers. Marx said: "...what the producer is deprived of individually, he will get back directly, or indirectly, as a member of society." (Footnote -- K. Marx and F. Engels: CRITICISM OF THE GOTHA AND ERFURT PROGRAMS, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1957, p 23)

The unity of the three economic interests is also reflected in the fact that the laborer is a representative of all these interests. Whether the needs of each individual are satisfied or not depends on the extent of his contributions and on the results of the common labor of each production collective and of society as a whole. This helps stimulate the concern and the sense of responsibility of each individual for the results of the business activities of factories, cooperatives and society.

The unity of the three economic interests is affirmed in the following statement by President Ho: "In our system, the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, are virtually identical." (Footnote -- Ho Chi Minh: ON SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 69)

This affirmation of the unity of the three economic interests is by no means a denial of the contradictions among them. Affirming the objective existence of these contradictions is a methodological problem of enormous significance. Quickly detecting and promptly dealing with these contradictions is the basic condition for achieving a harmonious combination of the three economic interests.

The contradictions among the three economic interests in socialism have their objective basis in the division of social labor, the existence of different production units, the different needs and different economic and cultural interests of each locality, each enterprise, each cooperative...because of the difference in their specific interests, each production unit and locality usually pay more attention to their own interests than to those of other units and localities, and more broadly, of society as a whole. Similarly, each individual normally thinks more of his specific personal interests than of those of the entire collective of laborers and all society. This is the objective cause which often provokes contradictions among the three economic interests. Under the conditions of socialism, however, THESE CONTRADICTIONS ARE NOT ANTAGONISTIC, because on the basis of the system of public ownership of the principal means of production, the interests of the individual, the collective and all society are virtually identical.

These contradictions can be prevented and overcome by conscious efforts of people who respect and correctly apply the objective economic laws, by defining a system of rational economic policies and by appropriately settling the relationship among the three economic interests in conformity with the specific economic situation in each state of the period of socialist construction.

We must, however, realize that in reality, it is very difficult to prevent contradictions among the economic interests. This is because man's understanding and application of the objective economic laws can be improved only gradually; in other words, the economic laws cannot really be profoundly understood and correctly applied by man instantly. The problem is that man must quickly detect and promptly resolve these contradictions; only in this way can he achieve a harmonious combination of the three economic interests and create A STRONG MOVING FORCE for developing incessantly the socialist economy.

THE HARMONIOUS COMBINATION OF THE THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS IS A PROBLEM OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE in economic leadership and management. Whether the general production machinery of society, as well as each production unit such as an enterprise, a cooperative...operates satisfactorily or not depends to a very large extent on whether the relationship among the three economic interests is settled correctly or not. Reality shows that enterprises, cooperatives...often work well because they have a correct viewpoint in settling the relationship among the three economic interests. In such production units, the economic interests of society are placed above the rest while those of the collective and the individual laborer receive utmost attention. These units also study and adopt appropriate measures to settle promptly any contradiction which crops up, to achieve a harmonious combination of the three interests, to ensure the overfulfillment of the plan for delivery of good quality products to the state, to increase the accumulation of capital of enterprises and cooperatives and to augment the income of individual laborers.

The harmonious combination of the three economic interests must be achieved in a flexible manner and according to the actual situation of the development of the production forces and the improvement of socialist production relations. Determining the portions of social products to be allocated to each group of interests as well as defining the relationship of proportion in the distribution of the national income among the three groups of interests is something that can be done. Reality has clearly shown that the division of the gross social product and the distribution of national income depend on the requirements of the task of building the economy and improving the people's living conditions in each stage. (This is to say nothing of the present very exacting requirements of the task of consolidating national defense and protecting the fatherland).

For example, in the present stage, the state may deem it necessary to allocate an adequate portion of the social product to the consumption fund for use in stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions so as to stimulate all people strongly to engage in productive labor zealously, thereby creating a large source of accumulation. In another stage, the state may consider it imperative to establish a higher ratio of accumulation in order to expand production and to create conditions for basically and steadily improving the people's standard of living. The important thing is that in each specific stage of development, the state of proletarian dictatorship must perceive the need to transfer a portion of the social product from one group of interests to another. The art of management organization and the adroitness in directing the national economy lie in the ability to determine reasonable limits for these adjustments, which must be carried out in such a way as to prevent a reduction or increase in the social product of one group of interests from adversely affecting the efforts to cater to the other groups, and to ensure that, basically, such adjustments are still consistent with the harmonious combination of the different economic interests.

In short, the harmonious combination of the three economic interests must be achieved in such a way as to ensure the leading role of the economic interests of all society, to place these interests above those of individual collectives and laborers, to see to it that what is beneficial to society is also beneficial to the collective and the individual, and vice versa. The interests of the collective and the individual laborer can be steadily ensured only if the common interests of society are respected. Increasing the economic interests of society is to provide a basis for ensuring the fullest satisfaction of the needs of all production collectives and all members of society.

SRV REJECTS UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT

BK030812 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 29 April the Social Commission of the UN Economic and Social Council discussed the report by the 38th session of the Human Rights Commission. During the session, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 1 February to 12 March, the Human Rights Commission adopted a resolution on Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Poland, despite protests by the delegations from many countries. The session also recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt the report by the Human Rights Commission.

Speaking at the session on 29 April, Comrade Nguyen Quoc Dung, SRV observer at the Economic and Social Council, resolutely rejected the wrongful action of the Human Rights Commission. He pointed out that by adopting the aforementioned resolution, the commission has encouraged those who have murdered of 3 million Kampucheans and who are now seeking to undermine the revival of the Kampuchean people.

CPSU PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES

OW062106 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6 -- The delegation of the Propaganda Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union led by V. Apechenov, head of the advisory group of the commission, left here for home on Tuesday. On the previous day it was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and representatives of its Commission for Propaganda and Education and its Commission for External Relations.

AUSTRALIA

FRASER RESHUFFLES FEDERAL CABINET 7 MAY

BK070657 Hong Kong AFP in English 0625 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Canberra, 7 May (AFP) -- Australia's coalition government was reconstructed today following the resignation several weeks ago of two ministers for misdemeanours.

The government-general, Sir Zelman Comen, took the oaths of allegiance for the ministeral changes today, including abolition of five government departments to be absorbed into four other departments -- known as aviation, defence support, employment and industrial relations, and transport and construction.

In his announcement, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said the changes would ensure greater efficiency and focus on areas of growing importance in the Australian community.

The former minister for defence, Jim Killen, becomes the vice-president of the executive council and leader of the house of representatives -- this means organising the business of the parliament. He exchanges with the deputy leader of the country party, Ian Sinclair, who is now minister for defence and ceases to have any control over the business of the parliament. The former minister for immigration, Ian Macphee, becomes minister for employment and industrial relations while the new minister for immigration, John Hodges, becomes the most junior minister in the government.

Mr. Sinclair's responsibility for communications has been taken over by Neil Brown, who as a former lawyer before entering politics, has been given the additional duty of minister assisting the attorney-general, who is still Senator Peter Duracy.

The former minister for industrial relations, Ian Viner, who was widely predicted to be dropped from Cabinet, has been appointed minister for defence support. In practice, he becomes the junior minister for defence.

The changes caused no surprises. It is not a new ministry, still being the fourth Fraser ministry (reconstructured) because the only ministers granted commission today were the new appointments and those who have changed jobs.

Opportunity to breathe life into the government had been ignored, the leader of the Labor opposition Bill Hayden said today. "Mr Fraser has simply rearranged the deck chairs on his sinking ship. The same tired, worn faces remain to administer the same tired and worn policies. The only two newcomers fill the vacancies caused by the forced resignations last month. Australia would have been better served if Mr. Fraser had dismissed the entire ministry and called an immediate general election," he said.

Fraser Comments

BK061202 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, has reshuffled his Cabinet.

Mr Fraser says the new ministry represents very substantial changes. He said the changes would enable the government to focus on the needs and priorities relevant to Australia at the present time.

Mr Fraser defended the retention of the former minister for defense, Mr Killen, in Cabinet and his appointment as minister without portfolio. He said suggestions that Mr Killen was still in the Cabinet only because the government could not risk a by-election were ridiculous.

CHIEF JUSTICE, 11 OTHERS RESIGN OVER LAW SCANDAL

OW061313 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Chief Justice Enrique Fernando and 11 associate justices of the Supreme Court have tendered their resignations.

Malacanang said the president received the resignations of all Supreme Court members, except two who are abroad. The president will meet with the 12 justices, who are here, tomorrow, morning at Malacanang.

Those who tendered their resignations were the Chief Justice Fernando, Associate Justice Claudio Teehankee, Associate Justice Antonio Barredo, Associate Justice Felix Makasiar, Associate Justice Ramon Aquino, Associate Justice Ramon Fernandez, Associate Justice Amuerfina Herrera, Associate Justice Jovenal Guerrero, Associate Justice Pacifico de Castro, Efren Plana, Venicio Escolin and Vicente Ericta.

Those who are still abroad are justices (Hermohenes Conception) and (Vicente Abadsantos).

The mass resignation of Supreme Court justices is unprecedented. Earlier, only the chief justice and four other justices linked to the 1981 bar scandal were reported to have indicated plans to resign. The scandal involved the decoding of the grade of Gustavo Ericta, son of Justice Ericta, before the Supreme Court decided on the passing grade and the release of all the results last March. The scandal broke when the bar exam chairman, Justice Herrera, resigned in a letter to the chief justice.

Editorial on Resignations

OW061319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Newswatch editorial: "A Way of Honor"]

[Text] A fresh wind blows throughout the land today, and members of the bar and the bench have reason to walk with new hope, new pride.

By the not too simple expedient of tendering their resignations, from the highest tribunal of the land, 12 justices of the Fernando court, including the chief justice himself, have lifted the great burdens of doubt, shame and humiliation from the national consciousness.

It does not matter that, in the first wild, panicky moments of the Ericta scandal. as that affair has since come to be known, some pronouncements and actuations on the part of most of the principal characters left much to be desired. Neither does it matter any more that the media, and the public too, were perhaps themselves less than equal to the imperatives of the real issues in the controversy. What matters now is that 12 honorable men of the Supreme Court of the republic have looked deep into their souls and examined their roles as magistrates of the court of last resort, and, having seen the honorable way, as a body took that course.

The Fernando court may be faulted by legal historians for the way it decided some questions of law in its time, but it cannot be faulted for not recognizing that its members must judge themselves with loftier and stricter standards.

Surely these wise old men must find solace and comfort in that thought.

BANGKOK POST INTERVIEWS ROMULO ON KAMPUCHEA

BK050335 Bangkok POST in English 5 May 82 p 4

[Text] "The time may well come when Vietnam will finally perceive that its long-run interests rest on its restoring normal relations with all countries, particularly with its ASEAN neighbors, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo said in an exclusive interview with the Bangkok POST.

He was answering a question submitted by editor-in-chief The Chongkhadikit on the problem of implementing the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea -- total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and self-determination for the Khmer people.

"The declaration adopted by the international conference on Kampuchea," Gen Romulo said, "we believe, contains the necessary elements for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It could serve as the starting point for negotiations should Vietnam and its friends ever agree to negotiate.

"That process could be moved along by making Vietnam pay the cost of keeping its forces in Kampuchea. The time may well come when Vietnam will finally perceive that its long-run interests rest on its restoring normal relations with all countries, particularly with its ASEAN neighbours.

"One must not forget that the Kampuchean issue is an issue essentially between the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese. No people, no nation wishes to be occupied by foreign forces, and if given an opportunity, would certainly choose the freedom to exercise their right to self-determination. This is why we believe that Vietnamese withdrawal before election under supervision is essential. It is a position that ASEAN cannot afford to withdraw from, even if it may take time for Hanoi to realise that it is to its own interests to restore the Kampuchean people's inalienable right to sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The: Should we go ahead with the plan to help form a tripartite coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea? What are the obstacles and what can be done to expedite the process?

Romulo: "I believe we must go on supporting the formation of a tripartite coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea. A coalition of the three Kampuchean nationalist groups will strengthen anti-Vietnamese resistance in Kampuchea and make Vietnamese military occupation increasingly costly.

"But over and above this, the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will have an inestimable political value as it will symbolize the Kampuchean people's united opposition to Vietnamese military occupation of their country."

"I am more optimistic now that a coalition government will be formed. The three factions have signified their willingness to abandon hardline positions and their readiness to make concessions. Son Sann announced recently that he is ready to meet Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan and it is possible that the summit will be held in Kuala Lumpur.

The: In what way will the deteriorating Sino-American relations affect ASEAN and the security of the Southeast Asian region, and will it push the Chinese toward friendlier ties with Soviet Russia?

Romulo: "Deteriorating Sino-American relations will affect Southeast Asian security in the sense that the Sino-American entente helps keep the balance of power in the region. This should be viewed within the context of increasing Soviet naval presence in the area and the establishment of a socialist outpost in the region, that is, Vietnam. While Sino-American relations are at a low ebb due to the impending U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the strain in their relations will not necessarily bring about an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. China has already rejected Brezhnev's peace feelers, stressing that Moscow must prove by deeds its desire to normalise relations with Beijing by removing its one million Soviet troops from the Sino-Soviet border. The Chinese view with increasing anxiety the marked growth in the strategic and military power of the Soviet Union. Sino-Soviet relations will remain strained and abnormal as long as the USSR occupies Afghanistan and as long as it supports the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea."

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 090 10 May 1982

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GOVERNMENT WELCOMES REAGAN'S ARMS PROPOSAL

OW100341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- Japan Monday welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union start negotiations by the end of the next month to mutually reduce strategic arms. Japan's position was revealed in a statement issued in the name of acting Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

The statement said the Japanese Government highly appreciated the Reagan proposal, calling it "constructive" for the promotion of nuclear disarmament. "Japan has been strongly calling on the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries possessing nuclear arms to make serious efforts for materializing nuclear disarmament," the statement said.

The statement expressed strong hopes that the Soviet Union start immediately negotiations with the United States in responding the U.S. proposal.

President Reagan, in a speech delivered at his alma mater Eureka College in Illinois Sunday, revealed that he has send a letter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to propose the negotiations for sharp reduction in strategic nuclear weapons.

SAKURAUCHI, KOMOTO IN PARIS FOR OECD MEETING

OW090953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Paris, May 9, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Toshio Komoto, head of the Economic Planning Agency, arrived here from Tokyo Sunday to attend a cabinet-level meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris. The meeting will be held on Monday and Tuesday at OECD Headquarters in Paris.

Sakurauchi and Komoto will deliver speeches and confer privately with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorf on how to revive the world economy. They are scheduled to return home May 13.

OFFICIAL ON U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORT REQUEST

OW100349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- The United States will probably reiterate its request that Japan specify the time when it will remove import quotas on agricultural products during the next negotiations around May 20, a Japanese official at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Monday. Hiroya Sano, director general of the Ministry's Economic Affaris Bureau, made the remark when he reported to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on the working-level Japan-U.S. meeting in Geneva earlier this month. Sano said that at the Geneva talks, he repeated Japan can by no means clarify the time.

In replying to Sano, Suzuki showed dissatisfaction with the U.S. demands at the Geneva meeting which were larger than the earlier six-point request made by Donald Nelson, assistant U.S. trade representative in charge of agriculture, Sano said.

USSR ANNOUNCES NORTHERN ISLANDS FIRING PRACTICE

OW100355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Sapporo, May 10, KYODO -- The Soviet Union will conduct firing practice in waters within some 80 kilometers northwest of Etorofu Island off eastern Hokkaido between Thursday and Saturday, the first regional Maritime Safety Headquarters in Otaru said Monday.

It said it was informed by the Maritime Safety Headquarters in Tokyo that the firing practice will be conducted four times -- between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Thursday, 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Friday and 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. on Saturday. The regional Maritime Safety Headquarters warned shipping in the area to take full precautionary measures during the three-day period. Etorofu is one of the four Japanese islands off Nemuro in eastern Hokkaido occupied by the Soviet Union.

JAPAN TO GIVE AID TO UN IN FALKLANDS CRISIS

OW081111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 8, KYODO -- Japan will extend financial and material assistance to the United Nations if the world body succeeds in defusing the Falklands crisis, government sources said Saturday. Japan will help the United Nations maintain peace on the southern Atlantic Islands group, the sources said.

The decision came amid calls for Japan to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the dispute, touched off last month by Argentina's armed seizure of the islands.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has put forth a peace proposal which calls for an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of British and Argentine forces, and U.N. administration of the island chain. If the two countries accept the proposal, the sources said, Japan will provide financial assistance for the stationing of U.N. peace keeping forces and other personnel on the disputed islands.

However, Foreign Ministry officials said it still remains to be seen how the U.N. would rule the islands if the peace proposal is accepted. The sources said the government could send communications equipment, bulldozers and other construction machinery, as well as food and medical supplies. The government is not allowed to send troops overseas under the present constitution.

Japan, currently a member of the U.N. Security Council, is the third largest financial contributer to the 157-member U.N. behind only the United States and the Soviet Union.

Earlier this month, Japan declared it would urge domestic traders doing business with Argentina not to undercut economic sanctions taken by the European Community against Buenos Aires. However, the government says it still considers both Britain and Argentina to be friends.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON JAPAN, FALKLANDS SIMILARITIES

OW071307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 7, KYODO -- The disabling of a British destroyer off the Falkland Islands by a single air-to-sea missile has sent shock waves through the world's navies, but a Japanese defense Agency official said Friday it wouldn't necessarily happen here. "We don't believe we'd be helpless in the face of missiles," said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified.

He also questioned Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's statement Thursday that the Argentine missile attack proved there was no longer any need for "big ships and big guns," saying he thought the prime minister might be "jumping to conclusions."

The successful attack raised new fears about the vulnerability of surface ships in modern warfare, fears reinforced in Japan by photographs taken by scrambling Air Self-Defense Force fighters of Soviet aircraft equipped with sea-to-air missiles. The Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) ranks among the world's top ten navies, but it has been criticized as poorly equipped to defend itself against air attack.

Only a handful of MSDF destroyers are armed with sea-to-air missiles, and the first to carry a U.S.-built CIWS anti-missile gun system will not enter service for several more years.

The Defense Agency official defended the survivability of MSDF vessels Friday, however, suggesting that carelessness played a large part in the loss of the Sheffield. He said the MSDF regularly trains against the possibility of a missile strike, adding that "we wouldn't have to throw in the towel if it happened."

The official also commented skeptically on Suzuki's statement that large warships are no longer needed, saying that ships have to be big enough to carry the weapons they need to defend themselves. "Warships should be neither too small nor too large," he observed. "They need to be big enough to accomodate weapons systems."

Comparing the Argentine defense of the Falklands with Japan's own defense policy, the official referred to government statements describing Japan as a "hedgehog." "The hedgehog (Argentina) has been successful so far, but he won't be able to go it alone if he is blockaded and his supply lines cut," the official said.

He said the British are at a disadvantage in the fighting due to deteriorating weather conditions, an overextended supply line and crew fatigue after a month at sea. While British options, from an intensified blockade to attacks on the Argentine mainland, all present numerous difficulties, Buenos Aires only has to sit back and wait for the British task force to weaken, he said. However, the official said Britain's three nuclear submarines in the area could prove a potent force if fighting for the isolated islands continues. If used aggressively, the hunter-killers could severely hamper Argentine fleet movements, he said.

LDP REJECTS JSP CALL FOR ITO RESIGNATION

OW100515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- The Liberal-Democratic Party Monday rejected a Japan Socialist Party demand that Defense Chief Soichiro Ito resign because of controversy over remarks he made last week about the Japanese people. Ito told a meeting of businessmen last Thursday that Japanese people regard the state and the cabinet as a target of extortion and backmail.

In a protest note presented to the LDP last Friday, the Socialist party asserted that Ito's remark justified his dismissal from the cabinet, but opted for his voluntary resignation.

The LDP reply only said that Ito had already reprimanded by the party. JSP, however, said this was an improper reply, and sought a proper response.

NODONG SINMUN: WALKER'S 'BABBLING' SIGN OF FEAR

SK100226 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 9 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May commentary: "Act of Those Who Are Seized With Fear"]

[Text] Today, anti-U.S. sentiment has increased as never before among the South Korean people, youths and students. Shouting, "The Yankees should withdraw" and "The United States is not our friend," they are struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Various foreign countries have raised their voices to support the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

Uneasy about this, the U.S. imperialists are cunningly maneuvering to thwart the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle, which has intensified with each passing day. This has been well proven by the babbling of Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea. Appearing at a 6 May seminar organized by the Kwanhun Club -- a friendship association of journalists -- Walker eagerly tried to depict as insignificant the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle staged in the wake of this incident.

As is known, the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire on 18 March and anti-U.S. leaflets were scattered on the same day. The torch of the anti-U.S. struggle, which was lit in Pusan, has spread to the whole of South Korea. As a result, an anti-U.S. struggle has been staged in Seoul, Chunchon and Kangwon Province in South Korea.

The struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists is the natural outcome of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule -- the source of all the misfortunes and hardships suffered by the South Korean people. This struggle is the eruption of the pent-up resentment of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists.

Instigating traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the U.S. imperialists have committed the unprecedentedly barbarous act of suppressing the patriotic people, youths and students who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle. Courageous youths, students, democrats and religious figures have been randomly arrested, imprisoned and wickedly punished on charges of participating in the anti-U.S. struggle.

The U.S. imperialists' instigation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan in wickedly suppressing the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle shows that they are extremely perplexed by the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle. Walker's depiction of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle as insignificant resembles the act of those who, seized with fear, make utmost efforts by pretending to behave calmly.

On that day, Walker despicably attempted to make excuses about the insulting remarks which he made previously. This is a nasty act designed to mollify the South Korean people's fighting spirit. As already exposed, Walker abused South Korean democrats and student demonstrators, describing them as spoiled. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, clamored that democracy is not suitable for the South Korean people. These arrogant, insolent remarks prove that the U.S. imperialists are racists who have been irredeemably caught up in the idea of despising other peoples.

The insulting remarks by Walker and Wickham have greatly enraged the South Korean people. Walker's sordid act of denying his previous remarks is a despicable act of soothing the South Korean people's resentment with a lie.

On that day, Walker clamored about someone's unpredictable, bellicose nature and about a vigilant posture against it. Needless to say, this is a petty guile designed to divert the attention of the South Korean people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are eager to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea at any cost. However, this is a foolish attempt. No matter how eager the U.S. imperialists may be in their threatening maneuvers, fascist suppression and fraudulent placation, they will be unable to thwart the South Korean people's will to end the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea -- the source of all misfortunes and sufferings.

VRPR SCORES AMBASSADOR WALKER'S SUPPORT FOR CHON

SK100738 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At a discussion meeting at the Koreana Hotel on 6 May, U.S. Ambassador Walker, on being asked about a remark he made in a press interview last February, said he did not describe demonstrating students and dissidents as "spoiled brats." How shameless he is! We have a proverb saying, "No smoke without a fire." This means no cause, no effect. It fits a shameless man like Walker.

As you know, Walker, discussing relations between South Korea and the United States in a press interview on 16 February, criticized patriotic students and dissidents struggling for social democracy and against the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship, branding them "spoiled brats."

The Korean Christian Action Organization strongly denounced his remark. So did Korean residents overseas, including those in Japan and Canada. With the voices denouncing his remark growing louder among people at home and abroad, calling it an insult to our nation, Walker became embarrassed. Taking advantage of this forum at the discussion meeting, he denied making such a statement. He can neither deceive our people nor justify what he said earlier.

To tell the truth, he did make the remark. Furthermore, he has more on his mind -- as evidence at the meeting when he said the expression "spoiled brats" might be a lukewarm term to describe students who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. This means that he regrets he failed to use a more insulting expression.

Though no one had expected that Walker, the messenger of aggression, would spit out nice words, we cannot tolerate his repeated insults.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was an eruption of our people's pent-up wrath and grievances against the U.S. aggressors. It was a very just, patriotic anti-U.S. struggle representing our people's will. Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors slander our people's patriotic struggle. Far from atoning for their crimes and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. aggressors are brazen enough to try to justify their military occupation and colonial rule in South Korea. Walker depicted South Korean-U.S. relations as productive, broad and diverse. To the United States, the lords of this land, the relations could be called productive. However, to our people, under the U.S. reign, the relations are an intolerable shame, suffering and misfortune.

The world knows that the United States is lording over this land. U.S. ambassadors, including the incumbent Walker, are governor generals ruling colonial South Korea, and the U.S. troops -- murderous troops maintaining a colonial rule with military forces -- are the cause of our people's misfortune and suffering.

Successive regimes in South Korea since the nation's liberation persecuted the people and enforced a dictatorship. This was possible because there was always U.S. support. It is the United States which always stands behind the dictatorship that oppose people's freedom, democracy and reunification.

Not going too far back, the fact that the 12 December outrage and the massacre of the Kwangju citizens calling for democracy and reunification -- both of which were perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique after the 26 October incident -- were carried out with the support and consent of the United States is enough to prove that point.

Walker described as productive such criminal acts of the United States. This is an intolerable insult to our nation. Our people cannot tolerate the crimes of the U.S. aggressors. This is why our patriotic people are struggling against the U.S. aggressors who obstruct peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula, trampling underfoot the independence of the people. Our people will not keep intact the U.S. aggressors who have insulted the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and are embellishing their occupation of South Korea. The U.S. aggressors should immediately withdraw their troops from this land, as well as all lethal weapons and military hardware, to accord with our people's unanimous will and demand.

VRPR: ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED IN SOUTH

SK100049 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Anti-U.S. leaflets entitled "We Demand the Withdrawal of the Yankees" have been scattered on the campus of Seoul University [SNU]. These leaflets read as follows:

Fellow students, look at the things offered in sacrifice by the government, which is thanking the United States for aid -- sumptuous fare at the sacrifice of the sovereignty and freedom of the people!

The aid obtained at the sacrifice of everything which should benefit the nation is the result of subjugation and usurpation. We reject U.S. aid. We are struggling to end the practice of offering sacrifices, which has continued for 37 years. This struggle -- the struggle to live independently -- is righteous. What do we fear? Let us all rise in the sacred anti-U.S., national saving struggle for a South Korea devoid of Yankees. The Yankees should withdraw. Let us overthrow the traitors!

REUNIFICATION GROUP DETAILS CAMPUS SUPPRESSION

SK071539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public a memorandum on May 6 in denunciation of the brutal fascist suppression of the campus by the villainous Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The memorandum says that after its usurpation of power the Chon Tu-hwan group took reactionary steps for the further fascistization of the campus to prevent the students' struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Noting that the notorious May 17 violation in 1980 through which the "emergency martial law" was expanded throughout South Korea and the campus was occupied and closed down by force of arms was a prelude to the campus suppression, the memorandum says:

The fascist clique which blocked the campus by force of arms enforced an "education reform" to institutionally prevent the students' patriotic action.

In accordance with this fascist "education reform" the so-called "graduation fixation system" has been introduced at all universities and colleges of South Korea. Under this "system" 30 percent more students than fixed number are enrolled into schools and "problematic" students expelled under the pretext of "poor school records."

Along with the "education reform," the Chon Tu-hwan group launched a "campus purification campaign" to "discipline" a large number of progressive students and professors.

As a result, many students were expelled from the campus and taken into the puppet army units to undergo various corporal punishments and forced labor under the name of the "brain-washing education."

The puppet rulers themselves admitted that the "campus purification campaign" was aimed to "ban violent and seditious circle activities of students and expel bad students" (South Korean "Christian radio," August 4, 1980).

The Chon Tu-hwan group dissolved all the students circles in the campus and trumped up anti-communist subsidized organizations and is conducting anti-communist education in greater earnest, clamouring about the so-called "ideological education."

Entering this year, it doubled the anti-communist lesson hours at schools of all levels and published in large copies anti-communist pamphlets and propaganda material for anti-communist education (South Korean "Munhwa radio," April 4, 1982).

The Chon Tu-hwan group has not only bound the students to the fascist discipline and anti-communist subsidized organizations but also turned the campus into a theatre of intelligence and surveilance.

Five times as many agents as at the time of the former "Yusin" fascist rule are now planted in the campus of South Korea and tv watchers and highly efficient tapping devices are installed at important points of the campus to watch and control every movement of students.

Due to the vicious repressive steps of the fascist clique today South Korean campus is bound up by visible and invisible chains and has turned into a prison "devoid of education" and "of human rights" where intelligence and surveillance are prevalent.

Referring to the suppression of students by the Chon Tu-hwan group since it grabbed power, the memorandum goes on:

Murderer and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, mobilizing paratroopers for a massacre operation, ordered them to "kill all the young people in Kwangju" and turned the city into a bloodbath all at once.

The bloody suppression of the campus was intensified again before and after the election of the puppet "president" in March 1981.

When more than 1,000 students of the Seoul University branded the "Fifth Republic" as a "fascist dictatorial regime" and staged a campus demonstration in demand of the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan on March 19, 1981, the military fascist clique sent more than 1,200 riot police to brutally crack down upon them and arrested and detained 70 of them (South Korean "Munhwa radio Hanguk," March 19, 1981).

The military fascist clique intensified the suppression of students with greater frenzy on the occasion of the April 19 popular uprising and the Kwangju popular uprising in April and May 1981.

On April 14 the Chon Tu-hwan group harshly cracked down upon more than 1,000 students of the Seoul University who turned out to a demonstration and jailed many of them. On the same day, it sent heavily armed riot police to the Koryo University to brutally put down the students struggle (AP, April 14, 1981, from Seoul).

The campus suppression by the South Korean military fascist clique has been intensified as never before since the recent arson at the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan.

Frightened at the valiant struggle of students who came out pointblank against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Chon Tu-hwan group threw a strict cordon throughout South Korea and set up the "search guidance centers" and "search headquarters" in Seoul and provinces and started a wholesale round-up, issuing "directives" and "talks" almost every day.

In Seoul more than 5,700 people were rounded up on the evening of March 19 with the mobilization of search forces more than 10,000 strong, of which more than 1,400 were referred to "summary trial" and 199 to "judicial" organs (South Korean "Radio No. 1," March 20, 1982).

The Chon Tu-hwan group which had been conducting a frantic search committed the fascist outrage of arresting Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk and other students on April 1, branding them as prime movers (South Korean "Radio No. 2" April 1, 1982).

The fascist clique's brutal suppression of students found salient expression in its shuddering crime -- illegally trying patriotic students, torturing and murdering them.

At the "capital army corps military tribunal" on August 20, 1980, the fascist butchers passed prison terms up to three years on charges of violation of various evil laws upon 36 students we fought in the van of the resistance struggle against fascism and for campus freedom and the democratization of society (South Korean "Munhwa radio Hanguk,"

The military gangsters who have not an oita of human conscience and reason applied indescriably brutal tortures, such as electric torture, water torture, airplane torture, taekwondo torture, freezing torture and glow lamp torture, treating arressted students like so many beasts.

According to the U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES September 20, 1981, and NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, October 3, 1981, 15,000 people are now detained at the puppet army concentration camp of South Korea and over 3,000 of them are collegians or high school students arrested in Kwangju area. They are subjected to unbearable insults and tortures by soldiers almost every day and driven out to the construction of defence establishments on the frontline or the building of secret missile bases. No one knows how many of them died in this hard labour.

While trying, penalizing and murdering patriotic students, the Chon Tu-hwan group disciplines or expels them from the campus at will.

Having launched wholesale "campus disciplinary punishment", the South Korean rulers imposed illegal discipline, such as expulsion, staying back in the class and warning upon over 17,430 students at many universities and colleges in Seoul and local areas in 1981.

Entering this year, they disciplined en masse progressive students who went against the grain with them on the pretext of impairing the "atmosphere of study" or on the excuse of "poor school records."

Not only students but also progressive professors are expelled from the campus arbitrarily in South Korea.

Since the May 17 violation professors expelled from the campus had numbered 1,324 till the end of last year.

The memorandum denounces the Chon Tu-hwan group for resorting to deceptive, placatory tricks to appease students and prevent their patriotic action, while fascistising the campus and intensifying the bloody suppression.

In conclusion it stresses:

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique does not want to meet a more miserable end than that of its predecessor, they must stop the reckless suppression and deceptive placatory tricks, unconditionally and immediately release all the arrested and detained students, democratize the campus, apologize for its crimes against the nation and step down from power without delay.

We are convinced that the South Korean students who are always resolute for democracy and burning with patriotism, will raise more furiously the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance for democracy till they put an end to colonial and military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Chon Tu-hwan group and realize campus freedom and democratisation of society and till they achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KOREANS IN JAPAN URGE DISSIDENTS' RELEASE

OK071515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 5 (KNS-KCNA) -- A joint meeting of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") and Japanese people was held recently in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") and the "Korean Youth Union in Japan" against the new tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and for the release of political prisoners in South Korea.

The meeting was addressed by Chong Chae-chun, vice-chairman of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong", on behalf of the sponsors.

Sumiko Tanaka, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and other personages spoke next at the meeting.

They unanimously denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique for its continued detention in prison and persecution of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners up to this day, two years after the Kwangju incident, and the Japanese Government for its unjust, zealous encouragement to this clique.

A report was made at the meeting on the successful conclusion of a signature campaign held in various parts of Japan from January 23 by "Mindan"-lining Korean residents and members of various democratic organisations of Japan to have Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners released and smash the "South Korea-Japan foreign ministers talks" and other criminal moves.

Kim Un-taek, director of the Propaganda Department of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong", made a keynote report.

Exposing the reactionary nature of the so-called "economic cooperation" of the Japanese Government with the Chon Tu-hwan clique, he said that its aim was to strengthen the military tieup between South Korea and Japan and perfect the South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance system in accordance with the U.S. strategy.

To remove the danger of war and ensure a genuine peace and security in Korea, he stressed, it is imperative to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime", achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and convert the Korean Peninsula into a neutral and nuclear-free zone.

Pointing out that anti-dictatorship struggle in South Korea is developing onto a new stage in combination with the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese slogans, he called for further developing the movement for solidarity between the South Korean and Japanese peoples.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Prior to the meeting, Shigeru Yoshimatsu, general secretary of the "National Council of Societies for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea," Hiromichi Umebayashi, representative of the "Liaison Council of Action for Solidarity between the Japanese and South Korean Peoples," Shigeki Miyazaki, professor of the Meiji University, and lawyer Hidenori Sasaki, called at the Japanese Prime Minister's residence and submitted a register of signatures collected through the signature campaign and strongly demanded an end to the Japanese Government's economic "aid" to South Korea and the realisation of the immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners.

REUNIFICATION GROUPS SEEK KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RELEASE

SK072219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- Foreign public organisations made public statements in demand of the release of South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, according to reports.

In its statement the Cuban committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification said that the South Korean fascist "regime" is scheming to destroy him physically, not heeding the just voice of the world public, and is hatching a plot to make it appear that he "died of illness."

Declaring that the committee will lift up louder voices of solidarity to rouse public opinion by informing the world of the danger to the life of Kim Tae-chung, the statement demanded his immediate release.

A statement published in joint name by the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, the Guyana-Korean Friendship Society and the Committee of Peace and Solidarity of Guyana said:

The brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung by the South Korean fascist clique is an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and the world progressive people who are struggling vigorously in demand of an unconditional release of Kim Tae-chung and a most brutal and vicious scheme of murder.

We bitterly denounce the suppression of Kim Tae-chung by the South Korean military fascists.

The statement appealed to the governments and political parties, public organisations of various countries and international organisations and all the press circles and progressive people to actively launch a common struggle to drag out traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist tyrant, to the international tribunal.

Saying that the Chon Tu-hwan clique are scheming to destroy democratic figure Kim Tae-chung by medieval tortures, the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association demanded in its statement that the Chon Tu-hwan clique stop at once their fascist suppression of democratic figures and patriots of South Korea and immediately release Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners.

It also demanded that the U.S. troops backing the Chon Tu-hwan clique immediately withdraw from South Korea. taking along all their lethal weapons.

The Rawalpindi, Pakistan, citizens committee in its statement demanded the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to apologize for their crimes to the nation and step down from power at once and release Kim Tae-chung.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS FATHER CHOE KI-SIK

SK100808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN May 9 printed a signed article denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for arresting priest Choe Ki-sik on charges of protecting students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" and trying to harshly penalise him and for intensifying the suppression of conscientious religionists of South Korea.

The article says:

The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" was not motivated by temporary sentiments of a few persons or by any other impulse.

It was a logical result of the brutal colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

How can Koreans of national conscience remain a passive onlooker to the miserable reality of South Korea today? They cannot help turning out to the patriotic road, the road of struggle for regaining the lost national dignity and freedom of life.

The frantic suppression of South Korean students and conscientious religionists shows with increasing clarity that Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-American flunkeyist traitor.

It also shows that the puppets are actual oppressors of religion.

The Chon Tu-hwan groups bestial suppression of religionists will only result in giving further momentum to their struggle aginst fascism and for democracy, against imperialism and for national liberation, the article remarks.

MATERIAL ON VISIT OF CAPE VERDE'S PEREIRA

Arrival

SK092231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, arrived in Pyongyang on May 9 by special plane for a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife cordially met Comrade Aristides Pereira and madam at Pyongyang Airport.

The airport was pervaded with a welcome atmosphere to meet the goodwill envoy of the Cape Verde people.

Set up amidst thousands of welcomers carrying national flags of Korea and Cape Verde, flowers and balloons were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

The plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Cape Verde people touched down at the airport at 11 in the morning.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Aristides Pereira. Members of the children's union presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Aristides Pereira.

The president of Cape Verde was accompanied by members of the delegation Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and foreign minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, and his wife; Julio Cesar de Carvalho, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and minister of the interior; Andre Corsino Tulentino, member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cape Verde to the Republic of Portugal, and his wife; Timoteo Tavaress, member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde; Antonio Lima, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cape Verde to Algeria; and suite.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personages of working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang.

Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cape Verde, arrived, accompanying the guests.

A welcome function took place at the airport. The national anthems of the Republic of Cape Verde and our country were played. Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Aristides Pereira reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21 gun salute. Tens of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Cape Verde people along the route.

Talks Held

SK092244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, was held in Pyongyang on May 9.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Pak Song-Chol, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Hwa-son, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Cape Verde Choe Kwang-kuk.

Present on the opposite side were members of the delegation Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and foreign minister of the Republic of Cape Verde; Julio Cesar de Carvalho, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for independence of Cape Verde and minister of the interior; and Andre Corsino Tulentino, member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cape Verde to the Republic of Portugal; and others. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Gift

SK092240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift on May 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall from Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Aristides Pereira and his wife, members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde and suite.

Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yi Hwa-song, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cape Verde Choe Kwang-kuk were on hand.

Comrade Aristides Pereira explained the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Hosts Banquet

SK092236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, on a state visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, together with President Aristides Pereira and his wife, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the Republic of Cape Verde and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. President Aristides Pereira also made a speech.

Invited to the banquet together with President Aristides Pereira and his wife were members of the delegation and suite. Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working peoples organisations, leading personages of Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, and Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of or country to the Republic of Cape Verde.

The banquet porceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings. A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Kim Il-song Toast

SK092321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet on the evening of May 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and President of the Republic of Cape Verde, on a state visit to our country and made a speech.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Your Excellency President Aristides Pereira, guests from Cape Verde, comrades and friends,

Today we are very glad to meet Your Excellency Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, who came carrying deep feelings of friendship towards the Korean people.

On behalf of our party, government and people and on my own I would like first of all to warmly welcome the visit to our country of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade President Aristides Pereira, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and our close friend.

The Korean and Cape Verde peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have forged firm bonds of friendship on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The visit of comrade president to our country this time marks an important occasion in further developing the excellent relations of friendship between the two peoples.

Your visit to our country will also make a contribution to the international solidarity among the countries of the new-emerging forces and developing countries in Asia and Africa.

Today the new-emerging nations and developing countries are struggling shoulder to shoulder for the realisation of the common goal of liquidating the consequences of imperialist colonial rule as soon as possible and building a new independent life.

In a short period, less than ten years since their national independence, the people of Cape Verde under the correct guidance of their outstanding leader Comrade President Aristides Pereira have made a big stride forward in the struggle for doing away with the age-old backwardness and poverty and wuilding a new independent, democratic and prosperous Cape Verde.

We are pleased that the leading role of the party is enhanced and work is being successfully pushed forward in smashing the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and colonialists, strengthening national unity and promoting national reconstruction in Cape Verde. We sincerely wish you greater victory in your future work.

We express solidarity with you for pursuing the non-aligned policy, for supporting the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and for making efforts for the unity and solidarity among the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

The independence of Cape Verde and her vigorous advance are a fruit of the historic struggle for the complete liberation of Africa, and this is a clear reflection of the trend of the present time aspiring after independence.

Though the colonialist and racist system still exists in some areas of southern Africa, the day is sure to come before long when its accursed old ruling system will be completely liquidated.

We bitterly denounce the racists for incessantly committing armed invasion, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against the neighbouring countries, enforcing the barbaric apartheid and colonial rule in South Africa and Namibia with the support of the imperialist force. We express full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the peoples in this area for freedom and liberation and for the struggle of the peoples of all the African countries for the complete liberation of Africa.

We firmly support the peoples of all countries of the world in the struggle for the defence of independence and for national liberation and the building of a new society.

Only by supporting and firmly uniting with each other, can the peoples of the new-emerging countries thwart the manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression, division and alienation, defend peace and security, achieve the independent development of the country and build a new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Cape Verde excellently show the relations of fraternal friendship among the peoples of the new-emerging countries based on a revolutionary principle.

The Government of the Republic of Cape Verde sincerely supports and encourages our people in the struggle for forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We are grateful for it.

The present visit of comrade president to our country across a long distance more clearly shows the firm support of the people of Cape Verde to our people's revolutionary cause. This greatly encourages our people. The Korean people will wage a vigorous struggle as ever for the independence of the world in firm unity with the peoples of Cape Verde and all other new-emerging countries and non-aligned nations.

Your Excellency respected president,

Although we meet for the first time today, deep friendship has already been established between us through various channels. We greatly value this and are convinced that intimacy between us will further deepen through our present meeting. Once again warmly welcoming your visit to our country, I propose a toast to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cape Verde peoples.

To the prosperity of the Republic of Cape Verde.

To the unity among the world's peoples defending independence.

To the health of respected Comrade President Aristides Pereira and madam.

To the health of the guests from Cape Verde, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Pereira Toast

SK092342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- Leader of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, made a speech at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the evening of May 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the delegation on a state visit to our country.

Follows the full text of the speech of President Aristides Pereira:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, respected guests, Your Excellencies and mesdames, comrades,

Our visit to the country of chuche at the kind invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song is a great encouragement to us and offers an opportunity of learning from your precious experience.

The glorious and very warm welcome accorded us by you with the mobilization of enthusistic citizens of the capital showed the high prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a high and noble form of highly organised hospitality which can be seen only in a socialist society.

We received unforgettable, deep impressions from the warm welcome accorded us by tens of thousands of working people.

This welcome excellently expressing the rich feelings of the militant and valiant Korean people vividly showed how beautiful the bonds of unity linking our two parties and two peoples are.

Through you I extend the deepest thanks and greetings of myself and my wife and the members of the delegation to the citizens of Pyongyang.

Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had been lying on debris due to the war ravage and the division up until the mid 1950's has today become a developed socialist country where the people are living, enjoying boundless wellbeing.

Our visit to this country makes us see for ourselves how wisely a people with a history spanning thousands of years and a national pride and their peculiar culture could be led to turn their spiritual heritage into a great material and mental wealth.

From the moment of our setting foot on the soil of Korea we clearly realized the unbounded respect and reverence of our people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led the Korean people along the road of prosperity through thorny bushes and made them a shining model for all the Third World peoples today.

Some time ago the Korean people, together with many revolutionary leaders and friends and sympathizers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from all continents, celebrated the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The celebrations demonstrated what a great creative power the chuche idea has and what a great hope and trust it arouses in a country where amazing successes have been registered in the domain of science and technology and her people are aspiring after independence, collectivist spirit and great idea of harmony and unity.

The chuche idea is not an idea limited within the bounds of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but an idea synthesizing the principle of universal significance for the peoples of all countries who want to live in a society where independence is defended and man is made the most valuable being.

How can a society free from exploitation of man by man be built without the creative application of the principle of independence in thinking and practice, the principle of raising the value of man to the highest plane and creating a spiritual and material wealth with the mobilization of collective strength of the people? How can a free society be built without the masses becoming master? Our African Party for Independence of Cape Verde, the party inheriting the most glorious traditions of the revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great Amilcar Cabral, our respected, immortal leader, is thoroughly embodying in its domestic and foreign spheres the principle of independence in thinking and practice, the principle of organizing and mobilizing the masses, first of all, for the implementation of the programme of progressive and fundamental transformation of the society of Cape Verde, the principle of arousing the spiritual and moral enthusiasm of the Cape Verde people through labor and the principle of ardently loving and defending the heritage, the cornerstone of the country, and the country.

The first and foremost task facing our party members selected on our strict principle is to actively mobilize with their example the broad popular masses for the state management and the carrying out of tasks for its reconstruction.

In our revolutionary national democratic state built in Cape Verde under the guidance of our party, the masses are embraced in public mass organizations and widely participate in the discussions for deciding on the vast national tasks, with the result that the proportion of their direct participation in the exercise of power is growing day by day.

Our party, the guiding force of social liberation, is exercising power given by the people and testifying to the correctness of its activities through the trust of the masses.

Over the past seven years since independence the Cape Verde people, under the guidance of the party, their vanguard, have effected fundamental and decisive revolutionary changes in economic and social spheres, particularly in enhancing the consciousness of the masses, strengthening unity and raising their position as an independent people externally.

Living in a small country consisting of scattered and arid islands, our people had been subjected to poverty and benightedness under the rule of the Portuguese colonialists for centuries and ceaselessly struggled for existence. Although the colonial occupationists tried to exterminate us, our strength increased. Today we are confronted with a task to lay a solid foundation of the country.

The future republic of Cape Verde we desire should be built by our own efforts by making a correct and effective use of means of production of our people and the aid of solidarity given by the international community helpful to us.

Comrade Kim Il-song,

What is particularly inspiring and moving for us is that though the DPRK and the Republic of Cape Verde are separated by a distance of thousands of kilometres from each other and are differing in history, society and culture, we find the similarity of revolutionary changes effected in the two countries in their guiding principles.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song,

Though we are far away from your country, we have followed with great interest and sympathy the development of the Korean revolution made under your wise guidance and the historic steps taken by the leading organs of your country.

The decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea on the peaceful reunification is widely known to the whole world, Africa in particular. This is another proof of the judiciousness and vitality of the chuche idea and a priceless contribution to peace.

We hope that the division of Korea, the most barbaric crime against the Korean people, will be peacefully brought to an end through mutual concord on the basis of a deep love for the entire mankind and in the direction of wisely and actively removing the new root cause of the tension over the past ten years.

We believe that those who still think they can sacrifice mankind for their ambition for domination will face a powerful resistance of the people and yield without fail to the desire of the Korean people, thousands of times stronger than them, who want peace, material, spiritual and moral progress and the equitable and just relations among the peoples and countries.

By expressing their determination to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people under your wise guidance once again demonstrated that they have a noble humanitarian spirit.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song,

We are convinced that through the current visit the solidarity between the DPRK and the Republic of Cape Verde, between the Cape Verde and Korean people and between their revolutionary vanguards is a very precious one which the peoples, governments and parties of our two countries would defend and safeguard.

Therefore, I propose a toast to the steady strengthening of solidarity between the two countries.

To the development and efflorescence of the chuche idea, to the peaceful reunification of Korea,

To the great Korean people guided by Your Excellency and

To the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Thank you.

NORTH KOREA, SOVIET UNION SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

SK090855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1982 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on May 5, according to a report.

It was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign trade, Pang Tae-yul and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, I.T. Grishin.

SOVIET RECEPTION MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK080348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korea, G.A. Kriulin hosted a cocktail party at his embassy on May 7 on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Invited to the cocktail party were Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army, Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui and diplomatic envoys of various countries and their embassy officials in Pyongyang.

Attending there was also the delegation of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by S.V. Grigorievich staying in Pyongyang.

Speeches were exchanged there.

HUN SEN LEADS DELEGATION DEPARTING FOR MOSCOW

BK080432 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR foreign Ministry, a PRK foreign affairs delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs left the PRK at 0800 on 8 May for an official visit to the USSR.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning and economy; Comrade Lim Nai, member of the KPRP Central Committee and Chef de cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee; and many cadres and personnel from the Foreign Ministry. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Comrades Oleg Bostorin and Ngo Dien, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR and the SRV to the PRK.

RELIEF OFFICIAL ORDERED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

BK061539 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1525 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 May (SPK) -- "The visa for a temporary stay of Mr Jean Clavaud expired on 30 April and was not renewed because of his activities affecting public order and security," the Consular Department of the PRK Foreign Ministry declared today.

"Consequently, Mr Jean Cavaud has been asked to leave the PRK before 12 May 1982," the communique of the department pointed out.

AFP Report

BK081223 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 8 May (AFP) -- The pro-Vietnamese Cambodian administration has for the first time expelled a well-known Western relief official citing security reasons. A Foreign Ministry statement, carried by the Cambodian news agency SPK, monitored here, said Jean Clavaud, of the Geneva-based Ecumenical Council of Churches, was ordered to leave the country before May 12.

The protestant pastor, known for his fluency in the Khmer language, was accused of "activities infringing on order and social security." The statement pointed out that his visa expired on April 30. Mr. Clavaud had operated as a relief worker in Phnom Penh since the Khmer Rouge leadership was ousted by Vietnamese-led forces in January 1979.

ARMY PAPER ASSAILS TOXIC CHEMICALS CHARGE

BK071006 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 May 82

[REVOLUTIONARY ARMY commentary: "U.S. Imperialism Is the One Which Uses Toxic Chemical Weapons Against Mankind -- date not given]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. administration continued its threats and slanders against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, accusing them of using toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. We can say at the outset that this is a lie of the U.S. imperialists. This charge is ridiculous, for the peoples of the three Indochinese countries as well as the peoples of various countries in the world still remember that not long ago the three Indochinese countries were the victims of toxic chemical weapons used by the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression.

In fact, during their war of aggression against the three countries of Indochina, the U.S. imperialists dumped more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals to massacre hundreds of thousands of people, devastate hundreds of thousands of hectares of cultivable land and destroy millions of hectares of forest in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. These toxic chemicals not only affected the people of Indochina, but also caused death to many U.S. soldiers. Those who survived returned to America following the end of the war with a chronic illness which is manifested in a haggard and emaciated look, general weakness and paralysis caused by these toxic chemicals.

In their wandering state of mind which resulted from their heinous crimes, Washington and Beijing are now supporting, feeding and maintaining the international reactionaries such as Thailand and a number of antinational and counterrevolutionary Khmer groups so that they can return to Kampuchea and sabotage the growth of our Kampuchean revolution.

It is irrefutably proven that on 1 April 1982 Thailand fired many mortar shells containing toxic chemicals into the area west of Soad, 2 km inside Kampuchean territory, and has ordered its aircraft and warships to strafe and bombard innocent Kampuchean people living peacefully in various villages and communes close to the border in Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces.

Their present campaign of vicious propaganda is aimed at misleading world public opinion in an attempt to cover up the savage and ugly crimes they have perpetrated and at diverting opinion from the fact that they are continuing to produce toxic chemical weapons in preparation for an assault against world peace.

Their acts not only constitute a blatant violation against the peoples of Indochina, but are also an encroachment on the 1925 Geneva Convention banning the use of toxic chemical weapons. This is glaring proof showing that U.S. imperialism itself is the one who uses toxic chemical weapons against mankind while blaming our friends the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

PEN NAVOUTH SPEAKS AT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING

BK230805 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Apr (SPK) -- The Kampucheans and the other progressive peoples in the world will be grateful forever to the socialism pioneered by Marx-Engel and put into implementation thanks to the talent of great Lenin, declared Minister Pen Navouth, vice chairman of the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Association.

During a meeting held on 21 April in Phnom Penh under the sponsorship of the KUFNCD National Council and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, Minister Pen Navouth went on to say: Thanks to the Marxist-Leninist path, the Soviet Union has become the most developed country in the world and this ideology is winning increasingly more adherence by leading the people onto the path of socialism.

The speaker recalled the life, courage and sacrifices of great Lenin, thinker of the working class, founder of the Russian and international workers movement and defender of proletarian internationalism.

Pen Navouth stressed: Great Lenin's initiative is a beacon guiding the movement of revolutionary struggle in Kampuchea as well as in Vietnam and Laos toward victory over colonialism, the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and their lackeys and it is this beacon which guides the Kampuchean revolution in socialist construction.

On this occasion, O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, talked about the life and work of the great revolutionary, of his ideas in national liberation, socialist construction and the struggle for world peace. The progress of the Soviet Union, the ambassador affirmed, is due to the implementation of Marxism-Leninism by the CPSU.

He noted that the rapid advance of the Kampuchean revolution clearly shows that the Kampuchean people are firmly following Marxism-Leninism in national defense and reconstruction.

MEETING 9 MAY MARKS RED ARMY'S 1945 VICTORY

BK100940 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 May (SPK) -- The secretary general of the Kampuchea-- USSR Friendship Association, Min Khin, said that the victory of the Red Army over the Hitlerites in May 1945 created favorable conditions for the progress of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, who struggled against the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists.

At a meeting organized in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 8 May, under the auspices of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and its Soviet counterpart to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces' victory over Hitlerite fascism in May 1945, Min Khin stressed that this victory confirms the heroism and tireless efforts of the Soviet people and the Red Army in struggling not only to defend their country but also to liberate mankind from Hitler's yoke.

A representative of the Soviet Embassy, (Andreychuk) stressed that the Red Army, under the CPSU's leadership, defended the country firmly and, with an international proletarian spirit, came to the aid of other European countries in order to liberate them from the clutches of Hitlerite Naziism. The USSR, he said, is coordinating action with other socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world to fight U.S. imperialism.

Attending the meeting were Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSE Friendship Association; Yit Kim Seng, minister of health and chairman of the Kampuchea Committee for the Defense of Peace; and Phlek Phirun, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross. Also present were R.D. Dolgopiatov, counsellor, and Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy and permanent representative of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

HEALTH MINISTER PROTESTS DK ROLE IN WHO MEETING

BK031143 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1423 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (SPK) -- Minister of Health Yit Kim Seng recently sent a cable to the 35th WHO plenary meeting claiming the PRK is the legal representative of the Kampuchean people and should be present at the meeting.

Minister Yit Kim Seng demanded that the Pol Pot clique be ousted from this international organization and stressed that only the Kampuchean Government is competent and capable of fulfilling all the obligations assigned to it. The message said in part:

At present, the Kampuchean people are being reborn from the ashes of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and have scored the remarkable achievements in all domains over the past 3 years. Rice production in 1980 reached about 1.6 million tons, a threefold increase over 1979. Hundreds of industrial enterprises have been put back into operation. During the 1981-82 school year, schools have opened their doors to 1.5 million students. Notable progress has been made in the public health domain. We operate eight central-level hospitals, and there are hospitals in 98 percent of districts and 93 percent of communes. The medicine and pharmacy facility has been reopened, as has the secondary school of medicine.

Born of the one-man one-vote democratic general elections and enjoying the people's support, the PRK Government is the only legal and authentic Kampuchean people. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea has no longer existed since its overthrow by the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979, and its representatives are nothing more than genocidal criminals, such as Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. Their participation in the current general assembly is illegal and prejudicial to the WHO's prestige and is an insult to the souls of millions of Kampuchean killed by Pol Pot.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS MEXICO SEMINAR

BK070728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Mexican committee for social and economic research in Third World countries, Deputy Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong attended a seminar on Southeast Asia and Latin America in Mexico City at the end of April.

Deputy Minister Hor Nam Hong Spoke on the human rights question in Kampuchean and stressed the legality of the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea. He talked about the current Kampuchean situation and the policy of the PRK regarding the Southeast Asian countries.

At the economic and social sciences faculty of a university which held a discussion on the Kampuchean people's right to live and the realities in Kampuchea, Deputy Minister Hor Nam Hong denounced Democratic Kampuchea for violating human rights and stressed that the PRK is the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

Hor Nam Hong granted an interview to Channel 11 of the Mexican radio and television on the great achievements in Kampuchea since liberation. On 24 April he attended a meeting under the sponsorship of the Mexico-Vietnam Solidarity Committee where he also talked about the situation in Kampuchea.

PRK DELEGATE SPEAKS AT INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE

BK100700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 May (SPK) -- The secretary general of the Kampuchea Committee for the Defense of Peace, Sieng Saran, demanded that Washington dismantle its military bases in the Indian Ocean and return Diego Garcia to Mauritius. Mr Sieng Saran believed that the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace will allow for the establishment of cooperation between the riparian countries.

Speaking at the international conference on the Indian Ocean held in April in the Indian capital, the head of the Kampuchean delegation said that the question of peace is urgent and important and that the U.S. imperialists are pushing mankind to the brink of a thermonuclear war, practicing a policy of intervention and blockade vis-a-vis independent countries, intending to launch again the cold war and accelerating the arms race.

In the Indian Ocean region, the U.S. imperialists, under the pretext of protecting their so-called "vital interests" and of the alleged "Soviet threat," are strengthening their massive military penetration that seriously threatens the independence and sovereignty of the riparian countries.

The U.S. imperialists have made Diego Garcia an aeronaval base for bombers carrying nuclear bombs. This island, however, is not enough for them. They have installed bases in Kenya, Somalia, Oman and Egypt for their naval and "Rapid Deployment Forces."

These U.S. bases and naval forces -- as well as those of great Britain and France -- in the Indian Ocean represent a grave danger to peace not only in the region but also the rest of the world.

The Kampuchean delegate stated: We vigorously condemn the increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, a presence which constitutes a seed of war and aggression against the peoples in this region and which is aimed at undermining their independence, submitting them to neocolonialism and maintaining the misery there so as to control and exploit their raw materials and their energy for the benefit of transnational societies.

We think that the expansion of the U.S. military bases in this region, which is a flagrant violation of the UN resolutions on the Indian Ocean -- a zone of peace -- constitutes a major defiance to the world public.

We vehemently condemn the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism which have prevented a UN-sponsored world conference on the Indian Ocean -- a zone of peace -- from being held in Sri Lanka in 1981.

We firmly support the proposal made by the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Mr Didier Ratsiraka, for holding [words indistinct] in 1982 a summit conference to materialize the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and international economic cooperation.

We support the proposals made by the Soviet Union for engaging in talks with the United States in order to reduce the military presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Kampuchean delegate stressed: The struggle for peace in the Indian Ocean region is inseparable from that in other regions such as Central America, the Caribbean, Europe, Middle East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia and so forth because the U.S. imperialists and their allies have established a worldwide system of strategic and offensive bases.

Southeast Asia is currently one of the hot spots in the world. The main cause of the threat to peace in this region is the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

To sidetrack public opinion, the Beijing reactionary circles and those of Washington as well as other international reactionaries have raised the so-called "Kampuchean problem" and brought it to various international conferences and the UN organization. But it is a matter of common knowledge that the rebirth of the Kampuchean people from the danger of genocide by the Pol Pot clique cannot be considered as a problem to be solved.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is in conformity with the aspirations of the Kampuchean people under the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam. It is motivated by the Chinese threat and is not directed against any third country.

There is no "Kampuchean problem," but there exist the problem of the Chinese threat to the Indochinese countries and other countries in the region, and the problem of insecurity caused by the Bangkok reactionary circles at the Kampuchea-Thailand border.

To resolve these problems in order to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, the three Indochinese countries have successively advanced reasonable and realistic proposals for a dialogue between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries, for signing a treaty of peaceful coexistence with China and for reducing the tension along the Thailand-Kampuchea border.

These proposals, imbued with goodwill and reiterated in all the statements of the conferences of the ministers of foreign affairs of the three Indochinese countries and in the seven-point statement by Lao Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut at the 36th UN General Assembly, have always been rejected by the ASEAN countries and China.

The Kampuchean delegate affirmed: The Kampuchean people, in concert with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples -- their longstanding comrades in arms -- always maintain their firm position of struggling to make Southeast Asia, adjacent to the Indian Ocean, a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, thereby contributing to world peace.

We renew our total support for all the Soviet peace initiatives and for the proposal of Comrade Tsedenbal, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, for the signing of a treaty on the nonuse of force in the relations between the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

We express our profound thanks to all peace- and justice-loving forces in the world for their firm support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle to defend and rebuild their country and build socialism in their country.

Finally, we assure you that the Kampuchea Committee for the Defense of Peace will make every effort, together with the World Peace Council and its homologues, to intensify its activities in order to restore peace, ward off the risks of war and contribute to the creation of favorable bases for the progress and happiness of the whole of mankind.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

Call on Chan Si

BK030432 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Friday [30 April] received in audience in Phnom Penh the GDR education delegation led by Gunter Bernhardt, secretary of state for superior and technical education.

Chan Si deeply thanked the party and government of the GDR for their devoted aid to the building of Kampuchea and expressed joy over the development of cooperation in all domains -- especially on the cultural plane -- between Kampuchea and the GDR. The bonds of friendship and solidarity among Kampuchea and Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the GDR and other countries of the socialist community constitute a decisive factor for the progress of the Kampuchean revolution.

Gunter Bernhardt affirmed the GDR's support for the Kampuchean people in their national defense and construction tasks and, in particular, in the restoration of national education. He condemned the gross interference of the U.S. warmongers and Beijing expansionists in Kampuchea's internal affairs. He said he was satisfied with the development of bilateral cultural cooperation. Kampuchean Minister of Education Pen Navouth and GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Rolf Dach were present at the meeting.

Delegation's Departure

BK041232 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 May (SPK) -- The GDR education delegation led by Gunter Bernhardt, secretary of state for superior and technical education, left Phnom Penh this morning, ending its 7-day visit to Kampuchea.

On hand to see the delegation off were Minister of Education Pen Navouth and other personalities. GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Rolf Dach was present at the departure.

An agreement on Kampuchea-GDR cooperation in higher education was signed at the conclusion of the visit which provides for an exchange of students between the two countries.

While in Kampuchea, the GDR delegation was received in audience by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Pen Navouth, minister of education. The delegation visited the old royal palace, the national museum, the fine arts school, the Tuol Sleng lycee-prison, the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, the higher teachers school, the foreign languages institute, the Khmer-Soviet friendship higher technical institute and the Teuk Thla professional training center.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

BK041530 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 May (SPK) -- At the end of its 2-day visit to Kampuchea, the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by L'onel Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of its Central Committee, left Phnom Penh this morning. It was seen off by Khang Sarin member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of interior, and other personalities.

Khang Sarin gave a reception in honor of the delegation on the evening of 3 May. During its stay, the delegation visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the "7 January" hospital and the Tuol Sleng School-prison.

SPK COMMENTARY SCORES DPRK GREETINGS TO POL POT

BK270920 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0355 GMT 27 Apr 82

[SPK commentary: "Praising the Traitors and Criminals Is a Challenge to the Common Cause of the Kampuchean and Korean Peoples"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Apr (SPK) — Seven years ago, on 17 April 1975, the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos as well as the progressive forces the world over enthusiastically greeted the liberation of our country from the claws of U.S. neocolonialism.

They saluted the militant fraternity of the Indochinese peoples supported by the socialist countries -- including the DPRK and other forces of peace and justice in the world -- as one of the factors contributing to this historic victory. They bowed to the memory of thousands and thousands of our compatriots and of their Vietnamese and Lao brothers who had laid down their lives for this supreme cause: national liberation and the right to build a free, independent and happy life.

This joy, however, was betrayed. For the Kampuchean peoples, the date of 17 April 1975 also marked the beginning of a monstrous martyrdom which was unprecedented in the world's history and which would eventually last 3 years, 8 months and 20 days. It marked the Pol Pot clique's betrayal to the ideals for which our compatriots had fought. It marked the debut of the archcriminal policy inspired by Maoism and characterized by the systemic massacre of city dwellers, skilled workers, intellectuals, religious people, and so on and their families, and the abolition of all social and religious structures, including trade, public health service, education and others. Kampuchea was nothing more than a vast concentration camp.

What would Kampuchea be today if Pol Pot and his clique had continued to reign? All mankind, except masters in Beijing, have rejected these traitors to the nation, the people and the socialist ideal.

It was astonishing then that on the occasion of the 17 April anniversary the leader of the DPRK sent a congratulatory message to Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan, implying that this band of criminals -- who can barely manage to keep body and soul together at the Thai border in the hope of returning some day to reimpose their yoke on Kampuchea with the backing of the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaires -- are patriots.

It was astonishing because U.S. imperialism, who supports the Pol Pot clique, is precisely the one who has perpetrated so many crimes against the Korean people and who continues to occupy the southern part of Korea and to support the partition of the country. U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Kampuchean and Korean peoples. How could the DPRK leaders have praised these proteges of their declared adversary who are guilty of genocide and an instrument of the U.S. aggressive and neocolonialist policy? This attitude can only harm the interests of the Korean people.

Anyway, it is certain that the Korean people know how to distinguish friend from foe and that they are on our side in the struggle against the common enemy of national independence and socialism.

BANGKOK NATION: SON SANN SOFTENING ON COALITION

BK080215 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] A joint tripartite committee will run the proposed Khmer resistance coalition's military affairs and foreign policy, according to a draft agreement being considered by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Son Sann.

Diplomatic sources closely monitoring the developments in the Son Sann-Khieu Samphan talks told the NATION yesterday that Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, appeared to have softened his stand in his discussions with the Khmer Rouge over the general principles of the proposed coalition.

Son Sann had proposed that former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk be named head of the state in the coalition while he himself be made prime minister and Khieu Samphan deputy premier. There will be no foreign minister in the new set-up so that foreign policy would come under a joint committee, according to the sources.

Son Sann, according to the sources had agreed to the basic "principles" proposed by the Khmer Rouge including three-party consensus on major issues, equality of representation, tripartite consultations and non-preponderance among the three parties involved. "Son Sann and Khieu Samphan appear to have come closer to an agreement during the latest round of talks," the sources said. The two continue to talk over details of their remaining differences, they said.

Son Sann would insist that all aid received by a coalition would be divided equally among the KPNLF, the Khmer Rouge and the Moulinaka movement of Prince Sihanouk, the sources said.

Meanwhile, in Beijing, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told a group of Thai reporters that China was optimistic over the ongoing efforts to get the three Khmer factions to form a coalition government. "The concept of a coalition government is likely to materialize," the newly-appointed deputy foreign minister said at the international club yesterday.

He said that the Chinese assessment was based on the rationale that the three Khmer resistance groups shared a common cause to drive the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea. However, he said that the negotiations among the three groups to form a coalition government could face difficulties if any of them wanted to join the coalition just to gain an edge over the others. He did name names [as published], but observers believed that he was referring to KPNLF leader Son San who had called for supremacy in the coalition movement.

Qian Qichen also refused to predict as to when the three Khmer resistance factions would agree to form the coalition government, saying that it depended on the three groupings. The deputy foreign minister also said that a coalition government should be based on the principles that it would proceed within the framework of Democratic Kampuchea, the three parties should have equal say and be allowed to retain their respective identities.

VODK ASSAILS FRENCH INDOCHINESE POLICY

BK081214 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "If the French Government Sincerely Wants Peace To Be Restored in Southeast Asia, It Should Tell Vietnam To Abide by the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] At a time when the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are at a complete and total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield where they have committed aggression and genocide against the

Kampuchean race, and when they are facing unprecedented, extreme isolation in the international arena and suffering most serious difficulties at home due to economic bankruptcy and serious internal rifts, the French Government has taken a stand and attitude which consist of supporting, assisting and aiding Vietnam.

In December 1981, France decided to provide the Hanoi authorities with economic aid worth 200 million French francs. This decision to aid Vietnam was strongly opposed and protested by ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, because the French attitude runs counter to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea and the efforts of ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, which are pressing Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

In February and March 1982, France sent high-ranking officials, together with an advisor to the president and a minister, to visit the Southeast Asian countries and Hanoi in order to discuss additional aid to Vietnam and to act as a defense lawyer and a spokesman for the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors in an attempt to persuade the ASEAN countries to abandon their current just stand on the Kampuchean question. In April, France welcomed Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Paris and provided an additional 6,000 tons of food aid to Vietnam. The people of the world, including the French people, and a large number of peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world are enraged by and have strongly protested these actions.

The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have suffered serious military defeats during the 1981-82 dry season. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's dry-season offensive has been totally smashed by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. Moreover, since April the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have smashed, wiped out and taken control of various Vietnamese positions in the enemy zone, particularly on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield where our national army and guerrillas wiped the enemy out bit by bit.

At a time when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy is suffering strategic defeats and heading toward total defeat, the French Government has called upon Thailand to hold high-level negotiations with the Hanoi authorities in order to solve the Kampuchean problem. What is France's attitude in making this proposal? It is:

1. To save the Le Duan Vietnamese clique from total collapse in the near future; and

2. To help Vietnam bury the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea held in July 1981, all of which demand that Vietnam withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from outside interference.

It is not as if the French Government does not realize the root cause of the Kampuchean problem. The Kampuchean problem arises from the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations -- in defiance of the principles of the UN Charter and international laws.

Thus, the Kampuchean problem, which is causing serious tension in Southeast Asia, was not caused by Thailand or any other country, but Vietnam. Thailand does not have any problem with Kampuchea or Vietnam. Thus, France should not turn the Kampuchean problem -- which was caused by the Vietnamese aggression -- into a question between Thailand and Vietnam.

If the French Government wants to help solve the Kampuchean problem, to enable Kampuchea to again enjoy peace and remain an independent, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned state and to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it should not call on Thailand to negotiate with the Vietnamese aggressors. Rather, it should tell Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea, which were also approved by France's vote.

We call on the French Government to reconsider its political attitude concerning the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government take note of the true attitude of the French Government toward them at this time when they are temporarily facing difficulties. A Kampuchean proverb says: "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government appeal to all countries and peoples throughout the world who cherish peace and justice, including the French people who love justice and uphold international principles and norms, to continue to support and assist the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government and further put pressure -- politically, diplomatically, economically and financially -- on the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors in order to force them to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

VODK REPORTS ATTACK ON TRAIN, KILLING VIETNAMESE

BK061215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] On 30 April our army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese train at Chrak Siem, Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, setting ablaze a car, killing five Vietnamese, wounding three others and destroying three AK's and some war materiel.

Long live our courageous army, guerrillas and people of Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province!

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

Maisouk Saisompheng Speech

BK061440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Speech by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade and member of LPRP Central Committee, at Third LPRP Congress -- date not given, recorded]

[Text] Your Excellencies, respected delegates to the congress: I am very proud to represent the industrial and trade branches throughout the country to deliver a speech at this Third LPRP Congress. First of all, I would like to express my complete unanimity with the political report proposed to the congress by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and other reports submitted to the congress. I would now like to express my views on the industrial and trade work.

Industry is a branch which is assuming a leading role in the national economic domain. Any country in the world which desires to advance to socialism must include the building of advanced industrial bases in its economic structure in a correct and appropriate manner. Given the conditions prevailing in our country and the world at present, the industrial construction task in our country must be carried out with intensity prior to firmly advancing forward step by step. We should first build and develop the various industrial branches which we have the capability of building and which conform to domestic and export requirements. Those industrial branches which we do not have the capabilities to build and which require international cooperation or imported goods should be based on the true situation in our country.

In the development of industrial construction and development, we must go from small to big, apply advanced technology and make use of our handicraft potentials and develop them step by step. Greater importance must be attached to building and developing state industries, particularly the key industrial branches, and to basic production establishments of various cooperative units. We should promote private investment in order to build basic small industrial and handicraft production establishments, with a view to increasing the gross national product each day.

During the past 6 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, industrial branches in our country have achieved some results -- the value of industrial products in 1981 increased by 250 percent as compared with that in 1974. Despite the positive note, we still have weaknesses in some respects; that is, we are not yet able to ensure normal production in some factories and have not paid attention to reprocessing industry and various handicraft factories -- two of the industrial branches in which conditions are favorable.

To implement the line of the third congress, in the next few years our industrial branches will perform some of the following tasks:

1. Ensure normal production and make full use of the efficiency of factories and their machines;

2. Install [word indistinct] at the Nam Ngeum hydroelectric dam site, expand small hydroelectric networks, make efforts to use electric power in agricultural production, and conduct a survey and formulate plans in preparation for constructing a hydroelectric power station at (Nam Theun) in Khammouane Province;

3. Pay attention to restoring the production of (?fertilizer) in Khammouane Province, effectively organize the production of gypsum, and make perparations for the construction of a Lao-Soviet cement factory;

4. Develop the reprocessing industry at the central and provincial levels to meet domestic consumption and export;

5. Develop foodstuff production industry and rice mills and produce confectionaries, salt, sauces and salted fish;

6. Prepare for the production of construction equipment and materials, and develop other industrial enterprises for which local raw materials are available;

7. Extensively develop handicrafts such as weaving in order to serve domestic requirements and exports.

Comrades, the political report of the party Central Committee indicates that trade is a common link for all basic economic establishments in our country at present. During the past 6 years, the domestic commercial branch has taken new steps for development. The value of goods exported in 1981 increased by 550 percent as compared with that in 1976. State-run trade networks and purchasing and selling cooperatives have been enlarged from the central down to the provincial, district and canton levels. The internal trade branch has not yet taken the initiative in its past activities to boost production. Many trading firms have only paid attention to export. Less attention is being paid to signing cooperation contracts and to purchasing products from various industrial, handicraft and farming establishments.

There has been progress in the task of purchasing forest products over the past 2 years, but the state objective has yet to be met. In the years ahead, we will carry out the following tasks in our internal trade:

1. Step up the delivery of goods, supplying raw material and purchasing products from various industrial and handicraft production establishments;

2. Step up the task of purchasing forest products from the people and supply essential goods to them and, particularly, pay attention to purchasing rice, coffee and other goods for export: ensure the supply of foodstuff and some essential goods to the various areas growing coffee and cardamon only to enable the people in such areas to attentively engage in production for sale to the state.

Under the current prevailing conditions, we should exchange abundant state goods for products from the peasants and sell essential goods to cadres, workers, combatants and policemen. Other goods and those produced locally should be widely circulated throughout the society in order to increase state income. We must attentively consolidate state trade networks at the provincial and district levels and increase trade networks in various agricultural cooperatives, cantons and villages.

We must continue to use private traders to purchase and sell goods with their own funds to state establishments and must adopt a correct and appropriate policy toward them. Organizational and guiding work must be studied to guide the private citizens in their business and trade activities which are beneficial to the socialist system. Based on the conditions prevailing in our country, it can be said that without foreign trade we cannot build material and technical bases for socialist production. Our foreign trade has achieved some basic gains over the past few years -- the export value in 1981 increased by 300 percent as compared with that in 1976, excluding the sale of electric power.

We have signed agreements on trade cooperation with many countries. Our weakness in this regard is that we have not yet attentively invested in building various bases producing goods for export. Therefore, there is still a wide gap between export and import requirements. For this reason, our foreign trade branch will carry out the following tasks in the years to come:

1. Pay special attention to investing in building bases for producing exported goods and encourage the people to produce goods for export;

2. Ensure close coordination among the sectors concerned to supply raw material, fuel, equipment, spare parts to various handicraft and weaving factories and enterprises;

3. Increase economic and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries;

4. Organize trade exchange between Laos and Thailand and other countries;

5. Continue obtaining and utilizing assistance from the various friendly countries and international organizations, and strictly implement the various cooperation agreements between us and other countries.

Under the current situation in our country, special attention must be paid to building up foreign trade at the central and local levels in accordance with the framework already clearly stipulated.

We are convinced that under the beacon of the resolution of the third congress, with our people's positive efforts and with the cooperation with the various socialist and friendly countries and international organizations, our country's industry and trade branch will achieve a new and more splended development, thereby contributing to the cause of socialist glorious success. [applause]

Sanan Southichak Speech

BK071010 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 4 May 82

[Speech by Sanan Southichak, member of LPRP Central Committee, at Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- no date given, recorded]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, respected delegates and guests: First of all, on behalf of the cadres, workers and state employees attached to the Communications, Public Works and Transportation Branch throughout the country, I wholeheartedly salute and hail the third congress of the party. [applause]

I hail and express complete agreement with Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan's political report. I express complete agreement with the report on the orientations and tasks during the first 5-year state plan from 1981 to 1985, submitted by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and the report on an amendment to the party regulations submitted by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. [applause]

Comrades, after seizing the administrative power, the party Central Committee has adopted a line for carrying out socialist transformation and construction in our country, in which the role of the Communications, Public Works and Transportation Branch has been upgraded as a spearhead for national economic development and as an important branch serving production, national defense and the improvement of living conditions.

All resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee have clearly set forth the task of expanding land and waterway communication and transport lines across the country. First of all, attention must be paid to building Highway 9 toward the sea and improving Highway 13 and various strategic roads spreading throughout the country from the north to the south.

Profoundly grasping the general line and policies of the party -- particularly the various policies regarding our Communications, Public Works and Transportation Branch -- and based on the special conditions prevailing in our country in which material and technical bases remain weak in all respects, during the implementation of the 30 year plan ending in 1980 as well as the initial period of the first 5-year state plan, we have striven to ensure coordination between the central and local communications, public works and transportation branches and among the sectors concerned and have concentrated on fulfilling the objectives contained in the annual plans, thus achieving some successes.

For example, we have repaired, restored and built more than 3,000 km or roads, repaired and built 450 bridges, surveyed and dredged canals for waterway transportation and built and improved many airports. This success has been achieved thanks to the great assistance of the SRV, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. With regard to improving and widening Highway 9, we are now able to ensure a minimum level of transportation year round. We are currently cooperating with Soviet experts to conduct a survey on paving highways. All this is aimed at gradually interlinking land and waterway communication and transport networks across the country and further broadening our relations with various fraternal socialist countries.

Regarding transportation, we have built and strengthened state transportation forces so that they can assume a leading role, guided various localities to make use of native transportation, improved and expanded transportation by using modern transportation, mobilized the collectivization of private transportation forces, and implemented the policy of using while gradually tranforming private transportation.

The transportation of goods in 1981 increased by 154 percent as compared with that in 1976. The transportation of passengers also increased at the same level, thus meeting to some extent the requirements for boosting production and improving conditions.

Regarding construction work, we have achieved some successes in building living quarters and industrial enterprises, supplying material and technology and building many new offices, warehouses, schools and hospitals. We have rebuilt some small towns and municipal areas destroyed during the war. Moreover, we have completed the construction of some enterprises with the cooperation of various socialist countries, such as four large-scale workshops for repairing vehicles and mechanized agricultural implements, which constitute an important industrial sector of the communications, public works and transportation branch as well as agriculture. We have installed temporary oil pipelines and several oil depots, completed the construction of some cultural and social establishments and various waterworks plants in Vientiane and Savannakhet, and trained 1,400 basic and intermediate technical cadres and so forth. These achievements place us in a new position and supply strength for our advance to triumphantly fulfill the tasks in the years to come.

On behalf of the cadres, workers and state employees attached to the Communications, Public Works and Transportation Branch, I would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to the party Central Committee led by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. I would like to thank the various fraternal socialist countries and others for their precious assistance and support for our communications and transportation branch. [applause]

Comrades, along with the above-mentioned successes, our Communications, Public Works and Transportation Branch continues to be beset with many difficulaties. For example, the material and technical bases we have built and consolidated are unable to ensure that they can meet the requirements for boosting production, distributing and circulating goods and improving living conditions. Generally speaking, our Communications, Public Works and Transportation Branch has not yet fully grasped the party line and policies and has not yet effectively shifted to the grassroots level to consolidate its work in all respects at the central and local levels. The level of our knowledge on state and economic management has not been raised. The transformation of some transportation and construction firms into state enterprises has been resolute and is not consistent with the principle of planned, balanced and profitable economic management. The coordination among the basic (?three) interests in production is not yet effective. Therefore, to triumphantly implement and fulfill the resolutions of the third party congress and the first 5-year state plan, we will concentrate on carrying out the following main tasks:

1. Ensure that the construction of highway 9 will be completed as expected;

2. Improve Highway 13 and other strategic roads and ensure year-round transportation;

3. Ensure that the construction of permanent oil pipelines with Soviet assistance will be completed as scheduled;

4. Pay attention to thoroughly expanding communication networks in the countryside by coordinating state forces with those of the people;

5. Continue studying, surveying and planning the construction of railways to the sea in accordance with the agreement between Laos and Vietnam and in conformity with the direction set forth by the third party congress;

6. Attentively mobilize and organize the use of native transportation which has tremendous potential, while utilizing modern transportation;

7. Start building the Keng Kabao wharf and rapidly complete the installation of navigational aids along the Mekong River in order to increase the volume of waterway transport;

8. Survey and plan the construction of wharves in (Veun Kham) along the Mekong River connecting it with the PRK territory, with a view to opening another door to fraternal socialist countries.

In addition, the maintenance and repair of means of transportation and the supply of material, equipment and fuel to ensure production plans is important. The urgent task is to completely separate state enterprises from the administration, bring into full play the quality of the system of [word indistinct] regarding economic management. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to training more commanding and managing cadres and technical workers.

Comrades, based on the direction set forth by the congress on the use of the strength of the cooperatives with that of the entire society for building and developing the economy and culture in the period of transition to socialism in our country, we will concentrate on fulfilling communications and transportation tasks and on building basic establishments in order to honorably contribute to the task of defending and building our beloved socialist fatherland.

In conclusion, I wish the third party congress success. Thank you. [applause]

Provincial Delegates Speak

BK100800 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT on 30 April broadcast a 12-minute recorded speech by Khamvong, secretary of the Luang Namtha Provincial Party Committee, delivered at a session -- date not given -- of the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane.

First, the delegate expressed the "full support" of the province for the political report of the party Central Committee presented by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to the congress on 27 April.

Describing the significant position of Luang Namtha Province, he said: "The orientation and plans and policies contained in the political report will illuminate our path in marching forward to strengthen our position in all respects, making us determined to overcome all difficulties in steadfastly and vigorously defending and building the province into a strong entity deserving the honor of being a frontline province sharing common borders with several countries, including a 140-km border with China. Our compatriots of various ethnic tribes inhabit this province. This province is also confronted by the new enemy of our country."

He notes: "The enemy has tried to take advantage of the province's prevailing difficulties to launch a scheme of pressuring us militarily, for example by nibbling at our territory, provoking and threatening our people, attacking and killing our cadres, smuggling commando and spy elements into the province to wage psychological warfare tactics, to create internal conflicts among our people of various ethnic tribes and to destroy the unity between the army and the people."

Touching on the achievements scored by the inhabitants of Luang Namtha province, the delegate described how they have now come to understand the fact that the "Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists" are the direct enemy of the Lao people. He pointed out that in the past 2 years "several districts, especially those along the Lao-Sino border, have deployed local guerrillas to coordinate efforts with the regular army, the regional forces and the Vietnamese volunteer forces to attack the enemy, to promote production to improve the people's lives, and to build political bases."

He noted: "Generally speaking, the overall situation in the province is peaceful to a certain extent and the people of all tribes are energetically and confidently carrying out production and building a new life."

He then continued to discuss the party's policy of promoting unity among the people of all tribes in the province. He said that progressive tribal chiefs in the province have been mobilized to join in the revolution and to implement the party's line and policies. He said: "After meeting with Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and visiting Vientiane City and other southern provinces recently, these tribal chiers have now actively educated and encouraged the people to take part in the building of the armed forces, attacking the enemy and participating in other activities."

In conclusion, he said that all party cadres and members and people in Luang Namtha Province pledge to translate into reality the resolution adopted by the congress.

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 4 May broadcasts a 13-minute recorded speech by an unidentified delegate from Champassak Province at a session -- date not given -- of the LPRP congress in Vientiane.

The delegate said that the delegation of the province fully supports the political report presented by Kaysone Phomvihan to the congress on 27 April. He then went on to describe the significance of this southern province bordering Kampuchea and Thailand as a "militarily strategic area" and a mountainous region rich in natural resources which are vital to the Lao economy.

The delegate reviewed the struggle carried out by the people in the province against the "Boun-Oum feudalest reactionary clique" under the old regime. He noted that the province is "the center for the reactionary forces in opposing the revolution in the southern region. Due to the position and special characteristics of the province, the enemies have carefully attempted to implement a scheme of creating unrest and disturbances, sabotaging peace and order among the people, and destroying our socialist construction. They have set up underground forces to carry out protracted resistance against our revolution. Realizing our strategic position we have educated the people of various tribes to heighten their vigilance, to strive to build the revolutionary forces in all respects, and to stand ready to smash all schemes and maneuvers of the enemies. We have sent our forces to the grassroots level to coordinate with mass mobilizing units to consolidate political foundations, and to coordinate with local guerrillas in attacking the enemies.

He pointed out that the government and province have awarded victory medals to "33 army units and 25 hamlets in which the enemies have continuously carried out sabotage maneuvers" against the revolution. "These hamlets have resolutely fought against the defeated the enemies on several occasions."

He added: He said that outstanding achievements in this regard have been scored by the people in Bakiang Chaleunsouk, Champassak and Phonthong Districts. He added that "in 1981, a considerable number of enemy troops were put out of action -- 75 percent of whom were annihilated by our guerrillas."

On party building, he noted that the number of party members in the province has increased by six times compared with the post-liberation period in 1975. With regard to crop harvests in the past 2 years, he said that each year over 150,000 tons of paddy were produced -- an average of 414 kilos per person -- and 2,000 tons of coffee beans were collected from 11,000 hectares of coffee plantations. He attributed the glorious achievements scored by the province in various fields to the leadership of the party Central Committee.

He noted: "We have wholeheartedly established mutual cooperation and assistance with the Vietnamese province of (?Hoa Binh) and the Kampuchean province of Stung Treng."

He pledged to fulfill the economic and social development tasks contained in Kaysonne's political report, saying" "We are firmly convinced that the resolution adopted by the third party congress will give a new light and strength to our people to build Champassak province into a politically stable, militarily strong, economically prosperous, and culturally and socially progressive area, thereby making noble contributions to the Lao revolution."

He concludes his speech by wishing the congress "a glorious success."

Vientiane Domestic Service at 0000 GMT on 5 May broadcasts a 15-minute recorded speech by Oudom Khatti-gna, secretary of the Xieng Khouang provincial party committee, delivered at a session -- date not given -- of the LPRP congress. Oudom Khatti-gna first extended the best wishes and ardent faith of the provincial party committee and people to the congress, and expressed "complete support" for the political report presented by Kaysone Phomvihan to the congress.

He emphasized that Xieng Khouang was "the center of struggle and the bastion of the revolution" in the past and "a province of militarily, economically and politically strategic significance" during the two period of ferocious war of aggression waged by foreign aggressors so that it has now been bestowed the honor of being "a heroic province." He recalled that because of several decades of the war of aggression waged by the "U.S. imperialists and their henchmen," the provincial people at first suffered shocking hardships and became extremely poor.

He notes, however, that "thanks to the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, Kaysone Phomvihan, with the resolve of the party committees at various levels, with the oneness in mind of the people of all nationalities, and with the assistance rendered by neighboring provinces -- particularly the sincere assistance from the Vietnamese provinces of (?Son La) and Nghe Tinh -- and the Vietnamese volunteer units, we have reclaimed over 10,000 hectares of farmland without any loss of lives, and restored and repaired several hundred irrigation projects destroyed during the war." He pointed out that in the past 2 years the province has managed to become self-sufficient in rice consumption. He noted the significant progress made in efforts to set up agricultural cooperatives throughout the province.

Concerning the educational sector, he said that illiteracy was stamped out in the province by 1980. Additionally, a model secondary school was set up in Pek District.

With regard to the tribal minority people, he said that there are several ethnic tribal groups, such as Mong, living in the province. "In the past year, no matter how hard the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionary clique have tried to implement all kinds of sinister schemes to divide and buy off our people, they have failed to undermine the unity of the people of various ethnic groups in this province."

At the end of his speech, the delegate said that to translate the resolution of this congress into reality and to deserve the honor of being a heroic province and a revolutionary bastion, the province pledges to strive to increase production in all fields -- such as increasing livestock by three times in the next 10 years -- to strengthen further the unity among the people of all ethnic tribes, to train more specialized and technical cadres, and to provide more educational opportunities for the people. He ended his speech by wishing the congress a brilliant success.

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1000 GMT on 5 May broadcasts a 10-minute recorded speech by an unidentified representative of Nongbok District in Khammouane Province, and an 11-minute recorded speech by an unidentified female representative of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs at sessions of LPRP Congress -- dates not given.

The Nongbok District delegate hailed the political report presented by Kaysone Phomvihan to the congress. He noted that after liberation, the people in this district -- which borders Thailand -- have had an opportunity to develop a new life. "The reactionary elements crossing from Thailand, however, have constantly carried out sabotage maneuvers against the people."

He went on to discuss party building and the training of party cadres and members in the district, particularly in Song Muang Canton. He pointed out statistics in agricultural production, educational development, and public health services in the district in the past 2 years. Finally, he pledged to fulfill the resolution of the congress by stepping up efforts to increase production in all fields.

The female delegate of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs also hailed the brilliant political report presented by Kaysone Phomvihan to the congress, and then went on to discuss the achievements scored by the ministry in the past 6 years, such as in the literacy campaign, the training of school teachers and the building of more schools. She noted that the people in 10 out of the 13 provinces in Laos have managed to stamp out illiteracy completely, and that the number of students at various levels has increased by 10 times and that of school teachers by 6 times in the 1981-82 school year compared with the 1975-76 period. She attributed these successes to the talented leadership of the party Central Committee. She discussed measures to improve the educational standard and political awareness of teachers, to build more schools and acquire more resources from all sources to invest in educational development.

Finally, she pledged to coordinate with all services to fulfill the task of advancing educational work one step further in order to build new socialist men and to contribute to national defense and socialist construction.

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1000 GMT on 9 May broadcast a 10-minute recorded speech by an unidentified delegate from Oudomsai Province delivered at a session of the LPRP congress -- date not given.

The Oudomsai Province delegate extended "wholehearted salutations" to the congress, and expressed "complete support" for the political report presented to the congress by Kaysone Phomvihan. He noted that his province is very important in the political and military aspects of the strategy for the northern region, a frontline area directly confronting the new enemy of the country, and is composed of various ethnic minority tribes with underdeveloped economic and cultural standards. "However, the people have complete faith in our party and state," he stressed.

On the task of national defense and security, he pointed out that the people and armed forces in the province have now realized that "the Chinese reactionary is their new direct and dangerous enemy. We are striving to build foundations, consoldiate the position of the people's war and encourage the masses to fulfill the task of national defense and security."

He continued go say that "the spy and commando elements sneaking into our province have been promptly annihilated or driven back to their country. The (?Maoists) and the Chinese reactionary troops who had intruded into our province were also completely and shamefully driven out of the province at 1800 on 4 April 1979. Then, peace and security returned to the province."

Regarding food production, he said that more tribal people have now come down to the lowlands to grow rice, that the acreage of ricefields has increased to 6,631 hectares, and that paddy production per head has increased to 345 kilos this year. "We are now self-sufficient in rice consumption, and can even give food assistance to some neighboring provinces."

He also discussed party building activities in the province, such as the training of new party cadres and the urging of senior party members and retired state employees to take part in implementation of the party's line and policies.

He concluded his speech by pledging to further strengthen the position of the people's war, to strive to become self-sufficient in food stuffs, and to victoriously fulfill the resolution adopted by the congress.

Armed Forces Delegate Speech

BK051533 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by representative of the armed forces and the people's security forces delivered at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- recorded; name and date not given]

[Text] Respected presidium, respected delegates and distinguished guests: On behalf of the armed forces and the people's security forces, we are extremely happy and very proud to have the great honor to salute the third congress of the party. We express our full confidence and total faith in the glorious and majestic LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all glorious victories of the Lao revolution. The entire armed forces and the people's security forces are turning our attention to the congress by creating new brilliant achievements in the enthusiastic emulation campaigns launched extensively throughout the country to welcome the congress. The armed forces and the people's security forces are extremely grateful to their gallant party for leading, organizing and educating them so that they have rapidly grown stronger and bigger, and have gained the capabilities to triumphantly fulfill all their tasks to deserve the trust of the party, the nation and the Lao people of all tribles.

Fully realizing their heavy but noble tasks, all party cadres and members and combatants in the armed forces and the people's security forces vow at this congress that in the new stage of the revolution, they will strive to further enhance the revolutionary nature and fine tradition, heighten the spirit of combat and work, to unite as one around the party Central Committee with beloved and esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary, to keep in close touch with the people of all nationalities, to maintain the all-round militant alliance and solidarity with the armed forces and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, to maintain close solidarity with the armies and peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, to further enhance the tradition of revolutionary heroism, to surmount all difficulties, and to actively build and strengthen the national armed forces and security forces. They always stand ready to fight to smash all sabotage schemes and aggressive acts of all enemies under all circumstances, to securely defend the country and maintain public security, and to victoriously fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party and the country.

Under the beacon of the resolution of the third party congress, under the correct and talented leadership of the party, with the love and support of the people of all tribes, and with the great assistance of the armied and peoples in the fraternal countries, the armed forces and the people's security forces are resolute in marching forward as a sharp took worthy of the trust of the party and state and the proletarian dictatorship.

Long live the LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all the victories of the Lao revolution! May the congress be crowned with glorious success!

Angolan Delegate Speech

BK080420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Speech by delegate of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor at the Third KPRP Congress in Vientiane -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Summary] "Respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary of the LPRP, respected comrades, respected guests: It is our great honor to receive an invitation from the LPRP for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT] to attend your third congress, comrades, in this beautiful capital, Vientiane. On this occasion, on behalf of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT, president of the People's Republic of Angola and commander in chief of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces, we extend our warmest friendship, love and solidarity from the Angolan people to the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the vanguard party -- the LPRP. We once again reiterate that our two parties, governments and peoples have maintained relations for a long time since we have struggled against colonialism, and these relations have developed daily in the cause of the common struggle against imperialism and various reactionary powers. From this rostrum of the presidium, we would like to reiterate that the MPLA-PT highly appreciates the efforts of the Indochinese countries to reach a correct and lasting solution to the dispute with the ASEAN countries so as to maintain stability in this region. We are of the opinion that the ASEAN countries should not have rejected or continued to sabotage these efforts, which are intended to ease the tense situation and to settle the obstacles in the relations among the countries in Southeast Asia."

At present, the People's Republic of Angola has become a victim of the schemes of the international imperialists and the domestic reactionaries whose aim is to destroy our country. Thousands of South African troops and mercenaries of the United States, Britain and Portugal have massed along the border areas of Namibia. Certain groups of reactionaries have infiltrated into our territory and committed crimes against our innocent Angolan people. In this way they hope to obstruct the unconditional assistance given by the MPLA-PT and the People's Republic of Angola to the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and the African National Congress in their just struggle for the independence of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in southern Africa. In his new year greetings message, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out that the armed provocations and aggression conducted by the Pretoria racial clique against our country have destroyed many basic economic structures of the People's Republic of Angola. It is clear that as long as Namibia has not gained independence, the Namibian people, under SWAPO's leadership and with the support of the international community, will continue with their struggle against the South African racist regime. It is necessary for us to depend on international aid and solidarity in further consolidating and strengthening our military forces. We regard the strengthening of national defense forces, the setting up of economic establishments and the heightening of vigilance as our main tasks.

"We are aware that all incidents in Southeast Asia, South Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean have been created by imperialism, and that without the efforts of the various peace-loving forces, including the forces of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the leader, the whole world would suffer a dreadful disaster.

"Comrades, distinguished guests: We are convinced that the various objectives of the LPRP will be pursued by the third congress, with the wisdom of the party leaders combined with the determination of the party members. We sincerely wish the fraternal Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP -- their vanguard unit -- several successes in the agricultural and industrial production and in improving their living standards in the economic, social and cultural fields following the implementation of the first 5-year plan.

In conclusion, we would like to express our deep thanks to the LPDR leaders and the Lao people for the warm welcome accorded to us. "Our struggle is still continuing. We will certainly win victory."

Afghan Delegate Speech

BK080950 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Speech by Niaz Mohammed, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Afghan delegate to the Third LPRP Congress in Vietniane -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Summary] "Dear comrades: The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] would like to extend fraternal salutations and greetings to all the delegates to the third LPRP congress and to all communists in your revolutionary land. We also wholeheartedly wish you, comrades, successes in your cause of labor and revolutionary struggle. We are elated to convey to the fraternal LPRP and Lao people the salutations, greetings and best wishes for great success in their creative labor from Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

Your congress is being held amid a complex international situation, fraught with the dangerous schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their allies who oppose peace, detente and peaceful coexistence. The basic aim of the imperialists is to obstruct the advance of national liberation movements. We are convinced that we will attain final victory in our common struggle against the imperialists.

"The PDPA highly appreciates the positive role and responsibility undertaken by your party in consolidating world peace, particularly in consolidating stability and peace in Southeast Asia and establishing fraternal relations among the various nations in this region. Our party has supported the joint proposals of the SRV, LPDR and PRK, which seek to turn Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace." We have supported the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and believe that these proposals and the other initiatives of the revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia represent a firm and correct line tat can be accepted by all in order to settle the tense international situation.

"Dear comrades, the LPRP has always maintained its revolutionary and creative role and upheld its obligations in pursuing the road of socialist construction in Laos. With its victories, your party stands as an example for other nations seeking to liberate their countries and societies and to attain greater prosperity. We have clearly understood the serious vestiges left behind for you, comrades, by colonialism and various imperialist schemes. We are convinced that, under the party's leadership, you, comrades, will be able to overcome those obstacles successfully and that the Lao people will achieve success in building a society free from the exploitation of man by man."

Dear comrades, we have the honor of attending your historic congress at a time when we ourselves are implementing the various decisions and resolutions passed by the recent PDPA congress. Our congress convened at a time when the country has become a target of aggression and intervention by the imperialists, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the other reactionaries in the region. The convening of our congress demonstrated the development of the revolutionary process in our country and the unanimity in the ranks of our party.

Our national democratic revolution has been confronted with an undeclared war by the imperialists and their international allies who have lost their interests in our country. This war has totally destroyed the economic and cultural establishments in our country. Through the war, the imperialists and the reactionary powers have exposed their true aggressive nature to mankind.

To retaliate against this sinister intervention and to defend our territorial integrity and sovereignty, and in carrying out the natinal democratic revolution, we have resorted to our just, revolutionary rights to accept military assistance from our true friend -- the Soviet Union -- when necessary. The Soviet Union has sent a limited contingent of troops to help us. It has not left us in isolation. In light of the collusion between the imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the other reactionary powers, we have also received fraternal support from various revolutionary forces throughtout the world, in particular the concrete, effective assistance from the fraternal Soviet Union.

"We would like to express our gratitude to you, Comrades, for your assistance to our revolutionary cause. This assistance is mentioned in the political report presented by Comrade Kaysone Phonvihan.

"Dear comrades, the basic causeof tension and conflict in this region is the policy of aggression and intervention of the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists. This policy has caused losses not only to our country but also to other countries in the world."

The democratic Republic of Afghanistan advanced creative proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in this region on 14 May 1980. We believe that the proposals of our government and party constitute a correct, concrete basis for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the region. It is regretable that our neighboring countries have not yet accepted our proposals on this issue. We pledge to you that we will continue to follow this line. Our revolution has daily promoted and expanded its fruits and established a broad basis for the building of a democratic society in our land. Our revolution is marching forward toward an irreversible goal.

One again we wish your congress success. Our revolutions will continue in unity against the aggression of the imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expanisonists and hegemonists.

"Long live the fraternal friendship between the parties and two peoples of Afghanistan and Laos."

PLO Delegate Speech

BK071241 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 May 82

[Speech by Haj Talal, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and head of the PLO delegation, at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- no date given, read by announcer]

[Summary] Comrades in the presidium, comrade delegates, fraternal heads and members of various delegations. I have the honor to lead a PLO delegation to participate in the Third Congress of the great LPRP. I am pleased to extend to you the salutations and warm greetings of Chairman 'Arafat and the Palestinian people who are struggling against the Zionist occupation which is supported by various imperialist and reactionary forces.

"We would like to wholeheartedly support the Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP, who have waged a protracted struggle for more than 30 years and have fulfilled the national-democratic revolution. This success was marked by the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975. During the past 6 years, the party has united the Lao people of various ethnic tribes to carry out socialist transformation and construction and has achieved many historic successes, thus firmly safeguarding the gains of the revolution."

Dear comrades, we are currently in a very difficult positon. Tens of thousands of the Palestinian people are being arrested, imprisoned and brutally tortured in Zionist prisons.

Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in Jerusalem and other areas are demonstrating against the Zionist occupation. Our people persist in the struggle against the Zionist imperialists with firm confidence in our final victory and future independence, since we have enjoyed "the support of a true friend -- the LPRP -- and of various socialist countries led by the Soviet Union and the peace-and freedom-loving people in every corner of the world." The heroic resistance of our people in the occupied areas has caused setbacks to the Camp David agreement. These people have closely united with the PLO -- their sole genuine representative following a policy of independence.

The recent development of the world situation, particularly in our region, shows that the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism cannot check or limit the rapid growth and development of our struggle, nor can they implement their policy of aggression and intervention. We "solemnly condemn U.S. policies threatening peace and security in the world and the struggles being waged by the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Dear comrades and friends, we express our militant solidarity with the heroic Lao people in your cause of national defense and construction, in your socialist transformation and construction and in leading the country to progress and prosperity. We express our resolute militant solidarity with and highly value the all-round achievements recorded by our friends in Indochina."

Dear comrades, "we highly value the LPDR's policy of supporting the Palestinian people in their struggles in the international arena. We would like to express deep thanks and gratitude to the LPRP leaders for their progressive stand in supporting the rights of the Palestinian people, which are clearly stipulated in the Palestine-Laos joint communique signed on 3 April 1982 on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the democratic Palestinian state. This constitutes an encouragement for us in our further determination to struggle until final victory."

"In conclusion, I wish the Third LPRP Congress glorious success. I wish you, comrades, good health and happiness.

Long live the LPRP! Long live the PLO! Long live the militant solidarity between the two nations and revolutions! Let us carry on the revolutions until complete victory'"

Mongolian Delegate Speech

BK081244 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 May 82

["Greetings speech" by R. Altangerel, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Ulaanbaatar Party committee and head of the Mongolian party delegation, delivered at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Summary] "Comrade delegates to the congress: "On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, Comrade General Secretary Yumjaagyn Tsedenbal and all Mongolian communists and laboring people, I would like to convey warm greetings and best wishes to you, comrades, and, through you, to all Lao communists and laboring people.

"Under the LPRP's leadership and with vigorous support from various fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces throughout the world, the freedom-loving Lao people of various nationalities have gained freedom and national independence and are now actively implementing the urgent tasks of maintaining their revolutionary accomplishments and the creating the necessary conditions for an advance to socialism while bypassing the period of captialist development. I am elated to note that in implementing the first 5-year plan, the laboring people in your country have scored many new achievements in perfecting various significant tasks in the economic and social fields."

It has been proved through the historical experiences of certain countries that the path of advancing to socialism while bypassing the period of capitalist development which you, comrades, have chosen to follow is a correct path.

We have attentively followed the report of the LPRP Central Committee as presented to the congress by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the talented leader of the Lao people. The report has reviewed the difficult but honorable and glorious path that your party and people have followed. It has also created a bright hope for the Lao nation.

"We are pleased with the efforts for peace undertaken by the young LPDR — which is marching forward side by side with various socialist countries, first and foremost with its comrades in arms, namely the SRV and the PRK -- in making a significant contribution to the cause of maintaining peace and socialism and guaranteeing stability in Southeast Asia. Your party and nation are also making a positive contribution to the struggle for peace and international tranquillity in opposition to the danger of nuclear weapons which are being openly prepared by aggressive imperialist circles throughout the world.

"Comrades, the relations between our two parties and peoples are being consolidated and developed in the interests of the peoples of Mongolia and Laos on the basis of solidarity and mututal understanding. These have been clearly demonstrated in the friendship and cooperation treaty and in various official documents signed between our party and state leaders. They have been also demonstrated in the cooperation between our two countries which is growing daily."

At present, the Mongolian laboring people are striving to realize the resolutions of the MPRP 18th Congress with a view to broadening the cause of socialist construction and consolidating peace in Asia and the world. We are concerned by the tense situation in Asia which is the product of the warlike policy of the Washington and Beijing powerholders and other ruling circles.

The correct path leading to the achievement of a lasting peace and saving the people in various countries from the danger of world war has been set forth in the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the peace initiatives put forth by other fraternal parties and socialist countries. Our entire Mongolian party and people fully support the initiatives proposed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his speeches at the congress of Soviet Trade unions and the celebration festival in Tashkent. These initiatives by the Soviet Union conform with the proposals adopted by our country in signing the charter on nonaggression and the nonuse of force in international relations in Asia and the Pacific.

Another significant point is that your congress has convened on the eve of 1 May, which is the international solidarity day of the laboring people in their struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism. We express our best wishes to you, comrades, on the occasion of this grand festival of the laboring people throughout the world.

"In conclusion, we wish you, comrades, and all the fraternal Lao communists and people, new, still greater achievements in implementing the resolution of this congress and in struggling for peace and tranquillity.

"Long live the heroic Lao people and their vanguard unit -- the LPRP!

"May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples be incessantly developed and consolidated with each passing day!

"Long live Marxism-Leninism -- revolutionary theory!

"Long live world peace!"

Polish Delegate Speech

BK071300 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 May 82

[Speech by "delegation of Polish United Workers' Party" at Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- date not given, read by announcer]

[Summary] Dear comrades and friends, we would like to express deep thanks for the invitation extended to us to attend the third congress of your party -- the first congress since the success of the national liberation struggle and the establishment of the LPDR. We extend sincere fraternal salutations from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] to all Lao communists and entire people. "We highly value the successes and achievements recorded by the Lao communists in their struggle to unify the country, in leading Laos to embark on the path of socialist development and in eliminating the backwardness left over from the feudalist and capitalist government."

In the national history of struggle for independence, the Lao people's children will always remember Father Kaduat, Ong Keo, Ong Kommadam and Chao Fa Patchai, who carried out the national liberation struggle against the French colonialists. The cause of these revolutionaries has been taken over by the LPRP and has now achieved final success. "This demonstrates that only the party that firmly adheres to Marxism-Leninism can meet the Lao people's aspirations."

"The PZPR and the Polish people have continuously supported and assisted the Lao people's progressive revolutionary forces. We are proud of your successes and of the independence you have won. We will continue to develop the fraternal friendly relations between our countries and the peoples led by our parties. We will persist in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship between the Polish and Lao peoples, based on our two parties' corresponding ideals, will develop splendidly in the interest of our peoples and the socialist community and in the interest of progress, peace and socialism in the world."

Socialism guarantees the sovereignty and inviolable territory of Poland, its economic development and prestige and the role of Poland in the international arena. "We are currently struggling to surmount the consequences of a socio-political crisis caused by many objective conditions and by subjective mistakes in party and state leadership. The antisocialist forces, supported by the imperialists' sabotage center, are making use of the situation in Poland to sabotage the socialist system."

To safeguard internal peace and the fundamental interests of peace and security in Europe and the world, it has been necessary to declare a state of emergency in Poland. Our self-determination, which completely conforms with the constitution of the Polish People's Republic, has been approved by our parliament and the majority of the Polish people. The situation in Poland is returning to normal, for the economic, social and political spheres are stable and public order has been restored.

"Let beloved comrades be confident that Poland was, has been and will continue to be a permanent and solid link in the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA. Our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, will be the cornerstone of the foreign policy of Poland. In time of serious difficulty, our country and party continue to enjoy the support, assistance, sympathy and trust of the fraternal parties. We would like to express our overwhelming gratitude for this, particularly to the CPSU for its tremendous assistance. We would like to express thanks to the Lao party."

Poland has become a target of propaganda campaigns launched by the imperialists and of economic sanctions imposed by the United States and some of its allies. We firmly believe that the efforts to overthrow the socialist system in Poland and sabotage a peace structure of international relations and the security of Europe and the world will be inevitably defeated.

Dear comrades, the Third LPRP Congress "has set forth the objectives of socialist development for the future of Laos in the resolutions of the congress." "We wish you, comrades, as well as our Lao friends, new success in your persistent struggle to translate into practice the resolutions of the congress."

VCP Delegation Activities

OW041615 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4 -- Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, gave a party in Vientiane yesterday in honour of Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, president of the Council of State, and head of the VCP delegation to the recent third congress of the Lao party.

Present on this occasion were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, and Sisomphon Lovansai, members of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., and Sali Vongkhamsao, Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vignaket and Maychantan Sengmani, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and others.

On the Vietnamese side were Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and member of the VCP delegation, and Ambassador Nguyen Xuan.

Truong Chinh again hailed the great success of the Lao party congress and congratulated Kaysone Phomvihan on his re-election as secretary general of the party Central Committee. He voiced his belief that the congress's success would strongly promote the national defence and socialist construction in Laos, and contribute to strengthening the might of the three Indochinese countries and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Kaysone Phomvihan thanked the VCP for sending a delegation to the Lao party congress, considering it as a big encouragement to the entire Lao party and people. He wished for further development of the militant solidarity and special friendship between Laos and Vietnam. He asked Truong Chinh to convey his best wishes to Le Duan and the other Vietnamese party and state leaders, and wished the Vietnamese people success in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the VCP.

The meeting was most cordial and permeated with fraternal friendship and solidarity.

During its stay in Laos (April 25-May 4), the Vietnamese delegation cordially met with the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by G.V. Gomanov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. C.C., and the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party headed by Heng Samrin, its secretary general. It also received Souk Vongsak, member of the Lao Party C.C. and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, and the members of its executive committee. It visited the exhibition on the tradition of revolutionary struggle of the Lao people, and some economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane.

Truong Chinh and Chu Huy Man also visited the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane, and met with Vietnamese experts and Vietnamese residents there.

Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan offered a dinner on Monday evening in honour of the delegation. Also present at the dinner on the Lao side were Kaysone Phomvihan, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisomphon Lovansai, and others.

Souk Vongsak Visits VCP Group

BK051110 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] On the evening of 1 May, a delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association led by Souk Vongsak, member of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the association, paid a courtesy call on and held talks with the VCP delegation led by Troung Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the State Council and head of the VCP delegation to the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane.

The meeting between the two sides proceeded in an atmosphere of intimate friendship, comradeship and fraternity. On this occasion, the two sides stressed the enhancement of relations between the parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam, and wished that the militant friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples last forever. The two sides also exhanged gifts during the meeting.

Truong Chinh Departs

BK051109 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 May (KPL) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the VCP CC. On 4 May left Vientiane after attending the Third National Congress of the Lao Peoples' Revolutionary Party.

Bidding farewell to the Vietnamese delegation at the airport were Political Bureau members of the LPRP CC Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit; secretary of the LPRP CC MA Khaikhamphithoun, and other members of the LPRP CC.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Laos was also present at the airport.

Truong Ching, on behalf of the VCP, on this occasion, hailed the successes of the Third National Congress of the LPRP and the reelection of Kaysone Phomvihan as the general secretary of the LPRP. He also expressed his conviction that the successes of the Third National Congress of the LPRP will rally the Lao people to give more of themselves in the defence and the construction of the LPDR.

Furthermore the outcome of the congress will strengthen the forces of the three Indochinese states and will reinforce peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

GOVERNMENT FORCES CLASH WITH SHAN REBELS

BK100111 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] Mae Chan, Chiang Rai -- Border patrol police, supported by aircraft, yesterday clashed with Shan rebels as government combined forces were deployed along the border area here to flush out Shan rebel troops who have fled from Burma, military sources reported.

Three helicopters loaded with government troopers were shot and badly damaged by members of the Shan State Army (SSA) at Ban Ponghai village, about 8 km from Ban Hin Taek here yesterday afternoon. The damaged choppers were among the five police and military helicopters trying to transported government troopers assigned to repel the Shan rebels. The number of the San rebels who resisted the landing of the choppers was not known. Two of the damaged helicopters managed to return to Air Base 41 in the provincial site while the other was forced to make an emergency landing at Ban Hin Taek.

The result of the fighting and casualties on both sides were not immediately known, but a military source said a number of injured government troopers were airlifted to the military hospital in Mengrai garrison during the clash. An unknown number of the Shan rebels, including members of the Shan United Army (SUA) led by drug warlord Khun Sa have fled from Burma after being chased by the Burmese troops into this northernmost province.

However, military officers said that four companies of border patrol police from Hua Hin and Chiang Mai, about 300 rangers from Korat and a number of soldiers backed by armoured personnel carriers from the Lopburi based special warfare centre were despatched to reinforce the security forces here yesterday. About 15 helicopters and four porter planes also flew here to join a large-scale operation to flush out the Shan rebels. The operation was commanded by assistant police director general in charge of special affairs Pol Lt Gen Pranet Ritruchai.

The clash came after Khun Sa had attempted to negotiate with the Thai Government for its permission to allow his Shan rebels to use Ban Hin Taek as his springboard to launch attacks against the Burmese troops. A large number of government troops early this year mounted an operation to recapture Ban Hin Taek from Khun Sa and flush his troops out of the Thai soil.

Official on Clash

BK100803 Bangkok WORLD in English 10 May 82 p 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said this morning that yesterday's clash near the Burmese border occurred during a routine military exercise and a force of only 40 followers of opium warlord Khun Sa were involved.

Gen Prachuap said the San United Army (SUA) troops clashed with government forces in Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai Province and that three of the rebels were killed in the battle. The deputy prime minister also said that in the clash, two helicopter gunships used in the exercise were slightly damaged by gunfire and one border patrol policeman was killed while two others were wounded.

Gen Prachuap said that about 40 followers of Khun Sa were involved. He discounted reports in some newspapers that hundreds of foreign troops had tried to recapture Ban Thoet Thai (formerly Ban Hin Taek). He said the 40 men had come to seek food from villagers when they encountered the exercise which was due to end in 10 days time.

The deputy prime minister explained that the military and border patrol forces had introduced the joint armed exercises in the area after capturing Ban Hin Taek and destroying Khun Sa's influence in January.

Yesterday, government forces with air support from helicopter gunships overpowered Khun Sa's men and completely brought the situation completely under control, Gen Prachuap said. He said reports reaching him this morning said the situation there was quiet last night "with not a single shot fired." He also said that government troops had captured the three bodies of Khun Sa's men in their custody. However, he said, Khun Sa still has about 1,000 armed men, but most of them were now "outside Thai soil."

SITTHI: 'NO OBJECTION' TO SIHANOUK BORDER VISIT

BK100657 Bangkok POST in English 10 May 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yeterday that former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be allowed to visit his supporters at the Thai border if and when a coalition government of the three Kampuchean resistance factions is established.

Speaking at Don Muang airport before leaving for Beijing yesterday, the Thai foreign minister said he was confident that talks on the formation of a coalition government will be successful.

ACM Sitthi together with undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, Director-General of the POlitical Department Asa Sarasin and his secretary, Sakthip Krairoek, are paying a five-day visit to China as guests of the Chinese Government.

Asked about a recent report from Beijing that Prince Sihanouk, the leader of the Moulinaka faction, planned to visit his supporters along the border to Thailand by the end of this month, ACM Sitthi said that the prince had asked the Thai Government's permission some time ago. "We will have no objection if the prince visits his supporters after establishment of a coalition government," he added.

SITTHI VISITS PRC, INTERVIEWED BY JOURNALISTS

For coverage of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to the People's Republic of China, and for Chinese reportage on his interview with PRC journalists in Bangkok, see the Southeast Asia and Pacific section of the 10 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS THACH ON UN SEAT

BK081454 Bangkok POST in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnam's suggestion that the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations be left empty during this year's General Assembly session is nothing but an "old political tactic," Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

"The Vietnamese want the Kampuchean seat, now occupied by the representative of the Democratic Kamphchea Government, to be left empny so that they can later propose that it be filed by a representative of Heng Samrin regime," Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said.

The foreign minister, in his response to the "empty seat" proposal outlined by his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach on Thursday, said he was certain that there would be no change in the seating position this year.

In fact, he added, if the three Kampuchean resistance factions can form their coalition government in time, they will pick up more support for their continued representation in the General assembly.

"The Association of Southeast Asian Nations prefers that the legitimate government of Kampuchea retain its seat," ACM Sitthi said.

Mr Thach, in his interview, had said that the UN could help bring about a negotiated settlement in Kampuchea if it acted as an "honest broker" and stopped backing the Democratic Kampuchea Government.

ACM Sitthi said the Vietnamese repeat the same call every year but Democratic Kampuchea has also seen a steady increase in its support at the UN.

He denied Thach's claim that Thai leaders had proposed a meeting with him and then changed their minds after he agreed to the meeting.

ACM Sitthi said he had never sought a meeting with Thach after two earlier meetings when "I realised that there was nothing to be discussed.

"I wanted to talk to him about the implementation of the UN resolution on Kampuchea but he kep insisting that there was no problem in Kampuchea to be discussed."

Instead, ACM Sitthi said, it is Thach who has tried through various channels, including Democrat Party leader Bhichai Rattakul, to convey the idea that he would like to hold talks with Thailand to settle the border problems.

He said that though Thailand and its ASEAN partners were agreed that Vietnam's proposals for meetings were nothing new, Thailand was still keeping the door open for discussion of any new idea.

But the foreign minister said that any future contacts should be at lower levels first.

USSR TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT 10-17 MAY

BK25119 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Miss Phrattra Sakunthai, director of the Foreign Commercial Affairs Division, has disclosed that the Soviet trade and industries minister will lead an eight-man team to visit Thailand from 10 to 17 May as guests of the Commcerce Ministry. The Soviet delegation is scheduled to hold talks with Thai officials on the development of trade and cooperation between the two countries. It is anticipated that the Soviet Union will sign a 4-year trade agreement with Thailand for 1982-1985.

The director revealed that in 1981 Thailand gained $296 million from trade with the Soviet Union. Thai exports to the Soviet Union were valued at $311 million while Soviet goods imported by Thailand were worth only $15 million. The Soviet Union bought rice, maize, tapioca products, sorghum, raw sugar and fluorite while Thailand imported machines and medical supplies from the Soviet Union. It is expected that the Soviet Trade delegation will offer to sell technology and set up joint investment ventures such as in seaport construction and mining industry.

RECENT CHINESE BORDER INCIDENTS DETAILED

BK071527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] In April, the Chinese side repeatedly sent border guards, militia, commandos and scouts to carry out armed provocation and intrude into our territory to sabotage production and disrupt the normal activities of our people in the border area.

In Ha Tuyen Province, on 5, 8, 16, 17, 22, 24 and 25 April, Chinese troops repeatedly fired AK's, machine guns and 82 mm mortars into many populated areas in Xin Man, Dong Van, Meo Vac and Vi Xuyen Districts, destroying houses and crops and wounding a number of our people engaged in production work.

On 10 April, in Cao Bang province, a platoon of Chinese troops intruded into the area of Border Post 92 in Tra Linh and fired on various villages and hamlets, killing or wounding two of our people.

On 19 and 28 April, in Hoang Lien Son, Chinese troops fired machineguns and 82 mm mortars into Lao Cai City, damaging many houses and wounding a number of old people and children.

On 21 April, Chinese troops fired tens of 120 mm mortar shells on our border defense post at Trinh Tuong and on 28 April they fired 82 mm mortar shells on our border defense post at (Mut Sang) in Bat Xat District, wounding five of our combatants.

On 29 April, they opened fire on the populated area in Bat Xat district, setting a house on fire and wounding three of our people.

Along with their acts of armed provocation, the Chinese side sent many teams of militia, scouts and commandos to intrude into our border area to carry out reconnaissance and sabotage missions.

On 16 and 19 April, many groups of scouts intruded into the border villages of Bao Lac and Trung Khanh Districts, Cao Bang Province. A number of these scouts were captured.

On 24 April more than 30 Chinese militiamen intruded into the border area of Bat Xat District. On the same day, more than 40 other Chinese militiamen crossed the border at Border Marker 74 in Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang Province, and penetrated 1 km deep into our territory. Detected by the people in the two localities, they ran away. The next day, 25 April, a group of Chinese commandos sneaked into the area of Border Marker 74 in Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province and used dynamite to destroy our people's dam in the area.

During the past month, armed Chinese boats and ships intruded into our territorial waters on several occasions from Bach Long Vy Island to the Deo Ngang area in Binh Tri Thien Province. Chinese aircraft also violated our airspace in Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province.

To cover up these criminal acts, the Chinese side has resorted to its familiar trick of a thief crying stop thief, slanderously accusing us of committing armed provocations at the Chinese border. But they have not been able to deceive anyone.

These acts were part of the Chinese side's calculated scheme aimed at creating tension at the border area between the two countries and continuing its hostile policy against Vietnam.

Constantly upholding vigilance, our armed forces and people at the border area have resolutely punished the criminal actions of the Chinese troops.

U.S. EFFORTS TO BLOCK UN AID TO SRV SCORED

Hanoi Radio Comment

BK061247 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Washington authorities have made another hostile action against Vietnam. They pressured certain members of the World Food Program to disapprove an aid bill worth $5 million for the building of an irrigation project in Dau Tieng, southern Vietnam.

This was the third time the aid project was rejected by Washington, though it was slashed from $27 to 4 million. Like the previous occasions, at a meeting in Rome in late April, Washington's representative again rejected the project for technical reasons.

Many members of the World Food Program pointed out that Washington intended to camouflage its political move. In fact, following its withdrawal from Vietnam, the U.S. sought every means to weaken Vietnam in all fields — military, political, diplomatic and economic. It not only encouraged and supported China's invasion of Vietnam, but also slandered and tried to isolate Vietnam in the international arena. It not only refused to contribute to healing the wounds of war in Vietnam but also blocked the economic aid to Vietnam. The ultimate aim is to bleed Vietnam white.

It should be recalled that the Dau Tieng irrigation project was carefully considered by various U.S. organizations and many members of the World Food Program a marvelous draft in the technical and economic respect [sentence as heard]. The project is also designed to help Vietnam to water 170,000 hectares of land, to expand the cultivated area and to improve the environment of Tay Ninh Province, northeastern Ho Chi Minh city, which was heavily destroyed by U.S. bombs and toxic chemicals.

By rejecting this aid project, the Washington authorities have exposed their inhuman nature. Formerly, they wrought havoc on Vietnam; now they continue to prevent the Vietnamese from healing the wounds of war and rebuilding their country.

David Monroe, a British cameraman who visited Vietnam late last year, had this remark: The sequels of war have become more serious than the U.S. policy of encirclement and economic blockade against Vietnam.

David Monroe said that thousands of Vietnamese children have been affected by Agent Orange and hydrocephalic disease.

By rejecting humanitarian aid of international organizations, including the World Food Program, for Vietnam, the Washington authorities also intended to prevent them from helping the underdeveloped countries, regardless of political system, resource and religion. But the use of humanitarian aid as a political weapon will certainly be condemned by progressive public opinion in the world.

VNA Reaction

OW090737 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- The World Food Programme (W.F.P.), under the pressure of the United States and some other western countries, on April 29 cancelled a 5.3-million-dollar bill to help finance the building of the Dau Tieng Irrigation Project in the southern Vietnam province of Tay Ninh. The bill was proposed by the W.F.P.'s managerial board. This is also the first time since 1963 when the W.F.P. was formed that such a bill was rejected.

The first W.F.P. bill for the Dau Tieng project, 27 million dollars in value, was proposed at a session in April 1980 of the Food Programme Committee (F.P.C.). This bill was favoured by the general-director of the Food and Agriculture Organiztion (F.A.O.) and a number of international banks as well as by representatives of Sweden, Holland, Norway, France, India, Angola, Cuba and Hungary, etc. Nevertheless, it was suspended because the U.S. and a number of allied countries insisted that the bill be further considered and that Vietnam had received a lot of other aid.

The second bill, five times less in value than the first, was put under a W.F.P. discussion in October 1981, and was persistently rejected by the U.S. delegate. This rejection is another proof of Washington's obstinate hostile policy towards Vietnam in the matter of economic aid.

The U.S. obstructs plans of humanitarian aid to Vietnam in order to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese state.

Honest people in many countries have on many occasions pointed out that the U.S. and its allies have the bounden duty to give Vietnam aid to heal the wounds of war and rebuild the country, because they had committed untolerable crimes against the Vietnamese people.

Vietnam resolutely rejects all forms of pressure and will not accept any kind of aid with a political condition attached. Many international organizations have also criticised the United States' wicked moves and have pointed out that humanitarian aid is aimed at improving the living standards of the people of the recipient countries without any political condition attached and without discrimination.

NHAN DAN 9 May Comment

BK100455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Under the pressure of the United States an some pro-U.S. Western countries, the World Food Program [WFP] on 29 April was compelled to cancel an aid bill worth $5.3 million for the building of the Dau Tieng Irrigation Project in Tay Ninh Province. The bill was proposed by the WFP's managerial board and the Food Program Committee [FPC]. This is also the first time since 1963, when the WFP was formed, that such a bill was rejected.

Condemning this ignominious act by the United States, the paper NHAN DAN today says: The U.S. move to obstruct humanitarian aid to Vietnam is aimed at bringing pressure to bear on our state. Washington is still trying to seek every available means to oppose and undermine the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the PRK, as well as to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

This act has been carried out by the United States in coordination with Beijing's policy against Vietnam. While trying to retain the UN seat for the genocidal clique which has slaughtered 3 million innocent Kampucheans, the United States continues to grossly distort and slander our government and people's correct policy toward Kampuchea.

Our stand, however, is to reject resolutely any pressure and turn down any aid with political conditions attached. Many international organiztions have also criticized the wicked moves of the United States and pointed out that humanitarian aid is aimed at improving the living standards of the people of the recipient countries without any political conditions attached and without discrimination.

INDONESIA QUERIED ON OIL-EXPLORATION CONTRACTS

OW081615 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- Chau Phong, deputy head of the Third Asian Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry yesterday met Indonesian Charge d'affaires Pratjojo and requested Indonesia to give an explanation about reports that some foreign oil companies had signed contracts with the Indonesian company Pertamina for oil exploration in a zone still contested by Vietnam and Indonesia.

Chau Phong reaffirmed Vietnam's stand that pending a settlement, neither party should conduct any oil survey or exploration in the disputed zone. The Indonesian party should do nothing detrimental to the bilateral negotiations on the continental shelf, he added. The Indonesian diplomat took note of Vietnam's view and promised to report it to his government.

INDIAN NAVAL DETACHMENT IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Defense Delegation Visits

OW071838 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence headed by Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang this afternoon called on the officers and crew members of the visiting Indian naval detachment in Ho Chi Minh City.

The delegation was warmly welcomed on the flag ship "Dunagiri" by Rear Admiral S. Jain, commander of the detachment, Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap, Indian military attache Colonel V.M. Patil, and others.

On the same day, a delegation of the Vietnamese navy headed by its commander, Major-General Doan Ba Khanh, also visited Indian detachment. Rear Admiral S. Jain gave a press conference afterwards in the "Dunagiri's" drawing room.

Also today, Indian sailors played friendly matches with a soccer team of Ho Chi Minh City port workers and a volleyball team of the Seventh Military Zone of the Vietnam People's Army.

Naval Detachment Departs

OW081554 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- The detachment of the Navy of the Republic of India under the command of Rear Admiral S. Jain, commander of the eastern fleet, left Ho Chi Minh City today, concluding its four-day official visit to Vietnam. It was seen off by officers and men of the Vietnamese Navy and representatives of various services of the Vietnam People's Army, and large crowds of the Ho Chi Minh City population.

On hand to send the delegation off were Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the municipal people's committee, Major General Nguyen Hoang Lam, deputy commander of the seventh military sector, Major General Tran Hai Phung, commander of the Ho Chi Minh City garrison, and Captain Bui Uy, representative of the navy command. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap and Colonel V.M. Patil, military attache of the Indian Embassy, and other officials of the Indian Embassy were also present.

In his farewell speech, rear Admiral S. Jain thanked the Vietnamese Government, armed forces and people and the population of Ho Chi Minh City for their warm hospitality.

In reply, Deputy Mayor Le Quang Chanh said that the visit of the Indian Navy detachment is "new and solid bricks of the palace of friendship between the Vietnamese and Indian peoples." Representatives of the authorities, armed forces and people in Ho Chi Minh City went up to the gangway to bid farewell to the guests.

SRV SUPPORTS DIRECT NICARAGUA-U.S. TALKS

OW071958 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- The Vietnamese Government has expressed its full support for the correct and goodwill position of the Nicaraguan Government concerning a solution to the present situation through direct talks between Nicaragua and the United States.

This was stated in a message of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in reply to a message from Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto denouncing the new hostile acts of the U.S. against Nicaragua, and expounding the Nicaraguan Government's position regarding a solution to the serious situation resulting from the threat of aggression by the United States.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach wrote: "Now as before, the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam firmly side with the heroic Nicaraguan people in their building and defence of the new Nicaragua. We fully support the correct and goodwill position of the Nicaraguan Government concerning a solution to the present situation through direct talks between Nicaragua and the United States. We support the necessary measures taken by the Nicaraguan Government in defence of the motherland and the gains of the revolution.

"Vietnam strongly condemns the United States and demands that it end immediately its threat of aggression and all other hostile schemes and acts against Nicaragua which endanger peace and security of the countries in the region.

"We are firmly confident that the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government for national reconstruction, and with the sympathy and strong support of the peoples of Latin America and the entire progressive mankind, will foil all hostile schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and succeed in building and defending their beloved motherland."

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY COMMEMORATED

Mass Meetings, Exhibit

OW071944 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- A mass meeting has been held in Ha Son Binh Province, west of Hanoi, to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Czechoslovak National Day (May 9).

Hoang Mai, president of the province's committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, highlighted the Czechoslovak people's achievements in all fields over the past 37 years. He thanked the Communist Party, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia for their substantial assistance to Vietnam.

Speaking on the occasion, Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl recalled the great event on May 9, 1945 when his people with Soviet assistance liberated their country from Nazi fascism. He reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's total support for Vietnam in national construction and defence.

Another meeting for the same purpose was organized at the Dong Anh lock factory on the outskirts of Hanoi, which was built with Czechoslovak assistance.

An exhibition of Czechoslovak paintings and film shows has also been held in Hanoi in honour of the anniversary.

Ambassador's Reception

OW071942 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl gave a reception here today in honour of the 37th National Day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Present on this occasion were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy-head of the External Relations Commission of the party C.C.; Ha Van Lau, deputy foreign minister, and other high ranking officials.

Leaders' Greetings

OW080735 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended greetings to Czechoslovak leaders on the 37th Czechoslovak National Day. General Secretary of the Communist Party, Le Duan, president of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, said in a joint message to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, prime minister, and Alois Indra, chairman of the federal National Assembly:

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, with their creativeness and industry and in close cooperation in all fields with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Czechoslovak people over the past 37 years have made great achievements in soicalist construction, turning Czechoslovakia into a country of developed industry, modern agriculture and advanced science and technology, and constantly improving their material and cultural life. These brilliant achievements and a positive foreign policy have combined to enhance the prestige and position of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the international arena, which has contributed to the strength of the socialist community and other forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

"The Vietnamese people are filled with joy and pride at these brilliant achievements and sincerely wish the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, greater successes in building developed socialism in their beautiful country.

"We are glad at the consolidation and development of the friendly relations and the all-sided cooperation between our two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia treaty of friendship and cooperation.

"On this occasion, we convey the sincere and heartfelt gratitude of the Vietnamese people to the Communist Party, the federal National Assembly, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia for their strong support and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in the present building and defence of our socialist country against aggressive schemes and acts of the reactionaries in China. "May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two countries last forever."

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to this Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW090747 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- NHAN DAN today praises the Czechoslovak people's achievements in socialist construction in an editorial marking the 37th anniversary of the Czechoslovak National Day.

The paper says that during that period, many changes have happened in the country. Large-scale socialist production has made headway. "In the recent decade," the paper says, "Czechoslovakia entered its most brilliant stage of development. Socialism has been consolidated, solidarity among the people has been enhanced, and the economy and the material technical bases have developed in many respects."

"Today the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a powerful country with developed economy, advanced science and technology, and the cultural and material standard of its people is among the highest in the world."

NHAN DAN says: "With a principled and positive external policy, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has made a significant contribution to the consolidation of the world socialist community, to the revolutionary struggle and defence of peace of the progressive peoples, thus constantly heightening its international prestige."

"The achievements made by the Czehcoslovak people over the past 37 years stemmed from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia's correct and creative application of Marxism-Leninism, from the Czechoslovak people's determination to build socialism, and from the solid alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." The paper says:

"The Vietnamese and Czechoslovak peoples have long been bound to each other in the common struggle for the lofty ideal of socialism. The friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples have been constantly consolidated and developed. The Vietnamese people avail themselves of this opportunity to expresss their profound gratitude to the party, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia for their positive support to the Vietnamese people and their effective assistance and co-operation with them."

EFFORTS TO FORM KAMPUCHEAN COALITION DERIDED

OW091151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Vuong Thinh Commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently the reactionary Khmer leaders have been working feverishly for the formation of a loose coalition government composed of three rebel factions headed by Son Sann, Pol Pot and Sihanouk. [passage ommitted reviewing recent activities of the three Khmer facitions and the crimes and overthrow of the Pol Pot regime]

The three factions are now preparing for a new meeting in Kuala Lumpur in an effort to set up a loose coalition government to suit the will of Beijing, Washington and followers among the ASEAN countries. Of course, the Pol Pot remnant forces will play the predominant role in this government.

The actual objective of Beijing and its accomplices is nothing but to embellish the face of the genocidal Khmer Rouge and maintain the label of Democratic Kampuchea and its illegal seat at the United Nations so as to legalize their overall assistance to the Khmer Rouge, including their arms supply, and to subsequently carry out Beijing's plan to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and engage in annexation and expansion in all of Indochina and even Southeast Asia. But Beijing's scheme is one thing; whether it will succeed is another.

Today the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a legitimate and developed country, has scored remarkable achievements in every field and is advancing steadily. This is a fact. The Kampuchean people's revival has been truly wonderful. Although they still have to overcome many difficulties, the Kampuchean situation is fine and irreversible.

In fact of this situation, Beijing's efforts to set up a loose coalition government with a view to locking up three wild horses together in a single stable will obviously be futile and will reveal only its ignominious nature. As for those who advertise this strange government, including the leaders of a number of ASEAN countries, especially Singapore and Thailand, represented by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, they are only playing the role of horse handlers hired by Beijing.

Broad public opinion and also the Thai people have shown dissatisfaction with Prem for repeating Beijing's allegations on his recent West European tour, for publicly slandering Vietnam and inciting his host countries not to cooperate with Vietnam. As for Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, it has been reported that he will go to Beijing on 9 May to coordinate with Zhongnanhai in arranging a new meeting of the Khmer rebels to find a so-called solution to the Kampuchean issue. This is nothing but an act of collusion with Beijing and Washington to abet the Khmer reactionaries, sabotage the revival of the Kampuchean people and oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, running counter to the trend of dialogue and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This vile action will surely be cursed by public opinion and will only result in isolation and failure.

NHAN DAN HITS SALVADORAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

OW080731 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- NHAN DAN today describes Alvaro Magana's election as interim president of El Salvador to succeed N. Durate as a demagogic ploy to continue the U.S. intervention in that country.

"Following the farcical elections to the constituent assembly", the paper points out, "the election of a 'civilian president' was another move to deceive the Salvadoran people and world public opinion, who had strongly condemned the reactionary Duarte-Gutierrez junta, and to legalize a U.S.-sponsored regime with sham democracy".

The paper points out that the ultra-rightist forces which form the overwhelming majority of the new assembly are planning to increase suppression of patriotic, democratic forces while strongly opposing all economic and social reforms.

"Disregarding the genuine aspirations of the Salvadoran and other Latin American peoples and criticism by American public opinion", NHAN DAN says, "the Reagan administration is increasing intervention in El Salvador to prolong the U.S. rule and to use that country as a springboard against revolutionary movements in Central America and the Caribbean."

ELECTION INSTITUTE REPORTS VOTING FIGURES

BK080913 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0736 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 7 May (ANTARA) -- With 74,842,257 votes (91.11 percent of the total 82,132,293 registered voters) counted by 2048 [1348 GMT] Friday, the positions of the three election contestants -- the Moslem PPP, the Golkar Functional Group and the Indonesian Democratic Party PDI remained almost unchanged.

Provisional results of the May 4 polling released by the General Election Institute Friday night indicated that Golkar's victories in all the provinces except Aceh have been strengthened by 381,263 votes to make the total 74,842,357 compared with 74,361,096 the preceding night (Thursday). That represented 58.39 percent of the total number of registered voters (82 million plus) which would mean that Golkar would share more than 64 percent of the 364 parliamentary seats at stake.

PPP's total votes Friday increased slightly to 20,947,831 and PDI's 5,941,731 Friday night as against the previous 20,802,415 and 5,924,372 respectively. Percentagewise the figures were 25.5 percent (25.32 percent) and 7.23 percent (7.21 percent) in that order.

With only less than 9 percent of the total votes (assuming 100 percent of the registered voters cast valid ballots) still being awaited it is almost certain that Golkar will win majority votes in 26 provinces except Aceh and that both PPP and PDI would both suffer setbacks compared with the results of the 1977 general election.

The following table shows the standings of the three contestants at 2048 Friday:

No.	Province	Seat	PPP	Percent	Golkar	Percent	PDI	Percent
1.	Aceh	10	780,401	55.28	471,086	33.31	53,369	3.78
2.	N. Sumatera	19	806,405	19.2	2,800,837	66.93	276,870	6.59
3.	W. Sumatera	14	620,701	34.33	896,349	49.58	12,894	0.71
4.	Riau	6	271,573	23.41	754,419	65.04	26,133	2.25
5.	S. Sumatera	11	849,332	34.38	1,235,501	54.01	131,285	5.31
6.	Jambi	6	114,841	14.6	664,057	84.45	11,690	1.48
7.	Bengkulu	4	95,501	23.6	253,817	62.73	11,955	2.95
8.	Lampung	8	685,232	28.34	1,260,245	52.13	237,630	9.83
9.	West Java	50	3,724,318	24.81	8,505,297	57.27	1,291,010	8.6
10.	Jakarta	13	1,259,059	35.65	1,426,271	40.39	509,914	14.44
11.	Central Java	51	3,634,092	25.2	8,017,049	55.6	1,547,724	10.73
12.	Yogyakarta	6	333,338	20.37	865,621	52.9	231,970	14.17
13.	East Java	57	5,775,089	33.17	8,863,332	50.91	1,055,183	6.06
14.	W. Kalimantan	7	261,938	19.19	888,148	65.08	104,963	7.69
15.	S. Kalimantan	10	425,475	36.9	636,530	55.2	11,801	1.02
16.	C. Kalimantan	6	77,579	14.61	435,757	82.09	9,363	1.19
17.	E. Kalimantan	6	162,611	24.2	306,480	45.61	35,972	5.35
18.	N. Sulawesi	6	76,671	6.61	970,107	83.71	69,696	6.01
19.	C. Sulawesi	4	94,317	13.73	501,721	73.05	17,606	2.56
20.	S.E. Sulawesi	4	13,041	2.65	482,034	98.09	2,460	0.5
21.	S. Sulawesi	23	317,850	9.8	2,757,155	85.06	18,289	0.56
22.	Bali	8	26,445	1.83	1,203,106	83.44	131,849	9.14
23.	W. Nusatenggara	6	371,415	25.51	906,171	62.25	42,300	2.9
24.	E. Nusatenggara	12	18,821	1.25	1,392,104	92.88	35,049	2.33
25.	Maluku	4	134,976	17.49	509,808	68.08	40,951	5.46
26.	Irian Jaya	9	20,144	3.09	541,747	83.12	25,778	3.95
27.	East Timor	4	666	0.21	308,046	100.55	1,022	0.33
Total		364	20,947,831	25.5	47,962,795	58.38	5,941,731	7.23

SUDOMO COMMENTS ON EAST TIMOR SITUATION

BK271246 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 27 Apr (AFP) -- There are still between 100 and 200 left-wing Fretilin men opposing Indonesian rule in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, National Security Chief Admiral Sudomo said today. Talking to foreign newsmen he said the security situation in East Timor had been improving considerably. "There are still Fretilin remnants deep in the interior numbering between 100 and 200," he said. They posed no threat at all, he added.

Asked if foreign journalists were allowed to go to East Timor, he replied, "They are. Anyone wishing to go there, many go because there is no ban." He looked surprised when told that the Information Ministry, which is in charge of press activities, had not given the green light to foreign correspondents wishing to go to Timor. "Basically there is no restriction," he said.

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KOMOTO ON WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES AT OECD MEETING

OW101257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Paris, May 10, KYODO -- Toshio Komoto, head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, Monday criticized high interest rates in the United States at a ministerial council session here of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Though conceding that high interest rates represented U.S. efforts to control inflation, Komoto nevertheless stressed that they were "reducing policy options open to OECD member countries and are having serious effects on their economic activities." He voiced the criticism after describing high interest rates prevailing worldwide as a great obstacle to increased private investment, which he noted as one of the necessary conditions for pulling the world economy out of current stagnation. Komoto also called for maintaining and strengthening the free trading system and promoting industrial cooperation and technological exchanges among nations.

The Japanese minister also emphasized the need to press forward with measures to ensure stable supplies of energy. "Now, when the world is enjoying a slight respite with regard to oil supply," he said, "we must push forward, in international cooperation, with policy measures such as ensuring stable oil supply, energy conservation, development of alternative energy sources and building up oil stocks." All of these measures are necessary to revitalize economic activity, he said.

Touching on the management of the Japanese economy, Kmoto said Tokyo intended to "bring about economic growth sustained by domestic demand." In this context, he referred to Japan's interest rates, which are lower than those of other countries. He said that although Japan's nominal interest rates were low, its real interest rates were considered rather high as Japan's inflation rate was the lowest among the OECD nations.

"In this respect," he said, "the appropriate environment should be created for the use of flexible monetary policies to promote the domestic demand-sector investment and expanding equilibrium of trade." This was taken here as indicating that there was a possibility of reducing the Bank of Japan's official discount rate further.

Komoto also referred to Tokyo's current effort to open the Japanese market wider to foreign products -- an apparent attempt to allay persistent dissatisfaction in the U.S. and Western Europe with their massive trade deficits with Japan.

The Japanese Government, he said, has decided not only to carry out an across-the-board reduction of tariff rates two years ahead of the schedule agreed upon in the Tokyo round of multilateral trade talks, but to take such steps as improvement of Japan's import inspection procedures. "We will further endeavor to make our market more open from a long-term and overall point of view and, to this end, intend to make a decision soon on the second series of external economic measures (for increasing access to the Japanese market)," he said.

MITI MINISTER ABE LEAVES FOR PARIS TRADE TALKS

OW110045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, left for Paris Monday night to attend the second trilateral trade conference to be held near the French capital Wednesday and Thursday. At the meeting, Abe will exchange views on trade problems with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock; Canadian Minister of State for Trade Ed Lumley; and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the European Community Commission.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said discussions at the conference, regarded as a warm-up for the Versailles summit of seven industrial democracies, will also cover ways to revitalize the sluggish economy. Abe is expected to explain Japan's new package of measures to open its market wider to foreign goods, now in the making, at the meeting, they said. He will also confer separately with Brock and Haferkamp on bilateral trade problems, they added.

FINANCE MINISTRY MISSION LEAVES FOR U.S., EUROPE

OW101209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- Japan sent a mission Monday to Europe and the United States to explain that its financial market is as open to foreign interests as those of the U.S. and European countries. The mission, made up of representatives of the finance ministry, banks and securities companies, is to visit Brussels on the first leg of a 12-day trip.

The mission is expected to visit West Germany, Britain and the U.S. later for direct talks with financial authorities, bankers and journalists to give such an explanation. The mission is led by Toshio Nagaoka, deputy director general of the Finance Ministry's Bureau of International Finance.

A bureau official said the mission would stress that the yen's internationalization has made rapid progress, and that the Japanese financial market is as open to foreign interests as those of European countries and the U.S. The mission is expected to return to Tokyo May 23.

OFFICIAL ON SOUTH KOREAN AID COMPROMISE PLAN

OW110609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, KYODO -- The government is asking South Korea to produce a new compromise position on the deadlocked bilateral negotiations on its dollar 6 billion loans request from Japan. This was disclosed Tuesday by Akitane Kiuchi, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, in his reply to opposition questioners at an upper house committee concerning Korea's aid request for its current five-year social and economic development program. Kiuchi admitted that he was not necessarily optimistic about a quick solution to the stalled negotiations.

In its latest effort, Japan sent Masasuke Yanagiya, deputy foreign minister, to Seoul late last month to seek a compromise by offering some dollar 4 billion loans, including about dollar 1.5 billion in governmental yen loans.

Despite two rounds of talks between Yanagiya and Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, however, the two countries failed to narrow the gap, forcing the Tokyo government to give up a plan for compromise solution to it with a Seoul visit by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi earlier this month. The negotiators in the Seoul talks only agreed to continue the talks.

During Tuesday's house committee meeting, Kiuchi said the dollar 4 billion Japan proposed to Seoul last month is the highest Japan now could offer to help the Korean Government for the five-year program.

Also appearing before the house meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said he understood that the Korean side had shown its understanding of the Japanese Government's efforts and sincerity in seeking accord on the problem.

NEW LIBERAL CLUB DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SEOUL

OW100319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- A delegation from Japan's minor opposition New Liberal Club left for Seoul Monday for talks with President Chon Tu-hwan and other South Korean officials. The delegation, led by Club representative Seiichi Tagawa, will discuss with Korean officials economic cooperation between the two nations and the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

SUZUKI, BURMA'S TUN TIN DISCUSS ECONOMIC AID

OW100939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- Burma's Deputy Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin asked Japan Monday to continue extending economic assistance to his country, government officials said. In a 20-minute meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Tun Tin invited him to visit Burma, the officials said. Suzuki told Tun Tin that his visit should be discussed through diplomatic channels.

Tun Tin, who is also minister of planning and finance, arrived here Wednesday to prepare for a meeting in Tokyo on July 6 of World Bank members which assist Burma, the officials said. Burma has asked Japan to increase its official development assistance by 20 percent for fiscal 1982 from yen 34.5 billion (about dollar 147 million) in fiscal 1981.

Tun Tin is scheduled to leave Japan for home Tuesday.

PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENS

OW100239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Nagoya, May 10, KYODO -- A total of some 455 business leaders from 22 countries opened a four-day conference here Monday morning to discuss ways to promote economic cooperation in the Pacific Basin region.

At the 15th general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), the participants will also exchange views on such matters as international trade friction, North-South economic cooperation and the possibility of forming a Pacific economic bloc like the European common market.

Substantial discussions on these matters will begin at a plenary session to be held Tuesday with Noboru Goto, vice president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and James D. Hodson, former U.S. ambassador to Japan and vice chairman of the U.S. PBEC National Committee, serving as co-chairman.

The main theme for the meeting is "Pacific interdependence -- development of PEC (Pacific Economic Community) concept." The PEC concept, proposed by Goto in 1979, calls for establishment of an economic cooperation organization like the European Common Market for the two ultimate purposes of achieving balanced economic growth in Pacific Basin countries and establishing an international economic order through promotion of free international trade and investment activities.

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

SK101548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw Their Hands of Interference From Central American Region," which says:

Letting out the outburst that only "A prompt and decisive action can prevent the appearance of a new Cuba or a new Nicaragua, the United States is now staging a large-scale war exercise called "Ocean Venture 82" in the Caribbean region and earlier, in March, they held the first large-scale NATO military rehearsal in the Gulf of Mexico, since the NATO was formed, the article notes, and adds:

This indicates that the United States renders a zealous backing, economic and military, to the pro-U.S. reactionary regimes in that region, while driving them into the suppression of people and fascistization, in order to block the trend towards independence, the paper says:

The high-handed armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their plots to overthrow others governments are an anachronistic act. With no desperate attempt can they bar the righteous struggle of the Central American peoples for independence and liberation. The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their criminal acts going against the will and desire and the peoples in this region and withdraw their hands of interference from there.

KIM IL-SONG, OTHERS MARK CZECH LIBERATION DAY

Kim Il-Song Greets President

SK090834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 7 to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message reads: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to you and through you, to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the government and people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Over the past 37 years since the liberation of the country the Czechoslovak people have achieved great successes in their efforts to defend the gains of socialism and build their country into a developed socialist state under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The Korean people highly appraise this and wish you and the Czechoslovak people big successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 16th Congress of the CCP.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

O Chin-u Message

SK090842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message says that today the Czechoslovak people and people's army soldiers are successfully accelerating the building of a developed socialist society and creditably defending the gains of the revolution.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations forged between our two armies will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wishes the minister of national defense and the officers and men of the Czechoslovak People's Army new success in their work for the implementation of the decisions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Yi Chong-ok Message

SK090839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two brotherly peoples will grow stronger and develop in the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, the message wishes the premier and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic new success in their work to carry through the decisions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Ho Tam Message

SK100810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message expresses the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of socialism and world peace and wishes the Czechoslovak foreign minister new success in his responsible work.

Hwang Chang-yop Message

SK100815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Alois Jindra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will grow stronger and develop in the interests of our two countries and two peoples.

Envoy Hosts Reception

SK080428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravek hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of May 7 to mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Invited there were Comrades Kang Song-san, Hwang Chang-yop and Hong Si-hak, and Choe Chong-kun, Yi Chong-mok, Kim Pong-chu, Cho Yong-kuk, Chong Myong-hui and other personages concerned.

Attending there was Pavel Majersky, vice-minister of Technological Development and Investment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and head of the scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia staying in Pyongyang.

Ambassador Josef Hadravek spoke first. Then vice-premier Hong Si-hak made a speech. The attendants raised glasses to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK090926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today dedicates a signed article to the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Noting that the liberation of Czechoslovakia on May 9, 1945, was an epochal event which brought about a new turn in the history of her people, the article says:

Over the past 37 years since liberation the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party have defended the gains of the revolution, crushing the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad, and vigorously advanced along the road of socialism.

Today they are endeavoring to carry out the tasks set forth at the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over all the successes of the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction.

The peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia established the bonds of friendship and have supported and cooperated with each other in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

The Korean people will continue to make efforts to further expand and develop the friendly relations with the Czechoslovak people in various domains.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our people wish the Czechoslovak people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO BRESHNEV BIRTHDAY CABLE

SK101028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message on May 6 to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in reply to the latters message of greetings sent on his 70th birthday.

The reply message reads:

I express thanks to you and to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for your congratulations and good wishes offered on my birthday.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wish you new success in your responsible work for the development and prosperity of the Soviet society and the promotion of the wellbeing of the Soviet people.

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

SK102245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- The delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its First Deputy Editor-In-Chief, Chong Ha-Chon, returned home on May 10 by plane after attending celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of PRAVDA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by Deputy Editor-In-Chief of NODONG SINMUN So Dong-Pom, and Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET FILM WEEK MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK110427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

An opening ceremony of the film week was held on May 10 at the Nakwon Cinema House in Pyongyang.

Present at the ceremony were Ho Paek-San, vice-minister of culture and arts, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited there were members of the Soviet movie delegation headed by M.A. Filatov, party secretary of the Soviet State Cinematographic Committee, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy and cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Speeches were exchanged there. The attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film. During the film week Soviet films will be screened at cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas.

SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK110407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences headed by A.S. Khokhlov, deputy chief secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Sin Hun-kyu, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, personages concerned and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

CPSU WORKERS DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 10 MAY

SK102244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by G.S. Strizhov, vice-director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by air.

The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Chung-sam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

KWP REPLIES TO CCP BIRTHDAY CABLE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK081020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message to Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in reply to a message of greetings sent by the CPC Central Committee to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The message dated May 6 reads:

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea expresses deep thanks to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people for extending warm congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Convinced that the great friendship and militant solidarity forged between the parties and peoples of the two countries would be further consolidated and developed through the common struggle against imperialism, we heartily wish the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China bigger successes in their struggle to achieve the stability and unity of the whole country and realize the country's modernization, firmly adhering to the four principles, and in their struggle to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the homeland.

HUNGARIAN WEEKLY VIEWS KIM CHONG-IL AS SUCCESSOR

SK102256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of the Hungarian weekly MAGYAR IFJUSAG carried an article highly praising the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, printing his portrait, according to a report.

It says: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea celebrates the birthdays of two persons as particularly important national holidays.

April 15 this year is the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, highly respected as the great leader, and February 16 this year the 40th birthday of the respected leader of the entire Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a youngest politician but he enjoys the warm love and deep respect of the people of this country.

The people of this country shout for joy simply at his august name.

He was elected member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary, and member of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea at its sixth congress held in October 1980.

On his 40th birthday Comrade Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in high recognition of his revolutionary exploits.

Comrade Kim Chong-il was born at a secret camp of Mt Paekdu in 1942.

Already in his childhood he had unusual sagacity and extraordinary intelligence.

He graduated from the Kim Il-song University together with other Korean youths.

In his school days Comrade Kim Chong-il always took the lead in doing social labour and struck teachers in the study of the revolutionary theory of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is the successor to the revolutionary cause of president Kim Il-song.

People's Korea celebrates the birthday of President Kim Il-song and the birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il with a high degree of loyalty.

Some time ago the Korean people celebrated the 40th birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il with high loyalty.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS CEAUSESCU ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

SK072210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on May 7 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on the occasion of the 61st founding anniversary of the RCP.

The message says:

I extend warmest felicitations and comradely greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Romanian Communists and people in the name of all our party members and the Korean people and in my own, on the occasion of the 61st founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The founding of the Romanian Communist Party was a historic event of great significance in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian working class and people.

The RCP successfully organised and led the struggle of the popular masses to achieve national independence and turn their backward country into an independent socialist country with modern industry and developed agriculture.

Today the Romanian people have made a big advance in their efforts to carry through the decisions of the 12th Congress of the RCP and build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the party headed by you.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by your party and your people in different socio-economic fields.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further develop in depth in the spirit of the talks that took place at recent meeting with you in Pyongyang and the agreement reached there. I heartily wish greater successes to you in your work and to your party and people in their efforts for the prosperity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ROMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK090859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 105th anniversary of the independence of the Romanian state.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that on May 9, 1877, the Romanian people achieved the independence of the country, breaking away from the yoke of Turkey through their arduous struggle. It says:

The Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party rose in all-people, anti-fascist armed uprising in August, 1944 to topple the military fascist dictatorial regime and drove the fascist German aggression forces out of their territory.

Today they are making a big stride forward in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and carry out the production assignments for the second year of the present five-year plan head of schedule under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The government of Romania is striving for peace and security in Europe, international detente, and for a peaceful settlement of disputes and for disarmament and abolition of nuclear weapons in the field of international relations.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the fraternal Romanian people.

At present the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Romania are constantly consoidating and developing under the direct concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The recent emotional meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Pyongyang and the DPRK-RSR joint statement made public at its end carried weighty significance in bringing the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples to a new higher stage.

The Korean people will make all efforts, as in the past, so in future, to consolidate and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people wish the fraternal Romanian people new success in the struggle for the fulfillment of the present five-year plan ahead of schedule and for the building of a multilaterally-developed socialist society.

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO KHIEU SAMPHAN CABLE

BK080724 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The following is a message of thanks from his excellency Kim Il-song, DPRK president, to Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium chairman:

Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium.

I would like to express profound thanks to you for your warmest congratulations and best wishes sent to me on behalf of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean government and in your own name on my reelection as president of the DPRK. On this occasion, I wish you and the Kampuchean people greater victories in your struggle for national independence and territorial integrity.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK Pyongyang, 30 April 1982

PREMIER RESPONDS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN CABLE

BK080726 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The following is a message of thanks from His Excellency Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council to Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan:

Excellency Khieu Samphan, prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean government: I would like to express profound thanks for your warmest congratulatory message sent to me on my reelection as premier of the DPRK State Administration Council. On this occasion, I wish you and your people new victories in the defense of your territorial integrity.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council Pyongyang, 30 April 1982

HEAD OF NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCY POOL ARRIVES

SK072235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, arrived in Pyongyang on May 7 by plane.

He was met at the airport by General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol, its Deputy General Director Song Pong-sun and Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Ljupco Taciovski.

EX-ROK OFFICIAL PRAISES KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK080930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 May 82

[Statement issued at Pyongyang press conference on 7 May by Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister, former commander of South Korean Army Corps and former president of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism -- read by announcer]

[Text] A U.S.-resident Korean compatriot Mr Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister, former commander of a South Korean Army Corps as a lieutenant general and former president of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, who was visiting the homeland to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, was interviewed by reporters on 7 May before leaving Pyongyang.

Placed on the front wall of the news conference room was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the news conference were reporters working for newspaper, broadcast and news agency media in Pyongyang. At the news conference, Mr Choe Tok-sin issued a statement on his departure.

The statement reads: I visited the northern half of the republic -- my homeland -- for the second time to offer congratulations to the great leader President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The president's birthday is not only a national festivity of all Koreans loving the country and the nation, irrespective of their ideology and system, but a common holiday of the world's people aspiring to live in a new independent world.

When I visited the homeland for the first time last year, I was impressed by the great achievements the great president had made for the country and the nation. Since then I have confirmed that the president is the great leader all Koreans loving the country and the nation -- be they communists or nationalists -- should admire and uphold. For this reason, I have resolutely come to the road to the liberation of the fatherland, believing that greeting the president on his 70th birthday is an obligation as a member of the nation.

While in the fatherland, I had the opportunity to participate in celebrations marking the president's 70th birthday with compatriots, brothers and sisters and high-ranking officials from the five continents of the world and to tour various places of the fatherland. I had the highest honor and joy of being received and invited to a luncheon by the president on 3 May.

Leaving my fatherland, the country of the great President Kim Il-song and the bosom of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il with such supreme honor, I intend to briefly tell the people at home and abroad my impression of the 15 April festivities and of various places of the northern half of the republic.

1. On the worldwide grand political festival.

The 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song was not only the grand festival of Korea but also a grand festival of the Third World and a great jubilee of the world. This was proved by the fact that congratulatory delegations consisting of heads of state and high-ranking leaders of governments, political parties and organizations and congratulatory troupes of noted artists came to Pyongyang from a hundred and scores of countries, representing all races and classes in all continents of the globe. Furthermore, congratulatory delegations offered greetings to the president on his 70th birthday, unanimously extolling the greatness of the president and his achievements, transcending differences in their customs, country, continent, ideology and system. Artists at home and aborad dedicated to the president a hymn of best wishes, singing "The Sun of Mankind" unanimously in Korean. At an evening party, hosts and guests joyfully danced together.

When I met and conversed with foreign guests, I discovered that their words and deeds came from the heart. For this reason, I cannot but say the president's 70th birthday was a world-wide fete. When did we have this grand fete in the history of our nation? When was this kind of grand political event held in the world? Only our fellow countrymen, who uphold the sun of mankind, could receive the glory of celebrating this kind of grand fete.

In other words, this unheard-of festive event was a natural outcome of the greatness of the president and a proof of the tremendous might of this greatness.

If it were not the 70th birthday of a world-famous, great man respected by mankind and worshipped by all people, how could so long a procession of congratulatory delegations come to the East from all parts of the globe and how could the voices of congratulations from the bottom of hearts of all people at home and abroad be so loud?

I definitely state that throughout history there has not been so extraordinary and outstanding leader of all people in the East or West as our president.

I think that the greatness of the president lies in the greatness of thought and theory, the greatness of the exploits of leadership and nobleness of personality and virtue.

The great leader [yongsu] President Kim Il-song, whom the people heartily respect, is the man who has opened up the genuine ideological history for human beings in the long ideological history of mankind by discovering and creating the chuche idea, giving the water of life to mankind and indicating the course of history in which all the world people believe; who has built a paradise for people in the northern half of the fatherland by putting the great chuche idea into practice; who has ushered in a new historical era in which the independence of mankind is glorified, the independence of the nation is respected and the world is made independent on the globe; and who has devoted himself to life for people by always serving the masses, regarding them as his teachers, and sharing their joys and sorrows.

The president is the great man of outstanding great men and a mythological, illustrious hero who enjoys the reverence of all sensible figures and whom even obstinate followers of hostile ideology cannot but respect.

It is only too natural, therefore, that the 70th birthday of the president was declared as a worldwide holiday.

It was, I think, also a fruition of the outstanding leadership [yongdoryok] of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il that the 70th birthday of the president could be adorned as the greatest jubilee ever in history.

It is not likely at all that the functions marking the 70th birthday of the president had been organized by the president himself. The compatriots of the fatherland have said that the outstanding dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who personally designs, plans and administers all state affairs in the northern half of the fatherland directly initiated, organized and guided all the celebrations.

All the world people, awed, have marveled at the high-level technology, content and art of the grand mass gymnastic display of school children and students in Pyongyang, the grand festive performance of a total of 5,000 artists, the grand soiree of the working people in the city and all the other colorful and gigantic events. And all foreigners have been unsparing in their unanimous praise of the outstanding organizational skill and leadership over these events.

Moreover, because of their magnificance and size, and the modern, long-range architectural art and wholeheartedness dwelling in them, the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph which were built on the eve of the president's birthday are great monuments -- unprecedented in the world -- and masterpieces of world's highest grade.

Along with these, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Land People's Study House, the Munsu Street resembling a city, the Chongryu Restaurant, the ice rink, the department store and many other buildings which have sprung up like so many mushrooms after a rain are wonderous creations -- unprecedented in the world's architectural history.

The construction of all these buildings had been just begun or had not been begun yet when I arrived here in July last year. However, I was really surprised at the fact that their construction was completed in only a few months.

Underlying these mysterious miracles are the extraordinary intelligence and matchless leadership of Mr Kim Chong-il, a sagacious great master of guidance. [yongmyonghasin hyangdoui kojang]

Meeting up with such facts which deserve congratulations, I had no choice but to express my highest accolades to the dear leader and praise his greatness. He is, indeed, a great man of versatile talents and accomplishments, who is possessed of the intelligence of foresight and the secret of the marvelous art of leadership.

He who created a stir in the history of world philosophy by making public the immortal classic treatise on the chuche idea on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the president is a great sage who will represent the future of the nation and mankind, appearing ahead of time with the ability of a flawless man to lead the highly developed society of thousands of years ahead.

I confess that I could understand at last the true reason why many public figures of all circles the world over come to Pyongyang.

For this reason, it is by no means an accident that many foreign delegations have come to offer congratulations. This is our nation's pride and glory in the highest form. How can anyone with human conscience and national soul fail to derive national dignity from the fact that we uphold two great leaders?

In the past, our nation had been dominated by other countries. Therefore, flunkeysts crowded this country and our nation had to suffer the tragedy of wailing and lamenting loudly on the loss of the nation. Our nation, with its sovereignty lost, which once had to beg for independence from other countries and cried out for national independence by committing suicide by disembowelment at the international peace conference, has now emerged as a great nation in the spotlight of the times, envied by the world. Is it not because we uphold the great leader?

It is natural for all Korean compatriots living abroad to praise the great national leader President Kim Il-song as the sun and to celebrate his birthday. I think it is natural for them to admire the dear comrade leader Mr Kim Chong-il who is further more shining national dignity by inheriting the cause of President Kim Il-song.

2. About the national strength of the northern half of the fatherland:

When I visited here in 1981, I was surprised at the entirely changed aspect of the fatherland and endlessly admired it. Now, this time, I came to have an understanding of the true aspect of my fatherland in principle and came to have new conviction. That is, the northern half of my fatherland is a great nation possessing world-renowned, great national strength.

When we talk about the national strength, we often refer to economic strength. But I think we should not look at it that way. The essence of national strength is the leader and people. In other words, what leader the nation upholds and what people it populates, what kind of relations it has between the leader and the people and what mutual relations the people have among themselves are the basis of national strength; then come economic and military strength.

In view of this, the republic is guided by the great President Kim Il-song revered by the world people and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who has inherited all his distinguished personality, intelligence and ability.

And under the leadership of these are the great, educated people. The greatness of the compatriots living in the fatherland is proved by all the surprising reality constructed and created in the land of the fatherland. As commented unanimously by the foreigners upon the celebration functions, the greatness is also displayed in the fact that the people are organized and united.

All compatriots in the homeland are one in body and spirit, armed and guided by the chuche idea. In particular, the leader loves the people and the people love the leader with high esteem -- this is a common sense of duty here, the superior and the inferior forming one flesh. Everyone admits that no other such people, united as firm as rock, can be seen in any other part of the world.

The power of such a people is stronger than that of atomic or nuclear bombs. Physical force can destroy buildings but not the people's spiritual power.

It is my conviction that the fact that the homeland is achieving such surprising development and daily creating miracles originate from this. Great, likewise, is the economic potential.

On the occasion of the great holiday of April, all the aforesaid monumental edifices built within a few months or a year and all the children and families received precious presents all at once. This is unthinkable without mighty economic power. Therefore, all people here are leading a happy life.

Here one does not find the unfortunate life which is seen everywhere in South Korea. People here are equal and in harmony with bright faces and their chests out.

Even though there are no privileged class or places where they seek pleasure, there are places offering pleasures for the masses. There are no private swimming pools, but there are public swimming pools and public bathrooms. Even though there is no system under which only the haves can study, in this society there is a study system by which all the people can learn and study until they are old and die. This is the reality of the northern half of the homeland.

This is why I said that this is the earthly paradise desired in our chondoism. What I have understood here this time is that everybody in the homeland, because he is free from the worries of eating, shelter, educating the children, getting medical treatment and taxes and because he is living well and working happily free from all worry, lives to an advanced age.

In the northern half of the fatherland, people sing about being young in the 60's and celebrating birthdays in their 90's, but I want to say that they are still young in their 70's and celebrate their 100th birthdays.

What makes me most happy is that the great president is still an active man in his 70's. Good health and long life of the president is what is most desired by the people. That is what gives them the greatest pleasure.

Looking up to the respected president, I want to sing to the joy of being young in the 70's and celebrating a 100th birthday, hoping that he will not grow any older.

Of course, the people in the northern half of the homeland are wishing the same thing. I believe that to be young in the 70's and to celebrate a 100th birthday reflect the reality of the homeland. Not only humans live a long life in this paradise but also the mountains, rivers, grass and trees, and birds of all kinds. Even the fish, free from the damages caused by human beings and pollution, live and grow.

It is a land utterly different from what I had been told in the south and abroad. The reality is quite different, indeed.

What does this peaceful paradise have to do with the threat of southward invasion clamored about by the authorities in the south? The Grand People's Study Hall in which the people learn or great resort places where the working people rest and seek pleasure cannot pose the threat of southward invasion. It is undeniable clear that the stadium where the students perform mass gymnastic exercises or the department stores crowded by the customers cannot be bullets and cannon shells threatening them. Presenting my impressions of the celebrations for the great world-renowned holiday and some of what I believe, I am convinced that the compatriots in the south and abroad will trust me.

Of course, I understand that a few who have not seen the reality will harbor misgivings. That is because I had once been in such a whirlwind in the past. Nevertheless, truth is always exposed to the light. Those who only heard anticommunist propaganda in the south and abroad will one day come to see justice and truth. This is my firm belief.

Looking forward to such a day, I will devote myself to the social democratization of the south and the cause of national reunification to make all the compatriots in the south and abroad understand the reality of the northern half of the republic, and all the compatriots at home and abroad will live harmoniously and happily in the land of the fatherland.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly wish good health and long life to the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

At the same time, I express my gratitude to the compatriots in the northern half of the republic who accorded me such hospitality during my visit.

[signed] 7 May 1982

NODONG SINMUN: PARTY GUIDES REUNIFICATION EFFORT

SK080210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 7 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May special article: "The KWP is a Guide Which Leads the Cause of the Fatherland's Reunification to Victory"]

[Text] The Korean revolution has advanced far since the time when the chuche revolutionary cause began to develop in the forest of Mt Paektu. During a period of more than half a century, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have achieved the liberation of the fatherland, successfully carried out a two-stage social revolution and changed our country, which once was backward, into a most powerful socialist industrial country by vigorously accelerating construction. However, our chuche cause has not been completed. Our people still have to travel a long and grim road. While expediting the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, we should achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification -- a unanimous and ardent desire of all the people -- by smashing the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas. Thus, we should cement the severed lifeline of the people and build an independent, prosperous, powerful and wealthy unified country in the 3,000-li land.

Our glorious party is leading the struggle to accomplish the sacred cause of the fatherland's reunification. The KWP -- the organizer and encourager of all victories of our people -- is a guiding force which, taking responsibility for the destiny of all the people, is making every effort to achieve the cause of reunification. Through their experiences, our people firmly believe that they can achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification only under the leadership of the party. Just as our people greeted the historic great event of the liberation of the fatherland as a great victory by loyally holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all party members and workers are now firmly determined to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail by following the brilliant guidance of the glorious party center.

1. The KWP is the party which, regarding the cause of the fatherland's reunification as the most important revolutionary task, actively struggles to achieve this cause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Reunifying the divided fatherland is the supreme national duty and the most important revolutionary task assigned our party and people.

Whether or not the party correctly sets forth the revolutionary task poses a basic question which influences the leading position and role of the party. Only a party which sets forth a correct revolutionary task can correctly organize and mobilize the people in the struggle to accomplish this task. However, correctly setting forth the revolutionary task is not easy. Only a party which resolutely struggles to meet the desire of the people and which has insight into the lawful rule of the development of history, and into the trend of the contemporary era based on a correct guiding idea, can set forth a most correct revolutionary task.

The KWP is an advance unit which completely takes responsibility for the destiny of our people and leads the work of pioneering this destiny. The duty of our party is to provide the people with an independent and creative life and to achieve the endless prosperity of the people. Without the struggle to achieve the freedom, happiness, prosperity and bright future of our peoples, we cannot imagine the struggle of our party. To achieve the freedom and happiness of all the people, our party, while resolutely protecting the sovereignty of the country and the people and while leading the people, has established the most advanced socialist system and built on a wasteland a powerful socialist country which has the solid foundation of a self-reliant national economy and a brilliant national culture. To help our people enjoy a better life, our party has set forth a new, magnificent plan for socialist construction and has led the struggle to implement this plan.

Indeed, there is no more precious thing for our party than the interests of the country and the people. There is no more sacred thing for it than to fulfill the will and desire of the people. Today, the unanimous desire of the Korean people is to end the division of the people at the earliest possible date and achieve the country's reunification. The Korean people have suffered the tragedy of division of the people for nearly 40 years. The division of the national territory and the people, which has been forced by foreign forces, has not only hindered the uniform development of the country, but also brought greater misfortune and suffering to our people with each passing day. In particular, national division has brought immeasurable disaster to the South Korean people. If we fail to achieve the fatherland's reunification and make division lasting, the Korean people will remain divided forever and the South Korean people will be unable to extricate themselves from the yoke of slavery. Indeed, ending the tragedy of the division of the people and reunifying the fatherland is the supreme, long-cherished desire of the Korean people, the implementation of which should not be delayed even a moment. This is a vital issue which influences the destiny of the people.

Without fulfilling such an ardent desire of the people, no one can accomplish his duty before history and the contemporary era and struggle to protect the interests of the people and to achieve their prosperity and development.

While struggling to achieve the prosperity of the country, completely taking responsibility for the destiny of the people, our party has regarded the fatherland's reunification as the most urgent revolutionary task to prevent the division of the people and end the misfortunes and disasters suffered by the South Korean people.

Regarding the immortal chuche idea invented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a guideline, the KWP is struggling to embody this idea. Because of this, regarding sovereignty as the lifeline of the country and the people, our party is struggling to resolutely protect and safeguard it. By struggling under the banner of the chuche idea, our party has built a self-reliant, independent and powerful socialist country capable of self-defense in the northern half of the republic and helped the people become the masters of the country, society and their own destiny. This is a great victory and a brilliant result which our party has achieved in the struggle to embody the chuche idea. Because of the division of the national territory and the people, however, our people have failed to achieve sovereignty on a nationwide scale and their dignity and honor have been cruelly trampled underfoot in the half of the country. The half of the national territory has been trampled underfoot by foreign aggressors and two-thirds of the people are still bound to the iron shackle of oppression. This is the greatest tragedy suffered by our country and people.

Unless this tragedy is ended, we cannot achieve the sovereignty of the people. Nor can we help all the people become the true masters of their own destiny. Because of this, our party has regarded the task of achieving nationwide sovereignty by reunifying the country to achieve the pan-national victory of the chuche idea as the most important revolutionary task.

There is no more painful thing for our party than to see the division of the people continue. There is no more urgent task for it than to reunify the fatherland. It is the firm will and stand of our party that we cannot bequeath a divided fatherland to our next generation and that we should reunify the country without fail in our generation. Proceeding from this, all the activities of our party have been directed and devoted to the sacred cause of the fatherland's reunification -- a joint cause of the people. In formulating policy or even setting forth a plan, our party has always placed first priority on the cause of reunification. While building a new plant or while erecting a monumental object, it has carried out these projects with a single desire for reunification. This eloquently shows how dearly our party values the interests and destiny of the people. Indeed, there is no other such party as our party which values the destiny of the people and which ardently desires the country's reunification. This shows that our party is a patriotic party which truly loves the country and the people and which makes every effort to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

2. The KWP is a great party which leads to victory, the struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's reunification. To lead the people along the straight road of victory, the party should always set forth a correct goal and method and skillfully lead the struggle to achieve this goal. Thus, it can tell the people which road they should traverse in their advance, help them entertain firm confidence in victory and an indomitable fighting spirit and victoriously pioneer the road of arduous and complicated struggle by organizing and mobilizing the people, overcoming difficulties and trials.

Just as it did in carrying out all other work, our party has always set forth the most correct policy in dealing with the question of the fatherland's reunification. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basic policy which our party has consistently pursued in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification is to achieve the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves, independently and peacefully based on the principle of democracy, without the interference of any foreign force.

As clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, independent and peaceful reunification is a basic policy firmly followed by our party. In light of the essence and nature of the reunification question, of the will and desire of the people and of the situation in the country, the policy of our party for reunification is totally just. This policy intensively reflects our party's independent, peace-loving and patriotic stand for preventing foreign forces making a mockery of the country and the people and benefiting by randomly interfering in the internal affairs of the people and achieving the contry's reunification without the destruction of the national territory and without the sacrifice of the people.

This is why our party has been consistently maintaining this policy since the country was divided. Based on this policy, our party has sought ways to achieve national reunification, suggested reasonable proposals one after another and taken initiatives to relieve the compatriot's suffering.

Noted in our reunification proposal are such questions as doing away with military confrontation and easing tension in Korea, replacing mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and South with trust and harmony, and realizing exchange and collaboration between the North and South, tearing down barriers between them.

The reunification proposal advanced by our party suggests in detail what would be the form, title, composition and agenda of dialogue and negotiation -- if ever undertaken -- and what would be the contents, means and object and scale of exchange and collaboration between the North and South. Clearly stated in our party's reunification proposal are all the questions related to the country's reunification, such as humanitarism issues designed to ease the suffering of the dispersed families and relatives, convocation of a pannational congress, the quesion of how to guarantee peace in Korea and establishment of a united government by opening the North and South to each other and promoting collaboration and unity between them.

The history of our people's struggle for national reunification is a glorious history in which our party set forth a correct reunification policy and has incited the people to attain it. The 1970's in particular was a proud decade during which our party achieved a great advance in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The 1970's -- when the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad for two Koreas were more undisguised than ever before and a serious struggle was waged between national and foreign aggressive forces and between patriotic and nation-selling forces -- was a historic period during which our party took the initiative to overcome obstacles to national reunification by acting energetically.

In the early 1970's when there were dark clouds of permanent national division, our party, proceeding from the desire to advance the dawn of reunification, set forth a new policy for broad dialogue which provided a breakthrough for North-South relations, which had been closed, and opened the door for dialogue. This policy manifested the three principles for national unity, pointing the way for our people and paving the road to reunification.

The three principles -- which, through the historic North-South joint statement, were declared at home and abroad as a joint national program for national salvation and reunification -- were a driving force that propelled the nation's movement for national reunification. That our party laid down the three principles is a great achievement of our party in the struggle for reunification and a shining exploit on behalf of the fatherland and the people.

When the South Korean puppets, in an effort to create two Koreas, adhered to anticommunist rackets and fascist rule at home and worked hard abroad for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of both North and South Korea to get the nation's division internationally legalized, our party laid down the five-point policy for national reunification, disrupting the puppets' two Koreas plot and dealing a severe blow to their splittist line.

Through this struggle, our party exposed the splittist nature of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, precipitated their isolation and rallied patriotic forces in South Korea desiring reunification and democracy.

Even at a critical time when fascist attacks against patriotic democratic forces were intensified in South Korea, our party delcared the policy against fascism and for democracy, pointing out the road to democracy and social progress and encouraging the people in their struggle against fascist dictatorship and for democracy and reunification.

Since the former dictator was eliminated, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have been intensifying the anticommunist policy for confrontation, spreading a rumor about a southward invasion by the North. However, our party has taken a series of initiatives to overcome difficulties with the united strength of the North and South, clarifying its principled stand to find a way out for the nation through collaboration, unity and reunification.

Our party, which leads the van of the nationwide struggle for reunification, has greatly contributed to advancing the reunification movement of our fellow countrymen, displaying the superiority of the line of unity, collaboration and reunification over the line of confronatation, competition and division. As a result, our party has added a new page to the history of the struggle for reunification and national salvation by tearing down the anticommunist bulwark of the imperialists and South Korean reactionaries and vigorously waging a movement for reunification and national salvation at home and abroad. In the magnificent course of democracy and reunification, the South Korean people's struggle for national salvation, thwarting last-ditch efforts by fascists, has developed into the Pusan and Masan resistance for democracy and the Kwangju popular uprising, plunging splittist forces into a predicament and disturbing their colonial and fascist ruling system.

Because of its justness, our party's struggle for the independent reunification of the country in the 1970's found favorable response in the international arena. Just resolutions supporting our party's proposal for the independent reunification and calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea were adopted at the General Assembly of the United Nations and meetings of the heads of nonaligned countries. Furthermore, committees supporting Korean reunification have been organized in five continents, and movements of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland have been vigorously staged on a worldwide scale.

The United Nations, which connived in the occupation by U.S. troops in South Korea for a long time under U.S. influence, adopted a just resolution on Korean affairs. Movements of solidarity with our country's efforts to realize the independent reunification have been strongly staged. This shows that supporting our people's reunification cause is the trend of the times.

The fighting course of our people for national reunification in the 1970's was a proud one along which our party rallied all the patriotic forces under the banner of reunification, thwarted the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for division and war and put them irretrievably on the defensive. Our party, which had torn down the wall of division and advanced along the road of reunification, put forward a new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and its 10-point policy in the 1980's on the basis of successes already attained and is wisely leading our people's struggle for the realization of the new proposal.

The new proposal for realizing the reunification of the country by founding the DCRK is the most reasonable nation-loving and patriotic one demanding that all Koreans who love the country and the nation, placing first priority on the settlement of problems faced by the nation, unite with each other to restore national sovereignty, transcending differences in their ideology, system and faction. The proposal is also the most realistic one which enables the reunification question to be resolved at the earliest date in accord with the interest of the nation and reflecting the present situation in and around the country.

On the basis of our party's correct proposal, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in February proposed to convene a joint conference of politicians in the North, South and abroad as a consultative body for reunification. This proposal is a new proposal to open the road to reunification, removing obstacles on the path of reunification. Because of its correctness and realistic nature, the reunification proposal of our party is enjoying broader support and sympathy of the compatriots at home and abroad and the peace-loving people of the world with each passing day.

Overseas Korean compatriots are vigorously staging a movement to hold a dialogue for reunification and raising voices appealing to all patriotic forces to unite together in realizing the reunification cause.

A great response to the new proposal for national reunification at home and abroad is a powerful demonstration of the justness and vitality of our party's proposal for reunification. Our party is vigorously encouraging all patriotic forces at home and abroad to achieve the sacred cause of founding a new independent fatherland, rallying them on the road to reunification.

3. The KWP is a great party which is able to brilliantly realize the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland by rallying the nation under the banner of reunification.

To lead the popular masses to victory, the party should have high leadership prestige and invincible might. Only when the party upholds the great leader can it have high leadership prestige and invincible might.

Because our party upholds the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, it can guide the struggle for national reunification to victory. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the matchless patriot and the sun of the nation our people have for the first time in our history. Since he embarked on the road of revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding aloft the banner of the immortal Chuche idea, has pioneered the destiny of the country and nation, led our people to happiness, illuminated the road to national reunification and devoted all his efforts to realize it. As they had the great leader, our people could end the long history of ordeals and usher in a new hopeful era and stoutly struggle full of confidence and fighting spirit, looking forward to the bright future of reunification.

The people in the North and South and overseas compatriots are admiring the great leader as the sun of the nation and savior of reunification, firmly believing that when they follow the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song they can realize the sacred cause of national reunification. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's high leadership prestige becomes our party's. Our party's leadership prestige helps it become the centripetal force rallying all fellow countrymen under the banner of the reunification of the fatherland and the force to lead the nation to reunification. Our party's high prestige and might also come from its extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership. Our party has displayed clairvoyant insight into today's realities and the future, clearly seeing the essence of complicated problems. It has also shown skill in solving all problems, including minor ones. It has shown the revolutionary ability to overcome difficulties, fearing no ordeals. These are our party's traits. Thanks to these traits, our party has put forward a scientific and correct way to resolve the reunification question and wisely led the people to achieve reunification.

No matter what complicated problems may arise and what ordeals and difficulties may crop up on the road to reunification due to the criminal maneuvers of splittists at home and abroad, our party will brightly indicate and successfully pave the road to reunification with extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership.

The struggle to reunify the country is an earnest one which nationalist and patriotic forces should stage, taking foreign aggressive and treacherous forces as their enemies. To reunify the fatherland, all nationalist and patriotic forces should unite. Our party, which defends and speaks for the interests of the nation, is the representative of the nationalist and patriotic forces and the core to unite them.

Our party's might is being strengthened with each passing day. Basing itself on a unitary ideology, our party is firmly united and absolutely trusted and supported by the people because of immortal achievements before the times and the revolution.

Our people endlessly love our party and entirely entrust their destiny to the party center. They are firmly united as one with the party center. All party members and workers, in any place, always breathe, think and act with the party center. They are unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the party's order and directives.

The patriotic people in South Korea, struggling for the democratization of society and the nation's reunification, and overseas compatriots with national conscience boundlessly trust our party and are ardently sympathizing with the party's reunification policy.

The might of our party lies in that it makes all the nation's chuche forces and patriotic forces demanding the nation's reunification firmly unite with one another and it embraces the entire people in the bosom of the party.

Our party, not questioning their past, consistently calls on the people who treasure the nation's reunification and the future of the people to advance hand in hand on the road to the reunification of the fatherland. We will crush the two-Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad and vigorously open up the road for the independent and peaceful reunification in firm unity with democratic forces of all political parties, all factions and the people from all walks of life in South Korea -- as well as all overseas compatriots -- who aspire for the reunification.

Never before has the party had such a combat capability as is being endlessly strengthened or has there been such glory or such a future as our fatherland is exhibiting and brightening, as today, when our party center is leading our people at the forefront with an iron will and tireless energy.

Through actual experience the Korean people firmly believe that the KWP is the only guide which thoroughly safeguards and represents the interests of the fatherland and the people. They confidently foresee a bright prospect for the fatherland's reunification and the bright future of a reunified Korea through the party's invincible might and wise leadership.

It is a basic guarantee in achieving the nation's independent and peaceful reunification to further strengthen the might of the party.

Our party is the heart of the Korean nation and the lodestar of the cause of chuche.

Only under the leadership of the party can our people accomplish the cause of national reunification and achieve the eternal development of the nation and the prosperity of generations to come.

The prospect of reunification and the future of the fatherland are entirely dependent on the fact that all the people remain endlessly loyal to the party and uphold the party's leadership. All party members and workers should hold the respected leader in high esteem forever and uphold the glorious party center with a spotless and pure heart, without wavering in any storm, by taking the boundless loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary faith and principle, just as the young Korean Communits upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty under all arduous trials and adversities during the anti-Japanese revolutionary period.

In order to achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland, all compatriots in the North and South and abroad should firmly unite with each other in a grand united national front under the banner of the fatherland's reunification raised high by our party.

The KWP -- our people's guiding force -- has been strengthened and developed into a party with a bright future which has a solid ideological and organizational foundation capable of carrying out the chuche cause to the end and into a party with lofty leadership authority which can win 100 victories in 100 battles.

Thus, the basic question deciding the destiny of the chuche cause is being brilliantly resolved in our country and the firm guarantee for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for national prosperity and development is being provided.

This gives endless joy and conviction to all fellow countrymen who are struggling to smash the maneuvers for permanent national division of the splittists at home and abroad and to achieve the nation's reunification cause.

We should continuously and persistently carry out and accomplish the work of further consolidating the party's organizational and ideological foundation and should more highly enhance the strength and leading role of the party in the struggle for national reunification.

Only victory and glory are before the Korean people, who are vigorously struggling for their just cause by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party center.

Let us all fight more vigorously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the final victory of the chuche cause in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

POLITICAL PARTY DEMANDS EXPLANATION FROM WALKER

SK100932 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 May 82 p 2

[Article from column "Central Tower"]

[Text] On 9 May the Civil Party issued a statement demanding that Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to Korea, explain his remarks at a regular meeting of the Kwanhun Club, a senior Korean journalists' organization.

Asking why Ambassador Walker believes Korea has an auxiliary role in its relations with the United States and Japan, Yi Yong-kwon, spokesman for the Civil Rights Party, said Ambassador Walker's support for the commander of the United Nations Command, Wickham, who compared the Korean people to lemmings, arouses indignation.

MINISTERS TESTIFY IN SHOOTING INVESTIGATION

SK110102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u said yesterday the government plans to create two air-borne combat police companies to fight emergencies and contingencies in remote areas effectively.

In testimony before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, No said ten helicopters used in air force operatons will be purchased for multilateral training of the police force.

The Home Affairs Committee was one of the five assembly committees convened to continue the probe into the recent shooting incident in Uiryong, Kyongsang Namdo.

No said communications networks for "vulnerable districts" will be augmented by 1984, and that as part of this program 4,464 radio telephones will be established at 1,488 police boxes in remote areas. He said 19 combat police task teams will be deployed in as many vulnerable districts on a permanent basis. The government plans to impose educational restrictions on police recruits, enabling only high school graduates or those with higher educational backgrounds to apply, he said. No said what he called a switch service system will be introduced to improve police administration.

Minister of National Defense Chu Yong-pok said there is no loophole whatsoever in the nation's defense conditions. Answering lawmakers' queries at the Defense Committee, Chu said there is no problem in the "defense callup" and the Mobilization of Homeland Reserve Forces System. The government will step up control on the management of HRF weaponry to preclude incidents similar to the policeman's shooting spree in Uiryong, he said.

Vice Minister of Health and Social Affairs Kim Pyong-su said eight children whose parents were killed in the shooting incident will be assured of livelihood in accordance with the pertinent law. The government will appoint guardians for the children who were orphaned by the shooting incident, he said.

Rival political camps wrangled at the steering committee over the drafting of a recommendation to the government to be adopted in a plenary assembly session today.

After hours of wrangling, rival political camps agreed to drop the call for the en masse resignation of the cabinet and instead urge the government to realize the "responsible administration" to create a just welfare society.

LIBERIA'S DOE HOLD TALKS WITH CHON TU-HWAN

SK100219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Samuel K. Doe, visiting head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia, held a summit meeting in Seoul Monday and pledged to pursue a bilateral cooperation in various fields.

During the 50-minute meeting at the Korean Presidential Mansion Chongwadae, the two leaders exchanged views on the international situation, discussed the promotion of mutual cooperation, and reconfirmed their existing friendly ties.

Chon explained Seoul's peace formula for the unification of the Korean Peninsula to the head of the West African country, and Doe expressed his support of Chon's plan. Doe, who came to power in 1980 after engineering a military coup, requested that South Korea participate in Liberia's national reconstruction projects. The Liberian head of state arrived in Seoul Sunday afternoon with a 46-member entourage for a five-day visit at the invitation of Chon.

Doe, the fifth leader of an African nation to visit Korea, said in an arrival statement that "We express the hope that our visit here will be memorialized in a concrete manner and serve to further cement the already harmonious relations between our two countries and people."

He maintained that "We are certain this visit will afford us the opportunity to observe the Korean experience in national reconstruction. Doe praised the remarkable rise of the Korean nation from the Korean war period to a modern industrialized country in the short span of 25 years. Earlier Monday, the Liberian leader was received by South Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and visited the national cemetry in southern Seoul. Liberia, with a population of about two million, maintains diplomatic ties both South and North Korea.

Liberia Seeks Aid

SK110110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 3

[Text] Liberia, whose head of state is currently on an official visit here, has called on Korea to provide a total of $3.5 million in technical and financial assistance for the west African country's agricultural and fisheries projects.

The request was made yesterday when Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chung-song met with Byron Tarr, Liberian minister of planning and economic affairs. Tarr came to Seoul Sunday accompanying Samuel Kanyon Doe, Liberia's chairman of the People's Redemption Council.

In a meeting, held at the Economic Planning Board (EPB), the Liberian minister said that his country seeks the assistance for three specific projects. The three projects are dairy development, palm oil development and an inland fisheries project. Besides, cooperation on the part of Korea was asked in the field of manpower development, especially in agricultural and telecommunications sectors. In reply, the deputy prime minister said that the two countries "need not limit the mutual economic cooperation to the three projects (the proposed aid package name)." He noted that the two-way cooperation should be based upon a permanent and wide-ranging aspect and that the two nations have to work together in that direction.

In the approach, Kim remarked that Korea will send its economic survey team to Liberia within this year. The joint team between the government and the private sector will seek concrete ways with particular emphasis on the private-level cooperation.

PRK SCORES UK ACTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

BK110254 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 May 82

["Statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry's spokesman"]

[Text] Recently, the British Government sent its aircraft carrier to launch attacks on Argentina's military bases on the Malvinas Islands and imposed a naval blockade of 12 nautical miles on Argentina's coast. This is a shameful armed aggression committed against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Argentina Republic in an attempt to revive the British colonialist regime on the Malvinas Islands.

This policy of using force, as they did in the past, clearly reflects the colonialist and warlike nature of the London powerholders. Concurrently, it constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the south Atlantic region and the world.

Moreover, it is necessary to note that the British Government has expanded this war after the United States took off its mask as a mediator and openly declared its support for Britain's aggression against Argentina. Thus, it is clear that the U.S. imperialists have used this opportunity to serve their own interests and to oppose the independence and sovereignty of the people in Latin America and the world.

The PRK Foreign Ministry strongly condemns this aggression of the British Government. It also strongly condemns the U.S. collusion against the Argentina Republic.

The PRK Foreign Ministry demands that the British and U.S. Governments immediately put an end to this military adventure and respect Argentina's independence and territorial integrity.

Phnom Penh, 10 May 1982

SITTHI'S CHINA VISIT SEEN AS ANTI-PRK COLLUSION

BK101021 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Objectives of Sitthi Sawetsila's Visit to China"]

[Text] According to Western reports, on 9 May, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila led a delegation on an official visit to China and he will stay in Beijing until 14 May in order to meet and consult with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other Chinese personalities on the ASEAN countries' plan to create by all means a loose-alliance coalition government of the three exiled reactionary Khmer groups in opposition to the PRK and SRV. Sitthi Sawetsila's objectives are obvious. This is added proof of the collusion between the Thai and Chinese authorities in opposing the PRK. They are becoming increasingly open in their arrogance and impudence. World public opinion is also increasingly aware of the dark schemes and ambitions of the Beijing clique which continues to use Thai territory as a training base and transportation route for the supply of logistics and arms to the bloodthirsty genocidal Pol Pot gang and the Son Sann group. At the same time, Thai forces have conducted constant provocations and intrusions which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea in the air, ground and water. In so doing, they are openly supporting the remnants of the Pol Pot gang in their attempts to infiltrate Kampuchea and commit sabotage, loot property and undermine the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. Moreover, the Thai forces have even fired chemical shells into our territory. This has been repeatedly reported on by our SPK news agency, which vehemently condemned the hostile activities of the Thai authorities.

In the political field, the Thai authorities have been very active in collaborating with the Beijing clique so as to realize their plan of establishing a loose coalition government. In the past, under the instigation of Beijing, Bangkok and other ASEAN countries, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan were forced to meet on many occasions in Singapore, Bangkok and Phatthaya. However, all of these meetings have failed most shamefully. Furthermore, the dispute among the three exiled reactionary Khmer groups is becoming more serious with each passing day. No magician can help settle it, for it is a conflict resulting from the difference of personal interests in the power struggle. Each of them refuses to be subordinate to the others, each wanting to have the lion's share of this loose shadow coalition government. So far, they have failed to establish this loose coalition government. Such a protracted failure has caused acute dissatisfaction in Beijing, Thailand and other ASEAN countries. The desire of their bosses is to create a coalition government as soon as possible to be used as a political tool for the continuation of their interference in our PRK's internal affairs.

It is widely known that next September, at the opening of the UN General Assembly, the question of the seat illegally occupied by the blood-thirsty genocidal Pol Pot gang with the all-out support of its bosses will be submitted to the session for rediscussion. Moreover, at present the stink of the genocidal Pol Pot political corpse, which has followed the Beijing expansionist ambitions, has brought it resounding condemnation by world public opinion, which has led to intense maneuvering by Beijing and ASEAN. One can bet that despite all their money and efforts, the votes for the so-called Democratic Kampuchea's Pol Pot clique will surely decrease.

It can be noted that Sitthi Sawetsila's 9 May visit to China is for no other purpose than to strengthen cooperation with the Beijing authorities to rally all these three exiled reactionary Khmer groups. The use of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan as components in the loose coalition government is no surprise as they are the creations of the Beijing, Thai and ASEAN authorities. These enemies have never been agreeable to the peaceful, happy and prosperous life of our Kampuchean people. They deeply resent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, who, under the KPRP leadership, are determined to strengthen the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the progressive peoples throughout the world for the sake of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity -- our most precious revolutionary gains -- and pledge to unite as one by exerting every effort to overcome all obstacles in order to engage in production and to stabilize our lives, and by always heightening revolutionary vigilance in foiling and defeating all sabotage acts of the enemy of all stripes.

The wanton and unreasonable endeavor of the Beijing, Thai and ASEAN ruling circles which are enticing the exiled, power-hungry reactionary Khmer groups of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan at present is tantamount to the senseless act of knocking their heads against a brick wall. Their scheme will automatically fail.

HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS

BK101306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK) -- On the occasion of the CSSR's 37th National Day, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; extended their warm congratulations to the leaders of Czechoslovakia.

In their messages to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the CSSR, Heng Samrin and Chan Si said:

We are delighted to note that during these past years, under the enlightened leadership of their party and government, the Czechoslovak people have won great successes in the construction of developed socialism in the CSSR. We express our deep admiration to the Czechoslovak Government for pursuing a policy of peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation.

The Kampuchean people express their hearty thanks to the Czechoslovak people for the aid and support they have always given them in their tasks of national reconstruction and defense and in their just struggle against all interventions and maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

We have the firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries and governments will continue to develop and become consolidated for the well-being of our two peoples.

In his message to Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, Chea Sim expressed the wish that the cooperation between the National Assembly of the PRK and the Federal Assembly of the CSSR will continue to develop for the good of the two peoples.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs, also sent his congratulations to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

HOR NAM HONG PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MOSCOW

BK101248 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK) -- Hor Nam Hong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to the USSR, presented his credentials in Moscow on 7 May to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On this occasion, Hor Nam Hong expressed his high appreciation for the support and assistance given in all forms by the Soviet Union to the PRK. He stressed the effective and decisive role played by the USSR in guaranteeing world peace and eliminating the risks of a nuclear war.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov declared that the Soviet peoples side with the Kampuchean people in their valiant struggle in defense of their revolutionary gains and in the construction of a new life. The USSR hails the political initiatives put forward by the PRK and the fraternal Indochinese countries -- initiatives aimed at guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR, EAST EUROPE

BK030230 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission led by its vice chairman, Chey Saphon, member of the KPRP Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Thursday [29 April] to visit the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria and Hungary.

On hand to see the delegation off were Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Lim Nai, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chef de cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee; and other personalities.

Also present at its departure were Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin, GDR Ambassador Rolf Dach and Hungarian Ambassador Alfred Almasi.

BUDDHIST DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

BK100946 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK) -- A Kampuchean Buddhist delegation led by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KUFNCD, left Phnom Penh for Moscow on Wednesday, 7 May, at the invitation of the Christian Council for Peace. The delegation will attend a religious conference on peace which will be held shortly in the Soviet capital.

On hand to see the delegation off were Bonze Um Sum, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Front Committee; Chem Snguon and Min Khin, deputy secretaries general of the front council; and other personalities. Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, was present at the delegation's departure.

THAILAND ACCUSED OF INTRUSIONS 23-30 APRIL

BK060459 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 May (SPK) -- It has been learned from military sources that during the last week of April, Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 23 times about 2.5 km from the border.

On 30 April, two Thai T-28 aircraft made reconnaissance flights over the region southwest of Keo Malai, Route 5 and Sisophon.

On 22 April, a Thai C-130 made a reconnaissance flight east of the border intersection and fired for half an hour into the regions about 5 km from the border with its 20-mm guns. On 23, 24, 26 and 27 April, many Thai reconnaissance and combat flights were reported over the provincial city of Koh Kong.

Ninety-one Thai armed vessels and boats -- four of them warships -- entered Kampuchean territorial waters along the region between west of Khlong Yai and west of Hill 172.

On land, there were 110 bombardments of Kampuchean territory by 105-mm guns, 82-mm mortars and 75-mm recoilless guns. Thai artillery fire supported the infiltrations by Pol Pot's men into the vicinity of the Preah Vihear ruins and Ampil Lake and into Romiet, Svay Dangkum, Kamrieng, western Smat Deng, Hill 336 and at wat [as received: name not given] some 2 to 5 km from the border.

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF KPRAF ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK070945 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 May 82

["Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpts] The 1981-82 dry season is not yet over, and we have therefore not yet completed our drive to punish the Pol Pot remnants. The past few days, we can say, were a time when the Pol Pot remnants and the Son Sann Sereika elements received lightning and earth-shaking blows as they attempted to grab territory. Both the Pol Pot group and Son Sann Sereika elements suffered similar heavy defeats whether at the northwestern, northeastern or southwestern borders.

In particular, hundreds of Son Sann elements were killed and hundreds of others fled for their lives leaving behind hundreds of tons of arms, rice and medicine at Toek Sok southwest of Ta Sanh -- the enclave they tried to capture. The same fate befell the Pol Pot remnants; after our forces had stormed their lairs at Soda and O Da, they also fled in all directions. The Thai reactionaries sent helicopters, OV-10's and L-19's to locate the fleeing remnants and lead them back to safety.

In the week from 16 to 22 April the Pol Pot remnants fired more than 100 barrages -- on some days more than 500 rounds were fired -- at hills in the border region of our country.

In the same week our units and people continued to conduct sweep operations against the Pol Pot remnants. According to a number of reports from various areas, the militia forces successfully took part in the operations. On 20 April the militia unit of commune "Kar" in Kampot Province surrounded and killed six Pol Pot elements and seized three weapons when they were on the point of raiding hamlet "Khar." On 12 April a group of remnants sneaked into the area west of Kampot. Our militia there killed two of them and seized two weapons. On 15 April at a point south of Pich Nil an isolated group of Pol Pot remnants tried to ambush a truck convoy transporting goods. Our militia killed two of them. On 15 April at a point southeast of Moung, a group of 15 infiltrators under the leadership of (Saroeun) was engaged by our militia as they were preparing to destroy a bridge in the area. Following 30 minutes of fighting, the militia of hamlet "Sar" killed 10 enemy elements and seized an AK, an SK-54, 8 hammocks and 500 sticks of dynamite. In Bavel, a regular unit of Battambang Province, after being tipped by the militia of the presence of a group of enemy saboteurs, launched a raid and captured 26 enemy elements.

In Sum, last week our KPRAF units killed 47 enemy elements, took prisoner 48 others, accepted surrender from 35 and seized 41 assorted weapons, 38 mines and some ammunition. In particular, a young boy in Bar Keo, Ratanakiri Province, persuaded three enemy remnants to surrender to the revolution, bringing with them two AK's.

In addition, in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, as a result of the mass persuasion campaign, last week 168 persons surrendered and admitted their crimes to the revolution. They also submitted 16 weapons. In Veal Renh, the inhabitants led the militia to unearth enemy arms caches. We found a 60-mm mortar, 61 shells and 21 K-63's.

MEAS SAMNANG SPEAKS AT KAMPOT INDUSTRY MEETING

BK090758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Kampot Province's industry service held a meeting on 26 April to review the handicraft industry achievements in 1981 and set targets for implementation in 1982. Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Som Chen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, highly praised the achievements made by the provincial industry service in the past year and exhorted all participants to make good preparations, unite closely and strive actively in producing agricultural tools and expanding handicraft work in localities in order to create conditions for progress toward provincial-level industry in the service of the people.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Meas Samnang, minister of industry, exhorted the participants to heighten their spirit of patriotism, hold aloft the banners of national and international solidarity, expand agriculture and handicrafts as a contribution toward the rehabilitation of the national economy, and strive to fulfill all of the 1982 tasks set forth by the party.

The participants pledged to strive to fulfill all of the immediate tasks in 1982 -- that is, the rehabilitation of the national economy by using agriculture as the basis -- and to expand the handicraft industry in order to stabilize the people's livelihood.

The meeting concluded successfully on 27 April after citation certificates and awards were presented to the salt production unit, cement production unit, electricity plant and the brick, cement, carpentry and construction workers who made outstanding achievements.

SOY KEO SPEAKS AT MEDICAL TRAINING COURSE

BK061020 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The KPRAF Medical Science Center on 30 April held a ceremony closing the first medium-level medical science course for 46 trainees following 3 years of study. Attending were Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the general staff; Comrade Yit Kim Seng, minister of health; Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the General Staff; and many cadres representing various departments and offices of the General Staff.

Opening the ceremony, Comrade Mrs (Vang Vin), director of the KPRAF Medical Science Center, gave a report on the results of the course. She said that after 3 years of study with the support of the higher authorities and Vietnamese experts and through the all-out efforts of the cadres attached to the center as well as the hard work of the trainees themselves, the course has been very successful. All the trainees heightened their spirit and concentrated on studying medicine, behaving in a manner worthy of being good revolutionary medical cadres, displaying humility and politeness as new-style military medics working for the working class. They clearly grasped both theory and practice and achieved excellent results, with 90 percent of them graduating.

For this course, the General Logistics Department presented citation certificates, citation letters and awards to 18 trainees who worked hard and were outstanding in study.

Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff, urged all trainees to strengthen the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, especially with Vietnam which is our closest and most loyal friend. Regarding their future work, he emphatically advised them to make very effort to become model medical cadres and apply their knowledge to maintaining the health of the people like a mother tending her children.

Afterward, a representative of the trainees pledged they would always heighten their revolutionary vigilance and spare no efforts in applying the knowledge acquired during their study for the good of their units. The ceremony ended in an atmosphere of joy, intimacy and victory.

POLICY OF RECLAIMING FALLOW LAND EXPLAINED

BK101234 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 May 82

["Article on Policy of Reclaiming Fallow Land and Expanding Production"]

[Summary] "Before the war, the amount of land available for growing crops in Kampuchea was 2.8 million hectares. Of this, 2.5 million hectares were set aside for planting rice. In the 10 years of war, especially in the 4 years under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, our agriculture was seriously ruined. Farmlands were deserted, two-thirds of the draft animals were lost and all the agricultural machines were totally damaged. Only a few farm tools were left. Healthy and experienced workers died in the millions while the survivors were in poor condition, ill and weak."

After the liberation of the fatherland, the Kampuchean people who escaped from genocide by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique returned home to build their hometowns and earn their living and contribute to building the country. The KPRP has advised them to set up production solidarity teams to assist each other in overcoming obstacles, improving their livelihood and reclaiming millions of hectares of farmlands for use in production.

"In 1979, we reclaimed almost 80,000 hectares of croplands throughout the country. Of this, 60,000 hectares were planted with rice. In 1980, we planted almost 160,000 hectares of crops, including 140,000 hectares of rice. The rice acreage in 1980 was 2.5 times more than that in 1979. This is why we have been able to greatly reduce the extent of the people's famine. However, we have so far restored only 1.6 million hectares of rice and other crops.

Compared with the prewar area of 2.8 million hectares of rice, in 1980 the restored rice acreage was just over half the total amount of cultivable land available. The remaining approximately 1.2 million hectares of land has been left untilled. Generally speaking, there are hundreds of hectares of fallow land in every commune, thousands of hectares of fallow land in every district and tens of thousands of hectares of fallow land in every province. The largest amount of fallow land, almost 260,000 hectares, is in Battambang Province. Next is Kompong Chhnang Province, where there are 100,000 hectares of fallow land. Other provinces have from 50,000 to 60,000 hectares of untilled land." There is also fallow land in various other areas, such as in the districts and communes bordering Vietnam where we have not yet cleared punji stakes, landmines and bombs planted by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The people still dare not proceed with farming in these areas. Moreover, the people who have returned to the municipalities and provinces following the liberation do not have enough land for farming, although they have sufficient labor forces. Unequal distribution of farmland in the countryside may have a bad effect on the expansion of the planting area of stabilization of production.

In the years to come, the reclamation of farmland is an important task. In the restoration of agriculture, our people are facing a number of difficulties, such as a serious shortage of draft power, since two-thirds of our draft animals were destroyed and the 3,000 to 5,000 agricultural machines were damaged beyond repair by the Pol Pot clique.

At present, a large number of people use hoes to till land. There are now only 800,000 hoes while there are 1.3 million families. Aside from this, some areas are suffering from shortages of foodstuffs, seed and capital for procuring farm tools and draft animals or for building living quarters if they have to farm in far away places. Thus, the authorities have set forth a policy on the expansion of the production area.

The objectives of reclaiming all the existing cultivable lands are as follows:

1. To accelerate the restoration of agriculture, particularly the production of consumer goods so as to reach self-sufficiency within a few years, and increase the food supply to industry in the next few years. "Generally speaking, we must restore 2.5 million hectares of the overall cultivable land within the next 5 years."

2. Together with reclaiming the overall cultivable land and relocating the population from the cities and provincial towns to the countryside, we must expand production by encouraging the local people or amending the land-distribution projects both in the densely populated and less populated areas so as to ensure sufficient land for each person and stabilize the production.

3. To reclaim the overall cultivable land by expanding the production solidarity teams and encouraging the expansion of family-run economy.

4. In reclaiming the overall cultivable land, we must make appeals for tillers to launch production permanently in the designated areas and not to desert these lands after a few production seasons.

5. While upholding the people's spirit of self-help, the authorities must provide assistance in order to gradually reclaim the cultivable land, arrange agricultural apparatus and direct all sectors to fulfill tasks more effectively.

Directives for the reclamation of the overall cultivable land:

1. Reclamation of farmland in communes and villages: The provincial authorities should advise the people to reclaim all fallow farmlands in their communes and villages. Commune and village authorities must distribute all farmlands to the production solidarity groups for management, which might be in the form of a cooperative or a loan to member families. The production solidarity groups and families of peasants who lack draft power and oxcarts may ask for loans from the authorities so as to purchase them. This loan must be repaid without interest in 5 to 7 years. For each hectares tilled for the first time, the authorities will lend 80 kilograms of rice seed. This amount of rice seed must be repaid to the authorities after the harvest. The authorities will also provide a hoe, plowshares and a plow per each hectare of land prepared for production.

2. The reclamation of farmland far away from the residential areas of communes and villages:

The communes and villages which lack farmlands must arrange lands for farming far away from the residential areas but not beyond the boundary limits of the communes and villages. Farming in these areas may be in the form of a cooperative or family-run farm.

3. Gradually reduce the number of people in densely populated areas where farmland is scarce and relocate them to less populated areas where land is in abundance. This is in order to expand the overall crop area. Provincial and district authorities must send the people to settle down in those communes, villages or localities which have a large amount of farmland.

Any municipality, provincial town or district town where the people are under employed must encourage the people to settle in the countryside in order to reclaim the cultivable land and proceed with production. The production solidarity groups, families of the peasants and the people in municipalities, provincial towns and district towns who lack draft power and oxcarts for use in farming may ask for interest-free loans from the authorities, which are repayable within 5 to 7 years. They will also be provided with a loan of 80 kilograms of rice seed per hectare to be repaid in full after harvest. They will also be provided with a hoe, plowshare, plow and 70 kilograms of foodstuffs per hectare. Each of the newly relocated families will be provided with 200 riels for travel expenses and for building temporary shelters and each is entitled to purchase 13 to 15 kilograms of foodstuffs from the state for a period of 6 months before harvest.

In the areas where the people have settled into new communes and villages in order to reclaim the fertile lands for a living, the authorities will provide an amount of money not exceeding 20,000 riels for each unit to build a school, hospital, commune office and so forth. An amount of not more than 2,000 riels will be provided for building a communal well for use by 5 to 10 families in each area.

4. The reclamation of the overall cultivable land in other cases: "In the areas where the enemy creates insecurity and the people still dare not go back to reclaim lands and build a stable life, the military forces must conduct sweep operations and provide protection for the people so that they can go back to reclaim the fertile lands and make a living."

The loans of money and rice seed and the assistance in terms of farm tools and foodstuffs are provided in accordance with the above mentioned conditions.

In the areas strewn with punji stakes, landmines and bombs, the military forces and guerrillas must clear them in order to create favorable conditions for the people to reclaim fertile lands and to prevent any untoward incidents. The state will assist any family which suffers casualties during the reclamation of these fertile lands.

"In each area under the reclamation program, the authorities will set aside funds for building communication routes and irrigation systems in order to create facilities for the reclamation work. However, projects in each area must first be approved by the provincial and district authorities.

"The reclaimed lands can be used only by those collective groups or peasants who actually worked to reclaim them."

Reclaiming fallow land from now to 1985 is an urgent matter. The implementation of the plan should be as follows:

1. The reclamation of overall cultivable land should be gradual until 1985, when the plan will be fulfilled, if it has not been fulfilled previously.

2. According to the provincial reclamation program, each province should draw up an annual expenditure report to be approved by local authorities and forwarded to the higher authorities for decision.

3. Production solidarity groups should be divided into smaller groups of 3-4 families to facilitate mutual aid. Forces should be organized properly to take care of land reclamation efforts.

4. In building living quarters, all concerned are responsible for providing any assistance available. The state will provide funds while the masses provide manpower in reclaiming overall cultivable land.

5. A committee is to be set up in each locality to permanently direct and settle problems relating to land reforms. The agricultural department and people's revolutionary committee also have their share of responsibility for this work. The agricultural department must increase the number of technical cadres available for this task.

6. The campaign to disseminate the plan for a general land reclamation effort should be launched.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 26 APR-2 MAY

BK030415 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 26 April-2 May:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0442 GMT on 2 May reports that the Agriculture Ministry delivered in the first 3 months of this year to various localities 3,700 tons of chemical fertilizer, 2,300 tons of seeds and 100 tons of insecticide and raticide. In the main rice production season the service plans to supply the people throughout the country with 10,300 tons of floating rice seeds, 20,350 tons of other rice seeds, 1,104,320 tons of chemical fertilizer; 70,000 kilograms of raticide, 2 million each of plows and plow mold-boards.

Salt production: Phnom Pench Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 28 April carries a report on salt production by almost 3,000 workers of 3 unnamed salt production sites. (SPK at 0402 GMT on 30 April, carrying a similar report, also fails to specify the locations). The radio report notes that by mid-April, they had produced 24,786 tons of salt, which is 4,000 tons above plan. They are determined to overfulfill the 40,000-ton target before the rainy season sets in.

Kampot: SPK at 1426 GMT on 28 April reports that peasants in Kampot Province have planted 920 hectares of dry-season rich or 92 percent of its plan norm. They have grown 2,250 hectares of corn, 2,420 hectares of beans and hundreds of hectares of vegetables. The rice area in Kampot last year was 79,500 hectares. This year Kampot farmers plan to grow 15,000 hectares of early rice, 81,500 hectares of medium duration rice, 3,100 hectares of corn, 2,700 hectares of potatoes.

Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 26 April notes that by the end of March, peasants in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, had transplanted 321 hectares of dry-season rice, and had planted 149 hectares of corn, 114 hectares of manioc, 77 hectares of beans and 253 hectares of vegetables. They also raised a large number of oxen, buffaloes, hogs and fowls, the report adds but gives no figures.

Takeo: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 30 April, during the last dry-season, peasants in Takeo Province grew dry-season rice on more than 30,200 hectares. As of 10 April, they had harvested 7,102 hectares of this rice.

Battambang: SPK at 1429 GMT on 30 April says that in a campaign for the main rice production season peasants in Battambang Province have made intensive preparations for growing 206,000 hectares of rice. So far they have grown 48,000 hectares of rice and other plants. The province has a total of 10,700 head of cattle. By the end of March, the provincial agriculture service had sent 103 tractors to work on 12,900 hectares of land. To assist the province in agricultural production, the Agriculture Ministry will deliver to Battambang Province 350,000 plows, 800,000 liters of motor fuel, 18,250 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,800 tons of rice seeds and other materials.

VODK REPORTS KEAT CHHON'S VISIT TO AFRICA

Talks With Niger Leaders

BK011251 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] On 24 April Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, who was paying visit to the Republic of Niger, was received by His Excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of Niger, in the president's office.

Minister Keat Chhon handed a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to His Excellency President Seyni Kountche. He expressed the deep thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people to the Government of the Republic of Niger and the fraternal Niger people for their noble assistance and support. On that occasion, His Excellency Seyni Kountche reiterated the complete support of the Government of the Republic of Niger to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He asked Minister Keat Chhon to convey his sincere and fraternal salutations to Chairman Khieu Samphan.

The meeting, with the presence of Ambassador Hing Un, was held in a warm and sincere atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries.

Later, Minister Keat Chhon gave a press conference to Niger's newsmen during which he expressed thanks and salutations to the Government of Niger for its firm upholding of the UN Charter and the nonaligned principle, supporting the resolutions of the UN General Assembly asking for complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal and for its support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

During his stay in Niger, Minister Keat Chhon met and held talks with His Excellency Moumouni Adamou, minister of health and social affairs; His Excellency Youssaoufa Maiga, minister of national education; His Excellency (Amadouk), secretary of the ministry of national education; His Excellency (Sadi Yakouba), general secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and His Excellency (Hamel), director of political affairs of the Niger Foreign Ministry.

On 26 April, Minister Keat Chhon left Niamey for Lome, Togo.

Activities in Togo

BK080745 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation -- consisting of Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, as its head; and Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Togo, as its member -- arrived in Lome on 26 April for a friendship visit to Togo.

On 28 April, Minister Keat Chhon met and had a cordial conversation with His Excellency Anani Kuman Ahianyo, Togolese minister of foreign affairs.

On 3 May, in his capacity as a high-level envoy of His Excellency General Gnasingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, His Excellency the Togolese minister of foreign affairs received Minister Keat Chhon for a second time. His Excellency the Togolese minister of affairs and high-level envoy of the Togolese president reiterated to the special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan the Togolese Governement's full support for the cause of the just struggle for national salvation waged by the Kampuchean nation and people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

VODK: BATTLE ACTIVITIES IN PRUSAT, PREAH VIHEAR

Activities in Pursat

BK010945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 6 Vietnamese enemy aggresors and wounded 8 others for a total of 14 casualties. They seized an M-79, 30 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of material.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 80,000 new spikes, dug 200 new puji pitfalls and set up 180 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield!

Tracks Cut in Pursat

BK040743 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On 13 April, the Vietnamese railroad tracks in the area between Totoeng Thngai and Kamreng stations in Pursat Province were cut in 18 places. Next morning, the Vietnamese troops sallying out to inspect the railroad hit our landmines and punji stakes and fell into our ambush, suffering seven killed and three wounded.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Pursat Province!

Preah Vihear Bridge Destroyed

BK040800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On 26 April our army and guerrillas destroyed a 10-meter wooden bridge, a drainage ditch and two sections of road south of the crossroads leading from Choam Khsan in Preah Vihear Province. Next day, a Vietnamese truck carrying troops from Choam Khsan to repair this bridge and road hit our landmine. The truck was damaged, five Vietnamese troops were killed and five others were wounded.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Preah Vihear Province!

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON THIRD LRPR CONGRESS

French Delegate Speaks

BK101548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 May 82

[Speech by an unidentified representative of the French Communist Party, delivered at a session of the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Summary] "Esteemed and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, beloved comrades: On behalf of the French Communist Party [PCF] I am very pleased to attend this congress. I wish, comrades, that all the objectives of the congress aimed at developing socialism in Laos will be fulfilled."

The Lao people, like their neighbors, have suffered severe hardships as a result of the U.S. war of aggression. However, they have now wrested back the fight to live in independence, peace and freedom, and have become the masters of their own destiny.

The French Communists always stood side by side with their Lao comrades in fighting against colonialism in the past. Now, with Laos following the path of socialist construction, the PCF has developed ever more profound ties with the LPRP and the Lao people.

"On behalf of the PCF I would like to stress here that we have full confidence in your revolutionary struggle to enable Laos to set forth on the path you have chosen. We have always realized the significance of your country -- a socialist country with full independence and peace and which is capable of ensuring its own security and playing an active role in maintaining peace and in the Nonaligned Movement in this part of the world."

The PCF recently convened its 24th congress under new political conditions in which the leftist bloc won the presidential and general elections in May and June 1981. At the congress, we outlined a fundamental basis for the French foreign policy of independence to contribute to building a new international economic and political order. We have actively carried out movements to promote peace and reduction. The arms race carried out by the imperialists constitutes a serious danger to mankind.

"Beloved comrades, in conclusion, I hope that the relations and cooperation between our two parties will be further strengthened, for we are sincere and faithful to our tradition and we base our relationship on the spirit of epochal friendship. I am fully convinced that this is also your aspiration, which conforms to the interests of our two countries and peace.

Long live the LPRP!

Long live the LPDR!

Long live the friendship between the LPRP and the PCF!

Long live the friendship between the LPDR and France!"

French Delegation Departs

BK051057 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] After taking part in the Third LPRP Congress, the French Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Marcel Trigon, member of the PCF Central Committee, left for home on the afternoon of 1 May.

More VCP Delegation Activities

BK110424 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] While staying in our country, in additon to taking part in the Third LPRP Congress and attending the mass rally in Vientiane and the grand reception held by our party Central Committee to hail the success of the congress and to celebrate May Day, on 3 May the VCP delegation called on Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, who gave a party in their honor. Attending the party to welcome the guests were,on the Lao side, Comrade Mouhak Phoumsavin, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, and Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, secretaries of the party Central Commiteee; and party Central Committee member Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun; and, on the Vietnamese side, Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade SRV Ambassador Nguyen Xuan.

On behalf of the VCP delegation, Comrade Troung Chinh once again took the opportunity to hail the great success of the Third LRPR Congress and to congratulate wholeheartedly Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan on his reelection as general secretary of the party Central Committee. Comrade Troung Chinh expressed his conviction that the success of the congress would become a strong encouragement in the national defense and national construction of Laos, and a contribution to the strengthening the might of the three Indochinese countries and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Speaking on behalf of the LPRP, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan sincerely thanked the VCP for sending its delegation headed by Comrade Troung Chinh to attend the Third LPRP Congress, considering it a great encouragement to the entire Lao party and people. He wished for the further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, special relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. He asked Comrade Troung Chinh and the VCP delegation to convey his best wishes to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and the other Vietnamese party leaders, and wished the Vietnamese people greater victories in fulfilling the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and fraternal solidarity.

During its stay in our country, the VCP delegation also held cordial meetings with the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the KPRP delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee. The delegation also received Souk Vongsak, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Associaiton, and members of the associaiton. It visited the exhibition hall of the revolutionary tradition, and some economic and cultural foundations in Vientiane. Comrade Troung Chinh and Comrade Chu Huy Man visited the SRV Embassy staff members and Vietnamese experts working in Laos, and received representatives of the overseas Vietnamese association in Vientiane.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam and Comrade Dang Thi, members of the VCP delegation, also visited Champassak Province where they were warmly welcomed by the local party leaders and residents.

On the evening of 3 May 1982, SRV Ambassador Nguyen Xuan hosted a diner in the delegation's honor. Attending the dinner on the Lao side were Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, Comrade Ma Khaikhamphithoun, Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, Comrade Khamphai Boupha and their wives; and on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Troung Chinh, Comrade Chu Huy Man, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, and Comrade Dang Thi.

Local Delegates Received

BK110513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 30 April at the Third LPRP Congress, members of the party Central Committee, including Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, met and chatted intimately with delegates from various localities and organizations, who attended the Third LPRP Congress. On this occasion, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chatted with the delegates of our army. In addition to talking about the achievements and victories in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists in the past, the comrade also told them of the new tasks and new enemy of the Lao revolution and the LPLA, and expressed the firm belief that under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the light of the Third LPRP Congress, the LPLA will triumphantly fulfill their tasks.

28 Apr Radio Editorial

BK051138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Everything for the National Defense and Socialism, and for the Plentiful and Happy Life of the Entire People"]

[Text] The Third Congress of the LPRP has been majestically opened in the capital of Vientiane. Outstanding delegates representing party members from all provinces and army units throughout the country are attending this congress to make decisions on important issues along our nation's path of advancement in the 1980's. This historical and epochal congress has been convened while our nation enjoys peace in national construction and is resisting the all-round destructive war being waged by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we have to be prepared to resist any war of aggression which may be launched by them.

Under the slogan "everything for the national defense and socialism, and for the plentiful and happy life of all the people," the congress has displayed the ardent and gallant determination of the entire party, army and people to overcome all trials in building Laos into a strong, and rich socialist country.

A number of delegations of the fraternal communist parties, workers parties and outstanding combatants of the international workers movements are also here to attend this glorious and historical congress. The presence of the fraternal parties' delegations at this congress has brought us a great encouragement from the three epochal revolutionary currents, indicates the great sympathy and support for our people from the revolutionary people throughout the world, and shows the close ties between the Lao revolution and the world revolution in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

During the period since the second party congress, our country has passed through numerous great and serious trials. Our country has just emerged from the protracted war of aggression which has been waged for some 30 years by the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. Our country is now faced with the war of aggression being waged by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Our people are also striving to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the country and developing the backward economy into a more advanced one under the beacon of the various resolutions adopted by our party. We have endeavered to overcome all trials, thus scoring numerous great victories of historical significance, bringing unity to the entire country, and establishing revolutionary administrations and the system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country. The strength of the people's collective mastery has now been further consolidated.

With this strength, we have managed to gradually smash the sucessive schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists, as well as other international reactionaries, in trying to sabotage our democratic republic, thereby securely defending our country and brilliantly fulfilling our national and international obligations.

We are determined to overcome all serious vestiges of the protracted war against the U.S. imperialists, to increase our production capacity and to promote and build foundations for the socialist economy in our country. We are striving to develop educational, cultural and public health work and to rapidly promote science and technology, thereby effectively meeting the requirements for economic construction and national defense. Over the past 6 years, our people have traveled a glorious path marked by great victories of our country's revolution. They have created a new unprecedentedly strong and glorious revolutionary position, drawn many new experiences, and created great potentials for the national defense and socialist construction. These great and glorious victories have been scored thanks to the clear-sighted and talented leadership of our party, which is boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These victories reflect the victory of the resolute, clear cut and appropriate strategy, guidelines and policies as well as the correct resolutions of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan in leading our revolution to overcome all difficulties and hardships, to pass along a tortuous path in always marching forward. They also reflect the victory of the esteemed tradition of heroism, determined perseverance and uncomparable strength of our people. The armed forces as one to carry out the two strategic duties entrusted by the party, that is, to defend and to build our socialist country, that is, to defend and to build our socialist country.

All the victories scored by our people in the tasks of defending and building the country are closely linked to the great and precious support and sympathy of all fraternal parties, the alliance and special cooperation between the Lao revolution and the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, and the assistance of the other fraternal socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world.

Our position and forces are strong and constitute a tremendously favorable basic condition for our revolution. We have tremendous and rich potential, yet our country is now faced with numerous difficulties and trials. The Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are endeavoring to sabotage our revolutionary struggle in various fields with the hope of weakening, invading and swallowing up our country in the end. The objectives for the improvement of the people's living conditions, the national defense and the maintenance of political stability and public order, and the building of material and technical foundations for socialism in our country are urgent and enormous. The new tasks of our entire party, army and people in the new stage of the revolution remain heavy.

Holding aloft the glorious and majestic party banner, the third congress will discuss in detail all the developments in our country, appraise the strong and weak points as well as the current social and economic situations in our country, review the implementation of the guidelines adopted at the second congress, analyze the root causes of all victories and prevailing difficulties, and define the strategic tasks of the revolution in the new stage as well as the orientations and objectives of the plans between 1981 and 1985 and in the 1980's. This is a period of great significance for it is the first phase of the evolution of our entire country's advance toward socialism, and our people are changing the national economy in a new and fundamental manner creating a new position for advancement and favorable conditions for rapid development of socialist industrialization in our country.

All the efforts of our entire party, army and people in national construction are directed at fulfilling the basic objectives of the plans during the 1980's, that is to bring general political stability to the country, to vigoriously promote production, to stabilize and improve the people's living conditions to a certain extent, to build material foundations for socialism, to further promote socialist transformation and construction, and to guarantee and effectively meet all the requirements for national defense and the maintenance of security. In connection with these basic issues, the congress will adopt the main plans, policies and measures which reflect the path for advancement by our country in the new stage along the correct common cause of the socialist revolution defined in the various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee in the past.

Our party is now in power. It has no other interest except to fight for the interests of the country, the working class and the laboring people. Our party is the decisive factor in the victory of our revolution. The congress will make important deliberations on various factors, so as to adopt resolutions to further strengthen the building of our party, and will elect a new party Central Committee. This is a task of great significance, for this new party Central Committee will ensure the continuation of the glorious revolutionary tradition of the party, the continual steadfastness of the party leadership, and the correct and through implementation of orientations, plans and policies adopted by the congress.

All the outstanding delegates of the people gathering at the congress will begin performing their heavy but noble tasks. In response to the aspirations of the entire party, army and people, each delegate will wholeheartedly carry out his work with a sence of great perseverance and endurance in the communist party and a sense of responsibility with a view to becoming the highest leading organization of the party in order to contribute to a glorious success of the congress.

Now only now, but since the party Central Committee issued a communique on the convening of the third congress of the party, our entire army -- with great pride in the event -- has launched a series of energetic emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the congress. All army divisions, brigades, units and organizations and offices throughout the country have stepped up efforts to emulate one another in fulfilling their duties for combat readiness, studying and training to raise their fine nature and combat strength, increasing production, contributing to the building of the national economy, mobilizing the masses and building foundations. All cadres and combatants have persisted in working and gloriously fulfilled their respective tasks to welcome the congress. Our cadres and combatants profoundly understand, are fully aware and are in close tough with the party. They are determined to contribute to the glorious success of the third congress of our party.

2 May Radio Editorial

BK061240 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 May 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Let the Whole Country Unite as one and March Forward To Implement Triumphantly the Resolution of the Third Party Congress"]

[Text] Our compatriots and combatants throughout the country are elated to welcome the brilliant success of the third congress of the honorable, glorious LPRP.

Over the past few days, our entire country has turned to the congress and strived to emulate outstanding achievements to welcome the party congress and its notable resolution.

Responding to the trust and aspiration of all our people, the congress has strived to achieve an appropriate solution to various strategic problems in the initial steps of the path of socialism in our country. The congress has unanimously approved the political report of the party Central Committee on the evaluation of the victories and achievements scored by our entire party, army and people in the political, military, economic, cultural and foreign affairs field over the past 10 years. The congress has reviewed strong and weak points that must be settled and perfected. It has affirmed a determination to continuously pursue the socialist revolution line and the line on socialist economic construction which were proposed by the second party congress. Actual practice has proved these lines to be very appropriate. The party has applied its lines to the practical conditions by adopting various strategic tasks of the Lao revolution in the new circumstances. It has put forth the direction, tasks and objectives of the Lao revolution for 1981-85 in particular. It has also adopted various plans, policies and measures for implementation, with a view to leading the revolutionary cause of our working class and people to continuously march forward.

The congress has unanimously approved the direction, tasks and basic objectives for economic and social development, as stipulated in the political report of the party Central Committee, and regards them as the resolution of the congress. This resolution is intended to introduce the implementation of the 1981-85 5-year plan and to make preparations for the plan in later years. The congress has unanimously approved the report on the party building work and various concrete proposals of the party Central Committee on the amendment to the party's regulations regarding various tasks, plans and policies on the strengthening and building of the party in the ideological and organizational field, with a view to raising the standards of the working class and the leading roles of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, increasingly enhancing the combat strength and leadership capability of the party, strengthening the unique solidarity and promoting the fine traditions of the party so as to guarantee the successful implementation of the various revolutionary tasks as proposed by the congress.

The congress has highly appreciated the correct activities of the second party Central Committee, and voting to elect the new party Central Committee with respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary to make arrangements for the successful implementation of the various tasks adopted by the congress. The party Central Committee is regarded as the general staff unit of the revolution. It represents the party's traditions of unique solidarity and its collective intelligence, and it firmly guarantees the success of the Lao revolution in overcoming all trials on the path of advance to socialism.

The Third congress of our party has come to a glorious conclusion. It serves as a bright torch to lead our entire party, army and people forward to fulfill the tasks of the new stage of the socialist revolution in our country. The successful conclusion of the congress is a defeat for the dark schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers who aim to sabotage, destroy and obstruct the steps of advance of our socialist revolution.

Therefore, from now on, putting the congress resolution into actual practice throughout the country will be a tremendous, heavy task which is vital to our entire party, army and people. Our party has said that determination can only be accomplished through 10 measures. Now more than ever, we must find the best measures to effectively and successfully implement the resolution of the congress, first and foremost, it is necessary for our cadres, party members and entire people to accept, understand and grasp the essence of the congress resolution, and to unite as one to consciously endeavor to begin putting it into actual practice.

A study to profoundly understand the resolution must be closely combined with the arrangements for its concrete implementation. This must be considered to be a decisive factor.

In organizing to implement the resolution, it is necessary to have a plan effectively mapped out and to prepare the necessary conditions and tools. Measures must be intellectually combined with the ideological and organizational system. A close coordination must be made between the party committees at various levels and various state and mass organizations. The revolution is regarded as a great festival of the masses. All revolutionary tasks must be carried out through profound, regular and effective revolutionary movements of the masses. Everyone must be mobilized to promote and expand a role of collective mastery, to do his utmost in the cause of national defense and building, and to guarantee a successful implementation of the masses' tasks.

All of us are aware that the revolution's forward path is still full of complexities and difficulties. But, we continue to have the necessary strength to overcome all difficulties and to lead the revolution forward. Our people's material and spiritual strength has now been incessantly enhanced. We have developed ourselves to another higher step, and have learned additional precious lessons. The future of the revolution is glorious. Our entire party, army and people are full of confidence and elation. We are determined to raise to an ever higher level the spirit of revolutionary heroism, and majestically march forward to triumphantly implement the two strategic tasks of the revolution, accomplish the great revolutionary cause of the nation, and fulfill their glorious international obligation.

Our cadres and combatants are happy to be praised and hailed by the third party congress. In the past, our cadres and combatants, together with the people of all ethnic tribes, the public security forces, guerrilla militia and self-defense forces, have united as one and heroically fought and won glorious victories in the national liberation war and in the cause of national defense and construction. As a result, the history of the nation has become even brighter.

Clearly understanding their heavy tasks and responsibilities in the next stage of revolution, our various people's armed forces must continue to strive in emulating to help all cadres, party members and combatants maintain a new revolutionary nature and a new way of earning a living in accordance with the standard of new, socialist men, and to maintain their knowledge and abilities so as to make skillful use of scientific and technical tools. This will enable us to genuinely turn our army into a new type of army of the proletarian class and into a well-organized and modern army sufficiently capable of fulfilling all the tasks entrusted to it by the party.

The resolution of the congress is our program of activities. Let all of us raise the spirit of responsibility and the sense of collective mastery, engage in labor to boost production, be prepared to fight and to do so heriocally, and be creatively determined to make vigorous changes in all work sectors in order to successfully build the country in advance to socialism and to securely defend the gains of socialist revolution forever.

6 May Radio Editorial

BK101510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 6 May 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Profoundly Appreciate the Resolution of the Third Party Congress"]

[Text] With the great perservance of all delegates in executing their work, the third congress of our party gloriously ended with the unanimous endorsement of the political report of the Party Central Committee, the orientations, tasks and fundamental objectives of the social and economic development in the 5-year plan between 1981 and 1985 and during the 1980's and the report on party building and the amendment of the LPRP regulations.

This is another transitional step in the overall correct direction of the socialist revolution. The resolution adopted by the party Central Committee is the guideline for a unified movement of our nation and the basis for fulfilling the unified aspirations of all our people, thus creating a new impetus for taking our revolution into a new stage.

Henceforth, it is the most important and urgent duty of our entire party, army and people to organize a thorough and extensive implementation of the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress and to mobilize a massive revolutionary movement so as to fulfill this resolution with readily apparent actual deeds throughout the country.

To victoriously implement the resolution of our party congress, we must first profoundly appreciate the content of this resolution, for this is the basis for our understanding of the tasks which must be urgently and carefully executed so as to ensure concrete and effective results. The resolution must be profoundly appreciated by our entire party, army and people. All of us must thoroughly understand the situation and our duties, and firmly grasp the revolutionary guideline, the strategic plans and policies, and the targets adopted at the third party congress.

The objectives for appreciating the resolution of the congress are as follows: To firmly grasp the overall scope of the entire revolutionary work and the path which will guide it to fulfill its targets, and to thoroughly grasp the orientations and tasks of each locality, each work branch, each unit and each person. To profoundly appreciate the resolution is to allow everyone to think with a singleness of mind so that they will develop a unified line of thought, thus advancing to carry out unified movements in their work. On this basis, each locality, each foundation and each individual must develop their own plan to carry out activity to translate the resolution of the congress into reality.

As for our army, aside from appreciating the overall scope of the work we must urge all cadres and combatants to understand clearly the duties of our army in the new stage of the revolution, and to study and appreciate the content of his resolution. However, they must not restrict this study only to paper, but must pay attention to carrying out actual revolutionary movements. This is to display the level of their understanding and appreciation in the resolution. At the same time, they must understand the prevailing favorable and unfavorable conditions and difficulties, and the path which will lead to the attainment of the targets set forth in the resolution. Each unit and person must closely link this study with self-criticism and criticism, strictly maintain their line of thinking and a sense of responsibility in fulfilling their tasks, correctly appraise the tasks which can and cannot be fulfilled or which have yet to be effectively executed, identify strong points which must be further strengthened and weak points which must be overcome, find out objective and subjective causes (?of the study), and draw valuable lessons from the study with a view to heightening one's faith and line of thinking, as well as one's capabilities to carry out activities in fulfilling the resolution.

The appreciation of the resolution cannot be attained in a session or two of study, but only through a continued and protracted process closely linked with actual deeds which must be repeatedly carried out in accordance with a principled procedure, in the struggle to learn what is right and what is wrong, and by firmly grasping and creatively and effectively implementing this resolution.

To fulfill this goal, the commanding and leading level, party members, cadres and combatants in our army must resolutely organize a study with a view to profunding appreciating the resolution of the third party congress, creating a oneness of mind within our army, and allowing ourselves to clearly understand the strategic direction and fundamental objectives of the congress and the path for advancing the revolution.

They must also aim to understand the duty and responsibility of each unit and each person, and strive to gloriously and successfully implement the resolution through actual deeds in building the army and in fostering and tempering one's determination to contribute to executing the two strategic tasks of the revolution, that is, to defend and build our socialist country.

LEADERS COMMEMORATE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY

BK090319 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 May 82

[Joint greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president, Lubomir Strougal, premier, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Prague -- dated 8 May]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the CSSR's national day, on behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the Government and people of Laos, and in our own names, we would like to convey our fraternal salutations and warm greetings to you, comrades, and through you, to the party, the Federal Assembly, the Government and fraternal people of Czechoslovakia.

Over the past 37 years since the establishment of the CSSR, the Czechoslovak people, with the close cooperation of the Soviet Union and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, have scored great achievements in building and developing their country. At present, Czechoslovakia has become a developed socialist country with modern industry, modern collective agriculture, advanced science and technology, and prosperous culture. The material and spiritual standard of living of the Czechoslovak people has been incessantly raised to an ever higher level with each passing day.

These achievements are a significant contribution to the enhancement of the strength and the development of the world socialist system. They have also constituted an encouragement for the combat spirit of the various nations in the world in their struggle against the imperialist, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and other international reactionaries for peace, national independence and social progress. Following these achievements, the status, roles and reputation of the CSSR have been raised daily in the international arena.

We wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people great success in implementing the seventh 5-year plan put forth by the 16th party congress in the cause of building developed socialism in the land of Czechoslovakia.

May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia be daily strengthened and everlasting!

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MARKS AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY

BK300140 Vientiane KPL in English 1227 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Apr (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, premier of the republic and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on April 27, sent a message of greetings to General Secretary Babrak Karmal of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council, and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion [of] the Fourth Afghan National Day.

The message writes: "On behalf of the Laos people, the LPRP, the PSA and the government, we would like to convey our fraternal and warmest congratulations and best wishes to the people, the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of Afghanistan.

"During the past 4 years, despite subversive activities of the underclared war of imperialist forces and the internal and external reactionary forces, the Afghan people have successfully safeguarded the fruits of the April revolution; and not only the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity remain intact, but significant success in building new life, including achievements in fighting against illiteracy, and economic, social and cultural transformation have been scored by the Afghan people which in effect they have led the country into the path of progress.

"We are convinced," the message writes, "under the firm leadership of the PDPR and thanks to the support of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, the just struggle of the Afghan people will certainly be crowned with successes. This will contribute to the safeguarding of peace and security in this region and in the world, and rendering more strength to the revolutionary and socialist forces."

The two Lao leaders finally wished the fraternal friendship relations and combative solidarity between our peoples, parties and governments be enhanced and strengthened with each passing day.

On the same occasion, Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister for foreign affairs of the LPDR, sent a telegraph of greetings to his counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost.

VIENTIANE FUNCTION MARKS SOVIET RED ARMY VICTORY

BK081032 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 8 May (KPL) -- A function in commemoration of the Soviet Red Army's victory over Hitlerian fascists was held at the Soviet cultural center on May 7.

Present on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of state planning committee, along with other officials.

Rachit Khamidouline and Stanislay Anissimov respectively minister-counselor and military attache of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, were also on hand.

Contribution of the Red Army over the Hitlerian fascists was recapitulated on this occasion by S. Anissimov.

MORE ON GOVERNMENT CLASH WITH SHAN FORCES

BK110117 Bangkok POST in English 11 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Chiangrai -- At least eight guerrillas, believed to belong to opium warlord Khun Sa's Shan United Army, were killed in a two-day battle with Thai forces near Ban Thoet Thai (formerly Ban Hin Taek), the army said yesterday.

Government forces comprising border patrol police, soldiers and rangers also seized a rebel camp at Ban Laolue yesterday morning and confiscated a large number of war weapons and food supplies.

The fighting broke out near the Burmese border during government forces' exercises on Sunday. It ended yesterday afternoon with the guerrillas being forced to flee from Thai territory.

Military and police helicopters, and C-47 "Spooky" gunships and OV-10 planes were flown from their base at Chiang Mai yesterday to support the ground forces.

Assistant Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlangek travelled to the province in the morning and was briefed at the military command in Chiang Rai along with First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Army Operation Department Director Maj Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut. Later Gen Athit travelled to Ban Thoet Thai to personally take charge of the operation.

The government forces reported that one soldier was killed and two injured during the battle which started when a band of about 40 Shan rebels opened fire on helicopters as they were airlifting troops near Ban Laolue. [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English on 11 May also carries a similar report which adds: "Other sources at the scene -- Ban Laolu and Ban Ponghai -- of Amphoe Mae Chan in Chiang Rai Province said that the government side suffered 16 dead while at least 9 Shans were killed in the series of clashes"]

The helicopters at that time were beginning a reconnaissance mission to detect foreign forces in the area following the discovery from aerial photographs that a band of unidentified foreign guerrillas, believed to be Shans, had built a camp north of Ban Thoet Thai, Gen Athit said. Military authorities earlier discovered that the camp comprised more than 100 buildings with military shelters and a factory.

The general said that one government soldier was killed while two others were wounded during the battle. Several helicopters were also slightly damaged by ground fire.

Gen Arthit said the government forces seized the guerrillas' camp yesterday morning and discovered eight bodies at the site. The main guerrilla force comprising about 600 men were all flushed out from Thai territory in the afternoon, he added.

Helicopters equipped with loudspeakers were used yesterday to persuade the Shan rebels hiding in Thailand to surrender to the government troops.

Gen Athit said that authorities in several areas near the battle zone had been on alert to prevent any possible attempt by the guerrillas to mount a revenge attack. The areas, according to Chiang Rai Governor Sakda O-phong, included Mae Chan, Mae Sai, Chiang Saen and Muang Districts.

Food and necessary supplies were distributed to villagers near the battle zone yesterday, officials said. Most of the seized arms and food supplies from the rebels' camp were later transported to the military command headquarters at Chiang Mai airbase.

Chiang Rai MP Songtham Panyadi yesterday said that the military operation along the Burmese border was "the right thing for the government to do", but he urged that it stop hiding information about the battle from the public.

Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun yesterday described reports by some local newspapers about the battle as exaggerated. He said that the guerrilla force numbered only about 40 men and not as many as 20,000 as some newspapers reported.

He said the clash occurred during a joint training exercise which was part of the government operation related to the main drive against Khun Sa's men at Ban Thoet Thai last January.

NATION Editorial

BK110205 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khun Sa Didn't Catch Thai Forces Napping"]

[Text] When there was a full scale military operation by Thailand's armed forces against the Shan United Army [SUA] -- actually a hotch-potch of irregulars more interested in narcotics traffic than in anything political -- our forces captured their camps without difficulty and had the SUA on the run. But there has always been a ticklish problem with this kind of military action, because the SUA crosses the border into Burma leaving our forces high and dry. From Rangoon's point of view, the importance is not narcotics but rather that the Shans, the Karens, etc are challenging the Burmese Government's suzerainty over all of Burma. But the objectives of the governments in Bangkok and Rangoon are the same -- these private armies have to be liquidated.

We had speculated that when the might of the Thai Armed Forces pushed the SUA back into Burma, the Burmese Army would be ready to retaliate when the irregular Shan Army crossed into Burma. The main thrust of the Thai forces was in January and we think now that the SUA, headed by the notorious drug kingpin Khun Sa, is feeling the pinch because the Burmese Army has been moving in on them. The SUA obviously had no choice but to try and cross the border into Thailand and we are happy to note that they did not catch our soldiers 'sleeping on the job'.

At the moment it appears that the engagement between our armed forces and the SUA is quite serious. At least 15 Thai soldiers have been killed and nine bodies of SUA soldiers have been recovered indicated that the casualties on the other side have been far heavier. Reinforcements have been sent in by the Thai military and there is no question that a showdown is looming. We strongly back our government's policy that isolated forces of irregulars whether they deal in narcotics or whether they are trying to fight the Burmese troops, should not find sanctuary in Thailand or find opportunity to conduct their nefarious trade.

We are particularly anxious for our military to succeed in this effort for two reasons -- the first is of course that there should be no armed bands in Thailand corroding the sovereignty of the land nor should there be bands of drug-traffickers who are smudging the fair face of our country. Warlord Khun Sa is no ordinary man since he has openly defied two governments and has, until now at least, got off with his booty. Although it has not been publicized, possibly because of the policy in Rangoon, we strongly suspect that both Burma and Thailand are acting in tandem as they should be.

We do not want to tie up with the fighting, another narcotics case which occurred in Chicago only last week when one of the Thai diplomats was found and charged with running a drug ring but there is a tenuous connection. We complimented the Foreign Ministry on waiving diplomatic privilege and let the law take its course, but what we are trying to say is that, in the final analysis, the Thai diplomat in Chicago was only a pawn in the hands of such people like Khun Sa who have the ability and the money to subvert those who would have otherwise not been caught doing something culpable.

The January move against the SUA and its leader Khun Sa and what is going on in north Thailand just now, throw the policy of the government in the best light possible. This is not the time for wishful thinking but it is the time to believe that the SUA and Khun Sa are caught in the nutcracker, right between the armed forces of Burma and Thailand.

THANAT LEAVES FOR PACIFIC COUNCIL SESSION

BK101242 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Thai deputy prime minister, Dr Thanat Khoman, already left for Japan for a 6-day meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council in Nagoya. The council comprises major industrialized countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Attempts are being expanded to the council [as heard] by including ASEAN countries and South Korea. He disclosed that the Thai private sector will sponsor the council's meeting in Bangkok in June. Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon is expected to preside at its opening ceremony at the ESCAP headquarters prior to the actual meeting which will be held between 3-7 June at the Bangkok Bank head office on Silom Road in Bangkok.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE PHOTOS TO PRC -- Thailand has agreed to sell satellite pictures to China at reasonably "friendly prices", a senior official of the National Research Council (NRC) said yesterday. Secretary General of the NRC Dr Chumphon Swatdiyakom said that the two sides have already signed the agreement, but the details of the prices have yet to be worked out. The pictures under the agreement will be those taken by a U.S.-built satellite, already orbiting the earth and is specialized in taking pictures of areas believed to be richly endowed with natural resources, he added. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Apr 82 p 6 BK]

RICE SALE TO IRAN -- The Commerce Ministry has approved the sale of 110,000 tons of 100 percent grade B rice worth around 1,000 million baht to Iran by the private sector, through a Swiss broker, for delivery from May to September, Deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limpraphan announced. Chaiyaphon Rice Co Ltd represented the Thai rice exporters in signing the agreement with Iran's state purchasing organisation and the Swiss broker. Mr Praphat said it was a three-way deal, with Iran selling oil to Switzerland in exchange for Thai rice. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 29 Apr 82 p 21 BK]

RADIO THAILAND TRANSMISSION POWER -- Radio Thailand will increase the transmission power of its internal service to 1,000 kilowatt beginning on 3 May. Public Relations Department Director General Kamchat Kiphanit says that the establishment of the transmitting station is aimed at providing better reception for people in the rural areas of the country. Radio Thailand has been broadcasting with a transmitting power of 100 kilowatt. The budget of about 126 million baht was spent on the setting up the station which is located in Saraburi Province. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Apr 82 BK]

NHAN DAN WRITES ON PRC SCHEMES AGAINST SRV

BK110434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 10 May]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries an article by Hong Lan entitled "Smash All the Poisonous Arrows." After exposing the various dark schemes of the Beijing reactionaries, who have conducted psychological warfare against the SRV, the article says:

The Beijing reactionaries have combined their psychological warfare with espionage activities and smuggling operations. These are some of their harmful activities in their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam at the border area. They have consistently built up their manpower and financial support and expanded their operational facilities in order to oppose and undermine our nation. They are striving to carry out the so-called February 1980 motion porposed by (Nie Rongzhen), vice chairman of the CCP Central Military Commission, to incite Vietnamese to fight against Vietnamese and to use the Hoang Van Hoan card more effectively.

In carrying out this plan and their various dark schemes in their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are following in the old tracks of the collapsed chariots of the former colonialists and imperialists who experienced bitter defeats in our heroic land.

NHAN DAN MARKS USSR VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II

OW090725 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- NHAN DAN today runs an article marking the 37th anniversary of the Soviet victory over German fascism, saying that this event will forever be a great encouragement to progressive mankind and a stern warning to all war-mongering and aggressive forces.

The paper says: "It is undeniable that over the past 37 years mankind has avoided the disaster of a third world war thanks to the existence of the powerful Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. Realities have more and more clearly proved that the protection of world peace against the dangerous plots and actions of U.S. imperialism and company now and in the future is made possible by the strong growth in all fields and the correct foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, which are the firm mainstay of the three revolutionary currents of the world people struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Referring to the Vietnamese situation, the paper says: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Vietnamese people, grasping the favourable opportunity created by the Soviet victory in 1945, successfully carried out their August revolution and finally defeated the French colonialists. Their recent victory over the U.S. aggressors contributed considerably to tilting the balance of forces in favor of the irresistible offensive of the peace and revolutionary forces in the world.

"At present the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary circles in the Chinese leadership are colluding in a vain attempt to reverse this situation. By defeating the aggressive war involving 600,000 Chinese troops on their northern border and smashing the attacks conducted by China's henchmen on their southwestern border, the Vietnamese people, with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union and progressive mankind as a whole, have inflicted initial setbacks on the Sino-American alliance. In Southeast Asia socialism, far from being repelled, stands firmly in the three Indochinese countries."

The paper quotes the political report of the recent Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam as saying that the Vietnamese people, loyal to their internationalist duties, are always united with the other revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and strongly supporting the firm struggle of other peoples against the warlike and aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

SRV HONORS USSR'S ARKHIPOV ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

OW081702 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on Ivan Vasilyevic Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on the occasion of his 75th birthday in recognition of his great contributions to the consolidation and development of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. On this occasion Premier Pham Van Dong has sent a message of congratulations to Vice Chairman I. V. Arkhipov.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

OW081658 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by Zakharov, member of its leadership and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Committee of Kamchatka Province, arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Peace Committee. It was welcomed at the airport by Phan Anh, president of the Presidium of the host committee, and others.

Meeting With Hoang Tung

OW101718 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 10 --Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Presidium member of the Vietnam Peace Committee, today received the delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee. He talked with his guests about coordination of peace activities of the two countries.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW071832 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Lionel Prieto Soto, secretary of the party Central Committee in charge of the economy, left here yesterday, ending its visit made at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. During the visit the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the late president's home and office, and several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party Central Committee of Vietnam had a cordial talk with the Cuban guests.

SRV, GDR SIGN TRANSPORT COOPERATION ACCORD

OW081652 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- A protocol on transport cooperation has been signed here between the delegations of the Transport and Communications Ministry of Vietnam and of the Transport Ministry of the German Democratic Republic. The two sides discussed measures to continue implementing the cooperation plan for 1982 and the plan for maritime transport cooperation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTY TON THAT TUNG DIES

OW071952 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- In an obituary issued here today the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front announced that Professor Ton That Tung, deputy to the National Assembly, ex-deputy minister of public health, director of the Vietnam-German Democratic Republic Friendship Hospital (Hanoi), professor at the Hanoi Medical College, and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, died at 11:15 hrs today, May 7, 1982, in Hanoi at the age of 70, after a severe heart attack.

Professor Ton That Tung is member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., member of the Paris Academy of Surgery, member of the Lyon Society of Surgeons, member of the National Society of Surgeons of the German Democratic Republic, and member of the National Society of Surgeons of Algiers.

He is a Labour Hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and was twice awarded the Labour Order, First Class, once the Labour Order, Second Class, as well as the Combatant Order, First Class, and the Resistance Order, Third Class. He is posthumously decorated with the Ho Chi Minh Order by the Council of State.

Leaders Pay Last Respects

OW091638 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- A state funeral for the late Professor Ton That Tung was held here this morning at the Hanoi Medical College, where his remains had lain in state in a coffin covered with the national flag of Vietnam. Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan read the funeral oration expressing boundless sorrow at the death of a great Vietnamese scientist who has wholeheartedly served his country and his people and had made contributions to Vietnam's national defence and socialist construction.

"Professor Ton That Tung's was the life of an exemplary patriotic intellectual and a talented scientist who firmly believed in the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and in the Vietnamese socialist system," the minister said.

At 8:30 a.m. Vietnamese party, state and Fatherland Front leaders joined the funeral cortege accompanying the professor's remains to Hanoi's Mai Dich Cemetery.

Yesterday afternoon Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers, other leaders of the party, state and Fatherland Front, and representatives of public offices, mass organisations and localities paid their last respects to Professor Ton That Tung. A delegation of the central Vietnam province of Binh Tri Thien and Hue City, the professor's birth place, was present at the mourning and funeral ceremonies.

Last tribute was also paid to the late professor yesterday by representatives of the embassies of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, France and Algeria, whose medical academies and associations count Professor Tung as their member, and of many other countries and international organisations.

SHORTCOMINGS OF PRODUCT-CONTACT SYSTEM NOTED

BK101551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 82

[NHAN DAN 10 May editorial: "Develop Strong Points and Remedy Shortcomings To Perfect the Product-Contract System in Agriculture"]

[Text] The expanded application of product contracts to groups of laborers and individual laborers has the vigorous impact of a new economic policy and a new method of management in agriculture. It has also generated a seething impetus among the masses for boosting production and consolidating production relations. This new method of management, which has drawn a favorable response from numerous production establishments and laborers, has not only been broadly applied in the production of rice and subsidiary food crops but it is also being applied in the production of other crops such as tea, resin, sugarcanes, vegetables and short-term industrial crops, and in livestock breeding and the various handicrafts. Coupled with other economic incentive policies, the application of product emulation movement for production in the countryside, enabling the people to make full use of labor and lands, apply technical innovations, practice intensive cultivation, increase crop yields and improve economic results.

Through the application of the contract system and on the basis of developed production, management has been improved in the cooperatives. The continual consolidation of the broad response from the masses, the results of production and relations, and the drawing of individual peasants to the road of collectivized work constitute an important yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of an economic management method.

Since the product-contract system is a complicated method of management and its application has been expanded rapidly, it is unavoidable that in addition to the units that have applied this system satisfactorily, more than a few others have failed to do so and that some units have succeeded in some aspects but failed in others. Because of an incomplete and rather simplistic understanding of the issue, the inappropriateness of various work methods, the shortage of both material-technical facilities and trained cadres, the impact caused by the application of a number of unsuitable policies and so forth, a number of establishments had shortcomings or made mistakes. Some cooperatives have failed to carry out production and profit-and-loss accounting, distribute plans satisfactorily, determine recipients of contract quotas judiciously and set economic-technical norms realistically. Consequently, they have contracted out ricefields on an averaging basis or in a fragmented manner.

Control over the use of material-technical facilities and supervision over production activities have been unsatisfactory. Some tasks that should have been done by the cooperative have been assigned instead to cooperative members. This practice has led to a situation in which some cooperatives have dissolved very essential specialized units, such as those responsible for farmland water conservancy, seed culture, crop protection and so forth. Strictness and timeliness have not been ensured in settling contract quotas and in the procurement of products, resulting in product delivery shortfalls that affect the general distribution plan. In the field of distribution, the three interests have not been properly reconciling to the inclination to lean heavily toward the interests of the laborers while neglecting the interests of the collective.

These are the shortcomings that have been observed in some localities. Generally speaking, many cooperatives have been doing fairly well with the contract system and some of them have displayed only one or two such shortcomings. Others, however, are guilty of a fairly large number of shortcomings. At those establishments that carry out the contract system satisfactorily, production has picked up and production relations have been consolidated. Meanwhile, at the establishments where many shortcomings are observed, negative phenomena have emerged in the economic and social fields.

Some of the above-mentioned shortcomings stem from the failure of the higher echelons to provide the needed technical materials on schedule and to promptly issue specific regulations for guiding managerial work in the new situation. Other shortcomings are the result of sloppiness in organizing the implementations of the contract system at the district and village levels.

The reality of the movement to apply product contracts in rice cultivation is posing new problems for organization and management, the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, specialized and intensive cultivation, and material and technical facilities. These problems must be studied and resolved in order to perfect the new management stystem. the fifth party congress asserted in its resolution that the practice of contracting out product quotas to groups of laborers and individual laborers is becoming a driving force in promoting the movement to emulate in developing production and improving economic results in agriculture. At the same time, the congress called on all grassroots units and the various responsible echelons and sectors to draw upon their experience, examine their strengths and weaknesses, develop their strong points, resolutely and promptly remedy shortcomings and proceed toward establishing a managerial system and internal regulations for the operation of agricultural cooperatives to cover all activities -- from the formulation of production plans to the organization of labor and the establishment of the system of norms, policies for distribution, the system for rewards and penalties and so forth.

It has not been long since we started the movement to change the system for organizing the management of cooperatives. In reviewing practical experience to improve guidance and supervision, we must, along with implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress, push ahead the broad movement for revolutionary actions by millions of peasants and gradually advance our agriculture to large-scale production with the short-term goal of meeting at all costs the demands for food and clothing of the entire society.

MINISTRIES DISCUSS MANPOWER USE IN COASTAL AREAS

OW110737 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 11 -- To make the best use of manpower in the coastal areas was the topic of a seminar held recently in Danang City (central Vietnam) by the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Marine Products. Vietnam has more than 3,000 kilometers of coastline with 1.67 million hectares of cultivated land and abundant resources of marine products. The coastal population is about 13 millions, 5 millions of whom are in the working age, accounting for one fifth of the country's workforce. In the north most of the coastal inhabitants have joined state enterprises, fishing and salt-making cooperatives, or agricultural, forestry and handicraft cooperatives. In the south, however, a large proportion of the workforce are still working in private undertakings.

In many localities the main orientation for better use of manpower is to build coastal dikes to check salt water in order to broaden the cultivated land. Haiphong City has used millions of workdays to open 3,000 hectares of agricultural land, 1,000 hectares of ponds for fish and shrimp raising and has transferred 2,000 persons from the city to the newly opened areas. 5,000 people from the city have also moved to Cat Ba Island to build fishing cooperatives. Thai Binh Province has built embankments to prevent salt water and put 2,500 hectares of formerly waste land under rush cultivation. The coastal districts of Trieu Hai (Binh Tri Thien) and Thang Binh (Quang Nam-Danang) have built many irrigation works and planted trees to protect the area from winds and sand encroachment.

The seminar, however, noted that the use of manpower in many coastal areas still is not rational. Working efficiency is lost and the local economy is developing too slowly. The seminar suggested many measures for the re-organization of production along the line of combining fishery, agriculture and industry.

YOUTH UNION PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

BK110550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, fourth tenure, held its fourth plenary plenum in Hanoi from 7 to 10 May to review the 1981 youth movement and to set forth a program of revolutionary activities for the implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions. The plenum was attended and addressed by Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee.

In 1981, while the country was facing countless difficulties, the Youth Union quickly managed to direct its activities toward motivating youths to make vigorous advances on the economic front through the production of grain and food. The Youth Union made every effort to implement the state plan, further increased union-building and organizational activities and effected a change in the youth movement at the grassroots level. Many progressive models and new factors emerged in various domains: industrial, handicraft and agricultural production; science and technology; economization; combat; the safeguarding of national security; and the maintenance of public order.

The plenum vigorously discussed and unanimously adopted orientations and tasks and a revolutionary activity program for youths for 1982. This program gives top priority to the task of widely propagating and educating Youth Union members and youth who are not members on the resolutions of the fifth party congress in order to make them fully aware of the national situation as well as the 2 strategic tasks, 4 targets and 19 major measures laid down at the congress. It is also designed to encourage youths to take the lead in making wholehearted contributions to national construction and defense. Grain production is regarded as an essential task in this activity program.

At the plenum the Youth Union Central Committee elected Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee, as the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in place of Comrade Dang Quoc Bao, who had been sent by the party Central Committee for a new assignment.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR FROM PRK

Meeting With Truong Chinh

OW061656 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 6 May 82

Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6 -- The new Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam, Sieng Saral, today presented his credentials to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State. The chairman had a cordial conversation with him.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW091524 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- Sieng Saran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Vietnam, paid a courtesy call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the ambassador.

LAST RESPECTS PAID TO LATE ALGERIAN MINISTER

OW061820 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6 -- A delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Vice-Minister Vo Dong Giang called on the Algerian Embassy here to day to pay last respects to the late Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia. A delegation of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and representatives of public offices in Hanoi also went to the Algerian Embassy to express their condolences.

BUDDHISTS, CATHOLICS LEAVE FOR MOSCOW MEETINGS

BK061109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The world conference of religious activities against the danger of nuclear war will be held in Moscow from 10 to 14 May at the initiative of Moscow Orthodox Patriarch (?Nathaniel Piman). At the inviation of the conference's preparatory committee, a delegation of the Vietnam Buddhist Church led by its chairman, Bonze Thich Tri Thu, and a delegation of the Vietnam Catholic Church led by Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh, first chairman of the Council of Vietnames Bishops, will attend the conference.

AUSTRALIA

FRASER TO VISIT U.S., JAPAN, ROK IN MID-MAY

BK041212 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has released details of a trip later this month taking him to the United States, Japan and South Korea. Mr Fraser will leave Australia on 16 May for discussions in Washington with President Reagan and senior United States administration officials the following day. He is expected to deliver a major speech on the economy before going on to Tokyo on 20 May.

The Japanese prime minster, Mr Suzuki, like President Reagan, will be involved in the Versailles economic summit in June bringing together the seven so-called big Western Powers.

Mr Fraser will arrive in Seoul from Japan on 23 May, becoming the first Australian prime minister to visit South Korea since Mr Holt in 1967.

STREET ON POLISH SITUATION, FALKLANDS ISSUE

BK041216 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, says the recent pro-Solidarity demonstrations in Warsaw emphasize the continuing gulf between the Polish people and the martial law regime. In Parliament, Mr Street said this was despite some relaxation of the restrictions. He said the government welcomed any betterment of the lot of the Polish people. However, martial law remained in force, thousands of people were still interned and many factories were still subject to military discipline. Mr Street repeated the government's call for lifting of martial law, the release of people detained and an early return to the circumstances that would allow Poles to decide their own future.

In another diplomatic move, Australia has sent a strongly worded message to Argentina expressing abhorrence at the seizure of the Falkland Islands. The Australian ambassador to Argentina, Mr Malcolm Dan, has returned to Buenos Aires after being recalled to Canberra in demonstration of Australia's condemnation of the Falkland seizure.

Canberra officials said that Mr Dan had taken a letter from Mr Street to the Argentine foreign minister, Mr Costa Mendez. The message expressed Australia's serious concern and abhorrence at what Mr Street called an unprovoked use of force by Argentina. The message called on Argentina to withdraw its forces in accordance the United Nations Resolution 502.

SECURITY CHIEF COMMENTS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS

BK101417 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib], Admiral Sudomo, urged all circles not to make any comments on vote counting that could cause mutual suspicion and create an unpleasant atmosphere. He suggested that they present their views in formal complaints with evidence to the General Election Institute so that the problems could be resolved when all votes had been counted.

Sudomo stated this following his meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha building in Jakarta this afternoon. Sudomo reported to the president on various stages of the implementation of the recent general elections.

He disclosed that since the start of the election campaign some 204 people have been detained so far and 38 of them will be definitely brought before the court. The latter were directly involved in the violation of the criminal law, while the remainder will be released soon for lack of evidence.

MOKHTAR HAILS SUCCESS OF SEA LAW CONFERENCE

BK041018 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 4 May (ANTARA) -- The decision of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to pass the sea law convention is a historic and very important event for Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here Monday.

In an airport statement on his return from attending the conference in New York, he said the passage of the convention ensures that the Indonesian archepelagic state concept (wawasan nusantar) is elevated into a new international law, thus bringing the wawasan nusantara campaign on the international forum to a very satisfactory stage.

The convention, Mokhtar said, also guarantees Indonesia's interest with regard to international traffic in its straits, the exclusive economic zone, the continental shelf and the extaction of mineral wealth on the international seabed. The acceptance of the archipelagic state concept in the sea law convention extends Indonesia's maritime territory by more than three million square kilometres, comprising an economic zone of 200 miles and 800,000 square kilometers of continental shelf, Mokhtar noted.

The conference, according to Mokhtar, proceeded as scheduled but had to take a decision, not by consensus, but by vote as proposed by the United States, with 130 countries in favor, four against and 17 abstentions.

He regretted the non-participation of the United States in the convention, which he said actually would benefit United States interests, particularly in the military field. He, however, expressed confidence that in due time the United States would join the convention.

The shining success of the conference, Mokhtar said, also pointed up the determination and goodwill of developing nations to cooperate with advanced countries for the establisment of the ideal of all mankind, international peace and welfare.

The Conference on the Law of the Sea was started in 1973. Mokhtar hopes that the convention which has been welcomed by many as a comprehensive and detailed regulation of how to use the seas and the natural resources therein, would be signed and ratified soon by the participating countries in order for the convention to come into force.

Asked for his views on the British-Argentinian conflict over the Malvinas Islands (Falkland Islands) Mokhtar said he continued to hope that the problem would be settled by negotiations.

MARCOS ACCEPTS ALL SUPREME COURT RESIGNATIONS

OW101225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[By Jose Carlos]

[Excerpts] The president today settled the long-drawn controversy over the bar examinations scandal by accepting the resignations of all members of the Supreme Court. In his letter to Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, the president said he was accepting the resignations of the members of the present Supreme Court in order to create a new Supreme Court; and this he would fill up as soon as possible, perhaps in a day or two. The chief executive said he may reappoint some members of the present Supreme Court in the new Supreme Court.

The president's letter came following his meeting with the present and former members of the Supreme Court, the academic circles and members of the bench and bar during the last 3 days in Malacanang. He told the Supreme Court members that the steps taken were in accordance with their agreement to restore the prestige, integrity and good name of the Supreme Court.

The bar examinations incident has cast a cloud of doubt over the integrity of the Supreme Court. The president therefore has decided that, instead of merely accepting the resignations of certain members of the Supreme Court, he must accept the resignations of all the 14 incumbent members of the Supreme Court in order to terminate the present court.

MARCOS MEETS VISITING BAHRAIN HOUSING MINISTER

OW111217 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The president and visiting Housing Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah of Bahrain discussed today the prospects for greater cooperation between the Philippines and Bahrain in the field of economic development. During the meeting with the president and the first lady at Malacanang, Shaykh Khalid expressed his government's hope that more Filipino companies and workers would be attracted to work in Bahrain and help in its economic development.

For her part, the first lady briefed the visiting official on the many projects of the administration, especially in its centerpiece program of promoting livelihood in every barangay.

JURISDICTION OVER U.S. SERVICEMEN UPHELD

HK110235 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Ricardo Puno has upheld the Philippine Government's primary right to exercise jurisdiction over two U.S. servicemen charged with violation of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972. Puno in effect denied a request by the United States military authorities asking that Philippine jurisdiction over the two U.S. military personnel be waived. The soldiers were among those arrested by the Constabulary antinarcotics unit last February 19 while allegedly having a pot session in Olangapo City.

MARCOS ELABORATES ON ELECTION 'TROUBLE SPOTS'

HK090538 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] President Marcos today declared the May 17 barangay elections would be pushed through at all costs, as decided by the electorate. The president gave this assurance in response to questions of newsmen during an interview on the powers of the Commission on Elections to suspend the elections in so-called troubled areas. He also said government probers are being fielded out in trouble spots and that they reported that citizens are intent in pushing through the grassroots elections.

At the same time the president said the barangay elections will be held in southern Mindanao despite the reported clashes of lawless elements and military troopers in the area. He cited military reports that such incidents are not that numerous to affect or disrupt the holding of the polls in southern Mindanao.

In Samar, President Marcos said the provincial governor has reporteded that elections would be conducted in the (umblasion) should there be any hindrance in the outlying barangays. He added that the same thing would be applied in the case of two inaccessible barangays in Quezon and Kalinga-Apayao.

Meanwhile the Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police elections center was set up today in Camp Crame to recieve and monitor complaints on the coming elections. The activation of the center is the first since 1972. Police Chief Lt-Gen Fidel Ramos, in announcing the activation of the center, named Major (Renato Bris) of the constabulary operations center, as the head of the Unit. The center was set up to ensure peaceful balloting on May 17.

Meanwhile voters are called upon to vote for the best candidates on May 17. The call was made by Commission on Elections Commissioner (Luis Latisapo) in a public forum of all barangay official candidates in Fairview Park, Quezon City. At the same time Commissioner (Latisapo), also the former mayor of Baguio City, warned that anyone found violating the election code will be arrested. For his part Commissioner (Domingo Papalete) urged the voters to go to the polls early to avoid the last-minute rush.

MNLF PARTICIPATION IN MINDANAO ELECTIONS URGED

HK100119 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpts] In Mindanao, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has chosen its candidates for the June 7 regional assembly elections in regions 9 and 12. The selections of the 34 candidates were made during conventions at Zamboanga and Cotabato. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, who is also the KBL secretary-general, was guest at both conventions.

In his address, Deputy Prime Minister Rono reiterated the president's call for wider participation in the elections. [begin Rono recording] It has always been the policy of the president, I think the prime minister agrees with him, it is the president's desire and of course it is also the decision of the KBL and the government that the MNLF should be given a chance to participate in this affair of running their own autonomous regions. And as a matter of fact we would like to reiterate again, once again, that even up to this very moment the president would welcome the participation of the people outside the fold of the law, headed by Misuari and all of those people who are still with him. They are welcome to come back, and return to the fold of the law, and I think the president can even assure them of participation in the running of their own autonomous government. I say all this to them. [end Rono recording].

There are 34 KBL candidates. May 20 will be the start of a 15-day campaign period.

DISSIDENTS, SOLDIERS KILLED IN MINDANAO FIGHTING

HK040051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Thirty-three persons, including 14 dissidents and 4 soldiers, were killed in an ambush and in fighting in the past 4 days between government troops and rebels in Mindanao. Twenty-one others, 14 of them soldiers, were wounded. The 14 rebels killed included 7 commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF]. They were slain when government troops stormed their headquarters in (Sampiric), Basilan, last Saturday. The slain MNLF rebels were not identified in the military report.

In Zamboanga Del Norte, 11 terrorists of the communist New People's Army were killed in a 4-day running gun-battle between government troopers and a 60-man NPA band through barangays (Sarongan), (Manucan), (Baludoran) and (Taribugan) in Roxas town. Heavy fighting was reported still continuing yesterday. Three constabulary troopers were wounded and one was reported missing. The NPA band was reported led by (Samuel Obando), alias Commander (Skylab), and (Vicente Dumar), alias Commander (Belio).

THREE MNLF COMMANDERS, FOLLOWERS SURRENDER

OW071221 Quezon City Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Three more commanders of the Moro National Liberaion Front and 12 of their followers have turned their backs on the secessionist movement in the south.

The group surrendered to Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, AFP vice Chief of Staff and head of both the Constabulary and the INP Col Luis (Sanadres), PC/INP public information officer said the group's surrender took place at the PC/INP Headquarters in Mati, Davao Orientale.

The NMLF commanders were identified as (Samir Somander), alias Commander Andy; Abdul (Furrul), alias Commander Rex and Al (Culmatan), alias Commander Al.

CLASHES IN NEGROS, SAMAR KILL 13 TROOPS, REBELS

HK070419 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpts] A Philippine Constabulary [PC] captain three sergeants and four others, including three NPA terrorists, were killed in ambushes in Negros Occidental last Tuesday and Wednesday. The slain captain was (Larul Yanguas), the commander of the 662d Provincial PC Company. He and his men were ambushed by NPA terrorists in barangay (Tapo) in Ilo town, Negros Occidental. PC soldiers under provincial Commander Colonel (Francisco Abudon) are tracking down the ambusers of Captain (Yanguas) and his men. The other ambush victims were patrolman (Edwin Gevatir) and an unidentified rebel, who were killed in barangay (Kapadianan) in Himamaylan, and two unidentified rebels slain in a police ambush in barangay (Dinafuhatan) in Escalante town.

In Samar, government troopers killed 5 New People's Army terrorists and wounded 1 in a 30-minute gun-battle in barangay (Castiopai), Eastern Samar, May 4. The government side suffered two wounded.

ZAMBOANGA BOMB EXPLOSIONS KILL FOUR

HK110112 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Five bomb explosions rocked Zamboanga City yesterday afternoon, killing 4 persons and wounding 70 others. Police authorities said the bomb explosions from homemade bombs occurred at various intervals starting at 1 pm yesterday. Three of the bombs exploded one after the other at the back of the public market and at the office of the market superintendent. In the first three explosions, police said 1 died and 44 others were wounded. The identities of the fatalities were not immediately available.

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OFFICIALS MENTION TRADE PROPOSALS AT OECD

Sakurauchi on Credits to USSR

OW111235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Paris, May 11, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday said that Japan is ready to accept a proposal to raise interest rates on export credits extended to the Soviet Union. Sakurauchi made the disclosure in his contribution to the second-day session of the ministerial meeting here of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

He said that the compromise proposal, which was worked out last week at the OECD's export credit meeting, does not satisfy Japan, but added: "Our country expresses its readiness to accept it from the broader point of view, taking into consideration the positions of other nations." In his speech, titled "Trade Problems and Agricultural Trade Problems in the 1980's," Sakurauchi stressed the need for tightened economic and political solidarity among the Western nations to overcome the present stagnant situation in world trade. He said that increasing unemployment in industrialized nations is leading to strengthened pressure for protectionism. In this context, he emphasized that the nations concerned have to make efforts to revitalize the world economy and liberalize trade further.

The Japanese minister explained recent steps taken by Tokyo to open its market wider for foreign goods, including cuts in customs duties on 1,653 items two years ahead of the original schedule. He also said that a second package of market-opening measures is under preparation for announcement at an early date.

Earlier in the day, Sakurauchi and Toshio Komoto, state minister and head of the Economic Planning Agency, met with the American delegation to the OECD conference. Secretary of Commerce John Baldrige, U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and other officials attended the one-hour breakfast meeting, according to Japanese officials. Japanese sources quoted the Americans as saying that they would be seriously disappointed if the package of market-opening measures did not meet U.S. expectations. Komoto told the Americans that Japan and the United States have important roles to play in revitalizing the world economy and that Japan is considering market-opening measures which will lead to expansion of domestic demand, the sources said.

Komoto on Opening Markets

OW120129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0107 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Paris, May 11, KYODO -- The modification of the U.S. high-interest policy is a prerequisite the revitalization of the global economy, Japan's top economic policy planner said here Tuesday. Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency made the statement when he met the press after the end the same day of a two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Komoto represented Japan at the meeting along with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

At the meeting, delegates of many OECD member nations harshly criticized the high interest policy of the United States, Komoto said. The United States should modify the policy as soon as possible to revitalize the sluggish global economy, he said.

Komoto also said it is necessary for Japan to respond favorably to the foreign demand that it open its doemstic market wider to foreign imports. Komoto said Japan should adopt a new package of market-opening measures by the end of this month in connection with the seven-nation economic summit to be held in Versailles next month.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi said in this connection that other OECD nations showed great interest in speeches he and Komoto delivered at the OECD meeting.

Komoto disclosed that he exchanged views with Sakuracuhi and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, on the new market-opening package. Abe is also in Paris to attend a trilateral trade conference to be held near here Wednesday and Thursday. He also indicated that the government is considering lowering the Bank of Japan's official discount rate to prop up the sluggish Japanese economy. But, he said, the government will determine the timing of the discount rate cut after closely watching both domestic and foreign conditions for some time.

Abe on Lower Tariffs

OW120307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] Paris, May 11, KYODO --Japan Tuesday notified the United States of its readiness to drastically lower its import tariff rates on machine tools, computers and automobile parts as part of effort to open its market wider to foreign imports.

In a meeting with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said the tariff on boring machines will be eliminated, while rates on computers and auto parts will be cut as much as possible. Japanese tariffs on these items currently range from 4 to 7.5 percent. After the meeting with Baldrige, Abe told reporters the U.S. official had highly appreciated the Japanese action.

Abe said he also told the U.S. commerce secretary it would prove difficult for the Japanese Government to include measures to liberalize imports of agricultural products into a new package of measures to give foreign goods a greater access to the Japanese market. Baldrige understood the Japanese position. He added.

ANOTHER SOVIET FIRING PRACTICE ANNOUNCED

OW111143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, KYODO -- The Soviet Union will conduct another firing practice in the sea off northern Japan this month, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency said Tuesday. Quoting a Soviet warning heard here, the agency said the practice will be carried out in the Sea of Japan northwest of Hokkaido between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. for four days, beginning next Tudsday. The agency said Monday the Soviet Union will also conduct firing practice in the sea off Etorofu Island, east of Hokkaido, Thursday through Saturday this week.

ITO ON FISCAL 1983 DEFENSE PROGRAM GUIDELINES

OW111115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, KYODO -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Tuesday instructed defense leaders to take into account modernization of Japan's Air defense missile system and improvement of other defense capabilities in working out a defense program for fiscal 1983.

Ito issued the instructions to Adm. Tsugio Yata, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, the chiefs of staffs of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces, and the head of the agency's Technical Research and Development Institute.

In setting forth guidelines for the fiscal 1983 program, Ito told the defense leaders to plan in conformity with a mid-term program estimate being worked out by the agency to cover the five years starting in fiscal 1983.

He also called for a balanced buildup of combat equipment and logistics support equipment and for efforts to rationalize the nation's defense capabilities and make them more efficient.

In concrete terms, Ito asked for improvement of the firepower of 203-millimeter self-propelled howitzers and other artillery, of the firepower and mobility of antitank weapons, and of the general capabilities of armored transportation for the GSDF.

He also called for a buildup of destroyers and anti-submarine P-3C patrol planes for the MSDF so as to improve its antisubmarine and air-defense capabilities and for initiation of work on a new generation BADGE (base air defense ground environment) system for the ASDF.

Ito also asked for increased reserves for the three self-defense forces.

In the sphere of technical research and development, Ito called for promotion of studies on utilization of optical fiber and other advanced technologies for defense equipment and for efforts to standardize fuel and ammunition between Japan and the United States.

Dealing with modernization of the air defense missile system, Ito called for a start on studies to select missiles to succeed the present Nike and Hawk missiles in fiscal 1983. In light of these requests, the agency is expected to demand greater budgetary appropriation for fiscal 1983 than it has been granted for the current fiscal year. The fiscal 1983 program will be decided at the end of August.

LDP REPORT CRITICAL OF ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT

OW081217 Tokyo KYODO In English 1206 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 8, KYODO -- A paper critical of the Japanese anti-nuclear movement as supporting Soviet global strategy is being circulated among members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), it was learned here Saturday.

The paper, titled "Baring the Lies of the Anti-Nuclear and Peace Movements," was prepared by the party's investigation department. Its conclusions directly contradict the LDP's official position calling on the U.S. and the Soviet Union to abolish nuclear weapons. The report describes local anti-nuclear drives as part of an international communist propaganda campaign. It also characterizes them as "offensive" in character, saying they have the purpose of breaking Japan's ties with the West while securing Soviet nuclear superiority.

The paper further asserts that it is not possible to eliminate nuclear arms, maintaining that a system of nuclear deterrence is the only way to achieve security. It argues that the arms race can only be ended if the Free World is united, because the West's combined economic power, some four times that of the Soviet Union, would ensure its victory in any [illegible] competition.

The report also advocates U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strategy of building up U.S. nuclear forces before meeting with the Soviets at the conference table for disarmament talks.

OVERSEAS KOREAN PAPER DEMANDS U.S. POLICY CHANGE

SK111016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- The May 1 issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, carried an editorial titled "We Demand Change in U.S. Policy Towards South Korea" according to a report.

The editorial says that with the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan on March 18 as an occasion the anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people are spreading to the whole area like prairie fire. It cites as an instance the fact that the "Korea Christian Action Organization," a joint organization of Catholicism and Protestantism of South Korea, recently made public a statement condemning the U.S. policy towards South Korea and demanding the recall home of the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and that students of the South Korean Kangwon University burned the U.S. flag.

Saying that such anti-American sentiments are expected to run higher in the future, the editorial recalls the inequal interchange between South Korea and the United States in the last one century. Atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialists at the connivance or with the encouragement of the United States and the occupation policy pursued by the United States towards South Korea since the end of the Second World War and expresses indignation at the U.S. action in encouraging and supporting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's massacre of peaceful students and citizens of Kwangju who rose in demand of democracy.

Noting that in the Kwangju massacre instigated and supported by the United States and its open double same, the people clearly realized who is obstructing the democratization of South Korea, the editorial says: It can be said that now the movement for democracy is gradually turning into an anti-U.S. movement and it is a logical result. This is proved by the fact that a number of anti-"government" fighting slogans put up by students continuously after the burning of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan began to assume anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial character.

The commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, the master of Chon Tu-hwan, likened the South Korean people to "rats" and U.S. Ambassador Walker called anti-institutional activists "rude fellows." This is a humiliation and insult to our nation.

We believe that the statement of the Christian Action Organization of South Korea represented the conscience, self-respect and rights of our nation.

Stressing that the United States continually supporting the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," a target of the people's hatred, must reflect on the mistakes committed by it so far, it says: "We demand a total change in the U.S. policy towards South Korea."

ORGANIZATIONS CITED ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK111518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- Letters of solidarity came from an international organisation and foreign public organisations in support of the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his letter to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria says that the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland to convene a joint meeting of 100 Korean politicians in the North, South and abroad and discuss the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and other reunification proposals that might be raised is one more constructive and sincere initiative taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country.

The WFTU fully supports the new proposal of the DPRK to convene a joint meeting of 100 Korean politicians and declares that it will always stand firm on the side of the Korean workers and people who are struggling for the reunification of the country, says the letter.

In its letter of solidarity to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Free German Youth says that it protests against the manoeuvres of the U.S. administration and the South Korean rulers in keeping South Korea as a military strategic base of imperialism and gravely menacing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In the letter of solidarity to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, General Secretary of the National Workers Union of Dominica Josephine Dublin strongly denounces the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for intensifying their machinations to lead the situation of the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war, infringe upon the democratic rights of the South Korean working people and obstruct the reunification of Korea.

FUNCTIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES MARK KPA DAY

SK070824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA) -- Functions were held in socialist countries on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to reports.

A meeting of representatives of public circles of the capital and soldiers of the Moscow garrison command and a photo exhibition were held in the Soviet Union, and soldiers meetings were held at the Ministry of National Defence, the Brasov garrison command and at Braza in Romania.

A film show was arranged at the Ministry of National Defence of Romania. There was held a central celebration in Sofia under the cosponsorship of the Ministry of Defence and the General Political Bureau of the People's Army of Bulgaria and soldiers meetings took place at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy of the German Democratic Republic and in Ulaanbaatar, Mogolia.

Attending the meetings together with officers and men were the deputy chief of General Staff of the Soviet Army and the vice-chairman of the Moscow Soviet in the Soviet Union, the vice-minister of national defence, the commander of communications and the commander of the Brasov garrison in Romania, the vice-minister of defence and the first vice-director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army in Bulgaria, the present and vice-presidents of the military academy in the German Democratic Republic and the director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army and personages concerned in Mongolia. Speeches were made there.

In his speech the deputy chief of General Staff of the Soviet Army referred to the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the course of the national liberation struggle of the Korean people and its strengthening and development into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces, and said the Soviet people support the demand of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The vice-minister of national defence of Romania said in his speech: Over the last 50 years the Korean People's Army has covered a glorious road of struggle and been tempered in the hard-fought and arduous struggle for achieving national independence and defending the territorial integrity of the country.

The 50th anniversary of the KPA founding was celebrated when the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the distinguished and outstanding fighter of the international communist movement and working-class movement and the respected leader of the Korean people, had been greeted as a shining event in the Korean peoples history.

In his speech the vice-minister of defence of Bulgaria said: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and waged an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism under an arduous condition without power. He overcame the difficulties and trials in the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the chuche idea.

The Bulgarian people fully support the new reunification proposal advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he declared.

SPA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PRC

SK111601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of its standing committee, left here on May 11 by plane for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

YOUTH LEAGUE GROUP LEAVES FOR PRC VISIT

SK111603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Pak Chong-son left here on May 11 by plane for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the LSWYK Central Commitee Nam Chae-hwan and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHUCHE INSTITUTE FIGURE

SK112259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 11 received Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, on a visit to our country to congratulate him on his 70th birthday. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Hyon Chun-kuk were on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim-Il-song conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG VIEWS BIRTHDAY GIFTS 11 MAY

SK112332 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on May 11 saw gifts sent to him from organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), Koreans in Japan, Japanese people and various countries on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

He was accompanied by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Choe Yong-nim, So Yun-sok and Kim Pok-sin; and Han Tok-su, chairman, and Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at an exhibition hall, members of Chongnyon delegations staying in the homeland presented bunches of flowers carrying the reverence of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan to him, and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader acknowledged the warm welcome of members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and various delegations of Chongnyon, and saw gifts.

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Chongnyon organisations and compatriots in Japan presented to him as a gift many Aeguk factories, machines and equipment of various kinds, automatic apparatuses, electronic appliances, daily necessities, pieces of handicraft, books, articles for cultural use, congratulatory messages, silk banners and other articles made with sincerity out of boundless loyalty to him and ardent patriotism for the socialist homeland.

Various political parties and public organisations, prominent political, public and press figures of Japan and peoples of different countries of the world sent to him a large number of gifts and articles made with sincerity carrying unbounded respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea and ushered in a new era of independence with its bright rays and has performed imperishable exploits for the times and mankind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw one by one precious gifts numbering tens of thousands on display in the exhibition hall, highly praised the loyalty and patriotism of Chongnyon organisations and compatriots in Japan that prepared and sent so excellent gifts, and asked Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, to convey, upon the returning of the congratulatory group of Koreans to Japan, thanks in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the DPRK and himself to compatriots in Japan and prominent Japanese personages.

VRPR NOTES KIM CHONG-IL'S BENEVOLENT LOVE

SK120734 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 May 82

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] This is an episode which took place one early autumn day in 1971. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was taking a walk at [word indistinct], studied the sky and, predicting frost, asked the dear comrade Leader Kim Chong-il to send coats to members of the Sea of Blood Art Troupe, who were performing abroad.

The dear comrade leader instantly summoned a cadre concerned and said to him that coats should be sent to them in a hurry. The cadre was puzzled because it was not the season for coats. To the puzzled cadre, the dear comrade leader said that he must act promptly, expressing concern that the actors could catch a cold if the weather in the country where they were performing dropped suddenly. The dear comrade leader instructed him what he should do to make coats that day.

Accordingly, laundry cars rushed to the actors' houses and with their coats as samples, new coats were made. The next day a special plane provided by the dear comrade leader left for the actors. Receiving the coasts, the actors embraced each other weeping, for they were so moved by the love the great leader and the dear comrade leader accorded them.

This is an episode which occurred in late December 1974. Parents care more about their sons away than about ones around them. Likewise, the dear comrade Leader Kim Chong-il showed his love to students studying abroad. The dear comrade leader had gifts sent to those who had nothing to worry about, since all the expenses are paid by the state. He ensured that fur boots were sent to those studying in East Europe and [word indistinct] to those studying in Africa. To help them always lead a spirited and optimistic life, he also saw to it that accordions of top quality and newly edited song books were sent to them. Amid such warm care of the dear comrade leader, cartons full of items, such as high-quality wrist watches, recorders, suits and coats, rain coats, swimming suits, shoes, socks, stationery and other items, were provided. With the cartons ready, the dear comrade leader instructed responsible cadres concerned to leave for their destinations by plane or ship.

NODONG SINMUN ON STRUGGLE AGAINST EXPLOITATION

SK111540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article on the struggle of non-aligned countries to eradicate the root cause of international exploitation. It says: To eradicate the root cause of international exploitation poses as a very important problem in the non-aligned and developing countries, because, with this root cause such as the old international economic order left intact, these countries cannot successfully build an independent new society or free themselves from the imperialists exploitation and plunder.

What makes the backbone of the old international economic order is the old international monetary system. By forcing inequality in the monetary field, the imperialists are reaping colossal profits and, at the same time, creating grave obstacles to the economy of the developing countries. Taking advantage of their monopolistic position on the market, the imperialists freely cut the prices of raw materials of developing countries and export their finished goods at high prices.

The non-aligned and developing countries are actively striving to abolish the inequitable old order in the international monetary field and establish a new fair one. These countries nationalize imperialists banking companies and restrict their interests while establishing progressive state financial systems in keeping with the demand of the building of a new society and issuing new national currencies. These steps destroy the foothold of the imperialists exploitation and plunder in non-aligned countries and create favorable conditions for economic development there.

The non-aligned and developing countries are jointly countering the price manipulation of the imperialists, having formed organizations of those countries which produce and export raw materials to get fair prices for their exported raw materials. They repeal unequal agreements concluded with big powers in the past and reexamine and reform economic relations.

The non-aligned and developing countries are making efforts to lay the foundation of the national economiy and build an independent economy. Many of them establish industrial domains depending on their domestic raw materials and restrict import of some kinds of goods with the increase of their own industrial production.

The non-aligned and developing countries are joining efforts in the struggle to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The question of setting up a new international economic order was discussed and practical measures were taken at many conferences including the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries and the symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production which was held in our country last year.

The fourth meeting of all coordinating countries of the action program for economic cooperations among non-aligned countries held in March this year discussed the question of establishing a fairer international economic order and other important problems.

The paper stresses in conclusion: If the non-aligned countries jointly struggle in firm unity under the banner of independence, it is possible to solve all problems in conformity with the demand of the developing countries and deal a heavy blow at the imperialists. The strenuous and vigorous struggle of the non-aligned and developing countries will certainly lead to the establishment of a new international economic order.

NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCY CONFERENCE OPENS

Yi Chong-ok Speaks

SK120502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA) -- The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries opened in Pyongyang today.

The meeting is attended by delegations and delegates of member nations of the coordinating committee and of interested news agencies of nonaligned countries and regional and international organisations. The meeting will discuss practical measures for strengthening the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries and expanding the exchange of information among the nonaligned countries.

Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech for the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

Newspapers here today run editorials warmly hailing the meeting. The seventh meeting, says NODONG SINMUN in its editorial, will mark an excellent occasion for the nonaligned countries to share the successes and experiences gained in the field of information and communications, an important occasion in encouraging and propelling the struggle of the peoples in these countries for a new progress in information activities and strengthening and developing the cooperative relations and friendship and solidarity among them.

The present meeting will take a new stride forward in the solution of this question by seeking practical steps so that the pool may fully play its role in helping the nonaligned countries maintain their anti-imperialist, independent stand, checking the distorted reports of the news agencies of imperialist countries and ensuring the rapidness and correctness of information. The meeting will continue till May 14.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK120453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate editorials to the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries opening here today.

In an editorial headlined "Warm Welcome to the Seventh Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries" NODONG SINMUN notes that the meeting carries weighty significance in improving and strengthening the work of the pool. It says:

The seventh meeting of the pool coordinating committee is convened at a time when it stands out as a Nonaligned Movement. It will be greatly conducive to increasing the might of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole for officials of nonaligned news agencies to sit together and discuss practical ways for strengthening and developing the pool and for enhancing its role.

The seventh meeting will mark an excellent occasion for the nonaligned countries to share the successes and experiences gained in the field of information and communications, an important occasion in encouraging and propelling the struggle of the peoples in these countries for a new progress in information activities and strengthening and developing the cooperative relations and friendship and solidarity among them.

It will also be conducive to dealing a telling blow at the imperialists' arbitrariness and monopoly in the field of information and communications and to hastening the establishment of a new fair international order of information and communications.

The nonaligned countries held a series of general meetings and coordinating committee meetings of the pool to take measures for improving and strengthening press activities in keeping with the mission and purpose of the Nonaligned Movement and opposing the imperialists monopoly and domination in this field, and are actively striving for their implementation.

Thanks to the activities of the pool and the struggle of the nonaligned countries, foundations have been laid to destroy the outdated international order of information and communications and establish a new one on an overall scale.

But the pool has a lot of things to do to fully fulfill its mission and attain its purpose for the expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement. The pool is faced with a task to do away with the imperialist pressure and splitting and alienating manoeuvres and extensively conduct press activities for the further strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement and thereby actively contribute to accelerating the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence and defending world peace and security.

For the news agencies of the nonaligned countries to maintain an independent stand and develop exchange and cooperation among them is an effective way for a successful fulfillment of this task.

They should strengthen the nonaligned character of pool reports and closely cooperate with one another in the field of information and communications on the principle of independence, equality, mutual benefit, non-interference in others' internal affairs and on the principle of opposing all outside interference. They should also thwart and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war, actively support the people's struggle against imperialism and for independence and further intensify the press activities for world peace and security.

What is important in strengthening and developing the press activities of the nonaligned countries is to remove the old international order of information and communications and establish a new one.

The nonaligned countries must fight with concerted efforts to destroy the old order and establish a new fair one in the interests of the countries of the new-emerging forces in the field of international information and communications.

At present measures are taken in nonaligned countries to develop press activities, strengthen collaboration and establish a new international order of information and communications. The quesiton depends on how the nonaligned countries are active to effect them.

The present meeting will take a new stride forward in the solution of this question by seeking practical steps so that the pool may fully play its role in helping the nonaligned countries maintain their anti-imperialist,independent stand, checking the distorted reports of the news agencies of imperialist countries and ensuring the rapidness and correctness of information.

KCNA Comment

SK111557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- The non-aligned countries today confronted with an urgent task to put an end to the imperialist monopoly and arbitrariness in the field of information and communication and establish a new fair international order of information and communications in their interests.

To establish this new international order constitutes an important aspect of the struggle of the non-aligned countries to do away with the imperialist's privileges and arbitrariness in the international political relations.

The imperialists news agencies that monopolize a majority of the reports circulated in the world have installed thousands of their branch offices everywhere in the world to distribute reports speaking for the interests of the bourgeoisie. Their coverage of the developing countries is no more than 20 percent of their total, and that is mostly a distortion of facts at that.

Holding 90 per cent of the world's resources of frequencies, the imperialists slight or exclude the non-aligned countries in their distribution. They worked out the rules of the use of satellite communications in their favor to face the non-aligned and developing countries with threats and difficulties in the use of space. Besides, the existing international order of information and communications serves as inequality by which the imperialists rake in a colossal amount of profits through unreasonable and unequal news fees.

Under such situation, the non-aligned countries refuse to allow the outdated international order of information and communications any longer. They demand the independent development of the information system in each country based on non-interference in others internal affairs, respect of international law, the maintenance of their national independence and proper cultural traditions and the guarantee of peoples rights to freely make use of mass media. In the final analysis, they demand the estabishment of a new international order under which the international exchange of information would be based on the principle of equality, justice and mutual benefit. And they raised it as their important task to eliminate imbalance and inequality in the domain of information and communications and remove obstacles in the way of free exchange and dissemination of reports.

Under the slogan "Let us establish a new international order of information and communications" they are waging a vigorous common struggle to realize their demands and tasks.

What is noteworthy here is that all the non-aligned countries are taking a common stand to destroy the old order, while maintianing the anti-imperialist stand. Many non-aligned countries take stringent sanctions, closing branch offices of imperialists news agencies or expelling correspondents who impair their naional independence and sovereignty and distribute unrealistic, false reports to exercise negative influence upon the peoples who set about the building of a new soceity.

The struggle of the non-aligned countries for the establishmemt of a new international order of information and communications is gaining in scope and developing, becoming organized by degrees on the global scale. After putting up the slogan of establishing a new order, the non-aligned countries founded many information and communications organizaitons such as the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Information Among Non-Aligned countries, The Committee of Radio and TV Cooperation of Non-Aligned Journalists Organizations and the Postal and Telecommunication Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries. They are strengthening unity and collaboration among the organizations while gradually expanding their ranks.

The pool urges the non-aligned countries without news agencies to found them and makes some news agencies play the role of regional redistribution centres to widely disseminate news of the non-aligned countries. Now the volume of news exchanged among non-aligned countries totals 40,000 words a day, an increase of 5 times.

The Committee of Radio and TV Cooperation of Non-Aligned Countries is instituting regional guide officer of radio and TV programs for the purpose of strengthening the exchange of broadcasting programs among non-aligned countries.

At the first session of the Postal and Telecommunications Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries held in December last year, it was decided to set up a center for implementing the action program for cooperation among the non-aligned countries in this field.

The non-aligned countries are also strengthening cooperation in training journalists and technical personnel of the press.

Thanks to their united efforts for the establishment of a new international order of information and communications a new development is being made in the field of information and communications in these countries and a wide coverage is given to accounts of the people's struggle against imperialism and for independence and for building of a new life.

The struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned countries to destroy the anachronistic old order and establish an international order of information and communications conforming to the new situation today and international balance of forces will surely end in victory as part of their sacred cause of making the whole world independent.

REPORTAGE, REACTION IN LOAN SCANDAL'S WAKE

Couple Accused of Fraud

SK120204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's prosecutor-general's office Tuesday charged former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha with fraud for circulating bills worth hundreds of billions of won without the consent of their issuers.

Announcing the results of its investigation of the recent curb loan scandal, the office revealed that Yi and Chang had obtained promissory notes with a total face value of 262.4 billion won (364.4 million U.S. dollars) from Kongyung Construction Co. and five other major industrial companies since February 1981 after lending them only 57.6 billion won. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

They induced the firms to issue the promissory notes in excess of the actual amounts of the loans by saying they would keep them as collateral. They then cashed the bills in the curb money market without the consent of the issuers, according to the prosecution announcement.

Kongyung and Ilshin Steel Co., two of the six affected firms, were declared bankrupt Tuesday and have been placed in legal management. The other firms also face serious financial trouble.

The announcement said that Mrs. Chang allegedly started a money-lending business in 1978 with 4.5 billion won, including 500 million won she had received from her two ex-husbands as alimony.

Yi, 59, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mrs. Chang, 38, were arrested May 5 on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law by illegally taking 400,000 dollars to the United States and hiding another 400,000 dollars and eight million Japanese yen at their home.

The prosecution investigation found that the couple had attempted to send an additional 250,000 dollars overseas. The prosecution said they acted as if they were in close association with Yi Kyu-kwang, president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp., and the husband of Mrs. Chang's elder sister.

By pretending to be in a close relationship with Yi, Mrs. Chang earned the trust of business circles and was able to procure the huge promissory notes from financially unstable firms after making cash loans to them.

The couple even managed to obtain mortgage-free bank loans worth 35 billion won. Two bank presidents have tendered their resignations as a result.

The prosecution investigation confirmed, however, that neither Yi Kyu-kwang nor any government official had actually assisted the couple.

The personal property of the couple, estimated at over 30 billion won, has been seized by the authorities to repay the losses they inflicted on a number of business firms, the announcement said.

Chon Tu-hwan Comments

SK111300 Seoul YONHAP in English 1237 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, commenting on last week's foreign exchange scandal involving a retired Korean Army general, instructed the Justice Ministry and other law enforcement authorities Tuesday to make a "thorough and public" probe of the case, presidential spokesman Yi Ung-hui said Tuesday.

Deploring the apparent lack of order in the country's banking community which said allowed such an impropriety to happen, Chon also ordered the authorities to castigate everyone involved, regardless of their social rank or status.

Yi Chol-hui, a former Korean Army major general and his wife, Chang Yong-cha, were arrested May 7 on charges of violating Korea's foreign exchange law by illegally diverting 400,000 U.S. dollars to the United States as well as illegally possessing large sums in foreign currencies.

Chon Tu-hwan Relative Resigns

SK120346 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP) -- President Yi Kyu-kwang of the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corp. tendered his resignation Wednesday in connection with the recent curb loan scandal involving former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Mrs. Chang Yong-cha. Energy-Resources Minister Yi Sun-ki accepted the resignation, a ministry official said. Yi Kyu-kwang is the husband of Mrs Chang's elder sister and assumed the state post in May 1980. He resigns one year before the expiration of his tenure of office. Yi is the younger brother of Yi Ku-tong, who is the father-in-law of President Chon Tu-hwan.

While defrauding a number of businessmen of some 260 billion won (some 361.1 million U.S. dollars) by cashing commercial bills at discount rate prior to their due dates in the curb market, Chang pretended to be under the special patronage of Yi. Yi was a 1947 classmate of the Korean Military Academy and became a provost masdhal, retiring from active service as a major general in 1961. The official said a successor will be named in a couple of days.

Bank Officials Dismissed

SK120745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government relieved four top bank officials of their posts Wednesday, holding them responsible for their banks' involvement in the recent curb loan scandal.

The dismissed officials are President Yim Chae-su, Executive Director Sin Yong-chol, and auditor Pak Kwang-chong of the Cho-Hung Bank, and President Kong Tok-chong of the Commercial Bank of Korea.

A high ranking government official said that no further personnel changes will take place in financial circles in connection with the scandal so that the paralyzed functions of the banking institutions can return to normal as soon as possible.

The vice presidents or senior directors of the two affected institutions will head the banks for the time being, the official said.

Major Bankruptcies Reported

SK110951 Seoul YONHAP in English 0922 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- Two of South Korea's leading companies, Kongyung Construction and Ilishin Steel, were declared bankrupt Tuesday as the government decided to suspend financial support which would have saved them from the aftershocks of the recent curb money market scandal.

Earlier both Kongyung and Ilshin had filed petitions to the Seoul District Civil Court for Legal Management, and the government had sought a third party to run the companies' affairs, including a Kongyung overseas construction project.

Kongyung, Ilshin and four other large companies were victimized by one-time Korean National Assemblyman Yi Chul-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, who were big curb loan dealers and speculative stock investors.

Yi and Chang allegedly defrauded the six companies of an undetermined amount of money by cashing the companies' commercial bills of more than 260 billion won (roughly 360 million U.S. dollars) at a discount rate prior to their due dates. The four other companies affected are Taeyang Metal, Samick Housing, Haitai Confectionery and Life Housing.

The couple were arrested last Friday on charges of illegally taking 400,000 dollars to the United States, and hiding another 400,000 dollars plus eight million in Japanese yen at their home in violation of the foreign exchange control law.

In view of the greater than expected impact the incident is having on the Korean economy and banking circles, the government has instructed banks to extend a line of credit to help affected companies cope with the aftershocks. Kongyung and Ilshin, however, were excluded from this financial help.

With a chronic fund shortage, Korean enterprises often meet a great part of their financial requirements with widespread curb loans. According to a report from Citizens National Bank, the country's 28,725 small and medium-sized firms whose employees number between five and 300 borrowed a total of 325 billion won (451.4 million U.S. dollars) from the curb money market last year at a monthly interest rate of 3.2-3.3 percent. The figure averages 11.3 million won (15,700 dollars).

ASSEMBLY HEARS DEBATE ON UIRYONG MASSACRE

SK120202 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 May 82 p 2

[Article by reporters Hwang Chae-hong and Yi Nak-yon]

[Excerpts] For 2 days, from 7 May, the National Assembly plenary session has dealt with the Uiryong massacre in South Kyongsang province. Noteworthy in the debates were the opposition offensive against the present power system, approaching the issue from a viewpoint, and the ruling party's countering the opposition by striking some opposition remarks from the stenographic records.

The ruling party's ill feelings aroused by the opposition offensive against the present power system are still smouldering, and will likely be a factor in future relations between the ruling and opposition parties.

The parliamentary interpellation of the government at the extraordinary National Assembly session on 7 and 8 May was entirely different, in terms of depth and perspective, from the Home Affairs Committee session, which dealt with the Uiryong incident on 30 April.

National Assemblymen Yu Sang-ho, Cho Chong-chae and Mun Pyong-yang stressed follow-up measures to deal with the incident rather than referring to the nature of the case. They presented some working-level measures to the government, such as the reform of police administration, compensation for damages, and improvement of the firearms control system.

Opposition lawmakers, such as National Assemblymen Han Yong-su, and Ko Yong-ku of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], Cho Il-che of the Korea National Party]KNP] and Yi Su-chong of the parliamentary friendship group, on the other hand, urged the government to take some steps toward a political settlement.

They defined the incident not as an accidental criminal offense, but as a manifestation of a social, pathological phenomenon. They called for the resignation of the Cabinet en bloc, for political development, and for rallying popular opinion.

In particular, the speech by Assemblyman Han Yong-su was the center of the story, as expected. As the first speaker of the seven other assemblymen, he, without a prepared manuscript, continued his criticism of the present government system, which has been regarded as "sacred," thus keying up people both within and outside the National Assembly.

While mentioning the characteristics and background of the Uiryong incident, Assemblyman Han maintained that "all responsibility rests with this 'national crisis,'; the government should take some measures to rejuvenate politics; and the National Assembly should break itself of the 'habit of keeping silent.'" He also urged the government to alter the present method of running the state. Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, who demonstrated his "mild attitude," reacted stoutly against Han's remarks. "There are some factors which need to be considered carefully for the future of our nation, but I think that there is too severe a difference in opinion on one single condition and fact. "I disagree with Assemblyman Han as to what is in our national interests in settling the question," Prime Minister Yu said. His attitude in answering the questions showed sincerity. Yet, regarding the question about the absence of newspaper reporters assigned to provincial cities, his reply was evaluated as either lacking truth in itself or lacking a proper grasp of what actually happened at that time. He said, "It was originally what the newspaper association decided upon autonomously."

The DJP, regarding Assemblyman Han's question partly as a direct challenge to the present government, took the relatively mild step of "deleting his remarks from the stenographic records" by virtue of the authority of the speaker and of "arousing his general attention".

The DJP self-complacently called it a step "demonstrating the party's matured political influence." Some observers said that the DJP learned a lesson from the stiff attitude of the ruling party under the Yusin system. At that time, the inflexibility of the former ruling party led to unfortunate catastrophe.

The DKP's reaction to Assemblyman Han's speech were a little more complicated. The reactions were mixed, with calls of praise of "well done," and disapproving voices of, "What's the use of it?" Floor leader Yim Chong-ki defended Han, saying, "The Uiryong incident itself was a shock to the world." But he could scarcely hide the "embarrassment" which showed on his face. Probably, it was because of his sense of responsbility since he promised the ruling party "self-restraint on political attack." DKP Vice President Yu Ok-u said that "such radical remarks are of no help for the nation."

However, Assemblyman O Hong-sok, chairman of the Central Standing Committee and Assemblyman Kim Hyon-kyu, chairman of the Policy Examination Committee, said that they "highly rate him for making such remarks under the present circumstances."

MINISTER DISCUSSES REGIONAL EMERGENCY MEASURES

SK120232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Home Minister No Tae-u called on provincial governors Wednesday to establish regional emergency measures and conduct regular checkups of vulnerable areas to prevent incidents such as the recent killing rampage by a policeman at Uiryong, 200 miles south of Seoul.

Patrolman U Pom-kon, 27, shot 55 people to death and wounded 36 in an eight-hour carnage through five villages April 26 before blowing himself up with a hand grenade.

At the first provincial governors' meeting since No replaced So Chong-hwa, who resigned after the bloody outburst, No emphasized that effective measures should be set up for speedy and complete control of such situations.

No also urged the governors to stress the understanding, sympathy, and credence of local inhabitants in maintaining regional stability. He said government officials should rectify bureaucratic attitudes which dominate the general public as well as administrative services that lack responsibility and vitality. For vulnerable areas where administrative influences remain distant, No said local office heads should go to the scene and learn the problems of the inhabitants in order to provide desirable polices for them.

The minister and provincial governors also discussed the emergency mobilization of the Civil Defense Corps, continued promotion of Saemaul (New Community) movement activities, and efficient management of local finances.

CHON TU-HWAN SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR DOE

AB112040 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Korean president, Chon Tu-hwan, has expressed his conviction that Liberian-Korean cooperation would assume ever greater dimensions in the coming years. He said the present visit to his country by Head of State Samuel K. Doe has established a significant milestone in the development of Liberian-Korean relationship, adding, a very practical partnership could be forged between Liberia, richly endowed with natural resources, and Korea, which has experienced both the trials and rewards of economic development.

President Chon was speaking last night at a state banquet in honor of Head of State Doe and his delegation at [name indistinct], the government banquet hall in Seoul. The Korean leader further said he was gratified by the frank and extensive talks that he had had with Commander in Chief Doe and added that he was confident the dialogue between them would contribute significantly to cement the ties of friendship already existing between the two nations and also to the overall development of the Afro-Asian region. President Chon praised the diplomatic relations established between Liberia and Korea in 1964 and said the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have been steadily developed and strengthened.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH LIBERIA

SK100305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Liberia signed bilateral agreements on economic-scientific cooperation and visa exemption Monday. The pacts were signed by Korean Foreign Ministry No Sin-yong and his Liberian counterpart H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, Jr., who is visiting Korea for five days with Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe.

The economic-scientific cooperation stipulates that the two countries will exchange persons and information and facilitate the exchange of certain commodities.

The visa exemption pact will enable citizens of both countries to stay in the other's territory for 90 days without a visa, as well as allowing seamen a 15 day visit without a visa. The two countries have already concluded agreements on aviation, trade and culture.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH ATTEND MAY DAY RALLY

OW100550 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1449 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] Ulaanbaatar, 1 May (MONTSAME) -- "Large columns of festive demonstrations today filled Sukhe Bator Square in the Mongolian capital to celebrate May Day." At 1000 Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other party and government leaders mounted the central rostrum on the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, founders of the MPRP and the people's state. They were met with loud ovations. Demonstrators chanted slogans in honor of the MPRP, the CPSU, May Day and the inviolable, Mongolian-Soviet friendship."

Members of the MPRP Central Committee, deputies of the MPR People's Great Hural, prominent Mongolians and foreign diplomats, guests and specialists were in the side stands.

Pioneers and schoolchildren the parade followed by columns of leading workers and collectives of the fuel and power industry. The marchers warmly welcomed the internationalist peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the world arena. Columns of construction workers, agricultural workers and auto-transport workers followed carrying portraits of Y. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev and flags of the MPR and the USSR. One streamer read "The USSR is a reliable bulwark of peace and socialism." Communications workers, service and trade personnel, scientific workers, students and teachers, culture and arts and medical workers were among the demonstrators.

The parade was concluded by representatives of Mongolian youth and sportsmen. "The demonstration of working people in Sukhe Bator Square was relayed over radio and television."

TSEDENBAL MEETS VISITING POLISH PARTY OFFICIAL

OW120628 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received (W. Natorf), chief of a department of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee, visiting here in accordance with the interparty cooperation plan between the MPRP and PZPR.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, (W. Natorf) conveyed sincere greetings to Y. Tsedenbal from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and on his own behalf Y. Tsedenbal conveyed reciprocal greetings to the leaders of the Polish People's Republic Party and government headed by W. Jaruzelski and expressed the conviction that the Polish people will be able to overcome difficulties in the country and achieve new successes in socialist construction.

D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Balhaajab, chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; and Stanislaw Stawiarski, Polish ambassador to the MPR, were present at the meeting.

TSEDENBAL CONGRATULATES LAO LEADER ON REELECTION

OW070552 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1948 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 May (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has warmly congratulated Kaysone Phomvihan on the occasion of his reelection to the high post of general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and wished him big successes in his noble activity in the name of construction of socialism in Laos and consolidation of peace in the whole world.

RESOLUTION ON 18 APR VOLUNTARY LABOR DAY

OW070550 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1950 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 May (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and the MRYL Central Committee have adopted a resolution "on preliminary results of the general communist Subbotnik".

The resolution notes that the communist voluntary Sunday work carried out on 18 April this year in honor of the 112th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, the great leader of working people of the whole world, was carried out on a high ideological and organizational level. Nearly 500,000 workers, employees, students, pupils and working people took a very active part in the holiday of labor by making worthy contributions to fulfilling plan tasks and socialist obligations in 1982, the 2d year of the Mongolian Seventh 5-Year Plan. On this day 3.7 million tugriks of above-plan production was produced in the field of industry alone. Production valued at 3.3 million tugriks was produced on saved raw and other materials, fuel and electricity.

LEADERS MEET FOREIGN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS

OW070554 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1945 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 May (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received trade union delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, Cuba, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and congratulated them on the occasion of the international day of solidarity of the world's working people.

Trade union delegations from the fraternal countries are taking part in May Day celebrations at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

JAGBARAL PRESENTS AWARDS TO FOREIGN SPECIALISTS

OW030502 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Test] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, a group of specialists from the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR, taking part in the socialist construction of the MPR have been awarded the "Nayramdal" and "60 Years of the Mongolian People's Revolution" medals. They were honored with these awards for their fraternal assistance and fruitful labor.

N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, presented the awards today at Government House.

HUN SEN BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW 9 MAY

BK111148 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK) -- The delegation of Kampuchea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Minister Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on Sunday, 9 May, for an official visit to the USSR.

On Monday, 10 May, the Kampuchean minister of foreign affairs began his talks with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

DK ARMY COMMUNIQUE ON 1981-82 BATTLE RESULTS

BK120716 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 May 82

["Communique of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas" about results on the military battlefields during the 1981-82 dry season, addressed to the people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas -- dated 8 May; read by announcer]

[Text] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas would like to present the concrete results of the 1981-82 dry season to the people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas with (?initial figures) as follows:

First chapter:

I. Results in destroying the Vietnamese enemy troops:

1. 37,372 Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded.

2. 21,958 Vietnamese troops were killed or permanently put out of action by wounds.

II. Attacks to liberate and destroy the Vietnamese enemy's positions:

A. Attacks to liberate and destroy the Vietnamese enemy's independent positions:

1. 64 Vietnamese enemy independent platoon positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

2. 60 Vietnamese enemy independent company positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

3. 36 Vietnamese enemy independent battalion positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

4. 7 Vietnamese enemy independent regimental positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

B. Attacks to liberate and destroyed positions which form the Vietnamese enemy's defense networks:

1. 7 platoon positions forming defense networks for battalion positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

2. 7 company positions forming defense networks for Vietnamese enemy battalion positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

3. 4 platoon positions forming defense networks of Vietnamese enemy regimental positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

4. 5 company positions forming defense networks of the Vietnamese enemy regimental positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

5. 3 battalion positions forming defense networks of the Vietnamese enemy regimental positions were attacked, liberated and destroyed.

III. Vietnamese enemy intervention and operation troops smashed:

1. 67 platoons of Vietnamese intervention troops were smashed.

2. 62 companies of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops were smashed.

3. 25 battalions of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops were smashed.

4. 6 regiments of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops were subdued.

5. 4 bridges of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops were captured.

6. 19 Vietnamese enemy tanks were destroyed.

7. Two Vietnamese enemy planes were shot down, including a helicopter.

IV. Ambushes of Vietnamese enemy transport units.

1. 22 Vietnamese enemy transportation platoons were ambushed.

2. 18 Vietnamese enemy transportation companies were attacked.

3. 168 Vietnamese enemy trucks were ambushed.

4. 50 Vietnamese enemy transport service motorboats were attacked.

V. Villages and communes liberated from the Vietnamese enemy:

1. All villages and communes which had been taken over by the Vietnamese enemy at the beginning of the 1981-82 dry season were liberated.

2. 317 new villages and 17 communes were liberated.

VI. Attacks on and destruction of the Vietnamese enemy's transport and communications lines:

During the 1981-82 dry season, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked and cut large and small strategic transport and communications lines of the Vietnamese enemy which are their vital arteries -- especially Routes 4, 5 and 6 as well as the two railway lines -- Phnom Penh-Battambang and Phnom Penh-Kompong Som. These are the concrete results:

1. 253 sections of road for a total of 5,961 meters, that is, nearly 6 kilometers were cut and destroyed.

2. 258 sections of railway track for a total of 10,088 meters, that is, more than 10 kilometers, were cut and destroyed.

3. 55 bridges and sewage pipes -- long, short, big, small, wood, iron and concrete -- for a total of 745 meters, that is, nearly a kilometer, were cut and destroyed.

VII. Desertions: 2,560 Vietnamese enemy soldiers deserted.

VIII. There were 182 Vietnamese enemy soldiers killed or wounded by mutinies and firing on each other.

IX. Khmer soldiers and militiamen who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them, mutinied and fired on Vietnamese soldiers, killing and wounding 409 of them.

X. The Kampuchean people rebelled and killed and wounded 102 Vietnamese enemies.

XI. 3,227 Khmer soldiers who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them deserted and returned to their villages.

XII. 477 Khmer soldiers who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them, defected and joined the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

XIII. 212 combatants of different groups defected and joined our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

Second chapter: Remarks of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Guerrillas

During the past 1981-82 dry season, the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas noted a number of new concrete facts on the Kampuchean battlefields as follows:

I. The Vietnamese enemy plan of operations for the 1981-82 dry season has been completely defeated since:

A. Strategically the Vietnamese enemy is completely bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefields because they lack troops to resist the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas who have waged guerrilla war to destroy their forces all over the country.

B. Tactically, during this 1981-82 dry season the Vietnamese enemy tried to concentrate their available forces on the Kampuchean battlefields and brought more recruits from Vietnam and carried out operations aimed at taking over and occupying some battlefields from the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in order to serve their diplomatic maneuvers. However they were completely defeated.

It is necessary to note that there were more than 10,000 new recruits brought from Vietnam during the 1981-82 dry season. They were composed of two types of persons: The first type of recruits were youths from south Vietnam between 14 and 18 years old; the second type were former soldiers and employees of the Thieu-Ky period.

These new reinforcements of more than 10,000 troops were used only as aides for the Vietnamese enemy's operational forces. These new troops frequently deserted from the battlefields.

II. During the 1980-81 dry season the Vietnamese enemy used their brigades, regiments, battalions and companies to carry out their operations in the eastern and central region battlefields which include Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Mondolkiri and Kratie Provinces; south preah Vihear, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang Provinces and eastern Kompong Thom, and eastern Pursat. In the 1981-82 dry season the Vietnamese enemy used their companies to carry out their large-scale operations. These companies were mostly composed of troops gathered from various units, not whole platoons. There were few operations. This showed the deterioration of the Vietnamese enemy's situation on the eastern and central region battlefields compared to the 1980-81 dry season.

III. The Vietnamese enemy's larger operations during the 1981-82 dry season were waged in the western regions of Kampuchea and only on four battlefields:

1. The Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield;
2. The Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield;
3. The Koh Kong Leu Battlefield; and
4. The Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield.

These four operations, using forces of from 7,000 to more than 10,000 troops, were subdued and completely defeated by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. They suffered numerous casualties among their troops and a large quantity of their military materiel was destroyed. In order to serve their diplomatic trick the Vietnamese enemy tried to carry out these operations by concentrating their forces available on the Kampuchean battlefields and by bringing in some more reinforcements from Vietnam.

The Vietnamese enemy hoped that, if they could defeat the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on these four battlefields, they would be able to use their propaganda to dupe the international opinion by saying that they are powerful on the Kampuchean battlefields, they have the forces to sweep away the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, they have the forces to occupy all of Kampuchea, they have enough forces to grab Kampuchea, and it is irreversible. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy hoped that through this diplomatic maneuver, they would restore their situation on the Kampuchean battlefields, which is completely bogged down, and could change this situation to gain advantages and score victories over the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas until they could smash them and occupy Kampuchea forever.

The concrete struggle during the whole 1981-82 dry season showed clearly that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's operations plan and maneuvers were completely defeated.

IV. During the 1981-82 dry season, we noted more confusion among the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy as follows:

1. There was greater confusion in the military commands of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the Kampuchean battlefields.

2. There was confusion and loss of control in using the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy troops on the Kampuchean battlefields.

3. There was low morale among the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy which caused more desertions and mutinies on the Kampuchean battlefields.

4. There were shortages of food, clothes and medicines for their troops on the Kampuchean battlefields. There were more casualties from malaria and other diseases. Conditions are deteriorating.

5. More Khmer militiamen and soldiers who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them deserted and mutinied and fired on the Vietnamese enemy.

6. There were more difficulties in Vietnam in all fields -- political, economic, financial and security. Particularly worth noting is the big rift inside the Vietnamese political party, Central Committee and state. This big split in the Vietnamese political party and in its Central Committee is a clear sign of the big defeat of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's policy of aggression in Kampuchea.

7. In these circumstances -- in which their condition is deteriorating in all fields and they are completely bogged down -- during the entire past 1981-82 dry season the Vietnamese enemy systematically increased their use of toxic chemical weapons to kill innocent Kampuchean people and against the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. They have increased their massacres of our Kampuchean people. They have expanded the famine to kill our people in conformity with heir policy of starvation and starvation and genocide of our Kampuchean race.

During the entire 1981-82 dry season, we also noted the development of the struggling forces of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK] with Mr Khieu Samphan as chairman as follows:

1. Our Kampuchean people of all strata all over the country who are suffering more from the untold disasters caused by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy over the past more than 3 years are angrier at them. They are opposing the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy more. They are more united and assist and support in all ways the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas and our Democratic Kampuchean Government who are sharing weal and woe with the nation. The people are firmly determined to fight the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefields for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race.

2. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have taken an important step in implementing the guerrilla war and tactics over the whole last 1981-82 dry season. They increased in numbers and ability to wage guerrilla activities in groups. They smashed the Vietnamese troops. They cut the Vietnamese enemy's transport lines -- small and big. They established and expanded their networks to ambush the Vietnamese enemy's operational forces. They can defend themselves to the maximum. They also conserved ammunition better than before.

On this occasion, the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas appeals to the entire Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas all over the country to:

1. Grasp the results on the military battlefields during the 1981-82 dry season.

2. Note that we have advanced another step but the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and their company have many more tricky maneuvers -- military, political and diplomatic.

3. Always heighten vigilance.

4. Continue to uphold the banner of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and exterminators of our Kampuchean race. This must be carried on more actively and efficiently in conformity with our guerrilla warfare guidelines and tactics especially guerrilla activities waged by small groups aimed especially at the attrition and destruction of the Vietnamese enemy troops. This can facilitate the conservation of ammunition.

5. Unite with each other and live closely with our entire Kampuchean people in conformity with the political line of our PDFGNUK.

6. Continue to implement the slogan tha Khmers do not fight Khmers with respect to Khmer soldiers and militiamen who are forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them, and ask them to desert the Vietnamese enemy and more actively oppose them.

7. Continue to try to build our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas all over the country and in each unit, in particular small groups on the frontline and rear battlefields. Our Democratic Kampuchean forces must have quality in all fields in order to struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to defeat them in the 1982 rainy season and in the future until we score the final victory to liberate our Kampuchean nation for the defense and survival of our Kampuchean people and race forever.

Beloved fellow compatriots, beloved comrades in arms, our present war against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors for the defense of our Kampuchean nation, people and race has advanced during three rainy seasons and four dry seasons. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are more bogged down and cannot improve their situation. Therefore, it is clear that they are surely defeated on the Kampuchean battlefields. Further rainy and dry seasons will not ameliorate the Vietnamese enemy's condition. On the contrary, they will be defeated further. We must realize, however, that our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy and their company has to pass through many more difficulties, twists and turns, and complications in the military, political and diplomatic fields. Therefore we have to continue our struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, territory swallowers and exterminators of our Kampuchean race by standing on the strategic principles for the prolonged struggle and the tactical principles for active offensives with mastery and initiative.

Although our struggle has more difficulties, hardships, twists and turns, and complications, it is a just struggle of a nation and people who are rising up against the aggression of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy for the survival of their nation and race. We have the entire heroic Kampuchean people who are uniting with each other and waging the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We have the heroic Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas who are waging the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in accordance with guerrilla warfare tactics all over the country. We have the assistance and support of peace- and justice-loving countries all over the world. Our struggle will undoubtedly win at the end. Our Kampuchean nation and race will surely survive and be intact forever.

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army
Democratic Kampuchea, 8 May 1982

VODK BLASTS HANOI'S 'VACANT SEAT' PROPOSAL

BK111014 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Foil the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Maneuver To Rob Democratic Kampuchea of Its UN Seat"]

[Text] On 4 May Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the French news agency AFP in Hanoi that if the United Nations wanted to take part in settling the Kampuchean question it should stop supporting Democratic Kampuchea by leaving Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations vacant.

This is an odious, despicable and misleading diplomatic maneuver launched by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to rob the state of Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate presence in the United Nations. Through their so-called policy of keeping the Democratic Kampuchean seat empty, the Hanoi authorities are attempting to drive Democratic Kampuchea out of the United Nations in order to replace it with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh and to isolate Democratic Kampuchea on the international stage. Also through this tactic, the Vietnamese would disperse the forces of Democratic Kampuchea on the battlefield and swallow up Kampuchea once and for all, something they have failed to accomplish militarily for the past 3 years.

This is the true aim of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Despite all their efforts for the past 3 years to realize this odious, despicable scheme, the Vietnamese have consistently failed. The world continues to oppose them because they have invaded and occupied Kampuchea in violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and international law and practice. Likewise, the world supports Democratic Kampuchea, which is the victim. With each passing year, UN member countries have increasingly voted in support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, thus repeatedly bringing a shameful defeat to the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in their maneuver to steal the Democratic Kampuchean seat.

Now that they are losing on the military front where they are fully and completely backed into a corner, the Hanoi authorities are frantically resorting to maneuvers in the international arena in order to bury the resolution of the UN General Assembly demanding that they withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and to have Democratic Kampuchea evicted from the United Nations at the forthcoming 37th UN General Assembly.

However, if in 1979 when they were riding the crest of their offensive the Vietnamese failed to fool public opinion and to rob Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimacy, and if in 1980 and 1981 they again failed to do so, how can they hope to succeed in 1982 when they are inextricably bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield and when the world is well aware of the roots of the Kampuchean question which is caused by Vietnamese aggression?

Everyone is well acquainted with the ugly features of the Hanoi authorities, who are the expansionists and aggressors and thus responsible for sabotaging peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. It is Hanoi who wants to rule the roost in Southeast Asia and who is serving as the cat's-paw of the Soviets in implementing the latter's expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors will not succeed in misleading anybody, for the question of Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat as well as the Kampuchean question in general is the result of the act of aggression perpetrated by the Le Duan Vietnamese against Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. Therefore, if the United Nations were to leave Democratic Kampuchea's seat vacant, as proposed by the Vietnamese aggressors, it would be tantamount to punishing a victim and rewarding the aggressor in violation of the principles of international law and practice. This would be a most dangerous precedent, threatening the existence of the many small and weak nations around the world.

For this reason, not only is the support given to Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations by many countries an act of justice benefiting the Kampuchean nation and people, but it is also necessary in order to defend the principles of the UN Charter and international law and preserve peace and order in the world. Moreover, this support is necessary in order to defend the very existence of the small countries themselves.

The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over to continue more vigorously to oppose the scheme concocted by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors of leaving the Democratic Kampuchean seat empty at the forthcoming 37th UN General Assembly by continuing to support Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, demanding more categorically that the Le Duan authorities pull out all of their aggressor troops out of Kampuchea and giving Democratic Kampuchea more votes than in previous years.

KEAT CHHON PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO GABON

BK110854 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Libreville on 3 May to pay a friendship visit to Gabon.

Our delegation was warmly greeted at the Gabonese capital city airport by His Excellency (Pierre Guimar), director of the Board for Relations With Foreign Organizations, and His Excellency (Leyama Bontaman), director of the Asia and Pacific Department of the Gabonese Foreign Ministry. His Excellency Liu Yufeng, the PRC ambassador, was also at the airport to welcome our Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

On behalf of His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, His Excellency Rene Radembino-Coniquet, minister of state and secretary general of the Presidency of the Gabonese Republic, received Minister Keat Chhon at the Presidency's Office on the afternoon of 4 May. Keat Chhon handed over to His Excellency Rene [Radembino-Coniquet] a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to His Excellency President Omar Bongo. The two ministers conversed in an atmosphere of warm friendship. Also present at the meeting was Ambassador Hing Un.

On the morning of 4 May, Minister Keat Chhon and Ambassador Hing Un held discussions with several high-ranking officials of the Gabonese Foreign Ministry led by His Excellency (Ienvest Raguigha), secretary general of the Gabonese Foreign Ministry, and His Excellency (Umbour El Bongo), chief of cabinet of the Gabonese Foreign Ministry. His Excellency (Jean Abandoe), foreign affairs counselor to His Excellency President Omar Bongo, was also present at this meeting. Minister Keat Chhon informed his hosts of the developments in the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and about the diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors.

SOVIET DELEGATE ROMANOV'S MAY DAY RALLY SPEECH

BK111427 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2345 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Leningrad Party Committee and head of the CPSU delegation, delivered at the rally held in Vientiane on 1 May -- live in Russian with sentence by sentence translation into Lao]

[Text] Dear comrades: We, representatives of the CPSU, are very happy to be with you, comrades, on this significant day -- 1 May. On behalf of the Soviet people, we would like to convey warm and sincere greetings to you, comrades, on this, the international solidarity festival of the laboring people. [applause] We wish all communists and people of Laos new labor successes, peace and prosperity. [applause] We sincerely salute and greet the representatives of all countries present at this rally. [applause] The celebration of May Day in Laos this year coincides with the Third LPRP Congress, which has concluded with glorious success. [applause] The work of the congress and its resolution have clearly proved the firm and vigorous perseverance of the Lao communists, who are determined to build a new, socialist Laos. [applause] It is readily apparent that your congress is of more than national significance and that it has become a renowned event of international significance. [applause]

The congress has firmly shown that your party's policies are gaining increasing broad support from the laboring people. It has once again shown clearly that you, dear comrades, have trustworthy friends, including the Soviet Union -- the country of Lenin. [applause] In his recent meeting with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said: We are living in a stormy but very interesting era. We can see for ourselves that the noble socialist ideals have no bounds and that these socialist ideas are helping to draw the various nations closer together. [applause]

What I have said fully applies to the Soviet-Lao relations, which are growing every year. [applause] Our two parties have maintained the close relations of friendship. Economic cooperation has been broadened while the relations which link the two peoples together have been further strengthened. In short, we have reached complete unanimity in all spheres of work. [applause] We are inspired by noble common ideals, namely the ideals of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

A large number of Soviet nationals, together with the various Lao comrades, are carrying out tasks in Vientiane as well as in other towns of the LPDR at present. They are engaged in carrying out projects in various spheres of the economy, supplementary education and public health. The concrete fruits of our friendship include major highways, a satellite communications station, an oil base, and many other installations. [applause] We have been very pleased to hear fine words highly appreciating the work of our Soviet specialists. We are firmly convinced that you will achieve ever greater successes in implementing the First 5-Year Plan. [applause]

Dear comrades, The socialist countries are resolving large-scale creative tasks. As you know, comrades, in the Soviet Union, we are positively striving to implement the plans for Communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Each and every republic, province or region of our multinational state is preparing a worthy task to salute and greet the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. [applause]

Our two countries have maintained a common domestic orientation -- an orientation for the happiness and prosperity of the people. Our only goal in the international affairs is to maintain a lasting peace in the world.

At present, the world is being threatened by many dangers. These dangers have been created by an aggressive policy of the imperialists in collusion with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. The imperialists are continuously stepping up the arms race.

As a result, crisis situations continue in various regions in the world, including here in Southeast Asia. But, with the current balance of forces, the activity of the mighty socialist community in the international arena will limit to the imperialist and expansionist and hegemonist policy. Our country continues to believe that all nations have sacred rights to free and independent development. The implementation of these rights can be clearly seen in Laos.

The people of your country have overcome various grim trials. Over the past years, you, comrades, together with your close friends -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- have fought for your independence. History attests that no hostile forces can sabotage or destroy the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese nations. [applause]

The Soviet Union fully supports the various initiatives in the foreign policies of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, whose aim is to bring peace to the whole Southeast Asia region. Would the ASEAN countries lose anything if they established stable relations and cooperation in peace with the people of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea? [applause] Of course not. And if these relations still leave something to be desired today, then the reason for this must not be sought in Southeast Asia itself. The ones who have caused the tense and uneasy situation in this region are the imperialist and the expansionist forces. But the last word does not belong to them. The process of social development was, is and will be determined by the wills of the various nations. [applause]

In the united family of socialist countries, to which Laos also belongs, all complex problems can be settled effectively, because the fraternal relations based on genuine equality have united us together. [applause] We believe that our common activities and our broad cooperation with all present-day progressive and democratic forces will lead to new victories in the struggle to assert peace in the world. [applause]

Dear comrades, once again, on the occasion of the May Day festival, we wish you, comrades, successes in implementing the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress. [applause]

Long live the unique solidarity and close cooperation between the Soviet and the Lao peoples and among the fraternal socialist countries! [applause]

Long live the solidarity of the laboring people throughout the world! [applause]

The cause for freedom, national independence, social progress and peace in the world is bound to win. [applause]

RALLIES HAIL THIRD LPRP CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK120309 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] During the convening of the Third LPRP Congress between 27 and 30 April, mass organizations and the masses in various localities in all provinces throughout the country expressed their wholehearted support and congratulations in various forms, for example by holding rallies and sending greetings messages and verses to the congress.

In Pakse District of Champassak Province, some 500 local cadres, armymen and people held a rally on 1 May to hail the glorious success of the congress. At the same time, the Youth Union of Champassak Province sent a greetings message to the congress, telling of its numerous achievements in contributing to the success of the congress and hailing the party leadership for convening the congress. At the same time, cadres and combatants of the Fifth Brigade of the Southern Region also sent a message wholeheartedly congratulating the congress and expressing their determination to coordinate with other units and local people to securely maintaining peace and security in the country.

A rally was also held in Attopeu Province to hail the success of the congress. The people attending the rally expressed their determination to completely implement the resolution adopted at the congress, to concentrate their efforts on defending and building the country and to actively increase production and to improve their living conditions.

The party committee, the people's council and the Lao Front for National Construction of Savannakhet Province also sent a message of greetings to the congress on behalf of the people of all ethnic tribes in the province. The message overwhelmingly hailed the success of the congress and mentioned the numerous brilliant achievements scored by the people in the province to welcome the congress. It noted that all the people in the province are determined to fulfill all the tasks entrusted to them by the party by translating the resolution adopted at the congress into reality in all spheres of socialist transformation and construction.

COMMUNIST NATIONS PRAISE KAYSONE REELECTION

BK120325 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, recently received greetings messages from Comrade Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee; and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal's message reads: On the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to you for your great success in the lofty cause of socialist construction in Laos and in promoting world peace.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's message says: On the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to extend cordial congratulations to you. We highly assess your protracted struggle for national liberation, your tireless efforts to build socialism in Laos, and your contributions to developing the relations between our two fraternal countries.

I am convinced that under the leadership of the vanguard unit of militant solidarity and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the heroic Lao people will succeed in implementing the resolutions of the Third LPRP congress for the well-being of the working people in the LPDR.

I am delighted to see that the relationship between our two parties, countries and peoples has triumphantly developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I assure you that the Bulgarian Communist Party will try its utmost to do everything possible to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Laos and solidarity with all peace-loving forces fighting against imperialism and war.

We wish Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan new, greater success in your responsible task of building socialist bases in the LPDR for the cause of peace and social progress in the world.

Comrade Janos Kadar's message reads: On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and in my own name, I extend salutations and congratulations to you on your reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

We wish you good health, great strength and success in your efforts to materialize the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress. Our best wishes for your country's progress and prosperity, for the strengthening of the friendship between our two peoples and for our common cause -- socialism and peace.

Comrade Gustav Husak's message reads: On behalf of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and in my own name, I wholeheartedly congratulate you on the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

I wish you good health and success in carrying out your lofty cause in your capacity as leader of your party, in your efforts to implement the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress and to build socialist bases in your country and in your struggle for world peace and progress.

I earnestly believe that the fraternal relations and the existing cooperation between our two parties will be further consolidated and developed in the interests of the Czechoslovak and Laos peoples.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES OUTGOING, INCOMING ENVOYS

Indian, Burmese Envoys

BK111151 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 11 May (KPL) -- The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India and Burma to Laos, P.S. Sood and U Aung Myint yesterday, paid courtesy visits to President Souphanouvong to bid farewell to the latter accomplishing their mission in Laos.

Ambassador of India to Laos P.S. Sood was accredited on November 17, 1979 and U Aung Myint was appointed as Ambassador of Burma to Laos on March 30, 1981.

The Lao president, on this occasion, praised the two ambassadors for their contributions in improving the relations between their countries and Laos. The president also wished the two diplomats much success in the accomplishment of their future missions.

The ambassadors thanked the president and the Lao side for their cooperation during their stay in Laos.

In the afternoon of the same day, P.S. Sood paid a courtesy visit to Sali Vongkhamsao, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

British Envoy Arrives

BK111153 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 11 May (KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom to Laos, Bernard Dobbs, yesterday, presented credentials to President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Souphanouvong.

Accompanying the ambassador on this occasion was Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs.

President Souphanouvong, on this occasion wished the new ambassador success in accomplishing his diplomatic mission in Laos.

MPR Envoy Received

BK061023 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 May (KPL) -- President Souphanouvong on 6 May received the Mongolian ambassador to Laos, Jambyn Nyamaa, who nearly completes his diplomatic mission here.

The Lao president, on this occasion, extolled the ambassador's contribution to the enhancement of friendship ties between the governments and peoples of the two countries. The meeting was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON RAIDS ON KHUN SA FORCES

BK111000 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 May 82

[Statements by government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri and Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, National Security Council secretary general, at a press briefing at Government House on 11 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Trairong] Government intelligence shows that certain individuals or groups of people have informed Khun Sa's force that the Thai Government would permit it to reestablish its headquarters in Thai territory. This has resulted in the return of Khun Sa's force to Thai territory, according to government intelligence. The prime minister stated at a recent Cabinet meeting that the government has never given such permission to the Khun Sa group, and he emphasized that the government has never had such a policy. It has no policy to allow Khun Sa's force to reestablish operational bases for political reasons, heroin production or heroin trafficking in Thai territory. We will definitely push the force out.

I now invite Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, National Security Council secretary general, to describe our actions:

[Prasong] The current opreration is the result of the government's realization that it must undertake continued action to push every foreign force out of the kingdom, because the presence of such a force affects national security and creates many other problems. these problems include the implications posed by the presence of illegal force and the violation of the authorities' orders and the law prohibiting production and trafficking of narcotics.

Our intelligence, particularly aerial photographs, shows that a foreign force has reestablished its presence in Thai territory. In order to verify this information, a government force comprising members of the air force, the army, the border patrol police and ranger volunteers launched a combined exercise on the banks of the Kham and Yuak Rivers near Ban Lao Lu, Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai. The area is about 6 km northwest of Thai territory. [sentence as heard] The government force began reconnaissance patrols on 9 May at 1100. It discovered a 40-man Khun Sa Force at Ban Lao Lu. The police helicopters patrolling the area were hit by groundfire and damaged, but all returned safely to their base. Because of this hostile fire, we used air force planes to attack ground targets in Ban Lao Lu to protect our men on the ground and the patrolling police helicopters.

At 1500 on 9 May, our ground force was able to reach and gain control of the target villages. Units from our force were able to search and inspect the target area, where they discoverd the bodies of eight Khun Sa men and arrested two others who were injured. They also seized many items such as M-16 rifles and other types of weapons, 10 kgs of cooked and raw opium, about 100 bottles of saline solution, about 300 blankets, 2 carts of rice and medical equipment and medicines.

One of our ranger volunteers was killed and two others were slightly injured. The situation since 9 May [as heard] has returned to normal. There has been no fighting. All of our officials are able to control the target areas, conduct patrols, search and inspect the target area and expel Khun Sa's force from the target area.

SIHANOUK DESCRIBES TALKS IN BEIJING WITH SITTHI

OW111424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1406 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (AFP) -- Thailand has submitted to the three Cambodian resistance groups a draft joint statement under which they form an anti-Vietnamese coalition that would retain institutions of the deposed Khmer Rouge government but would be headed by its two anti-communist leaders.

Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk made the disclosure to AFP following his talks here with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

He said the Thai plan probably had the support of Bangkok's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore [as received]. Under the plan, Prince Sihanouk would become head of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge administration) -- replacing Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), would be made premier and Mr Khieu Samphan vice-premier.

"My talks with Mr Sitthi Sawesila went very well, but I'm afraid the formation of the coalition is not for tomorrow," said Prince Sihanouk.

He added that (?he had) endorsed the Thai draft statement but indicated that the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge had conveyed what, in his view, was a negative response while Mr Son Sann's consent was with reservations. He said that the Khmer Rouge had sent a memorandum to the Thais that did specify why they objected to the draft statement but in which they said they were unclear about some of the goals pursued by the two other resistance groups: Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction and Mr Son Sann's KPNLF. The prince said the Khmer Rouge feared that the two other groups may try to "strip them of their powers".

The Khmer Rouge, ousted by a Vietnamese military intervention in 1979, still hold the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

The Thai plan attempts to combine points made by the various resistance factions such as the retention of Democratic Kampuchea, demanded by the Khmer Rouge, and Mr Son Sann's call for broad autonomy for each of the three factions.

Prince Sihanouk said that under the Thai proposal, the Khmer Rouge would not even enjoy control of defence or foreign affairs, which would be the responsibility of a joint committee comprising representatives of the three groups.

Thai sources indicated that Mr. Sitthi Sawesila, who arrived here on Sunday for a five-day visit, also met Premier Zhao Ziyang today.

Yesterday he had six hours of talks with his opposite number Huang Hua and on Thursday he is to meet powerful Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. So far there has been no word on what Mr Sitthi Sawesila discussed with Chinese leaders.

OFFICER DENIES SOVIET SUBMARINES IN THAI GULF

BK120147 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 May 82 p 3

[Text] Deputy Navy Commander in Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat said yesterday there is a need to replace some of the old Thai warships. Speaking to reporters at the Navy headquarters, Adm Praphat said most of the warships in service are very old.

He also denied a press report that Soviet submarines had recently intruded into Thai waters off Trat Province. He said the Navy is always on alert and it is impossible for foreign vessels to come in undetected.

DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER SEES SOVIET COUNTERPART

BK120431 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade and Industry Minister Gordeyev met with his Thai counterpart yesterday to jointly set a trade target between the two countries during the next 4 years. Thai Deputy Commerce Minister Praphet Limpraphan says that trade value between Thailand and the Soviet Union totalled 10.5 billion baht last year. The Soviet Union faces a trade deficit of 10.2 billion baht with Thailand.

Thai major export items to the Soviet Union include rice, tapioca, maize, sorghum, raw sugar and minerals. The Soviet Union's exports to Thailand are mostly chemical products.

The deputy commerce minister adds that Thailand has so far exported 1.2 million tons of rice. He expects that the amounts will increase to 1.5 million tons at the end of this month.

BANGKOK POST DISCUSSES REFUGEE PROBLEM

BK120548 Bangkok POST in English 12 May 82 p 4

[Chadin Thepphawan article: "The Refugee Crisis Has Passed -- But the Problem Still Remains"]

[Text] Although the crisis period of the Indochinese refugee problem is over the recent American announcement of a stricter resettlement policy should serve as a reminder that a complete solution has not yet been found.

The final result of this human dilemma is still pretty much in the air, and the parties to the problem -- the refugees, the third countries, the countries of first asylum (such as Thailand), the countries of origin (sich as Kampuchea and Vietnam), and the UNHCR -- have different ideas and priorities in tackling the problem.

The secretary-general of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, commended the stricter American resettlement policy as a move closer to the Thai position of eliminating "pull factors" -- anything which may draw refugees into Thailand particularly liberal criteria for resettlement in third countries.

But this does not mean that the United States' reduction of its yearly quota for taking refugees will please Prasong or the government.

The U.S. is the largest recipient country for Indochinese refugees, having taken some 260,000 since 1975. But it has also made the most significant cut in lowering its intake quota from 168,000 last year to 100,000 for this year. Indications also point to a further reduction next year.

Richard Vine, director of the State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programmes, told the foreign Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives last March that the administration was cutting its international refugee programmes budget by 17 percent -- from $503 million to $419 million.

The U.S. Embassy's Refugee Affairs Officer Col Mike Eiland also said that the State Department will be consulting congress in September about the quota for 1982. The result of the consultation will not be revealed until October this year.

The scaling-down of refugee assistance programs by the U.S. and other third countries is causing some anxiety to the government. On his recent trip to Europe, Gen Prem took pains to push for an increase in refugee aid from the EEC countries.

But, pressed by their own economic and social problems, together with a more refugee-weary public attitude, the European countries declined to commit themselves to any increase in aid. They promised only "continued assistance" for the refugees. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees reaffirmed, however, that Thailand will not be left to shoulder the refugee burden alone in the long run.

Jacques Terlin, the new UNHCR representative in Bangkok, said: "It won't be a Palestinian situation. It's true that we have scaled down our operations but this is because of the much smaller number of refugees that's now here." At present there are some 184,000 refugees in Thailand compared with about 500,000 at the height of the refugee influx in 1979.

Nevertheless, the UNHCR would like to see third countries increase their quotas. Last month they held a resettlement meeting in Geneva calling for higher quotas from the third countries, apparently without success. Terlin believes that this is no reason for great concern, however.

"Barring a new crisis, the trend is for a decline in the total number of refugees. Since mid-1980, the average new arrival figures have never been above 1,000 a month. And more refugees are being taken out (about 8,500 per month in 1981) than are coming in...so the lower ceilings of third countries will not have a dramatic effect on the refugee problem."

Thai officials are not entirely convinced by that assurance. A Thai voluntary agency officer at one of the refugee camps said that most Supreme Command and Interior Ministry refugee officials are afraid that one day the supporting international funds will run out.

"Even now voluntary agencies do not get all their funds from the UN. We get about 70 to 80 per cent from the UN; the rest we have to find ourselves," he said.

"The soldiers are also particularly concerned about the security problem that the refugees pose. High-ranking officers have said that arms and communication equipment have been found on some of the refugees."

With these concerns in mind, the government still hasn't given up hope of persuading third countries to take refugees out at a faster rate.

A senior refugee official told the Bangkok POST that the Foreign Ministry is planning a meeting this month with all refugee officers attached to the various third countries embassies. The aim of the meeting, according to the source, is to persuade third countries to accept more refugees from Thailand. Unlike the UNHCR, however, the government attaches less importance to resettlement than to repatriation. The source also said that the Interior Ministry will be starting a campaign to repatriate Khmer refugees from the Ban Na Pho "humane deterence" camp in Nakhon Pranom.

Ban Na Pho is one of two such camps, the other being Sikhiu in Korat, where Khmer refugees who arrived after the beginning of last year have been held in less than comfortable surroundings so that they may become easier to persuade to go home. Refugees in these camps also have no resettlement rights.

Khmer refugees are now the main concern of the Thai authorities as the tides of Vietnamese boat people have greatly subsided.

The ministry has long been trying to persuade the Khmers to go home, and have asked the voluntary agencies in the various camps to help them convince the refugees.

But the fighting and the uncertain political situation in Kampuchea hardly provide convincing arguments for the refugees, and even some of the voluntary agencies' officials.

Many Thai voluntary agencies' officials have said that some of their Western colleagues only half-heartedly attempt to convince the refugees to go home. A few, they claimed, have even advised the refugees not to return in spite of reassurances from the government and the UNHCR that the Khmers will not be repatriated to areas where fighting is going on.

A solution to the problem is still far off. And if a new crisis develops in Kampuchea then the 200,000 Khmers strung out along the border with Thailand could rush in for refuge.

"I sympathise with them and I don't blame them because they haven't created the upheaval in their country," said the Thai voluntary agency officer. "But they do present a great problem for Thailand."

And what of their future? "Well..." he said, "the only real solution to the problem is peace in Kampuchea."

NATION REVIEW DISPLEASED BY LAW OF SEA TREATY

BK050225 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Thailand Must Counter Law of the Sea Curbs"]

[Text] There has been eight years of wrangling over the Law of the Sea and it finally came to a vote and was passed by a thumping majority. However, it is passing strange that one superpower, the United States, voted against it while the other superpower, the Soviet Union, abstained. Thailand, for abstaining, could be accused of being in the shady company of Belorussia and Ukraine, but looking at it from another point of view, Thailand is in good company with Britannia who once ruled the waves and is now ruling the South Atlantic. No, we do not want to appear supercilious but Thailand's objections to the Law of the Sea in its present form has nothing to do with the objections of the United Kingdom or the Soviet Union.

It is not within the scope of this space to analyse the Law of the Sea which contains 320 articles covering a whole range of the rights of nations to exploitation of the sea and the seabed and even landlocked countries like Laos, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Austria, etc, had a say in the matter. The primary question is that the exploitation of the resources of the seabed require high technology and only a few countries like the U.S., Western Europe and Japan fall into that category. The U.S. did not agree because she wanted her superior technology to rule. Japan agreed because she saw quick profit by cooperating with underdeveloped countries. The Soviet Union abstained because she does not have the technology but at the same time did not want to go along with the U.S.

Thailand's problem has nothing to do with all this. According to the Law of the Sea every nation claims 12 miles of territorial waters and 200 miles as economic zone. Thailand can make no such claim because Burma, Malaysia and Kampuchea, making equal claims, can make this country as good as landlocked and that is why this newspaper had to indulge in the neologism of "sealocked." It is not necessary here to recapitulate the problems our fishermen have had with Burma, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, Vietnam, etc. But the problem is Thailand, once the fifth largest fishing nation in the world, is deeply hurt by the Law of the Sea. As a matter of fact we still haven't proclaimed the 200 mile economic zone because such a move may hurt us more.

Thailand has an opening to the east into the Pacific Ocean and an opening to the west to the Indian Ocean. In this part of the world, we have the finest fishing fleet and the most experienced and aggressive fishermen. But if they are to be hamstrung by international conventions, the government has to find some sort of an escape for them. Thailand cannot fish in international waters as easily as the Japanese or Soviet fishing fleet which are accompanied by factory ships which process the fish as soon as they are caught. But the government must also recognize that the high expertise of our fishermen should not be lost. They should not be reduced to poaching, exposing themselves to the gunboats of neighboring countries and frequently languishing in foreign prisons.

Now that we have the Law of the Sea and there is nothing we can do about it, it is high time that our government worked out a strategy which conforms with the regulations set forth therein. Possibly the spadework has already been done since Thailand had expected an unfavourable conclusion some year ago. And if there is a plan -- we have every reason to think there is -- we do not see any point in putting it off.

PRC REPORT ON SRV LABOR EXPORT TO CEMA DENIED

OW112351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Talk by Dao Nguyen: "Beijing Canard"]

[Text] While continuing the campaign to distort Vietnam's diplomacy, the messieurs in Zhongnanhai are fussing about the export of Vietnamese labor and have cooked up many stories in this connection in order to speak ill of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries.

As soon as these people in the Zhongnanhai palace began spreading this canard, a number of personalities in the capital cities of the Western NATO bloc responded by using it in a campaign of slander, saying that Vietnam has engaged in trading labor to reap profits in a dishonest way and so forth.

Vietnam's cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the process of labor distribution and their mutual assistance in training technical cadres and skilled workers are indeed necessary good deeds which any economist must recognize. It is not surprising that only Beijing and its NATO allies have shown their displeasure because they are conducting a campaign of distortion with a view to blockading Vietnam economically.

We should rather refrain from mentioning this story. However, since Beijing and its Western NATO allies have raised a ballyhoo about it, some people have revealed that Beijing, and no one else, has been dishonestly trading labor at dirt cheap prices.

The FRG paper DIE WELT reported on 28 February that China had put out to lease in Western Europe and in the Near and Middle East countries, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, labor teams comprised of hundreds to thousands of people from 15 to 35 years of age for a 2-year period. The lease has brought China profits amounting to millions of dollars. Beijing's HONGQI carried an article on this question in its April issue of 1982, revealing that China leased out some 170,000 more laborers in 1981 alone and complaining that this number was too small because a large crowd is still available in China.

It is crystal clear that only Beijing has been a contractor engaged in this vile trade business that has been deliberately attributed to Vietnam.

NHAN DAN HITS REAGAN ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSALS

OW120809 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 12 -- NHAN DAN today says that U.S. President Reagan's new arms reduction proposals are a ploy to deceive the world and achieve military supremacy. The paper recalls that in his speech at Eureka College, Illinois, Reagan proposed that ballistic missile warheads be reduced at least to one-third below current levels and no more than half of those warheads be land-based, while saying nothing about a reduction of strategic bombers. "Reagan was only seeking superiority in strategic nuclear arms," the paper says.

"Reagan promised to negotiate in good faith while rejecting the SALT II agreement signed while Jimmy Carter was in office," NHAN DAN notes. It continues: "The Eureka College speech was obviously aimed at coping with President Brezhnev's disarmament proposals, which are warmly received in the United States and other parts of the world, and at soothing the mounting disarmament movement. Reagan also had in mind the second ad hoc session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly to open in New York in June and sought to reconcile Western allies for the summit in Versailles and the NATO meeting in Bonn," NHAN DAN adds.

Further Report

BK120434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 82

[From Review of NHAN DAN for 12 May]

[Text] The paper also carried on page 4 a commentary by Le Ba Thuyen on a new deception by Mr Reagan. The commentary said:

The propaganda machineries of the United States and the West are noisily fussing over a speech delivered by the U.S. President at Eureka College, Illinois on 9 May 1982, which they bill as Reagan's most important speech on foreign policy since his investiture into the White House, and as an action program for ensuring peace.

What, in reality, is the nature of the proposals put forth by President Reagan in the aforementioned speech? In his actual program for reducing strategic arms in stages, Reagan proposed that in the first stage, the Soviet Union and the United States would simultaneously reduce the existing number of nuclear warheads by one-third and proceed toward reaching a point where both sides would have the same number of warheads in missile silos and aboard submarines.

The commentary stresses: What prompted the U.S. President to make his speech at Eureka College? Obviously, this was an act to counter Chairman Brezhnev's proposals on disarmment which have made a broad and deep impact on the American public and the peoples of the world. This is also a scheme to deceive the movement against the arms race which is vigorously developing throughout the United States and Western Europe, and at the same time, to cope with the second special session on disarmament to be held by the UN General Assembly in New York in June 1982. The Reagan administration also wants to heal the rift among the Western countries in view of the economic summit in Versailles, France, and the NATO meeting to be held in Bonn, FRG, next June, which Reagan will attend.

NEW YORK MEETING COMMEMORATES 30 APR VICTORY

OW112255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] On the evening of 7 May, a meeting was held in the New York to mark our people's day of victory, 30 April. It was attended by large numbers of American friends, brother and sister Vietnamese nationals and friends from a number of fraternal countries. The meeting's topics included the demand for an end to hostile U.S. policy toward Vietnam and its interference in El Salvador, and for the expulsion of the genocidal Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

The meeting was jointly organized by the Assocation of Vietnamese Patriots in the United States, the U.S. Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the U.S. Organization To Mobilize People To Oppose War, the U.S. Peace Council, the U.S. Women's Organization for Support to Vietnam and Kampuchea, the U.S. Youth Organization To Oppose War and Fascism and other U.S. democratic organizations. The participants viewed a color documentary film entitled "Ecocide," which denounced the U.S. imperialists' chemical warfare crimes in Vietnam. Brother and sister Vietnamese nationals performed some traditional Vietnamese music at the meeting.

Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Dung, charge d'affaires of our country's permanent mission to the United Nations, addressed the meeting, and expressed sincere thanks for the American people's support for and friendship toward our people.

TRUONG CHINH PAYS VISIT TO TRUNG MAU VILLAGE

BK111412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] During the days of the historical month of May, the party organization and people of Trung Mau Village -- a revolutionary base area in Hanoi's suburban district of Gia Lam -- had the great honor of welcoming Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central

Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, who paid a visit to the village and attended the inaugural ceremony of its revolutionary heritage house. Accompanying Comrade Truong Chinh on this visit was Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium.

The two comrades were given a warm welcome at the headquarters of the Trung Mau village people's committee by Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Vu Ngoc Linh, secretary of the Bac Thai Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Vu Tho, secretary of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Vu Tho, secretary of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee; Comrade (Hoang Vu), secretary of the Gia Lam District Party Committee; and several other comrades who had participated in revolutionary activities in Trung Mau village during the clandestine period, as well as by many local cadres and people.

Chairman Truong Chinh appeared so happy when he saw his old comrades and friends again. These are the people who have always been loyal to the party, who have wholeheartedly assisted and protected our party cadres on secret assignments in the village in the past and who are now old but still active in encouraging their children to work and study hard in order to help build a prosperous and beautiful country.

Comrade (Nguyen Xuan Truong), secretary of the Trung Mau village party committee, briefed Chairman Truong Chinh of the outstanding achievements recorded by the village in the field of production and in establishing cooperatives and improving the people's livelihood; on the contributions of the village to the common revolutionary cause of the country; and on the specific measures aimed at motivating the people to accelerate the emulation movement to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress successfully. He then invited the comrade chairman to cut the ribbon marking the inauguration of the village's revolutionary heritage house.

While examining the artifacts on display at the heritage house, Chairman Truong Chinh, filled with emotion, stopped for a while before the portraits of the first party members of Trung Mau village -- the stalwart and valiant communist fighters who had struggled and sacrificed their lives for the cause of national liberation and the noble and fine ideal of communism. Some of these comrades had actually helped Comrade Truong Ching and many other party cadres when they were on secret missions in the village in the 1940's.

Chairman Truong Chinh was given a warm welcome when he attended a friendly get-together with leading cadres and more than 600 representatives of the local people. Addressing the representatives, the comrade chairman recalled the profound memories of the time when the party was operating clandestinely in Trung Mau village in the past.

Praising the cadres and people in the village, Chairman Truong Ching said: Trung Mau is a locality which became infused with the light of revolution at an early date. As a result, its people are exceptionally loyal to our party. They are also known to have wholeheartedly assisted and protected our revolutionary cadres and satisfactorily kept concealed nd preserved many valuable documents of our party Central Committee.

During the war of resistance against the French, because Trung Mau was a temporarily held area deep behind the enemy lines, its people had to fight stalwartly and steadfastly to defend their hamlets and village. In the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, these people had to build and develop their village in the advance toward socialism while sending their children to join the people's armed forces to help liberate the country.

Today, the party organization and people of Trung Mau should develop that glorious tradition in the struggle to score many more achievements in their productive labor and work related to the development of cooperatives, as well as fulfill all their obligations to the state.

Commenting on current duties and tasks, Chairman Truong Chinh said: The fine success of the VCP's Fifth National Congress of delegates is an important event in the political life of our people. The congress has set forth the guidelines and tasks for our entire party and people in the new revolutionary stage.

Chairman Truong Chinh expressed the hope that the party organization and people of Trung Mau would not be satisfied with the achievements they have recorded, but would try to make their cooperatives firm and strong in accordance with the party's line on agricultural cooperativization. In the immediate future, Trung Mau should satisfactorily expand the application of product contracts to laborers, ensure application of all principles of socialist management and develop production in order to further increase the material wealth of society and the cooperatives. It should also carry out distribution according to labor, improve the people's livelihood and absolutely refrain from giving contracts without specifying quotas.

In agriculture, the village has reorganized its ricefields which were stricken by drought during the 5th-month crop season and flooded during the 10th-month crop season. It is now capable of ensuring double cropping on the entire area and triple cropping on one-third of it, and can use its open lands more rationally. However, this is merely an initial achievement. Trung Mau should strive to increase its crop yields further and develop livestock breeding comprehensively.

In the field of handicrafts, the village now has 300 workers producing woolen carpets, embroidery work and bricks. A study must be made locally to develop other branches and trades that are necessary for the new division of labor in the cooperative and, at the same time, enable it to turn out new products to meet domestic demands and for export so as to increase the income of both the cooperative and its members and serve the interests of the state realistically.

Chairman Truong Chinh urged the local leading cadres to continue perfecting and preserving the objects placed on display at the local revolutionary heritage house and satisfactorily organize visits to the house by the people, troops and students.

On this occasion, Chairman Truong Chinh conveyed the warm greetings of the party Central Committee and the Council of State to the families of fallen heroes, war invalids, elderly persons, teenagers and children, as well as to all the cadres and people in the locality. Chairman Truong Chinh presented the party organization and people of Trung Mau village with a color portrait of President Ho Chi Minh done on silk.

On behalf of the party organization and people of Trung Mau village, Comrade (Nguyen Xuan Truong) wished Chairman Truong Chinh good health and pledged to strictly carry out the instructions the chairman had given the locality and to strive to constantly fulfill all tasks so as to be always worthy of the glorious revolutionary tradition of his native land.

Chairman Truong Chinh and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet planted souvenir trees in front of the village's revolutionary heritage house. While at Trung Mau village, Chairman Truong Chinh and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet held a cordial meeting with representatives of families that have rendered meritorious services to the revolution and visited the village's embroidery factory, woolen carpet factory and nursery.

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE TAKING SHAPE NEAR LAO BORDER

OW120825 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 12 -- A new economic zone is taking shape in Nam Dong, a hilly area west of Hue City, in the central Vietnam province of Binh Tri Thien close to the border with Laos. This is a former anti-U.S. resistance base which was heavily devastated by bombs, shells and toxic chemicals and where intensive reforestation has been undertaken since liberation. The local population, mostly of the Ca-Tu ethnic minority, was either driven into the deep jungle by famine and U.S.-puppet terror or concentrated in "strategic hamlets".

Since 1975 local units of the Vietnam People's Army have been clearing virgin land to build a state farm, and jobless inhabitants in Hue City have also moved there to establish new hamlets alongside new settlements of the Ca-Tu returning from "strategic hamlets" or the jungle.

Today Nam Dong is a thriving economic centre. The local state farm is growing 1,200 hectares of rice, maize, cassava, coffee, pepper, banana, pineapple and other fruit trees. The Nam Dong township has a department store and a market place from where fruit and agricultural products are trucked to Hue city. Settlers from Hue have established in Nam Dong a new economic zone called "Huong Giang village" where they cultivate 270 hectares of crops, including 40 hectares of rice. Last year they sold the state 288 tonnes of food, more than seven tonnes of pork and nearly 600 kilograms of beans.

The Ca-Tu nationals have settled in two villages where they have set up production collectives and built community welfare facilities such as creches, kindergartens, classrooms and dispensaries. They have an art ensemble of their own and half of them are living in comfortable wooden houses.

HOANG TUNG MEETS WITH POLISH PRESS OFFICIAL

OW120751 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 12 -- Marek Jurkowicz, deputy director-in-chief of the TRYBUNA LUDU daily of Poland, has arrived here on a visit at the invitation of NHAN DAN's editorial board. He had a working session with NHAN DAN's editorial board and toured some factories and agricultural cooperatives in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. He also was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR

OW112024 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 11 -- Jose Eduardo de Mello Guaveia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal, presented his credentials to S.R.V. Council of State President Truong Chinh today. The president had a cordial conversation with him.

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U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' DETAILED, PROTESTED

SK122235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Kaesong, May 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting of security officers of the two sides to the military armistice commission was held on May 12 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side lodged a protest with the enemy side against the ever more frequent provocations against our side and crude violations of the armistice agreement and the provisions agreed between the two sides, committed recently by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the joint security area, and called it to account for these acts.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side at the meeting, the enemy committed provocations 7 times only in a few hours on May 5.

At around 18:20 that day soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army at an observation post southeast of the conference room of Panmunjom committed the extremely dangerous provocative act of levelling pistols at personnel of our side, shouting at our post on the opposite side.

Earlier, at around 14:45, 15:45 and 16:50 that day, they made the arrogant gesture of threatening personnel of our side with clubs at the same post. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0400 GMT on 13 May carries a report on the protest which is virtually identical to the KCNA version, and adds the following at this point: "In addition, at a post northwest of the MAC conference room at around 1530 on the same day, at the pavilion on the opposite of Panmungak at around 1315 and on one side of the MAC conference room at 0956 they disturbed the performance of duty by the personnel on our side by shaking their fists and making obscene gestures."]

Besides, the enemy committed many provocative acts and violations, such as introducing into the joint security area machineguns and armed personnel in excess of the designated number.

Such reckless provocations and violations committed by the enemy numbered more than 50 from April 6 to May 11.

Saying that due to the enemy's provocations and violations, the situation in the joint security area was rendered more strained and security and order in this area gravely violated, the security officer of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against this and strongly demanded it to give assurances of taking responsible measures for preventing the recurrence of such criminal acts. [The Pyongyang Radio version adds: "No matter what kind of trick they may play, the enemy cannot evade responsibility for their criminal acts, the security officer of our side added and fully exposed the deceptive nature of the enemy's gibberish about lessoning tension."]

In conclusion the security officer of our side stressed: [The radio version adds: "In conclusion, saying that to eliminate tension in the joint security area and preserve safety and order, the enemy must immediately halt their provocations and violations, the security officer on our side stressed:"]

If the enemy persists in his provocations and violations against us, lending a deaf ear to our warnings, he would be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

VRPR ON REAGAN'S REMARKS, U.S. TREATY WITH SEOUL

SK121300 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 11 May in a so-called announcement declaring a period marking the centennial anniversary of friendly relations between South Korea and the United States, U.S. President Reagan clamored that the treay of friendship and trade concluded between South Korea and the United States on 20 May 1982 opened a new chapter in the relations between the two countries, that the two countries of South Korea and the United States are closely cooperating with each other in all fields and that the U.S. forces have contributed to the independence of South Korea.

This is, indeed, a shameless and absurd remark of the aggressor. First of all, his remark that the treaty of friendship and trade between South Korea and the United States opened a new chapter in the relations between South Korea and the United States is an intolerable lie distorting history. The so-called treaty of friendship and trade which was forcibly concluded on 20 May 1882 by the United States was a treaty of subjugation and inequality with which the United States solidified the foundation for aggression against our country. With the conclusion of this treaty, the U.S. imperialists began to actively stretchout the claws of aggression to our country and to force great suffering and misfortune on our people. As is known to everyone, the past 100 years has been a history of master-servant relations, not the relations of friends.

This notwithstanding, U.S. President Reagan depicted the relations between South Korea and the United States as the relations of friends. This is a foolish act to cover up the aggressive nature of the United States. Reagan's clamoring about the U.S. contribution to the freedom and democracy of the South Korean people and the independence of South Korea is also an intolerable, absurd remark insulting our people.

For 100 years the U.S. imperialists have tried to subjugate our country. They have schemed to make South Korea their colony and our people their colonial slaves. From the first day they sneaked into this land under the mask of missionaries, instilling the ideology of worship of the United States and the ideology of flunkeyism in our people, the U.S. imperialists desperately schemed to obliterate our people's desire for self-determination and to make our people their colonial slaves. They also plundered the human and material resources of our country at random.

It was also the United States which illegally occupied this land after the 15 August liberation and kicked off the 25 June war of aggression to dominate the whole Korean Peninsula. Today, too, running counter to the aspiration of our people for democracy and reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to fabricate two Koreas and are accelerating preparations for a reckless war of northward invasion in an attempt to dominate the whole Korean peninsula by helping a military fascist dictator like Chon Tu-hwan maintain power.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the enemy of democracy and reunification, the basic obstacle to the independent reunification of the country and the source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our people.

Nevertheless, in distorting this historic fact Reagan clamored as if the United States had contributed to the independence of South Korea. This is nothing but a trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and to conceal their criminal acts. Reagan cannot conceal the true nature of the United States as an aggressor and their criminal acts committed before our people. Our people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Reagan should stop such absurd remarks, which insult our people and try to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, and should withdraw U.S. forces, including nuclear weapons and various kinds of lethal weapons, from this land without delay as unanimously demanded by people at home and abroad.

Our people will more vigorously wage the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

OVERSEAS KOREAN PAPER DENOUNCES CHON REGIME

SK121523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA) -- SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans newspaper published in the United States, on March 25 carried a statement published by the seventh general meeting of the "Fellowship Council of Patriotic Women in the United States," a Koreans organisation in the United States.

The statement reads in part: The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" has offered to the United States our territory as its military base and nuclear arms depot and, seeking fabulous profits, induces international enterprises under the cloak of "economic revival" and forces the toiling masses in the homeland to a slave labor without parallel in the world on low wages hardly sufficing to maintain the barest existence, which leave them on the verge of starvation.

The "government" which fails to guarantee the right to existence to the toiling masses is suppressing even their three rights of labor, arresting and imprisoning without mercy working people who protest that they "cannot eke out a living," or expelling them from their workshops, rendering countless people jobless.

The statement continues: What is the lot of the female populace subjected to the evil custom of treating women as inferior to men? It is South Korea where women are offered as kisaeng girls to prodigals enticed from foreign countries. They are made comfort girls, waitresses, charwomen and indentured women and foreign currency is obtained through the prostitution forced upon them and it is again South Korea where women and children are exported like commodities.

And all the ha[illegible]as of justice fighting for democracy and reunification are arrested and numerous people [illegible]e murdered or crippled or made vegetable-like men by brutal tortures. What is it, if not a national extermination policy?

The statement goes on to appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad not to be duped by the ruse of the outside forces and to concentrate all their efforts on creating an atmosphere of reconciliation between the compatriots of the North and the South and paving the way of dialogue for reunification.

The statement in conclusion urges the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" to lend an ear to the voice of humanity, the voice of the nations desire which no one can smother and to apoligize to the Kwangju citizens, restore the civil rights and unconditionally release all the democrats.

YI CHONG-OK ADDRESSES NONALIGNED PRESS GROUP

SK122244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries which opened in Pyongyang on May 12.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Dear delegates,

Today we are very pleased to have the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries here in Pyongyang, the capital of our country.

On authorization, allow me, first of all, to extend in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warm welcome to the representatives of news agencies from various countries and international organizations who are dedicated to the information activities for the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and the common cause of mankind and express my hearty congratulations to the meeting.

The seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the pool is being held amid great expectation and concern of the people of non-aligned countries and the rest of the world as well as men of the press.

The current meeting will make a positive contribution to the exchange of the precious achievements and experiences the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries has gained in its information activities, to the enhancement of its role, to the elaboration of ways for a speedy news flow among the national news agencies and to the establishment of a new international information order.

I am convinced that with the active participation and sincere efforts of you, representatives of various countries, the meeting will surely achieve fruitful results.

Honourable delegates,

Progressive information is one of the powerful media of advocating and disseminating progressive ideas and representing and organizing the public opinion.

Only when an independent sovereign state is possessed of powerful information media can it educate, organize and mobilize its popular masses to successfully achieve their just cause and strengthen its international solidarity with the progressive people of the world. It is, indeed, a matter of importance for the building of a new society and acceleration of the common cause of mankind that the non-aligned countries should strengthen their own national news agencies and invigorate the news flow between countries. It is all the more urgent under the situation in which the major news agencies of imperialist countries continue to monopolize information, distort realities and exclude the new-emerging countries in their information.

With the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries coming into being in compliance with these requirements, the Non-Aligned Movement was put in possession of a new form of reliable cooperation system in communication and information advocating and representing the interests and aspiration of new-emerging countries. This is a brilliant success that non-aligned peoples have achieved by their joint efforts.

From its inception, the non-aligned news agencies pool has vigorously striven to fulfil its noble mission and aim in conformity with the idea of Non-Aligned Movement.

It has taken in 80 news agencies or so in a matter of a few years time; it has encouraged the people of the world in their just cause of the building of a new society, independent and prosperous, against all forms of domination and subjugation and made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

It has occupied an unshakable position as an information body representing the new-emerging forces in the international information system and its influence is daily growing.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people highly appreciate the achievements of the news agencies pool and warmly support its activities.

Today the overall international situation is very complex and tense. Frightened by the daily-growing power of the Non-Aligned Movement which is expanding and developing to be an extensive, world-wide movement, the imperialists are desperately manoeuvring to divide and disintegrate our movement and drag the newly independent countries into their spheres of domination.

The obtaining situation raises it as a more acute problem for the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries to firmly safeguard the non-aligned character in its information activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said as follows:

"The non-aligned countries should strictly observe the fundamental principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and preserve its peculiarities properly."

Preservation of the non-aligned character in information activities is life and soul of the news agencies pool of the non-aligned countries.

The news agencies pool, through its information activities, should powerfully arouse the people to the sacred struggle to thwart and frustrate the imperialists plots of aggression and scramble for the maintenance and expansion of their spheres of domination, and preserve the basic principles and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement and build a new independent world free from all forms of domination and subjugation.

Only then can the pool continue to strengthen its position and influence as a new communication and information cooperation system which champions and represents the interests and aspirations of the people of non-aligned countries. In order to discharge with credit the honourable mission the times and mankind have entrusted it with, the pool should adhere to the principle of individual and collective self-reliance. The principle of individual and collective self-reliance is a basic means of boosting the function and role of the pool.

Every member nation should bring into full play the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of making and tapping what it lacks, and firmly build up and incessantly strengthen and develop its own national news agency.

On the other hand, those countries should fill each others needs in such a way that they provide finance, if rich, impart technical know-how, if possessed of it, or supply experiences, if experienced, and exert a concerted effort to consolidate the pool.

Only when the pool strictly abides by the principle of individual and collective self-reliance in its activities will its might be manifolded and can it put an end to the monopoly and arbitrariness of the big news agencies of the imperialists in the field of world information and grow into a mighty leading force.

Dear delegates,

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has been turned into a powerful information institute in a short historic period. Today the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY is making its due contribution to the display of the dignity of the country and nation prospering under the rays of chuche, to the strengthening of international solidarity with the world people and promotion of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The government of our republic will, in the future, too, render every support to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY so that it may work energetically to strengthen the pool and creditably perform its duties. It is an invariable policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement and to promote friendly and cooperative relations with the non-aligned countries.

Holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will do their utmost to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world. You are our close friends and brothers advancing hand in hand with us on the same front of our common cause of independence. You have extended, through your information activities in the past, active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We remember this and feel grateful to you for this.

We believe that you will invariably support, in the future, too, our peoples just cause of the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

You, participants in the meeting, during your sojourn in our country, will keenly feel the sentiments of friendship our people have for the peoples of the non-aligned countries and enjoy warm hospitality of our people everywhere you go. Hoping that you will spend pleasant and fruitful days, I sincerely wish you great success at the meeting.

Thank you.

PARTY EFFORT IN CONSTRUCTING CHUCHE TOWER HAILED

SK100800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 8 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May article: "The Chuche Torch Will Be Ablaze Forever"]

[Text] On 15 April -- the greatest and most sacred day in our long 5,000-year history on which we greeted the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with exhilaration and excitement -- a grand ceremony was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to unveil the Tower of the Chuche Idea, which was built reflecting the firm will of our party and people to bequeath the leader's immortal revolutionary idea and achievements generation after generation and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

This ceremony, which was held with the participation of state leaders, premiers, vice presidents, special envoys of state leaders, leaders of party and government delegations and guests from various foreign countries together with more than 200,000 workers in the capital who crowded on both banks of the Taedong River, was, indeed, a historic event which added a brilliant chapter to the chronicle of our era advancing toward independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche idea is a world outlook which considers everything with man as a central feature and makes it serve him, and is a revolutionary theory designed to achieve the sovereignty of the working people. Looking up to the magnificent Tower of the Chuche Idea, strongly taking root on the bank of the historic Taedong River and shedding a resplendent ray high up in the sky in our contemporary era, guests from many foreign countries as well as our workers participating in the grand ceremony were overwhelmed with excitement. How magnificent was the Tower of the Chuche Idea which rose successfully reflecting the urgent desire -- increasing each day in the hearts of the grey-haired, old anti-Japanese fighters, young members of the juvenile corps and the revolutionary people who differ in skin color and language -- to praise the immortal achievements of the great leader and bequeath these achievements generation after generation!

With such excitement, our workers were overwhelmed with a feeling of happiness to have glorified the new era of independence, holding in high esteem the great leader, the sun of the nation and genius of the revolution whom they had greeted for the first time in the history of several thousand years, and with that of endless pride to complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation under the wise leadership of our glorious party.

1. The Tower of the Chuche Idea reflects the people's ardent, noble desire overflowing throughout the country to bequeath a monument of exploit. This desire erupts when the people hold in high esteem a great leader of the century and when they greet an era overflowing with great events. Living in this era, our people have experienced this feeling for a long time.

Our people have greeted and held in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the first time in a history of 5,000 years. During the period of suffering when a dark cloud hung low, the great Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly led our people along the road of smashing the Japanese imperialists' iron shackles -- the road of independence and socialism -- by indicating the chuche-type line of the Korean revolution at the Hill of Karyon. By inventing the immortal chuche idea, which occupied the highest position in the history of ideologies, he opened a new advance path of struggle for the oppressed working people to achieve sovereignty. He has recovered great achievements in taking the lead in the work of pioneering the era of independence -- a new era in the history of mankind. We will praise and bequeath this achievement forever generation after generation. This was the feeling our people cherished in their hearts in greeting the great leader and was the people's ardent desire which overflowed throughout the country on the eve of the 70th birthday of the leader.

While working at the blast furnace at the Kangson steel mill at the end of 1978, a worker told his fellow workers: How wonderful it would be if this steel is used in building a towering object to commemorate the 70th birthday of the great leader! This was the manifestation of the ardent, sincere feeling which overflowed in the hearts of all our people. Reflecting such a trend of the contemporary era, our coal miners, cooperative farm members and youths repeatedly made suggestions on bequeathing the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary achievements.

This ardent feeling overflowed like a surging billow not only among our people but also in the hearts of our friends and the revolutionary people who revered and admired the great leader and followed the ray of the chuche idea. In the latter part of the 1970's, those who believed in the chuche idea in various foreign countries held seminars on the chuche idea in Antananarivo in Madagascar, where the blue wave of the Indian Ocean surged, in San Jose in Latin America, in Tokyo and in New Delhi, and zealously discussed greeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 70th birthday as a common festival of mankind.

An elderly scholar in Asia -- upon coming into contact with a revolutionary world outlook of respecting man from the chuche idea at the last stage of his life after devoting himself to studying advanced ideologies for more than 30 years -- expressed the belief that history should praise forever the invention of the chuche idea, the greatest event in the development of the ideologies of mankind. He believed that the people should bequeath the story of the chuche idea to the history of the world, making the future of mankind blossom forever.

Many figures in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have achieved independence and embarked on the road of building a new society after suffering under the yoke of the imperialists for centuries, have endlessly revered and admired the respected and beloved leader, looking for the independent and prosperous future of their countries and people on the road of following the line for independence. At this moment, with profound insight into the long-cherished desire of the people, a farsighted plan was being formulated in our country to develop this desire forever.

In March 1979, having profound insight into the desire of the people, the glorious party center made a historic suggestion that a tower of the chuche idea be built in Pyongyang -- the capital of the revolution -- to bequeath generation after generation the immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in inventing and developing the immortal chuche idea. This suggestion overwhelmed tens of millions of people with delight and excitement. There was a functionary who received this great suggestion for the first time. He was a functionary in the sector of historic relics, who, following the leadership of our party, had previously participated in the construction of a great monument in Mt Wangjaesan. At that time, he was engaged in the construction of a great monument at Samjiyon. On many occasions, he had been choked by tears in receiving instructions from our party on bequeathing forever the great leader's achievements through the construction of historic relics. Overwhelmed with excitement in receiving the historic suggestion at Samjiyon, he walked along the snow-covered bank of the lake. He soliloquized: The construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea is a great event which can be compared to the work of building a pivot on earth which advances along the orbit of independence. Thus, he walked in the forest. The surging wave of excitement did not subside in his heart. Indeed, this task was a cause resembling one erecting the pivot of the contemporary era and is a great project delineating the course of advancing the wheel of history with the people as masters.

This suggestion was one which could only be made by our party which, reflecting the trend of the contemporary era and the desire of the people, had glorified the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the great leader with a noble will to show loyalty to him.

Through ceaseless study and outstanding intelligence, our party has developed the chuche idea into the best idea among the ideological and spiritual assets which human beings have created and into the immortal banner for revolution and construction, and consummated it into the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song. Extolling the immortal exploits the chuche idea had created, our party unfolded the brilliant plan to erect the Tower of the Chuche Idea in accord with the unanimous will of the working masses aspiring to follow the road of victory indicated by the chuche idea.

A project reflecting the aspirations of the times causes unprecedented response. Completely reflecting the people's ardent desire, the news of the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea spread, creating a wave of exictement and delight. Expressing a sense of happiness to be able to see the people's long-cherished desire brilliantly fulfilled, everyone volunteered to participate in the glorious work of erecting this tower. At the Paehwa war veterans pharmaceutical plant, more than 20 party-member war veterans visited a primary level party committee. They said that they wanted to show the loyalty they had displayed in the war they participated in to protect the fatherland in building the Tower of the Chuche Idea. Among them were comrades who had performed exploits in the area along with the Nakdong River and on Hill 1211. This news brought enthusiastic excitement and delight from the progressive people of various countries. Believing that it is natural to erect the Tower of the Chuche Idea in Pyongyang -- capital of the chuche fatherland -- the supporters of the chuche idea and revolutionary people devoted their all to the monument of the era of independence. Expressing their sincere feeling, the members of the Institute to Study Comrade Kim Il-song's Works in Peru sent rare marble produced only in Peru. This marble, which was used as construction material during the era of the Incan Empire, is very difficult to discover due to the imperialists' aggressive policy. The institute members researched about 900 books in libraries, climbed up and down the Andes Mountains and finally discovered the rare marble. A responsible man of the institute said: This marble shows our resolution to follow the chuche idea forever.

Indeed, our party's suggestion on construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea was a great one which was recorded in history forever, reflecting the long-cherished desire of people like a constellation in the night sky.

2. Towering on the banks of the magnificent Taedong River, Tower of the Chuche Idea is a creation of the century, which has been built with outstanding leadership. This wise leadership comes from the fact that it always brilliantly reflects the trend of the times and that it brilliantly creates a unique object, transcending conventional concepts. The construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea is the brilliant fruition of the outstanding, unique leadership of our party. The period of building the great ideological tower of the working class, which has not been built elsewhere, was one overflowing with the unprecedented spirit of creation, one overflowing with the spirit of transcending conventional concepts and studying and discovering new things.

In building the great ideological tower, our party led the creative project based on justifiable grounds. While discussing matters concerning the location of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, some functionaries and architects had the idea of building this monument at a certain place on a certain street which had a long corridor. This is a conventional view of stressing metric space in building the monument. With a lofty historic view, which they failed to understand, however, our party made a decision to build the Tower of the Chuche Idea on the banks of the Taedong River opposite the Kim Il-song Plaza in the central part of Pyongyang -- the capital of the revolution. This was a new method in the history of architectural aesthetics, abandoning the conventional architectural view of increasing scenic effect and metric space and delineating the way of bringing into relief the unique nature and significance of the monument to the maximum. Receiving this decision, an architect who had been engaged in drawing blueprints said: Please review the Tower of the Chuche Idea and its location. You will see the truth of the contemporary era and history when you view the Tower of the Chuche Idea and its site.

The sacred vestige of our revolution has been imprinted on the Kim Il-song Plaza every day and every hour. This is the historic place where our people passionately cheer, holding the great leader in high esteem, and where the trend of times and aspirations of the masses for independence are being centered.

How just, unique and meaningful is the building of the tower of immortal idea at the place opposite the Kim Il-song Plaze where the great chuche ray shines and where the ardent people always visit!

The wise leadership of our party was a great guide which brilliantly led even the unfamiliar creative project of guilding the Tower of the Chuche Idea.

To reflect the greatness of the chuche idea, which occupied the highest and most brilliant position in the history of the ideology of mankind, into a single monument was a very difficult task. Therefore, studying the blueprints of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, architects encountered difficulties from the very beginning. At this juncture, our party, solving every question in a unique manner, showed a new way of building the monument.

The party set forth a policy of making the Tower of the Chuche Idea one on which a torch of truth is always lit, symbolizing the greatness of the chuche idea and depicting the magnificent aspect of the contemporary era advancing under the banner of chuche through the three images of workers, peasants and working intellectuals who are holding aloft the ensign of our party.

This policy, stressing the reflection of the greatness of ideology as its main factor and extensive reflection of the brillian time, opened up a new approach in building the monument.

In fact, the chuche idea itself is the immortal beacon fire of the times. The chuche idea is the great beacon fire reflecting hope and truth, justice and all forms of beauty. Thus, we could vigorously reflect the greatness and truth of the chuch idea when we portray the working people advancing with the banner of chuche, holding this banner as a beacon fire. We could extensively reflect the exciting reality of the time when advancing toward independence has become the unavoidable trend.

From that time, the creators could give full play to their imagination with conviction and could bring their ideas close to the shape of the Tower of the Chuche Idea today.

The fresh and unique guidance was ceaselessly extended to the height and balance of the tower, unique and traditional architecture of the stone pagoda with 70 steps, clothes of workers depicting the working class, subsidiary sculptures reflecting the vitality of the chuche idea and making the surrounding area a park for people to visit and relax.

Thanks to such guidance, the Tower of the Chuche Idea was raised high in the sky as the tower with noble outlook and traditional beauty reflecting the lofty political and ideological contents and as a grand monument of our era with magnificent, elegant and delicate beauty.

Nevertheless, even after the completion of the monument built with all new data and creative delvings to herald the accomplishment of the great leader -- the founder of the immortal chuche idea -- to the generations to come, the party was firmly determined to perfect it with great devotion.

At a time when all the people thought, thanks to such a will of the party, that there was nothing to add to or cut away from it, an unfathomably extraordinary leadership was ceaselessly reaching the Tower of the Chuche Idea.

It was on one significant day of February last year when all people in the nation were happily singing the joy of upholding the benevolent party. At night when the streets of the capital city were deserted, a functionary in charge of construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea was on his way to the construction site. He stopped his car at (Ongnyudo) and stepped out of his car to the guardrails of the bridge. His chest heaving with unusual excitement, with his shirt collar unbuttoned and open, he looked for a long time at the Taedong River through two pavilions erected at either side of the brilliantly illuminated construction site. Shortly before, he had been informed of a new guidline by the party to construct two giant fountains on the Taedong River in order to decorate the Tower of the Chuche Idea more magnificently.

Once the giant fountains, some 150 meter in height, are erected in the vicinity of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, which will open up a picturesque scene of risings and fallings, both sides of the Taedong River will certainly create a magnificant view.

How solemn, elegant and fascinating it will be when the serenely flowing blue water of the Taedong River is combined with the pleasantly soaring columns of the fountains! How esctatic it will be when the beautiful rainbow born out of the water spray is combined with the sky-soaring Tower of the Chuche Idea!

The more he imagined the future scene of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the more he was touched by the outstanding leadership of the party which, not satisfied with the erection of the Tower of the Chuche Idea as a monument possessing the noble spirit of the times, perfect artistic level and noble quality, intended to remodel this area into a magnificent view. It was indeed an extraordinary leadership whose limit is unfathomable.

This invincible leadership has erected not only the Tower of the Chuche Idea with the highest standards but also a vast number of creations -- monumental creations of the Workers Party era -- in the 1970's and 1980's, firmly leading our revolution and construction on the road to victory. Moreover, under this brilliant ray of guidance, our fatherland has ushered in an unprecedentedly prosperous era -- a blessing of history and the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader which is now brilliantly advancing from generation to generation.

3. The Tower of the Chuche Idea is a monument born out of a harmony of deep trust and burning loyalty. This monument of the times is a cause initiated by our party, which has been training all the members of society to become chuche-type revolutionaries under the lofty slogan of imbuing the society with chuche idea, out of its firm confidence in the party members and working people.

Underlying the plan of our party to build the era's great monuments such as the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph in so short a time of less than ?(2) years is our party's endless confidence in the loyal enthusiasm of the party members and working people.

Our party has given creative tasks to the party members. It was a brilliant prospect of building the Tower of the Chuche Idea as the highest stone tower ever built in the world.

They also were assigned the task of building the body of the great tower, which is some 150 meter high, within only 3 months. Assigned such a touching prospective assignment as the building of a tower as high as the position enjoyed by the chuche idea and as high as the objective of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and creating surprising speed in its construction, the party members and working people were burning their hearts with fiery and passionate loyalty.

Pledging themselves to justify the great confidence placed in them by the glorious party center by high political awakening and brilliant labor successes, they joined in the construciton of the Tower of the Chuche Idea.

Needless to say, the task assigned them was impossible to implement by standards of existing construction speed and methods. Undaunted, however, the combatants [as heard], breaking down the conservatism and mysticisim and with the passion of youths, introduced a new sliding type of construction method in the construction of the tower and began building the tower with surprising speed, surpassing existing records.

The struggle was arduous. A problem arose -- how to guarantee the complicated technical requirement of building the tower body which gets narrower as it rises and keep the work safe in so high a place.

At this critical moment, a party member was silently climbing up to the cabin of the tower crane, a dizzy height up the tower. He was none other but the designer who had contrived a new construction method. He never tried to keep his pledge made to the party with what is written on the drawing plans. He was guaranteed with the blood-boiling hearts of the party members the speed and quality of the struggle for the construction of the Chuche Idea Tower and safety of the work. Thus, he never left his work place even when the crane was swung by strong winds and when dark clouds and storms gathered above his head.

The air of an obscure man, who is usually tactiturn, is now encouraging others by working up in the sky just like an eagle! The solmen scene created by all workers engaged in building the tower body, breathing as if they were one body and waging an exciting struggle! These were the most touching paintings depicting the height of the burning loyalty pouring out of the party members' hearts. With such self-awakening and courageous spirit, they completed the building of the dizzingly high tower body within only 35 days not 3 months, and finally made a report of loyalty to the glorious party center.

The loyal epic written in building the 170-meter Tower of the Chuche Idea tells that our party members, whom our party has embraced with motherly affection and correctly led, have magnificently grown into chuche-type revolutionaries who know how to hold in high esteem the great leader of the revolution and confidently follow the intent of the party with fidelity.

While imbuing society with the chuche idea, the party has made an effort to develop fully the noble communist trait of our people. While a groundwork was underway for the Tower of the Chuche Idea, a legend-like story spread among Pyongyang citizens that there was a layer of pure, immemorial jade underneath the site of the tower. People said that it was natural for the layer of jade to exist at the time of the construction of the tower to extol the achievements of our leader, reflecting the desire of the people of the world and for the wonders of nature to be wrought in making the ray of guidance penetrate through the precinct of 1,000-ri. Believing in this legend -- the product of our people's will to hold in high esteem the great leader and endlessly revere and admire our sagacious party -- our people decided to lay the most beautiful and solid jade in the base of the tower. Thus, the people throughout the country volunteered to participate in the work of collecting jade for the groundwork of the Tower of the Chuche Idea. In the flames of the loyal movement participated by workers, peasants, elderly people and members of the youth corps, the base for the Tower of the Chuche Idea was purely and solidly hardened with jade from revolutionary battle sites and from Kumgang and Myohyang mountains, with sand from the beaches of the east and west coastal areas and from the Sachon River near Kumson village and with the clean water from a pure well at Mangyongdae, from the lake on the summit of Mt Paektu and from the Samjiyon Lake.

Indeed, the construction site of the Chuche Idea Tower was a significant place where the flawlessly pure, ardent loyalty of our people, growing in the bosom of the party, gushed forward, unprecedented in history and where the party's trust in party members and workers and the will of the people were fused into one through blood ties, thus demonstrating the might of this unity in the chronicle of the contemporary era.

The Tower of the Chuche Idea is not only the loyal tower of our people but also one reflecting the desire and sincerity of the South Korean people, overseas compatriots and the world's revolutionary people advancing toward independence. The 700,000 compatriots in Japan sent great quantities of flowers, trees and marble to the construction site of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, conveying their flawlessly pure and noble loyalty and sincerity.

Conveying their sincerity, chuche idea believers and people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, who were struggling for the cause of independence, sent famour Pakistani jade used in manufacturing elaborate decorations, rare marble from Benin and Upper Volta, non-efflorescent Italian granite which had been used in building a stadium in ancient Rome and expensive marble from Gaviao, Portugal. Thus, the Chuche Idea Tower rose high with the celebration of the contemporary era and the ardent desire of the people.

Indeed, the Chuche Idea Tower, surrounded by beautiful flowers and rare trees from various places throughout the world and supported by rare marble and granite, is a monument reflecting the trend of the times and the desire of mankind.

On 1 April, the Tower of the Chuche Idea construction workers enjoyed the endless honor of greeting at the construction site the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had invented the immortal chuche idea and illuminated over a long period of half a century with the torch of chuche the historic new era when the people emerged as the masters of the world. At this moment, the Tower of the Chuche Idea, mafnificently rising on the bank of the Taedong River under the brilliant spring sunglow, and the elegant images engraved on it, shone exquisitely.

There was a beautiful arch of water spray high up in the sky, gushing from a fountain. Was he picturing before his eyes his leaving the grass gate of a straw-thatched house at Mangyondae and embarking on the road of the 2-year-long anti-Japanese struggle in his early days when the dark cloud of national ruin hung low, taking the destiny of the fatherland? Or was he recalling the unforgettable days when he led the revolution and construction after destroying toadyism and dogmatism and after pioneering the world of chuche? There was a vestige of noble excitement in the eyes of the respected and beloved leader. The white water column was vigorously gushing from the large fountain and the ripples on the river glowed as if they were signing a eulogy of his nostalgic feeling.

Indeed, because of the existence of the great leader, we see that our fatherland exists today, the happiness of the people blossoms, and the future illuminated by the ray of chuche exists. Because our glorious party in a revolutionary manner takes the lead in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause, the future of the era of chuche is more promising and its future path is overflowing with a resplendent ray.

At this significant moment, the Tower of the Chuche Idea rose high as witness to the immortal, moving scene. Depitcting this scene and telling truth and linking various parts of the world, the torch of chuche will be ablaze forever.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'CURB LOAN SCANDAL'

Ministers Discuss Probe

SK130248 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office questioned last night about 10 ranking officials from two commercial banks in connection with the recently-exposed curb loan scandal, it was learned.

Those questioned were three to four staff from the Commercial Bank of Korea and several from the Cho-Heung Bank.

The prosecution, now digging into the curb loan turmoil, will make a thorough probe of the background for lending huge amounts of money to curb loan dealers including Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chong Yong-cha without mortgage.

The investigation for them followed a government decision to get tough with those who were involved in the loan scandal regardless of their ranks and positions.

Such a government decision was made in a meeting of relevant Cabinet members, chaired by Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun at his Capitol office yesterday.

The government also decided to investigate the truth of the case exhaustively until all doubts were cleared.

Justice Minister Yi Chong-won reported in the meeting that Yi Kyu-kwang, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp was not directly related to the case, it was learned.

Sources said that the government did not consider asking the concerned ministers to (?take) political responsibility for the scandal as of now.

Participants in the meeting included Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, Home Minister No Tae-u, Justice Minister Yi and Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok.

Others were Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho, Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo, Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-hyu and Ho Hwa-pyong, first senior presidential secretary for political affairs.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly convenes its Finance Committee for two days from today to handle the curb loan scandal of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chong Yong-cha with the political parties regarding the prosecution announcement of the case as "insufficient."

Rep. Yi Chong-chan floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday, "the announcement of the prosecution's initial investigation results was insufficient to clear the people's suspicion about it."

"The prosecution should have made public the names of persons in political and banking circles and in the government, if any," he said.

Officials Not Involved

SK130310 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 8

[Text] Senior Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam denied any involvement of "highly-placed" officials in the loan-bill scandal involving Mrs. Chang Yong-cha and some major industrial firms Tuesday shortly after the announcement of the probe results.

Prosecutor Yi told reporters that though Mrs. Chang's elder sister was the wife of Yi Kyu-kwang, president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp. and he was a brother of Yi Kyu-tong, father of First Lady Yi Sun-cha, the relationship was very thin as Yi Kyu-kwang married her after he was divorced. Yi added that, "highly-placed" circles had not provided any help to Mrs Chang in connection with the scandal but Mrs Chang often used such relations in obtaining huge amounts of bills on her own.

Asked whether Yi Kyu-kwang played a certain role in enabling Mrs Chang to manipulate financial and banking circles, the senior prosecutor denied the suggestion based on their investigation so far but added that Mrs Chang often used him as her background and often told her partners that she "can provide billions at any time."

Prosecutor Yi also denied spreading rumors that influential politicans were actively involved in matching Mrs Chang and industrial firms for loan-bill dealings. Yi said, "Such rumors are groundless. In case of the Kong Yung Construction Co., a certain Kim, the first husband of Mrs Chang, provided good offices for them."

As for the rumor that part of money Mrs Chang gathered by discounting bills constituted "political funds," Yi said that the prosecution had found no suspicious points in investigating such possibilities and confirmed that the rumor was purely wrong.

No Political Implications

SK130229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 8

[Text] The prosecution's announcement of the results of its investigation of the loan scandal involving the Yi Chol-hui and Mrs. Chang Yong-cha couple still leaves many questions unanswered.

Senior Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam, head of the Central Investigation Division at the Prosecutor-General's Office, told the press Tuesday night that the probe would continue for "about two more weeks," but it has yet to be seen if the authorities will be able to clear public suspicion completely.

He stressed that the incident did not have political implications at all, denying the involvement of any highly-placed government figure in the scandal. Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha "just pretended to have personal connections" with influential people, according to the prosecution.

Yet, people who attended the couple's wedding at the Asian Safari Club in Chang-Chung-Dong, Seoul, early this year recalled that the well-wishers in fact included many notable figures in the financial and political arenas. The wedding was the first for Yi and the third for the bride.

Executives of business firms which had financial relations with the couple said that they could get billions of won in bank loans within a few hours when Mrs. Chang introduced them to bank officials.

Han Tal-sam, executive director of the Tae Yang Metal Co., said that he met the business manager of a major city bank and the president of a securities company in the office of the Taehwa Industrial Co. at the Hotel Lotte last April 15 when he was called to the place by Mrs. Chang.

A bank loan of 1,500 million won was decided on instantly at the office and he was told by the woman that he would be able to get the money "a few hours later."

The prosecution said that the nation's leading financiers had a "wrong belief" that Mrs. Chang had strong connections with political power. But it is doubtful if the woman could manipulate them by simple "pretension," without being actually supported by people in high positions.

The circumstances in which businessmen issued promissory notes for huge amounts of money to the couple in the name of "collateral" bills were not fully explained by the prosecution's announcement.

In the case of the Kong Yung Construction Co., its executives handed "collateral bills" for nearly 10 times the amount of money they actually owed to the couple. Kong Yung, one of the top 10 construction firms in the nation with 25 years of history, must have sought some unknown gains from deals with the couple and obeyed their demand, observers noted.

The couple offered extremely favorable conditions for the loans they provided. They were repayment terms of five years including two-year grace periods and an annual interest rate of 20 percent, much lower than the current bank rate. Commercial bills these days carry the interest rates of around 35 percent and are repayable over three months or so.

How the couple could invite major business firms to engage in deals with them with such fanciful offers remains a mystery. The prosecution said that the couple convinced the businessmen that they were acting "for a national cause" helping firms in financial difficulties.

The prosecution announcement contained many detailed figures showing how the couple disposed of the promissory notes they received from Kong Yung, Ilssin Steel and four other companies, which had a combined face value of 262,400 million won, about 6 percent of the nation's total money supply.

The prosecution's breakdown included 7,700 million won whose usage was unspecified. Senior Prosecutor Yi denied any possibility that any part of the money the couple manipulated had been turned into political funds.

Members of the ruling Party also strongly denied speculations that some funds could have been offered to politicians by the couple in efforts to buy influence. The continuing prosecution probe should clear up all these doubts more precisely, observers said.

The prosecution also said about 8,700 million won was given to bank officials in the course of getting bank loans. Two city bank heads were replaced but details about the behind the scenes deals between the moneylender couple and bank executives have yet to be disclosed.

The prosecution's "inteim" announcement came four days after the Central Investigation Division revealed the couple's arrest on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law on May 7.

The contents of the second announcement gave the impression that the investigators were trying to fill blanks in the astronomical money deals in a hasty manner. For example, it said that the couple suffered losses totalling 37,700 million won in their stock transactions.

It also said that the couple paid 59,900 million won in interest in the course of having the promissory notes discounted.

Finance Ministry Probe

SK130312 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Finance Ministry has decided to dig into the real picture of the Chang Yong-cha scandal, irrespective of investigation of the prosecution, ministry sources said yesterday.

The sources said the ministry's probe into the scandal would focus stating item-by-item money the big woman curb loan dealer and her husband used after obtaining it by means of frauding. The ministry has also decided to dishonor all kinds of bills issued in the name of the Kong Yung Construction Co. and the Ilssin Steel Co., as an initial step, the sources said. The sources said the ministry reversed its earlier plan to let banking institutions pay "real bills" issued by the two insolvent firms in return for commodity purchases. With the plan reversed, the sources said, all sorts of bills including commercial papers (CPS) will be dishonored.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae told his ministry officials in a meeting yesterday that they should do their best to prepare comprehensive measures against a great ripple effect caused by the Chang Yong-cha loan incident.

To help ease shortages of funds available for enterprises arising from hardest hit curb-loan markets, the sources said, the government has instructed the Bank of Korea to release 200 billion won step by step.

On a long-range basis, the sources said, the ministry will hasten its program to reshape the ill-structured banking industry.

In consideration of tightly-knitted banking rules, the sources said many questions were raised on the couple's spending in financial loss from their investment in the stock market, discount rate on bills and attracting bank deposits.

Finance Committee Probe

SK130221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties, determining the result of an initial investigation by the prosecution into the large-scale curb loan scandal as "insufficient," plan to delve thoroughly into the case in the National Assembly.

A Finance Committee session is scheduled for today and tommorrow to look into the case, and other pertinent committee sessions are also expected shortly.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the opposition Democratic Korean Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) held a series of separate meeting to work out floor strategy.

In a meeting of the Central Executive Council, the DJP adopted a resolution calling for the swift normalization of the money market. The DJP also decided to convene assembly panels other than the Finance Committee to probe the scandal thoroughly. The DJP reaffirmed in the resolution that corruption involving political power should by no means be tolerated, and urged the government to exert all efforts to normalize the money market at the earliest possible date. Disclosing the result of the council meeting, spokesman Pong Tu-wan said the ruling DJP will unravel the curb loan scandal in an exhaustive manner at the two-day Finance Committee session.

Asked to comment on the possible convocation of relevant assembly panels, Pong said all options are being studied. It is always possible to convene a special assembly session to discuss the case, he said. The four-point resolution said the DJP will ascertain whether the prosecution's announcement is all there is to the scandal. If necessary, the DJP will hold sessions of pertinent assembly committees, the package said.

In a lawmakers' meeting held earlier in the day, the DJP decided to unveil all the facts of the scandal which unsettled the overall economy of the nation. Taking a serious view of speculations that a top-ranking DJP leader is implicated in the scandal, the DJP decided to focus its queries on finding out all the facts of the case and formulating measures to rectify irregularities dominant in financial circles.

Talking with reporters, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan strongly denied that Yi Chol-hui, former lawmaker, and his wife had made donations to the party. If the prosecution had made an announcement after full investigations into the case, all the facts of the scandal should have been brought to light, he said. Referring to a possible resignation of of the responsible minister, the DJP floor leader said it is premature to discuss the issue, because it is just four months since Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae was appointed. He said the DJP will look into the background of the unsettling of the nation's economy by a woman, trace more than 100 billion won allegedly spent by her and work out measures to protect innocent victims of the scandal. The DJP will also intensively ask the government on how to improve the overall financial mechnism, he said.

DKP President Yu Chi-song said, in the meantime, that the announcement Tuesday evening by the prosecution of the results of an initial investigation was not sufficient to clear public suspicion. After hearing a briefing from the party policy committee on the scandal, Yu called for a thorough probe into the case at the Finance Committee of the assembly. The DKP held a joint meeting of its Finance Committee members and floor leaders to formulate floor strategies for the panel session. Emphasis will be laid on unveiling all the facts of the scandal and thrashing out steps designed to root out corruption in financial circles, Yu said.

The KNP, determining the scandal as the worst of its kind since the national liberation in 1945, resolved to locate the source of the scandal. The KNP also called for a session of the Assembly Legislation-Justice Committee, attributing the scandal to the psychological makeup of higher-ups and the accumulated irregularities within the monetary circles. KNP Vice President Yi Man-sup said the scandal should be thoroughly investigated.

The splinter Parliamentary Fraternity Club (PFC) threatened to call for the resignation of the incumbent government, should it fail to unravel all the facts of the scandal. In a statement, Sin Sun-pom, acting spokesman of the splinter group, asked if a couple could perpetrate "such a penomenal scandal without influential packing."

Lawmaker Derides Cabinet

SK130800 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] On 12 May, the acting spokesman of the Parliamentary Fraternity Association, Sin Sun-pom, said: The fact that such an abnormal act as the curb loan scandal involving the woman Chang was perpetrated under the present regime, which claims to play the leading role in conducting reforms in all fields to build a just society, raises doubts about the ability of the present regime.

He said that the Cabinet should resign if it fails to thoroughly investigate the loan scandal.

KOREA HERALD Report

SK130225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Prosecutors are continuing investigation of the recent curb money market scandal involving a wealthy businessman and his wife, amid lingering speculation that one of more "influential" figures might have been connected with the case. Yi Chol-hui, 59, former legislator, and his 38-year-old wife are the involved couple who were arrested recently.

The prosecutors, who asked not to be named, said they were also considering the possibility of filing criminal charges against the former heads of two city banks -- the Commercial Bank of Korea and the Choheung Bank — for their alleged part in extending a large sum of bank loans to the couple without obtaining collateral.

They said a decision on whether to book Kong Tok-chong, former president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, and Yim Chae-su, ex-president of the Choheung Bank, will be made depending on the outcome of the current investigation. Of the two, they said, Yim was suspected of extending about 35 billion won in bank loans to the couple collateral-free during an unspecified period of time. Meanwhile, it was not clear what prompted Yim to make the favorable and improper loans to the couple who were under investigation by prosecutors on charges of cashing 147.6 billion won worth of commercial papers in the curb money market.

Yi, 59, and Mrs Yi, 38, allegedly sold the commercial bills between early last year and this May by breaching the loan contracts after obtaining them as collateral from six business companies in return for a combined total of 57.6 billion won in private loans, the supreme prosecutor's office announced late Tuesday.

In an announcement on the result of an initial investigation into the case, the prosecution has said that the co-chairpersons of the Seoul-based Daehwa Industrial Inc. gave a total of 8.7 billion won in commissions to an undisclosed number of banking officials.

Prosecutors, however, did not say if the alleged act of giving the huge amount of commissions to the ranking officials constitutes bringing a bribery charge against the couple.

In a related development, sources close to the investigation said indications are that Mr. Yi might have been involved in peddling influence from an highly-placed figure, known later as Yi Kyu-kwang, in perpetrating the abnormal operation involving the private loans.

The sources said Yi Kyu-kwang, 57, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation, is the husband of Mrs. Yi's elder sister. Yi Kyu-kwang, a retired one-star general, is one of the brothers of Yi Kyu-tong who is president of the Korea Senior Citizens association. The sources pointed out that Mrs. Yi posed as an intimate of a high-ranking government figure when she was involved in drawing bank loans collateral-free and investing the preferential loans into the stock and security markets. Yi Chol-hui was a former national assemblyman of the now-disbanded Yujong-hoe Party and ex-deputy chief of the Korean Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

A reliable source at the top prosecution, however, said yesterday the prosecution failed to obtain any evidence that Yi Kyu-kwang used any pressure on banking officials to extend the Yi couple the yet-to-be determined amount of bank loans without collateral. The government yesterday accepted the resignation of Yi who had expressed his willingness to retire from his post taking moral responsibility for the scandal.

Prosecutors refused to go into details on how much improvement they made during the last 24 hours in their investigation into the case, saying that they were trying to clarify the allegations that the couple might have evaded income taxes in the course of dealing in commercial bills in the private money market.

Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam, who is heading the investigation into the large-scale money market scandal, said in an announcement Tuesday afternoon that all the personal property of the couple is estimated at 32.1 billion won.

The prosecutor also said the couple were suspected of depositing $200,000 in their savings account in an undisclosed bank in the United States.

He said the two were considering the possibility of setting up a joint venture with a California-based U.S. company to manage a farm in Los Angeles from last December and early May of this year. He recalled that the couple was originally charged with trying to smuggle $400,000 into the United States early this year. In addition to the charge against the couple under the Foreign Exchange Control Law, Mrs. Yi was additionally charged with possessing $400,000 plus 8 million yen in Japanese currency at the time of her arrest.

SINMUN Comment

SK130830 Seoul SINMUN In Korean 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Those Who Deceive and Those Who Are Deceived"]

[Text] What we have seen from the recent curb loan scandal is that there are still people in our society who try to profit by selling the names of persons in high government posts and that this has been successful. Needless to say, we hate the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple. Banks and enterprises cannot escape responsibility because they have assisted this couple in committing a swindle. Although we can understand that, like those who are on the brink of drowning reach for straws, the owners of enterprises facing financial difficulties have succumbed to temptation, we acknowledge that both those have deceived and those who have been decieved are the victims of a social malady.

It is reported that in expressing great regret while being briefed on the recent loan scandal, President Chon Tu-hwan referred to his repeated instruction on rejecting requests for favor under the names of persons in high government posts. He then instructed that, if the incident is linked to him, it should be sternly investigated, no matter how many links turn up.

We are astonished to find how extensive is the influence of the social malady and how deeprooted it is. The goal of the government is to achieve a just society. The movement to reject requests for favor has been carried out. The new government has concentrated on eliminating irregularities. Nevertheless, the recent incident has shown that old practices still remain.

It appears that the recent incident has thrown cold water on the newly-launched movement to reform the people's consciousness. However, this does not diminish the importance of a spiritual reform movement, which has just been launched. Indeed this movement is all the more urgently required. If people try to collude with those in power no matter how eagerly the government may strive to be upright, this will gain nothing. We are apt to shirk responsibility. Reviewing the result of the interim investigation of the incident, we admit that we are partly responsible for the incident.

We cannot deny that the structure of our consciousness is the product of our social structure. Because we have achieved everything by resorting to those in power and because we have lived for a long time in the era when those in power and those who enjoyed financial influence colluded with each other, the majority of people have failed to abandon the spiritual attitude of regarding power as an absolute entity.

The most effective way of correcting such an erroneous idea is to repeatedly show that the practice of resorting to those in power is no longer tolerated. Our way of thinking, which has developed over a long period, will not change all at once. However, it will change if it is repeatedly shown to people to prove that it is erroneous.

In this connection, the government's policy of widely reporting this incident and thoroughly investigating its background is appropriate. We see the government's firm will to eliminate irregularities resorting to those in power at any cost. We hope that the government will continuously assume an upright attitude.

We would like to stress that uprightness on the part of those in power cannot be achieved by the government alone. As shown by the incident, those who decieve can survive when those who are deceived exist. As instructed by President Chon, government officials should be prepared to reject all temptations by learning a lesson from the incident and by creating an atmosphere of uprightness around them. We all should examine ourselves to see if we are assuming the spiritual attitude of revering those in power as we did in the past.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS ASSEMBLY SESSION ON UIRYONG

SK120802 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Closing of The National Assembly's Extraordinary Session To Deal With the Uiryong Incident"]

[Excerpts] The 112th extraordinary National Assembly session, called to deal with the Uiryong incident, concluded on 11 May after a 5-day session.

Though the session was expected to end on the last day, 11 May, with adoption of recommendations to the government as had been agreed on between the ruling and opposition parties, an unexpected situation developed. The parties barely managed to adopt recommendations to the government late at night after many complications, such as negotiations which took them all day long.

When the fraternal group, an association of independent house members, insisted on calling for mass resignation of the Cabinet in the recommendations drafted by members of a committee formed by other parties, it became the eye of a storm, sending whirlwinds throughout other parties.

With the closing of the assembly session, what attracts our attention is not how the National Assembly has dealt with the shock generated by a policeman's shooting spree, but what direction the National Assembly and its management will take in the future. We cannot deny that this concerns us more than anything else. It is because the National Assembly has acted opposite of what the people had hoped -- revitalized politics and political flexibility.

The National Assembly session to deal with the unprecedentedly shocking incident appears to have only refreshed the people's distrust of politics. The fact that 17 members of the fraternal group stayed away from adopting recommendations was a political event which attracts our attention. It remains to be seen what the people will say about this.

The National Assembly session should have been called without going through the procedure of convening a meeting of the Home Affairs Committee. Once the parties had agreed to aovid the political rigidity and primitive clashes out of consideration for party interests and strategy, such political fidelity should have been upheld. At any rate, the people expected the extraordinary House session would come up with a fundamental diagnosis and prescription other than what had been discussed at the meetings of the Home Affairs Committee. Even after considering the serious and sincere interpellations between the House members and the Cabinet members, including the prime minister, what resulted stopped short of satisfying the expectations of the people.

What we find in the recommendations adopted by the national assembly session are strong suggestions which, just like charters or ethics codes now prevailing, are correct and natural. What has been urged in item No 1 of the recommendations, the embodiment of responsible administration, is nothing but a reiteration of what is aspired by the government as its goal, and calling for prompt and fair compensation to the bereft families in item No 4 is a case of coming to the fair a day late, since compensation has already been granted.

The majority of the people, who think they can either find answers to satisfy their misgivings or see their hopes in the government, now find it difficult to see what recommendations the National Assembly has concretely proposed to the government.

The only hope we have now in the National Assembly, which has failed to achieve political harmony as hoped for by the people, is that it carries out its function of supervising and encouraging the administration, rather than struggling over the type of recommendations.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LPRP CONGRESS

OW131009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 May (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP delegation headed by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, returned home today after taking part in the work of the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane.

The delegation was met at Bayant-uhaa Airport by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of an MPRP Central Committee Department, and Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee secretaries. Also on hand were Soukthavan Keola, LPDR ambassador to the MPR, and M. P. Makareyev, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Dugersuren to Chnoupek

OW130633 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1530 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, has sent a congratulatory telegram to B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on the occasion of the Czechoslovak national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of its liberation from fascist aggressors.

Altangerel to Indra

OW130643 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME) -- B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, has sent a congratulatory telegram to A. Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on the occasion of the republic's national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation from fascist aggressors.

TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL CHAIRMAN REPLACED

OW130607 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1900 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 May (MONTSAME) -- The Ninth Plenum of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions held here today discussed organizational questions. G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, was released from his responsibilities. Bat-ochiryn Lubsantseren was unanimously elected to this position.

The plenum also discussed and approved the report to the 12th Mongolian Trade Unions Congress entitled "Account of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and Tasks of Trade Unions in Light of the Decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress." B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, will deliver the report at the forthcoming trade unions congress. The plenum adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and D. Tsolmon, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, took part in the regular plenum of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT -- Ulaanbaatar, 23 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The Seventh MPR 5-Year Plan will be a period of further development of the Mongolian television network and expansion of television broadcasting to the southern and eastern regions. A radio relay line more than 700 kilometers long will be constructed in the eastern aymags. As a result, thousands of rural residents will be able to watch television programs not only in black-and-white but also in color. They will be able to see national, USSR central and "Intervision" television programs. In addition, "Ekran"-type space communications television receiving stations will be built in the MPR in the current 5-year plan. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1927 GMT 23 Apr 82 OW]

HUN SEN, GROMYKO SPEAK AT MOSCOW RECEPTION

BK121130 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK) -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, voiced his support for the peace proposals of the USSR and its untiring efforts to check the arms race and promote detente, disarmament and international cooperation. During a reception given in his honor in Moscow on 10 May by his Soviet counterpart, A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Minister Hun Sen said:

The Kampuchean people admire the brilliant successes that the fraternal Soviet people have achieved under the just leadership of the CPSU. Not only do these successes serve as a basis for the construction of communism in the country of Lenin, but they are also the successes of the socialist communist and of the struggle for peace. They encourage the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, colonialism and neocolonialism for independence, democracy, freedom and social progress.

Minister Hun Sen stressed that the efforts of the USSR in favor of detente and international cooperation constitute an obstacle to the policy of militarism and expansionism pursued by the United States and its allies, and the policy of aggravating armed conflicts in various parts of the world, leading mankind toward nuclear catastrophe. He went on to say:

The Soviet Union is making a great, positive contribution to the reestablishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the defense of the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese peoples, including the Kampuchean people.

Since the liberation from the blood-thirsty Pol Pot regime, our people have permanently enjoyed the aid and support of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries in our national reconstruction and in our struggle against the Beijing hegemonists who, in collusion with Washington and international reactionary circles, are seeking by all means to oppose the Kampuchean revolution. These hostile forces have engaged in subversive activities against the PRK; they persist in these activities today and seek to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, to jeopardize the process of the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to restore the genocidal regime.

Whatever the maneuvers of our enemies, the solid Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, the solidarity with the Soviet Union and the solidarity with the progressive and peace forces in the world guarantee that none of them will succeed in reversing history.

Together with the fraternal Indochinese peoples, the PRK actively struggles for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a region of peace and cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We wish to establish with the ASEAN countries -- particularly Thailand, which shares a common border with Kampuchea -- relations of good neighborliness on the basis of the proposals put forward at the conferences of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers. The conference held in Vientiane in February affirmed our desire to discuss with Thailand the question of stabilizing the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is time the other side declares that it is also ready to do so.

Minister Hun Sen affirmed: It is not the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea -- which is there at the request of the Kampuchean Government -- which is the root of tension in Southeast Asia, but the Sino-U.S. alliance and their activities which results in the destabilization of the situation in the region.

As for the campaign launched by Washington regarding the so-called "use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan," it is nothing more than fabrications by Washington to cover up its own crimes and its criminal plans to produce chemical weapons on a massive scale.

The successes of the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years and the stable situation in Kampuchea show conclusively the irreversible character of the process taking place in our country. The Kampuchean people are determined to carry out the tasks defined by the Fourth KPRP Congress.

With the support and assistance of fraternal countries -- particularly the Soviet Union and Vietnam -- thanks to the solidarity of the peace- and justice-loving forces in the world and by their own efforts, the Kampuchean people will attain happiness and prosperity.

Minister Hun Sen expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the government and people of the USSR for the aid and support they have given the Kampuchean people in the spirit of noble proletarian internationalism.

Minister Hun Sen declared himself "convinced that the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation which bind the parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea would develop in the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and of peace in Southeast Asia and the world."

In his speech, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko expressed his joy at "the positive process in Kampuchea and the achievements in the rehabilitation and development of the economy and social life." All the schemes aimed at reversing the situation by various intermediary counterrevolutionary factions are a waste of effort. No one will succeed in reviving the political corpse of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and their ilk, declared A. Gromyko, who went on to say:

The Soviets are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people will be successful in building a new prosperous Kampuchea. In this field, they can always count on the multifaceted assistance and support of the Soviet Union.

We note with satisfaction the deepening of the relations which bind our two countries. This cooperation rests solidly on the 1980 Soviet-Kampuchean summit agreements in Moscow.

The exchange of views which took place today dealt with some present international problems. The discussion confirmed our identity of views on the questions raised.

The head of Soviet diplomacy said: The Soviet Union, with the PRK and other fraternal countries, is struggling to eliminate the risks of a nuclear war and to lead the course of the events toward detente and peace. Our common important task is to improve the climate in Asia,which the imperialists and their lackeys want to turn into a hotbed of tension and dangerous conflicts. The policy of our state regarding Asia is one of peace and is a firm answer to the enemies of peace. It is a policy of peaceful cooperation with anyone who wants it, of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries and of solidarity with all progressive forces and of defense of the sovereign rights of all peoples.

A. Gromyko pointed out: During our talks, the two sides noted that in Washington as well as in Beijing, they do not wish to establish peace and stability in this part of the world; they regard it more advantageous for themselves to maintain tension. The appearance in this region of a group of countries opting for progressive changes and for peace and socialism does not please the imperialists and their henchmen. This is exactly the reason they are doing their best so the new Kampuchea does not occupy the seat which, by right, belongs to it at the United Nations.

We affirm that the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia is the business of the countries in the region. There is no question which cannot be solved at the negotiating table. The USSR entirely associates itself with the peace initiatives that Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos put forth to encourage the establishment of good-neighbor relations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, the normalization of the situation and the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. The Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the Kampuchean people successes in strengthening their sovereignty and in building socialism, A. Gromyko said.

On 10 May, Minister Hun Sen met with Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, on the consolidation of Soviet-Kampuchean cultural cooperation.

At the end of this meeting, a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK for 1982-83 was signed by Nikolay Firyubin, vice minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR.

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR GDR CONFERENCE, VIETNAM

BK111144 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, a delegation from Kampuchea's Ministry of Agriculture led by Minister Kong Samol left Phnom Penh for the GDR on Monday, 10 May. It will attend the 12th GDR agricultural congress.

A Kampuchean education delegation led by Deputy Minister Hang Chuon left on the same day for a friendship visit to Vietnam.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR GDR, LAOS

BK111200 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Justice, a delegation of the PRK Ministry of Justice led by Minister Uk Bun Chhoeun left Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to the GDR.

On the same day, a delegation of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio, led by its director, Un Dara, left Phnom Penh for a friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao national radio.

Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador, and Khampasong Duongsithi, acting charge d'affaires of Laos to Kampuchea, were present at the departure of the delegation.

SVAY RIENG PLANS TO RECLAIM MINEFIELDS FOR RICE

BK121244 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The province of Svay Rieng plans to reclaim an additional 15,000 hectares of land during this rainy season. The reclamation of riceland is to take place in the Parrot's Beak area, which is an important strategic zone strewn with tons of iron spikes, bamboo stakes and landmines planted by the genocidal Pol Pot regime during its war of aggression against Vietnam. At present, although our revolutionary authorities have already defused several tons of mines, more than 4,000 peasants and several head of cattle have been killed by mine explosions, while others have been badly maimed.

The authorities and armed forces of Svay Rieng Province are paying a great deal of attention to dangers stemming from landmines and other explosives in the reclamation of additional land for production.

Since the beginning of February, nine army units have launched a campaign in cooperation with the commune militia and local inhabitants to unearth and defuse all types of mines, transforming 1,523 hectares of land strewn with mines and punji sticks into ricefields for our people to cultivate during this rainy season.

Comrade (Put Saem), vice chairman of the Svay Rieng Provincial Military Committee, affirmed that despite its relative youth and lack of equipment our army is patriotic and loves the people. It is worthy of being the army born of the people. Loving and serving the people unconditionally, our comrades in arms are ready to make all kinds of sacrifices. They temper themselves and train seriously while enduring hardship. They study hard, draw lessons from past experience and are disciplined and obedient. They learn combat tactics from their Vietnamese comrades in arms and outstanding comrades. At present, they are making every effort to reclaim mine-infested ricefields so that the people can engage in production before the first rainfall of the coming rainy season.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR WEEK OF 3-9 MAY

BK100415 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 3-9 May:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1424 GMT on 6 May reports that in the first third of this year, veterinarians of the Agriculture Ministry vaccinated 237,000 heads of oxen, 59,760 buffaloes and 22,400 hogs. It says that this year the number of oxen is increased by 4.5 percent over the last year, that of buffalo by 3 percent and that of hogs by 25 percent. SPK at 1436 GMT on 9 May adds that the Agriculture Ministry has sent out 390 tractors, 1,000 motor-cultivaters and 138,100 liters of fuel to various provinces to help peasants work on the farms. In March, the tractors helped finish work on 4,880 hectares.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 5 May reports that in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, peasants transplanted 2,833 hectares of rice, including over 2,610 hectares of IR-36 rice strain, in the dry season. They also planted 1,430 hectares of corn, beans, sugarcane, cassava, tobacco and vegetables. The report says in 1982, livestock breeding is increased by the thousands over last year. The peasants are preparing 5,000 head of draft animals, a number of farm tools and 57 waterpumps for use in the production drive in order to fulfill the 5,139-hectare rainy-season production plan.

Takeo: In the same radio cast, the domestic service notes that peasants in Samraong District, Takeo Province, have repaired and built 2,972 meters of dams -- 2,272 meters of (Thnal Pe) dam repaired and a 700-meter-long dam built in Krang Khnong Phum. They dug a 3,500-meter-long ditch from Trapeang Trav village to Sla village and dredged a 5,000-meter-long canal from Krang Leav village to Kruos village. SPK at 0357 GMT on 5 May mentions that peasants in Kirivong District, Takeo Province, planted 3,460 hectares of dry-season rice and that by the end of April, they had harvested more than 1,600 hectares of this rice. The district plans to plant 4,000 hectares of various rice strains in the main rice production season. So far, they have prepared farm work on 1,120 hectares and planted more than 400 hectares of rice, 150 hectares of corn and 90 hectares of potatoes. The peasants also repaired canals, totaling 10,000 meters.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 8 May reports on agricultural production in Svay Rieng Province: Preparations are being made in order to fulfill the 1982 rainy-season production plan of 110,000 hectares. Farm tools are being made; ditches and field embankments are being repaired; natural fertilizer collected since the last dry season is being used in the rice fields in order to improve the soil condition, particularly in nursery beds; peasants also prepared early-maturing rice strains and natural and chemical fertilizer; they raised 16,299 head of oxen and buffalo. SPK at 0352 GMT on 9 May adds

That in Romeas-Hek district, Svay Rieng Province, peasants plan to plant 29,000 hectares of rice in the rainy season. They have already prepared rice seeds and farm tools for the production drive. Now they are repairing embankments and canals.

THAI REPORTS CITED ON LAO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

BK121421 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] According to Bangkok press reports, on 1 and 2 May the Lao guerrillas launched two attacks on a military camp of the Vientiane puppet forces in Moun District, Sayaboury Province. Four Vientiane puppet soldiers were killed and several others were injured.

According to another report, a handgrenade exploded in the Soviet cultural center in Vientiane on 2 May. On the following day two Lao youths were arrested by the Vientiane puppet authorities on the charge of being implicated in the incident.

These events show that the Lao people are indignant at the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists who are imposing their yoke of domination on Laos and massacring the Lao people in a most ferocious and savage manner.

VODK BROADCASTS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES FOR APRIL

Koh Kong-Kompong Som

BK110817 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Last April, our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 336 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 386 others for a total of 722 enemy casualties. Among those killed were a company commander and two platoon commanders. Our comrades in arms destroyed 4 B-40's, an M-30 machinegun, an M-79, 51 AK's, a 60-hpr motorboat, a C-25 radio set, 106 military barracks and a quantity of materiel. They also cut 2 portions of railroad tracks totaling 300 meters in areas west of Trapeang Peou and west of Prek Sangke. They seized 3 AK's, 1,310 mines of various types, 90 DK-82 rounds, 30 rounds of 12.7-mm ammunition, 85 crates of AK rounds, 12 B-40 rockets, 40 rounds of Goryunov ammunition and a number of gas masks. They captured 28 positions of the Vietnamese enemy -- 1 regiment-size, 9 battalion-size, 13 company-size and 5 platoon-size positions. They crushed four Vietnamese intervention units -- a company-size and three platoon-size units.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1.5 million punji stakes, dug 360 punji pitfalls and set 100 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

Western Leach

BK110845 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] In April, our comrades in arms on the western Leach battlefield killed 226 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 176 others for a total of 402 enemy casualties. They destroyed two trucks, five AK's, two B-40's and a quantity of war materiel. They cut two portions of railroad tracks totalling 17 meters at an area from O Daeum Dong to (O Cheng). Our comrades in arms seized an AK, 750 AK rounds, 4 magazines and a quantity of materiel. They captured a platoon-size position and routed two platoon-size intervention units of the Vietnamese enemy.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 120,000 new punji stakes, dug 450 punji pitfalls and set 280 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the western Leach battlefield!

Samlot

BK130451 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] In April, our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 76 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 97 others for a total of 173 casualties.

They destroyed a quantity of materiel. They cut 4 sections of road between (Stoeng Totoeng) and Samlot. Each section of road was cut 1 meter deep and 15 meters long. They seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and various materiel. Concurrently, our comrades in arms attacked, liberated and occupied five Vietnamese positions which were the defense networks of a Vietnamese battalion position. They were two company positions and three platoon positions.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 210,000 new spikes, dug 150 new punji pitfalls and set up 130 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield!

VODK BROADCASTS DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES IN SRV

Ban Me Thuot

BK130518 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas activities on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 1, 2 and 5 February 1982 the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Buon Tan Rong) village. They ambushed the enemy on the road from (Se Na Kram) to (Buon Tan) village. They killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. They seized 3 AK's, 90 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's and 30 rounds of ammunition.

On 7 and 13 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road between (Xe Khlik) and (Tinh Ro) village. They attacked the enemy in (Buon Iek Tuol) village and in the region north of (Xam Buon). Seven Vietnamese soldiers were killed and nine others were wounded. They stepped on spikes. One of them was killed and two others were wounded. They seized 2 AK's, 100 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 50 rounds of ammunition, an AK-54, 2 radios and a quantity of medicines and various materiel.

On 15 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on Route 21 between Ban Me Thuot and Nha Trang. A truck was destroyed. Seven enemies were killed and five others were wounded. On the same day they ambushed the Vietnamese enemy near (Buon Me Pol) village. They killed two enemies and wounded another. The seized 3 AK's, 120 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 105 rounds of ammunition, an M-79, 9 M-79 grenades, and AK-54, a radio, 10 kilograms of medicines, 12 bags of goods and a quantity of materiel.

On 23 and 25 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road between (Giac Me Thi) village and (Giang Tao). They attacked the enemy near (Buon Thuong) village. They ambushed enemy trucks near (Giam Minh) village. They killed seven Vietnamese soldiers and wounded four others. Three enemies were wounded when they fell into punji pitfalls. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 23 rounds of ammunition, 3 AR-15's, 540 rounds of ammunition, 12 AK-54's and a quantity of materiel.

On 27 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's trucks on Route (?9) from Ban Me Thuot to (Kao Kung). They destroyed a 10-wheel truck. They killed seven enemies and wounded seven others. Two enemies were wounded by spikes. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 130 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 125 rounds of ammunition, an M-79, 10 M-79 grenades, a film projector and a quantity of materiel.

In summary, on the Ban Me Thout battlefield, the dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 72 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed two trucks. They seized 14 AK's, 2 M-79's, 11 AR-15's, 14 AK-54's, 3 radios and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Kon Tum

BK111218 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla activities on the Kon Tum battlefield:

On 4 February 1982, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from Kon Tum to (Gia Nge), killing an enemy soldier, wounding 3 others and seizing an AR-15 and 15 rounds of ammunition.

On 9 February, they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at (Long Sas), west of Kon Tum, killing 4 enemy troops, wounding 5 others, destroying an ammunition depot and 2 trenches, and seizing 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, an SKS, 5 handgrenades, 57 AK rounds, 45 AR-15 rounds, 8 rucksacks and a quantity of medicine.

On 15 and 17 February, they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at the (Mlic Kraom) position, west of Kon Tum, killing 2 enemy troops and seizing 2 AK's, 69 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel. Then enemy troops from this position hit landmines and ran into automatic bows set by the Dega-FULRO guerrillas in an area north of Kon Tum, suffering one killed and two wounded.

On 23 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops on the road leading from (Gia Nge) to (Kon Phlong) and attacked them at (O Ach Run), killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 6 others and seizing 3 AK's, 74 AK rounds, 2 handgrenades, a Claymore mine and a quantity of materiel.

On 27 February, they am shed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops moving from their position to an area south of (Gia To), killing an enemy soldier and wounding three others.

In sum, on the Kon Tum battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 32 Le Duan Vietnamese troops; destroyed an ammunition depot and 2 trenches; and seized 7 AK's, 3 AR-15's, a SKS and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku

BK130933 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the guerrilla activities of the Dega-FULRO fighters on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 5 February the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese forces at (O Thlong) of (Plei Ton) hamlet, killing a Vietnamese soldier and seizing an AR-15 and 45 rounds. On 12 February they attacked the Vietnamese forces at the (Plei Popel) position, killing 7, wounding 2, destroying a barracks and 5 trenches and seizing an M-79, 2 AK's, 5 M-79 grenades, 50 rounds of AK ammunition, a radio receiver and 9 rucksacks. On 19 February the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese on the road from (Bu Plei Senao) to (Plei Ton), killing 2, wounding another and seizing an AR-15 and 45 rounds.

On 23 February they ambushed the Vietnamese on the road from (Plei Toch) hamlet to (Plei Ho), killing a soldier and seizing an AK and 30 rounds. On 25 February they attacked the Vietnamese at the (Plei Chinhek) position, killing 2, wounding 4, destroying 5 barracks and seizing 2 AK's, 65 rounds of ammunition, a radio receiver and some medicine.

In sum, the Dega-FULRO on the Pleiku battlefield killed or wounded 20 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed 6 barracks and 5 trenches and seized 5 AK's, an M-79, 2 AR-15's, 2 radio receivers and some ammunition and materiel.

CORRECTION TO DK COMMUNIQUE ON BATTLE RESULTS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "DK Army Communique on 1981-82 Battle Results," published in the 12 May DAILY REPORT, AP H 1-3.

On page H 2, under "III. Vietnamese enemy intervention and operation troops smashed:", No 5 should read: "4 brigades of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops were subdued," Changing "bridges" to brigades" and changing "captured" to "subdued."

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Phnom Penh, 3 May (SPK) -- A long-term accord and a protocol on radio broadcast cooperation were signed on 30 April in Moscow between Van Sun Heng, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio, and Yuriy Orlov, vice president of the USSR radio and television. The two sides undertook to proceed with the exchange of information on the lives of the people in the USSR and the PRK and to aid each other in providing programs on important events of life and death of the two countries. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0354 GMT 3 May 82 BK]

GIFT OF GDR BOOKS -- Phnom Penh, 1 May (APK) -- On 29 April in Phnom Penh, Robert Knuth, third secretary of the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea, handed over books on science and technology to Ros Ren, chief of the Mass Culture Department. This is aid from the GDR Culture Ministry to the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 1 May 82 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS UK FALKLANDS ACTIONS

BK130405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 May 82

["Statement of the LPDR Foreign Ministry" -- read by spokesman]

[Text] Since early May, after receiving open U.S. support, Britain has sent its forces to attack the Malvinas Islands and, at the same time, imposed a blockade of 12 nautical miles off the coast of the Argentine Republic. The British acts constitute a brazen aggression and threat against the independence and sovereignty of the Argentine Republic and a serious threat to peace and stability in the South Atlantic and a serious threat to peace and stability in the South Atlantic region and the world.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry solemnly condemns the U.S.-supported British threat and aggression and demands that Britain urgently cease its military adventures against the Malvinas Islands, respect the independence and sovereignty of the Argentine Republic and resolve the problems through peaceful means. Vientiane, 12 May 1982.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM GDR

BK041218 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 May (KPL) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC (SED) congratulated the general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, Kaysone Phomvihan, on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

In his message, Erich Honecker said the communists and the people of the German Democratic Republic respect the general secretary of the LPRP as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who is using all his might for the socialist construction of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and for the common cause of the two people of the GDR and Laos for the preserving of peace. The general secretary of the SED CC hailed the great personal contribution of Kaysone Phomvihan, for the strengthening and the deepening of fraternal relations between the GDR and Laos.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES SANDINIST DELEGATION

BK051105 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 May (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, recently received here the delegation of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation led by Alvaro Ramirez, member of Council of Sandino and Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, Phoumi Vongvichit thanked Alvaro Ramirez and his delegation for having participated at the Third Congress of the Lao Party.

In his statement to journalists, Alvaro Ramirez expressed the Sandino and Nicaraguan people's warm and fraternal congratulations to the LPRP and Lao people. The Nicaraguan and Lao peoples are working for the same ideal -- they are struggling for national liberation against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and imperialism for national independence, social progress and peace.

Alvaro Ramirez further said that the outcome of the third congress of the Lao party can serve as a guideline for the Nicaraguan people in their tasks for national defence and construction.

Alvaro Ramirez disclosed that his participation at the national congress of the Lao party has contributed to the enhancement of friendship and solidarity between the Sandino, Nicaraguan people and the LPRP and the Lao people. Such a state of affairs will serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The said delegation has attended the Third National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party which took place from April 27 to 30.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU GREETS PARTY CONGRESS

BK041220 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 May (KPL) -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party CC, Nicolae Ceaucescu, recently greets the Third National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Nicolae Ceaucescu, on this occasion, wished successes in the implementation of the resolution laid down by the Third National Congress of the LPRP, in the socio-economic development, and in the socialist construction for the prosperity of the Lao people.

Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed his conviction that while the Lao people are committing themselves in the new period of socialist construction, the Romanian-Lao relations will be continuously strengthened in the spirit of the talks held between the General Secretaries Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomvihan.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES MONGOLIAN ENVOY

BK061048 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 May (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member, vice premier, minister of education, sports and relegious affairs, on April [as received] 5, received Mongolian Ambassador to Laos Jambyn Nyamaa who is near to the end of his diplomatic mission here.

The vice premier, on this occasion, thanked the Mongolian ambassador who has fulfilled his diplomatic mission which in itself contributes to strengthen the friendship relation between the two countries and peoples.

KHAMSOUK SAICNASENG ADDRESSES IRRIGATION RALLY

BK111213 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpts] On 10 May, the state-run irrigation construction enterprise No 1 held a rally to hail the success of the Third LPRP Congress, to mark May Day, to review the 1981 achievements and to confer meritorious awards on some cadres and workers for outstanding achievements scored in the past 5 years. Attending the rally were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Khamsouk Saignaseng, member of the party Central Committee, minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation; Sanan Southichak, member of the party Central Committee, and minister of communications, public works and transportation; Soth Phetlasi, director of the state bank; and a number of distinguished guests.

Subsequently, Khamsouk Saignaseng delivered a speech hailing the brilliant achievements scored by the enterprise in the past 5 years -- particularly during the past year. He called on the workers of the enterprise to further strengthen internal unity to oppose all sabotage maneuvers of the enemies and to strive to fulfill their noble strategic tasks of building more irrigation projects to provide sufficient water for agricultural production by the people.

FISCAL 1983 BUDGET ACCEPTED BY CABINET

BK121143 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpt] Today the Cabinet accepted in principle the fiscal 1983 budget of 177,000 million baht, which is 9.9 percent higher than the 1982 budget. The 1983 fiscal budget was jointly prepared by the Finance Ministry, the Budget Bureau, the National Economic and Social Development Board and the Bank of Thailand. The breakdown of the budget in order of priorities is as follows: 37,228.9 million baht, or 21 percent, for education; 35,454.2 million baht, or 20 percent, for national defense; 33,822.7 million baht, or 19.1 percent, for economic affairs; 18,500.1 million baht, or 10.6 percent, for public health and public services; and the remaining 29.3 percent for internal security, general administration and loan repayments. The budget for economic affairs does not include the World Bank loan of about 3.5 billion baht for improvement of the economy.

Income in 1983 will come from taxes, state businesses and other sources totaling 151,000 million baht, as well as from loans and the country's financial reserves totaling 26 billion baht. The majority of the loans will be obtained locally. Total revenues will be 177,000 million baht, the same as the expenditures.

The basic criteria used in preparing the 1983 fiscal budget were:

1. The government would not draw up an overly large budget in order to maintain the country's financial and monetary stability in a time of world economic recession;

2. The government would not draw up a budget which is too small in order to ensure sufficient funds for national development and improvement of the people's education and health levels;

3. The government feels that the budget of 177,000 million baht would be neither too big nor too small, but the proper amount to enable the balance of national development and maintenance of national stability.

NATION Editorial

BK130607 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Modest Budget With Emphasis on Education"]

[Text] The budget that has been approved by the Cabinet for the fiscal year starting this October, in all respects, is modest and places the accent on the right lines for the future of the country. It is also a bond move in that, although there has been 12 per cent inflation in the country during the past year, the increase in the country's budget is only 10 per cent -- a wee bit less -- and it is based on the hope that Thailand will be able to reduce the rate of inflation during the next fiscal year which, we are sure, would be an admirable achievement.

But one thing we have to bear in mind in considering the fiscal year 1983 is that it is only really meant for half a year since after that a new government, under full-fledged democracy, will take over the reins of the country and may request from parliament to change the allocations -- something that would be perfectly within its rights. It is one of the tragedies of the Third World countries that defence always has to have a high priority in budget allocation since almost all of them fear some kind of internal and/or external threat. Thailand's problems in that direction need no further emphasis.

However, we commend the government for coming up with a budget that puts education in a category higher than defence, which shows confidence in two ways -- Thailand wants to invest more in the future of the country by emphasizing education and, secondly, considers itself quite capable with the present defence budget to be able to hold its own against both internal and external threats to national security.

We do not have to go far to find comparisons -- the fellow members of ASEAN also put great emphasis on education and defence.

But Thailand's is a special case since not only do we have active internal subversive elements but we are also the frontline state, check-by-jowl with Kampuchea where a guerrilla war is going on right across our border with that country. No country in this part of the world has a higher claim to defence expenditure than Thailand, and the very fact that we have chosen to emphasize education above defence clearly shows the confidence which the present government has in its ability to defend the country against internal and external aggression.

There is, in the budget of every country in the world, a fly in the ointment and in ours it is the question of loan repayment. Our foreign exchange holdings do not project the brightest picture and we have, during this year, gone through one devaluation. Naturally this puts us in the position of having to upgrade the loan repayment and that may affect the stability of the baht once more. That is where some expert fiscal management is necessary and we are not quite sure that the present government is up to that. However, we sincerely hope that the general elections next year will produce a strong elected government -- not the kind of coalition we have been having with a Cabinet with inbuilt instability and pulling every which way.

POST COMMENTS ON SITTHI SAWETSILA PRC VISIT

BK110135 Bangkok POST in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Sino-Thai Talks Perfectly Timed"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has gone to China obviously for at least three objectives, one being the improvement of bilateral relations, another the formation of a loose tripartite coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea and the third the understanding of the recent leadership changes in Beijing. Thai-Chinese diplomatic ties can be further strengthened with greater trade volume at a time when Thailand's foreign policy stresses a determined export drive. China, which desires closer cooperation with Thailand and ASEAN to keep Soviet domination out of Southeast Asia, may oblige with purchases of more Thai commodities which it requires anyway for its modernisation programme.

Thailand will have to demonstrate to the rest of the world that while we place high value on our friendly relationship with China we still maintain even-handedness in our ties with the major powers so that none will feel that it is being disadvantaged by any tipping of the scales in any direction. This is the traditional policy that has made it possible for Thailand to remain independent during the age of Western imperialism and that is necessary today for Thailand to survive with its institutions and way of life intact. It has to be made clear that we are not involving ourselves in any sort of conspiracy with China. We have just one aim as far as Kampuchea is concerned -- the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese invasion forces.

It also has to be shown that while we support the idea of a coalition of the Khmer patriotic factions resisting Vietnamese occupation of their country, we are in no way whatever trying to intervene in the affairs of the Kampuchea people. We are only making it possible for the Khmers to regain their independence and to exercise self-determination, freeing themselves from a regime imposed upon them by the force of arms of a foreign power. That, after all, is part of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's discussion with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, will be most helpful in smoothing the way for the establishment of a coalition government. Actually, Prince Sihanouk has been the most cooperative of all leaders of the factions concerned and, in contrast with his past statements, has been consistent about a coalition to assist in the implementation of the UN resolution.

His talks with the Chinese leaders who wield influence over the Khmer Rouge should be more contributory to the formation of the proposed coalition. Beijing is expected to deny it has any "say" with the Khmer Rouge, maintaining it is an internal affair, but the truth is different. It can make a coalition probable rather than just possible by simply talking sense to the Khmer Rouge leaders. Beijing and the Khmer Rouge are well aware of the suggestion by Hanoi that the seat at the United Nations now occupied by Democratic Kampuchea be made "empty" -- a situation which could only lead in the near future to the handing over of the seat to the Heng Samrin regime, the puppet of the Vietnamese and the Russians.

Our foreign minister will be able to find out how the recent leadership changes in Beijing will affect policies regarding Thailand and ASEAN and whether the Sino-American problem over Taiwan would affect the peace and security of Southeast Asia. We may have China-watchers but there is nothing like observing from within. We will learn more and be prepared for whatever may transpire.

OFFICIAL SAYS ASEAN MAY FORM TIN PRODUCERS GROUP

BK120131 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nation [ASEAN], whose members include the world's major tin producers, is likely to form its own tin producers association to boost its bargaining power in the international tin market, a senior official said yesterday.

Director General of the Mineral Resources Department Dr Praphat Chakkaphak said that he will accompany Industry Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan to attend a ministerial-level convention in Kuala Lumpur on May 14-16.

He said it is very likely that tin producers in ASEAN, including Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand will discuss the formation of the associations.

The three countries account for 75 percent of world's tin production. Praphat said Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong recently proposed the concept to Thai authorities.

"He is convinced that the sixth international tin agreement will not be ratified by all members of the international tin council," he said. Indonesia also shares the same belief, he said. The United States has refused to join the agreement. Praphat said Thailand also has the same view and prefers to have producers association formed after the fifth agreement expired on June 30 and in case the sixth agreement has not been enforced. The deadline for signature was on April 30, but so far only 22 countries have signed the agreement.

Only Malaysia and Indonesia have ratified the sixth agreement among producing countries while Thailand, Australia and Zaire have not made ratification. It will enter into force provisionally if countries accounting for at least 65 percent of production and consumption have ratified or acceded to the agreement, or if they have given notification that they will apply it provisionally.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ASKS FOR MORE SOVIET BUYING

BK121424 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, undersecretary of the Agriculture Ministry, disclosed to newsmen after a meeting between the agriculture minister and the visiting Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade that Thailand asked the Soviet Union to buy more tapioca flour and to consider buying coffee and tobacco leaves. Thailand is currently promoting coffee and tobacco cultivation. The Soviet official pledged to consider the matter and asked for more data concerning the quality and standards of the products.

COMMENTARY SCORES BUSH PRC VISIT, CHINA ALLIANCE

BK121528 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has just concluded his 5-day visit to China. What is the aim of his visit, and what is behind all his commitment? Our commentator has this observation.

While in New Zealand and even upon his arrival in Guangzhou, China, George Bush dropped words that he was going to Beijing to discuss the serious question, that is, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Meanwhile, the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY and other propaganda organs in Beijing sharply criticized the United States for selling arms to Taiwan.

In so doing, both Washington and Beijing wanted to conceal the real aim of Bush's visit. That, according to reliable sources, one can see through what is behind that visit. [as heard] At a banquet given in honor of George Bush, Premier Zhao Ziyang emphasized the global significance of U.S.-China relations and expressed the hope that such relations would continue to develop. George Bush, on his part, said that President Reagan always considers U.S.-China relations vital and wishes for friendly relations with China.

During his visit, George Bush also handed to Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang the three letters from President Reagan reaffirming the strategic cooperation between the United States and China as a vital matter. There is no doubt that George Bush's visit is aimed at consolidating and promoting the U.S.-China alliance against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. It serves U.S. dark designs in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The French news agency AFP on 9 May remarked that the aim of George Bush's visit is to emphasize the U.S.-China strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union.

Washington and Beijing loudly said that the visit was a great success and that the talks were frank and friendly. But they could not conceal the fact that there are still disagreements over the Taiwan issue. Beijing knows too well that the United States is playing the two-China card. Obviously, it pretends to criticize continued U.S.-Taiwan relations only to deceive public opinion and to appease the Chinese people's desire for the recovery of Taiwan and reunification of the country.

In fact, Beijing already sold Taiwan to the United States when Mao Zedong was alive. Mao Zedong was quoted by Nixon and Kissinger in the memoir that was signed in 1972: Taiwan is only a minor problem in our relations. Deng Xiaoping has more than once declared that the Taiwan problem is to be solved by the coming generation.

George Bush himself stressed that the Taiwan issue did not influence U.S.-China relations. The United States is assured by Deng Xioaping that China will dispel all dark clouds in U.S.-China relations. Founded 10 years ago, U.S.-China alliance is now jeopardizing peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia and straining the world situation.

GROMYKO, HUN SEN REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA CITED

OW112014 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister, has declared that all attempts to use the various counter-revolutionary groups to change the situation in Kampuchea are just illusions. Nobody can revive the political corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and its henchmen, he added.

A. Gromyko was speaking at a reception held yesterday in honour of Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers and foreign chairman [as received] of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

Dealing with the relations between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, the Soviet foreign minister pointed out that cooperation between the two countries has a firm basis which is the agreement reached at the high-level bilateral talks in Moscow in 1980.

On the situaiton in Southeast Asia, A. Gromyko said: To settle the Southeast Asian problem is first of all an affair of the countries in this region. Any problem there can be solved through negotiatons. Therefore, the Soviet Union fully agrees with an supports the peace initiatives of Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples which lay the groundwork for establishing good neighbourly relations between Indochinese and ASEAN countries, normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and making it a zone of peace.

It is high time for the genuine representatives of Kampuchea to take over the seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations from where their voice will be heard, the Soviet diplomat stressed.

For his part, Hun Sen welcomed the Soviet Union's contributions to the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese people. He said: "Whatever perfidious schemes the enemies may resort to, the close alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and their solidarity with the socialist community, first of all with the Soviet Union, and the solidarity of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world will prevent them from turning back the wheel of history.

"Kampuchea wishes to establish relations of good neighbourhood with all ASEAN countries especially with Thailand which has a common border with Kampuchea, on the basis of the proposals consistently put forth at the Indochinese foreign ministerial conferences. At our conference in Vientiane last February we re-affirmed our wish to discuss the situation with Thailand aimed at stabilzing the situation at the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

"The tension in Southeast Asia arose not from the presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean Government, but from the danger caused by the Sino-U.S. alliance," he emphasized.

PAPER CLAIMS NATION ECONOMICALLY SABOTAGED

BK121212 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Thanh: "The Enemies' War of Economic Sabotage Will Surely be Defeated']

[Text] At present the imperialists and international reactionary forces -- led by the reactionary Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and U.S. imperialists -- are colluding with one another to wage a frenzied war of economic sabotage against our country. Like the espionage war and the psychological war of ideological sabotage, the war of economic sabotage is a very important part of the multifaceted war of sabotage launched by the enemies against our country in all fields -- politically, military, security, diplomatic, economic, social and ideological, and the feelings and ethics of man.

In their war of economic sabotage, the basic scheme of the enemies is to create economic instability so as to weaken us, further aggravate the difficulties facing our people's life, sow dissatisfaction among the masses and weaken and erode the people's confidence in party and state viewpoints and policies, especially economic ones; and on this basis, to incite unrest, rebellion and subversion.

In their war of economic sabotage, the enemies are seeking to undermine our economic line, production relations and production forces; and taking advantage of technology to conduct sabotage activities in our scientific and technological research and application centers, large industrial installations where modern equipment and precious and rare technical materials are used and in establishments for the research, application and culture of seeds for agriculture. They are also paying attention to undermining our circulation and distribution, prices and currency.

The enemies have distorted and exaggerated our shortcomings and weaknesses in economic management in order to fill the people with misgivings concerning party and state economic policies. They have enforced a policy of encirclement, imposing an embargo and forcing foreign individuals and corporations to refrain from signing contracts or to cancel, postpone and limit the economic contracts already concluded with us, or to set forth numerous conditions, consequently complicating the economic relations between the two parties concerned. They have also organized many international smuggling rackets to deal in foreign currencies and contraband goods, draw gold and precious stones away from our country and introduce luxury goods into our market; used dishonest traders to hoard strategic merchandise and essential commodities for speculative purposes; and organized the production, storage and circulation of counterfeit money and spread rumors about changes of the currency to make our currency drop in value and disrupt the market. On the northern border, the Chinese reactionaries have resorted to various measures aimed at disurpting production work and destroying the crops in the northern border provinces of our country.

The enemies have always tried to take advantage of loopholes in our economic and social management to encourage our workers, peasants and other laboring people to neglect their work and dislike productive labor; and have seized upon our lack of technological expertise to create explosions and fires in order to destroy our machinery, raw material, supplies and goods.

Along with planting their henchmen deep within our ranks, the enemies have encouraged, enlisted and organized thugs, hooligans, prostitutes and dissatisfied degenerating elements to sabotage our economy.

In recent years the enemies have further accelerated their sabotage activities against our national economy.

In the economy as well as in all spheres of social activities, correctly combining and resolving the relationship between construction and protection constitutes a problem of a legal character in today's era. In our country, implementing this law strictly is all the more a problem of a very important and pressing nature.

Protecting the economy and production efforts is a wide-ranging undertaking that involves the need to ensure correct implementation of the party's economic line, viewpoints and policies; to constantly consolidate and perfect the socialist production relations; to develop the socialist production forces; to apply unceasingly new methods for management and technological innovations broadly to step up production, improve circulation and distribution, intensify control over the market and stabilize prices and the currency; and to ensure the constant expansion and strengthening of economic relations with other countries in the world, especially those of the socialist system.

This undertaking also involves the needs to counter sabotage activities by the enemies, combat theft and minimize managerial and technical oversights and the lack of responsibility that may result in damage to state property.

The struggle against the enemies' war of economic sabotage is part of the difficult, fierce and very complex class struggle. Therefore, it is an extremely important task of the entire party and people, under the absolute, direct and comprehensive leadership of the party committee echelons, to develop the right of the laboring people to socialist collective mastery and enhance the effectiveness of the state in management. All sectors and echelons must develop this right.

As an immediate step, we must make all cadres, workers and civil servants deeply aware of the situation and revolutionary tasks in the new stage, and of the reactionary nature and the perfidious and cunning maneuvers of the imperialists and international reactionary forces led by the Chinese reactionaries and U.S. imperialists in their scheme of waging a war of economic sabotage against our country. They must be made to understand the national situation correctly — first of all the economic situation and the living conditions -- correctly assess advantages and difficulties and accurately pinpoint their causes, especially subjective ones. In this way they will be able to clearly determine responsibilities — especially their own responsibilities and those of the leadership, of their units and of their own -- for protecting the economy, maintaining production efforts and heightening vigilance against all enemy sabotage activities.

It is necessary to improve economic and social management intensively and to correct promptly all shortcomings in production management, distribution and circulation, and in the control of prices and the currency. Efforts must be made to improve the work ability as well as the technical, specialized and professional knowledge of cadres, workers and civil servants, especially those who are directly involved in the production process and distribution and circulation activities. Moreover, it is necessary to gradually bring economic activities onto the right track and instill in everyone the habit of living according to principles and working according to regulations.

We must wage a struggle to expose and severely deal with henchmen of the enemies who have infiltrated our economic organs and production establishments. Attention must be given to dealing with highly dissatisfied, decadent, degenerating and degraded elements, professional thieves and thugs and others and to removing elements harmful to economic security from economic zones and areas having important production establishments and scientific-technological centers.

The enemies are very cunning and crafty. The struggle against their way of economic sabotage is a very complex, fierce, protracted and difficult struggle. By developing the strength of tens of millions of revolutionary people who are collective masters and who always remain united and vigilant, and combining their efforts with the professional operations of security organs under the leadership of the party and the management of the state, however, it is certain that we can smash all the dark schemes of the enemies.

PAPER URGES ECONOMIZATION TO DEVELOP ECONOMY

BK121221 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 April editorial: "Economization is a Major National Policy"]

[Summary] Economization is a major economic policy of the party and the state that is aimed at effectively exploiting production capabilities and all sources of reserves to develop the economy, expand production and gradually improve the laboring people's living standards.

"For socialist construction, we need many things, ranging from grain to machinery, equipment, materials and fuel. Although our country's natural resources are rich, we have just begun to exploit them. The supply of many kinds of essential materials and fuels still depends on fraternal countries or on imports. Our needs are increasingly growing at a time when many imbalances in the national economy can only be gradually overcome. Practicing thrift strongly amounts to contributing to the reduction of these imbalances. At present, the use of materials, fuel, equipment and funds is very wasteful and not very effective. Despite some efforts made in establishing and executing various economic-technical standards, the rate of material and fuel expense for making a unit of products has not yet been reduced. Instead, it is showing signs of increasing. In social consumption, there still exist indications of waste and corruption in various areas. These constitute a great obstacle to efforts to improve the results of production and to improve the people's livelihood."

In order to overcome this situation, it is necessary to strictly execute a policy of austerity in all activities of the national economy and in all areas of life, from production to distribution, curculation and consumption. We must translate this policy of austerity into daily actions for every production unit in society. We must eliminate at all costs all phenomena of waste. Additionally, we must rationally use natural resources, land, manpower, materials and funds with a determination to constantly increase labor output, reduce production costs and bring production into full play.

We must practice thrift not only in production and but also in consumption. Although the laboring people's living standard in our country is still low, we must realize that we are consuming more than we can produce. This is unacceptable. We must live on the fruits of our labor.

"With the duty of remaining combat ready and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, our people's armed forces have a large defense budget at their disposal. Capital investments in various economic projects carried out by the army are also considerable. A significant quantity of the country's materials and technical equipment is now in the hands of the armed forces." Therefore, practicing thrift in the armed forces becomes increasingly important.

In order to make austerity a truly major national policy with good results, all units must practice thrift in all fields of activity as it is an important factor for successfully building socialism.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON TRIAL OF GASOLINE THIEVES

BK121429 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 82 p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The An Giang Provincial People's Court recently opened a hearing of first instance to try Nguyen Van Phien on charges of taking advantage of his duty and authority to steal state gasoline and oil, and Thai Don Hoa and his accomplices on charges of hoarding and illegally dealing in gasoline and oil.

Nguyen Van Phien, a former policeman under the old regime, was employed by the An Giang General Material Supply Corporation to work as its gasoline and oil depot keeper shortly after the liberation of the south. Phien was reported to have stolen gasoline and oil from the corporation directly or through illegal contacts and arrangements with his accomplices. The gang, using delivery documents and transport facilities, stole gasoline and oil from various depots of the An Giang General Material Corporation as well as from the Nha Be depot (Ho Chi Minh City) for sale on the free market. To cover up their criminal act, they readjusted the gasoline pumps, refilled the gasoline storages with thousands of liters of fresh water, and used money to bribe inspection cadres and tank trucks and barges to carry the stolen gasoline and oil away for sale.

Between 1977 and March 1981, they stole as many as 591,490 liters of gasoline and oil. Of this quantity, Nguyen Van Phien alone accounted for 230,435 liters.

Phien also bought from Hoa and his accomplices another 200,000 liters which they had stolen from the Nha Be depot. With the money collected from the sale of stolen gasoline and oil, Phien had purchased dozens of taels of gold in an attempt to flee abroad. When his crime was brought to light, he also used money to bribe the responsible cadres. The An Giang Provincial People's Court handed down a death sentence on Nguyen Van Phien and a life imprisonment sentence in absentia on Thai Don Hoa. Meanwhile, the rest of the gang received sentences ranging from a 2-year suspended term to a 20-year jail term. In addition, all of them must pay damages to the state for the quantity of gasoline and oil they had stolen in accordance with its price on the free market.

NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS REPORTED

BK111247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The recent rainfalls in almost all of the northern provinces have provided water for ricefields, which were faced with drought. These ricefields are now blossoming. The rain was accompanied by strong winds which damaged some areas of the spring rice crop. Localities are now surveying their ricefields. According to intial estimates, the rice has not developed as uniformly this year as last. Some localities have harvested almost 30,000 hectares of early rice, compared to 56,000 hectares in the same period last year. Because of recent cold weather, the rice blooming period was 15-20 days later than last year.

Thanks to the active eradication of harmful insects, damage to the rice crop was limited to 172,000 hectares. Cautious localities, however, are continuing to eliminate these insects.

Along with caring for the early rice crop, the northern provinces are concentrating their efforts on 10th-month rice production. To date, they have sown 32,000 hectares of seedlings and plowed 26,000 hectares of ricefields for the 10th-month crop. They have planted almost 9,000 hectares of summer-fall vegetables including gourds, pumpkins and eggplants, thereby contributing to overcoming the shortage of vegetables in municipalities and cities.

Over the past 10 days the mountainous provinces planted an additional of 14,525 hectares of corn, 7,938 hectares of manioc and 2,093 hectares of other starchy plants.

For the days ahead, the Ministry of Agriculture urges the northern localities to inspect their ricefields more frequently in order to combat drought and eradicate harmful insects, especially rice blast and brown leafhoppers. They should urgently harvest vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops and promptly embark on summer-fall crop production. They must accelerate plowing work using tractors and draft animals to prepare land for the 10th-month crop quickly. They must solve the feed source problem satisfactorily in order to maintain and develop animal husbandry, especially breeding cattle, and actively concentrate manpower and facilities for coping with floods and typhoons in the coming monsoon season.

As of 5 May, provinces in the Mekong River Delta had plowed 658,000 hectares of ricefields, planted 430,000 hectares of summer-fall and early 10th-month rice. This is three times more than during the same period last year. For the summer-fall crop alone, 68 percent of the cultivated area has been plowed and 28 percent planted.

KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCE COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED

OW121912 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12 -- A delegation of Binh Tri Thien Province, central Vietnam, recently visited the Kampuchean province of Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey, north of Phnom Penh with whom it was sisterly relations.

The delegation was led by Vu Thang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee.

It signed with a delegation of Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey a programme for cooperation in 1982-1983 in agriculture, irrigation, capital construction, industry, communications and transport, post, public health, education and other areas.

CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK REAFFIRMS RELATIONS

OW052008 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 5 -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has reaffirmed the time-honoured and unshakable relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

The reaffirmation was made at ceremony held in Prague on Monday to confer Czechoslovakia's "White Lion" Order, second class, on the Vietnamese ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Nguyen Tien Thong, for his contributions to promoting the relations between the two parties, states and peoples.

President Husak said that the Czechoslovak people have always sided with the Vietnamese people in their efforts to build and defend the country and in the struggle for peace and social progress all over the world.

He asked Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong to convey his greetings to Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese party and state leaders, and wished the Vietnamese people success in carrying out the resolutions of the Fifth Vietnamese Party Congress.

FUEL SHORTAGES SAID TO HAMPER DOMESTIC FLIGHTS

BK071635 Hong Kong AFP in English 1617 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (AFP) -- Several domestic flights of the Vietnamese airline company have been cancelled this week apparently due to a shortage of fuel, causing serious disruption in inter-city traffic, civil aviation sources said here today. Several flights to Ho Chi Minh City were cancelled, the sources added. There are normally two daily flights. Travellers arriving from Ho Chi Minh City indicated that their aircraft had to land in Da Nang to refuel.

Vietnam, which gets its fuel supplies from the Soviet Union, is said to have very limited reserves.

Various sources said Vietnam had approached Iraq in a bid to diversify its fuel sources.

MARCOS CONSULTS LEGAL LEADERS ON COURT AFFAIR

HK130053 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] President Marcos said he will appoint tonight the new Supreme Court. He announced this after a 3-hour consultation meeting at Malacanang yesterday with some 60 legal luminaries that included the leaders of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, the Philippine Constitution Association, deans and professors of colleges of law, and some opposition batasan members. President Marcos asked them to submit their memoranda this morning so he could act on the Supreme Court controversy by evening.

The president released to the legal leaders of the country the recommendations of the retired Supreme Court justices he consulted on the resignations of the members of the high tribunal, led by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando. The former magistrates recommended only the acceptance of the resignations of Justices Vicente Ericta and Ramon Fernandez, who appeared the only ones directly involved in the bar scandal. There was no consensus with regard to the other Supreme Court members.

At the same conference, some assemblymen called attention to the amendment of the 1973 Constitution requiring that all members of the Supreme Court should be both natural-born and citizens of the Philippines. They pointed out that Justice Claudio Teehankee is not a natural-born citizen of the Philippines. The assemblymen said, even President Marcos is impeachable for a culpable violation of the constitution if, knowing that Teehankee is not a natural-born citizen, he neverthless still appoints him as a Supreme Court justice.

OPPOSITION ASKED TO JOIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HK130058 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] President Marcos says the opposition should not just talk and criticize. The president made the statement after calling on the opposition to join the Executive Committee. Mr Marcos said that the opposition should be willing to work and undergo this leadership training by becoming members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is a constitutional body presided over by the prime minister, to help the president run the government. The president said that his successors would have to come from the members of the Executive Committee. He added that the members of the opposition should be acquainted with the problems of internal security and must be able to control the armed forces.

ARMED FORCES ASKED TO ENSURE ELECTION SECURITY

HK130109 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The Commission on Election [Comelec] yesterday called on the Armed Forces of the Philippines to ensure the security of Comelec officials and other government employees performing functions in connection with the barangay polls scheduled for May 17. The call was made in the wake of reports that election irregularities have emerged in certain parts of the country. The reports included alleged attempts by certain persons to steal election registration forms, and the selling of illegally-circulated Comelec registration forms.

Last February naval authorities captured (Mariano Canonigo) and (Augusto Almeida Lopez) of the PSDP group while trying to sneak into the country through the southern back-door in Tawi-Tawi.

Constabulary and police units have been sent out to track down the terrorists who set off the explosions.

THREE KILLED IN NPA TERRORIST INCIDENTS

HK110123 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Three persons were killed, including a former town mayor; five were wounded and one was kidnapped in a spate of violence perpetrated by New People's Army terrorists over the weekend. This was according to reports received yesterday at Camp Aguinaldo. The dissidents ambushed Sunday morning a Toyota Land Cruiser of Tropical Plywood Inc with seven employees aboard, killing two on the spot and wounding five others in barangay (Nadingan), (Dataran), Cagayan. The victims were not identified in the report.

In another incident, NPA terrorists shot to death (Rhodrigo Coloma), former town mayor, and kidnapped one (Malbuena Patarin) at barangay (Lingay), (Tadluc), Abra. After shooting (Coloma) the terrorists went to the house of mayor (Egan Sangoy) and divested his men of one M-16 rifle, one Garand rifle and 1 carbine rifle and several rounds of ammunition.

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SUZUKI URGES EXTENSION OF CURRENT DIET SESSION

OW131129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is determined to extend the current 56th Diet session by up to two months in order to pass pending key bills. The Diet's regularly 150-day session would normally come to an end next Wednesday.

Suzuki's intention has already been conveyed to leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), including its Secretary General Susumu Nikaido, according to sources close to the LDP leaders.

Extension of the current Diet session was decided by Suzuki because of his firm conviction that the bill concerning revision of the present upper house election law must be passed as soon as possible in order to pave the way for more equitable elections.

The prime minister will formally declare his intention to extend the session by up to two more months to lower house Speaker Hajime Fukuda and upper house President Masatoshi Tokunaga within this week, the sources said.

Suzuki originally hoped to conclude the current Diet session by June 2, as he has to prepare for his official visit to Paris to attend the summit meeting of seven industrial nations to be held in Versaille on the outskirts of Paris on June 4 and 5. But he changed his mind and decided to continue Diet deliberations even after he returns home from the summit and the United Nations special session on disarmament in New York.

ECONOMIC GROUP URGES U.S. TO CUT DISCOUNT RATE

OW131245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- Japan's economic growth would quicken by 0.06 percent a year if the United States were to lower its official discount rate by 2 percent, according to a new "world economic model" released by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) Thursday.

Analysis based on the econometric model confirmed that high interest rates in the U.S. are obstructing recovery of the Japanese economy, the EPA said. The analysis made it plain that reduction of high money rates in the U.S. would result in a rise in the value of the Japanese yen in relation to the dollar and a lowering of prices in Japan.

The new economic model covers nine countries -- the seven countries participating in the annual economic summit of Western industrialized countries (Japan, the U.S., Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy) plus Australia and South Korea.

The EPA said its consolidated multinational model was the most advanced of its kind in the world in terms both of accuracy and analysis.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board (FRB) was the first to embark on the development of such a model covering the economies of many countries. But its efforts have apparently not met with full success, the EPA said. The new EPA model, it said, analyzed the way the economy of each country covered should be managed under the present floating exchange rate system.

Another notable feature of the model is that in forecasting Japan's economic future, importance is attached to the interrelationship between the economies of all nine countries.

Application of the model shows that if the U.S. official discount rate were lowered by 2 percent a year, the yen's value as against the dollar would rise 1.43 percent in the first year and 3.15 percent in the second year, while prices in this country would decline 0.24 percent in the first year and 0.72 percent in the second. The real growth rate of Japan's gross national product (GNP) would increase 0.06 percent in the first year and 0.17 percent in the second year.

The EPA's analysis based on the model includes the possible impact on the Japanese economy of a rise in the price of imported crude oil. Other things being equal, if crude oil prices were to go up 10 percent, the yen's value would sag 1.41 percent in the first year and as much as 5.08 percent in the second year, according to the EPA. As a result, the GNP growth rate would fall 0.23 percent in the first year and 0.62 percent in the second. By contrast, the yen's depreciation would bring on a gradual upsurge in exports. Although the export value would decrease 0.12 percent in the first year, it would increase 0.01 percent in the second year, the EPA said. The rise of crude oil prices, it said, would cause Japan to suffer the sharpest fall in the exchange rate among the nine countries. But at the same time, this would lead to export increase.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS U.S. CONTROLS OKINAWA AIRSPACE

OW131101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- U.S. forces are still in control of the skies over Okinawa and the safety of civilian planes is jeopardized, the government admitted in the Diet Thursday.

Answering a question put by Socialist Issei Inoue at the meeting of the House of Representatives Audit Committee, Akira Takeda, director of the Air Traffic Services Department of the Transport Ministry, admitted that the U.S. forces retain control over the terminal radar at the three airports in Okinawa.

He stated that the U.S. forces operate the terminal radar only as a temporary step pending completion of preparations by the Japanese side to take over the control. But that there is no prospect for such a takeover at present.

Takeda also revealed that there are as many as 16 "warning areas" designated by the U.S. forces in the skies over Okinawa. He said that the situation is exactly the same as in the days before reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule in 1972.

At the same committee meeting, Kunio Tanabe, director general of the Okinawa Development Agency, also stated that the safety of civil aviation is an important problem from Okinawa. He said that he will endeavor to grasp the actual situation on the occasion of his participation in the ceremony to be held in Naha Saturday to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule.

SAKURAUCHI URGES U.S. TO LIFT USSR EXPORT BAN

OW131253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, KYODO -- Japan has renewed its demand that the United States lift a ban on the export to the Soviet Union of sophisticated equipment for underground exploration so that a Japan-Soviet joint venture for oil and natural gas development off the coast of Sakhalin can go ahead as scheduled.

This was revealed Thursday by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who returned home earlier in the day from Paris where he attended a ministerial session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Monday and Tuesday.

Talking to newsmen, Sakurauchi said he made the request when he conferred in Paris with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge, who also attended the OECD meeting. He told the U.S. Cabinet officer that if not lifted soon, the U.S. embargo would delay the development of oil and natural gas deposits on the continental shelf off the Soviet island north of Japan's Hokkaido, Sakurauchi said. He told Baldridge that in such circumstances, Japan's massive investment in the joint venture since 1975 could come to nothing, he added. The U.S. official replied only that he would discuss the matter with quarters concerned upon returning to Washington, the foreign minister said.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki also asked U.S. Vice President George Bush for the removal of the embargo when the two conferred in Tokyo recently during the U.S. leader's visit to Japan.

The equipment embargoed is needed for examining underground structures. Washington banned its export to the Soviet Union as part of sanctions imposed after the Polish military regime cracked down on the Solidarity free trade union late last year.

SUZUKI MEETS PRC GROUP; FRIENDSHIP STRESSED

OW121041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 12, KYODO — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told a visiting Chinese delegation Wednesday that he was happy with the friendly relations with China and was looking forward to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's coming visit to Japan.

Suzuki said he would like to make Zhao's visit an event befitting the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. Premier Zhao will arrive here May 31 for a six-day official visit.

During a meeting with the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, China's national front body, Suzuki also said he is looking forward to his meetings with Chinese leaders during his planned visit to China this fall.

The Chinese group, led by Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the conference's national committee, arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Japan-China association.

Zhou said he fully realized the importance of Sino-Japanese friendship through the current visit. The Chine[illegible]e waiting for Suzuki's visit to China with all their heart, Zhou said. Zhou's [illegible]ion will leave for home May 19 after visiting Tokyo, Hakone, Kyoto and Nara.

FISHING BOAT REPORTEDLY SEIZED BY DPRK SHIP

OW111219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Fukuoka, May 11, KYODO — A Japanese fishing boat was captured by what looked like a North Korean ship in the Yellow Sea Tuesday, maritime safety officials said. The No 83 Kyofuky Maru, with 12 crewmen aboard, was captured around 9:40 a.m.

The 114-ton ship, belonging to Daiju Fishery Co. of Fukuoka, left Hakata Port February 13 and was scheduled to return home around May 20.

Five Japanese fishing boats were seized by a North Korean warship April 24 but were released 17 hours later.

VRPR SCORES AMBASSADOR WALKER'S COLUMBIA REMARKS

SK140232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 May 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] Amid a situation in which the anti-U.S. sentiment is growing across the country, U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker's remarks made at the Columbia news conference continuously attract public attention. In this hour, I will talk with Madam Yun in this regard.

Announcer: As time goes by, voices denouncing U.S. Ambassador Walker's remarks at a 16 February, Columbia news conference are being raised. It seems that Walker is desperately trying to deny his remarks.

Madam Yun: That is correct. He is at a loss as to what to do. When his remarks insulting the Korean people resulted in our people's government, he excused himself several times by denying his insulting remarks. Appearing at the 6 May dinner arranged by the Kwanhun Club — a friendship organization of journalists — at the Koreana Hotel, he conducted a mean act of imputing responsibility for this remarks to a cabdriver, babbling that he had not made such remarks but had received a report that a cabdriver had once termed students as spoiled brats. There is a saying that once split, water cannot be poured back into a vessel. However desperately Walker may try, it will be impossible to excuse himself and impute responsibility for his remarks to others. His try will only cause our people's stronger resentment and resistance.

Announcer: I agree. What were the remarks made at the Columbia news conference? To review Walker's crimes, we had better call his remarks to mind. Would you please talk about them?

Madam Yun: Sure. Last 16 February, Walker, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, held a news conference in Columbia, South Carolina. Expressing his views on Korean affairs at the news conference, he insulted antigovernment figures and students by calling them spoiled brats. Furthermore, he said that Chon Tu-hwan was enjoying absolute support from the Korean people and that the Korean economy was developing, overcoming the recession. Shortly after the news conference, his remarks were reported to the world through newspapers, news broadcasts and press agencies. STARS AND STRIPES, a noted U.S. Army paper, featured his remarks.

Announcer: I see this an intolerable, insulting remarks to the Korean people. Having assumed the position of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, he then brazenly supported the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military rule and denounced the patriotic masses against it by using nasty terms which are used only by hoodlums. This has never taken place before. Walker's remarks are intolerable, reflecting the U.S. aggressive policy toward Korea and Americans' views on Korea. For this reason, we need to talk about his remarks in more detail.

Madam Yun: The reason why Walker's remarks invoke defiance and great anger at home and abroad is because he insulted personages and students who oppose the Chon Tu-hwan military regime by calling them spoiled brats. Walker's remarks are regarded as an intolerable insult to not only the democratic personages and students at home and abroad but also to all the South Korean people. As for the antigovernment personages and students who were called a gang of scoundrels by Walker, they are struggling patriots risking even their lives for democratic and civil rights and rights to existence in opposition to dictatorship and injustice. Are they not?

Announcer: That is correct.

Madam Yun: Actions taken by them are all for the nation and people. None was taken for the benefit of individual interests. According to remarks by Walker, all those who are struggling for democracy and reunification are a gang of scoundrels. This is indeed an intolerable insult. They cannot be a gang of scoundrels and their actions cannot be childish ones.

Announcer: You are right. In addition, what we should not overlook in Walker's remarks is that he mislead the people about the situation by describing Chon Tu-hwan as being supported by the majority of the people. What he said of Chon Tu-hwan is unabashed praise similar to a colonial governor's praise of the ruling capacity of the chieftain of the natives in the colony or urging for his men in charge of a smaller division by a gang boss. This is another preposterous act showing a scene created by a master who tries to revive his stooge on his deathbed by breathing life back into him.

Madam Yun: I see no need to describe what kind of a person Chon Tu-hwan is. The only thing he has done since he usurped power by bayonets and exposed his dirty appearance is that he turned this land into darkness by consolidating his fascist dictatorial rule and practicing tyrannical rule.

Announcer: True.

Madam Yun: It was the Chon Tu-hwan ring which soaked Kwangju in a sea of blood by staging the 17 May violence and indiscriminately massacred thousands of innocent residents of Kwangju. It was also the Chon Tu-hwan ring which obliterated even freedom of expression by covering the whole territory of South Korea with a tight net of repression, regarding murder as a common occurrence. For this reason, none of our people has ever supported Chon Tu-hwan. They rather raised their voices calling for death to him through mutilation. If there were any supporters of Chon Tu-hwan, they were a few who, living parasitic life under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military regime, flattered and kowtowed to Chon Tu-hwan. Even so, Walker babbled as if Chon Tu-hwan were supported by the whole people. This nakedly exposes his nature as a strangler of democracy and as a person who tramples on human rights.

Announcer: You are right. In his remarks, Walker also said that South Korea's economy has overcome the recession of the 1970's and is now developing. We cannot view this as coming from a man with a stable mental state.

Madam Yun: I agree.

Announcer: If he knows a little bit about the present situation facing South Korea's economy, he could not possibly say so. Now that Chon Tu-hwan himself admits that the economy has collapsed and people are suffering from hardship and is whining about it whenever he opens his mouth, how can anyone view it as developing? Don't you think so?

Madam Yun: Right.

Announcer: Maybe a recession appears as development and stagnation as a boom to Walker.

Madam Yun: Maybe he things that such lying of his could pass without raising any problem because he formerly taught political science at the South Carolina University. By the way, he is the person who conducted clandestine activities in support fo the Pak regime's plot for the Yusin coup d'etat for 3 years from 1970 through 1972. Moreover, he has lied more than anybody else in international seminars held in South Korea in connection with South Korea's security. In recognition of his services of this sort, the Pak regime gave him warm hospitality along with a considerable amount of compensation for his services.

Announcer: True.

Madam Yun: So it is not by accident that he displayed the same quick wit as soon as he was appointed U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Announcer: True. When we consider the fact that his interview with Columbia news was not his private opinion but a reflection of U.S. policy for aggression toward South Korea and the U.S. view of South Korea, its effect could be greater.

Madam Yun: That is true. For this reason, every sector of our society, regarding his remarks as serious, is now condemning and denouncing them.

As in the anti-U.S. struggle staged by Kangwon College students on 22 April, in the statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization and earlier in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, students, clergymen and people of all strata strongly called for a recall of Wickham and Walker, shouting "Yankee, Go Home" and "The United States Should Not Intervene in the Internal Affairs of South Korea."

Announcer: Right.

Madam Yun: Walker will never be able to excuse himself for his remarks in the Columbia news conference nor shirk responsibility.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should immediately leave this land as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

Announcer: Yes, I think so. Now we stop it here today. Thank you.

Madam Yun: Thank you.

NONALIGNED PRESS MEETING OPENS IN PYONGYANG

SK130430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries opened on May 12 in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting is participated in by 59 delegations and delegates from members of the pool coordinating committee and other interested news agencies of nonaligned countries and regional and international organisations.

The meeting which opened amid keen interest and expectation of the progressive people and men of the press of the world including the peoples of the nonaligned countries, will exchange successes and experience gained in press activities of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries and discuss practical ways to further improve and strengthen the work of the pool and enhance its role.

Attending the meeting are members of the pool coordinating committee -- delegate of the BANGLADESH NEWS AGENCY Abul Hashem, its director general and chief editor; the delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba headed by its Director General Gustavo Robreno Dolz; the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its General Director Kim Song-kol; the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) headed by its General Manager N.R. Chandran; the delegation of the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY OF Indonesia headed by its General Manager and Editor-in-Chief August Marpaung; delegate of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY Hussain Ali Mohamed al-Samarrai, its deputy director general; delegate of the JAMAIPRESS NEWS AGENCY of Jamaica Ken Jones, its director; delegate of the AGENCY NUEVA of Nicaragua Carlos Garcia Castillo, its director general; delegate of the NEWS AGENCY of Nigeria Onuora Nzekwu, its general manager; the delegation of the WAFA NEWS AGENCY of Palestine headed by its General Director Ziad 'Abd al-Fatah; delegate of the PANAMA PRESS Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, its director general; the Peruvian delegation headed by Gilmer Antonio Cacho Cuba, vice-minister of social communication of Peru; delegate of the RWANDAN PRESS AGENCY Bayigamba Adalbel, its director.

delegate of the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY Amadou Moctar Wane, its editor-in-chief; delegate of the LANKA PUWATH NATIONAL AGENCY of Sri Lanka Wijayasiri Gunayauedalage; delegate of the TOGOLESE PRESS AGENCY Amah Tcha-Tisa, its director; the delegation of the TUNISIA-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY headed by its Director General Bechir Toual; delegate of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY Hoang Thinh, director of its foreign service; the delegation of the TANJUG NEWS AGENCY of Yugoslavia headed by its Director General Bakocevic Aleksandar; the delegation of the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY headed by S.Y. Sikalele, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services of the Republic of Zambia; and delegate of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY Dixon Kwame Afreh, its assistant director; and pool members -- delegate of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY of Afghanistan Azim Lamar, president of publication of the Ministry of Information; delegate of the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE Belaid Ahmed, director of its international cooperation; delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the Peoples Republic of Benin Degla Evariste; delegate of the BURUNDI PRESS AGENCY Ntibandetse Patrice, its director general; delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic Nguindo David, director of the press of information and archives in Foreign Ministry; delegate of the Ministry of Information of the Peoples Republic of the Congo Bilando Victor, director of a department of the ministry; delegate of the College of Press of Costa Rica Renato Cajas Corsi, its secretary general; delegate of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY K.B. Brown, its general manager; delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television Sylla Cheick, its coordinator; delegate of the GUYANESE NEWS AGENCY Arnon Adams; the delegation of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY of Iran (IRNA) headed by its Deputy Managing Director Hamid-Houshangi; the press delegation of Laos headed by Chanpheng Sihaphom, director of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; delegate of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Lebanon Ricardo Kamal Hamzi, director of protocol and public and foreign relations in the Ministry of Information of Lebanon;

Delegate of the ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar Andriamanisa Samuelson, its managing director; delegate of the BERNAMA NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Malaysia Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, its director general; delegate of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Maldives Hassan Ahmed Maniku, its director; delegate of the MALIAN AGENCY OF PRESS AND PUBLICITY Bakary Traore, its assistant director general; the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta headed by Paul Mifsud deputy director of a dpeartment of the Ministry of Information of Malta;

delegate of the NEPALS NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (RSS) Radhe Shyam Bista, its chairman and general manager; the delegation of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) headed by Hasan Akhtar Gardezi; delegate of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohsen Salem Mukesh, director of its department; delegate of the Government Information Services of Sierra Leone L.H.G. Williams, director of the Information Services of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; delegate of the SONNA NEWS AGENCY of Somalia Saeed Mohamud Haji, its director; delegate of the SURINAM NEWS AGENCY Albert Judell, its director general; the delegation of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY headed by its Director General Saber Falhout; the delegation of the SHIHATA NEWS AGENCY of Tanzania headed by its Chief Editor Kassim Mpenda; the delegation of the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY headed by its Director Eddie Keronega; delegate of the UPPER VOLTESE PRESS AGENCY Baloum Basile, its chief editor; delegate of the SABAA NEWS AGENCY of the Yemen Arab Republic Hassan Yahiya al Olofi, its director general; delegate of the ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY Tukulu Ndomateso Kimbuanda, its secretary general; and delegate of the ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY Wilf Mbanga, its editor.

The delegation of the AGERPRES of Romania headed by its General Director Ion Cumpanasu attends the meeting as a guest.

The meeting is also attended by delegations and delegates of regional and international organisations -- the delegation of the Committee for Co-operation among Broadcasting Organisations of the Nonaligned Countries headed by Yi Chong-nam, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee; delegate of the Federation of Arab News Agencies Ghazi Mikati, its chief director; delegate of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies Leong Koon-choy; delegate of the UNESCO Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of its Division of Free Flow of Information and Communication Policies; delegate of the United Nations Department for Public Information Michel Tombelaine; and the Action Delegation of the Latin American National Information System.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, and its vice-premier Chong Chun-ki attended the meeting. Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were present at the opening session.

Chairman of the meeting Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, declared the meeting open. He said that the participation of many delegations and delegates of news agencies of nonaligned countries and a delegation and 6 delegations and delegates of regional and international organisations as guests is an expression of ever increasing interest in the activities of the pool.

He extended thanks to respected President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for warm hospitality accorded to the participants.

Then Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, who is heading its delegation, made a welcome speech.

Noting that this seventh meeting is met at a very important time both in the light of the pools development itself and the situation within and without the Nonaligned Movement, he said: Our meeting will demonstrate the friendship and solidarity of the nonaligned countries and make a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement and acceleration of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, made a congratulatory speech.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by regional delegates and delegate of an international organisation.

K.B. Brown, general manager of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY, Carlos Garcia Castillo, director general of the AGENCY NUEVA of Nicaragua; Aleksandar Bakocevic, director general of the TANJUG NEWS AGENCY of Yugoslavia; Ziad 'Abd al-Fatah, general director of the WAFA NEWS AGENCY of Palestine; Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, director general of the BERNAMA NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Malaysia; and UNESCO delegate Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of its Division of Free Flow of Information and Communication Policies made congratulatory speeches on behalf of the African, Latin American, European, Arab and Asian regions and an international organisation.

The meeting elected vice-chairman and rapporteur general.

Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, was elected vice-chairman and Song Pong-sun, vice-general director of the KCNA, rapporteur general.

The meeting adopted as agenda items the implementation of pool action programme and decisions of the Sixth Coordinating Committee meeting, the cooperation with the UNESCO and the United Nations, recommendations of the nonaligned experts meeting on information organized by the Inter-governmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation among the Nonaligned Countries in the Field of Information, February 1982, in New Delhi, the cooperation with broadcasting organizations of nonaligned countries and regional news agencies projects, date and place of the third general pool conference, etc.

The meeting entered a plenary session. The agenda item on the implementation of the pool action programme and decisions adopted at the Sixth Coordinating Committee meeting was discussed first. Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, made a report on this item.

Member of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) Unnikrishnan Parayil, its deputy general manager, informed the attendants of the results of the implementation of recommendations of the nonaligned experts meeting on information organized by the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation among the Nonaligned in the Field of Information, February 1982, in New Delhi and preparations for publishing the book on the pool.

Member of the Yugoslav TANJUG NEWS AGENCY delegation Aksentijevic Mirko, director of international press-centre, also informed the attendants of the meeting of the training of journalists from nonaligned countries held in Belgrade in December 1981.

The meeting heard speeches made by N.R. Chandran, head of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI); Aleksandar Bakocevic, head of the Yugoslav TANJUG NEWS AGENCY delegation; Kim Song-kol, head of the KCNA delegation; Wijayasiri Gunayauedalage, delegate of the LANKA PUWATH NATIONAL AGENCY of Sri Lanka; Bechir Toual, head of the delegation of the TUNISIA-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY; Saber Falhout, head of the delegation of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY; August Marpaung, head of the delegation of the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY of Indonesia; Sylla Cheick, delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television; Hussain Ali Muhamed al-Samarrai, delegate of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY; Ntibandetse Patrice, delegate of the BRUNDAISE DE PRESSE; and Andriamanisa Samuelson, delegate of the ANTA NEWS AGENCY OF MADAGASCAR.

The meeting continues.

Pool Chairman's Report

SK130526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- Pero Ivaoic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, made a report on the agenda item on the implementation of the pool action programme and decisions adopted at the Sixth Coordinating Committee at the plenary session of the Seventh Coordinating Committee meeting which opened in Pyongyang on May 12.

He said: Since the last, 6th Pool Coordinating Committee meeting, 15 months have elapsed.

The 6th Coordinating Committee meeting gave an important contribution to the expansion of pool activity and to the efforts exerted by pool member agencies to achieve greater efficiency. The efficiency and scope of the 6th pool CC meeting as well as the period which has elapsed have obliged us to make this report as elaborated and detailed as possible and to present activities and achievements, along with obstacles and problems, met by the pool and its participating agencies.

Along with the pool progress report submitted and adopted at the nonaligned ministerial conference held in New Delhi, February 1981, it could give an insight into pool functioning and serve as a basis for the report to be submitted by the coordinating committee to the 3d general pool conference, planned for the end of this year. The pool was also invited to present information to the Intergovernmental Council for the Coordination of Cooperation among the Nonaligned Countries in the Field of Information, scheduled to meet in the middle of June.

All this contributes to the importance of the 7th pool CC meeting. Of equal importance is the fact that this meeting is held in the DPR of Korea, a nonaligned country. I should like to note that the presence of a great number of news agencies from all the continents at this meeting, in this friendly country shows the universal acceptance of pool concepts and activities. The joint meetings and discussion we have conducted in different places enable us to become acquainted better and come to understand specificities in the functioning of individual news agencies and thus reach joint agreements much more easily.

Before presenting the topics of this report, I feel a general and important assessment should be quoted: The pool has been developing since its foundation. This was also stated at the 2d general pool conference held in Belgrade 1979, which underlined the adherence to the authentic principles and objectives of the policy of nonalignment and to the obligations undertaken with a view to developing and strengthening the pool and materializing the adopted programmes into action.

Establishment and Strengthening of National News Agencies

It was stated at the 2d pool conference that some 30 non-aligned countries had no national news agencies and that approximately the same number of nonaligned countries had news agencies which are insufficiently equipped for the reception and transmission of information and thus for equitable and active participation in the pool.

For this reason, the establishment and capacitation of national news agencies have been and remain the priority tasks. News agencies have been established in Guyana, Zimbabwe, Botswana. Dominica and Grenada also send their information for the pool. In Malta, radio-television XANDIR is functioning as a news agency, similar disposition having been shown by broadcasting organizations in Guinea and Sierra Leone. The Maldives send their bi-weekly information bulletin by air mail, etc.

Better conditions for the functioning of news agencies have been created in many countries while projects for news agencies capacitation are being realized or elaborated in a number of countries. In the sense of special importance is the realization of the first phase of the PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PNA) project, planned to start operating at the end of this year.

Our Coordinating Committee feels itself under an obligation to call upon the governments of the countries in which news agencies do not exist with the view of identifying the causes and obstacles for such a situation and undertaking united action on an international scale. Such an active pool attitude has so far proved efficient in several countries such as Seychelles, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, etc. Some pool participating agencies have directly assisted and are assisting the establishment of news agencies and their technical and cadre capacitation. Among those are PTI, PL, TANJUG, KUNA, as well as GULF NEWS AGENCY, TAP, JANA. Also, Sri Lanka's contribution should be pointed out by giving an example with the introduction of reduced transmission tariffs (DPBS) and that of KCNA which among other things, has made it possible for us to gather here.

Assistance and Support to the Liberation Movements

Among priority tasks in the pool action programme there has been support to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] of Namibia in the training of cadres and acquisition of equipment necessary for establishment of a national news agency following national liberation. With the help and engagement of the frontline countries, the pool has done much to assure the wider dissemination of information on liberation struggles and movements in South Africa, world-wide.

Pool support to the liberation movements also includes continuous support to the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people, the PLO as its legitimate representative and the WAFA News Agency, which has been actively participating in the pool since its very beginning and is a Coordinating Committee member.

It should be noted that numerous agencies through their information circulated through the pool express their support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and to the PLO for their basic rights. In this sense, all assistance and support to the WAFA NEWS AGENCY remains a lasting task for the pool agencies.

Marking of the 20th Anniversary of the 1st Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Pool CC meeting, many pool participating agencies actively participated in marking of the 20th anniversary of the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries, held in Belgrade in 1961, interviews or statements of heads of state or government, foreign ministers or other personalities from more than 30 nonaligned countries were disseminated through the pool system; and this activity is being continued till the end of the year. Pool newscasts have regularly included commentaries and press coverage of the anniversary in nonaligned and other countries. The Coordinating Committee has included the publication of the book on the pool in the pool programme for marking the 20th anniversary of the 1st nonaligned summit conference.

Development of Communications Among Nonaligned News Agencies

The majority of news agencies in nonaligned countries still cannot communicate directly, without the mediation of a third party. In the course of the last year, certain achievements were realized and the contours were defined of a system which would interconnect nonaligned news agencies. Also, the first duplex satellite links were established, thus enabling flow of information between Havana, Mexico, Belgrade and New Delhi. The ASIA NEWS NETWORK (ANN), which started to function in January this year, and the expansion of the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) provide for the inclusion of greater number of Asian news agencies in the pool flow of information. A just established duplex connection between TANJUG and TAP will also contribute to better inter-communication among pool agencies on different continents. The launching of the AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), planned for this year, will considerably improve the flow of information within the African Continent and between African states and news agencies in other nonaligned countries. It is important to note that the communication networks OANA and PANA are based upon cooperation on an equal basis and the exchange of information among national news agencies. The functioning of the OPEC NEWS AGENCY (OPECNA) is based upon the system similar to that of the pool. OPECNA comprises 12 non-aligned news agencies and it is realistic to discuss the possibilities of using OPECNA communications for transmission of information destined for inclusion in the pool too. The multiplication of connections among the developing countries and the transmission capacity increase of particular national news agencies create better conditions for the pool participating agencies in general.

The action programme envisages the organization of a meeting of representatives of news agencies possessing their own telecommunication channels. It would be useful to enlarge such a gathering with representatives of regional and international mechanisms for the dissemination of information. A broader internatinal gathering on mechanisms for the dissemination of information, being prepared by UNESCO for this September, could represent an appropriate opportunity to realize the idea.

However, the connections already established as well as the mentioned projects and concepts cannot, in this phase, solve the problems of the inclusion of underdeveloped news agencies from the least developed countries in the pool system.

For that reason, the idea expressed on some earlier occasions by the CC is again emphasized that, as a minimum, these agencies be given possibility to send their most important information to the nearest pool redistribution center.

The idea is also reflected in the proposal for the introduction of a free press-collect card for the least developed agencies, as supported by the UNESCO working group for tariffs. A project on this facility has been elaborated in cooperation with UNESCO and will be presented as one of the 7th meeting agenda items. The implementation of this modest project, until better communication possibilities are created, could enlarge the number of active pool participants and would capacitate certainly their foundation in the least developed countries.

Improving the Pool Performance

The period since the founding of the pool, particularly since the second general pool conference, is accompanied by a rapid increase of participants and volume of information being exchanged and the improvement of the quality of information being exchanged is constant and indisputable. Deside the agencies which rank in the nonaligned family among the developed like PTI, PL, TANJUG, TAP, INA, MAP, ANTARA, MENA and some other, according to their participation in the pool in evidence is the increasing number of professionally given items by the agencies KUNA, ANGOP, KCNA, APS, SUNA, CNA, QNA, AIM, BERNAMA, IRNA, WAM, LANKA PUWATH, NAN, ECUAPRES, ANN, SAP, XANDIR-MALTA, NOTIMEX, ANDINA and several other agencies. However, the stepped-up development of the pool is not accompanied by an adequate increase in publishing of pool news by the mass media of a large number of nonaligned countries.

Proceeding from the fact that the placement of pool items and the reduction of domination of big information systems is the goal with which the pool was launched, the improvement of pool performance is becoming a task gaining in priority. This was also in evidence at the Sixth Pool Coordinating Committee meeting in New Delhi and the workshop organized on that occasion. The improvement of the present situation, with which we cannot be satisfied, can primarily be achieved by better linkage and cooperation among news agencies and mass media and institutions at national level. This renders greatly important the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee addressed to all pool news agencies to analyse in their respective countries the possibilities for the improvement of pool performance. Such recommendation has also been made at the New Delhi nonaligned experts meeting both to the pool and the inter-governmental council and has been supported also at the meeting of the committee for cooperation of broadcasting organizations. It is obvious, however, that this subject has a long-term significance and that it will also be discussed at the third general pool conference, since the pool must develop trust in its information focusing on the contents, facts, quality and speed.

Cooperation With Inter-Governmental Council

The Pool Coordinating Committee representative took part in the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation Among Nonaligned Countries in the Field of Information held in Georgetown, Guyana. In May 1981, on the occasion, he submitted a report on the work and decisions of the Sixth Pool Coordinating Committee meeting and informed the council about the basic course of pools activity.

At the invitation of the inter-governmental council, the Pool Coordinating Committee chairman took part in the work of a group of experts of non-aligned countries this year which discussed elements for the drawing-up of the action programme of cooperation among non-aligned in the sphere of information.

Cooperation With BONAC

The successful cooperation between the pool and broadcasting organizations of nonaligned countries (BONAC) continues. It is developing in mutual participation in meetings of coordinating bodies of news agencies and broadcasting organizations of nonaligned countries, in meeting of experts for information and communications, as well as in inter-governmental meetings, particularly those organized by UNESCO. Emphasis is also placed on the need for increased cooperation between news agencies and broadcasting organizations at national level.

Cooperation With UNESCO and UN

A number of useful actions was realized in cooperation with UNESCO since the last pool coordinating committee meeting. A meeting of representatives of news agencies and institutes on training of journalists with UNESCO's assistance and participation was organized. Within the framework of its regular programme of analysing of world information system, UNESCO has agreed to assist in the publishing of a book on the pool. Pool is invited to meetings in UNESCO devoted to information and communications. UNESCO representatives also take part in all meetings organized by the pool. UNESCO has agreed to prepare a project on the introduction of press-collect cards for the agencies of the most underdeveloped countries.

UNESCO-press items are occasionally transmitted through the pool while pool agencies items are present in the UNESCO headquarters.

In keeping with the decisions of the Pool Coordinating Committee on examining the possibilities for the expansion of cooperation between the pool and the DPI-UN and on the basis of the UN Committee for Information invitation, the Pool Coordinating Committee chairman attended the UN committee session last May. The report he submitted on the work of the pool. hitherto cooperation with the DPI-UN and possibilities for its expansion was received well in the committee and included in the session documents, which represents not only the acceptance of the pool as an information partner in the UN, but also opens new possibilities for cooperation.

Significant is the experience gained by the implementation of the Pool Coordinating Committee resolution on the joint coverage of the UN conference on energy held in Nairobi, last August, with UN's financial contribution. The KENYAN NEWS AGENCY and CC chairman are submitting a special report on this at this meeting. In the period since the pool New Delhi meeting there were no new remarks by pool agencies so that the statute is implemented in practice. In this way, conditions have been created for us, as planned, to submit the new statute for adoption to the third general pool conference.

Candidacy for Hosting Third General Pool Conference

At the New Delhi CC meeting, the determination of the place of holding the third pool conference was postponed for this seventh coordinating committee meeting.

The TUNISIAN NEWS AGENCY, TAP, submitted its candidacy. In consultations with a number of coordinating committee members in the course of preparations for this meeting, the candidacy was endorsed. Should Tunisia be accepted as the host, the 8th coordinating committee meeting would also be held there, immediately before the conference scheduled for the end of this year.

Pool Newsletter

Only two issues of the pool newsletter have been published since the last coordinating committee meeting. Issue No. 5 was according to volume significantly larger and does contain a series of information and documents of significance for pool news agencies. The sixth issue is being prepared for June this year.

The pool newsletter could, however, could be a much better and effective platform for mutual informing of news agencies of nonaligned countries. There are also some other questions which could have been mentioned here in this report. The first group includes training of journalists. The most recent report pertaining to this subject is the one about the meeting of a UNESCO working group held last December, which is included in the documents for the agenda.

Belonging to the second group is the exchange of features and photographs and special economic information, archives cooperation, exchange of information about the production of equipment for news agencies in nonaligned countries, etc. I do believe decisions will be adopted which will help them being included in the pools future activity.

Thus what was said in the report and what will be substantiated during the three-day work in Pyongyang nevertheless shows the extent in which the pool expanded the field of its activities and became a system for exchanging information.

I am obliged to stress that in the period since the last Pool Coordinating Committee meeting, the contacts, consultations and cooperation between the Coordinating Committee members have significantly improved. A contribution to this was also made by regional news agencies meetings, expert meetings, international meetings and symposiums.

I am also obliged to stress that a large number of agencies has contributed quite a number of reports on the pool activities and substantial amount of documents to the 7th Coordinating Committee meeting. This will certainly contribute to the efficiency of this meeting of ours.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegates

SK132244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 13 received heads and members of delegations of various countries attending the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

Present on the occasion were heads and members of 59 delegations from member nations of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries and interested news agencies of other non-aligned countries and regional and international organisations.

Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, and General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol were on hand.

Heads of delegations extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his tremendous contributions to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement and for his deep concern and solicitude for the successful holding of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, and wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly greeted the seventh meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee and conversed with the heads and members of delegations in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He posed for a photograph with the heads and all the members of the delegations.

Kim Il-song Address

SK131640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a banquet he arranged this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

Follows the full text of his speech "For the Strengthening of Cooperation Between the Nonaligned Countries in News Service":

Esteemed delegates, comrades,

The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries which has been opened amidst the great expectation and interest of the progressive peoples and journalists of the world, is carrying on its work successfully thanks to the sincere efforts of you delegates.

Our people are highly pleased that their country has become the venue of the meeting which is of great importance in developing the Nonaligned Movement.

I would like to extend a warm welcome to the representatives of various countries news agencies and the international organizations who are devoted to news activities aimed at developing the Nonaligned Movement and promoting the common cause of progressive humanity, and wholeheartedly congratulate you on the success of the meeting.

The seventh meeting has exchanged the successes and experiences gained so far by the news agencies pool of the nonaligned countries in its news service and earnestly discussed the measures and ways for furthering the cooperation and interchange between national news agencies. Thus, it will mark an epoch in the struggle for further enhancing the role of the pool and establishing a new international order in news service.

The role of the news service is really great in the struggle for the building of a new society. News services are the ears and eyes of society and spokesmen of the public opinion. Progressive news services defend and propagandize progressive thoughts, thus enlightening the popular masses and inspiring them to a struggle for the building of a new society.

That the non-aligned countries carry on news activities briskly through the medium of their national news agencies and develop cooperation and exchange in the news service, is of truly great significance in achieving the cause of independence against imperialism.

The nonaligned news pool was founded in 1976 as an expression of the new trend of the Nonaligned Movement and the urgent demand of information service of the nonaligned countries. This meant a new type of cooperative news service system in the hands of these countries, which champions and speaks for the interests and aspirations of the people. In the short period of several years since establishment, the news pool has developed into an authoritative press organization with its affiliated news agencies of more than 80 countries. It has daily growing influence on the international scene.

By working actively in accordance with the idea of the Nonaligned Movement, it has powerfully inspired the people around the world in their just cause of building an independent, prosperous new society in opposition to all sorts of domination and subjugation, and has greatly contributed to the development of the Nonaligned Movement. Through its positive information service it has patently proved its vitality and secured its place as a press force advocating the newly-emerging forces in the international news service system.

This pool and the news agencies of nonaligned nations have given a great deal of support and encouragement to our people in their just revolutionary cause by widely disseminating the news of our peoples struggle for socialist construction and independent, peaceful reunification of their country. I would like to extend warm thanks to the news agencies of nonaligned countries and to the pool that have greatly encouraged our peoples revolutionary struggle through their vigorous news activities.

The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries has been called at a momentous juncture when the need has arisen to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. The present international situation is very complex and strained. Scared at the evermounting revolutionary struggle of the people for independence against imperialism, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their supremacy. Going against the trend of the time, they incessantly perpetrate aggression and provocations against the countries of the newly-emerging forces and repress by force of arms the oppressed peoples who have risen in a righteous liberation struggle.

Having openly declared the "policy of strength", the U.S. imperialists are now working for its realization. They are striving to build up the military blocs and alliances they have already rigged up and, meanwhile, are running wild to form new military blocs in Asia, the Pacific area and many other parts of the world. In particular, they are craftily maneuvering to sever and sow discord among the nonaligned countries and wipe out the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

Owing to the machinations of the U.S. and other imperialists for aggression and war, the international tension is aggravated and the danger of a new world war is daily growing.

The prevailing situation demands that the people of the world struggle more energetically against the imperialist schemes for aggression and war and for making the whole world independent. Only when the whole world is independent, will it be possible to prevent a new world war, maintain a lasting peace in the world and achieve complete independence and prosperity for all countries and peoples.

In order to make the whole world independent, the Nonaligned Movement must be expanded and developed still further.

The nonalignment is a progressive movement which embodies in it the lofty idea of independence against imperialism; it is a mightly revolutionary force of our time which is confronted with imperialism. The nonaligned countries are advancing independently without joining any bloc, and the Nonaligned Movement is an independent political force of the countries which are outside the blocs. Today this movement is dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists in their moves for aggression and war, precipitating their decline and disintegration and is exerting a serious influence on the international developments and the revolutionary changes in the world. The expansion and development of this movement will provide a sure guarantee for checking and frustrating the imperialists maneuvres of aggression and war and for putting the whole world on an independent basis.

In expanding and advancing the Nonaligned Movement, it is very important to enhance the role of the nonaligned news pool. News services of nonaligned countries are a powerful weapon in the struggle to expand and advance the Nonaligned Movement. Only when the role of the pool is enhanced to carry on the news activities vigorously, will it be possible to expose and thwart the imperialists moves for aggression and war promptly and encourage forcefully the peoples of newly-emerging countries on their struggle to build a new society. Increasing the role of the pool is all the more urgent today in view of the fact that the imperialists are intensifying more than ever before their reactionary ideological offensive against the peoples of newly-emerging countries and that the nonaligned nations are confronted with the difficult yet important revolutionary task of building a new society.

All nonaligned countries should join efforts to enhance the pools role and thus steadily expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, brushing aside every obstacle and obstructionist move. The pool should strictly adhere to the anti-imperialist stand in its information service and concentrate its pen on the struggle against imperialism. The pool should wield its caustic pen to expose nakedly the imperialists aggressive nature and crafty moves for aggression. Aggression and plunder emanate from the inherent nature of imperialism, and war is the means of its existence. By mercilessly exposing and denouncing imperialism's aggressive nature and crafty moves for aggression, the news services of the nonaligned countries will prevent the people from harbouring any illusion about imperialism and mold wide-spread public opinion against the imperialists in very part of the world.

The pool should strive to put an end to the imperialists' monopoly and arbitrariness in the field of news service and to establish a new international order of news activities.

At present the imperialists use large news agencies to hold a monopolistic position and act arbitarily in the field of news service. The kept news services of the imperialists are stifling the righteous voices of the people and make false propaganda which bends the truth. They persist in the dissemination of corrupt reactionary ideas which poison the sound minds of people. Unless the imperialists monopoly and arbitrariness in the news service are done away with, we can neither develop the Nonaligned Movement nor achieve the cause of independence for the whole world.

The pool should vigorously conduct revolutionary news activities and thus thoroughly expose and shatter the imperialists slanders and their false, reactionary propaganda about the Nonaligned Movement and the revolutionary struggle of the people. When all the news agencies of the nonaligned countries resolutely combat the reactionary news services of the imperialists, it will be possible to destroy the old, anachronistic international order of news service and establish a new one which represents the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

The pool should actively contribute to the revolutionary cause of the peoples for chajusong (independence-tr.) through news activities. It is an important mission of the pool to enhance the people's spirit of national independence, increase their political consciousness and rouse them to the struggle to build an independent new world.

The pool should give publicity to the brilliant successes achieved by the newly-emerging nations in the struggle to build a prosperous new society under the anti-imperialist, independent banner as well as the vivid pictures of the nonaligned countries which are developing with each passing day. In this way broad masses of the people will turn out vigorously in the worthwhile struggle to build a new world, convinced of the validity of the cause of independence and a bright future. It should widely propagate the aim and idea of the Nonaligned Movement, and zealously collect and disseminate information which is helpful to the unity of the newly-emerging countries and to the expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

The news pool should efficiently disseminate information beneficial to economic and technical cooperation among the nonaligned countries. Every nonaligned country has one or more good things in this regard. If they exchange them with one another, it will be of great significance in building a new society. The news services of the nonaligned countries should ensure economic and technical exchanges among these nations, and thus actively help towards the building of their independent national economies.

Success in the news activities is guaranteed by a high level of ideological content, accuracy and promptness of information. The pool should fully express the aspirations and requirements of the popular masses in its information service, and timely disseminate objective and truthful information. The news services of the nonaligned countries should correctly analyze and judge important international events and the trend of developments and report them at opportune moments and thus play the role of leading and organizing public opinion along the right track.

The pool should make energetic efforts to develop exchanges and cooperation between the news agencies of the nonaligned countries. Only when they strengthen exchanges and cooperation in information service, can the nonaligned countries increase the effectiveness of this pool and attain the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with greater success.

The worldwide dissemination and propaganda of the information of the peoples of newly-emerging countries who are building a new society constitutes a great support and inspiration to their struggle. The news agencies of the nonaligned countries should briskly exchange information with one another and direct much effort to reporting the news of the struggle of other peoples.

In order to develop interchanges and cooperation among the nonaligned countries in their information service, it is necessary to form an integrated news service network by linking the national news agencies of each country. When they are integrated into an organized system, these news agencies can handle information more accurately, disseminate it throughout the world more quickly and prevent distorted imperialist propaganda. We deem it a rational means of forming such an integrated news service network to strengthen the existing regional redistribution centres in different continents and induce them to play the role as the branch offices of the pool.

The nonaligned nations should strenthen their own news agencies, and also zealously help their fellow nations in developing their news agencies in the collective spirit of cooperation, among these nations are those with up-to-date news agencies, those with excellent journalist training institutions, and those with valuable experience in information service. If they develop exchange and cooperation on the principle of mutual accommodation, they will be able to solve successfully all problems arising the furnishing their of news agencies with equipment, in the training of journalists and all other work of building up news agencies.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which regards it as its sacred international duty to endeavour to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, is also keenly interested in strengthening the news agencies pool of the nonaligned countries. The government of the republic will strive to develop this pool and provide every condition so that the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY can fulfill its duty with credit.

Under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the DPRK Government will vigorously struggle to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of the nonaligned countries and all the progressive people of the world and to build an independent and peaceful new world which is free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

I am confident that, through your strenuous efforts, a new success will be made in the information service of the pool and in expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

Hoping that the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries will proceed successfully and bear a fine fruit, I propose a toast:

To the development of the news agencies pool of the nonaligned countries,

To the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of all the newly-emerging countries of the world,

To the health of delegates from the news agencies of many countries and the representatives of international organizations to the meeting, and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

PRC'S YE JIANYING MEETS DPRK LEGISLATORS

SK140817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, on May 12 in Beijing received and had a talk with the friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, on a visit to China, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chairman Ye Jianying.

Chairman Ye Jianying expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wishes for the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song. Referring to the close relations of friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea, Chairman Ye Jianying said that the friendship would be handed down generation after generation. Saying that he was pleased with many successes achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, Chairman Ye Jianying stated that the Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRIVATE LOAN SCANDAL

Implication of Politicians

SK140141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] Finance Minister Na Ung-pae said last night that no political power was implicated in the controversial private loan scandal perpetrated by Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha confusing financial circles.

"If the case had been committed by the couple under the umbrella of political power, it would not have been exposed and could have been settled quietly through special bank loans to the enterprises involved," he testified.

Answering questions by lawmakers of majority and minority parties in the Finance Committee session, Na revealed that Yi Kyu-kwang, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp., has neither helped nor protected the woman curb money dealer in her fraud tour.

He said, "I understood that the 147.6 billion won Chang had misappropriated so far had never been spent in collusion with the political power."

The minister also said that the government would strengthen its tax investigation of large-scale private money lenders to attract their funds into the institutional financing.

"However, the government will not take special measures against the curb loan market such as freezing all private money," he said.

The minority parties' members of the panel claimed in their respective interpellations that nobody could deny the involvement of political power in the case in what they called the weakness of the financial circles to the power.

Four lawmakers took the floor until early this morning to inquire of the government about the curb loan scandal, which left the Ilssin Steel Co. bankrupt and put the Kong Yung Construction Co. under court management.

They are Reps. Cho Pyong-pong of the Korea National Party, Kim Mun-won of the Democratic Korea Party, Choe Myong-hon of the Democratic Justice Party and Yim Chae-hong of the Civil Rights Party.

The lawmakers from the minority camp demanded that the bank executives involved be arrested for the breach of trust, and the concerned ministers and officials resign in order to realize responsible politics.

They urged the government to clarify the whereabouts of the missing 7.7 billion won out of 147.6 billion won, arguing that they believed the money had been converted into political funds.

They also asked the minister to bare the names of the so-called top ten private money lenders on the occasion of the curb loan scandal.

In his reply, Minister Na said that successive bankruptcy of enterprises was feared in the wake of the scandal because curb money was totally frozen, banks were shrinked and short-term financial companies suffered great damages.

"To prevent the chain failure of the businesses, the government released emergency funds to help them, and the special subsidies will be stopped when the dark clouds of possible bankruptcy disappear," he said.

As for the government decision to place Kong Yung under court management while leaving Ilssin remained [as published] insolvent, he said, "the Kong Yung Construction Co. should have gone bankrupt in principle. But, the government allowed it to be operated by the court, taking into consideration the on-going overseas construction work by the construction firm."

Assembly Session 'Most Likely'

SK140113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is most likely to hold another extraordinary session next week to invoke its investigative power to look thoroughly into the curb loan scandal. Major political parties virtually agreed on the invocation of the parliamentary investigative power yesterday, when their floor leaders met at the assembly to discuss how to cope with the scandal.

The floor leaders decided to huddle again Saturday to determine the issue of exercising investigative power pending the result of the Finance Committee session scheduled for yesterday and today. They also shared a view that a joint session of the finance and legislation-justice committees would not be desirable, because a special assembly session is likely.

Three major political parties moved to ensure that investigative power would be exercised in the assembly for an exhaustive investigation into the scandal.

In an emergency meeting of senior officers, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided to positively study the wisdom of invoking the investigative power.

Floor leader Yi Chong-chan said the ruling DJP will determine the issue of exercising the power in consultation with other parties following the conclusion by the prosecution of investigation into the scandal. Briefing reporters on the result of the meeting, Yi said that another special assembly session will be held, if the investigative power is to be invoked. He said he understands the prosecution will wind up its probe into the scandal within a week. This is interpreted as hinting that the assembly will hold another special session toward next Thursday or Friday. The investigative power, if invoked, will probably deal with the overall financial mechanism in addition to the scandal, Yi said.

The assembly is entitled to invoke the investigative power in a plenary session. The National Assembly law stipulates that a motion for the invocation of the investigative power shall be initiated by a committee or more than 30 lawmakers.

An investigative commission created in accordance with the power is authorized to summon pertinent persons and make an on-the-spot probe. The law also provides that those who make false statements before the investigative commission shall be imprisoned to a maximum 10 years.

The investigative power has not been invoked since the Fourth Republic.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) has decided to push through the idea of invoking the investigative power for a thorough investigation of the scandal.

The two opposition parties demanded that a special assembly session be held without delay to pave the way for the invocation of the investigative power. The two parties determined that power might have been implicated in the curb loan scandal, which unhinged the financial circles.

Bankers To Be Subpoenaed

SK131244 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) -- The Prosecutor General's Office investigating the so-called "Mrs Chang scandal" will subpoena the former presidents of the two Seoul banks, where the controversial millionairess has had accounts, for questioning, the office announced Thursday.

Yim Chae-su, president of the Cho-Heung Bank, and Kong Tok-chong, president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, have resigned this week following the arrest of their former client last Friday.

The two banks are suspected of making large loans without collateral to Mrs. Chang, wife of the former deputy chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Yi Chol-hui.

Prosecution sources said the two bankers will also be questioned as to whether Mrs. Chang's transactions with the banks were influenced by her alleged political connections.

She has a brother-in-law who is the younger brother of President Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law.

The sources said investigators were making little headway because Mrs. Chang has left no trace of her spendings.

Mrs. Chang and her husband were arrested on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law. They are suspected of illegally diverting 400,000 U.S. dollars to the United States. She also allegedly disrupted Korea's financial community by making large loans to Korean companies for promissory notes nearly five times the size of the loans.

More Bank Officials Questioned

SK140115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 8

[Text] Vowing to conduct a thorough investigation into the recent curb money market scandal triggered by a former legislator and his wife, prosecutors summoned more than 10 persons for questioning between Wednesday night and yesterday.

Although senior prosecutors were not available for comment, sources at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office said yesterday that those questioned or under questioning included banking officials and private moneylenders.

Meanwhile, Prosecutor Su Tong-kwon said three more prosecutors were newly assigned to investigate the controversial case in which former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife, nee Chang Yong-cha, were arrested last week on charges of conspiracy in smuggling $400,000 into the United States.

The No. 2 man at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office also said the prosecution is considering the possibility of presenting charges against the former heads of two city banks -- the Commercial Bank of Korea and the Cho-Heung Bank -- for their alleged part in extending a large but undisclosed amount of bank loans to the couple without obtaining collateral.

The prosecutor refused to comment on how much progress the prosecutors made during the past 24 hours. He added that the two former presidents of the city banks, identified as Kong Tok-chong of the Commercial Bank of Korea and Yim Chae-su of the Cho-Heung Bank, might be summoned to the prosecution to undergo questioning for their respective part in the large-scale curb loan scandal.

The outcome of an initial investigation revealed that the 59-year-old Yi and his 38-year-old wife cashed commercial bills valued at 147.6 billion won in the private money market prior to due dates after they obtained them as collateral from six business representatives in return for 57.6 billion won in private loans.

The prosecution said in a statement earlier this week that the couple were suspected of offering a total of 8.7 billion won in commissions to an unidentified number of bankers.

According to the statement, it was still uncertain whether the heads of the two city banks, Kong and Yim, were among those who had allegedly took the commissions.

It did not mention whether offering the commissions to the bankers by the wealthy couple was a crime.

Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam, who was heading the investigation, has said that there was no evidence sufficient to implicate other persons in connection with the loan marked scandal.

The prosecutor has said three city banks and five short-term financing companies were involved in extending preferential loans to the couple collateral-free. He neither identified the banks and the financing firms nor did he say about the period in which the money lending took place.

However, he said recently that the Choheung Bank extended about 35 billion won in bank loans to the couple on a collateral-free basis in an unspecified period of time. In a related development, a source close to the investigation said, prosecutors were tracing the source of the couple's capital which was initially estimated to total 32.1 billion won.

Revision of Banking System

SK140125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] The government is studying a plan to revise or abolish laws guaranteeing secrecy about the names of those who deposit money in banking and financing institutions, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae said yesterday.

Na said intensive tax checks would be made of big curb loan dealers.

The government plan is aimed at absorbing idle money floating underground into established banking institutions, Na explained.

The finance minister was testifying on the first day of a two-day session of the National Assembly Finance Committee which was convened to dig into the real picture of the so-called Chang Yong-cha incident. Na said the credit management of companies would be computerized to help all banking institutions concerned obtain correct information daily on money flow. To do so, Na said, the government would establish an information pool system by which banking and financing institutions would be able to get correct information on money transactions among them and borrowers.

In his testimony, Na pointed out that the projected system was part of the government program to root out corruption and irregularities in the banking industry. Amidst hot debate over the incident, Na explained that banking institutions had not exchanged information on enterprises. They also had not been able to get correct information on money flow in the insurance, short-term financing, stock and curb loan markets. The lack of information allowed a big woman curb loan dealer called Chang Yong-cha to cause the incident, which shattered the money market to the root, Na said. Therefore, Na said, the government would adopt a comprehensive information system to inform all sorts of banking organizations of the daily money circulation.

In a bid to prevent a second incident like that of Chang Yong-cha, Na said the state-run Office of Bank Supervision and Examination would be empowered to exercise supervision of the secondary banking world including short-term finance companies.

Bank credit management will switch its accent from securing mortages to prospects for projects companies want to undertake. Major corresponding banks will be advised to dispose step by step of debt-ridden companies which have turned out to be too weak to stand on their own feet.

The government will revise the present bank merit system which accords top priority to ability to attract deposits, Na said, since fierce competition among banking institutions to attract money raised strong possibilities of malpractices.

According to Na's systematic innovations in the banking industry, the government will have each bank establish an operation committee composed of shareholders to wipe out "autocracy" in bank management.

Turning to the government program for further investigation of the private money market, Na said, tax probes will be made of big curb loan dealers.

However, full-scale checks of the curb loan market will not be undertaken to prevent paralysis in the market, Na stressed.

In his report on reforms of corporate taxes, Na disclosed that the tax system would be amended so as to encourage businessmen to invest their money in their business instead of getting loans from outside.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK131114 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Urge End To Suspicion -- on the Interim Investigation Report on Chang Yong-cha Case"]

[Excerpts] At midnight the day before yesterday, the prosecution office made an interim report on its investigation into the so-called Yi Chol-hui - Chang Yong-cha couple case. We would like to take this report as an interim finding -- the preliminary one for the upcoming full-scale investigation.

Frankly speaking, this case has drawn tremendous attention from the people. This is not only because the case has greatly shocked society and the economy but also because the public doubts such an unreasonable, irrational case took place under the very leadership which has been advocating moral reforms aimed at social justice.

In the midst of the protracted recession, the economy and enterprises are troubled. The culprits, taking advantage of such a situation, have thrust bills 2 to 10 times the actual value of the loan money on debtors. It is deplorable that they have committed such acts while accelerating the collapse of enterprises.

The people cannot help burning with indignation and expect that the details of the case will be looked into without leaving any room for suspicion. Fortunately, the Prosecution Office's interim findings say that this case is not linked to politics or political funds at all and the rumor that a relative of the person in high authority, whose name Chang Yong-cha has used fraudulently, is connected has been found to be totally false. Of course, we hope the findings are true and firmly beleive that the rumor about such a connection between Chang and a relative of the person in high authority is groundless.

However, this case is very important. The Prosecution Office has shown sincerity in dispelling the suspicion of the rumor about the political connection and the rumor about the involvement of a relative of the person in high authority.

We are demanding that all suspicion in the case be dispelled. We want to see these kinds of irregularities eradicated from our society. As long as the suspicions linger, movements against corruption and irregularities and for moral reform will not be smoothly carried out.

There is the possibility that this case will give birth to one suspicion after another. Therefore, the people's attention to this case has been growing. We urge the authorities to conduct thorough investigations and clarify the case.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS THAI AIR VIOLATIONS

BK131527 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 May (SPK) -- The PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman today energetically protested the intensification of violation into Kampuchea's airspace by Thailand.

The full text of the statement read: From 1 to 9 May, several Thai L-19, C-47, C-130, A-37 and F-5 aircraft violated Kampuchean airspace 41 times in the areas of the Preah Vihear temples, Anlung Veng, Koh Kong, Poipet, Keo Malai, Kamrieng, Kouk Romiet, Smat Deng and Kon Kaoh, penetrating from 10 to 14 km inside Kampuchea. The number of violations is double that of the last 9 days of April, 1982.

The most serious violation took place at 0900 on 9 May when Thai jet planes,having intruded far into Kampuchean airspace, conducted provocative acts by firing rockets on a helicopter of the PRK that was carrying out its mission in the Anlung Veng area, 14 km inside Kampuchean territory.

The spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry energetically protests the above-described provocations by the Thai authorities and demands that the Thai side immediately cease all acts of gross violation of the territorial sovereignty of the PRK. The Thai side must bear full responsibility for its acts of adventurous provocation against the PRK.

VODK CITES REPORTS ON USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK140314 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] On 10 May, (Alice Thompson), an American doctor of the International Rescue Committee, stated that at present there is no problem with regard to finding evidence on the use of toxic chemical weapons but that the issue now is to identify the types of toxic chemicals which the Vietnamese are using. Dr Thompson examined affected patients in refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border and the Thai-Lao frontier and met 10 Vietnamese soldiers who deserted to Thailand.

A Vietnamese soldier of the 27th battalion, 59th brigade said that he has seen toxic chemicals produced by the Soviets used by the Vietnamese troops in the western region of Kampuchea. Another Vietnamese soldier, who deserted to Thailand in February, stated that sometimes Vietnamese troops are affected by their own toxic chemicals. He pointed out that he saw 50 of his colleagues affected by toxic gas when Vietnamese troops fired toxic gas shells into Democratic Kampuchean areas only to have the wind blow the toxic gas back over them.

Another Vietnamese soldier, who deserted from an artillery unit, said that his unit has three types of 105-mm shells used for toxic chemicals. Another Vietnamese soldier stated that there are some toxic chemicals used to poison water and cause the water to foam.

(Dr Alice Thompson) indicated that at present the problem is not to find evidence of the use of toxic chemical weapons but to search for the types of toxic chemicals that the Vietnamese are using in Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS HUANG HUA-SITTHI STATEMENTS IN PRC

BK131518 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Huang Hua, Chinese State Council member and minister of foreign affairs, on 10 May held a banquet in honor of visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

In their speeches at this banquet, the two ministers appealed to the world community to join forces in continuing to demand and pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and in supporting and assisting the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Huang Hua said: The tense situation in Southeast Asia has been aggravated by the continuous aggression against Kampuchea and the repeated armed provocations against Thailand by Vietnam. The Vietnamese authorities have consistently ignored UN resolutions and have not shown the slightest inclination to give up their aggression and withdraw their armed forces from Kampuchea.

Huang Hua said: Current developments require all justice-loving countries to adhere strictly to the principles and continue their efforts to have Vietnam obey UN resolutions and withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. This will create conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean question. At the same time, there should be continued support for the just struggle of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors, and justice-loving nations should work to promote the alliance of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea as early as possible through consultations, in order to reinforce the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression.

In his speech, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated: The Kampuchean question is the major disturbance to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We ardently hope that the international community will affirm their unity and work for a political solution to the question by demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and letting the Kampuchean people decide their destiny by themselves.

Sitthi said: If we can solve the Kampuchean question satisfactorily on the basis of safeguarding the just rights of the Kampuchean people, we will be able to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as in Asia as a whole, which will benefit all the countries of these regions.

We hope that all the countries directly involved in the Kampuchean question, particularly Vietnam, will agree with the international community and work together for the peaceful and just solution of the question in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

The Thai foreign minister stressed: If Vietnam proves inflexible, refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and trying to make the present situation a fait accompli by making its puppet regime a legal government, then the Kampuchean question cannot be solved.

BANGKOK POST CITES IENG THIRITH ON COALITION

BK140705 Bangkok POST in English 14 May 82 p 6

[Text] The Khmer Rouge continues to insist on autonomy within any Kampuchean front and says the formation of a front will have "very little" effect on the internal situation in the country, according to the wife of Foreign Minister Ieng Sary.

Ieng Thirith, the English-speaking wife of the minister and herself a spokesman for the Khmer Rouge, told Danish journalists Carsten Lehrskov and Lise Shafte that there must be euqality of power within any coalition, and that full consensus must be reached before the united front takes any action. She was highly critical of Son Sann "who wants the posts of prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and that is in fact everything."

Her comments apparently meant that the Khmer Rouge would continue resisting formation of a front in which it would hold less power than Son Sann or Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The latest composition of a front under discussion had Sihanouk as chief of state, Son Sann as prime minister and foreign minister and the Khmer Rouge president, Khieu Samphan, as a deputy premier. This now would appear unacceptable to the Khmer Rouge.

Ieng Thirith, who served in the Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh from 1975 up to the 1979 Vietnamese invasion, said the Khmer Rouge would never participate in a coalition unless it was allowed to keep its own organisation; unless there was a balance of power within the front, and unless action was taken only on the basis of unanimity within the coalition.

Asked what formation of a united front would mean to the internal situation inside Kampuchea, Ieng Thirith answered, "very little. Inside Kampuchea, we have already united the people."

Her comments to the two Danish journalists were the clearest in recent weeks on what the Khmer Rouge intends to do about formation of a front, now being actively pushed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Iegn Thirith said the Khmer Rouge was in full control of the resistance inside Kampuchea and said that only Khmer Rouge forces were effective in fighting the Vietnamese occupation army.

"The key (to victory) is on the battlefield," she said. If we do not fight, the Vietnamese will never withdraw their army from Kampuchea. That's quite clear. No negotiations can push the Vietnamese out of our country. The solution is on the battlefield."

KEAT CHHON ARRIVES IN UPPER VOLTA 8 MAY

BK140230 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] On the night of 8 May, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, arrived in Ouagadougou for a friendly visit in the Republic of Upper Volta.

When it arrived at the airport, our Democratic Kampuchean delegation was warmly welcomed by His Excellency (Das Ta), general secretary of the government and the Upper Volta Cabinet. Also present at the airport to welcome our delegation were His Excellency Zhou Min, the PRC ambassador and His Excellency Kim Yong-yong, the DPRK ambassador.

On the morning of 10 May, Minister Keat Chhon, accompanied by Ambassador Hing Un, went to the Foreign Ministry of Upper Volta where he met and had a sincere conversation with His Excellency Felix Tientaraboum, the foreign minister of Upper Volta. During that meeting, His Excellency (Pierre Samin), an adviser, and many officials of the Foreign Ministry were also present. The two ministers discussed developments in the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government as well as the improvement of friendly relations between the two countries -- Democratic Kampuchea and the Republic of Upper Volta.

His Excellency Fleix Tientaraboum reiterated the firm support of the Republic of Upper Volta for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

SITTHI, HUANG HUA SPEAK AT BEIJING BANQUET

BK140904 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 May 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affiars, has arrived in Beijing since last Sunday for week-long visit to strengthen relations between Thailand and the PRC. Minister Sitthi and his delegation met with State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his Chinese Foreign Ministry team on Monday at the Great Hall of the People. Subjects discussed included the Kampuchean question, the political situation in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world. In the evening, Minister Huang Hua hosted a dinner in Minister's Sitthi's honor at the Diaouthai state guesthouse.

In his welcoming speech, Minister Huang praised Thailand and the ASEAN on their role in safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia for the betterment of the region. He blamed Vietnam for the regional tension and advocated measures for the just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean problem. He also pledged China's continued interest in strengthening ties with Thailand, noting with satisfaction the current level of the relationship.

In his reply, Minister Sitthi attributed the close Thai-Chinese relations mainly to the awareness of mutual interest for the improvement of the people's well being and the state of security and prosperity which came with peace and stability in the region. He singled out the Kampuchean problem as destabilizing the security situation in Southeast Asia, which made it an issue for collective concern. He pinned the hope of a peaceful settlement of the concerted efforts of the international community to bring about the implementation of the relevant UN resolution and declaration of the international [conference] on Kampuchea which, inter alia, called for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the exercise of the rights of the Kampuchean people to determine their own political future. Minister Sitthi called on Vietnam to match her words with deed in restoring the region's peace and stability, noting that even Vietnam has conceded to proposals made by Thailand and ASEAN with regard to working a just and reasonable solution to the Kampuchean problem. He repeated his stand about Thailand's willingness to meet with all involved parties in the problem at any time and any place.

While in Beijing Minister Sitthi also called on Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

TOPICS FOR UPCOMING TALKS WITH U.S. FARM TEAM

BK100135 Bangkok POST in English 10 May 82 p 21

[Text] The government has prepared 15 topics on agricultural technology and domestic produce marketing to be discussed with the U.S. presidential agricultural mission due in Thailand on May 16, Dr Anat Aphaphirom, former agriculture and cooperatives minister, said at the weekend.

Dr Anat, the appointed special adviser to the national subcommittee for the U.S. presidential agricultural mission, said after the subcommittee's meeting that some of the topics are the relevance of research and extension to farmers' needs and conditons, and the technology package to be developed. Other major topics are the centralised authority and limited coordination of units responsible for agricultural technology and the personnel management problems of the public sector on agricultural services.

He said 65 percent of local agricultural experts who are university graduates prefer staying in the city to going upcountry, and this is one of the major causes of concern for agricultural development.

Dr Anat said the proposal on the cure of foot and mouth disease and the policy on the setting up of private slaughter-houses will be discussed with the American team.

The subcommittee, chaired by Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture Thaioeng Thamrongnawasawat, has proposed the establishment of a new agricultural institute to be called the national research and policy planning institute which will serve as the agricultural product data centre, he added.

The marketing infrastructure for agriculture, market information and analysis, and agricultural credit and subsidy will be another major topic for discussion, in which the most important part will be marketing efficiency and the plan to set up commodities futures exchange in Thailand, according to Dr Anat. The government will try to obtain cooperation from the U.S. mission on this matter, he added.

The American team, comprising six experts on agriculture led by Dr Donald Paarlberg, is scheduled to present their recommendations by May 24.

TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

BK140956 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Thailand and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement to promote bilateral trade. The agreement was signed yesterday by Deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limpraphan and the head of the visiting Russian trade delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Gordeyev. During the visit, the Soviet trade delegation met with high ranking authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and cooperatives to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade. Items of goods which the Soviet Union has agreed to buy include rice, maize, tapioca, rubber, raw sugar and textile products. The Soviet Union in return asked Thailand to buy machinery and equipment including such items as tractors and diesel engines.

SECURITY COMMAND ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON CPT

BK130900 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 5

["Excerpts" from the Internal Security Operations Command's "white paper" on the internal workings of the Communist Party of Tahiland [CPT] distributed 12 May at a "top-level conference of senior officials" involved in counterinsurgency operations around the country which was organized by the Internal Security Operations Command]

[Text] Two major groups have been fighting for dominance within the Communist Party of Thailand's Politburo, one under Wirat Angkhathawon , who is the CPT's military chief commander, and the other rival group under Damri Ruangsutham, now under arrest by government authorities. Damri, before his arrest last April, this year [as published], was responsible for the CPT's jungle bases around the country.

This is the analysis by government authorities published in a special "pink paper" entitled "The True Story of the Leadership of the CPT" distributed to the annual meeting of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) yesterday.

According to the official version, Wirat's following includes a large number of ethnic Chinese reasonably widely scattered around the country, including the CPT's southern Secretary General Sin Toemlin.

"Most of the CPT's provincial secretaries-general who are ethnic Chinese around the country would be on Wirat's side. These include Chiang Rai, where Comrades Satcha and Lao Teng (zone 8 in Chiang Rai) and in Nan (comrades Kaeo and Kham). [sentence as published] In the northeast, the ethnic Chinese, too, play an important role in the CPT hierarchy. That also applies to the central core of the leadership many of whom report directly to Wirat," the paper says.

It says that Damri's faction used to include many local people in the north, including the Hmong hilltribers and other minorities. Both Wirat and Damri were competing for influence, the paper adds, through giving out personal gifts and favours to their followers, including such material incentives as watches, radio sets, tape recorders as well as cash. But people who get such material incentives must be those who are really close to them," [quotation marks as published] the official document says.

Thong Chaemsi, another of the seven-member CPT Politburo, grew in influence in recent years following the death of Mit Samanan, the party's secretary general. During 1978-79, while Mit fell seriously ill, Wirat travelled often to China and Beijing. After Laos closed the border, Wirat couldn't travel from China back to Thailand too conveniently, leaving Thong behind as the key person to issue instructions around the country to the CPT members.

"But since Thong was alone in carrying out such a major task, he inevitably suffered from certain setbacks. Critical remarks began to be heard against him. Thong apparently was less popular than Wirat and Damri in that context. Thong also spent sometime in jail and when he left the prison, could only spend 1975-76 to recover his status. That absence made it even more difficult for Thong to understand the latest developments of the whole CPT network around the country. His performance was therefore far from thorough," the official paper adds.

Prasit Taphianthong and Song Nopphakhun may be attached officially to the central leadership, "but the fact is that both are on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

Song, according to the official paper, is in a particularly bad shape. He is described as in "critical" mental condition but has been placed in charge of logistics. A successor has been named to work as a reserve person in Song's place but Song retains his authority although the real power now appears to have rested with the new person, known as "Uncle Prachum," who is responsible for budgetary allocations for the CPT elements throughout the country. He is also in charge of presenting requests for financial support from foreign sources.

Song's health has been deteriorating markedly. "He is getting closer to becoming a mentally deranged person. During meetings, he would walk in and out as frequently as he liked. He eats whenever he likes. Guards have been assigned to give him personal protection. He has lost all sense of discipline. Twenty days out of every month, Song is in that mentally troubled condition, with the rest of the days in a month spending in dull, isolated mood..," the government paper says.

Prasit is not much different in that sense compared to Song. But he is slightly better in the sense that he could get things done better than Song.

"The CPT's leadership core is therefore approaching total collapse. The key man, Mit, is dead. Wirat has been pushed to the background, leaving behind Thong, Prasit, Song, Udom Sisuwan, and Damri. Damri himself is in jail while Prasit and Song are suffering from mental problems. Udom himself isn't attached to the bases anymore. Thong's role has stepped up lately...."

The official paper says that recently a number of Central Committee members of the CPT had been assigned new, more active assignments. Pluang Wannasi, for example, who is now stuck in Beijing (having gone there before Laos sealed the border against the CPT), used to be of help to Thong in a significant way. Atsani Phonlachan, alias "Phi," was also active to a certain level for a time at various jungle bases. According to the official report, Prasit, although taken ill, has been asked to give advice by Thong regularly.

Not only is the CPT's leadership nearing a point of collapse, the conflict has erupted to an explosive point, especially their ideological rift, the official document adds. The paper cites the ideological clash between Thong and Atsani, despite the fact that the latter holds a much junior position in the party. "The conflict between the two became so serious at one point that sometimes, when Thong instructed Atsani to attend meetings, he would simply refuse to follow the orders, on the grounds that he couldn't make the preparations in time. Such conflicts were frequently reported."

The paper adds that Thong was shrewd enough, however, to resolve the problem by reducing the rift and damage to the party by setting up a "consultative group" to offer him advice. The group included senior, experienced persons in charge of communications, logistics ("Uncle Prachum") and those responsible for intelligence and security. "In other words, Thong set up his own politburo, without actually giving out positions," the paper says.

It describes as "unsolvable" the conflict between Wirat and Damri, whose conflict came to a head in 1969. "At that time, Damri was responsible for the CPT work in three provinces in the north covering Phitsanulok, Loei and Phetchabun. He distributed a set of documents to criticize Wirat and Mit who at the time was in the northeast with Mit [as published] who were accused of revisionism, lacking in the determination to build up new strongholds and bases."

The paper also says that Wirat and Mit had been in Kalasin in 1968 and in Udon Thani the following year. In his criticism, Damri unleashed some very fierce and ferocious attacks against Mit (the secretary general) and Wirat (deputy secretary general) openly. The challenge was unprecedented.

"In order words, Damri was trying to stage a coup against Mit and Wirat. But a compromise was subsequently struck. A meeting to thrash out the differences was held. In the end, in 1976, Damri conceded to the reasons given by Mit and Wirat, prompting a realignment within the party. While Mit and Wirat maintained their former posts within the party, Wirat began to build up his own faction. Damri, after that defeat, also launched his own efforts to regain his own power base.

Another smaller faction was also emerging then -- under Udom Sisuwan, whose foreign connections were building up quite rapidly at the time. Udom was supported by politicians, students and others, as well as supporters at the middle and lower levels. Although Udom's faction was rarely noticed at the time, it was beginning to gain strength, albeit quietly. "The outcome of the factional infighting within the CPT would be clear only at the fourth congress," the official paper says, adding that the bickering between the Wirat and Udom factions had also been rather fierce.

"Wirat rushed back from abroad to control the situation personally. Udom left the north to personally take care of his own faction members in the northeast, his former base before he was promoted to the Politburo. Udom was once a regional secretary general and a regional party member based in Nakhon Phanom. The fact that Udom went to the northeast suddenly at one point was very significant. It indicated that he was regaining his base, ready for a confrontation. Damri, now that he is imprisoned, is having problems in keeping his followers in line. But his followers aren't lying low in the jungle either," the paper says.

Thong, Prasit and Song don't really have problems among themselves, the paper says, adding: "The trio lives like brothers since two of them are already suffering from mental illness. They might develop some conflicts at times but they aren't of an ideological nature — "simply verbal clashes in jest." [quotation marks as published]

The official document describes Wirat as a man with a behavior "Similar to most Chinese."

"He speaks very loudly and tends to shout at times. He is far from a man with refined language and style. He doesn't speak Thai too fluently. And he is known as a stubborn man. But his strong and powerful voice does create some influence among his followers. Wirat likes to relax with his people at times. But he is fond of cleanliness and is a man of great discipline. He is known to like fish dishes in particular. Wirat is also known to be a man of tricks, by instructing his followers to take actions he doesn't want to commit publicly. He seemed to have won many hearts and minds in his public debate during meetings over major points of discussions," according to the paper.

Thong, second deputy secretary general, has the manner of a native worker. He spends his free time planting vegetables, digging soil and doing exercise. "He has a lifestyle which is very strictly disciplined, like most Vietnamese. He is like Ho Chi Minh, who, although after liberation, continued to wear sandals. Thong follows that Vietnamese style. He goes about wearing a piece of torn cloth around his head since he has a bald head. At times, he wears a beret cap woven by hand. He behaves like a worker, a warrior who prefers a simple life...." The official paper also describes Thong as a man who mixes well with the lower-ranking CPT members and guerrillas — so much so that he could crack jokes and could spend the tough life with them without problem.

Wirat, on the other hand, enjoys "high taste" while Thong, following the same inclination, has chosen not to make demands along that line. Thong speaks softly and appears cheerful with his guerrillas while Wirat is aloof and he is known to have smiled only very rarely.

Damri, with a worker's background, tends to make his feelings known too openly or even ruthlessly at times, the paper says. Damri has developed severe distrust for anybody remotely attached to Wirat.

"Damri wasn't very strict with discipline in his areas of influence. He was known to have followed his own sentiments often. Once, Damri visited Burma, but he sent his followers back to the jungle camps in Thailand while he himself went for a vacation in Beijing — until the party had to summon him back. He was criticized for such lack of discipline again," the paper says.

According to the government version, Damri was also criticized for playing nepotism. He once placed the special central company of guerrillas under his personal direction and put his own man in charge. Wirat retaliated by transferring the officer to become a deputy battalion commander in Nan.

When Damri was arrested in Suratthani last April he claimed that he was approaching government officials to negotiate with the government. "There might be some truth in Damri's claim," the government paper says. "Before the arrest, the CPT's leadership had instructed that line to be adopted. It was confirmed that Damri had travelled down south to negotiate, but the outcome of the negotiations was not disclosed. Before that Thong and Song had said in a similar vein that the proposed negotiations with the government were aimed at cooperating with the government to fight against Vietnam. It wasn't aimed at an end to the fighting within the country. That could have only meant that it would have opened up an opportunity for the CPT to expand its activity among the masses and to use the chance to mobilize the people to be against Vietnam and against the Thai Government at the same time. The CPT never mentioned that the proposed negotiations were to cooperate with the government to cease the people's war or the revolutionary war..." the official paper adds.

The Phukhat Zone was of great strategic significance to the CPT. It links the north and northeast. When the northeast is linked up with Phukhat, it also means that the route would be clear all the way from the northeast to Nan without having to go through Laos, facilitating the CPT's transportation and communications channels, according to the government paper. "On this issue, the CPT's leaders once thought of creating Phu Luang as the major stronghold since it is quite near Phukhat. Once the two points are linked up, the CPT would gain great strategic advantage," the paper says.

It explains: "Phukhat serves as a wedge which could be driven into the heart of the government's administration since Zone 10 and Zone 15 of the CPT (or Khao Kho or Phu Hin Longka) are just geographically natural extensions."

Also, as the government paper puts it, when Phukhat and Phu Luang were consolidated or could gain strength, the Phetchabun range would serve as another wedge to be driven right down Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) from where the guerrillas could come from Khao Yai starting from Dong Mun to link up with Phetchabun range. "If the CPT's plan worked, Phetchabun would be isolated and squeezed by the CPT guerrillas if they could get hold of Khao Kho, Phu Hin Longka and Thung Sadapong to the east while the Phetchabun range to the west would serve as the two-pronged pincers," the "pink paper" says.

It also points out that the Phukhat work zone had gained importance for the CPT after their strongholds in Khao Kho and Phu Hin Longka had come under severe pressure from the government. "Phukat becomes important as a shelter area for their Zone 10 and 15 because of this state of affairs," the paper adds.

[Following boxed material was included as an addendum by NATION REVIEW to the above item:

"The Politburo

"The seven-member CPT's politburo, as reported in the government paper, comprises:

"1. Mit Samanan (Comrade Chat), believed dead.
"2. Wirat Angkhathawon (Comrade Than).
"3. Thong Chaemsi (Comrade Din).
"4. Damri Ruangsutham (Comrade Dang).
"5. Prasit Taphianthong (Comrade Sin).
"6. Song Nopphakhun (Comrade Ba).
"7. Udom Sisuwan ('Uncle Som').

"Mit was secretary general, while Wirat was first deputy secretary general and the second deputy secretary was Thong Chaemsri. "Wirat is in charge of the military affairs, while Thong was the military chief-of-staff before he was arrested. Damri took over that role before he was arrested last April. "Prasit was in charge of propaganda and the broadcast work, while Song was responsible for logistic affairs. "Udom did the coordination work with all front organizations."]

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS CPT SECRETARY GENERAL'S DEATH

BK130044 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Confirming for the first time yesterday that the communist party of Thailand's [CPT] Secretary General Mit Samanan had died recently, the government declared that all major CPT's strongholds around the country have been smashed. The CPT's Secretary General Mit Samanan, known as the nom de guerre of any person holding the position, was believed to be Charoen Wan-ngam, who had recently been seriously ill.

GOLD STAR ORDER CONFERRED ON USSR'S TIKHONOV

OW131752 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA May 13 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has just decided to confer Vietnam's Sao Vang (Gold Star) Order on N.A. Tikhonov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for his outstanding contributions to consolidating and developing the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRC VISIT CRITICIZED

OW131435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 May 82

[Talk by Dao Nguyen: "Blowing the Horn for Beijing"]

[Text] As reported by AFP on 11 May, after meeting with one of the leaders of the three rebel Kampuchean groups in Beijing through Beijing's arrangements, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila issued the so-called draft joint statement on the formation of a loose tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. According to his plan, the out-of-date Prince Sihanouk will be head of state and Son Sann prime minister while Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge will be given only a secondary post. But this government will maintain the same name of Democratic Kampuchea as on the day it was given birth by Beijing.

This was not the first time that the messieurs in Bangkok offered to assist Beijing in embellishing the bloody face of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to deceive public opinion in an attempt to realize their dream of reversing the present situation in Kampuchea.

Thailand has leased out its land as a sanctuary for the Khmer Rouge and has lent a road for Beijing to rush supplies to the Pol Pot remnant troops. It has also reserved cars and buildings for the leaders of the Kampuchean rebel groups to meet and discuss the issue of an alliance against the Kampuchean people. However, their efforts have proved futile. And this time Beijing had to invite the Thai foreign minister to Beijing to serve as an advertiser of the so-called loose tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea to be founded by Beijing according to its plan. This work has been described by progressive people in the world as the locking up of three wild beasts in a single cage. As noted by AFP, despite his efforts, the Thai foreign minister has failed to achieve any result in this work.

Although these three wild beasts will be locked up in a single cage later, the loose tripartite coalition government will surely be unable to reverse the present situation in Kampuchea.

As far as the Bangkok rulers are concerned, from this story one can realize once again that they are eating their own meals while blowing the horn for Beijing to oppose the Kampuchean people and are running counter to the Thai people's interests.

WELL BEING OF SOLDIERS IN KAMPUCHEA DISCUSSED

BK131415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Article by Thanh Vien: "For the Life of Our Combatants"]

[Summary] While in Phnom Penh, I was told that the Quyet Thang Regiment was operating in a rugged mountain area on the western border of Kampuchea, where there is no civilian population. "It took the regimental personnel a total of 6 days to negotiate the hazardous jungle trails, due to mines and booby traps planted by remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army, before reaching the nearest rear supply station for their provisions."

Upon hearing this, I thought that cadres and combatants of the Quyet Thang regiment doubtlessly faced numerous difficulties in their material and spiritual life. However, upon my arrival at the regiment's operational area I found out that, contrary to my belief, our combatants have created for themselves a fairly good life.

"A striking feature that caught my attention is that the daily diet of the regimental personnel is relatively well-balanced. In addition to the standard rations, it is supplemented with manioc, sweet potatoes, vegetables and pork produced by the regimental personnel themselves." The regimental commanders also told me that the comrades who are assigned to go on patrols, lay ambushes or track down enemy troops, or those who do heavy work, receive an extra daily allowance of 1 dong's worth of foodstuffs, and that all the regimental units see to it that their personnel have a fresh meal once every week.

All this is possible because the cadres and combatants of the Quyet Thang Regiment have gone through days of hard labor. During the first days following their arrival in this area, the regimental personnel subsisted on a very poor diet. Sometimes, a single can of pork was made into a thin soup to feed 60 men. Every day our combatants had to scrounge in the jungle for taro roots and edible leaves to eat; and this affected in no small way their combat readiness and training activities. Having grown tired of their steady diet of rice and salt, the regimental personnel were determined to produce their own food. However, this was easier said than done, for the regiment was always on the move in their operations against the enemy along more than 100 km of border, thus making all production efforts impractical. In addition, the climatic conditions in western Kampuchea are extremely harsh with scorching sun in the dry season and violent floods during the rainy season.

Despite these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, to improve the lives of our combatants, the commanding cadres of the Quyet Thang Regiment have studied ways to organize production activities for the regimental personnel during the period between the dry and rainy seasons. "No matter where they are encamped, the unit cadres and combatants, after getting approval from the administration and people of the friendly country, have made full use of all available lands and worked against time to develop production. Various battalions and companies have organized production activities right at their strongpoints to ensure combat readiness. The regiment's logistical organ has set up a full-time production unit at the rear base, whose duty is to plant various types of vegetables and food crops and raise livestock for supply to the various strongpoints."

I had the opportunity to visit the regiment's production area, which is surrounded by rocky mountains. On more than 20 hectares of land the valley and on the mountainsides a total of 50 tons of rice was produced; and now the production unit personnel are preparing to plant the next crop. Behind the mess section of the production unit, I found 10 breeding hogs which, the unit leader said, had just been bought and would be sent to the various strongpoints. I was also told that in order to buy these breeding hogs, the unit personnel had put aside part of their rations to exchange with the Kampuchean people.

During my visit, I learned that upon returning to the regiment from their home leave, many comrades had brought with them crop seeds and breeding livestock, such as chickens and hogs, from Vietnam.

Through their voluntary labor, the combatants of the Quyet Thang Regiment have produced a fairly large amount of grain and food over the years. The regimental political officer told us about the results of the regiment's production activities during the recent 10th-month crop season: [Begin recording] Despite harsh weather conditions, our combatants have produced a total of 3 tons of mung beans and 30 tons of vegetables and raised more than 200 chicken and ducks and 64 hogs, as well as other domestic animals." [end recording]

VCP REVIEWING, CLASSIFYING QUALITY OF MEMBERS

BK131109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Party organizations of various provinces and cities are reviewing and classifying the quality of party members after issuance of party membership cards in order to promptly discover and provide help to those members who failed to enhance their positive role.

Along with the classification work, the Hanoi municipality party organization is launching a political activity drive for party members to enhance their communist quality. After surveying various establishments in 10 of the 12 districts and wards in the municipality, the party organization found 3.79 percent of the party members who are unqualified and are subject to educational measures.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DIRECTIVE ON 1982 PLAN

BK140206 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 82, p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently issued a directive on enhancing leadership in order to ensure a successful implementation of the 1982 agricultural plan.

The directive points out the following urgent tasks to be carried out satisfactorily by localities, cooperatives, production collectives and peasants throughout the country in order to achieve good results in the 1981-82 winter-spring crop and to make the 1982 agricultural plan a success:

1. In the north, is is necessary to satisfactorily direct the implementation of the tasks of caring for, protecting, detecting and quickly eradicating insects and blights; protecting winter-spring rice from drought; and making good preparations for and ensuring a successful rice harvest with high output and yield. In the south, we must, on the one hand, provide leadership for a quick and effective harvest of the 5th-month spring rice crop while, on the other hand, we need to pay specific attention to providing guidance for the sowing of summer-fall rice in order to ensure the fulfillment or overfulfillment of the planned targets for acreage in accordance with the sowing schedule. On the basis of the estimated results of the 5th-month spring rice crop, localities throughout the country must take the initiative in working out a plan for sowing the 10th-month crop with a high determination to ensure fulfillment or overfulfillment of plans for the production of rice and subsidiary food crops.

2. We must, on the one hand, provide guidance on ensuring the implementation of the plans for the production of subsidiary food and industrial crops while, on the other hand, we need to continue to step up the planting of all crops on schedules -- including summer-fall rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops -- especially in those provinces in the Central Highlands, the coastal area of central Vietnam, the eastern Nam Bo region, the northern midland and mountainous regions, and in the former fourth region. In addition, emphasis must be placed on carrying out intensive cultivation and satisfactorily organizing harvesting and processing activities in order to ensure the fulfillment of planned targets for output and yields of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops of all sorts. Localities must pay attention to devising positive measures in order to resolve the circulation and consumption of subsidiary food crops satisfactorily.

3. In animal husbandry, we must pay specific attention to caring for, protecting and increasing the draft cattle population and guiding cooperatives in balancing their draft force capabilities. This can be accomplished by taking positive measures to increase the number of draft animals and by tackling other problems regarding the draft force. We must step up repair work and satisfactorily resolve the supply of gasoline and oil so that we can mobilize our existing tractor force to the greatest extent for the task of plowing.

We must quickly stamp out pockets of epizootic infection and provide close guidance for those vaccination drives to be launched in the spring and autumn seasons. Emphasis must be placed on increasing the number of female animals and ensuring the fulfillment of requirements for animal husbandry development. We must actively and satisfactorily resolve the feed problem for the breeding animal population, especially for the key herbs needed by breeding animals. State-run animal husbandry establishments must rely on animal feed obtained from the state or from self-support in order to improve animal husbandry qualitatively. We should not increase the scale on which various animal husbandry establishments are being operated unless we are able to ensure a sufficient supply of animal feed.

4. In accordance with their functions and responsibilities, all subordinate organs of the Ministry of Agriculture must step up their efforts to control, encourage and provide active guidance and assistance to various localities and establishments so they can ensure the satisfactory implementation of their production plans. Specific attention must be paid to satisfactorily resolving the supply of fertilizer, insecticides, sprayers, veterinary medicine, vaccination instruments and spare parts for the repair of tractors and so forth to various localities and establishments. The above-mentioned organs must also join with other related sectors in recommending active measures to tackle problems related to the supply of gasoline, oil, charcoal and other necessary materials for production purposes quickly.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES FORESTRY CONFERENCE

BK130940 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82, pp 1, 4

[Text] The forestry sector recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss its developmental guidelines for 1981-85 and for the 1980's, and to discuss specifically the tasks of planting trees, afforesting land and managing and protecting forests in accordance with the fifth party congress resolutions.

Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference.

The conferees asserted: In the past 6 years from 1976 through 1981, in the light of the fourth party congress resolutions, the cadres and workers of the entire forestry sector have strived to overcome difficulties — its own in particular, and of the country in general — and have scored considerable achievements in the fields of production and of building material and technical bases and transforming production relations. Many localities and primary production units have applied creatively the directives and resolutions of the party and state, have developed and upheld the spirit of "relying mainly on themselves," and have begun to implement successfully the production method of combining agriculture with forestry and the guideline for "cooperation between the state and the people." They have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans for planting trees, afforesting land, managing and protecting forests, and exploiting, processing and delivering products to the state.

The conferees pointed out and criticized sternly shortcomings in the determination of production guidelines and in the tasks of managing, organizing and guiding the implementation of these guidelines. They agreed unanimously: The present and urgent problem is that forests have been are are being seriously damaged and that both the quality and quantity of forest resources have decreased rapidly. This situation has directly affected not only our capability of meeting the ever-increasing requirements for all kinds of forest products of the national economy, but has also changed the living environment profoundly. Together with all other sectors, local authorities and primary installations, the forestry sector must formulate specific policies and take positive measures to stop this serious destruction of forests immediately.

If we want to develop our forestry steadily and comprehensively, we should reorganize production quickly in each given area -- especially in districts -- and improve our capital survey to control forests and forest land firmly. On this basis, we will zone off areas and establish plans specifically for production, and build the major areas of forestry business in the direction of combining forestry with agriculture and industry in a rational forestry-agricultural-industrial or agro-forestry-industrial structure, implementing the guideline: "The state and the people work together," and "the central and local authorities work together." We must strengthen the sector's managerial task, change anew its planning task and establish order and high discipline in production business and management. We should settle well the relations of management by sectors in combination with management by localities and territorial divisions. We must use, economically and effectively, our material and technical bases and capital, increase our labor productivity, reduce production costs, quickly create major sources of commodities and concentrate on serving well the requirements of domestic consumption and export.

In order to create a vigorous and profound change in forestry production, we should intensify propaganda and educational activities among the people of all strata to make them understand the importance and the many-sided role of the tree-planting and afforesting tasks and of the management and protection of forests. Since forests and forest land are the people's valuable assets, all sectors, authorities at all echelons, the people of all strata and their organizations are dutybound to manage and protect them. If we want to implement successfully the sector's strategic objective of security concentrated, stable, lasting and highly productive forest assets, we should organize a broad, deeply rooted, continuous and seething socialist labor emulation movement from the central down to grassroots levels in order to carry out well the three revolutions in forestry which must be manifested specifically through the following areas:

We should by all means manage, protect and exploit effectively the existing forests, and accelerate afforestation in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation in order to ensure the steady supply of raw materials to industry, fulfill the requirements of construction and export, and cover bare hills and coastal beaches with greenery.

We should implement the method of combined agro-forestry production to increase the source of grain and food products for society, enrich the fertility of soil and improve the environment.

On the basis of protecting and developing forest assets well, we should exploit and use forest resources rationally by improving processing and using timber economically, considering it a positive measure to protect forests.

We should vigorously accelerate the allocation of land and forests to districts for managerial control and to cooperatives and families for business operation purposes in accordance with the programs, plans and state law. We should expand the system of product contracts with workers in state-run units, and with cooperatives and families.

We should effectively use forest conservation funds to rebuild the forest assets.

At the conference, the Forestry Ministry and trade union launched an emulation movement for building and developing forest assets, and for overfulfilling the 1982 State Plan and the 5-Year 1981-85 Plan.

The representatives of 52 provinces and units in the sector signed an emulation pledge to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan.

Addressing the conference, Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed to the interest which the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have given to forestry and the tasks of planting trees, afforesting land and managing and protecting forests and forestry and their organic relationship with and multifaceted effect on soil, water, weather, vegetation, animals, production and the living environment in the immediate and distant future. He analyzed the catastrophe and serious consequences of continuing forest destruction and the unpredictable stripping of hillsides. He indicated clearly: Forests and land are linked, closely interrelated and interdependent. Only by having forests do we have water. Only by maintaining forests do we preserve water and achieve water conservancy, aquatic products and hydroelectricity to support production and daily life. It is because of the deep significance that our forefathers referred to "forests as gold." We must make everyone, old and young, including elementary school students, clearly realize and act upon what our forefathers said about forests. In effect, forests are even more precious than gold.

He continued: Our forests abound in fauna and flora. In a given area, if we know how to undertake forestry business generally, we will bring about higher economic results than those obtained merely from agricultural production. The forestry sector can and should develop itself without relying merely on the state investment. On the basis of developing forestry we will expand our exports in order to import necessary equipment items for the sector.

The chairman stressed: Undertaking the combined agro-forestry business is an important guideline and a suitable production method for us. We should apply creatively the party resolutions on forestry development. In this connection, many good models have appeared in localities such as: Nguyen Xa village in Dong Hung District (Thai Binh), Huu Khanh village in Loc Binh District (Lang Son), Lac Lam village in Don Duong District (Lam Dong), Tien Phong cooperative in Huong Huu village, Phu Loc District (Binh Tri Thien), Phuc Xen cooperative in Quang Hoa District (Cao Bang), Kim Son cooperative in Ba Vi District (Hanoi), Chi Tac cooperative in Huyen Son village, Luc Nam District (Ha Bac) and Vo Nhai District (Bac Thai) and Hoanh Bo District (Quang Ninh).

The above models have acquired valuable experience in launching popular movements to plant trees, build orchards and forests and manage and protect forests; and in organizing the combined agro-forestry production. Forests plants by collectives and plantations built by families have had some effect on regulating weather, increasing the water supply, reducing the effects of flooding and drought, and alleviating the harshness of the northeastern wind. They have contributed to increaseing the yields of agricultural crops, developing sectors and jobs, and improving the people's living conditions. The Forestry Ministry should recapitulate and disseminate these fruitful and valuable experiences to all localities so that they can be learned and acted upon.

Chairman Dong continued: The forestry sector must promptly complete its plan for combining forestry with agriculture and industry in order to exploit and widely use the wealth of forest resources. On the basis of long term planning (15-20 years) we should establish the five-year and annual plans for forestry development on the basis of long term planning (15-20 years). There must be a system of stations, farms and schools for experimental and practical work and for the basic and advanced training of cadres, since this is a scientific and technical problem. We should study the organization of work-study schools for the forestry sector. We must properly organize the state management system and the business networks of the state and cooperatives. Depending on the characteristics of each region, we will adopt a suitable form of production and business organization to obtain high economic results. No matter what is to be done with the state's profits, we should organize state-run installations and these installations must perform their functions and roles in an exemplary manner. Nevertheless, generally speaking, afforestation and the management and protection of forests is an undertaking of the people, cooperatives and localities.

Land, forests and mountains are the property of all the people and they fall under the state's management. The state entrusts the collectives and individuals with the tasks of afforestation and forest management and preservation in accordance with programs and plans, in order to turn out more products for society and bring about common benefits for all the people.

All citizens are dutybound to participate in afforestation, the management and protection of forests, and production in accordance with the combined agro-forestry method. The state will encourage all collectives and individuals to work for this important undertaking and it must ensure that they can benefit from their efforts according to the principle of planters reaping their own crops. The Forestry Ministry should promptly study and submit to the Council of Ministers its incentive policies for afforestation and the management and protection of forests into a revolutionary movement of the masses. All localities should establish policies and regulations to stimulate the development of forestry and to mete out punishment severely and give rewards fairly. These policies and regulations must be approved by the local people's council and turned into local laws.

The chairman stressed the importance of forestry development and its relationship with the settlement of nomads, and indicated: We must link the settlement of nomads to the building of forests and the development of agro-forestry production in the mountainous areas.

The forestry sector must organize and guide the emulation movement well and must surge forward vigorously in the struggle to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan, marking a new turning point in the sector's afforestation and management and protection of forests and serving as a firm base for overfulfilling the state plans in the subsequent years. The entire sector must firmly grasp and satisfactorily implement the guidelines "of using forest products to develop forests," and of ensuring "cooperation between the central and local governments and between the state and the people," in order to develop to the highest extent possible the great capability and integrated strength of all the people, echelons and sectors at both the central and local levels in the building and development of forestry in our country. We must gradually build and rationally use 15 million hectares of forest land, contributing to ever beautifying and enriching Socialist Vietnam.

NHAN DAN ON PRODUCT DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION

BK131200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 82

[NHAN DAN 12 May editorial: "Deliver and Distribute Products According to Plans"]

[Text] All of the state-run factories' products -- whether they are industrial, agricultural, forestry or marine products -- are produced with the labor, materials and capital of the state. They are socialist assets and fall under the central government authority of distribution or under the state-delegated management authority of local governments.

All state-run factories as well as the trade and material supply organizations are dutybound to increase quickly the quantity of products and goods, to deliver them in prescribed quantities to the state, and to organize their distribution and circulation in accordance with the state plans.

At a time when the state-owned economic forces are still weak and the state capacity for collecting materials, grain, food products and consumer goods is still limited, the state-run factories are all the more compelled to accelerate production vigorously and to ensure that their products can be delivered in prescribed quantities to the state according to plans and in accordance with the state policy of distribution.

The sole purpose of collecting more products from the state-run factories and those localities charged with delivering products to the central government according to plans is to fulfill the vital requirements for production and export, and to contribute to the livelihood of the people and armed forces throughout the country.

The sources of products and commodities, once concentrated in state hands, constitute the primary material strength of the socialist administration, a tool to intensify the leading role of the state-run economy and a decisive condition for the state to master planning and market control and to stabilize production, prices and the people's livelihood.

The consumption -- if well organized and planned -- of the factories' products will also enable factories to achieve their product values quickly, creating conditions for them to develop adequately their independence in production and business and their financial autonomy.

Despite difficulties over the past few months, with the new and correctly oriented method of working, many state-run production installations have fulfilled their production and delivery tasks. However, there are still some factories which have failed to deliver sufficient products to their consumer agencies.

Despite prohibitive decisions, some factories have continued to withhold some of their products for their own use or for barter. They have not distributed products in accordance with the state management system. As a result of failing to correctly comply with the accounting system, some installations have managed their production expenses loosely, causing high production costs and making the delivery and consumption of products difficult.

Some units dealing in trade and material supply operations have also misappropriated some commodities for internal distribution. These malpractices have contributed to exacerbating imbalances in the economy, eroding the state assets and harming the interests of the entire society.

It is a major task of the 1982 State Plan to concentrate all the sources of production from the state-owned economic and production installations into the state commodity funds.

Such negative phenomena as violations of contracts for the delivery and distribution of state products must be overcome promptly. Strict management of the consumption of products is one of the important supplementary factors in implementing Decision No 25-CP. Although the state takes every measure to stimulate production through its policy on the distribution of profits, it does not allow factories to withhold products for their own use.

Products from state-owned factories — no matter what the source of materials — still belong to the state commodity funds. Factories cannot use or barter them independently.

The system of economic contracts must be implemented strictly, combining production plans with product consumption plans. Products turned out for consumption must meet quality standards, have rational production costs and be sold at the state-prescribed prices.

With regard to products turned out under secondary production plans which do not fall under the unified state control system, if they are not accepted by the state distribution and circulation agencies, the factories will then be authorized to organize their consumption and deliver all the revenues therefrom to the state budget in accordance with the current policies.

In case they need to exchange some of their products for production materials, factories must include these requirements in their plans before submitting them to higher echelons for approval. If these requirements are other than expected, they must be reported truthfully and checked over by higher authorities.

While changing the method of doing business in factories, all trade and material supply agencies must initiate action to firmly control all sources of commodities and to collect and purchase all products turned out by factories.

Management agencies must intensify the tasks of closely leading, controlling and supervising production and consumption; and they must implement accounting, planning, punishment and reward systems, since this will play an active role in urging primary production installations to fulfill the state plan.

The delivery and distribution of products according to plans constitute the most important criteria for correctly determining the settlement of relations among the three interests. This is also a gauge for measuring the revolutionary qualities of management cadres and fundamental base on which to evaluate the levels reached by sectors and echelons in implementing the state plan and economic laws.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS -- The Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee recently held a press conference in Hanoi to introduce objectives and significance of its 5th national congress to be held on 19-20 May. The congress will evaluate the union's task and achivements since the fourth congress and discuss measures to improve women's skills in all fields in order to implement the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions satisfactorily. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 May 82 BK]

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U.S. FARM, FISHERY QUOTA PLAN CAUSES TRADE FLAP

Abe Briefs Suzuki

OW151219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO — Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, Saturday urged Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to include farm products in a new market liberalization program, government sources said.

Abe made the suggestion when reporting to Suzuki upon his return from a two-day quadrilateral trade conference at Chateau d'Escrimont on the suburbs of Paris. The sources quoted Abe as saying the program would not be well received by the United States and European countries unless farm products were included. Suzuki did not say, however, whether farm products would be part of the package, they said.

Abe told reporters later that U.S. trade representative William Brock, who represented the United States at the Chateau d'Escrimont meeting, handed a letter to him Wednesday calling for the opening of the market to imports of farm products, a cut in farm product tariffs and the simplification of import formalities for such products. The minister said the letter only repeated previous American requests and contained nothing new.

However, Ministry of International Trade and Industry sources said Brock asked in the letter for the immediate liberalization of imports of some farm products now on the import quota list.

Brock Letter Draws Query

OW151015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, KYODO — Japan's agriculture authorities Saturday asked Washington whether Tuesday's demand by U.S. trade representative William Brock for a complete liberalization of the 22 farm and fishery products imports really represents the position of the U.S. Government as a whole.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry sought the U.S. Government's confirmation through the Japanese Foreign Ministry, ministry sources said.

The sources said Brock made the demand in a letter which he delivered to Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday in Paris.

Brock's demand is inconsistent with the stand taken by the U.S. side in informal talks May 5 in Geneva with the Japanese representatives on Japan's residual curbs on the import of farm and fishery products, according to the sources. At the Geneva meeting, the American side sought a considerable raise in the import ceiling on the quota products, and a reduction in the tariffs on 39 farm and fishery products, in exchange for the softening of its demand for a complete liberalization of imports of such products, according to the sources.

Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, somewhat satisfied with the softened American stand, has since been preparing to draw up a new market-opening program, the sources said.

However, according to the sources, the Brock letter sought early full liberalization of imports of five to six farm products of American concern, a cut in the tariffs on farm products and the simplification of the import formalities involved in such products, on the assumption that the curbs on the imports of the remaining farm and fishery products would all be lifted in the future.

Brock's new demand could destroy the "thawing" mood between the two countries, the sources said.

The sources quoted the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's farm bloc as saying that they would refuse further consultations with the United States on the proposed opening of the market wider to farm and fishery products imports as long as the U.S. seeks complete liberalization of the imports of the 22 farm and fishery products.

Talks Stopped in Protest

OW151225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, KYODO -- The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, angered at U.S. Trade Representative William Brock's new demand for the liberalization of farm and fishery products imports, Saturday decided to refuse to talk with the United States on market-opening measures unless Brock withdraws the demand, ministry sources said.

Brock made the demand in a letter which he handed to Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi in Paris Tuesday.

A senior official of the Foreign Ministry said officially the Brock letter is only a repetition of earlier U.S. requests. However, the official indicated his dissatisfaction with Brock's lack of consideration for the delicate situation in Japan over further measures to opening the market for farm products.

New U.S. Proposal

OW170507 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, KYODO -- Japan Monday swiftly responded to a U.S. proposal for agricultural negotiations and indicated the talks might begin this week as the United States has requested.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters: "We want to fix the date for our (bilateral) consultations within today if possible."

Miyazawa made the statement after the United States proposed that the two governments hold talks on wider access to the Japanese market by U.S. farm and fishery products as early as possible.

Japanese and U.S. negotiators met in Geneva informally May 5 and agreed to hold formal negotiations as soon as possible. The Japanese Government intended to propose that the talks be held late this week or early [illegible]t week. But the government efforts met difficulties last week when U.S. Trad[illegible] Re[illegible]sentative Bill Brock demanded Japan's complete liberalization of 22 farm and fishery products still under import restrictions. Officials at the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party sharply reacted to Brock's demand and said they would refuse the bilateral negotiations on farm products unless Brock rescinds the demand.

The U.S. proposal for holding the farm talks was contained in a letter Monday from U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Mike Mansfield addressed to Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japan officials said.

Briefed on the proposal by Foreign Ministry officials, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki directed the bilateral negotiations be held and the compilation of the second package of market opening measures, according to the officials.

The Foreign Ministry officials are arranging with officials of the Argicultural, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry the schedule of the negotiations, which should lay the ground for Tokyo's second market-opening package.

The new proposal by the United States was made at a time when the Foreign Ministry was seeking explanations on last week's demand by Brock.

Hiromu Fukada, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, said that Mansfield's letter did not mention Brock's demand.

In the Geneva talks, the American team sought a considerable increase in the ceiling on imports and reduction in the tariffs on 39 farm and fishery products, in exchange for the softening of its calls for a total liberalization of imports of such products.

Government Formulating Answer

OW141341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 14, KYODO -- The government's work on a second package of measures to open Japan's market wider to foreign products will enter a crucial phase this weekend as it redoubles its efforts to reduce domestic opposition to a further liberalization of agricultural imports, informed sources said Friday.

Whether the government can work out a plan convincing enough for the United States and Western European nations hinges on the extent of concessions it is striving to win from Japanese farmers' organizations and lawmakers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, who depend on the vote of the farming population, they said.

The importance of farm import liberalization was brought home afresh to the Japanese Government by demands voiced by American and Western European delegates, who attended two international meetings held in Paris this week.

The U.S. and Western European delegates in their meetings with Japanese delegates emphasized the need to have agricultural imports included in Tokyo's second package, the sources said.

The two international conferences were a ministerial session of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Monday and Tuesday, and trade talks between Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Community (EC) Commission at the Chateau d'Escrimont Wednesday and Thursday.

Following working-level talks held in Geneva on May 5 by Japan and the U.S. to discuss the liberalization of agricultural imports, Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister made a positive approach to farmers' organizations and LDP legislators in a bid to mitigate their objections to a further decontrol of farm imports.

The ministry's effort centers on the expansion of import quotas for agricultural and fishery products still subject to "residual import restrictions" excepting beef and citrus fruit, reduction of tariff rates and improvement of inspection procedures for imported goods, the sources said.

However, they said, even the ministry is not sure how much ground Japan should give to allay Washington's discontent and induce it to withdraw its still demand for complete liberalization of Japan's agricultural imports.

This has made it all the more difficult for the ministry to obtain concessions from opponents. As a result, the date of Japan-U.S. talks on agricultural trade, agreed upon in Geneva on May 5, remains to be fixed, the sources said.

The situation has been further complicated by the LDP's sudden decision to send acting Secretary-General Noboru Takeshita to the U.S. on Saturday on a pulse-taking mission regarding agricultural trade, they said.

Concerning market-opening measures for productions other than farm products, they said, proposals advanced by International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe at Chateau d'Escrimont drew a favorable response from U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and EC Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Therefore, Tokyo's effort to formulate the second package focuses on how to cope with Washington's strong demand for liberalization of agricultural imports, including expansion of tobacco imports, the sources said.

DPRK RED CROSS REPORTS CAPTURE OF FISHERMEN

OW160642 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 16, KYODO -- Twenty-five fishermen of two Japanese trawlers captured last Tuesday by a North Korean warship on the Yellow Sea for allegedly violating North Korea's military water frontier are all in good physical condition, it was learned Sunday.

This was made known in a report from North Korea's Red Cross Society to Japan's Red Cross Society. The North Korean side thus has officially confirmed the seizure of the two Japanese ships for the first time.

At around 9:40 a.m. May 11, the 114-ton trawler No. 85 Kyofukumaru of a fishery company in Fukuoka, Kyushu with 12 men aboard was captured by the North Korean vessel on the Yellow Sea.

Its fellow ship, the 114-ton No. 83 Kyofukumaru with 13 men on board became missing after sending a report that it would accompany the No. 85 Kyofukumaru, according to the maritime safety office at Fukuoka.

The two trawlers left Hakata port on February 13 and were scheduled to return to the port around May 20, maritime safety officials reported.

Two other ships of the same fishery company were captured by North Korea on May 5 last year for allegedly intruding into North Korean territorial waters, but were freed five days later.

Around the Yellow Sea, similar trawlers from Fukuoka were captured on April 25, but were set free about 17 hours later.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS WICKHAM BEHIND CHON'S POWER

SK170850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN May 16 carried an article headlined "U.S. Imperialism Cannot Evade Responsibility for Framing Up Military Fascist Regime in South Korea."

Recalling that traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized the military power of South Korea by staging the "army purge coup" on December 12, 1979 under the command and manipulation of Commander of the U.S. Forces Wickham, the article says:

According to materials, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was marked as a useful agent of the U.S. CIA early in the 1950's.

The ferocity shown by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in keeping the fascist rule of South Korea, his brutality shown in the Southeast Asian war and bis quality as a faithful dog which he revealed by crying that "U.S. aid is the life-line of South Korea" and he "will share destiny with the Stars and Stripes" during the intelligence training he underwent twice in the United States attracted the attention of the U.S. bosses who had been looking for a "stooge in hiding."

He was even "praised" by his U.S. masters for "faithfully guarding the safety" of U.S. Presidents Eisenhower and Ford during their South Korean tour in 1960 and 1974.

This was for this reason that the bosses of the U.S. imperialists, when the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime was in crisis, chose traitor Chon Tu-hwan as its successor in South Korea. It was Wickham who was assigned to the task to train traitor Chon Tu-hwan finally as a new puppet in South Korea. Wickham, directed by the bosses of the U.S. imperialists, openly encouraged their new stooge the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to the seizure of power when the former dictator met his tragic end.

Shortly after the "October incident" Wickham had a confab with the fascist clique to "tide over the situation" and installed him as "head of the joint investigation headquarters of the martial law command" to "lawfully" guarantee him conditions to list and remove political rivals.

On this Wickham himself told foreign reporters that it was instructions of the U.S. military and administration to back Chon Tu-hwan. This is how the first operation of the U.S. CIA was carried out through Wickham.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized the military power through the "army purge coup," but he lacked strength yet to bar the vigorous advance of the people of all strata towards democracy and reunification and succeed in "power" robbery. It was again the United States that assisted him and it was Wickham who directly buttressed him with "strength."

The usurpation of "power" which traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed, estranging himself from the people, after submerging the whole land of South Korea beneath the sea of blood, the murderous trial of Kim Tae-chung, the fabrication of a "new constitution" of "Yusin" style through a forcible "referendum," the invention of the "legislative council" and all sorts of evil laws -- all these were done also under U.S. manipulation.

After framing up the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime," the U.S. imperialists have instigated him to fascism, division and war in an attempt to perpetuate their occupationist policy and colonial domination over South Korea. But they will taste a bitter cup.

VRPR DEMANDS U.S. FORCES WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK150524 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Feature program "Today's Feature" — special article [nonsol] by station commentator (Kim Mun-song): "U.S. Troops Should Leave South Korea Without Delay"]

[Excerpts] Hello, everybody: In recent days, the United States has repeatedly made provocative remarks reaffirming its freeze of a withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Not long ago, Wickham, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea, in a meeting with the members of South Korean National Assembly's Defense Committee, said that the U.S. administration's policy of not withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea would emerge in a solid form and that various equipment of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea would be strengthened with modern ones.

It is an open challenge to public opinion at home and abroad and an intolerable criminal act running counter to the trend of the present times that the Reagan administration, which had already revoked a pledge of withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, repeatedly reaffirmed its freeze of the withdrawal plan .

This clearly shows that the Reagan administration is no different from previous U.S. administrations as far as U.S. policy toward South Kora is concerned. They have pursued a split of the Korean Peninsula and a policy of war, and the Reagan administration is a more aggressive and bellicose regime than any other previous regime.

If we are to achieve peace and peaceful reunification of our country, we should first of all put an end to the forcible occupation of our country by the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea -- obstacles to peace and peaceful reunification.

The situation in our country, which is being strained daily, shows clearly that the continuation of the U.S. policy of forcible occupation of our country by its troops contains the danger of repeating fratricide. This is why people at home and abroad who are yearning for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula so strongly demand that U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. U.S. troops have no reason or justification to remain in South Korea. No matter what means or methods they may try to use, the United States cannot justify its troops remaining in South Korea. None of our people want U.S. troops in South Korea and our people have consistently struggled for their withdrawal from this land ever since U.S. troops occupied it.

As has justly been noted in a statement issued on 15 April by the Korean Christian Action Organization, the recent arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the incident of dissemination of anti-U.S. leaflets can be said to be a concrete expression of such an anti-U.S. struggle. The fact that anti-U.S. slogans such as "Yankee, Go Home" were shouted many times in the numerous antigovernment struggles staged in the period from the heroic Kwangju resistence struggle until last March is widely known to the world.

The only duty facing the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea is to leave South Korea. Reagan has repeatedly reaffirmed a freeze on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea which is, under the pretext of military balance or peace hints, in fact, an attempt at the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. This is a provocation of public opinion at home and abroad which is against U.S. occupation of South Korea and which demands withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, showing again their aggressive and bellicose nature.

It is none other than the U.S. troops in South Korea and the Reagan administration which are building up a military force on the Korean Peninsula and disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula. The only thing that the Reagan administration has done behind the curtain of peace is create a military buildup and preparations for a nuclear war against the North.

They cover up their military buildup and their true intention to invade the North by shouting about the nonexistent North's military buildup and its southward invasion. They fabricated the slander that it is not them but the North which is preparing a war. This is foolish political slander which can be committed only by such war merchants as Reagan and Wickham.

As long as U.S. troops remain in this land, our people cannot enjoy stability even for a moment nor can we achieve peace and peaceful reunification of the nation. Our people will rise and drive out the U.S. troops in united strength, if they do not leave of their own accord. As has been proven by reality and shown by historical experience, aggressors never leave of their own accord. This is also a lesson taught us by the 37 years of U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Our people should never have any illusions about the U.S. troops and, by awakening to the historical truth that they should explore their own fate by themselves, continue to wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for national salvation in order to bring about social democracy and independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

NAVY WARNING OF NORTHERN INVASION DENOUNCED

SK152232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In the navy commanders meeting held today, Yi Un-su, chief of naval operations, urged major navy commanders to strengthen their vigilance and preparations for action, babbling about the nonexistent southward invasion by the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about the nonexistent southward invasion is aimed at weakening the anti-U.S. and antigovernment fighting spirit which is growing daily among the masses by justifying criminal preparations for the northward invasion and misleading public opinion. The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored about strengthening vigilance and preparations for actions shows that its maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is on the brink of war. Every fact shows that if we leave the Chon Tu-hwan ring intact, we cannot maintain peace and prevent war on the Korean Peninsula.

VRPR: SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS SHOOT CIVILIANS

SK142202 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] At a restaurant, soldiers of the South Korean Army shot the restaurant owner and a female employee of a tea room to death and seriously wounded another civilian.

The six soldiers, including a battalion and a company commander of a certain army unit, were drinking liquor with the female employee of the tea room at the Kwangpo Restaurant, located at Sum-ri Ammyon-Up in Sosan County, South Chungchong Province, at around 1900 hours on 13 May. Angry at the employee of the tea room who was trying to leave the place, Corporal (Choe Myong-chin) shot with his rifle Yim Yong-cha, employee of the Kwangpo Tea Room, and Kim Yong-chae, owner of the Kwangpo Restaurant, to death and seriously wounded Kim Kwagg-pyo, a resident.

People are shocked at the incident which occurred at the time the Uiryong shooting spree was giving rise to strong criticism in society. The consecutive shooting incidents are the natural outcome of the fascist Chong Tu-hwan tyrannical rule. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should take responsibility for the Uiryong shooting spree and this shooting incident and immediately step down from power.

VRPR COMMENTS ON S. KOREAN LOAN SCANDAL

SK151247 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolution Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As was widely reported, on the night of 11 May, the supreme public procurator's office announced the so-called results of the investigation on the curb loan scandal of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha.

According to the announcement, the couple drew promissary notes for 262.4 billion won and cashed them in the private loans market. They obtained huge loans from banks on the pretext of funds for business use by giving the promissary notes as security and turned the loans to private use.

Mobilizing some 170 billion won from three city banks, including 50 billion won from the Cho-Heong Bank, five short-term financing companies and private lenders. They handed over 15.7 billion won to the Ilssin Steel Company, 16.9 billion won to the Kyongyong Construction Company, 20 billion won to the Life Housing Construction Company and 5 billion won to the Samik Housing Company. They used a total of 139.9 billion won -- including 59.9 billion won of interest gained from discount commissions for notes amounting to 262.4 billion won they received from various firms, 8.7 billion won expenses for inducing deposits, 37.7 billion won as compensation for losses in the stock market, 1.5 billion won as interest on foreign currencies and 32.1 billion won for purchasing precious metals and other purposes. They hid $400,000 and 8 million Japanese yen in foreign exchange.

The incident of the fraudulent notes of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha was an unprecedented fraudulent practice and illegal handling of foreign exchange. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's corruption and injustice are increasing and becoming more cunning with each passing day, although it is loudly talking about elimination of corruption and injustice, realization of the just society and so forth.

As the incident has become a political issue and aroused social condemnation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made prosecutors announce the results of the investigation and rave that no government officials were involved in this case -- either arranging loans for them or accomodating transactions of notes -- and that rumors about political funds are false.

This is indeed a trick. The incident of the fraudulent notes of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha is a replica of the Pak Yong-pok incident committed by former dictator Pak Chong-hui.

If there were no support by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the president of a nameless company together with his wife could neither extend private loans, drawing promissary notes amounting to more than 262 billion won for about a year, nor could he hide $400,000 and 8,000,000 Japanese yen to use for escaping overseas.

Moreover, some tens of billions of won at a time were brought into and taken away from the Cho-Heong Bank and the industrial bank. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan insists on his ignorance of the case. However, no one will believe his utterance.

If this incident has nothing to do with the rascal, why is traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who claims to be clean and pure while loudly talking about the elimination of corruption and injustice, attempting to conceal the truth of the incident and hushing up the case? The incident of fraudulent notes of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha and the hiding of foreign exchange is another corrupt practice perpetrated under the approveal of Chon Tu-hwan and arranged by Yi Kyu-kwan, president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation, who is a brother-in-law of the couple, and with the help of the energy-resources minister.

Thus, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has attempted to mislead people, raving that the incident occured due to a disorderly financial circulation system. He produced a drama of making the presidents of the Cho-Heong Bank and the industrial bank resign from their posts, calling them to account, and raved that he would release emergency funds amounting to 3 billion won to help enterprises overcome financial difficulties. All this is aimed at appeasing public opinion.

However, he can neither deceive anyone with such a trick nor conceal the truth. The incident of fraudulent notes clearly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of corruption and injustice. As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan exists, constantly involved in, while loudly talking about, the elimination of corruption, we cannot remove corruption and injustice. Therefore, we should drive from power the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the ringleader of corruption and injustice, in order to eliminate corruption and injustice.

CHON TU-HWAN IMPLICATED IN SEX SCANDALS

SK152230 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 May 82

[Dialogue from the feature program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad"]

[Text] Every evildoer is vulgar. Everyone who is bent on a fascist dictatorship is bound to be a debaucher. Chon Tu-hwan is a matchlessly depraved scoundrel and sordid debaucher. His dirty sex scandals, which have been consecutively unveiled, enrages the people. In this hour, I will talk with announcer Kim Chol-min in this regard.

First speaker: Mr Kim Chol-min, Chon Tu-hwan's life of dissipation is remimiscent of King Yonsan in the Yi dynasty who conducted all wrongdoings, indulging in sex.

Announcer Kim Chol-min: Yes. Last October movie star Chang Mi-hui was taken to a different world by a deluxe car which was equipped with two auto antennas and served a man for a night. Everyone in the fatherland knows who owns such a car, numbering less than 100 in South Korea, and where Miss Chang Mi-hui was taken. Some CHUNGANG ILBO journalists, who had reported the case, were threatened. As the truth of the case was unveiled later, Miss Chang Mi-hui was taken to the Blue House [president's residence] and became Chon Tu-hwan's private concubine. The fact that Miss Chang Mi-hui is Chon Tu-hwan's private concubine is an open secret in South Korea.

First speaker: Would you tell us about the MBC television drama case now prevailing in Seoul?

Announcer Kim Chol-min: A Seoul daily recently reported that the MBC television station had cancelled a program due to a conflict between the writer of the drama and the television station. The reason for the cancellation of the program is that, despite the drama writer refusing casting TV actor Kim Po-yon for a part in the drama, the television station insisted on assigning a role to her. It is a widely known fact that Kim Po-yon is Chon Tu-hwan's paramour.

Last July, Mr. Chong Chin-u, one of the most noted movie directors in South Korea, was arrested on charges of violation of the foreign exchange control law. It was learned that Mr Chon Chin-u refused to cast Miss Kim Po-yon for a particular role of his movie, believing she was not appropriate for the role. Angry at this, she called on the Blue House to arrest Mr Chong. Miss Kim Po-yon, who does not hide the fact that she is Chon Tu-hwan's paramour, is threatening responsible men engaged in movie and broadcast circles and even meddling in personnel affairs. Whoever offends her feelings cannot maintain his position.

First speaker: As is well known, a certain Miss Kim, a new face on MBC television, is unable to make a living. This is because she has not been assigned any roles. When she was invited to a party arranged at the Blue House, she resolutely refused the invitation, saying she cannot be anyone's private waitress. In retaliation for her refusal, assistants in the Blue House forced a responsible person in charge of TV drama at the MBC television station not to give any roles to her.

Announcer Kim Chol-min: A certain Madam Chong, who once enjoyed a good reputation as a movie star, gave birth to a negro baby. This has drawn great attention from people. Chon Tu-hwan provided Madam Chong for a high-ranking officer from Africa who visited South Korea at his invitation. When she was divorced because of her delivery of the negro baby, Chon Tu-hwan helped her to work again for the television station to keep her silent.

First speaker: I view these facts as the minor part of Chon Tu-hwan's dirty scandals. Seizing power by the coup d'etat, Chon Tu-hwan, while espousing integrity and probity, is bent on evil deeds through exercise of his influence.

KCNA: SOUTH KOREANS ARREST PAMPHLETEERS

SK170832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on May 12 arrested 8 persons including a woman middle and high school teacher surnamed Yi, owner of a bookstore Yi Chun-hui and students in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, who printed anti-"government" leaflets, according to a report.

On the evening of May 10, they printed 1,360 anti-"government" leaflets in the university bookstore run by Yi Chun-hui and reportedly planned to scatter them in the university quarters and main streets of the city.

PYONGYANG RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK170441 Pyongyang, KCNA in English 0414 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- A grand Pyongyang mass rally, commemorating the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on the afternoon of May 16.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. The stadium was packed with working people and students in the capital. It was attended by delegations of Chongnyon and home-visiting groups staying in the socialist fatherland. Diplomatic envoys and officials of foreign embassies and foreign guests in our country were invited.

The platform was taken by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, O Paek-nyong, Kang Song-san, Paek Hak-nim, Chong Chun-ki, So Yun-sok, and Hwang Chang-yop, leading functionaries of political parties and public organisations and of Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies. Taking the platform were rectors of universities and colleges, heroes of the republic, labour heroes and labour innovators. Seen on the platform were Yi Mal-sang, director of the Organisational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, who is heading a delegation of Chongnyon functionaries and Kim A-pil, director of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, who is heading a group of Korean artists in Japan.

The mass rally was addressed first by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council. Then the floor was taken by representatives of workers, agricultural working people, students and men of culture. They said that the courageous Kwangju citizens in South Korea launched a bloody resistance two years ago to reject the "Yusin" fascist system and bring a new day of democracy and reunification. Their vigorous struggle to win freedom and democracy was a just national salvation struggle reflecting the earnest desire of the entire South Korean working people subjected to exploitation and oppression.

They stressed that the Kwangju popular uprising was a massive peoples resistance which was participated in by broad sections of people including the working class and the highest form of resistance against fascism and for democracy in which they fought a bloody decisive battle for many days, resisting the armed enemy with arms.

The most truculent military fascist rule and treacheries are what traitor Chon Tu-hwan has left on his record in South Korea over the last two years after he came to power, winning the trust of the U.S. imperialist master for his dirty acts of murdering compatriots. Though the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now challenging democracy and patriotism with the backing of the U.S. imperialist masters, it has nowhere to go but to a shameful destruction.

In conclusion the speakers stressed that they would more vigorously fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the cause of chuche, holding ever higher the banner of the three revolutions under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre. The mass rally adopted an appeal to the South Korean people.

PEREIRA CONCLUDES VISIT, AGREEMENT SIGNED

Talks Held

SK122333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) — Talks was held again on May 12 in Pyongyang between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Presents Gifts

SK122340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented gifts on May 12 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and his wife.

Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife; Comrades Ho Tam, King Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki; Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education; and Choe Kwang-kuk, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde. The members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde and others were also present.

Comrade Aristides Pereira expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Hosts Dinner

SK122344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife arranged a dinner on May 12 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and his wife. Invited to the dinner were the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde and others.

Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife; Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki; Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education; and Choe Kwang-kuk, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde. The dinner passed in an amicable atmosphere.

'Text' of Cooperation Agreement

SK140418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- A general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde, was signed in Pyongyang on May 13 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Follows the full text of the general agreement:

General Agreement on Economic, Scientific-
Technological and Cultural Cooperation
Between the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde agree as follows to further develop the friendly relations and strengthen cooperation in the domains of economy, science and technology and culture between the two countries on the principles of independence, equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each others internal affairs:

Article 1

The two high level contracting parties shall closely cooperate in the domains of economy, science and technology and culture in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 2

The economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation pointed to in the agreement has the following contents:

1. Cooperation in the domain of economy.
   -Cooperation in the domains of industry, agriculture and fisheries
   -Cooperation in the domain of housing and public construction
   -Cooperation in the domain of transport and communications
   -Cooperation in many other domains regarded necessary

2. Cooperation in the domains of science and technology and culture.
   -Exchange of experience and information in the domain of science and technology
   -Exchange of technicians, experts and trainees
   -Cooperation in the domains of education, sports and public health
   -Cooperation in the domains of the press, information and art

Article 3

Cooperation in the domains pointed to in Article 2 of the agreement shall be carried into practice in accordance with agreed documents to be concluded by the governments or relevant organs of the two sides.

Article 4

The two high level contracting parties shall use technical documents and informations offered by the other side only for the purposes pointed out in the agreement and shall not inform the third party of them without prior consent of the other side.

Article 5

The two high level contracting parties shall protect the personal safety of delegations, technicians, experts and trainees to be dispatched to each other within the framework of the agreement and they shall voluntarily observe the existing laws and regulations of the receiving country.

Article 6

The agreement shall be a foundation of separate agreed documents to be concluded by the governments or relevant organs of the two sides to attain objects of cooperation.

Article 7

The agreement shall remain valid for five years and unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the agreement six months before its expiration, its term will be automatically renewed for another five years.

Article 8

The two high level contracting parties may partially or wholly change or revise the agreement through a written agreement.

Article 9

The agreement shall come into force as from the date of its signing.

Signed in Pyongyang on May 13, 1982, and done in duplicate in Korean and French, both texts being equally authentic. Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Aristides Pereira, president, Republic of Cape Verde

President, Delegation Depart

SK132253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Indepdence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, left Pyongyang on May 13 by special plane after concluding with success its state visit to our country on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife warmly saw off Comrade Aristides Pereira and his wife and members of the delegation at Pyongyang airport. The airport was pervaded with a farewell atmosphere to see off the goodwill envoy of the Cape Verde people.

Placed among thousands of farewell bidders carrying the Korean and Cape Verde flags and bunches of flowers in their hands were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Amid the playing of the welcome music and the rising cheers of manse (hurrah) the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Aristides Pereira arrived at the airport. The members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde also arrived at the airport to leave.

Present at the airport were comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of the working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Cape Verde. Also present was He Zhangming, charge daffaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Childrens union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Aristides Pereira. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Aristides Pereira and hugged him. Comrade Aristides Pereira expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded him by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his sojourn in our country and went aboard the plane, waving to the cheering crowds. The plane took off the airport at 11:20 a.m.

DPRK DELEGATION LED BY HO CHONG-SUK IN PRC

SK131022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The friendship delegation of Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Beijing on May 11 by plane for a visit to China, according to a XINHUA report.

In the evening the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation at the Great Hall of the People.

Present at the banquet were Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and members of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C., and a deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and others. Invited there was charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing Chon Chong-yong.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Vice-Chairman Ulanhu and Vice-Chairman Ho Chong-suk. In his speech Vice-Chairman Ulanhu said: The Korean people have achieved shining success in the struggle in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the Second Seven-Year Plan under the correct leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is gaining prosperity and her international prestige is rising. The Workers Party and the Government of Korea have raised several reasonable proposals and made sincere and constant efforts for the reunification of the country. He went on: President Kim Il-song's proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo provides a clear orientation for the country's reunification; it has gained support from all the Korean people and has won broad international praise.

The Chinese Government and people stand by the Korean people and resolutely support them in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, opposing any attempt to create "two Koreas." The United States should withdraw all its troops from South Korea at once and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should cease its strangling of democracy and obstruction of reunification. Vice-Chairman Ulanhu said that the delegations visit would promote the friendship between China and Korea.

In her speech Vice-Chairman Ho Chong-suk highly praised the friendship between the peoples of Korea and China. She declared: The friendship founded and nurtured by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai has been cemented in the arduous revolutionary struggle in blood and has stood ordeals of history. The Korean people, in the future, as in the past days, will make all efforts for the development of the friendship and unity with the Chinese people.

Assembly Delegation Activities

For coverage of the visit of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly, led by Mme Ho Chong-suk, to the People's Republic of China, and for coverage of the speeches made by Mme Ho and Ulanhu at the banquet in honor of the delegation hosted by Ulanhu on 11 May, see the Northeast Asia section of the 12 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PRC'S JI PENGFEI

SK170457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (KCNA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei on May 14 met at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Chong-son, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the league, on visit to China.

Present on the occasion were Keyum Bawudun, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Chon Chong-yog, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP DEPARTS PYONGYANG

SK150905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- The Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Bai Taiwang, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial General Administration for Travel and Tourism, China, left here for home by plane on May 14.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED PRESS MEETING

Resolutions Passed

SK160913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA) -- The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held in Pyongyang from May 12 to 14, 1982, adopted the following separate resolutions:

The resolution (1) said:

The chairman of the pool will write to the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement where news agencies do not exist, as well as to member agencies which have not yet fully participated in the pool activities, seeking information on the impediments standing in their way and report to the pool conference for drawing up the first phase of a programme of mobilising resources for creating and strengthening the infrastructural facilities for news agencies enabling their full participation in the pool.

The chairman will write to the pool participants requesting them to intimate, in consultation with their governments, if necessary, their interest in volunteering to hold the regional and interregional seminars and workshops recommended by the experts group.

India, which was the chairman of the Coordinating Committee from 1976 to 1979, and Yugoslavia which took over chairmanship in 1979, will, in collaboration with host agencies where Coordinating Committee meetings has been held, report to the pool conference on the decisions taken by the committee during the period of their chairmanship and the action taken in fulfillment of these decisions.

The chairman will report to the Intergovernmental Council of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries on the steps taken or being taken to implement the various recommendations of the expert group.

Resolution (2) said:

- Each member agency of the pool submit to the general conference an evaluation in quantitative terms, to the extent possible, of pool news transmitted, received and re-distributed.

- Each member agency prepare an appropriate subject-wise analysis of pool news.

- The third pool general conference consider, on the basis of these individual news agency reports, the agreed norms, in order to make the work of the pool more efficient.

- The Coordinating Committee chairman seek financial assistance from the UNESCO and UN-DPI, in order to undertake appropriate studies on the transmission, reception and redistribution of pool news in collaboration with big agencies, according to their geographical location in different continents, and in association with professional advisors.

The resolution (3) assures them the fullest support and cooperation of the pool in every endeavour aimed at promoting understanding and concord among countries and peoples and realisation of a new international information and communication order.

Considering the recommendations adopted by the Inter-Governmental Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania held in Kuala Lumpur (February 1979) and also the recommendations made by the expert group meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Information and Mass Communication in Non-aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in February 1982, emphasizing the urgent need for appreciably reducing the communication tariff rates for faster growth of the non-aligned news pool.

The resolution (4) calls upon governments of member countries to reduce the existing tariff to 1/10th for satellite communication in conformity with the rates proposed by UNESCO for Developmental Press Bulletin Service (DPBS) at the rate of U.S. dollars 200 per month at each and for a 24 hour duplex circuit and reduction of the rates for press bulletin service (PBS) to U.S. dollars 500 per month at each and for a 24 hour duplex circuit; and to extend these concessional tariff rates to cover the operation of the news pool, immediately, if possible, and in any case before the end of 1983, as a major contribution to the celebrations of the international communication year.

Resolution(5) recommends the twinning between news agencies whether on the bilateral level i.e., between one news agency and a group of news agencies, or between two groups of news agencies, in order to allow them to participate fully in the various activities of the pool, and requests the pool chairman to initiate and follow the stepping up of the implementation of these twinning agreements.

Resolution (6) calls on all news agencies participating in the pool to disseminate information on the decisions taken by the Coordinating Bureau communique, and based on the principles of non-alignment.

Taking note of the resolution of the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Kuwait from April 16 to 19, 1982, and taking into account the political declaration of the ministerial conference, held in New Delhi from February 9 to 12, 1981,

Resolution (7) said:

The Coordinating Committee has decided to express its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, sole representative of this people, and especially with the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, which disseminates through the world the truth on the just struggle of the Palestinian people. The Coordinating Committee categorically condemns the systematic aggressions perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, Syrian Golan and the Palestinian people on the West Bank, and condemns the support Israel receives from foreign forces. The Coordinating Committee also expresses its solidarity with the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA) in its efforts in the field of information. The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee reiterated its support of the Palestinian people's right to return to its homeland, and to its right to live in peace and to re-establish its independent state.

Resolution (8) said:

Estimating that the pool can demand a joint action of the agencies, in order to disseminate the realities and achievements in the countries which are exposed to the aggression or which are isolated by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, expansionism and hegemonism, the 7th meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee decides that every participating news agency of the pool should present to the 3rd general conference an evaluation, in terms of statistics, of the transmitted, received and redistributed news in this field. That every participating news agency of the pool is engaged to disseminate these news.

Final Report Summarized

SK161026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA) -- Follows a summary of the final report on the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held here:

The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the KPRK, over May 12-14, 1982.

The following representatives of its CC member agencies participated in the meeting:

Africa: Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, PANA (ex-officio)
Asia: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iraq, DPR Korea, PLO, Sri Lanka, Vietnam
Latin America: Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru
Europe: Yugoslavia

The following representatives of news agencies also attended the meeting:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Central Africa, Congo, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Surinam, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Also present at the meeting as observers were the following representatives of regional and international organizations:

- Council for Cooperation of Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO)
- UN Department of Public Information (UN-DPI)
- Asociacion de Sistemas de Informacion Nacionales (ASIN)
- Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA)
- Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA).

The representative of the Romanian news agency, AGER-PRESS, also attended the meeting as a guest.

1 Inaugural Session

Opening the 7th Coordinating Committee meeting, Chairman Pero Ivacic thanked the Government of the DPR Korea and His Excellency President Kim Il-song personally for ensuring the conditions necessary for the success of the meeting, and greeted the premier of the Administration Council of the DPR Korea, H.E. Yi Chong-ok, who honored the inaugural session with his presence, other eminent figures of the DPR Korea, members of the diplomatic corps, and all participating delegates, observers and guests. Mr. Kim Song-kol, general director of the host agency, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, welcomed the delegates at the inaugural session and pointed out that the participation in the Pyongyang meeting by the representatives of a large number of countries and regional and international organizations was an indication of increasing concern and expectations of the non-aligned countries and world people towards the pool.

The premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK expressed hope that the Pyongyang meeting would serve as an important turning-point in achieving as soon as possible the major aims of the pool, i.e. to strengthen the national news agencies and improve the existing pool redistribution system so as to establish and perfect the bilateral, regional and multilateral communication linkage and thereby set up an integrated communication network of the non-aligned countries.

His speech, which constituted an important contribution to the work of the meeting was accepted as an official document of the meeting. The representatives of the following regional groups addressed the inaugural session:

Ghana for Africa, Nicaragua for Latin America, Malaysia for Asia, Yugoslavia for Europe.

The delegates of the PLO, on behalf of the Arab news agencies, and of UNESCO in behalf of international organizations, also spoke at this session. A number of national news agencies and regional and international organisations sent their messages of best wishes for the success of the meeting.

2. Bureau of the meeting

Mr. Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and its deputy general director Song Pong-sun were elected vice-chairman of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee and rapporteur general, respectively.

The drafting committee entrusted with the elaboration of the final report and resolutions consisted of representatives of the news agencies from the following countries: DPR Korea, Cuba, India, Lebanon, Togo and Yugoslavia.

3. Agenda

The adopted agenda is supplied as appendix.

4. Implementation of the Action Programme and Decisions Adopted at the sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee

The chairman of the Coordinating Committee submitted a report on the implementation of the action programme and decisions adopted at the sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee.

The report includes the following points: The setting up and the strengthening of national news agencies, the aid and the support to liberation movements, the development of the communication media among the news agencies of non-aligned countries, the improvement of pool performance, the cooperation with the intergovernmental council, the cooperation with BONAC, the cooperation with UNESCO and the United Nations, the pool statute, the candidature for the organization of the third general conference of the pool, etc.

The representative of the Indian news agency, PTI, submitted a report on the meeting of the group of experts held in new Delhi, in February, 1982. The Coordinating Committee also heard and expressed satisfaction over the report of the PTI representative on the style book project, elaborated by PTI in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

5. General Debate

About 40 delegates spoke at the general debate. They analysed the results achieved by the pool, its shortcomings and difficulties, and the work it carries out at present. They also pointed out the immediate and future tasks of the pool.

The following conclusions were drawn from the general debate:

A) The function and role of the pool should be enhanced more substantially in view of the present situation and the demand of the development of the pool itself, and the pool news should be disseminated more widely in the world.

B) The professional standards of the pool performance should be upgraded and the speed of the pool information ensured.

C) The news agencies able to do so should increase their assitance to the less developed news agencies to improve their infrastructures and to the countries having no national news agencies of their own, so that they may set them up.

D) The operation and the efficiency of regional redistributing centres should be improved substantially, their number increased especially by establishing new centres in regions where they do not presently exist, in order to ensure a well-balanced and speedy dissemination of the pool information throughout the world.

E) Bilateral, sub-regional, regional and multilateral cooperation and communication links should be expanded among the pool participants and, on this basis, a programme be drawn for promoting in stages the establishment of an integrated communication network of all the non-aligned countries.
F) Active steps should be taken for a wider use of pool news by mass media of each country.
G) For a more extensive dissemination of pool news, it is essential for the governments of non-aligned countries to take positive measures to lower tariffs of communications.
H) Pool information should cover more intensively the various activities of the Non-Aligned Movement, important political events, efforts and successes of the non-aligned countries in various fields, social, economic, cultural, arts and sports, and promote the mail exchange of backgrounders on development, feature articles and photographs.
I) The training of journalists and technical personnel should be promoted and experience in this sphere be exchanged on a wide scale.
J) The possibilities of the financial assistance of UNESCO and the United Nations should be used to a greater extent to the benefit of the pool activities. To this effect, specific proposals should be submitted to these organizations.

6. Improving Pools Performance

The Coordinating Committee emphasized that substantial improvement and expansion of the dissemination and redistribution of pool news, along with the establishment and strengthening of national news agencies, were important tasks of the pool at the present stage of its development.

The Coordinating Committee reiterated its will to accelerate the setting up of an integrated telecommunication network of all non-aligned countries, through which the redistribution centres will receive information from national news agencies and redistribute it, without any amendment, to news agencies in their regions and to other redistribution centres.

Within the framework of bilateral agreement, the redistribution centres should disseminate the pool information without harming their integrity, to other foreign national news agencies. The meeting agreed that a technical group, consisting of representatives of news agencies from Algeria, Cuba, DPR of Korea, India, Iran, Iraq, PANA, Yugoslavia, and Zimbabwe, be formed to study within the framework of the pool statute the concrete problems arising in the setting up of an integrated communication network of the non-aligned countries, including the possibility of setting up joint ventures for the production of telecommunication equipment, to work out recommendations, and to report the results of its initial study to the third general pool conference.

The Coordinating Committee also pointed out the importance of establishing both quantitative and qualitative norms in order to improve and make more useful the news disseminated by various national news agencies.

The Coordinating Committee considered that, while remaining faithful to the principles of promoting the free and balanced flow of genuine information, priority should be given to the problems of principle related to the upholding of the coherent identity of the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent political force, strengthening the unity and solidarity among the non-aligned countries and consolidating and developing the Non-Aligned Movement, in accordance with the general principles of the statute.

The meeting also considered, as envisaged by the statute, that the pool information should aim mainly at making the peoples of the world understand the need of strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement to preserve the world peace and security, in view of the current international situation in which the bloc policy has heightened international tension and increased the danger of a new war.

7. Coverage of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries

The Coordinating Committee stressed that prior to the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries, pool news agencies should widely distribute editorials, commentaries and features in connection with the Non-Aligned Movement, and information on the activities concerning the preparations for the conference, and underlined the need of ensuring the joint coverage of the seventh summit conference by the pool news agencies.

8. Cooperation with UNESCO and UN

The Coordinating Committee commended the continuous cooperation with UNESCO and UN-DPI, which has had excellent results. Appreciating the financial aid offered by the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) for the establishment of news agencies in the developing countries and the consolidation of their infrastructures, the Coordinating Committee recognized that steps should be taken to further expand such an aid. The committee hoped that the developed countries which have not yet made their contributions to IPDC, would do so without delay. The Coordinating Committee stressed the need of studying the financial and managerial aspects of the idea of the press-collect card.

It has been agreed to expand the cooperation with UN-DPI in the field of the dissemination of information on major UN conferences and its activities, the joint coverage of the major UN conferences and its activities, the joint coverage of the major UN conferences, and the UN-DPI programme for journalists in the UN headquarters. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the United Nations, it is desirable that UN-DPI receive daily news dispatches from the non-aligned news agencies pool and from regional news agencies of developing countries, in order to reach a better balance of information sources used by UN-DPI.

9. Recommendations of the Meeting of Experts of the Non-Aligned Countries on Information

The Coordinating Committee approved the recommendations concerning the pool, adopted by the meeting of experts of non-aligned countries in the field of information organized in New Delhi in February 1982, by the Intergovernmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation among the Non-aligned Countries in the Field of Information.

10. Cooperation with the Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries

The Coordinating Committee commended the excellent cooperation and coordination between news agencies and broadcasting organizations during various international meetings, especially within UNESCO, and demanded the continuation of this cooperation. The Coordinating Committee agreed that PRENSA LATINA NEWS AGENCY represent the pool at the ninth meeting of the Committee for Cooperation among Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-aligned Countries to beheld in Havana in October-November this year.

11. Projects of the Regional News Agencies

The Coordinating Committee took note of the reports presented by OANA, FANA, ASIN and PANA on their activities.

12. Proposals of the Editorial Board on Publication of a Book on the Pool

The third meeting of the editorial board held during the seventh C.C. meeting examined the recommendation of the editorial board and with amendment decided to publish the book to coincide with the third general conference of the pool. It accepted a suggestion for annual or triennial supplementary volumes dealing with activities of the pool and developments in the sphere of information and communication in periods following the years 1975-1981 covered in the present book. The committee decided to publish draft style book, also prepared by PTI in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, with as many additions as possible, to give the book wider appeal.

13. Date and Venue of the Third General Conference of the Pool

The Coordinating Committee chairman gladly accepted the candidature of the Tunisian News Agency, TAP, to host the third general conference of the pool. According to the pool practice, the eighth meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee will be held at the same venue as its third general conference.

14. Closing Session

During this session, the final report and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

- The resolution No. 1 deals with the follow-up action to be taken on the recommendation, relating to the news pool, of expert group meeting in New Delhi in February 1982.

- The resolution No. 2 envisages a detailed analysis of pool news with a view to studying the applicability of suitable norms.

- The resolution No. 3 welcomes the setting up of Asian Pacific News Network (ANN) and the work being done by various regional news networks of FANA, PANA, AIASE, ASIN, etc.

- The resolution No. 4 recommends a substantial reduction in communication tariff rates for expansion of pool service.

- The resolution No. 5 concerns the agreements on the twinning of news agencies.

- The resolution No. 6 calls on the pool news agencies to back the decisions and the positions of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries, concerning the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

- The resolution No. 7 refers to the support of the pool news agencies to the struggle of the Palestinian People.

- The resolution No. 8 concerns the decolonization of information. After the adoption of the final report and of the resolutions, several delegates took the floor to stress the importance of the Pyongyang meeting, where the participants took adequate measures for the harmonious development of the pool. The participants of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries warmly thanked the DPRK Government for granting them all the facilities to ensure the success of the meeting, and especially His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, for offering in their honor a solemn banquet during which he delivered a speech of far-reaching importance, pointing out the great contribution to the strengthening and the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and of pool activities.

This important speech was noted as an official document of the meeting, to be distributed to the news agencies of non-aligned countries.

NONALIGNED DELEGATES PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK160946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA) -- A meeting for friendship and solidarity between men of the press of our country and delegates to the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was held on May 15 at the People's Palace of Culture.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier; Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist's Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN; Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee; Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Pak Chan-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist's Union; and journalists and editors of press organs in Pyongyang.

Invited there were Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee, and delegations and delegates to the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist's Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the Seventh Pool Coordinating Committee Meeting held under the banner of friendship, cooperation and unity marked an important occasion in further strengthening and developing pool in conformity with the demand of the developing realities and made a great contribution to establishing a new international information order and developing the Non-Aligned Movement, he said: We are deeply pleased with the big success of the Pyongyang meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee and warmly hail it.

We are convinced that the pool news agencies will successfully discharge their noble mission to the times and mankind by directing preferential attention to information and propaganda for smashing the imperialists disuniting, alienating and scrambling manoeuvres and strengthening unity and cohesion of the Non-Aligned Movement, as discussed at current meeting.

Recalling that the men of the press of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre have energetically carried on information and propaganda to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement, he further said: The journalists and men of the press of Korea will as ever remain faithful to the principle and idea of the Non-Aligned Movement and resolutely support and encourage the just struggle of peoples of non-aligned and developing countries for national independence and sovereignty.

Our journalists and men of the press will energetically struggle to check and frustrate the aggressive and war manoeuvres of the imperialists, defend peace and security of the world and accelerate the work of making the whole world independent, in close unity with the journalists and men of the press of other non-aligned countries.

Speaking next, head of the delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba, Gustavo Robreno Dolz, its director general, said: Many attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries have in this heroic country seen at first hand with deep emotion the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction.

The Cuban people, the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban revolutionary government unconditionally and invariably support the sacred cause of the Korean people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We call upon all news agencies of non-aligned countries to support the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through their information activities.

We express our highest respect and honour to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, close friends of the Cuban people, who are leading the workers Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people along the road of progress and prosperity.

Head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta Paul Mifsud, deputy director of a department of the ministry, said in his speech:

The most significant is the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have instilled in the Korean people a sense of national pride, which has made Korea a nation of peace-loving industrious people, and a model which ought to be imitated by other people still shackled by imperialist rule.

He went on to say: I would like to take this opportunity to express our continuing solidarity with your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the heroic Korean people in pursuit of just and noble cause. We are convinced that under the dynamic and inspired leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the Korean people indeed has a great future. To your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il I wish them long life.

In his speech delegate of the ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar Andriamanisa Samuelson, its managing director, spoke of the wise leadership and great kindness of the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il who are leading the Korean people to an earthly paradise and to the reunification of Korea. He said: The dear leader of the people who is succeeding the cause of the great leader is adding lustre to his idea and nobel intention. The victory of the people is certain as there is the leadership of the dear leader faithfully succeeding the great leaders idea and noble intention. The policy of the independent reunification of the country advanced by the great leader is a banner of the struggle which all of us should hold high. We will also merge our voices of solidarity into one till the valiant people of this country achieve final victory under the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader.

In conclusion I wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and President DidierRatskiraka. In his speech delegate of the NEPALS NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, Radhe Shyam Bista, its chairman and general manager, said that he would like to avail himself of the occasion to convey feelings of high regards and esteem toward His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people who recently celebrated his 70th birthday and extend him hearty felicitations and best wishes for long and glorious life.

He said: The bond of friendship between Nepal and Korea is further strengthened by the fact that they are active members of Non-Aligned Movement who strictly adhere to the basic principles of nonalignment. I would like to mention that Nepal on her part has fully supported reunification of Korea. It is the stand of Nepal that Korea should be reunified in a peaceful manner and without foreign interference, he said, and continued: We can learn a lot from the experience of the Korean people who have made tremendous progress in the past few years under the potent and energetic leadership of President Kim Il-song ably assisted by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear youthful leader. May I once again convey my regards to President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Chong-il,the dear leader of the Korean people. I wish them greater successes in the years to come.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CURB LOAN SCANDAL

President Warns Guilty

SK142339 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan warned strongly yesterday that all people, including himself, would be subject to stern punishment according to the pertinent laws irrespective of their ranks if they were found to have been involved in scandalous affairs.

"All types of corruption or irregularity should be uprooted by all means in the Fifth Republic. And this goal can not be changed absolutely," he emphasized.

According to Presidential Spokesman Yi Ung-hui, the chief executive deplored the recent curb loan scandal, saying that the government felt heartily ashamed before the citizens.

The president made his remarks during a Cabinet session he chaired at Chongwadae. He directed the Cabinet members to do their best to minimize the damage inflicted on the national economy as well as on the people by solving the aftermath of the scandal with conviction.

The spokesman quoted the president as having repeated several points the government is going to carry out with a firm posture. "All cabinet ministers and other officials are urged to reflect deeply on the scandal," President Chon said. He went on, "My goal and that of the government is to leave a practice of peaceful transfer of power politically.

"Economically, the target is to increase the GNP to the $100 billion level while I am in office, thereby doing away with areas of poverty in the society," he told the Cabinet members.

The spokesman quoted the president as stressing that socially, the goal of the incumbent government was to realize new social ethics, the basis of becoming a great nation. "By achieving these ends, we can approach peaceful unification with our security posture consolidated," the president said.

The Cabinet ministers were ordered to make their utmost efforts to materialize these goals, according to the spokesman.

Meanwhile, the president made similar remarks during a reception at the Sejong Cultural Center after the end of a national rally of small and medium industrialists. He took part in the rally. He said that he would by no means tolerate the creation of a climate in which persons tried to take advantage of powerful figures to do business easily while he was in the office. "Any official or other concerned person who is being used by enterprises will not go unpunished regardless of his rank," he warned.

Assemblymen Demand Arrests

SK142347 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers on the National Assembly Finance Committee demanded yesterday the arrest of the former presidents of insolvent Ilsson Steel Co. and Kong Yung Construction Co. as well as the ex-heads of the Cho-Heung Bank and Commercial Bank of Korea for what they called complicity in the curb loan scandal.

Both the majority and minority members of the panel, including Rep. Pak Chong-kwan of the Democratic Justice Party, charged that the two companies were pretending to be victims of the incident, even though they had issued huge sums of dishonored bills to help Mrs. Chang Yong-cha's illicit bill deals.

Rep. Pak of the Majority Party strongly argued that those who were found to have been involved in the scandal should not be regarded merely as economic offenders but be labelled as "anti-state criminals."

The assembly ended its twoday panel session yesterday at 11:53 p.m. after inquiring of the government about the bill fraud case of the woman curb money dealer. The two former bank executives were also summoned to the session for testimony.

In his reply, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae answered that the two industrial firms operators could not steer clear of responsibility criminally for circulating huge amounts of bills beyond their financial capability, even though they were used by Chong to remain victims. He reiterated that neither political nor financial figures were implicated in the incident as of the present time. "It is evident that the scandal has nothing to do with the raising of political funds," he stressed.

The minister also testified that the government had not considered taking a special economic measure to freeze all private loans at all as a means of settling aftermath of the scandal.

During the interpellation session, Rep. Pak Wan-kyu of the Democratic Korea Party queried how the woman curb loan lender could make such an enormous fortune without a close relationship with the political power. He also asked the government whether it had conducted an intensive investigation of possible tax evasion by the big private money lenders. He urged the government to work out proper measures to protect the small shareholders of the two companies, who owned a majority of the total stocks.

Rep. Yi Young-chu of the DKP asked minister Na whether Kong Yung had been operated virtually by a powerful figure behind Chang.

Asked about the possible connection of the newly-emerging Myung Sung group, whose sources of funds were said to be unclear, with the curb loan dealer, Minister Na replied, "I understand that the new industrial group has no relation with her."

Kim Su-hak, director of the Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA), revealed that his office was determined to conduct a thorough tax probe of the vicious private money lenders to prevent the recurrence of another curb money scandal in the future. He also said that the amount of penalty tax to be imposed on Chang for her tax evasion in the course of dealing private loans was estimated at about 5,447 million won at present.

The nation's top tax official further said that no special favors had been offered to the enterprises joining the supporters' group of political party. He revealed that the government would inquire about an allegation that some foreigners were engaged in private money lending business through Korean brokers.

The two former heads of the commercial banks denied in their respective testimony that they had been pressed by Chang or requested by those in power to over-issue blank bills or to offer loans to the two companies. They were taken to the prosecution at about 11:30 p.m. obviously for interrogation immediately after testifying before the house panel.

Further Details on Scandal

SK150210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- The six South Korean companies involved in the recent curb loan scandal owed a total of 939.3 billion won to their banks, papers submitted to the National Assembly by the Finance Ministry showed Friday.

The six companies' collateral held by their banks, however, was worth only 226.2 billion won. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

The papers revealed that Kongyung Construction Co. owed its bank 306 billion won with only 8.1 billion won in collateral; Ilssin Steel Co. owed 202.1 billion won with 85.7 billion worth of collateral; Life Housing and Construction Co. owed 165 billion with 37.2 billion in collateral; Samick Construction Co. owed 165.9 billion with 109.5 billion in collateral; Taeyang Metal Industrial Co. owed 11.2 billion with 11.1 billion in collateral; and Hai Tai Confectionary Co. owed 88.6 billion with 60.9 billion in collateral.

Lawmakers on the National Assembly Finance Committee Friday demanded the arrest of the former presidents of Kongyung and Ilssin, as well as the former heads of the Cho-Heung Bank and the Commercial Bank of Korea, who resigned in connection with the scandal. They charged that the two company presidents issued bills more than five times larger than actual loan amounts to help Chang Young-cha's illicit bill deals.

Mrs. Chang and former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui are in custody, charged with violating the foreign exchange control law by illegally taking 400,000 U.S. dollars to the United States as well as pocketing 146.7 billion won by obtaining 262.4 billion won worth of promissory notes from the six companies in return for lending only 57.6 billion won.

Prosecutors To Request Warrants

SK151117 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- The Prosecutor General's Office, investigating the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal", will request arrest warrants for nine banks and private money dealers including the former presidents of the two Seoul banks that did business with the controversial millionairess, a spokesman for the prosecution said Saturday.

Prosecutors investigating Yim Chae-su, former president of the Cho-Heung Bank and Kong Tok-chong, president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, have concluded that the two banks "improperly "lent" significant" sums of money to Mrs. Chang, the spokesman said.

The two bankers were subpoenaed by the prosecution Friday night for interrogation. Both resigned this week in the wake of the scandal, which was sparked by the arrest of the millionairess and her husband, Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The prosecution is expected to conclude its investigation of the scandal and announce its findings early next week. According to the prosecution, the couple received more than 363 million U.S. dollars in promissory notes from Korean companies in a private money-lending operation. Attention has been focused on Mrs. Chang, who allegedly masterminded the whole operation.

The couple is also charged with foreign exchange violations. They allegedly deposited 400,000 dollars in an unidentified California bank, which is illegal under Korea's foreign exchange control law.

Government Committee on Scandal

SK170142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has decided to set up an ad hoc committee to cope with the aftershocks of the recent curb loan scandal triggered by former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, who allegedly handled 147.6 billion won (205 million U.S. dollars) in shady bill transactions.

A ranking government source said Monday that the proposed committee will be chaired by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, and will work out comprehensive measures to minimize the incident's adverse impact on national economy.

The measures contemplated at the first economic ministers' conference over the weekend since the scandal broke out early this month include establishing a new financing company to divert as much money as possible from the curb market into institutional banking agencies, thus legalizing the private money lending business.

According to the course, the government will be obliged to [word indistinct] its 1982 money supply estimates to protect financially healthy enterprises from the repurcussions of the affair.

The commodity price hikes which are expected to occur as a result of an increased money supply will be countered by reducing such infrastructure projects as electricity source development, communications and the double-tracking of railraods, projects which will not directly affect market conditions.

The measures will be implemented along with tax cuts and government-financed projects such as dam and road construction, which the government has already considered as anti-recession measures, the source said.

Nine More Arrested

SK160128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Text] The prosecution arrested nine people, including Yim Chae-su and King Tok-chong, who resigned as heads of the Cho-Heung Bank and the Commercial Bank of Korea early this week, in connection with the private loan scandal involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha.

Others are four senior officials of the Co-Heung Bank and three private moneylenders. The bankers are Yi Tu-chong, business director at the head office; Kim Sol-ho manager of Toksu Branch; Kim Chong-su, former manager of the same branch and So Tu-in, manager of Bando Branch.

The two former bank heads are accused of breach of trust for having provided loans amounting to 94 billion won to the King Yong Construction Co. and the Ilssin Steel Co. without securing mortgages in violation of bank regulations.

The huge loans to the two insolvent firms are alleged to have been arranged by Mrs. Chang, who reportedly exercised strong influence on the two banks as a big depositor.

Arrest warrants for the two former bank chiefs revealed that Yim of Cho-Heung was also suspected of having received 150 million won from Mrs. Chang in return for his cooperation in releasing loans to the two companies, and CBL's Kong of having accepted five million won from Ilssin's Chairman Chu Chang-kyun.

Cho-Heung's loans to Kong Yong and Ilssin without mortgages have been made on 27 occasions since November, 1981 in the form of guarantee for commerical bills and overdrawing accounts and they amounted to 73.3 billion won. Of them, 38.9 billion won went to Ilssin and 34.4 billion won to Kong Yong, according to the warrants.

On the other hand, Kong Tok-chong of the CBK allegedly released loans totalling 20.7 billion won to the two companies without securing any collaterals.

In the case of the Cho-Heung bank loans to Ilssin have been released from its Bando Branch. The branch's former manager Yi Tu-chong, now business director at the head office, is responsible for providing it with 26.1 billion won and his successor so Tu-in for giving another 12.8 billion won improperly.

Loans to Kong Yong have been released from the bank's Toksu Branch — 21.3 billion won by former branch manager Kim Chong-su and the remaining 13.1 billion by present manager Kim Sul-ho, according to the warrants.

Sources at the central investigation division of the PGO now probing the scandal which jolted the nation's financial circles, said that more arrests could be made. Those now under prosecution probe besides the nine arrested are top executives of Kong Yong and Ilssin, who are suspected of having conspired with the money lender couple in the issuance and circulation of commercial bills much in excess of the actual amounts of cash loans.

The sources said the prosecution authorities were considering arresting Kong Yong's Chairman Pyon Kang-wu, Managing Director Pyon Tae-su, and Ilssin's Chairman Cho Chang-kyun on charges of breach of trust and conspiracy to commit fraud. The three private moneylenders are accused of making illegal profits through discounting commercial bills circulated by Mrs. Chang.

Prosecution officials identified them as Kwak Kyong-pae, 35, representative of the Tong-jin enterprise; Kim Chong-mu, 45, of Haedong Credit Fund; and Chong Yong-chae, 36, financing division head at the Sambu Construction Co. They will face charges of violating the short-term financing business law. Among the three, Chong was found to have accepted commercial bills for a total of 208.5 billion won from Mrs. Chang on 95 occasions since February, 1981. He was accused of having made over 30 billion won illegal profits by discounting the bills, issued by Kong Yong, Ilssin, Life Construction and other firms, at 174.8 billion won. He and two other moneylenders engaged in this kind of private loan business without authorization of the Finance Ministry in violation of the short-term financing business law, their warrants said.

Kwak Kyong-pae discounted 23.3 billion won worth of commercial bills at 16.9 billion won, making illegal profits of 6.4 billion won, while Kim Chong-mu discounted bills for 30 billion won at 26.9 billion won, earning more than 3 billion won illegally, according to the warrants.

Yim and Kong were summoned to the prosecution around midnight Friday right after they finished testifying to the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, in questioning on their involvement in the loan dealings with Mrs. Chang.

The sources hinted that Mrs. Chang's ex-husband Kim Su-chol, 53, would also be detained for his role in linking business firms with his divorced wife. Kim reported to the prosecution Friday afternoon and remained in custody until late yesterday. Kim, now president of the Dae Ah Metal Co., would face charges of fraud and breach of trust, the sources said.

So Tong-kwon, deputy chief of the PGO, said that overall probe results would be disclosed early next week when the questioning of the two former bank heads and others would be completed.

Update on Arrests

SK170243 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- The Prosecutor General's Office, investigating the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal," arrested a total of 15 persons over the weekend, including the former presidents of two Seoul banks where the controversial Chang had accounts, a spokesman for the office said Monday.

The weekend round-up brought to 17 the number of suspects arrested in connection with the scandal, including Mrs. Chang and her husband, Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Those under arrest also include the heads of two companies, Kongyung Construction Co. and Ilssin Steel Co., which are said to have been major clients of Mrs. Chang's curb market loans. The millionairess' first husband, Kim Chol-su, was also arrested on charges of tax evasion.

He allegedly received a total of 400 million won (555,555 U.S. dollars) from his former wife during 1978-79, and failed to report this income to authorities. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

According to the prosecution, Im Chae-su, former president of the Cho-Heung Bank, received 150 million won in payoffs from Mrs. Chang in November 1981 after lending 73,300 million won to her without collateral from October 1981 to April 1982.

The prosecution said Kong Tok-chong, former president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, received 50 million won in payoffs from Chu Chang-kyun, chairman of Ilssin Steel Co., after guaranteeing the payment of Ilssin's company bonds totaling 20,700 million won. The two bankers resigned last week in the wake of the scandal, which was sparked by the couple's arrest May 7.

In addition, four branch managers of the two banks are suspected of making loans ranging from 12,800 million to 26,100 million won to Kongyung or Ilssin without collateral.

Meanwhile, three curb market dealers, including Kim Chong-mu, also under arrest, are suspected of cashing the promissory notes which Mrs. Chang received as collateral for unofficial loans from Kongyung and other companies. It is customary in Korea not to cash promissory notes that curb money market lenders receive as collateral for their loans.

A spokesman for the prosecution said investigators have not yet found any evidence of Mrs. Chang's alleged political connections in the scandal.

Mrs. Chang's brother-in-law Yi Kyu-kwang is president Chon Tu-hwan's uncle by marriage. The prosecution said Yi had several contracts with the former president of the Cho-Heung Bank before the banker received the alleged payoffs from Mrs. Chang, and added it plans to subpoena Yi for questioning "sooner or later." The prosecution said it has located 6,500 million of the 7,700 million won, which it had been unable to trace.

A considerable portion of this money was given to Mrs. Chang's relatives, including her father, who the prosecution said received 100 million won from her last October. It did not further elaborate. The prosecution said that its findings will be made public early this week at the earliest.

Money Market Hit

SK150214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- The unofficial South Korean money market is expected to suffer a long paralysis in the wake of the recent curb loan scandal triggered by former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Young-cha. Market sources said Saturday that curb loan dealers who suffered losses from the incident have disappeared as the government investigations have drawn close to them.

Estimating the number of such private money lenders at more than 2,000, the sources said that a great majority of them will quit the money lending business even after the investigations are completed.

The sources said that although they have been instructed to report their losses to the authorities to receive compensation, most of them will not do so because they will then have to pay taxes on their illegal money lending businesses.

Yi and Chang allegedly inflicted an undetermined amount of losses on bona-fide private money lenders, while misappropriating some 147.6 billion won (205 million U.S. dollars) through their illicit bill transactions.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK151209 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Time To Hold an Extraordinary National Assembly Session"]

[Excerpts] Now the entire nation appears to be boiling over at the incident involving a woman named Chang. To that extent, the shock generated by this incident was great and its shock wave is spreading farther. Thanks to the prosecutors office's announcement on the initial investigation results, the outlines of the incident are clear. However, more misgivings were spawned as a result, and still more questions were raised by the interpellations conducted by the National Assembly's Finance Committee on 13 and 14 May.

With each passing day, more and more stories on the incident are revealed and we can easily surmise that there remains a lot more unexplained. Likewise, people are focusing more sharply on this incident, and public opinion in connection with it is in an uproar.

Whatever is hidden behind this vicious incident, which not only has dealt a severe blow to our economy but also has smeared out country's reputation, must be thoroughly exposed. And the money that has disappeared, whether deposited in foreign banks or hidden in the hands of friends, should be ferreted out for the people to see.

If this incident is hushed up, as was the practice in the past era, the effect will be greater than the incident itself. This being the case, there can be no difference in the attitude of the ruling or opposition parties toward this incident or in political or legal viewpoints in regard to this incident. Our opinion, therefore, is that we should deal with this incident from national consensus, maintaining a fair and strict attitude toward it, so as not to leave no complaint or misgivings about it.

As far as the interim announcement of the investigation is concerned, it was strictly based on what the couple said. Naturally, a follow-up investigation has been conducted and will, of course, continue. We think the National Assembly should hold a session to take measures while thoroughly analyzing the incident on the basis of the investigation by the prosecutor's office. And if it is necessary, the National Assembly, calming down its fury, and excitement, and in a deliberate manner, should carry out its mission as the institution representing public opinion by invoking the right to audit government offices.

Some may object to use of the right to audit government offices because the incident is under investigation. However, there can be no problem as long as the National Assembly does not interfere in the prosecutor's investigation. Some may still assert that it is better not to make noise about this incident lest it give rise to controversy, and in fear of adverse reaction by economic circles and public sentiment. Even so, the incident has already been brought into the public eye, the nation is seething with it and the people are harboring more misgivings.

In order to restore order in the banking circles and to normalize the economy at an early date, the prosecutor's office and the National Assembly should win the people's trust by thoroughly investigating the incident.

At such a critical juncture as this, nobody should waste time through moral lamentations or discussing measures to rectify the situation. These come later. The first thing we should do is to get a clear picture of the incident.

Press Complains of Censorship

SK160842 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 82 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memorandum" -- article by reporter Yim Paek]

[Text] The prosecutors office's investigation on "the Mrs Chang incident" is in its final stage. As of 15 May, the prosecutor's office has been engaged in the investigation for 2 weeks, more or less. In the course of this not brief period, the investigation has progressed to arresting 9 more bankers or private money dealers, including former presidents of banks. However, there is one point we cannot quite understand about the prosecutor's office.

The point in question is that the prosecutor's office has never allowed reporters to come close to the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple, not even once. Counting from the day this couple was arrested, on 5 May, already 11 days have passed and 9 days since the prosecutor's office belatedly announced investigation results on 7 May. Nevertheless, except those at the prosecutor's office, no one has seen the faces of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha. If the prosecutor's office has meant to protect the human rights of the couple on the basis of the penal code, we can understand. And if it had been the practice of the Prosecutor's Office to never allow the press to come close to people in custody, we would have no objection.

However, in the past, the prosecutor's office has never been reluctant out of legal considerations to let the public come close to suspects. On the contrary, the prosecutor's office has been practicing a custom of opening cause to the press in order to let the people know about them.

Strangely, as far as this incident is concerned, the prosecutor's office has maintained a different attitude. It may not have meant to do so, but the press has had access to the former presidents of banks or private money dealers -- who are almost accomplices -- but not the two ringleaders.

We believe this is not fair, and such an attitude can give rise to speculation that the prosecutor's office treats the two differently.

Readers continue to telephone and ask the newspapers, half protesting and complaining, why no photographs of the couple have been carried in the papers.

Newspapers are on the verge of being misunderstood. Under such circumstances, in fact, the newspapers had to look around for photographs of the couple. They had to extract photographs of them even from university and high school albums. We frankly admit that we were a little too enthusiastic about getting photographs and such overenthusiasm might have been undesirable. We also do not want to hide the fact that there has been competition among newspapers, not to mention our goal of satisfying the curiosity of the readers.

But the air of shunning the press maintained by the prosecutor's office is quite different the above. First of all, due to such an air of the prosecutor's office, all sorts of bad rumors are circulating in the city.

To cite a few rumors: "The criminals who set the whole society in turmoil are now interrogated in a hotel room", or, "the prosecutor's office is shielding the couple out of consideration for their social status." For a long time, it has been the case that, as long as people's misgivings remain unexplained, people believe the rumors as true. This is what we are concerned about.

The present situation is that we have no way to come close to the truth of the incident except through the prosecutor's office's announcement. This situation is acceptable assuming that the investigation is being carried out in a satisfactory manner. Nevertheless, if the people's misgivings about the truth of the incident remain unexplained, as is now the case, this may lead the people to disbelieve even the prosecutor's office's announcement on the investigation results. Emotionally, we are not very keen on seeing their faces. Is the prosecutor's office taking our feelings into consideration?

Journalist Complains

SK151112 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 May 82 p 3

[Column "Today and Tomorrow" — "Editor's Viewpoint" by Deputy Economic Editor Yi Hyon-ak]

[Excerpts] There is no stronger antiseptic than sunshine. Nothing is allowed to become rotten or corroded in bright sunlight. Germs breed only in dark, moist corners. The same may be said of social phenomena. Corruption and irregularities cannot find any place to exist in an open society. The United States has a law on opening up information — called "the sunshine act." This may be because the United States attaches great importance to the antiseptic function of opening up information.

The Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha couple's curb loan scandal can be construed as a case symbolic of the present era, signifying that dark corners in which poisonous mushrooms can grow are surprisingly widespread in our society.

This case contains numerous aspects which ordinary people can never understand. However, it is very satisfactory, from the standpoint of putting vigor into antiseptic function of opening the case, that the prosecutor's office has made an interim report on the outlines of the case. In this sense, the suspicious parts of this case should be thoroughly looked into and clarified.

The most suspicious point of the case is why the couple committed such an act. As long as the motivation of their fraudulent acts if not clarified, suspicions will not be cleared away.

It is hard to believe that the enterprises concerned yielded to blackmail at the risk of going bankrupt; and it is all the more unbelievable that they were deceived by the culprits. That is because enterprises, in essense, are profit-seeking. It is also strange that the banks unhesitatingly cooperated (?) [as published] only because the culprits masqueraded as having powerful backing.

The government is now in trouble because of a coal surplus. Although it can solve this problem by purchasing and stockpiling only one million tons of coal, it has difficulty raising the 30 billion won necessary for doing so. Under these circumstances, it is quite improbable that a couple, who masqueraded as having powerful patrons, took complete control of 260 billion won in a fraudulent manner. Unless this is like a central American-style "banana republic" of the past, in which a few hoodlums toyed with the entire society, how could such a case, which has rocked the economy to its foundations, take place?

Who created the climate in which everyone grovels before powerful backing and the vicious curb loan market prospers? If an atmosphere of keeping everything secret were removed, such a thing could never happen. Establishing a system under which we carry out things in an aboveboard fashion will let us place trust in and create a sound society. In this connection, it is important to thoroughly look into this case; we should also exert efforts to establish a system under which we carry out all things in an aboveboard fashion. The under-the-table dealings and the underground economy cannot find a place to stand in a bright world.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK151030 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Prosecutors' Investigation and the Authority to Investigate the State Affairs"]

[Excerpts] The National Assembly is continuing an examination of the case of the fraudulent notes of Chang Yong-cha by convening, from 13 May, the Finance Committee. Reviewing the results of the first day session of the Finance Committee, we had an impression that some assemblymen made inquiries about the case based merely on false rumors about the Chang Yong-cha incident, laying aside questions of policy, which originally they were to raise.

In parallel with the parliamentarians' interpellation at the Finance Committee, political parties are calling for a special session of the National Assembly to investigate this incident and for exercising the authority to investigate the state affairs.

It is true that all the people wish the incident to be thoroughly examined in accord with legal procedure. However, the politicians and the National Assembly should neither be merely excited nor should they throw the case into confusion, handling the incident by accepting ahead of time various random guesses and groundless rumors.

It is understandable that the political parties and national assemblymen are excited in view of ridiculous nature of the Chang Yong-cha incident. However, if the national assemblymen merely excite themselves with the incident, together with the masses, state affairs would be in absurd shape. The national assemblymen, as the responsible representatives of the people, should be more reasonable than the ordinary masses and should calmly inquire into the real state of the groundless rumors which are being viciously disseminated. They should take the lead in calming down the masses' excitement.

Nevertheless, some assemblymen and political parties are calling for exercising the authority to investigate state affairs in this incident, which is in midst of investigation. We consider this as an idea that reverses the proper order.

We think politicians should more sincerely review how they and the National Assembly ought to cope with such an incident; what is the essence of the authority of the National Assembly to investigate state affairs and how the basic relations among the three branches of the government are maintained under the ruling structure of separation of the three powers of government.

Concerning the case, President Chon, the head of state and the leader of the government, directed prosecutors to thoroughly investigate the incident, opening the results to the public, and severely punish those who are involved in the case. He urged that "if the persons involved in the case are related to me, even distantly, they should be more severely punished."

President Chon's directive clearly shows that the administration will never hide anything. Prosecutors are centering their all efforts on clarifying all aspects of the incident following Chon's personal directive.

We assume it would not be too late to raise the question of the authority to investigate state affairs if we still find unsatisfactory points in the final announcement, which is to be made public in the near future.

Now is the time for the administration and the legislature to calm down the people's sentiments, which are confused because of a series of unexpected incidents, and to minimize the damage to the national economy and the people's living by rapidly normalizing the financial system, which has fallen into disorder because of this incident.

SINMUN Editorial

SK140452 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 14 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Way To Remedy the Situation Developed by the Curb Loan Scandal"]

[Text] We should quickly extricate ourselves from the aftermath of the scandal involving Mrs Chang. The true aspect of this scandal should be thoroughly investigated. Those who are responsible for this incident should be punished by law regardless of title. Those government officials who are morally responsible for the incident should resign regardless of title. At the same time, by taking appropriate action against those enterprises involved in the incident, we should prevent many workers from being threatened in their daily life.

All these steps can only be initated when the National Assembly conducts an investigation of the incident. The National Assembly Financial Committee was convened on 13 May. All parties should honestly probe into the true aspect of the incident at the earliest possible date. The most important thing for them is to determine whether those involved in the incident have colluded with those in power. By thoroughly disclosing the result of this investigation to the people, they should await the people's judgement, if necessary, and clear up any suspicion about the incident. What we would like to repeatedly emphasize is that, instead of making this incident a political issue, we should make the principle of seeking truth prevail in the process of investigating the incident.

We believe that the prosecutors' initial-stage investigation was unsatisfactory. We admit that the prosecutors' passive attitude in investigating the incident in its initial stage and the announcement of their inadequate investigation failed to placate public sentiment. When the prosecutorial authorities assumed a hesitant attitude in dealing with a very grave case, social suspicion and mistrust deepened. The Ministry of Justice and senior prosecutors should examine themselves in this regard.

The first action taken by the Ministry of Finance concerning the incident was also unsatisfactory. By creating the impression that it adopted a microscopic method of approach in dealing with the incident, which had shaken the foundation of the monetary and economic order, the Ministry of Finance failed to eliminate the discontent and derision of the middle class and the commonality.

By assuming an easygoing attitude of settling the matter by dismissing responsible chief bankers, the Ministry of Finance has proved that it has failed to extricate itself from the bureaucratic legacy of the old era. The Ministry of Finance should examine itself in this regard.

Such being the case, the people have come to expect something from the National Assembly. By disclosing the true aspects of the incident in detail, the National Assembly can clear up the peoples' suspicion about the incident. If it produces the impressionthat it has failed to thoroughly disclose the true aspects of the incident, the people's mistrust of the government, the National Assembly and politicians will increase, making it difficult for them to placate public sentiment. Politicians should bear this point deep in mind.

While investigating the true aspects of the incident, we should quickly and effectively take follow-up action. We should quickly take measures to restore monetary order and gain the trust of the people in banks. At the same time, we should formulate and publicize a policy for private loans. People say a private loan is a necessary evil. We should protect large enterprises from being victimized by evil private money lenders.

There should be political considerations to prevent enterprises from falling into bankruptcy one after another. We should protect enterprises and achieve job security for workers. We should make utmost efforts to prevent the incident from developing to the extent of applying pressure on the workers' daily life.

President Chon Tu-hwan has repeatedly and strongly urged government officials concerned to thoroughly and quickly investigate the incident so as to make our society quickly extricate itself from the aftermath of the incident. We believe that these instructions should be implemented without fail. To this end, we will watch the movement of the National Assembly.

LIBERIAN CHAIRMAN DOE CONTINUES VISIT

Attends Dinner

SK130318 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun hosted a dinner for Samuel K. Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia, at his official residence in Samchong-dong yesterday. In his dinner speech, the premier said that the visit to Seoul by the Liberian leader "will carry our two nations further on the road to better mutual understanding and closer cooperation." Noting that the two countries have obstacles and difficulties to overcome, the premier said, "We need to share whatever experiences we have acquired in the process of modernization."

Meanwhile, the Liberian leader said that "a profound expression of friendship" shown to him by the Koreans since his arrival here" is a true demonstration of your sincere desire to further promote Korea-Liberia relations." The Liberian head of state will leave Korea today winding up a five-day visit.

Joint Communique Issued

SK130205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) — South Korea and Liberia issued a joint communique Thursday, pledging increased bilateral economic cooperation, including a Korean delegation which will be dispatched to Liberia. The joint communique, issued at the close of Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe's five-day visit here, said that the two countries will share their experiences in economic development and step up joint ventures in various fields, including agriculture and fisheries.

The 17-point communique also gave full Liberian support to the position of the South Korean Government on the reunification of Korea by peaceful means.

The statement called for the establishment of a Liberian resident diplomatic mission near Seoul as soon as possible to implement the visa waiver agreement and the economic and technical cooperation agreements which were concluded during Doe's visit.

The Liberian head of state extended his congratulations to Korea for the opportunity to host the 1988 Olympic Games, and Chon stated that Korea would do its best to promote understanding and friendship among all the nations of the world in the Olympic spirit.

The joint statement said that Doe invited Chon to visit Liberia at his earliest convenience and that the Korean president accepted the invitation.

Doe Departs

SK130418 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) — Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe left Seoul Wednesday after a five-day state visit. In a news conference held prior to his departure, Doe reaffirmed his nation's support for South Korea's peaceful unification formula by stressing that any conflict between nations should be solved through peaceful means. He also emphasized that the Korean question should not be discussed at international meetings without the participation of both South and North Korea.

Doe expressed his hope that South Korea would help Liberia's resource and industrial development, and he welcomed private entrepreneurs to participate in national development projects. Doe also said that cooperative relations between the two countries would continue through increased trade. Before his departure, Doe paid a farewell call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

PRESIDENT MEETS NEW LIBERAL CLUB'S TAGAWA

OW121231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 12, KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan told a Japanese opposition party leader Wednesday that he could not violate the law to release leading dissident Kim Tae-chung.

After a 45-minute meeting with the president, Seiichi Tagawa, leader of the New Liberal Club, told newsmen he asked Chon to free the 1971 opposition presidential condidate as early as possible.

Tagawa quoted Chon as saying he had nothing to do with Kim politically and that he did not regard Kim as a political opponent. Kim committed a crime in trying to overthrow the government through violence, and no one can be exempted from punishment for his crime, Chon was quoted as saying.

Kim, 57, was arrested in May 1980 for allegedly attempting to topple the government through uprisings. A military tribunal sentenced Kim to death in September of that year. President Chon Tu-hwan reduced his sentence to life imprisonment in January 1981 and then to 20 years in prison in March 1982.

Tagawa, leading a 10-man New Liberal Club delegation, arrived here Monday for a five-day visit. The New Liberal Club is a minor conservative opposition party with 13 seats in Japan's lower house. Later in the day, Tagawa and his party met with Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun. The prime minister told the group that South Korea wants to improve relations with China with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties, according to Tagawa. Yu asked him to convey the South Korean desire to China when he has a chance to meet with any Chinese official, Tagawa said.

Tagawa, a journalist-turned politician, is known for active efforts to pave the way for Japan-China rapprochement in 1972. He visited China 18 times. Tagawa is also one of the dietmen promoting Japanese-North Korean friendship. Tagawa told reporters he was impressed with South Korea's strong desire to improve relations with Beijing.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR ARRIVES 12 MAY

Dugersuren Official Dinner

OW150629 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1920 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 May (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, today held a dinner in honor of Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, who arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.

Talks Held

OW170220 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- Talks were held here between M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic and W. Pahr, visiting federal minister of foreign affairs of Austria. Some topical international issues and questions of bilateral relations were discussed at the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Visits With Officials

OW170145 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- Foreign Minister of Austria W. Pahr staying here with an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Government has called today on Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. On the same day he has called on J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

UNEN DENOUNCES PRC POLICY IN NEI MONGGOL

OW140122 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 May (MONTSAME) -- The autonomous region of Inner Mongolia created 35 years ago and which the Chinese propaganda call "the model autonomous region" is the history of oppression and forceful assimilation of national minorities, carried out by the Chinese rulers, the newspaper UNEN writes. [sentence as received]

If in May 1947 the population of Inner Mongolia comprised 2 million people, now only 7.8 million people out of 18 million inhabitants are Mongolians. In 1980 Beijing rulers decided to send another 400 thousand Chinese to Inner Mongolia. It evoked protests on the part of the Mongolian population. In the town of Hohhot mass riots against the policy of assimilation broke out which were severely suppressed by military units. During the "Cultural Revolution", the article reads, more than 340 thousand people were repressed and nearly 76 thousand killed. Mongolians were not allowed even to speak in the native language. And this is branded by the official Chinese press as the "victory of the national policy in the model autonomous region." ... In the party and administrative bodies, in the leadership of the autonomous region the Chinese have taken power. It is called "the equality of nations" in China.

The Beijing leaders are striving to turn Inner Mongolia into a launching pad of struggle against the Mongolian People's Republic. The autonomous region is declared as a "front-line of struggle against hegemonist and revisionism" and is announced as a closed zone. The militarization of Inner Mongolia and converting of it into a military base is in full swing. The mounting struggle of the national minorities in Inner Mongolia and Tibet for independence testifies to the fact that the protest movement against the chauvinistic national policy of Maoists is gaining strength and scope in China, UNEN stresses.

SON SANN: FORMATION OF COALITION 'IMPERATIVE'

BK161111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 16 May (AFP) -- Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front (KPNLF), has reaffirmed in a statement released here today his willingness to participate in a proposed alliance of Cambodian resistance groups.

The statement was made Thursday, while Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was in Beijing holding talks on the proposed tripartite coalition with Chinese leaders. Mr. Sitthi's mission failed, and he announced on his return to Bangkok Saturday night that there was "very little hope" of an anti-Vietnamese front being formed.

One of the main objections to the proposed alliance came from the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who as the main guerrilla force in Cambodia refuse to share power equally with the resistance groups headed by Son Sann and former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Under the new Thai proposals unveiled during Mr. Sitthi's visit to Beijing, the tripartite alliance would be headed by Prince Sihanouk as head of state, with Son Sann as prime minister and Khieu Samphan, political leader of the Khmer Rouge, as deputy prime minister.

In Thursday's statement, Mr. Son Sann called on the other two leaders to join the coalition, saying that it was "imperative" that they form the alliance immediately if the object of getting the nearly 200,000-strong Vietnamese force out of Cambodia was to be achieved.

The purpose of the tripartite coalition, he said in the statement, is the "mobilization of all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese agressors and to restore to the country its sovereignty and independence."

SON SANN URGES FRANCE 'TO STOP HELPING' HANOI

BK161208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 16 May (AFP) -- Son Sann, former prime minister of the former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, today appealed to the French Government to stop helping the Hanoi government while Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia.

"Many Cambodians, workers and soldiers, took part in the two world wars and died for France," Mr. Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said in a communique reaching Bangkok today.

The president of the KPNLF, one of the three Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance groups, said the Cambodian people had never borne arms against France and "do not understand how the French can defend the Vietnamese aggressors."

"Above all they do not understand why the French Government is now giving Hanoi economic aid, before the Hanoi leaders have agreed to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia.

"With its liberty and human rights, Franch has enough prestige to maintain contact with Hanoi without needing to give aid which is interpreted as a bonus for aggressors," Mr. Son Sann continued.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK141501 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace, a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Zakhazov Stanislav, secretary of the CPSU Committee of the Kamchatkaskaya Oblast (RSFSR), arrived on Thursday 13 May in Phnom Penh for a friendly visit in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Yit Kimseng, minister of health and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace. Also present was I.E. Kolesnikov, minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea.

Delegations Hold Talks

BK160234 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) — Yit Kimseng, minister of health and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace, held talks in Phnom Penh on Thursday [13 May] with Zakhazov Stanislav, secretary of the CPSU Committee of the Kamchatkaskaya Oblast (RSFSR) and head of a delegation representing the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Yit Kimseng talked about the activities of the Kampuchean peace movement during the past 2 years. He voiced support for the USSR peace initiative proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The minister declared he was convinced that the close cooperation between the Kampuchean and USSR peace movements will contribute to the strengthening of world peace.

Zakhazov Stanislav stressed that the USSR always supports Kampuchea and expressed his high appreciation of the successes of the Kampuchean peace movement at home as well as abroad. Stanislav pledged to do his best so that the United Nations will recognize the PRK and to strengthen relations and cooperation between the peace movements of the two countries.

On Friday, 14 May, the Soviet delegation handed over trucks, spare parts for movie cameras and other equipment to the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Soviets Present Gifts

BK160832 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] At 0800 on 14 May, a ceremony was held at the Health Ministry to present donations from the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace to its Kampuchean counterpart. These donations included a truck, movie cameras and some office equipment.

Attending the ceremony on the Kampuchean side were Yit Kimseng, minister of health and chairman of the Kampuchean peace committee; Comrade (Sok An), chief of Cabinet of the Foreign Ministry; and many cadres. On the Soviet side were the visiting delegation of the Soviet peace committee led by Comrade Stanislav and Comrade (Kolesnikov), a counselor at the Soviet Embassy.

On behalf of the Soviet peace committee, Comrade Stanislav made a speech in which he stressed that the visit by his delegation was aimed at strengthening the fraternal relations between the two peace movements and contributing to regional and world peace. He also expressed full support for the PRK's foreign policy of peace as well as the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries which are aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, thus contributing to the defense of world peace.

In conclusion, he said that although the gift of the Soviet peace committee was minimal, yet it was very significant for our two committees as it constitutes a symbol of the close cooperation between the Soviet Committee for the Defence of World Peace and its Kampuchean counterpart, as well as a symbol of the undying relations of solidarity and friendship between our parties, governments and peoples.

In his reply, Minister Yit Kimseng talked about the sufferings of the Kampuchean people during the imperialist's war of aggression in which more than 1 million Kampucheans perished. He emphasized that the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the lackey of Beijing expansionism, massacred more than 3 million Kampucheans and destroyed all national structures, thereby bringing grief and sorrow to all families and leaving millions of orphans. He stressed that following liberation on 7 January 1979, our people experienced dire difficulties and shortages of everything. However, under the leadership of the party and front, and thanks to the support and aid of socialist countries such as the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Laos, our people have achieved great successes in all fields.

In conclusion, he stated: This donation by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of World Peace represents a great source of encouragement for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists to defend their national independence and regional peace and stability and thus contribute to the defense of peace in the world.

KEAT CHHON MEETS WITH PRESIDENT OF UPPER VOLTA

BK160500 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Keat Chhon, minister attached to the prime minister's office and special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, was received by His Excellency Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee and president of the Republic of Upper Volta, in an audience at the office of the president on 10 May.

Minister Keat Chhon handed a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Saye Zerbo and briefed him on the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He conveyed the profound thanks of Chairman Khieu Samphan, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people to His Excellency President Saye Zerbo and the government and fraternal people of Upper Volta.

His Excellency President Saye Zerbo reiterated the firm support of the Republic of Upper Volta for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

The audience, also attended by Ambassador Hing Un, proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere reflecting the friendly relations and strong solidarity between the peoples and countries of Democratic Kampuchea and the Republic of Upper Volta.

Later, Minister Keat Chhon made a statement to correspondents from Upper Volta's press, radio and television in which he expressed respect and admiration for the Republic of Upper Volta for strictly adhering to the principles of nonalignment, the UN Charter and international law and practice; for firmly supporting Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations; and for cosponsoring the successive draft resolutions of the UN General Assembly demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

VODK: U.S. TESTS CONFIRM SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK160322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Last week the U.S. State Department announced that an analysis of blood samples from two Kampucheans who were affected by the Vietnamese enemy's poisonous gas shells last February shows that the blood of these victims contained a toxin called Trichotecene.

These two Kampucheans became victims when the Vietnamese fired 105-mm artillery shells at a populated village in the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea.

This is one among the tens of thousands of examples of the Kampuchean people being attacked with toxic chemical weapons by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

VODK APRIL BATTLE REPORT FOR SISOPHON-BAVEL

BK151333 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Last April, our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 230 Vietnamese enemy aggressors troops and wounded 246 others for a total of 476 casualties. Among those killed were 4 company commanders.

Our comrades in arms destroyed 6 tanks, a jeep, 6 ten-wheel trucks, a DK-75, 7 12.7-mm machineguns, 8 B-40's and B-41's, a Goryunov, an RPD, 16 AK's, 6 military barracks, 2 trenches and a quantity of various materiel. We cut 85 sections of Vietnamese enemy transport roads for a total of 250 meters. Each section was 2 to 2.5 meters deep. Our comrades in arms also seized 11 gas masks, 3 AK's, 5 rounds of DK-75, 60 shells of 60-mm mortar, 5 crates of 12.7 machinegun rounds, 18 B-40 rockets, 8 B-41 rockets, 5,800 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 antitank mines, 65 hats, 10 AK clips, 3 RPD clips, 500 meters of telephone wire and a quantity of various materiel.

Concurrently, our comrades in arms subdued a brigade of Vietnamese operation troops, and attacked, liberated and occupied 20 Vietnamese enemy positions -- 5 battalion, 8 company and 7 platoon positions.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 350,000 new spikes, dug 590 new punji pitfalls and set up 270 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield!

North Sisophon

BK160506 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms of the North Sisophon-Thmar Puok-Preah Net Preah-Phnum Srok battlefield killed 123 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 117 others -- a total of 240 casualties -- and destroyed a truck, some weapons, ammunition and materiel and a 100-meter span of a bridge north of Koki commune on Route 69. Our comrades in arms seized an M-79, seven M-79 grenades and some materiel. As part of their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, they made and planted 195,500 new punji stakes, dug 500 new punji pitfalls and set 400 new traps.

Long live our courageous people, army and guerrillas of the North Sisophon-Thmar Puok-Preah Net Preah-Phnum Srok battlefield!

NHIAVU LOBALIAYAO ON TRIBAL, PARTY UNITY

BK161204 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 May 82

[Speech by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the Central Nationalities Committee, at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] Respected members of the Presidium, distinguished guests, dear comrade delegates: On behalf of the Central Nationalities Committee, I express complete unanimity with the LPRP Central Committee's political report submitted to the party congress by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and other reports. I have the honor to deliver a speech to this congress on tribal work.

In the period of national-democratic revolution, as well as in the period of socialist revolution, our party and state have always maintained that the tribal issue in Laos is an important matter which requires close attention. Therefore, various party resolutions and state plans contain a clear and correct policy toward the people of various tribes, which conforms with the special aspects of the situation in each period in our country.

Over the past several decades, the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing hegemonist ruling clique and other reactionaries have carried out many heinous and cunning schemes to sabotage and divide the unity among various tribes. Nevertheless, educated and trained by the party and state, the people of all tribes have always maintained their high vigilance and taken part in attacking the enemies, thereby promptly smashing all schemes and tricks of the imperialists and the reactionaries.

Generally speaking, the people of various tribes in our country have upheld patriotism and the spirit of loving socialism. As indicated in the party Central Committee's political report, for several decades the people of all strata, tribes and races have united as a bloc in the National United Front, marching under the party banner, and resolutely risen up to fight for national liberation and to defend and build the country.

At present, the people of various tribes have had cadres and party members working as their representatives at all levels and in all branches, including the military and police forces, from the central down to the grassroots levels, with equal privileges. All this shows that our party has always created conditions for all tribes from Gnot Ou down to Li Phi [northernmost and southernmost areas] and from the Phou Louang Range to the Mekong River to enjoy the rights to mastery and equal rights and responsibilities before the country.

Recalling past events, the people of various tribes have never before enjoyed the status, role and great honor they do today. Our party and state have effectively improved the material and spiritual life of the people of various tribes step by step.

Comrades, after implementing the party policy toward various tribes, we have drawn the following lessons:

1. To solve tribal problems effectively, it is necessary to implement party and state line and policies thoroughly, such as those on political and ideological mobilization, economic construction and cultural and social development, as well as that of putting equality among various tribes into practice.

2. Parallel with heightening the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance and surmounting all difficulties encountered by the people of various tribes, the party and state must give them regular and effective assistance. These two aspects must be closely coordinated. By so doing, difficulties and problems can be effectively solved.

To resolve the problems of a gap between regions and tribes, the party Central Committee has adopted a resolution to build model towns for various tribes. As a result, our people are happy and have become more confident in the leadership of our party and state.

3. Various branches and localities must formulate concrete plans to implement correctly the policy toward various tribes, because tribal work is one of the important tasks contained in the overall policy of the party and state. Nevertheless, this is not a new issue. Various resolutions of the party Central Committee always state that once a branch of service or locality firmly grasps and correctly implements the party's tribal policy, it can score great achievements in carrying out its duties. On the contrary, if it fails to grasp this policy firmly, or implements it incorrectly, it will encounter difficulties in carrying out its tasks. Moreover, it will experience serious mistakes. As a result, the people of various tribes will not understand our party and state line and policies.

To express support and complete unanimity with the LPRP Central Committee's political report, we will endeavor to carry out the following tasks in the years to come:

1. To continue studying the national sense of unity, practice equality and mutual assistance among various tribes, and enable cadres, soldiers, policemen and people of all tribes to understand, profoundly grasp and correctly implement the party and state policy toward various tribes.

2. To lead and assist the people of all tribes positively to build the economy, develop culture and gradually improve our material and spiritual life. What is important is that we must build a core of cadres and party members.

3. To smash resolutely and promptly all of the schemes of the Beijing hegemonist ruling clique, the imperialists and other reactionaries to divide our various tribes.

4. To improve further the Nationalities Committee at all levels and its auxiliary apparatuses, for example, in the provinces and districts inhabited by several tribes.

5. To hasten to sum up experiences gained in implementing policies and adopt correct directions and policies in accordance with the political task in the new period of the revolution so as to contribute to the cause of national defense and socialist construction in our country.

Comrades, to fulfill these tasks, I hope that the delegates attending this congress and all branches at all levels, from the central down to the grassroots, will cooperate with us and join in bringing into full play the heroic traditions of various tribes in defending and making the country prosperous and progressive. I wish the congress glorious success. Thank you.

BABRAK KARMAL GREETS KAYSONE ON REELECTION

BK141006 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, received a congratulatory message from Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The text of the message reads as follows: On the auspicious occasion of your reelection to the most esteemed post in the LPDR, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and in my own name, I am extremely happy to extend our sincere congratulations to you, beloved comrade. I want to take this opportunity to wish you good health and great successes in fulfilling your esteemed responsibilities.

SITTHI COMMENTS ON VISIT, MEETINGS IN PRC

BK151410 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila reported to newsmen at the Bangkok airport at 1800 today that he visited China from 9 to 14 May at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to strengthen bilateral relations and exchange views on matters of common interests. He said China attached great importance to his visit. On 10 May he held talks with the Chinese foreign minister and on 11 may he met with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. On 13 May the Foreign Minister said he met with Chinese Vice Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

During the visit, Foreign Minister Sitthi said he held talks with Chinese leaders on broad subjects in a frank atmosphere. The talks are very useful. They included bilateral relations to which China attached special interest. China also supports the role played by Thailand and ASEAN and realized the importance of Southeast Asia.

The talks also included the problem of Kampuchea,which affects the stability of Southeast Asia and the world. The formation of a coalition of the three Kampuchean factions was also a problem of common interest. It constitutes the joint effort of Thailand, China and other countries to solve the problem. The success in the formation of a tripartite Kampuchean coalition will certainly facilitate the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Yet, the settlement depends on the will of the Kampuchean people. It is impossible for Thailand to force anybody. What it could do is to exert efforts in order to see progress made toward the settlement of the problem.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said he learned prior to his trip to China that there existed certain obstacles to the formation of the tripartite coalistion. These had to be solved first. He said he met Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing. Prince Sihanouk reiterated his stand on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, which is in accordance with the internationally-adopted resolutions. He believed that the Kampuchean problem must be solved on the basis of the UN resolution. He made known his determination to join with other Kampuchean patriots in order to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation and to make it a country which is independent and genuinely neutral.

Reporting on his discussions with the Chinese leaders, the foreign minister said they covered a wide range of subjects, including economic matters. Both countries agreed to expand bilateral trade in order to benefit their respective economies. On Kampuchea, the foreign minister said the talks were straightforward. He conducted the talks not on behalf of Thailand but on behalf of ASEAN. The proposals he put forth were the proposals agreed upon by ASEAN during earlier discussions.

Comments on Khmer Coalition

BK160407 Bangkok POST in English 16 May 82 p 1

[By Banyat Tasaniyavet]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has given up hope of a "summit" meeting of Khmer resistance factions before the ASEAN ministerial conference scheduled for mid-June in Singapore. On his return from Beijing last night, he told reporters that he had asked the leaders of the three factions to "go ahead on their own." Asked if he meant that ASEAN was "washing its hands" of the Khmer tripartite coalition affair, he said, "ASEAN has still to meet in June."

He said that Democratic Kampuchea (presumably the Khmer Rouge, now the sole component of DK) "raised some problems." He added: "It is not a matter of cabinet posts. They are suspicious of each other. There is hardly any hope of their meeting in Kuala Lumpur (offered by the Malaysian Government before the Singapore conference of ASEAN. It's best to let them do things by themselves," he said.

Asked if he was concerned about a planned invitation by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to answer questions about "alleged interference" in Kampuchean affairs, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said, "I'm not worried, but we have not interfered. The Khmer groups are trying to get together and we are just supporting their efforts. This is part of the political solution for the Kampuchean conflict in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution. We prefer a political to a military solution." He said that Thailand, "as a frontline state, has to keep itself abreast of developments."

Asked about chances of retaining the Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations, he said: "We are doing what we can. Acceptance of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea would set a precedent for other governments to commit aggression against neighbouring countries on the excuse that the administration of that country is bad."

The foreign minister found Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state who leads one of the three resistance factions, to be "patriotic, striving for the restoration of Kampuchean independence and unity of the Khmer people."

He said he had gone to China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to discuss improvement of Sino-Thai relations and to exchange views on matters of regional and global interest with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, the foreign minister and other high officials. Chinese Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping expressed appreciation of the ASEAN attitude towards the Kampuchean problem, which he felt would promote peace and security in Southeast Asia.

ACM Sitthi said that there should be continuous Sino-Thai consultations at high levels. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had been invited to China for this purpose. China would also like to expand trade, he added.

NATION: PRC MUST RECONSIDER KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK150127 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "China Must Be More Flexible in Khmer Issue"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has completed long talks in Beijing with Chinese leaders and with former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk but it appears as if the outcome of the talks is still in the balance. The principal subject is of course Kampuchea and how to put together a coalition government that will include the three anti-Vietnamese factions. It is just not any odd coalition for the sake of one, but one which will be able to present a respectable face to the rest of the world. ASEAN has tried hard in various ways and has produced several formulae which one or the other faction has deemed unacceptable.

It is also true that China must also have a voice in the formation of the coalition, since supplies to the Khmer Rouge have been only from China up to now -- for that matter Sihanouk's Moulinaka also has had some supplies from China recently. Basically, the solution to Kampuchea's problem is the ending of the Vietnamese occupation of the country, but the approach differs. ASEAN wants a political solution through the United Nations, while China does not believe in that and seems to be sticking to her initial intention of "bleeding Vietnam white."

These two approaches do not differ very much and can be combined easily and obviously that was the thrust of Sitthi's talks in Beijing. ASEAN plan is to make Sihanouk the head of state with Son Sann as prime minister and Khieu Samphan as deputy prime minister.

As Sihanouk has pointed out, this line-up itself can be changed and he has himself offered to take no part in the coalition with his assistant In Iam representing Moulinaka as the deputy premier. Since ASEAN places high emphasis on world opinion, the coalition that emerges must be acceptable to the countries outside the Soviet bloc.

The question of the portfolios of defence and foreign affairs appears to have been the main point that cannot be resolved between China and ASEAN. The ASEAN formula is that both defence and foreign affairs should be jointly handled by committees with each faction having its representative. The Chinese do not seem to look at it that way. There has been a lot shilly-shallying over the coalition for about two years and it is only natural that ASEAN is a little frustrated.

Several countries have de-recognized Democratic Kampuchea — Australia and Britain, for instance — and in a few months, if all goes well, ASEAN should start lobbying in the United Nations before the next General Assemly session starts. Hanoi and Moscow are already starting a two-pronged assault -- Vietnam says it will accept an "enpty seat" for Kampuchea at the UN, while the Soviet Union says that it wants the Heng Samrin regime to take the Kampuchean seat. Time is steadily running short. Next month there will be the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore and that will be followed by informal consultations with the foreign ministers or their representatives of such countries like Japan, Australia, New Zealand, etc. ASEAN must be ready to plot a strategy with them.

Necessarily, Chinese assistance is essential in the background so far as the coalition is concerned but up to now it has not been forthcoming. But ASEAN has not put all her options in the single basket of coalition. There are several other options left. China must reconsider her position towards the coalition so both military solution, which she prefers, and a political solution, which ASEAN prefers, can be coordinated into a single strategy acceptable to the rest of the world.

SPECIFICS OF SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT DISCLOSED

BK141304 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] According to deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limpraphan, in the agreement signed between Thailand and the Soviet Union yesterday Thailand proposed to sell 700,000-800,000 tons of rice, 100,000-200,000 tons of corn, 50,000-75,000 tons of sorghum, 2,000-3,000 tons of mung beans, 400,000-600,000 tons of tapioca, 20,000 tons of rubber, 30,000-40,000 tons of raw sugar, 500-1,000 tons of canned pineapple, $5 million worth of textile products, 70,000-100,000 tons of fluorite ore and 100,000 tons of tin. The Soviet Union proposed to sell several items to Thailand, such as machinery and chemical products.

Thailand and the Soviet Union have not set the price of their products because the Thai side could not set the price of its agricultural products in advance. The deputy commerce minister said that the trade agreement with the Soviet Union will ensure a market for Thai products, which will benefit Thai farmers. After completion of the agreement in 1-1/2 years, both sides will renegotiate their trade targets.

KHMER-SRV CLASH REPORTED NEAR PRACHIN BURI

BK160707 Bangkok POST in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet — Fighting between Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces flared anew near the Thai-Kampuchean border last Friday, and several artillery shells struck the Thai side.

There were no causalties or property damage on Thai soil but army bomb experts were summoned to Bang Nong Ian to defuse an unexploded artillery shells, military sources said. The clash occurred between 6:30-7:30 p.m. when a band of about 100 Khmer Rouge troops from Division 474 engaged an unknown number of Heng Samrin forces on Highway Number 5, between kilometres 4 and 5 at Ban Pho Sam Ton. The clash took place three kilometres from the border opposite Ban Khok Sabaeng, about 15 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

Deputy commander of Division 474, Mit Peap, told reporters in an interview near the border that Vietnam had recently brought in fresh reinforcements.

Military sources, however, said that fighting has lessened somewhat because of continuous rainfall in the area which makes troop movement difficult.

NEW 'YELLOW RAIN' VICTIMS ARRIVE FROM LAOS

BK160708 Bangkok POST in English 16 May 82 p 2

[Text] Four new victims of "yellow rain" attacks in Laos, their bodies covered with sores, have sought refuge in Thailand. The Hmong refugees told interviewers at the Ban Winai Camp that residents of three villages have died following the attack, six weeks or more ago.

Reports from the Loei Province refugee settlement said officials are trying to place two of the four men in a Bangkok hospital for treatment and observation. Scientists will also study a large package of residue to try to determine the source and composition of the toxin involved.

The refugees, from three different villages in the Phu He area of central Laos, all reported that the "yellow rain" was sprayed from an aircraft which flew over village ricefields in late March on early April.

Three of the Hmong -- two teenage boys and a 25-year-old man -- said during extensive interviews with refugee officials that the unidentified chemical killed villagers, animals and crops, although in all three cases, dogs and cats survived unaffected.

Resident doctors at Ban Winai said they had never seen refugees suffering from similar symptoms, and were unable to diagnose their problems. Two of the Hmong had lesions and scabs over most of their body, while the third had only an affected leg. In all cases, the refugees said, they and other villagers vomitted blood, suffered varying losses of hearing and sight, had difficulty in breathing and suffered white discharges from their eyes and noses.

Two refugees said they knew, or had heard from other villagers, of 17 deaths in their tiny villages. The third said that from the time of the attack, one villager died every two or three days until he left for Thailand. Officials involved in the case believe the three were involved in the latest case of "yellow rain" by Soviet-supplied chemical experts. They have, however, withheld final judgment until more extensive medical and scientific tests had been made.

The new Laotian report follows by only a day the release of a scientific report in Washington on blood samples taken from six Khmer Rouge soldiers following a battle with Vietnamese troops last February near Ban Nong Pru, south of Aranyaprathet.

Scientists said they discovered the Khmer had tricothecene mycotoxins in their body, and identified the substances specifically as T2 and HT2. They said HT2 was a matabolite of T2, the main mycotoxic substance believed used by Vietnamese, Laotian and Soviet forces.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials are analysing statements taken from four Vietenamese military defectors currently at the Phanat Nikhom refugee camp in Chon Buri. The four, from the 5th and 307th Regular Army Divisions, have claimed to interviewers that they were involved in various ways in chemical and biological warfare. One claimed that he was a member of a security platoon protecting a "special unit" detailed to poison water holes around Phnum Malai, the Khmer Rouge hilltop stronghold south of Aranyaprathet.

SRV TROOPS REPORTED DEPLOYED ALONG LAO BORDER

BK130611 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 4

[Text] Nakhon Phanom — About 8,300 Vietnamese soldiers have been deployed in a Laotian border district opposite this northeastern province, a senior local official said yesterday.

Assistant Governor Pol Capt Wirot Phuchinpa quoted an intelligence report as showing that two more companies of Vietnamese soldiers will be reinforced in the Hin Boun area this month. Hin Boun, which is a strategic Laotian district, is opposite the Thai border district of Ban Paeng, about 92 kms from the provincial seat.

About 150 Vietnamese soldiers led by a military officer identified only as "Col Ruong" joined the Vietnamese force stationed at a camp opposite Ban Paeng here on April 27, quoted the assistant governor. However, Pol Capt Wirot also reported that some of the 15 anti-aircraft guns and four rocket launchers had been moved to another military outpost at Namtho camp.

ANTIPIRACY CHIEF ON NEED FOR UNRESTRICTED UN AID

BK170210 Bangkok POST in English 17 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Strong action against pirates preying on Vietnamese boat people will be launched as soon as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) agrees to provide a committed U.S. $3.65 million allocation to Thailand "without strings," according to the country's anti-piracy chief. Over ten governments have pledged various amounts to make up this total to help the Thai authorities combat piracy.

Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council, placed in charge of the anti-piracy drive by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, stressed that no conditions must be imposed on how the Thai Government uses the fund or equipment purchased with the fund.

"We require autonomy to carry out our plans without any hampering of our initiatives, because that is the only way to make the campaign effective," he said. He would be willing to have international observers or submit reports on results.

Squadron Leader Prasong informed Jacques Terrin, local representative of UNHCR, on Friday that he could not agree to the conditions imposed. Because he believes that at least $30 million, ten times more than the amount offered, would be need for real success in suprressing piracy, Prasong told the UNHCR official the sum would be sufficient for only one year's activities. Nevertheless, he added, the assistance would improve the capability of the navy, the marine police and the police of the southern coastal provinces, to operate within the 12-mile territorial waters.

More funds would further extend anti-piracy capability into the 200 mile economic zone. Here, however, Prasong pointed out, the problem of seas claimed by neighbouring countries clashing with those claimed by Thailand must be faced. Thailand cannot operate in disputed areas. He also noted that it is not only Thai pirates but also Vietnamese, Kampuchean and pirates of other nationalities who rob, rape and abuse the boat people. Thai officials have captured Vietnamese and Kampuchean pirates who used Thai fishing vessels which they had seized previously, he said.

While the UNHCR considers Thailand's request for the anti-piracy aid to be "untied," Squadron Leader Prasong said that Thailand would go ahead with the inadequate equipment that it has to combat this crime in the gulf for humanitarian reasons. "This will be beneficial not only to Thailand but also to the international community," he said.

Regarding "rescue vessels" which have been or are being sent out to help the boat people, Prasong suggested that they loiter around the exit points of Vietnam. In this way they can pick up the refugees before they undergo the dangers of storms and piracy. However, he emphasised, these vessels should take the boat people to the countries to which they belong.

Other sources said that the fund will provide the navy with two patrol boats and two patrol boats and two spotter planes and cover operational costs. These boats will operate with one to be provided by the navy itself. The planes will fly over the gulf to look out for pirates.

The marine police reportedly will get a patrol boat and operating expenses and the habour department some small inspection vessels. Police in the southern coastal provinces are expected to receive three speedboats and operating expenses.

Concerning the "strings," Squadron Leader Prasong stated: "We must have full jurisdiction to undertake the anti-piracy drive ourselves, free of outside interference." The NSC secretary general insisted to Mr Terrin: "We don't want to be in the position of working under a hire contract which would be the case if we accept the conditions by the UNHCR."

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ANTIDRUG DRIVE

BK170258 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 May 82 p 5

["Excerpts" from interview with Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun]

[Excerpt] Question: How did the second offensive against the Shan rebels start?

Answer: Khun Sa was still trying to make Thai territory his base for his logistical reason. We found out that military-like barracks had been erected and decided to work out a plan in the form of our own exercise to counter the move. In the future we will apply similar pressure on all foreign armed elements on the border to prevent them from crossing the border. After our last offensive in January, the rebels came back to build their strongholds and we had to move in to destroy them.... When our aircraft flew over Baan Lao Lue (eight kms northwest of Ben Hin Taek), we were fired on. We detected about 40 Khun Sa men and began repelling them. We still did not find their presence in other parts of the border. The rebels had no definite locations.

We took aerial pictures of the border areas every month. That was why we immediately spotted the 100 houses erected. We will send in ground forces to confirm the type of the houses which had the military appearance. We have to find out first whether they are just houses or whether they are other structures. We will certainly stage air attacks as soon as we find out what they are.

Question: Is the offensive part of the Thai-Burmese cooperation plan?

Answer: We have made four points of principle of cooperation (with Burma). One is that we will consistently suppress the drug trafficking movements. Secondly, we will exchange intelligence reports. Thirdly, we will have discussions over important matters and lastly, we will implement crop substitution programme.

Our war with Khun Sa has not finished and we will continue our suppression until we could drive them out of Thai territory. We regularly inform the Burmese Government on what we do and this is not a kind of request from Rangoon. But joint operations with the Burmese Government have not been planned. It depends on where the Khun Sa's army happens to be. If it is found on the Thai side, we would take action and if it is on the Burmese side the Burmese would do it.

But if the rebels happen to be just on the border, a joint operation is then necessary. But we will have to wait until that time comes. However, we will try to avoid it (joint operations) because it has to be a large-scale operation.

Question: Was the question of joint operation discussed during your last visit to Rangoon?

Answer: There is no problem even if it was not discussed. But the size of the Khun Sa's Army does not make it necessary for such joint operation. The rebels now number no more than 2,000. We captured some very young soldiers during our last operation.

Question: There has been concern that Khun Sa might have joined hands with the Communist Party of Burma (CPB).

Answer: We are not yet certain about such possibility. Contacts between them might have been established in the past. CPB might have sold opium to Khum Sa or Khun Sa himself might have approached it for opium. But we can rule out the chance that they will unite in a bid to liberate the country (Burma). I just simply can't imagine any activities of Khun Sa that might resemble a war of liberation.

Question: Khun Sa was said to have more opium-growing areas inside Burma than inside Thailand.

Answer: Khun Sa and his men are not opium growers. He goes after others for opium. He maintains agents inside villages where opium is grown to purchase it. He might even distribute opium seedlings too. Around 700 tons of opium is being grown in the Golden Triangle this year. Fifty tons of them are grown in Thailand and Laos. Our country offers a much better communication systems and that is why the drug traffic has been hectic.

Question: Is it true that CPB has begun refining heroin?

Answer: It is not only the Burmese Communists. Anyone can do it anywhere. There are chemists who can produce heroin without having to use much know-how. But the report that CPB has turned to opium trading is so distant and we are not in a position to comment on that. But we have heard news that CPB has resorted to opium trading because of reduction in aid (from China). The same thing (cut in aid) is also happening to the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). They (Chinese) now consider government-to-government relations more important (than the party-to-party relations).

Question: What kind of development play [as published] is going on at Baan Hin Taek?

Answer: The Interior Ministry and the Supreme Command are doing the job. We are trying to urge foreign countries to take part in the development projects there.

Question: How valid is the report that Khun Sa tried to negotiate with Thai authorities to return the body of Thaveep Kaentaptim, the news editor of MATUPHUM daily?

Answer: No, Khun Sa wrote me a letter several months ago but there was nothing new in its contents. Khun Sa is in no position to make any negotiations. We would be mad if we negotiated with him. He claimed in the letter that he had done nothing wrong and was willing to cooperate with us to crack down on opium trade.

He also asked for the captured arms of the rebels to be returned saying he wanted it to liberate the country. I don't want to get involved in Burmese politics.

The Burmese Government appears appreciative of the present Thai policy because we keep our words. The premier (Prem) said we would supress Khun Sa and we did it.

Question: Were the offensives against Khun Sa linked to visits to Burma by Thai senior authorities?

Answer: No they had nothing to do with the visits at all. We have to keep on suppressing the rebels before they can recruit new members. We will have constant surveillance and destroy all heroin refineries we come across. There are now no more heroin refineries inside Thai territory. But there are still some inside Burma.

Question: Has Burma ever told us it is facing problems, for example the problem with the minority groups?

Answer: The Burmese Government has never asked for cooperation (to fight the minority groups) from us. We only discussed narcotics and that could be the first step of our future talks.

Question: What has become of Lao Su, the heroin kingpin who escaped during detention?

Answer: Lao Su is just a minor figure compared to Khun Sa. He is only a henchman for Khun Sa. The two may have had contacts.

Question: What kind of cooperation in anti-narcotics work was discussed during your visit to Singapore?

Answer: We talked about the so-called "preventive detention law" which enable authorities to detain drug suspects without trial. There are about 3,500 people under detention there and 450 of them are drug traffickers. But we still cannot have this kind of law here. The law imposes a maximum prison term of 10 years and a two years of detention.

Another topic of discussion was on chemicals used in refining heroin. We told Singapore authorities we want to have information on the movement of these chemicals from Singapore and Malaysia into Thailand.

Question: Will the preventive detention law be adopted in Thailand?

Answer: We are studying the matter. But we don't think parliament will accept it.

Question: How good is our cooperation (in drug suppression) with Singapore and Malaysia?

Answer: Very good. But we have to go to Malaysia after the elections.

Question: How would you describe the government's performance in fighting against narcotics?

Answer: Speaking on behalf of the government, I would say that we have made tremendous achievements. During the Sanya government we caught Lo Hsing-han, the heroin overlord. But the present government is taking action against Khun Sa and it is a very big task. We lost 17 lives in the fighting against Khun Sa in the first big offensive in February, and it simply showed how much sacrifice we are making to fight against drugs.

We have no policy of making a false show out of the affair. We still don't understand the motive of the people who lied to Khun Sa and urged him to return to the border.

We are considering improving the communications in the areas to pave the way for development. If we develop the northern areas we will have the country's best tourist spot there.

Question: How long did we know about the activities of Sihadet Chindawong (Thai vice consul in Chicago) before he was arrested?

Answer: We had followed him for quite some time. In fact, we wanted a bigger fish but the news began to leak, so we decided to move and arrested him.

SITTHI'S TALKS WITH SIHANOUK CRITICIZED

BK141134 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has visited China. While in Beijing he held talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Haung Hua. Sitthi Sawetsila also held talks with Sihanouk on the establishment of the so-called alliance of three Khmer resistance groups to oppose Vietnam.

Why are a number of Thai authorities, including Sitthi Sawetsila, so eager to serve Beijing's design? Do they really want to solve the Kampuchean problem on the basis of defending the Kampuchean people's interests? No, all of Bangkok and Beijing's allegations are aimed against Vietnam. Their so-called defense of the Kampuchean people's interests is only designed to deprive them of independence and sovereignty. Sihanouk himself admitted that China intended to use Kampuchea to conduct a war against Vietnam in 10 or 20 years.

The China visit of Sitthi Sawetsila, as well as the efforts of other Thai leaders to shut wild beasts in the same cage, reflects Beijing embarrassment in the fact of fine development in Kampuchea.

According to AFP, even Sihanouk, after meeting with Sitthi Sawetsila, remained doubtful about the prospect of setting up the so-called alliance of three Khmer resistance groups.

Whatever the effort, China, the United States and their followers will fail to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. Their claim about the existence of three resistance groups in Kampuchea can deceive nobody. Following China's policy of pitting ASEAN against Indochina and intervening in Kampuchea's internal affairs, the Thai authorities will only do harm to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

PRC, ASEAN DIFFERENCES ON KHMER COALITION NOTED

OW150723 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 15 — Recent discussions between Chinese leaders and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila showed that the ASEAN countries and China differed more and more on a "tripartite government" of Khmer reactionaries, comments NHAN DAN today.

It was also clear, the paper says, that the Chinese expansionists were in a hurry to rally Khmer rebels to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and cope with the 37th U.N. General Assembly. "With Washington's blessing Beijing is seeking ASEAN assistance in bringing about a merger of Khmer rebels. Yet opinion remains divided, with China and the Khmer Rouge demanding a "coalition government, or a troika with the Beijing-controlled Pol Pot gang as leader," the paper says.

NHAN DAN points out that the difference is not easy to remove. "The Kampuchean people," it says, "are master of their destiny under the leadership of a revolutionary party and a revolutionary government. They will wipe out all reactionary forces and will reject any 'government' rigged up by Beijing. Kampuchea will continue to advance along the path of independence and freedom", NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN HAILS AWARDING OF ORDER TO TIKHONOV

OW141409 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 14 — NHAN DAN's editorial today extends warmest congratulations to Soviet Premier N.A. Tikhonov on his decoration with Vietnam's Sao Vang (Red Star) Order.

After recalling that President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have been similarly honoured, the paper says, "The conferment of the Sao Vang Order on the chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers is another expression of the warm feelings felt by the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam for the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union".

"Solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union" NHAN DAN says, "is a principle of Vietnam's consistent foreign policy, the Vietnamese people know how great and valuable Soviet support and assistance to them in socialist construction and national defence has been. Their multiform cooperation with the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community has been of primary importance in their struggle against Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism."

NHAN DAN stresses that assistance to the Vietnamese revolution is a "tradition" of the Soviet Union. "Chairman N.A. Tikhonov, together with the entire Soviet party and people, has made great contributions to consolidating and promoting the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples", the paper says.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BK150500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] According to a VNA report, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, recently visited the Jose Marti Agricultural College, a national center for agricultural cadre training and scientific research.

Vice Minister of Agriculture (Tran Khai) and (Le Duy Thuc), the college headmaster, accompanied Chairman Dong to some of the college's scientific research installations and the laboratory where new rice strains are cultivated experimentally in an attempt to adapt them to different types of soil. High-yield rice varieties that are resistant to blight are also being studied and the nursing of fruit-tree branches as a substitute for the traditional time-consuming methods of grafting is being examined experimentally. Chairman Dong also visited the college's data processing center.

The comrade chairman also paid a visit to Da Ton village in Gia Lam District. This village used to be a poorly rated village. But with the assistance of the Jose Marti College, it is now achieving a rice yield of 6 tons per hectare and the living conditions of its people have improved considerably.

During a cordial meeting with cadres, teachers and students from the college, Chairman Dong warmly appraised the achievements of the college in training, scientific research and the application of technological innovations to agricultural production in our country.

Speaking of the important position of the college in the agricultural development of our country, he said: Like many countries in the world, in the immediate future and for many years to come, the production of grain and food products will remain a primary problem which we must concentrate on resolving. In this connection, the Jose Marti College must make worthy contributions by conducting basic and advanced training of agricultural engineers and by applying scientific and technological innovations to agricultural production.

Speaking of the major objectives of the college in its struggle to become a center for all agricultural colleges and high schools throughout the country, Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: The college must struggle to fulfill its four major tasks of teaching and studying well, conducting fruitful scientific research, applying good scientific innovations to production and improving the living conditions of its teachers and students.

To teach and study well, the college should emphasize its tasks in the domain of scientific information in order to be promptly and fully aware of the situation of agricultural production in the country and the situation of agriculture in the world, primarily the agricultural situation of those countries with conditions similar to those of our country. By doing so, the teaching and studying programs will meet the urgent requirements of agricultural production in our country.

Along with teaching and studying well, the college should vigorously accelerate its scentific research to support production. This is a matter of paramount importance. The college's research activities must be conducted in the right direction, involving specific targets and realistic contents. Moreover, the college must keep in touch and sign contracts with production installations in order to apply its scientific and technical knowledge through all means and in a useful manner to production in these installations.

On behalf of the cadres and students of the college, Comrade (Le Duy Thuc) pledged to implement the instructions of Chairman Pham Van Dong scrupulously by overcoming shortcomings and developing achievements and existing potentials in order to surge forward and be worthy of the attentive care of the party, state and people.

LE QUANG DAO ATTENDS WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS

BK160700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth national women's congress, a ceremony was held by the Women's Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture and Information at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi yesterday, 15 May, to inaugurate the skilled women's festival. Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and representatives of various organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi, as well as representatives of the teenagers and children in the capital.

Addressing the ceremony, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, thanked various ministries and sectors for their wholehearted cooperation and assistance, thus making it possible for the skilled women's festival to be inaugurated on the occasion of the fifth national women's congress.

UNICEF AID PROGRAM FOR SRV, LAOS LAUDED

OW161533 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 16 -- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on May 14 adopted a programme of aid to the value of 27,142,000 dollars to Vietnam and 4,256,000 dollars to Laos for the period 1983-86, V.N.A. correspondent at the U.N. Headquarters reports.

Mrs Gertrude Elton, president of the Canadian UNICEF National Committee, on behalf of a 18-nation UNICEF team which visited Vietnam and Sri Lanka last year, welcomed Vietnam's efforts in the use of UNICEF aid for the benefit of mothers and children.

At the meeting of the UNICEF's Executive Committee on May 14, Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Dung, who attended it as Vietnam's observer, thanked this organization for having granted aid to Vietnam as early as 1973 in the midst of the U.S. war of aggression to help in the protection of children.

Mr Nguyen Ngoc Dung denounced China for having demolished during its aggression against Vietnam in February 1976, 735 schools some of which were built with UNICEF assistance, 690 creches and kindergartens, 428 hospitals, maternity homes and dispensaries, and killed thousands of Vietnamese children.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

BK141043 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "National Defense Enterprises Must Engage in Producing Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The priority objective in the economic and social fields set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress for the 1980's is to meet the most pressing and essential needs and gradually stabilizing and eventually improve, to a certain extent, the people's material and cultural life. In particular, it consists of bringing about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem and a method of better meeting the requirements for clothing, study, medical care, housing, travel, child care and other essential consumption needs.

To attain this target, it is imperative to step up consumer goods production to meet society's material and cultural needs, create more jobs, increase sources of goods for local consumption and export, stimulate agricultural production, expand the division of labor and increase social products and national income as contributions to the accumulation for our economy. This ever pressing task can help stabilize the people's livelihood and can greatly contribute to achieving a balance between money and goods and to stabilizing markets and prices. Therefore, it is clearly stated in the resolution of the fifth party congress: "There must be policies and uniform measures to develop all available production potentials and the capabilities of light industry, foodstuffs industry and even the centrally run and local industries. We must strive to develop various branches and trades, small industry and artisan industry in the cities and countryside; properly employ individual artisans; achieve cooperation among state-operated enteprises, cooperatives and individual workers to step up good production; and fully use production facilities of national defense enterprises to produce consumer goods."

National defense enterprises are production establishments of the army and, at the same time, a component of the system of production establishments of the national economy. Therefore, national defense enterprises must strive to understand and implement the production policies laid down by the fifth party congress. They must strengthen national defense industry appropriately while, at the same time, exploiting its capabilities for the development of the economy. On the basis of striving to perform well their main tasks of producing and repairing weapons and equipment to meet national defense demands, national defense enterprises can and must fully use their labor capabilities, equipment, raw materials and discarded materials to accelerate consumer goods production.

There are different requirements for the production of national defense goods and consumer goods in terms of technical regulations and product quality and they are, therefore, interdependent. Whether this interdependence is positive or negative depends on the organization and leadership of production by each enterprise. In view of this, correctly settling the relationship between the production of national defense goods and consumer goods production is a primary and important task of national defense enterprises. Because their main task is to meet national defense needs, these enterprises must devote all of their efforts and give priority to the satisfactory fulfillment of this task. As our country's economy is facing difficulties concerning materials, energy and raw materials, making full use of capabilities for producing consumer goods in exchange for materials and raw materials from the various economic sectors is a method of creating conditions for the fulfillment of the national defense production task. Thus, it is necessary to avoid the tendency to unilaterally emphasize the material interests of each enterprise by using

national defense materials, raw materials and energy to produce consumer goods, thereby causing trouble in its main production task. But, at the same time, it is necessary to encourage the development of all creative abilities and potential to produce consumer goods in the service of society.

The national defense enterprises have fairly great potential. They have an abundance of discarded raw materials, including lumber, cloth, plastic and precious and rare metals, and their technical abilities are fairly high in certain areas. In the past they have fully used discarded raw materials to produce hundreds of consumer goods -- from ordinary goods to goods requiring high technical standards and meeting export criteria -- thereby satisfying part of the troops and people's needs. However, due to the lack of a uniform policy and slackened leadership, national defense enterprises' potentials have not been fully developed. Therefore, consumer goods production must be included in the enterprises' plans in which targets, tasks, measures and regulations involving this line of production must be included in the enterprises' plans in which targets, tasks, measures and regulations involving this line of production must be clearly defined. This will help national defense enterprises fully utilize all of their capabilities to further increase the production of better quality consumer goods, with a wider variety of items and with even greater economic efficiency. It will also help the state ensure control of these products.

Because national defense enterprises produce and repair different national defense goods, the machines, equipment, production capacity and discarded raw materials of each enterprise are different. Each enterprise, in addition to organizing the production of a large quantity of goods in their entirety, is capable of producing parts of other goods. This requires organs responsible for the management of national defense enterprises to study the potential capabilities of each enterprise and work out plans for organizing the coordination among enterprises in participating in the production of new consumer goods.

As our country is currently experiencing a shortage of consumer goods, fully using all capabilities for producing consumer goods and placing them under state control for rational distribution so that they will reach the workers' hands are urgent tasks designed to stabilize the people's life. Conscious of their responsibilities, all national defense enterprises, including those specializing in producing or repairing national defense goods, must immediately work out plans for exploiting all capabilities thoroughly to further accelerate consumer goods production. This is the most realistic way of contributing to the successful implementation of the resolution of the fifth party congress.

REPORTAGE ON ELECTION RESULTS, CONSEQUENCES

BK111320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0235 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 11 May (AFP) -- President Suharto today held separate meetings with leaders of the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) and the Democratic Party (PDI), both badly defeated in last week's general elections.

No immediate statements were issued after the meetings but it was believed that President Suharto asked the two parties to accept the election results. According to the latest figures, announced at 0800 local time (0100 GMT), the ruling Golkar (Functional Groups) Party won 48,050,657 of the 74,998,547 votes already counted out of a total of over 82 million registered voters throughout Indonesia. PPP got 20,992,574 and PDI 5,955,316.

Seats in the 460-member parliament will be Golkar 244, PPP 96 and PDI 24.

The remaining 96 are allotted to the armed forces which do not take part in elections.

Security Chief Comments

BK151421 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] The consequences and excesses of the recent 1982 general elections are expected to be settled completely within a short period to ensure that the situation in the country is back to the normal situation prior to the general elections. This was stated by the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib], Admiral Sudomo, at a press conference in Jakarta today explaining the outcome of the Kopkamtib-sponsored meeting with regional and district special executive officers as well as commanders of police districts throughout Indonesia.

According to Admiral Sudomo, the settlement of the excesses of the general elections will be made through discussions and consultations in line with the state philosophy of pancasila. Apart from that, they will be also settled through courts if strong evidence is found.

Materials considered to be the cause of the excesses will be gathered for consideration and improvement of the next general election law, which is expected to be presented to the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly plenary session.

Admiral Sudomo also assured that the armed forces will provide protection against any possible threats to the people.

PPP Rejects Election Results

BK140407 Hong Kong AFP in English 0343 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 14 May (AFP) -- The Moslem United Development Party (PPP) of the South Celebes branch issued a statement today rejecting the results of last week's general elections because of alleged irregularities in polling and vote counting. The statement siad there was evidence of irregularities in many electoral areas in the province; therefore the party had decided to reject the results of the elections.

It called on party members in the province to reject their elections in the central and provincial parliaments. Disciplinary measures would be taken against those disregarding the call, the statement said. It also urged that polling and vote counting should be held again in the South Celebes Province.

The rejection was seen here as a move of open defiance against Home Minister General Amir Makhmud, charged with organising the elections, who made it clear yesterday that the elections results were valid and should be accepted by the Indonesian people.

According to the latest results announced today at 0800 local time (0100 GMT) PPP gained 317,850 votes, the ruling Golkar (Functional Groups) 2,757,155 and the PDI (Democratic Party) 18,289 in South Celebes.

There had also been reports on alleged irregularities in other provinces, but the government appeared to ignore them.

Meanwhile, the armed forces faction in parliament last night stated that the election results were legal and valid. Faction Spokesman General Sumrahadi said the results should be accepted by all parties that contested the general elections.

Golkar won a landslide victory of nearly 64 percent, PPP 27 percent and PDI 9 percent out of total of 75,014,980 votes counted from over 82 million registered voters.

PPP FACTION LEADER KHALID WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

BK141156 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1028 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 14 May (ANTARA) -- General Chairman of the Nahdatul Ulama [NU] (a major component of the Indonesian Moslem United Development Party -- PPP) announced here Friday he had decided to withdraw his statement of resignation from his post and would instead carry on the task entrusted him by the NU's 26th national congress in Semarang. "I apologize to the senior Moslem scholars whom I respect and who are the witness today of my act to renounce my previous statement," Idham Khalid wrote in a letter addressed to the Central Executive Board in Jakarta Friday.

Photo copies of his above letter were distributed to the press by Amin Iskandar, member of parliament of the PPP faction at the House of Representatives building the same day.

In reply to a question, Iskandar explained that Idham Khalid handed the letter when he called at the latter's residence to report that eleven NU regional heads had arrived in Jakarta to raise objection to Khalid's resignation bid. Six more NU regional heads are also expected to come to the capital city for the same purpose, Iskandar revealed.

Seventeen of the 27 regional heads of NU have issued a joint statement addressed to the Central Executive Board describing the resignation of Idham Khalid as general chairman as void.

According to Amin Iskandar, even before the joint statement Idham Khalid had received letters and telegrams raising objection to his resignation. As a result he decided to accede to their demand to withdraw his tender for resignation. Iskandar said that Idham Khalid's decision would be conveyed to NU Rois Aam (president) K.H. Ali Maksum in Yogyakarta, vice president of NU K.H. Anwar Musadad and other NU executive board members simultaneously.

In his 4-page hand-written letter dated May 4, 1982, Idham Khalid related the background that had led him to resign as general chairman of NU as reported in the press on May 6. In the letter he said he considered the manner of his resignation as not normal, because he had become the NU chairman through election by a formal congress in which he won the majority votes. "At that time I was suffering from an ailment in the neck, so that I just agreed without much thinking when a number of respectable scholars whom I know personally urged me to withdraw from the NU chairmanship for health reasons," he wrote.

K.H. Mujib Ridwan, one of the five scholars that came to his home in Jakarta on May 2, took out a typewritten statement from a file-holder and asked Idham Khalid to sign it. It was a statement of resignation.

At that time he asked that his tender for resignation should not be announced to the press before the following congress of the NU leadership. To his regret, the news proved to have broken in newspapers in urabaya, Yogyakarta and Jakarta. The breaking of the news had led to public polemics among the NU leadership. "This really made me sad and ashamed" Idham Khalid stated in his letter.

After taking into consideration the fact that 17 NU regional branches in Indonesia had protested his resignation and also other facts relating to the future interests of NU, Idham Khalid decided to withdraw his statement of resignation.

According to the letter, the Muslim scholars who came to his home asking for his resignation were K.H. Asad Sy. Arifin, K.H. Mahrus, K.H. Alid Ma'sum, K.H. Masykur and K.H. Mujib Ridwan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BANS PUBLICATION OF AMRI BOOKS

BK121419 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The attorney general has banned the circulation of 19 volumes of books written by Hamran Amri and published by the Sinar Kasih Publishing Company in Jakarta. The ban, based on the decision of the attorney general on 11 May, was issued because the contents of the books could create restlessness among Islamic followers and harm the harmonious religous life in Indonesia.

People who keep, possess and sell the books are urged to surrender them to the high public prosecutor's office or local prosecutor's offices to be handed over to the attorney general's office.

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Asia & Pacific

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SAKURAUCHI REJECTS BROCK FARM PRODUCTS DEMAND

OW180517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 18, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi early Tuesday morning sent a message to U.S. trade representative William Brock rejecting his demand for an early liberalization of farm product imports.

In the message, Sakurauchi said Japan would like to resume agricultural negotiations with the United States soon. Sakurauchi sent instructions to Yoshio Okawara, Japan's ambassador to the U.S., to deliver the message to Brock, in reply to the letter Brock gave Sakurauchi last Tuesday in Paris. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry is hoping that the U.S. Government will swiftly reply to the Sakurauchi message.

Officials of the ministry said the date for Japan-U.S. consultations in San Francisco on measures to provide wider market access to foreign farm products would probably be set within a couple of days. The officials said, however, that it is practically impossible for the two countries to hold such consultations later this week as agreed on in informal talks between the two countries in Geneva May 5. They added it is likely that such consultations will be held in the first half of next week.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa at the semiweekly Cabinet meeting earlier in the day to include farm products in a new market-opening package being prepared. However, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry officials said it would not be advantageous for Japan to negotiate with the U.S. on the matter on the assumption that farm products would be included in the new package. They said whether to include farm products in the package should be determined following coming consultations with the U.S.

U.S. TO BE EXCLUDED FROM MILITARY TECHNOLOGY BAN

OW171259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, KYODO -- The government will maintain its policy against transfer of military technology to other countries but will treat the United States as an exception, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Government officials have said they are studying if they can meet a U.S. request for Japan's sophisticated electronics technology for military purposes.

The request was made officially last June in a meeting between then Japanese Defense Agency Chief Joji Omura and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The 1976 government policy virtually bans export of weapons and related technology.

"Now that the current Diet session may be extended by three months, I don't think we can leave the U.S. request under study forever," the official said. He said the government will shortly decide to make the United States an exception to the policy.

The current 150-day parliament session is due to close on Wednesday but the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) plans to extend it until the end of August.

The military technology issue will be discussed when Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and U.S. President Ronald Reagan meet privately in France next month on the occasion of the Versailles summit of seven major Western democracies.

The official said, however, it remains to be negotiated how far Japan can and should cooperate with the United States in the field of military technology. The official, who declined to be named, did not elaborate.

Under a tentative policy, the government will transfer military technology to the United States only after it has ascertained how the specific technology will be used when exported. If the United States is involved in an international dispute, Japan will deal with military technology cooperation with "utmost caution," according to the informal government policy.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL CALLS FOR 'BALANCED' DEFENSE

OW170559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, KYODO -- A high Defense Agency official emphasized Monday that ground-launched missiles only are insufficient to secure Japan's defense, and that a balanced and systematic defense is vital to fend off various stages of foreign invasion into the country.

Akira Shioda, chief of the agency's defense bureau, made the assertion when he met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at his official residence.

The prime minister instructed the agency to study the most appropriate defense program for a sea bound country last January.

In an interim report, Shioda explained his agency's basic defense plans are to prevent enemies from landing on mainland Japan; to await U.S. military support and then to carry out joint actions by Japanese and American forces.

In keeping enemies from the Japanese soil, the system of defense like a porcupine's which stings with its quills is limited, Shioda said.

In the first place, he pointed out, collection of overall information and establishment of an early warning system are needed. In addition, interceptor fighters, support fighters, destroyers, as well as submarines, missile-launching vessels and ground-to-sea ballistic missiles are necessary, Shioda said.

USSR ALLOWS FISHERMEN TO GATHER SEAWEED

OW141151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 14, KYODO -- The Soviet Union Friday agreed to extend for another year an agreement on Japanese seaweed gathering in waters around the Soviet-held Kaigara Island east of Hokkaido in northern Japan.

Under the agreement, reached between the Soviet Fishing Ministry and the non-governmental Hokkaido Fisheries Association, Japanese fishermen can gather seaweed between June 1 and September 30.

Japanese fishermen last year were allowed to gather tangle for the first time in five years since 1977 but actually worked for only one month because the agreement was reached late in August.

A maximum of 30 ships were allowed to operate last year but the number this year was increased to 330, Japanese association officials said.

They said the Japanese fishermen would pay yen 66 million in fishery fees to the Soviet Union, the same as last year.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. WEAPONS SALES

SK180504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN on May 17 carries an article headlined "What U.S. Imperialists Seek in Arms Sale?"

Noting that U.S.-made lethal weapons are sure to be found everywhere guns roar and people shed blood, the paper brands all the successive rulers of the United States as bosses of "death merchants" who stooped to any infamy in their bid to bring greater profits to the monopolies.

The present rulers of the United States, faithful servants of the U.S. munition monoplies and war-thirsty elements, are putting greater spurs to arms expansion and production, the paper says, and goes on:

Now the war industry in the United States serves as a major means of amassing fortunes and reaping windfalls which pours bundles of dollars into the pot bellies of monopolies bent on grabbing high-rate monopolistic profits. The U.S. imperialists not only mass-produce weapons but export them as a means of criminal acts such as aggression and war, domination and plunder.

They are arming their "allies" and puppets with destruction weapons of new types to drive them out as "shock brigades" against the socialist countries and countries of the new-emerging forces. In the past ten years the U.S. imperialists have transferred weapons worth 7,360 million dollars to the Israeli aggressors and weapons worth 3,409 million dollars to the South Korean puppets.

Besides, they have supplied a large amount of destruction weapons to the reactionaries in South Africa, Chile, El Salvador and other countries where racism and fascism hold sway, to goad them into invasion of countries of the new-emerging forces and suppression of the people. Under the mask of "helper" they supply weapons to countries unable to produce them, with political strings attached, to tighten control over them.

In fact, arms-importing countries are compelled to depend on arms-exporting countries in order to learn how to use the weapons or to receive accessories and ammunitions. With this in mind, the crafty U.S. imperialists are getting frantic in the export of arms to many countries of the world. And, by gaining chances of "contact" with reactionary brasshats through the arms export, the U.S. imperialists seek to bribe them and hatch plots to overthrow the governments for turning the progressive countries to the right.

By massively supplying weapons to countries which do not produce them, the U.S. imperialists aggravate antagonism between tri[illegible] or between nations in these countries and constantly cause border disputes or regional disputes between neighbouring countries to put them at feud and quarrel.

Such arms export of the U.S. imperialists is not only aimed at money-making but mainly aimed at splitting and disintegrating the countries of the new-emerging forces following the road of anti-imperialism and independence and, furthermore, at realising their wild ambition for world supremacy.

But the aggressive designs they seek through arms export is infeasible. Many peoples of the new-emerging forces following the powerful trend of independence are fighting actively to smash the schemes of the U.S. imperialists, seeing through their crafty manoeuvres.

KWP OFFICIAL'S ADDRESS MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK170255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0858 GMT 16 May 82

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternative member of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of DPRK Administration Council, at meeting held at Pyongyang Gymnasium on 16 May to mark 2d anniversary of Kwangju uprising in South Korea -- live]

[Text] Comrades, we greet the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising in circumstances in which the South Korean masses of all strata are staging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle more vigorously than ever before and compatriots at home and abroad are daily deepening and expanding their movement for an independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. [applause]

As is widely known, the Kwangju people's uprising in May 1980, which set the whole world in turmoil, was a just struggle for democracy and national salvation staged against the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring who were trying to restore the fascist, dictatorial Yusin system. It was also heroic resistance which displayed the firm will and persistent fighting spirit of the South Korean people who were yearning for democracy and the nation's peaceful reunification. [applause]

With the elimination of the notorious Yusin dictator who had reigned over South Korea for 18 years, a bright prospect of democracy and national reunification unfolded before the South Korean people. Aspiring to build a new democratic society free of fascism and division, with the cursed Yusin system completely cleaned up, the South Korean masses of all strata had risen in one mind. Embarrassed at this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the boss of the Yusin remnants, under the agitation of his U.S. imperialist master, entered a path of establishing a new military fascist dictatorship, running counter to the unanimous aspirations of the South Korean people.

In particular, the ring expanded martial law throughout South Korea on 17 May 1980, banned all political activities, arrested and detained a vast number of democratic personages and patriotic students, including Kim Tae-chung, and committed a fascist, criminal act of turning the whole land of South Korea into a grim and murderous prison.

This was an extremely wicked and inhuman reactionary offensive of the military hooligan clique aimed at thwarting the roaring trend of democracy and reunification generated in the wake of the assassination incident and was also a last-ditch effort to restore the fascist Yusin dictatorial system at any cost.

This fascist 17 May violence of the Chon Tu-hwan ring provoked great fury in the South Korean students and people and eventually led the patriotic people and students in Kwangju to explode into mass resistance.

Initiated by the demonstration of the Chonnam University students on 18 May 1980, the patriotic citizens and students in Kwangju came out into the streets to resist, shouting "Lift martial law," "Chon Tu-hwan, resign," "Abolish the Yusin system" and "Release Kim Tae-chung." They strongly rejected the restoration of the Yusin system and the emergence of the Yusin remnants, demanded the practice of democracy and aspired for the nation's peaceful reunification.

When the just demands of the demonstrating masses were bloodily suppressed by the martial law enforcing troops of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, the Kwangju citizens stood up to the ring with a mass riot. The enraged masses who joined the demonstrations organized by the committee for democratic struggle, special vigilance unit, mobile task force, citizens' struggle organizations and armed organizations, continuing their struggle organizationally.

The resistance warriors dashed toward the enemies with the bodies of their fallen comrades on their shoulders, attacked the puppet police stations, armories and munition dumps with a fierce and death-defying struggle, drove out the martial law troops from the city and occupied such puppet ruling institution such as city hall and provincial government building and all public offices, including radio stations, banks and post offices.

In the course of confronting the enemy, the uprising masses burned 21 buildings of the puppet ruling institutions, destroyed some 50 buildings of pro-government organizations, set fire to some 459 vehicles of various sorts and captured some 5,400 sniping weapons of various sorts and 700,000 rounds of ammunition of all types.

This heroic resistance was joined not only by the patriotic citizens of Kwangju but also by the workers and peasants residing in the suburbs of the city and masses of all strata, thus growing into some 300,000 people. Even under the worst conditions of being surrounded in all directions and with supplies of food and water cut off, they bravely crushed the last-ditch offensive of the enemy who were equipped with aircraft, tanks and armored personnel carriers and put the city of Kwangju under the complete control of the resistance masses for 10 days. [applause] The flames of resistance which flared up in Kwangju instantly swept almost everywhere in South Cholla Province and quickly spread to many places in North Cholla Province.

This heroic uprising of the Kwangju citizens made the military hooligans headed by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique extremely terrified and kept them in suspense. [applause] Sensing ignominious destruction in the face of the riot masses' roaring advance, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique responded with an unprecedented large-scale massacre, unrivalled in cruelty.

The wicked, murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan, mobilizing a large number of puppet armed forces — some 70,000 personnel, including the notorious special combat paratroop unit, 150 tanks, and armored personnel carriers, some 100 cannons and even large helicopters and missiles — surrounded Kwangju city and staged a large-scale killing operation.

The murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique supplied the special combat paratroop unit, which consisted of bachelors, with an unlimited amount of nerve gas, shrapnel shells, dumdum shells and other destructive weapons and killed people indiscriminately by shooting, or stabbing, beating or choking and even running tanks over them. These evil murderers buried innocent residents alive to save bullets, burned them with gasoline and killed them by hurling them from the rooftops of buildings, thus unhesitatingly committing wicked crimes.

Branding a mother who was crying over her dead son's body as the mother of an impure element, the blood-thirsty devils chained her together with her dead son and threw them into river. They stabbed to death even a 4-year-old child who was crying over its dead mother, saying that the seeds of rioters should be eliminated. They even committed the devil-like, barbarous act of crushing with rifle butts the skull of an old woman who, unable to stand the barbarous and evil acts of the beasts, was looking for her blood-relatives — branding her as impure element, and then throwing her body into a ditch. These are the ones who slit open a pregnant woman's belly and killed the embryo which they pulled from her. These are the very ones who, after stripping young girls naked in front of their parents, cut their breasts off and then stabbed them to death with bayonets and killed them with flame throwers.

As a result of such bloody murderous acts of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, some 5,000 Kwangju citizens were massacred in a matter of a few days, some 14,000 wounded and some 1,700 residents were either killed or wounded in places such as Mokpo, Hwasun, Naju, Yoju and Sunchon. Indeed, the massacre committed in Kwangju by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was a most barbarous act of fratricide, unrivaled in history in its cruelty and atrocity, and it was a most shuddering butchery of the nation which will be denounced and cursed by our people for thousands of years to come. [shouting of words indistinct]

Although history has handed down voluminous records on the crimes of murderers notorious for conquering and massacring other nations, it has never known such human butchers as the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has cruelly and atrociously oppressed and massacred its fellow countrymen and dipped an entire city into a sea of blood just to maintain its own power. Kwangju, a city of resistance for democracy and national salvation, is even today grinding its teeth with indignation and fury, indicting the barbarous act of murder committed by these human butchers.

Although the Kwangju people's uprising was unable to achieve victory due to a bloody suppression of the oppressors, it recorded a proud, shining chapter in the annals of the South Korean people's resistance for democracy against fascism and in the annal of the struggle of the world's oppressed peoples for liberation. [applause]

The heroic struggle of the Kwangju people was a massive uprising participated in by broad segments of people, including students, workers, peasants, intellectuals and religionists, and a national salvation resistance of the highest form against fascism and for democracy in which an armed enemy met armed resistance. The Kwangju popular uprising powerfully demonstrated to the world that the South Korean students and people were not dead but alive. It dealt a heavy blow at the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooge the Chon Tu-hwan clique and violently shook its foundation. [applause]

A massive riot, the largest and most fierce in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the people in the East for democracy against despotism, it immensely stirred not only our people but the oppressed people fighting for national independence and sovereignty. [applause] Although the modern history of Asia has recorded many bloody resistance struggles waged by people for liberation and against repression and subordination, it has never known such a massive riot as the Kwangju people's uprising, which was waged persistently, in an organized manner, in the face of irresistibly strong and vast armed forces, for several days under the occupation of brutal imperialist aggressors.

Indeed, the Kwangju people's heroic resistance was a mass riot displaying the spirit and patriotism to achieve freedom, democracy and the nation's reunification against any repression by the fascists and [words indistinct]. The immortal exploits of the Kwangju resistance fighters will shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy and will be long remembered by our people. [applause]

Taking this opportunity of marking the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, I pay my respects to the Kwangju resistance fighters, who fought for democracy and reunification, dedicating their youth and their lives without yielding to most the vicious operation for repression and massive massacre by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. I express by deep condolences to the patriots who fell in the streets of resistance and to their families.

Comrades, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique covered Kwangju, a city of resistance, with the bodies of fellow countrymen and reduced all of South Korea to a land of fascism. It established an unprecedented military fascist system and implemented a most vicious oppressive fascist rule. The rascals, mobilizing enormous repressive forces, have bound the entire land of South Korea with the snare of military fascism. Today in South Korea, the suppressive fascist organizations, including the Agency for National Security Planning and the Security Command, have thrown a police cordon around the entire area from Seoul to local districts more tightly than ever before. The suppressive forces, increasing every day, viciously watching and controlling every move of the people. Moreover, more than 5,000 fascist evil laws -- including the current wicked constitution, the national security law, the basic press law, the law of special measures for improvement of the political climate -- are trampling underfoot even the people's basic democratic rights and political freedoms. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with unprecedented oppression of the people through such enormous suppressive organizations and fascist evil laws.

Following the barbarous massacre in Kwangju, the Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and imprisoned on a large scale some tens of thousands of the students and people, including those involved in the Kwangju uprising, and openly perpetrated barbarous torture and massacre as a second massacre operation.

The barbarous oppression of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung fully displays the fascist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Illegally arresting and imprisoning Kim Tae-chung, the military fascist clique repressed and tortured him in various ways. It sentenced him to death. However, it reduced the death sentence to life imprisonment in the face of stern resistance at home and abroad. Some time ago, it committed a deceitful racket of reducing his life imprisonment to a 20-year sentence. While outwardly reducing the penalty of Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is conspiring to kill him in prison and to pretend that he died of illness.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and imprisoned several thousand patriotic people, students and conscientious religionists in the last year alone by fabricating various incidents, including the incident of the democratic labor union, and it cruelly punished them. It also drove out from the campus some 17,400 college students and punished them. It arrested and imprisoned, tried and punished some 600 students.

According to what has been revealed in foreign news reports, there are some 100,000 political prisoners and innocent people imprisoned in South Korean prisons. Besides, a number of students and people are being killed cruelly in army prisons and secret camps installed on isolated islands.

With the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, in particular, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist oppression is becoming more vicious. After the arson occurred, the fascist clique waged rackets of wholesale search and inspection by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of police, intelligence and investigation forces and even the puppet army. It arrested and imprisoned those involved in the incident, including Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim In-suk and even the conscientious religionists who hid them some time ago. It is now maneuvering to try and to cruelly punish them. Moreover, the rascals are waging wholesale rackets in search of those involved in the Kwangju popular uprising, the patriotic students and democratic forces who led the struggle for democratization in the past. They are perpetrating barbarous acts of indiscriminately searching residents' houses and even churches. Thus, the patriotic students and innocent residents in South Korea are being inspected at all times. All South Korea is seized with a terror-ridden atmosphere and a whirlwind of unprecedented suppression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is subjugating and selling everything in South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors while engaging in an unprecedented fascist frenzy, thus running amok with flunkeyist national treachery. The treacherous flunkeyist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are being clearly exposed by the filthy rackets waged to commemorate the centennial of the opening of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations. The South Korean puppets are going to spend enormous funds amounting to some 5.2 billion won, which were collected by the people's blood tax, for filthy gambling on the pretext of friendship and solidarity. This clearly shows that they far surpass their predecessors in nation-selling crimes and treachery. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an intolerable national splittist who frantically opposes the nation's peaceful reunification — the national desire. They are raving about proposals and so forth as if they are interested in reunification. This is nothing but a trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. How can we believe that those who beg for permanent occupation by the U.S. troops, without saying a single word about withdrawal of the U.S. troops -- the basic obstacle to the reunification of the fatherland — desire reunification?

In particular, the anticommunist confrontation and war rackets viciously waged by the South Korean military hooligans while raving about dialogue and reunification more clearly show the rascals' true nature. All the facts prove that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is the bloodthirsty fascist murderer, a most vicious national splittist, a filthy nation-selling traitor and a wicked warmonger.

The United States is responsible for the fact that the people's aspiration for democracy and reunification is being cruelly infringed on in South Korea and such a tragic situation is being created. The U.S. imperialists have been implementing the fascist rule to seize South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and to block our nation's peaceful reunification.

They picked a most atrocious military gang such as the Chon Tu-hwan clique to block the advance of the South Korean people aspiring democracy and reunification by means of violence and establishing atrocious military fascist dictatorship and [word indistinct].

The U.S. imperialists, raving that they should suppress the heroic Kwangju uprising masses by the means of force, encouraged the military fascist elements to perpetrate a large-scale massacre by turning over the puppet troops and armored divisions under the command of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. The fact that they called the Chon Tu-hwan clique to the White House after putting it in the seat of power and instigated it to fascist oppression, national division and war maneuvers is related to their policy toward Korea.

While encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan ring to perpetrate suppression and fascist acts by increasing military aid to it, the U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to insult the South Korean people by saying that they are foolish people, that democracy is not suitable to them and that the South Korean youths, students and democratic personages are spoiled children. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are not the protectors of the South Korean people but are vicious aggressors and enemies of democracy and peace. In the name of all people of the northern half of the republic, I sternly condemn with surging national indignation the murderous Chon Tu-hwan, which committed the genocide in Kwangju and which is desperately seeking fascism, division, treachery and war, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have actively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The desire for democracy and reunification felt by youths, students and people in Kwangju 2 years ago is now strongly seething among the South Korean people. This desire has become the flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle and is now more vigorously burning throughout South Korea. The youths, students and people who bravely staged the anti-fascist struggle for democracy throughout South Korea last year, marking the first anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, vigorously continued the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle in September, October and November last year, too.

The anti-fascist struggle for democratization by the South Korean youths, students and people has become stronger by combining it with the recent struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Last March brave Korean youths, students and people set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan and lifted the flames of bold struggle by disseminating anti-U.S. leaflets which read "The United States, go home" and "We sternly condemn the neocolonialism of the United States." Following this, in April over 400 youths and students in Seoul staged a demonstration supporting the acts of conscientious religionists who helped the struggle staged in Pusan and those youths and students involved in the Pusan struggle. On 22 April students at Kangwon University burned the U.S. flag on the school campus and staged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration, disseminating leaflets which read "Yankees, go home" and "We oppose the present political system." On 26 and 27 April more than 1,000 youths and students in Seoul gathered at a church in the city and staged an anti-U.S. and anti-fascist street demonstration struggle, confronting several hundred riot police.

Along with these struggles by the youths and students many religious organizations, including the Korean Christian Action Organization, the families of the detained personages and the religious organizations of Koreans in Japan issued statements denouncing the schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring suppressing the seething anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle.

In the statements, saying that today's miserable situation in South Korea is a result of U.S. policy and that the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan is a just act, they strongly demanded that the U.S. ambassador and commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea be recalled and that the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic students and religionists be immediately released.

This clearly shows that no matter what brutal fascist suppression they may use, the South Korean fascist elements cannot block the fighting spirit of the South Korean people aspiring democracy and reunification.

I, in the anme of the people in the northern half of the republic, extend warm fraternal greetings to the South Korean youths, students and people of all strata who are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for democracy in defiance of the brutal and fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. At the same time, I extend full support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle. [applause]

Comrades, only the way to fulfill at the earliest possible date the noble desire of the warriors, who, shedding patriotic blood on the streets in Kwangju 2 years ago, demanded democracy and reunification, is to end the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to reunify the fatherland. Ending the felonious fascist military rule in South Korea and achieving the democratization of society is the most urgent task assigned the South Korean people today.

Without overthrowing the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military rule, we cannot expect the democratic development of society in South Korea, and the people cannot extricate themselves from today's misfortunes and disasters. Nor can we expect the country's peaceful reunification. With the courageous spirit displayed by the Kwangju warriors, making the enemy shudder, the South Korean people should resolutely rise in an anti-fascist, democratic struggle to repeal fascist evil laws, including the notorious National Security Law, to dismantle fascist suppressive agencies, such as the Security Planning Agency and the Security Command, to release democrats, including Kim Tae-chung and youths and students who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned and to achieve democratic freedom and rights.

The South Korean people, youths and students should make the fierce flames of a democratic struggle spread throughout South Korea, bury the fascist military rule forever in these flames and establish a true democratic government on its tomb. To achieve victory without arms in the struggle against the armed fascist military clique, the people should firmly unite and wage a joint struggle. By firmly uniting under the banner of anti-fascist national salvation and by expanding and developing the anti-fascist struggle which they have already waged, people of all walks of life in South Korea, including workers, peasants, youths, students and religious figures, should continuously and tenaciously struggle until they overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Without removing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have strangled democracy, instigated fascists in South Korea and hindered reunification, we cannot achieve the democratization of the South Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, all the Korean people should expedite the fatherland's independent reunification. By vigorously waging a mass anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialists, who, occupying the half of the national territory with arms, have instigated the puppets to fascism, division, treachery and war, the South Korean people will force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and end their colonial policy for subjugation and for interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

Before being banished from South Korea by the mass anti-U.S. struggle of the indignant South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists should immediately return to their den, taking along their aggressive troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. [shouts]

The fatherland's reunification is the supreme long-cherished desire of all the Korean people and the urgent desire of the Kwangju uprisers. The only way to independently achieve the country's reunification is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Con-Federal Republic of Koryo set forth by the great leader. Disregarding ideologies, political views and party affiliation, all Korean compatriots at home and abroad, who love the country and the people and who desire reunification, should firmly united under the banner of reunification and national salvation and actively struggle to smash the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to found an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral confederal state.

We firmly believe that by waging more resolutely a nation-saving struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification, holding aloft the torch of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, the South's people of all walks of life will achieve through struggles the sacred cause which the Kwangju warriors failed to accomplish.

Today, the people of the northern half of the republic are assigned a weighty but honorable task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- under the banner of imbuing society with the chuche idea and expediting the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date, upholding the magnificent program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and the historic policy speech delivered by him at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Bearing in our hearts the pride to carry out the revolution by holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by following the leadership of the glorious party center, we should firmly arm ourselves with the immortal chuche idea -- the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea -- more firmly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and enact a new upsurge and innovation on all fronts of socialist construction.

Our people's just advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center and under the revolutionary banner of chuche will surely achieve victory. [applause] Let us all firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, and the glorious party center and tenaciously struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and to complete the chuche cause. [applause, shouts]

KWANGJU RALLY ADOPTS LETTER TO SOUTH KOREA

SK171255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1023 GMT 16 May 82

[Letter of appeal to South Korean people adopted at meeting held at Pyongyang Gymnasium on 16 May to mark second anniversary of Kwangju uprising in South Korea]

[Text] South Korean compatriots, brothers and sisters, and courageous youths, students and citizens in Kwangju:

We are participating in a mass meeting in Pyongyang to significantly greet with excitement, together with all the people, the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising. Proudly recalling the days when courageous youths, students and citizens staged a bloody struggle 2 years ago, astonishing the world's people and all compatriots, and unable to suppress the surging indignation and hatred against the barbarous act of holocaust committed by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique -- their stooges -- we send this letter of appeal to you, the South Korean people, on behalf of this meeting.

The 10-day struggle waged by the courageous Kwangju youths, students and citizens 2 years ago, pulling open the fascist curtain, was a righteous nation-saving struggle to oppose the restoration of the felonious Yusin system and to build a new democratic society, and it was a heroic mass rebellion in which the 800,000 citizens, rising like a mountain holding arms, fought against the enemy's bloody suppression.

The indomitable struggle of the warriors who participated in a death-defying battle, shouting, "Release Kim Tae-chung:" and "Chon Tu-hwan must resign:" and braving the bullets of the martial law army units was the manifestation of your firm will not to suffer the status of fascist slavery and the tragedy of division and a demonstration of the staunch spirit of the patriotic Korean people who were resolute for democracy.

The courageous spirit of those fighters who dashed toward the fascist beasts, crossing the bodies of their comrades-in-arms and who set fire to puppet police stations and armories and occupied the puppets' ruling agencies amid thunderous gun fire demonstrated the warm patriotism and heroism displayed by the preceeding patriots in the farmers' war in the year of kabo [1894] and in the Kwangju anti-Japanese student struggle.

Seized by panic, how did the Chon Tu-hwan ring react to the resolute advance of these masses in their struggle? It reacted by issuing a devilishly murderous order to kill 70 percent of Kwangju citizens and by mobilizing vast number of evil troops -- 70,000 -- who had taken hallucinogenic drugs, and by firing tanks and guns and aircraft and missiles. This was a barbarously horrible holocaust in which it randomly stabbed, crushed, hanged and buried workers, peasants, youths, students, religious figures, women, children and elderly people, who demanded freedom and democracy. How many teenagers, college students and elderly people at the age of 80 fell on Kumnam and Chungjang Streets where the song and shouts of struggle echoed? How many our blood kin were buried at the foot of Mt Mudung or were abandoned in the Kwangju River? Where in human history can we find such a brutal and barbarous atrocity as the mass holocaust in Kwangju committed by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring?

Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crime of brutally murdering not other people but its fellow countrymen, not in wartime but in peacetime, was a felonious crime committed by bloodthirsty devilish murderous group of human butchers, far surpassing all fascist maniacs notorious for killing men. However, this was a desperate attempt of those who saw their death in the flames of a democratic struggle. No matter what man-killing operation the fascist ring used, it failed to thwart the will and desire of the warriors for democracy and reunification.

The Kwangju uprising in which the Kwangju citizens bloodily defended for several days a city militarily occupied by the imperialist aggressors, pitting themselves matchlessly vast armed troops, was a heroic people's uprising in the history of the struggle of the South Korean people against imperialists and fascists and in the history of the struggle of oriental people to achieve liberation.

Two years have passed, and today South Korea, which was brightened by the torch of resistance, is again covered with the dark clouds of fascism, and the danger of permanent national division grows greater.

Having soaked Kwangju, the city of resistance, in a sea of blood and turned South Korea into a place where fascism prevails, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique set up a most violent fascist military system and has been engaged in schemes of unheard-of fascist rule and treachery.

Look! Serious are the crimes which the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, sitting on the blood and corpses of compatriots, has committed over the past 2 years: The 2 years since the Kwangju popular uprising have been marked by a new Kwangju tragedy, and have been 2 years crimes dotted with traitorous acts by the military hooligans. Under violent fascist rule, the participants in the uprising, innocent democratic figures and patriots are being persecuted and are dying miserably, and tens of millions of people -- the South Korean compatriots -- are dying.

In the smoke-screen of the so-called theory of reunification in the 2000's and the sham reunification policy, the barrier of national division rises up, and in the noise of the puppet armed forces modernization plan and the war exercises, the danger of a new war is coming nearer by the minute.

Who should be blamed for having driven South Korean into such a miserable situation? The U.S. imperialists, who have been occupying South Korea for 37 years and enforcing colonial rule there. Those who ordered their stooges to wield iron fists against the resistance fighters of Kwangju, the city of heroes, and drove them out to a butchering operation, providing them with armed forces, are the U.S. imperialists. So, too, are they who engineered, behind the scenes, the rise to power of the fascist military clique which is rejected by the South Korean people. It is none other than the archenemy U.S. imperialists who are inciting the Chon Tu-hwan clique to fascism, war, nation-selling and national division. To hold onto South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and make permanent the division of our country, the U.S. imperialists have Chon Tu-hwan, the unparalleled fascist tyrant and traitor, as their frontman. The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who rule South Korea; they are the cruellest murderers and the vicious enemies of democracy and peaceful reunification.

With surging national indignation, we strongly denounce the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan clique who are responsible for having comitted the Kwangju massacre and having turned South Korea into a living hell as exists today.

South Korean brothers and sisters, Kwangju youths, students and citizens: The burning desire and will of the Kwangju uprisers, who fell to the ground bleeding and calling for democracy and reunification, have not perished. Rather, they are burning as the flames of revenge in the minds of the brethren in the South. How can you, who came to know the target and means of your struggle through the Kwangju tragedy, keep yourselves from carrying out a new struggle? Sure enough, the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle that you are raising all across South Korea, including Kwangju, Pusan, Seoul and Chunchon, are burning like a volcano. You should raise higher the banner of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle that you have already raised and carry forward the struggle that has already began until the day of victory.

It is the urgent demand of history to do away with the violent fascist Chon Tu-hwan rule and realize social democracy in South Korea. With the same courage and stamina as were demonstrated by the Kwangju resistance fighters, you should fight to the end to realize the abrogation of fascist laws, such as the current constitution and the national security law, and of fascist apparatus, such as the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command.

You must struggle more resolutely to unconditionally and immediately release democrats, including Kim Tae-chung, and patriotic youths and students who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned. You must bury the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military rule through a pannational democratic struggle and build a true democratic government on its tomb.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of those who have strangled democracy, instigated fascists and hindered reunification. They are the archenemy of our people. You must fiercely fan the flames of the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle everywhere to force all aggressive troops, including U.S. forces occupying South Korea and nuclear weapons, to withdraw from South Korea and end the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy of subjugation.

The fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is the supreme task of all the Korean people. The only way to achieve the country's reunification -- the long-cherished desire of all the people -- is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. Disregarding ideologies and firmly uniting under the banner of reunification and national salvation, let us rise as one in the pannational cause for founding the DCRK!

We firmly believe that by resolutely waging a sacred nation-saving struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification, people of all walks of life in South Korea, including workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals and religious figures, will surely fulfill the urgent desire which the Kwangju warriors failed to fulfill 2 years ago.

Victory sides with the South Korean people struggling to achieve democracy and reunification. Firmly believing in victory, let us all rise in unison in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve democracy and save the country!

NODONG SINMUN RECALLS CHON'S VIOLENCE

SK171713 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today carries an article upon the lapse of two years since the May 17 incident through which the military blackguard Chon Tu-hwan proclaimed the "Emergency Martial Law" throughout South Korea and launched a wholesale reactionary offensive against democratic and patriotic forces.

The author of the article titled "Military Fascist Ruling System in South Korea Should Be Liquidated" says:

The May 17 violence was a de facto military coup d'etat committed by the remnants of "Yusin" bossed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. A military gangster, with the dirty aim to revive the "Yusin system" on the point of collapse into a more ferocious military fascist rule and reign over South Korea as a new dictator.

It was in intolerable treachery stifling the people's right to existence and democratic liberties and laying hurdles in the way of peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

Recalling that scared at the struggle of people for democracy and against fascism which developed in depth, assuming a new aspect after the assassination of the former dictator, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique committed an allout violent offensive simultaneously with the proclamation of the "Emergency Martial Law" throughout South Korea, the article says:

Over the past two years since the May 17 fascist outrage the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has committed never-to-be condoned heinous crimes against the country and the nation, brandishing the bayonet.

First of all, the military fascists reorganized the military dictatorial apparatus on the pretext of "establishing" a "new order" of a "new era" and ensuring "national security" and strengthened their suppressing functions as never before, and established a more fascist, anti-democratic legal system.

The Chon Tu-hwan military backguard as a dirty, flunkeyist traitor overshadowing his predecessors has bartered away the sovereignty of the nation in begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, stepped up arms buildup and war preparations with outcries over anti-communist confrontation to heighten tensions and frantically stepped up the "two Koreas" plot to lay a new obstacle in the way of reunification.

Since the May 17 fascist violence South Korea has turned into a dark, lawless land where terrorism prevails and war fever is whipped up to create social confusion and disorder and a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The South Korean economy has gone totally bankrupt and the people are suffering from increasing hardships owing to the anti-popular policy of the puppet clique. The developments in South Korea show that as long as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in "power," neither the South Korean people's democratic liberties and right to existence nor peace and national reunification are thinkable.

To liquidate the military facist ruling system and realize the democratisation of society in South Korea is a vital demand of the people and a pressing problem awaiting a settlement.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces, the police of national division, the fascist terror rule and war manoeuvrings, apologize for the criminal massacre of fellow countrymen and step down from "power" forthwith.

KCNA: SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY 'MISANTHROPIC'

SK180840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- A South Korean puppet army soldier shot three defenceless people with his rifle, killing or wounding them, in Sungon-Ri, Anmyon-Up, Sosan County, South Chungchong Province, on May 13, according to a report.

While drinking wine at the Panpo Restaurant in the evening, he picked a quarrel with a woman named Yi Yong-cha and one other for no reason and shot them dead, and heavily wounded another civilian.

This crime revealed the attribute of the anti-popular army which is trained in misanthropic spirit by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

SK180912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- The South Korean fascist clique on May 17 arrested four students of the Seoul University including fourth-year student of the philosophy faculty of its social science college An Tae-hun on the suspicion of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report.

The students reportedly gathered in Karibong Dong, Kuro District, Seoul, on the evening of May 12 and drafted printings and prepared various instruments for an anti-"government" demonstration.

TOKYO MEETING SEEKS POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

SK171115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- A meeting demanding the release of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea was recently held at the Shimizutani Park in Tokyo, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting sponsored by the metropolitan area executive committee for checking the renewed application of the "Law on Social Security" to So Chun-sik and others was attended by a large number of members of organizations for the rescue of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of the rescue organizations including the "Tokyo Liaison Council for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea."

They said in unison that in connection with the fact that the expiration of the second term of the application of the "Law on Social Security" to So Chun-sik, a Japan-resident Korean, on May 27, they gathered to check the renewed application of the "law" and demand an immediate release of all the political prisoners, and roundly exposed the Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques continued fabrication of "spying" cases.

They also said that "liberation from political suppression" advertized by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is but a slogan and called for waging a vigorous struggle till So Chun-sik and all other political prisoners are completely released and the Japanese Government's economic "aid" to South Korea is stopped.

The meeting adopted a "resolution strongly demanding a prompt release of So Chun-sik who has served his prison term and a stoppage of talks between Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers."

At the end of the meeting, the attendants staged a powerful demonstration to the building of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

DPRK, USSR SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN

SK172228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- A 1982-1983 working plan for Scientific Cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Uninon was signed in Pyongyang on May 17.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chu Sung-sop, first vice-president, and Sin Mun-kyu, vice-president, of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, and on the opposite side were members of the delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by A.S. Khokhlov, deputy chief secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials.

The working plan was signed by Vice-President Sin Mun-kyu and Deputy Chief Secretary A.S. Khokhlov.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS CPSU WORKERS DELEGATION

SK180507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 17 met and had a friendly conversation with the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by G.S. Strizhov, vice-director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

On hand were Choe Chung-sam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

PRC MEDIA REPORT KIM IL-SONG 13 MAY SPEECH

SK171051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media reported the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at a banquet he arranged for the attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries. Under the title "Coordinating Committee meeting of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries Opens in Pyongyang. President Kim Il-song Calls End to Imperialists Monopoly in the Field of Information." the May 15 issue of PEOPLES DAILY said:

Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said at the banquet he arranged on May 13 for the attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries:

"The pool should strive to put an end to the imperialists monopoly and arbitrariness in the field of news service and to establish a new international order of news activities."

Noting that the news services of non-aligned countries were a powerful weapon in the struggle to expand and advance the Non-Aligned Movement, Comrade Kim Il-song said that the pool should make energetic efforts to develop exchanges and cooperation between the news agencies of the non-aligned countries. He declared that the government of the republic would strive to develop this pool.

The speech of the great leader was reported by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on May 14 and by Radio Beijing on May 15.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS YUGOSLAVIA'S STAMBOLIC

SK162218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 16 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Petar Stambolic on his assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to you in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name upon your assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I am convinced that the friendly Yugoslav people will gain new successes in the work for energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction based on autonomy and consolidating the international position of the country by carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Believing that the friendly relations between our two peoples will grow in scope and develop in favour of the common cause of socialist construction in the two countries and the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINE WEEK

SK142208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 14 sent a message of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestine People."

The message reads: On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm militant greetings to you and, through you, to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Palestine people and resistance fighters on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestine People."

The Palestine people and resistance fighters under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation have achieved many successes in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the homeland and today the anti-Israeli struggle is being further intensified in the occupied area.

The Korean people always express full support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Palestine people and strongly denounce the Zionists for brutally suppressing the patriotic struggle of the Palestine people.

We are convinced that your struggle for retaking your sacred homeland, Palestine, and for restoring the inalienable legitimate national rights including the right to return home, right to self-determination and right to found an independent state will surely be crowned with final victory.

The bonds of militant friendship between the Korean and Palestines peoples entered a new stage of development with your visit to our country in October last year as an occasion and these relations will be further expanded and developed in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS' STRUGGLE

SK151530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) — Papers here today dedicate articles to a "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people."

Under the title "Solidarity With Palestinian People in Their Just Struggle," NODONG SINMUN says:

A "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People" is observed in our country from May 15 to 21. Mass rallies and other events supporting the Palestinian peoples just cause shall be held during the week.

In the course of the arduous struggle the revolutionary forces of Palestine have been strengthened politically and militarily and the Palestinian people have gained great successes in their liberation struggle. The international prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate organisation of the Palestinian people, is growing daily.

The resolute stand of the Palestinian people and the successful advance of their liberation struggle are a heavy blow to the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

The Israeli aggressors, uneasy at this, leave no stone unturned in their attempts to stamp out the Palestinian revolution and keep the sacred territory of the Palestinian people under their domination with the support of the imperialists. The brigandish aggressive schemes of Israel invite the stern denunciation of the Arab nations and the world people.

In contrast with this, the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people enjoys support and sympathy from the world people in the international arena including the United Nations for its justness.

The Korean people, a half of their country occupied by the imperialists, understand the misfortunes and sufferings of the Palestinian people better than anyone else and regard it as an international duty to support their struggle.

The Palestinian people recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean people and actively support our peoples cause of national reunification.

Our people will as always strengthen militant friendship and solidarity with the Palestinian people and struggle side by side with them for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

If the Palestinian question and other Middle East problem are to be solved fairly, the aggression and interference of the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors must be terminated and the Israeli aggressors must get out of the occupied Arab land. At the same time, the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found an independent state must be fully restored.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS PAKISTANI MILITARY DELEGATION

SK172233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 17 received the military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan visiting our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of Army Staff of the Pakistan Army. Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean Peoples Army, and Cho Kyu-il, vice minister of foreign affairs, were on hand. Also present was Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

ACTIVITIES OF THAI PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Kim Il-song Receives Governors

SK122324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 12 received the Thai provincial governors delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, Thailand. Also on hand were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Peoples Committee Kang Hyon-su, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han.

The head of the delegation warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in celebration of his 70th birthday.

Governors Hail Leaders

SK141527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) — The Thai provincial governors delegation arranged a party on May 13 at the Chongnyu Restaurant upon the conclusion of its visit to Korea.

Invited to the party were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countires; Kang Hyon-su, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Peoples Committee; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Head of the delegation Sanit Rejinarong spoke first at the party. He said that during its stay in Korea the delegation witnessed the successes registered by the Korean people under the energetic and wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and their bountiful and civilized life. While touring Korean cities and rural villages, I saw the best things in the world, he noted. During our stay in your country we studied the successes the Workers Party of Korea has made by setting forth the revolutionary line and policy of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence and wisely leading the people to the struggle for their implementation and the achievements and experience gained by it in the struggle to preserve world peace and security, advancing the foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace, he said, and went on:

We clearly realized that your people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song have built Korea into the greatest country in the world by embodying the immortal chuche idea in all domains.

We came to firmly believe that respected President Kim Il-song is the great leader not only of the Korean people but also of the world people. We were deeply moved by the wise leadership and staunch and simple character of the great leader President Kim Il-song. We also clearly realized the sagacity of the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader is well versed in all domains including culture and art, architecture and engineering and puts forward the policies to develop your country at a faster tempo. Noting that the delegations visit to our country made a contribution to developing the friendly relations between the two countries, he remarked: It is a very important problem for the development of the friendly relations between our two countries that other Thai governors, like us, pay a visit to Korea and see and learn for themselves from the brilliant successes and development made under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, we think. We will inform the Thai Government and people of what we learned in your country.

We extend thanks to the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song for having accorded deep solicitude to our delegation. Lastly, I propose a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, spoke next.

He said that the guests highly estimated the successes our people have registered by embodying the chuche idea under the wide guidance of the great leader and expressed support and sympathy for our just struggle to achieve national reunification by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is an encouragement to our people, he added.

Noting that the Korean people value the friendship with the Thai people, he hoped for the further strengthening of the friendly relations. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Governors Depart

SK150933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- The Thai provincial governors delegation headed by Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, Thailand, left here on May 14 by plane.

The delegation was farewelled at the airport by Kang Hyon-su, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. During its stay in Korea, the delegation toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas.

UNC PROTESTS 17 MAY FIRING INCIDENT ALONG DMZ

SK180014 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The United Nations Command [UNC] on 17 May lodged an official protest against the North Korean puppet side for perpetrating a shooting incident at a spot along the military demarcation line 14 kilometers north of Cholwon. In a letter of protest, the MAC senior member of the United Nations Command said that when a ROK civil police patrol unit approached the Demilitarized Zone at 1140 on 17 May, the North Korean puppets unilaterally fired for 20 minutes at this patrol unit and at a UNC outpost with a heavy machinegun and automatic rifles.

The UNC side immediately returned this with defensive firing to aid the patrol unit under fire from the North Korean puppets. When a UNC medical team approached the scene to take care of the casualties, the North Korean puppets again indiscriminately fired at our patrol unit and a UNC outpost from five North Korean puppet outposts. Because this firing continued for 9 minutes, the UNC civil police in the DMZ answered with defensive firing, the UNC disclosed.

The UNC senior member of the MAC proposed the formation of a joint investigation team to probe the firing incident perpetrated by the communists. However, the North Korean puppets have not responded to this proposal.

NORTH ACCEPTS SOLDIER'S BODY AT 17 MAY MAC MEET

SK181120 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, May 18 (YONHAP) -- North Korea Tuesday accepted the body of an armed agent who was shot to death while attempting to infiltrate into the South on the east coast early Saturday.

North Korea accepted the body according to procedures proposed by the United Nations Command during a meeting of senior secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) here. It was the first time since the Korean truce agreement of 1953 that North Korea accepted the remains of one of its soldiers.

During the 465th meeting of MAC senior secretaries, four North Korean officials crossed the military demarcation line to confirm the identity of the dead soldier. Soldiers of the U.N. Command then handed over the coffin.

On Monday, the U.N.C. proposed a MAC meeting to the North so that the remains of the soldier could be returned.

ROK CITED SEEKING DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PRC

SK180110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Seiichi Takawa, leader of the New Liberal Club, disclosed Monday that the Seoul government wants to establish formal relations with Beijing and asked him to mediate the issue. Takawa recently returned from a trip to Seoul. While in Korea, he paid a call on President Chon Tu-hwan and conferred with Prime Minster Yu Chan-sun and National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok.

In a news conference, Takawa said he intends to assist the Seoul government plan. He quoted Korean leaders as saying, "China is a neighbor country we cannot ignore. Because of the difference of systems, the two countries can hardly open diplomatic relationship overnight. But, we want to increase exchanges as possible." Takawa said he got the impression that the Seoul government seemed ready for the improvement of ties with China, including visits by relevant officials.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CURB LOAN SCANDAL

Ways Sought To Limit Damage

SK171336 Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) — The South Korean Government has implemented remedies to minimize the aftershocks of a recent multi-million-dollar curb loan scandal involving a former national assemblyman and his wife.

Government measures announced Monday call for the authorization of the controversial curb money market, expansion of financial support for private enterprises, stabilization of employment and wages, and promotion of Korea's overseas economic credibility.

Sources said the government was concerned about the possible negative effects on Korea's overseas commodity and construction markets in the wake of the scandal which reportedly shrank domestic industrial production and damaged the overseas credibility of the Korean economy.

According to the government announcement, banks will be given more flexibility when considering loans for private firms short of operating funds. In addition, the government will increase the discount ratio of commercial promissory notes issued by small and medium companies.

The announcement said trust companies active participation in the stock market will be sought and the issuance of company bonds through bank payment guarantees will be encouraged.

It will also make available 30 billion won in loans to short-term loan companies.

To help stabilize employment and wages, the government will pay the salaries of employees working for firms involved in the curb loan scandal. The government will also pay in advance construction bills of those companies for projects ordered by government organizations.

The government also decided to cut the corporate tax rate to encourage companies to invest their own capital rather than relying on outside sources.

The government plans extensive talks with business circles to reduce the psychological effects of the scandal.

First Lady's Uncle Arrested

SK180157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] Yi Kyu-hwang, former president of the Korean Mining Promotion Corp, and an uncle of the first lady, was arrested by the prosecution last night on suspicion of exercising his influence to help Mrs. Chang Yong-cha in her financial deals.

Prosecution officials said that they had secured substantial evidence that Yi, Mrs. Chang's brother-in-law, has been involved in the scandal that has plunged the nation's financial circles into turmoil. "Yi is suspected of having let Mrs. Chang to use their influence in her deals with banking institutions and industrial firms," a prosecution source said.

Yi has been under prosecution investigation to determine the part he played in the scandal, which has resulted in the arrest of 18 people so far.

Yi was said to have met Im Chae-su, president of the Cho-Heung Bank twice last February and frequently attended parties hosted by Mrs. Chang, thus exercising behind-the-scene political influence for her.

The prosecution is also investigating the possibility that a leading member of a political party and some officials of the Finance Ministry have been involved in the scandal.

It was learned that Kim Tong-ui, 48, auditor of the Kong Yung Construction Co, who was arrested was a classmate of a "K" lawmaker of the majority party at a primary school in Kyongsang-pukto. Even if the lawmaker has not been directly involved in the scandal, the sources said, the construction company might have tried to use the connection for its business.

A senior finance official is under investigation to determine whether he had been involved in taking over the Tonghae Life Insurance Co, by the Kong Yung on his own or at the request of leading political figures.

The sources said investigators had successfully traced the 7.7 billion won in Mrs. Chang's financial holdings which was not accounted for in the prosecution's earlier announcement.

Chon Yong-chae, 36, a private money lender, has found to be keeping 5 billion of it. Of the rest, Mrs. Chang gave 190 million won to her father Chang Pyong-chun, 50 million won to her brother Sang-Chin and 30 million won to another brother Chin-Hyok, the sources added.

Yi Kyu-kwang, 57, who resigned as the president of the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corporation last Thursday, was escorted to the prosecutor-general's office at 9:30 p.m. from his home in Hannam-dong. When asked by reporters about his relations with Mrs. Chang, he said that "everything will be made clear by the authorities' investigation."

Earlier Sunday, the prosecution arrested six people and another yesterday as it expanded investigation of the Yi Chol-ui and Chang Yong-cha couple's allegedly fraudulent moneylending business.

They included Chu Chang-gyun, 61, chairman of the Ilssin Steel Co., and Pyon Kang-u, 47, chairman of the Kong Yung Construction Co. Others are Kim Su-chol, 53, ex-husband of Mrs. Chang; Pyon Tae-su, Kong Yung's managing director; Pyon Chwa-hyong, 45, a director at Kong Yung; Kim Tong-ui, 47, an auditor at the firm; and Pae Kil-hon, 35, president of Ilssin Steel and son-in-law of Chairman Chu.

Ilssin Chairman Chu Chang-kyun is accused of bribery and breach of trust. He has allegedly given 50 million won on five occasions to Kong Ok-chong, ex-head of the Commercial Bank of Korea, since 1979 to continue to borrow money from the bank.

His company was said to have faced serious financial difficulty in May 1979 already owing 3.8 billion won to the CBK and the Bank had refused to extend loans to Ilssin. But through the bribery, the Ilssin Company could borrow money in excess of collateral despite its rating as "insolvent," the prosecution alleged.

Chu Chang-kyun is also said to have issued six dishonored checks worth 861 million won so far including a check having a face value of 350 million won issued last April to pay the Pohang Iran and Steel Co.

Kong Yung chairman Pyon Kang-u was charged with embezzlement and breach of trust along with Pyon Tae-su and Kim Tong-ui. Pyon Kang-u allegedly issued promissory notes to Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha last March amounting to 98.5 billion won, which was more than four times the money they actually borrowed from them, in conspiracy with Pyon and Kim.

The also allegedly gave 32 billion won in 10 promissory notes to Mrs. Chang at the house of Yi Chol-hui a few days later, without receiving anything in return. They are suspected of having diverted 1.2 billion won in Kong Yung funds for private purposes to pay the guarantee money for applying for purchase of stocks on two occasions last year.

Ilssin President Pae Kil-hun is accused of having issued dishonored checks amounting to 861 million won since last April. He allegedly issued a 200 million won check to be paid by the Korea Foreign Exchange Bank in April to pay for merchandise bought from the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. He is charged with violating the dishonored check control law and the prosecution said it had requested an arrest warrant as he was feared to try to flee.

Kim Su-chol is accused of violating the law on additional punishment of aggravated crimes for evasion of donation taxes and violation of the short-term financing business law.

He has allegedly accepted a total of 400 million won from his divorced wife without paying due taxes amounting to 261 million won, since February, 1978.

Chon Relative Offers To Resign

SK180824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0729 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- Yi Kyu-tong, 72, president of the Korea Senior Citizens' Association offered to resign Tuesday, following the expected arrest of his younger brother Yi Kyu-kwang, 57, on charges of conspiracy in the recent "Mrs. Chang" scandal. The senior Yi is President Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law.

Bank Heads Admit Bribes

SK180159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 8

[Text] Each time the chairman of a financially-troubled firm met the head of a city bank at his office or home, 10 million won in cash changed hands and billions in loans were released expeditiously without mortages.

Chu Chang-kyun, chairman of the Ilssin Steel Co., who has been arrested in connection with the loan scandal involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, revealed these continued acts of bribery to prosecution investigators over the weekend.

The alleged recipient, former chief of the Commercial Bank of Korea Kong Tok-chong, admitted the deals after repeated denials when investigators showed him the record of Chu's statement.

The other bank head, Yim Chae-su of the Cho-Heung Bank, bared his acceptance of 150 million won from Mrs. Chang when he was pressed to explain that amount of money deposited in his personal bank account late in last November and drawn out a month later.

He reportedly met Mrs. Chang at the Bankei Restaurant at the Hotel Lotte one day in November and received an envelope which contained 150 cashiers' checks for 1 million won each. He claimed that he returned the money to Mrs. Chang in December because "it was too much to accept," prosecution sources said.

Mrs. Chang was being questioned in the next room on the 15th floor of the prosecution building last Saturday. Investigators immediately checked with her about this bribery, and she first firmly denied it but later admitted it with tears when the officials told her that Yim had revealed everything.

Chu of Ilssin had first claimed that he had given only 5 million won to Kong of the CBK and the prosecution accused him of that amount of bribery in requesting an arrest warrant for him. However, suspicious of the amount of the bribe, investigators persistently questioned Chu and Kong, and Chu finally disclosed the details of his deals with the bank chief.

According to him, the first envelope containing 10 million won was handed to Kong when he visited the bank head's office in December, 1979. The second payment was made in mid-February, 1980, and the third in December that year at the bank chief's home. Last July, Chu gave Kong another 10 million won at his bank office and the last payment was made on Jan. 4 this year at Kong's home, prosecution officials quoted the Ilssin chairman as saying.

Chu reportedly said he and the bank chief had been on close terms since 20 years ago but Kong refused to release loans to his company because of its weak financial status since he became the head of the CBK. Therefore, Chu used the power of money to change his mind, he was quoted as saying.

Both accused of "bribery in breach of trust," Yim and Kong who resigned as bank heads when the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple's loan scandal was bared last week, were detained at the Seoul detention house in Sodaemun Sunday.

Mrs. Chang and Yi were shown to the press Sunday evening when they were brought to the prosecution building for questioning from a national police headquarters office building in Uljiro, Sodaemun-ku, where they had been interrogated since their arrest on May 4.

Yi, 59, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency and an ex-law-maker, appeared in the blue uniform of a criminal detainee. His hands were bound with rope. He looked dejected and dropped his head low when many cameramen took his picture as he was escorted to the 15th floor on an elevator.

In contrast, Mrs Chang was quite composed and erect and wore no expression on her face, which had no makeup but looked healthy, when she was photographed by newsmen for a few minutes. She was also wearing a detainee's uniform and had her hands bound.

The prosecution had not shown the couple to the press for the past 12 days of their detention, transporting them secretly when they were brought to the prosecution building from the place of their custody.

DJP, DKP Reactions

SK180123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) requested yesterday that the government work out not only comprehensive but concrete measure to help normalize financial order and invigorate business at the earliest possible date in the wake of the curb loan scandal.

The majority party also urged the government to disclose the true picture of the incident involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha as quickly as possible for the full understanding of the people.

The DJP action came in an irregular meeting of its key post holders, including Chairman Rep. Yi Chae-hyong.

Party spokesman Rep. Pong Tu-wan said that the party's leading officials shared the view that the administration should take into consideration the serious impact of the scandal on the national economy in devising measures to counter it.

He said that they had decided to establish detailed floor strategies after the prosecution announced shortly the results of its investigation of the case.

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) also held a key officials' meeting yesterday to confirm its earlier policy to invoke the parliamentary right to investigate the state administration in connection with the scandal as stipulated in the Constitution.

The first minority party also decided to ask the majority DJP to convene a special full house sitting to tackle overall national financial problems as well as the incident itself.

Emerging from the meeting, floor leader Rep Yim Chong-ki said that his party would determine whether to file a resolution calling for the dismissal of pertinent Cabinet members -- the deputy premier-economic planning minister -- after the prosecution announcement about the incident.

Assembly Session

SK180115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] Failing to reach an agreement on the convening of a special session designed to handle the curb loan scandal, floor leaders of major political parties agreed yesterday to meet again after the prosecution announces the results of the investigation into the case. It was the third huddle in a week.

Floor leaders of the two opposition parties, however, threaten to jointly initiate a motion for the immediate convocation of a special sitting, if the forthcoming announcement by the prosecution is "unsatisfactory."

The National Assembly law stipulates that a special sitting may be called at the request of more than one third of the lawmakers.

KJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said the issue of holding an extraordinary session should be discussed again shortly after the prosecution comes up with the outcome of its probe into the monetary scandal.

The prosecution is likely to release the results of its investigation Thursday.

The opposition political circles wish to have a special session mainly to invoke the parliamentary investigative power to intensively probe into the scandal. The incumbent assembly has never invoked the power since its inauguration in April 1981.

Earlier in the day, the three major political parties held separate strategy meetings to discuss how to cope with the scandal. The ruling DJP reaffirmed its position to link an extraordinary sitting to the upcoming result of the prosecution's probe. Emerging from a meeting of senior officers, spokesman Pong Tu-wan said the government party remains unchanged in its policy of dealing actively with the scandal. "We will map out concrete floor strategy shortly after the prosecution has come up with its finalized probe," he said.

The DJP urged the government authorities to unveil all the facts of the scandal, the cynosure of all the people, as swiftly as possible, Pong said. "We also called upon the government to produce a comprehensive package to normalize the monetary circles and reinvigorate the economic activities," he said. The meeting was originally scheduled for today but was called one day ahead of schedule.

In the meantime, the opposition DKP decided in a meeting of party officers to study a plan to submit to the assembly a motion calling for the dismissal or resignation of the premier and relevant ministers.

TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK160511 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 May 82 p 3

[Column editorial writer "Kim Chung-pae's View of the World"--"What Time Is It Now in Seoul"]

[Excerpts] Georgue, the author of "25th Hour", who was in Seoul a few years ago, still has not answered my question. When he was in Seoul, I asked him.

"Citizens undergoing hardships and jaded people, although they wear watches, are unable to tell what time it is. Can you still be so obstinate as to say that today's Orient, whose people now fill their hearts only with question marks, is a light for the West? Mr Goergue in Seoul, I want to ask you a question. What time is it now in Seoul?"

Readers, do not try to ask why such an old question came to mind. People in the tea rooms, who used to exchange their views on the situation in hushed tones, now talk about the development of the situation in raised voices. They even say that everyone is a thief, vulgar slang commonly used in the Japanese language which I do not want to utter myself.

The same things are heard in a chorus at the same time in different places. After saying such things, people look at each other and smile. They smile tired and bitter smiles. Is it because they all feel that they are victims? Is it also because they feel solidarity?

Let us imagine a taxpayer has just evaded taxes worth 200 billion won. In terms of finance, there are three ways to deal with such a situation. Cut the budget or levy more taxes or print more money. However, it is very difficult to touch the budget or tax. The easiest way is to print more money.

The result of this affects the entire nation. Employees get their salaries reduced and housewives feel their shopping bags lighter. It is just as if an invisible hand had taken away money from their purse. (Fokke) described such an effect as legal theft. For this reason, he asserts that tax morals should be placed on top of all other morals.

Do not ask me why I mentioned (Fokke's) theory. In any case, apart from tax evasion, printing more money will result in legal theft as has been described by (Fokke).

Those who speak about honesty become corrupt. They take power -- responsibility for their power -- for superpower. The end result of such a mistaken judgment is tragic. Whenever society boils over at such an incident, people talk about the tragedy of Vietnam, but few stress that the tragedy of Vietnam was also the end result of corruption.

(Broodworth), Observer's Saigon correspondent at the time of Vietnam's fall, describes the corruption in Vietnam as follows:

"Gen Nguyen Cao Ky, then vice president of Vietnam, shocked the Americans by saying that nine out of ten Asian politicians are corrupt. He said he was one of them. Nevertheless, instead of feeling shame for it or resigning, he stayed in office."

I do not know a word of the Thai language. But the word (Kinmuun) is a very familiar word to my ears. The word expresses bribe-taking. When it is translated verbatim, it means "eating a nation." No other word can describe corruption in such a clear way. The tragedy of Vietnam and also is enough to call corrupt people those who eat the nation.

As is widely known, corruption that ruins a nation breeds in absolute power. Just look at the current incident, which I hate to call by its widely known name. Even after generously considering that it was a game of a fox with a tiger's mask, no fox can play the game of a tiger if there is no tiger. For this reason, the prescription for corruption is to establish democracy. The history of pursuing democracy is also a history of eliminating corruption.

Those who hear slogans of democracy and justice feel their hearts grow empty. Just as we cannot usher in spring even if we succeeded in cajoling the swallows to live in our house, we are once again convinced that we cannot achieve democracy and justice by simple crying out for them.

MINISTRY STARTING 'INHABITANTS REPORT NETWORK'

SK130424 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) — All South Koreans will become members of a "inhabitants' report network," which the Ministry of Home Affairs is currently organizing throughout the country to cope with various crimes, accidents, and catastrophies.

A spokesman for the ministry said Wednesday that one person from every household will be responsible for reporting to the network, which is being set up in village and workplaces. Postmen, taxi drivers, and the other people well-known in their local communities will be named "special guidance members," he said.

The spokesman said the implementation of the nation-wide network is necessary because of events such as the recent fire at Pusan's U.S. Cultural Center and the killing rampage in the southeastern county of Uiryong, 200 miles from Seoul.

The Pusan fire on March 18 killed one college student and injured three others while the bloody outburst in Uiryong by a deranged policeman on April 26 left 55 people dead and 36 others wounded.

Previously, the homeland reserve corps and the civil defense corps have administered a similar system, while the police have maintained a separate system in vulnerable areas.

POLICE ARREST SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK180122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 8

[Text] Seoul kwanak police yesterday arrested four students of Seoul National University on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Police identified them as An Chae-hun, 22, senior in the Department of Philosophy; Cho Ho-chong, 22, junior in the Department of Koran Literature; and Ko Kwang-chae, 23, and Kim Hak-muk, 23, seniors in the Department of Sociology.

PRK-USSR JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 17 MAY

BK171040 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 17 May 82

["Kampuchea-USSR Joint Communique" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 May (SPK) -- A joint communique was issued at the end of the official friendship visit paid to the USSR from 9 to 16 May by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

The text of the communique reads:

Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers of foreign affairs of the PRK, made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 9 to 16 May.

Talks were held between Hun Sen and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, during which prospects of future development in Kampuchean-Soviet cooperation as well as major problems of mutual interest in the present international situation were discussed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and unanimity of views.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and multi-faceted fruitful cooperation between the PRK and the USSR are strengthening and developing for the good of the peoples of both countries, and in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism. It was stressed that the Soviet people will continue to assist the friendly Kampuchean people in their efforts to economically and socially transform their country.

A.A. Gromyko informed the Kampuchean side of the practical measures taken by the Soviet Union to implement a peace program for the 1980's adopted during the 26th CPSU Congress and Soviet initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of war, relaxing tension in various regions of the world and checking the arms race.

The minister of foreign affairs of the PRK declared that the government and people of Kampuchea fully support the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, particularly in light of the recent important Soviet proposals which are sure steps toward the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, toward the consolidation of peace in the world and toward the development of international cooperation.

The sides stressed the need for increasing efforts to promote relaxation of international tension, to strengthen confidence between states and to maintain a constructive dialogue for these purposes. The Soviet Union's readiness for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which was expressed by Leonid Brezhnev, is therefore of great significance. The earliest resumption of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and attainment at the negotiations of relevant accords on the basis of the principle of equality and security of the peoples. [sentence as received]

The ministers expressed their profound satisfaction at the adoption by the 26th UN General Assembly session of the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophes, such as the resolutions forbidding all types of weapons to be placed in space, banning neutron weapons and on other questions of liberation from armaments and disarmament.

The sides stressed that the constructive progress of the coming extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament and its subsequent adoption of positive and concrete decisions would constitute a tangible contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace.

The ministers noted that the complication of the international situation as a result of actions by the forces of imperialist reaction and militarism also directly manifests itself in Asia. By reintroducing the spirit of its previous policy of military penetration into the Asian Continent, the present U.S. administration seeks to restore the military bases which were used in the course of the aggression against the Indochinese peoples and to establish new bases of support in the Indian Ocean.

Emphasis was laid on the great significance of Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Tashkent that the Soviet Union's policy regarding Asia -- just as with respect to all other continents -- is one advocating the consolidation of peace and is a firm rebuff to the enemies of peace. It is a policy advocating peaceful cooperation with all who want it and a policy of fraternal friendship with socialist countries, solidarity with all the forces of social progress and defense of the sovereign rights of the peoples. The Soviet proposal on using confidence building measures in the Far East on both a collective principle and on a bilateral basis fully meets these aims.

The sides also declared their support for the initiative of the People's Republic of Mongolia concerning the signing of a convention on nonaggression and nonrecourse to arms with respect to the relations between states in Asia and the Pacific.

Kampuchea and the Soviet Union declare their readiness to normalize and develop their relations with the PRC on the basis of the generally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence and, above all, noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Both sides denounce the policy of hegemonism in international relations.

Kampuchea and the Soviet Union express full support for the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their revolutionary gains. The two sides also declared themselves in favor of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which can be attained through the termination and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and other forms of external interference into the internal affairs of that sovereign and nonaligned state on the basis of the well-known proposal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which fully retains its topicality

The sides expressed concern over the new aggravation of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and its aggressive actions against Lebanon. The policy of the United States -- which arms and finances the aggressor, ensures a political coverup for Israel's predatory policy and uses Israel to further its military-strategic goals -- leads only to heightened tension in that region.

The PRK and the USSR hold that the Sinai operation -- just as other consequences of the anti-Arab deal concluded at Camp David -- has nothing in common with the task of establishing lasting peace in the Middle East. It was reaffirmed that a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem can be realized only with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The PRK and the USSR forcefully support the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and declare themselves in favor of a prompt realization of practical measures to that effect. The solution to this problem calls for practical preparations for the convening of an international conference on that issue in the first half of 1983 at the latest and to overcome the opposition by forces which seek to aggravate the political and military tension in the Indian Ocean.

In the course of the negotiations, special attention was paid to the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted that the states of the region -- particularly the PRK, SRV and LPDR -- remain targets of dangerous intrigues and gross pressure on the part of imperialist and hegemonist circles which bear responsibility for the heightening of tension in the relations between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina.

The minister of foreign affairs of the PRK reaffirmed the readiness of the Indochinese countries to hold a constructive dialogue and expand cooperation and contacts with the ASEAN countries in order to normalize relations between the two Southeast Asian groups of countries. The Soviet Union supports the initiative of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos concerning the holding of regional consultations, as well as their efforts to defend their sovereignty and independence and transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction at the readiness of the PRK and other Indochinese countries to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand and to negotiate all questions of common interests with it.

The USSR is pleased with continuous strengthening of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the PRK, SRV and LPDR. The unity and cohesiveness of the Indochinese peoples is a factor for peace in this part of Asia.

The sides condemned the provocative fuss ventured by the forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the pretext of searching for ways to settle the Kampuchean problem, which is totally their own invention.

The USSR forcefully declares that it is the government of the PRK alone -- which exercises power in its entirety in the whole territory of the country -- that can be the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

Minister Hun Sen sincerely thanked A.A. Gromyko for his friendly and warm welcome, and invited him to make an official visit to the PRK. A.A. Gromyko accepted this invitation with gratitude.

PHNOM PENH ON THACH'S 'EMPTY CHAIR' PROPOSAL

BK170950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Our View is Correct"]

[Text] Recently, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told an AFP correspondent in Hanoi that the United Nations can help solve the problem in Kampuchea if it is impartial and stops supporting the murderous, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which has already been toppled by the Kampuchean people. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach added that although the PRK Government had the right to occupy the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations, the Phnom Penh Government and Vietnam were prepared to accept the empty chair formula; and that the empty chair formula would be a good thing for the United Nations to create a more serene atmosphere.

These remarks are correct. The PRK was born in our beautiful Angkor fatherland on 7 January 1979 -- the historic day when our Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, fighting in close cooperation with the fraternal VPA, conquered the bloodthirsty, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists. The Kampuchean revolutionary power was born from the will to struggle resolutely of the Kampuchean people who love independence, peace, freedom and happiness.

In the past short period of 3 years, with the unreserved support and assistance of the friendly countries near and far, particularly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the PRK has taken a firm position and developed the ability to maintain peace, security and social order and guide the people throughout the country to build a new life in accordance with the party line, making it develop in all fields and advance gradually toward prosperity. Thus, greater numbers of the progressive and peace-loving public throughout the world have commended and supported the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle.

For this reason, the preservation of genocidal Democratic Kampuchea's stinking corpse in the United Nations is an act that violates and runs counter to the UN Charter and opposes progressive opinion and people throughout the world.

No Kampuchean who used to live under the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- can ever forget the bitter time of his life in which he faced death from hunger, hard labor in concentration camps, separation of familites, torture, starvation and the massacre of fellow countrymen by clubbing with sticks and rods. The national achievements scored over centuries by the people were ruined by the genocidal clique. The national culture, civilization, traditions, customs and social system were overturned. Every family suffered losses. Those who survived suffer from all kinds of illnesses and are deeply affected mentally and emotionally. The Kampuchean people nurture untold indignation at the dark scheme of the Beijing expansionists and the Thai and ASEAN powerholders aimed at preserving the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan corpse for use as a tool against the Kampuchean revolution.

Everyone is well aware that they are now seeking all means to add two other exiled traitors -- Sihanouk and Son Sann -- to Pol Pot's stinking corpse. Their activities are all aimed at this matter. In these evil activities of using a new shroud to wrap up this rotten corpse, they have faced with many difficulties. Although they have agreed to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people, they are engaged in a serious conflict for personal interests. Sihanouk is willing to accept the post as chairman of the so-called loose coalition government, but Son Sann and Khieu Samphan are still arguing with each other for a share of power. Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan are also gnashing their teeth at each other since each wants the lion's share.

Thus, the attempt made by Beijing, Thailand and the ASEAN aiming at establishing this abject loose coalition government is just like an insane man trying to make a rotten corpse stand. World public opinion assessed the activities of these antirevolution reactionaries as a farce and a waste of strength and money. World public opinion is of the view that the correct way in the current circumstances is to leave the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations empty. This just view has caused great concern to Beijing, Thailand and the ASEAN. In both Beijing and Thailand, they have reacted against Comrade Nguyen Co Thach's statement.

We are firmly convinced that our view is correct and the just revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people waged in accordance with the KPRP guidelines will always triumph. As for the Democratic Kampuchean corpse, it remains a stinking corpse now as in the past.

EDITORIAL HAILS DRY SEASON RICE PRODUCTION

BK161500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Station editorial: "From the Dry Season Successes let us Advance To Fulfill the Rainy Season Production Plan"]

[Text] During the past more than 3 years following the great historic victory of liberation on 7 January 1979, the Kampuchean people have enthusiastically participated in a revolutionary movement with a strong desire to struggle for the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland in all fields under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. They have, in particular, worked ardently to increase production and restore the national economy. Evidence of this can be found in the successful proudction during the dry season, and they are determined to increase production even further during this rainy season.

During this period, our people scored great victories in the defense of the country and the restoration of the national economy, as well as in establishing the people's living conditions.

In the past dry season, our army and people closely cooperated with each other in the struggle to smash many of the remnants of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing Chinese hegemonists and expansionists -- who attempted to destroy our revolution. Our army and people also encouraged many people who were confused by the enemy's propaganda to return and live in the national society.

Along with the successes in smashing the enemies, the dry season production was also successful. Our people in various localities throughout the country strived vigorously to increase paddy production in the dry season, to grow all types of subsidary crops as well as to expand the amount of available land for additional crops. Our peasants are presently gathering dry season rice in all areas. The yield of this year's dry season rice is higher than that of last year. In fact, in Takeo Province the average yield is more than two tons per hectare; in Kandal and Prey Veng Provinces the yield is from one ton to nearly two tons per hectare and so on. Furthermore, our peasants gathered all kinds of vegetables, beans and peanuts, and in some provinces the yield is of these higher than planned.

The great victory in increasing production scored by our people in this dry season can be attributed to patriotism, love of work, hard work, and improvement in the skills of our people in accordance with their abilities and the situation in their respective localities. Our people are organized into production groups and are helping each other. They have demonstrated a spirit of mastery by making preparations with respect to necessary materials and [words indistinct]. They have received assistance from local authorities and the ministry of agriculture such as by being provided with fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, mechanical pumps and gasoline. Particularly noteworthy is that our people grew IR-36 rice, which can resist plant diseases very well. It also has a higher yield than other varieties of rice seeds. These successes in production have enabled our people to overcome the danger of famine and have motivated them to increase production even more during this rainy season. A number of localities have enough paddy to sell to the state in conformity with the wishes of the people and some have even surpassed the plan.

Along with these successes in production during this dry season and with the joy of welcoming the new year which offers new victories, our people in localities throughout the country are ready to start production in the 1982 rainy season. Production groups have selected good seeds, (?gathered) more oxen and buffalo, and repaired and produced a sufficient amount of materials.

These efforts show that our people are making careful preparations for the rainy season production. This year we have had an adequate amount of rain to facilitate sowing and transplanting a large quantity of early rice. Our people are ardently continuing to sow and transplant rice. On the other hand, the Agriculture Ministry has provided (?seeds, fertilizers) and insecticides to various localities. It has also provided several tractors to help our people in those localities which (?lack oxen and buffalo).

Armed with a valiant spirit of struggle, our people -- with the assistance at all levels of the state power -- will expand the amount of land used for growing crops beyond that of last year. This will guarantee an improvement in the living standards of our people. Our people have paddy left to sell to the state. Enough rice can be sent to help people in those regions which are experiencing food shortages. An additional quantity of seeds will soon be ready for production to prevent the danger of famine caused by natural disasters, which can occur at any time.

With a spirit of hard work, and under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, everyone is ardently working to increase production during this year's rainy season. Our peasants in localities throughout the country are exerting efforts to increase the production of paddy and various crops (?in line with the experiences) of the past rainy and dry seasons. They are determined to score more and greater victories in order to fulfill the plan of (?the party Central Committee) as well as the plans of the localities to contribute actively to the restoration of the national economy in order to improve the living standards of the people.

FURTHER SITTHI REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK171546 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila granted an interview to newsmen at Don Muang Airport upon his return from the PRC on the evening of 15 May as follows:

Asked if China supports ASEAN's proposal, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: China agreed in principle with ASEAN's proposal and believed that the merger of the three Kampuchean factions would be difficult because they are suspicious of each other.

Asked if we have proposed cabinet posts in the Kampuchean coalition government, the foreign minister replied that these are small details.

Asked if the meeting of the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions would take place before that of the ASEAN foreign ministers, he said that he had learned before leaving for China that there was very little hope, and it was rather difficult for the three Kampuchean factions to hold the meeting.

Asked about the report that the meeting of the three Kampuchean factions in Kuala Lumpur was impossible, he said this is what the Chinese think. He said he did not want to comment on this matter, adding that we and the other ASEAN partners have done our best to help them. Whether they would hold the meeting or not depends on the three factions themselves.

Asked about the possibility of the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions, the foreign minister said that he did not want to comment on this matter further.

Asked about his talks with Prince Sihanouk, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said no progress was made.

Asked about the report that ASEAN and China ran into conflict over the premiership of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions, the foreign minister replied: Nobody should say that there is a conflict, because this matter depends on the decision of the three factions. He said the ASEAN countries are only trying to help them. If they cannot agree among themselves, we cannot do anything because we have done our best.

Asked about the report that his trip to China to work on the alliance of the Kampuchean factions is tantamount to dragging the country into the war, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that the alliance of the Kampuchean factions is a political issue which is in line with the UN resolution. If the three Kampuchean factions continue their quarrel, the problem will be more difficult to solve. We have not interfered in their internal affairs. We are working in accordance with the UN resolution.

Asked if it is necessary for ASEAN to hold a summit meeting, the foreign minister said that the Kampuchean alliance is not the major topic of discussion at the meeting. It would be only one of the topics to be discussed at the meeting. He stressed that we will try to solve the Kampuchean problem through political means, not military ones.

Asked if the ASEAN countries would wash their hands of the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister said he could not make any comment because he has not met with the other ASEAN foreign ministers who will meet next month.

Asked if ASEAN would continue to support Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, the foreign minister said ASEAN will have to continue its support for Democratic Kampuchea because it is regarded as the legitimate government of Kampuchea. The presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea is a violation of the UN charter which Thailand and other UN members cannot accept. Otherwise, Thailand would be in the same position as Kampuchea.

MATUPHUM VIEWS SITTHI'S MEETING WITH SIHANOUK

BK171014 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 15 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Government's Duty"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila last week visited Beijing and met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who flew in from Pyongyang to discuss with the Thai minister the formation of a coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions of Khieu Samphan-Pol Pot, Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk himself.

The ASEAN countries believe that the formation of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions is the only way to end the armed conflict in Kampuchea.

Since the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces captured Phnom Penh and drove the Pol Pot regime into the jungle, the Kampuchean people have been living in misery. The situation in Kampuchea has many adverse effects on the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, which has to take care of and feed the Kampuchean refugees.

Moreover, the fighting in Kampuchea spills over into Thailand's border areas and affects the stability of Thailand and the Thai people who live near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Therefore, it is right for the ASEAN members to try to help end the war in Kampuchea and restore peace in that country, and it is necessary for them to do that. Thailand cannot stand idle because of its neutral stance and just continue to feed refugees from Kampuchea or dig graves for its people who are killed by stray shells from Kampuchea or repair houses for the border people.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's trip to Beijing to meet Prince Sihanouk is thus a correct move.

Certainly, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime must strongly condemn Thailand in this regard, because the successful formation of a coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions would mean a diplomatic defeat for them.

We believe that it is the duty of the government to try its best to solve the problem of the neighboring country that affects our national stability. Although the meeting between the Thai foreign minister and Prince Sihanouk will not suddenly give birth to the Kampuchean coalition government, it helps pave the way for that achievement.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVE

BK180320 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Operations of the communists in northeastern Thailand must soon come to an end, this is the result of military and political measures taken by the government forces against the insurgents in the region. Commander of the 2d Army Region Lt Gen Phak Minakanit says that most of the major strongholds of the communists are in the northeastern provinces of Kalasin, Sakon Nakhon, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Loei and Nakhon Ratchasima. The commander adds that more than 600,000 villages in former communist infiltrated areas have already been indoctrinated by the government to have responsibility and love for the nation.

SOVIET-KAMPUCHEAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE CITED

OW171647 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 17 -- The splendid friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea has seen continuous strengthening and development in the interest of the two peoples and of peace, democracy and socialism. This is contained in a communique on the official visit made to the Soviet Union from May 9 to 16 by Hun Sen member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the communist party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Kampuchea.

During talks with the Kampuchean guests, the Soviet party stressed that the Soviet people would continue supporting the Kampuchean people's efforts to carry out socio-economic reforms in Kampuchea, the communique says. For their part, the Kampuchean Government and people fully support the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and its recent proposals aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war, consolidating peace and developing international cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Kampuchea declared their readiness to normalize and enhance their relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the universally accepted principles of peaceful coexistence first of all the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Foreign Minister Hun Sen reaffirmed the Indochinese countries' desire to enter into constructive dialogues with the ASEAN countries and broaden their cooperation and contacts with them with a view to normalizing the relations between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union supports the proposals of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for regional consultations and their determination to defend their sovereignty and independence and make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet party welcomes the readiness of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to establish relations of good neighbourhood with Thailand and to discuss with it all problems of common concern. The Soviet Union hails the strengthening of the friendship and fraternal solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. The close solidarity and unity among the Indochinese peoples is an important factor for peace in this region.

The two parties condemn the noisy provocative campaign launched by the forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the signboard of seeking a solution to the "Kampuchean problem" which is invented by themselves. The Soviet Union resolutely declares that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is controlling the whole Kampuchean territory, is the only legal representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations and the other international institutions.

The Soviet foreign minister, A.A. Gromyko, has accepted an invitation of his Kampuchean counterpart to pay an official visit to Kampuchea.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON TRIAL OF HOA COUNTERFEITERS

BK141250 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82, p 2

[Report by Thanh Lang]

[Text] Thanks to various technical and professional investigative methods, the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Force detected the existence of fake 5-dong banknotes in circulation a few years ago. Immediately after that, it launched an investigation into this case.

Assisted by the people and the cadres of various sectors, public security agents made timely arrests of members of this money counterfeiting and trafficking racket. Among the arrested was Ly Hoat, residing at No 273/26 Nhat Tao Road. Hoat was a shady character of Chinese origin who was found to have carried out many activities against the revolutionary administration and who was being shadowed by the local administration.

Hoat testified that he worked for a book-binding corporation under the supervision of Ly Tam Chau, who was his cell leader. Ly Tam Chau gave counterfeit money to Hoat to buy articles at various state stores.

Public security agents searched the houses owned by Hoat and Ly Tam Chau, where they found 50,000 dong in fake 5-dong banknotes. Also found were printing papers of the same size as the fake banknotes, either still blank or half-finished. They had hidden many printing plates, ink, cutters, many types of seals, forged papers, and other printing equipment in various places.

Ly Tam Chau and Ly Hoat pleaded guilty and identified other accomplices in this Hoa [Vietnamese nationals of Chinese origin] reactionaries-run money counterfeiting racket, which was headed by Ly Tam Chau himself. Ly Tam Chau and Ly Hoat and their arrested accomplices all confessed that they had been executing an order from Chinese reactionaries to take counterfeit money to state stores to buy goods -- thus robbing these stores of their assets and using these materials for speculative hoarding purposes -- and to pump counterfeit money into the free market by buying gold and goods at exorbitant prices, thus causing market prices to soar and creating difficulties for the livelihood of the people and cadres.

When asked what kinds of official papers they had forged, they said that they had forged official documents and distributed them among themselves for use in travel and transactions and in cheating cadres and the people. With these forged papers, they had bought goods easily and conveniently. Hoat and Chau had also assigned their henchmen to take these forged documents to give to those wishing to flee abroad in exchange for gold.

Directed by the reactionaries among the Hoa people, Quan Van Tai and Hoang Kim Phuong, residing in the 5th precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, had boarded a train to the north to meet the reactionaries among the Hoa people in Hanoi in order to discuss a plan for the speculative purchase of good grain.

Quan Van Tai and Hoang Kim Phuong had made their way to a house at No 6 Cua Dong Street (Hanoi), where they met Lam Thang Dung and other members of this reactionary gang and discussed a plan to print and use counterfeit food stamps. The reactionaries among the Hoa people in Hanoi had provided Tai and Phuong with a number of genuine food stamps, including the type of food stamps marked with letters VM and VP, each of which may be redeemed for two kilograms of food. Tai and Phuong had taken these food stamps back to Ho Chi Minh City to deliver them to Ngo Venh, residing at No 100 Tan Thanh Road, to use as samples. Also a Hoa in this reactionary gang, Venh had been assigned the duty of printing fake food stamps. All of the fake food stamps printed by Venh had been taken by other members of this racket to Hanoi for delivery to their men there for circulation in Hanoi and Haiphong cities and in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and other provinces. Within more than 4 months, they had used a number of fake food stamps -- with a total face value of 90,000 kilos of food -- to buy foodstuffs at various state stores to be resold on the market.

The public security force has coordinated with various sectors in launching an investigation in which it found that as many as seven state stores had unwittingly accepted these fake food stamps.

The Hanoi Public Security Force has, in coordination with Ho Chi Minh City public security agents, arrested all members of this racket with all the incriminating evidence, thanks to tipoffs from the local cadres and people.

Members of this racket have pleaded guilty before the court of law and claimed that they had printed fake food stamps on the orders of the Chinese reactionaries for the purpose of making the Vietnamese people's life more difficult, thus causing them to lose their confidence in their party and state.

HANOI DISTRICTS SIGN EMULATION PLEDGES

BK160654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 May

[Text] This afternoon, 15 May, representatives from 11 suburban Hanoi districts gathered at the headquarters of the municipal people's committee to sign an emulation pledge aimed at overfulfilling all norms in the 1982 State Plan and successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth national party congress.

Pledging to overfulfill all major production norms for 1982, these districts will strive to produce another 380,000 tons of grain -- an increase of 14 percent over last year -- and accelerate the production of food to ensure 100,000 tons of vegetables, more than 13,000 tons of pork and 3,000 tons of freshwater fish for the municipality. In addition, they will strive to develop handicraft and small industrial production vigorously while implementing the procurement, control, distribution and circulation of goods more satisfactorily in order to ensure that grain and food are supplied to cadres, workers, civil servants and soldiers in accordance with the prescribed quantity and quality.

These districts also pledged to emulate in delivering export goods to the municipality in accordance with the plan while rapidly increasing the sources of these goods in their localities. They will economize on the use of energy, raw materials and other supplies in accordance with state regulations, and encourage the local people to increase their deposits in savings banks by 15 percent or more over last year.

In the immediate future, these districts will concentrate on satisfactorily caring for and harvesting more than 107,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice and subsidiary and industrial crops together, with over 4,200 hectares of summer-fall vegetables. They will urgently plant additional summer-fall subsidiary crops in order to supply them to the municipality on a regular basis. They are also striving to carry out typhoon and flood control satisfactorily so as to protect their crops and socialist property, as well as the property and lives of the people.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK181036 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0939 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Semarang, 18 May (ANTARA) -- Indonesia is still not in a hurry to resume diplomatic relations with People's China, broken off following the aborted communist-inspired coup in this country in 1965, it was hinted here yesterday.

Foreign Minister Mikhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesia should be prudent and not be in a hurry to normalise diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. "We must ascertain first how it would serve our national interests in normalising such relations," the foreign minister declared during a meeting with local journalists here Monday afternoon.

The minister is here in the framework of a visit to this area to deliver a keynote address before an ASEAN symposium on ASEAN's perspectives in the 1980's and also a lecture before local university students.

He disclosed that China has often supported Indonesian programs in international fora including the Cambodian problem, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) regional grouping and on the Law of the Sea. "Cooperation in international fora has been going on which in other words means it is nearing normalcy," the foreign minister declared. He also reported that regular contacts had been made by the consulates of the two countries in the United Nations with the consuls exchanging visits. If the question could be resolved already through international fora then why should there be a hurry in normalising these relations, the foreign minister argued.

He reported also that Indonesia had greater influence in the international fora than mainland China because Indonesia was pursuing a special kind of diplomacy which won great sympathy from other countries. He did not elaborate.

Referring to a possible threat from the north (China), the foreign minister said that there was no need for Indonesia to be frightened. And as a nation following an independent and active foreign policy Indonesia should be vigilant against anyone and not against the north only.

He pointed out that there was no lasting friend or foe in the world. Who was considered a friend today, he added, could turn into a foe next. For this reason what [was] important was lasting national interests, he declared. Referring to the views of Indonesia and ASEAN about Cambodia, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Indonesia would extend support to Cambodia but they should also help themselves. None should be intransigent.

He was understood to be referring to the squabbling factions trying to form a coalition which would rule Cambodia.

With regard to Vietnam, he said, Indonesia did not consider that country an enemy but a friend. Indonesia was only opposed to that country's activities, he explained. But now Vietnam had turned to the better. She even wanted to be a member of ASEAN. Indonesia was opposed to this. What was acceptable was economic cooperation with that country.

He then talked about the goals of ASEAN which mainly wanted economic growth and development.

MOKHTAR: ASEAN PREVENTS 'BALKANIZATION' OF ASIA

BK181046 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0921 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Semarang, 18 May (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has stressed that the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping not out to oppose any power bloc but a regional cooperation group to prevent the "Balkanisation" of Asia into smaller groups or being played off one against the other by the big powers.

Of importance in this regional cooperation among ASEAN was that the past heroic phases in facing colonialism should be changed into the phase of inter-regional cooperation, he added. Delivering a keynote address at the opening of an ASEAN symposium on the theme of "ASEAN perspectives in the 1980's" held at Rimba Graha here Monday, the foreign minister earlier said that national resilience basically constituted a concept on the process and materialisation of the welfare, defence and security in the life of a country and people. It was also a concept on regional cooperation based on the spirit of "self-reliance", mutual respect, solidarity and firm determination to achieve a peaceful and stable environment around the country.

The ASEAN symposium was organized under a cooperation scheme between the Diponegoro University here with the provincial government of Central Java and to last till May 18. The symposium was attended by ASEAN intellectuals and students of the Diponegoro University.

The idea of setting up the ASEAN regional cooperation came about in the middle of the 1960's when Indonesia just made a major political turn about when the old order was changed with the new order administration which altered the character of the country's foreign relations with other countries and particularly with its neighbours, he continued. The idea basically constituted the implementation of instruction of the Ampera Cabinet presidium which involved the guideline of promoting cooperation with other countries, namely, to make efforts at promoting regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in the widest sense of the word.

He then related that ASEAN cooperation since 1976 became wider and deep-rooted among the peoples of ASEAN -- both cooperation in the field of government and education and in other spheres on a positive scale. Political cooperation was started following the acceptance of the Kuala Lumpur declaration on November 9, 1971, which coined the concept that the Southeast Asian region was a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality".

In line with Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy and the goals it wants to achieve as one of the founders of ASEAN, whatever happened, ASEAN would continue to be the instrument for vital regional cooperation in the efforts of promoting environmental [word as received] strong friendship with neighbour countries leading towards greater peace and security stability in Southeast Asia. To arrive at such firm cooperation, the foreign minister said, there was need for strong solidarity among the ASEAN peoples, particularly in facing threats and interference by foreign powers which could threaten and destroy the security stability in the ASEAN region and the Southeast Asian region as a whole.

The friendship between these countries was also expected to escalate developments in the economic sector as part of the process of national development. The governments of the ASEAN for the past 15 years have paved the way for a number of development projects under cooperation schemes creating a good image of ASEAN in the world. He then encouraged that symposium activities on the ASEAN level should be regularly held as the results were very positive.

MALAYSIA

ASEAN TIN-PRODUCING COUNTRIES END MEETING

BK151551 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The three ASEAN tin producing countries -- Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand -- have agreed to setting up of a tin producers association to protect their interests if the Sixth International Tin Agreement [ITA] fails to come into force by the July 1 deadline.

They have said they will work toward securing the necessary consumers' support for this idea. A broad framework containing new approaches toward marketing, research and development of the tin industry has been worked out. Details will be further examined to ensure the effectiveness.

This was announced in a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur today at the end of the 2-day ministerial meeting of ASEAN tin producers. The meeting, chaired by Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong, was attended by Indonesia's Minister of Mines and Energy Professor Subroto and Thai Minister of Industry Tun Chatchai Chunhawan.

The Ministers regretted the progressive release of U.S. GSA tin despite the continued weakness of the international tin market and the (?imposition) of) export controls by the "International Tin Council [ITC]. Effective measures were also discussed at the meeting to counter such (?disposals).

Later, speaking at a news conference, Dakuk Paul Leong said the export control measures imposed by the ITC came in too late to protect the already depressed market. He pointed out that with the imposition of export controls, any movement of tin ores without the approval of relevant authority from Malaysia to any other part of the world would [words indistinct]. The Customs Department had already intensified its supervision in such activities.

Tun Chatchai Chunhawan said his country would work closely with ASEAN tin producers to work out an effective plan to curb smuggling activities of tin ores.

Professor Subroto said ASEAN tin producers would continue to approach consumer countries, such as India, South Korea and other European countries [as heard] and urge them to sign the Sixth ITA.

Criticism of U.S. Tin Policy

BK121256 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One of the effects of the world recession on Malaysia has been a fall in the production of steel and tin plates, which has in turn led to a sharp decline in the demand and price of tin. But unfortunately, the depressed tin prices have also been due to unilateral actions on the part of the United States which, as the world's largest and strongest free market economy, is rather unfortunate.

Third World nations, who have looked to the United States for leadership and support, have been disappointed, and increasingly, countries like Malaysia, have begun to accept the view that only tough action, like that taken by OPEC to secure fair prices, would bring any result.

It was in December last year that Malaysia raised its voice against the indiscriminate disposal of stockpiled tin by the General Services Administration [GSA] of the United States.

For the first half of last year, 3,170 tons of tin were disposed of in the U.S. market at a time when the market for tin was already showing signs of weakness. Sales by the GSA have already exceeded 10,000 tons, and this has had a devastating effect on tin prices.

Malaysia and other tin producers had earlier warned that there was a surplus of supply over demand by some 20,000 tons for 1981 and 13,000 tons for the first half of this year. In spite of this the U.S. Government has seen fit to release tin on its market. To make matters worse, it began to release tin on the international market recently for the first time in its history. This indiscriminate disposal of stockpiled tin has resulted in the closure of 179, or 10 percent, of all gravel pump mines.

The situation would be further aggravated when Malaysia implements the International Tin Council production cutback proposal. The 15-percent production cut will result in the closure of nearly 30 percent of all gravel pump mines.

These actions will have a profound effect on the health of the Malaysian economy. Malaysia will lose revenue worth nearly 1 billion ringgit because of low prices and reduced output. Nearly 8,000 workers in tin mines would lose their jobs. The balance of payment deficit would be further worsened and economic activity would definitely slow down.

Tin-producing nations have realized that their plenty of pleas for help from the United States will go unheard. They have resolved to join hands and form an OPEC style of cartel, possibly called OTEC. Ultimately, it is the industrial nations who would suffer, because when the economic situation improves, the increased demand for tin will not be met, because it takes years to set up mines and keep them operational. The U.S. action has thus far been deemed to be only irresponsible. The time will come when tin-producing nations will question the very basis of U.S. trade policies.

The Reagan administration is known for its probusiness attitude as well as its belief in allowing free reign to the forces of a free market. But how can the tin market be called a free one when the GSA persists in pursuing its dumping policies? For the United States, it is maybe a matter of keeping inflation down by forcing the prices of primary commodities down. For primary producing countries like Malaysia, it is a matter of either a full or half-empty stomach, and we will not allow that situation to prevail where we are made poor deliberately.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR RETURNS FROM JAPAN

BK130919 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The government is to adopt the Japanese system of work ethic. This was announced by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed on his return to Kuala Lumpur last night after a private visit to Japan. Details of the introduction of the system would be disclosed after the prime minister discussed the matter with the public services department.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said both the public and private sectors would be encouraged to adopt the system. For a start, the government would send 120 officers to Japan to learn the Japanese system of banking and other methods of economic development.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir pointed out that at present Malaysia was only having assembly technology from the Japanese. In future, Japan was prepared to help the country in designing techology.

SINGAPORE

TRADE MINISTRY QUARTERLY REPORT ISSUED

BK161231 Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Singapore, 16 May (AFP) -- Singaporeans have been warned of "rough times ahead" as the grip of world recession on the republic's economy is tightening. The warning came last night from Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan, whose ministry had earlier released its economic survey for the first quarter of this year.

According to the survey, Singapore's economy grew by only 7.3 percent in the first 3 months compared to 10 percent for the whole of last year. There was hardly any growth in manufacturing output — only a 1.6 percent increase, the lowest since 1975 when Singapore was in the worst recession year after the first oil crisis. The electrical and electronics industry continued its downward trend. Its growth fell in the last quarter of 1981 and dropped further by 6.8 percent. Output in the textiles, timber and plastic industries was also down due to shrinking orders. Furthermore, the trade and financial and business services sectors showed slower rates of growth.

The survey also showed a January-March increase in the number of job seekers and a decline in productivity growth.

Asking Singaporeans to tighten their belts for a few years "In order to ensure our economic future", Dr. Tan said: "The lower rate of growth in the first quarter of this year is a warning to us that, while we hope for an uplift in the United States and the world economy, we must be prepared, if necessary, to face rough weather. To avoid sinking, we must tighten up the hatches. We must cut our unnecessary spending and avoid wastage."

Dr. Tan said that from now on, annual wage increases implemented for the last few years would not be automatic and, instead, it would be based on "economic performance". "This is a fact the people must accept to see Singapore through a period of recession," he explained.

Dr. Tan, however, said that so long as Singapore's economy kept growing there was no need for the government to take any "draconian measures that were being forced on workers in the West." These workers had to accept a fall in real income in wage settlements, he pointed out. Singapore's high wage policy, designed to last 3 years, must come to an end this year, he added.

Dr. Tan said that although Singapore's economic growth in 1981 (nearly 10 percent) was very good it did not give the "full picture."

The first half of 1981 was a period of high economic activity. The U.S. economy had a burst of strength in the first 6 months and Singapore was pulled up in the updraft. But from last October the effects of world recession began to be felt and Singapore began to slow down. Local manufacturers, he said, found it more difficult to get new orders, and tourism also declined. It continued into this year with the future weakening of the economies of the major industrialised countries in the first quarter, he said.

Dr. Tan noted that even Japan, which had successfully weathered economic storms in the past, was now feeling the effects of the world recession. Its economic growth is expected to be about 3 percent this year, well below previous levels.

"Under these unauspicious circumstances, Singapore did relatively well to grow by 7.3 percent per annum in the first 3 months of this year," he said, adding, "Least this should lull us into a false sense of complacemency, we should note that this was the lowest rate of increase in the last 4 years and very much lower than the 10.3 percent in the first half of 1981."

Calling on Singaporeans to work hard, increase productivity and ensure that wage costs do not go out of line, he added: "No one owes us a living. All that we consume must be earned and, if necessary, we must be prepared to face a few years of belt-tightening in order to insure our economic future. If we do not do this, then we will be in a perilous situation by the second half of the 1980's. New investment will be down. Our economy and our society will lose their dynamism," the minister said.

MARCOS VISIT TO U.S., TREATY REVIEW PLANNED

HK180033 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo has disclosed an eight-point program to boost the country's image abroad. The program also aims to strengthen Philippine sovereignty over its territory. Minister Romulo said the plan includes a restudy of the RP-U.S. military bases treaty, a review of the MNLF position in the south, and the Philippine Government's implementation of the Law of the Sea.

Mr Romulo also disclosed that the president will leave for the United States for a visit some time in September. At the same time he said preparations are going on for a UN conference on apartheid in Manila this month and for an ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore in June.

Finally, he said the Philippines will press its bid for global negotiations between the Third World and the industrialized nations.

BARANGAY ELECTION TURNOUT, VIOLENCE REPORTED

Comelec Report

HK180129 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] reported a heavy turnout of voters in yesterday's barangay elections. The Comelec said the turnout was as high as 95 percent in some areas, indicating that the turnout may exceed those in previous elections since 1972. The Comelec also reported that voting was generally peaceful and orderly, except for isolated reports of violence and vote-buying. The poll body said violations of the election code centered mostly on flying voting and unauthorized entry into voting centers. As usual there was some confusion in the absence of some voters' names in the voters' lists, but on the whole the Comelec expressed satisfaction over the turnout and conduct of yesterday's elections.

Early reports indicated that incumbent barangay captains in Metro Manila are leading their challengers 6 to 4. In some areas candidates were unopposed. There were 101 such candidates in Manila, 15 in Quezon City, 9 Makati and 1 each in San Juan and Mandaluyong.

Informed of the conduct and turnout of yesterday's election, President Marcos said it all indicated the real political emancipation of the Filipino people. The president flew to Batac, Ilocos Norte, with daughter Imee and Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver to cast their ballots. Speaking later to newsmen, the president said the barangay elections are part of the country's political emancipation, which in turn is part of a two-phase process to fully liberate the Filipinos. After about 3 hours the president and his party flew back to Manila.

The first lady, for her part, said yesterday's orderly and non-partisan polls reflected the political maturity of the Filipino people. Mrs Marcos noted the number and high quality of candidates in the election, considering that the barangay posts carry no salary. In Metro Manila's 1,800 barangay posts, there were some 50,000 candidates, including lawyers, doctors, businessmen, and former high government officials.

The constabulary regional commanders nationwide said the elections gave them no problems in peace and order control. However, there were isolated incidents of terrorism and violence.

In the Bicol region, reports said that there are barangays in Camarines Norte where no candidates were standing, for fear of being liquidated by dissidents. These barangays all belong to Imelda town. In Gumaca, Queson, a propaganda poster of one (Vicente Maksantai) was destroyed by followers of a rival candidate.

Report on Violence

HK180131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] Philippine Constabulary [PC] Chief Lt-Gen Fidel Ramos has reported 9 deaths throughout the country during the last 24 hours in incidents related to yesterday's barangay elections. Among those reported killed were (Sevarino de Guzman), a barangay councilmen of Gimba, South Cotabato; (Bomeo Bacasan), who was shot dead in Metro Manila; and (Roberto de Guzman), a barangay captain candidate in (Samar), Bataan.

General Ramos also confirmed that seven barangays in Camarines Norte were under communist terrorist threats. No candidates ran in the barangays. In Imelda, three teams from the Camarines Norte PC Command were sent to those barangays to restore order.

Interviewed by newsmen in Batac, Ilocos Norte, President Marcos said the barangay elections would test the political maturity of the people. During the interview the president stressed that the barangay election is the foundation of the country's participatory democracy. Participatory democracy, he explained, calls for the participation of the lowest-ranking citizen of the republic in the government. The barangay officials, the president said, are the link between the citizens and national government officials. According to the president, the complete liberation of the Filipino people is being effected in stages. The first stage involves the political emancipation of which the barangay election is part, and the second the economic liberation of the people. The first stage includes the expansion of the democratic base of the country.

MARCOS APPOINTS THREE NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

OW141223 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] President Marcos today constituted the high tribunal to its fullest under the constitution by appointing 15 members.

The president named three new justices, former Appeals Court Justice (Contrado Vasquez), Supreme Court Administration (Lorenzo Remova) and Court of Appeals Justice (Hugo Gutierrez, Jr). Two justices are out -- Vicente Ericta and Ramon Fernandez. Twelve other justices, who resigned in the wake of the 1981 bar scandal, were reappointed by the president, led by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando.

President Marcos stressed the appointments were made after a long, deep selection process participated in by members of the Batasan, the old Supreme Court justices, cabinet and executive committee members, legal luminaries and others. Of the reappointed, only Justice (Vicente Abad Santos), who is still abroad, was not sworn in during the oath-taking rites at Malacanang this afternoon.

Public Reaction

HK160038 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The public generally approved the move of President Marcos in constituting a new 15-member Supreme Court. Random surveys conducted nationwide show the people believe the president acted swiftly and decisively in resolving the crisis. A majority still held the view that the chief executive should have carried out a total reorganization of the court. There were also those who said he should have been more drastic against some of the justices who resigned. The surveys were carried out in Metro Manila and the cities of Baguio, Dagupan, Cebu, Iloilo, Davao and Zamboanga.

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SHIP SEIZED BY UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIP OFF KOREA

OW190021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Fukuoka, May 19, KYODO -- A 114.45-ton Japanese fish carrier with a crew of eight aboard was seized by a warship of unknown nationality in the Yellow Sea west of the Korean Peninsula Tuesday evening, according to reports received by the Fukuoka Maritime Safety office.

The reports said the No. 81 Hiro Maru belonging to Murayama Fishery Co. of Fukuoka was seized by the warship as it was about to take on board fish caught by a fishing boat of the fishing firm in waters 37.50 degrees north latitude and 124.05 degrees east longitude at around 5:25 p.m.

North Korea established a military zone within 50 nautical miles off its coast in waters north of the 38th Parallel.

Five Japanese dragnet fishing boats were seized by North Korean warships on April 24 and another boat on May 11. The five boats seized on April 24 were freed later the same day.

KPNLF LEADER SON SANN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW181247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 82, KYODO -- Kampuchean resistance leader Son Sann arrived here Tuesday night for talks with Japanese Government and political leaders.

Son Sann, a former prime minister and now leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), will confer with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda during his stay in Tokyo.

He is head of one of three Kampuchean resistance groups vowing to topple the present Kampuchean Government backed by Vietnam.

Asks More Aid

OW190622 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 19, KYODO -- Kampuchean resistance leader Son Sann Wednesday urged Japan to provide increased humanitarian and economic aid to his resistance group which has vowed to topple the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

The former prime minister of Kampuchea and now leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) made the request during his meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Japanese foreign minister, however, made no firm promise to aid additional to that Japan is already providing to Kampuchean refugees for humanitarian reasons, according to the officials.

In the 20-minute meeting, Son Sann said that his resistance group wishes to settle the Kampuchean issue peacefully on the basis of resolutions adopted at United Nations meetings on Kampuchea.

KPNLF also would like to establish a united government with two other anti-Vietnamese guerrilla groups, one led by former Kampuchean Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the other the Khmer Rouge, or former Prime Minister Pol Pot's regime ousted by Heng Samrin in 1979, as agreed among the leaders of the three groups in Singapore last September, Son Sann was quoted as saying.

But the work to establish such a government is currently stalled, he added, due to conditions demanded by the Khmer Rouge, according to the officials.

Son Sann told Sakurauchi that Kampuchean people prefer the Heng Samrin regime to the Khmer Rouge, but they support the Son Sann group, according to the officials.

Sakurauchi expressed his hope that the united government would be established, and said that Tokyo would maintain close contacts with Son Sann group in view of a visit by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Japan later this month and an expanded ministerial conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which favors the creation of the united government, next month.

Son Sann, accompanied by three members of KPNLF, is currently in Japan for an informal five-day visit at the invitation of dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

He will leave Japan Saturday after holding talks with Japanese Government and political leaders.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AGAIN REQUESTS GROMYKO VISIT

OW190415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 19, KYODO -- Japan renewed its call Wednesday for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Tokyo to improve bilateral relations, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said.

Vice Foreign Minister Ryozo Sunobe filed the request with new Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov, ministry officials said. Pavlov, who assumed the Tokyo post in April, did not respond to the call, the officials said.

In a 30-minute meeting with the Soviet envoy, Sunobe cited some problems yet to be fully discussed as major obstacles for stable Japanese-Soviet relations, the officials said.

Sunobe was quoted as telling Pavlov that among them was a territorial dispute involving the four northern islands off Hokkaido which were occupied by the Soviets after the war.

Pavlov was quoted as saying that he would make efforts to develop the bilateral relations which he said are not in the best state. The officials quoted him as saying that there are many spheres in which the Soviet Union and Japan could develop their bilateral cooperation, especially in economic and academic spheres.

The Soviet Union and Japan, as two major powers of the world, could play major role for peace and stability of the world, Pavlov said.

SOUTH KOREAN INTRUSION IN DMZ PROTESTED AT MAC

SK181532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Kaesong, May 18 (KCNA) -- The 465th meeting of secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held on May 18 at Panmunjom. At the meeting our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the grave armed provocation committed against us by the South Korean puppet army in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and called the enemy side to account for it.

According to a statement of Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, secretary of our side, at the meeting, at around 10:50 on May 17, four South Korean puppet army soliders armed with automatic rifles intruded more than 100 metres into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone without prior notice along the rails near the military demarcation line marker No 0565 south of Pyonggang in the central sector of the front.

Synchronizing with this, the South Korean puppet army began firing rifles and guns all at once into the area of our side from its four posts south of the MDL markers Nos 0560, 0572, 0577 and 0579.

The rifle and gun firing of the South Korean puppet army ceased at around 12:10. During this time the South Korean puppet army fired a total of over 12,000 bullets and shells -- more than 10 recoilless gun shells, 4,100 large calibre machinegun bullets and 8,000 "M-16" automatic rifle bullets.

This grave armed provocation of the South Korean puppet army was a most crude violation of the armistice agreement and an extremely reckless military provocation which may cause an armed clash between the two sides, noted the secretary of our side. He said that the military provocation of the enemy was not a chance incident but a chain in the link of premeditated provocations for lighting a train of powder to start a new war in Korea.

The secretary of our side sternly protested against the armed provocation of the South Korean puppet army against our side and strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible steps lest similar incidents should occur again.

KWANGJU 1980 UPRISING MARKED BY KPA RALLIES

SK181156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Soldiers' rallies commemorating the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held on 17 May in units of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. Placed in the front of the meeting halls were portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were hung in the meeting halls. Also hung in the halls were slogans actively supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization of the South Korean people and students and slogans appealing for achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification with the united strength of the people.

At the rally held in the unit to which Comrade (Kim Yong-man) belongs, (Kim Han-chu), (Song Yong-han), (Yi Yong-ho) and (Kang Kyong-ok) made speeches.

The speakers pointed out that the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was a sacred antifascist national salvation resistance by the South Korean people against living any longer as slaves of the Yusin fascist dictatorship. They said that the Kwangju uprisers, without yielding to the Chon Tu-hwan clique's most vicious operation for suppressing the riot and to the barbarous massacre, waged a severe death-defying fight utilizing various forms of armed struggle and won victory by seizing the city for more than 10 days.

Thus, they dealt a hard blow to the colonial military fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and greatly shook them to their foundation.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists were behind the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which committed an intolerable barbarous massacre against the Kwangju resistance fighters, they said that the U.S. imperialists handed over to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan a number of troops and modern lethal weapons under the command of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying South Korea, thus actively instigating and supporting his barbarous suppression of the people. The speakers sternly denounced with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists -- vicious aggressors and atrocious enemies of democracy and peaceful reunification -- and their lackey the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

They stressed: The South Korean people, not forgetting the deep-rooted rancor of the heroic fighters who fell in the streets of resistance, should more persistently wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy and should recover the price paid with their blood. They should overthrow the military fascist dictatorship by driving out the U.S. imperialists.

They said: Soldiers of the South Korean puppet army should turn the barrels of their guns on the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, rather than committing such intolerable crimes as perpetrated by the (word indistinct) of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and by the rascals of the airborne troops who cruelly massacred innocent people. They should join in the just struggle of the people who resolutely rose for new politics, a new system and a new life.

The speakers also noted: All the soldiers of the People's Army should more thoroughly implement our party's military line for self-defense, upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the report at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his policy speech and under the wise guidance of the glorious party center.

At the soldiers' rally in the unit to which Comrade (Kang Man-sok) belongs, (Na Yun-kyong), (Kim Tu-yong), (Yu Pyong-sol) and (Kim Kwang-sun) made speeches.

The speakers said: Kwangju, a city of resistance, is filled with resentment and grudges against the barbarous massacre by the human butchers. The barbarous massacre in Kwangju by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was a most barbarous act of killing fellow countrymen without precedent in history. It was a most atrocious act by the butchers of the nation which will not be tolerated by the soldiers and people for many generations to come.

They noted: Following the barbarous Kwangju massacre, in a second Kwangju massacre operation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and imprisoned on a large-scale tens of thousands of students and people, including those involved in the Kwangju uprising. They cruelly tortured and massacred them. With the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the clique is running amok more wildly with maneuvers of oppression.

The puppet clique, reducing all of South Korea to a land of fascism, is more viciously perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of the republic, actively following the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot and [word indistinct].

Noting that the United States is responsible for today's situation, the speakers stressed that the South Korean people should drive out the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders who instigate the puppet clique to fascism and division and block reunification -- and should more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to put an end to their colonial rule.

The speakers said: Our soldiers should thoroughly carry out the policy for the chuche-orientation of the entire army, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, and they should make every effort to strengthen the People's Army as an invincible ever-victorious revolutionary self-defensive force.

At the soldiers' meeting in the unit to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs, (O In-suk), (Kwak Yong-chan), (Kim Yong-kyu) and (In In-chol) made speeches.

The speakers said: Our soldiers, marking the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, are proudly recalling the courageous struggle of the Kwangju resistance fighters which impressed all the people and the entire world. At the same time, we cannot suppress surging indignation and burning hostility against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which bestially massacred the students and people.

They pointed out that the bloody resistance waged by the courageous Kwangju students and citizens against the fascists was a just national salvation struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's 17 May atrocity and for realizing a democratic new life. It was a heroic mass riot against the enemy's bloody oppression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, frightened by the heroic uprising by the Kwangju citizens, indiscriminately killed and injured the students and citizens in a most barbarous way by mobilizing airborne troops and enormous forces numbering some 70,000 men and modern lethal weapons. They sternly denounced his intolerable crimes.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is not only a murderer without equal but also a warmonger, they said that the rascals are strengthening on a large-scale the puppet army and equipment under bellicose slogans about so-called security and fostering national strength, raving about the theory of the non-existent threat of southward invasion. The rascals are running amok to expand defense industries and construct military bases.

The speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan for straining the situation in our country by repeatedly perpetrating armed provocations and for leading the situation to the brink of war. They noted that the large-scale armed provocations committed by the South Korean puppet army did not develop into overall armed conflict simply because of our patience.

The speakers warned: If the enemy continuously adheres to its reckless playing with fire against us, it will only face (?ruin).

They stressed: The soldiers of our people's army, cherishing invariable loyalty to the party and the revolution, should firmly arm ourselves with the immortal chuche idea and credibly defend the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains with the spirit of being mobilized and with a strained posture.

While the speeches were in progress, vigorous shouts of, "we sternly denounce the barbarous Kwangju massacre by the South Korean military fascist clique!", "let us overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the nation-selling traitor!", "Let us resolutely crush the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique!" and "let us achieve without fail the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification with the united strength of the entire nation!" were frequently heard in the meeting hall.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK180947 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2316 GMT 17 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May editorial: "The Righteous Aspiration of the Kwangju Uprisers Will Surely Be Achieved"]

[Text] Today, our people mark the second anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising in the midst of accelerated socialist construction in the northern half and the deepening and expansion of the antifascist struggle for democracy in South Korea.

The Kwangju people's uprising, staged against the martial law which was imposed and expanded to crush the South Korean people's struggle for democracy, flared up like wildfire following the elimination of the former dictator, in opposition to the brutal suppression following the imposition of the martial law. It was a strong expression of resistance by the people, who were determined not to tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist military rule and despotism.

The uprising was a sagacious armed resistance, organized and staged to confront the counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, the highest form of a massive antifascist struggle for democracy and against suppression and for the realization of democratic politics.

The uprisers -- outraged by the bloodthirsty acts of the oppressors, who responded to the peaceful demonstrations of the people demanding democracy with bloody suppression by mobilizing a large-scale armored force -- armed themselves with weapons acquired when they attacked the puppet police stations and armories and bravely fought the frantic troops of suppression.

The uprising, participated in by thousands upon thousands of people who occupied the puppet ruling institutions, including the provincial government building, lasted for 10 days. The flames of the resistance spread to 17 cities and counties in the province and to virtually all areas in North Cholla Province.

The Kwangju people's uprising, the largest and strongest massive resistance, unrivaled in its scale, stubbornness and the suppor it won, was an extraordinary event which painted the annals of the South Korean people's struggle for freedom and democracy with brilliant exploits.

Although the modern history of Asia has recorded numerous massive uprisings in various countries, it has never seen such a large-scale struggle as the Kwangju people's uprising, which was strongly and persistently waged for several days in the midst of an attack by a vast armed force and under occupation by the imperialists. For this very reason, the Kwangju people's uprising (?shocked the people in the world).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The heroic Kwangju people's uprising that May, in which thousands of people, with arms in their hands, bravely fought, greatly shook the foundation of the South Korean fascist ruling system, driving the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military elements, their stooges, to terror and apprehension.

Through their heroic resistance struggle, the people in Kwangju have proven the truth that the strength of a people who rise to take control of their own fate is mightier than the sword and that they can easily prevail over any brutal enemy if they fight in unity. They also displayed the heroic spirit and persistent fighting spirit of the South Korean people at home and abroad.

The uprising dealt a severe blow to the fascist military rule of Chon Tu-hwan and shook the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists at its base. The Kwangju people's uprising endlessly stirred not only our people but also the oppressed people in the world who are struggling for national independence and sovereignty and encouraged them in their struggle for freedom and liberation. The Kwangju people's uprising, which with a persistent fighting spirit and thorough [word indistinct], displayed the Korean people's persistent will and mien before the whole world, is now endlessly encouraging our people's national dignity and pride. The heroic exploits of the people in Kwangju, a product of the South Korean people's sacred cause for human dignity and freedom, will be immortal and the services they have rendered before the nation and people will shine in the nation's annals. Kwangju has become a court indicting before the whole world the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous acts of murder.

Mobilizing a special paratroop unit equipped with modern weapons of mass destruction such as tanks, armored vehicles and missiles and a great number of armed forces, including an army division, an armored unit and aircraft, the fascist clique launched an unprecedented fratricidal operation, thus showing its vicious nature, more cruel than that of a beast, as a human butcher by massacring thousands of people, wounding some 10,000 people and submerging the streets of Kwangju in a sea of blood. History will not forget the atrocities committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has wet the whole land with blood shed by its fellow countrymen, and will see to it that the ring pays dearly for what it has done.

After the Kwangju people's uprising, which has become a historical milestone heralding the fact that the struggle against fascism and for democracy has entered a new stage, people's antigovernment demonstrations have been further enhanced and have accelerated both the isolation of the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique from the people and its political crisis.

Embarrassed by the spirit of resistance which is growing among the people, the fascist clique has finally exposed its brutal nature and launched a wicked reactionary offensive against the democratic forces.

By trampling with tank treads the several thousands of resisting masses and mercilessly massacring them with guns and bayonets, the fascist rascals submerged the streets of resistance in blood. Moreover, they arrested the survivors of the resistance in groups and referred them to murderous trials. By strengthening the suppressive network and fabricating new evil laws, they changed all of South Korea into a gloomier prison in which fasicst terrorism prevails.

Numerous democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, have been charged with being sympathizers or wire-pullers and sent to trial by court-martial; the political activities of politicians have been suspended; journalistic activities have been banned; and conscientious professors, students and journalists have been collectively expelled from campuses and their posts.

The treacherous acts against the country and the people by the Chon Tu-hwan ring have been further unmasked. Begging the U.S. masters for the eternal occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and for an increase in military aid, the fascist clique, which has [words indistinct] and usurped power, is selling national sovereignty while flattering and toadying to its U.S. masters. Furthermore, the clique is crying out for South Korea-U.S. friendship, even upholding the Korea-U.S. treaty -- a subordinate, unequal treaty, which is [words indistinct].

The clique is cooking up as a history of friendship and cooperation the history of the U.S. imperialist aggression of Korea over the 100-odd years of aggression and plunder since the aggression on the Taedong River by the pirate ship General Sherman. This is aimed at entrusting South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base forever, maintaining the clique's dictatorial regime under their aegis and continuously suppressing and exploiting the South Korean people.

By inviting to South Korea even the Japanese reactionaries, who occupied our country for nearly half a century and enforced the policy of colonial slavery, the clique has been strengthening political, economic and military collusion with them.

The clique has invited (?the imerialist aggressive forces) and entrusted South Korea to them as a colony. This is a more execrable treacherous act than that committed by the five traitors in concluding the protectorate treaty between Korea in Japan in 1905.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is disturbing peace and aggravating the tense situation by building up military strength, increasing armaments and kicking up war rackets backed by the strength of the foreign forces. The ring is inspiring a sense of confrontation and antagonism within the nation and promoting division by kicking up anticommunist rackets.

Owing to the puppet clique's fascist rule and its flunkeyist, nation-selling maneuvers, national independence is trampled in South Korea and the circumstances in which the people are (?deprived of their rights) have reached a climax.

Following are examples of the disasterous incidents which have taken place one after another: National industries and the agricultural economy are going bankrupt and being ruined under subordination to foreign monopolistic capital; jobless people and vagabonds are roaming the streets; with skyrocketing prices, the people's lives have been reduced to extreme distress; an increasing number of people are committing suicide under the miserable economic conditions.

The prevailing sad situation is a vicious result of the antipopular suppressive rule by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is making a habit of fascism, nation-selling and split while turning against the nation to secure its long-term power.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring to military terrorist rule and to treason against the country and the people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are facing a crisis in their colonial rule in the face of the revolutionary advance of the [word indistinct] people, have raised up the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- the most truculent military fascist group -- within the puppet military circles and have been enforcing an unprecendentedly barbarous rule in order to escape their crisis by way of military terrorism.

They were the ones who backed up the Chon Tu-hwan ring's usurpation of power by fabricating the coup for military purge; they were the ones who allowed the puppet army troops to be mobilized from the (?several) divisions under their military control and to be led to the Kwangju massacre; [words indistinct]; they were the ones who (?allowed the criminal paratroopers to be moblized).

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are increasing armaments by introducing nuclear arms and military equipment into South Korea, aggravating the situation by instigating the North-South confrontation and blocking the reunification through their schemes for two Koreas.

The U.S. imperialists are putting up the Chon Tu-hwan ring to execute their execrable criminal acts. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most truculent stooge carrying out U.S. imperialist aggressive policy. The ring is a flunkeyist, nation-selling group which maintains its life under the aegis of the U.S. masters and sells the country and the nation. The ring is a splittist group which instigates North-South confrontation and blocks the country's reunification. And the ring is a group of fascist hangmen which is squashing with guns and bayonets (?the people's aspirations for democratization).

If we leave the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique intact, we cannot realize the independence of the nation, the democratization of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

The fascist clique is raving about democracy, independence and reunification to conceal its vicious tyranny and pro-U.S. flunkeyist treachery. However, with such deceitful propaganda, it can neither smash the South Korean people's consciousness for national independence and aspirations for democracy and the reunification of the fatherland nor can it block their patriotic advance.

For the last 2 years, the South Korean people have brought themselves to their senses through actual experience and have become more disciplined through struggle. Since the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean people have been actively waging the struggle for democratization of society and for the reunification of the fatherland. They are directing the brunt of the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, while actively making an antigovernment advance.

With the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan as inspiration, the spirit of anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is rapidly increasing. Staging rallies, demonstrations and [word indistinct] everywhere, the students and people are demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's resignation.

The enhanced anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in South Korea is a demonstration of the ardent aspiration to recover national sovereignty and democratic rights by driving out the oppressors at home and abroad and to achieve national reunification. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can never crush the South Korean people's just aspirations with any barbarous repression and deceitful tricks of appeasement.

The democratization of society is a vital demand by the South Korean people and an essential condition for the reunification of the fatherland. Democratic rights and freedom can be attained only through struggle. The South Korean people should raise high the banner of the anti-dictatorship and anti-fascist struggle for democratization to realize the democratization of social and political life by driving out the Chon Tu-hwan clique's military fascist rule. If they struggle in unity, there is (?nothing) which cannot be attained and [word indistinct].

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should apologize to the people for its crimes committed against the fatherland and fellow countrymen and should step down from power. The military fascist regime should be replaced with a democratic regime.

The reunification of the fatherland is the supreme national desire. The way for the South Korean people to eliminate today's misfortunes and hardships is to reunify the fatherland. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a most just and fair and realistic plan correctly reflecting the reality of our divided nation. This is a most just national salvation program.

The South Korean people should rise in the struggle as one for the early convocation of a 100-man joint conference, which is the national [word indistinct] for founding the DCRK.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and aggressive policy are the cause of all the misfortunes and pains which the South Korean people are suffering. They are the basic factors threatening peace in Korea and the decisive obstacle to the nation's reunification.

The United States should stop violating our people's national sovereignty by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. It should stop aggressive acts disturbing peace and blocking the reunification. It should withdraw from South Korea and take its hands of interference off Korea.

Our people's resolve to achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by putting an end to the Chon Tu-hwan clique's military terrorist rule is rockfirm. We will achieve without fail the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification with the united patriotic forces of North and the South Korea.

VRPR NOTES DKP STATEMENT ON UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK190808 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Democratic Korean Party [DKP] issued a statement on 17 May to mark the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. In the statement, the DKP called for releasing all political prisoners and lifting the ban imposed on the former politicians. Appealing for genuine national reconciliation, the DKP demanded that all politicians be released, dialogue be resumed, the ban on the former politicians be lifted, the function of the National Assembly and the mass media be restored through the amendment of the law on the National Assembly and the basic press law; sincere self-reflection be undertaken to uproot the source of irregularities and the tendency of power-is-everything.

In the statement, the DKP said it will never stop the struggle to implement the tasks of democratization.

DEMONSTRATION OF ILSSIN STEEL WORKERS NOTED

SK181058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- Over 800 workers of the Ilssin Steel Company, Ltd. in Seoul rose in a fight for existence on May 17, according to a report. They gathered on the playground of the factory in the morning and strongly demanded that the livelihood of more than 20,000 family members of the employees be guaranteed and retiring allowances and wages be paid.

Involved in a scandal of large scale with the puppet upper crust which was brought to light recently, the company is now on the verge of banruptcy, with its fund frozen and its operation suspended. Under this pretext the puppet authorities and the company are keeping the retiring allowances and wages in arrears.

PRO-MINDAN PAPER URGES SOUTH KOREAN ARMY REVOLT

SK181036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Korean paper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), published an article calling upon the officers and men of a puppet army unit to rise up in the anti-puppet struggle.

Recalling that a South Korean subsidized paper some time ago carried a picture of officers and men of the "Chonbong unit" of the puppet army running, minus their upper garments in severe cold, together with a venomously worded article inciting war fever, the paper says: This was intended to demonstrate "matchless" strength. But, truth to tell, it was nothing but a "tragic cartoon." The paper continues:

Have you ever heard the slogan chanted by Seoul students "Beat Chon Tu-hwan to death! Destroy the fascist clique!"? Why should our compatriots hate each other? Ponder over the matter with the intellect and reason you had learned and cultivated before you entered the barracks.

The monster-like anti-communist idea, under the disguise of "patriotism," bars the compatriots from living like fellow countrymen and goads the "ROK Army" into massacring people.... Such inhuman practices are justified by the same "principle" and the same "idea" as the slogan "Let us achieve unification by destroying communism" chanted by the officers and men of the "Chonbong unit," the upper halves of their bodies stripped to the skin.

Officers and men of the "Chonbong unit," what do you intend to defend, combating the cold on the height? What are your commander and the ruling clique in Seoul doing while you are shivering there? Behold! Is there any soldier bold enough to ask, thrusting out his gun muzzle, "does he mean what he says?" when Chon Tu-hwan suggests "unification of North and South" in words sounding plausible?

Numberless U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in the rear of the line you are guarding. Have you any notion of the tragic cartoon presented by your standing sentinel on a height on the military demarcation line with "M-1" rifles?

In conclusion, the paper appeals to the puppet army officers and men to "throw away the rifles and go back to their home towns and fulfill their duties for a worthy life with their beloved ones there. "

NONINTERFERENCE STRESSED IN REUNIFICATION ISSUE

SK190158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2343 GMT 18 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May editorial: "A Programmatic Document Which Has Delineated the Advance Path Toward Independent Reunification"]

[Text] In his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly entitled "The Task of the People's Government To Imbue Society With the Chuche Idea," Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, having scientific insight into the requirements for developing our revolution and the world revolution, which have reached a new, higher stage, delineated the way to completely achieve the sovereignty of the people, including the basic requirements for and methods of building communism and the question of achieving the sovereignty of the country and the people on a global scale.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is an immortal classic document which has summed up and developed the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary theory onto a new, higher stage and has delineated the path toward communism, and is a banner vigorously encouraging the struggle of the people to achieve the sovereignty of the country and the people and to build a new, independent world.

In his policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified a programmatic policy for achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, one of the basic factors in our people's cause of independence. Based on his explanation of the importance of the cause of achieving the sovereignty of the people and of the nature of the struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification, the people's supreme, long-cherished desire, in his policy speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song delineated the task of forcing U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea to independently achieve the fatherland's reunification, of checking the South Korean authorities' policy of relying on foreign forces and of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] is in accordance with the proposal advanced by the Sixth KWP Congress. The idea and policy on the fatherland's reunification clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delineates the way to independently solve the question of the country's reunification by our people themselves in their interest by materializing the immortal chuche idea. Regarding the idea and policy on the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a nation-saving proposal which is of epochal significance in achieving the cause of reunification, our people and the world's revolutionary people are enthusiastically supporting and welcoming this idea and policy.

In his historic speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a profound scientific solution to the question of achieving the sovereignty of the country and the people, including the nature of the question of the people and the position of this question in the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The sovereignty of the country and the people is a key to achieving that of the masses of people. The struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the country and the people is the struggle to achieve that of the masses. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique idea that the sovereignty of the country and the people is a key to achieving that of the masses of people and is a great ideology demanding that to achieve the sovereignty of the masses we should first achieve that of the country and the people and that to achieve the sovereignty of the country and the people the people should pioneer their own destiny by themselves with an attitude worthy of masters.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the country and the people are a historically formed unit of society and people. As long as national boundaries exist on earth and as long as a distinction is made among the peoples, the struggle of the people to achieve sovereignty is waged bv individual countries. Accordintly, we cannot imagine the destiny of the people without the destiny of the country and the people. Only when the sovereignty of the country and the people is guaranteed can the people pioneer their own destiny to meet their will and desire.

Our people have struggled for a long time to achieve the sovereignty of the country and the people. Becuase of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, however, the sovereignty of the people has been violated in half of the national territory. National sovereignty has not been guaranteed on a pannational scale. Today the Korean people are assigned an urgent task of achieving national sovereignty on a pannational scale by reunifying the divided fatherland.

The basic principle our party abides by in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification is for our people themselves to the country's reunification independently without foreign interference. Abiding by the principle of independence in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification is a basic requirement proceeding from the essence of the question of our country's reunification. The question of our country's reunification is an internal question for ending national division caused by foreign forces and protecting the sovereignty of the people. This question concerns our people's right of self-determination. The Korean people have a sacred right for national self-determination with which they will make a decision on their own destiny, and they are fully and readily capable of solving their internal question by themselves. No one has any grounds whatsoever for meddling in our people's internal questions. No foreign force can bring a reunified fatherland to our people. The masters of the fatherland's reunification are the Korean people themselves. The basic force in this regard are all the Korean people. Only when the Korean people pioneer their own destiny by themselves as masters can they solve the reunification question to meet their own will and desire. To achieve the country's independent reunification, we should eliminate all factors hindering this cause.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song analyzed the South Korean situation with an independent stand and defined the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of South Korea and the puppets' policy of relying on foreign forces as basic factors hindering independent reunification. He then clarified the method of eliminating these factors. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is a basic factor violating the sovereignty of our people, as well as that of the South Korean people. Regarding the policy of two Koreas as the basis of their strategy against Korea, the U.S. imperialists are now instigating the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets to implement this policy. They are clinging to various wicked plots and tricks in this maneuver.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering for perpetual national division by coming up with the timeworn proposal for simultaneous admission to the United Nations -- a proposal which its predecessor advanced and was snubbed by the people -- and the newly invented theory or reunification in the 2000's. This maneuver complies with the scenario prepared by the U.S. imperialists and is masterminded by them to continuously maintain their occupation of and domination over South Korea by fabricating two Koreas.

Every fact shows that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the greatest obstacle to achieving our country's independent reunification and that, without removing the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea, we can never independently solve the question of the fatherland's reunification. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons.

To independently achieve the fatherland's reunification, we should, in addition to forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, check the South Korean puppets' policy of relying on foreign forces. As shown by history, the puppets are without exception the stooges of foreign forces, and these forces' policy of meddling in internal affairs has been implemented through the stooges' policy of relying on foreign forces.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a familiar stooge whom the U.S. imperialists have systematically trained for a long time. He is a dirty executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonization and subjugation against South Korea and scheme of fabricating two Koreas. While repeatedly babbling about independence and self-determination in words only, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is actually begging for the continued presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and maneuvering for perpetual national division by clinging to the sleeves of its U.S. imperialists masters. Such a maneuver by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had maintained his lifeline with patronage and support from the U.S. imperialists, is a criminal act of selling the sovereignty and interest of the people to foreign forces by leaving South Korea as the colonial military base of the U.S. imperialists.

If the South Korean puppets cling to a policy relying on foreign forces, running counter to the unanimous desire of all fellow countrymen for achieving the country's independent reunification and the sovereignty of the people on a pannational scale, they will commit a even more grave and indelible crime before the fatherland and the people. If the South Korean rulers want to expiate to some extent the crime which they have committed before the fatherland and the people and to follow a righteous course, they should abandon the policy of relying on foreign forces and assume an independent stand.

What attitude one assumes against the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea constitutes a touchstone showing whether or not one wants the fatherland's reunification.

Clamoring about reunification without removing a basic obstacle to the country's reunification is an empty remark mocking the people. If one truly wants the fatherland's reunification, one should above all demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Today all Koreans who are concerned over the destiny of the country and the people unanimously demand that U.S. imperialists aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea for the sake of the fatherland's reunification. If the South Korean rulers have a conscience, they should stop making empty remarks on reunification and join the pannational struggle to force U.S. imperialists aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea.

Solving the question of the country's reunification through negotiations and collaboration between the North and South is our consistent stand. Those who oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to interfere in South Korea and who assume an independent stand will not hesitate to meet anyone and sincerely conduct negotiations on the question of the fatherland's reunification.

The most practical method of independently solving the reunification question is to achieve the country's reunification by leaving the two systems in the North and South intact and by founding a confederal state. The DCRK, to be founded on two differing systems with a homogenous people and two regional autonomous systems, is a united state to be founded with consideration given to the situation in our country. The confederal state, which includes the territory of the country and all the people, is an independent country which will implement a domestic policy to meet the basic interests and desire of all the people and which externally will implement a completely independent policy with which it does not become the satellite state of any country, with which it does not rely on any foreign forces and with which it does not join any blocs.

With the founding of the DCRK, a peace-loving national united state -- a dignified sovereign state not meddled in by foreign forces -- will emerge on the Korean Peninsula to the extent that the sovereignty of the people will be guaranteed on a pannational scale, that national harmony and unity will be achieved in the country and that it will not infringe on others' interests in the international arena and that it will threaten no one.

Our people will make every effort to implement our party's proposal for achieving the fatherland's reunification by founding the DCRK. The fatherland's reunification cannot be achieved automatically. This cause could only be achieved through a resolute struggle against the splittists' maneuvers at home and abroad. To reunify the fatherland by thwarting the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers and the treacherous maneuvers of their stooges, the North and South should achieve grand national unity by transcending differences in ideologies and systems.

All the people of the North and South are suffering the pain of division. They have the common interests of the fatherland's reunification. No matter how brazen the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad may become with each passing day, the resolve of our people to achieve the cause for the fatherland's reunification is firm. If the North and South unite and make united efforts, our people will readily achieve the historic cause for the fatherland's reunification. No splittist force will be able to thwart the desire of the people for reunifying the divided fatherland and obstruct our people's advance movement to achieve reunification. Let us all uphold the programmatic policy clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and rise as one in the pannational struggle to reject the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to complete the country's independent reunification.

OFFICIALS ATTEND RALLY FOR PLO, PALESTINIANS

SK190610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- A mass rally supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people was held at the Chollima House of Culture on May 18 on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Palestinian People's Struggle."

Present at the mass rally were Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, Nam Chae-hwan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and working people in the city. Also present there were Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang and its members.

Speaking first at the mass rally, vice-chairman Kim Sang-Chun said: We bitterly denounce the criminal acts perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors and U.S. imperialists in intensifying their antagonistic policy against the Palestinian people and Arab people and increasing the danger of a new war in that region.

The Korean people, he declared, will as ever actively support and encourage the righteous liberation struggle of the Palestinian people and always stand firmly on their side in the common struggle against the imperialists and their stooges.

Speaking next, Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil said: This rally organized by you shows that the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea guided by the great and respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the standard-bearer of the Korean nation and the hope of the future, are standing on the side of the Palestinian people.

He exposed the aggressive manoeuvres and atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists and said that the Palestinian people would continue their armed struggle till final victory.

The Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat actively support the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying the country and the nation under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the noted, and added: We unconditionally support the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader for the peaceful reunification of the country.

He said: We state that the heroic Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will reunify their country and build the whole of Korea into a paradise where peace, independence and sovereignty prevail.

Long live the respected great leader President Kim Il-song! Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il! Long live Comrade Yasir 'Arafat!

The rally adopted a letter to his Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS PYONGYANG 18 MAY

SK190547 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0348 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- The party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by G.S. Strizhov, vice-director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the party, left here on May 18 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Chung-sam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

KPA FRIENDSHIP VISITING GROUP LEAVES FOR PRC

SK190450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) — A friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk left Pyongyang o May 18 by air for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim on the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, and its officials.

CAPE VERDE'S PEREIRA SENDS THANKS TO KIM IL-SONG

SK141553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, on May 13 upon leaving our country. The message reads:

The entire members of the delegation accompanying me cannot find words to express the hospitality accorded us by you and the Korean people under your wise leadership and the impressions we got during our unforgettable five-day stay in your country.

We saw that the future of the Republic of Cape Verde which our people desired and dear Amilcar Cabral, our undying leader, had dedicated his whole life and blood to, has become a reality in Korea.

We experienced in Korea that only when people, master of reality, have a correct attitude to it, can they bring the nation and state to a shining plane.

Through our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we deepened our conviction that every effort should be made to uphold and defend individuality, sovereignty and independence in thinking and action and that the chuche idea, a correct idea, and its correct embodiment are the key of the era for eliminating domination and exploitation of man by man through the diverse and energetic struggle of the people.

Leaving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we reassure you of our full support to the just proposal put forward by you for the peaceful reunification of great Korea, which will be a great contribution to mankind.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, we will make all efforts possible to make closer relations existing between our two peoples, parties and governments. We wish you respected Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for wisely leading the great Korean people forever and your people progress, wellbeing and peace.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON NONALIGNED POOL MEETING

Congratulatory Speeches

SK131057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- Delegates of regional and international organisations made congratulatory speeches at the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, which opened in Pyongyang on May 12.

Speakers unanimously extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for providing all conditions for the preparatory committee of the meeting to achieve success.

On behalf of the African region K.B. Brown, general manager of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY, made a congratulatory speech. Referring to the great significance of the current meeting in Pyongyang, he said: We believe that decisions to be adopted at the meeting will contribute to further strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has achieved great successes in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

In his policy speech at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea the great leader said that our era is an era of independence and that to make the whole world independent it is necessary to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement. These remarks are great teachings which can be given only by a great man.

We should conduct our work collectively in such a way as to attain this purpose. We sincerely wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

On behalf of the Latin American region, Carlos Garcia Castillo, director general of the AGENCY NUEVA OF NICARAGUA (ANN), made a congratulatory speech. Saying that U.S. imperialism regards the Latin American continent as a target of its aggression, he remarked that the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism is bound to go awry. Pointing out that all of us were not isolated in our struggle, he expressed the hope that the pool would make a contribution to making the world well aware of the reality of Latin America. We are all of the same view in expressing solidarity with the Korean people guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On behalf of the European region Aleksandar Bakocevic, director of the Yugoslav TANJUG news agency, made a congratulatory speech. We are all following with keen interest the development of the socialist and nonaligned Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said, and went on: With his activity in the movement of nonalignment, President Kim Il-song has become renowned as a consistent and eminent champion of peace and progress in the world. He recently celebrated his seventieth birthday. Permit us on this occasion, too, to transmit to President Kim Il-song our very best wishes for his good health in the carrying out of his responsible duties, for the good of the working class and the people of the socialist and nonaligned Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the high prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said that this unequivocally contributes to the strengthening of the policy of nonalignment and of the movement itself and to the realisation of the Korean people's great and just aspiration -- the reunification of the country.

He went on to say: The nonaligned have always stressed that the artificial division of Korea, imposed through foreign interference, represents a major threat to peace and security in Asia and further afield. The movement of nonalignment therefore calls resolutely for the honouring of the right of the Korean nation to decide itself on its own fate.

On behalf of the Arab region Ziad Abdul Fatah, general director of the WAFA news agency of Palestine, made a congratulatory speech.

He said: The Korean people owe their victory to the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoying deep respect among all the revolutionary peoples of the world. He went on to say: The friendly relations between Palestine and Korean peoples are developing favourably with each passing day. These friendly relations have reached a higher stage through contact and meeting between the leaders of our two countries. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and high-ranking level delegations visited Korea for developing the friendly relations between the two countries. The relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Palestine will continue to develop and strengthen in the future. He extended thanks once again to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wisely guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for a kind welcome accorded them and wholeheartedly hoped, on behalf of the Arab people, that the Korean people would realise the country's reunification.

On behalf of the Asian region Ahmad Mustapha ibn Hassan, director general of the BERNAMA NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Malaysia, delivered a congratulatory speech.

He said: All of us should discuss what we intend to do at this meeting and struggle to build a better world. To this end, cooperation among our news agencies should be strengthened, and this will deepen mutual understanding. The delegate of the BERNAMA NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY of Malaysia present at this meeting shall be cooperating much more positively and closely in the future, he stated.

Next, Hamady Kandil, director of the Division of Free Flow of Information and Communication Policies of the UNESCO who is a delegate of the UNESCO, made a congratulatory speech. Saying that the UNESCO is directing much concern to the Nonaligned Movement, he went on: The seventh meeting of the pool coordinating committee here in beautiful Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is provided with excellent working conditions and is conducting its work amid the great expectation and concern of the government and people of the DPRK. We consider that inequality should be opposed in the field of international communication, and information be used further in the interests of developing countries so as not to be subjugated to the industrialized countries.

He said that the UNESCO would make active efforts for the development of the pool. It is very important for us to make the sources of information diversified and multiple. The UNESCO will cooperate with all countries not only in directly receiving but also in exchanging materials, he remarked.

Indian, Yugoslav Speeches

SK131046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- At the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries which opened in Pyongyang on May 12 member of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) Unnikrishnan Parayil, deputy general director of the PTI, informed the meeting of the results of the implementation of recommendations of the nonaligned experts meeting on information organized by the Inter-governmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation among the Non-Aligned Countries in the Field of Information. In February 1982, in New Delhi and of the preparation for publishing a book on the pool, and a member of the delegation of the TANJUG news agency of Yugoslavia of the meeting on training journalists from nonaligned countries held in Belgrade in December 1981.

The member of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) referred, first of all, to the results of the implementation of recommendations of the non-aligned experts meeting on information.

At the meeting, he said, experts and personages concerned discussed the actual conditions of world communication, particularly those of the developing countries.

Noting that he would refer to the relevant problems in the recommendations made at the meeting, he said: One of the recommendations was to make the coordinating committee work out a detailed plan and expand cooperation among the member nations to improve the technical equipment of the news agencies.

It was also to make those countries without national news agencies and those countries now building national news agencies speed up their foundation as early as possible.

Also discussed were the problem of mutual cooperation among national news agencies in accordance with the principle of collective self-reliance, the problem of exchanging mutual experience, etc.

The meeting, he noted, made the pool and radio and other organs of the nonaligned countries hold international seminars on the level of information in the nonaligned countries and organize relevant groups.

Saying that the problem of expanding the news scope of the national news agencies, the problem of making the pool coordinating committee encourage the work of supplying its participants with the pool news in more languages, etc. were discussed at the meeting, he went on:

The pool Coordinating Committee studied the possibility of the solution of these problems and saw to it that the member nations organized groups to coordinate their activities and conducted the work. The task of the group is to train cadres in the press domain of non-aligned countries and lower the cost of communication. Then he referred to the preparations for publishing the book on the pool.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) was elected the master of the editorial board and the Yugoslav TANJUG and Tunisian news agencies member nations at the last pool Coordinating Committee Meeting, and contained in the book compiled by the Mass Communication Institute in cooperation with the PTI are decisions, declarations and recommendations on the pool, he declared. Also reflected in the book are problems in various domains including the problem of training journalists from the member nations, he added.

A member of the delegation of the TANJUG news agency of Yugoslavia informed the meeting of the meeting on training journalists from nonaligned countries held in Belgrade in December 1981.

He referred to the meeting on training journalists from nonaligned countries held in Belgrade in December last year.

Noting that the meeting was held at the initiative of the pool and with the practical aid of the UNESCO, he stressed that the UNESCO would as ever make a positive cooperation with the pool in this domain and actively help it.

He said that the nonaligned countries should continue exchanging experience and further improve cooperation. Noting that an opportunity of having more discussions on this problem would be offered during the meeting in Pyongyang, he said that the further strengthening of the exchange of cadres and working-level personages among the non-aligned countries would contribute to developing their mass media.

The Belgrade meeting discussed the financial problem, that is, the problem of increasing stipends in connection with the problem of training journalists and further improving the system of cooperation in the training of journalists, he noted.

As the PTI raised the problem of the publication of the book, the handbook on information must be translated into other languages to help toward the work of training journalists, he stressed.

TANJUG, PTI, KCNA Speeches

SK131550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- Speeches were made at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries which opened here on May 12.

N.R. Chandran, head of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, in his speech said: Though the Coordinating Committee has made notable successes in the past, we are as yet confronted with many tasks. We should work out a plan for strengthening the national news agencies and take a joint action in developing cooperation on a regional and global scale.

Noting that the training of journalists is a very important and peculiar problem, he declared that India would expand its work in this field through the mass communication institute in the days ahead.

India will render every service possible to the pool in the future, too, thus contributing without fail to the development of communications within the Nonaligned Movement, he declared.

Aleksandar Bakocevic, head of the TANJUG news agency delegation, said that cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement, in the field of information in particular, is of weighty significance. He said that the TANJUG news agency is striving to improve the quality of the pool's activities through strengthened cooperation with other nonaligned countries, giving technical assistance to two Asian and two African news agencies and making efforts for the training of personnel.

Touching upon the TANJUG's contacts with many personages for the purpose of undertaking a necessary work for invigorating the operation of the pool, he said. TANJUG, together with other pool news agencies, will fully discharge its obligation as a news agency in the chair of the pool Coordinating Committee.

Head of the KCNA delegation Kim Song-kol delivered a speech, in which he said: Our delegation is very proud of the fact that the pool is making a substantial development as an international information exchange system of new form diffusing to the whole world the voices of nonalignment.

To strengthen the pool's information activities, he said, it is necessary to enhance the role of the regional redistribution centres. We are of the opinion that the regional redistribution centres should receive the agreed volume of news items from their associated national news agencies on a daily basis and redistribute them, without any amendment, to news agencies in their region and to other redistribution centres, and the absolute volume of news items redistributed daily should be radically increased, he remarked.

Suggesting that a new code of service of the regional redistribution centres be worked out in this way, he stressed: The regional redistribution centres, in fact, perform their function like a "branch". So, it will be reasonable to change their name into "branch" in conformity with their new function.

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY is ready to play the role of a regional redistribution centre and to participate with pleasure in every joint action and financial and technical support designed to strengthen the role of the regional redistribution centres, he declared. He continued:

Pool information should, in view of the prevailing situation, give priority to the struggle of the nonaligned countries to do away with the old international order of domination and subjugation in all fields, economic, social, scientific and cultural, and establish a new international order, impartial, independent and equitable, and on the other hand treat in every dimension all the principled matters arising in the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

In this context I hope that a sort of code of conduct in information will be separately adopted to clarify anti-imperialist, independent and peace-loving characteristics of the pool information and determine the basic orientation to be followed in the information activities, to be added to the existing action programme and statute of the pool.

Here I wish to inform you that the KCNA is ready to speed up the preparations already under way to make its contribution to the training of the journalists for the nonaligned countries in order to help solve the personnel problem of the pool news agencies, he said.

G. Wijayasiri, delegate of the LANKA PUWATH NEWS AGENCY of Sri Lanka, said: The news agencies of nonaligned countries should give aid to the underdeveloped news agencies. In this field, it is important, first of all, to help training personnel and founding infrastructures of national news agencies. He noted that Sri Lanka had taken a series of steps including the lowering of the communication fees for national news agencies.

Toual Bechir, head of the delegation of the TUNISIA-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY, in his speech noted that the report at the meeting reviewed very affirmative questions and proposed realistic matters. He introduced the efforts of the TUNISIAN-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY to improve the quality of news reception and transmission and train journalists.

We will strive to report about the strenuous efforts of nonaligned countries for the building of a new society and remain faithful to the pool spirit, he declared.

Saber Falhout, head of the Syrian news agency delegation, in his speech expressed thanks to President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, for the satisfactory preparations and conditions for the current seventh meeting of the pool Coordinating Committee. He said that the meeting is of great significance in guaranteeing objectivity in information and opposing mass media of the imperialists bent on misleading public opinion.

August Marpaung, head of the delegation of the Indonesian national news agency (ANTARA), said that all the activities of the pool members are based on the principle of mutual assistance and collective self-reliance and noted that member nations affiliated with the OANA had successfully done their work in the past.

Saying that the pool should not rest on its laurels, though it has made a big progress in its work in the past, he stressed that if the nonaligned news agencies carried on more energetic activities, it would be able to establish a new international information order.

Sylla Cheick, delegate of the Guinean radio and television, expressed heartfelt greetings and thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for their concern for the success of the meeting. The imperialist news agencies are unwilling to tolerate our freedom of information, but hope we receive their information alone, he remarked. We, he said, think that the news agencies of the developed nonaligned countries should express undisputed solidarity with the developing countries.

Husayn al-Samarriyah, delegate of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, said that the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY has been active as a redistribution centre since 1976 and will, in the future, enhance its role as a redistribution centre. The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY will make all efforts to strengthen cooperation with developing countries and attain the common aim in the information activities, he said.

Ntibandetse Patrice, delegate of the Burundi press agency, said he would like to convey friendly greetings of His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Burundi party of national unity and progress, president and head of state of the republic of Burundi, and the Burundi people to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and the fraternal Korean people.

He said that the Republic of Burundi will, above all, conduct its activities in reliance upon its own efforts and through international cooperation, cooperation with nonaligned countries in particular. The Burundi press agency will take an active part in the work for further strengthening and development of the pool, he emphasized.

Andriamanisa Samuelson, delegate of the Malagasy ANTA news agency, speaking at the meeting, expressed wholehearted thanks in the name of the Malagasy people, President Didier Ratsiraka, their eminent leader, and the Malagasy ANTA news agency to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the heroic Korean people.

Referring to the question of establishing a new international information order, excluding the monopoly attempts of big news agencies, he stressed that all forces should be directed to the noble cause of attaining this goal.

13 May Session

SK140423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- The second-day session of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries took place on May 13 at the People's Palace of Culture.

The plenary session unanimously adopted a proposal of the head of the delegation of the WAFA news agency of Palestine to register as the most important document of the meeting "for the strengthening of cooperation between the non-aligned countries in news service," a speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a banquet he arranged in honour of the participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

At the plenary session general debate on the agenda-items continued, presided over by Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, who is chairman of the current meeting.

Speakers introduced successes and experiences gained in news service of the news agencies pool and proposed various practical ways to further enhance the function and role of the pool.

They also proposed measures to further strengthen friendship and cooperation among national news agencies, heighten the role of regional redistribution centres of the pool, frustrate false propaganda of the imperialists and their divisive and alienating manoeuvres against non-aligned countries in information and establish in an all-round way a new international information order.

In his speech Gustavo Robreno Dolz, head of the delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba, extended greetings to the respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

He pointed out that non-aligned countries should rely on their news sources and communication networks and exchange information materials with each other to develop an information system relying upon themselves.

Radhe Shyam Bista, delegate of the NEPALS NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, in his speech said: To establish a new international information order is a very important problem. He stressed that the NEPALS NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY has actively cooperated with the pool since it started work and will do so in the future, too.

Ion Cumpanescu, head of the delegation of the AGERPRES news agency of Romania, said: AGERPRES will develop relations with news agencies of non-aligned countries and develop cooperation with the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries and make a contribution to training journalists of non-aligned and developing countries and will take part in cooperation of other form.

Abul Hashem, delegate of the BANGLADESH NEWS AGENCY, said that the great President Kim Il-song greeted his 70th birthday some time ago. The speaker heartily wished him good health and a long life.

Noting that a new recommendation should be adopted to further improve and strengthen the work of the pool, he said that the pool member nations should show the effectiveness of the pool through practice.

K.B. Brown, delegate of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY, stressed that his news agency will make all efforts to strengthen and develop the pool in the future, too, and pointed to the need to further the flow of information.

He said: I extend most heartflet thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to our dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Hoang Thinh, delegate of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, pointed to the need to strengthen various prospective work including training of pool journalists and mutual cooperation.

He said: the publication of the news handbook on the pool will make not a small contribution to improving and strengthening the training of journalists.

Hamid Hushang, head of the delegation of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY of Iran (IRNA), said: If pool member nations strengthen cooperation with each other, there will be no dependence on big powers.

It is one of the important problems facing the pool to fully guarantee the truth of information, he said, and declared: the IRNA will make positive efforts to report true news.

Ahmad Mustapha bin Hassan, chairman of the ORGANISATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES (OANA), said that all the delegates present at the meeting are filled with the firm determination to establish a new international information order. OANA will make joint efforts with other regional organisations of news agencies for the realisation of this goal, he stated.

Amah Tcha-Tisa, delegate of the TOGOLESE PRESS AGENCY, said:

All the successes made by the Korean people are the fruition of the energetic struggle waged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a firm determination to deliver his people from poverty and of the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who spares nothing for the happiness of the people.

For the strengthening and development of the pool, all its members should strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations among themselves.

K. Mpenda, head of the delegation of the SHIPIKA NEWS AGENCY of Tanzania, fully supported the recommendation made by the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY to enhance the role of regional redistribution centres.

He pointed out that members of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries should find a common denominator and strengthen unity and cooperation, while realizing their noble idea standing opposed to the common enemy.

Delegate of the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE Belaid Ahmed said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are conducting energetic activities to establish the most fair international order.

He said that the pool and radio, television and other mass media should direct the spearhead of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Delegate of the PANAPRESS Euclides Fuentes Arroyo said that the pool member news agencies should unite their strength to struggle to honestly report facts because the imperialists spread distorted reports through multinational news agencies.

Saeed Mohamud Haji, delegate of the SONNA NEWS AGENCY of Somalia, said that the seventh meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee was excellently prepared thanks to the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and proposed to establish a joint regional organisation to train cadres of national news agencies.

He proposed to form a new organ for the work of information and the distribution of documents in the pool system or found a secretariat.

Hassan Akhtar Gardezi, head of the delegation of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP), said that it is of very great significance in developing the national news agencies to settle the technical problem in the domain of news service and expressed the hope that concrete steps would be taken to train technical personnel and improve equipment.

Bayigamba Adalbert, delegate of the press agency of Rwanda, extended warm greetings to His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of modern Korea, and to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The member nations of the pool should form a joint front in the struggle for the establishment of a new international information order and distribute a lot of authentic news to stand against the imperialist big news agencies.

Yi Chong-nam, head of the delegation of the Committee for Cooperation Among Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries, said that broadcasting organizations of the non-aligned countries and the news agencies of non-aligned countries are confronted with an urgent task to take practical steps for the fulfilment of resolutions on cooperation adopted at the general meeting and committee meetings and thoroughly carry them out and these two organizations should act in coordination in the domain of information and propaganda.

It is important to ensure regional cooperation well for close mutual relations and cooperation between the two organizations, he stressed.

Chanpheng Sihaphom, head of the press delegation of Laos, noted that the main thing in news service is to oppose imperialism, particularly the distorted news of the imperialists, and thus to contribute to establishing a new international information orders.

Degla Evariste, delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the People's Republic of Benin, wished the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il great success in his noble work for brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Benin Press Agency will make positive contribution to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the pool members, he declared.

Bilando Victor, delegate of the Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of the Congo, said that to strengthen cooperation among the developed news agencies and developing news agencies among the non-aligned countries would help counter the imperialists moves to poison the developing countries politically, economically, ideologically and culturally and isolate the common enemy.

Wilf Mbanga delegate of the ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, noted that the ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY is discharging its bounden duty in the work for the establishment of a new international information order and preparations are being made to conclude agreements with the news agencies of the neighbouring countries.

He extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for their care shown for the successful holding of the current meeting.

Gilmer Antonio Cacho Cuba, head of the Peruvian delegation, noted that for the improvement and strengthening of the pool work regional centres should be built to smoothly ensure exchange of information and solve problems arising in the domain of the press activity.

Ziad 'Abd al-Fatah, head of the delegation of the WAFA news agency of Palestine, said that the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressing that the non-aligned countries should cooperate with each other and strengthen cooperation particularly in news service is a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement and the pool.

Noting that the speech of the great leader reflects the unanimous desire of all the revolutionary peoples, he proposed to register the speech carrrying weighty significance as the most important document of the meeting.

S.Y. Sikalele, head of the delegation of the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY, noted that the purpose of the pool is to establish a new international information order with the mobilization of experiences and resources, receive authentic news and send it to other member nations and, by so doing, the quality of the news can favourably compete with other news agencies outside the pool organization.

The task facing the pool is to actively support the reunification of Korea at international conferences, he said.

Arnon Adams, delegate of the Guyanese news agency, pointed out that the Non-Aligned Movement and the pool should more closely rally the member nations by contributing to creditably carrying out the important action programs of the peoples of all countries to exercise the sovereignty and self-determination.

Hassan Ahmed Maniku, delegate of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Maldives, noted: Since the founding of the pool we have acted, holding a proud position in the world with our means of the press.

Let us conduct a more active work for truth and for our own idea, he said.

Amadou Moctar Wane, delegate of the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY, stressed that vigilance should be heightened against the cunning moves of the imperialist big news agencies to monopolize the means of the press and divide the Non-Aligned Movement.

The role of the news agencies of the nonaligned countries should be strengthened and information be smoothly exchanged in the Non-Aligned Movement, he declared.

Paul Mifsud, head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta, voiced full support to proposals of delegates on strengthening cooperation and relations among the means of mass communication to improve the work of the pool.

He hailed a decision on founding THE PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY in the African region.

I think the Pool Coordinating Committee meeting will recommend the problem of founding the Mediterranean regional news agency so that this problem may be discussed at the future meeting of the inter-governmental council, he said.

The meeting continues.

THAI VISITORS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK181107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a letter of thanks from the Thai provincial governors delegation headed by Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, Thailand, which had paid a visit to our country. The letter, dated May 14, says:

During its stay in your country our delegation saw the amazing development and successes made by the Korean people under the energetic and wise leadership of Your Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and clearly realized that your people are enjoying boundless happiness.

We pay tribute to Your Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, who have wisely led the Korean people to register such wonderful successes. All members of our delegation will remember forever the emotional moment when they were received by Your Excellency great president during their visit to your country.

Your Excellency accorded us great kindness and gave us teachings very precious in developing Thailand. In particular, Your Excellency gave important teachings on developing relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korean and Thailand on good terms by further promoting exchange of delegations and technical intercourse between the two countries.

We visited your beautiful country and came to have a better understanding of the original and outstanding lines and policies of the Workers Party of Korea including the line of chaju (independence) in politics and self-reliance in economcy and national defence and got deep impressions from them.

We realized that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become the greatest country in the world not only in economy but also in other domains by achieving great successes and development through the embodiment of the great chuche idea under the wise guidance of Your Excellency respected president.

We saw for ourselves the wonderful achievements made by your country in its endeavours for implementing the policies of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization under the energetic guidance of Your Excellency great president.

We highly praise you the respected leader as the great leader not only of the Korean people but also of the world people. Your Excellency are not only staunch and wise but also tender-hearted, modes and simple.

We deeply realized that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader who wisely guides all domains of your country including economic construction, literature and arts, science and technology.

We believe that our visit to your country would help develop the realtions between the Thai and Korean peoples.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we of the provincial governors delegation express deep thanks and heartily wish good health and a long life to you the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the eternal prosperity of the Korean people and the world people.

HUNGARIAN JOURNAL GIVES KIM CHONG-IL BIOGRAPHY

SK180456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of the Hungarian Journal MAGYAR ORSZAG carried an article titled "Paragon" with a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance to the exhibition hall of the three revolutions, according to a report. The journal says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il was born at a secret camp in Mt. Paektu in 1942. He was exceptionally clever in his childhood and has grown up to be a rarely [as received] illustrious man. Growing in struggle, he experienced rigorous trials of the revolution.

He graduated from Kim Il-song University. In his university days he always took the lead in doing social labour, showing an example to other students. In lessons studying works of Comrade Kim Il-song in particular, teachers were struck with admiration at his perfect logic.

After graduating from the university, he worked at an important post of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. In the 1970's he directly grasped and guided the overall party work as secretary of the party Central Committee.

He was elected member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee at the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea held in October 1980.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gives on-the-spot guidance in the work of all domains of the country. He put forward the policy of carrying out every work by way of lightning operation. He smashed the formalistic work method and rejected stagnation and standstill.

He attaches importance to enhancing loyalty to the great leader.

His idea of literature and arts and his guidance in this field have brought about a turn in the field of culture and arts. What is important is his theory of literature and arts is the theory of seed. He expounded that if a good work is to be created, there must be a good seed and that only when the good seed spreads branches and brings flowers into bloom is it possible to make the theme clear and the ideological content rich.

He created a new form of film art and revolutionary opera and kindled the flame of an opera revolution.

His guidance and care reach all domains. He gave a composer individual guidance over 800 times and made him winner of "Kim Il-song Prize." He personally reads scrips of newspapers and goes even to workshops of a studio to solve knotty problems.

Comrade Kim Chong-il directs efforts to heightening the growth rate of the fast progressing Korean economy. When he went to the Komdok mine, he called on miners working in a pit 8 kilometres deep. Under his guidance a long-distance belt conveyer was laid on the West Sea to acquire new land in the sea.

He took care of residents on lighthouse islands. He sent television sets and according to them, saying that there must be songs and laughters everywhere our people live.

When he sees a rice sheaf lying on the roadside, he stops the car and personally takes it to the stack before going on his way.

He meets people without the slightest reserve, throwing away all formalities, as if they were his own family.

Comrade Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on his 40th birthday.

PORTUGUESE SEND LETTER ON KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY

SK181052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a Portuguese national seminar on the chuche idea and its brilliant embodiment which was recently held in Lisbon on the occasion of the 40th birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to a report.

The letter says: Through the seminar we have renewed our conviction that the chuche idea is the idea which most steadfastly defends the chajusong (independence) of the country, the nation and the working masses and that only the road of independence would help us build communist society, the ideal society of mankind free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

The greatness and truthfulness of the chuche idea and its invincible vitality have been fully substantiated in Korea and the warm rays of chuche are shining brighter all over the world.

That is why we deem it a worthy work for bringing earlier our happy future to accept as a very previous one the experience of chuche Korea advancing consistently under the wise leadership of you Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to follow the example of chollima Korea.

The letter says that they will widely introduce and propagandize the truth of the chuche idea and the experience of Korea among the Portuguese people on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea, sun of the Korean nation, iron-willed brilliant commander and anti-imperialist fighter, and redouble their efforts to strengthen friendship and solidarity between the two countries and defend chajusong.

The letter positively supports the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great comrade president and wishes greater success to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN PAKISTAN

SK171049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA) -- An anthology "Kim Il-song, the Sun of the People" was recently brought out in Pakistan, according to a report.

Contained in it are "Paean to the Great Leader President Kim Il-song," "Kim Il-song, Father of Humanity," "Kim Il-song, Master of Leadership," "The Banner of Chuche," "Bright Is Korea's Future" and six other poems written by Pakistani poet Abdul Rehman Gazi.

In the preface, the author says he has the highest honour of presenting this anthology to the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the auspicious holiday, and heartily wishes the great leader a long life in good health.

In the poems, he writes that respected President Kim Il-song is the great leader of the people and genius of revolution and construction who was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family and has been devoting all his life to the freedom, liberation and happiness of the people.

Referring to the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and its greatness, the author says that Korea is an advanced socialist country where people live a happy life, helping each other, with no worries about education, medical treatment, food, clothing and housing and employment.

The Korean people advancing in the van of the world people will certainly reunify their country and bring the happiest future desired by mankind, he stresses.

Saying that Korea has a bright future as the Korean people have the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader in the person of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great Kimilsongist, the author highly praises the dear leader as a great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and personifier of noble virtues.

PANAMANIAN BOOK NOTES KIM CHONG-IL AS SUCCESSOR

SK170903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA) -- Book titled "Kim Il-song, the Great Leader of People" was recently published in Panama, according to a report.

The book written by Mario Augusto Rodriguez, executive secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, consists of 20 chapters -- "Embrace of Friendship," "Peoples Father, Great Teacher" "Geographical Feature of Korea," "Land and Man," "Nature, Great Treasure-House," "Indomitable Nation," "Brilliant Chuche Idea," "People United as One Around the Party," "Peoples Army," "Urban and Rural Construction," "Science and Technology," "Independent National Economy," "Development of Industry," "Socialist Education System," "Popular Policy of Health," "Chuche-Oriented Art of People," "My America, My Homeland," "Division and Unification," "Leader for Peace," "Revolution for Future."

In the preface the author notes that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song defeated the Japanese imperialist army one million strong and achieved the national liberation and built a paradise of people with the best socialist system in the liberated country. Epochal changes that have taken place in Korea are the fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader.

In the book the author says that the immortal chuche idea founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is finding a great response among hundreds of millions of people in the world for its truth, justness and indestructible vitality.

Pointing to the unjustness of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, he says that the reunification of Korea should be realised on all accounts in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, based on the three principles -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity -- put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He highly praised respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader who propounded the lofty idea of independence, friendship and peace in the sphere of international relations and is making consistent efforts to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement and safeguard peace and security of mankind.

In conclusion he stresses that the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea elected the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people.

This is a great joy and happiness for the peoples of all countries of the world who aspire after independence, to say nothing of the Korean people.

BRIEFS

KPA DELEGATION LEAVES -- Pyongyang, May 18 -- A delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho left here on May 17 by air for a visit to Hungary. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Major General O Kyong-hun and other generals and officers of the KPA and military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang Stuhan Janos. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 18 May 82 SK]

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, May 18 -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Il-tae, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the party, returned home on May 17 by air after attending the annual convention of the Socialist People's Party of Demark. It was met at the airport by members of the WPK Central Committee Comrades Kim Kwan-sop and Kim Yong-sun. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 18 May 82 SK]

JAPAN-KOREA TRADE ASSOCIATION DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, May 19 -- A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by Richiro Aikawa, chief director of the association, arrived in Pyongyang on May 18 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 19 May 82 SK]

UNITED NATIONS VISITOR -- Pyongyang, May 19 -- Abdul-Rahman Bitar, senior officer of the trust funds programme of the Field Development and Programme Department of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, arrived here on May 18 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 May 82 SK]

KWANGJU CHRISTIANS DEMONSTRATE, CONDEMN U.S.

SK190804 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 19 May 82 p 11

[Text] Kwangju/YONHAP -- On the second anniversary of the 18 May Kwangju incident, the Kwangju Young Christians Council, the Committee of Teachers of the Presbyterian Church of South Cholla Province, and other Christian organizations held a memorial service for 2 hours from 1500 on 18 May at the YWCA hall in Kwangju. However, at the gathering, some Christian leaders who had come from Seoul, while preaching, made political remarks, thus pouring cold water over the efforts of the Kwangju and South Cholla provincial citizens for unity and the construction of a new Kwangju.

At the memorial service held with the participation of some 2,000 people including priests, Christians, students and the bereaved families of those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju incident, Ko Yong-kun, evangelist of the Presbyterian Church of Korea, while preaching, instigated the participants by saying, "Let us follow the patriots who bled 2 years ago." He condemned U.S. policy on Korea and, in his political remarks, demanded the withdrawal of the present regime.

On the pretext of the memorial service, they continued to condemn the rally held for the construction of new Kwangju at the Mudung Stadium on the morning of the same day and even instigated the participants to street demonstrations as if they were seeking a reenactment of the turmoil of 2 years ago. At around 1710, after the memorial service, about 400 young, instigated Christians rushed out of the hall and staged street and sit-down demonstrations for about 40 minutes.

In the wake of the disturbance, Kim Yong-chin, 35, and about 10 other students and youths were taken away by police. The demonstrators dispersed at around 1800 when the demonstration was brought under control by the police.

POLICE ARREST KOREA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK190118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 82 p 8

[Text] Police in Seoul yesterday arrested five students of Korea University on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

Police identified them as Kim Hye-yong, 22, senior in the Department of Mass Communications, Song Chae-sok, 22, junior in the Department of Mathematics, Pak Yun-kil, 22, senior in the Department of Korean Literature, Yi Ye-kyong, 22, senior in the Department of Korean History, and Song Chol-chun, 21, sophomore in the Department of French Literature who is absent from school temporarily for personal reasons.

Policy said the students disseminated some 200 leaflets with seditious contents at Korea University at around 12:55 p.m. Friday and attempted to instigate students to demonstrate.

DKP DEMANDS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

SK190425 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 May 82 p 2

[Text] In a statement issued on the second anniversary of the 17 May incident, Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the Democratic Korea Party, said that "the government is once again called on to make an epochal decision to achieve genuine national harmony."

Kim held that the "release and amnesty of all political prisoners, lifting of the ban imposed on former politicians, normalization of the function of the National Assembly and the press through the revision of the National Assembly law and the basic press law, and a deep self-examination to exterminate the power-is-everything trend and the cause of corruption must come first."

"We will never end the struggle for democratization," Kim stressed in the statement.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CURB-LOAN SCANDAL

More Bankers Resign

SK190340 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP) -- Superintendent of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination Pae Su-kun and Deputy Superintendent Yi In-pok tendered their resignations Wednesday in connection with the so-called "Mrs Chang" scandal, Finance Ministry sources said.

Kim Kun, vice governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK) and An Sang-kuk, BOK's director, are among those mentioned to replace Pae and Kim.

Cabinet Changes Considered

SK190839 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is considering a partial Cabinet reshuffle of economy-related ministers who are responsible for the recent curb loan market scandal, informed sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the government is studying a comprehensive measure to regain public confidence in the wake of the so called "Mrs. Chang scandal" which has rocked the country's private financial establishments.

The Cabinet members are likely to tender their resignations en masse to ask for President Chon Tu-hwan's confidence shortly after the Prosecutor General's Office announces the final results of its investigation into the scandal, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party is working on its own measures to settle the aftershocks of the scandal and will recommend those measures to the government, the sources said.

Yi's Arrest Hailed

SK190159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Text] The arrest yesterday of Yi Kyu-kwang, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp., attests to the strong government determination to create a clean and just society. It also is a fine example that there are no "privileged persons" in the Fifth Republic.

Yi is Mrs. Chang Yong-cha's brother-in-law, the major figure in the current curb loan scandal. He also has an in-law kinship with President Chon. Hence, the arrest of Yi speaks of the 'no privileged' edict by the chief executive. Yi resigned the mining company post recently with regard to the scandal.

Upon being briefed on the scandal from pertinent government ministers and the prosecutor general May 11, President Chon ordered a thorough investigation into the scandal. He then instructed the government to make public the outcome of the investigation, and to severely punish those involved in the scandal regardless of their position or rank.

The president gave similar instruction during a Cabinet meeting he presided over Friday. This repeated presidential order mirrors how absolutely the government is committed to build a society devoid of chronic irregularities and other unjust practices.

Observers pointed out that the president, who has often emphasized the universality of the people before law, did not hesitate to have his 47-year-old cousin arrested in August last year once his involvement in a case of swindle was determined.

It is true that public concern on the current scandal had been placed on the "powerful person" presumed to be behind Mrs. Chang. The arrest of Yi may have sufficed the suspicion, the observers noted.

The government, unlike its predecessors, has vigorously undertaken various reform measures since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic. The outcome was noticeable at every corner of the society. Few people will deny the allegation that persistent irregularities have been reduced considerably as a result of a variety of camapigns directed to that end.

In fact, a renovated social climate was about to settle down when the curb loan scandal erupted, shattering the financial and monetary circles.

The observers said the "turmoil" should be probed thoroughly, but as quickly as possible to minimize adverse impact on the national economy and other social aspects as a whole.

The prosecution is expected to make another report on its investigation in a matter of days, to the great expectation of the people.

The public reaction to the initial prosecution report on May 11 was generally that it was unsatisfactory. However, the forthcoming report is expected to be substantive in light of the "all-out" efforts being rendered by the prosecution to delve into the scandal at the instruction of the president and before the watchful eyes of the people, they said.

They concluded that the question now is how to best utilize the lesson the nation learned from this unhappy incident for its future social reform drives.

TONG-A ILBO on Ethics

SK181524 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Ethics of Power Elite -- All Are Urged To Live Up to Democracy and Behave Properly"]

[Text] From time to time we see that, if someone takes a high post, even his very distant relatives-in-law hustle to get around him. Almost without exception, by so doing, they seek money and posts. And, very often we see that some people, making the best of such a situation, employ every means to open ties with them. People refer to this as background. During the course of their scrambles for rising in the world and amassing a fortune, irregularities are committed, corruption becomes rampant, and the discipline of the state shatters.

This is why the behavior of a person in power draws people's attention. Even if a monarch or president behaves like a Puritan, we frequently see that people talk about the behavior of his relatives. Accordingly, the behavior of the power elite and their relatives precipitates great political and social disturbances and unrest in many countries, except in the advanced democratic countries.

Every family has troublemakers and the family of a person in power is no exception. It is possible for a member of such a family to cause trouble for the society and his family. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to completely prevent such trouble. It is even more difficult to manage a family member who holds a high post or possesses an enormous fortune.

This is why we have a saying that says it would be better to keep toilets and in-laws as far away as possible. In case of old Japanese fuedal lords or samurai families, every family member but the first son, who would succeed to the family leadership, was kept away from power. In our ancient kingdoms, except for the crown prince, other royal family members were kept away from power and received merely nominal treatment.

Of course, as the saying goes: Blood is thicker than water; some people secure and strengthen their power by rallying their families and relatives around them. However, this is nothing more than unity of a family clan. A good example is the rise and scrambling of the in-laws of the royal families at the end of the Yi Dynasty.

In any event, under such conditions, a democratic state cannot be established. The system of nepotism under which the prosperity of family and relatives is considered more important than that of the nation is usually seen in such a state [as Yi Dynasty Korea].

In many African countries, newly privileged people around the person who holds power consider the state itself as a tool for amassing wealth and embezzle the money of the state to deposit in overseas banks in the name of their wives and relatives. By engaging in criminal affairs and abusing their authority, they steal state property in conspiracy with businessmen. In some South American countries, by holding important posts, the families and relatives of those who hold power amass fortunes by smuggling.

In communist countries, Brezhnev's son, by taking the office of the deputy minister of foreign trade when still young, has become a target of the people's gossip. And, to the north of the truce line of our country, as many as 16 family members and relatives -- not to mention the son -- of the person in power hold important party and government posts. As for Romania, the whole world knows the nepotic political system of the Ceausescu clan. The nepotic system is prevalent also in many Middle East countries.

Changing the subject, in connection with the recent curb loan scandal, we cannot help but pay attention to the behavior of our power elite and its families and relatives. As a saying goes: Where there is smoke, there is fire. We see smoke constantly rising. What has caused it to rise?

Our wise ancestors taught us one must not even do a thing that can cause misunderstanding, to say nothing of doing something wrong. They taught us that, by behaving properly, one will not incur suspicion of others.

While in the stage of nourishing the state on a democratic foundation, the families and relatives must stay as far away from important posts as possible. Experience shows this.

HERALD CALLS FOR CORRECTIVE ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK190115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Corrective Economic Measures"]

[Text] The disturbances in our economy brought about by the curb money market scandal cry out for daring measures to correct our economic problems. It is unfortunate that the incident broke out at a time when the economy was struggling to find a way out of a long drawn-out stagnancy. Corrective measures to restore business confidence and at the same time to revitalize the depressed economy call for extensive soul-searching and daring decisiveness.

Since the curb market incident occurred because of the excessive rigidity governing the management of money supply, it is imperative to allow felxibility in the day-to-day operations of the money supply, responding to the financial requirements of the economy. Obsession with price stability has often worked against this vital need for the smooth running of the economy.

The current financial difficulties harassing the economy, therefore, give us ample food for thought concerning the merits of a tight money policy.

Equally important is the need to minimize the scope of the subterranean money market, which has grown in mockery of the official monetary policy, extending its cancerous cells into many fields of our economy. The establishment of a new financial institution specially designed to induce the curb market money out into the open would be effective toward that end.

At the same time, the process of denationalization of commercial banks together with greater autonomy in the banking operations should be accelerated both in speed and substance. The government's rigid control and interference in the administration of loans and personnel at commercial banks tends to breed inefficiency as well as favoritism, hindering the smooth running of commercial banking, and thereby causing inefficiency in the economy as a whole.

The government's attempts to alleviate and correct the current economic difficulties can neither be effective nor complete unless some decisive steps are taken to revitalize the overall economy. It was the recent economic stagnancy that nurtured the subterranean money market, and eventually resulted in the current deplorable event. Since our economy is heavily dependent on overseas markets, which remain depressed without a sign of an early recovery, the practical way to revitalize our economy is to minimize the adverse multiplier effects of the curb money market incident which has decreased domestic demand. Lower capital gains tax on real estate, increased public works projects, particularly in rural areas, to boost purchasing power, a reduction of special consumption tax rates on several key commodities would be effective to revive domestic demands.

Last but by no means least is the need to step up assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises, which are forced to bear the brunt of the current economic difficulties. It is, therefore, fortunate that the government decided to extend financial and other assistance to them immediately after the curb money market scandal surfaced. In view of the extensive social and economic impact of small businesses on society, they deserve strong support, so that they do not fall innocent victims to the current difficulties.

The curb money market incident and its aftermath has taught us a valuable lesson, exposing some of the weakness of our economy. Our nationwide endeavors will eventually bring a happy end to this unfortunate incident, as storms make oaks dig deeper roots.

CHON RECEIVES CREDENTIALS FROM FOREIGN ENVOYS

SK190151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday he hoped that the existing friendly ties between Korea and Saudi Arabia would be further strengthened in the days to come. The chief executive made the remarks when he received a letter of credence from new Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Korea Shaykh Essa 'Abdallah an-Nazir during a ceremony at Chongwadae. An-Nazir served as charge d'affaires in Korea since March, 1980 before he was promoted to a full ambassador. In a credentials-presenting speech, he pledged that he would carry out his duty faithfully to promote mutual benefits for the two countries based on mutual trust and respect.

President Chon received three other new envoys in separate ceremonies at Chongwadae yesterday morning. They are Turkish Amb. Bedrettin Tunabas, Chilean Amb. Carlos Lopicich Davidson, and Gabonese Amb. Abdoulaye Djipano. In their separate speeches, they said that they would do their best to improve cooperative relations between Korea and their countries. In return speeches, President Chon expressed strong hope for closer cooperation in all fields including political and economic sectors between Korea and their states.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PAHR 12-15 MAY VISIT

OW182111 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1726 GMT 18 May 82

["Communique on the Visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 May (NONTSAME) -- Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria Dr Willibald Pahr paid an official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic from May 12 to 15, 1982, at the invitation of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

During his stay in the Mongolian People's Republic, Federal Minister Dr W. Pahr was received by General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR Y. Tsedenbal and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR J. Batmonh and had a conversation with them.

Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic M. Dugersuren and Federal Minister of Foreign affairs of the Austrian Republic Dr Willibald Pahr discussed in detail the state of bilateral relations and international situation, in particular, the situation in Asia and in Europe. The sides expressed satisfaction over the present state of bilateral relations and reaffirmed mutual interest in their consolidation and expansion, in particular, in the trade, economic and cultural spheres. The sides stand for strengthening the existing economic links and expressed confidence that goods-turnover between the two countries will expand.

In the cultural sphere the sides will continue to exchange publications. They also discussed the feasibility of exchanging art groups, research workers, as well as organizing different exhibitions in the two countries.

The two foreign ministers expressed great anxiety over the growing international tensions. They stressed the need to make energetic efforts for a peaceful, just and durable solution of controversial issues and for eliminating the existing seats of conflicts by strictly observing basic international laws, in particular the UN Charter. In this respect they underlined the imperative need to step up efforts to preserve and consolidate peace and international detente, and develop peaceful cooperation of states in Europe and Asia. The sides hold a common view that of great significance is the continuation of the process launched by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They stressed the need to fully implement all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Regarding the meeting in Madrid, they spoke in favour of adopting eloquent and balanced concluding document [as received], including the decision to convene a conference on questions of confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The sides emphasized the imperative need to take immediate measures to curb the arms race and switch over to genuine disarmament, which would include nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, as well as conventional armaments, observing at that the principle of military parity at an extremely lower level. In this respect the two ministers underlined the important significance of the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. They expressed the strivings of the two states to promote its success. The sides noted the significance of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe and emphasized the importance of their successful completion in the near future. The sides also favored a positive outcome of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The two ministers underscored the importance of continuing East-West dialogue to settle outstanding international problems. The sides are of the view that summit meeting of representatives of the USSR and the USA would considerably promote the issue.

The ministers paid particular attention to the political situation in the Asian Continent. In this respect they underlined the imperative need to continue making efforts for eliminating existing seats of tensions and conflicts in different regions of the continent.

The Mongolian side elucidated for the Austrian side the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to draft and sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in realtions among the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean [sentence as received]. The Austrian side welcomed the proposal of the MPR as concrete definition in regional conditions of the principles of refraining from the threat of force of its application in international relations, which has been consolidated in the UN Charter.

The ministers expressed confidence that the current visit and talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, will promote to a considerable extent the development of Mongolian-Austrian relations and consolidation of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr W. Pahr invited Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic M. Dugersuren to pay an official visit to the Austrian Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channel. Ulaanbaatar, May 16, 1982.

MEETING MARKS USSR VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

OW140632 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting of representatives of military units of the Ulaanbaatar garrison devoted to the 37th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism has been held here in the officers' club. Maj Gen D. Byambaa, MPR's deputy minister of defense, addressed the meeting.

Col Gen S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and MPR minister of public security; U. Choyjilsuren, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; Col Gen J. Abhia, MPR minister of defense; Lt Gen D. Yonduychir, chief of the MPA political administration; Army Gen B. Dorj, chairman of the Mongolian Committee of Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle; and other officials as well as Col A.F. Loginov, hero of the Soviet Union and military and air force attache at the Embassy of the USSR in the MPR, and other diplomatic personnel of the embassy were present at the solemn meeting.

MAT LY RECEIVES SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION

BK190700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 May (SPK) -- Mat Ly, vice chairman of the Naitonal Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, held talks in Phnom Penh on Monday [17 May] with Zakhazov Stanislav, secretary of the Kamchatka Region (Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) CPSU Committee and head of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The Soviet position regarding the Southeast Asian problem, Mat Ly stressed, in particular its support for the revolution of the Indochinese countries, actively contributed to the defense of revolutionary gains in Kampuchea. He said that Kampuchea supports Soviet initiatives aimed at improving the international situation. Zakhazov Stanislav affirmed that this visit allowed him to see the successes won by the Kampucheans in all fields since the fall of the Pol Pot regime. The leader of the Soviet delegation promised to work for the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the committees for defense of peace of the two countries.

The delegation left Phnom Penh on Monday, 17 May. During its stay in Phnom Penh, the delegation visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the former royal palace, the national museum, the fine arts school, orphanage No. 2, the school of medicine and pharmacy, the Kampuchea No. 2 pharmaceutical factory and the Khmer-Soviet friendship hospital.

COMMENTARY SAYS THAILAND MUST STOP INTERFERING

BK181056 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 17 May 82

[Commentary: "Thailand Must Stop Interfering in Kampuchea's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 May (SPK) -- The Thai minister of foreign affairs has just concluded a pilgrimage to Beijing with the obvious goal of discussing the manner in which to oppose the Kampuchean revolution with the Chinese leaders.

This trip foretells a period of frantic political and diplomatic activities at the approach of the 37th UN General Assembly session where the question of Kampuchean representation will be raised again.

Over the past more than 3 years, the authority of the PRK has unceasingly grown stronger. Its successes have shaken the UN seat occupied by the Pol Pot hangmen in spite of and against the most fundamental ethics and with the assistance of the expansionists, imperialists and other reactionary circles. They pretend to represent a people one-third of whom they massacred and whose survivors they enslaved.

It was to consolidate this seat that the head of Thai diplomacy went to Beijing -- mentor and protector of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. By what right does Bangkok, which pretends to defend the Kampuchean people's rights to self-determination, arrogate to itself the power to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea by wanting to give it a form of government other than the one, elected by the people, which has directed all the affairs of the country and controlled the whole of the territory since liberation? Bangkok always swims against the current. It wants to speed up the formation of a ghost government which is more presentable than that of Pol Pot in the hope of prolonging criminal activities under UN cover against the Kampuchean people. To do so, it has proved to be astonishingly dynamic. It no longer waits for the initiative of the interested parties (the gangs of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk) which remain constantly reticent despite the pressure received from all sides since the Singapore meeting in September 1981. It has prepared a plan for the distribution of roles in the troika called on to lead the so-called Democratic Kampuchea.

As for the Kampuchean people, it does not matter to them whether Bangkok succeeds or not in persuading Beijing and its lackeys to accept its formula.

Bangkok must understand that, except for the PRK Council of Ministers born out of the free and democratic general elections in May 1981, the Kampuchean people regard any other government set up by the will of Beijing, Washington and others as nothing but a puppet.

Neighbors forever, the Thai and Kampuchean peoples are called upon to live on good terms with each other. However, the Bangkok authorities have always rejected the hand offered many times by the PRK. Their policy encourages Chinese expansionism in the region and it is certain that the Thai people will also suffer from its consequences. Let the reborn Kampuchean people go their way and build their happiness, stop encouraging their hangmen and the traitors to the nation to sow new grief and suffering and, in a word, stop interfering in their internal affairs. Such is the path that the Bangkok authorities must choose in order to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

There is not nor will there ever be a legitimate government other than the PRK. This reality is irreversible. The developments of the past 3 years have fully confirmed it despite innumerable difficulties of all stripes caused by the enemies of the revolution. State institutions have been elected democratically. The country is endowed with a new social structure following the vacuum left behind by the genocidal regime. The children go to school. The health of the people is improving. Agricultural production increases. The voice of a peace- and justice-loving people is heard at many international forums.

Fortified by its strategic alliance with Vietnam and Laos, its international solidarity with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries and its friendship with the other countries and progressive peoples in the world, Kampuchea will sweep out of its way any obstacle raised by the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries.

SITTHI'S COALITION TALKS IN PRC DRAW COMMENT

BK181342 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 18 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Thai Foreign Minister Admits his Beijing Visit Failed"]

[Text] According to Western reports, the recent visit paid to China by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to discuss the formation of the so-called loose alliance among the three reactionary Khmer groups met with failure.

According to AFP on 15 May, Sitthi stated in Bangkok that there are still many conflicts among the three reactionary Khmer groups. For this reason, he has little hope of seeing the Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan factions get together for a summit conference in Kuala Lumpur.

According to a report by UPI, Sitthi Sawetsila said he has given up hope of an early meeting of Son Sann, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan. He went on to say that ASEAN might stop encouraging the three troups of reactionary Khmers.

Therefore, the successive efforts made by China and ASEAN to pressure Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan to sit at the same table in order to form at all costs the so-called coalition government have achieved nothing.

Since September 1981, under pressure from China and ASEAN and with the sanction of the United States, the three exiled reactionary Khmer groups, which met in Singapore, Bangkok, Phatthaya and, recently, Beijing, have been unable to secure the right referee to settle longstanding differences between them.

The differences among Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan also reflect the differences between China and ASEAN although both of them agree on the need to set up the so-called loose coalition government of the three exiled reactionary Khmer groups.

ASEAN wishes to see Son Sann given the role of prime minister with Khieu Samphan as his deputy prime minister in the government in exile, but China wants it to be otherwise. The Chinese side wants to see the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang given control of this government in exile whenever it is established.

Both China and ASEAN want an early formation of the so-called loose alliance. In fact, they meet many difficulties. Their effort is like pushing a cart up a hill. The more they try, the harder their defeat.

Despite all the odds against them, China and ASEAN continue to refuse giving up their maneuver of forming the so-called alliance among the three exiled reactionary Khmer groups to be used as an instrument for interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. One thing is certain: All their efforts lead toward failure.

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS REPORTED FOR 10-16 MAY

BK181630 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 10-16 May:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 10 May reports that the Agriculture Ministry plans to send 392 tractors and 1,000 hand tractors to help peasants till land throughout the country. It says that from mid-March to the end of April, tractor drivers have helped till almost 5,000 hectares in various areas out of the target of 91,000 hectares. In Kompong Chnang Province, they tilled 16 percent of the total planned; in Pursat, 20 percent; in Kompong Thom, 14 percent; in Prey Veng, 7 percent and in Siem Reap, 2 percent. The radio further says that the Agriculture Ministry has provided 138,100 liters of fuel oil to the areas where the tractors are being used. It concludes by noting that in 1981 tractor workers tilled 7,000 hectares above the total planned by tilling 70,000 hectares throughout the country.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Radio at 1230 GMT on 10 May reports that in Leuk Dek District of this province, 2,101 hectares of early rice have been transplanted, while 1,488 hectares of corn, beans and tobacco were planted. By early May, 194 hectares of dry-season rice were harvested giving 2.5 tons per hectare and 913 tons of subsidiary crops were also harvested, according to the radio. At 0400 GMT on 16 May, the radio reports that in Kaoh Thom District, 7,000 hectares of dry-season rice were planted of which 4,000 hectares were harvested by early May and 9,500 tons of paddy were stored. The radio also says that over 1,000 hectares of corn were planted.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0355 GMT On 16 May reports that in this rainy season, the people of this province plans to plant 155,000 hectares of rice, 48,700 hectares of maize and 31,100 hectares of cassava. The agricultural service has provided the people 240 tons of maize seeds, 1,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and is going to deliver 500 tons of rice seeds to needy localities. SPK says that the service also plans to plant, on a trial basis, 1,000 hectares of IR-36 rice. It says that 170,000 draft animals have been vaccinated. The provincial hydrological service has readied 20 motor pumps which it will send to those localities struck by drought and that it encourages the people to make hydraulic works. SPK concludes by reporting that tractor workers have worked 200 hectares.

Kompong Speu: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 13 May reports that the provincial people's revolutionary committee has directed the people to plant 12,000 hectares of IR-36 rice at the beginning of this rainy season and 11,000 hectares of early rice.

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh SPK at 0415 GMT on 12 May reports that during this rainy season the province plans to plant 8,000 hectares of IR-36 rice and 15,000 hectares of floating rice. The peasants have prepared their agricultural tools, seeds and draft forces. SPK also says that in the past dry season, they planted 330 hectares of IR-36 rice. SPK at 1432 GMT on 13 May also reports that the provincial commercial service has bought 14,300 tons of paddy and 28 tons of resin from the people. It also reports that a group of tractor workers worked for 15 days on 200 hectares in Stoung District and 300 hectares in Kompong Svay District.

Pursat: Phom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 10 May reports a statement to a station correspondent by Mau Moni, chief of the provincial agricultural service, on the success of the 1981 dry season and plans for the 1982 rainy-season production. The radio says that in 1982 the peasants sold 10,000 tons of paddy. It says that the 1982 production plan calls for growing 66,570 hectares of rice in the entire province, with 30,000 hectares for Bakan District; 10,000 hectares in Kandieng District; 10,200 hectares in Pursat provincial town; 10,000 hectares in Krakor District and 8,500 hectares in Phnum Kravanh District. [figures as heard] The province has encouraged the peasants to strengthen irrigation networks and carried out intensive agriculture on 850 hectares as an example for the peasants. Training in intensive agricultural methods is to be provided in all localities. The radio says that the province plans to reclaim 5,000 hectares of additional land in 1982 and has urged the peasants to expand their hectarage.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 11 May reports that in the first quarter of 1982, the peasants overfulfilled the dry-season production plan by planting 15,212 hectares or 104 percent of that planned. This includes transplanting 9,884 hectares of dry-season rice. More than 5,000 hectares of secondary food crops were planted. They harvested 2,200 hectares, which yielded 2,552 tons. The harvest is continuing and they are preparing to plant rainy-season rice to fulfill the target of 50,000 hectares.

BUSH VISIT TO CHINA DRAWS HANOI COMMENT

OW190012 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 17 May 82

[From the program: "Developments in China Over the Past Week"]

[Text] Last week, continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan remained a matter of concern for the Chinese people. As soon as the U.S. vice president ended his visit to China, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution on 12 May to supply Taiwan with $60 million worth of weapons in accordance with the "Taiwan Relations Act." This could not help but arouse the Chinese people's indignation.

The Beijing authorities have indicated that China will downgrade its relations with the United States if the latter continues to act in this way. Now the United States has taken action, which shows that it has totally ignored China's warning. As the saying goes: "He who leans on others always feels inferior." The Americans know this too well. Therefore, although the U.S. vice president uttered sweet words and honeyed phrases during his visit to Beijing, saying that the United States does not pursue the "two-Chinas" policy and that it supports China's nine-point proposal on peaceful reunification with Taiwan -- which saved the Beijing authorities' face -- he immediately added that the United States would not abandon Taiwan. Swallowing the bitter pill, the Beijing authorities could only admit that obstacles exist in Sino-U.S. relations and guarantee that they will try to dispel the dark clouds in Sino-U.S. relations. Zhao Ziyang straightforwardly told Japanese journalists that China will not change its policy of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the United States regardless of the changes in Sino-U.S. relations.

Here again, the Chinese people can recognize from reality the ugly features of the Beijing authorities as betrayers. It is in their consistent nature to practice the opposite of what they preach.

COMMENTS ON THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRC TRIP

OW190030 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 17 May 82

[From the program: "Developments in China Over the Past Week"]

[Text] Last week, a seemingly secret but hurried activity took place in China, namely, the Thai foreign minister's visit. According to publicized information, the Thai foreign minister's visit to China was designed to join efforts with Beijing in bringing together the Kampuchean reactionaries in exile to oppose the Kampuchean people's cause. From the activities of China, Thailand and other ASEAN countries centering around this question, the Chinese people will realize that Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk are nothing but puppets in the hands of the Beijing authorities. They dare not make decisions themselves, but only turn to the Beijing authorities, who provide for them, and the Thai authorities, who give them a place to live, for decisions on all matters. The so-called "Kampuchean resistance forces" are nothing but a bunch of remnant troops who have turned bandit and who are trying their best to sabotage the Kampuchean state which they once pushed into the abyss of destruction.

The Chinese people are angry at seeing the Beijing authorities continue to support Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and their gang of reactionary murderers, who have committed towering crimes against the Kampuchean people. It is unacceptable for the Chinese authorities to support this gang by means of the blood and toil of the Chinese working people. The Chinese people demand that the Chinese authorities stop their policy of hostility towards the Kampuchean people, represented by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

TRUONG CHINH REITERATES SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

OW181558 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA May 18 -- Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has replied to a letter from Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Non-Aligned Movement, concerning the serious situation on the Malvinas Islands as created by Britain with U.S. blessing.

President Truong Chinh wrote: "I have received your letter dated May 10 concerning the very grave situation in the area of the Malvinas Islands.

"I fully agree with your view. The war actions being taken by the British authorities with the backing of the United States in an attempt to restore the colonial status of the Malvinas Islands not only run counter to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Argentina, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, but also threaten peace and security in that region.

"Backing Britain's opposition to Argentina the authorities in Washington have fully revealed their colonialist, aggressive nature and their effort to seize every opportunity to strengthen intervention and creating tension in service of their imperialistic interests, against other nations' independence and sovereignty, against world peace and international security.

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, true to the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, reaffirms its recognition of the Republic of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. It severely condemns Britain and the United States and demands that they put an immediate end to all aggressive actions and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Argentina."

USSR, PRK GROUPS ARRIVE FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW181605 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 18 -- A delegation of the Soviet Union Women's Committee led by Vice-President Olga Ivanova Chechetkina arrived here today for the Fifth National Congress of the Vietnamese Women's Union.

A delegation of the Kampuchea Women's Union led by President Meas Saman has also arrived.

The guests were greeted by Nguyen Thi Dinh, president, and other leading officials of the Vietnam Women's Union.

Congress Opens

OW190801 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 19 -- The fifth national congress of Vietnamese women was opened at the Ba Dinh conference hall here this morning.

Eight hundred delegates representing more than nine million members of the Vietnam Women's Union and women in the whole country attended the congress. More than 400 Vietnamese and foreign guests were also present.

The foreign delegations included the Women's International Democratic Federation led by Ilse Thiele, W.I.D.F. vice-president and president of the G.D.R. Democratic Women's Union, and including Claudine Rey of the Union of French Women, member of the W.I.D.F., Rita Seth of the National Federation of Indian Women, member of the W.I.D.F., and Marie Therese Avemeka, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Revolutionary Women's Union and member of the W.I.D.F.; the delegation of the Soviet Women's Committee led by Vice-President Olga Ivanova Chechetkina; the delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union led by Acting President Khamsouk Vongvichit, and the delegation of the Kampuchean Women's Association led by President Mean Saman.

Present at the presidium of the congress were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence; Vo Chi Cong and To Huu, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee and vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thi Thap, honorary president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the union; Ha Thi Que, former president of the union; Nguyen Thi Nhu and Nguyen Thi Binh, vice-presidents of the union; and others. Head delegates of the foreign delegations were also present at the presidium.

After the opening speech made by Nguyen Thi Nhu, President of the Vietnam Women's Union Nguyen Thi Dinh presented the political report of the union Central Committee.

Chairman Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, delivered a speech highlighting the Vietnamese women's role in the revolution. He said:

"For thousands of years now, our women have consciously assumed their responsibility toward the country's destiny. They are courageous fighters in the fight against the enemy, industrious workers in the national construction and development, wives full of tenderness and self-agnegation in the family, and responsible mothers in bringing up the young generations". He went on: "The socialist revolution, which completely liberated the nation, society and the people including women, is the most profound, thoroughgoing and comprehensive revolution in the history of Vietnam and the world. The question of women is a great one in socialist construction. Our party, state and people should help women to satisfactorily discharge their obligations of a worker, a citizen, a wife and a mother, and pay more attention to the liberation of women. It is necessary to get the party's views and policies regarding women widely publicized and strictly acted upon in all party, state and mass organizations. Our women's congress is convened at a time when the international situation is evolving in favor of the continuous offensive and victory of the three revolutionary currents of our time opened up by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The enemies are seeking by every way to lower Vietnam's image in the international arena, but they have been defeated and will be completely defeated. Vietnam has always enjoyed the love and great support from friends on the five continents and the world people as a whole. That is because our people's struggle for independence, freedom and socialism, with its typical significance and historic victory, is also the outcome of the struggle of the revolutionary and progressive forces. It has become part of the world's trend and mankind's feelings. Today, it has become more significant and vital, since, national independence, freedom and socialism have become the inevitable and irreversible trend of the people all over the world".

LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE AT HO CHI MINH MAUSOLEUM

OW181559 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 18 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front (?this) morning paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum on the 92nd birth anniversary of the late president.

The delegation included Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party, state and front leaders. Also today, members of the diplomatic corps and foreign visitors in Hanoi paid floral tributes at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

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DPRK TO FREE FISHING BOATS ON PAYMENT OF FINE

OW200951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Fukuoka, May 20, KYODO -- Two Japanese dragnet fishing boats seized by North Korea will be released upon payment of a fine by their owner, it was learned Thursday.

The two ships are the No. 85 Kyofuku and No. 83 Kyofuku, both of 114 tons and with 12 and 13 crewmen, respectively, owned by Taiju Fishery Co. in Fukuoka city. They were seized by a North Korean warship while operating in the Yellow Sea on May 11. It is assumed that they were suspected of violating North Korea's military demarcation line. The fine to be paid by the owner reportedly amounts to yen 13 million.

HOUSE VOTES TO EXTEND DIET SESSION TO 21 AUG

OW190837 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 19, KYODO -- The House of Representatives at a plenary session Wednesday voted for the extension of the current regular Diet session, to end Wednesday, for 94 days until August 21.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the group of the New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party voted for the extension. The Democratic Socialist Party voted against.

Three major opposition parties -- Socialists, Komeito and Communists -- boycotted the plenary session.

SON SANN DIRECT FOOD AID REQUEST UNDER STUDY

OW100543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 20, KYODO -- Son Sann, chairman of the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), requested Thursday Japan's direct food aid to his resistance group outside the United Nations arrangement.

The Kampuchean resistance leader made the appeal when he met with leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), including Secretary General Susumu Nikaido, in the Diet building.

In reply, Nikaido said that Japan has extended aid to KPNLF through the U.N., but promised to study Son Sann's request with the Foreign Ministry.

Son Sann arrived in Japan Tuesday for a five-day visit at the LDP invitation. He is accompanied by three other KPNLF leaders.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS SUZUKI ON TRADE, DEFENSE

DW190849 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 May 82 pp 156-167

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki by editors Dieter Wild, Wulf Kuester and Norbert Muernberger, at Suzuki's residence; date not given]

[Excerpts] SPEIGEL: An explosive situation exists in relations between Japan and other industrial nations because of the Japanese trade surplus which is increasing every year. Last year alone the surplus was more than $20 billion. Many Americans and Europeans are plagued by the nightmare that this situation could lead to total protectionism and to a complete trade collapse between their countries and Japan -- countries which have always said that they are committed to free trade. Do you share these fears?

Suzuki: It cannot be denied that we have such a surplus and that this creates a certain friction in the field of trade because protectionist tendencies are growing. Yes, unfortunately all this can be seen.

Each country in the highly developed industrial world has problems such as unemployment, inflation, balance of payment deficits and so on. It is understandable for every country to feel tempted to pursue protectionism.

If this situation continues, the Western world will experience an even longer period of stagnation and the economy will lose its vitality. The result may be a balance, but on a very low level so that unemployment and inflation cannot be fought effectively.

SPIEGEL: What can be done in view of the hardening positions?

Suzuki: We, and this includes Japan, must try to counter the protectionist tendencies so as to maintain free world trade.

SPIEGEL: American and West European businessmen are convinced that their products could compete with Japanese goods if only the Japanese market were opened wider.

Suzuki: I know that foreign countries are not yet satisfied. Therefore, we are now about to undertake a second series of measures. We plan to make things easier for foreign interests in such fields as services, banking, the stock exchange and insurance where, above all, the Americans are very interested. Japan is prepared to make an international agreement within the framework of GATT.

SPIEGEL: In response to the complaints by the other countries that more should be done to reduce the trade surplus, Japan has accused the Europeans and Americans of not making sufficient efforts to compete on the Japanese market. Do you think that the Europeans and Americans could do more in this field?

Suzuki: I believe that the Europeans and the Americans could and should do much more. Take the automobile industry, for example. American cars have left-hand drive, the Japanese right-hand drive. Japanese export cars, however, are equipped with left-hand drive, while the Americans are obviously not interested in adapting to the Japanese market at all. They say: "It's up to you whether to buy or not; our cars have left-hand drive and that's that." Things don't work this way, and that's not the way to gain a larger share of the Japanese market. Products must be adapted to Japanese life, requirements and consumers.

SPIEGEL: Mr Prime Minister, the basis of your foreign policy, and particularly your security policy, is close relations with the United States. When the communique on your visit to the United States last year indicated that Japan and the United States were forming an "alliance," a storm of protest arose which swept your foreign minister away. Aren't the Japanese and the Americans allies?

Suzuki: On the occasion of my visit to the United States in May last year, the communique mentioned the term "alliance" in characterizing the comprehensive Japanese-American relations on the basis of our common values with regard to freedom and democracy. Security agreements certainly belong to our comprehensive relations as much as our political, economic and cultural relations do.

SPIEGEL: In the Americans' view, the close relations with Japan are those of the U.S. senior partner with the Japanese junior partner. You yourself have hinted several times that Japan was thinking of speaking out politically more in accordance with its economic weight. Are you disappointed with the U.S. superpower's ability to provide leadership?

Suzuki: We are aware of our role and responsibilities as a member of the Free World, and for that reason Japan has been pursuing its own foreign policy for a long time now. This foreign policy corresponds to Japan's national conditions and strengths. The major pillar of our foreign policy is our good relations with the United States and we always attach great importance to acting in solidarity with the Americans.

SPIEGEL: Nothing has changed in this respect?

Suzuki: We value greatly the recent efforts by the Reagan administration to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and to improve relations with its allies. We expect that under the U.S. leadership the West's unity will strengthen and peace and stability will be ensured.

SPIEGEL: In addition to economic differences, Japan is having increasing political differences with the United States. In contrast to constant Washington demands that more be spent on defense, you insist that your defense budget must not amount to more than 1 percent of the gross national product. As sensible as it may be for a country to keep its defense expenditures low, Japan still complains about a growing military threat. Are the American demands so surprising in such a situation?

Suzuki: We have a constitution which is often called peace constitution, and we must adhere to it. In this consitution we — the only country to do so — have renounced waging war and we can, therefore, have only a minimum defense potential. We feel committed to three principles: not to build nuclear weapons; not to possess nuclear weapons and not to allow them to be brought into the country. This does not mean that we would not defend ourselves. However, it is quite natural for the United States, with whom we have concluded a security treaty, to be interested in a stronger Japanese defense potential.

SPIEGEL: This security treaty burdens the United States with the defense of Japan in the event of a conflict. The only Japanese concession in return for living safely under the American "nuclear umbrella" is the fact that the Americans can maintain military bases in Japan. Isn't Japan making it too easy for itself and doesn't it gain unfair competition advantages by spending considerably less for defense than other comparable states?

Suzuki: Whether and how our potential is to be further developed will be sovereignly decided by the Japanese Government and the Japanese nation on the basis of their assessment of the situation and not only the instructions of a third party. In view of the very difficult situation in this region, the government and the people are very much aware of the necessity of being able to defend themselves. Between 1971 and 1979, we increased our defense expenditures by an average of 8 percent annually. Regarding its current defense budget, Japan holds eighth place in the world and stands ahead of Italy.

SPIEGEL: The Americans know all that, but it is not enough for them.

Suzuki: We will try to explain our policy to the Americans. Since you have said that the security treaty places all of Japan's defense burdens on the United States, I must add the following: Within the [illegible]work of our treaty, we not only make bases in Japan available to the U.S. Armed Force[illegible], w[illegible]lso assume over 1 billion dollars of the American stationing costs. We believe that in doing this we are contributing to peace and stability in the Far East.

SPIEGEL: In Europe, a passionate debate is underway on whether the threat posed by the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles should be countered by U.S. medium-range missiles. Soviet SS-20 missiles can also reach Japan. Do you feel threatened by these missiles?

Suzuki: A potential threat by the SS-20 missiles definitely exists. This threat can become real, however, only when it is intended to use the missiles for aggression. The strategy of "nuclear weapons against nuclear weapons" does not apply to Japan with its three principles against nuclear armament. This is why we advocate worldwide nuclear disarmament. An important precondition, of course, is for this disarmament to be balanced.

SPIEGEL: So far the Soviet Union is Japan's only wartime enemy who has not made peace with Japan. Mr Prime Minister, you refuse to enter into peace talks so long as Moscow refuses to return the "northern territories" to Japan which have been occupied since the end of the war. Recently you even made an inspection tour to the vicinity of these islands claimed by Japan — a tour which Moscow regards as an "anti-Soviet provocation." Isn't it a bit behind the times for a great economic power such as Japan to make its relations with a neighbor world power -- the Soviet Union -- dependent on patriotic feelings?

Suzuki: What's so funny about the Japanese prime minister's wanting to inspect Japan's own territory? I fail to comprehend why this is considered a provocation or an insult. Granted, the Soviet Union is an important neighbor of Japan, and granted, good-neighbor relations with the Soviet Union would contribute a great deal to Japan's peace and stability. Nevertheless, we could never accept the illegal occupation of our territory by the Soviet Union, which has set up and expanded military bases there. You cannot conclude a peace treaty if the people do not support and such such support does not exist at the moment.

If the Soviet Union actually desires friendly permanent relations with Japan, it needs only to return our territories. We will be readily prepared to conclude a peace treaty at any time as soon as this problem has been resolved.

SPEIGEL: You recently even introduced a "northern territories day"...

Suzuki: It is my wish that the conclusion of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union will make this day a day of friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: In the meantime, however, the Japanese economy has lost orders worth billions in connection with the opening of Siberia, and the Soviet Union would have liked best to have Japan as a partner. Can the Japanese economy really afford to give up such huge orders, the biggest it would have ever received, for political considerations?

Suzuki: In the territorial issue I cannot separate economics and politics, just as I can't in other cases such as those of Afghanistan or Poland. Applying military pressure on third countries constitutes a threat to peace and international justice and cannot be tolerated. Thus Japan, in close solidarity with the United States and the West European countries, opposes such activities by the Soviet Union. We will continue to pursue this policy course.

SPIEGEL: Disappointment in China; no relations with the Soviet Union; and quarrels with the protective power, the United States, and with the trade partner, Europe — Japan seems to have hardly any friends in the world. What might be the reason for that?

Suzuki: Actually, I cannot accept your contention that Japan is practically without friends in the world. We are not disappointed in China; we intend to continue helping them modernize. In our relations with the Soviet Union, there are hardly any louder dissonant tones than exist in the relations the United States and Europe have with the Soviet Union. In view of the considerably closer and more lively exchange with the United States, it seems natural for friction to crop up from time to time.

SPIEGEL: Only friction?

Suzuki: I think it would be exaggerating to speak of "conflict" in the present relationship of interdependence and solidarity, and this also holds true for our trade problems with the countries of Europe. To us it is inconceivable that people might conclude from these problems that Japan and Europe are not friends or would not stay friends.

ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY

SK200832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA) — Copies of a leaflet calling upon the students to rise up in an anti-U.S., national salvation struggle were scattered on the campus of Seoul University on April 27, according to radio Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The leaflet, headlined "Yankees, go home!" read: Look at the "government" offerings in reward for the U.S. "aid." The right of the nation to self-determination and the freedom of the people are offered as spoils of chase and net. [as received]

If it is "aid" obtained by offering on the altar all that the country, the nation and the people should enjoy, it is subjugation and plunder. We reject the "aid" of the United States. We are fighting to take back our offerings over the last 37 years. The fight to take back our things. The struggle to live on our own. It is justice and truth. What should we hesitate?

Let us all rise up in the sacred war of anti-U.S., national salvation for a Korea without Yankees. Yankees, go home! Down with the traitor!

SOUTH KOREA DETAINS 5 STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS

SK200831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA) — The South Korean puppet clique on May 18 decided to detain five students of Koryo University in Seoul, including Song Chae-sok on charges of violation of the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report.

At around one on the afternoon of May 14, these students scattered anti-"government" handbills and shouted slogans in the student hall and mess hall on the campus, appealing to the fellow students to turn out in a demonstration.

DEMONSTRATION MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KWANGJU REVOLT

SK192350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA) — Several hundred attendants at a memorial service marking the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising staged a demonstration on May 18 in Kwangju, South Korea, according to a foreign press report.

About 2,000 people gathered at the Young Women's Christian Association Building near the downtown center of Kwangju for a memorial service for the people who fell in the Kwangju popular uprising.

At the two-hour service, the speakers praised the patriotic uprising in which Kwangju citizens and students fought a heroic fight against fascism two years ago and criticised the U.S. imperialists Korean policy. Some of them were from Seoul to pay tribute to the memory of the fallen people in Kwangju. After the service, several hundreds of them attempted to march through the streets and held a sit-down demonstration before they were dispersed by police. About 10 people were taken in by the puppet police.

LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

SK182224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA) -- A light industry delegation of our country headed by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industrial Commission, left Pyongyang by plane on May 18 to attend the international fair of light industrial equipment and technical processes in the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, vice-chairman of the Light Industrial Commission, Yi Kil-tu, and personages concerned, O.V. Okonishnikov, minister-councillor of the Soviet Embassy, and A.M. Chentsov, Soviet commercial representative, in Pyongyang.

PRC'S GENG BIAO MEETS MILITARY DELEGATION

SK200835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (KCNA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defence of China, met a friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on May 18.

Present on the occasion were Assistant to the Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Xu Xin, and Charge D'affaires Ad Interim, Chon Chong-yong and Military Attache, Kim Pyong-ho of the Korean Embassy in Beijing. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Beijing Reportage on Visit

For Beijing reports on the visit of the People's Army delegation led by Pak Chung-kuk to the PRC, including the group's 18 May meeting with PRC State Councillor and Minister of National Defense, Geng Biao, see the Northeast Asia section of the 19 May and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN PAPERS ON KIM CHONG-IL CULTURAL DEEDS

SK190729 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA) -- Foreign newspapers and magazines recently carried articles introducing the outstanding literary and art activities of the dear leader Comrade Chong-il, according to reports.

The Swiss newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE printed a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il seeing a model of a new construction project, together with an article headlined "New Development of Literature and Art in Korea."

Noting that the opera of Korea is very unique, the newspaper says:

The opera of Korea is so composed as to suit the sentiments of the people at the present time, preserving the characteristics of the national music. As to the composition of orchestra, there seems to be no change at first glance. But it consists of national instruments combined with conventional instruments; taehaegum and sohaegum adapted from traditional stringed instruments of Korea are played along with violin and cello, and chodae and tanso adapted from national wood instruments are used in place of flutes and piccolos. Tones have been made Korean and the national music has come to well cater the modern aesthetic tastes with the introduction of national instruments into orchestra.

The opera represents the feelings of the characters by Pangchang and the story of the work is accentuated by national dance in the form of group dance. It presents the scene of a combined art in the literal sense of the word.

This opera, called "sea of blood," style is completely new and unique.

The unique literature and art of Korea have been created by the kind guidance of Secretary Kim Chong-il, the new leader representing the new generation.

The magazine of Democratic Yemen AL-HIKMAH says: The dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward many new theories on the creation and practice of literature and art on the basis of its chuche-oriented idea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

What is important in the new theories on literature and art put forward by the dear leader is the unique theory on communist humanics based on the chuche idea.

He teaches that the literature of the working class should be humanics which gives an artistic answer to the question of an independent man and the question of defending his chajusong (independence).

The new theory of humanics put forward by him clarifies the mission and basic demand of socialist literature and art which should rear man into independent and creative man, awaken him to the truth of life and lead him to the road of worthy life.

The theory of seed holds a special place in his theories on literature and art.

He teaches that the seed in literary and art works is the ideological kernel which decides the life of the works, in other words, the basic core of the works.

If a literary and art work is to bear a fine fruit, a fine seed must be sown.

His idea and theory of the seed not only give a profound exposition of the way for creating literature and art, but also provide the writers with a firm guarantee for creating literary and art works reflecting the demand of the times and the desire of the people on a high ideological and artistic level.

What is important in his literary and art theory is the policy on the creation of revolutionary and chuche-based film art.

With a deep insight into the importance of film art in developing literature and art as a whole, he put forward the policy of giving priority to the development of film art and gave brilliant answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in this connection.

The idea and theory on the creation of a revolutionary opera of new style holds a distinguished place in his literary and artistic theories.

He advanced the unique policy on the creation of new operas of "sea of blood" style on the basis of the chuche-oriented idea and theory of opera art, which are completely different from the previous operas.

The opera of "sea of blood" style is the new opera of Korea suitable to the ideological sense of the people at present.

With his far-sighted plan for building literature and art of chuche through a big change in the field of literature and art, he guided the work in this field so as to bring about fundamental changes in the content of literature and art and their style and method of creation.

He has not only brought the bright prosperity of literature and art but effected great changes in all fields of literature and art by wisely leading film, drama, opera, fine arts, music and dance in a unified way.

The Panamanian paper LA REPUBLICA and CRITICA, the Ecuadorean paper EL COMERCIO and the Venezuelan paper LA NACIONAL printed portraits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and carried articles "Founder of Renaissance of the Twentieth Century."

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES COPYRIGHT OFFICIAL

SK180511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- Premier of the Administration Council Yi Chong-ok on May 17 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organisation headed by its director general, Arpad Bogsch.

On hand were Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Kim Ung-Ho, vice-chairman of the commission and Chairman of the Invention Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

INCREASES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION NOTED

KCNA Report

SK061533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May (KCNA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set itself new goal of raising the average per-chongbo grain yield to 9 tons in rice and over 9.5 tons in maize in the coming few years.

This goal was set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech at the recent joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that it is an important policy which should always be adhered to in developing agriculture to increase the per-unit-area yield through constant modernization of agricultural production as required by the chuche farming method, the great leader taught that, in particular, we should obtain many new high-yielding varieties by improving seed production and ameliorate the methods of crop cultivation to bring the average per-chongbo yield of grain to the afore-said figure.

This is, indeed, a high goal.

Our agricultural working people who are convinced of the superiority of the chuche farming method through their life and the agro-scientists who have made valuable successes in obtaining new high-yielding varieties of crops are filled with the determination to attain the new prospective target.

The per-chongbo yield of rice, the most important staple crop of the country, reached 5.0 tons throughout the country already in 1974 to surpass the high level of developed countries in the world. That year the per-chongbo yield of maize, the second stable crop, reached 5 tons to attain a high level in the world.

In 1979 the average per-chongbo yields reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize.

This rapid progress in the per-chongbo grain yield in Korea clearly shows the vitality of the chuche farming method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Early in the 1970's when many countries were faced with an "agricultural crisis" and "food crisis" failing in farming every year under the influence of the cold front sweeping the world, the great leader visited many rural villages throughout the country to analyze experience gained by farmers in crop cultivation and successes by agro-scientists in their research and created the chuche farming method suited to the specific conditions of our country on the basis of shining successed registered in the rural technical revolution put forward in the rural theses.

The chuche farming method is a scientific farming method of doing farming in a scientific and technical way in conformity with the climatic conditions of our country and the biological features of crops. It is also an intensive farming method of making agricultural production highly intensive on the basis of modern science and technology.

The chuche farming method is a superior farming method which makes it possible to increase the per-unit-area yield, overcome the influence of the abnormal weather and always ensure a high and stable harvest by making most effective use of land, water, farm machines, chemical fertilizers and other means of agricultural production.

With the creation of the chuche farming method an epochal turn has been effected in the country's agricultural production.

The northern half of the DPRK produced only 2.16 million tons of grain at best at the time of the Japanese imperialists colonial rule, but it turned out more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974 and 9 million tons in 1979.

As a result, the food problem was completely solved long ago in our country.

This is why heads of state, ministers in charge of agriculture and public figures of broad segments and public circles of various countries highly praise the priceless exploits performed by the great leader in the development of agricultural production.

VRPR Article

SK050946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 May 82

[Article from feature program "My Chuche Fatherland" -- second installment of travelogue on North Korea contributed by correspondent Cho Sun-chon, Korean resident in United States, to Japanese magazine REUNIFICATION REVIEW]

[Summary] "A granary is, no doubt, moving to the north on the Korean Peninsula." The food seminar of the nonaligned countries was held in Pyongyang under a slogan for increasing food production. The participants noted a great reform achieved by North Korea in food supply. A manager at the Chongsan cooperative farm in the suburb of Pyongyang noted the need for increasing the production of grain per chongbo through the improvement of agricultural variety and soil and by enacting both the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. He predicted a continuous increase in the production of grain in North Korea.

"To confirm this, I would like to quote statistics prepared by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO]. According to statistics for 1980 released by FAO, the average rice yield per chongbo in the world is 2,721 kilograms; the United States, 3,235 kilograms; Japan, 5,128 kilograms; the Soviet Union, 4,217 kilograms; China, 4,263 kilograms; South Korea, 4,918 kilograms; and North Korea, 6,000 kilograms -- the highest level in the world."

North Korea has unfavorable geographical and topographical conditions: "It has small plains and large mountaneous areas; drought continues in sowing seasons; it has bordered such great countries as the Soviet Union and China, and confronts the United States across the 38th Parallel. Under these circumstances, North Korea has been provided with two paths. The first is to rely on these great countries and to conduct state affairs based on aid offered by them. The other is to change the status of the people through independent efforts with a resolve to endure hardships."

"The total length of irrigation networks that the North Korean people have built amounts to 40,000 kilometers. That of drainage amounts to 1,460 kilometers." There are many reservoirs throughout the country. The North Korean people now do not need to worry about whimsical weather. They have laid the foundation in a short span of time for self-reliance through irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization. In the 1970's when grain production was reduced in the world because of unusual weather conditions, North Korea continued to increase grain production.

"In 1974, North Korea produced 7 million tons of grain -- an amount equivalent to the total grain delivery on the Korean Peninsula prior to liberation. Since then, it has continued to increase grain production without experiencing a bad crop. Today, it looks toward 10 million tons of grain production." Because of this, the food and agricultural seminar of the nonaligned countries was held in Pyongyang.

The seminar adopted a Pyongyang declaration to confirm cooperation among nonaligned countries and to oppose U.S. influence over food supply.

POOL COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING CLOSES

SK150425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries which opened in Pyongyang on May 12 amid great attention and expectation of the worlds progressive people and men of the press aspiring after independence, closed on May 14 after concluding its work successfully.

The debate on the agenda-items continued at the plenary session prior to the closing session. It successfully wound up the debate and adopted with unanimous approval the final report on the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries and resolutions.

Then a closing session took place. Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council, attended the closing session. The session adopted a letter of thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Then speeches hailing the success of the meeting were made by regional representatives.

In his speech N.R. Chandran, head of the delegation of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI), noted that the work done by the participants was a valuable one. Sincere efforts made by delegates enabled the meeting to register an excellent success.

He said: The Pyongyang meeting was the most representative one among the pool coordinating committee meetings held so far. We spent very pleasant days during our stay in Pyongyang. We extend sincere thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il-song. He personally received us and arranged a grand banquet for us. This is great honour for us. We will remember forever everything we got here during our stay.

Paul Mifsud, head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta, spoke. Noting that the three-day meeting registered a very great success, he sincerely extended thanks to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for according most generous hospitality to the participants in the meeting and providing everything for the success of the meeting.

Saying that in particular the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has excellently ensured the work of the meeting, he expressed thanks for it. He said: The speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a grand banquet he arranged for us constitutes a great contribution to the activities of the pool and to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole. It was the greatest honour for all of us that we were received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a very precious, unforgettable event.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Ntibandetse Patrice, delegate of the BURUNDI PRESS AGENCY, made a speech. Saying that the success of the meeting is a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement, he declared: The documents and resoltions adopted at the meeting accord with our aspiration.

Despite much claim on his time, the great leader President Kim Il-song found time to receive heads and members of delegations of various countries and arranged a grand banquet for the participants in the meeting.

He wished the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life as well as great success in his work.

In his speech, Radhe Shyam Bista, delegate of the national news agency of Nepal (RSS), noted that the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the New Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was a meeting of weighty significance in strengthening the role of the pool, he said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, busy as he was leading the Korean people, directed deep concern to the meeting for its success. In fact the chuche idea is embodied in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The current meeting would be a landmark for national news agencies in satisfactorily conducting their work, in strengthening and developing the redistribution system and in strengthening multilateral and bilateral contacts. He extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his kind hospitality accorded to the participants in the meeting.

In his speech, Dixon Kwame Afreh, delegate of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, said: The great leder Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a banquet for us and taught very important problems in his speech at the banquet. His teachings are a programmatic guideline of weighty significance for us in building a new society. The great leader taught that the role of the pool must be strengthened as a weapon of struggle to expand and develop the Non-Aligned Movement. In order to implement the teachings of the great leader we must do more work in Africa.

We were deeply moved by the tireless efforts exerted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the comrade dear leader for the people.

We wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In his speech, Bechir Toual, head of the delegation of the Tunisia-Africa press agency, extended thanks to all the participants for their full support to the proposal of the Tunisia-Africa press agency on sponsoring the third general meeting. He once again extended thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for showing all solicitude for successfully guaranteeing the work of the meeting and making us spend pleasant days.

Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, who is heading the KCNA delegation, also spoke. He said the Pyongyang meeting made an important contribution to increasing mutual understanding among the news agencies of non-aligned countries and further developing the pool as all the participants successfully discussed all agenda items, highly displaying the spirit of friendship and cooperation.

He went on: The Pyongyang meeting showed that when all the news agencies of non-aligned countries join efforts on the principle of solidarity and cooperation, nothing is impossible for them.

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY will bend active efforts for a new advance of the pool by respecting and honestly implementing points agreed at the meeting. Holding high the slogan of collective self-reliance, we will constantly expand mutual cooperation in modernizing the equipment and training personnel of the news agencies of non-aligned countries and in many other domains and make positive efforts to establish a new international information order which accords with the era of independence, he stressed.

Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, who is chairman of the meeting, made a closing address.

He said that all the delegates sincerely took part in debate at the meeting and adopted fine resolutions and particularly sent a letter of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire delegates present at the meeting. At the current meeting, too, we discussed in an atjosphere of understanding and solved with a unanimous approval, many important problems, he pointed out.

By successfully discharging the duty we assumed at this Pyongyang meeting, we should further strengthen and develop our pool, he stressed.

On behalf of the entire participants in the meeting, he extended deep thanks and warm greetings to the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for according a wonderful welcome and hospitality to the participants and excellently ensuring all conditions of the meeting during their stay here. The deep concern and solicitude shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song for the work of the meeting ensured the successful performance of the meeting, he stressed.

In conclusion, he expressed the belief that to further consolidate the success of the meeting would greatly contribute to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement and the pool.

The meeting held in the spirit of friendship and solidarity, understanding and cooperation exchanged the successes and experience gained in the pools activities and sincerely discussed practical ways and measures to improve and strengthen the pools work and further expand cooperation and news exchange among press agencies of non-aligned countries.

The meeting marked an important milestone in making the news agencies of non-aligned countries attach the primary importance of the pool news service to the problems of principle arising in the expansion and development of the Non-Aligned Movement, accomplish the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence under the uplifted banner of unity and establish a new international information order in an allround way.

The meeting also powerfully demonstrated that if the news agencies of non-aligned countries firmly unite and closely cooperate with each other under the slogan of collective self-reliance, they can further develop the work of the pool, realize the aim and idea of the Non-Aligned Movement and make a practical contribution to preserving world peace and security.

NODONG SINMUN Praises Meeting

SK170154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2335 GMT 16 May 82

NODONG SINMUN 17 May editorial: "A Significant Meeting Which Has Greatly Contributed To Strengthening and Developing the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries"]

[Text] On 14 May the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, which opened in Pyongyang on 12 May amid the great concern and expection of the world's progressive people and journalists, including the peoples of nonaligned countries, concluded after successfully completing its work.

The Pyongyang meeting, participated in by 59 delegations and representatives from member countries of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool, from the press agencies of other interested nonaligned countries and from regional and international agencies, mutually exchanged information on successes and experiences which nonaligned countries had gained in the press sector and discussed measures and methods for strengthening the role of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet for the participants in the meeting and made a speech entitled "To Strengthen Cooperation Among Nonaligned Countries in the Press Sector." The participants warmly supported and welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech, which indicated the correct way to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement and the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries. This speech greatly encouraged them. Saying that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech, entitled "To Strengthen Cooperation Among Nonaligned Countries in the Press Sector," was of historic significance in the history of the development of the Nonaligned Movement and the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries, the participants unanimously adopted it as the most important document of the meeting.

The participants respectfully sent a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conveying warm thanks for providing various conditions and giving consideration to see the successful proceeding of the meeting and wishing him long life. This is the manifestation of their high respect for and deep confidence in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted his life to the cause of the fatherland and for liberating mankind and who has particularly contributed to strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

The meeting adopted a final report and a resolution, reflecting the will and desire of the world's progressive people and journalists, including the peoples of nonaligned countries. These documents delineated the concrete task of further developing pool work, the practical methods of further strengthening cooperation and exchange among the news agencies of nonaligned countries and the task of actively contributing to achieving the aim and ideal of the Nonaligned Movement, upholding slogans for unity in the press sector.

The meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the pool encouraged the peoples of nonaligned and developing countries struggling to oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and to build a new independent, creative life and dealt great blows at imperialists who had run amok to maintain the old international order in the press sector. The meeting was a significant international meeting which greatly contributed to further developing mutual understanding among the news agencies of nonaligned countries, to developing the pool and to expanding and strengthening the Nonaligned Movement. The Korean people rejoice over the successful result of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries and warmly congratulates it on achieving successes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By further enhancing the role of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries through united efforts, all nonaligned countries should reject all hindering maneuvers and continuously expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

In the struggle to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, the news agencies of nonaligned countries are powerful weapons. Only by actively carrying out press activities and by enhancing the role of their news agencies can nonaligned countries smash imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and their reactionary ideological offensive and vigorously encourage the people's struggle to build a new society.

The important success of the Pyongyang meeting was that nonaligned countries clearly delineated the stand, principle and task which they should maintain and perform in the press sector.

Assuming a nonaligned nature is the lifeline of the press agencies pool of nonaligned countries. Only by thoroughly assuming a nonaligned nature in its news coverage activities can the pool firmly maintain its position as a new type international press force capable of protecting and representing the interests and desires of developing countries and increase its influence.

By assisting the pool in firmly assuming a nonaligned nature, in taking an anti-imperialist stand in its news coverage activities an in concentrating on the struggle to oppose imperialism, the meeting delineated the method of thwarting the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, of preserving world peace and security, of achieving the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and of contributing to achieving the just cause of this movement.

Self-reliance is a basic way to strengthen the role of the pool. By believing in their strength, by fully mobilizing and utilizing their potential and by highly displaying the spirit of self-reliance -- the spirit of producing goods in short supply and of searching out shortage, member countries of the pool should firmly build and continuously strengthen and develop the people's press agencies.

When nonaligned countries thoroughly abide by the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, their news agencies pool will smoothly achieve their noble duty and goal. By paving the way for the news agencies of nonaligned countries to abide firmly by the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, the meeting expressed a firm resolve to enhance further the role of the news agencies from conducting false propaganda against developing countries and to carry out actively news coverage activities to support the just cause of nonaligned countries.

The Pyongyang meeting formulated a struggle strategy to establish a new international order in the press sector so as to meet the trend of an era of independence. Ending the imperialists' monopoly and tyranny in the press sector and establishing a new international order in this sector are important tasks assigned the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries. Employing large press agencies, the imperialists are tyrannically maintaining a monopolitic position in the press sector. Ignoring the just voices of the people, imperialist-sponsored press agencies are concocting lies, distorting truth and obstinately spreading reactionary poison. Without ending the imperialists' monopoly and tyranny, we cannot successfully achieve independence all over the world, nor can we successfully strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

The participants demanded that the news agencies of nonaligned countries strengthen their unity and cooperation to establish a new international order in the press sector and thoroughly expose and through active news coverage activities, smash the imperialists' slanderous campaigns and their reactionary news coverage activities against the Nonaligned Movement and against the people's revolutionary struggle.

Promoting the people's political awareness for self-reliance and actively encouraging them to the struggle to build a new independent world are important duties of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries. The meeting delineated the task of accomplishing these duties of the pool. The Pyongyang meeting formulated practical measures for making great progress in developing the pool by developing cooperation and exchange among news agencies of nonaligned countries. Nonaligned countries' development of cooperation and exchange in the press sector is of great significance in strengthening the might of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries and in more successfully achieving the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Today, nonaligned countries possess adequate conditions and potential for developing cooperation and exchange in the press sector. Some of nonaligned countries possess modern press agencies, excellent journalist-training institutes and good experiences in the press and news field. If nonaligned countries develop cooperation and exchange in the press sector based on the principle of satisfying each other's needs, they can successfully solve all questions in firmly developing the people's press agencies and strengthen the pool ten times than now.

The Pyongyang meeting delineated the practical methods of strengthening mutual cooperation and exchange among nonaligned countries in the press sector. The meeting noted the need for organizing a complete press network by linking the people's news agencies in various countries. To achieve this end, the meeting demanded that regional press agencies in continents be strengthened to develop them into branch offices of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries.

The meeting suggested that journalists' seminars should be held on national, regional and international scales, and that the news agencies of nonaligned countries should study the possibility of establishing a joint enterprise which produces press equipment for newly emerging news agencies and less-developed news agencies.

The Pyongyang meeting of the Corrdinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries showed that, if the news agencies of nonaligned countries highly displayed the spirit of self-reliance and if they united their efforts, there would be nothing that they could not perform.

Our people will make every effort to expand and develop the work of the pool in accordance with the direction discussed and set forth at the meeting and will sincerely accomplish the responsibility and duty assigned them.

The whole course of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries vigorously demonstrated that the proposal of our party for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was just and that international support for and encouragement of the just cause of our people had increased with each passing day. The participants highly appreciated the brilliant successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction by materializing the immortal chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center. They extended support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification. We express deep thanks for this and believe that the news agencies of nonaligned countries will extensively conduct propaganda on the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification and actively support and encourage this struggle.

Strengthening solidarity with the anti-imperialist, independent forces, including nonaligned countries, jointly struggling to achieve a common goal and ideal under the banner of independence is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic. As in the past, our people will strengthen unity and cooperation with the world's progressive people, including peoples on nonaligned countries, in the struggle to build new independent world under the baner of independence, friendship and peace and will actively struggle to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

MATERIALS RELATING TO CURB LOAN SCANDAL

Cabinet Resigns

SK201002 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP) — Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and all his Cabinet deputies Thursday tendered their resignations in the wake of a series of recent developments, including a killing spree by a policemen and an unprecedented curb loan scandal.

The action came during a brief special Cabinet meeting called by Yu. Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo, announcing the resignations, said "all Cabinet members decided to tender their resignations, holding themselves morally and politically responsible for a series of major developments." Yi said Prime Minister Yu will visit the Chongwadae presidential mansion Friday morning to personally deliver the resignations to President Chon Tu-hwan.

The resignations came 136 days after the Yu cabinet was inaugurated January 4.

Party Officials 'Sacked'

SK201114 Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP) — President Chon Tu-hwan, head of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Thursday sacked party Secretary-General Kwon Chong-tal, party Spokesman Pong Tu-wan and chief party policymaker Rep. Na Sok-ho in move occasioned by the nation's largest curb loan scandal.

Chon picked Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon to replace Kwon and appointed Rep. Chin I-chong to become the party's chief policymaker. Rep. Kim Yong-tae was named to serve as the party spokesman. Chon also accepted the resignation of Yi Han-tong as chief secretary of the party president. He appointed Rep. Nam Chae-tu as a replacement.

Kwon Chong-tal and Na Sok-ho also lost their memberships to the DJP's Central Executive Committee, as did Chong Chong-taek, a minister of state for political affairs, and Reps. Kim Chong-ye and Kim Yun-hwan.

Chon's action came soon after key DJP functionaries submitted their resignations in the wake of the scandal. The resignations are the first of their kind since the government party was inaugurated in January 1981.

Outgoing spokesman Pong quoted Chon as saying that he accepted the resignations in order to help "consolidate popular confidence in the party and keep the party's inaugural ideology moving forward."

Kwon, one of the leading figures who spearheaded the reform drive for the Fifth Republic, also played a key role in the birth of the DJP. He became party secretary-general when the party was inaugurated early last year. Newly appointed Secretary-General Kwon Ik-hyon, 48, graduated from the Korea Military Academy the same year as President Chon. Kwon's military career included stints as chief information officer at the Army Security Command and as assistant to the Army chief of staff. Kwon hails from South Kyongsang Province, and is also chairman of the DJP's South Kyongsang Province Charter.

Newly appointed top policymaker Chin, 60, is a former health-social affairs minister. He is a native of North Cholla Province.

Rep. Nam Chae-tu, new chief secretary for the party president, is a graduate of Seoul's Yonsei University. He is 43-years-old and was born in Andong, in North Kyongsang Province.

New party spokesman Kim, 46, was also born in Andong. He began as a journalist, serving as deputy managing director of the CHOSON ILBO, before entering politics.

Chon Tu-hwan Comments

SK191102 Seoul YONHAP in English 1010 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Taejon, Korea, May 19 (YONHAP) — South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan pledged Wednesday a thorough investigation into the recent multi-million dollar curb money market scandal and punishment for the people involved. Renewing his efforts to ferret out social corruption, Chon said those who flout their position will face severe punishment regardless of their social status.

At a luncheon held here for attendants to the opening ceremony of the 11th national children's sports meet, Chon expressed his regrets over the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal". Chon pointed out that some people used to defraud influential figures and that such behavior still exists but should be rooted out at any cost.

Chon's remarks came hours after the arrest of his uncle by marriage and former president of the state-run Korean Mining Corp, Yi Kyu-kwang in connection with a payoff charge.

Yi was formally arrested early Wednesday on a bribery charge. The prosecution said Yi received 100 million won in payoffs from his sister-in-law Chang Yong-cha, the central figure in the scandal, for a joint venture project her hisband Yi Chol-hui was trying to arrange.

Prosecution Announces Results

SK201030 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP) — The prosecutor general's office, investigating the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal," disclosed Thursday that Mrs. Chang and her husband, Yi Chol-hui, have circulated promissory notes totaling 262,400 million won (about 364 million U.S. dollars), and defaulted on 138,000 million won worth of them. (one U.S. dollar is worth 720 won).

The prosecution, estimating the couple's total assets at 40,000 million to 50,000 million won, said the defaulted bills represented the maximum amount which could be claimed in compensation.

The prosecution said it has found "no further evidence of behind-the-scenes political influence" in Mrs. Chang's transactions. Yi Kyu-kwang, her brother-in-law and President Chon Tu-hwan's uncle by marriage, was arrested early Wednesday in connection with the scandal. Yi is charged with receiving 100 million won in payoffs for a project unrelated to her banking and curb market activities. The prosecution is expected to announce its findings on the scandal Thursday or Friday.

Probe Results Questioned

SK200208 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 82 p 8

[Text] The prosecution's investigation of the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple's loan scandal over the past three weeks has left many things doubtful about the authority and independence of judgement in the exercise of the state's law enforcement power, concerned circles said yesterday.

The people's ears and eyes were drawn to the prosecutor-general's office in Sosomun when the financial irregularities on an immense scale were exposed late last month with appeals from major industrial firms allegedly victimized by the moneylender couple.

As many as 19 people have been arrested so far, making the affair one of the worst scandals in the republic's history in terms of the number of detainees alone, not to mention its impact on the nation's financial world.

Yet, from the beginning of its probe, the prosecution gave the impression that its actions were steered by the pressure of public opinion and decisions by higher government authorities rather than its own conviction based on a correct grasp of the nature of the incident.

There have been three announcements of the results of the investigation and a fourth is expected tomorrow. But the announcements caused a credibility gap because the second reversed the major content of the first and the third contradicted the second.

The central investigation division at the PGO in charge of the loan-bill scandal disclosed the arrest of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha on the single charge of violating the Foreign Exchange Control Law on May 7 and the prosecution authorities clarified that the couple would not be accused of fraud.

The charge stemmed fromthe discovery of large amounts of U.S. and Japanese currency in the couple's house and the detection of their unauthorized deposit of money in the United States. Prosecution officials let it be known that the case would be closed at that.

Informed sources explained that the prosecution's decision came in consideration of the economic impact feared to result from extending the probe to private moneylending circles, which played a major role in financing the industries. Keeping the mechanism of money flow in operation is as important as bringing a handful of offenders to law in the current economic recession, they said.

On the other hand, some prosecution officials asserted that it was only a technical action to hold the persons of the couple for continued investigation and they had not decided to conclude the probe at that stage. Yet observers pointed out that the extremely cautious stance of the prosecution authorities must have had something to do with their experience at the time of the coal briquet scandal last October.

The prosecution at that time extensively investigated the distribution of low-quality coal briquets in the Seoul area, arresting a number of ranking officials and producers. But this resulted in the sacking of the justice minister and an overall reshuffle in the top prosecution hierarchy. Prosecution leaders were blamed for overzealousness in ignorance of the practical impact of such an action, which eventually threatened smooth supply of the main fuel.

This time the situation was different and the consequences of the abnormal business activities of the moneylender couple were already jolting private financial circles and had driven two major industrial firms to the brink of bankruptcy. Calls for the realization of justice grew stronger and speculation ran wild that attempts to cover up the scandal were being made by influential figures involved in the affair. A high level instruction was handed down to the prosecution to expose the scandal thoroughly.

Thus the prosecution got into action but the pace was apparently too hasty as shown in the second announcement four days after the first one. It put the overall scale of the moneylender couple's allegedly fraudulent loan deals at 262.4 billion won while blaming ranking city bank officials for unlawfully releasing bank loans and a few private moneylenders for making illegal profits in the course of discounting commercial bills in collaboration with the couple.

Somewhat prematurely, it concluded that Yi Chol-hui and his wife had not actually had the help of any influential individuals such as Yi Kyu-kwnag, her brother-in-law and an uncle of the first lady, and she had just "pretended" to be enjoying their cooperation. The prosecution's revelation, however, could neither put down public doubts nor satisfy higher government authorities. The course of the investigation had to be changed again and Yi Kyu-kwnag's arrest was necessary to convince the people of its determination to bare the truth.

But in this compelling situation, the prosecution experienced difficulties in finding suitable charges for the arrest of the suspected "behind the-scenes collaborator," who was already in custody at the Sosomun PGO building.

At first, charges of evasion of donation taxes were considered on the ground that Yi had been given a house and large amounts of money by his sister-in-law as gifts, but the prosecutors found that the legal reporting period for the donation had not expired. The prosecution spent several hours Tuesday before it finally came up with a charge of an illegal payoff under the additional punishment law on specific crimes. This was possible as investigators discovered that he help them in getting official authorization for the establishment of a joint-venture bank with Arab financiers.

After putting Yi behind bars at the Seoul detention house in Sodaemun, prosecution officials hinted that no other people of influence, political or other, were believed to have helped the couple in their irregular financial deals.

As for Yi himself, they said that despite the suspected payoff, there was no evidence of his actual contacts with government officials to materialize the bank project.

Investigation Expanded

SK190827 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] While conducting the investigation on the curb loan scandal, the prosecutors office on 17 May began to investigate those who are believed to have been behind Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha. The prosecutors office has reportedly started investigating Yi Kyu-kwang, a brother-in-law and former president of the Korean Mining Promotion Corporation, and other personages who are known to have been behind the scandal. By arresting the leading officials of banks and business firms and private money lenders, the prosecution has almost finalized the investigation into the financial irregularities and fraud in issuing promissory notes and is now concentrating its investigation on ferreting out those who were behind the couple. As a first step, the prosecution is continuing the investigation to find out whether Mr. Yi Kyu-kwang was directly or indirectly involved in the fraud of Mrs. Chang. Saying that "What is to be done now is to probe those who were behind the curtain." A prosecution authority stressed that, "in accordance with the government's will to punish anyone, regardless of position, if involved in the scandal, even Mr. Yi Kyu-kwang will be arrested for investigation if there appears even a slight indication that he was directly involved in the case."

The prosecution has already discovered that Mr. Yi was frequently invited to parties hosted by Mrs. Chang. Thus, the prosecution is concentrating its investigation on the likelihood that Mr. Yi might have received financial aid from Mrs. Chang and, in return, rendered his influence for Chang's exchanges of promissory notes.

In addition, taking a serious view of the fact that leading officials of a business firm involved in the curb loan scandal tried to show off their relations with a certain "K." One of the leaders of the political party, the prosecution is continuing its investigation in this regard. In particular, Mr. Kim Tong-ui, auditor of the Kongyang Construction Company, who was detained by the prosecution on the evening of 16 May, is believed to have exploited lawmaker "K" by taking advantage of the fact that "K" is a school class mate of his.

A government official concerned said that there was a high possibility that, even if the lawmaker "K" was not directly involved in the scandal, he might be called to account for the incident, not criminally but in another form, if he had been exploited by officials of a business firm involved in the incident.

Yi Kyu-Kwang Profiled

SK190208 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 82 p 8

[Text] Yi Kyu-kwang, 57, now under investigation suspicion of having exercised behind-the-scenes influence for his wife's younger sister Mrs. Chang Yong-cha, is known as a man whose life has been full of ups and downs.

A class three graduate of the Korea Military Academy, Yi was in the powerful post of Army Provost Marshal in 1960, when a student uprising took place on April 19.

Shortly after the May 16, 1961, military coup, he was sentenced to four years in jail on charges of involvement in a counter-coup plot. Out of prison, he spent many years in obscurity.

But on May 12, 1980, Yi, who is an uncle of the first lady, was picked up to serve as president of the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corp. During the past two years as the mining corporation head, Yi has successfully exploited mineral deposits in the Samchok, Ponghwa and Ulchin districts. Owing to his positive policy of exploring and exploiting natural resources, a large-scale molybdnite mine, known as the largest in the world with potential reserves of 28 million tons worth 141 billion won, was discovered. In addition, a 62-million-ton coal mine and a 6.3-million-ton lead and zinc mine were found.

On May 12, just two years after he was named president of the corporation, he tendered his resignation in connection with the controversial loan scandal involving Mrs. Chang.

During the past two years, the office of Yi reportedly had many visitors who had no connection with mining. According to his close associates, Yi often complained of the misconduct and irregular activities of his wife's sister. He also expressed regret about his sister-in-law during his meeting with the energy-resources minister on the day when he tendered his resignation.

"My failure to teach her a good lesson resulted in the trouble for my family," he was quoted as saying by the associates. They say that Mrs Chang must have obtained her advantages in social activities in the financial circles, stock and curb loan markets from her elder sister Mrs Chang Song-hui, Yi's second wife. The elder sister is reportedly well known among businessmen and bankers. Since late 1980, the couple has had many visitors to their home in Hannam-dong. Neighbors of the couple say that not a single day has passed without seeing somebody delivering a gift to the house.

Yi has three sons, two of whom were born to his former wife and are now residing in the United States. The youngest son is now attending a university in Seoul.

When one of Yi's sons in the United States married last February in New York, many leading business figures and some highly-placed government officials from the home country reportedly attended the wedding ceremony.

Between last April 17 and May 8 when Yi's wife stayed at a Buddhist temple in Namwon, Cholla-pukto, a lot of women, apparently wives of banking and business leaders, visited the temple to join her.

Last January, the family moved to a luxurious house worth hundreds of million won in Pangbae-dong, southern Seoul. The house was said to have been bought by Mrs. Chang Yong-cha for her sister.

DJP Chief Seeks Change

SK200422 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Chairman of the Democratic Justice Party Yi Chae-hyong said today that he looks forward to a political decision to renew the atmosphere prevailing among the people as a countermeasure against the recent Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha couple's curb loan scandal. If a Cabinet shakeup occurs, the shakeup should take into consideration the social reputation or personal ability of the persons concerned, this notwithstanding, it is all the more important to take into consideration the public sentiment, he further said.

This morning, he met with reporters. He noted: "It is hard to envision a pan-national Cabinet, in which the opposition camp participates. It is desirable that the Cabinet obtain able men both inside and outside of the party."

Touching on the possibility of a reshuffle of party posts in connection with this case, he said it is high time, at the present, for the Cabinet to take action. He added only that he would keep watch on the results.

DJP Denies Rumors

SK191449 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 82 p 2

[From the column: "Central Tower"]

[Excerpts] With the conclusion of the investigation authorities that the Democratic Justice Party [DJO] has nothing to do with the curb loan scandal involving Mrs. Chang, the DJP has appeared to regain vitality. On the afternoon of 18 May, the party resumed vigorous activity, suddenly convening a joint meeting of its party leaders, floor leader group and chairmen of the standing committees of the National Assembly.

Party representative Yi Chae-hyong said: Recent rampant rumors have caused the party to suffer in connection with the curb loan scandal and public opinion has shown no sympathy towards the party. This is because trust in the party has not taken deep root among the people.

He added: The party should surmount all trials with firm principles and faith. If the party tries to evade the trials in the future, history will refuse to entrust anything to us.

Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal said: The allegation that the DP received political funds or funds for the founding of the party from those involved in the curb loan scandal does not hold water at all. Such a thing cannot be imagined. He added: It is indeed nonsense that the matter is exaggerated and misunderstood simply because we have a friend in the Kongyong Construction Company.

At the joint meeting, floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: The problem is that people try to circulate vicious rumors slandering our party. Asked about the source of the vicious rumors, floor leader Yi said: How could I know.

The DJP is reported to have instructed its lawmakers who are now abroad to return home within the week. This is to cope with the convocation of an extraordinary National Assembly demanded by the opposition camp.

DKP Demands Response

SK200218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) demanded yesterday that the government confiscate all fortunes of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, the key figures in the curb loan scandal, to use them in disposing of the dishonored bills the couple issued.

The first minority party also claimed that the former presidents and staff members of the insolvent Ilsain Steel Co. and Kong Yung Construction Co. should take indefinite responsibility to pay their debts with all their property.

Suggesting a six-point method to cope with the incident economically, the DKP said that the government could clear the people's doubts about the scandal only when it bared clearly the where-abouts of the money the couple had misappropriated.

The party claimed that the government's lukewarm measures taken after the incident took place had brought about successive paralysis of the functions of banks, short-term financial firms and stock markets as well as the curb money world.

The party will present "concrete measures" to help invigorate the business next week. The party alternatives for the business perk-up will be worked out by a four-man subpanel, which was formed yesterday.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC BOOST PACKAGE

SK190120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Text] A total of 200 billion won in new fund will be funneled into the farm area, while bank facilities for small enterprises being expanded by 220 billion won and housing-related taxes given a major cut, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song announced yesterday.

In the economic boost package, explained as "addressing the nation's economic slump in a structural approach," Kim said that the government has also decided to increase export financing and is seeking to improve the tax system in favor of business activity.

Under the new measures, the export finance in the won currency per unit dollar earned has been hiked from the current 580 won to 600 won.

Also under consideration is to lower the present differentiated rates of corporate tax to a unified rate and promote internal retention of corporate earnings.

The deputy prime minister said that the government plans to allow the business to retain more of its earnings without paying the "presumptive tax on dividends." At present, corporations can retain up to 50 percent of their after-tax earnings without incurring the tax. But this and the proposed slash in corporate tax require approval by the National Assembly before being implemented.

In presenting the latest economic package at a press conference, Kim, who is also minister of economic planning, said, "If essential, I think the nation can live beyond the money growth target this year but we in the government are confident that our stabilization efforts will not be damaged at all."

Korea's money supply target for this year is set at a yearly 20-22 percent on the M2 basis. Last time, the government introduced an economic revitalization package on Jan. 14 this year.

Stressing a unique approach underlining the new package, the top government economist summarized the economy's general condition and said that for now, small and medium industries have only limited access to banks, while the foundation for raising off-farm income in the rural area has just started being laid.

Under this basic perception, the government will let local governments raise an aggregate 200 billion won to undertake road paving projects on a large scale. Details will come later after due consultations between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Construction.

Of the 220 billion won newly put aside for small- and medium-size industries, 20 billion won will be used for projects to localize parts on the basis on international competitiveness (price and quality).

The remaining 200 billion won will be furnished in the form of financial support for general business activities. More specifically, the Bank of Korea will rediscount up to 80 percent of the commercial papers presented by enterprises of this category through city banks. Presently, this rate is 70 percent.

The compulsory rate of the loans made to this sector will also be more tightly observed in connection with commercial banks' lending activity. The rate is 35 percent as recommended by the government but remained at 28.9 percent during the first quarter of the year.

In addition, the loan limit has been virtually scrapped to allow businesses of this category to borrow as much facilities fund from the citizens national bank as needed. The present upper limit is 50 million won per business.

On the tax area, meanwhile, the first owner of a newly built house will be given a sizable cut in capital gains tax from the current 15 to 35 percent to a uniform 5 percent. This tax reduction will be in force for a one-year period after the planned revision of the existing law takes effect.

In the case of housing plots of 25.7 pyong or below each (one pyong roughly equals 3.3 square meters), the present 50 percent cut in capital gains tax will be expanded to 100 percent -- thus no capital gains tax at all.

Two local taxes on housing -- registration and acquisition tax -- will be deducted by 30 percent of the tax amount. The current rates are 2 percent (acquisition tax) and 3 percent (registration tax), making a total of 5 percent.

UNESCO DEPUTY DIRECTOR VISITS, MEETS IENG SARY

BK200748 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] On 16 May His Excellency (Menon), UNESCO deputy director general, visited a region of Democratic Kampuchea. This visit was very important because it marks the first time that a UNESCO representative has come to our Democratic Kampuchea.

Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary met and held sincere talks with the guest, who is an old friend of our Democratic Kampuchea. He told the visitor about the present situation in Kampuchea. During the meeting the issue of preserving the Angkor temples from damage by the enemies was raised and discussed in detail. Concerning this issue of Angkor, which is a national historical treasure and a magnificent wonder of the world, the two excellencies unanimously agreed that this problem cannot be solved unless the Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops are completely withdrawn from Kampuchea.

After the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary invited the guest to a lunch which was organized in a most friendly and sincere atmosphere. Present during the meeting and the lunch were Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs; Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the ministry of telecommunications; Mey Mann, general secretary of the UNESCO National Committee; and a number of cadres.

Before returning, His Excellency (Menon) visited a hospital, schools and our people's villages. He was greatly impressed with the efforts made by the Democratic Kampuchean Government and our people in preserving and developing the national culture, sciences and social affairs.

VODK REPORTS APRIL BATTLEFIELD RESULTS

Route 10-Pailin

BK140308 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield killed 104 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops and wounded 131 others for a total of 235 casualties.

They destroyed a 12.7-mm machinegun, 9 AK's, 9 military barracks and a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms seized 6 mines and a quantity of materiel. Concurrently, they subdued a company of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 156,000 new spikes, dug 500 new punji pitfalls and set up 90 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield!

Siem Reap-Route 6

BK181103 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 160 Vietnamese aggressor troops, including 2 company commanders and 2 platoon commanders, and wounded 195 others for a total of 355 enemy casualties. They destroyed 4 B-40's, 3 RPD's, 13 AK's, an ammunition depot, 3 military barracks, 20 trenches and a quantity of materiel. They cut two bridges along Route 6 totalling 42 meters and a 5-meter drainage pipe. They seized 300 AK rounds and a quantity of medicine and documents. They also liberated and took control of two Vietnamese company positions and routed two Vietnamese intervention units -- a battalion and a platoon unit.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 88,600 punji stakes, dug 500 punji pitfalls and set 300 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Siem-Reap-Route 6 battlefield!

Northern Areas

BK190507 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms on the Choam Khsan and the Oddar Meanchey battlefields killed 142 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops and wounded 133 others for a total of 275 casualties. Among those killed were two company commanders and a platoon commander.

Our comrades in arms destroyed 8 trucks, an M-79, 2 RPD's, a B-40, 7 AK's, a 15-watt telegraph, a telephone, 3 B-40 rockets, 7 military barracks and a quantity of materiel. They also cut two bridges, a portion of sewage pipe and a 10-meter wooden bridge. In addition, they seized a B-40, 4 AK's, an AR-15, 150 rounds of AK ammunition and a quantity of materiel and cut 200 meters of telephone wire.

At the same time our comrades in arms attacked, liberated and occupied three independent Vietnamese positions — a company and two platoon positions. They also attacked and liberated 8 villages from the Vietnamese enemy and subdued 7 Vietnamese intervention troop units — two companies and five platoons.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 398,000 new spikes, dug 356 new punji pitfalls and set up 200 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Choam Khsan and the Oddar Meanchey battlefields!

Chhep-Thalabarivat

BK190556 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield killed 201 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops and wounded 327 others for a total of 528 casualties.

They destroyed 3 trucks, an AK, 8 military barracks, 4 trenches and a quantity of materiel, and seized an RPD, a B-40, a M-79, 2 M-72's, 2 AK's, an AR-15, 11 M-79 grenades, 350 rounds of AK ammunition, 100 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, a radio and a quantity of materiel. They cut 800 meters of telephone wire.

Simultaneously, our comrades in arms attacked, liberated and occupied five independent Vietnamese positions — a regiment, a battalion and three company positions. They also subdued three platoon intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 427,500 new spikes, dug 890 new punji pitfalls and set up 240 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield!

Central Region

BK200740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Last April, our comrades in arms on the central region battlefield killed 24 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops and wounded 37 others for a total of 61 casualties. Among those killed were two company commanders.

Our comrades in arms destroyed a pistol, a B-40, an RPD, seven AK's and a quantity of materiel. They seized an AK, 225 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 B-40 rockets, a C-25 radio, a map and a quantity of documents.

Concurrently, our comrades in arms subdued two companies of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 886,400 new spikes, dug 800 new punji pitfalls and set up 300 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the central region battlefield!

VODK REPORTS 12 MAY LNLF GUERRILLA ATTACK

BK200747 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the resistance activities in Laos: On 12 May, the Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese camp in (Khlem) hamlet, killing three Vietnamese troops and wounding eight others.

CORRECTION TO 10-16 MAY AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

The following correction to the item entitled "Agricultural Results Reported for 10-16 May," published in the 19 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page H 3, is supplied from Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 11 May: On page H 4, last paragraph, last sentence, insert "early" before "rainy-season rice."

SITTHI ANNOUNCES SRV CREW TO BE RELEASED 21 MAY

BK200616 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen at the parliament this morning that the Vietnamese soldiers and crewmen of the Antonov aircraft which made an intrusion into Thailand will be freed at 1330 tomorrow. The Vietnamese soldiers and crewmen now under detention will be freed at the 6th Wing, Don Muang Airport, along with the remains of the Vietnamese soldier killed during the crash. The cremation of the soldier killed took place this morning at the Bang Pla Khao Monastery in Bangkok.

The foreign minister said the matter would be reported to the prime minister today and the Foreign Ministry will also release a statement on the results of the investigation into the intrusion by the Vietnamese plane, the measures taken by the Foreign Ministry and the reason for the release of the Vietnamese soldiers and officials.

PRASONG DISCUSSES NATIONAL SECURITY PROBLEMS

BK190819 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Apr 82 pp 2, 5

[Interview with Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, given to SIAM RAT reporters Nukun Nuansi and Kasem Atchasai -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What are the problems which pose threats to national security at present?

Answer: There are two types of problems -- internal problems and problems coming from outside. Concerning the internal problems, we are faced with fundamental and immediate problems. Examples of the fundamental problems are the economic and social problems we have had for such a long time. They are the problems our population suffers in their living conditions, the safety of their lives and property, education and public health. These are problems which remain for each government to solve. As for the immediate problems, they vary from one government to another. For example, we currently have the problems of border security, refugees, labor and insurgency of various forms. Well, we can call those problems fundamental too, but I prefer not to call them that since we still have time to solve those problems, especially the problem of the CPT. Other forms of insurgency, such as the secessionist movement in the south and the terrorist movements in certain areas of the north constitute our most immediate problems. All of the problems I have mentioned are internal problems we face. They are problems we can deal with, depending on the power of our government and its apparatus and on our laws and law enforcement. It is within our means to control these problems so as to prevent them from blowing up.

Now, regarding the problems from outside, they are beyond our control. They are, for example, the border problem and the oil price problem. These are beyond our control. We must study which of these most threatens our national security. Now, the major problem is the problem of Indochina -- that is, the Kampuchean problem. In my opinion, we must pay special attention to this problem. We must closely follow up developments in this area in order to be able to establish our national security guidelines on the basis of our cooperation with others. This problem poses a serious threat to us and can lead to many other problems. So the greatest threat to us now is an external problem. We can always solve our internal problems using our own machinery and apparatus. It might take us a long time, but it is within our control. Therefore, in my opinion, the problems we have to pay special attention to our external problems.

Question: The government is currently paying special attention to the Indochina problem, more attention than to the forging of ASEAN cooperation. Even you once stated that we seem to have given too much attention to certain issues in the effort to reach a settlement of the Indochina problem, that is, our support for the three Kampuchean factions to set up a coalition government. How much has Thailand been involved in this matter and what progress has been made so far?

Answer: I would like to explain it this way. It is our principle to give special attention to the Indochina problem. Meanwhile, our support for the unification of the three Kampuchean resistance factions is only one political measures among the many other political and economic measures. What I meant when I said that we seemed to have spent too much time and attention on that issue was that I wanted all of us to realize that there are also other measures and options for solving this problem. We have spent a great deal of time on one option and it has produced no results. If we continue to dwell on this measure, we will have no time to think of other options.

[Question]: Do you intend to warn the government about this, as it shows a difference of ideas?

[Answer]: What I said was my personal opinion, nothing else. I spoke on this matter at a meeting of officials who are receiving training. I wanted the trainees to be aware that there exists other ways to aid in solving the matter. Actually, I agreed with the joining of the three Kampuchean factions. ASEAN wants the coalition to materialize and I do too. But I felt that the point is that the Kampucheans must try to join themselves together. They must work toward thus end, then we can help. It is like a cart being stuck in the mud. It is not right for some people to remain on the cart and pray while awaiting for others to come to the rescue. I merely wanted the Kampucheans to really work together to form a coalition — the sooner the better. It is just one of several political measures. The three factions are, however, unable to compromise and, thus, we must let them work it out among themselves.

I merely brought the matter up; I did not intend to sound a warning to anyone. I wanted others to be aware that there are other ways and we should not direct our efforts toward just one solution. As for whether or not the Kampuchean factions could join together, I felt that we must let them work it out. Even if they can join together today, the Vietnamese will not pull out of Kampuchea instantly. We will have to apply other measures as well.

[Question]: Has ASEAN ever entertained an idea of establishing a joint security system? Have we taken any action toward this end?

[Answer]: ASEAN was formed basically for economic and social cooperation. If you meant ASEAN cooperation in political, economic and social areas, that already exists. Military cooperation, however, was not the objective behind the establishment of ASEAN. In any event, such cooperation for the common interest will automatically bring other ASEAN couuntries to the rescue of a member country in time of trouble. Although direct military cooperation does not exist, ASEAN countries have not denied themselves bilateral military cooperation. For example, Thailand and Malaysia have an agreement on border security cooperation and the development of border security. Our troops have held joint training exercises. We have similar cooperation with Indonesia and Singapore. I feel that such cooperation will in itself develop automatically as time passes. At present, if ASEAN should become a military alliance, it will instantly turn into an organization for confrontation with the military alliance of the Indochinese countries — a state of confrontation will have been created.

[Question]: How do you feel about the remark by U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, which he himself had denied, about the reestablishment of U.S. military bases in Thailand.

[Answer]: I do not know if he actually made that remark; he himself denied it. I feel that there is no need for foreign military bases in Thailand in the current situation. As for Thai-U.S. military cooperation, the United States has affirmed that it is committed to the Manila pact. Therefore, the Manila pact is still valid if a problem should arise in the future. And, if in the course of the implementation of the pact, the military bases are revived, that would be a different situation. In the current situation, however, I feel that there is no need for foreign military bases here. The American people probably do not want to station U.S. forces in other countries now. Actually, I have never talked on this subject anywhere, I have always said I do not have the facts whenver I am asked about this subject by the press.

LAO PILOT DEFECTS IN SOVIET MI-8, SEEKS ASYLUM

BK200634 Bangkok POST in English 20 May 82 p 1

[By Anon Bunnak]

[Text] A Laotian helicopter pilot who escaped to Thailand in a Soviet-made helicopter last Sunday has sought political asylum, Ubon Ratchathani Governor Bunchuai Sisarakham told the Bangkok POST last night.

Military sources in Bangkok said the pilot had fled from Pakse to Ubon Ratchathani via Chong Mek in a Soviet MI-8 hilicopter at about 1:30 p.m. last Sunday. He was identified as flying officer Latsami Phimchan. The Bangkok sources would give no further details other than that the defector is being kept in Thai military custody for interrorgation.

Governor Bunchuai said that the pilot, a flying officer, landed the helicopter in Ubon airbase and then asked to see Thai authorities for political ayslum. During the interrogation, the pilot complained of prejudice and pressure from his superiors and said he had not been promoted for the last ten years, Bunchuai said.

Before his flight to Thailand last Sunday, the pilot, believed to be Latsami, was assigned to fly a group of "VIP" Vietnamese military officers from Vientiane to Pakse. On the way, the chopper was refuelled in Savannakhet.

After lunch in Pakse, Governor Bunchuai said, the pilot boarded the helicopter and made a solo flight to the 21st flight wing in Ubon Ratchathani. The flight took about 35 minutes. The governor further said that the Laotian defector was familiar with the terrain in the northeastern region because he had been trained by JUSMAG officials at Udon Thani airbase during the Vietnam war.

THAI ENVOY SAYS COMMUNISTS RETURN FROM PRC

BK200424 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 May 82 p 3

[Text] More than 40 of the Thai people who sought refuge in China since the late 1950's and October 6 bloodbath have already returned to Thailand, Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuwanon said. Koson said they returned to Thailand with the help of the embassy and Chinese authorities.

Speaking to a group of Thai reporters visiting China recently, Koson said most of the former Thai students who went to China after joining the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) were in Kunming. There are nine Thais belonging to five families who had been in China since late 1950's when a military government took over the country, he said. He said most of the former students went to China from Laos and about 19 of them were studying medicine in Shanghai and Shentu. They were former medical students of many universities before they fled the country, he said.

Thai people repatriated from China are normally questioned by government officials before they are allowed to return to the fold here. The number of former Thai students returning from China has been on the rise after they developed serious ideological conflicts with CPT.

PREM AT 1982 COMBINED MILITARY EXERCISE OPENING

BK181111 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as defense minister, presided over the opening of 1982 joint military exercise during a ceremony held at the central auditorium of the supreme commander's office at 1000 today.

Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon reported to the prime minister that the 1982 joint exercise will be conducted by the Supreme Command Headquarters, the three armed forces and the border patrol police command headquarters as well as other government agencies concerned. The director of the excercise is Deputy Military Chief of Staff Gen Bunthrik Phanthranon. The joint command center of the Surpeme Command Headquarters will be used as the command headquarters of the exercise, which will be conducted during 17 May and 3 June.

MALAYSIAN BORDER COMMITTEE MEETS IN SONGKHLA

BK191309 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Thai and Malaysian regional border committees yesterday held their 41st meeting at the auditorium of the Thai regional committee office in Songkhla Province. The meeting started at 0900 hours and was chaired by the 4th Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Lilanon and Lt Gen Tun Haji Mohamed Ali, general officer commanding the 2d Division of the Malaysian Army.

Lt Gen Han Lilanon informed the meeting about the Thai Govenment's efforts to develop the economy and society along the border areas of the southern provinces and promote further good relations between Thailand and Malaysia.

The meeting discussed suppression operations against terrorists, and acknowledged the progress of project to lay demarcation posts along the Thai-Malaysian border and the results of the joint air exercise, Air Thamal 1. The meeting recommended that Thailand and Malaysia conduct another joint air exercise, Air Thamal 2, at a later date.

The 27th meeting of the Thai and Malaysian general border committees will be held in Kaula Lumpur on 23 June.

GOVERNMENT FORCES CAPTURE MUSLIM INSURGENT BASE

BK200742 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 May 82 p 3

[Text] Yala -- Government combined forces, supported by helicopters, launched a surprise attack on a major stronghold of the Muslim terrorists here Tuesday afternoon and captured it after more than two hours of fierce fighting, a senior police officer reported yesterday. Thirty-five houses, a hospital, a canteen and an arms drilling ground were found in the stronghold which was deserted by the terrorists.

Chief of the provincial police Pol Lt Col Bunphen Bamphenbun said three policemen were wounded in the assault which began at 1 pm Tuesday in a rugged terrain bordering Bannang Sata and Yaha Districts here. He said more than 80 policemen and members of the special operations were employed in the attack on the terrorists' camp.

Helicopters from Kohong army camp in Songkhla were also dispatched to support the ground forces in the assault, he said.

The government forces were split into different groups encircling the terrorists from five different directions, he said. More than 60 Muslim terrorists were inside the area when the attack took place. They all escaped from the scene after two hours of a fierce exchange of gunfire which was believed to have inflicted heavy casualties on the terrorists. However, Pol Lt Col Bunphen said no bodies were found but trails of blood were located. He said the terrorists belonged to the BRN which is one of the splinter movements of Muslim bandits operating in the south. A large quantity of food and medical supplies as well as explosives were also captured from the deserted camp. He said the military offensive was launched in an effort to sweep the terrorists out of the area before the annual provincial fair.

2D REGION ANTICOMMUNIST OPERATIONS REPORTED

BK161244 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Commander of the 2d Army Region Lt Gen Phak Minakanit has reported on suppression operations against communist terrorists carried out by the 2d Region ISOC command from February to April.

During this period, terrorists clashed with officials 38 times, launched 9 attacks against official posts, launched 3 ambushes against officials, made 18 attempts on the lives of civilians and officials, harassed official posts 16 times, attacked officials by booby-traps 15 times, fired on an official helicopters 1 time and launched 9 sabotage operations against official property. During the period, terrorist activities were intensifed in Nakhon Phanom Province, especially around Don Tan District, in Chanuman District of Ubon Ratchathani Province, and in Long Nok Tha District of Yasothon Province.

The 2d Army region meanwhile launched several political and military campaigns. It has set up groups of national defense volunteer forces in 16 provinces of the northeast. There are altogether 615,000 volunteers in 6,623 villages now. It has also assigned 199 volunteer village doctors in Loei, Udon Thai, Chaiyaphum, Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom. It held national security training courses for villagers in 120 districts under the Santisuk program. Altogether 3,186 villagers received training. It also held national security training courses for officials and state enterprise employees in the northeast and from other parts of the country. It has set up 321 villages under the program for development of villages for security purposes. This program -- which began on 1 January and will end in July -- has been launched in 11 provinces, 62 districts, 6 subdistricts and 184 tambons.

During this period, the 2d Region ISOC Command launched four military operations against terrorists in mountainous and jungle areas in order to end the insurgency warfare. The operations resulted in heavy casualities suffered by the terrorists. The number of those who surrendered or were arrested or killed among the terrorists totalled 309. The terrorist strength in the northeast presently numbers about 1,300 persons. There is an indication that more will surrender to the authorities because the lack of support from the local people. On the contrary, more people are siding with and supporting the authorities against the terrorists.

The 2d Army Region also held a display of weapons confiscated from terrorists. It also organized a trip for mass media representatives to witness deforestation activities in Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

REAGAN'S ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSALS ASSAILED

OW190951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Vuong Thinh commentary]

[Text] The U.S. propaganda apparatus is praising the Washington administration's proposals on limiting nuclear weapons and the arms race. It affirms that these are vigorous proposals of good will and for peace. The United States' natural allies, headed by Mrs Thatcher's administration, have also endeavored to applaud the U.S. Government's initiatives and demanded that the Soviet Union promptly respond to these proposals. What then is the real nature of Washington's proposals and what are the Soviet Union's attitude and stand?

Indeed, in the little over 1 year they have been in power, Mr Reagan and his lieutenants have exerted efforts in paying lipservice to peace and put forth many so-called proposals and plans aimed at limiting the nuclear weapons and arms race between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, mainly between the United States and the Soviet Union. First of all, Mr Reagan approved and sent a representative to Geneva to discuss with the Soviet side the question of disarmament. He also put forth a "zero option" plan aimed at removing Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe. He expressed the desire for an unofficial meeting with Soviet Chairman Brezhnev to discuss bilateral matters relating to world peace and security.

On 9 May the U.S. President again put forth a proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States carry out a plan for reducing strategic weapons in stages. According to the plan, during the first stage, the current number of ballistic missile warheads should be reduced by one-third. It should be added that in his plan, he deliberately forgot about the U.S. nuclear forces deployed on submarines and planes. On 13 May he held a press conference in which he urged the Soviet Union to accept this so-called important U.S. proposal.

If one does not consider the matter from a historical and overall viewpoint and does not look into the real nature of the matter, one can easily be misled into thinking that the United States has become a kind person who is concerned with serving peace.

Fortunately, Mr Reagan's loud boasts and his administration's proposals were unable to deceive broad public opinion. First of all, it is clear that his proposals and acts stem from obvious passivity and confusion. The public has not forgotten that the U.S. representative went to Geneva to meet with the Soviet side only after the Soviet Union's repeated calls that the United States resume negotiations on disarmament had earlier met with rejection and after the United States had been criticized from many sides by public opinion.

It should also be remembered that Mr Reagan brought forth his "zero option" plan only after the Soviet Union's initiative of proposing that it would stop deploying more SS-20 missiles and stop replacing old-type SS-4 and SS-5 missiles if the United States would not implement its plan of deploying 572 equivalent nuclear missiles in Europe. On 16 March this year Chairman Brezhnev put forth another new initiative at the 17th Congress of Soviet trade unions aimed at limiting the arms race and preventing the danger of world war, emphasizing the Soviet decision to unilaterally postpone the deployment of intermediate range nuclear missiles in the European part of its territory and, during this very year, the reduction of a certain number of these missiles of the international situation improves and if the United States postpones the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The fact that the U.S. President on 5 April this year proposed a meeting with Chairman Brezhnev was nothing but a reluctant response, because Chairman Brezhnev, when he made public his famous peace program at the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, had pointed to the need for such summit meetings but with more careful consideration and seriousness than shown by Mr Reagan.

As for the U.S. President's recent proposal for mutual stage-by-stage reduction of strategic arms, with the current number of nuclear ballistic missiles warheads to be reduced by one-third during the first stage, it is nothing but a response to the earlier Soviet proposal for gradually reducing and eventually eliminating all weapons of this type. This Soviet proposal has long been considered by the public as extremely constructive and realistic and has been enthusiastically acclaimed.

The fact is that concern for consolidating international peace and security has been the objective of struggle and unswerving policy of the world socialist community. This policy stems from the nature of socialism which is aimed at creating all conditions for ensuring peaceful life and work for all nations and at satisfying the working people's increasing material and spiritual requirements. History notes that the first decree of the Soviet state — the first socialist state established in the world following the success of the October Revolution — was the decree on peace signed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and the appearance and growth of the socialist system since the end of World War II were the factors that ensured a stable historical phase without a world war lasting for the past nearly four decades.

These objectives and this nature of socialism are entirely contrary to those of imperialism, which are exploitation and aggression. In order to satisfy its boundless greed and selfishness, imperialism has not stopped at any maneuver, including war. What is ironic is that precisely a time when the U.S. President is putting forth one "peace" proposal after another and calling for dialogue with the Soviet Union, Western news agencies are openly speaking about the guiding principle and policy of the Reagan administration being to seek confrontation with the Soviet Union and to help the U.S. industrial-military complex. This is what determines the scope and intensity of the arms race being undertaken by the U.S. administration. It is a race of conventional, nuclear as well as chemical and biological weapons and even of the militarization of space.

The vigilant public has not ignored the recent overt statement by Ralph Rooky, spokesman of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, that the U.S. shuttle spaceship Columbia scheduled to be launched into space on 27 June will for the first time bring along some supersecret military equipment believed to be a kind of laser weapon.

Meanwhile, the United States has stepped up the export of arms to other countries. U.S. sources predict that in 1982 Mr Reagan's administration will set a new record in arms exporting to the tune of $30 billion, surpassing the old record of $17 billion in 1975 under Mr Ford's administration.

It is not difficult to understand why while talking glibly about peace, U.S. Secretary of State Haig has again affirmed the U.S. determination to continue to develop its nuclear force, considering it to be the best way to negotiate fruitfully with the Soviet Union. This is indeed strange reasoning. The Reagan administration has even openly declared scrapping the SALT II Treaty which the Carter administration previously signed with the Soviet Union, a treaty reached after long years of efforts and travels and countless documents. Mr Reagan has seen fit to lightly dismiss this important international commitment made by his predecessor. This cannot but set a bad, a very bad, precedent. No matter what pretext Mr Reagan may resort to, he cannot defend this about-face. Judging from this, one will have every reason to doubt the value of Washington's commitments.

All this shows that the United States' professions about peace are nothing but false and deceitful and its proposals on nuclear weapons disarmament and limiting the arms race are only efforts to cope with the Soviet Union's good will, realistic and serious proposals and to cope with world public opinion, particularly with Western European and U.S. public opinion, which is demanding that the Soviet Union's true peace proposals be positively responded to. It should also be pointed out that the U.S. proposals are fraught with contradiction, distortion of facts, and unrealistic elements that make them unacceptable to the other party of the dialogue. They give the United States a pretext to defend its program of a massive arms race with a view to seizing military superiority over the Soviet-Union.

However, Washington's tricks can deceive no one. Even if the U.S. imperialist hawk tries to put on makeup and imitate the cooing of a dove, it cannot hide its gray feathers, its red eyes and its curved break, and particularly it cannot cover up its predatory nature. The continuous struggles of hundreds of thousands of people in Western European and U.S. cities against the U.S. plan of nuclear armament and arms race and in support of the Soviet peace initiatives have testified to the public's clearsightedness and fairness.

More than ever before, people are clearly realizing that Mr Reagan and his administration are overly inclined toward deceitfulness. So long as he deals with the most important international question of mankind, the question of peace, with an insincere and passive attitude as at present, there can be no positive result. Such attitude and acts run counter to the aspirations and inevitable trend of the world. It can only further aggravate international tension and further increase the danger of war.

Naturally such adventurous plans are without future, because the peace forces, led by the Soviet Union and the mighty socialist system, will never sit idle in face of the irresponsible acts of U.S. imperialism and other warlike forces. Consequently, the war-and-peace and detente-wrecking plots concealed by Washington under its fraudulent peace proposals have been and will continue to be strongly unmasked and condemned.

SITTHI'S TALKS WITH PRC LEADERS CRITICIZED

OW200019 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 18 May 82

[Talk on current events: "Deng Xiaoping's Basic Principle Is To Support the Pol Pot Genocidal Clique"]

[Text] Days ago, the Thai foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila, attended a grand banquet in Beijing and held talks with Chinese leaders on several occasions. Is there any matter of importance to make the Thai foreign minister go to Beijing to see Huang Hua, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Sihanouk and others in such a flurried manner?

According to an AFP report from Beijing on 13 May: After holding talks on the Kampuchean issue, the Thai foreign minister and the Chinese leaders refused to disclose contents of the talks. Although the Thai foreign minister intentionally wants to shroud the matter in mystery, the purpose of his mission to Beijing is obvious to all. Besides having discussions with the Beijing authorities on bringing together Sihanouk, Son Sann and the genocidal criminal Pol Pot to from a so-called Kampuchean coalition government, what else can it be?

On 13 May, the Indian news agency quoted Deng Xiaoping's words saying: China supports an early unification of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. Deng also said: The tripartite alliance in Kampuchea should be conducive to the strengthening of the struggle against Vietnam and should not weaken the Khmer Rouge forces. Support for Khmer Rouge is the most fundamental and most important principle of China's policy toward Kampuchea, he stressed.

Deng Xiaoping's blunt remarks have enabled even the commoners in China to easily understand that the Deng clique continues to pursue the policy of using the heinous criminals like Pol Pot against the free and independent People's Republic of Kampuchea. This shows that the Chinese leaders only give lipservice to justice. Their deeds show that they are out-and-out swindlers. It has been borne out by facts that, if the Pol Pot clique had not been protected, groomed and armed by Beijing, they would have long ceased to exist.

Beijing's hubbub over the so-called Kampuchean issue is merely aimed at covering up its expansionist hegemonism and acts as a smokescreen to conceal its hostility to the Indochinese people, who treasure their unity and mutual cooperation in advancing towards socialism. No forces can obstruct the steady advance of the Kampuchean revolution. Seeing that Pol Pot is heading for destruction and that the world people are increasingly aware that Democratic Kampuchean exists in name only, Beijing perceives the danger of the illegally seated Khmer Rouge being expelled from the United Nations. Under such circumstances, Beijing speeds up its collusion with U.S. imperialists and energetically employs various means to muster the Khmer reactionary elements to form a triumvirate commanded by Deng Xiaoping in order that they can prolong their feeble life.

In a move to gather together Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot to form a monstrous coalition government with assistance from Bangkok's ultrarightists, the Chinese authorities make use of the Thai foreign minister's visit to Beijing as a fanfare of propaganda. Unfortunately, the Khmer reactionary cliques, harboring different ulterior motives, intrigue and jostle each other. It is natural that after returning to Bangkok on completion of his China visit, the Thai foreign minister has to admit that there are still many differences between the three parties. Hence, all efforts to form an anti-Vietnamese alliance are doomed to failure.

CIRCULAR ON ANTI-U.S. RESISTANCE AWARDS RULES

BK191414 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28-29 Apr 82, p 2

[Council of Ministers 21 April circular guiding the implementation of the regulations on the recapitulative commendations and awards for achievements in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance]

[Text] On 21 April 1982 the Council of Ministers issued the following circular:

The State Council has issued regulations regarding commendations and awards for achievements in the resistance struggle against the United States for national salvation. The Council of Ministers prescribes herein the following specific stipulations and guidance for implementing the regulations:

A. Commendations and awards for achievements by cadres, civil servants and combatants during the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle:

I. Recipients eleigible for commendations and awards include:

1. Cadres and combatants of the People's Armed Forces including the People's Army, the People's Armed Public Security Forces and the People's Public Security Forces or the people's security force.

2. Cadres, workers and civil servants of state agencies, including national defense workers and cadres of revolutionary organizations.

3. Assault youths organized during the period 1965-75 in accordance with Council of Ministers directive No 71-CP dated 25 June 1965.

4. Recipients eligible for commendations and awards under the general criteria:

a) Village cadres:

-- Secretaries and deputies and members of party committees and chapters (where grass-roots-level party organizations do not exist).

-- Chairmen, vice chairmen, members and secretaries of the administrative, national liberation front and people's revolutionary (now people's) committees.

-- Chiefs and deputy chiefs of committees and sectors: village unit, public security or safety, economy, finance, grain, communications and post, culture, information, public health, war invalids, social, political struggle, military and civilian proselyting and weapon production sites.

-- Cadres in charge of offices: party committees, administrative committees, national liberation front and people's revolutionary committees, and other permanently assigned cadres receiving allowances,

b) Chiefs and deputies of the people's organizations: front, youth, women and peasants.

c) Cooperative cadres:

-- directors and deputy directors and chief of the control and accounting sections of the following cooperatives: agriculture, forestry, fishery, saltwork, construction and handicrafts which fall under the systems prescribed in Directive No 221-TTG dated 21 December 1968 and Decision No 84 CP dated 4 May 1966 of the Council of Ministers,

-- directors and deputy directors of marketing and credit cooperatives.

5. Recipients eligible for commendations and awards under the general criteria plus the requirement of two more years of service seniority.

a) Village cadres:

-- Members of administrative, national liberation front and people's revolutionary committees.

-- Members of specialized committees.

-- Members of the people's organization executive committees.

-- Cadres and specialist and professional personnel of various sections and branches including postmasters, teachers of supplementary and elementary education schools, kindergartens and nurseries.

b) Hamlet and city ward cadres:

-- Secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of party chapters.

-- Chiefs and deputy chiefs of party cells in the south.

-- Members of the hamlet and city ward people's revolutionary committees.

-- Women's union and association secretaries in the north.

-- Command sections of hamlet guerrillas in the south or militias and guerrillas in the north.

-- Members of hamlet guerrilla units in the south.

-- Personnel of the northern public security force or the southern security force.

c) Cadres of Cooperatives:

— Members of the management and control sections and chiefs of subsections and departments in the agricultural, forestry and saltwork cooperatives.

— Chiefs, deputies and secretaries of production units.

— Technical cadres.

d) Cadres of street blocks (or street sectors now called city wards) include:

— Secretaries and deputy secretaries of party chapters, members of party chapters' executive committees and chiefs and deputy chiefs of party cells.

— Chiefs and deputy chiefs of the representative or administrative committees.

— Chiefs and deputy chiefs of defense committees, and commanders and deputy commanders of area units.

— Chiefs of sections in street blocks and members and secretaries of street sectors.

6. Self-defense, militia and guerrilla forces include:

a) In the north:

— Mobile alert combat self-defense and guerrilla forces in villages, districts, street sectors, agencies, factories and cooperatives who were not engaged in production full-time during the war of destruction, will be commended and rewarded in accordance with the general criteria.

— Self-defense and guerrilla forces' members who were engaged in production full-time and commanded directly by district, city and street block military commands, will be considered for commendtions and awards in accordance with the criteria prescribed for the cadres and combatants of the People's Armed Forces serving in the north.

b) In the south:

— Village guerrillas engaged full-time in production; cadres and members of armed propaganda, armed security and commando units (including command cadres and members of units operating in enemy-controlled areas) will be considered for commendations and awards in accordance with the criteria prescribed for the cadres and combatants of the People's Armed Forces serving in the south.

II. Criteria for commendations and awards:

1. Northern areas in a continuous war situation during the period from 5 August 1964 to 28 January 1973, to include Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Quang Binh and Vinh Linh.

2. Conditions of positive and continuous service:

a) Those who stopped working before 30 April 1975 but as of the dates of their separation from service meet the prerequisites for commendations and awards stipulated in the regulations and will be considered for commendations and awards if they fall under one of the following cases:

— Retirement from and termination of service because of poor health.

— Inability to serve until 30 April 1975 because of wounds or diseases incurred.

-- Demobilized and discharged people who completed their military obligations.

-- People who resigned from the service out of failure to be reelected to their former positions or because of a reassignment within their organizations but still worked as cadres or members of village and street sector administration.

b) Those who were wounded in line of duty will have the time spent for treatment accounted, without any limit, as time of service with the resistance struggle.

c) Those who went to school or underwent medical treatment for a period -- if in country -- not exceeding one fourth of their time of service and -- if abroad -- not exceeding one fifth of their time of service, will have their time of service be considered as continuous with the resistance.

d) The time of service of those who worked abroad will be considered as service in the northern rear.

With regard to those who served in the south, Laos or Kampuchea and were then transferred to the northern provinces, or sent abroad for schooling or medical treatment for less than two years, and who returned to the frontline to serve, this period of time will be considered as continuous service in the south, Laos or Kampuchea. Time exceeding this 2-year period would be accounted for in accordance with the criteria prescribed for the northern rear. If the individuals remained in the north after they finished school or medical treatment or if their schooling or medical treatment extended beyond 30 April 1975, the time of their service with the south, Laos or Kampuchea will count only up to the day they left for the north.

e) Those who were separated and then allowed to resume their service, will have the time of their service before and after the separation added together and considered for commendations and awards.

f) Those who voluntarily resigned and then resumed their service until 30 April 1975, will only have the time of service since returning accounted for.

g) Those who operated in enemy-controlled areas and lost contact with their organizations but still continued to operate in a revolutionary manner as approved by their organizations will have the time of their service be considered continuous.

h) With regard to those students of vocational colleges and high schools who were training on the job and those who worked under contracts (receiving social security insurance) or were recruited temporarily before 30 April 1975, their service will be considered as time with the resistance.

j) Persons who operated only in the north must have at least 2 years and 9 months of service between 5 August 1964 and 28 January 1973. In particular, this time frame is extended to 30 April 1975 for members of the People's Army and the people's security forces, mobile self-defense and guerrilla forces personnel directly engaged in combat, and assault youths. If they fail to meet this requirement, the persons concerned shall be commended and awarded at one level below the general criteria.

3. Concerning the requirement for noncommitment of serious mistakes:

a) Persons eligible for commendations and awards must be free from serious mistakes during the resistance and until the moment they are considered for commendations and awards.

b) The following cases are considered to be serious mistakes that negate commendations and awards:

— Acts of betrayal, surrendering to or acting as henchman for the enemy....
— Receiving a jail sentence from a court.
— Forced termination of duty as a disciplinary measure.
— Being stripped of military status.
— Being evicted from military service.
— Being stripped of rank as officers, noncommissioned officers or soldiers of the reserve forces.

c) For persons who have been subjected to disciplinary measures by the administration or mass organizations — from the serving of a warning on up — they should be commended and awarded appropriately or at a lower level depending on the merits of their past service to the resistance, the nature of their mistakes and their attitude or repentance.

d) Persons who have been removed from their posts, subjected to party disciplinary actions or expelled from the party shall be commended and awarded at least one level lower.

e) The eligibility for commendations of persons who have resumed duty after serving jail sentences shall be determined on the basis of the nature of their past mistakes and their attitude of repentance during their jail term as well as during their subsequent duration of service. If they are found to be eligible, the length of their service preceding their imprisonment shall not be taken into account.

f) The mistakes and shortcomings committed prior to July 1954 that have been considered in determining eligibility for commendations and awards during the review of achievements in the anti-French resistance shall not be taken into account in determining eligibility during the review of achievements in the anti-U.S. resistance.

g) The mistakes and shortcomings committed during the anti-U.S. resistance that have been considered in determining the award of orders and medals for glorious combatants and revolutionary fighters, "determined to win" orders and medals..., shall also be taken into account in determining eligibility for commendations and awards during this review.

h) Commendations and awards must be postponed on persons who are being prosecuted or are under investigation for prosecution, or are suspects in the drive against negativism mounted in accordance with the 10 November 1979 Directive No 81-CT/TW and the 14 May 1981 Directive No 108-CT/TW of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and no definite conclusions about their cases have been established.

j) Former participants in the resistance who were forced to join the puppet army and administration but did not do any harm to the resistance and the people, and who were later readmitted into resistance organizations prior to 30 April 1975, shall also be considered for commendations and awards. In such cases, if the break in service does not exceed a year's time, the lengths of both periods of their service shall be added together for determining eligibility. If the break in service exceeds a year's time, only the length of service since their readmission into resistance ranks shall be taken into consideration.

4. The granting of commendations and awards in special cases:

a) For persons who were captured by the enemy but were shown to have upheld the spirit of resistance and not acted as informers or spies for the enemy or to have done anything detrimental to the resistance, the time they spent in captivity shall be considered for length of service in the south.

If they made statements to the enemy, their eligibility for commendations and awards shall be determined on the basis of the impact of their statements on the revolution; and the time they spent in captivity may not be credited toward their length of service. Such cases must be verified by revolutionary organizations at the grassroots level; and the decisions for commendations and awards shall be made by the various ministries and the provincial people's committees.

b) MIA's who have been recognized as fallen heroes shall be considered for commendations and awards as fallen heroes.

c) While applying the set criteria, a shortfall in length of service that is less than 1 month for a medal and less than 2 months for an order may be waived.

For cadres, combatants, workers and civil servants of ethnic minority nationalities and for cadres, workers, civil servants and combatants serving in jungle and mountain areas or on offshore islands, a length of service shortfall of 3 months shall be waived for those with less than 10 years of service; and a length of service shortfall of 6 months shall be waived for those with more than 10 years of service.

d) Persons who participated in the resistance while under the age of 18 shall have their length of service credited for consideration of eligibility for commendations and awards if they were listed in the tables of organizations of their units.

B. Commendations and awards for people with meritorious service to the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance.

The Council of Ministers entrusts the Institute of Decorations with establishing specific criteria for granting commendations and awards to the people in accordance with article 6 of the regulation.

C. Supplemental regulations on criteria for considering commendations and awards in recognition of assistance given to the revolution prior to the August 1945 general uprising and of achievements in the anti-French resistance in the south:

1. Consideration for commendations and awards shall be given only to families and individuals who continued to participate in the anti-U.S. resistance and committed no crimes against the fatherland and the revolution or any other serious crimes.

2. If a person has not been decorated or has been decorated at a lower level for his achievements in the anti-U.S. resistance, he shall, depending on his actual political attitude, be considered for full, reduced or negative commendations and awards for his achievements in helping the revolution and in the anti-French resistance.

3. Full-time and village cadres of the anti-French resistance shall be considered for commendations and awards only if during the anti-U.S. resistance they earned a letter of commendation from the Council of Ministers or any higher forms of decorations. This requirement does not apply to persons whose length of service does not qualify for decorations for achievements in the anti-U.S. resistance but who have committed no serious mistakes, and who either died or were separated from their organizations prior to 30 April 1975.

D. Organizing and directing the granting of commendations and awards:

1. Commendations and awards shall be considered on the basis of the curriculum vitae of each person and his own statement. Those who make false declarations or certify false achievements shall be subjected to disciplinary actions; and the pertinent orders and medals shall be revoked.

The people's committees at all levels are responsible for determining the elligibility for commendations and awards of fallen heroes without waiting for their families to file their claims.

2. The heads of the various ministries and organs and mass organizations at the central level, and chairmen of people's committees of provinces, municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government are responsible for considering and recommending commendations and awards as provided for under article 9 of the regulation; and they are entrusted with making final decisions on proposals for granting the resistance order, third class, and lower decorations.

3. Eligibility for all commendations and awards must be determined no later than 31 December 1984.

The deadline for forwarding proposals for granting commendations and awards to the Council of Ministers is 31 March 1985.

4. A council of decorations shall be set up at grassroots units -- namely, villages, city wards, corporations, enterprises, trading stores, hospitals, schools, state offices and so forth -- to assume the duty of considering and proposing the granting of commendations and awards to people, cadres, workers and civil servants under their jurisdiction. The organization and operation of these councils shall be elaborated by the Institute of Decorations.

5. The granting of commendations and awards in ministries, state commissions and other organizations of the Council of Ministers shall be considered by the organs in charge of cadre organization and proposed to the heads of units for disposition. In the provinces and districts, this task shall be done by the emulation committees for commendations and awards in coordination with the organs in charge of cadre organization and the war invalids and social welfare organs; and their proposals shall be forwarded to the chairmen of the provincial or district people's committees for disposition.

6. The Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior shall provide specific guidance over the granting of commendations and awards within the People's Armed Forces.

7. The Institute of Decorations is responsible for assisting the Council of Ministers in providing detailed guidance, supervision and control over the granting of commendations and awards.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

BK191531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 May 82

[NHAN DAN 19 May editorial: "Let Us Live and Struggle as Great Uncle Ho Did"]

[Text] The Vietnamese revolution's history of heroic struggle and glorious victories over the past half century is inseparable from the eternal reputation and performance of venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh -- the first Vietnamese patriot to have found in Marxism-Leninism the way to the liberation of his country and people from oppression and exploitation.

President Ho's great deeds were to have found a way to national salvation and to have founded and trained a vanguard party absoutely loyal to the sacred interests of the Vietnamese working class and people — a political party which, advocating patriotism and love for socialism, is staunch and courageous.

Absolutely loyal to the unchallengeable revolutionary doctrine of our times — Marxism-Leninism — President Ho creatively and correctly handled many fundamental and specific problems facing the Vietnamese revolution and helped bring our cause of national liberation to highly glorious, historic victories.

President Ho spent a lot of time building the vanguard brigade of the Vietnamese revolution — namely the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam — and training and cultivating many generations of cadres, from whom many outstanding disciples are now trying to further his cause.

Furthering President Ho's lofty cause, our party brought the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to total victory, thus concluding the struggle for national salvation, achieving national unification and advancing our entire country toward socialism.

Led by the party, our army and people mounted a heroic resistance, defeating two wars of aggression staged by the Chinese reactionaries and firmly defending the country. They also contributed to liberating Kampuchea, shaping a new situation in which the three independent and free Indochinese countries are advancing toward socialism and becoming an important part of the international system of socialist countries with the Soviet Union serving as the core.

The Fifth VCP Congress asserted: The past 5 years went down in national history as a stage of highly glorious victories for the Vietnamese revolution. Continuing the work of the Fourth VCP Congress, the recent VCP Congress enhanced the socialist revolutionary line with new experiences and defined the tasks and objectives for our country's revolution in the coming stage. Apart from reaffirming the correctness of the party's line and the successes of the revolution, the party frankly analyzed the deficiencies and errors it had committed in its leadership and set forth measures aimed at correcting shortcomings, overcoming difficulties, solving urgent problems facing the economy and the people's livelihood, and taking our socialist revolution forward. These are strong indications of the steadfastness of the party and its sense of responsibility.

With the whole party trying to unite its mind and actions and with the entire people and all of the armed forces trying to close their ranks around the party, we are making every effort to translate the resolutions of the Fifth VPC Congress into revolutionary action.

Various party organizations are preparing a political activity drive to discuss the implementation of the various resolutions of the party, to review their activities and to define the tasks and specific objectives for every grassroots-level organization. All party organizations and sectors are joining hands in directing their activities ar the most important objectives in order to effect a change in the situation.

We must quickly rearrange our workforce, trying to achieve an initial balance for it in order to suit specific conditions we must continue innovative economic management structurally and institutionally in order to, on the one hand, enhance gradually its character of uniformity and integration, while on the other hand, promote the spirit of self-motivation and creativity in every sector, locality and grassroots-level unit in order to exploit most satisfactorily their existing capabilities, meet the urgent and essential needs of the people and ensure the conduct of simple reproduction and the gradual realization of expanded reproduction.

We must restore socialist order to the areas of production, circulation and distribution; strengthen the system of proletarian dictatorship; resolutely carry out the struggle to consolidate production relations; continue to carry out socialist transformation; and resolutely struggle to do away with all forms of exploitation and to better the economic and social life.

We must organize even more satisfactorily the struggle against the multisided war of sabotage staged by the Chinese reactionaries and the imperialists in order to firmly maintain political security and public order and safety and to protect our people's peaceful national contruction.

As the organizer and the leader of the socialist revolution, our party is trying to surge forward in order to meet requirements dictated by its new tasks, which consist of carrying out socialist construction and transformation, establishing the people's collective mastery, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, building our country into a prosperous socialist state and bringing about a bountiful and happy life for our people.

The socialist revolution is the most thorough and profound revolution in history. It is, therefore, a most difficult and complex revolution aimed at transforming and building the whole society and the life of every person.

As vanguard fighters of the socialist revolution, we, the communists, must have enough ability and qualities needed to fulfill our mandate.

Our great master struggled hard throughout his life for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism and communism. He set a great and bright example of revolutionary enthusiasm, determination and lifestyle for us to follow. Only with genuine revolutionary qualities can one become a genuine revolutionary. Throughout his revolutionary life, Uncle Ho always advised everyone to cultivate his revolutionary ethics attentively. Revolutionary ethics call for an absolute loyalty to the fatherland, the people and the communist ideal; a determination not to back down in the face of difficulties and hardships; perseverence in the face of all challenges; a simple and pure lifestyle; and persistence in upholding a sense of organization and discipline.

Loyal to President Ho, let everyone among us follow his good example and live and struggle as he did.

HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY MARKED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW191804 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 19 -- A meeting to mark the 92nd birthday of President Ho Chi Minh was held in Phnom Penh yesterday by the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Chhan Ven, vice president of the Council of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction and Defense, secretary general of the State Council and president of the host association, addressed the meeting. Addressing the rally, he said:

"President Ho Chi Minh was the first to introduce Marxism-Leninism into Vietnam as well as Kampuchea and Lao and has all his life worked for the promotion of the friendship and solidarity between the three countries... his activities were closely linked with the Vietnamese revolution and with the unflinching struggle of the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, and the world's oppressed peoples against colonialism old and new."

Chhan Ven said that in memory of the great leader a boulevard in the heart of Phnom Penh had been named after President Ho Chi Minh on this occasion.

Diversified activities marking President Ho's birthday have been held over the past few days in the capital and other parts of Kampuchea. They included talks on the president's life and revolutionary work, his contributions to the revolution in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and the world, and art performances and film shows highlighting President Ho's revolutionary life and the Vietnamese people's fight.

NHAN DAN ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTRACT SYSTEM

BK181142 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 82, p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] Almost all cooperatives in the north and the majority of cooperatives and production collectives in the south have applied the product-based contract system in rice and other plant crops to groups of peasants and laboring people.

In the north, the application of the product-based contract system in rice, subsidiary and industrial crops and animal husbandry has become a comprehensive mass movement for peasants and is a moving force for accelerating production and developing achievements in various fields.

Through the application of the product-based contract system, especially for the rice crop, to groups of peasants and laboring people various cooperatives have shown their strong and weak points and found shortcomings and negative phenomena which must be overcome quickly in order to improve the new management system and develop production.

In Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities and Ha Song Binh, Ha Bac, Nhge Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Binh Phy and Thanh Hoa Provinces, municipal and provincial party committees have issued directives and circulars guiding various sectors, branches and cooperatives to study and grasp firmly the spirit of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat Directive No 100. They are urged to evaluate their achievements correctly, realize their weaknesses and shortcomings and design measures to develop positive aspects and correct shortcomings in each production establishment.

The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee has led districts and cooperatives in organizing the initial implementation of Directive No 100 satisfactorily.

In Ha Bac Province about 700 cooperatives have applied the product-based contract system. The province's party committee has organized study course for provincial and district leading cadres and core cadres of research organs to enable them to understand Directive No 100. It has assigned more than 630 provincial and district cadres to grassroots bases, together with village and cooperative cadres, to review tasks concerning the application of the product-based contract system in each cooperative.

Nghe Tinh Province has organized courses for all core cadres at grassroots units to learn how to formulate plans and production regulations, to increase knowledge of intensive cultivation techniques and of the key contents of the product-based contract system. This will help them to review and evaluate correctly the results in production and in the application of the product-based contract system for the previous crops in order to accelerate production and improve the product-based contract system in the coming 10th-month crop.

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH GRAIN DELIVERY — After basically finishing the harvest of the winter-spring rice in April and early May, agricultural cooperatives in Nghia Binh Province have delivered nearly 30,000 tons of grain to state granaries. This figure represents more than 50 percent of the grain obligation norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 May 82 BK]

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 099 21 May 1982

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AUSTRALIA'S FRASER ARRIVES; SUZUKI VISIT PLANNED

OW201307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 20, KYODO -- Austrialian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser flew into Japan Thursday night for talks with Japanese Government leaders.

Fraser, who arrived here from Canada on the third leg of a 10-day trip, is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during his four-day stay.

Fraser, who visited the United States and Canada before coming to Japan, is scheduled to leave Tokyo Sunday.

MITI MINISTER ABE TO ATTEND PARIS SUMMIT

OW210227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 21, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday told Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe to accompany him to the Versailles summit of seven industrial nations in June.

Government officials said Abe was added to the list of delegates to the summit because trade and advanced technology cooperation are expected to be discussed.

Japan has so far sent only the foreign and finance ministers to the summits, except for those held in Tokyo in 1979 and in Venice, Italy, in 1980, when the then trade minister attended.

The Versailles summit, the eighth of the series, will be attended by leaders from the United States, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada.

OIL, GAS EXPLORATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

OW200039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20, KYODO -- The Japan National Oil Corporation [JNOC] and the Chinese Ministry of Geology and Minerals signed an agreement here Wednesday on joint survey and exploration of petroleum and natural gas resources in the northern part of the Ordos Basin in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The agreement was signed between Akira Watari, visiting vice president of the JNOC, and Xia Guozhi, vice minister of the Geology and Minerals Ministry, in a ceremony at the Great Hall of the People.

Up to now, China had made it a principle to conduct joint exploration of oil and gas resources with foreign enterprises in offshore areas but to engage in such undertakings on its own in interior regions without outside help.

Other than in the period immediately after the birth of new China, this will be the first time that a joint project will be conducted with a foreign country for exploration of oil and gas resources in the continental area.

Watari told newsmen after the signing ceremony that the joint exploration project will be conducted for oil and natural gas in the northern part of the Ordos region. He added the project will involve a survey of the geological structure in the region.

The project will be undertaken by Japan under the overseas geological survey budget. A total of yen 2.8 billion has been set aside in the budget for fiscal 1982. The Japanese side is expected to spend between yen 500 million andyen 1 billion annually over the next five years, or a total of some yen 5 billion.

The Ordos Basin is located in a desert area near the China-Mongolia border. It is reported to be a promising area for oil and natural gas resources.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported that the agreement concluded on Wednesday calls for the project to be undertaken from this month and completed in five years.

SOVIET ENVOY CALLS ON LDP SECRETARY GENERAL

OW201215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 20, KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Y. Pavlov Thursday said his country would promote a movement for peace and prohibition of nuclear arms.

The ambassador, who took up the Tokyo post in mid-April, made the statement when he called on Susumu Nikaido, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Nikaido told the envoy that the Soviet Union should show its antinuclear stance not by words but by actions.

The LDP leader also referred to the Soviet military actions in Afghanistan and to Soviet military facilities on the northern islands, facing Hokkaido, which Japan claims as its territory.

LDP TO HOLD PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 25 NOV

OW200809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 20, KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party said Thursday that it will hold its convention on November 25 to conduct its presidential election.

The LDP president is assured of becoming prime minister as the ruling party holds simple majorities in both houses of the Diet, in which he will be put up for the premiership election.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's current term as president of the party will expire on November 26.

On the basis of a decision made by the LDP presidential election management committee, the party said preliminary election will be held on October 16 with its 1.17 million members and 80,000 associate members casting their ballots. The preliminary election will be held in case there are more than four candidates.

BANK HEAD: NO INTEREST POLICY CHANGE PLANNED

OW190853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 19, KYODO -- Japan has no plan to change its current interest rate policy to prop up the faltering economy, Bank of Japan Gov. Haruo Maekawa said Wednesday.

He said his recent talks with American and European monetary policymakers revealed their strong interest in the yen's low value and Japan's "policy mix," a combination of fiscal and monetary policies.

Maekawa said he explained the reasons why Japan has taken such policies and why the yen stands as it does. "The fact is," he said, "Japan and other countries have few policy alternatives."

The central bank leader met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday to brief him on a recent International Monetary Fund meeting in Helsinki and talks he had with his U.S. and European counterparts at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

Despite the foreign criticism of the low value of the Japanese currency, Maekawa said, "other industrial countries did not make any specific request" for steps to change the situation.

They apparently do not understand why the yen's rate remains low in light of Japan's stable inflation rate and good balance of payments performance.

He said he is not opposed to a plan to hold trilateral negotiations among the United States, Western Europe and Japan on currency stabilization, but he did not elaborate.

He predicted that America's high interest rates will not go down quickly while a debate on ways to reduce the huge budgetary deficits between the Congress and the administration goes on.

LABOR LEADER DENIES END TO 'SPRING OFFENSIVES'

OW210201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0133 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 21, KYODO -- Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), said Friday labor has no plans to discontinue the present system of conducting a struggle every spring to secure wage increases.

He told a councillors meeting of Sohyo, Japan's largest labor organization, that the "spring labor offensive" sponsored annually by Sohyo and the Federation of Independent Unions (Churitsuroren) is a struggle aimed at protecting and improving the rights and livelihood of the workers.

The chairman was referring to speculation expressed in some quarters that this year signaled the end of the spring labor offensive system in view of the fact that transport strikes were conducted by neither the Japanese National Railways nor private railway workers last spring. Makieda refuted such speculation as "irresponsible" and declared labor will wage a struggle again next spring to demand drastic tax cuts and an increase in wages. He also called for a restructuring of the spring wage offensive system, which has been in force since 1955.

Makieda criticized the recent recommendation of the fourth committee of the second ad hoc administrative reform council which called for eventual transfer of the Japanese National Railways, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation and the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation to private management. He said such a move reflects the true intention of business circles to seek profit by transferring the corporations to private management and is aimed at restraining activities of workers and labor unions.

Sohyo held the meeting on Friday to review results of this year's spring labor offensive.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMORANDUM ON KOREA-U.S. TIES

SK210150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] of DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum released on 20 May]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging a farce to embellish the history of 100 years following the conclusion of the Korean-U.S. treaty as a history of friendship and cooperation. This is a most shameless fabrication of history and an intolerable insult to the Korean people, who, in surging indignation, condemn the fraudulent act of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets fabricating the 100-year history of Korea-U.S. relations.

History bears out the fact that the Korea-U.S. treaty is a nation-selling document which paved the way for the U.S. imperialists to invade Korea and is a birgandish document of aggression which has imposed untold unhappiness and suffering on the Korean people. The 100-year history of Korea-U.S. relations since the conclusion of the treaty has been a bloody period marked by incidents of aggression, marauding and homocide committed by the U.S. imperialists and a bitter history of shame and suffering for the Korean people.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry issues this memorandum, recognizing it as necessary to disclose the aggressive and subjugating nature of the Korea-U.S. treaty and expose to the world the acts of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and acts of treachery by the South Korean puppets.

The Korea-U.S. treaty -- aggressive, subjugating and unequal.

The Korea-U.S. treaty was concluded by the U.S. ruling quarters and the feudal rulers of Korea 100 years ago, on 22 May 1882. It was clearly an aggressive, subjugating and unequal one which the U.S. aggressors devised by appeasing and fooling the corrupt and incompetent rulers of Korea at that time under the hypocritical slogan of peace and friendship and was a product of the U.S. policy of invading and dominating Korea.

The background of the conclusion of the treaty and its contents fully show its aggressive and subjugating nature. The U.S. ruling quarters, which had long coveted the natural resources of Korea and its strategic location, had dreamed of occupying Korea and turning it into a strategic base for means of aggression on the continent. U.S. imperialism, which had grown fat as a consequence of its continuous aggression and raiding of small and weak peoples, had spread, by the middle of the 19th century, its hands of aggression beyond the Western Hemisphere across the world as a whole, including Asia. Having extended their territory up to the Pacific coast by taking the vast lands in the west away from Mexico in a brigandish war of aggression, the U.S. imperialists accelerated their aggressive campaign against the Orient on a full-fledged scale.

From the very moment it set foot in the Oreitn, chersihing covetous amibitions of having in its hands the vast Asian Continent, U.S. imperialism cast a watchful eye of aggression toward Korea, a military vantage point. An American named T. Dennet writes in his book: From some 30 years before the 1898 U.S.-Spain war, there were men, particularly among naval authorities, who thought that the United States should possess even naval bases in the Far East. In this context, Korean ports were often talked about. (T. Dennet), "Roosevelt and the Russo-Japan War," New York, 1925, p. 108)

The U.S. aggressors calculated that they could easily put feudal Korea in their hands. However, this was a gross miscalculation. Their aggressive attempt to bring the Korean people to their knees with the threat of shelling from a warship could not avoid a shameful defeat at its first step. In 1866 the U.S. priate ship "General Sherman" -- which, without getting the Korean Government's approval to enter the country, sailed up the Taedong River and carried out acts of espionage and marauding -- was sunk by courageous, resistant Korean people.

Taking the incident as a pretext, the United States, in May 1871, provoked a war of aggression by infiltrating into the sea off Korea's Kanghwa Island 5 warships armed with 80 guns and carrying 1,230 troops. However, due to a stubborn counterattack by Korean soldiers, the U.S. aggressors were dealt a severe blow and, shamefully, only had to flee.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists realized that they could not make Korea give in by threatening it with arms. Changing their tactics from gunboat to smiling diplomacy, the U.S. aggressors resorted to a more cunning method. While pretending to be the friends of the Korean people in an attempt to achieve their aggressive goal against Korea, the U.S. aggressors adopted a roundabout method by employing Japan as a guide. In 1880, the U.S. aggressors had the Japanese Government force the Korean feudalistic government to sign a Korea-U.S. treaty. They failed in this attempt. Later, cleverly taking advantage of the situation in which the Japanese imperialists' aggression against Korea became intensified with each passing day, greatly threatening the Korean feudalistic ruling bunch, U.S. ruling circles, deceiving the Korean feudalistic ruling bunch with a soft and seductive promise that they would protect Korea from Japanese aggression, forced them to accept the proposal for signing a subservient Korea-U.S. treaty. The Korea-U.S. treaty, which was signed in a cajoling, deceptive and fraudulent manner, was an aggressive treaty paving a way for aggression against Korea for the U.S. imperialists. It was a subservient, unequal treaty forcing the feudalistic Korean Government and people to perform a subservient role while giving a piratic right to the U.S. imperialists. Articles 2, 3, and 6 in the Korea-U.S. treaty prescribe that Korean ports should be kept open to the United States, that Americans can freely buy land and houses, and live and carry out commercial activities in these ports. Randomly visiting ports, including Pusan and Wonsan, which Japan had already opened, the U.S. imperialist aggressors exploited and plundered the Korean people.

The aggressive and unequal nature of the Korea-U.S. treaty was intensively reflected in the fact that this treaty included piratic articles of extraterritorial rights limiting or ignoring the sovereignty of the Korean feudalistic government. Article 4 of the treaty prescribes that those Americans who insult Koreans in Korea or cause damage to the lives and property of the latter will be punished not by Korean laws but by U.S. laws by yielding these Americans to the U.S. consul or to U.S. Government officials staying in Korea. This article also prescribes that those Koreans who cause damage to the houses and property of Americans will be immediately arrested and severely punished by the Korean Government through the mobilization of army troops. How piratic this logic is! This means that the Korean Government is only obliged to protect the lives and property of Americans and that it has no rights whatsoever to punish U.S. criminals. It is the publicly recognized rule of international law that all foreigners should abide by the laws and orders of the countries where they stay and that when they violate these laws and orders, they should be punished under the laws of these countries. Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors allowed those Americans who had committed crimes in Korea to be punished not by Korean laws but by U.S. laws. As a result, Americans acted tyranically in Korea. This shows the brazen and piratic nature of the U.S. imperialists. The subservient and unequal nature of the Korea-U.S. treaty was clearly reflected in the article on most-favored-nation treatment. The U.S. imperialists included in article 14 of the treaty a provision that the Korean Government should unconditionally give U.S. Government officials and Americans the same benefit that the former gives other countries and other foreign merchants. Thus the Korea-U.S. treaty was an aggressive one paving the road toward aggression against Korea by the U.S. imperialists and an unequal and subservient one violently violating the sovereignty of the Korean people.

The aggressive nature of the treaty was well reflected in the report from U.S. diplomatic representative Young in China to the U.S. secretary of state, saying he believed the treaty was very important in order for the United States to put its footprint in Korea and to let Korea open its doors and that the treaty was conducive to expanding U.S. influence in Asia, using Korea as a springboard -- from page 172, U.S. diplomatic document dated 1882.

No matter how eagerly the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets may try to define this aggressive treaty as a friendly one, they cannot conceal historic facts. The U.S. imperialists are not patrons and aid givers but aggressors, plunderers and killers.

The history of the past 50 years in Korea is that of the U.S. imperialist's blood-stained aggression and murder. Today, those who distort history are playing a fraudulent, tricky political propaganda game to change the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression against and plunder of Korea over 100 years into that of friendship and cooperation. Designating a week in recognition of the centennial of Korea-U.S. relations, U.S. President Reagan on 10 May brazenly tried to change the history of aggression by saying that the Korea-U.S. treaty has added a new chapter to the history of the relations of equal standing between South Korea and the United Snates and that he was proud of Americans' role in the history of South Korea. Prior to this, crawling into South Korea and saying to puppet bosses that he hoped to have a dinner party 100 years later to guarantee South Korea-U.S. relations for 100 years thereafter, U.S. Vice President Bush made absurd remarks highly praising the centennial of Korea-U.S. relations strewn with the U.S. imperialists' aggression, plunder and murder. However, no matter what beautiful words they may use, they cannot conceal the U.S. imperialists' blood-stained crime of aggression against Korea.

Immediately after signing the aggressive and unequal treaty by deceiving the corrupt and incompetent Korean feudalistic ruling bunch, the U.S. aggressors, pretending to be patrons and aid givers, began opening the road toward aggression against Korea by claiming the rights established in the treaty. The U.S. aggressors, who had not completed military preparations for exercising monopolistic domination over Korea at that time by surpassing their rivals, has the Japanese imperialists check infiltration into Korea by other major powers and tried to share influence with Japan. Abandoning the slogan of protecting Korea, which they had advocated when signing the Korea-U.S. treaty and brazenly engaging in intrigue and collusion with the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists wickedly and cunningly suppressed the patriotic anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people and actively supported the Japanese imperialists' aggression against Korea. Reading the draft of the peace treaty prepared by the Japanese imperialists which the Japanese diplomatic representative in Washington had submitted to him, U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt approved Japan's inclusion into the peace treaty the provision on its right to rule in Korea -- pages 380, 381, volume I, "Theodore Roosevelt and his Era."

In July 1905, the U.S. Government sent Secretary of the Army Taft to Japan and had him sign a secret agreement with Japanese Prime Minister Katsura. In return for U.S. recognition of Japan's establishment of the right for colonial domination over Korea following the Russo-Japanese War, the United States, in this secret agreement, guaranteed that Japan would recognize the U.S. imperialists' economic interests in Korea and their right to rule in the Philippines. Thus the U.S. imperialists supported, ahead of other major powers, the Japanese imperialists' coercive signing of the Ulsa Protection Treaty in November 1905 and their degrading of Korea into Japan's actual colony. Article 1 of the Korea-U.S. treaty prescribes that if a third country commits an unjust act against one of the signatories of the treaty its counterpart will offer aid to assist it in smoothly settling the dispute. Thus the feudalistic Korean Government asked the U.S. Government to offer aid to nullify the Ulsa Protection Treaty which the Jpaanese imperialists forced the former to sign. However, U.S. Secretary of State Root refused this request by saying that it was difficult for the United States to abide by the Korea-U.S. treaty because the Korean Government had placed itself under the Japanese Government's protection -- from pages 673 to 675, part 1, volume 38, Japanese Diplomatic Documents.

When the secret envoy of the king of Korea visited U.S. rulers to beg for nullification of the Ulsa Protection Treaty, they turned him away at the door, saying that they were not in a position to recognize the treaty and that the Korea-U.S. treaty had already been nullified. They unhesitatingly committed the wicked act of withdrawing their diplomatic representative from Seoul ahead of others. It is ludicrous that after supporting the Japanese imperialists' aggression against Korea by abandoning the Korea-U.S. treaty which the U.S. imperialists forced their counterpart to sign, they babbled about friendship by pulling out this historic trash.

The aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists trying to make the Korean people suffer colonial slavery, wearing the mask of peace and friendship, was revealed more brazenly after World War II. Landing in South Korea in September 1945 wearing the mask of a liberator, the U.S. imperialist aggressors designated South Korea as a military occupation zone, maintained a military rule there and brazenly posed as a colonial ruler by seizing power. In decree 1, killer General MacArthur said: In my capacity as commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific region, I establish a military government in the area south of 38 Degrees North Latitude in Korea for the residents in this area; accordingly, I issue the following decree that the residents should abide by: All administrative power will be exercised for the time being under my authority for the area south of 38 Degrees North Latitude in Korea and for the residents in this area. The residents should immediately follow the order issued by me and under my authority. Those who oppose the occupying army and who disturb order and security will be severely punished. During the period of military government, English will be used as an official language.

The aim of the deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea was originally to disarm the Japanese aggressive forces in the area south of 38 degrees north latitude in Korea. There was no ground whatsoever for establishing a military government in liberated South Korea. However, the U.S. imperialists took advantage of the deployment of their troops in South Korea in fulfilling their wild desire for domination over Korea -- a desire which they have cherished for 100 years.

The U.S. imperialists were not satisfied with the act of occupying South Korea and placing it under their domination. Their aim was to swallow not half of Korea but all of it. To achieve this end, the U.S. imperialists provoked a piratic aggressive war in Korea. This abominable act of provoking the Korean aggressive war added a most brazen and criminal chapter to the 100-year history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Korea. To make the Korean people give in, the U.S. imperialists have committed the most barbarous, hostile act, unprecedented in the history of war. However, no matter what method they used, they failed to make the Korean people give in. They suffered a disgraceful defeat, confronting the heroic struggle of the Korean people. Instead of learning a lesson, the U.S. imperialists clung to maneuvers for aggression and war against the Korean people during the postwar period by remaining in South Korea.

In August 1953, the U.S. imperialists tried to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops by fabricating "the ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty" -- the replica of the Korea-U.S. treaty. They have positively accelerated preparations for a new war to wage aggression in Korea.

The war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are reaching an ominous stage, particularly today. The Reagan administration is using violent language, saying that the Korean Peninsula is vitally important to the interests of the United States, like Europe and the Middle and Near East, and that the administration is willing to use arms to protect the peninsula.

Furthermore, while openly clamoring that they will not rule out the use of nuclear arms in Korea in a contingency, they are scheming to introduce neutron bombs and theater-based nuclear missiles in South Korea. They are bringing the situation to the brink of war [chongjaeng chopyong] while heightening tension. The grave crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea are that they have divided a united nation, which had a long history and culture, and are desperately opposing the country's reunification which the Korean people so ardently aspire.

Adopting a plot for two Koreas as their basic policy against Korea, the U.S. imperialists, who suffered a shameful defeat in the aggressive war in Korea, have obstructed Korea's reunification in every way. Due to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to perpetuate national division, none of the hundreds of reasonable, nation-saving proposals set forth by the DPRK Government to resolve the question of the country's reunification independently on the principle of democracy and in a peaceful manner has been realized. The Korean people have been suffering intolerable misfortunes owing to national division, which has lasted until today -- nearly 40 years after liberation. The 100-year history of the U.S. imperialists in Korea has been one of aggression and crimes blocking Korea's reunification and having the Korean people suffer the misfortune of national division.

History also shows that the U.S. imperialists have been the most avaricious plunderers in Korea and truculent murderers of the Korean people. Through the Korea-U.S. treaty, the U.S. ruling circles wrested numerous privileges, including free trade rights, the right to a low customs tariff, consular jurisdiction, extraterritorial rights and most-favored-nation status. They began to reduce Korea to a market for U.S. monopoly capital, the source of raw materials and a place for their capital investments.

According to the Korea-U.S. treaty, the U.S. aggressors robbed the feudalistic Korean Government of their economic privileges. As a price for their support of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, the U.S. imperialists received the Japanese imperialists' protection for economic privilege in Korea and plundered the economy with the support of the Japanese imperialists.

While selling surplus good, such as petroleum, tobacco and sugar at a high price, the U.S. imperialists plundered precious metals, including gold and silver during the period from 1909 to 1920. They looted 80 percent of the gold and silver in Korea from four mines alone -- the Unsan, Suan, Changsong and Chiksan mines.

Morevoer, the U.S. imperialists did not hesitate to commit a barbarous act against God and man by selling several thousand Korean people under the pretext of emigration by organizing a slave trade agency called the Continental Development Company. Since World War II, the U.S. imperialists have taken control of and looted about 85 percent of the South Korean economy under the pretext of the so-called enemy property administration by using their military occupation system in South Korea. They have turned South Korea into a market for their commodities and the colonial supply base for their raw materials.

After the war, the U.S. imperialists fabricated every kind of aggressive treaty and agreements, including the ROK-U.S. joint economic committee agreement on economic reconstruction and the plan for financial stabilization and the ROK-U.S. Treaty on Friendship, Trade and Navigation, consolidating their control of the South Korean economy. They have subordinated the South Korean economy by selling their surplus goods to South Korea at a monopolistic, high price on the pretext of aid.

The amount which the U.S. imperialists have looted from South Korea since liberation through capital investments, disparate trade exchanges and the transfer of the expenses for maintaining the U.S. troops is as high as $120 billion. It is not by chance that South Korea publications, describing the U.S. imperialists' aid as that of giving medicine to someone after causing him to suffer a disease, deplore the fact that South Korea suffers a little more each time the U.S. imperialists' aid comes in.

The U.S. imperialists have subordinated South Korea economically, plundering raw materials. They have committed barbarous acts of murder against many innocent South Korean people since they first invaded Korea. The U.S. imperialists aggressors are descendants of the Yankees who annihilated the native Indians in America in the last half of the 18th century and have led their lives by slave-trading and piracy. They have posed as the colonial tyrants in South Korea, causing numerous suffering and distress to the Korean people. Wherever the U.S. imperialists aggressors go, the innocent residents shed blood. Wherever their shadow is cast, the people are always seized with uneasiness and fear. It is incalculable how many Korean people have been disgraced and unjustly killed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In 1925, an American named (Posmo), who sneaked into Sunan County, South Pyongan Province under the guise of a missionary, committed a barbarous act against God and man by letting a dog bite a 12-year old boy and writing the word "thief" on the boy's forehead with acid because the boy picked up a piece of an apple on the roadside by an orchard. This is one of the typical examples of the many despotic acts committed by the U.S. imperialists aggressors who sneaked into Korea while crying out for philanthropy and equality since the conclusion of the Korea-U.S. treaty.

Truly beyond human imagination was the human butchery committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who sneaked into South Korea under the guise of liberators after World War II.

During the 10 months after April 1948, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea murdered about 35,000 innocent residents in Chejudo alone. They had mercilessly murdered 70,000 residents, a quarter of the population of Chejudo, by 1950. In 1949, the U.S. imperialist aggressors murdered as many as 103,000 patriots and innocent people all over South Korea.

The bestial nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors was more fully disclosed during the Korean war. Walker, then commander of the U.S. 8th Army, told the U.S. troops: Kill indiscriminately! Don't let your hands tremble even if what appears before you are kids and old men! You must kill as many Koreans as possible to fulfill the duty of the U.S. citizens!

According to this order, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the atrocity of killing everywhere, which will never be forgiven through eternity. On 15 September, 1951, UPI reported that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, while retreating south because of the counterattack by the KPA, killed as many as a million residents in South Korea.

During the period of the temporary occupation of the area of the northern half of the republic, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the cruelest atrocity of human massacre, unprecedented in the history of the world. During the period of the 45-day temporary occupation, in Sunchon County alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors killed in a bestial way 35,383 residents, 25 percent of the residents of the county.

Eveywhere they went, the U.S. imperialist aggressors killed innocent residents by shooting, beating, strangling and burying them alive. They gouged out eyes, cut off breasts, peeled off skin, cut lips, cut out tongues, mutilated, boiled, burned and crushed by tanks to kill people. They, indeed, committed the atrocity of cruelest massacre which horrifies the people.

An investigation team of the WIDF which made a visit to Korea during the war, denouncing the criminal atrocity of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, said in its report on 28 May 1951: The massacre and mass tortures committed by the troops of the United States and Syngman Rhee in the areas they temporarily occupied were much worse than the massacre and tortures committed in the European areas temporarily occupied by the Nazis of Hitler.

Even in the postwar period in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops continued violence, murder, rape, plundering and all other kinds of atrocities against the peaceful residents.

Among the atrocities which the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces committed following the war in South Korea, the shooting to death of a child who was playing in the fields, the shooting to death of a peasant who was getting firewood, the incident where they made a bestial assault on women, raped them, cropped their hair, painted their breasts and the lower half of their bodies yellow and drove them out on the street, the incident where they pulled out the fingernails and toenails of a boy with pincers, put him in a box and discarded it, and the Paju incident where hundreds of them made an assault on peaceful residents like wolves and plundered their property -- all these fiendish atrocities are indescribable and unbearable and still arouse the burning indignation of the South Korean people and the world's people.

The atrocities which the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces committed in South Korea since 1975 total nearly 10,000 cases. These are ones made public. As victims of the atrocities, tens of thousands of people died.

In particular, the bestial and wicked nature of the U.S. imperialists was completely disclosed during the Kwangju mass massacre in May 1980. Under the active instigation and direct command of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in Kwangju in but a few days, 5,000 innocent citizens were killed and about 14,000 people were injured. Thus, all of Kwangju was stained with the blood of the patriotic people who demanded freedom and democracy.

Historical records since the conclusion of the Korea-U.S. treaty show that the U.S. imperialists are by no means a protector and supporter of the Korean people but a most wicked aggressor, plunderer and murderer. Depending on foreign forces is a way leading the nation to downfall, and only patriotism is the genuine way for the nation:

The history of the past 100 years since the conclusion of the Korea-U.S. treaty gives a serious lesson that without the elimination of the traitors depending on foreign forces or flattering and being servile to them, the dignity, prestige and sovereignty of the nation cannot be defended, nor can people be freed from the fate of colonial slavery.

The shamful history which was faced by our people 100 years ago is being repeated in South Korea. Clamoring that the conclusion of the Korea-U.S. treaty was the beginning of the full-scale friendly relations and has been the historic source of the ROK-U.S. friendship, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has set this year, which marks the centennial of the conclusion of the treaty, as a year of ROK-U.S. friendship and is wasting a tremendous amount of money in holding all kinds of events designed to laud the aggression and plundering by the U.S. imperialists, and is even scheming to erect a Korea-U.S. treaty monument.

To please his masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is describing the atrocities and outrageous acts which the U.S. imperialists have committed in South Korea ever since the liberation as good deeds and embellishing all U.S. imperialist crimes against the Korean people as acts of goodwill and friendship. Even the former South Korean rulers who left a stain on history by their nation-selling and treacherous acts did not dare to concoct a history like traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The farce of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an unbearable insult to those patriots who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for the independence and liberty of the nation and against the aggression and nation-selling and an intolerable challenge to the Korean people who value national prestige and sovereignty.

If one has a bit of Korean conscience and shares the blood of the Korean people, he can never uphold the enemy of the nation as an ally. Only the flunkeyist traitor who commits any crime to win the favor of the masters insists on describing what is black as white and lauds the enemy as a friend. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful stooge who has been picked up and tamed by the U.S. imperialists for a long time and a nation-seller whose body is filled with pro-U.S. ideas.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself openly clamors· I will not overlook words against the United States. It is a well-known fact that, betraying the nation and becoming a stooge of the U.S. imperialist about 20 years ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again pledged not to forget the support of the United States, even after he is dead and turned into ashes.

Since he is a traitor, during the Kwangju incident he committed the vicious atrocity of killing compatriots who had turned out demanding democratic freedom and rights with tanks, guns and swords offered by the U.S. imperialist, fiendish murderers.

The nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a nation-seller was more fully disclosed during his junket to the United States during late January to early February last year. By visiting the aggressor, he begged for the cancellation of the plan to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and their permanent presence.

At a time when numerous world nations oppose the domination and subjugation by the imperialists and take the road of independence, only a nation-selling traitor like Chon Tu-hwan is begging for the continued presence of the forign troops in South Korea. The ugly nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a nation-seller is being clearly disclosed through the atrocious repression of the South Korean youths, students and people, which is staged in the wake of the recent arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center.

On 18 March, South Korean youths and students set fire to the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center -- one of the important bases of the ideological and cultural infiltration of the U.S. imperialists -- and shouted "The United States, leave!" and "We denounce the neocolonialism of the U.S. imperialists." This was an eruption of the indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors that has accumulated in the hearts of the South Korean people, youths and students over a long period of time and was a just and patriotic struggle to establish a new independent society and a new democratic world in South Korea without the aggressors and the traitors.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan insulted the just struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people by branding it as violence leading the nation to downfall and as a rash act. He shamefully apologized to the U.S. masters and committed an atrocity of arresting and penalizing thousands of youths, students and people.

All the facts clearly show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is, indeed, a most faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a betrayer of the nation and an ugly flunkeyist nation-seller who far surpasses the former traitors. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's shameless concoction of history and his unhesitating nation-selling acts are for the purpose of winning the trust of the U.S. masters and realizing ambition for long-term office. However, this is nothing but a useless dream.

It is the firm will of the Korean people to end the aggression and interference of outside forces, to overthrow the traitors and to establish a reunified, independent, prestigious and sovereign state. This agrees with the trend of the times in which people oppose domination and subjugation of all forms and take the road of independence. The events marking the centennial of the conclusion of the Korea-U.S. treaty being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and their gibberish about friendship, good-will and cooperation are aimed at promoting the pro-U.S. flunkeyist ideas among South Korean people, placating their anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment, perpetuating the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, and making it easy to continue the brigandish acts of aggression and nation-selling.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces remain in South Korea and the U.S. imperialist policy against Korea continues, the national sovereignty of the Korean people, the unified development of the nation, and peace in Korea are unthinkable.

The South Korean people's struggle to expel from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces trampling the national sovereignty and obstructing the reunification of the country and to overthrow the group against the nation, which is flattering and being servile to the foreign force and persisting in the nation-selling acts, is a just and patriotic struggle for democracy and reunification.

All who love the country and the nation must firmly unite under the banner of the anti-U.S. national salvation and the independent reunification and turn out as one in the pan-national struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the nation-selling traitors.

The South Korean people must firmly oppose the pro-U.S. flunkeyist ideas and the ideas of depending on foreign forces which lead the nation to downfall, have a sense of national independence and must not be deceived by the U.S. imperialists' and the pro-U.S. stooges' sugar-coated gibberish about goodwill, protection and cooperation. They must smash their deceptive maneuvers.

The just struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people waged to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea, to end the fascist military rule of the nation-selling traitor puppet Chon Tu-hwan and to achieve the democratization of society and the reunification of the fatherland will be victorious with the support and encouragement of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The reunification of the divided fatherland is an urgent task of the Korean people to achieve national sovereignty and cannot be delayed any longer. To settle the question of Korean reunification independently by the Korean people themselves, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, and the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be ended.

The most realistic and rational way to achieve the reunification of Korea independently and peacefully is to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The Korean people's struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland by expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and establishing the DCRK is winning the absolute support of the peace-loving people of the world.

The U.S. imperialists must squarely look at reality, abandon schemes for two Koreas and the anachronistic policy for the occupation of South Korea, take off the cap of the U.N. forces in accordance with the U.N. resolution and immediately withdraw from South Korea, along with their aggressive forces and lethal weapons.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists must stop the criminal act of instigating traitor Chon Tu-hwan to division, fascism, confrontation and war and take their hands of aggression and interference off Korea.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan, running counter to the desire of the people, persists in depending on foreign forces and nation-selling acts and seeking fascism and division, confrontation and war, this will accelerate his self-destruction. This is an ever-lasting truth proved by history.

The DPRK Government expresses the firm belief that the Korean people's just struggle to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and to achieve the complete sovereignty of the nation and the country's peaceful reunification will win the active support and sympathy of the governments and peoples of the countries of the world who value peace, democracy, national independence and sovereignty.

HU YAOBANG GREETS KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK210007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on May 19 met at Zhongnanhai in Beijing with the friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA on visit to China.

The head of the delegation conveyed warm regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrades Chairman Hu Yaobang and Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. Chairman Hu Yaobang expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to tell that he and Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng wish President Kim Il-song good health and longevity and wish Comrade Kim Chong-il good health for more energetically guiding work. Chairman Hu Yaobang recalled with pleasure a recent meeting between the leaders of the two countries. Saying that the relations between China and Korea are extremely close and Korea is the great front of China and the latter the great rear for the former, he noted: In past decades China and Korea have stood together through thick and thin.

In the past revolutionary struggles the Korean people shed their blood on China's soil while the Chinese people shed their blood on Korea's soil. Later, the two countries supported each other in defeating imperialist aggression and subversion. The relations between us are one of mutual trust, mutual reliance and mutual support.

He went on to say: We will meet difficulties on the road toward the future as there are people in the world who attempt to obstruct the principles of independence of our two countries, and efforts for the reunification of our respective countries. Therefore, we should continue to stand together.

Hu Yaobang wished the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and President Kim Il-song greater achievements in the revolution and construction. He expressed the conviction that the friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea would develop from generation to generation and such friendship and unity would play a greater role in the world peoples progressive cause.

The conversation took place in a comradely and warm atmosphere. Present were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry; and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

BIOGRAPHIES OF ROK CABINET MEMBERS GIVEN

SK210441 Seoul YONHAP in English 0331 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- Following is the full list of the new South Korean cabinet.

-- Prime minister (retained): Yu Chang-sun, 64, of South Pyongan Province, governor of the Bank of Korea, commerce-industry minister, economic planning minister, chairman of the Lotte Confectionary Co.

-- Foreign Minister (retained): No Sin-yong, 52, of South Pyongan Province, consul general in New Delhi, vice foreign minister, ambassador in Geneva.

-- Home Minister (retained): No Tae-u, 50, of Taegu, commander of the Defense Security Command, minister of state for national security and foreign affairs, sports affairs minister.

-- Finance minister (retained): No Ung-pae, 48, of South Chungchong Province, president of the Haitai Confectionary Co., the 11th National Assembly member.

-- Justice minister (new): Chong Chi-kun, 56, of South Kyongsang Province, chief prosecutor of Pusan's District Prosecutor's Office, prosecutor general.

-- Government administration minister (new): Pak Chan-kung, 56, from Kyunggi Province; graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1948 and Kuk Min University; served as commander of an army division in 1971, of the support command of the Second Army in 1973, of the logistics command in 1979. He also served as assistant minister for defense industry of the National Defense Ministry in 1980 and was promoted to the post of vice minister of the ministry in 1980.

-- Science-technology minister (retained): Yi Chong-o, 50, from North Kyongsang Province; graduated from the Korea Military Academy and Seoul National University's College of Liberal Arts and Science in 1961; served as director of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science in 1980. He was appointed to his present post the same year.

-- Unification board minister (retained): Son Chae-sik, 48, from South Kyongsang Province; graduated from Seoul National University's Law College in 1956; served as governor of Kyunggi Province in 1976, mayor of Pusan in 1981 and vice home minister in 1981.

-- Minister of state for political affairs (new): O Se-ung, 49, from Seoul, graduated from Yonsei University in 1957, served as national assemblyman in the 8th, 9th, and 19th National Assemblies, and is still serving in the 11th National Assembly.

-- Health-social affairs minister (new): Kim Chong-ye, 54, born in South Cholla Province. 11th term national assemblyman from the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Labor affairs minister (new): Chong Ham-chu, 54, born in North Kyongsang Province. Graduated from graduate school of business management, Yonsei University, secretary general of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, acting president of the same organization.

-- Transportation minister (new): Yi Hui-song, 58, born in South Kyongsang Province. A 1948 graduate of the Korea Military Academy, also studied at the National Defense College. Vice army chief of staff, acting director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, army chief of staff, commander of Martial Law Command.

-- Communications minister (new): Choe Sun-tal, 51, born in North Kyongsang Province. Graduated from College of Engineering, Seoul National University, graduated from University of California at Berkeley, research member of the Science Research Institute of the Defense Ministry, president of the Electric Communications Research Institute, member of the Foreign Capital Inducement Deliberation Committee under the Finance Ministry.

-- Culture information minister (new): Yi Chin-hui, 50, born in North Kyongsang Province. Graduated from College of Law, Seoul National University, national assemblyman, president of the Kyunghyang Daily News and the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp.

-- Agriculture-fisheries minister (new): Pak Chong-mun, 50, born in South Kyongsang Province, graduated from Kyungpook National University, director of the Agricultural Production Bureau, Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry.

-- Commerce-industry minister (new): Kim Tong-hui, 50, born in South Kyong sang Province, graduated from Seoul National University. Vice-minister of culture and information in 1976, ambassador to Iran 1978-1980, vice-minister of foreign affairs in 1980-1982.

-- Energy-resources minister (retained): Yi Son-ki, 53, born in North Kyongsang Province, studied at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, vice economic planning minister in 1979, secretary-general to the president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in 1981.

-- Construction minister (retained): Kim Chong-ho, 56, born in South Cholla Province, graduated from the National Defense College in 1965, assistant defense minister for logistics in 1973, retired from the army as major general, governor of South Cholla Province in 1980.

-- Defense minister (new): Yun Song-min, 56, born in South Cholla Province, graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1950, corps commanding general 1977-1979, commanding general First Korean Army 1980-1981, chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff 1981-1982.

-- Education minister (retained): Yi Kyu-ho, 57, born in South Kyongsang Province, graduated from Tubingen University in West Germany 1962, professor at Yonsei University 1964-1979, national unification board minister 1979-1980, education minister May 1980.

-- Sports minister (retained): Yi Won-kyong, 60, born in North Kyongsang Province, graduated from Seoul National University in 1947, president of the Hapdong News Agency 1966-1974, culture-information minister 1974-1975, secretary-general of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee 1981-1982, sports minister April 1982.

TIMES Views DJP Shakeup

SK210251 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 82 p 1

[By Cho Pyung-pil]

[Text] A shakeup of five Democratic Justice Party higher-ups, including secretary-general, just before a Cabinet reshuffle due today, is accepted as a fait accompli from the stand-point that they must be held morally and politically accountable for the curb loan scandal.

Matter-of-factly, the majority DJP as at the pains to extricate itself from the groundless rumors circulating concerning the involvement of a key figure in the incident.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who heads the party changed them in a blitzkrieg action to remedy the trauma as promptly as possible which has disturbed both the political and social climate as a result of a huge fraudulent loan-bill scandal.

The reshuffle of the ranking party officials is interpreted as showing a clear-cut intention not to harm its image, freeing itself from becoming a victim of groundless rumors, thereby refreshing the party's structure to pursue clean politics without interruption.

Besides the party shuffle, en masse resignations by the incumbent Cabinet team in an extraordinary Cabinet session came as no surprise because the Cabinet was also in for change in connection with recent incidents, notably the scandal.

The scope of the shift has yet to be seen. But a large-scale shuffle is most likely in light of the scandal's influence on both popular feelings and financial circles.

The focus of interest with regard to the Cabinet shakeup is on whether Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, who was named Jan. 3 this year, will retain his post or be sacked.

Along with the reshuffle in the lineup of Cabinet members and DJP leaders, the government is certain to take other measures to settle the post-scandal problems.

NO POLITICAL TIES WITH LOAN SCANDAL FOUND

SK210218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean prosecution has failed to find evidence that part of the money which former assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha obtained through their loan business flowed into political circles, Prosecutor General Chong Chi-kun announced Thursday.

Announcing results of the three-week-old investigation into the curb loan market scandal, Chong said Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal of the ruling Democratic Justice Party was found to have exercised no influence for the moneylending couple or Kongyung Construction Co.

Kwon was dismissed from his party position Thursday amid rumors that he had applied pressure on bank officials in connection with the couple's loan business.

The top prosecutor also said the investigation uncovered no illegal acts by Yi Kyu-kwang, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp. and younger brother of President Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law other than his acceptance of 100 million won from the couple on the condition that he would help the couple set-up a joint venture bank between South Korean and Middle East businesses.

Yi and Chang were charged with defrauding Kongyung Construction Co. and five other businesses of 180.1 billion won by cashing commercial papers the couple received as collateral from the companies in exchange for providing them with private loans. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

The announcement said the couple circulated premature commercial bills worth 640.4 billion won during a 14-month period since February of last year.

The couple was originally arrested for violating the foreign exchange control law, but a probe into their loan business led to the country's largest private financial scandal since the founding of the republic.

Two presidents of Korean banks and 15 others were arrested in connection with the scandal on charges ranging from bribery to complicity to embezzle company funds.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the minority Korea National Party said the prosecution announcement was insufficient to clear up the scandal, saying it is little different from an earlier prosecution statement on the case.

DKP CALLS FOR 'DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL CLIMATE'

SK210319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) Friday urged President Chon Tu-hwan's government to establish a "democratic political climate" and to eradicate corruption.

DKP spokesman Kim Chin-paw said his party was disappointed in the prosecution's investigation of the scandal as it did not completely answer all questions.

Kim also called on the ruling Democratic Justice Party to turn over a new leaf in managing the National Assembly.

SPEAKERS SCORE OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN KWANGJU

SK190055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 82 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP) -- Citzens of this capital of Cholla-Namdo declared yesterday that they would reject any attempt to make use of Kwangju for political purposes.

In a rally at Mudung Stadium yesterday morning marking the second anniversary of the bloody May 18 turmoil which left scores of citizens dead and injured amid a whirlwind of demonstrations, the citizens further said that they would safeguard their town by themselves.

Some 200,000 citizens and students from across Cholla-Namdo attended the rally with placards carrying various slogans.

Sin Tae-ho, chairman of the just-formed Citizens' Council for New Kwangju Construction, said in his opening speech that some people who had no relation with Kwangju had swarmed into the city and were trying to dissipate the citizens' hope for a new life and the construction of a new city by plotting the outbreak of another tragedy.

"Let's expel such ill-intentioned attempts resolutely and let's have a firm determination to guard our town with the efforts of 4 million citizens of Kwangju and Cholla-Namdo," he said.

Kim Chung-chae, head of the Cholla-Namdo branch of the Korea Anti-Communist League, representing social organizations, said that he could not figure out what the gangs intended to do by touching on the two-year-old scars of the citizens.

"What do you think of Kwangju and why are you trying to drive our loving parents, brothers and sisters onto the plaza of tragedy again?" he retorted.

Mrs. Yi Won-ok, head of the Kwangju branch of the Korean Association of University Women, who represented ordinary citizens in the rally, said that she was not surprised too much upon observing the preposterous attempts to rationalize the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center arson case and other vicious crimes by relating them to the Kwangju incident two years ago.

"We, Kwangju citizens, with Mt. Mudung over there, will never forgive any such spiteful attempt to make use of Kwangju for political purposes," she asserted.

Arguing that some people from religious organizations were plotting disorder and tricky crimes in Kwangju in disguise of cherishing the memory of victims who fell in the bloody incident, Mrs. Yi said: "It is we, Kwangju citizens, who will cherish them. You, apostles of disputes, don't awaken their souls now in peace."

Pak Chaong-hun, a student attending the graduate school of business at Chonnam National University, said that any effort to use students as political means would be excluded.

"If we play the role of puppets for impure elements, it will mean that we are turning our backs on our own fatherland," he said.

An eight-point resolution was adopted by the ralliers along with a message to the whole Korean people.

VETERANS DENOUNCE NORTH AT KWANGJU RALLY

SK210151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 8

[Text] Kwangju -- Retired military personnel active in Cholla Namdo Province yesterday denounced North Korea's bellicosity and the hereditary system of Kim Il-song, its chieftain, in a gathering held here.

Gov. Kim Chang-sik of Cholla Namdo Chong Myong-hwan, secretary general of the Korean Veterans Association (KVA), Hwang Ha-taek, head of the Cholla Namdo Branch of the association, and an estimated 5,000 other former service members attended the gathering.

Participants held a fancy procession in which they burned effigies of North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song and his followers. The Cholla Namdo branch of KVA sponsored the procession and effigy-burning ceremony in order to strengthen the national security posture of the people in the province and inspire them with anti-communist spirit on the occasion of the second anniversary of Kwangju incident which occurred May 18, 1980.

In his speech, Hwang Ha-taek, Cholla Namdo branch chief of KVA, urged 380,000 members of the KVA branch to make concerted efforts to smash any possible military provocations by North Korea. He said, "If the Republic of Korea is communized by the Pyongyang regime, people in the country will be deprived of everything, including freedom and religion as evidenced in the fall of South Vietnam April 30, 1975.

He then stressed that Kwangju citizens and people in Cholla Namdo Province should more actively participate in building a democratic welfare state with the unhappy legacy of the past as momentum.

In his speech read by Chong Myong-hwan, his secretary general, Kim Chong-hwan, KVA president, asked retired military personnel to take the van in establishing an all-out security system by exercising their power, courage and wisdom.

In the met, participants adopted a four point resolution in which they pledged to do their utmost in defending their motherland and play leading roles in carrying out the ongoing new social ethics movement.

They marched to the Cholla Namdo Provincial Government Plaza from Kwangju Railroad Station Plaza, carrying effigies of Kim Il-song, his son Kim Chong-il and other North Korean key figures.

KWANGJU CATHOLICS DEMAND RELEASE OF DETAINEES

SK200612 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 82 p 7

[Text] A memorial mass marking the 2d anniversary of the 18 May Kwangju incident was held at a Catholic church in Kwangju for 2 hours from 1930 to 2130 on 18 May. The mass was led by Bishop Yun Kong-hui.

At the mass, a statement was released by the families of those who have been detained in connection with the Kwangju incident. In the statement, they put forth to the government a 5-point demand. They called for the government not to conceal but to disclose the truth of the charges against those who were involved in the incident, that has been distorted.

Meanwhile, at the mass, the priests of the Kwangju Catholic Diocese urged "release of all of those who have been detained in the Kwangju incident in order to achieve genuine national harmony."

KWANGJU MEMORIAL SERVICE PROTESTERS RELEASED

SK200516 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 82 p 7

[Text] Pastor Kim Kyong-sik and 11 other people and several reporters, who had been taken away by police in the wake of the disturbance caused after the memorial service [18 May] for those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju incident 2 years ago, were released around 2000 that same day.

NORTH KOREA PROPOSES 28 MAY MAC MEETING

SK200920 Seoul YONHAP in English 0913 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP) -- North Korea Thursday suggested to the United Nations Command (UNC) that the 413th main session of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) be held at 11:00 a.m. May 28, the UNC announced. This is a counterproposal to the UNC's May 17 suggestion that the MAC meeting be held Thursday.

The MAC meeting is expected to center on the May 17 shooting incident in the demilitarized zone about 14 km north of Chorwon.

KIM CHUN-SONG ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY PACKAGE

SK200208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said Thursday that the government is working on measures to minimize the shock-waves of the recent curb market fraud incident.

During a monthly economic briefing session presided over by President Chon Tu-hwan, the top economic policymaker said that the government decided to expand the money supply from banks and the state treasury to help ease the serious fund shortage facing enterprises. The government will also normalize the weakened functions of the stock market by encouraging institutional investors to purchase as many stocks as possible.

Kim said the government will soon take steps to insure the jobs of employees at Kongyung Construction Co. and Ilssin Steel Co., two of the six large enterprises affected by the bill manipulation incident. Commercial bills of nearly 10 billion won (roughly 13.8 million U.S. dollars) which were issued by the two companies were declared dishonored. Their jobs will be secured and their overdue wages will be paid, Kim reported to the president, Kim emphasized that the overseas credibility of the Korean economy is a priority.

As part of a long-term measures to cope with the aftershocks of the scandal, the government is considering legalizing private money lending to siphon as much money as possible from the curb money market to institutional banking agencies, as well as revising the corporate tax law to help strengthen the financial structures of enterprises, according to Kim.

On other economic trends, he said that although production and delivery have been sluggish since last October, wholesale and retail transactions, overseas orders for machinery, investments and domestic construction permits have increased in recent months.

The composite economy index in March dropped by 0.3 percent from the previous month, but the index, which predicts economic trends two to three months ahead, rose by 1.1 percent in April.

Kim said exports in March totaled 6.7 billion dollars, up only 4.2 percent from March 1981. The export growth rate has been declining since last November and a deficit of 852 million dollars was recorded in the country's trade balance in March, Kim's report to the president said.

TIMES Reviews Package

SK200152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Pump-Priming Package"]

[Text] Amid a furor over the unprecedentedly large-scale curb loan scandal, the government has announced a set of pump-priming measures designed to shore up the nation's economic and business activities, now staggering in a protracted recession.

Though the timing appears to be coincidental and its effects will eventually have some bearings on quenching the scandal's aftermath, the package has reportedly been under study for some time and in fact its announcement had to be held up till this week because of the flare-up of the loan controversy.

The economic boost package, the second of its kind worked out by the incumbent Cabinet in four months highlights priority steps to reanimate activities in three main target areas.

They include an increase by 220 billion won in bank facilities for the benefit of small and medium-sized industries, the floating of bonds amounting to 200 billion won to finance extensive road pavement projects in rural areas and consequently improve the purchasing capacity of the provincial populace, and major cuts in various housing-related taxes so as to reinvigorate the housing construction industry.

Besides, it envisages a slight rise in export-support financing to help boost export performance now in the doldrums and the streamlining of the tax systems for business activities, especially corporate taxes.

At the same time, the government made it public that fares for state-run railroad service and coal briquet (yontan) prices would mark modest hikes of less than 5 percent beginning in July, while discount bus fares for students and teenager workers would face a rather sharp rise next month -- all designed to help concerned businesses improve their management.

It is earnestly hoped that the measures, though requiring more realistic elements particularly in connection with the housing scheme and rural community projects, will have ample remedial effects as envisaged.

But then, news reports indicate that government policy-makers were noncommittal about business prospects or how soon the national economy could edge out of the prolonged slump.

In a sense, such an attitude is quite understandable in that the current domestic stagnation is essentially connected with the global recession over-shadowing a mainstay of the nation's economy, the export industries, and also partly influenced by noneconomic factors sometimes unfavorable to investments.

On the other hand, it is undeniable that the recent loan scandal has had an enormous adverse impact on the local financing and business, as illustrated by the bankruptcy of at least two major enterprises and the difficulties facing a number of businesses due to the virtual paralysis of the curb money market.

One of the painful blows to the national economy at large is the possibility that the government's much-publicized tight-money policy aimed at limiting the year's inflation to a one-digit figure may have to be revised.

Largely because of the 200 billion won being released as special funds to relieve the financial stringency triggered by the scandal, it is already feared that the money supply increase may override the year's target previously set at 20-22 percent.

In this regard, the government authorities, in announcing the latest economic revitalization package, voiced cautious optimism that the nation could live beyond the money growth target and that in any case their stabilization efforts would not be damaged.

Again we hope their views and plans will be effective. Yet, the situation appears to be in need of more fundamental approaches and comprehensive measures to overcome the recession and pave the way for sustained economic growth.

HERALD URGES MORE ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH U.S.

SK210153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "ROK - U.S. ECONOMIC TIES"]

[Text] The seventh joint meeting of the economic councils of Korea and the United States now in session at the World Trade Center Korea building is expected to give further boost to the trade and economic cooperation between the two nations.

This year's centennial celebration for the treaty of commerce, navigation and amity between the two countries adds luster to the brilliant significance of this meeting.

At this memorable occasion, we recall that it was the American businessmen of pioneering spirit venturing into the then remotest corner of the world, known as the hermit kingdom, who demonstrated to our people what the spirit of free enterprise was like.

The lessons of that early entrepreneurship of the American businessmen has never been lost among our people. In fact, private business between the two nations has flourished so much since then that the bilateral trade has grown to more than $10 billion annually. As long as the spirit of free enterprise between our two nations is alive, we can expect further growth of mutual trade.

But, as our trade relations grow and mature, their characters are undergoing subtle but palpable changes. With the termination of the U.S. economic aid and steady industrialization of our economy, we have come to regard each other as equal partners, each with its own advantages and problems.

For instance, mounting sentiment of trade protectionism has come to hamper a smooth flow of trade. Each nation rightly or wrongly attributes some of its domestic economic and social problems to rising imports. Face-to-face talks between the prominent businessmen of both nations at the economic council meeting is, therefore, expected to render a significant contribution to lowering the tide of protectionism.

In this regard, the recent move by the Korean businessmen to set up assembly plants in the United States is an encouraging sign, indicating that our concern over protectionism is being translated into practical action to solve the problem.

Another change in the wind is increasing interest among both Korean and U.S. businessmen in the possibility of establishing joint venture companies for projects in third countries. Such a mutually beneficial business relationship deserves our wholehearted blessing, and we are looking forward to some tangible results coming out of the present meeting.

The spirit as well as economic requirements of the times also calls for stepped-up transfer of advanced technology. Since this phase of economic cooperation could best be realized through private business consultations, we hope that the present meeting provides a ground for lively and fruitful discussion on the subject.

Finally, our government's move toward increased liberalization of foreign trade and investments will lend wings to the soaring hope of our business guests attending the meeting in this first year of our fifth 5-year economic and social development plan.

PHNOM PENH STREET RENAMED FOR HO CHI MINH

BK201435 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1447 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 May (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 92nd anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh, the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee decided to give a new name -- Ho Chi Minh Boulevard -- to the former Suramarith Street, one of the most beautiful streets in the capital.

The ceremony was held this morning and was attended by Khang Sarin, member of the KPRP Secretariat and minister of the interior; Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and secretary general of the Council of State; and other personalities. The presence of Nguyen Ngoc Son, acting charge d'affairs of Vietnam to Kampuchea, was also noted and members of diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea also attended.

Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee, talked about President Ho Chi Monh's contributions to the revolutions of the Indochinese countries. He first introduced and propagandized Marxist-Leninist ideology to Southeast Asia and was not only a pioneer and founder of the political line of the Vietnamese people, but also a veteran of the revolutionary movement of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. Keo Chanda recalled: He founded the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930, predecessor of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party which firmly consolidated and developed its role during the past 20 years and actually takes the name of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. He was a heroic combatant, leading the Vietnamese revolution from victory to victory, Directing the Vietnamese people in the building of the first peasants' state in Southeast Asia, he unceasingly consolidated and developed the militant solidarity of the peoples of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The giving of President Ho Chi Minh's name, glorious hero of this epoch, to this boulevard, Keo Chanda emphasized, is confirmation of the sentiments of gratitude, respect and profound sympathy of the Kampucheans for President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Communist Party, army and people. Furthermore, it also confirms the correct line of the KPRP to uphold the two banners -- the banner of authentic patriotism and the banner of the proletarian internationalist solidarity, in particular, to make common cause with the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Nguyen Ngoc Son, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Kampuchea, stressed that this act is proof of the solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the Kampuchean people's respect for President Ho Chi Minh's deeds. Faithful to President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, the Vietnamese party, government and people commit themselves to care for the solidarity and friendly ties between the two countries like the apple of their own eye, he said.

Nguyen Ngoc Son expressed his gratitude to the Kampuchean party and people for their support to the Vietnamese people in their past and present struggle for the defense and construction of socialism.

YOUTH LEADER'S REMARKS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

BK210943 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 May (SPK) -- The Soviet Union's foreign policy and Komsomol's intense activities serve as an example of the unwearied struggle for peace, affirmed Nuch Than, chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization, during a press conference in Moscow on the occasion of the 19th Congress of the Leninist Communist Youths Union of the Soviet Union (Komsomol).

Nuch Than said: Leonid Breshnev's speech delivered at the congress reaffirms the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union. We wholeheartedly support the proposals of the Soviet Union to stop the arms race. The Soviet people and youth provide the main forces of peace struggling against the imperialists and reactionaries who are threatening to start a nuclear war, he said.

The Kampuchean people and youth benefit from the support, solidarity and aid of the Soviet people and youth in the defense and construction of the country, stressed Nuch Than.

HENG SAMRIN ATTENDS TRADITIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL

BK190946 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 May (SPK) -- The first traditional music festival of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos ended Tuesday evening in Phnom Penh.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, honored the ceremony with their presence.

Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture, praised the efforts of the three countries' artists for their skill during the festival.

The festival showed that the traditional music of the Indochinese countries preserved their national characters, he said. The festival serves as a base for our three countries to understand each other more in the building of our countries toward socialism.

Chheng Phon declared his conviction that this festival of traditional music will contribute to the just common revolutionary cause, that is to the reinforcement of national and international solidarity and especially the solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The presence of the Lao ambassador, Khamphan Virachith, and the acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam, Nguyen Ngoc Son, was also noted. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present.

KEAT CHHON LEADS DELEGATION TO CENTRAL AFRICA

BK210548 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] On 14 May a Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Keat Chhon, minister attached to the prime minister's office and special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, arrived in Bangui for a friendly visit to the Central African Republic.

When he arrived at the airport, Minister Keat Chhon was welcomed by His Excellency (Koulougou Yabouro), general secretary of the Foreign Ministry; His Excellency (Solibel Alexis), chief of the head of the state office's protocol section; and other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On 16 May His Excellency Christophe Grelombe, government secretary-general; and the minister of information of the Central African Republic, organized a lunch at the presidential palace in honor of our delegation.

The next morning Minister Keat Chhon, accompanied by Ambassador Hing Un, met and held talks with His Excellency (Koulougo Yabouro), general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, on the friendly relations and solidarity between the two countries -- Democratic Kampuchea and the Central African Republic.

VIENTIANE: USSR OVERTURES TO PRC 'ANGER' U.S.

BK210452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 May 82

[Feature article: "Soviet Proposal to China and Washington's Scare"]

[Text] The proposal put forth by the Soviet Union for the normalization of relations with the PRC, announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his Tashkent speech, has aroused serious displeasure and anger in Washington, since the U.S. administration will no longer be able to play the China card. For a long time the administration has benefited tremendously from this card in implementing its global policy. This is why Washington is doing everything it can to slander and vilify the proposal, claiming that there is nothing new in the proposal and encouraging China not to trust the Soviet Union.

Certainly such an action is beneficial to the United States. As for China, the Soviet proposal has become an important issue. During his meeting in March with (?Lee Zung-dao), Columbia University professor, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, said that the Soviet proposal did not pose any obstruction to the implementation of China's fundamental tasks, for example, ensuring internal stability and fulfilling the four modernizations.

Experiences gained in the development of the PRC show that China's internal stability is directly related to the Chinese people's achievements in their socialist construction. Difficulties and delays have caused instability in the Chinese society.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev explained in his speech that even though the Soviet Union has openly criticized in many ways the Chinese ruling organization's political policies -- primarily its foreign policy, which does not fully conform with the various principles and fundamental rules of socialism -- the Soviet Union has never made any attempt to interfere in China's internal affairs, nor has it ever rejected the existence of the socialist society in China.

Many experts are of the opinion that Soviet-Chinese common economic interests are enormous and that these two countries can embrace substantial conditions in this regard as indicated by the lessons of cooperation which bloomed in the decades following the establishment of the PRC. All this has been acknowledged in the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee held in the summer of 1981 that concerned some historic issues of the CCP cince the establishment of the PRC. Thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, China achieved great successes in implementing its first 5-year economic construction plan. As everyone knows, various important industrial branches were set up then and various damaged factories and plants were restored and improved and have now become China's industrial bases.

Many U.S. newspapers have acknowledged that the Soviet stand toward Taiwan, once announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, is completely different from the Reagan administration's attitude. The Soviet Union has never supported the two-China idea and has always recognized the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan.

U.S. attempts to interfere in China's internal affairs by shipping arms to Taiwan have caused a deterioration of U.S.-China relations. At a time when the United States and China are not on good terms, Washington has energetically fabricated stories which reflect its ill intentions, saying that normal relations between the Soviet Union and China are detrimental to the relations among forces in Asia and the rest of the world.

As a matter of fact, such dangers do not arise from their friendship with the Soviet Union but from relations between Beijing and the political policies of the various bellicose imperialist circles and from China's expansionist policy. The war of aggression against Vietnam and the serious consequences of the implementation of the Beijing leaders' policy in Kampuchea and their all-round support for the Pol Pot regime are clear examples for the world's people. Moreover, Beijing and Washington have persistently continued to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

It is not at all surprising that Washington has reacted angrily to the Soviet proposal to China aimed at normalizing relations on the basis of respect for each other's interests and without adversely affecting other countries. This proposal conforms with realities and responds to the true interests of China itself. For the sake of peace and stability in the Far East and the rest of the world, answers should now come from China, which should acknowledge the truth and the true interest of peace and stability of various nations.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS EMULATION MEETING

BK201215 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The emulation campaign to attain achievements to welcome the Third LPRP Congress, launched by the Ministry of Education in early February, ended successfully in an official ceremony held at the club house of the research department of the ministry on the morning of 15 May. During the ceremony a new emulation campaign was also launched.

Attending the ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; other deputy ministers; and some 200 school teachers and professors.

At the ceremony, Khamboun Chanthason, deputy head of the emulation campaign committee, said in his report that in the past 3 months, complying with the emulation campaign regulations laid down by the committee and cooperating with the entire people to score achievements to welcome the seventh anniversary of the 2 December national day and to welcome the Third LPRP Congress, cadres, school teachers, workers and state employees attached to various departments, services and schools under the supervision of the Education Ministry paid close attention to carry out their duties by fulfilling specialized and national security tasks on the basis of self-mastership, and have managed to score numerous glorious achievements. Several outstanding departments and individual persons were given awards for their meritorious performance. Of these, 17 departments and schools received citation certificates of the ministry and 753 outstanding cadres were awarded with commendation certificates of the ministry.

At the end of the ceremony, Phoumi Vongvichit addressed and lectured the audience with a spirit of great affection and intimacy. In addition to hailing the achievements attained, he also noted the fine tradition of the party in guidng the struggle and in building the country and the significance and success of the third party congress. He called on all of them to further continue the fine tradition to attain more achievements for the people.

SRV'S 12 AIRMEN RELEASED FOLLOWING APOLOGY

BK210910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 21 May, (AFP) -- Thailand today released 12 Vietnamese airmen after obtaining an apology from Hanoi for what investigators called an intentional intrusion into Thai airspace last February by their Soviet-made aircraft.

The airmen, on board an Antonov-26 that crashlanded 50 km (31 miles) inside eastern Thailand on February 11, were heading back to Vietnam on a special Air Vietnam flight this afternoon.

The airmen, who had been under Thai military custody since the incident, were released and turned over to Vietnamese authorities in a ceremony at the Royal Thai Air Force's top security airport here.

Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Do Ngoc Duang was on hand to receive the airmen from the Thai Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia Department director, Samphan Kokilanon.

The body of one mechanic, who died when the two twin-engine [as received] Antonov AN-26 bellyflopped in a tapioca field in Sa Keo District bordering Cambodia, was cremated here yesterday.

In a statement released here this afternoon, Thailand said it had decided to release the surviving crewmen and return the Soviet-made transport aircraft after obtaining an apology for the incident and an assurance that it would not be repeated.

According to the statement, Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son, currently in Hanoi, apologised on his government's behalf in a meeting at the Thai Foreign Ministry on May 6.

The damaged plane remains here pending negotiations for its transportation back to Vietnam.

The statement said investigators had found that the plane was heading for Thailand.

Contrary to crewmen's testimonies, its communications equipment was found to be in good working order and its fuel tank well-stocked, the statement added. But for humanitarian reasons and the sake of good relations, the crewmen and the plane were being returned, the statement added.

Hanoi earlier said the plane was on its way from Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) when it developed technical trouble.

MP CALLS FOR END TO KHMER COALITION EFFORTS

BK160706 Bangkok POST in English 16 May 82 p 1

[By Yuwadee Thunyasiri]

[Text] A senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday expressed fears that Thailand would be used by China for operations in Kampuchea against Vietnam.

Saraburi MP Anan Buranawanit, the committee secretary, said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "should desist from all further efforts to get a coalition government set up for Kampuchea."

With all the publicity accompanying the efforts, he explained, Thailand has already been accused of "interfering" in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

"We might as well send in forces which could at least bring about a division of Kampuchea into two halves, one under Vietnam and the other under Thailand," he added.

The best solution, Mr Anan said, is to have the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea implemented as soon as possible with UN forces introduced to enforce peace.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is to invite Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to explain the policies on Kampuchea, the committee secretary reported. This will be in addition to the inclusion of the Foreign Ministry in general no-confidence debate being filed by opposition parties against the government. The Foreign Ministry is to be queried on the scandal concerning the allegations that heroin was sent through diplomatic pouch to the now-dismissed vice consul in Chicago.

Mr Anan said the house committee had sent a letter to the ministry to warn against further involvement in the attempts to form a Kampuchean coalition, after 12 meetings had failed. "Lay hands off" was the message contained in the letter.

He said he did not consider Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's visit to China in connection with the coalition efforts to be in accordance with the Constitution which requires Thailand to be equally friendly to all countries and not to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Mr Anan said Thailand should do nothing to make Vietnam consider Thailand an enemy because "we will be fighting not just the Vietnamese but also the Russians." Thailand "should not allow China to drag us into the Kampuchean conflict," Mr Anan said.

"What we have to do is to find ways to restore peace and use our resources for our own benefit and security."

MATICHON SUPPORTS U.S. ENVOY'S VIEW ON ECONOMY

BK211023 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Complaint From the U.S. Ambassador"]

[Text] Thailand began to establish economic and political relations with Western countries during the reign of Rama IV. Soon after that it was Great Britain that had the closest ties with Thailand, then it was Japan. However, since the end of World War II it has been the United States that has had the closest relations with Thailand -- ever since the signing of a joint treaty in 1950. The U.S. Embassy has noted that at present 65 U.S. companies operate in Thailand and that shares held by U.S. citizens in those companies total over 12 billion baht.

According to the Bank of Thailand, foreign investment in Thailand from 1978-1981 totaled some 26 billion baht; 8 billion baht -- or 30 percent -- belonging to U.S. investors. U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, speaking at the gathering of the Harvard Business School club of Thailand, expressed confidence that there is a trend for a steady increase in U.S. investment here. However, despite the good political climate and favorable investment trends in Thailand, Ambassador Dean said foreign investment here could decline if certain measures are not changed.

The Ambassador said: As a wag once said, when they cut red tape in Thailand, they cut it lengthwise. Slowness in bureaucratic decisionmaking, overlapping bureaucratic responsibilities, ambiguous laws and regulations -- all of these, when they exist, serve as disincentives to investment.

Thailand operates a free trade system and, thus foreign investment is an indispensible ingredient of the system.

The majority of the people would not agree if the government enacted laws that would allow foreign investors excessive advantages. The investment promotion law should create a good climate for investment in ways that do not adversly affect national interests or prestige. At the same time, the flaws in our system, as noted by the U.S. ambassador, des consideration.

U.S. investors conduct their business in Thailand in a relatively straightforward manner. If straightforward businessmen complain and are discouraged this much, it is worrisome to consider whether those who do not compalin remain quiet because they are paying tea money. If the government wants foreign investment, it must correct the above-mentioned weaknesses.

SU ANAKHOT URGES REVIEW OF KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK211147 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 16022 May p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand's Neutral Stance"]

[Text] The Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of almost all of Kampuchea constitutes a threat to the eastern border of Thailand in this century.

This threat is quite a large one. Historically, Kampuchea was a sovereign state, not a colony of Thailand or Vietnam, and served as "buffer state" to prevent direct confrontation between Thailand and Vietnam, which in the past were the regional big powers.

However, things have changed now. Vietnam has more than 200,000 troops inside Kampuchea near the Thai border. Meanwhile, three Khmer factions, namely the Khmer Rouge, Khmer Serei of Son Sann and the Sihanoukist Movement, have put up an extensive, thorny resistance against the Vietnamese invaders. In the past, Thailand gave clandestine support to these resistance factions. Later, Thailand's political and military support became more official and obvious. Eventually, Thailand, under the present administration, decided to play an active role in the effort to form a coalition, with military and political unity, of the three Kampuchean factions to fight against the Vietnamese occupation. This clearly reveals that Thailand has adopted a new policy toward Kampuchea. In other words, Thailand has discarded its neutral stance on the Kampuchean conflict and is willing to serve as a "spearhead" for the waring parties in Kampuchea, which consecuently leads it into direct confrontation with Vietnam.

During the Thai prime minister's recent visit to France, the host country offered to arrange negotiations between Thailand and Vietnam at any official level. The Thai side seemed to appreciate this offer from France, although in the past it did not agree to the idea because it maintained that the Kampuchean problem was not a problem between Thailand and Vietnam.

In regard to Thailand's new foreign policy, there is no longer a need to talk about "neutrality." Whether this policy will be beneficial to the country or not remains in doubt. Firstly, we believe that the Thai Foreign Ministry, (as the Foreign Minister is currently visiting China in a bid to form a coalition of the three Kampuchean factions), has no right to oppose Vietnam directly because it can be construed to mean that Thailand has declared itself the enemy of Vietnam.

Secondly, what will happen if the three Kamphuchean factions succeed in forming a coalition? Thailand will automatically become their "supporter" and transit route for both financial and military aid for them. Worse still, those foreign troops might even use our territory.

Lastly, if the three Kampuchean resistance factions fail in their attempt to set up a coalition, Thailand's "neutral" image will be damaged beyond repair, thus making us "vulnerable" to the adversaries' attack.

We suggest that the government thoroughly review its foreign policy and the way it deals with the Kampuchean issue on the basis of our national stability. It would be a big mistake for anyone to think that the situation in the neighboring eastern country and our national stability are the same thing.

SECRETARY GENERAL LE DUAN THOUGHT TO BE ABROAD

OW201245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 20, KYODO -- Vietnamese leader Le Duan may be staying abroad, possibly in the Soviet Union, for a rest or for medical care, Vietnam watchers say.

Le Duan, secretary-general of the Vietnam Communist Party, had made no appearance at an official event since attending the party congress March 27-31, the watchers say. Vietnam's official news media did not name Le Duan among prominent figures attending a floral offering ceremony in Hanoi Tuesday to mark the 92nd anniversary of the late Chairman Ho Chi Minh's birth, they say. Nor did Le Duan participate in the congress in late April of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. He only sent a telegram of congratulations to Lao Leader Kaysone Phomvihan, they note. The watchers say there are rumors that Le Duan has fallen ill.

Some of the watchers say that Radio Hanoi reported on May 7 that the Vietnamese leader sent a telegram of condolence from abroad to the bereaved family of a noted Vietnamese medical scientist.

LE DUAN SENDS MESSAGE TO CYPRIOT PARTY LEADER

BK210205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] On 19 May, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, sent the following congratulatory message to Comrade Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL]:

On the occasion of your election as secretary general of AKEL, I would like to extend to you my warmest and most sincere congratualtions. May the friendship and solidarity between our two parties and peoples consolidate and develop with every passing day.

INDOCHINESE SUPPORT COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

OW202002 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 20 -- A conference of the Soviet Committee for support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was held yesterday in Moscow. The conference exchanged views on the results of the recent 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and on the committee's program of action aimed at broadening the Soviet people's solidarity with the Indochinese peoples. The participants warmly acclaimed the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the C.P.V. The conference decided on measures to strengthen the support of the Soviet people of all strata for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and for the consistent policy of the Indochinese countries of improving the situation in the region and in Asia as a whole.

VIETNAM-USSR FRIENDSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

OW202006 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 20 -- The Executive Committee of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association met here today duscuss the association's programme for 1982. It also heard Tran Joai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, report on the meeting of the general secretaries of the associations of friendship with the Soviet Union in the socialist countries held in Prague on May 5-6.

The committee noted that meeting was a significant contribution to the common struggle against the imperialist policy of armed race and war, to the defence of world peace, and the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity among countries in the socialist community.

The committee noted with satisfaction the continuous development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the U.S.S.R. The association's program for 1982 included among other things diversified activities in celebration of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

DO MUOI, ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVE FOR HUNGARY

OW181546 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 18 -- A government economic delegation led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here for Hungary today. It will attend the tenth session of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Seeing it off were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau; and Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga.

HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY MARKED IN USSR, BULGARIA

OW201954 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 20 -- A talk on President Ho Chi Minh's life and work was held in Moscow on Tuesday by the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society to mark his 92nd birthday (May 19). G. A. Lebedev, vice minister of higher and specialized secondary education and vice president of the society, recalled President Ho's great services to his motherland and his loyalty to the great ideals of communism. President Ho Chi Minh is a great friend of the Soviet people. Many schools, colleges, streets and ships in the Soviet Union are named after him, he said.

A meeting was held in Sofia on the same occasion by the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association and the [word indistinct] state joint economic institution. Speaking at the meeting, Kostakiev, under secretary of the institution's party committee, said Ho Chi Minh was the organizer of all successes of the Vietnamese revolution and an outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement.

LEADERS GREET ELECTION OF YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS

OW191808 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 19 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh on May 18 sent a message to Petar Stambolic congratulating him on his election as president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Vietnamese president wished President Petar Stambolic "the best of health and successes in his high post".

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent his congratulations to Mrs Milka Planinc on her election as president of the Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council.

In his message, Chairman Pham Van Dong wishes for "the constant consolidation and development of the existing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Yugoslavia in the interest of the two peoples and of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also cabled his congratulations to his new Yugoslav counterpart, Lazar Mojsov.

PRC ADVISER'S REMARKS ON INDIA ASSAILED

OW210747 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 21 -- The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today lays bare Beijing's perfidious plot to drive a wedge between India and Vietnam.

Commenting on a statement made by Fu Hao, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, before his recent trip to India that the Sino-India border dispute was a problem bequeathed by history whereas there was nothing to be discussed in the Sino-Vietnamese border issue, the paper notes that Fu Hao was trying to kill three birds with one stone.

"First", it says "this was a move to appease the Indian people and public opinion and tone down the Sino-Indian border dispute as well as China's illegal occupation of almost 40,000 square kilometres of Indian territory".

"Second", the paper goes on, "China sought to cover up its crimes against Vietnam and justify its hostility toward Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries".

"Finally", it says, "this was a sinister scheme of the Chinese rulers to drive a wedge between the peoples of India and Vietnam who uniting in the struggle against China's expansionist and hegemonist policy and its collusion with U.S. imperialism in undermining peace and stability and straining the situation in Asia and elsewhere in the world".

The paper points out that lies cannot cover up truth. "The fact is that China's policy toward its neighbouring countries is to start border wars to annex their territories, and this policy is the same regarding India, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Vietnam or other countries", QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says. "By claiming that there is nothing to be dealt with in the Sino-Vietnamese border issue, Beijing revealed its sinister intention to perpetuate its occupation of Vietnam's territories, including the Hoang Sa Archipelago", the paper remarks.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON TRAINING FOR UNIT IN PRK

BK201025 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 April 82, p 3

[Article by Maj Nguyen Van San of the combat training bureau of multiregimental unit C: "While Performing International Duties a Unit Can Draft Plans and Training Schedules Ensuring Sufficient Participation"]

[Summary] Reviewing the 1981 training activities of multiregimental unit [binh dooanf] C, we noted that the results it obtained were limited. This is due to the fact that its training plans were irrational, unscientific and unrealistic, thus making it impossible for training officers to ensure the fulfillment of plans in terms of schedules and participation.

"What must the unit do to formulate suitable training plans that can ensure the fulfillment of plan norms concerning training schedules and adequate troop participation in training? At a time when the unit has to carry out its combat duty and, simultaneously, help the fraternal Kampuchean people in many respects, the formulation of scientific training plans is a difficult task. After a period of study and experimentation, we have realized that there are two main tasks to be carried out: First, the troops must be stationed in such a way that they can simultaneously perform combat duties and organize training satisfactorily. Second, the unit's situation must be carefully studied and developments foreseen before training plans are formulated."

In order to create favorable conditions for all the unit's components to fulfill their training plans, its staff organ must send teams to inspect the situation of each component. "As a combat unit performing its international duties in Kampuchea, our multiregimental unit C is divided into three main components: integrated mobile units, units operating near the border, and units providing assistance to friends." Staff officers have studied the situation of these components and suggested suitable training plans and methods.

In an effort to put the 1982 training task on the right track, the staff organ or our multiregimental unit C is studying ways to formulate training plans at the regimental level. The first training session has been favorably conducted and the quality of training is higher than that in 1981.

ARTICLE ON TRANSPORTATION REGIMENT IN PRK

BK201103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 May 82

[Article by Vu Hoa]

[Summary] "Founded in 1979, the N-85 transportation regiment has been responsible for serving those units on international duty assisting the Kampuchean people in national construction and defense.

"In the initial stage, the unit's men were scattered around eight provinces. The political situation in the friendly country at that time was complex, with the severity varying from one area to another. The unit also experienced difficulties due to the language barrier and differences in customs and traditions. The enemy carried out their activities almost openly in certain areas. Faced with this situation, the party committee and the command staff of the regiment took appropriate steps to carry out quickly and satisfactorily their professional duties while urgently stabilizing and ordering their activities.

"Over the past 3 years, while carrying out its international duties, the N-85 regiment has struggled to achieve satisfactorily the five objectives of the emulation drive called: Develop Fine Character and Improve Fighting Strength."

During the above period, the regiment satisfactorily fulfilled all its assigned missions with increasingly higher quality. The regiment was awarded a letter of commendation by the general rear service department in 1980. Over the past 3 years, the regiment has matured in many respects. The regiment was especially noted for its efforts to cultivate a sense of discipline in its members, foster their revolutionary qualities and build them into new-type men.

The comrade commander of the N-85 regiment made it known that, despite the regimental party committee's efforts, the labor output of the regiment and the quality of its work had not been good enough in the initial stage. A sense of organization and discipline was lacking, resulting in many cases of property damage and loss. The party committee and the command staff of the regiment succeeded in overcoming the above situation by launching an indoctrination drive down to the grassroots level units of the regiment in which members were taught to correct their mistakes and to live and work as Uncle Ho did.

Since then, negative phenomena have been reduced sharply, while more and more good examples have emerged. In May 1980, many of the regiment's youth union members voluntarily signed up to join a railroad security team.

"Over the past 3 years, the regiment has spent tens of thousands of man-days tackling its own requirements for unloading and storing goods. The regiment took control of and later turned over completely to "friends" a machine repair shop with 4,000 tons of equipment, a crane and salvage system and three piers with their mechanical equipment still intact and 19 storehouses with a total of 15,000 tons of goods of all sorts remaining untouched."

In steeling themselves in discipline and improving their quality, all subordinate units of the regiment were reported to have set many good examples. In mid-July 1981, a boat carrying 70 tons of rice owned by X corporation crashed into the wreckage of a sunken enemy boat on the Mekong River, more than 30 km from Phnom Penh. On learning of this, the 9th Company sent a rescue team to the crash site where it found that the rice-carrying boat and sunk 3 meters underwater. Corporal Bui Yan Tinh volunteered to dive down to retrieve the sunken rice cargo. In nearly 3 hours, he succeeded in salvaging nearly 100 sacks of rice. He refused to let other people take over his job for fear that his comrades might be endangered, but he himself later got stuck in the sunken rice boat and drowned. He set a brave example for other people to follow.

The N-85 regiment has worked urgently and constantly over the past 3 years and has matured remarkably. All members of the regiment have now become fully aware of the situation and tasks. They are taking the initiative in solving difficulties and resolutely fulfilling the mandate entrusted to them by their fatherland.

MATERIALS ON WOMEN'S UNION FIFTH CONGRESS

Delegations Arrive

OW171717 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 17 -- Two foreign delegations arrived here today for the forthcoming Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. One represents the Women's International Democratic Federation and is headed by Ilse Thiele, WIDF vice-president and president of the G.D.R. Democratic Women's League. The other is from Laos and is led by Khamsouk Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union. They were met by Nguyen Thi Dinh, president, and other high-ranking officials of the V.W.U. Central Committee.

Nguyen Thi Dinh Gives Report

OW191243 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 19 -- Vietnamese women have over the past years made big contributions to national construction and defence as well as to organizing family life and fostering the future generations. This remark is contained in the political report of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union presented by the union's president, Nguyen Thi Dinh, at the opening session of its fifth congress here today.

The report reviews achievements of Vietnamese Women's movement over the past eight years since the union's fourth congress and maps out new tasks in the present stage of the Vietnamese revolution. It says: "After decades of war, Vietnamese women have no greater desire than to live in peace, independence, freedom and family union to build a happy life free from cold and hunger. Nevertheless, the reactionary Chinese authorities, driven by their ambition of expansion to Southeast Asia, directed their Pol Pot stooges to massacre millions of Kampucheans and conduct an aggressive war on Vietnam's southwestern border. At the same time, they took a series of acts of sabotage in an attempt to weaken Vietnam and, finally, threw 600,000 Chinese troops supported by artillery and armoured cars into a brazen and cowardly attack along Vietnam's northern border.

"Acting upon the appeal of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnam Women's Union launched a mass movement named 'new women in national construction and defence' to encourage women from all walks of life to shoulder the heavy tasks in the new historical stage."

The report reviews the women's economic, cultural and social achievements and pays particular tribute to women in southern provinces for having joined the revolutionary administration in solving a series of problems left behind by the neo-colonialist regime, such as unemployment, disease, social vices and depraved culture...and helping dozens of thousands of debauchees both male and female, to return to a useful life. Many southern women, who were workers, peasants or students at the time of liberation, have now become responsible cadres at factories, villages and city-wards, the report notes. It continues:

"The achievements of the women's movement in general are closely linked with their movement for achieving equality with men and exercising their right as collective masters of the new society. Neither can these achievements be separated from the socio-economic conditions created by the initial successes of the three revolutions in Vietnam.

"Following the national reunification, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam took a timely step in promulgating the new constitution which reaffirms women's equality with men in all fields, stipulates in a fuller manner the interests and rights of women and children and determines the juridical position of the Vietnam Women's Union."

The report singles out some figures to show the progress in women's and child care: 9,034 maternity houses have been established in almost all villages with a total of 46,000 beds, which helped bring the death rate of new-borns from 1.6 percent in 1975 down to 0.7 percent in 1980; 24 percent of the total hospital beds are reserved for children; the creches and kindergartens are attending to 2.7 million children (26.5 percent of the total creche-age children and 32 percent of the total kindergarten-age children).

The law on marriage and the family has basically eliminated marriage and family iniquities of the old regime in the north and has also brought about considerable progress in this field in the south where it has been enforced only since liberation.

The report also points to a number of difficulties and shortcomings which limit the promotion of women's role and capabilities. Due to our underdeveloped and war-ravaged economy, it says, women's working conditions have not yet been significantly improved, many policies have not yet been fully carried out, and the vestiges of the feudalist and bourgeois ideologies continue to hinder the implementation of the state's laws, policies and regimes beneficial to women.

In the coming period, the report says, the Vietnam Women's Union has to unite, educate and encourage women of all social strata to bring into play their role as collective masters and their will in achieving equality of sexes, in order to vigorously advance the movement "new women in national construction and defence", thus contributing actively to the cause of socialist construction and transformation, the consolidation of national defence and security, the building of the new type socialist family and the socialist type of man. At the same time, it continues, the union has to keep on struggling for women's liberation, caring for women's welfare, strengthening its solidarity with women of the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, consolidating its organization, training its cadres and improving the content and method of its work.

The report points to five concrete tasks for the Vietnamese women's movement in the coming period, stressing the necessity to promote women's collective mastery in economic, social and state management and to enhance women's socialist awareness and capabilities in all fields.

On behalf of all Vietnamese women, Nguyen Thi Dinh expressed her sincere thanks to women in the Soviet Union, Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the other socialist countries, to the Women's International Democratic Federation and to women all over the world for having warmly supported and assisted the Vietnamese people and women.

Foreign Delegates Speak

OW191756 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 19 -- The 5th congress of Vietnamese women this afternoon heard addresses by the heads of foreign delegations. On behalf of the Women's International Federation (W.I.D.F.), Ilse Thiele, W.I.D.F. vice president and president of the GDR Democratic Women's Union, warmly welcomed the "major achievements which the Vietnamese women and people have recorded daily in the building of socialism and the defence of their motherland as well as in service of peace and security".

She said: "The Women's International Democratic Federation puts a high value on the contributions of the Vietnam Women's Union to the struggle for our common goals, for the equality of women, for a guaranteed and happy future of all children, for world peace and peaceful cooperation of nations, for a world without imperialism and colonialism, old and new, without racial discrimination and apartheid".

She sternly condemned the policy of arms race and confrontation pursued particularly by the U.S. aggressive circles and their allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, source of the very tense international situation at present and of the serious danger to world peace.

She spoke of the activities of the W.I.D.F. in mobilizing women on all continents to take an active part in the struggle for peace and disarmament which found most eloquent expressions in the recent actions of millions of women in Europe, Aisa and Africa as well as in the Near East, Latin American and Australia.

She went on: "The W.I.D.F. supports the proposals of the governments and peoples of the Indochinese countries aimed at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation and solving all existing problems on the principles of peaceful coexistence".

Ilse Thiele then read a message of greeting from the G.D.R. Democratic Women's Union.

Also speaking at the Vietnamese women's congress this afternoon were delegates of women of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, India, France and the Congo.

More Officials Report

BK200734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] This morning, the fifth congress of Vietnamese women continued to work at the Ba Dinh conference hall.

The congress heard reports by Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee presidium; Nguyen Duc Thuan, president of the VCTU; Pham Cong Khanh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Commitee; and Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education. All the reports hail the report delivered by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh on behalf of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee at the opening session of the congress and, at the same time, point out a number of measures enforced by the various sectors and mass organizations to contribute toward ensuring the interests of women and children.

The congress also heard reports by a number of delegates on theresults and experience they have achieved in their struggle to raise good children and build new culture families.

Pham Van Dong Receives Visitors

OW191800 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 18 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here today the foreign women's delegations to the current 5th congress of Vietnamese women. They are delegations of the Women's International Democratic Federation led by Ilse Thiele, WIDF vice-president and president of the G.D.R. Democratic Women's Union; the Soviet Women's Committee led by Vice-President Rimma Alechetchkina; the Lao patriotic Women's Union headed by Acting President Khamsouk Vongvichit; and the Kampuchean Women's Association led by President Meas Saman.

President of the Vietnam Women's Union Nguyen Thi Dinh was present at the reception.

Premier Pham Van Dong welcomed the presence of the foreign guests at the congress, saying that it is "an expression of the friendship and militant solidarity of the world women's movement with Vietnamese women, and a great encouragement for the Vietnamese people as a whole in their socialist construction and national defence".

He thanked the WIDF and women all over the world for their strong support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. He said he hoped that the friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese women and women in other countries would strengthen and develop in order to contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

VNA Reviews Women's Role

OW171714 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 17 -- Of a total of 496 deputies to the 7th National Assembly, 108 are women, including a vice president of the National Assembly and a member of the Council of State.

Five women are holding ministerial of equivalent posts, 12 are holding vice-ministerial or equivalent posts, 135 are heads or deputy heads of departments or institutes, and more than 2,000 are heads or deputy heads of sections. Women occupy from 22 to 23 per cent of the staffs at the provincial, district and village administrations.

About 46 per cent of workers and public employees are women. The percentage is particularly high in some branches, such as the home trade service, 70 per cent; light industry 65 per cent; public health, 64 per cent; education 62, and banking service, 60 per cent. Particularly, in the mother and child care service women occupy 85 per cent.

Women engaged in scientific and technical activities account for 49.6 per cent of the total. One third of the scientific and technical workers with university and higher qualifications are women. Since 1965, 112 women have been awarded the title of heroine, including 94 heroines of the armed forces and 18 labour heroines.

Since 1975, the Women's Union and its branches throughout the country have been decorated 57 times, including one instance of the Ho Chi Minh Order, First Class, and six instances of the Labour Order, First Class.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK201359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 May 82

[NHAN DAN 19 May editorial: "A Powerful and Important Revolutionary Force"]

[Text] Women in our country constitute a very important revolutionary force. Our party, which has always had confidence in our women, is struggling to eliminate feudal and brourgeois viewpoints in the assessment of women's strength and capacity, the training and employment of women workers and the resolution of concrete matters related to the life of women.

The struggle for the liberation of women must be carried out in combination with the struggle for national liberation and socialist construction. Vietnamese women have, for many generations, followed each other in serving the party as revolutionaries with heroic bearing and unparalelled devotion and sacrifice. With their great contributions to the cause of national independence and freedom and socialist construction, women in our country have earned for themselves a worthy position in their social and family life. Women's right to collective mastery, right of equality between the two sexes and other basic interests have been recorded in the constitution and other law documents of our state. In fact, these rights have already been established in our everyday life.

Despite the fact that our country is still poor, we have been able to build a network of creches, kindergartens and medical and welfare establishments for women and children. Meanwhile, more and more female leading cadres and managerial or scientific and technical cadres ahve been trained and assigned to worthy positions in party committees and the administration at all levels, as well as in various economic, cultural and social sectors. These are important achievements of our revolution and strongpoints for our women to continue to advance.

Actually in their everyday life, our women face many difficulties due to numerous reasons. Some of these difficulties have been caused by the poor and backward conditions of our economy and the heavy consequences of the war. In many cases, women still have not been afforded conditions for exercising their right to productive labor fully, despite the fact that this right has already been established by law. There are also difficulties known to stem from the system of management which is still fraught with red tape and subsidization, from impractical leadership, and from a number of policies and procedures which are no longer suitable.

The vestiges of feudalism and consequences of neocolonialist culture, which have not yet been eradicated completely, are obstacles to the exercising of the right of equality between men and women in their social and family life while vices and negative manifestations in society have adversely affected a number of women. In addition, the practices of treating women with contempt and showing no concern for their interests and aspirations or resorting to violence in dealing with them continue to occur, and the situation concerning marriage and family life and childbirth and the raising and education of children poses many complicated problems which must definitely solved.

As pointed out in the political report of the party Central Committee at the fifth party congress, the Vietnam Women's Union must strive to educate and encourage women to bring into play their right to collective mastery, to make even greater contributions to the fatherland and to socialism, and to carry on the struggle for the liberation of women and the molding of new, socialist women. It must cater to the welfare and life of women, afford them conditions for the good performance of their production task, social activities and raising of children.

President Ho Chi Minh said: Unless women are liberated, socialist construction can only be half completed. Today, the liberation of women involves many new aspects. It is closely linked with the common struggle of our entire party and people. Women now participate in emulation drives for production and practice thrift in order to overcome poverty and backwardness. They have participated in helping develop the old and build the new production relations system, establish new socialist material and technical bases, carry out the grain obligation task, encourage their husbands and sons to serve in the army and carry out rear service activities satisfactorily.

As a powerful revolutionary mass organization of the party, the Vietnam Women's Union is responsible for integrating and educating various women's strata and turning them into a firm political force in order to implement our party and state's lines and policies, thereby contributing significantly to the cause of national construction and defense.

It is imperative now to lessen housewife work and expand and organize more effectively the trade and business network, nurseries and kindergarten classes. Women must also have a strong will to surge forward. It is also necessary to create favorable conditions for them to further their studies in all fields in order to enable them to carry out all tasks effectively, while satisfactorily performing their family role as good mothers and wives.

Tasks concerning the improvement of marriage and family life, bringing up children, mother and child care and the family planning movement must be formulated into major policies and their status must be clearly defined.

The new women's movement for national construction and defense and the movement to build the new culture family initiated by the Women's Union are the two mass movements that help strengthen patriotism and accelerate socialist construction. These are big and lively schools to train Vietnamese women to exercise their right to collective mastery. These comprehensive activities require all women to change their methods and forms of actions to suit each goal of various women's strata, nationality and religious groups, branches and occupations and different localities.

In carrying out its activities, the more the Women's Union demonstrates its ability to mobilize the masses to fulfill women's interests and aspirations, the more prestige it will gain, thereby gaining an important role in the social life.

The Women's Union congress to be opened in Hanoi today will mark yet another new development in the women's movement of our nation, esoecially in the contribution to two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

Together with all women throughout the country, we warmly welcome this important political event and wish the congress splendid success.

DO MUOI AT MEETING FOR THERMOPOWER PLANT

BK171408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] On 16 May the joint board of directors of the Pha Lai thermopower plant construction site held a grand meeting to mark the 92d birthday of great Uncle Ho and the 2d anniversary of the day when construction work on the plant was started -- from 17 May 1980 to 17 May 1982. Present at the meeting were Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to our country; and many Soviet Embassy staff members and specialist who are helping us with the construction project.

Comrade (Nguyen Ton), vice chairman of the construction site joint board of directors, read a speech pointing out the achievements recorded at the construction site over the past 2 years. Implementing the Vietnam-USSR friendship emulation agreement, over the past 2 years the various units working at the construction site have overcome difficulties in many respects and recorded remarkable achievements. A total of 64 projects within the plant enclosure and 7 others outside the plant enclosure have been finished. Scores of major projects including the main generating complex, the auxiliary ignition generator, the control center and the 110-kv transformer station, have been made ready for the installation of machinery.

The machine assembly units, especially combine No 69, have installed 2,600 tons of equipment for generator group No 1. In the emulation movement to score achievements with which to greet the 92d birthday of Uncle Ho, machine assembly combine No 69 has safely put into place a 130-ton generator (?housing). Assembly work has also been speeded up on scores of other projects.

Overall construction work at the site, however, has been slow considering the requirements with respect to the progress of construction and machine assembly.

The meeting participants expressed their determination to effect close unity, coordination and mutual assistance so as to achieve at all costs the goal of installing and activating generator group No 1 by the end of 1982 and enabling the plant to generate power in early 1983.

BRIEFS

AID FROM SWEDEN -- Hanoi, 19 May (VNA) -- An agreement on technical aid was signed here this morning in implementation of the Swedish Government's emergency aid of 12 million kronor to Vietnam. The money will be used to purchase insecticide, fertilizer and other items in service of agriculture. The signatories were Karl H. Englund, representative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); Andre A. Odeurs, representative of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Vietnam; and La Xuan Dinh, head of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. Yesterday, Karl H. Englund, representative of the World Food Program (PAM) and La Xuan Dinh signed here an agreement providing for an emergency aid to Vietnam consisting of food and foodstuffs worth 5.627 million dollars. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 19 May 82 OW]

HO CHI MINH PUBLICATION -- Hanoi, 17 May (VNA) -- The "Su That" (Truth) Publishing House has just put out President Ho Chi Minh's theoretical work entitled "Duong Cach Menh" (the Revolutionary Path) on the occasion of his 92d birthday (19 May). This work was completed in 1927 and was first published by the Propaganda Department of the Union of Oppressed Peoples. "Duong Cach Menh" demonstrates a creative application of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of Vietnam, and the combination of the fights for national independence and for socialism as strategic guidelines of the Vietnamese revolution. It analyses in an easy, plain style the basic questions relating to the strategic and tactical policies, to the revolutionary method and to party building of the Vietnamese working class. On the basis of the thoughts and viewpoints put forth by President Ho Chi Minh in this work, the Communist Party of Vietnam has succeeded over the past half-century in solving the strategic and tactical tasks of the national and democratic and the socialist revolution in Vietnam and taking the revolution from one victory to another. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 17 May 82 OW]

MALAYSIA

RITHAUDDEEN LEAVES FOR MANILA ASEAN ECONOMIC MEETING

BK190955 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Malaysia will propose to the 13th ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Manila the adoption of a 3-year term chairmanship for each of the five ASEAN economic committees and that it be rotated among the countries concerned. The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who is leading the Malaysian delegation, left for the Philippine capital this morning.

The 3-day meeting will review the five ASEAN complementary industrial projects on equity participation and also examine the possibility of such participation by non-member countries. Other matters include the revision of reports of the committees and progress made on dialogues with third countries and international organizations.

Tengku Rithauddeen said recent developments from multilateral agreements on commodities would also be discussed. This was because the negative and irresponsible attitude of certain major industrialized countries toward these agreements had upset Malaysis and many other commodity producers.

POSSIBILITY OF ASEAN MILITARY BLOC VIEWED

BK201051 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, yesterday warned Vietnam that ASEAN would form a military alliance in Hanoi continued to threaten its sovereignty. ASEAN opposes all aggression and it was up to Vietnam whether the grouping changed from a socioeconomic bloc into a military alliance.

In the last few years, the ASEAN group of nations had condemned Vietnam as being the main source of tension in Southeast Asia. Against all internationally accepted norms and practices, Vietnam invaded a neighboring country, deposed a UN-recognized government and set up its own puppet regime, sent an army of occupation into Kampuchea, which is still in position today, and has finally unleashed a war of attrition that has resulted in the death and destruction of thousands of Kampucheans.

During the last 2 years, the UN General Assembly has condemned this illegal occupation and has called for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Instead of adhering to this resolution, the Vietnamese had massed troops on the Thai-Kampuchean border and the occasional shelling and intrusion into Thai territory have directly threatened the sovereignty of Thailand.

They are not actions that ASEAN can sit idly and watch. ASEAN governments have the duty to protect the people and economic and social progress that has been attained only after years of sweat and toil. Thus, if Vietnam continues to threaten the security and sovereignty of the ASEAN nations, it is only natural that they should adopt every means, including the transformation of ASEAN into a military alliance to defend themselves.

The expressed policy of ASEAN has always been the promotion of social and economic cooperation and growth among the five member nations. The past record of ASEAN can attest the strict adherence to this principle.

Vietnam's aggressive military posture in this region should be blamed if ASEAN assumes a military flavor. It must be emphasized that this is not the posture that the ASEAN nations are happy with. The ASEAN nations have viewed Vietnam with friendship and it hoped that Hanoi would overcome its war damage and play a useful regional role.

The period between 1975, when Saigon fell, and 1978, when Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea began, bears testimony to attempts by all the ASEAN nations to foster and consolidate a healthy and constructive political and economic relationship. Vietnam was never seen as an enemy. In fact, most ASEAN nations were most fearful of China's long-term ambition to this region.

Despite Vietnam's recent record of military aggression and expulsion of its own people, most ASEAN nations still prefered to see the emergence of a strong Vietnam, which could effectively contribute toward the peace and progress of the area and at the same time act as a possible buffer against China. But Hanoi's current policy has resulted in Vietnam emerging as the principal threat to the peace and security of the whole region.

The fact that the Russians are bankrolling the Vietnamese adventure in Kampuchea has further compounded the fears of the ASEAN nations.

It will not be diffidult for ASEAN to transform itself into a military alliance as most members are already having bilateral security arrangements among one another. The next move will depend on Vietnam.

ASEAN DISAPPOINTMENT OVER KHMER COALITION NOTED

BK191405 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The ASEAN group of nations have expressed their disappointment over the lack of progress on the question of forming a coalition government for Kampuchea. The three groups, the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka, still remain divided because of mutual distrust and suspicion, especially over the form and powers of a future Kampuchean government. ASEAN had hoped that some degree of cooperation and progress toward the formation of a coalition government would emerge before the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in early June.

The three groups fighting the Vietnamese must remember that the patience of the ASEAN group is not an unlimited commodity and that a protracted delay in the formation of a coalition government would hurt them and the Kampuchean people more than others.

It would be useful to reiterate that the main goal should not be a struggle for power in the new coalition government. They should keep in view of the fact that the main goal, to which even the question of the formation of a coalition government is subordinate to, remains the difficult task of terminating the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea.

The leader of the KPNLF, Mr Son Sann, should not be unrealistic in his demands. He appears to want the lion's share in the power of a new coalition government, which according to him, should give the post of prime minister and defense minister to the KPNLF. The Khmer Rouge, however, remain the strongest resistance force in Kampuchea today, and despite their past record of atrocities, committed against their own people, it still continued to enjoy a substantial backing among the Kampucheans.

The Khmer Rouge will, however, have to (?be content) with the fact that it does not have the support of the international community. Some of the leaders, who have tainted backgrounds, including Pol Pot, will have to go into voluntary exile.

The international community will not accept the Khmer Rouge demand for the continuation of the institutions that existed when they were in power. These institutions brought Kampuchea to the verge of collapse and were indeed instrumental in implementing the reign of terror that brought so much pain and suffering for the people of Kampuchea.

All the three factions must remember that delay would only be at cost to themselves. The Heng Samrin regime may gain legitimacy by default because of delay and this is a real possibility.

There is no doubt that the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces now would mean an immediate collapse of the current Phnom Penh regime. But equally, there should be no illusions about the possiblity of Vietnam consolidating its hold on Kampuchea and gradually building up Kampuchean forces to take over from them.

There is also the possibility that the further delay in the formation of a coalition government would mean a further tightening of Vietnam's grip and Kampuchea's ultimate inclusion into an Indochinese federation dominated by Hanoi.

There is also the question of aid to consider. It would be easier and more effective for all international aid to be channeled to one government rather than three factions. It would also be wise for all three factions to ponder over the question of how long will the ASEAN nations wait patiently for a possible solution that if favorable to the Kampuchean people.

TRADE COMMISSION TO BE ESTABLISHED IN BEIJING

BK210951 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Malaysia will set up a trade commission in Beijing in July. This is to facilitate and promote greater flow of trade between the two countries. Chinese officials were informed of this intention by the secretary general of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Tan Sri Nasruddin Mohammed, when he led a 20-member trade mission to the republic for 2 weeks. A senior official of the international trade division of the ministry has been appointed as Malaysia's trade commissioner designate to the Chinese capital.

MARCOS PROPOSES ASEAN SUMMIT AT ECONOMIC MEETING

HK210109 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] President Marcos is proposing a third ASEAN summit conference to integrate the loose agreements reached by the region since ASEAN was set up in 1967. The first two summit meetings of the ASEAN were held in Bali, Indonesia, in 1967, and in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in 1977. The president said it was about time that a third summit meeting was held to make the regional grouping more effective.

[Begin Marcos recording] The prime minister of Malaysia has called for the widest industrial cooperation. The prime minister of Singapore has called for a search for greater leeway in formulating and testing our new regional schemes. The president of Indonesia has called for performing the duties that cannot be delayed in solving our economic and development problems. The prime minister of Thailand has called for willingness to cooperate that is needed more than ever to ensure our common survival. I join fully in their calls for endeavors and greater cooperation. I say, let us press on, and if necessary, let us hold a summit, where we can call for fresh initiatives and the closer cooperation that we all seek. [end Marcos recording]

For the implications of the president's proposal for a third ASEAN summit meeting, we switch to NBS-4 correspondent (Joe Sabrino): [Begin (Sabrino) recording] Along with his call for an ASEAN summit, President Marcos suggested ways by which the regional organization can broaden cooperation. He suggested that ASEAN lose no time in establishing a free-trade regime, a proposal that the Philippines submitted 2 years ago. In addition the chief executive endorsed proposals to increase the number of products under the ASEAN preferential trading arrangement, called for the early implementation of the ASEAN liner service, and urged ASEAN to take a tough stand against protectionist policies imposed by certain industrialized nations. At the same time President Marcos cautioned against piecemeal or fragmented implementation of ASEAN projects. In this connection, he suggested that the current ASEAN economic ministers' meeting develop a comprehensive framework for cooperation, that will link the specific undertakings in each sector with those of the other sectors and that will unify these initiatives under a single ASEAN purpose. The idea of comprehensive planning was also suggested by the president for the ASEAN joint venture scheme.

The ASEAN economic ministers are meeting for 3 days in Manila, and all indications point to greater cooperation among them. [end (Sabrino) recording]

BARANGAY ELECTIONS VIOLENCE RESULTS IN 14 DEAD

OW181246 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Fourteen persons were killed in 50 elections-related incidents throughout the country. An updated constabulary report also listed 13 others wounded and 2 missing. Among those killed were two army troopers who were ambushed by NPA terrorists while delivering ballot boxes of barangays in Northern Samar. Two other troopers were wounded in the same encounter. Other deaths were reported in Surigao del Sur, Metro Manila, Isabela, Kagayan, South Cotabato, Tarlac, Bataan, Tawitawi and Negros Occidental.

KBL CAUCUS DISCUSSES LABOR LAW, JUDICIARY, KKK

HK200059 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has endorsed through the special session of the Batasang Pambansa a substitute bill on antiscab and picketing. Meeting in a caucus presided over by the president, the KBL also discussed vacancies in the judiciary and ways to promote the KKK livelihood program.

The ruling party approved in principle the draft of Cabinet Bill No 49 which proposes amendments to the new labor code. The bill will now be deliberated upon by the Batasang Pambansa during its current special session. President Marcos certified the urgency of passing the bill in view of certain ambiguities in the labor code concerning such vital questions as jurisdiction over illegal strikes, the definition of strike-breaker and strike area, compulsory arbitration, as well as the powers of labor arbiters, and the scope of critical industries.

At the same time, the ruling party agreed to the filling of court vacancies in areas where the need for judges is most critical. President Marcos said he will make the necessary court appointments by next week. He asked party members to submit their respective nominees to the Ministry of Justice not later than Monday.

The chief executive also announced he has plans to fill up vacant seats in the Executive Committee. Of the 15 seats available, only 7 have been filled so far.

During the caucus the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Madam Imelda Marcos signed an agreement with Batasan Speaker Querube Makalintal creating a speaker's bureau for the KKK national livelihood program. The idea is for the batasan members to act as motivators of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran. Members of the speakers' bureau will undertake a 1-week seminar after which they will take the field to explain to the people the philosophy of the KKK, whose main goal is the economic emancipation of the Filipino.

MUSLIM LEADER COMMENTS ON MISUARI'S STANDING

HK170052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The ranking official of the Muslim Assembly of the Philippines, or MAP, expects the downfall of Nur Misuari as chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front in the MNLF congress scheduled before the end of May. MAP Secretary-General (Datu Samad Hassan Ali) said Misuari's imminent downfall will prove the validity of the statement of President Marcos that the MNLF will oust Misuari because of his secessionist policy.

According to (Ali), the MNLF congress is being convened to elect a new Central Committee, which in turn will elect the chairman. (Ali) said Commander (Dimas Pundato), who is MNLF vice chairman, is likely to be named in place of Misuari, while Lawyer (Makapanton Abas) of the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization is expected to be named head of the political affairs section of the MNLF.

(Ali) pointed out that this will benefit the government, because (Pundato) and (Abas) are opposed to secession.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 100 24 May 1982

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FRASER VISITS, OUTLINES ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

Meeting With Suzuki

OW211213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser Friday asked Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to support his three-point plan for recovery of the stagnant world economy through lifting of protectionist restrictions on trade by nations. Fraser explained his plan in a two-hour meeting at Suzuki's official residence and said he wished the idea will be discussed at the Versailles summit meeting of seven major non-communist industrial nations next month, according to Japanese officials. The three points are:

-- A standstill on increases in protection and on the introduction of new protectionist measures.

-- No new or increased export incentives and subsidies, and an international commitment to abolition of existing export incentives and subsidies over a period of five years.

-- A commitment to significant and progressively implemented reductions in all forms of protection through the mechanism of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Fraser had earlier presented the plan in Washington and Ottawa in his meetings with U.S. and Canadian Government officials before coming to Japan.

The Japanese officials quoted Fraser as telling Suzuki that he was disappointed by responses given by President Ronald Reagan and Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Reagan and Trudeau reportedly agreed merely with "underlying principles" of the plan.

Suzuki said that some government subsidies and incentives can be justified, such as those for development of advanced technology and for certain farm products. The Japanese prime minister, however, appreciated Fraser's proposal, calling it constructive and useful, according to the Japanese officials.

Fraser is now visiting Japan on the third leg of a 10-day trip. He is scheduled to leave Tokyo Sunday for South Korea.

On the Falkland conflict, Fraser, prime minister of a British Commonwealth country, emphasized that the present situation was brought about originally by use of force by Argentina, according to the officials. Fraser went on to say that the international credibility of the United States and the relations between the United States and Latin American nations would be affected if British operations supported by the United States did not succeed, they said.

Suzuki told Fraser that the second package of Japan's market opening measures would be decided and announced later this month. He said Japan will be careful not to cause disadvantages to third countries through bilateral agreements on liberalization of Japanese market. Australia is concerned about possible import restrictions on Australian beef if Japan increases beef imports from the United States.

In their exchange of views on the Asian situation, Suzuki told Fraser he did not think there would be a major setback in Sino-U.S. relations despite Washington's decision to supply dollar 60 million of military spare parts to Taiwan, as both China and U.S. wish to avoid a decisive deterioration of their relations, according to the officials.

Outline of Pacific Plan

BK211025 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpt] At a meeting in Tokyo, the Japanese prime minister, Mr Suzuki, has outlined the plan for a new trading relationship between Pacific Basin countries to the Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser. A Radio Australia reporter traveling with Mr Fraser, (Barry Cassidy), says that under Mr Suzuki's plan, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Southeast Asian countries would establish a new economic order through mutual dependence. (Cassidy) says Mr Suzuki intends to promote the idea at next month's summit meeting in Versailles of the seven major noncommunist economic powers.

Fraser Press Conference

OW211221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Protectionism will increase and world trading opportunities diminish unless the major industrial nations agree on positive action at next months's Versailles summit conference, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser warned here Friday.

Speaking to reporters following his talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Fraser said the summit must produce more than "a polite communique" in order to revitalize world trade, stem unemployment and protect Western living standards. "I believe that Japan shares the Austrialian view that we need joint efforts, that barriers to trade must be lowered and that, in particular, there must be a positive result from Versailles," Fraser said. "Prime Minister Suzuki made that point very forcefully."

Fraser said he found Suzuki's response "encouraging" to Australia's proposal for a three-point plan of action to revitalize world trade. The Australian proposal, which Fraser discussed with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau earlier in his four-nation tour, calls for a standstill on protectionist measures, phasing out of export incentives and agreement to gradually reduce all forms of protectionism.

Asked if Japan should [will] take special steps because of its huge trade surplus with the United States and the European Community, Fraser said the world's trade problems could only be solved by all nations acting in concert. "One of the reasons that some countries might find it hard to compete with what are plainly very competitive industries in this country," he said, "is that they spend enormous sums of money locking labor, capital and governments in support of industries that are not efficient." Frasier said the Australian proposals were designed to remove such subsidies and release funds for investment in new technologies and industrial productivity.

JAPANESE, SOVIET OFFICIALS DIFFER ON DISARMAMENT

OW220538 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet officials in a working-level meeting largely differed in their perception on how to approach global and regional disarmament, the Japanese officials said Saturday.

The first meeting on the disarmament issue was held Friday in Tokyo, but the results were made public Saturday because of a request by the Soviet delegation. Tokyo and Moscow had agreed to hold such working level discussion prior to the second U.N. special session on disarmament starting next month in New York when Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya visited the Soviet capital last January.

Friday's meeting was attended by Shozo Kadota, director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, and Vladimir F. Petrovskiy, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Insternational Organizations Bureau and other officials, according to the Foreign Ministry. In the five-hour discussion, th Japanese officials claimed that there have been moves since the first U.N. special session on disarmament leading to deterioration of mutual confidence which is essential for disarmament.

They referred to the Soviet invasion of Aghanistan, the buildup of Soviet military presence in Indian Ocean and the Far Eastern region and the development of SS-20 middle-range nuclear missiles in the Far East.

The Soviet officials shared the perception that the world situation has never been so complicated and tense since World War II. But they added that the current tension was drawn by the 1978 decision at the ministerial council in Washington to raise military spending by the member countries, according to Japanese participants. The Soviet officials expressed their readiness to pledge non-use of nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess nuclear arms in their territories, they said.

The Japanese side rebutted the offer, saying the pledge would be meaningless if it would not be guaranteed by a stop in production of nuclear weapons and reduction in nuclear weapons now deployed.

The Japanese officials said that the discussion at the meeting was "useful" and quoted the Soviet officials as saying that they were willing to hold more such meetings in the future.

RETURN OF USSR-HELD NORTHERN ISLANDS HOPED FOR

OW220555 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, May 22, KYODO -- Kunio Tanabe, secretary general of the Prime Minister's Office, observed the four Soviet-held islands off eastern Hokkaido Saturday morning aboard the patriol boat Ishikari. The two-hour trip, held despite stormy weather, was to indicate the lasting desire of the Japanese Government and people for return of the islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the war. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other state ministers closely observed the Soviet-held northern islands last September to promote the government campaign for the early return of the islands to Japan. Tanabe later left Nemuro by car for Cape Nosappu on the tip of the Nemuro Peninsula where he could observe Kaigara Island lying only 3.7 kilometers from the cape. He inspected also various documents and articles collected in connection with the islands.

Speaking at a press meeting held at Nemuro after his inspection tour, Tanabe expressed his strong desire for the early reversion of the northern territory to Japan. He also said he could understand the solution of the northern territorial issue is most important to people living in Hokkaido.

Touching on fishery problems, Tanabe said only a peaceful solution to the northern territorial issue could pave the way for satisfactory settlement of fishery problems in the northern Pacific.

U.S. LIFTING OF USSR DRILL-RIG EMBARGO SOUGHT

OW240325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Paris, May 23, KYODO -- Japan asked the United States Sunday to lift an embargo on the export of U.S.-made oil drilling equipment to be used in a Japan-Soviet joint project to develop oil deposits off Sakhalin. Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, made the request when he met here with Deputy U.S. Secretary of Energy W. Kenneth Davis. Both Abe and Davis are here to attend a ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency to be held Monday.

The U.S. Government banned the shipment of the equipment as part of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Polish affairs. The U.S. action has caused concern in Japan that it will delay the Japan-Soviet joint oil development project.

Abe also told Davis that Japan hopes to start negotiations with the United States as soon as possible for conclusion of a formal agreement on spent nuclear fuel reprocessing in Japan in place of the current provisional agreement.

Davis said the U.S. Government is ready to start such negotiations within several months.

COCOM APPROVES SALE OF COMPUTER TO PRC

OW220258 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 22, KYODO -- The Free World's major industrial nations have agreed to permit Japan's Hitachi, Ltd. to export a large computer to China, government sources said Saturday. These sources said the U.S. Government initially objected to the Paris-based Cocom (major Free World countries; coordinating committee against the exports of strategic goods to the communist bloc) about approving the export of Hitachi's computer to China. Washington reasoned that the computer is liable to be diverted to military uses. The sources said, however, the U.S. Government, considering its diplomatic relations with China, has eased its stand as to give Cocom approval to Hitachi's computer deal.

The new Cocom action has paved the way for the world's top computer maker, International Business Machines Corp. (IBM), also to export computers to China, according to the sources.

The Cocom, at its subministerial-level meeting in January, decided to tighten the restraints on the exports of strategic goods to the Soviet Union to prevent an expansion of the country's military capabilities. But it decided to relax its restraints on exports to China.

Hitachi, in 1979, contracted to export a big computer of the M-180 type to China for installation in Beijing for traffic regulation, and sought special authorization from the Cocom. However, the U.S. Department of Defense raised strong objections to the deal, leaving the deal hanging.

The Japanese Government also objected to IBM's export to China of a giant computer of about the same efficiency as Hitachi's M-180 type.

Under the circumstances, the United States, whose arms sales to Taiwan have resulted in aggravating its ties with China, has eased its stand on Hitachi's computer export to China for fear that its relations with Beijing might deteriorate further, according to the sources.

Japanese computer makers welcomed the new Cocom move, saying that it would open up a promising market for them.

KPNLF'S SON SANN SEEKS PRC SUPPORT THROUGH JAPAN

OW211039 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Todyo, May 21, KYODO -- Kampuchean resistance leader son Sann said here Friday he hopes Japan will win Chinese support for his group fighting the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The chairman of the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) is now in Tokyo on a six-day visit at the invitation of a dietmen's group of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). He has held talks with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other government leaders.

Meeting newsmen in a Tokyo hotel, Son Sann said he hoped Japanese leaders will make statements helpful to his resistance group when they meet with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in Tokyo shortly. Zhao is scheduled to visit Japan May 31-June 5 as a guest of the government.

China has backed the Khmer Rouge or the ousted government of Democratic Kampuchea, the most powerful resistance force. The third resistance group, Moulinaka, is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state. The three groups have been trying but so far failed to set up a proposed coalition government.

During the news conference, Son Sann, a former prime minister, said he is determined to form a coalition government. Earlier in Tokyo, he said three-party negotiations are deadlocked because of a hard stance taken by the Khmer Rouge.

Son Sann also told the news conference his group will continue fighting until Vietnam withdraws its estimated 180,000 troops from his country.

SAKURAUCHI PLANS SEPTEMBER TOUR TO MIDDLE EAST

OW200045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 20, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi is planning to visit Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries as early as in September or after the present extended regular Diet session ends in August, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday night. He said the foreign minister may visit Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates besides Saudi Arabia. The Foreign Ministry is reported conducting negotiations with the countries concerned on the schedule for the projected trip.

Since Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is expected to visit Beijing early in September, informed sources said there is strong possibility of Sakurauchi making the trip in the middle of the month.

Sakurauchi is reported planning to visit the four gulf states in order to further strengthen Japan's cooperative ties with them.

JAPANESE CANADIAN BUSINESS LEADERS END TALKS

OW191121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Sapporo, May 19, KYODO -- Japanese and Canadian business leaders ended three days of economic cooperation talks here Wednesday after agreeing that measures should be taken for stepped-up Japanese imports of Canadian industrial products. Under the agreement, the Japanese side will form a special machinery to promote purchases of Canadian industrial manufacturers and the two nations will hold consultations more often in this conjunction.

The Japanese and Canadian business leaders also agreed during the fifth Japan-Canada businessmen's conference that the two nations should study the possibility of promoting joint ventures for development of Canadian mineral resources for their stabilized supply to Japan.

After the conference, Hisao Makita, leader of the Japanese delegation, told newsmen that the conference was useful in deepening mutual appreciation of economic conditions of the two nations.

The conference was attended by some 260 Japanese and 150 Canadian business leaders. The sixth session will be held in Montreal, Canada, in May next year.

VRPR: BOMB THREATS MADE AGAINST U.S. DELEGATION

SK211122 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] According to a reliable source, a disturbance occurred at the hotel accommodating the U.S. presidential envoys who came to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of South Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations. Telephone calls threatening them were made to that hotel. A man identifying himself as a member of an anti-U.S. suicide action squad said: I oppose the events marking the centennial. You should return to the United States immediately. If you reject our demand, we will blow up the hotel. He shouted three times "Yankee go home!"

It has been learned that members of the U.S. presidential delegation who received the threatening phone call reported this to the U.S. Embassy in Korea and asked for protection. The Chon Tu-hwan clique increased security at the hotel by mobilizing uniformed and plainclothes policemen and intensified public inspections.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES KOREA-U.S. CENTENNIAL

SK210904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2221 GMT 19 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May special article: "History of Aggression and Plunder Stained With Blood"; KCNA identifies this as an editorial article]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are clamoring that they will commemorate 22 May, the centennial of the conclusion of the Korea-U.S. treaty, both in the United States and South Korea. On this occasion, they will intensify South Korea-U.S. friendly relations and promote mutual interests and understanding. In the United States, the week marking the centennial of the establishment of South Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations was promulgated by President Reagan. In accord with the U.S. plan, the South Korean puppets have announced similar plans.

The day when the disgraceful Korea-U.S. treaty was concluded 100 years ago by the unilateral, forcible demand of the United States was a shameful day arousing the national indignation of the Korean people. Commemorating this day under the pretext of the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations is an intolerable mockery to the patriots who fought against aggression and nation-selling, dedicating their lives to the nation's independence and freedom and an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people aspiring independence, democracy and reunification.

This shows what stage the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, running amok with aggression and flunkeyist nation-selling acts by fabricating history, have reached today. All the Korean people in the North, South and abroad who treasure the dignity and sovereignty of the nation are sternly denouncing the rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in marking the centennial of the establishment of the South Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations with surging national indignation, branding them as a most shameless, flunkeyist act.

1. The imperialist aggressors and their lackeys fabricate history without hesitation to achieve their aggressive, nation-selling and treacherous objectives. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are babbling that the 100-year history of aggression in Korea by the United States is a history of friendship and cooperation. However, history is a good judge. History proves that the century since the Korea-U.S. treaty was concluded was filled with bloody aggression and blunder by the U.S. imperialists and that the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people. The Korea-U.S. treaty, concluded on 22 May 1882, was itself a filthy document of aggression and plunder which opened a road for the U.S. imperialists to invade Korea. The U.S. imperialists attempted armed aggression many times, including the invasion of the vessel "General Sherman" in 1866 and an attack on Kanghwa Island in 1871.

However, they repeatedly suffered disgraceful defeats. The Korea-U.S. treaty of aggression and subjugation was fabricated by the U.S. imperialists in May 1882 by deceiving the incompetent and corrupt feudalist faction with honeyed words that they would protect Korea from Japanese aggression.

This treaty was a brigandish, unfair treaty which allowed the rights of U.S. consular justice and of most-favored-nation status and other unilateral priviliges such as establishing free trade centers and [word indistinct] and which unilaterally forced Korea to transfer and ensure such rights. Extorting a number of aggressive privileges including extraterritoriality and the right to most-favored-nation status through this treaty, the U.S. imperialists began to exploit our country, plundering precious metals and crude oil and using it for investments. They plundered 80 percent of our gold and silver. Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, organizing a firm in Korea called The Continental Development Company which traded slaves, engaged in buying and selling of slaves, taking our people as slaves on the pretext of emigration. They perpetrated intolerable, barbarous acts.

The aggressive nature of this treaty found a more salient expression in the fact that using it as a lever the U.S. imperialists actively backed the Japanese imperialists' aggression in Korea. After the conclusion of the treaty, the United States threw away even the signboard of protection of Korea from Japan's aggression, openly colluded with the Japanese imperialists and craftily suppressed and hamstrung the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of our people, including the Imo army mutiny in 1882 and the Kabo peasant war in 1894-95, and zealously backed Japan's aggression in Korea.

Concluding the notorious Taft-Katsura agreement, they approved the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their colonial rule. They supported the Japan-Korea protectorate treaty in 1905 ahead of anyone else and unhesitatingly perpetrated treachery by withdrawing their legation first of all other foreign legations in Korea. This was a declaration that they did not recognize the status of Korea as a democratic independent state, regarding Korea as a colony subordinate to Japan, and was an abrogation of the Korea-Japan treaty. This was the practical result of the Korea-Japan treaty which expressly stipulated that they would protect Korea from aggression by another country.

They threw the treaty into a garbage can, declaring invalid this treaty which they had fabricated to open a road for aggression on Korea, since they had achieved their original objective.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to use this slip of paper as a historic basis of South Korea-U.S. friendship; how shameless are the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers! The U.S. imperialists can never conceal the aggressive nature and reactionary contents of this treaty, which has been rejected and denounced by our people for the last century.

The shameless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique did not stop distorting the historic facts of the past century. They are embellishing and decorating various cursed criminal acts they committed against the Korean people since they occupied South Korea following the 15 August liberation, as if they were aimed at promoting friendship and solidarity.

The U.S. imperialists, as shown by history and reality, sneaked into South Korea and not as liberators. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea by means of force, made it completely their colony and military base.

Although they are describing themselves as supporters and are propagating that Korea is an independent state, the rulers who seized all power in South Korea are the U.S. aggressors.

As soon as they landed in South Korea on 15 August 1945, to take the place of the defeated Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists, who had schemed to turn it into a strategic vantagepoint for putting down the national-liberation movement and achieving world supremacy, proclaimed a military administration throughout South Korea, seizing all power in their hands.

Utilizing such antirevolutionary military violence as the military administration, they forcibly dissolved the people's committees which were organized by the people's initiative and openly made their appearance as the colonial rulers. They caused the tragedy of national division for the Korean people, who were overwhelmed with joy at liberation, by making the 38th Parallel a border line and severing traffic, transportation, and communications between the North and South. They fabricated a puppet regime by conducting a unilateral election in South Korea.

They did not hesitate to install such a despotic tyrant as Syngman Rhee and such a military hooligan as Pak Chong-hui in power and instigated them to a vicious, brutal colonial fascist rule to convert South Korea into a living hell and a graveyard of democracy where terrorism and murder prevail. The U.S. imperialists thoroughly subjugated South Korea politically and militarily.

On the pretext of joint defense, the U.S. imperialists deployed tens of thousands of U.S. troops and fostered the puppet army as their auxiliary -- seizing its command.

The South Korean Army cannot use even a drop of gasoline, to say nothing of weapons and ammunition, without the approval of the commander of U.S. forces occupying South Korea. Outside aggressors, occupying another's territory, control everything by seizing supreme military command. How can we talk about national sovereingty in such a situation? The U.S. imperialists are not only the vicious ringleaders of fascist rule and military aggressors but also shameless plunderers who reduced South Korea to a land of starvation and poverty by extracting excessive colonial profits, seizing South Korea's economy.

The U.S. imperialists had already plundered 80 percent of the property in South Korea on the pretext of enemy property at an early stage of promulgating the military administration in South Korea. Through aggressive and subordinate treaties and agreements concluded with the South Korean puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists exploited South Korea's economy to implement their colonial rule. They turned South Korea into their military auxiliary, taking "assistnce" as their basic means. More than 70 percent of South Korea's financial budget was spent for military purposes. Most of the coal and power production, as well as railway transportation, were directed for military aims. Several million soks of grain were plundered every year as military provisions and numerous farm lands and fishing ports were confiscated as military bases and training sites for the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial plunder, South Korea's national industry was reduced to a subordinate economy of foreign capital, and agricu ure was ruined. Thus, South Korea, noted as a granary, became a land of chronic famine having to import several million tons of grain from abroad. The U.S. imperialists can never conceal that the unprecendented economic catastrophe and the people's plight in South Korea are the result of their colonial rule. The U.S. imperialists regarded their ideological and cultural invasion as an important means of wearing down the South Korean people's national consciousness.

In order to make the South Korean people their mental slaves, the U.S. imperialists propagated the ideology of anticommunism, worship of the United States, utilitarianism and a corrupt U.S. lifestyle. They trampled on and eradicated our people's long cultural tradition, good morals and manners by implementing colonial slave education. They are atrocious burglars who randomly destroyed and plundered our brilliant cultural property.

The crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists during their occupation of South Korea are not confined to this alone. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of division and the henious foes of reunification who, seeking a policy of aggression, are maneuvering to oppose the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to perpetuate our nation's division. The U.S. imperialists, who had sought unification through northward invasion, adopted South Korea as their bridgehead and base for an offensive to annex all of Korea as they crept into South Korea, waged an aggressive war against the northern half of the republic in 1950 and committed a massacre unprecedented in the history of war by mobilizing most of their ground, air and naval forces and even the armed forces of 15 countries at their beck and call.

They sustained an ignominious defeat in the Korean war and signed the armistice agreement. However, instead of learning a lesson from this and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have persisted in the policy of aggression and war, remaining there since the war ended. As soon as they signed the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists, babbling about a new war, concluded the aggressive and subjugatory Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty with the South Korean puppet clique and moved the command of the United Nations forces from Japan to South Korea, violating the armistice agreement. Furthermore, they have fanatically accelerated preparations for war by beefing up aggressive armed forces through the introduction of lethal weapons, including tactical nuclear arms and missiles, into South Korea and by increasing military facilities and bases. In addition, they have continuously triggered military provocations against the northern half of the republic.

Every provocative incident, including the U.S. imperialist armed spy vessel Pueblo, the huge spy plane EC-121 and the Panmunjom incidents, are the result of the aggressive war policy which the U.S. imperialists have systematically used against our republic. Everybody knows that the tricky, wicked U.S. imperialists invalidated the 4 July joint statement between the North and South by instigating the South Korean puppets, thwarted the dialogue between the North and South and sought a two-Koreas policy, ignoring our proposal for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Because of the U.S. maneuvers to perpetuate the nation's division, our reasonable proposals for national salvation which we put forward to resolve the reunification question in a peaceful manner on the basis of democracy have not been realized. Our nation is suffering from intolerable miseries and pains due to 37 years of division.

The history of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea is a history of aggression and conquest perpetrated while enforcing a harsh colonial military fascist rule in South Korea and converting it into their colony and military base. It is a history of crimes committed to oppose the reunification of Korea and imposing the tragedy of national division on the people. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot cover up or whitewash this stark historical fact, much less call a history of aggression and plunder against Korea by the U.S. imperialists a history of amity and friendship.

2. The history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Korea is a most shameful chapter. They are now enforcing the policy of strength under the cloak of building a powerful United States. As time passes, the U.S. imperialists become passive and defensive as the revolutionary advance of the world's people along the road of independence progresses. The U.S. imperialists have been isolated and rejected by the peoples of the world. They have almost lost the right to the economic monopoly and naval supremacy they once enjoyed in the capitalist world. The U.S. capitalists have been driven out of Asian countries where they were stationed. In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists confront a crisis in their colonial rule as the people's revolutionary advance grows.

Such a crisis is the outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy of power. Running amok to occupy South Korea as their colonial military base and advance base for aggression, the U.S. imperialists are turning the spearhead of aggression toward the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers against Korea are stepped up in a brazen way, assuming an unprecedented and vicious nature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In a last-ditch effort to stop the decline of the imperialists and their stooges, the imperialists are making threats of a new war against our republic and menacing us with nuclear arms. The U.S. troops present in South Korea are beefed up, the equipment of the puppet army is reinforced and new military bases are under construction. Along with the rapid arms buildup, massive military exercises codenamed Team Spirit are repeatedly held in South Korea and its vicinity with the mobilization of nuclear weapons. Rifle firing into the portion of our side and espionage flights into our airspace by high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes are ceaseless.

The U.S. imperialists are conducting propaganda that the arms buildup in South Korea and hostile maneuvers against our side are a just action for peace and security. Occupying half of another's country, the U.S. imperialists are heightening tension by accelerating an arms buildup and waging war games. This is a reckless and dangerous war maneuver which disturbs peace in Korea and may cause an armed clash at any moment.

Openly raving that they do not rule out the use of nuclear weapons in Korea in case of an emergency, the U.S. imperialists are hastening nuclear war preparations and strengthening their combat posture by mobilizing all their human and material resources. This shows that the present U.S. authorities far surpass any preceding U.S. rulers in following a war line.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to obstruct the reunification of Korea and create two Koreas by force of arms so as to perpetuate their colonial domination over South Korea. Imperialists used to rule a country by dividing it. This is their traditional tactic. Applying this tactic to the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists exacted division. Intensifying the policy of occupation of South Korea to perpetuate the Korean division, the U.S. imperialists are forcing the puppets to suppress the people's movement for national reunification. By waging anticommunist rackets for confrontation, the U.S. imperialists are inciting hostility and enmity among the nation and causing discord. Openly interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea, they are thwarting our people's efforts to resolve the reunification question and strenuously blocking contact and negotiations to reunify the fatherland between the North and South Koreans by cementing artificial obstacles between the North and South.

Stressing the necessity of increasing Japan's aid to South Korea on the pretext of South Korea-Japan friendship, they are zealously inveigling the reactionary forces of Japan in a two-Koreas plot. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists are actively aiding Japan's arms buildup and the infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea and are working to complete a South Korea-U.S.-Japan trilateral military cooperative system.

They are repeating in South Korea the tricks used by their ancestors who fished in troubled waters while backing the Japanese imperialists' invasion of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, with their persistent splittist maneuvers, not only block the reunification of our country but also, under the mask of protector and collaborator, are forcing indescribably outrageous calamities on the South Korean people by imposing on them a brutal fascist military terror rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship, which has turned South Korea into a lawless state where fascist terror prevails, has been fabricated by the U.S. imperialists. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, while imposing brutal military terror rule backed by the U.S. imperialists, is infringing on Korea's national dignity by begging for a perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, exacerbating the strained situation by beefing up the armed forces and accelerating preparations for war, swallowing up the national economy by bringing into South Korea foreign monopoly capital and, by following the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas policy, bringing the situation to a more serious phase while promoting further division.

The extreme lack of political rights, poverty, economic crisis, social chaos and the wall of division which is being fortified between the North and South -- all suffered by the South Korean people -- are produced by the Chon Tu-hwan clique's nefarious military terror rule and its traitorous and flunkeyist acts.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is the most vicious executioner and perpetrator of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and traitorous group surpassing the five traitors who signed the annexation of Korea to Japan at the end of the Yi Dynasty.

Employing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist miliatry clique as a guide, the U.S. imperialists are pursuing their policy of subordinating South Korea as a colony and harshly suppressing and exploiting the people. Their protection of the Chon Tu-hwan clique shows that the slogans they are chanting are not for somebody else but for maintaining and defending the colonial system and interests they have established in South Korea.

Those who masterminded the Kwangju massacre -- in which thousands of old and young, men and women, who demanded social democratization in South Korea and reunification of the fatherland, were run over by tanks -- were none but the U.S. imperialists, who had such an interest in colonial rule.

Even today, the U.S. aggressor troops are devoting themselves to committing brutal acts in South Korea, plundering the residents by attacking villages, shooting at passers-by for target practice, raping women and girls and setting fire to civilian houses. These sorts of things are really the "protection" they are raving about.

What they have brought to South Korea is neither freedom, peace, nor friendship. With their military occupation and wanton interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are encroaching upon the national sovereignty of our people and laying hurdles in the way of national reunification. This brings unbearable national sufferings to our people.

At no time in our long history have our people suffered such a national division as today, although they have not infrequently undergone national sufferings as a result of invasions by foreign forces. How can the U.S. imperialist and their stooges excuse and rationalize such a stark reality? The U.S. imperialists are committing the most accursed aggressive acts in their history of aggression in Korea.

3. A wicked aim lurks behind the conspiratorial political propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. They are distorting the 100-odd-year history of U.S. aggression and plunder against Korea as a history of amity and friendship. Above all, the U.S. imperialists are trying to whip up U.S. flunkey worship among the South Korean people and thus lull their anti-U.S. sentiments and persist in brigandish aggressive acts against the Korean people.

By saying to the puppet boss in his recent tour of South Korea that the United Nations hopes to have another dinner 100 years from now mutually pledging South Korea-U.S. friendship for another century, the U.S. vice president fully revealed the black-hearted intention of U.S. imperialism to continue its occupation of South Korea indefinitely and to continue its aggressions against Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea plans to hold functions celebrating the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. friendship and loudly advertizes amity and friendship with the U.S. imperialists in a bid to justify the treacherous crimes he has committed as a pro-U.S. traitor and, at the same time, to beautify his master and gratify his wild ambition for power, backed by the master's strength.

The so-called functions celebrating the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. friendship only foretell the ever more president maneuvers in the days to come of the U.S. imperialists for an invasion of Korea. This farce also patently shows the reactionary essence of the crafty, double-dealing tactics to which they always resort in invading other countries.

The U.S. imperialists are the ones who invade other countries under the pretext of friendship, they plunder and make slaves of other people while shouting slogans of aid; and they interfere in the internal affairs of other countries using military force and wage wars of aggression under the mask of peace. They are trying to stretch the talons of aggression and interference as ever to Korea, wearing sheeps' clothing and employing these double-dealing tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Aggressive ambition is the nature of imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious, greedy and ignominious aggressors and plunderers ever found in history. The nature of the U.S. imperialists as aggressors will never change; it takes on a more vicious and despotic color as the U.S. imperialists go downhill.

The United States is pursuing invasion and domination more than ever before. In recent years, the United States has frequently raved that it is a Pacific nation and that today is the era of the Pacific. This is nothing but a repetition, under new historical conditions, of the theory of Pacific nations cried out by the U.S. imperialists when they were making inroads into Korea and the Asian region during the mid-nineteenth century.

The theory of the Pacific nations has been a slogan of aggression put forth by the U.S. imperialists, daily being driven out of Asia, in a bid to maintain colonial rule and expand domination in his area at any cost. It is also nothing but an expression of their unchanging ambition for invasion of Asia.

The Korean Peninsula is an objective to which they attach the greatest importance in their aggression in Asia. They are employing the undisguised policy of strength and crafty and heinous political intrigues against us, the Korean people. This is clearly shown by the fact that they are practicing colonial rule in South Korea, after having occupied it militarily, and are attempting to split it forever by a policy of fabricating two Koreas and frantically preparing for war against our republic.

The U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there are a mixture of the old and new colonialisms and a wicked example of imperialist domination imposed on other countries. The U.S. imperialists' policy of invasion of Korea is the manifestation of their brutal, brigandish and ignominious nature. The calamities inflicted on the Korean people by this policy are beyond counting.

The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the No 1 target of their struggle. As long as the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression remain in South Korea, and as long as the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea exists, neither the Korean people's complete national sovereignty, the nation's unified development nor peace on the Korean Peninsula is conceivable.

The Korean people cannot go on living with foreign troops of aggression remaining in the country, under the domination and depotism of foreign forces. To clear South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces is a vital demand for the country's sovereignty, the national resurrection of the South Korean people, the unified development of the Korean nation and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Sovereignty is the life of the nation and people. It is a paramount and honorable task facing the country to struggle to clear South Korea of the U.S. imperialists, who are trampling underfoot the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

Today, South Korean people and students are vigorously joining in the anti-U.S. struggle. Clearly realizing that the United States is not a friend or aid-giver but an aggressor who is against the Korean people and the ringleader who is instigating the puppet traitors to fascism, division and war and to such flagrant criminal acts as the Kwangju massacre, they are staging various sorts of anti-U.S. struggles, including demonstrations, assemblies, publishing letters of protest, declarations and statements, and shouting slogans reading "Yankee, go home" and "U.S. troops, go away."

The arson at the Kwangju and Pusan American Cultural Centers clearly showed how vehement the anti-U.S. struggle is. The anti U.S. struggle of the South Korean people was not waged by momentary sentiment or impulse. It is developing into a massive struggle participated in by the awakened South Korean people of all walks of life, including religionists, and it is being strengthened.

The anti-U.S. struggle, being staged in a new manner, is the explosion of the accumulated national resentment against the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialista and the manifestation of a firm national will to force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and restore lost national sovereignty.

The anti-U.S. struggle is a patriotic and just one for national pride and happiness. All Koreans should rise more vigorously in a sacred struggle to force the U.S. imperialists aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea. The unity of the national patriotic forces is a firm guarantee to win victory in the anti-U.S. struggle. All people loving the country, regardless of their residence, transcending differences in their political views, religion and ideology, should wage a nationwide struggle against the U.S. imperialists, firmly united under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle and independence and peaceful reunification.

They should establish the consciousness of national sovereignty, thoroughly rejecting pro-U.S. flunkeyism and a treacherous ideology dependent on foreign forces. They should also smash the fraudulent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and pro-U.S. stooges to spread honeyed words of amity, protection and collaboration.

Though they pretent to be powerful, the U.S. imperialists are powerless in the face of the people valiantly struggling for soveriegnty and independence. If all Koreans rise in the nationwide anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, they will not fail to win victory in this struggle. The struggle to force the U.S. troops from South Korea is closely linked to the struggle to end the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist rule and realize the democratization of South Korea. As long as the puppet military fascist rule exists in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot think of the people's freedom and democracy in South Korea. They must end the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination. Strengthening the struggle to end the reactionary rule of the puppet clique -- a dirty group used to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression of Korea -- and to establish a democratic regime is a necessity for the development of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the military fascist regime in South Korea is overthrown, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive foundation will be remarkably weakened, opening a broad road for the South Korean people's struggle. It is high time that the United States discontinue its criminal aggressive acts of trampling on the independent rights of the Korean people and mocking the destiny of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists' anachronistic occupation of South Korea should discontinue. In an era in which all the world's countries and peoples are advancing on the road of independence, occupying another country with armed forces and using a policy of power are unpardonable. Babbling about the commitments of the Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty, the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify the occupation of South Korea. This is sophistry. The Korean people rejected such a treaty between the U.S. imperialists and traitors long ago. The U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea taking along all lethal weapons, including the U.S. troops and nuclear arms, and stop aggression and interference in Korea.

If the United States withdraws from South Korea, the Korean people will realize independent and peaceful reunifiction, and a nonaligned Korea will be no threat to anyone. Should the U.S. imperialists persist in division and fascism and follow the road of adventurism and war, nothing good will result.

If the South Korean puppets, while betraying the nation, continue to serve as the proxy of the U.S. imperialists' aggression, adhering to a flunkeyist, treacherous line, they will expedite ruin. The Korean people will hold aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle and independent and peaceful reunification. They will also construct an independent, prosperous and reunified Korea, burying forever the disgraceful history in which they were victims of foreign forces over the course of a century.

SYMPOSIUM REVIEWS U.S. 'CRIMES' IN KOREA

SK210824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA) — A scientific symposium of historians exposing the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists against Korea took place at the Grand People's Study House on May 20. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

The symposium was attended by Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned and social scientists and teachers at universities and colleges.

At the sumposium Dr. and Assistant Prof. Yi Chong-hyon made a speech on the subject "Korea-U.S. treaty is an Unequal Treaty of Aggression Stipulating the U.S. Imperialists' Subjugation of Korea," academician, Dr. and Prof. Pak Si-hyong on the subject "U.S. Imperialism Is the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People Which Has Invaded Our Country Through History," Dr. and Assistant Prof. Choe Tae-chin on the subject "The Characteristics of the U.S. Imperialists' Policy of Colonial Enslavement of South Korea," Associate Dr. and Assistant Prof. Choe Hyok-ku on the subject "Turning South Korea Into a Military Base Is the Main Point of the U.S. Imperialists' Policy of Colonial Enslavement There," Associate Dr. and Assistant Prof. Hwang Kong-yul on the subject "The Characteristics of Colonial Fascist Dictatorship of U.S. Imperialism Over South Korea" and Associate Dr. Kang Sok-hui on the subject "The Two Koreas Plot of the U.S. Imperialists is the Main Obstacle to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country at Present."

Denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who are now engaged in pro-U.S. treacheries, staging every day a burlesque called "celebrations of the centenary of the Korea-U.S. friendship treaty" in South Korea on the occasion of the day when the shameful "Korea-U.S. treaty" was faked up, the speakers said that this is a vicious distortion of history and an intolerable insult to our dignified people.

They stated that the modern and present-day history of Korea shows that the U.S. imperialists are aggressors, maruaders and shameless hypocrites without parallel in history and the sworn enemy of the Korean nation who has ruthlessly trampled underfoot our national sovereignty.

VRPR REPORTS ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS IN SEOUL, KWANGJU

SK211318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] According to a report, anti-U.S. leaflets were scattered in Seoul and Kwangju on the occasion of the centennial of South Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations. The leaflets greatly inspired our masses' anti-U.S. sentiment.

The leaflets, which were disseminated around Songouk-ku and Tobong-ku in Seoul, were entitled "We Resolutely Oppose the Events Marking the Centennial of South Korea-U.S. Relations!" and contained the following:

Masses from all walks of life, let us smash the events commemorating the centennial of South Korea-U.S. relations! Commemorating the centennial of South Korea-U.S. relations, a disgraceful history, is an intolerable mockery of the patriots who fought against aggression and nation-selling, dedicating their lives to the nation's independence and freedom. Our people, who experienced a painful history of national ruin and nation-selling, should ensure that the national ordeal of disgraceful flunkeyism is not repeated.

Masses of all strata, let us crush the events marking the centennial of South Korea-U.S. relations and drive out the delegations sent by the Reagan administration to mark the centennial of South Korea-U.S. relations.

Let us make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the U.S. lackey and flunkeyist national traitor. Masses from all walks of life who love the nation and the people, let us end the history of disgraceful subjugation by more courageously waging the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle. Let us achieve independent reunification!

Anti-U.S. and antigovernment handbills were also scattered in Kumnan-no in Kwangju. The leaflets read: We oppose the events marking the centennial of South Korea-U.S. relations. The United States is the ringleader of the barbarous massacre of the masses, and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is the culprit supported by the United States. Let us r se in the anti-U.S. anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, recalling the shouts of the martyred patriots.

NODONG SINMUN IMPLICATES CHON IN LOAN SCANDAL

SK24C200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 23 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May commentary: "The Ringleader of All Corruption and Irregularities in South Korea is Traitor Chon Tu-hwan Himself"]

[Text] Babbling about responsibilities in connection with an unprecedented loan scandal, the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea replaced 11 ministers, including the defense minister and two other ministerial-level officials by staging a farce of a so-called Cabinet shakeup on 21 May, while dismissing four officials of the ruling Democratic Justic Party, including the party's secretary general.

Clamoring that this Cabinet shakeup and the party post reshuffle are designed to embody responsible politics, traitor Chon Tu-hwan seems to try to bring to an end matters concerning the responsibility for the scandal. This notwithstanding, such a shallow political fraudulent act cannot deceive anyone.

The puppet traitor babbled he would renew the image of the puppet authorities by forming a pan-national Cabinet. However, in reality, he only transferred some ministers to similar posts and appointed other minions. Moreover, he has been holding power and acting as if he is not connected with the case at all.

So as to soothe the public's belief that the president is implicated in the case, he had the prosecution office, which he created himself, kick up a racket publicizing the news that the presidential involvement is totally groundless. What a truly clumsy farce this is!

Connected with this case are an uncle of Chon Tu-hwan's wife, the Chang Yong-cha couple -- the relatives of his wife -- and the high-ranking circles of the ruling party. It is unimaginable that the large-scale fraudulent case masterminded by the relatives of traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- unprecedented even for South Korea -- was able to happen without the knowledge of the puppet traitor. This loan scandal called the Chang Yong-chap couple case is more precisely the case of the Yi Sun-cha couple -- stringpullers of the case. Everyone thinks and says as much. That is the truth.

Nonetheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan had the puppet prosecution office stage a farce of investigating the case in order to soothe opinions at home and abroad. As he was in danger of being exposed as being implicated in the case, he staged a farce of carrying out a Cabinet shakeup while babbling about responsibility for the case. This is nothing but a trick. Furthermore, what is significant is that the puppet traitor promoted the prosecutor general, who had been in charge of investigating this case, to the minister of justice and he is trying to raise ranks of investigators.

This, of course, is an attempt to buy off these officials, who have the complete knowledge of the case, aimed at silencing them. Moreover, he retained the puppets' deputy prime minister and minister of finance, who are responsible for this scandal. This is aimed at silencing them.

Corruption and irregularities breed other such cases. This notwithstanding, they clamored that the case was settled. However, who would believe it? It is clear that the Cabinet shakeup, the reshuffle of the party posts and their deceitful publicity are a fraud. He who pulled the strings in the loan scandal behind the scenes and received a huge sum of money is trying to avoid the responsibility for the case by putting the responsibility on his minions. He is scheming to cope with crises facing the military fascist rule by hushing up the case and calming the political, economic and social confusion. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to resort to tricks to cover up the unprecedently sordid scandal committed by himself and his clansmen. This reveals how sly and shameless is the chieftain of corruption and irregularities.

This scandal is the inevitable result of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's nature and his military fascist rule. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the imperialist tainted stooge and the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy's truculent executioner [chiphaengia] who ignores the interests of the country and the people.

Since he usurped power by guns and bayonets, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has clamored about ending the old era and creating a new era. Moreover, babbling about the four goals of state affairs and the three liberations [segaji hoebang], he has publicized that he would induce changes in the social and political life in South Korea.

However, with the emergence of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime, instead of a new era the Yusin dark rule and oppressive order under which fascism and terrorism prevail has returned to South Korea. Behind the facade of Koreanization of democracy and liberation from political suppression, the puppet traitor has turned South Korea into the prison of the people, gloomier than under the Yusin dark rule, and the tomb of democracy and civil rights. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has babbled about building a welfare society and liberation from poverty. This was nothing but glittering, empty talk to deceive the people.

While saying he will cope with the economic crisis and achieve the second economic leap, he has given all kinds of privileges to the capitalists and afforded them opportunities to make a large fortune. Allowing the South Korean economy to be subordinated to foreign monopolistic capital, he has accelerated the subordination of its economy.

Although traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about ending the economic recession and inflation, during the short period since he assumed power, the South Korean economic crisis, characterized by a decline in production, skyrocketing prices, inflation, sluggish exports and an increase of foreign debts, has been aggravated, and the people's living standard has declined. South Korea has been turned into the human hell of the 20th century in which no human being can live.

Since he usurped power by guns and bayonets, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has babbled as if he were clean and innocent by clamoring about the embodiment of a just society and eradication of the three-point negative psychologies. He has even publicized his tactless remark that he has been leading a life similar to that of the common people without any worldly desire for profits.

However, all of these are lies. Speaking of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is the most sordid, illicit fortunemaker among all the puppet rulers of South Korea. It is known to the world that he was an illicit, power-related fortunemaker who defrauded people of their property and embezzled the national treasury under the protection of the previous dictator and with the support of Chongwadae.

Since he illegally usurped power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has snatched a big fortune embezzled by the previous dictator over 18 years. He has gained over a hundred billion won by threatening the old-time politicians under the pretext of cracking down on illicit fortunes.

The puppet traitor has been directly involved in all the minor and major cases in South Korea during the past year and a half, including the illicit payoff scandal, the case of low-calorie coal briquettes and the case of illicit import of U.S. rice. This being the case, traitor Chon Tu-hwan still claims to be clean. What a shameless and brazen-faced man he is!

It is too clear that the puppet traitor -- the matchless immoral man lacking shame or morality, the political swindler who uses every means to satisfy his defense for power and self-interest and the chieftain of corruption and irregularities -- doesn't care about the interests of the country, the nation and the people.

As is shown by this loan scandal, the root cause of the corruption and irregulariites rife today in South Korea lies in the reactionary rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's nation-selling, antinational, military fascist rule is another root cause by which South Korea has been turned into a human hell totally deprived of the rights to survival and a fascist suppressive place where democratic freedom is mercilessly trampled on.

If we leave traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the executioner of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy against Korea, the matchless fascist tyrant and murderer, and the chieftain of corruption and irregularities -- and his military fascist rule intact, we cannot imagine the people's rights to survival and their democratic freedom but we will only see the repetition of the ghostlike cases and the miserable situations which throw the society into confusion and inflict every kind of misfortune and pain on the people.

Puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan should assume the responsibility for inflicting misfortunes and calamities on the South Korea people and immediately step down from power.

The more desperately he tries to remain in power, the faster it advances his ruin as the enemy of the people and the nation. The military fascist rule should be removed in South Korea, and it should be replaced by a democratic government.

This is the demand of the times and the development of South Korean society and is the unanimous aspiraction of the people. The South Korean people are courageously struggling to end the fascist, suppressive rule as well as holding aloft the banner of struggle against the U.S. imperialists -- the aggressors -- for a dignified and happy life.

Such a just struggle by the South Korean people is being firmly supported by the entire nation, the world's progressive peoples and peace-loving peoples. No force can block the advance movement by the South Korean people to bring down the military fascist rule and establish a democratic government.

ARRESTS REPORTED MADE IN KWANGJU DEMONSTRATION

SK231008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested four religionists and students in connection with the anti-"government" demonstration which was held in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, on May 18, according to a foreign press report. This was made public by the puppet government authorities on May 21.

As already reported, several hundred people held a street demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors after a service commemorating the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising in Kwangju on May 18.

Clergyman Kim Kyong-sik and President of the Young Mens Christian Association Kim Yong-chin were arrested on charges of playing leading roles in the demonstration. Also arrested were a theological student and a woman who went to the city from Seoul to pay homage to the fallen fighters of the uprising. 14 others were booked for questioning to suppress them.

ACTIVITIES OF SPA DELEGATION IN CHINA REPORTED

SK210726 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (KCNA) -- A friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, is staying in China.

Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, arranged a banquet at the embassy on May 19 in connection with the Chinese visit of the delegation.

Invited to the banquet were Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Zhen, Ou Tangliang and Guo Yingfu, N.P.C. Standing Committee members; Xing Yeming, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and Fan Jin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

The members of the delegation were present there. Vice-Chairman Ho Chong-suk and Vice-Chairman Ulanhu spoke at the banquet. Declaring that the Chinese people always value the great friendship between the peoples of China and Korea, Vice-Chairman Ulanhu said: This friendship was initiated by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song; it was forged in the arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood the rigorous test of history.

No matter what storms may appear in the world, the Chinese people will continue to cultivate this friendship and advance shoulder to shoulder with you. I propose a toast to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

While staying in China, the delegation went to the Great Wall, visited Xian, Guilin and Shanghai and was entertained to receptions by the local party and power organs. In Shanghai, the delegation inspected the hall where the First Congress of the Communist Party of China took place and the Shanghai industrial exhibition, toured River Huangpu and appreciated an art performance.

Delegation Returns

SK212250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 22 (KCNA) — The friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, returned home on May 21 by train after visiting China.

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

The delegation left Beijing on the afternoon of May 20 by train. It was farewelled at the guest house by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Seeing off the delegation at Beijing railway station were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

YI CHONG-OK SENDS MESSAGE ON CHINESE FLOODS

SK212307 Pyongyang KCNA In English 2212 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Hearing news that Guangdong Province, China, was hit by a flood, he expresses deep sympathy and consolation to the premier and the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the people in the afflicted area.

The message expresses the belief that the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China will recover from the flood damages at an early date and stabilise the life of the population of the afflicted area.

MEDIA DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SOVIET UNION

SK221619 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 22 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by its Vice-Chairman Yi Pong-hui left here today by air to attend the 57th meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Radio and Television Organization to be held in the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee Kang Tok-so and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU REPLY

SK230950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to the latter's message of greetings on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The reply message dated May 14 reads: I express deep thanks to you for your warm congratulations and good wishes offered me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Romanian people and on your own on the occasion of my 70th birthday.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will constantly grow stronger and develop in the future in the spirit agreed at our meeting and talks in Pyongyang some time ago, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you big success in your work for the prosperity and happiness of the fraternal Romanian people.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GDR'S KARL MARX ORDER

SK210706 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA) -- "Karl Marx Order," the highest order of the German Democratic Republic, was conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 20 by the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Pyongyang.

It was the order that Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, decided to award to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the proposal of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

Present on the occasion were GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Hermann Schwiesau and an embassy official. Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yim Chun-chu, Kim Yong-nam and Ho Tam were also present.

After receiving the order, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to Chairman of the State Council Comrade Erich Honecker, the party and government, and the people of the GDR for the order of the highest level and conversed with the ambassador.

YI CHONG-OK CABLES YUGOSLAV LEADER ON ELECTION

SK201045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA) -- Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Yi Chong-ok sent a message of greetings to Comrade Milka Planinc upon her election as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in many fields in the future, the message sincerely wished her big success in her responsible work.

DPRK-PALESTINE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION OPENED

SK240512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA) -- The inaugural meeting of the Palestine-Korea Friendship Association was recently held at the WAFA news agency of Palestine in Lebanon on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The meeting was attended by Abu Jihad, deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on behalf of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and the secretary general of the Rovolutionary Council of the National Liberation Movement of Palestine, the commander of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces in southern district of Lebanon, and cadres, commanders and fighters of Palestine.

Also present there was the chairman of the National Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon. Invited there were DPRK Ambassador Yang Song-yong and officials of his embassy in Lebanon.

At the meeting an opening address was made by the secretary general of the Revolutionary Council of the National Liberation Movement of Palestine. In the name of the Palestine Palestine-Korea Friendship Association a silk banner to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday was conveyed to the DPRK ambassador at the meeting amid an enthusiastic applause. Congratulatory speeches were made there. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

The meeting elected the executive committee of the Palestine-Korea Friendship Association. S. Habash, secretary general of the Revolutionary Council of the National Liberation Movement of Palestine, was elected chairman of the association.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL HAILED AT EXHIBITS

SK221600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 22 (KCNA) -- Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibitions were recently held in the capitals of Benin, Togo and Upper Volta on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed in the exhibition halls.

On display there were a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il examining a new construction model, a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on Socialist Working Youth of Korea, photographs showing successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader, his immortal classic works, Korean books and pieces of handiwork.

Our exhibitions were visited by the permanent director of the Togolese People's Rally, the president of the parliament, the minister of rural development, the minister of rural construction and the minister of youth, sports and culture in Togo; the minister of literary and culture who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin in Benin; and the deputy chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, the director of the operations department and the president of the Supreme Court who are members of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress in Upper Volta, Political and public figures and people of all walks of life of these countries also visited the exhibitions. The exhibitions drew a large number of visitors every day and aroused great repercussions among them.

After inspecting the exhibition, the permanent director of the Togolese People's Rally said: April 15 is the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is leading the Korean revolution and the world revoltuon to victory. This day is a holiday for all people and revolutionaries of the world. I heartily wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The minister of literacy and culture who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin said: Today the absolute authority and prestige of the great leader is unshakable.

The president of the parliament of Togo said: Today the greatness of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and his popular traits as an outstanding leader are striking people with admiration and the desire to study the immortal chuche idea founded by him has become a trend of the times.

Sandwid, teacher of the Ouagadougou University, Upper Volta, stressed: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction, that is, the chuche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and has also the capacity for carving out one's own destiny, is an immortal, encyclopedic idea publicly recongnized in the practice of revolution.

B.T. Pierre, teacher of the Cotonou University, Benin, said: Study of works of the great leader President Kim Il-song helps solve problems which remained unsolved. The chuche idea is a lighthouse which brightly indicates the road ahead of mankind and lead it to a bright future.

Jean Mari Patonou, chairman of the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said: Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of leadership who was produced by the 20th century and the dear leader Comrade Kin Chong-il is his ardent advocate and successor.

Y.Y. Anoche, director of the Camsaoghinbe Specialized School, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il always acquaints himself with the people's living and directs deep considerations to it though he is busy with all work of the party and state. He drops at a shop in a remote mountainous village and tries the flavor of bean sauce, visits a deep underground pit and takes the stone powder-stained hands of workers in a familiar way. He sent even a plane to save a person. No age, no country has ever seen such a leader, such a great man. Enviable indeed are the Korean people who have their leader in the person of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Chao Ago Badoadu, deputy director general of the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCH said: Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song Korea laid the foundation of socialist industrialisation in a short span of time after the war and is today demonstrating her might to the world as a dignified and powerful socialist industrial state.

Qui Roger, director of a department in charge of Asia in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin, said:

Korea is now divided due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of Soth Korea. The sufferings of the Korean people should be brought to an end as early as possible. The U.S. imperialists must quit South Korea at once. The Korean people are not alone in the struggle. The Benin people will firmly stand on the side of the Korean people and will wage an active movement at international conferences and on other occasions for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

DJP TO CONVENE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK240830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Monday decided to convene an extra short-term session of the National Assembly to handle the recent bill fraud incident.

The decision came during an emergency meeting of party officials Monday morning, vice spokesman Yi Chong-yul said.

How long the special House session will meet and whether the parliamentary right to inspect the administration of state affairs will be invoked will be decided at a meeting of party officials and the Central Standing Committee Tuesday, according to the vice spokesman.

A dominant view during the Monday meeting was that the proposed special house session should be operated in the direction of putting an end to the bill fraud case, the vice spokesman said.

Even if the Democratic Korea Party and other opposition parties make a motion to form an ad hoc committee to invoke the parliamentary right to inspect government records in connection with the fraudulent bill transactions, the DJP is likely to turn it down at a National Assembly Standing Committee meeting, a political observer said.

The convocation of the special house session will be announced in a couple of days.

CHON TU-HWAN EXPLAINS 21 MAY DJP RESHUFFLE

SK211127 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday the Thursday reshuffle of major office holders in the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was made "not because there were particular reasons but because it was necessary for the DJP to show its fresh resolution concerning the recent undesirable incidents to the people."

Chon, who concurrently heads the DJP, replaced key party officials, including Secretary-General Kwon Chong-tal and spokesman Pong Tu-wan, Thursday in a move following the nation's largest curb loan scandal.

Presenting letters of appointment to new party functionaries, including Secretary-General Kwon Ik-hyon, Chon asked them to strive to improve the operations of the party on a progressive foundation based on the opinions of the majority of Koreans.

CHON CONFERS LETTERS TO NEW CABINET APPOINTEES

SK211140 Seoul YONHAP in English 1010 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan called on the newly appointed Cabinet ministers Friday to fulfill their missions with a firm resolve for national development and for the people.

At a brief ceremony to confer letters of appointment to 11 new ministers, including Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun and two other officials, Chon urged the ministers to exercise their new political power with fair personnel management and harmonized human relations to accomodate all Koreans.

He also asked them to provide the affiliated institutions with morale to actively promote inter-ministry cooperation.

Early Friday, Chon replaced 11 Cabinet members in a reshuffle in the wake of curb loan scandal.

CHON ANNOUNCES NEW VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK240230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- In a follow-up to last week's Cabinet reshuffle, President Chon Tu-hwan Monday promoted No Chae-won, chancellor of the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, to vice foreign minister, and designated Army General Kim Yun-ho as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Meanwhile, a Cabinet meeting Monday approved the presidential designations of Gen. Kim and new Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hui.

The new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is a field commander with combat experience in Vietnam. Gen. Kim, 52, is a graduate of the Korean Military Academy who has also served as minister at the Korean Embassy in Washington and as secretary for public relations to the late President Pak Chong-hui.

Last Friday, Chon replaced 11 Cabinet-level officials in the largest Cabinet reshuffle since he assumed the presidency in August 1980.

CHON'S BROTHER OFFERS TO RESIGN AS SAEMAUL HEAD

SK220754 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 May 82 p 1

[Text] The secretary general of the central headquarters of the Saemaul [New Community] movement, Chon Kyong-hwan, expressed his desire to resign on 20 May, it has been reported.

On the afternoon of 20 May, at a meeting at the central headquarters of the Saemaul movement, Secretary General Chon, who is the brother of President Chon Tu-hwan, expressed a willingness to resign in a conversation with Kim Chun, president of the central headquarters of the Saemaul movement.

According to a participant at the meeting, President Kim Chun dissuaded President Chon's brother from tendering his resignation, saying: "Let us discuss it later."

Secretary General Chon Kyong-hwan visited Chongwadae after attending a monthly Cabinet economic report session held at the Economic Planning Board that morning, according to a report.

YONHAP ANALYZES CHON'S CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK210838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan's Cabinet reshuffle Friday, affecting 11 Cabinet-level positions, is the largest in scale since Chon assumed the South Korean presidency in August 1980 with promises to bring about justice in Korean society.

The action, which came in the wake of one of the biggest scandals in the country's financial history, is seen as an expression of Chon's sense of responsibility over what he described as "the recent turn of scandalous events."

Friday's reshuffle underscores the Korean leader's resolve to conduct national affairs "with renewed and refreshed determination," according to Chon's senior aides.

Most of the economic affairs ministers were retained despite the impact of the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal" on the country's financial sector, but analysts said the president did so because those ministers had to deal with the aftermath of the event. They did not rule out the possible dismissal of some of them when this job is completed.

In Friday's reshuffle, seven of the nine ministers who served under President Choe Kyu-ha, Chon's predecessor, were replaced, which observers said was a clear sign of the president's commitment to social reforms.

They said the justice minister was replaced because of his initial mishandling of the scandal, and that a career diplomat was named the new commerce and industry minister to give impetus to the country's sluggish exports. In addition to the new Cabinet appointments, the president also replaced Director of the Office of National Tax Administration Kim Su-hak, apparently because of tax evasion by suspects in the Mrs. Chang scandal.

Mrs. Chang and her husband Yi Chol-hi, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, are in custody with 17 other suspects awaiting trial in a multi-million dollar curb money market scandal, in which the couple allegedly defrauded six companies of 180.1 billion won (250 million U.S. dollars), by cashing promissory notes received as collateral for their unofficial loans.

FORMER DJP SECRETARY DISCUSSES HIS RESIGNATION

SK221014 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 May 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] On the morning of 21 May, the Democratic Justice Party was busy holding a meeting of new party leaders; a joint meeting of new party leaders, the floor leaders and chairmen of the standing committees in the National Assembly; and functions for party post exchanges by new and old party leaders.

At the first meeting of new party leaders, while stressing harmony within the party, party representative Yi Chae-hyong strongly criticized the party's failure to win the people's trust, saying that the party leaders should ponder the party's failure in gaining the love of the people.

On the other hand, according to new party spokesman Kim Yong-tae, when he presented letters of appointment to the new party leaders at Chongwadae, President Chon, the party president, focused on the improvement of the party's management.

President Chon also said that new party leaders should take care of outgoing party leaders so that they are not demoralized, according to spokesman Kim.

Meanwhile, former Party Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal visited the party building and met with reporters. He frankly discussed his resignation for the first time. He said: I already had made up my mind that I, as a key figure in the ruling party, should not escape responsibility for the recent incident. From now on I will serve the party as an ordinary member. Referring to the rumors focused on him, Kwon said: I have been associated with an executive at the Kongyong Construction Company because he is a friend of mine and was an old classmate. I have never phoned even once an office official, to say nothing of a bank president, to ask a business favor.

POLITICAL PARTIES REACT TO CABINET SHAKEUP

SK210840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling and opposition parties reacted differently Friday to the Cabinet reshuffle caused by the country's worst ever financial scandal.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, speaking for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, commented that the shake-up of the Cabinet was a "resolute measure by President Chon Tu-hwan which will provide a turning point to renew people's confidence in the government."

Kim said "the resilient posture of the Fifth Republic to embody responsible politics was shown through the measure."

Spokesman Kim Chin-ape of the opposition Democratic Korea Party called for the replacement of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and other ministers who are responsible for the curb loan scandal, saying that "Our party is suspicious of the government's motive to retain some Cabinet members who should take responsibility for the series of scandals."

The opposition Korea National Party commented that "It is regretful that some economy-related ministers retain their Cabinet posts despite their responsibility for the scandal, though government efforts to save a difficult situation were revealed through the measure."

Meanwhile, local business and economic groups, including the Federation of Korean Industries and the Korea Traders Association, welcomed the Cabinet shakeup, and hoped that the measure would lead to a second economic take-off in the country by sweeping out economic irregularities.

DKP CRITICIZES LOAN SCANDAL INVESTIGATION

SK220621 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) charged yesterday that the prosecution's announcement of its investigation of the alleged figures behind the curb loan scandal triggered by Mrs. Chang Yong-cha were intended to cover up the truth, thus making fools of the people. It concluded that the prosecution had showed the limits to its investigation of the case.

The party claimed that "especially, the announcement on the prosecution probe of the possible flow of the woman curb loan dealer's money into political funds was insufficient."

"With regard to this point, the prosecution intended to evade looking into the core of the incident," the party insisted.

The DKP reached such conclusion on the results of the prosecution investigation, which was announced Thursday, in a joint meeting of its members assigned to the National Assembly Legislation-Judiciary Committee, lawyers and floor leaders at the party headquarters.

HERALD PRAISES 'SWEEPING' CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK220519 Seoul THE KOREA HERLAD in English 22 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Cabinet Refreshed"]

[Text] The government undertook a sweeping reshuffle of the Cabinet yesterday, while a similar reappointment took place in the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The series of changes in the administration and the government party was meant to restore popular confidence in the government that has been rocked by one critical mishap after another.

Taking moral and political responsibility for irregularities for which the inadequacy of the government and the ruling party was partly to blame is symbolic Korean political behavior. President Chon took a timely step to answer the loud call for having leaders of the government and the ruling party assume such responsibility regardless of their personal and specific accountability. It is certain to breathe new air into the government and politics of the nation.

It is understandable that Cabinet ministers having jurisdiction over the latest scandal involving banks and curb money market have been retained because to deal with its aftermath is more important than politically accounting for its incidence. The nation's financial scene is such that it hardly permits changing horses in midstream now.

The prosecution authorities got to the bottom of the financial irregularity and found no government official or member of the ruling party guilty of involvement. It is encouraging to note that the scandal of rare magnitude was cleared of political involvement. Further prejudicial rumor mongering against the government and the ruling party on that score will hold no water any longer.

Regrettably, a succession of disastrous events transpired in recent months such as the mass shooting by an aberrant policemen and the bank loan and curb money market manipulation by an infamous couple supurb at peddling influence and swindling. These incidents dealt a hard blow to the nation already beset with the prolonged recession. In economic and financial terms the blow was drastic enough to undermine the basis of stability.

What was worse, a demoralizing effect stemming from low public credibility in the integrity of bureaucracy and the soundness of our economic establishment was created. Their aftermath was so damaging that it definitely called for a shot in the arm of our central administration for revitalization of the morale and performance of civil service.

President Chon clearly demonstrated his commitment to a clean government by ordering a thoroughgoing investigation of the latest financial scandal and subjecting one of his relatives to arrest on charge of implication, tenuous as it might be. Such a straightforward action of the chief executive followed by a big change in his Cabinet and ruling party leadership is reassuring to the skeptical people.

We face a decisive test of our national visibility and growth potential in the face of various internal and external threats, military, political and economic, The vital factor to bolster the nation's endeavor for survival and development is firmness of purpose and cohesiveness, and unity of the people in attaining it. National consensus and harmony are needed to realize the national goal of preserving peace and continuing growth.

Starting with a clean slate, the Cabinet and the ruling party are expected to live up to their tradition of responsiveness to the popular mandate and accountability for any mistake. The reorganized government should prove itself a clean and efficient one that best serves the public interest and general good.

CHON, AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER FRASER CONFER

SK240152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser met with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday for talks on "issues of bilateral interest," including Korean-Australian economic cooperation.

Korean officials said the talks focused on bilateral cooperation in the areas of trade, technical knowhow and resources. The Korean leader, according to the officials, also sought Fraser's reaffirmation of Canberra's support for South Korean initiatives for Korean reunification.

Prior to his meeting with the Korean president, Fraser and his aides met with Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and other senior Korean officials for hour-long talks on Korean-Australian economic cooperation.

Korean sources said the Korean side pressed for an easing of Australia's restrictions on South Korean exports including textiles, steel products, tires and footwear, and voiced the hope to participate in the joint exploitation of Australian resources, including anthracite coal, uranium, and iron ore.

According to official Korean statistics, Korea exported 230 million U.S. dollars worth of goods to Australia, and imported Australian products worth 680 million dollars in 1980.

Fraser arrived in Korea Sunday for a three-day official visit. Fraser, the second Austrialian prime minister to visit Korea, after Harold Holt in 1967, toured Panmunjom, the truce village separating South Korea from the North, after his arrival Sunday.

Annual Pacific Summit Proposal

SK240844 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has accepted "in principle" South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal to inaugurate an annual summit conference on 11 Pacific nations including Australia and South Korea.

Presidential Spokesman Yi Ung-hui said that Chon and Fraser, during their talks Monday morning, "noted that the move to create a Pacific summit conference should be considered in a manner which would respect and benefit the cooperative relations already existing among nations in the region."

A Korean Government source said the proposed annual summit would include Korea, Australia, Japan, the United States, Canada, New Zealand and the five member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

"The need for such a conference has been felt by nations in the region," the source said, adding that the interests of nations involved need to be coordinated before the conference can be inaugurated.

The source said that Chon's 1981 visits to the United States and the ASEAN nations, and the visits to Korea by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau were part of the preparations for making the proposal to Fraser.

The Pacific summit conference, if held, would address ways to enhance economic and industrial cooperation among nations in the region, the flow of capital and assets among them, the joint exploitation of resources, and cultural and personnel exchanges.

NO SIN-YONG, JAPANESE ENVOY DISCUSS LOAN REQUEST

SK240916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong met with Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikatsu Maeda Monday to discuss the early settlement of Korea's request for six billion U.S. dollars from Japan and a foreign ministers' conference between the two countries, a Foreign Ministry source said.

KWANGJU AUTHORITIES ARREST DEMONSTRATORS

SK220834 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 82 p 8

[Text] Four people including Rev Kim Kyong-sik, 45, were arrested yesterday in connection with a demonstration held here on Tuesday after a religious meeting to mark the second anniversary of the Kwangju turmoil. They were all charged with violating the law on assembly and demonstration. The police earlier arraigned 18, but released 14 of them later.

The others arrested were identified as Kim Yong-chin, 36, chairman of the ecumenical youth council in Korea, a certain Yu, a student at a theological seminary, and Pak Hye-chin, 24.

EDITORIAL DENOUNCES 'IMPURE' FIGURES IN KWANGJU

SK220409 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Two Different Reports From Kwangju -- Cold Water Must Not Be Poured Over the Unity for the Construction of New Kwangju"]

[Excerpts] If we continue to remember the pain and scars of the past, it will bring us nothing but more pain and irritation of the scar. On the contrary, if we forget about the painful scar and sad memory of the past for a revival, this will create something of boundlessly precious value.

In this regard, the rally the citizens of South Cholla Province held on 18 May at the Mudung stadium in Kwangju on the 2d anniversary of the Kwangju incident can be assessed as one for a new leap of Kwangju through sublimation of the tragedy of 2 years ago.

The rally of the citizens of the province for the construction of a new Kwangju, held with the participation of some 200,000 residents of Kwangju and South Cholla Province, made a resolution that they will become a vanguard unit to achieve national harmony and set forth a new chapter in the history of the nation.

Seeing the Kwangju citizens' overflowing desire for the construction of a new Kwangju, we expect that Kwangju, which underwent tragedy 2 years ago, will turn into a city taking the lead in the new era.

Meanwhile, at the rally of the Kwangju citizens, saying that "some subversive religious figures are scheming to exploit Kwangju politically," voices were raised denouncing the schemes of such religious leaders. This, indeed, draws our attention.

In the message of the 4 million residents of South Cholla Province directed to the nation, they expressed their indignation, saying that "some religious leaders, still babbling about the 18 May incident, are scheming to irritate the healing scar and to stab daggers in our hearts."

This is a voice of anger denouncing the maneuvers of the religious leaders scheming to exploit the Kwangju incident of 2 years ago and to create social unrest. According to reports, at the memorial service of some Christian organizations, held on 18 May at the Kwangju YWCA hall, for those who were sacrificed during the incident 2 years ago and at the memorial mass held at Namdong Catholic Church in Kwangju, some Christian and Catholic leaders who had come from Seoul made political remarks, thus pouring cold water on the efforts for the construction of a new Kwangju.

On this occasion, an Evangelist, on the pretext of preaching, reportedly instigated people by saying, "Let us follow the patriots who bled 2 years ago." He also reportedly condemned U.S. policy on Korea and made an outrageous remark demanding the withdrawal of the present regime.

Judging from the report on the street and sit-down demonstration staged by the young Christians who rushed out to the street after the memorial service, we can only consider the memorial gathering as a premeditated scheme of impure religious forces trying to instigate Kwangju citizens into a reenactment of the destruction and violence on the pretext of the memorial service for those who were sacrificed 2 years ago.

The impure religious figures who have absolutely no relations with Kwangju are scheming to reenact the tragedy by sneaking into the city. We just cannot allow this.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the 18 May Kwangju incident, the residents of South Cholla Province, denouncing the infiltration of subversive elements, are making efforts for the construction of a new Kwangju. The whole nation must help their noble idea bear fruit.

Paying tribute to those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju incident, we send consolation to their bereaved families, and urge self-examination of the religionists scheming to aggravate the scar of the Kwangju citizens.

TIMES WARNS OF NORTH'S POSSIBLE ARMED CHALLENGES

SK190059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Subversion"]

[Text] It is most probable that the North Korean communists will intensify their armed challenges and subversive activities by sending agents into the South in a desperate way under the cover of the green foliage in the summer season. As was anticipated by our security authorities as well as any citizen of good sense in the South, the North Korean regime has committed armed challenges in two consecutive events along the truce line area, thus placing them on alert against similar subversive incidents in this season.

According to the Defense Ministry announcement, North Korean troops fired at South Korean guardposts across the military demarcation line (MDL) for about 20 minutes and again for 10 minutes Monday. Northern guards at five guardposts were said to have fired at four ROK guardposts about 14 kilometers north of Chorwon, Kangwon-do, and at a UNC civil police squad on a routine patrol along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

The armed provocation was closely preceded by another North Korean subversion in which a member of a North Korean armed espionage group infiltrating into the northeastern coastal area was killed by army guards early Saturday morning last week. The anti-espionage authorities presumed that the group consisted of at least three men and a search operation is reportedly under way for the two escapees.

In the face of a series of the North Korean provocations beginning over last weekend, we feel as concerned as ever, as a matter of fact, in view of Pyongyang's well-calculated plot to step up its seasonal subversive activities against the republic in the South.

It is needless to say that citizens across the country are urged to re-examine a system of prompt reporting by the people to the related authorities upon spotting any suspicious person possibly disguised as an innocent South Korean citizen, renewing their vigilance against the North Korean agents around the clock.

We immediately construe the latest provocative acts by Pyongyang as a scheme to take advantage of the current climate in South Korean society concerning two major unhappy incidents involving an insane policeman firing at people at random and a rare scandal taking place in financial circles which is still under intensive investigation by the relevant law-enforcement authorities.

In dealing with these most humiliating scandals, the responsible authorities have expressed extreme regret over them and are seeking decisive counter-measures from now on in efforts to convince people of the effectiveness of the preventive measures.

The North Korean masterminds may have tried to weigh possible vulnerability to their subversive moves close on the heels of these unprecedented scandals in the South Korean community.

It is true that the entire populace in the South has expressed its indignant feeling over the recent notorious incidents, blaming the responsible authorities for their failure to seek necessary moves well beforehand. Nevertheless, such a climate in a free and open society can hardly be any shortcoming inviting North Korean subversion.

In the first place our North Korean brethren under the yoke of their communist rulers are never allowed to critize any corrupt or unjust instance, for example, committed by persons within their closed society. And they have not even means to know it, of course, in sharp contrast to our case.

The Pyongyang authorities are reminded once again that they are not in a position to capitalize on what is going on in the South concerning the revelation of the shocking events in our society.

TONG-A ILBO CITES REPORTS OF RIOTS IN NORTH

SK221235 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 May 82 p 2

[Text] [Correspondent Chong Ku-chong's report from Tokyo] Riots in many parts of North Korea in late April and early May are believed to be an eruption of the strong resistance of the North Korean people against the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il system.

Early this month, North Korean authorities restricted foreigners' visits to North Korea and cancelled or postponed the scheduled visit of Japanese politicians to North Korea, indicating an unusual situation exists there. TONGIL ILBO, published in Japan, has reported that such an unusual situaiton is closely linked to reported riots in North Korea and that large-scale purges are under way. According to a North Korean source in Japan, the Kim Chong-il- O Chin-u faction, which failed to grasp power in the administration organs of North Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly on 5 April, staged a counterattack following the death of Choe Hyon, a member of the Political Bureau, and launched a large-scale purge of opposition elements in the party and the army. As a result, riots occurred in many areas of North Korea -- in particular, Hyesan in Yanggang Province, the birthplace of Choe Hyon. The workers and members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea who rose up in the riot destroyed Kim Il-song's statues. They also destroyed a sanctuary dedicated to Kim Chong-Suk, the deceased mother of Kim Chong-il. These unprecedented riots shocked the North Korean authorities, the source reported.

Riots also occurred in Chongjin, Naju and Kyongsong in North Hamgyong Province, it was reported.

It was also reported that in the Chonjin shipbuilding yard in Chongjin City, where a clash between the People's Army and the Red Worker-peasant militia was reported last September, workers destroyed and burned an 8,000-ton cargo ship. According to TONGIL ILBO, a train carrying high-ranking party and army officials was blown up by workers and members of the League of Socialist Working Youth on the railway between Nanam and Kyongsong.

These riots were a result of the internal power struggle in North Korea ignited by Choe Hyon's letter last February to Kim Il-song and the party Political Bureau denouncing the present political system in North Korea, reliable Pyongyang observers in Japan reported.

It was reported that Choe's letter denounced the one-man dictatorship of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-Il's succession, demanded the elimination of high-ranking leaders, including O Chin-u and Yim Chun-chu, and called for the release of political prisoners. This letter shocked Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u. Because of this, the two men were unable to be elected vice president, according to a report. However, following the death of Choe Hyon, Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u staged a purge of opposition elements within the party and the army, starting in mid-April and launched a large purge of the Choe Hyon followers, in particular in Hyesan, his birthplace.

TONGIL ILBO, quoting a source in Japan, said such a large-scale purge has aroused strong resistance not only in party and military circles but also among the people of North Korea and has caused unrest throughout North Korea. As a result, major riots occurred in many areas of North Korea in late April and early May, the newspaper said. It was the first time, the paper said, that Kim Il-song's statues have been torn down by North Korean workers. This is an expression of the strong resistance of the North Korean people against the Kim Il-song- Kim Chong-il system, the North Korean source in Japan said. According to the same source, these purges by Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u are still being staged and are being extended to those personages working at North Korean missions abroad.

HUN SEN PROTESTS DK ROLE IN MANILA MEETING

BK240652 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK) -- Minister of Foriegn Affairs Hun Sen has protested against the presence of the Pol Pot clique at the Asia conference against apartheid in Manila, capital of the Philippines. In a cable to the conference, Minister Hun Sen said:

The PRK Government and people vigorously condemn the South African authorities' apartheid policy and firmly support the South African and Namibian peoples' just struggle.

Mankind is well aware that more than 3 million innocent Kampucheans were killed by the genocidal Pol Pot clique which has been overthrown and chased out of the country by the Kampuchean people. This clique is absolutely not entitled to represent the Kampuchean people. Its presence at this conference constitutes contempt for the world public and the Kampuchean people -- victims of its genocide.

Over the past 3 years and more, under the PRK Government's leadership, the Kampuchean people have achieved great victories in the economic, cultural and social domains. The difficulties left by the old regime have been reduced. A new society has been developed and is developing rapidly. The PRK's prestige and role are being enhanced with every passing day in the international arena. The PRK is the only authentic and legal representative of Kampuchea in all international organizations and forums.

CHEA SIM, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

BK240452 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK) -- A delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by its chairman, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, left Phnom Penh for Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On hand to see the delegation off were Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other personalities.

O.V. Bostorin and Simeon Dimitrov, Soviet and Bulgarian ambassadors to Kampuchea respectively, were present at the delegation's departure.

MEDICAL AID FROM USSR RED CROSS ACCEPTED

BK211037 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] At the office of the PRK foreign minister at 1530 on 5 May, Comrade Kong Korm, acting foreign minister, received and discussed a number of issues with Comrade Bostorin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

Aside from discussing the foreign and diplomatic affairs of interest to the two sides, on behalf of the Soviet Government, the ambassador informed Comrade Kong Korm that Moscow City has decided to give aid without strings worth 30,000 rubles to the Kampuchean people through the Soviet Red Cross. This aid is composed of medicine, medical supplies, consumer goods and spare parts for use in the industrial field.

On behalf of the PRK Government and people, the comrade acting foreign minister expressed profound thanks to the Soviet Government and people for this valuable aid. This gesture proves that the Soviet Union has always paid attention to the Kampuchean people.

The two sides agreed to increase mutual cooperation more vigorously in conformity with the requirements of the governments and peoples of the two countries. The talks ended in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

RADIO COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

BK200724 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 May (SPK) -- A cooperation accord between the Hungarian and Kampuchean radio stations was signed recently in Budapest (capital of Hungary).

Under the terms of this 5 year accord, which was concluded at the end of the visit to Hungary by Van Sun Heng, deputy director general of the Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People, the radio stations of the two countries will exchange political, cultural and musical programs and the experts.

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA SIGNED IN SOFIA

BK220856 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 May (SPK) -- An agreement on radio cooperation between Bulgaria and Kampuchean was recently signed in Sofia, according to sources in the Bulgarian capital.

Under this agreement, signed at the end of the visit to Bulgaria by Van Sun Heng, deputy director general of the Voice of the People of Kampuchea radio, Kampuchea and Bulgaria will exchange information on the achievements and the expansion of relations between the two countries as well as special programs. On the other hand, Bulgaria will train technicians for the national radio of Kampuchea.

BUDDHISTS RETURN FROM MOSCOW CONFERENCE

BK220854 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0352 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 May (SPK) -- The Buddhist delegation of Kampuchea led by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, returned to Phnom Penh on Thursday at the end of the religious conference in Moscow.

During its stay, the delegation visited the Kremlin, the University of Science and Technology and monasteries in Moscow.

CHAN SI VISITS COMBATANTS ALONG THAI BORDER

BK220916 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] At the beginning of the third week of May, Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers -- accompanied by Comrade Yit Kimseng, minister of health; Comrade Ung Phan, minister attached to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of national defense; and Comrade Mrs Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Union -- paid a visit to combatants and cadres who are courageously defending the nation along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

After expressing warm satisfaction with and admiration for all the combatants and cadres, Chan Si sincerely praised them for their brilliant feats in defending the fatherland. Our cadres and combatants have overcome all kinds of obstacles and are willing to sacrifice their lives to crush all of the aggressive and sabotage activities of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the reactionaries both inside and outside the country.

In conversations with Chan Si, the fraternal combatants recounted the successes achieved by their units in the past more than 3 years and their contributions to production and efforts towards self-sufficiency.

Comrade Chan Si asked them about their living conditions and lauded their fighting spirit. He urged them to hold aloft Kampuchean-Vietnamese international solidarity, which is the determining factor of our Kampuchean revolution's victory. The fraternal cadres and combatants expressed their determination to fight in defense of the border and in sweeps against the remnants and reactionaries. They also expressed their determination to pay attention to mass persuasion work and efforts to build up the revolutionary forces in the localities and maintain revolutionary gains in the drive to build the fatherland through the period of transition toward authentic socialism.

DK FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SRV DIPLOMACY

BK240240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 May 82

["Statement of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry condemning the Vietnamese Hanoi clique's activities aimed at burying the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and various other deceitful diplomatic maneuvers" -- dated 22 May, read by announcer]

[Text] It is well known to the world that the Kampuchean problem was caused by the invasion of Kampuchea by hundreds of thousands of Hanoi Vietnamese troops, who have sowed untold destruction among the Kampuchean people, causing over 2.5 million Kampuchean people to die and creating insecurity and instability in this region.

For more than 3 years now, the Vietnamese aggressors have been bogged down and cornered totally and completely by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. At the same time, an overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world has jointly condemned the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's aggression against Kampuchea. Time and again, the United Nations has adopted resolutions demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese clique withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference through a free and universal election under the supervision of the United Nations.

Such resolutions have been adopted by the 34th UN General Assembly in 1979, the 35th UN General Assembly in 1980 and the 36th UN General Assembly in 1981. The Hanoi Vietnamese clique must respect these resolutions of the United Nations. Moreover, the United Nations is dutybound to demand that the Hanoi Vietnamese clique respect these resolutions.

Now that the more than 300,000 Vietnamese forces who are in Kampuchea -- both military forces and administrative personnel -- have become totally and completely bogged down on the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea during the past three rainy seasons and four dry seasons, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique and its Soviet bosses have been launching diplomatic activities in an attempt to bury the UN resolutions on Kampuchea as well as carrying out various other deceitful diplomatic maneuvers. The Vietnamese aggressors think that if they can realize these deceitful diplomatic maneuvers they will be able to, first, legitimize their aggression against Kampuchea and, second, reverse their military situation, extricate themselves from the total and complete impasse on the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea and recapture the upper hand on the Kampuchean battlefield so that they can forever control Kampuchea, strengthen and expand their forces and advance further into Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world and to the United Nations to please pay greater attention to these perfidiously deceitful diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese clique.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government call on all peace- and justice-loving countries and the United Nations:

1. To increase their political, diplomatic, economic, and financial pressure on the Hanoi Vietnamese clique in order to force it to respect and abide by the UN resolutions and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea by totally and unconditionally withdrawing its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They should prevent the Hanoi Vietnamese clique from evading the implementation of these resolutions.

2. To give further support and assistance to the just cause and the struggle being waged by the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and the Democratic Kampuchean Government until the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions on Kampuchea.

On this occasion, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government once again would like to express their profound thanks to all the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world for their constant sympathy, encouragement, support and assistance to the just struggle being waged by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government in order to defend and preserve the Kampuchean territory and race forever, and thereby contributing to the preservation of peace, security and stability in this region.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea, 22 May 1982

VODK REPORTS UN CONFERENCE CREDENTIALS MEETING

BK210715 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] On 17 May, the Credentials Committee of the UN environmental conference held a meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. This committee is composed of the following countries: The PRC, Ecuador, Ghana, Holland, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Senegal, the USSR and the United States.

During the meeting, the Soviet delegation protested our Democratic Kampuchean representatives' presence. But other countries' representatives rejected the Soviet protest and reiterated the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state, which is a member of the United Nations and on three occasions has had its seat supported by the General Assembly as the sole representative of Kampuchea.

The Chinese representative said: Democratic Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state. The United Nations recognizes the Democratic Kampuchean Government as the sole legal government of Kampuchea. UN General Assemblies have adopted successive resolutions recognizing the Democratic Kampuchean Government's representatives as legitimate delegates of Kampuchea at the United Nations. Therefore, the UN environmental program, which is an organization under UN control, must stand by the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies. The Heng Samrin clique is only a puppet administration established by the Vietnamese.

The Chinese representative stressed that the support of the representative right of Democratic Kampuchea is an issue of principle which opposes aggression, siding with justice and supporting the UN Charter. The Senegalese delegate argued that the issue of the Kampuchean representation was successively debated in UN General Assemblies. The Government Council of the UN Environmental Conference has to stand by all resolutions of the UN General Assemblies.

The Papua New Guinea and United States delegates agreed with these arguments. Mr (Emmanuel) of Canada, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, finally declared that the committee noted that credentials of all delegations, including Democratic Kampuchea, are legal. Therefore the committee adopted the resolution without a vote.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AN-26 CREW RELEASE

BK211459 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at the airfield of the 6th Air Wing at Don Muang at 1330 today to hand over 12 Vietnamese soldiers and crewmen of the Vietnamese aircraft which had crashed in Thai territory and the ashes of a dead Vietnamese to the Vietnamese side. Samphan Kokilanon, director of the Foreign Ministry Southeast Asian Division, represented the Thai Government at the ceremony, while Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Do Ngoc Duang represented the Vietnamese Government. Air Vietnam Flight No 832 was arranged by the Vietnamese side to take the released Vietnamese personnel back to Vietnam.

Today the Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the Vietnamese aircraft's violation of Thai sovereignty as follows:

Regarding the violation of Thai sovereignty by a Vietnamese military aircraft and its crashlanding in Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province on 11 February 1982, the Foreign Ministry wishes to make public the actions taken on the matter as follows:

1. On 11 February 1982, air force radar detected an unidentified aircraft violating Thai territory at about 1038. The aircraft was flying from Kampuchea into Thai territory south of Watthana Nakhon District, Prachin Buri Province. Two Thai Air Force aircraft were dispatched to intercept the intruding aircraft, which tried to escape interception attempt and eventually made an emergency crashlanding at Ban Pong Saeng, Tambon Ban Kaeo, Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri -- about 75 km deep into Thai territory.

2. An examination shows that the aircraft belonged to the Vietnamese Air Force. The aircraft was an AN-26, serial number 26264. Its pilot, crewmen and passengers, totaling 13 persons, were all Vietnamese. Three persons were injured during the crashlanding. Thai authorities took them to a hospital, and one of the injured later died. Those who were not injured were put under the control of and well taken care of by Thai authorities. Later they were permitted to meet with the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand.

3. Because the matter affects national security and international relations, the Thai Government appointed a combined group, comprising officials from agencies concerned, to investigate and verify the real reason fro the violation of Thai sovereignty by the said Vietnamese aircraft. The investigation shows that the said aircraft was clearly heading for Thailand. It carried on board communication equipment, beacons, radar, equipment for checking signals for the purpose of evading Thai radar and a spare magnetic compass. All were in working order. There was enough fuel aboard to fly considerably longer. Also present was electronic equipment for use in aerial reconnaissance patrols as well as 16 sets of antenna for use in that purpose. The aircraft had been modified for bombing missions because it carried an aiming device.

This contradicts the statements of the aircraft's crewmen and Vietnamese authorities that the aircraft was flying from Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City but strayed into Thailand because of a malfunctioning compass and poor visibility, and low fuel forced the aircraft to make an emergency landing. In addition, the statement by the Vietnamese pilot regarding the aircraft's flight plans shows clearly that if it were true, the aircraft's final position would be in the South China Sea. It would be impossible for it to lose its way into Thailand. Weather reports on that day for the flight path from Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City showed that visibility was good. By incorporating data obtained from other investigations, the evidence is clear that the Vietnamese aircraft violated Thai sovereignty deliberately.

4. Regarding this violation of Thai sovereignty, on 3 May the Foreign Ministry's under secretary summoned the Vietnamese ambassador to inform him of the results of the investigation by Thai authorities, which stated that the Vietnamese aircraft violated Thai sovereignty deliberately.

However, for the sake of bilateral relations and for humanitarian reasons, the Thai government was ready to deliver the aircraft, crewmen, pilot, Vietnamese military personnel aboard the aircraft and the body of the deceased Vietnamese to the Vietnamese Government on the condition that the Vietnamese Government apologize for the violation of Thai sovereignty by its aircraft and promise to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, as well as be held responsible for the expenses incurred in returning the aircraft.

5. On 16 May the Vietnamese ambassador called on the Foreign Ministry under secretary to inform him that the Vietnamese Government apologized for the incident which caused trouble for Thailand and would try to prevent the recurrence of such an undesirable incident. In addition, the Vietnamese Government assumes responsibility for the expenses in transporting the aircraft from Thailand to Vietnam; and

6. To display its sincerity and to bring the matter to a favorable, quick conclusion, on 21 May the Government handed over to the Vietnamese Government all 12 Vietnamese personnel who were on board the aircraft and the ashes of the dead Vietnamese, for whom the Thai Government provided religious services as requested by the Vietnamese Government. The Thai authorities will consider ways to transport the wreckage of the Vietnamese AN-26 aircraft from the site of the crash in order to return it to the Vietnamese Government in the future.

U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS ON BUREAUCRACY COMMENTED ON

Official's Comment

BK210535 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 May 82 p 2

[Text] Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, in his capacity as chairman of the subcommittee for solving investment and export problems, admitted that U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean was right regarding his comment that slowness in the bureaucratic system is an obstacle to investment promotion. However, he said, efforts are being made to solve the problem. He noted that there are certain laws on investment which have been in use for a long time and which have now become obsolete.

Asked whether there should be a reshuffle of officials in charges of investment promotion, since some of them were reported to be involved in tea money bribery, Michai said this problem would be solved if the system is revised and improved. The subcommittee, he said, has already completed the work on facts and data of the problem and will present recommendations to the Cabinet within one or 2 weeks from now.

"Our proposal is to cut down the number of steps and officials handling these matters. There will be a single unit to take responsibility. Concerning the ambassador's comment about the frequent changes of government, it is also true. Now, the parliament wants to change it again," Michai said.

SIAM RAT Editorial

BK221146 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 May 82 p 3

[Editorial: "An Echo From the American Ambassador"]

[Text] In his speech to the Harvard Business School club of Thailand at the Oriental Hotel on 19 May, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean helped publicise for Thailand its potentialities for foreign investment.

For instance, he said Thailand has a stable economy, enjoys a relatively high rate of growth, has good communication systems both by land and by water, has strong natural and human resource base and has energy resources (natural gas) suitable for industry. He said Thailand's market is large (with a population of 48 million). Finally, he said the Thai Government encourages foreign investment.

In his speech, Mr Dean also referred to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East [ECAFE; now ESCAP] list of 12 factors contributing to a favorable investment climate and said Thailand ranks high on all those factors. The factors in the ECAFE list are: political stability and freedom; security of life and property; payment of fair compensation; facilities for immigration and employment of foreign technical and administrative personnel; a fair system of taxation; absence of vexing control; nondiscriminatory treatment of foreighners; absence of competition by state-owned enterprises; and a general spirit of friendliness for foreign investers.

The American ambassador noted that despite those qualifications -- which are favorable for foreign investment -- Thailand has still been able to attract only a relatively small share of the total international investment available. He then cited an example of the obstacles to Thailand's foreign investment expansion -- that is, slowness in bureaucratic administration. Yet, that is less of a problem than "a stronger effort by Thailand to sell itself to outsiders." Otherwise, Thailand will not be able to attract increased investments. In fact, the American ambassador's speech cum instruction to Thailand is nothing new, but an old story retold. It should not have drawn much interest if it was not because all of us want to know the U.S. attitude toward Thailand, whether it still holds Thailand in close relations, or whether the relations are turning less significanct. Those are also important factors determining U.S. investment in Thailand.

The Thai Government should therefore thank the U.S. ambassador for his publicity for Thailand while also giving the Thai Government an assurance that the United States is not abandoning Thailand, at least during the presidency by Ronald Reagan.

JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE WITH U.S. ANNOUNCED

BK211212 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 May 82

[Statement by Captain Prasan Chuchinda, navy secretary; given on 20 May -- recorded]

[Text] There will be a joint Thai-U.S. naval exercise from 2-14 June. It is an ordinary annual exercise, nothing special. It will be called "Cobra Gold 1982," and directed by Vice Admiral Niphon Sirithon, deputy commander of the royal fleet. The essential parts of the exercise will include landing operations, antisubmarine operations and mining operations. About 18 Thai naval ships will participate, along with some helicopters, and air force F-5E's and OV-10's. The U.S. participation will include about 14 ships, aircraft and marines. The mass media will be invited to witness the exercise on 6 June, the official beginning of the exercise, aboard a U.S. aircraft carrier on Sattahip Bay.

INSURGENTS SURRENDER FOLLOWING ARMY OPERATIONS

BK240330 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] About 450 communist insurgents in Nakhon Thai District of the northern province of Phitsanulok have surrendered to border patrol police following the recent government operation in the area. A spokesman for the Third Army Region says that a large cache of rifles, assault rifles, mortars, grenade launchers, hand grenades and ammunition [words indistinct] handed over to the police. The surrendered insurgents have already been sent to the headquarters of the civilian-police-military 33 at Lom Sak District of the northern province of Phetchabun for further interrogation.

THAILAND'S REALEASE OF AN-26 CREW REPORTED

BK220452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0415 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] After both sides exchanged views and held talks in a friendly and good-neighborly spirit, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand recently decided to return an AN-26 aircraft and all of the people aboard this plane to the SRV Government.

Due to technical failure and bad weather, the Vietnamese AN-26 aircraft strayed from its course and was forced to make an emergency landing inside Thai territory on 11 February 1982.

Vietnam has expressed its regret over the above incident which was brought troubles to Thailand. On 21 May 1982 the Vietnamese Government sent a plane to take all the Vietnamese aboard the above aircraft back home. They were deeply moved and elated at the profound concern and the warm and perfect welcome given to them by the government and people of Vietnam.

UPCOMING THAI-U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE REPORTED

BK221053 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] About 8,000 American and Thai troops will join a war game in the Gulf of Thailand from 2 to 14 June. Again condenamed Yellow Cobra 82, [as heard] it is to be the biggest military exercise in the Gulf of Thailand in 15 years.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS BOMBING OF ANGOLA

OW211608 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 21 -- The Foreign Ministry's spokesman today declares that the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn the South African authorities' new aggressive plots and actions against Angola and demand an immediate end to such criminal actions.

In a statement released here on South Africa's bombing of southern Angola early this month, the spokesman says:

"According to a communique issued on May 17 by the Angolan National Defense Ministry, the South African authorities within the first ten days of this month conducted repeated and barbarous bombings and shellings of many populated and industrial areas in Angola's southern provinces, some of them lying hundreds of kilometres deep inside Angolan territory, causing a lot of human and material losses to the Angolan people.

"Along with these piratic actions, the South African authorities mustered troops and war materials close to Angolan borders and openly threatened to launch 'detering and punitive' attacks into Angolan territory.

"With such arrogant actions, the South African aggressors have grossly violated Angola's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is also part of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to destabilize southern Africa and check the front-line countries' support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence."

In conclusion, the statement expresses the Vietnamese people's confidence that enjoying the sympathy and support of the world people, the Angolan people will certainly smash all aggressive plots and actions of the South African apartheid aggressors.

VU MAO ADDRESSES USSR KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

OW211922 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 21 -- Young people in Vietnam fully support the Soviet Union's peace programme for the 80's and the efforts made by other socialist countries to preserve world peace and the gains of socialism, declared Vu Mao, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

Addressing the 19th congress of the Soviet Union's Leninist Young Communist League in Moscow on Wednesday, Vu Mao said that the youth of Vietnam strongly supported the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and over revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism, Zionism and other reactionary forces, and for peace, national independence and social progress.

Vietnamese youth will do their utmost to help strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity within the world movement of democratic and progressive youth, he said.

PRC ACCUSED OF EXPANSIONIST POLICY COVERUP

BK221245 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Beijing has tried by all means to cover up its expansionist policy. It has used its huge propaganda machine to blare out its slander against Vietnam. Beijing has used voices of its henchmen to sling mud at Vietnam and deceive the Chinese public in its shopworn allegations.

To cover up Beijing's crimes to the February 1979 against Vietnam, these henchmen tried to turn black white by putting the blame on Vietnam. But it is not easy at all. It is common knowledge that prior to the border war against Vietnam, Deng Xiaoping had gone to the United States to brief about his attack plan and ask for American military aid. Deng declared: We shall wage an attack to cripple them, and added: the (?loss of) human lives does not mean anything to China, 50,000; 500,000 or 1 million deaths is okay.

Failing to achieve that goal, the Beijing leadership then waged an all-sided war of destruction against Vietnam in an attempt to weaken Vietnam, drive a wedge among the Indochinese countries and cause confrontation between Indochina and ASEAN. However, Beijing's design is still far from becoming reality. The special friendship among the three Indochinese countries continues to develop, whereas Beijing henchmen become weaker and weaker. They are just a group of bandits operating in the jungle. All attempts by the Beijing leadership to bolster up its henchmen will be futile. Using these ragged henchmen to carry out psychological warfare only exposes Beijing's embarrasment.

As before, the Vietnamese people desire nothing more than to live in peace and friendship with China and other neighboring countries to rebuild their country.

Addressing the Fifth VCP Congress in March 1982, Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, declared: The Vietnamese people resolutely struggle to foil all aggressive moves of the Chinese authorities against Vietnam, but we preserve our friendly sentiment toward the Chinese people.

Maintaining the policy of friendship and good neighborhood with the Chinese people, we stand for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of disputes through negotiations.

ARMY PAPER SCORES THAI SUPPORT OF KHMER ROUGE

BK231539 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Sunday takes the Thai authorities to task for allowing the Pol Pot reactionaries to operate on Thai soil -- an attempt to set up a tripartite coalition against the Kampuchean revolution.

The paper said by so doing, Thailand has let itself fall into the trap of Beijing [and] done harm to people who are friendly to the Thai people. It warned Bangkok of the dangers possibly caused by these trouble-making forces.

The paper pointed out that the road to peace and stability in Southeast Asia does not leave any illusion -- that is, collusion with Beijing to set up reactionary alliances of any kind. Thailand will be frustrated in its dream if it plunges headlong into the deadend, the paper concluded.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON MEDICINE PRODUCTION

BK220422 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] On 15 May the Council of Ministers issued a directive on the need to meet the people's requirements for medicine used in the prevention and treatment of diseases.

The directive says: Over the past few years, the public health sector has tried hard to promote the production of medicine locally. Locally produced medicine has, however, been able to meet only about 30 percent of our requirements.

In order to meet the people's requirements for medicine used in the prevention and treatment of diseases in a more satisfactory manner, the Council of Ministers hereby directs that the public health sector work out a plan to try to provide enough medicine to the people for the treatment of diseases. This should be done by vigorously exploiting the potential of locally available raw medicinal materials in conjunction with efforts to promote expanded international cooperation and increased medicine exports if more raw medicinal materials need to be imported.

Between now and 1985, the public health sector must try to balance the export value of raw medicinal materials before moving forward to increase the import value of medical instruments. Each locality must map out a plan to grow and produce medicinal herbs in order to ensure a sufficient supply of medicine for the people, thus obtaining more goods to supply them to the center and creating a source of income for the local budget.

NHAN DAN ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN ECONOMICS

BK201700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Democratic Centralism in Economic Management"]

[Text] Since the party has devised the lines and orientations for economic development, establishing an appropriate system of management with correct principles to implement that system is most important. A system of economic management must be consistent with the universal economic laws of socialism, must make use of the laws of development from small-scale to large-scale socialist production, must manifest to a high degree the centralized and unified character of the central government, and must reflect fully the initiative and creativeness of all localities and grassroots units. Committing shortcomings in economic management and introducing the small producers' customary concepts into managerial organization and operation will certainly and adversely affect the implementation of the party's line or will lead to the use of the capitalist business methods, which is even more dangerous.

Under the party's leadership, directing and managing the national economy -- under a unified plan for the noble purpose of satisfying the increasing needs arising from the material and spiritual life of the working people on the basis of accelerating production -- is the function of the socialist state. Therefore, all state organs are dutybound to concretize the party's lines, improve their organizational capacity practically, and devise plans, policies and measures correctly.

The fifth party congress resolution pointed out: "The party's leadership must be strengthened in an all-round manner, but special importance must be attached to economic leadership. The entire party must go deep into the economic front, improve the style of leadership over the economy and enhance its capacity and efficiency in leading the economy." This leadership of the party is based on the principle of democratic centralism. This principle, however, must be ensured with both strict discipline and broad democracy, and democracy must also be aimed at creating the organizational strength and discipline.

Some party and state organs have struggle resolutely against bureaucratism, conservatism and sluggishness, and have paid attention to or studied and supported the initiatives and new factors developed by the lower echelons and grassroots units, thus amending the policies and procedures which are no longer suitable and changing the system of management as well as entrusting localities and grassroots units with fuller powers. These are positive manifestations in the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism.

Many localities, grassroots units and cadres have also demonstrated their initiative and creativeness highly in implementing the party's lines and the policies of the central level in conformity with the local conditions and new developments, and in formulating correct policies and measures to increase production and improve the people's livelihood. These are the good examples which should be commended.

However, negative aspects -- such as doing something at one's convenience, violating principles and limiting democracy -- still occur in economic management. Struggling to eradicate the system of management still restricted by red tape and subsidization and to foster democracy and develop the initiative and creativeness of various sectors, localities and grassroots units is an essential task which is in compliance with the spirit of the party's resolutions. We must, however, overcome such deviating tendencies as liberalism, localism and departmentalism which could cause relaxation in the struggle between the two paths. Some localities and grassroots units have not delivered export goods to the state in accordance with the plan but retained part of these goods for export by themselves without the control and supervision of the ministry of foreign trade. There are also competitive activities in the sale and purchase of farm and forest and maritime products among localities and between a number of localities and the central level, which cause the prices of these products to go up and disrupt the market. The party and the state have often pointed out the need to combine the three interests closely and overcome the tendency of paying less attention to the interests of the laborers. However, a number of sectors, localities and grassroots units have failed to deliver their products to the state in accordance with the plan and obligation. They have retained or substituted certain kinds of products for others for their own consumption, and kept the labor norms very low and the energy and material wastage norms very high, thus seriously violating the interests of our entire society. Although the party and the state have encouraged the use of valuable innovations and policies for improving management and organizing production, some localities have established their own procedures and policies which are contrary to the common procedures and policies. Usually, they would not implement fully and correctly what they should in a plan, a policy or a resolution but would implement only what they found to be suitable for themselves. These shortcomings must be overcome quickly.

Democratic centralism is one of the basic principles for conducting socialist economic management. Violating this principle means trying to weaken the socialist economy and the interests of the people.

Only a socialist economy can afford a democratic system of management. However, it is the centralized and unified strength of the new economy which is its great strength. Bureaucratic centralism causes sluggishness in all aspects while an economy without democratic centralism is a disaster because plans cannot be established and work cannot be carried out in an orderly manner in that economy.

MOKHTAR DENIES REJECTION OF ABRAMOWITZ AS U.S. ENVOY

BK221344 Jakarta OANA in English 1338 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Jakara, 22 May (OANA-ANTARA POOL) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Saturday that the Indonesian Government had not rejected the nomination of Norton Abramowitz, a veteran diplomat, as new American ambassador to Jakarta.

Mokhtar told newsmen Saturday after his call on President Suharto at Bina Graha that the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia has not given its formal answer to the nomination and that the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta had notified its revocation of request for agreement for Abramowitz. Quoting a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy here, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the United States would bring up a new nominee.

PRC SPORTS TEAM VISITORS FIRST SINCE 1965

BK221349 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0921 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 22 May (ANTARA) -- A 22-member Chinese athletes delegation led by Li Furong and Zheng Mingzhi respectively chairman and deputy chairman of the Chinese Table Tennis Association, arrived in Jakarta Friday evening to take part in the Sixth Asian Table Tennis Union (ATTU) championship which is scheduled to be held here from May 24 through June 3.

The Chinese delegation to the tournament also included Chinese Minister for Sport Affairs Xu Yinsheng and three journalists of the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

The visiting Chinese athletes constitute the first official delegation of the People's Republic of China to Indonesia since the two countries severed diplomatic relations following the communist-inspired coup known as the G/30/S in Indonesia in 1965.

One of the two visiting Chinese table tennis coaches, Hu Bingguan, told newsmen upon arrival here that he had been in Indonesia from 1962-63 to help train Indonesia athletes joining the games of the new emerging forces (GANEFO) in Jakarta in 1963.

Among the Chinese athletes was Gua Yuehua, champion of the world table tennis championship in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in 1981.

HASAN TIRO REBELS CAPTURED IN ACEH DISTRICT

BK230945 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Personnel of the first Iskandar Muda Military Region Command captured Idris Mahmud, a leader of the Hasan Tiro rebel group, on the beach of Peureulak in East Aceh District, 400 kilometers east of Banda Aceh last Friday. Idris Mahmud, the self-styled Peureulak governor of free Aceh, was captured together with three followers: Said Hasan, Jaelani and Marzuki.

Iskandar Muda Military Region Commander Brig Gen Abdurakhman, in his capacity of special executive officer for Aceh District, said yesterday that military personnel responsible for the captured were led by Major (Wahidin Husin), adding that the military had also confiscated one stengun, one [type of weapon indistinct], one typewriter, 112 stengun bullets, three magazines and several documents.

MALAYSIA

MINISTERS EXPRESS SATISFACTION ON ASEAN MEETING

BK230801 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, had expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the 13th ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Manila. He said that Malaysia was happy over the acceptance of her proposal that a special budget be allocated for the appointment of five economic officers to based at the association's Secretariat in Jakarta. The minister said this was necessary to strengthen the regional grouping's Secretariat. The meeting agreed to bring the matter for further discussions by the foreign ministers in their next meeting in Singapore next month.

Tengku Rithauddeen said this to newsmen on his return to Kuala Lumpur last night from the meeting.

Meanwile, Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong said there was an urgent need to consider ways to strengthen commodity prices in view of the reluctance of major industrial countries, like the United States, West Germany and Russia, to cooperate.

He said member countries also expressed the need for greater market access and held that they would conform with the textile agreement of 1981.

ISLAMIC PARTY DECIDES NOT TO JOIN GOVERNMENT

BK201405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 20 May (AFP) -- Malaysia's opposition Partai Islam (PAS) Party today rejected an invitation from Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad to join the national front government.

PAS President Mohamed Asri Muda told reporters, after chairing the first monthly meeting of the party Central Committee after the general election, there was no need for his party to join the 14-party barisan nasional (national front).

Datuk Asir said PAS would continue to play the role of a strong and trustworthy opposition in keeping with its manifesto in the recent general election.

Asked if the invitation to join the national front government was discussed at the Central Committee meeting, Datuk Asri said, "No invitation was received and as such the question of the meeting discussing the matter did not arise at all. It was not discussed."

The prime minister made appeals to the PAS president and members to join the national front both before and also immediately after the general election last month. In the election PAS maintained its five-seat representation in the Malaysian Parliament. But the party suffered a setback when Datuk Asri was defeated in his home town of Kelantan.

Its influence is strongest in the east coast states of Kelantan and Trengganu.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 101 25 May 1982

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SUZUKI BRIEFS DHANABALAN ON PACIFIC BASIN IDEA

OW241131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 24, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday said he would spell out specifics of his pet "Pacific Basin" concept calling for economic solidarity in the Pacific when he stops over in Hawaii on the last leg of his overseas tour in June.

He disclosed the plan when he met Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan at the Prime Minister's official residence. Briefing his visitor on the Pacific Basin idea, Suzuki said he sees it as part of efforts to help revitalize the world economy.

Suzuki will visit Hawaii after attending the Versailles summit of Western industrialized democracies, followed by the second special U.N. assembly on disarmament in New York and visits to Brazil and Peru.

While stressing the need for global economic revitalization through cooperation between industrially advanced countries and Third World nations, Suzuki promised the Singapore minister that he would present the views of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to the Versailles summit. Suzuki said he would brief himself fully on the views of the ASEAN group -- consisting of Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia -- before attending the summit, he told Dhanabalan. Suzuki also promised that he would appeal for more cooperation with developing countries at the Versailles summit.

Dhanabalan asked Suzuki to urge the Western allies to pay much more attention to what the Singapore minister described as increasing Soviet pressure in Southeast Asia. Suzuki, however, avoided a clear reply to the request

Dhanabalan, paying a five-day visit to Japan since Friday, is expected to preside over the fifth ministerial meeting of the ASEAN scheduled for June in Singapore. He will also chair the post-ASEAN ministerial meeting which Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will attend.

Later in the day, Prime Minister Suzuki told newsmen that his Pacific Basin concept calls for loose economic unity in the Pacific involving the United States, Canada, Southeast Asian nations, Australia, New Zealand and other South Pacific areas.

The Singapore foreign minister called on his Japanese counterpart Sakurauchi at the Foreign Ministry Monday afternoon to exchange views prior to the expanded ministerial conference between the ASEAN and six countries including Japan and the United States.

Dhanabalan told Sakurauchi that at the coming conference in Singapore June 17-18, the ASEAN group would demand that Japan outline its security role in the Pacific, especially the frequently reported Japanese plan for the defense of sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles. This reference by Dhanabalan apparently indicates that ASEAN is attentive to what military role Japan intends to play in the area as the Tokyo government has given no formal expanation on the sea lane problem.

Washington has pressed Japan to defend 1,000 miles of sea lanes in its repeated calls for Japan's greater defense role, but the Japanese Government has not announced its formal policy on the issue.

Dhanabalan said the coming expanded ASEAN ministerial meeting would discuss the Kampuchea problem, Chinese and Taiwanese situations, the Soviet move in the Pacific and trade problems between the ASEAN and industrially advanced countries. The so-called "reciprocity" concept in trade would have an adverse impact on newly developing countries in Asia, the Singapore minister told Sakurauchi. The stagnant world economy would impose difficulty on primary product producers, Dhanabalan said.

He also expressed concern that Japan, the United States and West European countries may absorb the ASEAN market in combating the slump.

Regarding the Kampuchean issue, Dhanabalan repeated ASEAN's support for the anti-communist Kampuchean resistance group -- the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Former Premier Son Sann.

Before the expanded ASEAN ministerial meeting, Dhanabalan said, the ASEAN will continue efforts to help materialize the formation of an anti-Vietnam Kampuchean coalition government by the KPNLF and two other resistance groups -- Moulinaka led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Democratic Kampuchea (the so-called Pol Pot government).

Dhanabalan strongly hoped that Son Sann's group would become stronger, saying that with the Pol Pot regime, it would be very difficult to win international trust.

At present, though the Pol Pot government has been ousted from Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government, Democratic Kampuchea still holds the Kampuchean representation at the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi on his part said Japan would spare no efforts to uphold the free trade system. He also supported the ASEAN position on the Kampuchean problem. Sakurauchi also said he would discuss the problem with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who will come to Tokyo on a six-day visit from May 31.

ROK AGREES TO CONTINUE TALKS ON DEVELOPMENT LOAN

OW240913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 24, KYODO -- South Korea and Japan agreed Monday to continue talks on Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion loans for its 1982-86 economic development program, Japanese Embassy sources here said.

The agreement came in a brief meeting between South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and Japanese Ambassador Toshikazu Maeda.

Months-long bilateral negotiations on the loan request broke up last month when South Korea rejected a Japanese offer of dollar 4 billion as too small. The sources said the agreement may be a sign from the South Koreans for their readiness to resume the stalled negotiations.

GROUPS OPPOSE IMPORT INCREASES, QUOTA EXPANSION

Farmers Union

OW190831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 19, KYODO -- Representatives of Japan's 6 million farmers expressed strong opposition Wednesday to full import liberalization or expansion of quotas for farm products like beef and oranges.

Calling the Japanese farmers a "scapegoat" in trade friction between Japan and the United States, Shizuma Iwamochi, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu) said, "we are the symbolic victim of the U.S. Government and will be sacrificed on the altar of U.S.-Japan trade friction."

"We are not satisfied with the present state of Japanese agriculture," Iwamochi told over 150 people attending a luncheon meeting of the foreign correspondents' club of Japan. "We are trying to increase productivity by reducing production cost," he added.

Iwamochi and Zenchu Executive Director Iwao Yamaguchi explained the Japanese farmers' views on the trade friction and the government's plan to increase imports of farm products to defuse the foreign criticism of Japan's trade policy.

"Yes, you have heard we view ourselves as scapegoats," Iwamochi said in a statement before a question and answer session, "and it is true and I can frankly state to you today that we, the farmers of Japan, consider the U.S. demand irrational. Compromise is impossible because it is a matter of survival for us."

Referring to the country's export-oriented economic policy, Yamaguchi called on the Cabinet of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to stimulate domestic demand "so as not to inconvenience Japan's trading partners."

He blamed exporters of manufactured and industrial goods for the trade dispute and stressed, "We are against trade liberalization or quota expansion for agricultural products such as beef and oranges."

The government is now mapping out a second package of trade liberalization measures in an effort to promote imports of manufactured and agricultural products from the United States and Western Europe.

Iwamochi warned that full trade liberalization will cause "severe social and political repercussions in Japan, and possible disruption of our already very long-established relationship with America as its best and most reliable importer of agricultural and fishery products."

The Zenchu chief noted that Japan imports over dollar 10 billion worth of farm and fishery products annually from the United States, accounting for 35 percent of its total farm and fishery imports.

In addition, Iwamochi said, Japan annually imports 50,000 tons of beef from the United States or 60 percent of the total U.S. beef exports.

Yamaguchi said, "We oppose trade liberalization of farm products and an increase in quotas as a tool for solving the trade problem." He also predicted that if such drastic steps were taken, Japan's imports of feed grain from the United States would drop from the current 16 million tons to 6 million tons because of possible importation inexpensive Australian beef. [as received]

Japan and the United States are scheduled to resume talks on farm products later this week or next week in an effort to correct the trade imbalance which came to dollar 18 million in Japan's favor last year.

Zenchu President Iwamochi scoffed at the idea of a deficiency payment system on the premise of beef trade liberalization as "too costly," predicting that such a system would cost the government yen 1 trillion (dollar 4.3 billion).

"We are supposed to produce domestically what we can," he said referring to Japan's 33 percent grain self-sufficiency rate, the lowest among industrial states.

Yamaguchi said the country's protein intake in recent years has leveled off at around 2,500 calories with meat such as pork, beef and chicken accounting for only a quarter of the total. Much of vegetable protein comes from soybeans which account for half of the total protein intake. Japan imports some 92 percent of its soybean supplies from the United States.

But when pressed about low productivity on the Japanese farm and the livestock association's price fixing on domestic meat prices, Iwamochi said, "we are not complacent (with today's Japanese agriculture). We have to improve the viability of Japanese agriculture."

LDP Committee

OW211425 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 21, KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's subcommittee on import liberalization decided Friday the government should not bow to any U.S. demand for Japan's liberalization of agricultural imports.

The subcommittee, chaired by Eiichi Nakao, made the decision when it studied the Japanese attitude to be taken at Japan-U.S. negotiations on bilateral farm trade to be held in Washington Monday and Tuesday. The decision called for the Japanese delegates to the Washington talks to reject any demand for liberalization of imports of agricultural products at the negotiations, even if the U.S. Government seeks such liberalization by stages. Members of the subcommittee also agreed that the Japanese delegates should promptly suspend the talks if the U.S. Government makes such a demand.

The subcommittee members, however, agreed that Hiroya Sano, Japan's chief delegate to the Washington talks, should be given authority to negotiate expansion of Japanese import quotas on 22 agricultural products still under the so-called residual import controls and reductions of import tariffs while giving due consideration to the interests of Japanese farmers.

In this conjunction, Sakue Matsumoto, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, told reporters that Japan can hardly accept a U.S. demand for decontrol of agricultural product imports. The discussions in Washington will therefore center on expansion of import quotas and import tariff reductions, he added.

Meanwhile, another LDP subcommittee -- the Subcommittee on International Economic Relations -- said that the government should adopt a new package of measures to open the Japanese market wider to foreign goods, including both agricultural and industrial products, on May 28.

PLO OFFICIAL AL-FAHUM BEGINS VISIT 24 MAY

OW241105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 24, KYODO -- Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council (parliament), arrived in Tokyo Monday for a week-long visit for talks with Japanese lawmakers and government officials. He is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Wednesday. Al-Fahum will also have talks with leaders of opposition parties during his stay until May 31.

He was invited to Tokyo by the Japan-Palestine friendship league of parliamentarians. He will be the second Palestinian leader to visit Japan in seven months. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat paid an unofficial visit to Tokyo last October. PLO has a representative office in Tokyo but has no diplomatic status with the Japanese Government.

RPR MANIFESTO MARKS KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK230426 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 May 82

["Manifesto to the People" released on 17 May by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju uprising -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the people: The Kwangju popular uprising, which has been recorded as a most brilliant chapter in the history of antifascist struggle for democracy and a bloody, diehard fight, greets May, its second anniversary, in a grave situation, on its way to new resistance. The banner of Kwangju, which opposed the fascist military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, the new tyrant, and called for democracy and reunification, still flutters in the minds of our people. And the gunshots of resistance and the cries for freedom -- which circled Kwangju -- still echo, calling to tens of thousands of people in the month of May.

At a time when the confrontation between democracy and fascism and between freedom and outside forces is growing, our people do not observe the heroic Kwangju popular uprising simply as a spark of the past. Cherishing the burning will to bury the fascist dictatorship with the desire for democracy which has grown hundredfold and thousandfold stronger, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has released a manifesto on the second anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

Resistance for the sake of democracy is inevitable under iron-fisted fascist rule. Fascist despotism is accompanied by popular resistance. When the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, mindful of its collapse while facing the angry waves of democracy, stirred up the 17 May gale, the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle caught fire in Kwangju, the land of resistance. When the Chon Tu-hwan murderers had airborne troops carry out indiscriminate killings, the righteous fighters of Kwangju waged a bold armed resistance against great numbers of heavily armed soldiers.

Even in the sea of blood where traitor Chon Tu-hwan was slaughtering the people, the uprisers waged a diehard struggle for 10 days. Several thousand of them dedicated their precious lives to this struggle, a sacred altar for democracy and patriotism.

With heaven and earth trembling in indignation and Mt Mudung and Kwangju stream streaked with blood and corpses, the Kwangju popular uprising waged against the murderers was a mass popular uprising unprecedented in the East in terms of scale and stubbornness. The heroic Kwangju popular uprising -- which burned the curtain of the fascist Yusin dictatorship, dealt a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule and demonstrated our people's undying will and courage -- was the explosion of our people's seething indignation against the fascist military rule and an eruption of their burning desire to realize democracy and live in a reunified land. The outcry for democracy and reunification, raised by tens of thousands of the people, has echoed away in Kwangju. Two years have passed and South Korea is struggling, burdened with deplorable problems. Is there even a trace of democracy in South Korea? The answer is no. The outcry for democracy is the target of arrows. The military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan — who should have been gotten rid of as a murderer without equal and a power robber -- has established a heinous fascist military regime on top of the people's blood and corpses and has turned South Korea into a place deprived of democracy and civil rights.

How wretched the people are, groaning in the grave of human rights, deprived of even such basic rights as those of speaking, hearing, seeing and thinking. Behind the florid slogans, such as liberation from political repression and realization of a justly governed society, thousands of people desiring democracy and reunification are being dragged to prisons and the gallows and everyday the land is being soaked with the people's blood.

Yesterday, the working youths of the National Association of Workers for Democracy and the students of the National League of Students for Democracy who fought for the emancipation of the working masses and for democratic politics were led into prison, falling victim to the fascist hangmen.

Today, students across the country, who staged demonstrations for campus freedom and democracy; the patriotic Kwangwon University students who shouted, "Yankees, go home," and burned the Stars and Stripes of the United States, and conscientious religious figures who preached social justice and religious freedom, are being tortured, chained to fascism.

Even now, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring is crippling the Kwangju uprisers and those involved in the Kim Tae-chung incident by subjecting them to murderous torture and ceaselessly causing them pain beyond physical endurance.

How furious are the people at the traitor Chon Tu-hwan ring's flagrant and ruthless suppression against democratic personage Kim Tae-chung? The heinous, fascist hangmen, arresting Kim Tae-chung on the charge of masterminding the Kwangju people's uprising and then sentencing him to heavy punishment, including the death sentence, are now wickedly plotting to hasten his death, not satisfied with his dying slowly in prison.

The press, the representative of society's public opinion, has been castrated of its inherent mission and is forced to suffer the fate of a maid who has to flirt with and serve the master: It must admire the murderer Chon Tu-hwan and make the people into a bunch of idiots.

The campuses have been turned into military training grounds where only bayonets are heard and into a fascist hell where young intellectuals are shackled and righteous students are dismissed or expelled at any time.

The churches are in a dark period in which they are deprived of their fundamental freedom of ritual.

Fascist fetters are laid in every corner where people live, and a whirlwind of duress, obliteration and trespass is sweeping the whole land of South Korea where righteous hearts are beating.

Is there an independent national policy in South Korea? No, there is nothing like that. Expelled from this land is the soul of national independence, and admired in this land is the dirge of treachery and flunkeyism. Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge-confidant of the U.S. imperialists, in return for the power vested in him by his masters, is unscrupulously offering South Korea to them as a permanent colony and military base. At a time when imperialist colonies are winning independence one after another in the midst of a trend towards independence, South Korea, running counter to the trend of the times, is becoming more of an inherited fiefdom of the United States.

The dirty appearance of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is daily devoted to all sorts of treachery and dirty nation-selling acts in the bosom of a foreign master, is an object of public denunciation.

Designating this year, a year marking the centennial of Korea-U.S. relations, as the year of Korea-U.S. amity, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is painting the ignominious history of Korea-U.S. relations, which has been smeared by invasions and subordination, as a history of friendship and amity. He is also approaching a culmination in unforgivable nation-selling acts by holding celebrations costing vast amounts of money.

It was the pro-U.S. flunkeyst and traitor Chon Tu-hwan who, at the news of the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, which has thrown the U.S. imperialist aggressors into the flames, visited his master and profoundly apologized to him. And it is the hooligan Chon Tu-hwan, the flagrant nation seller, who is intent on brutal suppression of the ardent and patriotic students who joined in the anti-U.S. struggle.

As long as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, whose soul is so ingrained with pro-U.S. flunkeyism and treachery, walks tall in the political streets of South Korea, we can hardly imagine the dawn of national reunification. Let us ask you, is there a ray of reunification illuminating South Korea? No, there is not. Only the darkness of permanent division. The policy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the bastard of the U.S. imperialists, for permanent division is casting a dark shadow on the road to reunification.

In South Korea, where outside forces and fascism are on the rampage, opposed to the nation's ardent aspirations for national reunification, the theory of achieving reunification in the 2000's and of achieving reunification through prevailing over communism are openly shouted under the pretext of dialogue and mutual exchange. There, any aspiration for national harmony and national reunification becomes subject to harsh punishment.

Because of the fog generated by the Chon Tu-hwan-style false proposals for reunification, the wall of division is being built higher and higher and, in the midst of the smoke called reunification, large-scale war commotions and a whirwind of anticommunist confrontations are staged.

The economy is in crisis and people's livelihood is in an extreme situation where outside forces and a treacherous political climate are rife.

The economy in South Korea, dependent only on the United States and Japan and with a foreign debt of $35 billion, has repeatedly recorded a minus growth and is now in an irrevocable condition. The people are suffering the worst hardship due to unprecedented starvation wages, unemployment, unprecedentedly high prices and harsh exploitation.

Even so, for power and personal wealth, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is now kowtowing to the Japanese island barbarians to beg for a loan of $6 billion. And, employing every possible dirty and wicked means and trickery, including kisaeng parties, it obtained the right to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Thus it is on the brink of catapulting the people onto the dizzying top of a mountain of debt.

As a result of the hooligan Chon Tu-hwan clique's antipopular liberalized economic policy, the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists are showered with gold rain in South Korea which has been turned into a free market for unlimited foreign capital investment and for foreign surplus goods, whereas our national economy has been plummeted into a fathomless abyss of red tape, completely bankrupted and choked.

Civil and democratic rights have been dried up completely under the unprecedented fascist, tyrannical rule. National independence has been shamelessly trampled upon by outside forces. The wall of a permanent division has been fortified beyond description as a result of the plot of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas. The economy is on its deathbed and the people's livelihood frozen.

These developments sum up the 2-year period since the Kwangju people's uprising. They are also what has been accomplished by the military hooligan gang of Chon Tu-hwan under the slogan of democracy, justice and welfare.

The producers of this tragic reality created in South Korea are the Yankee aggressors. The criminals who, instead of encouraging the Kwangju people's righteous advance, let loose a vast number of armed forces so as to submerge Kwangju in a sea of blood are the U.S. imperialists. It was the U.S. imperialists who, after having placed him in the center of power, encouraged him in every aspect. And it is also the American imperialists who are driving the Chon Tu-hwan clique to fascism, war of a northward invasion, permanent division and treachery.

The U.S. imperialists are not our friends but ones who occupied our country, not protectors but plunderers and not aid-givers but robbers. We cannot possibly live together under the same sky with the U.S. imperialists who have created today's tragic reality. Today's reality in South Korea, which has indeed been turned into a grave for democratic and civil rights, unprecedented and the worst in human history, and into an inferno, now mocks the warriors in Kwangju who, longing for democratic politics and independent reunification, sacrificed themselves, along with 800,000 citizens who rose with one mind, in the struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's tanks and flame throwers, as well as our other people.

All patriotic people in South Korea: How can our people who have vigorously fought for independence, democracy and reunification, which are dearer than life, for some 30 years, sit with folded arms before today's tragic reality. How can they stand the shame of being forcibly enslaved by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique?

The souls of the people in Kwangju, which are unable to rest peacefully because of the rivers and mountains wet by blood and deep-rooted grudges, are now invoking another Kwangju uprising and national history, aspiring for democracy and reunification, is calling on the people to wage a diehard resistance.

We should not allow the noble blood shed by the ardent patriots in Kwangju to have been shed in vain and join the decisive struggle against fascism under the lofty flag of democracy, reunification and national salvation raised by them. Let us all, in response to the urgent call of the times and the nation, open fire in the anti-Chon Tu-hwan, antifascism struggle for democracy.

Democracy and fascism are incompatible. Only through a vigorous struggle against the fascist clique can our people regain human dignity and democratic and civil rights. Let us all fight bravely to overthrow the worst fascist rule, without precedent, of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and to build a fresh democratic society in which the people play an active role.

Let us all liquidate with democratic gunfire all the fascist evil laws, including the Constitution of the Fifth Republic which was fabricated from the Yusin constitution, from bad to worse, national security laws, and all the suppressive institutions such as the National Security Planning Agency and Security Command.

Let us struggle to unconditionally and immediately release all illegally arrested and detained figures and political prisoners and to win democratic freedom and rights including freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, demonstration and religion.

As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who as the human butcher of the times does not hesitate to slaughter fellow countrymen merely for his personal ambition for power, who is a most heinous military gangster and who knows only treachery and massacre without philosophy, ideal, ethics and conscience, continues to exist, social progress and stability in South Korea cannot be expected.

Allowing traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is not a human being, to perpetrate all sorts of crimes in South Korea is the shame of the nation and an insult to mankind. We must bring traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who should be cursed forever, to the judgement stand of the people and sternly punish him in the name of the nation and history.

The U.S. imperialists are the inveterate enemies of our nation and the source of all its misfortunes and sufferings. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have established their colony in South Korea, running counter to the trend of independence in our times, who have established a kingdom of fascism and built a tomb of human rights in South Korea. Going against the trend of respecting human rights, they have brought the misfortune of permanent national division to our nation, blocked our nation's desire for national reunification and manipulated the brutal genocide in Kwangju from behind the scenes.

The time has come when a country which has been ruined because of its pro-U.S. policy should rescue itself through an anti-U.S. struggle. All patriotic masses should bravely rise up in the sacred anti-U.S. war for national salvation, upholding the slogan, "Yankee, go home." The beacon fire of anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation has already started to kindle.

The flames set to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan were the flames of grudge of our masses against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have occupied South Korea for 37 long years and perpetrated all sorts of atrocities against our masses. They were also a declaration of war by our masses against the Yankee aggressors and were a death knell signaling the overall bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy towards South Korea.

Let the entire nation vigorously struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule and to make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea immediately, holding high the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation.

The reunification of the country is a most urgent and important national task which should not be delayed for even a moment. The only way to remove the barrier of national division and to achieve national reunification, the supreme national task, is to establish a confederal republic on the condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and systems.

Anyone who is honestly concerned about the future of the country and the nation and who sincerely wants national reunification should firmly unite under the banner of great united national front and vigorously struggle to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will be an independent, democratic and neutral unified state.

Let us all bravely rise up in the sacred struggle to smash the two-Koreas plots by splittists at home and abroad and to establish one unified state. The secret of the victory in our sacred struggle rests with unity. The strength of the masses is to become a key to independence, democracy and reunification only when it is firmly united.

Let all masses, who are burning with democracy and patriotism, form a broad anti-U.S. and antifascist united front for democracy and national salvation by transcending the interests and ideals of political parties and political factions.

Let us smash the stronghold of colonial and fascist rule through a joint struggle of masses and establish on this land a democratic society devoid of foreign forces and fascism. The cause of our masses' anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle for democracy and national reunification is still arduous and our future will also be rugged.

However, because Kimilsongism -- which is an ever-victorious banner -- is illuminating our path and the conscience of the world is with us, the victory of our movement for democracy and reunification is certain. Let all masses become the victors in the sacred struggle for democracy and reunification by firmly rallying around the glorious and brilliant banner of Kimilsongism.

HANDBILLS LAUDING KIM IL-SONG REPORTED IN KWANGJU

SK242218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- Handbills carrying "Song of General Kim Il-song," an immortal revolutionary paean, were distributed among Kwangju citizens recently on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Introducing the tune of the song with its text, the handbill says: Patriotic citizens, let us learn this song. Let us learn "Song of General Kim Il-song," a song giving us eternal life. The more we sing it, the higher our hearts swell and the more we hear it, the stronger we feel strength and courage welling in us.

Now the handbills are circulated among people of broad segments and, as a result, "Song of General Kim Il-song," disseminated among them, is further deepening their reverence for the great leader.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION

SK212243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA) -- Hundreds of students of the Seoul University held an anti-"Government" demonstration yesterday evening, shouting "Away with Chon Tu-hwan" and so on, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting the May 21 issue of the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

Hundreds of students participating in the "campus festival" which began yesterday held a demonstration outside the campus at around 7:30 in the afternoon.

Dashing toward the campus gate, they shouted slogans in high spirits, demanding the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Outside the campus gate the riot police pounced upon the students, who resolutely resisted the police, staging a demonstration for nearly one hour.

Reporting about this, MAINICHI SHIMBUN paid attention to the fact that the student demonstration began taking place at the Seoul University in the new semester. The paper reported that a "considerable number of students were taken to police."

VRPR GIVES ACCOUNT OF CHON'S 12 DEC TAKEOVER

SK250820 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 May 82

[Fifth installment of serial feature "Mt. Pugak Speaks": "Hellkite"]

[Text] It was in a secret room in Samchong-tong, Seoul on 11 December 1979 that three or four hooligans were forcing an old man to do something, placing him between them. The old man in gentlemanly clothes remained silent although one after another the grim-faced hooligans threatened him, shaking their fists.

Then, a bald man with the evil look of a jackal again agrily threatened him: Don't be so stubborn: You misunderstand if you think that we will move off tamely without having your response. Thus, the atmosphere in the room became warlike. The old man tried to babble something but again lapsed into silence, only heaving a sigh.

The other men continuously attacked him, saying: You are so stubborn! What are you hoping for? You had better do what we say. It would be good for both of us. You know very well that we lack patience.

However, the gentleman remained silent Then, the bald man again said hysterically: I will see how long you can endure. And he left the room. The gentleman, confined in the room without lunch until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, had to give in.

The man being questioned was the incumbent President Choe Kyu-ha, and the hooligans who threatened him were Chon Tu-hwan, commander of the joint investigation headquarters, and his soldiers. Chon Tu-hwan confined Choe Kyu-ha, the president, for 4 hours and threatened him. Thus, Chon Tu-hwan succeeded in obtaining his signature on an arrest warrant for Chong Sung-hwa, the martial law commander.

Choe Kyu-ha thought to himself: What an ugly position I am in! I know of many irregularities in the history of world politics. But it is indeed ridiculous that soldiers insult the incumbent president by confining and threatening him! How can I endure this?

Choe kyu-ha was infuriated by the thought that he was insulted by military hooligans only a week after he became president. But his feelings were ignored by Chon Tu-hwan, commander of the investigation headquarters. Choe Kyu-ha babbled to himself: Chon Tu-hwan is an immoral person who does not show respect to older and senior persons.

But there was no one who would listen to his complaint. Chon Tu-hwan, who had the strong support of the U.S. masters, could arrest and detain Chong Sung-hwa, the martial law commander, without Choe Kyu-ha's signature, but Chon was attempting to prepare a justifiable excuse that he only arrested those involved in the assassination of Pak Chong-hui on Choe Kyu-ha's orders, were he to stand trial charged with treason if his military coup failed.

At around 12 o'clock on 12 December, after Chon Tu-hwan forcibly attained Choe's signature, the roar of tanks and armored cars and rifles resounded throughout downtown Seoul.

At long last, Chon Tu-hwan carried out the 12 December coup and military purge at the order of his U.S. masters. By mobilizing a total of 50,000 military troops and about 100 tanks and armored personnel carriers, he captured the army headquarters and the ministry of defense, causing a loss of 150 lives, with many others suffering injuries. He also arrested and imprisoned a total of 50-odd general-grade, field-grade officers and other high-ranking officers, including Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa, commanding general of the 3d Army Yi Kon-yong, Commanding General of the Capital Garrison Command Chang Tae-wan, Commander of the Special Warfare Command (Chong Pyong-chu), directors of the personnel bureau, the logistics bureau and the plans bureau of the Army Headquarters and the commanding general of the 30th Division -- all Chong Sung-hwa's men.

This confusion was caused by the junior generals of the 11th class of the Korea Military Academy, including Chon Tu-hwan and his classmate No Tae-u, commanding general of the 9th Division.

After expelling the Chong Sung-hwa faction, Chon Tu-hwan filled the important posts in military circles with junior generals-- his minions -- by appointing Yi Hui-song, who, like him hailed from Kyongsang Province, as the army chief of staff, his classmate No Tae-u as commanding general of the Capital Garrison Command, his other classmate Kim Pok-tong, as superintendent of the Korea Military Academy, Hwang Yong-si as commanding general of the 3d Army and his classmate Chong Ho-yong as commanding general of the Special Warfare Command.

There is a saying: "One has one's heel bitten by one's own pet dog." Likewise, it can be said that Chon Tu-hwan betrayed the confidence of his superior officer.

As soon as the 26 October incident took place, Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa, taking the concurrent post of commander of the martial law command, recommended Chon Tu-hwan as the chief of the joint investigation team of the martial law command.

Also, Yi Hui-song, who can be said to be the right-hand man of Chon Tu-hwan, was appointed as the deputy army chief of staff by Chong Sung-hwa.

As Kim Chae-kyu was under arrest, Chong Sung-hwa tried to appoint Yi Hui-song -- his minion -- as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Accordingly, Chong Sung-hwa became reassured that he had come to control the levers of power, including the military and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Both in terms of rank and career, Gen Chong Sung-hwa was senior to Maj Gen Chon Tu-hwan and was his direct superior officer. It is certain that General Chong had patronized Major General Chon. This notwithstanding, because Chong Sung-hwa did not really know Chon Tu-hwan's personal character and placed trust in him, Chong met with disaster.

Chong Sung-hwa, who was suddenly deprived of the glittering insignia of a four-star general and was arrested, his hands tied behind his back, was seized with inexpressible resentment and a sense of frustration. Chong Sung-hwa, his face distorted with rage, ground his teeth with chagrin and muttered: You, Chon Tu-hwan, how dare you treat me like this?

As he was being arrested under close guard, Chong Sung-hwa was repenting his mistake. However, it was too late.

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES PARTY, ARCH OF TRIUMPH

SK232215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2309 GMT 18 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May article: "The Arch of Triumph Will Bequeath Something Forever"]

[Text] The Arch of Triumph was built at a historic site in Pyongyang -- the capital of the revolution -- on the eve of the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the biggest festival of the people, unprecedented in the long history of 5,000 years.

The Arch of Triumph built at the foot of graceful Moranbong Hill called Mt Kumsu from ancient times is a tremendous monument praising the great exploits performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in developing the brilliant tradition of the Korean revolution by organizing and leading the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and in accomplishing the historic cause for the liberation of the fatherland and is one bequeathing generation after generation the immortal historic event in which the great leader held the historic first meeting with our people in the liberated fatherland and called them to build a new fatherland.

Inscribed in the Arch of Triumph are the significant years 1925 and 1945 -- the unforgettable year when the great leader, a patriot of the century and a legendary hero, triumphantly returned home by leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory over a long time after leaving the straw gate of his house at Mangyongdae and the song of General Kim Il-song, an immortal revolutionary song. The Arch of Triumph is matchlessly profound, and, in size, it is unprecendented. It adopts the exquisite traditional Korean architectural style to the extent of satisfying modern aesthetic sense, deriving fresh significance from the liberation of the fatherland achieved by the respected and beloved leader and his historic homecoming.

The Arch of Triumph, magnificently rising at the foot of Moranbong Hill, could only be built in a country which holds in high esteem a great leader who has attained immortal achievements for the contemporary era, history, the fatherland and the people. It could only be owned by the people how enjoy the honor to consolidate the lasting foundation for brilliantly inheriting and bequeathing the revolutionary course developed by the leader and the revolutionary cause developed in this course. Those who visit the Arch of Triumph recall with excitement the 20-year history of the era during which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding aloft the banner of chuche, organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and are happy to see the fulfillment of a long-cherished desire to bequeath generation after generation the great event which will shine in the history of the fatherland and in which all the people throughout the country cheered hurrah with exhilaration when they greeted the leader who had ushered in the spring of liberation.

The hearts of our people are overflowing with endless admiration and reverence for and appreciation of our glorious party for reflecting the unanimous desire of the people and for leading them to build the Arch of Triumph at the significant time of greeting the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader, the benefactor of national resurrection and the great sun of the revolution.

1. A historically immortal monument rises reflecting the desire of the people and the trend of the contemporary era. Our people have long cherished an ardent desire to bequeath to generation after generation the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation and a revolutionary genius, who saved the destiny of the lost country and the people. This is a long-cherished desire which has begun to bloom and grow in the hearts of our people since the unforgettable day when they respectfully greeted the respected and beloved leader on the plaza of triumph.

Today when its long-cherished desire has been fulfilled, we see through the Arch of Triumph, which has unveiled its magnificent appearance, the noble intent and matchlessly great might of our party, which has perfectly assisted our people in fulfilling their ardent desire to embody into a lasting monument in this land the immortal achievement attained by the respected and beloved leader and to inherit and complete generation after generation the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the leader.

In March 1973, the construction of a great monument was being accelerated at its final stage at the bank of the Lake Samjiyon to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the Musan area battle. At that time when people were chiefly interested in the construction of this monument, the glorious party center initiated the plan for the construction of the Arch of Triumph on the 70th birthday of the resepcted and beloved leader -- the people's greatest revolutionary national holiday and a great political festival -- to sum up the immortal achievements attained by the leader, along with that of the great monument Tower of the Chuche Idea.

The triumphal arch will permanently extol and mark the immortal achievements of the great leader, who created the immortal chuche idea when he embarked on the road of revolution at an early date, achieved the historic cause of the national liberation by organizing and leading the armed anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the victory, and established the revolutionary tradition of chuche, a permanent cornerstone of our revolution.

Our people were greatly moved at hearing of the plan to construct the trimphal arch. With this plan, we became aware of how profound and significant the intention of our party is which brilliantly safeguarded, inherited and is developing the chuche-type revolutionary cause. Our people warmly hailed the firm belief and will of our party to cultivate and advance the chuche cause forever, taking the revolutionary tradition established by the great leader as the historic root and permanent cornerstone of the Korean revolution.

It is the firm desire of our party, embodying our people's will and desire, to safeguard, inherit and develop the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected leader in the Paektu Forest. Our party resolutely crushed the maneuvers of the anti-party, anti-revolutionary factional elements which opposed the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country during the most difficult postwar rehabilitation period after 3 years of war, to reject the glorious revolutionary tradition.

It was our party that opened the road to Samjiyon and Mt. Paektu to initiate the exploration of the old revolutionary battlefields. It was our party that enabled us to hand down the great leader's immortal achievements through generations by raising great monuments in Popyong and Samjiyon in the 1970's.

Thanks to this leadership of the party, the brilliant idea to raise the triumphal arch could have been advanced. It is a common desire of the people to leave a monument on the exploits of their era. However, there was never such a strong desire as the one our people cherished so ardently.

This particular idea and emotion can be cherished only by our people, who suffered many difficulties amid painful failures since there was no great leader to uphold, who were saved from distress by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who rose as the sun of Korea, and now enjoy all kinds of happiness of the world today.

The triumph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for more than 20 years to victory, was a great national feast bringing about the birth of the independent and prosperous chuche Korea to the land suppressed and exploited by the antipopular ruling faction and outside aggressors.

From that historic day, a proud new history to embody the immortal chuche idea in the revolution, construction and all other national activities under the wise leadership of the great leader was created. Thus, the liberation of the fatherland by the respected leader was engraved in the chronicle of our glorious fatherland and in the hearts of our people forever as an immortal milestone. When our country was trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and all the people suffered nation less slavery, the revolution urgently required a great leader of the working class, and the people anxiously waited for an outstanding leader who would save the fatherland which was immersed in a sea of blood and would lead the people to the brilliant day of national revival. At that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and lodestar of a nation struggling for national liberation for a long time and waging anti-Japanese fight under the banner of immortal chuche idea, brought about a new day of national liberation for the fatherland and the people by a heroic struggle.

The great leader led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory. Thus, our fatherland was liberated from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule for almost half a century, and a broad road for building a new society was opened before our people.

Through fierce flames of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the glorious revolutionary tradition, which was the historic root of the party and the revolution and the cause of all victories, was established.

The new era of the revolution, which began under the banner of the chuche idea, was opened, and the future of struggle by the oppressed colonial people for independence was brilliantly illuminated.

Thanks to the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by the great leader for 20 years, Korea survived and the people greeted new days of revival and national liberation. Thus, a powerful, independent, socialist country was born in the poor and backward land. With the construction of the triumphal arch by our party, the immortal achievements of the respected leader, a permanent national asset and treasure to be handed down to many generations to come, are shining together with the 70th birthday of the leader, the greatest national festival. To what can we compare our joy?

2. The triumphal arch is being built on the significant historic plaza where the great leader's historic deeds dwell, occupying spacious ground. The people became more clearly aware that this site was the most proper place for building the triumphal arch as the construction began and proceeded. After the plan to build the triumphal arch was finalized, the functionaries of the domain concerned, who received the brilliant idea and designed this arch, unprecedented both in sculpture and artistic beauty, took great pains in selecting the site of the triumphal arch. They pointed to the Songsim District one time and has (Immok) Tong in mind another time.

The professional functionaries had a certain basis for building the triumphal arch in such areas. However, asked whether they were the most suitable places to build the arch, they could not answer with confidence because there were some unsuitableness as to the locations which they could not clearly point out by themselves.

At this time, they received the wise guideline of the glorious party center in designating the location of the triumphal arch at the front of the today's Kim Il-song Stadium -- retained as an immortal historic spot in the hearts of the all people where the respected leader made an historic speech of triumph -- rather than in the estuary. The functionaries were greatly moved by this guideline. Our people recollect with deep emotion the Pyongyang public stadium where the great leader made a historic speech of triumph in the midst of the hearty cheers of the people.

On 14 October 1945, our people, anxiously awaiting the great leader from the first moment of national rivival, gathered in swarm into the Pyongyang public stadium to welcome the leader's triumph from early morning from every parts of the nation.

A crowd was gathered in the stadium under a clear, blue sky. How anxiously did our people await this day: How impatiently did we want to see the great leader: Our people greeted the respected leader, the sun of the nation triumphed with the new days of Korea, with boundless thanks and deep emotion and welcomed him with hearty cheers. Our people listened to the historic speech of triumph by the respected leader amid great excitement which put forward the brilliant future for construction of the new fatherland.

In the speech of triumph to the welcoming masses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that the masters of liberated Korea were the Korean people themselves. He said: Now is the time for the Korean people to unite our strength to build a new democratic Korea. The people from all walks of life should rise in building the new Korea, displaying their patriotic passion. Those who love the nation, people and democracy should build a democratic independent state in firm unity dedicating everything they have.

The speech of triumph by the respected leader, echoing in the hill of the Moranbong and resounding across the nation, was a declaration of independence of our people who restored freedom and liberation by severing the chain of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and was a chuche-type program for the founding of the nation. Our people, deeply moved by this, sincerely took care of the area where the respected leader made a speech of triumph and called it kaeson-tong. We proudly remembered the story about this area and and told it to new generations.

Thus, the triumphal arch was raised by our party reflecting our people's sentiment at the front of the Kim Il-song Stadium today where the historic remains of the great leader's triumph dwell.

If a historical momument is to sum up the spirit of the times and exploits, the Arch of Triumph, in view of its solemn and magnificent appearance, its refined architectual style, the revolutionary spirits it contains and the great will and outstanding wisdom it reflects, is a monument of the times which truly will be immortal.

Today whenver functionaries concerned and writers look at the Arch of Triumph, they are unable to forget May, 1980. At that time, they were in the final stages of completing the plan for the Arch of Tiriumph. The nearly-completed plan for the Arch of Triumph contained an item dealing with engraving a chronicle on the columns of the Arch of Triumph to depicit the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal, triumphal return after realizing the cause of national liberation. The party had already given them a guideline for engraving the immortal revolutionary "Song of Gen Kim Il-song" on the front wall of the Arch of Triumph, under the title of the chronicle of 1925-1945.

This guideline has amalgamated and sublimated [word indistinct]. It was a new creation and discovery engraving on an immortal monument the loyalty of the people, who are advancing while endlessly admiring the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In 1925 he left his native home in Mangyongdae at the age of 14 and crossed the Yalu River with the determination that he would never return until the fatherland was liberated. Because of this historic day when the respected and beloved leader crossed the Yalu River with this resolution in his mind and his coattails flying the the west wind, the down-with-imperialism union was formed, our people's revolutionary struggle began its advance on the basis of independence and the glorious cause of the chuche revolution was explored. Beginning on this very day were some 20 years of the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. For this reason, whenever we look back on the brilliant and glorious revolutionary history, we always think of the year 1925, the year the leader made his historic oath before the fatherland while traversing the path leading to national liberation, along with the year 1945, when he liberated the nation.

Whenever we sing the immortal "Song of Gen Kim Il-song," we remember the sacred history of footprints scattered by the Yalu River and on every ravine of the Changbaek-san.

Tell us, snow and wind of the Manchurian plain, Tell us, our people's long, long nights, Who is the Partisan in Manchuria, Who is the matchless patriot. Ah, our general whose name we have missed so much, Ah Gen Kim Il-song, whose name is shining!

Because of this immortal history, as explained by every phrase of the song, Korea, after overcoming a tragic situation, has unfolded a new world where the sun shines and the people, their own masters in paradise, determine their own fate and illumine their own history with wisdom and courage.

With this immortal chronicle and immortal hymn engraved on the Arch of Triumph, the immortal history and accomplishments of the respected and beloved leader, who has traversed a road of thousands upon thousands of ri, breaking through flames and snowstorms only for national liberation and who has provided a great turning point for the fatherland and the people, will be handed down to generations to come and shine forever.

3. The Arch of Triumph has been constructed in under a year. The fact that such a gigantic stone monument has been constructed in a short period splendidly reveals our party's night which, once any plan is set up, creates a history of miracles by producing a hot wind of loyalty and a fiery wind of the speed battle on this land with the enthusiasm, wisdom and energy generated from the hearts of our party members and working people.

The constructon of the Arch of Triumph was begun, advanced and completed by a faithful manifestation of this powerful energy. In the old-fashioned way of thinking, the Arch of Triumph was considered to be a major construction task which would take 6 years to build.

The Arch of Triumph, a great monument which is to put on a pedestal the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader, however, had to be completed 4 years ahead of schedule in order to brilliantly mark the 70th birthday of the great leader.

This was the very will of our party, as well as the urgent demand of our people. Our party members and working people, who always see to it that they carry out tasks assigned by the party without hesitation, no matter how difficult they may be, came to uphold this will and ardent aspiration.

Construction workers rushed to Pyongyang from all over the country. Our party put this proud rank of construction workers in the front of Pyongyang's 1 million demonstrating masses to celebrate the historic 35th anniversary of the founding of the party and the sixth party congress prior to starting construction of the Arch of Triumph.

What were the construction workers thinking when they marched in fine array, with loftily raised flags solemnly symbolizing the KWP and the red flag of the revolution, amid the glory of the Koreans and joy of Korea stirring like waves in a sea of flowers and amid the shouting of hurrahs filling the whole land? Work produces loyalty. In turn, loyalty produces unlimited passion and energy.

Cherishing the glory of that day in their hearts, the construction workers began displaying mass heroism from the first day of construction of the Arch of Triumph. Even on days when cold rain fell during late autumn, they hurriedly completed the work of laying ground, casting cement, in the midst on loud and energetic drum beating of economic agitation. They then entered the stage of casting cement to form the frame of the Arch of Triumph which forced them to wage a hard struggle to overcome the winter cold entering their flesh when mixing a handful of mortar or laying even inch of pitch.

Despite the cold mercilessly penetrating their flesh, the construction workers steadily worked on laying the foundation of the Arch of Triumph high into the sky, overcoming the cold with the passion generated by their loyalty. This spirit was a great display of the Korean spirit and Korean [word indistinct] with which they advance and struggle under the ray evincing the leadership of the KWP.

As miracles were created and exploits embroidered, the glorious party center's confidence in the construction workers, expectations in them and its consideration and love for them accordingly profoundly grew.

The hand extended by the party was always touching their burning hearts, and even in the early part of fall, provided them with clothes, footwear and even a lodging place for the severe cold the upcoming winter would bring. The Arch of Triumph, which began rising in this manner, had risen to the height of 15 meters at the end of the first week and 20 meters high by the second week, energetically growing with each passing day.

There was no force to stop the advance of the ranks of loyalty which was on the road of paying back the confidence and love giving them immortal political life and leading them to a most rewarding life. It was on a day in the middle of January 1981 when the sagacious (?plumbers), who were called eagles in the sky, were in the process of the daring task of lifting a gigantic steel beam, as tall as a 15-story building, with a length of 50 meters and a weight of some 40 tons, onto the ceiling of the second floor of the arch of triumph. When the giant steel beam reached the height of 40 meters, a severe wind started blowing. The steel beam, which was being lifted up with difficulty, started moving in the wind.

If an opportunity had been missed, an irrevocable situation could have developed. At this instant, a party member, climbing up to the height with a safety belt, put his shoulder under the steel beam to support it as if he were trying to break the fall of a heavy rock. A small shoulder supporting a giant steel beam! Where did this strength come from? Is it not the strength coming from the great will of a great party?

All the members of the plumbers did as the party member who risked his own life. Powerful shoulders broadened and hardened by the party's confidence and will! The steel beam finally steadied on those shoulders. Our party has reared such party members and assigned such a rank to construct a giant monument! The greatness of our party is displayed by this single fact.

And our party is holding in its bosom millions of such hearts which are palpitating with endless loyalty. How great and mighty our party is! Even the mountains and storms shy away in the face of our advancing party.

Our people worked hard to accelerate the construction of the Arch of Triumph. Thus, they saw not only their desire fulfilled but also the immeasurable and invincible might of our party -- formidable might which can move a great mountain once it decides to. Their hearts swelled with pride and happiness to hold such a party in high esteem. Thus, many moving stories of loyalty were told among the people. Hearing news of the plan for construction of the Arch of Triumph, people throughout the country sent choice polished gravel to the construction site for the groundwork of the construction. Many party members and people in local areas illuminated the road all night with lanterns on many occasions with construction workers when the convoy of large trailers carrying stone moved slowly through dense fog. Soldiers, returning home on leave from the frontline of defense, stopped at the construction site of the monument to help. Before taking off their traveling attire the participants at the national meeting of workers and peasants at the national meeting of workers and peasants press activists rushed to the construction site the Arch of Triumph. These instances illustrate that all our people unanimously wanted to become advance unit members to protect the party and glorify their political life in the benevolent bosom of the party. All these stories of loyalty, which blossomed like flowers in a flower garden, were told to recount the noble trait of our people who found profound meaning from even a single measure taken by the party and who devoted themselves to the cause of implementing this measure.

As shown by the construction of the historic Arch of Triumph, the greatness of our party rests in the fact that it can make the inexhaustible might of party members and workers glow with passionate loyalty. This leadership makes such power erupt like a volcano. Because of this, our party has always performed great exploits.

Indeed, the Arch of Triumph is a great object which no party other than our great party, which absolutely sympathizes with the revolutionary cause of its leader and which firmly believes in the loyalty and might displayed by its people, could plan. No party could complete this project in such a short span of time and in such a brilliant manner.

On 1 April the respected and beloved leader inspected the towering Arch of Triumph. The moment the great leader visited the Arch of Triumph was a memorable one in the history of our fatherland. At this moment, our people were unable to contain themselves in recalling the unforgetable day 37 years ago overflowing with excitement when they enthusiastically welcomed the great leader, who had liberated the fatherland by devoting 20 years of his life to the cause of bloody anti-Japanese struggle and when they were moved as the respected and beloved leader ardently urged them to build new Korea in his historic homecoming speech.

Following the 40-year course of creating and construction, the respected and beloved leader has helped Korea -- a synonym of backwardness and poverty in the past -- to take the lead in the era of advance by attaining the brilliant achievements of the century. How great is the glory and happiness of all our people as well as the construction workers to complete the arch of triumph at an immoral historic site and to greet the leader on the eve of the 70th birthday of the great leader, a revolutionary genius and the symbol of the nation, who has devoted his life only to the fatherland and the people.

It looked as if the Ulmil Pavilion were elevating its eave in exhilaration. It made the thick grove on Moranbong Hill look more verdant. Indeed, our glorious party has ushered in this historic moment.

The Arch of Triumph rose high at a historic site by the firm creed and will of the great party and by its matchless might. The Arch of Triumph -- a great, immortal and historical revolutionary monument brilliantly reflecting the great leader's epochal exploits in ushering in a new era of chuche and in accomplishing the historic cause for national liberation with the resplendent ray of chuche and the desire of the people in the bliss of the contemporary era -- will remain forever, rising high to bequeath the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader from generation to generation.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CABLE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK241042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestine people."

The reply message dated May 19 reads: with revolutionary greetings. On behalf of the Palestine Arab people, the members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and on my own, I express deep thanks to you and, through you, to your friendly party, government and people for the unshakable and principled support and encouragement the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise leadership has extended, always standing on the side of the Palestine Arab people, to our just struggle to restore their inalienable national rights including the right to return to the homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to found an independent Palestine state in the land of Palestine.

Solidarity with the Palestine people expressed by the Korean people fighting under your wise leadership on May 15 is an expression of your firm adherence to the revolutionary and international obligation to all the peoples of the world who are struggling for freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Our people will always remember this. I assure you that no matter how vicious the maneuverings of the imperialists and Zionists may be and no matter what price they may have to pay, our Palestine Arab people led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, their only legitimate representative, would continue with the just struggle to thwart and frustrate the criminal machinations of the imperialists and Zionists and attain their inalienable national aim.

We are convinced that our struggle will enjoy the support of you and all the progressive fighters of the world.

Comrade president, Availing myself of this opportunity, I reassure you that we will invariably stand by the heroic Korean people struggling to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under your wise leadership.

I wish you good health and a long life as well as your friendly people continued progress and prosperity under your wise leadership. Revolution till victory!

NEW PROSECUTOR GENERAL URGES INDEPENDENCE

SK250231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 May 82 p 8

[Text] New Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hui urged prosecutors yesterday to exercise their law enforcement authority on their own judgement and conscience without keeping their eyes on higher offices.

In his inauguration speech, the prosecutor general said that the exercise of prosecution power should be based on common sense and normal standards to win approval from the public. It was also urgently needed that the prosecution should enforce the law in a flexible manner to meet the ever-changing circumstances.

"In order to satisfy the public, the prosecution should get rid of easy-going attitudes arising from the authoritarian bureaucratic system and prosecutors should behave confidently according to their own convictions without catering to superior officials," he stressed.

He also called upon prosecutors to get out of the old habit of interpretation for convenience in law enforcement, saying that the law should be applied with "firm belief as well as a modest attitude."

He cautioned that the prosecution rights should be exercised for the national interest in consideration of the highest goals of national policies.

PARTIES AGREE TO SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 28 MAY

SK250159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of three major political parties yesterday agreed to convene an extraordinary National Assembly sitting Friday, but were split over the duration and the agenda of the special session which will deal with the curb loan scandal.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) intends to hold the extraordinary session for five days whereas the opposition Democratic Korea Party (KNP), plan to initiate a motion calling for the invocation of the parliamentary investigative power which the ruling party intends to turn down. The ruling party is also displeased at the opposition move to file a motion calling for the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and other relevant ministers in connection with the scandal.

The floor leaders will meet again this afternoon to discuss the duration and the agenda of the special sitting. After ending the floor leaders' meeting ruling DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chang said that negotiations on the call by the opposition parties for the invocation of a parliamentary investigative power to probe into the scandal will continue.

KNP floor leader Yi Tong-chin expressed the hope that motion for the invocation of the parliamentary investigative power would be jointly initiated by the ruling and opposition camps during the forthcoming special session.

Prior to the floor leaders' conference, the parties held separate strategy meetings at their respective party headquarters in the morning.

Emerging from a meeting of senior officers, DJP Vice Spokesman Yi Chong-yul said that his party remains unchanged in opposing the opposition demand for the invocation of the investigative power.

During their meetings, the opposition parties reaffirmed that the investigative power, as guaranteed by the National Assembly law, should be exercised in the forthcoming house session to look intensively into the scandal that rocked the economy.

As a result of the scandal, the government effected a large-scale reshuffle in the cabinet last week.

NEW SOCIALIST PARTY ELECTS OFFICIALS, ADVISERS

SK200150 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 82 p 2

[Text] The New Socialist Party on 18 May held its Executive Committee meeting and elected Ku Ik-kyung, Song Nam-hon, Kim Hyong-su and Pak Yong-ho as party advisers. The meeting also elected Paek Chan-i and Kim Tong-chu as vice president of the party and Yi Wan-hyong as secretary general of the party.

AUSTRALIA'S FRASER CONTINUES SEOUL VISIT

Discusses U.S. Economy

BK241209 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Australia's Prime Minister Mr Fraser says he has heard nothing on his current four-nation tour to raise any hopes for a significant and sustained recovery in the economy of the United States. Mr Fraser was speaking in the South Korean capital, Seoul, on the final leg of his tour. He told South Korean leaders and businessmen that even in the most optimistic view, any recovery which might eventuate in America was unlikely to be strong enough to lift trade and growth and to alleviate massive unemployment significantly. In such a situation, Mr Fraser said, nations could either work together or fall apart. The dangers of falling apart were all too real.

The prime minister also appealed for understanding of Australia's industrial problems, which sometimes affect the supply of Australian raw materials to South Korea. He said industrial disputes in Australia were not easy to resolve because the country had a free and open social and economic system.

Mr Fraser had talks with South Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Kim Chun-song but no details of their discussions were released. Before visiting South Korea, Mr Fraser went to the United States, Canada and Japan to explain proposals he has made for stimulating the Western economies.

Yu Chang-sun, Fraser Speak

SK241330 Seoul YONHAP in English 1252 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- Visiting Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser Monday stressed the need for positive economic decisions at the seven-nation Versailles summit slated for next month.

Fraser, in an address at a dinner hosted by Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, said "I have spoken of Australia's concerns about the course that the world is taking," and suggested expanded trade around the world for the prosperity of each nation.

The Australian prime minister also praised South Korea's marked improvement "in spite for [as received] the continual and constant vigilance that the attitude of the North (Korea) makes essential".

Yu, in response to Fraser's address, expressed gratitude to the Australian Government for its support and understanding of Seoul's peaceful unification formula.

Yu voiced satisfaction with Australia's policy not to resume diplomatic ties with North Korea unless the North responds sincerely to the Seoul-proposed peace talks.

The dinner, held at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center, was attended by more than one hundred Korean Government and parliamentary leaders, including Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song and Vice Speaker Kim Un-ha as well as Seoul-based diplomats.

Discusses Economic Ties

SK250121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Text] Malcolm Fraser, visiting prime minister of Australia, yesterday invited more Korean enterprises to participate in equity investment in his country's resource development projects.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting, hosted by the local business circles, the prime minister talked about "a new dimension of the economic relationship" between the two nations. The new relationship, he said, relates to "the possibilities for construction in Australia and the supply of industrial products and components needed to develop new resource projects coming on stream in Australia."

Among those present at yesterday's luncheon were Chung Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), Sin Pyong-hyon, chairman of the Korean Traders Association and Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Particularly in the construction area, the prime minister said, "The Australian Government has noted the initiatives currently under negotiations in western Australia dealing with the construction of a gas pipeline, an aluminum shelter and a coal-fired power station."

As for equity participation, two Korean enterprises finalized their resources joint ventures with Australian concerns in 1981, the year which Fraser said witnessed a milestone in that form of economic cooperation.

The two joint ventures are the 20 percent equity participation by Pohang Iron and Steel Co. In the Mt Torley coal mine in Australia and the five percent partipation by Hyundai Corp. and Daesung Consolidated Coal Mine Co. in the Drayton coal mine.

The Australian prime minister said, "the development of Australia's resources is a mammoth task and the total financing required is not available from within Australia." He emphasized that Korea is concerned about the security of supply of its raw materials, while Australia enjoys an underlying long-term stability as a supplier the equal of any in the world and superior to many.

Between 1971 and 1981 meanwhile, the two countries saw their two-way trade volume growing significantly from US $17 million to US $1.2 billion.

Referring to the trade imbalance, which has been in Australia's favor, Fraser underscored the "need to look at trading relationships not in a narrow bilateral sense but on a global scale, balancing surpluses with one country agianst deficits with another."

Commenting on Korea's imports of Australian farm products he said that Australia has long indicated its interest in supplying food grains to Korea."

Editorial Welcomes Visit

SK250141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Partnership With Canberra"]

[Text] The visit here of Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is symbolic of the growing bonds of friendship and cooperation between Canberra and Seoul. The Republic of Korea and the Commonwealth of Australia have rich opportunities of working together in the cause of the Pacific Basin community as well as their bilateral relationships.

The Australian leader flew into Seoul Sunday for a three-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Yu Chang-sun. The Korea trip that winds up his extensive diplomatic swing through the United States, Canada and Japan has been packed with a series of talks with Korean Government leaders President Chon Tu-hwan and firsthand observation of our tense frontline area and throbbing industrial complexes.

Ranking officials in charge of foreign affairs, trade and resources accompanies the visiting prime minister. Their departure late today will be followed by the arrival of two high officials of western Australia tomorrow. This succession of official visits from Australia points up the promising future of exchange and collaboration between our two countries.

Although the formal diplomatic ties which began in 1962 between Seoul and Canberra are relatively young our two governments and peoples have enjoyed a much longer period of fraternity and partnership. For nearly a century Australian Christian missionaries worked with Korean churches, schools and hospitals. An increasing number of Korean immigrants have found their challenging career and permanent home in Australia.

Most memorable of all, Australia was among the first few of the 16-nation U.S. "police" forces who rushed to the aid of South Korea when the communist North Korea invaded the South. During the Korean war over 18,000 Australians fought side by side with us to defend freedom and peace against aggression, suffering many casualties.

Such lasting affinity and positive support of Australia for this republic stem from our common commitment to democratic ideals and the imperativeness of peace and security. Canberra has all along stood by Seoul's continued search for freedom and peace in the Korean Peninsula reinforced by stable northeast Asia and the western Pacific.

The firm stand of Australia was confirmed most recently by its Minister for Foreign Affairs Street who explicitly stated that Canberra is not prepared to consider the reestablishment of the abeyant relations with Pyongyang until the latter enters into real discussions with Seoul since Australia sees Seoul's approach fairer and more realistic to achieve a solution to current Korean difficulties.

Our commercial and industrial partnership is bound to offer great opportunities to benefit the two nations. Korea is in a position to share in the exploring and harnessing the abundant energy and other resources Australia is blessed with, while expanding trade in other areas. Their two-way trade reached $1,200 million in 1981, rather lopsided in favor of Canberra.

Prime Minister Fraser's visit is believed to spur the momentum we gained in promoting the whole range of ties, should assume a larger role in developing and integrating the Pacific community of nations to contribute better to regional peace and prosperity.

CHHENG PHON SPEAKS ON GOAL OF MUSIC FESTIVAL

BK190927 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 May (SPK) -- The goal of the Indochinese countries traditional music festival is to consolidate the militant solidarity and fraternity of our three countries, to expand our cooperation in the artistic field, and to bring peace and good fortune to our peoples, declared Chheng Phon, Kampuchean minister of culture and information, during a press conference held on Monday (17 May) in Phnom Penh.

The festival lets us exchange experiences, as in drawing profitable lessons on the development of traditional art in each country while maintaining its specific character, he continued. Foreign art inspires us, but we do not permit colonialist, neo-colonialist, imperialist or expansionist art to infiltrate our culture and our society. The minister emphasized that our arts actually teach and urge our people to defend and build the country.

To Vu, deputy director of the research institute of Vietnamese traditional music, stressed that artistic work in Vietnam is aimed at reinforcing the solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries. He denounced the feudalists and the colonialists who not only prevented the evolution of national culture but also sought to destroy it.

The Vietnam delegation praised progress in the cultural field scored by Kampuchea after liberation.

Khamphoui Bouphachan, director of the school of traditional music and head of the Lao delegation, emphasized that Lao party and government have done their best to see that the country's arts always maintain their national style and their style of the masses and serve the masses and the interests of society.

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS FOR 17-23 MAY REPORTED

BK240404 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 17-23 May:

National level: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 23 May, in the first quarter of the year 43,000 tons of fish were caught nationwide -- 6,000 tons in Kandal, 8,200 in Kompong Chhnang, 6,100 tons in Phnom Penh city, 4,500 tons in Battambang, and 4,100 tons in Siem Reap. Last year a total of 45,000 tons of fish were caught throughout the country.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 22 May reports that in O Reang Euv District more than 2,200 tons of paddy has been sold to the state. In the district there are more than 7,800 oxen and 8,000 buffalo. At 0400 GMT on 18 May the radio reports that in April the transport sector moved 61,500 tons of rice fron Cheung Prey, Boeng Nay, Trapeang Preah, Dambe, Chamka Leu and Chrei Districts. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1430 GMT on 21 May reports that the province plans to grow 155,000 hectares of rainy season rice. SPK also reports at 0400 GMT on 23 May that 10,000 hectares of high yield IR-36 rice has been planted as an experiment in Prey Chhor, Kompong Siem and Chamka Leu Districts.

Kompong Chhnang: At 0400 GMT on 22 May the radio gives details of agricultural production in the province: Crops were planted on 30,000 hectares and the yield was 48,302 tons of paddy. By 30 April 5,582 hectares of dry season rice had been harvested -- 85 percent of the plan -- yielding 4,944 tons of paddy. Of last year's rainy season crop, 5,680 tons of paddy was sold to the state above the target. So far 45,000 hectares of land has been prepared for this rainy season's production. There are 26,895 oxen and 11,045 buffalo in the province.

At 0400 GMT on 18 May the radio notes that in the first quarter of 1982 the transport sector carried over 3,000 tons of rice seed and grain and almost 4,000 tons of foodstuffs to the people. In Kompong Tralach District, according to the radio at 0400 GMT on 21 May, nearly 1,973 hectares of dry season rice has been harvested with a yield of 4,079 tons. In the rainy season it is planned to grow 12,200 hectares of farm rice, more than 3,000 hectares of transplanted rice, 3,300 hectares of middle rice and nearly 5,000 hectares of late rice. Industrial crops will be planted on 158 hectares.

Kampot: The radio reports at 1230 GMT on 22 May that in Kampot District some 200 hectares of rainy season rice has been transplanted. Over 5,300 plows, 2,000 oxcarts and various seeds have been prepared. At 0403 GMT on 23 May SPK adds that 2,500 hectares of corn, 3,500 hectares of potato and manioc, 800 hectares of beans and 250 hectares of sugarcane have also been planted. The draft animal force includes 72,450 oxen and 11,750 bullafo.

Battambang: Phnom Penh Radio reports at 1230 GMT on 21 May that from 15 February to 10 May tractor drivers in the province helped the people till over 25,000 hectares of land. Net Preah district has tilled 6,500 hectares. SPK reports at 1432 GMT on 22 May the efforts of the local people to combat rats. It notes that last year 34,500 hectares of crops were ravaged by rats.

Svay Rieng: At 1230 GMT on 21 May the radio carries a feature on the activities of the provincial trade service. It notes that the total rice purchase from December 1981 to (?February) 1982 was 11,235 tons -- almost double the planned 6,000 tons. This amount cost the state 11,521,082 riels. By 5 May 9,684 tons of rice had been transported from the production sites, and the remaining 1,550 tons will be moved as soon as transport is available. In Svay Teap District, the radio reports at 1230 GMT on 20 May, peasants sold 1,428 tons of rice to the state -- 350 tons above plan. This year they plan to grow 16,200 hectares of rice, 3,200 hectares more than last year.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 18 May the radio reports that more than 30,000 hectares of dry season rice was planted this year — meeting 99 percent of the plan. The average yield was 1.5 tons per hectare, while the yield of IR-36 was 4 tons per hectare.

Kandal: According to the radio at 1230 GMT on 18 May, the province had reaped 19,842 hectares of the dry season rice acreage, yielding 39,753 tons of paddy. This accounts for half the dry season rice area.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS ON SEASONAL RICE YIELDS

Dry Season

BK190857 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 May82

[Text] According to an Agriculture Ministry report, the peasants in all localities throughout the country have reaped 200,000 tons of paddy from a total hectarage of 137,000 hectares of dry-season rice. The target was only 180,000 tons. Out of this 137,000 hectares, most of the yield came from IR-36 rice planted on 16,000 hectares. A number of provinces have achieved a yield of 4 tons of dry-season rice per hectare. The national average yield is as high as 2.5 tons per hectare.

Thanks to the assistance of the revolutionary power from central to grass-roots levels and thanks to the hard work of the peasants, the harvest of the dry-season rice this year is higher than ever. In the Sihanouk feudal era, only 76,000 hectares were recorded as planted in a single dry-season crop. At that time, the dry-season rice could be grown in Takeo, Kandal and Prey Veng Provinces only. Under the wise leadership of the KPRP, we can grow the dry-season rice well in 12 provinces.

The Agriculture Ministry also revealed that the reason for this achievement is that our revolutionary power and people launched a dry-season planting drive and made timely preparations of such things as tools, seeds, fertilizer, draft power and fuel; particularly, it results from our spirit of self-reliance and confidence in the party leadership. Moreover, it results from our peasants clearly grasping the line of building the collective and family-run economy in addition to the policy of revitalizing and reclaiming fallow land to bring in extra income for the family. In a word, if the yield of the solidarity groups and that of the families is good, our people have more rice to sell to the state. For this reason, they have sold more rice to the state than planned.

Rainy Season

BK220858 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpt] According to the Agriculture Ministry, our peasants throughout the country have sown rice on 5,000 hectares out of the 12,000 hectares of land targetted for sowing, and efforts are being made in the hilly regions to pump water to ricefields for sowing. As for the plowing and harrowing operations, they are proceeding on schedule and cover a vast tract of land. Up to the present, 30,000 hectares out of the planned 35,000 hectares of land have been plowed.

These successes resulted from the timely assistance given by the revolutionary power in terms of tractors and fuel oil. They are also attributable to the unreserved aid of friendly Vietnam and, particularly, to the self-reliance of our peasants themselves who are striving to restore the national economy. Our peasants are determined to overcome all difficulties in order to fulfill the rainy-season rice plan of the party.

CHAN SI GREETS TIKHONOV ON 77TH BIRTHDAY

BK141032 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of his 77th birthday.

In his message, Council of Ministers Chairman Chan Si wished his Soviet counterpart the best of health, long life and new successes in fulfilling his noble and delicate tasks in raising the standard of living of the Soviet people and in safeguarding world peace.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS KPRAF SUCCESSES 7-14 MAY

BK220700 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beloved comrades and friends: After using many tricks to take over some portions of land along the border in order to create what they call their controlled regions, the Khmer reactionaries have been bragging about their exploits in international circles. These areas which they claim to control were attacked by our army and people, who completely defeated the Khmer reactionaries. During the past week, these Khmer reactionaries -- who have been assisted by Thailand and allowed to settle in Thai territory -- were making efforts to gather their available troops and send them to commit new crimes by seeking to destroy the peaceful life of our people.

As the rainy season was just starting, during the week of 7-14 May, the Pol Pot murderers and the Son Sann Sereika groups, who have the reputation of being too afraid to dare to attack us, made great efforts to infiltrate their available soldiers across the border with Thailand in small groups at night and when there were thunderstorms to carry out their criminal activities of robbing the people and destroying communication lines in a number of regions along the border.

Concurrently, Thai A-37, F-5 and L-19 planes violated our airspace 20 times over Smat Deng, Kamrieng, Romiet and Koh Kong. The most flagrant violation was on 9 May when 8 Thai A-37's penetrated up to 14 kilometers into our airspace and fired rockets to support the Pol Pot bandits who were robbing the people of their paddy and rice in the Anlung Veng region, Oddar Meanchey Province. Thai boats also committed nearly 100 violations of our territorial waters.

At the beginning of this rainy season, all adventurous attempts by the Pol Pot and Son Sann Sereika troops were strongly repulsed by our valiant revolutionary army and people. A Sereika group which crossed the border near Ampil was attacked by our brother and sister cadres and combatants of battalion No 6. Ten of the intruders were killed and six weapons were seized. On the same day [as heard], our combatants of battalion No 3 killed eight Serei soldiers and seized four weapons.

On 9 May, two enemies were killed during a battle at Smat Deng in Pursat Province. We seized 50 kilograms of TNT and [word indistinct]. On 5 May nine enemies were killed by our border guards in Samlot Region before they could perform any acts of sabotage. We seized five seapons, among which was a B-40.

Dear comrades and friends, during the same week, deep inside our territory our regional forces, militia units and our people were continuing to sweep away the Pol Pot remnants who have been hiding in the forests. According to a military report, the regional and militia forces are united in launching operations against the enemies with satisfactory results.

Battalion No. 20 in Siem Reap Province arrested two enemies who had hidden themselves among the people. Two AK's were also seized. This was achieved because of good cooperation from the people. Militiamen in Kralanh commune surrounded a number of bandits who had robbed our people of their paddy and rice. One of the bandits was killed and another arrested.

On 13 May, five Sereika soldiers who had just returned from Thailand were arrested by our regional forces in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province. Two SK's were seized. On 10 May, regional forces in Krich Chhma District killed a bandit and arrested 2 others. Two AR-15-s were seized. Because they fully understood their duty to defend the country and the nation, the people in Memot District reported to our revolutionary army about some weapons hidden by the Pol Pot remnants in the forests. Four (?DK-75's), a 60-mm mortar and a quantity of ammunition were recovered.

From 10-13 May, our revolutionary army surrounded and arrested 8 enemies who had hidden themselves among the people in Kompong Speu Province. Nine others who recognized their mistakes surrendered.

In Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, seven Sereika men who were disseminating propaganda among the people were arrested by the district's revolutionary army forces. Among those arrested were two who had just returned from Thailand.

Dear comrades and friends, these facts show that during the past 3 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our people and the KPRAF have actively united with each other to participate in all revolutionary duties, particularly in depending the fatherland and the people. All regular, regional and militia units and our people have good morale and the ability to fight our enemies. Therefore, all the poisonous maneuvers of our enemies will be defeated.

In sum, during the week from 7-14 May, our armed forces put 111 enemies out of action -- 40 killed, 52 arrested and 19 deserted from the enemy's ranks and presented themselves to our army and revolutionary state power. We seized 37 weapons on all types and 1,300 rounds of all kinds of ammunition.

Dear comrades and friends, With (?the clear-sighted guidance of the party and the front) and with the advice from (?the state power), we have the force of a great national union. This, coupled with international assistance, permanent awareness and continuous study and imrpovement, will enable us to defend our socialist and revolutionary fatherland and the peaceful life of the people. We can also advance our country and nation toward prosperity. All the poisonous tricks of the imperialists, expansionists and their reactionary lackeys will be defeated forever.

SPK REPORTS THAI MILITARY ACTIONS 9-20 MAY

BK250748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 May (SPK) -- During a 12-day period ending 20 May, Thai boats and armed vesels, on 214 occasions, penetrated from 7-35 nautical miles into Kampuchean territorial waters in the vicinity of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands.

On 12 May, ships of the Thai Navy shelled an area 5 km southwest of the capital city of Koh Kong Province. On 14 May Thai warships, in a provocative action, fired at a Kampuchean patrolboat conducting its mission 8 km northwest of Kaoh Kong Island.

On nine occasions, Thai aircraft overflew Khvav, Yeang Dangkum, Phnum Malai, Poipet and Koh Kong, from 2-3 km from the border.

On the ground, 52 shellings were reported against the Preah Vihear temples, a point south of the border junction, a point northwest of Khvav and Mak Mun, a point southwest of Kop, at Poipet and Pailin, a point west of Smat Deng and near hills 505, 180, 322, 237 and 172, which are 1-3 km from the border.

WHO DELEGATION APPEALS FOR CBW INVESTIGATION

BK190324 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Health Minister Dr Thiounn Thioeunn attended the 35th WHO conference held in Geneva from 3 to 14 May. The delegation is made up of (Ke Sun Huro), Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the UN headquarters in Geneva; (Ngo Hak Tiem), first secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean permanent delegation to UNESCO in Paris; and (Pech Bun Tong), third secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean permanent mission to the UN headquarters in Geneva.

On 7 May, Dr Thiounn Thioeunn made a statement to the conference. In which he first explained Democratic Kampuchea's overall health policy from 1975 to the end of 1978. Dr Thioun Thioeunn went on to say: Since 25 December 1978, with the new situation caused by the Vietnamese aggressor troops' invasion of our country, all of our rehabilitation has been destroyed and our Kampuchean people have suffered untold misery and losses. Our health networks have to serve the needs of both the people and the national army, which is fighting valiantly and making all kinds of sacrifice on the battlefield, confronting an enemy who is most obstinate and undaunted in their attempt to crush a people who are fighting resolutely against it. We face many difficulties in our task. At present, our Health Ministry is confronting the biochemical warfare which is being conducted in a barbarous manner by the Vietnamese enemy, without any regard for international law. From September to December 1981 alone, 590 people died and 74 others were seriously incapacitated as a result of the use of biochemical weapons by the Vietnamese enemy; and during the first few months of 1982, 500 people have died and 367 others have been seriously incapacitated. The Vietnamese enemy has obstinately used this weapon, which banned by all mankind, because it has become totally bogged down on the military field and because it believes that the use of this type of weapon might enable it to extricate itself from this impasse. Since we lack the means for coping with this type of weapon, our Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to make an appeal on this occasion for the establishment of a team of experts in accordance with UN resolution 35/144 CC to urgently conduct an on-the-spot investigation and to quickly fulfill its mission.

VODK ON VIETNAMESE SETTLING IN TAKEO PROVINCE

BK230333 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 May 82

[News commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Continues To Send Their Civilians To Settle in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province"]

[Text] At present, the Vietnamese enemy continues to transport their civilians to settle in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo province, in particular in Kompong Ampil, Kompong Youl, Kaoh Andet, (Kouk Toch), Angkanh and (Thnal) villages.

Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy chased our people, who are the householders, out of their homes to live in open areas west of route 2 without shelters, fields or water. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy prohibited our people from fishing along the river at Kompong Ampil. If any Kampucheans dare to catch fish in this area as they have done for many generations, they will be arrested and imprisoned or killed on the spot by the Vietnamese enemy. This is the Vietnamese enemy's policy of stealing and swallowing Kampuchean territory and including it in Vietnam. This course of action is aimed at the genocide and destruction of the Kampuchean race.

The entire Kampuchean people -- who are the owners of the country, territory, villages, ricefields and farms all over the country -- are determined not to let the Vietnamese chase and scatter them or to destroy their race in order to steal and swallow Kampuchean territory as they wish. Our people in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province, and the Kampuchean people all over the country are firmly resolute in uniting with each other and with the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas to wage struggle in all forms under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are all driven out of our Kampuchean territory.

VODK REPORTS BATTLE RESULTS IN VARIOUS AREAS

Eastern Region

BK211156 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms on the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Kratie and eastern region battlefields killed 22 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 20 others for a total of 42 enemy casualties. They destroyed a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel and seized a quantity of materiel.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 798,500 new punji stakes, dug 350 punji pitfalls and set 300 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Tung Reng, Ratanakiri, Kratie and the eastern region battlefields!

Southwestern Region

BK220850 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 81 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops and wounded 103 others for a total of 184 casualties. Among those killed was a company commander.

Our comrades in arms destroyed a wagon, two AK's, seven military barracks and a quantity of materiel. They seized 7 AK's, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 handgrenades, 5 clips, 4 bags of goods and a quantity of materiel.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 175,000 new spikes, dug 200 new punji pitfalls and set up 150 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield!

Bakan-Pursat

BK230322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 13 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops and wounded 10 others for a total of 23 casualties.

Our comrades in arms destroyed and seized a quantity of materiel. They cut 18 sections of railway track.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 16,000 new spikes, dug 100 new punji pitfalls and set up 150 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield!

Moung-Kaos Kralor

BK240320 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Last April, our comrades in arms on the Moung-Kaos Kralor battlefield killed 235 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 224 others for a total of 459 enemy casualties. Among those killed was a company commander. They destroyed a truck, 5 B-40's, 5 RPD's, 5 M-79's, 34 AK's, an AK-54, a radio set, 7 military barracks, a quantity of materiel, a total of 1,500 meters of railroad track at 42 places, a 3-meter drainage pipe and 700 meters of telephone wire. They seized a quantity of war materiel. They liberated nine Vietnamese positions -- seven battalion-size and two company-size. They routed three platoon-size Vietnamese intervention units.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 350,000 new punji stakes, dug 550 punji pitfalls and set 400 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Moung-Kaos Kralor battlefield!

VODK REPORTS ON LNLF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

BK230530 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Here is a report one the battle activities of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas:

On 14 May the LNLF guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese enemy's position between (Peou) and (Memun) villages. The Vietnamese enemy could not resist this assault and was obliged to withdraw from this position.

On 16 May the LNLF guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position south of (Khlem), killing three Vietnamese soldiers and wounding five others.

On 17 May the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy east of (Khlem), north of (Phlov Nhuol) and ambushed the enemy in a region north of (Khlem), killing 6 enemies and wounding 11. Other Vietnamese soldiers ran back to their position.

In sum, during these 3 days, the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 25 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and liberated an enemy position.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI CITED ON KHMER COALITION

BK250234 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 May 82 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that some "new developments" have taken place since he flew back May 15 from Beijing over the proposed formation of a tripartite Khmer resistance government with the gloomy report that the efforts might be more difficult than he had expected.

"But I have heard that some positive developments have since then taken place. And I hope that these would lead to some concrete moves," the foreign minister said in an exclusive interview with the NATION.

He refused to elaborate on the "new developments" but indicated that the Khmer Rouge might have become more responsive after Sitthi practically said that ASEAN's efforts to encourage the formation of a coalition government had hit a stalemate following his talks with the Chinese leaders.

Sitthi yesterday appeared slightly more optimistic. "I won't totally rule out the chances of a meeting of the three Khmer resistance leaders in Kuala Lumpur just yet. It may take place before or after the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore (June 14-16)," he said.

The foreign minister said, although some critics had labelled as "failure" his latest round of talks in Beijing with the Chinese leaders in explaining ASEAN's efforts to encourage the Khmer resistance leaders to form a coalition, "I don't think you can call my mission a failure. I still think it was a useful visit. At least, it did make clear who was thinking along what line."

Informed sources said that the Chinese were concerned that if Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) was named prime minister in the coalition, it would be very difficult to remove him from that position if he should decide to violate the "ground rules."

While the Chinese continue to believe in military pressure against the Vietnamese, ASEAN's stand is to seek a political solution, Sitthi said in the interview.

Sitthi pointed out that he is also a member of the ad hoc committee set up by the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK), "And in that capacity I have the duty to sound out the positions of all sides concerned too."

The foreign minister confirmed that former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whom he met during his latest visit to Beijing two weeks ago, had expressed his willingness to join the coalition without conditions.

"Prince Sihanouk is very agreeable to the proposal," Sitthi said.

He also disclosed that Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who recently visited China after his own tour, will visit Thailand, Vietnam and Laos in July.

"We agree with Mr Pahr, who was president of ICK, that the Kampuchean problem could be solved only when Vietnam takes part in the UN-sponsored talks. We cannot rely on a military solution. That's not practicable. It might take ten years and we can't let the issue drag on that long," the minister said.

"The Chinese aren't too worried about Vietnam. In fact, her concern is on a global basis," Sitthi said.

Sitthi reiterated that Thailand could not accept Vietnam's proposal of a "partial withdrawal" from Kampuchea since it would mean dragging this country into the war.

"We are not a party to the Kampuchean conflict. And how many troops would be pulled out in Vietnam's supposed proposed partial withdrawal? Then, they (Vietnam) also want a demilitarized zone straddling Thailand and Kampuchea. That simply means bringing war into our territory. We just can't accept it," the foreign minister said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi said that he was confident that Democratic Kampuchea, despite the obstacles in the formation of a coalition government, would manage to maintain the UN seat in the up-coming UN General Assembly.

POST VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF FALKLANDS CONFLICT

BK240312 Bangkok POST in English 24 May 82 P 4

[Editorial: "Sowing the Seeds of Future Conflict"]

[Text] The unleashing of the dogs of war in the faraway south Atlantic makes for exciting reading, more so because of the general feeling that this particular piece of bloodletting is not relevant to us in Southeast Asia and we can therefore sit the whole thing out as mere spectators.

Unfortunately, this is not possible in these days of satellite communications and supersonic jets. While we can be thankful that we are geographically distant from this peculiar war which some view as an anachronistic relic of eighteenth-century imperialism, the repercussions could be immense and lead to a rebirth of brushfire disputes based on whatever is the currently polite and acceptable word for blatant colonialism.

Britain's justification for taking the strong stand it has on the Falklands issue stems from the oft-repeated argument by Mrs Margaret Thatcher that if an aggressor is allowed to get away with the illegal occupation of someone else's territory then a dangerous precedent has been set and the world becomes a much more unsafe place in which to live.

She is right in supposing that a very real danger exists of a chain reaction or snowballing effect, if only because the psychological motivation for a would-be invader who has always coveted someone else's piece of land would become that much stronger if he was able to cite -- and then emulate -- some other aggressor's example. And just as Argentina has long laid claim to the islands it calls Las Malvinas, so are many other countries watching the outcome of the conflict with a view to their own claims. In South America alone there are many frontier disputes and if it becomes the trend to settle these by military means in the Falkland's mode, then that continent could fall prone to an ever-increasing series of military confrontations.

Just a few examples from a very long list: At the beginning of 1981 there were skirmishes between Peru and Ecuador about a piece of territory that has been occupied by Peru since 1940 and Peru, in turn, is claiming areas annexed by Chile in the Pacific war of 1879. Venezuela has a powerful military which would like to get back parts of Guyana and Colombia but the civilian government in Caracas has so far managed to hold its hotheads in check. Bolivia is also eying parts of Columbia it lost in the Pacific war while Chile and Argentina are heatedly disputing the ownership of three islands in the Beagle Channel.

If all this sounds irrelevant because it is taking place on the other side of the world, then a look closer to home reminds us that the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, which are claimed by China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Taiwan, are still there. At present they are occupied variously by Taiwan, Vietnam and the Philippines but the situation is volatile and highly unstable and open clashes have erupted within the last decade.

All of us are aware of the war next door in Kampuchea and just what has resulted from that country's occupation by Vietnamese forces and, again, it wasn't all that long ago that the Philippines and Malaysia were exchanging angry words over the Sabah issue -- and these are countries which make up the very backbone of ASEAN itself. Meanwhile, Japan and the Soviet Union have been at loggerheads for years over the issue of the Kuriles Islands.

If Argentina's assault on the Falkland Islands should be approved by significant sections of the international community, as could eventually happen given enough time, then all of us had better beware of neighbours who could one day be encouraged to become aggressors. And diplomacy and common sense do not always prevail over the battlefield. Human nature being what it is, emotion, jingoism masquerading as patriotism, and empty rhetoric too often take their place.

NATION REVIEW EDITORIAL REJECTS SOVIET 'THREATS'

BK250220 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Clear Statement of Sheer Soviet Arrogance"]

[Text] We do not remember to have quoted the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, PRAVDA, in these columns but, according to a news report, that newspaper said on Monday: "Britain's use of force in the Falklands crisis was meant to serve a general warning to all developing countries not to challenge the advanced Western states." Fine. This may be superb khao tom [literally "Boiled rice" or "gruel," presumably used to connote a "snack" or "fare"] for the Soviet reading public, but we in the developing countries -- Thailand is a developing country -- wonder what all this means. First the word "Western" seems to exclude the Soviet Union as "advanced." Even PRAVDA should know that the country that puts men in space and allegedly has a military superiority over the United States, and which is acknowledged the world over as a super-power, cannot take that humble attitude. In the petty game of propaganda, it is not for the Soviet Union's prestigious newspaper to fall flat on the face.

The people who write for PRAVDA do not have the horrible 'deadline' hanging over them. When they express opinions, it is not only well thought-out and argued for days, but it also has the stamp of approval from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which has a say in all national affairs -- actually more so in foreign affairs. Under these circumstances we do accept that PRAVDA's comment on the Falklands is correct and, if we are allowed to change the jargon into plain language what PRAVDA means is: "Developing countries should not challenge big powers."

In fact, except for the customary denunciation of imperialist powers, especially the U.S., PRAVDA seems to be backing Britain. If we may derive from the PRAVDA statement a moral: "Small fish should not challenge big fish." Obviously PRAVDA has a message which it has carried with great emphasis and we accept that message — and PRAVDA being PRAVDA, the message comes from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The way PRAVDA has twisted that first statement to suit her convenience is not important because it is just the routine propaganda we are used to time and again. The phrase "advanced Western countries" particularly interests us since we consider the Soviet Union an advanced Western country, let alone the Soviet Union being a super-power. Who is serving this notice that advanced Western countries are being challenged in the Falklands? Nor Argentina, but the Soviet Union. [as published]

What the writers of PRAVDA, in their well thought-out statement, are saying first is that when an "advanced country" is challenged and it accepts the challenge, there is no hope for the developing country -- it will lose. This is a clear notice to the Mujahideen in Afghanistan that they have no hope in their guerrilla warfare. It is a clear notice served on China that the Khmer Rouge have no hope in Kampuchea because they are fighting, not the Vietnamese, but the "advanced country" of the Soviet Union.

Threats can be delivered in various forms, like the open notice which the British served on Argentine or like the Soviet Union, which is using that opportunity not only to issue threats to the Kampuchean and Afghan guerrillas, but also to those in Africa and those who might be contemplating to disrupt Soviet strategy anywhere in the world. Yes, the message comes out loud and clear that advanced Western countries cannot be challenged.

But there will be people like the Mujahideen and Khmer Rouge who will be willing to sacrifice much too much to challenge the "super-power." We sincerely hope that it is not the British who will win out nor the Argentines who will lose out -- we want a victory for "self-determination" in the Falklands -- the islands may belong to Argentina but the people don't. Afghanistan may belong to the Soviet Union, but the people do not.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS BORDER TALKS WITH BURMA

BK240328 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Thailand and Burma will begin a survey of two border rivers before signing an agreement on a new demarcation of the Thai-Burmese border. This was stated by Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong following his visit to Burma last week. The minister said that no agreement has been reached during his visit to Burma, but both countries have agreed to conduct a joint survey of the two border rivers. Results of the survey will be used to for talks on the new demarcation between the two countries.

SELF-DEFENSE VILLAGES TO PROTECT BURMESE BORDER

BK190714 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Headquarters will set up 45 self-defense villages along the Thai-Burmese border. The establishment of the villages, expected to be completed by 1984, is part of the Supreme Command's overall plan to encourage local villagers living along the four border areas of Thailand to help authorities protect their homeland. The Supreme Command has already set up 117 self-defense villages to this effect along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It also reports that there is at present 30,000 displaced Burmese living in the country. The majority, one third of them, are in Kanchanaburi Province. The Supreme Command says that the government has a firm policy to control and prevent these displaced persons from using Thai territory to undermine the neighboring government.

GENERAL REVIEWS DRIVE AGAINT SOUTH'S INSURGENTS

BK240658 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 May 82

[By S. Kasitpradit]

[Text] Hat Yai, Songkhla, -- After Lt Gen Han Lilanon last week declared a new plan to wipe out "all groups of terrorists along the Thai-Malaysian border" to boost security for both countries, there were clear indications that the Fourth Army will soon launch a major operation in the area.

In an exclusive interview with the NATION, the Fourth Army commander said: "We must launch a decisive operation. That's the most effective way to wipe out the terrorists of all shades."

Lt Gen Han has just attended a meeting of the Thai-Malaysian regional conference, the 41st of its kind, which took place in this southern bustling city last Tuesday. Detailed discussions were apparently held and the decision to launch an all-out drive by the Thai Fourth Army was obviously the result of the joint consultations. "It has become a necessity to destroy all the terrorist groups in the area. This is one of the policies to ensure restoration of law and order along the Thai-Malaysian border areas. In this campaign, our troops will be launching the biggest-ever drive," he said, explaining that it will not be a joint Thai-Malaysian operation.

He admitted that past "spot-scale" and "short-sharp" attacks did not produce the desirable results. The hit-and-run tactics dit not succed in wiping out the detrimental elements along the common border.

He said the large-scale operations following the major drive which captured the Communist Party of Thailand's "Camp 508" in Surat Thani Province recently will be the model of the new operations in the deep south.

"Our targets will cover all terrorists, be they communist insurgents, Muslim separatists or guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya," Lt Gen Harn stressed.

He claimed that since he took over the Fourth Army last year, "the situation has been improving, judging from the number of defectors which had gone up markedly. The terrorists activity has also been reduced to a great extent. These are signs to indicate that the policy is working...."

The senior police officer stressed that the most important factor in resolving the southern problems was mutual sincerity. "I have been studying the southern border problems for quite some time. And I realize how important it is for Thailand and Malaysia to jointly help each other in wiping out common enemies along our common border," he added.

He reiterated his policy of restoring peace and safety for Thais, both Muslims and Buddhists, in the border areas. "There must be no separation or feelings of separation between Buddhists and the Muslims. The next step would be to eliminate all terrorist groups. Besides, I feel that there is a need to remove the conflicts between the Buddhists and the Muslims and to push for more opportunities for Muslim people to serve in the civil service," the senior military officer added. He said that another important factor would be economic development programme along the common border." The people in these areas must have a better standard of living. All these are our goals and now the time has come for a major military operation," he said.

Asked whether the new military drive would be in the form of "combined operations" with Malaysia or not, Lt Gen Han said: "We would have to assess the situation first but there will not be joint military operations if the targets are within our territory. I have made this policy very clear from the beginning -- and that is that joint operations would be launched only in areas straddling on the territories of both countries. If the targets are within our territory, we would conduct our own campaign, with coordination perhaps with Malaysia -- but not in the form of them sending troops over into our areas for joint operations. That's not our policy...."

Lt Gen Han said that the presence of foreign troops in the country could create misunderstanding for people in the area. "That's why we would try to avoid any problem in that context. Another clear policy is that there would be no combined Thai-Malaysian operations in urban areas or populated areas along the border. That's why I have stressed that we would conduct joint operations only when the target areas straddle between the two countries. And consultations would be held closely. If the targets are deep within our territory, we would do it on our own."

Lt Gen Harn admitted that there are times when the two countries' priorities in the suppression drive don't always go hand in hand. "Naturally, Malaysia's main concern is the guerrillas of the CPM which poses a threat to them. At the same time, they think that the problem of Muslim terrorists are our own and that we should tackle them ourselves. As far as we are concerned, we look upon both groups as terrorists; we don't have too many problems. People at the operation level have good mutual understanding on both sides. And at the top level, we will continue our consultations," Lt Gen Han said.

He said he believed that Malaysia had not given support to the separatist movement in Thailand. "I consider it an internal problem that we should resolve on our own. Outside instigators could not get very far if there weren't favourable local conditions for them to exploit. So, our main task is to remove those conditions," he said.

MATERIALS ON VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS

Report on Congress Opening

OW221055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 82

[Report on opening session of Fifth Vietnam Women's Union Congress held in Hanoi on 19 May -- with portions recorded]

[Summary] The Fifth Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] Congress opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on the morning of 19 May. Forty-six delegations with more than 800 members representing more than 9 million members of the VWU in the entire country attended the congress.

"Present at the congress were Pham Van Dong and other party and state leaders and representatives of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and various friendly mass organizations, sectors and oragns at the central level and from Hanoi.

"Also present were the delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation led by Ilse Thiele, its vice chairman and chairman of the GDR Democratic Women's League; the delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women led by its Deputy Chairman (Rimma Alechetkina); the delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union led by its Acting Chairman Khamsouk Vongvichit; the delegation of the Kampuchean Women's Association led by its Chairman Meas Saman and members of the WIDF delegation."

The VWU Congress began at 0800. "Present at the presidium of the congress were Comrades Phan Van Dong, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Le Quang Dao, Tran Quoc Hoan, Le Van Luong, Hoang Quoc Viet, Nguyen Due Thean, Nguyen Thi Thap, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Hoang Thi Ai, Ha Thi Que, Nguyen Thi Nhu, Nguyen Thi Binh, (Y Nup) and many other comrade members of the VWU Central Committee; heroines of the armed forces, labor heroines, mothers of combatants and outstanding representatives from various sectors and religious communities."

After the opening speech delivered by Nguyen Thi Nhu, the teenagers of the capital city and Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces, on behalf of the teenagers throughout the country, conveyed greetings to the congress.

"Then, on behalf of the VWU Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh presented a report evaluating the women's movement and the VWU's activities over the past years and setting forth specific tasks aimed at vigorously advancing the women's movement, contributing much more to the revolution and giving greater care to the interests and lives of women and children.

"The report consists of two parts. The first part points out the Vietnamese women's contributions in various fields over the past years, stressing that the common difficulties faced by the country have directly affected production and their daily life and have caused untold hardships and worries to them. However, with their traditions of patriotism and attachment to the party and constantly educated by the party, administration and various mass organizations, our women of all strata have come to get a clearer view of the actual situation in the country, thus upholding their spirit of endurance and striving to overcome difficulties and implement the party's line and policies regarding socialist construction and socialist transformation. The movement of new women to build and defend the fatherland, in coordination with the emulation movement of various mass organizations and sectors, has motivated our women to enthusiastically engage in production and to practice economy, thus worthily contributing to restoring and developing the economy and culture and achieving initial results in carrying out the three revolutions.

"The first part of the report also points out the outstanding problems which are inhibiting the development of our women's role and capabilities as well as the implementation of guidelines for solving them.

"The second part of the report deals with the main tasks of the VWU in the coming years, especially the task of mobilizing women to actively participate in building socialism, defending the fatherland and implementing the 1981-85 5-year state plan. Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh pointed out:

[Begin recording] "Under the party's leadership, the VWU, in coordination with various sectors and mass organizations, has motivated all strata of women to participate in the socialist emulation movement in accordance with the line and plan of various organs in charge of managing economic and state affairs and to step up the movement for productive labor and practicing economy. On the basis of the party's guideline for economic tasks and within the VWU's sphere of responsibility and activity, it is necessary to concentrate on the following tasks:

"To motivate women to participate in stepping up agricultural production by making them understand that agriculture is now in the forefront. The VWU and various sectors should motivate women to implement the guidelines for production in each area and to widely apply the technical measures in each sector in order to contribute to ensuring the fulfillment of plan norms for each unit. In areas where agricultural cooperativization has been completed, the motivation of women to step up production must be connected with the education and motivation of women to strengthen and perfect the production relations. In order to help apply the new contractual system, all VWU chapters should motivate women to participate in setting accurate contractual norms, help each other to deliver the set quota of good quality products to the cooperatives and sell farm products to the state. They should coordinate with the trade unions in intensifying the education of female workers and civil servants and in encouraging them to make progress in production, work and study and to further develop their key role in the women's movement. The VWU, together with the trade unions, should study the labor conditions and livelihood of our women in order to promote, supervise and inspect the implementation of regulations and policies. The VWU should intensify its relations with woman intellectuals and encourage them to develop their professional skills and make contributions to the cause of liberating women by organizing the study of issues related to women and children and popularizing scientific knowledge among women and so forth. The VWU chapters throughout the country should launch the movement of women to combat the theft of socialist property, corruption, conspiracies and the bad practice of competing in organizing costly wedding and funeral ceremonies and Tet and anniversary festivals with copious banquets.

"To motivate women to actively participate in national defense. In face of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' schemes, the defense of the fatherland and socialism is a pressing and permanent task. The VWU chapters should actively motivate women to participate in maintaining political security and social order and safety and in promptly uncovering the enemy's sabotage maneuvers. Since our women play an important role in building the armed forces, the VWU chapters should motivate our women to continue encouraging their husbands and sons to fulfill their military obligation." [end recording]

After Nguyen Thi Dinh's report, Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the party and state, delivered an address to the congress. He said: [Begin recording] "Dear comrade delegates to the Fifth Congress of our great VWU: On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the SRV Government, I convey my warm greetings and wishes for brilliant success to your congress, or to put it correctly, our congress. I hope that the Fifth VWU Congress will mark a new step of development of the Vietnamese women's force, organization and movement and will manifest their solidarity might in their advance to assume greater tasks in the Vietnamese people's revolutionary undertaking. May I convey, through you, comrade delegates, to all of our women throughout the country the best greetings of the party Central Committee and government." [end recording]

"Comrade Pham Van Dong assessed the Vietnamese women's position, role and influence in the nation's revolutionary undertaking during the resistance against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism for national salvation and in the current struggle against the malicious schemes and maneuvers of the expansionists in the Beijing ruling circles. He said that our party and our people are extremely grateful to the Vietnamese mothers for giving birth to and rearing generations of national heroes and heroines and that our Vietnamese women have been, are and will remain a very beautiful image of our nation. He also made an analysis of the present national situation and tasks, pointing out the advantages and difficulties in economic and social management.

He stressed the need to launch revolutionary mass movements, including the women's movement, to step up socialist construction, agricultural and industrial production, distribution and circulation and exports. He pointed out the tasks for the VWU and women's movement in the education of teenagers and little children to enable them to later effectively build and protect the socialist fatherland. He stressed the need to pay attention to adding some bananas, eggs and soya milk to the daily ration of children in the kindergartens. Comrade Pham Van Dong continued:

[Begin recording] "Now, I would like to remind you comrades of a remark made by Uncle Ho, a particularly high compliment regarding our women and our nation. What did he say? He said that our women are heroic, indomitable, loyal and resourceful. What do you want to add to these terms? I think that nothing can be added. There are no other proper appreciative terms like heroic, indomitable, loyal and resourceful.

"Now, in this talk I want to ask you: Aren't these terms the expression of our Vietnamese women's ideals and objectives in their struggle? Is it true that all of you are striving to behave in accordance with Uncle Ho's teaching? And you, comrades, must urge all people or at least the majority to struggle to be partially and then totally worthy of these fine terms bestowed by Uncle Ho: heroic, indomitable, loyal and resourceful." [end recording]

After finishing his address, Pham Van Dong was presented with a fresh bouquet, and a representative of the delegations thanked him for praising the VWU and Vietnamese women and pledged to implement his recommendation.

Pham Van Dong Address

OW241101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 82

[Address by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at the opening session of the Fifth Vietnam Women's Union Congress held in Hanoi on 19 May 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear presidium members:

Dear comrade delegates to the congress:

Dear sisters: The Fifth National Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] represents a beautiful and vivid image of the women's movement and typifies the Vietnamese women's contributions, progress, abundant capabilities and vigorous strength of advance. On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I convey to the congress and through the congress to our sisters throughout the country my affectionate salutations, warm sentiments and best greetings. I hope our sisters throughout the country will struggle together to resolutely advance our women's force, organization and movement up to the level of our people's great socialist revolutionary undertaking. I wish the congress brilliant success and hope it will mark a new step of development in the Vietnamese women's movement.

Vietnam's history is a long process of nation building and natonal defense dating from the period of the Hung kings and is marked by centuries of struggle to achieve national independence, freedom and unification in the advance to socialism during the Ho Chi Minh era.

For thousands of years our Vietnamese women have properly fulfilled their responsibilities to the country's destiny as valiant combatants in the struggle against the enemy; as diligent laborers in national development and construction; as wives who love and make sacrifices for their families; and as good mothers in giving birth to, rearing and educating Vietnam's young generations.

Since the opening day of the congress coincides with the birthday of the great President Ho Chi Minh, we are thinking of our beloved and esteemed Uncle Ho, the leader of the Vietnamese people and women. Let us recall together his high appreciation of our Vietnamese women and his warm sentiments toward them:

Thanks to the efforts of our Vietnamese women, old or young, our beautiful country has become even more beautiful and radiant. Our people are very grateful to their mothers in both the North and South for giving birth to and rearing generations of heroes and heroines of Vietnam.

To date, innumerable people, one after another, have made sacrifices to build the Vietnamese fatherland. Developing the traditions of our sisters Trung and Trieu, our women have made admirable, proud and great contributions to national construction, especially since our party's assumption of leadership over our people's revolutionary undertaking.

After the August revolution, during the struggle against aggression and for independence and freedom, there appeared many female combatants who fought valiantly against the enemy to save the country, many female liaison agents who operated along the roads of our resistance, many female vanguard youths who built and protected the famous Ho Chi Minh trail and many mothers who loved and took care of our troops as they did their own children.

In our national construction, there appeared numerous labor heroines and female emulation combatants in the economic and cultural spheres. All these people represent the very beautiful images of our Vietnames women. There are numerous examples of valiant fighting and selfless labor. Most typical of them are sisters Nguyen Thi Chuyen, Nguyen Thi Ranh, Ta Thi Kieu, Nguyen Thi Ut, Nguyen Thi Sot, La Thi Tam, Vu Thi Nham, Nguyen Thi Hang, Cu Thi Hau, Nguyen Thi Sang, Ha Thi San, Hoang Thi Hong Chiem and Nguyen Thi Hai. Numerous mothers, including Pham Thi Nghiem, Nguyen Thi Sang, Tran Thi Mit, Nong Thi Luoc, Truong Thi Sanh, Nguyen Thi Voi, Tran Thi Mui, Nguyen Thi Binh, Van Thi Thua and Pham Thi Nuoi have sacrificed their own children for the fatherland.

Our country ranks among those countries in the world where women play a great role in the nation's history. The process of the struggle for nation building and national defense has prepared our people to advantageously accept Marxism-Leninism, the genuine light and ideal in the present era.

Over the past century and more, since our party's founding, our country's revolution, holding high the two banners of national independence and socialism, has achieved glorious successes. Today our entire people are advancing to socialism. The socialist revolution has completely liberated our nation, our society, our men and our women. It is the most profound, thorough and overall revolution in Vietnam's history as well as in world history.

The Fourth VCP Congress traced a general line for the socialist revolution and the line for building socialist economy in our country. The Fifth VCP Congress developed and materialized these lines and set forth two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution: The successful building of socialism and the struggle to firmly protest the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The Fifth VCP Congress also set forth great strategic policies regarding various spheres of activity and the objectives, guidelines and economic and social tasks for the initial leg of the process of the entire country's advance to socialism during the 1981-1985 period and through the 1980's.

Our people are now facing many great and complicated problems. We must defeat the war of comprehensive sabotage being carried out by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Meanwhile, we must ensure that our country always stands ready and strong enough to vanquish the enemy under any circumstances. We must stabilize and gradually improve our people's material and cultural lives. We must continue to build material and technical bases of socialism. We must complete socialist transformation and perfect the new production relations throughout the country. We must step up the building of a new culture and a new type of Vietnamese man.

In light of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, our socialist revolution is developing widely, profoundly and intensely throughout the country. It has permeated our people's thoughts and sentiments that each of us adopt a revolutionary attitude and perform revolutionary acts.

The advance to socialism from small-scale production is a process of revolutionary struggle replete with hardships and difficulties. It is a process aimed at moving toward large-scale production and at shifting from nonsocialism to socialism through socialist transformation and socialist construction in all our activities and social life.

In the current tough struggle between the two roads, especially in a number of localities and spheres, we must resolutely win a complete victory for socialism. We are determined to establish a socialist political, economic, cultural and social order in accordance with our party's line and our country's Constitution.

The present economic situation requires that we reduce difficulties in the lives of the workers, cadres, civil servants and peasants in areas where there is a shortage of food. We must also reduce the difficulties of the poor laborers in the cities.

To meet this requirement, we must carry out effective and urgent measures regarding the purchase and distribution of goods, receipts and expenditures, financial and monetary matters, price and market control, labor and wages in order to stabilize the people's livelihood, boost production and improve the situation on the distribution and circulation front. We must concentrate our forces on increasing production, especially the production of grain, foodstuffs and staple goods, and export products in order to import raw materials and technical supplies necessary for production. We must strive to better a number of important heavy industries, including the electricity, coal, machinery and chemical industries. We must strive to overcome weaknesses in the communications and transportation sector and reorganize capital construction.

Along with boosting production, we must practice strict economy in the field of social and state expenditures as well as in the field of individual and public expenditures. We must struggle to check, repel and eliminate all negative pheonmena in production and trade operations, in cultural activities and in the maintenance of social order and safety. We must eliminate superstitious practices and outmoded traditions and customs.

More than ever before, we must uphold revolutionary discipline, party discipline and state rules and regulations. Every state organ and cadre must seriously implement all systems governing responsibility, labor discipline, public service and protection of public property.

Since they belong to the powerful revolutionary masses and the great social labor force, our women should have a full sense of responsibility and concern. They should establish a program of action from the central to the grassroots level and cooperate with the people throughout the country in stepping up the socialist revolution and making great contributions on all fronts.

Our women now account for more than 60 percent of the labor force in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, light industry, small industries, handicraft industry, trade sector, public health service and cultural and educational sectors. Fifty percent of middle-level technical cadres; 31 percent of cadres at the collegial or higher levels; and 30 percent of representatives in stage organs of power at the central, local and grassroots levels are women. Since our women are present everywhere, they should struggle to become stalwart combatants of the socialist revolution. This must be reflected more clearly on the fronts and in the activities where women are the majority. Our women play an important role in all activities and in the successes of the agricultural sector, trades and occupations, stores, markets, schools and hospitals in our country.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, in the establishment of a socialist order regarding distribution and circulation and in the application of economic and social management measures in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, our women should be active and effective and set a good example. These are the fields where they can develop the qualities of the majority of Vietnamese woman laborers: cleanliness, honesty, disciplinary spirit and diligence.

Our women occupy the key position in building socialist families. It is a positive policy to develop family-size economy within the orbit of socialist economy. Together with their husbands and children, our rural women should take care of their orchards, fish ponds and stables and undertake additional occupations. Our urban women should strive to develop small and handicraft industries or do other suitable jobs to increase the amount of products for society and their own family income. Our women should strive to improve their families' still frugal meals by processing some valuable food from grain and cereals. The improvement of meals should depend on the conditions of each family and locality. We must strive to add a banana, an egg and a glass of soya milk to the ordinary daily ration of our children in the kindergartens. This has been done with encouraging results by the provinces of Hai Hung, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dong Nai, Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Song Be and Binh Tri Thien as well as Ho Chi Minh City.

The movement to build families with a new culture must be expanded. Let our sisters strive to develop relations of mutual love, respect and assistance between husbands and wives, apply the birth control plan and rear and educate healthy and good children from birth to adulthood. Those women capable of assuming the task of building harmonious, civilized and happy families will be a source of encouragement for the combatants fighting on the battlefront to defend the country and for those engaged in productive labor. If a family is built in a good environment, it can produce a good educational effect and prepare the young generation to be ready for the start of life.

The process of struggle to contribute in all spheres of the economic and social life should be our women's process of continuous growth into maturity. Let every woman advance. Let all women advance in production, work, study and in the revolutionary struggle and increase their capabilities. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate on training many more woman cadres, including economic management cadres, scientific and technical cadres, and educational, health and cultural cadres. Every cadre of the VWU must be a specialized and well-trianed one. With their contributions and maturity, our country's women will be able to satisfactorily assume and discharge heavier responsibilities in the organs in charge of leading and managing various establishments at various levels and in various sectors. This is the process of achieving equality between men and women in reality and in life.

The VWU has the responsibility to educate, motivate and guide women in developing their rights to collective mastery, in making more contributions to the fatherland and socialism and incontinuing their struggle for the liberation of women and for shaping a new-type socialist woman.

Within the scope of their responsibilities, VWU echelons should motivate women's forces to successfully implement the party's line, state laws, positions and policies of the Council of Ministers; strive to fulfill their tasks in the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan, and, for the immediate future, the 1982 state plan. The VWU must renovate its operating procedures in order to successfully rally all strata of women. It must get rid of all types of monotonous and dreary work, work that is not appropriate and work that does not really concern the masses. It must always firmly grasp the party's line and policies, understand state policies concerning economic, cultural and social management for each given period, and cleverly coordinate its activities with government agencies and friendly associations. Most importantly, the VWU must remain close to the grassroots level, do deep into the masses, truly understand the feelings, aspirations and capabilities of the sister women and, thereby, devise lively policies, tasks, and motivational methods suited to women of each profession, locality and age group.

The VWU Central Committee should, based on the line of the fifth party congress and state plans, work out practical programs of action for the whole term and for each year. All VWU organizations should, based on the overall program of action, formulate their own concrete programs of action and resolutely carry them out in order to gradually make contributions and mark the development and maturity of the movement of new women building and defending the fatherland.

The VWU, along with the responsible state organs, must effectively care for women's welfare and livelihood in line with our country's existing capabilities by doing such things as building and managing creches and kindergartens and organizing services in order to lessen housewifes' burdens, guiding women in getting married and in organizing their family life. It must pay special attention to motivating women to practice family planning and to creating conditions to help women satisfactorily carry out their production tasks, social activities and the rearing and education of their children. It must particularly concern itself with caring for and assisting the families of war dead, war invalids and troops. It must coordinate with state organs, trade unions and the youth union in making surveys on the lives and working conditions of women as well as their positions in their joint participation in state and social management. Based on the surveys, it will propose to the party and state the promulgation of policies and laws to ensure women's rights. It should contribute its share in controlling and supervising the implementation of those policies and laws. It should intensively participate in formulating a new marriage and family law, labor code and appropriate policies in order to satisfactorily carry out the family planning motivation campaign.

As presented above, our country's present situation requires an extensive, dramatic, revolutionary change in all fields of activity and in our people's lives: a change in thoughts, feelings and revolutionary action; change within the party, the state apparatus and mass organizations; a change among socialist intellectuals, workers, peasants, laborers, and the armed forces. The pressing need to effect a revolutionary change and arouse revolutionary action must pervade all VWU organizations from the central to the grassroots level and must permeate among the sister women so it is blended into their will and feelings. All VWU activities must be aimed at whipping up a seething revolutionary movement involving large numbers of women and making them clearly conscious that they are members of a huge collective of tens of millions of women who are jointly struggling for common objectives. This sense of collectivity is the precursor of a revolutionary movement which arouses enthusiasm and encouragement and gives rise to unpredictable strengths, initiatives, and talents.

Within the movement of new women building and defending the fatherland, a comprehensive and long-term movement involving all of our country's women, there must be many women's movements for each profession, locality and primary organization; each movement with a very realistic theme and aimed at satisfactorily fulfilling a specific task at a given time and in a given locality.

The VWU should follow up and strictly control the movement in order to promptly detect model units and individuals, timely review experiences, and multiply the models to help the movement develop continuously.

Women are an important factor in the task of building socialism. Our party, our state and our people must insure that our women properly fulfill their obligations as workers, citizens, wives and mothers and must pay more attention to the task of liberating women. In this connection, all party committee echelons must intensify their leadership over the task of motivating women and make all party, state and mass organizations thoroughly understand and scrupulously implement the viewpoint and policy regarding this task. They must give close guidance in developing the VWU's functions, strive to eliminate erroneous thoughts regarding the evaluation of our women and their capabilities and the training, improvement and employment of women workers and cadres, and resolutely solve specific problems concerning our women's and children's lives. At each stage every party committee, within the limits of its responsibility, should discuss and decide on the tasks regarding the motivation of women. At each stage every party standing committee should listen to reports on the situation in motivating women, assess the women's movement and set forth guidelines for our women's activities. All party committee echelons should hold special meetings to closely and correctly resolve all problems regarding our women's lives in the course of motivating women. All administrative echelons and state organs should promulgate and implement laws and regulations to develop our women's role and create favorable conditions for liberating our women. VWU chapters must fully participate in drafting all rules and regulations related to women and children. It is necessary to promptly and properly meet our women's legitimate requirements, support the VWU's activities and resolutely oppose authoritarian airs and irresponsible attitudes.

Each sector or organization must take proper care of the interests and lives of women and children according to its functions. We must make full use of all available resources to help our women work with high productivity and reduce difficulties in their family life. Children in nurseries, kindergartens, schools, wards and hamlets must be properly fed and educated. Cadres in charge of managing sectors that contain many women cadres and workers must constantly take good care of our sisters. Other mass organizations must maintain contact with the VWU and coordinate with and assist it. Particularly trade unions must pay attention to this in motivating women workers and civil servants and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Party Union must do this in motivating young women. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union should coordinate with the VWU in preventing the corruption of teenagers and youth and educating them to properly fulfill their obligation of defending the fatherland and perform their labor duty in order to become worthy successors of their fathers and brothers in the revolutionary undertaking and collective masters in the socialist undertaking. This is an important current matter. Our party, our people and our society, and each party and state cadre and each individual, must positively contribute to the task of liberating women, with sincere respect and affection for our Vietnamese women.

Seen in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, this VWU congress marks a new step of development of the women's movement and the VWU and reflects our sisters' achievements and contributions to the common revolutionary undertaking and to the liberation of women. The VWU congress is being held at a time when our entire people are actively implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress in accordance with the slogan "All for the socialist fatherland, all for the people's happiness." It is being held at a time when the international situation is developing in the direction of the continuous victorious offensive of the three epochal revolutionary currents launched since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our enemies are seeking every opportunity to smear Vietnam's image in the international arena. They have failed and will fail completely. Vietnam has constantly enjoyed the confidence, love and wide support of its friends on all five continents and of the world's people because our people's struggle for independence, freedom and socialism, with its particular significance and historic victory, has been regarded as a struggle of revolutionary and progressive forces. Our people's struggle has become part of the world's struggle and has mankind's support. At present, it has become more vital and significant because the struggle for independence, freedom and socialism has become a strong and basic trend of the people all over the world.

In fulfilling their role in the national revolutionary undertaking while constantly intensifying their solidarity with the women of the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and with the women of other socialist and nonaligned countries and all other countries, our women will surely be able to develop their positive international role and worthily contribute to the world women's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

I would like to express my belief that in the face of the new situation and new tasks of our country, our women's force, organization and movement will advance to the level of our people's great socialist revolutionary undertaking in the present stage in order to be worthy of our beloved and esteemed Uncle Ho's sacred praise that our Vietnamese women are "heroic, indomitable, loyal and resourceful."

Close of Women's Congress

OW221247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 82

[Correspondent Kim Cuc report on closing session of the Fifth Vietnamese Women's Union Congress in Hanoi on 20 May -- with portions recorded]

[Summary] After 2 days of intensive work, the Fifth Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] Congress held its concluding session this afternoon.

At this afternoon's session, the participants unanimously adopted the resolution of the congress and approved the report of the VWU Central Committee and the draft statutes of the union. Also at this afternoon's session, a namelist of members of the new 109-member Central Committee was announced. The Central Committee elected a 17-member presidium of the union. Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh was reelected as president of the union. The four vice presidents of the union elected are Comrades Nguyen Thi Nhu, Nguyen Thi Binh, Nguyen Thi Thanh and Ngo Ba Thanh. The Secretariat includes 10 members.

The delegates to the congress enthusiastically applauded when Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh was reelected president of the union and other comrades were elected to the union's leading body.

"The congress unanimously adopted the VWU program of action comprising the following eight tasks:

"1. Educate the women on the present situation and tasks of the revolution; develop their patriotic tradition; and raise their socialist awareness and knowledge in all aspects.

"2. Motivate the women to emulate in productive labor.

"3. Motivate the women to thoroughly practice thrift habits.

"4. Motivate the women to encourage their husbands and sons to observe the military service law.

"5. Push forward the movement for family planning.

"6. Strengthen guidance of the movement to build new-culture families and help the women in raising their children and organizing well their family life.

"7. Consolidate the union organization; train cadres; improve operating procedures in line with the new functions and tasks.

"8. Strengthen the Vietnamese women's solidarity with women throughout the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"The VWU program of action, read by Vice President Nguyen Thi Thanh, stresses in part: The resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress have clarified the present stage of socialist construction and national defense. However, the results desired by our people are not easily obtained because the enemy next to our border is frantically pursuing his plot to weaken and annex our country and because to advance directly to socialism from small-scale production to create a modern, socialist economy and a civilized and plentiful life is an entirely new and extremely difficult undertaking.

"The near future requires that our people endure hardship, work to the best of their capability, rapidly mature and overcome immediate difficulties to bring the economy and the nation forward. The congress calls on the women throughout the country to devote all their efforts, understanding and hearts to resolutely emulate in implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress, thus, together with the whole people, contributing to pushing forward our prideworthy cause of building socialism and defending our Vietnamese socialist fatherland."

In an enthusiastic atmosphere in face of the success of the congress, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, VWU president, delivered the concluding speech in which she said:

[Begin recording] "Today we successfully conclude the Fifth VWU Congress. Our congress has fulfilled its tasks, and the rich activities of the various delegations to the congress have further strengthened the kinship among the women of all regions of our fatherland and reinforced the warm friendship between the Vietnamese women and those of various other countries. [applause]

"We wish to sincerely thank the Committee of Soviet Women, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Lao Patriotic Women's Union, the Kampuchean Women's Union, the women's organizations of other countries, and the wives of ambassadors who have come to attend this congress, bringing to us the powerful support and cordial sentiments of the women of various countries. [applause]

"Our congress expresses its deep gratitude to Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the other party and state leaders who have displayed their special attention by coming to attend this congress with us. [applause]

"We wish to sincerely thank all the delegates and representatives of various sectors, agencies and organizations, the veterans of the revolution, and the women cadres of various sectors who have come to attend this congress. [applause]

"We wish to thank all th agencies and sectors of the central government, provinces and cities and the news agencies, press, radio and television stations who have actively given us moral and material support, thus contributing an important part in making the congress a splendid success. [applause]

"Dear comrades, after this congress, you will go home with enthusiasm and confidence to report to the women of various sectors, regions and grassroots units the contents and results of the congress. We are confident that with the party's leadership and the assistance of various sectors, organizations and components of the fatherland front, the resolution of the Fifth VWU Congress will be broadly disseminated among all strata of women, thus bringing about ideological changes, pushing forward the women's movement of revolutionary action and making the most positive contribution to the cause of socialist construction and national defense and our cause of women's liberation. [applause]

"On behalf of the 109 members of the new Central Committee who have won the confidence of and have been elected by the congress, we promise the congress that we will devote all our efforts to successfully fulfill the responsibility it has entrusted us. [applause]

"We wish all our delegates, comrades and friends here good health and happiness.

"On behalf of the Presidium, I hereby declare the conclusion of the Fifth Women's Union Congress." [applause] [end recording]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 102 26 May 1982

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DECISION ON U.S. ARMS TECHNOLOGY TIES DELAYED

OW260100 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 26, KYODO -- The government will be unable to work out its policy on Japan-U.S. cooperation in military technology exchanges by the time Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and U.S. President Ronald Reagan meet in Versailles early next month, a senior government official said Tuesday.

The government said earlier its policy on the sensitive issue is expected to be worked out before early June when the leaders of the two countries have a private meeting on the occasion of the Versailles economic summit of seven major Western countries.

The official also said the government may require at least an additional two or three months to draw up its policy on military technology exchanges. Coordination among ministries is still going on, the official said.

While the Foreign Ministry is positively pushing the idea of requested transfer of Japan's military-related technology and know-how to the United States, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is reluctant to go ahead with the U.S. request, according to government sources.

A 1976 government policy virtually bans export of weapons and related technology.

RED ARMY LEADER: TERRORIST STRATEGY ABANDONED

OW260148 Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, May 25, KYODO -- Japanese Red Army leader Fusako Shigneobu has said her radical leftist group has abandoned its terrorist strategy because the idea has failed to win popular support.

The major policy switch was made several months ago by the Politburo of the Red Army, Shigenobu said in a telephone interview with a Japanese freelance reporter who recently visited Beirut. She has been in Lebanon since early 1971.

The reporter, Akira Kato, quoted the 36-year-old Red Army supreme commander as saying the international community has not tolerated the terrorist strategy.

The Japanese Red Army was responsible for the 1972 massacre at Lod International Airport in Tel Aviv and several hijackings. Shigenobu herself is wanted by Interpol for her involvement in a 1974 seizure of the French Embassy in The Hague, the Netherlands.

From now on, she was quoted as saying, her group will try to win international support in pursuing its aims, including liberation of Palestine.

The Japanese Red Army wants freedom for its commando Kozo Okamoto, now serving his life sentence in an Israeli prison for his part in the Lod Airport killings, Shingenobu said in the interview. But she added that she does not plan to take him out of the prison by force but by "political means." She did not elaborate, according to the Japanese reporter.

Shigenobu also said Red Army members are continuing military training in Lebanon, but she did not give the number of commandoes or the nature of the exercise.

MARKET-OPENING PACKAGE TO BE APPROVED 28 MAY

OW251423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 25, KYODO -- The Japanese Government Tuesday decided to finalize its new market-opening package by Thursday for approval by the Ministerial Council on economic policies Friday.

The decision was reached at the meeting of the bureau chiefs in charge of the 13 ministries and agencies concerned amid the likelihood that Japanese and U.S. agricultural officials, now meeting in Washington, will agree Wednesday on a set of measures to provide wider market access for foreign products, officials said.

Government sources said the package would consist of eight items, on six of which agreement has already been reached among the ministries and agencies concerned, including the liberalization of service trades, simplification or other improvement in import inspection formalities, and expansion of imports of manufactured goods.

No agreement has been reached as yet on the remaining two items -- farm products and tariff cuts, the sources said.

The sources said the government decided to reach a final over-all decision on the new package Friday, somewhat earlier than initially scheduled, to "maximize the dramatic impact" of the new package in the U.S. with an eye toward the effect on the U.S. Congress and other quarters. The hope is to have the news reach the U.S. before the three-day long weekend starting Saturday they said.

PLO'S AL-FAHUM HOLDS TALKS WITH DIETMEN

OW251149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 25, KYODO -- Khalid al-Fahum, visiting chairman of the Palestine National Council (parliament), talked with leading members of the suprapartisan Japanese dietmen's league for Japan-Palestine friendship here Tuesday and exchange views on the Palestine problem.

In the meeting, Al-Fahum spoke of an improving American atmosphere over the Palestine question, citing an invitation letter sent by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East to Faruq Qaddumi, foreign minister of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Toshio Kimura, former foreign minister and chairman of the dietmen's league, told Al-Fahum that the visit to Japan last October by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was an epoch-making event and that settlement of the Palestine problem was indispensable to peace in the Middle East.

Al-Fahum later paid courtesy calls on Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the house of representatives, and Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors.

Al-Fahum arrived here Monday for a week-long visit to Japan at the invitation of the dietmen's league for talks with Japanese dietmen and government officials including Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

NORTH CONDEMNS 26 MAY SR-71 INFILTRATION

SK260822 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0743 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a spy plane into the territorial airspace of our country to commit espionage activities.

At 0911 on 26 May the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country to conduct espionage activities, flying over the waters southeast of Musudan.

Last 24 May, too, the rascals twice infiltrated a spy plane into the skies above the Kangnyong Peninsula in the west of our country and into the skies above the territorial waters east of Kangwon province in the east of our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into our territorial airspace in the east and west of our country to commit espionage activities on 17 occasions since 22 April alone. Even after infiltrating the spy plane into the sacred territorial airspace of the northern half of the republic in broad daylight, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to justify their espionage activities, clamoring that it was a flight over international airspace. This vividly reveals their hackneyed nature of trying to reverse black and white.

SOUTH LANDS ON CHEJU ISLAND DURING EXCERCISES

SK242222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascists staged a provocative surprise landing exercise on the coast of Cheju Island on May 22 with the mobilization of the puppet marines and air force, according to a report.

At dawn that day the puppet armed forces held a powder-reeking exercise in the sky and the sea, making a surprise landing at a target point by rubber boats.

Then, puppets whipped up a war fever, staging a street parade of puppet army units, amphibious tanks and various other types of equipment in Cheju City. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is more frantically intensifying the war provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK with the approach of June 25 only to disclose its splittist and bellicose nature.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK260144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0018 GMT 26 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May commentary: "Reckless War Racket"]

[Text] On 22 May the South Korean puppets kicked up another racket for war preparations off the coast of Cheju Island. Many marines of the puppet navy and aircraft of the puppet air force were mobilized in these war preparations committed in the name of a so-called landing exercise for securing a command post.

Along with its schemes to plan a new aggressive war in league with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and its endless armed provocations, [words indistinct] the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique again waged a joint landing exercise of the puppet navy and air force. This is part of a premeditated military adventure to aggravate the situation on the Korean Peninsula and provoke a new war.

The puppets termed this war exercise a defense exercise in preparation against someone else's infiltration into the rear areas. However, this is a preposterous notion. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a truculent war maniac, warmonger and military rascal who plays a role as the shock troop carrying out the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

They waged the large-scale Team Spirit '82 military exercise for some 70 days together with the U.S. imperialists. They committed extremely ominous armed provocations of firing at our side's personnel and guard posts in the Demilitarized Zone. Their schemes to build up military strength are being endlessly carried out.

Due to the puppets' criminal maneuvers, a dangerous situation in which no one knows when a war may be ignited is being created in our country. The danger of aggression does not lie in the North but in the South.

Who would believe a man -- who is running wild to prepare a new war after turning South Korea into a colony, military base and military exercise site of the U.S. imperialists and into a powder magazine -- who describes his offensive exercise as a defensive one?

They cried out for defense. It is a trick aimed at justifying their war policy and vitalizing a sense of North-South confrontation among the South Korean people. This is vividly shown by the fact that the puppet clique marched through downtown Cheju City the day after the war game with an honor guard, infantry unit, amphibious self-propelled guns [taegugyongpo tank] and a military band.

This was not for friendship between the army and the people as they advocate, but for inspiring zeal for war among the people. This was aimed at threatening the South Korean people by use of force and at turning them away from the struggle against the United States and fascism and for democratization.

The Chow Tu-hwan clique cannot cover up its nature as a warmonger; nor can it shirk its responsibility for aggravating the situation in Korea. The war maneuvers will only advance its ruin. The South Korean people will never forgive the criminal maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is using the people as cannon fodder for war after murdering them in league with the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the frantic war preparation racket and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

UNIFICATION FRONT ON CHON'S LOAN SCANDAL ROLE

SK250430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 May 82

[Statement issued on 23 May by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland]

[Text] The unprecedented big curb loan scandal, which was recently brought to light in South Korea, is giving rise to much criticism at home and abroad. The grave nature of the loan scandal is that it is a crime directly connected with traitor Chon Tu-hwan and relatives of his wife. As is well known, the relatives of Chon Tu-hwan's wife, including her uncle, pocketed money to the tune of over 180 billion won by illicitly circulating premature commercial bills with a total face value of 710 billion won from February last year, when Chon Tu-hwan held fraudulent presidential elections, to April this year.

They offered a large sum out of this fabulous amount of money they misappropriated to traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a political fund and deposited the rest in foreign countries. The puppet General Prosecutor's Office in charge of the investigation into this case announced that the scandal is the biggest one since the founding of the state and an example of corruption. It is the most despicable scandal surpassing all the past financial scandals in South Korea in terms of scale and the method of swindle.

This biggest ever financial scandal has created great socio-economic chaos in South Korea. In this situation in which peoples' sentiment against the government is sharply growing among all circles in South Korea, banks are in a state of paralysis, the stock market is nosediving, a large number of enterprises are going bankrupt one after another, and the lives of tens of thousands of workers are threatened.

In a dilemma, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly announced the results of the investigation and reshuffled high-ranking officers of the Democratic Justice Party and the Cabinet. However, this is a trick to conceal the fact that the case is a serious scandal in which Chon Tu-hwan himself is involved and to prevent its development into a serious political problem and a cunning trick to lull an increasingly indignant public opinion and bury the case in the dark.

Announcing the results of an investigation which they hurriedly fabricated, the puppets brazenly said that the intensive investigation had failed to find any evidence of political influence in the illicit transactions of commercial bills. Moreover, they dismissed as groundless rumors the allegations that part of the couple's income had been used as a political fund. This only shows that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is filled with trepidation in connection with the question of coping with the scandal.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan reshuffled the Cabinet members to call them to account for the scandal. However, he fired those who were not responsible for the case while leaving the puppet prime minister, deputy prime minister and finance minister, who should assume responsibility for the loan scandal, in their positions. This is a farce to silence his stooges who know the truth of the scandal, mocking people's sentiment although on the brink of an explosion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of swindlers -- cannot conceal the truth of the case with such a trifling farce, nor can it hide its crimes which have been brought to light. Every fact confirms that the real culprits of the loan scandal are Chon Tu-hwan himself and his wife's relatives. It is no accident that, branding this loan scandal as the Yi Sun-cha couple case, not as the Mrs Chang couple case, public opinion at home and abroad questions how such a huge illicit loan case which never occurred under the 12-year Syngman Rhee regime and the 18-year Pak Chong-hui dictatorship could take place in a short period of 1 and a half years without the influence of the power of Chon Tu-hwan himself and his conniving wife Yi Sun-cha -- the money lender of the Blue House.

In the wake of the illicit bribery case committed by one of Chon Tu-hwan's cousins, the chairman of the Central Committee of Food Processing Association, the even larger illicit scandal triggered by the relatives of Chon Tu-hwan's wife clearly shows that they are the chieftains of fraud, corruption and irregularities.

Since the first day traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped power, he has babbled about the eradication of corruption and the three negative psychologies, the embodiment of clean politics and the realization of the just society. This is a brazen trick to hide his dirty nature. In fact, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an element of unparalled corruptness, even compared with the former South Korean puppet rulers, who were notorious for corruption and irregularities.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sternly denounces the big loan scandal in the name of the entire nation, regarding it as the inevitable outcome of the antidemocratic, antinational and antipopular military fascist system in South Korea, the worst sort of scandal which could be committed only by such immoral scoundrels as Chon Tu-hwan and his kin seeking only an easy life and pleasure, caring nothing for the country and the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of swindle who has made a practice of hoarding money by illicit means, brandishing bayonets. It was none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan who overnight grabbed all the fortunes accumulated dishonestly and over scores of years by the former dictator and politicians, misappropriated hundreds of millions of won by directly involving himself in all kinds of scandals, including the U.S. rice import case and the bribery case. He has feathered his own nest by wresting innumerable kinds of taxes from the people.

Everyone who plunders the people's fortunes and squanders national funds is a traitor and betrayer. Reviewing history, a corrupt regime has always brought about the fall of a country and a national ordeal, thus reducing the people to slaves of another country.

Traitors like Chon Tu-hwan have carried out corrupt politics and treacherous rule in South Korea. For this reason, the land of South Korea has been converted into a U.S. colony, its national sovereignty has been infringed upon.

In addition, human rights and democracy for fellow countrymen have been trampled underfoot and they have been reduced to victims of fascism and the policy of war.

Since the most corrupt and splittist regime reigns over South Korea, the country's peace and peaceful reunification is gravely threatened, the danger of war and permanent division continues and the entire nation suffers from the pain of division. The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of unprecedented swindlers, military hooligans and traitors -- exists in South Korea becomes a source of disgrace and shame to the South Korean people, who value justice and democracy and aspire to peace and peaceful reunification.

If they leave the present military fascist system intact in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot eradicate corruption and irregularities, nor can they restore national sovereignty and realize the democratization of society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The corrupt military fascist system harming the nation's interests and aggravating the people's sufferings should be eradicated without delay in South Korea. Also, new politics and life without corruption, fascism and treacherous division should be created in South Korea. The South Korean people of all walks of life should not tolerate the corrupt politics of the rulers any longer. Furthermore, they should establish a genuine patriotic, democratic regime in the country and nation, overthrowing the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan regime through struggle and expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not try to hush up the case and shirk his responsibility for it by dimissing or detaining a few underlings. The right to investigate and cope with the case rests with the people. The South Korean people will surely bring the seamy side of the scandal to light and punish the corrupt clan of Chon Tu-hwan, the principal offender.

SOUTHERN ACTIVISTS GUILTY OF SECURITY VIOLATIONS

SK250408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique held a hearing of intermediate appeal on May 22 at the puppet Seoul Higher Court and passed heavy penalties again upon persons connected with the labour movement and students, who had been charged with involvement in the case of the "Democratic Federation of Workers" and other cases, according to a report.

The fascist clique inflicted life imprisonment, as originally demanded, upon Yi Tae-pok, director of the Kwangmin Publishing House, member of the "Democratic Federation of Workers" of South Korea, on charges of "violation" of the notorious "national security law" and heavy penalties upon other persons and students.

As reported, Yi Tae-pok and other persons and students formed the "Democratic Federation of Workers" and the "Democratic Federation of Students," organisacions struggling against fascism, and carried on righteous activities among workers and students for democratic liberties and rights.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique rigged up groundless "cases," arrested and detained a large number of persons and students and persecuted them. Finally, on January 22, the fascist clique sentenced them to heavy penalties on charges of "radical labour movement" and "backstage manipulation."

KIM IL-SONG WORK ON SOCIALISM REPUBLISHED

SK260505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "On the Question of the Period of Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

In this connection the editorial committee of NODONG SINMUN carries the following words:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 25, 1967, made the historic speech "On the Question of the Period of Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" to ideological workers of the party.

This historic work that newly deepened and developed the communist revolutionary theory on the basis of the immortal chuche idea indicated to our people the most correct road of successfully carrying out the building of socialism and communism by giving perfect answers to questions on the period of transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Especially, by giving a scientific exposition of the historic mission of the proletarian dictatorship and its basic tasks, the work enabled our people's power to satisfactorily perform its role and duty as a weapon of the class struggle, a weapon of the building of socialism and communism.

By furnishing a methodological compass for correctly solving the scientific and theoretical problems arising in the revolution and construction, it helped our people thoroughly establish the stand of chuche in all their thinking and practice.

This work is, indeed, an immortal classic document of great significance for the development of the communist revolutionary theory and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche and is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for our party and people to victoriously hew the path to the communism under the banner of the chuche idea.

It carries great significance in studying and grasping "tasks of the people's government in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea," the policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 14, 1982, at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The editorial committee of NODONG SINMUN carries again the full text of the work "On the Question of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its publication for helping the party members and working people in their study of his policy speech.

Follows the full text of the work: Recently, while studying documents of the party conference some scholars and others responsible for ideological work have put forward diverse opinions on the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Particularly, following the publication of an essay on these questions, opinion was all the more divided. So, I studied the data on the subject, exchanged views with scholars, and gave a short summary. But those who heard my views interpreted and conveyed them to others in their own way, with the result that they were distorted in many points. Since the subject under discussion relates to the documents of the party conference, it is a very important matter and can in no way be neglected. I will therefore discuss it in some detail.

Like all other scientific and theoretical problems, the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, too, must be solved from our party's chuche viewpoint. You should neither cling to propositions of the classics and try to settle questions dogmatically nor be enthralled by the ideas of flunkeyism and try to interpret the issues as others do. Judging from the written opinions of several scholars and from other essays, almost all comrades either interpret the propositions dogmatically or tend to flunkeyism and attempt to follow the thinking of other countries. Consequently, they advance the questions in a direction which is entirely different from that of our party. You can never study and solve problems correctly in such a way. You can only arrive at a correct conclusion if you use your own faculties to solve the problems, free from flunkeyism and dogmatism.

Let us deal first with the problem of the transition period. To explain the issue correctly, it is necessary first of all to consider in what historical circumstances and on what premises the classics, particularly Marx, advanced this question.

Firstly, as we see it, Marx obviously had in mind the developed capitalist countries when he laid down his definition on socialism and formulated the question of the period of transition from capitalism to communism or to socialism. I think we must be fully aware of this fact at the outset if we want to find a correct solution to this question. What, then are the developed capitalist countries we have referred to? They consist of those countries we have referred to? They consist of those countries where both rural and urban areas have become completely capitalistic and the capitalist relations predominate in the whole society, with the result that peasants no longer exist but there are agricultural labourers, side by side with the industrial labourers. Marx had this kind of developed capitalist country in mind when he put forward his theory, and England, which he had visited and where he had lived and worked, was precisely such a country. In formulating the question of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, therefore, Marx assumed first of all a condition in which there existed no class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, and he proceeded from it.

Now, to cite the instance of the most developed capitalist countries of modern times, their productive forces have become so highly developed as to make even the countryside fully capitalistic and, as a result, the working class is the only labouring class both in town and country. In a certain capitalist country there are tens of thousands of farms, all of which are very highly mechanized. Not only that, the electrification, chemicalization and irrigation of the countryside, too, is on a very high level. Thus, it is said, one agricultural labourer can take care of thirty chongbo of land in that country. What does this mean? It means not only that there exists actually no class distinction between the working class and the peasantry but also that the agricultural and industrial productive forces are almost on the same level. The only difference, if any, lies in the working conditions of the industrial labourer in the factory and the agricultural labourer on the farm. That is why Marx thought that the stage of transition to socialism following the seizure of power by the proletariat in those developed capitalist countries would cover a comparatively short period. In other words, he believed that because there were only two classes in society, the capitalists and the workers, the tasks of the transition period could be carried out in a relatively brief period of time and it would be possible to pass quickly to the higher phase of communism, once the capitalist class was crushed and expropriated and its property turned over to ownership of the whole people in the course of the socialist revolution. Yet Marx did not say that it would be possible to progress to communism directly from capitalism, without going through the stage of socialism. No matter how highly the productive forces may have developed and how completely the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry may have disappeared, it is essential to solve the tasks of the transition period before advancing farther. These tasks include liquidating the remnant forces of the exploiter classes and eliminating the survivals of the old ideologies in the minds of people. We must first of all take account of this point.

The second point is the Marxist view of the uninterrupted revolution, which we must take into consideration in studying Marx's theory on the transition period and in expounding this question correctly.

As you all know, Marx lived in the era of premonopoly capitalism, so that he could not clearly see the imbalance in the political and economic development of capitalism. Therefore, he believed that the proletarian revolution would break out almost simultaneously in the major capitalist countries of Europe and that the world revolution would triumph relatively soon. Proceeding from such premises, Marx presumed that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism would be a comparatively short historical epoch, and defined that the dictatorship of the proletariat would exist only during the time of the transition period, that is, these two could never be divorced. We must also take account of this point.

Lenin, too, we can say, followed in the main the Marxist standpoint when he raised the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Unlike England or Germany where Marx had lived and worked, Lenin's Russia was of course not advanced at all but was a backward though nevertheless capitalist country. Consequently, Lenin considered the stage of socialism, the transitional stage, to be relatively long and not short as Marx had theorized. But Lenin, too, following the Marxist view, said that a society where the working class had overthrown the capitalist system and seized power but where class distinction still remained between the workers and the peasants, was a transitional society being as yet not communist and neither fully socialist.

He further said that in order to implement total socialism, it would not be enough to merely smash the capitalists as a class; the distinction between the workers and the peasants would also have to be eliminated. Thus it was that Lenin finally considered the period up to the materialization of a classless society -- where there would be no distinction between the working class and the peasantry following the overthrow of the capitalist class by the working class -- to be the period of transition from capitalism to socialism or the period of transition to communism. I think such a definition of the transition period is fundamentally correct.

But the problem is that our comrades interpret the propositions of Marx and Lenin dogmatically, without taking into consideration the times and historical circumstances in which they were formulated and, above all, they think the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat coincide with and are inseparable from each other.

It is true that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism or community will only end when a classless society with no distinction between the working class and the peasantry is realized following the overthrow of the capitalist class. It can also be taken for granted that should the socialist revolution take place consecutively in all countries and the revolution emerge victorious on a worldwide scale, the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat would coincide with each other, and with the termination of the transition period, the dictatorship of the proletariat would also cease to exist and the withering away of the state would follow.

And yet, if socialism has been founded and a classless society materialized in one country or certain areas, the transition period should be regarded as terminated there even though the revolution has not brought victory on the worldwide scale. As long as capitalism remains in the world, however, the dictatorship of the proletariat will not vanish, and we cannot even talk about the withering away of the state. Therefore, in order to find a correct solution to the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should not cling dogmatically to the propositions of Marx or Lenin, but proceed from the practical experiences in socialist construction in our country to consider the questions.

At present, certain people accept the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, but do not appreciate, in any sense, the concept of the period of transition from capitalism to communism, that is to say, the period of transition to the higher phase of communism. They use, however, the expression: gradual transition from socialism to communism.

It is the deviation of the right opportunists to regard the transition period as the period from the seizure of power by the working class to the victory of the socialist system, and to suppose that the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship will end with the termination of the transition period, conforming the transition period and the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat to each other. Therefore, people with such a viewpoint say that following the attainment of the complete and final victory of socialism, which is the first phase of communism, and with the transition to the all-out construction of communism, the dictatorship of the proletariat has fulfilled its historical mission and is thus no longer necessary. This is a right opportunist view, which is entirely contradictory to Marxism-Leninism.

What, then, is the "left" opportunist view? Those who have the "left" view used to regard the question of the transition period exactly in the same light as those with the right opportunist view, but, proceeding from this standpoint that communism can be realized some generations later, content that the transition period should be regarded as the period of transition from capitalism to the higher phase of communism. By so doing they apparently mean to criticize right opportunism. It is all very well to criticize the right deviations; yet we cannot consider such views on the question of the transition period to be correct.

As mentioned above, it is clear that these people have all fallen alike into deviations in viewing the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We think the transition period can either be called the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, or the period of transition from capitalism to communism, because socialism is the first phase of communism. But the trouble is that some of our comrades, enthralled with flunkeyism, either regard the transition period as the period from capitalism to the higher phase of communism in the wake of the "left" opportunist view or regard it as the period up to the victory of socialism in the wake of the right opportunist view.

Therefore, the point at issue concerning the transition period is not a terminological matter of whether it is the transition to socialism or to communism, but rather the question of where to draw the demarcation line of the transition period. Many people, having made a bungle of determining this demarcation line, are presently confused and have given rise to various problems. Both of the demarcation lines, drawn by those with either the right or the "left" view, are problematical.

By the higher phase of communism is meant not only a classless society where there is not distinction between the workers and the peasants, but also a highly advanced society where there is no distinction between mental and physical labour and each member of society works according to his ability and receives according to his needs. So, it is, in fact, tantamount to drawing no demarcation line at all to regard the transition period as the period up to such a higher phase of communism. Some people not only regard the transition period as a period right up to the higher phase of communism, but also say that it is impossible to bring about communism in a single country. They say, we will enter communism only when the world revolution is consummated. According to this view, the transition period cannot end before the world revolution is completed. These people interpret the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat as corresponding to each other, regarding the former as the period up to the higher phase of communism, while people from the rightist standpoint consider the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat as coinciding with each other, regarding the former as the period up to the point of victory of socialism. In our opinion, this is an extreme viewpoint.

It is also questionable that people holding rightist views regard the transition period as the period up to the victory of the socialist revolution. This viewpoint stems from the ideological view of abandoning domestically the class struggle against survivors of the overthrown exploiter classes, and internationally refraining from the world revolution, by opting to live at peace with imperialism. Moreover, they claim that the dictatorship of the proletariat will disappear when the transition period comes to an end. But how can this be? They are fundamentally wrong.

It will not do, therefore, to follow mechanically what is set by those who hold the rightist views, or to take as a model what is set by those holding the "leftist" views.

We must firmly establish chuche and settle problems from the practical experiences we have gained in the revolution and construction of our country.

As already mentioned, the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat as defined by the classics were perfectly correct under the historical circumstances of their times and the premises they had developed from.

Our present reality, however, demands that we develop them creatively and not simply apply them without full consideration. We carried out the socialist revolution under the conditions where we had taken over the very backward productive forces of a colonial agrarian country, and are building socialism under circumstances where capitalism still exists as a considerable force in the world.

We must take into account these specific realities in order to give correct solutions to the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Bearing this point in mind, I consider it to be incorrect to regard the transition period in our country as the period up to the higher phase of communism, and deem it right to regard it rather as the period up to socialism. But it is wrong to believe that the transition period will come to a close as soon as the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system is established.

Considering the issue either on the basis of what the founders of Marxism-Leninism said or in the light of the experiences we have gained in our actual struggles, we cannot say that a complete socialist society is already built just because the capitalist class has been overthrown and socialist revolution carried through after the working class seized power. We, therefore, have never said that the establishment of the socialist system means the complete victory of socialism.

When will the complete socialist society ever come into being? Complete victory of socialism will come only when the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry has disappeared and the middle classes, particularly the peasant masses, actively support us. As long as the peasants are not working-classized, the support they may give us cannot be firm and is bound to be rather unstable.

The seizure of power by the working class is but the beginning of socialist revolution. To build a complete socialist society the revolution must be steadily advanced and a firm material basis of socialism laid. I have already emphasized this time and again in my reports and speeches. Nevertheless, some of our comrades, because of their flunkeyist mentality, have not properly studied the documents of our party but have shown much interest in what others had said. They are very wrong.

We must base ourselves on today's realities and take a correct perspective of all the questions from there. Since our country did not go through a capitalist revolution, its productive forces are very backward, and the distinction between the working class and the peasantry will have to remain for a very long time even after the socialist revolution. In fact, there are only a few highly developed capitalist countries in the world today. Most countries are backward, and were formerly colonies or semi-colonies like our country, or are still dependent on others. In such countries the construction of a classless society and the consolidation of socialism are possible only by developing the productive forces for a comparatively longer period even after the socialist revolution.

As we did not go through the normal course of capitalist development, we have the task of developing the productive forces in our socialist era -- a task which we should have tackled under capitalism. There is no need to make society capitalistic and go to the trouble of fostering the capitalists just to smash them and then build socialism, on the basis that we could not discharge the task which we should have completed in the capitalist stage. The working class in power should not revive capitalist society, but should carry out this task under the socialist system which it could not tackle in the stage of capitalist revolution, in order to build a classless society.

We must keep consolidating the material basis of socialism and boost the productive forces at least to the level of developed capitalist countries, and completely get rid of the distinction between the working class and the peasantry. To this end, the technical revolution should be carried out to the extent that the developed capitalist countries have turned their countryside capitalistic, so that farming may be mechanized, chemicalization and irrigation be introduced, and the 8-hour day adopted.

It was precisely for this purpose that we published the theses on the socialist rural question. Yet, our comrades do not properly study even the theses. We must always solve problems with our own brains, drawing on our party documents. What is the central idea of the theses on the socialist rural question in our country? The basic idea of the theses is to carry out the technical revolution in the rural areas and develop the agricultural productive forces to a high level. At the same time, it seeks to promote the ideological and the cultural revolution and gradually abolish the distinction between the working class and the peasantry in the spheres of technology, ideology and culture, and bring cooperative property up to level of property of all the people.

And these tasks cannot be realized unless the working class gives guidance and assistance to the peasantry.

It is our party's line to give material and technical assistance to the peasants and carry out the technical revolution in the rural areas by relying on the solid basis of industry. To this end, large numbers of tractors should be supplied to the countryside, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals should be furnished in quantities for chemicalization, and irrigation should also be carried out. Along with this, the working class must help the peasantry in their ideological remoulding and exert also a cultural influence on them. Only in this way can the peasantry be completely working-classized. It is in fact one of the most important questions in building socialism and communism to turn the peasantry into the working class. In this way we will working-classize the peasants and abolish the distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

We should not take to flunkeyism but should hold fast to our party's stand of chuche in solving the question of working-classizing the peasantry. We must develop the productive forces to a higher plane, get rid of the disparity between town and country and raise the peoples living standards by putting into effect the spirit of the theses and laying a firm material basis of socialism.

Only by so doing can we completely win over the former middle classes. We cannot say socialism has been consolidated or consider it has won complete victory before the middle classes stop wavering and fully support us. Only when they actively support us, can we say socialism has been completely realized. When we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle classes to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished.

I deem it right to draw the demarcation line for the transition period at the border of the classless society, unlike those who are biased to the right or to the "left."

What, then, shall we say is the society that will exist, after the triumph of the socialist revolution and the accomplishment of socialist transformation, until the disappearance of the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry? It can be called nothing other than a socialist society, since it is a society free from exploitation even though it undoubtedly belongs to the transition period.

Needless to say, the end of the transition period will not immediately be followed by the higher phase of communism. Even after the close of the transition period, the revolution and construction must be continued and the productive forces developed to such a level that each individual works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs, in order to enter the higher phase of communism.

In my opinion, this approach to the question of transition period accords with the definitions laid down by Marx and Lenin, and it proceeds from the new historical conditions as well as the practical experiences of the revolution and construction in our country. This is a preliminary and not final conclusion reached by us. It is desirable that you make further studies in this direction.

Having given such a definition of the period of transition, how should we view the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat? The classics, as already mentioned, understood that the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat would coincide with each other. Then, if a classless society materializes and the complete victory of socialism is achieved in our country, i.e., if the tasks of the transition period are accomplished, will the dictatorship of the proletariat become no longer necessary? The answer to this is no. Even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continued up to the higher phase of communism, to say nothing of its necessity during the entire period of transition.

Even after we have carried out the technical revolution in the rural areas, elevated cooperative property to the level of property of the whole people, working-classized the peasantry and done away with the distinction between the working class and the peasantry by solidifying the material and technical basis of socialism and carrying into effect the theses on the socialist rural question, the level of our productive forces will not yet be high enough to apply the principle of communism that each works according to his ability and receives according to his needs. Therefore, it will be necessary to continue to build socialism and strive to realize communism. It is quite clear that these tasks cannot be fulfilled

without the dictatorship of the proletariat. In other words, even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat should still exist until the higher phase of communism is attained.

But here is another question. What will become of the proletarian dictatorship once communism is realized in one country of certain areas while capitalism still exists in parts of the world? Even if communism materialized in one country or certain areas, that society would not be free from the menace of imperialsm and the resistance of internal enemies who conspire with external enemies, because the world revolution has not yet been accomplished and capitalism and imperialism remain in existence. Under such circumstances, the state cannot wither away and the dictatorship of the proletariat must therefore remain in existence in the higher phase of communism. Should the revolution successively sweep all countries eliminating capitalism and allowing the socialist revolution to emerge victorious on a global scale, the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat would correspond to each other. With the end of the one, the other would no longer be necessary and the functions of the state would wither away. But inasmuch as we accept the theory that it is possible to build communism in a particular country or certain areas, it is entirely correct to view the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat separately in this way.

It is no revision on our part of Marxism-Leninism to consider the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat in this manner. It is our standpoint to creatively apply the propositions of Marx and Lenin to the new historical circumstances and the specific practices of our country. I think this is the way of safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism against dogmatism and flunkeyism.

I am now going to say a few words about the question of class struggle in connection with the dictatorship of the proletariat. As long as the class struggle exists, there will exist the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this dictatorship is essential to class struggle. The class struggle has, however, various forms. At the stage of overthrowing capitalism this struggle differs in form from that after its overthrow. This has already been expressly detailed in the documents of our party. Many people, however, commit right or "left" errors, simply because they have no clear idea of this.

The class struggle at the stage of the socialist revolution is a struggle to liquidate the capitalists as a class, and the class struggle in socialist society is a struggle aimed at achieving unity and solidarity, and is by no means a class struggle waged between the members of that society at feud. In socialist society the class struggle certain exists, but its existence is by way of cooperation for the purpose of achieving unity and solidarity. It goes without saying that our present ideological revolution is a class struggle; and it is also a form of class struggle to render assistance to the countryside to working-classize the peasantry; because the state of the working class aims, after all, at eliminating the peasants as a class and completing their working-classization through the supply of machines and chemical fertilizers and through providing them with irrigation works. Our class struggle is designed not only to working-classize the peasantry and terminate its existence as a class, but also to revolutionize previous middle classes including the intelligentsia and urban petty bourgeoisie and remould them on the pattern of the working class. This is the principal form of the class struggle we are now waging.

Also, within our social system subversive counterrevolutionary influences infiltrate from without and the survivors of the overthrown exploiter classes agitate within; so, the class struggle is necessary to suppress these counterrevolutionary activities. In this way, there is in socialist society a form of class struggle exercising dictatorship over both external and internal enemies, along with the basic form of class struggle which aims through cooperation to revolutionize and remould the workers, peasants and working intellectuals to achieve unity and solidarity.

In socialist society, therefore, the class struggle does not disappear but continues in different forms. It is perfectly correct to consider the question of the class struggle in socialist society in this way. In connection with this question, I should like to direct a few more words to the issue of revolutionizing the intellectuals. We cannot as yet say that we have fully worked out the correct approach to this question.

We once sent our intellectuals into factories to labour among the workers with a view to revolutionizing them. But it is doubtful if that is really a good way. We have cultivated the intellectuals because we want them to write, study science and technology or serve as teachers. If they were intended to labour in the factories, we should obviously made them workers from the outset, instead of providing them with expensive training. So, this way, too, is not quite appropriate.

Of course, it is a good thing to bring the intellectuals close to the workers to learn from them their organization and fortutide as well as their devotion to the people they serve with their physical labour. But this is still far from being an adequate answer to the quesiton of revolutionizing the intellectuals. Many of our writers have been to the factories, and yet some of them made little progress in spite of all their work there. So, we cannot revolutionize the intellectuals merely by sending them to the factories to work.

What is important here is to make them strengthen their organizational life, including their participation in party activities. At present, some of our intellectuals do not like the strengthening of party and other organizational activities, and do not conscientiously take part in organizational life. They think that by strengthening their party life and by taking part in organizational life they are losing their freedom.

Those cadres who neglect both their party activities and party study, also go against the party's policies. Even the central party school does not strengthen the party life of its students, so that, after graduation, they cannot make the most of what they have learned and fail to work and live in a revolutionary way.

It is therefore of paramount importance in revolutionizing the intellectuals to make them take an active part in the revolutionary organizational life. Above all, it is essential for them to strengthen the party-cell life, refrain from displaying their knowledge, and conduct the party study well to arm themselves with revolutionary ideas. Further, they should neither be afraid of being criticized nor be unwilling to criticize others; they should intenisfy criticism and self-criticism and strictly observe organizational discipline. This alone will help them revolutionize themselves. People should cultivate collectivist ideas in the course of their organizational life in the party or any social organizations, and acquire the revolutionary spirit of receiving definite revolutionary assignments from their organizations and carrying them out without fail. The members of the party and social organizations should positively equip themselves with the party's policies and propagandize them, and should become the kind of revolutionaries that carry out their revolutionary tasks to the letter and in accordance with the party's policies. A revolutionary is a genuine communist. The communist has nothing to do with selfishness, which means seeking ones own interests alone. Revolutionaries must have the communist traits of working and living under the motto: "One for all and all for one." They must temper themselves with the party, class and popular spirit of serving the working class and the entire people.

The intellectuals will become spoilt in the end, if they do not take an active part in all organizational life including that of the party. There are many such instances. I should like to emphasize once again that both the old and new intellectuals should strengthen their activities in the party and other institutions, to do away with their liberalistic and petty-bourgeois mentalities and train themselves into revolutionaries.

Today I have dwelt on the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat in considerable detail. I think this should be enough to give you a general idea of the questions raised in the course of studying the documents of the party conference.

VRPR: KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE ON REUNIFICATION

SK251232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 May 82

[Feature: "Ray of Guidance"]

[Text] Hello, listeners, how are you? All of our people call Mt Paektu the sacred mountain of the revolution. In retrospect, at a time when our people, who are proud of their 5,000-year long hisotry, were forced by the Japanese from across the sea to suffer the loss of their country and to weep, the great leader Gen Kim Il-song climbed Mt Paektu, raising high the torch of national liberation, and began to lead to victory the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which was aimed at annihilating the Japanese imperialists.

From that time, our people joined in the anti-Jananese revolutionary struggle while nurturing strength and courage, looking up to Mt Paektu where the sagacious Gen Kim Il-song stayed. Since then, Mt Paektu has been called the sacred mountain of national survival and the source of the revolution. Thus, Mt Paektu is a great and sacred mountin of the revolution linked to the fate of our nation and people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the nation's guiding star, first saw the light of day on Mt Paektu, the mountain of revolution which is the scene of sacred and noble history. Because the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il rose as the sun of future from this mountain, Mt Paektu will shine as a greater, sacred and solemn mountain of history.

The precious, historic facts hidden in Mt Paektu include a story of a sunrise greeted by the dear comrade leader there. It was on a day in September, 1971, 11 years ago when Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people's sagacious leader [chidoja], was staying in Samjiyon giving guidance on tree planting throughout Yanggang Province.

The dear comrade leader, who was busy day in and day out, climbed Mt Paektu early one morning together with people who were planting trees. Shortly after he climbed to the top of Mt Paektu, the glow of the sunrise began spreading, instantly painting the whole world with a glowing red color. This solemn wonder of nature appeared as if it were heralding our people's spirit and wisdom. Soon, the sun rose and began spreading its brilliant rays all over the world.

The dear comrade leader, who was deep meditation recalling the glorious history surrounding Mt Paektu, the mountain of the revolution, while looking at the awe-inspiring sun rays spreading down to the rivers and mountains in the fatherland, reportedly uttered meaningful words as follows: The torch of chuche, loftily raised by the great leader, will without fail shine on the dark land of the South and on every corner of the earth just like the sun rays of the Mt Paektu. Korea, country of the bright morn, will exist forever along with Mt Paektu.

The words uttered by the dear comrade leader while looking at the solemn sunrise at the top of Mt Paektu reflected his unwavering conviction to build a people's paradise on a reunified and independent fatherland by brilliantly consummating the glorious cause of the chuche revolution explored by the great leader.

Embodying and linking the revolutionary task of liberating the nation -- a task organized and led by the great leader since the time of the anti-Japanese revolution -- to the task of reunifying the fatherland, the dear comrade leader has regarded the achievment of this sacred cause as the most important mission assigned to him to hasten the final victory for the cause of the chuche revolution.

The dear comrade leader, who regards national reunification as the nation's supreme task and as a noble mission assigned to him [words indistinct].

According to Comrade Yi, who has been to the north as a member of an RPR congratulatory team, the dear comrade leader, who is making utmost efforts to realize the chuche-type reunification proposals put forth by the great leader, even sacrifices his own birthday for the sacred cause of national reunification.

It was on his birthday in 1972. On this day, the dear comrade leader attended to state affairs the whole day long, and then at night he summoned cadres to his place. Surrounded by the men he had summoned, the dear comrade leader, saying that the paramount task facing them was national reunification, taught them means to achieve the national reunification, one after another, till late evening. In an effort to infuse into the minds of [word indistinct] a firm conviction that national reunification will surely be achieved, the dear comrade leader devoted his own birthday till late in the evening to them.

He always regards the national reunification cause as his most important task. He has been unable to repress surging fury over the fascist military clique which is suppressing the revolutionaries and patriotic masses of all strata of this land struggling for national reunification. He would sit through the night thinking of the imprisoned patriots and feeling pain over the thought of those patriots who have fallen on the road to reunification and national salvation.

The dear comrade leader, who is vigorously leading the entire nation to (?national reunification), whenever bidding farewell to those leaving for international seminars or when receiving foreign delegations, always teaches the cadres concerned to do good work aimed at winning international support and sympathy for the cause of the fatherland's reunification, clarifying for them detailed measures.

It has been the firm will of the dear comrade leader to realize at an early date the will of the great leader, who intends brighten forever the beautiful land of 3,000 ri and let our people enjoy happiness from generation to generation, by reunifying the fatherland and establishing a paradise on this land.

Dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il who [words indistinct] upholding the revolutionary cause of chuche. Since the dear comrade leader is a man who has a firm will and determination to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche in the whole land. He envisaged a reunified fatherland even when looking at the sunrise from the top of Mt Paektu.

Along with the noble thoughts of the dear comrade leader, who envisaged the future of national reunification even while looking at the sunrise from atop Mt Paektu, his energetic activities are continuing, without resting at night and without eating.

The morning of reunification is dawning. Now the hearts of the masses throughout the nation are burning with determination to hasten the day of honoring the dear comrade leader in the midst of the reunification plaza.

The new day of fatherland reunification will surely dawn under the rays of guidance of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary cause of chuche explored by the great leader.

HO TAM CONTRIBUTES ARTICLE ON NONALIGNMENT

SK241110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The first issue of AGE OF INDEPENDENCE, a quarterly magazine on the Non-Aligned Movement published in Pyongyang from 1982, carried an article headlined "Anti-Imperialism and Independence Are the Noble Ideas of the Non-Aligned Movement" contributed by Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the Non-Aligned Movement which is vigorously propelling the development of history in our era has expanded into a world wide movement, the article says:

Twenty-odd years ago it started its historic march with 25 newly-emerging countries. Today it includes nearly 100 countries and covers all areas of the world. The Non-Aligned Movement has constantly developed with a great vitality and magnetic power since it emerged on the arena of history, it is because this movement is based on the ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been true to the ideas of anti-imperialism and independence as a dignified member state of the Non-Aligned Movement. It regards developing this movement as an important principle of its foreign policy.

The great leader President Kim Il-song scientifically analysed the position and role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the world peoples cause of anti-imperialism and independence. On this basis, he clarified the revolutionary essence and mission of this movement and all matters of principle arising in its expansion and development.

Under the well-advised guidance of the great leader and the Workers Party of Korea, our government has made every effort to develop the Non-Aligned Movement. It has conducted dynamic and initiative activities all the time to cope with crises caused to the movement by the disruptive manoeuvres of imperialist dominating forces.

In the future, too, the Government of the DPRK will strictly adhere to the idea and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement by applying the chuche idea and do all it can to develop this movement.

To expand and develop the movement is an essential requisite for putting into effect the sublime ideas of anti-imperialism and independence; it is urgently demanded by the prevailing situation.

To develop the Non-Aligned Movement, it is imperative to achieve the unity of non-aligned countries. Unity is the life and soul of this movement and its source of power. In order to fight against the common enemy, non-aligned countries should attach primary importance to unity and subordinate everything to it. Maintaining independence constitutes a prerequisite and fundamental means for the unity of non-aligned countries.

If the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement is to be attained, individual member states should settle differences and disputes between them through negotiation, so as to meet the national interests of parties concerned and the general interests of the movement.

What is of paramount importance in upholding and translating into reality the ideas of anti-imperialism and independence at the present stage is to prevent the danger of a new world war and safeguard world peace and security.

Non-aligned countries should trenchantly protest and condemn the imperialists policies of aggression and war and administer sledge-hammer blows to them everywhere they stretch their crooked hands of aggression.

They should also maintain independence firmly and should not follow the imperialists policies of aggression and war or act as their agents.

In order to safeguard global peace and security, it is important to strive to dissolve all military blocs, dismantle foreign military bases and withdraw foreign troops from other countries and create nuclear-free, peace zones in all parts of the world. Economic self-reliance of non-aligned countries is important in putting into effect the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

These countries should constantly intensify their struggle in close unity to shatter the old international economic order and establish a new one; and they should take positive and practical measures to strengthen mutual cooperation in many spheres -- food and agriculture, cadretraining and science and technology.

If the noble cause of anti-imperialism and independence is to be promoted, it is necessary to actively support and encourage the oppressed people in their struggle to win national liberation and independence against all kinds of domination and subjection.

No force on earth can check the vigorous march of this movement which emerged on the stage of history, reflecting the strong trend towards independence, it stresses.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO LEAVES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SK251620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and his party left Pyongyang on May 25 by plane for an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned. Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Krilin in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM CEAUSESCU

SK260852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party.

The reply message dated May 22 reads: On behalf of the Romanian communists and people and on my own, I extend sincere thanks to you for your congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist party.

Fully sharing your belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers party of Korea, our two countries and peoples will more forcefully develop in depth in the spirit of the consensus reached and agreements concluded at the talks which we held in Pyongyang some time ago, I wish you and the friendly Korean communists and people greater success in socialist construction and in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

SK252300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on May 25, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, on his 70th birthday.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea and on my own behalf, extend warm greetings to you on your 70th birthday.

The Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by you, have firmly defended the gains of the revolution, smashing all the manoeuvrings of the class enemies within and without, and are today vigorously endeavouring to fulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan laid down by the 12th congress of their party.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements registered by your party and people in various fields of socialist construction.

I believe that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries will further develop through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you greater success in your work for the prosperity and development of the country and good health.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS ITALY'S ENRICO BERLINGUER

SK242220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 25 to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, on the occasion of the latters 60th birthday.

The message reads: Esteemed Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, on the occasion of your 60th birthday I extend warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Kora and on my own.

I am very pleased with the fact that our two parties which have long been on good terms with each other are in close mutual cooperation and solidarity with a common desire and idea on the basis of chajusong (independence).

Today the Italian Communist Party has grown and strengthened into a powerful force for the democratic and independent development of the country. The just activities of the Italian Communist Party and you greatly contribute to the world progressive peoples common cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Expressing the belief that the relatio between our two parties will develop favorably in future, too, in keeping with the un of the peoples of all countries and broad democratic forces aspiring after chajusong, I wish you great success in your noble work as well as good health.

GFLAUK DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHINA

SK251645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea headed by Cho Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the C.C., the GFLAUK, left Pyongyang on May 25 by plane for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Yong-hwa, vice-chairman of the C.C., the GFLAUK, and other personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires and interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS TITO'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

SK251127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 90th birth anniversary of Comrade Josip Broz Tito who was the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people.

Noting that the life of Comrade Tito was a brilliant life devoted to the revolutionary cause of the working class and the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people. NODONG SINMUN says:

He who won the deep trust of the Yugoslav people for his great exploits performed for the motherland and people became the top leader of the party and the state after the liberation of the country.

He firmly built the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, realised the equality and unity of various nationalities at home and hewed the path of socialist construction based on self-management. Under his leadership the Yugoslav people have turned their once backward country into a socialist country, independent and prosperous, by registering great successes in socialist construction. None of the changes that have taken place on the soil of Yugoslavia are thinkable apart from his leadership.

The article continues: Comrade Tito, one of the initiators of the Non-Aligned Movement, made tireless efforts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries. He made a great contribution to the struggle for developing and strengthening the international communist movement and working-class movement and defending world peace.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was a close friend of the Korean people. He bent positive efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties. two countries and two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia. He extended full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade and Pyongyang in 1975 and 1977 were epochal occasions decorating a new page of the history of fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia.

Recorded in the history of friendship between the two people are the feats performed by Comrade Tito in bringing into bloom and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between them into excellent relations as they are today. Our people set great store by the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples based on complete equality and independence.

Our people will make all efforts to continue to develop the fraternal relations of freindship and cooperation initiated and nursed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Korea-Yugoslavia friendship will steadily expand and develpp in the struggle for socialist construction in the two countries and for the development and strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Today the Yugoslav people are making a new progress in the struggle for cementing unity and cohesion between nations and accelerating socialist construction based on self-management, by carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Now the Yugoslav working people are striving to greet the forthcoming 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia with brilliant successes in labour.

Our people sincerely wish the Yugoslav people greater successes in the struggle for the building of a new society, independent and prosperous, closely united around the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslavia Government.

NODONG SINMUN ON PROLETARIAT DICTATORSHIP

SK251637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the publication (May 25, 1967) of "On the Question of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In an article titled "Programmatic Document in Developing and Enriching Scientific Communist Theory Anew" NODONG SINMUN says:

The work which gave an original answer to the question of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of the immortal chuche idea displayed a great vitality in thoroughly establishing the ideological system of chuche among the partymembers and working people and powerfully hastening the revolution and construction in the past.

The significance of the work lies, first of all, in opening a broad road to our people for successfully carrying out the socialist and communist construction by giving a perfect answer to the question of the transition period.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"When we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle classes to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song examined the preceding theory of the period of transition in close context with the historic circumstances and premise of its emergence and clearly set the demarcation line for the transition period and its historic task, proceeding from the historic conditions of our era different from those in that time and the practical experiences of our country.

The transiton period must be continued up to the complete victory of socialism, not to the establishment of the socialist system, that is, up to the complete winning over of the middle classes and the realization of a classless society.

The danger of the revival of capitalism cannot yet be evaded completely in a society where the hostile classes persist in insidious maneuverings; where old ideas continue to exert corrosive influence; where there still remain distinctions between town and the countryside and class distinctions between the working class and peasantry; where industrialization has not been realized fully and where the material and technical basis of socialism has not been firmly laid, and such society cannot be called a completely triumphant socialist society.

The distinct exposition of the demarcation line for the transition period and the basic duty in this period by the great leaders revolutionary idea in the work has opened the shortest cut to socialism and communism.

The significance of the work also lies in the fact that it gave a scientific proposition of the period of existence of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its basic tasks to enable our peoples power to successfully discharge its mission as a weapon of class struggle and a weapon of socialist and communist construction.

The course of building socialism and communism is a course of a serious class struggle.

As long as there is the class struggle, there must be dictatorship of the proletariat and it is essential for the class struggle.

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded the original idea that the dictatorship of the proletariat must exist not only in the whole period of the transition period but also till the complete accomplishment of the historic cause of the working class and made clear its basic tasks.

The class struggle and economic construction are the basic revolutionary tasks which a state of the proletarian dictatorship must firmly adhere to in the socialist and communist construction.

Another significance of the work lies in that it indicated the methodical principle for properly solving the scientific and theoretical problems arising in the revolution and construction and correctly grasping them so that our people could thoroughly establish their chuche-based stand in all their thinking and practice.

The immortal chuche idea is a powerful weapon which provides the most correct ideological, theoretical and methodical principles for the solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Now our party members and working people always view all the problems confronting them in the revolution and construction from the point of creation and innovation and solve them form their unshakable stand of chuche.

Such change in our people's mode of thinking and their ideological viewpoint is a precious fruition of the unique idea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his work and the wise guidance of our party centre making energetic efforts for its implementation.

PROSECUTOR: EVERYTHING UNCOVERED IN LOAN SCANDAL

SK260145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 8

[Text] Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hui said yesterday "nothing remained uncovered" in the prosecution's investigation into the curb loan scandal involving a former legislator Yi Chol-hui and his wife, Chang Yong-cha.

Speaking with reporters at his office at the supreme prosecutor's office for the first time since he took over the nation's top prosecutor Monday, the 47-year-old Kim said he believed the prosecution is doing their best to probe the scandal in which 20 people have so far been arrested for their involvement.

Kim said he was partly responsible, as prosecutor, for the reported public reaction to the results of the prosecution investigation into the scandal. He made a statement referring to public distrust in an official statement over the final outcome of the investigation by prosecutors into the case.

"I believe the prosecution is trying to arrive at the truth concerning the loan scandal. I also believe in the conscience of the prosecutors assigned to investigate the case," Kim said.

The 59-year-old former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and Mrs. Chang Yong-cha, 38, are key suspects in the scandal in which the couple are charged with engaging in allegedly illegal transaction of cashing premature commercial papers received as collateral from the Ilssin Steel Co. and five other business firms headquartered in Seoul.

"I think the widespread rumors now in circulation will be clarified either in the course of the planned interpellation at the National Assembly or during the forthcoming court sessions," he said.

He pointed out that the prosecution has long been criticized for being unfair in cracking down on criminal suspects and that a minority of the public should also be blamed for being suspicious of any official statement.

A native of Chongju, Chungchong Pukto, Kim is the father of three sons and one daughter. His parents run a nursery school in his hometown.

The prosecution yesterday confiscated an estimated 19 billion won in property from former legislator Yi Chol-hui and his wife, Chang Yong-cha, who are the key suspects in the countroversial curb loan scandal. Prosecutor Song Min-kyong, who heads an investigation team at the supreme prosecutor's office, said the prosecution would use the forfeiture of the couple's property to pay debts to their creditors. The prosecutor said it seemed insufficient for the couple to make full restitution for their creditors with the property totaling 19.5 billion won.

The wealthy private moneylenders were arrested on May 4 on charges of attempting to smuggle $400,000 into the United States in violation of the foreign exchange control laws.

PARTIES DISCUSS ASSEMBLY SESSION STRATEGIES

SK260123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties yesterday discussed parliamentary strategies in their respective meetings as the National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok formally announced an extraordinary house sitting starting Friday.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided at an officeholders' meeting that it will have the minister of justice attend the extraordinary session to testify on the latest outcome of the investigation into the curb loan scandal.

Party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said further that the party also decided to call on economic ministers to clarify the government measures to stabilize the economy once shattered by the scandal.

At the meeting, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan reported he failed to reach any agreement with the opposition camp on the duration and agenda of the forthcoming session as well as on the opposition demand for filing a motion for the invocation of a parliamentary investigative power.

The meeting decided to leave those matters to the discretion of the floor leader.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), in a key officers' meeting, reaffirmed its plan to demand the parliamentary investigative power as guaranteed by the National Assembly law and to file a motion demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and pertinent ministers responsible for the scandal.

The first opposition party also reaffirmed that if the motion for the investigative power is turned down at the steering committee, the party will table it at a plenary session.

As the ruling party has 11 members at the committee, one more than opposition lawmakers, it is certain that the motion would fail to get the mandatory majority of votes. Prospects will be similar at the plenary session also dominated by ruling lawmakers.

DKP President Yu Chi-song emphasized at the party meeting that "the scandal, the largest since the foundation of the country, should be thoroughly unearthed lest public suspicion should snowball."

He complained "Cabinet ministers who should have been held responsible for preventing the scandal were excluded in the Cabinet reshuffle last week."

Meanwhile, the Korea National Party (KNP) decided to file the motion for the investigative power in conjunction with the DKP and the parliamentary fraternity club, organized by independent lawmakers and those from splinter parties.

Floor leaders of the three major political parties yesterday agreed to hold the finance, legislation-justice and economy-science committee meetings during the special National Assembly session opening Friday. But, they were in discord over the opening of other panels.

After a meeting of the floor leaders, Im Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) disclosed he insisted that all the committee meetings be held during the special sitting, but Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) opposed the proposal.

Yi said, however, that negotiations on the convening of other committees, including construction, commerce and industry and health and social affairs, will continue.

The floor leaders said that negotiations will continue on the convening of other committees, including construction commerce and industry and health and social affairs, as well as on the settlement of the period of the extraordinary sitting.

The rival parties have virtually narrowed down their views for holding the special session for about four days.

DKP QUESTIONS OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON LOAN SCANDAL

SK251221 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 May 82 p 1

[Text] In a report concerning the Madame Chang loan scandal entitled "The Problems Viewed by the National Assembly Finance Committee," the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] on 22 May held that, "We regard the report on the results of the incident made by the finance minister at the Finance Committee as aimed at intentionally concealing the background of the incident." It further claimed: "We had the impression that the prosecutors attempted to reduce and conceal the scale and truth of the incident, rather than deeply investigating the facts of the case and the background of the criminals."

The report further says, "it is hard to believe that some 10 or 20 billion won could be loaned out in such a short time if there had been no sponsorship of a privileged class [tukkwonchung]. With the fact that there were illegal loans proved by the arrest of two bank presidents, the remarks of the finance minister, who said that there was no money illegally loaned out in view of the spirit of the Fifth Republic, cannot be justified at all."

MINISTERS SEEK LEGAL STEPS FOR CURB MONEY DEALS

SK260132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] To the relief of the 1,000-billion-won curb money market in Korea, the government seems opposed to a legal clampdown but is taking a cautious step toward the eventual solution of the financial oddity.

In a get-together of Cabinet economic members, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song said yesterday that in handling the knotty issue of the curb-loan market, "consideration should be given to find a solution in the aspect of economic policy."

"The nation's reality," he said, "makes it hard to approach the matter purely from the standpoint of legality."

Similar remarks had been made by government officials since a big-scale moneylender scandal recently rocked the financial market but Kim was believed to have given more definite form to the government's position.

Interest income from curb loans are not exempted from tax under the existing law but the amount of taxes actually paid has thus far been negligible relative to the market size.

Present at the meeting, held at the Economic Planning Board, were those who had survived the major Cabinet shakeup early last week as well as new economic members. In addition to Kim, who is also minister of economic planning, Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae and Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Tong-hui, seven other ministers were represented. This was the first such meeting since the Cabinet reshuffle.

The deputy prime minister told the economic ministers present that over an estimated 1,000 billion won is currently circulating on the curb market -- a factor which "characterizes this market as a necessary evil in the context of economic flow."

If the authorities undertake to enforce strict regulations on the market, he continued, this is sure to invite additional adverse side effects.

Despite the cautiousness expressed, however, the top economic policymaker declared that "now is the time when something should be done to work out both short- and long-term measures concerning the matter -- with careful approach."

In doing so, it is required to establish a new legal basis and bring curb money into the framework of the institutional banking system to encourage normal financial activity, said Kim.

As for the government's monetary operation this year, he said, "when the nation's exports become stronger in the latter part of the year behind a global economic recovery, a tighter money policy will be introduced to live up to the newly set target of annual 25 percent growth (in M2)."

This year's money supply target was recently readjusted upward from the original 20-22 percent to 22-25 percent, apparently in consideration of the persistent economic slump in the nation. Kim also disclosed that the latest government figure shows a yearly 29 percent gain in M2. M2, a broad gauge of money supply, stands for cash in the public's hands plus time and demand deposits at banks. The high pace of M2 increase, prevailing in the early part of the year, meanwhile, was attributed to a steady rise in time and savings deposits at banks -- a phenomenon which Kim said is usual in time of recession. He further said that the rate of M2 growth, if possible, will be pulled down to a 28 percent level by the end of May.

CHON'S FATHER-IN-LAW YI KYU-TONG TO RETAIN POST

SK251333 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 May 82 p 11

[Text] In its extraordinary meeting, the board of directors of the Korea Senior Citizen's Association on 22 May decided to hold the letter of resignation tendered by its Chairman Yi Kyu-tong, 72, for 6 months and appointed Won Hung-kyun, permanent vice chairman, as acting chairman.

Despite the fact that the chairman had tendered the letter of resignation assuming moral responsibility for the arrest of his younger brother, Yi Kyu-kwang, president of Korea Mining Corporation, in connection with the incident of Mrs Chang, the Korea Senior Citizen's Association has decided that the chairman had nothing to do with this incident and that he should continue as chairman in order to revitalize the association. The association also decided to dissuade him from resigning from the post for 6 months.

SCANDAL RAISES QUESTIONS ON OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE

SK251019 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hong In-kun, member of the editorial staff: "Public Servants and Dutiful Servants"]

[Excerpts] Around the time that the 21 May issues of newspapers made the rounds of Seoul's streets, with big headlines "Reshuffle of 11 Cabinet Members,", "Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal Dismissed" and "Investigation Result of Mrs. Chang Case Announced", readers telephoned this paper, saying that nothing in the newspaper helped them understand the truth of the case. Their views on the reshuffle were identical to what the spokesman for the Democratic Korean Party said in his statement on the Cabinet reshuffle. They questioned the significance of this Cabinet shakeup, which left those Cabinet members responsible for a series of incidents, including the Mrs Chang case, in their positions. They wanted to know the reason why, if the shakeup was made to restore people's shaken confidence in the government, all Cabinet members concerned were not replaced.

Such a question from readers gives rise to another one about the minister of finance, who is directly concerned in the Mrs Chang case. Had he felt his moral and political responsibility, he should have tendered his resignation even before there was talk of an en bloc Cabinet resignation. Even if his resignation had been returned, he should have endeavored to earnestly request and entreat permission to resign.

Such an attitude of public servants, who should serve the people and realize weighty responsibility towards the people, stems from their degeneration into being dutiful servants who care only about the emotions of their superiors, a long way from the mission of public servants.

Mrs Chang's scandal was a case bred by the fact that some public officers, who ought to be public servants, spared no effort to play the role of dutiful servants because they were surprised to hear that she was a relative of someone in a high position. Had they possessed even a bit of the awareness of public servants, it might have been possible to block this untoward incident which shook the national economy to its base and threw it into utter confusion, placing a heavy burden on the people by increasing the bank notes in circulation by 400 billion won. It might also have been possible to block trouble caused to their superiors. And as a result, they might have excellently performed their role as dutiful servants.

Delivering a speech at the juvenile sports games, the governor of the sponsoring province used such terms as "by the favor" and "by the grace of", explaining the circumstances in which the province won the venue of the games. Unexpectedly, there were telephone calls to the newspaper, asking if it was necessary for the governor to use the term "grace".

The greatest cause of popular distrust of the government lies in that public servants are engrossed only in the awareness of being "dutiful servants". Their mistrust of the government leads them to rely on themselves, which, in turn, is bound to develop into egoism that fundamentally is opposed to social justice.

The moral reform campaign launched by the government to realize social justice must begin at the level of regaining public confidence. This is so because if the government is honest and keeps its word, there will be no citizens who will distrust the government and no people will not follow their government.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW VICE DEFENSE MINISTER

SK260856 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday appointed Army Lt.-Gen. Kwon Yong-kak as vice defense minister, succeeding Pak Chang-kung who became government administration minister May 21.

Kwon, 51, was born in North Kyongsang Province and has served as a division and corps commander of the South Korean Army.

HERALD HAILS CHON'S PACIFIC SUMMIT PROPOSAL

SK260119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Dawning Pacific Age"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's initiative for promoting regional cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin gained a momentum as a result of his latest proposal to the visiting Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser for a regular annual summit meeting of the region.

The scheme had been growing for some time in the mind of our chief executive, who first alluded to that idea when he paid a visit to President Reagan in the United States in 1981. As the concept gained further shape, he proposed it to some of the chief executives of the ASEAN nations last year during his tour of those countries.

The Australian prime minister's favorable response to the proposal is likely to be conducive to inducing many nations of the region to become more receptive to the call.

A need to initiate a mechanism designed to promote cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin has assumed increasing importance of late, particularly in the economic field, as the center of the world's economic power, having turned from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, is now shifting to the Pacific region. There have, of course, been scattering attempts to bring the nations of this region into greater harmony and cooperation, but their scope, vision as well as outlook were limited.

The difficulties have been that the nations of this region are composed of varieties of peoples, each with widely different economic and cultural background. The economic interest between such industrial nations as the United States, Canada and Japan may conflict with those of developing nations, which are in the majority. Even among the developing nations of the region, those in a similar stage of economic development may be suspicious of such a move by the other competing nations. Some unfortunate historical incidents of the past may also frustrate any attempt to bring them together.

Such conflicts of interest and differing views are bound to persist among nations. Nevertheless, there would also be a wide common ground for mutual interest. The most obvious would be a cooperative joint exploration and development of natural resources, which are abundant in the region but have yet to see the light of the day for lack of local capital and technical know-how. Possible benefits many nations of the region could reasonably expect from such joint undertakings would be enough to induce most of them to bury the hatchet and shake hands for greater mutual prosperity.

Other possibilities include promotion of regional division of labor, gradual reciprocal reduction of trade barriers and smoother transfer of technology, to name just the most feasible during the initial stage.

Starting out such an economic cooperative scheme among several charter member nations, it would then expand the field to encompass cultural and eventually political cooperation, while inviting all other nations of the region to join the thriving club.

The latest call for a regular summit meeting of the nations of the Pacific basin is a signal that the era of the Pacific is dawning. It reminds us that the time many run out unless we prepare ourselves for this fast-approaching new age.

DAILY URGES INCREASED JAPANESE DEFENSE EFFORTS

SK251055 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 May 82 p 2

[Editorial : "U.S. Reduction of Its Commitment and Share of Defense Burden"]

[Excerpts] According to a report, on 18 May Senator Cohen of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate disclosed that because of the pressure of its military budget, the United States will have to consider whether to gradually withdraw U.S. ground forces from Western Europe and to decrease its defense commitment in the world in the coming 5 years.

Senator Cohen is also reported to have said that the United States should share the defense burden with the NATO nations and Japan in order to successfully implement its defense commitment to these countries.

Meanwhile, according to a Japanese newspaper, a recent session of the full U.S. Senate approved a bill containing wording that when Japan's defense efforts are considered insufficient, the United States should withdraw part of its troop in Japan.

The keystone of the Reagan administration's defense policy includes the following three points. They are (1) A rapid and marked military buildup in any place in the world to cope with Soviet aggression, (2) Maintaining firm security in the Middle East and (3) the strengthening of joint strategies among its allies against the Soviet Union and the sharing of defense burdens among the allies.

In other words, the basic stance of U.S. defense policy is to firmly stand against Soviet aggression, renouncing the hope for world detente, and to block Soviet military expansion in cooperation with the West European countries and Japan.

Since the world oil crisis, stressing the need for Japan to more strongly defend its sea transportation routes the United States has urged Japan to contribute to regional security by increasing economic aid for neighboring allies and to independently defend its sea transportation routes of 1,000 nautical miles through the strengthening of air and naval defense capabilities.

Nevertheless, Japan has taken an attitude of evading its military role in this region, but not the political and economic roles, because of its constitution.

In a joint communique issued following the U.S.-Japan summit talks held last May, the Reagan administration declared that the United States and Japan have close relations as allies and expressed Soviet military expansion.

In connection with the declaration of close relations between the two countries, we want Japan to share the defense burden with the United States in the Far East within the framework of the present U.S.-Japan security pact. Of course, we want to see Japan increase its military capabilities in the interests of strengthening its self-defense capabilities and of maintaining its sea transporation routes. However, we do not want to see Japan become a new, big military power in Asia. We once again urge Japan to more actively provide economic cooperation to South Korea which suffers a heavy defense burden to defend against communism.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly emphasized that it will not withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. We would like to say once again that we firmly believe that the U.S. pledge of the security of South Korea will continue.

PLAN TO BOOST OIL REFINING FOR EXPORT STUDIED

SK260207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government is studying a plan which will encourage domestic oil refiners to refine the crude oil of foreign companies on a consignment basis and then export the refined oil products.

An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Wednesday that the move is necessary to boost the production rate of domestic refining facilities.

Under the plan, the government would revise the petroleum business promotion law which requires a 2.20 U.S. dollar per barrel surcharge on all crude oil brought into the country. As it stands now, the surcharge is a stumbling block in the execution of the proposed plan. The surcharge proceeds go to the crude oil stockpiling fund and the petroleum business stabilization fund, according to the official.

The official said that Korea is capable of refining 790,000 barrels of crude oil a day, but due to declining demand, only 58 percent of the facilities are now operational, refining a daily average of 460,000 barrels and leaving the remaining refining capacity idle.

The proposed plan would increase the operation rate to 80 percent, or 630,000 barrels a day.

Meanwhile, the Ssangyong oil refinery will soon conclude a contract with the Pilot Petroleum Co. of the United States to refine 20,000 barrels a day of crude oil on a consignment basis, a business source here said.

BRIEFS

NEW VICE CONSTRUCTION MINISTER -- Seoul, May 24 -- The South Korean Government has designated So Sang-chol, an economics professor at Korea University in Seoul, as vice construction minister. So, 48, who received his doctorate in economics at Harvard University in the United States in 1966, will fill the vacancy created by Monday's appointment of Yi Kyu-hyo as governor of South Kyungsang Province, a government source said here. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0909 GMT 24 May 82 SK]

LAWMAKERS LEAVE FOR FRANCE -- Seoul, May 11 -- A five-member delegation from the Korea-France Parliamentarian's Association left for France Monday for discussions with French leaders concerning the promotion of friendly ties between the two countries. Rep. Ku Yong-hyon of the ruling Democratic Justice Party is leading the mission. Another three-man mission, to be led by Rep. Yi Tae-sop, chairman of the Commerce-Industry Committee, leaves here Tuesday for the United States on an 18-day tour at the invitation of the U.S.-Korea Economic Council. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 11 May 82 SK]

TSEDENBAL ATTENDS TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENING

OW210825 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 May (MONTSAME) -- The 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions has opened today in the government house. More than 760 delegates are representing the 400,000-strong detachment of the biggest mass organization of the republic. Participating in its work are party and state leaders of the country and also delegations of 35 international, regional and national trade union organizations.

The greetings of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee to the delegates and guests of the 12th trade union congress were read out by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions, the greetings read in particular, is an important political event in the life of our country, taking place at at time when the working people of socialist Mongolia are selflessly and successfully implementing the decisions of the 18th Congress of the MPRP, a further landmark on the road of building the material and technical base of socialism in our country.

The MPRP Central Committee is confident that this congress will map out the main directions of work of our trade unions for the near future, their tasks in implementing the Seventh Five-Year Plan of the development of the national economy and culture, and will give a powerful impetus to the working people's labour enthusiasm.

The Mongolian trade unions as the largest public organization of workers take a prominent role in the political system of our society and make a worthy contribution to the building of new life on the Mongolian soil.

As our country advances along the road of socialism, the rights and powers of trade unions steadily increase. Guided by the Leninist teaching on trade unions, the party will continue enhancing the trade union's role in the social, political, economic and cultural life of our country.

Trade union organizations have carried out a considerable amount of work to consolidate their ranks ideologically and organizationally. Today a ramified network of trade union organizations embraces all work collectives of the country. The trade unions' real possibilities to influence all aspects of social life have increased.

Our trade unions, as an influential social force guided by the party, conduct a comprehensive work aimed at ensuring a steady growth of the country's economic potential, mobilising the working peoples' creative efforts at meeting production targets, actively drawing them into the administration of state affairs and management of production. The Mongolian trade unions take an active part in the solution of major political, economic, social and cultural problems of the nation.

Material production has always been and remains the decisive sphere of our society, the main area of the revolutionary transformation work of the MPRP. The entire organizational and educational work of the trade unions has been given a new meaning as a result of the adoption by the 18th party congress of the policy aimed at ensuring a growth of the peoples' well-being through a steady economic development of the country, raising the efficiency of production and improving the quality of all work, and fully using the untapped reserves.

Further on the tasks of the Mongolian people in the light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the role of trade unions in their implementation are defined in the greetings. [paragraph as received]

In conclusion the firm belief is expressed that the Mongolian trade unions will make a worthy contribution to carrying out the historic decisions of the 18th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, to the socialist construction in the country.

B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian trade unions made a report. In the period since the previous congress the Mongolian trade unions took an active part in the realisation of the economic program of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Then the speaker dwelt upon the activity of trade unions in organising socialist emulation drives in the country, in raising the quality and efficiency of work in different branches of the national economy, in defending the rights and interests of working men, in labour protection and the improvement of labour conditions. For the period under review much has been done in the field of social insurance, in organising the rest of working men.

The Mongolian trade unions, he said, have consistently come out for the strengthening of the international trade union movement, for peace and security among peoples.

The trade unions and the entire Mongolian people meet with approval and unanimously support the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet Trade Union Forum, in his speech in Tashkent and at the congress of the Young Communist League. We consider them, B. Lubsantseren said, as an important factor enhancing the elimination of the nuclear war threat.

Dwelling upon the events in Poland he stressed that the Mongolian trade unions faithful to its internationalist duty emphatically support measures of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government aimed at upholding socialism in the country and voice solidarity with the fraternal Polish people in their struggle for the normalisation of the socio-economic life in the country.

UNEN SAYS PURGES IN PRC LEAD TO 'DETERIORATION'

OW191011 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 May (MONTSAME) -- The right-wing faction of the Chinese leadership conducts wide-scale purges all over China trying to consolidate their political stand, UNEN writes. The left-wing grouping in the higher echelon of power with Hua Gofeng at the head representing hegemonists of Mao has become the main target of the current campaign of purges. 18 million out of 39 million party members were recruited during the "Cultural Revolution." Now either banishment or dismissal from the party on a voluntary basis are threatening to all of them. The filling of posts by "those who collaborated with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" groupings" is strictly prohibited. Such "redundancy" affects the fate of 10 million people and this apparently will be a source of new political tensions in the Chinese society.

The purging campaign in China is the direct outcome of struggle and frictions between upper groupings. Right-wing deviationists headed by Deng Xiaoping have launched their last attack at the left-wingers to eradicate their influence. They are striving to complete purges until the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China started at least in the framework of the central organs.

UNEN attaches attention to the fact that as a result of different political campaigns of Mao millions of Chinese citizens including the majority of cadres with secondary and higher education having been trained since the establishment of the People's Republic of China. [as received] The present purge will further deteriorate the lack of cadres in China with its population of one billion and unresolved political and socio-economic problems.

HENG SAMRIN SUPPORTS USSR'S ARMS PROPOSALS

BK251153 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, voiced his unreserved support for the Soviet Union's proposals to hold talks with the United States on the cessation of the arms race.

Druing his 23 May meeting in Phnom Penh with O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, Heng Samrin and O.V. Bostorin agreed to note that the U.S. and NATO's policy of seeking military supremacy over the socialist community is the source of world tension.

Heng Samrin stressed that the Kampuchean party, government and people struggle with the USSR and the socialist community against the Reagan administration's maneuvers of sabotage and intervention.

KEAT CHHON MEETS WITH CAR PRESIDENT KOLINGBA

BK220740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] On 17 May, our Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, was received by and held talks with His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, head of state of the Central African Republic, in his office.

Minister Keat Chhon handed a letter from Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, to His Excellency President Andre Kolingba. He expressed deep thanks from Chairman Khieu Samphan, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government to the Central African Republic for its active assistance and support for the just struggle of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people. Keat Chhon told the president about the development of our struggle in all fields against the Vietnamese aggressors.

His Excellency President Andre Kolingba asked Minister Keat Chhon to convey to Chairman Khieu Samphan the complete support of the Central African Republic for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. The meeting, which included Ambassador Hing Un, was held in a warm and sincere atmosphere. This reflects the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries.

Minister Keat Chhon gave interviews to Central African Republic radio and television. He expressed his salutations to the Central African Republic, which has firmly respected the principles of the UN Charter and of the Nonaligned Movement. It has firmly supported the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and asked for the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

MIN KHIN ATTENDS KOMPONG SOM FRONT MEETING

BK181617 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The front committee of Kompong Som City, 250 km southwest of Phnom Penh, recently met to review the situation in 1981 and to set targets for 1982. Min Khin, KUFNCD council deputy secretary general, attended the meeting.

According to the report presented on that occasion, under the leadership of KPRP and KUFNCD, the population of the municipality overcame innumerable difficulties in order to rebuild a new life in the past 3 years. The municipal KUFNCD committee's activities consisted of popularizing the political line of the party and front and encouraging the young to join the armed forces.

The population intensified production and appealed to those in the enemy's ranks to return to the fold. The front played an effective and active role in the local and general elections. Eight new members were elected to join the municipal front committee.

The meeting decided, among other things, to strive to heighten the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the people, to strengthen the solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and to work at implementing the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and Third KUFNCD National Council Congress.

SRV PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS 5-10 MAY

BK141218 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0354 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 May (SPK) -- A Vietnamese delegation from Binh Tri Thien Province led by Vu Thang, VCP Central Committee member and provincial party committee member visited Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey Province from 5 to 10 May.

Chan Seng, PRK Central Committee member and chairman of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, held talks with the Vietnamese delegation on the strengthening of militant solidarity and the intensification of all-sided cooperation between the two provinces .

A 1982-83 program of cooperation in agriculture, irrigation, basic construction, industry, communications, transport, postal services, public health and education was signed on that occasion.

SRV PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK251158 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission, a delegation from the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee led by Pham Nhu Cuong, deputy director of the department, arrived in Phnom Penh on 24 May.

The delegation was greeted at Pochentong airport by Men Saman, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Propaganda and Education Commission. Nuyen Thao, Vietnam's acting charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, was also present.

In the evening of the same day, Men Saman hosted a reception in honor of the Vietnamese delegation. Men Saman stressed that through this visit the Vietnamese cadres have brought to their Kampuchean colleagues experience in the field of propaganda and education and that the entire Kampuchean people warmly greet the important political events which mark the progress of the Vietnamese revolution.

In his reply, Pham Nhu Cuong, head of the Vietnamese delegation, emphasized the long-standing friendly relations which unite the two peoples in their struggle against common enemies.

AMBASSADORS VISIT PRK FROM HANOI 20-24 MAY

BK260519 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 May -- At the invitation of the PRK Foreign Ministry, the Bulgarian, Polish and Indian ambassadors accredited to Vietnam paid a visit to Kampuchea from 20-24 May.

The three ambassadors were received in audience by Shan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During a meeting with Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the Bulgarian, Polish and Indian diplomats expressed their joy over great successes scored by the Kampuchean people who were rescued from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and who are valiantly struggling against the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to defend their national independence.

The three diplomats visited Angkor Wat, the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and common graves at Cheung Ek.

CUBAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK210941 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts, a delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Communications, led by its Deputy Minister Manuel Garcia, arrived today in Phnom Penh for a visit.

It was welcomed upon arrival by Chhim Seng, deputy minister of communication, transport and posts; and other personalities. The representative of the Cuban Embassy to Kampuchea was also present at the delegation's arrival.

Meets With Chan Si

BK251324 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh today the Cuban Communications Ministry delegation led by Deputy Minister Manuel Garcia.

Chairman Chan Si expressed his gratitude to the Cuban party, government and people for their aid and support for the Kampuchean people.

He talked about the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialist and reactionary circles of the ASEAN countries aimed at sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution. Under the leadership of the KPRP, he said, the Kampuchean people have defended and advanced their country toward socialism in close cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and fraternal socialist countries.

Manuel Garcia highly appreciated the progress achieved by the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP and energetically condemned the genocidal crime perpetrated by the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people.

The head of the Cuban delegation pledged to strengthen cooperation in the posts and communications sector between the two countries.

Also present at the audience were Chhim Seng, deputy minister of posts and communications; and Miguel Fuentes Fraga, acting charge d'affaires of Cuba to Kampuchea.

The Cuban communications delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day.

An official report on the printing of postal stamps in Cuba for Kampuchea was signed at the end of this visit.

During their stay, the Cuban guests visited orphanage No 2, the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and the Cheung Ek mass graves.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK190631 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean ministry of trade, a Soviet trade delegation led by N.M. Joukov, chief of the Asian department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade [name and title as received], arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday, 17 May, for a visit to Kampuchea.

It was welcomed on its arrival by Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade and other personalities. V.A. Youchthenko, trade representative of the USSR to Kampuchea, [name and title as received] was also present on the delegation's arrival.

YOS POR, DELEGATION VISIT KOMPONG CHHNANG

BK160905 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] A delegation of the KUFNCD council led by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, paid a visit to Kompong Chhnang province on 2 May. During its say in Kompong Chhnang, the delegation attended a meeting held to sum up achievements in 1981 and set plans for 1982 by the provincial front committee. On this occasion Comrade Secretary General Yos Por made a speech stressing the significance of the great victories won by the people in the province in the advance toward socialism. He expressed high appreciation of the brilliant successes scored by the population of Kompong Chhnang Province, regarding them as evident achievements which reflect the warm confidence of the people in the future of the nation.

The delegation also paid a visit to comrade Vietnamese experts attached to the province and toured Kompong Tralach District where it attended a meeting there. The delegation returned to Phnom Penh on 5 May.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS THANK OFFICIALS FOR GREETINGS

Heng Samrin

BK200745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the PRK Council of State. The message reads: We sincerely thank you for your fraternal greetings and best wishes sent to us on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of our country's liberation day. We are convinced that the fraternal relations between our two parties, countries and peoples will develop further in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and will achieve more successes. We wish the Kampuchean people new victories for the progress in your national defense.

Chea Sim

BK211200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Comrade Antal Apro, National Assembly president of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Chea Sim, PRK National Assembly chairman, for his congratulatory message on the 37th anniversay of Hungary's liberation day. The message of thanks reads:

I sincerely thank you for your warm congratulations and best wishes sent to me on the 37th liberation anniversary of my country. I am convinced that relations between our two countries will develop further in the interest of our two peoples and all progressive mankind in the world.

GDR AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL VISITS TO OFFICIALS

Heng Samrin

BK160304 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK) -- Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, on Friday [14 May] paid a farewell visit to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, before leaving his post.

The outgoing head of the GDR diplomatic mission stressed the deepening of the all-round relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the GDR and Kampuchea. He thanked the Kampuchean party and government for the amenities accorded him during his mission in Kampuchea. He declared he was convinced the multifaceted cooperation -- particularly in the economic field -- between Kampuchea and the GDR has grown stronger.

General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed satisfaction at the brilliant successes of the GDR ambassador and great appreciation of the GDR's aid and support for the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim

BK160644 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR, Rolf Dach, today paid a farewell visit to Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD Council.

The GDR ambassador affirmed that the GDR party, government and people are always on the side of the Kampuchean people in their struggle and declared himself convinced that GDR-Kampuchean relations, based on proletarian internationalism, have developed.

Chea Sim expressed his deep gratitude to the GDR party, government and people for their material and moral aid to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim wished Ambassador Rolf Dach and, through him, Socialist Unity Party of Germany General Secretary Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders the best of health and success.

DRY SEASON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS REPORTED

BK260530 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK) -- During the dry season, peasants all across the country grew 147,700 hectares of rice -- 63,700 hectares more than last year.

Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampot and Stung Treng Provinces exceeded the plan.

The Agriculture Ministry provided the population with 3,600 tons of rice seed, 23,800 tons of chemical fertilizer, 70,000 liters of insecticide, 100 tons of raticide, 2,730 sprayers, 700 threshers and other agricultural instruments.

Phnom Penh municipality, Kandal, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takeo Provinces undertook experimental cultivation of 31,810 hectares of the IR-36 strain.

TRADE MINISTRY REPORTS ON PADDY PURCHASES

BK160248 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) -- The people throughout the country have sold 160,000 tons of paddy to the state, 50,000 tons above the projected plan, a report by the Trade Ministry states.

During a meeting that opened in Phnom Penh on 12 May and attended by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si, Trade Minister Tang Saroem reported that this year the trade services achieved great successes in the purchase of paddy from the people. In return, they sold 16,000 tons of cooking salt, 1,800 tons of vegetable oil, 4,700,000 meters of cloth and other items to the people. They also distributed 1,533,000 gunny bags to various provinces.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si urged the meeting participants to take care of the paddy purchased by the state and to prepare the necessary means in order to carry out the purchasing plan for 1982-83.

VODK REPORTS RECENT LNLF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

BK260222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao National Liberation Front's [LNLF] guerrilla activities:

On 18 April the LNLF guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemies when they moved from (Chi Lak) village to (Pho) village. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and four others wounded. On the same day, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemies at the (Priel) position, killing four of them and wounding five others. One of the enemies who stepped on a landmine was killed.

On 17 May the Vietnamese enemies stepped on landmines set by the LNLF guerrillas on the (Me Mun) road, causing 3 casualties.

On 18 May Vietnamese soldiers moving from (Peou) village to (Me Mun) stepped on landmines and two of them were killed.

In sum, the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 21 casualties on the Vietnamese enemies.

ARMY DIVISION CONDUCTS MILITARY EXERCISE

BK251148 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] After conducting a 4-day military exercise as ordered by the National Defense Ministry, on the morning of 22 May 1982, Army Division B brilliantly concluded its war game. The military exercise was carried out under the following scenerio: The entire division had made combat preparations to cope with an emergency situation; the division was to be commanded on a war footing; the division was organized and directed to take the initiative to wipe out the enemy; and the entire division was to forge high determination to attack the enemy quickly.

The objectives of this military exercise were to familiarize officers and men with the coordination of combat action with other units; to train cadres in organizing and commanding their units under a wide range of situations; and to train commanding officers and staff organizations in the coordination of combat so that they can appraise the situation and make correct decisions under every circumstance, and be able to study the situation and correctly and skillfully judge developments.

After completing the exercise on coping with an emergency situation, the entire division engaged in an exercise involving an advance to seize enemy territory and to set up positions along a stretch of road more than 100 km long. Although they encountered numerous difficulties during the exercise, all units managed to seize enemy areas and to set up forward positions in accordance with the plan outlined by the division. The successful conclusion of the exercise clearly displayed a high sense of determination of all officers and men in carrying out their duties. All of them managed to completely fulfill all the regulations for a military exercise. They viewed a military exercise as an actual encounter with the enemy. Thanks to the outstanding lessons drawn from previous military exercises, the division was able to carry out this exercise effectively. The division officers at all levels fully understood their rights and duties, studied and firmly grasped the situation, and knew how to correctly and rapidly make decisions based on developments.

In addition to allowing the division to learn numerous rich combat lessons, the exercise was also meant to fulfill the call of the second part of the political report presented by the party Central Committee at the Third LPRP Congress dealing with the line, orientations and tasks of the new stage of our revolution, saying that we must step up the task of national defense and public security, sageguard national independence, and build Laos into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist country.

At a meeting to review the strong and weak points of the exercise, Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and assistant chief of staff of the LPLA; Brig Gen Choummali Sai-Gnakon, member of the party Central Committee and assistant director of the LPLA General Staff Department; and Brig Gen Kongsi, assistant director of the LPLA Political Department, took turns hailing the great achievements scored by the division, saying that they were important contributions to the struggle to build and defend our socialist country. At the same time, officers and men representing the three general departments attached to the National Defense Ministry and officers and men from various other units, schools and commanding organizations throughout the country also highly acclaimed the success of the exercise and pledged to apply the experiences drawn from this exercise to the situation in their respective units with a view to marching forward to fulfill all the historical tasks of our army in the immediate future and in the years to come.

CLASHES ON THAI-BURMESE BORDER REPORTED

BK150644 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] According to reports from Bangkok on 13 May, on 10 and 11 May bloody clashes took place along the Thai-Burmese border between Thai troops and the forces of Khun Sa -- Beijing's lackey.

Khun Sa's forces have regularly engaged in sabotage and drug trafficking activities in the [word indistinct] area. Both sides suffered casualties during the clashes. Two Thai patrol helicopters were badly damaged by Khun Sa's forces. The Thai side killed eight of Khun Sa's soldiers and captured a quantity of opium.

'ARAFAT GREETS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

BK211145 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 21 May (KPL) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary force, recently congratulated the reelection of Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP).

The reelection of Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary of the LPRP CC, said the message, shows deep confidence of the Lao people and party have for the Lao party leader.

Yasir 'Arafat, on behalf of Palestinian people, seized the occasion to thank the Lao people and party for their support in the former's struggle against the imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries and for their inalienable right to establish the Palestine state.

The message finally wished the Lao party to gain achievements and successes for the benefit of the Lao people.

DPRK PREMIER YI THANKS KAYSONE FOR GREETINGS

BK161027 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] On 30 April Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK, sent a message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the LPDR. The message reads:

I would like to thank you for sending me warm congratulations on the occasion of my reelection as premier of the DPRK. On this occasion, I wish you new successes in your highly responsible tasks.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION VISITS VIENTIANE

BK221300 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 May (OANA-KPL) -- Lao trade officials, yesterday, held talks with the visiting trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

The discussion was centered on 1982 and 5-year trade cooperation between the two countries.

Leading Lao delegation at the talks was Nousai Sitthisai, acting minister of industry and trade, and Marek Czurley, ambassador to Laos, headed the Polish delegation. The Polish delegation arrived here on May 20 for an official visit at the invitation of the Industry and Trade Ministry.

Calls on Vice Premier

BK251202 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 25 May (OANA-KPL) -- The visiting Polish trade delegation, on May 24, paid a courtesy visit to Sali Vongkhamsao, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

During the meeting which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere, Marek Gzurley, Polish ambassador to Laos who also acts as head of the delegation, briefed the Lao vice premier of successful activities of his delegation and thanked the Lao side for warm welcome given to it.

Sali Vongkhamsao, in his appraisal of the visit, said that the delegation has contributed to the strengthening of the friendship relations, solidarity and cooperaton between the two countries.

The Lao side also expressed gratitude to the Polish party, government and people for their past and present assistance to the cause of the Lao revolution.

17 'MISLED' PERSONS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

BK140950 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] In late April, 17 misled compatriots, deciding to come back to the fold of their motherland, gave themselves up with weapons to the local administration of Viang Phoukha District in Luang Namtha Province. These misled compatriots had fled to a foreign country because they fell for the deceitful propaganda of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces. They were subsequently hired as espionage agents and bandits and were smuggled into our country to create disturbances in various localities to serve the enemies' dark scheme of opposing the advancement of the Lao revolution as well as the revolutions in the other Indochinese countries.

The compatriot returnees were warmly welcomed and given good care by the local administration which will assist them to become good citizens who can contribute to the task of national defense and national construction and can cooperate well with their other fellow Lao compatriots.

SISANA SISAN LEAVES FOR PRAGUE, TASHKENT

BK201205 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 20 May 82

Vientiane, 20 May (KPL) -- Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, yesterday afternoon left here to attend the ministerial conference on culture to be held in Prague.

Cultural ministers of socialist countries are to meet early next month.

Sisana Sisan is also to attend a film festival in Tashkent scheduled to be held from May 25.

THAI GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

BK240637 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 May 82 p 5

["Excerpts" of "exclusive" interview with Maj Gen Fuangchaloei Aniruttheva, "senior officer" of Thailand's Internal Security Operations Command, with unidentified NATION REVIEW correspondent -- date not given]

[Text] Q: What is the latest situation in regard to the Vietnamese who fled here during 1945-56, or the so-called "Dien Bien Phu" era refugees? There have been meetings in Bangkok and other places but their repatriation hasn't resumed. Also, there have been reports that existing laws and regulations related to illegal immigrants may be streamlined into one. Could you elaborate on these issues?

A: Now we have some laws and regulations to authorize our officials to take appropriate actions and measures over the issue. You know, the actions and measures we deem appropriate to maintain security of our country must be streamlined, otherwise, our authorities could be discouraged in the course of their actions. They would be in disadvantageous positions when the cases they handle are fought in the court. So, we have been trying to update our laws involving these displaced persons to eliminate practical problems.

For example, our old law stated that anybody born on Thai soil would be given Thai nationality. The law had been in force for a long time until one day when we thought it had some loopholes. We thought that the stipulations in the law were unreasonable, given that offspring born to foreign diplomats here are not considered Thai people. The birthplace alone would not be enough to determine their loyalty to our country and this is why they are not granted Thai nationality. By logical extension, the children given birth by illegal immigrants here whould not be automatically given Thai nationality.

Do you think that we should give Thai nationality to an infant born, say, to a Laotian woman who crossed the Mekong River just to bring forth her child?

This is why the committee to control Vietnamese refugees advised the government to announce the Revolutionary Party Order No. 337. The order which went into force in 1972 overruled the old nationality law. As you might have known, the legislation says that children born on Thai territory would be given Thai nationality only when an interior minister approves it.

Another way is an act to preserve some occupations for the Thai people and limit jobs for illegal immigrants. Under the act, illegal immigrants are required to get work permits from provincial commerce officers before they are allowed to work in the limited fields. They are also obliged to pay fees for their work permits for the first time. The rationale behind the legislation is that the illegal immigrants won't stay for good in our country. The occupations allowed to them would only help them survive on their own pending their return to their native countries.

The act was enforced about a few years ago, but the ministerial regulations based on the law were just announced last year.

Q: How did the "Dien Bien Phu" refugees react to the new law?

A: Naturally, they voiced strong objection because they are allowed to take up only 23 kinds of occupations. They are banned from pursuing such occupations as photography business, running repairing garages, lathing and operating drug stores. The law stipulates so because there had been evidence showing that some illegal immigrants had been making use of their occupations to support communist insurgency in the jungles.

For instance, a lathman could make components for landmines which are detrimental to the security of the country. We also seized radio communications equipment from some Vietnamese and uncovered that they had used the equipment to relay radio messages to Hanoi.

We seized the radio equipment and a set of codes during a raid on a Vietnamese refugee's residence in Nakhon Panom in November in 1973. We uncovered that the Vietnamese were serving as "fifth column" and could send messages to Hanoi within only a few hours. It was also the first time that we could break their codes.

Q: What will the bill to streamline all laws related to illegal immigrants be named; refugee law?

A: No, we won't use the word "refugee" because its meaning is vague. We don't accept the word partly because Thailand is not a signatory of international convention on refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been trying to get us to sign the pact. But we won't sign it because the convention will subject Thailand to numerous restrictions. We want flexibility in dealing with the problem. We don't think it is necessary for us to enter into the pact because Thailand is already a member of the United Nations. In fact, we have more humanitarian treatment than some signatories of the convention.

We have thus all along called these people illegal immigrants or displaced persons. This is all for national interests. We might call this new law in the offing a bill to control some categories of alien people or a bill on the alien people who are illegal immigrants.

In short, we will compile the existing laws and streamline them into only one bill.

Q: Will the new bill contain new measures?

A: Yes, it will be a comprehensive one. For example, the illegal immigrants will come under tax collection for the first time if they earn revenue. However, the tax rates to be imposed on them might be lower than those for Thai citizens and the alien people because we hold that they would be finally resettled in third countries, if not to return to their homeland. They could not claim privileges pending their departure from Thailand any more. During their stay here, they have to be registered and abide by our restrictions which will, among other things, specify the areas they will be confined. The new law will contain measures covering every stage since these people enter the country or are born here until their departure from Thailand.

Officials must have adequate authority to control the Dien Bien Phu refugees who total over 40,000 today. The new law is necessary because of the rapidly changing situation in this region. We had never expected that tens of thousands of Vietnamese refugees would inundate our country following the downfall of the Saigan, but when problems arise from the refugee influx, we must have a new tool to cope with them. Don't forget that our country is a frontline state which has to bear the brunt of both land and boat people seeking refuge here.

While we are still unable to solve the problem stemming from the Dien Bien Phu refugees who have stayed here for about 30 years already, we are facing a new generation of Indochinese refugees who have lived here for eight years already. Not that the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) has not paid attention to the accumulating problems, but we need more efficient legal tools to handle it.

It's high time such a law as being conceived by NSC be enforced and I hope parliament would be aware of the vital need to legislate it.

Q: Where are the Dien Bien Phu refugees now?

A: They initially lived in their own communities along the border areas in the northeast. The government then welcomed them and even granted a one-million-baht loan for them to make a living on humanitarian grounds. They haven't paid back one baht yet.

The government then also treated them as if they were Thais because the Thai people then were sympathetic with the cause of the Vietnamese people to drive out the French, frankly speaking. However, concrete evidence was uncovered later to prove that some of the refugees were acting against the security of Thailand and the government thus began to mete out tighter measures to control them.

In 1957, they were confined to only 12 northeastern provinces, including Prachinburi. When the Viet Minh invaded Laos six years later and deployed their troops along the Thai border, the government moved certain leaders of the refugees to two southern provinces. While 705 of the refugees were moved to Phattalung, 126 others were sent to Surat Thani.

In 1969, the government confined the people in the eight Provinces of Nong Khai, Udon Thani, Sakhon Nakhon, Nakhon Panom, Ubon Ratchathani, Prachinburi, Surat Thani and Phattalung. Yasothorn was later included in the confinment areas when it was upgraded as a province. Despite the measure, the Vietnamese have sneaked out to other provinces and are now found in at least 37 provinces nationwide.

Q: What are the policies of the government towards these people?

A: The Cabinet on April 28, 1970 approved the National Security Council's proposal over the issue. NSC formulated a two-step policy which said that the refugees must be all repatriated to their homeland, if possible. The other step was that measures to control the people pending their repatriation would be improved.

This has been so far our policy. We give priority to the repatriation of all the refugees to Vietnam and at the same time would try every possible way to control them so that their actions would not be detrimental to the security of the country.

Q: Could you outline their actions, which you say, are dangerous to the country's security?

A: First of all Vietnamese elements loyal to Hanoi had established their own clandestine administrative system to govern the refugees regardless of the legitimate rule of the government.

They also raised fund among themselves and sent it to Vietnam through Hong Kong. We also found concrete evidence that they supported the Thai communist movement. They arranged for some Thai communist insurgents to undergo training in Vietnam and to return here to commit subversive actions against the government. Our officials had detected radio conversations in Vietnamese language among some guerrillas of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). In fact, our intelligence reports show that some Vietnamese could be political commissars of certain military units of CPT.

During the demonstrations against the Thanom government in October, 1973, we identified 18 Vietnamese refugees mingling with the protestors. Why do they have to do so if they don't want to undermine the stability of the government.

Q: You said that they are ruled by a clandestine organization?

A: Yes, one of their clandestine organizations is "the Central Association of the Patriotic Overseas Vietnamese" which is under the direct control of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP). VCP has detailed its members to work in all the levels of the organization.

The leadership core of the organization is called "trung uong" comprising five members. Under trung uong are four regional bodies, called "khu." The first regional body controls the Vietnamese in Nongkhai, Udon Thani, Khon Kaen, and Nakhon Ratchasima. The second body controls those in Sakhon Hakhon and Nakhon Panom. While the third one oversees the refugees in Surin, Ubon Ratchathani and Yasothorn. The other of the nine provinces are in the jurisdiction of the fourth khu. Each of the regional bodies is governed by five members. The smallest administrative unit of the organization is communities, called chom, each of which is ruled by a leader.

There are also other clandestine organizations among the Vietnamese about which I won't go into details. In order to facilitate their underground work, the Vietnamese refugees have been trying to acquire Thai nationality through devious means.

Since ISOC was assigned to look after the issue in late 1970, we arrested about 1,500 people involved in the illegal issuance of ID cards to some of the Vietnamese refugees. Among the arrested persons are government officials, local officials, kamnans, and village headmen.

The Interior Ministry in 1978 took over the work to investigate into the illegal practices from ISOC.

Anyway, it's difficult to solve the problem completely. As you know, government officials related to the issuance of ID cards have been lured into collaborating with the refugees because of attactive amount of bribes. Formerly, a police officer would get 10,000 baht for issuing a fake ID care, but the amount of the kick-back has now shot to 50,000 baht. It's lucrative business. Furthermore, we have found that our major weakness lies at the level of kamnans and village headmen because they are not government officials. The government could not control their practices like government officials.

Q: How about the government's efforts to repatriate the Dien Bien Phu refugees?

A: We will continue lobbying for the repatraition in international fora. As in last October, NSC Secretary General Prasong (Sunsiri) will again remind the forthcoming annual conference on refugees in Geneva of the "forgotten refugees" in Thailand.

The Foreign Ministry is also negotiating the repatriation with Vietnam through its embassy here. About four of five months ago, the embassy informed the ministry that about 300 refugees were willing to return home. The ministry asked the embassy to send the list. The embassy sent the requested list, about one month ago, but there were only three persons on the list. Three out of the 30,000 people who are on the initial list for the repatriation.

Q: Do you have the list of the 30,000 people?

A: Yes, we have. The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) also has the list, which specifies that the 30,000 people are under a repatriation programme. I and squadron leader Prasong last year met ICRC President Hayes to have him witness the Rangoon agreement and other related documents confirming that Vietnam has agreed to accept the people.

Q: How was the list made?

A: Let's first go back to 1946. The first survey that year showed that there were about 50,000 Vietnamese refugees here. Fourteen years later, the Thai Red Cross negotiated with the Vietnamese Red Cross through ICRC for the repatriation of the refugees. About 70,000 Vietnamese refugees then signed documents to confirm their willingness to return home.

After the Rangoon agreement, 75 groups of 45,241 refugees were transported from Thailand to Vietnam during 1960-1964. The repatriation was suspended when the fighting between North Vietnam and the United States erupted in the Tonkin Gulf. Hanoi used the battle as the excuse to postpone the repatriation. So, there are still 30,000 refugees pending repatriation.

In fact, we have estimated the number of all the refugees here at about 50,000. About 42,000 Vietnamese refugees have registered with us for their ID cards, but there are still thousands of others who have not been registered. The second round of talks for the resumption of the repatriation took place in Bangkok on September 29, 1970, but the Vietnamese delegates spend most of their time here visiting the refugees in various provinces. Some delegates were then reportedly officers of the Vietnamese Central Investigative Bureau. After moving about in Thailand for eight months, the delegates came up with an announcement that Hanoi was not ready to take back the refugees. They left for Hanoi on May 26, 1971, leaving about 40,000-50,000 Vietnamese refugees behind as our burden. You know, the Thai Government then wasted about one million baht to finance the delegation's time spent here. The Vietnamese announcement in 1971 also clearly states that Hanoi asked to postpone, and not to cancel the repatriation process.

Q: What is the attitude of ICRC over the issue?

A: After the Geneva conference last October, President Hayes despatched his special envoy here to follow up the issue. I briefed the envoy, the same way I am briefing you, before he went to Hanoi. He later told me after his talks with the Vietnamese that Hanoi appeared equivocal over our request for the resumption of the repatriation. The Vietnamese also asked the humanitarian organization not to step into the problem on grounds that the two countries could have direct talks to settle the issue, now that the two countries have established diplomatic relations. However, the ICRC representative maintained that it would continue taking up the issue which involved humanitarian aspects. The emissary said that ICRC wished to see families reunited. And we will continue our efforts to get the 30,000 Vietnamese refugees repatriated through ICRC.

Q: What do you think Hanoi is trying to do on this problem?

A: Hanoi has been trying to nullify the previous agreements and understandings, particularly the Rangoon pact. The Vietnamese want us to start talks anew in order to prolong the issue and even leave the Dien Bien Phu refugees in Thailand for good. They have been attempting to use the Thai-Vietnamese joint communique on August 6, 1976 to overrule the Rangoon agreement.

The Vietnamese managed to get the wording in the joing communique which was signed by ex-Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun and former Foreign Minister Nguyun Duy Trinh during Bhichai's visit to Hanoi, slanted in their favour.

The joint communique says something to this effect: "The two countries agreed to set up a joint committee to discuss the problem of the Vietnamese in Thailand further, including the modalities for repatriation to their native country."

It sounds beneficial to Thailand, but then the Vietnamese have been trying to interpret from the statement that some of the Vietnamese would continue staying in Thailand while others would be repatriated. The tricky word Hanoi managed to include in the communique is "further."

You might have noticed the Hanoi has since then reaffirmed its adherance to the joint communique without any reference to the Rangoon agreement. It's tactics are quite clear. The Vietnamese leaders want the communique to overrule the Rangoon agreement.

Nonetheless, Vietnam made a blunder during the Geneva meeting last October when its delegate made a statement implying that Hanoi still sticks by the Rangoon agreement.

The Vietnamese representative was trying to defend his government's position is response to the statement of NSC Chief Squadron Leader Prasong who castigated Hanoi for its dilly-dallying tactics to take back what he called "the forgotten refugees." A part of the Vietnamese representative statement says: "With regard to the implementation of the Rangoon agreement, after the Bangkok meeting the Vietnamese authorities have on several occasions proposed to Thailand that negotiations should resume, but have never received a reply..."

Squadron Leader Prasong, as you might still remember, later made use of the Vietnamese statement when he returned to Bangkok. He then gave interviews to Thai reporters that Hanoi had admitted the validity of the Rangoon agreement, citing the Vietnamese delegate's statement as evidence.

The interviews prompted Vietnam to issue a statement to UNHCR, claiming that the public statement made by Squadron Leader Prasong was "unilateral" and reaffirming its adherence to the joint communique on August 6, 1976. Hanoi refused to admit its mistake in the international conference but then its delegate's statement is on record and witnessed by over 100 delegates from other countries.

ENVOY TO PRC COMMENTS ON KHMER ROUGE SUPPORT

BK251026 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Thai Ambassador to the PRC Koson Sinthuwanon said China supports the Khmer Rouge because it realizes that the Khmer Rouge is the only faction that really fights the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese occupation. Therefore, China disagrees with any plan to eliminate the Khmer Rouge's power. The ambassador revealed that China also supports other Khmer factions, but it holds that they do not fight the Vietnamese troops seriously, since most of them only fight for the interests of their own groups. China will continue to support the Khmer Rouge whether the latter are able to return to power or not.

Koson said he has never seen any communist country return to democracy. Kampuchea can be anything, a communist or neutral country, but the Khmer Rouge's power should not be diminished. Certain countries are trying to find ways to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power after the Vietnamese troops are driven out of Kampuchea, but such countries are living in a dream.

Touching on the goal to form a coalition government for Kampuchea, the ambassador said the idea is to improve the Khmer Rouge's image. He said the formation of a coalition government for the Khmer resistance factions will enable them to enjoy the full support of other countries which recognize their govenrment.

The Thai ambassador disclosed that there is still a good chance of success in forming a coalition government among the Khmer factions because they have shown reconciliatory gestures to each other. They should try to form a coalition first before thinking of sharing power. They delay would only allow the Soviet Union to further strengthen its influence in Southeast Asia. At present, the Soviet Union has advisors in all the Indochinese countries. Son Sann's faction, which has created obstacles in the efforts to form a coalition government, should realize this fact.

POST EDITORIAL VIEWS TOXIC GAS CHARGES

BK251027 Bangkok POST in English 25 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "An Issue That Must Not Be Shelved"]

[Text] Wise politicians know that the best way of tackling a problem which appears to have neither a practical nor popular solution is to shelve it, if at all possible, until the public clamour has died down and then quietly take action when it is judged that most people have forgotten the issue. But then some politicians decide that it is better to forget that the issue ever existed in the first place. In short, it has become too hot to handle.

Several months ago when evidence -- albeit circumstantial -- surfaced of the use of Soviet-made toxic gas against the civilian populations of Laos and Afghanistan, newspapers around the globe took up the issue demanding explanations and preventive and punitive action. This was followed by a United Nations "fact-finding" investigation which apparently failed to turn up any "facts" palatable to the investigators or their governments. The United States Government then took up the crusade and its embassies around the world released voluminous reports to the media.

Now the silence is deafening and with world attention focussed on the battleground in the South Atlantic, there are genuine fears that the "yellow rain" controversy has been consigned to history and that, once again, a superpower has managed to get away with an outrageous attempt at genocide with no deterrents imposed to stop it continuing the process.

The Soviet Union cites a lack of motivation to refute allegations it had anything to do with the "yellow rain" attacks. But analysts have pointed out that although the Russians have, of late, been trying to get maximum publicity for their calls for arms control in Europe and elsewhere and claim that participation in toxic gas attacks would be the height of folly at such a time, there does exist a very strong motivation for such clandestine operations. The use of these chemical weapons has mainly been against rebels who cannot be conquered in any other way: enemies based in mountain hide-outs who cannot be flushed out by the normal processes of warfare without unacceptable casualties. This applied to the Yemen in the days of Nasser and also applies to Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Eritrea and to the much-victimised Mong hilltribes of Laos where chemical weapons have been used. Toxic gas attacks represent the most strategic -- if morally reprehensible -- method of eliminating these dissident tribesmen and thereby subduing a hostile environment. Latest reports indicate that "yellow rain" is still being used, especially in Afghanistan.

There have been too many verified cases of these attacks occurring in remote areas for the whole issue to be quietly forgotten. American experts have claimed that there have been at least 432 chemical attacks in recent years and that more than 10,000 people have been killed and tens of thousands maimed. Even if these figure are exaggerated, there is still most definitely a case to answer. This newspaper is not alone in refusing to allow the whole controversy to be shelved in some international bureaucrat's dust-enshrouded pigeon hole.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH PREM

BK260630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Visiting French Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Jobert called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 0800 today. The prime minister said he was pleased the French Government had sent such a high-level official to visit Thailand. He said France is a good ally which has provided extensive cooperation and assistance to Thailand for the benefit of both Thailand and France. He said he was impressed during his recent official visit to France and was greatly honored to have called on the French president and prime minister.

Michel Jobert informed the prime minister that he had called on the Thai commerce and industry ministers and said his discussions with them were very useful. He expressed the hope that Thai-French relations will be further strengthened.

The prime minister asked the French minister to convey his regards to the president and prime minister of France. He also extended best wishes to the French visitor.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PRC 'SABOTAGE'

OW251852 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 25 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, protesting against the new and serious Chinese violations at the common border.

The note reads: "Since the beginning of 1982, the Chinese side has on many occasions sent its soldiers and militia to destroy the Thoong Khoang dam about 500 metres inside Vietnamese territory and near Marker 74 in Ngoc Khe village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province.

"On January 13, 1982, dozens of Chinese soldiers and militiamen blew up 10 metres of the dam with four explosive charges, causing losses to the local economy. On April 22, 1982 a group of Chinese scouts moved into reconnoitre the place but fled when spotted out. Two days later on April 24, some 300 Chinese soldiers and militiamen in uniform crossed the border and used sledge hammers, steel barks and explosives to damage an additional five metres of the dam. Mined on two occasions, the Thoong Khoang dam suffered heavy damage, causing flood to more than 60 hectares of cultivated land in Ngoc Khe village. More serious still, on May 19, while the local population was out to repair the dam, and fighting back flood water, Chinese troops across the border opened fire at the villagers at work, wounding two of them."

The note stressed: "These acts of sabotage of the Chinese side are very brutal and serious, causing indignation among the local population. Together with the armed provocations and intrusions into Vietnamese border areas during the past period, these acts lie in the Chinese authorities' scheme to sabotage Vietnam's economy and cause difficulties to production and the dnpy [as received] life of the local people, and perpetuate tension along the border with Vietnam.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly denounces and condemns the above-mentioned criminal acts of the Chinese authorities, and firmly demands that they stop such acts immediately and ensure that they should not happen again.

"The Vietnamese people are resolved to defend their territorial integrity and protect production and the livelihood of the population in the border areas. The Chinese authorities have to bear full responsibility for all consequences of their criminal acts."

HANOI HITS THAI GENERAL'S REMARKS ON VIETNAMESE

BK260750 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] In an interview with the Thai paper NATION REVIEW on 24 May, a Thai major general of the internal security operations command of the Thai Army said that Vietnam has established a fifth column in Thailand among the 30,000 Vietnamese who have been living in that country for decades for the purpose of carrying out subversive activities.

This major general also irresponsibly said that a number of Hanoi men are political commissars in the various rebellious groups in Thailand -- which are actually Maoist groups.

The Bangkok administration has been an effective instrument wielded by Beijing to oppose and undermine the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and to fulfill Beijing's expansionist policies in Southeast Asia. Presumably, this is the reason why the Thai major general dared not refer to Beijing, which is actually organizing and commanding the fifth column force as public opinion in Southeast Asia has clearly pointed out. Instead, he made slanderous allegations against the Vietnamese people, who wish only to live in peace and friendship with the Thai people.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW251534 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- NHAN DAN today in a commentary on the conference of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries to open in Havana on May 31 says that all schemes to divert the Non-Aligned Movement from its fundamental objectives will fail. The full text of the commentary follows:

"Over the three years since the sixth Havana summit, the Non-Aligned Movement has seen major changes in the international situation. The three revolutionary currents have continuously been on the offensive. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have constantly developed. The national liberation movement has won many more victories. The peace movement that swept Western Europe and northern America is an important motive force to speed up the struggle against nuclear war. Many more countries have joined the Non-Aligned Movement, bringing its [words indistinct] of the movement. Frightened by the growing strength of the forces of national independence, peace, democracy and socialism, the U.S. and other imperialist forces in collusion with Beijing expansionism and hegemonism have mounted counter-attacks in hopes of regaining their lost positions. They have pushed forward the arms race and conducted provocations in many places, thus increasing international tension. They have sought ways and means to sow division and conflicts among member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement in an attempt to weaken the movement and check its advance. In the face of this complicated situation, some persons who have not seen the basic trend of development of the Non-Aligned Movement feel anxious about the capability of preventing war and defending peace as well as the prospects of the revolutionary, progressive movement of countries and the Non-Aligned Movement's potential for development. This has played into the hands of unhealthy forces. They have blamed the present tense world situation on the division of the world into blocs and on the dispute between the superpowers. They attempt to make the movement return to the so-called "initial objectives" and to the policy of "neutrality between the two blocs" and "opposition to the two superpowers." Yet, their real design is to divert the Non-Aligned Movement from its fundamental objectives, to back imperialism and international reaction, and to sever the movement from the socialist community.

The fact is that the struggle between the forces of progress and retrogression has begun right after the birth of the Non-Aligned Movement, i.e., the struggle between the countries actively struggling against imperialism and colonialism for genuine national independence and freedom and those advocating "neutrality" "standing on the fence between the two blocs," which actually boils down to compromising with, abetting and even tailing after imperialism and international reaction. The progressive forces have (?other) important victories in upholding the movement's anti-imperialist banner. Meanwhile the retrogressive forces did not cease their counter-attacks. The conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981 reaffirmed the fundamental objective of the Non-Aligned Movement. However, of late some forces have rehashed the obsolete theme of "neutrality between the two blocs" in an attempt to influence the coming conference of the Coordinating Bureau. This plot is doomed to failure since today more and more non-aligned countries have realized that the enemy of peace, national independence and of the Non-Aligned Movement is imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists and that the present tension is caused by the warlike policy pursued by the Reagan administration with the connivance of other imperialist and international reactionary forces. They have also realized that the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community are striving for objectives (?consistent) with the movement's fundamental objectives, namely peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Experiences in struggle have made it amply clear that in our time national independence is closely associated with socialism. To enhance close solidarity with and enjoy the effective support of the countries in the socialist community is the foremost factor in the struggle to maintain and develop the gains of the national liberation movement, to establish a new, equitable and fair international economic order, and to thwart all attacks by imperialism and international reaction. The doctrine of "neutrality" is a sinister scheme to detach the non-aligned countries from the socialist countries, their genuine friends and allies of utmost importance, and weaken and undermine the movement.

The current conflict about the Malvinas Islands fresh example of how much the U.S. and British imperialists are ready to join their hands in countering the non-aligned countries and trampling upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and freedom of other nations. This situation as well as the vivid practice of the struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement over the past two decades of its existence have helped the people in the non-aligned countries realize who are their dangerous enemies and who are reliable friends.

For some time now, some people have tried to distort the relations of solidarity and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, claiming that "Vietnam interferes in Kampuchea's affairs' and that the Kampuchea issue is a "conflict" and a "dispute" in the movement between two non-aligned countries, caused by the "vestiges of colonialism" and "expansionist tendency." They deliberately and completely kept silent before the Chinese reactionaries' crime of using the Pol Pot clique to kill millions of Kampucheans. The presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea conforms with the bilateral treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation aimed at helping the Kampuchean people defend their independence and freedom faced with the threat of the Chinese reactionaries. The independent and non-aligned state of Kampuchea, which has revived and has seen growing stability, is now an important factor for the defence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The root cause of the tension in this region is Beijing's policy of expansionism and hegemonism of collusion with Washington. As pointed out in the final declaration of the New Delhi conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, it is imperative to seek "a measure to reduce tension (in Southeast Asia) by a package political solution," whereby it envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Southeast Asia, and urges all countries in the region to conduct a dialogue leading to the settlement of the existing dispute, thereby ensuring lasting peace and stability in this region of the world. Similarly, the presence of Soviet armed units in Afghanistan at the request of the legal government of this country will help the Afghan people defend their independence and freedom against the rebels directed by Washington and Beijing. All attempts to raise the "Afghan problem" and the "Kampuchean problem" at the non-aligned forum are aimed at causing discord and weakening and undermining the movement.

Developing the fine tradition of the movement, and overcoming all sabotage schemes of imperialism and international reaction, and supported by the good will of the majority of member countries and of Cuba, the president of the movement, the conference of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in Havana is certain to continue upholding the banner of solidarity against imperialism and colonialism and to take the Non-Aligned Movement to new successes.

NHAN DAN PRAISES BREZHNEV PEACE PROPOSALS

OW260750 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- The recent proposals of President Leonid Brezhnev for limiting strategic weapons are peace proposals which reflect a high sense of responsibility, says NHAN DAN today.

The paper continues: Unforgetful of the lessons of the past and keenly watching the war preparations by the belicose circles in the United States and other Western countries, the Soviet Union, however, does not support the viewpoint that only military force and a foreign policy based on force can ensure lasting peace. The Soviet leaders have time and again asserted that such a policy would (not) [parentheses as received] lead to peace, instead will only stimulate the arms race, confrontation and finally war.

NHAN DAN goes on: In its persistent effort for peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forth practical proposals and initiatives, especially with regard to the situation in Europe, in the hope first of all of halting the continued increase of the nuclear arsenal. The Soviet Union has unilaterally reduced its army by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks in Europe, took the unilateral decision to postpone the development of medium-range nuclear weapons in its European territory, and has in fact started reducing a considerable number of these missiles.

Now, at a time when the special session of the U.N. General Assembly is to convene and the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic weapons are likely to resume, the Soviet Union has proposed a status quo of the present balance. On the other hand, it has declared that right now, as the arms limitation talks begin, the Soviet and U.S. [as received] should maintain the present quantities of their strategic weapons and should limit their modernization to the lowest level. As rightly pointed out by President Brezhnev, whether the U.N. General Assembly's special session and the Soviet-American talks can yield positive results or not depends of the attitude of the U.S. and its allies, NHAN DAN concludes.

DO MUOI, SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT HUNGARY

Delegation's Arrive

OW211918 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- A Vietnamese economic delegation led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnamese-Hungarian Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee, arrived in Budapest on May 20.

The delegation was welcomed by Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian Sub-commission of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee; Jozsef Varga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Vietnam, and others.

Meetings, Award Ceremony

OW260729 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- The tenth session of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Budapest.

The session was attended by a Vietnamese delegation led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Vietnamese Section in the joint commission, and a Hungarian delegation led by Janos Borbandi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Hungarian section in the joint commission.

The two sides reviewed their work since the ninth session and worked out measures to promote cooperation and goods exchange between the two countries in the years to come.

A ceremony was held on May 24 at the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest to confer Vietnam's Friendship Order and Medal on Hungarian officials with much contributions to enhancing cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary. The conferment made on the 25th annivesary of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was attended by Do Muoi, Janos Borbandi, and others.

LE DUAN GREETS HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

OW251930 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today sent a message to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, greeting his 70th birthday. The message praised Janos Kadar as "an outstanding son of the Hungarian people and an eminent militant of the international communist and workers' movement" who has "made big contributions to the founding, building and defending of the Hungarian People's Republic and has worked tirelessly for the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The message wished brilliant successes of the Hungarian people in implementing the resolutions of the Hungarian party's 12th congress and constant development of the militant solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

NHAN DAN CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S KADAR

OW260759 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- NHAN DAN's editorial today congratulates the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Janos Kadar, on his being presented with Vietnam's Sao Vang (Gold Star) Order.

The paper says: "The event marks a high appreciation by the Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam of Comrade Janos Kadar's role and great services in Hungary's socialist construction and in the consolidation and promotion of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary. This is also a high appreciation of his active contributions to the world communist and workers' movement. The conferment of Vietnam's highest distinction on First Secretary Janos Kadar expresses the sincere feelings felt by the party, the government and people of Vietnam towards the esteemed leader of the working class and working people of Hungary. This is also an expression of Vietnam's profound gratitude for Hungary's great, valuable support and assistance."

NHAN DAN highlights the prominent role played by Janos Kadar in smashing the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary in 1956, and praises him as an eminent activist in the international communist and workers' movement. It goes on: "Under the leadership of the H.S.W.P. led by First Secretary Janos Kadar, the Hungarian revolution has passed through a period of historic significance. The Hungarian people are successfully building a developed socialist society. Hungary has become more prosperous, the people's political and ideological unity firmer, and the party of the working class stronger in implementing its glorious historic mission. The international prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic has risen constantly."

In conclusion the paper wishes the Hungarian leader the best of health so as to lead the Hungarian people to successfully carry out the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the fraternal friendship, solidarity and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary constant consolidation and development.

LE DUAN GREETS PCI'S BERLINGUER ON BIRTHDAY

OW240725 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has sent a message of congratulations to Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy, on his 60th birthday. Le Duan wished Enrico Berlinguer good health and success in his highly responsible mission.

HANOI REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE AS OF 15 MAY

BK210956 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 May, northern provinces and cities had harvested 58,000 hectares of early 5th-month spring rice or 5.4 percent of the cultivated area.

Binh Tri Thien Province has harvested almost 59 percent of its cultivated area. Nghe Tinh, Vinh Phu and Ha Bac Provinces have harvested from 2 to 4 percent of their 5th-month spring rice cultivated areas. Provinces in the Red River Delta have just embarked on the harvest work.

Southern provinces and cities have planted 261,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving almost 40 percent of the plan norm or 50,000 hectares more than the last crop. Provinces from Thuan Hai southward have planted 210,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving more than 39 percent of planned area. These provinces and cities in the south are guiding cooperatives, production collectives and peasants to integrate plowing equipment and energy and concentrate their efforts on planting the remaining 400,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and providing special care for this crop in order to obtain a good yield to offset the losses in the last winter-spring crop. These localities have also plowed 441,000 hectares of ricefields for the 10th-month crop and planted 180,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice or 33,000 hectares more than the same period last year.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL STRESSES GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK181550 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 82 pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 4 May editorial: "Grain Procurement"]

[Text] Procurement of grain for this year must be increased by 32 percent over 1981. At a time when production, despite some new developments, is encountering numerous difficulties, and when imbalances in the economy are adversely affecting the circulation and distribution of grain, grain procurement has become a glorious but difficult task which needs great and comprehensive efforts if it is to be carried out satisfactorily. Fostering their achievements and experiences attained over the past year, many localities have worked hard on grain procurement since early this year. In general, however, the results obtained were still poor. As of 20 April, the northern provinces were able to attain 76 percent or more of the grain procurement target for the 1981 10th-month crop while the former Nam Bo provinces achieved approximately 55 percent of the target for both the 1981 10th-month crop and the 1981-82 winter-spring crop. Provinces along the coastal area of central Vietnam and in the Central Highlands attained a lower percentage. The poor results attained in grain procurement have directly affected state efforts to achieve a balance of grain especially during the preharvest period. Therefore, it is now an urgent task for the grain sector and for various localities to try at all costs to fulfill the remainder of the grain procurement target for the 10th-month crop and to make active preparations to fulfill the grain procurement target for the winter-spring crop. Only through the vigorous acceleration of grain production and through the satisfactory fulfillment of grain procurement can we meet the state's requirements for grain.

The state's grain procurement policy covers three fields of activity: The collection of agricultural taxes; the collection and purchase of grain under two-way economic contracts; and the exchange of grain by agreement. Agricultural taxes are a form through which peasants make direct obligatory contribution of products to the state. The collection and purchase of grain under contracts are a form of economic exchange through which peasants sell to the state a quantity of grain proportionate to the quantity of materials and goods they have received from the state. The exchange of grain by agreement is a form of barter trade which is carried out by the agreement of both sides.

Whatever the forms, the purpose remains unchanged, that is, to ensure that the state is able to control a large segment of grain and goods in order to serve the various economic and social requirements and the people's livelihood. Therefore, paying agricultural taxes and selling grain under two-way contracts or at agreed-upon prices are the responsibility and obligation of peasants. Grain procurement is a task of economic and political significance, requiring the motivation of the masses. That is why the adoption of economic, political and indoctrination measures to achieve this purpose has been regarded as a principled and highly practicable solution. Experiences obtained recently show that many localities have failed to fulfill their tasks, chiefly due to the fact that they only emphasized the economic measure which advocates increasing the price and using money or goods as a means to purchase grain. As these conditions were not available, these localities were unable to carry out their collection and purchase activities. They were even unable to carry out the collection of taxes and debts satisfactorily or to settle two-way economic contracts financially. Meanwhile, those localities properly adopting the three economic, political and indoctrination measures were reported to have attained good results. This was done by actively preparing materials, goods and cash for the purchase of grain at various hamlets and villages when the rice harvest was in its busiest stage, while increasing indoctrination within the party and among the people, praising the good examples set by cadres, party members, youth union members and youths, and motivating peasants to pay taxes and sell grain to the state. Through these measures they created a widespread mass movement and a high morale for various festive grain delivery drives. They also attached importance to market management by preventing private traders from going to the rural areas to compete with the state in purchasing grain and by resolutely taking administrative and legal steps against speculative hoarders of grain and against those who had evaded their obligations. All these experiences must be put into use in the procurement of grain during the forthcoming winter-spring grain harvest.

Problems regarding the organization of collection and purchase activities must also be solved satisfactorily. While concentrating on collecting and purchasing paddy, we should not belittle the procurement of subsidiary food products. We must take into consideration the fact that the target for the procurement of subsidiary food products in terms of paddy constitutes one-tenth of this year's overall target for grain procurement. Specific attention must be paid to the quality of grain. Unhusked rice delivered to state granaries must be dry and clean and must meet set standards. Organizations responsible for grain collection and purchase activities must prepare enough measuring, packaging, shipping and storage facilities. They must organize initial profit-and-loss accounting activities, closely control the entire amount of grain to be delivered to the treasury, and eliminate the phenomenon of "delivering nothing to the state granary" or "making security deposits" because the latter is nothing but a variation of the former.

Along with stepping up production, the procurement of grain is contributing directly to solving the people's food problem. This task must be carried out with close guidance by all party committee echelons and by the administration at all levels.

MALAYSIA

BANGKOK POST REPORTS ON MALAY INSURGENTS

BK200810 Bangkok POST in English 20 May 82 p 4

[By Tony Davis]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur -- The Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), based along the Thai-Malaysian border has reacted forcefully to attempts by Muslim secessionists to challenge its hold on the strategic Betong Salient. It has now effectively reasserted control over the tongue of territory in Southern Yala Province jutting into northern Malaysia, say authoritative Malaysian sources.

But while the Muslim threat posed by the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) has been checked by reinforcement of communist forces, last year's CPM-PULO imbroglio has gone to sharpen differences between the CPM and its main rival faction.

Malaysian Ministry of Home Affairs sources who closely monitor communist activities along the border note a marked shift of forces from the CPM's largely Muslim 10th Regiment based in Waeng District of Narathiwat apparently to bolster the 12th Regiment in the troubled salient.

Recent intelligence figures on communist strength in the border zone indicate the 12th Regiment, last year estimated at around 500 armed and uniformed guerrillas has expanded to 700. The 10th Regiment has been cut back from around 600 to 380 men today.

All told Malaysian official figures put total communist strength in various factors just north of the border at 2,200 with a slight margin of error conceded for insurgents not actually on file. Of the 2,200 approximately 1,130 belong to the mainstream DPM, commanded in the border zone by Central Committee Member Ah Su.

PULO attempts to undermine the communists' longstanding grip on the Betong Salient by propaganda work among Muslim villagers effectively under CPM administration appear to have dropped off markedly this year, say analysts. This military sources estimate PULO strength at only a little over 300 men of which not more than around half are believed to have moved into the salient last year.

But the CPM's initial failure to meet the Muslim challenge that last year sparked a refugee exodus into Malaysia has aggravated differences with the mainstream party's foremost border rival, the Marxist-Leninist faction (CPM-ML). The ML's, formerly part of the 12th Regiment itself, split from the mother party in 1974 and have since expanded significantly.

Latest estimates number the CPM-ML at just under 600 guerrillas -- a noteable proportion women -- commanded by Jiang Zhong-wen. It controls the western edge of the Betong Salient.

Documents seized by security forces over recent months in the salient printed by the CPM-ML accuse the mainstream party of being unable to counter the influence of Muslim insurgents and alienating villagers in areas under its control by demands for protection money. "They (the CPM-MLO) have been trying to take advantage of the situation by expanding into surrounding districts," said one Malaysian official.

He added aggressive Marxist-Leninist efforts to capitalise on the CPM's difficulties have exacerbated longstanding ideological and territorial squabbles between the factions. To date the two groups have clashed six times, the latest fighting coming towards the end of last year in the aftermath of the PULO push into the salient.

But analysts in the Malaysian capital say the reinforcement of CPM forces in the area has deterred any further inroads by the CPM-ML and the situation has now stabilised. "Both factions still remain pro-Beijing and there is probably a reluctance to let things get out of hand (militarily)," said one. "They both stand to lose too much, either with or without the PULO factor."

The third communist grouping, the Revolutionary Faction (CPM-RF), based to the west in Sadao District of Songkhla, is now virtually defunct, say Malaysian sources, The RF, formerly the 8th Regiment of the CPM, was the first to set up a rival central committee in a welter of recriminations in 1970.

Intelligence reports that two years ago put the band at 160 today indicate a drop to just 120, caused mostly by defections and surrenders. "They are fully occupied keeping themselves alive." said a Western military observer.

Meanwhile south of the border, an estimated 280 communist insurgents remain at large. All belong to the CPM mainstream and most are grouped in the 5th Assault Unit in the Perak-Kelantan border area and the 6th Assault Unit in the Bentong area on the Selangor Pahang border.

A smaller group called the 7th Asault Unit operates in the jungles of eastern Kelantan. But their offensive capacity remains minimal. Diplomatic analysts note that between August last year and March this year only two incidents were reported south of the "stop-line" of forts spread out just south of the rugged 560-kilometre border line. Some 20,000 troops of the Royal Malaysian Army are deployed along the "stop-line" to contain insurgent infiltration south into Peninsula Malaysia. However, a spate of ambushes near and along the nearly completed East-West highway just south of border did occur late last year. In the worst incident, seven troops were killed on a road near Baling only 15 kilometres from the Thai border and a longtime blackspot. The incidents raised fears in Malaysian military and police circles that communist infrastructure in southern Thailand was recovering from the disruption inflicted by major joint Thai-Malaysian sweeps in the late seventies, permitting a more aggressive response.

But political subversion, particularly among the Malay community, is regarded here as a far more pressing concern than a well contained military threat. A larger Malay constituency has long been a major plan in the policy of the CPM. The party's support base has traditionally been among the disaffected Chinese. But observers note that around one third of CPM guerrillas are now Malay, most recruited in Thailand, according to Malay sources. Efforts to win increased rural Malay support within Malaysia itself have been stepped up over the last year, say informed sources. This is seen as a reaction to the 1980 defection of Malay party Chairman Musa Ahmad to the government Musa, who returned to Malaysia from Beijing (where CPM Secretary-General Chin Peng still remains), was at pains to draw attention to low morale in the predominantly Malay 10th Regiment and urge other Malays to defect. The CPM's clandestine radio, the Voice of the Malaysian Revolution (since renamed Voice of Malayan Democracy), was equally sharp in its rebuttal of Musa's claims and insistence that all was well in the key regiment.

A further factor behind concentration on increased Malay support is the need to counter Soviet efforts to win over key Malay figures in the administration and public life, say analysts. In line with Beijing's own perceptions of the international and regional situation, the CPM has called for a "democratic patriotic united front" and a "democratic coalition government" in the face of a purported Soviet-Vietnamese threat.

The party's most noteworthy move to date has been the establishment of a revolutionary Malay nationalist party of Malays (RMNPM) last May. The new body, a resurrection of the CPM's old front organisation, the Malay Nationalist Party of the post-war years, is chaired by Abdullah C.D., CPM Central Committee member and commander of the 10th Regiment.

To date there are no indications the RMNPM has moved beyond paper. But in the light of widespread CPM recruitment of southern Thai Muslims and well-publicised evidence of Soviet recruitment of influential Malays in recent years, the dimensions of the problem are not lost on security officials here. As one senior Ministry of Home Affairs analyst concluded soberly in a recent seminar on regional and domestic security, "It can no longer be said that Islam can provide an effective inhibitant or deterrent against communism."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LDP SUBCOMMITTEE URGES DEFENSE POLICY REVISIONS

OW261235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 26, KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's subcommittee studying the nation's defense buildup program Wednesday decided to recommend that the government discard its policy of holding down Japan's defense spending to below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP).

The recommendation to the government was contained in a draft plan worked out by senior LDP lower house member Masayuki Fujio, who is concurrently chairman of the subcommittee, and submitted to Wednesday's subcommittee meeting for its approval.

The LDP subcommittee's approval of the draft plan might add new fuel to parliamentary confrontation between the government and the opposition camp.

The draft plan also covers other such key issues such as working out the Defense Agency's military procurement plan for 1983-1987 as soon as possible in order to implement the current national defense program.

It also proposes to draw up a new outline of the nation's defense program after the military procurement program covering 1983-87 is carried out as scheduled.

The new draft plan will be further discussed by the subcommittee during the rest of this week and will be submitted to the LDP research commission on national security for its approval next month.

The opposition parties have demanded that the government keep defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki also has said he will maintain the government policy of holding Japan's defense expenditure below the 1 percent level.

The defense budget in fiscal 1982 amounted to 2,586 billion yen (about dollar 10.7 billion) or about 0.98 percent of Japan's projected GNP, up from 0.91 percent in fiscal 1981 which ended March 31.

It is expected, however, to reach or even exceed the 1 percent mark in coming years if Japan's GNP does not grow as much as it had in previous years.

At Wednesday's meeting of the LDP subcommittee, a proposal was made to include in the draft plan articles for the establishment of a civil defense system.

SUZUKI HINTS NO RAISE IN DEFENSE BUDGET CEILING

OW270547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki implied Thursday that Japan will continue to hold down its defense spending to below one percent of its gross national product (GNP).

Suzuki made the suggestion to reporters who asked for comment on a ruling party panel's proposal Wednesday calling for removal of the ceiling on defense expenditures.

The prime minister said there has been such an argument in some quarters (of the Liberal-Democratic Party.)

Japan's defense spending is put at yen 2,586 billion (about dollar 10.7 billion) or 0.93 percent of its GNP for fiscal 1982 which started in April.

The Japanese Government declared in November 1976 that Japan would keep its defense expenditures below one percent of its GNP.

AL-FAHUM REQUESTS GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF PLO

OW260955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 26, KYODO -- Khalid al-Fahum, visiting chairman of the Palestine National Council (parliament), Wednesday praised the efforts of the suprapartisan Japan-Palestine friendship league of parliamentarians in promoting friendly relations between the Japanese and Palestinians. He said he hoped the league would continue its activities. At the same time he criticized Israel, declaring that it was the cause of friction in the Middle East.

Al-Fahum, who arrived in Tokyo on Monday for a week of talks with government officials, made the remarks in his meeting with Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party.

Nikaido declared that the Middle East was a most important region for Japan, and he expressed his hopes for peace there. He affirmed the LDP's policy that Israel should withdraw from all occupied territories and that the rights of the Palestinians should be recognized.

Al-Fahum, the second ranking Palestine Liberation Organization official to visit Japan in several months, met with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi in the afternoon and asked Japan to recognize the PLO at an early date and help the PLO obtain formal recognition from the United States.

During the 30-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Sakurauchi expressed hope for Mideast peace though recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and Israel's right to exist. He also told Al-Fahum that Japan has been asking the United States to see to it that recent Israeli moves do not obstruct peace in the Middle East. Officials said the foreign minister also emphasized the importance of bringing Israel to the conference table.

Al-Fahum's trip here followed the visit to Tokyo by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat last fall.

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION TO BE PROPOSED AT SUMMIT

OW251319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 25, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will propose establishment of an "expert group" to study ways to promote joint research and development of high technologies, at the eighth economic summit of industrialized democracies scheduled for June 4-6 at Versailles, informed sources disclosed Tuesday.

He will emphasize the need (?to) facilitate such international cooperation not only among developed nations, but also between developed and developing countries, they said. The proposal will be advanced as part of the international effort to revitalize the stagnant world economy.

The sources said the plan will specify eight spheres of cooperation -- (1) atomic energy, (2) ocean development, (3) electronic engineering, (4) outer space, (5) new materials, such as those resistant to extremely high temperatures, (6) life sciences, (7) technological information and (8) other fields.

The sources saw it as certain that international cooperation in high technologies would be called for in the Versailles declaration to be issued at the end of the summit, because President Francois Mitterrand of the host country France had made known his eagerness for the promotion of scientific and technical cooperation.

PETROCHEMICAL TALKS WITH IRAN DEADLOCKED

OW270155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- The Japanese and Iranian partners in a joint petrochemical project failed to reach agreement to break a deadlock over the stalled project, sources close to Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. [IJPC] said Thursday.

IJPC is a joint company set up by Japan's Mitsui Group and Iran's National Petrochemical Co. (NPC) to promote a petrochemical complex project in Bandar Khomeyni, south of Tehran.

The fourth round of talks on the plant was held in Tehran from May 22 to 26 but negotiators could not reach a compromise, the sources said.

Discussions centered on additional funding for the mammoth project. The cost of the project was estimated at yen 730 billion (dollar 3.04 billion) initially, of which yen 600 billion (dollar 2.5 billion) has already been spent.

So, the question was what to do with the remaining yen 130 billion (dollar 541.7 million) and costs of the project in excess of the original estimate of yen 730 billion (dollar 3.04 billion), according to the sources.

The Japanese team, headed by Karoku Yamaguchi, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), reiterated that the Mitsui Group cannot afford additional funding at all as the profitability of the project has been lost.

The Iranians argued that the Mitsui Group should bear the remaining cost of yen 130 billion according to the basic agreement.

They also proposed that the Iranians will finance additional cost in excess of the originally estimated yen 730 billion at low interest rates to IJPC.

The Iranians asked the Japanese side to present a timetable so that they may resume construction of the project.

Turning down the Iranian request on financial matters, the Japanese team simply said that it will again discuss the timetable for resumption of work on the project after consultations with the Japanese Government and other members of the Mitsui Group participation in the project. The Japanese team is to return home Saturday.

LDP DEMANDS REMOVAL OF NAHA DEFENSE DIRECTOR

OW270615 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 27 May 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Okinawa Prefectural Federation Secretary General Shimura and Policy Affairs Research Council Vice Chairman Sakihama met newsmen at the prefectural assembly on 26 May and said that the LDP Okinawa Prefectural Federation intends to ask that Senshu, director of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB], be removed from his post.

They bitterly criticized Naha DFAB's stance on two issues -- the question of giving priority to local contractors in the award of base-related projects and the question involving "discriminatory remarks" [against Okinawans] in the Kadena Airbase noise lawsuit -- and said: "On 24 May, we met Naha DFAB Director Senshu and made representations [in connection with the two issues]. However, we found that Director Senshu totally lacked any understanding of Okinawa's peculiar situation and we felt that he is unfit, as an administrator, to work in this prefecture."

The LDP Okinawa Prefectural Federation is scheduled to convene a general meeting of its assembly members at noon on 27 May to draw a conclusion on the matter. However, since the federation members' distrust in the DFAB director runs deep, the unusual situation of the ruling party demanding the removal of a government official is likely to arise.

Explaining about the representations made by a group of LDP members of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly to the Naha DFAB on 24 May, Secretary General Shimura said: 1) On the basis of the data compiled by the Nishi-Nippon Construction Security Co. we asked that priority be given to local contractors in awarding base-related projects, but Director Senshu brushed aside all the data and turned a deaf ear even to a statement of opinion unanimously adopted at the prefectural assembly; 2) Concerning the presence of military bases constituting a big bottleneck to the development of Okinawa, he said that the matter is outside the jurisdiction of his office, thus showing a total lack of understanding of Okinawa's peculiar situation; and, 3) We found that he has a totally bureaucratic attitude and we could not find an ounce of consideration for this prefecture. After citing these points, the secretary general bitterly criticized the Naha DFAB director's attitude.

Shimura then concluded that "Director Senshu is unfit, as an administrator, to work in this prefecture." He added: 1) In view of the attitude he showed to a group of LDP assembly members, it is conceivable that he would take an even worse attitude in dealing with the ordinary people of Okinawa Prefecture; 2) Because of the presence of military bases, the people of Okinawa Prefecture are being subjected to various disadvantages and his posture of giving no consideration to this at all, sufficiently warrants his dismissal; and 3) We would like to adopt his dismissal as our organizational decision and carry it into practice through our political power.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TALKS HELD WITH FRENCH

OW261319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 26, KYODO -- Visiting French Foreign Vice Minister Francis Gutman and Japan's Foreign Vice Minister Ryozo Sunobe agreed here Wednesday to decide the science and technology fields in which the two countries could cooperate by this autumn when a Japan-France committee on science and technology is to convene.

Attending two-day high-level consultations which began here Tuesday, Gutman also had talks with Foreign Deputy Vice Minister Nobuo Matsunaga and Director-General Kichiya Kato of the Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. Gutman and the three ranking Foreign Ministry officials agreed to construct Japan-France and France-Japan cultural halls in Tokyo and Paris by 1989 when an international exposition is to be held in Paris. They also agreed to try to settle the Japan-France trade issues through discussions at the Japan-France committee on the promotion of trade. Through the consultations, they decided to expand teaching of Japanese and French, hold exhibitions to promote cultures of the two nations, and promote exchanges of Japanese and French youths.

VRPR HAILS KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP ART

SK262258 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 May 82

[Round-table discussion from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is a great man with outstanding leadership qualities. Madam Yun and announcer Kim Chol-min are present for this program.

First speaker: Holding in high esteem the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great leader [yongdoja] of outstanding leadership, people at home and abroad believe that thanks to his leadership in implementing the revolution and construction, the ultimate victory in consummating the chuche revolutionary cause, which was pioneered by the great leader, is firmly guaranteed.

Madam Yun: That is true. I want to exchange views on the traits of the dear leader's leadership under the title: "The Great Man With Outstanding Leadership." I think that to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause, a leader should present a clear theory and strategy which brilliantly delineates the road ahead of the revolutionary cause and, simultaneously, the outstanding leading method and tested leadership to organize and mobilize the masses. This evinces the importance of the leadership skill and method. Such an important question has been brilliantly resolved by the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who inherits his revolutionary cause.

First speaker: Right. As is well known, the masses at home and abroad are extolling the dear leader as the great man with outstanding leadership. Madam Yun, why do you think the dear leader is being praised as the great man with outstanding leadership art? I mean what is his leadership skill based on?

Madan Yun: The reason the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is being extolled as the outstanding leader is that he has personified the chuche leadership art and the method of leading the masses which the great leader created and brilliantly inherited them. Along with incessant study and inquiry, the dear leader has personified the great leader's outstanding leadership method and art through the course of participating in his father's on-the-spot guidances. This fundamentally helped the dear leader become the great master of the leadership art.

Announcer Kim Chol-min: I think that the dear leader's outstanding leadership is also based on his distinguished natural disposition. Great ambition like an ocean, courage like a mountain, tireless energy and invincible will constitute the vitality of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership.

Madam Yun: Yes, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a very great man with outstanding and extraordinary leadership qualities. How about discussing the traits of the dear leader's leadership?

First speaker: In my opinion, the traits of his outstanding and tested leadership are an exceptional ability to organize the masses, clarvoyance in presenting to them correct programs and slogans for struggle and the ability to lead the masses to effect upsurges in all sectors of the revolution and construction.

Madam Yun: I agree. On his leadership, I want to discuss his exceptional ability to unite the popular masses as one political force and concentrate their strength on the work to realize an aim. By displaying his ability to organize the masses, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who possessed extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership, makes people unite with each other not by their sense of duty but by their absolute trust in and loyalty to the great leader and the revolutionary spirit. And he makes society loyal and firmly united around the great leader. This is evidence of the dear leader's exceptional skill and ability to organize the popular masses.

First speaker: Another trait of the dear leader's great leadership is his clairvoyance and scientific strategy. Looking into the future of the revolution by correctly grasping the demands of social and revolutionary development under any number of complicated circumstances, the dear comrade has presented correct slogans for struggle and programs and vigorously led millions of working masses in the struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary cause.

Madam Yun: It is very important to present slogans for struggle at the proper time. Only when the slogans for struggle are correctly presented at the proper time can the popular masses have clear goals for struggle, demonstrate revolutionary passion, creative positiveness and vigorously advance along the straight path of the revolution.

The dear comrade once presented a slogan: "Let us arm society with Kimilsongism!" After he put forward the slogan, there followed ardent support and response from the masses. Furthermore, unprecedented upsurges and miracles were created in socialist construction.

The dear comrade also presented various militant slogans: "Production, study, life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!," "Ideology, technology, culture -- all in accordance with the demand of chuche!" and "Let us live in our own way!" All these slogans contributed to rallying the masses to the all-out movement to consummate the chuche idea. This is the manifestation of his clairvoyance, scientific insight and excellent strategy. The militant slogans the dear comrade presented were a powerful driving force which helped the masses vigorously stage the struggle to achieve victory in consummating the chuche cause with new hope and faith in the future.

The greatness of the dear comrade's leadership is shown by the exceptional revolutionary mobility mapping out a grand program and forging ahead with it, comprehensively grasping the revolution and construction, and leading the people to upsurges and innovations. He has planned everything in a bold manner from the beginning and pushed ahead with it.

A very important trait of the dear comrade's revolutionary leadership is to combine his careful leadership with all work of the party and the state, grasping the work. By establishing strong order and organizational discipline in which the party, the army and all the people act as one, the dear comrade firmly realized the unified leadership in carrying out the work of the party and the state. Thanks to his efforts, all the work of the party and the state has been carried out under his unified leadership. The demand of the Kimilsongism has been embodied in all sectors.

Announcer Kim Chol-min: In particular, the dear comrade has always designed every project in a bold manner. When a goal was set, he has pushed ahead with the project without vacillation. When a task was completed, he has led the revolution and construction to upsurges by presenting a new task. This is another trait of his revolutionary leadership.

He helped construct the Hwanghae Iron Mill as a model of a modern automatic plant. He helped build the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, Kim Il-song Stadium, the Chuche Tower and the Arch of Triumph as monumental creations. By energetically displaying his leadership in the art and music sectors, he has converted North Korea into the kingdom of art and inaugurated a golden era of the chuche literature and art. These are examples of his revolutionary leadership.

Madam Yun: He has worked out in advance a plan to be carried out at the next stage, solving all problems facing him. When a project was completed, he has led all sectors to ceaseless upsurges, presenting a new high-level task. In 1974 when miracles were effected in production and construction, the 70-day battle was being waged. At that time, he vigorously rallied the working masses to the loyal battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great festivity, continuously pushing ahead with the 70-day battle. When a large long-distance belt conveyor was built at the Unyul Mine, he continuously forged ahead with a grand nature marking task to reclaim thousands of chongbos of tideland and construct a large tideland powerplant at the construction site.

First speaker: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership is a revolutionary art. Thanks to his outstanding and tested leadership, North Korea is only advancing and progressing and is neither stagnant nor stale.

Madam Yun: Discussing the advance and progress in North Korea, we should refer to his overflowing energy with which he can devote himself to winning a brilliant victory for the great kimilsongism, ignoring sleep. No cadre around him knows when the dear comrade eats or sleeps.

Announcer Kim Chol-min: The dear comrade works at daytime and at night. It is said that he deplores the fact that there are only 24 hours a day.

Madam Yun: I think that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the genius of the revolution and construction who strenuously leads the popular masses to the road to effect advances and upsurges by conducting immortal activities, personifying the ability to organize the working masses, the scientific insight and the excellent revolutionary mobility. He is also a sagacious leader winning the permanent victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

INTERNATIONAL REUNIFICATION GROUP APPEAL

SK261040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea published an appeal on May 17 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a report.

The appeal says: Lately the dictatorial system set up in South Korea is giving off a smell of democracy for forms sake to give an impression of liberalization. But the world public opinion would never be fooled by it. Despite the barbarous suppression, the South Korean people of all walks of life are resolutely rising up against the dictatorship. Students are holding demonstrations almost every day, and religionists, supporting their struggle, are denouncing the dictatorial "regime."

The courageous struggle of the South Korean people should be supported by all the progressive forces. We, therefore, call upon all countries to wage a solidarity movement in various forms on the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Demand respect for human rights, the democratisation of South Korean society and the release of all the political prisoners including Kim Tae-chung.

Demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all their military equipment from South Korea and the dismantling of U.S. military bases there.

Support all the positive propositions to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

RPR STATEMENT DENOUNCES CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION'

SK270445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on May 22 made public a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's harsh crackdown aimed to block and stamp out the patriotic action of South Korean students, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Referring to the fact that the fascist clique recently suppressed harshly at the point of the bayonet students in Seoul and Kwangju who rose in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and detained, tortured and persecuted scores of them. The statement brands this as a malicious fascist offensive of the military rogues against democracy and an undisguised suppression of patriotic forces by the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors.

Declaring that they will undauntedly fight till facism has fallen, Chon Tu-hwan resigned and the Yankee aggressor troops withdrawn, the statement stresses: The valiant students of Seoul and Kwangju are rushing out to the streets of resistance, in the teeth of the bayonet. This is a vivid reflection of the desire of the entire people for independence, democracy and reunification. With no bayonet can the Chon Tu-hwan group suppress justice or dampen and stamp out our peoples staunch spirit of resistance.

KCNA CITES TASS REPORT ON CPSU PLENARY MEETING

SK270450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held on May 24, according to a TASS report.

The meeting discussed the report "On the USSR's Food Programme for the Period Ending in 1990 and the Measures To Implement It" delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and adopted a relevant decision. The meeting also discussed the organisational problem.

EDUCATION TEAM LEAVES FOR ROMANIA 26 MAY

SK270441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Han Ki-hwan, vice-chairman of the Education Commission, left Pyongyang on May 26 by air to attend the meeting of officials responsible for industrial manpower training in developing countries to be held in Romania.

It was seen off at the airport by Yi Tae-kyun, vice-chairman of the Education Commission, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to our country.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES DPRK-ROMANIA FRIENDSHIP

SK261635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the seventh anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic (May 26, 1975).

NODONG SINMUN in a signed article declares that the treaty was a momentous milestone in the development of the friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

It says: The signing of the treaty was a brilliant fruition achieved in the course of developing the tight bonds of friendship of the principle of international solidarity, both parties and both countries firmly adhering to chajusong (independence). The Korean and Romanian peoples from a long time ago have closely supported and cooperated with each other on the road of a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been developed in a more diversified and comprehensive manner.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries based on the principle of complete equality, reciprocity and mutual respect have become truely comradely and fraternal relations and a pattern of the relations between countries desirous of chajusong. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Romania are coming into fuller blossom under the personal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The recent meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Pyongyang and the signing of a joint statement between the two countries there were another significant event lifting these relations to a new, higher stage.

Today the peoples of the two countries are successfully carrying on socialist construction, supporting and cooperating with each other.

The Romanian people are waging an energetic drive to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. By their creative labour Romania has turned into an independent socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture.

Now the Romanian people are registering great successes in their efforts to fulfill ahead of schedule the assignments for the second year of the current five-year plan put forward at their 12th party congress.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail all the achievements made by the fraternal Romanian people in the revolution and construction.

Our people deem it a great pleasure to have the Romanian people as their intimate comrade and brother.

The Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Romanian people.

NONDONG SINMUN MARKS HUNGARIAN LEADER BIRTHDAY

SK261622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) — Papers here today carry articles congratulating Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, on his 70th birthday.

NODONG SINMUN says:

Comrade Janos Kadar is devoting all his efforts to the basic interests and progress of the Hungarian people.

Borne into a poor peasants family on May 26, 1912, he participated in the revolutionary movement from his early youth to wage an active struggle. In 1931 he joined the Hungarian communist young workers union and the communist party of Hungary in the same year.

He was arrested in November 1931 and kept in prison till February 1932. After his release he became a member of a District Committee of the Hungarian Communist Young Workers Union and a member of the secretariat of the union.

He was arrested again in 1935 to be imprisoned for two years. After his release he was engaged in the organisational work of the district No. 6, Budapest, of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party and became the chief of the youth organisation. In 1940-41 he took part in the reorganisation of the illegal Communist Party of Hungary and became a member of its Budapest District Committee in 1941, a member of its Central Committee from May 1942, and secretary of its Central Committee from early [word indistinct].

During the Second World War, when fascist Germany occupied Hungary, he played an important role in the struggle against the aggressors and for the liberation of the country as one of the leaders of the anti-fascist movement at home.

After liberation Comrade Janos Kadar was elected member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Hungary and member of its political committee.

He worked as secretary of the Budapest Committee of the Communist Party of Hungary from April 1945 and as minister of interior from August 1948 to June 1950.

After that he guided the work of the party and public organisations at the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working Peoples Party.

Comrade Janos Kadar played a distinguished role in suppressing the counter-revolution of the class enemies in 1956. Under his guidance the reorganisation of the party took place and a provisional Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party with him as first secretary and the Hungarian Workers Peasant revolutionary government headed by him were established.

In 1958 he resigned from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers and worked as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and minister of state till 1961 and again took office as chairman of the Council of Ministers from September 1961 to June 1965. He was a member of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front from 1957 and a member of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic from 1965. Comrade Janos Kadar was elected first secretary of the party Central Committee at a series of congresses of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Today the Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by Comrade Janos Kadar are waging an energetic drive to fulfil the present Five-Year National Economic Plan laid down by the 12th party congress.

The Korean people warmly congratulate Comrade Janos Kadar on his 70th birthday and sincerely wish the Hungarian people greater success in the endeavours for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th party congress and the country's prosperity and development.

DFRF CC STATEMENT SCORES U.S.'CRIMES'

SK271040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public on May 26 an indignation statement [as received] exposing the crimes committed all along by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

Citing concrete facts, the statement says in the first part that U.S. imperialism is the heinous reactionary who forced the greatest disgrace in the national history of our people.

Noting that the tragic history of our country from the close of the last century was attributable to the U.S. imperialists, the statement says: From the first days of the conclusion of the aggressive "Korea-U.S. treaty" the U.S. imperialists prevented in every way our country then in the closing days of the feudal society from taking the road of new social progress and acted in collusion with the Japanese imperialists who swallowed up our country to turn it into their colony.

With no hocus-pocus can the U.S. imperialists shirk the responsibility for the never-to-be-condoned crimes they committed in league with the Japanese imperialists in imposing upon our people the history of a stateless nation, the 36 year long dark history of the Japanese imperialists colonial rule.

Having appeared on the scene as the chieftain of imperialism after the Second World War, the U.S. imperialists have established their neo-colonialist ruling system in South Korea, thoroughly subjugated all domains political, economic and cultural, and ruthlessly cracked down on all patriotic and progressive movements of the South Korean people.

It is none but the U.S. imperialist aggressors who cooked up a military fascist dictatorial "regime" each time the tide of democracy and reunification rose high in South Korea, after the April 19 popular uprising in 1960, and after the "October 26 incident" in 1979, too.

In the second part the statement says that the dirty aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has been clearly revealed in Korea.

Noting that the history of Korea-U.S. relations was not based on the relations of "amity" and "friendship" much vaunted today by the U.S. imperialists, but on the relations between the invader and the invaded from the beginning, it continues: The U.S. imperialists who laid a foothold for aggression on Korea in real earnest through the conclusion of the "Korea-U.S. treaty" in 1882 occupied the southern half of our country by force of arms in the guise of "liberator," seizing the surrender of Japanese imperialism in the Second World War as a golden chance.

Having thoroughly placed South Korea under their domination, they unleashed a brigandish war to invade the North and committed barbarous butcheries in an attempt to swallow up the whole of Korea in accordance with their 100 year long aggressive design.

The U.S. imperialists have not yet given up their aggressive design on the northern half of our country but turned South Korea into the largest powder magazine, a nuclear base in the Far East and are frantically stepping up preparations for another war.

They are advertising such aggressive policy as one for "protecting" the South Korean people, but they can never cover up their heinous nature as aggressors.

In the third part of the statement exposes the thrice-cursed atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors engrossed in slaughter and plunder in Korea. It says: The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the division of the nation caused by this are the greatest national misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people.

In the period of the past Korean war the U.S. imperialist aggressors razed cities and rural villages in northern half of the country to the ground and brutally massacred hundreds of thousands of people, depriving tens of thousands of children of their parents.

They unhesitatingly killed guiltless people by skinning them, sawing off their limbs or throwing them into boiling water in all places they occupied. Such bestial atrocities were the "American style philanthropy" and "American style humanitarianism."

They have been keeping hold on South Korea for nearly 40 years, oppressing and humiliating people there and totally trampling underfoot their elementary democratic rights.

The righteous struggle of citizens of Kwangju who turned out for democracy was brutally suppressed with the caterpillars [as received] of tanks. This hair-rasing sanguinary atrocity was also manipulated behind the scene by the U.S. imperialists. Wearing the mask of "helpers", they took millions of lives in South Korea, deprived the people there of all rights and trampled underfoot even the elementary right to live.

They are the root cause of all the national disasters of our people and the very ones who have plunged the South Korean people into today's misery. Noting that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are left intact in South Korea, our people cannot live in peace even a moment or free themselves from the present misfortunes and hardships, the statement stresses that the Korean people will never cease the anti-U.S. struggle till the aggression of the U.S. imperialists has been brought to an end, but surely accomplish the historic cause of anti-imperialist national liberation with their struggle.

CORRECTION TO 24 APRIL O CHIN-U SPEECH AT KPA RALLY

The following correction to the 24 April speech by Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u at a Pyongyang rally marking the 50th anniversary of the North Korean armed forces, published as "Leaders Attend 24 Apr Pyongyang Army Day Rally" and subtitled "O Chin-u Speech at Rally", carried on pages D 8-21 of the 27 April DAILY REPORT, is taken from the text of the speech as published by NODONG SINMUN in its issue of 25 April, page 4.

Page D 21, first paragraph, lines two and three should read: "...guarantee the party's revolutionary cause with armed force [muryolguro]."

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang, May 26 -- The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a film show on the evening of May 25 at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Present there were personages concerned and working people in the city. Hungarian Ambassador Etre Sandor and officials of his embassy here were invited there. The attendants appreciated a Hungarian feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 26 May 82 SK]

MAJOR PARTIES AGREE TO 5-DAY ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK270757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP) -- Korea's ruling and opposition parties agreed Thursday to conduct a five-day special National Assembly meeting beginning Friday to investigate the recent curb loan scandal. According to the timetable agreed upon at a meeting of the floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP), plenary sessions will be held on Friday, Saturday and Tuesday.

On Friday and Saturday, lawmakers will hear testimony on the loan scandal from Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song and Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun, and they will have a chance to question the ministers.

On Monday, the schedule calls for the ministers to be questioned by the National Assembly's standing committees, except for the Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Defense Committees. A closing session will be held Tuesday.

Ministers To Testify

SK270154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly will convene a special session Friday to question government officials on the recent multimillion dollar curb loan scandal.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), together with the Korea National Party, independents and other smaller parties, will introduce a motion calling for the formation of an ad hoc panel to investigate the scandal. The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), however, which holds a large majority, is expected to defeat the DKP motion.

The DJP wants to settle the aftershocks of the scandal, and will block any "political offensives" by the minority parties. In all probability, the motion will be voted down by the 21-member steering committee, which the DJP controls with 11 seats.

The opposition parties then plan to present the motion to the entire plenary session, where the DJP holds 152 of the total of 276 seats in the Korean National Assembly. The DKP will also formally demand the resignations of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae and Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun. Another minority party, the Korea National Party (KNP), however, is maintaining a cautious attitude concerning the resolution calling for the dismissal of the ministers.

Meanwhile, floor leaders of the three major parties failed to reach a compromise Wednesday on the timetable of the extra session.

The DJP insists the special session run for four days while the DKP wants a six-day sitting. Political observers expect a five-day compromise would be reached at the floor leaders' meeting Thursday.

DKP Chief Urges Inspections

SK260936 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 May 82 p 1

[Text] On 25 May, Yi Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party, said that there must be someone behind the recent loan scandal, adding: "This case is an explosion of the evils of a society in which government power is regarded as all-powerful, and of accumulated corruption."

President Yu further said at the party's Executive meeting that morning: "The more the government wants the stabilization of the political situation, the more it should reveal the truth. If the present regime, which advocates a just society, fails to properly bring to light the details of such a shocking case, public suspicion will further grow." He noted: "The prosecutor's office should make public, in detail, what it knows, even though it is a little late, and the office should further investigate the case and reveal what is unearthed."

Touching on the Democratic Justice Party's refusal to invoke the parliamentary right to inspect government offices, he stressed the need to invoke such a right, saying: "If the National Assembly does not look into the suspicious case -- the greatest one ever since the nation's founding -- on which case would we invoke the constitutional right to inspect government offices?"

He strongly ordered party floor leader Yim Chong-ki to submit the resolution on recommending the resignation of the prime minister and the dismissal of the deputy prime minister, the ministers of finance and justice and to demand that the resolution on forming an ad hoc committee to inspect government offices be brought up before the plenary session of the National Assembly.

CURB MONEY MARKET REGULATION LAWS PROPOSED

SK270135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Text] The possibility of regulating the local curb-money market through legislation is under review as part of the efforts to merge the "underground economy" with the institutionalized banking system.

Along with that, the government is recommended to expand the mutual savings and finance system on a major scale to have the peripheral financial market, now of insignificant size, handle more of the curb-loan funds in the future.

The two programs, seemingly the most plausible ones yet proposed since the recent financial-market jolt, were offered for discussion at an open meeting of the reviewing committee for the promotion of banking industry yesterday.

The committee, chaired by Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae, met at the Korea Exchange Bank to prepare their proposals on banking development for the government. It was their first gathering since the curb-loan scandal involving an estimated 700 billion won broke out early this month. The ad hoc body was first commissioned earlier this year.

Among the committee members present were Kim Ki-hwan, president of the Korea Development Institute, Kay Pong-hyuk, vice chairman of the Korean Traders Association, Ha Tong-son, assistant minister for planning of the Economic Planning Board, and Kim Yong-un, president of the Bank of Seoul and Trust Co.

On the whole, the participants shared a view that it will be necessary to invoke a law governing private moneylending to apply the brakes on curb-money dealings. At the same time, it was suggested, a "decoy" should be created to attract curb money into the institutional system. Although no decision has been made yet, it is seen that the coming financial reform plans will call for deregulating the new entry into the mutual savings and finance market and allowing the mutual savings and finance companies to broaden their business areas.

The proposed legislation, meanwhile, envisions to:

-- Obligate private moneylenders to register with the authorities;

-- Set the upper ceilings on interest rates and commission fees;

-- Prohibit the moneylenders from acquiring collateral security of excessive value compared with the money they actually lend; and

-- Provide the legal basis for punishing nonregistered moneylenders and furnish investigatory power to the authorities concerned.

But on the other hand, some point out that such a law, if established, will cause an adverse effect as well because it is designed to discourage financial activity on the curb loan market, currently a major source of business funds.

To induce mutual savings and finance firms to increase their capital base, it was also proposed that the authorities raise the level of the obligatory minimum capital for the companies.

Presently, the allowable minimum amount is 150 million won and in certain cases, up to 500 million won. The committee was told that the figures should be hiked to 2 to 5 billion won.

Business Leaders Urge Recovery

SK270120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in Engish 27 May 82 p 1

[Text] Business circles of Korea have invited "the government, the political arena and all the people" to join hands in quickly resolving the recent financial shockwave and restoring economic vigor.

In an official statement, jointly signed by the heads of the nation's four major business forums, they noted yesterday that government leaders, political and various societal sectors will be required to marshal their efforts to face up to that immediate task.

The statement, which came as their first official commentary on the curb-loan fraud scandal published earlier this month, was issued at a press conference, held at the Plaza Hotel in Seoul.

It urged the government and politicians to take a "positive" attitude and carve out the future for the economy. The business leaders said that the politcial circles should undertake to boost the economy, while fostering a fair climate for the investment in sharpening the international competitiveness of local industries.

Taking part in the joint press meeting at the Plaza Hotel at noon were Chong Su-chang, president of Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, Sin Pyong-hyon, chairman of the Korean Traders Association, and Han Chae-yol, vice president of the Korea Federation of Small Business.

They also renewed their firm commitment to establishment of a better business climate in connection with the curb loan scandal which had shaken the financial markets. "Keeping the incident in mind," one of the business leaders said, "we are ready to do all at our disposal to improve business ethics and the business climate, while sparing no effort to help stabilize the effects of the scandal."

The business leaders expressed their regrets to the public for the so-called Mrs. Chang scandal which has resulted in driving at least two companies to bankruptcy. They said they are worried that the financial scandal might have an adverse impact on the Korean economy which is already beset with difficulties. "We, therefore, appeal to the people from all walks of life to join our efforts to stabilize the situation," said a joint statement released just before the news conference.

For its part, the government should make maximum efforts to revitalize the national economic and stimulate private investment which remains stagnant, the statement said. It is desirable, the statement said, that the government come up with a set of policies which would help chart the "basis course of the national economy." They would not elaborate on that point.

To banking institutes, the business leaders chided a few banks for their involvement in the scandal which is "beyond common sense."

YONGSAN POLICE ARREST TWO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK270128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 May 82 p 8

[Text] Two college women were held by police yesterday on charges of scattering leaflets with antigovernment slogans and trying to instigate fellow students into a demonstration on their school campus early Tuesday afternoon.

Investigators at the Yongsan police station in Seoul identified one of the two women as Yun Chi-hui, 22, a junior in economics at Sookmyung Women's University.

UNC ANNOUNCES 413TH MAC MEETING TO BE HELD

SK270902 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP) -- The 413th meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) will be held Friday at the truce village of Panmunjom, the United Nations Command (UNC) announced Thursday.

The North Korean-side counterproposed to the UNC's original request that the MAC be called into session May 21, according to the UNC.

The Friday session is expected to take up mainly the recent firing incident in the demilitarized zone, separating North and South Korea.

'PROLONGED' LOAN NEGOTIATIONS SEEN WITH JAPAN

SK261006 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 May 82 p 2

[Article by correspondent Chong Ku-chong in Tokyo]

[Excerpts] The indication by a ranking Japanese Government official of the possibility of prolonged negotiations between Japan and the ROK over the question of extending loans is noteworthy as it is the first Japanese opinion disclosed since Japan delivered, through (Kensuke Yanagiya), a councilor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its final verdict on the question to the ROK and the ROK side made its response known to the Japanese side.

Though his remarks, which were quoted by TOKYO SHIMBUN on 22 May, are not an official Japanese reaction, they could be an indication that the negotiations between the two countries are cooling off at the final stage.

The official's remark that there is no movement at present means that the loan issue has been put on the shelf despite the Japanese Government's previous hope for settlement of the issue by early May. This is an indication that the two sides' hope for a settlement before the June summit of industrialized nations is feared to have fizzled at the final stage of negotiations as the two sides failed to agree on the amount of loans Japan should offer the ROK.

His remark that the Japanese proposal suggests neither more nor less in the amount of loans is seen as meaning it is difficult for Japan to go beyond the amount suggested in the proposal. Accordingly, it can be said that the ROK is being forced to choose from the following alternatives: to come to the negotiation table with the suggested amount as a basis; to take more time and once again urge the need for sincerity upon Japan, or to fundamentally review the issue of economic cooperation with Japan.

ROK, SRI LANKAN MINISTERS MEET ON TRADE PROMOTION

SK260135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 3

[Text] Trade ministers of Korea and Sri Lanka had talks yesterday to seek ways to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Korean Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui expressed Korea's hope to participate in Sri Lanka's ongoing five-year public investment plan by investing in the country's heavy and chemical industries, including cement, fertilizer, and farm machinery manufacturing. Kim also asked the Sri Lankan Government to give favorable consideration to Korean companies in international bidding.

Visiting Sri Lankan Minister of Trade and Shipping Lalith Athulathmudali proposed that Kim dispatch an economic mission to his country to find more concrete ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries. The Sri Lankan minister offered to set up a joint civilian economic committee for the two countries.

The two-way trade between Seoul and Colombo grew to $84.4 million last year from $29.7 million in 1980, according to the ministry. The ministry said that exports to Sri Lanka soared 184.2 percent during 1981 to reach $83.9 million, whereas imports soared 196.4 percent to total $492,000. The export major items are sugar, textile products, chemical fertilizer, steel products and machinery.

Five Korean concerns have gone into joint venture arrangements with the same number of the Sri Lanka firms or provide technical assistance to them.

Athulathmudali arrived in Seoul Sunday with a six-member entourage for a five-day visit at the invitation of the Commerce-Industry Ministry. On Monday, he attended the launching ceremony at a shipyard on the south coast for two Sri Lankan container ships built by Korea's Dae Sun Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. and toured industrial complexes.

Chon Meets Trade Minister

SK260940 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan met with visiting Sri Lankan Minister of Trade and Shipping Lalith Athulathmudali Wesnesday at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hwi and Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Business Group, were also present.

Athulathmudali arrived in Seoul Sunday for a five-day visit and participated in a trade ministers conference with his Korean counterpart Kim Tuesday. At the conference, he proposed to establish a Korea-Sri Lanka joint economic cooperation committee.

SIHANOUK CALLS FOR 'IMMEDIATE' SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW261311 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk today called for the "total, unconditional and immediate" withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

His call followed a statement from Hanoi yesterday that "a certain number of positive factors were present for a pull-out of Vietnamese troops" now backing the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh regime against China's ally, the ousted Khmer Rouge government.

But in the telegram containing the call, which he sent to a Thai diplomat and later released to the press, Prince Sihanouk made no reference to yesterday's comments by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang.

Speaking to AFP's Hanoi correspondent, Mr. Giang did not elaborate on the "positive factors" which could eventually lead to the pull-out of nearly 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia but said: "We are ready to take a step forward if the other side (Thailand) demonstrates its good will."

Vietnam has said several times that it is ready to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia provided the "Chinese threat" to that country ends. It also indicated that it would agree to a partial withdrawal if Thailand stopped Khmer Rouge guerrillas from allegedly using sanctuaries on Thai territory.

China has so far failed to react to Mr Giang's statement in which he also said, "we are ready to withdraw from Kampuchea (Cambodia) if the Chinese withdraw from the Paracel Islands (disputed by China and Vietnam) or the Americans from the Philippines."

In his telegram to Thai Ambassador Chana Samudavanija, Prince Sihanouk said he hoped that a forthcoming Thai jurists' conference on aid to refugees would call for "a total, unconditional and immediate withdrawal of foreign troops" from Cambodia.

Efforts by the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN -- grouping Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand) to bring together the Khmer Rouge and factions respectively led by Prince Sihanouk and his ex-premier Son Sann have so proved [as received] fruitless in the face of disagreement over the sharing of power between the three groups.

In the telegram to Mr Chana who is to chair the conference, Prince Sihanouk accused "Vietnamese colonialists" of having deprived the Cambodians of their independence and of "illegally exploiting" Cambodia's natural resources.

CHEA SIM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 26 MAY, MEETING HELD

BK270436 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- The delegation of Kampuchean National Assembly led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday 26 May for an official friendly visit, reported TASS.

During a meeting held the same day, the PRK parliamentary delegation and the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declared their conviction that the visit of the Kampuchean delegation will be in the tradition of the good friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the two peoples and that it will contribute to the deepening of ties between the two legislative organs.

The delegation laid a wreath at Lenin's Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

CHAN SI RECEIVES SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

BK270748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- On 26 May, Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in audience in Phnom Penh the Soviet trade delegation led by N.M. Youkov, head of the Asian Department of the Trade Ministry.

Chairman Chan Si talked about the developments in all areas in Kampuchea during the past 3 years under the just leadership of the KPRP. The Kampuchean people, Chan Si said, are firmly resolved to fulfill the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and the Third KUFNCD Congress with regard to building and defending the country while progressing toward socialism.

Chan Si profoundly thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their material and moral aid to the Kampuchean people and affirmed that the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries in all fields will be consolidated with every passing day.

N.M. Youkov highly praised the revival of the Kampuchean people, who are rebuilding their country. He stressed that the multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Kampuchea will be consolidated, particularly with regard to trade.

Thong Chan, the deputy minister of Trade, and V.A. Louchtchenko, the Soviet Trade representative to Kampuchea, were also present during the meeting.

PRK-USSR TRADE, PAYMENTS ACCORD SIGNED

BK270646 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK) -- Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade, and N.M. Youkov, head of the Asian department of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR, today signed in Phnom Penh an accord on trade exchange and payments for 1982.

Tang Saroem, minister of trade, and Iosif Kolesniv, charge d'affaires of the USSR to Kampuchea, were also present at this ceremony.

CHEM SNGUON INTERVIEWED BY SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS

BK260723 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Comrade Chem Snguon, deputy permanent secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and secretary general of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association, granted an interview in Phnom Penh on the morning of 17 May to (Yevgeniy Solovyev), the NOVOSTI representative in Vientiane, and (Yevgeniy Sodiyev), a representative of PRAVDA, on the Kampuchea-Laos friendship association.

Comrade Chem Snguon told them about the membership and growth of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association. He said that the role of the association is to held expand and develop the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples forever because the solidarity between the Kampuchean and Laos peoples constitutes a vital factor for the immediate as well as distant future. It is a factor working for their happiness, prosperity and progress.

He went on to say: The bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Lao peoples have developed steadily and powerfully. They have been forged during centuries of struggle. The peoples of Kampuchea and Laos have a very close relationship. They have similar civilizations and national traditions, similar culture and arts, the same religion and beliefs and similar traits and characters of both sexes.

Like the Vietnamese people, the Kampuchean and Lao peoples were subjected to the French colonialist yoke at the same time and fought shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies until they liberated themselves and their nations from the colonialist and imperialist rule. This united struggle has welded the bonds of friendship among the three peoples. No reactionary force can divide them.

In conclusion, Comrade Chem Snguon stated: We will make every effort to expand our association in terms of membership and activities in order to develop the emotional political, economic, cultural and social bonds between our two peoples and countries.

YOS POR ATTENDS KRATIE PROVINCE KUFNCD MEETING

BK260321 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The second KUFNCD meeting of Kratie Province was held at the Kratie theater from 15 to 18 May in order to review the outcome of work over the past 3 years and set work targets for implementation in 1982.

After Comrade (Men Han) of the Kratie Provincial Party Committee gave a speech evaluating the outcome of work and achievements in the province over the past 3 years and announcing the opening of the meeting, female Comrade (Duong Ren), chairman of the provincial KUFNCD committee, read a report summing up the successes achieved in all fields by the Kratie Provincial KUFNCD in cooperation with all sectors in the province and pointing out work targets for 1982 and subsequent years. In her report, the comrade stressed that the most urgent task is to make everyone understand the 10-point principle of the Third KUFNCD Congress concerning the implementation of the five good actions and the avoidance of the five bad actions.

Later, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, read the resolutions of the Third KUFNCD Congress.

During their 4-day meeting, the participants examined and thoroughly debated the tasks and unanimously approved the achievements made by Kratie Province in the three revolutionary movements -- the movement to fight the enemy, the movement to build, strengthen and broaden the revolutionary power and the movement to increase production and rehabilitate the national economy in order to improve the standard of living of the people throughout the province.

In their speeches closing the meeting, Comrade (Men Han) of the Kratie Provincial Party Committee and female Comrade (Duong Ren), chairman of the Kratie Provincial KUFNCD Committee, highly appraised the success of the meeting and warmly welcomed the brilliant achievements made by the people throughout Kratie Province. They said that these achievements have not only improved the living conditions of the people in the province, but have also heightened the international role and prestige of the PRK.

In conclusion, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, exhorted the participants to grasp and effectively carry out the three revolutionary movements and the 10-point principle of the Third KUFNCD Congress. The comrade stressed that all participants must firmly adhere to the revolutionary views, always heighten the banners of national unity, patriotism and international solidarity, and particularly broaden the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity with the Vietnamese friends.

Each of them must always nurture indignation at the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique by resolving to frustrate all of the clique's perfidious maneuvers against our revolution.

DANISH GROUP VISITS 8-10 MAY, MEETS MINISTER

BK151341 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] A delegation of the Denmark-Kampuchea committee led by Mr Carsten Lehrskov, a journalist, with Miss Lise Shafte as member, visited Democratic Kampuchea from 8 to 10 May 1982.

On the afternoon of 8 May 1982, Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, met and held talks with the delegation at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Cadres of the Foreign Ministry and the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross were also present during the meeting. Mrs Ieng Thirith told the guests about the situation of our Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK].

The Danish friends were impressed with the victory of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, territory swallowers and race exterminators, during this dry season. During their stay in our Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly guests visited Phum Thmei, Phum Sangke, Phum Chambak, a hospital, laboratories and schools.

Before returning to their country, the guests stated: We have seen people in villages enthusiastically participating in the fight against the Vietnamese. We hope that the Vietnamese aggressors will be driven out of Kampuchea by the Kampuchean people in the near future. When we arrive in Denmark, we will make efforts to inform the public on what we have really seen here.

After successfully ending their visit in Democratic Kampuchea, the guests safely returned to their country on 10 May 1982.

BRIEFS

TALK ON CPSU CONGRESS -- Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) -- The Soviet Cultural Center in Phnom Penh organized a talk on Thursday [13 May] on the work and success of the CPSU 26th Congress. L.I. Chernikov, USSR Embassy counselor, talked about the CPSU successes since the great October 1917 victory and its targets: Peace, detente and disarmament. On that occasion the Soviet Cultural Center displayed photos showing activities of party leaders. A documentary film on the biography of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and his activities in the anti-Nazi struggle for liberation and in national reconstruction, was also shown. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 14 May 82 BK]

TRADE MINISTRY MEETING -- Phnom Penh, 18 May (SPK) -- After working for 3 days the Trade Ministry meeting was brought to an end. The participants agreed to make intense preparations to achieve the 1982-1983 rice buying project, to repair warehouses and build new ones to store 250,000 tons of paddy, and to improve management. Sixteen provinces such as Battambang, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and Prey Veng received citation certificates for their successes and efforts in buying rice from the population. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 18 May 82 BK]

SUPREME COMMAND DENIES ANTIPIRACY AID REJECTED

BK241514 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office today issued a statement denying reports by both local and foreign media that Thailand has rejected the United Nations' offer to provide $3.6 million worth of assistance for suppression of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand. The statement reads:

1. The government agencies concerned have jointly considered the UNHCR's offer and have found that the offer contains some conditions unacceptable to the Thai side because, in principle, the Thai side must have full jurisdiction to undertake operations as it deems appropriatiate in the situation. The Thai side has forwarded the details of its opinion in this regard to the UNHCR, and the UNHCR has accepted the reply for consideration at its high-level unit. The report that Thailand has rejected the UN offer is therefore untrue.

2. It is necessary to reemphasize that the Thai Government holds that the suppression of piracy is a routine and inevitable task, with or without assistance from any organization or any country, to secure peace. The Thai Government, as the government of a sovereign country, needs to be free to undertake operations as it deems appropriate. In the effort to secure peace in the country, the suppression of piracy must therefore be in line with efforts to maintain national sovereignty on the basis of righteousness and legitimacy.

ASEAN SEEKS POLITICAL, NOT MILITARY SETTLEMENT

BK261445 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 26 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The recent visit to China by the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, was made at the invitation of the Chinese foreign minister to strengthen good bilateral relations. The two sides took the opportunity to exchange views on problems in Southeast Asia and the world in order to find ways and means for peace, freedom and happiness.

An important problem besetting the Southeast Asian region is the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, a threat to the freedom of the Kampuchean people and a violation of the UN Charter which says: All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purpose of the United Nations. The problem has drawn attention from the world's people who have been trying to achieve its settlement. The United Nations has adopted a resolution calling for total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the right to political self-determination of Kampuchean people through the holding of a general election under UN supervision.

While reiterating its love for peace and its desire for friendly relations with its neighboring countries, Vietnam has always remained unresponsive to the resolution adopted by the international community and at the same time has been slandering and blaming others who fervently and sincerely desire to see peace and freedom restored to the Kampuchean people.

Thailand is the only country in Southeast Asis which successfully preserved its age-old independence. Thailand is independent in the conduct of its foreign policy as well as its domestic administration. The principle of its foreign policy is that of friendship with all countries regardless of different political systems. In their desire for the peace, freedom, stability and happiness of Southeast Asia, Thailand and ASEAN joined in efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. They believed that the unification of the Kampuchean people would make it easier to solve the problem.

However, all depends on the wishes of the Kampuchean people. Thailand and ASEAN are not interfering in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. What they are doing is giving support to the Kampuchean people, who want to push the Vietnamese forces out of their country, since this is what Thailand and ASEAN believe to be the most correct and reasonable approach toward ending the problem and constitutes a peaceful, political settlement. It is therefore clear that the efforts by Thailand and ASEAN are constructive efforts aiming at restoring peace and freedom to the Kampuchean people and restoring peace and stability to Southeast Asia. Thailand's and ASEAN's approach is that of a political settlement, not a military settlement.

In conclusion, Vietnam is making slanderous propaganda, attacking the constructive efforts by Thailand and ASEAN because it wants to conceal its own crime of occupying Kampuchea which has been condemned by the world people. Vietnam is always accusing others who are trying to solve the problem, but Vietnam has never thought that it is the cause of the problem itself.

ARMY LEADER EXPRESSES DOUBTS ON CPT CONGRESS

BK210825 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 May 82

[Statement given on 20 May by Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani to unidentified newsmen -- recorded]

[Text] [Prayut] From my intelligence sources, I do not think that the CPT will be able to hold its fourth congress now. Its Politburo is in very bad shape at present. Anyway, it might hold small meetings in Zone 7, on Doi Pha Chi. But that cannot be called a congress. The First CPT Congress was held in 1942, the second congress was held in either 1951 or 1952, and the third congress in 1961. Since then they have only held smaller meetings than the congress.

[Question] Are they significant?

[Answer] Such meetings have no effect. They are meetings held at the regional or provincial levels. They take no effects. Whereas a congress means the meeting of all members of the communist party.

[Question] So you don't think a congress will be held now.

[Answer] I see no possibility for it.

'INSURGENTS' ATTACK DAM CONSTRUCTION SITE

BK260653 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] At 0100 today communist terrorists burned down the temporary office of the electricity generating authority of Thailand at the Chiao Lan hydroelectric project in Tambon Ta Khun, Surat Thani Province. The public relations reporter in Surat Thani reports that at 0900 the Surat Thani governor and the Surat Thani Provincial police superintendent inspected the site of the incident. They dispatched policemen to track down the communist terrorists. Policemen and civilian volunteers have also been assigned to maintain security at the Chiao Lan dam project.

Kittiwat Sutcharitphong, director of the Chiao Lan dam projects, reported that the communist terrorist set fire to warehouses and 20 fuel trucks and other vehicles. They also set off explosives in the machine shops, electricity generators and the radio room. They fled with the project's explosives and medicines. Total damage is estimated at 13 million baht.

Kittiwat said the damage would not delay the project's implementation. The Chiao Lan hydroelectricity project is a multipurpose project being implemented by the electricity generating authority of Thailand under the 5th national economic and social development plan. The project receives a 7 billion baht allocation from the national budget.

THAI PRIME MINISTER MEETS U.S. AGRICULTURE TEAM

BK270814 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The high-level U.S. Presidential advisory delegation currently visiting Thailand paid a courtesy call on the prime minister at 1030 today. (Donal Paarlberg), the leader of the delegation, conveyed President Reagan's best regards to the prime minister. He said the group is visiting Thailand to survey Thailand's needs with regard to economic assistance, especially in export-oriented industries and agriculture.

The group noted that Thailand's agricultural sector has made great changes but added that Thai farmers still lack effective organization. Farmers need more instruction on this matter. Thai farmers can also be assisted through changes in trade policy, especially marketing policy. The private sector can also help farmers find new markets and introduce farmers to new technology that will help them increase production.

The prime minister thanked for the U.S. concern for helping Thailand and welcomed economic assistance, which is very important for Thailand. He said the delegation's visit will be of great help to Thailand. The prime minister conveyed his best wishes to the U.S. President.

THAILAND URGED TO PERSUADE U.S. ON TIN AGREEMENT

BK230926 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Thailand has been urged by Malaysia and Indonesia to persuade the United States to accede to the 6th international tin agreement before the United Nations decides its fate on 11 June. Director General of the Information Department Chet Sutcharitkun said that the request was made during the meeting of senior officials of Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur last week.

The director general added that during the meeting the three countries have also agreed to form a tin producers' association to protect their interests if the agreement fails to come into effect by 11 June. The three countries account for more than 70 percent of world tin supplies.

U.S. TANKS ARRIVE FOR LOGISTICS EXERCISE

BK260658 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Five M-48A5 tanks were delivered by the United States to Thailand on Monday [24 May] at Khlong Toei port. This is part of the joint military exercise of the Thai Armed Forces. The arms delivery drill on Monday was witnessed by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, director of the exercise Gen Bunrit Thantharanon and representatives of the Thai Armed Forces.

It is the advanced stage of the joint exercise to test the logistic contingency plan. The first stage of the arms delivery drill was the reception of supplies of ammunition and explosives at the naval port in Sattahip on 19 May. In the second stage, the military rehearsed the receiving of 115-mm artillery units at the air force's base at Don Muang on 22 May.

AFP, VNA INTERVIEWS SRV'S VO DONG GIANG

AFP Interview

OW252042 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, 25 May (AFP) -- Vietnam sees "a certain number of positive factors" for withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia where they are supporting the Phnom Penh government, Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang has said.

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE before leaving for a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement's Coordination Bureau in Havana, Mr Giang also backed Soviet efforts to normalize relations with China. Any such move could only help Hanoi, he said, in Vietnam's first official comment on the matter.

On the question of Cambodia, where Hanoi has an estimated 200,000 soldiers defending the regime of Heng Samrin, Mr Giang said "a certain number of positive factors were present for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. There was on elaboration on what these "positive factors" were, but Mr Giang added: "We are ready to take a step forward if, from the other side, Thailand demonstrates its good will." (Vietnam had previously announced it would consider withdrawing all its troops if what it called the Chinese threat to Cambodia was ended, and would pull out some of them in exchange for the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Cambodian border. Hanoi has accused Thailand of supporting border strongholds of the Khmer Rouge regime ousted by the Vietnamese in January 1979. It has demanded that Thailand move to eliminate the bases and confine the Khmer Rouge in camps away from the border.)

"We are ready to withdraw from Kampuchea (Cambodia) if the Chinese withdraw from the Paracels (islands in the South China Sea disputed by China and Vietnam) or the Americans from the Philippines," he said. "What is needed is a global solution."

Mr Giang welcomed the fact that the non-aligned foreign minister's conference in New Delhi last year did not follow the United Nations in calling for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. He said he was going to the May 31 meeting in Havana to show Vietnam's readiness for dialogue. He also confirmed that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach hoped to soon visit Burma and several countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). "The situation is very good for us," he said, "because every day the world increasingly sees that it is not Vietnam that constitutes a threat to Southeast Asia, but China."

"The dialogue continues to go forward. In Indonesia, Malaysia, even within the Thai Government, they are waking up to the Chinese threat," Mr Giang said. "They are beginning to realize that it is not an East-West confontation but Sino-Indochinese. This is new and very important."

Asked about the dispute over Cambodia's seat at the United Nations, currently held by the Khmer Rouge, he said "the question is not important" and what really counted was the Phnom Penh government's recognition by other countries. He said this was "a matter of time."

Mr Giang said that if the UN withdrew recognition of the Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea Government, it "would be able to play a role in the problems of the region, including Kampuchea. This is not a swap, but if the situation changes we will change."

On another matter, the vice foreign minister denied rumors that Soviet bases had been established at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. "Up until now there is no Soviet base in Vietnam," he said. "If the situation demands it for the preservation of our independence, this would be different," he said. "But until now we can counter threats with our own forces."

Mr Giang said Vietnam favored a normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China.

"The rapprochement between expansionism and imperialism (Beijing and Washington) hurts us," he said. "But the rapprochement of whatever country with the Soviet Union is positive, as is the case with the United States."

VNA Interview

OW251858 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi,VNA May 25 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang today granted the following interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY before his departure for the ministerial conference of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries in Havana.

Question: How do you assess the situation since the sixth non-aligned summit and the issues facing the movement?

Answer: Since the sixth summit, the world has witnessed frantic counter-attacks of imperialism and international reaction against peace, national independence and social progress, their limited capabilities and new setbacks, and the new and great victories of the Non-Aligned Movement and the three revolutionary currents.

Imperialism and international reaction have always sought to turn their confrontation with the movement into a confrontation within the movement or East-West confrontation.

The Non-Aligned Movement should heighten its vigilance against this perfidious design and adopt clear principles in the settlement of two different categories of questions:

Within the movement, we propose the following principles:

-To peacefully solve the disputes between the non-aligned countries.
-The concerned countries settle by themselves their disputes without outside interference and on the basis of equality and mutual respect without imposition of one party's will on the other.
-The movement should help the parties to enter into peaceful negotiations and should not support one group of countries to oppose another group of countries.
-The disputes between the non-aligned countries should not be allowed to divide the movement and to weaken the common struggle for peace and national independence.

In the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, it is necessary to direct the spearhead at imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and other reactionary forces, not at the forces of peace, national independence and social progress, still less at the countries in the movement itself.

Question: How do you assess the prospects for dialogue and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries?

Answer: Reality over the past years has clearly shown that the danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is Chinese expansionism. The problems that lie at the origin of present tension in Indochina are problems between the three Indochinese countries and Chinese expansionism, not between the three Indochinese countries and the A.S.E.A.N. countries. More and more political circles in the A.S.E.A.N. countries have become aware of this fact and appreciated the good will of the three Indochinese countries. That is why we are facing promising prospects for dialogue and cooperation between the two groups of countries. It is regrettable that some circles who have not realized the practical situation continue to follow China in opposing the three Indochinese countries. Such an attitude does not conform with reality. Of course, it will be negated by reality, and those cling [as received] to such an attitude will certainly meet with isolation and failure.

The three Indochinese countries have time and again expressed their good will and are always ready to prove their good will for peace, stability and the common interests of the countries in the region. The growing trend to dialogue will stimulate cooperation and friendship between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. The Chinese expansionists' scheme to cause tension and "great disorder" in the region is doomed to failure.

HANOI COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. CBW CHARGE

BK270342 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 26 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Dirty Slander"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said at the 13 September press conference in West Berlin that U.S. scientists had discovered toxic chemicals in samples of material brought from Kampuchea. To attract further attention, he said the toxic chemicals were highly concentrated.

Most people would think that after making such a statement the head of the U.S. diplomatic corps would provide scientific evidence to substantiate his allegation. However, to date the U.S. administration has not provided any additional evidence to convince public opinion of the authenticity of its allegation. More and more people have expressed their dissatisfaction at the U.S. diplomatic circle's blatant accusation. Objective scientists felt that they were insulted. Some said they were concerned with the U.S. secretary of state's deceitful meddling with science.

Dr (Chester Minosa) of the University of Minnesota said the two samples of leaves sent to him for analysis were pieces of the same leaf, not two leaves collected from two separate locations, as claimed by the State Department. The Washington POST wondered if the samples of tree bark and water were manufactured somewhere in the United States by Haig's assistants, because the materials found in the samples are available in abundance in U.S. markets.

Several scientists noted that it is surprising that if the U.S. State Department's claim that toxic chemicals were fired from weapons is true, why were only small traces of the material collected, although they could be obtained by anyone without much difficulty. Also, why has the U.S. State Department not been able to collect even a single shell with any trace of toxic chemicals?

Haig said that people became sick when water which was poisoned came into contact with their skin, but University of Wisconsin scientists confirmed that a man has to drink dozens of liters of the sample of poisoned water the U.S. State Department provided for analysis before his health is affected.

The United States, realizing that its samples could not serve as proof, resorted to showing some refugees as its evidence, also to no avail. According to the January issue of the magazine INDOCHINESE ISSUES, the statements of some refugees sounded vague and ambiguous, and even exaggerated at times. However, everyone agreed that the U.S. State Department's samples were all provided by the Pol Pot clique and no one knew where they were collected or under what conditions.

So, it has been 9 months since the U.S. secretary of state made his accusation. During this time the United States spent no small amount of money to fabricate evidence to substantiate its allegation. In the end, its efforts have exposed its attempt to deceive public opinion. Despite this, it would not give up its sly political scheme. What is certain is that it will never be able to prove whatever it is that does not exist.

Most people do not know when the U.S. diplomatic circle is telling the truth or when it is lying. However, it is clear that the U.S. propaganda about the toxic chemicals issue was a dirty slander right from the beginning.

REVIEW OF MAY ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW261251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1900 GMT 23 May 82

[Review of issue No 5, 1982, of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Text] On the occasion of President Ho's 92d birthday, TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial entitled: "Under the Great President Ho Chi Minh's Banner." The editorial says: Since "President Ho's passing away, acting on his sacred testament, all our party, armed forces and people have struggled arduously and registered great victories. These victories have brought our revolution to a new, more stable strategic position compared to the past, creating greater possibilities for firmly defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism. All our party, armed forces and people now have two strategic tasks: Successfully building socialism and standing combat ready to firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Only by fulfilling these two strategic tasks will we be able to fully implement President Ho's testament. Continuing to act on his behest, the fifth party congress outlined the orientation and tasks to further develop the national economy, readjust the economic structure and push forward socialist transformation with a view to basically stabilizing the economic and social situation and meeting the most pressing and essential requirements in our people's material and cultural life.

The fifth congress also outlined our people's immediate tasks in national defense, namely, to resolutely defeat the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' multifaceted war of sabotage, successfully perform the task of maintaining political security, public order and social safety, while ensuring that the country is always powerful enough and ready to triumph over the enemy in all eventualities.

Imbued with president Ho's view on party building, our party's fifth congress has set forth the key current party building task, namely, to continue to hold aloft the party's working class character, make the party strong in political, ideological and organizational aspects aimed at ensuring the successful implementation of the party line and raising the party's leadership capability in the cause of socialist construction and national defense. We must make our party constantly maintain its revolutionary method and scientific nature and its high combat nature and cause it to remain deeply aware of the people's interests.

Under the great President Ho Chi Minh's banner all our party, armed forces and people should exert efforts in their struggle to turn the party's resolutions into reality in day-to-day life and bring the cause of socialist construction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland to complete victory.

Next is the article, "Splendid Success of the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party." After reviewing the great achievements registered by the Lao people under the LPRP during the past 10 years, since the 2d congress held in February 1972, especially over the past 6 years, since the emergence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the article introduces the common line of the Lao revolution during the period of transition to socialism and the main orientation and tasks mapped out by the Third LPRP Congress held in late April.

The article continues: The factor which determines the victory of the Lao revolution is the correct leadership of the LPRP, whose predecessor was a part of the Indochinese Communist Party , the common vanguard of the three Indochinese countries' working class and people founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh. Applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete situation of the Lao revolution, the LPRP has held aloft the creative spirit, mapped out a correct revolutionary line and successfully resolved the strategic problems and revolutionary methods, taking the Lao revolution from one victory to another.

In light of the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the fraternal Lao people will certainly and steadily march on the path of successfully building a socialist, independent and prosperous Laos, a worthy component of the powerful world socialist community, a bastion of peace, national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia. As close comrades in arms of the Lao communists and people, we Vietnamese communists and people greatly rejoice over the splendid success of the Third LPRP Congress.

This month's issue of the review carries Tran Quoc Tu's article: "The Situation of the Country and Our Tasks." Analyzing the documents of the fifth party congress, the article says: Correctly assessing the situation and tasks constitutes the foremost requirement of each and every revolutionary. In order to have a correct assessment of the situation, we must have a correct method and attitude.

In face of the complex situation and difficulties of the country, the majority of our party's cadres and members have displayed a resolute revolutionary spirit, firmly maintained their working class stand and shown absolute confidence in the party's revolutionary line, correctly assessed the situation, clearly seen their tasks and exerted efforts in surmounting difficulties to fulfill their revolutionary tasks in the new stage.

Some people, however, due to their incorrect method and attitudes, only see difficulties but no success, only shortcomings but no achievements and strong points. They evaluate the situation arbitrarily, mechanically and separately from events and field of activities. They fail to see the dialectical relations between the fields of activities of society. In analyzing the causes of difficulties, they only consider subjective causes and fail to see the objective ones which are the deep origin of the difficulties. From this, they become doubtful, pessimistic, and lose their fighting spirit. This is a manifestation of the lack of resoluteness in a segment of our party cadres and members.

The article next points to the achievements registered by our people over the past 5 years. It says: The achievements recorded by our people over the past 5 years were great. Looking at the stage traversed as well as the difficulties and trials confronting us, we all the more value what we have achieved.

Next, the article analyzes our difficulties, mistakes and shortcomings in economic leadership and management. It also points out: Even if we had no shortcomings and committed no mistakes, we could not in a short time fundamentally overcome the difficulties in the economy and day-to-day life. If we committed no mistakes and had no shortcomings and if we knew how to do things better, we could have, in a certain number of aspects, reduced our difficulties.

We are currently in a rather complex situation. However, in national construction and defense, besides difficulties, we have extremely basic advantages. As pointed out by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan: Ahead of us is an arduous and complex stage of struggle. However, all our party, armed forces and people are being infused with new vitality by the historical resolutions of the party congress. We will certainly and fully implement the great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament. No obstacle will hamper our advance.

Next is Prof Nguyen Ngoc Minh's article: "President Ho Chi Minh, the Founder of a New-Type State in Vietnam." The article says it was during his search for national salvation that, with an extraordinary clearsighted outlook, Uncle Ho brought the Vietnamese revolution into the orbit of the world proletarian revolution and that this revolutionary style determined the status of our state.

After the success of the August revolution, in line with President Ho's thinking reflected in our country's 1946 Constitution, a new-type state emerged in Vietnam, the Vietnam democratic republic state and the first people's democratic, national state in Southeast Asia. By 1980, our country's new Constitution stipulated: The SRV state is a state of proletarian dictatorship. It is a state of the people, by the people and for the people under the working class's vanguard party.

To build such a state during the period of advancing toward socialism by the whole country constituted the continuation and development of President Ho's thinking on the new-type state. Today, this thinking is imbued in the principle: The party leads, the people are the masters, the state administers.

This month's review also carries the TAP's article: "For a Further Understanding of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc and the Founding of Our Party." It points out: The emergence of the VCP early in 1930 was a historical necessity determined by the ripe conditions prevailing then in our country and the world. At the same time, it was the result of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc's long process of extremely thorough preparations. The new materials and the analysis presented in the article contribute to further elucidating Uncle Ho's boundless merit for our party and people.

In the "Ideological Life" rubric of this month's issue of the review, there is Phong Son's article, "The Communist Party Member and the Distribution of Work," dealing with the communists' philosophy of life concerning this matter while praising the comrades who, in the revolution's interests, have voluntarily withdrawn from their work position so that younger comrades possessing still other essential conditions may replace them. This is a manifestation of the genuine communist party member's quality of justice, impartiality and disregard for honor and wealth, someone who considers service to the fatherland and the people as the goal of his life.

TAP CHI CONG SAN this month also carried Vu Tien's article: "The World Situation and Our Party and State's Foreign Policy." Analyzing the offensive mettle of world revolution, the article stresses the development with a new strength and scope with an increasingly deeper and sharper social content of the national liberation and independence movement in the world over the past years.

National independence linked to socialism is an outstanding and ever growing trend in the present era. In the capitalist countries, the struggle movement of the working class and people has taken place in a widespread, enthusiastic and continuous manner in extremely rich forms. In the general offensive of the three revolutionary currents in the world, the decisive role belongs to socialism. Realistic socialism has registered new victories. The socialist system has rapidly strengthened itself in all fields. With the Soviet Union as the pillar, it has increasingly developed its effect as the factor that determines the trend of development of human society and as firm bastion of peace and a trustworthy mainstay of the world people's revolutionary struggle.

Meanwhile, world capitalism is becoming weaker in all aspects. One of the most prominent characteristics of the present stage of the general crisis of capitalism is that all of the economic problems of capitalism and all of its international contradictions have become increasingly sharp. In order to escape from economic crisis and cope with the world revolutionary movement, the imperialists and reactionaries are carrying out a frantic counter-offensive. Particularly, U.S. imperialism is carrying out a worldwide counterattack with a view to realizing its ambition, recovering its military superiority and lost positions, hindering the liberation movement in the world, and restoring U.S. domination in the imperialist system.

The U.S. imperialists' and reactionaries' military adventure policy is an extremely serious disaster for world peace. Consequently, to struggle to defend peace, prevent a nuclear war and to stand ready to cope with all localized wars that the imperialists and reactionaries may kindle is the primary task of strategic significance at present.

With regard to our party's foreign policy, the article emphasizes the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, the cornerstone of our party and state's international line and foreign policy.

The article also stresses the Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean special relationship and the solidarity and cooperation with other countries in the socialist camp, the support for the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American countries for eliminating all vestige of colonialism, and the support for the struggle movement of the working class and peoples of developed capitalist countries.

With regard to ASEAN countries, we advocate establishing good-neighborly relations and standing ready to join these countries in building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Our people are resolutely fighting to foil all the Chinese authorities' plots of aggression and annexation against our country. However, we still maintain the friendly sentiments and good-neighborly relations with the Chinese people. We also advocate establishing and expanding normal relations on the state level in economic, cultural, scientific and technical aspects with all countries without distinction as to political and social systems on the basis of respect for one another's independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual interests.

AFP: WEEKLY SAYS SRV'S LE DUAN 'SERIOUSLY ILL'

OW261309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 May (AFP) -- Vietnamese leader Le Duan is seriously ill, the Hong Kong-based weekly, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, said in its latest issue today.

The review pointed out that there was no mention of Le Duan, secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, in connection with the 92nd anniversary of the late Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

An editorial in the Vietnamese party daily, NHAN DAN, on the occasion made no mention of Le Duan while the newspaper's editorial on the occasion of last year's anniversary praised Le Duan's "cleared-sighted leadership" of the communist party.

SRV AMITY GROUP SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO PRC

OW261713 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- The Vietnam-China Friendship Association on May 24 sent a message to its Chinese counterpart expressing its sympathy over the losses caused by the recent flood and snowfall to the inhabitants of Guangdong and Qinghai Provinces.

LE DUAN, XUAN THUY GREET USSR-SRV AMITY SOCIETY

OW251913 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today sent his warmest greetings to the fifth congress of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

The Vietnamese leader's message says: "The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam highly value the great contributions of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society over the past two decades and more since it was founded. The society's diversified, intensive and broad activities are very important because they have helped deepen the Soviet and Vietnamese people's mutual understanding and strengthen their solidarity and their unshakeable brotherhood. They have also strongly encouraged the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance to U.S. imperialism in the past, in their fight against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism most recently and in their national construction and defence at present."

Le Duan recalled the signing of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1978 as marking the beginning of a new, brilliant stage of development of the solidarity and friendship between the two countries. He said: "Solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union are always a key-stone in the foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state." He continued: "Acting upon the great President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and implementing the historic resolutions of the fifth party congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people are determined to do all they can to foster the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, making it evergreen and everlasting. They are also determined to constantly develop the all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the interest of the two peoples and of peace and socialism on this planet, and for the success of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

He wished the Soviet people, under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of the glorious C.P.S.U. headed by esteemed General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and overfulfilling their 11th Five-Year Plan.

On this occasion, Xuan Thuy, president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, also sent his greetings to the Soviet society's congress. His message says: "The Vietnamese people understand that all their victories, from their August revolution in 1945 to their wars of resistance to French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism as well as in their socialist construction at present, are closely linked with the generous moral and material support and assistance of the Communist Party, the state and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union. "The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and the Vietnamese people fully support Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's recent statements concerning peace and friendship among nations."

STATE COUNCIL CONFERS ORDER ON HUNGARY'S KADAR

OW261359 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi,VNA May 25 -- The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer the Gold Star Order on Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, for his outstanding contributions to consolidating and developing the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

NGUYEN HUU THO GREETS YUGOSLAV ASSEMBLY HEAD

OW212930 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 21 -- Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho on May 20 congratulated Raif Dizdarevic, the new president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Nguyen Huu Tho wished Raif Dizdarevic "the best of health and many achievements in his noble task."

LATE REPORT: LE DUAN IN MOSCOW FOR 'REST'

OW271332 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 May 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, arrived in the Soviet Union for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA SENDS MINESWEEPERS TO PROTECT FISHERMEN

BK251042 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 May 82 p 5

[Text] Ipoh, Sat. -- The Royal Malaysian Navy has sent two minesweepers to the Palu Jarak area, south-west of Pangkor, to protect Malaysian fishermen. The fishermen, mainly from Pangkor Island, have alleged that they were harassed and robbed by Indonesian boats on April 24 and May 1 while fishing in Malaysian waters. Since then, they have been afraid to fish there. About 840 fishermen were affected.

The navy went to the fishermen's aid after hearing their problems yesterday. The K.D. Tahan and D.K. Brinchang have been dispatched to patrol the Pulau Jarak area.

The MP for Lumut, Mr Ng Cheng Kuai, today praised navy chief Laksamana Madya Datuk Mohamed Zain Salleh for his immediate response to the fishermen's plight. "This positive gesture will generate close rapport between the Pangkor fishermen and the new naval base at Lumut," he siad. Mr Ng had 45 minutes of discussion, which he described as very fruitful, with the navy chief in the Ministry of Defence in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. "Datuk Mohamed Zain was sympathetic to the fishermen's woes and immediately ordered the two minesweepers into action," he said. "This last minute rescheduling of the minesweepers from their original programmes is most commendable."

COMMUNIST 'TERRORISTS' KILLED ALONG THAI BORDER

BK210957 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Malaysian security forces believed at least six communist terrorists could have been killed in shirmishes along the Malaysian-Thai border area between last year and February this year. The general officer commanding in chief in Peninsular Malaysia, Maj Gen Datuk Hashim Mohamed, said the figure was based on reports from Thai military authorities. He said at least 14 skirmishes took place in these areas during the 3-month period.

General Datuk Hashim also said, he gathered from Thai military leaders that the Thai Government was earnest in carrying out its peaceful south policy to provide security for people living along the common border. Malaysian and Thai military officials, he added, had reached a high level of understanding on border matters.

TIN MINING LEADER BLAMES U.S. FOR PRICE DROP

BK261246 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The mining industry has been told to maintain the existing cooperation and understanding between the management labor in view of the hard times ahead. For this purpose, effective leadership at both these levels is necessary.

The president of the Malayan Mining Employers Association, Mr (Chan Wan Chun), attributes the bleak time to the still falling tin prices and high production costs. This had already caused the retrenchment of workers and the closing of mines. He added that the massive sale of stockpile tin by the United States had caused a fall in the prices of the metal from the peak of 50 ringgit per kilo in March 1980 to a low of about 30 riggit in May last year. Until last month, the GSA has sold about 9,000 tons of tin.

Mr (Chun) was speaking at the opening of the 36th annual general meeting of the association in Kuala Lumpur today.

Meanwhile, statistics from the mine department has disclosed that 26 mines had been closed in the first 2 months of this year; 370 employees have lost their jobs.

COMMENTARY SCORES RUBBER CONSUMING NATIONS

BK261258 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The aggressive stand taken by the Association of Natural Rubber Producers meeting last weekend was only to be expected given the unsympathetic attitude of consumer nations.

The current recession in OECD countries has resulted in a downward slide in the prices of rubber, which would ultimately mean a vast reduction in the export earnings of rubber producing countries, like Malaysia.

In 1970, when rubber fetched a fair price, Malaysia was able to earn more than 6 billion ringgit from rubber alone, a figure that was beaten only by oil. Yesterday's depressed price of 204 cents a kilo would mean a loss of nearly one fifth of projected income from rubber, and this is a sum that is large enough to have an adverse effect on Malaysia's overall economic progress.

The International National Rubber Agreement [INRA] that was drawn up between producers and consumers, has unfortunately not worked for the benefit of the producer nations. Producer nations' attempt at securing a fair price for both producers and consumers had not been supported by consumer nations. Inflation and the rising cost of production have adversely affected the economic viability of the rubber industry.

Consumer nations too had failed to give due recognition to the need to instill confidence among rubber producers in order to ensure supplies in the long run. This intransigence and indifferent attitude reflected itself in the recent INRA meeting where the consumer nations adamantly insisted on reducing the intervention price for the buying of rubber by the bufferstock manager by 1 percent.

Though the INRA agreement provided for this price reduction, the producer nations felt that consumers had not shown any sympathy or understanding of the problem faced by growers, especially the smallholders. The consumer nations' insistence on the word rather than the spirit of the agreement has reduced the confidence the producer nations had in the ability of the consumer to view the rubber industry in the longer term where the producers would guarantee a fair price and consumer's constant flow of supplies.

As it is, acreage on estate rubber has been falling yearly and the ultimate consequences of a fall in the supply of rubber would affect the consumer nations more than they would affect Malaysia. A further manifestation of the unhelpful attitude of the consumers has been the operation of the bufferstock.

Despite the depressed market, the bufferstock manager has bought only a mere 140,000 tons. Naturally, this has not been sufficient to lift the price to a level commensurate with the cost of production. The bufferstock manager should have entered the market forcefully and bought up as much as possible to make a significant impact on the price in the market.

Producer nations, who are members of the Association of Natural Rubber Producers Council, have therefore resolved to hold back 350,000 tons of rubber from the market over a 6-month period to stabilize depressed prices and hasten market recovery. Measures taken to achieve this target may include tapping holidays, increase holding of stock by individual nations, a ban on yield stimulation and accelerated replanting.

Malaysia had naturally and successfully undertaken all these measures in the 1974-75 depression. There should be no doubt about our ability to undertake these belt-tightening measures or our ability to rally the producer nations to a common cause.

MARCOS URGES IMPROVED ASEAN TRADING FOR GROWTH

HK250038 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] President Marcos is calling for increased economic activity in the ASEAN region. ASEAN is made up of the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore. The president said ASEAN nations must improve their trading for economic growth and to offset the protectionist trade policies of the West. He urged ASEAN nations, however, to first correct deficiencies in their trade agreements. Details of that story from (Bert Asuke):

[Begin (Asuke) recording] In an interview with newsmen, President Marcos proposed ways to correct deficiencies in agreements, improve trade relations and thus spur economic activity in the region. These include the lowering of taxes on import and export items. He pointed out that there are thousands of items that can be struck off the tariff list. Another is to hasten the establishment of an ASEAN shipping company, a proposal agreed in principle by the member nations but that up to now has not gone very far. Despite several weaknesses, the president said the investment climate in the region is safe. He backed up his observation by citing the investment of the world bank in a copper smelter plant and other offers to put up aluminum smelter and fertilizer facilities. The chief executive disclosed that Nauru is investing 40 percent of the fertilizer plant, and Austria is interested in putting up $105 million for an electric generator facility.

President Marcos will take up ways to improve trade and tighten economic relations in the region if his proposal to hold a third ASEAN summit is aporoved by the four other ASEAN leaders. [End (Asuke) recording]

'TERRORISTS' AMBUSH GOVERNMENT TROOPS 23 MAY

OW251315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Twenty-three persons are reported to have been killed in Zamboanga del Sur in a fight that stemmed from a terrorist ambush.

An AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] report said terrorists ambushed government troopers riding on five logging trucks on Sunday in a secluded village in (Bayok), Zamboanga del Sur. The troopers were en route to the logging concession of the El Salvadore Timber Company at the time of the ambush. Ten terrorists were killed, 6 soldiers and 3 policemen were also slain in the gun battle. Four civilians were also killed, according to the AFP report. AFP Chief General Fabian Ver ordered military authorities to immediately secure the area and launch a manhunt for the remaining terrorists.

POLICE CHIEF ORDERS ARREST OF TRANSPORT STRIKERS

HK270205 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Metro Manila Constabulary Chief Major-General Prospero Olivas ordered yesterday the arrest of striking jeepney and bus drivers. He also ordered the confiscation of their licenses, and legal action against jeepney and bus operators who allow their drivers to strike. The orders were issued by Major-General Olivas to all chiefs of the four metro Manila police districts on the fourth day of the sporadic drivers' strikes. The walkout was against the projected increase in traffic violation fines. The proposed new fines range from 50 pesos to 200 pesos from the first to the third offenses. Most of the striking drivers are those plying the Caloocan-Manila routes.

Following the orders of General Olivas, Manila Deputy Police Chief Colonel (Alfredo Ison) reported that several striking drivers were arrested. He said the arrested drivers will be charged with breach of peace. They were caught coercing other drivers to join the walkout.

MARCOS ACTS TO HALVE GOVERNMENT DEFICIT

HK270057 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has approved reorganization moves to cut in half the government's 10 billion peso deficit in the budget this year. The recommendations made by the presidential special committee on reorganization included the abolition of 10 inactive government corporations. The move will also merge six government firms and sell to the private sector five more firms. The president approved the recommendations during a 90-minute meeting with the committee on reorganization. The president stressed that no mass layoffs will be effected, except in clearly overstaffed offices. He said the main purpose of the reorganization is to bring about a more efficient government, so that more resources could be devoted to productive ventures like food and energy. The names of the 10 government corporations abolished will be announced later.

During the Malacanang meeting, the president and the committee also decided to retain the Ministry of Natural Resources in view of its involvement in such activities as food production, export trade and the protection of the environment. For this reason, the increase of agricultural field workers to 2,600 in the Ministry of Agriculture would go on.

The president made it clear that, more than savings, he wanted an efficient government and would not sacrifice that efficiency for any economy. The chief executive stressed, however, that he would not compromise on his previous announcement that the government must reduce the expected 10 billion peso budget deficit this year to 5 billion pesos. And on savings, the president expects these to come from a review of government projects and from postponing low-priority projects such as the funding of regional government offices. In view of this, he approved the creation of an inspectors arm in the office of the prime minister to watch closely over the implementation of government projects.

On food production, Mr Marcos emphasized the need for a speedy transfer of technology from the laboratory to the farmer. This would require field technicians to spread the word among the farmers with a new resolve and momentum. And in this connection, the chief executive directed the Office of Media Affairs to boost radio coverage, especially in the depressed areas of Samar, Zamboanga, Davao and Sulu.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 104 28 May 1982

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SECOND MARKET-OPENING PLAN

OW271105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- The government Thursday announced an eight-point package of measures to open up the Japanese market, featuring total abolition of import duty on 96 industrial products and an updated schedule of tariff cuts for 19 farm and fishery products.

The market-opening program second in just over five months, calls for expanding import quotas for agricultural and fishery products, improving import testing procedures, streamlining distribution and business practices, liberalizing trade in services, expanding tobacco and other imports and promoting trade and international cooperation in advanced technology.

In the first package, announced last December and January, Japan reduced tariffs on 1,653 items two years earlier than originally scheduled in the Tokyo round of tariff talks, and removed or eased so-called nontariff barriers in a total of 86 cases.

The second package, to be approved at a special ministerial meeting on economic affairs Friday, will be conveyed to Japan's trade partners in a statement by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, a government spokesman said. Suzuki will explain the program at the seven-nation economic summit scheduled for June 4-6 at Versailles.

A government official, who briefed reporters on the package, said he was confident "this program will be significantly appreciation" by Japan's trade partners.

Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's special committee on international economic policies, called it a "dramatic step that no other country could afford to carry out."

A senior MITI official said Suzuki's statement will be significant as an expression of Japan's determination to maintain harmonious relations with its trading partners. "It (the new package) may not eliminate the trade friction with the United States and Western Europe altogether," the official said, "but it is a unilateral step by Japan to promote trade with other countries."

There were no immediate official reactions from Japan's major trading partners.

But U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Mike Mansfield, who was briefed on the program in advance by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, described it as the first important step on a long road toward liberalization of the Japanese market, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Prior briefings were also given to the Canadian and European Common Market ambassadors in separate meetings with Sakurauchi. The diplomats were not immediately available for comment.

The second package involves tariff cuts on a total of 215 items. Of these, 96 industrial products, including machine tools, refrigerators, timepieces and cut diamonds will be made completely duty-free in April 1983.

Tariffs will also be reduced on 119 other items including 17 farm and fishery products next April, instead of in 1987 as agreed under the Tokyo-round multilateral trade negotiations.

Among them will be frozen herring roe, peanut butter, chocolate confectionary, lemon juice, photographic film, silicones, tires and tire casings, glassware, nuclear reactors, medical instruments, fountain pens, lighters and smoking pipes.

Officials said that the reduction will halve the average tariff rate on the 102 industrial products involved to 3 percent from the present 6.2 percent.

As to 22 farm and fishery products, currently subject to import curbs, the package called for increasing quantitative quotas on four items -- herring, prepared and preserved pork, hi-test molasses and canned pineapple -- in line with an agreement reached earlier this week at the Japan-U.S. trade talks in Washington.

As a step to increase tobacco imports, over the next three years Japan will authorize all domestic retailers to sell imported cigarettes. Initially, the number of retailers allowed to sell foreign brands will be increased from the present 20,000 to 70,000 by fiscal 1983. There are roughly 250,000 tobacco retail shops across Japan.

The package also called for government-level efforts to promote imports of Alaskan crude oil and steaming coal from the western part of the United States.

In the field of services, foreign entities now engaging in banking, insurance and securities business in Japan will be extended the same treatment as their Japanese counterparts.

The program also calls for measures to ease restrictions on the use of Japan's telecommunications network for data processing purposes.

As regards trade in advanced technology, Japan will promote research and development suitable for international cooperation and will maintain a non-discriminatory policy toward participation by Japan-based foreign-owned firms in government-supported projects.

Officials said that a Japan-U.S. working group will be established to promote high-technology industries and expand trade in high-tech products between the two countries. They also said the government will study the possibility of joint research and development of advanced science and technology with the U.S. and Europe.

In other areas, the officials said that the government will actively encourage industrial cooperation through such means as mutual investment, technology transfers and joint projects in third markets.

Government Statement

OW271211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- In announcing its second market-opening package Thursday, the government said it was striving to open the Japanese market wider to foreign products in order to contribute to the revitalization of the world economy and to achieve a balanced expansion of the nation's foreign trade. In this context, it said, Japan will take steps to increase domestic demand.

A statement entitled "trends of the international economy and the position of Japan" was released along with details of the second set of measures aimed at facilitating the flow of foreign goods into the Japanese market so as to ameliorate persistent complaints in the United States and West Europe about massive trade deficits with this country.

Maintaining that American and European discontent stems in part from misunderstanding and lack of information, the government said it would take every available opportunity to promote full understanding abroad through mutual exchanges.

On the current state of the world economy, the government noted that developed nations in Europe and North America were afflicted with unemployment and inflation. It also called attention to rising protectionism.

In such circumstances, Japan considers it important to firmly maintain the free trading system and to revitalize the world economy, it said.

Affect on Revenues

OW271307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- Removal or reduction of tariffs on 215 import items, the heart of the second market-opening package announced Thursday, will pare government revenues by about yen 20 billion (dollar 83 million) in fiscal 1983 beginning next April, the first year of enforcement, Finance Ministry sources said the same day.

The total import value of the goods concerned amounted to yen 825.1 billion (dollars 3.44 billion) in fiscal 1981, accounting for 8.8 percent of imports of all dutiable goods with the exception of petroleum. Total imports of dutiable goods were worth yen 9,329.9 billion (dollar 38.9 billion), they said.

The market-opening package calls for lifting import duties on 96 agricultural, fishery and industrial products, and lowering rates on 119 others effective from fiscal 1983.

The estimated drop in tariff revenues will be much the same as that expected of the first market-opening package announced in December last year.

The reduction of tariffs on 1,653 items, as outlined by that package and enforced from this April 1, will trim the government's revenues by an estimated yen 25 billion in the current fiscal year ending next March, the sources said.

The package called for carrying out at one stroke in fiscal 1982 tariff cuts for the 1,653 items, originally scheduled to be spread over three years from fiscal 1982 to 1984 under the Tokyo-round agreement.

Suzuki Urges Support

OW280411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday urged the administration and business community to welcome foreign products and investment to help open the Japanese market wider to foreign interests.

Suzuki made the remark in a statement issued after the government adopted a second package of market-opening measures featuring cuts in import duties on 215 manufactured and farm products.

In the statement, he said that in order to help the package bring about concrete results, it is necessary to have the "attitude to welcome foreign products or foreign investment in actual administrative management and economic activities," without discriminating against them.

Suzuki told reporters the package is the best Japan can do, suggesting that no third package is forthcoming. "We have done our utmost," Suzuki said. "We have no more secret trump card on hand."

Sakurauchi Comments

OW280427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday the second package of measures to open the Japanese market is "the fruit of maximum effort exerted by the Japanese Government" and hoped the measures would fully satisfy foreign nations.

Sakurauchi made the remark at a press conference following a meeting of ministers in charge of economic affairs which formally adopted the market-opening measures. The measures include elimination of tariffs on 96 industrial items and expansion of import quotas on 17 farm products.

Quoting a statement issued by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the foreign minister emphasized Japan's readiness to make contributions worthy of its ability to revitalize the stagnant world economy and expand world trade.

He told the press that he received a cable from the Japanese Embassy in Washington quoting a statement by U.S. Trade Representative William Brock welcoming Tokyo's move. He said that the positive reaction by the U.S. Government encouraged him.

Questioned on whether the Japanese Government is preparing a third package of market-opening measures, the foreign minister firmly asserted: "We are not thinking of a third package currently."

"For a one-or-two-year term, we think that the measures we have taken will bring about positive results, when they are implemented," he said.

But Sakurauchi added that this does not mean that the scheduled talks with the United States on expansion of beef and citrus fruit imports in October will reach no agreement to liberalize farm products.

The bilateral negotiations will be staged in the framework of the Tokyo round multinational negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and the outcome of the talks will be carried out regardless of the package market-opening measures, Sakurauchi said.

EC Praises Move

OW280055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Brussels, May 27, KYODO -- The European Community Commission praised Japan Thursday for its "serious effort" to open up the market wider to foreign products, Japanese Ambassador to the EC Takaaki Kagawa said.

Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp told Kagawa he knew well that Japan is now in a politically difficult situation. Haferkamp, to whom Kagawa handed a document on Japanese measures, was quoted as saying that he would evaluate the package as a whole.

The Japanese ambassador also quoted Haferkamp as saying that the EC Commission would make clear its stand after fully studying the Japanese action.

Earlier in the day in Tokyo, the Japanese Government announced an eight-point package of measures to open up the domestic market, featuring total abolition of import duty on 96 industrial products and an updated schedule of tariff cuts for 19 farm and fishery products.

SUZUKI ON TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION WITH ZHAO ZIYANG

OW280741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday indicated that he for his part would not raise the question of Sino-American relations during his scheduled two rounds of talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here on May 31 and June 1.

The China-U.S. relations are a matter for the two countries to talk about, Suzuki said in reply to newsmen's questions on the Beijing-Washington relations which have been strained over the U.S. plan for continued arms spare sales to Taiwan. Zhao is scheduled to arrive here next Monday for a six-day official visit.

Suzuki also said Japan-China relations are now at their best and he wanted to have a thorough discussion with Zhao on how to maintain and further develop the good relations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

DIET CHAMBER ADOPTS NUCLEAR ARMS RESOLUTION

OW271239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- The lower house of the Diet (parliament) Thursday unanimously adopted a resolution calling for an end to the nuclear arms race and elimination of nuclear weapons. The resolution says nuclear disarmament is the desire of the Japanese people, who maintain a three-point non-nuclear policy. The three-point policy bans production, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.

The resolution described nuclear weapons as the gravest threat to human survival and demanded that they never be used again. Two western Japan cities - Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- are the only cities in the world to have suffered nuclear bombings.

Nuclear disarmament would be a step toward the permanent world peace the human race has long strived for, the resolution said.

The document was drafted with an eye to the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament to open in New York on June 7. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will address the special U.N. meeting.

The resolution, a product of hot debate among the ruling and opposition parties, is due to be endorsed by the House of Concillors Friday.

The document notes that the U.N. session is held at a time when the antinuclear movement is gaining momentum worldwide. The U.N. disarmament meeting may adopt a resolution against use of nuclear weapons.

Speaking at a lower house session, Suzuki said, however, such a resolution might be difficult to pass because there is currently no international agreement controlling production, stockpiling and reduction of nuclear weapons. He said the present peace and security of the world depend on the deterrent power of nuclear weapons.

What is needed now, Suzuki said, is the creation of feasible measures for total nuclear disarmament which he described as a final goal. Japan is prepared to take the initiative to achieve a total ban on nuclear tests, Suzuki added at the session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Pressed by opposition party dietmen to state whether Japan is ready to declare itself a nuclear arms-free zone, Suzuki said such a possibility was remote because of current relations between the United States, the Soviet Union and China. A peace zone without nuclear weapons could be declared only after the three countries have established relations of mutual trust, Suzuki added.

NORTH PROTESTS INTRUSION OF SR-71 ON 27 MAY

SK271542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace above the Kanryong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province, in the western part of our country at around 13:39 on May 27 and commited acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic.

Earlier, at around 13:20 they sent the spy plane into the airspace across the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

The successive infiltration of the spy plane by the U.S. imperialist aggressors into the eastern and western airspace of our country on May 26 and 27 despite our repeated protest and denunciation is a vicious challenge to the unanimous aspiration and desire of our people and the world peaceloving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a premeditated act for feverishly hastening preparations for a war against the northern half of the republic.

The entire Korean people and People's Army soldiers are watching with heightened vigilance the evermore undisguised espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our country.

PYONGYANG DETAILS VIOLATIONS AT MAC MEETING

SK280450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0330 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The 413th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] in ongoing in Panmunjom. As has been reported, the South Korean puppet army commited vicious armed provocation against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ], south of (Pyonggang) in the central front on 17 May.

Outrageously violating the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements are repeatedly perpetrating grave military provocations against us in the air and land and on the sea.

At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against such criminal acts and called the enemy to account. According to the remarks of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, the senior members of our side at the meeting, members of the civil police of our side were performing a routine patrol mission in the area of our side of the DMZ on the morning of 17 May. It was around 1050 when they passed the railway near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Marker No 0565.

At this moment, the enemy began to shoot from its positions south of MDL Marker Nos 0560, 0572, 0577 and 0579. At the same time, four soldiers of the South Korean puppet army, lying in ambush near MDL marker No 0565, abruptly rushed at the members of the patrol team of our side, crossed the MDL along the railway, and fired at them. Members of the patrol team of our side were compelled to cope with this situation. Soldiers of the South Korean puppet army, frightened by this, ran away even throwing away their weapons in the area on our side.

At this moment, scores of South Korean puppet soldiers started firing at members of the patrol team of our side from both sides of the railway in the area 300 meters south of MDL Marker No 0565. Acts of shooting rifles and guns by the South Korean puppet army continued until around 1210 on the same day.

Shooting by the South Korean puppet army lasted until 1210 on 17 May. During this time, the South Korean puppet army fired into our portion about 10 recoiless rifle rounds, about 4,100 large-caliber machine gun rounds and about 8,000 M-16 automatic rifle rounds -- about 12,000 shells and bullets in all.

The senior member of our side protested: Along with various South Korean puppet army posts firing altogether at our posts, the South Korean puppet army attacked our military personnel after setting up an ambush with dozens of armed soldiers near the MDL. This was an intentional carefully planned premeditated act to kill our personnel.

Adding that recent military provocations by the enemy were not confined to this, the senior member of our side continued: The South Korean puppet army fired various rounds from automatic weapons at civil police members, who were performing routine duty and carrying out (?maintenance work) in our portion, from a point 400 meters east of MDL Marker No 0310 on the western frontline around at 1855 on 11 May and a point of 37 degrees 49 minutes 33 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees 40 minutes 48 seconds east longitude around 2025 on the same day. Prior to this, around 1610 on 25 May, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 machine-gun rounds into our side from a point south of MDL Marker No 0139 on the central frontline. Around 1650 on 3 May, the South Korean puppet army dragged Vulcan guns into the area around 1,750 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0145 on the western frontline. Around 1200 on 25 May, they dragged two recoiless guns into the area around a point 650 meters southeast of MDL marker No 0025 on the western frontline. In addition, they dragged innumerable recoiless guns and automatic weapons into the southern area of the DMZ.

The enemies are also more frequently committing acts of aerial espionage against our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the skies over the Kangyong Peninsula of the west sea of our country at around 1339 on 27 May. Earlier, at around 1320, they committed an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating the plane into the sky over the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

In the meanwhile, the South Korean puppet army committed an act of espionage against our side in the Demilitarized Zone by infiltrating a helicopter into the sky over a point near 38 degrees 06 minutes 05 seconds north latitude and the 126 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east longitude at around 0905 on 12 May.

The enemy side has committed a grave, provocative act against our side in the sea, too. At around 0720 on 15 May, the South Korean puppet army committed a grave criminal act of infiltrating two naval vessels deep into the territorial waters near 38 degrees 38 minutes east longitude.

The acts violating the armistice agreement, including the military provocations, committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements on the ground, in the sky and at sea during the period from 1 May to 24 May alone have reached as many as some 1,570 cases.

Our side's senior members said that due to such military provocations by the enemy, the situation of our country is being aggravated with each passing day and that a perilous situation, in which no one knows when military clashes may break out between the two sides is, is being created.

He stressed that the military armistice commission should pay due heed to the military provocations committed by the enemy and should take effective steps to stop them.

Our side's senior member continued, saying that the enemy should look straight at the prevailing situation and act with discretion. He emphatically said that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements continuously stick to their reckless play with fire against our side despite our repeated warnings, they will be fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The meeting is still in progress.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES S. KOREAN-U.S. CENTENNIAL

SK270239 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 26 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May commentary: "The Rackets Between Aggressors and Nation-Selling Traitors"]

[Text] During the week observing the centennial of the opening of Korea-U.S. relations, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets held various functions, raising a commotion. They exchanged so-called congratulatory missions and messages. On 22 May a ground-breaking ceremony for construction of a monument marking the Korea-U.S. treaty and an elaborate procession were held in Inchon, where the Korea-U.S. treaty was concluded.

It is learned that included in the fancy procession was a model of the ship which the U.S. imperialists' representatives used when the Korea-U.S. treaty was concluded.

While holding such events, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets ran amok to embellish the aggressive and unequal Korea-U.S. treaty, raving about friendship, solidarity and cooperation. They attempted to justify the U.S. imperialists' policy of war against the Korean people while babbling about joint efforts to safeguard freedom and peace.

This is an intolerable mockery of all the Korean people and a shameless act of fabricating history by distorting the facts. The 100 years since the treaty was concluded is a history of aggression, quite unlike the utterances of the masters and their stooges.

Is the occupation of South Korea for 37 years, enforcing the sorrow of division on the Korean people, aimed at helping the Korean people? Are the provocation of an aggressive war against the Korean people and the frantic scheming to provoke a new nuclear war after turning all of South Korea into a powder keg and a base for nuclear war aimed at peace? Was the instigation of the cruel massacre of the Kwangju residents, who rose in the struggle for democratization of society, mobilizing guns and tanks, for friendship and solidarity? Peace, friendship and solidarity raved about by the aggressors and nation-selling traitors are aggression and war, plunder and massacre and nation-selling.

What the South Korean rulers did in the past is sell half of the nation to the aggressors, implement their masters' policy of aggression and war and drive the South Korean people into misery. A master-servant relation is maintained between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. No one with reason can describe the history of aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists as a history of freedom and peace or the relations of aggression and nation-selling as relations of friendship and solidarity. Today, the South Korean people are waging an anti-U.S. struggle, noting that the United States is not the protector, helper and envoy of peace, and struggling in demand of the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which is maintaining its life by relying on U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, establishing a week to commemorate the centennial of Korea-U.S. relations, perpetrated a large-scale propaganda campaign by fabricating history. This is to appease the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment by concealing the nature of aggressors and stooges and to infuse the idea of worshipping the United States. They are scheming to carry out brigandish and aggressive acts.

This is clearly shown by the fact that U.S. leaders and the Chon Tu-hwan clique openly revealed at the commemorative events their intention to continue acts of aggression and nation-selling. U.S. Secretary of State Haig raved about a new stage of relations between the United States and South Korea based on the long blood ties at a 22 May meeting of the commemorative committee. U.S. President Reagan, prior to this, said that the United States will continue assisting South Korea and fulfill its pledges. On 21 May, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that South Korea and the United States will mark another century of relations, that South Korea and the United States are responsible for advancing the Pacific era and so forth.

This means that the United States will continue the policy of aggression and war in Korea and traitor Chon Tu-hwan will play the role of servant even more faithfully.

It is the consistent policy of the U.S. imperialists to achieve the ambition of invading all of Korea by permanently occupying South Korea and taking it as a stronghold. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists are increasing the aggressive forces in South Korea and strengthening military aid to the puppets. Deeply embraced in the bosom of its U.S. imperialist master, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to achieve an ambition of long-term power by playing the role of shock troops for its masters.

The facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have taken advantage of the commemorative events for the centennial of the Korea-U.S. relations to strengthen their collusion for aggression and nation-selling.

It is a most urgent desire of the Korean people to achieve nationwide independence, to have the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The United States should take its interfering hands off Korea, withdrawing U.S. troops and lethal weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should apologize to the people for its treacherous nation-selling crimes and immediately step down from power.

S. KOREAN STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

SK271406 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] According to foreign news reports, students of Seoul's Tongguk University on 27 May rose to stage a demonstration of struggle in favor of overthrowing the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique.

In a response to the appeal of some students who urged them to rise in struggle by disseminating leaflets, a vast number of students jointed in the demonstration. It is reported that the number of students who joined in the struggle totaled 1,500. The students became high-spirited while shouting slogans such as "Chon Tu-hwan, resign."

In a bid to suppress the demonstration, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique unleashed hundreds of riot police onto the campus of this school. Equipped with police clubs and tear gas canisters, the police rushed into the school and ran wild to suppress the demonstrators, wildly wielding clubs and firing tear gas canisters.

Outraged by the brutal act of suppression by the fascist hooligans, the students kept up a stubborn struggle against the police for 4 hours, counterattacking the police by pelting them with stones. At the end of the wild suppression, the police reportedly took at least five students away.

Furthermore, some 500 students at the Seoul National University [SNU] staged an antigovernment demonstration on the same day, too. After the demonstration, many colleges at this university reportedly closed classrooms.

This antigovernment struggle by the SNU students is reported to have been staged in commemoration of Kim Tae-won, a student who committed suicide by hurling himself from a rooftop in a protest against the militarist hooligan Chon Ty-hwan during a massive struggle demonstration staged against the military clique on 27 May last year.

'SECRET REPORT' DETAILS DISCONTENT IN SOUTH

SK271531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- The May issue of the politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI published in Japan recently carried a secret report from South Korean anti-fascist figures.

The report titled "popular sentiments after May 17" says: People of South Korea are now expressionless: Only "government" bodies and press organs seem to be interested in immediate questions and incidents in South Korea, whether they be political or economic or social or sport. At present people are so expressionless that they appear to be resolved not to bat an eye at any shocking incident. Lying at the bottom of their dead-pan is the distrust in the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

The present-day public feeling is to be indifferent to all things and distrustful of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime." This is unmistakably the popular truth in the economic crisis. Not allowed to speak what they should like to, people conceive strong distrust in the unilateral speech of the "government."

The successive "regimes" of South Korea have laid emphasis on "threat from the north" and taken "national security" as their primary "state policy." But the people are not likely to show any response, even if the "government" announce an "attack of the north."

There is a possibility of their blankness being turned into a resistance movement with their hardships in life and discontent pent up under the present-day terror rule of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime." It is clear that the foundation of support of the people to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is nill.

If the minds of the people, blended with students forces, lend an eager ear to their demand, there is possibility of a larger popular uprising than in any time in the past.

CAPTURED JAPANESE FISHING BOATS ARE RELEASED

SK280434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- The Japanese fishing boats "Kyofuku-Maru No. 83" and "Kyofuku-Maru No. 85" belonging to the Taiju Fishing Company, Ltd. of Japan were apprehended by a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army at around 10 hours on May 11 while fishing after illegally intruding into the spot 38 degrees 5 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees 15 minutes east longitude inside the military boundary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was not the first time that Japanese fishing boats did fishing after illegally crossing the military boundary of the east and west sea of our country. In April alone they numbered several hundreds, of which more than ten were apprehended.

Each time the competent organ of the DPRK took lenient steps, taking into consideration the good-neighbouring relations with the Japanese people. Although the apprehended boats and crewmen should have been punished by law of our country, the competent organ of the DPRK leniently pardoned them as they honestly admitted their crime and gave assurances that they would no more cross the military boundary, and sent back all the crewmen together with their boats on May 28.

The competent organ of Japan must not abuse the friendly step of the DPRK Government but take appropriate measures lest Japanese fishing boats should cross the military boundary of our country.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MAYOR OF COPENHAGEN

SK210659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 20 received Egon Weidekamp [as received] member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chief mayor of Copenhagen, Denmark, and his party on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

VRPR: FOREIGNERS HAIL KIM CHONG-IL LEADER

SK280211 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 May 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Male speaker]: Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is really a sagacious leader whom the world looks up to. Today, the admiration of the world masses for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is really growing rapidly.

[Female speaker]: Many foreign friends are unreservedly praising the dear comrade leader, calling him an outstanding ideologist and theoretician who is endlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause of the great leader and is a perfect personification of the great leader's revolutionary ideology.

[Male speaker]: Yes, that's right. Mr (Elhajima Denkeja), general secretary of the trade unions in (?Tunis), once called dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il an outstanding and great ideologist, a creative and talented theoretician and the sagacious leader most highly admired and respected by the people. In his poem written in admiration of the dear comrade leader, a Syrian writer Mr (Mohammad al-Mesri), too, praised the dear comrade leader, calling him a true paragon of the great Kimilsongism, brilliant genius of ideology and leadership [sasanggwa yongdoui pitnanum chonjae], great philosopher, great knight of humanity, great aesthetician, genius of literarure and arts, genius of creation and construction and benevolent leader of the people [chaaeroun inminui yongdoja].

The president of the Egyptian World Publication Exhibition Company lauded him, calling him the shining morning star in the sky and eternal beacon of struggle.

The vice chairman of the Mauritius Writers Association praised him as standard-bearer of hope and eternal protector of freedom who gives people eternal life.

[Female speaker]: In particular, the international community is highly praising the dear comrade leader, calling him an extraordinary artist of leadership [pibomhan yongdo Yesulga] who is brilliantly leading the revolutionary cause of chuche with tested leadership. The international community expresses wonder that wherever his leadership reaches, a new history of great changes is unfolded and creation, upsurges, miracles and innovations are effected.

Mr (Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgalreri), member of the Board of Directors of the International Chuche Idea Study Society, called the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il an outstanding leader [kolchulhan chidoja] who possesses the marvelous secrets of extraordinary wisdom and leadership art.

A Cuban (?poet) named Mr (Carmelo Garcia Fernandez) said that thanks to his leadership, the revolution of Korea and the world can advance with a clear and certain goal.

[Male speaker]: Mankind ardently admires dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the leader of the world's people [segye inminui chidoja] and the leader of the world revolution [segye hyongmyongui yongdoja].

[Female speaker]: The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Dominican Democratic Labor Party said that the great achievements made by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are widely known to the world's people. He further said that absolute trust in and admiration of him are rising with each passing day, adding that the whole of the world looks up to him highly as the outstanding leader of the world revolution.

Mr (Jaya Patirana), former lawmaker of Sri Lanka, once said that his excellency dear Kim Chong-il is the shining morning star in the east who possesses extraordinary talent and competency to lead Asia and the world, and is a sagacious leader who possesses a seething ambitious spirit and enthusiasm.

[Male speaker]: Mr (G.T. Mishambi), professor at the University of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania, praised the dear comrade leader, calling him benevolent leader of the whole world's revolutionaries [chon segye hyongmyonggadului chaaeroun chidoja] and future sun of communism.

Mr (Donggodo Mossa), a college professor in Ethiopia, lauded him, calling the dear comrade leader guardian of world peace and guiding star of the Third World's people who struggle for the cause of independence.

NODONG SINMUN ON CAUSE OF WORLD INDEPENDENCE

SK270300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2227 GMT 26 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May editorial: "Let us struggle to build an independent new society, upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace"]

[Text] The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech "The Tasks of the People's Power To Imbue Society with the Chuche Idea" at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Committee, put forward a revolutionary guideline to establish national sovereignty and expedite the brilliant future of communism by embodying the immortal chuche idea and presented a perfect answer to all theoretical and practical problems arising from carrying out the tasks.

Because of their creativeness and correctness, the outstanding ideology and theories in the historic policy speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are causing a great response from the world's progressive people engaged in political and social circles with each passing day.

In particular, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and guidelines to make the whole world independent gives endless faith and courage to the world's progressive people who are struggling to completely realize the independence of their country and nation and encourage them to struggle for the realization of the sacred cause to build an independent new society free of domination and subjugation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology to make the whole world independent comprehensively delineates all theoretical and practical questions arising in the struggle to build an independent new world, such as the justness of the cause to make the world independent, the traits of the independent world, the course along which the struggle to make the world independent travels, the method to realize the independence of the world and the historic significance the independence of the world bears.

The ideology on making the whole world independent is a creative one clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the immortal chuche idea, always gives correct answers to the questions raised by history and times and delineates the correct goal of struggle and its method. The ideology becomes another brilliant ideological and theoretical asset which will further deepen and develop the chuche revolutionary theory and enrich our ideological treasury.

Thanks to the ideology of making the whole world independent, peoples defending independence can hold a new, powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to build a new world by burying the dark history and can hear the death knell signalling the ultimate end of the imperialists and colonialists who once dominated the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's clarification of the ideology on making the whole world independent in his historic policy speech "The Tasks of the People's Power To Imbue Society with the Chuche Idea" becomes the immortal ideological and theoretical exploit of the respected and beloved leader who has illuminated the precious truth -- independence is the life of the country and the nation -- and conducted energetic activities to make the principle of independence govern the world's political arena.

Making the whole world independent is an urgent demand of our era. In the policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song repeatedly clarified our era as a new era of independence and that making the world independent is the just demand of the development of history in our era and the unanimous aspiration of the world's progressive people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The world's people follow the road of independence and call for independence. This is the trend of our era which no force can block.

Our era is the era of independence, which is basically different from past ages and the era in which the popular masses have emerged as masters of their destiny and the world for the first time in history. Peoples who regarded the infringement upon the nation's sovereignty as their destiny are demanding independence, rejecting all kinds of domination and subjugation. More countries are advancing along the road of independence.

The ideology of independence has become a universal ideology and a worldwide trend in our era. Independently pioneering their destiny as its master is the unanimous will of the world's progressive people. Today the strong trend of independence is spreading to all the continents, driving away domination and interference. The popular masses' struggle for independence has never been waged on a worldwide scale. The world's people are unanimously demanding independence, and innumerable countries are advancing along the road of independence. This is the basic trend of our era which no force can block. Such a trend is calling for the realization of the complete independence of countries and nations by accelerating the struggle for independence on a worldwide scale. Only when they make the world independent by vigorously pushing ahead with the trend can all countries and nations, big or small, realize their aspiration for becoming the master of their destiny and the world by ultimately eradicating the principle of the strong preying upon the weak -- which has long dominated the world's political arena.

Making the whole world independent is the common aspiration of the world's progressive people defending independence and the inevitable trend of our era. In the policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly delineated the goals, the course and methods to build an independent new world. To win victory in the just cause of building a new world by breaking down the old world, the popular masses should know correct goals and methods to realize them. The more the popular masses who rise in struggle correctly know the goals and methods, the more the can display their courage and revolutionary passion with invincible faith and fighting spirit.

Analyzing and reviewing the struggle of world's peoples to establish their sovereignty and build an independent new world, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly delineated what the independent world is and when such a world is created.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The independent world is a world free of domination and colonialism in which the independence of all the countries and nations is completely realized. Only when all countries and nations in the world gain national independence and firmly hold on to it by extricating themselves from all kinds of domination and subjugation by foreign forces can they make the world independent.

The independent world is a new world free of all kinds of domination and subjugation and in which all countries and nations independently pioneer their destiny by establishing their sovereignty. Such an independent world is basically different from the old world of the past.

The old world was under the domination and control of the imperialist powers. They toyed with the destiny of other countries and nations, acting as the master of the world. As a result, many powerless countries and nations suffered infringements upon their sovereignty.

However, instead of the relationship of master and servant, a new relationship in which all countries and nations deal with the world's affairs with equal rights will be established in the independent world. Such an independent new world will be completely created through the course in which all countries and nations gain independence by extricating themselves from all kinds of domination and subjugation by foreign forces and hold on to their sovereignty and when they firmly safeguard their sovereignty.

Mankind has long aspired for an independent new world in which there is no domination and subjugation among countries and nations and each can chart its own destiny. While longing for such an idealistic world, mankind, however, has never had a vivid delineation of it. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's clarification of the ideology on making the whole world independent, the traits of the new world of which mankind has long dreamed of generation after generation and the course and time to build the new world were clearly delineated for the first time in history. With a clear awareness of the vivid delineation of the new world in which all countries and nations will establish an equal relationship based on sovereignty and the historic course and time to build such a new world, they can more vigorously wage the struggle to gain complete national sovereignty. For this reason, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology on making the whole world independent is shining as a great banner encouraging peoples to win victory in their struggle for independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only delineated the traits of the independent world and the way to create it, but clarified with his clairvoyance the significance that the cause of making the whole world independent bears. An independent world, above all, is a new world in which the danger of a new world war will be banished completely and permanent peace will be established on earth.

The ringleaders of world war are imperialists who are enslaved by a wild desire for endless expansionism, adopting war as their means to survive. Since the start of the 20th century, imperialists have waged countless aggressive wars all over the world. Two world wars, which imposed catastrophes on mankind, were provoked by imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are running amok preparing for a new world war by attracting countries at their beck and call, making many countries fight each other. Because of this, the threat of a new war is increasing with each passing day, thus arousing great anxiety and apprehension among mankind.

However, if they firmly safeguard sovereignty and make the whole world independent, all the progressive countries and peoples can prevent a new world war and, furthermore, remove the threat of it forever. Should Asia, Europe, the Mid-East, Africa, Latin America and Oceania become independent, the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders of imperialists -- will be powerless, falling into isolation from the world. They cannot wage a world war without the help of their stooges and puppet countries. When this situation comes to pass, a new world in which there is no war, but peace, will be created. In addition, the long-cherished dream of mankind to live in a peaceful world will be realized.

The realization of the cause to make the whole world independent will effect an epochal turn in the struggle to gain the sovereignty of the popular masses.

The people's struggle for independence is carried out by each national state. Therefore, without the establishment of national sovereignty, the people's independence cannot be achieved. For this reason, achieving the independence of the country and nation is the prerequisite and indispensable requirement for achieving the independence of the people.

When the whole world becomes independent and all countries and nations of the world completely achieve independence, a wise road can be opened for completely achieving people's independence on a world-wide scale and, at the same time, mankind can move to a high peak where it can view the horizon of a new independent, free and prosperous society. Indeed, making the world enjoy independence will be a great event in the political development of the world and a historic victory in mankind's struggle for independence. Accelerating the time when the world will enjoy independence is a sacred, joint cause of the progressive people in our times.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that in order to achieve the cause of world independence, all countries and nations should firmly maintain independence, thoroughly reject all forms of intervention, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement and further expand and develop this movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology on the way to achieve world independence is an excellent one which illuminates the straight road leading to an independent new world. It is also a guideline which should be firmly maintained until when the world achieves independence. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the people's might is in their unity. Only when they rely on the strength of unity can the people achieve victory in their joint struggle. When the peoples of all nonaligned countries and newly emerging countries firmly maintain independence, firmly unite and vigorously wage the joint struggle, they can successfully repel any schemes of imperialists for aggression and intervention, firmly defend the sovereignty of their countries and nations and vigorously accelerate world independence.

Our party is a revolutionary party which struggles to completely achieve independence of the people in our country and in the world, while taking the chuche idea as its firm guiding principle. Strengthening friendship and solidarity with all progressive countries and struggling with them to build an independent new world is an important foreign policy of our party and is a international duty imposed on our people.

Firmly establishing national independence and safeguarding national sovereignty in our country is a part of a sacred struggle to accelerate the cause of making the world independent. It is also responsible and honorable work to successfully fulfill an international duty assigned by the revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the party, all people in the nation should establish national independence throughout the whole nation and vigorously accelerate imbuing the society with the chuche idea by making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Then they should further develop our country to be completely and thoroughly independent in all sectors, both in name and reality, and, in this way, vigorously push ahead with the independent trend of the times.

Let us vigorously accelerate making the world independent, in unity with the people in the world who advocate independence, under the lofty banner of independence, friendship and peace.

This is the demand put forth to the people by our party in the field of external relations. Upholding the intention of the party, our peoples will, as in the past, consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the progressive peoples in the world who advocate independence by strongly uniting with them and will actively struggle to crush and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for war and aggression as well as to defend solid peace and stability in the world.

At the same time, our people will firmly support and encourage the peoples in the world in their struggle to achieve national independence and build a new society, while safeguarding the principles and idea of the Nonaligned Movement.

When the peoples in the world who advocate independence have strengthened unity and cohesion among themselves and vigorously push ahead with the trend of our times, the cause of making the world independent will surely be brilliantly realized. No force can stop the roaring river of our times advancing toward building a new independent society.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ROK CURB LOAN SCANDAL

Yi Chol-hui Called Mastermind

SK280205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- Contrary to what has been generally believed so far, Korea's prosecution office said Friday that the mastermind in the recent multi-million dollar curb market loan scandal was not Chang Yong-cha but her husband Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

Yi, a former National Assemblyman, was forced out of Korean politics in the wake of President Pak Chong-hui's assassination in October 1979. It was then that Yi started to engage in "improper business activities" to secure funds with which to set up an Arab-Korean bank and buy a ranch overseas, the prosecution said.

Yi's marriage to Chang, it said, was a union of convenience. Yi had investigated her wealth and personal connections prior to the marriage, according to the prosecution. For example, Chang has a brother-in-law who is President Chon Tu-hwan's uncle by marriage.

The prosecution said Yi employed some of his former KCIA subordinates when he managed Taehwa Industrial Company and had them gather information about local companies, which he used in his stock market investments. In addition, Yi set up a subsidiary of Taehwa which specialized in industrial information. The prosecution said it is now investigating some of Yi's former employees at Taehwa, including a Mr. Kwon, a former staff officer of the KCIA.

Yi and Chang are in custody with 17 other suspects, including two former bank president, awaiting trial in one of the biggest scandals in South Korean history. The couple allegedly extracted notes for 275 million U.S. dollars from six companies as collateral for loans totaling only 80 million dollars. They then tried to cash the promissory notes held as collateral, and when banks refused to honor them, it caused a run on the stock exchange, dried up short term loan capital and left two major companies in serious financial trouble.

Assembly Session Opens

SK280804 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly opened a four-day special session Friday afternoon to debate the multi-million dollar curb market scandal and its social and economic ramifications amid reports that minority parties will invoke the right to parliamentary investigation of the case.

The so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal," one of the largest scandals in South Korean history, caused the replacement of 11 members of President Chon Tu-hwan's 22-member Cabinet last week.

Sources said minority parties, including the Democratic Korea Party, plan to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song and Finance Minister Na Ung-pae, all of whom were retained in the Cabinet reshuffle, along with new Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun, who directed the investigation of the scandal as prosecutor general.

By all indications, the current session will be marked by heated debate between the minority parties and the majority Democratic Justice Party, which is intent on thwarting any moves to demand parliamentary investigation or the resignations of the four ministers.

In an address opening the session, Prime Minister Yu said the scandal was especially shocking because it came at a time when a national movement for moral reforms was underway. "The government is fully aware of its responsibility for letting the affair happen," Yu said. He added that the government is implementing short-term measures to minimize the scandal's effects on the national economy, and is working on long-term measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

He said the rate of inflation is being kept at a one-digit level as originally projected, and that prospects for the balance of payments are improving, though the recovery of the domestic economy is being delayed due to sluggish exports and consumption.

A total of 19 suspects, including Chang Yong-cha and her husband Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, are in custody.

Chang and Yi allegedly cashed or attempted to cash huge promissory notes received as collateral for their unofficial loans.

Restoration of Trust

SK280115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Parliamentary Role"]

[Text] Hardly about two weeks have elapsed since the close of a special session over a policeman's shooting spree before the National Assembly meets in yet another extraordinary sitting today.

Convening two special sessions in a single month is indeed a rare event in the nation's parliamentary history, and it denotes the serious nature of the recent curb loan scandal about which the lawmakers will be busying themselves till early next week in questioning Cabinet members and working out legislative countermeasures.

An aspect of the scandal's graveness, its intricacy and enormous impact, was reflected in the wrangling between the majority and minority parties, which was protracted until the eve of the session's opening and may possibly overshadow its proceedings.

At issue was the extent of the parliamentary function and activities in dealing with the case: Namely, over the opposition demand to invoke an assembly prerogative of waging a high-powered independent probe of the scandal and to adopt a resolution asking for the resignation of a few key ministers who survived last week's extensive Cabinet reshuffle.

Against such opposition calls, the government party has taken a tranquil stand that the assembly session should not turn into a wild forum of politicking but rather play the role of a "convalescent ward" in curing the shocking social malady and its aftermath, thus rounding off the controversy in a reasonable way.

In the ruling Democratic Justice Party's view, intensive reform steps so far taken including drastic shakeups of its own partisan hierarchy as well as the Cabinet lineup have amply displayed the government's resolute commitment to tackle the scandal and similar incidents with a firm sense of "political and moral responsibility."

In any case, the lawmakers of all partisan groups are expected to live up to their common cause of opening the new assembly session -- that is, to look into and work out appropriate steps toward the scandal so as to soothe the popular sentiment without bringing about a political impasse.

Noteworthy in this respect is that the ruling party was not hesitant and in fact took some positive initiatives in the early stage to summon the special sitting in order to wipe away public misgivings and suspicion.

Important in the forthcoming debate on the floor and subsequent wrap-up of legislative steps will be an intensive and comprehensive approach -- and that in constructive ways -- to uproot all actual and potential causes of the scandal and mete out stringent yet effective remedies, forestalling the recurrence of a similar mishap.

What counts more crucially and fundamentally is the perception that the assembly activities will be directed to sweep away all traces of public apprehensions and mistrust, stirred by a spell of stunning incidents in recent months, and thus to regain popular support contributing to social stability.

This task inevitably requires the presentation of a truthful picture of the scandal in a way more convincing to the people -- yet void of sensationalism or manipulation motivated by sheer partisan interests.

By doing so, the parliamentarians will help restore the public trust in politics and reaffirm the assembly's function as the real working forum of representation -- steps essential to national harmony and political development.

PLANNING BOARD SEES ECONOMIC UPTURN IN INDICES

SK280135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 7

[Text] The slack Korean economy is strongly forecast to enter into a recovery phase step by step from the second half of this year, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said yesterday.

According to an EPB survey report on business activity for April, the roughly coincident composite index turned to a rising trend last month from the fifth monthly consecutive drop.

The leading composite business index, which shows business conditions two or three months ahead, also maintained an increasing impetus again in April as in the previous month.

The coincident index climbed by 0.6 percent last month, largely helped by gains in the component indices related to shipments, operation rates, wholesaling in Seoul, and employment in manufacturing industry, the report elaborated. The growth rate of the business barometers is compared to a 0.5 percent drop in March.

In the meantime, a slight advance of 0.1 percent was registered in the leading composite index owing mainly to edgeups in four components including those concerning the money supply and orders awarded for Korean-made machinery, the report said. The machinery orders from abroad totaled 283 billion won in April, steep hikes of 73.4 percent and 135.8 percent as each compared with the preceding month and the same month of 1981.

Imports of machinery for industrial facilities on an approval basis amounted to $93,966 last month. The figure is down 4.7 percent from March, but sharply up 56.1 percent over April last year, the report shows.

Construction orders in the public sector recorded a 45.3 percent fall from March, but those in the private sector a 16 percent jump.

The industrial production index rallied by 3.4 percent in the month from a 2.7 percent drop in March due principally to a favorable tone in cement and refrigerator outputs. The seasonally adjusted production index in April, according to the report. [as published]

The sales index broke a continuously steady trend increasing by 4.7 percent in the original index and by 2.9 percent in the adjusted index last month. The rise of the indices primarily resulted from large increases in the sales of refrigerators, passenger cars and tractors for agricultural use, which soared by 57.5 percent, 56 percent and a surprising 656.1 percent, respectively.

COMPANIES SKEPTICAL OF GOVERNMENT OIL POLICY

SK280147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- Korean oil importers and refiners are skeptical of the government plan to allow the prices of oil derivatives to fluctuate based on free competitive market mechanisms.

Business sources here said Friday that a long-term, stable supply of crude oil and oil-producing countries' uniform pricing policy, which has nothing to do with the current quality-based pricing system, are essential prerequisites to the planned free domestic oil price system.

The government is pushing ahead with a plan to allow oil importers and refiners to import oil products at their discretion, leaving the fluctuations of domestic oil prices to market mechanisms, thus introducing competition within the oil industry.

Oil importers and refiners maintain that the government plan is certain to bring chaos to the domestic oil supply-and-demand situation because, under the government plan, domestic oil users will try to import as much low-priced oil as possible, leading to an uncontrollable excess of domestically produced oil products.

The business sources pointed out that if the plan is implemented, oil companies will try to import only low-priced heavy oil because of the anticipated competition in the country, which will raise difficult problems with renewing or cancelling existing oil import contracts with oil-producing countries. The new plan goes against the current government policy to diversify crude oil import sources, the sources added.

Oil companies argue that the government should execute a plan from a long-term point of view, designed to decrease Korea's dependency on oil and realign the oil consumption structure before starting a free oil price system.

BUDDHISTS HOLD RALLY DENOUNCING CHRISTIANS

SK280155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 8

[Text] About 300 Buddhists, including monks and students, clashed with police near Chogye-sa Temple in central Seoul yesterday afternoon when they tried to take to the street after holding a rally denouncing some Christian evangelists criticizing Buddhism.

In the rally at Chogye-sa, the headquarters of the chogye order, the protesters specifically accused Rev. Myong Tae-hong, a revivalist who caused a commotion between believers of the two major religions at Namsan church in Wonju City last Tuesday.

Rev. Myong, 46, who claims to have been a Buddhist monk, called Buddhist temples "halls of demons" in a sermon harshly critical of Buddhism during a revival meeting at the church. A Buddhist youth stabbed his own belly inside the church in protest.

About 200 monks and liars and 100 members of the Federation of Buddhist Student Associations started the protest rally at 3 p.m. they demanded the Presbyterian Church immediately stop its evangelical activities using converts from Buddhism whose careers as monks were dubious.

The protesters also complained that government authorities had failed to take an impartial position on the dispute and asked them to assume responsibility for the incident in Wonju.

After the meeting some of the ralliers ran out of the temple at around 5 p.m. and attempted to stage a street demonstration. Their march was blocked by police but about 30 of them managed to advance to Kwanghwamun intersection, where they were dispersed.

CHEY SAPHON RETURNS FROM USSR, EAST EUROPE

BK280732 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- At the end of its visits to the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR, the delegation of the Central Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, led by Vice Chairman Chey Saphon, member of the KPRP Central Committee, returned today to Phnom Penh. The purpose of these visits was to exchange experiences with the relevant organs in the countries visited.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice minister of foreign affairs, and members of the commission.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM GDR 27 MAY

BK280747 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Justice, a Kampuchean delegation led by Minister of Justice Uk Bunchhoeun paid a friendly visit to the GDR from 12-22 May. The delegation was received in audience by Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers [name and title as received].

Uk Bunchhoeun held a meeting with Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice, on the training of judicial cadres for Kampuchea by the GDR. The delegation met with other personalities of the GDR Government and Kampuchean students as well as trainees in Hildburghausen and Babelsberg. It made information trips to the provinces, attended a meeting organized by the GDR Ministry of Justice and granted interviews to the magazine NEW JUSTICE and the paper HORIZONT.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

BK260521 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent his warm greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. In his message, Heng Samrin wished him the best of health, long life and new successes to raise the Hungarian people's living standards and safeguard world peace.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DELEGATIONS VISIT

BK280727 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Women's Union, a delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women, led by Deputy Chairman Rimma Alechetchkina [name and title as received], arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendly visit.

Another delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] also arrived this morning in Phnom Penh. It is composed of Kladis Bars Alvare, member of the Nicaraguan women's committee, and Marie Therese Avemeka, member of the Congolese Women's Revolutionary Union. The delegations were welcomed at the airport by Mean Saman, chairman of the Kampuchea Women's Union.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

BK261026 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 26 May (KPL) -- Lao Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan recently sent a congratulatory message to greet First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar who turns 70 today.

In his warm message to his counterpart the Lao People's Revolutionary Party general secretary hailed the able leadership of Janos Kadar, which was responsible for significant and all-round successes in the processes of improvement of national independence and socialist construction.

The achievements scored, said the message, have helped to raise Hungary's prestige in the international forum, reinforce the strength of the socialist community, contribute to the struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The Lao people consider you as a close friend who has continually taken interest to enlarge solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Hungary."

Kaysone Phomvihan's message qualifies Janos Kadar as a thorough and tireless international fighter for peace and friendship among nations against imperialism and other reactionary circles -- which serves the interest of the socialist community's force.

Kaysone Phomvihan also expressed thanks for the continual support and assistance of the Hungarian side for laos. SIANG PASASON also front pages a biography with portrait of Janos Kadar.

THREE YEAR TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH POLAND

BK271003 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 27 May (KPL) -- Laos and Poland yesterday signed here the 1982-85 agreements on trade exchange and financial clearance. According to the signed agreements, the two sides are to exchange agricultural equipment and consumer goods.

The agreements were signed for the Lao side by Nousai Sitthisai, acting minister of industry and trade, and the Polish side by Marek Czurley, Polish ambassador to Laos, who also acts as head of the visiting Polish trade delegation.

Sanan Southichak, president of Lao-Polish committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, also witnessed the signing ceremony.

BRIEFS

FAREWELL FUNCTION FOR FAO REPRESENTATIVE -- Vientiane, 20 May (KPL) -- The minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, Khamsouk Saignaseng, at a farewell function for FAO representative to Laos, Dr Ljubomir Vacic, acknowledged great contribution of FAO to the Lao people in the fields of agriculture, animal breeding, forestry, and irrigation. Dr Ljubomir Vacic whose mission started in August 1979 promised to report all collected data in Laos to competent UN organisations for further assistance. He also thanked the Lao side for the cooperation and facilities provided to him which helped him to accomplish his mission here. He also expressed his conviction that with determination on the part of Lao side, a higher level of economic and social transformation will be reached. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 20 May 82 BK]

VOFA REJECTS SRV'S CHARGE ON THAI VIOLATIONS

BK271418 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Special feature: "Thailand Denies All Vietnam's Groundless Accusations"]

[Text] On 25 May 1982 the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY again accused Thailand of violating Kampuchean territory, its waters and air space, and so on. More than that, Vietnam has made several attempts aimed at distorting the fact that Vietnam itself has been the one who has created the political and military tension in the Southeast Asian region which has repercussions on the world as a whole.

Thailand must deny all these groundless accusations and also reaffirm that Thai military forces have neither violated international law nor the principle of international relations. Unlike Vietnam, Thailand has strictly abided by the United Nations' resolutions and international law in solving international problems, particularly, the Kampuchean issue.

AFP REPORTS ON THAI POLITICS, PREM'S VIEW OF CPT

BK280230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 27 May (AFP) — Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon today ruled out the possibility of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) being allowed to emerge from hiding and assume legality.

Saying "communism is an ideology that cannot be accepted in Thailand," Gen Prem affirmed that the pro-Beijing Thai Communist Party would not be allowed to register as a legal political party.

The CPT had its own "way of playing politics," the Thai leader added.

Gen Prem made these comments to reporters at Parliament House where members will tomorrow begin debating proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Among a total of 29 proposed amendments is a call for the prime minister and half of his Cabinet ministers to be elected members of Parliament.

if passed, it would be the first time since Thailand became a constitutional monarchy in 1932 that ballot-box support is a pre-requisite for the prime minister-to-be.

Seni Pramot, whose government was toppled by a military coup d'etat in October 1976, was the last elected prime minister.

Gen Prem, a non-party prime minister, came into power in March 1980 after his predecessor, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, stepped down in the face of fierce criticism for his government's economic policies.

Gen Prem has so far been reserved about his future plans but political sources say he is not disinterested in running in the next general elections due to take (?place) [words indistinct].

According to insiders, the career soldier is being "wooed" by two leading parties -- the Social Action Party (SAP) and the Democrat Party -- amid active preparations for the election race.

Meanwhile, former Premier Kriangsak's chances of a come-back are said to have dimmed amid apparently irreconciliable differences within his National Democracy Party.

Gen Kriangsak obtained MP status last August after winning a landslide victory in the northeastern Province of Roi Et.

His party ranks second after SAP in seating strength in the 301-strong House of Representatives.

NATION REVIEW URGES BRITISH MILITARY RESTRAINT

BK280330 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "UK Must Curb Her Temptation for Vengeance"]

[Text] Britain has taken a left hook to the chest, an uppercut to the chin and a straight right to the face, and if you believe that the British lion will put its tail between the hind legs and that the naval task force will limp back to Ascension Islands, take all your money and put it on Argentina at Ladbroke's in London. In scintillating prose, THE GUARDIAN, the most liberal and respected of newspapers in Britain says: "Talk of a cease-fire is not the pulsing of voices afraid to fight or queasy at the seepage of blood. It is pause before inevitable but costly Argentinian defeat."

But the point which we would like to stress is that in the Falklands shooting war, with ships being set on fire and planes being shot down -- billions of dollars going up in smoke -- the words 'defeat' and 'victory' do not arise. As we have asked before: Who won World War II? We already know who the losers are -- the Falklanders or the kelpers whose peaceful way of life amounting to tending sheep, is gone, perhaps forever. Their number does not matter, they are people nonetheless.

Now, those most interested in the end to what we would call the stupid Falklands war, if we may be pardoned for seeing things plainly, are wanting Britain to give a way out for the Argentines to retreat respectably, and the most important person saying this is U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who is even afraid that Britain may secure total victory which would not be in the best interests of the Western hemisphere. Possibly he is right but how does a country, like Britain, react when, as we have quoted above, there is "seepage of blood?"

But there is an axiom of the oldest military strategist of the world, China's Sun Tzu, quoted all the way from Calusewitz to Liddel-Hart, that the army that would be victorious must always provide a way for the enemy to retreat. That verity has not been questioned for over two millennia. But it is rather difficult when islands are involved and when the Argentine Navy refuses to take part in the battle and keeps to its territorial waters. But still Britain can now announce that the Argentinian troops in the Falklands will be given transport to, say Uruguay, which has already indicated acceptance of such a move. Britain has already done something similar -- she has given free passage to the Argentinian troops who surrendered in South Georgia.

Our voice may not be heard across half the globe, but we do trust in British sagacity to survive the tragedy that has befell her in the loss of some prestigeous ships, planes and, irreplaceably, human lives. From our point of view, sympathy with Britain is easy to come by, because we are the frontline state in the Kampuchean guerrilla war with some danger of being at the receiving end of an aggressor's gun-barrel. Stoutly we again reiterate that aggression should not succeed whether in Latin America, or in any other part of the world. Right next door to us, one is going on and we can only look at south Atlantic with the tinted glasses of what is happening east of our border.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT -- The Japanese Government has extended to Thailand a grant aid worth 500 million yen for the improvement of scientific and technological research equipment and agricultural machinery at Kasetsat University. An agreement on the grant was signed on 14 May at the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation by the department's director and the Japanese ambassador to Thailand. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 May 82 BK]

VNA REPORTS LE DUAN IN USSR FOR 'VACATION'

OW271522 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has left here for a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

HANOI REPORTS ON COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

BK280218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The Council of State recently released a communique saying that on 26 and 27 May 1982 it held a regular meeting under the chairmanship of President Truong Chinh. Attending the meeting was Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The State Council heard Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach report on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Republic of India and a number of West European and northern European countries. The Council of State warmly welcomed the fine results of the visit which further strengthened Vietnam's fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the GDR. The visit also strengthened Vietnam's cooperation with the Republic of India and enhanced mutual understanding with a number of West and northern European countries, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

2. Acting on the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has decided to appoint ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to several countries.

3. The State Council heard Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh report on the results of a visit by the National Assembly's Nationalities Committee delegation to Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces.

4. After hearing reports by Chief Justice Pham Hung of the People's Supreme Court and Chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate Tran Le, the Council of State discussed and gave its viewpoints on the tasks of these two sectors.

5. The Council of State has decided to convene the third session of the Seventh National Assembly in the later half of June 1982.

AFP REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH SRV'S VO DONG GIANG

BK271509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1446 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, 27 May (AFP) -- Vietnam sees the "stabilization" of the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border plus the diplomatic "isolation" and military weakness of the Khmer Rouge regime as "positive factors" which could lead to a partial withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia.

In an interview with AFP yesterday Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said another "positive factor" was the existence of better prospects for dialogue, as Thailand had not totally rejected negotiations with Vietnam.

There was clearer perception in the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and "even within the Thai Government" that the tension in Southeast Asia was not "an East-West confrontation but Indo-Chinese." [as received]

Noting that "dialogue continues to go forward" with ASEAN countries Mr Giang said Thailand could provide guarantees that could include "a demilitarized zone, an end to infiltration (on the Cambodian border), the end of Thai aid to the forces of (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot and (anti-communist leader) Son Sann" (?or) "something else." "We are ready to make a step forward if, from the other side, Thailand demonstrates its goodwill. We are waiting", Mr Giang said.

He also implicitly admitted that the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia were indeed "foreign" troops in a third country, whether or not they were there in response to a call from Phnom Penh.

Vietnam favoured the "global solution" advocated by the non-aligned countries in New Delhi last year under the form of withdrawal of "all foreign troops from the region," Mr Giang said. "We are ready to withdraw from Kampuchea (Cambodia) if the Chinese withdraw from the Paracel Islands (in the South China Sea disputed by China and Vietnam) or the Americans from the Philippines", he added. Until now, Vietnam had always taken "foreign troops" to mean troops from outside the Southeast Asian region.

Observers said the fact that the affirmation that "positive factors" existed for the troop pullout from Vietnam was made on the same day that Hanoi voiced support for Sino-Soviet rapprochement also constituted a call for dialogue to Beijing. Vietnam was "very favourable" to a Sino-Soviet normalization which would "benefit" Hanoi, Mr Giang said. Observers said this was another way for Vietnam which has several times called for the reopening of Sino-Vietnamese talks broken off in December 1979, to show its "goodwill."

This -- belated -- Vietnamese reaction to the recent Soviet overtures to China including President Leonid Brezhnev's Tashkent speech in which he described China as a "socialist" country had been eagerly awaited by diplomats here. Given that Hanoi considers the Soviet Union to be its principal ally and China to be its "direct, immediate and dangerous enemy" Hanoi could have feared that Sino-Soviet rapprochement could harm it.

However, optimism about Hanoi's goodwill gesture to China was tempered by Mr Giang's comment that "the realities of the last few years have shown that the danger threatening Southeast Asia with instability is Chinese expansionism."

Mr Giang also admitted to differences between the Vietnamese and Soviet classification of the Chinese regime, as the Vietnamese consider the Chinese leadership to be "Maoist" and thus "anti-socialist." But this difference was "not very important," Mr Giang said.

Another element tempering optimism about the Vietnamese call to Beijing was the parallel Mr Giang drew between Sino-Soviet rapprochement and that between Moscow and Washington.

"The rapprochement between expansionism and imperialism (Beijing and Washington) hurt us, but the rapprochement of whatever country with the Soviet Union is positive, as is the case with the United States," he said.

VAN TIEN DUNG ATTENDS, SPEAKS AT ARMY CONFERENCE

BK271018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] According to VNA, the first all-army conference to review the movement for initiatives and technical improvement was concluded on 26 May with a splendid success after a 2-day working session.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung and members of the national initiatives council [hooij dqoongf sangs kieens toanf quoocs] and delegates attending the conference listened attentively to and supported wholeheartedly the 16 reports made by representatives of various units and individuals who had outstanding initiatives.

At the concluding session, the Ministry of National Defense held a solemn ceremony announcing the National Assembly and government's decision to award 24 orders of various kinds to 17 units and 7 individuals who scored outstanding achievements in developing initiatives to serve tasks concerning national defense and economic building.

The all-army initiatives council [hooij dqoongf sangs kieens toanf quaan] also awarded Ministry of National Defense certificates to 66 units and 22 individuals, and incentives worth 4,000-10,000 dong for each outstanding initiative.

In concluding the conference, Lt Gen Bui Phung, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, on behalf of the steering committee of the conference, stressed the VPA's great potential for initiatives given its contingent of scientific and technical officers, of whom hundreds hold doctorates and master's degrees and thousands are graduates of universities and high schools. Also included in this contingent are tens of thousands of technical cadres and workers and a large numbers of young combatants with a high-level educational background.

The lieutenant general urged all delegates to strive to carry out their tasks urgently after the conference and expressed the hope that, with the tradition of resourcefulness and courage of the VPA and the new thinking and new work methods, officers and combatants will exhibit many new initiatives to contribute to overcoming difficult obstacles on the path toward building our army into a regular and modern army with a high level of combat readiness and able to fulfill all military and economic tasks entrusted by the party and the state.

Van Tien Dung's Address

BK280200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 May 82

["Excerpt" from a statement by Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense, at the 25 May 1982 first all-army innovations conference -- read by announcer]

[Text] Following the second national innovations conference held in June 1981, the first all-army innovations conference opened today in Hanoi. Those attending the conference were glad to welcome Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, who attended the conference and gave his profound opinions.

Addressing the conference during its opening session, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung warmly praised the many achievements scored by our army in its efforts to develop innovations and intentions over the past 5 years. He also mentioned the following three problems:

1. Objective and urgent requirements for the development of innovations and intentions in the army;

2. The need to grasp firmly the overall guidelines for the development of innovations and inventions in the army; and

3. The necessity to enhance further party leadership and uphold the sense of responsibility of unit commanders at all levels for the movement to develop innovations and intentions within their respective units.

In view of the above three problems, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung said: Revolution is a cause of the masses and it means effecting a new change through creativeness. As a result, in order to make the revolution a success, the masses are required to be creative. Creativity is an objective demand of the revolution which also involves the military field. However, as the field of military activities has its own characteristics, the development of innovations and inventions also constitutes an urgent requirement for our army to fulfill.

In economic construction, it is necessary to have innovations and inventions in order to increase labor output and to create high-quality products in large quantities. In the field of military activities, innovations and inventions are also of great significance because they help reduce casualties.

The quantitative and qualitative importance of the equipment and weapons used by the army requires that we must step up the movement to develop innnovations and inventions and to increase scientific and technical activities in general.

Based on requirements dictated by the national defense task, the party and people have always tried to provide our army with weapons and equipment of good quality in large quantities. In general, the modernity of many types of weapons and equipment now owned by our army has been well ahead of the country's industrial capabilities. Our army is therefore required to develop its creativity in order to exploit effectively the weapons and equipment which the state has put at the army's disposal at a time when the sources of supply of our army's weapons and equipment still depend on the war booty, especially on the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community.

These modern weapons and equipment are still insufficient to meet our armed forces' requirements in the people's war of national defense. In addition, the characteristics of our battlefield also create different requirements for maintaining and handling these weapons and equipment. These facts prompt us to think, study and invent new technical approaches suitable to the specific combat situation in Vietnam.

The movement to develop innovations and inventions in our army is very extensive, covering many different areas such as maintenance and exploitation of equipment; maintenance of its technical standards; the command, management and training of troops; the meeting of their daily needs and of logistic demands; capital construction; national defense-oriented production, and economic construction. In these areas, especially in the supply of equipment, we must firmly grasp the overall guidelines and the relations between the development of innovations and inventions -- in order to fully use our existing weapons and equipment -- and the invention of new things. Through the maintenance, exploitation and repair of existing equipment, we must accumulate experiences in order to invent new things. Conversely, on the basis of conducting research to invent new things, we must improve our technical know-how before we can create for ourselves the ability to do maintenance work through the exploitation and repair of weapons and equipment of increasingly better quality.

We must rely on the guidelines and tasks for building the armed forces and consolidating national defense, on the potential growth of the national economy, and on the assistance and cooperation given by our fraternal countries to resolve the relations between these areas in a satisfactory manner. We must ensure the supply of equipment and the maintenance of its technical standards in order to meet the unit-building and combat requirements of the armed forces.

The development of innovations and inventions is a scientific and technical movement encompassing the entire army. Therefore, we must rally the massive participation of unit personnel, ranging from commanding cadres to scientific-technical cadres, managerial cadres, workers and combatants. Experience shows that enhancing party leadership and upholding a sense of responsibility among unit commanders at all levels are the basic factors in ensuring that the movement will advance in the right direction and involve the entire army.

Any unit or organ where its commander and its related party organization concern themselves with the movement and associates the movement with their unit or organ's central tasks will be able to develop many innovations and inventions in order to contribute to meeting technical requirements arising from the implementation of the unit's construction and combat tasks.

The party organizations and the commanders of all echelons must stand in the forefront of the movement and in the effort to build and develop collective mastery among officers and men in the development of innovations and inventions. They must attentively foster their units' contingent of scientific and technical cadres and must develop the assault role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

Along with ideological work, they must attach importance to organizational work in order to see to it that the movement develops widely and profoundly. They must know how to treasure the soldiers' innovatious and inventions. The registration and management of innovations must be carried out strictly and be gradually systematized.

TAP CHI CONG SAN VIEWS FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK271230 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Apr 82 pp 1-10, 22

[Editorial: "All for the Sake of the Socialist Fatherland and the People's Happiness" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The fifth party congress, held recently in the capital of Hanoi, is an important event in the political life of our party and people in the early years of the 1980's. Over 1,000 delegates, representing more than 1.7 million communist party members in all parts of the country and in the combat trenches in the two fraternal countries, have brought to the congress warm revolutionary sentiments and diversified experiences -- acquired in their struggle and labor over the past 5 years -- for the discussion and decision of the major issues concerning the destiny of the nation and the life of the people.

The resolutions adopted by the fifth congress have further concretized the lines for socialist revolution and socialist economic development laid down by the fourth congress, and reflected our party's new progress in applying the universal laws of socialist revolution to the specific conditions in the country. Therefore, the fifth party congress resolutions have a profound guiding significance to our revolution in the 1980's. With the adoption of these resolutions and the election of the new party Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, the fifth congress is an important milestone on the path of our people's struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

The guiding spirit of the congress is: "ALL FOR THE SAKE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND AND THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS." That is the objective of the revolutionary struggle and the daily motto of action of our entire party. That is also the thought and sentiment and the confidence and ideal of life of the communist fighters -- those who have voluntarily chosen the task of serving the people and fulfilling that "most impetuous desire" of esteemed Uncle Ho as the goal of their lifetime struggle.

With the spirit "all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness," the congress not only paid attention to the defense of the country and preservation of the revolutionary achievements scored with blood through many generations but also discussed and decided on policies, measures and concrete steps to quickly overcome difficulties, exploit the country's potentials, and surmount poverty and backwardness in order to make the fatherland prosperous and powerful and the people well off and happy.

Assessing the situation over the recent past, the congress affirmed: "The past 5 years have been recorded in the nation's history as a glorious and successful stage of the Vietnamese revolution."

It is true that, during this period, we have been able to unify the country in the state plane quickly; promulgate the SRV Constitution; establish the system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country; defeat the two wars of aggression waged by Chinese expansionists and hegemonists; restore, improve and build the economy; carry out cultural reforms and development; maintain political security firmly; consolidate the militant alliance and form the firm and mutually supporting position of the three Indochinese countries' revolution; and strengthen militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Meanwhile, the influence of the Vietnamese revolution on the struggle of the people in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism has been intensified, and the position of our country in the international arena has been elevated.

These successes have "led the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position which is firmer than in the past, thus creating greater potentials for national defense and the successful building of socialism."

To achieve these successes, the Vietnamese people have had to overcome innumerable difficulties. Only by understanding this clearly will we have more pride in the achievements we have scored and more confidence in our party, people and armed forces -- those who have struggled successfully for this great cause with the effective help of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

With a high sense of responsibility toward the country and people, the congress profoundly reviewed the shortcomings and mistakes which we had committed and pointed out the causes set forth measures to correct these shortcomings and mistakes. Obviously, it is our economy -- an economy which still depends heavily on small-scale production, which has been ravaged seriously by war and repeatedly by natural calamities, and which has been subject to enemy sabotage activities -- which is the root cause of the difficulties we now face in our everyday life. Meanwhile, these difficulties have been aggravated by our subjective shortcomings. Besides these shortcomings and mistakes, we must, first of all, take into account such manifestations as SUBJECTIVISM, HASTINESS, CONSERVATISM, AND SLUGGISHNESS in economic management and leadership.

By viewing our work, including the management of social life in all aspects, more extensively, we will find that we have committed a very serious shortcoming -- our laxity in economic and social management. This shortcoming is actually due to our FAILURE TO ADHERE FIRMLY TO THE SYSTEM OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

In the field of party building, there have emerged prolonged manifestations of conservatism and sluggishness, most noticeably in the work related to cadres.

Proceeding from a comprehensive analysis of the achievements and strongpoints as well as the difficulties and shortcomings mentioned above, our party has drawn valuable lessons for its leadership activities. Through this, the entire party as well as every part cadre and member has taken a step further toward maturity. The greatest lesson is that instead of stopping with a general line, we must concretize the party line into plans for socio-economic development and into major viewpoints, policies and measures for the entire country as well as for every sector and every sphere of activity in accordance with the country's historical conditions and with the needs and capabilities of our people at each specific stage. And in order to carry out the party line, close attention must be given to organizing and guiding the implementation of tasks, building an effective system of management, bringing into use correct incentive policies, building an integrated contingent of qualified and capable cadres, and developing the combined strength of the system of "leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state" in which a task of great importance at present is to uphold firmly party and state discipline and to make the entire society aware of the highly organized and disciplined character of the modern working class.

THE MATURITY OF THE PARTY AND THE NEW STRATEGIC STANCE OF OUR COUNTRY ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT ENSURE THE CONTINUED ADVANCE OF OUR COUNTRY'S REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE.

It is obviously incorrect to think that our country is in a dark tunnel with no way out. However, to see the brighter side only without realizing the great difficulties still to be overcome and the serious outstanding problems still to be solved is also a naive mistake, if not a manifestation of irresponsibility.

Realities over the past 5 years clearly show that the line for the socialist revolution and the line for building the socialist economy laid down by the fourth party congress are correct. Along with asserting the correctness of party lines and the need for continued implementation of these lines, the fifth party congress pointed out: Party lines are a perfect integrated whole from which there arise some major issues: FIRMLY UPHOLD THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, ESTABLISH THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF THE LABORING PEOPLE, AND PROCEED TOWARD SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION.

The class struggle in the period of transition toward socialism is very complex and difficult. In our country at present, it is all the more complex and difficult due to many objective causes. This requires that we FIRMLY UPHOLD THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT -- a very sharp tool of our party and people in the struggle for the success of the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

The comprehensive requirements for firmly upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat were clearly spelled out in the resolution of the fourth party congress. Here, we are stressing only one point: To ensure that the dictatorship of the proletariat can fully develop its functions we MUST SEE TO IT THAT THE ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED CHARACTER OF THE WORKING CLASS IS THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD AMONG ALL THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SYSTEM OF DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. This is necessary because in the difficult and complex struggle to build a new society, this organized and disciplined character has an extremely important impact. It serves as a bond binding all party members together in a stable and strong organization and closely binding the party with the entire working class and the laboring people to create the massive strength of the socialist revolution. Lenin said: "...unless the self-imposed discipline of the proletariat can triumph over the state of spontaneous anarchy of the petty bourgeoisie... it is impossible for socialism to win victory" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, 1960, volume II, part I, page 419).

ESTABLISHING THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF THE LABORING PEOPLE constitutes a very crucial objective of our party lines. Its comprehensive requirements were also clearly spelled out in the resolution of the fourth party congress. Here, we need only stress the following point: The party's leadership would be less effective if the party could not raise the majority of the laboring masses to the position of real masters in our society. The more the laboring people can develop their right to mastery, the stronger the party's leadership will become and the more the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be consolidated. To be more precise, the voluntary activities of broad sections of the masses and their active participation in the management of the state and in economic and social management are sources of immense strength for the vigorous and uninterrupted advance of our country's revolutionary cause.

The decisive importance of SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION on the success of socialism in our country is undeniable. Only by embarking on socialist industrialization will we be able to build the material-technical bases of socialism. Such bases are the material foundation on which the entire new social system is built. Naturally, each step of socialist industrialization is also a step in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthening the system of collective mastery of the working people.

On the basis of the actual situation in our country, the congress laid down for our people TWO STRATEGIC TASKS:

Firstly, build socialism successfully; and

Secondly, be ready to fight and defend firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We must be aware of the reactionary character and wicked schemes of the Beijing hegemonist expansionists against our country, and of the collusion between China and the U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the world revolutionary movement. In this way, we will enhance our revolutionary vigilance, build a modern and comprehensive all-people national defense, RESOLUTELY FIGHT AND DEFEAT THE BEIJING REACTIONARY CLIQUE'S MULTIFACETED WAR OF SABOTAGE AGAINST OUR COUNTRY and, at the same time, stand ready to defeat the enemy if he wages large-scale war against our country.

In spite of this, BUILDING SOCIALISM remains our top priority task.

Continuing to implement the revolutionary line laid down by the fourth party congress, we have been concretizing this line still further in the immediate stage, including the whole of the 1980's. The party Central Committee political report presented at the fifth congress stressed: "The stage ahead is one of continuing socialist construction and socialist transformation, further strengthening the political and moral unity of mind of the people, reducing and overcoming difficulties, stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, stopping and eliminating negative manifestations, achieving important progress in all fields, creating a new balance in the economy, and at the same time, preparing for even steadier and stronger steps forward in the next stage."

In this immediate stage, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths will be very complex and difficult in all respects -- political, economic, ideological and diplomatic. Therefore, we have to coordinate very closely socialist construction with socialist transformation, economic development with the consolidation of national defense, and ideological education and the development of the working people's right to collective mastery with the strengthening of socialist law. We must use coercive and dictatorial measures vigorously to ensure the scrupulous implementation of the party's lines and state law. Lenin said: "... anyone who believes that the transition from capitalism to socialism can be achieved without resort to coercion and dictatorship will commit the most stupid mistake and show that he is a highly nonsensical utopian" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Discussion of Industrialization, the Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1967, p 67).

Our people must make every effort to attain the GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE 1980's set forth by the congress.

Satisfactory achievement of these objectives will make it possible for our country's economy to meet the consumption needs of society and achieve accumulation of capital within itself. This will help the economy to be more and more balanced on the basis of increased production of goods.

To that end, it is necessary to formulate correctly and implement satisfactorily MAJOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICIES, taking into account inevitable problems arising from the process of our country's advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

We must realize that the relationship between industry and agriculture is a highly important matter. In the stage ahead, we must rely on the country's potential, on our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and on the strength which our country's heavy industry has developed and will develop, in order to ADVANCE AGRICULTURE TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION TO A CERTAIN DEGREE, in a closely combined agricultural and industrial structure. Our agriculture has been developed under a uniform national plan, has carried out intensive and specialized cultivation to a fairly high degree, has applied a relatively developed system of division of labor and his yielded fairly abundant products and goods, therey meeting the country's demands for grain and foodstuffs, raw materials, agricultural products and goods for export.

It has been modernized to a certain degree on the basis of the achievements of our country's heavy industry and of international assistance and cooperation. It has achieved socialist transformation and relied on districts as its main and important base to develop. In fact, it has not developed by itself but is closely associated with the various industrial sectors in which heavy industry, though not yet well developed, has exerted a great effect on agriculture -- an effect which cannot be considered lightly.

In view of this, we must CONCENTRATE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, CONSIDERING AGRICULTURE AS THE FOREMOST FRONT AND ADVANCING IT ONE STEP FURTHER TOWARD LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION, WHILE STRIVING TO ACCELERATE THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS AND ESTABLISH AN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF IMPORTANT HEAVY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND COMBINING AGRICULTURE, CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY AND HEAVY INDUSTRY INTO A RATIONAL GOODS INDUSTRY AGRO-INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE. THESE ARE THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE IMMEDIATE STAGE.

To achieve socialist industrialization under these objectives, we must perform quite a number of jobs and pay attention to establishing a correct system of management and planning while bringing into full play the creativeness and responsibility of all echelons and sectors, from the central to grassroots levels. We must also pay attention to and consider economization as a major and long-term national policy, strive to ensure accumulation, and develop the combined strength of the implementation of the party's general lines and economic line.

Based on the socio-economic strategic guideline which is taking shape, our party has set forth the major tasks for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. We believe that, with the experience gained in economic and social management and with the new factors which emerged from the initial stage of our effort to do away with the old system of management, the struggle to implement the Third 5-Year Plan will certainly bring about the fine successes we desire, despite the fact that this struggle is still rife with difficulties.

Realities show that the ideological and cultural revolution in our country -- also known as the struggle between "the two paths" in the field of ideology and culture -- is a protracted, complex and difficult struggle. It is because this struggle involves the complete transformation of the concept of the entire society and of the soul and way of life of each individual and seeks to fight the profound influences of neocolonialism that the imperialists and international reactionaries frenziedly oppose it in the field of culture and ideology. Therefore, OUR EFFORT TO SHAPE A NEW CULTURE AND A NEW TYPE OF SOCIALIST MAN CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE STRUGGLE TO WIPE OUT RESOLUTELY ALL THE VESTIGES OF BACKWARD AND REACTIONARY IDEOLOGY AND CULTURE LEFT BEHIND BY THE FORMER SOCIETY OR FROM THE STRUGGLE TO VIGOROUSLY COUNTER ALL PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARIES AND CONSTANTLY PREVENT THE PENETRATION OF THE COUNTRY BY ANY INFLUENCE OF THEIR BOURGEOIS, REACTIONARY AND DECADENT IDEOLOGY AND CULTURE.

In recent years, to shape a new culture and a new type of socialist man, our people have carried out activities in numerous aspects and have recorded many successes, especially in the field of educational development. However, there are also many shortcomings such as the decline in the quality of educational work, the laxity in the struggle against reactionary and backward culture, and the lack of militancy in the work related to information and propaganda. It is necessary to overcome these shortcomings resolutely and accelerate the ideological and cultural revolution comprehensively on the basis of "the state and the people work together."

With the understanding that the educational standards of our society depend on neither machinery nor the economic situation, we will carry out cultural development in every locality so as to make it possible for all grassroots units in the cities and rural areas to enjoy a healthy and happy cultural life while contributing effectively to the cause of national construction and defense.

Over the past 5 years, by remaining loyal to the Leninist foreign policy Comrade Ho Chi Minh advocated and upheld and by carrying out a principled foreign policy, our party has scored many great achievements. One of its most outstanding achievements is the strengthening of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries and the fine development of the relationship and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

From now on, in continuing this principled foreign policy, our people will CONSTANTLY CONSOLIDATE AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG VIETNAM, LAOS AND KAMPUCHEA, CONSIDERING IT AS A LAW OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE THREE COUNTRIES AND A QUESTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE DESTINY OF THE THREE PEOPLES. In addition, our people will FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SOLIDARITY AND ALL-ROUND COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY AND THE SOVIET UNION, CONSIDERING IT A PRINCIPLE, A POLICY AND A STRATEGY, AS WELL AS AN IDEAL AND A REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT. Our people are determined to contribute actively to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We advocate a policy of establishing good-neighbor relations with the ASEAN countries, being always ready to cooperate with these countries in coordinating efforts to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

We support vigorously the resolute struggle of peoples against bellicose imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Our state and people totally support the Soviet peace program for the 1980's. We welcome the proposals and initiatives which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced at the 7th All-Union Soviet Trade Union Congress and his recent statement in Tashkent.

We advocate firmly maintaining our policy of friendship and good neighborliness with the Chinese people, but we are determined to struggle against the Beijing hegemonist and expansionist clique which is colluding with U.S. imperialism in an attempt to weaken and annex our country.

The present situation requires us urgently to establish and strengthen the mechanism of PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, PEOPLE'S MASTERY AND STATE MANAGEMENT.

We must, first of all, STRENGTHEN THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORIAL STATE VERY VIGOROUSLY. We must see to it that the national assembly and the people's councils at all levels perform their functions and duties and exercise their powers as people-elected organs, as specified in the Constitution. Our state must STRENGTHEN SOCIAL MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO LAW. It must fully use its political and economic powers to maintain social discipline and struggle effectively against negativism in the economic and social life. In the working people's interest, our socialist state must resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries, the exploiters who have refused to transform themselves, thieves, speculators, smugglers, hooligans and ruffians. On the other hand, it must severely punish state cadres and personnel who have violated the law.

SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO REORGANIZING AND IMPROVING THE OPERATION OF STATE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ORGANS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND A NEW MANAGERIAL SYSTEM.

Our state managerial apparatus must be compact but effective and capable of managing an economy which is now in the process of transformation and reorganization and is advancing gradually to large-scale socialist production. Managerial activities must be sharp and realistic and their leadership must be close. To this end, such a management system must be highlighted by a clear didivsion of work and responsibilities and must promote the enhancement of everyone's sense of responsibility and discipline. Meanwhile, in production and trade establishments the system of leaders must be implemented strictly.

We must realize that today the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist state is our party's primary task. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP MUST BE REFLECTED IN THE ABILITY TO DEVELOP THE STATE'S MANAGERIAL ROLE AND THE WORKING PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY. The party exercises leadership over the state, but it does not do the latter's work, nor encroaches upon the powers of state organs.

THE PARTY'S MASS AGITATION WORK IS OF STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE. As the party exercises leadership over the state, the importance of this task, far from being reduced, has increased. This is because the great cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland, more than any other cause, requires an extensive development of the intellect and great willpower of the masses of people.

Today mass agitation work has new requirements. They involve highly developing the spirit of collective mastery and the initiative and creative spirit of the masses in national construction and defense and, at the same time, taking care of their everyday interests. To fulfill these requirements, it is necessary to improve mass agitation forms and methods in such a way as to subject the masses of all classes, walks of life, ages, circles, religious and nationalities to the party's education and to help them highly develop their positiveness in national construction and defense.

Effective mass agitation work under the new conditions requires combined efforts of all party, government and mass organizations. It is necessary to PREVENT AND OVERCOME BUREAUCRATISM WHICH IS NOW THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO THE MASS AGITATION TASK. Leading party cadres must adopt the practice of establishing constant contact with the masses. Each party member must operate within a mass organization and set a good example in his work. The state must establish a system under which people's organizations will participate in managing state affairs effectively. Mass agitation work must be aimed at promoting and developing A SEETHING AND LASTING SOCIALIST EMULATION MOVEMENT in all fields of social activity, especially on the labor and production front, for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. Such a movement can only be the combined result of all educational, economic and administrative measures, the important feature of which must be the combination of ideological education with encouragement through material incentives and the correct combination of the three interests: the interests of the entire society, the interests of the collectives and the private interests of workers.

To fulfill strategic duties in the new stage, it is imperative TO CARRY OUT THE PARTY-BUILDING TASK SATISFACTORILY IN ALL RESPECTS AND IMPROVE THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP AND COMBATIVITY.

The party's lines and the resolutions of the fifth party congress must be concretized into correct plans, policies and measures; the party's practical organizational abilities must be improved; the contingent of cadres must be selected and assigned correctly; and the masses must be organized and motivated to accelerate the revolutionary movement. To attain these basic objectives, the party must continue to enhance its working class character, its vanguard character and its revolutionary and scientific nature.

As required by the revolution, our party must strengthen leadership in all respects, including the cultural, security and national defense domains. But SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP. THE ENTIRE PARTY MUST GO DEEP INTO THE ECONOMIC FRONT, IMPROVE THE STYLE OF LEADERSHIP OVER THE ECONOMY AND ENHANCE ITS ABILITY AND EFFICIENCY IN LEADING THE ECONOMY. More than anything else, the economic domain requires that our party carry out its leadership on a scientific and revolutionary basis. Only in this way can it overcome its present shortcomings and make economic development work progress firmly and steadily.

After having laid down correct guidelines, lines and policies, OUR PARTY MUST STRIVE TO IMPROVE ITS IDEOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP. Ideological work is primarily designed to educate our entire party and all our people and soldiers to develop an unyielding willpower and an iron-like determination and acquire the knowledge necessary to fulfill the two strategic duties -- building socialism and defending the fatherland.

Everyone must be made to understand thoroughly the party's national defense line, its general line on the socialist revolution and its line on building a socialist economy and to have the determination to strive to implement these lines with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm. Meanwhile, everyone must be determined to struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare, to condemn the hegemonism and expansionism of the Chinese reactionary rulers -- the present direct and dangerous enemy of our nation -- and to criticize views that are inconsistent with the party's lines severely.

The ideological work must be vigorously oriented toward educating and improving the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members and people and contributing actively to the enhancement of their scientific knowledge, especially their economic knowledge.

To enhance combativity, the ideological work must be directed toward intensively analyzing and SEVERELY CRITICIZING SMALL PRODUCERS' IDEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS AND OPPOSING RESOLUTELY BOURGEOIS THOUGHTS, NEOCOLONIALIST CULTURAL VESTIGES AND FEUDAL IDEOLOGICAL VESTIGES.

To obtain great results and possess a strong persuasiveness, the ideological task must be associated closely with the reality of the revolution and the thinking of the masses. In particular, it must keep itself abreast of the fresh problems involving the people's everyday life, economic development and the consolidation of national defense, and must be based firmly on Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, it is necessary to expand and improve Marxist-Leninist education among party cadres and members and people and to embark on a comprehensive reform of political and dialectical education work.

Along with strengthening ideological leadership, THE PARTY MUST PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP, WHICH STILL LEAVES MUCH TO BE DESIRED. Organizational work involves many tasks. Only the questions regarding the building of the contingents of party cadres and members need our special attention for the time being.

We all know that the quality of cadres is a factor deciding the success of leadership. Therefore, the party must concentrate great efforts on building the contingent of party and state cadres, especially leading and managerial cadres, capable of shouldering the heavy responsibilities in the new revolutionary stage.

Immediate and long-term plans for training and improving cadres must be formulated so that they will be improved effectively and assigned to the right places.

The party Central Committee political report presented at the fifth party congress says: "In cadre work, it is necessary to make correct choices and properly assign key cadres at all levels, in all branches. A cadre must not be given many jobs concurrently; a correct combination must be made of good and capable cadres in different age groups. Young cadres, women and national minority cadres, who are good and capable and who have grown to maturity in the revolutionary movement of the masses should be actively brought into the leading bodies of the party and state. In assessing cadres, we should overcome the tendency to lay one-sided emphasis either on past work and family background or on academic diplomas and degrees." These instructions of the party are very correct and must be carried out scrupulously.

With regard to the IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY MEMBERS, we must carry out three measures simultaneously: Remove unqualified members from the party; admit to the party outstanding elements from the revolutionary mass movement; and improve the quality of party members through work, study, criticism and self-criticism and party activities.

To carry out these measures satisfactorily, special attention must be paid to watching closely the personality of communist party members -- that is, the qualitites and abilities which party members must have in the present revolutionary stage.

Each party member, whatever he does and wherever he is, must prove that he is a vanguard combatant and has the ability and prestige to lead the masses in struggling for the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland. All of his acts must clearly reflect the party's revolutionary and scientific character. He must set a good example for the masses in productive labor and other tasks and daily and hourly persistently strive to accomplish realistic things to contribute to the development of production and stabilization and gradual improvement of the people's life. On the national defense front, he must heighten vigilance and display a courageous and heroic fighting spirit. He must participate actively in the struggle against negativism in economic and social life and get in close touch with the masses. He must display a sense of organization and discipline, maintain the unity and oneness of minds within the party, lead a healthy and honest life and engage passionately in study in order to improve his work standards. He must develop warm patriotism and be imbued with a genuine proletarian internationalist spirit. Only persons with such qualifications deserve to be in the ranks of the glorious party.

With such qualified party cadres and members, with the traditional unity and oneness of minds within the party, with the blood sealed attachment between the party and people and with the strength of the international solidarity between our people and the world's peoples, our party will certainly fulfill its difficult but glorious duties, always "worthy as the leader and truly faithful servant of the people" and the organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution, as Comrade Truong Chinh said in his speech opening the congress.

On the long path of struggling for the socialist ideal, our party and people are faced with great difficulties. But we have many advantages, and these advantages are basic. Illuminated by the resolutions of the fifth party congress and struggling perseveringly, our entire party and all our people and soldiers will certainly achieve successes in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

As party Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Le Duan said in his speech closing the congress: "Our entire party and all our people and soldiers are being reinforced with a new vitality brought about by the historic resolutions of the congress.

"We are determined to fully implement the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh.

"No opposing force can check our advance."

With this iron-clad conviction, let our entire party and all our people strive to implement the historic resolutions of the fifth party congress successfully.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR CALLS FOR PARTY UNITY, DISCIPLINE

BK271421 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the struggle to give full meaning to independence is not over. It must be continued by Malaysians in the spirit of unity and discipline. There is no place for selfish attitude and self-interest.

The prime minister's remarks are contained in an interview published in the latest issue of MERDEKA, the official United Malay national organization publication.

He says if self-interest attitude continues, it will lead to the collapse of party unity and discipline. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says unity of political parties, which brought about independence and discipline in the parties, were the basis of the nation's progress and stability.

KUALA LUMPUR WELCOMES DHANABALAN'S TOKYO REMARK

BK271339 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan's statement last Monday [24 May] in Tokyo that the Khmer Rouge should not return to power in Kampuchea should come as no surprise. If the current move to form a coalition government comprising the three resistance groups would result in a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, then international support, now manifested in the seating of the Democratic Kampuchea Government in the United Nations, would definitely evaporate. There would also be no support to the concept by the people of Kampuchea and more importantly, the ASEAN group will have nothing to do with such a idea.

The 30,000 strong Khmer Rouge may be the strongest faction fighting against the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea and there is also no doubt that it is bearing the brunt of the fighting and suffering the highest number of casualties. But, the Khmer Rouge cannot wipe out the record of their genocidal rule when it was in power in Phnom Penh from 1975 to 1978. That taint on its record would remain forever and more importantly, it has disqualified them from ever holding power in Kampuchea.

The grim fact is that the Khmer Rouge on its own would not be able to obtain the domestic and international support that would be sufficient to oust the Vietnamese and puppet Heng Samrin regime, and this is due entirely to the past record of the Khmer Rouge.

When the Khmer Rouge was in power, there was a massive extermination of its enemies, both real and imaginary. For the first time in recent modern history, a government declared its own educated elite as enemy of the people and the Khmer Rouge systematically eliminated the whole group. Its forced relocation of people from the cities to the towns resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands and the enforced separation of families.

The Khmer Rouge abolition of the currency system and its return to basic farming made a shamble of the Kampuchean economy and brought about widespread starvation.

The genocidal policies of the Khmer Rouge cut Kampuchea off from the world and the border dispute with Vietnam and the bombardment of its territory contributed to Vietnamese military invasion of Kampuchea.

There are actions that can never be forgotten, much less forgiven. It would be preposterous to assume that ASEAN would have anything to do with the government that has the blood of its own people on its hands.

The ASEAN group has not shrunk from the responsibility of exposing these genocidal acts against the helpless people. The coalition tht ASEAN in proposing would result in the formation of a government where the Khmer Rouge will be allowed to play a role. But that government would be led and directed by nationalistic and trusted leaders, like Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Kampuchean leaders, who had tainted background, like Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan, would be encouraged to go into voluntary exile. The interests of Vietnam, expecially those pertaining to well defined and secured borders, would also be protected. But the Khmer Rouge must accept and agree to a leadership that the Kampuchean people and the international community can accept. Without this, its current struggle would be futile and any attempt to ensure the Khmer Rouge return to power would only mean a continuation of Vietnamese military occupation and the puppet government of the Heng Samrin clique.

SINGAPORE

FRENCH MINISTER JOBERT ENDS VISIT 27 MAY

BK271451 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The French state minister and minister for external trade, Mr Michel Jobert, left Singapore this afternoon after a 3-day official visit. He was seen off at the airport by the parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr (Chan Chee Seng).

Before his departure, Mr Jobert told news reporters that the first meeting of the France-Singapore joint committee is expected to take place in October. He said that the signing yesterday of the agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries reflected the general desire for more interaction between them. The next step, Mr Jobert said, was to move on to the more precise quesion of implementation. The French minister has already invited the minister for trade and industry, Dr Tony Tan, to visit France.

During his talks yesterday with the first deputy prime minister and minister of education, Dr Goh Keng Swee, Mr Jobert said a wide range of subjects were discussed. These included the French system of education which Dr Goh had studied when he visited the country, Singapore's need to invest her substantial foreign reserves, the world economy and the political situation in the Southeast Asian region.

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[THE STRAITS TIMES 31 May]

PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS TEMPLES IN NARA

OW040621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Nara, June 4, KYODO -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party visited temples in this ancient Japanese capital Friday morning and saw the holy image of Chinese evangelist Jian Zhen (Ganjin). The image is kept at the Tosho-Daiji temple.

Zhao and his party arrived by car from Osaka where they spent last night to visit time-honored Japanese Buddhist temples and other historical and scenic sites in Nara Prefecture, western Japan.

The lacquer statue of Jian Zhen is enshrined in Tosho-Daiji temple. He is well known as a Chinese Buddhist priest who came to Japan in the 8th century on a Buddhist mission. The image had gone to China for display at the Chinese history museum in Beijing in April 1980 after a request from the Chinese Buddhist association.

Zhao and his party were welcomed when they arrived at the main gate of the temple with small flags of China and Japan waved by some 400 Japanese well-wishers in the temple compound. The Chinese premier smiled and waved in response to the greetings.

At the front of the mausoleum of the famed Chinese priest, the premier planted a sapling of the classic Chinese tree "qionghua" for the repose of the soul of the famed Chinese priest.

At the main hall of the temple, Rev. Kojun Morimoto, proposed exhibition in major Chinese cities of a set of fine panel paintings showing the arrival from China of Jian Zhan and his party some 1,200 years ago at a beach in northern Kyushu.

Zhao said he would welcome Rev. Morimoto and the beautiful panel paintings to China to introduce the great works of the Chinese Buddhist priest toward the dissemination of Buddhism in Japan.

Later Zhao and his party visited the Todaiji temple in the city where a massive Buddha is enshrined. Inside the largest wooden structure in the world, the premier was invited to climb to the top of the dais to closely observe the Buddha. He then went to a Nara hotel to attend a welcoming luncheon hosted by Nara Prefectural Governor Shigekiyo Ueda.

In the afternoon the Chinese group was to go to Kyoto for a sightseeing tour in the former Japanese capital.

UPPER HOUSE APPROVES CBW, ARMS CONVENTIONS

OW040257 Tokyo KYODO In English 0129 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 4, KYODO -- Bills for ratification of three international conventions related to disarmament were approved by the House of Councillors Friday.

The three treaties are the convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, the convention banning and restricting use of specific conventional weapons, such as napalm bombs and landmines, and the convention banning use of other weapons that inflict great damage on people and the environment.

The House of Representatives approved the bills on Thursday. The upper house action on Friday will enable the government to take formal steps for ratification of the conventions.

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SUNOBE WARNS ISRAEL ON LEBANON ATTACKS

OW081113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 8, KYODO -- Japan Tuesday issued a warning to Israel over its invasion of Lebanon, suggesting a possible shift in Japan's position on calls for purging Israel from international organizations and for imposing economic sanctions against that country.

Foreign Vice Minister Ryozo Sunobe summoned Israeli Ambassador to Japan Amnon Ben-Yohanan to inform him that Japan is concerned about the situation in southern Lebanon and deplores continued Israeli military actions which he said are in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for an immediate withdrawal and cease-fire, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Sunobe was quoted as saying that Japan deeply regrets the Israeli penetration of U.N. buffer zones in southern Lebanon.

The vice minister said, "We can hardly maintain our former position, if Israel continues its present actions," according to the officials.

In the debate at the United Nations, Japan has been opposing resolutions proposed by hard-line Arab nations calling for expulsion of Israel from international organizations and breaking of diplomatic and economic relations with Israel, because Tokyo has sought a political settlement through dialogue and contacts with Tel Aviv, the officials said.

But Sunobe's remark suggested that Japan might change its stance and lean toward the Arab nations.

Last Sunday, the director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau Ryohei Murata merely asked Ben-Yohanan for Israeli self-restraint.

The ambassador pledged to convey Sunobe's Tuesday remarks to his government. He said, however, that Israel's recent actions were aimed at protecting its people residing in frontier regions adjacent to Lebanon from attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The ambassador emphasized that Israel has no territorial ambitions and no intention of violating Lebanon's territorial integrity and political independence, the officials said.

He added that Israeli troops were forced to enter the U.N. buffer zones because of the activities of PLO commandos, according to the officials.

JPS, JCP CALL FOR RESIGNATION OF DIETMAN SATO

OW081305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 8, KYODO -- Japan's socialist and communist parties Tuesday submitted draft resolutions to the Diet seeking resignation of Takayuki Sato, an independent Dietman found guilty earlier in the day of taking a bribe in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

The resolutions, the first of their kind to be tendered in the House of Representatives in postwar Japan, were referred to the lower house's Diet Steering Committee.

The two opposition parties took the step after other opposition parties failed to agree on concerted action on the resolutions.

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AFP PREVIEWS INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK300758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 30 Jun 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 30 (AFP) — Vietnam and Cambodia might announce a unilateral partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia during the indochinese foreign ministers' conference early next month, diplomatic observers said here today. Neither the place nor the date of the conference, the sixth since January 1980, have been officially announced. But well-informed sources said it would open on July 5 in Ho Chi Minh City.

Although still no more than a hypothesis, observers here see a partial troop withdrawal as increasingly probable. They consider this the most likely "gesture" by Hanoi to show its "good will" for a peaceful settlement of the region's problems. There is no way at this point of knowing how many troops might be pulled out if and when the withdrawal takes place. But the observers think any withdrawal would have to involve significant numbers to have the necessary impact.

So far Vietnam has refrained from disclosing the number of troops it has in Cambodia defending the Phnom Penh government in power since January 1979. But analysts generally estimate the figure to be around 180,000 men. No withdrawal however, would be big enough to jeopardize the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia, which Hanoi justifies as necessary to counter the "Chinese threat."

The possibility of a partial withdrawal first came up in May when Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told AFP in an interview that a limited pullout "could be envisaged if it elicited a positive gesture from the other side," namely Thailand, accused by Hanoi of aiding the ousted Khmer Rouge regime. Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said in early June that there were "positive factors" for a partial withdrawal. In Hanoi's eyes, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) understood the situation better, and tensions on the Sino-Vietnamese border had "stabilized." Mr Giang also focused on Khmer Rouge military losses in Cambodia and the increased strength of the Phnom Penh regime of Heng Samrin. Then on June 18 the official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY published an interview with Mr Giang reaffirming that Hanoi and Phnom Penh were ready to carry out a partial withdrawal "provided there are positive signs from the ASEAN countries."

Contrary to some expectations, Vietnam reacted mildly to the signing of an agreement by three Cambodian groups to set up an anti-Vietnamese coalition government to oppose the Heng Samrin administration, a move promoted by ASEAN. Mr Thach said that the agreement "doesn't bother Vietnam in the slightest" and had "changed nothing." He added that Vietnam was still disposed to make a "gesture."

Vietnam's reaction was also moderate towards ASEAN, heaping the main responsibility for the "farce" of the Kuala Lumpur coalition accord on China and the United States. Observers said that Hanoi could count among its "positive signs" the relatively moderate language used about Vietnam at the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Singapore, and the fact that several ASEAN countries have appealed to Vietnam for dialogue.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo called on Vietnam to demonstrate that it is ready to take the first step towards peace in the region. A partical withdrawal would seem to respond to this request.

Mr Thach's forthcoming visits to ASEAN countries are also in line with Vietnam's professed commitment to dialogue and thus are very important for Hanoi. Reliable sources said Mr Thach is to travel to Burma, Singapore and Malaysia in July and to Indonesia and the Philippines in October.

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[TRYBUNA LUDU 24 May]

GOVERNMENT TO ASK U.S. TO LIFT USSR SANCTIONS

OW290354 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, KYODO -- The government decided Saturday to ask the United States to lift economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with a Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas development project off Sakhalin, government sources said.

They said the request will be made at a meeting between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, scheduled for June 6 in Paris.

The Reagan administration suspended export of necessary equipment for the Japan-Soviet joint project following the crisis over Poland last year. The U.S. action put a brake on the progress of the energy project and Japanese officials said it is tantamount to a sanction against Japan.

Japan has already invested some yen 57 billion (dollar 237.5 million) in the project but may be excluded from it by the Soviets if the U.S. sanction continues, they said.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG

JCP Leader's Snub

OW281129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- Japan Communist Party (JCP) Chairman Kenji Miyamoto said Friday he would not attend a banquet to be held in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, due to arrive in Japan May 31 for a six-day official visit.

Miyamoto was asked by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki if he would attend the banquet during a meeting of party leaders in Tokyo.

However, the chairman reportedly told Suzuki he would not attend because relations have been broken off between the JCP and the Chinese Communist Party.

While relations between the two parties were believed to have shown some improvement recently, Miyamoto's statements indicated a complete reconciliation was still a long way off.

KYODO Previews Visit

OW291235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang travels to Japan Monday for a six-day visit expected to underscore the close relations between the two Asian countries.

The tour, part of a series of commemorative events marking the restoration of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Beijing 10 years ago, comes at a time when no pending issues cloud the diplomatic horizon.

It is the third time a top Chinese official has visited Tokyo in the decade since restoration. Deng Xiaoping, then vice premier and now senior vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, was the first to come in 1978. He was followed in 1980 by Hua Guofeng, then premier of the world's most populace country.

On the latest visit, Zhao will be accompanied by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, State Councillor and Minister of the State Economic Commission Zhang Jungfu, Vice Minister of State Planning Commission Gan Ziru, Deputy Secretary General of the State Council Chen Chu, Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin, and Foreign Vice Minister Wu Xueqian.

Zhao will meet with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Monday and Tuesday for talks on the world situation and Japan-China relations, officials said here.

On Tuesday he will meet with Japanese Emperor Hirohito and attend a luncheon party at the Imperial Palace. On Wednesday he is scheduled to give a press conference at the Japan National Press Club.

Zhao will leave Tokyo, Thursday for a tour of Kobe, Osaka, Nara and Kyoto in western Japan before returning home next Saturday from Osaka.

During his talks with Suzuki, the Chinese premier is expected to clarify China's posture on relations with Washington, which have been shaken by U.S. arms exports to Taiwan. He is also expected to discuss Sino-Soviet relations in the wake of Moscow's recent friendly overtures to Beijing.

However, the main point of the visit seems to be to show both the world and the Chinese and Japanese peoples how close relations between Tokyo and Beijing have become.

Zhao recently told Japanese reporters here that China hopes to establish stable, long-term relations with Japan that go beyond the ties developed over the past decade.

His talks with Suzuki are expected to center on the future of mutual economic cooperation and human and cultural exchange, as well as other policy measures to deepen relations between the two countries.

Zhao is expected to explain China's own calls for Japan and other countries to cooperate in fund raising and technological development.

The 63-year-old premier was appointed to his present post in September 1980 by Deng and Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

Heralded as a "promoter of China's modernization," he moved quickly to slash the country's 1981 deficit to some yuan 2.7 billion, a yuan 10 billion drop from the year before.

Acknowledged to be a good administrator, he launched an administrative reform campaign this spring, and has streamlined China's administrative system.

Suzuki is to return the visit in September.

Tokyo Arrival

OW310509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, KYODO — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived Monday for a six-day official visit as a guest of the Japanese Government to underscore amicable relations between the two Asian powers.

His first visit to Japan was agreed between Zhao and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki last year as part of events marking the tenth anniversary of restoration of the bilateral diplomatic ties in September 1972.

Zhao is accompanied by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Zhang Jingfu, minister of the state economic commission, and 13 other officials.

Immediately after arrival at Haneda Airport, Zhao was due to have his first round of talks with Prime Minister Suzuki for 90 minutes. The second round of talks was scheduled for Tuesday morning. In parallel Foreign Minister Huang Hua was to confer with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi. Suzuki was to host a banquet for the premier Monday night.

The two leaders were expected to discuss bilateral problems and the international situation, centered on relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, at the talks.

The premier will be received in audience by the emperor on Tuesday afternoon, deliver a lecture at the NHK hall after visiting plants of Nippon Kokan K.K. on Wednesday afternoon and later hold a press conference.

Zhao and his party will leave Tokyo for Osaka by a bullet train on Thursday morning for a tour of the Kansai area, including Kyoto, Nara and Kobe.

They are due to leave Osaka International Airport for home on Saturday afternoon.

Rightist Arrested

OW310851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, KYODO -- Police Monday arrested a man for violence against police officers during a rightist campaign here against the current visit to Japan of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The man is identified as Mitsuo Igarashi, 21, member of the Dai-Nippon Yokusankai rightist group.

Police said that Igarashi and nearly 60 members of various rightist organizations on their way to the Chinese Embassy in Minato ward aboard eight campaign vans. [as received]

Igarashi got out of his car and started kicking the shields and legs of riot policemen when the vehicles were stopped and ordered to move away from the embassy, police said.

Zhao Meets Suzuki

OW311149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 G[illegible] 1 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Monday said here there will be no changes in Sino-Soviet relations even though the amount of bilateral trade might increase to some extent, according to Japanese officials.

Meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on the first day of his offiicial visit to Japan, Zhao said that Beijing has taken note of remarks by Soviet leaders expressing hopes of improving the deteriorated relations between the two countries, but would judge in accordance with Soviet deeds rather than words, the officials said.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev proposed improvement of bilateral ties in his March 24 speech in Tashkent and a couple of visits by influential Soviet personalities have raised speculation of an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

The Suzuki-Zhao meeting, which lasted almost two hours, or a half hour longer than originally scheduled, centered on exchange of views on international problems, the officials said.

Explaining China's perception of the Soviet Union, Zhao accepted the strategic superiority of the Soviet Union, but added that economic difficulties in the Soviet Union also are increasing.

The Soviet Union is trying to disaffect relations between the United States and its allies through a "peace" offensive, Zhao was quoted as saying.

On the other hand, the Chinese premier said that China is hardly able to agree totally with the foreign policy of the United States, according to the officials.

He pointed out that U.S. policies on the Falkland Islands issue and the Middle East benefit the Soviet Union, the Japanese officials reported.

At the opening of the discussion, Suzuki praised the positive development in Sino-Japanese relations since the two countries reopened diplomatic ties ten years ago and expressed hope to cement the relations in the next decade.

Zhao was quoted as saying China follows independent foreign policy and firmly maintains its "open-door policy."

Zhao told Suzuki that there are many difficulties in U.S.-China relations, a reference to the deterioration in their relations triggered by Washington's decision to provide dollar 60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan.

The premier pledged, however, that China is inclined to develop friendly and cooperative relations with Japan despite the deterioration in U.S.-China relations.

Zhao made a similar remark two weeks ago when he met the visiting Japanese press corps in Beijing prior to his first visit to Japan.

Zhao added that a visit to China by U.S. Vice President George Bush at the beginning of May was fruitful, as the two parties deepened their understanding of each other's views on various problems.

In regard to the Indochina issue, Suzuki explained that Japan is calling for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and is dealing with the problem in cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which is seeking a political settlement through formation of a tripartite anti-Vietnamese coalition government.

The Chinese premier replied that the time is not yet ripe for a political settlement as Vietnam is not forced to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, the officials said.

They quoted Zhao as saying that the three-party coalition is important but a loose coalition could hardly counter militarily the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

Zhao supported the ousted Democratic Kampuchea, or Pol Pot regime, which is militarily the strongest among the three anti-Vietnamese groups.

Suzuki also said that Japan is laying stress on the security and peace in the Korean Peninsula, according to the officials.

Zhao replied that there is no threat of military invasion of the south by North Korea, they said.

Suzuki and Zhao are scheduled to continue their talks Tuesday morning on bilateral problems.

At a dinner party welcoming the Chinese visitors at his official residence later Monday evening, Suzuki said friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations have been developed steadily despite constant international tensions.

But he said it is improper to take friendly Sino-Japanese relations for granted, adding that the leaders of the two nations should make further efforts to maintain these ties.

Suzuki pledged Japan's continuous cooperation for the modernization of China.

Zhao said close relations between the two nations are playing an important role for the maintenance of peace not only in the Asia-Pacific region but in the world.

The building of a long-term, stable relationship between the two nations unshaken by any change in the international situation is of cardinal importance, he said.

Zhao added China is giving top priority to its policy to open its market wider to foreign countries and develop its external economic relations.

Zhao, Suzuki Second Round

OW010136 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held their second round of talks at the prime minister's official residence here Tuesday morning following discussions on international affairs on Monday.

They reaffirmed continued efforts for further development of constructive bilateral relations at the first-day meeting.

The discussions on Tuesday will center on bilateral relations, especially economic cooperation, and the Versailles summit of seven Western developed countries scheduled for June 4-6.

Suzuki is expected to brief Zhao about Japan's stance on the Versailles summit and hear Zhao's view on the matter in an effort to reflect China's opinions as much as possible at the Versailles meeting, sources said. Leaders of the summit participating countries reportedly have a strong interests in Chinese diplomatic and economic policies.

Since no major political problems now exist between Japan and China, their discussions on bilateral relations will focus on economic affairs.

Zhao is expected to seek Japanese cooperation, direct investments in particular, in developing Chinese energy and other natural resources.

China is shifting priority from giant industrial projects to the reconstruction of existing industries and is seeking financial and technological cooperation from abroad for joint development of energy resources in China.

Prior to his current visit, Premier Zhao met Japanese newsmen in Beijing in mid-May and revealed his proposal for Japan-China joint ventures to develop mineral resources in China. Such cooperation will open a new page in close bilateral relations, he told the newsmen.

The meeting on Tuesday also was attended by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa from the Japanese side and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, from the Chinese side.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

OW010610 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- Japan will spare no efforts to help China promote its modernization, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Tuesday.

In their second round of talks during Zhao's six-day official visit to Japan, the two leaders agreed to further develop amicable bilateral relations, notably in the field of economic cooperation, Japanese officials said.

Zhao asked Suzuki to provide more financial cooperation to a joint oil exploration project in Bohai Bay, which Zhao said promises success.

Suzuki responded positively, and also expressed Japan's interest to participate in other off-shore oil projects in the South China and Yellow Seas, the officials said.

Zhao made no clear commitment, observing only that Japanese enterprises achieve stronger competitive powers than other countries.

The Chinese premier indicated fields in which he hoped for Japanese economic cooperation, such as energy, agriculture, traffic and transport, renovation of existing aged factories, improvement and rationalization of management and science and technology, the Japanese officials said.

The Chinese premier called for development of Sino-Japanese relations on three principles -- peace and security, equality and mutual benefits, and long-range stability.

Suzuki expressed concern about the recent developments in Sino-U.S. relations, which have deteriorated since Washington's decision to continue providing military spare parts to Taiwan.

Suzuki told Zhao that Japan-U.S. ties on their bilateral security treaty are essential for Western solidarity and are basic to Japan's foreign policy, according to the officials.

The Chinese premier was quoted as saying that the development of Sino-Japanese relations does not run counter to the development in Japan-U.S. relations.

Sino-Japanese relations must not be affected by any changing international climate, he said.

Suzuki also explained his stance toward the Versailles summit meeting due to start Friday.

The officials quoted him as saying he would lay stress on the revitalization of the stagnant world economy through maintaining the free trade system and on the North-South problems.

Tanaka Meeting

OW010316 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- Visiting Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said Tuesday his country and Japan can contribute to promoting world peace by further "cementing" their relations.

In a private breakfast meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka,Zhao said current bilateral ties are good.

Zhao arrived in Japan for a six-day official visit to Japan to mark the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Beijing.

Tanaka was prime minister when the two countries normalized relations in September 1972.

In the one-hour meeting, Zhao said Tanaka is credited with reopening official China-Japan ties and promoting bilateral relations.

Zhao called Tanaka an "old friend," as frequently referred to by Chinese leaders.

In the past, Chinese Communist Party leader Deng Xiaoping and then Prime Minister Hua Guofeng paid a courtesy call on Tanaka at his spacious mansion in downtown Tokyo.

Though a defendant in a yen 500 million Lockheed bribery Trial, Tanaka still maintains the largest faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

About 30 Diet members of the Tanaka faction were on hand to welcome the Chinese premier and his party, including Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Sakurauchi Relays U.S. Request

OW010354 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- The United States has asked China not to use force to liberate Taiwan, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Tuesday.

He said the request was made when U.S. Vice President George Bush and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks in Beijing last month.

The U.S. request was mentioned in a meeting between Zhao and his Japanese counterpart Zenko Suzuki in Tokyo Monday, Sakurauchi said. Zhao is currently visiting Japan.

Sakurauchi quoted Zhao as telling Bush a decision whether to use force against Taiwan or not resides in Chinese sovereignty as China claims Taiwan as an inseparable part of its territory.

Relations between China and the U.S. are currently chilled because of U.S. plans to sell arms to Taiwan.

Zhao Meets Hirohito

OW010443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- The emperor received in audience visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Imperial Palace Tuesday.

Zhao visited the Imperial Palace after holding the second round talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

This was the third time that the emperor had met with a top Chinese official. The emperor met with then Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and then Premier Hua Guofeng when they visited Japan in 1978 and 1980, respectively. The emperor chatted with Zhao for some 20 minutes and introduced Crown Prince Akihito and Prince Hitachi, who also attended the meeting.

He later hosted a luncheon for the premier. The function was attended by some 40 persons, including Crown Prince Akihito, Prince Hitachi, Prime Minister Suzuki and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Court music was played during the luncheon.

NHK INTERVIEWS SUZUKI ON UPCOMING FOREIGN TOUR

OW310517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday he would propose joint research and development of advanced technology at the Versailles summit of seven industrial democracies scheduled for june 4-6.

In an interview videotaped for Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), Suzuki said he would propose establishing a working group to determine fields of development of advanced technology, venues and terms of such development by the time the next summit is held.

The prime minister indicated interest in cooperation between advanced and developing countries in such fields as nuclear power, electronics engineering and life science, where Japan is a world leader.

The prime minister also said he would appeal for effective disarmament efforts at the United Nations general meeting on disarmament in New York.

He will also propose diverting military costs to assistance to Third World countries and strengthening U.N. peace-keeping capabilities, he said.

Suzuki is scheduled to leave Tokyo June 3 for a more than two-week tour of France, the United States, Brazil and Peru. He will attend the Versailles summit in France and will deliver a speech at the U.N. disarmament session in New York on June 9.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES U.S.-USSR 'START' PLAN

OW010302 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday welcomed a joint U.S.-Soviet announcement to begin Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) in Geneva on June 29.

In a statement, Premier Suzuki expressed hope the start talks would produce progress in substantial terms and not become a mere formal gesture. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi said in a statement that limitation and reduction of strategic arms were essential for promotion of nuclear arms disarmament.

"We have been repeatedly calling on the United States and the Soviet Union for efforts toward that goal," the statement said.

Japan welcomes the arrangement was agreed [as received] between the two countries to start the arms reduction talks on the initiative of the United States and hopes that substantial progress will be made for a sharp cut in strategic arms, the statement added.

FURTHER ON 28 MAY PANMUNJOM MAC MEETING

SK290317 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The 413th MAC meeting was held in Panmunjom on 28 May. At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest and called the enemy to account for wild violations of the armistice agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose elements, their continued military provocations against us in the air and land and on the sea, and their reckless acts.

According to the remarks of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, the senior member of our side at the meeting, members of the civil police of our side were performing a routine patrol mission in our portion of the DMZ on the morning of 17 May. It was around 1050 when they passed the railway near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker No 0565.

At this moment, the enemy began to shoot from its positions to the south of MDL marker Nos 0560, 0572, 0577 and 0579, against our posts on the opposite side. At the same time, four soldiers of the South Korean puppet army, lying in ambush near MDL marker No 0565, abruptly rushed at the members of the patrol team of our side, crossed the MDL along the railway, and fired at them.

Members of the patrol team of our side were compelled to cope with this situation. Frightened by this, the soldiers of the South Korean puppet army ran away, even throwing away their weapons in the area on our side.

At this moment, scores of South Korean puppet soldiers started firing at members of the patrol team of our side from both sides of the railway in the area 300 meters south of MDL marker No 0565, where they had been lying ambush in advance. The South Korean puppet army continued its acts of firing rifles until 1210 the same day. During this time, the South Korean puppet army fired into our portion about 10 recoiless rifle rounds, about 4,100 large-caliber machine gun rounds and about 8,000 M-16 automatic rifle rounds -- about 12,000 shells and bullets in all.

The senior member of our side protested: Along with various South Korean puppet army posts firing altogether at our posts, the South Korean Puppet army attacked our military personnel after setting up an ambush with tens of armed soldiers near the MDL. This was an intentional, carefully planned, premediated act to kill and kidnap our personnel.

Saying that the recent military provocations by the enemy were not confined to this, the senior member of our side continued: The South Korean puppet army, from a point 400 meters east of MDL marker No 0310 on the western frontline around 1855 on 11 May and a point 37 degrees 49 minutes 33 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees 40 minutes 48 seconds east longitude around 2025 on the same day, unexpectedly fired various rounds from automatic weapons against members of our civil police who were performing regular maintenance work and other duties at our guardposts on the opposite side of these points.

The enemy is also more frequently committing acts of aerial espionage against our side. The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a high-speed, high altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the skies over the Kangyong Peninsula of the west sea of our country at around 1339 on 27 May. Earlier, at around 1320, they committed an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating the plane into the sky over the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppet army committed an act of espionage against our side in the Demilitarized Zone by infiltrating a helicopter into the sky over a point near 38 degrees 06 minutes 05 seconds north latitude and the 126 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east longitude at around 0905 on 12 May. The continued espionage acts in the air, which the enemy is committing despite our repeated warnings, through the constant infiltration of the SR-71 spy plane and other military aircraft, are premeditated maneuvers to further accelerate their war preparations and, thus, atrocious provocations against our people and the peace-loving people of the world longing for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The enemy side has committed a grave provocative act against our side in the sea, too. At around 0720 on 15 May, the South Korean puppet army committed a grave criminal act of infiltrating two naval vessels deep into the territorial waters near 38 degrees 38 minutes north latitude and the 128 degrees 23 minutes east longitude.

The acts violating the armistices agreement, including military provocations, committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements on the ground, in the sky and at sea suring the period from 1 to 24 May alone have reached as many as some 1,570 cases.

Saying that, due to such military provocations by the enemy, the situation of our country is being aggravated with each passing day and that a perilous situation is being created in which no one knows when armed clashes may break out between the two sides, the senior member of our side said the enemy must look squarely at the prevailing situation of our country and act with discretion.

In addition, the senior member of our side, lodging a serious protest over the enemy's continued military provocations against our side, strongly demanded that the enemy take responsible steps so that such criminal acts not be repeated. Nevertheless, instead of giving a guarantee of responding to our just demand, the enemy made useless attempts to mislead public opinion by distorting the facts.

Bitterly refuting the enemy's shameless assertion, the senior member of our side, exposing the enemy's aggressive nature through the accounts of historic facts, went on to say: For some 100-odd years, the U.S. imperialists have continued their greedy ambition against our country and, follwing the liberation, occupied South Korea and ignited the war of aggression. However, their aggressive ambition was completely shattered and, after all, they knelt down to our people. Since then, the U.S. imperialists, instead of drawing a due lesson from this, have not abandoned their aggressive ambition against Korea and are further intensifying aggressive maneuvers against our country. The U.S. bellicose war maniacs are undisguisedly clamoring that the Korean Peninsula is a zone of life-and-death importance for their interests, and that they would not hesitate to use force of arms to protect it. This fully discloses their wicked intention of continuing to hold South Korea as a military stronghold for scrambling to secure a zone of influence in the Far East and of dominating all of Korea by force.

To achieve such aggressive aims, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the policy for the occupying South Korea and drastically augmenting their aggressive armed forces. Unilaterally abolishing (?item D), clause 13 of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists have drastically augmented the U.S. armed forces in South Korea with modern weapons and equipment such as new-type fighters, high-performance guns and new-type tanks, have moved the center of the strategic deployment of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the East Sea of Korea and are turning Chinhae port into an operational base. Not satisfied with the introduction of numerous nuclear weapons into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to bring into South Korea even neutron bombs and (?theater) nuclear missiles. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists have worked out an emergency plan to transfer, in case of need, ammunition worth 42 billion and other war materiel to the puppets. Because of such military buildup maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, South Korea is being turned into an area of concentration of U.S. weapons of mass destruction and a dangerous powder magazine.

The enemy's attempts to ignite war are clearly disclosed by the Team Spirit war exercises which the U.S. imperialists stage every year, by the augmentation of the aggressive armed forces in South Korea and surrounding areas such as the Japanese mainland, Okinawa, Hawaii and Guam, by the hastened efforts for forming a U.S.-Japan-ROK military alliance system, and by the fact that, on the pretext of a study of a contingency in the Far East, a plan is even being worked out to mobilize the Japanese self-defense forces in case of another Korean war. The U.S. imperialists' war schemes are also disclosed by the fact that they have even organized the Rapid Deployment Force to be sent to our country in case of need and are keeping it on round-the-clock stand-by status.

Saying that, to create a good excuse for igniting a war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean bellicose elements have ceaselessly continued military provocations of various kinds against the northern half of the republic, the senior member of our side said that good examples are the Pueblo incident, the EC-121 incident and the Panmunjom incident.

He said that, while tenaciously persisting in undisguised aggressive war maneuvers such as these against our country, the U.S. imperialists are seeking all kinds of manuevers for the permanent division of our country. The senior member of our side said: All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are indeed systematic disturbers and violators of the armistice agreement, most outrageous aggressors, war maniacs going on a rampage with bloodshot eyes to start a new aggressive war in Korea, and our people's implacable enemy desperately hampering the reunification of our fatherland.

Saying that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists must be brought to an end in order to mitigate the strained situation of our country, eliminate the danger of war and peacefully settle the question of the reunification of the country, he emphatically said that the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop the criminal and aggressive acts of trampling underfoot the sovereign rights of the Korean people and trifling with the destiny of our nation.

In conclusion, saying that the U.S. imperialists must look squarely at reality and stop their reckless play with fire, the senior member of our side put forth a strong demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in accordance with the UN resolution, take off the cap of the UN forces and withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

DFRF STATEMENT ON U.S. 'CRIMES' IN KOREA

SK290730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 27 May 82

[Statement released on 26 May by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland]

[Text] The powerful current of independence sweeping the continents of the world is surging into South Korea, a land occupied by the U.S. imperialists, as an undeterrable force. The South Korean people, who had been suppressed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, have finally been awakened and joined the anti-U.S. struggle. This is a flame of hatred the Koean people harbor toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors and an eruption of their grievances against them.

U.S. imperialism, which has been forcing colonial slavery upon the Korean people for a century, is an irreconcilable enemy. It is a brazen distortion of history and an intolerable mockery of the Korean people that the U.S. imperialists, posing as the friends of Korea for 100 years, are describing the crime-infested 100-year history of aggression as a history of friendship and cooperation. What they are doing is a wicked ruse to thwart the South Korean people's anti-U.S. movements. The days when the Korean people were coaxed and cheated by the imperialist aggressors are over.

Expressing solidarity with the South Korean people's righteous anti-U.S. struggle of national salvation, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] censures the crimes the U.S. imperialists have committed in Korea.

1. U.S. imperialism is reactionary in the history of our nation.

U.S. imperialism, which blocked the road of our country's independence and progress for a century and forced the most shameful history upon our people, is heinous and reactionary in our national history. Imperialism is capitalism on the skids. Since its inception, imperialism has been a brake which checks the development of society. The history of aggression of U.S. imperialism in Korea most clearly shows the crimes of imperialism against mankind.

The history of our country, a nation with a 5,000-year history and a brilliant culture, has in the last century been thwarted by the U.S. imperialists. Since the conclusion of the aggressive Korea-U.S. treaty, the U.S. imperialists have stubbornly checked our country, which was then a feudal society in decline, from taking a new course for social progress. When there was the soldiers' revolt, a struggle against aggression and feudalism, in 1882, the U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated the Japanese imperialists to dispatch troops to Korea and supported the Ching dynasty troops in quelling the rioting soldiers. When the peasants' war occurred in 1894, the U.S. imperialist aggressors dispatched to our country a contingent led by the commandant of the Asian fleet to join the Japanese imperialist troops in cracking down on the peasant soldiers.

At the time of the Kapsin coup d'etat of 1884, the first bourgeois revolutionary movement in our country, the U.S. imperialists wickedly manuevered to disrupt the movement by rendering active support to the Ching dynasty troops who had come to our country to quell the coup. By such a manuever for interference, our people's aspirations for civilization were nipped in the bud.

These instances prove that the U.S. imperialists acted as a brake on the development of our national history. These instances are only the beginning. Around the turn of the century when our country was a target in a scramble among big countries, the U.S. imperialists worked as an accomplice of the Japanese imperialists, who annexed our country. Finding their military strength not strong enough to realize their aggressive ambitions, the U.S. imperialists protected the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops' dispatch to Korea in 1894, approved the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea by signing the Katsura-Taft agreement in 1905, and ensured the Japanese imperialists' annexation of Korea by concluding the Saiyonji-Taft agreeemnt in 1907 -- all for the wicked purpose of using the Japanese imperialists as a bulwark against big countries in Korea and Asia as well and as a shock brigade in realizing their ambitions for world hegemony in the future.

It was thanks to such active support and instigation of the U.S. imperialists that the Japanese imperialists deprived Korea of its sovereignty and made our country a colonial state by fabricating the Ulsa treaty. Given this shameful crime, how can the U.S. imperialists brag about their role? No matter how cunningly they might manuever, the U.S. imperialists cannot escape from responsibility for the indelible crime of, in collusion with the Japanese imperialists, forcing upon our people 36 years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism, there opened a wide vista for the Korean people to build an independent and sovereign country -- wealthy and democratic -- and to ensure the independent development of our nation. At this very important transitional period, the U.S. imperialists took the position of wicked disturbers of history. Having emerged as the boss of imperialism at the end of the Second World War, the U.S. imperialists made South Korea their colony, thus creating a tragic history of national division. In South Korea the U.S. imperialists have established a neo-colonial ruling system, put the political, economic, cultural and other sectors under their control, preserved outdated things such as colonial and feudal remnants and eliminated possibilities for social progress. Speaking about the so-called American-style civilization, they have helped create the phenomenon of the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer, rather than progress in South Korean society; they have promoted corruption and irregularities; and they have spread pro-Americanism and have smothered all expressions of nationalism.

As usual with imperialism, to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have collaborated with reactionary forces such as landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, and ruthlessly suppressed the patriotic and progressive movements of the South Korean people. They went so far as to give up free democracy and human rights, about which they used to babble, and did not hesitate to act as bloody hangmen against the South Korean people's movements for democracy.

It was the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, whenever the spirit of democracy and reunification was heightened in South Korea -- even after the 19 April popular uprising in 1960 and 26 October incident in 1979 -- fabricated ruthless fascist military dictatorial regimes and put the historical stream heading for democracy back on a fascist course.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression is entirely responsible for the tragic situation that South Korea remains a backward colony, a semi-feudal and dark society, unprecedentedly fascist, and on a path heading in a direction opposite of progress.

Had it not been for the U.S. imperialists' invasion and maneuvers for intervention, our people might have been able to establish, in accord with their aspirations, a democratic and reunified nation following the defeat of the Japanese imperialists. They might have been able to create a new history of independence and progress and establish a new reunified fatherland where both the North and South are wealthy and prosper and our 50 million people enjoy happiness to the fullest extent.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the most vicious reactionaries ever to be found in history who have for a century prevented our people from making progress and prospering. They are the wicked enemy of our nation which forced on our people a most ignominious fate, unprecedented in our people's several thousand year history.

2. The U.S. imperialists are the unlawful and iniquitous aggressors.

Aggression is the way of life of imperialism. There is nothing that is not aggressive about imperialism; if there is something not aggressive about imperialism, it is no longer imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious in their aggressive nature. The dirty aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, who leave no means and methods unturned for the invasion of other countries, is most clearly exposed in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists were the first among the Western powers to stretch their aggressive hand to our country and have most frequently invaded our country. Illegally entering the Taedong River aboard the aggressive General Sherman in 1866, the U.S. imperialists were devoted to plundering the people and committed all sorts of atrocities and espionage activities to the reverberations of gunfire.

Even after the General Sherman was dealt a harsh punishment, the U.S. imperialists encroached upon the sovereignty of our country by brigandish demands, blackmail and armed attacks with such pirate ships as (?Ochisell), Shenandoah and China. And in 1872, they infiltrated into the sea off Kanghwado aboard five warships and staged a large-scale armed invasion.

It is clear to everybody that the U.S. imperialists' repeated invasions of our country were not simply to ask our country to open ports, to establish diplomatic relations with our country or to conduct trade.

This invasion is a piratic act of aggression perpetrated because of a miscalculation that small Korea would easily give in if it is threatened by strength. Korea-U.S. relations were not based on such a spirit of friendship as clamored about today by the U.S. imperialists. These relations were, from the beginning, relations between an invader and the invaded.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression, which began with gunfire from a pirate ship, stemmed from the wild desire which they had cherished early on against Korea. Coveting rich resources in Korea and its favorable strategic location, the rascals had eyes on Korea in the 1940's and they have plotted espionage to extend the tentacles of aggression. Just as they brazenly babbled during this period, the aim of the U.S. imperialist aggressors was, from the beginning, to usurp naval bases in the Far East from Korea in accordance with the strategy against Asia and to completely swallow Korea. By signing the Korea-U.S. treaty in 1882 by placating and deceiving the feudalistic Korean Government, the U.S. imperialists paved the new way toward aggression against Korea.

The Korea-U.S. treaty, which the U.S. imperialists have clamorously defined as a new chapter of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the United States, was an aggressive, subservient and unequal treaty which unilaterally provided them with privileges and which unilaterally forced Korea to guarantee these privileges for them.

Through this treaty, the rascals made their footprint in Korea and, by exercising various privileges, such as extraterritoriality and most-favored-nation status, they have consolidated a springboard for aggression on a full-fledged scale.

The defeat suffered by the Japanese imperialists in World War II provided a golden opportunity for the U.S. imperialists to fulfill a wild desire which the latter had cherished for over half a century for aggression against Korea. Wearing the mask of a liberator, the U.S. imperialists began to pursue a wicked, felonious desire to completely swallow the southern half of Korea. Pursuing this criminal desire, the rascals issued a decree placing South Korea under their military occupation, maintained an outrageous military rule and coercively dismantled people's committees which had been established in accordance with the South Korean people's voluntary will, posing as a colonial ruler.

Crawling into South Korea under the pretext of disarming Japanese troops, the U.S. imperialists occupied the southern half of our country, which was not a defeated nation, with arms and randomly established a military government. This was an illegal and outrageous act of aggression, brazenly trampling underfoot the will of the Korean people and international agreements and a brazen violation of the sovereignty of the Korean people.

Since landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been not liberators but aggressors. The situation has not changed. Today, using a puppet regime, the rascals are maintaining a fascist colonial rule. The South Korean puppet regime is a tool designed to conceal the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. This regime is a local proxy for neo-colonial rule organized and maintained by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialist aggressors hold all power in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists define the South Korean puppets as their companions. This is a fraudulent trick to conceal relations between masters and servants -- the relations between masters and stooges.

The greedy desire of the imperialists for aggression is inexhaustible. Sitting astride South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are vigilantly watching the northern half of the republic, revealing their true color. They have grown fat through aggression. To swallow all of Korea to fulfill the wild, aggressive desire which they had cherished for over 100 years, the U.S. imperialists provoked a piratic war to invade the North and waged an unprecedentedly barbarous war of holocaust. The Korean war clearly showed to the world that the U.S. imperialists were most vicious, brutal and outrageous aggressors and added the most criminal and disgraceful chapter to the history of their aggression against Korea.

After suffering a disgraceful, miserable defeat because of the heroic struggle of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have still not abandoned their wild desire for aggression against the northern half of the republic and have committed armed provocations in the air, on land and at sea. After making a declaration designating South Korea as their frontline zone of defense, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into the largest explosives warehouse in the Far East, a nuclear base, and frantically run amok to make preparations for a new war. Although the U.S. imperialists have clamored that the aim of such war preparations is to protect someone, it is outrageous and absurd for aggressors to protect those who are invaded. The U.S. imperialists' babbling about protection, cooperation and friendship is a signboard designed to conceal their blood-stained act of aggression and is a synonym for aggression. No matter how eagerly the U.S. imperialists may wickedly try to pretend to be the friends of the South Korean people, they will never be able to conceal their true color as aggressors.

3. The U.S. imperialists are the source of all misfortunes and disasters suffered by our people.

The history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Korea, which began long ago with the infiltration of the warship Sherman, is a blood-stained history strewn with the most barbarous plunder against our people, mercilessly revealing the hypocrisy of the U.S. imperialists, who embarked on the road of overseas aggression holding the signboard of philanthropy and benevolence.

The U.S. imperialists, committing indelible crimes of aggression, war, slaughter and pillage, have imprinted their mark everywhere in Korea. As the witness of history, the people throughout the country -- people on Cheju and Koje islands where scores of thousands of bodies are buried after being slain by the bayonets of the aggressors, the people in Hwasun and Sinchon, people in Paju and Yangju where there is a bitter memory of the rancor of the South Korean women who were trampled underfoot by Yankees and people at the Namyon Army Cemetery in Toksan County and gold and silver mines in Unsan, Suwan, Changsong and Chiksan, which had been soiled by the blood-stained footprints of looters -- are raising their voices to protest to the world the bestial, barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist jackals.

Before this witness to history, how can the U.S. imperialists babble about aid and cooperation? The U.S. imperialist aggressors have never been the protectors and friends of our people. Always posing as arrogant aggressors and dominators, they have forced our people to suffer the miserable status of slavery and immeasurable sacrifices.

On the first day of aggression against Korea, the U.S. imperialists emerged as a group of pirates who assaulted private houses, set fire to them and looted property. They have emerged as cursed traders of slaves, selling children by kidnapping them and forcing scores of thousands of Koreans to perform slave labor by taking them to the United States.

To the rascal Americans who crawled into Korea en masse following the signing of the Korea-U.S. treaty, Korea was the target of endless pillage, and Koreans were mere slaves and cheap goods bringing them fortune and pleasure. The history of disasters which the U.S. imperialists forced the Korean people to suffer has continued for a century. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces and the division of the people caused by it is the biggest national misfortune and disaster, unprecedented in history. The U.S. imperialists have divided our fellow countrymen, who have lived for a long time as a homogeneous people in a single land, and prevented blood relatives from showing affection to each other. Not satisfied with this, after building the cursed concrete barrier on the demarcation line between the North and South and seeking two Koreas, they have endlessly forced the Korean people to suffer division.

Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of war, Korea has become the source of a new world war. Our people are living in constant danger of war and nuclear disasters.

It is beyond endurance for us to have our blood relatives separated from each other. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have forced over 700,000 South Korean youths to serve them as a barrier against communists and had them aim guns at their fellow countrymen. It is sad for us not to uniformly develop and utilize the strength and wisdom of the people and the country's resources because of division. Nevertheless, continuously seeking a policy of war, the U.S. imperialists have helped squander a great deal of manpower and material resources for the purpose of war.

In the 3-year war, our people bitterly experienced national disasters the U.S. imperialists imposed on the Korean people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors devastated cities and rural areas in the northern half of the republic,brutally slaughtered hundreds of thousands of people and made thousands of children war orphans. We cannot find in the history of mankind any barbarous act surpassing the cruel and bestial nature the U.S. imperialists evinced in the Korean war. In the areas they occupied, they chopped up innocent people, mutilated their limbs with saws and boiled them in water,thus committing bestial, barbarous acts. This was U.S. philanthropy and humanitarianism. The South Korean people understand better than anyone else what U.S.-type philanthropy is. Sitting astride South Korea for nearly 40 years, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have oppressed and harshly treated the people and mercilessly trampled underfoot and crushed basic democratic rights. When they saw philanthropy and human rights as obstructive to colonial rule, no matter how preciously they appreciated them, they abandoned them, had the fascist military regime brutally slaughter the people with bayonets, assassinated opposing politicians and unhesitatingly shot to death the puppet which the rascals had aided. The horrible, bloody act of cruelly crushing with tanks the righteous struggle of the Kwangju people who had risen to achieve democracy was masterminded by the U.S. imperialists. The unprecedentedly barbarous, suppressive act of randomly arresting and imprisoning well-known South Korean democrats, including Kim Tae-chung, politicians, religious figures, youths, students and intellectuals was masterminded by the U.S. imperialists.

What has increased in South Korea with the aid which the U.S. imperialists have offered to South Korea are military facilities, lethal weapons, prisons and gallows. Wearing the mask of protectors, the U.S. imperialists have taken millions of lives from the South Korean people, deprived them of all rights and trampled underfoot the basic right to exist. The U.S. imperialists are the source of all disasters our people are suffering and ringleaders who have forced the South Korean people to suffer hardships today.

Our people will never forget the indelible crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, invading Korea over the past 100 years, have imposed immeasurable misfortunes and disasters on our people. The U.S. imperialists are the archenemy of the Korean people. Without removing the imperialist aggressors from South Korea, our people cannot enjoy a peaceful life for even a moment; nor can they extricate themselves from today's misfortune and disasters. To force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, smash their policy of aggression and meddling maneuvers and build an independent and unified fatherland, all the Korean people should more fiercely fan the flames of the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle. We should vigorously struggle to overthrow, along with the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, their faithful stooge.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which, holding the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea and acting as the executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, has suppressed the righteous anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people with bayonets, is a group of the most dirty traitors. The struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is the noble, patriotic struggle of the South Korean people to achieve democratic freedom and rights and the sovereignty of the people and the country's reunification.

The courageous anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people, which began with the aggression of the pirate ship Sherman, has continued for over a century. Our people will never stop this righteous struggle until the U.S. imperialists' aggression ends. Through their struggle, they will achieve the historic cause for national liberation against imperialism.

NODONG SINMUN: SOUTH SEEKS NUCLEAR ARMS

SK310152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 28 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 May commentary: "Ugly Collusion Among Imperialist Stooges"]

[Text] It was exposed at the Asian meeting on apartheid policy recently held in Manila that the South Korean puppet clique, the South African racists, the Israeli Zionists and the Taiwan traitorous clique were strengthening their military collusion and jointly utilizing resources for the manufacture of various nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs. The fact that the stooges of the imperialists' aggressive policy plotted together on nuclear arms is a dangerous move which cannot be overlooked.

Needless to say, such criminal collusion among the imperialist stooges and the racists is part of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression aimed at squashing the struggle of peoples for national independence and for building a new society, and it is a vicious manifestation of such a policy of the U.S. imperialists.

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's habit of babbling at every opportunity as if it opposes South African racism and supported the Palestinian people is nothing but a deception. This also establishes again the fact that the ring is a despicable group which, as a shock force for the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, leaves no stone unturned in its attempts to strangle the national liberation movements of the peoples of the three continents and their struggles against racial discrimination.

The following are facts well known to the world: All successive South Korean puppets have maintained a friendship with the South African racists; the puppets have blasphemed the struggle movement for national liberation by the African peoples, including the Zimbabwean people; the puppets have supported the bloody suppressive barbarities of the racists; they have blasphemed the righteous struggle of the Arab people in league with the Israelis whenever the Israeli aggressors provoked and enlarged an aggressive wars against the Arab people; and they have positively supported the Israeli aggressors by babbling about dispatching volunteer soldiers.

The South Korean puppets have also challenged the voices of the Third World's peoples by clamoring about regret and the arbitrariness of the majority when the 29th United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] decided to expel the South African racists. The puppets also opposed the 30th UNGA's decision to denounce Israeli Zionism as racism, saying that the decision was reckless. People still vividly remember these things.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's attempt to gain access to nuclear weapons clearly shows his war-like nature. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who made himself president by wielding guns and bayonets, with the U.S. imperialists pulling the strings, is a national butcher who fabricated the fascist regime on the sea of blood of the South Korean people and on the map of the dead bodies of the nation in order to satisfy his sordid desire for power and guarantee the security of the U.S. colonial rule which is in a crisis, and he is the truculent executioner of U.S. colonial policy.

This dirty traitor is attempting a fratricidal war, clamoring about the anticommunist confrontation whenever he opens his mouth and running wild to prepare for a war. Needless to say, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's bid to gain access to nuclear arms is prompted by a sinister intention to serve as a war stooge, playing a leading role in the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a new war in Korea -- nuclear war preparations, in particular -- and inflict the scourge of a nuclear war upon compatriots.

The scheme ot manufacture nuclear weapons for one's own possession while having the nuclear arms of the imperialist aggressors stockpiled in the country is a criminal act to be cursed down through generations, one which can be committed only by those utterly indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should clearly know that the pursuit of a fratricidal war is the path to accelerating his own ruin. If the puppets continue seeking the path running counter to the compatriots while sticking to a line of split and confrontation, they will more fully expose their nature as traitors and warmongers, will be cursed and rejected by the entire nation and will go to ruin.

Today, our era is a new historical era in which the people, who had been oppressed and despised in the past, have emerged as masters of history and are marching forward toward independence.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who serves as a despicable tool and stooge of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, will receive the more bitter hatred and denunciation of the world's progressive peoples, including the peoples of the newly emerging nations.

DPRK PRESS VIEWS SEOUL'S CURB LOAN SCANDAL

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK280914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group published "results of investigation" into the financial scandal and dismissed a few officials in authority of the "Democratic Justice Party" and "ministers" and is going to bury the case in oblivion here. But this is a clumsy stop-gap measure for concealing its crime.

This is what NODONG SINMUN says in its signed commentary Friday titled "Clumsy Stop-Gap Measure."

Declaring that a dark hand holding power moved behind this case, it says:

Under the pressure of the mounting public opinion, the puppets blared that they would "dig down" to the bottom of the case by "law." But the "results of the investigation" is run through with the premeditated, stereotyped words protesting that any backstage intricacy or the supply of part of the money as a political fund "could not" be found, reiterating only facts already made known.

To "prove" this at any cost, the prosecution gives incoherent explanations.

It is hardly understandable that Chang Yong-cha did transactions without an account book. She is a woman who held the posts of director and chief director of a foundation taking a hand in a few enterprises till the case was brought up. It cannot be presumed that she took and gave such stupendous amount of money without any record, only committing it to memory. The point is not that they have no account book, but that they are concealing it, seeing eye to eye, because its publications would disclose the behind-the-scene fellows involved in the case and the shady channel of the outflow of the fund.

The fact itself that four ranking officials of the "Democratic Justice Party" including its general secretary were dismissed in connection with the case furnished proof of intricate political intrigues surrounding the case.

The opposition parties of South Korea demand that the "power of national investigation" be invoked to uncover the truth about the Chang Yong-cha case shrouded in a fog. But the "Democratic Justice Party" is desperately opposed to it. If they have nothing to do with the case, they should not oppose "national investigation" at least for proving their "uprightness."

The case was a well-organized power-backed scandal which the Chon Tu-hwan group and relatives of his wife perpetrated in collusion with each other in reliance upon power.

This is the very reason why the puppet authorities are going to great pains to hush up the case with the dismissal of a few officials in authority of the "Democratic Justice Party" and "ministers."

But it is too late to straighten out the situation with a stop-gap measure. Chon Tu-hwan is the very one engrossed in swindle by wielding power and the cause of all evils. It is high time the Chon Tu-hwan group confessed to its own crimes and quit power.

Further SINMUN Commentary

SK010517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the fact that the South Korean rulers moved the investigation of the loan scandal from the "prosecution" to the "extraordinary National Assembly," NODONG SINMUN today says: This reveals their intention to lull the rising public opinion and hush up the case under the name of the "National Assembly."

In a signed commentary headlined "Truth Cannot Be Veiled" the paper points to the fact that the South Korean rulers are dead set against the demand of the opposition political forces for the formation of a "special committee for the investigation of state administration" with persons in and out of power to probe into the truth of the case.

The commentary goes on: Connecting the case with the "national interests," they desperately try to prevent the expansion of the investigation beyond a certain scope. This is because the wirepullers of persons involved in the case are connected with "specific politicians," it is a foregone conclusion that nothing will come from the "National Assembly" with no specialized investigation organ no matter how many times it may "investigate" the case. This is proved by the fact that the hooligans of the Democratic Justice Party arbitrarily turned down on May 29 the "draft resolution on the discharge of Cabinet members" involved in the case, submitted by opposition members.

Such being the "National Assembly," it goes without saying that the "court" where judicial officers appointed by the "specific politicians" are ensconsed cannot probe into the case. The "National Assembly" and the "court" are two peas in a pod. Their only role is to white-wash and vindicate the dictatorship, arbitrariness, corruption and irregularities of the ruling quarters.

The case is moved from the "prosecution" to the "National Assembly" and then to the "court" only to make it appear as if this were a step from probing into the case. All this is a mere drama to flout public opinion and veil the truth of the case and a transparent cheap trick.

The case is an organised scandal committed by Chon Tu-hwan's relatives on his wife's side with the backing of power and its mastermind is the Chon Tu-hwan group. With no trick or strategem can the puppets veil the truth of the case or delude public opinion at home and abroad.

KCNA Scores Attorney General

SK280916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- The newly-appointed puppet procurator general, speaking at his "inauguration ceremony" on May 24, cried hoarse about "correct understanding of peoples mind" and "realization of social justice" and went so far as to say that he will "lend an ear to the voices of people and exercise the authentic procurators right", according to a report.

This is a honey-mouthed jargon. It is too clear why the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguard, the ringleader of corruption, let loose through the mouth of the "procurator general", a maid servant of "Chongwadae", such a string of balderdash.

The indignation of people is growing all the more as it has been made clearer that the Chon Tu-hwan group is the ringleader of the big loan scandal of the privileged.

Frightened by the peoples indignant denunciation, the "Chongwadae" clan is trying by hook or by crook to be out of dilemma by staging a "Cabinet shakeup" and reshuffling officials of Chong Tu-hwan's private political party. The fine-sounding talk of the new "procurator general" is part of this cheap jugglery.

The South Korean people will never pardon the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the kingpin of fraud and swindle.

KCNA Hits Premier

SK300859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet prime minister, spinning out a string of rubbish about the loan scandal of the privileged circles on May 26, blustered that it was "a gush of the leftovers of the old society", according to a report.

This clumsy excuse can be made only by brazen-faced rouges. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" is, by nature, a replica of the "Yusin regime", corrupted and degenerated to the marrow, and its more debased form. It was inevitable that such corrupt "regime" took over, lock, stock, and barrel, the immorality and depravity of "Yusin."

It was none other than the uncle of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife who played the private role of the staff in the loan scandal and traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself embezzled hundreds of billions of won in less than two years since he usurped the puppet regime by directly involving himself in the case of undue profits through rice import from the United States, the case of undue profits of the "Hanguk Tire Company, Ltd," and all other scandals. This alone proves that the prevalence of all evil practices of "Yusin" in South Korea today results from the anti-popular disposition of the present puppet regime which is following the footsteps of "Yusin."

The root cause lies in the present fascist "regime". The source of all corruption can be uprooted in South Korea only when the anti-popular "regime" is totally destroyed.

KCNA Raps Assembly Session

SK310830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 31 (KCNA) -- An extraordinary session of the puppet National Assembly opened in Seoul on May 28 to deal with the loan scandal, a large-scale swindle committed by the South Korean privileged circles, according to a report.

In an effort to divert the people's attention elsewhere, the Chon Tu-hwan military rogues launched a propaganda as if the problem surrounding the loan scandal would be "settled" at the "extraordinary National Assembly session". But they could not conceal the trick of the burlesque from the very beginning.

They openly opposed the call of some opposition "assemblymen" for a "national investigation" into the scandal. The "Democratic Justice Part" group in the puppet National Assembly in its "statement" upon the opening of the session did not bother to conceal their sinister intention; they claimed that "to expand the case by invoking the power of national investigation would not add to the national interests" and the "extraordinary session of the National Assembly" should put "emphasis" on "quell public disturbance."

Their talk about "not adding" to the "national interests" means that traitor Chon Tu-hwan would be further exposed as the real criminal in the case, if the truth of the case were dug up and this would not favor them, and the "quelling" of the "public disturbances" means to lull the public opinion by threat and blackmail and bury the case in oblivion for good.

RPR Issues Letter

SK281120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- The Organization and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification made public an open letter exposing the truth of a big scandal of the South Korean privileged clan under the aegis of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The letter lays bare the seamy side of the loan scandal of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha which was recently brought to light in South Korea.

It says in part: As for Yi Chol-hui, he has a quick eye for gain and is given much to trickery. He was on good terms with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan from the period of his military service as an army "general" and was once "Deputy Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency" and a "uyjonghoe" member of the "National Assembly". His wife Chang Yong-cha is a sister of the wife of Yi Kyu-kwang, an uncle of Chon Tu-hwan's wife and is nice [as received] of fraud and imposture.

The loan scandal of this couple uncovered this time has reached the zenith of corruption and irregularities, fraud and swindle without an equal in its scale and method. The bills issued by Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, under the aegis of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, amounted to the tune of 711,100 million won only in 14 months from February last year to April this year, and the amount of money used by them in their illicit dealing reached 640,400 million won. They misappropriated 180,100 million won through private loaning and issuing of bogus bills.

The amount of bills issued by them is more than 1.5 times the "government" budget for 1970, or corresponding to 6.6 percent of the amount of the currency issue last year.

Those involved in this shocking scandal backed by power, are the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the corruption, and his wife Yi Sun-cha, her uncle Yi Kyu-kwang, ex-president of the "Taihan Mining Development Comapny," Kwon Chong-tal, "secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party," Na Ung-pae, "minister of finance," Yi Kyu-song, "assistant deputy minister of finance" and others belonging to the privileged class, and the manager of the Chohong Bank, the manager of the Commercial Bank and other leading bank officials.

Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha gave loans to enterprises, pretending to have property worth tens of billions of won, and then, got bills amounting to tens of billions of won, or several times the amount of private loands, from the enterprises.

Afterwards, they changed the bills into cash at private bills market and deposited it in banks to be lent out again to the enterprises on the other hand. They got a colossal amount of bank loans only in a few hours with bogus bills from the enterprises as a security to be used at private bills markets. Indeed, they craftily employed the method of fraud and imposture.

They banked part of the fabulous amount of money pocketed through swindle on the secret account of Chon Tu-hwan who backed their loan scandal, and his wife Yi Sun-cha on the one hand and squandered a huge amount of money, living in debauchery and luxury. These mountebanks did not forget to deposit in foreign countreis a colossal sum to provide against the downfall of the "Chongwadae" power.

The total amount of money they deposited abroad is 603,000 U.S. dollars and 5 million Japanese yen. The foreign currency secretly kept by them to hoard abroad was 400,000 dollars and 8 million yen. Gold ingots and rare metals worth 32,100 million won were kept in secret.

Noting that the scandal exerted immeasurably serious effect on the financial and business circles and the peoples living, the letter brands the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as the general commander of this unheard-of big scandal.

Pointing out in detail that to back this scandal largest ever in history, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan mobilized persons through his relatives, the administration and the party, it continues:

Even according to doctored official figures released by the procuration, the money embezzled by those involved in the loan scandal runs at 289,000 million won, of which 180,100 million won went to Chang Yong-cha and her husband, 5,000 million won to Yi Kyu-kwang, and the rest, more than 100,000 million won, to the private money-box of Chon Tu-hwan and to the secret chest-box of the "Democratic Justice Party."

This loan scandal is but the visible peak on an iceburg, a small part of illicit fortune-hoarding by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Saying that the Chon Tu-hwan group is now racking its brains to bring the situation under control, the letter stresses: But our people will never be fooled by the cheap trick of Chon Tu-hwan. We will fight till the criminals of the scandal where scale proves to the large as days go by were punished. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must admit himself that he is the principal offender in this extra-big loan scandal startling people of the world today, and immediately step down from power.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SO CHUN-SIK PRISON TERM

SK300858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in a commentary Sunday lashes at the fascist step of the Chon Tu-hwan thugs in extending again the prison term of So Chun-sik, a Japan-born Korean student, by two years for the third time.

The commentary titled "Unpardonable Criminal Act of Hangmen" says: By extending the prison term of So Chun-sik for the third time, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang intends to make him wither away in prison.

This fascist outrage of Chon Tu-hwan the gangster is the crudest violation of humanitarianism and human rights and an intolerable challenge to the voices of the South Korean people demanding the democratisation of socio-political life and the entire compatriots overseas and worlds conscience calling for the complete release of the patriotic students.

By extending again So Chun-siks term of penal servitude by a "step of care and custody for public peace," Chon Tu-hwan the gangster once again stands stark naked as a fascist tyrant who is turning South Korea into a military prison without bars by wholly inheriting the dark "Yusin" rule from the defunct dictator. This vividly reveals that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist murderer outdistancing the former dictator and "liberation from political repression" and the like advertised by him is a hollow trumpeting full of falsehood and deception.

In extending So Chun-sik's prison term again, the Chon Tu-hwan group pursues the heinous scheme to prevent the exposure of the illegality surrounding the "campus spyring case" faked up by the former dictator and the truth about the illegal penalty and shocking tortures imposed upon him for ten odd years and quell by threats the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy daily growing among the compatriots at home and abroad.

But this is a foolish dream. The Chon Tu-hwan group must cancel its base step of extending again the prison term of So Chun-sik and unconditionally release him and the illegally arrested democrats and patriots and must step down from power without delay, stopping its fascist brutalities against the people.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS S. KOREAN STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

SK010620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 31 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June commentary: "Intolerable Repressive Atrocities"]

[Text] The suppressive atrocities by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique against the South Korean youths and students who have risen up in the antifacist struggle for democracy are becoming more unscrupulous with each passing day.

With the exposure of a bank loan scandal of the privileged class in South Korea, the public is seething with strong criticism. On 27 May students at Tongguk University in Seoul rose in a struggle to topple the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. That day when some of the students of this university appealed to fellow students to struggle, disseminating antigovernment leaflets, some 1,500 students rose up in response to this and staged a demonstration, shouting the slogan, "The Chon Tu-hwan regime, step down!"

The students stubbornly fought the puppet police forces which were mobilized to block the demonstration for 4 hours, throwing stones at them. That day, some 500 students at Seoul University also staged an antigovernment demonstration.

Startled by this gallant struggle of the students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique mobilized several hundred riot police, brutally suppressed the demonstrating sutdents by firing tear gas at them and finally committed the atrocity of arresting many students. The fascist clique also arrested and detained two students of Sukmyong Women's university, including Choe Son-chu, a senior, and three students of Seoul University for allegedly violating the fascist law on assembly and demonstration merely because they appealed to their fellow students to rise up in teh antigovernment demonstration, disseminating campus leaflets condemning the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Such a vicious, suppressive atrocity by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is an outrageous act to maintain the military fascist, dictatorial regime and is an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people and students aspiring democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country. This also shows how desperately the military fascist elements are running wild to obliterate the sacred antifascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean yourths, students and people.

The repeated antifascist struggle for democracy by the South Korean youths and students is an eruption of the indignation against the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has suppressed the campus and reduced South Korea to a murderous prison. Having seized power with bayonets under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has established a more brutal, fascist military dictatorial system than the notorious dictatorial Yusin system and has forced slavery on the South Korean youths, students and people demanding campus freedom and democracy by reducing South Korea to a land where fascism is rampant.

In particular, the fascist clique, defiling the patriotic youths and students as rioters, has turned the spearhead of suppression on the campuses and kicked off a wholesale suppression of the youths and students clamoring that it will root out campus disturbances at any cost. Such a suppression of the campuses by the puppet clique has become more unscrupulous since the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which set up a tight dragnet throughout South Korea and kicked off a wholesale arrest, arrested and imprisoned youths and students, including Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk, branding them as the principal offenders in the arson case. Furthermore, with the start of an investigation into the arson case, the fascist clique arrested and detained even those students who led the antifascist struggle for democracy by including them on a wanted list and setting a huge bounty for arresting them.

This is not only a treacherous and traitorous act which could be committed only by the pro-U.S., flunkeyist traitors such as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, but also a brutal fascist attack against the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea. Because of such abominable, murderous atrocities by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the campuses, which should be the sanctuary of learning, have been reduced to a stage where intelligence agents' investigation activities are rampant and the South Korean students have been forced to endure slavery while their freedom to study and their club activities are infringed on.

In South Korea, an intolerable situation is being unfolded in which numerous students are being expelled from school, dragged into prison and executed mercilessly at murderous courts and prisons. How can the South Korean youths and students burning with justice and patriotism allow this miserable situation to continue? How can they not rise up in the resistance for democracy to topple traitor Chon Tu-hwan? It is just that the South Korean youths and students are rising up in the resistance for democracy in protest against the fascist dictatorship. This is their sacred right.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan ring desperately tries to block the sacred resistance for democracy by the South Korean youths and students with bayonets and tear gas, this is a foolish act. The South Korean youths and students will never lower the banner of struggle which they have already lifted up and will undauntedly continue to struggle until they have achieved their desire for independence, democracy and reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, if it does not want to meet a more miserable doom than that of the preceding dictator, should stop the foolish suppression racket, release all arrested and detained youths and students unconditionally and immediately, democratize the campuses, apologize for the crimes committed against the nation and step down from power without delay.

Seoul Students Arrested

SK302247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 31 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on May 29 arrested three students of Seoul University by invoking the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. These students scattered leaflets denouncing the puppet clique and called fellow students to a struggle when the Seoul University students rose in a massive anti-"government" demonstration on May 27.

The students rounded up by the fascist clique entering this year on charges of involvement in the anti-"government" struggle number 52, counting only those made known. On May 29, Seoul University cancelled the functions which had been planned for the annual "festival" because of the continuing struggle of students.

FURTHER ON CURB LOAN SCANDAL AFTERMATH

Justice Minister Reports

SK281354 Seoul YONHAP in English 1307 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun said Friday that the recent curb loan scandal, which has rocked the country's financial community, was masterminded by former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and not his wife Chang Yong-cha.

In a report to the National Assembly, called into session to deal with the scandal, Chong said Yi's ambition to be a tycoon motivated his crime while Chang, his wife, was tempted into his intrigue because she was wealthy and had a brother-in-law who is President Chon Tu-hwan's uncle by marriage.

Finalizing the prosecution's investigation into the scandal, the minister also reported that Yi started to materialize his ambition in 1979 by gathering funds to set up a Korean-Middle East joint venture bank. He also planned to engage in various business activities outside the country, including a project to mine resources in the U.S. state of Albama.

Chong reported that such plans were possible since Yi was aware of specialized overseas information as he once served as deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

The 57-year-old Yi had been carrying out his plans in such a way as to retain foreign currency to help his escape in the event the plan failed, according to Chong.

Yi also established the Taewha Industrial Company in June of last year with former officials from the KCIA as executives which would help his scheme by gathering information about local businesses, which were in need of capital and might be lured to his access, the minister said.

Yi and Chang are in custody with 17 other suspects, including two former bank presidents, awaiting trial in the largest scandal in the country's financial history. The couple allegedly extracted notes worth 275 million U.S. dollars from six companies as collateral for loans totaling only 80 million dollars. They tried to cash the promissory notes held as collateral and when banks refused to honor them, it triggered a run on the stock exchange, dried up short term loan capital and left two companies in serious financial trouble.

The justice minister, touching on the involvement in the scandal of Yi Kyu-kwang, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp. and uncle of first lady Yi Sun-cha, said no evidence was found connecting Yi Kyu-kwang to the affair. Chong also said the rumor that some of the money the couple obtained went into political funds was groundless.

Changes Under Study

SK290231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song said Friday that dealing with the curb money market is not easy, but decisive action is needed to solve the problem.

Testifying on the recent fraudelent bill transcactions before a National Assembly plenary session, Kim said the government will carefully study a plan to divert money from the curb market to established banking agencies, while allowing private money lenders to continue their business on the condition that they report their transactions to the authorities and pay the appropriate taxes.

The government is considering establishing a new banking institution to absorb as much money from the curb market as possible, reducing the demand for curb loans. A special research team on private money lending will soon be formed by the Korea Development Institute, a government economic think tank, and the government will then take legislative measures to solve the curb market situation based on the results of an intensive study by the proposed research team, Kim said. Kim, who is concurrently economic planning minister, also said that the government will upgrade the operational flexibility and functional autonomy of banks and other secondary banking institutions with regard to interest rates, business scope and methods.

Political and governmental pressures on the banking industry will be eliminated by this move, the top economic policymaker said. He said the government is also formulating medium and long-term measures to maintain the neutrality of the Bank of Korea, the country's central bank, and to strengthen the private management of commercial banks.

Lawmakers Question Probe

SK290600 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The lawmakers from the minority political parties argued yesterday that the prosecution announcement of its probe results of the recent curb loan scandal fell short of convincing the people, pressing the government to investigate the case again.

Reps. Yi Song-su of the Korea National Party and Yu Ok-wu of the Democratic Korea Party claimed in their respective interpellations of the administration that many doubtful things about the possible behind-the-scene figures and the huge sum of misappropriated money in the scandal were left unanswered by the prosecution.

Especially, Rep. Yi asked who was the real figure behind the bill fraud case of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha if the arrested Yi Kyu-kwang, fomer president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation, was not behind the couple.

In a reply, Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun said "the prosecution did its best to clear the public doubts." "As a result of the prosecution efforts, we have put under arrest all offenders related to the incident and are still inquiring into their further crimes." He revealed. He also said the prosecution found that Yi Kyu-kwang had neither asked nor pressed the banks to release loans to the couple. He said, "the prosecution has investigated the case with its conviction, and the probe was conducted under a stern policy to investigate all related offenders irrespective of their status or ranks."

Besides Reps. Yi and Yu, Rep. Yi Yang-wu of the Democratic Justice Party took the floor to question the government on the scandal which has driven financial circles into a donnybrook in the first-day plenary session of the five-day 113th special National Assembly session.

They took issue with the confused prosecution attitude in the early stage of its investigation and the possible connection of the Yi-Chang couple with political power.

Prime Minister Apologizes

SK290549 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun offered a "sincere" apology to the people yesterday for the recent curb loan scandal, stating that the government feels keenly responsible.

The government is implementing short-term measures to minimize the impact of the scandal and is working on a comprehensive package to prevent any recurrences, Yu said.

In testimony before the National Assembly, the premier said the impact of the scandal is devastating, in that it flared up at the time when the government and the people were exerting common efforts to overcome economic difficulties.

He attributed the scandal to what he called the old-fashioned psychological makeup of certain businessmen and moneylenders to take advantage of plutocracy and political power.

The shocking loan scandal took place partly because banking institutions failed to satisfy the demands for loans in the money market, he said.

The government is well aware that the scandal not only disrupted the economic order but also disappointed a great number of people, he noted.

Referring to allegations that the general public discredits the announcement of the prosecution's investigation into the scandal, he said that most people trust the announcement. If there are people who do not believe in the prosecution's investigation, they do so because they believe in groundless rumors, he said.

Commenting on the opposition call for the invocation of the investigative power, he said he personally believes the scandal will turn to an occasion for fortune, because the prosecution is making followup probe and the government is implementing programs to resolve the scandal.

The premier said the idea of forming a caretaker Cabinet will not help materialize responsible politics, because it is politically ambiguous.

Minister of Justice Chung Chi-kun [said] the curb loan scandal was a "systematic and premeditated" fraud masterminded by Yi Chol-hui, a former lawmaker. While serving as deputy director of the now renamed Korea Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in 1975, Yi visited the Middle East and felt optimistic about the possibility of inducing oil dollars into the nation, the minister said.

Yi came to know his wife, Chang Yong-cha, in 1979, when he was dreaming of becoming a business tycoon by establishing a Korea-Mideast joint-venture bank or a Korea-U.S. gas factory, Chung revealed. The prosecutor-turned minister said Yi married his wife after making persistent proposals in the realization that she is the sister-in-law of Yi Kyu-kwang, a relative of an influential figure. The alleged mastermind of the scandal used his personal background as former deputy KCIA director and his wife's relationship with an influential personage to negotiate bank-guaranteed promissory notes, the minister said. He said that Yi invited big businessmen, former and incumbent lawmakers and many other powerful persons to his wedding ceremony held in a luxurious Seoul restaurant and had Yi Kyu-kwang say a few words of thanks to those present. It was designed to display that he had connections with influential personages, he explained. Yi also arranged for his wife to defraud money-hungry companies, he said. Minister Chung said that Yi Kyu-kwang who once served as president of the Korea Mining Development Promotion Corp. did not peddle his influence to help Yi Chol-hui establish a bank or obtain loans from commercial banks.

The prosecution will continue probe into Yi Kyu-kwang to see if he is involved in other forms of corruption, he said.

The minister said Kwon Chong-tal, former secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), was not implicated in the curb loan scandal. The prosecution did not summon Kwon for investigation, because he was not entangled in it, he said.

As Yi Chol-hui and his wife showed the willingness to disclaim their properties, consultation will be held among ministries concerned to offer their properties for compensation to "innocent victims of the scandal," he said.

In reply to lawmakers' questions, the minister said that the prosecution never evaded investigations into the background of the loan scandal. The prosecution never neglected investigation or covered up the result of probe, he said.

Explaining why the prosecution branded Yi as the matermind and his wife as an accessory, he said the result of investigations shows Yi played a major role in the scandal.

Those found to be implicated will face stringent legal punishment, whatever their positions, he said.

Minority Parties Urge Panel

SK290423 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Text] The three minority political groups submitted to the National Assembly yesterday a joint resolution calling for the formation of an ad hoc house panel to investigate the recent curb loan scandal, based on the parliamentary right to investigate the administration.

The minority camp also presented to the assembly three political bills for the dismissal of Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae and Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun in a joint motion yesterday.

At the same time, the Democratic Korea Party, the Korea National Party and a fraternal group of independents and lawmakers from splinter parties filed a resolution recommending the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun.

In the resolution for the creation of a special probe committee, they requested that the panel be organized with 10 members, five each from the rival groups, to investigate the alleged behind-the-scenes figures in the huge bill fraud case involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha.

It will be deliberated in the Steering Committee Monday, and will be put to a vote after debate. But it is certain to be turned down by the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The minority camp plans to forward the resolution again to the plenary session Tuesday in case it is rejected by the house panel.

The resolution recommending the resignation of the prime minister has no legal binding force since the assembly cannot resolve on dismissing him within a year after it approves his appointment. The assembly endorsed the appointment of Yu as prime minister by the president in March.

However, the three bills calling for the dismissal of the three ministers should be voted on respectively, within 72 hours after 24 hours from the time of their presentation. If the bills are approved by the votes of more than half of the lawmakers participating in the plenary session, the president must dismiss them.

The minority camp argued tnat Prime Minister Yu should resign to minimize the people's shock and to tranquilize their rage, caused by the arson case at Pusan U.S. Cultural Center, the arrest of a Catholic priest, the collapse of a subway construction site, a policeman's shooting rampage in Uiryong and the curb loan scandal.

Resignations Motions Nixed

SK291124 Seoul YONHAP in English 1115 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's National Assembly Saturday voted down motions for Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chung-song and two other Cabinet members to take responsibility for the recent multimillion dollar curb loan scandal and resign.

A motion demanding Kim's resignation was rejected 152 to 110 while calls for Finance Minister Na Ung-pae and Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun to step down were rejected 153 to 107 and 112 to 149, respectively.

All opposition parties jointly presented the motions before the 276-seat unicameral parliament, controlled by the numerically superior Democratic Justice Party (DJP) headed by President Chon Tu-hwan.

The five-day extraordinary assembly session was called into session Friday to deal with the curb loan scandal described as the worst in the country's financial history, and which has forced Chon to replace 11 of his 22-member Cabinet.

The opposition camp has expressed disatisfaction with the recent Cabinet reshuffle because economy-related ministers retained their positions contrary to expectations.

On Monday and Tuesday the National Assembly will act on two other opposition motions -- one demanding the activation or a special committee to probe the scandal and the other urging the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun.

DKP on Loan Probe

SK300130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 82 p 1

[Text] The 82 lawmakers of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) resolved last night that they would never stop their struggle to find the real picture of the recent curb loan scandal, claiming that they could not understand with their common sense.

Adopting a five-point resolution in an urgent general caucus after the bills for the dismissal of three ministers were voted down in a plenary session, the DKP members insisted that the government should be held responsible not only for the occurrence of such an incident, but for glossing it over.

The first minority party lawmakers argued that "the majority party lost its function to speak for the people as the responsible political party, and its lawmakers even gave up their role of criticizing the government." "We urge the majority party to support the resolution recommending the resignation of prime minister and demanding the formation of an ad hoc House panel to probe the incident, thereby restoring its damaged image," they said. The resolution was made after a five-hour hot debate among the party members, which continued until 11:30 p.m.

They also said, "We believe that it will be the sole first step toward stabilizing the politics and winning the hearts of the people for us to disclose thoroughly the behind-the-scene figures in the scandal." "Therefore," they said in the resolution, "we repeatedly urge the government to take epoch-making measures."

They charged that the majority party directly betrayed the people's fiery request by rejecting the bills, forwarded jointly by the three minority groups. "It makes our hearts hurt that we could not meet fully the people's request because of our inferior numbers of lawmakers, even though we made constant efforts,: the DKP members said.

They further said that they were determined to cope with the people's expectation by launching their best struggle through all means available.

DJP on Cabinet Reshuffle

SK310628 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 May 82 p 3

[Column: "Reporter's Notebook" by Kim Tae-Chung, political desk chief]

[Excerpts] The 28 May general caucus of Democratic Justice Party lawmakers, convened prior to the opening of the extraordinary National Assembly session, was marked by the agonizing of DJP parliamentarians over the curb loan scandal.

Among the remarks made by the participants at the meeting, I could see one common thread: displeasure with the 21 May Cabinet reshuffle -- the pain they feel at seeing arrows directed against them just because ministers concerned, who should assume responsibility for the loan scandal in one way or another, are unaffected by the reshuffle.

I have no intention to take issue with the fact that DJP lawmakers on 29 May voted against the opposition bills for the dismissal of ministers concerned. Because I think I can understand that under our political circumstances, as members of a political organization, they have to act within a certain radius.

However, prompted by their concern about the nation and the party, if they had correctly viewed the issue, they could have offered advice or exercised influence.

If they believe there are certain things they must defend, they should commit themselves politically to the very things they feel obliged to defend. If they look like a family in times of peace and if they make ill-advised and pointless remarks in times of difficulty, such politicians are no better than common citizens who pass on rumors.

DKP Head May Resign

SK010129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), has expressed his intention to resign as the party head in case the minority camp-proposed resolution for the formation of a special house panel to investigate the curb loan scandal is rejected, it was learned yesterday.

He was said to have informed Rep. Yi Chai-hyong, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, and Yi Man-sop, vice president of the Korea National Party of his determination to quit his post during their meeting at the National Assembly, DKP sources said.

Upon Rep Yu's notification, the majority DJP was known to be working out due countermeasures for fear that his resignation might confuse the political climate.

BRIEFS

ROK PROSECUTOR GENERAL -- Seoul, May 22 -- President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday designated Kim Sok-hui, chief of the Seoul High Public Prosecutor's Office as South Korea's prosecutor general. Kim succeeds Chong Chi-kun, who was promoted to be justice minister in a major Cabinet reshuffle Friday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 22 May 82 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON NONALIGNED SEAT

BK310204 [Clandestine] Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 May 82

["Statement of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Spokesman Calling for the Return of the Legitimate Right and Seat at the Nonaligned Movement to Democratic Kampuchea" -- read by announcer; dated 28 May]

[Text] On the occasion of the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement to prepare its summit conference, the spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry has been authorized to make the following statement:

1. As is known to all member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, at the 6th summit conference of this movement held in September 1979, Fidel Castro used his authority -- arbitrarily, illegally, without the consensus of the heads of states of the nonaligned countries and against the majority of the Nonaligned Movement -- as chairman of the conference to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate right and seat at the Nonaligned Movement. Democratic Kampuchea -- a sovereign country and a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement -- has been invaded in a most barbarous manner and in defiance of nonaligned principles and the UN Charter by the Vietnamese Hanoi clique. This unjust act by Fidel Castro was part of the diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi-Soviet expansionists to make others accept the expansionists' aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, including the majority of the nonaligned countries, however, have rejected this jungle-law decision taken by Fidel Castro and have given justice to the Democratic Kampuchean state -- the legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea -- by voting to defend and preserve the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and adopting resolutions demanding the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, since the 34th UN General Assembly in 1979.

2. At present, because of its total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Vietnamese Hanoi clique, supported by the Soviet expansionists, has launched activities more actively than before in order to legitimize its aggression. For instance, it has tried to oppose the demand of the majority of the nonaligned countries for Democratic Kampuchea to resume its seat at the Nonaligned Movement. At the same time, it has tried to enter the Vietnamese administration -- that it has installed in Phnom Penh and which is only the shadow of the Vietnamese aggressor troops -- into the Nonaligned Movement.

3. For this reason, the Democratic Kampuchean Government calls on the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau and all the nonaligned countries to launch activities in this movement to have the summit conference of this movement reverse Fidel Castro's unjust act against the Democratic Kampuchean state, which is the victim of this aggresison. Please take action so that Democratic Kampuchea can return to occupy its seat and regain its legitimate right in the Nonaligned Movement. The Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to stress that Democratic Kampuchea -- a member of the Nonaligned Movement since the beginning -- has always abided by the principles of this movement and, although Democratic Kampuchea has experienced untold difficulties from the most barbarous aggression of the Vietnamese Hanoi clique, it always desires to contribute to the progress of this movement and to the fulfillment of its ideals of independence, peace and nonalignment.

4. The Democratic Kampuchean Government once again expresses its profound thanks to the large number of nonaligned countries which have launched and are launching activities in support of the Kampuchean people's struggle for national liberation and to defend their race, particularly for having defended and continuing to defend Democratic Kampuchea's seat and right in the Nonaligned Movement. The Democratic Kampuchean Government hopes that Democratic Kampuchea will be able to attend the coming nonaligned summit conference.

Democratic Kampuchea, 28 May 1982

PHNOM PENH REPORTS MAY MILITARY OPERATIONS

BK290152 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpts] During the past week, Khmer reactionaries infiltrated our territory and staged provocative activities with Thai support. They shelled a number of our villages along the border more than 100 times. In fact, from 14-15 May the enemies shelled hills No 336, 322, 237, 172 and 199 in Koh Kong Province with their 82-mm mortars, 120-mm (?cannons), (DKS) and (?H-12).

In Pursat Province, the enemies shelled the region west of Smat Deng with 120-mm and (?H-12) mortars.

In Preah Vihear Province, they shelled the Trapeang Kol and Choam Khsan regions nine times. In particular, 11 (?H-12) shells fell around Preah Vihear temple.

In Koh Kong Province, Thai boats violated our territorial waters 214 times. On 14 May, our valiant and courageous army attacked and repelled Thai ships until they all returned to Thailand. During that week, the Pol Pot remnants and the Son Sann Sereika troops were seriously defeated. A group of bandits was intercepted by our border guards in Kamrieng. Six of the bandits were killed on the spot, three of their weapons were seized and they could not start their sabotage activities.

On 14 May, the bandits were ambushed in Chikreng [Siem Reap Province] by our combatants who had high combat spirit and good tactics. Two of the bandits were killed, another was wounded and two weapons were seized. Later on, the bandits who were robbing the people's belongings were intercepted by our armed forces. Five bandits were arrested and 10 guns were seized. On 15 May, the bandits who infiltrated into the Preah Vihear region were ambushed. Five of them were killed on the spot. On 16 May, four enemies were killed by our revolutionary army and a B-40 and three rockets were seized in the common border area between Kampuchea, Laos and Thailand.

Because of the good cooperation of the people, 69 enemies who had hidden with the people were arrested after their presence was disclosed to the militiamen and regular troops.

From 12-16 May, vigilant militiamen ambushed Pol Pot remnants in (Santout), Samraong, Oddar Meanchey. Five enemies were killed. Concurrently, our militiamen killed seven more enemies at (Trapeang Kun).

By properly understanding their duty to defend the country and the nation, the people in Baray District, Kompong Thom Provicne, promptly reported an enemy weapons cache to the army. Ten weapons of all types as well as three (?BRC-25) radio were found. On 12 May, regional forces with the cooperation of militiamen staged operations against Pol Pot troops who had hidden in the forests of Dambe District, Kompong Cham Province. Three bandits were killed and two others were arrested. On 13 May, the army in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, who were waging operations at (Dang Kda), found a place where the enemies had hidden their weapons. Our combatants found 13 weapons of various types, including 3 B-40's, 2 AK's and an M-79. An isolated group of Pol Pot remnants were stopping trucks to attempt to rob them, but they were fired on by militiamen. Eight of them were killed. Three weapons and 24 82-mm and 60-mm mortar shells were seized. Our combatants of Battalion No 12, who were in charge of conducting a sweep for the enemies in Thmar Bang District, Koh Kong Province, killed a Pol Pot soldier and captured three others. In addition, operative troops in Kaoh Nhek District, Mondolkiri Province, arrested two enemies.

As a result of these actions, during the past week our armed forces put 107 enemies out of action -- 57 killed, 38 arrested and 12 others surrendered. This does not include 105 deserters from the enemies' side who gave themselves up to our revolutionary army and state power.

LE DUAN MEETS WITH, AWARDS USSR'S BREZHNEV

OW010742 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 1 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, now vacationing in the Soviet Union, met Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in the Kremlin on May 31.

The two leaders informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and discussed problems concerning the conslidation and development of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. They expressed satisfaction at the implementation of agreements between the two countries, and decided on joint actions to increase efficiency in economic cooperation and make full use of the potentialities of each country in this field.

Le Duan stressed that the Communist Party and people of Vietnam regarded efforts to strengthen solidarity and enhance all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union as the corner-stone of their foreign policy as expounded in the resolutions of the Fifth C.P.V. Congress. He thanked the Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted support and effective assistance.

Discussing the international situation Le Duan and Leonid Brezhnev expressed the determination of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples to struggle for peace, national independence and social progress of all nations, and their wish for a neighbourly relations with all countries and for better international cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

Le Duan and Leonid Brezhnev paid special attention to the strained situation in Southeast Asia as caused by imperialist forces and client regimes. The Soviet leader reiterated support for the great efforts made by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea towards settling all regional disputes through negotiations. "The Soviet Union wishes to see Southeast Asia rapidly turned into a region of peace and stability, in conformity not only with the interests of the nations in this region but also with world peace" he said.

Le Duan highly valued the peace programme for the eighties put forth by the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, and expressed full support for the peace initiative advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 19th Congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and identity of views.

Award Ceremony

OW010805 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 1 -- A ceremony was held in the Kremlin yesterday to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order and the Labour Hero Medal on Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The high distinctions were presented to the Soviet president by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Present on the occasion were C.P.S.U. Political Bureau members Y.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, (?A.Y. Pelshe), G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov and K.U. Chernenko, and many members of the party Central Committee.

Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai was also present.

Speaking at the event, Le Duan said: "The glorious C.P.S.U. headed by you has for almost 20 years now led the Soviet people to successfully build developed socialism, blazing the way to communism and turning the Soviet Union into one of the mightiest countries of the world, the reliable prop of the revolutionary forces and the firm mainstay of world peace. With your diversified experience, together with the C.P.S.U., you have developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism in the present stage. "The Soviet Union's peace programme for the eighties and the famous peace proposals put forward by yourself are urging thousands of millions across the world to heighten their vigilance and to intensify their crucial struggle at present in order to ward off the danger of a nuclear war and preserve lasting peace, the greatest source of happiness of mankind on our planet. [no end quotes received]

After expressing his sincere thanks for these high distinctions, President Leonid Brezhnev said: "The friendship and cooperation between us have grown closer, firmer and more effective day after day. This is based on a complete identity and a clear perception of our goals and tasks. "President Ho Chi Minh was a profound reflection of the relation between V.I. Lenin's revolutionary cause and the Vietnamese revolution. The Great October Revolution in Russia and the successful August revolution in Vietnam are demonstrations of the same law of history."

He expressed his firm conviction that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and the two peoples would in future take on a new scope and new brilliant prospects. He added: "Ill intentioned persons are fabricating all kinds of myths about Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation; however, it is not difficult to understand the real significance of that cooperation. There needs only a careful reading of the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. These resolutions clearly laid down major plans for peaceful construction and social progress being carried out by our parties and peoples. They also deal with the importance we attach to our cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries in our plans. These documents also clearly indicate the determination of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to struggle for a lasting peace in the world, in Asia and Southeast Asia as well."

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet Reportage of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan's visit to the Soviet Union and the Kremlin ceremony at which he presented Leonid Ilich Brezhniv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with the Order of Ho Chi Minh, First Class, and the Medal of Hero of Labor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, see 1 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Southeast Asia & Pacific section, and subsequent issues.

VNA REPORTS ON VIETNAMESE YOUTH WORKING IN USSR

OW300815 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 30 -- A Moscow-based V.N.A. correspondent recently toured a factory in West Siberia in the U.S.S.R. where a number of young Vietnamese are working. His report: The woman deputy general director of the Barnaul Synthetic fibre complex, N. Bezeyeva, led me to visit the capron [as received] fibre factory of the complex where a number of Vietnamese girls could be easily identified by their slender figures. They are Phan Thi Ly from Binh Tri Thien Province in central Vietnam, Bui Thi Hai and Doan Thi Hoan from Nghe Tinh Province, Tran Thi Nga from Hanoi... All about 29 years of age. Their Russian is just enough to help them take lessons or talk to their colleagues while working or during a holiday stroll. Barbaul, the central city of Altai is also a wheat granary of Western Siberia.

The director of the capron factory, D. Mennikov, told me that Vietnamese trainees were working in four of the seven workshops of the factory. But some of them would be sent later to work in the three remaining workshops so that they would form a complete personnel for a whole capron factory to be built soon in Vietnam with Soviet assistance.

He also said that before the period of six month's apprentice, the Vietnamese trainees had followed a three-month crash course of Russian taught by 15 teachers with long experience in teaching Russian to foreign students.

In addition to theoretical lessons, each trainee during his or her apprenticeship also got direct help from a Soviet worker of long standing. The relationship between these Soviets and Vietnamese is not just one between colleagues or between teacher and student, but also between close friends. I was invited to a reception last May Day given by the Shakov couple at their home to three Vietnamese female workers, Tran Nhat Ha and Bui Thi Hanh from Hanoi and Tran Nhat Lan from Nghe Tinh, who had just received certification on April 25 as fourth-grade workers. While the couple were preparing a dinner for the occasion, their children chattered endlessly with their three Vietnamese "aunties" about their classes.

The factory directorate also showed me to the housing flats for the Vietnamese workers. They live four to a room about 25 square metres. The kitchens have refrigerators and electric cookers. Besides a colour television placed in the common "red room" on each floor, mobile black-and-white sets are available to those rooms recognized as "tidy." The complex has a sanatorium and a 550-bed hospital staffed by some 200 doctors and nurses.

The Vietnamese trainees are treated on preferential terms compared with their Soviet colleagues in the matter of salaries. A Soviet apprentice gets 60 roubles as allowance in the first month, and 60 percent of that amount in the second and third months. From the fourth month until the end of his apprenticeship, he gets only 20 percent of the allowance since he is already paid under the piece-rate system in the last months of his training. Meanwhile, each Vietnamese gets a monthly allowance of 78 roubles, that is his full wage, in the first three months of apprenticeship. From the fourth month onward, he gets 40 percent of the allowance. But in practice, many get as much as 145 and even 204 roubles. In special cases, like Vo Thi Thuy, the real income is 230 roubles, or Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, 272 roubles.

In a recapitulative report of the district's accomplishments A. Gulyayev, first secretary of the district communist party committee, said: "The job training for the Vietnamese at the synthetic fibre complex and the planned signing on of 200 more Vietnamese this year is a bright example of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation. We are proud of this and of the fact that all our Vietnamese friends have tried their best to learn their jobs well and all have met their quotas."

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES U.S.-MOROCCAN AGREEMENT

OW310817 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the recent signing of a U.S.-Moroccan agreement which gives the United States permission to use bases in Morocco in the event of an "emergency."

The paper points out that Washington and Rabat have done their best to justify this agreement which, it adds, has been vehemently denounced by progressive opinion in Africa and elsewhere as a dangerous collusion. It says that the signing of this agreement shows new U.S. plots towards an area of strategic importance in northern Africa.

The paper continues: "The new U.S.-Moroccan collusion aims, first of all, at checking the advance of the independence and national liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East. It is, therefore, a threat to peace and security in those two regions. It serves the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the U.S. and lies in the framework of the Reagan administration's frantical arms race." "However, "it notes, "the agreement also reveals the weaknesses of the Rabat administration, which had made war on the heroic Sarhawi people who are struggling against aggression, for independence, freedom and the right to self-determination."

"The Rabat administration will face even bitter opposition from its own people in its move to get military and economic aid from the United States at the expense of the country's national sovereignty", NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS PRC SCHEMES AGAINST SRV

BK271116 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 82, pp 3, 4

[NHAN DAN article by Hong Lan: "Smash All the Poisonous Arrows"]

[Text] "... Although our country is at peace, we have to face a multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we must be ready to cope with the situation in which the enemy might wage a large-scale war of aggression...." (excerpt from the fifth party congress resolution)

Poison

Col Nguyen K took a stack of rectangular colored papers out of a cabinet. These sheets of paper are about the size of a hand or a little larger and bear some capital letters. He pulled six small shiny cards from the stack and spread them on his desk: "Please take a look at them to see whether they are what you need?"

On the desk were color photos of six beautifully made-up girls wearing each a different style of gaudy tribal attire in blue, red, violet and yellow.

The colonel turned over the photos and with a joking voice said: "These are 1982 butterfly calendars printed in Beijing and sent as 'gifts' to our young comabtants in the last New Year's Day. Note that these photographs of beautiful Chinese girls -- who do not show themselves nude like the American girls -- do not bear a single line of specific propaganda? And all the printing is in Vietnamese not Chinese. This does not mean that they are any less harmful to those of our young combatants who normally look at things in a shallow manner. They might keep these calendars for themselves or as a so-called 'souvenir from the border' for their friends. Believe me, I do not talk at random! However, all the combatants in our units are now well aware of this devilish trick: the beautiful tribal girls! An attempt to indicate that these girls represent a tribe or a clan of China! Some of our young combatants who are of ethnic minority groups, have been incited by the Beijing reactionaries to claim long-standing family relations among the people of various nationalities living in the border areas of both countries. They have resorted to this trick to confuse the people's notion of friend and foe. We have strived hard to educate our combatants on this trick and plot of the enemy. Now, our combatants no longer keep these ' damned ' things for themselves whenever they come across them."

The colonel had to go out for an inspection to ensure his unit's combat readiness. He promised to meet us again and gave us a stack of Chinese leaflets and a copy of his preliminary report on the measures to cope with the multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists in the area of his unit.

[Text] Scrutinizing the part of his report which deals with enemy psychological warfare, I found out that many of the leaflets were still playing the same tune about the 'ragtag" flag of Hoang Van Hoan who betrayed the revolution with his abject appeal "calling for another revolution in Vietnam." Trying to make this appeal seemingly "a reaction of the people of all strata" they have added the name of qusiling Truong Nhu Tang, who previously worked for the CIA and is now serving as a Beijing lackey specialized in distorting our people's cause of national unification. They have relentlessly attacked the lines of our party and leaders. They have become more frightened with every passing day of the correct and creative lines of our party.

The reactionary Chinese rulers disguised as revolutionaries have exposed themselves more and more notoriously as owls fearing sunlight. They are nakedly exposing their evil reactionary face. In a recent attack on our lines, policies and organizations in the area, they directly discredited the provincial, district and grassroots-level authorities in the organization and implementation of lines and policies, aiming specifically at the village party organizations, the party committee, key party members, meritorious revolutionary party members and senior party members of ethnic minority groups. They still show their bitterness by distorting the "Kampuchean issue" and the international duties of our troops on the territory of a brotherly country. They have raised a hue and cry about the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and the special militant alliance among our three fraternal Indochinese countries which are now in an unprecedentedly firm and strong position to support one another. They have recently concentrated on stirring up turmoil in order to undermine the combat strength of our armed forces which are defending the border. They have brazenly opposed our laws on military service and officers by using trick pictures to deceive our combatants on the negative aspects of life in the rear and by impersonating combatants; relatives to send "tearful letters" from home to combatants. They have threatened repeatedly to wage a major war, harping on the same tune of "China's four modernizations, numerous troops, strong firepower and invicibility." They have blatantly called on our troops to defect from their border defense posts and go home or flee to their side. What impudence! Just a glance on their leaflets can tell us that the Beijing reactionaries have resorted to all the treacherous tricks of masterly psychological experts in combination with the insidiousness of "Chinese wizards." Their tales are sometimes sheer fabrication and sometimes distortion of an unimportant fact or detail. They have fabricated uncoordinated stories which begin with something completely different from the end, causing doubt and suspicion among listeners and readers. They have used not only leaflets but also several types of psychological warfare letters to sow discord, announce false deaths and eulogize the lifestyle in Western countries.

Together with scores of types of leaflets, the form and contents of which Beijing has been trying to "improve" in order to stir up more curiosity, we should mention its network of powerful fixed radio stations and mobile public address units which broadcast all kinds of programs in popular languages and several tribal dialects. In these programs, Beijing has used documents and information collected through its intelligence and spy network or through its interrogation of traitors and prisoners. It has also exploited reactionary statements, newspaper articles and cultural works by some of the evacuees abroad who want to make some extra money for their drinking revels. Its musical programs are well selected and structured to have a "psychological effect," using our beautiful folksongs to provoke homesickness and love of one's sweetheart through emotional performances. Taking advantage of our combatnats' respect and love for Uncle Ho, the Chinese reactionaries have selected and inserted in the broadcast programs several songs eulogizing Uncle Ho while insinuating criticism distorting our party lines and telling short reactionary stories about negativism noted in our border areas. These stories are distorted very subtly indeed.

The Beijing reactionaries have used not only leaflets and the network of radios and public address sets, but also the trick of whispering propaganda to spread false rumors, plausible to the mountain inhabitants. They have fabricated and very quickly spread such short and specific news items as "village unit leader Dh is massacring the ethnic Mong people...", "the ethnic Mong people are evacuating to northern Bao Lac..", "All the ethnic Nung people in possession of weapons have been arrested...", and "on X day Y month Chinese troops will attack Z and V areas" in order to cause confusion and panic among the border people who would abandon their production tasks in the frontline area and withdraw to the rear for commercial jobs. They have aimed at undermining the morale of our people and at sabotaging our economy and life while sowing suspicion and division.

Since February 1979 when they launched an aggressive war against our northern border provinces, they have used this trick to fan up hatred among the peoples of various nationalities, especially between the Vietnamese people and the ethnic minority groups. They have combined their whispering propaganda activities with criminal acts of arson against Vietnamese people while building houses for the ethnic minority people, or of encouraging the ethnic minority people to steal the Vietnamese people's property. They have craftily saved the Hoa people, spared the Nung people and used the Nhang people to kill Vietnamese, sowing discord and biased thinking among the people of various nationalities. They have capitalized on the emotions of family and blood relationship, opposing Vietnam to each of the ethnic minority groups, society to family, community to household and person to family with a view to creating contradictions and opposition in all social structures. They have tried to separate our party and state from the people of various nationalities in the border areas by using vague and noxious arguments that the policy struggle is the business of the two parties and the hostile struggle is the affair of the two governments, the people in the border areas of the two countries are brothers and they only know how to work and live peacefully together. They have attempted to separate our troops from the people and our regular forces from our regional forces by spreading false reports: "The regular troops destroy the people's assets because they are not the local people's children. The regional troops do not steal from the people because they are the children of local ethnic people." Such nonsense, yet very cruel!

Taking advantage of the moment when we are facing difficulties in our economy and life, and disregarding the untold difficulties which large numbers of the Chinese laboring people are encountering, the Chinese rulers have masses large amounts of goods to support their psychological and espionage warfare. In these areas, they have marked mainly such consumer goods as kerosene, flints, embroidery needles and yarn, flowered clothing materials, underclothes, sweaters, socks, thermos bottles, bicycle spare parts, medicines, tiger balm and some tools such as plough blades, hoes and shovels.

They have marketed goods by phases, concentrating on each specific area to attract the people's attention gradually and advance toward establishing permanent markets along the border. If they are intercepted by us in one area, they sneak into another. They have created a type of ghost market called an "underground market" which can appear and disappear at any time without having to follow any regulations. They have their own conventions on times and places to meet and the types of goods to be sold at the market. They only meet for a few minutes to trade and barter for documents and information, and then disband.

However, in a convenient spot, there is another ghost market where hundreds of people -- at times up to 500 or 700 -- meet day and night. The Chinese laboring people in these areas as well as in many others on the 1 billion people territory still endure all kinds of privations. In no way could they freely buy these commodities.

The Beijing rulers show their "compassion" only to the Vietnamese people and organize these "special markets" to sell or exchange goods to the Vietnamese people for those items useful to their plots of "bleeding" Vietnam, and of directly sabotaging the production and life of our people in the border area. They want to collect hurriedly some political items, especially secret information and documents on our military and national defense capabilities.

Pretending to "take care of" the local Chinese nationals, they have reserved insignificant amounts of some types of commodities sold to the Chinese laboring people. In some restaurants, they have even cooked two kinds of soup: The delicious one is sold to Vietnamese people and the other less tasty one is sold to Chinese people.

In fact, with their "underground" markets, the Chinese reactionaries have aimed at disrupting markets in the border area, inciting our people to leave production tasks for commercial jobs and to neglect their guard duties, and at misinforming our people about the "abundance of commodities" in China. Through these ghost markets, they have created a corridor of spies or "pockets of smugglers cum spies."

From a few spots along the border, they have sought to create a conduit for their goods to reach deep inside our territory including the populated areas, towns and cities along the border. Noteworthy is that all the Chinese spies and commandos captured by us have confessed that one of Beijing's cruel plots is to exchange valuable commodities for weapons and ammunition while conducting acts of sabotage to burn our ammunition depots and directly attack the combat strength and preparedness of our troops. They have even floated packs of goods downstream to those of our units within their reach. These packs normally bear the words: "Respectfully to comrade...commander of unit..."

By using the method of "buying Vietnamese goods at high prices and selling Chinese goods very cheaply or, if need be, giving them away free," and of "hitting several birds with one stone," the Beijing rulers have plotted to attract our people, smear us politically and create dissatisfaction over daily living difficulties. On this basis, they seek ways to sow division and suspicion among us; take steps to plant, contact and organize their underground agents within our ranks; and then gradually neutralize and transform our organizations into double agencies. It would be really dangerous if ever we let them achieve this!

The report by Unit "X" also revealed that in the Chinese provinces bordering on our country, the enemy is intensively consolidating its public security and intelligence organizations from the provincial to the regional, district, commune and production unit levels under such names as "foreign nationalities work cells," "border defense reconnaissance units" or units of Hoang Van Hoan -- the Vietnamese traitor -- to send intelligence, commando and reconnaissance forces into our country. The objectives of these forces consist of kidnapping our cadres and soldiers to extract intelligence information from them and setting up contacts, organizing forces and building "bases" for subversive and rebellious activities. The "refugee camps" in Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan and elsewhere are in fact centers for training Beijing spies with help from American advisers and specialists. These spies -- who have been recruited from among the thugs, hooligans and other degenerate elements who fled Vietnam -- will be sent back home to betray and harm their own people and country. "Shuttle spies" are one of the various types of spies under Beijing's employment. They are people on our side of the border who make frequent trips across the border to engage in trading and at the same time supply the enemy with information. According to statements made by spies who have been arrested, the enemy is infiltrating our country by playing a heavy hand in selecting and recruiting spies, sending them across the border, assigning them missions, using materials and in fostering reactionary elements planted in the various localities... these are the "five heavy hands" wielded by cunning leaders at Zhongnanhai but they have turned out to be the "five amputated hands" in face of the vigilance displayed by our compatriots and soldiers in the border areas.

Obviously, psychological warfare maneuvers coupled with espionage and smuggling activities are lethal arrows unleashed in the kind of war of multisided sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries in this important border region at immense and ever-increasing cost in terms of personnel, money and operational means. It is clear that the enemy has always drawn upon experience in its opposition and sabotage against us and is intensively carrying out the February 1980 directive issued by Nie Rangzhen, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission: "It is best to use the Vietnamese to fight the Vietnamese. It is necessary to use the Hoang Van Hoan card more satisfactorily." This so-called "best" strategy, along with the whole perfidious scheme hatched by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in their war of multisided sabotage, however, will merely be a course of action following in the ruts of the overturned cart of the colonialists and imperialists who already tasted the bitterness of defeat in our heroic country.

Countermeasures

Col Nguyen K. had just returned from an inspection tour to various units. He continued his conversation with us, telling about new developments. Two combatants named San and Ro of the 9th Company manning a position on the bank of a border river had just sprung a trip to arrest two reactionaries who were using money and goods to bribe soldiers for military information. Only a few days earlier, two other members of the same company, Tu and Ha, had promptly coordinated with the local security forces in breaking two attempted purchases of explosives, apprehending the culprits red-handed and smashing a plot by the enemy to plant its agents in the company. The young combatants of the 9th Company had correctly put into practice their determination to learn from the good examples set by squad leader Corporal D., a seasoned combatant of unit M. While on leave to settle family problems in H. city, D. met three decadent miscreants one of whom, named A., was his long-time acquaintance. Upon learning that D. was stationed at the border area, A. and the other two miscreants offered the former a large sum of money and an expensive wristwatch, asking him to claim they were his relatives and take them to visit his unit's assigned area so that they could cross the border into China. They also encouraged D. to steal weapons and documents from his unit to sell to Beijing for a tidy sum with which they would seek refuge in some country in the West and have a "good time" there. Feeling greatly incensed at these decadent traitors' mistaken evaluation of himself, a combatant of the People's Army, D. decided to set a trap for them and purposefully asked for more money from them. Upon returning to his unit, D. reported the matter immediately to his commanding officer who was very pleased with his political attitude. A plan was thereby formed and D. played an active role in helping his unit arrest the three traitors...

In the course of the conversation, Col Nguyen K. expressed his pride in the patriotism and spirit of mastern displayed by the young soldiers of his unit. He was pleased with the 9th Company commanding cadres who displayed a high sense of responsibility -- such as Deputy Company Commander Don who was always in close contact with his men to supervise them and closely grasp the situation, and who promptly resolved any problem that arose in a company that was in charge of defending an important position separated from the enemy only by a small river. The party chapter of the 9th Company had adopted specific resolutions and measures for leading the unit in order to prevent losses to the unit in terms of lives, weapons and other equipment and to ensure that the unit personnel would disregard enemy propaganda themes and always uphold their vigilance. The party chapter had closely linked ideological with organizational activities and assigned party cadres and members of helping those who had been lagging behind and reporting the results daily to the unit commander and weekly to the party committee echelon. It held a monthly meeting to draw upon experience. Every time soldiers were sent out on a mission, the company cadres would carefully brief them on the various contingencies and ways to deal with them correctly -- be it the sighting of enemy commandoes and spies or the discovery of enemy leaflets or psychological warfare goods.

In the "determined to win" emulation movement, along with following the main criteria for ensuring the fulfillment of duties by every individual as well as by the whole unit, the 9th Company, like other companies of group "X.". had launched a drive for "unit safety," "individual safety" and "pre and post" mission reports. It had maintained a daily roll call, kept a log on the observance of discipline, and computed emulation credits on a daily basis. In particular, the company attached much attention to awarding credits for "unit safety" every Saturday and praising good examples in upholding vigilance and ensuring unit safety every Monday morning after the flag raising ceremony.

The various youth union chapters of the company regularly organized meetings to discuss specific measures for making their ranks clean, firm, strong and absolutely safe and determined to capture enemy spies, commandos and scouts.

The good experience gained by the various companies stationed on the frontline in ensuring unit safety had been promptly discussed and disseminated throughout the group. The 6th Company studied the experience gained by the 9th Company while reviewing its own experience. It made severe self-criticisms against shortcomings, stressed the responsibility of cadres at all levels and launched a comprehensive emulation drive for unit and individual safety with results reported hourly, daily, weekly and monthly. The company also organized "cells to assist the people in countering enemy sabotage."

Many comrades have diligently learned the languages and studied the customs of the local ethnic minority people so as to gather information and grasp the situation promptly. Working in coordination with the local leading cadres and security forces, they have persistently urged the local people not to deal in enemy psychological warfare goods, not to listen to enemy radio broadcasts, not to discuss and spread groundless information, not to harbor bad elements and strangers in their homes....

The experience gained by unit T and village Y had been effectively brought into use by various units of group X! Every time groundless information was spread by word of mouth, our combatants, with the forces and equipment at their disposal, would promptly expose and smash the enemy's scheme, thereby putting an end to the spread of information released by the enemy to sow misgivings among the masses. The various units, especially propaganda and education cadres and specialized propaganda cadres of group X, also took the initiative in coordinating with local information centers to consolidate constantly and develop vigorously the local wired-radio loudspeaker system, and to use it as an ideological weapon in the struggle to air short and incisive articles designed to negate all the enemy's psychological warfare allegations, and to relay newscasts, VPA programs and music of the Voice of Vietnam for the local people and soldiers as well as its Chinese-language programs so the Chinese people on the other side of the border would see the truth that the revolution in Vietnam is genuine and just whereas the Beijing authorities are false revolutionaries, reactionaries and unfaithful traitors.

Col Nguyen K. gave us the following analysis: I think that if we slackened our vigilance, the enemy could cause us political and economic difficulties with its war of multisided sabotage. Particularly insidious is the fact that it wears the mantle of Marxism-Leninism to oppose Marxism-Leninism and assumes a false revolutionary stance to betray and undermine the revolution. Unlike the U.S. aggressors who merely relied on advantages in terms of dollars and weapons when they fought us, the expansionists are bringing all their cunning and wickedness into play now. In this situation, we must resolutely and fiercely attack in order to smash the enemy's cunning strategy. We must be strong and only by growing ever stronger in all respects will we be able to defeat the war of multisided sabotage as well as all other kinds of war waged by the enemy.

The comrade colonel continued: The fifth party congress asserted that it is an important duty of the entire party, people and army to carry out the two strategic tasks of "building socialism successfully and standing ready to fight for the firm defense of the socialist fatherland." We have been and are continuing to develop our activities and coordinate with the local authorities along the line of combining the people's war with the all-people national defense system, national defense with security, and regular forces with local forces. We have closely pooled our efforts in drafting combat plans, programs for coordination and other specific measures for building a firm and strong battle position for socialism and the people's war for national defense. We have incessantly consolidated our defense line, swept the area under our control clean, firmly maintained political security and social order and safety, constantly upheld our vigilance and combat readiness under all circumstances and for all forms of warfare, and always kept ourselves fully informed of enemy schemes so as not to be caught by surprise or to miss an opportunity for destroying the enemy.

In order to implement these plans and programs satisfactorily, our unit has entered into emulation pledges with friendly units with the aim to meet our own criteria successfully and at the same time, to achieve good results in striving for the five objectives of the great movement, especially the three major objectives of enhancing the will and sense of responsibility of cadres, bringing about a turn for the better in the observance of discipline by the troops, and markedly improving the material and spiritual life of cadres and soldiers. In particular, to meet the emulation criteria for unit safety in all respects we have devised many positive measures for guarding our stockpiles of weapons, munitions and other combat equipment from the enemy's crafty sobotage efforts which are aimed at weakening the fighting capacity of our unit. April 1982

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 3D SESSION IN JUNE

OW271537 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA May 27 -- The Council of State has decided to convene the 3rd Session of the Seventh National Assembly in the latter half of June, says a communique issued here today by the council which held its regular meeting on May 26 and 27 under the chairmanship of President Truong Chinh. The State Council heard Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach report on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of India, and a number of Western European and Northern European countries.

The council welcomed the fine results of the visit which, it said, had further strengthened Vietnam's fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the G.D.R., and strengthened its cooperation with the Republic of India, and mutual understanding with Western European and northern European countries, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

HOANG TUNG INTERVIEWED ON SRV ECONOMIC TROUBLES

AU271500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 82 p 6

[Interview with Hoang Tung, secretary of the VCP Central Committee: "Peace Is As Difficult as War," obtained in Vietnam by Marek Jurkowicz, special correspondent in Vietnam -- date not given]

[Text] I have entitled my interview with Comrade Hoang Tung, VCP Central Committee secretary, "Peace Is as Difficult as War" in the belief that there is not a shadow of exaggeration in this assertion. The independence of the country, won after 30 years of war, and the country's unification have posed social and economic problems for the VCP that are difficult to compare with the problems of the countries not only in that part of the world.

We now have three tasks to accomplish, Comrade Hoang Tung said: To defend our country, to feed our people and to construct the foundations of the socialist system. We are implementing these tasks under the conditions of a threat to our country. China is our direct threat, but the United States in behind China. Those external forces enjoy the support within Vietnam of the classes connected with the previous regime, which have been overthrown but not finally destroyed.

That threat comes from a people who are over 1 billion strong, to be sure. Over 100 million of them live in the three provinces of China that border our country. China expects that it would commit the forces of six provinces -- about 200 million people -- in case of war.

In our part of the world something we call a "small war" is being waged. It is being waged with all possible resources. Continuous tension is being generated along our border with China, and partisan activities are being encouraged in Kampuchea and Laos. Creating economic chaos and disrupting the market with the help of specific persons and smuggling activities continued in Indochina through the organized centers in Bangkok, Hong Kong and Singapore is a specific form of that "small" war, which is made easier by the economic blockade against us. Propaganda aggression reinforces those activities.

Altogether there are 17 radio stations operating against us. The Bangkok station "Free Asia," which continues to beam programs in our region is equivalent to Radio Free Europe in Munich. Even Radio Vatican has its counterpart in Manila in the shape of Radio Veritas.

[Question] What is the purpose of that "small war?"

[Answer] It is, of course, the same purpose of years ago: to destroy us. However, the methods have changed greatly. The French and the Americans used to declare open war on communism, but the tune is now different: That the struggle is for socialism, but against communism, or that Ho Chi Minh deserves support, but Le Duan should be fought. At least that was what I read in one of the brochures smuggled into our country from China.

[Question] What does the awareness of that state of affairs mean for Vietnam?

[Answer] We must possess a defense potential to match the threat, but such a potential is bound to affect living standards. But if even the United States if faced with the dilemma of weapons of rice?

[Question] What is now most important for the VCP? What determines the success of party policy?

[Answer] Our present chief task, which was proclaimed by the Fifth VCP Congress, is improving our people's conditions. This task presents us with the problems similar to your problems in the forties. The people not so long ago went through the hell of a 30-year war. Our economy was destroyed, and we are troubled by unemployment, especially in the south. The social situation is complicated. There are over 1 million persons among us who were at one time connected with the Saigon regime. We have liquidated the bourgeoisie as a class to a great extent, but former property owners live among us and they even have a sense of power. The capitalists in the south hail mostly from the Hoa Chinese minority. In the course of 100 years they were able not only to create a network of trade links and contacts all over Vietnam, but also to integrate it into a worldwide system. And this sytem, as I have said, is waging an economic war against us.

[Question] United Vietnam is a strong country with a large population and extensive development possibilities....

[Answer] We have a large population, which is our opportunity and a source of certain difficulties. Each year some 1.2 million new citizens are born and 1 million people reach productive age. We have go give them jobs, but our resources are rather limited. We continue to achieve much, but this is still not consistent and not resolute enough. Our production potential is too weak. Our economic policy to date has been marked by both subjectivism of appraisals and excessive haste in implementing certain organizational solutions and in launching new investments. That is why the Fifth VCP Congress was a self-critical congress.

Vietnam's social and economic situation is difficult, but we have a real potential to improve it. We are a rich country: We have anthracite, iron ore, lignite and enormous deposits of bauxite. We have great hopes in oil and gas prospecting, which we are continuing together with the help of Soviet specialists. However, exploiting those natural riches requires not only large funds, but also time, and yet time is what we lack most. For example: It takes about 10 years to build a hydroelectric plant, but we are short of energy right now.

Since we cannot afford to solve all our problems at once, we must be selective and focus our efforts on specific spheres. For example, we are very short of cement, and that is why we are constructing three cement plants at the same time, although they should be built one after the another.

[Question] What is life in Vietnam like?

[Answer] There are many serious difficulties in day-to-day life. As I have already said, improving the people's standard of living is our main aim for the eighties. We will achieve this by making use of all possibilities, including local possibilities

This will decide everything. For example, we do not devour meat and meat products. Our people accept the minimum of 10 kg of meat on an annual basis. We like meat, but we are forced to look for protein in other forms and we eat everything that contains protein.

[Question] What about rice?

[Answer] We obtain on average 20 quintals of rice per hectare, in other words twice as much as in 1945. Last year, we gathered 15 million tons of rice. We want to gather a million tons more in a year's time. If we achieve two grain harvests a year on a national scale and if we obtain at least 25 quintals per hectare, then we will fully solve the country's problems with the supply of rice. And every additional ton of grain will enable us to raise one hog. For the time being, we say that socialism means rice and fish. After all, we have a coastline 3,000 km long from which we should obtain at least 500,000 tons of fish. We have 500,000 hectares of lakes and ponds, which should give us at least 5 tons of fish per hectare. We can even have fish in flooded rice paddies.

[Question] A lot is being written these days in Vietnam about the particularly intensive searches going on for the country's own development potential, especially in the economic sphere. Could you, comrade secretary, give an example of these searches?

[Answer] The current situation in the supply of clothing for the people seems threatening, for example. We are developing a campaign whereby every family should take part in clothes production. We are starting to process cotton. We are acquainted with sericulture. Only in the north of the country have 10 million mulberry bushes been planted. We obtain silk yarn four times a year under our conditions. We can either weave fabric or sell the yarn. This is very profitable, since for every unit of silk yarn one obtains 10 units of cotton. We do not have too much cotton, it is too short and is unsuitable for machine processing, but it can be hand-processed. This is, of course, an example illustrating an important trend in our economy.

Right now, a second round of party conferences is commencing throughout the country. The first round took place before the congress, and drafts for the most important documents were discussed. The same delegates are right now gathering yet again and are wondering how to carry out the resolutions of the congress. They are really faced with only one question: Are all the local possibilities for implementing the program of the congress being employed? Carrying out of our socioeconomic plan for the eighties depends on this. The appropriate programs are therefore being worked out, and individuals are being appraised by judging from the way they are carried out. The basic criteria behind this appraisal is one's attitude toward the party's new policy.

[Question] How can the social changes in Vietnam in the past few years be most briefly characterized?

[Answer] The socialist revolution in Vietnam continues to develop. What is more, a new system of three Indochinese countries has been set up -- an alliance that has never existed in this part of the world. None of the measures that have been taken by our adversaries have been able to change this situation. Our present economic difficulties can now be overcome through socialist social reforms, all the more so since close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is the guarantee of our stability in the international arena.

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NHK INTERVIEWS SUZUKI ON SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

OW011535 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Interview given by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to Sadako Ogata, international relations professor at Sophia University in Tokyo and former minister of the Japanese mission to the United Nations, and NHK reporter Korehito Obama -- videotaped earlier in the day at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo]

[Text] [Obama] Mr Prime Minister, thank you for giving us this opportunity today despite your busy schedule. As you will be leaving the country on 3 June to attend the Versailles summit and the UN General Assembly session on disarmament, we would like to ask you about international issues on the eve of your departure. Before doing so, since Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang is visiting here, marking the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, please let me ask you what you think of Sino-Japanese relations looking back upon the decade since normalization.

[Suzuki] Since Japan and China normalized their diplomatic relations in 1972, bilateral relations between Japan and China have been forged very smoothly and closely in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and all other areas. I think that probably there has been no other time in the history of Japan-China relations when bilateral ties have been strengthened on the basis of friendship and mutual trust as they are today.

As you just mentioned, this year marks the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations, and on the occasion of this milestone Premier Zhao Ziyang is visiting here and I will be visiting China in September. During these visits we will be talking about how to develop the present Japan-China relationship of mutual trust and friendship into a stronger one on the basis of the outlook of bilateral relations for the next 10 years. I think that the exchange of visits by the top leaders of the two countries this year will be of great significance.

[Obama] We agree with you, and we do hope that you will help forge closer Japan-China relations. Well, turning to the summit meeting of the seven advanced nations, the upcoming eighth meeting is scheduled to be held in Versailles since all seven nations have hosted them. The economic situations of all countries have become extremely bad, and the Versailles summit is being held at a time when the world's economic situation is unprecedentedly bad. How is Japan going to deal with it?

[Suzuki] As you mentioned, the world economy is at a critical stage. Scheduled to open against this background, the summit conference of major industrial nations is going to be an important meeting in which all countries of the world will show interest. Therefore, I think it is improper for the participants in the Versailles summit to criticize or frustrate one another on specific matters over which they have a conflict of interest. It is very important, I think, for the leaders of the participating nations to hold constructive talks from a broad point of view, with their attention focused on such problems as how to revitalize the world economy and how to fight acute worldwide inflation and unemployment. They should reaffirm their determination to pool their efforts to advance toward the same goal.

[Ogata] Mr Prime Minister, you have said that the task of the summit is to discuss concrete measures for revitalizing the world economy. Do you have any specific proposals to make?

[Suzuki] Frankly speaking, I think the upcoming summit should proceed from a broad point of view of stimulating cooperation rather than confrontation, promoting expansion rather than shrinkage, and looking forward rather than backward. Particularly, the trade friction issue is much talked about. I understand how unemployment and other problems are plaguing the economy. However, if protectionism is resorted to in trade, the economies of all countres are bound to head for contracted equilibrium, rendering it impossible to solve the problems of inflation and unemployment.

I believe it necessary to maintain the free trade system to the end and find solutions to these immediate problems facing the world economy in expanded equilibrium.

In this connection, there is one particular thing I want to stress and on which I want to make a proposal. It is the idea of jointly developing frontier technology and exchanging the results of this development. I am thinking of strongly proposing this idea. I think technical renovation has become a very important factor in enlivening the current stagnated world economy.

To cite an example, Japan's steel production increased 10 times in the 15 years from 1955 through 1970, whereas employment registered a mere 70-percent increase. In other words, while employment increased by 70 percent, steel output was boosted 10 times. This means productivity increased that much. In the case of chemical products, their output increased 10 times in the same 15-year period, whereas employment leveled off. This means attainment of high productivity and of cost reduction through rationalization.

The Japanese auto and machine industries have been able to prosper by using low-priced quality steel, resulting in increased employment and an expanded economy. This, I think, can be attributed to technical innovations. It was thanks to vigorous investment in technical innovations that Japan was able to tide over the second oil crisis comparatively smoothly and effectively. On the other hand, the United States and European countries are somewhat behind in technical innovations.

The joint efforts of the advanced industrial nations alone are not sufficient to revive the present world economy. Developing countries, particularly non-oil-producing Third World countries, are faced with a critical fiscal and economic crisis. This makes it necessary to give them economic and technical cooperation. It is also necessary to transfer technology to them, to provide industrial cooperation and to make investments in these countries. It is my view that the world economy will never improve unless these things are done.

Japan is advanced in semiconductors and integrated circuits, making transistor radios, VTR's, color TV's and other similar items available to consumers at low prices. Formerly, these commodities were so expensive that they were beyond our means. The same is true with watches. These things are finding their way into low-income underdeveloped countries. In other words, their markets are expanding worldwide. So, unless this factor is taken into consideration, I do not think the world economy can be improved.

When I met with Mr Mitterrand some time ago, I discussed the matter with him. We reached complete agreement. We both agreed that this matter should be brought up at the Versailles summit as a joint economic strategy. So I plan to make a concrete proposal on this matter.

[Obama] To be more specific, do you plan to propose formation of a committee to exchange information concerning the development of frontier technology?

[Suzuki] If the leaders of the summit agree to take up the matter without fail, I will call for the formation of a working group to study and evaluate by the next summit meeting matters relating to ways of carrying out joint research and development, such as subject matter, venues and terms of joint research and development, as well as the pairing of countries to conduct this joint research. I think it is a good idea for the next summit to take up concrete measures formulated by this working group and push for their implementation.

[Ogata] The upcoming summit is going to be a forward-looking one, isn't it?

[Suzuki] That is right.

[Obama] In this connection, I would like you to consider one factor. To be sure, frontier technology continues to advance, which I think is a wonderful thing. However, we feel that advancing technology is depriving mankind of his role or purpose in life. Needless to say, it is important to continue to develop frontier technology and introduce it in society. I strongly urge you to devise a grand policy designed to prevent a tendency of mankind toward losing his confidence or his will to work.

[Suzuki] I expect some people to begin to feel such fears and anxiety. In the ages of industrial revolution and technical renovation, there have been such tendencies and fears. For fear of unemployment, workers attacked their factories and destroyed their machines in opposition to the introduction of steam engines in spinning mills. However, these people had a mistaken idea. In fact, the development of steam engines and so forth led to the creation of new industries and employment. Instead of increasing unemployment, technical innovations helped industries to modernize.

In my opinion, if new fields of the electronics industry develop and if their products are supplied to developing countries at low prices, electronic equipment such as VTR's can help them in education, such as in introducing various countries -- their science and technology, education and culture.

[Ogata] We hear that the use of television makes it possible to (?comprehend technology) more easily. I think it is well known fact that Japan has advanced science and technology and is producing quality goods, thanks to them. On the other hand, advanced science and technology have helped Japan constantly increase exports, resulting in trade friction. The government announced the second package of market-opening measures on 28 May, has it drawn a favorable reaction?

[Suzuki] It seems that the package includes some measures about which no one had expected Japan to go that far. As for farm products and other items which involve knotty political problems, measures on these items may not be appreciated as satisfactory. But, on industrial goods, only recently Japan reduced import tariffs 2 years ahead of the schedule agreed upon at the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations. The second package has gone further and cut the rates to the level envisaged for the last year of the schedule. In some cases, the rates have been pared to zero, and this unilaterally. People had doubted whether Japan would go that far. In this sense, I think the second package is appreciated.

I think this is the first time Japan -- which has become the world's second greatest economic power with its GNP accounting for 10 percent of the world's total -- has taken the bold initiative to open its market wider to help defuse trade frictions, with a full realization of its international responsibilities and role commensurate with its enhanced economic position. In the past, Japan was always on the defensive. In this sense, I believe Japan's attitude has been fully understood.

[Ogata] In addition to tariff rates, foreign countries complain that Japan has nontariff trade barriers, namely, that the nature of the Japanese market is that of a closed market, making it difficult to export goods to Japan. Are you, Mr Prime Minister , going to give guidance in this regard?

[Suzuki] The Japanese have traditional mores and customs distinct from those of Western society. This makes it difficult for people of Western and other foreign countries to understand our way of doing business.

[Ogata] Some say the Japanese language itself is a nontariff trade barrier. [laughter]

[Suzuki] Nevertheless, Japan has no adverse feelings against foreign goods. As the old expression "haikara" indicates, Japanese even now enjoy using foreign imports, such as garments, whisky, brandy, cakes and cuisine, in their daily life. Even so, there are still some aspects of life different from the Western way of life. That is why I went out of my way to issue a prime minister's statement in announcing the second package of market-opening measures, urging businessmen to import foreign goods as much as possible if they are good and to open the doors to foreign investments and joint ventures with foreign firms.

[Ogata] Certainly, it was unusual for the prime minister himself to issue such as appeal.

[Suzuki] Yes, it was.

[Obama] To be sure, Japan is going to go to the upcoming summit with a positive attitude. However, other countries, particularly the EC countries, are in disaray over farm products. In addition, the Falklands dispute is becoming a negative factor. We feel that even if you call for "cooperation instead of confrontation," as you said, it will be difficult for the upcoming summit to produce fruitful results. Do you have any plan in mind to play some role to bring together major industrial nations that are in disarray?

[Suzuki] The leaders I am going to meet at the upcoming summit are old acquaintances. I am eager to exchange frank, candid views with them. It is important for these leaders not only to have common perceptions of the international situation and the problems of the world economy at the summit but also to deepen personal friendships and trust among them. I think it is very important to create such an atmosphere that when some difficult problem crops up, they can personally discuss it over the phone. In this frame of mind, I want to have heart-to-heart talks with the leaders present.

[Obama] Upon completion of the summit, you are scheduled to attend the UN special session on disarmament in New York.

[Ogata] There is really mounting public opinion in Japan demanding disarmament. In the past few days you have met with opposition party leaders, the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and representatives of the National Congress. All of them urged worldwide disarmament so that nuclear weapons will never be used again. You, Mr Prime Minister, told them you would appeal for disarmament in deference to their wishes. You also have to find a difficult balance between ideals and reality. What kind of proposal are you going to make, a proposal which will meet your strong desire for what is ideal, as well as the requirements of reality.

[Suzuki] Needless to say, what must be taken up as the priority task for disarmament is nuclear disarmament. The fundamental task is to abolish nuclear weapons once and for all and thus create a climate that will not permit mankind to go through a nuclear holocaust ever again. The Diet has adopted a unanimous nonpartisan resolution toward this end.

I have been paying attention to the signed petitions and views of scholars and various organizations. I have also listened to the earnest appeals of the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I also watched a documentary on the atomic bombing, which sharply reminded me of the necessity of never permitting such a horror to happen again.

I am considering proposing in my speech to the UN special session what may be termed the three principles of disarmament. First, disarmament itself. Nuclear disarmament in particular as I mentioned earlier, should be taken up as the priority task, and concrete, step-by-step efforts should be made to realize nuclear disarmament. Professor Ogata, you have led nuclear disarmament efforts for many years. A complete, comprehensive ban on nuclear tests is important.

At present, the treaty banning underground nuclear tests is not in effect, which leaves room for developing new types of nuclear weapons through underground tests. Therefore, I believe that a complete ban on nuclear tests, including underground tests, is absolutely necessary to curb nuclear armament.

The second principle concerns the costs of armament. Not only nuclear armament but also conventional armament costs money. A tremendous amount of money is being spent for armament, some $500 billion. Continued spending on this scale will not make mankind happier; it will be a menace to lasting peace. In this sense, on the occasion of the second UN special session on disarmament, all nations should renew their determination to achieve arms control and disarmament and pool their efforts to that end. I plan to propose that savings resulting from disarmament be used to promote socioeconomic development and the stability of people's livelihood in the developing nations and the Third World, for this is absolutely necessary for the peace and stability of the world.

The third principle concerns the strengthening of the UN peacekeeping capability, for which you, Professor Ogata, have made efforts. In my speech to the forthcoming UN special session on disarmament, I plan to outline these principles.

[Ogata] Disarmament can be realized only in a world where security and peace have been established. We feel dissatisfied with the inability of the United Nations to stop the Falklands dispute and the Iran-Iraq war. For this reason, I believe that the peacekeeping functions of the United Nations should be strengthened. I pray that a way is found to strengthen these functions, including that of preventing disputes like those I have just mentioned. In my opinion, Japan can make a proposal to augment the peacekeeping functions, such as the existing but limited functions of preventing a war from expanding and overseeing a ceasefire, as well as a preventive function. Once such a proposal is made, Japan should make greater contributions along the line of the proposal. What is your opinion of this?

[Suzuki] As you know, Japan is dedicated to peace diplomacy centered around the United Nations. Japan has continued diplomatic efforts with emphasis on the United Nations. As members of th UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council and economic committees, Japan has participated in various UN activities. In terms of financial contributions to the United Nations, Japan is second only to the United States. In the financial areas, too, Japan has endeavored to strengthen the United Nations. We have thus been endeavoring to promote peace and security in the world. Since the upcoming session is a special session on disarmament, I want to appeal for the strengthening of the UN peacekeeping functions, particularly those concerning disarmament.

[Ogata] You said earlier that the economic and social stability of the Third World countries is vitally important to the stability of the whole world, and that therefore assistance should be extended to the Third World. Indeed, the Third World's resources should be more effectively exploited for the economic and social development of the Third World countries themselves. Those countries should be kept free from the necessity of armament. This, I believe, will eventually lead to the world's disarmament and stability in a broad sense of the word.

[Suzuki] Since the first day of the Suzuki Cabinet, we have been striving to expand the foreign cooperation program -- more specifically, the official development budget -- as one of our priority projects. Our long-term goal is to double official development spending for the first half of the 1980's as compared with actual spending in the second half of the 1970's. We are proceeding in that direction in our budget for FY 1982.

Based on this policy, I made a proposal at the 1981 Ottawa summit meeting and at the North-South summit meeting at Cancun that North countries should take concerted action in the same direction, help resolve North-South problems and positively promote economic and technological coopeation with the South. I emphasized that doing so is in the interest of world peace, and added that Japan is already moving in that direction.

[Ogata] In terms of the growth rate, and because Japan is staedfastly continuing its efforts despite the worldwide economic stagnation, I think the nation's efforts in this area are something that should be appreciated. Nevertheless, the total amount spent by Japan is relatively small compared with its GNP. In terms of per capita spending, Japan's contribution is also relatively small. Among the major industrial nations, the nation's record is not as good as it should be. I would like to see our country make a better showing in this area as soon as possible. Peace diplomacy is a heavy task, isn't it? It requires a comprehensive approach to all issues: disarmament, aid and East-West and North-South relations.

[Suzuki] People often ask if Japan, with an economic strength as great as it has, is actually making international contributions befitting that strength, or if Japan is paying its share of the cost of peace. Of all countries, Japan enjoys the benefits of world peace and free trade most directly. Therefore, I think we should make greater contributions to world peace than other nations on the basis of our national strength and national conditions. In this connection, I believe we should be making greater efforts to have other countries develop a better understanding of Japan's role in obligations in Asia.

The ASEAN nations have achieved a most dynamic development, and I believe that no other group of nations in the world has achieved such a dynamic development in the 20th century. The five member nations have demonstrated a very powerful spirit of self-reliance. An effective combination of their self-reliant efforts and economic and technological assistance from Japan has led to ASEAN's tremendous development over the past 10 years.

At the same time, on the occasion of Mr Zhao Ziyang's visit to this country, I cannot but think about what our two nations, Japan and China, have come through in their relations over the past 10 years, or about Sino-Japanese relations in the next 10 years. I believe that if China, with its population of 1 billion, further develops through modernization, and if its economy continues to grow, it will be a contribution not only to peace in Asia but to peace in the world as well. It is also very important that an open China maintains friendly relations with countries of the West.

In all these areas, Japan's role is great indeed. Japan is the only industrialized nation attending the summit meeting from Asia; therefore, at the upcoming summit meeting I will stress Japan's contributions to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region. I will also seek the understanding of other leaders on this point.

[Obama] Japan is indeed making positive efforts to fulfill its obligations in the economic areas as you said, but what about its contributions in personnel who work on various fronts? I often hear people say there should be more Japanese volunteers working for the international peace-keeping mission or the well-being of the underprivileged. From your experience with the United Nations, what is your opinion, Professor Ogata?

[Ogata] As for the Japanese working in the forefront, I do not think they are sufficient in number yet. One of the reasons for this is that Japan was in virtual isolation for a considerably long time following the end of World War II. For this reason, we do not have too many Japanese now working with international organizations in developing countries, or working there as volunteers, or working with an international peace-keeping force as you mentioned earlier.

The number of Japanese people devoting themselves to international causes on various fronts is relatively small, for whatever reasons. That was my impression while overseas, at least. In their own country, the Japanese work very hard to make it a better country for themselves, but away from their country they do not seem to be working as hard to make a better world for everyone. Japan was criticized for a slow start concerning activities involving refugees. At present, however, we have improved our image in this area thanks to the remarkable efforts our volunteers have made with Kampuchean refugees. These efforts have their international impact. We should see to it that what we say is backed up by what we do, and by doing so we should work to make things better for the world as well as for Japan. I hope that you, Mr Prime Minister, will emphasize this point and provide the necessary guidance. Thus, while the nation has a very broad external role to play, it also has major domestic problems to tackle, including a large revenue shortfall. You might find it difficult to deal with all these domestic issues satisfactorily while successfully fulfilling international obligations. Administrative reforms currently under study will not show their results for some time — for several years at least. What is your view, Mr Prime Minister, about the nation's fiscal resources for major programs envisaged for the next several years?

[Suzuki] You have given a very sympathetic view. One of my principal taks in the past 2 years has been to trim and rationalize the government's finances and administrative machinery, which enlarged during the era of high economic growth, and to revamp them in conformity with the new times. I think that the most important thing in attaining this goal is to improve the nature of government finances and the administrative machinery while -- for instance — reducing the issuance of deficit bonds for the time being so that a small, effective government with wholesome characteristics can be realized in 3 to 5 or 10 years.

In line with this endeavor, the rate of increase in the scale of the government budget for fiscal 1982 over the budget for the preceding fiscal year is 6.2 percent, the smallest since 1955. It is really a superentrenchment budget. New expenditures in the general account expenditures are scaled at only 1.8 percent higher than those in the budget for the preceding fiscal years. I believe that this kind of drastic reduction in government expenditures will greatly contribute to the efforts of achieving wholesome government finances. We intend to compile an even more stringent budget for the 1983 fiscal year. We will do our best to accomplish this with the cooperation of the public.

[Obama] They say the revenue shortfall this year will be nearly 3,000 billion yen. When you return from your long 15-day overseas tour, the Diet will be waiting for you. I am afraid it will be a very hot summer for you. [laughter]

[Suzuki] I guess so.

[Ogata] Please take good care of yourself during the trip. I wish you good luck.

[Suzuki] Thank you.

[Obama] Thank you very much, sir.

NODONG SINMUN: CHON TU-HWAN IS 'POWER ROBBER'

SK010820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on May 31 carried an article titled "Indelible Crime of Robber of Power" upon the lapse of two years since traitor Chon Tu-hwan faked up the military fascist ruling machine called "Emergency Measure Committee for National Security."

The author of the article says: The usurpation of "power" by traitor Chon Tu-hwan was a vicious challenge to the South Korean people demanding democracy and a grave criminal act. When the former dictator was assassinated, he seized upon it as the best opportunity of grabbing power and framed vicious plots to this end.

This military rogue seized the power of the puppet military through the "December 12 army purge coup" with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and occupied even the post of the "director of the Central Intelligence Agency" to hold all repressive powers. Then he openly threw himself into "politics" and wove heinous intrigues to maintain the "Yusin" fascist system and snatch the reins of "government."

After removing Kim Tae-chung and all other political adversaries through the May 17 fascist action and committing the shocking massacre of Kwangju citizens, traitor Chon Tu-hwan framed up the military fascist ruling machine called the "Emergency Measure Committee for National Security" on May 31. This was a part of the step for realizing such sinister schemes.

Crafty traitor Chon Tu-hwan became a tyrant holding "three powers" by taking the post of "permanent chairman" of the "emergency measure committee", the virtual "government."

With the "emergency measure committee" as a lever, he revised the "Yusin constitution" in favour of his power and long-term office, ignoring the people's will, and finally ousted the incumbent "president" at the point of the bayonet and seated himself in his place.

He is condemned by all the people not only for the viciousness and meanness he showed in usurping "power" but also for all his treacherous acts committed later.

The gravest crime committed by the traitor after seizing power was that he has established his one-man dictatorship and turned South Korea into a theatre of fascist rowdyism.

He has also committed the never-to-be-condoned criminal act of leaving South Korea to the tender mercy of the U.S. imperialists as a permanent colony and military base, fawning upon the master, and perpetrated the treacherous crime of building higher the barrier of division, hell bent on the creation of "two Koreas" under the veil of "unification."

When economy is in the grip of crisis and the people are languishing at the bottom of destitution, this traitor is seeking his personal pleasure and luxury, committing all manner of corruption. One of the examples is the loan scandal of the Chon Tu-hwan clan which came under fierce fire at home and abroad after its truth was brought to light of late. All facts eloquently prove that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most shameless robber of "power", the truculent fascist murderer and the heinous foe of the nation.

VRPR ON S. KOREAN STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS

SK010958 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 31 May the Chon Tu-hwan group arrested three Seoul University students, including Kim Chang-hun, and Chong Kwan-chol, seniors in the engineering college, and Kim Kap-sik, senior in the natural sciences college, for violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to a report by the authorities, they scattered antigovernment leaflets in front of the College of Natural Sciences on Seoul University's Kwanak campus 27 May and appealed for a campus demonstration by using loudspeakers.

The antigovernment demonstration that day was staged in memory of Kim Tae-hun, who died in a resistance struggle while participating in a demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique 27 May 1981.

As for the Seoul University students who were arrested, they are innocent. There was no reason to arrest them. Despite the bloody suppression, they rose up in a death-defying struggle against fascism and for democracy. This was because they wanted to regain freedom and rights of students and the people. How just their struggle was: Moreover, they rose up in a struggle to cherish the memory of their fellow student the late Kim Tae-hun, who resisted the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and died a year ago, and to realize his wishes. In all respects — both in terms of the human sense of duty and the demands of society — their struggle was open and aboveboard.

It was also very just for them to have struggled under the slogan demanding punishment for the ringleader of corruption and irregularities in connection with the lady Chang scandal, which has shocked people at home and abroad.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring took them into a bloody murderous prison on the unreasonable pretext of violation of some law. This is utterly unjust fascist despotism and a murderous outrage like a thief crying "stop thief."

The one who should be judged and punished in this land is the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, which is unanimously denounced and rejected by the nation and the world's innocent masses for its indelible crimes committed before history and the people. While clamoring about the so-called liberation from political oppression, this group in reality openly runs wild to suppress the masses, wielding guns and bayonets. This can never be tolerated.

As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan group rule is growing shakier and shakier. Because of the Kwangju massacre, the endless suppression of the patriotic people of all strata and the discord and feuds in the ruling circles, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is extremely isolated from the masses and within the ruling circles.

In particular, the Yi Chol-hui - Chang Yong-cha couple's loan fraudulent case, which is stirring up great trouble at home and abroad, and Chon Tu-hwan's corruption and irregularities revealed in a recent series of major irregularities are arousing the surging indignation of the people.

Furthermore, a severe economic crisis and difficult living conditions are swelling the dissatisfaction and discontent of the masses. The Chon Tu-hwan group is filled with trepidation lest the bold struggling spirit of the students should join together with the surging grievances of the masses and develop into the second 19 April and the second Kwangju popular resistance. The frantic, suppressive maneuverings and intensifying oppression of the students are the outcome of the group's awareness of a crisis and a manifestation of an aspiration to secure its grip on power and realize its desire for long-term power.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to maintain its dirty life through barbarous suppression of the masses by using guns and bayonets. This is silly. Suppression by guns and bayonets is not all-powerful. The more the group suppresses, the more fiercely the anti-fascist, anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle by the students and people of all walks of life will be waged. The Chon Tu-hwan group can arrest some students who participated in demonstrations; it can never quash their burning aspiration for democratizing society and leading an independent life.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should abolish all fascist evil laws, release the students and people of all walks of life who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned and immediately step down from power. If Chon Tu-hwan refuses the demands of the masses and continues adhering to fascism, he will never escape the stern judgment of history and the masses.

VRPR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF STRUGGLE SLOGANS

SK010924 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 May 82

[Dialogue from the feature program: "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] Youths and students: Your just antigovernment and anti-U.S. struggle for freedom, democracy, national sovereignty and national reunification is being vigorously staged; you fear nothing. To lead the national movement of youths and students to victory, it is very important to have a correct struggle slogan. In this regard, we will hear a dialogue between Madam Yun and announcer (Ko Hui-chol).

Announcer Ko: Generally speaking, having a correct struggle slogan in staging a mass movement is a very important question. In this regard, I think a correct struggle slogan is very important in enacting upsurges in the movement of youth and students and leading it to victory. First of all, I want to discuss the importance of the struggle slogan.

Madam Yun: To correctly understand this question, it is important to know what a struggle slogan is. A stuggle slogan is a guideline for action which concisely expressed the goal and tasks of struggle and the means to attain them.

Announcer Ko: You mean that the struggle slogan elucidates what we should resolve through struggle. How we should fight. Who we should target.

Madam Yun: There are two kinds of struggle slogans. One is a strategic slogan which reflects the demands which should be solved at a certain stage of the revolution. The other is a tactical slogan designed to solve the urgent demands arising in stages in accord with a changes situation. There also are political slogans, economic slogans and national slogans. It is important to correctly select and precisely combine these slogans in accordance with the revolutionary developments at each stage viewed objectively or subjectively.

Announcer Ko: The fact that the students and youths staged a vigorous struggle shouting such slogans as "United States, go away," "Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan," "Guarantee freedom of campus," "Guarantee the working people's rights to exist" and "We oppose the hosting of the 1988 Olympic games" shows that they have properly combined various slogans.

Madam Yun: Correct.

Announcer Ko: Then what is the fundamental demand, shall we say the important thing, in raising the struggle slogans in a correct manner?

Madam Yun: Generally speaking, I think it is important if we are to raise the struggle slogans in a correct way that we make the struggle slogans terse and clear, easy to understand and reflect the basic demands of the revolutionary development. They should also reflect objective and subjective situations and the masses' aspiration and the level of their consciousness.

Announcer Ko: Yes.

Madam Yun: I think it is the same in the student movement. What I think is important in the struggle slogans is to reflect the unanimous demands of the students and to make clear the object and target of their struggle. I think the struggle slogans are a good way to summon the broad masses to struggle by stirring everyone up and making them zealous. If the slogans fail to reflect the aspiration and demands of the students and people or do not have clear objectives, what will become of them? Such slogans naturally do not appeal to the masses, do not mobilize them and eventually fail to organize the broad students and masses in a struggle.

Announcer Ko: If we are to encourage and lead to victory the students in their movement, we should never fail to write slogans reflecting their aspirations and demands?

Madam Yun: Correct.

Announcer Ko: I think it is important to write struggle slogans after correctly understanding the objective and subjective situations.

Madam Yun: Yes, it is important. We should write struggle slogans on the basis of correct analysis of the objective and subjective situations, whatever the slogans may be. In other words, the struggle slogans should reflect the direction of the development of the students movement along with the prevailing situation, their demands, their complaints, their level of consciousness and their sentiments. If struggle slogans reflect only subjective desires and tend to be unilateral, they not only will fail to win support from the masses but the struggle will fail.

Announcer Ko: It is also important that we make slogans terse and easy to understand.

Madam Yun: That is an inherent demand of the slogans. If we are to make the struggle slogans a powerful means to organize and mobilize the masses, the slogans should be easy to understand. If not, they will fail to rouse the masses to struggle. For this reason, the slogans should be written in simple words, and use words spoken by the students. Only in this way can they appeal to the students so they will join the struggle. To cite a few examples: "Guarantee freedom on campus" and "Abolish the national student defense corps."

Announcer Ko: We have discussed the fundamental requirements for selecting correct struggle slogans. Now we will discuss what slogans should be used in the student movement.

Madam Yun: I have thought about this problem. I think it is important that the students raise slogans demanding the restoration of freedom of campuses. Under today's situation when campuses are surrounded by intelligence nets, a fascist system prevails and freedom on campuses is ruthlessly trampled underfoot, the students cannot carry on their duty -- academic pursuits.

Announcer Ko: For this reason, the students are struggling to regain campus freedom.

Madam Yun: This is why the students should adopt struggle slogans reflecting the unanimous aspirations of the students who demand campus freedom. I think they should persistently struggle with such slogans as "Guarantee freedom on campus," "Stop spying on Campus," "Restore student councils," "Abolish the national student defense corps," "Abolish the fascist graduation quota system," "Release imprisoned students" and "Progovernment professors, go away."

Announcer Ko: At the same time, we should closely link the student movement with slogans for struggle to achieve the democratization of society.

Madam Yun: You are right. The students are members of society, as well as members of a campus. Thus, we should not regard the struggle for freedom of the campus as separate from the struggle for democratization of society. Only when the democratization of society is achieved can freedom of campuses be ensured. The student movement should be waged by upholding slogans calling for elimination of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime and achieving the democratization of society. For example, such slogans as "Murderer Chon Tu-hwan must resign!", "Let us abolish the national security law and the social protection law!", "Freedom of press, freedom of publication, freedom of association and freedom of assembly should be guaranteed!" and "The detained political prisoners and conscientious prisoners should be released!" should be put forward.

Announcer Ko: What is particularly important is to correctly uphold the anti-U.S. slogans. The patriotic students are courageously fighting by upholding slogans such as "The United States should not make South Korea its tributary any longer and withdraw immediately!", "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States!", "Yankee go home!" and "Go out, the United States!" Don't you think this is desirable?

Madam Yun: It certainly is. As our masses have experienced for the last 37 years and during the Kwangju situation, the United States is neither our friend nor protector. It is a wirepuller who strangles democracy and human rights, fabricating military fascist regimes and instigating them. It is the ringleader which schemes to ensure the nation's permanent division, trampling underfoot national sovereignty and is also the source of all the misfortune and pain of our masses. It is our masses' sworn enemy. It is also an aggressor and plunderer. As long as such aggressors remain in our land, we cannot achieve national sovereignty, democracy, human rights and the nation's reunification. Therefore, the students are courageously struggling against the U.S. occupation of Korea, demanding its immediate withdrawal from this land. I think they should continue fighting under such slogans.

Announcer Ko: It is important to put forward the slogans of struggle to create a coalition between the students and working masses, including workers and peasants, to inspire the student movement and promote a nationwide resistance struggle for democracy.

Madam Yun: Yes, it is. The coalition between students and the working masses is desirable for victory in the national salvation resistance struggle. We should persistently struggle to achieve this coalition by upholding the slogans reflecting the urgent demands of workers and peasants, such as "The three labor rights must be guaranteed!", "The peasants' right and interest should be esteemed!" and "Workers' right to live should be ensured!"

Announcer Ko: We have many other topics to discuss concerning the slogans for struggle. However, it is time to end our discussion. Thank you.

CPSU MOSCOW COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK311552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 31 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its secretary I.N. Ponomaryov arrived in Pyongyang today by plane.

PRC'S JI PENGFEI MEETS DPRK ARTS GROUP

SK300843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (KCNA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei on May 28 met the delegation of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea headed by Cho Yong-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the federation, on a visit to China in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Present on the occasion were Lin Mohan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS ON PRC GOOD WILL VISIT

SK020013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Pak Yong-sok, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane on June 1 for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

REPORTAGE ON HO TAM'S CZECHOSLOVAK VISIT

Report on Arrival

SK282330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Prague on May 26 for an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, according to a report.

He was met at the airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vice-Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam made public an arrival statement at the airport.

Meets Husak

SK290352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, on May 27 met Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, on a visit to Czechoslovakia, according to a report.

Comrade Ho Tam conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Gustav Husak. Comrade Gustav Husak expressed deep thanks and asked him to convey fraternal and friendly greetings of the communist party, government and entire people of Czechoslovakia and himself to respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

He wishes respected Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life as well as great success in his work.

Referring to the development of relations between the two countries, he said that the Czechoslovak people highly praised and valued all the successes registered by the Korean people, and wished them greater success in the future.

Saying that to reunify the country is the historic task of the Korean people, he stressed: Czechoslovakia supports the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets Strougal

SK300846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA) -- Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on May 28 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to Czechoslovakia, according to a report.

The premier asked Ho Tam to convey warmest congratulations and greetings of the Czechoslovak Government and of his own to respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Referring to the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he stressed: The Czechoslovak Government will make all efforts in the future, too, to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations in various fields. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the Korean foreign minister and his party, Korean Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Yu Ho-chun and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Chnoupek Hosts Party

SK291028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA) — Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, arranged a party on May 27 in honor of Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister of our country, on a visit to Czechoslovakia, according to a report.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in his speech at the party said: The Czechoslovak Government and people heartily hail the successes made by the industrious Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song in their endeavours to attain the high targets set forth at the sixth congress of the party.

The significant meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song in Pyongyang in June 1973 was a most important historical guarantee for the development of friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and Korean peoples. Since then the friendly and comradely relations between the two countries have further expanded and developed in all domains, he said.

Highly estimating the proposals for national reunification put forward by the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, he expressed full support to the stand of the DPRK Government for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his speech Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam said that today the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak are successfully carrying on the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, upholding the militant tasks set forth by the 16th congress of the party.

Under the banner of independence, friendship and peace the Korean people will as ever struggle in unity with the peoples of socialist countries and with the peoples of all progressive countries in the world and actively support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism, he declared.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and the further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The party took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meanwhile, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam held talks that day with the Czechoslovak foreign minister in Prague. At the talks the two sides informed each other of their domestic situation and exchanged opinions on international issues of common concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

HO TAM ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

SK011552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Havana on May 30 to attend the foreign ministers conference of the coordinating committee of non-aligned countries, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba Jose Vieira and other personages concerned. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam made public an arrival statement at the airport. The DPRK delegation, together with all other delegations, will make positive efforts for the successful discussion of problems submitted to the conference, he said.

He left Prague on May 29 after concluding his visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at the airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

O CHIN-U GREETS YUGOSLAV DEFENSE SECRETARY

SK280438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Senior Vice Admiral Branko Mamula on his appointment as federal secretary of national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes him great success in discharging his new duty.

PREMIER YI CABLES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

SK272328 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu upon the latters election as prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations excellently developing with each passing day between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the Romanian prime minister greater success in his responsible work for carrying out the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED BY FOREIGN VISITORS

SK291515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA) -- Foreign guests who recently visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea highly praised the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the sagacity of his guidance.

T.B. Mukherjee, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said that the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being brilliantly succeeded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who most perfectly personifies the chuche idea and noble communists virtues.

Andriamanisa Samuelson, managing director of the ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar, noted that the dear leader is building fierce flames of creation throughout the country with his extraordinary intelligence, tenacity and burning passion and that the peoples victory is certain as they have his guidance.

Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province of Thailand, said that during his stay in Korea he gained a good knowledge of the sagacity of the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and that the dear leader is well versed in literature and art, architecture and engineering and all other domains and sets forth policies for the faster development of Korea.

After inspecting the Pyongyang Metro, Demetrio Villareal, deputy speaker of the parliament of the Republic of Panama, said that he saw for the first time such a clean, grand and gorgeous metro and that only the Korean people could build such a metro under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Gouguel Lucien, vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, had this to say after going round the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace: Today the Korean children are bringing into bloom their talent to their hearts content through splendid extracurricular education. It is only too natural that they sing songs of thanks to the great President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who have brought them happiness.

Humberto Ortis Flores, secretary general of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and manager of the Ecuadorian "Voluntad" publishing house, who was shown round the ice rink, noted: The building of the worlds first-class ice rink is attributable wholly to the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader. The world people envy the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader and the dear leader.

Marco Antonio Munoz, member of the federal chamber of deputies and chairman of its committee for industrial promotion, stressed that the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the respected leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il serve the Korean people as a firm guarantees in advancing with courage and confidence.

SRI LANKA CULTURAL SOCIETY PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK271526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- A lecture meeting on the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held recently in Lagama City, Sri Lanka, according to a report.

It was attended by parliamentarians, officials of the Sri Lanka cultural society, leading members of the city assembly, personnel of political parties and public organizations and a large number of citizens.

W.A. Dumidumardena, secretary general of the Sri Lanka Cultural Society, gave a lecture at the meeting.

Saying that esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, has perfectly mastered President Kim Il-song's chuche-based method of leadership, the lecturer introduced the dear leaders method of leadership and work style.

The lecturer said: He firmly believes in the strength of the popular masses and energetically pushes ahead with the revolution and construction, turning them into a work of the masses themselves.

He founded the theory of the speed campaign, thereby further deepening and developing the chollima movement in conformity with the demand of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of the popular masses.

He put up the correct fighting slogans "lets meet the requirements of chuche in ideology, technology and culture!" and "let us produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" to constantly develop the revolution and construction in depth.

These fighting slogans, accepted by the popular masses without delay, are displaying a great vitality.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il grasps the whole work in a uniform way and continuously develops all domains.

He boldly plans all work and dynamically advances it with an incomparably staunch fighting spirit, organizing capacity and revolutionary sweep.

The lecture meeting adopted a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

NEPALESE NEWSPAPERS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK282310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- The Nepalese papers "ARPAN," "ASTITO," "NEW LIGHT" and "ANTAR WARTA" recently carried articles introducing the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, together with his portraits.

The paper "ANTAR WARTA" said in an article: The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a true communist possessed of rich humanity and warm love for the people. He has all the quality and personality that should be possessed by a people's leader. He fully personifies the noble virtues of the great leader President Kim Il-song. He always values people and loves them, looks after their work and life with meticulous care and puts his life and (?soon) into providing the workers and peasants with a happy life.

Wholly inheriting the warm love for the people from the great leader President Kim Il-song, he always finds himself among the people, lends his ear to their voices and solves all problems with a paternal heart.

The Korean people elected him possessed of outstanding leadership and lofty virtues as the great leader of the party and the people. [sentence as received]

BENINESE PRESIDENT GREETS KIM CHONG-IL

SK282306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA) -- Benin President Mathieu Kerekou met Son Chang-su, DPRK ambassador to his country, on May 20, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Kim Chong-il.

There is no change in the stand of Benin that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully, the president said. He affirmed that the Benin people would invariably support the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

Expressing firm support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader, the president stressed that the reunification of Korea should be realised by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF LOAN SCANDAL AFTERMATH

New Cabinet Reshuffle

SK020246 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0225 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan this morning reshuffled the director of the Agency for National Security Planning Yu Hak-song and appointed Foriegn Minister No Sin-yong as the new director of the agency, replacing Yu. He also appointed Chief Presidential Secretary Yi Pom-sok as new foreign minister, replacing No, the spokesman for Chongwadae Yi Ung-hui announced.

The director of the Agency for National Security Planning tendered his resignation for personal reasons. A new presidential secretary has not been appointed as yet, the spokesman said.

YONHAP Analysis

SK020827 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP) — President Chon Tu-hwan, in an apparent move to complement the May 21 Cabinet shake-up caused by the recent curb loan scandal, Wednesday transferred Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to become director of Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) and named his chief secretary to succeed No.

The reshuffle was made one day after the close of a five-day special National Assembly session to deal with the country's worst financial scandal. During the parliamentary session, the opposition parties asked for the resignations of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and three other ministers in charge of the economy and justice, but were voted down.

The appointment of No as director of the ANSP, formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, is interpreted as a measure designed to streamline the country's information gathering system, which had reportedly failed to check the scandal in advance.

The transfer of No, a career diplomat, is "unusual" because the ANSP has always been led by specialists with a military career and it could mean that the intelligence agency will put more emphasis on gathering overseas information.

Wednesday's reshuffle might be an attempt at revitalizing the stalemated negotiations between South Korea and Japan on Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in the Japanese Government loans. The loan request was initiated by the outgoing foreign minister nearly one year ago but remained unsolved becuase the two countries showed a wide difference of views on the size of the loan and to how the funds would be raised.

New Foreign Minister Yi, himself a seasoned diplomat, may help bring an early solution to the loan issue in view of Tokyo's reported suggestion last year for a change of foreign ministers of both countries as a possible way to provide a breakthrough to the deadlock.

Assembly Reviews Scandal

SK311135 Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP) — The National Assembly Monday convened eight of its standing committees to question pertinent Cabinet ministers on the social and economic ramifications of the recent curb money market scandal. But it failed to open the Steering Committee, which was to debate two key resolutions sponsored by the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and other minority parties, calling for the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and the formation of an ad hoc parliamentary commission to investigate the scandal.

The failure to convene the Steering Committee came when the majority Democratic Justice Party decided that it was unconstitutional for the Assembly to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Yu, whose designation was approved by the Assembly last Jan. 23.

The Korean Constitution stipulates that the legislature cannot demand the resignation of a prime minister within one year of his designation by the president. However, the DKP and other minority parties sponsoring the move alleged that it was not unconstitutional because their resolution says "recommendation" of the prime minister's resignation.

Prospects were uncertain Monday evening as to whether the two camps could reach a compromise which could pave the way for the convening of the Steering Committee.

In an appearance before the Health and Social Affairs Committee, meanwhile, Labor Affairs Minister Chong Han-chu said the government will soon hold a public tender for the sale of the Ilssin Steel Co., which was declared bankrupt in the wake of the scandal, and will have its new owner rehire all employees below the section-chief level.

Chong said the government will also intervene to ensure that Ilssin's 488 rank and file employees are paid for the month of May, together with compensation for the company's shutdown.

Chong said Kong Yung Construction Co., another firm rocked by the scandal, was operating normally under court receivership. Chong also said the firm's overseas projects were continuing smoothly.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song told the Economy and Science Committee that an across-the-board recovery of the domestic economy was not in sight because of "structural imbalances" inherent in the country's economy, and said reviving the Korean economy would entail the streamlining of its industrial structure. Kim also said the recovery of the Korean economy is strongly influenced by the protracted worldwide recession, because, he said, the country's economic structure is export-oriented.

A multi-million dollar curb money market scandal shook South Korea's financial sector early this month, causing a run on the stock exchange.

Chang Yung-cha and her husband Yi Chol-hi, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, are in custody for the country's largest curb money market scandal. The couple allegedly obtained 363 million dollars in promissory notes in return for unofficial loans only one-fifth the amount of the notes to Kong Yung, Ilssin and four other leading firms. They are also said to have circulated most of the promissory notes without the knowledge of the borrowers, which is contrary to local curb market practice.

On Yi Kyu-kwang's Misconduct

SK010133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Yi Kyu-kwang, under arrest in connection with the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple's loan sandal, engag in influence-peddling in his contacts with enterprisers and high officials of government agencies, Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun said yesterday.

Minister Chong told lawmakers of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly that Yi showed off his influence by saying on many occasions that he would be appointed to "a high government post" when he finished his tenure as president of the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corp.

He also reportedly made a request to a government minister on reassignment of officials, the justice minister said in his report on the progress of the investigation of the scandal. For instance, according to the minister, Yi told Kim Kwang-chong, deputy director of the Korea Appraisal B ard, and its auditor Pak Chong-il one day in June, 1980, that he was in close relations with a certain government minister and often played golf with him. He also told the two KAB officials that he had met a foreign leader whose power was "second only to the president of the country" during his overseas tour.

One day in July, 1981, he allegedly told Kim Chae-yong, president of the Asia Tungsten Co. that he would take over "a high government position" after he completed his tenure at the mining promotion corporation.

Again in November that year, he told Kim Chae-yong that a certain Cabinet minister "obeys me faithfully" and that he was often invited by Cabinet ministers to golf but he declined the invitations because he was too busy, the minister said.

One day in May, 1981, he falsely introduced his own secretary as a presidential secretary when he met Pak Chae-uk, president of the Myungsung Electronics Co., at Myungsung Country Club near Osan.

Lawmakers Seek Information

SK010121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers on the National Assembly Finance Committee urged the government yesterday to bare the background of the release of huge amounts of bank loans in connection with the bill-loan scandal involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha.

They inquired of Finance Minister Na Ung-pae about how the huge amount of loans could be given to specific firms, even though loans of more than 1,000 million won should be approved in advance by both the monetary board and the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination. They also took issue with the prevailing irregularities in the stock and private money-lending markets in their questions.

Nine standing committees out of the total 13 were called into session to handle the incident respectively. In the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun said that the prosecution could find no vestiges yet of the alleged flow of money of the couple into the Myungsung group. Requested by the panel members to make public the names of persons who attended the wedding ceremony of the couple at the Asian Safari Club, the minister said that he would submit the list of the couple's congratulators by noon, today.

In the Economy-Science Committee, the lawmakers asked the government if it has any ideas that would invigorate business in the wake of the incident, which had frustrated the national economy. Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said in his report to the panel that the government would pursue the method of putting vigor into business activity on a steady basis, maintaining the current policy to stabilize the prices.

Prosecutors To Indict Suspects

SK020208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP) -- Prosecutors investigating the recent curb loan scandal will indict all 26 suspects now under arrest, a highly-placed source at the prosecutor-general's office said Tuesday.

The suspects include former Korean Central Intelligence Agency Deputy Director Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, who are the alleged masterminds behind the scandal.

The source said the investigation of other curb money market brokers will continue for another month.

There are some 30 private moneylenders still on a wanted list in connection with the case.

DJP Seeks Conciliation

SK020116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is mulling "conciliatory gestures" to head off the straining of bipartisan relations and settle perturbed popular sentiments.

A ranking DJP official said yesterday the ruling party is working on a measure intended to ward off the worsening of bipartisan relations following the rejection of an opposition motion for the invocation of investigative power to investigate the loan scandal. Although it turned down the motion, the DJP will have to be sincere with the opposition camp, the official said.

Floor leader Yi Chong-chan said the DJP does not regard the opposition demand merely as a political offensive, and that it is formulating a package to alleviate the expected deterioration of bipartisan relations.

Spokesman Kim Yong-tae said the DJP will hold a series of meetings today to work out a set of measures designed to preclude the straining of bipartisan relations and that the package will be recommended to the government.

As the National Assembly wound up a five-day special session aimed at probing the curb loan scandal amid the voting showdown, the political situation is likely to remain strained for the time being, political observers said. The DJP and three other opposition political groups were at odds during the special session over invoking investigative power and the proposed dismissal of certain government ministers.

DKP Discusses Role

SK310509 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 30 May 82 p 2

[From the column: "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] After the bills for the dismissal of three ministers were turned down in balloting in the National Assembly plenary session on the afternoon of 29 May, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] held a general caucus of its lawmakers to discuss the next steps the party would take. The caucus meeting, which lasted until late that day, proceeded in a serious atmosphere as the participants discussed "the essence of the party," an issue presented as an agenda item for discussion — for the first time since the founding of the party.

The meeting was called for by nine lawmakers -- Hong Sa-tok, Ho Kyong-man, Pak Wan-kyu, Ko Yong-ku, Kim Yong-chun, Yi Hyong-pae, Kim Tae-sik, Kim Mun-won and Yu Chun-sang, who jointly proposed the convocation of the meeting.

In the meeting Rep Yi Hyong-pae opened fire, saying, "During the current National Assembly session we cast ballots several times only to confirm a foregone conclusion. If we let the session just pass, the people will be farther away from the opposition camp." He was supported by Reps So Chae-sok and Hong Sa-tok. In particular, Hong suggested the resignation of the DKP lawmakers.

However, Rep Kim Hyon-kyu, chairman of the party's Policy Deliberation Committee, said, "It has been our agreed goal to take part in and seek gradual reforms. Let us chart a course for the party, which is wandering and failed to set the goals of the struggle. Let us make our goals a constitutional revision for the introduction of the parliamentary government and the formation of a crisis-management Cabinet."

Rep Sin Sang-u said, "If opposition figures who are on the political sideline demand that we take the parliamentary badge off our lapels, we must tell them that we will go so far as to hold lanterns, if necessary, to guard the parliament. We should again uplift the banner of the classic opposition party."

As arguments continued, Rep Yu Ok-u, vice president of the party, tried to quench the fire: "Let us not talk about what course the party should take." And Rep Kim Mun-sok called for activity within the realm of law, not resignation.

In the end, Rep Yu han-yol, party secretary general, said, "We fought as much as we could and even now, we are doing as much as we can," and moved that the caucus adopt a resolution to manifest the will of the party. After arguments, the meeting unanimously adopted a draft resolution worked out by spokesman Kim Chin-pae, deputy spokesman So Chong-won, deputy Secretary General Pak Kwan-yong and Rep Hong Sa-tok. At 2330 hours — 5 hours after the meeting started — the caucus came to a close.

Prime Minister's Ouster Urged

SK020758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP) — South Korea's opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) urged the government Wednesday to reveal the truth in the recent curb loan scandal and dismiss Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun.

In a press conference, DKP President Yu Chi-song said he is willing to meet with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss Korea's recent difficulties, including the curb loan scandal, as well as problems that democracy faces in the country. He added that "the government should take political responsibility for the scandal." Yu made it clear that the DKP was opposed to criticism of the government that was expressed in "undemocratic manner."

Yu's press conference followed the end of the special National Assembly meeting Tuesday, which voted down two resolutions submitted by opposition parties — one calling for the formation of an assembly ad hoc panel to investigate the scandal and the other demanding the dismissal of the prime minister.

In a separate press conference, KNP's Acting President Yi Man-sop said the government should reveal all figures connected to the scandal and clarify whether political leaders are involved.

Yi urged the government to immediately dismiss the prime minister, deputy prime minister, finance minister and justice minister, and to implement effective measures to restore the national economy.

Spokesmen on Assembly Session

SK020112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The rival political parties issued statements on the outcome of the 113th special National Assembly session, which ended last night.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the Democratic Justice Party, said that "We did our best to clear the people's doubts about the so-called Chang Yong-cha incident." "It is, however, regrettable that the conflicting parties failed to reach compromise terms on the invocation of the parliamentary investigative right to look into the scandal," he said.

Rep. Kim Chin-pae of the Democratic Korea Party, said, "The majority party ignored once again the people's reasonable request by voting down our two political bills." "Any other measure of the government will not help stabilize the political situation and soothe the people's mind," he claimed.

TIMES Views Assembly Session

SK020110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] With last-ditch efforts to break the political impass between the rival parties coming to naught, the minority camp forwarded resolution for the creation of an ad hoc house panel to investigate the recent loan scandal was voted down in both the National Assembly Steering Committee and the plenary session yesterday. Another resolution proposed by the three minority political groups recommending the dismissal of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun was also vetoed in the committee and plenary sessions in separate vote showdowns.

The rejection of the two political bills by the majority Democratic Justice Party [DJP] outnumbering the minority camp has brought about straining of partisan relations.

After handling the two controversial motions, the assembly ended its five-day extra full sitting, which was convened Friday to deal with the loan scandal of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha.

The resolution for a select committee was killed by 10-11 in the Steering Committee and 118-148 in the plenary session, while the other for the sacking of the prime minister by 10-11 and 117-147, respectively.

Before holding the house sessions, the rival parties tried in vain to narrow their different positions on tackling the resolutions through lengthy negotiation between the floor leaders and then between the top leaders repeatedly. The majority DJP reiterated in the negotiations that its earlier policy to vote down the motions could not be reversed under any circumstances.

The resolution for the formation of the special house probe panel was put to a vote after hot debate both in the Steering Committee and the plenary session, and the motion recommending Prime Minister Yu's removal from office was voted without debate.

Explaining the reason for filing the resolution for the birth of the probe panel, Rep. Yu Yong-kun of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] claimed that the assembly should invoke its investigating right to look into the scandal "to clear all the people's doubts." "When the assembly will exercise its power to investigate the administrative affairs, if the minority camp's demand is rejected this time?" he asked.

However, DJP lawmakers such as Reps. Sim Myong-po and Pak Kyong-sok insisted that there was no need for the assembly to organize the ad hoc panel to look into the case since the concerned house committees could do the job sufficiently. They said that the incident should be settled at an earliest possible date from a viewpoint of winning the people's hearts and stabilizing the economy.

Seven lawmakers from the minority camp took the floor to support the motion, claiming that the prosecution investigation of the figures possibly acting behind the Yi-Chang couple was insufficient. They stressed that the assembly should dig into the alleged connection of the couple with the political power.

Rep. Pak Kwon-yong of the DKP appealed in his explanation on the motion for the dismissal of Prime Minister Yu that "The assembly should approve the motion from the standpoint that it will help conclude the MMe. Chang incident and ease the political situation." He argued that the prime minister should be held accountable initially for what he called the government attempt to conceal the truth of the incident. He said that the dismissal of Yu would be a measure necessary for the stabilized growth of the Fifth Republic.

HENG SAMRIN SPEECH AT BUDDHIST CONGRESS

BK011300 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts of speech by General Secretary Heng Samrin at 29 May opening of the first Buddhist monks' national congress in Phnom Penh -- recorded]

[Text] This first national congress of Buddhist monks shows that under the banner of the front Buddhism in Kampuchea has contributed over the past more than 3 years to the united efforts to build and defend the fatherland properly in accordance with the Buddha's teachings and regulations observed by every Buddhist monk. [applause]

In the name of the KUFNCD National Council, I am elated to be taking part in this monks' congress. I understand this congress aims not only to assess the results of work done and define tasks for the Buddhists to carry out and observe, but also to express respect for and adherence to the Buddha's teachings. It will also provide a big blow to the barbarian Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, the subservient lackey of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists.

I would like to congratulate and praise you from the bottom of my heart for all the achievements won by our people, including those achievements to which our patriotic monks have actively contributed in the field of national construction and defense. [applause]

Buddhism was established in Kampuchea in the third century and has flourished ever since. It will last forever. The people worship and observe Buddhism because they realize that Buddhism is a religion which advises people to abstain from wrong and to perform only good acts; a merciful, humanitarian religion which preaches hard work, endurance, restraint, nonviolence, nonexploitation, nonoppression, sound conduct, noncorruptibility and refusal to take bribes. This religion teaches us to live in democracy, collectivism and harmonious unity and to think of the interest of the majority rather than personal gain. It teaches us to know how to help ourselves and to save others from hardship. It accords well with the yearnings of human society for peace and happiness.

In the past, a number of our Buddhist monks who strictly observe Buddhism have turned this understanding into positive action as a contribution to serving society in ways and means which do not contravene the Buddha's regulations. In many regions, the monasteries have expanded their traditional role as centers for instilling ethics and the rules of an honest, clean and healthy life in society, and places where Buddhists are taught to strengthen unity and to preserve the mores and customs, civilization and culture, script and literature of the nation.

In the history of our country, many monks were the teachers disseminating both secular and religious knowledge on a wide scale. A number of revolutionaries came from the monasteries, including Acha Hem Cheav, Tu Samut, Acha Mien, Keo Moni and so on. What can we do to merit the good contribution of these personalities!

Under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, monks were arrested and killed; monasteries, monks' abodes, temples, preaching halls, sacred books and Buddha images were damaged and destroyed; more than 3 million persons were massacred. All of us suffered most atrocious tragedies and woes. The whole society collapsed to a level lower than zero. The antinational and antisocialist reactionaries who betrayed their own brothers and friends were the ones who destroyed Buddhism. Sihanouk used to claim he was the worshipper and protector of Buddhism and his people. What did Sihanouk do when the whole of the Kampuchean nation and Buddhism were the victims of this disaster? He kept a low profile and praised the Pol Pot regime for its great leaps and bounds.

In face of this situation, our people joined hands and rose up shoulder to shoulder in a valiant struggle -- which was placed under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National salvation and assisted by the fraternal Vietnamese combatants -- in order to smash and break the fetters and shackles imposed by the genocidal regime.

The country was completely liberated on 7 January 1979. This most significant victory of the people saved our religion and our secular life. It also led to the birth of our beloved PRK.

However, the consequences left behind as vestiges of the antinational and antipopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime have given our people nothing but heaps of ashes, disability and deterioration regarding the people's life as well as the national social structure and political life of the country. The Pol Pot gang continues to make relentless efforts to threaten and undermine the new Kampuchean revolution.

At present, the prestige of our PRK is soaring high in the international arena. Peace- and justice-loving and progressive forces in the world are admiring the feats and gallantry of our people in rebuilding a wartorn and rapidly revived country.

The Kampuchea of the new regime is preserved forever along with the Kampuchean people. The whole progressive mankind hails and supports our country. The United Nations, which still maintains the corpses of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, can only weaken its own prestige. Any attempt to replace the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang with anyone else other than the representatives of the PRK is merely a trick of replacing Satan with Lucifer. Once again, our people clearly emphasize that the PRK is their sole authentic legitimate representative. [applause] This is the truth, justice and an irrefutably fact which accords with our religious and secular ways of life. Religion has been reborn because our country has been reborn. Freedom of worship is being observed as stipulated in the 11-point principles of the front's political program.

At present, despite their bitter setbacks in face of the strong pressure of national unity and broad and close international solidarity and the unrelenting determination to fight and win displayed by our people, our enemies continue to seek by all perfidious means ways to oppose us. They use all types of tricks, including psychological warfare, espionage, guerrilla tactics and persuasion to lure our Buddhist monks to serve their maneuvers. They use the trick of infiltrating us through Buddhism and disguising themselves as monks in order to sabotage our religion and our revolution and to oppose the interests of the people.

In the past, a number of Buddhist monks and followers spared no efforts to contribute to building and defending the revolutionary gains as well as Buddhism. Strictly adhering to the discipline and teachings of the Buddha and behaving as the true disciples of the glorious lord, these Buddhist monks fulfilled their duties in the service of society in their capacity as good citizens. Their efforts have been crowned with great success. In fact, the Buddhist monks have understood and grasped the political line of the front and have explained to the worshippers the need to unite under the front's banner, to turn against the enemies and sharpen their indignation at the traitorous genocidal clique -- lackey of the Chinese expansionists -- and to heighten their national conscience to love and defend labor. They have assisted in building schools for the illiterate. They have helped to build hospitals, orphanages, roads, bridges and water reservoirs. They have preached mutual assistance among the worshippers. In particular, Buddhist monks have persuaded the misled who were serving the enemies to return to the national society.

All of these are good characteristics and qualities of Buddhist monks who merit being called patriotic monks of the front, and who have answered the will of our illustrious enlightened one.

I would like to express my sincere support for and warm congratulations to all Buddhist monks who have fulfilled these noble tasks at a time when our country is going through the period of rebirth and is being rebuilt from scratch as all of you know. [applause]

If we closely examine the sacred books, we will clearly see that the essence of the Buddha's teaching stipulates solidarity, affection and mutual respect within the family, among the faithful and in the whole nation, including even international solidarity.

This strong and broad solidarity has brought happiness and justice to society. The front recognizes that the principle of solidarity among Buddhists and national and international solidarity are a powerful force for the building and defense of the nation in the advance toward victory, contributing to the maintenance of peace, stability and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and the world. [applause]

The front and the state have paid particular attention to the moral and physical well-being of our people. For this reason, they have included religion in their policy and have upheld the right and freedom of belief for the people.

Monks, presidium members, comrades and friends, it is true that our people have achieved one major victory after another. The revolutionary tasks, however, remain heavy, difficult and complex. This requires that all of us must closely strengthen our ranks, wage a protracted struggle and further consolidate our vigilance to destroy the enemies of all stripes.

All of us must maintain solidarity and unity in the spirit of independence and mastery in work, labor and production and must be ready to fight without sparing any effort while enjoying fraternal and wholehearted aid in all fields from our close friends, particularly Vietnam, which has given us both moral and material assistance, and the Soviet Union, the firm bulwark, as well as the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance, the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the support of peace-loving progressive forces in the world.

The role and task of each venerable monk is immense. In order to fulfill your duty, the KUFNCD National Council would like to ask each Buddhist monk to implement the following points:

Each Buddhist monk should clearly grasp the political line of the front regarding its policy on Buddhism. In order to correctly implement it, each Buddhist monk is requested to study the resolutions of the Third National Congress of the KUFNCD. Particularly, he is asked to implement and advise the faithful to implement the "five goods" and to avoid committing the "five bads" defined in the resolutions and widely disseminated.

All Buddhist monks should closely unite with each other and discard the narrow-minded views of dividing themselves into groups and factions. All Buddhist monks ordained after 7 January 1979 are authentic Buddhist monks who strictly observe the discipline and teachings of the Lord Buddha. All Buddhist monks are requested to pay special attention to teaching and persuading the Buddhist faithful to clearly understand the present situation, to whip up the movement of productive labor in solidarity groups and to exhort the faithful and the people to contribute to building public facilities such as schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, reservoirs and orphanages and to eliminating the danger of illiteracy and persuading those misled by enemy propaganda to return to the fold. All Buddhist monks are asked to help instill the revolutionary spirit in our people so that they will preserve the traditions of struggle and great heroism of our nation and of our patriotic monks, such as Acha Hem Cheav and Son Ngoc Minh, alias Acha Mien.

Buddhist monks should be indignant over the persecution by the feudalists, imperialists and capitalists who caused untold misery to Buddhists and the poor people -- particularly the antinational, antireligious and antipopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- and should teach the people to turn their indignation and hatred into action and to be vigilant against those who are forming an alliance with the Pol Pot gang in an attempt to undermine our country and the peaceful life of our people.

All Buddhist monks should seek by all means to preserve our national patrimony, civilization, culture and traditions on the condition that this is in accordance with the progress of science. Unrealistic and illogical beliefs should be avoided as they do not accord with Buddhism.

All Buddhist monks are begged to advise and teach the faithful to make a clear distinction between friend and the foe of the revolution. Explain to them and make them clearly see that Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos and other socialist countries and progressive forces in the world which have helped us and are helping us at present are true friends who assist us in times of need, who do not interfere in our internal affairs, who do not aggress against us, who do not exploit us, who do not seek personal benefit and who respect the principle of equality and reciprocal benefit. The enemies of the Kampuchean revolution are the antinational and antipopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, the U.S. imperialists, the feudalists, the reactionary monopoly capitalists and the Beijing expansionists as well as the reactionary forces in the ASEAN group headed by Thailand, a dirty territory from where all stripes of reactionaries are trying to sabotage our country.

SIHANOUK URGES SUMMIT ON PROPOSED COALITION

OW281314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (AFP) -- Former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, voicing readiness to meet the chiefs of the two other Kampuchean resistance groups, today urged them to agree to a compromise that would lead to the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

He made the appeal in a statement (released) to the press in reaction to a recent call by Kampuchean anti-communist leader Son Sann for a summit of the three Kampuchean resistance leaders. Prince Sihanouk, ex-premier Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and Khieu Samphan, premier of Kampuchea's deposed Khmer Rouge regime, have so far failed to form the proposed coalition because of disagreement over the sharing of power.

The exiled prince said he was prepared to meet his two resistance partners "immediately" as long as the summit was held "somewhere in Western Europe or China."

But he blamed the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann for "their intransigence and their opposition to any compromise," accusing them of causing "considerable harm to the just cause of Kampuchea's national liberation." He again urged the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge "to find a middle ground solution to the problem of our coalition." "I endorse in advance any agreement or compromise between Son Sann and Khieu Samphan over the nature of the coalition and the coalition government to be set up," he added.

On the summit proposal, he added without elaborating that for a variety of reasons, he would not be able to go to Southeast Asia before the creation of the tripartite coalition.

He indicated that Son Sann had proposed a coalition under which Prince Sihanouk would be named head of state, Son Sann premier and Khieu Samphan deputy premier.

Son Sann's formula appears identical to the one put forward by the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The ASEAN formula had been formally rejected by the Khmer Rouge and implicitly rejected by China.

Prince Sihanouk, who recently publicly stated he did not want to head the proposed coalition, today made no comment on this point.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS ON 1982 AGRICULTURAL TASKS

BK300946 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 May 82

[Station editorial: "The Sacred and Immediate Task in Agricultural Production"]

[Summary] The 1982 rainy season has begun. With the regular nightly downpours, the peasants are hopeful of a good crop in the new year. Two major tasks are currently being carried out: completing the harvest of the 1981-82 dry-season rice crop and accelerating efforts in cultivating the 1982 rainy-season rice crop. To fulfill these two tasks, the following points should be implemented:

The Council of Ministers has recently sent cables to all provinces in the country urging them to make all-out efforts to purchase unhusked IR-36 rice from the population and to encourage the people to purchase or trade IR-36 seeds with each other for planting at the beginning of this rainy season.

"Moreover, we must advise and exhort the people to refrain from consuming IR-36 rice seeds. Even if we have a surplus of IR-36 seeds at the beginning of this rainy season, we should preserve them for planting at the end of the season or in the dry season next year.

"Regarding production efforts in the 1982-83 dry season, all provinces should begin now to make preparations in terms of acquiring stocks of seeds, fertilizer and pesticide and should begin building and improving small-scale irrigation works right away from now until the middle of the rainy season. In particular, forces should be made available to build dams to store water for use during the 1982-83 dry season. At the same time, we should increase the hectarage available for transplanting IR-36 rice seedlings in 1982 while simultaneously improving its quality."

All provinces should have plans to reclaim abandoned ricefields. "Draft power and tools necessary for reclaiming fallow land should be mobilized in order to ensure the reclamation of an additional 175,000 hectares of land during this rainy season, according to plans. Tractors should be sent to till land in major agricultural production regions such as in Battambang, Siem Reap, Takeo and Prey Veng Provinces. The use of cattle and buffalo should also be concentrated on plowing and harrowing land. They should not be used to transport unnecessary goods." The importance of rice seeds should be explained to the populace. Excess rice seeds in one region should be sold to another more needy region.

Because of its high yield, the IR-36 variety of early rice should be planted all over the country. Rice acreage available for transplanting this type of rice should be expanded. "In the recent dry season, Kampot Province transplanted IR-36 rice on a small area only. However, for this rainy season, the province has plans to grow it on 6,000 hectares. A number of other provinces -- such as Kompong Speu, Kandal, Takeo and Prey Veng Provinces, which grew IR-36 rice on more land than other provinces — should plant it on more land during the current rainy season than in the past rainy season."

At the same time, the populace should be encouraged to use irrigation tools extensively to cope with eventual droughts.

Although we are beginning the 1982 rainy-season rice planting, we must also prepare conditions for the 1983 rainy season by making new high-yield rice seeds available. More cattle and buffalo should be purchased; plowshares, plows, harrows and other tools should be produced; and the availability of fuel oil should be ensured. The people's revolutionary committees of all provinces should, therefore, take charge of the distribution of fuel oil and waterpumps.

Though we face numerous major tasks, production efforts in 1982 must be considered as most vital; for the 1982 production drive opens the period of planned production activities. Therefore, the 1982 rainy-season rice-planting campaign should be carried out actively and on schedule.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON U.S.-PRC SCHEME IN THAILAND

OW291015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 May commentary: "Thailand Is Creating for Itself Factors of Instability"]

[Text] U.S. weapons have been repeatedly supplied to Thailand. On 22 May, the Pentagon's large cargo aircraft repeatedly ferried 155-mm artillery pieces and a large amount of other war equipment to Bangkok. On 23 May, Washington hurriedly sent to Thailand another batch of U.S.-made M-48 tanks.

Thai Armed Forces Commander in Chief Koetphon announced his intention to deploy and use these weapons in Thailand's provocative military plan. He said that they will be sent to Prachinburi Province, which borders Kampuchea, in order to beef up Thai troops stationed in the area, as reported by XINHUA on 25 May.

Meanwhile, the U.S. war machine announced that the United States and Thailand will jointly conduct an air force-navy military maneuver in the Gulf of Siam beginning in June. The military maneuver, code-named "Yellow Cobra," will involve more than 10 warships of the 7th Fleet and more than 2,000 U.S. Marines who will practice landing with Thai armed units.

It is noteworthy that at a time when the Reagan administration is increasing military assistance to and pouring weapons into Thailand, the Bangkok ruling circles are also staging a military maneuver called "border clearing operation," with the participation of two Thai divisions and many aircraft and artillery pieces, along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The military maneuver has the character of an armed provocation and is causing tension.

The PRK's SPK NEWS AGENCY has denounced the fact that in the last days of May, hundreds of Thai warships and armed vessels intruded into Kampuchea's territorial waters and fired provocative shellings, scores of Thai armed aircraft encroached deep into Kampuchea's airspace and on many occasions Thai artillery fiercely bombarded Kampuchean locations in Preah Vihear, Poipet, Pailin, (West Samat) and so forth.

The presence of hundreds of U.S. military personnel on U.S. military bases in Thailand, Washington's efforts of increasing military assistance and slipping weapons and war equipment into Thailand, and the repeated joint U.S.-Thai military maneuvers have exposed the strategic scheme of this imperialist ringleader which is trying Thailand to the U.S. chariot of aggression and turning that country into a springboard from which to oppose the Indochinese countries. In fact, Reagan has called Thailand Southeast Asia's front-line state in opposing communism.

The ultrarightist forces within the Bangkok ruling circles, supported by Washington and Beijing, strive to carry out a revanchist policy toward Vietnam and continue to create tension and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The U.S.-China collusion to oppose Vietnam, and Indochina as a whole, and the increasing U.S. military presence in Thailand and Southeast Asia are the major cause, the deep-rooted source of the tense, unstable current situation in this region. They are posing a threat to the independence, sovereignty and security of the countries in the region. The acts of the United States, China and the Thai ultrarightists clearly disprove their slanderous and distorting allegations about the so-called Vietnam threat to Thailand and Southeast Asia. Indeed, no threat to Thailand is coming from Vietnam. The real threat to Thailand's security and sovereignty is Washington's and Beijing's scheme to pit ASEAN against Indochina so that they themselves can fish in troubled waters. ASEAN's righteous public opinion has seen through their scheme and is worrying about the close Sino-U.S. collusion and intensified interference in Southeast Asia as well as their efforts to induce reactionary forces in the region to serve their dark schemes.

The Thai people, including the truly national independence-minded Thais, will not resign themselves to seeing the United States and China tie them further to their warmongering chariots.

HANOI CALLS KAMPUCHEA COALITION 'PIPE DREAM'

BK281603 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The alliance of three Kampuchean reactionary groups remains a pipe dream although Chinese leaders have held a series of meetings and discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Beijing. Commenting on the prospect of such a tripartite alliance, our radio commentator has this to say:

The main reason is a struggle for power among the three rebel groups. While China is demanding that the genocidal Pol Pot clique hold the key role in the coalition, Thailand and some other ASEAN countries attempted to use other Khmer reactionaries to restrain the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. They wanted to impose a regime (?as they like) in Kampuchea that would be influenced by the United States and ASEAN. Evidently, these [word indistinct], imperialist and hostile forces which are lending a hand to all kinds of Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean revolution still habor dark and selfish designs. The so-called coalition government of Khmer reactionaries arranged by China, the United States and certain ASEAN countries is like a mixture of oil and water. But that mixture is not easy at all, remarked the Bangkok POST on 17 May.

It is necessary to note that the PRK is being stabilized in all fields, and that the advance of the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible. The correct proposals of the PRK aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the Thai-Kampuchean border area as well as the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries calling for a settlement of all outstanding problems in Southeast Asia through dialogue are warmly welcome far and wide.

In face of this situation, China has exposed its anxiety and worry over the prospect of that tripartite coalition. During his talks with Sitthi Sawetsila on 13 May, Deng Xiaoping declared that China fully supports the early forming of a coalition government in Kampuchea. In fact, it is running into difficulties. There are still disagreements between China and ASEAN in organizing the coalition government. Moreover, the Khmer reactionaries operating along the Thai-Kampuchean border continue to sustain heavy losses. According to reliable sources, in the last dry season, the Khmer Rouge troops sustained the heaviest blows. Their strength is reduced less than half.

The Bangkok POST on 17 May noted that time is running out for them. China's design to use the coalition government as a showcase for the genocidal Pol Pot clique remains an illusion. China can in no way check the advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

LE DUAN GREETS PCI'S BERLINGUER ON BIRTHDAY

BK300725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] On 24 May, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, sent to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, the following message of greetings:

On the occasion of your 60th birthday, I would like to convey to you, comrade, my warm greetings. May I wish you, comrade, good health and many successes in your mission full of responsibilities.

VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT EXCHANGED WITH USSR

OW281540 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- An exchange of views between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Thursday on issues to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

Present on the occasion on the Vietnamese side were Vice-Foreign Minsiter Vo Dong Giang, Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan, and Acting Chief of Department of the Foreign Ministry Pham Ngac.

On the Soviet side were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the Foreign Ministry leadership, S.A. Bogomolov, chief of department of the Foreign Ministry, and I.A. Rogachev, chief of department of the Foreign Ministry.

G.M. Korniyenko, first vice-foreign minister of the Soviet Union, received and had a cordial conversation with Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang.

VO NGUYEN GIAP AT SRV-USSR SPACE-FLIGHT MEETING

OW281556 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- The recapitulative conference on the joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight closed in success here today after three days' work. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vo Nguyen Giap, head of the Vietnamese leadership of the joint space flight, addressed the conference.

The conference, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Vietnam Space Research Committee, heard and discussed 26 reports made by scientists from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the G.D.R., and Bulgaria on research of earth resources, space medicine, biology and physics.

USSR DELEGATION TO SRV WOMEN'S CONGRESS DEPARTS

OW012138 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1 -- The Soviet Women's Committee delegation led by the committee's Vice-President Rima Aleshechkin to the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union left here today. It was seen off by Nguyen Thi Dinh and Nguyen Thi Nhu, respectively president and vice-president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

NHAN DAN GREETS PRAVDA ON 70TH ANNIVERSARY

BK281357 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 3

[Text] To the editorial staff of PRAVDA, Moscow, USSR:

On the occasion of the 70th founding anniversary of PRAVDA -- 5 May 1912 - 5 May 1982 -- the NHAN DAN editorial staff wish to convey to all personnel of the editorial staff of PRAVDA its cordial solidarity salutations and its warmest fraternal greetings.

PRAVDA, founded by the great Lenin, is the banner of the Soviet press and an exemplary paper to Marxist-Leninist, democratic and progressive newspapers of the world.

Over the past 70 years PRAVDA, a sharp instrument of the glorious CPSU, doing precisely as its name implied, has done an outstanding job carrying out its task, thus making a significant contribution to presenting and turning the truth of the era into reality.

The glorious achievements of PRAVDA and the sage of the CPSU and the heroic Soviet people have contributed to the greatest events to change the world situation in this century. From the October Revolution which ushered in the socialist era to the defeat of the German Nazis and the 26th CPSU Congress. These events manifested the success of the building of the progressive socialist society, which is advancing toward new peaks in building socialist material and technical bases.

Loyal to Leninist principles on proletarian internationalism, PRAVDA has presented in a striking manner the lofty efforts by the Soviet party and people on consistently consolidating and strengthening the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation among countries of the socialist community, encouraging and vigorously supporting the movement for national liberation and the solidarity of the working class and the progressive people in the world to struggle for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

Maintaining this glorious tradition, PRAVDA is creatively carrying out its propaganda tasks, especially in stimulating and mobilizing the Soviet people to develop the revolutionary heroism in order to turn the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions into lively realities. These resolution are aimed at improving the people's daily life and implementing the principle of peace for the 80's, thereby contributing to changing the world balance of power which is beneficial to peace, revolution, socialism and communism.

The entire editorial staff of NHAN DAN and Vietnamese journalists regard this solemn anniversary of PRAVDA, the traditional holiday of the Soviet press, as their own holiday. During various arduous stages of struggle against imperialist aggressors over the past decades, as well as in the present stage of building and defending the socialist fatherland and opposing Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, in PRAVDA's rich treasure trove we have always found various valuable lessons on guidelines, tasks and behavior of the Marxist-Leninist press. Various pages of PRAVDA reflect the fine and pure sentiment of the Soviet party, state and people toward the Vietnamese revolution — for them, to support Vietnam is "to act according to one's heart and one's mind."

Most recently, your newspaper carried in its many issues various articles and news on the Fifth VCP Congress. This has greatly encouraged us. The splendid success of the Fifth VCP Congress is a great and important historic event in the political life of our nation. NHAN DAN has striven to surge forward to contribute to dessiminating, educating and mobilizing the entire party, armed forces and the people to turn the party congress resolutions into lively realities. We are very happy to see the fine development of the relations of fraternal solidarity and cooperation between NHAN DAN and PRAVDA.

We sincerely wish the entire staff of PRAVDA many more glorious achievements. May it triumphantly fulfill all new tasks assigned by the CPSU, led by esteemed Comrade Brezhnev. Following the footsteps of Lenin and loyal to the VCP's line and principle of comprehensive solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union, NHAN DAN will do its best to contribute to strengthening the relations of fraternal solidarity and cooperation between our two papers.

Long live the glorious PRAVDA! May the combatant solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between NHAN DAN and PRAVDA be consistently consolidated and developed!

The NHAN DAN editorial staff.

On this occasion, Comrade Hong Ha, alternate member of the VPC Central Committee and editor in chief of NHAN DAN has left for Moscow to attend a solemn ceremony marking the 70th founding anniversary of PRAVDA at the invitation of his courterpart V. Afanasyev and the editorial staff of PRAVDA.

SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

OW271539 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- Gyorgy Lazar, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and president of the Council of Ministers, on May 25 received the Vietnamese Government economic delegation led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, who visited Hungary and attended the 10th meeting of the said commission.

Present at the reception were Janos Borbandi, vice-president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Ta Quynh, Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i. in Hungary.

During the cordial conversation, Premier Gyorgy Lazar reaffirmed the Hungarian party, government and people's continued assistance to the Vietnamese people in the new period of their revolution. He [word indistinct] at the constant consolidation and [word indistinct] between Vietnam and Hungary.

The minutes of the 10th Session of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation were signed on May 26 by Do Muoi and Janos Borbandi.

Delegation's Return 29 May

OW292253 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Vietnamese Government economic delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi returned here this afternoon from a visit to Hungary. The delegation had attended the 10th Session of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic-Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Vice-Premier Do Muoi is chairman of the Vietnamese section of this commission.

The delegation was welcomed by Vice Chairmen of the Council of Ministers To Huu and Tran Quynh, Minister in Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Huu Thu, and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau. Also present were the Soviet and Hungarian charges d'affaires a.i.

VO DONG GIANG, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN HAVANA

OW292258 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Vietnamese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang arrived in Havana on May 28 to attend the ministerial conference of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries to be held there from May 31 to June 4. The delegation was met at the airport by Pilegrin Torras, Cuban deputy foreign minister, and Nguyen Vinh Nam, Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i. in Cuba.

SRV, CUBA SIGN POSTAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW012144 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1 -- An agreement on cooperation in postal service between Vietnam and Cuba has been signed here during a visit of a Cuban communication delegation which ended today. During its stay, the delegation, led by Manuel Garcia Fernandez, vice-minister for communications, held talks with a Vietnamese postal delegation. It paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited some postal installations.

The Cuban guests were received by Tran Guynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

HANOI REPORTS ON INDOCHINA AVIATION CONFERENCE

BK011015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A conference of the aviation sectors of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was held in Ho Chi Minh City recently to consolidate and strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance in civil aviation in the spirit of the special friendship between the three countries. Attending the conference were Tran Manh, director of the SRV Civil Aviation General Department; Phoun Khammounhuang, director general of the LPDR Civil Aviation Department; and Tea Banh, director of the PRK Civil Aviation Department.

At the conference, the three delegations exchanged views and signed agreements on establishing some new bilateral and trilateral flight routes to ensure safety, convenience and economization; building combined aircraft repair installations; training aviation cadres for the region; and other matters related to the cooperation and development of the three countries' civil aviation sectors.

SRV, INDIA SIGN GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION PACT

OW261712 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- An agreement on Indo-Vietnamese cooperation in the fields of geology and minerals has been signed in New Delhi during a visit to India by a Vietnamese geological delegation led by Tran Duc Luong, general director of the General Department of Geology. During its visit from May 2 to 24, the delegation discussed with officials of the Indian Steel and Mines Ministry and Geological Survey Department questions relating to Indo-Vietnamese cooperation in geology, minerals exploration and exploitation and the exchange of specialists.

SWEDISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS, SIGNS PACT

OW271542 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- An economic delegation of the Swedish Government led by Tom Tscherning, assistant to the Swedish foreign minister, is visiting Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. The delegation was received at the government guest house today by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh. Also present at the reception were Nguyen Chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade and head of a Vietnamese economic delegation; and Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam Ragnar Dromberg.

Speaking on the occasion, Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh expressed sincere thanks for Sweden's generous and effective assistance to Vietnam in recent years. He said he believed the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would continue to flourish. "The Vietnamese people will make the best use of the projects built with Swedish aid," he added.

Also today Nguyen Chanh and Tom Tscherning signed an agreement on Sweden's non-refund aid of 345 million kronor in fiscal-year 1982-83 and an emergency aid of 12 million kronor. In addition, Sweden has also aided Vietnam with 360 tons of fish meal and 6,900 tons of wheat flour through the world food programme. The two sides also signed a memorandum on the project for cooperation between the two countries in the years ahead. The signing was witnessed by Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh and Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg.

Talks have been held between the Swedish economic delegation and its Vietnamese counterpart. The Swedish guests have been received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. They toured the Binh Phu paper mill built with Swedish assistance. The delegation arrived here on May 23 and is due to leave tomorrow.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS CLASS STRUGGLE

BK011501 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 82

[NHAN DAN 31 May editorial: "The Struggle Between the Two Roads"]

[Text] Any socialist revolution is a very arduous and complex revolution, but it is a thousand times more so in our country where the economy is generally characterized by small-scale production. To achieve socialism we must build new production forces and new production relations from scratch, and build a new superstructure suitable for the new infrastructure. A transition period is necessary to bring about this revolutionary change, and it can be nothing short of a revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. The transition period is a period of struggle between the two roads — the road of socialism and the road of capitalism — to resolve once and for all the question of which will win between socialism and capitalism.

The historic mission of our party is to lead the working class and all the laboring people in our country in fighting for the total victory of the socialist road, doing away with capitalism, completely abolishing the exploitation of man by man, advancing the country to socialism and preparing conditions for advancing to communism. This process involves a difficult, fierce and protracted struggle between socialism and capitalism and between the ruling working class and the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes which have been knocked down but are still attempting to stand up with the help of international reaction.

The pressing socio-economic problems facing us at present are also related to the struggle between the two roads. The fifth party congress pointed out in its resolution: We are building socialism against an international background of complex developments and at a time when the country is faced with many serious difficulties and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism is raging fiercely. On the other hand, our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, and, at the same time, having to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy.

For every member of the Communist Party and every cadre, vaguely understanding the intensity of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in the transition period to socialism and relaxing their efforts in their struggle is to commit a dangerous mistake that prevents party lines and resolutions from being scrupulously implemented. This shortcoming is one of the subjective causes, apart from the objective ones, of an abnormal socio-economic situation. The political report to the fifth party congress pointed out: In economic and cultural life, in the way of life and social safety, there have been prolonged negative manifestations, and in some respects the socialist positions have been encroached upon by capitalist and nonsocialist factors.

Since the party congress, despite new progress and achievements, we have been very slow in overcoming the deplorable situation mentioned above -- and this situation has even worsened in certain localities and spheres of activity. We have all the capabilities for overcoming difficulties and imbalances and resolving pressing problems in economic management, distribution and circulation, and so forth in order to bring about a turn for the better in the socio-economic situation. It is most important that we fully understand and correctly implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress and, on this basis, carry out the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism.

The basic contents of the struggle between the two roads consist of building socialism, carrying out socialist transformation and suppressing counterrevolutionary activities and those which infringe upon the interests of socialism. On the production, distribution and circulation fronts, we must consolidate and develop the state-run and collectivized economies while constantly building and expanding the socialist economic sector. The basic and most fundamental measure always remains to develop production. In order to increase the volume of goods in stock and ensure control over the sources of goods, the state must revamp the state-run economy and the state-run establishments must boost production vigorously. The state-run trade sector — the leader of the market — must be strengthened and expanded in all respects in order to drive back the spontaneous emergence of capitalist positions and to organize satisfactorily the distribution of essential commodities to workers, civil servants and soldiers at stable prices fixed by the state.

Efforts must be made in an urgent, persistent, steady and resolute manner to carry out socialist transformation with regard to the private capitalist economy, the rich peasants' economy and the individual economy in agriculture, industry and commerce in the south, and to continue the consolidation of production relations in the north. In the south, it is necessary to reallocate land, promote the movement for agricultural cooperativization, check the emergence of rural classes and prevent the bourgeois from controlling the market and the free market from dominating the organized market. These are the goals we must struggle for in the economic, political and ideological fields.

In the transition period, and especially in the first stage of this period, the class struggle takes place in all fronts and under numerous forms. Although the forces of the capitalist economy and the bourgeoisie do not outnumber those of socialism, the lack of vigilance of the proletariat and the laboring people has created weaknesses vulnerable to counterattack and sabotage. As an immediate step, the "which will win" struggle requires that we consolidate the socialist battleground and resolutely check the sabotage and corrosive actions of all forces opposing socialism under different colors.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SETS DIRECTIVE ON STUDENTS

BK251250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers' chairman recently issued a directive on organizing activities for general school students during their summer holiday.

The directive says: Over the past years some localities have made great efforts to organize activities for general school students during their summer holiday. Many localities, however, have not fulfilled their responsibility to control students during the holiday season. As a result, these students were set free to their day-to-day lives, thus creating unfavorable effects on their thinking and health.

Implementing the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's directive on educational reform, the Council of Ministers chairman's directive urges the educational and concerned sectors to regard the organizing of activities for general school students during their summer holiday as part of a continued educational process. Beginning this year, tasks for educating students during their holiday must be carefully designed with the proper content and form which is suitable for each age group and meets the following key educational goals: Leading students to production and public welfare activities by helping them to participate effectively in labor productivity in cooperatives, production collectives and families, state farms and industrial enterprises:

Utilizing the students' knowledge by leading them to activities concerning scientific and technological dissemination and the implementation of the state's line and policy on building a modern and healthy life, while encouraging them to help families of the fallen heroes, sick soldiers and those of the combatants who are fighting far away battlefields, and families of teachers who have difficulties in their livelihood: Helping students to play and relax in a healthy manner by organizing visits to historical and scenic parts of the country in order to increase their knowledge and improve their health: And preparing students for the new academic year satisfactorily by helping them review their lessons.

All these activities must be organized and carried out in the spirit of promoting the students' love for their country and socialism, strengthening their eagerness for studying and participating in labor productivity and developing their emotions and aesthetic talent.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONALITIES POLICY URGED

BK281445 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Implement the Nationalities Policy Truly Satisfactorily"]

[Text] Settling the nationalities issue correctly is one of the tasks of strategic importance to the Vietnamese revolution. During various periods of the revolution, thanks to its correct policy, our party has successfully formed the great national unity bloc and mobilized the great revolutionary capabilities of our compatriots of almost 60 fraternal nationalities in the common struggle for national independence and freedom, as well as for socialism.

During the wars of resistance against the French and the Americans, as well as in the struggle against the aggressive Chinese expansionists, our compatriots of various ethnic minority groups have made tremendous, glorious contributions. The achievements recorded in production and combat, the progress made in all fields and the increasingly consolidated solidarity among the people of various fraternal nationalities are the fine results of the implementation of our party's policy on nationalities.

Today, faced with the new, difficult and complex revolutionary tasks and sinister schemes of the enemy, the fifth party congress stressed: "The party must direct a good implementation of the resolution of the fourth congress regarding the policy on nationalties while carrying on studies for a timely settlement of the new problems related to the party's work on nationalities. It is necessary to strengthen the unity of the various ethnic groups on the principle of equality, mutual assistance and joint collective mastery."

Our party's policy on nationalities has no purpose other than fully implementing the right of equality in all aspects among nationalities and creating favorable conditions necessary for the complete elimination of differences in terms of economic and cultural standards between minority and majority nationalities, so as to enable the mountainous region to keep pace with the delta region and the highlands with the lowlands, as well as to make it possible for all nationalities to enjoy an abundant and happy life, to develop themselves in all fields, to unite with and help each other advance, and to jointly exercise their right to collective mastery in order to build socialism and defend the fatherland. The key tasks to implement this policy are to strive to develop an economic and cultural development program, to improve agriculture and forestry, to build new economic zones and industrial establishments, to expand communications and transportation system and socialist trade network, to improve trade relations among localities throughout the country and to accelerate export. Only through these tasks can we solve the problem of food and clothing and other requirements of the people of various nationalities and exploit the great potentials of the mountain region for socialist construction.

Regions where people of various nationalities are living are vast areas with abundant natural resources, but the population is sparse and there is a constant shortage of labor. As a result, we must fully use the local labor and encourage labor forces from other densely populated areas to come and exploit the available potentials in these regions effectively and at the same time we can increase defense forces in the same areas. We must resolutely take measures to stop the illegal felling of trees and apply settled farming and a new settled life as a basic and long term measure.

At present, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are attempting to undermine our countries in various domains. One of their sinister schemes is to sow division among our fraternal people of various nationalities and separate them from the party, the state and the people's armed forces in order to weaken us. As a result, we must consistently heighten our vigilance and be on our guard to discover and foil all their dangerous schemes. One of the most important tasks is to educate the people and make them clearly realize the situation, task and nature of the enemy's sinister scheme; understand the party and state's policy on nationalities in order to unite and repulse the common enemy, protect and build a new and happy life. In the border areas and areas where people of various nationalities are living, we must unhesitantly stimulate the people and help them to be able to distinguish friends from foes and strive to foil promptly various schemes and acts of the enemy which are aimed at sowing division among people of various nationalities, inciting rebellion and disturbing social security. At the same time, we must continue to over come and eliminate any vestige of racial discrimination.

Another important task is to pay special attention to training cadres recruited from among people of various nationalities, including leading, managerial, scientific and technical cadres, especially at district and grassroot levels. We must also formulate policy to foster and treat appropriately those cadres who are carrying out their tasks enthusiastically at the border areas and regions where the people of various nationalities are living.

Implementing the nationalities policy scrupulously and strengthening the All People Solidarity Alliance are common tasks of various echelons and sectors which will ensure success for the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

THANH HOA PROVINCE CONDUCTS RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

OW311700 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31 — Over the last six years, Thanh Hoa Province in northern central Vietnam has resettled nearly 9,500 families, totalling about 50,000 persons from densely populated areas in areas which lack manpower for agricultural development 33,000 of the settlers are in the working age. [sentence as received]

The newcomers have built four villages and 41 cooperatives in the midland and mountain areas. Besides, they have supplemented the workforce of 46 local cooperatives. They have reclaimed and put under cultivation nearly 45,000 hectares from big farming centers such as the rice growing area in Bim Son and Tinh Gia districts covering more than 1,000 hectares, the industrial crop area in Nhu Xuan and Vinh Thach districts covering 3,200 hectares, or the rush growing area in Trung Son and Hau Loc covering nearly 1,500 hectares, etc.

Products obtained from the new lands include 74,000 tonnes of food (including 25,000 tonnes of rice) and more than 9,000 tonnes of rush.

Thanh Hoa has an area of 11,138 square kilometres with a population of 2,600,000. For centuries now, most of the population has lived in the delta areas, along the banks of the Ma and Chu Rivers. Implementing the policy of population re-distribution over several past years, Thanh Hoa has conducted a campaign for resettlement in new economic zones. More than 700 members of the Communist Party and 10,000 members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union have volunteered to go build the first material bases for the newcomers. A fund for the new economic zones has been formed in every district with the contribution of three per cent of the rice output and three per cent of the total amount of workdays of the cooperatives.

At present, half of the population in Nhu Xuan District are new settlers from the plains. In Vinh Thach, Thuong Xuan, Luong Ngoc, Ba Thuoc and Cam Thuy, they make up from 35 to 49 per cent of the population. The new settlers have taught the local people many traditional handicrafts of their places of origin. For example, Nga Tan village now has a new occupation: growing rush and weaving rush mats, and Cam Tan village is making maize-husk carpets for export.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR INTENSIVE CROP CULTIVATION

BK271213 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May, pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 5 May editorial: "Intensive Crop Cultivation"]

[Text] Carrying out intensive crop cultivation is essential for developing agriculture in our country now and in the future. The economic tasks for the eighties approved at the fifth party congress require that "in rice production, along with reclaiming wasteland for the expansion of the cultivated area, emphasis must be placed on stepping up intensive cultivation and multicropping, promoting increased rice output, and building high-yield ricefields to obtain greater crop yield."

As the area of arable land is limited, the plan to promote a constant increase in rice yield will depend primarily on our capabilities for increasing crop output and the fertility of the land through the adoption of various forms of intensive crop cultivation. Intensive cultivation is the skillful implementation of in-depth cultivation aimed at fully expoiting the potentials in land, labor and material and technical bases now available in agriculture in order to produce large amounts of products on a given area. The higher the extent of intensive cultivation, the greater the final results.

The struggle to attain or exceed the target of five tons of paddy per hectare has proceeded from its successful beginning, with a number of cooperatives and a few hundred hectares of land, to the present glory, with tens of thousands of hectares of land and hundreds of districts and provinces being rallied under it. The biological revolution -- which has been carried out through the replacement of long-term low-yield rice varieties with short-term high-yield ones -- has brought much higher yields than before, and the possibility of profoundly changing the crop cultivation pattern in order to carry out intensive cultivation, crop rotation, and multicropping in order to attain greater yield on a given area. Scientific research has succeeded in creating many "pest-resistant" rice varieties and has made it possible for us to eradicate the calmity of dangerous ricefield-ravaging insects which still prevails in many areas in the south. Remarkable progress brought about by other technical measures for intensive cultivation has also had a direct effect on the results of crop cultivation.

The carrying out of intensive cultivation is, however, still fraught with many different weaknesses and shortcomings, as evident from the fact that despite various interrelated technical steps, intensive cultivation still remains at a low level, uneven and imbalanced. The amount of fertilizer is still too far below the minimum level needed to develop the advantages of the new high-yield rice varieties.

Varieties of rice are being carelessly handled, as demonstrated by the mixing up of rice varieties, the use of low-quality rice strains, transplanting rice without fertilizing the fields, transplanting rice too densely or too sparsely and inadequately caring for rice fields, thus causing damage to the rice varieties, insect infestation and blights, a well as a decline in crop output. It is a common phenomenon in the southern provinces that ricefields are left to suffer from waterlogging, drought and alkali or saline infiltration, thus causing damage to the rice or, in certain cases, complete destruction of the crop.

An urgent and important question now facing the agricultural front is that under conditions where the supply of many kinds of technical methods and materials is about the same or less than before, can the agricultural production sector, especially the grain production sector, move forward to fulfill its ever-higher planned targets? The answer to the above question can be obtained from the reality of production work, especially from the results of the 1980-81 production activities. During 1980-81 we experienced major difficulties, such as waterlogging, drought and severe insect infestation in a number of areas and the supply of many kinds of technical materials was smaller than during the previous years. But they were also the years during which we enjoyed larger grain crops than the previous years. This was ascribed mainly to the fact that various localities, production establishments and related sectors took the necessary steps to exploit the country's rich potentials from among the local people in conjunction with efforts to implement a number of incentive policies toward production and to further innovate the management mechanism to do business using profit-and-loss accounting, with emphasis on providing incentives to producers through the adoption of the product-contract system with individual laborers. Measures for intensive cultivation were also reported to have been carried out in a much better manner.

These intensive cultivation measures are regarded as the results of the implementation of various scientific research and experimentation projects in production in the fields of crop biology and agricultural pedology. Along with the long-standing experiences of the people, these measures have become integrated into a technical program. This technical program for intensive cultivation must be applied in such a way as to suit each kind of crop, soil, and the natural conditions in each area in order to attain good results. As the amount of fertilizer and the care required by each kind of crop and soil vary considerably, crops do not necessarily grow well with the volumimous use of fertilizer. While concentrating on carrying out intensive cultivation in ricefields planted with high-yield varieties of rice, we must pay adequate attention to other ricefields if the degree of uniformity in the crop output of various rice areas is to be attained.

The most decisive factor for intensive cultivation is that people directly engaging in production must know how to care for and fertilize their crops. These people form a contingent of millions of peasants who are caring for several million hectares of crops and who need to be armed with adequate and better knowlege of intensive cultivation. Localities throughout the country must launch a widespread intensive cultivation movement and try to see to it that intensive cultivation is carried out in any area where there is crop cultivation.

The intensive cultivation movement must truly produce a new production momentum, which will make it possible for us to attain ever-higher crop output and land productivity, thus contributing to firmly solving the grain problem.

MERDEKA CITED ON YUSUF'S TRAVELS, ABRAMOWITZ

BK251015 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 25 May (AFP) -- The U.S. Government has rejected a planned visit of Indonesian Defence Minister General Mohammad Yusuf to the United States, the daily MERDEKA (FREEDOM) reported today. The paper said: "Early this month General Yusuf was reported to be flying to the United States but evidently he stopped in Tokyo for three days and then returned to Jakarta." It quoted Western European sources in Jakarta as saying that Washington had not confirmed General Yusuf's plan to visit the United States. "In other words the plan was turned down" the paper said. However, American sources here said that, on the contrary, General Yusuf had been expected in the United States but did not show up, the paper added.

The paper also editorially welcomed the government's rejection of Morton Abramowitz as U.S. ambassador designate to Indonesia. "The rejection shows the government's firmness in upholding its sovereignty and reflects Indonesia's carefulness in selecting ambassador designates to be posted here," the paper said. It called on the government to scrutinize any future candidate for the post and added: "The new envoy must not only defend his country's interests here but also must not exploit his position to interfere in our domestic affairs." Meanwhile, informed sources said today that the Indonesian ambassador to the United States, D. Ashari, would be recalled and replaced by General Hasnan Habib, currently ambassador to Thailand.

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES BAN ON FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

BK251500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 25 May (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government has banned at least seven foreign newspapers, stepping-up its already tight censorship policy, authoritative sources said here today. The newspapers were the Dutch NRC HANDELSBLAD, the British LONDON OBSERVER and the French LE FIGARO, L'AURORE and FRANCE-SOIR, and the Australian Sydney MORNING HERALD and THE AUSTRALIAN. The French daily LE MONDE, although not officially banned, has apparently not been for a few weeks. [sentence as received] The sources here said the April 1 ban, could soon be extended to more foreign publications and they would, at the very least, see their circulation diminished, as the government sought to control the flow of information into Indonesia. There are at present about two hundred foreign publications circulating here, the sources added.

The main reason for the ban was the publication of "unfavourable" reports, too critical of the government policies, informed sources said. The main distributor here, Indorprom, said they had received a notice from the attorney general's office suspending their licenses and were now waiting for a release. Official sources said the ban had been imposed because the systematic blacking-out of "unfavorable" reports was becoming increasingly difficult as more and more foreign publications were entering Indonesia.

The sources, which asked not to be identified, said such articles were translated into Indonesian and were circulated illegally by opposition groups all over the country, "while the Indonesian readers were not yet in a position to evaluate the correctness of the foreign reports on Indonesia."

During the election period between March and May, the government had banned two Indonesian publications for "security reasons" -- the leading newsmagazine "TEMPO", which had a circulation of 90,000 and the only Moslem daily "PELITA" (TORCH), which had seen its usual circulation of 60,000 increase to 128,000 during the campaign. They had published reports on clashes during the campaigning, in which dozens lost their lives all over Indonesia. PELITA had later published unofficial elections results, contradictory to the official ones.

The local press is subject to "self-censorship" helped by the "telephone institution" which reminds the newspapers of what is to be reported and what not.

MNRPM RADIO COMMENTARY SCORES UNMO 15 MAY

BK281524 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1315 GMT 24 May 82

[Commentary by the information service of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malay dated 15 May 1982: "Why is the UMNO ruling clique disturbed by the establishment of the MNRPM?"]

[Summary From Poor Reception] On 24 May of this year, the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya (MNRPM] is 1 year old. Since the MNRPM plays an important role in the national political arena, the United Malays National Organization [UNMO] ruling clique has been disturbed and published statements by cabinet ministers and police chiefs aimed at discrediting the MNRPM. It has also repeatedly warned the Malays to remain vigilant and described the MNRPM as a paper organization of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] in changing its tactic to infiltrate Malayan political parties and organizations and to attract Malays to join a communist united front against Soviet and Vietnamese aggression.

Why is the ruling clique so disturbed by the establishment of the MNRPM? What is the ruling clique afraid of?

"The establishment of the MNRPM symbolizes the new awareness among the Malays. It shows that democratic and patriotic forces among the Malays have forged themselves against their common enemy. This development threatens the UMNO's position and upsets its strategy to remain in power. It is public knowledge that the UMNO's life or death depends on the support of the Malays and Muslims. The UMNO will be paralyzed and buried should the Malays rise and isolate it. Deputy Prime Minster and Home Affairs Minister Musa Hitam, in a statement in August of last year, frankly admitted that in this country anyone who wishes to be in power must have the full support of the Malays. This is the political reality in this country, he said."

It is public knowledge that the UNMO could remain in power solely through deceit and the use of force. When deceit fails, it resorts to massacre and declares a state of emergency like in 1969, or creates tension in order to impose a state of emergency to seize power like in Kelantan in 1978. Last year it amended the Constitution to enable it to proclaim a state of emergency any time it sees fit. "Today the living conditions of the people remain low after more than 20 years of independence. The new economic policy, which is allegedly aimed at overcoming poverty and restructuring society, has only enriched the Malay upper class, most of them leading UMNO figures, while the majority of the Malay masses, particularly farmers, fishermen and workers remain poor and live in poverty." The new economic policy widens the gap between the rich and the poor and the discontent among the Malays and Muslims is widespread. Their opposition to the ruling clique is growing.

"Lately there has been a tendency among the various Malayan parties and organizations with different ideologies and views to put aside their differences and work together to oppose the UMNO's injustices and to create a just society. The birth of the MNRPM is another indication of such a tendency. The UMNO ruling clique has attempted to divert the Malays' attention by instigating communal problems and anticommunist action. However, this deceit was unable to contain this tendency."

As a result, the UMNO ruling clique is furious and disturbed. This shows that the UMNO ruling clique is afraid of the awareness and awakening of the Malays and Muslims.

The MNRPM is the continuation of the Malay Nationalist Party of Malaya [MNPM]. The emergence of the MNRPM in the political arena has laid bare the history of the UMNO's treason as a British colonialist tool. History shows that the creation of the UMNO was not meant as a means of struggle for independence and to safeguard the interest of poor Malays, but it was intended to dam the independence struggle adn to safeguard the interest of the Malya upper class."

The establishment of the MNPM in October 1945 was warmly hailed by the Malays, but it created great anxiety among the colonialists. To oppose this and to mislead the struggle of the Malays, a number of progressive elements in the Malay upper class headed by Datuk Onn formed a Peninsular Malayan Movement in January 1946 and the UMNO in May. But the UMNO, which did not want to fight for the independence, was disregarded by the Malays. Then in 1948, the British colonialists outlawed all revolutionary and patriotic parties and organzations, including the MNPM, but gave the UMNO the opportunity to operate freely. It was only in the mid-1950s, in the face of the bloody battle fought by the Malayan national liberation army and the development of patriotic movements by all nationalities, along with the vacillation of the British colonial rule, that the UMNO began to adopt merdeka [independence] as its slogan to attract the Malays and to launch political speculations.

"When the people's struggle gained independence for the Federation of Malaya, UMNO leaders cooperated with the British to betray the struggle and seize the fruit of independence. Since the independence was incomplete, our patriots, including members of the MNRPM, carried on the struggle for complete independence. This struggle is what the UMNO is afraid of."

"The MNRPM has showed the correct direction of the struggle and called for a broad unity among the Malays of all ideologies and groups. It not only launched an underground struggle, but also joined hands with the guerrillas in the forest. It sharply opposed the center power of the ruling clique and the imperialists, called for progressive nationalism and patriotism and resolutely exposed the UMNO ruling clique's exploitation of the Malay's special rights and Islam to deceive the Malays and consolidate its power. What really hurt the UMNO ruling clique was the cooperation between all parties of diverse ideologies as advocated by the MNRPM. It was not an empty appeal but one which had content and certain strength.

"Throughout the history of our fatherland, patriots of diverse ideologies, particularly nationalists, religious groups, socialists and communists, joined hands in launching an anticolonialist struggle. They were willing to languish in jails, face the gallows and even shed their blood in waging a guerrilla warfare against the colonialist domination for the independence of the nation and the country. But the ruling clique refused to recognize their services and contribution and remained hostile to them. Is it not public knowledge that when the patriots were risking their lives in demanding independence, prominent UMNO figures were having a good time in London or flattering the colonialists and accepted all their conditions? It was the patriotic fighters who were (condemned), branded as being cruel, traitors, agents of foreign powers and so on while the British favorite sons were hailed as independence fighters and state leaders. What is this if not total deceit?"

More and more patriots of various groups and ideologies have forged their strength to launch a joint struggle. Ideological differences posed no obstacle for them to unite. The birth of the MNRPM was the result of such an awareness.

One more factor which led the UMNO ruling clique to panic was the fact that the MNRPM propelled our capable patriotic fighter and chairman Dr Burhanuddin Al-Helmi to the center of attention. He was the symbol of the anti-imperialist patriotism and close unity of the various patriotic groups of all nationalities in the joint struggle for independence and liberation of the country. The British colonialsits and their favorite sons hated Dr Burhanuddin and sent him to jail many times. He died in 1969 from serious illness caused by inhuman tortures during his imprisonment.

Since the MNRPM has strength, influence and support from among the Malays, the ruling clique tries to belittle it by dismissing it as a mere paper organization and a new tactic of the CPM at China's direction. This is cheap propaganda by the ruling clique. If it is true that the MNRPM is a paper organization which has no history, members, leaders and people's (?support), why then is the ruling clique so afraid and disturbed? If the MNRPM has no strength whatsoever and is merely a communist tactic, why then has the ruling clique loudly issued warnings of what it called this new threat? Would it not be better to remain silent?

"It has been the habit of the ruling clique to accuse fighters for independence and liberation as being agents of foreign powers in order to eliminate their influence. Thus, it is no surprise for it to accuse the MNRPM of being formed at China's direction."

We should not depend on any foreign powers to liberate ourselves. It is because of this that for decades our patriots, including members and leaders of the MNRPM, have fought under difficult conditions and are willing to sacrifice without taking into account their personal interest. Are there any UMNO leaders who are willing to make similar sacrifices?

"The UMNO ruling clique has slandered the MNRPM by alleging that it follows China's direction. This is not only to wipe out its loyalty, but also to create doubts of the Chinese foreign policy. The whole world acknowledges that China has no ambition for expansion. The ruling clique's accusation is actually aimed at concealing the great ambition of the Soviet Union, which is making efforts to expand its influence and power to Southeast Asia, including our country. Is it not clear now that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are carrying out various activities to commite aggression and control this region? Only followers of the Soviet Union among the ruling clique do not want to admit this reality.

"We sincerely call on all Malays of every ideology to broadly unite with the other nationalities in the struggle to safeguard the fatherland, ensure the democratic rights of all nationalities, forge the broadest anti-imperialist national united front and to form a democratic national coalition government."

ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTER TO BE 'OPERATIONAL SOON'

BK251425 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 1400 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The Tun Ismail Atomic Research Center [PUSPATI] will be operational soon to coordinate training, research and application of nuclear science and technology. The center, under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, will provide facilities for radioisotope production and its application, a waste treatment facility and laboratories for research and development in nuclear science and technology. When fully operational the center will benefit researchists and scientists for the advancement of nuclear science. This was stated by the minister of science, technology and environment, Datuk Amar Stephen Yong, when he opened the Second International Symposium on Radiation Physics at University Science Malaysia in Pulau Penang [Penang Island] today.

PUSPATI, he said had also been associated with various universities and institutions, particularly in the development of specific areas of scientific research and technology. Datuk Amar Yong also reiterated the importance of nuclear technique which would have a vital role to play toward improving the standard and quality of industrial products in the country.

MINISTRIES TO STUDY SOVIET TRADE PROPOSALS

HK020058 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A visiting Soviet economic delegation has delivered a package of proposals to increase Philippine-Soviet trade relations. President Marcos directed three ministries to look into the proposals. Details of that story from Malacanang correspondent (Bert Asuke):

[Begin recording] President Marcos yesterday directed the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry and Human Settlements to look into the proposals submitted by the Soviet economic delegation to increase trade relations between the two countries. The president issued the directive upon receiving the proposals from Deputy Chairman V.I. Litvinenko of the State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, who headed a negotiating delegation to the Philippines.

Litvinenko informed the chief executive that since his arrival in the Philippines last May 25, he and his delegation had extensive meetings with officials of the Philippine International Trade Corporation as well as local businessmen. He informed the president that his country is interested in establishing a local cement factory to produce 1 million tons annually, construction of prefabricated low-cost housing units, and establishing a fruit-canning factory, the products of which may be exported to the Soviet Union. The Soviet official also said his government is interested in a joint venture to establish a pharmaceutical factory, whose products are to be sold in the Soviet Union, and in geological oil exploration. He assured the president that his country was quite capable of purchasing Philippine commodities, including coconut oil, sugar and other non-traditional export products. Litvinenko said, this could be the first step toward increased RP-Soviet trade relations and Soviet participation in the economic development of the country.

President Marcos assured Litvinenko, who was accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Yuri Sholmov, that he would take a personal hand in the matter because this was the first time that he had received concrete proposals from the Soviet Union. As for the proposal on prefabricated housing units, the president directed Deputy Human Settlements Minister (Jose Conrado Venices) to study it. He explained that in the light of the world economic depression, it had become necessary for the Philippines to stretch its markets in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

TERRORIST ALERT DECLARED IN ZAMBOANGA CITY

HK290154 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 May 82

[Summary From Poor Reception] "A state of alert has been declared in Zamboanga City following reports of terrorist plans to sow chaos in that area." A report says this bomb plot is to catch the attention of Islamic officials who will be meeting in Nigeria.

Terrorists of the Moro National Liberation Front plan more bombs for Zamboanga City and other urban centers in the region. The Zamboanga City policy chief said in an interview that his command reports that the targets include government buildings and public installations. "Intelligence reports also indicated that more terrorists from Sulu are near Zamboanga City and will try to infiltrate the town posing as fishermen. The terrorists reportedly plan to bomb many public places on or before independence day. At the same time they are planning to kidnap local businessmen."

Elements of the military and constabulary units have placed tight security on all entry and exit points in key areas of the region. The men are on a high state of anti-terrorist alert.

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SAKURAUCHI, GROMYKO TO MEET 9 JUN IN NEW YORK

OW021150 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, KYODO — Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York June 9 to discuss bilateral problems, ranking Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday. They said the meeting will be held at the Japanese Government's request.

It will be the first Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting since former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda met with Gromyko in New York last September.

The officials said Sakurauchi is likely to call for conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty by settling the pending territorial issue.

Japan has maintained that there can be no peace treaty until the Japanese claim for return of northern territories off Hokkaido is settled. The four small islands — Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu -- have been under Soviet occupation since World War II.

The ministry officials said Sakurauchi will also propose a Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting in Tokyo.

Sakurauchi will be in New York next week together with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki who is scheduled to deliver a speech before a special United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

Visits Steelworks

OW020531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Kawasaki, June 2, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the Keihin Steelworks Ogishima plant of Nippon Kokan, K.K. Wednesday morning.

The Ogishima plant, Japan's most modern, is located on a man-made island off Kawasaki City.

After being greeted by Nippon Kokan President Minoru Kanao and hearing an explanation of the plant, the premier and his party toured the sintering plant, materials yard, blast furnace, plate mill and slabbing mill.

The premier gave a big nod when he heard the explanation of the hot slab process and showed the earnestness of a businessman while in the computerized heating furnace control chamber, officials said.

"I am happy to have seen the world's newest large scale steel works located here on a man-made island. I am surprised at the rational equipment, the small number of people and the high productivity," the premier said.

Meets Fukuda

OW030325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang asked former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda here Thursday to extend his utmost efforts for the promotion of Japanese-Chinese relations.

Zhao made the request in a meeting with Fukuda over breakfast Thursday at a Japanese-style restaurant here.

The Chinese premier praised the former prime minister for his major contribution to the progress of relations through concluding the peace and friendship treaty in 1978 between the two countries.

Fukuda, in return, highly evaluated the Chinese Government's approach to the implementation of the modernization program and China's basic diplomatic stand.

He also said he was deeply impressed with Zhao and his aides' attitude to the improvement of Japanese-Chinese relations.

But Fukuda warned there were signs of deterioration in the world economy which might lead to serious chaos in political and military affairs.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, also at the meeting, said that the early realization of a coalition government by three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups of Kampuchea was eagerly looked for (by the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations.)

The Beijing government is seriously concerned about differences among the three groups on the coalition plan, although the Chinese Government has spared no effort to bring them together, Huang told Fukuda.

Leaves for Osaka

OW030246 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left for Osaka by a Hikari bullet train of the Japanese national railways Thursday morning after completing his four-day official schedule in Tokyo.

Prior to his departure, he received a farewell call from Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the guesthouse (Akasaka Palace).

He also met for about an hour with former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda over breakfast at a Japanese inn in Kioicho and later with some 100 representatives of Chinese residents and Chinese students studying in Japan at the guesthouse.

The premier, who arrived in Tokyo last Monday for a six-day official visit, is scheduled to make a tour of Osaka, Kobe, Nara and Kyoto before leaving for home from the Osaka International Airport on Saturday afternoon.

He will inspect port facilities at the man-made port island off Kobe on Thursday afternoon and attend a banquet jointly hosted by the Osaka Prefectural and Municipal Governments in the evening.

Visits Kobe

OW030853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Kobe, June 3, KYODO -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang inspected facilities at the man-made port island here Thursday afternoon following his arrival from Tokyo by bullet train.

Accompanied by Kyogo Prefecture Governor Tokitada Sakai and Kobe Mayor Tatsuo Miyazaki, he watched activities from the 12th-floor observation deck of the port island building, then visited container berths to inspect operations there.

He also visited the Kobe central hospital, where three Chinese doctors are studying, and rode on the computer-operated port liner train, in which he showed great interest.

On Thursday evening he was due to stay at the Royal Hotel in Osaka and attend a banquet hosted by the Osaka Municipal and Prefectural Governments.

SAKURAUCHI, HUANG DISCUSS AIR ROUTE, KAMPUCHEA

OW011227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday called on his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua to accept new routes for Sino-Japanese passenger airline flights to save fuel and time, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Huang, however, responded cautiously saying that the matter involved political problems.

Sakurauchi made the proposal in a meeting with Huang which took place at Sakurauchi's office at the same time a summit meeting was being held between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Premier Zhao Ziyang elsewhere.

Huang is accompanying Zhao, here on a six-day official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Sakurauchi was quoted as telling Huang that the proposed new routes are necessary in order to cut the Tokyo-Beijing flight by about an hour.

Civil flights between the two countries presently detour the Korean Peninsula as Chinese civil aviation officials have wished to avoid overflights of South Korean territory. Under the new arrangement, Japanese planes would fly over South Korea while Chinese aircraft would pass through North Korean airspace. Huang's reaction suggested that Pyongyang has still not taken a clear position on the new route.

In the almost two-hour meeting, Sakurauchi and Huang also exchanged views on disarmament and the Kampuchean issue, according to the officials. They explained their governments' positions on disarmament to each other.

In regard to the Kampuchean issue, Sakurauchi emphasized that a coalition government made up of the three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups was needed if there was to be further international support to the resistance groups.

Huang said that a tripartite coalition must be stable and permanent to counter the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, suggesting that the Khmer Rouge, or ousted Pol Pot regime, militarily the strongest, play a leading role in the coalition.

But the two agreed to make efforts to help establish the coalition government in cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), according to the officials.

SUZUKI VIEWS WORLD ISSUES AT TOKYO PRESS MEETING

OW291301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, KYODO — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Saturday he will appeal for effective disarmament efforts with a stress on nuclear arms at the United Nations general meeting on disarmament in New York next month.

The appeal is one of three peace proposals Suzuki plans to present in a speech to the U.N. meeting on June 9, he said.

Suzuki told a press conference he will also call for diverting the world's military expenditures, estimated at dollar 500 billion a year, into revitalizing the international economy and into economic assistance to Third World countries.

Thirdly, Suzuki said, he would propose strengthening U.N. peace-keeping capabilities, including arms control, inspection and supervision.

The Japanese prime minister is scheduled to leave Tokyo June 3 to attend the Versailles summit of the seven major industrial democracies before attending the U.N. disarmament meeting, which opens June 7 for a two-month session. Suzuki will then visit Brazil, Peru and Hawaii before returning to Japan.

However, Suzuki would not say what position Japan would take on any resolution calling for the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons. He said Japan would have to decide after fully studying the contents and the background of any such resolution, as well as the prevailing international circumstances. Japan abstained in voting on such resolutions in 1978 and 1979, and voted against them in 1980 and 1981.

On the Versailles summit, the prime minister said the leaders attending the conference should take a broad point of view on ways to reactivate the faltering world economy. He said he would propose bolstering cooperative economic relations, and cited joint scientific research and development, technological exchange, mutual investment and joint ventures as areas where progress could be made. He said he will also call on the leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and European Community to expand their assistance to Third World nations. Suzuki said he also would exchange views on political issues at banquets and other social events during the summit, but would not make any binding commitments. The prime minister said he would stress that Japan, the only Asian country represented in the summit, has contributed to peace in Asia and has continued to extend economic assistance to China, which takes a friendly policy toward the West.

Suzuki denied that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would use a private meeting with Suzuki on June 6 to press for greater Japanese efforts in defense. He said Reagan has never yet made a concrete request at a summit and will not do so this time either.

Concerning the year-long dispute over a U.S. request for Japan to exchange military-related technology, Suzuki said there would be no changes in Japan's basic policy prohibiting arms exports. However, he indicated that he was favorably inclined toward the U.S. request, observing that Japan has concluded a security treaty and a mutual assistance agreement with Washington.

On China-U.S. relations, the prime minister said Japan has no intention of acting as a go-between to smooth Beijing-Washington relations. Those relations have been strained since a U.S. decision in April to sell dollar 60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan.

Asked about the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands, Suzuki said Japan hopes the two countries will agree to an immediate ceasefire.

Japan has helped the United States, Peru and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in their mediation efforts, he said. Japan has parted ways with the European Community on a British request for economic sanctions against Argentina, he said. He noted that there are many Japanese immigrants living in Latin American countries.

SUZUKI LEAVES FOR PARIS TO BEGIN 16-DAY TOUR

OW030253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki left Haneda Airport in Tokyo for Paris by a chartered plane Thursday morning on the first leg of a 16-day tour that will take him also to New York and South America.

Suzuki, accompanied by officials concerned, is going to Paris first to attend the Versailles summit of Western industrialized nations to be held for three days from Friday.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, also are taking part in the summit. Sakurauchi left Tokyo for Paris late Wednesday night ahead of Suzuki.

Besides attending the summit, Suzuki also is scheduled to hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Friday as well as with other leaders.

After the summit, the prime minister will proceed to New York where he will address the second U.N. special session on disarmament on June 9.

He will also visit Peru between June 10 and 12 and Brazil between June 12 and 15 before going to Honolulu where he will deliver a speech on mutual reliance and solidarity of nations of the Pacific Basin at the East-West center on June 16. The prime minister will return to Tokyo on June 18.

SAKURAUCHI NOTES U.S. DELAY IN ISSUING VISAS

OW021327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi expressed concern Wedesday over a U.S. Government delay in granting visas to about 400 Communist Party-affiliated members of a Japanese peace group who wish to attend the forthcoming United Nations special session on disarmament.

Speaking to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, he said he would try to see if visas can be issued by June 9, when Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will address the session. However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman cautioned that the issuance of visas is an internal affair for the U.S., and Japan should be careful about how it treats the matter. About 1,400 members of a Japanese antinuclear group have been planning to travel to New York for the session. About 500 already have visas and a further 500 expect to receive theirs shortly. A joint struggle group of media employees, which has had 41 of its members refused visas, Wednesday condemned the U.S. action. A statement from the group said the action was in defiance of international opinion on the issue of nuclear disarmament.

Meanwhile, activists organizing the New York visit held an emergency meeting on Wednesday afternoon, and decided that a first group, due to leave Thursday for the U.S., should depart as scheduled.

Earlier, members had considered cancelling the entire visit. However, it was decided that those who could obtain visas should make the trip in order to present to the U.N. petitions signed by 27 million Japanese calling for nuclear disarmament.

The group also sent representatives to the American Embassy and the Foreign MInistry to protest against delay in visa issuance.

LDP STUDY GROUP URGES INCREASED DEFENSE BUDGET

OW021321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, KYODO -- A study group of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Wednesday called for abandonment of government policy keeping Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP).

At present, Japan's defense budget of yen 2.6 trillion ($11 billion) equals about 0.93 percent of its GNP projected for the current fiscal year, which ends next March.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is also LDP chief, has said he has no intention at the moment to increase the defense budget beyond the 1 percent GNP level, though it is predicted to top the self-imposed ceiling in several years. The defense outlays in fiscal 1980 came to 0.91 percent of the GNP. In a report, the study group also called for a total revision of the 1976 national defense program outline, on which the government defense policy has been based. Some LDP Diet members say the outline is outdated, describing it as a product of Soviet-U.S. detente in the 1970s. Group members said the government cannot achieve a proposed defense buildup if it sticks to the policy limiting its military spending.

MITI'S ABE GIVES BRIEFING ON TRADE PACKAGE

OW310418 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, Monday briefed business leaders on the government's new trade liberalization package, terming it "the maximum effort" Japan could make.

He also told them the Japanese Government has no plans to take an additional unilateral step to open up the market to foreign goods and services.

Abe called on President Yoshihiro Inayama and other members of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) to pioneer establishing more open business practices, his spokesman said. Eiichi Hongo, director of the general affairs bureau of MITI's international trade policy bureau, said Abe attended the breakfast meeting with the Keidanren leaders to explain the latest package of import promotion measures and Japan's posture toward the forthcoming economic summit in France. Hongo said the minister described the new package as "the maximum effort the government can make unilaterally."

Abe stressed that Japan has no plans to take further steps to liberalize trade, the spokesman added. By eliminating or reducing tariffs unilaterally, Abe was quoted as saying, "Japan is preparing to compete with other countries with a handicap." Asked when the tariff program will take effect, the MITI chief predicted that it will go into effect on April 1, 1983 upon parliamentary action while other trade liberalization measures will be implemented whenever possible.

Hirokichi Yoshiyama, chairman of Hitachi, LTD., questioning productivity in Western countries as exemplified by moribund quality and shipment delays, asked Abe to point that out to other summit participants, the MITI spokesman said. Abe noted that the United States and West European countries have had trouble with Japan's distribution system and fraternal dealings within corporate structures.

KCNA 'SPOKESMAN' WARNS JAPAN ON FISHING BOATS

SK030856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 3 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement on June 3:

The fishing boat "Hiro-Maru No. 81" belonging to the Murayama Fishery Stock Company, Japan, which was captured by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army while illegally intruding up to a point 38 degrees and 8 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees and 20 minutes east longitude, within the military boundary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at around 17 hours 30 minutes on May 18, returned on June 3 tanks to the lenient step of our side.

Lately Japanese fishing boats are more frequently poaching within the military boundary of our country and violating the tentative fishery agrement concluded by the civilian organisations of the two countries.

In the period from January to March this year alone, Japanese fishing boats which committed such acts of violation numbered more than 100. Each time the relevant organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a generous step, taking into consideration good neighbor relations with the Japanese people.

In early April, when scores of Japanese fishing boats were catching fish within the military boundary, our side took the generous step of persuading them to go out of the boundary, without capturing them. But the relevant organ of Japan, far from being grateful for such friendly step of our side, continuously sent Japanese fishing boats into the military boundary of our country. In April the number of such fishing boats increased to several hundreds and in one day of May 11 the number reached scores.

As for the "Kyofuko-Maru No. 83" and "Kyofuku-Maru No. 85" which were seized by our side, they, like the "Kyofuku-Maru Nos. 33 and 35" which were sent back on the promise that they would not catch fish again, intruding into the military boundary of our country after being detained by the relevant organ of our country on May 5 last year, belong to Daiju Fishery Stock Company of Japan.

The fishing boat "Hiro-Maru No. 81" which returned this time intruded into the military boundary though it knew that the "Kyofuku-Maru Nos. 83 and 85" were captured and being interrogated by the organ concerned of our country.

The Japanese fishing boats which intruded into the military boundary of our country used prohibited fishing implements and caught 10-odd kinds of fish whose catch is banned and even small fries, crudely violating many provisions of the tentative fishery agreement signed by civilian organizations of Korea and Japan. This caused a loss to the aquatic resources of our country.

The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon authorization, warns once again to the relevant bodies and organizations of Japan, considering that all these acts of the Japanese fishing boats are an outrageous infringement upon the sovereignty and law and order of our country.

The Japanese side must not misuse the friendly step taken by the Government of the DPRK to allow the small fishermen of Japan to catch fish in the economic sea zone outside the military boundary of our country and not intrude into our military boundary any longer, but take appropriate steps so that they may discharge with sincerity their obligations as laid down in the tentative fishery agreement.

The organ concerned of our country should have punished the boat and her crewmen captured this time in accordance with the law of the DPRK, but it forgave the crewmen once again with leniency and sent them back together with the boat as they frankly admitted their criminal act and gave assurances that they would not intrude again into the military boundary, but abide by the provisions of the tentative fishery agreement.

In case such illegal acts are repeated in the future despite our repeated warnings, the Japanese side would be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE DETAILS CHUCHE IDEA ORIGINS

SK310323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 30 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May special article: "The Chuche Idea Is the Great Guiding Ideology of Revolution Based on the Demands of a New Era and the Experience in the Revolutionary Sturggle"]

[Text] The chuche idea, which is the firm, guiding ideology of the Korean revolution, has become a great revolutionary banner of our times. By advancing, upholding the banner of chuche idea, our people have vigorously accelerated the cause of independence, sovereignty and socialist construction, while victoriously surmounting all difficulties lying on the path of the arduous and complicated Korean revolution.

Today, our party and people are faced with the honorable task of modeling society on the chuche idea by more vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction under its banner. In order to achieve this task, all party members and working people should study well and master the principles of the chuche idea and think and act in accordance with the demands of it.

In seeing to it that all of the people are firmly armed with the chuche idea and vigorously struggle under its banner, the treatise "On the Chuche Idea," published by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has very important significance.

The treatise deals extensively with the creation of the chuche idea, the philosophic principles of the chuche idea, the social, historic and guiding principles of the chuche idea and its historic significance. With its profound analysis, the treatise has contributed to enriching the treasure of the chuche idea. The portion describing the creation of the chuche idea and its historic significance forms a major component of the treatise. We should learn and master the greatness of the chuche idea by deeply studying the contents of this section of the treatise.

1. The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" includes a scientific analysis of the creation of the chuche idea based on concrete historic facts and reality.

As described in the treatise, progressive ideology plays an important role in the development of society and history. Only when the masses of people are guided by progressive ideology can they become the mighty creators of history. The revolutionary ideology of the working class is the most progressive ideology in history. Therefore, only this ideology can correctly reflect the demands of the times and the aspirations of the masses of people, inspire the revolutionary struggle of the people and vigorously develop society and history. The revolutionary ideology of the working class is created by their wise leader. The history of the communist movement over 100 years is one in which leaders of the working class created the revolutionary ideology and developed it. The history of the communist movement can also be said to be a history in which the revolutionary ideology has changed the world through its embodiment.

Having deeply discerned the demand of the new era, during which the oppressed and contemptuously treated masses of people have become the masters of their destinies, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the great chuche idea. As a result, he has been able to develop the struggle of the masses of people for independence to a new, higher stage and pioneer the new era of the development of history, the chuche era.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Based on an analysis and a summation of the historic experience of the Korean revolution, we have come to have the chuche idea, which teaches that in the course of the arduous revolution the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people, and the strength inspiring the revolution and construction comes from the. At the same time, we have further developed and enriched this strength through the revolutionary struggle and construction activities.

The revolutionary ideology representing the era reflects the mature demands of the development of history and the revolution. The role and greatness of the leader of the working class is found precisely in correctly discerning the demands of prospects of the times and in creating a guiding ideology of revolution suitable to them.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of revolution, another change was being effected in the struggle of the working class and the masses of people against exploitation and oppression. In the world arena, the influence of socialism was being strengthened for the first time. The revolutionary struggle of the working class and the struggle of the peoples of colonial and semicolonial states for liberation were rapidly promoted.

On the other hand, the imperialists were strengthening their plundering and oppression against the peoples in a bid to block their revolutionary advance and to find a way out of a serious political and economic crisis. In many countries, the conflict and confrontation between revolution and counterrevolution was being heightened and the masses of people who had long lost their sovereignty were rising up in the struggle for the class and national liberation.

A new era came when the revolutionary movement was able to be extensively developed on a worldwide scale. In order to advance the revolution on a new historic condition, the working class and people of each country had to solve all their problems in conformity with their own situation with the awareness of being the masters. In our country, because of the peculiarity of the development of the revolution and the complexity and arduousness of the revolution, this problem was more greatly emphasized.

Pioneering the future of the revolution independently and creatively was a life-and-death demand directly linked to the future of our revolution and the destiny of our nation. The chuche idea was created based on these practical requirements of the Korean revolution. In those days, when a new era of history began, the respected and beloved leader had already created the chuche idea, reflecting the prospect of development of the new era and the aspiration of the masses of people. Thus he opened a broad road for victory in the revolution before the working class and the masses of people. Here we can find the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and his immortal exploits in the history of the world.

As indicated in the treatise, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the unique chuche idea throughly based on the practical experience of the revolutionary struggle and its lesson. The treatise analyzes the starting point of the chuche idea in two aspects. The revolution is a struggle to realize the demands of the masses of people by mobilizing the strength of the masses of people. It is also a struggle for the masses of people to liberate themselves.

Only when the masses of people are armed with the revolutionary idea and are united in organized political efforts can they win victory in the revolution. The duty of revolutionaires is to permeate the masses of people, the masters of the revolution, to educate and organize them and inspire them to struggle. The revolutionary force, too, should be fostered amid the masses of people, and all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle should be solved by the wisdom and strength of the masses of people.

Meanwhile, the communists and nationalists who waged the so-called national liberation movement in our country in the 1920's were alienated from the masses and engaged only in the struggle for hegemony. Rather than permeating the masses of people, educating, organizing and inspiring them in the revolutionary struggle, they divided the masses with factional strife, instead of uniting them.

From his early period of embarking on the revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader grasped and discerned their mistakes and traversed a different road, which was the true revolutionary road of permeating the masses of people and of struggling by relying on them. He also explained the truth that the masters of the revolution are the masses of people and that only when revolutionaries permeate the masses to educate, organize and mobilize them can they win victory in the revolution.

This was one of the starting points of the chuche idea. In each country, the revolution should be carried out by the people of that country -- the masters -- independently and creatively. Independence and creativity are the essential requirements for the revolutionary movement, the communist movement. From its beginning, the Korean revolution, which pioneered the chuche idea, was not able to be advanced even one step unless it was carried out independently and creatively.

The Korean revolution is a difficult and complicated revolution which should carry out both the task of anti-imperialist national liberation and the antifeudal, democratic revolution. It is also an arduous revolution which should traverse an unexplored road. In particular, in those days, a flunkeyist trend prevailed in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the communist movement in our country. This trend hindered the revolution. The nationalists and [word indistinct] Marxists influenced by flunkeyism were dreaming of independence by relying on foreign forces, instead of carrying out the revolution with their own efforts.

In those days, those who were participating in the communist movement formed their own factions and tried to get recognition of their factions from others. They tried to blindly follow the old theory and others' experiences, disregarding the realities of our country. Because of such strong flunkeyist and dogmatist trends, the future of the revolution could not be opened. Having drawn a serious lesson from the consequences of these flunkeyist and dogmatic trends, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song explained the truth that the revolution should be carried out not through the recognition or directives of others but by one's own faith, in a responsible manner, and that all problems arising in the revolution should be solved independently and creatively.

This was another starting point of the chuche idea. Thus, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song drew a lesson from the national movement and the early communist movement in our country and created the chuche idea, independently pioneering a new revolutionary path different from the previous one. The treatise clearly explains the basic character and nature of the ideology, theory and activity of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the chuche idea. The respected and beloved leader consistently developed his ideology, theory and activity through the practice of revolution. He developed and enriched revolutionary ideology and theory by answering questions arising in the revolution. Only when the revolution proceeds from practice can the existing theory be applied in conformity with the interests and reality of the country, a new truth be created and a new ideology and theory created.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only applied the existing revolutionary theory of the working class to the practice of the Korean revolution but also pioneered a new path of revolutionary theory and solved the problems arising in the practice of the revolution in an unique way. The creation of the chuche idea and its development and completion cannot be contemplated. Apart from the firm stance of chuche and the profound ideology, theory and activity of the great leader, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song discovered the truth of the chuche idea in the course of the struggle to oppose old and inflexible nationalists, [word indistinct] Marxists, the flunkeyists and dogmatists and pioneered the new path of revolution. He finally clarified the principles of the chuche idea and illuminated the chuche line of the Korean revolution at the conference of the leading cadre of the communist youth and anti-imperialist youth league held in June 1931 at (Karlin).

This was a historic event which made public the creation of the chuche idea and the revolutionary line of chuche. For the Korean communists and people, who were wandering about in the darkness without finding a path to advance, suffering repeated failure and vicissitudes in the revolutionary struggle, to cherish the chuche idea and the revolutionary line based on it was indeed a great honor and happiness.

In his youth -- before he was even 20 -- in the confused situation in which national reformism, leftist- and rightist-dominationism and other miscellaneous ideologies were rampant, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song grasped with deep insight the aspiration of the times, the desire of the people and the inevitability of the development of history and illuminated the truth of chuche. Thus, he opened a path leading to the independent development of our revolution.

This was a great demonstration of the greatness and the extraordinary nature of the respected and beloved leader.

The history traversed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for over 50 years at the head of the arduous Korean revolution has been a history in which he created the chuche idea through the practice of the great revolution and has completed the idea of the guiding ideology of the revolution in our times.

As stated in the treatise, the chuche idea has been perfected as a guiding revolutionary ideology of our times through the development of the Korean revolution. The guiding revolutionary ideology is not perfected all at once. It is established through the conditions of the times and history and through the universalization of the experience of the revolutionary struggle. It is enriched and its truth is proven during the course of a prolonged struggle, thus developing into a system of monolithic ideology and concept. During the course of leading the multi-stage revolutionary struggle and the political, economic, cultural, military and other work to victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gained profound and noble experience of his own and, through its universalization, has ceaselessly nourished and developed the chuche idea.

The chuche idea has now developed as a perfect and great revolutionary doctrine. This is due to the activities of the great leader. Thus, as it is based on the demand of the new era, in which the working people have emerged as masters of history and the profound experience of the revolutionary struggle, the chuche idea has become a great guiding ideology for the revolution of our times.

2. As stated in the treatise, "On the Chuche Idea," the chuche idea bears great historic significance.

The chuche idea is exercising a great influence over people's ideological and political life and the revolutionary development of the world. It is winning great sympathy among the world's people and vigorously stimulating the historic movement of our times through which independence is sought. The chuche idea has become an acknowledged trend of the times. Its attraction and significance for change are growing as history advances. The historic significance of the chuche idea lies, above all, in its delineation of the true world revolutionary outlook of our era -- the chuche era. This is a contribution of historic significance which the chuche idea has made to the development of the revolutionary ideology of the working class and the people's cause for liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through its scientific delineation of man's position and role, the chuche idea shows a correct outlook on nature and society and offers a powerful tool for remaking the world. The people's views, outlook and stand toward the world have developed through a long history. During this course, a scientific world outlook reflecting the aspiration of the working class has been established. The development of the times goes hand in hand with the development of a world outlook. The expansion and development of the revolution which began with emergence of the working class brought about the beginning of a new era in which working people, who used to be the objects of history, became masters of history.

The new era in which the working class and working people emerged as a great force dominating the world required the establishment of a new world outlook with which they, as masters of their destiny, could shape it independently and creatively and carry on the historic cause for national, class and human liberation. This historic question has been brilliantly resolved by the establishment of the chuche idea. As noted in the treatise, the chuche idea, which has delineated the world outlook of the new era, is in its philosophic principle new and unique. The philosophic principle is the basis of the world outlook. It decides the substance and nature of the world outlook.

With materialistic intepretation of the question on the beginnings of the world, the chuche idea has defined the question of man's position and role in the world as one for the basis of philosophy and answered the question of who are the masters of the world.

The philosophic principle of the chuche idea which has delineated the position and role of man as master of the world is based on the new explanation of man. By saying that man is an independent and creative social being, the chuche idea has given a complete philosophic explanation of man.

It is a philosophic discovery which brought about a new change in the world outlook. The chuche idea, based on its scientific explanation of the social human being, has put forth the philosophic principle saying that man is the master of everything and man decides everything. By putting forth this unique definition of the principle of man's domination of the world -- the supreme outcome of the materialistic world -- and the reform and development of the world, the chuche idea has established a new basis for a world outlook. The world outlook which is based on the philosophic principle of the chuche idea is one about man. The chuche idea says that man is not an element of the world but its master. Thus, the chuche idea has established the new world outlook with which the world, its change and development, are understood with an emphasis on man -- the master of the world.

The chuche idea, which considers man to be the master of the world, guarantees independence and creative thinking in the activities of man, who is remaking the world and shaping his own destiny. The chuche idea, which has put forth the views and stand on the world with emphasis on man, has also changed the views of society and history. While acknowledging the universal nature of the influence of the development of a materialistic world over society and history, the chuche idea has delineated the unique nature of the society and history. This is a great achievement which the chuche idea has won in the establishment of the working class outlook on society and history.

It is the basic content of the chuche outlook on history that the masters of history are people, the social and historic movement is the people's independent and creative movement, and people's independent ideas and thinking play a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. This is a new explanation of the nature, characteristic and vitality of the social and historic movement -- the chuche movement.

The chuche idea has established a new view and stand which considers man to be the master of the development of history and the social revolution. The chuche idea, which has established the man-is-everything outlook of the world, society and history, has created a great turn in the development of the world outlook. The development of the philosophic society of mankind has a long history. However, no world outlook but the chuche idea has most correctly delineated the law of man's domination in remaking of the world, the social and historic movement, and given a scientific and systematic answer to the question of how to shape man's destiny.

It is thanks to the chuche idea that the revolutionary world outlook of the working class has been developed and perfected and become a powerful ideological tool for the struggle to achieve the working people's independence.

The chuche idea -- the revolutionary world outlook signifying the new era, the chuche era -- is leading the advance of the people toward self-reliance, independence, socialism and communism, while smashing the reactionary and anti-revolutionary forces to the ground.

The historic significance of the chuche idea also lies in opening a new higher stage in the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class. As noted in the treatise, herein lies one of the historic contributions of the chuche idea to the people's cause of liberation.

Since the revolutionary theory of the working class was carried out into practice, many years have passed and the revolutionary movement has advanced far. The revolutionary practice in a new era called for developing the revolutionary theory in conformity with new historic conditions. By explaining the basic principles of the revolution, that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and the power to implement the revolution and construction lies in them, the chuche idea delineated the revolutionary theory demanded in our era.

The chuche idea is a correct basis on which to evolve the revolutionary theory in the chuche era. Developing the revolutionary theory based upon the chuche idea is explaining the principles and justness of the revolutionary movement, placing the working masses -- the masters of the revolution and construction -- at the center.

Evolving the revolutionary theory with the working people at the center is the demand of the revolutionary movement in the chuche era. In our era, in which the working people are emerging as the masters of the world and the revolutionary struggle is being staged by their independent ideology, thought and creativity, only when the revolutionary theory is evolved with the working people at the center can the principles and justness of the revolutionary movement be correctly exposed.

The chuche idea gives an all-round exposition of the revolutionary theory to realize the independence of the working people by evolving the revolutionary theory with the working people at the center. The chuche idea made the revolutionary theory of the working class a perfect communist revolutionary theory which covers the theories of social reform, nature-remaking and human remolding as a perfect theory including the theories of national liberation, class liberation and human emancipation.

Evolving the revolutionary theory with the working people at the center is a firm guarantee of developing the revolutionary theory, tactics and strategies in conformity with the nature of the revolutionary movement. All revolutionary movements are work for the working people and work performed for themselves. For this reason, revolutionary theory, tactics and strategy should defend the interests of the working people and enhance their role. The worth of the theory depends on how it defends the interests of the working people; the might of the tactic and strategy depends on how they enhance the role of the working people.

Since it is based on the independent, creative and thinking ability of the masses of the people, the chuche idea helped present the theory, tactic and strategy defending their basic interests and correctly display their high revolutionary passion and endless creativity. As a result, the chuche idea helped the revolutionary theory of the working class become the most powerful revolutionary theory defending the interests of the working people and enhancing their role.

The chuche idea is a basis possessing a correct approach to the preceding revolutionary theories. The chuche idea explains the principle of creatively accepting the existing theories and experiences so as to apply and develop the preceding revolutionary theories in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary practice in our era. Particularly, it helps defend firmly the class principle and the spirit of the uninterrupted revolution in the revolutionary theories of the working class by adhering to the stand of thoroughly defending and realizing the independence of the working class and the popular masses.

The revolutionary theory based on the chuche idea is a genuine revolutionary theory of the working class in the chuche era and an immortal communist revolutionary theory which wins a permanent victory in line with the struggle of the working people for independence. The reality confirms that only when we firmly hold on to and embody this great revolutionary theory can we brilliantly consummate the communist cause.

The historic significance of the chuche idea also lies in bringing about a great change in the revolutionary practice of our era. As made clear in the treatise, a great idea produces great practice. The great chuche idea, which delineates the philosophic principle, the justness of the social and historic revolutionary movements and explains in a scientific fashion the guiding principle of the revolution and construction, created a proud reality.

The chuche idea has been brilliantly embodied in the Korean revolution and has brought about a great victory. The Korean revolution is a revolution guided by the chuche idea. Without the chuche idea, we could not contemplate the victories in the Korean revolution. By advancing under the banner of the chuche idea, the Korean revolution was able to victoriously pioneer the path that lay ahead during the arduous struggle, extricating itself from the painful disruption caused by flunkeyism and doctrinism and overcoming very complicated hardships and ordeals.

The chuche idea has led the revolution and construction along a straight road, heretofore untraversed. The Korean revolution is a revolution which has pioneered the most correct road for gaining national liberation from colonialism and a revolution which creates a new socialist life and victoriously pioneers the pure road to communism.

As the chuche idea illuminated the road ahead of us, we were able to win a great victory in the revolution and construction, which has won the people's admiration, by advancing along the shortest route. The chuche idea has proved its worth in our country. The world-wide reforms and great creations our people have achieved are the preciousfruition of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is a victorious banner under which our nation was revived and a sovereign, self-reliant, self-defending socialist country was erected in this land in a short period; a advancing banner which leads our people to the communist society in which the independence of the working people is completely realized.

With great pride in the successes and achievements of the revolution attained under the banner of the chuche idea, our people are staging a sacred struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea. During the mere half century since the chuche idea was founded and the revolution started under the banner of the chuche idea, our people have been able to carry out the cause for the ultimate realization of the idea. This is rapid progress in the development of the social and historic revolution. This is also a powerful evidence of the invincibility and might of the chuche idea.

As made clear in the treatise, the chuche idea exerts great influence upon the development of the revolutionary movement in our era creating a new independent world as it reflects the common aspirations and desires of the world's people for independence.

The chuche idea has opened a new road of the revolution and a broadroad on which we can independently and creatively implement the revolution. Our era, in which the revolutionary movement is being waged in a diverse manner in each national state, demands that the people of each country correctly play the role as masters of the revolution. This becomes a more urgent question when an incorrect ideology, such as flunkeyism or doctrinism, exerts its influence upon them.

By illuminating the road along which the people of each country can independently and creatively implement the revolution, the chuche idea helped them assume responsibility as masters of the revolution by extricating them from all kinds of old ideologies and helped them carry out the revolution by mobilizing their own creativity, adapting their lines and policies to meet the reality of their country.

Thanks to the opening of the road along wich they can independently and creatively implement the revolution, the people, who have their own historic conditions, can positively wage the struggle to gain natinal and class liberation with a firm faith in victory and construct a socialist and communist country.

Today, the international communist movement is developing on the basis of independence. The international communist movement is an independent movement that each party and people is waging to be the master of its destiny, eradicating all kinds of subjugation and inequality. Accordingly, no master-servant relationship is tolerated in this movement.

Sovereignty is the lifeblood of countries and nations. The relationship of domination and subjugation among them cannot be tolerated. The principle of sovereignty delineated by the chuche idea guarantees the development of the communist movement and displays its vitality as a principle governing relations among parties. It is also a powerful weapon against imperialists exacting subjugation and inequality.

Living and implementing the revolution in the chuche fatherland, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song foundedand to which our party adds lustre, are our people's greatest glory and matchless happiness. Cherishing this glory and happiness in our minds we should more stoutly struggle to resolutely safeguard the chuche idea and brilliantly realize it. Through an intensive study of the treatise on the chuche idea, all functionaries, party members and works should effect a continuous advance in realizing the chuche cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by taking the chuche idea as their firm faith and throughly implementing it.

PYONGYANG DENIES PILOTS FIGHTING FOR IRAN

LD010840 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jun (KUNA) -- The DPRK mission in Kuwait today denied reports that Korean pilots fought side by side with Iranian forces during the battles with Iraqi forces in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. According to a report carried today by the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, the mission said such reports are "false and seek to drive a wedge between the DPRK and Iraq."

The mission stressed "The need for a settlement of the dispute through negotiations and the need for the nonaligned states not to fight or quarrel among themselves."

NODONG SINMUN: U.S. MUST END 'INTERFERENCE'

SK030429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on June 2 carried a signed article headlined "To Put an End to the U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea and Their Policy of Interference Is Fundamental Demand for the Solution of Reunification Problem."

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified once again the principled requisites for the accomplishment of the cause of the independent reunification of the country in his historic policy speech at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme Peoples' assembly of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, the article says:

It is the fundamental principle consistently maintained by our party and the DPRK Government for the solution of the reunification question to achieve national reunification by the efforts of our people themselves independently, without any foreign interference.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and the U.S. imperialists interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be ended for the countrys reunification.

Due to the continued military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their arms buildup today, South Korea has turned into a nuclear base and a dangerous hotbed of war where quantities of nuclear weapons are deployed and military equipment and setups are omnipresent. The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea is the major factor of obstructing the reunification of and harassing peace in Korea.

It is the chief obstacle to the reunification of our country, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and a basic factor of the disturbance of peace in Korea. The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression run counter to our people's desire for reunification. Nothing can justify it.

The question of our country's reunification which involves the termination of domination and interference by outside forces, achievement of the full sovereignty of the Korean nation and reunion of temporarily split one nation can be solved by only our people themselves.

Pursuing a harsh colonial fascist rule from the very day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have wantonly interfered in the domestic affairs of Korea by installing traitors as their stooges and patronizing and encouraging them.

Owing to these acts of the U.S. imperialists, democratic human rights are totally trampled underfoot in South Korea and the patriotic people of all strata demanding democracy and national reunification fall victims to bayonet-supported terrorism.

The U.S. imperialists' interference has become more shameless after they installed the Chon Tu-hwan group in the military fascist "regime." The U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea is a violation of our people's national sovereignty; it must be determinedly checked.

The domestic affairs of our country can be settled by our people, the master of the country who are directly in charge of them. The United States has neither right nor ground to meddle in them.

The United States must not patronize the South Korean military fascist clique who are strangling democracy and suppressing the people nor hamper the just movement of the South Korean people for democracy and national reunification.

It must give up the splitting "two Koreas" plot and refrain from obstructing the reunification of Korea and must withdraw forthwith from South Korea. It must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, encouraging the South Korean military fascists, but take hands off Korea.

The article stresses:

The most reasonable and realistic way of achieving the independent reunification of the country is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea. Unshakable is the will of our people to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

NORTH REPORTS CRASH OF SOUTH'S TRANSPORT PLANE

SK030056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- 53 officers and men of the South Korean puppet army died when its transport plane crashed in a war exercise in Kyonggi Province on June 1, according to a report.

The puppet army transport "C-123" mobilised in a parachuting exercise fell in a mountain west of Songnam City, Kyonggi Province, at around 2 hours 40 minutes that afternoon soon after it took off, killing all the puppet army officers and men aboard it

This is a result of the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan military rogues in constantly driving puppet army officers and men into provocative war exercises, challenging the unanimous desire of the people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KCNA: NUMEROUS S. KOREAN FIRMS NEAR BANKRUPTCY

SK030914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- The Tonghae Brewing Company, Ltd., one of the comprador enterprises in South Korea, is on the verge of bankruptcy, according to a report.

This comprador enterprise which had been undergoing a serious financial shortage can no longer keep itself going for the financial conditions which have become still worse these days.

Now forty comprador enterprises are on the verge of insolvency in South Korea. Their bankruptcy is expanded by the confusion in all domains of the economy aggravated by the "loan scandal" of the puppet clique and other factors.

VOICE OF RPR NOTES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK020730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Dialogue between station commentator Madame Yun and announcer Ko on history of Voice of RPR from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Excerpts] [Announcer Ko]: How are you?

[Madam Yun]: How are you?

[Announcer Ko]: Twelve years have passed since the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [VRPR] transmitted the first wave signaling its historic beginning. Marking this occasion, we feel deep emotion. In this hour I would like to recall the proud course traversed by the voice of our party so that this station can once again refresh the firm determination to be loyal to its heavy but lofty mission. Would you first of all tell us about the proud history of our station?

[Madame Yun]: Yes. As you know, though short compared to the history of mankind and the history of our nation, these 12 years have been a proud history which has traversed an arduous road for the revolution of reunification. Recalling this period, it can proudly be said that our radio station has continued the arduous but indomitable activities as a militant microphone of our party struggling to expedite the victory of the cause of the great Kimilsongism and to bring about the dawn of the revolution for reunification and as a genuine spokesman reflecting the will and aspiration of the popular masses of all strata struggling for independence, democracy and reunification.

[Announcer Ko]: That's right. It can be said that our radio station has outstandingly performed its lofty mission as a mighty organ propagating underground the great Kimilsongism, the one and only guiding ideology of our party and the times, while surmounting arduous circumstances.

[Madame Yun]: Our radio station has so far made great efforts to systematically explain and propagate the great Kimilsongism and to instill in our party members and the patriotic masses the immortal and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, his immortal achievements and the noble image of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is inheriting the great leader's revolutionary cause.

In particular, whenever we greeted the birthdays of the great leader and the dear leader comrade, our radio station dealt with special feature programs to explain and propagate their greatness, wise leadership, noble virtue and personality.

[Announcer Ko]: The reverence to uphold and praise the great leader as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification and the dear comrade leader as the star of guidance is increasing among our party members and the popular masses with each passing day. This is closely related to the fact that our radio station has smoothly performed its role as the mighty organ propagating the great Kimilsongism.

[Madame Yun]: I think our radio station has outstandingly contributed to guiding the clear and definite path of struggle to our party members and revolutionaries waging a bloody struggle for victory in the revolution for reunification and to the patriotic masses of all strata struggling against the aggressors and their followers and to vigorously inspiring them to the sacred national salvation struggle. Our radio station has transmitted many statements of our party, such as the manifesto to the South Korean people, the declaration of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, the RPR declaration for anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and many other party statements. It has also staged political and propaganda activities to actively inspire the popular masses of all strata to the sacred, patriotic anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, to say nothing of the Kwangju uprising and the October resistance for democracy.

[Announcer Ko]: Indeed, in this land devoid of the freedom of speech, the popular masses' expectations of our radio station are very great. Those who have been afraid of the influence of our radio are the fascist elements. Don't you agree?

[Madam Yun]: The enemies have been crying in distress to hear our radio station everyday. They have desperately suppressed the masses, saying that our radio station is a black propaganda radio station, an illegal station and so forth. They have perpetrated all forms of schemes not to allow the masses to listen to the station. It is true that the Chon Tu-hwan ring fears our radio station.

[Announcer Ko]: That's right. The Chon Tu-hwan ring fears our station because it has exposed, punished and indicted every crime committed by the rascals. No matter how desperately it may slander and defame our radio station, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot silence the voice of justice and truth.

[Madame Yun]: Upholding the banner of the great Kimilsongism, our VRPR will more strongly transmit its signal in response to the expectation of the masses and the demands of the times.

We will be a bugle call of advance leading the popular masses to the struggle to bury the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and a bell at dawn signaling the birth of a reunified fatherland.

[Announcer Ko]: Thank you.

CORRECTION TO PYONGYANG RADIO REPORT ON MAC MEETING

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Pyongyang Details Violations at MAC Meeting", published in the 28 May DAILY REPORT, pp D 1, 2.

- On page D 1, paragraph one, line one should read: "is ongoing in Panmunjom" (substituting "is" for "in")

- Same page, paragraph six, delete first sentence of paragraph, which repeats last sentence of previous paragraph.

- Page D 2, paragraph two, beginning on line two should read: "...our side continued: From a point 400 meters east of MDL market No 0310 on the western frontline around 1855 on 11 May and a point some 37 degrees 49 minutes 33 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees 40 minutes 48 seconds east longitude around 2025 on the same day, the South Korean puppet army fired rounds from various automatic weapons at members of the civil police who were performing routine duty and carrying out maintenance work at our post on the opposite side." (rephrasing to clear queried term and for greater clarity)

- Same page, paragraph six, line three should read: "...near 38 degrees 38 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees 23 minutes east longitude." (adding dropped passage)

- Same page, paragraph seven, line four should read: "...sides, is being created." (deleting repeated "is")

HWANG SUN-PIL NAMED TO PRESIDENTIAL PRESS POST

SK030912 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday appointed Hwang Sun-pil, 43, press secretary to the prime minister, as his chief press secretary.

A native of Kumnung, North Kyongsang Province, Hwang replaces Yi Wung-hui who tendered his resignation earlier in the day. New presidential spokesman Hwang, like his predecessor, served for the local press for many years.

In 1974, Hwang entered the Culture-Information Ministry where he was in charge of publicity and matters relating to the local press. Hwang became the press secretary to the prime minister in 1979 and served for four prime ministers, including the present Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun.

Meanwhile, former presidential spokesman Yi reportedly was chosen to be the president of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC), the sole commercial broadcasting network in Korea, succeeding Yi Chin-hui, who was made the culture-information minister in last month's Cabinet shakeup.

HERALD ANALYZES 2 JUNE MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE

SK030537 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1, 2

[Text] The changing of foreign minister and director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) bears critical dual significance.

One is to give new impetus to the long pending negotiations "$6 billion loan issue" between Korea and Japan by appointing Yi Pom-sok, a career diplomat, minister of foreign affairs.

The other is that the government clearly intends to enhance the image of the NSP (formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency) and carry out intelligence activities more effectively to meet the demands of the times by appointing Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong as its chief. The immediate reason for changing the top NSP post, according to informed sources, was that the outgoing director was held responsible for failing to gather adequate advance information on the curb loan scandal.

The reshuffle in the two important government posts came one day after the conclusion of a five-day special National Assembly session during which lawmakers blamed the government for failing to detect the development of the fraudulent money-lending incident.

It was learned that the outgoing NSP director, Yu Hak-sung, expressed his desire to resign some time ago.

The appointment of No to NSP director position is quite unusual because previous directors were almost always from the military. Political analysts remark that the appointment of a non-military, veteran diplomat as the NSP leader is designed to brighten the atmosphere of the organization and more effectively handle intelligence gathering and analyzing activities.

Meanwhile, replacing the foreign minister could be interpreted as a last-minute effort to make a breakthrough in the Korea-Japan economic negotiations, which the two countries hope to settle down at the earliest possible date to the satisfaction of both. When the Japanese foreign minister was changed in a Japanese Cabinet reshuffle last November, there were those who voiced the need for making an equal gesture in Korea to let the loan issue be tackled by new foreign ministers.

Yi Pom-sok had been the presidential secretary-general only for about five months, and his appointment as the nation's top diplomatic official reflects the chief executive's determination to make a headway in the loan issue.

Besides the economic cooperation, the new foreign minister will face a number of other important issues including the nonaligned conference to be held in Baghdad in September and promotion of existing diplomatic relations with friendly countries.

Based on his broad experience gained in the past as a career diplomat, the new foreign minister is sure to step up his diplomatic efforts toward North Korea and nonaligned countries. Yi once served as the chief Seoul delegate to the inter-Korea red cross talks and minister of national unification. In this regard, Yi is expected to contribute greatly to creating a basis of national unification during this decade.

Political observers are now concerned who would be the next presidential secretary-general and what response the government will show, if any, over the persistent demands for the resignation of certain ministers who opposing parties insist should be held responsible for the curb loan scandal.

DJP SEEKS MEASURES TO RESTORE ECONOMY, TRUST

SK030049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice party (DJP) plans to urge the government strongly to take all available measures to cure the ailing economy and society caused by the curb loan scandal at the earliest possible date.

The majority DJP's requests will be conveyed to the administration in a joint meeting of the party leaders and Cabinet members for policy coordination at 6:30 P.M., today.

The party lawmakers discussed how to help settle the political situation and restore the people's confidence following the house rejection of minority camp motions for the dismissal of ministers and for the formation of a special house panel to investigate the scandal in a general caucus yesterday.

In the meeting, the party members concluded that the results of the just-ended 113th special house session on the scandal were unsatisfactory despite their best efforts to find the real picture of the incident. Some lawmakers claimed that more Cabinet members should resign, taking responsibility for the incident.

Reps. Kwon Il-hyon, secretary-general, and Yi Chong-chan, floor leader, reported the party members' opinions expressed in the meeting to President Chon Tu-hwan, who also heads the party.

DEMONSTRATIONS CAUSE CANCELLATIONS AT SNU

SK281340 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 May 82 p 11

[Text] Seoul National University [SNU] will cancel campus activities marking coeds day at the school scheduled for 29 May because of the 27 May students' demonstration at the university, it has been learned.

SNU authorities originally planned to set the school's first coeds day for 29 May and to hold various functions such as sports games and lectures on Korean folk dance.

In addition, the schedule 28 and 29 May performance by the stage drama circle of the students of SNU's engineering college has been postponed indefinitely.

CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS CAUSE STUDENT ARRESTS

Nine Arrested

SK281304 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 May 82 p 11

[Text] On 28 May officers of the Kwanak police station in Seoul arrested 9 university students who staged a campus demonstration that same day. The police released six of the students and detained the other three.

Three Arrested at Tongguk

SK302222 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 May 82 p 11

[Text] On 29 May, officers of the Seoul Chungbu police station arrested three students of the Tongguk University -- Pak Chong-myon, 22, senior in the Economics Department, Yi Pong-chun, 22, junior in the Law Department, and Chon In-su, 21, senior in the Chemistry Department, who agitated an antigovernment campus demonstration -- on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. They were arrested on the charges of leading a antigovernment demonstration by agitating some 700 students after scattering about 500 copies of antigovernment fliers in front of the stone building and around the lawn in front of the library of the school at around 1200 on 27 May.

Three Arrested at SNU

SK010113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Police in Seoul have arrested three Seoul National University, [SNU] students on charges of violating the law of assembly and demonstration.

According to police, Chong Kwang-chol, 22, and Kim Chang-hong, 22, seniors at the Engineering College, and Kim Kap-sik, 22, senior at the College of Natural Sciences, instigated an antigovernment demonstration on the campus distributing about 200 seditious leaflets at 11:40 A.M. Thursday [27 May].

POLICE TO ACT AGAINST BUDDHIST DISTURBANCE

SK290417 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 8

[Text] Yi Hae-ku, chief of the Seoul metropolitan police headquarters, has instructed 23 police station heads in Seoul to take proper steps against a series of demonstrations by students and Buddhists in order to maintain security in the capital.

Yi gave the instruction in an emergency meeting held at his office at 9 P.M. to discuss measures against the demonstrations which occurred earlier in the day. An Ung-mo, chief of the national police headquarters, visited Yi's office at 10 P.M. and received a briefing on the disturbances from the Seoul police head.

A group of 500 Buddhist monks and laymen staged a rally at the Chongye Buddhist temple in Seoul at 3:30 P.M. to protest the criticism of Buddhism in a Presbyterian Church service. The protesters clashed with combat police while trying to take to the street after the rally. The rally was apparently prompted by an incident Wednesday in which a group of 10 Buddhist youths broke into a church in Wonju to interrupt a church service denouncing Buddhism.

UNIVERSITIES TO BEGIN SUMMER VACATION EARLY

SK030046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Major universities and colleges in Seoul are planning to start this year's summer vacation one or two weeks earlier than orginally scheduled.

According to the schools, they plan to hold final examinations around June 20, more than a week earlier than in previous years. Summer vacation schedules will be advanced, accordingly, they said. They said the advancing of the examination schules was made possible thanks to relatively few cases of students skipping lectures during the spring semester. School days for students this semester have already far exceeded the minimum limit set by law.

In the case of Seoul National University, a meeting of college deans last week decided to hold examinations for freshmen from June 28 to July 1 and for sophmores and upper classmen from June 21 to 26. The exams were orginally scheduled for July 5-10 for sophomores and upper classmen and from June 29-July 2 for freshmen.

An official of the university said the examination schedules had to be changed because the examinations and the military training for sophomores were scheduled for the same period.

Korea university had plans to hold examinations from July 3 to July 9. But the private university advanced the dates to June 23 to July 3. Summer vacation will begin July 5.

Yonsei University took similar measures. Examinations for students were originally to be held from July 1 to July 15. The dates were charged to June 21-July 10.

EWHA woman's university also advanced its examination schedules by a week. It will hold exams from June 21 to July 6.

PARTY REFUSED ENTRY INTO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

SK310141 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 30 May 82 p 2

[Text] (Helsinki, 28 May, ANSA/YONHAP) -- The entry of the ROK's New Socialist party into the Socialist International was thwarted by the obstinate, obstructive maneuverings of the North Korean puppets.

53 KILLED IN MILITARY PLANE CRASH 1 JUN

SK012330 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A military transportation plane participating in an airborne landing exercise crashed and all 53 passengers aboard were killed.

According to an announcement by the Ministry of National Defense spokesman Pak Chong-sik, around 1440 on 1 June a military transportation plane carrying 53 soldiers crashed into a mountain 7 kilometers west of Songnam City, Kyonggi Province because of bad weather while performing an airborne landing operation mission, and all soldiers aboard the plane, 49 from the 8655th army unit and 4 from the 5672nd air force unit, were killed.

This accident occurred right after the plane took off, carrying the soldiers participating in the airborne parachute training. The cause of the accident is being investigated, the Ministry of National Defense said.

Expressing deep regret over this accident, National Defense Minister Yun Song-min said that he apologizes to the victims' families and the people for this mishap. Expressing his regrets to the bereaved families, he said he will make utmost efforts in taking care of the problems caused by this accident.

HENG SAMRIN SPEECH CLOSES BUDDHIST CONGRESS

BK021142 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council held a ceremony at the National Assembly at 1500 on 31 May to close the national congress of Buddhist monks. Attending the ceremony in the Presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and member of the Council of State; Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; venerable Um Sum, member of the KUFNCD honorary Presidium; and ministers, deputy ministers, cadres and representatives of various mass organizations.

After Superior Bonze Tep Vong read the resolutions of the national congress of Buddhist monks, a representative of the monks pledged to implement all the decisions taken at the congress effectively in order to ensure the purity of Buddhism in response to the confidence and trust of faithful Buddhists and the PRK authorities. This, he said, would serve as a contribution to the cause of defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland, enabling it to advance step by step through a transitional period toward socialism and thus bringing true happiness and prosperity to all the people.

In conclusion, Comrade Heng Samrin made a speech. Here is Heng Samrin's speech:

[Begin recording] Today our congress held its final plenary session. All of you, venerable participants in the congress, have listened to the explanations, advice and solutions to all the questions raised and have discussed and debated in search of reason and truth and the principles to be implemented for the benefit of Buddhism and our beloved country. [applause]

On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Council of State, I am elated and thankful to all of you, venerable participants, who, despite your advanced ages, have patiently and earnestly followed all the explanations and discussions in order to grasp the significance of our revolutionary power's policy regarding religious belief in the service of religion and the country. [applause]

Whatever you have learned during the 3 days of this congress of monks can be used as a beacon to light the road for Buddhist monks and the large number of faithful Buddhists in order to preserve our time-honored Buddhist traditions in the interest of our nation and to check the enemy's evil intentions of sabotaging our people's peaceful life and the progress of our Kampuchean revolution.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress that Buddhism is also one of the cultural branches of our society which was founded for the purpose of searching for the interest and happiness of mankind. In this case, Buddhism should be in harmony with the society and state. It should not be outside the society and the state authority. Therefore, all religious practices and worship by faithful Buddhists should be in accordance with both Buddhist regulations and state law. In addition to this, Buddhist monks and their followers should behave and carry out their activities in a way that will bring about happiness, prosperity and moral well-being to the society in which they live and which provides for them.

Also in this case, if all Buddhist monks and the faithful want to see our PRK regime -- which we are practicing and in which we have confidence -- become developed, all of them must protect and defend this society and state which have given them the rights and freedoms of religious belief and which provide for them.

Under no circumstances should they oppose or allow the enemy to oppose the society in which they live. They must strive to check all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, defend our national society and make it become prosperous. [applause]

That this constitutes a most profound and close relationship between the state and Buddhist religion is something of which I believe all of you must be well aware. This congress of monks in which you are taking part is aimed at emphasizing this relationship between the state and Buddhism. We must bear in mind that only if our state exists and develops can Buddhism -- a cultural branch of our society -- exist.

On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Council of State, I am elated to see the success and fruitful outcome of this first national congress of Buddhist monks despite the fact that it has lasted for only a short period of time. [applause] This brilliant success is attributable to your earnest participation. I am confident and hope that all of you will implement the knowledge you have gained from the resolutions of this congress in your Buddhist practices in order to promote the happiness and interests of faithful Buddhists and to make our current Kampuchean society develop rapidly.

In conclusion, I would like to extend best wishes to all of you venerable participants. May you enjoy the five Buddhist blessings, namely, long life, a fair complexion [Vanna: The word is linked to the old caste system in which a fair skin denoted a higher social status], happiness, strength and intelligence, so that you can contribute to preserving and protecting the prestige of Buddhism and the nation as well as building a new Kampuchea with independence, peace, freedom and happiness, making it advance through a transitional period toward socialism. [applause]

I would like also to extend best wishes for good health and success in all revolutionary tasks to all the members of the presidium and the comrades and friends who are local and foreign guests. May all the patriotic and faithful loving monks enjoy unity and success in your role and tasks in implementing the five good actions to be practiced and the five bad actions to be avoided as set forth by the Third Congress of the KUFNCD. May you be successful in carrying out the measures to build your clergy in accordance with Buddhist regulations and state law in order to protect the enlightenment of Buddhism and the law of the PRK, which is fighting against the enemy in order to defend the fatherland and build the country from scratch. May all Buddhist monks become worthy of the trust and confidence of the Buddhist faithful and the PRK state. [applause] [end recording]

This ceremony ended in a joyful and successful atmosphere.

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS REPORTED FOR 24-30 MAY

BK310610 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 24-30 May:

Battambang: In a report containing various news briefs, Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 on 28 May reports that approximately 25,300 head of cattle in Battambang Province had been vaccinated against contagious diseases.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 27 May reports that, by the beginning of the second quarter of 1982, peasants in Kampot Province had transplanted over 300 hectares of early rice, sowed over 41 hectares, and tilled thousands of hectares of land. Additionally, peasants are planting 2,500 hectares of corn, 250 hectares of cassava and potatoes, 800 hectares of beans, 250 hectares of sugar cane, 20 hectares of cotton and 1,200 hectares of vegetables.

Regarding agricultural implements, the report notes that they had repaired or produced a total of over 30,000 plows, over 15,000 harrow, over 60,000 hoes, over 51,000 knives and 40,000 axes. In conclusion, it adds that the authorities had provided them with chemical fertilizers and sprayers and that the production target is 94,000 hectares. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1429 GMT on 26 May reports that veterinary agents in Kampot Province had vaccinated 4,400 oxen, 340 buffalo, and 600 pigs.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 26 May carries a 1.5-minute report on efforts in Kompong Cham Province to promote intensive planting techniques, noting that provincial authorities plan to grow 10,000 hectares of rice as an experiment in intensive planting methods in six districts during the 1982 rainy season. The authorities have educated the peasants in the province on the use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, and provided them with 700 tons of chemical fertilizers and almost 6,000 liters of insecticide for use in this experiment. As part of this experiment, the province's agricultural service plans to grow 1,000 hectares of IR-36 rice. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 28 May mentions briefly that the province was recently congratulated on its success in exchanging agricultural and industrial products, noting specifically that during a period of 6 months, the provincial commercial service had purchased 28,000 tons of paddy. In another SPK report -- at 1427 GMT on 25 May -- the province's efforts to expand animal husbandry are noted. This year, the province's herds totaled 229,000 head of cattle, or 24,000 head more than in 1981. There are also more than 69,200 pigs and 752,000 head of fowl, a 10 percent increase above the plan. Additionally, it notes, regarding provincial veterinary services, that 70,500 head of cattle -- as opposed to 70,000 head last year -- were vaccinated against contagious diseases. In April alone, more than 13,000 head of cattle were vaccinated. The report ends noting that this service plans to vaccinate 150,000 head of cattle and 20,000 pigs this year.

Phnom Penh: In the report containing various news briefs mentioned above, Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 28 May reports that during the first half of May, dockworkers in Phnom Penh port had unloaded more than 4,430 tons of paddy, 130 tons of sugar and 1,200 tons of other merchandise.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 24 May carries a 2-minute report on Svay Rieng Provincial Party Secretary Heng Samkai's address at a 22 May meeting in which he sums up the outcome of the 1981 rainy season rice production and sets the plans for 1982. He notes that last year, despite drought and flooding, the people in the province had launched production on over 102,000 hectares of land, which is 16,600 hectares more than in 1980. He reports the provincial crop production target for 1982 is 116,000 hectares for rice, over 3,800 hectares for secondary food crops and the reclaiming of an additional 15,000 hectares of land. In a report providing a slightly different figure, Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 25 May reports that peasants are making preparations for the 1982 rainy-season rice production in order to fulfill the plan of 110,000 hectares, not 116,000 hectares mentioned by the same service on the previous day. Additionally, the 25 May report adds that the peasants are preparing early rice seeds and natural and chemical fertilizers to plant and guarantee the quality of seedlings. It notes in conclusion that there are 16,299 head of cattle and buffalo in the province.

Takeo: In a short report on agricultural production in Takeo Province, Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 30 May reports 2,589 hectares of dry-season rice were planted and 3,940 tons of this crops were harvested. It adds that more than 2,600 head of cattle, 200 head of buffalo, and nearly 2,000 pigs have been raised in the province. It also notes that 50 hectares of cash crops were planted.

VODK REJECTS SRV CONDITIONS FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK021200 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam's Last-Ditch Deceptive Diplomatic Maneuver"]

[Summary] "In a press interview in Hanoi, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dong Giang raised a number of conditions for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. These conditions are:

"1. Democratic Kampuchea must be isolated on the international stage and militarily weakened on the battlefield;

"2. The Sino-Vietnamese border must be stabilized;

"3. Thailand must agree to sign an accord on the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, refrain from assisting the Kampuchean resistance forces and stop the so-called penetration of Kampuchean resistance forces into Kampuchean territory;

"4. China must withdraw its troops from the Xisha Islands and the United States must withdraw its bases from the Philippines, and so on."

Seeing these conditions, world opinion clearly understands that Vietnam refuses to pull out of Kampuchea as stipulated by the UN resolutions. These conditions are merely part of Vietnam's deceptive diplomatic maneuver.

Vietnam is now experiencing a complete impasse both in Kampuchea and on the international stage. When it attacked Kampuchea it believed it could smash Democratic Kampuchea's forces in a single blow and immediately swallow Kampuchea. However, it has failed. Four dry seasons and three rainy seasons have passed and Vietnam continues to fail. The Vietnamese are deeply bogged down in Kampuchea. They suffered seriously during the recent dry season. Because of these defeats, the Le Duan authorities have resorted to all kinds of diplomatic tactics in order to press the ASEAN countries to accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli and to force the world to legitimize it.

"Vietnam and its cronies, such as Laos and the Soviet Union, have conducted frantic diplomatic maneuvers everywhere, calling in particular for a regional conference, a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, a partial troop withdrawal and leaving Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat vacant. However, Vietnam has suffered one shameful setback after another, as the ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have rejected its proposals. They have not been taken in by its misleading maneuvers and continue to unite in opposing its acts of aggression and demanding that it withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly."

The Vietnamese aggressors have encountered an impasse in all fields. For this reason, they have launched the maneuver of a conditional troop withdrawal. The conditions they have imposed are unrealistic and unreasonable. They are conditions for the Vietnamese not to implement the UN resolutions and to continue occupying Kampuchea.

All peace- and justice-loving countries and the United Nations should therefore bring greater pressure to bear on Vietnam to force them to withdraw troops from Kampuchea unconditionally.

VODK REPORTS LNLF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Sithadone District

BK310352 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Here is a report from Laos: On 18 May Vietnamese troops hit landmines and punji stakes planted by the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] on the road leading from (Muong Mun) to Sithandone District in Champassak Province, suffering three wounded. On 20 and 22 May, the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese troops at positions in (Muong Mun) and (Pev) hamlets of Sithandone District in Champassak Province, killing 9 enemy troops and wounding 11 others.

In sum, in these 3 days the LNLF guerrillas in Sithandone District of Champassak Province killed or wounded 23 Vietnamese troops.

Champassak Province

BK030820 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrilla's battle activities:

The Champassak Province battlefield: On 5 May the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at (Phnum Lek), killing two of them and wounding three others.

On 7 May a Vietnamese truck was ambushed near (Lien Chan) village. This truck was destroyed on the spot. Five Vietnamese enemies were killed.

On 11 May the LNLF guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy near the (No Da) position, killing two of them and wounding four others. Two military barracks were destroyed.

On 13 May the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy near (Trapeang Vien) village, killing two of them and wounding another.

On 19 and 21 May the Vietnamese enemy was attacked in (Neng) village and was ambushed near (Etthi) village. Four were killed and seven others were wounded.

In sum, the LNLF guerrillas on the Champassak Province battlefield inflicted 31 [figure as heard] casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They destroyed a truck and two military barracks.

FIDEL CASTRO GREETS KAYSONE, LAUDS LPRP

BK300520 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 82

[Greetings message from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee — date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, Vientiane:

Comrade, I am elated to learn about the glorious success of the Third LPRP Congress and about your reelection, comrade, as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. On behalf of the Communist Party and the entire people of Cuba, I would like to convey fraternal congratulations to you, comrade.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP which has correctly applied the various principles of Marxism-Leninism to the actual circumstances and specific points of Laos, the heroic Lao people have systematically won victories over the colonialist, imperialist and Maoist enemies and scored achievements in building socialism in the present. On this heroic battlefront, the militant solidarity among the Indochinese peoples has been always consolidated and strengthened. I am confident in the consolidation of all of these victories and achievements which are regarded by the Cuban communists as their own.

On this gorious occasion, I wish you, comrade, new success in the implementation of the tasks adopted by the congress. I also wish for the daily strengthening of the fraternal friendship between our two peoples, parties and governments.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

IRAQI SPECIAL ENVOY MEETS SOUPHANOUVONG

BK291124 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 May (OANA-KPL) -- A message of President Saddam Husayn of Iraq was presented to President Souphanouvong yesterday by Abd al-Jabir Salman, special envoy of the President Husayn.

President Souphanouvong assured the special envoy that the message will be studied and the answer will later be conveyed to the Iraqi president. He also conveyed through the special envoy his best wishes to President Saddam Husayn.

Khoun Chandeng, deputy foreign minister, accompanied the special envoy at this meeting with the president. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

Leaves for Home

BK300516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Jabir 'Abd al-Majid Salman, minister of education and special envoy of the Iraqi president, and an Iraqi delegation he led left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 29 May after presenting to President Souphanouvong of Laos a message of President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq.

The Iraqi president's special envoy and party were seen off at Wattai Airport by Khoun Chandeng, vice minister of foreign affairs, together with a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

MINISTER RECOUNTS 1981 AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

BK281151 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 May (KPL) -- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation held here yesterday a medal awarding presentation to its best achieved personnel.

Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, took part in the ceremony.

Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, in his address, appraised the achievements in various fields of the personnel in the past 5 years.

He further pointed out that 1981 was marked with 1.2 million tons of rice production and marked an increase in other agricultural activities, that is to say over 1.8 fold compared to 1977's figures.

Last year, he recapitulated, 14,000 hectaries of land were cleared for agricultural purpose, and 1,300 agri-coops were set up.

In the field of animal husbandry, Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng noted that in 1981, the number of animals in the whole country increased to 880,600 head of buffaloes, over 461,000 head of oxen, 170,400 pigs, 49,700 goats and sheep, and over 5.5 million poultry.

In conclusion, Sali Vongkhamsao decorated medals and congratulatory certificates of various levels to more than 2,000 personnel of the ministry.

SOCIALIST LEADER: ALLIANCE AGAINST SRV POSSIBLE

NC301918 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Paris, 30 May (AFP) -- An alliance of the major anti-Vietnamese groups in Laos is now a reality in the field, according to the European representative of the Laotian Socialist Party, Outhit Pasakhom.

Mr Pasakhom said here that the three components of the alliance were the neutralists, the socialist-communists and the monarchists. These forces, he said, were united on the basis of a 17-point program worked out by a former official of the Laos Government who fled to China six months ago, Professor Khamsengkeo Sengsthit.

With the assumed agreement of Beijing, the professor, formerly in charge of public hygiene for the communist Vientiane Government, made public a political programme moderate enough to rally support from the various tendencies.

Its main points are a call for union among all Laotians, inside and outside the country, abolition of discrimination against ethnic minorities, equality of men and women, religious freedom (Buddhism being considered the national religion) and non-alignment.

Beijing's apparent decision to favor a neutralist Laos disengaged from Vietnamese overlordship follows a parallel Chinese option for a neutralist Cambodia, observers noted. That option recently led to a decision by the Khmer Rouge to proclaim their attachment to non-alignment.

The observers [words indistinct] that China is trying to break up what it calls "the Vietnamese Indochinese confederation patronized by the Soviet Union" by working towards a neutralist Indochina made up of a new Laos and a new Cambodia.

Meanwhile, anti-Vietnamese Laotian militants claim that "a certain solidarity is already being demonstrated between Laotian, Cambodian (?and) Vietnamese guerrilla forces."

According to communiques from the militants, "The [word indistinct] against the protectorate installed by the Vietnamese Communists since December 2, 1975, has not [word indistinct] intensify."

SIHANOUK URGES PROBE OF FORMER KING'S CONDITION

NC291038 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Nice, Southern France, 29 May (AFP) -- Cambodian former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called for an investigation to determine whether former King of Laos Savang Vatthana and members of his family are still alive after five years as prisoners of Laotian Communist authorities.

In the newspaper THE KHMER COURIER published here, Prince Sihanouk said the affair was an "inadmissible scandal."

"Nobody, not even among those who defend human rights, is concerned over the fate of the king of Laos and his family," he added.

Prince Sihanouk accused the Laotian Communist regime of handing over the entire country to Vietnamese control and said Laos was now a "mere de facto province of greater Vietnam".

He called for the United Nations to organise new "truly free" general elections in Cambodia and Laos, under the strictest international control.

62 'TERRORISTS' SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

BK291122 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 May (OANA-KPL) -- Sixty two counterrevolutionary terrorists in the last 2 months surrendered to the local revolutionary authority of the northern province of Luang Namtha.

Among those surrendered terrorists, 18 are from Namtha, 9 from Houei Sai, 34 from Viang Phoukha and from Meuang District.

Upon surrendering, the once terrorists relinquished 70 Chinese made arms to the revolutionary authority.

These misled terrorists were warmly welcomed and provided with what are needed to carry out normal livelihood by local authority.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

BK270431 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] An LPDR government delegation led by Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha left Vientiane on the afternoon of 26 May to attend the ministerial conference of the coordinating bureau of the Nonaligned Movement, scheduled to be opened on 31 May in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Khambou Sounisai, chief of the Labor and Wage Commiteee; Ounheuan Phounsavat, deputy minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khoun Chandeng, deputy foreign minister; and many senior cadres of the Foreign Ministry.

Luis Reyes Mas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport.

DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER SPEAKS ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK030556 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Democrat Party leader and former Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun suggested last night that Thailand may serve the role of a "mediator" between the conflicting parties in the Kampuchea issue in the future. "We must also utilize more effectively as another channel of communication the ad hoc committee which has been set up under the auspices of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK). At the same time, we must make known to other nations, whether they wish us well or ill, that we have the capacity to survive on our own; and should it be necessary, we are prepared to defend our interest," he said.

Phichai was addressing the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand (FCCT) at the Oriental Hotel last night on "The Future of Thailand: Choices and Actions."

He expressed his regrets over what he described as "a shambles" the process of regional detente which began "so painstakingly" some six years ago. [sentence as published] "But it is not of our making and it is not Thailand's fault. Profound differences, crisis and conflicts have now pitted socialist countries violently against one another. For our part, we have been pursuing a foreign policy that is not only constructive but also contributive in nature towards the resolution of the conflict. But Thailand can only do so much," he said. Phichai added: "We may have done more than our share already. Perhaps, now it is time for others to do theirs."

He noted that although the Kampuchean problem was obviously the conflict between China and Vietnam on the one hand and that between Kampuchea and Vietnam on the other, "It has had an enormously unsettling effect on the Southeast Asian region as a whole and beyond."

He continued: "In this context, Thailand cannot afford to be an indifferent or passive bystander. In fact, we never have, but can only go so far as our resources permit. It is my conviction that we must work to see to it that durable and just solutions as provided for in the relevant United Nations resolutions and the resolutions of the ICK be speedily implemented."

Phichai said: "Indeed, we could gain in the short term, as far as our security is concerned, in an environment of constant and mounting conflict among our socialist neighbours. But ultimately, all nations, including our own, would lose under such unpredictable and dangerous conditions."

The former foreign minister said that the Kampuchean problem could be regarded as "a major source of irritants" in the relations among states in Southeast Asia. "Be that as it may, I think we have already done the best we can and must continue our efforts towards the resolution of the Kampuchean problem," he said.

He stressed, however, that Thailand's future belongs to the ASEAN states. "The collaboration of the five non-communist countries of Southeast Asia has been the core of Thailand's foreign policy during the last 15 years, particulary more so today than in the past.... We must continue to coordinate more vigorously than before our economic strategies to encourage economic growth within the individual countries and within the association. We must also balance our economic and political goals as well as re-arrange the priorities in such a manner that we will not lose sight of one over the other."

On other major powers, Thailand and ASEAN, Phichai said, should continue to develop cooperative ties on the basis of reciprocity to foster harmony, confidence as well as naturally productive endeavours.

He said preferably, all ASEAN countries should undertake the task of creating closer relations with the major powers together. But he added that if necessary, Thailand may have to "go it alone" in this venture.

"Let there be no misunderstanding that we would like to be friends with all countries regardless of their political and economic systems," the former foreign minsiter said.

On the United States, Phichai expressed his appreciation for Washington's direct and indirect participation in the maintenance of Thailand's security and national development efforts. "Indeed, we value highly the economic role of the U.S. in Thailand and in Southeast Asia. And we would value even more the political role of the U.S. which could very well determine whether peace and stability be restored to this region," Phichai said.

PREM EXPRESSES 'CONFIDENCE' IN PARLIAMENT VOTE

BK020219 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] In two separate meetings yesterday, the Cabinet and the opposition spent several hours discussing their strategies for the no-confidence debate which starts today.

The Cabinet met at Government House for its weekly meeting which lasted until 6 P.M. MPs of the leading opposition parties met in private throughout most of the day at Parliament.

According to government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon expressed his confidence in all the ministers who are to be questioned during the debate. Gen Prem was quoted as saying, "I have confidence in them because all of them have worked hard, are dedicated and honest."

Dr Trairong said that the government was ready to explain every issue that opposition MPs bring up during the debate. The government will not impose a time limit on the debate so as to allow the opposition to "speak as long as they want."

Asked whether the debate will be broadcast, Dr Triairon quoted Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan who said recently that a broadcast would not be permitted on the grounds that MPs' immunity from libel is confined only to what is said in Parliament. The public relations department might face libel suits from people criticised by MPs if the debate was broadcast, the government spokesman explained.

Meanwhile, about 25 opposition MPs representing five parties met at Parliament yesterday to exchange information on the eight ministries that are expected to come under fire. They also worked out a timetable for the debate and a list of MPs who will speak. The opposition MPs agreed that they would speak only on the performances of the Ministries of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Commerce, Industry and Communications on the first day of the debate. The Ministries of Finance, Interior, Education and Foreign Affairs will be covered during the second day. However, their timetable will be opposed by the government which wants all the eight ministries to be questioned together.

Sources in the opposition bloc said that the government faces its main attack over its alleged inefficiency. Corruption will only be slightly touched on during the debate.

The issues which will be raised with each ministry are:

Foreign Ministry: Thailand's interference in Kampuchean affairs, its policies toward Vietnam and the recent arrest of a Thai diplomat in the United States on a drugs charge.

Interior Ministry: Scandals within the national housing authority and expressway and rapid transit authority of Thailand and the ministry's policies on vice.

Communications Ministry: The deep-sea port project, the Nong Ngu Hao Airport project and the performances of the telephone organisation of Thailand, state railways of Thailand and the Bangkok mass transit authority.

Commerce Ministry: The decline in the country's exports and internal conflicts among economic ministers.

Finance Ministry: The devaluation of the baht, taxation and the rivalry between the Maharat distillery and Mahakhun distillery companies.

Agriculture Ministry: The performance of the marketing organisation for farmers.

Education Ministry: The policies toward private schools.

THAI OFFICIAL DENIES BAHT DEVALUATION REPORT

BK020303 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jun 82 p 15

[Text] The Bank of Thailand yesterday strongly denied a local press report that the government is expected to devalue the baht in order to "adjust the value of the baht to a more appropriate rate." The denial was made by Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak, director of the bank's office of the governor.

Dr Suphachai charged that a number of local newspapers had reported that Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and the bank's Governor Nukun Prachuapmo recently discussed with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon a plan to devalue the baht. "Such reports are groundless and no one in the country's banking and finance circles has planned to devalue the baht as the baht's value is currently appropriate," Dr Suphachai said. "Those false reports will only create an unnecessary adverst impact on the local financial market."

In addition, the value of the baht is now very stable compared to that of the same period in 1981. "Our trade balance has been improving, while the inflation rate has dropped," he said, adding that the interest rate on foreign loans this year is also lower than in 1981. "These facts are good indications that there is no need to devalue the baht," he said. "The devaluation of the baht against the U.S. dollar last July has put the baht's value at an appropriate position." Dr Suphachai said.

NSC TO DRAFT NEW LAW ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

BK030408 Bangkok POST in English 3 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The National Security Council is drafting a new law aimed to impose stricter control on illegal immigrants, particularly the Vietnamese refugees, the council's secretary-general, Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, disclosed yesterday. He noted that the existing law is obsolete, with several loopholes and, therefore, needs to be updated to meet with changing circumstances. The new law, he said, will restrict the illegal immigrants' rights to gravel, to own properties and to choose residence.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong maintained that Vietnamese refugees -- whether they have been residing in Thailand for decades since the Dien Bien Phu conflict or for a couple of years since the fall of the Saigon regime -- were regarded as illegal immigrants and were permitted to remain in this country on temporary basis.

"Finally, they (Vietnamese refugees) will be repatriated," he stated, adding that Vietnamese women who were legally married to Thai men will never be granted Thai citizenship and will one day be repatriated.

"Marriages will have no effect on nationality," he reiterated and adding that children born of these marriages would not be entitled to Thai citizenship in accordance with announcement No. 337 issued by the now defunct National Executive Council in 1971.

THe NSC secretary-general also warned Thai men to avoid getting married to Vietnamese refugees for the sake of security and because of the problems that will follow. Asked why some Vietnamese descendents are allowed to work in government service, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said he believed their parents were legal immigrants and they were, therefore, entitled to take up government jobs.

THAIS 'RECRUITED' TO FIGHT FOR IRAQ ACAINST IRAN

BK010059 Bangkok POST in English 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Chiang Rai MP Sgt Songtham Panyadi alleged at a press conference at parliament yesterday that a private job placement agency in Chiang Rai Province was recruiting men which he believed would be used to fight for Iraq in the prolonged war against Iran. However, a high ranking Chiang Rai police officer said later an investigation into the company's activities had uncovered no evidence to support the allegation. He said company documents showed that the men were to be employed as guards, but that investigations were continuing.

According to Sgt Songtham, the company recently advertised for reservists aged between 25 and 30 to fight in Iraq. He said the company was offering a cash payment of 60,000 baht for each qualified person on his departure for Iraq, a monthly salary of 10,000 baht and compensation of 100,000 baht in case of death while on duty.

The MP quoted company representatives as saying that there were 300 vacancies available but about 1,000 men had applied for them. Successful applicants will leave for Iraq in the middle of this month, Sgt Songtham said.

Sgt Songtham said the chief of the War Veterans Organisation, Chiang Rai branch, had promised to investigate the matter and had already questioned several men who applied for the jobs.

Deputy Director General of the Labour Department Charoen Siriphan said the department had also asked police to look into the company's activities.

'Guards,' Not Combatants

BK020239 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] A job recruitment agency in Chiang Rai yesterday denied allegations of recruiting men to fight for Iraq, saying the men will only perform guard duties and will not be involved in the war between Iraq and Iran.

Chiang Rai MP Sgt Songtham Panyadi, who made the allegations, told reporters yesterday that Chiang Rai Governor Sakda O-Phong summoned representatives of the Chiang Rai "Itthiphon & Sahai" private job placement agency to discuss the allegations.

According to Sgt Songtham, the representatives told the governor that the recruited men will be sent to perform only security functions at airports and some military units but will not be involved in any fighting when they get to Iraq. Sgt Songtham also said, however, that the chief of the War Veteran Organisation, Maj Thirayut Phummanon, told him a lot of former soldiers are being recruited to fight in Iraq.

The Chiang Rai MP also said the village headman of Ban Pong Klua in Muang District of Chiang Rai, Mr Muan Chanthanaket, visited the former's wife with seven men from the village who claimed they had signed up to go and fight in Iraq.

According to Sgt Songtham, they claimed to have already received a cash payment of 60,000 baht and will be paid 10,000 baht per month while fighting against Iranian troops. He also said that the men told his wife that they or their families will receive 100,000 baht when they have finished their contract or in the event of their death in battle.

Meanwhile Police Chief Suraphon Chunlaphram told the POST that he has received a police report which showed no evidence to support allegations that the Chiang Rai company was recruiting men to fight in the Persian Gulf war. The company, he said, is managed by Air Force Mst-Sgt Itthiphon Bunyothayan, a retired soldier, and eight other partners. They have been recruiting some 200 former government officials and army reservists since May 14 and have signed up 15 men so far. Gen Suraphon said the report did not say how they have been employed, but said he thought it was for guard duties at Iraqi airports.

He said that they will be paid 10,000 baht a month for their work and a compensation of 100,000 baht will be paid to their families if they died while on the job. The police chief said that he did not think that the men are being recruited to fight in Iraq because the recruits have to pass through many government channels such as the Foreign Ministry, the Labour Department and the Police Department, which check the properness of their applications before allowing them to leave the country.

OFFICIAL REJECTS BBC REPORT ON CHILD TRADE

BK280815 Bangkok WORLD in English 28 May 82 p 3

[Text] Director-General of the Labour Department Wichit Saengthong today accused the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) of defaming Thailand by dramatising a news report about trading in children here.

At a press conference this morning he brought forward a 12-year-old girl referred to in the report along with her parents and all three said that a Thai man had hired the girl for the sum of 500 baht to play in a film called "hell factory." The girl, identified in the story as Suni Nanthaphan, was later returned to her parents in Phitsanukok Province. The girl's real name is Watcharin Nanthaphan and her parents are Sergeant Wirasak and Mrs Toi Nanthaphan. Also present this morning was a teacher from Phitsanulok, Narong Shamnin.

The story had been published first on the front page of the Fleet Street daily newspaper THE DAILY MIRROR on March 22. A story written by John Pilger claimed that transactions involved as many as 200,000 young Thai children.

Wichit did not deny the existence of a child trade in Thailand, but he said that the figures were not as high as quoted inthe London newspaper and later in a radio broadcast by the BBC. Wichit said that there were about 6 million children aged between 10 and 14 years in Thailand, while 1.5 million worked in various jobs in commerce and industry. And of those children who work, he said, only 40,000 of them are in industry and few are exploited, Wichit added.

He condemned the exaggerated and fabricated story which he said defamed Thailand's image and caused a deterioration in the good relationship between the two countries following the publication of the story. He said that after the story was published there had been demands in Britain to cut back on trade with Thailand.

EIGHT MPS RESIGN FROM KRIANGSAK'S PARTY

BK020255 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Watthana Atsawahem officially ended his one-year-old political alliance with Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday by resigning from the National Democracy Party (NDP) along with seven other MPs. Another eight MPs under his 'wing' are also expected to submit their resignations with Gen Kriangsak today.

Describing the breakaway as "common broken marriage", NDP leader Kriangsak said that at least 25 MPs would continue staying within the party banner. He said he would give two days for the "vacillating" MPs to decide whether to remain with him.

The mass resignations came less than a week after the conflicts between Gen Kriangsak and Watthana came to an open with both trying to fight for the leadership of the party. Watthana told reporters at the headquarters of NDP after a meeting of his MPs that he had no immediate plan for his political future. He also claimed that his decision to leave NDP was an independent one and none of the MPs supporting him was asked to resign from the party. However, seven other MPs also submitted their resignations yesterday. Most of them were former members of the Naeo Mahachon Party who joined NDP under Watthana's leadership.

Watthana said he submitted his resignation with Gen Kriangsak yesterday morning. "I'm withdrawing from the party as its founder, member of its Central Committee, acting secretary general and member of its economic team," he said.

Watthana, a former deputy industry minister and a well-known businessman, has accused Gen Kriangsak of siding with another faction in NDP led by Op Wasurat [former commerce minister in the Kriangsak government].

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REGISTERING COMMUNIST PARTY

BK281128 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Under Secretary of State for the Interior Phaisan Mulasatsathon welcomed the move to register the Communist Party of Thailand as a party to engage in peaceful political activities instead of armed revolution. Following is his interview given to newsmen today:

[Begin recording] [Phisan] There is already a political party act. Yet, the anti-communist act must be abrogated first in order to allow the Communist Party to be able to register. There are steps which must be followed.

[Question] Do you think it is good to allow the Communist Party to play politics in the open?

[Answer] It depends on public opinion. If the people want it, then we must allow them to register, just as in other countries.

[Question] Do you think this is the right time?

[Answer] We must ask this question: Whether the Communist Party of Thailand still persists in its principle of armed revolution. If they persist in the strategy of armed struggle to achieve changes and to seize political power, then I do not think it is appropriate to allow registration of the party. But if they decide to give up arms and engage in peaceful political activities, then we are ready. It is impossible for us to accept their use of guns while we use law. There is a point where we can meet -- that is, when all parties concerned agree to follow the rule of the law and to uphold the democratic system.

[Question] In this connection, it still seems to be just a distant possibility.

[Answer] It still looks impossible at present. But in the future, if they adopt a new line and agree to follow the rule of the law, then there should be no problem. But if they maintain their principle of the armed revolution.... In fact, major terrorist forces have been broken up. They only have small bands operating at present. They are guerrilla bands like the ones which mounted an attack against our dam recently or against isolated government outposts. They resort to acts of sabotage and other guerrilla tactis. [end recording]

'SUPPRESSION DRIVE' INDUCES COMMUNIST DEFECTIONS

BK301148 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Civilian, police and Military Command Headquarters 33 of the Third Army Region has successfully launched a suppression operation, code-named "Phamuang Kriangkrai," against the communist terrorists in the vicinity of Phukhat, inducing as many as 1,653 terrorists to surrender to the government. The deputy commander of the Third Army Region, Maj Gen Prayat Rotphothong, in an interview with Radio Thailand's correspondent in Phitsanulok Province, made the following comment:

[Begin recording] We are very pleased with the success of this operation, because over 1,600 terrorists, double our expectation, have surrendered to our side. Some of them are political cadres at the provincial and district committee levels. They have seen with their own eyes what is going on in our country. We treat them well. We believe we will be able to win a quicker victory over the communist terrorists. All the communist bases in this area will be wiped out. The remaining terrorists, not many, will probably give themselves up soon. [end recording]

REPORT ON BORDER CLASHES, COUNTERINSURGENCY

BK010956 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has summed up the insurgency and border situation for the period from 16-22 May as follows:

The communist insurgents and terrorist bandits were as active as the week before. The communist terrorists clashed with the authorities nine times, attacked a Tambon police station, ambushed the authorities once, attacked government outposts twice and fired at a government outpost. The terrorist bandits in the south clashed with the government authorities on two occasions while Chinese communist guerrillas clashed with the authorities once.

On the Thai-Kampuchean border, government units clashed with unidentified armed Kampuchean units on four occasions. There were no other significant incidents along the border during the period under review.

The government operations in various regions can be summed up as follows:

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 1st Army Region, government authorities conducted patrols and searches in various target areas but discovered no significant communist terrorist activities.

Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops clashed with Khieu Samphan troops opposite Ban Sa-Ngae at the 36th Border Post. Armed Kampuchean units intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai units on four occasions near Ban Non Mak Mun and Ban Nong Waeng in Ta Phraya district and Ban Kilo Song and Ban Nong Waeng in Aranyaprathet district. The clashes resulted in the death of four Kampucheans. There were no casualties on the Thai side. The intruders were expelled from Thai territory.

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 2d Army Region, the authorities patroled and searched the target areas. They clashed three times with communist terrorists in Suwan Khuha district of Udon Thani Province, Tao Ngoi subdistrict of Sakon Nakhon and Dong Luang district of Nakhon Phanom.

The authorities seized weapons and other articles from the communist terrorists at three locations. The communist terrorists fled from government suppression operations but tried to counterattack whenever they felt they had the advantage.

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 3d Army Region, army troops captured communist terrorist bases at Phu Khat and Phu Miang and inflicted heavy losses on the communists. Many communist bases were captured and destroyed, forcing the communist terrorists to flee to other areas and some to surrender. However, they also tried to launch counter-attacks by using small units to ambush, snipe at government troops and plant landmines to obstruct government suppression efforts.

During the period under review, there were five clashes and two government outposts were attacked. These incidents occurred in Na Haeo district, Loei Province; Chat Trakan district, Phitsanulok Province; and Fak Tha district, Uttaradit Province.

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 4th Army Region, suppression drives against the communist terrorists who escaped from their captured strongholds continued during the period under review. The communist terrorists tried to avoid clashes with government units but also sniped at government outposts in Ban Na San district, Surat Thani, and Yan Ta Khao district, Trang Province, on three occasions.

The terrorist bandits in the southern provinces clashed twice with the authorities in Ruso district, Narathiwat Province. The authorities clashed once with Chinese communist guerrillas in Betong district, Yala Province.

CLASHES REPORTED BETWEEN RANGERS, INSURGENTS

BK301138 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 May 82

[Excerpt] The Supreme Command Information Office reported that at 1330 on 25 May, the Special Ranger Forces of Tambon Muang Phan, Ban Phu district, Udon Thani Province, clashed with a number of communist terrorists in the vicinity of Pnu Phrabat, killing five terrorists. One ranger was wounded.

At 0730 on 27 May, a patrol unit from the Nam Phung special training camp clashed with a band of 15-20 communist terrorists south of Khok Klang village in Muang district, Sakon Nakhon Province, killing two terrorists. No casualties were reported on the government side during the clash which lasted about 5 minutes. The authorities captured one AK-47 rifle and one pistol.

HO CHI MINH CITY PREPARES FOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK030656 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Various echelons of the party organization in Ho Chi Minh City are urgently preparing for the seond round of the party organization congress to bring together the wisdom of all party members in a large center for promoting the economy, culture, science, technology and foreign relations in order to contribute to triumphantly implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress.

The standing bodies of the city party and people's committees have assigned various groups of cadres to districts and precincts to work with local economic, scientific and technical cadres to exploit the city's potential in labor, occupations, material and technical bases; evaluate tasks concerning reeducation and socialist construction since liberation, especially the new work methods derived from the education movement and the movement to increase progressive models over the past 2 years. This will help various levels of partyorganization congresses formulate guidelines, tasks and targets for economic and social development in their future terms.

NHAN DAN REPORTS, COMMENTS ON YOUTH CC PLENUM

BK030615 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, fourth tenure, held its fourth (extended) plenum in Hanoi from 7-10 May to review the 1981 youth movement and to set forth a program of revolutionary activities for the implementation of the fifth party congress' resolutions. The plenum was attended and addressed by Comrade L Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee.

In 1981, while the country was facing countless difficulties, the youth union quickly managed to direct its activities toward motivating youths to make vigorous advances on the economic front through the production of grain and food. The youth union made every effort to implement the state plan, further increased union-building and organization activities and effected a change in the youth movement at the grassroots level. Many progressive models and new factors emerged in various domains: industrial, handicraft and agricultural production; science and technology, economization; combat; the safeguarding of national security; and the maintenance of public order. From the seething youth revolutionary activities movement, some 400,000 youths have been integrated into the union. The "entire union participates in developing the party" campaign has obtained satisfactory results: About 60,000 outstanding youth union members have been admitted into the party, representing 86.01 percent of the total number of new party members. Progress has been made in caring for and educating teenagers and children and in other tasks of the union. The plenum spiritedly discussed and unanimously adopted orientations and tasks and a revolutionary activities program for youths for 1982. This program gives top priority to the task of widely propagating and educating youth union members and non-union youths on the resolutions of the fifth party congress in order to make them fully aware of the national situation as well as the 2 strategic tasks, 4 targets and 10 major policies and measures laid down at the congress. It is also designed to encourage youths to take the lead in making wholehearted contributions to national construction and defense. Grain production is regarded as a principal task in this activities program. Union organizations have assumed the responsibility for establishing a nationwide network of rice varieties [heej thoongs gioongs quoocs gia], processing and employing all kinds of fertilizer effectively, protecting vegetation and accelerating the production and processing of subsidiary crops. The youth union has volunteered to take the lead in carrying out the economization policy. It has urged its members to economize on energy, raw matetials, materials, manpower, grain and other products and to use machines and equipment to full efficiency. In its action program the youth union will attach importance to finding jobs for youths, especially unemployed youths in cities and towns, along the line of expanding handicraft branches and occupations to produce goods for local consumption and for export, and of establishing services activities. It will engage in breaking virgin land, enlarging the cultivated area and helping build projects in localities. It will coordinate with industrial enterprises and organs in accelerating the opening of vocational training classes under their sponsorship.

The plenum set forth many practical specific measures aimed at continuing to build and consolidate grassroots-level union organizations, issuing union membership cards and improving the contingent of union cadres in terms of qualities and abilities so they will fulfill their duties in the new situation. Shaping a new socialist way of life for youths that is consistent with the actual situation in the country is also an important part of their action program. Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve the revolutionary ethics of youths in schools, actively develop party membership among youth union members, improve the quality of union activity and lead all union echelons and teenagers and children's units in carrying out their tasks.

From the realities of the youth movement in localities, cadres in charge of youths in provinces and cities have gained rich experiences and contributed many practical and appropriate opinions to organizing, motivating and rallying youths more satisfactorily. This has helped youths fully develop their abilities and truly become an assault force on the fronts of economic development, creative labor, economization, national defense and maintenance of national security.

At the plenum, the youth union Central Committee elected Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee, as the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in place of Comrade Dang Quoc Bao who had been given another assignment by the party Central Committee.

On Revolutionary Youth

BK020940 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82, pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Youths' Will To Score Credits and Progress"]

[Text] To youths, the revolution is an ideal, a raison d'etre, a cause of confidence and a way to achieve dignity and a beautiful future. During the various revolutionary stages, youths have always played the role of an assault force under the leadership of the party.

Their ardent patriotism and aspirations for a bright future for the nation, the people and themselves constitute a motive for the young generations to always take the lead in all revolutionary campaigns. In the present socialist revolution, this spiritual motive still has the power to attract millions of youths into the hard and dangerous struggle against poverty and backwardness, to transform the old society and build a new one and a new life. In the past few years, the youth union has expended great efforts in the organization of youth movements to improve irrigation, produce fertilizer, build new economic zones and specialized crop cultivation areas, afforest land and build communications roads and many industrial projects. It has mobilized a significant amount of aid to such major projects as the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant construction project site and the Ha Tian rice area. It has also contributed to maintaining the rates of construction progress and creating new production capabilities. On the front of agricultural production and thrifty practices, young workers and technical and scientific cadres have contributed actively to overcoming some difficulties in maintaining supplies of raw and other materials in order to maintain production firmly and ensure the workers' livelihood.

The achievements on the productive labor front indicate that youths are endowed with revolutionary and creative labor qualities but that these abilities have not been developed fully. Such negative aspects as economic imbalances, the nonaccounting system of management, bureaucracy, egalitarianism, impractical leadership and a lack of dynamism, confidence and boldness in assigning jobs to youths are restricting the development of production and rendering mass movements less dynamic and often imbalanced. They have further eroded the zeal of youths and workers and have generated negative aspects in the behavior of youths toward labor. Many youths cannot remain in the new economic zones due to a lack of the minimum material conditions essential for life and productive labor. Spontaneous activities in the market and the dangerous plots and activities of the enemy are driving some youths into illegal business dealings. Many youths have been driven into leading a life without ideals. They adopt a lifestyle of hurriedly satisfying their instincts, while dodging social duties.

Last year, despite great difficulties, the youth movement gave rise to some positive factors closely connected with the new changes in the workers and collectivized peasants movements. The implementation of the new policies of our party and state to develop the independence of production and business units and to give more material incentives to workers has stirred up enthusiasm in many factories and enterprises, at project sites and in a number of agricultural cooperatives where labor productivity, economic results and workers' income have markedly increased and negative phenomena have greatly declined. Youths have worked with enthusiasm and a sense of urgency and in a disciplined manner. Everyone is concerned with his labor results and has realized the need to protect socialist assets. The issuance of the military obligation law has encouraged youths to fulfill their national defense duty.

Experience has shown that there should be some changes in the management system in order to mobilize a strong and effective youth movement. All management agencies and the youth union should pay proper attention to the benefits of young workers by properly combining the three interests. Youth benefits include not only wages, bonuses and other income, but also their other demands for education, vocational training, cultural activities and entertainment. An urgent demand now is to create stable job opportunities for youths. In several cities and towns, the youth union can and must contribute actively to resolving this problem step by step. Showing concern for the vital demands and benefits of youths will attach youths more closely to the union.

The revolutionary youth action program, which was recently discussed and approved at the conference of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, manifested the will of youths to take the lead in national construction and defense and successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress. This is also a program for self-education and organization with a sense of collective mastery which permits youths to surge forward and reach new levels of knowledge. It will enable them to fulfill their duties of being the assault force of the revolution and the party's reserve force and will serve constantly to increase the militant and operational capacity of the youth union. All party organizations, the administration at all levels and all sectors should intensify leadership, coordinate with and help the youth union materialize this program on the basis of linking it to the tasks of economic and social development in each locality, sector and primary production unit. We should create conditions for transforming this program into seething revolutionary acts by the millions of youth union members and other youths.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS STUDENTS' AWARD CEREMONY

OW030751 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, Jun 3 -- A ceremony was held on the morning of June 1 by the Hanoi education service to present awards to nearly one thousand excellent students of basic general schools in the capital city. These students have recorded high marks in both theoretical exams and in practice contest in the 1981-82 academic year.

Ms. Nghiem Chuong Chau, director of the Hanoi education service, in her report, also praised many students who have achieved high results at the examinations of technical levels and at skill contests in traditional crafts such as embroidery, lace work, and artificial flowers making. She also commended those students with good records in physical culture and sports, and those credited with acts of bravery or honesty and devotion to public interests.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee for Educational Reform, attended the ceremony and presented awards to the 20 best students. "The education service must continue raising the quality of education with a view to training a young generation intelligent, and strong physically who observe a civilized way of life at school, at home and in society, and who are highly dedicated to the cause of socialism," the chariman said.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BK301414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The Central Committee for Education Reform recently held its ninth session under the direction of Comrade Pham Van Dong, the committee's chairman. Also present at the conference was Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The conference reviewed the work of the committee over the past 3 years, discussed its program of activities for 1982 and reviewed the implementation of the decision on vocational education and job placement for graduates from primary and secondary general education schools.

Comrade Bui Thanh Khiet, head of the committee's secretariat, presented a report on the committee's activities. Since its founding in 1979, the committee has guided the dissemination of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on education reform in all party and administrative echelons. The education services of many provinces and municipalities have studied this resolution and adopted their own resolutions on promoting local education. Thanks to this, education has continued to be developed vigorously in the past in spite of many unexpected difficulties.

Summing up the conference, Chairman Pham Van Dong reasserted that the goal of education is to create a new generation of laboring people who are collective masters in strict accordance with the division of social labor. And to do this, he said, it is necessary to follow the principle of combining education with productive labor, which was stressed by Marx and Lenin.

The comrade suggested that in 1982 the Central Committee for Education Reform should concentrate its efforts on satisfactorily resolving the following three pressing problems:

1. Intensify general technical and vocational education in general education schools; increasingly combine education with productive labor designed for each branch and trade and step up scientific research in vocational schools and colleges; and satisfactorily arrange for schools to participate in production.

2. Rationally restructure the network of colleges, advanced schools and secondary vocational schools on a nationwide basis to meet the needs of each economic zone; and conduct a study to set up centers for training scientific and technical cadres in anticipation of the socioeconomic development of the whole country as well as of each region.

3. Provide vocational training and employment to all graduates from secondary general education schools, with attention given first of all to the capital, Ho Chi Minh City and some other large municipalities.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH MALAYSIAN ENVOY

OW021802 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Malaysian Ambassador Ajit Singh paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today before returning home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with him.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS PRAGUE WFDY MEETING

OW021800 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a message to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, greeting its 11th General Assembly to open in Prague tomorrow.

The message reads: "Your assembly is held at a moment when the world situation is undergoing deep changes. Faced with the rapid growth of the three revolutionary currents and the world peace movement, U.S. imperialism is stepping up the arms race, brazenly propagandizing in favour of nuclear war, rekindling the "cold war", thus endangering world peace and security, and jeopardizing the independence and freedom of nations. The tension in the world is aggravated by the ever closer collusion between U.S. imperialism and the reactionary faction in the Chinese ruling circles. In face of this situation, the Soviet Union and the socialist community persevere in their policy of safeguarding peace, consolidating detente, world security and international co-operation. A movement of struggle to safeguard peace and oppose war is surging impetuously across the world. It must be stressed that the forces of youth have been in the van of this unprecedentedly mighty and wide-spread movement.

"I am convinced that, in summing up the experiences of the victorious struggle of the federation and the world youth, this assembly will contribute to rallying even broader sections of the youth in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction for peace, detente and disarmament, for national independence, democracy and social progress, for the legitimate interests of the young people, and to bringing the world democratic youth movement to new successes.

"I take this opportunity to sincerely thank the W.F.D.Y. and the youth of different countries for the precious solidarity and support they have always extended to the Vietnamese people and youth in the cause of building and defending their socialist fatherland."

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

OW292305 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his warmest congratulations to Constantin Dascalescu on his appointment as prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In his message, the Vietnamese leader expressed his wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples and for the Romanian prime minister's good health and success in his noble mission.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES BURMESE AMBASSADOR

OW201950 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20 -- Aung Myint, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today made a farewell call on Troung Chinh, president of the Council of State, before leaving for home to assume another post. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with the Burmese diplomat.

TO HUU RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN ART ENSEMBLE

OW311620 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA May 31 -- To Huu, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday cordially received here the national art ensemble of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a performance tour of Vietnam. Present on the occasion were Nong Quoc Chan, deputy minister of culture, and Keo Chamroeun, Kampuchean charge d'affaires A.I. in Vietnam. Also yesterday the Ministry of Culture conferred the friendship medal on 32 cadres and members of the ensemble.

NGUYEN HUU THO MEETS WITH GDR'S SINDERMANN

OW021804 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Herr Horst Sindermann, Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) and president of the People's Chamber, received Vietnamese National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho in Berlin on June 1. They discussed and shared identical views on bilateral issues and on international matters of mutual concern.

President Horst Sindermann highly valued and expressed the G.D.R.'s full support for the peaceful and constructive foreign policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed his satisfaction over the thriving friendly relation and cooperation between Vietnam and the G.D.R., and his sincere thanks to the S.E.D., the People's Chamber, the Government and people of the G.D.R. for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

AMITY GROUP GREETS, SIGNS PACT WITH USSR BODY

OW281535 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- Xuan Thuy, President of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association has sent a message of greetings to German Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

The message, dated May 27, said: I am very glad to know that the Fifth Congress of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society has elected a new Central Committee headed by you. "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, I convey to you our warmest congratulations. I wish you and the members of the new Central Committee good health and success in their noble activities for the great friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two peoples."

Cooperation Agreement

OW020911 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union have agreed to promote cooperation in political, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields between their friendship organizations. This is provided for in a cooperation plan for the 1981-1985 period and a cooperation protocol for 1982 signed in Moscow yesterday between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The two aides will exchange views and work out measures to enhance cooperation relations between Vietnamese and Soviet provinces and cities and enterprises which have [word indistinct] brotherhood with each other.

Signatories were Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly and vice president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, and A.M. Kalashnikov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and vice president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

SRV, FRANCE AGREE ON CULTURE, SCIENCE PROGRAM

OW292302 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Vietnam and France have agreed on a programme for cultural and scientific cooperation for this year. The programme was the result of the third meeting of the France-Vietnam joint commission for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation, held in Paris on May 24-27.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, was received by Jean-Pierra Chevenement, French minister of research and technology.

SRV UN ENVOY PROTESTS ATTACK ON SEYCHELLES

OW261559 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- At the U.N. Security Council's session on May 24, Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Dzung, representing the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations, objected to the armed attack on Seychelles on November 25 last by mercenary troops.

After pointing out that there is now in Southeast Asia a type of mercenary troops recruited among boat-people by reactionary and expansionist elements, she stressed: "The use of these mercenaries is particualry dangerous since it entails a state of permanent security of half-peace, half-war, causing indescribable sufferings to the countries victims of these activities. "That is why Vietnam fully agrees with the proposal of Seychellois Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul for rapid formulation and adoption of an international convention with effective articles to prevent this heinous use of mercenaries. "We consider the use of mercenaries as an international offence and an act of international terrorism which seriously threatens the existence of many newly independent states which, for the most past, possess limited human and material resources."

Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Dzung declared full support for the just struggle of the Seychellois Government and people for national construction and defence. She called on the U.N. Security Council to carry out the just and logical proposals of the Seychellois minister, namely for the establishment of a special emergency aid fund to compensate for the considerable losses caused by this aggression, for the formulation at the earliest date possible of a convention against the use of mercenaries and for the prolongation of the mandate of the investigation commission so as to gather necessary conditions for the holding of proceedings awaited by the international community."

At the same session, Ambassador Soubanh Srithirath, head of the permanent mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the U.N., also called for an early establishment of a relief fund to help Seychelles. He said: "Irrefutable proofs allow us to severly condemn the South African apartheid regime for its policy of aggression and destabilisation against the Republic of Seychelles and other countries in the region. If the Security Council fails to do so, it will only encourage the Pretoria authorities and their henchmen to repreat their crimes."

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN VIEWS DEFENSE TASK

BK021016 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 May 82, pp 1, 4

[7 May editorial: "Building Firm and Strong All-People National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Today, our country has been completely liberated, our people are carrying out the two strategic tasks of triumphantly building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. The revolution has entered a new stage, but the Dien Bien Phu impetus still remains a great source of spititual encouragement in mobilizing our entire army and people to enhance the spirit of determined-to-fight-and-to-win, the singleminded-ness between the soldiers and his people and the front and the rear in order to concentrate efforts on triumphantly implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress.

The Dien Bien Phu victory taught us a valuable lesson in building the combined strength of people's warfare for national liberation and defense.

At present, while carrying out the economic building tasks on a priority basis, our army and people have constantly heightened their vigilance and realized the sinister nature of the schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. They are resolved to foil Beijing's multifaceted war of sabotage, stand alert and maintain their nation's capabilities in coping with and foiling all wars of aggression on any scale and in any circumstances.

Our people's tasks in the present stage are to concentrate their efforts on building the nation to ensure that it is strong in all domains and the people's daily life is stabilized and improved. They must spare no efforts in building all-people national defense and a firm and strong people's armed forces.

The close combination of all tasks concerning economic construction with those of national defense in building a rich and strong nation is the key issue in the basic relationship between national construction and defense. The need to combine economic building tasks with those of national defense on a nationwide scale as well as at each locality must be profoundly realized by all people and carried out concretely in each task and each plan in order to ensure that each project and product is contributing to strengthening the national economy and defense.

Building a firm and strong rear establishes a strong all-people national defense for people's warfare in defense of the nation. Our people must therefore strive to build a strong rear in all domains: politically, military, economically and culturally. They must always be able to satisfy promptly all requests from the front, especially for manpower and equipment for the armed forces to fulfill their tasks.

In order to implement the rear service policy satisfactorily, the people must encourage their sons and brothers to serve in their army, care for families of wounded and fallen soldiers, care for and provide spiritual and material assistance to military units stationed in localities.

As a core force of the all-people strength for national defense, our army must train, maintain its iron-like determination to win, scrupulously observe discipline, improve its level of standardization and modernization, strengthen combat readiness, promote the army-people singlemindedness and participate positively in labor productivity in order to contribute to building the economy and maintaining security and order, thereby helping the accelerate tasks concerning economic and rear service building.

All officers and combatants of our People's Armed Forces pledge that they will develop the Dien Bien Phu spirit and strive to emulate in building an ever heroic and strong army in order to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

COMMUNIQUE ON POLITICAL SECURITY, PUBLIC SAFETY

BK011640 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to halt impersonation and fraud by dishonest persons and satisfactorily maintain public order and security, the Interior Minister has issued Communique No. 1, which reads as follows:

In order to maintain political security and public order and safety, all citizens of the SRV must always heighten their vigilance and be determined to frustrate the enemy's attempts to carry out its campaign of espionage and psychological warfare in the hope of weakening our morale, creating instability and undermining the economy and our people's lives.

The people must strongly develop their socialist collective mastery and resolve to punish spies, reactionaries and hooligans in order to protect their own peaceful life and maintain political security and public order and safety.

— Whoever detects or catches in the act those posing as soldiers or public security agents will be commended and rewarded.

— When conducting a house search, the state officials involved must show the necessary legal papers and must carry out the search in the presence of a representative of the local administration and of some close neighbors so that the people can avoid being cheated and can quickly detect those who pose as soldiers or public security agents to search houses in order to loot them (except for emergency cases in which house searches can be made immediately to track down offenders before filing a complete report in accordance with the law).

— Whoever provides shelter to those posing as soldiers or public security agents or to other offenders and their booty as well as other illegal items will be punished in accordance with the law now in force.

— All considerations for the release of convicts and those undergoing reeducation are to be made by responsible state organs. Whoever approaches families of people undergoing reeducation with offers and promises of one kind or another are confidence tricksters. The people must be alerted to their tricks. Whoever turns them in to the public security force or to the local administration will be commended and rewarded.

— Whoever detects or catches in the act those public security cadres and combatants or state cadres and personnel who demand bribes and those who offer bribes will be commended and rewarded. Both the bribe takers and bribe givers will be severely punished in accordance with the law now in force. Bribe givers who show repentance will be pardoned.

In implementing this communique of the Interior Ministry, the public security, military and self-defense militia forces in many localities — such as Haiphong, Thai Binh, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hau Giang, Lang Son and Thanh Hoa — have coordinated with each other closely and have relied on the people's alertness to detect and make many arrests of those offenders who have posed as public security agents or soldiers in order to cheat the people or carry out other illegal activities.

In order to continue to implement the Interior Ministry's Communique No 1 in a more satisfactory manner, all administrative echelons, mass organizations, public organs, production establishments and military units must constantly step up propaganda so that every cadre, combatant and individual will be fully aware of the virtue of the communique in order to constantly heighten their revolutionary vigilance and actively oppose all negative phenomena in society.

All units of the People's Public Security Force and the People's Army must fully understand and comply with all the stipulations in Communique No 1 issued by the Interior Ministry and in interministerial directives Nos 1 and 2 issued by the Ministries of National Defense and Interior. They must closely coordinate with each other so they can fulfill their duties in maintaining public security and order in the new situation and secure the peaceful and happy life of the people.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON ROLE OF TRADE SECTOR

BK271152 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 82, p 1

[Editorial: "Trade and Daily Life"]

[Text] At a time when the economy remains imbalanced, the life of the people and cadres — particularly those who live on salaries and allowances — is rife with difficulties. The basic guideline for ensuring, gradually stabilizing and then improving the life of the working people is to concentrate on increasing production along with trying to carry out distribution and circulation more satisfactorily.

As the housewife of the entire society, socialist trade, through the distribution and circulation of goods, has the tremendous responsibility to organize and serve its daily life. To perform this duty, the trade sector must operate in such a way as to place all sources of materials and goods under the control of the state. These include farm, forest, maritime and industrial products as well as domestic and imported goods. Meanwhile, all state-operated production establishments and establishments having economic connections with the state must scrupulously fulfill their obligations for the delivery of products. On the basis of amassing and rigorously controlling all sources of goods, the trade sector should carry out distribution fairly, rationally and correctly so as to meet most satisfactorily the interests of the state, the collective and the laborers.

At a time when the market and prices remain changeable, efforts must be made by the trade sector to concentrate its activities on satisfactorily arranging the distribution of goods — particularly items necessary for the people's clothing, dwelling, travel, education and medical care — at established prices while ensuring the supply of other commodities in accordance with the quantities prescribed. In addition, the sector must rationally organize service activities and exploit different sources of goods for distribution at reasonable prices through various stores, marketing and consumer cooperatives, canteens, and so forth. Ensuring the supply of those commodities already prescribed in accordance with the set quantities to those living on salaries and allowances is the most practical measure to help firmly maintain an important part of their actual salaries. This requirement applies to the whole country as well as to each locality. Many localities have tried to follow this guideline and the results they obtained have directly helped remedy the difficulties encountered by the laborers. Certain localities, however, have not paid adequate attention to satisfactorily arranging the distribution of goods at established prices, instead displaying a tendency to sell them at higher prices. They have even increased the prices of these goods at will in order to keep up with those on the free market. With regard to the system of supplying commodities in accordance with set quantities, some localities, by spontaneously covering losses from the sale of certain products which have not been supplied in sufficient quantities by the state-operated trade sector, have gradually placed themselves selves in a position to cover losses from the sale of most of the other products, despite the fact that no steps have been taken to ensure that the market and prices would be stabilized. Meanwhile, shortcomings in market management have made it even more difficult for the socialist trade sector to master all the sources of goods for distribution in accordance with the plan.

To ensure the life of the laborers, it is necessary to calculate every measure carefully. The adjustment of work related to distribution and circulation in the immediate future is aimed at quickly establishing a new socialist order on this front, thus helping to stabilize life, accelerate production and improve the economic and social conditions.

The adjustment of the work related to trade — by shifting from subsidization to the application of business methods — is also for the same purpose so as to make it possible for socialist trade to consolidate its organization and expand its networks; control retail and a major part of wholesale; basically master social markets; and eliminate speculative activities, smuggling and the theft of state goods.

No matter how difficult, the socialist trade sector must make every effort to place all sources of goods under the management of the state and, on that basis, satisfactorily organize distribution at established prices and ensure that goods are supplied to the prescribed recipients in accordance with set standards and quantities. Only in this way can the socialist trade sector perform its functions as the housewife of the entire society.

NHAN DAN URGES DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL RAISING

BK221156 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 May 82

[NHAN DAN 22 May editorial: "Develop Animal Raising Comprehensively"]

[Summary] Our people throughout the country have strived to develop the raising of livestock and poultry in balance with crop cultivation. "In 1981, animal raising was developing comprehensively. There were 10.49 million pigs, 4.9 percent over the annual plan norm and an increase of 4.8 percent over the preceding year. Herds of cattle and buffalo were restored and developed quickly to more than 4 million heads, overfulfilling the annual plan norm and showing an increase of 4.4 percent while poultry developed to nearly 70 million heads, an increase of 8.17 percent."

Thanks to the new contractual system, the family-based animal raising has developed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The fifth party congress resolutions stressed the need to develop animal raising along with crop cultivation in order to increase the source of food and fertilizer. Attention should be paid to developing the raising of horned animals and those animals which consume little grain.

Our country is divided into many regions of different animal raising habits while each type of animal is determined by its demand for feed and its generative and productive characteristics. Conditions in terms of difficulties and advantages also differ from one region to another. Each region has raised its own species of animals suitable to local conditions.

"Since the delta and plains areas are major grain production areas, they are capable of vigorously accelerating the raising of pigs and ducks while developing cattle herds for draft force. In the coastal and river areas, we should develop duck raising. In the midlands and mountainous areas, herds of cattle and water buffalo should be developed for meat, milk and draft force to be provided to provinces in the plains."

The state has established policies allocating land to produce feed. We should therefore set a suitable crop cultivation pattern for that land and resort to intensive cultivation in order to secure a stable source of feed in balance with the animal raising plan.

We can also develop the family-based animal raising. By merely making full use of the by-products and discards of agriculture and refuse from our daily meals, our people have raised more than 9 million pigs, accounting for about 90 percent of the figure nationwide. In many cooperatives, the number of cattle and buffalo raised by their members is increasing.

"The state, together with cooperatives, should consolidate and build anew breeding farms to provide good breeds of cattle, buffaloes, pigs, ducks and chickens for the people." It should also disseminate technical guidance and perform the veterinary tasks well to prevent and control animal diseases and epidemics.

Experiences reveal that wherever the veterinary tasks are performed well, the livestock and poultry there are protected safely against diseases and epidemics, giving high economic results.

"As grain production still falls short of the plan norm for meeting human demands, the development of animal raising has been affected adversely. If we know how to use our potentials optimally -- in terms of land, labor and other advantageous conditions in each region -- to determine suitable crop cultivation patterns and to develop animal raising comprehensively by exploiting the biological characteristics of crops and animals, however, we will still be able to develop animal raising, quickly increase the source of food and contribute to resolving the food problem for society."

HORIZONT CARRIES LETTER OF PHILIPPINE COMMUNISTS

AU281206 East Berlin HORIZONT NO 21/1982 in German p 26

[Open letter of Central Committee of the Philippine Communist Party (PKP) to the Philippine people — no date indicated]

[Text] Fellow citizens, the PKP considers the recent declarations of some government representatives on the legal status of the PKP and the legality of the defense of the communist ideology as a clear evidence for the growing political maturity of our people.

These declarations — in particular the view expressed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile at the first media congress of the country in December 1981 that the KPK ought to be legalized; the declaration of the Minister of Justice Ricardo C. Puno in answer to the motion for legalization submitted by the Deputy Reuben Canoy on 26 Feburary 1982 that there is no need for new legislation on the legalization of the PKP; as well as the declaration made by President Marcos on 28 Feburary 1982 at the second national convention of the municipal mayors' league of the Philippines in the university of life that the KPK could operate legally if it used peaceful means in the struggle for political power — convincingly demonstrate the growing recognition of the communist movement as an important partner today in the free exchange of ideas.

On the quesion of subversion, which forms the basis of the above declaration, the PKP resolutely declares that its aims have never undermined the interests of the Philippine people. The struggle waged by the PKP in the past to liberate the country from the colonial domination of the United States and later from the military occupation by Japan has always been an expression of topical needs, of the need to overthrow foreign domination in order to protect the interests of our people.

In all colonial systems the interests of the people are defended by the active struggle for national liberation and the overthrow of the foreign domination. Were not Bonifacio and Rizal, Mabini, Del Pilar, Luna, Malvar and Sakay declared revolutionists by the Spanish and U.S.-American colonial government? And were not their actions for the overthrow of the colonial regime recognized as shining examples of the true defense of the interests of our people?

The PKP's struggle during the immediate colonial domination of the United States was limited to parliamentary forms of the leadership of the workers and peasants movement, in particular to making use of the favorable conditions which existed in 1936 — with the creation of an antifascist national front — for the participation of the PKP. With the Japanese invasion of 1941 and the subsequent surrender of the USAFFE [U.S. Army Forces in the Far East] forces, the PKP and the (Hukbo ng bayan laban sa hapon) — (Hukbalahap) — Became the most outstanding and best organized forces in the armed resistance against the Japanese invaders.

The war ended with the renewed occupation of the Philippines by the United States and the setting up of American military bases in our country: The provision of parity rights and other economic conditions which effectively restricted the political independence "granted" to our country in 1946. The PKP was the leading force in the struggle against the unequal, damaging treaties forced on us by U.S. imperialism, which deeply shames today's generation of our country when it thinks of the postwar history.

Immediately after the war U.S. imperialism strengthened the forces of feudal exploitation in the rural areas and supported the class of the landowners in putting down the struggle of the peasants movement led by the PKP for agrarian reform. It was imperialism that coordinated the suppression of the workers movement which was then led by the PKP.

It was also imperialism that staged the removal of the democratically elected people's representatives in the congress who were supported by the PKP in order to enforce the ratification of the treaties forced on our country by the United States.

Under these conditions, in particular in view of the policy of the iron hand against the national democratic people's movement, the PKP was forced to defend itself with arms against the violence of the state. Thousands of the best representatives of the working masses died in this terrible period in the history of the PKP. It fills us with pride that the sacrifices of the PKP have deepened the understanding of the people to implement fundamental changes in our society by all means.

In view of the recent declarations of government representatives on the legality of community activities, the PKP therefore openly presents itself to the Philippine people as a party which not only participates in election campaigns but which in particular propagates the communist ideals of peace, freedom and democracy in all fields of our social environment. At present the main tasks of the PKP are to raise the patriotic consciousness of the people and unmask imperialism as the biggest exploiting power, as the main danger for peace and security and thus as the main enemy of our people. The PKP supports the ideals of peace and detente, is against the presence of U.S. military bases in our country, against the introduction of any new round of the arms race and the revival of the cold war by the United States which threatens the whole of mankind with the danger of nuclear destruction.

The PKP is committed to political and economic independence and is convinced that the present crisis in our national economy and in the everyday life of the masses is due to the imperialist domination of the World Bank, the IMF and the transnational concerns over our country's economy.

The PKP supports respect for human rights, in particular the right to regular work for any Filipino able to work, which secures him and his family fundamental vital needs.

The PKP is convinced that in a truly democratic society education, health protection, sufficient social security and purposeful recreation are a right and not an expensive privilege.

The PKP demands that the civil and political rights are fully recognized.

The PKP is convinced that the aims of true freedom and democracy cannot be achieved with the help of some few parties or groups but only by joint efforts of all democratic and patriotic forces of our society. Only be creating an anti-imperialist, national unity front can freedom be achieved and true democracy be implemented. Therefore, the PKP appeals to all men and women of the Philippines, all workers and peasants, young and old, housewifes and jobless people, students and representatives of the intelligentsia, domestic entrepreneurs and members of cooperatives, muslims and national minorities, clergymen an laymen, soldiers and employees to units in the active struggle against imperialism for national freedom and democracy.

MARCOS SIGNS BILL FOR MINDANAO ELECTIONS

HK030046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday signed into law the bill calling for elections of members of the regional assemblies in regions 9 and 12 in Mindanao on June 7, and another merging the executive councils of the 2 regions. The signings of the two bills topped a number of other measures he approved on the first anniversary of the Ministry of Muslim Affairs.

Calling on both Christian and Muslim Filipinos to unleash the active participation of the people in the tasks of nation building, the president took several steps, among which he directed the Ministry of Education and Culture to coordinate with the Ministry of Muslim Affairs on the grant of scholarships to Muslim students. He directed the Justice and Budget Ministries to start the administrative and budgetary assistance for the Muslim courts. He also directed the Central Bank and the Finance and Budget Ministries to increase the paid-up capital of the (Arana) Bank in connection with the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran.

The commission on elections has allowed all candidates as well as civic, religious and business organizations to assign watchers in all the voting centers in western and central Mindanao. Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr approved the move in another bid to ensure clean, orderly and peaceful ballotting in the election.

Constabulary Chief Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos yesterday assured residents in western and central Mindanao that the military will maintain its neutrality in the June 7 polls.

MUSLIM LEADERS WANT MINDANAO ELECTION POSTPONED

HK280054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Muslim Assembly of the Philippines asked President Marcos yesterday to postpone the June 7 regional elections in western and central Mindanao. The assembly, under its Chairman (Datu Ferdawzi Abas), made the request in a resolution urging the president to introduce several measures before the elections are held. These measures are reorganization of the political structure in the autonomy areas, elimination of block voting, ample radio and TV time and press coverage, and to order the military to remain neutral in the polls. The resolution also asks for the deputization of the (CMT) cadets and various civic groups for poll duty, and the accreditation of opposition representatives as watchers and canvassers. (Abas) said these measures are necessary to ensure free and clean elections and make the winners acceptable to the people.

MARCOS ANNOUNCES STEPS TO HELP MUSLIM COMMUNITY

OW030431 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The president today took steps to strengthen the development of the Muslim communities in the Philippines as he reported that the secessionist problem is now being brought to a successful resolution.

In his address before the first anniversary of celebration of the Ministry of Muslim Affairs, the chief executive directed first the Education Ministry to coordinate with the Muslim Affairs Ministry on the grant of scholarships to Muslim students; second the Justice and Budget Ministries to establish an administrative and budgetary system for the [word indistinct] or Muslim courts; third the Central Bank and the Ministries of Finance and Budget to increase the paid-up capital of the (Amano) Bank; and fourth the Ministry of Muslim Affairs to coordinate the efforts of all the other ministries and other settlements in Muslim Mindanao. The president also formalized the allocation by portion of public land in (Kalarian), Zamboanga City for the exclusive use of the Mindanao seamen's school. Moreover, he set aside 25 hectares of public land in (Kabalan Luangapu) city for the development of a settlement area for Muslims in Luzon.

On the secessionist problem, the president said Saudi Arabia has assured him of its withdrawal of support for any group that works for the dismemberment of any part of the republic. He said that the sporadic bombings, ambushes and kidnappings in certain parts of Mindanao are nothing more than the final desperate gasps of dying rebellion.

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PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS TEMPLES IN NARA

OW040621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Nara, June 4, KYODO -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party visited temples in this ancient Japanese capital Friday morning and saw the holy image of Chinese evangelist Jian Zhen (Ganjin). The image is kept at the Tosho-Daiji temple.

Zhao and his party arrived by car from Osaka where they spent last night to visit time-honored Japanese Buddhist temples and other historical and scenic sites in Nara Prefecture, western Japan.

The lacquer statue of Jian Zhen is enshrined in Tosho-Daiji temple. He is well known as a Chinese Buddhist priest who came to Japan in the 8th century on a Buddhist mission. The image had gone to China for display at the Chinese history museum in Beijing in April 1980 after a request from the Chinese Buddhist association.

Zhao and his party were welcomed when they arrived at the main gate of the temple with small flags of China and Japan waved by some 400 Japanese well-wishers in the temple compound. The Chinese premier smiled and waved in response to the greetings.

At the front of the mausoleum of the famed Chinese priest, the premier planted a sapling of the classic Chinese tree "qionghua" for the repose of the soul of the famed Chinese priest.

At the main hall of the temple, Rev. Kojun Morimoto, proposed exhibition in major Chinese cities of a set of fine panel paintings showing the arrival from China of Jian Zhan and his party some 1,200 years ago at a beach in northern Kyushu.

Zhao said he would welcome Rev. Morimoto and the beautiful panel paintings to China to introduce the great works of the Chinese Buddhist priest toward the dissemination of Buddhism in Japan.

Later Zhao and his party visited the Todaiji temple in the city where a massive Buddha is enshrined. Inside the largest wooden structure in the world, the premier was invited to climb to the top of the dais to closely observe the Buddha. He then went to a Nara hotel to attend a welcoming luncheon hosted by Nara Prefectural Governor Shigekiyo Ueda.

In the afternoon the Chinese group was to go to Kyoto for a sightseeing tour in the former Japanese capital.

UPPER HOUSE APPROVES CBW, ARMS CONVENTIONS

OW040257 Tokyo KYODO In English 0129 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 4, KYODO -- Bills for ratification of three international conventions related to disarmament were approved by the House of Councillors Friday.

The three treaties are the convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, the convention banning and restricting use of specific conventional weapons, such as napalm bombs and landmines, and the convention banning use of other weapons that inflict great damage on people and the environment.

The House of Representatives approved the bills on Thursday. The upper house action on Friday will enable the government to take formal steps for ratification of the conventions.

After necessary domestic procedures are taken, it plans to deposit documents of ratification of the convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxic weapons with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and those of the two other conventions with the United Nations.

Of the three conventions, that banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxic weapons signed in 1972 has been ratified by 95 countries, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Japan thus will become the 96th country to ratify it.

Deliberations in the current Diet are now suspended due to the unilateral action taken by the Liberal-Democratic Party to drastically extend the duration of the regular session.

But the opposition parties, excluding the Komeito, agreed to the LDP's request that the Diet approve the international conventions for ratification before Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki delivers his speech on June 9 at the second special U.N. session on disarmament in New York.

The Komeito, which is strongly critical of the LDP's step taken to extend the regular Diet session to allow passage of the bill to revise the public election law which is aimed at changing the national electorate system for the upper house elections, boycotted both the lower and upper house session, held to vote on the bills on the conventions.

The Komeito basically agrees to the ratification of the conventions but it holds that the LDP wants to take advantage of the deliberation on the bills as a toll for normalization of the Diet.

IMPORTS OF MEXICAN CRUDE OIL TO BE INCREASED

OW011333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- Mexican Petroleum Import Co. of Tokyo has come to an agreement with the Mexican state-owned oil company, PEMEX, to expand imports of Mexican crude oil to 110,000 barrels a day in June from an estimated 60,000 barrels a day in May, the Japanese company disclosed Tuesday.

The company said the agreement was reached between President Tokio Nagayama and visiting PEMEX President Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma.

The import prices will remain unchanged from May -- dollar 32.50 a barrel for light crude and dollar 25 for heavy crude, [illegible]ded.

The Japanese company also agreed to expand the import volume further to 150,000 barrels a day in July, if the two firms can settle on acceptable import prices.

KYODO TEHRAN OFFICE RESUMES FUNCTIONING 1 JUN

OW011337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran, June 1, KYODO -- KYODO news service's Tehran bureau Tuesday resumed functioning after four months of recess when new Bureau Chief Masato Matsushita arrived here to assume his post.

KYODO's Tehran bureau was closed last February on the instruction of the Iranian Government after reports which the Tehran government claimed to be false.

The Iranian Government's permission to reopen the KYODO bureau reached KYODO's head office in Tokyo last Tuesday.

NODONG SINMUN BLASTS U.S. ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

SK031130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Senate recently adopted a decision endorsing the U.S. administrations plan for the development of new chemical weapons. This is one more vicious crime against mankind and shows that the U.S. imperialists aggressive manoeuvres and war preparations have reached a very grave stage, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article captioned "U.S. Imperialists Are Criminals Frantic with Production of Chemical Weapons" the paper says:

Now the U.S. ruling quarters are crying that the production of new chemical weapons is "vital to the national interests."

The United States has the largest stock of chemical weapons in the world, even according to data released in U.S. publications. The United States has now more than 150,000 tons of poisonous material reserves, millions of chemical bombs and shells, mines and a large quantity of chemical ammunitions. They are stockpiled not only in U.S. mainland but also in the U.S. military bases in Asia, Europe and the Pacific.

Under the international pressure the U.S. imperialists announced that it stopped the production of chemical weapons from 1969. But today, they have thrown away all their masks and are openly hastening the production of various kinds of chemical weapons. They have directed billions of dollars to the rearming of their aggression forces with chemical weapons and are readjusting and expanding factories for the production of chemical weapons or building new ones for this purpose. They are preparing their armed forces for a modern chemical warfare.

The peaceloving people of the world still remember what great sufferings the U.S. imperialists brought to the peoples of various countries by using chemical weapons in different parts of the world in disregard of international law. At the time of the past Korean war they committed the crime of using germ and chemical weapons against our people. In the Southeast Asian region, too, they perpetrated the hideous crime of spraying more than 100,000 tons of poisonous chemical material, exterminating living things in a number of areas.

Today the progressive public circles of the world and even capitalist countries resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists plan to produce new chemical weapons and are waging an extensive movement in protest against it.

The vicious crime of the reactionary ruling quarters of the United States to threaten world peace and security and impose immeasurable sufferings upon mankind must never be pardoned.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES CHON SCANDAL COVERUP

SK040426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA) -- The South Korean "extraordinary National Assembly session" turned down all the "draft resolutions" submitted concerning the loan scandal and the prosecution announced the "conclusion of the investigation" into this case. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: Though the Chon Tu-hwan clique prevented the invocation of the "National Assembly's right to investigate state administration" by using its numerical supremacy, it will be unable to keep the truth of the scandal in the dark.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's claim that the adoption of the "draft resolutions" would "perpetuate the political feud, social unrest and economic chaos" and "be detrimental to the national interests" shows that a big secret which must not be divulged is at the bottom of the case.

The author of the commentary says: The rulers who had worked overtly and covertly to tone down public opinion and veil the truth of the case with a formal investigation and a Cabinet shakeup rejected the "draft resolution" demanding the invocation of the "right to investigate state administration" and dismissal of four officials responsible for the case, and hurriedly announced the "conclusion of the investigation". This shows their intention to keep the case in the dark as ever. They categorically opposed a probe into the truth of the case because the Chon Tu-hwan group is behind the case.

No one will believe that the unheard-of illicit loaning in which the criminals robbed three commercial banks of hundreds of billions of won, sent enterprises under water en masse and paralysed the stock market could be easily committed for more than one year without the backing of power. The principal offenders involved in the case are all relations of Chon Tu-hwan on his wife's side. The case is connected with politics and power in every respect. All facts show that the case is a political scandal closely connected with power and behind it is an unchallengeable, strong power.

It is none other than Chon Tu-hwan who is concealing the Chang Yong-cha case and working behind the scene to prevent the disclosure of its truth.

The uproarious public opinion cannot be lulled nor can the situation be brought under control by covering up the case. Crime cannot be veiled. One has to reap what he has sown.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL THREATENED BY 'DEATH BAND'

SK031322 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] According to a reliable source, Kim Sok-hui, prosecutor general, is said to have received a threat recently on the telephone at his home and a commotion followed. At around 0200 in the morning, a young man, who identified himself as a member of the down-with-police-and-military death band, reportedly threatened him on the telephone as follows:

I am a member of a down-with-police-and-military death band. Make public the truth of Mrs Chang's curb market incident. You have arrested only the petty thieves and hid the net. [as heard] If you do not respond to this demand, I will destroy your house.

Terrified, the prosecutor general is said to have sat up through the night, and in the morning he fussed about looking for explosives in his house.

VRPR REPORTS ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AGAINST CHON

SK031255 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Miscarried assassination attempts on the life of Chon Tu-hwan, the flagrant murderer and flunkeyist traitor, have been repeatedly committed. According to rumors enamating from the Chongwadae security office, assassination attempts occured on 4 and 27 December last year and again on 25 January and in early April this year.

In a case in January of this year, the commander of the 30th Battalion attached to the Capitol Corps shot at Chon Tu-hwan in his executive office at Chongwadae but missed.

Those involved in the attempts on the life of Chon Tu-hwan are mainly from the military. This fact shows that Chon Tu-hwan is hated and deserted by not only the people but also by the military. It would be wise for Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power on his own before he meets the same fate as the preceding dictator.

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

SK031110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to party leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings on his 70th birthday. He sent reply messages to:

Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party; Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal; Mario S Soares, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Portugal;

Kalevi Sorsa, chairman, and Erkki Liikanen, secretary, of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; Paavo Vayrynen, chairman, and Seppo Kaariainen, secretary general, of the Centre Party of Finland; Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden; Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark; Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party; Franz Muhri, chairman, and Erwin Scharf, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria; Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of Norwegian Communist Party; Berge Furre, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway;

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; William Kashtan, general secretary of the Executive Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada; Enry Winston, national chairman, and Gus Hall, general secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Pablo Gomez Alvarez, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Mexico; and Wallid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon.

In his reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song express thanks to the foreign party leaders for the warm congratulations and best wishes they had extended him in the name of the party and in their own name, on his 70th birthday, and evinced the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of our country and those countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, and wished them greater success in their work.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES REPLY FROM PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

SK040417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a reply message from Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, expressing heartfelt thanks to him for his message of sympathy for the flood damages in Guangdong Province, China.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES BRITAIN ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

SK031409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 2 (KCNA) -- The British imperialists recently launched a landing operation against the Falkland Islands with the mobilization of a large number of marines and paratroopers. NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a vicious challenge to the world's peaceloving people demanding the decolonization of the islands.

The author of a commentary titled "Hands of Aggression Must Be Taken Off Falkland Islands" says:

The British imperialists, ignoring the unanimous demand of the world's peacloving people for a peaceful settlement of the Falkland issue, are escalating their brigandish military actions against the islands with the zealous backing and military support of the U.S. imperialists. Their recent landing operation patently shows that their talk about "peaceful settlement of the Falkland issue" was a ruse to flout world public opinion and gain time for a military attack on the islands.

At present Britain is concentrating a large task force consisting of scores of warships including an aircraft carrier, atomic-powered submarines and helicopter carrier in the Falkland Islands area in a frantic bid to take hold of the islands again. This is a revelation of the imperialist nature of aggression and a malicious challenge to the worlds peaceloving people calling for the decolonization of the islands.

It is because of the U.S. imperialists active backing and military support that the British imperialists on the decline are today acting arrogantly with regard to the Falkland issue.

When the Falkland incident arose, the United States made crafty manoeuvres to create favorable conditions for the concentration of the British task force around the islands, while disguising itself as a "mediator", and spied on the navigation position of Argentine men-of-war and other military movements and informed Britain of it. This was an encouragement and support to the British military actions.

The cunning and sinister nature of the United States finds more salient expression in its socalled proposal for "three partner administration" and "five-point plan". In these proposals it sought to seize the Falkland Islands in its hands by taking advantage of the conflict between the two sides and make the islands its strategic forward base for aggression and intervention in the south Atlantic area.

But the U.S. imperialists who failed to realize their wild ambition in face of Argentina's opposition, openly declared their support to Britain, allowed the British task force to use the U.S. military base in the Atlantic ocean and supplied a large quantity of fuel, air-refuelling planes, ammunitions and other military equipment to the British aggression forces.

Recently the United States worked out a list of military supplies to be transferred to the British expeditionary forces in case the fighting becomes protracted around the Falkland Islands. Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are an accomplice of the British imperialists in perpetrating aggression to prevent the decolonization of the islands and rendering the Falkland incident more complicated.

The broad peaceloving people of the world including the Latin American people support the decolonization of the islands and denounce the brigandish aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists. If the U.S. and British imperialists persist in their reckless aggression, they will be further isolated from the world people.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ANTI-JAPANESE UPRISING

SK031542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- Developments in South Korea over the past 18 years since the June 3 uprising of the South Korean students and people give an important lesson that as long as the aggressors are ensconced in the country, the nation cannot live in peace and, therefore, a persistent struggle should be waged against the aggressors and for the establishment of an independent government, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The June 3 uprising of 1964 against the criminal "South Korean-Japan talks" between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries was a massive national salvation struggle of the South Korean students and people against the criminal tieup between the aggressors and traitors and for the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The author of an article published under the title "South Korean people Will Never Pardon Aggressors and Traitors" on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the June 3 uprising, says:

Due to the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries by directing and wirepulling the South Korean puppet regime, South Korea has been reduced further to a dual colony of the United States and Japan and its people are subjected to unbearable, colonial slavery, with national sovereignty trampled. Trumpeting about "South Korea-U.S. friendship", the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is extolling the U.S. imperialist aggressors as a "friend" and "good neighbour" and is zealously following them as the executor of their policies of aggression and war and as the shock force in carrying out their splittist "two Koreas" line.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique which has all along toed the line of the outside forces, kowtowing to them, is now further tightening the political, economic and military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries, babbling that "Japan and South Korea share the common destiny."

Facts prove that as long as the foreign aggressors remain in South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors, the dual lackeys of the United States and Japan, is in power there, neither the democratisation of South Korean society nor the reunification of the country can be achieved.

Recently South Korean students and people waged a valiant struggle, setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and burning the Stars and Stripes. This is a reflection of the unanimous will of the South.

Korean people who are determined not to live any longer a slave life under the jackboots of the outside forces, seeing through the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism through their life.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must look straight at reality, immediately discontinue its reliance upon the outside forces and treacherous acts and step down from power, as demanded by the people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop encouraging the South Korean puppet clique and go back without delay to their den, taking along the aggression forces and destructive weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up their reinvasion of South Korea and refrain from the criminal act of backing the puppet clique forsaken by the people and obstructing the cause of Korean reunification.

The South Korean patriotic students and people will vigorously wage the struggle against the outside forces and the puppet clique with their united might and check the aggression of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and bring the Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors to justice in the name of the nation.

MINJU CHOSON also comes out with an article titled "Struggle of South Korean People Against U.S. Imperialism and Fascism and for Democracy Cannot Be Held in Check."

NODONG SINMUN ON ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

SK310243 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 27 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 May special article: "The Performance of Prospective Tasks of Socialist Construction and the Improvement of Enterprise Management"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic work "The Tasks of the People's Government To Imbue Society with the Chuche Idea", assigned to us the militant tasks of overfulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and successfully realizing the 10-point prospective goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's by vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction. Overfulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and realizing the 10-point prospective goals of socialist economic construction are of a great significance in building a sound material and technical foundation for a completely victorious socialist society and in improving the people's material and cultural level.

As one important way of successfully performing the prospective tasks of grand socialist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song assigned tasks to improve guidance of economic work and to improve enterprise management. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully perform the prospective tasks of socialist economic construction, we should further improve guidance to economic work and to enterprise management.

Improving enterprise management is one of the key questions affecting the outcome of socialist economic construction. Economic construction in a socialist society is a struggle to create material wealth for the people's happy life and the country's prosperity and development by remaking and remodelling nature. Such a struggle is staged through work which combined in accordance with scientific principles, elements needed for production and through work guiding all processes. Enterprise management is a process of managing activities in order to realize the leading function of production in society, ranging from planning and securing materials to labor administration and financial management in various sectors of the people's economy.

Only when we improve enterprise management can we maintain a high speed in economic construction. As the scale of the economy grows and develops to a high level, we should further improve and strengthen enterprise management. Today the scale of our country's economy has matchlessly grown and the production links among the sectors in the people's economy have been diversified. The success of the prospective tasks of socialist economic construction depends on how we improve enterprise management.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his work, continuously improving economic guidance and enterprise management in line with the development of economic construction to a high level is the inevitable demand of socialist economic development. The great potential for economic development rests with the improvement of economic guidance and enterprise management.

Improving enterprise management to meet the demands of the developing reality is a firm guarantee of successfully conquering the 10-point prospective goals of socialist economic construction by effecting upsurges in economic construction. The improvement of enterprise management enables us to positively mobilize the production potential in plants and enterprises to perform the prospective tasks of socialist economic construction. The production foundation in all plants and enterprises becomes a permanent factor for enacting an upsurge in production. When we effectively use the production foundation, we can hike effectiveness in economic construction by increasing production without further investment. The question of effectively using the production foundation is one raised in all sections of economic construction. In particular, it becomes a more urgent question when we must conquer the grand economic construction plans and goals ahead of schedule.

Today, the prospective tasks of socialist economic construction call for effectively using the economic foundation of plants and enterprises. We should perform the grand tasks of economic construction by effectively using the economic foundation in plants and enterprises.

In accordance with the party's lines for self-reliant national economic construction and for the chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy, countless plants and enterprises based on a modern technology have been built.

Our country's socialist self-reliant national economy has remarkable power and production potential. If such power of the economic foundation is fully utilized, production will increase considerably over what it is now. Only when we plan and coordinate management and improve it can the infinite production potential of plants and enterprises be fully displayed.

For this reason, all organs for economic guidance, including provincial committees for economic guidance, and functionaries for economic guidance, should improve enterprise management and the production system. The improvement of enterprise management is important work in increasing production by performing the management of facilities, labor management and materials supply well. It means the normalization of production at a high level by rationalizing management and further improving plant management through the systematic preventive maintenance of production facilities, inspection of facilities, continuous renovation of the norm of consumption, supply management, effective use of 480 labor hours and work to create a new standard and record. By positively improving enterprise management, we can secure full operation and full capacity and successfully perform the prospective tasks of socialist economic construction by producing and constructing more with existing facilities and materials.

The results of socialist economic construction depends on how we develop basic industries which constitute the nucleus of the people's economy. Only when we rapidly develop heavy industry, including power, extraction and metal industries, can we accelerate overall economic development and smoothly resolve the question of the improving the people's standard of living. When we concentrate our efforts on the improvement of enterprise management to make the existing economic foundation in his sector prove its worth, we can conquer the height of 100 billion kwh in power production, the height of 120 tons of coal, the height of 5 million tons of steel, the height of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metal, and the height of 20 million tons of cement, thus successfully performing the grand tasks of economic construction.

The continuous improvement of enterprise management also mobilizes revolutionary passion and the creative positiveness of workers for the performance of the prospective tasks of socialist economic construction by offering them better conditions for production.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his work, the working masses, including workers and peasants, are in charge of socialist economic construction. Their power and wisdom are endless. A key to successfully performing the grand tasks of economic construction is to make the creative wisdom of the working masses positively displayed by spuring their revolutionary passion. Today, the spiritual attitude of our party members and workers is excellent. They are firmly resolved to work more for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people, following the noble loyalty displayed by the unheralded heroes. They are also staging a vigorous labor struggle, seeing a more brilliant future in the grand program of socialist economic construction unfolded by our party.

To effect continuous upsurges in production by spurring the workers' enthusiasm, it is important to guarantee them good conditions in which they can smoothly maintain production and to strengthen political work.

Enterprise management is a very important task which makes the passion of the producing masses in management and their creative positiveness evident in production by planning and coordinating the organizational work and guaranteeing economic and technological conditions to make them smoothly perform their economic tasks.

To smoothly maintain the production of enterprises, we should offer producers conditions needed to increase productivity. To this end, we supply raw materials and resources for them in a timely fashion. Furthermore, we should plan and coordinate the work to organize production, such as scientific and technological guidance for production and labor organization. As a result, we can normalize production at a high level and find many potentials. This applies to all production units, including the extraction and processing industries.

The economic tasks we are performing, in particular the 10-point prospective goals of socialist economic construction, are very difficult and grand tasks to increase production in various sectors of the people's economy. They are calling for the creation of upsurges in production by improving enterprise management in all sectors, including the extraction, power, metal, building materials and light industries. In the course of improving enterprise management, the workers can overfulfill the targets assigned to them by enhancing labor productivity.

Thus, upsurges can be effected in overall economic construction, as well as in individual production units, and all the heights in the 10-point prospective goals of socialist economic construction, including those of power, coal, steel, nonferrous metal, cement, chemical fertilizer and textiles, can be successfully occupied. The most important method of improving economic guidance and enterprise management is to embody the requirements of the taean work system in all units of the national economy. The taean work system is a method of enterprise management created by our party. With the creation and embodiment of the taean work system, the management and operation of plants in our country have been developed along a straight road without any deviation or twists, and our economy registered ceaseless upsurges and advances.

Our practical experience shows that the taean work system is a superior communist-type enterprise management method corresponding to the characteristics of socialist economic construction. We should constantly effect upsurges by carrying out enterprise management scientifically and reasonably to comply with the requirement of the taean work system. In particular, we should extensively display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system by constantly linking economic guidance to the updated method. Thus, we should successfully fulfill the prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

NEW, 'FAIR' INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM SOUGHT

SK310822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on May 30 carried an article headlined "Struggle of Developing Countries for Establishing Fair International Financial and Monetary System."

The article notes that the developing countries are destroying the predatory foothold of the imperialists in the financial and monetary field and establishing their own banking system by nationalising the banks, restricting the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital and developing cooperation in this field by organising "development fund," and taking a concerted action in the struggle against the multi-national banks and companies of the imperialists, thus taking strides in their struggle for establishing a fair international financial and monetary system.

Enumerating characteristic points of the current struggle for establishing a fair international financial and monetary system, the article says: Firstly, it is that this struggle is waged in close combination with the political struggle, being part of the struggle for complete independence. The struggle of the nonaligned and developing countries for the realization of independence in the banking and monetary domain began to be combined with the political struggle in the 1960's and was waged at international organizations more comprehensively with greater depth in the 1970's. In the 1980s the question of organizing an international financial and monetary body was placed on the order of the day and is being now actively pushed ahead.

Secondly, it is that this struggle is gaining in scope and depth. It is not confined to providing foreign currency and solving the financial and monetary problems among countries, but is being expanded to regional, subregional and global scope, covering a wide range of problems such as financial and monetary organization, loan and settlement, price stability and tariffs, credit and interest and aid fund.

Thirdly, it is that this struggle is shaking the very foundation of the imperialist financial and monetary system, being one of the important links in the struggle against imperialism and for independence and the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Fourthly, it is that the unity and cooperation among the developing countries are being strengthened in this struggle. Many developing countries are successfully overcoming difficulties arising in the financial and monetary field through cooperation.

Facts prove that if the nonaligned and developing countries strengthen cooperation in the financial and monetary field and carry into practice what is possible one by one under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, they can destroy the old international financial and monetary system and establish a new, fair one.

The nonaligned and developing countries will surely smash the old international financial and monetary system of exploitation and plunder by their staunch struggle.

CABINET CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LOAN SCANDAL

SK031211 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] At a very unusual conference of Cabinet members, which was held on the afternoon of 2 June, all Cabinet members expressed their own views and stands in turn for 1 hour and 45 minutes in a serious atmosphere with regard to the incident involving the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple. They also discussed the issue of measures to be taken for this incident.

Before the start of the conference, Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said: It is true that at a time the prosecutor has announced the final results of the investigation of the incident and when an extraordinary National Assembly session has concluded, some government officials are suspicious about the incident. He then urged Cabinet members to turn over a new leaf and express their own views on this incident.

Vice Prime Minister Kim Chun-song said that the legal mamangement of the Kongyong Construction Company does not constitute a special favor. Minister of Justice Chong Chi-kun said: I don't know what to do when some people do not believe what I testified at the National Assembly session on what I believed to be true. This has been disclosed by a person who attended the conference.

I has been disclosed that Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u said that what was most urgent was to correct the atmosphere of mistrust. Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae compalined about his dilemma, saying: There will be no enterprise which does not draw a dishonored promissary note when it abides by the law. I don't know whether it is beneficial to the national economy to draw a dishonored note by abiding by the law.

After concluding the conference, prime minister Yu urged minister of culture and public information Yi Chin-ui to sums up the contents of the discussion at the conference and announce the summary reporters.

DKP CHIEF ATTACKS DJP ON SCANDAL INVESTIGATION

SK031023 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column: "Political Scene"]

[Text] The 2 June press conference by Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], in which he expressed the "KDP's independent opinion" for dealing with the present situation, progressed in an unprecedentedly serious and stern atmosphere. The press conference was attended by all party members except those abroad.

He said: "As a politician, I have never felt so grim. With this feeling in mind, I am going to propose a few basic ideas to deal with the present situation."

He continued: "The opposition's resolve to clear suspicions surrounding the curb market scandal have been ruthlessly trampled upon." I, along with the people, cannot suppress surging indignation" and "I am particularly angry that the scandal has broken out at a time when a just society is being advocated." Thus, he attacked the government and the majority party.

He entered deeply into the "prohibited area" by saying: "A financial scandal, unprecedented in scale, has been committed at a time when many politicians are banned from political activities and many freedoms are restricted."

At the end of his statement which he read in a voice a little more excited than usual, President Yu said: "As if laying bricks one by one, I will build the fortress of civil rights." Touching on his future course of action in answering questions raised by the reporters, he calmly said: "My ideas for the situation were provided out of a humble mind, as if I had already left my position."

DJP SEEKS TO 'SATISFY' OPPOSITION PARTIES

SK031230 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 3 Jun 82 p 2

[From column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has been careful in not officially commenting on the press conferences conducted on 2 June by Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party, and by Yi Man-sop, vice president of the Korea National Party.

At a meeting of party executive members on 2 June, the DJP carefully examined the contents of the press conferences by the two party leaders and decided not to make any comment on them. DJP party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: Is it necessary to comment on every press conference by leaders of other parties? A party executive member said: We can sum up the contents of the press conferences of the opposition parties as an act of placing responsibility for settling the Yi-chang incident on the government and to the DJP. Our task is to determine how to settle this incident.

It has been learned the DJP executive members visited the Blue House twice on the same day and made certain suggestions. A person in high authority said: Action will soon be taken to satisfy the opposition parties.

PARTY LEADERS TO MEET, DISCUSS BETTER TIES

SK040059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Senior officers of three major political parties are expected to meet shortly, most probably today, to discuss how to "normalize" the strained relations between the ruling and opposition camps. The senior officers referred to are the secretaries-general, floor leaders and chief policymakers.

Secretaries-general and floor leaders of the three major parties met separately yesterday to discuss the agenda for the meeting proposed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday night.

The forthcoming meeting will probably take up a wide range of measures designed to resolve the recent curb loan scandal, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: Yi also said that all the problems triggered by the fraudulent loan scandal have not been settled in a satisfactory manner. The taut political situation should be resolved by healing the trauma of the scandal in the political, economic and social spheres at the earliest possible date, he stated. The majority floor leader further said that an opposition demand for a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and opposition leaders will also be discussed.

Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said in a press conference Wednesday he is willing to meet with President Chon to discuss ways of "normalizing" the strained political atmosphere.

Another DJP officer said that he expects a comprehensive package at the upcoming meeting of senior officers of the major parties.

DKP floor leader Im Chong-ki told reporters yesterday there is no good reason for the DKP to reject or postpone the proposed meeting. "A highly political solution is needed to the present volatile political situation. We should take time in holding the meeting in order to make it a success. This does not mean, however, that we (DKP) intend to put it off by a couple of days," Im said. The DKP floor leader said it is necessary for the opposition party to sound out the rival DJP's intentions before the meeting.

Political observers said that senior officers of the DJP, DKP and the opposition Korea National Party (KNP) will have frank exchanges of views on how to alleviate the strained political situation.

The observers said that the meeting may raise the question of possible dismissal of ministers whose position are related to the curb loan scandal. A series of proposals demanding the dismissal of the premier, deputy premier, minister of finance and minister of justice were defeated in a special National Assembly session Tuesday.

The ruling DJP is likely to appeal to the opposition parties to render bipartisan cooperation in normalizing the political situation, they said.

Earlier in the day, the three political parties held a series of meetings to explore ways of improving relations between the rival blocs.

The ruling DJP decided to formulate a package designed to preclude the further straining of relations with opposition parties and to revitalize the sagging economy.

HERALD WELCOMES FOREIGN MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT

SK040111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Fresh Diplomatic Approach"]

[Text] The appointment this week of Presidential Secretary General Yi Pom-sok as minister of foreign affairs is a pleasant surprise, coming as it did only two weeks after the major Cabinet reshuffle on May 21. The fact that it had taken the chief executive that much more time to ponder and decide on this new appointment is indicative of the importance he rightly attaches to many pending matters on the diplomatic front.

The most pressing and also challenging diplomatic job the new minister faces at the moment is working out a mutually satisfactory answer to the question of our proposal to Japan for a $6 billion economic cooperation.

When we approached Japan with that request about one year ago, the Japanese Government at first appeared to be dragging its feet and even to be resentful of the security tag attached to it. After a period of somewhat heated rhetoric from both sides, the on-again, off-again negotiations seem to have reached an agreement in principle for a need to carry out such a program in order to maintain peace, stability and economic progress in the east Asia region, which otherwise might kick up a devastating row at any moment. All that is left to thrash out between the two parties are the scope and terms of the soft-loan package.

We, therefore, believe that an amicable way is bound to emerge out of the currently stalled talks, if only both countries set their minds to it.

Being a veteran diplomat, who also has been close to the chief executive as his secretary general, the new minister of foreign affairs is well-qualified to bring the negotiation to an early, fruitful conclusion, mutually satisfying to both nations.

The next order of business for the new minister will be to step up cooperation with non-aligned nations, in order to win more friends and bring skeptics over to our side for our difficult but aspiring task of a national reunification through peaceful, democratic means. Since the new minister has had firsthand experience in attempting dialogue with North Korea as chief delegate and the minister of the national unification board, he is perhaps best qualified for that job.

We look forward to his achievements in promoting closer economic cooperation with other nations of the world, particularly in the field of joint ventures for the development of natural resources with Third World nations. Over the long run, that would perhaps be more important than any other phase of our economic diplomacy because of the long-term effects in promoting the well-being of the nations.

But first and foremost the new minister must strive for an early settlement of the pending economic issue with Japan. That will be the imminent test, and we believe that he will prove his merits on that score.

ROLE OF FIRST LADIES DISCUSSED IN TONG-A ILBO

SK300541 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 May 82 p 1

[The column: "Nonsense"]

[Text] In the United States, a country run under the presidential system, the wife of the president is called the first lady. The same title applies to the first lady in South Korea.

Since the presidency is similar to the position of a king in an old-time monarchy, the president is also called an "elected king." If so, first lady may as well be a title similar to that for a queen.

But this is in no way means that a present day first lady can behave like an old-time queen and reign over the people. First lady Nancy, wife of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, once said that her primary role was to manage the home comfortably as wife of Ronny, pet name of Reagan, rather than playing the role of the wife of the president, accompanying him on his stumping tours. At first, she was also praised as a good-wife-and-wise-mother type. Since she moved to the White House, however, something has changed with her.

She was once severely criticized by public opinion wondering whether she was not squandering money for dresses, accessories and furniture. For her luxurious living, she at one time was considered to be a figure tarnishing the image of the president. Of late, Nancy is trying very hard to improve her damaged standing in public opinion.

As in the case in our country, a democratic and modest lady of the good-wife-and-wise-mother type has been always welcomed as the wife of the chief executive.

The broad masses of people do not usually like an obstrusive woman. Even in the United States, the wives of past presidents were those who were satisfied with themselves for quietly managing their White House lives. Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, wife of former president Jimmy Carter, was once criticized by the press for meddling to much in her husband's politics. Madame Nhu of the former Vietnamese president is a case of ruining both herself and her country by running amok.

In France which is also run under the presidential system, the first ladies have always been of a democratic type who were loved by the masses. The wife of French President Mitterrand is satisfied with herself as the president's wife. She herself goes to market to buy food carrying a basket. They have been much influenced by Madame Yvonne, former president Charles de Gaulle's wife, a frugal, simple and devoted housewife. Because of her humility, her dislike of presenting herself in public, she was fondly called Madame Yvonne by the people.

There were many examples of Madame Yvonne's efforts not to waste taxes collected from the people. She wanted to be a frugal housewife, rather than the wife of the president. As a result, even the political enemies of her husband could not criticize Madame Yvonne. We can never overlook such efforts and merits of a devoted wife, who made her husband a great man and leader.

CHO-HEUNG BANK REPORTS MAJOR EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

SK040834 Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP) -- The Cho-Heung Bank, one of the major commercial banks in Seoul, disclosed Friday that a total of 8.6 billion won (about 11.8 million U.S. dollars) was misappropriated by Kim Sang-ki, 37, a branch deputy manager who committed suicide in April.

Acting president of the bank Song Ki-tae said that except for 2.7 billion won of the swindled money which was abandoned by a creditor known only as Mr. Choe, the bank will repay the remaining 5.9 billion won to depositors.

The fictitious Mr Choe, Kim's relatives engaged in the curb loan business, reportedly has more than 100 accounts in the bank. Song said the bank's actual losses amounted to five billion won because the bank secured Kim's individual assets of 900 million won as collateral.

The bank placed 22 officials on standby status in connection with the embezzlement case, including a branch manager, two deputy managers, and four assistant managers. Five of them, who actively collaborated with Kim in the misappropriations, were required to surrender their assets to the bank.

Bank sources explained that the total amount of swindled money was increased after a closer examination of the bank's Myongdong Branch accounts, where Kim had worked until he was found dead April 19 in a northern Seoul suburb.

The bank had reported to authorities shortly after Kim's death that only 960 million won had been siphoned off by Kim. The sources said exact amount of the embezzlement will take time to be fully disclosed because most of Kim's clients are curb money dealers who are in hiding because of the recent multi-million dollar curb money market scandal.

Meanwhile, the Seoul prosecutors' office launched an investigation into the case on the request of the Cho-Heung Bank. The prosecutor's office said its investigation will focus on Kim's collaborators in the bank and curb money lenders involved in money deals with Kim. The office also said the bank's high ranking officials will be closely examined because of the delay in disclosing the details of the case.

Kim, who was also president of the Korea Gymnastics Association at the time of his suicide, was engaged in a pro boxing promotion business where he was dubbed the "godfather" of former World Boxing Association flyweight champion Kim Tae-sik.

He apparently diverted the money for his wide-ranging personal businesses ranging from a trading company to social welfare works. He accepted deposits from more than 20 people, mostly his relatives or curb money dealers, by offering a higher interest rate than the bank.

He presumably took his own life because of anxiety over his failure to repay the pocketed money. The Cho-Heung Bank was undergoing an in-house audit at the time of Kim's death, in preparatons for the office of bank supervision and examination's regular auditing scheduled for early May.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER SEES PROGRESS AFTER TALKS

BK011713 Hong Kong AFP in English 1636 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Rangoon, 1 Jun (AFP) -- French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert at the conclusion of his visit to Burma said it had helped considerably in cutting through "the huge zone of indifference" existing between Burma and France.

(Meanwhile, French sources in Bangkok, where Mr. Jobert stopped off on his way back to Paris, said that France was prepared to loan Burma 200 million francs (33 million U.S. dollars) in 1982.)

Earlier, in an interview with AFP just before his departure from Rangoon, he had said that new and important financial cooperation would be proposed for the following year. Mr. Jobert's was the first visit by a French minister to Burma in 30 years, and he said he had managed to have several talks with Burmese authorities that would "help broaden economic cooperation between the two countries." The French trade minister also revealed that Burmese authorities had expressed concern at the widening gap in the balance of trade between the two countries which presently is in favour of France. The Burmese authorities had also tabled suggestions aimed at decreasing the existing trade deficit, he said, and he had kept "an open mind" on these proposals.

Burma hopes to develop exports to Europe and France. "Efforts will be made to interest French importers in what Burma has to offer," Mr. Jobert said. He said that minerals, agricultural products, foodstuffs and fish were possible products, which would find ready markets in France. Mr. Jobert said that France possesses high technology in the fields of transportation, genetics, and storage among others with which France is willing to assist Burma. "We will do as much as we can technically and financially to aid in the development of Burma," Mr. Jobert said.

The French minister and party arrived here May 29 for a three-day official visit and left this afternoon after a final round of talks with Burmese authorities.

Departs for Home

BK011418 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The Burmese delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin today held talks on bilateral economic cooperation with the visitng French delegation led by Minister for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert at the conference hall of the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

Members of the Burmese delegation were Minister for Transport and Communications Thura U Saw Pru, Minister for Trade U Khin Maung Gyi, Deputy Minister for Industry I U Maung Ohn, Deputy Minister for Industry Ii Dr Menh Thet San, Deputy Minister for Transport and Communications U Sein Ya, Deputy Ministers for Planning and Finance Dr Muang Shein and U Aye Ko, and heads of departments under the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

Members of the French delegation were Ambassador Michel Cadol, technical experts (Krieg Chariard) and (Bernard Tolin), Deputy Director of the Foreign Economic Relations Department (Henri Ligory) and Assistant to the Director General of the Finance Ministry (Robert Leons).

The visiting minister and his delegation this morning visited the Shwedagon pagoda and also laid wreaths at the martyrs mausoleum. At 1600, the visiting minister and his delegation left Rangoon airport.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NEW ENVOY FROM SRV

BK011414 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] have agreed to the appointment of Mr Pham Manh Diem as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the SRUB in succession to His Excellency Mr Nguyen Quang Huy.

VOPB ASSESSES NATION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK241318 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 23 May 82

[Unattributed article: "The Military Government is Bound To Suffer Agonizingly Under the Cancerous World Economic Situation"]

[Text] One after the other, the big shots of the military clique have come out in style to give economic speeches to the effect that the unstable world economic situation can worsen and lead to chaotic conditions and that preparations must be made to withstand such conditions. It is an accepted fact that the capitalist economy, which the military government calls the world economy, is in recession and is worsening with each passing day. The question today for the economic circles in the capitalist world is not whether recession can happen, but how to soften the impact of, or to find a way out of recession. Under such a situation, the military clique's statement that the world economy is deteriorating will not suffice; the key question must be up to what extent Burma is bearing the burden of such a deteriorating economic situation.

One of the big shots of the military clique said: Burma cannot remain isolated; it must be interdependent in terms of trade and other economic relations with other countries. Let us study whether Burma is actually interdependent in terms of trade and other economic relations with capitalist countries as that big shot of the military government claimed or that it is unilaterally dependent on those countries.

The military government's assembly announced that in 1982-83, the value of imports will be kyat 6,562,200,000 while the value of exports will be kyat 4,250,00,000. This means that the trade deficit will be kyat 2,311,400,000. It has been many years now that the military government has suffered a deficit in foreign trade. Although the value of exports has risen, it still remains lower than the value of imports. In 1975-76, value of imports was kyat 1.44 billion while the value of exports was kyat 1.32 billion. If we base our calculations on the 1975-76 figures, the value of imports in 1982-83 will have risen 4.55 times while the value of exports rose by only 3.22 times. In other words, it means that between 1975-76 and 1982-83, if the value of imports has taken four and a half strides, the value of exports only took over three strides. Even this assumes that the military government exports according to projected targets. For instance last year, the target was to export up to kyat 3,756,300,000 but the actual value exported was only kyat [illegible],239,800,000. The gap between imports and exports has become wider and wider every year and deficits in the trade imbalance have worsened.

According to foreign observers, in the past 15 years up to 1980-81, trade deficits totalled more than kyat 5.7 billion. This added with last year's deficit of kyat 1,768,600,000 will bring deficits to date to kyat 7,468,600,000. This is equivalent to more than 3.7 million tons of rice based on the calculation that 1 ton of rice is kyat 2,000. In other words, the amount is equivalent to the earnings which can be obtained by exporting 800,000 tons of rice every year for 4 and 1/2 years.

There is a big loss in foreign trade. How does the military government recover this big loss? According to not very reliable figures released by the military government, out of last year's imports of kyat 5,524,900,000, kyat 2,804,600,000 came from foreign loans, grants and aid. For 1982-83, foreign loans, grants and aid totalling kyat 3,355,800,000 will cover part of the kyat 6,568,200,000 import bill.

From these figures we can see that more than half of the import costs are covered by foreign loans and aid. However, taking loans means facing the problem of repaying those loans and keeping up with regular payment of interest. Thus the military government ends up taking more loans to meet these debts.

The military clique continues to increase investments with the excuse that it is trying to promote imports through these investments. At the so-called assembly meeting held this year, resolutions were passed to increase and diversify exports while the so-called deputy prime minister insinuated that foreign debts could be settled if exports were increased.

Can the exports by the military government really settle the existing amount of foreign debts? As stated earlier, to settle the existing foreign debts amounting to kyat 7,468,600,000 alone would take 4 and 1/2 years if exports of 800,000 tons of rice could be made yearly. Almost all the finished industrial goods -- which the military government called capital goods -- fishing trawlers, transport vehicles, construction goods, fertilizers, pesticides and so forth are imported from capitalist industrialized countries. The majority of exports from Burma is also to these countries.

Poor countries are opposing the trade imbalances, exploitation of markets and price manipulations in their trade and economic relations with big capitalist countries. Under such a situation, can the military government's exports be very effective? Is it not a fact that Burma's rice is not popular and that it is losing rice markets? Jute, being cultivated at a great expense by the military government, cannot be sold abroad. Under the slogan of diversification of exports, foreign loans are being squandered to promote quick-earning industrial raw materials, such as timber, minerals and oil. Can these goods withstand price manipulations abroad?

It is understood that foreign debts are piling up on poor countries and repayment by them of interest alone amounts to U.S. $4.7 billion. Up to the end of 1979, Burma was kyat 6.5 billion in debt with foreign loans and this rose to kyat 12,495,000,000 at the end of 1980-81. Repayment of interest alone takes up 28 percent of the value of exports. From these figures it can be assumed that even if exports were increased by 28 percent Burma would still only be able to settle the interest on its foreign debts and not the capital itself. Foreign loans taken by the military government can, in no way, decrease; they will only increase year by year.

In 1979-80, the target was to obtain foreign loans of kyat 2.5 billion. In 1981-82, the target rose to kyat 3.5 billion. A law was also passed at the so-called People's Assembly to allow obtaining foreign loans up to kyat 4 billion. Although the big shots of the military clique are vociferously calling for self-reliance and for avoiding taking loans just because they can easily be obtained, the apparent fact is that they themselves are becoming even more reliant on foreign loans and are sinking in a quagmire of debts. There is no need to mention specifically how much the military clique -- which is reliant on the world capitalist economy -- is going to suffer in today's deteriorating world economy.

One, when the U.S. economy "caught a cold" other countries were afflicted with pneumonia. In order to free his country from economic ills and to shift the burden to other countries, President Reagan increased bank interest rates, conducted an export-import war and changed budget strategies. These measures violently shook other countries. Only recently, Japan said that the interest rates in the United States are a cancerous problem for the world. The capitalist world which once suffered from pneumonia is now afflicted with cancer. When a country like Japan -- a creditor of Burma as well as the main country exporting incustrial goods to Burma -- alarmingly clamors about the world's cancerous problem, it goes without saying that Burma, which is a debtor to Japan as well as a buyer of Japanese goods, is bound to suffer agonizingly.

ACTIVITIES OF CHEA SIM DURING USSR VISIT

Meets Moscow Officials

BK301347 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 May (SPK) -- The successes achieved in socialist construction by the citizens of Moscow have inspired Kampuchea in building bases for a socialist society, declared Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly.

During a meeting on Thursday, 27 May, with the leaders of Moscow City, Chea Sim, who is leading a delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly, stressed that the warm welcome and hospitality of the Muscovites reflect the deepening of the fraternal friendship relations between the two peoples.

Chea Sim expressed his deep gratitude to the Muscovites and to all Soviets for their constant support for the Kampuchean people. The generous and noble assistance of the sisterly Soviet Union has enabled Kampuchea to achieve tangible results in agriculture, public health, education and culture. It contributes to raising the living standards of the population. We would like to strengthen our relations by all means for the good of the peoples of the PRK and the USSR and in the interest of peace and security in Southeast Asia, Chea Sim said.

Vladimir Promyslov, mayor of Moscow, noted that Soviet-Kampuchean relations, based on the common objectives that the two countries seek to attain in communist and socialist construction, have experienced a happy development. Each new meeting contributes to consolidating our friendship, he stressed.

On the same day, the Kampuchean delegation visited Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, where it acquainted itself with Soviet economy, science and culture.

Leningrad Visit

BK020733 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jun (SPK) -- The National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, met Lev Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Leningrad on 31 May.

Chea Sim expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and to the Soviet Government and people for their disinterested aid to the Kampuchean revolution.

Our successes in the economic and social fields cannot be separated from the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. It is a manifestation of internationalist brotherhood, Chea Sim said.

The revolutionary process in Kampuchea is irreversible. External and internal attempts to stop this process are bound to fail, he affirmed.

Lev Zaykov talked about the achievements made by the people of Leningrad and their preparations for the celebration of the USSR's 60th anniversary. The delegation laid a wreath at the monument of the fatherland.

Meets Parliamentarians

BK030904 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jun (SPK) -- According to TASS, on Wednesday, 2 Jun, the delegation representing the Kampuchean National Assembly, led by Chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, met in Moscow with the chairmen of the houses, as well as the chairmen and members of the permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Kampuchean and Soviet parliamentarians discussed the activities of the parliaments of the two countries and the development of their relations.

Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben, respectively the chairmen of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, attended this meeting.

The presence of Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR, was also noted.

HUN SEN MEETS SOVIET COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN MOSCOW

BK030635 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jun (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, met the members of the Soviet Committee for Support for the Peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in Moscow on Monday, 31 May.

The representatives of the committee expressed their confidence that the Kampuchean people will build a new and prosperous Kampuchea under the leadership of their Revolutionary People's Party.

Minister Hun Sen highly appreciated the Soviets' stand of maintaining solidarity with the Indochinese peoples.

OFFICIALS HEAR SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALK

BK301342 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 May (SPK) -- A talk on Kampuchea-USSR economic cooperation was held in Phnom Penh on Wednesday [26 May] under the sponsorship of the embassy and cultural center of the USSR.

Vladimir Kolonin, economic counsellor attached to the USSR Embassy, presented a report on the development of economic cooperation between the two countries during the past more than 3 years and affirmed that the USSR would like to continue expanding this cooperation. He laid stress on the concluded agreements on Soviet aid to refit the ports of Kompong Som and Phnom Penh, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Hospital, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship University of Technology and the power generating station and, particularly, to overhauling the cotton and rubber plantations.

Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade, and Min Khin, vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and deputy secretary general of the KUFNCO National Council, attended the ceremony.

BOU THANG HOSTS RECEPTION FOR SRV DELEGATION

BK030854 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jun (SPK) -- On Wednesday [2 June] evening, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission, organized a reception in Phnom Penh in honor of the delegation representing the Sciences and Education Commission of Vietnam, led by Pham Nhu Cuong, deputy director of the commission.

Bou Thang expressed his profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government and people for their material and spiritual aid to the Kampuchean revolution, which has contributed to increasing the pace of socialist construction in Kampuchea.

Pham Nhu Cuong stressed the deepening of the friendly ties and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, particularly their cooperation in the domain of social and cultural research.

YOS POR ADDRESSES KRATIE KUFNCD MEETING

BK281232 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Grand meetings were held on the afternoon of 17 and 26 May at Roka Kandal monastery of Roka Kandal commune in Kratie District and at the Chhlong District hall in Kraite Province to welcome the KUFNCD delegation led by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council.

Speaking at these meetings, Comrade Yos Por expressed profound thanks to the people and coveyed the best regards from the party and state leaders to everyone in the province, which was the first revolutionary base for the liberation of our beloved nation and fatherland.

The comrade highly appraised the rebirth of our people throughout the country and said. Aside from our rebirth, the enemy is also enraged at the development of our revolution. This is why it has sought every means to sabotage our revolutionary gains. Thus, the people must strengthen and expand the spirit of solidarity and patriotism, crush all enemy maneuvers and firmly hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalist solidarity with the socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world, particularly with Vietnam.

The comrade added: Our people must always nurture indignation at the genocidal, murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- which has tried to destroy its own nation -- and this indignation into vigorous strength for increasing production and restoring the national economy.

SOVIET WOMEN'S DELEGATIONS VISIT, MEET OFFICIALS

Women's Union Meeting

BK300709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] On 27 May at 1500, female Comrade Mean Saman, chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Union, received and held sincere talks with the Soviet women's delegation led by female Comrade (Rimma Alechetchkina) vice chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, at the office of the Kampuchean Women's Union.

During the meeting, female Comrade Mean Saman deeply thanked the delegation for its visit aimed at tightening friendly ties, and strengthening and developing relations and cooperation between Soviet and Kampuchean women. She said that during the past 3 years following the toppling of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime and under the correct leadership of the KPRP -- Kampuchea has been developing well in all fields. These revolutionary gains are because of the leadership of the party and the patriotic spirit of the Kampuchean people.

The active contribution of Kampuchean and Soviet women has also helped to obtain these revolutionary gains. The female comrade went on to point out the role and duties of women, particularly with respect to increasing production, restoring the national economy, and defending and constructing the fatherland by holding high the banner of international proletarian solidarity.

In reply, female Comrade (Rimma Alechetchkina) highly praised the rapid development of the Kampuchean revolution. Concurrently, she expressed her most joyful and warmest sentiments for the ties of solidarity, friendship and close cooperation between Soviet and Kampuchean women with the sole aim of searching for peace and stability for the Kampuchean people.

On the same day at 1630, female Comrade Mean Saman received and held talks with the delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] led by female Comrade (Kladis Bars Alvare), member of the Nicaraguan Women's Association and member of the Leon Provincial Committee. The two parties unanimously agreed to unite with and support each other to wage the struggle to topple the reactionaries, the expansionists and the imperialist aggressors with the singular goal of peace and prosperity.

Yos Por, Others Attend

BK310757 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 May (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Women's Associaiton held a meeting in Phnom Penh on 29 May in honor of the Soviet Women's Committee and Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] delegations.

Mean Saman, chairman of the women's association, talked about the hellish life of the Kampuchean women under Pol Pot. Thanks to Vietnam's Armed Forces, she said, they would finally recover their freedom and rights. Under the leadership of the KPRP and with the assistance of Vietnam, they USSR, socialist countries and peace-loving peoples, Kampuchea has made a leap forward with the active contribution of women.

We still experience numerous difficulties caused, on the one hand, by the consequences of the Pol Pot regime and, on the other hand, by the intervention of the Chinese expansionists and the subversive activities of the Pol Pot gang against the PRK. Mean Saman heartily thanked the Soviet Union and the WIDF for their consistent aid to the Kampuchean people in the defense and construction of their country.

The delgates of the Soviet Women and WIDF affirmed the solidarity of the Soviet, Nicaraguan and Congolese peoples with the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the construction and defense of their countries and in their struggle against the Beijing interference. They said they were convinced that, with the support of the socialist countries, the PRK would triumph over the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys.

Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, and Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, attended the meeting. Also present was Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy to Kampuchea.

Received by Chan Si

BK010937 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 31 may 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 May (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Soviet women's and WIDF delegations in Phnom Penh this morning.

Chan Si talked about the role played by Kampuchean women in every stage of the revolution, particularly in the management of the country's affairs when they became the masters of their country. He also talked about the role of Kampuchean women in the struggle for peace, freedom, and national independence together with women from other progressive and socialist communities.

Representatives from both women's delegations said that, through their visit, they had the opportunity to see with their own eyes the destruction caused by the Pol Pot regime as well as the progress achieved by the Kampuchean people in all fields.

The Soviet and WIDF visitors left Phnom Penh today. They were seen off by Mean Saman and Chhuk Chhim, chairman and vice chairman of Kampuchean Women's Association, respectively.

Both delegations visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the mass graves at Cheung EK, the former royal palace, the national museum and the fine arts school.

Delegations End Visit

BK010910 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A Soviet women's delegation led by female Comrade (Rimma Alechetchkina), deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, and a delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation, led by female Comrade (Kladis Bars Alvare), member of the Nicaraguan Women's Association, ended their official friendship visits and left the PRK for home at noon on 31 May.

Seeing the delegations off at Pochentong Airport were female Comrade Mean Saman, chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association; several cadres; Comrade Valentin Sviridov, a counselor at the Soviet Embassy; and many Soviet Embassy personnel.

TRADE GROUP PARTICIPATES IN BULGARIAN TRADE FAIR

BK281206 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a PRK internal and external trade delegation led by Comrade Sam Sambat, deputy director of the Kampuchea Import-Export Company, left Phnom Penh on 24 April to attend the international trade fair held in Plovdiv from 3 to 9 May. [dates as heard] The objective of this exhibition is to display the products of each country and to expand trade relations and agreements on international trade exchange.

Participating in the trade fair were 48 countries and 1,212 commercial companies. There were 150,000 visitors to the trade fair. The inauguration ceremony was honored by the presence of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The deputy chairman of the State Council and members of the party Central Committee also attended. Our PRK displayed its handicraft, agricultural and industrial products.

The trade fair committee decided to confer gold medals on 94 exhibitors, including the PRK, for their products displayed at the fair. This is because of the brilliant success accomplished by our trade ministry following the liberation day of 7 January which, together with the successes made by various other ministries, have enabled the PRK prestige to soar in the international arena.

PREM STRESSES PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BK040353 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Premier Prem Tinsulanon yesterday called for more economic cooperation among the countries in the Pacific and urged that it aims on practical results through methodical arrangements rather than formalizing or institutionalizing it. He said there was a need for studies on cooperative management of resources in many Pacific countries which were facing the problem of "over abundance" of products and commodities. "The problems of our area are not the lack of inexistence of contacts and cooperation. Rather, the prevailing pattern of cooperation is still concentrated on different sub-regional groupings," he said in his opening speech to the Pacific economic cooperation conference in the ESCAP.

More than 40 participants from 12 Pacific countries are attending the three-day conference to discuss economic interdependence of ASEAN with other Pacific basin countries and to finalize the necessary steps to be taken to establish the mechanism for private consultation and cooperation at national and regional levels.

The conference is chaired by Deputy Premier Dr Thanat Khoman who is chairman of the Pacific committee of Thailand. After the opening ceremony and presentations of reports on trade, resource security and investment, the conference site was shifted to the Bangkok Bank on Silom Road where deliberations will continue until today.

The conference, which is the second after the first was held in Canberra in 1980, will also discuss the implications of a more institutionalized form of cooperation.

Dr Thanat told the NATION that political implications made it rather unfavourable to institutionalize such cooperation for the time being. "We are trying to have cooperation in all possible practical fields with or without a central institution," he said.

EDITOR INTERVIEWS PHILIPPINE LEADERS ON ASEAN

BK020209 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Manila -- The Associaiton of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] has reached a serious crisis. The ASEAN-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for total withdrawal of Vietnamese invasion forces from Kampuchea has failed. The ASEAN - supported efforts for a coalition of Khmer nationalist forces to force the 200,000 Vietnamese troops to leave have made no progress.

To maintain its credibility as a politically effective and viable regional group ASEAN foreign minister will have to find new options regarding Kampuchea when they meet later this month in Singapore. They will also have to consider Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos' proposal for an ASEAN "summit" regarding economic objectives as well. In an exclusive interview, President Marcos cited the need for an inter-ASEAN shipping line to carry goods among ASEAN countries with outside markets at lower costs than at present.

In a separate interview, Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo warned that with failures of the General Assembly resolution on expulsion of the Vietnamese invasion forces from Kampuchea "We must have something to throw to those who voted for us" at this year's assembly session. The proposed resistence coalition of Khmer forces which had been depended upon as the "option" is unlikely to be set up in the near future.

General Romulo, hoping for suggestions from Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will "play it by ear" at the Singapore meetings. The ASEAN foreign ministers will have to consider the expanding role of China which apparently believes it to be in its own interests to keep the internationally abhorred Khmer Rouge in power in any future Kampuchean Government.

The Khmer Rouge, which is the largest armed forces resisting the Vietnamese, is Beijing's guarantee of a foodhold of influence in a Hanoi-dominated Indochina federation. China feels hemmed in with Soviet Russia on its northern border and to the south a Vietnam which has signed a mutual defence treaty with Moscow.

Beijing has won considerable favour with the Third World and nonaligned nations with its veto against European Kurt Waldheim in favour of non-European as United Nations Secretary-General. On the other hand, ASEAN is caught between the conflicting interests of China and the Soviet Union -- a problem which will have to be considered by ASEAN members.

In proposing the holding of an ASEAN summit, Marcos did not feel that the regional community had made real progress in economic projects -- the original purpose of the association.

ASEAN TO ESTABLISH TRADE, INVESTMENT CORPORATION

BK021356 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] It has been revealed that the ASEAN countries -- namely Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand -- have agreed in principle to set up the ASEAN trading and investment corporation with an initial capital of $5 million. The equity distribution would be 90 percent for all five member countries, to be divided equally, and 10 percent for the ASEAN finance corporation.

This recommendation, made during the meetings of the ASEAN trading and investment corporation steering committee chaired by Philippines' representative in Bangkok recently, will be referred to all constituent chambers of ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry [CCI] for their consideration and ratification.

The aim of the corporation is to help promote agricultural and industrial, trading and other business projects.

The corporation is to set up a holding company which will take majority and minority equity holding in direct investment projects in ASEAN region.

The meeting also agreed that the corporation board of directors should be limited to 11 members with two directors from each country and one representative from the ASEAN finance corporation if it decided to become a shareholder.

The move to establish the ASEAN trading and investment corporation followed the recommendation of the 15th ASEAN-CCI meeting in Manila last June and the discussion at the 16th ASEAN-CCI meeting in Bangkok earlier this year.

VOFA ASSAILS SRV'S VIEW OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

BK031122 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement is holding a ministerial-level meeting of the movement's Coordinationg Committee in Havana to discuss various issues and to prepare for the annual conference of the Nonaligned Movement, which will be held in Baghdad, Iraq, sometime in September. Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, gave an interview recently regarding Vietnam's attitude toward the role of the Nonaligned Movement. The following is the Voice of Free Asia's comment on Vo Dong Giang's remarks.

First, Vo Dong Giang opposed bringing the Kampuchean issue up for discussion at the meeting, explaining that nonalignment does not imply neutrality and that the socialist countries are the only real allies of the Nonaligned Movement. For this reason, the inclusion of the Kampuchean issue in the meeting's agenda could divide and thus weaken the Nonaligned Movement. The Vietnamese official's view demonstrates Vietnam's clear intent to distort the original objective of the Nonaligned Movement. It is also well known that Vietnam and certain nonaligned countries have been trying to exploit the movement to serve their own interests.

Vietnam opposes any discussion of the Kampuchean issue in the nonaligned meeting because it realizes that its aggression against Kampuchea is wrong and is unacceptable to any peace-loving country. Thus, it fears becoming a target of criticism and condemnation at the meeting. Vietnam's trick is to keep silent about how its troops have cruelly trampled on the Kampuchean people's independence and eventually have the situation in Kampuchean accepted as fait accompli. However, this shallow Vietnamese way of thinking shows nothing but contempt for the peaceful and humane conscience of many nonaligned countries. They certainly will not ignore Vietnam's aggression.

A Thai proverb says: An ox with an open sore on its back is afraid of flies. The current predicament of the Vietnamese leaders is no different. If anything, the discussion of the Kampuchean issue in the nonaligned meeting will create a division -- that is, a division of right from wrong -- and the meeting will expose Vietnam's pretentious role as a peace-loving country.

Vo Dong Giang says the socialist countries are the only true allies of the Nonaligned Movement. This is tantamount to saying that the nonaligned countries should not censure the actions of socialist countries who are their allies. Such a remark constitutes an attempt to ally the Nonaligned Movement with a certain camp, which certainly would not be appreciated by the majority of nonaligned countries. Is Vietnam trying to say that, being a socialist country, it has the right to commit aggression against another country? No country can say that such an attitude contributes to peace. Nor can any country pretend that Vietnamese aggression in order to serve the interest of a superpower is an act of nonalignment.

The Vietnamese official said China is currently the major threat to stability in Southeast Asia. He added that Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea if China withdraws from the Paracel Islands or if the United States pulls out of its Philippine bases. This shows that Vietnam is ignoring the fact that it, and nobody else, is the real threat to peace in this region.

It is well known that the situation in Southeast Asia has deteriorated significantly following the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, which has caused many Kampucheans to flee their country while their families are broken asunder and their country's national independence is trampled under foot. Its action has led to an intensified struggle in the region by the superpowers and this has had repercussions for the security of the countries in the region and peace in the world as a whole.

Moreover, the fact that Vietnam has linked a withdrawal of its troops to other issues reflects the fact that Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is not solely a regional problem, as Vietnam has always claimed. It has become increasingly clear as to just which side Vietnam is on.

Vo Dong Giang said in another interview that the resolution of disputes between nonaligned countries should be peaceful and without outside interference. But Vietnam resorted to use of force to settle its dispute with Kampuchea and committed aggression to serve its own interests and those of its superpower ally. This act of aggression, which violates the principles of international relations, has concerned the international community. But Vietnam has always tried to avoid or ignore this concern. An example of this is its opposition to the nonaligned meeting discussing the Kampuchean problem.

Thus it can be readily seen that Vietnam's action and attitude do not show any characteristics of nonalignment at all. Moreover, the Kampuchean problem is an international issue which should deserve strong attention from the nonaligned countries.

Thailand does not wish to see the Nonaligned Movement tilted in any direction. It also disagree with the nonaligned countries being so neutral that they ignore humanitarian principles, justice and righteousness. They should not allow Vietnam and some other nonaligned countries to persuade the movement to ignore the UN Charter and accepted international agreements. In other words, they should try to prevent any group from exploiting the Nonaligned Movement for its own interests. If they can do this, the Nonaligned Movement will enjoy an honorable status and international recognition and will truly be able to promote peace and international cooperation.

OPPOSITION STAGES WALKOUT DURING HOUSE DEBATE

BK040828 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Four ministries were debated in Parliament during the second day of a no-confidence debate yesterday. The ministries whose performances were attacked by opposition MPS are the Interior, Education and Finance Minstries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was to be debated behind closed doors for security reasons at the request of the government, but the planned debate had to be called off for lack of time after the opposition had staged a walkout amidst (?noisy) protest.

The walkout was staged after a (?noisy) incident which erupted at around 3:30 pm resulting in an opposition MP being removed physically from the House. The House session was called off after House Speaker Buntheng Thongsawat sought a vote from the remaining MPs. A vote of 245 to 3 was in favor of calling off the debate. The Parliament will today take a vote on the performances of 24 ministers following a two-day debate. Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said the government is confident of surviving vote of no-confidence today.

POST REPORTS RECENT SETUP OF COMMUNIST FACTION

BK010241 Bangkok POST in English 1 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] A Thai communist group "Asian 88" has recently been set up with an aim to separate 16 northeastern provinces from the rest of the country, a senior government intelligence source said yesterday. The source told the Bangkok POST that the so-called ASIA 88 movement is backed by the Lao communists and has its headquarters and arms training centre in Laos' Pak Se Province.

After the ranks of the Beijing-leaning Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) had split in 1978 because of the conflict between Beijing and the Soviet Union, a group of cadres quit the CPT and crossed over to Laos which is supported by Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the source said. Later, the source said, the Moscow-leaning group in Laos were broken again into two groups -- Phak Mai [New Party] and Asia 88. Phak Mai has its headquarters in Vientiane while the Asia 88 is based in Pak Se.

The source said that the government had been aware of the existence of the Phak Mai faction for a long time, because the group openly declared its intention to wipe out the CPT so that it can take over the CPT activities in Thailand. On the other hand, the Asia 88 group had been operating clandestinely by despatching agents to upper northeastern provinces to infiltrate the area, particularly in Yasothon and Ubon Ratchatani Provinces.

The group's stated aim is to carve out the 16 upper northeastern provinces from the country. Many school teachers in Yasothon's Kut Chom district are believed to be sympathetic to the Asia 88 faction, whose members are believed to include several Lao and Vietnamese nationals, the source said.

GEN PRAYUT ON POSSIBLE LINKS BETWEEN CPT, BCP

BK040703 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Phetchabun -- Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani said yesterday there is a possibility that the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) will adopt closer cooperation with the Communist Party of Burma (BCP) in the light of its military and political defeat.

Speaking at a press conference during a visit to a captured communist stronghold in Lomsak district here, Gen Prayut said both CPT and BCP were under the influence of China.

A party of media representatives were taken to tour the captured stronghold which straddled three provinces -- Loei, Phetchabun and Phisanulok. However, he said that at present the mutual support between the two communist parties was still low "because BCP does not have much influence in the border areas with Thailand." Gen Pravut also said that Chinese arms supplies to CPT would be more difficult because all the supply routes have been located. The communist stronghold in Nakhon-Thai district was overrun during a major offensive codenamed "Phamuang Kriangkrai" last month.

CPT 'UNABLE' TO HOLD FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

BK040648 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is still unable to hold its long-delayed fourth party congress, a senior policy official said yesterday. Special Branch Division Commander Pol Maj Gen Ophat Rattanasin quoted latest intelligence reports reaching the division as showing that the outlawed party is now only in the process of settling conflicts among its rank and file. He said the delay in holding the congress was a result of the fight within the party over the candidates to the CPT Politburo which is the supreme executive body of the party.

"CPT is now divided into two major factions. One of them is led by First Deputy Secretary General Wirat Angkhathawon which the other is led by Udom Sisuwan, a Politburo member who is in charge of front organization affairs," the special branch division head said. The bone of contention is the post of the party secretary general. The Internal Security Operations Command has confirmed that CPT Secretary General Charoen Wanngam had already died.

Pol Maj Gen Ophat said that CPT has not been able to hold its fourth congress partly because of the ideological conflicts within the party. Some factions of the party have been demanding its leadership to adopt a new strategy which places more emphasis on its urban operations and to keep a longer distance from Beijing.

Pol Maj Gen Ophat said that CPT will not be unable [as published] to hold the congress in the near future because of the leadership and ideological rifts. CPT Spokesman Pluang Wannasi has announced that the party will definitely organize the fourth congress to solve conflicts in the outlawed party.

PRC 'COMMANDOS' CROSS SRV BORDER 20, 27 MAY

OW031550 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3 -- Chinese commandoes and scouts on May 20 and 27 crossed the border into Vietnam and laid ambushes in many places in Lu Ma Tung and Ta Gia Khau villages, Muong Khuong District, in the northern border Province of Hoang Lien Son.

They fired at Vietnamese coop members working in the fields, killing five of them and wounding many others.

The local armed forces counter-attacked the Chinese intruders, forcing them back to the other side of the border.

OFFICIAL SAYS PRC PREPARING FOR 'A NEW WAR'

AU281007 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA) -- In the three years after China's aggressive war against Vietnam, the Maoists have organized more than 6,500 armed provocations into the Vietnamese border. In this period Chinese ships and boats have more than 14,700 times tried to penetrate into Vietnamese waters, while Chinese planes have more than 1,500 times flew over Vietnamese territory.

These data were made public before the Hanoi correspondent of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY by the deputy chairman of the Vietnamese commission for investigation of the crimes of the Chinese aggressors, Mr Nguyen (Duc Tieng.)

It is stressed in the interview in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT that judging by the above, Beijing is getting ready for a new war. This is further confirmed by the construction of military equipment, the reinforcement of military bases and the expansion of the highway network in the provinces bordering on Vietnam. Now close to the border are reinforcement stand five army corps. [as received]

As Nguyen (Duc Tieng) points out simultaneously with the preparations Beijing has launched against Vietnam an economic and propaganda warfare. Close to the border are situated 20 radio-relay systems which are connected with a broad network of loudspeakers directed toward Vietnam.

The hostile actions of Vietnam have one aim -- to change the present ratio of the forces in Indochina, which is not in the interests of the Chinese expansionist aims, aaid Mr Nguyen (Duc Tieng). It is clear for the Beijing rulers that the road to Southeast Asia passes through the Indochina Peninsula and that is why the existenceof a strong and independent Vietnam for them is a serious obstacle.

HANOI REPORTS ON U.S.-THAI NAVAL EXERCISE

BK031325 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. and Thai naval forces began their joint exercises codenamed "Cobra Gold 82" in the Gulf of Thailand on Wednesday [2 June]. These exercises will last till 14 June with the participation of 10,000 troops, a number of combat planes and more than 30 warships, including 10 warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet. About 2,000 marines will take part in the landing exercise.

VO DONG GIANG VIEWS TASKS OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW030801 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3 -- One of the important tasks of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries at its Havana conference is to point to the causes of tensions and conflicts around the world, says Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang.

Speaking at his recent press conference in Havana, Vo Dong Giang, who is head of the Vietnamese delegation to the current Havana conference of the Coordinating Bureau, called for denunciation of U.S. imperialism's and Chinese expansionism's criminal opposition to peace and detente and the independence and sovereignty of nations. The bureau should, he added, assess the world situation and activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since the last Havana non-aligned summit. He said: "It is necessary to correctly assess the great victories of the movement in the complicated situation over the past few years, and to criticize the arguments of imperialism and reaction that the movement is facing a crisis and deadlock as a result of its internal division."

He affirmed that such contentions are "remaining neutral to the two blocs", "opposing the two super-powers...." were alien to the movement and that they were only aimed at diverting the movement from its correct objectives in struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces as already reiterated at several non-aligned summits. The arguments, Vo Dong Giang stressed, were quite harmful to the Non-Aligned Movement, and to the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

Turning to the Southeast Asian situation, the Vietnamese head delegate pointed out: "The so-called 'Kampuchea crisis' projected by Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism is becoming their own crisis. Despite remaining complications, the Southeast Asian situation has improved. The prospects for dialogues and friendly cooperation between countries in the region are fine. China will fail in its plots to cause tension and conflicts."

Asked about the Non-Aligned Movement's attitude towards British aggression against the Malvinas, Vo Dong Giang said that the only correct attitude was to support Argentina's sovereignty over that archipelago as reiterated at many non-aligned summits. "Vietnam approves of this attitude, although Argentina opposes Vietnam in some aspects," he said, adding: "Because this is not a bargaining, a reciprocity, but a principled matter."

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO

OW040713 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jun 4 -- Spain's joining NATO runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Spanish people, says NHAN DAN today. The paper refers to the strategic position of Spain and says that democratic and progressive forces there are condemning Madrid for jeopardizing the country's independence and sovereignty.

Spain will have to increase its military expenditure and will be dragged into NATO's military adventures; it will thus be instrumental in increasing tension in Europe and in furthering the U.S. global strategy, NHAN DAN says.

"By taking in Spain," the paper notes, "the United States and NATO aim to expend the bloc's activity and speed up the arms race to obstruct all efforts toward international detente, to the detriment of peace-loving people who are struggling for disarmament," NHAN DAN says.

TO HUU LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST CMEA SESSION

OW031730 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jun 3 -- A government delegation led by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here this afternoon for the 36th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) to be held in Budapest, Hungary.

The delegation includes Tran Quynh, member of the Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vietnam's permanent representative to the C.M.E.A. Executive Committee; Vu Dai, member of the party Central Committee, cabinet minister and vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission; and others.

It was seen off by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other senior officials. Also present were Hungarian and Soviet Charges d'Affaires A.I. Tamas Lajos and Igor Ognetov.

PARTY LECTURERS MEET KAMPUCHEA'S BOU THANG

OW031734 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3 -- Bou Thang, Political Bureau member and head of the Propaganda and Training Commission of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, received a group of lecturers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Phnom Penh yesterday. Bou Thang expressed his joy at the Vietnamese guests' visit which, he said, would contribute to further mutual understanding and to the solidarity and friendship between the two countries.

Earlier, the Vietnamese lecturers toured several political, educational and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh and other localities.

UN OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS WITH TRAN QUYNH

OW031732 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3 -- Flores Rodas, assistant general director of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, visited Vietnam from May 26 to June 3 at the invitation of the Ministry of Forestry. While here, the F.A.O. official paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. He met with representatives of the host ministry and other offices concerned to discuss measures of promoting cooperation of forestry between his organization and Vietnam, and visited a number of aid projects for the forestry service, some afforestation stations in the northern provinces of Vinh Phu and Ha Tuyen, and the Swedish-financed Bai Bang paper mill.

Flores Rodas was cordially received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh and Hanoi Mayor Tran Vy.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES TEACHERS, STUDENTS 1 JUN

OW031155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Report on 1 Jun talk by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong to teachers, students in Hanoi -- portion recorded]

[Text] Yesterday morning, 1 June, the capital's education service held a ceremony at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi to commend and give awards to outstanding students. Some 1,000 students of 405 basic general schools and 52 general high schools representing some 590,000 students attended. Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong came to give awards to the students. He gave awards to the 20 most outstanding students and talked to the teachers and students.

After solicitously inquiring after the health of the teachers and cadres in the educational service and urging them to make efforts in teaching in order to have more outstanding students like those present so that they will have the capability and moral quality -- the personal values of all of one's life -- to outstandingly fulfill the tasks that will be entrusted to them with all their enthusiasm and conscience, Chairman Pham Van Dong continued:

[Begin recording] The Vietnamese people are very intelligent and their intelligence is shown as early as childhood when they are in school. If we have a chance to better organize the education of the children, our achievements will be better. This is the first cause. Second, the socialist system is one that creates conditions for the Vietnamese people's children and students to develop their intelligence. To do so we strive to organize appropriate schools, classes, teachers, students, teaching and studies. We cannot say when we will have achieved what we want. Why? Because what constitutes good teaching and good studying involves many things. What constitutes a good teacher is not a simple thing and what constitutes a good student is problematic and difficult. This is the second point.

The third point is to act in accordance with Uncle Ho's five teachings. In addition to these five teachings, last year I put forth six others on how to fulfill these teachings. Here, what we must give the most attention to is seeing to it that our students -- our children at school -- have good qualities in their studies and in school activities. What we must ponder is that you, children, do well what is necessary at school, namely, the six teachings: Discipline, politeness, obedience to your teachers, assistance to your friends, diligence and good study, and knowledge of how to protect public property. At the same time, we must educate you so that you will adopt a good attitude, become aware and act properly at home, when going out, and when dealing with other people in society.

Finally, what I want to talk to you about today is the quality of education, the quality of general education. This is the most important thing. It reflects all of our efforts, what we must do with regard to the school, the teachers as well as the students. Mainly, however, it reflects what we must do with regard to the teachers. This means paying more attention to fostering teachers' ranks. [end recording]

NHAN DAN ON EFFORTS TO PROTECT SIGNAL FORCE WIRE

BK310630 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The wire of the signal and liaison force stretches to almost all provinces and districts of the country, crossing hundreds of villages in different terrain conditions. To ensure a smooth signal and liaison operation under all circumstances and to support command and combat activities promptly, signal and liaison units have coordinated closely with the local people in protecting safely the signal wire and machine stations.

The command of the signal and liaison force has sent many cadre teams to localities to guide the people in implementing the directives of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of National Defense on protecting the signal wire. Specific tasks have been set forth for coordination between the party and administrative organizations and signal and liaison units, and satisfactory results have been obtained in this matter. The Nam Lien signal group, signal units of the Rear Services General Department and signal group S03 (of the 3d Military Region) have adopted many effective measures aimed at reducing cases of wire being disconnected and of portions of wire being cut off and stolen and cases of sabotage. An emulation movement to protect the military signal wire has been launched in more than 50 villages of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hhai Hung Provinces and Hanoi and Haiphong cities and in a number of villages of the 4th and 5th Military Regions. In these villages, the people have actively protected the military signal wire, struggled resolutely against negative phenomena and arrested many people for stealing wire.

Active in this emulation movement are Company 1 (of the Nam Lien group), Company 3 (of the 3d Military Region), Company 9 (of group S10), Duc Tu, Uy No and Van Hha villages (Hanoi), Cao Thang village (Hai Hung Province) and Binh Duong village (Cao Bang Province). Du Tu village and the Nam Lien group have worked together closely, organized patrol and guard units well and motivated the local people to protect the signal wire. As a result, since early 1981 the wire has been protected effectively.

Cao Thang village has coordinated with Company 3 of group S03 in educating the people to carry out the slogan: "Let's not take, use or keep signal wire of any kind" and to denounce thieves and saboteurs. Since early this year, units and localities through which the wire crosses have arrested many persons, recovering tens of kilometers of stolen wire. Many collectives and individuals have been commended and rewarded promptly for their achievements in protecting the signal wire.

The signal and liaison force has also just initiated among telephone units throughout the armed forces an emulation movement to coordinate with the people in protecting wire and machine stations under the slogan: Apply satisfactorily the party's views on people's war and on building all-people national defense to the responsible units' tasks of organizing, protecting and exploiting their signal and liaison networks. Signal and liaison units have sent cadres to localities through which the signal wire goes, to discuss measures for organizing and coordinating satisfactory protection of wire. In 1982, this work has been done satisfactorily in 50 percent of villages through which the signal wire passes.

HANOI CARRIES 10-DAY AGRICULTURE REPORT 1 JUN

BK021454 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] In the last 10 days of May, the northern provinces and municipalities were busy reaping the 5th-month spring rice crop. "As of 25 May the various provinces and municipalities had finished reaping on almost 200,000 hectares or over 20 percent of the total rice area, with Binh Tri Thien having completed more than 80 percent of its respective area; Nghe Tinh over 30 percent; Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Haiphong and Ha Nam Ninh over 20 percent; and other provinces over 10 percent."

The rice already harvested gave a poor yield as its blossoming stage coincided with the arrival of a cold spell. However, a survey of the ricefields indicates that later plantings are faring much better and may give a yield equal to or higher than that of last year's 5th-month spring rice crop.

"The rice area affected by harmful insects and diseases is smaller than in the past and only some areas transplanted with the late 5th-month spring rice are being mildly invested with brown leafhoppers. Various localities are now continuing their efforts to control the leafhoppers and prevent them from spreading to the 10th-month rice plantings.

"Concerning the summer-fall rice crop, the southern provinces have finished transplanting on more than 300,000 hectares, fulfilling over 50 percent of the plan area -- with the provinces from Thuan Hai south completing more than 270,000 hectares, an increase of 30,000 hectares over the same period last year. To date, An Giang has taken the lead in transplanting work, overfulfilling the plan norm by more than 4 percent. Nghia Binh has fulfilled more than 70 percent of its plan for rice transplanting and Hau Giang and Tien Giang, almost 60 percent."

Along with reaping 5th-month spring rice and transplanting summer-fall rice, all localities throughout the country have been sowing or transplanting the 10-month rice crop. "To date, the southern provinces and municipalities have placed almost 500,000 hectares and transplanted 10th-month rice over 300,000 hectares." Meanwhile, the northern provinces and municipalities are making intensive preparations for production in the 10th-month crop season.

"With regard to the planting of summer-fall vegetables and subsidiary food crops, to date the entire country has planted a total of more than 150,000 hectares of vegetables, food crops and industrial crops, with the southern provinces accounting for a larger area than the northern ones. The southern provinces have planted more than 80,000 hectares of food crops, chiefly corn and manioc."

Along with planting summer-fall vegetables and food crops, the northern provinces and municipalities are harvesting the winter-spring food crops. "To date, 7 lowland and midland provinces of the former zone 4 have reaped corn on more than 9,000 hectares and sweet potatoes on almost 40,000 hectares with farily good yields."

It is forecast that next week we will have a lot of sunshine and sporadic rainfall -- good weather for reaping the 5th-month spring rice crop and plowing lands for 10th-month rice. In view of this, all localities must pay attention to carrying out the following principal tasks:

The northern provinces and municipalities must rapidly reap the 5th-month spring rice crop, put it out to dry in the sun and discharge their grain obligations to the state while making preparations for sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice.

The southern provinces and municipalities must accelerate sowing and transplanting the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops and protect the rice already transplanted from harmful insects, diseases and drought.

All localities throughout the country must strive by all means to fulfill or overfulfill this year's plan for planting subsidiary food crops.

NHAN DAN URGES DELIVERY OF CONTRACTED PRODUCTS

BK281245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 82

[NHAN DAN 28 May editorial: "Deliver Contracted Products in Agriculture"]

[Text] Implementing the system of contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture, the cooperative members who have received rice fields have strived to overfulfill the contract quota in order to earn more. In this connections, contractors must overfulfill the plan norms for production volume.

In those cooperatives where product contracts are implemented, under normal weather conditions and with adequate amounts of assigned materials, their production volume should increase at least 50 percent over the plan norms, while their production costs should decline and productivity should increase. This is the new way to implement agricultural plans, increase social products and create conditions for cooperatives to establish distribution plans simultaneously with their production plans.

Under the new contract system, cooperative members bring their products home then deliver part of the production volume to cooperatives, as stipulated in contracts, and keep that which is in excess of the plan norms. This is remuneration for their extra effort and capital spent in the intensive cultivation of the assigned piece of land. Cooperatives must collect all the contracted production volume in order to have reserve products for expanding production in the next crop season, and must distribute products in a unified manner.

The implementation of the new contract system in the past few crop seasons has revealed that apart from those cooperatives where contracted products have been collected adequately, there have been quite a number of cooperative members who have failed to deliver their entire quota of products to the cooperatives. In some other cooperatives, the amounts of stockpiled products in cooperative members' families account for some percentage of the total production volume. The situation of prolonged debts -- either in money or rice -- has existed in agricultural cooperatives for rather a long time. The amount of rice allocated to cooperative members each crop season for drying under the former system can hardly be fully recovered. The collection of products within cooperatives is not at all a new phenomenon emerging from the product contract system.

Under the new contract system, if leadership is not closely exercised, the amount of stockpiled products will increase. Those cooperative members' families who continue to stockpile products normally fall into several categories.

Some people without much experience in rice cultivation are allocated more ricefields than they can work on to intensively cultivate crops. As a result, they fall short of plan norms and evidently cannot have enough rice to fulfill the contract quota. In some localities, when awarding contracts to their members, cooperatives have failed to ensure the necessary conditions such as fertilizer and water for them. When unable to fulfill the prescribed quota, they did not adjust the contract norms, making it impossible for the members to honor their contracts. Some other workers, being prodigal, have become indebted for quite a long time. When they can get some rice, they want to keep it in order to cover their own expenses.

The problem of compelling groups of workers and individual workers to deliver contracted products must be dealt with as soon as cooperatives allocate ricefields to them, and there must be an appropriate solution to this problem for each specific case. Many localities and primary production units are drawing upon experience in the delivery and acceptance of contracted products. This is a form of labor organization which is closely connected with labor remuneration. Some units are reconsidering the method of allocating ricefields on contracts to those workers capable of honoring the contracts.

Throughout the crop seasons, the management committees of cooperatives and the command sections of production units must control the performance of all eight prescribed tasks, including those tasks assigned to cooperative members and those tasks assumed by specialized units in order to create conditions for all cooperative members to fufill and overfulfill the contract quota. In case some ricefields are affected by insects, waterlogging and drought, cooperative members must be consulted promptly to determine lower contract quota. In doing this, we will contribute to increasing grain production volume steadily, while enabling cooperative members to have peace of mind to engage in production and to fulfill the product quota. Educating all the people to fulfill their product quota is a permanent task which must be performed regularly. If contractors have the proper conditions for production, as stipulated in contracts, they are dutybound to deliver their quota of products and fulfill the assigned plan norms for production volume.

The families of cadres and party members must be exemplary in delivering all the contracted products. Experience has shown that wherever they have failed to deliver all the contracted products they have retained a large stockpile of products. With respect to some people who intentionally prolong debts and fail to deliver all the contracted products without proper justification, stipulations in contracts will be applied to recover the product to ensure their just distribution.

The winter-spring rice is being harvested in many localities. When discussing distribution, these localities should attentively guide the delivery of contracted products by distinguishing old debts from stockpiled products in order to determine rational norms for recovering products during each crop season and each year, and to ensure adequate recovery of products for collectives.

The continued implementation of product contracts in agriculture should always consolidate the public ownership over the vital means of production and unify production plans, labor control plans and distribution and product delivery plans so that cooperatives' material and technical bases as well as production relations and socialist awareness can be perfected.

NHAN DAN VIEWS WORK OF MARKETING COOPERATIVES

BK291438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 82

[NHAN DAN 25 May editorial: "Consolidate and Develop Marketing Cooperatives in the Right Direction"]

[Text] Cooperatives are the effective supporting force of state-run trade. The party Central Committee's social and economic report at the fifth party congress indicated clearly: The state-run trade and marketing cooperatives must be consolidated strongly so that they can assume the leading role in the social market.

Thus far, 8,500 or more marketing cooperatives have been created, mostly in villages and hamlets. In 1981, the total amount of trade throughout the entire sector was about 10 billion dong, an increase of 80 percent or so over that of 1980. Of this figure, apart from the collection and purchase value which is assigned to the state-owned economic organizations, the value of privately run trade accounts for a considerable part of it.

Many marketing cooperatives have expanded their business and contributed to stabilizing the market and prices. In some of the southern provinces such as Quang Nam-da Nang, Long An and Hau Giang, many marketing cooperatives have fully exploited the local trade in agricultural products and handicrafts and artisan industry goods, and have participated in the processing of food products and the storage of goods for sale during pre-harvest periods, thus effectively supporting production and the people's livelihood.

The socialist trade is dutybound to surge forward to control the majority of wholesale activities and all the retail sales in order to basically master the social market and to limit and closely administer the unorganized market.

The cooperatives' trade may actively contribute to the implementation of this common task by concentrating on performing well the two specific duties of purchasing and selling.

Primarily, this is the purchase of agricultural products and other commodities as entrusted by the state-run economic organizations. At the same time, cooperatives represent the state-run trade in retailing consumer goods.

In order to help marketing cooperatives fulfill these duties, the state economic organizations should indicate clearly in their contracts with cooperatives the types of goods to be provided, their prices, the method of barter and the commission rates. At the same time, they must continue with followup action to promptly settle all problems arising from the implementation of contracts and guiding cooperatives in correctly implementing policies.

Along with the implementation of the above tasks, cooperatives must expand their trade activities in order to render better services to production and the people's livelihood and to increase their income. Emphasis must be placed on trading in agricultural, forestry, indigenous marine and food products in areas where production is carried out haphazardly and where the state does not assign an additional quota for the collection and purchase of products of the family-sideline economic sector or the remaining products of those collectives which have fulfilled their obligations and sales contracts toward the state. These include those handicraft products for which the state-run trade sector does not place a purchase order; the auxiliary products of various economic and cultural organizations; and all kinds of discarded materials and defective products, especially those discarded materials which are scattered among various families in the urban and rural areas.

Depending upon their specific conditions, cooperatives may also organize the production and processing of a number of those products which are needed to increase the diversity of their goods. It is necessary for them to stockpile agricultural products during harvests and to put them up for sale during postharvest periods in order to contribute to market stability.

Another task which cooperatives can do well is the expansion of service activities, such as repairing household appliances, doing tailoring, dyeing and dry-cleaning work, cutting hair, offering cooking services to weddings and funerals and so forth.

As an element of the socialist trade sector, the cooperative trade sector is duty-bound to provide support to the state-run trade sector, and to accept those works which the state-run trade sector cannot do or, even if it can, in which it will not be able to out perform cooperatives in terms of profits.

Some localities have employed marketing cooperatives as a tool to earn profits for their own budgets, thus leading to a situation in which these marketing cooperatives have refused to give cooperation for those goods under unified state control. They have made long business trips, engaged in competitive buying and selling with state-run trade sector as well as with state-run enterprises, failed to properly comply with various policies and stipulations regarding taxes, prices and currency, and have engaged in corrupt and illegal activities and in market-rigging activities. This loose control over marketing cooperatives must, therefore, be quickly overcome.

Along with increasing the activities of the state-run trade sector, we must properly consolidate and develop marketing cooperatives in order to contribute to restoring order on the distribution and circulation front and practically serving production and the people's livelihood.

DECISION ISSUED ON NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION LOTTERY

BK270939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] On 24 May the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 148/CT on unified control over the distribution of national construction lottery tickets. The decision says: The distribution of lottery tickets must be planned and revenues to be obtained from lottery ticket sales must be fully reflected in the planned local budget and be balanced against the local expense budget for building public utility projects. If there is some revenue left over, it will be used, together with state budget appropriations, to cover other expenditures already earmarked in the local budget.

The Ministry of Finance will be charged with printing and distributing all types of lottery tickets, including those lottery tickets in general use in the entire country and those used specifically in each locality.

Besides the Ministry of Finance, no other organ will be allowed to print and distribute lottery tickets. Lottery ticket prices and prizes will be set by the Ministry of Finance periodically. At least 50 percent of the revenues obtained from lottery ticket sales must be turned over to the state budget.

NHAN DAN ON COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION

BK311610 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 May 82, pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 8 May editorial: "Improve Communications and Transportation"]

[Text] Communications and transportation now represent a drawback in the economy. Permanent congestion has considerably hindered production, construction and the people's livelihood. Over the past few years, the transportation sector has been able to achieve only 70-80 percent of the transportation requirements. The sector's labor output and other economic-technical norms achieved by it have been low, showing a decline as compared with before.

Communications and transportation must be developed in proportion with requirements for economic development, for the strengthening of national defense and for the improvement of the people's livelihood. In this process, we must simultaneously develop the following two areas, namely increasing the material and technical bases and improving managerial organization. At a time when the material and technical bases are still limited, it is of specific importance for us to consolidate our organization, rearrange our forces, improve our managerial skills, and increase our productivity and the fruits of our labor.

We must formulate a plan for rational development of communications and transportation with priority given to developing sea and river shipping, consolidating and improving railroad transportation capacities, reorganizing truck transportation to suit fuel and spare parts supply capabilities and continuing to build the civil aviation sector. We must organize and widely use non-mechanized transportation and develop communications and transportation in the rural areas and especially in the mountainous regions. We must combine these tasks with efforts to promote forestry and agricultural development and to strengthen national defense. These are problems of great significance in exploiting our transportation potential in a manner suitable to the law of gradual development.

In building material and technical bases, we must quickly concentrate on building the system of sea and river ports and on dredging rivers. We must strongly develop coastal shipping while placing equal emphasis on promoting river and sea shipping activities. We must expand shipping activities in the Mekong River Delta as well as in the Bac Bo lowlands and midlands. We must consolidate and increase the capacities of various existing rail lines with emphasis on the North-South rail line, and must build a number of rail lines leading to various industrial complexes in conjunction with efforts to expand a number of main road axes and junctions. It is necessary to quickly repair and increase various means of transportation, especially lighters, river and sea-going vessels, locomotives and rail cars along with increasing stevedoring activities, shortening the period needed for a complete working cycle.

The communications and transportation sector must concentrate the greatest efforts on satisfactorily meeting requirements for the transportation of imports, exports and goods along the North-South route. Priority must be given to the transportation of coal and grain, transportation services catering to agriculture, to various key worksites and enterprises, and the transportation of goods to the border areas as well as to the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea.

The communications and transportation sector has a structure which encompasses riverways, sealanes, rail lines, road networks and air routes and which involves both the state-run and locally- or collectively-operated forces with the varying scales of organization and different degrees of technical expertise. But in general, this is the structure of a major production sector -- a structure which is developing extensively toward specialization and decentralization. Therefore, in organization and management, we must rationally rearrange the communications and transportation network and must employ various appropriate forms and scales of organization while correctly carrying out the division of labor between various sectors and between the central and the local levels in order to exploit our existing and future capabilities in a most satisfactory manner. In ann activities, ranging from the use of rudimentary to modern mechanical equipment, from the organization of small transportation units to the organization of larger ones with the participation of various sectors, and from the use of various forms of transportation unions and transportation agents, we must calculate carefully and ensure the rationality and the economic results of these activities. The entire communications and transportation sector must be built into a dynamic system in which each branch, each element, each enterprise and each person must have a high sense of responsibility and enough abilities and power to carry out their transportation tasks in a most effective manner.

The imbalances of the economy in general and of the communications and transportation sector in particular have made the implementation of various planned tasks more difficult. With the correct guidelines laid down at the Fifth VCP Congress, the communications and transportation sector must strive to create a vigorous change and made new strides in meeting every more satisfactorily the essential requirements arising from economic and cultural development as well as from the strengthening of national defense.

AUSTRALIA

FRASER: BRITAIN HAS NOT ASKED FOR MILITARY AID

BK280821 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, says he doesn't believe it has ever been the case that Britain or the United States would automatically come to Australia's aid in a military conflict. Speaking on commercial television, Mr Fraser said that a conflict involving only Australia and a regional power may be a matter Australia should be expected to look after itself. However, he said he'd regarded it as a totally different matter if the regional power was receiving substantial backing from the Soviet Union.

Mr Fraser said assistance could never be automatically anticipated because nations always read treaties in terms of the circumstances at the time, the nature of the threat and the relationship between the two countries.

On the Falkland Islands, Mr Fraser said Britain had not asked for Australian assistance. He said he didn't really expect Britain to ask for help all the more so because of reports of British military progress. But he said a British request for aid would obviously have to be considered if it was made. Earlier, the foreign minister, Mr Street, said there was no suggestion of Australia offering military assistance to Britain in the Falklands crisis.

FRASER REQUESTS BRIEFING ON GUIDED MISSILES

BK300957 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Fraser says it would be against the interest of the Soviet Union to intervene in the Falkland Island conflict.

Speaking in an Australian Television interview, Fraser said he regarded the Soviet Union as being provocative in international affairs if it felt such action would be successful. However, in the case of the Falklands this would not, he said, be in Moscow's interest. Fraser said he did not think the Falklands conflict would become a surrogate battle of the major powers but there were many lessons to be learned.

He said he had requested a personal briefing from Australia's defense advisors on the nature of guided missiles' defensive and offensive capabilities and why the French-made Exocet missiles being used by the Argentine forces have been able to get through against British ships. The prime minister also said it was obvious that Britain would have to keep an infinitely larger force in the Falklands than it had before the conflicts.

HAYDEN SCORES GOVERNMENT'S DEFENSE APPROACH

BK231533 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Mr Hayden, said the government's approach to defense now significantly jeopardizes Australia's security. Mr Hayden said the past 7 years had seen the government delaying, backtracking and shuffling around all the hard defense decisions. Consequently the government now had accrued a backlog of some 12,000 million dollars in defense spending commitments. That is more than 12,500 million American dollars.

Mr Hayden said that when the government finally did make up its mind, it made ridiculous decisions, such as the purchase of the aircraft carrier Invincible. To pay for the Invincible, the government had had to reduce defense spending in other areas.

Mr Hayden said the government would end up with an aircraft carrier devoid of fixed-wing aircraft and four missile destroyers without helicopter protection. Last week, he said, a Labor Government would establish within the Cabinet a National and International Security Committee headed by the prime minister, serviced by a secretariat and independent of the Defense Department to take defense decisions.

DEFENSE EXPERT UNDERLINES VALUE OF ANZUS

BK010916 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A leading defense analyst has told a federal parliamentary committee that Australia should not attempt to move outside the ANZUS defense pact or renegotiate its terms. The ANZUS pact was signed more than 30 years ago by Australia, New Zealand and the United States. It covers their mutual defense in the Pacific region.

The head of the strategic and defense study center at the Australian National University in Canberra, Dr (Bob O'Neill), says the benefits of belonging to the ANZUS alliance far outweigh the disadvantages. He told the parliamentary committee enquiring into relations between Australia and the United States that the benefits included protection from threats posed by conflict in the region, access to American defense technology and increased regional status.

Dr (O'Neill) said one of the disadvantages was a possibility of becoming a nuclear target in the event of a global conflict because of the American military bases in Australia. However he said he did not believe the Soviet Union would regard the bases as priority targets.

SOVIET SHIPPING VIEWED AS INDUSTRY THREAT

BK211027 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The federal opposition says some of Australia's shipping arrangements are in danger of collapsing because of price cutting by the Soviet Union. The Labor Party spokesman on transport, Mr Morris, said today that in the past few months the Soviet Union had taken more than 30 percent of the shipping traffic on the route between Australia, the Philippines and Hong Kong. He said the Soviet Union had been offering shipping rates 40 percent below the conference lines.

Mr Morris said the carriage of Australian exports to these important markets could ultimately be disrupted. He said the prime minister, who was calling on Western nations to take a tougher economic stand against the Soviet Union, might ask his own transport minister to act to prevent the collapse of the conference shipping arrangements.

Mr Morris said Mr Fraser should match his rhetoric with action to ensure that chaos did not develop because the Russians were using their heavily subsidized ships to undercut traditional carriers.

NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA AGREES TO DRAFT FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

BK010917 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Federal Cabinet has agreed to a draft free trade agreement with New Zealand. The deputy prime minister and minister for trade, Mr Anthony, says a report outlining proposals for a closer economic relationship between Australia and New Zealand will be released as a basis for discussion between interested parties. Mr Anthony says the governments of both countries are hoping to make a final decision in August so that new trading arrangements can take effect from 1 January next year.

A draft of the new free trade agreement is expected to be released in Canberra and Wellington later in the week.

MULDOON LAUDS NEW ECONOMIC TIES WITH AUSTRALIA

BK040924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] New Zeland's Prime Minister Mr Muldoon has predicted an era of increased prosperity and employment in his country under a proposed closer economic relations agreement with Australia. After more than 2 years of negotiations, the draft agreement has been simultaneously released in Wellington and Canberra. Mr Muldoon described the agreement as the most significant external opportunity for New Zealand in recent years. He called on manufacturers and producers of New Zealand not to view the draft too narrowly, saying it was important that it was considered as a whole.

The prime minister said some minor adjustments to the proposals might be possible through negotiations. The closer economic relations agreement, due to take effect on 1 January next year, aims to free trade movement across the Tasman by gradual elimination of the present restrictions.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BORDER CROSSINGS SPUR ENVOY RECALL FROM JAKARTA

BK310915 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Papua New Guinea is recalling its ambassador to Indonesia for urgent consultations over the recent border crossing by Indonesian soldiers. The ambassador, Mr James Gegeyo, is expected to fly back to Port Moresby from Jakarta tomorrow.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby office quotes government sources as saying Papua New Guinea is considering a number of diplomatic options following three crossings of the border in 2 weeks by armed Indonesian soldiers. Papua New Guinea's Foreign Minister Mr Noel Levi said last Friday that in the third incident village people had been questioned at gunpoint about the whereabouts of Indonesian hostages believed held by Irian Jayan rebels. Mr Levi said the incidents add the potential to severely damage relations between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.

MALAYSIA

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

BK031339 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] ASEAN will continue to work on a political settlement in Kampuchea despite the lack of progress among the three Khmer nationalist factions in forming a coalition. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur today that ASEAN would very much like to have a coalition of the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance forces.

The coalition itself would help in the implementation of the UN resolution aimed at finding a political settlement in Kampuchea. The UN resolution called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea followed by UN-monitored elections.

Tan Sri Ghazali, however, said the negotiations and the bargaining for a coalition should be left to the parties concerned. He also said that Malaysia did not attach any condition to its offer to host a summit of the three Khmer nationalist factions.

MUSA HITAM ON PLEA TO FREE ISA DETAINEES

BK311352 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 29 (AFP) -- Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam today said that certain international organizations were "deliberately attempting" to put Malaysia in a bad light over its Internal Security Act (ISA) detainees. He told a press conference that the government stood by its offer, made in February, to allow "adoption" by foreigners of ISA detainees. This, however, would not apply to those who were tried in open court and convicted, he said.

Datuk Musa was referring to the campaign mounted by the Federation of the UK and Eire Malaysian and Singapore Students Organizations [FUEMSSO] to save from the gallows a 33 year old Singaporean, Tan Chay Wa, who was recently sentenced to death by the high court for the illegal possession of a pistol. A French-based organization, Cimade, is also reported to have offered to "adopt" Tan.

Datuk Musa said that those detained without trial for security reasons, whether they were Malaysians, foreigners or stateless people, qualified for "adoption." The consent of the detainee had to be obtained before he was taken out of the country.

Commenting on a report that an opposition member of Parliament, Karpal Singh, was planning to present a petition to the prime minister "signed by 5,000 people throughout the world" to secure Tan's release, Datuk Musa said that Tan, as a convict, was not covered by the "adoption" offer. The petition organized by the students federation FUEMSSO, urges the government to stop the hanging of Tan and repeal the Internal Security Act and the emergency regulations.

According to published figures, a total of 64 people have been sentenced to death under the ISA, which was promulgated in the wake of the communist insurgency in the early 1950's. Of those sentenced, 31 are said to have been hanged.

Datuk Musa pointed out that Tan's trial had taken place in open court and he was found guilty of an offence for which the death sentence was mandatory. "We still believe in capital punishment for those guilty of possessing illegal arms. The intention of anyone who possesses illegal arms should be to use it for violence," he said. "We cannot tolerate communists and those who perpetrate violence.

TIN WORKERS TO FACE RETRENCHMENT, LAYOFFS

BK271629 Hong Kong AFP in English 1611 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 27 May (AFP) -- Employers in the tin industry yesterday were told to prepare their workers for "inevitable and imminent" retrenchment, layoffs, or both, as the painful process of export cutbacks begins, the BUSINESS TIMES reported today. The crunch will initially be felt in the gravel pump mines, but if prices continue at their present low levels even the dredges will not be spared.

The only remaining question for the industry is: "How soon and how much and for how long before things return to normal?" And to make matters worse, employers are already facing serious cash flow problems because of the low tin price and high production costs.

Outgoing Malayan Mining Employers' Association [MMEA] President Chan Wan Choon dwelt on this problem in his address at the MMEA annual meeting yesterday. "We shall have the additional dilemma of having to find large sums of money to pay retrenchment benefits," he said. Mr Chan stressed that the long record of good industrial relations between members of the MMEA and the unions would be tested in the bleak times ahead. "As he sees it today, retrenchment, layoff, or both, seem inevitable and imminent," he said.

He gave an assurance that the MMEA would do all it could to minimize the effect of any retrenchment or layoff that may have to take place.

In this event, the employers would observe their respective collective agreements with the mining unions and give the retrenchment benefits provided for in the employment ordinance. He said during 1981, when the average Penang tin price was 32.34 Malaysian dollars (i4.7 U.S.) per kilo, 153 gravel pump mines closed down and 3,811 workers in the industry lost their jobs.

The latest available statistics from the mines department show that in the first 2 months of 1982, a further 26 gravel pump mines ceased operations and an additional 370 mining employees were thrown out of work. As the price of tin continues to fall, more mines are expected to close and more workers will lose their jobs. The industry employed more than 35,000 people last year.

He put the blame squarely on the massive sales of tin by the General Services' Administration (GSA) of the United States which totalled 9,015 tonnes up to April 1982. Mr Chan said the mines have received notices of their production quotas from the tin export control committee, amounting to 25 percent for gravel pumps and 35 percent for dredges.

For dredges, the production cutbacks will mean a reduction of working hours initially but the possibility of retrenchment or layoff cannot be excluded.

SINGAPORE

SWAP OF DEFENSE, HEALTH MINISTERS ANNOUNCED

BK281355 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] As from next month, Mr Howe Yoon Chong will be the minister for health and Mr Goh Chok Tong the minister for defense. A statement from the Prime Minister's Office says as the national health plan is not yet finalized, Mr Goh will remain in the Health Ministry as second minister to help complete and present the plan to Parliament.

EDITORIAL SCORES SRV'S OFFER ON KAMPUCHEA

BK10745 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 14

[Editorial "So Tell Us Something New"]

[Text] Vietnam's well-oiled propaganda machine is once again being set in motion to grind out what is by now an all too familiar refrain. There are now "a certain number of positive factors" for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, or so Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Vo Dong Giang, was reported to have said. But Mr Giang, who had conveniently made himself available for an interview by news agencies, neglected to explain what these positive factors were, choosing to demonstrate instead Vietnam's readiness "to step forward" if Thailand, from the other side, also demonstrated its goodwill.

Characteristically, the latest Vietnamese pronouncement comes just a fortnight or so before an important conference, the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, in mid-June. Vietnam also dangled more or less the same red herring just before last year's ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, while insisting that Thailand must stop what Hanoi called hostile activities against Kampuchea. The same refrain was also heard before the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting in New Delhi in February 1981. So, what else is new?

In effect the ploy is the same: To create as much distraction as possible before a major conference which has Kampuchea high on its agenda -- by presenting Vietnam as ever ready to compromise in the search for a peaceful solution and thus placing the onus on ASEAN for the current impasse over Kampuchea. But it should by now be obvious that Hanoi's repeated attempts to present itself as the paragon of peace-loving and friendly nations have not washed, and are unlikely to as long as it continues to have 180,000 troops in Kampuchea.

Whom is Vietnam trying to fool when it has blatantly rejected United Nations resolutions over the past 3 years calling for a withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupying forces? Indeed, it is a measure of how low its credibility has sunk when few are prepared to take what it has to say at face value. Except for France, most of the industrialised countries in the West have stopped giving aid to Vietnam after its 1978 invasion of Kampuchea.

By drumming out the same old tune that it is ready to withdraw its occupying troops from Kampuchea on certain conditions, Vietnam is only avoiding the main issue: its military occupation of Kampuchea. And it makes no pretence that it is only prepared to hold talks on its own terms.

Contrary to what Hanoi may think, ASEAN is well aware of the political dynamics in Southeast Asia, in particular, Vietnam's quarrel with China. But ASEAN's stand is also well known: The territorial integrity and sovereignty of a state is inviolable and no state has a right to impose its will on another. Hanoi is only trying to cloud the issue by making peace talks on Kampuchea dependent on relations between the Indochinese states and China.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 109 7 June 1982

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MATERIALS ON VERSAILLES SUMMIT DISCUSSIONS

Reagan-Suzuki Presummit Talks

OW041231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, June 4, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan here Friday for private talks in prior to the opening of the seven-nation Versailles summit.

The meeting, the first between the two leaders since the Ottawa summit last July, began at 1:40 P.M. Paris time (8:40 P.M. Japan time) at the U.S. Embassy here. During the talks, Suzuki and Reagan were believed to have discussed the international situation and bilateral relations based on the "alliance relationship" declared in last year's Japan-U.S. joint communique. In particular, the prime minister was expected to seek American understanding of Japan's efforts to further open its market to foreign goods as seen in the recently announced second round of market liberalization measures. The two leaders were also expected to confirm an agreement in the trouble-plagued Japan-U.S. air talks and to discuss the question of Japanese Government credit to the Soviet Union in the light of U.S. requests for sanctions against Moscow.

Suzuki was accompanied at the meeting by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Minister for International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan were also present.

Suzuki Reviews Summit

OW070055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, June 6, KYODO -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher complained to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki about Japan's support for a U.N. resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in the British-Argentine dispute over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Suzuki disclosed in a press conference here Sunday.

Thatcher said she had wanted Japan, at least, to abstain from voting on the U.N. resolution, proposed by Spain and Panama, Suzuki told newsmen at the end of the three-day Versailles summit.

Suzuki said he explained to the British premier that Japan's vote in support of the resolution did not mean any change in Japan's position on the Falklands problem, saying that Japan continues to call for a solution of the dispute through talks at the United Nations. The U.N. resolution was vetoed last Friday by Britain and the United States, though the United States belatedly wanted to change its position from vetoing to abstention.

Reviewing the summit talks and individual talks during the three-day meeting at the Versailles Palace, Suzuki stressed the good results obtained at the eighth summit of seven industrialized Western nations. The summit participants had constructively and frankly exchanged views for solving inflation and unemployment and revitalizing the world economy, Suzuki said. They agreed on major common interests by ironing out minor differences, he said.

The summit closed on Sunday after issuing a six-point statement in which the seven nations agreed to limit supply of financial credits to the Soviet Union and to maintain, in principle, the free trade principle.

During the summit, Suzuki told newsmen, he on his part stressed the need for global cooperation in stabilizing the currencies and exchange rates and promoting technological development.

Suzuki said he also emphasized and obtained endorsement from the other leaders on the necessity for economic and technological assistance toward developing and Third-World countries.

Suzuki appealed for the need for the Western bloc countries to maintain friendly relations with China which shows an open policy to the West, he said. He said he also called for cooperation toward the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The summit partners showed interest in his views on the Asian situation, Suzki told the newsmen.

Suzuki said the Western allies highly rated Japan's second-round package for opening up the Japanese market to foreign products, unveiled late last month.

Touching on his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Suzuki said Japan and the United States are now maintaining a "mature" relationship. He said he believed the two countries would be able to solve any problem through talks.

In reference to the talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on Sunday morning, Suzuki disclosed the Canadian leader planned to visit Japan in early October.

Miyazawa Lauds Results

OW070443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 7, KYODO -- Japanese Government spokesman Kiichi Miyazawa Monday highly rated the outcome of the Versailles summit, expressing belief that cooperation and unity among the seven summit participants had been reconfirmed.

At a press conference, the chief Cabinet secretary particularly referred to broad agreement reached on the maintenance of the free economic system and the solution to employment problems through joint efforts for new technological development. He also highly valued the accord on the cooperation for stabilizing currencies and for positive stance toward the North-South issue between developing and developed countries.

Miyazawa welcomed a positive approach agreed on the coming ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The government spokesman also welcomed the summit participants could reach a minimum accord on their prudent stances regarding the U.S.-proposed limit to credits to the Soviet Union.

Miyazawa expressed pleasure with Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki's efforts in the Versailles summit, in particular, with the role of a "go-between" Suzuki reportedly played in some scenes of heated discussions by the summit leaders.

In his reviewing the relations between the points agreed in the Versailles summit and future Japanese policies, Miyazawa said he thinks that Japan has no need for drastic policy changes.

Japan should continue the current policy course on such problems as the market-opening efforts and the problem on loans to the Soviet Union, he said.

Sakurauchi News Conference

OW070253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, June 6, KYODO -- The United States may change its policy and give Japan a somewhat more favorable chance for Japan to resume the work on the Japan-Soviet joint development of oil and natural gas deposits on the continental shelf off Sakhalin, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told newsmen here Sunday night.

The Japan-Soviet project began in 1976, but the current U.S. ban on shipments of U.S.-built drilling equipment necessary for the project has been delaying the work. If the present situation continues, it is feared that the whole project may not survive. The United States has banned the equipment supply in connection with U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish problem. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi made the prediction of possible U.S. cooperation soon in supplying the drilling devices when he briefed newsmen about the six-point statement issued at the end of the Versailles summit.

Leaders of the world's industrial powers at the summit reached agreement to be more cautious in their economic relations with the Soviet Union and use "commercial prudence" in granting credits to the Soviet [Union] and its allies.

In reference to the press conference offered by French President Francois Mitterrand, the host of the summit, in which he said the West is in complete unity over the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the Japanese foreign minister told the newsmen that Japan is independent and is not necessarily taking the same postion as its Western allies on the dispute. On the Falklands issue, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki also received a direct "protest" from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher against Japan's voting for a U.N. resolution calling for a immediate cease-fire on the disputed islands. The resolution was vetoed by Britain and the United States last Friday.

Canadian Export-Import Talks

OW070251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, June 6, KYODO -- Japan and Canada failed Sunday to reach agreement on the volume of Japanese car exports to the Canadian market in the year ending next March.

Japanese Prime Minister Ze..o ..uki and his Canadian counterpart Pierre Trudeau discussed the issue and other bilateral economic matters for about 25 minutes. Noting that the United States has agreed to set the volume of Japanese car shipments in the second year of the three-year agreement on Japanese car export controls at the same level as in the first year, Suzuki expressed hope that the Canadian Government will take a similar action. Suzuki, however, failed to win Trudeau's agreement.

The Canadian Government has been demanding that Japan reduce car exports to Canada in the year ending next March to 146,000 units, lower than the 174,000 units last year.

Trudeau, meanwhile, expressed his strong hope that Japan will import the Canadian-developed "Candu" heavy-water nuclear reactor. Suzuki replied that the Japanese Government is currently studying the possibility of importing the reactor from an overall viewpoint.

Businessmen Welcome Outcome

OW070617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 7, KYODO -- Japanese business leaders Monday welcomed the outcome of the Versailles summit, noting the seven participating countries confirmed the need to promote free international trade and mutual technological cooperation.

They said the eighth summit was held under most unfavorable situation, as exemplified as mounting unemployment throughout the world and trade frictions. But the seven countries were still able to agree on the necessity to uphold the principle of free international trade and promote technological collaboration, they noted. Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the fact the government leaders had a frank exchange of views was more significant than anything else under the present circumstances. Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren), said it must have been most difficult for the leaders to reach an agreement satisfactory to all seven nations under present poor situation of the global economy. Inayama said the leaders of the seven nations still reconfirmed the necessity to promote free international trade. He was pleased that Japan's new package of measures to open its market wider to foreign imports was appreciated by other nations. On the monetary issue, Inayama said it is significant that the leaders agreed to work for the stabilization of the world money market in close collaboration. Stabilization of exchange rates was the matter of greatest concern to the business community, he added.

Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), hailed the agreement on technological cooperation, as Japan could contribute most in this field.

U.S. CUT IN ALASKAN FISH QUOTAS PROTESTED

OW051051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 5, KYODO -- Japan and the United States will hold five-day talks in Seattle, Washington, next week to reexamine Japan's import quotas on Alaskan pollack and herring.

The talks, which open next Monday, are expected to center on a U.S. request for a huge increase in its pollack quota from 14,000 tons for fiscal 1981 to 400,000-600,000 tons for the current fiscal year. The U.S. delegation made the strong request taking into consideration the current trade friction between the two nations.

Informed sources close to the Fishery Agency said the outcome of the talks will have serious influence on bilateral fishery negotiations for extension of the five-year Japan-U.S. fishery accord, which are scheduled for June 15-16 in Washington.

Japan is expected to make a substantial compromise with regard to the pollack quota, proposing that the quota be raised to the 60,000 ton level in fiscal 1982, and to the 200,000 ton level within the next four or five years to partly accommodate the U.S. demand.

During the bilateral talks, Japan will also file a strong protest with the U.S. Government against a sharp cut in the fish quotas for Japanese fishing operations within the 200 nautical mile zone off U.S. coasts.

At the talks in Seattle, the Japanese delegation will be led by Kiichi Inoue, director of the Oceanic Fishery Department of the Fisheries Agency, along with Fumio Imanaga, executive director of the Nippon Suisan Kaisha. The U.S. will be represented by W. Gordon, director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Department of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

At the governmental negotiations to be held in mid-June, Japan will be represented by Inoue and the U.S. by T. Kornmiller, deputy assistant secretary of state.

ZHAO ZIYANG LEAVES OSAKA FOR BEIJING 5 JUN

OW050655 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Osaka, June 5, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left for Beijing Saturday after completing his six-day official visit to Japan.

A special plane carrying the Chinese premier and his party left from Osaka International Airport at 3:25 P.M. On the last day of his stay in Japan, Zhao made a tour of the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto.

USSR TO RELEASE CREW MEMBERS OF SEIZED VESSEL

OW040947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 4, KYODO -- Two of the five crew members of a Japanese fishing vessel seized by Soviet patrol boats last February for allegedly engaging an illegal fishing operations in Soviet territorial waters will be set free Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Ministry officials said the Soviet Union had informed them of the release of Toshiaki Matsumiya, 40, and Masahiko Nagatani, 45, crewmen aboard the 16-ton No. 68 Kiho Maru from Nemuro, Hokkaido. The fishing boat was seized on February 15 off Yuri Island, about 17 kilometers east of Nosappu Point, Hokkaido, officials said.

The Maritime Safety Agency will send the patrol boat Kunashiri to Anama Bay, Shikotan Island, about 75 kilometers east of the Nemuro Peninsula, Hokkaido, Wednesday to pick them up. The release of the two seamen will reduce the number of Japanese seamen detained in the Soviet Union to 32, officials said.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES ISRAELI LEBANON RAIDS

OW070039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 7, KYODO -- The government issued a statement Sunday night strongly criticizing Israel for its latest military action against Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon.

The statement, issued by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa in his capacity as acting foreign minister, criticized Israel for shelling and bombing the Palestinian bases on Friday and Saturday, which it said were actions bringing on serious results.

The statement called for a cease-fire, saying that the Israeli attack represented a serious violation of the sovereingty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon. Noting that the truce agreement of last July was threatened with collapse, it expressed apprehension over rising danger of armed strife which threatens peace in the Middle East as a whole and asked parties concerned to exercise self-restraint based on Resolution No. 508 of the U.S. Security Council.

The statement was issued in respect to the situation prior to the incursion into Lebanese territory by Israeli ground forces on Sunday.

Before the announcement of the statement, the Foreign Ministry explained its contents to the envoys in Tokyo of Lebanon, Syria and Israel.

KIM YONG-SAM REPORTED UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN SEOUL

SK050846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] From Tokyo -- On 2 June Japanese newspapers unanimously reported that in a recent interview in which he criticized the repressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party [NDP], demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down from power, and that for this reason he has been placed under house arrest.

ASAHI SHIMBUN, in an article sent from its Seoul cooresponden t, reported as follows: Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct NDP, an opposition party in the era of the Pak Chong-hui regime, was placed under house arrest again on the evening of 1 June at his house located in Sangtu-Dong, Tongchak-Ku, Seoul.

According to a source, around 1800 on 1 June, the chief of the intelligence section of Noryangjin Police Station in Seoul visited Kim Yong-sam's house and informed him of his house arrest, saying "All people are prohibited to have access to this house in accordance with the instructions from higher authorities." Because of this step, 2 surveillance posts, which were removed in May 1981 when Kim Yong-sam's house arrest was lifted, were suddenly reestablished and a riot police bus was parked near his house.

Kim Yong-sam was one of the three Kims who it had been said would assume leadership of the regime following the shooting of Pak Chong-hui. Kim Yong-sam was placed under house arrest on 17 May 1980 just before the Kwangju incident. His house arrest was lifted on 1 May 1981.

Kim Yong-sam has been banned from conducting political activities. However, last May he was interviewed by a reporter of the NEW YORK TIMES whereupon he demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down from power and sharply criticized the recent curb loan scandal. During the interview, Kim Yong-sam strongly demanded announcement of the real facts of the Kwangju incident which occurred in May 1980, the release of political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and the lifting of the political ban imposed on former politicians.

Because of the recent curb loan scandal, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is receiving strong criticism from the people. The house arrest of Kim Yong-sam is an indication of a strengthened crackdown on dissidents.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported: On the morning of 2 June Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct NDP, said the authorities have begun to place him under house arrest again. In a telephone conversation, Kim Yong-sam said that around 1600 on 1 June some 30 policemen came and established surveillance posts in front of his house. They have banned outsiders from visiting his house. In a recent interview with a reporter of the NEW YORK TIMES, Kim Yong-sam demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down from power, denouncing the regime. Kim Yong-sam said that his house arrest is due to the interview.

Predicted Chon's Downfall

SK050412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party of South Korea, told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that "The present Government of South Korea will fall before long," according to a foreign press report.

Declaring that the Chon Tu-hwan group "will not be able to remain in power long for the big loan scandal," he held that the loan scnadal of the privileged quarters laid open to view recently is "an incident without parallel not only in the history of South Korea but also in the world and Chon Tu-hwan must bear full responsibility for it." "The resignation of Chon Tu-hwan is the best way for the country," he stressed.

Kim Yong-sam strongly demanded "a new presidential election, free and fair," the release of 2,000 political prisoners, the restoration of the rights of the politicians and guarantee of the freedom of the press.

According to another report, upset by what the former president of the New Democratic Party said in his press interview, the military fascist clique took the fascist step of putting him under house arrest in retaliation for this.

CPRF on Kim Yong-sam Case

SK070824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on June 6 made public information No. 220 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans for stretching their tentacles of suppression to former president of the New Democratic Patty Kim Yong-sam.

The information says: The South Korean military fascist clique put former president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam again under house arrest because he made a statement going against the grain with it at an interview with a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This is a wanton violation of human rights and democracy and another reactionary offensive to get rid of its political rivals and stamp out the democratic forces.

As to the statement of Kim Yong-sam at the press interview, he said only what he had to do. As already reported, he said that Chon Tu-hwan was to blame for the recent big loan scandal and his resignation was the only best way to bring under control the present situation of South Korea. Kim Yong-sam held that the "constitution" should be revised, free and fair "presidential elections" held, the truth of the Kwangju incident probed, 2,000 illegally detained political prisoners including Kim Tae Chung set free, the suspended "civil rights" of politicians restored and freedom of speech ensured.

This is an expression of the just will which anyone who values justice and democracy and is concerned about the future of the country and the nation should do. It is an entirely just act expressing his political view to save the deplorable situation of South Korea where bayonets are brandished and corruption and irregularities are prevalent.

However, the military fascist clique took issue with the statement of Kim Yong-sam and put him to domiciliary confinement. This seeks a sinister aim of covering up its unpardonable crimes against the nation, putting down the daily growing discontent and protest of the people and propping up the military fascist system shaking to its very foundation.

The persecution of Kim Yong-sam by the Chon Tu-Hwan group is an intolerable political retaliation against its political rival.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must immediately stop its brutal suppression of the South Korean people and democratic figures, unconditionally lift the step of house arrest against Kim Yong-sam and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the people.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS DATE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG ARREST

SK060856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN June 5 in an article published upon the lapse of two years since democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was imprisoned by the truculent Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique says that an immediate end must be put to his persecution.

Noting that Kim Tae-chung is now undergoing indescribable sufferings due to the aftershock of the tortures plus various diseases in a "prison within prison" and is in a state of danger where no one knows when and how he will be deprived of his life, the paper says: This is entirely due to the political suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested and imprisoned Kim Tae-chung when it extended the "emergency martial law" throughout South Korea through the May 17 fascist violence and penalized him on groundless charges of "plotting for a rebellion" and violating the "anti-communist law", the "national security law" and "martial law decree."

The paper says that this was a shameless political suppression aimed to remove the political adversary of high reputation in South Korea and usurp "power."

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "commuted" the prison term passed upon Kim Tae-chung to 20 years, the paper says: This is a trick serving double purposes -- burying him politically and physically as originally planned, while winning the popular favour. Noting that isolated internally and externally, the fear-stricken traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming in an undisguised way to murder Kim Tae-chung. The paper declares that to openly murder him is an unbearable challenge to human conscience and a most wanton violation of human rights and democracy.

The paper stresses: The Kim Tae-chung issue is not confined to the life of an individual person. It is a problem related to the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must immediately discontinue the brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung and unconditionally and promptly release him and all other illegally arrested and jailed patriotic students and people and personages of broad stratagm.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique, defying the demand of the times and the people, persistently takes the road of murdering Kim Tae-chung, it will be unable to escape a stern judgement of the people but meet more powerful public censure at home and abroad.

VRPR HITS U.S. GENERAL'S INAUGURATION REMARKS

SK050546 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] On 4 June Robert Sennewald babbled in his so-called inauguration speech at the change-of-command ceremony for the Commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea that he would build up military capabilities to accelerate preparations for a war. He said his top priority is to enhance combat readiness.

This is a violent and war-like remark to make South Korea an aggressive military base and provoke a war of aggression in this land. This is a grave challenge to the people at home and abroad aspiring peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

Despite the strong demands of the people at home and abroad for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. aggressors have introduced sophisticated military equipment, including nuclear arms -- turning this land into their supply base for aggression.

This notwithstanding, Sennewald praised a military build-up and enhanced combat readiness. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' schemes to provoke another war have reached a very dangerous stage. It is, indeed, intolerable for Sennewald to make such aggressive and warlike remarks as soon as he has set foot in this land. Instead of running amok to provoke a new war, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw as is unanimously demanded by people at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES DEPARTING WICKHAM

SK050140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 4 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June commentary: "Praise of a Murderer"]

[Text] In connection with the return to the United States of Wickham, commander of the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea, the puppets are kicking up a racket by praising him for being promoted and thanking him for his service. This shows the nature of the U.S. imperialist's faithful stooges and the dirty group committing treason against the country and the people.

Wickham is the truculent war maniac and cutthroat who, during his term in office as commander of the U.S. forces, turned South Korea into the hotbed of a new war, an unprecedented human hell and a sea of blood.

Wickham was the ringleader who turned Kwangju into a sea of blood by handing over to traitor Chon Tu-hwan the right of command over a division under his command. He was also the ringleader who had puppet Chon Tu-hwan emerge as the ruler of South Korea with the aid of guns and bayonets.

It is well known to the world that Wickham insulted the South Korean people by calling them lemmings and clamored that if Chon Tu-hwan became president he would support him. Wickham has been the truculent on-the-spot executioner of the U.S. imperialist's murderous colonial policy. The crimes committed by Wickham roused the surging hatred and indignation of the South Korean people. The crimes gave rise to rising anti-U.S. sentiment among the South Korean people and to the slogans "United States, take your hands off South Korea," and "Wickham, leave South Korea."

The U.S. imperialists, if they retained the murderer Wickham, could not avert a crisis facing them in their colonial rule in South Korea. Therefore, the U.S. ruling bunch transferred him to another post. In other words, Wickham is being ostracized by the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle. Before the situation went from bad to worse, the United States recalled him.

The puppets' servile praise of Wickham is dirty flattery and sycophancy toward the U.S. imperialists. It only exposes their detestable nature to maintain their life under the aegis of outside forces.

The puppets' sordid, nation-selling and anti-national acts will arouse greater wrath from the people and will accelerate their isolation and downfall. Those who turn their backs on the compatriots and fawn on foreign forces will never be safe.

VRPR DECRIES SIGNATURE DRIVE ON NORTHERN CAMPS

SK040846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 31 May the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique announced that it will stage a nationwide signature campaign denouncing the tyranny in the North for a month from 1 June by employing a fascist government-patronized organization called the federation of the five provinces of th North.

At a press conference on 31 May, the director of the federation of the five provinces of the North, Kim Yong-kyu, made absurd remarks that there are concentration camps in the North similar to a living hell and so forth. Indeed, this is a ridiculous frenzy reversing black and white. The frenzied rackets committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot be perpetrated by anyone unless he is an idiot unable to distinguish white from black, good from evil. As is known to everyone society in the North is the earthyl paradise and evinces no difference between rich and poor. The people live equally well and fully enjoy freedom and democracy. It is a paradise envied by the world's people where dignity and independence are guaranteed.

Everyone who has been to the North, including state leaders and figures of the political, financial and press circles, are great in their praise of the miraculous development of society in the North. They expressed the feeling that after seeing the bright smiles and happy lives of people in the North they wanted to be born and live in the North. It is not by chance that a number of compatriots in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries including Mr Choe Tok-sin, former foreign minister, commander of the Republic of Korea Army Corps and head of chondoism, now envy and speak highly of the North after visiting there.

Today the North has been turned into an earthly paradise which foreigners and even people once antagonistic to the North — imbued with anticommunism -- envy. It is illuminating the world. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, distorting this solemn fact, is slandering the North. This shows clearly that it is pursuing some other prupose. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime is faced with a crisis due to the persistent antigovernment and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the masses from all walks of life. Embarrassed at the voices of the masses at home and abroad denouncing the Yi Chol-Hui - Chang Yong-cha curb loan scandal, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok to escape domestic and foreign isolation. In order to escape the political crisis and isolation, to conceal the misery of South Korean society under military rule and to dilute the people's envy of the North, it is attempting to conceal its tyranny and atrocious rule. Today this land has been reduced to a living hell where fascism, injustice and treachery are rampageous, a run where human rights are trampled underfoot and a wasteland of democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's ridiculous trick describing the difference between the North and South is an intolerable mockery of the masses. The Chon Tu-hwan clique can neither conceal the brilliant development of the North and the genuine situation of the society of the North where man's dignity and independence are guaranteed, nor can it conceal the true aspect of the miserable situation of South Korea -- without human rights or democracy. Our masses will never be deceived by the trick of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. It should stop attempting to deceive the people with such a foolish trick and immediately step down from power.

MEETING MARKS 3 JUN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK041016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA) -- The noble desire of the June 3 heroic fighters who cried for independence, democracy and reunification can be realized when the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is terminated and society is democratized in South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is achieved, declared Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the league of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

He was speaking yesterday at a Pyongyang meeting of youth and students commemorating the 18th anniversary of the June 3 uprising of South Korean students.

The South Korean students, the reporter said, should continue their struggle till they will have put an end to the Chon Tou-hwan military fascist rule and established a true democratic government.

The June 3 uprising in 1964 was an eruption of the irrepressible wrath of the South Korean students and people against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who were making all haste to bring the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-Japan talks" to a close.

The reporter further said: The Japanese militarists whom the heroic June 3 resistance fighters opposed so strongly are now infiltrating deep into the political, economic, cultural and military fields of South Korea, guided by the traitors, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. It is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression that the noble desire of the June 3 uprisers is trampled underfoot by the Japanese militarists and the national sovereignty is violated more savagely in South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who resorts to the policy of dependence on outside forces as the main means of maintaining power, the reporter went on, is tightening the political, economic and military tie-up with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries with much talk about "cooperation with the United States" and "South Korea-Japan friendship and cooperation."

In connection with the centenary of the conclusion of the aggressive and shackling "Korea-U.S. treaty", the South Korean puppets have of late committed the treacherous act of impairing the dignity of the nation, even forging the history.

Noting that the Chong Tu-hwan puppet clique is intensifying the murderous repression of South Korean patriotic students and fellow countrymen and resorting to every conceivable criminal act to obstruct the country's reunification, the reporter said:

All facts graphically show that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a dyed-in-the-wool traitor, the butcher of the nation, the mastermind of corruption, a warmaniac and the vicious foe of reunification.

Noting that the United States is the very one which encourages fascism and strangles democracy in South Korea, he stressed: The South Korean students and people should wage an undaunted struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and destructive weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea and the liquidation of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

They should also frustrate in time the moves of the Japanese reactionaries to hold the position of the second colonial ruler in South Korea by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialist's policy of aggression, he emphasized.

The meeting was attended by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and young men, women and students in Pyongyang.

CPRF HITS CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS

SK051028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published information No. 219 on June 4 in denunciation of the harsh suppression of students by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan group suppressed in cold blood an anti-"government" struggle waged by students of Tongguk University and Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul on May 27 and has already arrested tens of students on several occasions, the information says:

The Seoul students who rose in demonstrations strongly demanded the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan group, opposing the military fascists step against the campuses and condemning their dirty flunkeyist treacheries and loan scandal.

This is an entirely just struggle reflecting the unanimous demand and desire of the South Korean people and students and a righteous patriotic action to bring about a new democratic society free from fascism, flunkeyist treachery and corruption.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique answered this with bayonet-brandishing suppression. This is an unpardonable violation of democracy and human rights and a fascist outrage to justify and whitewash all its criminal acts including the large-scale loan scandal.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not want to meet the same tragic end as the former dictator, he must immediately release the imprisoned students and democratic figures and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people, stresses the information.

NORTH CRITICIZES LOAN SCANDAL INVESTIGATION

Paper Scores Public Hearing

SK060148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 5 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jun commentary: "Miserable Excuse"]

[Text] On 4 June a public hearing on the loan scandal was held in Seoul in the presence of the puppet prosecutors, investigators, businessmen and reporters.

The public hearing was alledgedly held to reveal whether power or political funds were involved in the scandal and whether the investigation was fairly conducted. However, a person with the prosecution's office made stereotyped remarks saying that no one in power has been implicated in the case, no money had been funnelled into the political arena and the investigation had been thoroughly and fairly conducted.

They made long-winded remarks for nearly 90 minutes that the scandal was confined solely to the Chang Yong-cha-Yi Chol-hui couple and that no politicians or any other specified persons were involved. This only repeats their previous claims. They exposed their apprehension and uneasiness over the issue by repeating the old story which they have given on the investigation results at a press conference and in the National Assembly. This casts much doubt on their intentions.

Why hold an unprecedented public hearing and repeat stories no one wants to hear? Can the public hearing persuade the people that power was not involved in the case and that the investigation was justly conducted?

It is an open secret that before the case was made public, high-ranking officials of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP] and politicians in the ruling camp had contacted Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol -hui. Banks had offered funds to Chang Yong-cha with Chang's political backing as a mortgage. Chang had offered bribes and engaged in influence peddling by capitalizing on government power. She had engaged in financial transactions without keeping books.

After the case was revealed, some 10 Cabinet members were replaced, and several DJP officials resigned. The prosecution office's investigation was suspended after beating around the bush. Invocation of the parliamentary right to inspect government offices to investigate the case was obstructed.

This shows that the case is political in nature and linked to persons in power. This scandal was committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan together with his wife's relatives. That he suddenly held a public hearing and offered a miserable excuse is intended to cover up the secret of the scandal.

The public hearing was a clumsy farce staged according to a scenario written by Chongwadae. Reporters' questions and the prosecution office's answers were all staged. The clumsy scenario worked out by those who have a guilty conscience will arouse stronger suspicions about the case. It will not erase any doubts.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has made a habit of illegal fortune-making by abusing the power to suppress and exploit the people and by patronizing and encouraging irregularities committed by the privileged circles and his wife's relatives, is being denounced by the people because of his criminal acts. No matter how he, who has exposed his nature as the ring-leader of corruption and irregularities, may try to deceive the people, the people will never be so fullible. Public opinion at home and abroad is demanding that the scandal be thoroughly investigated.

A trick like this public hearing cannot pacify public opinion. It can resolve nothing. However. if they uncover the ringleader of the irregularities and thoroughly expose his crimes, they can persuade public opinion and resolve the situation.

RPR Spokesman Raps Chon

SK042307 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Statement issued 2 June by the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification — read by announcer]

[Text] With his future at stake in the wake of the so-called Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha loan scandal, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who masterminded the episode, is desperately trying to get out of the difficult situation he finds himself in. Since the day the scandal came to light, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has played a series of farces, such as announcing investigation results, arresting the persons concerned, and reshuffling Cabinet and party posts. On 29 May and 1 June the clique turned down opposition motions for the dismissal of ministers concerned and the formation of an ad hoc panel to investigate the scandal. In addition, the clique effected another Cabinet reshuffle. It says the loan scandal has been settled politically.

The people, who do not tolerate injustice, are indignant at traitor Chon Tu-hwan's shameless act of mocking the people. Branding and denouncing the loan scandal as the most vicious power scam worked out with traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the background, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, which defends and represents the interests of the South Korean people, declares as follows:

1. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of corruption and injustice, and his corrupt regime must be overthrown and a new, democratic regime should be established. It is the masses who judge the reality with keen insight and distinguish white from black. The public judged traitor Chon Tu-hwan to be the ringleader of the large-scale loan scandal when it was first exposed, and international social circles unanimously confirmed this. It is already exposed that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, illegally accumulating wealth with an ambition to become one of the richest men of the world after usurping power, embezzled a tremendous amount of money over just 10 months by laundering 700 billion won through his relatives.

It is also known that the filthy traitor Chon Tu-hwan manipulated Yi Sun-cha and her uncle Yi Kyu-kwang, key officials in the Finance Ministry and the Democratic Justice Party, and committed the illegal loan scandal to accumulate wealth by portraying Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha as the perpetrators.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, attempting to deceive the people by using his power, is scheming to escape all blame by saying that Yi Chol-hui is the sole offender. However, he can neither conceal the large-scale loan scandal which was committed by his wife's relatives with Chon Tu-hwan in the background nor appease heated public opinion. Today our people are resolved not to tolerate traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is attempting to cover up the crime by deceiving and ridiculing the people with such a shallow drama.

It is the people's firm will and determination to overthrow and eliminate the ringleader of the incident, as well as all criminals involved in Chon Tu-hwan's scandal. The vicious traitor Chon Tu-hwan embezzled much money comprising the people's blood and sweat and caused an economic crisis, worsening the workers' plight. He must be immediately judged and punished by the people. At the same time, dens of illicit fortunemakers and the hotbeds of social evil and corruption must eliminated. Like all other dictators, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried to act as if his various irregularities, embezzlement and corruption were legal.

His crimes are becoming more brazen each day. As exposed by the fraudulent loan scandal called the Chon Tu-hwan-yi Sun-cha incident, the upper classes of power, including ministers and vice ministers, filled the private safe in Chongwadae while protecting their own interests. They are wicked officials who illicitly made fortunes. They are leading a dissolute life and seeking personal pleasure, just like the dictator.

To establish an open democratic society devoid of corruption, irregularities and social evils in this land, the present corrupt fascist regime should be toppled and liquidated. A sincerely popular and democratic new regime should be established. There is no other way.

2. The press should look straight at reality and perform its intrinsic mission. The press is a leading organ of the society and a spokesman of public opinion. However, far from digging out the most vicious political power-linked loan scandal, the focus of public opinion at home and abroad, the South Korean press today has adopted the servile attitude of helping traitor Chon Tu-hwan conceal the truth. This is a traitorous act and a crime against the popular masses. The situation is developing unfavorably for traitor Chon Tu-hwan and favorably for the popular masses. Now is the time for the South Korean press to stop the disgraceful act of ignoring its intrinsic mission by submitting to the fascist dictatorship and to stand with the popular masses. Now is the time for the press to indict every scheme by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to bury the facts of the case amid the silence of the popular masses.

We urge all conscientious journalists to perform their responsibilities by exposing and indicting all antinational crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan without fear of political power.

3. The popular masses of all strata should more gallantly wage the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and antifascist resistance for democracy.

Born with corruption and irregularities, living with corruption and irregularities and meeting doom through corruption and irregularities — that is the only road traitor Chon Tu-hwan has traveled. Because of the fascist suppression and illicit fortunes, the downfall of the fascist dictatorship of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the target of hatred, is inevitable. This is an imminent reality, not something in the distant future.

Committing brutal genocide with bayonets surpassing the brutality of Hitler and mercilessly purging opposition factions, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the richest man in South Korea because of his exploitation of the people, confronts the danger of the eruption of the masses' resistance. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan also faces a most serious challenge from within the ruling circles.

For this reason, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is kicking off an anticommunist racket by conducting the government-patronized 10 million-man signature campaign under the slogan of anticommunism. Thus, he is trying to overcome the present crisis. However, he cannot escape ruin.

The patriotic masses of all strata should not idly sit and wait for the decline of the present fascist dictatorial system but should firmly unite, rise up and launch a counter-attack against traitor Chon Tu-hwan. At the same time, all political parties, political groups, personages of all strata and all anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces should look at reality and actively participate in the sacred struggle of the popular masses. Our party appeals to the people to more broadly stage the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and antifascist democratic struggle for the final victory of the cause of democracy and civil rights.

Concealment Attacked

SK051532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- The South Korean "extraordinary National Assembly session" turned down all the "motions" on the big loan scandal including the "draft resolution on forming a special committee for the investigation of state administration" and the "draft resolution on the resignation of the prime minister." Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that this was aimed to prevent the disclosure of those behind the case.

Noting that the mastermind of the loan scandal is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the author of the commentary says: It has been made clear that Chang Yong-cha and her husband, the principal offenders in this scandal, are relatives of Chon Tu-hwan on his wife's side and they committed irregularities in an organised way with the backing of the power of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. It is not without reason that people say that this case is not the "case of Chang Yong-Cha-Yi Chol-hui couple" but the case of "Yi Sun-cha-Chon Tu-hwan couple."

"Reshuffling the cabinet", the traitor Chon Tu-hwan left puppet officials who are to blame for the scandal to stay in their present posts and promoted the "procurator general" who was in charge of the investigation into this case to the post of "minister of justice" and [word indistinct] to better the treatment of the investigation officials. All this testifies to the fact that the real criminal in this case is none other than Chon Tu-hwan.

Talking about his "integrity and uprightedness" the traitor Chon Tu-hwan let the puppet police and secret agents rave that the rumor about the "president's" involvement in the case "is a groundless one" and those who spread it would be "severly punished on charges of false rumour-mongering." But he can not deceive people with sharp eyes and quick ears.

The "draft resolution on forming a special committee for the investigation of state administration" to probe into the truth of the case was barely voted down by a slight margin at the "extraordinary National Assembly session" despite the arbitrariness of hooligans of the Democratic Justice Party. This clearly showed how loud the voice of people demanding the clarification of the case was.

Although traitor Chon Tu-hwan could reject the "draft resolution" on invoking the right to investigate state administration" by mobilizing his puppets of the Democratic Justice Party which holds the majority of the seats in the "National Assembly", he cannot keep the truth of the loan scandal in the dark for ever.

GENEVA MEETING ON KOREA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

SK070432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- A communique was adopted at the conference of non-governmental organisations on Korean reunification and human rights in South Korea which was held recently in Geneva, according to a report.

The communique says:

Through wide-range discussions the participants in the conference unanimously expressed concern about the danger of war existing now in Korea and the danger which may be caused by the division of Korea that it continuing under the tense international situation.

1. Expressing deep sympathy with the Korean people who have been forced to undergo the tragedy of the country's division for 37 years, the conference stressed the necessity of realising the reunification of Korea at an early date in conformity with the inalienable right of the Korean people to reunification.

The conference considered that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a fair and aboveboard one for positively solving the question of Korean reunification on the basis of the three principles -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The conference considered that the reunification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people and no proposal for reunification which does not presuppose the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea is meaningful.

2. The conference expressed deep anxiety about the systematic and wholesale violation of human rights in South Korea which is inviting world public censure. The conference pointed out that the South Korean authorities should abide by the provinces on civil political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights. The conference demanded the release of Kim Tae-chung whose life is in danger and all other political prisoners.

3. The conference stressed the necessity of implementing the U.N. Resolution 3390 (B) On the Korean question, dated November 18, 1975, which calls for the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement and the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. Only then is it possible to remove tension from Korea and defend peace in Asia and the world.

4. The conference appraised as a positive one the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of the Deocratic People's Republic of Korea, dated February 10, 1982, on convening at the earliest possible date the joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians for the reunification of the country.

The conference appeals to the non-governmental organisations to support the proposal and take all steps for the promotion of dialogue and contact among Koreans in the North, South and abroad who have different political, ideological and religious views for creating favourable conditions for the reunification of Korea and realising their dialogue.

5. The conference adopted a letter to the U.N. secretary general, a letter to the second U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament and a declaration on the violation of democratic freedom and human rights in South Korea.

The conference appeals to all the international and national organisations to promptly intensify the activities (campaign, forum, meeting and so on) for the release of Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners in South Korea.

Kim Il-song Receives Letter

SK070417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- A letter came recently to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who sent it in the name of the Presidium of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations on Korean Reunification and Human Rights in South Korea upon the successful conclusion of the conference held in Geneva, according to a report.

The letter says: The conference heard the report of 'Abdul Aziz, vice-chairman of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, on "The Reunification of Korea"; the report of Amar Bentoumi, secretary general of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on "Violation of Human Rights in South Korea"; and the report of Edith Ballantyne, secretary general of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom, on "The Korean Question and World Peace."

The reports were followed by speeches. In their speeches participants in the conference expressed full support to the cause of Korean reunification, in particular to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for convening the joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians.

The participants in the conference also strongly condemned the violation of human rights by the clique of Chon Tu-hwan, the dictator of South Korea, and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist occupation forces.

The conference adopted a communique, a declaration on violation of democratic freedom and human rights in South Korea, a letter to the U.N. secretary general and a letter to the second U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament.

In view of the interest of the participants in the problems discussed and of their determination to support the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to terminate the moves of the Seoul dictatorial "regime," I assure Your Excellency that the conference will produce a very positive result.

The participants in the conference have already started the work of widely introducing the results of the conference and begun to translate into practice the matters discussed at the conference. It gives me the greatest pleasure to report to Your Excellency about the documents adopted at the conference on behalf of the presidium of the conference.

Your Excellency President,

Reaffirming our invariable support to the Korean people, I pay high considerations to your excellency.

YUGOSLAVIA'S STAMBOLIC CABLES KIM IL-SONG

SK062210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Petar Stambolic in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The reply message dated May 27 reads:

Your friendly sentiments and the cordial congratulations upon my assuming the office of the president of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia were very much appreciated.

The same as you, Comrade President, I am sure that the relations and the cooperation existing between our two socialist and non-aligned countries will be further promoted in our mutual interest and that of the implementation of the non-aligned policy.

NORODOM SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 5 JUN

SK051604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by plane for a visit to our country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of the Samdech; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. They were also met by ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to our country Sam San and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here He Zhangming and his wife.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO, FIDEL CASTRO MEET

SK068424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on June 3 met Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, on a visit to Cuba to attend the foreign ministers meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries, according to a report.

Comrade Ho Tam conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Fidel Castro. Comrade Fidel Castro expressed deep thanks and asked Comrade Ho Tam to convey his warmest fraternal greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il-song. He also wished good health and a long life to respected Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CUBAN MINISTER DISCUSSES KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK050400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca referred to the Korean question in his opening address at the foreign ministers meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned Countries which opened in Havana on June 2, according to a report. He said that the Korean people are waging a struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country without any foreign interference and force all the foreign troops to withdraw from the Korean Peninsula.

We must firmly support the reasonable proposal of the Korean people for national reunification, he stressed.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHONGNYON

SK051551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 (KNS-KCNA) -- The third meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) sent a letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The letter says: The third meeting of the 12th Central Committee of Chongnyon proudly summed up the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" of loyalty vigorously waged by the entire Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan to meet the 70th birthday of the great leader with high political enthusiasm and shining successes of work and discussed the immediate action policy of Chongnyon for carrying out the patriotic tasks including the reunification of the country by thoroughly implementing the honourable tasks put forward by the great leader in his historic policy speech.

The letter goes on: Indeed, the 70th birthday of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song was celebrated as a great national jubilee and a joint holiday of the world friends of the five continents amid the good wishes of the entire fellow countrymen and mankind. It was a great political festival which overflowed with boundless reverence and respect for and ardent loyalty to the respected leader, the great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and construction, and tender-hearted father of the people and will shine long in history.

Consolidating and developing the successes achieved in the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" of loyalty and upholding the historic policy speech of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, we will hasten the modeling of Chongnyon on the chuche idea and more honorably carry out the sacred task facing us for the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland and for the cause of national reunification, the letter stresses.

It sincerely wishes good health and a long life to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV FILM SHOW — Pyongyang, May 25 — The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of May 24 on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Josip Broz Tito. Present on the occasion were O Hun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Travciovski and officials of his embassy here. The attendants saw a Yugoslav feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 May 82 SK]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE — Pyongyang, May 25 -- A Congolese delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Xavier Okotaka Ebale, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and general director of the National Education Ministry of the Congo, Aden Ali Bulle, curator of the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia, and Czechoslovak model aeroplane and figure skating teams arrived in Pyongyang on May 24 by plane. The Korean boxing team returned home yesterday by air after participating in the Third World boxing championships held in West Germany. In the championships our boxer Ko Yong-hwan won a silver medal in the 48 kg category. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 May 82 SK]

CHON, PARTY LEADERS TO CONFER ON STATE AFFAIRS

SK050215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) — Senior officials of South Korea's three major political parties agreed Friday to promote a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and top leaders of their parties to discuss overall state issues. The meeting is expected to be held late next week at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. The Chongwadae talks, if realized, will be the third of their kind since Chon's inauguration as Korea's 12th president.

Speaking after a National Assembly meeting, Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said the DJP was willing to arrange such a meeting. Yi said the meeting could be either a joint conference between Chon and leaders of the DJP, opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP), or an exclusive meeting between Chon and DKP leader Yu Chi-song.

DKP President Yu proposed an exclusive meeting with Chon in a press conference Wednesday. Sources said, however, it is more likely that the meeting will be attended by leaders of all three parties.

Chon and top political leaders are expected to discuss various issues, including ways to revitalize the economy in the wake of the massive curb loan scandal and measures to ease the political strains caused by the DJP's rejection of opposition-proposed bills.

At a National Assembly extra session which ended Tuesday, the DJP voted down opposition proposals calling for an ad hoc committee investigation into the scandal and for the dismissal of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and several other ministers.

To discuss the agenda of the Chongwadae talks, the general secretaries of the three parties will meet early next week.

DJP LEADERS HINT OUSTER OF RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS

SK060008 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held a joint meeting of its key post holders and 13 standing committee chairmen of the National Assembly yesterday to work out effective measures for the elimination of various factors which have confused the economic situation following the curb loan scandal.

They raised problems concerning overall socio-economic conditions, based on a variety of ideas the party lawmakers had suggested in separate meetings of their standing committees Friday.

Among the ideas were recommendation for a change of economic ministers to hold them responsible for their failure to realize a business perk-up, and the dismissal of Education Minister Yi Kyo-ho in connection with the recent campus situation.

According to a report by the standing committee chairmen attending the joint meeting, some lawmakers voiced opinions that the public doubts about the scandal resulted from what they called inconsistent announcements by the prosecution of its probe result. "Accordingly, Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun should be removed from office," they claimed.

At present, all 13 house panels are chaired by DJP members. The leading members of the party also discussed how to reform party operation for more efficient function, based on the views of the lawmakers.

The panel chairmen revealed that not a few party lawmakers hoped strongly that they could participate in the party management positively. They also demanded that the formal organs of the party be operated in a democratic manner, according to the house panel chairmen.

Emerging from the meeting, Rep. Yun Sok-sun, deputy secretary general, said, "The participants shared the view that the party would take the initiative in solving all problems in the course of settling the post-scandal issues."

He also said that they decided to support positively possible contacts between the senior officers of the rival parties to help them work out mutually acceptable compromise terms to solve the rigid political situation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON LOAN SCANDAL

Chon Expresses Regret

SK050155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the recent loan-bill scandal emphasized more than before the need to realize a just society and pursue the new social ethics movement.

"When we become frustrated or otherwise discontinue our efforts to achieve our goals at this moment, it will be the equivalent of neglecting recurrence of similar or bigger incidents," he pointed out. He said, "The environment which allowed this kind of scandal to take place on the pretense of power proved the still-surviving past-era way of thinking that everything can be done with power."

The chief executive went on, "The fact that this incident was brought to light and that even close relative of the president will be subject to severe judgment under the law is a testimony to bright aspect of our society which does not tolerate dark corners."

The president alluded to the recent scandal during a dinner he and first lady Yi Sun-cha gave for exemplary members of the advisory council on peaceful unification who received the presidential citations and the regional councils at the Chongwadae garden.

"I cannot refrain from deploring the outbreak of the scandalous affairs at this time when the overwhelming majority of citizens are trying to live in sincere and diligent manner," he told them. He then expressed regret over it to the people as the president responsible for the administration.

President Chon said that if the people left the fraudulent scandal perpetrated by Yi Chol-hi and his wife Chang Yong-cha to escalate the national split as well as the public distrusts, it will only result in increasing the damage caused by the incident. "If we look at our present position and take the incident as a chance for a new fresh start to renew our resolution and spirits, it can rather become an occasion for misfortune to turn into a blessing," he said.

The president turned to the question of unification and termed division of the country a source of national misery such as threats of war, pains of the dispersed families and excessive outlay of the national strength. He said that it would become harder to settle the unification issue as time passed. "Accordingly, the achievement of peaceful unification is the mission the current generation is obligated to realize by all means, he stressed. As unification is a question that should be solved between the same races, it must be accomplished by peaceful, democratic and independent means according to the national consensus," he said.

Before the dinner, President Chon cited 69 council members and 13 regional councils for their exemplary activities at the Chongwadae guest hall.

The dinner was attended by 298 council members and dignitaries such as Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, No Sin-yong, director of the Agency of National Security Planning, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, and political parties leaders.

Daily Warns Against Rumors

SK051058 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Sternly Warn Against the Spread of Malignant Rumors"]

[Excerpts] Groundless rumors are the results of social distrust and also are the cause of the magnification of distruct. In a society in which rumors are rampant, the veracity of official reports, whose authors are clearly identified, is doubted, thus giving rise to rumors. [passage omitted]

In the old era, politically sensitive cases were reported to the public not through the domestic media but through the foreign news media after being magnified by the foriegn media in part. Such reports were conveyed to the public as rumors. Since some cases were reported to the public through rumors, the rumors became powerful and our people accustomed themselves to regarding such rumors as being true. In this connection, totally groundless rumors were fabricated and spread, confusing the public sense and society.

Since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the government's efforts to restore the trust of the public have taken effect and the prevalance of rumors has been kept under control for quite a while. Speedy, dependable reporting and the trustworthy climate in the society have been the source which enervated the force of the rumors. This notwithstanding, since the outbreak of the recent Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha scandal, rumors again have run rampant.

Although rumors on the loan scandal have been widespread, the prosecution office had conducted a thorough investigation and revealed a detailed report. However, rumors are still being spread and many people give an ear to and spread the rumors. In our estimation, the chief reason for this seems to be that the prosecution office's announcement of the investigation results is still unsatisfactory in some part. However, what the people should correctly know is that such a slightly unsatisfactory report was originated only from the characteristics of the case and the limitations of the capability of the investigation authorities, not because the government has tried to cover up a certain part of this case.

It is impossible to completely investigate this kind of case in a short time without leaving any unsatisfactory part. If an announcement of the investigation results of such as case were a complete one, then it would be a doubtful one. In this regard, we think it inevitable that an unsatisfactory report on the investigation results of this case would be delivered. However, if false, malignant rumors that there is any government intention to hush up the case are spread and draw the public attention, it would then be really deplorable.

Such a deplorable situation shows that a considerable number of our people have not yet abandoned the old-fashioned custom of the old era of distrust and it indicates that there still exist in our society antistate, antisocial forces which try to fabricate and spread malignant rumors at every opportunity in order to alienate the people from the government. If some people cannot abandon the old-fashioned custom, the efforts of the majority of the people and of the government to push ahead with the social reforms and establish a trusted society will come to nothing.

Rumors can serve as the spiritual solace in a closed society. However, in an open society, rumors only ruin the burgeoning trustworthy climate of the society and corrode the society's cohesive power for its development. People should more clearly recognize that our society is developing toward an open one and should correctly grasp the social harms which rumors may bring forth, thus showing a wise attitude of exercising precaution against rumors.

Prosecutor Denies Rumors

SK050159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hui Friday denied the recurring rumors concerning the existence of behind-the-scenes political influence in the recent curb loan scandal.

Kim, attending public hearings on South Korea's worst ever financial scandal, said the prosecution has almost completed its probe into the fraud masterminded by former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha.

The chief prosecutor said rumors suggesting that part of the couple's money found its way into political circles and that outside political influence hindered the prosecution's investigation were "groundless."

The public hearings were sponsored by the country's two broadcasting stations, KBS and MBC, in a bid to help clear up the lingering suspicion about the case. Twenty leading citizens questioned eight prosecutors in the case.

Economy in Wake of Scandal

SK052306 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 82

[Editorial: "The Pursuit of Economic Stability]

[Excerpts] It appears that the problems created in the wake of the curb loan scandal are being solved what with the Cabinet reshuffle, the National Assembly interpellation and the prosecution's indictment. Of course, the possibility for a tense political atmosphere remains. However, through the reflection of the Democratic Justice Party and the proposals of the Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Citizens Party, if a political technique is used to solve the problems, we will be able to escape disaster.

In this regard, it is desirable for the ruling party and the opposition parties to make some concessions and try to heal the scar of the loan scandal. If the ruling party and the opposition parties continue confrontation and, as a result, the political situation becomes tense, we will lose a great deal.

None of this means the people's suspicions about the loan scandal have been done away with. During the course of the trials, the truth about the case will be disclosed. We can adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward the action to be taken by the prosecution and the court. Above all, the government must remember that the urgent task is to analyze the economic problems exposed by the loan scandal and to find ways to solve the problems. While concentrating on the curb loan scandal and the development of the political situation created by it, we have paid little attention to a social climate which gave birth to the loan scandal and to the ensuing economic losses.

What is needed right now is the stabilization of the political and social situation. We need to overcome the aftermath of the loan scandal by mobilizing vigorous activities by all sectors of the national economy. The government must basically improve the money-market policy and system, normalize money circulation, and improve tax administration to adopt an anti-inflation policy for economic galvanization.

The politicians must sit face to face to exchange unreserved views and to have a broad dialogue to ease political tension. The citizens must not be deceived by prevailing rumors but adopt an attitude worthy of the masters of economic growth. By so doing, they must help achieve political, economic and social stability and achieve economic growth during the second half of the year. We must be wise and prudent to overcome these difficulties.

UNIFICATION COUNCIL URGES CHON-KIM TALKS

SK050222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 5 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean presidential council Saturday reiterated President Chon Tu-hwan's 16-month-old proposal calling for a summit meeting and reciprocal visits between Chon and North Korean leader Kim Il-song. The council also urged North Korea to accept Seoul's call for 20 "pilot projects" to help improve relations between South and North Korea, including the construction of a highway linking Seoul and Pyongyang. The calls were contained in a four-point resolution adopted by the presidential Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy (ACPUP).

In its first anniversary ceremonies held throughout the country, the 8,825-member council said the most urgent task of this generation is to realize the peaceful unification of the two Koreas at the earliest date. The council also denounced North Korea's repeated negative responses to South Korean proposals.

On Jan. 12, 1981, Chon proposed reciprocal visits by the two top leaders for a summit meeting on the peaceful unification of Korea, and he renewed the offer June 5, 1981, at the inauguration ceremony of the ACPUP.

Seven months later, on Jan. 22, 1982, Chon put forward another unification formula calling for the drafting of a constitution of a unified Korea and the convocation of a consultative conference for national unification. In a follow-up action, South Korean National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik proposed 20 "pilot projects" Feb. 1, which called for opening one port in both South and North Korea, postal exchange and the reunion of separated families.

CHON REITERATES CALL FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

SK060036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the people should not forget the current situation of territorial division, the brethren in North Korea, who are now undergoing pains, and the mission of achieving peaceful unification. "We must solidify more strongly than before our will for unification by keeping an eye on the liability to this kind of oblivion," he said.

In personal letters sent separately to members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification nationwide, the chief executive pointed out, "If unification is delayed for a longer period of time, the heterogeneity of the nation will be deepened, requiring us to exert more efforts and to spend more time in realizing unification." He said that accordingly, popular thinking, deeds, and goals should be directed to the achievement of unification, based on awareness of the pressing need for it.

He recalled that he had proposed talks between the highest authorities of the South and North in 1981 and a unification formula in January this year for democratic unification through national reconciliation. "Nevertheless, the North Korean communists still show a negative attitude to our reasonable and just overtures just cultivating the fantasy of communizing the Korean Peninsula," he said.

President Chon went on, "Without showing any affirmative response even to a single overture forwarded to alleviate the agony of division, they have just continued to strengthen their postures for national split and confrontation." He said he believed that the national split, egotism, and the logic of hatred could not deceive many people for a long time.

PRESIDENT CHON APPOINTS NEW CHIEF SECRETARY

SK061054 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1024 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Today President Chon Tu-hwan appointed Ham Pyong-chun, professor at Yonsei University, chief presidential secretary. President Chon will present the letter of appointment to the new chief secretary tomorrow morning.

New Chief Presidential Secretary Ham, 50, who hails from Seoul, studied at Harvard University in the United States and received a doctorate of law at the University in 1956.

He served as special assistant of the president for political affairs and as the ROK ambassador to Washington in 1973.

In 1979 he served as special assistant of the president for diplomatic affairs and later as member of the research institute of diplomatic and security affairs. Since last year he has taught at Yonsei University.

PAPER REPORTS CLOSE OF SEOUL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

SK271312 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 May 82 p 11

[Text] The School of Social Sciences at Seoul National University on 26 May decided to close classrooms for 2 days between 27 and 28 May and has made notice of the decision through a bulletin posted at the school of social sciences.

BRIEFS

NEW BANK PRESIDENTS — Yi Hun-sung, executive vice president of the Bank of Seoul and Trust Co., has been designated as president of the Cho-Heung Bank, Finance Ministry sources said yesterday. Yi will succeed Im Chae-su, who resigned recently in connection with the so-called Mrs. Chang Yong-cha loan incident. The sources also said Chu In-ki, executive vice president of the Korea Exchange Bank, would become president of the Commericial Bank of Korea to replace Kong Tok-chong, who also retired as responsible for the loan incident. The former chiefs of the two major commericial banks are under arrest for having accepted bribes in connection with the loan scandal, which jolted financial circles. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 1 SK]

ARMY VICE CHIEF OF STAFF — The government yesterday appointed Lt Gen Yi Ki-paek, a corps commander, to serve as army vice chief of staff, replacing Lt Gen So Chun-yol. Born in Chochiwon, Chungchongnamdo, in October 1931, the three-star general was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1955 upon graduating from the ROK Military Academy. A graduate of the ROK Army College and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Lt Gen Yi has assumed major army posts including the commander of a regiment, a division and a corps. Before being assigned as a corps commander, he served as chairman of the Sterring Committee of the now-defunct Legislative Assembly, playing an important role in the birth of the Fifth Republic. A devoted Buddhist, the new army vice chief of staff is a strategic warfare expert. He is known as a man of action. His decorations include the Orders of National Security Merit, Kukson and Chonsu Medals. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1 SK]

NEW KOTRA HEAD — Yun Cha-chung, former minister of transportation, was named to head the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp [Kotra] yesterday, to replace Chang Sun-hwan. Yun will formally take office Wednesday as Chang's three-year term is to expore Tuesday. Chang has been Kotra president since 1976. Chu Yong-pok, ex-minister of national defense, meanwhile, has been disignated as chairman of the Spinners and Weavers Association of Korea. The post has remained vacant since former Association Chairman Yi Hui-song became the minister of transportation in a recent Cabinet shakeup. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 3 SK]

SON SANN WILL 'CONSIDER' ATTENDING GENEVA SUMMIT

BK051149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Jun (AFP) — Sources close to non-communist Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann today said he would consider attending a proposed "secret" summit in Geneva aimed at uniting the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions.

The sources said former premier Son Sann, who was said to be "inside" Kampuchea now, was always willing to cooperate "to fight the North Vietnamese."

Former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who leads one of the factions, proposed what he called the secret summit yesterday to renegotiate a coalition of forces fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

The prince's office in Beijing said Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan had already accepted the prince's proposal, calling it an "auspicious initiative."

Efforts to assemble the tripartite alliance have been bogged down over disagreement between Son Sann and the ousted Khmer Rouge government over sharing power in the coalition.

HUN SEN RETURNS TO PHNOM PENH FROM USSR

BK041355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Following a successful visit to the USSR, the PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee POlitical Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, returned safely to the fatherland at 0930 on 4 June.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Lim Nai, member and chief of cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee; Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations commission; Comrade Kong Korm, vice minister of foreign affairs; and a large number of Foreign Ministry cadres and personnel; as well as many members of the diplomatic corps, charges d'affaires and advisers of various embassies in Kampuchea.

Interview on Visit

BK050523 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1445 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] "The visit by the Kampuchean Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation to the Soviet Union contributed to the consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries and to the struggle for detente," Foreign Affairs Minister Hun Sen affirmed today during an interview with SPK.

Minister Hun Sen said: "During a meeting with Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister, and with other Soviet leaders, the two sides discussed in detail ways to develop cooperation between the two countries in conformity with the spirit of the joint declaration signed by Heng Samrin and Leonid Brezhnev in 1980 and with other accords concluded successively. "The Soviet Union again reiterated its determination to continue its aid and support for the PRK and gave its approval to the militant alliance between the three countries, Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos, which is developing unceasingly and is a factor assuring peace in Southeast Asia. [quotation marks as received]

Hun Sen continued: "The two sides discussed in detail important international events, including the situation in Southeast Asia. The two sides reached agreement on the appreciation of the international situation and specified that the peace program for the decade of the 80's defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev can eliminate the risks of a nuclear war and assure lasting world peace.

"The Kampuchean side vigorously condemned the interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea on the part of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces who seek to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and to reinvigorate the genocidal regime of Pol Pot."

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS REPORTED FOR 31 MAY-6 JUN

BK070753 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 31 May-6 Jun:

National level: Phnom Penh, SPK in French at 0414 GMT on 31 May reports that the Agriculture Ministry has sent officials and workers to various localities to help people in hydraulic work. For instance, in Kaoh Sotin District, Kompong Cham Province, they helped the people build a 300-meter long barrage which will be able to prevent floods to 24,000 hectares of ricefield; repair a reservoir at Batheay commune with a capacity of 12,000 cubic meters; build a pumping station at Samrong in Kandal Province and repair another one at Kandieng District [Pursat Province], the latter with 80 percent of work completed. The people in Bati District, Takeo Province, dug a 2,670-meter long canal and farmers in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, restored canals. The Agriculture Ministry has supplied construction material to Kompong Speu Province to help repair a barrage. In the last dry season, the ministry's mobile groups went to Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong Cham and Takeo Provinces to help in irrigating about 11,000 hectares of rice-field. A total of 600 waterpumps and other material were also sent to localities threatened by drought. The news agency at 0411 GMT on 1 June adds that the Agriculture Ministry is making arrangements to deliver to various provinces some 2,500 insecticide containers, 34,100 plowshares, 7,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 tons of IR-36 seeds and 100,000 gunny sacks. Priority shipments will be given to Pream Vihear, Rattanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Koh Kong and Battambang Provinces. The same report also notes that in the second quarter of the year the plowshare factory in Phnom Penh produced 3,200 plowshares compared with 2,000 pieces turned out in the first quarter. The factory plans to produce 100,000 pieces this year.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 1 June says that by the end of May, the peasants in Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province, had harvested 90 percent of the 3,100-hectares dry-season rice crop. In the last dry season, this district planted 262 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kandal: SPK at 0417 GMT on 2 June reports that the peasants in S'ang District, Kandal Province, by the end of May, had worked on 770 hectares of land, planted 160 hectares of floating rice and grown 1,980 hectares of corn. In the main rice season, the district plans to cultivate 10,850 hectares of rice. The district has available 17,400 drought animals as farm tools, rice and corn seeds. In the last dry season, the district planted 5,240 hectares of rice, 1,130 hectares of corn and 1,000 hectares of beans.

Takeo: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 2 June reports on agricultural production in Treang District, Takeo Province, as follows: In the last dry season, 3,055 hectares of dry-season rice transplanted and 2,787 tons and 144 kilograms of yield obtained; preparations are being made to grow crops in the current rainy season.

In 1982, draftable animals increased to 20,044 head of oxen and buffalo; the district had 3,093 oxcarts. So far, 68 hectares of early rice transplanted; 347 hectares of land tilled; 393 hectares of rice seed broadcast; 78 hectares of rice sown. The district has raised 12,396 oxen, 49,200 chickens and 18,100 ducks. It also produces 1,113 kilograms of palm sugar daily. In a later cast, the radio at 1230 GMT on 4 June adds that Prey Kabbas District in the same province harvested 7,085 hectares of dry-season rice with a yield of 14,170 tons. The farmers are in the process of planting rainy-season rice. The district has also reclaimed an additional 3,800 hectares of land.

Kompong Chhnang: According to the radio at 1230 GMT on 4 June, the peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province, by the end of May, had collected a 9,400-ton yield of the 5,000-hectares dry-season rice crop, as well as thousands of tons of various secondary food crops. The province has reclaimed 1,025 hectares of land for growing crops in Rolier P'ier, Toek Phos and Kompong Leng Districts. At 1230 GMT on 5 June, the radio adds that by the end of May, 3,200 hectares of rice had been transplanted in the province. In Kompong Leng District, 1,200 hectares of rice had been broadcast, as also in Rolea P'ier, another 1,000 hectares. In other areas, hundreds of hectares of early, middle and late rice crops had been sown, and nearly 600 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. The peasants have 116 tons of chemical fertilizer and nearly 200 waterpumps ready for rainy-season rice planting efforts. Last year, Kompong Chhnang planted 33,600 hectares of rainy-season rice and harvested 48,000 tons of grains.

Stung Treng: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 5 June notes that Stung Treng Province has prepared 9,500 hectares of land for growing crops during this rainy season. Up to now, the peasants have grown rice on 1,557 hectares and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops.

Battambang: SPK at 0414 GMT on 5 June notes that peasants in Moung Russei District, Battambang Province, have sown 2,130 hectares of rice, planted 1,035 hectares of floating rice and tilled on 5,745 hectares of land. The district plans to cultivate 36,000 hectares of rice. It has 700 head of oxen more than it had last year. This district is preparing hydraulic systems and is carrying out work on extermination of rats.

SRV SCIENCE, EDUCATION DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK050806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK) -- At the end of its 10-day visit, the delegation of Vietnam's Science and Education Commission led by Pham Nhu Cuong, vice chairman of the commission, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 3 June.

It was seen off by Men Saman, vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and other personalities. Also present was Nguyen Thao, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Kampuchea.

During its stay, the delegation was received in audience by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and met with responsible officials of the Ministry of Education. The Vietnamese guests visited the political schools of the front and federation of trade unions, the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the Russei Keo textile mill, the school of higher pedagogy and Kandal, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang Provinces.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO ATTEND CEMA CONFERENCE

BK070458 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Government headed by Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left Vientiane on the morning of 5 June to attend the 36th ordinary CEMA session of socialist countries to be officially held in Budapest, capital of the Hungarian People's Republic, from 8 to 10 June 1982. The Lao Government delegation will attend this conference as an observer.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Maichantan Sengmani, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister attached to the prime minister's office; Sanan Southichak, member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, public works and transportation; Khamphet Phengmuang, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee; and a number of high-ranking cadres attached to the committee's office.

Janos Zegnal, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic; Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union; and Bui Van Thanh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV to Laos, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM KIM IL-SONG

BK051055 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] On 15 May 1982, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR.

The message reads as follows: I would like to express profound thanks to you, comrades, for your warmest greetings and best wishes conveyed on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the entire Lao people, and in your own names on the occasion of my 70th birthday.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Laos will be further strengthened and developed. On this occasion, I sincerely wish you, comrades, and the people of your country new success in the struggle for socialist construction in the country.

PEOPLE'S SUPREME ASSEMBLY REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

BK051113 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Jun (KPL) -- The People's Supreme Assembly, on 3 June held here a session reviewing its activities in sending delegations to various regions in the country.

Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, deputy secretary general and member of the standing committee of the PSA, presented a report on the outcome of the PSA delegations' consultations with administrative committees of all levels, in view to strengthen the cooperation between the legislative and executive institutions.

Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the PSA then addressed the house pointing out on need for coordination between the house and administrative committees in view to better serve the people.

He finally appealed to all the members of the PSA to pursue and encourage people in their respective region to achieve the targets of the state 5-year plan.

VIENTIANE REPORTS VISIT BY PRK RADIO DELEGATION

BK271516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] At 1430 on 26 May Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee secretary, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee, received Un Dara, chairman of the board of directors of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People, and his party, who paid a courtesy call on him. Accompanying the Kampuchean radio delegation were Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang, director of the Lao national radio, and Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship and intimacy. At the meeting, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao emphasized the special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, particularly the solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea which cannot be shaken by any enemy. He noted that the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and their henchmen have never ceased their interference in and aggression against the three Indochinese countries, hoping to eventually swallow them. He said: The more frenzied they become in implementing this scheme, the more painful defeats they suffer.

Reports also said that at 1730 on the afternoon of the same day, a ceremony was held at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane to sign a memorandum on the meeting to exchange views between the delegation of the Lao national radio and the delegation of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People. Signing the memorandum on behalf of the Lao and Kampuchean sides were Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang, director of the Lao national radio, and Comrade Un Dara, head of the delegation of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean people. Attending the signing ceremony were Comrade (Somphou Phetmani), acting director of the staff office of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism; Kot Sitlakon, deputy director of the staff office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Comrade Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and a number of cadres concerned.

After the signing of the memorandum, Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang and Comrade Un Dara took turns expressing their views, stressing the special solidarity between the Lao and Kampuchean peoples as well as the close cooperation between the radio services of the two countries in their opposition to the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and their henchmen who are always bent on sabotaging the fruits of our revolutions. They also invited the guests to toast to the lasting cooperation between the two radio services.

At 1300 on 27 May, the delegation of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People left Vientiane for home. On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang, the first secretary of the PRK Embassy and a number of cadres concerned.

POST REPORTS ON PACIFIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE

BK060254 Bangkok POST in English 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Delegates at the Pacific economic cooperation conference have agreed to form task forces to carry out studies in various areas of trade, investment and technology in an effort to enhance "economic cooperation and minimise conflict" in the Pacific Basin region. The announcement was made by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Thanat Khoman, a key figure in the meeting, at the final session yesterday following three days of talks at ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific] headquarters.

Three of the task forces will focus their studies on trade in manufactured products, agricultural goods and minerals, and are to be organised by the Korea development institute, the Pacific economic cooperation committee of Thailand, and the Australian University respectively, Dr Thanat said. The fourth task force under the direction of the Japan special committee for Pacific cooperation will conduct a study on investment and technology.

These task forces will prepare detailed reports to be reviewed by the next consultative meeting to be held later this year. A series of tripartite consultative meetings have also been scheduled.

The conference concluded that the economies of ASEAN are closely linked to the economies of other Pacific Basin countries, and that economic cooperation with these countries would enhance the economic progress of ASEAN, Dr Thanat said. In addition, inter-Pacific cooperation could also contribute towards a more open world economic order, he said.

Because many issues of economic relations in the Pacific region are not sufficiently nor effectively dealt with at international and bilateral forums, a tripartite approach to involve representatives from the private, government and academic sectors has to be adopted, he noted.

The conference agreed that Pacific economic cooperation at the immediate stage should take the form of a series of tripartite consultative meetings to review matters of common concern before passing the recommendations to the respective governments and relevant organisations, he said.

Commenting on fears of the "dilution and disintegration" of ASEAN in the wake of the growing importance of the Pacific Basin organisational body, Dr Thanat explained that the two organisations actually go hand in hand. "ASEAN can take care of itself," he said, "There is no force on earth that can dissolve ASEAN."

In his concluding remarks, Japan's Dr Saburo Okita noted that if the world economy is not carefully managed a vicious circle of protectionism may result. There is a need to "maintain the momentum for the future," he said of the need for cooperation in the Pacific region.

Billing the conference as "an intellectual exercise," Indonesia's information minister, Gen Ali Murtopo, said that a strong bond between Pacific Basin countries will be significant in the future. "This is tomorrow's important conference," he said. "There is a need to create good faith of nations around the Pacific Basin."

The conference approved the formation of a standing committee to be responsible for organising next year's conference in Indonesia. Among those named to the committee were Dr Thanat, Gen Murtopo, Dr Okita, Australia's Sir John Crawford, the former U.S. ambassador to Seoul, Richard Sneider, and South Korea's former prime minister, Nam Tok-u.

Sixty delegates and observers from the academia, government, and business sectors took part in the conference. They represented Australia, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, ESCAP and OECD.

NATION REVIEW: SITTHI SUPPORTS ASEAN SUMMIT

BK070315 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Thailand would have no objection to the proposal for the holding of an ASEAN summit which has been vigorously pursued by the Philippines. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the NATION in an exclusive interview yesterday: "We are ready to go along with the summit idea as long as we could produce something concrete and that adequate preparations go into it."

Most ASEAN member countries are expected to agree to the ASEAN summit proposal in principle during the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers June 14-16 in Singapore. But details will have to be mapped out to ensure that such a major gathering of the prime ministers and presidents of the five ASEAN countries would produce substantive outcome. The proposed summit will be on the agenda when ASEAN senior officials meet in Singapore beginning June 10 to pave the way for the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting and subsequent dialogue with senior ministers from the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC.

Foreign Minister Sitthi, who has survived a House no-confidence debate without actually being "grilled" last Thursday following a walkout by the opposition MPs, said he was ready to field questions from Parliament over the government's foreign policy on any topic including the policy over Kampuchea. But he said there came a time when the Foreign Ministry would have to "take stock" of its activity and take a good, long look at the overall picture of its performance to improve on it.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said ASEAN would be well to let the Kampuchean resistance leaders thrash out their differences for the time being before any efforts were made to assist in the formation of a coalition government. Sitthi said he will, after the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, be flying to Vienna to attend the "dialogue congress Western Europe-ASEAN, which is due to take place from June 26 until July 1. [quotation marks as received] It will be the fifth dialogue congress organized by the Austrian College at its congress centre at Alpbach/Tyrol.

Following the Singapore meeting, Thailand will take over as the chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee. "And that will be a busy year ahead for us," Sitthi said.

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. 7TH FLEET FLAGSHIP'S VISIT

BK070303 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Flag-Waving Alone Does Not Assure Security"]

[Text] Why was the press invited in force for a briefing on the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet so that a spokesman of the U.S. Navy can give the briefing that the growing presence of the 7th Fleet will offset the Soviet buildup? This question may be answered in many ways, the first being the acknowledgement by the Americans that there is a Soviet buildup in this part of the world. The Soviet presence is not news, but the U.S. acknowledgement of that fact is news.

When the Soviet helicopter carrier, Minsk, travelled from the Black Sea in a long and comfortable voyage to what is now here home port in Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean, she made an unscheduled call at the Gulf of Thailand. Oh no, she was not waving the Red flag, she had just lost her way! But she picked up her original itinerary and reached her home port and ever since then the United States has been wondering what the Soviet intentions are in East Asia -- East Asia is land while the Pacific Ocean is water. By East Asia, we mean geographically the countries from South Korea down to New Zealand, including China and those countries littoral on the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea like Thailand and Indonesia.

China is the one country in the area which has not deviated from her original theme of self-reliance while the others in East Asia depend to a smaller or greater extent on one or the other of the super-powers. But here in Thailand, while the guerrilla war across the border to the east is of prime importance, the occasional visit of the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet is comforting -- do they come to the Gulf of Thailand for showing the flag or for R&R? How safe does Thailand feel by all this talk about Yokosuka, Subic Bay and Diego Garcia -- with Pearl Harbour thrown in -- when it comes to our own problems which are just no naval in essence?

One of the principal politico-military problems Thailand, and ASEAN, face is Kampuchea and what has the United States done about it? One can always find simplistic answers, refer to the Vietnam syndrome, and then say that the United States has left the Kampuchea problem to China. But is this true? What Thailand and ASEAN want is not another Vietnam war involving the United States -- that would be madness -- nor do they want any flagwaving in Phatthaya, the South China sea, the Pacific or the Indian Oceans. What Thailand wants is some sort of solution to economic problems, like for instance the marketing of our agricultural and mineral produce.

We, being cheek-by-jowl with Indochina, understand all too well the Vietnam syndrome of the Americans. Washington cannot just sit back and say that the politico-military solution for Southeast Asia will be found by China, the economic solution will be found by Japan, and the United States will just go on waving the flag at Phatthaya Bay. It does not take any intelligence to forecast what will come out of the Versailles summit of the industrialized nations -- extremely little that will affect us.

But instead of the press conference on Blue Ridge, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, America can do much more in interesting herself in the various other problems that beset us. For a long, long time we have realized that Thailand's national security rests with the Thais. Certainly we would like and accept help from all friendly countries, but in the final analysis we have to rely on ourselves. The basic attitude of the United States, in our belief, is to help us rely on ourselves.

VOFA DEFENDS THAI ROLE IN JOINT EXERCISE

BK041220 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Thai and U.S. Navies are holding a joint exercise in early June in the Gulf of Thailand to rehearse joint operations in accordance with the existing friendly cooperation program between the two countries. At the end of this week Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, which are members of the five-nation mutual defense treaty, will hold a joint naval exercise in the South China Sea off the east coast of Malaysia with the aim of coordinating technical and tactical cooperation in sea operations.

These two exercises are conducted in the territorial waters of the participant countries. They do not violate the territorial waters of any sovereign country. Their objective is solely to promote cooperation among the participating countries. However, Vietnam's mouthpieces have alleged that the two joint exercises constitute an act of provocation and create regional tension. The allegation is totally unreasonable and a propaganda aimed at slandering other countries. All of this is despite the fact that Vietnam itself is the party which has created tension and instability in this region as a result of its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. Its action has had repercussions for the security of the world as a whole.

Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea was no military exercise, but a genuine military action which has caused in the deaths of untold numbers of the Kampuchean people. These deaths include deaths as the result of cruel use of chemical weapons. These Vietnamese acts are inhumane and violate the UN Charter and international agreements. The party which commits provocations is Vietnam, no one else.

HANOI TO RETURN 34 CHINESE AT BORDER 24 JUN

BK050614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] In the past the Chinese authorities have frequently sent men to illegally intrude into our country's territory in order to carry out hostile activities against our people along the border area. Many of them have been captured and detained by us.

Based on its humanitarian policies and in order to demonstrate its goodwill, the Vietnamese side has decided to reutrn to the Chinese side 34 Chinese who had illegally intruded into Vietnamese territory so that they can rejoin their families.

On 3 June 1982 a representative of our Foreign Minstry's Chinese Affairs Deparment informed the representative of the PRC Embassy in Hanoi of the above decision so that the Chinese side can send its representatives to welcome these people back at the Vietnamese Friendship Gate on 24 June 1982. He also requested that the Chinese side ensure the safety of all activities related to this release of prisoners and that it refrain from discharging firearms, firing artillery, detonating landmines and conducting other military activities in the release area 1 day before and after the release date.

VNA REPORTS ON VISIT BY U.S. WAR VETERANS GROUP

OW041522 Hanoi, VNA, in English 1511 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 4 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Veterans of America visited Vietnam from May 28-June 3. The Vietnam Office for Seeking American Missing Personnel and the National Commission for Investigation on Effects of U.S. Chemical Warfare in Vietnam received and worked with the delegation at its request.

The delegation was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; it called at a number of institutions of research on effects of Agent Orange, and toured an area suffering from chemical spraying in the southwestern Province of Tay Ninh, and several economic, cultural and social establishments.

The Vietnam Office for Seeking American Missing Personnel informed the delegation of preliminary news about missing American personnel.

NHAN DAN VIEWS VERSAILLES ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

OW051343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 5 June]

[Text] Under the title: "Common Market Without Common Voice," Chieu Ly's commentary in today's NHAN DAN says:

Seven major developed capitalist countries, including the FRG, France, Britain and Italy -- four EEC members -- are currently holding a summit economic conference in Versailles. But the large presence does not reflect their strength at all. The Common Market is now facing a serious internal crisis while contradictions between this economic bloc and the United States and Japan are fairly acute.

After analyzing the EEC's disagreement which has reached its climax, the commentary stresses: The economic and financial problems of the countries participating in the Versailles conference are so severe that they have deeply affected their foreign and domestic policies on an unprecedentedly large scale. One can foresee that the conference will hold many debates but will solve few problems.

Regarding the EEC in particular, its problems will remain unsolved because this economic bloc does not have a common voice.

HANOI CALLS NAVAL EXERCISES 'PROVOCATIVE'

BK070605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] According to Western sources, the naval forces of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia began an exercise on the Eastern Sea on 3 June. The exercise will last for 1 week. One of the participants in the exercise wantonly said that is is an answer to Vietnam's threat. Meanwhile, U.S. and Thai naval forces are also jointly conducting a maneuver in the Gulf of Thailand not far from the three Indochinese countries. The United States has mobilized 5,000 marines and 10 warships for the maneuver.

These provocative military exercises show that the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries are stubbornly pursuing their policies of creating tension in the world and opposing the Indochinese peoples.

HANOI COMMENTARY SCORES U.S.-THAI EXERCISE

BK041145 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States still speaks of its outmoded gunboat diplomacy. This is the topic of our commentary today.

Commenting on the joint military exercise being conducted by the United States and Thailand naval forces in the Gulf of Thailand, our correspondent has this observation: The exercise, codenamed Cobra 82, began on Friday with the participation of about 100,000 troops, a number of combat planes and 30 warships, including 10 warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. This is the biggest ever conducted [as heard] in the Gulf of Thailand near the Indochinese countries in the 15 years. This constitutes a serious provocation against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

It should be noted that Thailand has of late increased armed provocations and incursions into Kampuchea territory. To support these actions, Washington has massively supplied Bangkok with more weapons and war means. The total U.S. military aid to Thailand in the 1982 fiscal year shows an increase of 60 percent of last year.

Obviously, the U.S.-Thai joint naval exercise and Thai armed provocations against Kampuchean border area are part of Washington's plan to draw Bangkok into its service. Washington wants to return militarily to Southeast Asia by means of using Thailand as a springboard for sabotage activities against the Indochinese countries.

It's no surprise that China is joining the United States and Thailand to oppose Vietnam. Chinese troops recently crossed the border into Vietnam. Most recently, they damaged Thong Khoang dam in Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang Province. Not long before, the current U.S.-Thai joint exercise -- a major joint exercise codenamed Rimpac 82 -- was conducted by the United States and the member countries and Japan in the Pacific for six weeks.

According to reliable sources, Washington has worked out a plan to build more than B-52 runways on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. It has sent Vice President George Bush to visit many countries in Asia and the Pacific. All these actions show that the U.S.-Thai joint exercise only aims at serving Washington's policy of arms buildup against the independence and sovereignty of nations in Asia and the Pacific.

In a recent report to the Congress, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces flatly asked to strengthen U.S. and allied forces and improve U.S. security relations in this region. Obviously, the brass heads in the White House and the Pentagon and their supporters still speak of that outmoded gunboat diplomacy.

There remains a fresh reminder that even with 15 million tons of bombs and explosives, more than half a million American expeditionaries, about 100,000 satellite troops and more than a million puppet troops and 600,000 Chinese troops, both the United States and China were bitterly defeated in Vietnam.

If the aggressors and their supporters refuse to draw any lesson, they will be defeated more humiliatingly.

UNHCR ON LEGAL REFUGEE OUTFLOW FROM VIETNAM

BK041344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jun (AFP) -- A total of 1,024 Indochinese (Vietnamese and Cambodian) refugees legally left Vietnam in May, a delegation from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said here today.

According to a breakdown provided by the delegation, 393 of the 917 Vietnamese who left in May chose to go to the United States, 284 to Canada, 173 to France and the rest to one of 11 other countries; 99 of the 107 Cambodians who left this month went to France.

There were 1,045 legal departures in April, 849 of them Vietnamese. December 1981 saw the greatest number of legal departures from Vietnam; 2,048, of whom 1,894 were Vietnamese.

VO DONG GIANG SPEAKS AT HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

OW061818 Hanoi VNA in English 1718 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, June 5 -- This is the speech delivered by the head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, at the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Havana on June 3:

Dear comrade chairman, distinguished delegates:

Nearly 3 years ago, at the capital of this heroic land, Cuba, we witnessed an international event of historical significance: the sixth summit conference of the non-aligned countries.

Since then, the world has gone through times of stress and strain; an atmosphere of the cold war has been rekindled endangering international peace and detente; a senseless arms race on an unprecedented scale has confronted mankind with a danger of nuclear catastrophe; hotbeds of crisis in various parts of our planet have polluted the world atmosphere; and our movement has also gone through times of hard trials and complicated struggles.

However, the world has, during this period, witnessed new victories scored by the forces of peace, national independence and social progress, thus reflecting their invincibility, and has also witnessed the irresistible weakening of the two most reactionary forces among today's imperialist and reactionary forces. The Non-Aligned Movement, an important force in the struggle for the objectives of our times, has also attained great victories.

1. One question arises: What are the causes of the tense and complicated situation in the recent period? They lie in the vain efforts made by the ringleader of imperialism in an attempt to turn back the wheel of history.

In the early 70's, in the face of the revolutionary storms surging up throughout all continents, especially after the internationally significant and epoch-making victory of Vietnam, the imperialist power who once played the role of international gendarme and, for a period of time, could rule the roost anywhere, got bogged down in a quagmire of irretrievable crises and collapse and gradually lost its domination in the world.

Facing this situation, this imperialist power, calculating that there should be no "second Vietnam" and determined that it would only play a "limited international gendarme" role, pretended to voluntarily take the path of peaceful coexistence among countries of different political systems, which it will never do.

After a period of embarking upon the path of detente in an attempt to use peaceful evolution to turn back the wheel of history, and failing in this, this imperialist power has, since 1978, openly returned to its traditional policy, trying to gain the position of strength militarily, obtaining superiority in strategic weapons, colluding with all reactionary and bellicose forces, threatening to use force in solving problems in international relations, undermining peace, detente and the independence and sovereignty of nations. In the process of escalating tension, this imperialist power met with a new ally, a traitor to revolution and the cause of national independence of the "Third World" to which it claims to belong. Proceeding from selfish, chauvinist ambitions and the design of causing great chaos in the world to ensure "great order" on its land, this biggest international reactionary has advocated a theory of "third world war is inevitable", claimed itself as NATO of the East, encouraged all acts and designs of the most bellicose imperialist power. It is the only reactionary force that openly expressed its joy at the tense situation in the world, considering it "excellent". The increased collusion between the ringleader of imperialism and the biggest international reactionary represents a new dangerous phenomenon in the international political scene of the past years. They both have made use of each other, increased their cooperation, even in the military field, in an attempt to tilt the balance of forces in the world in their favour, for one, to recover its position of strength and the grounds that have been lost, and for the other, to seek a new strength and realize its hegemonist ambitions.

It is this imperialist power, not anyone else, who has left no stone unturned to obtain military superiority before engaging in negotiations on disarmament; it has broken off negotiations, rejected all constructive proposals, no matter wherefrom they come, opposed all resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 36th Session relating to the prevention of the arms race, and has even tried to get rid of the agreements on limitation of strategic weapons that have just been concluded.

This imperialist power that has taken the lead in manufacturing weapons of mass destruction, is now taking the lead in producing neutron bombs, increasing the production of new chemical weapons, obtaining the right to use nuclear weapons in the first strike, deploying these weapons throughout the world, and openly justifying in an injuman way that "limited nuclear war is acceptable".

For the period since the 6th summit conference, this imperialist power has committed at least 7 crimes, as follows. First, it has clamoured and pressed for the arms race, undermined detente in Europe, fabricated a "war danger from the Soviet Union and East European countries" in order to intimidate its Western allies, to prevent the growing trend of East-West cooperation in the hope of closely binding the Western countries to its wheel of war and restore its role as the only centre in the capitalist, imperialist system -- the one that was lost in the early 70's. As for the international reactionary, it wanted to undermine East-West detente, to "sit on the mountain to watch tigers fighting each other". These are not only crimes of pushing Europe into war creating the danger of a new world war, but also crimes dictated by hegemonism of sabotaging the sovereignty of Western countries.

Secondly, it has opposed the will of millions of people in Latin America and the Caribbean region who are demanding independence, freedom, and liquidation of old and new colonialism. It has attempted to quench the uprisings of the people in El Salvador, Guatemala..., who are waging an undaunted struggle for second liberation, and to prevent all sympathy, support and assistance extended to these just struggles. These wills, uprisings, sympathy and supports are obviously legal and legitimate, in conformity with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the U.N. Charter and international law. These are precisely what the most aggressive imperialist power is trying to oppose. And what it is trying by all means to protect is its neocolonialist rule, the colonial status on the Malvinas Islands that belong to Argentina's territorial sovereignty.

Thirdly, it has obdurately opposed the just cause of the Palestinian people who, under the leadership of the P.L.O., are fighting for their right to live on their homeland, which is being deprived of by the Israeli Zionists. It has opposed all Arab countries who are supporting that sacred struggle, causing a prolonged tension and critical crisis in this explosive area. It has claimed to have "vital interests" in this strategic, oil-rich region, made armed provocations threatening the sovereignty of Jamahiryah Arab Libya, colluded with its regional gendarme, the Israeli Zionists, encouraged and assisted them in all their expansionist acts and criminal military adventures against the peoples in the region as evidenced by their attacks on Iraq's peaceful nuclear centre and their annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

Fourthly, it has increased its support, assistance and protection to the racist regime of South Africa, a barbarous and wicked regime, the last bastion of colonialism in Africa, a damnable stain in our times, that has been strongly condemned and cursed by the whole progressive mankind. What is it defending here? Nothing but the "right" to exploit natural resources, to protect a shock agent, a mainstay, a springboard for subversive activities in southern Africa, especially against Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states. It is repressing the national liberation movements, first and foremost, the undaunted struggle waged by the South African people under the leadership of A.N.C. and by the Namibian people under the leadership of S.W.A.P.O.

Fifthly, it has launched undeclared wars, carried out interventions and subversive activities, creating explosive situations in southwest Asia in an attempt to restore its puppet regime that has already been overthrown in Afghanistan. It has sent the so-called "Rapid Deployment Forces" to the Gulf area, joined hands with the Chinese expansionists in increasing military aids to the reactionary forces, threatening the sovereignty of all nations in the region. Under the "anti hegemonians" signboard, the imperialists and reactionaries attempted to destroy the Afghan people's revolutionary achievements, to cover up their real hegemonist design in the region.

Sixthly, it has intensified its activities, creating tension in the Indian Ocean, resorted to dilatory tactics and presures in an attempt to hinder and undermine all efforts aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. It has tried by all means to expand and modernize its military bases on Diego Garcia, to build up new military installations, and to strengthen its military forces in this region, thus threatening the sovereignty and security of all countries in the region, first of all, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Seychelles, Madagascar, India. Not only refusing to respond to the demand of the littoral and hinterland states that all foreign military bases and forces be withdrawan from the region, it has suspended negotiations, rejected even the good-willed proposal for not increasing and subsequently decreasing military presence in this region. Here, the complicity of the international reactionary forces with imperialism finds expression in their endeavours to delay the convening of the conference on the Indian Ocean, to raise a smokescreen of the so-called "superpowers rivalries" in this region, in order to cover up the imperialists' crimes.

Seventhly, it has colluded with the Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces to maintain the "Democratic Kampuchea" corpses, in an attempt to restore the genocidal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan, to oppose the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and renascent work, to sabotage the young People's Republic of Kampuchea, to oppose the traditional militant solidarity and collective self-defence of the three Indochinese peoples, to undermine the peaceful work of these countries, to create confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to hinder dialogues and cooperation among countries in the region, and create tension, thus threatening peace and security in this part of the world.

While condemning the biggest crimes committed by imperialism and hegemonism, we cannot help mentioning their crimes of intervention and aggression (?in) various forms against the peoples at different places in the world such as Panama, Cyprus, Puerto Rico, Sarhawi, Korea... With full agreement, Vietnam joins our movement in supporting the struggle of these nations for independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity.

Looking back at the developments that have taken place on all continents since the 6th summit conference, we can come to the conclusion: The culprits who are frienziedly opposing the sovereignty of nations, undermining international peace and detente confronting mankind with nuclear catastrophe, are U.S. imperialism and the Chinese great-nation hegemonist expansionism, the two most reactionary among the imperialist and international reactionary forces. Under the sign-board of "anti-Soviet hegemonism," the U.S. imperialists have committed crimes one after another to recover their position of strength, to repress the liberation movements, and to regain their lost positions from the forces of peace, national independence and progress. On their parts, the Chinese expansionists have held high the "anti-super powers" sign-board, but in fact have joined hands with the U.S. imperialists to oppose other nations so as to realize their hegemony. In spite of all this, some among us have tried to explain that the cause of the tension in the world lies in the confrontation between the two blocs. Obviously, these people have been taken by the smoke-screen raised by the U.S. and China. If confrontation is ever referred to, it is the confrontation between the two most reactionary forces in today's world on the one hand, and all forces struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress, including our movement, on the other.

2. The developments of the past few years have also shown that the wheel of history is irreversible. Aggressive and bellicose as the U.S. imperialists are, their possibilities are not limitless. Besides their own difficulties and contradictions, they are bound hand and foot by a world-wide peace movement and revolutionary storms throughout all continents. Moreover, they can no longer dominate and keep their allies into their orbits as in the 50's and 60's. The Chinese hegemonist expansionism is big but not strong and its pseudo-revolutionary banner has been turned up by its open betrayal, its aggression against Vietnam and its collusion with U.S. imperialism against nations. Obviously, the U.S.-China collusion seriously endangers world peace and security and also the independence and sovereignty of nations. But that is the collusion between the two reactionaries in a weak position, who utilize each other in their counter-revolutionary activities for their own objectives. Therefore, this collusion, full of contradictions, cannot give them new strength nor does it help them to change the trend of developments to turn back the wheel of history.

Never before have the warlike imperialist forces faced such an unprecedented strong opposition of a broad peace movement in the world and in the United States itself as in the past few years. The Chinese hegemonist expansionism, which wants to push the world into a great chaos, has now to deal with great disorder right in China. The East-West detente which was in serious danger and underwent trials in the 1979-1980 period is still being maintained and developed contrary to the wish of the most aggressive, bellicose imperialists and the international reactionaries who have always tried to cause great disorder in the world.

During this time, revolutionary storms have swept through Asia, Africa and Latin America and have attained new victories in most important strategic areas where the imperialists and international reactionaries concentrated the most tremendous efforts to maintain client regimes and realize hegemony.

An early failure has been inflicted upon the international crisis created by the U.S. in 1981 in an attempt to quench the liberation movement in El Salvador led by the Farabundo Marti Front, to prevent the rising waves against neocolonialism and its henchmen in Central America and to break down the leading banners of Latin American revolution. What is completely unexpected by the U.S. imperialists is the unprecedented broad and strong support extended by the whole Latin American Continent and the world to the El Salvadorian people's liberation struggle, and an ever strong condemnation, even in the U.S., of the Reagan administration for its designs of armed intervention in El Salvador and its threat of aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries in Central America who have opted for the path of socialism.

While ceaselessly increasing its aid to its stooge regimes in this region, the Reagan administration has to vow not to let a "second Vietnam" take place; the revolutionary movement of El Salvador has, in spite of many hardships and trials, continued developing and obtained ever greater victories; the revolutionary banners of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, in spite of constant threats, still stand firm and brave more than ever before. The Vietnamese people warmly congratulate the new victories scored by heroic Latin America.

In the Middle East, the traitor to the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples has been punished; this is a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists' strategy in this region. The persevering struggle full of hardships and difficulties, waged by the Palestinian people against the Israeli Zionists, continues advancing and has enjoyed the ever strong sympathy and support of the world people; the P.L.O.'s international prestige has been enhanced.

In southern Africa, the struggles waged by the South African people under the leadership of A.N.C. and by the Namibian people under the leadership of S.W.A.P.O., in spite of many difficulties, have shown to the world the undaunted, indomitable militancy of African peoples, and enjoyed ever strong sympathy and support throughout the world. Never before has apartheid been so strongly condemned as in the past few years. And never before has the ringleader of imperialism, who supports and backs it, been so condemned and isolated as in the past few years.

In west Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia, the Sino-U.S. collusion has created some crises, causing difficulties and complexities to the peoples struggling for peace, independence and freedom. However, these crises, which were created by them, have exposed their impotence and led them to deadlock and failure. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has effectively fought against the undeclared war launched by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces to preserve and promote the fruits of the April revolution. In the face of the camouflaged war unleashed by the Chinese expansionists in order to restore the genocidal "Democratic Kampuchea" regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, the reborn Kampuchean people have still firmly preserved and unceasingly consolidated their revolutionary power, taking the whole country on the path of development. Closely uniting with the Lao people's Democratic Republic and Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is becoming a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The U.S.-China collusion and their gathering of reactionary forces to direct a spearhead at the Republic of India, has not only failed to isolate the latter, but on the contrary, has further glorified and enhanced the banner of peace and independence of this great republic in Asia and in the world.

In the victories scored since the 6th summit conference for peace, national independence and social progress lies our movement's important contribution. We have stood on the side of the forces struggling for peace and detente, on the side of nations struggling for their independence, sovereignty and development. We have added our just voice of great weight to the solution of important international problems and inflicted heavy political blows on the aggressiveness and arrogance of the imperialist and reactionary forces as well as on their treacherous manoeuvres.

In the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order, our successes were not so big. But, at least, we have effectively exposed the extreme obduracy of neo-colonialism, especially of the ring-leader of imperialism, made it hard for anybody to believe in its "good-willed negotiation." At the same time, we have initially marked out a new way, new possibilities, the way of increasing cooperation and mutual assistance based on the principles of equality without any political conditions attached, and on that basis, strengthening our collective strength in this complicated struggle.

Attempting to cause crises and hotbeds of tension in the world and within the movement, the imperialists and international reactionaries aim at counterattacking the most active forces struggling against them inside and outside the movement and misleading our struggle and at the same time creating pressimistic impressions as if there were deadlocks, retrogression in the development of the international political situation as well as in the advance of our movement.

In fact, never before has the anti-imperialist voice been so strongly raised inside and outside our movement as in the period staring from the Havana summit up to now. The success of the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi and the September 1981 communique issued by 75 non-aligned countries in New York constitute a defeat for U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and a group of their spokesmen within our movement.

Never before has U.S. imperialism been strongly critized in the movement's documents as in the New York communique. We have permitted nobody to impose erroneous U.N. resolutions on the movement. On the contrary, have been caused this important international organization to accept and implement various correct recommendations of our movement in the interest of the common struggle.

One of the main reasons for our victories is that we have directed the movement's spearhead at imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces. And we have unceasingly strengthened the unity of the movement on the basis of these objectives. Whenever and on any matter the movement deviated from these objectives, we failed.

The historical lessons of the crisis of the movement during the 1965-1969 period have shown that whenever the trend of opportunism and compromise with imperialism prevails in the movement, the latter becomes paralyzed. On the contrary, standing definitely on the side of nations' struggle for independence, national sovereignty, peace and social progress, the movement could get out of the crisis, and attained repeated great victories as evidenced in the past decade since the 1970 Lusaka summit.

From this historical experience, we hold that there should be principles to deal with two different categories of problems. One is to solve the problems between the member countries of the movement, the other is related to the movement's common struggle for international peace, security and the independence, sovereignty of nations.

With regard to the problems arising between member countries of the movement, we would like to propose the following 4 principles to solve these problems:

1. Peaceful solution to the differences between non-aligned countries.
2. The countries directly concerned solve their differences themselves without outside interference, on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-imposition of the will of one side on the other.
3. The movement should help the parties concerned to come to reconciliation and should not support one country against the other, or one group of countries against the other group.
4. Differences between non-aligned countries should not be allowed to divide the movement and weaken the common struggle for peace and national independence.

In the common struggle for international peace and security, and nations' independence and sovereignty, the movement should direct its spearhead at imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces, not at the forces of peace, national independence and social progress and much less at the movement itself.

In this spirit, we wish the war between Iran and Iraq come to an early conclusion. We welcome the results of the peaceful negotiation on disputes between Libya and Malta with the assistance of Cuba, chairman of the movement.

We hope that other differences and conflicts among member countries of the movement be solved in that spirit.

Dear comrade chairman, distinguished delegates,

If the U.S.-China collusion is a dangerous phenomenon emerging in world politics, it is also the main factor of tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia. If that collusion, born from a weak position, has failed in the international political arena, it is also sustaining very heavy failures in Southeast Asia where it finds its most concentrated expression.

The policy pursued by the Chinese hegemonist expansion towards the three Indochinese people, is part of its global counterrevolutionary strategy. Throughout the past 33 years of existence of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese expansionists, have always tried to take advantage of the Indochinese peoples' liberation struggle using it as an instrument in service of their own great-nation interests. In the 50's, taking advantage of being a weapon supplier to the three Indochinese peoples' war of resistance against the French colonialism, the Chinese authorities emerged to a rank equal to the world great powers at the 1954 Geneva conference, where they traded with France on the back of the Indochinese countries about ending the war for China's own interests.

In the 60's, they expressed their determinaton to "fight the U.S. until the last Vietnamese" placing the U.S. in the most helpless situation in the latter's aggressive war against Vietnam, and subsequently helping it to get out of that war while maintaining its influence in South Vietnam. All this was traded for China's aquisition of the permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council and the U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan.

In 1975 spring, the complete liberation of South Vietnam marked a heavy defeat for the U.S. and also for China, eliminating a base of the dirty trade between China and the U.S. and inflicting a major blow on the Chinese reactionary authorities' designs of intensifying their collusion with the U.S. to realize their hegemony.

In the face of this situation, the Chinese expansionists intensified their hostile acts against Vietnam, appealed the U.S. to maintain its presence in Southeast Asia, called upon the ASEAN countries to join hands with China to oppose Vietnam, used the genocidal Pol Pot clique to turn Kampuchea into a springboard for attacks on Vietnam along her southwest border, infiltrated in Laos so as to attack Vietnam on her northwest border and, at the same time, made armed provocations against Vietnam along her north border.

Since 1978, in parallel with intensifying the U.S.-China collusion to a new step, China openly and frenziedly carried out its hostile policy against Vietnam, culminating in its February 1979 aggression. Failing in this aggression, the Chinese authorities launched a multiform war of sabotage against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

The design of the Chinese hegemonist expansionism is to set the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, to pose the so-called "Vietnamese threat" to ASEAN countries, to turn the problems between the Indochinese countries and China into those between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, link the anti-Vietnam with Anti-Soviet campaigns so as to turn the problems of Southeast Asia into those of East-West relations, to cover up China's expansionist and hegemonist policy towards this region and its unceasing encouragements and assistance to Maoist reactionaries to carry out subversive activities in the ASEAN countries.

To oppose the three Indochinese countries is part of China's bigger attempt to clear the way to expand to the south, to take hold of the whole of the Southest Asia region. China does not wait until annexing all Indochina and Southeast Asia to realize its expansion and hegemony in other parts of the world. On the contrary, it has been colluding with the U.S. to have its hand in South Asia, west Asia and step by step prepare its bases in Africa and Latin America.

The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, first of all the people of Southeast Asia have increasingly realized the danger of Chinese henemonist expansionism toward international peace and security and the peace and stability of the region.

The people of the Indochinese countries are determined to struggle against the Chinese hegemonist expansionism, considering it a sacred mission for the sovereignty and security of each country, a contribution to the common struggle of the people in Southeast Asia and the world for peace, national independence and social progress. That is why they wish to enjoy the sympathy, support and assistance from our movement as well as from peace-loving and progressive people in the world.

While resolutely struggling against the Chinese hegemonist expansionsim, the people of Vietnam, as well as of Laos and Kampuchea, earnestly desire peace and value the age-old friendship with the Chinese people. They wish to restore the normal relations with the people's Republic of China and contribute to the defence of peace and relaxation of tension in Asia. In that spirit, the Indochinese countries have, on many occasion, made proposals for signing treaties of nonaggression and peaceful coexistence with China either bilaterally or multilaterally. In the same spirit, the Indochinese countries support the proposal made by Mongolia concerning the signing of a treaty of non-aggression and non-use of force among countries in Asia and the Pacific.

With regard to the ASEAN countries, the Indochinese countries have, on various occasions, proposed for convening a regional conference of the two groups of Southeast Asian countries to solve the Southeast Asian problems of each side's interest. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos, on behalf of the Indochinese countries, has put forth a 7-point proposal containing the principles that govern the relations of peaceful coexistence between the two groups of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. One important point among the 7 points is to solve the disputes and differences between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN and other countries in the region through peaceful negotiations in the spirit that the Southeast Asian problems must be solved by the Southeast Asian countries on the principles of equality, freindship, mutual respect and understanding, taking into account each other's legitimate interests, mutual consent, non-imposition of the will of one side on the other, non-interference from outside and non-use or threat of force in their relations.

With regard to Thailand, the Indochinese countries are prepared to start bilateral or multilateral talks so as to solve, in a spirit of friendship and good-neighbourness, the problems arising due to the existence of common borders. These talks do not necessarily mean mutual recognition, legal or diplomatic.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea resulted from the agreement concluded between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to deal with the Chinese threat. Once that threat no longer exists, the S.R. Vietnam and the P.R. Kampuchea shall agree to withdraw the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not at all threaten Thailand's security. The S.R. Vietnam is ready to agree with the P.R. Kampuchea on a partial troop withdrawal if Thailand puts an end to its assistance to the Pol Pot remnant forces and other Khmer reactionaries who infiltrated into Kampuchea from Thailand's territory. If Thailand shows good-will, Vietnam and Kampuchea are ready to make the first steps.

During the past 3 years, the hostile policy pursued by China against the Indochinese countries and its efforts to cause tension in Southeast Asia, have suffered a failure. Political circles in the ASEAN countries have increasingly realized that the danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia comes from Chinese hegemonist expansionism, not from Vietnam or other Indochinese countries. They are more and more aware of the fact that while utilizing the ASEAN countries to maintain military confrontation in Southeast Asia, China continues to help the Maoist reactionaries in their subversive activities against the ASEAN countries to serve China's hegemonist interests.

Realizing this would be helpful to promote dialogues and cooperation between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. However it is regrettable that some other circles have not realized this and are still joining China to oppose the Indochinese countries. But the policy based on colluding with the U.S. causing military confrontation, imposing economic blockage and pressure on the Indochinese countries, has suffered defeats, one after another, and failed to prevent them from strengthening their solidarity and effective, mutual assistance in national constructions and defence. Meanwhile, the Indochinese countries' policy of peace towards Southeast Asia has enjoyed more and more sympathy and support of broad sections of people in the region and the rest of the world.

The biggest and long-term interests of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries lie in maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Chinese hegemonist expansionists are the only ones who want to create tension and "great disorder" in the region, but they have more and more isolated. Although temporarily facing obstacles, the trend of peaceful coexistence in a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia has been increasingly growing and will certainly prevail, defeating all reactionary forces that attempt to hinder and reverse it.

We would like to express our thanks and appreciation to the movement for giving encouragement to every effort aimed at establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia; to the Havana summit conference for having expelled the Pol Pot genocidal clique from the movement; to the February 1981 New Delhi conference for having foiled the design of bringing back the "Democratic Kampuchea" corpses to our midst, and the attempt to impose on our movement the U.S. erroneous resolutions concerning the so-called "situation in Kampuchea," for demanding the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Southeast Asia and a comprehensive solution for the whole Southeast Asian region without outside interference, so as to allow the people of the countries in the region to develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Dear comrade chairman, distinguished delegates,

Since the Havana summit, our movement has gone through many difficulties and trials, but has also attained glorious victories. We are convinced that this ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau will have a correct evaluation of the situation, draw useful experience, reaffirm the objectives and orientations, strengthen inner-movement solidarity, and make the best preparations for the 7th summit conference to be held in Baghdad. With that confidence, we warmly felicitate and thank Cuba, the heroic land, chairman of the movement and the meeting. I also would like to extend to the distinguished delegation, members of the Coordinating Bureau, and all of you who are attending this meeting our respect, our greetings of militant solidarity and our best wishes.

BRIEFS

MEKONG RIVER DELTA COMMUNICATIONS -- In an effort to improve the communication network in the Mekong River Delta area to serve agricultural development programs more effectively, representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City Post and Telegraph Office and those of the nine provinces in the area recently signed an emulation agreement to speed up their new task. Under this agreement each of these provinces will strive to set up 8 postal communications lines between their provinces and Ho Chi Minh City during 1982-85. When completed, the new system will help provide quick and fresh information across these provinces, especially information on guiding and supervising agricultural production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 82 BK]

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 110 *8 June 1982*

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MORE LOCKHEED SCANDAL DEFENDANTS SENTENCED

OW080301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0247 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 8, KYODO -- The Tokyo District Court, in the third round of rulings on Lockheed trial defendants, gave a suspended two-and-a half-year prison term to former Transport Minister Tomisaburo Hashimoto.

The same court also handed a suspended two-year prison term to former Parliamentary Vice Transport Minister Takayuki Sato.

Execution of the sentences will be stayed for three years for both Hashimoto and Sato, it said.

The three-man panel found Hashimoto, 81, guilty of receiving a yen 5 million (about dollar 20,400 at today's exchange rate) bribe and Sato, 54, of receiving a yen 2 million (about dollar 8,100) bribe each from All Nippon Airways (ANA), Japan's largest domestic airline, in 1972. Presiding Judge Kazunobu Araya also ordered Hashimoto and Sato to pay yen 5 million and yen 2 million each in penalties.

Hashimoto and Sato are two of three elected officials on trial in the Lockheed case. The third is former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who is accused of receiving a yen 500 million (about dollar 2 million) bribe from Lockheed Corporation of the United States.

The prosecution had demanded a two-year-and-six-month prison term for Hashimoto and a two-year term for Sato. It also demanded that Hashimoto and Sato pay yen 5 million and yen 2 million respectively in penalties.

According to Tuesday's ruling, then ANA President Tokuji Wakasa, currently ANA chairman, asked then Transport Minister Hashimoto to steer the nation's civil aviation policy in ANA's favor in January 1971. In reward, Hashimoto accepted a yen 5 million bribe from ANA in November 1972 for his efforts, the ruling said.

Hashimoto, a close associate of ex-Prime Minister Tanaka, served as transport minister between January 1970 and July 1971.

Wakasa, also a Lockheed trial defendant, was sentenced to three years in prison with a five-year stay of execution on January 26 this year. Wakasa was found guilty of violating foreign exchange regulations in receiving yen 160 million in kickbacks from Lockheed for ANA's purchase of 10 Lockheed Tristar jets. Wakasa also asked Sato to work for ANA's favor from April through June in 1972. In reward, Sato accepted a yen 2 million bribe on October 31, 1972, the District Court said.

Sato served as parliamentary vice transport minister between July 1971 through June 1972.

Tuesday's sentences were the third round of decisions on a total of 16 Lockheed trial defendants.

Last November 5, the Tokyo District Court handed a one-year prison term without a stay of execution to hotel tycoon Kenji Osano, a close friend of former Prime Minister Tanaka, and a suepended four-month prison term for an aide of ultraright lobbyist Yoshio Kodama, a secret Lockheed consultant.

Last January 26, the Tokyo District Court gave suspended prison terms to six present and former officials of All Nippon Airways, including Wakasa.

Osano and Wakasa appealed to the Tokyo High Court against the District Court sentences.

Those still to be sentenced are former Prime Minister Tanaka, his secretary Toshio Enomoto, three former senior officials of Marubeni Corp. and Kodama.

Lockheed's improper payment was first exposed at a U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing on February 4, 1976. At the Senate subcommittee meeting, Lockheed officials revealed the American aircraft maker paid yen 3 billion (about dollar 12.2 million) to its sales agents and government officials in Japan to promote sales of its aircraft.

The money paid to Hashimoto and Sato were part of yen 30 million (about dollar 122,000) in kickbacks which ANA received from Lockheed, the court said.

The District Court named five other politicians as recipients of the remaining yen 22 million. They were former Prime Minister Tanaka, former Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaido, former Transport Ministers Hideyo Sasaki and Kazuomi Fukunaga and former Parliamentary Vice Transport Minister Mutsuki Kato.

The prosecution did not indict the five, except Tanaka, citing that statute of limitations has run out for some of them or others had no jurisdiction over civil aviation affairs.

Suzuki Comments

OW080644 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] New York, June 7, KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here Monday he is treating seriously a Tokyo District Court decision which found a former transport minister and his deputy guilty of receiving bribes from the Lockheed Corporation.

"I'm treating the court decision very seriously since it was handed down after long, careful deliberations," Suzuki said to reporters.

He is here to deliver a speech to the current U.N. special session on disarmament which opened Monday. He made a trip to New York after the Versailles summit of seven major Western economic powers.

The 1976 suit involved former Transport Minister Tomisaburo Hashimoto and Vice Transport Minister Takayuki Sato. While Hashimoto was voted out of office after the scandal, Sato was reelected to the House of Representatives as an independent. They were members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), now led by Suzuki as president.

Asked what he would do if opposition parties call for Sato's resignation, Suzuki said, "It is up to him to decide."

The low court decision also mentioned LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and LDP Parliament Member Mutsuki Kato as other bribery recipients. But they escaped criminal persecution because the statute of limitations had expired.

Suzuki said both Nikaido and Kato are competent politicians though they were allegedly involved in the scandal. "They are now working hard for the party and the state," Suzuki added.

Political Reaction

OW080517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0233 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO -- Tuesday's court sentencing of two politicians to jail terms sent serious shock waves through Japanese political circles and opened up fresh speculation over the fate of those in power.

Especially traumatized was the government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), often accused of "money politics" and having a scandal-riden character.

Suzuki will be called to the Diet (parliament) soon after he returns from his overseas trip on Friday next week to face a barrage of criticism and accusation, political sources said.

The opposition camp, the sources said, is determined to keep Suzuki and other conservative politicians on the defensive, during the current Diet session to end August 21.

The opposition will table a motion to seek resignation of those involved in the Lockheed payoff scandal and set up a special committee probing imports of aircraft.

The Tokyo District Court Tuesday found two conservative politicians guilty of receiving dirty money from All Nippon Airways (ANA) as a reward for influencing the purchase of Lockheed Aircraft.

The two are former Transport Minister Tomisaburo Hashimoto and former Parliamentary Vice Transport Minister Takayuki Sato.

In the ruling Tuesday, the court also mentioned the names of five other conservative politicians for involvement in the scandal unearthed in 1976, including former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa at a press conference Tuesday said any comment on the ruling from the administration side would not be proper.

"I haven't read the verdict yet. So what I can say now is that we will have to take it seriously," the government spokesman added.

LDP executives, asked to comment on the ruling, said: "We are not in a position to say anything about the judiciary judgement. But we have to take a serious view of it."

LDP Secretary General Nikaido, who was mentioned as a "grey official" in the ruling, met reporters and reiterated: "I am quite innocent. I have received no money at all."

There was no immediate comment from ex-Premier Tanaka, on trial separately for allegedly receiving money in connection with aircraft purchases.

Aides told reporters outside his luxurious mansion in Tokyo that Tanaka, regarded as the central figure in the scandal, was busy Tuesday morning meeting visitors.

Tanaka, who was earlier forced to give up premier-ship following financial irregularities in 1974, left the party after the Lockheed scandal erupted.

But he still wields immense political influence by leading the most powerful interparty faction with a membership of 109 Dietmen.

Prime Minister Suzuki was installed in power two years ago with a strong backing of Tanaka and his followers, including Nikaido.

Political sources saw Tuesday's ruling as a prelude to a similar guilty verdict on Tanaka expected some time next year.

Suzuki, also president of the ruling party, faces reelection in a party convention in November. (?This fate) now hangs in the balance as his rivals within the party are trying to take advantage of Tuesday's ruling to topple his administration.

Political sources said former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda have stepped up their criticism of the Suzuki administration. It was during Miki's reign of government that the Lockheed scandal was uncovered.

Ichio Asukata, head of the largest opposition Japan socialist party, told reporters Tuesday that the political situation is bound to become tense by the ruling.

"We will continue to try to purify political activity," Asukata said.

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

OW071143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 7, KYODO — The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry Monday established a committee for investigation and research into international broadcasting in order to improve and strengthen Japan's public relations activities overseas.

At the same time, the ministry asked KYODO System Development Co., a leader in software technology, to conduct investigation and research into international broadcasting both from systems and technology aspects.

Improvement of international broadcasting has been a matter of great interest not only to the government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) but also among the opposition parties.

They have shown great interest in international broadcasting ever since the LDP's special committee on international exchange advised Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in July last year to strengthen Japan's overseas broadcasting to promote Japan's position and thinking abroad.

With yen 8 million (dollar 32,650) appropriated, the ministry will investigate in fiscal 1982 the reception quality abroad of NHK's Radio Japan shortwave international broadcasts and study the feasibility of establishing overseas relay stations.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES SENNEWALD APPOINTMENT

SK080243 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2247 GMT 7 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 June commentary: "Real Nature of the Bellicose Element"]

[Text] Robert Sennewald has been appointed commander of U.S. forces occupying South Korea, replacing Wickham. From the moment he stepped in South Korea, Sennewald revealed his bellicose nature.

In a ceremony held on 4 June to welcome the new commander of U.S. forces occupying South Korea and to bid farewell to the old commander, Sennewald said he would assume as his prime duty the maintenance of a powerful military force and combat readiness.

In his message to the puppet defense minister on memorial day, he also said that a challenge from whatever source should be countered with strength and resoluteness.

This means that he too, like Wickham, will show enthusiasm in continued beefing up of U.S. forces occupying South Korea and in accelerating preparations for provoking a new war. Properly speaking, Sennewald, as an artillery officer, destroyed our peaceful cities and rural areas and ruthlessly slaughtered our people during the war of aggression against Korea. Serving at an important post in the headquarters of U.S. forces in South Korea, he helped Wickham protect and put the Yusin remnants in power following the October incident. It is not surprising that he made such remarks on war.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to keep Korea as their colony and a military base and to achieve their ambition of invading the entire peninsula at any cost. With such an ambition, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the military strength of U.S. forces occupying South Korea and of the puppet army, accelerating preparations for a war. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, with hundreds of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, are in a hurry to provoke a nuclear war.

South Korea today has literally been turned into a huge war ammunition depot and a nuclear war base. As was clearly demonstrated by the Team Spirit '82 military exercise, dark clouds of war are coming from the South, not from the North.

At the end of last March when he was in Seoul, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger once again exposed the nature of the U.S. imperialists who cling persistently to their adventurous maneuvers to provoke a new war by saying that the United States would continue to strengthen U.S. forces occupying South Korea and that it would also continue war exercises such as Team Spirit '82 to maintain combat readiness. Only as a smokescreen to justify their maneuvers to provoke a new war do the U.S. imperialists habitually cite the threat of a southward invasion while babbling about somebody's military superiority, invasion and surprise attack.

The role of Sennewald, a bellicose general of the U.S. imperialists, is to perpetrate the U.S. imperialist strategy toward Korea. Sennewald's prattlings show that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war will be more vicious, that South Korea will be turned into a hotbed of a new war and that the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula will be exacerbated. His raving about peace and freedom, which does not seem right to him, is a deceptive ruse to cover up this.

It is well known to the world that U.S. troops occupying South Korea are troops of aggression stationed there to rekindle the flames of a new war in Korea, not for peace or freedom. Clearly realizing that the U.S. imperialists are not protectors or aid-givers but aggressors opposing the Korean people, the South Korean people are vigorously joining in a just struggle to remove U.S. troops from South Korea and to regain their national sovereignty.

If Sennewald behaves injudiciously and clings to the adventurous military policy against the Korean people, he will become an object of curses and denunciation, just as Wickham has been, and will be expelled.

VRPR DECRIES CHON'S MEMORIAL DAY MESSAGE

SK072304 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a message which Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun read at a ceremony held on 6 June to mark the 27th memorial day, Chon Tu-hwan made absurd remarks to wickedly slander the north by distorting facts to say that the people suffered the tragedy of internecine war because of North Korea. He instilled the sentiment of North-South confrontation and war in the people. As is widely known, the Korean war, which broke out 32 years ago, was an aggressive war waged with a plan and preparations carefully worked out and made in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy against the Korean Peninsula.

The the U.S. imperialists had formulated long ago a wicked plan for a war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula and that the Korean war broke out because of the U.S. imperialists' premeditated and deliberate provocations has been clearly proven by not a third person but by materials and secret documents — which they have admitted and released — and by historic witnesses.

While the U.S. imperialists made preparations for a war of northward invasion, Dulles inspected the 38th Parallel, examined the status of war preparations and issued the following directives at a meeting of high-ranking officers held on 22 June 1950: I have come to South Korea as a special envoy of Truman to inspect the status of preparations for a northward invasion, with which we have forged ahead, and to advance a view that we should immediately launch an advance to the North if there is nothing else to be desired. I see that everything is satisfactory. I am very excited because I feel that now is the time for us to reap. The sooner the better in implementing that for which we have made preparations. This is because we can easily win victory by taking the initiative before the communist regime in the North becomes stronger — that is, before it makes preparations.

In the wake of his visit to South Korea, secret quadripartite talks to prepare for the U.S. positive action were held in Tokyo. In the Kyongmudae [president's residence] on 23 June the final secret talks were held under the presidency of the U.S. ambassador in South Korea (Moocho). At dawn on 25 June 1950 the U.S. imperialists waged a war of aggression against North Korea by instigating the Syngman Rhee clique.

Robert, director of the U.S. military advisory group, said: Why did we choose 25 June? Herein lied our prudent intention. It was Sunday on 25 June. The United States and South Korea, Christian countries, adopt Sunday as the sabbath. No one would believe that we would start the war on Sunday. For this reason, we chose 25 June to make people believe that we did not start the war.

The issue of the 26 June 1950 of the New York TIMES, the August issue of U.S. magazine LIFE and a French magazine (CONDAT) exposed that the U.S. imperialists waged the war of aggression against North Korea.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are heinous war criminals who waged the 25 June war on the Korean Peninsula. Nevertheless traitor Chon Tu-hwan has concealed and distorted this stark historic fact, babbling that the 25 June war was waged by North Korea. This is a farce to instill hostility against North Korea in the minds of the people and to incite the consciousness of North-South confrontation, hiding U.S. crimes.

What is more intolerable is that, raving about the nation, the fatherland and a theory of common destiny, Chon Tu-hwan babbled that he would beat back someone's invasion by cultivating power. A flunkeyist traitor like Chon Tu-hwan, who handed the country and nation to foreign forces and betrayed the fatherland, clamored about the nation and the fatherland. This is intolerable. His babbling about a common destiny is a lecture to force the people to obey him, regardless of treachery or betrayal of the military fascist regime.

It is not accidental that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in his message to the 6 June memorial ceremony, forced the people to bow to the fascist rule, inciting the consciousness of North-South confrontation and a mania for war among the people.

As is well known, the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle is growing among people of all walks of life with each passing day. In particular, as the fact that Chon Tu-hwan is the true culprit of Mrs. Chang and her husband's loan scandal is exposed, voices denouncing this are rising among the people. Embarrassed by this, Chon Tu-hwan is running amok in extricating himself from the crisis by lulling the fighting spirit of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle growing among the people and turning their attention somewhere else. Chon Tu-hwan's message to the memorial ceremony is one such maneuver.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot deceive the people with any trick and thwart their aspirations for democratization and reunification. Our masses will not be deceived by any honeyed word of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. They will never pardon the crimes of the U.S. aggressors and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately step down from power in accordance with the people's unanimous demand, stopping such foolish maneuvers.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES CHON'S IDEOLOGICAL MOVEMENT

SK071052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN June 6 carried an article condemning the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for launching the socalled "ideological reform movement" in an attempt to stamp out the evermounting struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democracy and bolster up and consolidate its military fascist ruling system shaking to its very foundation.

The author of the article says: The "ideological reform movement" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is one more reactionary ideological offensive to degrade the South Korean people ideologically and make them deformed politically.

First of all, it is desigend to infuse a servile idea into the South Korean people and paralyse their anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

The South Korean military fascist clique tries to enervate the people ideologically and maintain its fascist rule by intensifying the reactionary ideological offensive against the people through the "ideological reform movement."

It is an important part of its ideological offensive to embellish and beautify the fascist rule and create an illusion about it among the people and thus cause ideological disintegration.

In making it appear as if a "change" would be brought about through the "ideological reform movement" the puppets try to create an illusion about them and divert elsewhere the attention of the people so as to take the edge off their struggle.

The "ideological reform movement" of the puppets is an intrigue to intensify their suppression of the people and prop up the ruling system. This "movement" is not only a reactionary offensive in ideology and consciousness but a vicious fascist offensive in all socio-political fields.

Through this "movement" the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is now more brutally suppressing the people. In a nutshell, the "ideological reform movement" is a new signal of intensified fascist repression and a despicable trick to maintain the "regime." The "ideological reform movement," an intensification of all the preceding reactionary ideological offensives, is a desperate effort of those driven into a dilemma. With no machinations, however, can they block the struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy.

VRPR REPORTS CHON'S DISMISSAL OF NSP DIRECTOR

SK071222 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Article from feature program "Hour For Officers and Men of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] On 2 June Chon Tu-hwan dismissed Yu Hak-song, director of the Agency for National Security Planning. In the wake of this reshuffle, rumors are abundant.

A certain person in charge of military intelligence said this reshuffle is a retaliatory personnel action taken by the government over the curb loan scandal. To ensure absolute secrecy, Chon Tu-hwan had Yu Hak-song become directly involved in this scandal. However, Yu failed to successfully handle this stupendous Blue House scandal behind a veil of secrecy. Enraged by this, Chon Tu-hwan dismissed Yu and linked him to the scandal.

NORTH HITS SOUTH'S 'BUSINESS ACTIVATION STEP'

SK071030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) — The so-called "business activation step" has been taken by the South Korean puppet clique in an attempt to bridge over the serious economic crisis. But it has further aggravated the economic chaos, bankruptcy and crisis.

By this "step" the military hooligans increased the volume of currency under the pretext of easing the financial difficulties of the enterprises and giving life to their activity.

Even according to an announcement of the puppet clique, they released through banks more than 1,300,000 million won in the first three months of this year. As a result, the total volume of currency in circulation as of the end of March swelled 25.3 percent above the same period of last year. The sharp increase of the currency volume sent the rising commodity prices soaring on the wings and threw banking business into confusion.

Upset by this, the puppet clique took the step of withdrawing money from circulation. This made banks suspend loaning, causing a big chaos in the banking administration and causing acute financial shortage of enterprises.

The minor entrepreneurs were hit hard as the puppet clique restricted financial accommodation to them, while giving loans only to comprador enterprises, when it released money.

In the first three months of this year, 3,700 minor enterprises curtailed operation and more than 600 suspended operation or closed doors. 40 comprador enterprises including the Samsong Cheji (paper making) and Cheil Hwasom (chemical fibres) are on the point of bankruptcy, with their right of management transferred to banks due to the aggravation of the financial shortage.

The puppet cliques "business activation step" has further aggravated the position of South Korea, saddled with heavy foreign debts.

As the puppet clique devaluated the South Korean money compared with the U.S. dollar under the pretext of "increasing export," the value of the South Korean money dropped 5.01 percent till June 3, entering this year.

As of the end of last year, South Korea's foreign debts totalled over 33,000 million dollars.

Accordingly, the puppet clique had to pay 3,200,000 million won including the principal and interests to foreign capitalists last year. 42 percent of the money was an additional burden caused by the devaluation of the South Korean money. This year the puppets have to pay 6,000 million dollars.

The sharp increase of foreign debts is draining the finance of the puppet clique, leading more enterprises to bankruptcy under the pressure of foreign debts and imposing heavier burdens upon the people.

It is not without reason that the South Korean papers said the puppet cliques "business activation step is a logic which does not accord with common sense," noting that it has given disappointment to the people and exerted only a negative influence upon the economy.

DPRK LIGHT INDUSTRY GROUP BACK FROM USSR

SK072209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA) -- The light industry delegation of our country headed by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industry Commission, returned home on June 7 by plane after participating in the international exhibition of light industry equipment and technological processes held in the Soviet Union.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Yi Kil-tu and other personages concerned.

Also on hand were A.M. Chentsov, Soviet commercial representative, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM SYRIAN PRESIDENT

SK080427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

The reply message dated June 3 reads: I extend most wholehearted thanks to you for your felicitations on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

Availing myself of this opportunity I, on behalf of the people of the Syrian Arab Republic and on my own, sincerely wish your excellency good health and happiness and hope the friendly Korean people will achieve greater success under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea in accordance with the policy put forward by you.

I also express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to grow stronger and develop.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BURUNDI MILITARY GROUP

SK072219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 7 received the military friendship delegation of the Republic of Burundi on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa, chief of the General Staff of the Burundi Army.

On hand was Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

HO TAM SPEECH AT HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

SK051125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Speech by Ho Tam, DPRK vice premier and foreign minister and DPRK delegation leader, delivered at the third day's session of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Committee of nonaligned countries -- read by announcer; date, place not given]

[Text] First of all, allow me to express deep thanks to our fraternal Cuban friends for according us warm hospitality and for making a sincere effort to successfully conduct the meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries.

Today, the peoples of all nonaligned countries and the world's peace-loving countries are watching this meeting with great interest and expectation. This is because this meeting is assigned the weighty task of smoothly guaranteeing the preparatory work for the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries.

Whether we can make the seventh summit conference become a historic conference opening a new path of advancement in developing the Nonaligned Movement depends greatly on whether we who are attending this meeting become deeply aware of the mission entrusted to us and behave sincerely, abiding by principles.

Today, the internal and external situation of the Nonaligned Movement is very complicated. Because of the imperialists' scrambling maneuvers of division and alienation, the complicated situation which developed in our movement has not been overcome and continues. All nonaligned countries should solve the various complicated problems in this movement in accordance with the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement. However, I regret to say that this is not actually the case. Despite the fact that the Nonaligned Movement has emerged as the greatest political force in our era, this movement has failed to display the might worthy of its status.

At past meetings, we formulated common strategy and action programs in order that the Nonaligned Movement could discharge its historical mission. However, these strategy and action programs only reflected the desire and will of nonaligned countries. They have not been implemented. Because of the imperialist forces of domination, dangerous incidents have occurred continuously to the extent that national sovereignty is on the verge of being subjected to mockery and that the unity and solidarity of nonaligned countries are threatened with destruction.

The present situation urges all member countries to maintain independence, safeguard the lofty idea and principle of the Nonaligned Movement, attach prime importance to the common interests of this movement and subordinate everything to it. Both in light of the history of development of the Nonaligned Movement and in light of the position and role of this movement in the international arena, this movement has become a major force in the struggle of the peoples of developing countries to build a new world free from domination, subjugation, exploitation and oppression.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK president, has taught: We should further expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement to achieve the independence of the world. Only when all nonaligned countries continuously expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, upholding the banner of independence and nonalignment, can they firmly protect the dignity of the country and the people and check imperialists' tyranny.

We consider it a natural obligation for all member states of the Nonaligned Movement at the present stage to make every effort to further strengthen the might of our movement.

First, all nonaligned countries should vigorously struggle to accelerate the activities of our movement at a higher stage and expand its influence. While the desire for building an independent, prosperous society without becoming the victims of the imperialist forces of domination has increased with each passing day, the people's expectation of the Nonaligned Movement has further increased.

Members of the nonaligned countries should turn their ears to the voice of the contemporary era, act toward this cause and make joint efforts to make our movement display its might. What is important in this regard is to continue to concentrate on promoting the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

The maneuvers of imperialists and forces of domination to place nonaligned countries under their control by dividing and alienating them from one another have not ended. These maneuvers have been carried out in a more obstinate manner. The imperialists have launched an offensive against our movement as a collaborated force. Nonaligned countries have failed to cope with this offensive as a single force.

Dispute, discord of views, enmity and confrontation among nonaligned countries is a factor in the present era weakening the Nonaligned Movement and hindering unity and solidarity. We should not make the abnormal situation which has developed among nonaligned countries continue indefinitely, but should place priority on common interests and overcome this situation at the earliest possible date with the desire for unity. If nonaligned countries fail to achieve unity and confront one another, only the imperialists will benefit.

The member countries of the Nonaligned Movement should decisively abandon a passive attitude in settling disputes and take a positive stand and attitude. Nonaligned countries should confront the imperialists' maneuvers for division and alienation with a strategy of unity and launch a powerful counterattack against their offensive.

The nonaligned countries must not antagonize or quarrel with one another, taken in by the imperialists' cunning tricks, but pool their strength to turn their spearhead toward their aggression and interference. To expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, all nonaligned countries should firmly maintain independence and fully exercise sovereignty in their external relations. The question of vitalizing the Nonaligned Movement and achieving the unity and solidarity of this movement concerns this question.

If our member countries wait and watch others without achieving independence and fail to abide by principles, a more complicated situation will develop for the movement. The more complicated the situation becomes, the more independent a stand nonaligned countries should assume and the more resolutely should they reject interference by foreign forces. They should refrain from playing into another's hands and from blindly imitating others.

No matter how eagerly the imperialists may try to maneuver, no coercive measures or batons [chihwibong] will exercise their influence if nonaligned countries act with independence as their lifeline.

The present situation, in which the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement have been expanded on a global scale as never before and in which complicated problems have risen in international relations one after another, urgently calls for our movement to cope with changing situations with initiative in a timely manner.

We should pay special attention to strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement to suit the nature of the movement as a non-standing organization. We consider the role of state leaders to be important in this regard. To expand and strengthen the influence of the Nonaligned Movement, we should make the role of state leaders a central element in the entire span of the activities of this movement. Thus, we can correctly solve all problems which arise from today's complicated politics at the highest level and timely and successfully assume the stand of our movement to achieve this end.

If state leaders conduct regular contacts and activities in our movement, they can develop trust and understanding among member countries of the nonaligned countries. This will be very beneficial in achieving the unity and solidarity of this movement. However, as far as the activities of the Nonaligned Movement is concerned, they are limited to the level of ambassadors of the coordinating committee in between summit conferences.

In order to overcome such a limitation and enhance the role of the Nonaligned Movement at a higher level, we consider it necessary to urgently find out at this conference the possibilities of state leaders to frequently meet one another and take a positive measure to achieve this end.

By participating in unison in the work of decisively expanding and strengthening the might of our movement, nonaligned countries should make the Nonaligned Movement successfully discharge its mission as a unique political force outside the blocs.

Second, we should strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement to allow this movement contribute practically to achieving national prosperity and development and the consolidation of political independence. The urgent question of achieving this end is to turn our movement into a movement which truly serves to achieve the complete economic liberation of nonaligned countries.

Today, nonaligned countries are struggling vigorously to eliminate economic backwardness and poverty — the legacy of imperialists' colonial rule -- at the earliest possible date while building a prosperous, powerful and independent country. However, there are many obstacles to their future path in building a new, independent society.

The difficult economic situation which nonaligned countries are now facing is directly related to the unequal international economic order which the imperialists and colonialists established in the past to randomly exploit and plunder other countries. Ignoring the unanimous will and desire of newly emerging countries, the imperialists are trying to extract more profits by continuously plundering the resources of nonaligned and developing countries and by exploiting the people.

The piratic nature of the imperialists has not changed. They refuse to yield docilely their monopolistic position in international economic relations. The lesson of the struggle to establish a new international economic order shows that only when nonaligned and developing countries develop their own strength and economic capability, can they increase influence in negotiations and counteraction capability and establish a fair new international economic order.

Nonaligned countries should make strong demands to the imperialists through united efforts, work toward meeting these demands and establish a new international economic order through independent efforts under the slogans for collective self-reliance.

The practical question which we confront is to comprehensively expand economic and technical cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries and to achieve this cooperation briskly. The economic and technical cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries is a major factor in the struggle to smash the old international economic order and establish a new international economic order.

Under present circumstances in which the imperialists -- the supporter of the old order -- are desperately trying to prevent the establishment of a new international economic order, movements and proposals have been initiated among nonaligned and developing countries to pave the way toward achieving the prosperity of the country and the people through South-South negotiations. This is a very good trend. The Nonaligned Movement should promote, expand and develop this trend to meet the matured requirements of the present era. Now is the time for us to enter the stage of comprehensively promoting cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries. The Nonaligned Movement should adopt a concrete method of practically achieving

economic and technical cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries. In particular, we believe that the agricultural sector should attach fundamental significance to solving the food problem by developing mutual cooperation and solidarity.

At a time when, using food as a weapon, the imperialists are trying to bind newly emerging countries to the yoke of domination and subjugation, the continuously worsening food and agricultural situation in nonaligned and developing countries poses not merely an economic problem but also a serious political problem which influences the issue of maintaining the political independence of the country.

We should solve the difficult food problem in nonaligned countries through joint efforts and find effective measures to achieve this end. The matters discussed at the seminar of nonaligned and developing countries held in Pyongyang last year to increase food and agricultural production in accordance with the decision of the meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries showed that if developing countries sincerely and jointly participated in discussion, they could find practical measures to increase food and agricultural production.

It is time for us to move onto a higher stage of translating cooperation into practice in various fields from that of emphasizing and debating its necessity.

We consider this to be a very appropriate time to take an epochal measure of convening the conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned and other developing countries for cooperation between South and North.

We believe that this conference will be able to discuss realistic measures to solve the agricultural issues on the basis of collective self-reliance, to mobilize and utilize the rich natural resources and potentials of the Third World countries and exchange them among the countries.

We are convinced that if the conference of heads of state or government for cooperation between South and North is held, it will open a new phase in the struggle for the establishment of a new economic order.

Third, all the nonaligned countries should actively strive to check and frustrate the ever-intensified aggressions and war machinations of the imperialists and defend world peace and security. Maneuvers of the imperialists aimed at grabbing the important resource-rich areas and areas strategically important, against the new-emerging countries, are daily becoming serious.

Owing to the imperialists' adventurous policy and maneuvers to provoke a war, sovereignty of the newly independent countries is trampled upon, peace and security is threatened in various areas of the world and the international situation is extremely strained. Today the danger of triggering a new world war is growing greater daily. Such danger exists in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

Even on the Latin American continent where we are meeting now, the imperialists never stop their military intervention, blockade and maneuvers to undermine and disintegrate the peoples of this area.

All the nonaligned countries should resolutely protest and denounce the aggression and war machinations of the imperialists and deal severe blows at them everywhere they stretch out their crooked hands of aggression.

At the same time, it is imperative to make strenuous efforts to check and frustrate the arms reinforcement and expansion of the imperialists, foil their shameless interference and subversive activities and sabotage in the internal affairs of other countries, withdraw military bases and troops from other countries and create and expand nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world.

If the peoples of the nonaligned countries, not tolerating the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists, rise up and struggle against them in unity with the peace-loving peoples in the world, the maneuvers of the imperialist's bellicose elements will not be spared from destruction.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggression, interference and machinations toward the peoples in the Central America and the Caribbean areas. We also express our firm solidarity with the people of these areas in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

We actively support and encourage the Arab peoples in their struggle to recover the occupied Arab territories and regain the complete national rights of the Palestinian people, including the founding of an independent nation, and the Asian peoples in their struggle to build a new, independent and prosperous Asia.

We support the Namibian and South African peoples in their struggle for liberation, all the African peoples in their struggles for a complete liberation of Africa and the European peoples in their struggle for peace and security in Europe.

The imperialists' machinations in which they trample upon the sovereignty of other countries and disturb peace and security are continued in Asia as in the other parts of the world. In particular, Korea is becoming a focal point in this area.

The U.S. imperialists are extensively shipping into South Korea, aggressor troops and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and zealously inciting the South Korean military fascists to the provocation of a new war.

Accelerating the preparations for a new war, the U.S. imperialists staged a large-scale war exercise called Team Spirit '82 in South Korea for 2 months since the beginning of this year. Mobilized in this war exercise which was aimed at attacking us, were a great number of armed forces, a total of more than 160,000-strong U.S. and puppet army troops, and modern military equipment.

It is not by an accident that broad social opinion in the world termed the Team Spirit '82 military exercise as a test war and preliminary war preconditioned to provoke a war of invasion against our republic and, in particular, a nuclear war.

All the developments in South Korea show that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge to provoke a new against the DPRK have entered an extremely dangerous stage and that the situation in our country is being driven to the verge of a war.

The daily straining situation in Korea is causing great concern among the world's peace-loving people. The most realistic and expeditious way to remove the tension and defend peace and security in Korea and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to reunify the country by forming a confederal state on the condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate the ideas and systems existing in the North and the South as they are.

We maintain that if the authorities of the United States have the least concern for peace in Korea and the peaceful solution to the Korean problem, they must think things over twice and come to the table for Korean-U.S. talks in response to our proposal on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea at an early date.

Even though many obstacles are laid on the road to the nation's reunification, we will see to it that we achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by overcoming them by the united strength of the whole nation and by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In the past, the nonaligned countries have made various efforts for a fair solution of the Korea question and rendered precious support to the just cause of the Korean people for national reunification. The support from the nonaligned countries encourages our people in their struggle for the nation's reunification.

We believe that the nonaligned countries will render active support to the just cause of the Korean people for frustrating the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad and of achieving the reunification of the country in the future, as well.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people, as a dignified member state of the Nonaligned Movement, will in the future, as in the past, remain faithful to the principles and ideas of this movement, expand and develop our movement in firm unity with the nonaligned countries and resolutely fight to defend world peace and security.

SENIOR MAC MEMBER FETES CPV MEMBER

SK081002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, hosted a reception on the evening of June 7 for Ye Changqu, the outgoing member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, and its newly-appointed member Wang Jian.

Present at the reception together with the CPV members of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC were Gu Zhanhong, chief, and members, of the Liaison Office of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers.

The members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its staff members were also present there.

Speeches were made at the reception.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KCNA REPORTS ON DPRK FOREST RESOURCES

SK071635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is making an effective use of forest resources.

Korea is very rich in them.

It has more than 700 species of plants of economic value, beside over 850 species of edible plants and above 900 species of medicinal herbs.

By creating economic forests in mountains, Korea produces timber for construction and quantities of raw materials for fibre, paper and oil.

The method of rotating felling is applied to create new forests following the felling under a far-reaching plan. A nation-wide movement of planting ten trees after felling one is waged.

During the period of the last seven-year plan alone, 900,000 hectares of mountain areas were planted with trees and 360,000 hectares of oil-bearing tree forests including 7,000 hectares of walnut tree forests have taken shape.

25 times as much fruits as in the preliberation days are produced in the orchards newly created through a powerful campaign for converting the hillocks into fruit farms.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL CHUCHE TREATISE

SK070340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2216 GMT 6 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 June special article: "The Chuche Idea Is a Great Ideology Which Has Elucidated Afresh the Basic Principles of Social Movement and Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] The chuche idea is an ideology which has elucidated the inevitability of the historical development and social revolution. Thanks to the chuche idea, the basic principles of social movement and revolutionary movement of the working people, which are the source of creation and development of history, have freshly been elucidated.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, in his treatise entitled "On the Chuche Idea," has elucidated the social and historic principles of the chuche idea. This is significant in establishing a new social outlook of history and chuche-based outlook of history.

1. The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" has stated scientifically and theoretically that the masses are the masters of society and history.

The question on the masters of history becomes the basis of understanding the social and revolutionary development on the basis of chuche-based point of view.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The working masses are the masters of history and the power of social development. The historical development is carried out by the masses' struggle to remodel nature and society. Historical development means the enhancement of the position and role of the masses as masters of history.

Social and historical movements has its own inherent inevitability entirely different from that of the natural movement. Of course, social movement has a character point in common with the natural movement in view of its materialistic movement. This is because the general principles dominate the social movement as in the materialistic world.

The natural movement, however, has no masters. But the social movement has masters. The natural movement is carried out naturally by the interactions of materials existing independently, whereas the social movement is caused and developed by the functions and role of the chuche.

As standardized in the treatise, the masters in the social movement are the masses. Without the masses, social movement itself loses its raison d'etre; neither can we conceive of historical development. The masses are the masters of the revolution and construction. They are the decisive elements remodeling nature and developing the society. The revolutionary struggle and construction works are for the masses and works of the masses themselves.

The masses carry out the revolution and construction by their own strength in order to steer their own destiny. It is the masses who demand the revolution and construction and it is also the masses who carry out the revolution and construction. The masses produce all the wealth in society by themselves, remodel the world through their struggle and develop history.

Judging from human history, the realms of the world created and changed by each generation has been relatively restricted, while the wisdom and strength of the masses who are remodeling the world with understanding are unlimited. The masses strengthen their wisdom through remodeling nature and society. Accordingly, their strength grows. The greater the masses' wisdom and strength become, the greater the masses' functions become in developing society and history.

The masters of history are the working masses and the reactionary exploitive class can never become masters of history. The working masses explore and develop history, whereas the exploiting class attempts to keep the advance of the history at a standstill and reverse it. All the exploiting class becomes reactionary and subject to the revolution.

The whole course trod by the class society is a history of acute struggle between creators of history and the reactionaries of history, between the masters of the revolution and the subjects of the revolution; in other words, between our masses and the reactionary exploiting class. The society has advanced and developed through this struggle.

The masses are the masters of history. But their position and role have never been the same in all eras and societies. For a long time, the working masses, never realizing their position and strength in society and class, have never been united as a political force.

This being the case, the working masses were forced to suffer from the lack of rights by a minority ruling class, subjected to exploitation and repression and have never been able to enjoy their natural position as masters of society.

Only through seizing national sovereignty and the means of production and only through the establishment of the socialist system can the masses extricate themselves from exploitation and repression and consciously create history as the true masters of society and their own fate.

In a socialist society, the basic changes in the position and fate of the working masses, and their strengthened position and role, are all fruition of the working class's revolutionary leadership and struggle. The process of the socialist society led by the working class is a course of making the whole society a working class.

Only when society is completely remodelled into the shape of an advanced working class, under the leadership of the working class, can the position of the masses as masters of history be enhanced extremely and their role be incomparably enhanced in driving the historical advance and revolutionary development.

The treatise also elucidated that for the masses to enjoy the position and play their role as masters of history, leadership over them and masses should necessarily be combined. Even though the masses are the creators of history, they can enjoy their position and play their role as masters in the social and historical development only under correct leadership. The question of combining the leadership and the masses is an important matter arising in the revolutionary and communist movement carried out by the broad masses, in particular, by the working class.

Communist movement in its inherent character is a highly conscious and organizational movement and is accompanied by a serious class struggle and, therefore, cannot be carried out successfully without correct leadership. The question of leadership in the communist and revolutionary movement is the very question of leadership of the party and the leader over the masses.

The party of the working class is the staff office of the revolution and the leader of the working class is the supreme leader [yongdoja] of the revolution.

How the masses are revolutionarily raised in their consciousness and organized, how they carry out their revolutionary duty and historical duty depend on whether they are under the correct leadership of the party and leader.

Only when they are under the correct leadership of the party and leader can the masses, including the working class, achieve national liberation and class liberation, successfully build a socialist and communist society and run it correctly by vigorously waging a serious and complicated struggle remodeling nature and society.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song once taught, today the masses have emerged as masters of history and of the revolution and construction and are further remaking the world in conformity with the demands of their own. Standing firmly at the center of the historical development are the working masses, including the working class.

The hundreds of millions of people who have long been maltreated under the class oppression and national oppression and exploitation are now vigorously marching toward sovereignty, independence and social advancement. They are playing a greater role in pioneering the destiny of mankind and the future of the world.

On the contrary, capitalism and imperialism are being uncontrollably driven into bankruptcy and collapse, falling deep into the graves of history.

It is an unstoppable fundamental trend of modern history that the masses, who have emerged as the dignified masters of their own destiny, remake the world and create a new history of mankind in conformity with their desires and demands.

2. It is profoundly elucidated in the treatise that the history of mankind is the history of struggle for the independence of the popular masses. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: We can say that all revolutionary struggle is, in short, the struggle for the popular masses to free themselves from class subordination or national subordination and the struggle to safeguard their independence.

Through the long history of mankind, the people have endlessly waged a struggle to free themselves from social subordination and the fetters of nature.

All struggles for remodeling society, nature and man are for safeguarding and realizing the independence of the popular masses. The struggle for remodeling society is to provide the social and political conditions for the popular masses to free themselves from class subordination and national subordination and to enjoy an independent life.

To live and act independently, people should do away with the outmoded social system which tramples on and suppresses independence. In this way the people can become the genuine masters of society and their destiny and lead an independent life.

The nature-remaking struggle is to provide the material conditions for the popular masses to free themselves from the fetters of nature and enjoy an independent life. To live and develop, people should by all means act on nature and produce material wealth.

Only when they remake and conquer nature can people free themselves from the fetters of nature and provide material conditions to enjoy an independent life.

The man-remodeling struggle is the struggle for the popular masses to provide the ideological and cultural conditions to free themselves from old-fashioned ideologies and the fetters of culture and enjoy an independent life. Only when people free themselves completely from old-fashioned ideologies and the fetters of culture and posseses independent and wholesome culture can they control and pioneer their own destiny and lead a true life and act as independent beings.

The society-remodeling, nature-remaking and man-remodeling constitute an important component in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses. Therefore, the struggle for achieving independence should be waged in a wholesale way in all sectors in remodeling society, nature and man.

The most important problem arising from the struggle for the independence of the popular masses is to achieve independence socially and politically. To realize independence socially and politically is the key both to freeing the people from the fetters of nature and to achieving ideological and cultural development.

Under circumstances in which the popular masses are subordinated socially and politically -- however further we may increase productivity -- the people cannot fully benefit nor escape from reactionary ideologies and the fetters of culture. The whole history of mankind since society was divided into antagonistic classes is, above all, the history of social revolution to realize the social and political independence of the popular masses. Through social revolution, the destiny of the popular masses was pioneered and society has been developed.

Due to the slaves' uprising and the peasants' anti-feudalistic struggle of the middle ages -- which can be said to be the first advance toward independence by the oppressed working masses in history -- the slavery system and the feudalistic system fell. This was an advance in the working masses' struggle for independence.

However, those struggles only changed the fetters of slavery, which bound the popular masses, to the chains of feudalism and again to the yoke of capitalism. Those struggles failed to do away with class domination or oppression. The liquidation of the capitalist system and establishment of a new socialist system serves as a historic change in the development of the revolutionary struggle for independence.

With the socialist system established, all exploiting class and systems, which trample on and suppress the aspirations and demands of the popular masses for independence, are liquidated, and the condition in which the popular masses control the sovereign rights and production means in their hands and fully enjoy an independent life is provided.

Other important historical tasks, along with social-remodeling in the struggle for independence of the popular masses, are nature-remaking and man-remodeling. Through the whole period of development of human society, the popular masses have endlessly struggled to escape from the fetters of nature and to develop ideologically and culturally.

At the dawning of human society, the people's creative power was weak and their ideological and cultural standard was very low. Through protracted and arduous struggle, the popular masses have cultivated their power to conquer nature, accumulated knowledge and increased productivity. And they have endlessly enhanced their ideological and cultural standards.

All modern science, technology, advanced ideology and culture of human society are fruits of the historical struggle waged by the popular masses.

The tasks of nature-remaking and man-remodeling -- in other words, the historic tasks which free the popular masses from the fetters of nature and the fetters of old-fashioned ideology and culture and make them a powerful being ruling over nature and a genuine possessor of revolutionary ideology and culture -- can be put forth and excellently carried out only under socialism, under which the working masses are masters of society.

Under socialism, under which the question on remodeling the social system in a revolutionary fashion was already resolved, important are the works for remaking nature and remodeling man to free the popular masses, who were liberated from social oppression, from the fetters of nature and the fetters of outmoded ideology and culture.

When we accelerate in a wholesale way the nature-remaking and man-remodeling works on the basis of endlessly consolidating and developing the socialist system, the independence of the popular masses is more completely realized in all sectors. Today, the struggle of the popular masses to safeguard independence takes on an international nature. As long as the imperialist forces suppressing independence are united internationally, the struggle for opposing the domination and oppression of imperialism and safeguarding independence cannot but be international.

Because of their commonality in their historic situation and interests, the oppressed nations and peoples of yesterday, whose sovereignty and independence were trampled underfoot by imperialism and who had imposed on their destiny colonial slavery by imperialism, are united in a single front of struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Only when all countries, nations and people of the world, which advocate independence, are firmly united under the revolutionary banner against imperialism and for independence and jointly struggle, can they do away with the unequal, contradictory world order established by the imperialists and establish new international relations on the basis of independence and equality of countries and nations.

The popular masses' struggle for independence, which has been endlessly waged for a long period, will achieve its ultimate goal through socialist and communist construction. The struggle for socialism and communism is the highest form of the struggle for independence of the popular masses. The struggle for socialism and communism is the struggle to end, for good, exploitation of man by man, oppression of class by class and domination of country by country in human society, to liquidate all historic legacies of the old society and to free ultimately people from the fetters of old legacies.

In a communist society, the popular masses will enjoy a completely independent life as masters of society and of nature and genuine masters of their destiny. To preserve independence is the absolute demand of people of society and their basic right of which they cannot be deprived.

It is just for people, who regard independence as their life, to struggle against violation of their independence. The popular masses vigorously launch into the revolutionary struggle against the oppressors to safeguard their independence and also devote their creative wisdom and efforts to socialist and communist construction to safeguard their independence.

The treatise urges maintenance of an independent stand in the revolution and construction for the defense of independence. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an independent stand is essential for the revolution and construction. Maintaining an independent stand is the demand of the revolutionary struggle itself which is waged for independence. An independent stand is a perfectly revolutionary stand and a stand of the working class.

The working class is a most independent class which struggles to liberate itself and to become master of its own destiny. And, the cause of socialism and communism is the historic cause of the working class to achieve the independence of the people. Things which run counter to an independent stand are unacceptable to the stand of the working class and the people. They are only harmful to the cause of socialism and communism. An independent stand is manifested in exercising the rights of the masters of the revolution and construction.

This means that the people solve the problems of the revolution and construction through their own judgment and decision and in accordance with their interests. The jurisdiction over the problems of the revolution and construction rests upon the people -- the masters of the respective country. The problems of the revolution and construction of the respective country must be solved through the judgment and decision of the people of the country. Only then can the people of each country defend their interests and satisfy their demands.

An independent stand is also manifested in fulfilling the responsibility of masters. This means that the people solve the problems of the revolutionary struggle and construction in a manner worthy of masters and by their own efforts. The revolution and construction are the works of the people. Therefore, the problems of the revolution and construction must be solved by the people's own efforts based on the principle of self-reliance. The help of others can be accepted in revolution and construction. However, what is most important is people's own efforts.

If one entirely depends on others for what is supposed to be done by himself and tries to solve his problems by the help of others, it means shirking the responsibilities of the master and giving up the rights of the master.

Only when an independent stand is maintained, an independent opinion, conviction and spirit of self-reliance can be maintained under all circumstances to solve the problems of the revolution of the respective country and other national problems and can the revolution and construction be successfully carried out.

The people of each country must oppose aggression and subjugation, defend their independence and struggle to oppose maneuvers against the independence of the people of other countries. They must oppose not only violation of their own independence but also the violation of the independence of others. Only then can it be said that they have adopted a genuine stand to defend independence.

Nothing can block the trend of history in which people demand independence and take the road of independence. Not only the present but also the future is for people who struggle for independence.

3. The treatise defines that the social and historic movement is the people's creative movement to remake nature and society. The people conduct creative activities for an independent living. People satisfy the demands in their living through their creative activities.

The targets of the creative activities of people are nature and society. Through the activities of remaking nature, which is surrounding them, and society, in which they are living, people create new material and cultural assets and bring about a new era and a new life. The people are the creators who remake and change nature and society.

The people call for the elimination of obsolete things and the creation of new things. They possess the creative abilities for remaking nature and society.

The history of mankind is one of creation by the people. Ever since the beginning of the history of mankind, through creative labor, people have continued to conquer nature, make what is needed for the living and development and achieve social development. Through ceaseless creative activities, society has developed.

The people's creative activities to conquer nature and achieve social development require a struggle. The course of creation is the course of struggle. Without struggle, the creation of new things is impossible. In particular, the course of turning the old social system into a new one and achieving social liberation of the people is the course of a bitter class struggle. The revolution starts and ends with the struggle. The force trying to maintain the obsolete system and life never withdraws itself.

Only through the struggle to eliminate the obsolete force can a new system and life be created. After all, the progress attained by mankind during the course of history are a fruition of the people's creative struggle.

The course of the creative struggle of the people is the course of making themselves more powerful. While remaking nature and developing society, the people have nourished their creative abilities. The history of the development of the productivity of society is the history of nourishment of the people's creative power to conquer nature. The history of social revolution is the history of nourishment of the people's revolutionary power to change society. As the people's creative abilities grow, the social and historic movement develops. The communist movement, which is organized and carried out by the working class, is the most creative movement in the history of mankind. The communist movement is to build the ideal society of mankind, entirely different from the class societies, and a society in which the people's independence is achieved and their creativity fully displayed.

The people's creativity is most fully displayed in the revolutionary movement of the working class. The working people, unable to engage in creative activities because of the dominant class in a reactionary society, become -- in the revolutionary movement and the communist movement of the working class -- the true creators of history who remake the world in accordance with their desires and shape their destiny independently.

The treatise says that the revolutionary movement -- the creative activities of the people -- urges a creative stand in the struggle to remake nature and the society. Maintaining the creative stand is an essential requirement for leading the revolutionary movement to victory. Only when the creative stand is maintained can the people defend the position of the masters and play the role of masters.

The creative stand is one which the people must adopt as the remaker of nature and society and as those who shape their destiny. If the creative stand is not adopted, they cannot remake nature and society and shape their destiny in accordance with their desires.

Maintaining a creative stand is a firm guarantee for solving problems in accordance with the interests of the revolution and the people and by the people's own efforts.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the creative stand is a fundamental stand which must be adopted in the revolution and construction. The revolutionary movement urges reliance on people's creative wisdom and power.

The people are the masters of the revolution, the driving force of the revolution and the source of the endless creative wisdom and power. Only when the people's creative wisdom and power are utilized can the objective world be correctly understood, can problems be solved in accordance with the prevailing situation and can nature and the society be successfully remade.

The creative stand is one to aggressively advance the revolution and construction through the active mobilization of the creativity of the people, to overcome the difficulties on the road of advance and to continue innovation and progress through the struggle of the people.

The revolutionary movement is always carried out in a practical situation which is diversified and which constantly changes. The revolution opposes all forms of formalism and dogmatism and the old stand of mechanically imitating others. Only when we stay in a practical situation and assume the attitude of handling everything in a creative manner can we find and skillfully adopt the correct method of remodeling nature and society.

A creative stand is a revolutionary method of successfully meeting the requirements of our era in which the people have emerged as the masters of history and in which the revolutionary movement has developed. Our era demands that the role of the people be enhanced to the maximum in the revolution and construction and that everything be resolved in a creative manner. A creative stand reliably guarantees victory in the revolution by delineating the strategy and struggle policy of the revolution in a scientific manner to meet the new requirements of the development of the contemporary era and the revolution and by helping the people continuously and highly develop their creativeness.

4. The treatise made it clear that people's independent ideological awareness plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. The revolution is forged ahead with and becomes victorious through the people's struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Man's value is assessed by his ideological awareness. This ideological awareness controls man's activities. The more speedily the construction of socialism and communism advances and the higher the level of the ideological awareness of the working people becomes, the greater the role of ideological awareness becomes.

Ideological awareness controls and regulates man's acts. People's consciousness is a supreme attribute which helps man develop himself into the most superior and mighty being in the world. Man's consciousness is the product of the functioning of the brain which is the most superbly developed of man's organs. The brain plays a pivotal role in man's life. Consciousness -- the product of the functioning of the brain -- controls man's acts.

Ideological awareness greatly influences man's activities because it reflects his demands and interests. Without control and regulation by ideological awareness, we cannot imagine man's independent, creative activities. To become an independent and creative being, man should possess independent ideological awareness. Man's independent ideological consciousness is an awareness that he is the master of his own destiny. This consciousness is one's will to independently pioneer his own destiny. Only when man possesses independent ideological consciousness can be volitionally carry out his activities to conquer nature and wage an active struggle to oppose oppressors who violate his sovereignty.

Independent ideological consciousness plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement of the people to achieve their sovereignty. All revolutionary movements are volitional movements. The revolutionary movement begins when people become awakened to an advanced idea. This movement becomes victorious by the strength of the people who are armed with an advanced idea.

Ideological awareness is a decisive factor regulating the role of men in the revolution and construction. Ideological awareness defines the class nature of the act of men participating in the revolutionary movement. There should be no idea transcending class in a class society. The basis of man's ideological awareness is a class awareness. Man's attitude and stand for the class struggle is defined by a class awareness. The question of the interest of which class struggles is determined by what idea they have. Only when they possess independent ideological awareness -- the idea of an advanced class -- can they assume a correct class stand and struggle to win victory in the revolution. The will and fighting capability people display in the revolutionary movement is regulated by their ideological consciousness. The matter of what strong will and strength people display poses an ideological question. Only those who have firmly armed themselves with independent ideological awareness can assume a resolute stand and attitude in the revolutionary struggle, positively participate in the revolution with a strong will and struggle to the end, overcoming all difficulties and trials.

The revolutionary capability of the people is inexhaustible. When they are not ideologically awakened, however, they cannot display this capability. Those people who are not ideologically awakened cannot rise in the revolutionary struggle when they are exploited and oppressed. Nor can they successfully remodel nature and society to meet their demands. Those people aware of class interests can fully display their revolutionary capability and guarantee victory in the revolution.

The role of ideological consciousness continuously increases with the development of the revolutionary movement. The communist movement -- the highest stage of the revolutionary movement -- demands people's high-level consciousness. The society of socialism and communism is a society which is built by the people with a goal and awareness. Following the seizure of power and the establishment of the socialist system by the working class, the role of ideological awareness incomparably increases in the construction of socialism and communism.

While capitalism resorts to the discipline of starvation and clubs, socialism and communism resorts to people's high awareness. In the conditions of socialism -- that is, a transitional socialist society -- control is required. The greater the legacy of the old society becomes in the process of advancing the construction of socialism and communism, however, the more the significance of people's awareness increases.

The great role of ideological awareness in the revolutionary struggle for socialism and communism is related to the characteristics of the revolutionary idea of the working class. The role of ideological awareness is influenced by its class nature.

The reactionary ideas of the exploitive class hinder social development while the advanced ideas of the progressive class fuel social development. The revolutionary ideas of the working class, the most independent class, perform greater revolutionary functions than any other advanced ideas in history. The revolutionary ideas of the working people, as they reflect scientifically the nature of social development and the popular hopes of the masses, become a great materialistic force in social development.

The ideas of the working class are weapons with which the working class understand reality, change it and create the future. Quite contrary to the reactonary ideas of the exploitive class which advocates the old systems, the revolutionary ideas of the working class fulfill their mission of driving and carrying out the advance movement of the history. The treatise has also elucidated that we should maintain the ideas of mankind as the center in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, since the revolutionary movement is for raising the consciousness of the people.

Adhering to the ideas of mankind as the center is an important principle which should be maintained in revolution and construction. Adhering to the ideas of mankind in the revolution and construction is to solve everything by enhancing the role of the ideas and will after attaching decisive significance to ideological elements. Attaching decisive significance to ideological elements is the natural demand of the development of the revolutionary movement. Materialistic elements play a key role in the revolutionary movement. However, the revolution does not start spontaneously simply because materialistic conditions have been provided.

How to use the materialistic conditions depends on the conscious deeds of mankind. The revolution can be advanced through the active struggles of the revolutionaries and masses. Essentially, the revolutionary struggle does not occur only when all the conditions are fully met; nor will it start simply because conditions are favorable. Waiting with folded arms for the conditions to arise is no different from the intention not to carry out the revolution. Therefore, we should attach prime significance to ideological elements in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. We should actively turn all the conditions to our favor.

Solving everything by enhancing the degree of people's consciousness is the inherent method of the communists. The communists struggling for people's freedom and happiness triumph in the revolution and carry out their noble missions by awakening the people to ideology and raising their consciousness so that they will join in the struggle on their own.

The communists possess strong and mighty ideological weapons with which they can raise the consciousness of all people and mobilize them.

Even though the capitalist class tries to spread its ideas, such ideas run counter to the interests of the masses. For this reason, the capitalist ideas cannot become a popular ideology. Only the ideas of the working class -- advocating the interests of the working people -- can be accepted by all the people and thus govern society.

Solving everything by awakening the people politically and ideologically is a firm guarantee for victory in the revolution and construction. Only when we rely on the masses can the revolutionary struggle and construction be energetically accelerated and we can advance the victory of the revolution, overcoming all obstacles.

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DKP SEEKS FORMATION OF 'PAN-NATIONAL CABINET'

SK080557 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] An enlarged cadre members meeting of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] held on 7 June empowered party Vice President Yu Ok-u and floor leader Yim Chong-ki to make arrangements to lead the upcoming summit meeting between the ruling and opposition camps which will be realized in the form of "a meeting between presidents of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the DKP." At the meeting, party President Yu Chi-song said: "What is most important in resolving the political situation and pushing ahead with democratization is to secure trustworthy dialogue within a forum trusted both by the ruling and opposition camps." He introduced the demands of his party members on the summit between the ruling and opposition camps, noting: "Many think that if the DJP cannot make its own decision on such a matter as the issue of forming an ad hoc house panel such as at the recent National Assembly session, it is hard to imagine self-sustaining politics."

Saying he thinks that, under present circumstances in which the president is in charge of all state affairs, it is burdensome for the president to assume also the presidency of the government party, he indicated that he will take up this issue at the upcoming summit meeting between the ruling and opposition camps.

Meanwhile, Vice President Yu Ok-u again made an issue of his remarks at the house interpellation session, saying: "Is it now the proper time to ponder the question of forming a pan-national Cabinet participated in by figures of all strata?"

ROK DAILY VIEWS AFTERMATH OF DJP RESHUFFLE

SK071136 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jun 82 p 3

[From "News Coverage Diary" column by reporter Yi Su-kun]

[Text] It appears that something is changing in the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] recently. It is believed that this change is a result of the recent difficult political situation. We feel this trend is very desirable for the future of our country and democracy. In other words, the DJP lawmakers are keenly aware of the voices of the people. The DJP lawmakers have demanded the resignation of the prime minister and three other ministers and yet voted against an opposition camp's bill at the 113th extraordinary Assembly session calling for the reshuffle of the prime minister and some other ministers. Of course, this is contradictory. However, we believe that this is an expression of the DJP lawmakers' will to rectify the problems following the curb loan scandal. The DJP lawmakers have also reportedly decided to bite the bullet and review the operation of the party and other problems related to political power. These actions are unprecedented.

They should have pointed out these problems and rectified them before they became so prominent. At any rate, it is good that they can make such a review of the party leadership and operations. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that they have demanded the democratization of the party. Recalling the misfortunes in the history of the constitutional government over the past 30 years, we can easily say one of the causes of such misfortunes was that the ruling party was operated by one man or a minority faction in the ruling party.

A DJP lawmaker said that the establishment of a democratic tradition in the ruling party is a key in making democracy take root in this country. The democratic operation of the DJP, which has been strongly asserted, is not a problem confined to the ruling party. The DJP lawmakers should continue paying heed to the voice of the people. At the same time, it is not desirable for them to always be dissatisfied with the party operation.

The leading circles of the party should pay heed to the assertions of the party lawmakers, accept them in a harmonious manner and sublimate their own feelings on behalf of the development of the party. We believe now is the time for both the leading circles and lawmakers of the DJP to seek harmony and cooperation.

TIMES WELCOMES NEW U.S. COMMANDER SENNEWALD

SK080155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Gen. Sennewald"]

[Text] Gen. Robert W. Sennewald has just taken his new post here as commander-in-chief of the U.N. Command and the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, replacing Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr., who has been appointed as vice chief-of-staff of the U.S. Army.

On this occasion, we wholeheartedly welcome Gen. Sennewald as the top U.S. military strategist in this country, whose responsibility is considered as great and heavy as that of any of his predecessors, particularly at a time when the Pyongyang regime shows no sign of relaxing its provocative acts against South Korea.

The Korean people present their hearty congratulations to the incoming U.S. commander upon his assumption of the supreme military post in the U.S. contingent stationed in this part of Asia, whose sense of mission and outstanding capability as a field commander will immediately affect the national security of this republic.

Gen. Sennewald is understood to be a highly seasoned military man in view of his brilliant career thus far.

Particularly, his military career here dates far back to the fighting during the Korean war in the early 1950's, when he was assigned as a youthful officer on the battlefield in this country.

Only recently, Gen. Sennewald also held a key post within the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and thus has had ample experience as a defense strategist on the Korean Peninsula, while he is a personality within the U.S. military who is familiar with Korean affairs.

We recall that his predecessor Gen. Wickham repeatedly issued a stern warning to North Korea, foreseeing the possibility that the communist rulers might provoke a war based on their miscalculation of the combined military capability of Korea and the United States.

The outgoing U.S. commander had also given testimony in Congress with firm confidence, thus undoubtedly convincing U.S. policy-makers of the importance of security matters in Korea, specifically in terms of the incessant North Korean armed challenges.

Even with the departure of Gen. Wickham from this country, the Korean people and their defense leaders will always feel greateful to him for his exceptional discharge of duty while staying here.

We are equally confident in the future contributions of the new U.S. commander to our national security in the current South-North confrontation with the potential enemy on the other side of the divided country.

Gen. Sennewald has surely confirmed high combat morale among our military personnel standing guard in the front line area ready to frustrate any reckless armed provocation from the North.

The people and government of South Korea have undergone sweeping changes and reforms in recent years, while successfully maintaining political and social stability. The Pyongyang regime may have tried hard to seize any conceivable sign of instability cropping up in South Korean society to exploit for its subversive aims during the previously turbulent days.

Nevertheless, the strong anti-communist armament among the entire people in the South, including our military personnel, has given no room for any thoughtless blunder by North Korea to undermine the South. And our comrades-in-arms from the United States, now under the command of Gen. Sennewald, have constantly encouraged our military strategists to maintain decisiveness in our security position against the North Korean invaders.

TONG-A ILBO VIEWS U.S. DEFENSE POLICY ON KOREA

SK071014 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Defense Policy and the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] In the event that a war with the Soviet Union should break out, the United States would give top priority to the defense of North America and Western Europe under NATO, second priority to the defense of the oilfields of the Persian Gulf and third priority to the defense of the U.S. allies in the Pacific region, including the ROK. This is outlined in the Reagan administration's "The U.S. Defense Guidelines for the Coming 5 Years (1984-1988)."

It seems that the United States has worked out this defense guideline on the assumption that an all-out war would erupt simultaneously on all fronts. We would not interpret this to mean that the United States takes the defense of the Pacific region lightly.

It can be said that it is highly improbable that such an all-out world war would break out. We are deeply concerned about the outbreak of a limited war -- for example, on the Korean Peninsula. As a spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department has said, the defense plan can be changed according to a changing situation. This U.S. defense guideline is not set in concrete.

The United States considers the three regions of Europe, the Mideast-Persian Gulf and Northeast Asia as important areas which are closely linked to U.S. global interests. The United States has worked to maintain the level of armed forces with a view to coping with a large-scale war and a small-scale conflict at the same time based on the assumption of three events: A war between NATO and Warsaw Pact troops, a conflict in the Persian Gulf and a North Korean attack on South Korea. The United States dubbed this plan "the "1.5 strategy."

Later, in the 1950's and the 1960's, the United States adopted "the 2.5 strategy" with which it could cope with a small-scale conflict while contending simultaneously with Red China and the Soviet Union. Since it met its Waterloo in Vietnam, the United States has greatly reduced its personnel in Asia. The United States considers Red China to be a U.S. quasi-ally. This antagonizes the Soviet Union. After establishing diplomatic relations with Red China by taking advantage of Sino-Russian confrontation, it has played the China card.

The Reagan administration has maintained the U.S. policy of a U.S.-China joint strategy against the Soviet Union. Nonetheless, to cope with improved Soviet military capabilities brought about by a three to four-fold increase in the number of ground forces since the 1960's, by the reinforcement of the Soviet navy and by the Soviet use of Vietnamese bases, the United States focused on the need to increase the share of the Japanese defense burden and on the need to station U.S. forces in the ROK and to modernize the ROK Army. The United States also adopted "the strategy against the simultaneous occurence of wars" in preparation against a simultaneous outbreak of conflicts in the Middle East or the Korean Peninsula.

Meanwhile, the U.S. defense report for 1983, noting the military superiority of North Korea, contends: Thanks to accelerated economic rehabilitation, the ROK's ability to appropriate the money required for its military modernization, which it is planning for the coming 5 years, will be increasing. In discussing the modernization of the ROK army, we believe that the present U.S. administration, which stresses the need to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, should more positively support the ROK from the standpoint of consolidating the ROK-U.S. collective security system.

General Sennewald, who replaced General Wickham as the commander of U.S. forces in the ROK, said in his inaugural speech: I am optimistic that we can improve our ability to deter war and preserve the peace. Readiness, which can defeat a powerful military foe, is the key. We hope tht the United States renders greater understanding and cooperation to us, who must shoulder a heavy burden for economic construction and for defense in order to complete our readiness to deter war.

We bid farewell to outgoing General Wickham, who has concluded his tenure as the commander of U.S. forces in the ROK during a difficult period. We also wish good health and success to the new commander, Sennewald, who possess much experience, knowledge and understanding of the ROK, including experience during the Korean war.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES DEFEAT OF N. KOREAN PROPOSAL

SK080750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP) -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman Tuesday welcomed the rejection by a nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in Havana of a North Korean proposal calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the U.N. Command there.

Spokesman Yu Chi-ho said the decision by the Havana meeting, which ended Sunday, reaffirmed the support of nonaligned nations for the Korean people's efforts for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula based on the July 4, 1972 Seoul-Pyongyang joint statement, which called for a peaceful unification of the two Koreas by Koreans themselves.

Saying that the Havana decision underscored the "broad" support of the nonaligned community for South Korea's unification formula, Yu urged North Korea not to raise the Korean question at international forums, but rather return to the conference table to discuss peaceful reunification. The nonaligned conference reported voted down a North Korean proposal that called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the U.N. Command in this country.

The foreign ministers, meeting, however, adopted a watered down clause on the Korean question, which said that the conference hoped "the fulfillment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area."

PETITION DRIVE AGAINST DPRK CONCENTRATION CAMPS

SK010139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] A month-long campaign demanding the "liberation of North Korean concentration camps" will be launched today both at home and abroad.

The drive, sponsored by the federation organized by those from five North Korean provinces, will be conducted until June 30 to collect 10 million signatures at 333 streetsides throughout the country as well as at schools, private and public organizations and Korean diplomatic missions abroad.

It has been reported that there are some 105,000 North Koreans imprisoned at eight concentration camps in the communist territory.

The campaign is designed to condemn North Korea by presenting the plight of the camps and human rights situation in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula. On the eve of the campaign, Kim Yon-kyu, chairman of the federation, said in a statement that Kim Il-song has converted the North into a place where human detention and maltreatment reached its peak by establishing special autocratic districts. The statement went on to say "no one can deny that the North Korean regime is the most notorious fascist system in human history which surpasses even that of Hitler or Stalin."

It is well known that the North is being criticized even by communist countries for its attempt to construct a "feudal monarch system" by handing Kim Il-song's power down to Junior Kim, the statement pointed out.

HERALD Praises Drive

SK030054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Enslaved North Koreans"]

[Text] Unfortunately enough, North Korea under communist rule earned the infamy of being the cruelest "Gulag Archipelago" under the sun. We have millions of our compatriots who have been in Red captivity for more than three decades with increasingly depressing prospect of freedom and human decency regained. The fatal state of affairs calls for our redoubled efforts to save them from the tribulation and bring them into the fold of reunified Korea.

A campaign to collect ten million signatures for the liberation of North Korea began this week to awaken and reinvigorate the popular awareness, determination and endeavor for restoring liberty and dignity to the captive North Koreans. The timely drive is under way in June -- the unforgettable month when the war machine in Pyongyang started an aggressive war against the South.

From both the nationalistic and humanitarian standpoints reunification of Korea is a goal to be attained by any means but war. The difficulty becomes greater on account of our commitment to peaceful means in attaining the national goal No. 1. The ideological obsession, adamancy and the militant and revolutionary bent of the North Korean regime complicate the situation further.

The Seoul government has repeatedly put forward realistic and constructive proposals for peaceful unification and, pending such unification, for immediate dialogue and transitional arrangements for exchange and cooperation. However, these calls fell invariably on deaf ears of Pyongyang which responded negatively either with deceptive and impracticable counterproposals or warlike provocations.

The foremost objective of the proposed inter-Korean dialogue and accommodation is in reducing tension and thus preventing the possible renewal of hostilities. This is a prerequisite to paving the way for eventual reintegration of South and North Korea into a free nation state. Our offers are always open and Pyongyang has only to respond in good faith.

In the meantime, there is the question of ten million separated families and displaced persons. Many former residents of North Korean sought and found a better life in freedom in the South. Others defected to South Korea even after the Korean war. Millions of Koreans on both sides of the military demarcation line are separated and kept away from their familiy members on the other side.

North Korea stood in the way of our endeavor to enable their reunion and mutual visit. Even correspondence is denied. To those countless Koreans recent reports of concentration camps in which over 100,000 North Koreans are herded came as a great shock. They are innocent people branded arbitrarily by the North Korean authorities as political offenders or undesirable elements.

The misery and inhumanity those poor prisoners are subjected to inside the "Gulag Archipelago," Korean style, defy description. The communist apparatus of regimentation and exploitation under the grip of Kim Il-song is the most flagrant violator of human rights and civil liberties. What is worse, the North Korean population is not given enough bread either.

The mass movement launched these days will serve to remind the world of the tragic fate of our captive fellow countrymen in North Korea and denounce the treacherous dictatorship and personality cult practiced there. It may hopefully hasten the day when those North Koreans are set free from the communist yoke to regain their right to life and pursuit of happiness.

SON SANN ACCEPTS KHMER ROUGE'S FOUR 'PRINCIPLES'

BK080737 Hong Kong AFP in English 0719 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Jun -- Cambodian non-communist leader Son Sann has made new, long-resisted concessions aimed at uniting the three groups opposed to Vietnam's troops in their homeland, a top aide said today.

The aide, Gaffar Peang-meth, said former Premier Son Sann had now accepted four key "principles" laid down by the ousted Khmer Rouge government as a prelude to setting up a tripartite coalition.

The disclosure, in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, seemed to represent a major initiative by Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which has been negotiating the proposed coalition with the Khmer Rouge and a group led by ex-Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr. Gaffar, KPNLF deputy secretary general in charge of diplomatic and international [words indistinct].

As of late April, the KPNLF had stopped insisting on a majority of power in any future alliance and had not touched on the issue of "the Khmer people's verdict" on the self-exile of the most notorious leaders of the Khmer Rouge, widely condemned for their extremist rule from 1975 until the Vietnamese invaded in December, 1978, Mr. Gaffar said.

He said Son Sann had also accepted the four cardinal "principles" insisted on by the Khmer Rouge -- tripartism, equality and non-preponderance, consensus in decision-making and setting up any coalition "under the legitimacy and framework of Democratic Kampuchea which is a member state of the United Nations".

"We have accepted all four principles", said Mr. Gaffar, "not that we like them, but we say 'Let's see'".

"The ball is now in the others' court", he said.

Analysts said the new KPNLF stance could complicate life for the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, generally believed to be stalling on the drive for a coalition, despite their official pronouncements to the contrary.

The project has been scrupulously nurtured by anti-Soviet countries, notably the United States and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Western diplomats said the Khmer Rouge, which holds Cambodia's United Nations seat, had recently backed away from the idea of power-sharing because ASEAN leaders had already made it clear they would again campaign for continued Khmer Rouge seating at the world body.

This possibly premature assurance has swept away a key lever to keep pressure on the Khmer Rouge, one diplomat said.

Mr. Gaffar said Son Sann had still not received a formal invitation to a so-called "secret" summit in Geneva with the leaders of the other two groups, proposed over the weekend by Prince Sihanouk.

Analysts in Bangkok generally believe the proposal was not meant to be taken seriously, both because the meetings would not have been secret in the wake of the announcement and because any such truly desired hush-hush talks could be held much closer to Cambodia without the glare of publicity.

"Who does the prince think he's kidding", said one Cambodian. "We could hold a secret meeting in a Bangkok coffee shop at a lot less expense".

Mr. Gaffar stressed that Son Sann remained committed to forming a coalition "as quickly as possible" and had already okayed several draft proposals put forward by third parties which he did not name.

"Fingers can no longer be pointed at us. We have adopted a very flexible attitude, no one can blame us (if the coalition doesn't coalesce)", he said.

Khmer Rouge representatives to the Bangkok-based U.N. regional arm were not immediately available for comment.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S.-THAI NAVAL EXERCISE

BK071002 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Bellicose Policy of the U.S. Imperialists and Their Allies Is Bound To Fail"]

[Text] According to reports form foreign countries, on 2 June the U.S. and Thai naval forces began to conduct a joint military exercise in the Gulf of Thailand. This military exercise, which is to last until 14 June, is being conducted with about 10,000 troops, a number of combat aircraft and more than 30 warships, including 10 warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and 2,000 U.S. Marines. This show of force by the U.S. imperialists and their satellites is not the first one to take place. The Washington powerholders and their allies have sought to use every means -- military, economic, political and diplomatic -- to sabotage the advance of the revolution in the world, the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and, in particular, the Kampuchean revolution, which is advancing and scoring victories in all fields after escaping from the abyss of death. The military exercises conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their allies in the Caribbean Sea, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman and various other regions and, particularly, the U.S.-Thai joint military exercises conducted in the past and present in the Gulf of Thailand clearly show the belligerency of these countries and constitute a direct threat to peace and security throughout the world and in our Southeast Asia region. In fact, the U.S. imperialists and their allies have never desired to coexist peacefully with their neighbors and all the countries in the world as they have often claimed. U.S. President Reagan has claimed that he cherishes peace and defends human rights, and he has accused the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. In fact, it is the U.S. imperialists who are the warmongers and who have trampled upon human rights and used chemical weapons. Recently, the Reagan government asked the U.S. Congress to approve a draft budget of $705 million for use in producing chemical weapons and another draft budget of $7 billion as part of the 5-year plan to expand the factory for producing powerful chemical weapons. At present, the United States has over 3 million toxic chemical shells stockpiling in the United States, West European countries and Japan. On 11 and 14 February, the Thai militarists, who are U.S. henchmen, fired U.S.-made toxic chemical shells into Kampuchean territory. Does this show the peace-loving nature of the Washington powerholders? In fact, they are unhappy with the well-being and rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Under the instigation of the U.S. warmongers and the Chinese expansionists, the Thai militarists have constantly carried out hostile acts against the innocent Kampuchean people. They have ordered their aircraft, ships and artillery units to shell and violate the airspace and territorial integrity of the PRK with the intention of supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants and other reactionary Khmers in their instrusions launched from Thai soil into Kampuchean territory to plunder the Kampuchean people, launch terrorist acts against them and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. The Bangkok powerholders have claimed that they are neutral and do not interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. But in fact, they have opened the doors of Bangkok to the traitorous Khmers, allowing them to set up various factions and united fronts in Thai territory.

Recently, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila, acting as a great mentor, went to Beijing in order to muster these traitors to form a loose coalition government to replace the stinking Democratic Kampuchean corpse. Public opinion throughout the world has condemned the Thai militarists' insane policy, which follows in the footstep of the United States and China, interferes in Kampuchea's internal affairs and aims at reviving the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and enabling it to return to massacre the Kampuchean people. In order to vitalize the Thai militarists who have suffered successive defeats, at the end of May the United States staged a farce by conducting a military [logistics] exercise in the Gulf of Thailand, with the participation of the overwhelming arms and equipment of the air and naval forces, in an arrogant show of force to threaten world peace and with the primary goal of intimidating and frightening the people of Southeast Asia into surrendering to the imperialists and their lackeys.

In the face of this situation, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people are determined to close their ranks, to strengthen and expand the bond of militant solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries and progressive peoples throughout the world -- particularly with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples -- to defend their revolutionary gains, to heighten their vigilance, to fight and to be ready to fight against all the manuevers initiated by the enemy. The insane, bellicose acts of the U.S. imperialists, China and their allies are bound to fail.

NEW GDR AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY PRK LEADERS

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK301048 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 May (SPK) -- Gunter Horn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR, presented his credentials in Phnom Penh today to Heng Samrin, secretary general of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

Chairman Heng Samrin cordially talked with the new GDR ambassador.

Meeting With Chan Si

BK011207 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Jun (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Gunter Horn, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea, in Phnom Penh, on Monday, 31 May.

Chan Si emphasized that the success of the Kampuchean people in building their country was attributable to the assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries. He briefed the ambassador on Kampuchean plans to rehabilitate the national economy in the field of agriculture and rubber and cotton plantations.

The GDR ambassador said he is convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Kampuchea will be further strengthened for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

On the same day, the ambassador also paid a courtesy visit to Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committe Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense.

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG PARTY COMMITTEE DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 7 Jun (SPK) -- A Vietnamese delegation from the Haiphong City Party Committee, led by its deputy secretary Le Thanh Duong, arrived in Phnom Penh for a visit today. The delegation was greeted at Pochentong airport by Chum Horl and Kham Huor, secretary and deputy secretary of the Kompong Som Municipal Party Committee respectively. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 7 Jun 82 BK]

PREM APPEALS TO U.S. FOR MORE REFUGEE AID

BK071428 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has urged the United States and the international community to contribute more assistance for refugees in Thailand. The appeal was made during his meeting with U.S. Department of Refugees Chief Howard Eugene Douglas, who paid a courtesy call on the Thai prime minister following his 5-day visit to refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Thai Prime Minister said that international aid for Indochinese refugees in Thailand had greatly declined, placing more burden to the Thai Government.

VOFA DENIES THAI USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK051152 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1100 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Unattributed article]

[Text] In late May a Soviet newspaper published a report on chemical weapons, and a passage in that report accused Thailand of having fired chemical weapons into Kampuchean territory. VOFA hereby denies this distorted and irresponsible report in the Soviet paper.

As a matter of fact, it is the Soviet Union which has been most deeply involved in the use of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union is both a producer and user of the weapons, and has even encouraged its allies to resort to the use of such weapons in their expansionist ventures.

During last year and early this year, the U.S. administration and the media of both the West and Asian countries reported that chemical weapons had been used against civilians, including women and children, as well as resistance fighters in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The victims were reported to have suffered all kinds of painful symptoms and even to have died when exposed to large quantities of toxin. These charges have been substantiated in statements by many people and soldiers who experienced attacks by chemical weapons, in reports from doctors associated with relief organizations and treating victims of chemical warfare and in the confessions of captured soldiers from countries which are using the weapons. Further evidence has come from samples of plant leaves, blood and parts of weapons collected in contaminated areas.

Reports prepared by Sterling Seagrave, a U.S. freelance researcher who has been studying this subject for more than 5 years, and U.S. Government researchers agree that the toxic substance used in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan is a mycotoxin which can be produced from molds grown in temperate climates — such as in the Soviet Union. It was reported that a serious accident once took place in Sverdlovsk in the Soviet Union in 1977 when hundreds of people living near a chemical weapons plant died. Moreover, the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London earlier reported that the Soviet Union has about 350,000 tons of chemical weapons stockpiled while nearly 100,000 officials of the Soviet Union and its allies are working in this field. Such information indicates that the Soviet Union is deeply involved in the production and application of chemical weapons and is behind the use of the weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

It should be noted that chemical weapons are being used by the aggressors against people who are struggling to defend their national independence and sovereignty. Examples are the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and Laos. The goal of the aggressors in using chemical weapons is to annihilate the people who are the owners of those countries so as to ease the way for their expansionist ambitions. This inhumane act violates international law and agreements, and must be jointly opposed and condemned by all countries.

Thailand and all other countries have been opposing chemical warfare and have cooperated with the United Nations in investigating this matter. Thailand is a free society. Nobody has ever found any evidence to prove that the Thai armed forces have chemical weapons in their possession. On the contrary, the Thai people themselves have been the victims of the toxic chemicals used by Vietnamese soldiers along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

We totally deny any report that accuses Thailand of having used chemical weapons.

POST REPORTS ON NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE, BALLOT

BK060604 Bangkok POST in English 5 Jun 82 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] All 24 Cabinet members of the six-month-old Prem III government survived the no-confidence debate in a secret ballot yesterday -- thanks to the overwhelming support given by appointed senators. But despite the government's predictable victory, not all the ministers criticised during the two-day censure debate were supported by pro-government MPs or senators.

Poll results showed that a substantial number of government MPs joined the opposition in voting against certain ministers whose performances were judged to be less than satisfactory.

One MP said he noticed deep-seated enmity and mistrust among the three coalition government partners in yesterday's ballot. "For instance, the Chat Thai MPs didn't vote for the SAP ministers and the SAP MPs didn't cast their votes for the Chat Thai Cabinet members while the Democrats simply voted for their own ministers," he said.

Winning the highest vote of confidence was Communications Minister Admiral Amon Sirikaya who received 352 votes for and 110 against. His deputy, Wira Musikaphong, got the lowest tally of votes -- 296 for and 171 against.

A parliamentary source said that there was a maximum of 123-126 opposition MPs in the Chamber yesterday. "Therefore, some 47 votes against Khun Wira must come from either the senators, or the pro-government MPs," he added.

Capitalising on the disapproval of some Cabinet ministers by the government revels, several opposition MPs yesterday called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to improve his government's performance and to replace some of his ministers, particularly those who received the lowest number of votes.

Opposition MP Pancha Kesonthong of Phetcharun said: "If I was in the government, I would quit."

He said the government should carefully examine its performance despite the fact that all the ministers survived the voting. He noted that the poll showed that most of the ministers close to Gen Prem were not rated highly by the opposition and some pro-government MPs. These included, he said, Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthattan (293:170), Deputy Communications Minister Wira Musikaphong (296:171), Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun (299:163), and Deputy Finance Minister Dr Phaichit Uathawikun (299:160). "See, even the pro-government lawmakers voted for the opposition. This represents the opposition's triumph," he stated.

Chon Buri MP Khanin Bunsuwan, a former Social Action Party member, also called for the prime minister to improve the performances of some of his Cabinet members. He warned that the government and the opposition would do battle again during forthcoming deliberations on several bills, particularly the new budget bill.

Out spoken Si Sa Ket MP Piyanut Watcharaphon said that the government must take immediate steps to improve its performance.

Asked by reports if the Cabinet should be reshuffled as suggested, Gen Prem simply shook his head. Asked if he feels happy with the results of the poll, he retorted "Why should I be glad?"

Meanwhile Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan said that he didn't know that there were divisions in the votes cast by government MPs and senators. "I don't know because it was a secret ballot," he said.

Asked if he foresees any problems for the ministers who received the least Parliamentary support, Maj-Gen Praman said that all of the ministers had survived the debate.

To oust a Cabinet member in a no-confidence debate, the opposition must get at least half of the votes of the House and the Senate combined. This amounts to 263 votes.

Deputy Communications Minister [Wira], who came last in the polling, said he was not surprised by the result. "I don't feel anything," he added.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, who has waged a relentless war on vice and gambling, said he was gratified that Parliament still recognised his value in the government. He won 348 votes with 119 against.

Prem Comments on Vote

BK041434 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] This afternoon Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon answered newsmen's questions after the parliamentary session held to debate and vote on no-confidence motions against 24 ministers from 8 ministries. The prime minister was asked about his feelings regarding the voting results, to which he replied: Good. Asked to comment on the fact that the number of no-confidence votes received by some ministers exceeded the number of members of the opposition, the prime minister declined to comment. Asked if there will be a Cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister would not answer, but only shook his head from side to side. Asked if he is pleased that every minister who was a target of the no-confidence vote survived the voting, the prime minister said: Why should he feel pleased?

Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Praman Adireksan told newsmen that the no-confidence debate is over with and everyone should now forget the matter. Commenting on the question that the support for the government in the Parliament does not appear to be as overpowering as expected, Praman said he did not know who the renegades were as the balloting was secret. He said what counts is that every minister who was target of the no-confidence debate survived the motion.

DEPUTY MINISTER'S AIDE IMPLICATED IN DRUG CASE

BK080307 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] The police department has issued a warrant for the arrest of Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthatthan's close aide who has been charged with involvement in the seizure of about 30 million baht worth of marijuana. Police Director General Pol Gen Suraphon Chunlaphram said yesterday that police were yesterday tracking down on Withun Thapkhieu.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said yesterday that he had set up a committee to investigate into the alleged implications of Withun in the drug trafficking.

The order to form the investigating committee came on Friday after opposition leader Samak Sunthonwet said during the no-confidence debate last week that customs officials had uncovered clues to incriminate Banyat's close aide. Samak claimed that police found that a communications radio set equipped on a fishing trawler which ferried the drug belonged to Banyat's close aide. Withun allegedly borrowed the communications equipment from the Civil Aviation Department for use in the affairs of the Interior Ministry.

Sitthi said yesterday that the committee was set up to find out how the radio equipment had fallen into the hands of the drug traffickers. The committee which comprises three members was set up at the recommendation of Banyat, he said.

Banyat said that the alleged involvement would never prompt him to resign. "I have never clung to my seat, but if I am to resign, I would have sound justifications," he said. He declined to comment over the radio equipment found in the fishing trawler, but said it was his assistant secretary, Amnuai Suwankhiri, to oversee the borrowing of communications equipment from other government agencies. He said that the communications equipment used in the interior ministry was normally borrowed from the police department, and not the Civil Aviation Department.

Withun was seconded from the Parliament to the office of the interior undersecretary of state at the order of Banyat, he said. He said that he assigned Withun to coordinate with the Parliament. "He has prepared documents about motions involving the Interior Ministry for me to study," he said.

Report on Warrant Denied

BK080649 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] In connection with the report which cited the police chief as saying that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Withun Thapkhieu, an aide of the deputy interior minister, Police Maj Gen Ophat Rattanasin, commander of the special branch, has disclosed that he consulted the police chief on the matter. The police chief informed him that he never informed newsmen that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Withun, he only said that an investigation is underway. The public is hereby informed.

'BANDITS' ATTACK CONVOY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

BK050753 Bangkok WORLD in English 5 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Songkhla -- Bandits attacked a convoy of government officials on the main Songkhla to Hat Yai highway last night, seriously wounding the district officer of Sara Yoi and abducting the police chief of Saba Yoi along with his police sergeant driver.

Police and military officials have launched an intensive hunt in all remote areas and border patrol policemen, provincial policemen, soldiers and volunteers were combing the province in order to secure the release of the police chief, Pol Maj Sa-Ngat Sitthiphong. Governor of Songkhla Anek Rotchanaphaibun told a WORLD reporter who was visiting the wounded district officer at Hat Yai hospital this morning that "his fate is unknown. We will bring him back."

Saba Yoi's police chief and the district officer were riding in separate jeeps and were returning to Saba Yoi from a farewell party to Pol Lt-Col Thani Thawitsi of Muang district who was going to take up a new post in Phangnga. After leaving the party and shortly before midnight as they were driving along the provincial highway, the jeeps approached a blockade near kilometre 20. Volunteer driver for Saba Yoi District Officer Prasong Ketsuwan, Jehha Salamlae, 40, said the blockade was made of wood and pick-up cars and there were "a number of men at the blockade believed to be southern bandits."

According to Jehha, District Officer Prasong, on seeing this irregularity, ordered him to break through the blockade. "Then I did," he said, "and the bandits then fired machineguns at us. Bullets hit Prasong in his back and in the legs and doctors in Hat Yai this morning described his condition as "critical." The jeep was badly-riddled with bullet holes.

The driver for Saba Yoi's police chief, Pol Sgt Awut (last name unavailable, apparently failed to pass the [words indistinct] later found their jeep abandoned at the spot. There was no trace of either police officer and the jeep was damaged.

Deputy Songkhla Governor Yongyut Bunnyarat said: "We know that they were captured and we are now trying to bring them back."

NATION REVIEW Details Attack

BK060606 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Songkhla -- A district chief was seriously wounded and his millionaire friend was abducted by a group of Muslim separatists in an attack in this southern province early yesterday morning. Wounded in the attack was Mr Prasong Ketsuwan of Saba Yoi district. Shot in the back and left leg, Prasong was admitted for emergency treatment in Hat Yai hospital. The abduction victim was Mr Thawi Phongloetnaphakon, who owns the Chaloem Thai theatre and several other businesses in Hat Yai. Thawi reportedly had refused to pay protection fees to several gangs of outlaws.

About 10 rebels, armed with M-16 and other assault rifles, blocked a rural road 120 kilometres outside the provincial seat near Ban Ko Saba in Saba Yoi district to waylay their victims. The district chief and his driver, Mr Jehha Salamlae, were heading toward Hat Yai district. Following him in another car were Saba Yoi Police Chief Maj Sa-ngat Sutthiphong, Thawi and his driver Mr Phong Chuairot. When they arrived at the scene, the Muslim rebels were stripping valuables from the driver of a truck and some passengers.

District Chief Prasong ordered his driver to ram through the roadblock as the Muslim rebels were rushing toward his car. The rebels opened fire and hit Prasong before his car could break through and sped into Hat Yai. But the second car could not make it. However, before the rebels came to the car, the police major and the driver managed to slip off and escaped into the darkness. Only the millionaire was captured.

Driver Phong told policy later he believed his boss was abducted for ransom. But he could not tell which gang was responsible for this attack.

Combat troops have joined in a search for the abduction victim, said Songkhla Deputy Governor Yongyuth Bunnyarat.

People in some areas in Saba Yoi and three other nearby districts of Chana, Thepha, and No Thawi, have been asked to evacuate to make way for the troops combing for the Muslim separatists, he said.

'TERRORISTS,' MONG SYMPATHIZERS FLEE TO LAOS

BK060603 Bangkok POST in English 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Loei -- Over 300 terrorists and Mong communist sympathisers have fled across the Mekong River into Laos following the recent government drive against insurgency in the rugged Phu Khat and Phu Muang mountains, Assistant Governor Wichian Withayophat said yesterday. The official told the BANGKOK POST that the remnants of the communist insurgents and their supporters had been dislodged from the areas after government forces stepped up the campaign to destroy the communist strongholds. The campaign, code names "Operation Phumuang Kriangkrai," has been a success, the assistant government [as published] said.

The latest exodus into the Lao territory was believed led by "Comrade Ia," a pro-Moscow insurgent leader.

Mr Wichian said the fleeing insurgents and their Mong supporters crossed the Mekong in areas just outside Ban Saen Pha in the district of Na Haeo and entered Laos through the riverside village of Ban Bor Muang Nong in Chaiya Buri. The official said at present there are a total of 1,034 Mong communist defectors being held in camps in Ban Nasan and Ban Na Haeo in Loei's Na Haeo district.

Earlier, the first batch of 996 Mongs had been transferred to an inland holding centre in Lomsak district of Petchabun while another group of 440 sent to a camp in Nakhon Thai district of northern Phitsanulok Province.

GEN PRAYUT HAILS SUCCESS OF CAMPAIGN IN NORTH

BK050333 Bangkok POST in English 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Phetchabun -- A recent anti-insurgency campaign in the north had been a complete success, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani said on Thursday. Gen Prayuth was addressing reporters who were taken to Phetchabun Province following the operation -- codename "Phamuang Kriangkrai" -- against insurgent strongholds in the Phu Khat and Phu Miang Ranges.

The huge amount of weapons and materel seized during the operation and the cutting of foreign supply links meant that there was little chance of the insurgents reclaiming their former strongholds, Gen Prayut said.

Phu Khat and Phu Miang lie on strategic communist routes linking the north and the northeast, he said. The mountains are near where the borders of Phetchabun, Loei and Phitsanulok Provinces meet.

The "Phamuang Kriangkrai" operation was launched and completed last month by the Por-Tor-Thor 33 (civilian-military-police) civil defence unit attached to the Third Army Region.

Gen Prayut said the operation meant that the two former "red" (infiltrated) areas, which had both been inaccessible to government officials, could be re-designated "pink" zones. He said that roads were being built to bring development to the areas.

The army had placed emphasis on psychological campaigns and resettlement programmes in dealing with those who had surrendered during the campaign.

Arms and materiel shown to the press party on Thursday included more than 100 rifles and more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition, anti-tank and RPG rockets and a large amount of medical equipment. Gen Prayut said that weapons used by insurgents in the north were more potent than those used in the south.

More than 1,960 communists sympathisers, nearly all Mong hilltribes peoples, had surrendered to the authorities during the operation, he said. Insurgent casualties during the operation were put at 12 dead and 16 wounded.

Gen Prayut said the army was yet to launch an operation against an insurgent stronghold at hin Rongkla in Phetchabun. The army wanted to use both military and pscyhological tactics in the campaign. He said there was no need for the Thai people to kill each other and the army wanted the insurgents to surrender and cooperate with government in developing the area.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS ISRAEL

OW071612 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 7 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement condemning Israel's recent aggressive acts against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The statement denounces Israeli air raids on June 4, 5 and 6 on populated areas in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon, which killed or wounded hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, mostly old people and children. It particularly draws public attention to the attacks on June 6 by Israeli tanks and other vehicles across the Lebanese border on Tyr, on the encampment of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and on Sebha area in southern Lebanon.

The statement says: "These are new, brazen aggressive acts of Israel which are encouraged by the U.S. to weaken the resistance forces of Palestine and the struggle of the Lebanese and Arab peoples. They grossly infringe upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, cause tension in the region, and disrupt peace and security of the peoples in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sternly condemns those criminal acts of the Israeli aggressors abetted by the U.S. imperialists. The government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unswervingly and fully support the just and surely victorious struggle of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples for their independence and sovereignty and their sacred national rights."

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW071055 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 7 -- "Peace and disarmament is an ardent aspiration of progressive mankind," says NHAN DAN in connection with the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in New York today. The paper condemns the Reagan administration for accelerating military build-up on a very large scale and pressing its Western allies to run the arms race at a suicidal speed, thus threatening international peace and security.

The paper quotes C.P.V. General Secretary Le Duan as saying in the political report to the Fifth C.P.V. Congress that "At present, no nation in the world wants war to destroy millions of lives, waste national wealth and resources, and destroy human civilization. Peace, the common gain of the peoples' struggle, must be preserved." It continues to say: "Today, the most urgent and important task of the whole mankind is to struggle against the imperialist forces' arms race and against the danger of a nuclear war, for the preservation of peace and man's right to life. That is why the peace programme for the eighties put forward by President Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and the many important peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Government on the prevention for the disarmament have been enthusiastically acclaimed by hundreds of millions of people.

"Facts in recent decades have proved that it is the United States that has taken very dangerous steps by making atomic bombs and the neutron bomb and other chemical bacteriological weapons. Reality has also shown that the Soviet Union has always taken the lead in making well-meaning proposals for disarmament, peace and international detente."

"This special session of the U.N. General Assembly," the paper points out, "is a political event closely followed by the whole world public. A bitter struggle will take place at the United Nations between the forces of peace, national independence, freedom, democracy and social progress on the one hand and U.S.-led imperialism in collusion with international reaction on the other. This struggle, violent and complicated, directly concerns the fates of many nations."

"Peace-loving forces of all nations will try to record positive results at this session to help ward off the danger of war as desired by the whole of progressive mankind in the present and future generation," NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN REVIEWS STATEMENT ON TERRITORIAL WATERS

BK080323 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Luu Van Loi: "Our Sea Areas and Continental Shelves"]

[Text] May 12, 1977 was an important date. On this date the SRV Government made public a statement on Vietnam's territorial waters, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves.

Inviolable Rights:

In its 12 May 1977 statement, our government stipulated the limits of Vietnam's territorial waters and continental shelves and its sovereignty and other national rights over this area.

Vietnam is a country that borders on the Eastern Sea. A legend -- which has been passed on since the early days when the country was first founded -- has it that our first ancestors were born from a sac that contained 100 eggs. After their birth, 50 of them followed their mother to go to the mountains while the other 50 followed their father to go toward the sea. This attests to the fact that the early Vietnamese did not confine themselves to the Red River Delta, but they also set out to conquer both the mountains and the seas. Despite this, until recently our people still had simplistic, if not vague, ideas about the law of the sea. Also, our people used to talk vaguely about territorial waters and the sea area. In fact, the seas are divided into two sections: an open section and a section under national jurisdiction. National waters are also subdivided into many parts: namely internal waters, territorial waters, contiguous zones and exclusive economic zones. Under the national waters lies the continental shelf.

In the 12 May 1977 statement, our government also made public its view and stipulations on the limits of and its sovereignty and rights over Vietnam's territorial waters and continental shelves.

Territorial waters are sea areas over which we exercise full sovereignty. This also applies to the airspace, the seabed and the strata under the seabed within the territorial waters. Our territorial waters extend 12 nautical miles (1 nautical mile equals 1,832 meters) or approximately 22 km, not measuring from the coastline but from a baseline which links those points along the coast which jut out to sea with the furthermost points on Vietnam's offshore islands, measuring from the lowest tidal mark outward. This baseline will be made public at an appropriate time, but we are certain that this line will be precisely the line that links various islands bordering the coast because our country possesses many islands along the coast.

The waters within the baseline and close to the coast are the internal waters of the SRV as defined by the law on inland territory.

The contiguous zone is the sea area from the furthest extreme of Vietnam's territorial waters to a point 12 miles away. In the contiguous zone, we exercise the control necessary to maintain security and to protect our interests in maritime customs and taxation and to ensure respect for regulations regarding public health, migration and immigration within our territory or territorial waters.

The exclusive economic zone starts from the outermost point of Vietnam's territorial waters and, together with the territorial waters, forms an area 200 nautical miles wide, measured from the baseline which is used to measure the width of Vietnam's territorial waters.

In the exclusive economic zone, our country exercises many designated economic rights over many sectors, such as exploration, exploitation, protection and control and natural resource and living or nonliving things in the waters, in the seabed and in the strata under the seabed. These rights are regarded as exclusive rights. This means that whether or not we declare our possession of or exploit these natural resources, they will remain in our possession.

The continental shelf is composed of the seabed and the strata under the seabed which are within the natural area of Vietnam's continent and which extends beyond Vietnam's territorial waters to the outermost points of the continent. Despite the fact that there are places where the outermost points of the continent are less than 200 nautical miles from the baseline -- which is used to measure the width of the Vietnamese territorial waters -- the continental shelf must always be considered to be 200 nautical miles from the baseline. Our country has total sovereignty over the exploration, exploitation, protection and control of all the natural resources within Vietnam's continental shelf, including mineral deposits and living and nonliving things which are found on Vietnam's continental shelves.

All islands and groups of islands which are Vietnamese territories and which are located beyond the territorial waters of the Vietnam mainland have their own territorial waters, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves.

As our country shares the same sea areas with many countries which are located opposite or close to us, we must tackle in a positive manner those problems related to the boundaries of our country's territorial waters and continental shelves with each of these neighboring countries. Therefore, based on its policy of peace, cooperation and friendship, and from its attitude of good will, our government pointed out in its 12 May 1977 statement that "it will sit down with neighboring countries to solve problems related to each other's territorial waters and continental shelves through negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty in accordance with international law and customs."

Continental Vietnam and Oceanic Vietnam:

The French formerly applied law in Indochina which they had enacted in 1888. Under this law -- which became effective in 1926 -- the French established a width of 3 nautical miles (approximately 5,500 meters) for Indochinese territorial waters. In 1936, the French readjusted the width of Indochinese territorial waters to 20 km (approximately 10.5 nautical miles), measuring from the lowest tidal mark outward.

After the August 1945 revolution, our people founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. But, in fact, we had to concentrate our greatest efforts on carrying out the resistance that led to the defeats of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and to the achievement of national liberation and unification. There was only one time that the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam claimed territorial waters 12 nautical miles wide to be controlled by the Vietnamese states. Although this claim did not set forth any clear-cut stipulations, it reflected our government's desire to extend its territorial waters to width of 12 nautical miles.

In the south, the Saigon administration claimed a width of 12 nautical miles for its territorial waters (in 1974), 12 nautical miles for its contiguous zone (in 1965), 62 nautical miles for its exclusive fishing zone (in 1972), and an extension of its claim to a depth of 200 meters for its continental shelf in accordance with the concept laid down in the 1958 Geneva convention on continental shelves.

In short, since the people assumed administrative power, our country had not esta lished official regulations on its territorial waters, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves.

The 12 May 1977 statement rectified this situation and it is of great significance.

Legally speaking, this was the first time the Vietnamese people's administration had officially established limits for each sea area and continental shelf of unified and sovereign Vietnam, and the rights of our country over its sea areas and continental shelves. This is the Vietnamese people's administration's first legal document on the seas, and it is a first, but very basic, step toward documenting our country's sovereignty and rights on the seas.

With its 12 May 1977 statement, our state clearly asserted its sovereignty and rights over specific sea areas and continental shelves so that other countries may know and respect them and our people and armed forces can resolutely defend them. Our country's sovereignty has thus been extended toward the seas to cover the exclusive economic zones and continental shelves. In view of this, the formerly held concept that Vietman consisted only of the S-shaped continent and the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes has now become obsolete. Since 12 May 1977, Vietnam has been comprised of continental Vietnam, measuring 329,600 square kilometers, and oceanic Vietnam, which is several times larger than continental Vietnam and includes the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. Today's Vietnam spreads from the vast expanses of mountains, forests and ricefields to an immense part of the Eastern Sea. Since the founding of the State of Van Lang [the first Vietnamese state], our country has gone through many stages of development; but this marked a turning point in our national history: Our country expanded eastward vigorously on the basis of international law.

The assertion of our country's inviolable sovereignty over the continental shelves and exclusive economic zones is of great significance because the part of the Eastern Sea that belongs to Vietnam, especially the areas surrounding the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes, is very rich in natural resources, notably petroleum and natural gas.

This is of even greater significance in the field of security. Today, everyone is clearly aware of the true face of the Beijing reactionaries. Following in the footsteps of the feudal and bourgeois Chinese administrations of old, they are pursuing their traditional scheme of expanding southward, with the first target being Vietnam, which will be used as a springboard to conquer other countries in Southeast Asia. Their plan is to gradually control and then monopolize the Eastern Sea in an attempt to blockade Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, spread throughout the rest of Southeast Asia and control sea and air lanes between east Asia and Europe, Africa, South Asia and West Asia, as well as between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. In asserting our country's sovereignty over the part of the Eastern Sea that belongs to Vietnam, including the strategically situated Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes, we are not only protecting our country's legal and legitimate interests, but also making a practical contribution to checking Beijing's scheme of oceanic expansion for the sake of peace and stability in Sotheast Asia.

In all respects, the 12 May 1977 statement of our government is indeed of historic significance.

With a new Vietnam comprising a continental part and a much larger oceanic part, we must change our way of thinking and posing and resolving problems which face the country. For example, in natural geography, we used to talk only about land and sea areas in general terms, inland mineral deposits and climatic zones in the lowlands from north to south and in the mountain and highland regions. In reality, the entire Eastern Sea areas, particularly the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa areas, should be considered a separate region due to their special characteristics in many respects. This region has two distinct climatic seasons (the rainy and the dry seasons) and is the most storm-prone region of our country. Its mineral resources, though lacking in variety, are economically very significant, including phosphate (taken from guano) which can be found in amounts ranging in the millions of tons on some islands, and petroleum and natural gas which, thought yet to be systematically explored, exist, in all probability, in large deposits on our country's continental shelves.

In delineating economic zones and exclusive economic zones, we must not overlook the continental shelves in general and the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa areas in particular, because once work is started on the exploitation of petroleum and natural gas in the continental shelves, it will have a tremendous impact on our national economy. From a scientific standpoint, the formation of the seabed, the continental shelves and especially the atolls in the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa areas present many interesting issues in the pedological, botanical, biological, climatic, hydrological and other fields, which are completely different from those on land.

The 12 May 1977 statement by our government, with its rich content and great significance, poses for us a series of problems that must be resolved in order to control our sea areas, defend our sovereignty and protect and exploit the natural resources existing in our country's sea areas and continental shelves.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESS SCIENCE CONFERENCE

BK050937 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 82 p 3

[VNA report]

[Text] The State Science and Technology Commission recently held a conference in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to review the science and technology tasks of localities in 1981. The conference aimed at exchanging experiences in scientific and technological activities among localities, at disseminating the new party and state regulations and directives on the management of science and technology and at manifesting the determination of scientific and technical cadres in triumphantly implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress.

Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference.

The conference heard reports by the State Science and Technology Commission and by delegates from provinces, cities and special zones, affirming new developments in science and technology work since the Fourth VCP Congress, especially following the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No. 37 on science and technology policy. Scientific research and management and the application of new findings in localities have developed satisfactorily. Many concrete projects are being carried out.

Although the leading echelons of various sectors and localities carry out their task differently, they have paid particular attention to broadly disseminating the various party and state resolutions and formulating concrete directives and guidelines for their sectors and localities. They have combined the tasks of science and technology with those of production, and applied scientific methods to the people's production, economic and social lives. The spirit of collective mastery among our cadres and people have been reflected in various scientific and technological activities, through which specific laws have been discovered for each locality to increase labor productivity -- increase in planned target despite reductions in energy and materials. This is the combined result of the correct implementation of various party and state policies and the dynamism of production establishments which have brought modern technology into full play. Progress has also been made in the managerial tasks such as the establishment of technical management patterns, especially tasks concerning standardization, measurement and quality inspection of products and goods. Various scientific and technical management organs in the localities have coordinated with sectors and mass organizations to organize and manage the movement to develop initiatives, improve production techniques and rationalize production.

These scientific and technological activities of the localities, however, have not yet fully proven their organic role in the economic and social development plan. Due to the prevalent system of management through subsidization and the slow communications network, cooperation in the application of scientific and technological innovation programs among localities and regions has been loosely carried out.

In order to overcome these shortcomings so as to fulfill their tasks satisfactorily, localities must study and profoundly understand the various strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress. It is imperative that they develop the scientific and technical forces of their sectors and localities, and carry out investigations and surveys of natural and social resources so as to design measures to exploit and promptly apply various techological innovations and progressive experiences in the people's production and daily lives. They must widely disseminiate various scientific and technological innovations in order to bring the management of production techniques onto the right track to fulfill the set standards and quotas, ensure accurate measurement and an effective evaluation of product quality, and eliminate reckless production systems or the production of fake goods which are detrimental to the national economy and the laboring people. These measures are aimed at vigorously developing agriculture, expanding the production sectors and occupations, increasing sources of goods for export and fully exploiting the potentials of various localities.

At this conference, the State Science and Technology Commission awarded the best emulation banner to the Haiphong municipal scientific and technological committee and certificates to scientific and technological committees of Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Thai Binh Provinces for their outstanding performance in carrying out scientific and technological activities in 1981.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES ENVIRONMENT DAY MEETING

BK051525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Report with recorded portions on 4 June Hanoi meeting to mark World Environment Day]

[Summary] On the evening of 4 June, the Vietnam committee for World Environment Day held a meeting in Hanoi theater to mark World Environment Day. "Attending the meeting were Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap, Vietnam Fatherland Central Committee Presidium Chairman Hoang Quoc Viet, leaders of various sectors and central government agencies and the people of Hanoi. (Matthew Cahail), the UN Development Program representative in Hanoi, also attended the meeting."

Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap delivered an opening speech. After pointing out that our party and state have shown the proper interest in the environmental issue and activities, he stressed:

[Begin recording] "In the 1980's and particularly during 1981-85, the programs designed to resolve the environmental protection problems have become part and parcel of the economic and social development plan of our country. In fact, the environmental problems of our country bear the same characteristics as those of many developing countries.

"We once thought that environmental problems, namely environmental pollution, existed only in the developed industrial countries. But now, we can clearly see that in the developing countries such as ours, the protection of the environment has also become an important survival problem.

"In recent years, due to inadequate andunscientifically based knowledge, many of the environmental problems were not raised and resolved correctly according to their significance. Land, water, forest, sea, animal and mineral resources have not been protected, exploited and used rationally by us. On the contrary, our action has damaged the environment.

"Under tropical conditions with unstable biological balances, the irrational use of land and the wanton destruction of forests have quickly depleted our agricultural potentials, forest resources and forest land. Land has become depleted and fallow. Sources of water such as springs and the aquifer have dried up.

"The amount of covered forests have decreased to 30 percent or less, within the danger level. In several localities, this amount was even down to 10 percent. The annual losses of more than hundreds of thousands of hectares of forest cannot be recovered through afforestation. Many valuable and rare species of animals and vegetation which abounded in our country seem to be on the way to extinction. This will mean the loss of an irreplaceable source of production means. Losses of coal and other minerals during the exploitation of our resources cannot be renewed to the necessary levels by a sector of the national economy. These problems must be quickly resolved.

"We have not mentioned another very important cause: The long wars of aggression in the past few decades -- especially those waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- have caused serious destruction of the environment of our country on a large scale. The volume of bombs and ammunition used by them would equal the destructive force of scores of nuclear bombs and the quantity of dioxide scattered on 50 percent of our forests has destroyed or leveled hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests, causing multifarious damages to the environment of our country, and threatening our present and future generations with serious consequences if we do not take necessary countermeasures.

"The environmental problem is therefore vital and important to our country as well as to other countries of the world." [applause; end recording]

(Matthew Cahail) then read a statement by (Mochtar Patobal), the UN Environment Program director, on the occasion of World Environment Day.

Following him, Professor Dang Huu, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, read a report on the early contributions of Vietnam to the activities of World Environment Day. The report emphasizes: [Begin recording] "We call on all people to realize more profoundly and to act more realistically upon the problems of protecting the environment and using the natural resources rationally and scientifically. Each citizen must realize that he is related organically to the world around him." [applause; end recording]

The meeting concluded amidst an atmosphere of high determination to implement Directive No 70-CP of the Council of Ministers to participate in a practical manner in the activities of World Environment Day for the sake of national construction and defense and for the people's happiness.

HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY HOLDS REVIEW MEETING

BK070726 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee recently held a conference to review the campaign to make party organizations at the grassroots level pure and strong, and to present "firm and strong party organization" banners to 117 party organizations and chapters for their outstanding achievements in directing and implementing tasks laid down for 1981.

The conference -- also aimed at implementing the fifth national party congress resolutions successfully -- was attended by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the city party committee; Comrade Phan Minh Tanh, deputy secretary of the city party committee [title as heard]; and other members of the standing committee of the city party committee. Also present were representatives of those grassroots party organizations with outstanding achievements and representatives from various precinct and district party committees, organs, sectors and mass organizations in the city.

MEETING DISCUSSES TASKS RELATED TO NATIONALITIES

BK070723 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] On 4 June, the Central Nationalities Committee, on the Council of Ministers' orders, held a meeting in Hanoi with representatives of various ministries and sectors and mass organizations at the central level to discuss the implementation of two directives of the council on tasks related to the Khmer and Cham nationalities. The conference heard a report by the Central Nationalities Committee on efforts in implementing the party and state's nationalties policy in the areas inhabited by the Khmer and Cham compatriots. The conference affirmed the positive results obtained, and pointed out aspects of tasks that need to be accelerated even further.

Representatives of sectors and mass organizations expressed practical views aimed at further developing the Khmer and Cham compatriots' revolutionary and patriotic traditions, strengthening solidarity and enhancing revolutionary vigilance against all acts of sabotage by the enemy, readjusting promptly and reasonably the land problem, boosting production and stabilizing and improving gradually their material and cultural life. The delegates also discussed the importance and appropriate methods of training and improving Khmer and Cham cadres in their localities.

HANOI ON THAI BINH PARTY EFFORTS TO CONTROL WORK

BK070814 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] According to VNA, the Thai Binh Provincial party organization has exerted great efforts in its party control work, thus satisfactorily supporting the performance of political and party-building tasks in localities. Thai Binh has four times inspected the implementation of the party committee's resolution on production, distribution and circulation and the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No. 100 on the application of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers, and the reservation of 13 percent of the local stock of paddy for animal husbandry by many party organizations at the grassroots level.

Through their inspection, all party committee echelons have been able to assess correctly the advantages and shortcomings in the party organizational structure and, on that basis, formulate plans to develop the advantages and correct the shortcomings in order to make the party organization firm and strong.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED ON SOLVING FOOD PROBLEM

BK051128 Hanoi International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The SRV Council of Ministers on 1 June issued a resolution on the major orientations, tasks and measures for solving the food problem on a nationwide scale. This problem, the resolution says, could be solved mainly in the spirit of self-reliance with due attention being paid to improving the people's daily meals, boosting the production of rice and other food products, correctly (?applying) the state food policy, practicing thrift in food distribution and consumption and most strictly applying measures in transport and storage.

NGHE TINH'S CAM XUYEN, CAM LOC DISTRICTS LAUDED

BK070602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently sent a message commending the people and cadres of Cam Xuyen district, Nghe Tinh Province, for having fulfilled their grain collection norm for the 1982 5th month-spring crop season as of 31 May, and the people and cadres of Cam Loc district for being the first unit in the province to fulfill the norm set for grain obligation on 31 May.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers warmly praised the people and cadres of these two districts for having upheld their revolutionary tradition, thus taking the lead among other districts and cities in the province in fulfilling the grain obligation to the state satisfactorily while contributing actively to the struggle of the entire province to ensure the grain requirements in localities. The chairman of the Council of Ministers also expressed the hope that the cadres and people of Cam Xuyen, Cam Loc and other districts in Nghe Tinh Province will develop the achievements they have scored so as to carry out grain production and collection more satisfactorily in accordance with the spirit of Resolution No 99, which was issued by the Council of Ministers on 1 June 1982.

NHAN DAN ON KIAN GIANG'S AGRICULTURAL SHORTFALL

BK031523 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2

[Tran Quoc Khai article: "Why Has Agriculture in Kien Giang Not Developed Quickly?"]

[Summary] "Kien Giang is one of the Mekong Delta provinces. It has 330,000 hectares of ricefields. In 1980, its rice production volume was 570,000 tons but in 1981 the province produced only 450,000 tons, a decrease of 120,000 tons. The rice yields of the winter-spring, summer-fall and 10th-month crop seasons all declined. The cultivation of secondary food crops also fell behind the plan norms with planting on merely 3,500 hectares out of the planned total of 15,000 hectares. The herds of pigs increased only by one percent."

Kien Giang Province is rich in alluvial land and its people are experienced in the intensive cultivation of rice. "Then what are the causes for the slow development of agricultural production in the past few years and even for a decrease in 1981?"

The provincial leaders admitted that they had not fully realized the difficulties and problems caused by brackish soil and saline water and had counted only on the latent potentials of the province.

"In the past few years, Kien Giang Province encountered several difficulties in production. The 1978 flashfood damaged 70 percent of the rice area. The war in the southwestern border area caused extensive damage. The provincial leaders also realized some of their own weaknesses. The program of agrarian reform was carried out slowly. In Kien Giang Province, 16 percent of the families are still without ricefields and 22 percent with only a few small ricefields. Cases of exploitation and usury still prevail. The 158 families in Thanh Tri hamlet possess 500 hectares of land for cultivation. After harvest, 80 of them had to use nearly all their rice to pay their debts. Some of them had to eat plain rice gruel while there were 18 other families keeping 380 tons of rice inside their homes. The frequent changes of key provincial leaders also considerably affected the issuance of guidances for production. In 5 years, four different people's committee vice chairmen in charge of agriculture were assigned to the province while the same position at the district level was manned by different persons even more often. The entire province has nearly 200 agricultural technicans yet there are only 20 of them in the districts."

Returning from the fifth party congress, Tam Quyt and Tam Tuan -- leaders of the provincial party committee -- pledged to overcome the difficulties and shortcomings, develop vantage points, consolidate leadership and apply technical innovations to production in order to make Kien Giang a rich and powerful province.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL DISCUSSES GRAIN OBLIGATION

BK041547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 4 June editorial: "Grain Obligation"]

[Text] Along with harvesting the winter-spring rice quickly and completely during May, the southern provinces have exerted a great deal of effort to collect and purchase grain. As of 25 May, the provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward have fulfilled 74.1 percent of the grain collection and purchase plan norms for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops.

The provinces of Tien Giang, Cuu Long, An Giang and Dong Thap have delivered the most grain to the state granary. Tien Giang overfulfilled its plan norm by 17 percent. This figure also accounts for 70 percent or more of the taxes and purchases made under the two-way contracts. The portion of provincial grain collected and purchased during May were higher than those of previous months, but still low compared to the same period last year. Compared to the total amount of collected and purchased grain, the portion of agricultural taxes collected was even lower and equal to only 68.7 percent of the plan norm.

In many localities, purchases made at agreed-upon prices still prevailed over purchases made at directed prices and under the two-way contracts. The policy of our party and state concerning the collection and purchase of grain stipulates that grain obligations -- including agricultural taxes and purchases made under the two-way contract -- are the most vital and important matter.

Agricultural taxes are the direct obligatory contributions of peasants' assets to the state. Purchases made under the two-way contracts constitute a form of economic trade through which the state provides materials, goods and other necessary services to peasants for use in production. Conversely, peasants sell the state an amount of grain equivalent to the quantities of materials, goods and services received. This barter enables the state to recover its capital and to continually make even large investments in order to develop production.

By paying adequate agricultural taxes and by selling sufficient grain to the state according to the signed two-way contracts, peasants directly fulfill their obligations to the state, help the state control large quantities of grain and commodities and meet the general requirements of society, national construction and defense. In this way, they also specifically manifest their patriotism and love of socialism.

The total amount of collected agricultural taxes should have accounted for 10 percent of the annual gross production. However, in recent years, the rates of grain collection and purchase has equaled only half or a little more that of the norm. In the southern provinces, the amount of agricultural taxes that peasants still owe the state is up into the hundreds of thousands of tons. Other debts, including rice assigned to the people for storage, also amount to large quantities in several localities.

In order to fulfill the grain collection and purchase plan norm, it is most significant to mobilize peasants in agricultural cooperatives, collectives and work cooperation teams and individual peasants to fulfill adequately their grain obligations. The key to success in the tasks of collecting and purchasing grain is the uniform application of the three economic, educational and administrative measures. Although the economic measures are very important, they should not be used alone. It is all the more inadvisable to run after the market system by only paying attention to purchasing at agreed-upon prices or to the method of purchasing and selling at high prices.

All localities and units should enhance political education to mobilize the peasants' patriotism and love of socialism. They should perform well the collection of agricultural taxes and debts and fulfill the signed two-way contracts fairly.

Cadres and party members should set examples in paying taxes and debts and in selling rice to the state. All the targets of collecting agricultural taxes and of collecting and purchasing rice under the two-way contracts must be considered vital targets through which we can evaluate the fulfillment of grain collection and purchase plan norms by each locality.

Along with organizing adequately the tasks of collecting and purchasing grain, we should intensify market management, prevent private traders from going to rural areas to purchase grain competitively, severely punish hoarders and speculators and take proper action against those who refuse to fulfill their grain obligations to the state.

In the national and local interests, we should let the southern provinces -- especially the Mekong Delta provinces -- struggle to fulfill the tasks of collecting and purchasing the 10th-month and winter-spring rice within the prescribed time. The northern provinces, where the 5th-month spring rice has been and is being harvested, should exert the greatest effort to collect and purchase the crop.

DAILY URGES PREPARATIONS FOR 10TH-MONTH CROP

BK031700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 2 June editorial: "Make Satisfactory Preparations for 10th-Month Crop To Ensure Fulfillment of Annual Grain Production Plan"]

[Text] The winter-spring production season that starts the annual agricultural production plan will soon be over. The southern provinces are nearing the completion of the rice harvest while the northern provinces are just starting to harvest the early rice crop. In general, various localities and production establishments have made changes in their ways of doing business, thus achieving realistic results in many areas.

Many southern provinces have achieved an unprecedentedly high crop output on areas totaling tens of thousands of hectares. This year the summer-fall crop is larger than the previous one. It was also transplanted faster than last year. Meanwhile, the northern provinces, despite the fact that the amount of material supplies they received was smaller than before, have now nearly achieved the target for planted acreage. They are actively fertilizing and caring for their ricefields in order to attain a high yield.

However, apart from the initial results, the winter-spring and summer-fall crops have met with certain difficulties. Failure to meet planned targets for planting rice and subsidiary food crops in the winter-spring season may reduce the total grain yield. The winter-spring rice crop in the north is being ravaged by drought and insects in many areas at a time when it is otherwise developing favorably.

The pace of transplanting summer-fall rice in the south, though quicker than last year in the initial stage, is being slowed down because of extensive drought. The difficulties facing the winter-spring and summer-fall crop cultivation may make it difficult for us to attain the annual grain production target. Therefore, our tasks to be carried out during the 10th-month crop season will become much heavier.

This year we will have to produce 16 million tons of grain, including 13 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary food grain. As the 10th-month crop is the final crop in the annual grain production plan, we will have to surge forward to attain the planned target for total crop yield and to increase production in order to make up for the grain shortfalls in the previous two crops.

The 10th-month crop is the largest annual production season, which usually accounts for more than half of the total rice area and yield attained in a year. Climatically, the 10th month crop is scheduled in a favorable season with plenty of rain and sunshine. But it may also experience some difficulties due primarily to stormy rains, flashfloods, floods and insect infestation. This year's 10th-month crop in the north may also face some difficulties in the area of soil preparation. This is because there is a demand for the early completion of the 10th-month rice planting in order to sow the winter crop early.

This year many localities waited for favorable weather before they planted the winter-spring crop. That is why the harvest is expected to be 10-12 days late. Unfortunately, this comes at a time when draft force is strained in many areas, especially in the Red and Mekong River Deltas where drought is making plowing activities more difficult.

A most important and urgent task at present is to step up grain production. Regardless of how difficult the situation may be, we must ensure the cultivation of 3,380,000 hectares, an increase of 0.5 percent over last year. But it is most important that we must struggle vigorously to carry out intensive cultivation in order to achieve an increase of 3.9 percent in crop output over last year's 10th-month crop.

In addition, as already planned, we must also struggle to overfulfill the planned target for crop output by at least 150 kilos of paddy per hectare over the entire 10 onth crop area in order to make up for the grain production shortfall in the winter-spring season which was due to a decrease in cultivated acreage. Localities, production establishments and responsible secots are duty-bound to begin immediately to concentrate their utmost efforts on exploiting their existing and latent potentials and must work intensively, pragmatically, flexibly and quickly in order to ensure the successful cultivation of the 10th-month crop. Facts obtained from production show that the potential of various localities to carry out intensive cultivation for increased crop output is reflected directly in crop output. However, under identical conditions, the disparity of crop output obtained from adjoining ricefields of the same size varies between 5-10 quintals of paddy. This year a number of provinces in Nam Bo have obtained unprecedentedly high crop output, attaining as many as five tons of paddy per hectare in an area totaling tens of thousands of hectares and exceeding the previous mark by four to five quintals of paddy per hectare in conditions where capital investment did not exceed that of past years.

Experience obtained from various 10th-month crop production seasons may be helpful in ensuring satisfactory fulfillment of all targets for acreage, output and yield. Production establishments must re-examine and readjust production plans and guidelines in a most beneficial way. Every locality must increase efforts to use high-yield rice varieties and to extend the between-crop period following the 10th-month rice harvest in order to ensure early cultivation of the winter crop in the north and the winter-spring crop in the south. They must again study soil qualities in each area in order to plan appropriate technical investments. They must pay attention to high-yield rice areas and must not belittle other rice areas.

The Red River Delta must also pay attention to ensuring the early planting 10th-month rice on the planned acreage in accordance with the seasonal schedule in order to sow the winter crop early. Localities in the Mekong River Delta must plan the cultivation of the 10th-month crop by adopting an appropriate crop rotating system. The deep-water areas in Dong Thap Muoi and the Long Xuyen Quadrangle, where the degree of akaline in soil is high, must plant 10th-month rice with the use of floating rice varieties and must create conditions for shifting parts of their areas to the cultivation of crops other than floating rice. In addition, they can expand the cultivation of winter-spring and summer-fall crops in places where there is fresh water.

The areas along the western part of the Hau River where the degree of akaline in soil is low and where floodwaters receed slowly must maintain the tradition of planting 10th-month rice early in order to make it possible for the early planting of winter-spring crop. The areas of salanity-affected alluvium soil bordering the Eastern Sea and extending from Go Cong in Tien Giang to Gia Rai district in Minh Hai, where fresh water is scarce, can take advantage of rainwater to produce a 10th-month rice crop with uniformly high yield.

Drought-stricken areas must continue to search for more sources of water for the winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops and must harvest them quickly in order to plow the land for the cultivation of 10th-month crop. It is necessary to mobilize the tractor force fully for plowing activities in conjunction with efforts to provide enough fuel to agricultural machines in various areas, especially in the southern provinces.

Attention must be paid to providing phosphate to the southern provinces and short-term rice varieties to areas which need them. Electricity must be provided to pumps which are operated to their full capacities. In addition, we must be prepared to prevent and fight typhoons, flashfloods, floods, waterlogging and insect infestation. We must satisfactorily prepare for the 10th-month crop and must, with a high determination and practical measures, struggle to fulfill the annual grain production plan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON WATER RESOURCES

BK030932 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] According to VNA, in order to encourage and assist cooperatives, people, state organs, enterprises and units of the armed forces in stepping up the cultivation, exploitation and preservation of marine products in order to diversify food sources and thereby improve the diet of troops, cadres, civil servants and the people and provide exports, the Council of Ministers, on 29 May 1982, issued a decision spelling out a number of policies on the management and utilization of various bodies of water. The decision points out: All bodies of water -- including ponds, lakes, rivers, tributaries, canals, streams, tidal sandbars, marshes, coves, gulfs and so forth -- are collectively owned by the entire people. They are under the unified management of the state and are allocated for use by collectives or individuals for the purpose of raising, cultivating and exploiting marine products and preserving marine resources. The units and individuals making use of water resources must register with the local administration.

Bodies of water that lie within the jurisdication of a certain echelon shall come under the management of that echelon. For large bodies of water that lie within the jurisdiction of more than one village or district, the district or provincial people's committee shall decide on the granting of the right of management and on the organization of production therein. For bodies of water that lie within more than one province or within the operational areas of organs and enterprises that come under the management of the central government, the minister of marine products shall consult with the various sectors and the provincial people's committees concerned to decide on the management and the organization of production therein.

The decision also sets forth a number of policies designed to encourage the use of water resources. For example, all cooperatives, production collectives, state organs, enterprises, armed forces units and so forth that are currently using various bodies of water -- be they fresh, brackish or saline -- must formulate plans to raise and cultivate suitable marine products and must not leave such water resources unused. If water resources are left unused for a year or more, the people's committees at various levels shall allocate them, except for off-limit areas, for use by other units. For the small and scattered ponds and lakes that were formerly under the management and use of the administration or cooperatives, if no effective results are obtained from their use, they must be allocated to production teams or units or to families of cooperative members for raising or cultivating marine products.

Armed forces units, state organs, enterprises, schools and so forth that undertake to reclaim bodies of water for raising and cultivating marine products shall be entitled to use such resources permanently. Individuals who reclaim water resources shall be entitled to use them for a period of 10 years. Units and individuals that undertake to restore bodies of water for raising and cultivating marine products shall have the right to use them for a period of 7 years. During these periods of time, the parties that undertake to reclaim or restore water resources shall be entitled to keep all the marine products they raise or cultivate for their own use.

The decision also provides guidance for the production of various marine products, the production of feed and the application of policies concerning capital investments, material supplies and the collection and purchase of products.

AUSTRALIA

FRASER OFFERS CANCELLATION OF WARSHIP SALE

BK030913 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The issue of the sale of the British aircraft carrier Invincible to Australia is being considered by ministers in London following an Australian offer to release Britain from its commitment to sell. The offer was made by the Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, to the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, following heavy British naval losses in the Falkland Islands. The Invincible is on active service as part of the Falkland task force.

A Defense Ministry spokesman in London said that matter was being considered but the initial reaction in Whitehall was that the sale would probably be made. Under the present sale plan, the Invincible is due to be delivered to Australia by the end of the year.

U.S. WAIVES RESEARCH COSTS ON AIRCRAFT SALES

BK040922 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The United States has waived costs of more than $42 million on sales to Australia of military aircraft. The Australian dollar is worth slightly more than the American dollar. Under an agreement signed in Washington, Australia will not be charged the research and development costs on 75 F-18 fighters and 10 Orion antisubmarine aircraft.

REUTER news agency says research costs are normally included in the price of American military sales but can be waived if it is considered to be in the interests of the United States. Officials in Washington said the decision to waive the costs came amid American expectations that Australia would provide landing facilities for American F-18's to be based in the Southwest Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Defense officials in Canberra said the costs had been waived because Australia was a good customer. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said there had been no discussions between the Australian and American Governments on access for American F-18's to fighter bases in Australia.

The contract for the purhcase of the 75 F-18's alone is worth about $2.8 billion.

FRASER RETURNS FROM FOREIGN TOUR, COMMENTS

BK261046 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The prime minister says he is not concerned that no overseas government has given any firm commitment to his economic plan to boost the world economy. Mr Fraser, on his arrival in Brisbane from overseas, said he was confident that his plan had received a good hearing. He said he had not asked for a direct response from governments but had wanted his proposals to receive serious consideration which he believed they were getting.

Mr Fraser said that throughout the visit he had confirmed the belief that economic action was necessary and that it had to come from a concerted effort by all the leading industrial nations.

During the tour, Mr Fraser visited the United States, Canada, Japan and South Korea.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AFP ANALYZES UPCOMING GENERAL ELECTIONS

BK031403 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By Rowan Callick]

[Text] Port Moresby, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea, currently in dire economic straits, goes to the polls next Saturday [12 June] for general elections in which former Prime Minister Michael Somare has emerged as the frontrunner.

A total of 1,125 candidates will contest the 109 seats in the House of Assembly against a background of economic crisis caused by slumping prices for almost all Papua New Guinea (PNG)'s key commodities: copper, gold, coffee, cocoa, copra, palm oil, rubber and tea.

Despite the country's economic woes, personalities have over-ridden policies in the campaign for the election of a new 5-year parliament.

In the personality stakes, Mr. Somare, leader of the opposition since losing a parliamentary no-confidence vote 2 years ago, has taken a clear lead, according to opinion polls.

Mr. Somare's main rivals for the premiership are incumbent Prime Minister Julius Chan, head of a 5-party coalition, and his Deputy Iambakey Okuk.

Voting takes 3 weeks as access to many isolated mountainous and island constitutencies, which are toured by electoral "patrols," is difficult. Illiterate voters give their preferences verbally in a "whispered vote." Electoral Commissioner Henry Veratau stepped into a controversy last month when he refused to have photographs of candidates printed on ballot papers to help the illiterates. He said it would be too expensive.

An unusual feature of PNG elections in the past has been the high turnover. Last time, only 35 percent of sitting parliament member retained their seats. And indications show that this year will not be very different. Each time, however, the electorate appears to go, on balance, for a more educated successor in this rapidly developing nation. Both Mr. Somare, a M.P. for the East Sepick Constituency, and Mr. Okuk, who represents the Chimbu Constituency, face tough contests to get retain their own seats.

Mr Somare's chief opponent is a former judge and amateur poet, philosopher and preacher, Bernard Narokobi, fielded by the idealistic Melanesian Alliance Party.

Mr Okuk's rival, as in 1977, is John Nilkare, a businessman belonging to the Pangu Party. Sir Julius seems home and dry in his Namatanai, New Ireland, Constituency, but whether he can pull together another viable coalition remains in doubt.

Whoever wins the premiership will immediately face tough decisions on the size of the bureaucracy and on government spending. After the vote counting at the end of June, the second "campaign" begins. Party loyalties are very fluid, so that campaign cash is kept back to "grease" new M.P.'s (members of parliament) to move to one side or another before the new prime minister is elected by parliament. Some parties openly promise to pay the electoral expenses of any new M.P. -- in return, of course, for his or her support in the vital vote. There are only three woman M.P.'s in the 109-member house and only 17 are standing as candidates this year out of a total of 1,125. The parties adhere to fairly similar policies. All offer a wide range of promises despite current economic constraints and all support a free enterprise system. A recent decentralization scheme has transferred much of local decision-making about new roads, schools or hospitals from the hands of national parliamentarians to those members of the country's 19 provincial assemblies.

MALIK ON RELATIONS WITH PRC, NEW CABINET

BK071316 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1056 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 7 June (ANTARA) — Indonesia is waiting for the right moment to normalise diplomatic relations with People's China, Vice President Adam Malik said here Monday.

At present Indonesia does not think the time is ripe for the normalisation of ties because of a number of problems, such as fears of infilration, subversion, Malik said after he was received by President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace.

"We are afraid of being cheated and we are worried about problems regarding loyalty," he added. All, he said, are connected with security.

Replying to a question, the vice president said Indonesia did not need a mediator in normalising ties with China. "If we want to we can send a letter today and send in advance one or five men. The vice president admitted of late more Chinese delegations came to Indonesia, such as the one to the Sixth Asian Table Tennis World Championship in Jakarta and the one to the fifth regional FAO conference now going on here. But the delegations do not visit Indonesia on a bilateral or inter-government basis, Malik said.

Asked to comment on the sending of an Indonesian trade delegation to discuss with China problems of rubber marketing, the vice president said: "It's an ordinary thing to do". He said China needed 20,000 tons of Indonesian natural rubber. Trade relations are not banned, he added. Private businessmen could come to Jakarta from Beijing and private Indonesian businessmen could visit Beijing or Shanghai, the vice president said.

Asked whether an official delegation from China would visit Indonesia next August, Adam Malik said there would be no such visit. "If there is, it will be private businessmen from China," he said.

All this indicates that ties between Indonesia and China have improved in terms of human relationship. "In the end we cannot do otherwise but normalise relations with China. "We have intended to do it since 1971", Malik noted. As for the time, it will depend on the situation, he added.

Asked whether the president had discussed the formation for the forthcoming cabinet, Malik said such a discussion was too early. "There is no new congress yet," he said, adding "that whether or not political party figures would be included in the cabinet is not a dilemma because the Indonesian cabinet is a presidential cabinet. The president will appoint the ministers." This, he said, does not mean that the bigger the political party the more seats it will get. Even a non-Golkar man can become a minister, the vice president said.

On the basis of the constitution, Indonesia does not adopt the coalition cabinet system. Adam Malik believed there was no problem concerning the nomination of only one candidate for the presidency, because there had been the nomination of only one candidate in the past.

But he added it would be better to wait for the forthcoming MPR session concerning this question of nomination.

SUMATERA, W. KALIMANTAN ON DEFENSE PRIORITY LIST

BK281125 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1041 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 28 May (ANTARA) — Minister for Defence M. Yusuf revealed Thursday [27 May] night that the government has put Sumatera and West Kalimantan on top of the priority list for military vigilance to guarantee the execution of development programs in the area.

Giving the statement on his flight back to Jakarta from Padang, the four-star general said that the priority is being given to the area, put under the authority of Defence Area I, because these parts of Indonesia are located near the busiest shipping lines in the South China Sea, the Strait of Singapore, the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean. However, the priority given to Sumatera and West Kalimantan does not preclude other defence areas, the minister said.

Besides, the area is boosting vital development projects for use in promoting public welfare. The region is a big producer of export commodities and is thus a significant foreign currency earner.

The armed forces, as evaluated by a commander's call in Bandung mid-May, are capable of increasing their guiding position for national development in the interest of creating a prosperous and happy nation, the general said. All this is made possible by consolidation effected within the hierarchy of the armed forces including personnel, armament and equipment. The armed forces buildup now is much better than that in the previous decade, M. Yusuf said. "We are now much capable of defending Indonesian sovereignty against any threat," he asserted. The Navy and the Air Force are in surveillance mission in high frequency in the Strait of Singapore, the Straits of Malacca, especially in the South China Sea.

General M. Yusuf said that the armed forces today are being reinforced by 100 battalions with raider qualification. These raider battalions will alternatingly undergo an advanced training to promote their combat capabilities.

Speaking about the program of deploying military officers to do civic work in villages known as "Abri Masuk Desa -- MD". M. Yusuf said the program will be continued as it has received positive public response.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA JOINT PATROLS MAY BE SET UP

BK030304 Hong Kong AFP in English 0200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By Suharyono]

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Indonesia may consider proposing joint military operations with Papua New Guinea to fight insurgents along their common border in a bid to end protracted frontier conflicts between the two countries. "Such a joint action, like the one Indonesia has with Malaysia along the border in Borneo, will help solve problems arising from border violations," military sources said here.

Indonesia and Malaysia have set up a "general border committee" charged with arranging joint patrols along the Borneo border against communist insurgents. They privately admitted that Indonesian troops had to cross the border in hot pursuit of anti-Indonesian rebels of the outlawed Free Papua Movement (OPM). "The border is not marked at all in certain areas making our boys unable to see the boundary between Irian Java (former Dutch West New Guinea) and Papua New Guinea," the sources said.

There has been a border conflict between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea since Jakarta acquired the vast backward territory of Irian from Holland in 1963. The OPM wanted to have an independent state of West Papua free of Indonesian rule.

The 1979 border agreement between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea has been seen here as fragile. Indonesia, however, is obviously happy over Papua New Guinea's pledge not to allow OPM elements to carry out anti-Indonesian activities from its territory.

The border problem came to the open last Monday when Papua New Guinea's ambassador here, James Gegeyo, was recalled for consultations. The recall followed charges made by the country's prime minister, Sir Julius Chan, during campaigning for the general election next month.

Mr Chan was quoted as saying that Indonesian troops had made four separate border violations in May to free a number of Indonesians held hostage by OPM rebels in Papua New Guina.

The Indonesian military commander for Irian, Brigadier General C. Santoso, has been firm against OPM rebels, vowing to "finish them up" if they refuse to surrender. The general's firmness followed a daring attack by OPM men on a sawmill outside the Irian provincial capital of Jayapura in October last year in which they managed to kidnap several company employees.

Indonesian officials have described OPM rebels as a "thorn in the flesh" because some of their sympathisers exist in the community, particularly among groups of Irianese natives.

The officials were shocked one morning late last year when they saw an OPM flag flying atop the governor's office. The fact that the flag was hoisted by several women working at the office, showed that the OPM had gained some sympathisers among the local administration.

The officials were generally in agreement to seek joint efforts so that border problems would not strain the good relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guina. Such efforts would be a good idea as they would help prevent OPM members and supporters from taking refuge in the PNG territory, the officials said.

The officials felt annoyed over a remark by PNG Deputy Premier Okuk as published by several Australian newspapers last November that over 90 percent of the Irianese people favoured the establishment of an "independent state of West Papua." They branded the statement open interference in Indonesia's domestic affairs, adding that Mr Okuk's thinking was not correct. The plebiscite held in Irian in 1963 under the United Nations supervision showed that the Irianese people wanted their territory to merge with Indonesia, according to Indonesian officials.

In a bid to illustrate progress in Irian, the state television last night screened scenes from the Baliem Valley deep in the Java Wijava mountain range, where local natives had started wearing clothes and listening to transistor radios.

Irian Governor Busyiri, former Indonesian Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, said here last week that he had high hopes the standard of living of the Irianese people -- many of whom still lead a stone age existence -- would be improved.

MOKHTAR ON OIL SURVEY AROUND NATUNA ISLANDS

BK191105 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1047 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 19 May (ANTARA) -- Indonesia will continue conducting offshore petroleum surveying and exploration activities around the Natuna Islands because the area involved rightfully belongs to Indonesia.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made this statement Wednesday [19 May] when asked to comment on foreign news reports saying that Vietnam had requested Indonesia to halt oil exploration activities in the Natunas because the area was still "in dispute" between the two countries. Mokhtar confirmed, however, that talks between the two countries had been going on recently concently concerning their border line in the area. But what the two countries had not yet agreed upon was the border line dividing the sea bottom north of the Natunas. He said negotiations concerning the matter were expected to be resumed in the near future.

The foreign minister spoke to ANTARA moments before attending a plenary meeting of the third development cabinet led by President Suharto.

GOVERNMENT VOICES FEAR OF OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES

BK261420 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 26 May (AFP) -- Two weeks after the ruling Golkar party's landslide victory in the general elections, President Suharto's government has voiced fear of a resurgence of extra-parliamentary opposition activities ahead of next year's presidential election.

In a confidential report released after the violence of the recent electoral campaign, the Indonesian Secret Service (Bakin) has warned of possible "opposition activities" (other than those permitted within the three legal parties) "which could climax in 1983." There was no word on what those "activities" would involve but observers said it was the unexpected violence which marred the recent election campaign which sparked the fear of bigger trouble.

Addressing a plenary cabinet meeting at which the report was unveiled last week, President Suharto urged various ministries to give it due attention.

March 1983 is the date scheduled for the meeting of the National Assembly, convened every five years to elect the president and vice-president and to map out the next government's major policy guidelines.

Analysts attributed the official concern about internal stability to the adverse effects of any unrest on the country's economic development. President Suharto is however widely expected to be re-elected to a fourth five-year term. Looking ahead at the 1988 presidential succession, analysts attached particular significance to the election of the vice-president -- the post is currently held by Adam Malik -- next year. The post is seen as a possible springboard for the presidency.

According to secret service head Gen Yoga Sugama, the extra-parliamentary opposition activities could last until the end of the National Assembly session. Information Minister General Ali Murtopo said the National Security Agency (Kopkantib) and Bakin would give "top priority" to the threat. "They will not act arbitrarily but will act once the limits have been breached." "The rules of the game will be observed," General Murtopo added without elaborating. He however defined acceptable "limits" as "making demands based on the constitution through democratic channels respecting discipline."

Analysts noted that the opposition could be expected to influence the National Assembly, a key decision-making body, through various "pressures." The government appears to fear the impact of underground petitions, pamphlets and open letters which have been circulating throughout the country for some years. These underground actions, although limited in scope, could nevertheless degenerate into clashes such as the bloody riots last March 18 and 19 in Jakarta which left at least 11 people dead and more than 100 injured, some official sources said. Analysts said the "extra-parliamentary" opposition groups named in the secret service report were most likely the "petition 50" and various Moslem factions.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE, SRI LANKAN ENVOYS -- Jakarta, 3 Jun (ANTARA) -- President Suharto, Thursday [3 June] received the credentials of new Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia, Toshio Yamazaki at Herdeka Palace. The President in his speech said friendly relations and cooperation between Indonesia and Japan had been able to develop well in the past because of the existence of complementary interests between the two countries. The two countries had also been mutually understanding of each other's aspirations and problems. Thursday President Suharto also received the credentials of new Sri Lankan Ambassador to Indonesia Kantian Manikkalingam at the same place. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 1048 GMT 3 Jun 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR VISITS FIJI, TONGA

Fiji Arrival

BK050850 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia is ready to engage in meaningful economic and technical cooperation and offer assistance in areas of interest to its neighbors and friends in the Third World. Within its own modest resources and expertise, the country looks forward to share with Fiji the experience and skills it has acquired over the years.

In giving the undertaking, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed added in cooperating and assisting in whatever way, big or small, he was confident that Malaysians would be enriched by such an interchange with the Fijians. He was replying to a speech by his Fijian counterpart at a traditional Fijian welcome in honor of Datuk Sri Dr Mahahtir at the Fijian prime minister's residence in Suva today.

Datuk Sr Dr Mahathir said Fiji and Malaysia enjoyed a long association forged in the troubled days of the emergency in Malaysia. He pointed out there was a continuing and abundant store of affection and good will toward Fiji among the people of Malaysia.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said as small developing countries, Fiji and Malaysia were naturally interested in the achievement of a new international and economic order where international economic relations would be more equitable. The prime minister noted both countries desired promoting regional peace and stability, because it was only in an environment absent of conflict and tension that a country could devote its attention and energy fully toward the vital task of national development.

Turning to bilateral relations, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said befitting the close and long-standing friendship between the countries, Malaysia had placed its first resident mission in the Pacific region at Suva.

Earlier in his welcoming speech, The Fijian prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said the two countries had had very close ties for a long time. He pointed out there were language affinities between the two countries, which could serve as pointers to a much broader cultural base to which Fiji and Malaysia were linked in the dim and distant past. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara added that Malaysia's success in forging the various races into a strong and cohesive nation gave Fiji the strength and conviction to chart a multiracial policy as a cornerstone for the welfare and progress of the country.

Tonga Arrival

BK070622 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahahtir says efforts must be made to explore the possible areas of cooperation between Tonga and Malaysia. Each country has valuable assets and tens of resources, experience and knowhow that can be shared. In this context, Malaysia is willing to extend technical assistance to Tonga. The prime minister says it is his country's policy to promote economic and technical cooperation among developing nations.

He was replying to a welcoming speech made by his Tongan counterpart, Prince Tu'ipelehake, in Nuku'alofa, the capital of Tonga, today. Datuk Sri Dr Mahahtir said his visit was to renew friendly ties between the two countries.

Prince Tu'ipelehake, in his speech, noted that the visit was the first by a Malaysian prime minister. A state feast was later held in honor of the visiting prime minister attended by the Tongan monarch, King Taufa'ahau Topou IVth and Queen (Halevalu Mata Aho).

Earlier, on arrival at the (Pua Mutu) Airport from Suva, Datuk Sri Dr Mathahir was received by the deputy minister of Tonga, Baron Tuita [name and title as heard].

IMELDA MARCOS' ACTIVITIES IN PRC REPORTED

Departs 7 Jun

HK070041 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] The first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, leaves for Peking today [7 June] on a 4-day visit to China, where she will meet with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and other top officials. Mrs Marcos is expected to discuss final arrangements for a proposed hotel construction project to be undertaken by Filipinos in China, and the sales of coconut oil, copper and other Philippine products at friendship prices.

The visit underlines the continuing cordial relations between the Philippines and China. Mrs Marcos will be officially welcomed by Premier Zhao at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on the evening of her arrival. It will be her fourth visit to China. Her first visit, in 1974, paved the way for the opening of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines.

Meetings Planned

HK080055 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The first lady meets today [8 June] with Chinese leaders, including Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang, to discuss economic issues and bilateral interests. Madam Marcos arrived in Peking yesterday on a 4-day official visit to further enhance Philippine relations with China. Her topics today with Chinese leaders may include the situation in Southeast Asia and the Cambodian problem. For added details here is correspondent (Bert Asuke):

[Begin recording] The first lady will hold talks with Chinese leaders, including Premier Zhao Ziyang, on the prospects of expanding trade between the two Asian neighbors. Mrs Marcos is expected to discuss with them such topics as the increase of goods sold between the two countries. The Philippines supplies China with coconut oil and copper. In turn, it imports oil at friendship prices. Mrs Marcos will later join a ship-naming ceremony at a local shipyard, to be attended too by Y.K. Pao, a friend of the first couple and an international shipping magnate. In Shanghai she will lay the cornerstone for the Shanghai University library.

Mrs Marcos will also explore new markets for the KKK products which she has successfully promoted in the United States in the past month. The first lady is expected to be back in time for the June 12 independence day celebration. [end recording]

PRC COVERAGE OF IMELDA MARCOS' VISIT TO BEIJING

For Beijing coverage of the visit by Philippine First Lady Madame Imelda Marcos, including a meeting with and banquet hosted by Premier Zhao Ziyang on 7 June and a meeting with party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping on 8 June, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 8 June China DAILY REPORT.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT DRAFTED WITH IRAQ

OW030416 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A trade delegation is in town from the Republic of Iraq headed by Deputy Trade Minister (Hasan Ahmad ar-Rashid). An economic and technical cooperation agreement has been drafted following talks between the Iraqi visitors and their Philippine counterparts. This agreement is expected to be finalized in Baghdad during an international trade fair slated in November where the Philippines is one of the participating countries. The (Ahmad ar-Rashid) mission is also expected to forge an agreement with the Health Ministry for the supply of nursing and medical personnel to Iraq.

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SAKURAUCHI-GROMYKO N.Y. MEETING REPORTED

OW100137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 9 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko Wednesday brushed aside Japan's call for bilateral talks on the "unsettled" northern territorial issue but left open the possibility of his visit to Tokyo.

Gromyko's rejection on the territorial problem involving four islands off eastern Hokkaido came during an 80-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. The meeting was held at the New York office of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations at the Japanese request. The two foreign ministers are in New York to attend the second U.N. special session ondisarmament.

Sakurauchi was quoted as telling Gromyko that "it is important for Japan-Soviet relations to conclude a peace treaty by resolving the unsettled northern territorial issue." He reportedly stressed that both countries take up the territorial issue on the basis of the 1956 and 1973 joint declarations issued on the occasion of restoration of bilateral ties and the summit of then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, respectively.

Gromyko balked at Sakurauchi's call for talks on the territorial issue, repeating his government's official stance that there was no pending territorial problem between the two countries. Gromyko, Japanese officials said, claimed that there was no reference to "territories" in the 1973 joint statement. But he said "it is certain" that the question of a peace treaty still remains unresolved.

The two nations have not signed a peace treaty although they resumed diplomatic relations in 1956. Japan maintains the position that there can be no peace treaty until the territorial issue involving Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu islands is settled. The islands have been under Soviet occupation since the end of World War II in 1945.

The meeting, the first for Sakurauchi since he became foreign minister on November 30 last year, started at 11 a.m. Wednesday (midnight Thursday Japan time). The two foreign ministers discussed the international situation and bilateral relations.

Sakurauchi asked Gromyko to visit Japan and the Soviet foreign minister said "I am not considering it negatively." The timing of his Tokyo trip is "open," Gromyko was quoted as telling Sakurauchi.

Japanese officials believed Gromyko's response to Sakurauchi's request for his visit to Tokyo was more flexible than before. Previously, Gromyko simply said he would consult with the "leadership" on his Tokyo trip.

At the meeting, Gromyko repeated his government's call for conclusion of a Japan-Soviet treaty of friendship and good neighborly relations. Sakurauchi, however, cited the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan on the basis of such a treaty it had with that country, and said it is inconceivable for Japan to conclude a similar treaty with Moscow.

He also expressed Japan's wish for the Soviet Union to exert efforts for a successful conclusion of strategic arms reduction talks with the United States. He told Gromyko that Japan was concerned with deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East.

Gromyko reportedly replied that he was wondering if the United States was earnestly seeking a successful conclusion of the talks but added that his country will make its efforts to bring about positive results.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS IRANIAN COUNTERPART IN N.Y.

OW100147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 9 KYODO -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati asked his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi for Japanese Government cooperation to complete construction of a giant Iran-Japan petrochemical complex in southern Iran.

Meeting him at the United Nations building, Velayati also requested that Japan expand oil imports from Iran. The Iran-Japan joint petrochemical project, which is 85 percent complete, has been suspended since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

Sakurauchi, however, only told the Iranian minister that the project should be discussed between parties concerned and suggested that the Japanese Government would not offer direct influence in the matter. Sakurauchi also told Velayati he will discuss the possibility of the expansion of oil imports with ministries concerned.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION POSTPONES DPRK VISIT

OW091339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- A supraparty Diet members league for promotion of friendship with North Korea Wednesday postponed the sending of its delegation to North Korea for discussing with Pyongyang the extension of a fishery agreement between the two countries. The league made the decision at its executive meeting because North Korea indicated recently it would refuse to accept the Japanese mission at the time.

The supraparty league still hopes to send its delegation to Pyongyang for the negotiations before June 30 when the agreement will expire. The league sent a telegram asking North Korea to reconsider the matter.

The league issued a statement by its head, Ohiji Kuno, Liberal-Democratic Party member of the lower house, claiming that the Japanese Government is responsible for the refusal by North Korea because it did not allow the entry of a North Korean delegation to Japan.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUSPECTED STORED AT HENOKO

OW100241 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 10 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] While the storm of the antinuclear movement is raging the world over with the opening of the second UN special session on disarmament, suspicions about nuclear arms being stored on Okinawa have not been dispelled. The suspicions are rather on the rise.

Suspicions about nuclear arms being stored at the Kadena ammunition depot or the Futenma Marine Corps Air Station have been talked about and have then died away over and over again. Of the facilities in question, the Henoko ammunition depot in the Oura Bay area is the one most strongly suspected of storing nuclear arms. Goats and cattle are grazed there on base, thus raising the suspicion that CVX and other lethal nerve gas weapons might also be stored there. The double fence surrounding the area and the presence of eagle-type (dirt-covered) [as published, probably "igloo"-type] ammunition storage warehouses further deepen the suspicion about nuclear arms being stored there.

Even the cry reverberating from the antinuclear rallies in New York does not appear to pervade the chilly concrete walls of the Henoko ammunition depot.

NORTH PROTESTS SR-71 INFILTRATION, DMZ INCIDENT

SK091414 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, have successively committed military provocations against the northern half of the republic.

At around 1005 on 9 June, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are running amok in preparing for a new war in Korea, committed an espionage act by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace above the Kangyong Peninsula in the southwestern part of South Huanghae Province of our country.

Synchronized with this, at around 1025 the same day, the South Korean puppet army perpetrated a military provocation by deploying several armed personnel in the Demilitarized Zone south of Kamsubong on the central frontline who fired rounds from automatic weapons at our People's Army posts opposite the point.

Following this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the SR-71 spy plane into the airspace within the military boundary line, east of Kosong in Kangwon Province of our country.

Such subsequent military provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army have become more frequent. At the same time Robert Sennewald, who recently crept into South Korea as the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea, positively bolstered the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist hooligans into preparations for war, indiscriminately making antagonistic, absurd remarks that the first mission is to be ready in a combat posture and that he will cope with someone's challenge with a determination of power.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should stop military provocations which block peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and which lead the situation to the brink of war.

In spite of our repeated warnings, they should know that no good consequence will be brought about if they continuously stick to adventurous military provocative maneuvers.

NODONG SINMUN DENIES 'PROPAGANDA' (LITARY

SK100300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June commentary: "Brigandish Excuse"]

[Text] In recent days the U.S. imperialists have frequently slandered us with malice. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are clinging to their aggressive plot against the Korean people more than ever before.

In an interview with STARS AND STRIPES on 3 June, Wickham, former commander of U.S. forces occupying South Korea, made preposterous remarks about the possibility of a southward invasion, raving about somebody's military buildup and military superiority. Meanwhile, the Washington POST prattled about the North's military buildup and tunnels dug for a southward invasion on the assumption of a massive surprise attack from the North. Those who harbor dark intentions not only suspect others but also try to justify their actions by spreading slanderous rumors against others with fabrications. The U.S. imperialists' false, slanderous propaganda against us is clear proof of this.

Our military superiority and the possibility of a southward invasion raved about by the U.S. imperialists are a stark lie and a distortion of our peace-loving policy and the military situation on the Korean Peninsula. It is clear to everybody that we cannot be superior militarily to the United States, which is frantically preparing aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons, for an aggressive war. The United States has a huge military budget. The puppet clique, with the aid of the U.S. imperialists, now has millions of regular army and reserve forces.

It is like a thief crying "stop, thief!" for the U.S. imperialists -- who are planning for a war of invasion against us, a nuclear war, and for years have been staging major war exercises to attack us called Team Spirit -- to rave about the possibility of a southward invasion when we are devoted to peaceful construction.

A vicious objective is behind the U.S. imperialists' false propaganda against us, preposterously linking it to us. Today a spirit of anti-U.S. struggle is growing among the South Korean people. They understand that the U.S. imperialists are not friends or protectors but the chieftains who are forcing national calamities and misery on them and trampling on their sovereignty. They are joining the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting "Yankee, go home."

With the anniversary of the Korean war -- a war of aggression started by the U.S. imperialists -- approaching on 25 June, voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists' forced occupation of South Korea, their aggressive policy and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea are heard throughout the world. Heard among the American people are voices opposing the forceful occupation of South Korea.

With preposterous and false propaganda, the U.S. imperialists are trying to appease growing anti-U.S. opinion at home and abroad and to fabricate an excuse for a permanent occupation of South Korea. It is also a part of their intention to cover up intolerable crimes of acquiescing in a slaughter committed against the South Korean people by mobilizing armed forces. Wickham feverisly supports the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and is slandering us. It is a brigandish excuse for Wickham to describe U.S. troops occupying South Korea as a deterrent force to prevent an invasion. It is well known even to a child that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea are forces of aggression stationed here to fulfill an aggressive ambition. It is nothing but a smokescreen to justify their military buildup in South Korea and maneuvers to provoke a new war that the U.S. imperialists are raving about the North's military superiority and the possibility of a southward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to achieve their ambition of dominating Korea are becoming more wicked. The U.S. imperialists are continuing to strengthen the U.S. troops and puppet armed forces, shipping into South Korea modern military hardware such as modern fighter-bombers, close-support aircraft, tanks and machineguns. In particular, they are trying to deploy the neutron bombs and medium-range missiles -- the most brutal weapons created by man.

South Korea is a warehouse of weapons, including nuclear weapons. A U.S. Defense Department official has said that the weapons, including the nuclear weapons, deployed in South Korea today are not for defense but for the purpose of a preemptive attack.

With a war plan, including a nuclear war plan, in place and raving about a preemptive strike and annihilation of the enemy in the initial stages of war, the U.S. imperialists are frantically staging provocative military exercises.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war, the tense situation in our country is being exacerbated. A dangerous situation that could ignite the flames of war at any time is being created.

A war plan has not been devised by us but by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean stooges. The source of war is in the South, not the North. The possibility of provocations leading to war are in the South, not the North.

Despite such stern facts, the U.S. imperialists are devoted to dirty slanderous acts of propaganda. This is an ignominious act. The U.S. imperialists are war maniacs who are trying to provoke a new war in Korea. They are vicious aggressors.

The U.S. bosses openly say that they will use armed force to ensure the strategic value of the Korean Peninsula. This means that there is no change in the U.S. imperialists' ambition for an invasion of Korea. No matter how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists may conduct slanderous propaganda under the mask of peace, they will never be able to conceal their dirty nature. Nothing can justify the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to provoke a new war.

The U.S. imperialists should leave South Korea along with all their aggressive armed forces and nuclear weapons without delay and accept our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. If the United States continues to cling to maneuvers to provoke a war against the Korean people, it will only hasten its destruction.

VRPR LAUDS YONSEI UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION

SK092240 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 8 June, 3,000 students at Yonsei University held an antigovernment rally and staged a demonstration, scattering leaflets reading: "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" "We oppose U.S. support for the Chon Tu-Hwan regime!" and "Bring the loan scandal to light!"

To disperse the demonstration by the Yonsei University students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized many policemen. The riot police rushed at the students firing tear gas shells. Infuriated at this, the students continued a vehement struggle for an hour and a half, throwing stones at the riot police.

Such a struggle by the Yonsei University students is an eruption of the accumulated resentment and rancor against the Chon Tu-hwan military regime and the United States for instigating and defending it. It is a just, patriotic struggle reflecting the people's will and aspirations. This is proved by the slogans the Yonsei University students shouted that day. Students' demands for the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan are a righteous call reflecting the people's will and aspirations.

Since the first day when the Chon Tu-hwan military regime seized power with U.S. support, it has triggered all kinds of treacherous acts, persisting in fascism, war and division. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has sought fascism while babbling about democracy, pursued division while raving about reunification, engaged in the illicit accumulation of wealth while clamoring about the eradication of irregularities and corruption, has indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and killed patriotic masses aspiring democracy and reunification to secure their own happiness, prosperity and power. This has reduced South Korea to a lawless world where fascist dictatorship prevails.

The real culprit in Mrs. Chang's loan scandal, which has given rise to criticism at home and abroad, is Chon Tu-hwan himself. The people are indignant.

The demonstration by the Yonsei University students, an explosion of their resentment against antidemocratic, antipopular and antinational crimes, is natural and prudent. The slogan against the U.S. support of the Chon Tu-hwan regime is a just call reflecting the people's unanimous demand and aspirations.

As is well known, to carry out a policy of aggression in Korea, the United States put the henious fascist dictator and murderer Chon Tu-hwan in power and instigated him to suppression of the people, war and division. In fact, the United States is the basic obstacle to the realization of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

It is also the United States that has exacted miseries and sufferings on our masses. This is confirmed by the course on which the U.S. aggressors have committed crimes in the past 37 years. Our masses and students, who witnessed and experienced the U.S. crimes, have vigorously staged the anti-U.S. struggle since the Kwangju incident. The anti-U.S. struggle of the Yonsei University students against U.S. support of the Chon Tu-hwan regime is linked to the arson at the Kwangju and Pusan U.S. cultural centers and the struggle of the Kangwon University students who staged the anti-U.S. demonstration, burning the stars and stripes. Their struggle is a reflection of anti-U.S. struggle spirit increasing among the people with each passing day.

The anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle by the Yonsei University students is a just patriotic struggle enjoying the people's unanimous support. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed a fascist tyranny by cracking down on the just patriotic struggle of the Yonsei University students with bayonets and by arresting several students. This is a truculent challenge to our masses aspiring democracy and reunification and an intolerable crime.

It is useless for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to try to thwart the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle with bayonets. Where there is tyranny, there must be resistance; where there is resistance, there must be struggle. The masses of all walks of life and students living for justice and patriotism, aspiring democracy and reunification, will continue to stage the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle, not yielding to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression.

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES HAVANA ON 7 JUNE

SK091622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam left Havana on June 7 after attending the foreign ministers conference of the Coordinating Committee of the nonaligned countries, according to a report.

It was seen off at the airport by Pelegrin Torras, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, other personages concerned and Ambassador Yi In-chun and officials of the Korean Embassy in Havana.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS DATE OF KIM IL-SONG'S WORK

SK091609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Tuesday dedicated an article to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Become Excellent Party Workers as Required by the Party and People", a work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After the liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the central party school under difficult and complex circumstances and wisely led the overall work of party cadres training. On June 7,1947, he again gave an on-the-spot guidance to the central party school on the first anniversary of its foundation and made a historical speech there.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings on rearing competent party workers who would firmly defend the party's unity and solidarity, always go among the people to powerfully push ahead with economic construction by rousing them, intensify the struggle against the reactionary elements and know how to correctly push ahead with the party's united front policy.

Noting that the policies expounded by the great leader in his work served as an important compass in strengthening our party in every way and accelerating the building of a new democratic Korea, the article says:

After publishing this work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published "The Essence of Educational Work of the Party School Is To Temper the Student's Party Spirit," "You Must Become Advanced Combatants of the Working Masses Faithful to the Party and the Revolution," "Let Us Train Active Party Workers" and other works at different stages of the developing revolution, gave consistent guidance and showed a bright road of rearing competent party workers who would strengthen the party's unity and cohesion and powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction.

The ideas and policies elucidated by him in the work display great vitality, applied to our party construction and revolutionary practice.

The problem of national cadres has been brilliantly solved in our country today, with the result that the party and economic work and the work of all domains and all fields of the revolution and construction are carried out by the cadres reared by our party.

This is a great feat performed by the great leader in the strengthening and development of our party and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON FILM SHOWS -- Pyongyang, June 3 -- Film receptions were recently held at the DPRK embassies in China, the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Vietnam and Albania on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), according to a report. Invited to the film receptions were personages of party and power bodies, public organisations, friendship organisations and press organs of the host countries and diplomatic envoys of various countries. "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem", "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People", "Chongnyon Advancing Along the Road of Chuche", "Visit of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe to Japan" and other Korean films were screened there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 2 Jun 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS DEPART -- Pyongyang, June 5 -- The delegation of traders and industrialists in Saitama Prefecture under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), headed by Song Won-kun, vice-chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, and the delegation of the Association of Medical Workers of Chongnyon headed by Pak Il, director of the association, left Pyongyang on June 4 by air after visiting the homeland. On the same day, Hwang Ki-son, residing in the United States, and Choe Cha-ok residing in Canada, left here by air after visiting the homeland. During their stay in the homeland, the compatriots visited Mangyongdae and inspected various places. They went sightseeing to Mt. Kumgang, the place of scenic beauty, and visited their native villages to have emotion-charged reunions with their families and relatives from whom they had been separated for scores of years. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 5 Jun 82 SK]

UNC CRITICIZES MISCONDUCT OF NORTH'S GUARDS

SK100220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Panmunjom -- The U.N. Command yesterday charged that North Korean security guards at the Joint Security Area (JSA) "have displayed unprofessional and undisciplined behavior" in the past several weeks.

U.S. Army Capt. David M. Owens, UNC-side security officer of the Joint Security Force, made the charge at a security officers meeting with his North Korean counterpart here at 11 a.m.

The most serious violation cited by Owens was made last Thursday when a North Korean guard pulled his pistol out of his holster and pointed it at a UNC guard who was performing routine duties at the UNC checkpoint on the east end of the Sachon Bridge.

Owen told his North Korean counterpart Capt. Pak Chung-kun that the guard's conduct "was a grave violation of the armistice agreement."

Additional charges of misconduct against North Korean guards he cited included: Unholstering a pistol May 18; dropping more than 200 propaganda leaflets on the UNC side of the JSA May 22; making obscene and threatening gestures at UNC personnel on the same day; and illegally crossing the MDL and throwing a bag of North Korean-made orange drop candy on the roof of a UNC guardpost last Wednesday.

The UNC security officer presented several pictures of North Korean guards engaging in these wrongdoings, but Pak refused to accept the photo evidence. Pak claimed that his security guards did not pull out pistols but were taking pictures with cameras shaped like pistols. The meeting ended 54 minutes later.

TIMES VIEWS RECENT NORTH 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

SK100138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Shooting in DMZ"]

[Text] Beginning in the latter part of April this year, the North Korean regime has regularly used a unique method of armed provocation through firing by its guards assigned to the truce line area against us.

In view of the repeated armed provocations of this sort by the North in recent days at 20-day intervals in the Demilitarized Zone, we cannot but feel as concerned as ever, in fact, which should mean something in the minds of the Pyongyang masterminds to intensify their challenges to the republic in the South overtly.

In the latest firing incident, which occurred Monday afternoon, North Korean guards directed machine-gun fire at South Korean positions in the DMZ for eight minutes, according to a revelation by the Defense Ministry. This was the third such action by North Koreans in the DMZ this year, as we recall. North Korean soldiers fired some 800 rounds from automatic weapons and 82 mm recoilless rifles in the central DMZ on April 21 and another shooting took place also in the DMZ on May 17.

Our particular attention is drawn to the fact that the North Korean soldiers have perpetrated shooting incidents using automatic weapons and recoilless rifles, not mere rifle firing, at South Korean guards in the truce line area. Under no circumstances should we underestimate or overlook these successive firing incidents by the North at this juncture, which must be considered an outright scheme of armed challenges to the South, overriding the armistice agreement in a routine way.

Immediately, the clique in Pyongyang must have attempted to turn the internal attention of North Korean brethren to external issues by escalating tension along the DMZ. In the face of these firing incidents, we take note that North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song is confronted by various grave problems in constructing the so-called Kim family monarchy, which is the first of its kind even in the communist world.

It is highly probable that Pyongyang has no other alternative but to resort to creating tension in the truce line area, while seeking an excuse from external affairs in the unprecedentedly difficult situation facing the communist regime.

In effect, our security authorities are urged to place themselves on alert against the renewal of armed provocation by the North, which may well come at intervals in the days ahead, judging from the recent instances. Our military strategists should closely weigh such routine shooting incidents which are considered part of a well-calculated Pyongyang plot.

We are also keenly concerned about the conspicious trend these days for the Pyongyang regime to drastically increase its outward violations of the armistice accord. We recall that the North Korean communists had committed shooting incidents routinely along the 38th Parallel prior to their all-out armed invasion in the Korean war in the early 1950's.

Because of chronic shooting incidents at that time, our military commanders were said to have failed to make a correct judgement of the actual outbreak of the war for some time thereafter, thus taking it merely as many shooting incidents by the communist troops.

We are once again reminded of this most precious historic lesson in the current South-North confrontation, calling upon our defense leaders to maintain a water-tight security posture against the potential foe in the North.

ROK MINISTER DISCUSSES UNIFICATION PROSPECTS

SK100155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik predicted yesterday that relations between South and North Korea will have a better chance to increase contacts and cooperation when Kim Il-song dies.

Giving a lecture on the government's unification policy at Youngnam National University in Taegu, Son forecast that Kim's death will inevitably bring forth a collective power system which will be more practical than ideological.

"Accordingly," he said, "Korean leaders will face a good chance to seek mutual benefits through increased contacts and cooperation."

He said that it is not necessary to be pessimistic over the prospects for unification, pointing out that no other countries with a long history and cultural tradition have ever failed to achieve unification, that there is no country which has a stronger desire for unification than Korea, that North Korea will change eventually in accordance with the changes being made in the communist world and that Korea's industrial development will become a new driving force for unification.

He predicted further that the North Korean scheme for unification through violence will be weakened once Seoul's relations with Beijing and Moscow are improved.

Some major projects which should be done in preparation for unification, according to the unification minister, are:

-- Political and social stability should be maintained in the South so that North Korea will cease its attempts at an armed aggression.

-- Inter-Korea exchanges should be conducted to prevent national heterogeneity and restore inter-Korea reconciliation and confidence.

-- International enviornment should be improved lest the unification should be adversely affected by a possible break in the balance of power maintained by world powers.

-- Inter-Korea dialogue should be resumed not only for peaceful unification but also to prevent a miscalculated war feared to be triggered by North Korea.

-- National support for Seoul's unification policy should be achieved.

ROK SATISFIED WITH NONALIGNED MEETING RESULTS

SK100131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 5

[By Choe Nam-hyun]

[Text] The North Koreanfailure to have the Nonaligned Movement endorse its proposal concerning the Korean question at the Havana meeting May 31-June 6 foretells the movement will not serve as Pyongyang's stage for propaganda against the Seoul Government.

The 15-member North Korean delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Ho Tam, is said to have lobbied tenaciously to include in the final declaration of the meeting paragraphs demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Republic of Korea, the dissolution of the U.N. Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a lasting peace agreement.

However, the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau came up with a compromise proposal, rejecting the North Korean demands.

The final declaration reads the participating ministers reaffirmed the support for the Korean people's desire for the peaceful reunification of their homeland and the efforts to achieve this goal free from all foreign interference, in accordance with the principles of the July 4 joint communique signed between Seoul and Pyongyang in 1972.

The conference, it said, expressed the hope that the fulfillment of the Korean people's desire would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

The consistent government position has been to solve the Korean question through dialogue with the participation of the two directly concerned parties -- South and North Korea.

The government is satisfied with preventing the Pyongyang regime from winning the nonaligned consensus in supporting the proposal contained in the Cuban-drafted declaration and with the inclusion instead, of "peaceful unification" based on the 1972 joint communique.

The North Korean demands, including the one for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area, are negotiable only between South and North Korea without outside intervention.

Since the Lusaka nonaligned summit in 1970, nonaligned conferences have backed North Korea on inter-Korean issues. The Pyongyang regime began to make efforts for the diplomatic isolation of the Republic of Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South since it was admitted to the Nonaligned Movement in 1975.

At the 1979 Havana summit meeting, North Korea put through biased paragraphs, supporting the position of only one of the two directly concerned parties, in cooperation with the host country of Cuba.

In an effort to recover from its failure at the 1979 nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi, which excluded inter-Korean issues, the North Korean regime tried every scheme possible to achieve its goal at the Havana meeting this year.

However, the government, which has developed substantive relations with moderate nonaligned countries since the early 1970's with its economic strength, was promised their full support for its stand on the Korean question in advance of the Havana meeting, it was learned.

The moderate countries, with a well-organized support for the government position up to the last minute, foiled the North Korean attempt to achieve a favorable consensus. A diplomatic course said the Havana outcome is the result of Korea's increased national strength and its well-organized and positive diplomacy.

Even a proposal, made by North Korea at the meeting, to designate Sept. 1 as the nonaligned day drew little attention from the participating countries.

Although India and North Korea are competing for the venue right for the 1985 nonaligned summit conference, the source said, Pyongyang is ready to give up the competition.

The government's diplomatic fete at the Havana meeting will help reinforce its position at the September summit meeting in Baghdad.

DAILY URGES GREATER JAPANESE DEFENSE ROLE

SK100400 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan Must Share More of the Defense Burden -- the U.S. Military Strategy and Our Concern"]

[Excerpt] In early May, U.S. President Reagan announced a five-point foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. The first item was a military realignment of the Western bloc. How the United States will realign its defense posture against the Soviet Union throughout in the world is uncertain.

However, we would like to point out that the present defense posture in the western Pacific is not strong enough to absorb the move of the U.S. troops from there to other parts of the world.

On many occasions, the United States has called for Japan and Korea to share more of the defense, thus reaching a fiscal limit. We are, indeed, making our utmost efforts to bolster our defense capabilities and to share the burden with the United States.

Japan, in response to the demand of the United States, can do much more. First, it is believed that Japan, in order to build up its defense posture, should abandon the principle of appropriating less than 1 percent of its GNP for defense. Without an increase in its defense budget and augmentation of military hardware, the defense of the archipelagoes of Japan and the defense of the sea lanes in East Asia and the Pacific, which the United States urges Japan to undertake, will be nothing more than a plan on the drawing board.

Second, if it is difficult for Japan to bolster its own defense capabilities, Japan must do its best to help those countries jointly sharing the military defense burden in east Asia.

As a free democratic state, Japan must reconsider its negligence in the Pacific region. On this occasion, we would like to emphasize the necessity for strenghthening defense cooperation among Korea, the United States and Japan -- which all stand on the same line of defense.

ROK BANK OFFICIALS BANNED FROM OTHER WORK

SK090202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- In the wake of South Korea's recent financial scandals, the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination has banned officials of local banking institutions from engaging in any curb loan activities or other jobs.

The bank supervisory body said Wednesday it has directed the heads of city banks to prohibit their employees from holding any other jobs and to require bank official engaged in other business activities to leave office by July.

The banks were also instructed to closely watch their employees whose family members own their own firms, lest the officials take advantage of their banking positions.

The supervisory body warned that stern actions would be instituted against presidents and officials of local banks unless they faithfully implemented the instructions.

DISPUTE OVER 'POLITICAL SUMMIT' CONTINUES

SK100225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties continue to remain at odds mainly over the number of participants for the proposed "political summit" and a meeting of their secretaries-general, originally scheduled for yesterday morning, was called off because of the absence of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP).

DKP Secretary-General Yu Ha-yol stayed away from the meeting in accordance with a decision by the party that it will first wait for a reply by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to the "I want to meet you" proposal made by party President Yu Chi-song to President Chon Tu-hwan last week.

Following a party strategy meeting earlier in the day, the DKP secretary-general visited his DJP counterpart Kwon Il-hyon at his National Assembly office to inform him of the DKP decision and reiterated that the forthcoming summit should be exclusive between President Chon and DKP President Yu, without the representation of the Korea National Party.

Kwon was reported to have told the DKP secretary-general that the upcoming summit should be represented by all parties since the purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways and means to settle national issues, particularly the recent curb loan scandal.

The DKP is scheduled to hold a party officers' meeting this morning, the outcome of which will determine the future of the political summit.

A political source said that the prospect of a summit is now quite flexible since the DKP is steadfast in its original stand.

Meanwhile, the DJP secretary-general told reporters that the summit cannot be held if prodedural matters are not arranged in advance. He said the summit is not mandatory, even though one is desirable for the conclusion of the loan scandal.

Kwon said no date has been set for the summit pending the settlement of procedural matters.

VOPB: PEOPLE SUFFER UNDER 'CIVIL WAR' COSTS

BK071307 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Unattributed article: "People Are Sinking in a Quagmire of Troubles Because of the Military Government's Budget"]

[Excerpts] On 27 March of this year, the so-called chief of staff said as long as insurgency exists, obstacles will remain in the way of building socialism and peace in the country. He then called for further implementation of the task laid down at the fourth party congress, which calls for the eradication of insurgency.

According to the budget released this year by the military government's assembly, more than kyat 1374.6 million is allocated to the Defense Department under government expenditures. Since the total amount listed under government expenditures is only kyat 4.107.1 million, the defense budget constitutes 33.47 percent of the total government expenditure. For many years now the military government has used about one-third of its total expenditure for the so-called defense budget, which is in fact funds for waging an internal civil war. This year, it plans to use more than one-third of the budget expenditures.

While increasing military expenditures and expanding their regiments, divisions and weaponry, members of the military government repeatedly claimed that insurgent groups have been broken up and are fleeing in disarray, that they exist only in frontier areas, and that only elements engaging in criminal and smuggling activities remain. Allow us, then, to pose this question: Are so-called saboteurs, criminals and smugglers the cause of the problems Burma is facing today, or is it the civil war in our country? The answer is: The civil war, which has continued now for more than 34 years.

Since its usurpation of power, the military government has been intensifying the civil war. In order to achieve victory through military means, the military government has launched many military operations against what it calls a handful of insurgents, insurgents seeking refuge in frontier areas and criminal smugglers. These include major operations like the king conqueror operation in 1979.

Throughout these years, keeping the interests of the people in mind, the Burma Communist Party (BCP) was repeatedly made proposals and tried to justly end the civil war. In September 1980, giving due consideration to the conditions at home and throughout the world as well as to the basic interests of the people of all nationalities in Burma, the BCP again submitted proposals and negotiated on six issues. They were: To end the civil war and to build peace in the country, to grant full democratic rights to the people, to achieve national unity, to raise the standard of living of the people, to oppose the two world hegemonists particularly Soviet social-imperialism, and to maintain and safeguard world peace.

The main problem facing Burma today is not -- as the military clique professes it to be -- a socioeconomic problem arising from crime, blackmarketeering, and insurgency. It is a political problem; in other words, it is the civil war, which is an extension of the political problem. Instead of settling such a political problem through patient, frank and aboveboard negotiations on the basis of equality, the military government has tried to achieve at the negotiating table what it could not win on the battlefield; that is, to abolish the BCP, the people's army and the base areas.

In his speech, the so-called chief of staff said that efforts had been made both politically and militarily to completely eradicate insurgency. His speech, which revealed the true nature of the military clique, also clearly showed that their purpose of entering into negotiations was not to justly end the civil war but to, in their words, end insurgency or to end the existence of the BCP and people's revolutionary forces.

Since its unilateral abrogation of the 1980 negotiations to end the civil war and build peace in the country, the military government has stepped up military operations to defeat the BCP and the people's revolutionary forces. The people's funds are being squandered away in waging a reactionary civil war.

Although the military government claims that it has increased spending in the health and education sectors, the increases are negligible when compared to the increase in military spending. Military expenditures are also financed from special funds and capital expenditures. While increasing its military expenditures, the military government is also increasing taxes.

Tax collection has doubled in 1981-82, as compared to the amount collected in 1975-76. Plans are being made to collect up to kyat 3,958.8 million in taxes this year, and if last year's collection is any yardstick, the amount is likely to increase even more. Most of the taxes collected come from the people. New taxes have also been introduced since last year, such as the water tax and the irrigation tax.

On the basis of 34 million people in the country, everybody -- from the youngest to the oldest -- will have to pay kyat 116.43 in taxes this year. It means that between 10 and 11 percent of a person's income is paid to the military government in the form of taxes. Since the military expenditures amount to kyat 1,374.6 million, kyat 34.73 out of every kyat 100 collected in taxes is going to the cost of waging the civil war.

The military government ignores the people's hardships in daily life, their tax burden and their debts but blatantly clamors for the defeat of the Communist Party and the eradication of the people's revolutionary forces. People will continue to sink in the quagmire of troubles under the military government, as they had under the Antifascist People's Freedom League government which also sang the same old song of eradicating insurgency.

MEETING PREPARES FOR AID DONORS' TOKYO CONFERENCE

BK071422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting to prepare for the conference of World Bank-sponsored consortium of aid donor countries for Burma to be held in Tokyo in July, was held at the Foreign Ministry annex in Rangoon at 1000 today. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, and ambassadors from aid donor countries. At the meeting, Thura U Tun Tin explained the economic cooperation programs between Burma and members of the consortium of aid donor countries. Questions raised by the ambassadors were answered by the Burmese side.

Ambassadors from Australia, Finland, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States, resident representatives of the United Nations Development Program and the European Economic Community, and responsible officials of embassies concerned were present at the meeting.

The Burmese side also comprised Deputy Ministers for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shhein and U Aye Ko, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn and responsible officials concerned. The meeting ended at 1200.

BRITISH 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST ARGENTINA CONDEMNED

BK281317 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 May 82

[PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement issued in Phnom Penh on 28 May]

[Text] According to Western news agencies, after making repeated war threats the British Government recently sent its forces to land on the Malvinas Islands and, using naval and air forces, launched large-scale attacks on the Argentine military bases on the islands. This U.S.-supported flame of war created in the course of the Argentina-Britain negotiations has clearly exposed London's schemes in advance of these negotiations to increase its military forces for a prepared operation in order to impose its colonialist yoke on the Malvinas Islands.

All the barbarous acts of aggression against the Republic of Argentina's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity constitute a grave threat to peace and security in the south Atlantic region and the world as a whole. All these acts have been most strongly condemned by progressive opinion throughout the world, as well as by the British people.

In supporting the British aggression against Argentina, the United States has exposed its aggressive, imperialist nature in seeking every opportunity for its imperialist interest, opposing the independence and sovereignty of mankind and destroying peace and security in the world.

The PRK Government and people vehemently condemn the British aggression and demand that Britain and the United States immediately end this dangerous military adventure and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Argentina.

PRK PAPER LOOKS AT RELATIONS WITH USSR

BK041010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "A Bond That Always Remains Firm" -- date not given]

[Text] Bonds between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union are not new. Relations were established 26 years ago, on 15 May 1956 when the embassies of the two countries in New Delhi exchanged letters on diplomatic relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. Since then, relations between the two states and the affectionate ties between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples have been bound harmoniously. These sacred bonds diminished gradually due to the hostile policies pursued by Sihanouk and Lon Nol -- lackeys of the imperialists -- and relations were severed totally by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists. However, the sentiments between our two peoples have remained firm.

Following liberation on 7 January 1979, that is, after the genocidal regime was totally toppled, the PRK was born and a genuine socialist regime was adopted by the Kampuchean people. The bonds between our two states were reestablished and they have become more significant and splendid than ever before. The Soviet Union has given unreserved support and assistance, materially and morally, to the Kampuchean people who have just emerged from the abyss of death. Based on the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the bonds between the PRK and the Soviet Union have been strengthened and expanded with every passing day. Delegations of our party, government and social organizations have regularly exchanged visits. This has enabled the prestige of the PRK to soar even higher in the international arena and for the Kampuchean leaders and people to gain valuable experiences in the defense and construction of their country on the road to socialism.

Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRK, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union where he was warmly and cordially received by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the USSR. The warm reception accorded the Kampuchean delegation everywhere it went and the fraternal talks held in a friendly atmosphere reflected the Soviet Union's unswerving support for the PRK's advance toward genuine socialism -- which is a great contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. During their talks, Comrades Hun Sen and Andrey Gromyko expressed common views on the various urgent international issues discussed. This is because our two countries have a similar stand and goals in the struggle for peace and detente in the world. This visit was a new, powerful step of victory and a tie that tightens the fraternal bonds between the two countries and expands their all-round cooperation on a broader basis in the true interests of the two peoples of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. The outcome of this visit also reflects the Soviet Union's unswerving stand in support of the policies of the three Indochinese countries which desire good relations with the ASEAN countries and seek to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The PRK and the USSR have also declared their readiness to normalize and develop relations with the PRC on the basis of the generally-recognized principles of peaceful coexistence and, above all, noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Despite the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are mustering the reactionary Khmers -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- to form a socalled tripartite coalition government to replace the defunct genocidal Pol Pot government, with the sincere support and assistance of the socialist countries -- especially the Soviet Union which is the strong bulwark -- and the progressive and peace and justice-loving forces throughout the world, the PRK's prestige is soaring in the international arena with every passing day.

At a banquet held for Comrade Hun Sen in Moscow on 20 May, Comrade Gromyko said: Unfortunately fraternal Kampuchea does not yet hold its rightful place in the United Nations. However, the time will come when the genuine Kampuchean representatives will take their rightful place in the United Nations.

The Kampuchean people are firmly safeguarding their national independence and revolutionary gains and advancing step by step toward socialism as a contribution to defending peace and stability in the world. No reactionary force can break the bonds of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the PRK and USSR.

PLANS FOR KHMER GENEVA SUMMIT CONSIDERED REMOTE

BK060727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups, continuing a kind of hesitation waltz toward some possible form of unity, today seemed far from a "secret" summit in Geneva proposed over the weekend.

Sources close to former Premier Son Sann said he had not yet even received a formal invitation to the "secret meeting" suggested by ex-Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "This has happened in the past," said a close aide to Son Sann. "When it comes down to it, sometimes there has been no invitation at all."

In Beijing, Prince Sihanouk's office said Friday that Prime Minister Khieu Samphan of the ousted Khmer Rouge government, the third party to a proposed coalition, had already agreed to take part in the proposed Geneva talks.

But Khmer Rouge officials in Bangkok said as far as they knew there had been no change that would permit an early breakthrough in the Western-backed bid to unite the resistance to Vietnam's 150,000-200,000 troops in Cambodia. "Everybody is trying to hide the ball," said a Khmer Rouge diplomat. "But nothing seems to have changed."

Efforts to assemble a tripartite government have been bogged down in deep mutual mistrust, especially disagreement between Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge over power-sharing in any future alliance.

The goal of the coalition is to submerge within itself the identity of the deposed but United Nations-recognized Khmer Rouge, in order to boost the diplomatic and military fight to restore Cambodian neutrality.

The ousted government has been widely denounced for its brutal ultra-revolutionary rule from 1975 until the Vietnamese invaded in December 1978.

A senior aide to Son Sann said his group, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), had already approved the terms of "at least two" separate draft proposals for a coaltion. "We have accepted one draft proposal after another, but we have not heard anything more from any other party," Gaffar Peang-Meth said in a telephone interview. Mr Gaffar, KPNLP deputy secretary general in charge of diplomatic and international affairs, declined to disclose who had made the draft proposals, but said two were recent, one of them "within the last week or two." He stressed that Mr Son Sann, currently said to be on tour inside Cambodia, remained "determined to form a coalition government quickly."

Western diplomats in Bangkok generally believes the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, reassured by unstinting Chinese support, will continue to resist any reduction on their grip of power.

The Khmer Rouge are known to be demanding respect for four cardinal principles before joining a coalition -- tripartism, retention of the legal status of their deposed Democratic Kampuchea state institutions, consensus in decision-making and the non-preponderance of any of the three parties.

Prince Sihanouk's call for a "secret" summit drew attention to the on-again, off-again tripartite meetings that have failed to make any headway so far.

At a February meeting in Beijing, Khieu Samphan and the prince, who heads a faction of his own, agreed in principle on an alliance, but Son Sann was absent because, he later said, "the invitation came too late."

Analysts said the prince's mischievious, non-sequitur call for a "secret" summit may have reflected a conviction no such tripartite meeting is likely to take place soon.

Sihanouk left Beijing yesterday for his exile home in Pyongyang, North Korea, after a stay of over a month. The prince's personal contacts with journalists during his stay in Beijing were unusually restricted by the Chinese, according to a personal message from him made available here to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

KAMPUCHEA ASSAILS EFFORTS TO OPPOSE PRK

BK031353 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Jun 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Bad Dream of the Reactionary Khmers and Their Bosses" -- date not given]

[Text] It is well known that before the great victory of 7 January 1979, that is, at a time when our Kampuchean people were suffering untold misery in a sea of blood and tears under the iron yoke of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, no one had ever heard about Son Sann's so-called Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Meanwhile, despite a threat on his life, the drowning king, Sihanouk, was still dreaming about the day when he would return to oppress the Kampuchean people.

The revolutionary current has toppled and pushed the diabolic Democratic Kampuchean regime out of our beloved territory and the Kampuchean people have regained their usurped rights and freedoms and have been rebuilding and stabilzing their livelihood. With firm confidence in justice and charged by a potent desire to carry out the tasks of national defense and construction, the prestige of the new Kampuchea has soared high in the international arena. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

For more than 3 years, the Kampuchean revolution has overcome all difficulties, tests and trials and has further plunged the enemy into an impasse. The propaganda carried out by the three reactionary Khmer groups about the so-called liberation of our people has failed to fool the Kampuchean people who have already dropped the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Son Sann-Sihanouk groups into the dustbin of history.

The 37th UN General Assembly to be held in September is drawing near. No matter how hard they have tried, the Beijing expansionists together with the ASEAN countries still have not been able to manipulate the three reactionary Khmer groups to form a new corpse in the shape of a tripartite coalition government to replace the Democratic Kampuchean cadaver. From September 1981, when these three groups blindly met in Singapore, to date, their fierce conflict over the power has remained bitter and tense. They are fighting for a power that they have not yet obtained.

Valet Son Sann, who is backed by the ASEAN countries, has demanded the post of prime minister and complained that the Pol Pot clique has demanded too many shares of power. The murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, whose boss is the Beijing expansionist clique, has boasted that since they are the cat's paws in massacring the Kampuchean people, they should have the greatest share of power. Capricious king Sihanouk is the most humble. Sihanouk has declared that he would not ask for anything in return for his participation. But after the two other groups reach an agreement, they should not forget to share some of the power with him.

As for the Thai authorities who have allowed the reactionary Khmers to use Thai territory as a base for their efforts to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, they have been very worried that this Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to Beijing on 9 May was aimed solely at begging the Chinese authorities to forcing the genocidal Pol Pot clique to relax its attitude and consent to share their power by allowing Son Sann to lead the so-called coalition government. But Sitthi Sawetsila was very disappointed because the Chinese authorities declared their resolute support for their stepchild -- the Democratic Kampuchean corpse -- and persisted on keeping the important shares of power in this shadow coalition government for the Pol Pot clique.

China's desire does not conform with that of the ASEAN countries. Following his return from Beijing, the Thai foreign minister admitted that there is still a great deal of mistrust and conflict among the reactionary Khmer groups. The differences among the bosses reflect the differences among their lackeys.

We warn the Thai authorities against giving shelter to the reactionary Khmers so they can carry out their campaign of subversion against the Kampuchean revolution in the same way as the BANGKOK POST did in its 7 May issue in which it admitted that time is not on the Khmer Rouge's side.

The Kampuchean revolution is still advancing. No reactionary force can reverse the wheel of history. The great victories scored by the Kampuchean people in the last 3 years and the current stable situation in Kampuchea are proofs attesting that the PRK Governmnet is the sole legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people in the international arena.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES DIRECTIVES ON KPRAF DAY

BK051144 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Defense Ministry General Political Department 31 May guidance on implementation of KPRP Central Committee's 22 May circular on celebration of KPRAF Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] With reference to the circular of the party Central Committee dated 22 May 1982, No 160-CPCC, concerning the traditional day of the KPRAF and the army-people solidarity day to be held on 19 June 1982, the Ministry of National Defense would like to issue a number of directives to all units of the armed forces as follows:

1. All units of the provinces, municipalities, brigades and schools and battalions attached to the Ministry of National Defense must launch a month of emulation from 19 May to 19 June 1982. The content of the emulation drive is as follows: Fight and prepare to fight to fulfill all tasks; properly launch the mass agitation work; properly observe discipline and maintain unity; be outstanding in training and study; and take good care of weapons and equipment. All these stipulations are based on the questions of army-people solidarity, assistance to the people in production and building of the armed forces.

2. All units must organize meetings in a grand manner on 19 Jun 1982 and see to it that the speech by Comrade Heng Samrin and the article by the comrade minister of national defense are widely studied throughout the armed forces so as to help develop the present army and expand the characters and traditions of the Issarak army.

3. All units must closely cooperate with the authorities and people, must assist and provide protection for the holding of meetings by ensuring security and good order and protecting the people's property, and must organize artistic shows, the screening of movies, sports contests and traditional games and entertainment. Local Vietnamese experts and VPA units must be invited to attend.

4. All units must organize visits to wounded and sick cadres and combatants in hospitals, to families of cadres and combatants who have rendered good services to the revolution, and to families of fallen heroes. A campaign must be launched to clean and beautify tombs and to pay tribute to monuments of the fallen Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants.

5. All units must organize a proper reception for all delegations of mass organizations, authorities and people visiting them.

6. All units must whip up a propaganda campaign through photo exhibitions, conversation and newspaper and radio articles on that traditional day and tales about good men and good work of the armed forces.

7. All units of brigades, provinces, municipalities and schools and battalions attached to the Ministry of National Defense must take existing local conditions into consideration in order to implement all the above-mentioned points properly.

After having implemented them, all units must sum up experience and report the results to the General Political Department.

Issued on 31 May 1982

[Signed] Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department

SRV RADIO, TV DELEGATION ARRIVES 31 MAY

BK010914 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] An SRV radio and television delegation led by Comrade Le Quy, vice chairman of the Central Radio and Television Commission, arrived at 1100 on 31 May for visit to the PRK at the invitation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Health. Many cadres from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Health were on hand at Pochentong Airport to welcome the delegation.

LAOS, KAMPUCHEA TO EXCHANGE RADIO, TV PROGRAMS

BK281135 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 May (KPL) -- Laos and Kampuchea are to exchange radio and TV programs, according to minutes of the talks signed here on May 26.

The signing of this document is a further step in the implementation of the 1981 memorandum on ideological coordination among the three Indochinese countries with a view to commonly fighting against enemies and for national construction. The two sides agreed to exchange news, reportages, interviews, pictures and other materials.

Signing the minutes were, on the Lao side, director of the Lao national radio Chaleun Vongsam-Ang, and, on the Kampuchean side, the president of Kampuchean people's radio.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES FIRST NEPALESE AMBASSADOR

BK091251 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Jun (OANA/KPL) -- The first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to Laos, Khagajeet Baral, yesterday presented credentials to President Souphanouvong.

The president and the Nepalese ambassador, on this occasion, had a cordial discussion and expressed their satisfaction over the efforts in strengthening of relations of friendship between the Lao and Nepalese people.

SOUPHANOUVONG TO BE INVITED TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK281145 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, May 28 (KPL) -- 'Abd al-Jabir 'Abd al-Majid Salman, minister of education and special envoy of the Iraqi president, arrived here yesterday.

The minister is to present Lao President Souphanouvong an invitation from the Iraqi president to participate in the 7th summit Nonaligned Movement which will be held this year in the Republic of Iraq.

'MISLED' PEOPLE SURRENDER TO KHONG AUTHORITIES

BK031212 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A number of misled compatriots, who decided to give themselves up, surrendered together with their arms to the local administration of Khong district in Champassak Province on 27 April.

These compatriots had fled the country after being deceived by the enemy propaganda. They later became spies and commandos for the enemies, carrying out subversive activities against our people in accordance with the dark scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary elements -- to obstruct national construction and development in Laos as well as in the other Indochinese countries. After their surrender, these compatriots said that the hegemonist scheme of the Beijing reactionary clique is extremely cunning and notorious and that if we fail to heighten our vigilance we will be seriously affected by the scheme.

Upon their surrender, they were warmly welcomed and pardoned by the local administration. Each of them was determined to become a good citizen and live in accordance with the policy of the party and state.

DELEGATION ATTENDS FRENCH YOUTH CONGRESS

OW091510 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 9 -- A Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union delegation led by Pham Chanh Truc, secretary of its Central Committee, recently attended the national congress of the French Communist Youth Movement.

The Vietnamese delegation exchanged views with a French youth delegation led by Josione Voyant, Secretariat member of the French Communist Youth Movement. A display of Vietnamese photos, newspapers, books and arts was arranged at the "avant garde" weekly festival by the Vietnamese delegation and the Union of Vietnamese Youth and Students in France.

SRV GREETS MPR ON ANNIVERSARY OF TRADE RELATIONS

OW100747 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 10 -- Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section in the Vietnam Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, has sent his warmest greetings to his Mongolian counterpart, Choynoryn Suren, over the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

His message says: "We are very happy to note that over the past 25 years the economic and trade relations between our two countries have been constantly developed, thus actively contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia. The Vietnamese revolution's victories in fighting as well as in production have been inseparable from the wholehearted support and great assistance of the Soviet Union, Mongolia and the other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism."

"On this occasion," the message goes on, "on behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people, I would like to express our sincere and profound thanks to the fraternal Mongolian government and people for your valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past as well as in socialist construction and national defence at present, especially in the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism."

The message wishes the Mongolian people under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by esteemed Comrade Y. Tsedenbal many new and still bigger successes in socialist construction. It wishes the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries ever-lasting and the economic and trade ties between Vietnam and Mongolia further development.

On this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac has also sent a message of greetings to his Mongolian counterpart Y. Ochir.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS HANOI PHOTO EXHIBIT

BK091300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, recently visited a photo exhibition on the children's movement organized by the paper THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG and the Vietnam photographic artists association at exhibiting house No. 29 in Hanoi.

Accompanying Truong Chinh were Cu Huy Can, vice minister of culture, and Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Comrades Le Tran, editor-in-chief of THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG, and Dinh Dang Dinh, secretary general of the Vietnam photographic artists association, escorted Truong Chinh to see 172 photos submitted by 69 artists throughout the country which are on display at the exhibition house.

The lively photos depict the Vietnamese children's activities in various regions. They also reflect the children's movement to implement the "five teachings" of President Ho Chi Minh, the movement for a thousand flowers and good deeds as offerings to the glorious party and the Tran Quoc Toan youth movement for setting out to work.

Truong Chinh, in a cordial talk to representatives of the artists, members of the organizing committee and Hanoi children, praised the photographers for producing many good photos on various movements, especially the Vietnamese children's movement to implement the "five teachings" of President Ho Chi Minh. Truong Chinh urged photographers to pay profound attention to reality and to produce many more valuable artistic photos depicting the revolutionary spirit, intelligence and the courage of the Vietnamese people, especially the children.

GRAIN PRODUCTION, MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE HELD

OW091351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] On 7 and 8 June on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tran Phoung, Council of Ministers vice chairman, held a conference in Hanoi with representatives of people's committees and food services of provinces and municipalities from Binh Tri Thien northward and representatives of ministries and sectors at the central level to discuss measures for mobilizing grain for the 5th month and spring rice crops in accordance with the spirit of the 1 June resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning guidelines and measures for resolving the national food problem for the immediate future.

The participants discussed and further grasped the major viewpoints of the party and state regarding food which were mentioned in Directive No. 120 of the Political Bureau and the recent resolution of the Council of Ministers which stressed that the leading guideline is to strive, with our country's own force, to resolve the food problem nationwide and which points out the localities' responsibilities in contributing, together with the people countrywide, to resolving the food problem and meeting this year's major objectives in grain production and mobilization.

DAILY REPORTS MEETING AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTS

BK091712 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report on conferences held in Haiphong and Vinh Phu to review the implementation of contracts in agriculture]

[Text] A conference was held recently in Haiphong Municipality to review the implementation of Directive No. 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Resolution No. 24 of the municipal party committee on the use of product contracts in agriculture.

The product contract system has been implemented throughout four crop seasons -- the crops of three of the seasons have been harvested -- and several conferences have been held in Haiphong to review and draw upon the experiences in implementing the system in order to improve the system constantly, develop the positive aspects of the system and overcome the deficiencies and shortcomings in the course of organizing and guiding the implementation of contracts. In this conference, suggestions made by the primary production installations were emphasized. The suggestions deal with the task of motivating cadres and cooperative members to develop their mastery and sense of responsibility; look for outstanding problems, negativism and newly emerging contradictions; and contribute to remedying errors and mistakes in the application of product contracts.

From the ideological viewpoint, many of these suggestions confirm that product contracts have in fact motivated the families of cooperative members -- especially the workers awarded the contracts -- to link their responsibility to their interests in all works, thereby creating new changes in agricultural production and bringing about good results in several respects. Nevertheless, while emphasizing the material incentives for workers, a number of units have failed to lay proper emphasis on political motivation and ideological education to enhance the workers' sense of responsibility for developing the cooperatives and making contributions to the state. THe failure to do so has led some people to care only for their personal interests and to neglect common tasks.

In some cooperatives, cadres have neglected operational control and supervision of the cooperatives work in order to concentrate on caring for the work on contracted rice-fields. The participants in all the reviewing conferences have advocated single-mindedly that, in order to evaluate the system correctly, it is important to firmly grasp the principles of Directive No. 100 and adopt an objective attitude toward studying the present situation agricultural production scrupulously and specifically in each primary production installation. On this basis, the true nature of outstanding problems, shortcomings and newly emerging contradictions will be assessed so that effective action can be taken to resolve and overcome them.

A conference was also held in Vinh Phu Province recently to review the implementation of Directive No. 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on product contracts in agriculture. Among the 518 agricultural cooperatives in the province, the product contracts for rice and secondary food crops have been used in 508 cooperatives, for sugarcane in 13 cooperatives, for tea in 71 cooperatives, for lacquer trees in 41 cooperatives, for palms in 81 cooperatives, for pineapple in 11 cooperatives, for forestry work in 4 cooperatives, for pig raising in 450 cooperatives -- in the form of supplying feed in 47 cooperatives through allocating land to animal husbandry and in 25 cooperatives by using farms -- for draft and breeding animal raising in 71 cooperatives, for fish raising in 181 cooperatives, and for other professions and jobs in 80 cooperatives.

Although the time for experimentally implementing the contract system was still short and although we have had to expand it amid conditions of diversified production in a midland province where the supply of technical materials is still very limited, the implementation of product contracts in agriculture, together with some of the state's new policies, has promoted the development of production and the successful application of technological innovations.

However, in applying the new contract system during the past three crop seasons, some cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province failed to manage well the means of production, draft force, production costs and labor norms -- still too low. In some other cooperatives, the operational control of the management section and production teams is still loose. In many cooperatives, the seed specialist teams have been eliminated and the cooperative members are entrusted with the seeding task. As a result, rice has not been transplanted as planned by the cooperatives. There have also been cooperatives where the managerial control of harvest and finished products is loosely exercised.

In order to improve the product contract system in agricultural cooperatives continually, Vinh Phu Province has adopted the guidelines for reorganizing production in a positive manner; arranging production means along the lines of intensive and specialized cultivation; generally developing cultivation, animal raising and other professions and jobs; and effectively applying scientific and technical innovations to production. The provincial authorities will continue to reorganize and redivide labor within cooperatives and the province and further improve the distribution of income to ensure the fulfillment of the three interests and obligations to the state and to increase the capital accumulation for cooperatives to recycle production.

NONALIGNED COMMITTEE REJECTS RESOLUTION ON TIMOR

BK071224 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0920 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 7 Jun (ANTARA) -- A report from Havana, Cuba, has indicated that the Political Committee of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries now conferring there has rejected a paragraph on East Timor inserted by Cuba (the host country) in the conference's draft declaration. The rejected paragraph read "The conference reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence in keeping with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions."

The report says that 32 member states rejected the proposal while only 9 voted for its inclusion. It stated that after a two-hour debate the chairman of the political committee meeting concluded that a consensus had been reached to reject the paragraph on East Timor to be incorporated in the draft declaration.

The countries defending the paragraph on East Timor were Angola, Algeria, Cape Verde, Cuba, Guinea Bissau, Grenada, Nicaragua, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

It was remarkable that except the former Portuguese colonies, not any African state except Algeria was in support. The other three countries supporting the paragraph were Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua. The African countries that remained silent included those which used to support the cause of the Fretilin (rebellious group in East Timor) like Guinea, Zimbabwe, Mali, Rwanda, Tanzania, Benin, Madagascar, Uganda, Ghana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Upper Volta, Togo, Seychelles and Sierra Leone.

Of the 32 countries in support of the Indonesian position to obliterate the paragraph were nearly all Arab countries, and African states like Senegal, Chad, Liberia, Comoros, Lesotho, Tunisia, and Egypt. They are: Bangladesh, Qatar, Oman, Pakistan, Jordan, Senegal, Singapore, Peru, Suriname, North Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, Kuwait, Chad, Malta, Iraq, India, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Zaire, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, Comoros, Argentina, Panama, Liberia, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Malaysia, Lesotho, and Tunisia.

Some of those countries stated their support not relevant to the substance but on the procedural basis, namely considering that the paragraph on East Timor was not included in the declarations drafted by the non-aligned foreign ministers at New Delhi and in New York in 1981.

Indonesian Deputy Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador Hasjim Djalal, in his statement answering all attacks against Indonesia from the former Portuguese colonies, particularly Mozambique, reminded that Indonesia, including East Timor province, held general elections a month ago. He also indicated that the Southeast Asian and other countries as regional groups had not broached the East Timor question because they considered that it was no longer necessary to deal with it in an international forum.

Djalal also stated that since its integration East Timor had become an integral part of Indonesia and therefore Indonesia would continue to oppose any effort to bring up the East Timor question in international forums.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON WEST AFRICA TOUR

BK081215 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1131 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Abidjan, 8 Jun (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in appraising his recent tour of several West African countries has said that it has been successful in restoring Indonesia's presence in that continent.

According to the foreign minister in his interview with ANTARA correspondent Ismail Albanjar, the countries which he visited during his ten-day tour had welcomed and appreciated the initiative taken by Indonesia to open diplomatic relations with them.

The Indonesian foreign minister's good will tour (26 May through 5 June) covered four West African countries, respectively Senegal, Gambia, Gabon and the Ivory Coast.

During the tour, agreements had been signed for the opening of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and these countries, such as Gabon and the Ivory Coast.

A similar agreement had already been signed with Senegal in New York in 1980. Indonesia would in the very near future open its embassy in Dakar (Senegal), which according to schedule would also cover several other West African countries, the foreign minister said.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar further disclosed that the countries of Africa had never forgotten Indonesia's support in their independence struggle, such as at the Asian-African conference in Bandung in 1955. This subject was always touched upon in his discussions with African leaders, he said.

The foreign minister further said that Indonesia was desirous of improving cooperation with the African countries, mainly technical cooperation. Several offers for support from Indonesia in the framework of interdeveloping countries technical cooperation had been accepted by these countries, which however still needed further discussions and which would be undertaken and signed by the Indonesian ambassador assigned to that region.

The foreign minister mentioned in this connection a possible cooperation agreement with the Ivory Coast on robusta coffee. Indonesia and the Ivory Coast, the foreign minister continued, are the biggest robusta coffee producers in the world. If cooperation could be achieved between the two countries, they could jointly face the quota problem as well as prevent competing against each other, the minister added.

On the problem of East Timor, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that at his meetings with his four counterparts the problem had always been touched upon.

The stand of the African countries on that problem had obviously changed in Indonesia's favour.

He expressed the hope that in the coming UNGA session the number of African countries supporting Indonesia and who were against the resolution of East Timor, would be increasing.

Gambia supported Indonesia at the last UNGA voting on East Timor. Senegal, Gabon and the Ivory Cast abstained.

The Foreign Minister after winding up his good will tour of West Africa, left for New York to attend the UN special session on disarmament. He is to deliver his speech Thursday 10 June.

PRESIDENT SUHARTO PROMOTES LOCAL OIL PRODUCTION

BK081250 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1205 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 8 June (ANTARA) -- President Suharto has appealed to foreign oil companies operating in Indonesia to support the execution of the government policy which is aimed at encouraging and at increasing the role and capability of national entrepreneurs.

The president made the appeal when he inaugurated the 11th annual convention of the Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) at Kartini Hall here Tuesday.

"It is only fair and natural if national entrepreneurs have breathing space and can grow and expand healthily in their own homeland," the president said.

"The national entrepreneurs have now greater ability than before, partly due to the transfer of technology in the framework of cooperation with foreign companies, which is also encouraged by the IPA, the president pointed out.

Today Indonesia is capable of producing crude oil of about 1.5 million barrels per day. Out of this total (?production) past is the product of cooperation with foreign companies, the president continued.

From the above-mentioned production, more than 20 percent of Indonesia's crude oil is produced by off-shore drillings which require the application of a more advanced technology. In addition Indonesia is also a major exporter of liquefied natural gas.

These facts illustrate how great the role is of the cooperation between Indonesia and foreign oil companies in the development of the oil industry in the country, the president said.

The president further hoped that this role would remain positive and constructive. It is therefore extremely important to have the understanding of the foreign companies towards the spirit, direction and objective of Indonesia's development.

The government appeals for understanding of all foreign investors that the opportunity to invest their capital and to gain profit must have a concrete function in advancing Indonesia's economy and in increasing the prosperity of its people, the head of state said.

In his address the president also pointed [words indistinct] big waste, due to priority being given to oil production. He also said that many gas resources had been discovered, which still had not been exploited. He pointed out that natural gas had many prospects.

On preservation and conservation of the natural environment, the president said that the problem had close connections with exploration, production, exploitation and transport of oil. "We are aware that these problems cannot always go harmoniously and congruously", he said.

Regardless of how the progress of life requires petroleum and natural gas, the ultimate objective is the well-being and prosperity of mankind. It is useless that in exploiting the natural resources, the exploitation itself will eventually damage the natural and human environments, the president added.

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES DEVALUATION RUMORS

BK031624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The Indonesian minister of finance, Ali Wardhana, denied rumours today that the government intended to devalue the rupiah.

He acknowledged that a flight of capital had occured, possibly because of such rumours, but he assured the parliamentary State Budget Commission that the outflow was within reasonable limits and was more than offset by foreign capital inflow. He said the outflow had occured despite repeated denials by the government that it intended to devalue.

Indonesia last devalued the rupiah in November 1978, bringing the rate to 625 rupiahs from 415 rupiahs per U.S. dollar.

He put the amount of foreign capital entering the country in the first quarter of this year at (?800) million U.S. dollars, more than had entered the country in the whole of the preceding nine months.

For a country adhering to a free foreign exchange traffic, an outflow of funds is always to be expected, he said. He noted that the government in its export-promotion package issued last January went even further in its foreign exchange policy by giving exporters full freedom with their export proceeds without requiring them to deposit the money in an Indonesian foreign exchange bank.

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE RELIANCE ON OIL INCOME

BK071248 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1126 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 7 Jun (ANTARA) -- Indonesia's income from internal taxes during fiscal 1982-1983 has been targeted at a total of about 2.5 trillion rupiahs in line with the government's policy to gradually reduce the country's dependence on petroleum exports for most developmental funds.

To this end the directorate general of taxes has launched a drive among its units and employees to step up work efficiency in the collection of taxes.

To identify more and new potential sources of fiscal income and intensify extension services to taxpayers. [paragraph as received]

Finance Minister Ali Wardhana, speaking at the installation of a number of new officials at the directorate general of taxes here Monday, said Indonesia cannot continue indefinitely to rely on petroleum exports as a source of development funds.

At present, no less than 70 per cent of the state revenues was accounted for by income from oil but in the long run this situation would have to change and income from internal taxes would progressively have to play a bigger role as a source of developmental funds.

The total amount targeted as income from taxes during the 1982-83 budget year was RP2.5 trillion compared to RP1.8 trillion during the 1981-82 budget year.

SUHARTO MEETS MINISTERS ON FOREIGN AID NEEDS

BK020929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Jun (AFP) -- President Suharto today met his economic ministers to discuss Indonesia's need of foreign aid for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

"We cannot say yet how much we need," a spokesman for the Finance Ministry said.

However, there have been suggestions that Indonesia could ask its creditor countries for more loans than the previous year due to the current drop in its oil revenues as the result of an oil production cut of around 18 percent in line with the decisions of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which Indonesia is a member.

The creditor countries, which belong to the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), will meet in Amsterdam next week to deal with Indonesia's requirement of foreign exchange.

The minister for industry, finance and economy, Widjojo Mitisastro, is scheduled to leave for Holland this weekend to attend the meeting. Indonesia received $2.1 billion from the IGGI for fiscal 1981-82.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's foreign exchange reserve has dropped from $7.342 to $6.514 million, according to Finance Minister Ali Wardhana.

Indonesia's economic growth also dropped from 9 percent in 1980 to 8.2 percent last year, he told parliament last night. The drop was caused by the world economic recession which had affected the economy of most countries in the world, he said.

"We are lucky because our economic growth is still higher than that of many developing countries," he added. The cut in oil production from 1.6 to 1.3 million barrels a day has affected Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings from this commodity but its gas exports have increased due to growing overseas demand. Mining Minister Subroto has expressed optimism that the world oil situation will improve in the third quarter of the year as there are indications that the demand for oil will rise.

FLOODS IN SOUTH SUMATERA KILL 137, DESTROY HOMES

BK031123 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1055 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pa'emgang, 3 Jun (ANTARA) -- Floods engulfing three south Sumatera districts Tuesday [1 June] night killed 137 people and flushed away 441 homes and several bridges.

Caused by the overflowing of the rivers Komering, Lengkayap and Enim, the floods also destroyed five elementary school buildings, five mosques, one village administration office and a rice mill.

Reports collected by ANTARA up till Thursday morning said 39 persons were still missing as a result of the deluge which reached depths of 3 to 4 meters.

The floods hit Pengandonan and Simpang districts in the Ogan Komering Ulu regency with a population of 39,395 and 50,200 respectively. In the Muara Enim regency the floods devastated parts of the Tanjug Agung district which is inhabited by 54,042 people. Most of the homes destroyed by the floods had been located on the banks of the overflowing rivers.

The entire extent of material damage incurred by the population in the form of drowned cattle [words indistinct].

A team of provincial administration officers Thursday left Palembang by helicopter to survey the stricken areas.

DIRECT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM NOW IN USE

BK271455 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Indonesia now can directly communicate with 50 foreign countries through the international communications hookup. The marketing junior director of the telecommunications public corporation, Nurcahyo, told newsmen in Medan yesterday that Indonesia has for some time been using the 480-channel undersea telecommunications cable between Jakarta and Singapore. There now are 120 earth stations throughout Indonesia to facilitate communications between the provinces.

He told a gathering of telecommunications subscribers in Medan that there are 100 towns in Indonesia which have direct long distance telecommunications connection.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR PROPOSES AID PROJECTS TO WESTERN SAMOA

BK091315 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia has proposed a number of projects to Western Samoa in the context of strengthening bilateral relations. One of these is the possibility of joint venture projects in the plantation industry. Radio Television Malaysia correspondent Lukman Halim reports:

[Begin recording] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed points out the private sector will be encouraged to invest in the plantation industry, such as coconut, palm oil and rubber. However, he did not rule out the possibility of government-owned companies such as (Guthrie) and (Harrison and Cropfield) venturing into the field. The prime minister said this to Malaysian newsmen in Apia, the capital of Western Samoa, today.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir had earlier held talks with his Western Samoan counterpart, Vaai Kolone. He said his discussion with the prime minister of Western Samoa was essentially the same with the talks he had with the prime ministers of Fiji and Tonga. They discussed the possibility of giving assistance to Western Samoa in the training of officers in relevant fields of development appropriate to the country's requirement.

He said Samoan leaders would also be invited to visit Malaysia on study tours to see the cocoa and coconut industries and rural development programs. The prime minister said he had also offered places to Samoan officers to follow training courses in adminstration in income or in other organizations, such as broadcasting, customs and the like.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the technical aids Malaysia offered were mainly in trading and study tours and also sending experts to Western Samoa should the need arise. In fact, Malaysians have been sent to various countries to help in the field of computers. The prime minister added that besides Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa, Malaysia also offered similar assistance to the Solomon Islands in the Pacific and Oman in West Asia. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the Samoan leaders, just like their counterparts in Fiji and Tonga, were very receptive to Malaysia's aid proposals. Lukman Halim from Apia, Western Samoa. [end recording]

BRIEFS

BAN ON EXPORT OF CRUDE PALM OIL -- The government has imposed a 3-month ban on export of crude palm oil from Peninsular Malaysia and has frozen the issuing of new licenses for refiners. The deputy minister of trade and industry, Datuk Sharif Abdul Samad, said today that the step was taken following recommendations by the task force committee comprising officials from his ministry, the Ministry of Primary Industries and the Treasury. The temporary ban was in view of the shortage of domestic supply of crude palm oil. As a result of the shortage, 17 of the 48 refineries in Peninsular Malaysia had ceased operations temporarily. The 48 refineries have a combined capacity of 2.8 million tons. Datuk Sharif said his ministry would monitor the supply situation before deciding on the lifting of the ban. Latest available statistics showed that for the first 9 months of last year, export of processed palm oil increased to 1.75 million tons from 1.55 million tons during the same period in 1980. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 May 82 BK]

SINGAPORE

SENIOR ASEAN OFFICIALS ASSEMBLE IN SINGAPORE

BK091345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore 9 Jun (AFP) -- Senior officials from the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) assembled here tonight for a 2-day meeting beginning tomorrow to prepare for the 15th ASEAN foreign ministers conference opening Monday.

The officials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand will prepare the final position papers for the ministers on Cambodia and on the progress of economic cooperation among member nations.

They will also prepare the agenda for the 3-day meeting which will bring together the five foreign ministers: Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie of Mayaysia, Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, Suppiah Dhanabalan of Singapore and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand.

The high-powered Philippine delegation will also include the minister for economic planning, Placido Mapa Jr, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Emanuel Pelaez.

Observers from Brunei, which is slated to become independent next year, and Papau New Guinea will also attend the meeting.

The foreign ministers' conference will be formally opened by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Monday afternoon, in the presence of the diplomatic corps, Cabinet ministers and invited guests.

The ministers will then conduct their deliberations behind closed doors.

A final plenary is expected to be held Wednesday evening.

The next 2 days will be devoted to discussions between ASEAN foreign ministers and ASEAN's six so-called "dialogue partners".

They will start with a meeting between the ASEAN ministers and leaders of the six delegations: U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street, Canadian Foreign Secretary Mark Macguigan, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, New Zealand's Foreign Minister Warren Cooper and President of the Council of the European Communities, Wilhelm Haferkamp.

The ASEAN five will also hold individual meetings with all the six dialogue partners.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who attended last year's post-ASEAN dialogue meeting, will not be coming this year because of the meeting coincides the special United Nations General Assembly session.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE'S EXTERNAL DEBT -- Singapore, 19 May (AFP) -- Singapore's external debt shrank from 1.02 billion dollars (486 million U.S.) in 1978 to 896 million (426 million U.S.) last year, according to figures published here today. External debt accounted for only 5.2 percent of the total government debt compared with 10.9 percent 5 years ago and with foreign reserves of 15.49 billion (7.4 billion U.S.) and exports of 44.29 billion dollars (21.1 billion U.S.) last year. This healthy reserves and exports backing is expected to help the island state to stand on its own in raising funds from abroad for development projects. Singapore's debt-service ratio was only 2 percent in 1981, down for 4.9 percent in 1977. Furthermore, its external debt was only 5.8 percent of its reserves in 1981, down from 6.8 percent in 1980. The BUSINESS TIMES gave two reasons for the fall in external debt: 1) The government has repaid much of what is owed to foreign creditors, and 2) The government has not borrowed from international capital markets for several years. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 19 May 82 BK]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 113 11 June 1982

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ABE: U.S. MAY LIFT USSR OIL DEAL EQUIPMENT BAN

OW1[illegible]129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Toyko, June 10, KYODO - International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday expressed confidence that the United States would lift a ban on export on equipment needed for an oil and gas development project jointly undertaken by Japan and the Soviet Union off the coast of Sakhalin, north of Japan.

Speaking to reporters upon returning from France, Abe said U.S. President Ronald Reagan had responded favorably to a request by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for termination of the ban. The two leaders conferred while attending an economic summit of seven industrialized countries held in Versailles, France, June 4-6. Abe accompanied the prime minister to the conference.

President Reagan's response raised hopes among Japanese officials for U.S. action in favor of Japan's request, Abe said.

Washington has banned export of exploration equipment necessary for the Sakhalin project as part of sanctions against the Soviet Union, stepped up after the military government in Poland clamped down on the Solidarity free trade union movement in that country last December.

There is concern here that the U.S. ban will delay exploration work scheduled to start on the continental shelf of Sakhalin this month.

Abe said the U.S. Government would make a formal decision on the matter after President Reagan's return to Washington from a conference of leaders of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) countries. The conference will end Friday.

SAKURAUCHI'S SCHEDULED INDONESIAN VISIT CANCELED

OW110715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 11, KYODO -- A scheduled visit by Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to Indonesia was canceled riday two days before the originally slated departure because a meeting with his Indonesian opposite was not arranged in time, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The trip was canceled because the officials failed to arrange an appointment with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusmaatmadja while Sakurauchi is in Jakarta, the ministry said.

Sakurauchi was due to leave for Jakarta Sunday for a four-day official visit prior to an enlarged ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) starting next Thursday in Singapore.

The ministry officials said that a meeting between Sakurauchi and Mochtar was set up instead for June 17 in Singapore and a visit by Sakurauchi to Indonesia will be rescheduled for a time agreeable to both sides.

The officials also said that President Suharto has not yet agreed to meet with Sakurauchi, although Japan requested such a meeting.

Initially, the Japanese foreign minister was to visit Indonesia after attending the ASEAN enlarged ministerial meeting, but the tour was later rescheduled due to the Japanese Diet session's schedule.

Sakurauchi returned home Friday after an eight-day tour of Europe and the United States to attend the Versailles summit meeting and the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

JCP SCORES PRC, USSR FOR JUDGMENTAL ERRORS

OW101239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 10, KYODO -- The Japan Communist Party (JCP) Thursday accused China of maintaining an alliance with the United States, which it regards as an imperialist power.

The alliance with the United States is one of the "errors" being committed by Chinese Communist leaders in conducting international activities, the JCP said in a draft resolution to be presented to its convention next month. It is the first JCP convention since February 1980.

In the past, JCP resolutions have generally been adopted almost unanimously. The resolution says another Chinese error is intervention in the domestic affairs of communist parties of other countries.

The critical view of the Chinese Communist leadership followed press reports last month that there were indications of possible rapprochement between the communist parties of the two countries, which broke their ties in 1966 over major policy differences.

The JCP spares no criticism against the Soviet Communist Party either, saying it has meddled in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Poland.

Japanese political analysts say that Soviet interventionist policies have damaged the JCP's popular image. The minor opposition party suffered a heavy setback in the 1980 national elections.

The resolution also says the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan has turned the threat of a limited nuclear war into a "real one."

Analyzing the current domestic political situation, the JCP document says the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the second major opposition Komeito have helped the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) remain in power by proposing a centrist-leftist coalition without the communists.

The JCP said it hopes the socialists will stop what it calls their descent into the rightist camp.

SEMICONDUCTOR MAKERS TO INCREASE CHIP PRODUCTION

OW110624 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 11, KYODO -- Six major Japanese semiconductor makers are expected to increase their monthly production capacity of 64 kilobit random access memory (RAM) chips from 4.55 million units at present to 9 million units next March to meet rising U.S. and West European demand, industry sources said Friday.

The sources said that Nippon Electric Co. (NEC)'s subsidiary in Kumamoto, Kyushu, the center for its 64 K chip production, is operating at full capacity.

NEC's total monthly production capacity will be boosted to 2.5 million in March from the current 1,050,000, upon completion in October of its yen 13 billion (dollar 52.4 million) ultra-LSI plant at Sagamihara, south of Tokyo, the sources said.

Hitachi, Ltd. said it will double its monthly production capacity to 2.2 million from the current 1 million units late this year by increasing production at two plants -- one in Musashino on the western outskirts of Tokyo, and the other in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture.

Fujitsu, Ltd. Plans to increase its monthly production capacity substantially in the latter half of this year from the current 1 million, and Toshiba Corp. will increase its monthly production capacity to 1 million late this year from the present 300,000.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. plans to increase monthly production capacity to 1 million in October from the current 700,000.

Oki Electric Industry Co., which boosted its capacity to 700,000 from 500,000 early this year, is now studying the possibility of a further capacity increase, the industry sources said.

American and West European makers of computers, peripheral equipment, communications machines, measuring instruments and game machines have placed a series of bulk orders with Japanese semiconductor manufacturers for 64 K chips following decisions to use them in their products. The 64 K chips are now the star product in the U.S. microchips field with a market estimated to reach dollar 2 billion in 1985 for 64 K chips alone.

At one time, mass production of the 64 K chips in Japan triggered Japan-U.S. friction in semiconductor trade since the six major Japanese makers were ahead of the Americans, taking 70 percent of the U.S. market. But the "war" has subsided lately due in part to short supplies of the chips in the U.S. resulting from increased demand by U.S. makers of main frame computer. The price of 64 K chips has stopped dropping. Major U.S. semiconductor makers such as Texas Instruments Inc. and Motorola, Inc. have stepped up their production of 64 K chips, resulting in reducing bilateral friction.

Japan has also started commercial production of highspeed 64 K chips with access time of 120 nanoseconds (one nanosecond is 1/1 billionth of a second), the same sources said.

The sources said NEC started mass production of the chip in May while Hitachi started sample shipment of similar chips this month. Sample shipments are being made also by Mitsubishi Electric, Toshiba and Oki Electric, the sources added.

SECOND URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT PLANNED

OW110753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 11, KYODO apan's second uranium enrichment plant will also be built in Okayama Prefecture, we ter Japan, to raise the country's uranium enrichment capacity more than four times than at present, paving the way for eventual self-supply of nuclear fuel, it was disclosed Friday. Japan's present annual uranium enrichment capacity is only 50 ton separative work units (SWU).

The second plant, a demonstration facility, will be built from fiscal 1983 at yen 70 billion (dollar 280 million). Using the centrifugal separation process, its annual production capacity will be 200 ton SWU.

The Science and Technology Agency has told the Okayama Prefectural Government that it would start geographical survey in three candidate sites in the prefecture -- Kamisai, Katsukita and Kume. The governmental Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. (PNC), the main promoter of the project will ask the prefectural government for assistance early next week.

The demonstration plant is ultimately aimed at reducing the cost of enriched uranium to around twice the international level from three to four times as at present as the existing pilot plant using the same process.

PLO OFFICIAL PAYS YI CHONG-OK FAREWELL CALL

SK110008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on June 10 met and had a talk with Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, who paid a farewell call on him. Present there was Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU OFFICIAL

SK110010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on June 10 met and had a talk with 'Abd Al-Majid Kashukushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and an official of the People's Bureau of Libya were present there.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM LIBYA MARKED

SK110524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held in Pyongyang on June 10 to observe the 12th anniversary of the abolition of the U.S. military base in Libya.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, were placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Libya Friendship Association, pointed out that since they abolished the Wheelus Air Base of the U.S. imperialists and cleared the land of Libya completely of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces the Libyan people under the leadership of respected Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have registered successes through a vigorous struggle for building a new prosperous Libya, repulsing the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

He said: We sincerely wish the friendly Libyan people greater success on the road of defending national sovereignty and building a new prosperous society. In the future, too, the Korean people will strive to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Libyan people in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and actively support and encourage the struggle of the Libyan and other Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

Speaking next, 'Abd al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya to our country, denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists for their vicious aggression against the Palestinian resistance fighters and the Lebanese people.

Noting that the solidarity of the friendly Korean people with the fighting Libyan people proves the bonds of friendship existing between the peoples of the two countries, he said: This is a practical embodiment of the wise policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He stated: We Libyan people always stand on the side of the Korean people fighting for the reunification of the country.

We highly praise the stand maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the Korean people's cause of independence and the peaceful reunification of the country and his greatness and pay high tribute to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for his efforts for the prosperity of the Korean people.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Invited to the meeting were the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian embassy and an official of the mission of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang.

XINHUA CITED ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S JAPAN VISIT

SK060858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, recently paid an official visit to Japan, according to a XINHUA report.

Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Tokyo on May 31, attended a welcome function in the afternoon and was invited to a banquet arranged by the Japanese prime minister in the evening in his honor.

During his stay in Japan Premier Zhao Ziyang had talks with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki.

Discussed at the talks were the problem of developing the relations between the two countries and other problems of common concern.

Premier Zhao Ziyang called a press conference upon his visit to Japan at the press club in Tokyo on June 2.

That day Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a meeting sponsored by the Japan-China Friendship Organizations and a party given by Japanese economic organizations and arranged a banquet for the Japanese prime minister and other personages in the evening.

A press communique on Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan was made public in Tokyo on the same day. During his stay in Japan, he toured Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nara, Kyoto and other places.

Premier Zhao Ziyang left Japan on June 5 after concluding his visit.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES HAIG REMARKS ON KOREAS

SK110748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2247 GMT 10 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June commentary: "Aggressor's Violent Language"]

[Text] While persisting in staging cowardly propaganda to defame us and making brigandish, violent remarks, the U.S. imperialists are trying to threaten someone else.

In an interview with a HANGUK ILBO reporter on a 8 June, the U.S. secretary of state said that there are well-armed puppet and U.S. troops in South Korea and, in case of contingency, they would be quickly deployed. He bragged that someone else will be repelled and will pay a heavy price.

The gibberish by Haig disclosed that the military superiority of the North and the threat of southward invasion which the U.S. imperialists clamor of daily, are sheer lies.

Several days ago, Wickham, the former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, and the press of the United States loudly clamored about our military superiority and the possibility of a southward invasion. Now, on the contrary, the U.S. secretary of state openly raves about their military superiority, thus trying to threaten someone else. In this, we can clearly see the shameless and cunning nature of the U.S. imperialists who, at one point, propagandize on their inferiority by fabricating groundless facts and, at another, prate about their superiority.

On the one hand, while staging tricky propaganda to defame us, the U.S. imperialists are, on the other hand, persisting in the policy of strength and scheming to realize their ambition of dominating all of Korea.

In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have tens of thousands of U.S. troops armed with up-to-date combat and technological weapons and several million regular and reserve puppet forces. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to augment the U.S. and puppet troops and bring in more war gear. At the same time, they ceaselessly continue to stage war exercise commotions. The dark cloud of war is spreading not from the North but from the South.

The gibberish of the U.S. secretary of state about someone else's southward invasion and the heavy price that will have to be paid is a sophism aimed at concealing their new war schemes and brigandish, violent language aimed at threatening someone else.

No matter what kind of slanderous propaganda they may utter, the U.S. imperialists cannot conceal the ugly look of the warmongers. The policy of strength will only accelerate their ruin.

In the interview, while slandering us in connection with the question of North-South dialogue, Haig called South Korea-U.S. relations a partnership and said that he fully supports the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's reunification proposal. His interview is full of suggestions that the bosses of the U.S. imperialists have recently reaffirmed that they will honor the commitment to the puppet clique and express their support for the reunification proposal, the deceptive nature of which has been completely disclosed. War and peaceful reunification cannot go hand in hand.

Because of its rampage in implementing the U.S. imperialist policy of war and division, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is placed under the denunciation and rejection at home and abroad and has been isolated. Among the South Korean people, anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment is growing rapidly. The so-called partnership and the full support of the reunification proposal babbled about the bosses of the U.S. imperialists are for the purpose of diverting the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment at home and abroad and inspiring the puppet clique to maintain the colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed wicked aggressors hellbent on seeking the policy of strength to realize its aggressive ambition against all of Korea and the ringleaders of imposing the tragedy of national division and all kinds of misfortune and agony on our people.

The South Korean people are vigorously waging the struggle against the war and divisive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country. The U.S. imperialists' policy of war and division is anachronistic. The U.S. imperialists must not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries but must withdraw from South Korea, along with all their aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to persist in the policy of strength to scheme for a new Korean war and continue to support the fascist elements and drive them to ignite a new war, as warmongers, aggressors and splittists they will face stronger denunciation by our people and the people of the world.

FORMER YONSEI STUDENTS REPORTED SENTENCED

SK110006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 11 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on the final appeal at the puppet supreme court on June 9 confirmed prison terms up to seven years upon Chang Sin-hwan and two other former students of the Yonsei University on charges of involvement in the "case of the Student Federation for Democracy and National Salvation," according to a report.

These students reportedly joined the Student Federation for Democracy and National Salvation and carried on righteous activity, agitating for the demonstration of the Yonsei University students against fascism and for democracy several times from 1979 to 1980.

The military fascist clique rigged up the "case of the Student Federation for Democracy and National Salvation," claiming that these students "acted on the line" of someone, and arrested them in April last year on charges of violation of the "national security law" and repeatedly held murderous trials.

SEOUL STUDENT PROTESTS DISRUPTED BY POLICE

SK110004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 11 (KCNA) -- Students of the "Hanguk University of Foreign Studies" in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a foreign press report on June 10.

Scores of students of the university marched around the campus, scattering about 300 leaflets and chanting anti-"government" slogans.

The leaflets denounced the Chon Tu-hwan "government" and called for a thorough explanation of the recent financial scandal, the foreign report said.

The demonstration lasted until riot police rushed to the university and formed columns near the school gate.

Much frightened by the continued anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique sent several busloads of riot police to the university to suppress students and took one student into custody.

Daily on Student 'Suppression'

SK110528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 11 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who brutally suppressed the anti-"government" struggle of students at Yonsei, Seoul and Tongguk universities in Seoul, arrested many of them and passed penalities upon them.

Branding the brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an unjustifiable criminal act, the author of the commentary says: It is only too natural that South Korean students should determinedly rise up in an anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle today.

Their struggle for the building of a new independent and democratic society free from aggressors and traitors and from fascist dictatorship can never be a target of suppression nor be regarded as a crime.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, nevertheless, answered the students who turned out in a just struggle with violence. They are, indeed, an ignorant band of gangsters who know nothing but bayonet-brandishing and heinous hangmen of human rights and democracy. The puppets brutal suppression of students is the last-ditch effort of those driven to the wall.

The commentary stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop fascist suppression and step down from "power", as demanded by the South Korean students and people, before they face a more stern judgement.

RALLY MARKS POCHONBO VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

SK040420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pochonbo, June 4 (KCNA) -- A meeting commemorating the 45th anniversary of the victory of the historic Pochonbo battle, which was personally organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held in Pochonbo, the holy land of revolution, on June 3.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was set up in the centre of the meeting place.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and leading functionaries of the local party, power and economic organs and generals of the Korean People's Army and a large number of working people, youth and students, and People's Army soldiers.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and secretary of the Central People's Committee, made a report at the meeting.

He said that the Pochonbo battle triumphantly organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 45 years ago was a historic battle which dealt a hard political and military blow at the truculent Japanese imperialist aggressors and demonstrated to the whole world the indomitable stamina and national honor of the Korean people and a great event which holds a shining place in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and anti-Japanese revolutionary war of our people.

The Pochonbo battle, which brilliantly recorded a chapter of imperishable feats on the militant road of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, was a battle of great significance in carrying into practice the great plan of the liberation of the country worked out by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to destroy the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and establish the national sovereignty by the internal force of our nation, he declared.

By organizing the 15-year long anti-Japanese armed struggle and constantly leading it to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song finally routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplished the historic cause of the liberation of the country, he stressed.

Turning to the question of national reunification, he noted: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech in April, once again clearly indicated a way of achieving the country's reunification independently by the efforts of themselves in the national interests, by applying the immortal chuche idea to the solution of the reunification question.

The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the main obstacle to the reunification of our country.

It is impossible to solve the question of national reunification independently or think of peace and security in our country and the rest of Asia, with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops left in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists policy of interference in the Korean internal affairs must be ended and they must get out of South Korea at an early date, taking along their troops and all their aggressive weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Noting that today the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are despicably manoeuvring to leave South Korea as a permanent colony and military base to the U.S. imperialists and are frantically resorting to anti-communist confrontation and fascist suppression of the people, the reporter stressed: We declare once again that we are ready to sincerely negotiate on the question of national reunification with anyone who opposed the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their interference and adheres to an independent stand.

The South Korean rulers must promptly stop their manoeuvres for division, fascism and war, unconditionally and immediately release Kim Tae-chung and other illegally detained political prisoners, allow the democratisation of the South Korean society and give up anti-communist confrontation.

The most realistic and reasonable way for realising the reunification of our country independently is to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

There lie many obstacles and difficulties in the way of national reunification, but we will accomplish at any cost the historic cause of national reunification by upholding the policy for the independent reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carrying it through to the end.

Yim Chun-chu Speech

SK040916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Speech by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the DPRK KWP Central Committee and general secretary of the Central People's Committee, at 3 June report meeting in Pochonbo marking 45th anniversary of victory in Pochonbo battle -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Some 45 years have elapsed since the outbreak of the historic Pochonbo battle which shed a ray of hope for the liberation of the fatherland on our people's heart and vigorously encouraged the nation in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle.

Today our people are significantly greeting with high national pride and self-confidence the day commemorating the victory in the Pochonbo battle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song staged in our fatherland, leading a hard-core unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, during the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule. Following the respected and beloved leader's leadership, they are resolved to vigorously struggle to consummate the chuche cause which was pioneered on the hallowed peak of Mt. Paektu. [applause]

The Pochonbo battle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and led 45 hears ago is a historic battle which dealt a heavy blow at the wicked Japanese imperialist aggressors politically and militarily and displayed the Korean people's invincible spirit and national honor to the world. It is also a great event which added a brilliant page in the history of our people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and anti-Japanese revolution. [applause]

About the time of the outbreak of the Pochonbo battle the Japanese imperialists were strengthening their fascist suppression and brigadish plunder of the Korean people. To obliterate the anti-Japanese nature of our people, the Japanese imperialist aggressors harshly suppressed the revolutionary advance of workers and peasants, fabricated fascist laws, beefed up colonial organs, and indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered the patriotic people. They also committed truculent maneuvers to adopt Korea as a supply base for invading the continent and as a rear area.

Under the pretext of the so-called development of the northern areas of Korea, the Japanese imperialist aggressors expanded military facilities on a large scale in the northern part of Korea and indiscriminately plundered our country's rich natural resources and crops. Babbling slogans "Japan and Korea are one country" and "Cooperating and suffering together," they ran wild to obliterate everything concerning the nation of the Korean people. Korea was converted into a living hell in which innumerable fellow countrymen were in the depth of despair without hope for the future.

At a harsh time when the tragedy of national ordeal hung over this land, the people's resentment against the Japanese imperialist aggressors skyrocketed and our nation's 5,000-year history was on the brink of extinction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song worked out an outstanding operational plan to inspire firm faith in the nation's revival in our people's heart and effect a great upsurge in the Korean revolution by destroying the Japanese imperialist aggressors by advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces deep into the country. [applause]

Having put forward a plan for advancing a hard-core unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces into the area around the boundary and gradually expanding the arena of struggle into the country at the historic (Namod) conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth an operational plan of marching a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces into the country at the Hsikang conference in March 1937 and energetically led the struggle to realize it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's operational plan of marching into the country was a revolutionary plan reflecting the situation created at that time, the demand of our revolution. It was a positive plan which enabled our people to be united under the banner of national border and confused the defense system of their border garrison by making the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces conduct military activities in a broad area along the coast of the Yalu River and the Tuman River. In June 1937 he launched onto the road of the historic march into the fatherland, leading a hard-core unit, and wisely organized and led the operation on Pochonbo -- the Japanese imperialists' strategic vantage point. [applause]

At 2200 on 4 June, with one rifleshot by the great Gen Kim Il-song, the Pochonbo battle was launched, shaking the night sky of the fatherland which was enveloped in tragedy. Later, the citadel of the enemy was enveloped in the flames of revenge. Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces boldly destroyed the Japanese imperialist tyrannical and suppressive organs, including a police box and a myon office, and mopped up the Japanese imperialist aggressors -- our nation's implacable enemy. [applause]

Declarations and the 10-point program for the liberation of the fatherland written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were posted on the walls of the Pochonbo streets, and various manifestos and leaflets were scattered. The liberated Pochonbo streets were seething with joy and pleasure of greeting the great Comrade Kim Il-song -- the matchless patriot and legendary hero whom the people always admired. Shouts of "Long live Gen Kim Il-song!" and "Hurrah for the independence of Korea!" echoed in the night sky.

The Pochonbo people, who had their life revering in high esteem the great leader as the sun of the nation and the savior of liberation, enthusiastically welcomed the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song, shedding tears of joy and pleasure.

Hearing the enthusiastic cheers of the multitudes, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech denouncing the Japanese imperialists' fascist suppression and brigandish plunder and encouraging the people of all walks of life in the anti-Japanese struggle to win the independence of the fatherland.

In his historic speech "Let us stoutly struggle for the liberation of the fatherland," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: My fellow countrymen, look at the flames over there. The fiercely burning flames show the fate of the enemy. The flames say that our nation is still alive and we can win victory against the Japanese imperialists -- those barefaced robbers. The flames will shine as a ray of hope in the heart of our nation, which has been suffering from hunger and maltreatment, and will spread throughout the land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech delivered at the decisive battleground of victory where the Korean people's Revolutionary Armed Forces beat the Japanese imperialist aggressors to death became an immortal torch which inspired firm faith in the revival of the nation and in the victory of the revolution in the hearts of the Korean people, who had suffered from the Japanese imperialist fascist rule. It also became a banner of struggle which vigorously rallied people of all walks of life on the road of the sacred struggle for the liberation of the fatherland by uniting them under the banner of the antinational front for reunification. [applause]

By smashing with flexible tactics the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who, mobilizing vast troops, hurriedly chased the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], frightened by its advance to Pochonbo, on Mt Kuji and on Kanson Hill, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song completely thwarted the rascals' foolish attempt and brilliantly achieved success in the historic tactical offensive operation of the KPRA for the advance to the homeland. [applause]

The KPRA's advance to the homeland and the victory in the Pochonbo battle was the victory of the chuche-type strategic and tactical policy of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great military strategist and a victorious, iron-willed commander. It was a brilliant fruition of the leader's outstanding tactics. [applause]

Based on a chuche-type strategic idea that to achieve national independence and liberation the people of colonial states should smash imperialist aggressors by themselves with arms, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formulated a policy for the offensive tactical operation for the advance to the homeland and dealt annihilating blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were matchlessly superior in numerical strength, in technology and in equipment, using great strategy and tactics. Thus, he guaranteed victory in the Pochonbo battle. [applause]

The Pochonbo battle, which added a chapter of immortal exploits to the military history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, was of great significance in implementing the great plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for achieving the liberation of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the people by smashing the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule through the independent effort of our people. [applause]

The flames which glowed in the night sky of Pochonbo demonstrated to the world that Koreans were not dead but alive and that they could win victory if they fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. These flames signaled the dawn of liberation, making our people entertain a hope for national revival. They were the flames of the revolution, leading our people's overall anti-Japanese national liberaton struggle to an upsurge with an armed struggle with a central figure.

Greeting an encouraging event in which the vast troops of the KPRA -- the true sons and daughters of the Korean people -- magnificently advanced to the homeland and smashed the Japanese imperialists, our people became proud and were greatly encouraged, confirming the conviction that as long as our revolutionary army struggled, Korea would surely achieve independence.

The advance of the KPRA to the homeland and the victory of the Pochonbo battle made the Japanese imperialist aggressors restless and panic-stricken by dealing irrevocably great political and military blows at these rascals and undermined the Japanese imperialists' colonial ruling system. [applause]

By showing that if the oppressed people courageously struggled against aggressors with arms they could protect the honor of the country and people and win victory, the Pochonbo battle greatly encouraged the anti-imperialist people and their national liberation struggle. [applause]

Indeed, the historic Pochonbo battle, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and led in the most dismal period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, was a great event which shed a brilliant light signaling the victory of the anti-Japanese revolution in the fatherland over which a dark cloud had hung low and which demonstrated to the world the indomitable, heroic fighting spirit of our people. This battle will shine with the history of the fatherland and remain in the hearts of the people forever as the torch of the revolution. [applause]

Comrades, the course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, which demonstrated the invincible might of the KPRA and led our people's causefor national liberation to a brilliant victory, was strewn with the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brilliantly assumed a firm chuche-type stand that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people themselves and that strength stems from them to victoriously carry out the Korean revolution. [applause]

After inventing the immortal chuche idea during the intial period of embarkation on the road of the revolution and illuminating the future path of the Korean revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth at every stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the most correct revolutionary line and policy reflecting the situation in our country and the desire of our people and wisely led the KPRA and our people to the struggle to implement this line and policy.

Expanding an armed struggle to the homeland was a strategic policy which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consistently had sought from the first period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. [applause] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consistently held that, to finally eliminate the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and achieve the independence of the country, all the Korean people should actively rise in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and that, to achieve this end, an armed struggle should be expanded to the homeland, no matter how wicked the maneuvers of the enemy might be and no matter how difficult the situation might be. To lay a firm foundation for this, he helped actively carry out the work of organizing revolutionary organizations and rallying the people following the period of revolutionary activities by sending young communists, KPRA teams and political underground activists to the homeland. At the same time, the great leader personally visited the Onsong area on many occasion, guided homeland underground revolutionary organizations, helped actively to forge ahead with the work of laying a mass foundation for making the northern border area along the Tuman River a strategic stronghold of an armed struggle and of making preparations for founding the party and encouraged the broad strata of the people to wage the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

During the first period of activating the KPRA and of launching the anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded a guerrilla base -- the cradle of the Korean revolution -- in the area along the Tuman River. In March 1933, he advanced to Mt Wangje, personally leading a rank, convened a historic meeting of responsible leaders of underground revolutionary organizations and political underground activists in the Onsong area and delineated the policy for expanding the armed struggle to the homeland and the task of implementing this policy.

In the mid-1930's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Mt. Paektu base -- a new type of base to lead the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a great upsurge and to rapidly expand the armed struggle to the homeland, more vigorously carried out military and political activities in the border area, organized the Fatherland Liberation Association -- the first united front organization in our country -- and expanded the network of this organization deep to the homeland. Thus, he achieved the unity of anti-Japanese forces on a pan-national scale, more firmly consolidated the mass foundation of the revolution and matured the conditions for advance to the fatherland by the KPRA.

The historic Pochonbo battle was the tactical offensive operation of the KPRA for the advance to the homeland -- the implementation of the strategic policy delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the Japanese imperialists frantically stepped up as never before the punitive expedition against the KPRA to achieve security in the rear area after starting the Sino-Japan war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced to the fatherland by conducting the unprecedentedly arduous 100-odd-day march and victoriously organized and waged the large-scale Musan area offensive tactical operation.

Thanks to the advance of the KPRA to the homeland by waging the Pochonbo and Musan area battles and to many victorious tactical operations, the Japanese imperialist aggressors repeatedly suffered serious political and military defeats, the revolutionary spirit of people of all walks of life was promoted and various anti-Japanese struggles were waged more vigoriously everwhere in the country, under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

To meet the requirements of the situation developed in the first half of the 1930's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a strategic policy for initiatively greeting thr great event of the liberation of the fatherland. While helping strengthen the KPRA and step up its political and military activities, he helped vigorously accelerate preparations for waging a pan-national struggle among the broad strata of the people in the homeland in combination with an armed struggle.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who put forth the most correct struggle lines and guidelines at every stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and led all of the Korean Revolutionary Army's political and military activities to victory, the anti-Japanese armed struggle has become the center of the Korean revolution and expanded and developed endlessly while the situation at home and abroad was turning in favor of our people's struggle to achieve the ultimate victory of the cause of the fatherland's liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who on the basis of his clear insight into the demands of the rapidly changing situation, carefully provided political and military preparations for a decisive moment for the fatherland liberation. In August 1945 he summoned all the commanders and soldiers of the Korean Revolutionary Army to a showdown for the liberation of the fatherland and the units of the Korean Revolutionary Army, on the order of the respected and beloved comrade commander, smashed the so-called impregnable defense line of the Japanese imperialists, ruthlessly annihilating the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had earlier opened a new era of the Korean revolution under the banner of down-with-imperialism and put forth chuche-type revolutionary lines and guidelines. By organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to endless victories for a long period of 15 years, he achieved the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland after annihilating the Japanese imperialist aggressors. [applause]

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great revolutionary struggle which, assuming the chuche idea as its leading guideline, achieved national sovereignty and the independence of the nation after destroying the brutal Japanese imperialists' colonial rule through revolutionary force. It was also a war of liberating the fatherland which has contributed greatly to annihilating international fascism's shock brigade in Asia, opening a big hole in the imperialist colonial system in the East.

In the flames of the arduous and protracted armed struggle waged against the Japanese, rock-firm unity and cohesion was established in the revolutionary ranks on the basis of the chuche idea, and the foundation of the Korean revolution was firmly laid. Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition based on the chuche ideological system, communist revolutionary spirit, noble revolutionary accomplishments, ample experience in struggle, revolutionary work methods and popular work spirit was established in the flames. [applause]

As a result of the victory in the glorious anti-Japanese revolution, the Japanese imperialist colonial rule in our country ended after nearly half a century. Our people have become the true masters of their own destiny and country. A broad path unfolded before us for building a new society. [applause]

The course of struggle waged by our people following the national liberation to erect a true life for people in the liberated fatherland after defeating the Japanese imperialists aggressors were days of rewarding struggle and advance to develop to a new, higher degree the glorious Korean revolutionary cause explored by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the loftily raised banner of the chuche idea in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. It was also a course of great creation and construction to inherit and brilliantly embody the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition under our party's leadership.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party and the glorious tradition of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people, even under the complicated and arduous conditions in which they had to directly confront the U.S. imperialists -- the chieftains of world imperialism -- have achieved upsurges in revolution and construction and have been able to reach today's heights following the most correct revolutionary lines and guidelines. [applause]

It was all thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and that our party's glorious revolutionary tradition establsihed by the leader has been brilliantly inherited and developed that our people have found a chuche-type party, built an independent revolutionary government and regular revolutionary armed forces in a timely manner in the chaos following national liberation, turned the northern half of the republic into a strong base of the Korean revolution by successfully implementing the anti-imperialist, antifeudal and democratic revolutionary tasks, achieved a brilliant victory in a just national liberation war waged against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted that they had never suffered defeat and victoriously explored the unprecedented socialist revolution and socialist construction in the post-war period. [applause]

By advancing following the chuche-type revolutionary lines and guidelines put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have been able to successfully achieve through the arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle the various stages and construction works and established a people's paradise on earth, the one the old revolutionary warriors ardently aspired and fought for during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and a most advanced and wonderful socialist system free of exploitation and repression under which the working people enjoy a creative an independent life as the true masters of society and the country. [applause]

Our country, despised and maltreated by others due to its backwardness and poverty, has been turned into a powerful and dignified socialist country of self-reliance, independence and self-defense with political independence, powerful economic strength, mighty defense power and a brilliant national culture -- achieving endless prosperity. This is a great victory for our people, who have inherited the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in the era of the Workers' Party, and an unprecedented accomplishment in this land." [applause]

By advancing under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, our people have advanced far in achieving the socialist and communist cause. Our country is daily changing its appearance.

In the course of a rewarding struggle to model society on the chuche idea under the lofty banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea has become solid which nothing can break. Our socialist self-reliant national economy has endlessly consolidated and developed. A golden age has been unfolded in socialist national culture. [applause]

The people, who are proud of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP, are demonstrating a high degree of loyalty by invariably joining the struggle for implementing the great leader's teachings and the party's policy -- the embodiment of the great leader. In our society, the noblest and most reverent communist revolutionary spirits that once filled the forests of Mt Paektu are highly displayed. [applause]

The annals of our people's struggle, which they have painted with endless victories and upsurges in their arduous revolutionary struggles and construction, shows that the strength of the people struggling for a just revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the great leader is invincible. Nothing can stop the advance of such a people.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean revolution has a glorious yesterday and today. Our people enjoy happiness and can look ahead to a brilliant future. The firm guarantee for our country's permanent prosperity and ultimate triumph of our revolution is in advancing by following the leadership of the great leader and party. [applause]

The high honor and dignity enjoyed by our people today should be attributed to upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All of the monumental changes wrought in our country are a noble fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader. [applause]

It is the highest honor and joy for our people to carry out the revolution, upholding as the leader the great Comrade Kim Il-song, who has achieved immortal revolutionary accomplishments which will shine for thousands of years to come. In the course of arduous and protracted revolution, he explored the modern history of our people and led the socialist and communist cause and the anti-imperialist and independence cause to victory. [applause]

Availing myself of this significant opportunity marking the historic 45th anniversary of the Pochonbo battle victory, I, along with people's reverence and loyalty, offer the highest honor and warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people and party, who achieved national liberation by organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolution to victory, established an endlessly prosperous, independent socialist state in this land and provided our people with today's glory and happiness. [applause]

Comrades: Our revolution, which has traversed the path of rewarding struggles and victory under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, is developing into a new, higher degree. Our people face an important task of advancing national reunification and the complete victory of socialism. [applause]

Putting an end to the nation's division and achieving the cause of national reunification is the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and an urgent task which should not be postponed for even a moment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Reunifying the divided fatherland is the nation's supreme duty and the most important revolutionary task facing our party and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, putting forth the most correct lines and guidelines for national reunification at every stage of the revolutionary development, has led our people in their struggle to implement them, and in his historic policy speech last April again clearly elucidated ways to achieve national reunification by our people themselves -- in the interest of the nation and independently by embodying the immortal chuche idea.

Achieving national reunification without interference from the outside forces by the Korean people themselves is the fundamental principle of the KWP and the government of the republic.

Today the basic obstacle to our country's reunification is the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy. The U.S. imperialists, occupying by military force half the land of our country, are trampling on our nation's sovereignty while interfering in the internal affairs of our country. They oppose our country's reunification with their two Koreas policy. Driven by an ambition to invade Korea and to dominate the world, the U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Korea a vast quantity of weapons of mass destruction, including aggression troops and nuclear weapons. They also are actively encouraging the South Korean fascist military elements to maneuvers to provoke a new war. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists forced on the Korean people indescribable calamities and misery in the past. Now they are unabashedly pursuing their aggressive plan against our country while strengthening military collusion among the United States, Japan and South Korea by inducing Japan, a country which still is waiting for an opportunity to invade our country, into the plot.

The large-scale war exercises repeatedly staged by the U.S. imperialists along with the South Korean fascist military elements by mobilizing great numbers of aggressive armed forces are an open challenge to us. These exercises show that their maneuvers to provoke a new war have entered an extremely dangerous stage. If the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression are allowed to remain in South Korea, we cannot solve the issue of the fatherland's reunification in an independent way; nor can we conceive of peace and security in our country or in Asia.

The U.S. policy of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea should be stopped, and the U.S. imperialists should leave South Korea at an early date, taking along all the aggressive weapons, including their troops and nuclear weapons.

While persistently clinging to a policy depending on outside forces, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique today is wickedly maneuvering to keep the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression for an indefinite period and offer South Korea as their permanent colony and military base. It is frantically staging anticommunist confrontation commotions, imposing fascist repression on the people. It massacred with tanks and bayonets the patriotic people and students in Kwangju who rose up for democracy and the nation's peaceful reunification and cruelly executed its political opponents. Owing to the human butcher Chon Tu-hwan, South Korea has been turned into a human slaughterhouse where an unprecedented tragedy is being staged.

The South Korean ruling class, kowtowing to the masters and never hesitating to do anyting to maintain the dictatorial regime and frantic about division and maneuvers to provoke a war, is employing every intrigue to overcome isolation at home and abroad, political, economic and social chaos and crises. Turning its back on all our policies for reunification, it shouts false proposals for reunification. These are no more than camouflage for its splittist maneuvers. It drastically beefs up the puppet armed forces behind the scenes and is devoted to acts of military provocation, staging war exercises almost every day.

Extremely embarrassed by the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle spirit which is daily growing among the students and people, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist military clique, while launching more vicious reactionary offenses than ever against the democratic forces, recently even reached the point of staging a farce portraying the centennial of the aggressive and subordinate Korea-U.S. treaty as a history of friendship and cooperation.

This is not only a most heinous and shameless swindling act to instill among the South Korean people the pro-U.S. flunkeyist ideology, to soothe anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment growing among the South Korean people, to perpetuate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and to continue their brigandish, aggressive, treacherous and treasonous acts, but also an intolerable challenge to all of the Korean people who treasure national dignity and sovereignty.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which has been engrossed in flunkeyism and treachery, has actively supported the theory of the same destiny between Japan and South Korea clamored about by the Japanese reactionaries and has indiscreetly run wild to strengthen collusion with them.

As a result, in South Korea, nationalism has been totally obliterated and all fields, including the political, economic, cultural and military fields, have been more deeply placed under the double subjugation of the United States and Japan. Thus, South Korea has been reduced to a miserable living hell where fascism and terror are rampant.

All facts show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful running dog of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a heinous national traitor surpassing preceding traitors. In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the treacherous and treasonous policy of relying on foreign forces by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should be sternly smashed. All people who treasure the country and the nation should firmly unite and rise up in a sacred struggle for reunification and national salvation.

No matter what schemes they may employ, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs cannot block the sacred and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and students which has been intensified with each passing day. We again state our willingness to sit face to face with anyone who opposes the U.S. imperialists' occupation of and intervention in South Korea and who maintains independence in order to achieve the reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues to perpetrate a policy relying on foreign forces, treacherous and treasonous acts and seeks confrontation and war while running counter to the aspiration of the people, this will result in expediting his downfall.

The South Korean rulers should immediately end their reckless war schemes, unconditionally and immediately release illegally arrested political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, guarantee the democratization of South Korean society and stop anticommunist confrontation without delay.

The most realisti and reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunfication of our country is to reunify the fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of the fatherland's reunification,transcending differences in ideologies, systems, political factions and political views and vigorously struggle to form a single united national front for reunification and to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. As in the case of our people in the past who firmly united under the banner of the fatherland's liberation with firm faith in victory, following the torch of reunification in the skies of Pochonbo, if the compatriots in the North and South and abroad firmly unite under the lofty ideal of independence, peace and great national unity and vigorously stage a reunification movement, any obstacles by splittists at home and abroad can be smashed and the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification can be expedited. [applause]

Many difficulties and obstacles lie on the road of national reunification. However, we will achieve the historic cause of national reunification by upholding and implementing the policy of independent reunification of the fatherland set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The acceleration of socialist construction in the northern half of the republic is an important guarantee for expediting national reunification and for the final completion of our revolution.

Today we are assigned the glorious task of making a decisive advance in the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by more vigorously carrying out the three revolution revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- by upholding the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. We should establish the chuche idea system in the party and in society while strengthening the political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks -- firmly united around the party and the leader. All party members and workers should closely study and master the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the history of his glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities, have a correct chuche-type outlook on the world and display the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the leader's instructions and party policies -- the materialization of these instructions. They should resolutely protect, glorify generation after generation and thoroughly materialize the immortal revolutionary tradition developed by the great leader in the bloody anti-Japanese struggle.

Just as the true young Korean communists who held the great leader in high esteem and showed loyalty to him during the early period of the Korean revolution, all party members and workers should resolutely protect and safeguard the respected and beloved leader and our glorious party center with indomitable revolutionary spirit and more firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the revolution.

Upholding the New Year's message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his historic policy speech, we should accomplish this year's national economic plan and the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction with the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance and successfully achieve the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

We should not slacken our vigilance for a moment against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for aggression and war, always make readiness for mobilization and enact a continuous upsurge in production and construction.

As they did in the past, our people will hold aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, strengthen friendship and unity with the world's progressive countries and tenaciously struggle to build a new independent world.

Our people struggling to achieve the just revolutionary cause under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership will be always victorious. [applause] Let us all uphold the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification and the victory of socialism and complete the chuche cause. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause, shouts] Long live the glorious KWP, the organizer and encourager of all the victories of the Korean people! [applause, shouts]

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK031126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 45th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle which was personally organised and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had powerfully organised and directed the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in close combination with its operations of advance into the homeland, organised and commanded the historic Pochonbo battle on June 4, 1937, reflecting the rigorous situation in the mid-1930's and the matured demand of our developing revolution.

In an article titled "Immortal Exploits Recorded on the Road of Restoration of the Fatherland" NODONG SINMUN says that the Pochonbo battle was a historic one which imbued our people with the firm conviction of national liberation and sternly announced the ruin of Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Referring to the significance of the Pochonbo battle, it says: First of all, the victory in the battle demonstrated the firm will of the Korean people to drive the Japanese imperialist aggressors out of Korea, resolutely resisting their colonial rule and inspired our people with the conviction that if they fought against the Japanese imperialists, they would surely win victory.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed the Korean people were not dead, but alive and it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it. The battle of Pochonbo declared to the whole world: The Korean people are resisting Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the notion that Korea and Japan are one.

"The Japanese imperialists and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans will not join the Japanese imperialists in invading China; Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into Japanese ones; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fight them. This is the strategic significance of the battle of Pochonbo. Herein lies the historic significance of the battle of Pochonbo."

Through the victory in the Pochonbo battle which highly displayed the resourcefulness, courage and dignity of the nation, our people were convinced that as long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided them, they could certainly defeat the Japanese imperialists and achieve the cause of independence on their own strength. The victory instilled great national pride in our people and the officers and men of the Korean people's Army and inspired them with strength and courage in the period of building a new fatherland including the days of democratic construction after liberation and the hard-fought fatherland liberation war.

The victory in the historic Pochonbo battle also dealt a heavy military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, smashing their guard along the border area and caused serious ideological vacillation within the enemy.

The victory totally exploded the "myth" about the "mightiness" of the Japanese imperialists. The Pochonbo battle which showered a fire of revenge upon the arrogant aggressors showed that the Japanese imperialist aggression army was not an "invincible imperial army," and when the entire people fought in firm unity, they could surely defeat the enemy.

The news of the Pochonbo battle which broke the spine of the enemy was widely spread among broad masses of people the world over through mass media of Korea, China, Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries. This inspired the people with the conviction that if they fought against the imperialist aggressors, they could win and powerfully encouraged them to the struggle for the realisation of the cause of freedom, independence and justice.

Indeed, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's operations of advance into the homeland and its victory in the Pochonbo battle shine as an immortal feat performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in leading the struggle to achieve national liberation and independence to victory under the banner of the chuche idea.

NORTH SETS 15 MILLION TON GRAIN GOAL FOR 1982

SK080219 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Roundtable talk from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] According to Pyongyang Radio, to which I listened, agriculture of the North is continuously developing along with industry. It is said that rapid progress is being made in grain production in particular. Would you tell us about the ever-increasing grain production of the North?

[Madame Yun] In the North, grain production has been continuously increased since right after the liberation. By 1948, the North achieved a self-sustaining development in grain production. And right after the cease-fire, the North exceeded the level of grain production of prewar days. It is said that the North produced 3.8 million tons of grain in 1960 -- nearly two times the production in the days before the liberation. Since then, grain production has also been continuously increased. In 1979, the North produced 9 million tons, thus recording the largest crop in history. It is said that the North has so far maintained this level of grain production.

[Sin So-hyon] It is surprising for the North to continuously maintain the level of a record-high crop year, not that of the average crop, under the adverse circumstances in which the North must produce, possessing limited cultivated land and affected by abnormal weather conditions. Please say more about the grain production produced in the North.

[Madame Yun] Sure. The quantity of 9 million tons is not small at all. This is more than four times the 2.16 million tons of grain production in the North before national liberation. This is 2 million tons more than the total grain production produced in the entire area of the North and the South before liberation.

[Sin So-hyon] Yes. I think that one of the reasons for the increase in grain production is the increase in the yield per tanbo [one tanbo is equivalent to about 991.7 square meters].

[Madame Yun] You are right. It is said that the North was able to produce only 100 to 200 kgs of rice per tanbo and 60 to 70 kgs of corn per tanbo right after the liberation. However, in 1974, the North produced 590 kgs of rice and 500 kgs of corn per tanbo, becoming one of the world's agricultural powers. According to the report on the North's yield per tanbo as of 1979 issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the production of rice and corn was increased to 720 kgs and 630 kgs respectively.

[Kim Chol-min] How about comparing the North's yield per tanbo with that of other countries?

[Madame Yun] Okay. Among the countries of the world which engage in rice farming, Japan, Italy, Spain and Australia are reputed to enjoy a high yield per tanbo. The average crop of these countries ranges from 415 to 440 kgs. And their highest level is (?480) kgs. They fall far behind the North. The fact that the North produced grain at the world-highest level of yield per tanbo means that the North is the most advanced in mechanizing agriculture.

[Sin So-hyon] As we talked before, the North is making great progress in grain production. This notwithstanding, the North does not want to stay as it is but has set the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain. Will you tell us on which point the North focuses to attain such a vast goal?

[Madame Yun] To produce 15 million tons of grain, the North is placing great emphasis on reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland and newly cultivating 200,000 chongbo of land as part of the four-point nature-remaking projects, and constructing the Nampo sluice and the Taechon power plant. The North is paying attention to carrying out farming scientifically and technologically in conformity with the demands of the chuche farming method by introducing comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, breeding farm produce well and improving the method of cultivation.

It is expected that the North will increase the production of rice and corn per tanbo to an average of 900 kgs and 950 kgs respectively in the foreseeable future. If the North attains the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain, it would realize "the distribution according to demand" in rice first.

[Kim Chol-min] I come to realize well that foreigners, who admired the North's agriculture for developing at a fabulous speed, are right. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

SK110142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Friday denounced the current Israeli military action in Lebanon and called for an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Spokesman Yu Chi-ho of the Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the government "denounces the current Israel military action as a serious encroachment on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity which cannot be justified by international laws".

The statement also said South Korea strongly supports the recent U.N. Security Council resolutions which call on all parties in the conflict to cease military activities and demand the "unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon".

"The government reaffirms its position that all international disputes should be settled not by force but through peaceful negotiation," the statement added.

STUDENTS BOOKED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

Four Yonsei Students

SK091220 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] The Seoul Sodaemun police station booked four Yonsei University students on charge of taking the lead in the campus demonstration on 8 June. It is investigating Yun Pyong-ho (22, senior in sociology), Han Min-ho (22, senior in business administration, staying out of school), Kim Hyong-kyun (21, junior in applied statistics, staying out of school) and Yi Sang-a (senior in German literature).

According to police, they are accused of taking the lead in the campus demonstration at around 1225 on 8 June by scattering some 100 sheets of antigovernment printed matter on the fifth floor of the central library and on the roof of the grand hall in the university.

The police had arraigned 16 students, including coeds, in connection with the demonstration of that day. The police released 12 students after investigating them and plans to arrest the remaining 4 students including Yun.

Imprisonment Sentences Confirmed

SK091240 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] At the sentencing trial on 9 June of three Yonsei University students, Chang Sin-hwan (25, expelled from Department of Mechanical Engineering), Yi Song-ha (25, graduated from Theological Department) and Kim Chi-mok (24, expelled from Department of Law), the Criminal Department of the Supreme Court confirmed the original sentences for Chang and Yi of 7-year imprisonment and suspension of rights and for Kim of 5 year imprisonment and suspension of rights. Since they were arrested and referred to court trial, the leading figures of social circles, including the honorary president of Yonsei University Paek Nak-chun, president of the Former New Democratic Party Yu Chin-o and incumbent Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health Kim Chong-ye, have sent a petition to the judges appealing for leniency for the defendants. This has attracted the people's attention.

Arrest of Student Agitator

SK100926 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] The Seoul Chongyang-ri police station on 9 June arrested Mun Yang-su, 20-year-old junior of the Spanish Department of Korean Foreign Study University, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration by distributing antigovernment printed materials on campus and by instigating his fellow students to stage a demonstration.

Student Functions Prohibited

SK100214 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] Korea University on 9 June decided not to allow any evening functions or cultural events by students. The university has indefinitely postponed the "Jesus Christ festival" to be sponsored by the Folklore Research Institute at the Unviersity on 14 June. It has been learned this action is a preventive measure against those students who recently attempted to stage antigovernment demonstrations at an evening function.

According to a report, some 800 students staged a campus demonstration for an hour and a half from 1900 on 28 May following a folklore play.

TIMES COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON 'NEW ECONOMICS'

SK300116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 82 p 5

["Tweedledee" column: "Scaling"]

[Text] A relative of mine pointed out the other night that I lacked a sense of money. It wasn't true, I protested. I was thus forced to demonstrate my sense of the order of magnitude concerning how much a specific sum of money was worth. I present here samples of it, hoping that they would be useful to those who are struggling to catch up with the "new economics" in this enlightening month of May. In the following, each grouping is represented by a single number, for example, 100 stands for 100-999.

1 won. Useful when paying taxes in cash or leveling a chest of drawers. Also find use as chips in a poker game.

10 won. Pays for 3 minutes on a pay-phone, a few balls of bubble gum or a stamp for surface mail.

100 won. Buys a bus token, a ball-point pen, a daily newspaper, a 22-hole briquet of coal or a carnation.

1,000 won. One can ride a taxi without bothering about the change and have reasonable lunch in town. Sufficient to pay a doorman or a traffic policeman for doing nothing.

10,000 won. With this, one can afford a luxurious shirt, a pair of ladies shoes, an electric fan, a plane ticket to Cheju-do or an 80 kg sack of rice.

100,000 won. Nearly all of monthly salaries fall in this category. Sufficient for a color TV, tuition fee for a semester in college or a new refrigerator.

1,000,000 won. An Assemblyman's monthly salary and the content of a presidential envelope are said to be in this range. Buys a car or a good piano.

10,000,000 won. Ordinary apartments and houses are traded on this level. Also compensates for a life lost in traffic or a shooting accident.

100,000,000 won. Corresponds to a Nobel Prize money or a big corporation's "voluntary" contribution to the national defense. Usually sufficient to buy a big house, an Exocet missile, a bank manager or a former general.

1,000,000,000 won. Annual profit of a large manufacturing company in a good year. Sufficient to cater to a whole regiment for a few years or purchase a submodern jet fighter. This was the range Pak Yong-pok controlled in the loan scandal of 1974.

10,000,000,000 won. Can support the construction of either a good-sized petrochemical plant or a Sheffield-class destroyer, either a Christian church in Yongdong or an Asiatic cultural center. Yulsan group went bankrupt in 1979 for its failure to raise such a sum.

100,000,000,000 won. Original British estimate on the total cost of the Falklands war or the annual sale of a multinational corporation. Enough to purchase a 600 MW nuclear power station or a nuclear submarine. The official estimate on the sum Chang Yong-cha swindled out of a number of banks and manufacturing companies is in this range.

1,000,000,000,000 won. The governmental budget for 1982. Total damage on the industry and civilian properties during the Korean war. The "big hand" behind the present loan scandal is said to be in control of sums of this magnitude.

THREE MAJOR PARTIES AGREE TO MEET CHON

SK110118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of the three major political parties are expected to meet at Chongwadae next week to discuss the settlement of the recent curb loan scandal and other state issues.

The date of the meeting has not been set pending consultations with Chongwadae, but it would most probably be early next week, if not this weekend.

The "political summit" will be based on an agreement reached by the secretaries-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the second minority Korea National Party (KNP) at the National Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Interparty negotiations over the summit, first proposed by DKP President Yu Chi-Song in a news conference last week, had rough sailing because of conflicting views over the number of participants.

Following a meeting with his DKP and KNP counterparts, Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary-general of the Ruling Party, told reporters that the three agreed to allow the DJP to arrange for a meeting with the president by heads of the three parties at the earliest possible date at the convenience of Chongwadae.

Concerning the agenda, Kwon said that discussions will be on overall pending national issues, with an emphasis on the conclusion of the aftermath of the curb loan scandal.

He added that the outcome of the meeting will be made public based on a report to be jointly drafted.

"I can not tell when the meeting will take place. We have to consult with Chongwadae," he said.

Political observers predicted that the meeting may be held next week as participants will need time to prepare themselves for the political summit, the third since President Chon was inaugurated in September 1980.

The participants, besides the president, will be DJP Chairman Yi Chae-hyong, DKP President Yu and KNP President Kim Chong-chol. The president concurrently heads the DJP.

The political parties had been at odds over the proposed Chongwadae meeting, and the breakthrough came yesterday morning when the DKP withdrew its persistent demand that the "summit" should be conducted only between the president and Yu.

The ruling party and the KNP insisted that it should be attended by their parties, to jointly solve national difficulties.

Earlier in the day, O Se-ung, minister of state for political affairs, visited Yu at the DKP head office and consulted with the opposition leader for about 30 minutes.

CHAN SI ADDRESSES ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING COURSE

BK101214 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The first administrative and judiciary cadre training course for 180 trainees from various central, municipal and provincial ministries and departments throughout the PRK was opened at the administrative and judiciary cadre training school at 0830 on 9 June under the chairmanship of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and member of the KUFNCD honorary Presidium; Comrade UK Bunchhoeun, minister of justice; and many deputy ministers and cadres from various ministries and departments.

In his opening speech, Comrade UK Bunchhoeun, the justice minister, said:

[Begin recording] Today, we open the first course of the PRK administrative and judiciary cadre training school at a time when our people throughout the country are elated by the great victories scored during the past 3 years after escaping from the danger of genocide, the resolutions of the third party congress and the party Central Committee, and the success of the second session of the National Assembly which adopted a law on the establishment of the state organs -- another indication of the development and growth of our revolutionary state power.

This initial course will last for about 3 months. The objective of this course is to provide the trainees with a basic knowledge of the state and socialist laws; the principal, significant parts of the party lines and policies adopted at the fourth party congress; the role, tasks and establishment of the state apparatus; and a number of the most essential elements of the specialized work of the administration, the tribunals and the public prosecution.

It is also designed to enable the trainees to increase their proletarian stand and views and to temper themselves as administrative cadres of the new regime so that our cadres will be able to begin to work gradually in accordance with the state rules and regulations in the service of the two strategic tasks of the Kampuchean revolution in this immediate period. This course is being held to meet these objectives and is in line with the historic stage of building and strengthening our country's revolutionary state power.

On behalf of all cadres responsible for the training of the administrative and judiciary cadres of the Council of Ministers, I announce the opening of this first administrative and judiciary cadre training course. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Chan Si noted the great victories and developments scored in all fields during the past 3 years by the Kampuchean revolution under the correct leadership of the KPRP. The comrade also exhorted all the trainees as follows:

[Begin recording] Today is the day that we open a course to train cadres in the party lines and policies with particular emphasis on administrative and economic control and basic legal problems. All the trainees are key cadres of various central and local ministries, including important cadres from the people's revolutionary committees, the provincial police offices and the provincial and municipal people's courts.

On this occasion, I would like to mention a number of problems relation to this course. Now, 3 years after the liberation, we have established the state power from the central down to the commune and village levels, as well as built up the ranks of cadres within the framework of the state. Every field of work in our country has been restored and rebuilt. Thus, the effort to stimulate the work of cadres is one of the most necessary tasks.

However, this effort alone is insufficient. Cadres must be knowledgeable in their work and have the means to carry out their work well. For this reason, the most important objective of this course is to educate cadres in administrative and judiciary work.

Since this course will only last for 3 months, it will only provide basic knowledge for the administrative cadres so that they can carry out their necessary daily work. We will have to learn more and study more in our daily work. Each trainee must grasp the important principles of the party, that is, national unity and international solidarity. Only if we implement well the spirit of national unity and international solidarity can we succeed in all our endeavors.

Our state power is the state power of the people, by the people and for the people. Each trainee must study hard in order to serve the people well. He should not place himself above the people, look down upon or oppress the people. He must strive to temper and turn himself into a qualified cadre with good ethics so that the people will trust, love and support him and have confidence in the revolution of our new regime.

This course is also a model course from which we can draw experience for our future courses. Thus, the committees in charge of the course and the school must become close to the trainees and encourage their cadres and personnel to pay attention to providing facilities for the trainees in their (?study), meals and travelling. Together with the teachers, they should help advise the trainees in their study. [end recording]

This ceremony ended at 1030 in an extremely joyful, cordial and warm atmosphere.

INFORMATION OFFICE DELEGATION VISITS COPENHAGEN

BK050718 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation led by Prum Ieng, chief of the Kampuchean Information Office in Stockholm, paid a visit to Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, from 23 to 27 May.

The delegation was greeted upon its arrival by Wilfred Glund, chairman of the Denmark-Vietnam Association, and Niel Henrik Nielson, representative of the committee for the recognition of the PRK.

During a press conference Prum Ieng talked about the progress made in all fields in the PRK and stressed the desire of the Kampuchean people to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand. The PRK, he said, is always ready to discuss with Thailand problems concerning the interests of the two countries.

During meetings with Gert Petersen, chairman of the People's Socialist Party; Ib Norlund, chairman of the Communist Party; Reimann, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Eigil Pedersen, secretary general of the Red Cross, Prum Ieng thanked the Danish people for their support for the Kampuchean people.

Niel Henrik Neilson, Gert Petersen and Ib Norlund pledged to continue supporting the Kampuchean people and doing their best so that the Danish Government would recognize the PRK.

USSR TRADE ACCORD SIGNED; DELEGATION LEAVES

BK280957 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- The trade delegation of the USSR led by N.M. (Zhukov), head of the East Asian Department of the Foreign Trade Ministry, left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 10-day visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off at its departure by Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade. V.A. (?Yurchenko), trade representative of the USSR to Kampuchea, was also present.

The delegation was received in audience by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. An accord on trade exchanges and payments for 1982 was signed at the end of the visit.

It visited the seaport of Kompong Som, Angkor Wat, the Takhmau tire factory, the national museum, the former Royal Palace and the Russei Kev rubber plant.

BOU THANG, HUN SEN VIEW SOVIET CULTURAL SHOW

BK101510 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jun (SPK) -- Artists from the Georgian and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republics, led by Marina Pavlovana Paganini of the Soviet Culture Ministry, presented a show in Phnom Penh on 8 May.

Present on that occasion were Bout Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly [as received].

The presence of ambassadors from friendly countries accredited in Phnom Penh was also noted.

VODK HAILS RESOLUTION OF NONALIGNED MEETING

BK101010 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Ministerial Meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau Adopted a Resolution Asking for the Complete Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops from Kampuchea"]

[Summary] "On 6 June, the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in Havana adopted a resolution reiterating the aims of the movement: to struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, any form of aggression and the occupation of other countries, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and hegemonism. The resolution emphasized the necessity to respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, because this is the fundamental principle of the Nonaligned Movement.

"Concerning the Kampuchean problem, which was caused by the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists sending their troops to attack and occupy Kampuchea in violation of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter, the resolution of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau stated that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Southeast Asia and Kampuchea in order to guarantee respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Southeast Asian countries, including Kampuchea."

During the past few years the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and the Cubans, who are both cat's-paws of the Soviet international expansionists, have carried out many acts of sabotage aimed at destroying the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement. They have also attempted to drag the movement into serving the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Soviet international expansionists and their lackeys. "They have tried to propagate a heinous theory to the effect that the Soviets are the natural allies of the Nonaligned Movement."

Before and during the meeting, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and their Cuban allies made every effort to obstruct the discussion of the issue of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. The Cubans used their position as chairman of the sixth summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement to demolish the Democratic Kampuchean representative and take away his rights and seat.

"Therefore, the fact that the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau -- which was held in Cuba, in the very house of an ally of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- adopted a resolution demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is a victory for the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and also represents a common victory for the overwhelming number of nonaligned countries who love peace and justice, respect and principles of nonalignment and who are faithful to this movement." This resolution stands as a shameful defeat for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

"The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to express their sincere thanks to those countries who adopted this just resolution and hope that the nonaligned countries will continue to work actively to demolish the unjust decision foisted by Castro in keeping with his law of the jungle against Democratic Kampuchea. The rights of the Democratic Kampuchean representative and Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the Nonaligned Movement must be restored. Measures must be taken to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they respect and implement the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN General Assembly, which call for the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference."

VODK REPORTS PREM REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEAN SOLUTION

BK110322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] On 7 June Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon reiterated during the meeting of Thai diplomatic envoys to the Asia and Pacific region that Thailand maintains its stand to solve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies.

He emphasized that the Southeast Asian region cannot be peaceful or stable, nor can Thais work to construct their country for the improvement of the people's living standard, until the Kampuchean issue is solved.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES INVASION OF LEBANON

BK110554 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Jun 82

[LPDR Foreign Ministry spokesman's 10 June statement on Israeli invasion of Lebanon -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the past week, Israeli aircraft heavily bombed Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, and other Lebanese towns, killing and wounding hundreds of people, including women, old people and children. Later, the Israeli forces fired artillery pieces and employed hundreds of tanks and armored vehicles cars in their invasion os southern Lebanon and attacks against various areas in Lebanon, thereby committing untold crimes and causing overwhelming indignation. among the Lebanese people and Palestinian refugees.

The blatant and open acts committed by Israel with the support of the imperialist circles headed by the U.S. imperialists constitute a grave challenge to world public opinion and, at the same time, seriously violate the UN Security Council resolutions and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, Such acts have also caused a tense situation in the region,

The Foreign Ministry spokesman solemnly condemns the criminal acts of aggression committed by Israel with the support of the U.S. imperialists against the Lebanese and Arab-Palestinian people. The spokesman resolutely demands that Israel halt all its acts of aggression and urgently and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from the Lebanese territory. It must strictly comply with the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Lao people once again affirm their full support for the Lebanese, Palestinian and other fraternal Arab people in their just struggle against Zionist Israel and for the defense of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 JUNE

BK101121 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Jun (OANA/KPL) - A delegation of the central council of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions led by its vice chairman, Heng Teav, arrived here yesterday for an official friendship visit.

In the evening of the same day, the Kampuchean trade union delegation discussed with Sanan Southichak, member of the party CC and president of the Federation of Lao Trade Union, issues on trade union work.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES NEPALESE ENVOY

BK101115 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Jun (OANA/KPL) -- The ambassador of Nepal to Laos, Khagajeet Baral, yesterday paid a courtesy visit to Vice-Premier and Minister of Education, sports and Religious Affairs Phoumi Vongvichit.

The vice-premier, in the course of the cordial discussion with the ambassador, expressed his conviction that the friendship relations between Laos and Nepal will be strengthened. The Nepalese ambassador also assured the Lao vice-premier that he will do his best to coordinate with the Lao side to improve the friendly ties between the two countries. Khagajeet Baral, who is the first Nepalese ambassador to be accredited to Laos, presented credentials to President Souphanouvong on June 8.

STATEMENT URGES ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

BK110552 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Thailand supports the call for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the immediate implementation of the UN resolutions to solve the existing problem through peaceful means.

Chet Sucharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, disclosed this morning that he, in his capacity as the Foreign Ministry spokesman, has issued an urgent statement on the outbreak of fighting between Israel and some Middle East countries. The statement says Thailand has always disagreed with the use of force to solve any problem and for aggression against other countries. Therefore, Thailand appeals to Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and immediately comply with the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 issued in 1982 so as to solve the problem through peaceful means.

LAWYERS 'MORALLY CERTAIN' OF INDOCHINA CBW USE

BK101424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Jun (AFP) -- A group of Asian lawyers today said they were "morally certain" that chemical weapons had been used in Cambodia and Laos.

The verdict came from Senior Supreme Court Advocate P.N. Lekhi of India at the conclusion of a week-long inquiry here into alleged human rights violations in the two Vietnam-controlled Indochinese states.

The inquiry, sponsored by the Thai chapter of Lawasia in conjunction with the Thai Friends Relief Foundation, was conducted by jurists and academics from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. Observers from Australia, New Zealand and Japan also participated.

In a press statement released here this evening, the inquiry committee said it had reached a "consensus" that "circumstances existed, which would be sufficient to convince a reasonable person, that there had been widespread but selective employment of some form of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea (Cambodia)." Elaborating, Mr. Lekhi said the inquiry committee was "morally certain" that deaths and injuries had been brought about by "unnatural" factors.

The committee found that two different "patterns" prevailed. In Laos, there had been "aerial transmission of agents" whereas in Cambodia, water resources had been polluted "with modern techniques," he noted. But the committee had no plan to identify the chemical weapons used, he added.

Hanoi has condemned the inquiry as a move that "suits the scheme of Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists against the people's of Indochina."

Senior Advocate A.B. Nasution of Indonesia said the reaction was "understandable" and invited Vietnam to "join us in the inquiry so that we would have better access to the sites."

The inquiry committee, in visits to refugee camps along the Laotian and Cambodian borders, interviewed alleged victims including three Laotian children, aged between five and 10, who survived a recent attack.

The committee plans to publish a report on their findings "as soon as possible."

HANOI SCORES 'PLOT' TO FORM KHMER COALITION

BK101345 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] To cope with the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and certain authorities in the ASEAN countries are trying their best to form a so-called coalition of three Khmer groups in exile. The chief leaders of these Khmer groups are busily preparing for their trips to Geneva to make a bargain this time. Here is our commentary:

As a matter of fact, there is nothing new in this arrangement. To form a coalition of Khmer reactionary groups is a plot hatched by China, the United States and the ASEAN countries a long time ago. Last year they did intend to bring such a political offspring to the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly to replace the political corpse of Democratic Kampuchea of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which is hated by every one of conscience, even by some close allies of the United Staes and China.

Until now they still fail to achieve their plot. There are many reasons. First of all it is due to the stubbornness, greediness and hostility of the chief leaders of these three Khmer groups. More important is disagreement between the bosses: China, the United States and the ASEAN countries. These bosses have in common the goal of forming a coalition against the revival of the Kampuchean people, but they all want to make a profit for their own sake. China, having the Pol Pot force in its control, only wants to use the coalition as a show case for its henchmen to manipulate the other two groups. China's aim is to exert its influence on all Khmer reactionary forces, but it is contrary to the intention of the United States and the ASEAN countries to nurture their own forces. Obviously, whereas their coalition is a (?drawn cake) there already has been a fierce scramble between the greedy bosses and servants.

It is necessary to say more about their ambition. At first they decided to set up a real government closely uniting their henchmen from top to bottom. However, in Singapore the three Khmer chief leaders could only agree to one thing; that is, to stop attacking one another. Then they met in Bangkok nine times in the presence of the Thai and Singapore foreign ministers, but could not break the deadlock. For this reason, they later decided to form a loose coalition. In February 1982, they again met in Beijing in the presence of Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping. As Son Sann flatly rejected the invitation to Beijing, the meeting turned out to be a failure. Last May Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila went to Beijing with his new proposal and still failed to achieve anything. Newspapers in Bangkok reflected Bangkok's disappointment in the following remark: It is not easy to mix oil with water.

After that the Khmer reactionary leaders passed the word that they would meet to form a coalition in an ASEAN country's capital before the ASEAN foreign ministers meet on 14 June. But now they have decided to meet in Geneva.

To shut wild beats in the same cage is not easy, but the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN countries are still trying. Even if they succeeded, the so-called coalition of Khmer reactions will only breed skin diseases for the People's Republic of Kampuchea, no more and no less.

The exiled Khmer reactionaries may talk big in Beijing, Bangkok or in the Oval Office of U.S. President Reagan, but in Kampuchea they are sure to have no foothold. They are just criminals who have been sentenced to death by the Kampuchean people.

SRV JURISTS ASSAIL HUMAN RIGHTS INQUIRY

BK101112 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Today, 8 June, the Vietnam Lawyers Association issued a statement concerning the human rights inquiry being conducted by a group of Asian lawyers. The statement says:

A group of Asian lawyers called the Asian Lawyers' Legal Inquiry Committee and a Thai organization called the Thai Friends Relief Foundation -- a component of the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific -- are holding a conference in Bangkok 4-10 June purportedly to make an inquiry into possible violations of human rights in Kampuchea and Laos, to determine whether chemical and biological warfare has been or is being waged against the Kampuchean and Lao people, to find out whether provisions and medicines provided by the United Nations and other international relief organizations have in fact reached the Khmer people, and also to determine if refugees from Kampuchea and Laos have been arrested, maltreated and exploited by foreign armed forces and governments. These passages are taken from a letter written by a Mr Samutthawanit, a former Thai ambassador to Kampuchea and the coordinator of the aformentioned conference, for distribution to whom it may concern. This letter further states that the conference will charge a representative with gathering documents, information, statements and comments related to the issues under inquiry from various sources such as the press, appropriate organizations and embassies.

The Vietnam Lawyers Association, which always pays attention to the activities of its colleagues in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for the sake of peace and national independence, holds that the aforementioned dubious allegations and activities by these Asian lawyers, who outwardly appear to be neutral, impartial and objective and who profess a desire to serve peace and human rights, are all too obviously a move to bolster the slanderous charges of violations of human rights constantly leveled at the governments and peoples of the three Indochinese countries in a blatant and shameless manner by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. This slanderous campaign has been carried out for many years under the banner of human rights.

Everyone knows that the persistent and blatant fabrications issued by the United States and other reactionary forces during the past few years about the so-called chemical war started by the Soviet Union and Vietnam have already backfired. On 15 March 1982 the Pugwash Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, rejected these slanders by the United States as groundless. On the contrary, many newly discovered documents have revealed details about the use of toxic chemicals in South Vietnam and Laos by the United States during its war of aggression against Vietnam.

Ample evidence has been made public about the storage and use of chemical weapons by the imperialists and international reactionaries in Pakistan and against the Afghan people. The Thai army, on 11 and 14 February 1982, fired many shells containing toxic chemicals into the Phnum Malai area of the PRK, seriously posioning many civilians. During the February 1979 war of aggression started by China against the Vietnamese people, Chinese troops used toxic gas on a number of population centers and poisoned drinking water sources along their paths of advance.

The obvious truth is that the very culprits who have used chemical weapons to commit crimes have tried to make fabrications and slanderous charges against others. The world press recently exposed this campaign as a smokescreen designed to deflect the attention of U.S. and world public opinion from the criminal decision of the United States to produce and use on a large scale a new generation of chemical weapons, such as binary chemical warheads.

Everyone knows that the distribution of humanitarian aid given by various countries and international organizations to the Kampuchean people inside Kampuchean territory has been carried out in the presence of the representatives of these countries and international organizations. These representatives have also recognized Vietnam's disinterested cooperation in this issue.

Conscientious people throughout the world know full well that tens of thousands of Lao and Kampuchean refugees now living in Thai territory are truly the only victims of starvation, illness and privation. International humanitarian aid, instead of being given to them, has been appropriated by the very people who have clamored about starvation in Kampuchea in order to assist the Pol Pot army remnants who are opposing and sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution.

Faced with such a situation, the Vietnam Lawyers Association calls on the lawyers in the ASEAN countries and in other countries in Asia to make the voice of truth and justice heard -- especially in those matters related to human rights -- and not to act against their professional conscience and genuine justice and not to help the genocidal war maniacs in opposing the legitimate interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

NHAN DAN ASSESSES 'REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION'

BK110700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 82 pp 3, 4

[Dao Duy Tung article: "The Revolutionary Situation in Our Country" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] One of the successes of the fifth party congress was that our party reviewed all of the activities of the party and people over the past years, correctly evaluated the achievements scored, pointed out the character and causes of immediate difficulties and shed light on the political situation in our country.

The assessment of the situation this time around is of great importance. The past 7 years were the first years of a new stage -- the stage of the entire country's advance to socialism. Advancing to socialism from an economy generally characterized by small-scale production is a very new experience and practically has no precedent in history. During this period of time, the situation developed in a fairly complex manner. While embarking on building socialism, our people had to mobilize forces to fight and defeat two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionary clique. We have performed not only our national duties, but also fulfilled our international obligation. Faced with the growth of the Vietnamese revolution, the reactionary forces have colluded with each other, considering Vietnam as a principal counteroffensive point in their counterrevolutionary strategy. Under these historic circumstances, there are problems which we have understood thoroughly; there are also problems which we have understood only through the realities of their solution; there are tasks which have yielded satisfactory results while others have still left much to be desired; and there are a great deal of both strengths and shortcomings. At present, we are facing many serious difficulties. The struggle between the two paths is taking place in a difficult and complex manner.

This situation requires that our party make a profound analysis of the situation in the country and draw upon conclusions serving as a basis for the concretization of lines and the formulation of solutions in order to help our country's revolution overcome difficulties and continue to progress. This is an objective requirement of the development of our society. Aware of this requirement, the congresses of all-echelon party organizations devoted a large amount of time to evaluating the situation. Concentrating the intellect of the entire party, the fifth party congress assessed the situation correctly and thoroughly, drew upon many important conclusions and achieved a high identity of views within the party. These results clearly reflect our party's sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of the class and nation as well as toward the fatherland's future and the people's happiness. They also reflect our party's very serious attitude regarding criticism and self-criticism, and its scientific method of assessing the situation.

Analyzing facts objectively, the congress affirmed vigorously the great revolutionary achievements which our people have scored over the past years:

With A PROLETARIAN DICTATORIAL SYSTEM ESTABLISHED RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, we completed the settlement of the basic problem of the revolution -- to whom power belongs and which path the country has to follow. With the proletarian dictatorial system established countrywide, our people have in hand the most important tool to achieve their revolutionary objectives.

Our party and state carried out many policies aimed at UNIFYING THE COUNTRY RAPIDLY, thus satisfying our people's earnest aspiration and creating an harmonious life in the country. This has caused our country's revolutionary forces to become unprecedentedly stronger, enabling our people to use the comprehensively rich potentials of a unified country with more than 50 million people.

With large revolutionary forces grown as a result of the establishment of the proletarian dictatorial system throughout the country and as a result of the unification of the country, our people FOUGHT AND DEFEATED SWIFTLY THE TWO WARS OF AGGRESSION WAGED BY THE CHINESE REACTIONARY CLIQUE, firmly defended their fatherland, helped to liberate a nation from annihilation, smashed an expansionist base of the Chinese reactionary clique, formed an unprecedented interdependent strategic position of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, and expanded and consolidated the vanguard post of the socialist system in Southeast Asia.

Struggling under extremely difficult conditions, our people HAVE SCORED REMARKABLE ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND MANY CULTURAL SECCESSES. Economic establishments damaged during the war have been restored. Many new economic establishments with modern equipment have been and are being built. The production capabilities of economic sectors have been increased a step further. Our economic successes have not only met to a great extent the people's daily needs, but have also provided a basis for expanding production in the years to come.

With the VIETNAM-USSR TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION AND WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF OUR COUNTRY IN CEMA, the all-round cooperation between our country and the socialist community -- in particular, between our country and the Soviet Union -- has created for our country favorable international factors so as to enable our people to fulfill their national and international duties satisfactorily.

During the past 7 years -- which is a short time compared to a man's life or a nation's history -- our people have accomplished a fairly large amount of work and achieved successes not only in national defense, but also in building socialism; not only in the political, military, economic, domestic and diplomatic domains, but also in their national and international duties. These successes, of which we can be very proud, are comprehensive and historically significant.

The successes achieved by our people during that period have created a new revolutionary situation in our country. Our revolution, far from going downhill, is on an upward trend; the revolutionary strategic position of the entire country, far from being weak, is becoming even firmer; the revolutionary forces, far from declining, are growing strong; and the exploitable potentials of the country, far from being reduced, have become even more abundant. In the overall picture of the country, frankly speaking, we clearly see that these achievements are essential.

It is with this significance that that fifth party congress affirmed: "THE PAST 5 YEARS WILL GO DOWN IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY AS A STAGE OF VERY GLORIOUS VICTORIES OF THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION. OVERCOMING COUNTLESS DIFFICULTIES, OUR PEOPLE HAVE TAKEN THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION FORWARD TO A NEW STRATEGIC POSITION, MORE SOLID THAN BEFORE, AND CREATED GREATER POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND AND THE SUCCESSFUL BUILDING OF SOCIALISM."

In assessing the situation of the all-level party congresses, we succeeded in overcoming the tendency to see only difficulties and shortcomings while ignoring the great achievements scored by our people; or to recognize only political, military and diplomatic achievements while paying little attention to economic ones. Such a tendency is reflected in our practice of understanding things in a simplistic manner; of not being aware of the degrees, contents and significance of our economic achievements; and of separating political and military achievements from economic ones. Also, when we examined the situation of the economy and daily life, we based ourselves on originally prescribed norms -- many of which were inconsistent with reality -- and not on the fact that complex developments of the situation gave rise to new factors that adversely affected the achievement of these norms. We also failed to base ourselves on the historic conditions that created the standards of living of our people both in the north and in the south in the past, and on the historic conditions that have created the present standards of living of our people throughout the country.

The congress pointed out the basic causes of our people's successes, namely the party's firm leadership, the heroism of the people and armed forces and international support and assistance. In particular, our party correctly solved problems concerning its revolutionary line and strategic policies at the crucial moment of the country, such as the policy of coping with the Chinese reactionary clique's scheme of annexation of our country, the policy of helping the Kampuchean people avoid the danger of annihilation, the policy of signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and so forth. Without such clear-sighted and timely strategic policies, our people could not score these revolutionary achievements; moreover, they might lose all of the gains they had won, and even experience unfathomable tragic catastrophes. Our party's clear-sighted leadership led to the revolutionary successes that belonged to the entire party in which the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the comrade general secretary played an important role. Therefore, a resolution of the fifth party congress "highly evaluates the correct activities of the Central Committee (fourth tenure), headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in leading the entire party, people and army to implement the domestic and diplomatic lines laid down in the resolution of the fourth party congress."

As citizens of an heroic nation, combatants of the army of the communists and leaders and organizers of all victories of our people, all party cadres -- in whatever position, on the production or combat front -- have contributed all of their energies and talents to these victories. We highly esteem, take pride in and are enthusiastic over our people's achievements, whereas the hostile forces and opportunists, by nature, are unhappy with and seek to slander them. This is natural. What we should do is to coordinate our actions promptly to smash their slanderous arguments.

The congress emphatically pointed out our people's achievements, thoroughly analyzed the actual economic and social situation in our country and cited the very serious economic and social difficulties facing our people. For instance, the national income has not yet ensured social consumption; the national economy has not yet created accumulation; the amount of grain, cloth and other essential consumer goods is insufficient; the situation concerning the supply of energy and materials, and the communications and transportation situation are very tense; the market and prices are unstable; the life of working people is rife with difficulties, negative manifestations in everyday life still linger; and the gains of socialism have been encroached upon by capitalist and nonsocialist factors.

Thus, our party has looked straight into the truth and pointed out the existing economic and social difficulties; it has neither dodged nor refused to see these difficulties.

The congress analyzed the objective causes of the difficulties. One of the primary causes is that OUR ECONOMY IS PRINCIPALLY A SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION ECONOMY. In this connection, Lenin's following theory is all the more significant: The more a country is economically backward, the more difficulties it will experience in advancing to socialism.

Russia, an averagely developed capitalist country in 1913, had a population then of 130 million and produced 4.3 million tons of steel, 29.2 million tons of coal, 10.3 million tons of mineral oil and 31,000 tons of brass, and its per capita grain income was 500 kg. Yet, in the wake of the victory of its revolution, it encountered countless difficulties in advancing to socialism. Vietnam, with a population of 55 million -- nearly half that of Russia -- can produce only 40,000 tons of steel and 6 million tons of coal, while its per capita grain income is less than 300 kg and mineral oil has not yet been exploited. Thus, it cannot avoid many serious difficulties.

The country's economy has encountered difficulties not only because of its small-scale production, but also because of THE VERY SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF A PROTRACTED WAR AND OF COLONIALISM. These consequences have adversely affected not only the economic sector, but also the cultural and social fields. They have caused material losses and inflicted considerable moral damage. Overcoming them is not a matter of days, but requires a long time. In the 20th century, few nations have suffered such a protracted and atrocious war and borne such heavy war consequences in so many respects.

The problem is thatwe have suffered not only the consequences of 30 years of war. During the past 7 years, WE HAD TO CONDUCT A 3-YEAR NATIONAL DEFENSE WAR; as the old wounds have not yet healed, new losses have been incurred by the two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists.

That is not all. The Chinese reactionary clique is presently carrying out its hostile policy intensively. It is plotting to annex Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Our country is simultaneously enjoying peace and coping with a type of multifaceted war of destruction by the Chinese hegemonist expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Meanwhile, we must be ready to cope with the possibility that the enemy will launch a large-scale war of aggression. Under these circumstances, an ordinary citizen can understand that we have devoted considerable human and material forces to the national defense effort.

Perhaps in the world few nations have experienced so many multifaceted and serious difficulties. In spite of this, we HAVE TO MEET THREE VERY PRESSING BASIC REQUIREMENTS SIMULTANEOUSLY -- TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, TO ENSURE THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD, AND TO BUILD STEP BY STEP THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF SOCIALISM. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, DIFFICULTIES AND IMBALANCES ARE UNAVOIDABLE. (footnote: party Central Committee's Political Report at the fifth party congress)

The congress analyzed extensively the shortcomings and mistakes we have committed as a result of impatience, conservatism and sluggishness; shortcomings and mistakes in assessing the situation; and shortcomings and mistakes in concretizing and implementing set lines. These mistakes, in the last analysis, are due to the fact that we do not understand the law of the advance from small production to large-scale socialist production, are not aware of reality and are lacking economic knowledge.

These mistakes are serious. In definite respects, as the political report pointed out, the shortcomings and mistakes in leadership and management have been instrumental in creating or worsening the difficult economic and social situation over the past years. Such criticism by the congress is very correct and appropriate. We must understand, however, that these subjective shortcomings and mistakes are not the only or main causes of all difficulties. If we did not commit shortcomings and mistakes and if they were not serious, we could more satisfactorily solve some problems concerning grain and consumer goods, the situation of some economic sectors would not be so tense and the negative manifestations would not develop so seriously. In fact, there are many difficulties and imbalances which have not yet been basically overcome. Overcoming them needs time.

These shortcomings and mistakes, with their many manifestations, are general. They reflect the leadership abilities of party committee echelons and the managerial abilities of state organs from the central to the grassroots levels. This is a common problem and is not limited to some organs. Naturally, each organ and individual must be conscious of its or his responsibility in a concrete manner.

As the organizer and leader of our people's revolutionary undertaking, our party has sought ways to reduce shortcomings and mistakes. When shortcomings and mistakes are noted, it does not fail to submit to self-criticisms in order to find ways to overcome them. Only naive and utopian people think that in revolution the party never makes mistakes. These people, when faced with mistakes, will tremble with fear. When the Russian revolution encountered difficulties, Lenin said: "It must be admitted that any communists who think that an 'undertaking' of world historic significance -- such as the establishment of a socialist economy (especially in a small-farmer country) -- can be accomplished without mistakes and setbacks and without unfulfilled or unsatisfactory tasks being done again and again many times, will certainly meet with failures. Those communists who do not entertain illusions, who are not discouraged and who keep themselves physically fit and healthy in order to 'start all over again' when faced with the most difficult tasks, will not experience failures (or will very likely not experience failures)" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Collected Works, vol 14, Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vietnamese version, p 514).

The assessment of the situation in order to understand fully the revolutionary developments in our country is significant in many respects.

First of all, OUR PARTY HAS UNDERSTOOD OUR SOCIETY MORE THOROUGHLY. It has a firm grasp of our country's rich potentials and our people's capabilities to exploit them. It is aware of the strengths and weaknesses of our people as well as the advantages and difficulties facing them. In war, understanding one's enemy and oneself is a requisite for defeating him. In socialist construction, understanding the actual situation in the country thoroughly is a primary condition of decisive significance for the accomplishment of set duties. The recent shortcomings in holding form to the realities of the country make us all the more aware of the significance of the correct assessment of the situation.

From the assessment of the situation, our party has drawn many useful experiences in defeating the Chinese expansionists' two wars of aggression, building socialism, settling domestic and diplomatic problems and performing national and international duties. From economic leadership our party has drawn many important conclusions on the steps and degrees of economic development and the adoption of practical economic forms and a system of economic management. Also highly important to us are important lessons on the settlement of the relationship between industry and agriculture and between the central and local economies, on the coordination of national economic development with the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries, on capital construction, on the combination of large, medium and small projects and so forth.

It is on the basis of these lessons that the fifth party congress CONCRETIZED AND FURTHER IMPROVED THE REVOLUTIONARY LINES LAID DOWN BY THE FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS. A thorough study of these lessons will enable us to understand fully the problems which the fifth party congress solved: The initial stage of the transition period; the economic and political requirements of that stage; the industrialization requirements in the 1980's, the one-step advance of agriculture to large-scale socialist production; guidelines and measures for eliminating the subsidy-based management system; the establishment of a new management system; and so forth.

Also through the assessment of the situation, the UNITY AND IDENTITY OF VIEWS WITHIN THE PARTY HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED A STEP FURTHER. Prior to the congress, there had been differing views on this or that aspect of the assessment of the situation. Such a difference often originated in different methods of examining things, in the varying amounts of information received by local party committee echelons and in the accuracy and inaccuracy of information. This is normal. At the all-level party committee congresses, through discussions of the draft documents of the congress the delegates were supplied with more information on the general situation. Thanks to the many opinions contributed by the delegates at these congresses, we were able, at the fifth national party congress, to achieve a high identity of views in assessing the situation. Many erroneous views were overcome, and the enemy's slanderous arguments were revealed. This is an important success.

It can be said that through the assessment of the situation our party has matured to a great extent. "We have overcome the perplexity which is hard to avoid when entering the new stage. We have made more concrete and rich the revolutionary lines laid down by the fourth party congress. We have gained a deeper comprehension of our country and people. We have identified the enemy and clearly seen the obstacles on our path. We have gained a more accurate and more concrete appraisal both of our possibilities and strengths and of our difficulties and weaknesses. The lessons of experience drawn from the practice of building socialism and defending the fatherland over the past 5 years are very useful to us. All this, which we could not have had 5 years ago, constitutes our most valuable revolutionary equipment as we enter the new stage of struggle." (footnote: party Central Committee Political Report at the fifth party congress).

SRV, USSR LIBRARIES SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

OW071538 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 7 -- The Vietnam National Library and the State V.I. Lenin Library in the Soviet Union have signed a plan for cooperation from 1982 to 1985. The plan includes research on library work, publication, exchanges of books, personnel and information, and exhibitions.

SOVIET JOURNALIST IZMAILOV VISITS VIETNAM

OW080801 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 8 -- R.T. Izmailov, advisor to the editorial board of the magazine AGITATOR of the Communist party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, has paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese magazine TUYEN TRUYEN (PROPAGANDA). Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Party Central Committee, briefed the Soviet guest on the contents of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the programme for propaganda and agitation work after the congress.

HOANG QUOC VIET RECEIVES EPISCOPAL COUNCIL GROUP

OW110745 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 11 -- The episcopal council of the Vietnamese Catholic Church held its third conference in Hanoi from June 7-10.

Yesterday Cardinal Trinh Van Can, president of the council, Archbishops Nguyen Van Binh and Nguyen Kim Dien, vice-presidents of the council, and other participants paid a call to the Central Committee of the fatherland front.

The Catholic dignitaries were cordially received by Hoang Quoc Viet, president, and Huynh Tan Phat, Trang Dang Khoa, Tran Huu Duyet and Nguyen Van Tien, members of the Presidium of the front Central Committee. Cardinal Trinh Van Can thanked the state and the front for providing good conditions for Catholics to contribute to national construction and defense.

Hoang Quoc Viet welcomed the efforts of the Catholic Church and its following in strengthening national unity, he particularly mentioned the church's participation in the world conference of religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe held in Moscow last month. Hoang Quoc Viet also reiterated the government's respect for freedom of belief and its consistent policy of national unity for national construction and defense.

AUSTRALIA

EMBASSY IN BEIRUT 'TEMPORARILY' CLOSED

BK110654 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The Australian Embassy in the Lebanese capital, Beirut, has been closed temporarily. Minister for Foreign Affairs Street said the situation in the city was so serious that Australian staff was facing unacceptable risks, and they and their dependents were being withdrawn.

Mr Street said the ambassador, Mr David Wilson, will remain in the Syrian capital, Damascus, where he is also accredited.

FRASER CALLS FOR STRONGER PACIFIC TIES

BK100856 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has suggested stronger official links between Pacific countries. Mr Fraser was speaking in Sydney at the opening of the Pacific resources convention. He said President Chon of South Korea had recently raised with him the idea of a summit meeting of Pacific heads of government.

Mr Fraser said Europeans, Africans and Americans held such talks but no single meeting gathered the Pacific countries and he believed the idea was worth pursuing. The prime minister said it was difficult for some of the Pacific countries to compete against organized groups, such as the European Economic Community, and regional summit meetings would help bring the issues into focus in a way that individual efforts could not achieve.

The resource convention is being attended by 11 Pacific countries.

LAW TO PROTECT DEFENSE POLICIES PLANNED

BK101205 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, says the highest priority will be given to new legislation to ensure that federal responsibility in defense and foreign policy matters is adequately backed by law. The attorney general, Senator Durack, has recommended that such legislation be introduced as soon as possible.

The announcement follows the Victorian premier's statement that his state would be declared nuclear free, involving, among other things, a ban on the entry of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships into the state's seaports.

Mr Fraser had also strongly criticized the reported statement by the federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, that a national labor government would not allow nuclear-armed warships into Australian ports. Mr Fraser said if the report on the statement was accurate, then the opposition had destroyed an important element of the bipartisan approach to the nation's policy on defense and foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN -- Australia's new ambassador to Japan is to be Mr Neil Currie, formerly secretary of the Australian Department of Industry and Commerce. Mr Currie will succeed Sir James Plimsoll who leaves soon. The new ambassador, who will take up his post in October, was a member of the Department of External Affairs from 1948 to 1959 and served in Tokyo and Geneva. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 82 BK]

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

BK101413 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The Indonesian Government has denounced Israeli aggression against Lebanon, stating that it is leading the world to the brink of a wider war, endangering international peace and stability.

In a statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta today, the Indonesian Government demanded that Israel immediately stop its aggression and withdraw its troops from Lebanon so as to restore Lebanese territorial integrity and save the Middle East and the world from a horrifying war.

The Foreign Affairs Department statement said that the Indonesian people were deeply concerned about the current situation in Lebanon and demanded that UN resolutions Nos. 508 and 509 be implemented.

SHIPPING RULE LEADING TO 'TIFF' WITH U.S.

BK060327 Hong Kong AFP in English 0216 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Suharyoni]

[Text] Jakarta, 6 June (AFP) -- A "tiff" is emerging between Indonesia and the United States over a government shipping rule that could lead to American and other foreign shipping lines losing millions of dollars. The ruling, which obliges all export and import commodities owned by the government to be transported by Indonesian vessels, has caused quite a stir among foreign shippers here.

It was imposed in the form of a presidential decree and was intended to help Indonesian shipping lines in the face of growing competition from foreign shippers, a sea communication department official said.

However, should Indonesian ships prove inadequate in the transportation of government-owned goods, there is still a [word indistinct] that foreign vessels will be used, the officials said.

The U.S. has presented an "aide memoire" to the foreign office here complaining that the ruling is bound to bring about adverse effects on American shipping lines, and describing it as "sheer flag discrimination."

However, according to official sources, the need for the decree should be understood by foreign shippers since they had hitherto made a lot of money while Indonesian shipping lines have suffered. "We are late in introducing such a policy as it should have been carried out long ago," the sources said.

They pointed out that in Japan, South Korea and some European countries the same policy was tightly implemented.

The government has helped expand the fleet of our major Indonesian shipping lines -- Jakarta Lloyd, Trikora Line, Gesuri Lloyd and Admiral Line -- by providing loans for the purchase of container ships, the sources said.

In its effort to conduct direct trade with buyer countries the government has names four big ports as export harbours -- Belawan (north Sumatra), Tanjung Priok (Jakarta), Tanjung Perak (east Java) and Ujungpandang (South Celebes).

The sources said the government was generally displeased over the quick negative reaction of foreign shipping lines. "They had better not eat the soup when it is still hot," they said, and added that in spite of the protests the rule would remain and would be implemented consistently.

The sources dismissed suggestions that the decree was against an international law banning discrimination in shipping practices. Being a sovereign state, Indonesia has the right to impose regulations which will help safeguard its national interests, they said.

Meanwhile, rumours are rife that the U.S. may consider sanctions against Indonesia if the ruling is strictly enforced, but Indonesia appears unshaken. "We are not closed to negotiations with those interested in this matter, but it must be understood that the policy is irrevocable," they said. They added they did not believe that the ruling would affect Indonesia's own foreign trade if the government was too rigid in implementing it.

A total of 22 foreign shipping lines in Jakarta will now no longer be able to make as much profit as they used to, but it is understood that the government has not closed the door on chartering their vessels if these are needed.

According to shipping officials an immediate problem may arise in the case of some commodities which have been paid for by foreign countries, such as rice, wheat and cotton. These commodities are being shipped by vessels flying foreign flags, the officials said. As an example they cited the case of wheat. Indonesia imports from the U.S. under the PL-480 aid program" and which allows the consignments to be sent here by a U.S. flag vessel.

However, the officials said, the government already has several alternatives to deal with problems arising from the new ruling, but they refused to say what these were.

The ruling is part of the government's policy of raising non-oil exports which have been declining since the end of last year due to the current world economic recession.

TROOPS AGAIN CROSS PAPUA NEW GUINEA BORDER

BK091319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Port Moresby, 9 Jun (AFP) -- Indonesian troops again crossed the Papua New Guinea (PNG) border at the weekend it was revealed here today.

But the latest encounter was the result of poor weather. A military helicopter carrying the military commander for the Irian Jaya Province, Brigadier General Sentosa, with 13 troops and two civilians was forced down at Wasengla Catholic mission, about 7 kilometers (4 miles) inside PNG on Saturday [5 June], government sources said. The helicopter was on its way from Jayapura to the central highlands of the Indonesian province. The helicopter landed in PNG on Saturday afternoon and was able to continue its journey within 2 hours.

The brigadier general apologised to the priests at the mission and told them he would also be apologising to the PNG Government.

Government sources said they were not treating the incident as a deliberate border crossing.

PNG Briefed on Violation Report

BK091411 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta today summoned the acting charge d'affaires of Papua New Guinea to brief him on the real situation of the report on violation of the common border. On the occasion, the Indonesian Government expressed its strong wish that the Papua New Guinea Government, in dealing with border problems, take more coordinated efforts to prevent the recurrence of incidents in future. The Indonesian Government also expressed the hope for understanding and cooperation of the Papua New Guinea Government on joint efforts to overcome border problems. This was announced by the Foreign Information Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Department today.

PNG Charges Denied

BK101049 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1030 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Jun (ANTARA) -- The Department of Foreign Affairs has denied charges by the government of Papua New Guinea that Indonesian troops had made border violations in hot pursuit of the self-styled OPM [Free Papua Movement] rebels who had fled into the neighour country. The department Wednesday [9 June] summoned the PNG charge d'affaires ad intermin to clarify the situation.

Issuing a press statement here Wednesday the department explained that, according to investigation, security troops of the armed forces of Indonesia on May 14, 15 and 21 did not carry out military operations in the common border area between Indonesia and PNG as claimed by the PNG Government.

According to reports received here, the rebel troops in October last year kidnaped 58 employees of the PT Hanurata logging company including a Malaysian national named Ling Thai Hoe.

These hostages were carried across the border into PNG by the rebels, the statement said. The people of Selmus village, who knew that the hostages were in PNG territory at their own initiative and effort, had freed their relatives kept hostage including the Malaysian national mentioned earlier in PNG territory.

Under a border agreement concluded between Indonesia and PNG in 1979 it was provided that in such cases the government of Papua New Guinea had the obligation to notify the Indonesian Government on the abuse of PNG territory by the rebel forces. But since October 1981 until May 14, 1982 the government of PNG had not notified the Indonesian Government about the matter until the people of the border village in Irian Jaya freed the hostages themselves detained by the revels in PNG territory, the statement explained.

The Indonesian Government has always made efforts to strengthen relations and close cooperation and friendship with Papua New Guinea and the Indonesian Government will continue efforts towards this direction in the mutual interest of the two countries and their peoples aimed at materializing peace, stability and success in development in their respective countries.

For this reason the Indonesian Government greatly hopes that the government of PNG in dealing with border issues would carry out integrated efforts to prevent incidents like this in the future, the statement appealed.

The Indonesian Government also hopes for understanding and cooperation from the PNG Government in the efforts at resolving border issues, the statement of the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

RECENT MAJOR VOLCANO DAMAGE REPORTED

BK010853 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0809 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tasikmalaya, 1 Jun (ANTARA) -- The series of eruptions of the Mt. Galunggung volcano since April 5 till the end of May have claimed 27 deaths and caused material losses of rp. 10,532,899,500 as well as rendered 22 villages uninhabitable.

A spokesman of the Tasikmalaya regency disaster relief coordination command post, Apang Sofyan, said at the weekend the figures were as yet not final, as the volcano was still continuing its activity.

Mt. Galunggung until today is still shrouded in clouds, and still spewing smoke waves of sometimes white, sometimes soot-black or gray colour 500 metres up into the sky, interspersed by light tremors and explosions.

Refugees registered at the command post so far total 36,922 people for whom a daily RP, 5 million and 12 tons of rice have to be issued. The relief aid had come from the government and private donors, excluding incidental donations such as food ingredients, pastry, medicine, clothing and food items, which are generally doled out among the refugees equitably by the benefactors, he said. The coordination unit (satkorlak) has so far received funds amounting to RP, 259,942,440 and 1,199,063 kilograms of rice of which it has distributed or used RP, 222,638,595 and 468,793 kilograms of rice.

Speaking about the 27 deaths, the spokesman said they had died either in the rush of panic, particularly children being trampled on or squeezed, or been hit by rocks thrown up by the volcano, died in traffic accidents or from disease in refugee camps.

Giving details about material losses, he said 24 houses were smashed, 471 houses heavily and 9,141 others lightly damaged, 73 religious schools (madrasah) were seriously and 16 others lightly damaged, 21 religious boarding schools were heavily damaged, 83 mosques were wrecked and 24 others lightly damaged.

In addition to these losses, 418 hectares of ricefields were ruined, 151.3 hectares heavily and 70 hectares lightly damaged, 70 hectares of dry farms were badly and 26 hectares lightly damaged; 74.14 hectares of ponds were destroyed and 78.28 hectares heavily and lightly damaged, and 602,28 hectares of forestry lands were ruined and 55 hectares heavily damaged. Damage to roads included 1 kilometre destroyed, 11 kilometres heavily damaged, while 30 kilometres of irrigation canals were badly and 12 kilometres lightly damaged.

The 22 villages rendered inhabitable by the volcano eruptions include 10 in Cisayong district, 4 in Leuwisari district and 8 in Indihiang district, the official said.

Meanwhile, the situation around the volcano is still filled with uncertainty, with the volcanology institute still seeing no immediate end to the volcano's activity.

So far, some 302 families comprising 1,323 people have been transmigrated to Sekayu, Palembang, and Riau. Some 32,000 refugees are still being put up in barracks, tents, halls and emergency housing units in and around Tasikmalaya and Garut.

Other efforts being made to deal with the volcano's activity include the building of lava checkdams, which have now been completed to a total length of 7.5 kilometres in 13 locations, with a height of from 1.5 to 3 metres, at a cost of RP. 500 million in presidential aid funds.

BRIEFS

IRIAN JAYA CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION -- Jayapura, 28 May (ANTARA) -- The production of crude oil in Irian Jaya reached 17,925,708 barrels in 1981, comprising 586,057 barrels produced by Pertamina and 17,339,651 barrels exploited by foreign contractor companies. The head of the Sorong production unit of Pertamina, J.Surono, disclosed here Thursday that the revenues of the Sorong administration from the exploration and exploitation of oil by Pertamina and foreign contractors stood at RP, 419,627,504 in the form of the regional development contribution (Ipeda). Of the Ipeda derived from the oil sector, RP, 240,447,348 was from Pertamina, RP, 147,711,533 from Philips Petroleum Co-Indonesia, RP, 16,468,623 from Petromer Trend Corporation and RP, 15 million from Conocco. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0653 GMT 28 May 82 BK]

SINGAPORE

ASEAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

BK101331 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Senior officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today discussed a broad range of political and economic issues in preparation for the ministerial conference opening here Monday [14 June]

But the major issue -- Kampuchea -- will only be taken up tomorrow after the expected arrival here tonight of Sinapore's permanent representative to the United Nations, Tommy Koh.

The UN representatives of the four other ASEAN members -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand -- have already joined their delegations for the important talks on Kampuchea.

Delegations from the ASEAN five split into two groups today: one, political, and the other structural and economic.

The Political Committee, which groups the heads of the foreign ministries in the five countries, reviewed regional and international issues that will be tackled in the ministerial talks. The issues include the situation in Afghanistan, the latest flareup in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraqi conflict and their impact on ASEAN's own search for peace and stability in the region and beyond. The officials also touched on the refugee problem with the Thai delegation drawing attention to the continued inflow of refugees from Kampuchea.

The second group, meanwhile, discussed the streamlining of the association's structure. The idea is to turn the Jakarta-based secretariat into a cohesive and action-oriented body. Also discussed were the reports of the various ASEAN committees which will be incorporated into the conference's final document.

On economic issues, the officials were concerned about the drift in the industrialised countries and its adverse impact on ASEAN countries, whose economies are based on private enterprise. They felt that the industrialised countries were not taking the problems of developing countries into account when framing their own economic policies.

Conference sources said ASEAN foreign ministers would stress, in their talks with their six so-called "dialogue partners" next Thursday and Friday, that the developed world should show greater awareness of the economic problems facing developing nations, particularly ASEAN producers of primary commodities. The "dialogue partners" are the United States, Canada, Japan, the European Economic Community, Australia and New Zealand.

When the senior officials discuss the Kampuchean problem tomorrow, they will be briefed by their UN delegates on this week's meeting in New York of the seven-nation Ad Hoc Committee on Cambodia set up after last year's UN special conference. The committee, comprising Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Sudan, was entrusted with the task of speeding up a Cambodian solution in line with UN resolutions.

Conference sources said Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who was the chairman of the conference, might soon visit Hanoi to ssek Vietnam's cooperation in implementing the resolution which Vietnam has rejected as illegal. Vietnam also boycotted the UN conference.

The ASEAN standing committee, chaired by Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, will meet on Saturday to approve the annual report, the conference agenda and the recommendations of the various committees on economic and technical cooperation.

The ASEAN foreign ministers' conference will be formally opened by Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on Monday, over the next 2 days, the five foreign ministers will hold closed-door discussions.

COUNTRY'S BID FOR ASEAN SUMMIT CALLED 'NON-STARTER'

BK101233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The Philippine proposal for a summit of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) leaders will almost certainly be a non-starter at the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference next week, an ASEAN senior official said tonight.

The official told AFP after a day-long meeting of the ASEAN senior officials that the Philippines had revived the idea of a summit "in the lobbies" apparently to gauge the reaction of its four other partners: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, to the idea.

The Philippine thinking seems to be that if the reaction is encouraging, Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo can then raise it formally during the 3-day foreign ministers' conference opening Monday.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos first had already called for such a summit at the ASEAN economic ministers' meeting in Manila last month "to give a political boost" to the association's efforts to forge closer economic ties.

But the official said Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore had reacted cooly to the suggestion because they feel that a summit will not achieve any tangible results at this time.

Malaysia is particularly against such a proposal because if a summit is held, the venue is most likely to be Manila, since the last two were held in Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur in 1976 and 1977 respectively. But Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad has made it clear that he will not visit Manila until the Philippines takes constitutional steps to drop its claim to the east Malaysian state of Sabah.

President Marcos verbally renounced the claim at a Kuala Lumpur summit 5 years ago and said he was taking formal steps to drop it, but nothing seems to have been done.

Indonesia and Malaysia are also lukewarm since there is no major issue which warrants a heads of government meeting.

Thailand is understood to be willing to support the proposal provided there is a consensus among other ASEAN members. Thailand was disappointed that its own idea of an informal summit during the 200th Rattanokosin celebrations in Bangkok last April did not materialise but would apparently not be averse to a summit to highlight the Kampuchean crisis.

Juding by the reaction today, the senior official said he doubted whether Mr. Romulo would raise the issue formally, though he expected it to be brought up informally.

NPA BLAMED FOR NORTHERN SAMAR SLAYINGS

OW091323 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Military authorities today blamed the New People's Army [NPA] for the killing of 12 people and the wounding of 10 others during a Barangay benefit dance in Palapag, northern Samar last Thursday.

(?Previously), PC [Philippines Constabulary] Commander Brigadier Genral (Cesar Rigarin) reported to (Camb Kramar) this morning that the motive of the killings was revenge, following the arrests of two communits terrorists allegedly by CHDF members in the same town of June 2.

(Rigarin) said that the terrorists entered the Barangay benefit dange hall at Barangay (Kapakohan) and, without provocation, hacked and stabbed 22 victims, 12 of whom died.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 114

14 June 1982

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UN TEAM TO EXPLORE PROSPECTS FOR KHMER SETTLEMENT

BK121622 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 12 Jun (AFP) -- A three-member United Nations mission will visit several European and Southeast Asian countries soon to explore prospects for speeding up a solution to the Cambodian problem.

The team will be led by Senegal's ambassador to the United Nations, Masamba Sarre, chairman of the ad-hoc committee appointed by the UN conference on Cambodia held in New York last July. The other members are Belgium, vice-chairman, and Malaysia rapporteur.

A top Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) diplomat told AFP today that the three-member delegation had a full mandate to explore all the avenues to bring about an early settlement in Cambodia in line with the conference decisions, which include a call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, a cease-fire and free elections.

The mission also wants to visit Hanoi, but Vietnam which boycotted the UN conference has described its decisions as "unacceptable."

The UN has already approved the budget for the visit. Although no definite plans have been worked out, the diplomat said the visits would be completed before September, when the UN General Assembly reconvenes.

The diplomat also said that the Austrian Foreign Minister, Willibald Pahr, who chaired last July's UN conference, will visit Hanoi next month. Although the visit will be on a bilateral basis, Mr Pahr will seek Vietnam's cooperation in finding a solution to the three-year old crisis. Mr Pahr had earlier visited China, Malaysia, Singapore and Moscow on a similar mission.

Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan today confirmed the forthcoming tour of this region by the three-nation delegation and said ASEAN would welcome attempts to maintain the contacts on a trilateral basis. He was speaking to newsman after chairing the ASEAN standing committee meeting laying the groundwork for the foreign ministers' conference opening Monday.

Mr Dhanabalan said the United Nations has laid down the framework for a solution of the Cambodian problem. "We think this is the best solution, and it is for Vietnam to respect it. I hope they will realise this and come to their senses," he noted. Mr Dhanabalan acknowledged that ASEAN foreign ministers had nothing new on the Cambodian problem but shot back at reporters: "It is not incumbent on us to make a proposal whenever we meet."

Mr Dhanabalan declined to comment on press reports that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach would visit Singapore soon. He said Mr Thach had made no approach to him. "I don't take cognizance of press reports," he added. Mr Thach was to have visited Singapore two years ago in response to an official invitation, but cancelled the plans following ASEAN condemnation of the Vietnamese incursion into a Thai border village. Meanwhile reports from Hanoi said Mr Thach might soon visit Malaysia and Indonesia.

The Standing Committee, chaired by Mr Dhanabalam and comprising ambassadors of the other four ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand -- today approved the agenda for the three-day ministerial conference and the two-day follow-up talks with six dialogue partners: the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the European Economic Community.

ASEAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK110855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 11 Jun (AFP) -- Senior officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today wound up their 2-day meeting after more than 8 hours of discussions centring on Kampuchea.

Also taking part in today's meeting, in preparation for the 15th ASEAN foreign ministers' conference opening here Monday, were the United Nations representatives of the five countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- who briefed the officials on the discussions of the ad hoc committee on Kampuchea in New York early this week.

A senior official told AFP that the meeting recognised that attempts made so far to seek a political solution of the 3 year old Kampuchean problem had bogged down and that a new initiative would be required to break the logjam.

Similarly the strenuous efforts to form a coalition government of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer groups had suffered a major setback after the somewhat hopeful signs last September. Officials believe a new initiative will be required on the Kampuchean issue, which would have to come from the ministers. But in the short term, ASEAN's efforts would be focused on retaining the Democratic Kampuchean representation at the United Nations, held by Khmer Rouge.

The officials also put together a draft joint communique into which will be incorporated the gist of the ministerial thinking on key issues.

While preparing the draft agenda, Philippine's Foreign Ministry Director-General Pablo Suarez was understood to have insisted on including President Marcos' call for a new ASEAN summit. But this was opposed by three of the participating countries, spearheaded by Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry. Indonesia and Singapore were also lukewarm about the proposal which many participants feel will be a divisive influence on the organisation at this time.

The main objective appears to be that if a summit is to be held, the venue would be Manila and Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammad will not go there until the Philippines takes constitutional steps to drop its claim to the east Malaysian state of Sabah.

Meanwhile, the second committee on structural and economic affairs also completed its work today.

Today's meetings approved the repotts of the various committees, which will now be considered by the Standing Committee tomorrow before submission to the minister. The Standing Committee this year is headed by Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, and consists of the ambassadors here of the four other countries.

Political discusions today also went beyond the ASEAN region. After contacts were made with the other foreign ministers, Mr Dhanabalam issued a strong statement on behalf of ASEAN condeminng the Israeli thrust into Lebanon and demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops.

The final communique is also expected to show ASEAN's concern about the continuing Iran-Iraq war.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who is a member of the nine-member committee set up by the Organisation of Islamic Countries, is flying here direct from Jeddah after the latest abortive attempt to bring the two warring parties together. He will brief his fellow ministers on his deliberation in the Saudi capital.

The foreign ministers meeting will also be attended by observers from Papua New Guinea and Brunei, a British-protected sultanate which becomes fully independent next year.

FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENT ON KAMPUCHEA PROPOSAL

Singapore's Dhanabalan

BK121147 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The Foreign Minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said Hanoi will one day realize that the solution ASEAN has proposed for the Kampuchean problemis the only way out for the Vietnamese.

Speaking to reporters after the closing session of the ASEAN standing committee in Singapore this afternoon, Mr Dhanabalan said it was not incumbent upon ASEAN to keep on making proposals. It has already laid down the framework for a fair and just solution taking into account the interest of all parties involved.

The 3-day meeting of the Standing Committee was to prepare for the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting starting on Monday. According to a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the committee had drawn up a joint communique for the ministers' approval.

Mr Dhanabalan is also the chairman of the Standing Committee. The Foreign Minister of Thailand, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Savetsila will take over the chairmanship next week.

Philippine's Romulo

BK131351 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Philippine Foreign Minister, Gen Carlos Romulo, says the 15th ASEAN ministerial meeting, which opens in Singapore tomorrow, is a culmination of the organization's search during the past year for solution to problems which affected the five member states. He said this is a statement issued on his arrival in the republic this evening for the meeting.

General Romulo said the pact had witnessed outstanding ASEAN achievements in the political, economic and social-cultural spheres. ASEAN's record has made his delegation confident that the organization will survive and endure. It's imperative that ASEAN states husband their resources in a collective endeavor to meet common threat.

Speaking to reporters at the airport, General Romulo said that while ASEAN considered the coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance factions as an important matter, it hac not the center piece of ASEAN's option. Other options will be discussed by the ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore before they present it to the next UN General Assembly. He said ASEAN hoped the General Assembly would continue to support the decision of the ministers.

General Romulo pointed out that ASEAN's aim had always been to isolate Hanoi from the international community and it had succeeded in doing this.

In reply to questions, General Romulo said that among other main topics for discussions at the ministerial meeting would be ASEAN's industrial complementation scheme, tariff preferences and ASEAN's views on various international issues, including the Middle East.

General Romulo was met on arrival by his Singapore counterpart Mr S. Dhanabalan.

ASEAN CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

BK111411 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers have strongly condemned Israel for invading Lebanon. They said Israel had contravened the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and disregarded the decisions of the UN Security Council.

A Foreign Ministry statement in Kuala Lumpur said Israel's aggression against Lebanon had resulted in greater instability and turmoil in west Asia and posed the danger of a wider war. It had also undermined efforts on the part of the international community to find a peaceful settlement of the conflict in west Asia.

The ministers also fully supported the UN Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

DPRK TURNS DOWN PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY VISITS

OW120549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO -- North Korea has turned down proposed visits by Japanese parliamentary delegations, touching off speculation something is happening within the communist leadership in Pyongyang. Pyongyang previously has welcomed Japanese members of parliament, leftists as well as conservatives, though there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries.

But the atmosphere appears to have changed slightly over the past few months, North Korea watchers here said. They cited North Korea's rejection of a visit by a pro-Pyongyang Dietmen's group. The Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship had planned negotiations on a private fishery agreement expiring at the end of this month.

A cable from Pyongyang reached Tokyo Monday, only three days before their scheduled departure. It said North Korea cannot accept the delegation because of a schedule of various events, but gave no further details.

This was North Korea's first rejection of the group's visit since the fishery agreement was first signed in 1977, group leader Chuji Kuno said.

The senior Dietman of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) said he had waited to hear from Pyongyang on the group's planned visit but there had been no response. "They (the North Koreans) did not say why. We tried to talk with them over the phone but it did not get through," Kuno said. He has frequently visited North Korea in the past.

Another LDP Dietmen's group recently had to cancel a trip to North Korea because of what was described as "unpreparedness on Pyongyang's part."

A group spokesman said there had been no response from North Korea more than a week after a list of prospective visitors had been sent. "We have not experienced this before," the spokesman added.

Yohei Kono, a leader of the small opposition party New Liberal Club, however, is not apparently wondering but feeling rather humiliated. He was invited to visit North Korea last year but had to postpone his scheduled trip at his host's request due to "inconvenient circumstances."

A second North Korean invitation came to Kono in March and he planned to visit the country late May. He waited but there was no final, official invitation from the North Korean Government. "Let's not discuss a trip to North Korea any longer," Kono's secretary said.

North Korea's rejections of Japanese delegations have prompted the Foreign Ministry to try and find some reasons. Describing the situation as "highly unusual," a ranking ministry official said, "we have started collecting information."

Some North Korea watchers in Tokyo say it may be due to a possible power struggle.

The newspaper TONGIL ILBO, published in Tokyo by South Korean residents in Japan, went even further and said a general rioting broke out in North Korea's northeastern provinces of Yanggang and Hamgyong. The rebellion, which is not confirmed independently, is part of resistance against the Communist Party's alleged purge carried out by Kim Chong-il, the son of President Kim Il-song, the daily added.

The speculation was flatly denied, however, by the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents organization Chongnyon in Tokyo.

Chongnyon officials say they asked the Japanese delegations to cancel their trips because the Pyongyang government is now busy "cleaning house" after national celebrations of the 70th birthday of President Kim on April 15.

The anniversary was called the most important event since North Korea's national foundation in 1948.

"Members of parliament deserve the best treatment by the state but the North Korean Government cannot meet the requirement at present," one Chongnyon official said.

JAPAN, USSR RESUME SUPERVISION OF SALMON FISHING

OW121225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, June 12 KYODO -- Three Japanese patrol boats left Kushiro Saturday with Soviet observers aboard for the first joint Soviet-Japanese supervision of salmon fishing in six years.

Three Soviet Fisheries Ministry officials and three Soviet interpreters boarded the Japanese fishery agency ships to observe operations of medium-sized salmon fishing boats during this year's season in northern waters.

Japanese patrol boats began carrying Soviet observers in 1962, but the practice was suspended in 1976.

The joint supervision has been revived at the strong request of the Soviet Union following a recent rash of illegal operations by Japanese salmon fishers.

MITI TO ASSESS WAR DAMAGES ON PLANTS IN IRAQ

OW120203 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO -- In expectation of a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has decided to start assessing war damages for compensation on Japanese plant projects in Iraq.

MITI officials said there are 13 large plant projects now in Iraq, whose total costs on a contract basis amount to yen 612.4 billion (dollar 2.5 billion). But since the outbreak of the war, the costs for the projects have increased by an estimated 20 percent, because of the suspension of construction, increases in wages and materials and changes in transportation routes.

Japanese companies concerned have discussed the problem separately with the Iraqi Government, but the Iraqi side has been reluctant to approve most of the damages.

ANTINUCLEAR RALLIES HELD IN TOKYO, OSAKA

OW131105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO -- Japan's antinuclear citizen groups held rallies in the nation's two largest cities, Tokyo and Osaka, Sunday to coincide with an international antinuclear campaign being held in New York, organizers said.

More than 5,000 people crowded Tokyo's Hibiya outdoor music hall in the sunny afternoon and agreed on handing a note of antinuclear proposals to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who attended and delivered a speech at the United Nations' special session on disarmament Wednesday.

The proposals called for opposing the government's policy of promoting nuclear electric power plants and demanded the setting up of a civilian committee which would hold an authority to check whether Japan's nonnuclear policy is broken or not.

Workers, students and women's group leaders also spoke out against Japan's Self Defense Forces which they say are contrary to Japan's Constitution banning military forces.

In Osaka, western Japan, about 40 members of an antinuclear group held a rally in front of a department store in Minami Ward to warn Sunday shoppers how dreadful nuclear weapons are. The members, holding a banner reading "Osaka grand appeal zeros in on tying up with New York's grand demonstrations before the United Nations," hung pictures of the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima and an imaginative map of Osaka as it would be after a nuclear attack. A folk group sang antinuclear protest songs.

FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC REPORT SHOWS SMALL GAINS

OW110815 Tokyo KYODO In English 0800 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 11 KYODO — Bouncing back from the first drop in seven years in the fourth quarter of 1981, the Japanese economy grew mildly in the first three months of this year, closing fiscal 1981 with a lackluster 2.7 percent gain, the government announced Friday.

The inflation-adjusted growth in fiscal 1981, ended March 31, was the slowest since fiscal 1974 and far lower than the revised government projection of 4.1 percent, making it impossible in effect to attain a 5.2 percent growth projected for current fiscal 1982. Fiscal 1980 saw a 3.7 percent GNP gain.

Preliminary figures from the Economic Planning Agency showed Japan's gross national product (GNP) -- the value of total goods and services the nation produced -- was running at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of yen 196,224.7 billion (dollar 791 billion) in the January-March period allowing for inflation, up 0.8 percent over the previous quarter. The growth translated into 3.3 percent at an annual rate.

The GNP showed a revised 0.7 percent decline in the last quarter of 1981.

Leading the fiscal 1981 growth were exports, which jumped 16 percent. Consumer spending, accounting for more than half the GNP, climbed 1.4 percent.

Business capital spending, another main force of economic activity, slowed to a 0.7 percent rise in fiscal 1981 from the previous year's 5.7 percent increase, substantiating the protracted economic slowdown.

Private housing investment edged down 0.4 percent, improving from a 10.1 percent slump in fiscal 1980.

The performance in the first quarter of 1982 showed the economy was upheld by strong consumer spending during the period rather than exports. Consumer spending rose 1.9 percent over the last quarter of 1981 while housing construction, business investment and most other sectors of the domestic sector declined. Exports grew 0.7 percent in the first quarter largely due to a special factor -- increased vessel exports -- but failed to recoup the previous quarter's 3.7 percent dive.

GNP as calculated on an expenditure basis (in billions of yen, real terms, with percentage changes in parentheses):

	Fiscal 1980	Fiscal 1981	1st Qr. 1982
Private final consumption expenditure	101,335.4 (0.3)	102,724.7 (1.4)	104,649.6 (1.9)
Private housing investment	10,859.8 (-10.1)	10,820.9 (-0.4)	10,408.6 (-1.3)
Private fixed investment	31,964.6 (5.7)	32,183.9 (0.7)	31,998.0 (-1.7)
Private inventory investment	1,805.2 (-3.9)	1,068.2 (-40.8)	1,084.4 (-37.2)

	Fiscal 1980	Fiscal 1981	1st Qr 1982
Gov't final consumption expenditure	17,973.3 (2.7)	18,522.1 (3.1)	18,928.1 (1.9)
Public fixed capital formation	18,002.7 (-0.5)	18,467.6 (2.6)	17,852.8 (-4.5)
Public inventory investment	-236.8 (-509.8)	-271.0 (14.4)	89.8 (-110.2)
Current account surplus	8,422.4 (247.6)	11,797.0 (40.1)	11,213.4 (3.2)
Export earnings	34,713.0 (16.6)	40,275.0 (16.0)	40,270.0 (0.7)
Import earnings	26,290.6 (-3.9)	28,478.0 (8.3)	29,056.6 (-0.3)
Gross national expenditure	190,126.5 (3.7)	195,313.4 (2.7)	196,224.7 (0.8)

LEADING COMPANIES CONTRACT TO BUY IRANIAN OIL

OW120447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 11 KYODO -- A major Japanese oil distributor and refiner and two leading Japanese general trading houses have contracted to buy 10,000 barrels a day each of Iranian crude over a long period, it was disclosed Saturday.

Contracting with National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) are Showa Oil Co., C. Itoh and Co. and Marubeni Corp., their spokesmen said.

According to their contracts, NIOC will start shipment from July until next March or June. They will buy the crude, half Iranian light and half Iranian heavy, at the government selling price, they said.

A spokesman for Mitsui and Co. said that Japan's second largest general trading house had concluded a similar contract but declined to reveal the volume or price.

In another development, Mitsubishi Corp., Japan's largest general trading house, is believed to be negotiating with Iran for a similar contract but its spokesman declined to comment on the matter.

Likewise, spokesmen for three other major general trading houses said that they are also negotiating with Iran for similar contracts. The trio are Sumitomo Corp., Nissho Iwai Corp. and Kanematsugosho, Ltd.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO LEBANON -- Tokyo, 1 June -- The government will appoint Teruyuki Sawai, deputy head of the Cabinet Research Office, as ambassador to Lebanon, it was announced Tuesday. Sawai, 52, a graduate from the University of Tokyo, was appointed deputy head of the Cabinet Research Office of the Prime Minister's Office in June 1980 after serving in such posts as minister of the Japanese Embassy in Australia. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 1 Jun 82 OW]

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DPRK

SK140338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane for an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK140200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 June editorial: "Mighty Demonstration of Friendship and Unity Between the Peoples and Armies of Korea and China"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Military Affairs Committee of the KWP Central Committee, a PRC military delegation led by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, member of the State Council and defense minister, will arrive in Pyongyang today to pay a friendly official visit to our country. Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army warmly welcome the visit to our country by the PRC military delegation.

This visit will greatly contribute to the consolidation and development of the traditionally militant friendship and unity between the parties, countries, peoples and armies of Korea and China. It will also greatly encourage our people, vigorously struggling to accelerate the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea, to expedite the country's independent and peaceful reunification under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through the struggle to achieve a common cause, the peoples of Korea and China have always shared weal and woe and closely supported and cooperated with each other.

Korean-Chinese friendship is an invincible, great friendship which has been cultivated with blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and has overcome all historic trials. On the single road of struggle against a common enemy -- the imperialist aggressors -- the peoples and armies of Korea and China have linked their destinies since the early days and shared their fates and weal and woe. In the fatherland liberation war, when our people experienced difficulties and trials, the fraternal Chinese people and army offered aid to us, shedding their blood. They are now actively supporting and encouraging the Korean people's struggle to build socialism and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The Chinese people are a wise and courageous people who have a long history and a fighting tradition. Under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party led by Comrade Mao Zedong, their great leader, the Chinese people won victory in the national revolution by waging an arduous struggle to achieve freedom and liberation and founded the People's Republic of China -- a true people's state for the first time in the history of several thousand years. After founding the republic, the Chinese people, firmly united around the CCP and displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance, have built a lively, new socialist China in a Chinese territory once plagued by a backwardness and poverty.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese people's revolutionary armed force, has played a great role in this epochal change which has occurred in the history of China. Activated in the flames of the fierce struggle to achieve national and class liberation, the PLA has been loyal to the party and the people and achieved brilliant victory in the anti-imperialist, national liberation war and in the domestic revolutionary war. Thus, it has helped to unfold the new history of the people in the vast land of China. The PLA, which has developed into an invincible revolutionary armed force firmly prepared politically, ideologically, militarily and technologically in the proud course of struggle shining with victories and glory, is now safeguarding the Chinese people's socialist gains.

Today the fraternal Chinese people are struggling to accelerate socialist modernization and achieve the cause of the country's reunification by having Taiwan return to the fatherland. While firmly abiding by four principles, they have attained new achievements in revolution, construction and in all other sectors, such as the work of achieving socialist spiritual and material civilization. They have vigorously advanced with resolve to achieve stability and unity throughout the country and build a highly democratic, civilized, modernized, and powerful socialist country.

The might of the PRC has increased with each passing day, and its international position has been enhanced. The Korean people and the People's Army sincerely rejoice as their own over all successes attained by the Chinese people and their liberation army and hope that they will achieve greater successes in their worthwhile struggle to implement the resolutions of the sixth plenary meeting of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the fourth meeting of the 5th National People's Congress.

Today the international situation is very complicated and extremely strained. Because of the imperialists' aggressive war maneuvers, which have become more brazen with each passing day, the danger of a new world war has increased. While strengthening its policy of aggression and war in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to provoke a new war. Strengthening the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China is thus of great significance. The planned visit to our country by the PRC military delegation will once again powerfully demonstrate the might of the great friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China and contribute to protecting peace in Asia and the world.

We are delighted at having comrades-in-arms who are faithful to revolutionary fidelity like our neighbor, the Chinese people. Just as they defeated two imperialists in the past, the peoples and armies of Korea and China forever will oppose imperialism as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and struggle shoulder to shoulder to attain victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

We sincerely hope that, while staying in our country, the friendly delegation of the fraternal Chinese people and their liberation army have enjoyable and worthwhile days and attain successes.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

SK121550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 12 sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle against the armed invasion of southern Lebanon and Palestine bases in this area by the Israeli aggressors.

The message reads: On June 6 the Israeli aggressors, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, launched the largest-scale armed invasion ever known against the whole area of southern Lebanon and Palestine bases in this area.

In this connection I express deep concern for the grave situation created in this area and, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, express firm militant solidarity with you and, through you, with the Palestine Liberation Organization and the people and resistance fighters of Palestine who are fighting valiantly against the Israeli aggressors.

The high-handed aggressive act the Israeli aggressors are now committing, crudely violating the publicly recognized norms of international law, had long been planned and prepared; it is a brigandish encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and their desperate attempt to crush the cause of Palestine revolution and gratify the expansionist desire of the Zionists.

The Korean people sternly denounce the war action of the Israeli Zionists under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists as a naked challenge to the entire Arab people and the world peaceloving people and a criminal act of leading the overall situation of the Middle East to the worst phase and disturbing world peace and security.

We strongly demand that the Israeli aggressors stop at once their war of aggression and mass destruction against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and withdraw from the occupied land unconditionally without delay.

The Korean people regard as their own the heroic and valiant struggle waged against the Israeli Zionists by the fraternal Palestinian people who are standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence and are firmly resolved to actively support and encourage their righteous cause with might and main in the future, too. Today the peace-loving people the world over are unanimous in supporting the Palestinian and Arab peoples and condemning the Israeli aggressors.

I express the belief that the fraternal Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and other Arab peoples will win final victory in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors and you and the Palestinian people will certainly accomplish the sacred cause of taking back the occupied Palestinian land and restoring the legitimate national rights including self-determination and establishment of an independent state.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS OUTGOING PLO OFFICIAL

SK130940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on June 12 met and had a talk with head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in our country, Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, who paid a farewell call on him.

VRPR SCORES STOESSEL'S SENATE REMARKS ON NORTH

SK131140 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the absurd remarks made by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Stoessel at a U.S. Senate hearing.

In an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 10 June, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Stoessel babbled about the increase in the North's military capabilities and the maintenance of a credible deterrent to the North's aggression against the South.

Such very improper remarks can only be made by errand boys of war who are accustomed to interference with and aggression against another's country.

While Stoessel was raving about the increase in the North's military capabilities, the U.S. Pentagon announced its decision of providing the South Korean Air Force with 6 F-4D Phantom fighters to bolster South Korea's air offensive capabilities. Stoessel's absurd remarks are like a thief shouting: "Stop thief!"

The U.S. ruling circle's babbling about a southward invasion by the North and the increase in the North's military capabilities is only an excuse to justify their military buildup and aggressive maneuvers.

As is well known, the U.S. aggressors have clamored that, since the threat of southward invasion by the North continues, the perpetrual occupation of U.S. troops in South Korea is required and that, since the North continues to beef up its military capabilities, military support for South Korea is inevitable. This is a downright lie and brigandish logic. The U.S. aggressors have repeatedly babbled about the threat of southward invasion by the North. However, what exists in this land is not the threat of southward invasion, but the threat of northward invasion from the United States. The threat of southward invasion has never existed so far and will never exist in this land. Only the threat of northward invasion by the South exists [words indistinct].

Addressing the inaugural ceremony on 4 June, Sennewald, the new commander of the U.S. Army in South Korea, brazenly raved that he will smash the North by continuously increasing military capabilities while at his post.

Prior to this, U.S. Vice President Bush said the United States will remain a strong force in South Korea. At the 14th U.S.-South Korea annual defense consultative meeting on 30-31 March, the two sides adopted an 11-point joint statement including the transition of stock-piled material needed in wartime to South Korea, giving first priority to the reinforcement of South Korean security, the improvement of conditions of the foreign military sales credit, the development of the cooperation system of the defense industry with South Korea and the continuous pushing ahead with the plan of modernizing the U.S. troops in South Korea.

It is the United States that is running amok in preparations for a war against the North, frequently staging large-scale military exercises simulating the North as the enemy. It is also the U.S. aggressors who are straining tension, flying SR-71 high-atlitude reconnaissance planes all over the truce line everyday. Every fact shows that it is none other than the U.S. aggressors who are running amok in preparations for a new war to invade the North, disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula and straining tension.

For this reason, the U.S. aggressors' babbling about the maintenance of a credible deterrent to the North's aggression against the South and the increase in the North's military capabilities is a brigandish logic reversing black and white and a downright lie to conceal their aggressive maneuvers.

We cannot but view U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Stoessel's babbling at the U.S. Senate hearing as absurd remarks exposing such a wicked attempt.

The U.S. aggressors should not make such aggressive remarks, but withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along the armed forces of aggression, in accordance with the United Nations' determination and the unanimous demand of the masses at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN ON S. KOREAN STUDENT 'CRACKDOWN'

SK130946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today titled "Fascist Offensive to Bridge Over Ruling Crisis" flays the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist cliques brutal crackdown on South Korean students and people.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan military gangster clique harshly suppressed the anti-U.S., anti-puppet demonstration of students of Yonsei University and University for Foreign Studies in Seoul and arrested several students, passed heavy penalties upon Yonsei University students who were arrested in April last year, put down a sit-in struggle of female workers of the U.S. computer parts company in Seoul and arrested nearly 50 of them to persecute them, the commentary says:

This suppression by the fascist group is a high-handed challenge to the unanimous purpose and desire of the South Korean people to live in a new society of independence without aggressor and traitor and a new reactionary offensive for tiding over the crisis of its "regime" by the threat of bayonet.

The anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the South Korean people and students is an inevitable product of the U.S. imperialists colonial enslavement policy in South Korea and the flunkeyist-treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan group now finds itself in a serious crisis previously unknown in face of the mounting anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the South Korean students and people. This crisis is becoming more acute owing to the recent scandal of the puppet clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is attempting to prevent the expansion of the struggle by mercilessly suppressing the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the South Korean students. But, facist suppression is not almighty. Pent-up indignation and grievances of the people are bound to erupt.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must immediately discontinue suppression of the just struggle of the students and people and promptly step down from "power" as demanded by them.

RPR HITS SEOUL VISIT BY ZAIRE'S MOBUTU

SK110428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) -- The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published a commentary titled "We Denounce Seoul Trip of Mobutu," which reads in full:

A ridiculous farce of two despicable servants subsisting on the bread crumbs falling from the table of U.S. imperialism was presented recently in Seoul.

According to a report, Mobutu, president of the Republic of Zaire, paid a so-called official visit to South Korea from June 7 to 10. As soon as he set foot in Seoul, Mobutu held summit talks with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. He visited the Suwon Air Base, the paratroopers command and the Pohang marines to watch war exercises and encourage the ROK Army soldiers.

He did a lot of pep talking at a news conference and issued a joint statement on June 10.

At the summit talks and in the joint statement he praised the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the skies, as if he had done something for the reunification of Korea. Mr. Mobutu's visit to South Korea and all his demeanours can hardly be considered to be fitting for the head of state of a dignified, independent country.

There may be visits between heads of state in the course of relations between countries, but why has Mr. Mobotu who styles himself something in Africa come to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, of all persons, who has won all ill fame in the world and earned the curse and condemnation of all people and acted so indiscreetly and ridiculously? Is there no other place for him to visit?

This only tells that both Mobutu of Africa and Chon Tu-hwan of Asia are twin servants of the United States.

As for Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea, he is a shameless robber of power and murderer who had long been trained in a planned way by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Pentagon and staged a bloodbath in Kwangju with tanks and ursurped power at the point of the bayonet under the active protection and manipulation of Wickham, former commander of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces.

The same can be said of Mobutu who came to Seoul to take the blood-stained hands of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The May 12 issue of the U.S. paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE said that Mobutu Sese Seko seized power with the help of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1960 when the Eisenhower administration proposed a military coup.

The paper also noted that corruption and irregularities are the essential mission of the government system of Zaire. Chon Tu-hwan has also gained notoriety in the world for the loan scandal, an unprecendentedly large swindle, which has been brought to light in the wake of continued corruption and irregularities. There is a saying in our country that like attracts like.

It is self-evident that if he is not like-minded and is not in the same position, Mr. Mobutu would not have made a long journey to Seoul to do such an indiscreet act as hugging the murderer and encouraging the war frenzy of the traitor, inspecting the powder-reeking grounds of war exercises.

Mobutu said that he had learned a lot of things this time in Seoul. If there is anything he learnt, what is it if not the criminal acts of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism in harshly suppressing democracy and civil rights, betraying the country and the nation, slaughtering patriots and practising swindles?

To all intents and purposes, Mobutu's visit to South Korea must be regarded as one scripted and stage-manned by the U.S. imperialists.

Now the South Korean people brand the United States instigation of Mobutu to visit Seoul as a crafty trick to give a shot in the arm to the fear-stricken traitor Chon Tu-hwan isolated within and without and driven in a quandary and to put down the mounting anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments of the people.

During his stay, Mobutu at his talks with Chon Tu-hwan and a news conference and in the joint statement, referred to the question of our country's reunification.

There he praised the South Korean rulers for playing a "leading role" for the reunification of the country and highly estimated their so-called "unification proposal for national concord." His utterances distorting the truth and lacking common sense can hardly be regarded as words of a man of sober judgement. It is doubtful if Mobutu knew when he made such utterances that the unification proposaladvertised by Chon Tu-hwan is like. It is a senseless act for one who is ignorant of the internal affairs of others country to talk nonsense, dancing to the tune of a traitor.

The question of our country's reunification is too important one for such a man as Mobutu who has his sense benumbed and his eyes blinded by a few dollars thrown by the U.S. master and by Chon Tu-Hwan's hospitality to argue for or against.

The question of our country's reunification is one related to the destiny of our nation to rejoin the territory bisected by the foreign forces and restore the dignity and sovereignty of the nation. It is the desire and aspiration of all our people to reunify the divided country by themselves without outside interference, independently and peacefully on a democratic principle.

The unification proposal of Chon Tu-hwan highly appraised by Mobutu is not for unification but for fixing the division. While crying for unification in words. He is begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops standing in the way of the country's reunification, kicking up an anti-communist row to incite North-South confrontation, and stepping up the arms buildup and arms race to create a war atmosphere and aggravate tension. Can it be said that to foster hostility within the nation and agitate for a war is for national concord and unification? Welcoming it is to support the division, not unification and to encourage North-South confrontation, not concord.

Mobutu himself pressed the signal button for the sortie of the air force whipping up a war fever in Suwon. This means that he encourages and chimes in with the war racket and splitting schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, far from desiring the reunification of our country.

The splittist machinations of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are in step with the aggression policy of the U.S. imperialists to keep one territory divided into two for ever and create "two Koreas" to keep hold on one half of the country as their colony and military base.

Mobutu zealously encouraged the splittist schemes of Chon Tu-hwan and gave a shot in his arm. This bespeaks that Mobutu played a puppet, dancing to the tune of a flute blown by the U.S. master. We South Korean people denounce the Seoul tour of Mobutu as a meeting of two dogs.

To begin with, Mr. Mobutu is known as having no political faith, principle and morality worthy of a state leader, a statesman, and stooping to any act despised by people, if it is for the interests of imperialism, his master, and for his power and wealth. Many people in the world regard him as one no less than a political charlatan.

It is widely known a fact that from the time when he seized power, he bartered away the national interests in close relation with an intelligence organ of imperialism, mercilessly suppressed and stamped out the patriotic forces who valiantly fought for the establishment of an independent and sovereign state free from the domination and plunder by foreign forces of aggression and built his political ground. His action invited vehement condemnation and denunciation from the Zairese people as well as the entire African peoples and the peace-loving people of the world. Earlier, he earned the disgust and hatred of the people. Some time ago he announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Israeli Zionists. This gave rise to deep regret and astonishment among the African and Arab peoples and the world people.

As the shock force of U.S. imperialism against the peoples in the Middle East and Africa, the Zionists are viciously committing anti-Arab manoeuvres, actively backed and patronized by the United States, and are running wild to realise their expansionist ambition. They are now practically waging a war of aggression attacking Lebanon, with the mobilization of huge armed forces.

Mobutu resumed diplomatic relations with them. This alone is enough to show that he is only playing into the hands of imperialism and betraying the common anti-imperialist cause of the peoples of the Third World and nonaligned countries. It is unconceivable that Mobutu has committed such criminal acts without the instigation of the imperialists.

No one knows for how many dollars he has visited Seoul. But it is undoutedly a very shameful tour. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan with whom Mobutu dovetailed is a dirty executor of the U.S. imperialist's policy of aggression on Korea, truculent murderer, splittist, war-maniac and traitor cursed by the nation. Moreover, as the prime mover of the big financial precedent in the world, he is condemned and rejected by the South Korean people and has become a target of the world people's contempt. Mobutu, who called on this wretch and read a libretto given by the same master, cannot be called but a partner of Chon Tu-hwan. History will detest such dirty action.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CHUCHE DELEGATIONS -- Pyongyang, June 9 -- The delegation of the press department of the Foreign Ministry of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by its director, Gustav Smid, and the Czechoslovak National Judo Team, the delegation of the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Guyanese trade unionists, the delegation of the Portuguese Group for the Study of Kimilsongism and the delegation of the Danish Study for the Chuche Idea left here by air on June 8 after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 9 Jun 82 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION BACK FROM ROMANIA -- Pyongyang, June 10 -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Han Ki-hwan, vice-chairman of the Education Commission, returned home on June 9 by plane after attending the meeting of officials responsible for industrial manpower training in developing countries which was held in Romania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 10 Jun 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION LEAVES -- Pyongyang, June 9 -- The delegation of Korean social scientists in Japan headed by Pak Yong-kon, vice-president of the Choson University, which had visited the socialist homeland to attend the national seminar on the chuche idea celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the 97th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Pak Yang-chae, vice-chairman of the Shizuoka Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon, and the 37th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Chong So-yong, section chief of the Financial Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, left Wonsan on June 8 by the ship "Samjiyon." The delegation and the visiting groups left Pyongyang earlier. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 9 Jun 82 SK]

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS UPCOMING 'POLITICAL SUMMIT'

SK130122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held a Central Executive Council meeting yesterday to finalize its preparations for a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of three major political parties.

The date of the "political summitry" has not yet been set, but political observers expect it in the middle of this week.

Spokesman Kim Yong-tae told reporters that council members asked Chairman Yi Chai-hyong to fully reflect at the forthcoming political summitry the DJP package designed to resolve the repercussions of the recent curb loan scandal. The secretaries-general of three major political parties agreed last week to have the upcoming summitry focus on the loan scandal.

Council members called for the formulation of substantial economic measures, now that the nation's economy has faced difficulties, Kim said. They also stressed that the meeting should be steered in a manner that will produce fruitful results, the spokesman said. He said that they further urged the government to come up with an agricultural modernization package. The Council members shared the view that the forthcoming summitry should provide the momentum to resolve the aftermath of the loan scandal, he said.

Secretary-General Kwon Ik-hyon briefed the council on the negotiations launched among the three major political parties to arrange for the Chongwadae meeting. The DJP had held a series of informal meetings to pool wisdom for the upcoming Chongwadae meeting. In the meantime, Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said that he hoped the political summitry would provide the means to settle "perturbed popular sentiments" and develop democratic politics.

Yu, who proposed the Chongwadae meeting June 2, said that participants in the meeting should discuss overall issues "in national perspectives." "I hope the meeting will be utilized as an occasion to overcome the present difficulty," he said.

He said he will do his best to reflect the people's opinions at the meeting, while trying to understand the government's problems.

Summit Set 14 June

SK140420 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) — President Chon Tu-hwan and the leaders of Korea's three political parties will discuss state issues at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Wednesday, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said Monday.

The three are Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), President Yu Chi-song of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and the Korea National Party (KNP) President Kim Chong-chol.

Chon and the politicians are expected to discuss ways of curbing the aftershocks of the recent loan scandal which rocked the financial community here. The conference will also deal with revitalizing the national economy and political issues such as "activation of the National Assembly and the press."

An informed source said measures to stabilize the economy will be disclosed and the "firm resolution" of the chief executive will be revealed during the meeting. The source also hinted at the possibility of a partial Cabinet reshuffle.

Although the ruling DJP is in no mood to deal with political issues such as the revision of any politics-related laws, opposition parties maintain that Chon make an "epoch-making" resolution to remedy the current situation which has been caused by a series of incidents. They demand that laws pertaining to National Assembly, press and elections be amended to stimulate political and journalistic activities.

HERALD Favors Dialogue

SK120100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Impetus to Interparty Talks"]

[Text] The agreement reached among the three major political parties to hold an interparty "summit" shortly is an encouraging sign of emerging politics of dialogue in the Fifth Republic. To look back on the lack of communication between parties and politicians that had hamstrung Korea's political scene of the past, it certainly strikes us as a significant development in the right direction.

According to an accord reached by the secretaries-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the second minority Korea National Party (KNP), top leaders of the three parties are expected to meet President Chon Tu-hwan for openminded discussions on the aftermath of the recent curb loan scandal and other major affairs of state.

Attending the Chongwadae (presidential mansion) summit will be DKP President Yu Chi-song, KNP President Kim Chong-chol and DJP Chairman Yi Chae-hyung with the presence of President Chon. It is construed that the president will be there in the capacity of the chief executive rather than as a representative of his party, the DJP.

The top-level political parley was first suggested by the DKP which kept insisting on having its president meet exclusively with President Chon. The major opposition party has done well to open the door for wider participation by fellow political parliamentary parties are naturally and desirably entitled to attend such a gathering.

Since his inauguration in 1980 President Chon has met with the leaders of rival parties on two similar occasions. The upcoming third summit will add to the evolving tradition of dialogue and the quest for a joint approach to the pressing political issues of the day on a suprapartisan basis.

No advance decisions on the subjects to be taken up at the meeting indicate that the conferees may talk on a wide and free range of topics. The majority party, as well as President Chon, appears ready to lend its willing ears to what its counterparts have to say. The latter should also respond in kind.

Sincerity, candor and responsiveness are required to make the political dialogue meaningful and productive. Above all, the participants must be dictated by genuine concern for national interest that goes beyond all sectarian, sectional and partisan interests. The gravity of internal and external challenges the nation faces calls for their suprapartisan cooperation.

Democracy and representative government will not function without effective dialogue, communication and accomodation of differences between the ruling and the ruled, between contending parties and personalities. Liberal and democratic competition and rivalry do not aim at dividing the house or rocking the boat; they seek to forge a harmonious consensus and a viable solution for the common good.

Our triparty talks set a good example of not only a symbolic but also a practical exercise in maturing statesmanship of the Korean political world. On its outcome will depend the future of the process of open and productive dialogue which is barely under way in this country.

COURT BEGINS TRIAL OF PUSAN ARSON SUSPECTS

SK140244 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, June 14 (YONHAP) -- The Pusan District Court Monday morning began the trial of 16 suspects for their alleged roles in the March 18 arson at the American Cultural Center (ACC) in this southern port city.

The trial opened with the prosecution reading the letter of indictment against the 16 defendants who face a variety of charges, including national security law violations, which can carry the death penalty.

Among the defendants is Rev Choe Ki-sik, a Catholic priest of the Wonju Diocese, who is charged with national security law violations and the concealment of suspects involved in the arson.

The morning session ended shortly after the prosecutor's reading of the indictment letter. The trial will resume Monday afternoon with the questioning of Kim Hyon-chang, the key figure in the case. The arson claimed the life of one Korean student and injured three others.

FOUR KYONGHUI STUDENTS ARRESTED IN PROTEST

SK121050 Seoul TONG-ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] The Seoul Chongnyang-Ri Police Station arraigned and is investigating four Kyonghui University students including Kim Pyong-kon, 21, sophomore in the Department of Business Administration, on the charge of instigating a student demonstration on campus on 11 June, shouting antigovernment slogans.

Kim and three other students are accused of having instigated a campus demonstration, together with 30 other students, in front of the library after attending a symposium called "What is the Third World?" held in the college library at 1600 on 11 June under the sponsorship of the Liberal Arts College.

HERALD NOTES SPECULATION ON NORTHERN UNREST

SK130140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] There have been persistent reports that something unusual must be happening in the communist hierarchy of North Korea.

The Tokyo-based TONGIL (unification) ILBO have twice reported speculations on revolts in North Korea. The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in Hong Kong has recently reported that strange events are apparently taking place in North Korea. The KYODO news service is the fourth to speculate on revolts taking place in North Korea.

The news reports, based on evaluations by those familiar with the intricacies of the North Korean regime, are believed to be credible. The Hong Kong newspaper obtains information on North Korea from Communist China, one of North Korea's allies.

The Japan news services obtains information on North Korea from Chochongnyon, the association of pro-Pyongyang residents in Japan. Moreover, the KYODO news service reports that the Japanese Government is closely monitoring the unusual series of events in North Korea.

The three news services base part of their suspicions of Pyongyang's refusal to allow Japanese parliamentary groups to visit North Korea. They say the reasons cited by Pyongyang for the refusals are hardly convincing.

Pyongyang watchers assert that revolts against the regime have sprung up along the North Korea border. According to news reports, revolts allegedly have been staged in the northern areas of Hyesan, Chongjin, Nanam and Kyongsong where concentration camps are located. Those areas are said to populated by those Koreans sent to North Korea while living in Japan who are disaffected with the Kim Il-song regime.

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU ARRIVES FOR VISIT IN ROK

SK070310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, accompanied by his wife Bobi Ladawa and a 146-member entourage, arrived here Monday morning for a four-day state visit as the guest of President Chon Tu-hwan.

Upon arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Mobutu and his party were met by President and Mrs. Chon for a red carpet welcome with a 21-gun salute in the presence of other Korean Government dignitaries and representatives of the diplomatic corps. The Zairian leader was presented with a key to the city by Seoul Mayor Kim Song-pae.

Mobutu is scheduled to confer with Chon at South Korea's presidential mansion, Chongwadae, Monday afternoon on ways to step up Zairian-South Korean cooperation in economic, technical and political fields.

During the Chongwadae talks, Chon is expected to seek Zaire's support for Seoul's position in international forums, including the Baghdad nonaligned summit in Spetember, according to Korean officials.

Africa is an arena of strong diplomatic competition between North and South Korea. Pyongyang has diplomatic relations with 39 African nations, compared with Seoul's 28. Zaire, like many other African states, has diplomatic relations with both North and South Korea.

The two-way trade volume between Zaire and South Korea stood at 2.7 million U.S. dollars last year, according to official Korean statistics, and officials here said bilateral trade was expected to grow in the future because of Zaire's abundant resources, including copper and diamonds for industrial use.

Chon, Mobutu Hold Summit

SK080203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire yesterday held a summit conference at Chongwadae and agreed to promote bilateral political and economic cooperation, particularly in the fields of technology, trade and resources.

Presidents Chon and Mobutu also agreed to promote joint-venture projects in the private sector, including Korea's participation in the development of natural resources in the African country. Hwang Son-pil, the Chongwadae spokesman, said the leaders of the two countries agreed to promote bilateral cooperation aimed at seeking mutual prosperity, such as the extension of Korea's technical assistance and experiences which it gained in the course of executing economic development projects.

During the summit meeting which lasted one hour and 15 minutes beginning at 4:20 P.M., the heads of state of the two countries further agreed to maintain close cooperative relations with the common goals of peace and security, Hwang said.

The Chon-Mobutu conference also dealt with overall world situations, including those surrounding the Korean Peninsula and Africa. President Mobutu expressed his "positive" support for Seoul's peace initiatives on the peninsula while Chon extended his support for Zaire's policy calling for the termination of racial discrimination on the African continent, according to the senior presidential press secretary.

President and Mrs. Mobutu arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a four-day visit, accompanied by a 146-member official and unofficial entourage, including Foreign Minister Yoka Mangono and Minister of Economic Planning Bokana W'Ondangela.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport, the Zairean leader was greeted by President and Mrs. Chon, and was presented with a key to Seoul by Mayor Kim Song-pae during a welcoming ceremony.

The presidential spokesman quoted Chon as having expressed a hope during the summit that the Korean visit by the African leader, will provide a momentum for further promoting cooperation particularly in the field of trade, economy and culture. Chon said he believes that the two countries will enter into a category of advanced nations at an early date if the two mutually complement in those fields, Hwang said. President Chon expressed a deep gratitude for Zaire's continuing supports for Seoul's position in the world society.

Prior to the meeting, Chon conferred the Grand Order of Mugunghwa, the highest ROK decoration, on the visiting African leader who also gave Chon the "Ordre National du Leopard." They also exchanged gifts. While the summitry was in progress, Mrs. Bobi Ladawa, wife of the Zairean head of state, met with first lady Yi Sun-cha.

Today, President Mobutu will visit the National Cemetery and later will receive a honorary doctor's degree in politics at Seoul National University. He will also visit a military unit and will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be hosted by the heads of four economic organizations at the Hotel Shilla.

In the evening, he will attend a state dinner at Chongwadae in which folk dances and music will be presented.

Chon Seeks 'Complementary' Ties

SK090103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday said complementary relations could be developed in the interests of the Koreans and the Zaire people. He noted that Zaire is rich in natural resources, while Korea has abundant skilled manpower, experience and know-how attained through economic development programs.

In his speech delivered at a dinner he hosted for Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko at Chongwadae, President Chon said the two countries share the common goals of peace, justice, freedom and prosperity. "However, if we take a look at the international situation, we should realize that there are many obstacles on the road to achieving those goals," the president remarked. Under these circumstances, it is particularly meaningful that "he review with the Zairean leader the international situation in general and exchange of opinions on the ways of realizing the common goals, he said.

"Our two countries share the painful experiences of national independence and territorial integrity maintained at a great sacrifice," Chon said. The president said the two countries face the same tasks of consolidating national security while improving the welfare of the people through economic development.

Meanwhile, President Mobutu said in a speech that the Korean question should be solved through direct dialogue between South and North Korea without outside interference. "In this context," he said, "We pay high tribute to the initiatives offered by H.E. President Chon Tu-hwan for the resumption of dialogue between the two parties and do believe that such a dialogue would help promote regional stability conducive to peaceful reunification."

President Mobutu said he was satisfied to know that cooperation between the two countries has been gradually strengthened in a concrete manner since the establishment of diplomatic relations and that the summit talks he held with President Chon will give new impetus to the cooperative relations between the two countries. He emphasized the need for consolidating ties in the private economic sectors in parallel with the cooperation in political fields.

Earlier in the day, President Mobutu received an honorary doctorate of law from Seoul National University, visited an army airborne unite and attended a luncheon hosted jointly by four major economic organizations.

Today, the Zairean leader is scheduled to tour industrial facilities in Ulsan and Pohang.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

SK080209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yi Pom-sok and his counterpart from Zaire, Yoka Mangono held a separate meeting at the capital building yesterday, following the summit talks of the two countries.

At the meeting which lasted for one hour and 40 minutes, the two foreign ministers discussed the political situation on the Korean Peninsula and agreed to enhance economic cooperation between the two countries, a ministry official said.

Saying that North Korea will have to accept the government's proposal for peaceful unification in view of the economic strength and the population of the South, the official said, Yi expressed his hope Zaire will help Korea achieve its goal of unification sooner.

Foreign Minister Yoka said his country, having realized political stability under President Mobutu's leadership, will support the Korean Government's position on unification as before, he said.

ROK Assistance

SK110109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President of the Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday said Korea and his country will discuss ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries when the heads of Korea's four leading economic organizations visit the African country.

In a farewell news conference at Hotel Shilla, he said he has invited them to discuss Korea's participation in his economic development plan, especially in agricultural, mining and infrastructural fields. At his request, he said, President Chon Tu-hwan promised to send the heads of the Korean Traders Association, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Korean Industry and the Korean Federation of Small Business to his country.

He said Zaire has supported Korea's position on unification at international conferences. Zaire's future backing for the proposal for peaceful unification was reiterated in his dinner speech made at Chongwadae, he said.

Though it is difficult to make a comparison between the Republic of Korea and North Korea, he said, it is apparent that the South maintains a free, open society while the North is ruled by Marxist communists. President Mobutu visited Pyongyang in 1974.

He said he was very impressed by hard-working Koreans during his observation tour of industrial complexes. President Mubutu paid a fareweil call on President Chon before embarking on his return trip via mainland China.

HERALD Comment

SK080152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Zairean Leader Welcomed"]

[Text] The visit here of President Mobutu Seko of Zaire this week marks another milestone in our continuing search for broader and beneficial ties of friendship and cooperation with emerging African nations. Seoul's strengthened relationship with Kinshasha, which plays a leading role in the community of African states, is certain to provide a major boost to that end.

The chief executive of the Republic of Zaire arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit, accompanied by his wife, Foreign Minister Yoka Mangono and Special Counselor Seti Yale. It is very significant that we welcome into our midst President Mobutu, the second African leader to be our guest this year. Last month Liberian Head of State, Samuel Doe visited Korea.

Matters of mutual concern, including international political developments in and around the Korean Peninsula and expanded bilateral economic cooperation between our two countries were discussed at a summit with President Chon Tu-hwan. That summit only heralds the beginning of a lasting and active Korean-Zairean contact and exchange in the years ahead.

Since the successful military revolution in 1965 and subsequent organization of Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR) in 1967, President Mobutu took dynamic initiatives in forging a stable and integrated republic out of ethnically heterogeneous and dissension-ridden former Belgian Congo. The independent republic then changed its name to Zaire committed to its unique national doctrine of "authenticity."

Under the constant leadership of President Mobutu, Zaire is fast becoming a strong and modern nation. The 25 million people of Zaire are assuming an increasingly greater role in the regional affairs of Africa. Furthermore, it has become a force to be reckoned with as a member of the Third World and the Nonaligned Movement of the world today.

In spite of its apparent "equidistant" foreign relations vis-a-vis East and West, Kinshasha's realistic and moderate stance veered toward the West. In the same vein, Zaire, while having simultaneous diplomatic intercourse with both Seoul and Pyongyang, has in recent years came out in support of Seoul's policies for detente and dialogue with Pyongyang and peaceful unification of Korea in various international forums including the United Nations.

The rich natural resources of Zaire presents bright prospects for mutually profitable economic cooperation with the Republic of Korea which may offer manpower and skill for effective development of the former's untapped resources. Joint commercial and industrial ventures have much room for reciprocal complementation.

The high-level meeting of the leaders of our two governments brought our growing bonds a step forward, narrowing the distance between Northeast Asia and Central Africa. Better understanding and greater cooperation to follow President Mobutu's visit will have to be sustained and promoted in the cause of our common goals of peace and prosperity.

HUN SEN RECEIVES GDR ENVOY, THANKS HIM FOR AID

BK120756 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1448 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jun (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, 9 June, Gunther Horn, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea.

Minister Hun Sen stressed the development of the multi-faceted relations between the PRK and the GDR following the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The progress made in all fields by the PRK, he pointed out, has never been separated from the precious aid of the GDR. The stable situation and the progress of Kampuchea are attributable to the support of the GDR, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Gunther Horn expressed his gratitude to the Kampuchean party, government and people for the amenities accorded him in the accomplishment of his mission in Kampuchea and stressed that it is a great honor for him to be given a task in a new socialist country. The GDR ambassador pledged to do his best to strengthen and expand the relations between the two countries and said that the GDR, together with Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will always support the just struggle of the fraternal Kampuchean people.

'REACTIONARY' KHMER GENEVA MEETING CRITICIZED

BK131305 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "A Move Toward Another Failure"]

[Text] At present, as in the past, in a dark design to fool world opinion in order to interfere in Kampuchean internal affairs and seek by all perfidious means to undermine the gains of the Kampuchean revolution, the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand and Singapore, have made frantic efforts to force the three traitorous reactionary Khmer groups of Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann to get together once again in order to achieve their oft-aborted alliance.

This time, the three puppet factions have been directed by their masters to hold a secret meeting in Geneva in the near future in order to achieve this goal, to be used as a propaganda platform at the 1982 UN General Assembly against the Kampuchean revolution. Like other progressive and peace and justice-loving peoplles all over the world, the Kampuchean people are no strangers to this sort of comedy performed on many occasions by the three puppet gangs at the instigation of their masters.

The previous farces of these reactionaries in Bangkok, Phatthaya and Beijing met with successive and serious failures contrary to the dark wishes of their masters. The fundamental differences between the three traitorous, reactionary Khmer groups, in particular the greedy ambitions of Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann, who are afraid of losing their respective leading roles, will not allow them to form a coalition. As for their masters, they also have a serious conflict of interest. This is why the maneuvers, on which they have spent a lot of effort in order to rally the three puppets together, have always been in a quandary. In the face of these repeated failures and under the instigation of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand and Singapore, the three traitorous Khmer puppet groups have been forced to move their stage and will give a secret performance of the same old farce in Geneva in the near future.

According to Western sources, the three traitorous Khmer groups have made concerted efforts to carry out their masters' perfidious schemes. Prince Sihanouk, power-crazed and pining for the throne, thanked traitor Khieu Samphan for agreeing to meet in Geneva.

As for traitor Son Sann, he has agreed to accept the four conditions of the Democratic Kampuchean regime. These are traitorous activities of the three reactionary Khmer groups in addition to their past numerous antinational and antipopular activities against the Kampuchean revolution which enjoys political, economic and social stability at present. Each of them claims to be the great patriot; but, as ever, they have connived with those whose hands are stained with the blood of 3 million Kampuchea people, that is the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and a number of other international reactionaries who have all caused havoc and massacre for the Kampuchean people.

No one is at all surprised that the traitorous activities of the three reactionary Khmer groups of Khier Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann, who are going to meet in Geneva, have in fact been stage-managed by their masters, that is the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and their ASEAN lackeys. The masters have earnestly tried to apply a new coat of cosmetics to these traitorous groups and ordered them to smile at one another and agree to form the so-called coalition government to be used as a propaganda gimmick in the UN arena to preserve the so-called Democratic Kampuchea seat.

Truth, however, will remain truth. The Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand and Singapore, cannot hide the sun with their hands. The stench of the Democratic Kampuchea regime has spread all over the world because it applied Maoist doctrines causing 3 million innocent Kampucheans to perish within merely a little more than 3 years. These dirty maneuvers, aimed at getting the three reactionary Khmer groups to form the so-called coalition government to be used as a pretext to preserve the Democratic Kampuchea seat at the United Nations, in fact constitute an overt attempt to return this genocidal regime to Kampuchea and enable to to massacre the Kampuchea people for the second time. This is another gross and naked act of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

This failure-bound formula, used previously by the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and other international reactionaries in the the 1981 UN General Assembly, is now being tried again in 1982 prior to the opening of the UN General Assembly. The efforts to muster the three traitorous Khmer groups to meet in Geneva this time, as in the past, is not unlike trying to keep live crabs in a flat basket: failure is around the corner.

Wisely and firmly guided by the KPRP and fortified by precious national and international proletarian solidarity, in particular the solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people will trample under foot all the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and their ASEAN lackeys as well as other international reactionaries who attempt to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and destroy the Kampuchean revolution. All reactionary are bound to fail in the end! The Kampuchean people will certainly achieve new revolutionary gains in their national defense and reconstruction efforts thus greatly contributing to safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

KHIEU SAMPHAN'S LETTER TO SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

BK120740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchean 2330 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The European Conference of Soldidarity with Kampuchea -- a nation which is struggling against Vietnamese aggression -- was convened on 5 June 1982 at Luxemburg Palace in Paris. The conference was organized by the Kampuchean solidarity movement in France and the International Secretariat for Solidarity with Kampuchea in Stockholme, Sweden after the 1979 Stockhom conference and the 1981 Tokyo conference.

There were 100 participants attending this conference including personalities and representatives of organizations which support the Kampuchean people's struggle from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Holland, West Germany and Sweden. Many representatives of friendly embassies in Paris, Lao and Vietnamese patriotic organizations and many of our compatriots living in Europe also attended this conference for solidarity with Kampuchea.

On that occasion, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a letter wishing this conference success. Following are highlights of this letter:

In the name of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK], I would like to express my warmest greetings and sincerely and wholeheartedly wish for the success to the European Conference for Solidarity with Kampuchea which will be held in Paris on 5 June 1982.

The fact that this conference is being convened in the famous city of Paris clearly shows the importance peace and justice-loving peoples and personalities in France and other European countries attach to their assistance and support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the aggression of the Hanoi administration in order to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race. The presence of many noble personalities in this conference indicates more clearly the distinguished assistance and support which strongly encourage the Kampuchean people who are struggling through a dark period of their history.

As the conference is well aware, the war of aggression waged by the Hanoi administration over the Kampuchean nation and people at present is not a normal aggressive war or a colonialist war but it is a genocidal war aimed at exterminating the Kampuchean race forever. This war has killed many Kampucheans, separated many families and inflicted unprecedentedly great suffering on them. It also has greatly threatened the future destiny of the whole Kampuchean people and their civilization. Under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK, however, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have waged a firm struggle against the Hanoi administration's genocidal war.

The Vietnamese aggressors have used all types of weapons -- including famine and toxic chemical weapons -- in their attempt to break the will of struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, but they have failed. During the past more than 3 years, although the Soviet international expansionists provide them with many weapons, the more than 300,000 Vietnamese aggressive troops -- their army and their civilian agents -- are bogged down and have been caught in a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. Their defeat during the 1981-82 dry season operations -- which they considered as their final offensive -- clearly shows that they bogged down completely and at a complete impasse and they will definitely be defeated in the end.

Since the Hanoi Vietnamese clique has not been able to achieve its goal with military means, it has resorted to diplomatic maneuvers -- in particular its trick just to bury the Kampuchean problem -- in an attempt to achieve it. The Vietnamese have exerted every effort to raise the issue of peace and stability between the ASEAN countries and what they call the Indochinese countries. But in reality it is the Vietnamese themselves who are destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia through their war of aggression in Kampuchea. All peace and justice-loving peoples and personalities in the world are well aware of this tricky maneuver by the Hanoi Vietnamese administration. Along with these maneuvers, the Hanoi Vietnamese have used propaganda to dupe the world into believing that Vietnam could possibly split away from the Soviet international expansionists. Successive facts show clearly, however, that the Vietnamese and the Soviets are united with each other and are pursuing hand-in-hand the same expansionist strategy.

Concerning the effort made by the Democratic Kampuchean Government to unify national forces to increase the struggle to fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the military battlefield and in other fields, Chairman Khieu Samphan said: In order to increase the forces of struggle against the aggressive troops of the Hanoi Vietnamese administration, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has exerted every effort since 1979 to achieve the union of all national forces who oppose the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. The Democratic Kampuchean Government has earnestly sought to achieve this coalition as wished by the peoples and personalities who have assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle. The aim of the Democratic Kampuchean Government with respect to this coalition is to increase the forces struggling against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield as in other fields to safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race.

Chairman Khieu Samphan continued: The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government want this most barbarous war of aggression waged by the Hanoi Vietnamese administration to end very soon. They want Kampuchea to be an independent, sovereign, unified, neutral and nonaligned country. They also want peace restored in Kampuchea as well as in all of Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government are confident that the European conference for solidarity with Kampuchea will achieve concrete results, which will serve as further encouragement to the Kampuchean people who are waging the struggle and contribute to a just solution of the Kampuchean problem. It will also serve as support for the national identity and culture of the Kampuchean people who want to live peacefully in their country with independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They also want to live peacefully with all neighboring countries.

In conclusion, Chairman Khieu Samphan profoundly thanked the conference and all personalities attending this meeting who have expressed their sympathy, assistance and support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors for the safeguarding of the Kampuchean nation and race.

VODK HAILS ASEAN SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BK110912 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "We Wish the 15th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting Success"]

[Summary] "The ASEAN countries -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- will convene the 14th meeting of their foreign ministers in the near future.

"It is reported that this meeting will continue to pay attention to the Kampuchean issue. It will discuss the procedures and activities to be taken in order to advance a solution to the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, which asked the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their destiny by themselves with no external interference.

"The ASEAN countries have adopted a firm political stand that is strongly opposed to the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's aggression against Kampuchea. They have played an active role on the international scene, working with all peace and justice-loving countries in the world to demand that the Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea. They firmly support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea on all international platforms. In particular, they support the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations as the sole legitimate and legal representative of Kampuchea."

During the past few years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have launched many diplomatic and political maneuvers in an attempt to divide the ASEAN countries and the other peace and justice-loving countries who oppose their aggression in Kampuchea. But they have repeatedly failed in these attempts.

The Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of Democratic Kampuchea is a just struggle. It has helped to check Vietnamese and Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia and served to maintain world peace.

Various ASEAN governments have frequently reiterated their stand on the Kampuchean issue. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar have stated ASEAN's determination to continue to support the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and have firmly asked for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as stipulated in the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea.

"On this occasion, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government sincerely and wholeheartedly wish the ASEAN foreign ministers full success in their efforts to promote their economic development and defend peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world."

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government hope that the ASEAN countries will unite with all peace and justice-loving countries in the world to continue to assist and support their just struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and support the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. Pressure has to be brought to bear on the Vietnamese aggressors until they implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea.

IENG SARY MEETS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN

BK140304 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 June, Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the special UN conference on disarmament, met and held talks in New York with Yoshio Sakurauchi, the Japanese foreign minister.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary told the Japanese foreign minister about the efforts being made by the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean National Army under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic. Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi reiterated Japanese assistance and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Present during the meeting, on the Japanese side, were Hideo Tsuji, deputy foreign minister; and (Kabeta Seiza), head of the United Nations Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. On the Kampuchean side was Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchea's permanent representative at the United Nations.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and understanding.

IENG SARY MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK120748 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] On the morning of 8 June 1982, Ieng Sary, Democratic Kampuchean deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, met and held talks with Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister and chairman of the international conference on Kampuchea. Ieng Sary informed the Austrian foreign minister about the military, political and diplomatic developments in the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. The Austrian foreign minister and chairman of the international conference on Kampuchea said that he will make every effort to solve the Kampuchean problem on the basis of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS DIMITROV'S BIRTHDAY

BK111111 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Vientiane, 11 Jun (KPL) — A ceremony commemorating the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov was held here yesterday at the National Theater.

Present at the ceremony were Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly; Khamsouk Keola, vice-president and secretary general of the PSA, and vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction; Khampheng Boupha, member of the party CC, president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association; Standing Committee members of the LFNC; Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the party CC and chairman of the National Committee for Nationalities; Kham-Ouan Boupha, deputy-minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and president of Laos-Bulgaria Friendship Association; and Siho Bannavong, vice-chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality; along with 1,000 officials from various state institutes.

Zhetcho Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, and diplomatic envoys of the socialist countries were also on hand.

On this occasion, Khamsouk Keola and Zhetcho Radunov took turn to address the gathering recapitulating good deeds of G. Dimitrov, prominent leader of the fraternal People's Republic of Bulgaria. The continual development of friendship relations and cooperations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries were also hailed in their speeches.

PARTY-FRONT DELEGATION TO ATTEND SOFIA MEETING

BK120610 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the LPRP and the LFNC Central Committee led by Boualang Boualapha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman and permanent member of the LFNC Central Committee, left Vientiane on the afternoon of 11 June to attend the scientific conference marking Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birthday scheduled to be held from 15 to 18 June in Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation has been invited by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

Later, Boualang Boualapha and his party will participate in the ninth conference of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front scheduled to be held in Sofia from 21 to 23 June.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee, permanent member of the LFNC Central Committee and chief of the Nationalities Committee, and many LFNC cadres.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA MEETING

BK120612 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The LPDR Government delegation led by Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister, returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 11 June after attending the foreign ministers conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau held in Havana from 31 May to 6 June. On hand to greet the delegation at Wattai Airport were Ounheuan Phounsavan, deputy minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khoun Chandeng, deputy foreign minister; and many senior cadres of the Foreign Ministry.

Luis Reyes Mas and Vladimir Sobchenko, respectively Cuban and USSR ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, were also present at the airport.

MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC IN LATE JUNE

BK111300 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani and a delegation of about 10 military officers will visit the PRC at the invitation of the PRC Government at the end of this month. General Prayut has disclosed that the purpose of the delegation's visit is to observe Chinese military affairs, weapons and national development.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONDEMN ISRAELI INVASION

BK111116 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries strongly condemn the latest military aggression by Israel in invading Lebanon, thereby violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon and causing great loss of lives and destruction of property.

By its acts Israel has contravened the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and disregarded the decisions of the UN Security Council. Israel's aggression against Lebanon has resulted in greater instability and turmoil in the Middle East and poses the danger of a wider conflagration. It has also undermined efforts on the part of the international community to find a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

The ministers fully support the UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

POST REPORTS ASEAN UPSET BY EEC 'SNUB'

BK140308 Bangkok POST in English 14 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] ASEAN is expressing "great disappointment" over the downgrading by European Economic Community of its representation for the forth annual dialogue with ASEAN. Belgium Foreign Minister Leo Tindermanns, president of the EEC, has informed ASEAN that he is not coming himself and that a lower-level delegation will be sent instead for the dialogue which will take place after the ASEAN foreign minister's fifteenth annual conference from today to Wednesday.

ASEAN officials have told the EEC that if he refuses to come himself, the lower-level delegation will be rejected and the dialogue with the EEC for this year regretfully canceled. ASEAN sources explained that the cancellation by United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig of his visit here for the yearly ASEAN-U.S. dialogue was a different matter.

Haig has a tight schedule involving the UN disarmament conference, the arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union, the Falklands war, the explosive Middle East situation and unresolved problems with China. He had also just accompanied President Reagan to European summit meetings. However, some ASEAN officials are disappointed over Haig's failure to attend. They believe that the Soviets and the Vietnamese could misunderstand West European and American intentions in this strategic part of the world.

Deputy Undersecretary of State Walter Stoessel, who will take Haig's place, will bring Asian experts in his delegation. It is possible that the delegation may include former Ambassador to Singapore, John Holdridge who is in charge of East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the State Department.

Economic affairs are expected to dominate the ASEAN dialogues with friendly countries including Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

If the president of the EEC Council of Ministers attends, or if his representative is acceptable to ASEAN, Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will preside at the dialogue. Each of the ASEAN foreign ministers will preside at each of the dialogues.

ASIAN LAWYERS FIND EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK111221 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] While visiting refugee camps along the Thai border the Asian Lawyers Legal Inquiry Committee has concluded that there had been widespread but selective use of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea. The committee, consisting of jurists from India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, conducted an on-sight investigation into the alleged violations of human rights in Laos and Kampuchea during 4-10 June at three refugee camps -- Khao I-Dang in Prachin Buri, Phanat Nikhom in Chon Buri and Ban Winai in Loei.

Concerning the alleged use of chemical weapons the committee has said that its scope of investigation was different from that of the medical inquiry since it did not purport to identify the weapons concerned but to find out if there was any proof that chemical weapons had been used in the two Indochinese countries.

According to the senior advocate of the Supreme Court of India, the committee members had talks with three Mong children in Ban Winai camp and Kampuchean refugees in Khao I-Dang, who claimed they had suffered chemical attacks. The committee has also believed there is sufficient evidence to say that there had been widespread but selective use of some forms of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea.

The committee has also found that there were human rights violations in the two countries which resulted in the exodus of their people from their homeland. It has also been revealed that a report on this matter will be published soon.

VIETNAM MOVES MORE TROOPS TO BORDER AREA

BK140200 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] About 3,000 fresh northern Vietnamese troops were recently despatched to a border area opposite the Thai Province of Prachinburi to replace fatigued Vietnamese-trained Khmer and southern Vietnamese soldiers, a military spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman of the Supreme Commander Lt Gen Som Khattaphan told the NATION that the rotation resulted from the high rate of defection among the Heng Samrin regime and southern Vietnamese troops on the border areas. The replacement started about 1 week ago at Phnum Mak Hoeun Mountain range opposite of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, he said.

He quoted intelligence reports as showing that the fresh troops had been transported to the new post from Battambang. "The Vietnamese-trained Khmer soldiers and the troops conscripted from southern Vietnam are now in low spirits due to the unfavorable rainy season weather and the incessant attacks mounted by Khmer Rouge guerrillas, " he said. He said that the Khemr Rouge have frequently assaulted the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces along the logistic supply routed on Highway NO. 5 and at Ban Kop near Phnum Mak Houen which is a major stronghold of the Khmer resistance forces.

Lt Gen Som also quashed speculation that the deployment of the Vietnamese troops on the border areas was designed to retaliate the joint Thai-U.S. military exercise, codenamed Cobra Gold. "Anyway, we are closely monitoring the situation on the other side of the border. We are always on alert," he added.

OFFICIAL DETAILS INDOCHINESE REPATRIATION PLAN

BK140240 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] About 112,000 Khmer and Lao refugees have been repatriated to their native countries since the refugee influx started in 1973, but about 150,000 others are still housed in holding centres in Thailand, a senior official has said.

In an exclusive interview to the NATION, Interior Department undersecretary of state for security affairs, Loet Hongphakdi, said about 100,000 of the returnees are Khmer people. About 50,000 other Khmer refugees have also been resettled in third countries, he added.

The repatriation and resettlement of the Khmer people have brought down the initial number of Khmer refugees totalling about 200,000 to about 80,000 now, he said. Loet said about 20,000 other Khmer refugees would also been soon admitted to third countries for resettlement. However, he said that the ongoing fighting in Kampuchea could prompt more Khmer people to seek refuge in Thailand.

About 200,000-280,000 Khmer civilians are now flocking the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Prachinburi Province to receive humanitarian aid from international relief agencies, according to the deputy undersecretary of state.

Touching on Lao refugees, Loet said about 10,000 Lao refugees have volunteered to return to their homeland on their own while about 2,000 others were sent back under a joint repatriation programme organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Thailand and Laos. "The efforts to repatriate the Lao refugees are more problematic than in the case of the Khmer as we have to negotiate with the Lao Government over the issue with UNHCR serving as the coordinator," Loet said. He added Thailand fears that the Lao refugees who returned to their homeland on their own could be harmed as the repatriation of these Lao was unilateral.

Lao refugees have been sent back via the border passes at Tha Sadet pier and a ferry pier in Nongkhai. The Thai Government also recently reopened the Chong Mek borderpass in Ubon Ratchathani on a temporary basis to facilitate the repatriation, Loet said. He said officials are stepping up their campaigns at holding centres for Lao refugees to lobby for their consensus to return home. "What we are doing now is to put pressure on them. They have been told to either return home or leave for third countries for resettlement," he said.

Loet said that the efforts to repatriate Vietnamese refugees are now in a stalemate as the Vietnamese Government has refused to negotiate their return since it admitted about 45,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled here during the French Indochina war. "Hanoi is committed to admit about 40,000 refugees and their descendants into Vietnam by the Rangoon agreement," the deputy undersecretary of state said.

The Thai Government and the Vietnamese Red Cross reached the Rangoon agreement in 1960. Under the agreement about 70,000 Vietnamese refugees would be repatriated. But Hanoi asked Thailand to freeze the repatriation process in 1964 after accepting about 40,000 of them, citing the U.S. bombardment of North Vietnam as the reason.

Loet said that Hanoi also refused to negotiate the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees who fled here after the United States was defeated in the Vietnam war. The new generations of Vietnamese refugees are now housed in the Si Khiu holding centre in Nakhon Ratchasima.

The senior official said that some Vietnamese refugees have made use of loopholes in the Thai laws to get Thai citizenship through their marriage with Thai nationals. The Interior Ministry and the National Security Council are jointly drafting a bill to plug the loopholes in their efforts to bar Vietnamese refugees from Thai citizenship, Loet said. He said that if and when the bill is promulgated, Vietnamese women who get married to Thai nationals would be granted Thai citizenship. "Their children will also have no right to be granted Thai citizenship either," he added. [paragraph as published]

Our policy is to repatriate and resettle all illegal immigrants in the final stage and they are now allowed to stay here on a temporary basis only, he said.

PREM REPORTED TO CONTEMPLATE ELECTORAL RACE

WA140925 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 May 82 pp 1,12

[Text] Prem admits he is thinking about running for election in 1983. A Democratic Party MP is concerned about money going to buy votes and advises Prem to appoint a minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office for political development.

Police Lt Chaowarin Latasaksiri, a Democratic Party MP from Saraburi revealed that, at 1115 on 27 May at the National Assembly, he had met with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at the National Assembly second-floor lounge for a private meeting. In the conversation Gen Prem voiced interest in political matters concerning the 1983 election. He stated that at this time the biggest problem that must be solved is the failure of the recent elections. It appears that quite a few candidates used money in their campaigns. This situation is a treat to national security.

The Saraburi MP stated, "In 1983 there will be a total of 326 MPs. If a political party spends 3,260 billion baht in order to give each candidate 10 million baht in order to pay 200 baht per vote so as to get 50,000 votes, that party will get a majority in the National Assembly and will be able to form a government. I suggested to General Prem that he appoint a minister attached to the Prime Ministers' Office for the development of a democratic political system. This is possible because the Constitution specifies that there be no more than 44 people in the Cabinet. At this time there are only 41." Police Lt Chaowarin further stated that the newly appointed minister would be charged with a campaign to inform the people of the duties and responsibilities of an MP.

Aside from this, he also invited General Prem to stand for election and the prime minister expressed interest. In their conversation about this, Gen Prem stated that "I am thinking about this," but as to what political party or from what province he would stand from, the general did not say. However, the MP invited Prem to run as a Democrat. "Suppose General Prem ran as a Democrat and won, the party membership might propose that there be a new election for the party board of directors, making Gen Prem the party chief. Even if he didn't become party chief, that would not be an obstacle to his holding the premiership. In the course of a 30-minute conversation, General Prem expressed his serious concern about the democratic process and for that reason he is interested in standing for election," said Police Lt Chaowarin.

On the morning of the same day, General Prem responded to questions at the National Assembly before officiating at a ceremony awarding Freedom Medals to 293 MPs and 6 other MP family members, saying that he would respond on another occasion to the question of whether or not he would stand for election.

Newsmen asked him if it were true that an MP had asked him to join a political party. General Prem responded that he has never contemplated joining a political party and it is necessary to understand that no one has been in contact with him.

A newsman asked him if he would form his own political party and General Prem turned to him and smiled, laughed a bit and refused to answer the question.

Phichai Rattakun, Democratic Party chief gave MATICHON his views concerning this matter. He said that if General Prem runs for election as a Democrat he personally would be as pleased and honored as he would be if others ran under the Democrat banner.

Asked if General Prem were to be elected to parliament and nominated for the party chief's position but not elected to that post, would that be an obstacle to his holding the premiership, Phichai stated that, inaccordance with Party regulations, there must be a 4-year wait between elections for party chief.

"Therefore, there will be a new election only if I die. As to the issue of not being elected party chief, but holding the premiership in accordance with democratic principles, if a party gets a majority and forms the government, the party chief must be the prime minister," said Phichai.

POST REPORTS ON THAILAND'S MUSLIM REVIVAL

BK130730 Bangkok POST in English 13 Jun 82 p 6

[By Tony Davis]

[Text] Across Thailand's volatile southern border provinces fundamentalist Islam is on the move. And if indications to date are anything to go by, the faithful are heeding the call.

The recent upsurge of religious activity has aroused apprehension in government circles concerned about its security implications. But, ironically, it also appears to be worrying radical Muslim separatists committed to the goal of carving out an Islamic republic in the border provinces.

Vehicle for the striking and relatively sudden growth in Islamic consciousness in the majority Muslim Provinces of Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat is the 'dakwah' movement. Meaning simply 'to call' in Arabic, 'dakwah' (also spelt 'da' 'wah') is generally translated as 'missionary'. The revivalist movement that urges a return to the true teachings of God as passed down by the Prophet Muhammad has gained ground rapidly in recent years across the Islamic world in tandem with the political reassertion of fundamentalist Islam. Internationally, the 'dakwah' thrust has divided into a number of different organisations and sects stressing various aspects of bed-rock Islam.

But in Thailand, missionary activity has largely been undertaken by the Jamaat-I-Tabligh, a purist sect founded in northern India in the pre-World War 2 years. Since then it has expanded, gaining a solid following in today's Pakistan and Bangladesh. Some of its adherents in this country wear Bengali-style clothing.

Jamaat-I-Tabligh reached Thailand around two years ago having spread north from Malaysia. Across the border it ranks as one of several independent and government-patronized 'dakwah' organizations engaged in missionary, welfare and educational work in the Muslim community. But in this country Tabligh has grown dramtically to the virtual exclusion of other movements.

Official reaction to the rapid emergence of the fundamentalist preaching in the villages of the south has been mixed. Concern has centred largely on the implications of radical Islam for the low-key insurgency waged by several small separatist factions seeking -- with a conspicuous lack a success -- to establish an independent Islamic state in the south. They have been assisted financially and with weapons and explosives training by Libya and Syria.

One recent intelligence report cited in the English language press pointed to 'dakwah' as a Muslim fundamentalist "group" which posed a "greater threat to national security than the two secessionist bandit gangs" -- the Barison Revolusi Nasional (National Revolutionary Front, BRN) and the Pattani United liberation Organization (PULO).

The press report went on to quote one "high-ranking intelligence officer" who estimated the "group", which was using religion as a front, had recruited some 20,000 "front members" and is "suspected to be clandestinely directing the activities of the PULO and the BRN." Its potential as it prepared to embark on a campaign of armed struggle was, concluded the report, "frightening."

Informed Muslim sources in the south find the depth of misunderstanding and alarm over 'dakwah' a good deal more frightening, however. They point out that 'dakwah' has a following in the southern Muslim belt far in excess of 20,000 and that open missionary activity is to be found in most villages. They add that Jamaat-I-Tabligh is widely noted in Muslim circles for its apolitical, passive approach. "The movement was influenced by Gandhian principles," said one source. "The stress is on 'ahimsa', non-violence, non-confontation, non-politics, its just calling on people to be good Muslims."

Jamaat-I-Tabligh, essentially a mass movement, contrasts notably with some other 'dakwah' groups advocating exclusivity, secrecy and occasionally justifying violence against "infidels." The Malaysian Government, which now maintains a close watch on Islamic "deviationist" tendencies and maverick "dakwah' groups, cracked down sharply on one Kedah-based organization called "sabilillah" (the way of God) in 1976. More recently, in late 1980, it moved against Muslim fundamentalists advocating the destruction of 'idols' which resulted in attacks on Hindu temples.

While conceding the possibility of infiltration of the broad 'dakwah' movement in Thailand by individual separatists, well-placed Muslim sources in the south attributed fears in intelligence circles to general lack of understanding of Islam on the part of some Thai Buddhist officials. They pointed out that officials posted to the Muslim provinces from other regions received an orientation course in Yala of only one week before tackling jobs in a region of sharply differing culture, language and religion.

According to one official source, who requested he remain anonymous, the administrative centre for the southern border provinces which conducts the courses devotes only six hours of the five-day briefing to local customs, and religion. The stress is predominantly on military security -- activities of the separatist movements (estimated officially to number not more than 600 men all told) and the factionalized Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), he said.

But the source added that there was a general recognition that neither the course as a whole nor the period set for broad cultural and religious issues was sufficient. Plans are currently being considered to increase the six hours to between nine and 12 -- which is better than nothing," he said.

Over recent months, however, southern officialdom has been coming to terms with 'dakwah' as a religious rather than potentially para-military phenomenon. In late April a massive 'dakwah' meeting was held in Yala with official sanction and assistance.

Following negotiations over the gathering, the meet was eventually held in a Royal Thai Army camp under the watchful eye of the joint civilian-police-military (Por-tor-Thor) Task Force 43. Security was tight with organizers concerned over possible bombings, but no untoward incidents occurred.

An official count indicated the meeting was attended by over 82,000 devotees, the vast majority from Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat but with some Muslims from other parts of the country as well as Malaysia, Singapore, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and the Gulf region.

The three-day affair was the first and biggest congregation of its kind in Thailand.

The impression made in official circles was evidently good. Following the meeting, one report being circulated among officials noted that 'dakwah' plays "an important part in promoting understanding and unity among Thais of all religions" and encouraged the people in the border provinces to have "a love for and responsibility towards Thai soil as well as the institutions of the nation, religion and the monarchy."

It also pointedly noted that there was "no discussion of politics" at the gathering.

But while 'dakwah' has clearly come of age in the south, apprehensions over security remain. Proposals have been put forward aimed at forming an officially recognized and accountable leadership for the amorphous missionary movement. A committee to consider the question should comprise Islam's official head in Thailand, the Chula Ratchamonti Prasoet Muhammad, provincial Islamic Council representatives, 'dakwah' representatives, as well as Pho-To-THo 43 and provincial Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) officials, it was proposed.

Ironically though, separatist organizations also regard the fundamentalist revival with misgivings in view of its avowedly apolitical creed and the key issue of its control and direction. One source close to the leadership of the out-lawed BRN commented: "This movement is about getting people back to the mosque for prayers. This is all very well, but we are worried the movement will be used by the (government) authorities as part of their 'apparatus'."

He went on: "We are fighting for political principles but there are people in the 'dakwah' movement who say 'let us pray, let us remember God, don't bother about politics.' This is what we're worried about. What we want is a 'dakwah' movement that will bring people to fight, to continue the struggle."

Given widespread popular suspicion and apathy towards the separatist call for armed struggle, political observers in the south see little chance of a militant 'dakwah,' emerging. The trend appears in fact to be in the opposite direction.

Observers, both Muslim and Buddhist, concur that support for the splintered separatist movement is not growing at present, and that even among the radically disaffected, disillusion with the failure of armed struggle is deep. This has benefitted the 'dakwah' movement correspondingly.

"Some of the 'alims' (religious teachers) might have supported militant 'jihad' (holy war) in the past," said one foreign Muslim scholar, a frequent visitor to the south. "But now people are tending to support a quiet spiritual revolution that does not affect the non-Muslim population. That way, no one gets hurt."

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES NATO SUMMIT IN BONN

OW130757 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 13 -- The Bonn summit conference of N.A.T.O. once again proves that this military bloc is an instrument for war provocations and expansion of the U.S.-led imperialist forces, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper remarks that this meeting took place at a moment when the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives are exerting a powerful impact on world public opinion, when the peace movement is vigorously developing in Western Europe, Japan and right in the United States, and when N.A.T.O. is revealing its serious splits.

The paper especially condemns President Reagan's deceitful statements and proposals on disarmement, and continues: "Reagan's 'counter proposals' are in a fact a passive but cunning move to cope with the Soviet Union's successive important peace initiatives.

NHAN DAN Continues: "The United States' stand on this question has been and still is to avoid the limitation of strategic weapons, to maintain and increase its military bases surrounding the Soviet Union and the socialist community, step up the arms race, not only on the ground and the sea but also in the outer space, continue to deploy its counter-revolutionary global strategy... The warlike and expansionist policy which the United States has been carrying out with N.A.T.O. as a tool completely varies with the aspiration of progressive mankind. A new and broad movement for peace has taken shape and is developing from Western Europe to Japan and right in the United States. The growth of this movement has eloquently demonstrated that the imperialist forces cannot easily deceive public opinion."

"Nonetheless, the Reagan administration and N.A.T.O. still fail to perceive the importance and profound significance of this reality," the paper remarks in conclusion.

HANOI ASSAILS PRC'S HOSTILITY TOWARD INDOCHINA

BK111207 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border remains tense with the frequent Chinese armed provocations.

Since early this year, Chinese troops have many times crossed the border to lay ambushes inside Vietnam. One serious incident is the destruction of Thong Kham Dam in Ngoc Khe village, Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang Province, about 200 meters behind the border. Chinese intruders often fire at collective farmers working in the fields.

Until now, China has still occupied (?30) places in Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces. Besides these land incursions China has sent many warships into Vietnamese territorial waters off Binh Tri Thien Province in Central Vietnam to carry out reconnaissance activities and provocations. In a recent incident, Chinese intruders destroyed a Vietnamese fishing boat.

China has also stepped up psychological activities against Vietnam. To make black white, it has accused Vietnam of carrying out armed provocations and incursions into Chinese territory. If this is also true, why did China reject Vietnam's proposal for an end to all armed hostile activities along the border between the two countries? Why did China reject Vietnam's call for early resumption of the second round of Vietnam-China talks in the first 6 months of this year.

There is no doubt about China's plot to maintain a state of tension along the common border so as to hinder Vietnam's national reconstruction efforts.

China's armed activities against Vietnam go alongside with other provocations against Laos and Kampuchea conducted by the Thai authorities. They also go alongside with the military exercises conducted by the United States and other countries in the Eastern Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, close to the Indochinese countries.

At present, China, the United States and their followers, including Thai and Singaporean authorities, are trying to rally Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces in a so-called loose coalition against the revival of the Kampuchean people. China's "bleed Vietnam" policy as well as other criminal actions against the three Indochinese countries further expose itself as a saboteur of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

HANOI COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING ASEAN CONFERENCE

BK121300 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As scheduled, foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries will meet in Singapore next Monday, 14 June. Commenting on this event, our commentator has this to say: It would be normal if the five ASEAN foreign ministers gather in Singapore to discuss their own problems, but there is much doubt about the meeting this time. Some officials at the U.S. State Department disclosed that the topic of discussion will be the Kampuchean problem. Word (?had dropped) in Bangkok and Singapore that at this meeting the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries will discuss a plan to maintain the genocidal Pol Pot clique's seat at the United Nations in case a tripartite coalition of exiled Khmer reactionaries is not set up by September this year.

There are different opinions about the relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. A number of persons see the situation in Southeast Asia from a wrong point of view. The situation in Southeast Asia is tense, of course, and it has been tense for 40 years now. The cause of tension is the war plot hatched by the imperialists, colonialists and other reactionaries against the countries in this region, not the Kampuchean problem or the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as they claim.

At the Kampuchean people's request, Vietnam has sent its troops to fight together with the Kampuchean people against Chinese expansionism. Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea only after the removal of Chinese threat. Unless China gives up its hostile policy and its threat against the independence, sovereignty and security of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea remains very necessary. If this makes the situation in Southeast Asia tense, what about the presence of Chinese troops on Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago and the stationing of U.S. troops in the Philippines? If Vietnamese troops are prepared to withdraw from Kampuchea, will Chinese and American troops withdraw from those places?

Some persons reason that the situation in Southeast Asia has become tense because of the Kampuchean problem. This is just an imposition of viewpoints. In fact, if China's war of aggression against Vietnam were not defeated, if the genocide in Kampuchea did not stop and the Pol Pot criminals remained in power in Phnom Penh, the situation in Southeast Asia would be quite different from today. It is believed that Vietnam has been a dike preventing Chinese expansion toward Southeast Asia. This point of view is shared by practical-minded political circles in Indonesia.

We have on many occasions made it clear that Kampuchea is a problem between Chinese expansionists and the Indochinese countries not between Indochina and ASEAN. ASEAN should have coordinated with the Indochinese countries to prevent Chinese expansionsim, but it is regrettable that some authorities in the ASEAN countries are falling into China's trap. Experience shows that the Peking expansionists have resorted to all wicked plots to get the ASEAN countries involved in problems not related to themselves and then turn these problems into a problem of confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

It is clear that only the Chinese expansionists make profit from the present tension in Southeast Asia. China's propaganda organ always discussed Vietnam as a small regional hegemonist and the Soviet Union as a big global hegemonist. By so doing, China wants to link the problem between itself and the Indochinese countries with the problem of East-West relations. That is why the direct and fundamental cause of the present tension in Southeast Asia is China's expansionist and hegemonist policy.

A spokesman for the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, Mr (Ishak Darmo), is right to say that his country considers China, not the Soviet Union or Vietnam, dangerous. Moreover, the collusion between China and the United States has aggravated the already tense situation in Southeast Asia. Another problem is the relations between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries. Beijing and Washington pretend to be worried about the tense relations between these two groups of countries. In fact, they are pleased to see the ASEAN countries falling into their trap. What they want is a confrontation between these two groups of countries. They oppose any sign of dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

Truly speaking, there are still differences between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries at present. But the present relations between these two groups of countries are growing brighter. Previously, there were no relations of any kind. Today, in the capital of each country, there are diplomatic or commerce missions.

We have many times said that if there exist differences in relations between countries, the best way is to sit together to solve these differences; but if they turn their back on each other, no problems would be solved. For this reasn, we advocate dialogue. We have put forth many practical and flexible proposals. The problem now depends only on the other side.

SRV HITS U.S. OPPOSITION TO PIANIST'S VISIT

OW121333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[From the review of Hanoi press for 12 June]

[Text] NHAN DAN published on page four a "current events talk" entitled: "Fear of Musical Sound." The talk notes that Mr Papp, director of the Shakespeare Festival in New York, recently reported that the U.S. State Department had prevented pianist Dang Thai Son from coming to the United States to participate in the concert at the festival. Assistant Secretary of State Holdridge argued that pianist Dang Thai Son's presence in the United States is inappropriate.

The talk stresses: As everyone knows, pianist Dang Thai Son has given performances and has been acclaimed in many countries, including Japan, France and the FRG. The U.S. administration dares not allow Dang Thai Son to perform in the United States because it fears his musical sound, the music of peace and friendship, which reflects the Vietnamese people's noble hearts. The Reagan administration wants to hear only the rattle of sabres and the voice of rancor and hostility.

SRV AWARDS GOLD STAR ORDER TO HUNGARY'S KADAR

OW111658 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 11 -- The Gold Star Order -- Vietnam's highest distinction -- was conferred on first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, at a ceremony held at the Hungarian party Central Committee's office yesterday.

The order was conferred on the occasion of the Hungarian leader's 70th birthday for this outstanding contribution to strengthening and developing the friendship, militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers presented the order to Janos Kadar on behalf of the Vietnamese Government.

Present on the Hungarian side were Karoly Nemeth, Political Bureau member, secretary of the party, and other party Central Committee members.

On the Vietnamese side were Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Ta Quynh, charge d'affaires A.I. in Hungary.

To Huu said: "The Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam forever bear in mind the fine sentiments and great assistance full of noble internationalism of the party, government and people of Hungary, especially of Comrade Janos Kadar, for our struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in the past, as well as for our socialist construction and national defence at present."

Janos Kadar warmly thanked the Vietnamese party and Government for their high distinction and said he considered it as a high appreciation of the Hungarian people's contribution to the cause of peace and socialism and to consolidating the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Hungarian People's Republic and other countries in the socialist country.

SRV TO CONFER MEDAL ON BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIKOV

OW130749 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA June 13 -- The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer the Gold Star Order -- Vietnam's highest distinction -- on Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The conferment decision signed by President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, said that Todor Zhivkov has made "outstanding contributions to consolidating and strengthening the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria."

VO CHI CONG, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BULGARIA

OW121654 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 12 -- A Vietnamese party delegation led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today for Bulgaria for the celebration of Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birthday.

The delegation will also attend an international conference on the late Bulgarian leader organized by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

It was seen off by Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Vinh, party Central Committee member and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Vu Quang, party Central Committee member and head of the party commission for External Relations; and other senior party and state officials. Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov was present on the occasion.

USSR SIGNS ACCORD ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

OW140849 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful pruposes.

The signing took place in Sofia during the 42nd session from June 8-11 of the Standing Committee of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) devoted to this question.

Signatories were Nguyen Dinh Tu, Vietnamese minister of secondary vocational and higher education, and A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the Soviet State Commission for Atomic Energy.

VO DONG GIANG MEETS FOREIGN GROUPS AT UN

OW121658 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 12 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, head of the Vietnamese delegation at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly for disarmament, yesterday received the World Peace Council delegation headed by its president, Romesh Chandra, at the office of the Vietnamese permanent representation to the U.N.

During the cordial conversation, many representatives of the United States, Australia, Japan and Great Britain expressed their admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and world peace.

On the same day, Vice-Minister Vo Dong Giang received a delegation of the Japanese National Liaison Committee for complete nuclear disarmament led by Makoto Takano, who conveyed warm greetings from the Japanese anti-war movements to the Vietnamese people.

TRUONG CHINH SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO CASTRO

OW111618 Hanoi VNA in English 1710 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 11 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has expressed deep sympathy with the Cuban people over the losses caused by the recent floods and typhoons. In a message sent today to Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State of Cuba, Truong Chinh said: "I am convinced that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by you, the heroic Cuban people will soon overcome the consequences of the natural disaster."

TRUONG CHINH SENDS REPLY TO 'ARAFAT MESSAGE

OW111654 Hanoi VVNA in English 1634 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 11 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), replying to the latter's message of June 9 on the grave situation in Lebanon caused by Israel's war of aggression.

The message condemns the Israeli Zionists encouraged by U.S. imperialism for unleashing a large-scale war of aggression against Lebanon and perpetrating brutal crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. "This is not only a blatant violation of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity but also a serious threat to peace and security of other nations in this region and in the world as a whole," the message says.

It further notes that this is a deliberate war escalation prepared by U.S. imperialism and Israel in an attempt to suppress the resistance of the Palestinian people and seize complete control of Lebanon.

The message says: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterates its militant solidarity with and firm support for the just and bound to be victorious fight of the Palestinian people under the P.L.O. leadership and the other Arab peoples against Israeli Zionism and U.S. imperialism to wrest back the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and to defend national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries."

"I believe that in spite of many difficulties and hardships the Palestinian people's revolutionary cause will win glorious victory," the message says.

FORMER HEALTH MINISTER VU VAN CAN DIES

OW131614 VNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 13 -- Vu Van Can, former minister of public health, deputy to the National Assembly, died in Hanoi today June 13, 1982 at the age of 67, says an obituary issued by the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

He will be buried at the Mai Dich Cemetery reserved for those who have rendered meritorious services to the nation.

VAN TIEN DUNG ADDRESSES CADRE TRAINING COURSE

BK111434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] In compliance with a 1982 combat order issued by the ministry of National Defense, the General Staff recently organized a military training course for high-ranking cadres in the armed forces. The trainees studied many practical measures in order to improve their leadership skills with regard to the organization of training for troops and to enhance the management of troops in order to ensure combat readiness.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, visited and addressed the trainees. The comrade was briefed by some leadership cadres.

The high-ranking cadres who attended the course have become fully aware of the position, role and tasks of a unit as well as the duties of a commander toward his unit in the new revolutionary stage.

Led by the party committee echelon concerned, a unit leader is the backbone of his unit. Therefore, he must always uphold his responsibility, set a good example and devote himself to training in order to improve his general knowledge and fulfill his assigned functions and duties in a satisfactory manner.

Through their study, all the trainees have become fully aware of the duties of a unit commander, which consist of concerning himself constantly with providing political indoctrination and military training for, improving the combat effectiveness of and cultivating discipline and heroism among his troops. He must also ensure that the entire unit acts in accordance with set regulations. In addition, efforts must be made to provide training for subordinate cadres. He must pay attention to troop management and closely manage and supervise all the unit's activities. He must seek to understand the problems of every cadre and combatant in the unit and concern himself with improving the material and spiritual life of this troops. This is what a unit commander must do to demonstrate his love for his troops.

The high-ranking cadres who participated in the course have all realized the need to join with local party organizations and administrations and people in building combat fortifications for the local people's warfare in order to make each unit's area of responsibility strong militarily, economically, culturally and socially.

All the cadres attending the course have expressed their determination to concentrate their greatest efforts on improving the combat readiness of their units, building steadfast units, closely manageing their troops, strictly maintaining discipline, preserving the armed forces' glorious tradition, promoting closer solidarity between officers and men and between troops and the people, and giving still-better care to the well-being of their troops in order to satisfactorily implement all the emulation pledges which have been signed by their units.

NHAN DAN URGES EFFORTS AGAINST ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

BK130858 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 82 p 3

[Article by Duong Thong: "Prevent and Oppose the Enemy's Economic Sabotage"]

[Text] The fifth party congress pointed out in its resolution: In waging a multifaceted war of sabotage, the Chinese reactionaries are seeking to create instability in all areas of our socialist system and weaken us, thereby rendering us incapable of overcoming difficulties and sowing dissension and preparing conditions for them to carry out their scheme of annexing our country through a peaceful [hoaf binhf], counterrevolutionary process. Thus, their strategy is to invade our country without having to launch a large-scale war.

In this kind of war, the enemy carries out sabotage activities against us in all fields — political, ideological, military, economic, cultural, diplomatic and social — with economic sabotage being a very important point of attack directed against our country's efforts to build socialism. The enemy believes that economic sabotage is an effective catalyst for creating internal opposition supporting its political, ideological and social psychology sabotage activities and its efforts to weaken our national defense potentials. Therefore, it has wielded massive forces and resorted to numerous perfidious and cunning maneuvers to destroy our material-technical bases, undermine our production efforts and disrupt the market and our distribution and circulation activities. Along with targeting nationally important economic establishments for sabotage, the enemy has also directed its sabotage operations against local economic establishments in subtle forms, both covert and overt. On the other hand, it has also sought ways to corrupt some of our cadres and people and encourage them to indulge in a materialistic Western lifestyle, and enticed our people to flee abroad. Its economic sabotage activities have been well coordinated with its espionage, intelligence, psychological warfare and ideological sabotage activities.

The enemy has intensified its economic sabotage activities following its defeat in the 17 February 1979 war of aggression. It has colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in carrying out a policy of encirclement, imposing an embargo and canceling trade and aid programs in order to cause difficulties to our external economic activities. Along our entire northern border, the enemy has undermined our economy in various forms and through both blatant and subtle maneuvers. It has launched various campaigns such as the "cat campaign" to set up open air markets and release their goods to establish trade routes across the border for the purpose of sending spies and scouts into our country to gather intelligence information. It has also persuaded our people to quit production work and take up trading activities, forming smuggling rackets dealing in contraband ranging from luxury items to gold, silver, opium, rare metals and even weapons and ammunition. Many bands of Chinese smugglers operating in our country to establish contacts, upset our economy and disrupt our finances, prices and the market have been punished by our people. The enemy has also spread groundless rumors about currency changes, price increases and so forth, and distorted economic and social viewpoints and policies in an attempt to upset market prices, create favorable conditions for economic sabotage by outlawed elements, and undermine our people's confidence in the economic line of our party and state.

The enemy has taken advantage of our weaknesses in economic management and our inexperience and shortcomings in the implementation of regulations on observing the criteria and system of responsibilities in production management, warehouse maintenance and technical control to carry out sabotage operations.

Preventing and countering the enemy's economic sabotage, contributing toward the defeat of its multifaceted war of sabotage, is a fierce class struggle and an urgent demand facing our entire party and people.

In the spirit of the resolutions of the fifth party congress, all organs and enterprises must satisfactorily carry out the slogan: Economic construction must be closely linked with protecting the economy; and production with protecting production activities. A task of crucial importance to this undertaking as a whole is formulating well-defined plans for defense and prevention. It is also necessary to see through the enemy's cunning schemes of economic sabotage clearly so as to direct more hatred toward the enemy.

We must fully and satisfactorily observe the various internal regulations, systems and procedures for production and maintenance of warehouses and goods, fully understand the Constitution and the law of the state, strengthen economic law, concretize state regulations, organize scrupulous implementation of tasks and devise effective preventive measures. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify control and supervision. It is required that every ministry, state organ, enterprise, warehouse and construction project, on the basis of fully understanding party and state directives and resolutions, clearly define the responsibilities of each echelon, individual or component, especially heads of organs and enterprises. The organs and units in charge of protecting the economy must carry out effective control and superivision, review the various systems and internal regulation, and organize specialized forces for carrying out their responsibilities satisfactorily.

After 1917, Russian capitalists implemented a scheme designed to strangle the Soviet Russian administration through perfidious economic sabotage. Lenin pointed out: The bourgeoisie covertly undermined the production process (by engineering machinery breakdowns, work stoppages or suspension and other obstacles). They hoped that they could induce the collapse of the democratic republic, the Soviet system and the worker-peasant alliance by introducing unprecedented difficulties, and consequently restore the capitalist rule with ease.... At that time Lenin set forth a strategic line for developing the combined strength of the Soviet administration to smash this scheme and advance the economy of Soviet Russia vigorously. Proceeding from these profound lessons of history and from a thorough understanding of the resoltuions of the fifth party congress, we must bring into full play the combined strength of the whole system of dictatorship of the proletariat and carry out satisfactorily all operational measures for actively preventing and countering the enemy's schemes and acts of economic sabotage. This is an important factor that will contribute practically to defeating the kind of multifaceted war of sabotage currently directed against our country by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH RICE HARVEST -- As of 24 May, Nghe Tinh Province had harvested more than 65,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, fulfilling nearly 50 percent of the cultivated area. The province has also prepared some 1,900 tons of seeds for the cultivation of 18,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 May 82 BK]

PHU KHANH GRAIN DELIVERY -- As of 20 May, Phy Khanh Province had delivered nearly 11,000 tons of grain to state granaries, fulfilling more than 60 percent of the agricultural tax quota for the winter-spring crops season. Van Ninh and Dong Xuan districts had fulfilled their agricultural tax quota earlier than the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 May 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION -- To date Tien Giang Province has delivered to state granaries more than 90,000 tons of 10th-month and winter-spring paddy, overfulfilling plan norms by 10,000 tons. The province also plans to buy more paddy from the peasants through the barter system. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 82 BK]

MARCOS ADDRESSES INDEPENDENCE DAY RALLY

OW121347 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The president has reaffirmed the country's commitment to free enterprise and democratic politics. The president reaffirmed this commitment during a speech at the Luneta celebrations of the 84th anniversary of the proclamation of Philippines' independence. More than 100,000 people attended the Luneta ceremonies and Jose Carlos was one of them.

[Begin Carlos recording] It was the shortest Independence Day anniversary celebrations at the Luneta so far in years. It lasted for 2 hours. The same was true for the civic-military parade which featured projects under the nationwide KKK livelihood program and various socio-economic activities of the armed forces of the Philippines. But this morning's program at the (Carena) grand stand was no doubt significant.

President Marcos in his address asked each and every Filipino to carry on the work of national independence. Apathy and indifference, he said, is no answer. [end recording]

[Begin Marcos recording] The danger to a nation, we are well reminded, is not only violence and force. It can also be, and this is more dangerous, indifference and apathy, which can just as easily squander what has been accumulated over the years and disfigure a nation's destiny.

The work of national independence irrevocably goes on every day as if someone asks us today, as if someone asks day after day as it did those of our ancestors and those who dreamt and fought to raise the Filipino flag whether it was in Cavite or in Bataan or in the underground or in any of the battles that were fought for independence or in the quiet ways of office and enterprise. [as heard] Let us, therefore, carry this burden. It is a burden that each and every one of us can identify. Let us take it, bear it on our shoulders and carry it forward. [end recording]

[Begin Carlos recording] The president and the first lady led the nationwide hoisting of the Philippine flag at the Luneta, signaling the start of the 84th Independence Day celebrations. Similar flag raising ceremonies were held at the Aguinaldo shrine in Cavite led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, at the Bonaficio monument in (Balinkawag), Quezon City, by Speaker (Kerube Makalintal) and at Fort Bonaficio by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Then came the floral offering at the Rizal monument, after which the first couple and other top government officials mustered to the grand stand for the main program. After the communal prayers jointly read by representatives of different religious denominations, newly elected members of the (Sangrian Pampur) of central and western Mindanao took their oaths of office before the chief executive.

Aside from the civic-military parade, other highlights in the day's celebrations included cultural programs in the afternoon, with the first lady opening the KKK exhibit at the (Philtrade) and an exhibit of paintings by the 19th-century Filipino master at the national museum.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 115

15 June 1982

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FOREIGN MINISTERS ADDRESS ASEAN MEETING

BK141537 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The 15th ASEAN ministerial meeting was opened at the (?BBS) auditorium this afternoon by Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

The prime minister said ASEAN must stay together for a greater collective strength to withstand external pressures and problems. He warned that ASEAN's problems with the industrial countries might increase. Mr Lee said we might see new economic manifestations of the old colonial policy of divide and rule. He urged ASEAN to resist short-term benefits offered individually, otherwise long-term losses would result in weakened unity and bargaining strength.

Mr Lee stressed that ASEAN countries must make it a practice to act jointly to protect their agricultural, industrial and commercial interests. Already through their unity and cooperation, they have strengthened their position on issues concerning the common fund, the (?GFP), shipping, international civil aviation, commodities, GATT, UNCTAD and other international economic bodies.

Mr Lee said our progress toward regionalism had been less structured than that of the Economic Community. It must be so, because our histories of the colonial period before World War II were different. He said we have to make progress in an Asian manner, not through rules and regulations, but through mushawarah [consultations] and consensus. We have developed a mutual appreciation through differences in culture and learned to make allowances for differences in style.

Mr Lee went on to say that intra-ASEAN economic cooperation was progressing at a steady rate. Under the ASEAN preferential trading arrangement, over 8,500 items had been accorded tariff preferences. Progress had also been made in noneconomic areas. ASEAN's dialogue partners had provided assistance in noneconomic areas in preference to giving better access for ASEAN exports to their markets. Mr Lee said ASEAN has also used such assistance for intra-ASEAN cooperation in the cultural, scientific and social development fields. Turning to global and regional security, Mr Lee said it seems that we were premature in assuming that the congruence of American and Chinese interests in containing Soviet expansion would make them de facto allies. The present balance of relationship among the United States, the Soviet Union and China was more (?fluid) and uncertain than 1 year ago.

Mr Lee said China and the Soviet Union were also engaged in a sustained contest of will and power over Indochina for preeminent influence. Until one side found it burdensome and not worth the cost, there was little hope for peace. This, Mr Lee said, had not prevented the Soviets from making overtures to China for dialogue and accommodation, and these overtures had not been rejected.

Mr. Lee pointed out that the increasing toing and froing between Soviet and Chinese officials and the settlement of China's border dispute in the long Mongolian frontier (?were not signs) which could reassure Vietnam of unremitting Soviet support at any cost and for any time.

As for the United States, Mr Lee noted that Washington had become a spectator in Indochina after being the principal participant until 1975. Mr Lee warned that we, the noncommunists of Southeast Asia, would have to carefully pick our way through the complexities of a new mine field of conflicting great power interests in Indochina.

As for Vietnam and Kampuchea, Mr Lee said it was worth repeating that ASEAN did not object to the Indochinese states coming together. Its objection was over the manner in which Kampuchea was forcibly incorporated by Vietnam. It was in ASEAN's interest to have the Indochinese states work together and cooperate with ASEAN.

According to Mr Lee, time would demonstrate to Vietnam that she has nothing to gain from this primarily Soviet-Chinese conflict. Time would also prove to Vietnam that ASEAN was not acting in collusion with any great power at the international conference on Kampuchea which was convened in New York in July last year. It would show that at that conference ASEAN helped to provide the basis for a fair and just political solution.

First of the foreign ministers to speak was Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand.

In his statement, Marshal Sitthi said his country and ASEAN generally wish to see the Kampuchean problem settled for the benefit of all. They would listen and give due consideration to constructive suggestions from other nations, especially from friends and dialogue partners.

Marshal Sitthi said in pursuing a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea problem, ASEAN was every conscious of the inalienable rights of the Kampuchean people to free their land from occupation and domination. ASEAN states had occupied themselves in the Kampuchean problem because it endangers the peace and security of Southeast Asia. Thailand, he said, shared ASEAN's conviction that a peaceful, just and prosperous Southeast Asia, to which they all aspire, can only be achieved in the spirit of reconciliation and cooperation.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja expressed deep regret that efforts by the international community to find a peaceful and honorable solution to the Kampuchean problem continued to meet with Vietnamese intransigence and the rigid position adopted by some of those involved.

Dr Mokhtar then dealt with the international economic system and ASEAN cooperation. He said the bleak prospect of the international economy posed a serious challenge to ASEAN in its efforts to contribute toward a more just and equitable international economic order. For ASEAN, therefore, there could be no other choice but to intensify its collective efforts in the various international forums and multilateral dialogues, while continuously maintaining more consultation and coordination among its members on the major international issues.

As for intra-ASEAN cooperation, the Indonesian leader said whatever progress in this regard, it should be seen in the light of the realities that our region is facing. Unlike the vast majority of the developing world, ASEAN had until recently been going through the recession years without losing much of its momentum of development. The political stability and economic viability of the member countries [words indistinct] in the rapid social economic development of the ASEAN region.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie urged the ASEAN members not to view their economic problems in the old fashioned way. He said they should pause for a moment and concentrate on bringing home to the industrial nations of the free enterprise world the stark reality that the system was in great danger of being constricted. He proposed the setting up of an international think-tank with the task of finding a formula not solve the world economic deterioration on a temporary basis, but for the strengthening of the free enterprise system as a whole. Tan Sri Ghazali said this would require attention from moment to moment, replacing outmoded fashion with a new one, while at the same time keeping the fundamental ideas in constant repair so as to be relevant to the changes and challenges of time.

In his statement, Philippine Foreign Minister General Carlos Romulo expressed the need for ASEAN to undertake a review of its numerous economic activities and develop a new comprehensive framework of cooperation. This, he said, could make integrated development possible and nearer the reach of the ASEAN states.

He noted that the growth in ASEAN economic undertakings had not kept with the process within the framework of an integrated whole. The consequences of this unfortunate trend, which was beginning to be visible, would defeat the objective of establishing economies of scale in the ASEAN region.

On the Kampuchean situation, General Romulo urged Vietnam to show a genuine sign that it was prepared to take the initial step toward durable peace in the region. ASEAN, he said, hoped that Vietnam will realize that it was in its long-term interest to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea.

Singapore Foreign Minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said ASEAN cooperation to meet the problem of the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea was the clearest example of its efficacy. ASEAN had successfully denied Vietnam's legitimacy through its action in Kampuchea and enjoyment of the fruits of its military occupation. It had been able to mobilise support to maintain the diplomatic, political and economic isolation of Kampuchea.

The foreign minister said ASEAN will continue in its principled stand until a political solution was found for Kampuchea. ASEAN continued to hold the door open for Vietnam to come to the conference table and until Vietnam agrees with the political solution and withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, ASEAN would continue to apply all-round pressure on Vietnam.

On economic matters, Mr Dhanabalan said ASEAN would have to work together even more than in the past to maintain open markets and fair prices for our goods and services. This was because there were clear trends that industrialized countries, faced with economic difficulties, were increasingly resorting to desperate measures completely contrary to the free trade principles they have preached for so long. He also criticized protectionist practices.

Mr Dhanabalan said that those people, even within ASEAN, who were constantly criticizing ASEAN for lack of progress in economic matters, began to see that the crucial factors for economic development were political stability and a climate of confidence. The greatest contribution of ASEAN had been in helping to ensure political stability and to establish a climate of confidence in the region. ASEAN had succeeded when so many other attempts at regional cooperation, both in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the developing world, had failed because of several reasons. First, there was a willingness to solve problems by peaceful means. Second, there was a commitment of all ASEAN leaders to accelerate the pace of economic development in their respective countries and not to interfere in the affairs of their neighbors. Rapid economic development was accepted as the main weapon against security threats. Third, an ASEAN consciousness had been developing at all levels and finally, the unique way of making decisions whereby no project is carried out without a consensus.

The Brunei representative, Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah, said whatever threatened ASEAN also threatened Brunei. He said Brunei was conscious of the need for mutual support and collaboration. The Brunei representative, who was attending the meeting as an observer, said his country welcomed efforts by ASEAN to secure peace and security in this region. He added that Brunei was looking forward to further expand its relations with ASEAN.

Earlier, the ministers led by General Carlos Romulo observed 1 minute of silence in honor of the late King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. The king died of a heart attack yesterday.

ASEAN MINISTERS: TIME 'NOT RIPE' FOR SUMMIT

BK141604 Hong Kong AFP in English 0510 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 14 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia clearly stated today that the time was not ripe for an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit conference.

Arriving here this morning to attend the 15th annual meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said: "We should not have a summit unless we have something important to discuss".

Dr. Mokhtar told an airport press conference he fully endorsed Singapore's stand that a summit meeting "just for its own sake would not serve any purpose".

Meanwhile, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said in an interview published here today that he could not see "anything new that has happened that will require an immediate summit meeting".

President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines last month called for the holding of an ASEAN summit to "give a political boost" to ASEAN efforts to forge close economic ties.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said: "We are always happy to meet on the summit level if it is worthwhile. But I don't see any reason for a meeting now. We should not institutionalise the summit".

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed had made it clear that he was prepared to consider the summit proposal although he felt the time was not ripe for it.

MOKHTAR ON VIETNAM TALKS, CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

BK141601 Hong Kong AFP in English 0516 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 14 Jun (AFP) --Vietnam is now in a mood to talk to ASEAN countries on a bilateral basis on the Cambodian problem, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today.

Flying in to attend the 15th ASEAN foreign ministers' conference opening this afternoon, Dr. Mokhtar said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had expressed a desire to visit Indonesia in July after his proposed visits to Singapore and Malaysia. He said personally he would prefer Mr. Thach to visit Jakarta after the end of the fasting month which begins June 23.

Dr. Mokhtar pointed out that though ASEAN wanted a solution to the Cambodian problem within the framework of United Nations resolutions, which Vietnam had publicly rejected, "We will not be averse to talks if Vietnam wants them."

He also said that ASEAN's objective was to reach a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and to achieve this it was necessary to apply pressures on Hanoi such as the witholding of economic aid. "But that is not the end in itself. We should try to be more positive to come to some arrangement to live peacefully in the area," added Dr. Mokhtar.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said an invitation had been issued to Mr. Thach, but no date has been fixed.

He said Hanoi appeared "anxious" to find a solution to the Cambodian problem although publicly they had rejected the U.N. call for the withdrawal of troops to pave the way for a political solution.

FUKUDA LEAVES FOR RIYADH TO OFFER CONDOLENCES

OW141257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda left here Monday night for Saudi Arabia as Japan's special envoy to offer condolences on the death of Saudi Arabian King Khalid.

Fukuda is carrying a letter from Acting Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to King Fahd. Nakasone is sending the letter on behalf of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is now visiting Brazil.

He was accompanied by ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Dietmen, including former Transport Minister Seijuro Shiokawa and former Minister of International Trade and Industry Yoshitake Sasaki.

ABE ADDRESSES CORRESPONDENTS ON TRADE ISSUE

OW140943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO -- Japan does not carry out concentrated exports of autos and other goods vital to the economies of other industrial countries to help maintain harmony in free trade, International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said Monday.

He conceded that Japan's voluntary restraint in exports of motor vehicles and steel "runs counter to free trade principles." But, he said, the Japanese Government has limited exports of those products to the United States and other Western countries deliberately because "concentrated exports inevitably press the economies of other countries."

In his first address before the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Abe underscored the significance of the government's trade liberalization measures in recent months.

The Cabinet of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki announced in late May plans to eliminate or reduce tariffs on 205 items, including 198 industrial goods, to help promote imports of those products.

As Cabinet Minister Abe sees it, the so-called second package has prompted the current of trade friction to "definitely" turn and calls from abroad for opening up the Japanese market wider has subsided. The latest package, he predicted, "will increase Japan's imports by several billion dollars."

MITI Chief Abe noted that further liberalization of imports of farm products chiefly from the United States is extremely difficult as the issue is "not purely economical but is connected with political elements." He did not elaborate what those elements were.

He was optimistic about dealing with the protectionist sentiment in America and Western Europe when he stated, "Some reciprocity bills may be passed but the nature of those bills will be far different" from the original tougher reciprocity legislation.

The Japanese leader also told some 170 journalists and businessmen that interest rates in other Western countries are "too high" and defended the country's relatively low interest rate policy which will help stimulate domestic demand.

MITI inaugurated a business consultant system last week under which some 400 consultants will deal with potential foreign exporters as a step toward implementation of the Japanese trade liberalization measures.

Abe said that a trade conference is scheduled soon to hear opinions of foreigners about Japan's business practices and controversial distribution network.

Working groups of both Japan and the United States will confer on high technology in early July, he related. He also added that MITI plans to encourage the participation of foreigners in forming standards in a drive to give them a better access to the Japanese market.

DOLLAR'S UPSURGE TO YEN 250 LEVEL CAUSES CONCERN

OW141325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO -- The dollar's spurt to the yen 250 level on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday evoked strong fears of adverse effects on the Japanese economy among industrial circles.

They were especially concerned that the increased costs of imports would trigger a price inflation to the detriment of the Japanese economy, which still remains stagnant, informed sources said.

Even those sectors which could benefit from the yen's depreciation did not seem very happy.

Few of the industries heavily reliant on exports expect an increase in overseas sales because of the dismal economic climate worldwide.

Electric home appliance makers, who could expect exchange profits thanks to their massive exports, are even worried about a possible inflation, which would darken the domestic business climate.

The greenback soared to yen 250.15 on the Tokyo market Monday, breaking through the yen 250 barrier for the first time in about 26 months since April 22, 1980.

Hardest hit by the yen's depreciation will be those industries which depend heavily on imports of raw materials and fuels, among them are the petroleum and electric power industries.

The dollar's upsurge came as an added blow to the petroleum industry, which registered exchange losses to the tune of yen 200 billion (dollar 810 million) due to the yen's depreciation in fiscal 1981 ended last March.

Yasouko Takeuchi, president of Nippon Oil Co., said prices of petroleum products would have to be hiked to offset cost increases resulting from the yen's depreciation. His view was echoed by all other firms.

The electric power industry, which imports most of its fuel, is in for a drop in earnings as a result of the dollar's spurt, the sources said. If the yen's value decreases by yen 1, the expenditures of the nine regional electric firms as a whole will swell by as much as yen 18 billion (dollar 72 million). Their biggest concern is whether the present downtrend of the yen would persist.

Shipbuilders and plant manufacturers also voiced anxiety that large fluctuations in the yen's value could work to the disadvantage of their exports, although they would benefit if the yen's value were stabilized at a low level as against the dollar. Shipbuilders generally quote their export contracts in yen.

A spokesman for Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. said that even though the yen's depreciation placed shipbuilders at an advantage in negotiating exports, a sudden surge in the yen's value due to the unstable exchange market could totally change the picture.

Manufacturers of plant equipment do not think the yen's depreciation against the dollar would benefit them appreciably because their main rivals in export of electric power, chemical and other plants are makers in such European countries as West Germany and France, the sources said.

Steelmakers expect little impact of the dollar's spurt because there is at present an equilibrium between exports of steel products and imports of raw materials in terms of value, the sources said. They are afraid, however, that if the yen's downswing persists, it could push up the costs of steel products, since exports mainly to the United States have been decreasing since April, causing imbalance between exports and raw material imports.

Steelmakers are also concerned that the yen's depreciation would worsen the domestic business climate, dampening demand for steel, the sources said.

PRC ORDERS JAPAN STEEL PRODUCTS, MORE ORDERS EXPECTED

OW150643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 15, KYODO -- China has ordered 756,000 tons of ordinary steel products from Japan for the second half of this year, and more orders are expected later, industry sources said Tuesday.

The initial package of orders, which capped negotiations continuing over the past month in Beijing, is usually to be followed by several additional orders.

A team of officials from six leading Japanese steel manufacturers returned from Beijing Monday night, saying Chinese orders for the July-December period would stay little changed at the level of the first half -- a little more than 1.2 million tons.

The anticipated semiannual volume represents sizable gains from the 1981 shipments -- 985,000 tons in the second half of last year and 914,000 tons the previous six-month period.

The steel companies are heartened by the result of negotiations, which came amid signs Japanese steel shipments to the United States and other major export markets are heading for drastic falls in the months ahead.

Amid the worsening export market situation, the team of negotiators, led by Nippon Steel Corp. Director Tokuji Ohashi, had little choice but to compromise with "marginal" price cuts on average, the sources said. The present package order comprise 394,000 tons of cold rolled sheets, 86,000 tons of plates, 80,000 tons of tinplates, 69,000 tons of hot coils, 61,000 tons of galvanized sheets, 26,000 tons of electrical sheets, 17,000 tons of wire rods, 12,000 tons of hot rolled sheets and 11,000 tons of structural carbon steel.

BRIEFS

AID TO NIGER -- Tokyo, 8 Jun, KYODO -- Japan will extend Niger food aid of up to yen 450 million (dollar 1.8 million) in Japanese rice on the basis of the 1980 food aid convention and a grant-in-aid of up to yen 500 million (dollar 2 million) for a medical facilities improvement project, the government said Monday. Notes to that effect were exchanged in Niamey Monday between Yoshikazu Sugitani, Japanese ambassador to Niger, and Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Niger. Because of a great decrease in agricultural production caused by severe drought in the Sahel region in the 1970s, the government of Niger is stepping up efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency in its national development plan, but had requested food aid from Japan. Niger has also formulated a medical facilities improvement project for both urban and rural areas and requested a Japanese grant for the necessary equipment. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 8 Jun 82 OW]

AID TO THAILAND -- Tokyo, 8 Jun, KYODO -- Japan has agreed to extend a yen 70 billion (dollar 286 million) credit to Thailand to help finance a natural gas separation plant project in that country, the Japanese Government announced Tuesday. Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Motoo Ogiso and Thai Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun exchanged notes Tuesday in Bangkok confirming the agreement. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 8 Jun 82 OW]

MATERIALS ON PRC MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

O Chin-u, Geng Biao Hold Talks

SK141815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1755 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) -- Talks between the military delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the military delegation of the Peoples Republic of China was held in Pyongyang on June 14.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces; Chief of the General Staff of the Korean Peoples Army Comrade O Kuk-yol and Vice-Minister of Peoples Armed Forces Comrade Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee; KPA Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-nok and Kim Il-chol and KPA Major General Choe Sang-uk, members of the KWP Central Committee; and KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the KWP Central Committee.

Present on the Chinese side were head of the delegation Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army, and members of the delegation Comrade Wang Zhengzhu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the CPLA, and Comrade Gao Houliang, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and air force political commissar of the CPLA, Comrade Li Junyan, deputy political commissar of the navy of the CPLA, Comrade Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Unit of the CPLA, and others.

The two sides reached a complete unanimity of views on the problems discussed.

O Chin-u Banquet Speech

SK150137 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Speech by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Party Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, at 14 June banquet for PRC military delegation, hosted by the Military Affairs Committee of the KWP Central Committee at the People's Cultural Palace -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Minister Comrade Geng Biao, respected members of the Chinese military delegation and comrades:

We have greeted with great pleasure the friendly delegation sent by the CCP Central Committee, the fraternal Chinese people and the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army. Entrusted by the Military Affairs Committee of the KWP Central Committee, I, first of all, warmly welcome the Chinese military delegation led by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, member of the State Council and defense minister.

At a significant time when Korea-China friendship has more fully blossomed, supported by the warm hearts of the peoples and soldiers of the two countries, the Chinese guests are visiting our country. The visit to our country by a high-level Chinese military delegation is an important event which further glorifies the daily developing Korea-China friendship and which demonstrates to the world that this friendship is firm, unshakable and forever lasting, not only in the political, economic and cultural sectors but also in the military sector.

Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship which has been cultivated with blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and is an invincible revolutionary friendship which has been consolidated, overcoming historic, grave trials. The peoples of Korea and China, joining hands, have always linked their destinies on the road of the struggle for achieving national and class liberation and socialist revolution and construction. They are the most intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have shared weal and woe with each other.

Today, it has become a most excellent tradition of the peoples of Korea and China that, whenever they face trials, they closely support and cooperate with each other and wage a joint struggle shoulder to shoulder. During the difficult period of the fatherland liberation war when our people waged a decisive struggle to protect the freedom and indepdence of the fatherland from the enemy's aggression, the fraternal Chinese people aided our people, shedding their blood by sending the volunteer army they had organized with their excellent sons and daughters.

We will never forget the fact that, during the period of fierce battle, the warriors of the Chinese Peoples' Volunteers shared their fate and weal and woe in the trenches with the Korean people and shed their precious blood to defend to the last even a single piece of land in Korea. We will bequeath to our posterity, generation after generation, the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism they displayed.

Indeed, Korea-China friendship is a great example of friendship and unity which only exists among brothers. It shines in the history of the international relationships of the working class.

Our people have profoundly experienced through history and through daily life the fact that the destinies of the peoples of two countries are an inseparable, lips-and-teeth relationship and that, when the peoples and armies of the two countries fight in firm unity, they can repel any formidable enemy and win the final victory of the revolution.

The increase in the might of China, our rear, is a great encouragement to us who are standing in direct confrontation with an enemy one million strong. Therefore, our people have always watehed with deep interest the revolution and construction of the fraternal Chinese people. They sincerely hope that everything will be successfully carried out in China.

Under the correct leadership of the CCP led by respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, the fraternal Chinese people have attained great successes in the work of achieving stability and unity throughout the country, abiding by the four basic principles and building a highly democratic, civilized and modernized powerful socialist country, especially in the struggle to firmly solidify the country's defense capability. They are vigorously struggling to reunify the country by having Taiwan return to the fatherland.

Today, the PRC has grown and been strengthened into a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in Asia and its influence on world developments and its international authority have increased with each passing day. Our people sincerely rejoice as with their own over all these successes which the fraternal Chinese people have attained, warmly congratulate them on achieving these successes and sincerely wish them greater successes in the future.

Respected and beloved Chinese guests, under the difficult circumstances in which the wicked maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique to fabricate two Koreas and to provoke a new war have intensified with each passing day, we are struggling to accelerate socialist construction and expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The visit to our country by the Chinese military delegation constitutes an event greatly supporting and encouraging the struggle of our people and the officers and men of the People's Army to enact a new upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction -- firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party Central Committee with a single idea and will and upholding the great leader's historic policy speech -- and to safeguard the fatherland from the enemy's encroachments.

While meeting with the workers and soldiers of our country, you will directly observe our people's firm stand and ironclad will to join hands and invariably struggle with the fraternal Chinese people no matter what trials they may face in the future and their warm love and respect for the great Chinese people.

We firmly believe that the current visit of the Chinese military delegation to our country will greatly contribute to developing to a higher stage the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, countries, peoples and soldiers and their anti-imperialist joint struggle to meet the requirements of the developments of the present situation.

We hope that, while staying in our country, the intimate Chinese guests will have worthwhile days, with good health and without any inconveniences whatsoever, as if they were at home.

In conclusion, firmly believing that the visit to our country by the Chinese military delegation will bear good results through joint efforts, I propose a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the KWP and the CCP and between the peoples and soldiers of Korea and China, to the great victory of the world's anti-imperialist cause for independence, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to that of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to that of respected Comrade Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, to that of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health of respected Minister Comrade Geng Biao, to that of all respected and beloved members of the Chinese delegation and to that of all comrades present here.

Geng Biao Banquet Speech

SK150342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Speech by Geng Biao, member of the CCP Politburo, Standing Commiteee member of the CCP Military Commission, member of the State Council, and defense minister, at 14 Jun banquet in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade O Chin-u, beloved Korean comrades-in-arms, and comrades, it is with special pleasure that we -- the PRC military delegation visiting beautiful Korea, a country of comrades-in-arms, on an invitation -- convey lofty respects and warm greetings from the Chinese people and all commanders and combatants of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the Korean people and all the officers and men of the Korean People's Army [KPA] and that we express the warm wishes of the people and soldiers of our country for the Korean people's cause of struggle.

We were accorded a magnificent and warm welcome as soon as we stepped onto your beautiful country. Comrade O Chin-u arranged this splendid banquet and is warmly welcoming us. He made a speech overflowing with emotions of friendship. All this showed the sincere sentiments of the Korean comrades-in-arms towards us.

I sincerely thank you for this on behalf of all Chinese comrades. Traditional friendly relations of mutual trust and support, and unity and assistance have existed consistently from long ago between the two countries, two peoples and two armies.

When the Chinese people are waging an arduous struggle to eliminate imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism before the new China was founded, a number of outstanding sons and daughters of the Korean people assisted us with blood and their lives.

After the victory of the revolutions in the two countries, Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song together forged the great China-Korea friendship under new conditions.

The cordial meetings between the leaders of our two parties and two countries on several occasions in recent years powerfully promoted the constant development of a most intimate China-Korea friendship.

The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army set great store by the steadily consolidating and developing China-Korea friendship and will make tireless efforts for it.

Our army and people will as in the past, so in the future, too, closely cooperate, support and collaborate with the Korean people and comrades-in-arms of the People's Army in our struggle for building socialism and for national reunification, in the struggle for unity with the Third World and against imperialism and hegemonism [paekwonchuui].

Comrades, the courageous and unyielding Korean people crushed barbarous aggression by the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialists through arduous struggle in unity under the tested leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song for over a half century. They opened up a new chapter in Korean history by achieving national independence and founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the people have become the masters.

After you won the victory in the fatherland liberation war of Korea, by implementing the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in defense, which was put forward by President Kim Il-song, and relying upon your own industrious labor and wisdom, you healed the war wounds very quickly at the speed of Chollima and have built a socialist state full of life with modern industry and developed agriculture, thus rising up in the East of the world, assuming the fresh looks of a hero.

The fraternal KPA, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, its supreme commander, recorded proud heroic epics in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. Today, it is making a new contribution to the cause of socialist construction in its fatherland.

The KPA has become a heroic army of high political preparedness and possessed of powerful combat capabilities by making constant new advances in construction or modernization and regularization. We are proud of having the KPA as our comrades-in-arms.

We sincerely rejoice over all the successes won by the Korean people and the KPA and wish you greater successes in the struggle to further vigorously carry out the three revolutions under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reuinification of the country is a national desire of the entire Korean people who have waged struggle for this for many years, and it is an important factor for peace and stability in the Asian region. But the U.S. forces still remain in South Korea, refusing to withdraw, and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, at the instigation of the United States and with its backing, is becoming more undisguised in laying all sorts of obstacles in the way of the North-South dialogue and the peaceful reunification of Korea. This brings into bolder relief the hegemonist aspect of the United States and its two-Koreas plot.

The KWP and the Korean Government have made untiring efforts for a long period to put an end to foreign interference and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest date possible.

The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army resolutely support the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song, resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly demand that the United States immediately pull out of South Korea all of its troops and equipment. We believe that the tapestry-like Land of Three Thousand Ri will certainly be reunified and the 50 million compatriots of the same blood will be reunited in one land in harmony at an early date.

I propose a toast to the blood-cemented great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies;

To the good health and longevity of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people;

To the good health and longevity of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il,

To the good health of Comrade O Chin-u and to the good health of all Korean comrades-in-arms and comrades here.

PRC'S JI PENGFEI RECEIVES KWP FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK140452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, on June 12 met the friendship visiting group of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Yong-sok, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, in Beijing, according to a XINHUA report.

Present there were Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Comrade Ji Pengfei arranged a party for the visiting group.

CORRECTION TO VRPR REPORT ON GRAIN PRODUCTION

The headline "North Sets 15 Million Ton Grain Coal for 1982" published on page D 16 of the 11 June DAILY REPORT is incorrect since the 15-million-ton figure is not for 1982 but for some future date. Item should have been headlined: "VRPR: Grain Output Constant at 9 Million Tons."

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS REPORTED FOR 7-13 JUN

BK140451 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 7-13 June:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0412 on 9 June reports that the Ministry of Agriculture has provided 140 tractors and 1,000 walking tractors for use in various provinces. The tractor crews have plowed 43,420 of the planned 91,000 hectares in the provinces of Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Kampot, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Kandal, Takeo, Koh Kong, Battambang and Kompong Som town. Ast year tractor crews plowed 72,000 hectares.

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 7 June reports that by 25 May peasants in Moung Russei District had planted 2,100 hectares of rice, including 1,000 hectares of floating rice. They have plowed 5,700 hectares of land.

Ratanakiri: At 1230 GMT on 7 June the radio notes that last year the province planted 5,967 hectares of farm rice and 2,764 hectares of rainy season rice, producing 6,104 tons of farm rice and 2,444 tons of early rice. This year peasants plan to grow 2,964 hectares of rainy season rice and 6,167 hectares of farm rice.

Kompong Thom: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 7 June that the provincial industrial business sector from 22 February to 10 April purchased over 19,000 tons of lacquer from the people. In 1981 peasants sold 52,000 kg of crystallized resin, 9,000 kg of liquid resin, 8,000 kg of peanuts and 10,000 kg of mung beans to the state. At 1431 GMT on 12 June SPK reports that 12,900 hectares of floating rice have been planted. The plan calls for planting 130,000 hectares of rice this season, of which 18,950 hectares will be floating rice. The draft animal herd comprises 46,280 cattle. Last year, despite floods, The province grew 89,500 hectares of rice. By April peasants had sold 15,260 tons of paddy to the state -- 7,260 tons over the plan.

Svay Rieng: According to the radio at 1230 GMT on 8 June, the veterinary service in the province has vaccinated 31,000 cattle and buffalo. Nearly 500 animals were treated for and cured of diseases.

Kompong Chhnang: At 0400 GMT on 8 June the radio reports that by the end of May 9,400 tons of grain had been collected from the 5,000 hectares of transplanted dry season rice. Last year peasants planted 17,000 hectares of dry season rice and other crops.

Kratie: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 10 June that harvesting has been completed on 5,087 hectares of dry season rice. By the end of April 3,000 hectares of land had been plowed. There are more than 30,000 oxen and almost 24,000 buffalo in the province.

Takeo: According to the radio at 1230 GMT on 11 June, the target for Treang District is 30,230 hectares this rainy season. Planting has already begun on 3,699 hectares of broadcast rice, the 3,916 hectares of early rice and the 230 hectares of upland rice. The peasants plan to carry out intensive cultivation of 3,000 hectares, planting 2,000 hectares of IR-36 seeds. In Samroang District, according to SPK at 1427 GMT on 13 June, the plan calls for 17,300 hectares of rice in the rainy season. Of the 2,000 hectares planted in 11 communes so far, 1,500 hectares have been high yield IR-36. A total of 40 tons of IR-36 seeds have been provided along with 215 tons of chemical fertilizer.

Kandal: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 12 June that in Kieu Svay District peasants had transplanted 1,294 hectares of rainy season rice by the beginning of June. Of this, 1,170 hectares were IR-36. The authorities have provided 57 pumps, 300 tons of seeds and 700 tons of chemical fertilizer to the people. The 1,410 hectares of dry season rice harvested have yielded 3,413 tons of paddy.

Kompong Cham: At 0400 GMT on 13 June the radio notes that by the end of May peasants had planted 1,002 hectares of rainy season rice -- 453 of broadcast rice, 367 of farm rice and 200 of early maturing rice. They have also planted almost 8,000 hectares of secondary crops -- 4,000 hectares of corn, 2,000 hectares of beans and 1,000 hectares each of beans and sesame.

Prey Veng: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 13 June that the rainy season rice target in Sithor Kandal District is 16,964 hectares.

IENG SARY MEETS PAKISTAN, INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

BK150254 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] On 10 June, Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, met and held talks with His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, the Pakistani foreign Minister. Present during this talks, on the Kampuchean side, was Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchea's permanent representative at the United Nations. On the Pakistani side was His Excellency Niaz Ahmad Naik, Pakistan's permanent representative at the United Nations.

On the afternoon of the same day, deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary met and held talks with His Excellency Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the Indonesian foreign minister. Present on that occasion were Thiounn Prasith and (Hassim Salah), the deputy permanent representative of Indonesia at the United Nations.

During these meetings, deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary received the reaffirmation of Pakistani and Indonesian support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

At noon on 11 June, Ieng Sary, accompanied by Thiounn Prasith, was invited by the UN Secretary General to attend a party that he organized in honor of His Excellency Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Repbulic of Yugoslavia.

These meetings, talks and the party were held in an atmosphere of sincerity.

THIOUNN MUMM ATTENDS PARIS CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK130352 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The European conference for solidarity with Kampuchea, organized at the Luxemburg Palace in Paris by the Kampuchean solidarity movement and the international secretariat for solidarity with Kampuchea, which is being attended by delegates from more than 10 European countries, proceeded successfully on 5 and 6 June. A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Minister Thiounn Mumm also attended the conference by invitation. Minister Thiounn Mumm conveyed a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to the conference and spoke on the favorable development of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean government in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic.

On that occasion, many personages spoke, condemning the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

In conclusion, the European conference for solidarity with Kampuchea adopted a resolution. The following is the gist of the resolution:

1. Strongly condemns the aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops;

2. Demands the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea;

3. Condemns the use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea;

4. Demands the implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Kampuchea;

5. Supports the legitimate international status of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and its legitimate seat at the United Nations and other international organizations;

6. Appeals to all governments to increase their contacts and cooperation with the Democratic Kampuchean Government; and

7. Appeals to the whole world to increase its support and assistance to and solidarity with the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

The second day of the conference was devoted to meetings of various special committees which discussed programs and activities to support the Kampuchean people's struggle.

VODK COMMENTARY SUPPORTS LAWYERS CBW INVESTIGATION

BK080934 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Hope That the Asian Lawyers Committee Will Denounce and Strongly Condemn the Vietnamese Aggressors' Genocidal Crimes Against the Kampuchean and Lao Nations and Peoples"]

[Summary] "The Asian Lawyers Committee is currently conducting an investigation along the Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao borders. It is investigating the Vietnamese aggressors' violation of human rights in Kampuchea and Laos, Vietnam's use of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean and Lao peoples and Vietnam's diversion of international humanitarian aid meant for the Kampuchean people to feed the Vietnamese aggressor troops. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government express their warm welcome to the Asian Lawyers Committee and hope that the committee will fulfill its mission successfully in the defense of justice, the principles of international law and of human rights and peace in the Southeast Asian region and throughout the world. In this connection, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government are ready to cooperate with and provide information to the committee."

For more than 3 years, the Vietnamese aggressors have committed barbarous crimes against the Kampuchean people in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race. They have violated the human rights of the Kampuchean people and massacred them with all kinds of weapons, including toxic chemical weapons, and by creating famine to starve them to death.

"The Vietnamese aggressors have used toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea since the beginning of 1979, that is, after the failure of their blitzkrieg strategy. Millions of Kampuchean people have perished from these toxic chemical weapons." This fact is known throughout the world and doctors from various international humanitarian organizations have treated the Kampuchean victims and found a variety of evidence. Due to the military impasse, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people everywhere, including those in the zone under their temporary control.

The Vietnamese aggressors have plundered and used humanitarian aid as a means for conducting their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race. Humanitarian aid sent through the Vietnamese aggressive administration has not reached the Kampuchean people. It has been plundered and sent to Vietnam or used to feed the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Moreover, the Vietnamese aggressors have banned the Kampuchean people from going to receive humanitarian aid distributed along the Thai border.

"The Vietnamese aggressors have massacred over 2.5 million Kampuchean people through these most barbarous and cruel methods.

"The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government hope that the Asian Lawyers Committee will find justice and publicize the outcome of its investigation so as to expose the Vietnamese aggressors' crime of killing and exterminating the Kampuchean and Lao races and we hope that it will mobilize the peace and justice-loving people in the world to jointly condemn the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors more strongly and to pressure the Vietnamese aggressors to respect and implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly sessions by withdrawing from Kampuchea and Laos."

VODK: LAWYERS FIND EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK150721 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] After a week of investigation along the Thai-Kampuchean border and the Thai-Lao frontier, the Asian Lawyers Committee has stated that it found evidence clearly showing that the Vietnamese have used toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos. The committee affirmed that the Vietnamese have used toxic chemical weapons on a large scale. The Asian Lawyers Committee will publish a report on the results of this investigation for world opinion in the near future.

BANGKOK CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA TO MEET 31 JUL

BK150426 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] According to sources in Bangkok, a conference to be attended by representatives of Asian mass organizations and personalities will be convened in Bangkok on 31 July and 1 August.

General Chana Samutwanit, former Thai ambassador to Kampuchea and chairman of this conference's organizing committee, stated that the goal of this conference is to advance a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

VODK URGES NO AID DISTRIBUTION THROUGH PHNOM PENH

BK310620 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] At the 27 May meeting of donor countries to consider the process of humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people taking refuge along the border, a number of countries announced additional humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people as follows:

The United States, $5 million; West Germany, 4 million DM; Japan, 500,000 dollars; Malaysia, 20,000 dollars; and Finland, 1 million Fmk.

On this occasion, we appeal to the UN humanitarian organizations to please distribute all of this generous aid to the Kampuchean people directly. Do not distribute this aid through the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh. This is because in the past, humanitarian aid distributed through the Vietnamese aggressors' administration had been fundamentally plundered by the Vietnamese aggressors and diverted in the service of their aggressive war in Kampuchea.

SAIYUT COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA, JOINT EXERCISES

BK141055 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Interview given by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon to unidentified newsmen on 14 Jun at the Supreme Command headquarters -- recorded]

[Text] [Saiyut] The current situation along the Kampuchean border is stable. In particular, we had expected that there would be fighting in Kampuchea near our border and that this might result in Kampucheans fleeing to Thailand and stray shells falling in our territory. So far this year there has been no indication that more Kampucheans will flee to Thailand, which is good. The number of shells falling into our territory has also been about average. From these conditions we are confident that we have the situation under control.

[Question] Could it be that the world is focusing its attention elsewhere?

[Answer] That is not the case, but it could be that the superpower is occupied with its support for operations in other regions of the world and thus its support for operations in this region has decreased.

[Question] Does the change in Vietnamese domestic structures have something to do with it?

[Answer] We will have to follow Vietnam's actions and attitude.

[Question] It seems that ASEAN's attempt to form a coalition of the three Kampuchean factions is not producing much result. What will happen next? Please comment.

[Answer] I have no comment. Let it be ASEAN's problem. The military is closely following developments.

[Question] What about the problem of minority groups along the borders?

[Answer] There is no problem. We have to carry out the three-point principle which I brought up and which was endorsed at a recent seminar. The first point is that we must tackle the security aspect of the problem by ourselves. There might be situations when we will allow other forces to help us temporarily but we must act ourselves in the long run -- we cannot rely on assistance from others.

The second point is that we must not allow anyone to use our territory against our friends -- this is our country's principal policy. We must try to carry out this policy to the best of our ability. If we cannot carry it out completely, we must do our best. The third point is that all minority groups in Thailand must be subject to Thai law. We must be able to enforce our law.

This is the three-point principle which we must uphold. However, because the border is remote, inaccessible at places and covers a vast area, it might be difficult to implement this principle. In any event, we must sincerely try to carry it out. In some areas we might not be able to carry it out completely but we will try to do more as time passes. In all, we must uphold the principle and must sincerely and honestly try to carry it out. The local authorities must do the best they can. We will understand what is beyond their ability.

[Question] Concerning joint exercises, we now have a joint logistics plan. What other forms of cooperation have you planned?

[Answer] Joint military exercises are just that. They ready the troops if a situation should demand their use. Troops will be able to work together with troops from other countries, which is why we have joint exercises with forces of the ASEAN countries and other countries. This means that, if ordered to operate jointly with another force, our forces, particularly the air force and the navy, could do it. Joint air operations and naval operations are more possible than joint army operations.

[Question] Does that mean that plans for joint operations already exist?

[Answer] No. The task of defending our country belongs to the Thai people.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] For example in logistics, if the other side said it will help us, we will know what will be received, where and when it will be delivered. This will be in accordance with the set plan. When you say the troops are prepared it means that they have their plans and they must rehearse such plans. The government will issue orders when it wants the troops to act. The troops must be able to perform when ordered.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT UN MEETING

BK111242 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister of Thailand Dr Arun Phanuphong told the UN General Assembly on disarmament that he hopes there would be a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia in the foreseeable future. He disclosed that Thailand and other ASEAN members had been urging such a zone since 1971. Today, almost 11 years after the declaration, Thailand and the ASEAN countries still remain firmly committed to the concept. He told the United Nations that the Thai delegation hopes that the establishment of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia would be realized in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, the Thai deputy foreign minister regretted that the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace had been postponed. He supported the early convening of such a meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. He also expressed concern about reported use of chemical and biological weapons in several areas of the world, including countries neighboring Thailand.

PRESS VIEWS PAST WORK OF, FUTURE TASKS FOR ASEAN

POST Editorial

BK140300 Bangkok POST in English 14 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Force To Be Reckoned With"]

[Text] Since the 1975 communist victories in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been forced to spend much of its time on political matters. More particularly, since the 1979 Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, ASEAN members have united in a search for peace. During this time, and still today even, there have been calls for more ASEAN militancy. And militant militarists have demanded formation of an ASEAN defense force, a sort of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) by another name.

The Indochina problems remain today. But it is refreshing to see an ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, like the one this week in Singapore, get down to the work that the group was formed to do. ASEAN is a regional bloc, set up to foster cooperation on economic matters and encourage intercourse in culture, sports and the like.

Ironically, it is as strong and as united and as respected as it is today because of the past 7 years in Indochinese history. Vietnam, which used to dismiss ASEAN as an aggressive military pact, has found out that it is no such thing. ASEAN's power, unlike Vietnamese power, grows not out of the barrels of guns. It grows out of responsibility, maturity, continued economic growth and a political awareness now respected by virtually all the world's nations.

Later this week, after their own meeting, the five ASEAN foreign ministers will sit down for discussions with ministers and senior officials from Western nations. ASEAN is going to talk. The United States, Canada, Japan, the European Economic Community and others may not like what they are going to hear, but they are going to listen, listen closely and probably take action. For ASEAN now is a force to be reckoned with on the world scene.

Our country and the other four ASEAN members are becoming impatient with Western and Japanese ways of doing business with us. They continue to exploit our raw materials. They continue to bar our exports or, much more often, make our exports uncompetitive in their countries with unacceptably high tariffs. This is no longer the way we wish to do business, selling off our irreplaceable natural resources in order to survive. It will not be done this way any more.

And the big countries, knowing this, are coming to talk it over with us this week in Singapore.

There is other work for the foreign ministers, of course, and it must not be overlooked. The Kampuchean situation remains the most pressing and the most dangerous for the area. Vietnam remains intransigent, and there is every sign that the Soviet Union will continue backing Hanoi to the hilt in the struggle to form an Indochina federation by whatever name.

The struggle to help the anti-Vietnam Kampuchean forces find a formula to unite in some sort of coalition is the biggest short-term challenge currently facing ASEAN. The foreign ministers must also give thought to the unthinkable: The coalition may never get off the ground. If so, the ministers must form contingency plans to continue resistance to the Vietnamese consolidation of Kampuchea and Laos under their thumbs. Later this month, Indochinese foreign ministers will also be meeting and will once again offer a sham peace to ASEAN and to the world, a peace which accepts the military subjugation and colonisation of Kampuchea. ASEAN's position must again be stated, clearly and concisely.

When they do so, all the world will listen. ASEAN has many achievements to its record. But much more than that, ASEAN has true respect, won without threats or the sounds of deadly gunfire.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK140202 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "ASEAN Mustn't Be Overshadowed by Politics"]

[Text] When the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) was founded 15 years ago, few thought it could amount to anything more than a poor emulation of the European Economic Community (EEC). In fact, many predicted ASEAN would just fold up in no time like many other regional groupings in the Third World. However, the five ASEAN countries have managed to hold themselves together and earn world recognition for being a regional entity to be reckoned with. ASEAN has grown under external pressures. But judging from what that has just come out of the ASEAN senior officials' meetings in Singapore, ASEAN has not matured during these years of growth.

Ture, ASEAN was founded without much hope or interest in developing itself into a successful economic community. After 15 years of "economic cooperation" the economies of the ASEAN five are still as competitive with one another as ever. Political considerations remain the impetus to ASEAN existence and growth. ASEAN did have ["did have" in italics] many political successes -- the fact that it has been in existence for 15 years is one. But we do not think ASEAN can go far by simply seeking political successes but ignoring or failing in economic cooperation among its five members.

Unfortunately, this is the very thing the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, scheduled to begin in Singapore this morning, is prepared to do. The question of forming an anti-Vietnam coalition in Kampuchea is given a high priority in the annual ministerial meeting. The question of holding another ASEAN summit is made to sound as if it were a sacred idea. When it comes to dialogue with its various partners from the first world, ASEAN plans to ask for more aid and plead for other economic concessions.

ASEAN also wants to complain on the protectionism of the developed countries and urge them to open up their markets for ASEAN exports. We doubt, however, that the ASEAN words will carry much weight. So long as the ASEAN economies are so heavily bound in trade with these developed countries, ASEAN is really not in a position to bargain with them. The fact that these developed countries want to continue the dialogue with ASEAN does not necessarily mean that they will listen, much less act upon ASEAN suggestions.

We understand it is momentous that ASEAN plays an active role in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean question. We appreciate the symbolic importance of ASEAN's dialogues with the developed countries. But we also believe that ASEAN must pay more attention to developing economic cooperation among its five members, for the pace of intra-regional economic cooperation has been far too slow and less than satisfactory.

So far, the five ASEAN joint industrial projects approved by the Bali summit in 1976 have not produced much concrete results. And initial reports indicated that the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore will make no progress in this area. The level of intra-regional trade remains low at around 25 percent of total ASEAN external trade. A series of tariff cuts slightly benefit ASEAN traders, but the reduction is too small to really liberalize or promote intra-regional trade. In fact, the ASEAN countries do not expect to form a free trade area until the end of this century or beyond.

Sooner or later, a solution to the Kampuchean question will be found. What, then, is ASEAN going to do after the Kampuchean crisis has been resolved? Waiting for another regional crisis and indulge in it? We hope not. ASEAN must solve the problem of the lack of economic cooperation among the five members. Therefore, we think it is time for ASEAN to hold another summit and examine itself. The question to ask is: Why political will is lacking when it comes to economic cooperation?

Only through proving itself as a self-reliant grouping capable of realizing economic cooperation and attaining economic self-sufficiency can ASEAN really reach maturity. Otherwise, friends in the first world will only continue to talk but not listen to ASEAN; foes in Indochina will show no respect at all.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT IMPROVED -- The Bank of Thailand reports that Thailand suffered only 7.1 billion baht trade deficit during the first 4 months of this year. This represents a sharp decline from 21.8 billion baht during the same period of last year. The bank says that Thailand's international reserves position has also improved. The decline in trade deficit is attributed to a satisfactory increase in the country's exports and the drop in imports. The country's total export value is recorded at 57.6 billion baht, an increase of 13.6 percent over the same period of last year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Jun 82 BK]

NHAN DAN VIEWS SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION

24 May Installment

BK110520 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Xuan Tung: "Socialist Industrialization in the Initial Transition Stage" -- first installment]

[Text] Socialist industrialization is a law which underdeveloped or poorly developed countries must abide by to advance to socialism. The characteristics of socialist industrialization are to transform a country with a primarily backward agriculture into a country having a modern industrial-agricultural structure, to transform manual labor into mechanized labor and to create the material and technical bases of socialism which constitute the heavy engineering industrial capability of transforming agriculture.

The political report of the party Central Committee at the fifth nationwide party congress outlines the initial stage of socialist industrialization along with its characteristics.

The main economic and social tasks of the 1981-85 period and subsequent years of the 1980's are a continuation of the initial stage in the socialist industrialization process of our country which was opened in the wake of the great 1975 spring victory.

The principal scope of socialist industrialization in this stage is to further develop and advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production, combine the development of agriculture with the vigorous acceleration of consumer goods production and build some of the heavy industrial sectors.

In the process of achieving this major scope, we will create a new production force serving as a basis on which to attain the immediate economic and social objectives. At the same time, we will be making the necessary preparations for implementing the major objectives and tasks in the next stage of the socialist industrialization process.

The main characteristic in this stage of socialist industrialization in our country is to concentrate on vigorously developing and advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production and on this basis to build a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

We know that the end result of socialist industrialization is to create a large-scale socialist production and to establish firmly the system of collective mastery over the economy. In order to do so, we should advance the two fundamental production sectors of society -- agriculture and industry -- to a certain level of modern mechanization. We cannot fulfill this requirement immediately and simultaneously in the initial stage of the transition period. Moreover, the development of heavy industry on a large-scale basis calls for large amounts of capital, equipment, materials and energy which our socialist production system has not been able to provide. At present, agriculture holds the greatest potential in our economy which can serve our vigorous and comprehensive development. We now have within reach all the conditions to accelerate agricultural production vigorously. This does not mean that we can advance our agriculture immediately to modern large-scale production while our heavy industry is still very small. Our agriculture can therefore advance a step further to large-scale socialist production only within a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

It is an objective requirement that we begin our socialist industrialization with agriculture. This requirement stems from the following factors:

1. The latent potentials and the abilities which we now possess in agriculture

Our agriculture is a tropical agriculture of which the products are abundant and diversified. We still have many conditions for intensive cultivation and multicropping and for expanding the cultivated area. We can raise the level of and tap our abundant forest and maritime resources on a large scale. We have a great agricultural workforce which has inherited long-standing production experiences from our forefathers and has been equipped with new scientific and technical knowledge. We have further learned many lessons from our successes and setbacks in this field of production over the past few years. It should be noted further that unlike other production sectors -- especially heavy industry -- agriculture does not call for substantial investment. Moreover, the production results can be developed quickly without over straining the source of investment in society. On the contrary, we can use our vast human labor, which is an important guideline for investment at present.

These latent potentials and abilities are valuable assets which will permit us to step up agricultural production vigorously.

2. The vigorous development of agriculture is the first important condition in the development of other economic sectors, especially industry. It is the primary measure to settle the relationship between consumption and accumulation at the present time when productivity is still low. The political report has therefore stressed: "We should concentrate on developing agriculture vigorously, considering it the first battle front, and we should advance it a step further to large-scale socialist production."

Primarily, we should have a definite source of grain and food products from agriculture in order to be able to divide social labor and develop other sectors of the national economy, especially heavy industry. As Karl Marx said: "The whole agricultural labor force -- essential labor and surplus labor -- of a social component must be sufficiently able to turn out necessary production means for the entire society including for those not engaged in agriculture. Only in this way can we have a major division of agricultural labor and industrial labor as well as the division between agricultural labor producing grain and agricultural labor producing raw materials." [footnote: Karl Marx, Capitalism, Book 3, Brochure 3, Su That Publishing House, 1963, page 35]

There must be an abundant source of agricultural raw materials to develop handicrafts and artisan and light industries in order to meet the people's many demands. When we advance from small-scale production, the greatest capacity for initial accumulation lies in agriculture.

Consequently, the development of many economic sectors and the fulfillment of our people's essential and immediate demands will largely depend on the level of agricultural development. Past experiences have shown that difficulties in our daily life as well as in our economic construction stem mostly from sluggishness and instability in agricultural production.

Without industry, especially heavy industry, we should be profoundly aware of what Lenin said: "We will be eradicated and no longer an independent country." [footnote: Lenin, Complete Works, Book 45, Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, page 334] Lenin further said: "We must proceed from agriculture to build the socialist bases of our economy and to build our industry." [footnote: quote from Stalin's work "Soviet Economic Situation and the Party Policy" -- Complete Works, Book 8, Su That Publishing House, 1964, page 131].

This does not mean that we should belittle heavy industry nor does it mean that we should not develop it to a certain level in this stage. Agriculture and industry will always remain a structure rationally determined for each stage. The development of heavy industry to a given level primarily stems from the internal requirements of agriculture itself. If we want to surge forward to achieve the three agricultural objectives in this present stage -- grain and food products for society, raw materials and agricultural products for industry and consumer and export goods -- it is impossible to maintain our agricultural production on a small scale. We must develop it a step further to large-scale socialist production immediately in this stage.

In order to do so, heavy industry must be brought to bear on agriculture at the very outset. Without effective support from heavy industry, agricultural production will always remain backward on a small scale.

The general results of advancing our agriculture a step further to large-scale socialist production will help our country overcome the food "crisis," create a relatively stable source of raw materials for industry, use social labor at a higher level, divide labor in a relatively more rational manner, establish a structure of agricultural products in line with the requirements of domestic consumption and exports, and secure an initial source of capital accumulation from within our national economy.

In this connection, the vital link in the first stage of concentrating on agricultural development is established. On this basis, our country will be sufficiently able to shift to the next stage of the socialist industrialization process of which the vital link is to develop on a large scale the relatively perfect network of heavy industries. Then, along with the vigorous development of heavy industry and as a result of its effective influence, our agriculture will advance more quickly on the path to large-scale socialist production with the immediate objectives of mechanizing and electrifying production, systematizing irrigation and using chemurgy.

The implementation of the scientific and technological revolution is one of the fundamental duties in the achievement of the aforementioned scopes of the socialist industrialization process. This revolution plays the key role among the three revolutions and must be carried out simultaneously with the revolution in production relations and the ideological and cultural revolution.

We are carrying out socialist industrialization at a time when the world is engaging deeply in the second scientific and technological revolution. Consequently, the industrialization process in our country begins with the scientific and technological revolution. Nevertheless, the scope of our revolution is not similar to that of the revolution being conducted in the economically developed countries. In these countries, science has become a direct production force. The complete mechanization and automation of production is an immediate objective of the scientific and technological revolution in these countries. On the contrary, the fundamental scope of this revolution in our country is to shift from manual labor to mechanized labor. At the same time, we will implement part of the modern science and technology revolution to mechanize and automate completely a certain number of tasks of some given components of the important sectors. These tasks involve the development of the industrialization process, the dissemination of achievements in the "green revolution," the crossbreeding of animals and the implementation of industrial regulations and advanced production methods. To sum up, the socialist industrialization of our coutnry is a process that moves both gradually and by leaps and bounds to achieve all the scopes of the previous scientific and technological revolution and part of the modern scientific and techological revolution. A country that advances from small-scale production cannot move by leaps and bounds to occupy all the peaks of the world scientific and technological revolution. Nevertheless, the peculiarities of the era allow us to surge forward and grasp some of the achievements in this revolution.

In the immediate future, all the scientific and technical activities must be aimed primarily at implementing the primary tasks of developing agriculture vigorously and all other potentials in terms of labor, land and other natural resources of the tropical region in order to advance a step further to large-scale socialist production. The vital problems in agriculture which technology must contribute to resolving are grain and food products for society, raw materials for industry and goods for export.

In this connection, along with the industrial and economic measures, we should apply broadly biological achievements to increase the productivity of crops and animals and to determine seed allocations and crop cultivation patterns suitable to each season and each ecological area.

We should study all sources of water and the system of water conservancy projects to secure sufficient water for agricultural irrigation in a scientific manner. Moreover, we should apply all the advanced technical measures to increase the effectiveness of organic and inorganic fertilizers, build a network of manual, semi-mechanized and mechanized tools, and pay attention to the raional use, protection and improvement of land and ricefields.

In the fields of light and artisan industries and handicrafts, technological activities must be concentrated on resolving the problem of domestic raw materials to produce consumer goods for the people and commodities for export. In the fields of food and drug industries, we should pay proper attention to the processing techniques.

Technology should be directed to serving the development of some sectors of heavy industry such as electricity, coal, oil, engineering, metallurgy, chemurgy and communications and transportation so that these sectors can support effectively and practically agriculture and the consumer and export goods industries.

In advancing from small to large-scale socialist production, especially in the initial stage, we should specifically emphasize applied science since this will be in line with the requirements and conditions of our economy and the standards of our scientific and technical knowledge. While widely applying the scientific and technological innovations to production, management and other aspects of social life, we should also pay proper attention to fundamental science.

We should combine all manual, semi-mechanized and mechanized techniques. At present the manual and semi-mechanized techniques play a very important role. All of these techniques should be combined on large, medium and small scales, with emphasis placed on the medium and small scales in the immediate future. Moreover, we should struggle to apply all innovations of modern technology while optimally exploiting and using our forefathers' traditional knowledge of and experiences in production by reviewing and generalizing them into scientific values. On the one hand, we should attentively train our scientific and technical cadres and workers in a uniform manner in order to have good technicians. On the other hand, we should launch a mass movement to engage actively in improving technical work, devising inventions and applying technological innovations. We should struggle to make scientific and technological plans part and parcel of the economic and social development plan. The end result of the scientific and technological revolution is the broad application of its innovations, which can make profound changes in production, thereby influencing the entire economy, society and man. In this connection, the scientific and technological revolution will become a production or industrial revolution.

25 May Installment

BK121452 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 May 82, pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Xuan Tung: "Socialist Industrialization in the Initial Transition Stage" -- second and last installment]

[Text] The fundamental duty of socialist industrialization is to not only carry out the scientific and technical revolution but also build the new economic structure.

The scientific and technical revolution and the building of economic structure is correlated organically. These two duties are linked together at every step of development and are aimed at the same goal of socialist industrialization. The scientific and technical revolution can develop vigorously and exert its great influence only in a rational economic structure. Conversely, the formation and mobility of an economic structure depend largely on the scientific and technical progress.

When a country advances from small scale production to socialism, it means that this country move from an agriculture of monocrop cultivation toward building a relatively perfect economic structure as required by large-scale socialist production.

Under given and stable conditions, a rational economic structure should ensure high economic results for the entire national economy. This is an important premise for guaranteeing high economic results for each sector, each locality and each primary production installation.

The rationality of an economic structure can be evaluated according to the following main criteria:

— The ever increasing demands (requirements of production, individual consumption and national defense) of the entire society can be fulfilled.
-- All of the country's resources -- existing material and technical bases of all sectors, labor -- can be exploited and used effectively.
-- The mobility and harmonious functioning of all components in the national economy can be assured all along the advance to large scale socialist production.
-- The ever expanding division of international labor, especially the socialist division of international labor and cooperation, can be guaranteed.

The socialist industrialization process sets forth the task of building the following main economic structures:

-- Socio-economic structure (economic component);
-- Production recycling structure (production, distribution, barter, consumption, production of materials and nonproduction of materials);
-- Sector structure (heavy, light, food and drug industries; agriculture, forestry, fishery, communications and transportation and so forth) and internal structure of sectors;
-- Economic-technical structure (technical standards and scales);
-- Territorial structure (distribution of local and regional production forces);
-- Economic structures at home and abroad.

The building of economic structures constitutes a uniform and simultaneous process from lowest to higher level. Economic life is just like a living body that can not go without this or that organ. Each organ has its own function and all organs help one another to grow together. The entire economy will also grow in the industrialization process.

In the overall economic structure, we should distinguish those components playing the "backbone" or "core" role so that we can concentrate on developing them quickly. These components must be the industrial and agricultural structures. Industry and agriculture are the two most important sectors of the national economy. They provide all the means of production and consumption to society. In the history of mankind, these two sectors in all countries are always combined, although the form and extent of combination differ from one epoch to another. They rely on each other to develop. Our party advocates: "Industry is the foundation of the national economy. It plays the key role in the economy and uses agriculture as a basis on which to develop itself. Priority should be given to developing heavy industry rationally on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry."

In the initial stage, we should strive to develop agriculture, considering agriculture a frontline battle. This is required primarily to resolve the problem of grain and food products for the entire society (per capita grain quota in our country is still low, averaging to about 270 kgr), then to meet the demands for raw materials and of export. The steady development of agriculture will create conditions for other sectors -- including industry -- to develop. In the immediate future, we should struggle for self-sufficiency in food while having a definite amount of grain for raising animals and some necessary reserve. We should pay attention to both rice and secondary food crops, bringing the rates of secondary food crops in the grain allocation to approximately 18-20 percent. Emphasis should be placed on intensive cultivation to increase the productivity and production volume in high-yielding rice areas.

All provinces and districts (except those areas specializing in growing industrial crops and under special circumstances) must balance their own demands for grain through several measures, including domestic barter and export.

The main guideline is to accelerate intensive cultivation and multicropping to increase yields in combination with the expansion of cultivated area. Food and fruit crops must be developed intensively. We should also accelerate the development of short and long-term industrial crops, medicinal plants and fibrous crops -- especially mulberry for silkworms -- to resolve the clothing problem.

Livestock raising should be stepped up to resolve the problems of draft force, fertilizer and food.

In forestry, we should surge forward to meet the ever increasing demands for timber, firelogs and forest products for domestic consumption and export. We should implement the guidelines of "using forest products to develop forestry" and "ensuring cooperation between the central and local governments and between the state and people." The business procedures are to combine agriculture with forestry, to plant and exploit forests, and to process forest products along with producing grain and raising animals.

Maritime products constitute an important source of food supply to the people and a source of commodities for export. Attention should be paid to the relations between catching and raising maritime products, fresh and salt water fish, manual and modern techniques, production and processing, concentrated investment in those areas of developed fishery and scattered investment, and state-owned fishing forces and fishing forces of cooperatives and individual fishermen.

Agriculture can be developed in an industrial-agricultural structure and in close and rational combination with the consumer goods industry and heavy industry.

The requirements of further stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood necessitate the stepping up of the consumer goods industry. The development of the consumer goods industry will allow us to expand the exchange of industrial commodities for agricultural products. Through such an exchange, we can intensify the relations between industry and agriculture and between cities and rural areas; encourage peasants to produce more enthusiastically; and help the state collect and purchase agricultural products. Consumer goods made from agricultural raw materials will enhance the value of agricultural products and particularly so with regard to export goods. The development of consumer goods production will give us an important source of export goods, and more job opportunities for millions of workers who can be employed in various light industrial sectors and especially in the artisan industry.

Besides, the network of light industry and artisan industry and handicrafts, we should mobilize some of the productive forces of heavy industry and national defense industries to increase the production of consumer goods. Besides the forces of state-owned installations and cooperatives, we should encourage private production teams and individuals to produce consumer goods. Attention must be paid to the consumer good production forces in cities and towns, especially Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and Danang. The network of consumer goods industries must be rearranged rationally along the lines of dividing labor and cooperation in production, making full use of modern factories' production capacity and developing major cities' advantages. We must urgently get new technical equipment, unify the production chain, create steady and abundant sources of raw materials and amend and improve policies to accelerate consumer goods production.

Agriculture and the consumer goods industry are developing through their correlations with heavy industry. The vigorous growth of agriculture and light industry creates all the favorable conditions for strengthening heavy industry. In the immediate future, we advocate the policy of developing some sectors of heavy industry in order primarly to support agriculture, light industry and export. These sectors involve electricity, coal, fertilizers, chemicals, insecticide, tools, machinery, equipment and communications and transportation.

We should pay attention to in-depth development to use fully the production capacity of all the existing heavy industry installations; by expanding, transforming and unifying the chains of production; and by creating additional sources of energy and raw materials. Then depending on our capability, we will establish targets for some of these heavy industry installations (such as electricity, coal, oil and engineering...) in order to meet the urgent economic requirements. We must export to import spare parts and raw and other materials necessary to the normal operation of factories. Moreover, we must actively explore resources, conduct research and planning, and establish the infrastructures for building future, heavy industry projects -- especially engineering and metallurgy -- on a large scale.

We now have some shortcomings in the network of communications and transportation. We should reorganize the network, increase transport facilities, improve management, pay more attention to waterways transport and make full use of rudimentary facilities. Particular attention should be paid to the transportation of export and import goods, from north to south and in cities and major industrial complexes.

We should combine the building of the central economy closely with the development of local economies in a unified structure of the national economy.

In advancing from small to large scale socialist production, we should strive to develop the local economies and care for the locally administered economic installations.

In order to give local authorities more independence in production and business so that they can assure good livelihood for the people within their jurisdication, we must accelerate the classification of local managerial control over planning, budget, import, export, labor and cadres. The local authorities should be entrusted with sufficient power, responsibility and facilities. The relationship between central and local governments is bilateral. The central and local governments are bound together by benefits and duties. We should determine clearly the responsibility of central and local governments as well as the duty of local governments to make contributions to the central government. We should stipulate clearly the scope within which local governments may act independently to make decisions concerning production, distribution and circulation plans in accordance with the state systems and policies. The local governments may use the portions of products turned out beyond the plan norms and the obligatory contribution norms. We should accept as legitimate the small differences in the distribution of national revenues among localities depending on the results of their production and business.

We should not close and confine the local economies within bounds. On the basis of national planning and programming we should divide specialized labor between the central and local governments and among localities, expand the relations of product exchange among localities throughout the country and accelerate the export and import activities of localities.

While striving to develop the local economies, we should absolutely not belittle the various unified economic-technical sectors placed under direct central managerial control. These sectors play an extremely important role in creating the material and technical bases for modern large-scale production. They provide the means of production and consumption to the national economy and decide the technical progress and labor productivity of society.

The urgent problem which we face now and in the immediate future is to determine correctly the structures of economic-technical sectors and the economic structures for each province and each district.

At the same time, we should link the central economy to the local economies within a national structure as well as the structure of each locality. We should develop vigorously the relations in the division of labor and cooperation between the centrally and locally administered economic installations. We should avoid the tendency of excessive centralism and bureaucratic restriction which restrain local initiative. We should also avoid the tendencies of separatism, departmentalism, sectarianism and localism which weaken the unified centralism of central government. We should eliminate all the problems interfering with and troubling the relations between the central and local economies. By fulfilling the aforementioned tasks well, we will create conditions for the central and local economies to develop together and to promote each other in advancing the national economy steadily.

It is an objective requirement of socialist industrialization to combine the national economic development with the expansion of international division of labor and cooperation.

In the era of modern industry and scientific and technological revolution, the economic relations among countries are of global significance. As for our country, which is advancing from small scale production to socialism at a time when the world socialist economic system has already appeared, the expansion of international economic relations is all the more essential.

We cooperate with the Soviet Union comprehensively, get effective Soviet support for national construction and, at the same time, expand the relations of cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries. The establishment of relations of cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries is a new task which opens many good prospects for us in the future. We also advocate the policy of expanding the economic relations with all the developing and capitalist countries on the principled basis of firmly maintaining independence, sovereignty and mutual benefits.

The international economic relations of our country are diversified and multifaceted, such as trade, importation of inventions, cooperation in scientific and technical research, coordination of economic plans, cooperation in production, technical aid, extension of credits and labor cooperation. Among these relations, trade and cooperation in production hold an important position.

We are shifting from the stage of mainly receiving aid to the stage of establishing business relations of economic accountability with other countries, from the position of unilaterally receiving aid to the position of bilateral relations of cooperation. In this connection, we must fulfill several tasks. The primary and most important task is to accelerate production in order to be able to make more imports. Wherever and whenever possible, all people, households, production units, localities and sectors must produce export commodities or contribute to supporting exports. We should create every possible condition for getting ever more export goods. We must increase exports in order to import more and narrow the gap between exports and imports. Generally speaking, whoever uses imported goods must export commodities of equivalent value. In this regard, we must also oppose subsidization.

Our great export potentials lie in the field of agricultural production. We must also pay attention to the export potentials of the artisan industry and handicrafts and both light and heavy industries, and to the potentials of onsite exports. The exporting forces involve both central and local economies. The role of local economies in export is ever increasing. We should therefore increase the material and technical bases of exports and intensify the tasks of leading, guiding and organizing exports. Particularly, we must improve and supplement the policies on exports. The principle to be observed firmly is to ensure the system of state monopoly in trade while developing the dynamism and initiative of localities, sectors and primary production units in the field of exports.

Socialist industrialization is a long and hard undertaking. The most difficult task in this process lies in the initial stage because we have to fulfill simultaneously the two heavy and urgent duties of satisfying the people's demands for consumption and the need to accumulate capital for industrialization. This problem is all the more difficult in our country because we just finished a long war and we are now facing the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. Many tasks have arisen in our attempt to resolve this problem. The fifth party congress has pointed out the fundamental solutions of which the most noteworthy is the selection of strategic targets in the initial stage. They also include the correct policies and structures and uniform measures, the development of the general strength of collective mastery both materially and morally, the strength of the three revolutions and the entire system of proletarian dictatorship and the strength of the international division of labor and cooperation which will change the present situation of our national economy and advance our country.

NATIONAL RICE PRODUCTION STATISTICS REPORTED

BK150800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces and municipalities have been reaping the 5th-month spring rice crop. As of 5 June, a total of 465,000 hectares had been harvested, accounting for 44 percent of the rice area, as compared with 636,000 hectares for the same time last year.

The weather has been favorable for the harvest. Nevertheless, the north has only been able to harvest the rice crop at an average rate of 27,000 hectares a day.

Binh Tri Thien Province has almost finished the harvest, having completed work on 95.6 percent of its rice area. Other provinces that have been reaping at a fairly rapid rate are Nghe Tinh, which has completed work on 70.3 percent of its rice area; Bac Thai, 61.3 percent; Haiphong, 58.5 percent; Vinh Phu, 56.1 percent; and Thanh Hoa, 54.3 percent. Meanwhile, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces have finished reaping only on 12-14 percent of their respective rice areas.

Along with reaping the rice crop, all localities have been actively bringing in corn, sweet potatoes, beans and peanuts. Many localities are reporting corn and sweet potato yields that are higher than last year.

The southern provinces and municipalities, meanwhile, have planted summer-fall rice on 436,000 hectares, fulfilling 65.8 percent of the area plan, with the provinces from Thuan Hai southward accounting for 360,000 hectares. An Giang Province has overfulfilled its summer-fall rice area plan by 5.8 percent while Nghia Binh province has fulfilled only 8.5 percent of its plan. Other provinces have achieved over 50 percent of their area plans.

The summer-fall rice crop in the south has grown very well. The southern provinces and municipalities are concentrating their efforts on finishing the planting of the summer-fall rice crop on the remaining area before shifting their attention to the 10th-month crop. Meanwhile, the south has plowed a total of 508,000 hectares of land for planting 10th-month rice. Of this figure, 364,000 hectares have already been planted.

MOKHTAR RETURNS FROM, COMMENTS ON FOREIGN TOUR

BK141004 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0912 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Jun (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja commented Sunday that Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi might have cancelled his planned visit to Jakarta because of "lack of time" on his part. Mokhtar made the comment on arrival at Halim Airport Sunday afternoon from New York where he went to attend the UN General Assembly session on disarmament straight from a series of visits to Europe and Africa.

Sakurauchi was originally scheduled to arrive in Jakarta Sunday (June 13) for a visit until Wednesday (June 16). However Tokyo suddenly cancelled the visit Saturday. The cancellation was announced by the Jakarta Embassy [as received] in Jakarta. The visit, Mokhtar said, had actually been planned since a month ago and at first it was planned to take place from June 20 to 23. At the end of last month the dates were changed to June 13-16 responding to the same time both in Tokyo and Jakarta. [sentence as received] He regretted that as it was, the unilateral announcement of the cancellation could give the impression as if Indonesia was considered incapable of arranging well for a meeting of foreign ministers.

He added, however, that Tokyo's manner of announcing the cancellation need not be magnified. He also said he did not know when the Jakarta [as received] foreign minister would be visiting Indonesia in the future.

Questioned on the UN disarmament session, Mokhtar was of the view that the important thing as present is for every nation to state its stance on the issue, not leaving it to the big powers alone. The nuclear arms race has a direct impact on the smaller countries which in general are in the phase of development, he said. Nuclear weapons were being used by conflicting developing countries so that as a result these countries were distracted from their development tasks, he added.

Asked on his visit to the Vatican where he met with Pope John Paul II, Mokhtar reported the head of the Catholic church fully understood the Indonesian Government's policy of Indonesianizing Catholic priests and missionaries in Indonesia. In the past, the Vatican had considered the Indonesianization process too drastic. Mokhtar said he had met the pontiff to give explanations on the matter. There are 600 Catholic foreign workers in Indonesia today. The foreign minister explained: They are being given opportunities to chose to become Indonesian citizens and this process of becoming citizens will take time.

He mediate in the East Timor issue between Indonesian and Portugal. [sentence as received]

Of his meeting with the pontiff, he stressed: We didn't discuss East Timor and Indonesia does not wish to involve the pontiff in political affairs.

After the Vatican, Foreign Minister Mokhtar had visited the Western African countries of Senegal, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Gambia, before going to New York. He described his tour of these countries as "opening the way" for closer diplomatic ties and technical and economic cooperation between Indonesia and these countries.

As a first step toward these closer ties, the Indonesian Government had appointed Taufik Sudargo as Indonesia's first ambassador to Senegal. From his post in Senegal's capital, Dakkar, we will also represent Indonesia in diplomatic relations with Gabon, Ivory Coast and Gambia.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 116 16 June 1982

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ASEAN MINISTERS WELCOME UN REPRESENTATIVE

BK141557 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 14 Jun (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has sent his special representative Rafeuddin Ahmad to talk to ASEAN foreign ministers as they meet here today for the 15th annual conference.

The presence of Mr. Ahmad was welcomed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie as a sign of the importance attached by the secretary general to the five-nation association.

Pointing out that this was the first time that a U.N. envoy was present, Dr. Mokhtar said: "It is significant that the secretary general has sent his representative here. It emphasizes that despite other flash-points such as the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis and the Lebanon crisis, the U.N. has not forgotten the Cambodian question."

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said: "His presence here is recognition that ASEAN deserves attention in its efforts to find a solution to the Cambodian problem."

Mr Ahmad recently visited all ASEAN countries and Hanoi in the United Nations' continuing efforts to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem.

JAPANESE, NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE

BK151415 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Japanese foreign minister, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, has arrived in Singapore for the ASEAN post-ministerial conference. He was met at the airport by the parliamentary secretary, trade and industry and social affairs, Mr Sidek Saniff. Mr Sakurauchi is heading a 17-member delegation.

A Japanese Embassy official told reporters that Mr Sakurauchi is expected to express Japan's support for ASEAN as an economically and politically stabilizing factor in the region. Mr Sakurauchi is also expected to brief ASEAN ministers on the outcome of the Versailles economic summit. He would also explain China's views on international and regional matters, including the Kampuchean issue, as expressed by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his discussions with Japanese leaders during his recent visit to Japan.

Another representative of ASEAN's dialogue partners in the post-ministerial conference has also arrived in Singapore. He is the New Zealand Foreign Minister, Mr Warren Cooper, who is heading a seven-member delegation. Mr Cooper was received by the parliamentary secretary, trade and industry, Mr Chan Chee Seng.

At a news conference, Mr Cooper expressed his country's support for ASEAN's initiatives on the Kampuchean issue. He also said that New Zealand was prepared to give technical advice on agriculture and other development projects to the ASEAN countries.

MINISTERS HOLD CLOSED SESSION, MEET UN OFFICIAL

BK151410 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 15 Jun 82

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] Singapore, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The Cambodian issue took top priority in two hours of talks here today between foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and United Nations special representative, Raffeudin Ahmad.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan told newsmen after the meeting that the ASEAN foreign ministers would have another session with Mr. Ahmad tomorrow.

Mr Dhanabalan, who is conference chairman and official spokesman, said the talks centered on what further steps could be taken to implement the world body's declarations and decisions on Cambodia. These include a call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, referring to an estimated 130,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, and the holding of free elections.

Mr Dhanabalan said they brought themselves up to date on the issue since the UN representative remains "in continuous touch" with all the parties concerned, apparently referring to Vietnam.

Asked whether any new initiative had emerged, or was likely to emerge, from the talks with Mr Ahmad, Mr Dhanabalan said: "I don't see any need for us to come out with a new initiative just because Vietnam has not responded to the solution that we have outlined in the form of various U.N. resolutions. It is a good solution. ASEAN can afford to wait for a long time to pass before Vietnam realizes that it is the best way out for it to solve the Cambodian problem in a manner that will secure its own interests."

He also implicitly acknowledged that there was no new development on the formation of a coalition government of the three anti-Vietnamese factions, saying he was not aware of any approach the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Son Sann. [sentence as received]

Mr Son Sann was earlier reported to have accepted the conditions set by the Khmer Rouge, which represents Cambodia at the United Nations in the name of Democratic Kampuchea, and is the strongest faction in the field.

Mr Dhanabalan said the three factions, which also include the Moulinaka movement of former Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, were still discussing matters. "I am still optimistic that they will come together, put aside their differences and unite to form a front to resist Vietnamese occupation forces," he said. He said there was no deadline for them to reach an agreement, "but the sooner the better".

Mr Dhanabalan said he has had no direct communication from Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who has reportedly shown interest in visiting Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines. But he said "Anything is possible" and told newsmen to check with him again later for any development.

Mr Thach has a standing invitation to visit Singapore extended two years ago, but has not so far told the Foreign Ministry that he would like to come.

Both the Indonesian and Malaysian foreign ministers have said they had had word from Mr Thach that he would like to visit these countries next month, and no dates have been fixed.

Mr Dhanabalan, who chaired this morning's closed door session of the foreign ministers' conference, said they approved the reports of the various ASEAN committees: trade and tourism, industry, minerals and energy, food agriculture and forestry, transportation and communications and finance and banking.

The foreign ministers also approved the appointment of Mr Chan Kai Yau of Singapore as the new Secretary-General of the Jakarta-based ASEAN Secretariat. Mr Chan, whose term will run for two years, will take over on July 1.

During the morning session, the ministers approved an enlarged ASEAN Secretariat budget for the current year amounting to U.S. $1.2 million.

They also decided to appoint five economic experts, one from each member country, to the Secretariat to strengthen implementation of various economic programmes.

Mr. Dhanabalan confirmed that Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans will head the European Economic Community (EEC) delegation for the post-conference talks scheduled for Friday.

Clarifying conflicting reports in the last 24 hours, the foreign minister said Mr. Tindemans, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, had originally told him it might be difficult for him to come because of his commitments in Europe, but following a cabled appeal from Mr. Dhanabalan he decided to come.

The consensus in ASEAN was that talks with the EEC should not be downgraded to a lower level representation.

The foreign ministers conclude their discussions tomorrow and will issue a joint communique. They will also give a joint press conference in the evening.

On Thursday and Friday, they will have talks with ASEAN's dialogue partners -- the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the EEC.

DHANABALAN INTERVIEWED ON ASEAN MEETING

BK151258 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Jun 82 p 12

[Interview on the eve of conference with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan by Cheong Yip Seng and Lee Kim Chew]

[Text] Q. What are the pressing issues you expect will arise in the ASEAN ministerial meeting?

A. This is the annual meeting of the enterprise, so we will consider the annual report. We will review all the ASEAN activities for the year and make our comments, where we think we can do more, where we think we are off-track. So this is the AGM (Annual General Meeting). Then, of course, we will talk about some issues in detail.

On the political front, for ASEAN in the immediate term, there is really nothing new. We have already formulated our common position on Cambodia, what our attitude is, how we hope to seek the solution, what we see as the elements of the solution.

These have all been set out in past meetings and subsequently incorporated in the UN resolutions as well as the international conference on Kampuchea. So in that sense there is going to be nothing new, as far as I can see, that is going to be said on Cambodia.

The framework is already the[illegible]e will discuss, and I am sure that we will agree to continue the present cour[illegible] of [illegible]tion. We have already clearly indicated to the Vietnamese what we see as the solution.

It is a solution that takes into account the interests of all the parties. In order to bring the Vietnamese to the conference table to discuss the solution, we will continue to maintain diplomatic, political and economic pressure on them.

And I think the ASEAN ministers will discuss how we can best maintain these pressures on Vietnam. So I don't think there's going to be anything new in that sense. It will be just a reiteration of past policies.

Q. What issues do you expect will arise in talks with the dialogue countries?

A. We will explain to them again our position (on Cambodia). Although we are having the dialogue with the same countries, there are new personalities involved.

The European Economic Community (EEC) will be represented by Mr Leo Tindemans from Belgium, Mr Warren Cooper, the New Zealand foreign minister, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, the Japanese foreign minister, and from the U.S., we have the Deputy Secretary of State Mr Walter Stoessel.

So it will be useful to repeat to them some of the arguments that we have used in the past to explain why ASEAN is adopting this stand we are taking on the Cambodian problem.

We will also have general discussions with them and try to assess what their attitudes and views are to this region, how important they consider the region to be in their total national policies. We will try to assess how they consider this region in the total scheme of things.

We will also discuss with them economic matters, trends in the developed countries, problems that are likely to be faced by us. In the individual meetings we will review the various projects that are going on.

There will also be some developments which give cause for concern. In the case of the U.S., there is concern over the U.S. policy of helping the Caribbean countries by giving them a special position in their trade with the U.S.

This will mean that it will affect some of the ASEAN countries, so they want to bring up these matters. These are the kinds of things that will be discussed in the two meetings.

On the political front, obviously we cannot avoid discussing the latest developments in the west Asian region, the Israeli attack on Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and what kind of problems these developments will pose for the future of that area, which is a major oil source.

Q. Do you think these will be discussed at some length given their gravity?

A. Yes, in view of the fact that these are important as well as current, I am sure that these will be items that will be touched on.

I think one other topic will be U.S.-China relations. In the last meeting that we had in Manila, it was an important subject because that was just the time when the U.S. announced that it was prepared to supply arms to China.

We probably want to get an update from the U.S. on the entire U.S.-China relations because that has implications for us in this part of the world.

Q. If we could go back to (the topic of) Cambodia... It will feature prominently in the discussions at the ASEAN level and in the dialogue. But there seems to be no sign of arriving at an early and comprehensive solution to the problem.

The progress towards an anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition also appears to have stalled. China says she won't interfere on behalf of ASEAN with the Khmer Rouge. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on his return to Thailand from China expressed disappointment with the trip. What moves, if any, can ASEAN make on this whole question?

A. This is the question that comes up at every ASEAN meeting: What new moves? There seems to be no movement towards a solution; and what is ASEAN going to do?

First of all in my own mind, it's quite clear that this problem has no short-run solutions.

It's going to take a long time before a solution emerges and after having sketched out the shape of a solution, we just have to continue the policy of making sure that Vietnam, one, does not consolidate its position in Cambodia; two, does not enjoy the fruits of its occupation in Cambodia; three, that the world does not accept as a fait accompli what Vietnam has done in Cambodia; and four, that the world continues to follow a policy that will make it clear to Vietnam that it will continue to pay a heavy price for what it is doing.

These are things that we have already set out before so we will continue the policy.

And the coalition government was just meant to be one method of increasing the pressure on Vietnam. The fundamentals have not changed, that Vietnam has violated a serious principle of international law and relations and that it must pay a price for it, and the world must not accept what Vietnam has done.

Q. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said he is preparing to visit Burma, Singapore and the Philippines next month and Indonesia later this year. Can you confirm if this is so?

Is there any significance to be attached to the timing of this visit, especially with the summit of the non-aligned nations in September and the UN General Assembly later this year? Is there any prospect that he will bring fresh ideas on resolving the Cambodian question?

A. First of all, there is a standing invitation which was issued about one or two years ago. That stands. As far as I am concerned, I have not heard anything of him coming to Singapore and my colleagues also tell me they have not heard anything on this.

So there's no point talking about what he's likely to discuss when he comes. If he wants to come, he has got to tell me that he wants to come. I read in the papers and I hear from other people that he's coming. As far as I am concerned, I don't take cognisance of that.

Q. Dr Mahathir had hinted that Khmer Rouge intransigence on the proposed coalition could cause Malaysia to withdraw support from Democratic Kampuchea (DK).

Under the circumstances, how do you see ASEAN sustaining its past efforts to keep the DK seat in the UN especially if the Khmer Rouge continue withholding agreement for the establishment of a coalition government with the noncommunists?

A. Now, the support for the DK in the UN is to indicate clearly to Vietnam that its action is not acceptable, that its action of going into a country and overthrowing its government is unacceptable in international relations.

That is the foundation of the policy that the DK be seated in the UN. Coalition government or no, that policy has not changed.

As far as Dr Mahathir's statement is concerned, as was explained to us, this was to indicate to the Khmer Rouge that they cannot take ASEAN support for granted, and it is not with any other aim.

It's just a clear warning. So, as far as support for the DK in the UN is concerned, we will continue to support it. We are trying to persuade the Khmer Rouge to see that the whole struggle will be that much easier, the pressures on Vietnam that much greater if a front of all the patriotic forces can be formed.

Q. The Cambodian problem appears to have been overshadowed by the trouble spots elsewhere around the world. How do you think these developments will affect the attempts to sustain interest in the Cambodian question abroad and to support the ASEAN position internationally?

A. Well, these things happen all the time. Today's front page news becomes tomorrow's inside page or back page news. A classic example is the Falklands dispute.

Up to last week, every move in Falklands was front page news. Now it is Lebanon. Today, I look at the setback in Port Stanley. It's not front page anymore. So that happens all the time.

As far as public attention and the media is concerned, our job in ASEAN is to make sure that in the minds of the policy-makers and the decision-makers, Cambodia is not pushed into the background as a matter that does not require attention, or that things have changed and that they can follow a different policy.

So we will, in the light of every new international development, have to make sure that the decision-makers and policy-makers maintain the line on Cambodia. This is what ASEAN will do so that the Cambodian problem does not become forgotten in the minds of these people.

It may not of course make front page, or even the back page but it is to make sure that the pressures continue to be maintained, that we continue to pursue a policy that will convince Vietnam that it is not going to get away with it.

Every new problem of course makes it that much more imperative why we have to show the world that we continue to act.

Q. Since the establishment of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), what progress has it made in your view, and what are the prospects of progress through the ICK for a comprehensive solution on the Cambodian question?

A. Mr Willibald Pahr (President of the ICK) has made his visits to ASEAN, China, and I think he will be going to Vietnam sometime later. Obviously, until Vietnam is prepared to come to the conference table, this ad hoc committee will not be able to proceed very far.

But what the committee can do is to keep consulting all the parties involved. The machinery, the institution is available now for Vietnam to use on the day that it wants to find a way out of its dilemma.

It's there and available, to be kept ticking. It will continue consultations, exchange views, keep tabs on the thinking of the parties involved and make itself available. That's the way I look at it.

Q. There have been suggestions that it is about time to have another ASEAN summit. Although summitry is in the vogue, are there in your view sufficient crucial matters in which a consensus is near for a successful summit to take place?

If it is premature to comment, what would be the view of ASEAN ministers on the prospects of convening a summit in the immediate future?

A. We have had two summits so far, in Bali and in Kuala Lumpur. We'll have to see, whoever makes the proposal for a summit meeting, what are the actual subjects we want to discuss.

I think ASEAN leaders have an understanding that we are not just going to have a summit meeting just for its own sake. There will be a summit meeting when a particular issue requires attention of the heads of governments.

I can't see anything new that has happened that will require an immediate summit meeting, but we will have to see what the agenda is first. Everybody takes the same view that there must be a specific agenda, and the agenda must be important enough for the leaders to want to meet.

On Economic Cooperation

Q. In your assessment, how much progress has ASEAN made in the field of economic cooperation?

A. Economic cooperation can probably be divided into two types. One is those projects and schemes which I can classify as projects of integration.

The other are projects that help each ASEAN country to make its own national domestic economic policy more effective.

Integration projects will be things like movement towards a free trade area, preferential tariff agreements, ASEAN projects, complementation agreements and so on.

On integration, I would say that movement has been slow but I am a realistic man and I do not expect this part of ASEAN cooperation to move rapidly for a long time to come.

I have constantly repeated the point that we must not look to the European Economic Community (EEC) as a model. There is a tendency to look at the EEC as a model, measure ourselves against that model and say that we are extremely slow and ineffective in economic cooperation.

There are many reasons why the European Community moved in the way it did. Those reasons don't apply here. Those imperatives that caused them to move in that direction do not apply here and many of the conditions that existed in Europe do not exist in ASEAN.

So I have never looked upon the EEC as a model and come to the conclusion that we have failed. It's going to be a slow process.

It's the second type of projects where there's a lot that has been done and that can be done...ASEAN scheme that improve infrastructure, transport, communications not only within one country but on an ASEAN-wide basis.

These are all noncompetitive in nature but they help each ASEAN country to upgrade its infrastructure and thereby implement its own national policy more effectively, projects like submarine cables, shipping, development of ports and harbours, how we can work together to exchange and pool our resources and know-how.

These are the kinds of things that help each individual country to have a more effective national economic policy. The greatest contribution of ASEAN in economic development, which I will touch on in my speech (at the meeting) is that it has enabled each ASEAN country to get more out of its own national policy.

It has created an atmosphere of stability in the region and therefore confidence on the part of international investors as well as international buyers.

For example, ASEAN is a major producer of very important raw materials and if we had in the region turmoil or conflict, then the world which needs these raw materials will say, "Look, let's start thinking of other sources which can be more stable, more steady."

But the fact that we are stable, the fact that there's a willingness to cooperate and maintain good relations (among ourselves) means that they look upon this area as a safe and stable source for their raw materials. This gives ASEAN countries that much of an edge in the international market.

Q. In the medium term, which areas do you think ASEAN needs to look at more closely and with greater urgency if we are to make even greater progress in regional economic cooperation, especially when there is so much talk of recession, growing unemployment in the West and various other threats to the world economy?

A. Well, the greatest threat is the rise of various forms of protectionism and here ASEAN will be able to act together as we had in the past. We exchange views, for example, in the negotiations on the various textile agreements.

Although these are bilateral negotiations, we pool our knowledge so that our negotiating positions can be stronger. There will be instances where we can act together, as we did in the case of ICAP, as we did in negotiating an extension of the generalised system of preferences.

(Editor's note: ICAP is the acronym for Australia's Protectionist Aviation Policy.)

These are instances where we can act together and I think we will be most effective in the coming years in fighting the rising trend of protectionism. This is the biggest cloud looming on the horizon.

Q. What does ASEAN expect from the session with the dialogue countries -- the U.S., Japan, EEC, Canada, Australia and New Zealand? Many of these countries claim, at least in their public statements, special relationship with ASEAN. How far do you expect the ministers to emphasise these declarations, especially at this time of protectionist tendencies around and world economic problems engaging the attention of everyone? Do you see them reciprocating with actual deeds, if not now at least in the medium term?

A. In the individual dialogue meetings, how we can move economic and non-economic projects along will be a big part of the discussions. I think we are realistic enough not to expect them to give us special treatment on trade matters, in other words, give us special access to their markets.

But we will have to make sure that our own position is not eroded by them giving special access to others. And of course we want to make sure that there is no overall movement towards protectionism, which will affect all of us.

When they formulate policies, they will have to take our concerns into account. It is not just exchanging views. Exchanging views must ultimately result in policies and attitudes which will not be damaging to us. So economic matters will be a major part of the discussions.

AFP REPORTS ON ASEAN MINISTERS' JOINT COMMUNIQUE

BK160528 Hong Kong AFP in English 0423 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 16 Jun (AFP) -- ASEAN today called on Vietnam to joint the international community in its efforts to find a negotiated settlement of the three-year old Kampuchean problem.

A joint communique issued at the end of the 3-day conference of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations stressed the global nature of the Kampuchean issue.

It said that "a lasting and peaceful settlement of the problem could only be found through negotiations on the basis of the declaration and resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea" held in New York last July.

The foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand urged Vietnam "as party to the conflict, to join the rest of the international community in this process."

Hanoi had repeatedly rejected the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of its estimated 180,000 troops from Kampuchea as "illegal and unacceptable."

The renewed ASEAN call comes on the eve of the expected visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, possibly next month.

The foreign ministers rejected attempts to give legitimacy to the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, and reaffirmed their continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea, the regime ousted by Hanoi more than 3 years ago. They also reiterated their support for the representation of the Democratic Kampuchean (Khmer Rouge) regime at the United Nations.

Implicitly conceding the lack of progress towards a political solution in Kampuchea, the foreign ministers noted the presence during their meeting of United Nations special representative Raffeuddin Ahmad.

Mr Ahmad, who had 2 days of discussions with the foreign ministers, had earlier visited Vietnam, Laos, China and Japan in the world body's search for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea.

After a review of the intense efforts to bring about a coalition government of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions, the ministers recognised that such a coalition would help early implementation of UN resolutions.

Though the coalition is to be formed within the framework of the ASEAN-initiated Singapore declaration agreed to by leaders of the three factions, the ministers stressed that it was ultimately for the Kampuchean people to decide on their future government.

Talks between the three factions -- the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Premier Son Sann, and the Moulinaka of Prince Sihanouk -- remain stalled because of acute differences on the sharing of power. The Khmer Rouge, which is the major resistance group, insists in its dominance of the coalition, a position which Mr Son Sann, who was offered the premiership, has refused to concede.

The ministers noted "with concern" the continued influx of Vietnamese refugees in substantial numbers for whom ASEAN countries are providing shelter and transit facilities.

They emphasised that the provision of first-asylum facilities would depend on resettlement in third countries to ensure that ASEAN nations are not faced with a residual problem.

Stressing that the problem of Vietnamese refugees should be tackled at its source, they called on Vietnam to prevent further illegal departures.

On land refugees seeking refuge in Thailand from Kampuchea, the ASEAN five called for continued international relief assistance. They also gave full support to Bangkok's programme for voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees, a move denounced by Hanoi and the Heng Samrin regime.

The ministers cashiered United Nations and other relief agencies for providing aid to the Heng Samrin regime which they claim has been used for developmental and infrastructural purposes, and called for a more effective monitoring of the aid distribution.

Linking the Vietnamese thrust into Kampuchea with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the ASEAN ministers called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country.

On other international issues, the ministers again condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, which they had denounced in a joint statement issued here on the eve of the meeting.

Referring to economic problems, which took up one-half of the 15-page communique, the ministers expressed concern over the worsening international economic situation which shows no prospect of immediate recovery.

Registering their "deep disappointment" over the impasse in the North-South dialogue, the ministers urged developed countries to exercise "political will to immediately launch the global negotiations in order to expedite international economic recovery and the establishment of the new international economic order."

The ministers viewed with dismay the continuing trend towards protectionism and called for the practice of free trade in the world market.

The economy of the five ASEAN countries is heavily dependent on the export of primary and manufactured goods.

The ministers welcomed the Philippine's offer to host the headquarters of the common fund which is to finance the various commodity agreements.

They noted with satisfaction that the ASEAN member nations had stepped up their cooperation which had resulted in greater intra-ASEAN trade and industrial complementation projects. The number of items under the ASEAN preferential trading arrangement has increased to 8,563 with plans to add about 1,000 items annually.

Discussing energy problems, the ministers welcomed the moves towards finding alternative sources of energy and energy conservation. In this context they welcomed the decision to establish a coal information centre in Thailand.

Touching on ASEAN's dialogue with third countries, the ministers said market access has "not been up to expectations" though progress in most areas has been satisfactory.

They called on dialogue countries to extend more meaningful cooperation particularly in the following agreed sectors: market access, shipping, energy, transfer of technology, and commodities and international economic issues.

These points will be stressed by the ministers during their talks tomorrow and Friday with their counterparts from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the European Economic Community.

ASEAN's expanded contact with Third World organisations such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, the South Pacific Forum and the Andean Pact was welcomed.

They agreed to examine Malaysia's proposal to revamp the free enterprise system.

The ministers announced the appointment of 52-year-old Chan Kai Yau of Singapore as the new Secretary General of the Jakarta-based ASEAN Secretariat.

The next ASEAN foreign ministers meeting will be held in Bangkok in June 1983.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Artists Perform

SK152315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to our country, appreciated the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture on the evening of June 15.

Invited to see the performance were head of the delegation Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and members of the delegation.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Tae Pyong-yol and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, members of the WPK Central Committee; Lieutenant Generals of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol; working people in the city and soldiers of the People's Army.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the end of the performance Comrade Geng Biao, together with Comrade O Kuk-yol, mounted the stage and presenteda basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Mangyongdae Tour

SK152319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, visited Mangyongdae on the morning of June 15.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation was met in front of the native house of President Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

While being briefed on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests went round historical mementoes in the native house and historic sites on Mangyong hill. The guests posed for a photograph in front of the native house.

Comrade Geng Biao said: Simple mementoes in this not big native house carry great significance in educating the people. In China there is an old saying that when one sees a river, he thinks of its fountainhead and when one drinks water of a well, he thinks of its sinker. The victory of the Korean revolution and the happiness of the Korean people today have their origin in that they have the wise leader.

Then the delegation visited the Kim Il-song Military University. Waving flowers, students, teachers and their families warmly welcomed the delegation. The guests were met by Colonel General Choe In-tok, member of the WPK Central Committee, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

A welcome function took place at the university. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played. Comrade Geng Biao, together with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honour of the university. The guests went round educational facilities of the university and watched the military training of students. In the afternoon the delegation visited the Arch of Triumph and the Grand Peoples Study House.

O Chin-u Pays Return Call

SK152342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) — Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces, on June 15 paid a return call on Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, who is heading the military delegation of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Kuk-yol and Vice-Minister of peoples armed forces Comrade Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-nok and Kim Il-chol and KPA Major General Choe Sang-uk, members of the WPK Central Committee; and KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

Present there were deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and members of the delegation Comrade Wang Zhengzhu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the CPLA, and Comrade Gao Houliang, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and Air Force political commissar of the CPLA, Comrade Li Junyan, deputy political commissar of the Navy of the CPLA, Comrade Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Units of the CPLA, and others. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION FROM SHANGHAI ARRIVES

SK151558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- A Shanghai Municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Dachan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, arrived in Pyongyang on June 15 by train.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

JOURNALISTS UNION DELEGATION OFF TO PRC

SK151552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left here today by plane for a visit to China.

KWP FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

SK151623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The friendship visiting group of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Pak Yong-sok, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home on June 15 by air from China.

It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET ENVOY ARRANGES PRESS CONFERENCE

SK160445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to Korea, called a press conference at his embassy on June 15 in connection with the May, 1982, plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Present on the occasion were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of different embassies here.

G.A. Kriulin addressed the press conference.

HO TAM ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA, MEETS WITH KAUNDA

Delegation's Arrival 11 Jun

SK121515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Lusaka on June 11 for a visit to the Republic of Zambia, according to a report.

The special envoy and his party were met at the airport by A.G. Zulu, secretary of state for national defence and security of Zambia, and leading officials of the Foreign Ministry.

They stopped over in Berlin on their way to Zambia. They were met and seen off at the airport by the secretary of state and first vice-minister of the foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic

Visit With Kaunda 12 Jun

SK142222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) — Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, who is visiting Zambia as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda on June 12, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

Noting the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Zambia and Korea, he declared that the Zambian Government and himself fully supported the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country divided by outside forces. He said he was convinced that the Korean people would certainly realise the national reunification program under the wise leadership of the great His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, Chai Hwa-sop, Korean ambassador to Zambia, A.G. Zulu, secretary of state for defence and security, and the presidents special advisor for political affairs and the presidents special advisor for the press of Zambia.

Returns to DPRK

SK160444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, returned home yesterday by air from his visit to the Republic of Zambia.

He had also paid an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and participated in the foreign ministers conference of the Coordinating Committee of nonaligned countries held in Cuba at the head of the DPRK delegation.

He and his party were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin to our country.

The special envoy of the great leader left Lusaka on June 14 upon conclusion of his Zambian visit. He was farewelled at the airport by A.G. Zulu, secretary of the state for defense and security of Zambia, and leading officials of the Foreign Ministry. Among the farewell-bidders were also Korean Ambassador to Zambia Chae Hwa-sop and embassy officials.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS CASTRO SYMPATHY MESSAGE

SK151610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of sympathy on June 14 to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in connection with big damages caused by the recent hurricane and flood in various areas of Cuba.

The message reads: Upon hearing the news that big damages were caused by the recent hurricane and flood in various areas of your country, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the revolutionary Government of Cuba and the population of the afflicted areas.

I believe that the fraternal Cuban people under the correct leadership of the communist party and the revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by you will speedily recover from the damages by the hurricane and stabilize the life of the population of the afflicted areas.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES REPLY FROM SFRY'S PLANINC

SK160832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Milka Planinc in reply to his message of greetings sent to her on her election as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Availing herself of the opportunity, she expressed in the message the deep conviction, in the name of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on her own behalf, that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, socialist and non-aligned, would continue to develop and expand successfully in the future, too.

VRPR DENOUNCES TRIAL OF PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK160341 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 14 June, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held an opening session for the trial for 16 persons, including Kim Hyon-chang and Father Choe Ki-sik, who were illegally arrested and indicted on charges of involvement in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

In the midst of a tight police cordon placed around the court from early in the morning, and with the roads blocked by a large number of policemen, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan group read the indictment according to a scenario it had written.

From the beginning of the opening session of the trial, the prosecutor's office made various attempts to prove that those involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center are pro-communist and that they have tried to overthrow the government.

This game of trial by the Chon Tu-hwan group is an intolerable criminal act to obliterate the people's aspirations for independence and the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by brutally punishing the students and religionists who joined in the righteous anti-U.S. and patriotic struggle on charges of violating the national security laws.

As you may know, the 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an explosion of our people's frustration and anger toward the U.S. aggressors. The students' acts of disseminating leaflets urging the United States to leave this country and give up its attempts to enslave South Korea and of setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan -- a U.S. institute to instill American thoughts and culture into South Korea -- were just and patriotic deeds which represented the will and aspirations of the masses of all strata.

The history of the illegal and forcible occupation of South Korea for 37 years by the U.S. imperialists clearly shows that, contrary to their claims of being friends and aid-givers to the Korean people, they are plunderers, aggressors and the declared enemy of our people.

It is the United States which ruthlessly trampled upon our people's human rights and blocked our nation's social democratization and independent and peaceful reunification. It is also the United States which has brought all kinds of misery, pain and calamities to our people.

If the United States has ever protected and helped somebody, it was the facist ruling systems and fascist dictators over successive generations, which it protected and backed by bayonets to maintain its colonial rule in South Korea.

As is well known, it was the United States which put the fascist maniac in the presidency and, 2 years ago, instigated and assisted the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group to ruthlessly massacre the people and students in Kwangju, who called for democracy and reunification, and submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood.

The history of 37 years shows that we cannot hope for social democratization of independent and peaceful reunification of the country and that our people's misery and sufferings will continue if the U.S. aggressors remain in this land. For this reason, the patriotic masses of all strata are now continuing a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation under the slogans of independence.

The 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a righteous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation which reflected the firm will and aspiration of the people, who are determined to achieve without fail the cause of independence and democratic reunification by driving out the U.S. aggressors from this land.

Naturally, their patriotic deeds should never be the subject of suppression. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, has illegally arrested and imprisoned those involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center, subjecting them to torture and repression. Now the ring is trying to punish them with all sorts of fascist evil laws by trying them in courts.

This is a challenge and an intolerable criminal act to our masses hoping for the independence and democracy and reunification of the fatherland, as well as a challenge to public opinion at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring can never thwart the people's aspirations for independence, no matter what brutal suppression it may employ, nor can it obliterate the struggle against outside forces and dictatorial ruling and for democracy and national salvation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look squarely at the trend of times advancing along the road of anti-U.S. independence, act judiciously and stop the trial immediately. It should release those who were involved in arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and are illegally imprisoned and all other political prisoners without condition and without any delay. It should step down from power as demanded unanimously by the people.

SOUTH ARRESTS KYONGHUI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK160437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on June 15 arrested Mun Yang-su and Song Ha-sok, students of University for Foreign Studies in Seoul, by invoking the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration", according to a report.

Mun Yang-su reportedly scattered anti-"government" leaflets at noon on June 10 in front of the social science hall and played the leading part in the demonstration and Song Ha-sok entered Kyonghui University with over 40 fellow students at around 14:30 on the same day and staged a demonstration.

The fascist clique arrested Kim Won-chin and two other students who took part in the demonstration together with Song Ha-sok and penalized them through a "summary trial" on June 14.

CPRF SCORES CHON CRACKDOWN ON STUDENTS

SK141038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on June 13 made public Information No. 221 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for cracking down more frantically upon South Korean students in an attempt to bar their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

The information recalls that on June 8 the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique harshly suppressed the students of Yonsei University in Seoul who rose up in an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration and arrested several of them and on June 10 they fell upon students of Seoul University of Foreign Studies and arrested one of them when they turned out in a demonstration, shouting the anti-"government" slogans.

Stating that all this is another unpardonable reactionary offensive, the information goes on to say: By barring the patriotic action of the students of boiling blood and detaining progressive students behind bars, the Chon Tu-hwan group is desperately trying to break the daily growing anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship spirit in South Korea and prop up the military facist ruling system in its crisis, but to no avail.

Convinced through their experiences that way of ending the colonial rule of the United States and destroying the fascist dictatorial system is the only true road of bringing the dawn of independence, democracy and reunification, the South Korean students and people will never lower the banner of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle which they have already letted.

WALKER COMMENTS ATTACKED IN JAPANESE JOURNAL

SK152310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- The May issue of the magazine "SEKAI" published in Japan carried an article on the big stir caused by impudent utterances of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Recalling that more than 2,000 workers and students assembled recently at the East Gate Catholic Church in Seoul and sharply denounced the insulting remarks of the U.S. ambassador, the magazine notes that his wordings have become a controversial political problem in South Korea.

The magazine says: Walker is now offering a base excuse for his outburst branding the dissidents as "insolent fellows", protesting that "he did not say that, but the paper made a mistake," and he "only said that those words were talked among South Korean taxi chauffeurs."

Walker wanted to meet South Korean churchmen to offer this excuse, but was coldly spurned and met with angry accusation and protest from young people, says the magazine. It continues: All this only gave rise to fiercer anti-U.S. sentiments. The families of detainees in South Korea recently published a statement, saying" "This is an insult to our entire nation." Such confrontation will continue.

INCREASED IRON ORE, IRON, STEEL OUTPUT NOTED

SK151058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The Korean iron and steel makers are reporting innovations in production.

According to figures available at the Ministry of Metal Industry, the output of steel showed a gain of 19.8 percent, rolled steel 20.4 percent, seamless pipe 30 percent and wire rope 29.1 percent in the first five months of this year above last year's same period.

The Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant, has largely increased the capacity of iron and steel production by completing the reconstruction and expansion project of its furnace No 2 and rebuilding the cyclic calcining oven into a continuous one. The workers there are overfulfilling their daily quotas by increasing the number of teeming.

The Hwanghae Iron Works has scored new success in iron and steel production through the maximum raise of the utility rate of its existing equipment. The furnacemen are boosting steel output by applying a furnace operating method suitable to the raw materials and cutting the time of a heat.

The Kangson and Songjin Steel Works and other iron and steel works are fully meeting the nation's growing demand for irons and steels by effecting an upswing in production.

Production is on the rise at the iron ore mines under the Ministry of Metal Industry. The Musan, Ullyl, Chaeryong, Tokhyon and other mines are topping their iron ore production plans by actively introducing large-size, modernized and high-speed mining equipment and diversifying transport. The iron ore output under the ministry in the first five months of this year was 22.3 percent up on the like period last year.

The metallurgical industry of Korea, depending on its own solid raw material and fuel bases, is making a vigorous advance towards a 15 million-ton goal of steel, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

BETTER ECONOMIC GUIDANCE, MANAGEMENT SOUGHT

SK151332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 14 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 15 June editorial: "Let Us Conduct Proper Economic Guidance and Industrial Management"]

[Text] One of the important things needed in order to attain the 10 long-range goals of the socialist construction of the party and to wage the struggle to accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule is to further improve economic guidance and industrial management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully attain the long-range goals of the socialist construction, economic guidance and industrial management must be further improved.

It is an inevitable requirement for the socialist economic development to further improve economic guidance and industrial management.

As the economic construction develops to a higher stage, the scale of the economy expands and the relations among plants and enterprises become closer and more complicated. Under these circumstances, meticulous industrial activities should be made to more effectively utilize manpower, facilities, materials and money and to ensure a rapid growth in production.

What guarantees the rapid growth is the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management. In particular, today, we face the heavy task of providing a firm guarantee for implementing the great program which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his historic political speech and for properly waging the battle of this year to accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The further improvement of economic guidance and industrial management is a key to successful attainment of the great long-range goals, which will provide an opportunity to make a turn in accelerating the final victory of socialism and improving the people's living.

Today, the revolutionary zeal of the working people, who have turned out to uphold the party's appeal for making this year a most splendid year in the history of our fatherland, is very high.

Only if proper economic guidance and industrial management are conducted, will the elevated revolutionary zeal of the people bear a good fruit and not only will the targets for the first half of the year but also the targets for the entire year be attained ahead of schedule.

The functionaries and working people must be fully aware that the improvement of the economic guidance and industrial management is a very important question to respond to the party's call for making a decisive turn in the economic work this year. In this regard, they must exert utmost efforts.

To improve economic guidance and industrial management, the responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries must be further enhanced. With great trust in the economic guidance functionaries, our party has assigned them to important revolutionary posts. The economic guidance functionaries are those who stand on the front line in the work of improving economic guidance and industrial management.

Only when the economic guidance functionaries uphold with all their heart the party's call for making a turn in the economic guidance work and, with a lofty sense of responsibility, make sincere efforts to improve it, can the economic guidance work and industrial management be further improved in accordance with the intent of the party.

In planning and organizing production and rendering guidance, the functionaries must adopt an attitude worthy of masters who would assume responsibility for everything. They must conduct meticulous industrial management in accordance with the Taean work system and carry out to the bitter end the work put forth by the policy of the party.

In this regard, the economic guidance functionaries must become acquainted with the prevailing situation. By staying in the office, they would gain nothing. And, when they go down to where their subordinates are, they must penetrate them. Otherwise, nothing would be gained.

The people are teachers. Concerning the potential for growth in production and pending problems, the people know better. And, the production workers are most familiar with the way to improve the industrial management.

The economic guidance functionaries must penetrate the people, work with them, listen to them and solve the problems competently.

The regularization of industrial management is an important requirement for the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management. Under the leadership of the party, in a manner of setting examples and universalizing them, we have gained precious experience in the regularization of industrial management.

Our experience shows that the regularization of industrial management is in accordance with the basic principle of the socialist economic system established and based on collectivism and is a way of maximizing production through the scientific operation of plants and enterprises.

The functionaries must consider the regularization of industrial management as a fundamental question for the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management and the implementation of the Taean work system and organize all industrial activities to this end.

The regulations and rules of the socialist economic management are for the purpose of regularizing industrial management and are the action programs to be implemented by the functionaries and working people. The functionaries and working people must get acquainted with the regulations and rules of industrial management and make it a habit to observe them under all circumstances. Setting an example at a unit and universalizing it is a superior working method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and still maintained by our party.

The sectors of the national economy must make further improvement at their model units and make others emulate them. By so doing, they must further upgrade the level of the regularization of industrial management of plants and enterprises.

One of the important questions in the improvement of economic gidance and industrial management is to display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system. The reality in which the new industrial guidance system is brilliantly implemented and its vitality is fully displayed shows that the system is indeed a most superior industrial guidance system of our times which correctly meshes the guidance of the central government with the local creativity and enables us to thoroughly implement the Taean work system. By thoroughly implementing the new industrial guidance system, the functionaries must fully display its superiority. In implementing the new industrial guidance system, the economic guidance committees of the provinces and the economic guidance organs of the state have an important mission.

If the economic guidance organs of all echelons fail in accomplishing their missions, the superiority of the guidance system cannot be fully displayed, no matter how good it may be. The economic guidance organs of the state must intensify their functions in conformity with their missions.

In particular, the economic guidance committees of the provinces, as the economic guidance organs of the state which are functioning at production sites, must take control of the plants and enterprises of the provinces and work out concrete plans in parallel with the situation and in accordance with the requirement of the policy of unified and detailed planning. They must be fully aware of the situation of their subordinates and swiftly solve the problems.

At the same time, the functionaries of the economic guidance committees of the provinces must take command of the struggle to implement the economic policy of the party. They must not try to turn the given task over to someone else but make efforts to work out measures to help their subordinates accomplish the task.

In addition, they must see to it that people, while concentrating on the work of accomplishing the tasks of the provinces, do not violate the regulations of cooperative production.

With bold operation, competent command and vigorous political work, the functionaries of the economic guidance committees of the provinces must carry out the production organizational work and the guidance work to attain the economic targets of the provinces.

In implementing the new industrial guidance system, the committees and ministries of the state administration council have great and heavy tasks.

As the role of the economic guidance committees of the provinces is further enhanced, the committees and ministries of the Administration Council must render more help to them and guarantee cooperative production and material supply.

At the same time, they must establish a firm discipline so that authoritarianism may not appear at the lower units. They must work out timely measures so that the sectors and units of the national economy may attain their daily targets without fail.

In particular, emphasis must be placed on the chemical, metallurgical, coal and other material industries to make an epochal progress in the industries.

The party organizations and the three-revolution team members must consider the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management as an important task of policy and properly lead the economic guidance functionaries and working people so that they may fully display the lofty sense of responsibility and the revolutionary zeal in the work.

By thoroughly responding to the party's militant call for improving economic guidance and industrial management, the economic guidance functionaries must fully display the superiority of the socialist economic management system and the might of the self-reliant national economy of our country.

BRIEFS

DPRK FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang, June 15 -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 14 arranged a film show for foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang. Seeing the movies with them was Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs. They saw the Korean feature film "Star of Korea" (parts 4, 5, 6). [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 15 Jun 82 SK]

RICH HARVEST OF SEAWEED -- Pyongyang, June 14 -- The picking of Undaria Pinnatifida and tangle is now in full swing in the sea off North Hamgyong Province. Their harvest is unusually high this year. The harvest till a recent date is 50 percent higher than last year's corresponding period. In order to expand the area of shallow sea culture farms, the province carried out last year a survey of suitable coastal sea through a mass movement. This helped markedly increase the province's area of culture farms. This year the province foresees an increase of more than 60 percent above last year in the production of Undaria Pinnatifida and tangle. Those seaweeds of the province with a long coastline are noted for their good quality. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 14 Jun 82 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, June 15 -- The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Kim Chang-yong returned home by plane on June 14 after attending the 19th Congress of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria, the 19th Congress of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the 11th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Czechoslovakia. A.V. Dokukin, vice-chairman of the Organisational Committee of the International Mining Congress and director of the Skochinski Central Mining Institute of the Soviet Union, an Indian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Prof. and Dr. Ali Ashraf, dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Jamia Millia Islamia University of India, a Swedish delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Lars Kling, chairman of the Study Group of Korean History and Chuche Idea of Malmo and a "Sofia Soloists" Chamber Ensemble of Bulgaria headed by Stancho Stankov, first deputy general director of the Central Directorate of International Cultural Activities of the Bulgarian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air. In the evening the Ministry of Culture and arts hosted a reception for the "Sofia Soloists" Chamber Ensemble of Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 15 Jun 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS -- Pyongyang, June 15 -- A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Hyong-chin, director of the Propaganda Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; a delegation of Korean scientists in Japan headed by Yi Si-ku, director of the Educational Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; a delegation of supporters of Choson University headed by Pyon Chang-il, deputy director general of the Konghwa Hospital under Chongnyon; a delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Osaka, Japan, headed by Chi Kun-su, vice-chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan; and the 98th home-visiting group of Koreas in Japan headed by Kim Chong-son, a section chief of the Finance Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, arrived here yesterday by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. Earlier, on June 13, Sin Hong-sik, chairman of the Korean Scholarship Association, arrived here. The delegations and visiting group arrived in Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on June 13. The 38th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yi Yong-won, permanent director of the Council of Choson University, arrived there by the same ship. The administration council arranged a party for them that day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 15 Jun 82 SK]

CHON, PARTY HEADS MEET; CABINET CHANGES POSSIBLE

SK161102 Seoul YONHAP in English 1043 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday hinted that he might replace some more Cabinet members in connection with the recent curb loan scandal, Press Secretary Hwang Son-pil said.

Chon said he retained some ministers considered morally responsible for the scandle in order to settle the affair as soon as possible. There was a Cabinet reshuffle in the wake of the scandal but most economic portfolios were not affected.

Chon expressed his intentions in a meeting with the top leaders from the ruling and opposition parties at a luncheon at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. The move was apparently designed to strengthen confidence in the government in the wake of the scandal.

During the meeting which lasted more than three hours, Chon also said he would consider lifting the ban on the political activities of former politicians "gradually and in due course," as he sees fit.

Chairman Yi Chae-hyong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, President Yu Chi-song of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party and President Kim Chong-chol of the opposition Korea National Party attended the meeting which was proposed initially by Yu during a recent press conference in which he called for various government measures to deal with the aftermath of the scandal.

Hwang said those present at the meeting agreed that all Koreans should unite to overcome difficulties now facing the country and make a fresh start.

According to the press secretary, the political leaders exchanged views on a wide range of state affairs, including the current economic situation. During the meeting, Chon also made it clear that he would not seek another term after the current seven-year term ends in 1987.

He said, "One who enjoys power might think a life time is to short a period, but he who wants to devote himself to serve and sacrifice for the people would feel a seven-year term as a tiring period". "And I would be in no mood to serve any longer even though others might want me to stay on," Chon was quoted as saying.

Yu also recommended that the government invigorate the activities of the National Assembly, lay a foundation for the peaceful transfer of power and ensure that self-autonomy for provincial governments is realized.

Huh Hwa-pyong, senior presidential secretary for political affairs and Kim Chae-il, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs were also present at the meeting.

PROSECUTION DEMANDS JAIL TERM FOR KWANGJU ARSONIST

SK160346 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] On 15 June, Prosecutor (Yim Si-kyun) of the Public Security Department, of the Seoul District prosecutor's office, demanded 10-years imprisonment for defendant Chong Sun-chol, arsonist at the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center, on charges of setting fire to an existing building and violating martial law.

The prosecution also demanded a 4-year jail term for defendant Pak Ke-tong, who was arrested and indicted for masterminding behind the scenes the Koryo University students' turmoil at the beginning of 1980, on charges of violating martial law.

They were sought by the authorities in June 1980. Since then, they had attempted to stow away to Japan and then had hidden themselves before their arrest as suspects in the arson case at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center.

The sentencing trial for them will be held at 1000 on 5 July at the 14th Collegiate Court presided over by Judge (Kim Hon-mok) of the Seoul District Criminal Court.

SINMUN CITES EXPERTS ON UNREST IN NORTH

SK150930 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent Pak Hwa-chin from Tokyo]

[Excerpts] Rumors prevail in Japanese political circles and among specialists on North Korea that the recent trend in North Korea is unusual and that something has happened there. Japanese press circles, including the NHK broadcast station and the KYODO press agency, which both sent reporters to North Korea on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, have rendered unusually low-key reportage on North Korea. Following TONGIL ILBO's repeated reports disclosing the internal situation in North Korea, citing information obtained from high-ranking Chongnyon officers who had visited North Korea, the North Korean puppets, with a clumsy excuse, have canceled on four occasions the scheduled visits to Pyongyang of pro-North Korean Japanese politicians, creating a suspicion that the North Korean domestic situation is unusual.

Kamada Mitsudo, specialist on North Korean affairs from Tokyo SHINBUN, said: North Korea considers Japanese politician's visit to Pyongyang undesirable because it sees them as different from Westerners in discovering something linked to Kim Chong-il's succession to power.

Tamaki Moto, reknowned Japanese specialist on North Korean affairs, said that North Korea's recent cancellation of the Japanese politician's scheduled visit to Pyongyang can be construed as a retaliation for Japan's past refusal to grant Hyon Chun-kuk entry into Japan and for the recent visit to Seoul by Tagawa Seiichi, chairman of the New Liberal Club. He added that this cancellation appears to be the result of North Korea's evaluation of the visit of Japanese politicians to Pyongyang as unfavorable under circumstances in which the discord of views still exists in North Korea in connection with the succession issue involving Kim Chong-il.

He said that Japanese reporters, including those from NHK, who had visited Pyongyang on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, failed to meet Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and found that North Korean newspapers and radios were conducting campaigns on a large scale for the purpose of Kim Chong-il's succession to power. They interpreted this as an indication that the hereditary issue involving Kim Chong-il still has not been settled. He said that this situation can be linked to recent unusual events in North Korea.

Japanese specialists on North Korea have shown deep interest in TONGIL ILBO's report on internal rebellions in North Korea, citing information sources from Chongnyon leaders. Some of these specialists say that the large-scale purge of opponents in the party and the army by Kim Chong-il and his followers have met unexpectedly fierce resistance.

While refusing to disclose the name of the person concerned and citing reliable information, TONGIL ILBO reported that the son of a repatriated Chongnyon executive member has been captured and shot to death while trying to escape to Japan by boat, unable to withstand severe oppression. These specialists said that, judging from these facts, the North Korean people's resistance to the plan for having Kim Chong-il succeed to power is unexpectedly great.

ROK-ZAIRE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 9 JUN

SK100207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 5

["Text" of joint communique issued 9 June by Governments of Republic of Korea and Zaire]

[Text] 1. H.E. the president of the Republic of Zaire was accompanied by an important delegation including:

(1) Mr. Yoka Mangono, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation,

(2) Mr. Seti Yale, special adviser to the president,

(3) Mrs. Ekila Liyondo, member of the Executive Committee of the M.P.R. and secretary general for the feminine condition,

(4) Mr. Bokana W'ondangela, commissioner general for planning,

(5) Mr. Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi, director of the Bureau of the President-Founder of the M.P.R., president of the republic,

(6) Mr. Lombo lo-Mangamanga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Korea,

(7) Mr. Nakema Iloo, principal adviser to the president of the republic,

(8) Mr. Nyiwa Mobutu, ambassador at large,

(9) Mr. Nzungu, adviser to president of the republic,

(10) Mr. Basele, ambassador, principal adviser for foreign affairs and international cooperation,

(11) Mr. Ngandu Mualaba, ambassador, director for America, Asia and Middle East,

(12) Mr. Mibulumukini Na Mbeka, principal adviser to the commissioner general for planning,

(13) Mr. Bosekota W'atshia, adviser to the commissioner general for planning, and other senior officials of the Government of the Republic of Zaire.

2. During this visit, H.E. President Chon awarded the Grand Order of Mugunghwa to H.E. the President of the Republic of Zaire and Mrs. Mobutu Sese Seko. In return, H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko conferred the Grand National Order of the Leopard on H.E. the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Chon. H.E. the President and Mrs. Mobutu Sese Seko laid a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldiers in the national cemetery.

H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko was accorded an honorary doctor's degree in political science at Seoul National University. He also visited the industrial complexes and ROK army units.

3. The two heads of state discussed matters of mutual concern in a sincere and cordial atmosphere. Concerning the bilateral relations, they expressed their satisfaction on the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. They agreed to do their best with a view to reinforcing these relations for the mutual interests of their peoples.

4. H.E. President Chon referring to the Korean question, explained the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Korea to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and to realize peaceful reunification of Korea, in particular, his proposal for democratic reunification through national reconciliation.

H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko, highly appreciating the efforts and initiatives of the Republic of Korea to consolidate peace on the Korean Peninsula, expressed his support of of the reunification policy of H.E. President Chon.

5. The two heads of state, sharing the view that the Korean question should be resolved without outside interference and by peaceful means through dialogue fostering national reconciliation and consensus, agreed to closely cooperate with each other in international fora including the summit conferences of the nonaligned countries for the realization of these objectives.

6. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed his admiration for the remarkable progress achieved by the Republic of Korea in the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields under the leadership of H.E. President Chon. H.E. President Chon paid high tribute to the efforts being exerted by the Zairian people for the maintenance and consolidation of the national unity, social progress and economic development accomplished under the able leadership of H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko and in conformity with the philosophy of the Zairian 'authenticity'.

7. The two presidents reviewed the international situation, particularly the recent developments in Asia and Africa. In this regard, they expressed their firm belief that the respect for the principles of national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations and the renouncement of use of force is essential to the maintenance of international peace and security.

8. The two heads of state, reaffirming the policy of their governments to oppose all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism, expressed their disapproval of apartheid being exercised in South Africa and reiterated their support to the pertinent resolutions of the Organization for the African Unity, the movement of the nonaligned countries and the United Nations, in particular, Resolution 435 of the Security Council for the early realization of the independence of Namibia.

9. The two heads of state exchanged views on the initiatives for their governments for reinforcing their economic independence and securing self-sufficiency of the people.

10. Considering that the cooperation among developing countries must be developed and further reinforsed for the interest of their peoples, the two heads of state charged their competent ministers to study and promote the ways and means susceptible to stimulate and encourage the cooperation between the Republic of Zaire and the Republic of Korea.

11. In this sense, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the three agreements, signed in 1981 between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire, namely the general convention on the economic, techical, scientific and cultural cooperation, the commercial agreement and the cultural cooperation, the commercial agreement and the cultural agreement, which, through their immediate application, must materialize the cooperation that is enormously desired. In this context, the other two agreements, namely the agreement on the maritime transportation and the agreement on the promotion and the protection of investments, are requested with much interests to be signed.

12. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko extended his congratulations on the selection of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympic games and wished that the 1988 Olympiad would be a successful event. H.E. President Chon affirmed that the Korean Government and people would do their best in order to make it a festival for the promotion of understanding and friendship among all the nations of the world in accordance with the spirit of the Olympic games.

13. The two heads of state confirmed with satisfaction that the visit of H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko to the Republic of Korea greatly contributed to the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and to deepening the mutual understanding between the two peoples.

14. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed, on behalf of his spouse and his suite, his profound gratitude to H.E. President Chon and to the government and people of the Republic of Korea for their warm and friendly reception and hospitality accorded to them during their trip to the Republic of Korea. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko cordially reiterated his invitation to H.E. President Chon to visit the Republic of Zaire in the near future. H.E. President Chon accepted it with gratitude.

AUSTRALIA PLEDGES STEADY MINERAL EXPORTS

SK160140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- Korea will upgrade its trade with Australia in the field of mineral resources in line with agreements reached at the third Korean-Australian Resources Cooperation Council meeting in Canberra June 7-9.

An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Wednesday that during the three-day meeting, Australia pledged to continue to supply Korea with necessary mineral resources at moderate and reasonable prices, and welcomed Korea's participation in natural resources development in the form of joint ventures without discrimination.

Australia will double the coal handling capacity of its New Castle Port by 1984 to speed up coal exports to Korea, solve problems arising from demurrages of Korean ships and promote technical assistance by training Korean technicians in oil prospecting and other mineral resources developments.

The Korean Government will extend administrative and financial support to Daewoo, Samsung and Posco, Korean firms now negotiating for the development of Australian iron ores and coal mines in joint ventures, according to the official.

At present, three Korean firms are engaged in joint venture coal development projects -- Posco at the Mr. Thorley Mine and Hyundai and Daesung at the Drayton Coal Mine.

PREMIER-LED MISSION TO LEAVE FOR SAUDI ARABIA

SK160107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to dispatch special eight-member presidential delegation led by Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun to Saudi Arabia to express condolence over the death of King Khaled and congratulations on the accession of new King Fahd to the throne.

The mission will leave here Friday and arrive in Saudi Arabia Saturday, according to Chong Yon-chun, chief press secretary for the premier.

Members of the special delegation will include Korean Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Chang Ye-chun; Energy-Resources Minister Yi Son-ki; Kim Chae-ik, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs; and Cho Yong-kil, secretary general to the premier.

On their way home, they will have talks with high-ranking officials of Arab countries on increased cooperation in the construction field between Korea and the oil-rich states and visit Korean construction sites to encourage workers there.

They are scheduled to return around June 24. The government also decided to hoist flags at half-mast at administrative offices in Seoul today to express condolence over the death of King Khaled.

KHMER ROUGE, KPNLF REACH POWER-SHARING AGREEMENT

BK160600 Hong Kong AFP in English 0549 GMT 16 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Jun (AFP) -- The ousted Khmer Rouge government has finally reached agreement on power-sharing within a proposed coalition of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean groups, diplomatic sources said today.

The breakthrough came at a high-level meeting last weekend between the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), led by former Premier Son Sann.

According to two well-informed diplomats, an agreement drawn up at that meeting provides for former Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the third group in the proposed alliance, to become president of Democratic Kampuchea, the official name of the deposed but United Nations-recognized government.

Khmer Rouge Prime Minister Khieu Samphan would become vice president in charge of foreign affairs, while Son Sann would be premier, the sources said.

It was understood that the Khmer Rouge had settled on having Khieu Samphan in charge of foreign affairs after the KPNLF steadfastly refused the creation of a separate portfolio for Ieng Sary, current Khmer Rouge foreign minister.

The KPNLF, the largest non-communist resistance group, has long opposed Ieng Sary on grounds that he was closely associated with the ousted government's brutal rule from April 1975 until the Vietnamese invaded and set up a client government in Phnom Penh in January 1979.

The diplomats said the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge had also agreed on setting up four "coordinating committees" to handle day-to-day affairs for the future alliance.

There would be separate committees to handle defense, health and social affairs, education and culture, and lastly, finance, the sources said.

There was no immediate confirmation of the pact from either of the two groups, but both have repeatedly stressed their interest in forming a coalition.

Prince Sihanouk, for his part, has maintained that he is posing no conditions for entering a tripartite coalition and is ready to assume the president's job as head of state.

It was understood the "coordinating committees," set up instead of normal cabinet portfolios, would make their decisions by consensus and apparently be tripartite bodies.

The agreement came shortly after Son Sann dropped his long-standing demand to control the majority of posts in a coalition he was entering highly reluctantly.

He did so under pressure from many anti-Soviet states, including the United States, China, and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Last week, Son Sann's KPNLF announced it had accepted four key "principles" laid down by the Khmer Rouge as a pre-condition to setting up an alliance. These were tripartism, non-predominance of any of the factions, consensus in decision-making and retention of the "legitimacy and framework" of Democratic Kampuchea, the deposed Khmer Rouge state.

Analysts cautioned that even if an agreement had been reached, it was unlikely to have any early effect on the ground, where 150,000-200,000 battle-hardened Vietnamese troops are protecting the hand-picked government they installed in Phnom Penh in January, 1979.

In the short term, the goal of the coalition would be to submerge within itself the identity of the Khmer Rouge, villified internationally for their brutal rule from 1975 to 1979.

The coalition project has been meticulously nurtured by the United States and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

ASEAN foreign ministers, who were winding up their annual meeting in Singapore today, may give more details of the reported breakthrough during a scheduled news conference this afternoon, analysts said.

Representatives of the Khmer Rouge were not immediately available for comment.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET CONFERS MEDALS ON PRK LEADERS

BK130627 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Jun (SPK) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 14 May decided to confer medals "for the consolidation of the brotherhood in arms" [fraternite d'armes] on the leaders of the PRK.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, were presented with these high Soviet distinctions for their "contribution to the cause of strengthening global peace and their achievements in the consolidation of the brotherhood in arms and military cooperation between the USSR and the socialist and other friendly states."

MINISTER BOU THANG VISITS TROOPS IN KONG PISEI

BK160549 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jun (SPK) -- Defense Minister Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Monday 14 June paid a visit to combatants of a unit in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province, 50 km west of Phnom Penh.

Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Political Department, accompanied Minister Bou Thang.

Minister Bou Thang praised the combatants for their success in providing security for the population. During the past 6 months, through their agitation work they succeeded in bringing back to reason 284 misled people. The unit helped the population in production work and in building houses and roads.

Bou Thang urged to them to take good care of the bonds of solidarity with the population, to expand and consolidate the local forces and to strengthen international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam.

The delegation visited armored units on the same day.

POST: KHMER COALITION 'CLOSER THAN EVER'

BK160111 Bangkok POST in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[By Alan Dawson and Banyat Thasaniyawet]

[Text] Kampuchean rebels have moved closer than ever before in recent days to forming their long-sought coalition against the Hanoi-installed regime in Phnom Penh, diplomatic and other sources said yesterday.

The sources said only one issue remained to be settled among the three major groups struggling to set up a united political organisation, but one described it as "an important and troublesome final detail."

The Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of Son Sann have spent the last few days locked in debate over who would control the foreign ministry of a new Democratic Kampuchea administration.

But negotiators have reached agreement on the top leadership, which would make Prince Norodom Sihanouk the president, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan the vice president and Son Sann the prime minister of a coalition, the sources said.

The Khmer Rouge at first insisted that their current Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary keep his titles and powers in any new government, but the KPNLF flatly refused this. Son Sann wanted to be foreign minister as well as prime minister.

The sources said the KPNLF, recognising overwhelming Khmer Rouge military superiority, wanted to control the only other important government portfolio, in order to be able to speak for the resistance at the United Nations and other foreign forums.

At the last report, control of the foreign ministry was the final stumbling block between the Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF to an announcement that agreement on a coalition had been reached, the sources said.

Negotiations were said to have been conducted mainly through a senior, experienced Thai military officer respected by both major resistance groups, sources said. The Thai Foreign Ministry had earlier bowed out of the talks after the failure to convince China to help ease Khmer Rouge intransigence.

Apart from the leadership, negotiators representing the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and Sihanouk also reached agreement on setting up three "committees" to take the place of what normally would be cabinet ministers.

In this formula, cabinet decisions would be reached after discussions and agreement among the co-equal representatives of the three resistance groups. The sources said they were surprised that the Khmer Rouge agreed to put the coalition's defence ministry under such a committee, since virtually all fighting soldiers are loyal to the pro-communist group.

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source said that a summit meeting of the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions might be held in Kuala Lumpur, instead of in Geneva as earlier suggested by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The source said both the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge had agreed on Kuala Lumpur as the venue of the summit and they would notify the prince who is now in Pyongyang about their proposed site.

OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT GENEVA ILO CONFERENCE

BK160901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] On 10 June, at the 66th meeting of the UN International Labor Organization [ILO] in Geneva, Switzerland, Nguyen Van Diep, deputy minister of labor and head of the SRV delegation, delivered a speech on Vietnam's achievements and policies in the labor field. Comrade Nguyen Van Diep pointed out the very important results in solving unemployment; the very grave problems left by the imperialist and neocolonialist war of aggression; the great efforts of our country's working people in restoring and developing the national economy; and the collective mastership role of the Vietnamese working people.

Touching on the Southeast Asian situation, Comrade Nguyen Van Diep said: The SRV, the LPDR and the PRK are united and cooperate with each other in all domains. The three peoples are attached to each other in the common struggle for the independence and prosperity of each country. They will do their best to struggle for a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative SoutheastAsia.

NHAN DAN HAILS 12 JUN PEACE MARCH IN NEW YORK

OW140859 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The peace march in New York on June 12 was a firm objection to the Reagan administration's policy of nuclear arms race, says NHAN DAN today. The paper points out that it was also a protest against the bellicose foreign policy of the White House and the Pentagon aimed at exacerbating the international situation.

The paper says: "The June 12 march marked a major progress of the peace movement in the United States. It was the largest rallying of forces since the American people's demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Vietnam."

It notes that the current peace campaign in the United States, Western Europe and Japan deals a telling blow at the attempts of the Reagan administration and other imperialist forces to breed a psycho-war mood while advertising their "good will for peace." "With their resolute stand," the paper continues, "the advocates of peace, freedom and justice in the United States, Western Europe and Japan are maintaining high vigilance over the Reagan administration's next moves. They demand that the United States negotiate as soon as possible with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation and other issues concerning disarmament."

The voice of the peace movement in the West is becoming more weighty in international political life, NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN GREETS ZHIVKOV ON RECEIVING SRV HONOR

OW141405 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The national paper NHAN DAN today editorially congratulates Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, on his being presented with Vietnam's highest honor -- the Gold Star Order. The paper says: "The conferment of Vietnam's highest distinction on Todor Zhivkov is an expression of the sincere sentiments and profound gratitude of the Vietnamese party, government and people towards the fraternal party government and people of Bulgaria, particularly the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party and people, a close friend of the Vietnamese people."

It says that the decoration made in preparation for the celebration of the centenary birthday of Georgi Dimitrov, a great Bulgarian communist and an eminent leader of the international communist and workers' movement, will further tighten the relations between Vietnam and Bulgaria."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The Vietnamese people highly appraise the revolutionary life of Todor Zhivkov. The fine realities of Bulgaria over the past 25 years have been closely associated with the diversified activities of the Bulgarian leader and with the correct and creative home and foreign policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party and state headed by Todor Zhivkov."

Praising the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, the paper says: "The Bulgarian Communist Party, Government and people have rendered strong support and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people in their resistance war against U.S. aggression for national salvation in the past as well as in socialist construction and national defence at present, especially in the fight against Chinese expansionism. The treaty of friendship and cooperation and other agreements between Vietnam and Bulgaria have constituted a firm foundation for the ever closer friendship and all-sided cooperation between the countries".

"We would like to extend our best congratulations to Todor Zhivkov and wish him good health to continue, together with the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, leading the fraternal Bulgarian people to successfully carry out the resolutions of the 12th B.C.P. Congress. We wish the Bulgarian people great success in building a developed socialist society, thus actively contributing to the strength of the socialist community in the interests of peace and security and the world," NHAN DAN concludes.

FATHERLAND FRONT MISSION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

OW151534 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Presidium President Hoang Quoc Viet left here today for Sofia for the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birthday.

The send-off party included Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

TO HUU RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

OW151532 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- A Vietnamese delegation headed by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here today from the 36th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Budapest, Hungary.

It was welcomed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Vice-Chairman Du Muoi and Tran Phuong, and other high-ranking officials. Also present on the occasion were Hungarian Charge d'Affires A.I. Tamas Lajos and Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. Igor Ognetov.

SRV CONFERS LABOR ORDER ON SOVIET EXPERTS

OW141632 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The Ministry of Construction on Saturday held a cremony to confer the Labour Order on the Soviet experts who have helped build the Bim Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi.

The decoration was performed by Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of construction. The ceremony was attended by Nguyen Thu, vice-minister of construction, and V.D. Naguibin, economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy.

USSR CONFERS FRIENDSHIP ORDER ON SRV ENVOY

OW140925 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to confer the Soviet order Friendship Among Nations on Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai. The decision was made in acknowledgment of his contributions to developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

SRV, LAOS SIGN MEDICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW150805 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- An agreement on medical cooperation for 1982 has been signed between Vietnam and Laos. Signatories were Prof. Hoang Dinh Cau and Prof. Vannaret, respectively vice ministers of public health of Vietnam and Laos. Prof. Vannaret is leading a Lao medical delegation on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

The Lao guests were cordially received here on June 11 by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO INDIA

OW152210 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- Premier Pham Van Dong has sent the following message of sympathy to Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi: "On learning that the recent severe cyclone has caused heavy losses in life and property to the people of Orissa State of India, I would like to extend to Your Excellency and, through you, to the bereaved people of Orissa State, my heartfelt sympathy.

I am convinced that under the leadership of the Government of India headed by Your Excellency, the people in the affected areas will soon overcome the consequences of the cyclone and resume their normal life.

I take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency my best wishes for your personal happiness and the assurances of my highest considerations."

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS PUBLISHER'S ANNIVERSARY

OW141437 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the Kim Dong Publishing House, 17 June 1957-17 June 1982, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has addressed a letter to its editorial staff, cadres and employees. The letter reads in part:
Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the Kim Dong Publishing House, I affectionately convey to you, comrades, my warmest sentiments and greetings.

Review the publishing house's activities over the past 25 years, draw the most appropriate lessons, be well aware of the do's and dont's and the good and the bad and, on this basis, map out a work program for the near future to make the most practical contributions to educating our country's teenage generation in the present situation.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON DISCIPLINE IN LIFE, WORK

BK121433 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 82, pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 May editorial: "Discipline in Daily Life and Work"]

[Excerpt] With its policies, guidelines and directives, our party rules over the whole society through the proletarian dictatorial state machinery and through various mass organizations. The party's policies and guidelines are reflected in the Constitution and laws.

The state is an essential tool with which the people exercise their collective mastery. As a state "of the people, from the people and for the people," it is most important that all organs of the state properly carry out their legal functions in order to secure the laboring people's collective mastery, to create a disciplined and orderly communal life, to struggle effectively against unlawful acts and social vices, and to do away with all negative phenomena.

Party cadres and members must exemplarily comply with the law, scrupulously observe discipline in daily life and work, satisfactorily implement the four systems which have already been in force (namely the system of responsibility, the system of labor discipline, the system of protecting public property and the system of serving the people), and motivate everyone to comply scrupulously with the party's policies and lines and with state law. Every citizen, irrespective of his age, profession or social position, must scrupulously comply with the law and the Constitution without placing himself above the law or breaching the law. Instead, he must protect the law and prevent any breach of the law and social order.

At present, due to the serious consequences of the devastation of war coupled with constant sabotage by the enemy in all respects, the life of our people still experiences numerous difficulties. Social vices bequeathed by the old regime have yet to be eradicated drastically. Such a situation has adversely affected the observance of discipline at work and in daily life. However, we should not use the difficult economic situation and certain negative phenomena as an excuse to relax the observance of discipline or of building a new way of life. It would be wrong if we contended that, as we do not now have sufficient conditions to build a new cultural lifestyle, we must concentrate on stepping up economic development and improving the people's livelihood.

Facts show that despite countless difficulties facing the people in many areas -- including those in the frontline where the people are hour after hour coping with the enemy's sabotage schemes and actions -- our people and combatants have still been able to build for themselves a beautiful, orderly and disciplined way of life. Thanks to this, they have performed other activities in productive labor, combat and combat readiness very well. The resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress says that "building new culture and new-type men is mandatory and it can be carried out step-by-step, beginning immediately. In the forthcoming stages, there will be many objective and subjective factors permitting us to start building a beautiful society with modern ways of life and good relations between men and men -- a society in which the laboring people can feel happy even if their living standards are not high enough."

Our people's armed forces are a backbone force of the system of proletarian dictatorship and of the system of socialist collective mastery. With this heavy but glorious duty, our armed forces are determined to develop their fine tradition and character as a people's army and to set good examples as a unified collective with a high sense of organization and discipline. In addition, the scrupulous implementation of the party's policies, state law and the army's regulations and discipline will constitute a lever and a sharp weapon for each of our cadres and combatants to exercise his collective mastery over the society and the country.

The observance of discipline in daily life and work is also regarded as a guarantee for building our armed forces into a revolutionary people's army with a iron-like determination to win, a still-higher degree of standardization and modernization, a constantly-improved combat readiness, and a desire to fulfill all missions entrusted to it by the fatherland.

INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAX COLLECTION EXAMINED

BK151700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 9 Jun editorial: "Step Up the Collection of Industrial-Commercial Taxes"]

[Text] Over the past recent years, industrial-commercial transactions in the collectively and privately-run economic sectors have continually undergone considerable change. Artisan and handicraft production has developed fairly well. In a number of localities, marketing cooperatives have developed their own businesses. These efforts have contributed to increasing social products and serving the people's livelihood.

There have been many cases, however, in which production and business practices have not been carried out correctly. Private trade has developed in an unorganized manner and has shown many negative phenomena. Although the revenues of the collectively and privately-run economic sectors have increased, they have been widely distributed among many kinds of earners with those who have engaged in illegal practices -- namely profiteers and hoarders -- having the largest incomes.

Implementing various resolutions of the party and the state on the improvement of distribution and circulation, the party committee echelons and the administrations in various areas have concerned themselves with providing guidance regarding taxes. In these areas, the collection of taxes has contributed to enhancing market management and bringing more revenues for the state budget.

In general, however, the results that have been obtained are still poor due to a failure to develop the effect of tax collection over the control of industrial-commercial transactions and over the redistribution of business revenues. The management of tax collection has not yet been able to cover fully all areas and establishments engaging in production and business and to keep up with price fluctuations. The amount of uncollected taxes has been quite great. Many cases of swindling, speculation and hoarding have not been denounced and severely punished. The revenues of those big-time businessmen with excessively high and unreasonable incomes have not been regulated correctly.

Some people still view the collection of taxes simply as a collection of money for the state budget. Fearing that tax collection would cause prices to rise and private producers and traders to lose their enthusiasm, these people have failed to manage closely the registration of trades, collect taxes fully on various kinds of goods and stipulated, and to adjust levies quickly to correspond with actual trade conditions. Instead, they have allowed themselves to create more levies for their localities or have come up with stipulations contrary to the tax system now in force.

The political report at the Fifth VCP Congress outlines the tasks to be carried out by the distribution and circulation sector, noting that it is necessary to participate in the struggle to expand the battlefield of socialism, reduce the spontaneous battlefield of capitalism, and regulate at all costs the incomes of the people of various strata in a fair and reasonable manner.

In order to adopt a positive monetary-financial policy suitable to the current stage quickly, the state must regard financial and monetary work as an effective tool to improve and develop the economy. The state must promote increased sources of revenues -- ranging from the state-run economic sector to the collectively-run and other economic sectors -- and must strictly control financial revenues and expenditures.

In the same vein, the entire system of industrial-commercial taxes must be revised in order to meet requirements dictated by the political tasks for the new situation. The collection of industrial-commercial taxes must be regarded as an effective tool with which the proletarian dictatorial state can direct and control, in accordance with socialist principles, industrial-commercial transactions -- both collectively and privately-run -- and satisfactorily redistribute national incomes obtained from production and trade.

In order to build socialism at a time when the economy is still characterized by small production and when social products and national incomes are still scattered among various kinds of earners, efforts to accumulate national wealth will be of paramount importance.

In the next 5-10 years, revenues obtained from business transactions of the collectively and privately-run economic sectors will continue to constitute a large proportion of the total revenues of society. Therefore, it is necessary to develop to the fullest the effect of industrial-commercial taxes, to encourage the abilities of various industrialists and traders to contribute, and to regulate correctly revenues obtained from business transactions.

On the basis of scrupulously complying with policies on taxes along with uniformly implementing other policies on prices, market mangement, collection and purchases, and market improvement, the collection of industrial-commercial taxes must be carried out in such a way as to improve and enhance market management and prevent speculation, illegal deals, and theft of state and collective property, thus contributing to maintaining public order and security.

The party committees and administrations at various levels must provide close guidance for the collection of taxes, trying to create a profound change in the organization of its implementation. They must link the collection of taxes with market management as well as with the uniform implementation of all related policies; increase the contingent of tax affairs cadres numerically; improve their work abilities and ethical qualities; and increase the material bases and means of operation for the tax affairs sector. They must enforce tax-related laws and regulations scrupulously and uniformly on a national scale; eliminate liberal phenomena such as failing to observe or misinterpreting policies; and severely punish in accordance with the law those who commit tax evasion and fraud and who oppose tax policies.

As fighters on the distribution and circulation front, cadres and personnel of the tax affairs sector must firmly grasp and correctly enforce various tax policies; improve their control methods and measures; attach importance to organization-building and to the cultivation of their revolutionary ethics; and satisfactorily fulfill their mission of stepping up the collection of industrial-commercial taxes.

NHAN DAN URGES EXPANSION OF WINTER CROP

BK101450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 8 June editorial: "Expand and Intensively Cultivate the Winter Crop"]

[Text] Initiating the cultivation of the winter crop and making it a major production season are among the objectives set forth by the party and state in their plan to develop agricultural production in the northern areas where two rice crops are planted every year.

This stems from a biological revolution which advocates replacing long-term low-yield rice strains with short-term high-yield rice varieties in conjunction with efforts to reschedule the 10th-month and promote increased production through intensive cultivation and multicropping. This is to exploit available potentials in land and labor and the existing material and technical bases.

Experience obtained from the cultivation of the winter crop over the past 10 years attests to the correctness of the requirements set for initiating the cultivation of the winter crop. Each year the winter crop brings us an additional half a million tons of grain in terms of paddy, a large quantity of animal feed and a number of export-oriented agricultural goods of high value. Many districts have concerned themselves with the cultivation of the winter crop. After fulfilling their grain obligations, they have still been able to maintain their normal food consumption standard during March -- the pre-harvest period -- even during years when they were stricken by waterlogging, floods and drought.

The winter crop is closely related to the 10th-month crop, and especially to the early 10th-month rice. The winter crop acreage will increase if the time and space interval between the 10th-month crop and the winter-spring crop that follows is extended. Whether or not we can expand the winter crop acreage actively and steadily will depend on the actual production conditions in each area and on the economic and technical factors needed to ensure the highest results for all the three cropping seasons in the year.

At present, in the movement to actively expand and intensively cultivate the winter crop, there exists an unjustifiable tendency to weigh pros and cons. When there is not enough chemical fertilizer to encourage the expansion of the winter crop, some persons have advocated concentrating labor and materials on cultivating only two rice crops in order to exceed the contracted quota as far as possible while leaving much to be desired with regard to the cultivation of the winter crop. There have been indications that leadership over the cultivation of the winter crop is lagging. In general, efforts to cultivate the winter crop seem to be coming to a standstill and have even dropped in certain areas in recent years, with total acreage dropping from 263,000 hectares in 1980 to 242,000 hectares in 1981. The average output of many major crop plants has also shown a decline.

The planned target for this year's winter crop production is higher than that in previous winter crops. It is essential that we cultivate more than 240,000 hectares under any circumstances. This is 100,000 hectares more than last year. The purpose is to contribute to tackling the grain problem during March -- the preharvest period -- and to produce enough feed to maintain the herd of domestic animals.

All localities, production establishments and responsible sectors must devise comprehensive plans with practical measures to make the winter crop a success in the three areas -- acreage, output and yield. They must do away with all negative phenomena and be fully determined to ensure the best success for this winter crop. It is necessary to reexamine all advantages and disadvantages in order to establish criteria and measures in a positive and steadfast manner.

In this year's winter crop, we must strive to overcome a number of major difficulties resulting from a drop in the supply of some essential technical materials by the state and from the inadequacy of crop seeds, thus making it impossible for many cooperatives to ensure the fulfillment of planned targets for acreage. A lack of draft force and a delay in the cultivation of 10th-month rice, especially in the early 10th-month rice, will hamper the cultivation of major winter crop plants.

In order to ensure the fulfillment of the planned targets for winter crop acreage, localities and production establishments must set a rational cultivation pattern for the 10th-month crop and must ensure that the acreage devoted to early 10th-month rice is equivalent to the acreage of early winter rice.

They must sow rice seeds on dry soil beds in order to ensure the early transplanting of early 10th-month rice in accordance with the schedule. The plowing of early 10th-month ricefields must be carried out quickly with a determination to begin plowing as soon as the 5th-month rice is harvested. We must concentrate the draft force, both mechanized and manual, on soil preparation and, if necessary, we must mobilize peasants to do the plowing with the use of hoes. We must quickly repair broken-down tractors, provide sufficient spare parts and fuel for the operation of tractors and create favorable conditions for the purchase of draft cattle and for their transportation to localities which need a draft force.

Many localities are now in need of seeds for certain kinds of essential crop plants, especially potatoes, and have failed to observe the set crop allocation pattern. Production establishments must check the amount of potato seeds they now have and must care for them carefully until they are planted. We must plant sweet potatoes in the autumn growing season in order to obtain seedlings for the winter growing season and must prepare seedlings for other essential crops such as soybeans and green beans.

Practicing the product-contract system with individual laborers in the cultivation of winter crops constitutes an important measure which will be instrumental in encouraging cooperative members to concern themselves with production.

Local administrative echelons and responsible sectors must devise practical policies and implement drastic and practical steps to overcome negative phenomena and correctly ensure respect for the three interests in order to contribute to making this winter crop a total success.

BRIEFS

HANOI 5TH-MONTH SPRING RICE -- To date suburban districts of Hanoi have harvested 15,238 hectares of 5th-month spring rice, achieving 28.6 percent of cultivated area. These districts have also plowed 4,452 hectares of ricefields for the 10th-month crop and are preparing land for other subsidiary crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jun 82 BK]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN OBLIGATION -- In April, southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward delivered to state granaries almost 220,000 tons of grain. To date these provinces and cities have achieved 68. 1 percent of their grain obligation plan norms for 10th-month and winter-spring crops. [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 1 BK]

HA SON BINH NEW RESETTLERS -- Between January and March, Ha Son Binh Province sent 568 families of 2,287 persons to various new economic zones in Lam Dong and Song Be Provinces. In March alone Quoc Oai and Chuong My districts sent 367 families of 1,500 persons to resettle in these two provinces. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 82 p 2 BK]

LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONES -- Over the past 3 months Lam Dong Province has received 574 families which include 2,859 workers for resettlement in various new economic zones. Despite numerous difficulties in materials and capital, the province has promptly helped these newcomers stabilize their daily life and embark on agricultural production. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2 BK]

AUSTRALIA

MATERIALS ON ISSUE OF NUCLEAR SHIP VISITS

ANZUS To Discuss Visits

BK151005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The controversy over visits by nuclear-armed or powered ships to Australia and New Zealand is expected to head the agenda at next week's meeting in Canberra of the ANZUS Council of Ministers. ANZUS is a pact signed more than 30 years ago by Australia, New Zealand and the United States to cover their mutual defense in the Pacific region.

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said it was expected that the issue of nuclear-armed or powered ships would be placed on the agenda next Monday [28 June] -- the first day of a 2-day ANZUS Council meeting.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the United States is becoming increasingly worried about the attitudes of opposition parties on both sides of the Tasman to the issue. Our office says the Governments of Australia and New Zealand are firm in their resolve that the ANZUS pact is the cornerstone of their defense structures and have condemned opposition attempts to restrict the entry of American ships to ports in both countries.

The federal leader of the Australian Labor Party, Mr Hayden, has said the federal government should have the right to refuse entry to them.

In New Zealand, the Labor Party leader, Mr Rowling, has said his party is totally opposed to nuclear weaponry, including nuclear-powered warships. Speaking in Wellington, Mr Rowling said the official New Zealand labor party policy was to remain in ANZUS but to seek a major review of the pact to make it more relevant to today's defense threats.

Fraser's Comment

BK130947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Fraser said the debate on nuclear armed ships entering Australian ports raises one of the most fundamental national issues for 30 years. He said the issue was a long-term future of Australia's defense and national security and Australia's status as a firm and reliable partner with the freedom-loving nations of the world. He said the opposition leader Hayden and the socialist left would end Australia's firm commitment to the defense of freedom and democracy by implementing the policy of the Victorian government to ban nuclear armed vessels from its ports.

Fraser accused Hayden and the Labor Party of failing to tell the Australian people of the implications of their decisions on the nuclear ships.

Labor Party Criticism

BK141016 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A controversy has developed between the federal government, the American State Department and the Australian Labor Party [ALP] over Labor's opposition to nuclear ships using Australian ports. Labor state governments in Victoria and New South Wales want to ban nuclear-powered or equipped warships from their ports.

A State Department announcement claims that the United States needs to use its allies' ports to maintain a strategic deterrence. It says it will be difficult if not impossible for the United States to assist in the defense of its allies if American ships were denied entry to ports.

Australian Foreign Minister Street claims the Labor Party wants to isolate Australia and withdraw from relationships which form the basis of the Western alliance. He says such a policy can only advantage the Soviet Union.

The deputy leader of the Federal Labor Party, Mr Bowen, says the Americans have been misinformed in its criticism of ALP policy on nuclear ships. He said it was quite right for the state premiers to worry about such vessels in Melbourne or Sydney ports because it raised the question of the safety of their citizens.

STREET: MORE AID FOR PACIFIC TO COUNTER USSR

BK120935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs Street has said Australian aid programs in the Pacific will be expanded to counter the growing Soviet activity in the region. In an interview on Singapore Government television, Street said Australia was concerned to build up the economies and improve the standard of living of Pacific countries. In conjunction with the United States and New Zealand it had already stepped up assistance with aids such as fisheries research.

Street said Soviet attempts to gain influence among small, isolated and vulnerable countries in the South Pacific would increase. He said Australia was worried about Soviet offers of aid in the region, such as hydrographic surveys or fisheries research and described them as a new development.

Street also repeated Australia's concern over support for Vietnam which had made possible the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which had given Russian military base facilities in Vietnam.

The Singapore television team, which toured Australia also interviewed deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party (Ronald Burn). He said that if the Labor were elected to power as the national government, it would encourage Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to work out peacefully their differences over Kampuchea.

OPPOSITION WANTS SINAI CONTINGENT TO RETURN HOME

BK130937 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The federal opposition wants the Australian contingent in the international peace-keeping force in the Sinai to return home immediately. Labor Party's deputy leader and a spokesman on foreign affairs Bowen said the multinational peace-keeping force had effectively helped Israel invade Lebanon. He said the force represented a United States' presence in the Sinai Peninsula, which covered Israel's southern flank and, therefore, allowed the concentration of Israel's armed forces in Lebanon.

Bowen said the withdrawal of the Australian element in the Sinai force would show Israel's Prime Minister Begin that he would not enjoy the support that he had in the past.

Bowen described the invasion of Lebanon as a disaster, which will have a wearing effect on Israel's relations with Egypt.

The Department of Foreign Affairs says the purpose of the Sinai peace-keeping force is still valid. A spokesman said Australia joined the force in support of the Camp David accords (?which) included negotiations to try to solve the Palestinian problem.

BRIEFS

NAVAL INSTALLATION OPENS -- The Australian Navy's first major shore installation in Queensland has been opened in Cairns. The base was built at a cost of $12.5 million and replaces the original patrol boat facility established in the city in 1971. It will provide maintenance, administration, resupply and berthing facilities for the patrol boats covering about 4,000 km of coastline. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 May 82 BK]

NEW ZEALAND

MINISTER OF WORKS QUIGLEY 'FORCED TO RESIGN'

BK141441 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Wellington, 14 Jun (AFP) -- New Zealand's minister of works, Derek Quigley, was today forced to resign after speaking out against the national development policies of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's government.

Mr. Quigley was told by the prime minister either to apologise for his actions or resign. His decision to quit his Cabinet post is the most open breach in a New Zealand cabinet since the 1930's.

Mr. Muldoon said his ultimatum to Mr. Quigley followed the minister's attacks on the government's growth policy. "I told him his statements went beyond what is acceptable from a Cabinet minister unless accompanied by his resignation," said Mr. Muldoon. The Prime Minister said Mr. Quigley had "offended, angered and embarrassed his Cabinet colleagues."

Mr. Quigley revealed the prime minister had threatened to sack him at the weekend if he appeared on television to explain his attack on government policy. Mr Quigley went ahead with the television appearance and Mr. Muldoon labelled the explanations he offered as "inadequate."

Mr. Quigley was also threatened with sacking during a 1980 leadership row. A lawyer and farmer, he is a leading advocate for the free enterprise lobby inside the ruling National Party. Mr. Quigley's electorate applauded the TV speech in which he warned the government's development policy could endanger the economy, and would starve traditional areas like farming and industry of vital investment cash.

It is not known when Mr. Muldoon will replace his rebel Cabinet minister, but he is expected to bring two under-secretaries into the Cabinet ranks.

AFP CITES KOMPAS COMMENT ON KHMER COALITION

BK151047 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Jun (AFP) -- The leading Indonesian daily newspaper, KOMPAS, today said the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition of Cambodian resistance groups would be a major issue at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Foreign Ministers' Conference in Singapore. It said the formation of such a coalition was still the best way of ousting the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

The paper blamed the Khmer Rouge for the deadlock over forming a front with the non-communist movements headed by former Cambodian head of state Prince Sihanouk, and that of Premier Son Sann. "As long as the Khmer Rouge insists on a leading role in a coalition, such a coalition would be difficult to forge," KOMPAS said.

Vietnam, aware of the support the Khmer Rouge gets from its arch foe China, would throw even stronger opposition in the way of a Khmer Rouge-led coalition, the paper said. The best way would be for the Khmer Rouge to disassociate itself from China and not to force itself as the number one component of the coalition. Likewise, China should not associate itself with the coalition plan, and refrain from posing as the Khmer Rouge sponsor. On the other hand, ASEAN should stand united in seeking a Cambodian solution, and no ASEAN country should be partial to China over Vietnam.

ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, has adopted the principle that both China and Vietnam should honour Cambodia's sovereignty, and it should stick to this principle, the paper said.

If China persists in its role (of having a say in the matter), it would take the ground away from the projected visit next July of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, in his capacity as chairman of the International Commission on Cambodia. If China freed the Khmer Rouge of its patronage, and the Khmer Rouge was willing to stand on an equal footing with its intended partners, the way would be open for a coalition, according to the paper. Vietnam would then be asked to pull out on a guarantee that Cambodia would not instead fall into China's grip -- a guarantee Beijing should be prepared to endorse, the paper said.

ELECTION COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES FINAL RESULTS

BK151129 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0701 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 15 Jun (ANTARA) -- The General Elections Committee (PPI) meeting in session here Monday has decided that based on the general elections results of May last the party Presatuan Pembangunan (Moslem United Development Party -- PPP), has won 94 seats in Parliament, the Golkar functional groups 246 seats and Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI) 24 seats of the total of 364 seats in the house contested. Compared with the results of the general elections in 1977, the new composition of seats meant that PPP had lost five seats in the 1982 balloting (1977 -- 99), Golkar gained 14 more seats (1977 -- 232) and PDI lost five (1977 -- 29).

The special meeting determining the number of seats of the two political parties and Bolkar was chaired by Home Affairs Minister Amir Makhmud who is concurrently chairman of PPI which was attended by election committee supervisors and officials, ranking government officials and civil and military leaders, including provincial governors who were regional general committee chairmen and cabinet ministers as well as representatives of PPP, PDI and Golkar.

Delivering a speech at the meeting Minister Amir Makhmud said that the success of the polling and the counting votes was mainly due to close cooperation and the participation of all concerned including the officials connected with the elections, the security forces, the organisations of participants and the entire Indonesian people.

On behalf of the Indonesian Government, he expressed gratitude and appreciation to all concerned who ensured the success of the elections by their active participation. He expressed hope that the same cooperation and unity would continuously prevail in the current national development drive of the country. He said the vast experience gained by the just concluded general elections should be studied and if necessary improved in facing the general elections in future.

Later Suprapto, secretary to the PPI announced the seats won by the participants of the elections in each separate province throughout the country:

1. Aech Special Autonomous Province 10 parliamentary seats contested of which PPP won 6, Golkar 4 and PDI none.
2. North Sumatra 19 seats contested of which PPP gained 4, Golkar 14 and PDI 1.
3. West Sumatra, 14 contested, PPP won 5, Golkar 9 and PDI nil.
4. Riau, 6 contested, PPP 2, Golkar 4 and PDI nil.
5. South Sumatra, 11 contested, PPP 4, Golkar 6 and PDI 1.
6. Jambi, 6 contested, PPP 1, Golkar 5 and PDI nil.
7. Bengkulu, 4 contested, PPP won 1, Golkar 3 and PDI nil.
8. Lampung, 8 contested, PPP 2, Golkar 5 and PDI 1.
9. West Java, 50 seats contested, PPP 13, Golkar 32 and PDI 5.
10. Jakarta Raya (DKI), 13 contested, PPP 5, Golkar 6 and PDI 2.
11. Central Java, 51 seats, PPP 14, Golkar 31 and PDI 6.
12. Special District of Yogyakarta, 6 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 4, PDI 1.
13. East Java, 57 seats, PPP 21, Golkar 32 and PDI 4.
14. West Kalimantan, 7 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 5 and PDI 1.
15. Central Kalimantan 6 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 5 and PDI nil.
16. South Kalimantan, 10 seats, PPP 4, Golkar 6, PDI nil.
17. East Kalimantan, 6 seats, PPP 2, Golkar 4, PDI nil.
18. North Sulawesi, 6 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 5, PDI nil.
19. Central Sulawesi, 4 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 3, PDI nil.
20. Southeast Sulawesi, 4 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 4, PDI nil.
21. South Sulawesi, 23 seats, PPP 2, Golkar 21, PDI nil.
22. Bali with 8 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 7, PDI 1.
23. Nusatenggara Barat (NTB), 6 seats, PPP 2, Golkar 4, PDI nil.
24. Nusatenggara Timur (NTB), 12 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 12, PDI nil.
25. Maluku, 4 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 3, PDI nil.
26. Irian Jaya, 9 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 8, PDI 1.
27. Timor Timur, 4 seats, all by Golkar.
28. As whole the voter turnout through out the 27 provinces of the country was 75,126,306 voters of which 20,871,880 votes were cast for PPP, 48,334,724 for Golkar and 5,919,702 for PDI showing that Golkar won the majority of votes followed by PPP and the PDI.

'Petition 50' on Election

BK090905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Jun (AFP) -- The "Petition 50" opposition group has called for an extraordinary session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) to ask President Suharto for an account of last month's general elections.

Before the elections the gorup had said it would not participate because, it claimed, the elections were unconstitutional.

In a widely circulated underground leaflet, the group, which consists of 50 leading figures opposed to President Suharto's regime, complained about alleged irregularities in the May 4 poll.

The elections resulted in a 64 percent landslide victory for the ruling Golkar party.

"Petition 50" claimed that official witnesses were prevented from carrying out their poll functions and that irregularities occurred in the distribution of voting cards and in vote counting. Moreover, the group added, there were no formal institutions through which voters could channel their protests.

The group expressed condolences to the families of dozens of people who died in the violence that marred the 45-day political campaign that preceded the elections.

The statement, addressed to Parliament and the Assembly, was signed by former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin on behalf of the "Petition 50" working group.

The numerous underground petitions issued by the group have often been described as a "moral force," an investment for the young generation, but the ban on any publicity has limited direct impact.

BATAN, FRG'S INTERATOM SIGN REACTOR CONTRACT

BK120947 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0906 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Jun (ANTARA) -- The Republic of Indonesia represented by the Indochinese Atomic energy Agency, BATAN (badan tenaga atom nasional) and Interatom GmbH of West Germany signed a contract for the construction of a research reactor in Jakarta on June 5, 1982.

The reactor forms part of the new research establishment Puspitek at Serpong, West Java. Start of nuclear operation is scheduled end of 1986.

According to a BATAN press release, the reactor has a thermal output of 30 mW and achieves neutron flux densities of more than 2,1014 up to 5,1014 per square centimeter per second. With such neutron flux densities it can either be used as a material test and/or as a bean tube reactor.

The reactor concept is based on a swimming poll reactor system with MTR-plate type fuel elements with U308-AL fuel using less than 20 percent U235 enrichment. In order to optimize the neutron flux, the reactor is partially surrounded by beryllium reflector blocks, penetrated by several tangential and radial beam tubes. Space for irradation facilities large enough to allow the irradiation of full scale fuel elements from power reactors is provided at the centre of the core. Further irradiation positions, some of which are connected to a rabbit system, are situated in different core and reflector positions.

With the chosen design features the Indonesian reactor represents a highly advanced facility in the field of nuclear research.

For this a contribution of DM30 million was granted by the German Federal Ministry for Research and technology.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 117 17 June 1982

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ASEAN MINISTERS: KHMER COALITION NOT CONFIRMED

BK161000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today said they had received no official confirmation of Bangkok reports that the ousted Khmer Rouge government had reached agreement with ex-Premier Son Sann on power-sharing formula within a proposed anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition.

But Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said: "If this is true, we certainly welcome such a development".

The Bangkok reports quoting diplomatic sources said the agreement came last weekend at a high-level meeting between the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said there was nothing official, but added that he was optimistic about the formation of a coalition of the three Cambodian resistance groups. "I feel it in my bones," he said.

Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila for his part said: "We have heard about it, but we cannot comment until the three factions officially inform us."

The ASEAN foreign ministers were speaking at a press conference at the end of their three-day annual meeting here.

"This is the first time I heard about it," commented Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Under the agreement, former Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the third faction in the ASEAN-sponsored alliance, would become president of Democratic Kampuchea, the official name of the deposed but United Nations-recognized Khmer Rouge government, the Bangkok reports said quoting two well-informed diplomats. Khmer Rouge Premier Khieu Samphan would reportedly become vice president in charge of foreign affairs while Son Sann would be premier. The Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF also reportedly agreed to set up four "coordination committees" to handle day-to-day affairs in the future alliance.

Throughout the three-day meeting, the ASEAN chief diplomats stressed that while they supported the coalition bid, they felt it was up to the Cambodians themselves to work out the mechanics of the alliance.

A joint communique capping the ASEAN ministerial meeting said the foreign ministers "expressed their continued support for the efforts toward the formation of a Kampuchean (Cambodian) coalition government".

"They recognized that the establishment of a truly representative government in Kampuchea remained a matter for the Kampuchean people themselves to decide," it added.

Under repeated questioning from newsmen, chief diplomats of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand refused to be drawn into discussion of the Cambodian coalition beyond saying they were playing a supportive role.

The ministers instead played up and welcomed the heightened U.N. profile in the search for a political solution in Cambodia. Yesterday and today, they discussed Cambodia with U.N. special representative for humanitarian affairs, Raffeuddin Ahmad, who recently toured ASEAN countries, Vietnam, Laos, China and Japan to discuss "the process of negotiations toward a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea."

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE PRESS COMMUNIQUE

BK161358 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers have expressed satisfaction that there has been accelerated progress in ASEAN cooperation in various fields.

In a press communique issued this afternoon at the end of their 3-day meeting in Singapore, the foreign ministers note that ASEAN has grown in stature and that it is recognized as an important regional organization in international affairs. The intensification of ASEAN's collective efforts and commitments to promote the well-being of the region and its peoples has strengthened ASEAN solidarity. It has also enhanced ASEAN's stature as a viable, dynamic and credible regional organization.

The foreign ministers, however, expressed concern over the existing international political and economic situation, which they said was fast moving into a state of crisis. In their view, the continuing conflict around the world, the growing protectionist tendencies, high inflation and interest rates and unemployment bear testimony to these trends. If such developments were allowed to continue, they would not only stifle the further growth of the ASEAN economies and its cooperation, retard the chances of world economic recovery but more fundamentally would erode the resilience of the system which supports independent nations.

The ASEAN foreign ministers said the social system of a number of newly independent states have been undermined. Noting this dangerous escalating trend, they called for an urgent and total reexamination of the entire international system. They urged the developed industrialized countries to ensure that all measures undertaken by them transcend their national interests and work for the emergence of a new more just and rational international system.

The foreign ministers also noted that cooperation with dialogue countries on market access had, in general, not been up to expactation. In their recent review of ASEAN's relations with third world countries and international organizations, it was agreed that cooperation was needed in such areas as market access, shipping, energy, transfer of technology, commodities and international economic issues and social and cultural matters within the framework of intra-ASEAN cooperation.

The foreign ministers called upon the dialogue countries to make these dialogues more meaningful.

On Kampuchea, the foregin ministers reiterated their full commitment through the UN resolutions calling for the immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. They urged Vietnam, as the party of the conflict, to join the rest of the international community to seek a lasting and peaceful settlement of the problem through negotiations based on the UN resolutions.

The foreign ministers also expressed their continued support for the efforts toward the formation of a Kampuchean coalition government. They recognized that the establishment of a truly representative government in Kampuchea remains a matter for the Kampuchean people themselves to decide.

The foreign ministers, deeply concerned by the parallel situation of continued foreign intervention in Afghanistan, called for the early implementation of the UN resolution which seeks the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan.

The foreign ministers again condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and reaffirmed their support for the UN resolution calling for a cease-fire and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The next ASEAN ministerial meeting will be held in Thailand next June.

In his closing statement at the ASEAN ministerial meeting, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, said his government and the private sector in Thailand were eager to join in the search for new directions for ASEAN economic cooperation. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi asserted that ASEAN is actually a vehicle for economic, social and cultural cooperation. Its proccupation with political and security issues has been forced upon the organization.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in his statement said the decision to expand ASEAN's cooperation to other similar regional groupings would be of tremendous benefit to the association. On the Kampuchean issue Dr Mokhtar reiterated that ASEAN strongly believes that the resolutions of the United Nations and the international conference on Kampuchea remained the only viable solution to the problem. He said ASEAN looks forward to a positive response from Vietnam.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie in his address also touched on the Kampuchean problem. He said ASEAN must continue to support and encourage the current efforts of the Kampuchean resistance groups to form a coalition government. This was because a comprehensive political solution in Kampuchea would enable ASEAN to give fuller attention to other pressing problems. Tan Sri Ghazali also felt that there was a need for a thorough examination of the free enterprise system to protect the interest of all nations which subscribe to the system. He was particularly concerned about the position of small nations in the South Pacific region. He noted that the claim for common heritage of the seabed by certain powers was depriving island nations of the wealth from their natural resources.

In his statement Philippine Foreign Minister Gen Carlos Romulo said ASEAN must concentrate its resources and energy on economic and social development. He said if the threat to ASEAN security was from subversion, real defense must rest on the strong will and unity of the people. This would be enhanced by economic development. General Romulo stressed ASEAN's capacity to interrelate effectively with the industrialized countries and the developing nations depends on its internal cohesion. He believes that this cohesion was already widely perceived by the rest of the world.

In summing up, Mr Dhanabalan said the efforts of the 3-day meeting to consider matters of mutual interest of the five ASEAN countries were productive. The ASEAN foreign ministers were also able to reach decisions easily as their discussions and deliberations were conducted in the traditional spirit of ASEAN warmth and candor.

Further Remarks

BK161344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 16 Jun 82

(By K.S.C. Pillai)

[Excerpts] Singapore, 16 June (AFP) -- The search for a new opening in the stalemated Cambodian problem appeared to have an impetus with the announcement today that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach would soon be visiting at least four of the five ASEAN countries.

Only Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Sawetsila, who was addressing a joint news conference with his ASEAN colleagues at the end of their three-day conference, said that Mr Thach had made "no approach".

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Mr Thach had wanted to come in July, but he (Dr Mokhtar) would prefer a later date because of the forthcoming Moslem fasting month.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie disclosed that his ambassador in Hanoi had extended an invitation to Mr Thach, but no dates have been fixed. The Foreign Ministry is working our the details. He said the talks with Mr Thach would touch on "our endeavor to seek a political solution to the Cambodian conflict within the framework of the United Nations resolutions".

Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo of the Philippines said a request had been made to the Filipino ambassador in Hanoi, but a formal request is still awaited. Mr. Romulo indicated that Mr. Thach would be welcome in Manila, possibly after July.

Today's ministerial statements, coupled with the absence of anti-Vietnamese rhetoric in the joint communique issued earlier today, gave observers the impression that ASEAN's efforts to bring Vietnam into the process of consultation of the Cambodian problem were bearing fruit.

In a parallel effort, ASEAN foreign ministers had two rounds of discussios here with the U.N. special representative, Raffeuddin Ahmad, on the Cambodian situation.

Mr. Ahmad, who had earlier visited Hanoi, in the course of the world body's efforts to work out a political solution, briefed ASEAN leaders on Vietnam's thinking on the issue. His reading of the situation is understood to have given some causes for optimism that Hanoi may, after all, be willing to talk about the Cambodian problem.

This could signal a change from Hanoi's earlier criticism of the United Nations and ASEAN for their alleged "interference" in Cambodia's internal affairs.

Asked to comment whether China was cooperating with ASEAN in its efforts to find a political solution in Cambodia, Mr. Dhanabalan said all countries, including China, wanted a solution.

But when the question was pressed further, Tan Sri Ghazali said: "Let me put it this way. We have no reason to believe they (Beijing) are obstructing."

All the five ministers denied any intention on the part of ASEAN to forge a military alliance among themselves or with a superpower.

Mr Romulo said: "We have no intention to militarise this peaceful organisation, which can only lead to Balkanisation".

He defended the American military bases in the Philippines saying they were "not for aggressive purposes, but only to maintain peace and balance of power in the area".

Asked whether the Philippines was prepared to liquidate these bases as a quid pro quo for Vietnam's pullout from Cambodia, Mr. Romulo said there was no question of equating the two situations. "The (American) bases in the Philippines are to maintain peace in the region, but Vietnam invaded Cambodia and occupied it".

On the question as to how Malaysia and Singapore justified their presence in the five-power defence pact with Australia, New Zealand and Britain, Tan Sri Ghazali side-stepped the issue, and said the zone of peace advocated by ASEAN was intended to exclude big power rivalry in the region.

Mr. Dhanabalan said ASEAN as a group did not believe in military pacts or alliances, but member countries were free to pursue independent policies to safegaurd their security.

Mr. Romulo told newsmen that he did not revive the proposal for an ASEAN summit, originally raised by President Marcos last month "to give a political boost to ASEAN's efforts towards economic progress".

SUZUKI URGES COOPERATION IN 'ERA OF PACIFIC'

OW170312 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Honolulu, Hawaii, June 16 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday called for cooperation and solidarity among nations surrounding the Pacific to cope with the "era of the Pacific."

He made the call in his speech delivered at the East-West Center in Honolulu where he is visiting on the last leg of his four-nation tour which started on June 3.

The Japanese prime minister said that the Pacific region, rich in human and natural resources, is attaining the most dynamic development in the world. Therefore, Suzuki said, the nations in this region have to make efforts to turn the trend of cooperation into solidarity in order to exploit the big potentials in the Pacific region.

Suzuki set forth five principles for materializing the solidarity. They are:

-- The Pacific should be a sea of peace,
-- The Pacific should be a sea of freedom,
-- The Pacific has to be a sea of mutual benefits and
-- The Pacific should be an open sea.

Explaining the principles, Suzuki stressed the great role the United States as a Pacific state is playing for political and economic stability and security.

Suzuki also said that Japan represents an important stabilizing power in this region.

He said cooperation between Japan and the United States as well as among other industrial democracies in the region such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, strengthening of solidarity of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), steady development of South Korea and China's moderate foreign policy were playing a big role in the promotion of peace and prosperity in the region.

He also emphasized the need to guarantee a free exchange of persons and goods and voiced opposition against protectionist trends affecting the regional economic relations.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS INDONESIAN, AUSTRALIAN LEADERS

OW161255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 16 KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja agreed in principle Wednesday to conclude a governmental arrangement for developing Indonesia fishery and other marine resources with the help of Japanese technologies. Talks on the accord will start after domestic coordination work in the two countries, Japanese sources said.

The accord came when the two ministers met here Wednesday. Sakurauchi is here to take part in an enlarged foreign ministers' conference of the five-member ASEAN group and five other nations plus the European Community (EC) scheduled here for Thursday and Friday.

During the meeting, Sakurauchi asked for Indonesia's due consideration for Japanese investors regarding the Jakarta Government's two decisions on a total ban on shrimp trawling in Indonesian waters effective from next January and a total prohibition of timber exports from January 1986, the sources said.

Sakurauchi said such actions would deal a heavy blow to Japanese investers and sought some transitional measures before actual implementation of the bans, they said.

The Indonesian Minister replied there could be no change in the already decided policies, though he said his country takes note of the Japanese requests.

Sakurauchi also took up the Indonesian adoption of the so-called counter-purchase formula under which foreign enterprises winning Indonesian government project deals must in return purchase non-petrochemical products from Indonesia, the Japanese sources said.

Sakurauchi hoped for Jakarta's due consideration on the matter, suggesting that such a formula might constitute a protectionist action, he said.

But Mokhtar did not reply to the question, they said.

The two ministers agreed that Japan would send an economic delegation to Indonesia for a wide-ranging study to expand Japanese economic assistance, the sources added.

Sakurauchi presented Mokhtar with a dollar 20,000 cheque as a token of sympathy for some 35,000 Indonesians who suffered losses in the eruptions of the 2,180-meter Galunggung volcano in West Java in early April.

The Japanese foreign minister met with Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Austin Street Wednesday and shared a favorable view of the ASEAN group's support for the efforts of three Kampuchean resistance groups to form an anti-Vietnam coalition government.

Street, however, strongly opposed the restoration of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, the sources said.

Sakurauchi informed the Australian minister of China's firm support of the Pol Pot government, referring to the talks between Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who visited Tokyo late last month through early this month.

Touching on Suzuki's pet plan for forming regional cooperative groups of the nations facing the Pacific, Sakurauchi and Steet agreed to study the idea through governmental and private-level talks in the future. Suzuki is expected to spell out the plan in Honolulu where he arrived Wednesday (Japan time).

OFFICIAL: NO PLAN NOW TO PREVENT YEN'S DECLINE

OW170627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 17 KYODO -- Japan has no comprehensive plan at the moment to prevent the yen's further decline on foreign exchange markets, a senior government official said Thursday.

Ichiro Fujiwara, administrative vice minister of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said virtually none of Japanese industrial sectors can benefit from the yen's drop against the U.S. dollar.

"Hardest hit is the oil industry. Energy-related industrial sectors will also be hurt," he told reporters. "We are annoyed by the yen's depreciation but see no way to prevent it for now."

Fujiwara said International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe expressed concern over the issue in a speech before a meeting of business leaders earlier in the day. But Abe offered no specific measures to keep the damage caused by the currency fluctuations to Japanese industry to a minimum, the vice minister added.

FURTHER ON PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

Visits Kaesong, KPA Units

SK161726 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1705 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, toured Kaesong on June 16.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee; and KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation was met by Kim Ki-son, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the WPK Kaesong Municipal Committee; Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, and other personages concerned.

The delegation was also met by Wang Jian, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

The delegation visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yang Tong-hun belongs. When the intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms of China, the class brother, who had fought shoulder to shoulder and won victory in the struggle against imperialism, the common enemy, arrived at the unit, soldiers warmly welcomed them, raising cheers.

The delegation was met at the unit by KPA Colonel General Chu To-il, member of the WPK Central Committee, and commanders of the unit. The guests went round establishments of the unit, hearing that our People's Army soldiers are firmly preparing themselves to be one-beat-a-hundred revolutionary soldiers, upholding the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Geng Biao said that the friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of China and Korea have been sealed in blood.

He went on: We fought well in unity in the struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, too. In the difficult days when our Communist Party of China was just founded and the Chiang Kai-shek clique turned coat and went over to the enemy, our intimate Korean comrades fought to help us.

The Korean comrades had fought, helping us, for scores of years before the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Korea. Our two parties, two peoples and two armies were intimate, are so and will be so in the future, too. We will unite with you and win together in the struggle against the common enemy.

Earlier, the delegation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Yun-sik belongs and the KPA unit to which Comrade Yim Yong-sam belongs.

Reception Held

SK161750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and a unit of the Korean People's Army arranged a reception on the evening of June 16 for the Chinese military delegation headed by Minister of National Defense Geng Biao.

Invited to the reception were head of the delegation Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defense; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CCP Central Committee, member of its Military Commission, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and members of the delegation. Also invited to the reception was Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

Present at the reception were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; chief secretary of the KWP Kaesong Municipal Committee Kim Ko-son, Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Chu To-il, and vice-director of a department of the KWP Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, members of the KWP Central Committee; KRA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the KWP Central Committee; Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, and others.

Colonel General Chu To-il spoke first at the reception. He said: The visit of the Chinese military delegation to Kaesong area and People's Army units consitutes a great encouragement to the people of this area and our soldiers who are struggling, firmly guarding the defense line of the fatherland and once again demonstrates the united might of the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies.

The revolutionary and militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries, who have shared the same fate and life and death in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemies, is becoming stronger with each passing day. He said: Whenever we meet with the Chinese comrades-in-arms, we always recall with emotion the immortal exploits demonstrated by the brave soldiers of the Chinese people's volunteers in the arduous and tragic days of the war. The entire soldiers of our unit are very proud of having the Chinese comrades, who are faithful to the spirit of the proletarian internationalism and to a revolutionary sense of duty, as reliable comrades-in-arms.

The great friendship between the two peoples and armies closely knit together by the indestructible revolutionary unity and revolutionary principle is being brought today into fuller bloom under the care and solicitude of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the Chinese party and government.

We are sincerely rejoiced as over our own over the successes made by the fraternal Chinese people and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army in achieving the stability and unity of the country and establishing material and spiritual civilisation, upholding the decisions of the Sixth Pelnary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and firmly adhering to the four basic principles under the wise leadership of the party, and wish them still greater success in the sacred struggle for realising the four modernizations of the country, restoring Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the country.

Denouncing the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, he declared: We do not want war but are never afraid of it. We are firmly determined to take a hundred revenge upon the enemy if he dare pounce upon us. Pointing out that the fraternal Chinese people and officers and men of the People's Liberation Army have always extended active support and encouragement to the just cause of our people, he said: We are deeply grateful for this and believe that in the future, too, the Chinese people and officers and men of the People's Liberation Army will extend full support and solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification.

He stressed: Our people and soldiers of the People's Army will firmly defend the Korea-China friendship sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and bring it into bloom forever generation after generation and will always advance hand in hand with the fraternal Chinese people and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army on the road of struggle for a common cause.

Comrade Geng Biao spoke next. The participants in the reception raised glasses to the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Geng Biao Address

SK170445 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Speech by PRC Defense Minister Geng Biao at 16 June Kaesong banquet hosted by Kaesong Municipal KWP Committee and a KPA unit -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade O Chin-u; esteemed Comrade Chu To-il; esteemed Comrade Kim Ki-song; and dear comrades and comrades-in-arms: With great pleasure, our military delegation has visited the heoric Korean city of Kaesong and received warm and cordial hospitality from the soldiers and people here. Representing all Chinese comrades here, I extend sincere gratitude for the warm speech which Comrade Chu To-il has just made.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey the warm greetings and lofty respect of the Chinese people and CPLA to the people of Kaesong city and the Korean comrades-in-arms defending the forward area on the front line.

During the fatherland liberation war, the heroic people of Kaesong city made a significant contribution. Since the cease-fire, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, the time-honored city of Kaesong, glorifying itself, has won great achievements in the industrial, agricultural, scientific, cultural and other fields. As a result, it has turned into a new industrial city.

The KPA soldiers stationed in the Kaesong area have won a remarkable achievement in defending the security of the northern half of the republic and in accomplishing the duties of military and political training through the joint efforts of the men and officers.

Kaesong, a city with a vital and magnificent appearance which sits on the north of the military demarcation line, is a symbol of the daily development of the northern half of the republic. The Chinese military delegation extends warm congratulations on all your achievements and hopes that the people of the Kaesong city and KPA units in the city, encouraged by the programmatic political speech which President Kim Il-song recently delivered, will win new achievements in carrying out the cause to accelerate socialist construction and to achieve the reunification of the country.

Today, we toured your units and places where the comrades-in-arms of China and Korea fought shoulder to shoulder. At this moment, we recall the battles where the numerous excellent sons and daughters of Korea fought shoulder to shoulder with us in the land of China during difficult days. Comrade Chu To-il, who arranged the banquet today, is a veteran fighter who fought shoulder to shoulder with us against the aggression of the imperialists.

As shown by the history of more than half century as the comrades-in-arms of China and Korea have always done, we help you in case of emergency and you help us in case of emergency. The relations between our two countries are lips-and-teeth relations and relations of sharing life-and-death destinies. The lips and teeth are interdependent. Without lips, the teeth are cold.

Sharing life-and-death destinies, we must support and help each other. As we did in the past, we will continue to do so. No matter what may happen, the Chinese people and CPLA, as they did in the past, will continue the mutual support and close cooperation with the Korean comrade-in-arms and will fight shoulder to shoulder until the final victory has been won.

We resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and resolutely support President Kim Il-song's reunification proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and his 10-point political program. The United States must withdraw all of its troops and equipment from South Korea.

We have a firm belief that the cause of the reunification which the entire Korean people have carried on for a prolonged period of time will certainly be achieved, and that a unified single Korea will certainly be established in the East of the world.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of China and Korea; to the good health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il-song -- the great leader of the Korean people and the intimate friend of the Chinese people; to the good health and longevity of the Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il; to the good health of Comrade O Chin-u; to the good health of Comrade Chu To-il; to the good health of Comrade Kim Ki-son; and to the good health of other comrades and comrades-in-arms here.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

SK161527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Ho Myong-sul returned home on June 15 after visiting the Soviet Maritime Province at the invitation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

DFRF DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR EASTERN EUROPE

SK161535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee, left here today by plane to attend the 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and to pay a visit to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

It was seen off at the airport by Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic party; and Chang Hak-myong, vice-director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee.

Bulgarian Ambassador Khristo Kelchev, GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

KIM YONG-NAM ARRIVES IN BULGARIA 14 JUNE

SK162325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Party Central Committee, arrived in Sofia on June 14 for a visit to Bulgaria to attend the celebrations of the centenary of the birth of G. Dimitrov, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, Vassil Tsanov Vassilev, secretary of the party Central Committee, and others.

It stopped over in Moscow on its way to Bulgaria.

It was met at the airport by M.N. Smirnovskiy, vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS OUTGOING INDIAN AMBASSADOR

SK162322 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on June 16 met and had a talk with Raj Krishna Manucha, Indian Ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO LEBANON'S CHAOUI

SK162259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 17 to Nicolas Chaoui, chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The message reads:

I extend warm greetings to you on your 70th birthday.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will continue to develop favourably in the future, I wish you good health and greater success in your noble work against imperialism and Zionism and for the democratic development of the country.

MORE PROFESSIONALISM SOUGHT IN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

SK140214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 13 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 June special article: "Raising the Professional Level of Economic Guidance Functionaries Is an Important Requirement in the Development of the Situation"]

[Text] Today our people, armed with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, are vigorously marching forward to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress under the loftily raised militant lines of the party. One of the important problems in leading this huge struggle to victory is to constantly raise the professional level of the functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the functionaries at the state economic organs should gain a background in economic theory and technological knowledge by establishing a revolutionary study atmosphere and work earnestly to fulfill their tasks.

For the economic guidance functionaries, a high professional level is one of the important qualifications they are required to maintain as the commanding members of the revolution. The economic guidance functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution who directly organize and provide guidance in executing the party's lines and policies. For them to carry out the party's policies with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, they should have a high professional level and endless loyalty to the party and the leader.

Socialist economic construction is a difficult and complicated struggle aimed at remodelling nature and society according to the demand of the chuche idea. For this reason, it is an important task to give correct answers to all difficult and complicated problems that arise and to solve them smoothly.

For the economic guidance functionaries to correctly solve all difficult and complicated problems, they should have the ability to analyze the situation in a correct manner and to carry out economic and organizational work.

The professional level of the economic guidance functionaries is to be reflected in the activities of unconditionally implementing the party's economic policy. The more knowledge an economic functionary has, the better he can analyze problems through the eye of the party's policy planning. Thus, he can apply correct methodology in solving all problems.

What is more, if an economic guidance functionary has a high professional level, he makes bold decisions to tackle the tasks -- no matter how difficult they may be -- by himself and push ahead with them. The economic guidance functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution who are assigned the task of letting the producing masses know the goals of their struggle and the means to implement them and encourage them to implement the party's policies. Because they are to work with the masses and lead them, they must be well versed in the party's policies and have a good understanding of the economic work and scientific technology to provide guidance to the masses and to have their guidance understood by the masses.

Today the scope of our economy has expanded, and the production ties between sectors are complicated. Modern scientific and technological successes are broadly applied to production and the level of technology and equipment of the national economy is rapidly being enhanced. Under such circumstances, if the functionaries fail to endlessly raise their professional level, they will lag far behind and eventually fail to defend the revolutionary guardposts assigned by the party. This being the case, high political and working qualifications are some of the important qualifications our functionaries should possess.

Raising the level of the economic guidance functionaries is an indispensable condition for upholding the party's leadership in a more superb manner and for rapidly accelerating socialist construction.

Our party is an invincible and powerful party which is leading the revolution and construction victory by its extraordinary leadership. All of the goals of struggle and policies put forth by our party are high and grand -- beyond imagination -- and are expected to develop at an extraordinary speed. When the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forth by our party are realized, the gross industrial production at the end of 1980's will be increased by 3.2 times compared to that of 1980 and 1,000 times more than in 1940. This is, indeed, a surprising development speed.

Trusting our people's strength and the economic guidance functionaries, our party has put forth a bold and large-scale program for economic construction -- unprecedented in our history. The economic guidance functionaries are the core force which are to operate in a bold way and deftly command the struggle to implement this great program put forth by our party.

To correctly uphold and brilliantly implement the plans and intentions of our party with mellowed and tested leadership, the functionaries should possess the organizationsl skill and commanding ability to cope with them. Such organizational skill and commanding ability do not come naturally. This can be experienced only when the functionaries steadily study and endlessly raise their level.

The economic guidance functionaries learned about science and technology and have grown as commanding staffs of the revolution through our party's scrupulous care. Only when the economic guidance functionaries energetically strive to enhance their own level in accord with the party's lofty demand and the development of reality can they unconditionally accomplish the party's lines and policy.

Today our party demands that the economic guidance functionaries substantively guide the lower units based on reality in accord with the demand of the new industrial guidance system. In order to faithfully embody the party's demand, economic guidance functionaries should fully know about the party's policy and economic knowledge, as well as science and technology. They can manage and operate enterprises in a most scientific and reasonable way and advance production and construction in a speedy manner. They can also correctly mobilize and utilize all reserves, factors and potentials required for the growth of production.

Our nation's economic potential provided under the wise leadership of the party is great and powerful. We have inexhaustible scientific and technological foundations. We have all conditions to accelerate economic construction. Our people's enthusiasm and resolution to uphold and carry out the party's ideas and intention are very high.

This is an excellent fleet steed enabling us to make new upsurges. The men who should ride this fleet steed are none other than our guidance functionaries.

For the economic guidance functionaries to push ahead with the socialist construction, they should steadily strive to upgrade their professional level. It is a glorious task for the economic guidance functionaries in repaying the party's lofty political trust with technology and loyalty to upgrade their professional level.

The party's political trust is the glory and happiness given to the functionaries who uphold and carry out the party's leadership with loyalty devoting everything and entrusting their destiny to the party. The functionaries can have political life through the party's political trust and glorify their political life only through the party's trust.

In order for the economic guidance functionaries to glorify their political life, they should prepare themselves to repay the party's trust with technology and loyalty. It is an endlessly glorious and rewarding task for the economic guidance functionaries to satisfactorily enact work assigned by the party.

Our party strongly demanded that the functionaries raise their political and ideological levels and the level of their capability of handling economic work. This is a demonstration of the love and great trust of the party, encouraging them to glorify their political life in the bosom of the party forever and to fulfill a glorious mission as commanding staffs of the revolution.

All the economic guidance functionaries should strive to raise their own levels, fully realizing the party's demand and intention. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is the primary task of the people who carry out the revolution to study. Only when they study can they raise the level of their political work, continuously advance and enhance their loyalty to the party.

Our experience shows that when the functionaries neglect study and fail to reach a sound professional level, they can neither fulfill their primary mission as the commanding staff of the revolution nor complete the revolution.

The party organizations at all levels should direct attention to the work of arming the economic guidance functionaries with party policy and scientific and technological knowledge and of familiarizing themselves with the economic work so they thoroughly establish the revolutionary traits for study. They should correctly organize and guide the study in accord with the characteristics in the work fields of the individual functionary.

All the economic functionaries should strenuously study and substantively carry out the study by linking this with practical activities and eliminating formalism in study so they can utilize the study for implementation of the revolution.

They should become capable functionaries and reliable commanding staffs of the revolution who have a thorough knowledge of the party's policy and who have mastered science and technology, as well as the work in their field, and who can lead today's all-out advance.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FARMING

SK110540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2242 GMT 8 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 June editorial: "Let Us Continuously Exert Great Efforts Toward Farming"]

[Text] This year's rice transplanting and corn sowing have now been successfully completed. The rural economy faces an important task of ensuring a bumper crop by superbly carrying out farming work.

With a deep understanding of the progress in overall farming this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has recently stressed the need to make sustained efforts in farming.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today we face an honorable task to completely solve the question of feeding the people by producing more rice.

It is an important task for the entire party, nation and all the people to make a great sustained effort toward farming in order to smoothly solve the grain problem in conformity with the rapid progress of socialist construction by implementing our party's guideline giving priority to farming.

As has been taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most urgent matter in the material life of society is the food problem. Producing more rice is the key to the solution of the peasant's problem.

Only when rice is easily available as a result of a good harvest can the nation thrive and socialist construction be well carried out. The nation's granary must be full in order to hasten the nation's reunification — the long-standing desire of the nation -- at an early date, and to maintain the nation's independence as well.

Only when we keep increasing the production of grains by making efforts toward farming can we hasten production of 15 million tons of grain and further hasten the grand plan of the great leader for communist distribution of rice supply. For this reason, our party has always given priority to farming and made the entire party, nation and all the people engage in farming.

Despite the unfavorable conditions influenced by the cold front, we have been able to solve the food problem by harvesting good crops in past years. This should be attributed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who established a scientific farming method and to the entire party, nation and all the people who vigorously waged a struggle to implement the farming method.

Also, in order to successfully produce this year's grain production target, we must continuously concentrate on farming. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the guidance of the party, we have completed rice transplanting and corn sowing by growing strong seedlings and by overcoming unfavorable weather conditions. This is the initial proud success in our farming for this year.

Whether our success continues in this year's farming depends on how superbly we maintain the field and rice paddies which have so far been good from the start. [passage indistinct] All party members and working people, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings on giving priority to farming, should see to it that the people produce the grain production target as assigned by the party.

The most important things is that all party members and working people in all sectors of the national economy, including the agriculture sector, should continue to make great efforts toward farming with a deep understanding of the party's demand for sustained efforts directed toward farming.

When it demands sustained efforts for farming, the party means that party members and working people should not be content with victory in the rice transplanting struggle but continue to direct all available strength in the rural community to urgent farming tasks and supply labor and material assistance to help solve problems arising in farming.

All functionaries and working people in all sectors, including the agriculture sector, should fulfill the assigned tasks unconditionally and without fail by deeply understanding the party's intention in urging them to make sustained efforts toward farming. First of all, it is important for them to make great efforts at weeding and cultivating the crops. Now that we have completed rice transplanting and corn sowing, such things as weeding, preventing diseases and measures to protect the crops from damage by rain and winds are needed to cultivate the crop and are the most important tasks facing the rural economy sector at this juncture.

Only when we take proper care of the crops can we achieve victory in farming this significant year by thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines giving priority to farming.

The rural economy sector should conduct weeding in a timely manner by mobilizing all available labor and machines and other means, never being satisfied with the initial success won in rice transplanting and corn sowing.

Functionaires at the rural economy sector should set a detailed schedule for weeding and lay groundwork for organizational progress in conformity with changing conditions on the spot. Agricultural workers and assistants should meticulously carry out weeding work with sincerity, maintaining the attitude of the masters of the nation's granary. At the same time, the rural economy sector should take thorough measures to prevent damage by rain and winds and protect the crops from diseases.

To carry out the party's demand for giving priority to farming, we should produce and supply items needed for farming, including fertilizer and pesticides in a timely manner so as not to cause trouble to farming.

For the industrial sectors to produce and guarantee chemical fertilizer and pesticides in a timely manner is the most important task facing the industry in assisting agriculture. Enterprises and plants of the concerned sectors such as the chemical fertilizer industry should wage a vigorous struggle to fulfill the target of fertilizer production, item by item, without fail, for this year.

It is also important to supply and transport the items needed for farming such as chemical fertilizer to rural communities as priority items as is done during the rice transplanting period. No matter how much of the items needed for farming such as chemical fertilizer the enterprises and plants may produce, unless they are transported to the rural communities, a failure will result with irrevocable consequences.

Functionaries and working people at the railway sector and land and marine transportation sectors should see to it that they transport such farming items as fertilizer and pesticides to the rural communities in a timely manner so as not to cause problems in cultivating the field crops and rice paddies by planning well the transportation organizational works. In particular, they should see to it that the farming items not stay at production sites or railway stations by giving priority to transporting them.

To thoroughly implement the party's guidelines giving priority to farming, it is important that the functionaries in the rural economy sector and other concerned sectors be alert in performing guidance work to guarantee the farming work.

Only when the guidance functionaries maintain alertness as shown during the rice transplanting period and lead the struggle can the masses properly cultivate the crops in the fields and rice paddies with sustained revolutionary enthusiasm and battle spirit and make renovations in the struggle to produce farming items.

All functionaries in the rural economy sector should set a battle plan for farming processes, energetically organize and mobilize the masses to carry out the plans and should stay in the field to work with the masses so that they can weed and cultivate the crops in a timely manner. In addition, the functionaries in the chemical industry and other concerned sectors should come down to the production sites to solve pending problems by acquainting themselves with the situation and energetically encourage the masses in the battle for the production of fertilizer and pesticides.

Assisting the rural community with labor is our party's consistent policy and it is an important demand needed to carry out the vast works facing the rural economy in a timely manner.

All party members and working people helping the rural community should continue to help in the rural community's urgent battle as is done during the rice transplanting period, maintaining the air of the masters and with responsibility, upholding the party's policy of helping the rural community.

All the assistants, with masters' determination to take full responsibility for this year's farming along with the agricultural workers, should sincerely attend to the cultivation of even each single crop plant.

The party organizations should continue to enhance their roles in farming works. All party organizations and three revolutions work team members in the rural community should perform political deeds and engage in tasks concerning relations between men and, in particular, wage vigorous economic agitation among agricultural workers and assistants so that they continue to cultivate the field crops and rice paddies with vigorous and high morale.

At the same time, party organizations of all strata should lead the economic guidance functionaries in carrying out their guidance work by maintaining the air of masters.

Let us all uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent teachings on sustained efforts toward farming and attain the target of this year's grain production as assigned by the party.

TIMES RECONSTRUCTS 'POLITICAL SUMMIT' DIALOGUE

SK170315 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 82 p 2

["Gist" of dialogue between President Chon Tu-hwan, who also heads the majority Democratic Justice Party, Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party, Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the DJP, and Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party, during luncheon talks at Chongwadae on 16 June]

[Text] Yu: It seems that the public mind has become uneasy as a result of the scandal perpetrated by Mme. Chang Yong-cha. Our party's position is both the majority and minority parties should make efforts to solve the current situation through the National Assembly without driving the political situation into a catastrophe.

I think that Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and the ministers concerned should be held accountable for the incident.

I hope that the President will urge the pertinent authorities to investigate thoroughly the behind-the-scene figures in the scandal and the whereabouts of the money.

I hope that the government will free politicians, students and religious men now under arrest.

It is also our hope that you will help make the National Assembly more active, amending the assembly law and the basic press law.

I recommend that the local autonomy system be implemented on a gradual basis to enable each city and provincial government to solve its own problems for itself.

The government is required to continue to be generous about campus problems, persuading the students.

I suggest that the president issue a special statement expressing the government policy direction based on the opinions of the minority parties to help settle the current situation the country is faced with.

I hope that a foundation for the realization of a peaceful change of power will be created during the incumbent president's term of office.

Our party believes that the present political system should not be changed. If it is changed, we will lose ground as participants in the present system.

Kim: Additional measures to call the ministers concerned to account must be taken. Both the rival parties and the president should pool wisdom together to achieve national reconciliation at this moment.

I suggest the that a special committee for political development be set up in the National Assembly, simultaneously with the formation of a special emergency economic committee in the parliament.

I hope that the president will do away with the present bad social trend of trying to make a big fortune at one stroke.

Yi: Due counterplans are necessary to help enterprises, which are running into big debts because of their surplus investment. The government is required to foster small and medium enterprises to help them prepare for a business perk-up after two or three years.

The supervision and examination of banks, security companies and insurance firms whose function has been diversified must be strengthened.

I recommend that the government adopt a policy to ensure the production costs of agricultural products for increased incomes of farmers.

I also recommend that the government establish fundamental measures for the reform of the supply structure of agricultural products.

President Chon: I will fully examine your recommendations to reflect them to the maximum possible extent in the execution of state policies within my authority as president.

I promised a peaceful transfer of political power to the people when I made my political debut.

It may not be awkward for some citizens to be suspicious whether a peaceful transfer of power will be realized because there is a precedent that leaders in the past have reneged on what they have pledged to the people in the last stage by mobilizing all means available.

It is really unfortunate and regrettable to see this trend of mistrust still surviving. There is no change at all in my firm resolution to create a new political climate by establishing a tradition of peaceful transfer of power during my tenure of office.

For a man who enjoys power, holding power in his whole life will be regarded as insufficient. But for a man who is determined to serve and sacrifice himself in the interests of the people and the country, a seven-year term of office will be a weary period. I think I could not serve for a longer period of time even if I were requested to do so.

All political leaders who will lead this country in the days ahead should be prepared to leave their seats in a clean manner after rendering service and sacrificing for the cause of the people without thinking of engaging in politics for a long time.

In case of the recent huge fraudulent loan-bill scandal, it could have been dealt with quietly and simply. Nevertheless, I ordered a thorough investigation as I regarded it as rightful to unveil clearly and openly any type of irregularity irrespective of social positions and ranks of the people involved in them or whether they were my relatives. I believe that a tradition of punishing sternly even my relatives if they violated pertinent law should be set following the scandal. It also provided a good turning point to improve basically the financial system.

I am going to grant freedom to those now under arrest after reinvestigation when they show sincere repentance. I also plan to remove the political ban on former politicians when I am convinced that they repent sincerely as I disclosed in my press conference at Chinhae last year. But I will consider lifting the ban at an appropriate time on a gradual basis because it is still premature to do so now.

I reserved change of the concerned ministers in the last cabinet reshuffle as I believed that solution of the post-scandal issues would bring benefits to both the country and the people while a shift of persons was not so urgent.

Matter-of-factly, retaining them was the equivalent of punishment. As the scandal-related problems are almost settled, I will consider shuffling the concerned ministers at a proper time.

Yu: I think that the president is at the center of politics, he should not be damaged in any circumstances. I hope that well-qualified persons who are widely known to the public will be given posts in the government, although views of the nation and faithfulness are significant.

President Chon: When we push ahead with our projects in five to six years, our goals of the achievement of more than $2,000 in per capita GNP and $100 billion in GNP will be realized with economic conditions incomparable with those of North Korea.

During my tenure of office I am going to consolidate the security system. We must build military strength not only to cope with the never-ending North Korean threats but with any other state as clashes or disputes are unpredictable.

I am going to solidify the foundation for early realization of unification. I can predict prospects for clues to unification during the coming five years. However, there are signs of hardships in North Korea and there is no possibility that such difficult problems will be solved in the near future.

DKP SEES 'PROGRESS' FROM CHONGWADAE TALKS

SK170155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), predicted yesterday that a Cabinet shakeup would be carried out soon.

After attending the meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of the three major political parties, the DKP leader also said, "I think that the meeting was a step towards the solution of the difficult situation facing the nation."

Meeting with reporters at the party headquarters, Yu said that the promise made by President Chon to lift the political ban on hundreds of former politicians on a gradual basis as "progress" in the politics of the nation.

Meanwhile, ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) spokesman Kim Yong-Tae described the Chongwadae meeting as "helpful" to solving the overall state issues. In a statement, the spokesman also said that the political summitry will be a turning point to further strengthen cooperation between the ruling and opposition camps and to solidify the spirit of unity among the people.

"Our party will fully reflect the opinions expressed by the political leaders at the meeting in a comprehensive package to be mapped out soon," he said.

Yi Song-il, spokesman of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP), said that "the meeting was profitable, in that our party president Kim Chong-chol directly conveyed the party's present stance toward major national issues and the demands of the people to the president."

In a statement, the spokesman said it was regrettable that President Chon could not answer the KNP leader's questions squarely.

HERALD VIEWS 16 JUNE CHON-PARTY LEADERS TALKS

SK170203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 82 p 1

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] The "political summitry" at Chongwadae yesterday was meaningful simply because the head of state sat with leaders of major political parties to exchange frank views on how to tackle national issues of immediate public concern.

In addition to the recent curb loan scandal, the chief executive put forth his political philosophy and views on domestic politics and democracy, and his determination to terminate irregular practices. Chon reiterated his call for the establishment of a tradition of peaceful change of political power during his tenure as presidency. "There has not been any change in my mind that I will establish, by all means, a new political atmosphere by setting up a tradition of peaceful transfer of government power," the president noted.

This speaks for Chon's firm determination to develop democracy in Korea by doing away with the vicious cycle prevalent in the past, according to political observers.

In his talks with party leaders, the president hinted to remove gradually the political ban on those former politicians who "show signs of repentance." However, he said it is a little premature to do so now. "The gradual removal of political ban on former politicians will serve as another significant momentum for the promotion of "national reconciliation," the observers view.

The Chongwadae talks are a fine example of "politics of dialogue" designed to pool national wisdom for effective and prompt weathering of the difficulties facing the country today, the observers commented.

They recalled that Chon has frequenlty engaged in dialogue with people from various walks of life, including leaders of opposition political camps and from the grass roots, in an effort to gather opinions from all segments of society, to effectively administer state affairs.

The summitry, the third of its kind since President Chon's inauguration, was a suggestion of Yu Chi-song, leader of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP). Yu proposed in a news conference June 2 that he would like to have an "exclusive" meeting with President Chon to discuss the after-effects of the recent loan shark scandal, but he later gave in to growing assertions that it should also be participated in by leaders of other parties.

During the lengthy meeting, which began over a luncheon, Chon and party leaders took up political, economic and social issues.

The opposition party leaders gave the president a set of separate proposals to revitalize the nation. The first consideration is the public sentiments disturbed by the loan scandal and to clear the air for political and economic rejuvenation.

Another political observer insists that it would be unproductive for the nation to be "continuously" haunted by the scandal. "Let the court take care of the case," he asserts, suggesting now is the time for the nation to devote its energies toward productive goals.

One of the opposition party demands in connection with the scandal has been the resignation of certain Cabinet members whose jobs are related to financial matters. Even lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) have asked for their resignation. What action the president will make remains to be seen, but he strongly hinted at their replacement eventually in the Chongwadae talks. "I will consider replacing the ministers concerned... at an opportune time," he said. Chon then asked the party leaders to leave it to him to determine when the shakeup will come.

The upcoming reshuffle will be the third to be made in connection with the loan scandal. The first one was made on May 21 and the second one on June 2. He replaced more than half of the Cabinet ministers and the leadership of the ruling DJP.

Other proposals made by opposition party leaders included a political revitalization and implementation of the local autonomy system.

It is to be noted that the president, for the first time, mentioned the change of recent developments inside North Korea which were reported by several noted foreign news medias. On this, the president remarked, "Recently there have been signs that some difficult changes are taking place in North Korea. If those difficult problems are not settled in the near future and I believe they will grow worse."

SOURCE INDICATES CABINET SHAKEUP LIKELY

SK170452 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] It appears likelv that a supplementary Cabinet shakeup in the wake of the Blue House meeting will be made this weekend, if not, at the latest, in the middle of next week.

A political source said on 16 June: Though he asked those present at the Blue House meeting to leave it to him to determine when the reshuffle will come, referring to the question on the responsibility assumed by the Cabinet, President Chon reviewed the question of additionally replacing those Cabinet members responsible for the loan scandal a long time ago. If two or so ministers are replaced, the shakeup will be made around this week.

The political source went on to say: Should the Cabinet reshuffle be made on a large scale, the date would seem to fall at the end of next week in consideration of the schedule of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, who will return on 24 June from his visit to Saudi Arabia as a condolence envoy.

He added: I understand that a small-scale reshuffle will be more possible than a large-scale one at this moment.

'MASTERMIND' QUESTIONED IN PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK170039 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] Pusan -- by reporter Kim Il -- At the afternoon session of first-day trials of those who were involved in the act of arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, which was resumed at 1500 on 14 June, the questioning of defendant Kim Hyon-chang, 32, who was indicted on the charge of masterminding the Pusan arson, was completed.

Answering the prosecution's questions, which continued till 1650, Kim admitted the prosecution charges that he, "in the conscious-raising education given to Mun Pu-sik and others, at the education center of the Wonju Diocese of the Catholic Church during the period of 16-22 December 1981, told them not to fail to include a passage about 'completion of the preparations for northward invasion' when disseminating leaflets." However, on the contents of the conscious-raising education and his ideological background, he denied the prosecution charges.

At the first-day session of the trials, the prosecution undertook intensive questioning on the conscious-raising education which the defendant had given to 27 college students in seven groups during the past 2 years in such places as Pusan, Wonju and North Cholla Province.

To a question of the prosecution, Kim answered that "I did not call for U.S. troops to withdraw from Korea, but told Mun Pu-sik and others that the significance of the presence of the U.S. troops in Korea was being tarnished."

When the prosecution questioned why he urged inclusion of a passage about "completion of the preparations for northward invasion" in leaflets, the defendant Kim answered: "Because I thought that the continued import of weapons by the present regime may eventually precipitate a northward invasion."

When he was questioned about the schemes "to establish a socialist/communist state through a mass revolution and nationalization of production means," Kim told the prosecution: "I gave an objective explanation of the nature of socialism and capitalism but never called for overthrow of the capitalist system and a shift to the socialist system."

On the conscious-raising education, Kim stated that, in mid-Decmeber 1980, in the room of Father Choe Ki-sik, then director of the Catholic Education Center of Wonju Diocese, "I sympathized when Father Choe told me that he undertook various activities against the Yusin system, and showed me the appeals of various kinds and a diary written in prison, and, thenceforth, I launched the conscious-raising education because I thought it was necessary to organize the youths and students of the nation."

On those who were given the conscious-raising education, Kim stated: "The education was given to those college students who were against the present regime, and defendent Ho Chin-su in Pusan area, defendant Kim Yong-ae in the Wonju area and Yi Kwang-chol in North Cholla Province functioned as liaison to select 27 of those representing the seven groups, including Mun Pu-sik, and 7-day education sessions were given to them at the retreat of the Presbyterian church in Maepo, North Chungchong Province, and at the education center of the Wonju Diocese of the Catholic Church." On the method of the conscious-raising education, Kim told the prosecution that "'An Idol and Reason' and 'Logic at the Time of Change' were discussed as textbooks and, about difficult concepts, I read my notes and the students took dictation." When the prosecution questioned why he prohibited the students from going out during the education sessions, defendant Kim answered that he "only put up a sign saying 'retreat' outside the door to prevent others from entering the room."

When the prosecution questioned "who would, in his thinking, have to lead the new regime to be established after the overthrow of the present regime," Kim stated: "As was the case with the Ho Chong Cabinet established following the 19 April uprising, it was planned to first establish a transitional government participated in by personages of all strata and, then, to turn power over to a democratic regime."

Meanwhile, at the first-day session of the trials, the court decided that, at the continuation of the trials, the prosecution would question all the defendants and the defense would conduct a cross examination.

The questioning sessions of the trials will reportedly be held every Monday, sometimes on Saturdays, till around late July, and the court sentences are expected to be announced early August. The next court session is scheduled for 1000, 21 June.

FOREIGN MINISTER, JAPAN ENVOY MAEDA HOLD TALKS

SK161103 Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Japan's Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda had a 40-minute meeting apparently concerning bilateral economic issues Wednesday afternoon.

Details of the meeting were not officially announced, but the two were believed to have discussed resuming the deadlocked negotiations on Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans.

This was the first official contact between Japan and Korea in nearly 20 days since Maeda visited Yi's immediate predecessor, No Sin-yong, May 24. Yi assumed his present post June 2.

SLOW BUSINESS RECOVERY EXPECTED IN THIRD QUARTER

SK170151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] Domestic business conditions during the third quarter of this year are expected to remain at the same level as the second quarter, despite seasonal increases in demand for foodstuffs, cement, footwear and machinery.

According to a report on the business movements of major industries released by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) yesterday, the composite business index in the third quarter of this year is forecast to mark 92.5 points, up 0.1 percentage point over the second quarter.

Such a slow tone in business recovery is mainly attributable to sluggish exports caused by declining L/C arrivals, decreasing domestic demand and inactive sales by domestic businesses.

67 COMMUNISTS SURRENDER BETWEEN APRIL, JUNE

BK151354 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The deputy regimental commander of the Burma Communist Party's [BCP] 4047th Regiment, (Hkaw Lay), and 10 insurgents together with 12 weapons; Political Officer (Hkam Lu) and 4 insurgents, together with 5 weapons; and Company Commander (Hla Kyi), together with 2 weapons, surrendered on 26 May, 1 and 9 June, respectively, to the Lai-Hka military camp of the Eastern Military Command.

Between 1 April and 14 June 1982, 67 people from the BCP surrendered and have brought along 69 assorted weapons. The party, people's councils and the defense services concerned have been making arrangements to provide a peaceful life for those who have surrendered.

NEED TO DEVELOP COOPERATIVE SECTOR STRESSED

BK111145 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Small-Scale Co-op Industries"]

[Text] The cooperative sector is second pillar of the socialist economy. The sector is to contribute significantly towards raising the standard of living by two-fold by 1993-94, the last year of the 20-year long-term plan. By then the sector's share of national production is targeted to reach 33 percent. The sector still has a long way to go to meet the deadline of these targets.

One way of meeting these targets is increasing the productive capability of the cooperative sector through expansion of producers' cooperatives [Procos]. According to the report to the Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] of 1982, the total output of Procos amounted to K 1,627.3 million in 1981-82. The total volume of business handled by the entire sector (including the value of goods purchased from the state and cooperative enterprises and distributed to the public) amounted to K 6,867.9 million for the same year. These figures leave a wide gap between the value of goods produced by cooperative enterprises and the value of goods distributed by the sector, thus underscoring the need for expanding the producers' cooperatives as far as possible.

Among the producers' cooperatives, industrial Procos, the number of which increased from 552 in 1978-79 to 706 in 1981-82, are the largest group in terms of production. Out of the total value of production turned out by the Procos amounting to K 1,627.3 million in 1981-82, the industrial Procos accounted for K 905.4 million (against K 279.9 million by the agricultural Procos). It is encouraging to learn that the Cooperative Department and the Cottage Industries Department are jointly sponsoring a seminar on feasibility survey and planning for the establishment of small scale cooperative industries. Participants of the seminar will exchange ideas on modern business management methods to be adopted in the running of cooperative enterprises, analyse their commercial accountability and work out principles for planning. As expansion of Procos is urgently needed, questions relating to their feasibility study and systematic planning deserve special attention. We believe that highly useful facts will emerge from the seminar that can be effectively applied in the establishment of small-scale cooperative industries along systematic lines.

VOPB DISCUSSES DRAFT CITIZENSHIP BILL

BK141430 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Unattributed article: "The Military Government's Draft Citizenship Bill or the Military Clique's Manifesto Declaring its Bourgeois, Racial Bigotry"]

[Text] Chapter I, Section 1: "This law shall be called the Burmese Citizenship Law" -- so says the draft citizenship bill or the bourgeois and racially bigoted manifesto of the Burma Socialist Program [BSP] military clique published in the Burmese press.

Will this draft bill, in preparation for 6 years starting from 1976, contribute to strengthening national unity among the people of various nationalities living in the country, or will it disrupt and divide them? Will it contribute to unity among naturalized citizens of foreign descent and national citizens, or will it divide them?

This so-called draft citizenship bill, prepared in accordance with the state constitution which legalizes and safeguards the BSP one-party dictatorship, is full of legal terms, yet many loopholes remain enabling the military clique to carry out its arbitrary, bourgeois and racially bigoted policies.

All the world's reactionary rulers try to create racial or religious conflicts under different guises whenever they encounter political or economic difficulties. If they believe themselves to be strong, they tend to stir up trouble directed at another race from a different country. But if they are weak, they prey on an ethnic minority group inside the country. It has become their custom to gain breathing space through such tactics. They are in fact diverting attention from the existing class antagonisms to racial and religious antagonisms. When they become politically bankrupt and can find no way out, they resort to singling out a political organization or individuals and to conducting smear campaigns on racial grounds. The Ne Win-San Yu military clique is no exception to this rule.

The BSP government's draft bill, which replaces the 1948 act, contains sections which can be interpreted as the government deems suitable. For instance, the concluding part — Section 41 of Chapter XV of the draft bill -- says: The State Council may decide whether a race is a national race or not. This attitude definitely contradicts the laws of social science. How can this be deemed a scientific approach when, at the moment, there are no yardsticks to classify what constitutes a race or a language? Giving such power arbitrarily to the State Council is sheer madness.

Moreover, in Section 42B of the same chapter, the bill says: The Council of Ministers and the central body may decide as appropriate in the interest of the state. No reason shall be given for such a decision.

This shows that the bill in fact endows the military clique with more power. Through the monopoly of power, people, living in a country with unstable and uncertain conditions, can then be humbled into accepting the BSP government as their master.

The draft bill may be lengthy and full of flowery legal phrases, but the concluding part winds up with big clout for the military clique. Thus, the bill drafted by the so-called Law Commission explicitly exposes the military dictatorship character of the rulers.

Section 2 of Chapter I of the bill defines "national" as follows: "National" means persons belonging to races settled in any of the territories now included within the state as their permanent home from a period anterior to 1823 A.D.

To study this point, it is necessary to view the conditions objectively instead of from one's own point of view.

1. Is the territorial boundary of feudal Burma in 1823 A.D. the same as the current one?

2. Can we definitely discern which nationals resided in Burma more than 100 years ago?

3. Can we definitely say that people who lived in the frontier areas at that time knew in which country they lived?

4. Is the military government ignorant of the fact that people living in frontier areas, which were then yet to be demarcated, moved from place to place to hunt and farm?

We doubt it. Why, then, the stipulated conditions?

The answer is: Reactionary rulers never desire a sincere solution to problems concerning frontiers and borders. They always keep an ace up their sleeve so that, when settling problems, they can reap political and economic benefits from it.

It has been the practice of this government and its employees to bully ethnic minority groups and foreigners living in border areas. Similarly, previous, successive reactionary governments in Burma also persecuted naturalized citizens and foreigners. The so-called draft citizenship bill of the reactionaries, who have no qualms about causing even racial and religious-centered riots, is in fact designed to create conditions in which they can do whatever they please.

For instance, Chapter IX of that bill [concerning revocation of citizenship or naturalized citizenship] in its entirety is an overt political threat to and restraint upon people who are naturalized citizens or who have acquired citizenship or who intend to apply for citizenship. Subsections under Section 31, labelled B, C, D and so forth, of Chapter IX, are rules which can be applied arbitrarily by the government to carry out political persecution.

The phrase used in Subsection B: [Trading or communicating with] "an organization hostile to the state" covers a lot of ground. It means do not get involved in any other politics except for that under the BSP one-party dictatorship. Also, the phrase under Subsection C which says "reason to believe that any act likely to endanger the sovereignty and security of the state or public peace and tranquility has been, or is being or will be committed," is to grant arbitrary powers to the military government and its mercenaries.

The glaring discrimination against naturalized citizens can be seen in Section 27 of Chapter VI. The section says: No naturalized citizen shall have the following rights: 1) the right to be elected as a people's representative; 2) the right to serve as head of public services bodies; 3) rights restricted by any law; and, 4) rights restricted by the Council of Ministers from time to time with the approval of the State Council.

Today, in this jet-age world, every country -- capitalist or socialist -- grants the right for naturalized citizens to become members of Parliament or of any body equivalent to Parliament. Some naturalized citizens have even become ministers. The military government, however, is very outdated and pursues a narrow racial outlook. It persistently sows discord on racial grounds.

Also in Section 16 of Chapter V, the bill states: A naturalized citizen shall not be permitted to leave the state within 5 years of naturalization.

This is a violation of the basic human right of freedom to travel. According to their citizenship bill, naturalized citizens are no different from criminals under house arrest.

From the points mentioned earlier, it is clear that while the military clique grants citizenship only because it has no other choice, it still mistrusts, looks down on and wants to persecute citizens. The military clique's true feelings were exposed because it was forced to move the bill through the legal process.

Throughout their lifetimes -- from colonial times and up until now -- members of the military clique, who were once groomed by Japanese fascists and later became loyalists of the British expansionists, have always practiced racial bigotry toward citizens as well as foreigners. They oppress people of all nationalities through civil war, create racial riots to persecute people and preserve their power by various means of racial oppression. Such a citizenship bill, drafted by the military clique and soon to be passed, is merely the military clique's manifesto declaring its bourgeois, racial bigotry.

BRIEFS

STATE COUNCIL MEMBER DIES -- Thakin Aung Min, 65, member of the State Council, passed away on 3 June. Thaking Aung Min was elected as People's Assembly member for Mindat Township and as member of the State Council at the first People's Assembly. He was again elected as People's Assembly member for Matupi Township constituency-1 and as member of the State Council at the second People's Assembly. [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Jun 82 p 8 BK]

HENG SAMRIN ON KEY TASKS, RELATIONS WITH ASEAN

LD140832 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, Jun 13 (MTI) -- "Now and in the future the cooperation of the three Indochinese countries and the socialist community is the principal guarantee of the socialism-bound Kampuchean revolution. The extremely important solidarity covers the reconstruction of the country and action against the common enemies, the Chinese leadership, the United States and other hostile forces," stated in his inteview with NEPSZABADSAG in Phnom Penh Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the Council of State. The interview is carried in the June 12 issue of the daily. Heng Samrin outlined the key tasks of the Kampuchean party and state as follows [excerpts):

"After routing the Pol Potists genocidal regime, the key task is to form a new, a people's system. We are pursuing two strategic goals: to enrich the country and society and to strengthen our defence to counter outside pressure and threat.

"We concentrate our efforts on establishing the organs of people's power, especially on local levels. To be able to solve our tasks, we need apt leaders in all spheres: the military, the security forces, public administration, economic management and other areas of social life. Many of the cadres and leaders committed to the people's cause were murdered by the Pol Potists; therefore, we have to train new leaders and activists because man is the most important factor in any organization or board."

Of the economic tasks Heng Samrin said:

"Of paramount importance is the effective organization of agriculture. Our aim is to collective [as received] agriculture, to strengthen the socialist sector. These efforts are led by the government, the leadership, the state agencies. Solidarity work groups (farming cooperatives) have emerged in many parts of the country, signalling the beginning of collectivization. The members are paid according to their performance.

"No small difficulties had to be surmounted in these areas. In this context let me remind you of the 'agricultural policy' of the Pol Pot era, which included forced labour, starvation, concentration camps, the murder of the weak and of those violating the absurd regulations. The perpetrators used some 'socialist' doctrine for their acts. In fact, they had nothing to do with socialism."

Heng Samrin said that after 1979, the liberation, in starting the agricultural works, the urgent assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the support of international organizations "were liberally life-saving, it assured the basis for restarting life for the Kampucheans."

Heng Samrin described this year's crop as mediocre according to the estimates. In terms of the area shown and the yields, the plan calls for achieving 1980's level, the highest one so far. In other words, irrigated rice is grown in 1.3 million hectares and dry rice is grown in 100,000 hectares. Now at the end of the dry season it can be said that the plan for the area sown by unirrigated rice will be fulfilled. "Yet in 1982 there will be a shortage of food in the inter-harvest period, to be remedied from the aid supplies."

Of the industrial policy, Heng Samrin said: "In the short run we plan a moderate, not-too-fast rate of growth, with concentration on reconstruction in the first period. We shall rebuild or build those plants and enterprises that satisfy basic needs, first of all, those of agriculture."

Of the work of the elected organs of people's representation Heng Samrin said that in 1981 the people of Kampuchea elected the members of the local people's revolutionary committees (councils), the new National Assembly and the legislature.

The new National Assembly has held two sessions. It passed the new constitution and the plan for 1982. The Council of State has been formed. It is an important achievement that throughout the country the elected provincial, district, town and communal councils, the organs of people's representation, operate.

Important results have been scored in the reorganization of health and education. There is a health station in all settlements, while there is a hospital in each town. Efforts are made to combat malaria, TB, cholera. In the 1981-82 academic year some form of education, mostly the basic one, is assured for one million people. Sixteen thousand persons receive secondary education and one thousand higher education.

"After the untold vicissitudes, our people have started the building of new society with pleasure and optimism. Now the citizens may exercise their rights, can move without restrictions and may again enjoy the fruits of their work with their families. The people support the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party's policy and express agreement with the goals and activities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The people assist the efforts to strengthen social order, law and order. Inspired by heartfelt patriotic emotions, they are firmly on the side of the new system," Heng Samrin said.

Speaking of the activities of the Beijing leaders and the U.S.-backed reactionary Khmer groups, the manoeuvres aimed at setting up a so-called coalition government, Heng Samrin said: "The foundations of our system are sound. The Khmer reactionaries and their abettors can in no way prevent our people from realizing their goals. To failure are doomed the attempts to reverse the trend of the events and to rob the Kampuchean people of their revolutionary accomplishments. The groups backed by the Americans, the Chinese, the ASEAN countries and other reactionary forces, Sihanouk and the followers of Son Sann do not serve the interests of the Khmer people; instead, their egoist and power-thirsty efforts serve alien interests. They do not represent the Kampucheans in any way."

Of the relation of Kampuchea to ASEAN, he said: "Our people and government strive to have good relations with ASEAN, including one of its members, our western neighbour, Thailand. This view was on several occasions voiced. In the Vientiane and Phnom Penh conferences of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, constructive proposals were submitted to normalize the relations. But these bona fide initiatives were turned down by ASEAN and Thailand. In connection with the latter, let me remark that, with the participation of Bangkok, the leaders of the U.S. and China do all in their power to break the impetus of our people in building the new society."

About the mopping up operations carried out by Kampuchea government troops and Vietnamese units in the region of Kampuchea's western border in recent months against the reactionary groups, Heng Samrin said:

"As a result of the operations of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese military units, the armed groups were dispersed, the remainder went back to Thailand or the border zone. They do not represent considerable military force. However, with the support of the Thai military, the reactionary groups repeatedly attempt to make incursions in our country. Recently the number of provocations by Thai military planes that deeply penetrate our airspace has grown alarmingly."

THAI MILITARY PROVOCATIONS 4-10 JUNE REPORTED

BK140748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Jun (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week ending 10 June Thai L-19's and C-47's flew 6 times over Poipet, Dangkum, Kamrieng, the region southwest of Sap [as received] and Anlung Veng, which are located 2-3 kilometers from the border.

Thai boats and armed vessels, on 118 occasions, penetrated from 7-28 nautical miles into Kampuchean territorial waters in the vicinity of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands.

A total of 58 artillery bombardments from Thailand against Kampuchean regions 5-7 kilometers from the border were reported.

In the Preah Vihear region: shells from 82-mm and 120-mm mortars and H-12 rockets fell 5 times in the area south of the border junction.

In the Siem Reap-Battambang region: artillery based in Thailand on 19 occasions bombarded Kon Kak, Khvav, Thmar Puok, Pailin and Kamrieng. On 6 June, 114 shells from 105-mm cannons and 100 shells from 82-mm mortars fell in the regions northwest and southwest of Pailin.

In the Pursat-Koh Kong region: the area west of Smat Deng and the region south of Hills 322, 343 and 237 were pounded 34 times by artillery based in Thailand. On 5 June, about 200 shells from 82-mm and 120-mm mortars fell in the region west of Smat Deng. On 6 June, H-12 rockets were fired into the area of Hill 119 to support infiltrations by Pol Pot troops. Kampuchean combatants repulsed them and their weapons and mines were taken. The survivors were forced to retreat to Thailand.

LAWYER CALLS ASIAN LAWYER INQUIRY 'ENCROACHMENT'

BK161040 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 June (SPK) -- Uk Sari, representative of the Kampuchean lawyers, stated that the PRK will not be responsible for the activities of an anonymous group of Asian lawyers encroaching upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

The lawyer granted an interview to SPL on the intention of a group of lawyers to hold an inquiry -- at the initiative of the ASEAN countries -- into the "violations of human rights", "use of chemical weapons" and "diversion of foreign aid" in Kampuchea.

Did these lawyers, he asked, look into the fate of the Kampuchean people when the latter were suffering under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, lackey of Chinese expansionism and of imperialism? Is it possible they regarded the acts of extermination by the Pol Pot hangmen as conforming to human rights? Wouldn't it be reasonable to investigate the human rights violations of these monsters now that they have been kicked out of the country and the people are beginning to live again, are engaging in economic rehabilitation and are intensifying the cultural life of the country? The enemies of Kampuchea pretend that they are not aware of these realities which they regard as obstacles to the expansionist and colonialist policy of Beijing and Washington.

Regarding the use of chemical weapons, Uk Sari stressed that it is a pure invention aimed at hiding the shameful failure of the United States in their efforts to "find evidence on the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan" whereas the consequences of the use of chemical products by the Americans in their war of aggression in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos remain irrefutable.

On the question of humanitarian aid, he said that all humanitarian aid donated to the Kampuchean people has been distributed to the population since 1979 in the presence of representatives from international humanitarian organisations.

Uk Sari thinks that this so-called inquiry represents a lack of good will, an encroachment on justice and an act of giving a helping hand to the U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and other reactionaries in their plan to undermine the Kampuchean revolution.

On behalf of the Kampuchean lawyers, he appeals for justice to be given to the people of Kampuchea who are fighting against the threat of the Chinese expansionists and other reactionaries through the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang.

VODK REPORTS 11 JUNE IENG SARY MEETINGS AT UN

BK170914 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, on 11 June held talks with His Excellency Doha, Bangladesh minister of foreign affairs at the United Nations in the presence of the Bangladesh UN permanent representative.

On the same afternoon, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary also met with His Excellency (Celatino), (?Philippine under secretary for foreign affairs). In the evening of the same day, he received His Excellency Fathulla Jameel, foreign minister of the Republic of Maldives, at the office of the Democratic Kampuchean UN permanent representative.

During these talks, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary received firm assurances for continued support and assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people from Bangladesh, the Philippines and the Maldives, particularly their continued support for the legitimacy and seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations.

Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchea's UN permanent representative, was also present at these talks.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA -- Phnom Penh, 10 Jun (SPK) -- On Monday 7 June, Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presented his credentials to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the council of state of Bulgaria, in Sofia. Chairman Todor Zhivkov said: We congratulate the successes scored by the heroic Kampuchean people in the restoration and the development of the economy, culture and the socialist renovation with the support of socialist countries, particularly Vietnam and Laos. Todor Zhivkov highly praised the results of the cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1447 GMT 10 Jun 82 BK]

SOVIET ART SHOW OPENS -- Phnom Penh, 28 May (SPK) -- An exhibition of Soviet paintings and books, sponsored by the Ministry of Information and Culture, opened in Phnom Penh on Thursday, 27 May. Ninety paintings and books are on display showing the history of the Soviet Union and the life of its people. Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, attended the opening ceremony. Also present were Yosif Kaleshnikov, counselor of the USSR Embassy to Kampuchea, and Louda Izimova, representative of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 28 May 82 BK]

MEETING MARKS LIDICE MASSACRE -- Phnom Penh, 11 Jun (SPK) -- The Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association held a meeting at the Soviet cultural center in Phnom Penh on 10 June to mark the massacre of the inhabitants of Czechoslovakia's Lidice town. Peter Janeck, second secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy to Kampuchea, recalled the atrocities committed by the Hitlerite fascists against the Czechoslovak and other European peoples during World War II. He condemned the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people. Min Khin, secretary of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, hailed the heroism of the Czechoslovak armed forces and people in their voctorious struggle against the German fascists. Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. So did Zigmund Tobais, CSSR Ambassador, and Iosif Koleshnikov, counselor of the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 11 Jun 82 BK]

SISOMPHON RECEIVES CPSU SOCIAL SCIENCE DELEGATION

BK170910 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Social Science Academy of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Boris Papov, deputy director of the academy, called on Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the Organizing Committee of the LPRP Central Committee, at the government guest house on the afternoon of 15 June. The Soviet delegation was accompanied by Comrade Bouasi Chaleunsouk, deputy chief of the office of the party Central Committee.

The guests and the hosts conversed with each other in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship. The two sides discussed the enhancement of aid and cooperation in the work of educating, training and building cadres and party members for Laos.

On this occasion, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai expressed thanks, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, to the CPSU Central Committee for its assistance on the building of cadres and party members for Laos in the past as well as in the present in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

At the same time, the guests and the hosts wished for the increasing development of friendly relations, militant fraternal solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union. Comrade (Chmavenski), counsellor to the Soviet Embassy in Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai on this occasion.

Memorandum on Ideological Work

BK161123 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Vientiane, 16 Jun (KPL) -- A memorandum on ideological work was signed here on June 15 between officials of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the delegation of the Social Science Academy of the CPSU.

The signatories were, on Lao side, Bouasi Chaleunsouk, deputy head of the office of the party Central Committee, and, on the Soviet side, Boris Papov, deputy director of the above-mentioned academy.

The Soviet delegation arrived here on June 8 for an 8-day visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES PRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

BK151059 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Jun (KPL) -- The Kampuchean trade union delegation headed by its vice-president, on June 13, paid a courtesy visit to President Souphanouvong.

Accompanying the delegation were Sanan Southichak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions and the Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, Neou Samom.

President Souphanouvong congratulated the Kampuchean delegation for its visit to Laos which he considered as a commendable effort to enhance the relations of friendship between the two organisations as well as between the two countries and peoples.

President Souphanouvong, on this occasion, reaffirmed to the Kampuchean delegation that it is needed that Laos and Kampuchea strengthen the special relations which is logical in the revolutionary process.

He also kept the guest informed about the success of the third national congress of the LPRP and told him that the entire party, army and Lao people are working hard to implement various resolutions laid down by the third congress.

Heng Tiev thanked President Souphanouvong as well as the government and the Lao Federation of Trade Unions for the hospitality and facilities provided to his delegation.

Heng Tiev, finally presented President Souphanouvong a carving of Angkor Wat as a gift of the Kampuchean Central Council of Trade Unions.

Cooperation Agreement

BK151104 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Jun (KPL) -- The Lao Federation of Trade Unions yesterday organized here a 1,200-strong mass rally in honour of the visiting Kampuchean delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its vice-chairman, Heng Tiev.

The mass rally was attended by Sanan Southichak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, minister of communication, public works and transport and chairman of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, and other high-ranking officials.

The Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, Neou Samon, was also on hand.

Bountham Khounlapviset-Akhom addressed the meeting stressing the importance of the enhancement of the Indochinese countries' special relations in facing the common enemy vis-a-vis the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists. It was said the three countries need a firm stand.

Heng Tiev, in his turn, informed the audience of the atrocities of the Beijing reactionaries in Kampuchea in the past as well as the present subversive dark schemes against the Kampuchean revolution.

The trade union organisations of the two countries, on the same day, signed a cooperation agreement for 1982-83 in view to enhance the cooperation between the two organisations.

Delegation Departs 15 June

BK161045 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 16 June (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Kamphchean Federation of Trade Unions led by its vice chairman Heng Tiev left yesterday after concluding its 7-day friendship visit here.

Bidding farewell to Heng Tiev at the airport was Savang Chanthepha, vice president of Lao Federation of Trade Unions.

At a press conference prior to his departure, Heng Tiev talked of the achievements of the Kampuchean trade unions, in particular those scored in the development of national industry.

During its stay, the delegation signed the memorandum on 1982-83 cooperation with the Lao counterpart and visited some economic production sites.

LPDR DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING

BK161131 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, 16 June (OANA/KPL) -- The Lao governmental delegation to the 36th ordinary session of the Council for the Mutual Economic Assistance in Budapest was back home on June 15. The delegation which participated at the session in the capacity as observer was headed by Sali Vonkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

LEADERS GREET PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DAY

BK140607 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] On 12 June, LPDR President Souphanouvong and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan sent two separate greetings messages to President Ferdinand Marcos and Prime Minister Cesar Virata of the Republic of the Philippines. President Souphanouvong's message, addressed to Ferdinand Marcos, says:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of the Philippines, I, together with the Lao people, extend cordial congratulations and best wishes to you and the Philippine people for their well-being, happiness and prosperity. May the existing friendly relations between our two countries and peoples be daily developed and further consolidated!

Kaysone Phomvihan's message to Cesar Virata says:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of the Philippines, on behalf of the Lao people and government and in my own name, I am honored and pleased to extend sincere congratulations to you and, through you, to the people of the Philippines and would like to convey best wishes for your health and happiness. I hope that the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples will be further promoted and strengthened, thus contributing to the cause of peace, stability and security in this region and the rest of the world.

On this occasion, Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha also sent a greetings message to Carlos Romulo, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Philippines.

SIANG PASASON PROTESTS ASIAN LAWYERS' MEETING

BK161127 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Jun (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, organ of the party CC, today publishes a commentary protesting the outcome of the investigation of Asian lawyers team recently meeting in Bangkok.

The recent Bangkok meeting on a chemical warfare investigation in Indochina sponsored by Thai lawyers was yet another act of stooges who blindly served the Beijing bloody hegemonistic policy against the three Indochina countries, the commentary noted.

The commentary further emphasized that this act of investigation is aimed at concealing their similar criminal schemes in interfering in the domestic affairs of the three Indochinese countries following the failure of their effort in setting up a coalition government of the three reactionary groups in Democratic Kampuchea.

It is extremely bias, the paper noted, that the lawyer group which claimed to be human right defenders only concentrated on the investigation of the so-called "Vietnamese troops implementing chemical warfare in Indochina", and didn't mention one word about the U.S. aggressor's implementation of biological warfare in Indochina and the killing of 3 million Kampucheans by Beijing hegemonists and the U.S. supplying of arms to Israeli Zionists to kill thousands of Palestinians and the Lebanese people.

Concerning this matter, SIANG PASASON recapitulated the firm denial of the Lao Foreign Ministry on this affair and asked this "human right protectionist group" to open their eyes and not letting others to pull their legs and to discriminate the right from wrong. If this is not done, accordingly the world public will ridicule the human rights protectionist group's childish efforts, the paper concluded.

NATION REVIEW: ASEAN COMMUNIQUE 'WISHY-WASHY'

BK170322 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "ASEAN Foreign Ministers Decide To Mark Time"]

[Text] It is in the nature of joint communiques to be wishy-washy and the one issued by the ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore is no different. But reading between the lines and, taking into account what was not mentioned, we have to come to the conclusion that nothing new was agreed upon and that there were no departures from the traditional way of ASEAN thinking. The question of Kampuchea seems to have been the most important topic that the foreign ministers discussed from the regional point of view and though several new ideas must have been put forward, yet the consensus was to fall back on the old line.

During the past year ASEAN members, especially Thailand and Singapore, tried extremely hard to bring about a Khmer coalition government that would unify its political and military efforts against the Vietnamese. While Prince Norodom Sihanouk agreed to almost all of the formulae put forward, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan objected to one or the other. It does not take much political acumen to predict that ASEAN's case in the UN General Assembly has been weakened. Further, several countries, like Australia and Britain, have ended their recognition of Democratic Kampuchea which now holds the UN seat.

The lack of new ideas from the ASEAN foreign ministers conference might also be due to a neat ploy by Hanoi, which is sending Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to all ASEAN capitals except Bangkok. Thach is the architect of the proposal that a conference on Kampuchea should be held between the five ASEAN members and the three Indochinese states. He may have some new proposals to make and it might have been a good ASEAN decision to mark time until he concludes his visit. Whatever argument he may use, Thach cannot deviate from the two strong positions which Vietnam has continually stuck to. If one can follow the obtuse logic of the communists, then first, the Vietnamese troops are in Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat and, second, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

On the other hand, Beijing also refuses to shift her original intention of "bleeding Vietnam white." This became quite evident in the half-hearted attempt recently made there to form a Khmer coalition government. Caught between these two recalcitrant stands, ASEAN has very little elbow room to maneuvre. If the petty problems posed by the so-called Khmer factions are also thrown into the cauldron, then one can appreciate the problems faced by the ASEAN foreign ministers.

However, we do wish they had come to grips with the suggestion put forward a long time ago by the Philippines -- the holding of an ASEAN summit. It is five years since ASEAN heads of government held a meeting. Everybody understands that there must be a proper agenda and careful preparation if some success has to come out of it. But the situation in the region is fluid and an ASEAN summit may be helpful. Or perhaps ASEAN should try another format -- a sort of "shirt-sleeve summit" which the industrialized countries held in Versailles earlier this month.

THAIS REPATRIATE LAO REFUGEES: UNHCR PROTESTS

BK170254 Bangkok POST in English 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Chiang Rai -- Thailand recently pushed 321 Lao seeking refuge here back over the border under the protest of the UNHCR, a high-ranking Interior Ministry official told the POST yesterday. The source said that the Lao were mostly Yao tribespeople who had crossed over the border into Chiang Khong district, some of them had also crossed into Chiang Yuen and Chiang Kan districts of Loei.

The Thai authorities pushed them back over the Mekong River to Ban Huai Sai in Laos early this month, the source said. The source also claimed that the UNHCR protested to the Thai Government that the Lao were forcibly and not voluntarily repatriated.

But he said that the Lao are considered by Thailand as illegal immigrants and not as refugees and thus can be unilaterally repatriated. None of those pushed back have ever been known to be harmed, he added.

The UNHCR would not make any comment on the matter, other than to issue a short statement saying that: "The UNHCR is aware of the incident and we are discussing the matter with the Thai Government."

The Thai Government, since mid-1980, has announced that it will not accept any more refugees from Indochina and that new arrivals would be considered as illegal immigrants. The Interior Ministry official said that the UNHCR has previously asked the government to interview any new arrivals before they are pushed back over the border or kept temporarily in a holding centre. However, other sources said that the authorities unilateral repatriation of the Lao signify an even tougher stance.

POST REPORTS SHOOTING ACROSS MEKONG RIVER

BK170300 Bangkok POST in English 17 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Nongkhai -- Lao troops yesterday fired assault rifles and machineguns across the Mekong at the Thai border village of Ban Mai, police said. Two villagers -- Peng Ruangsuwan and Boeng Mitsi -- who were fishing near the river bank were reported missing, police said. Police said the attack, which began at about 3.20 P.M., was thought to have come from Lao troops at Don Sangkhi. The number of soldiers involved was not known.

Police said at least 200 AK-47 and more than 100 M-60 bullets were fired in the attack, causing slight damage to 20 houses. A team of provincial and district police went to inspect the village, but it was not immediately clear what action Thai authorities would take.

POST REPORTS COMMUNIST DEFECTIONS IN NORTH

BK160152 Bangkok POST in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] A total of 635 insurgents and communist sympathisers from Hin Rongkla, an area straddling northern Phitsanulok and Phetchabun Provinces, surrendered to the authorities during the first 10 days of this month, the Third Army Region announced yesterday. Another 285 were about to surrender, said Third Army Region spokesman Lt-Col Somching Singhaseni. The authorities and also confiscated a large assortment of war weapons, Lt-Col Somching said, adding that Hin Rongkla was firmly in government hands.

About 2,000 insurgents and communist sympathisers surrendered to the government forces in the north last month as a result of the Phamuang Kriangkrai operation, he said. Lt-Col Somching attributed the mass defection to the successful operation at Phu Miang and Phu Khat, the strategic gateway linking the northern and northeastern communists. He also disclosed that a military officer died last Saturday during a mopping-up in Mae Sot and Umphang districts, Tak Province.

Two companies of zone six border partrol police, provincial police and army units, backed by helicopter gunships, took part in Saturday's drive, codenamed "Operation Phetmongkhon," he said. A follow-up drive, codenamed "Chan Hon" was held at Berng Kloeng village in Umphang district near the Thai-Burmese border on Sunday.

No clashes were reported as troops movement at Poeng Kloeng was hindered by heavy rain, he said. Lt-Col Somching said about 80 insurgents remained in the area.

HANOI COMMENTARY SCORES ASEAN CONFERENCE

BK161636 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "In Siding With Beijing, They Are Again Swimming Against the Currents of History"]

[Text] On 14 June in Singapore, the 15th annual conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries was opened. One of the main topics of discussion at this 3-day conference was the Kampuchean issue. As advertised earlier, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries hoped that through this conference they would reach the goal set by Beijing -- that is, to establish a loose tripartite coalition government for Kampuchea -- on which they had spent a lot of effort to achieve at the previous conferences in Kuala Lumpur, Phatthaya and then Bangkok. All of them were in vain. The real design behind this loose tripartite coalition government is to help Beijing renew the bloodstained face of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and continue to oppose the revival of Kampuchea in a gamble undertaken to reverse the Kampuchean situation by Beijing and other reactionary forces.

Prior to the opening of that conference, a number of members of this ASEAN contracting firm were observed to be quite busy exerting pressure on the varous Kampuchean factions to force these ferocious beasts -- as they are called by the Kampuchean people -- to enter docilely the still empty cage of the loose Kampuchean tripartite coalition government designed by Beijing. Upon orders from Beijing, the Khmer Rouge has temporarily concealed some of its fangs and appeared to be kind-hearted and more presentable in an effort to create an apparent coalition which will, in reality, be controlled by the genocidal Khmer Rouge to oppose the Kampuchean people. Even if Beijing can succeed with its scheme -- through the ASEAN countries -- the world public, however, will not give it any concern; and this will not in the least reverse the situation in Kampuchea. What the progressive world public is really concerned about is the fact that, with this new move, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries are continuing to serve as a tool for Beijing expansionism to oppose the Kampuchean people as well as the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

Singapore and Thailand still show themselves to be the most eager in this foolhardy game. While the Thai foreign minsister was hailing the loose Kampuchean tripartite coalition government as a contribution by ASEAN to the settlement of the Kampuchean issue, Lee, the prime minister of Singapore, openly said that China is the natural ally of ASEAN. Is China the natural ally or the natural enemy of and a long-term dangerous threat to the ASEAN countries? This question, we think, should be left to be answered by the peoples of the ASEAN countries and the actual situations there.

Who has made public the map of modern China with a new boundary that encompasses the territories of almost all of the ASEAN countries? And who has bluntly said: I want to lead an army consisting of 500 million poor Chinese peasants to conquer the neighboring countries which include the ASEAN countries.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, how could you forget so quickly that the leaders of the Beijing administration, while on a tour of the ASEAN countries, ignored the pleas of the host countries and arrogantly said that they would continue to support various Maoist groups in opposition to the administration in these countries?

The leaders of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines must still remember the troubles caused by the people of Chinese descent who, according to world public opinion, have been incited and employed as a fifth-column to oppose the laws of and the administrations in their countries of residence.

Beijing's plots and actions against the ASEAN countries are evident. They have pretended, however, to be friendly with the ASEAN bloc, trying to woo and pressure the ASEAN countries so that they can use these countries as a stone to pave the way for the great-Han expansionist cart and firmly tie the ASEAN countries to their dark schemes and policies against the Indochinese peoples and other countries in the region. With this objective, Beijing has sought ways to drive the ASEAN countries into a confrontation with the Indochinese countries. The ASEAN countries should have realized that the stability and peace of the Indochinese countries as well as of other Southeast Asian countries are being endangered by the Beijing threat.

It is not that all of the ASEAN countries have failed to realize this fact. Through the actual actions of Beijing in the past as well as at present, a number of ASEAN countries have pointed out that the longstanding danger facing the ASEAN countries stems from China and not from Vietnam as Beijing's distorting propaganda claims.

The differences between Vietnam and between the Indochinese peoples and the ASEAN bloc are just temporary. By temporarily setting aside the differences between the two, we can hold a dialogue to settle step by step problems of mutual concern. This is the way to bring about peace and stability for various countries in the region.

Beijing is trying to convince the ASEAN countries that they are ASEAN's natural ally. Beijing is also trying to aggrandize an imaginary threat from Vietnam in order to direct the ASEAN countries' attacks toward Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. This diabolical theory by Beijing has been strenuously supported and embellished by the Singaporean powerholders in order to enlist the sympathy and support of other ASEAN countries for Beijing's reactionary policies against the region.

Though still to varying degrees, a number of the ASEAN countries have gradually become aware of the truth that Beijing itself and not Vietnam is a dangerous threat to the ASEAN countries. It is regrettable that those words are not echoed by everyone. Therefore, to certain degrees, a number of the ASEAN countries have not been vigilant enough to fully realize all of Beijing's cunning schemes which are driving them to the brink of an abyss. After suppressing the spirit of independence and freedom of the Indochinese peoples, Beijing will gobble up the ASEAN countries exactly as outlined formerly by the great Han doctrine which called for the annexation of the prosperous region of Southeast Asia at all costs.

The fact that the ASEAN countries continue to support and act as Beijing's contractor to revive the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan political corpse and give it the name of the loose Kampuchean tripartite coalition government is indicative of the absence of mind displayed by the ASEAN countries in helping Beijing carry out its great Han expansionist designs and undermining the age-old friendship between the ASEAN and Indochinese peoples to the detriment of the interests and aspirations of their own peoples.

Obviously, they are swimming against the currents of history.

BAKER PRC VISIT, GOLDWATER TAIWAN VISIT VIEWED

OW170508 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Radio talk: "It Is 'Two Chinas' After All"]

[Text] The issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is comparable to periodic attacks of malaria, sporadic attacks of fever and chills. The Sino-American relations at times look as if they are about to rupture and at other times the tension eases off. At a time when both Beijing and Taipei were simultaneously taking the United States to task, President Reagan sent Baker to Beijing to deliver his letter to the Chinese leaders in Zhongnanhai. He also sent Goldwater to Taipei to deliver another letter to the Taiwan authorities.

While in Beijing, Baker announced that the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan did not affect the development of American-Chinese relations because the foundation of these relations rested on the coordination of Sino-American global strategy. In this connection, reasoning and patience are essential. In his letter to Taipei, Reagan reiterated that the United States would continue to sell arms to Taiwan. Goldwater on the other hand commented that the statement made by Baker in Beijing concerning U.S.-Taiwan relations was wrong. He joked that Baker was preparing himself for presidential election and public opinion.

Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang also staged repeat performances on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. On the surface, they raised a hue and cry against the issue and issued protest notes and statements denouncing it. But in fact, they were greatly satisfied with the further development of the Sino-American relations. Surprising, Reagan has once again pushed the two-Chinas policy in spite of Beijing's condemnation and intimidation. Reagan sets off a smokescreen every now and again, not to achieve stability and unity, but, in the main, to decieve the Chinese people. The Chinese people, however, have seen through the American President's sinister scheme all along. No matter what the United States claimed, there is only one China; the U.S. relations with Taiwan are nonofficial. All this cannot conceal the U.S. scheme of attempting to carve up Chinese territories and to use Taiwan as a military base for controlling Southeast Asia and the entire Chinese mainland.

The Beijing leaders, Deng Xiaoping above all, once said that the Taiwan issue could be pushed back 100 years for the coming generations to settle. In January 1979, while visiting the United States, he said that Taiwan was no longer an issue and the key lay in securing the full confidence of the United States in Beijing. The Beijing authorities' reaction to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, therefore, is nothing but a sham act aimed at pacifying public anger. The Beijing authorities will never let the Taiwan issue affect the Sino-American alliance [lianhe] for pushing the counterrevolutionary global strategy in opposition to the Soviet Union and the implementation of the policies of the socialist community. In short, the two-Chinas policy remains the consistent national policy of the United States.

SRV TO JOIN NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

OW161648 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 16 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a note to his Soviet counterpart, A. Gromyko, informing him of Vietnam's decision to subscribe to treaty of nonproliferation of nuclear arms. The decision, the note says, stems from the S.R.V. Government's policy of protecting world peace and security from the danger of a nuclear war posed by imperialism and international reaction, and proceeds from the desire to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The note points out: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam welcomes and highly values all effective international measures to gradually eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, including steps to protect nonnuclear countries from aggression with nuclear weapons and threat of such aggression. "The S.R.V. holds that in conformity of the objectives and principles propounded in the preamble of the treaty and the United Nations Charter, all nations are equals in the research on and the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in exercising their legitimate right to self-defence."

NHAN DAN on Treaty

OW170749 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 17 -- For the sake of peace and common security of nations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has joined the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, NHAN DAN says in an article today.

The paper goes on: "This significant event has once more spoken out the consistent external policy of peace of the Vietnamese party and state. Prohibition against the proliferation of nuclear weapons is a question of great importance in reducing the danger of nuclear war, especially in the present situation when the United States is speeding up its arms race, seriously threatening peace and security of nations. The treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is a significant contribution to reducing the nuclear arms race, creating favourable conditions for nuclear disarmament and ensuring international peace and security. Therefore, it has received warm welcome and support from progressive public opinion throughout the world. The Soviet Union and other countries in the social unity have made important contributions to this treaty... Meanwhile, the United States, though a party to the treaty, has not implemented some of the most important clauses of the treaty. The Reagan administration is stepping up the nuclear arms race to an unprecedented level, intensively producing new types of nuclear weapons and deploying them on the territories of its allies."

The paper continues: "Proceeding from the external policy of peace of the communist party, Vietnam has adhered to the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This spells out our good will for peace, our strong support for and active contribution to the common struggle of nations to check the arms race, avert the danger of nuclear war, for peace, security and international cooperation, against the bellicose and aggressive policy of imperialism headed by the United States in collusion with international reactionaries. On joining this treaty, the Vietnamese Government laid stress on the need to ensure the security of the non-nuclear countries against aggression with nuclear weapons and against the threat of such aggression, and to ensure their legitimate right to self-defence.

"After adhering to this treaty, Vietnam, together with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and peace-loving forces in the world, will make active contributions to the common struggle to reduce international tension, and ultimately realize general disarmament. With regard to Vietnam in particular, this will open new prospects for further strengthening its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the research on nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for socialist construction," the paper notes.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW161650 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 16 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the council of ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has sent his "warmest greetings" to the South African people and the African National Congress (ANC) on the international day of solidarity with the South African people (June 16).

In a message daged June 15 to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule, president of the special committee on the elimination of racial discrimination, Pham Van Dong said: "Over the past decades, the South African authorities, supported and assisted by the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, have pursued a policy of racial discrimination and repressed the struggle of the South African people led by the ANC for basic national rights, the right to self-determination and human rights. They arbitrarily put in jail many patriots and leaders of the ANC, invaded neighbouring countries such as Angola and Mozambique and continued their colonialist domination in Namibia. This policy which violates international law is condemned by the UN and world opinion as a crime toward mankind.

"The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietname affirm their unswerving stand of resolutely supporting the just and legal struggle of the South African people in all forms for their fundamental national rights, demand that the South African authorities give up their policy of racial discrimination and their brutal treatment of South African patriots, and release all persons who are illegally imprisoned.

"We are convinced that with the strong support of the peoples and governments, throughout the world, the struggle for independence and freedom of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC will win victory."

NHAN DAN: CAT HAI POST ENSURES SEA SECURITY

BK161524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN June 14 article by (Huu Hanh): "Guarding a Sea Area"]

[Summary] We had the opportunity to visit Post No. 30 of the Border Defense Forces while accompanying a team of cadres from Haiphong Municipality on a trip to survey the island district of Cat Hai for building a tourist center there. Earlier, we had been thoroughly briefed by the comrade head of the Haiphong Municipal Military Command's political section about the achievements recorded by Post No. 30 in ensuring order and security on the sea.

Upon our arrival at the post, we were welcomed by Comrade (Luong Trac Diep), the post political officer, who explained to us about the operation of the post personnel over a sand table and showed us an exhibition of the articles seized from illegal traders and counterrevolutionary elements.

Post No. 30 is situated next to the jetty of Cat Hai Island and commands a view of the Eastern Sea. Everyday in this busy sea area, hundreds of fishing boats cast their nets; dozens of foreign ships drop their anchors to await their turn to enter Haiphong port; and dozens of barges and motor boats pass by along the sea lanes linking Haiphong with Quang Ninh, Cat Ba and the southern provinces.

"The life of the innocent people here is disrupted by bad elements who pose a threat to public order and security with their illegal and dishonest trade, theft and fraud. They have set up an open market on the sea and resorted to bribery and threats to resist control and educational efforts by the local security and militia and self-defense forces."

Fully aware of their heavy responsibilities, the post combatants have developed a strict operational system and devised various patrol plans to guard the area under their control around the clock. Whenever a boat is sailing seawards or a barge is passing by, our combatants always monitor its position and stand ready to protect it and prevent bad elements from stealing property of the state and the people.

"A floating market has mushroomed over recent years in the Cat Hai Bay area where coal, gas, oil and grain are bought and sold illegally. Every time a barge laden with goods passes through, dozens of sampans appear and draw alongside; and once an agreement is reached, tons of coal and canisters of fuel are transferred. In some cases where the sailors refused to sell the goods under their charge, the boatmen would turn robbers, boarding the ship and manhandling its crewmen. In the Quang Yen area, which lies furthest from the post and is poorly lit at night and where the river goes through many twists and turns, a host of sampans is always lurking to await the passing of goods-laden barges and to pull their tricks. The combatants of Post No. 30 have shown up in time and coordinated with the local security combatants to check these illegal activities."

While walking in the post barracks to learn about the life of the combatants, we saw a lot of boat masts and sails piled in a corner and someone remarked that they must be used by the post personnel for their fishing trips. The post deputy commander corrected this by noting this was incriminating evidence seized from those who had attempted to flee abroad.

"In this bay area, the bad elements often, under the cover of darkness, row their boats to foreign vessels anchored off shore to buy and sell things and swindle foreign sailors of their money. Many groups of persons also use this area as a rendezvous for their sea escape attempts. Members of the Border Defense Forces have discovered many sea escape attempts and dozens of cases involving theft of and illegal trading in state supplies in the Cat Hai Bay area, and arrested all the lawbreakers."

Post No. 30 of the Border Defense Forces on Cat Hai Island has been decorated by the state with three Combat Exploit Orders, second and third classes; and it has been visited by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong who showered the post personnel with commendations.

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVED FOOD PRODUCTION

BK170350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 15 June editorial: "A Well-Coordinated Grain Production Program"]

[Text] The food problem confronting the whole of our society must be solved through a uniform approach which encompasses its various component aspects, including such areas as production, improving food rations and the economical consumption of grain. It is most imporatnt that we step up the cultivation of grain crops, legumes, fruit trees and sugarcane and link crop cultivation with animal husbandry.

Achieving a radical solution to the grain problem has become a pressing and essential task that must be fulfilled in order to stabilize and improve the people's lives, develop the economy and strengthen our national defense. As an immediate task, we must meet the national requirements for grain and must try at all costs to bring some basic amount of grain under state control.

Stepping up grain production requires a combined socioeconomic program that requires close coordination among the various economic sectors themselves and between the agricultural sector and various mass organizations. This coordination is essential in order to fulfill the planned targets for grain production successfully. These targets have already been set forth in the Third 5-Year State Plan as well as in other state plans for the 1980's.

A resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress notes that it is strategically important for us to motivate and organize the masses to do revolutionary work under all circumstances. The agricultural sector and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union have worked out a program of coordinated activities to motivate youths throughout the nation to step up grain production during the period from 1982-85. This represents an initiative aimed at generating a momentous revolutionary movement among the masses -- especially the members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the force of young laborers -- to achieve the most important objectives in agricultural production. This also constitutes an opportunity to educate youths and teenagers with regard to agricultural development, thus providing an opportunity for young laborers and those with a high sense of collective mastery to become attached to the cause of socialist construction and skilled in technology and management. In addition, through this movement, we must consolidate the various organizations of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Youth Association and must make certain that the substance and forms of all activities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the rural areas are consistent with the system of management over the economy and the new society.

In order to develop and carry out a mass movement in a widespread and practical manner, we must work out specific programs and working methods suitable to each area and consonant with the knowledge of the production forces concerned and the different degrees of their production relations. Therefore, led by the various party organizations, the cooperation between agricultural organs and the youth union organizations in many provinces, districts, villages, cooperatives and production collectives will be of decisive importance.

The program of activities for each Youth Union organization must be based on the specific struggle objectives of each locality and low-level unit. The contents of such programs and the working methods to be used in implementing it must be flexible.

These programs must take into account the differences between localities with cooperatives and localities without cooperatives and between localities with good material and technical bases and localities with poor material and technical bases. This must be done in order to rally a large number of young laborers in various localities and production establishments in a struggle to achieve common objectives under different conditions.

Good grain production results can be achieved only with the participation of the working class, peasantry and socialist intelligentsia and with the harmonious cooperation between the various agricultural and agricultural service sectors. The operation of each agricultural production establishment cannot be distinct from the operations of the various organs involved in agricultural supply, electricity, water conservancy, agricultural machinery, communications, transportation, banking and finance as well as various technical agencies.

We must formulate good activity programs and working methods so that the Youth Union organizations at various production establishments and other agricultural service agencies can cooperate with each other closely and can create a great combined strength.

By correctly determining the position of the young generation on the grain production front, by adopting appropriate working methods and by formulating an appropriate incentive policy, it is certain that we will be able to develop the talents and the creativity of youths throughout the nation on the agricultural front, thus duly contributing to solving the basic and urgent problem of stepping up the production of grain and food.

BRIEFS

PHU CAT TRANSMISSION STATION -- Phu Cat District of Nghia Binh Province has commissioned a 40-watt ultrashortwave transmission station with a 40-km operational radius to support propaganda work on the party's lines and policies. The station is fully equipped in accordance with the specifications of the Central Radio and Television Commission. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82 BK]

NORTH-SOUTH TELEPHONE LINKS -- The General Post and Telegraph Department on 4 June officially put into operation a new telephone network linking Hanoi with Danang and Ho Chi Minh cities and Minh Hai Province. As a result, telephone calls can now be made directly between Hanoi and 16 provinces along Route 1-A and Route 4. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 82 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD -- The Binh Tri Thien provincial post and telegraph sector has completed the installation of an automatic telephone switchboard in Dong Ha City. The switchboard, with a total of 400 lines, has been commissioned 2 months ahead of schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

BK121235 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has condemned Israel for attacking Lebanon. He described the Jewish state as having the most amoral government in the whole world. He said Israel was totally insensitive to anything and was not guided by any moral values as long as it felt it could go around hitting people. The latest Israeli attack on Lebanon was something expected of the Jewish state which was obsessed with pitting its strength against other nations. The prime minister was speaking to newsmen after opening the first meeting in Kuala Lumpur of the regional Islamic Dakwah [missionary] Council of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN CO THACH INVITED TO VISIT

BK120857 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Mr Nguyen Co Thach has been invited to visit Malaysia in the near future. This was stated by a Malaysian Embassy Counselor Enchik Yusof Hashim in Hanoi today. He said the invitation had been delivered by the outgoing Malaysian ambassador, Enchik Ajit Singh, before his departure early this week for a new assignment. He added that the day of the visit was still being negotiated.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS DEFERMENT OF 6TH ITA MEETING

BK151106 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia has requested the deferment of the 6th International Tin Agreement (ITA) meeting in Geneva. Minister of Primary Industries, Datuk Paul Leong said the new meeting would resume on the 23d of this month.

The meeting, he said, would give a clear picture of the support and its participation, particularly from consuming countries. It would also enable Malaysia to evaluate the viability of the 6th ITA. As it is, he said, 51 percent of the consuming countries have indicated their willingness to join the agreement. These include Yugoslavia, Norway, Japan and Finland.

Datuk Paul Leong also said that he would be meeting with his Indonesian and Thai counterparts in Kuala Lumpur this Saturday to discuss the tin industry. The minister said this to reporters after receiving the Indian minister of state for agriculture and rural development, Mr R.V. Swaminathan, at his office today.

SCIENCE MINISTER DISCUSSES PUSPATI REACTOR

BK161029 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Tun Ismail Atomic Research Center [Puspati] has been entrusted to establish a waste treatment center. It will be responsible for the disposal of all radioactive waste. At present all users of radioactive substances are individually responsible for the handling and disposal of their own radioactive waste. The minister of science, technology and environment, Datuk Amar Stephen Yong said this manner of disposal will only create problems for the nation's environment.

The minister said Puspati's nuclear reactor would be commissioned next month. It would be used for research in nuclear science and technology. He said the setting up of an isotope department would provide inexpensive supply of radioisotope for medical and research purposes. Datuk Amar Stephen Yong was opening the fourth meeting of the regional cooperative agreement group in Kuala Lumpur today. The weeklong meeting is being attended by nuclear scientists and experts in related fields from Asian and ASEAN countries.

SAUDI LEADER SEES IMPROVED TIES WITH PHILIPPINES

HK170113 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] King Fahd, the new monarch of Saudi Arabia, has pledged to enhance Saudi relations with the Philippines. The King made the assurance during a meeting with the first lady, Madam Imelda Marcos, when she called on him in Riyadh early yesterday morning. The first lady expressed to the king the Filipino people's condolences on the death of King Khalid, who succumbed to a heart attack Sunday. Madam Marcos flew back to Manila yesterday afternoon following her meeting with the new king.

[Begin Mrs Marcos recording] His Majesty King Fahd is full of appreciation for the Filipino people for sending a delegation to Saudi Arabia, and also at the same time he was so generous with his time and so full of appreciation and reception for the Filipino people and the president for sending us over. And he was also very very grateful for the [words indistinct]. [end recording]

King Fahd gave the first lady the assurance that he would pursue closer Saudi relations with the Philippines. Details of that story from (Bert Asuke):

[Begin recording] His Majesty gave the assurance that he would work for the enhancement of Saudi-Philippine relations. Mrs Marcos also reiterated the president's invitation to King Fahd to visit the Philippines. In response, the king said he would seriously consider and accept at the earliest possible time. The king likewise informed the first lady that despite the remoteness of the Philippines from Saudi Arabia, his kingdom highly appreciated and valued the friendship of the Philippines.

In reply, Mrs Marcos said, our geographical distance is compensated by the warmness in our hearts.

Palace observers said the fact that King Fahd received Mrs Marcos and her party ahead of U.S. Vice President George Bush and Spanish King Juan Carlos was an indication that the Philippines was ranked highly by the king.

The first lady's trip included an overnight stop in Jeddah. The following morning they journeyed to Taiz to condole with King Khalid's wife. Immediately after her call on King Fahd in Riyadh, the first lady and her party emplaned directly back to Manila.

IMELDA MARCOS COMMENTS ON VISIT TO PRC

HK120048 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The first lady is back with the good news that China will be buying more raw materials from the Philippines. Madam Marcos planed in late last night after her extended 5-day visit to China. At the VIP kiosk, she announced that a Chinese trade mission will soon arrive in the country to work out a more dynamic trade relation between China and the Philippines. The first lady said Chinese officials have assured her that they would give the Philippines priority as a source of raw materials that China will need in its industrialization program.

Madam Marcos said that right now China is interested in buying four traditional export products from the Philippines at friendship prices. This means that the Philippines will be getting more from the products to make up for low prices of these raw materials on the world market. The four items are copper, copra, iron ore and sugar.

Mrs Marcos said that she also held security and political discussions with Chinese officials, but declined to give any details.

MARCOS DESCRIBES FAILURE OF REBEL MOVEMENTS

HK150059 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos assured the people yesterday that no rebel movement can hope to flourish and topple the government at present. The chief executive made the assurance in a speech commemorating the battle of [words indistinct]. The president said that no rebel movement can prosper in this country at this time because the people have remained vigilant and dedicated to the duly constituted government. In an interview with newsmen, the president also gave credit to the military for apprehending subversive leaders before they could organize in full force. He said these rebel forces have been constantly on the run since the initial movement was smashed in 1954.

The chief executive cited military records from the Politburo in 1954 to the organization of the Kabatan Makabayan in 1968 by Jose Maria Sison. All of them got caught, the president said. After these organizations, came the New People's Army, and the leaders of this group also fell into the hands of the military, he added.

Mr Marcos pointed out that the big difference between the Philippines and other countries which have the same problem is that the rebel leaders, most at least, have never been caught there. The president also clarified the recent incident in Samar where 12 people were killed in the aftermath of a grenade-throwing incident. He said no ideology was involved in the incident because one of the suspected grenade-throwers apparently got slighted during a town dance. It was a matter of revenge and nothing to do with ideology, he said. At the same time, the president withheld the identities of some top-ranking rebel leaders now in the custody of the military. He said he would release their names as soon as he received the official military report.

NPA SUSPECTS, GOVERNMENT TROOPS CLASH 8 JUNE

OW121427 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Twelve suspected NPA [New People's Army] terrorists and 2 government soldiers were killed in a 2-hour gun battle in mountain province.

Sketchy details received by military authorities at Camp Aguinaldo said the gun battle took place last Tuesday afternoon. The reports said an army patrol spotted about 50 suspected members of the New People's Army and engaged them in a gun battle. The terrorists fled after a 2-hour gun battle into the surrounding hills, leaving their dead behind. There were no reports of how many were wounded on both sides.

In Davao del Sur, a 62-year-old wealthy spinster was killed in her home in (Sichubabangan) in Barangay (Lipogandol), (Tagum), for refusing to give contributions to the NPA. The victim, identified as (Daina Emporios), was clubbed to death and hanged in her living room. Her killers, who were arrested by the (Tagum) police, said they were ordered to kill the spinster by a certain Commander (Bambi).

CABINET FINALIZES 1983 BUDGET PROPOSALS

HK160103 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Cabinet has finalized its budget proposals for the national government in 1983. The recommended amount is 63.5 billion pesos. The proposed budget will be presented to President Marcos and the Batasan for consideration. According to Budget Minister Alba, the 63.5 billion peso national budget is about 6.4 percent more than the 1982 budget of 59.7 billion pesos.

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EC PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR ASEAN MINISTERS MEETING

BK161605 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 16 Jun (AFP) -- President of the Council of European Community Leo Tindemans hopes to discuss the possibility of stabilising commodity prices when he meets the ASEAN foreign ministers here on Friday [18 June].

Mr Tindemans, who arrived here late this evening, said that besides commodity prices he also hoped to discuss aid to the five members of ASEAN -- Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia. The foreign ministers of the five nations concluded their 15th annual conference here today.

On his earlier decision not to attend the ASEAN-EEC dialogue session, Mr Tindemans, who is Belgian's foreign minister, said, "It does not mean that the EEC countries do not attach importance to the organisation (ASEAN). "At first I decided to send my deputy as there were the Lebanon and Falklands issues. But when the ASEAN countries appeared upset about it, I decided to come myself."

The two-day dialogue session of the ASEAN foreign ministers with the other partners -- Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada -- is to begin tomorrow.

SAKURAUCHI ADDRESSES ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

OW180550 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore June 18 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said here Friday Japan will continue to provide economic assistance to five non-communi Southeast Asian countries which form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Sakurauchi told foreign ministers of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines Japan will give positive support to the five nations' self-reliant efforts for their economic and social development. "The ASEAN is the highest priority region in Japan's economic cooperation," he said.

The Japanese foreign minister delivered the speech in an hour-long meeting with his counterparts Suppiah Dhanabalan of Singapore, Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, Mohamed Ghazali of Malaysia and Carlos Romulo of the Philippines. The ASEAN foreign ministers discussed with foreign ministers of Japan, the United States (represented by deputy secretary of state), Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community on Thursday, following a three-day meeting Monday through Wednesday between themselves only.

In Friday's Japan-ASEAN meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar delivered a keynote speech and called on Japan to open up its market wider to ASEAN countries. Mokhtar strongly asked Japan to increase imports of tropical products and industrial goods, noting that Japan's imports from ASEAN countries are raw materials and oil at present. Japan should contribute to development of medium and small business corporations in the ASEAN countries, he said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi told the ASEAN ministers that Japan and the ASEAN have worked together to further their mature partnership, which will mean a great deal for stability and development of Asia.

"The ASEAN countries have been attaining the most dynamic economic development of any region in the world and the five nations place yet more emphasis on maintaining and strengthening the free trade system" Sakurauchi said. "In the world today, Japan and ASEAN share a common interest in preserving the free trade system and attaining expansion of world trade," he said.

Sakurauchi added "...Japan and ASEAN are in a position to contribute not only to their own development and well-being, but...to the peace and stability of Asia and the world..."

The meeting went into closed-door session after Sakurauchi's speech. Sakurauchi explained Japan's efforts to stem mounting trade protectionism and to open its market wider to imports, Japanese officials said.

The Japanese foreign minister, who flew into Singapore Tuesday, is scheduled to visit Malaysia Saturday and return home next Tuesday.

ASEAN, DIALOGUE PARTNERS MEET, DISCUSS ECONOMICS

BK171429 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] ASEAN and its dialogue partners have agreed to ensure that the international trading system remained liberal and free. This was disclosed by the foreign minister and chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Mr Dhanabalan, at the end of a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting between ASEAN ministers and their counterparts from Australia, Canada, the EEC, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. He said they would go to the GATT meeting in November with a positive frame of mind.

On the international, global economic and political problems, Mr Dhanabalan said it was very interesting and gratifying to note that all the dialogue partners shared ASEAN's concern about protectionism. All of them were very keen that such a trend should be checked and agreed that resistance has so far been quite successful. Earlier when he opened the meeting, Mr Dhanabalan called on developed countries to check present trends toward protectionism. He also urged them to find ways to accommodate the more reasonable and legitimate demands of developing countries in the North-South dialogue.

Mr Dhanabalan pointed out that developed countries could adjust to the higher prices of scarce and vital commodities and not hope to depress commodity prices to unrealistically low levels to support wasteful consumption patterns. They could meet the industrial challenge from competitive developing countries by restructuring their economies and redeploying their economic resources to high technology industry.

Mr Dhanabalan said ASEAN valued its meeting with its dialogue partners. They were meeting not as antagonists, but as partners in cooperation. He said ASEAN approaches its dialogue partners as equals and does not regard the discussions as a platform for asking the industrial (?world) for handouts.

Opening the dialogue between ASEAN and Australia, the Malaysian Foreign Minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said while ASEAN was extremely satisfied with the economic cooperation with Australia so far, it would like to see an expansion of this cooperation into other areas. These are the areas which have been identified not only as being of priority interest, but also of continuing interest to ASEAN, such as, access to markets, shipping, energy and the transfer of technology.

Referring of the danger encroaching on the free enterprise system, Tan Sri Ghazali suggested that since ASEAN and Australia were committed to the system, they could in their modest ways seek to preserve the system while simultaneously urging leading countries to wake up to the problem.

The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Anthony Street, said Australia was already making a determined effort to have its proposal to curb protectionism taken up as a priority item at the next GATT ministerial meeting in November. He said ASEAN and Australia shared a common region and a common future and that the annual dialogue sessions with their frankness and informality helped to ensure that both sides' perception and preferred strategies were in accord.

He said ASEAN was no Australia's fourth largest export market and fourth largest source of imports. The imbalance in two-way trade was continuing to narrow. Australia supports ASEAN's move to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Australia also said it would review its position of the recognition of Democratic Kampuchea if and when a coalition government is formed.

Speaking at the postministerial meeting between ASEAN and Canada, the Philippine Foreign Minister, Gen Carlos Romulo, said the ASEAN-Canada economic cooperation agreement signed in New York last September would pave the way for the consolidation, deepening and diversification of ASEAN-Canada economic relations. This was particularly so in the areas of industrial, technical, financial, commercial and development cooperation.

General Romulo said ASEAN places serious importance on the joint cooperation committee which was instrumental in fostering closer ASEAN-Canada cooperation. General Romulo also said ASEAN would be most happy to work closely with Canada on the launching of global negotiations for a new international economic order.

ASEAN foreign ministers and representatives of the six dialogue countries are now attending a dinner at the Istana [palace] hosted by President Devan Nair.

'EXCERPTS' OF ASEAN MINISTERS' JOINT COMMUNIQUE

BK161012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 16 Jun (AFP) -- The following are excerpts of the joint communique issued by Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers at the end of their 15th annual meeting.

Cambodia:

"The foreign ministers expressed their grave concern over the situation in Kampuchea. They stressed that the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in the whole Southeast Asian region. They reaffirmed their strong conviction that the continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam represents a serious violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

"The foreign ministers deplored the intransigence of Vietnam in refusing to withdraw its military forces from Kampuchea in defiance of international opinion... The foreign ministers reiterated their full commitment to the United Nations resolutions, which called for the immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

"They reaffirmed that a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Kampuchea could only be achieved within the framework established by these resolutions and on the basis of the principles laid down in declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, which, inter alia, reaffirm d t right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination and to elect a government of their own choice in free elections carried out under United Nations supervision without any intimidation or coercion.

"...The foreign ministers reaffirmed their continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea and their support for its representation at the United Nations. They emphasized that the grounds for their support for the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea were based on the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and non-use of force in international relations.

"...The foreign ministers expressed their continued support for the efforts towards the formation of a Kampuchean coalition government in the spirit and according to the intent of the joint statement issued in Singapore on 4 September 1981, which would be conducive to the achievement of the objectives of the delaration and resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea. They recognised that the establishment of a truly representative government in Kampuchea remained a matter for the Kampuchean people themselves to decide.

"...The foreign ministers, deeply concerned by the parallel situations of continued foreign intervention in both Kampuchea and Afghanistan, emphasised their firm support for United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/34, the relevant resolutions adopted by the organisation of Islamic conference, and the final political declaration of the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries adopted in New Delhi on 13 February 1981.

Refugees:

"(The foreign ministers) saw a continuing necessity to assist the needy Kampucheans at the Thai/Kampuchean borders and in the holding centres in Thailand, and the affected Thai villagers. In the case of the situation inside Kampuchea, the foreign ministers would support the continuation of humanitarian assistance in the event of a recurrence of an emergency situation.

"The foreign ministers expressed concern that humanitarian assistance provided inside Kampuchea had, in some instances, been diverted to other purposes. They also expressed concern that some of the assistance provided had been used for developmental and infrastructural proposes which clearly exceeded the mandate of providing emergency relief and assistance. They therefore urged the United Nations and other international and voluntary agencies to adhere to their mandate and to monitor the proper distribution of such assistance in a more effective manner.

"The foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore reiterated their full support for the programme of voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean illegal immigrants/displaced persons/refugees carried out by the Government of Thailand in cooperation with the UNHCR.

"The foreign ministers noted with concern that the problem of Vietnamese illegal immigrants still persists with continuing fresh arrivals in substantial numbers. Nevertheless, out of humanitarian considerations, ASEAN countries continue to provide shelter and transitfacilities to these illegal immigrants. The foreign ministers emphasise that the granting of first refuge by ASEAN countries depends on commitment of resettlement in third countries and the avoidance of residual problems in the area. They expressed the hope that resettlement countries would continue (to) expedite their intake of Vietnamese illegal immigrants. They reiterated their conviction that the problem should be tackled at its source and urged Vietnam to continue to cooperate by preventing further illegal departures. They also urged Vietnam, the UNHCR and resettlement countries to exert concerted efforts to enable a full and effective implementation of the orderly departure programme.

Trade:

"The foreign ministers welcomed the intiative of the ASEAN economic ministers in expanding and liberalising intra-ASEAN trade. They were encouraged by the significant progress achieved in increasing substantially the tariff preferences exchanged among ASEAN member countries under the ASEAN preferential trading arrangement which now totals 8,563 items.

"...The foreign ministers expressed the view that the existing international political and economic situation is fast moving into a state of crisis.

The continuing conflicts around the world, the growing protectionist tendencies, high inflation and interest rates and unemployment bear testimony to this trend. They expressed deep concern that such developments, if allowed to continue, will not only stifle the further growth of the ASEAN economies and its cooperation, retard the chances of world economic recovery, but more fundamentally will erode the resilence of the system which supports independent nations.

"The foreign ministers observed that, while all ASEAN member countries experienced reasonable economic growth, they were nevertheless concerned with the worsening international economic situation, especially the continuing recession in the industrialized countries with no prospect for immediate solution.

"The foreign ministers expressed deep disappointment in the continued impasse in the North-South dialogue: The foreign ministers called on the developed countries to exercise the necessary political will to immediately launch global negotiations in order to expedite international economic recovery and the establishment of the new international economic order.

"The foreign ministers viewed with dismay the continuing trend towards protectionism. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming GATT ministerial would restore the basic task of GATT in ensuring that the principles of free trade are consistently practised in the world market.

"The foreign ministers reaffirmed ASEAN's determination to cooperate fully in their efforts to overcome the difficulties brought about by the adverse international economic conditions. They also reiterated ASEAN's readiness to strengthen their collective effort in all international fora."

Lebanon:

"The foreign ministers reiterated their condemnation of Israel's aggression against Lebanon. They also reaffirmed their full support for the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council calling for a ceasefire and for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon."

ABE: U.S. DECISION ON SAKHALIN PROJECT DUE SOON

OW170717 Tokyo KYODO in English 0702 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 17 KYODO -- The United States is expected to formally inform Japan within the next few days whether it would give Japan a chance to resume work on the Soviet-Japanese joint development of oil and natural gas deposits on the continental shelf off Sakhalin, the Japanese international trade and industry minister said Thursday.

"It is up to the descretion of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, but we are hopeful," said Shintaro Abe at a monthly executive board meeting of the Japan Foreign Trade Council, made up of 13 major general trading houses.

He said Japan stated that the U.S. restrictions regarding the project are tantamount to "sanctions against Japan rather than sanctions against the Soviet Union" at the recent Versailles summit of seven industrial democracies.

The project began in 1976, but the current U.S. ban on shipment of U.S.-built drilling equipment necessary for the project has been delaying the work. If the present situation continues, it is feared that the whole project mav not survive. The United States has banned the equipment supply in connection with U.S. sanccions against the Soviet Union over the Polish problem.

Leaders of the world's industrial powers at the summit agreed to take a more cautious approach to economic relations with the Soviet Union and use "commercial prudence" in granting export credits to the Soviet Union and its allies.

About yen 60 billion (dollar 240 million) have been spent so far in the yen 700 billion (dollar 2.8 billion) project for development of Sakhalin oil.

Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., a state-policy concern based in Tokyo, has sunk 30 test wells so far in the area and confirmed the existence of a large volume of oil and natural gas. Commercial production is expected to begin in 1988.

Referring to Japanese defeat in bidding for a yen 300 billion (dollar 1.2 billion) steel plant in Mexico to Britain, which under-bid about 30 percent, the council executives told Abe that Japan should take active measures such as offering mixed loans in the form of combination of yen credits and economic cooperation in future biddings.

Abe, Mansfield Discuss Project

OW180413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 18 KYODO -- Japan called on the United States Friday to lift its ban on shipment of U.S.-built drilling equipment needed for a giant Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas development program. The request was made by Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry to American Ambassador Mike Mansfield.

Abe said the Japanese request was "final" and indicated a U.S. failure to lift the ban may strain Japan-U.S. relations.

The Russo-Japanese joint project on the continental shelf off Sakhalin began in 1976 but has halted at present as a result of U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Afghan invasion and Polish crisis.

"We are on the deadline, and I came here to make a final request," Abe said he told Mansfield. "It is a national project for Japan and the Japanese people have a keen interest in it."

One of Abe's aides said that the deadline for lifting the ban expired last Tuesday and that the Tokyo government was unsure whether or not the project could be continued.

The Japanese Government has already spent some $260 million for the project, which is considered crucial for the future of the resource-poor country.

Abe said Mansfield expressed understanding of the urgency of the issue and promised to convey the Japanese request to Washington immediately.

The U.S. National Security Council is expected to take up the issue in a Friday morning session, the Japanese Cabinet minister added.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman later said Ambassador Mansfield indicated he "would support their (Japanese) request and forward it to Washington."

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made a similar request in a meeting with President Ronald Reagan prior to the Versailles summit, saying the U.S. ban has represented "sanctions against Japan rather than against the Soviet Union."

During the summit meeting, Reagan won a reluctant pledge from leaders of the U.S. allies to exercise "commercial prudence" in extending export credits to the Soviet Union and its satellite states.

Abe told an impromptu news conference after meeting Mansfield Japan had concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union on the project well before the Kremlin sent Soviet troops to Afghanistan and the Polish situation deteriorated.

Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., the Tokyo-based state policy concern, has sunk 30 test wells in the shelf and confirmed the existence of a large amount of oil and natural gas, MITI officials said.

OFFICIALS REACT 'CALMLY' TO U.S. TRADE BILL

OW171225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 17 KYODO -- Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry have reacted calmly to Wednesday's passage of a trade reciprocity bill by the Finance Committee of the U.S. Senate.

But they said the so-called "local content" bill now before the U.S. Congress requires a close watch, because it is obviously aimed at curbing foreign car imports.

The officials said the reciprocity bill, approved overwhelmingly by the Senate committee Wednesday, is a much watered-down version of one proposed by Republican Senator John Danforth of Missouri in February.

The original version of the Danforth bill was directed against Japan but the bill has since lost much of its retaliatory nature as a result of a compromise reached between the senator and the U.S. Government, they noted.

The officials said they cannot but regard the local content bill, which is said to be supported by a number of members of the U.S. House of Representatives, as "dangerous" in nature.

The bill, requiring all automakers selling more than 500,000 cars annually in the American market to procure more than 90 percent of all car parts in the United States, is tantamount to import control, the officials said.

The MITI officials said the U.S. Government and even Senator Danforth are opposed to the bill as it now stands. But the bill may be ultimately approved by the U.S. Congress in connection with the off-year election in November, they said. They agreed that the bill apparently violates provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

PROTEST OF AUSTRALIA CURBS ON STEEL IMPORTS LODGED

OW160550 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 16 KYODO -- Japan has lodged a protest with Australia against its plan to curtail imports of Japanese steel, a government official said Wednesday.

The official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the protest note, sent last week conveyed Japan's "grave concern."

The note also gave the Japanese version of the controversy stemming from an increase of 200,000 tons of Japanese steel shipments over a year before to 570,000 tons in 1981, he added.

Japanese steel industry executives said that of total exports, some 160,000 tons were seamless (oil well) pipes and welded and butt-welded steel pipes which have been in big demand in Australia for pipeline projects.

The Japanese steel exports also included cold-rolled steel sheets for automobiles, whose production has risen sharply in Australia, according to those industry leaders.

An advisory body to the Canberra government's Commerce and Industry Ministry will open a hearing Wednesday on the steel imports which local steel manufacturers say are threatening their industry to see if a temporary relief measure is necessary.

The Japanese steel industry is sending its representatives to the hearing.

WANTANABE RULES OUT CURBS ON CAPITAL OUTFLOW

OW180432 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 18 KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe Friday ruled out the possibility of immediately placing emergency curbs on the outflow of capital to prevent excessive depreciation of the yen.

Watanabe reasoned that such curbs, based on the foreign exchange control law, would only result in reducing confidence in the Japanese currency.

He was commenting in a news conference on the sustained strong advance of the U.S. dollar against the yen, the West German mark and other major currencies.

Watanabe blamed the high U.S. interest rates and the escalating international tensions for the dollar's continued rise.

On a proposal to raise the interest on government bonds to check an excessive depreciation of the yen and step up the sale of bonds, he said the proposed measure could be taken to defend the value of the yen.

However, under present business conditions, it would be extremely difficult for the government to raise the interest on government bonds for the present, Watanabe indicated.

SPACE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM TO BE REVIEWED

OW170104 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 17 KYODO -- The Space Activities Commission has decided to conduct a review of the space development program outline decided by the government in 1978 because of changes in the situation in the past four years.

The commission, chaired by Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, decided Wednesday to make a restudy of the outline since demand for satellites for practical use has increased and since the situation concerning space development has undergone a change after the outline was drafted in 1978.

The present outline sets the guideline for Japan's space development to be carried out over a period extending around 15 years.

Based on the outline, the National Space Development Agency is now engaged in the development of an H-1 rocket capable of placing a satellite of the 500-kilogram class into staionary orbit. But communication and other satellites for practical use have become larger in size and launching of such satellites will not be possible until the H-1 rocket is developed and completed.

Therefore, Japan may have to rely on space shuttles of the U.S. and rockets of the European Space Agency (ESA) to place such satellites into orbit.

Tokyo June 17 KYODO -- Reflecting an overnight jump in New York, the U.S. dollar opened sharply higher at yen 253.70 on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Thursday. It was the highest since April 14, 1980 when the dollar reached yen 254.30.

In view of this, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, Japan's biggest user of satellites, has asked the government to develop a large rocket as early as possible.

The Liberal-Democratic Party's ad hoc committee on space development also drafted a proposal recently in which it called for advancing the schedule for development of the H-1 rocket and boosting the capacity of the rocket.

Under present plans, the government plans to complete development of the H-1 rocket so that it can be used from the latter half of the 1980.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE, URUGUAY ENVOYS -- Tokyo 17 Jun KYODO -- James Mac Donald Whamond, newly accredited Argentine Ambassador to Japan, Thursday presented his credentials to the emperor at the Imperial Palace, the Foreign Ministry said. Uruguay's new ambassador Julion Lacarte Muro also presented his credentials the same day, it said. Whamond, 53, graduated from the naval academy in 1950 and the naval aviation school later. After serving in the Argentine Navy for more than 30 years, Whamond retired last March. He was once chief of the naval air command. Lacarte, 64, studied at Cambridge University. The career diplomat served as ambassador to the United States, West Germany and the European Community. Before coming to Japan, Lacarte had been political adviser to the Uruguay Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 17 Jun 82 OW]

AID TO INDIA -- Tokyo 15 Jun KYODO -- Japan will provide a yen loan of up to yen 33,000 million (dollar 132 million) to India in fiscal 1982 for economic development under a pledge made during the India consortium meeting held in Paris this week, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. The loan, representing an 18 percent increase over Japan's loan offer for fiscal 1981, includes yen 24,000 million for the Anpara "B" thermal power project, yen 4,800 million for Metro Railways Calcutta and yen 2,100 million for the procurement of offshore supply vessels for India's oil and natural gas commission. The announcement said that notes regarding the pledged loan will be exchanged after necessary talks with the Indian Government. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1955 GMT 15 Jun 82 OW]

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS KPA UNITS

SK171700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1605 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA) -- The Chinese military delegation headed by Minister of National Defence Geng Biao visited the Korean people's Army Unit 809 today. The delegation went round the combat material and technical equipment of the unit and watched the training of soldiers with keen interest.

Minister of National Defence Geng Biao congratulated the soldiers of the unit upon their successful combat and political training and wished them greater success in the future.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces; Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee; and KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation was met by KPA Lieutenant General Cho Myong-nok, member of the WPK Central Committee, and commanders and soldiers of the unit and their families. A welcome function took place at the unit. Minister of National Defence Geng Biao, in company with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honour of the unit.

The delegation also visited today the KPA unit to which Comrade Choe Kyong-chun belongs.

HO TAM MEETS CPV MEMBERS OF ARMISTICE COMMISSION

SK180419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on June 17 met and had a talk with Ye Changqu, outgoing member, and Wang Jian, new member, of the Chinese people's volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, who paid him farewell and courtesy call.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming and Chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the MAC Gu Zhanhong. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a luncheon for the guests.

SHANGHAI AMITY DELEGATION PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK180442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA) -- The Shanghai Municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, visited Mangyongdae on June 16.

The guests saw with keen interests the historic mementoes preserved in President Kim Il-song's native home in Mangyongdae, hearing an explanation about his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and posed for a photograph in front of the native house.

Saying that Mangyongdae is a historic place associated with noble aspirations, the head of the delegation noted: The history of the revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song greatly encourages people.

Then the guests went to the fun fair of Mangyongdae, where they took a rest, enjoying its facilities. That day the delegation visited the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Health Complex and the ice rink and appreciated an acrobatic show.

After making a round of the Changgwang Health Complex, the head of the delegation said: Visiting here we were deeply moved by the utmost care shown by President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il. The Changgwang Health Complex is a good place for training the bodies of the youth and children and bringing them up as fine personnel to accelerate the building of the country.

On June 17 the delegation inspected the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm. Expressing admiration for the achievements made by the farm, the head of the delegation said: We wish you greater success in the future under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

The delegation was also shown round the Pyongyang Kangan Primary School and appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBAN GOVERNMENT GROUP

Delegation Arrives

SK172320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA) — A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction, arrived in Pyongyang on June 17 by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Tu-yong and personages concerned and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas.

O Chin-u Receives Cubans

SK180433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u on June 17 met and had a friendly talk with the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Cuban ambassador to our country Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas.

O Kuk-yol Fetes Delegation

SK180449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KNNA) -- A party was arranged for the Cuban Government delegation on a visit to our country yesterday evening.

Present on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction of Cuba, and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas. Comrade O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier Kim Tu-yong and personages concerned were present at the party.

Comrade O Kuk-yol spoke first. Declaring that, though Korea and Cuba are geographically far away from each other, their peoples are class brothers who are waging a common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism, standing directly opposed to the U.S. imperialists, he stressed. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are developing favorably with each passing day on the basis of the intimacy which was formed long ago between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

Noting that today the fraternal Cuban people under the correct leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, are registering big successes in the efforts for fulfilling the Second Five-Year Plan and increasing the country's defense capabilities, upholding the decisions of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, he sincerely wished them greater success in their future struggle.

Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Jose Lopez Moreno spoke next. We express thanks to the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the opportunity provided us to visit here and see at first hand the successes made by the heroic Korean people and their struggle under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, he said. The current visit, he went on, carries weighty significance as the two peoples are firmly united in the course of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

By winning victory in the struggle against the imperialist aggression the Korean people demonstrated to the whole world by their practical example that, if a people fought in unity, defying sacrifices, they could defeat the enemy.

As our party and government have clarified on several occasions, we call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and actively support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Allow me, concluding my speech, to propose a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

VRPR DENOUNCES CHONGWADAE POLITICAL MEETING

SK180023 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 16 June, Chon Tu-hwan held a meeting of the representatives of three parties -- the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP]. The authorities have announced that this meeting, which lasted for more than 3 hours, comprehensively discussed state affairs -- that is, pending economic issues and the present domestic situation including the true aspect of the large curb loan scandal, the investigation of the background of this scandal and the accusations against ministers concerned -- and that the participants shared common views on jointly overcoming national difficulties.

The meeting of the representatives of three parties held at the Blue House was a political drama designed to fabricate a national consensus and deceive public opinion; it was a criminal conference which exposed the true color of opposition parties as government-sponsored parties; and it confirmed a will to maintain the present military rule. This was revealed by the fact that the participants attempted to shroud with the fog of mystery the incidents and the wicked plots denounced at home and abroad such as the curb loan scandal involving the Chang Yong-cha couple, which had been labelled as an irregularity involving the Blue House, the Cabinet reshuffle and the reorganization of DJP executive members.

As is widely known to the world, the DJP and the government-sponsored opposition parties the DKP and the KNP held a meeting of the executive members of three parties in wake of the curb loan scandal and said that they would help convene the summit talks of three parties at the earliest possible date to review and adopt measures for overcoming the present situation.

They pretended as if they were making efforts to probe into the background of the curb loan scandal and additionally charge ministers concerned with this scandal. As is shown by the entire course of the talks, however, instead of probing into the background of the scandal, they tried to prove that the Blue House was not involved in this scandal.

The "review" and "confirmation" clamored about by the ruling DJP and by the opposition DKP and the KNP prior to the meeting of the representatives of three parties was a drama designed to deceive the people. Frankly, no one believed that the true aspect of the curb loan scandal could be probed at the meeting attended by Chon Tu-hwan -- ringleader of this scandal involving the woman Chang -- in the capacity of the president of the DJP. This is because this meeting resembled a case in which a thief told his confidants that he would capture the true culprit.

Referring at the meeting to the curb loan scandal involving Chang, Chon Tu-hwan clamored that, though he could have quietly and easily disposed of this incident, he had thrown it open to the public because he wanted to resolutely punish those who violated the law, no matter how important the posts they held and no matter whether they were his relatives. This is a brazen act which could only be committed by a swindler who says black is white and who is accustomed to concealing his criminal nature.

Referring to the matter of charging ministers concerned with the loan scandal involving Chang, Chon Tu-hwan said that he had allowed these ministers to remain in office because he wanted not to protect them but to punish them. This is an act which could only be committed by a brazen fellow who says black is white.

The Blue House meeting of the representatives of three parties has publicly reconfirmed a will to maintain the present fascist military ruling system and revealed a hidden intention to further strengthen this system. This has been revealed by the fact that, while defining the crisis, which the Chon Tu-hwan regime was facing, as a national difficulty, the participants clamored that they would concentrate on overcoming it.

Referring to the matter of lifting the ban on political activities, Chon Tu-hwan advocated a step-by-step theory, saying that it is too early to lift the ban. He opposed point-blank the release of detainees and the matter of revitalizing the National Assembly. Thus he publicly revealed a wicked intention of continuously maintaining and strengthening the present military rule.

In conclusion, the Blue House meeting of the representatives of three parties was confab among three stooges who are following the United States and was a political drama designed to suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, which is being intensified, and to placate public sentiment. The entire course of the meeting has revealed that the DKP and the KNP, holding signboard of opposition parties are pro-Chon Tu-hwan parties and are antipopular, antidemocratic and government-sponsored opposition parties.

At the meeting of the representatives of three parties, Chon Tu-hwan attempted to shroud with a black curtain the true aspect and background of the curb loan scandal involving the Chang Yong-Cha couple, to escape responsibility for this scandal and to divert public opinion at home and abroad. However, this attempt will be futile. Our people will never be deceived by this immature, petty guile. They will never forgive the crime of the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group.

In accordance with the unanimous desire of the people at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must disclose the true aspect of the large curb loan scandal to the people, apologize for it and immediately step down from power, taking responsibility as the true culprit.

SOUTH DEMANDS PRISON TERMS FOR KWANGJU ARSONISTS

SK171350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on June 15 staged a fascist trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and demanded prison terms of ten and four years respectively for two young men Chong Son-chol and Pak Kye-tong, according to a report.

Chong Son-Chol set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju in 1980 and Pak Kye-tong played the leading part in the struggle of Koryo University students early that year.

ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED AROUND UN COMMAND

SK180646 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] According to reports, anti-U.S. leaflets entitled "The Withdrawal of U.S. troops Is the Demand of the Times and Our Masses" were recently found scattered near the UN Forces Command. This was welcomed by the citizens.

The leaflets said as follows: The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops has blocked the nation's reunification and exacerbated the tense situation and is a source of danger of a new war. The forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops is an act of aggression which violates the principle of territorial integirty, respect of sovereignty and noninterference as stipulated in international law.

The United States should leave South Korea without delay, taking along all the weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons, as demanded by the UN resolutions.

This is the unanimous demand of the times and our masses. The United States should withdraw its troops stationed in South Korea without delay.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT RULE

SK141100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried an article headlined "People's Government Is Superior Revolutionary Government Conforming to Period of Building Socialism and Communism."

The article notes that one of the important points of "tasks of the people's government in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea," the policy speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 14, 1982, is that he clearly defined the form of power in the period of building socialism and communism. By discovering the form of people's government for the first time in history the great leader made a shining contribution to the solution of the question of power in our era, it stresses, and continues: The people's government is a power which is based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relies upon the united front of the popular masses. Its important feature is that it draws into it the masses of the working people of broadest strata as its master.

The people's government made its first appearance in the guerrilla bases in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and its invincible vitality and superiority were proved under the most arduous circumstances. After liberation the Workers Party of Korea successfully carried out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution by this power and today is building socialism and communism by it.

The people's government is a power conforming to the period of building socialism and communism, because it is, in a nutshell, a revolutionary government of chuche type.

In our era not only the working class but also many other classes and segments including peasants and working intellectuals are participating in the revolutionary struggle for defending independence as masters of the revolution.

Only a government which enables broad classes and strata to hold their position as masters of the revolution and construction and discharge their role as masters can be a form of government meeting the requirements of our times.

From its inception the people's government has taken the chuche idea as its only guiding principle and regarded it as its historic mission to build communism by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea.

The people's government is a power conforming to the period of building socialism and communism, above all, because it is a power making it possible to successfully carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, declares the article.

The people's government, it goes on, which staunchly struggles to steadfastly defend the independence of the popular masses and realize it can correctly carry out the three revolutions which are aimed at guaranteeing the masses of the people complete social equality and a happy life by remoulding man and transforming society and nature.

The article says that the people's government is a power conforming to the period of building socialism and communism also because it is a power suited to the basis of social relationship in the period of building socialism and communism.

Noting that the unity and cooperation between the working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals constitute the basis of social relationship in socialist society, the article states:

The people's government has such advantage as representing the common social interests and strictly performing the function of a means of realizing it.

The article underlines the great theoretical and practical significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's definition of the form of power in the period of building socialism and communism.

With the clarification of the people's government being a form of power suited to the period of building socialism and communism, a correct way has been indicated for correctly shaping policies under the socialist system and a firm guarantee provided for further strengthening the people's government.

PARTY LEADERS PLAN MEETING ON SUMMITRY RESULTS

SK180108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The leaders of three major political parties are expected to meet next week to realize the contents of Wednesday's "political summit." President Chon Tu-hwan discussed a broad range of national issues with political leaders over lunch at Chongwadae Wednesday.

Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said yesterday he plans to meet the leaders of the other two major parties next week to talk about ways to establish a foundation for the peaceful change of power and for animating the functions of the National Assembly. The two other major party leaders are Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), and Kim Chong-chol, president of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP).

Commenting on Yu's offer to arrange for a meeting among the leaders of three major political parties, the DJP leader said he is willing to attend the meeting. He said the meeting was originally stated for late last month but was postponed on account of the curb loan scandal.

Political observers said, in the meantime, that the proposed meeting is likely to take up a series of outstanding political issues including the removal of the political ban on former politicians. As it will take time to settle the pending political issues, the leaders of major political parties are expected to meet as often as possible, the observers said.

In a related development, the DJP, DKP and KNP are working on separate plans to realize the contents of Wednesday's Chongwadae meeting. The DKP and the KNP held a series of meetings yesterday to evaluate the outcome of the political summit, and the DJP plans to convene the Central Executive Council tomorrow.

CHON CONSIDERS GRADUAL LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN

SK170948 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Returning to party headquarters in Yoido from the Chongwadae meeting, Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korean Party [DKP], with some excitement said: "I think the talks with President Chon today will lead to a way to bring the situation under control." He summed up the talks at Chongwadae in a positive manner.

Even before President Yu returned to party headquarters, DKP Vice President Yi Tae-ku, vice speaker of the National Assembly Kim Un-ha and DKP Secretary General Yu Han-yol were in a reception room. When President Yu appeared, these men gave their seats to reporters and listened to what they and President Yu were talking about. Yu said: "I expressed my opinion about the present situation in the wake of the Mrs Chang Yong-cha incident and such issues as improving the system for a peaceful transfer of power." He said he had told the president that "those banned from participating in political activities, imprisoned politicians, clerics and students should be released to eradicate social unrest."

Answering such suggestions, President Chon said, according to Yu: "I plan to remove political ostracism on a gradual basis. It is not possible to make a special case of those imprisoned. Nevertheless, since President Yu brought it up, I will consider those who show signs of repentance after having reviewed their cases." Yu said President Chon, unlike in the past, showed interest in lifting the ban imposed on old politicians.

President Yu continued that at the Chongwadae talks he proposed a conference of senior politicians within the National Assembly to discuss measures to bring the situation under control and for democratic development. President Yu said: "President Chon said it is not necessary. You can meet with me whenever the need arises." Meanwhile, Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], said, "Let us, the leaders of three political parties, meet often to discuss the situation." Thus, President Yu said, his proposal for a conference of senior politicians failed.

When asked what he felt was President Chon's understanding of the present situation, President Yu said: "First, President Chon thanked the leaders of the political parties for expressing their opinion on state affairs. He said he would do whatever is possible for a president."

The Chongwadae talks appeared to have been tense at first. President Yu said he had asked President Chon's opinion on whether he should start talking before or during the luncheon. The president wanted to hear what President Yu had to say while eating lunch. President Yu said he talked to President Chon for about 35 minutes.

President Yu said he told president Chon: "The public believes that the Mrs Chang Yong-cha incident is directly linked to the political slush funds of the DJP." The president is said to have nodded, as if to say he already knew of such an accusation.

Touching on the issue of replacing ministers directly responsible for the loan scandal, President Yu said he told President Chon that "he hoped well-qualified persons who are widely known to the public will be given posts as ministers. Instantly recognizing that Yu meant the naming of ex-military men to the Cabinet, President Chon said: "I understand what you are talking about. If you leave this problem to me, I will do what I think is right."

After a short press conference, President Yu presided over a meeting of the party executive members to let the party members know what was discussed at the Chongwadae meeting. President Yu said: "The participants of the Chongwadae meeting agreed not to make public one of the issues." The party members could only guess what that was.

The DKP is scheduled to hold a plenary meeting at 1000 on the morning of 17 June to discuss party strategy based on the results of the Chongwadae talks and measures to restore the present situation.

After the meeting, Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korean National Party [KNP], went straight to party headquarters, where he briefed the party leaders, including nonparliamentarians.

President Kim gave a detailed briefing on the four-point demand put forth by the KNP. However, as some impatient lawmakers wanted to know more about the outcome of the meeting, Kim said: "I didn't go there expecting too much," thus implying that the meeting was not very successful.

While Representative Yim Tok-kyu was asking him "What was the president's reaction to the demands put forth by our party," Representative Yi Song-su asked: "Did the president talk a lot?"

President Kim said: "No reactions, positive or negative, were showed to our demands and, in the latter part of the meeting, the president was just listening. However, he showed confidence over the operation of the government."

Sensing in Kim's answers the outcome of the meeting, Representative Yim asked: "What was the reaction to the curb loan scandal?" On this, Kim briefly said: "The feeling there seemed to be different from popular opinion." When Representative Kim Yong-saeng, expressing disappointment, said: "Since the people are not convinced on the curb loan scandal, some measures should have been worked out," President Kim answered: "The president asked to leave the matter to him. Therefore, I think there will be an additional Cabinet shake-up."

As Representative Yi Song-su also showed disappointment, Kim said: "It was not such an atmosphere as to expect concrete answers on the spot." "We can wait. However, it is true that we have achieved nothing that we expected."

On President Kim's assessment of the meeting, Cho Hyon-sang, chairman of the Executive Committee of the central party, said: "The meeting, which was held in the midst of great expectations, has ended without a substantial outcome. Do we have any choice other than following the government?" Representatives Yim Tok-kyu and Cho Pyong-kyu said that "the problem is fundamental differences of views."

At the gathering, Representative Kim Ki-su said: "I expected a decision by the president. Since we have nothing, the problems are unsettled." President Kim said: "From the beginning, I didn't expect much. However, we have presented our card. Now we just wait and see."

Sin Chol-kyun, secretary general of the KNP, asked: "What kind of positive reaction has the president showed?" Representative Kim Han-son asked: "Has no mention been made of the campus situation?" KNP President Kim disheartened them by saying: "It seemed the president felt it was not the time to change the system for political development." Kim added: "He was very resolute over the campus issue and emphasized his negative attitude toward student power."

HERALD EDITORIAL APPRAISES SUMMIT RESULTS

SK180047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Converging Political Views"]

[Text] The meeting of President Chon Tu-hwan with the leaders of three major political parties to address the disconcerting political and economic aftermath of the latest curb loan scandal answered the expectations of the people for national rapport and social stability resting on politics of dialogue and resurgent economy.

The high-level political parley served to clear and widen the channel of communication among competing parties. More significantly, it may well be taken as a timely step to bridge the gap between the ruling majority party and its minority counterparts in the legislature. The three major groups sufficiently represent a cross section of Korean opinion.

In the capacity not so much of the head of the government party as of the chief executive, President Chon lent a willing ear to what the leaders of the three parties had to say. For their part, the latter gave voice to their beliefs and stands without reservation. The candidness and openness which characterized this week's interparty summitry bodes well for the future of our political system.

Skepticism entertained by some about the possibility of one person holding the reins of government for too long was dispelled as President Chon again told the Chongwadae (presidential mansion) conferees that he is determined to effect a peaceful transfer of power at the end of his seven-year term as had been promised. It definitely heralds a tradition of orderly and democratic political changes to come.

Those political leaders present at the meeting shared the view that the nation faces many thorny problems both at home and abroad, agreeing that the entire nation should pool its wisdom and resources to overcome the difficulties with public servants taking the initiative. Toward that end they saw the need for meeting as often as possible for exchange of views.

Appeal from the opposition camp for removal of the ban on certain discredited former politicians received a basically favorable, though qualified, response from the president who said it is a little premature to do so now, but he will consider phasing out the ban on those who show signs of repentance. This speaks for President Chon's concern for generating political harmony by gradually lifting such restriction.

The demand for replacing a few Cabinet ministers by way of taking responsibility for the bank scandal and related economic plight was also accepted in principle, leaving only the question of timing that appears imminent. Now that the debris of the money market collapse has been nearly cleared it may be time for those politically accountable to go so that the administration can start anew with a clean slate.

The political summit covered, besides these overall issues, such specific policy matters as reviving local self-government and increasing farm income. They await to be thrashed out on a technical level in months ahead. What is more important is to further invigorate the processes of parliamentary and party politics as the main instrument of resolving conflict and building a national consensus.

President Chon's talks with top leaders of the major parties marked a step forward in nurturing a fresh tradition of politics through dialogue that will strengthen the viability and maturity of our style of political performance.

DKP SEEKS MEETING TO STUDY ELECTION REFORM

SK180155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said yesterday the DKP plans to form an intraparty body to study the reforming of the election system.

Speaking in a meeting of DKP lawmakers, Yu also said he will seek a meeting with the leaders of the three major political parties to translate the contents of Wednesday's political summit into reality. He explained he had raised the issue of the election mechanism at the Chongwadae meeting to stress that the mechanism should be reformed by democratic means. However he is not advocating all immediate reform of the present political system.

Many lawmakers shared a view that the DKP's position was not well reflected in the political summit, Vice-Spokesman So Chong-won said. The vice spokesman also said that many lawmakers pointed out that there was a wide difference in the way the government and the people evaluate the situation.

FINANCE MINISTER CLARIFIES ECONOMIC POLICIES

SK180103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The government is considering lifting regulations on foreign capital repatriation and easing restrictions on land acquisition by foreigners in order to promote foreign investment here.

The government also plans to expan business areas open to foreign investors, from the present 427 to 600 during the second half of this year.

The government plans were emphasized by Finance Minister Na Ung-pae last evening when he invited some 300 leading foreigners to the Lotte Hotel to brief them on the government's fiscal and monetary policies.

In a speech, Na said: "We will continue to depreciate the foreign exchange rate gradually, taking care to remain within the target of single-digit inflation and to prevent the reemergence of inflationary psychology." Accenting foreign banks' dynamic role here, Na said: "Our basic principle is to avoid any form of discrimination between foreign and domestic banks."

The meeting with foreign investors and businessmen took place to clarify the basic government economic policy and to explain measures against the biggest-ever lending frauds engineered by Mrs. Chang Yong-cha and her husband.

Participating foreigners residing in Korea came from foreign embassies, banking institutions, insurance companies, securities firms, invested companies and branch offices. Accompanying Na were nearly all high-ranking Finance Ministry officials and Ha Yong-ki, governor of the Bank of Korea.

In the meeting, Na said the government had partially changed its economic targets for this year in order to achieve 6-7 percent real GNP growth, restrict inflation to 10 percent and limit the current account deficit to about $3 billion. The foreign exchange rate, a crucial factor influencing the balance of payments and inflation, is required to be maintained at a stable level this year on a trade weighted basis, Na said.

Na went on: "I really hope that the U.S. dollar will stabilize on the world market -- even better depreciate -- thereby helping me solve some of my problems." Turning to the Chang Yong-cha loan case Na said features of the incident were severe cash flow problems, shortages of funds from the established financial systems and structural rigidities in the organized sector. In order to attract as much money as possible from the so-called curb market into institutional markets, Na said the government was making efforts to enlarge the activities of commercial banks.

For this purpose, discounting bills of exchange will be promoted, Na said. The planned acceleration of exchangebill discounting will help small companies ease their heavy dependence on the curb market. At present small firms manage to discount their "genuine trade bills" only on the curb market. Na said, "Also we plan to vitalize the call money market by inviting the participation of non-rank financial institutions in efforts to integrate the financial markets and to attract funds from underground to established markets."

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT -- Seoul, June 17 -- The government Thursday appointed Kim Mun-hun, director of the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry's Planning and Management Office, as chief of the Rural Development Office. Kim, 52, replaces U Kwon-hwan, 53, who became president of the National Agriculture Cooperatives Federation. The government also named Kim Tong-chun, 53, director of the ministry's Livestock Bureau, as head of the Planning and Management Office to succeed Kim Mun-hun. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 17 Jun 82 SK]

VICE JUSTICE MINISTER -- Seoul, June 17 -- The government Thursday nominated Chong Hae-chang, chief of the Seoul District public prosecutor's office, as vice justice minister in a personnel reshuffle affecting 26 senior officials of the Justice Ministry and the prosecution. Chong, 45, replaces Yi Yong-uk who became chief of the Taegu high public prosecutor's office. The government also named Yi Myong-hui as deputy prosecutor-general, Yi Chang-u as chief of the Seoul District public prosecutor's office, Kim Se-kwon as chief of the Kwangju high public prosecutor's office, Pae Myong-in as superientendent of the ministry's training institute, and Kim Yang-kyun as head of the ministry's Planning and Management Office. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 17 Jun 82 SK]

COMMENTATOR SCORES HUANG HUA'S UN SPEECH

OW180511 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 June (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: Huang Hua, China's minister of foreign affairs, addressed the second UN special session on disarmament. The minister began his speech by brushing aside all of the known proposals on disarmament made by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, saying they merely served as a disguise to escalate the arms race. He waved aside these proposals without even referring to their essence. This is understandable, otherwise he would have had to take upon himself the ungrateful task of explaining to the world why the Chinese leadership opposed the initiatives, the realisation of which would have led to the lessening tension and to practical steps in disarmament. And that is when he would have had to say that China opposed disarmament and detente.

Surely Huang Hua could not dare to say that. Covering up the true designs of Peking, he sharply attacked the Soviet Union alleging, in part, as though no progress had been made in the last four years in controlling of armaments owing to the USSR. This is not merely a misinterpretation of facts but a malicious slander. It is general knowledge that at the initiative of precisely the Soviet Union and thanks to its tremendous efforts the Soviet-American SALT-II was signed in 1979 in Vienna. This treaty has been hailed by all of humanity as an effective barrier in the way of the nuclear-missile race. It is also general knowledge, to the Peking leaders as well, that the ratification of the SALT-II and its coming into effect (?was) frustrated by the Washington administration, which has never spared efforts to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, thus evoking warm emotions on the part of Peking.

Similar unfairness was rife in many other theses of Huang Hua's speech. For example, he demanded that the Soviet Union commit itself not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states. Why the Soviet Union could not make such a pledge? he exclaimed pathetically. But it is well (?known) that already several years ago the Soviet Union solemnly proclaimed that it would never use nuclear weapons against those states which refrained from the manufacture and acquisition of nuclear weapons and did not have them in their territores. Moreover, at the 35th UN session in 1980 the words of the Soviet-proposed resolution on some measures on lessening military danger were heard in the same hall. That proposal envisaged, in part, the earliest elaboration and conclusion of an international convention which would guarantee that nuclear arms would not be used or threatened to be used against them. Huang Hua should remember this proposal as well as the futile efforts made by the Chinese delegation in order to frustrate the adoption of the corresponding resolution.

Speaking on the whole about the speech made by the Chinese minister it can be noted that it did not carry anything new as well as anything constructive that would be of help to the participants of the special session to achieve practical steps in disarmament. On the eve of the second special session on disarmament many of its participants were saying that the session could come out successful in that case only if the attempts of the enemies of disarmament to turn it into a talking-shop would be stopped. The (?speech) by the Chinese foreign minister has exactly been one of the above-mentioned attempts.

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO PRC MEETS CHEN MUHUA

OW150549 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1558 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Chen Muhua, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, received L. Chuluunbaatar, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC, a few days ago in connection with the latter's return home.

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI, DELEGATION ARRIVE 17 JUNE

BK171517 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Pal Losonczi, his wife and a delegation flew in to Rangoon this evening by a special aircraft for a 5-day official visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at the invitation of the President and State Council Chairman, U San Yu. They were welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U San Yu and Madame San Yu; State Council members headed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and wives of State Council members; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his wife; Chairman of the Council of People's Justices U Maung Maung Kyaw Win; Chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys U Myint Maung; Chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U San Maung; deputy prime ministers and their wives; members of the Council of Ministers; dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and British Ambassador C.L. Booth; ambassadors and their wives; Burmese Ambassador to Hungary U Hla Swe; Hungarian Ambassador to Burma Janos Veres and heads of diplomatic missions in Burma.

Over 3,000 Lanzin youths, students and working people from Mingaladon and Mayangon townships also welcomed the guests by waving flags of the two countries and chanting slogans of bilateral friendship. As the special plane carrying President Pal Losonczi, his wife and delegation taxied at Rangoon Airport at 1600, the Hungarian ambassador to Burma and U Thein Aung, director general of the Foreign Ministry's protocol department, boarded the plane and extended greetings to the visitors.

When the state guests disembarked, a 21-gun salute was accorded to them. They were welcomed by President U San Yu and his wife who were waiting for them. The visiting president first introduced President U San Yu to members of his delegation, and President U San Yu reciprocated by introducing members of the Burmese delegation to the visitors. U San Yu and the visiting president then greeted the ambassadors and the dean of the diplomatic corps.

Later, when the visiting president his wife and delegation, accompanied by president U San Yu and his wife, left the airport by a motorcade for the state guest house, students and working people waiting for them at the airport building and on the streets, chanted: Long live the Hungarian president and wife! Long live the president and his wife! Long live Burma-Hungary friendship! The people also enthusiastically welcomed the guests by waving flags of the two countries.

As a gesture to welcome the guests, a pavilion arch was constructed across the gateway of the airport international building. Atop the arch was a banner in both Burmese and Hungarian reading, "Welcome Hungarian president of the Presidential Council Mr Pal Losonczi and his wife." Flags of the two countries were also flown along the way -- at the entrance of the airport, on the banks of Inya Lake and at U Wisara, Hanthawaddy and Bahan circles.

As the visiting Hungarian president and his party approached the state guest house, over 2,000 working people, including Lanzin youths and students, from Kamayut and Bahan townships lining along Inya Road and University Avenue chanted slogans of bilateral friendship and waved flags of the two countries.

The Hungarian president and his wife were accompanied by a 29-member delegation, including Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa; Chairman of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers Zsolt Bajnok; Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Vencel Hazi; and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dr Tibor Melega, and an 8-member press corps.

Meets President, Attends Banquet

BK171522 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, at 1800 today visited the presidential house on Ahlone Road and called on President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Present together with President U San Yu at the meeting were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, State Council members Brig Gen Tin U and U Zaw Win, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, Minister for Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing and Burmese Ambassador to Hungary U Hla Swe.

The visiting president of the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi, was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa, Chairman of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers Zsolt Bajnok, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Vencel Hazi, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega, adviser to the Minister of Industry Dr (Istvan Kovacs) and the Hungarian ambassador to Burma.

At 1900 today, President and Madame U San Yu held a banquet in honor of the visiting Hungarian president of the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi, his wife and delegation at the presidential house on Ahlone Road.

The banquet was attended by State Council members headed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and wives of the State Council members; members of the Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; members of the Council of People's Justices headed by Council Chairman U Maung Maung Kyaw Win; members of the Council of People's Attorneys headed by Council Chairman U Myint Maung; members of the Council of People's Inspectors headed by Council Chairman U San Maung; deputy ministers; Burmese Ambassador to Hungary U Hla Swe; dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and British Ambassador C.L. Booth; Hungarian Ambassador to Burma Janos Veres; vice chiefs of staff; and military and civilian officials.

BRIEFS

PRC AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma have agreed to the appointment of Mr Huang Mingda as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in succession to His Excellency Mr Mo Yan Zhong. Mr Huang Mingda was born in 1918 in Guangdung Province. He served as secretary-general of the People's Council of Guangzhou and as counsellor at the embassies of the People's Republic of China in Burma and India. Later he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Sri Linka and to Afghanistan. [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE's DAILY in English 1 Jun 82 p 1 BK]

LEADERS TO MEET 21 JUNE TO FINALIZE COALITION

BK180807 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Singapore, Jun 18 (AFP) -- Leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese factions in Cambodia will meet in Kuala Lumpur on Monday [21 June] to finalize the formation of a coalition government, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

A top ASEAN official told AFP that Prince Sihanouk of the Moulinaka faction, Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Peoples Liberation Front (KPLNF), and Khieu Samphan, head of the ousted Khmer Route regime, are expected to attend the 3-day meeting.

The breakthrough was achieved last week at a meeting in Thailand between the representatives of the Khmer Rouge and KPLNF.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie is expected to make the announcement on the Kuala Lumpur meeting at the end of the five ASEAN ministers' session with their six dialogue partners here this evening. Mr Ghazali had recently offered to host the tripartite meeting and had indicated that he was confident that the coalition government would be formed soon.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had briefed his ASEAN colleagues on Monday on the details of the coalition agreement, based on an ASEAN plan initiated last year.

PRC Proposal to Sihanouk

BK180649 Hong Kong AFP in English 0538 GMT 18 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, [illegible] 18 (AFP) -- China has forwarded to ex-Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk [illegible] breakthrough proposal that could lead to the quick formation of an anti-Vietnam[illegible] coalition in his homeland, diplomats said here today.

The diplomats, who asked not to be identified but who have been reliable in the past, said the tripartite power-sharing proposal was sent this week through the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok to the prince, now in exile in Pyongyang, North Korea.

The Chinese became involved after the deposed Khmer Rouge government and former Premier Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) finally reached a deal, the sources said.

Prince Sihanouk, who heads a small faction of his own, reiterated Wednesday that he had set no conditions for entering the proposed tripartite coalition, which is aimed at boosting the diplomatic and military struggle against the 150,000-200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Under the new proposal, Prince Sihanouk would be president, or head of state, of the deposed but United Nations recognized Khmer Rouge government known as Democratic Kampuchea. The current Khmer Rouge head of state and Prime Minister, Khieu Samphan, would become vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann would be premier, according to several sources.

The breakthrough agreement is closely modeled on the "loose coalition" formula first put forward by Singapore last November when ad hoc talks among the three factions broke down after nine meetings in Bangkok.

Under the arrangement, each party would retain its own organization, political identity and freedom of action, diplomats familiar with the latest agreement said.

One source said the pact had been worked out through a senior Thai military officer, who acted as go-between during sensitive negotiations in the past week or two.

The agreement came shortly after Son Sann dropped his long-standing demand to control the majority of posts in a coalition he was entering highly reluctantly. He did so under pressure from a host of anti-Soviet states, including the United States, China, and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Last week, the KPNLF disclosed it had accepted four key "principles" laid down by the Khmer Rouge as a pre-condition to setting up an alliance. These were tripartism, non-predominance of any of the factions, consensus in decision-making and retention of the "legitimacy and framework" of the deposed Khmer Rouge state.

The final stumbling block was apparently overcome when the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge settled on having Khieu Samphan in charge of foreign affairs.

Earlier, the Khmer Rouge had reportedly sought the creation of a separate foreign affairs portfolio for Ieng Sary, their current foreign minister. The KPNLF, the largest non-communist resistance group, has long opposed Ieng Sary on grounds he was closely associated with the ousted government's brutal rule from April 1975 until the Vietnamese invaded and set up a client government in Phnom Penh in January 1979.

On China's attitude toward the proposed coalition, one well-placed Western diplomat said, "My impression is they're not being unhelpful".

China has steadfastly rejected any moves that would undercut its proteges, the Khmer Rouge, who account for the bulk of resistance on the ground to the Soviet-backed Vietnamese.

Another diplomat cautioned that it remained to be seen whether Prince Sihanouk, known for his frequent political about-faces, remains true to form and flip-flops now. "Sihanouk may relish the chance to keep everyone on tinderhooks", he said.

Reports reaching here from Singapore today said ASEAN foreign ministers had been fully briefed by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila on the power-sharing agreement during their current annual meeting.

Analysts note that any future coalition is unlikely to have an early effect on the battlefield, where the war-hardened Vietnamese far outnumber the combined resistance force.

The coalition would not include a unified military command, though there would be a tripartite defense "coordinating committee", one of four such cabinet-like portfolios.

The initial goal is to limit the expected erosion of support for the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN, where a Soviet-backed move to give Cambodia's seat to the rival Phnom Penh government is due again this autumn.

SPK COMMENTARY SCORES ASEAN EFFORTS ON COALITION

BK170936 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 16 Jun 82

[SPK commentary: "A Blatant Maneuver"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jun (SPK) -- It has been learned from Western sources that the three reactionary Khmer gangs will meet in Geneva in order to form a so-called coalition government to oppose the legal and legitimate government of the PRK.

Conceived in Singapore nearly a year ago, this coalition project aborted successively in Bangkok and then in Beijing, the capitals of its principal creators. By choosing Geneva, the directors of this comedy want to make public opinion believe that this is a personal initiative of the leading actors, that is Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk themselves. In fact, only a blind supporter could swallow such a hard, bitter pill.

Since the fall in January 1979 of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- spit upon the whole Kampuchean people -- Beijing has made intensive efforts to maintain the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmers with the hope of returning the hangmen back to power in Phnom Penh.

Having fallen into the political orbit of Beijing, the Thai leaders and those of a certain number of ASEAN countries have pitched in their contribution by organizing meetings between Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot in order to set up a "coalition" which would legitimize their support for "Democratic Kampuchea," a regime under which 3 million Kampucheans were massacred or had perished in labor camps.

This idea of a meeting in Geneva comes after intensive diplomatic activity by Thailand, from Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's European tour to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's recent visit to Beijing where he had more than 10 hours of talks with his Chinese counterpart and "detailed discussions with Chinese leaders on the formation of this coalition" (AFP, 12 June)

The goal is therefore obvious: To form at all costs a presentable "government" in order to hide the blood stains with which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan government has covered itself so as to keep the UN seat for it.

This policy is gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. It is part of the plan pursued by Beijing in collusion with Washington to choke off the rebirth of Kampuchea and scuttle the labor of the Indochinese peoples who only want to live with independence and freedom, in peace and stability in order to rebuild their countries devastated by the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists.

The leading circles of ASEAN must be aware that by working in this direction they bring to their own peoples the consequences of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

Freed from the blind followers of Maoism, the Kampuchean people have over the past more than 3 years demonstrated their will to defend their new life. Closely allied with Vietnam and Laos and enjoying the aid and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as the progressive circles in the world, they have achieved many successes in the restoration of a country which was bled white under former regimes. The people's power is gaining strength all over the country. The Kampuchean people are firmly advancing on the road of socialism under the leadership of the KPRP. They will fiercely defend their dearly acquired independence and sovereignty.

This situation is irreversible. Any attempt by Beijing, Washington and other reactionaries to reverse the course of history is a vain effort. Any "loose" or "tight" coalition of the traitors is, to the eyes of the Kampuchean people, merely a gathering if hangmen and adventurers manipulated by Beijing and Washington and already expelled from the land of Angkor. The sole and authentic government born from the will of the people is the government of the RPK.

The leading circles in Thailand and other ASEAN countries must recognize this reality and stop working for the benefit of the imperialists and expansionists so that the Southeast Asian peoples can live together as good neighbors in peace and stability.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS ASIAN LAWYERS CONFERENCE

BK180357 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Asian lawyers legal inquiry committee held a splendid conference in Bangkok -- royal capital city of Thailand -- from 4 to 11 June. Members of this committee are lawyers from Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Australia, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The goal of the conference was to investigate violations of human rights in Kampuchea and Laos especially by the Vietnamese aggressors' use of toxic chemicals and biological weapons in these two countries.

At the end of its investigations, the Asian lawyers legal inquiry committee declared that it had found concrete evidence on the use of toxic chemicals and biological weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea and Laos.

At the opening of this important conference, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean state presidium, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Chana Samutwanit, chairman of the organizing committee, wishing complete success for the conference.

The essential parts of the message are as follows:

I would like to highly praise the noble initiatives of the organizing committee, with Your Excellency as chairman, aimed at efforts to relieve the suffering of the Kampuchean and Lao peoples who are victims of the violation of human rights by the Hanoi Vietnamese clique which has used all manner of crimes such as massacre, imprisonment, torture and even the use of famine and toxic chemical weapons.

I would like to acclaim the timing of this conference which is being held when the Hanoi clique is being bogged down and is at a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Vietnamese aggressors are making every effort to extricate themselves from this impasse and are attempting to change their desperate situation to their own advantage by engaging in political and diplomatic maneuvers aimed at inciting other countries to cease their assistance and support to Democratic Kampuchea, which is the sole force capable of pushing them to final defeat.

It is true that only such investigations as yours can attract world opinion and perhaps set in motion concrete activities to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they withdraw their 300,000 aggressor troops and their agents from Kampuchea in conformity with demands restated for years -- demands in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. The Kampuchean problem will not be solved and the uncountable barbarous violations of human rights by the Hanoi Vietnamese clique will not cease unless the Vietnamese withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

DIKE IN KOH SOTIN -- Phnom Penh, 6 Jun (SPK) -- Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and deputy minister of agriculture, and Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the committee for the control of state affairs, were present at the opening of a new dike in Koh Sotin District, Kompong Cham Province, on 4 June. The construction work began in February with the participation of the inhabitants of Koh Sotin and O Reang Euv districts of Kompong Cham Province and Prey Veng, Kanhchriech, Kamchay Mea, Sithor Kandal and Peareang districts of Prey VEng Province. The Ministries of Agriculture and Communications and the provincial authorities of Kompong Cham supplied trucks and bulldozers for the construction. Thanks to this dike more than 24,000 hectares of ricefields and orchards will be watered during the dry season. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 6 Jun 82 BK]

KAMPUCHEAN GROUPS 'AGREE' ON COALITION FORMULA

BK180157 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Having told a Bangkok-based Western ambassador a few days ago: "I have no other choice but to agree to the new formula proposed by the Khmer Rouge," Khmer resistance leader Son Sann has informed Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan that he would go along with the new structure of the coalition which would place foreign policy under the direct charge of the Khmer Rouge.

"But Son Sann was talked into accepting it after he was convinced that one of the four principles agreed upon -- tripartite consensus on all major issues -- would still give him the right to veto against any important foreign policy matters he did not approve of," said well-informed diplomatic sources.

The Khmer Rouge's new coalition formula would make Prince Norodom Sihanouk president; Khieu Samphan vice president and foreign minister and Son Sann prime minister in the coalition government to fight against the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

Under the three leaders, the structure calls for four committees equally represented by the three factions to handle defence, economy and finance; social welfare and health; education and culture.

Four "principles" have been agreed upon by sides in the formation of the coalition. They are: non-predominance of any faction; a tripartite structure; decision-making by consensus and respect for democratic Kampuchea's institutions.

One source said that Khieu Samphan and Son Sann had been negotiating in the past weeks through "letters carried by mediators." The source said that Son Sann's agreement in principle to sign a document to form the coalition under the new formula was made in a letter to Khieu Samphan.

The draft coalition agreement is being conveyed to Prince Sihanouk who is now in Pyongyang. Sihanouk has said that he was ready to go along with the formula agreed upon by the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]. He has also said that he may appoint his top aide, In Tam, to represent him in any signing of an accord.

Son Sann has been demanding the foreign affairs portfolio on the grounds that he should be able to speak for the coalition government since the Khmer Rouge's history of brutality remains a black spot in their image.

Sources said that no date of the signing of the three-party accord for the formation of the coalition government nor the venue for such a ceremony has been fixed.

Intense pressure had reportedly been applied on Son Sann to accept a new formula to bring about a coalition so that ASEAN could discuss assistance for the coalition with the "dialogue partners" in Singapore this week. They included the U.S., Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community.

ASEAN also had tried to get a coalition formed to ensure the retention of Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the upcoming United Nations General Assembly in September. Without a coalition government, ASEAN could face an uphill task in keeping a credible majority for DK's seat in the world body.

Both Singapore and Malaysia have made it clear that they want to give the Khmer nationalists (KPNLF and Sihanouk's National Sihanoukist Army) the means to put pressure on the Vietnamese while offering assurances for them against Khmer Rouge's domination.

The urgency for a coalition appeared even more obvious to ASEAN this year since several European countries have expressed reluctance to vote for the DK's seat in the UN unless an acceptable anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition government was formed.

UN OFFICIAL ADMITS SRV 'ABUSE' OF KAMPUCHEAN AID

BK180418 Bangkok POST in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Singapore -- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees representative Sir Robert Jackson has admitted to top ASEAN ambassadors to the UN that some international assistance for Kampuchea was used for nonhumanitarian purposes.

Revealing the above, diplomatic sources said yesterday that the admission was made after evidence was given about a shipment of aid goods arriving at Kompong Som port in May last year being loaded aboard Vietnamese military trucks.

Some aid officials infuriated over the use of aid for political or military purposes reported the matter to ASEAN envoys. The UNHCR later claimed that Vietnam had paid compensation for the goods taken away.

The above was only one instance of abuse of aid.

TOXIC CHEMICALS REPORTEDLY DROPPED BY SRV PLANES

BK171248 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] According to the Fishery Department, its technicians at the Chanthaburi fishery station have discovered three types of toxic materials in the yellow substance which was dropped by Vietnamese aircraft over Ban Saton, Pong Nam Ron District. They have also discovered cyanide in white crystal which Thai fishermen collected from a Kampuchean border area.

These toxic materials could stop the division of body cells, causing the following symptoms: In the early stage, sores will develop on the tongue, palate and throat and victims will vomit and suffer stomachaches and headaches; in the second stage, victims may feel weak and suffer spells of dizziness; and in the third stage, victims may suffer bleeding of the digestive tract and on the skin and he may die from other complications.

The cyanide found in the white crystal will cause acute blood poisoning and consumption of fish killed by cyanide could kill the consumer.

SUPREME COMMAND ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION

BK171240 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Supreme Command Information Office Director Lt Gen Som Khattaphan reported at the Supreme Command headquarters today that there were no significant border incidents during the past month. There were minor incidents of fighting between different Kampuchean groups near the Thai border but they did not affect the Thai border. General Som said the Heng Samrin side regularly rotated its units and launched patrols to locate the Khmer Rouge and conducted suppression drives against them. In short, there were no significant incidents during the past month.

Meanwhile, Army Secretary Col Narudon Detpatiyut said that during the past month Vietnam's media regularly charged that Thailand violated Kampuchean air, sea and land boundaries. It also scored the joint Thai-U.S. naval exercise. He reported that fighting took place in Kampuchea opposite Nam Yun district of Ubon Ratchathani, and Kap Chong district of Surin. These clashes resulted in some shells landing in Thai territory. He also noted that the Thai-Lao border situation was relatively quiet during the past month.

SRV TROOPS 'INFILTRATED' EASTERN PROVINCES

BK180458 Bangkok POST in English 18 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] About 300 Vietnamese have taken Thai lessons from Thais in Battambang, Kampuchea, a Royal Thai Navy spokesman, Captain Thanatchai Bamrungthian, claimed yesterday.

At a news conference at the Supreme Command, he said that some of the Vietnamese who had completed the Thai-language course were believed to have infiltrated into the eastern provinces of Trat and Chanthaburi. He added that the navy was trying to find out what the Vietnamese infiltrators were up to in Thailand.

The spokesman also reported clashes between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces near the Thai border from Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi down to Khlong Yai District of Trat during the last 15 days.

Two skirmishes were reported on June 2 and 3 between marine-trained rangers and unidentified foreign troops in Khlong Yai district. There were no casualties on the thai side. A small Thai fishing vessel was captured by Kampuchean armed boats in the sea off Ban Hat Lek on June 10. The fate of the crewmen was still unknown.

POST REPORTS PATROL BOAT ATTACKED ON MEKONG

BK180415 Bangkok POST in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- Vietnamese-led Laotian troops yesterday shot at a Thai patrol boat in the Mekong River wounding two naval officers and shelled two Thai villages killing two civilians, informed sources said last night. About 400 families of villagers of Ban Mai and Ban Kut Bong, Phon Phisai District, were yesterday afternoon evacuated to safe ground at Ban Non Sombun school. The border flare-up occurred at about 3:15 P.M. when a Thai Mekong River patrol unit's patrol boat No. 137, commanded by Lt Phonthep Thepkamhaeng, was passing the Don Sangkhi Islet of Laos, opposite Phon Phisai, while on a routine patrol.

The craft was suddenly fired at with rocket-propelled grenades, mortar shells and automatic rifles by Vietnamese-led soldiers on the islet. Sources said one of the RPGS hit the patrol craft amidship causing extensive damage. Two naval officers, P/O Wirat Phungban and P/O Napa Salikhup, were seriously wounded with grenade shrapnel. All the crew, including the wounded, however, managed to swim ashore. Artillery fire from the Laotain side also landed in the vicinity of Ban Mai and Ban Kut Bong villages, killing two villagers.

After the shooting of the Thai vessel, more patrol boats rushed to the scene and engaged the Vietnamese-led troops on the islet. Reinforcements led by Deputy Governor Ukrit Hansombun were also despatched to Phon Phisai which is about 60 kilometres from the provincial town. Informed sources said [sentence as published].

Further Report

BK180801 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Commenting on the attack on the two Thai patrol boats from Laos' Don Sangkhi Islet in the Mekong River at about 1500 yesterday, Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Samak Saiwong told newsmen at the National Assembly building this morning that it seemed that the incident had been planned in advance because the boats were fired at from all directions. The two vessels were the Thai Mekong River patrol boats No. Lo-173 and Lo-370. One of them was sunk while the other went aground.

One Thai official was seriously wounded and three others slightly wounded. The navy chief of staff said the sunken boat probably could not be salvaged. However, it was not an expensive boat because it was built by the navy. He noted that the incident should not have happened because the two patrol boats were sailing inside our waters.

Asked what further action would be taken in this regard, he said: We will have to take retaliatory measures, according to the government's policy, while a protest would be made by the Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile, Navy Commander Admiral Phibun Chuaphibun said it is difficult to state which party is responsible for the incident. However, it is believed that this might be the work of those who were trying to smuggle contraband goods or narcotics across the border or of insurgents who were returning from weaponry training courses abroad, of which the navy has also received some information previously.

GOVERNMENT TO COMBAT PIRATES IN THAI GULF

BK180733 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Thai Government is expected to announce next Wednesday [23 June] a program to combat pirates who prey on Vietnamese boat refugees in the Gulf of Thailand. The campaign will be launched immediately and carried out by the Thai navy, marine, harbour and land police forces. The program will be covered by a $3.68 million fund from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR.

It is evident that the Thai Government's effort to combat the pirates has been hampered by lack of facilities and equipment. The offered fund is believed to put the government to a better position to commit itself strongly against the piracy.

CPT DOCUMENT ON MILITARY PROPOSALS CAPTURED

BK180302 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Northeastern communist insurgents recently asked the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) to adopt their package proposals which include "actions to stir unrest in the rear line of the enemies" in their struggle to thwart military offensive against their jungle strongholds.

The proposals are contained in a document seized last month in a communist-infested area bordering Sakhon Nakhon and Kalasin by the Second Army Region.

The document, entitled "Proposals About Military Operations of CPT in 1982-1983," said actions to the effect would make the government unable to concentrate its military forces against communist insurgents.

The northeastern communists also called on the party to pay more attention to attack on rangers to "shatter the enemies' plan to build up reserved forces and divert the attention of the ruling class from attacking the party."

The document also calls for efforts to strengthen the party's guerrilla warfare and the deviation from its former line to strengthen large-scale "liberated zones."

"Our former line of thinking to build up large-scale strongholds is not realistic and practical in the present situation," the document says.

Referring to military sieges against Communist strongholds, the northeastern communists said in the document that armed communist insurgents should concentrate their forces to attack government forces when the party was confident of a victory.

However, it also states that the outlawed fighters must also be ready to disperse into guerrilla units in the face of stronger forces. The paper also calls on the party to frequently train its armed fighters over tactics and strategies to shatter military sieges against their strongholds to enhance the readiness among the rank and file in the outlawed party.

Touching on tactics to undermine ranger forces, the document proposes that the party should employ every possible way to estrange rangers from the government organization.

The means include killing certain figures in the government force to intimidate other rangers into deserting their garrisons, according to the document.

The paper says it is imperative for the party to bring about unity of thoughts over military tactics and strategies in dealing with military offensives within the rank and file of party members.

The result of the fighting in these two years would decide whether our party would reverse the current trend and gain a military edge over the government once again, the document adds.

THAILAND POSTPONES MINISTERIAL MEETING ON TIN

BK171227 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Thailand has postponed a ministerial meeting of three Southeast Asian tin-producing countries next week following a call by Malaysia to host a similar talk in Kuala Lumpur on Saturday.

According to a senior Industry Ministry official, the meeting of mining ministers from Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, originally scheduled to take place here on June 24-25, had been postponed indefinitely pending the outcome of their talks in the Malaysian capital.

Thailand and Indonesia have announced their plans to join the 6th international tin agreement, due to be in force from July 1. Malaysia, the world's biggest tin producer, is expected to make known its decision on Saturday.

The Kuala Lumpur meeting would set the positions of the three countries to be presented to a UN-sponsored meeting on tin in Geneva which would resume on June 23.

The tin producers are expected to discuss measures of minimizing effects resulting from the disposal of U.S. tin stockpiles, which has depressed tin prices.

They also would consider reducing tin production, joint effort at checking tin ore smuggling out of Thailand and Malaysia and a Malaysian proposal to set up an OPEC-type tin producers' association.

BRIEFS

CORN TO INDONESIA -- Indonesia has placed orders with three local exporters for Thai corn totalling 35,000 tons worth about 140 million baht late last week. A few months ago Indonesia bought 50,000 tons of Thai corn. Indonesia has suffered a shortfall of corn this season and wanted to buy more Thai corn. Unfortunately, the local supply is very limited. Indonesia has been the largest buyer of Thai rice, buying some 600,000 tons in 1980. This year its total purchase of Thai rice drops to 70,000 tons. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82 BK]

VICE CHAIRMAN HUYNH TAN PHAT RELIEVED OF POST

BK171452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jun 82

["Communique of the Council of State"]

[Text] On 16 and 17 June 1982 the Council of State held a regular session under the presidency of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the session was Chairman of the Nationalities Council, Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State discussed preparatory work for the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly.

2. The Council of State considered and decided on the holding of by-elections of National Assembly deputies in Son La, Thanh Hoa, Ngmia Binh and An Giang Provinces and Haipohong Municipalities to replace those who have passed away.

3. Upon request of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided to relieve Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently head of the State Capital Construction Commission, from these posts for another assignment.

4. Upon request of the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Council of State decided to appoint nine procurators of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

HANOI ON U.S. CHARGES OF TOXIC CHEMICALS USE

OW171415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Nguyen Chi Vu commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: In recent days U.S. ruling circles, with the fervent support of the Chinese expansionists and some other reactionary forces, have again whipped up a slanderous, distorting propaganda campaign about Vietnam's so-called use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and Laos.

According to Western propaganda agencies, a group of lawyers from a number of Asian countries recently assembled in Bangkok and issued a statement parroting the U.S. propaganda campaign.

Following are some pertinent remarks by Nguyen Chi Vu, commentator of the Voice of Vietnam:

[Begin Nguyen Chi Vu recording] Friends: Judging from recent diplomatic and propaganda activities of the United States, China and some other reactionary forces, we can see clearly that the clique is colluding and coordinating more closely in preparing for a campaign to slander and vilify Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the 37th UN General Assembly to be held in September. The recent gathering in Bangkok of lawyers from certain Asian countries and their statement that they had found proof of what they called use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos certainly are inseparable from this scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists against the Indochinese countries.

It should be recalled that at his 13 September 1981 press conference in West Berlin, the U.S. Secretary of State, for the first time, said that U.S. scientists had ascertained the kind of poison found in samples of objects taken from Kampuchea. To give more weight to his statement, he added that the chemical poison content in those samples was surprisingly high and that the poison was very powerful. It was expected that, following his denunication, the head of the U.S. State Department would produce convincing scientific proof to support it. However, scientific data cannot be made up to deceive people. Therefore, since then, the U.S. Government has been unable to find any tangible proof to convince the world public.

More and more people are indignant because of the U.S. State Department's fabrication. Conscientious U.S. scientists felt they were hurt by that fabrication. Some of them said they were very much worried about U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's toying with science. Dr (Chest Minnocha) of the University of Minnesota said the two samples of leaves he was asked to scrutinize were in fact, two broken pieces of the same leaf, not of two different leaves taken from two different places as the U.S. State Department claimed.

The Washington Post said that the little water and a piece of tree bark that the U.S. State Department gave U.S. scientists for analysis might have been gathered by the U.S. State Secretary's henchmen somehwere in the United States because, the paper claimed, the toxic chemicals found in these samples could be bought freely at many U.S. stores. U.S. scientists also observed that if the toxic chemicals were shot from guns, as the U.S. State Department claimed, why was it that no spent cartridges tainted with the toxic chemicals that they claimed had been used could be retrieved?

The U.S. secretary of state also said that toxic chemicals had been dropped on some sources of water, that some of the investigators got sick as a result of the splashes of the contaminated water on them. However, U.S. scientists at Wisconsin University held that a person has to drink scores of liters of that kind of water at a time so that some effect may result.

After its failure in using those incompatible samples to prove its case, the U.S. State Department sought proof from among refugees. However, according to the magazine INDOCHINESE ISSUES, in its January 1982 issue, the refugees' statements contained too many ambiguous, contradictory, exaggerated and even fabricated details.

After releasing a canard about the so-called Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and Laos, the U.S. State Department brought up the issue to the United Nations and, under pressure of the United States and other international reactionary forces, a team of so-called UN specialists went to Thailand for an on-the-spot investigation. The White house predicted that it would take the team a few days at the most to complete a dossier on the case to be presented to the UN General Assembly for examination. However, it took the team nearly a month to do its job and it was only on 24 November 1981 that it sorrowfully issued in New York a statement about the failure of its investigation. The team also said that the proof provided it by the U.S. State Department was insufficient to support the U.S. denunciation. The U.S. State Department then pressured the United Nations into holding the issue for discussion at the 37th UN General Assembly. Over the past 6 months, it has feverishly engaged in a frenzied, revengeful propaganda campaign.

In February and March, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig personally and repeatedly told lies on television, but failed to produce any further proof. In early April, the U.S. State Department sent a team of so-called specialists on chemical warfare carefully selected by Mr Haig himself to Thailand for a so-called on-the-spot investigation. After 6 days of investigation, this team, like its predecessor, for all its strenuous efforts, failed to turn up any convincing proof to support the U.S. State Department's denunciation.

The fact that so far the U.S. imperialists have suffered -- and will certainly do so in the future -- one setback after another is understandable because the truth is always the truth, it cannot be easily distorted to suit one's purpose. This is a scientific matter which requires convincing arguments, and no fabrication is acceptable.

The British paper THE OBSERVER, in its 25 October 1981 issue, carried a photo of a Vietnamese mother holding in her arms her eyeless 3-year-old child with this caption, "This Baby Was Born Eyeless Because His Father Was a Victim of the Agent Orange Dropped on Southern Vietnam by the Americans."

The paper said that before arriving at this conclusion, scientists had made surveys on more than 300 relatives of the child but could not find anyone having such a congenital defect. That is the way scientific research should be conducted. Yet, the U.S. psywar apparatus brazenly advanced a very unconvincing conclusion based on the research on some samples of leaves and water and some refugees' rambling talk. Such a subjective imposition of U.S. will on other people has aroused the indignation of Western public opinion, which called the U.S. State Department's accusation against its opponent ridiculous.

It may be said that in this deceitful propaganda campaign, the Americans have found no supporters other than the Chinese expansionists and some of their vile followers. This is no surprise because "birds of a feather flock together," as the saying goes. Their mutual support is likened to a frantic dance of devils before a painted cake. Doubtlessly, the U.S. ruling circles had no qualms when bringing up the above issue to the United Nations and world public opinion. Their chief aim is to take advantage of the world public's reaction to this sensitive issue to vilify and take political revenge on Vietnam.

If the U.S. ruling circles consider the bitter U.S. setback in the Vietnam war a national dishonor, Mr Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, besides bearing that national disgrace, certainly suffered a personal insult of being a defeated general. Therefore, he schemed to avenge his shame. That explains why Haig is the masterminder-promoter of this vile slander campaign which he has carried out frenziedly, passionately and persistently.

Do they want to find the proof to accuse the user of toxic chemicals of his attempt to exterminate human existence? It is easy. They need not go far. Right in the United States there exist more than 40,000 children of U.S. Vietnam veterans leading miserable lives because of the congenital defects resulting from their fathers' exposure to the Agent Orange that the Americans massively used during the Vietnam war. According to the international alliance of Agent Orange victims, up to 2 million U.S. soldiers have been affected by that toxic chemical and every day 20 Americans die of dangerous diseases resulting from their exposure to the toxic chemicals that the Americans used in Vietnam. That is living and convincing proof.

U.S. psywar propagandists now want to blame other people for their own crimes. Unfortunately, the more they slander us, the more people will talk about their monstrous crimes. During the time the Americans have whipped up a slander campaign against us, people in Japan, Western Europe and the United States have repeatedly issued communiques with convincing conclusions, based on solid scientific studies, on the U.S. genocidal, biocidal and ecocidal crimes in Vietnam.

We are not a bit bothered by the U.S. ruling circles' groundless slander. World public opinion is speaking out the truth. In Great Britain, people say that the more the Americans tell lies, the further ridiculous they become. Righteous U.S. scientific circles are exposing the politically opportunistic nature of their country's rulers. Biochemistry Professor (Mercelson) of Harvard University has even challenged the U.S. State Department to produce convincing details on the issue.

Obviously, the toxic chemicals issue is now like a bone in the throat of those who have brought it up. They are like a bull in a china shop. They are inflating an already deflated ball. That does not bother us at all. It has been said that under developed capitalism, the limit between honesty and deceit is unclear, but here, in this slander campaign, there is only deceit, deceit right from the beginning.

SRV MARKS BULGARIAN LEADER'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

Defense Ministry Ceremony

BK180356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The General Technical Department of the Ministry of National Defense, on behalf of the armed forces throughout our country, organized a solemn ceremony in Hanoi on the afternoon of 16 June to mark Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birthday, 18 June.

After an inaugural speech by Maj Gen Le Van Tri, head of the General Technical Department, Maj Gen [Thieeus Tuwowngs] Hoang Van Thai, deputy head of the department, took the floor to talk about the revolutionary life of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, the great leader of the Bulgarian working class, the outstanding leader of the international communist movement and the comrade and great close friend of President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people.

Speaking on the occasion, Bulgarian Military Attache Col (Bossey Petar Yanov) dealt with Georgi Dimitrov's great services to the socialist construction cause in Bulgaria, and with his many creative measures for building a new type of people's army for the Bulgarian proletariat.

The comrade Bulgarian military attache wished the VPA even greater achievements in building and defending Socialist Vietnam. He hoped that the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of Bulgaria and Vietnam, which had been cultivated by Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh, the venerated and beloved leaders of the two nations, will last forever.

Nguyen Duc Tam Speech

OW171735 Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 18 -- A meeting to mark Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary (June 18) was jointly held here by the Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Bulgarian Ambassador Philip Markov was present at the event.

Opening the meeting, Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, pointed out the valuable ideological lessons of the great thoughts of the Bulgarian leader for the world people's present struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the party school, delivered the commemorative speech, highlighting Dimitrov's great contributions to the Bulgarian revolution and to the internationalcommunist workers' and national liberation movements throughout the world.

After criticizing the U.S. imperialists's intensification of the arms race and their threats to world peace, Nguyen Duc Binh condemned the Beijing reactionary clique-self-styled Marxists-Leninists for their opposition to socialism, revolution and peace in the world.

He expressed his firm conviction that the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and the two peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria and other members of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as its mainstay would constantly consolidate and develop in the interest of the two nations, and for the sake of peace, national independence and socialism throughout the world.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW180755 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 18 -- The national newspaper NHAN DAN today runs an editorial entitled "Immortal Cause of Georgi Dimitrov" in celebration of his 100th birthday. The paper says:

"Together with the communists and the entire people of Bulgaria and progressive mankind as a whole, the communists and the entire people of Vietnam celebrate the 100th birth anniversary today of Georgi Dimitrov -- a prominent son of the Bulgarian working class and nation, a great communist, and an outstanding leader of the international communist and workers' movement.

"Georgi Dimitrov's revolutionary life is a perfect expression of communist qualities, most typically his firm attitude at the Leipzig court, his life is a bright example for all of us, especially his scientifically grounded belief in the communist ideology, his revolutionary optimism, and his staunch and unshakable will to live up to his idelogy."

The paper goes on: "His desire to set up a world-wide front against fascism and war still bears a great significance at present-day world when the biggest political task of all nations is to unite together in a common struggle to defend world peace and do away with the danger of a nuclear war posed by U.S.-led imperialism."

"Georgi Dimitrov made remarkable contributions to proletarian internationalism both in theory and practice," the paper says. It notes: "He always combined patriotism with proletarian internationalism. He resolutely opposed bourgeois nationalism while cultivating in the Bulgarian working class the determination to defend their legitimate national rights and enhance internationalism. He regarded friendship with the Soviet Union as the nucleus of proletarian solidarity. His affirmation that friend or foe could be judged through their attitude toward the Soviet Union still remains valid today."

"The rapid growth of the three revolutionary currents in our time has made Georgi Dimitrov's noble and beautiful dream come true," NHAN DAN says.

TRUONG CHINH REPLIES TO CASTRO NOTE ON LEBANON

OW171613 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 17 -- Vietnam sternly condemns the Israeli Zionists for their brazen aggression and genocide, and strongly demands that they cease their aggression and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Lebanon and respects the fundamental national rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

These demands are made in a letter today from President of the Council of State Truong Chinh in reply to a message dated June 12 Fidel Castro Ruz [as received], president of the Non-Aligned Movement, on the critical situation in Lebanon caused by the Israeli aggression.

President Truong Chihn said: "The aggression on the greatest scale ever launched against Lebanon by the Israeli Zionists, who are aided and abetted by the United States, has not only impudently violated the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, committing many genocidal crimes against the Palestinian people, but also seriously threatens peace and security of countries in the region and elsewhere in the world.

"Israel's predatory actions have aroused indignation among the Vietnamese and other peoples. Obviously this is a deliberate move taken within the framework of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel aimed at opposing the Palestinian people's war of resistance and violating the sacred national rights of the Lebanese people."

Truong Chinh reaffirmed Vietnam's "militant solidarity with and strong support for the heroic and bound-to-be victorious struggle of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other peoples of Arab countries against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionist aggressors, for the inviolable national rights of the Palestinians and for the preservation of the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab states."

SRV LABOR DELEGATION MEETS ILO SECRETARIAT HEAD

OW171727 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 17 -- Vice Minister of Labour Nguyen Van Diep, head of a Vietnamese delegation to the 68th international conference on labour, recently met with Francis Elanchard, director general of the Secretariat of the International Labour Organization [I.L.O.] at the U.N. Office in Geneva.

The two sides exchanged views on issues relating to the rehabilitation and employment of war disabled and vocational training for youth.

Nguyen Van Diep expressed his hope that the I.L.O. would, as far as possible, make practical and active contributions to solving these problems in Vietnam. He drew the I.L.O.'s attention to [word indistinct] political plots aimed at distorting the satisfactory and effective labour cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other friendly countries.

NHAN DAN URGES STRENGTHENING GRASSROOTS CADRES

BK171512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 16 June editorial: "Foster Grassroots Administrative Cadres"]

[Text] In the organizational system of the state administration, the people's committees of city wards, villages and towns are the grassroots administrative level where the people's right to mastery is guaranteed. Members of the people's councils and the people's committees are persons directly responsible for organizing the people and motivating them to carry out party lines and policies and the various systems, policies and the law of the state. At the same time, they are responsible for collecting all the people's opinions and aspirations and presenting them to the party and state so as to help the party and state promptly correct their viewpoints and policies in furtherance of the interests of the country and the legitimate interests of the people.

The requirements and scope of local administrative work are constantly expanding, and the people's life is also posing many pressing problems that require a prompt settlement. Many village, city ward and town administrative cadres have worked selflessly and upheld honesty, justice and impartiality to serve the people wholeheartedly.

A number of people's councils, however, are still lagging behind in their activities and a number of people's committees have failed to create favorable conditions for the people's councils to perform their functions. Many people's committees and people's councils have failed to grasp firmly their own functions, authorities and tasks. In certain localities, the party committee has undertaken a number of tasks which should have been performed by the people's committee; and even the managerial board of the agricultural cooperative has taken over some functions of the administration.

An urgent standing requirment is that we must constantly consolidate and strengthen the local administration at various levels, pay appropriate attention to building and strengthening the administrative apparatus at the village or city ward level, and systematically training and fostering key leading cadres for villages and city wards.

In the current 1981-83 term of tenure of the people's council of city wards, villages and towns, almost one-half of the number of councillors are newly elected, and more than 24 percent of them are fresh members of the people's committees.

The majority of these persons -- despite their meritorious achievements in their work, production and combat, their enthusiasm and zeal for work, and the confidence placed in them by the people -- do not have a firm grasp of the law; nor are they proficient in administrative work. Therefore, these cadres need training to improve their knowledge of lines and policies and their capabilities for state management.

In every province, municipality or special zone, the number of members of the people's councils and people's committees is fairly large; and all of them cannot attend a training course at the same time. Furthermore, the actual situation concerning production and social life is constantly changing. Even though members of the people's councils and people's committees have gone through formal and extensive trainig courses, they must continue to be trained in practical experience so as to be fully capable of promptly and correctly coping with fresh developments in their localities. There are diverse forms of training such as opening short-term courses locally or organizing meetings to discuss the experience gained by progressive models. All such enrichment or training activities are aimed at making administrative cadres at the grassroots level thoroughly aware of their functions, capable of smoothly supervising the activities of the grassroots administration, and knowledgeable in socioeconomic management.

Grassroots administrative cadres must also learn to motivate the laboring people to engage in the construction and defense of the fatherland, participate in state and social management, and develop the right to collective mastery. They must develop close contact with the masses in all spheres of activities at the grassroots level.

It is regrettable that at present a number of grassroots administrative cadres do not fully understand the relations between the party and state and the laboring people; and they have displayed shortcomings which are derived from bureaucratism, commandism, oppression of the masses and the pursuit of self-interests, thus weakening the administration at the grassroots level.

It is very important that we enhance the party's leadership and control over the grassroots-level administration while training grassroots administrative cadres in political awareness, supervisory ability, managerial skills and revolutionary ethics and quality.

EDITORIAL REVIEWS PROGRESS OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

SK161126 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 11 June editorial: "Make the Greatest Efforts To Implement the 1982 Grain Production Plan"]

[Text] In only a few days the north will reach the peak of the winter-spring rice harvest. The rice crop is growing fairly well and developing full grains. If the weather does not take an unexpected bad turn, the rice output may be greater than that of last year, though still short of the plan norm. Meanwhile, the harvest of the winter-spring rice in the south has been completed, with the rice yield being fairly high and above the plan norm. Due to a serious shortfall in area, however, the total rice output was only some tens of thousands of tons more than last year and thus, still short of the targeted figure. Thus, the results of the winter-spring crop have been poor throughout the country as a whole. The national winter-spring grain output this year may be somewhat higher than that of last year, but it will still be short of the plan norm. All localities must make the greatest efforts to practice intensive cultivation, increase rice yield and enlarge the areas planted to the summer-fall and 10-month rice crops with the aim of fulfilling the grain production plan for the entire year.

A striking feature of the summer-fall and 10th-month crops in the north this year is that they have been planted after the 5th-month-spring rice crop was reaped 15 to 20 days late. All localities must provide concentrated guidance to ensure that the 5th-month-spring rice crop is planted according to schedule and the seed allocation pattern so as to increase rice yield and prepare good conditions for planting the winter crop toward the end of the year. The progress of the harvesting and plowing work is the primary factor that decides the crop-cultivating schedule and the production pattern for the next crop. Coupled with the shortage in draft power, the shortened time available for soil preparation this year requires that every locality and production establishment take the initiative in calculating and balancing the use of draft power -- which comes from draft cattle and various types of tractors -- on the area to be put under each rice planting and make appropriate plans to ensure its availability.

Under the new contract system, every production unit must devise measures for organizing, managing, utilizing and caring for draft cattle in order to increase their working capacity and, at the same time, ensure the availability of draft power when needed. We must create the necessary conditions for all types of tractors to operate satisfactorily in support of the plans for soil preparation. In localities where cattle are scarce, it is necessary to make plans for conservation so as to meet the crop-cultivating schedule. Also, we must strengthen ricefield embankments to contain water and preserve the moisture of the soil in order to ensure that plowing work will be carried out according to the crop-cultivating schedule.

Every locality must check the quantity, quality and variety of seeds; balance seeds with the area and seed allocation pattern for each 10th-month rice planting; promptly reveal real shortages; set up a seed reserve in flood-prone and flood-diversion areas; and resolutely avoid area shortfalls due to seed shortage.

The 10th-month crop is planted in the rainy and hot season when natural calamities -- drought early in the crop season, waterlogging, floods, harmful insects and diseases — often strike. Concerning irrigation work, efforts must be concentrated on preventing and controlling waterlogging while preventing drought. While combatting drought, it is necessary to stay prepared to control waterlogging. The water conservancy, electricity and agricultural sectors from the central to the local level must closely coordinate with one another to control promptly drought, waterlogging, flash floods and floods with the use of both mechanical and manual means, and with advance plans to control natural calamities totally by manual means.

Efforts to prevent and control harmful insects and diseases must be efficiently planned early in the crop season, with biological measures closely combined with chemical measures. When harmful insects and diseases appear, forces and means must be mobilized to eradicate them out as soon as possible and prevent them from spreading and developing into epidemics.

Along with improving the quality of the product contract system, we must consolidate the cooperatives' vegetation protection teams. Through their preparation of forecasts for the provinces and districts, the cooperatives' vegetation protection teams and every worker will enhance their knowledge with regard to the prevention and control of harmful insects and diseases; and together, they will create a combined strength for protecting production.

The result of grain production in the entire year is the sum of the results of all the crops planted. In agricultural production, specific guidance must be given concerning each type of crop and each crop season to each locality and basic unit. While our production activities are still largely dependent on natural conditions, we must, in every crop season, concentrate efforts on carrying out all the main tasks most satisfactorily in order to meet the production plan.

With all sectors at the central level wholeheartedly serving agricultural production and with all the localities and basic units actively bringing into play their initiative and creativity, we will create a strength with which to overcome all difficulties and ensure the fulfillment of the grain production plan for the entire year.

MALAYSIA

KUALA LUMPUR COMMENTS ON ASEAN COMMUNIQUE

BK171441 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the ASEAN nations, who are now meeting in Singapore, yesterday issued a communique that condemned Vietnam for being the main cause of the Kampuchean problem and which refusing to cooperate with international organizations to bring about a speedy resolution of the conflict. The international community has expressed the view to the UN General Assembly that the Kampuchean problem was created when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in January 1979, installed the puppet Heng Samrin regime and its 200,000-man army had perpetuated its military occupation through sheer terror and overwhelming military force.

What is really tragic about the whole thing is that Hanoi refuses to acknowledge that it has reaped only the bitter fruits of sorry and international rejection by its continued military occupation of that country. The ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore has condemned Vietnam for its continued intransigence in rejecting all attempts to bring about peace to Kampuchea, thereby reducing the tension, fears and strains caused by the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. This action has made Vietnam the principal threat to peace in Southeast Asia and has also enhanced the opportunities for superpower intervention in the area.

Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea was responsible for China launching its own invasion of the northern provinces of Vietnam. The Soviet Union is today firmly ensconced in Hanoi and Phnom Penh having gained access to vital military bases like Cam Ranh Bay. It is indeed an irony that Vietnam which was the nation that had suffered the most because of superpower conflicts, was today providing the pretext for a continuation of such actions.

The ASEAN foreign ministers stated in the communique that Vietnam must accept the reality that a lasting solution for Kampuchea can only be found through negotiations and on the basis of resolutions passed by the General Assembly on this issue. Hanoi has to accept the fact that no major power or the Third World has recognized the Heng Samrin regime which is a Vietnamese creation and imposition on the people of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and its continued military occupation of that nation has not solved any problem, but has instead brought forth stronger resistance to Vietnamese rule resulting in death and destruction.

Vietnam today is an isolated nation internationally. Its alliance with Russia and other Comecon countries has only demonstrated that Moscow is more prepared to dispense guns and destruction than butter and prosperity. The Vietnamese economy is in a shambles and Vietnam must accept and play by the rules of international conduct if it is to get the respect of and assistance from the international community.

The ASEAN nations have rejected and will continue to reject all attempts to justify the unlawful occupation of Kampuchea and give legitimacy to the Heng Samrin regime. The ASEAN ministers also reiterated their support for Democratic Kampuchea's representation at the United Nations, stressing that it was based on the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, noninterference in the internal affairs of states and nonuse of force in international relations. It is to be hoped that the visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to ASEAN nations and Burma next month will resolve some of the issues raised at Singapore and at previous forums.

SINGAPORE PAPER INTERVIEWS GEN ROMULO

BK161011 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Jun 82 p 16

[By Peter Hazelhurst and Liak Teng Kiat]

[Text] During an hour-long interview with the STRAITS TIMES last week, General Carlos P. Romulo reminisced over his past and provided some candid views on ASEAN, its strengths and weaknesses, its neighbours and what he believes to be some of the pitfalls of the future.

On ASEAN

Stretching out an open hand in front of his face and bending each finger in turn, Gen Romulo declares: "The Philippines, individually, doesn't mean much. Indonesia, individually, does not mean much. Or Singapore, or Malaysia or Thailand. Individually, they are just isolated fingers."

Then clenching his hand into a fist, he goes on: "But like this, they have power. They are 250 million people together who can exert a political clout that each nation, separately, would not have."

In the past, western pundits had predicted that ASEAN would not last, he recalls. They had said the member countries had different cultures and had different orientations. Also their products competed with each other.

"But we showed them they were wrong. We showed them that we could, not only exist, but prosper and become stronger," he says emphatically.

ASEAN had also proved proponents of the domino theory wrong too, he reminded. Instead of falling, the ASEAN countries are thriving while the communist countries have falled out among themselves.

The reason for this, Gen Romulo says, is that the ASEAN countries have followed the "free way of life and the free enterprise system," in the same way as West Germany and Japan.

But he also believes that ASEAN still has some way to go, especially in integrating its resources and economic efforts. He is particularly unhappy with what he regards as the slow movement on ASEAN's industrial complementation projects.

After five or six years, he says, they are still only projections. As far as he is concerned, this is not good enough. "It is not enough that we have the projects. What is more important is that we have the political will to carry them out," he stresses.

Hence, he believes that ASEAN should concentrate on consolidation rather than think of expansion in the immediate future.

He is not adverse to ASEAN admitting countries like Brunei and Papua New Guinea (who are attending the present meeting as observers). He says that these countries have shared ideas with ASEAN and their admission would therefore not undermine efforts to consolidate the organisation.

But he obviously believes that it is also important for ASEAN to remain a compact group that can work in a united manner.

On the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cambodia

Asked whether he sees Vietnam's alliance with the Soviet Union as a permanent pact, he retorted without hesitation: "Of course. Some people think we can wean Vietnam from Russia. I say no. Russia is here to stay."

He was equally pessimistic over the prospect of Vietnam withdrawing its troops from Cambodia in the foreseeable future.

"I see the possibility that the Vietnamese might eventually be forced to withdraw their troops from Cambodia if we continue to drive them and make them realise they are the pariahs of the world. They will be isolated and they will have to listen to the world." But as a realist he believes the Soviet Union will attempt to use Cambodia as a springboard in Moscow's long-term plans for the Balkanisation of Southeast Asia.

Spelling out the consequences of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia for the first time, the outspoken general says the action would establish a precedent which could be used against ASEAN members in future.

"Why is ASEAN fighting the invasion of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops? Because the same thing could happen to any of us. It can be duplicated in any of our countries here.

"The Vietnamese claim the people of Cambodia asked Vietnam to invade the country to save them from the Pol Pot regime. Well, it's easy to concoct something like that in any of our countries. There are dissidents and malcontents in any country. Any group can go to Moscow and plead for an invasion," he explains.

He is even more gloomy when he examines Cambodia's future in the light of the Soviet Union's record in Europe.

"The Soviet Union sees Cambodia as the springboard for the Balkanisation of Asia, a process which they engineered successfully in Europe. Remember what happened to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. When they invaded Hungary I remember I made some vigorous speeches on the floor of the UN Assembly. Nothing happened. They are still there.

"They present the world with a fait accompli. They stick to the place. They don't mind what the world says," he says.

He went on to warn non-communist nations of Asia that the Soviet Union is using its proxy, Vietnam, to present the invasion of Cambodia as a fait accompli.

"The Vietnamese are still there. If there is passivity on our side, if we cross our arms and let them get away with it, they will do the same thing to us at anytime. That's the danger. In the long perspective unless we present a united front against the invasion of Cambodia we might be the next victim," he declared.

At the same time the diminuitive soldier-statesman called on the non-communist nations of Asia to close ranks against what he described as the Soviet Union's dangerous activities in Asia.

"Our air-space has been violated 200 times by the Russians. More Russian ships have come to the Philippines than ever before and both Indonesia and Singapore expelled a number of Soviet diplomats recently," he added.

On Japan

The old soldier believes ASEAN is vulnerable on another front: Japan. "I think we are depending too much on Japan. Unless we are careful we will be tied hand and foot by Japan."

In essence, Gen Romulo harbours fears that Japan's growing economic ties with ASEAN could provide Tokyo with political leverage in the region in future.

"So far the Japanese have been our good friends. They have lived up to all their commitments on reparations and they have given us substantial aid. But you cannot only look at the present. You have to look at the long-term future. And it would be dangerous if we were bound hand and foot to Japan. I am afraid of a new sphere of co-prosperity," the outspoken diplomat says.

He concedes that the Japanese have already created a "sphere of co-prosperity" in Southeast Asia in an economic sense.

But they do not have political power. If they build up their navy and air force they would have political power. They might have second thoughts and revive the concept of a sphere of co-prosperity. That would be dangerous and it is one of our weaknesses," he claims.

Like many American leaders Gen Romulo believes Japan should take on a greater responsibility for its own security. "I do not want to see Japan remain a weak link in this chain of defence. It is important that Japan build up its home guard to protect its shores," the foreign minister says.

On the United States

Gen Romulo is also firmly convinced that the United States will have to keep a military presence in North and Southeast Asia to maintain the balance of power in the region.

"I see a continuing American presence here. For their own national interest; not so much for Asia's interest but for America's national interest. It is essential to their national interest."

Asked specifically whether he really believes an American president would commit his troops to a war in Asia in the wake of the trauma of Vietnam, the general leans forward over his desk and stabs a finger in the air to emphasise his point:

"I do not want to see American troops fighting our wars. We must fight our own wars. But it is important that an American military presence is retained in Asia to maintain the balance of power.

"America should not send troops here to fight but the United States should keep a naval force in the area to maintain the balance of power," he says.

He says America wants South Korea, China and Japan to do more to maintain the security of the Pacific and North and Southeast Asia.

"But there is a danger in that. We do not want a repetition of the Second World War. If you give the Japanese arms, like a powerful navy and air force, that would be dangerous to us. But they should be allowed to strengthen their defence forces so they cannot be overpowered," the dapper ex-soldier claims.

At the same time ASEAN should oppose any plan to withdraw American troops from South Korea.

BRIEFS

NEW FUEL PROCESS -- Coco-diesel fuel will be sold to Manila motorists beginning the second week of July. The fuel is 97 percent diesel and 3 percent coconut oil. Refineries will start blending the fuel on 1 July. Coco-diesel will eventually be used nationwide to cut down on diesel consumption and to help the coconut industry. The use of this fuel is embodied in the national automotive fuel policy. Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco is assuring motorists that the mixture has been tested well and has been found efficient. He added the country also had the chance to use it during the war, so it is not exactly new. [Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Jun 82 HK]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 119 21 June 1982

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ASEAN-EEC DIALOGUE SESSION OPENING SPEECHES

BK181205 Hong Kong AFP in English 0336 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 18 Jun (AFP) -- The A sociation of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today called on the European Economic Community (EEC) to play "a very important role" in international commodity issues, which are of vital concern to ASEAN.

Opening the ASEAN-EEC dialogue session, attended by EEC Council of Ministers President Leo Tindemans and Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stressed the importance of North-South interdependency as "fundamental to the world's economy and well-being".

"The South's call for a more equitable international economic order is just and reasonable. It is aimed at creating North-South balance", he said, adding that its successful implementation would result in greater harmony, which was essential to world peace.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: "The community's recognition of the importance of the stabilisation of the international market for sugar, of the signing of the international rubber agreement and of the international tin agreement, are warmly appreciated by ASEAN".

They are examples for other developed countries to follow, he said, in an obvious reference to the negative attitude of the United States to the sixth international tin agreement, which Washington had decided not to sign.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said ASEAN was the fastest growing region in the world today, with its abundant natural resources and a market of more than 250 million people.

"ASEAN and the European Community are therefore natural partners in the world economy", he said. ASEAN provided a large market for European goods and opportunities for investment.

"But the full potential of our relationship can be realized only if you open your market wider to our goods. We must be able to sell you in order to buy from you, and your investments should be accompanied by a bigger transfer of technology", the Thai foreign minister said.

Mr Tindemans said that the EEC-ASEAN collaboration constituted a "remarkable example" of work in support of peace and international security between two groupings in different continents. He noted that the cooperation was growing more natural and deeper every year.

ASEAN, he said, had become a most important factor of stability and progress in the world in general and in Asia in particular. "It is for this reason that the EEC wishes to develop cooperation with it in international fora, based on common ideals and interests."

Referring to the Cambodian problem, Mr Tindemans said that Vietnam had not yet shown the least evidence of a willingness to contribute towards a political settlement of this crisis.

He reiterated the EEC's support for settlement of the problem within the framework of the United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as a prerequisite for the Cambodian people to decide their own future.

ASEAN, DIALOGUE PARTNERS END MEETING

BK181335 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers have ended their fourth ministerial dialogue with Australia, Canada, the EEC, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. All of them have pledged to work with ASEAN in international forums with a view to lowering protectionist barriers and improving access to markets in industrialized countries.

In this regard they looked forward to the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting because it aimed to extend the multilateral system for a free flow of trade, services, investment and technology.

The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Anthony Street, has said that without international economic revival there would be limited prospects for progress in the North-South dialogue, including the launching of global negotiations. He said this would be of concern to ASEAN and Australia as their approach on the issues was to try to achieve consensus between the developed and the developing nations. He said both parties believed that a real opportunity besides global negotiations had emerged from the Versailles economic summit and that failure to grasp this opportunity now would represent a serious setback for early progress for the North-South issue. Mr Street was speaking at a luncheon organized by the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southeast Asia at the (Tangling) Club this afternoon.

On future relations between ASEAN and Australia, Mr Street said economic cooperation would become increasingly important. He said there would be growing opportunities for the greater cooperation between the ASEAN and the Australian business communities.

ASEAN MINISTERS COMMENT ON KHMER COALITION

BK191355 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Malaysian Foreign Minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, has confirmed that the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions will meet in Kuala Lumpur next week to sign an agreement to form a coalition government. However, he said, the Malaysian Government was only providing facilities for the meeting. Whether it will succeed or not would depend on the leaders themselves. But Tan Sri Ghazali was optimistic of the outcome of the meeting. He was speaking to Singapore Broadcasting Corporation before leaving for home after attending the 15th ASEAN ministerial meeting and the post-ministerial conference with dialogue partners.

At a news conference in Kuala Lumpur, he said Prince Norodom Sihanouk would attend the meeting. Tan Sri Ghazali said he received word last night from North Korea, where the prince mostly stayed, confirming that he would attend.

The Philippine Foreign Minister, Gen Carlos Romulo, who also left for home this morning, described the coming meeting of the Kampuchean factions as a landmark for ASEAN in its efforts to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said the meeting was very timely. He said the support at the United Nations for Democratic Kampuchea was starting to get tenuous because of the reputation of Pol Pot. Dr Mokhtar said the continued support for democratic Kampuchea should not also mean continued for the Pol Pot government. Unless we could change the composition of the Democratic Kampuchean government, there was a danger that support forthwith would decease at the next UN General Assembly session. With the formation of the coalition, Dr Mokhtar hoped this would not happen.

The Thai Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Canadian Secretary of State for external affairs, Dr Mark MacGuigan and the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, Dr Walter Stoessel, have also left the republic. They were seen off by the Foreign Minister, Mr Dhanabalan.

Dr Stoessel said the dialogue with ASEAN had been extremely useful. He pointed out that ASEAN was a cornerstone of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia and the United States would continue to work closely with the regional group on a broad range of economic and political issues.

As regard commodity arrangements, Dr Stoessel said the United States certainly understood ASEAN sensitivities about proposals by the U.S. Government to release quantities of tin from its stockpile.

U.S. SANCTIONS TO DELAY JAPAN-USSR OIL PROJECTS

OW190220 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 19, KYODO -- Japan-Soviet joint development of oil and natural gas resources off Sakhalin is most likely to be delayed due to U.S. Government's continued economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, officials here said.

The Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., Japanese partner in the project, said it will have to scale down test drillings scheduled from next month because of inability to buy a special electric geological tester from the Schlumberger Ltd. of the U.S. which monopolizes equipment, due to Washington's embargo.

Test drillings off Sakhalin can only be conducted between July and early October because of severe weather at other times.

'GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT' OVER U.S. OIL EQUIPMENT BAN

OW190320 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 19, KYODO -- Foreign Ministry officials Saturday expressed great disappointment at the U.S. decision to strengthen its ban on sales of oil and natural gas development equipment to the Soviet Union, but vowed to put renewed pressure on the U.S. to continue the joint Sakhalin oil and gas development projects.

The officials regarded the U.S. action as a reflection of the tense East-West relations following the Soviet aggression of Afghanistan and the turmoil in Poland and feared U.S. relations with Western Europe will worsen.

'Strong Protest' To Be Lodged

OW210654 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 21, KYODO -- Japan will lodge a "strong protest" with the United States for its decision to bar the shipment of U.S.-built drilling equipment for a Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas development project, a senior government official said Monday.

Ichiro Fujiwara, vice minister of international trade and industry, said his ministry will consult with government leaders on the protest's form and timing. "You may call it a strong protest," he told a news conference.

The government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki was stunned by the Reagan administration's announcement last Friday on expansion of economic and technological sanctions against the Soviet Union. Japanese officials said this could seriously delay or even cancel the Russo-Japanese joint project on the continental shelf off Sakhalin, on which Japan has already spent about yen 50 billion.

President Reagan's renewed tough stance toward the Kremlin is also likely to delay the completion of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

The U.S. Government made the decision to tighten its grip on economic and technological transfer to the Soviet Union despite Japan's last-minute effort to gain exemption for the Russo-Japanese project from the sanctions.

International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe had pleaded to U.S. envoy Mike Mansfield prior to the U.S. announcement that the project had been underway since 1976 irrespective of the Soviet Union's military implications in Afghanistan and Poland.

Further on Proposed Protest

OW211011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jun 21, KYODO -- Japan reacted swiftly and angrily to the U.S. decision to keep the ban on the shipment of U.S.-built electric logging equipment for a Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas development project and said it will strongly protest it.

"It was totally unexpected," a high-ranking government official said of the White House announcement on expansion of ecomomic and technological sanctions against the Soviet Union. "We were quite displeased."

The official said Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will discuss the issue with his cabinet ministers at a Tuesday morning cabinet session. The official made the remarks on the ground that his name not be used. One of Japan's key energy policy planners, the unnamed government official said the Tokyo government will ask the Reagan administration to reverse its decision.

The unnamed high-ranking official said the Japanese Government will officially convey its displeasure over the U.S. action through a top-level Tokyo-Washington hotline or normal official channels.

MITI Vice Minister Fujiwara declined to speculate on what form the Japanese protest will take and when it will be delivered to the U.S. Government.

The unnamed government leader stressed, however, that Tokyo still considers its ties with Washington important despite the ban on the shipment of U.S.-built drilling equipment which may lead to the project's "complete cancellation" under the worst scenario.

Request To Be Renewed

OW211249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 21, KYODO -- Japan will ask the United States to reconsider its announced decision to keep the ban on the shipment of U.S.-made electric logging equipment for a Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas development project off Sakhalin north of Japan, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday. They said Tokyo would renew its demand to Washington to exempt the shipment from the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union.

However, judging from Washington's tough stance toward the Soviet Union as revealed at the recent Versailles summit of Western industrialized nations, general belief here is that the U.S. could hardly be expected to accede to Japan's request so long as the Polish situation does not improve markedly.

Miyazawa Comments

OW191111 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Commenting on this U.S. Government decision, Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa has made the following statement:

Unlike the Yamburg gas pipeline plan, which is to be undertaken jointly by West Germany, France and the Soviet Union, the Sakhalin oil development project, if miscarried, will put Japan -- not the Soviet Union -- in distress. We have explained this situation over and again to the U.S. side. However, the U.S. side regards the two projects as being of the same nature in that they both involve the issuance of licenses. Therefore, I think that Japan has got mixed up in a quarrel, so to speak. For its part, the Japanese Government will continue in the future to seek the understanding of the U.S. side whenever there is an occasion for it. Meanwhile, the Japanese side wants to ask the Soviet Union to hold consultations on a readjustment of the oil development plan. The Japanese side's main contact with the Soviet Union, the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co, is expected to try to sound out the Soviet side on the possibility of continuing the project by scaling it down or by boring for oil using Soviet-made equipment.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENG BIAO DELEGATION VISIT

Kangwon KPA Unit Visit

SK181655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA) -- Chinese Minister of National Defence Geng Biao today visited a unit of the Korean People's Army stationed in Kangwon Province. Going round combat training and technical materiel of the unit, he stated: No matter what big change may take place in the world, we will closely unite and fight forever shoulder to shoulder with you to win victory in the future, too, as we did so in the past.

The Chinese military delegation headed by Minister of National Defence Geng Biao toured Kangwon Province on June 18. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. The delegation was met by Chief Secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee Yi Chae-yun and KPA Lieutenant General Kim Il-chol, members of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs and was warmly welcomed by soldiers and their families. A welcome function took place at the unit. The guests went round combat training and technical materiel of the unit with keen interest.

At the end of the visit to the unit, Minister of National Defence Geng Biao said: The parties, peoples and armies of China and Korea have sealed the militant friendship in blood. When the U.S. imperialist aggressors invaded your country, Chinese people fought shedding blood in your land.

The most important thing is that in the very difficult days of our party and people the Korean people helped us at the cost of their blood. This shows that the parties, peoples and armies of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder with each other for scores of years in the past, are doing so today and will do so in the future, too.

Kim Il-song Meets Delegation

SK191740 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1623 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 19 received the military delegation of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, as its head and with Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as its deputy head.

Also on hand were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee; and KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Hun Chi, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee. He Zhangming, charge d'affairs ad interim, and [words indistinct] of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

Mass Meeting Hails PRC Group

SK202350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- A mass meeting welcoming the military delegation of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on the afternoon of June 20.

Invited to the meeting were head of the delegation Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and members of the delegation. Also invited there were officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, Wang Jian, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission, and Chinese guests staying in our country.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city and People's Army soldiers were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of people's armed forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Tae Pyong-yol, Editor-In-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Yi Yong-ik, KPA Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-nok and Kim Il-chol, KPA Major General Choe Sang-uk, Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, members of the WPK Central Committee; General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol and KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; and Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK.

Comrade O Chin-u made a welcome speech at the meeting. Then Comrade So Yun-sok presented a silk banner in the name of the mass meeting to Comrade Geng Biao.

Comrade Geng Biao spoke next. After concluding his speech Comrade Geng Biao presented a silk banner in the name of the delegation to Comrade O Chin-u.

The mass meeting powerfully demonstrated that the friendship which was sealed in blood between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China in the arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood all trials of history is a great friendship indestructible and everlasting.

O Chin-u Addresses Rally

SK210514 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1304 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Speech by O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK people's armed forces, at 20 June Pyongyang indoor stadium rally to welcome PRC military delegation -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Defense Minister Comrade Geng Biao, dear members of the PRC military delegation and comrades:

Today, citizens of our capital, Pyongyang, and the soldiers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] in the areas surrounding Pyongyang are here for the great pleasure of meeting with the friendship envoy of the fraternal Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army.

At a time when all our people and the men and officers of the KPA are waging a vigorous and serious struggle to accelerate socialist construction and the nation's reunification under the historic policy speech by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the joint session of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Asembly, the friendly Chinese comrades-in-arms visited them and they are touched. [applause]

With authorization, I, first of all, in the name of the Military Commission of the KWP Central Committee, party members and working people of Pyongyang and the men and officers of the KPA in Pyongyang, warmly welcome the Chinese military delegation headed by Minister of Defense Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and member of the State Council. [applause]

I also convey warm fraternal greetings to the Chinese people and the men and officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army from the Korean people and the soldiers of the KPA at this pleasant and moving meeting place. [applause]

The visit to our country by a high Chinese military delegation is a strong demonstration of the invincible friendship between the parties, peoples and armies of the KPRK and the PRC which is growing stronger and developing daily and a great encouragement to our people and soldiers of the KPA who are struggling for socialist construction and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

As they greet the PRC military delegation led by esteemed Comrade Geng Biao, our people, men and officers of the KPA feel more friendly toward the fraternal Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army who shared life and death and weal and woe with our people and men and officers of the KPA in the protracted and arduous struggle against the common enemy.

The warm and passionate welcome accorded you by our people and the soldiers of the People's Army are a vivid demonstration of the beautiful tradition of the great Korea-China friendship and a clear evidence of the firm determination of the Korean people and soldiers of the People's Army to fight forever shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the revolutionary road to achieving the same goal and common ideals. [applause]

The two countries of the DPRK and PRC are the closest of neighbors linked by the same mountain and the same river and the peoples and soldiers of the two countries are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are as closely related as teeth and lips. [applause] The Korea-China friendship is sealed in blood with deep roots which has been endlessly consolidated and developed together through history. [applause] Hand in hand, communists and peoples of the two countries earlier embarked on a common struggle for the victory of the socialist cause in opposition to imperialist aggression and in this course they realized that their fate is linked as one. [applause]

In the mountains and rivers of the DPRK and the PRC is the blood shed by peoples of the two countries. When the Chinese people were suffering from imperialist bondage, the Korean communists fought along with the Chinese people in various areas in China such as the Jangbai area. [applause]

The Chinese people, too, have positively backed and supported our people whenever they were in trouble. [applause]

Although the People's Republic of China was founded just one year before and not a small number of obstacles and difficulties lay on the road of the revolution and construction, the Chinese people sent their sons and daughters to the Korean front, holding high the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland. [applause]

In the days of arduous war, the brave men and soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers Army wonderfully displayed the massive heroism and noble spirit of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

The Chinese People's Volunteers defended every inch of our land with blood, saying the lovely Korea was not at all different from their hometown and motherland and that though they fell under enemy fire, they would not be deprived of the motherland and Korean brothers. [applause]

We cannot forget that tens of thousands of Chinese people's volunteer-fighters sacrificed their invaluable youth and lives in the land of Korea, including hero (Hwang Chaekwang) who helped open the way for the advance of his unit by laying down his life to deter the enemy's fire; hero (Son Chonwon) who rushed into the enemy's camp with grenades in his hands when he had run out of ammunition; and hero (Na Sungcho), an internationalist fighter. [applause]

The immortal exploits that the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers registered in the Korean war and their achievements will abide in our people's memory forever. [applause]

The fraternal Chinese people and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers also helped our people with might and main in the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction and for socialist construction. In particular, the Chinese people regard as their own the sufferings of our people caused by division and actively support and encourage the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the firm determination to fight always shoulder to shoulder with our people in the same trench no matter what storm may arise in the world. [applause]

Therefore, out party and people greatly value the friendship and unity with the Chinese party and people and deem it great pride to have as their neighbor such comrades-in-arms who are as faithful to their revolutionary obligation as the Chinese people. [applause] Indeed, the history of Korea-China friendship shines with a long-standing tradtion and numerous unforgettable and moving facts and it is a living example of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

The Korea-China friendship is not an ordinary relationship between parties, states and peoples but the particularly excellent and genuine relationship of truly trusting, depending and helping like members of one family regardless of any practice or formality. [applause] The Korea-China friendship has already proved its invincible vitality and is displaying greater might with each passing day. [applause] Further consolidation and development of Korean-Chinese friendship is an urgent demand of the great revolutions our two peoples are carrying out and will be an important contribution toward strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world. [applause]

Our people will make all their efforts to further consolidate and develop the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China and always remain a faithful comrade-in-arms of Chinese comrades. [applause]

Comrades: The Korean people, who cherish the feelings of fraternal friendship and internationalist solidarity toward the Chinese people, always watching changes taking place in China, our near ally, with keen interests and have positively supported all the measures taken by the Chinese party. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China, the diligent and courageous Chinese people have won victory in the people's revolution by waging an arduous struggle for a long time and converted a backward China into a new China in a short historical period. [applause]

The victory in the people's revolution and the strengthening and development of a new socalist China brought a drastic change to the history of the Chinese people's struggle and contributed to intensifying the peace forces of Asia and the world. [applause]

Today, the Chinese people, firmly united around the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, are waging a grandiose struggle to realize the four modernizations and build China into a powerful socialist country, adhering to the four principles -- the road of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. [applause]

The Chinese people, who are embarked upon the new long march, are bringing about a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction through a vigorous struggle, upholding the decision of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the fourth Plenary Session of the fifth NCP. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is establishing socialist spiritual civilization by further strengthening the leadership of the party within the army and ideological indoctrination among soldiers.

All the men and officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are getting acquainted with modern combat technology and equipment by stepping up the modernization of national defense and vigorously staging combat and political training. As a result, the combat capabilities of units are matchlessly increasing.

The Korean people and soldiers of the Korean People's Army rejoice as if their own over all the successes attained by the Chinese people and the men and officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the socialist construction and the work to strengthen the country's defense capacity. [applause]

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater successes in the struggle to build a highly democratic, highly civilized and modern socialist power and in their future sacred cause of restoring Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the whole country. [applause]

Today, our people and soldiers of the People's Army are vigorously struggling to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, upholding the program of imbuing society with the chuche idea and the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth KWP Congress. [applause]

Owing to the criminal two Koreas policy and provocative maneuvers to wage a new war by the U.S. imperialists, who have illegally occupied South Korea and imposed the sufferings of national division upon our people, and their lackeys, the situation of our country is still strained and grave difficulties are lying in the way of the reunification of the fatherland. No matter how desperately the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may try, they cannot thwart the desire of all the Korean people and the world's progressive people for reunification. [applause] Our people and all the people's army soldiers will force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the divided country to realize complete national sovereignty throughout the country. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the fraternal party and people of China for always extending positive support and solidarity to our people's struggle for the country's socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Comrades, today, the international situation is very complex and tense due to the imperialists' aggressive and war maneuvers. Owing to the imperialists' maneuvers, a tragic situation, in which the sovereignty of newly emerged independent countries is infringed upon and people's destiny to toyed with, is successively created. Furthermore, peace and security in various regions of the world are being broken and the international situation is being more strained.

At present, Korea is a place where the imperialists' aggressive and splittist maneuvers are most undisguised in Asia. The U.S. incumbent rulers are entering a road of military adventurism on which they attempt to threaten and subdue another's country with armed force, clamoring about the reconstruction of a powerful America and the superiority in power. To carry out this aggressive world strategy, they adopt the Korean Peninsula as an important place to test the strategy.

The U.S. war maniacs never miss a chance to bable that, since the Korean Peninsula is a breeding ground of the next world war, the function of the U.S. troops present in South Korea should be strengthened, while laying stress on the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula. In reality, the U.S. imperialists totally revoked even the formal plan to pull out their troops and are modernizing the technical equipment and combat material of their troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army for increasing their attacking capacity in an attempt to realize their aggressive design. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists continue to transfer up-to-date lethal weapons to the South Korean puppets and stage large-scale war exercises with them almost every day in parts of South Korea.

The present situation demands that all the peace-loving people of the world resolutely fight in firm unity, checking the imperialists' aggressive war maneuvers and defending peace and security. [applause]

Strengthening friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China is a powerful factor in removing the danger of war, defending peace in Korea and Asia and firmly consolidating the position of socialism there. [applause]

We will in the future, as in the past, vigorously fight for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, firmly uniting forever with the Chinese people and People's Liberation Army without wavering in the least in any trial. [applause]

Long live the imperishable militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China and the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Liberation Army! [applause]

Geng Biao Speech

For the Pyongyang Domestic Service account of Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao's speech at the 20 June Pyongyang rally, see the Northeast Asia section of the 21 June China DAILY REPORT.

SHANGHAI DELEGATION, HAMHUNG SIGN AMITY PACT

SK181635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA) -- An agreement on establishing relations of friendly cities between Hamhung and Shanghai was signed today in Hamhung between the Hamhung City People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, on a visit to Hamhung and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. The agreement was signed by Chairman Yi Song-yong and Mayor Wang Daohan.

Hamhung Rally

SK190924 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] A mass rally in Hamhung city was held 18 June at Hamhung Theater to welcome the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China.

The flags of our country and the People's Republic of China were displayed at the rally site. Slogans reading "We warmly welcome the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China" and "Long live the invincible and militant friendship and solidarity forged in blood between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China" were displayed at the rally site.

Invited to the rally were members of the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and mayor of Shanghai city, and an official of the Chinese Embassy in our country.

The rally was attended by Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; O mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Son Hyon-mo, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the KWP; Chang Song-song, responsible secretary of Hamhung City Committee of the KWP; Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee; and functionaries concerned, together with the working people in the city.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country. Chairman Yi Song-yong spoke first at the rally.

Warmly welcoming the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation which is visiting Hamhung city, cherishing warm friendship with our people, he said that the delegation's visit to Hamhung city will contribute to a further strengthening of the traditionally friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and China.

Referring to the establishing of relations of friendly cities between Hamhung and Shanghai, he said that this is but another symbol of the great friendship and militant solidarity forged in blood between the peoples of the two countries and that it has decorated more beautifully the flower garden of developing Korea-China friendship.

He also said that on behalf of the working people in Hamhung city he warmly congratulated the establishment of relations of friendly cities between Hamhung and Shanghai.

He stressed: Korean-Chinese friendship was personally initiated and fostered by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai in an early period. It is a solid, vital and militant friendship sealed in blood in the flames of the anti-imperialist joint struggle and is an unbreakable friendship that has surmounted all trials of history.

He said: Many Chinese comrades, including functionaries of the Chinese party and Government, have visited Hamhung city in the past to meet our working people. He stressed: Esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai, who visited Hamhung city in June 1958 together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, left a footstep of friendship which cannot be erased in Hamhung city through his impressive meeting with the working class of Hamhung.

He also indicated that today the Chinese people, who are firmly rallied around the Chinese Communist Party, have vigorously struggled for the stability and unity of China and the four modernizations, while firmly adhering to the road of socialism, proletarian dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

He said: Together with all the Chinese people, the working people of Shanghai have achieved great success in the sacred struggle to build China as a modernized, democratic and highly civilized socialist power and to establish the socialist spiritual and material civilization in the country.

Noting that all new changes and successes in China today are a result of the correct line and policy of the Chinese Communist Party and its wise leadership and are a fruition of the devoted struggle of the fraternal Chinese people firmly rallied around the party, he said that our people heartily rejoice as for their own over the successes of the fraternal Chinese people and the Shanghai citizens in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the 4th Session of the 5th National People's Congress of China and in the struggle to reunify the country in a peaceful way by having Taiwan returned to the motherland, and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle.

He said: As in the period of the fatherland liberation war and the postwar socialist construction in our country, the fraternal Chinese people are actively supporting and encouraging our people's sacred cause of the complete victory of socialism and actively supporting our people's struggle to achieve national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that all party members and working people in Hamhung city will firmly safeguard, strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship and jointly struggle with the fraternal Chinese people on the road of struggle for the final victory of the socialist and communist cause. Chairman Yi Song-yong conveyed a silk banner in the name of the rally to Mayor Wang Daohan.

Mayor Wang Daohan spoke next. He said: On behalf of the 11 million people of Shanghai, I extend lofty regards and cordial greetings to the leading personnel of the party, organs of power and people of Hamhung city, and warmly congratulate the establishment of friendly relations between Shanghai and Hamhung.

He said: In the war against U.S. imperialist aggression, under the wise leadership of the KWP headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the people of Hamhung city, together with all of the Korean people, greatly contributed to defending the fatherland by gallantly demonstrating a revolutionary spirit.

In the postwar period, the Hamhung citizens rapidly eliminated the scars of war and built Hamhung city into one of the major industrial cities of the DPRK with a new chŏllima speed -- vinalon speed -- by surmounting all trials and difficulties with their extraordinary wisdom and zeal.. Noting that today the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung city and all the Korean people are vigorously struggling to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and accelerate the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, he said: We heartily rejoice over the success attained by the fraternal Hamhung citizens and wish the Hamhung citizens and the Korean people greater success in their struggle for socialist construction.

Noting that the reunification of the country, which has been divided over 37 years, is the desire of 50 million Korean people and an irresistible trend of history, he said that the KWP and the government of the republic have constantly made every possible effort to achieve this desire and have put forward many positive and reasonable proposals for national reunification.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its 10-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song at the sixth KWP Congress vividly reflect the ardent desire of the Korean people for national reunification. This is the correct way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he said.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea under the patronage of the United States is constantly heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula while pursuing a policy of national division, he said: The rascals' schemes confront the strong opposition of the Korean people and the world people.

He went on: The Chinese people are following with keen interest the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. Our people resolutely support the reasonable proposal of the KWP and the Government of Korea for the reunification of the country and the just stance of the Korean people in demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and in opposing the two Koreas plot.

We believe that the intrigues to perpetuate the division of Korea will surely be frustrated, that the 50 million fellow countrymen of the North and the South will certainly be reunited in one land and that the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will certainly win victory.

Our Shanghai citizens and the entire Chinese people are always watching with keen interest the Korean people's efforts for world peace and the people's progress. We are pleased to note that the KWP and the Korean Government, in accordance with their foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace, are playing an ever greater role in the international arena in resolutely opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, strengthening solidarity with the Third World countries, defending the principle of the Nonaligned Movement and supporting the liberation cause of oppressed peoples.

The peoples of Korea and China desire to build their respective fatherlands amid peaceful international circumstances. We firmly believe that if the peoples of the world firmly unite and struggle they can make the international situation favorable for world peace and the peoples of the world's countries.

Victory is ours. Following the 3d and 6th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee of our country, the domestic situation of stability and unity in our country is soundly developing.

The work of implementing the party's polices in our country has been smoothly carried out and the national economy of our country has entered a sound and solid road of development. Upholding the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought while firmly rallying around the party Central Committee, the Chinese people are struggling to build our country into a highly democratic and civilized socialist power with a modern rural economy, modern industries, modern defense capability and modern sciences and technology by inheriting and upholding with one mind and one will the cause of our party created under the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and other previous proletarian revolutionaries.

We will surely achieve national reunification by having Taiwan returned to the motherland. He said that in the recent years since the 3d Plenary Session and 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Shanghai citizens have attained relatively good results in all fields, including industry, agriculture, production, culture, education, public health and urban construction, by correctly implementing the party's line and policies. Saying that though Hamhung and Shanghai are located far away from each other, the common interest, common ideal and traditional friendship of the two cities are firmly and closely linked, he continued: Chinese-Korean friendship, forged in blood, will shine forever because of its vitality, and it will be inherited generation after generation by the peoples of the two countries.

The establishment of friendly relations between Shanghai and Hamhung is a happy event between the peoples of the two cities. Hamhung is the famous city of Chinese-Korean friendship In this city there is an enterprise where premier Zhou Enlai, whom the Chinese people love and respect, visited during his lifetime. His statue is at this enterprise which the Korean people built. In the past, the leading personnel and many delegations of our country visited Hamhung city and looked at the statue of Premier Zhou Enlai. Hamhung city occupies a very important chapter in the history of Chinese-Korean friendship. We together with all of you comrades, will make joint efforts for the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between China and Korea.

Long live the invincible, great friendship and militant solidarity sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

Long live President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people.

May Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il enjoy good health and longevity.

Concluding his speech, he handed a silk banner in the name of the delegation to the chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee.

A letter to the Shanghai citizens was adopted at the meeting.

The rally ended with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China.

BRIEFS

CUBAN, CZECHOSLAVAK DELEGATIONS -- Pyongyang, June 11 -- A delegation of the Cuban Architects' Association headed by Pedro Seijo, dean of a faculty of the Central University of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on June 10 by plane. The figure skating team and the model aeroplane team of Czechoslavakia left here for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 11 Jun 82 SK]

DPRK RADIO, TV DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, June 13 -- A delegation of MINJU CHOSON headed by its Deputy Editor-In-Chief Kim Kwang-su and a delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left here on June 12 respectively to visit Romania and Yugoslavia. The delegation of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry left here yesterday after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 13 Jun 82 SK]

KWP DELEGATION BACK FROM SEYCHELLES -- Pyongyang, June 13 -- The delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Kim Ki-nam, member of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and Editor-In-Chief of NODONG SINMUN, which had attended the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Seychelles returned home on June 12 by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other personages concerned. [Text] [KCNA in English 0834 GMT 13 Jun 82 SK]

'TEXT' OF COALITION GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT

BK191001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, June 19 (AFP) -- The following is the text of the agreement on the formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, scheduled to be signed in Kuala Lumpur next week:

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Mr Son Sann and His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan, in pursuance of their joint statement made in Singapore on 4 September 1981, have agreed to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Purpose:

The purpose of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is:

1. To mobilise all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the motherland as a sovereign and independent country.

2. To bring about the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

Operating Principles:

1. The coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is under the legitimacy and framework of the State of Democratic Kampuchea which is a member state of the United Nations. To this end, the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will strive to defend the Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations.

Each participating party in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea shall retain its own organisation, political identity and freedom of action, including the right to receive and dispose of international aids specifically granted it. The coalition government [of] Democratic Kampuchea shall have no right to take any decision infringing or restricting this autonomy.

3. The workings of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea shall be guided by the principles of tripartism, equality and non-preponderance.

4. The operation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea shall be governed by the principle of consensus applicable to matters of importance and relating to:

4.1 The settlement of the Kampuchean problem.
4.2 International treaties or agreements.
4.3 The appointment of important delegations such as those in charge of discussing the settlement of the problem of Kampuchea.
4.4 The eventual modification of the structure of composition of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.
4.5 The appointment of ambassadors or representatives of Democratic Kampuchea to different countries or international organisations.

To ensure the order and the efficiency of the Democratic Kampuchea diplomatic affairs, no question of change of ambassadors or representatives of Democratic Kampuchea currently in office should be raised in the period of six months following the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

5. Any decision or activity of any party in violation of the above provisions is null and void.

Composition and operation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea:

The coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will be administered by a Council of Ministers. In accordance with the principles of tripartism, equality and non-preponderance, the council will comprise an inner cabinet and a number of coordination committees.

1. The inner cabinet consists of...

1.1 President of Democratic Kampuchea: Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
1.2 Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: H.E. Mr Khieu Samphan
1.3 Prime minister: H.E. Mr Son Sann

2. Coordination committees are established in the following areas:

2.1 Finance and economy
2.2 Defence
2.3 Culture and education
2.4 Health and social affairs

Each coordination committee will be chaired by three appointees of ministerial rank representing the three participating parties. These ministerial posts in the coordination committees, however, do not constitute any part of the inner cabinet, and are subordinated to it.

The Council of Ministers of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will convene regular meetings inside Kampuchea. Extraordinary meetings can also be convened when urgent problems present themselves.

Meetings are convened by the president, vice president, or prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, and presided over in the same order of precedence by the three members of the inner cabinet.

The inner cabinet Council of Ministers will be entrusted with the responsibility of preserving the existence of the coaltion government of Democratic Kampuchea, which includes the discussion and settlement of differences arising over the interpretation and/or implementation of the operating principles governing the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In the event of failure, [word indistinct] of the three participating parties will be requested to meet to work out a solution.

In accordance with the above-mentioned operating principles, each of the three participating parties reserves the right to its freedom of action so as to ensure its own continuity, in the event that an impasse has developed which renders the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea inoperative.

In this case the current state of Democratic Kampuchea led by H.E. Mr Khieu Samphan will have the right to resume its activites as the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and as a member state of the United Nations in order to ensure the continuity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea.

In testimony whereof, H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, H.E. Mr Son Sann, and H.E. Mr. Khieu Samphan have affixed their signatures at the end of this declaration formalising the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

[Signed] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, H.E. Mr Son Sann, H.E. Mr Khieu Samphan

RESISTANCE GROUPS TO MEET IN KUALA LUMPUR 21-23 JUNE

BK181141 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance groups will meet in Kuala Lumpur next week to sign an agreement for the formation of a coalition government. This was announced by the Malaysian Foreign Minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who is attending the ASEAN ministerial meeting in Singapore.

He said the meeting of the anti-Vietnamese factions would be held from Monday to Wednesday [21-23 June]. The Kampuchean leader, Prince Sihanouk, Mr Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and Mr Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge are expected to attend the meeting.

At a joint news conference a short while ago, ASEAN foreign ministers and representatives of dialogue partners said they were pleased at the news that the three anti-Vietnamese factions would be meeting next week. Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said in his latest information it was said one of the parties was not feeling well. It was not diplomatic illness but a genuine case of not being well. This may cause a delay. The fact remained however that the three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups have expressed their desire to meet in Kuala Lumpur.

The U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Mr Stoessel, who is leading his country's delegation to the fourth ministerial conference, congratulated ASEAN and said the agreement is the result of ASEAN's diplomatic efforts. In reply the questions on what aid the United States would give to the new Kampuchean coalition government, Mr Stoessel said the United STates would give political and moral support and humanitarian aid to the resistance groups. Anything beyond this would depend on what happened after this when an assessment would be made.

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Dr Mark MacGuigan, and the president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Mr Tindemans, also said they would give moral and political support and humanitarian aid. They would keep the situation under review and see what could be done. Dr MacGuigan also paid tribute on behalf of the world to the ASEAN governments. He said it was not by accident that the three anti-Vietnamese groups have decided to get together. It was the result of a great deal of ASEAN diplomacy, which he said, should not go unremarked.

Sihanouk Will Go 'If Invited'

OW181246 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (AFP) -- Former Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihnouk today said he would go to Kuala Lumpur to sign an agreement on a coalition of the three anti-Vietnemase Cambodian resistance movements if he was invited.

This was announced today by a spokesman for (?the) prince in a phone call from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, where the exiled prince is currently staying.

The spokesman stressed that Prince Sihanouk had not received any invitation as yet, but "if he is invited, he'll go."

(In Singapore today, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie announced that the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions will meet in Kuala Lumpur from June 21 to 23 to sign an agreement on the formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

(Mr Ghazali added that one of three parties, Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan, was not well, and that this might affect the holding of the meeting.

(The third group involved in the coalition is the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by former Premier Son Sann.)

Khieu Samphan Reported Ill

BK190713 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 19 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Moulinaka, one of the three Khmer nationalist factions about to form a coalition government, confirmed last night he will be able to attend the proposed meeting of the three here on Monday. Yesterday, there were doubts as to whether Prince Sihanouk could come.

Foreign minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie told reporters on his return from Singapore today that he received word from Pyongyang last night confirming Prince Sihanouk's coming. He said "a senior lady diplomat" was sent as an emissary to Pyongyang, in an apparent effort to get the prince to come.

Doubts still remain, however, over whether Mr. Khieu Samphan, leader of one of the factions, Khmer Rouge, would be able to attend. Mr Khieu Samphan was reported yesterday to have contracted malaria, but Tan Sri Ghazali said "He has not said he would not come."

There have been no doubts over the attendance of Son Sann, who heads the other faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Tan Sri Ghazali reiterated that Malaysia welcomed a meeting of the Khmer parties here and "every arrangement is being made" to facilitate their coming together again. However, he added that his "business is only to offer Kuala Lumpur as a venue."

The three Khmer anti-Vietnamese factions and officially agreed to form a coalition government and their leaders hope to sign the agreement when they meet here.

Following the signing ceremony here, the three leaders are expected to return to Kampuchea to formally announce the setting up of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition government in the areas of Kampuchea under their control across the Thai border.

AFP INTERVIEWS NORODOM SIHANOUK IN BEIJING

BK201439 Hong Kong AFP in English 1336 GMT 20 Jun 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk today ruled out the likelihood of a Vietnamese defeat in Cambodia but said he hoped that Vietnam will nonetheless be forced to withdraw its troops from the country.

Prince Sihanouk, 60, was speaking to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, one day before he was to leave for Kuala Lumpur to sign an accord on Tuesday creating a three-member coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions. Joining the prince in the pact will be Khieu Samphan, leader of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, and former Prime Minister Son Sann who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

"It is out of the question for us to arrogantly claim that we can defeat the Vietnamese militarily," the prince told AFP. "But, failing a powerful, stubborn and hardened anti-Vietnamese guerrilla resistance in Cambodia, there is no hope that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will ever abide by the United Nations resolutions."

Some estimates put the number of Vietnamese troops defending the Phnom Penh government at 200,000.

Prince Sihanouk, who is expected to head the anti-Vietnam coalition, appealed for international military and material aid for the 5,000 troops he said were at his disposal. He called on "certain friendly countries" to provide not only arms but food for his partisans who he said were "tragically underfed and lacking medicine."

China has backed the estimated 20,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas both militarily and diplomatically, but has also aided the 6,000 to 8,000 troops loyal to Son Sann as well as the forces of Prince Sihanouk.

The United States, while welcoming the formation of the non-communist front in Cambodia, has said it will not furnish the movement any military assistance.

Prince Sihanouk said the Cambodian people cannot "accept that their motherland will become a colony of Vietnam and a satellite of the USSR, placed under a totalitarian and backward regime."

The prince, one of the most durable Asian leaders became king of Cambodia in 1941 when the country was a French protectorate. He eventually became a head of state but was ousted in 1970 in a coup d'etat directed by Lon Nol with the support of the United States.

With the defeat of the Lon Nol regime by the Khmer Rouge, he once again became head of state but later resigned and went into seclusion with his family in Phnom Penh. The Khmer Rouge were overthrown by the Vietnamese in January 1979.

IENG SARY ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

BK200800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, addressed the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament on the afternoon of 16 June. Our radio Voice of Democratic Kampuchea would like to present the important points of this address as follows:

After expressing his greetings to the president of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the UN secretary general, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary referred to a passage in the fundamental communique of the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which says: The arms race is an obstacle to the realization of the goals of the UN Charter and does not conform with the principles of the UN Charter, particularly the principles concerning respect for sovereignty, the avoidance of threats, non-use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of all countries, settlement of all disputes through peaceful means, nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of all countries, as well as the principle on the rights of all people to decide freely their own economic order and social system.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary then said: This second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmamentis being held at a time when the international situation has become increasingly tense and international peace and security have been seriously threatened due to an unprecedentedly massive increase in armaments, the spread of aggressive wars and military occupation. Wars, old and new, have and are taking place in Third World countries. While ballyhooing about disarmament, detente and peace, the expansionists have increased their arsenals of both nuclear and conventional weapons and initiated wars to destroy the independence of other countries and usurp their people's right to self-dtermination.

Within less than 6 months after the first special session on disarmament issued its communique, the Hanoi Vietnamese, with massive military aid from the Soviet Union, sent their troops to wage a war of aggression and genocide against Democratic Kampuchea. A year later and 2 weeks after the UN General Assembly approved the Soviet-proposed draft resolution condemning hegemonistic policies in international relations, the Soviet Union began its war of aggression in Afghanistan.

Later, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary condemned the Vietnamese crimes in massacring the Kampuchean people with conventional weapons, man-made famine and toxic chemical weapons. He stressed: Faced with a serious impasse in their war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese expansionists have intensified the use of toxic chemical and biological weapons, both in the outlying forested and mountainous regions and in populated areas. Since 1979, their aggressive chemical war has killed thousands of Kampuchean people. During the last dry season -- from October 1981 to April 1982 -- over 1,200 Kampuchean people were killed, including 42 families totally exterminated, and 400 others have been seriously poisoned. These chemical weapons have not only killed many victims and caused the survivors to suffer physical deformity and psychological trauma, but they will also destroy many babies yet unborn. Moreover, these chemical weapons seriously affect the environment of human beings and animals.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary then called on the world community to take urgent and forceful measures to bring about a strict observation of the 1925 Geneva protocol and the 1972 treaty and to adopt a treaty totally banning the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and abolishing all chemical weapons. However, since such a treaty is not yet in existence, it is imperative for the world community to take effective measures to put an immediate end to the chemical warfare being perpetrated by the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists against the Kampuchea, Lao and Afgan peoples. The Democratic Kampuchean Government is of the opinion that the most appropriate measure would be to convene an international meeting on chemical warfare at the earliest possible date.

Touching on the Hanoi-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said: "Taking into account the size of its population, Vietnam has more troops on foreign soil than any other country in the world. It has stationed 250,000 troops in Kampuchea and 60,000 others in Laos. In order to keep this huge war machine running, Vietnam has to expend a large quantity of resources — material, technological and manpower — which should be used in national development. In 1981, half of its annual budget of $11 billion, that is, $5.5 billion, was spent on the army. And it is obvious that Vietnam is not able to meet all its requirements in this area.

Thus Hanoi has to depend on Soviet aid to the tune of over $2 billion every year. It is general knowledge that Hanoi's policies of aggression and expansion have ruined Vietnam's economy. This problem has not been caused by a shortage of international aid. From 1975 to 1978, that is, before it launched its war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, Vietnam received $9 billion of aid from the world community. This included $3 billion of aid from West European and Third World countries and from international organizations. No Third World country has ever received such a large amount of foreign aid.

But, the Hanoi authorities have not used this aid to feed the Vietnamese people. They have used it to bolster their war machine and their propaganda warfare in the service of their expansionist policies. At present, due to the fact that they have become deeply bogged down in their war of aggression against Kampuchea despite massive amounts of Soviet aid, the Hanoi authorities are trying to deceive the world community by pretending that they want aid from the West in order to free themselves from the Soviet grasp. But in fact, Vietnam wants this aid to carry out its expansionist policy.

Each dollar of aid given to Vietnam has been transformed into weapons used to massacre the Kampuchean people and carry out Vietnam's policy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia. In fact, all of this aid has enabled the expansionists to poke their hands more deeply into Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world. Since 1975, Moscow and Hanoi have repeatedly declared that Vietnam is a strong and highly reliable outpost of the socialist bloc in Souteast Asia.

In order to realize the strategy of annexing Kampuchea to its Indochina federation, a design that Vietnam has nurtured for half a century, the Hanoi authorities signed a treaty with Moscow on 3 November 1978. One of the five secret agreements attached to this treaty allows the Soviet Union to use Vietnamese military bases in Cam Ranh and Danang. In May 1979, that is 5 months following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union sent warships and a nuclear submarine to Vietnam for the first time. With the facilities of these Vietnamese military bases, Soviet naval forces in the Pacific Ocean have increased massively since 1978. The USSR has expanded its naval activities thousands of kilometers south from its base in Vladivostok and now threatens the sea routes of the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said: Democratic Kampuchea always supports Asian efforts to establish of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia that will ensure peace, security and stability for the countries in this region. This in turn will enable them to mobilize their resources for national construction and improve the livelihood of their people. But the establishment of this zone of peace in accordance with the aspiration of all the people in this region was interrupted because a single country with an excessively large army -- Vietnam -- has regarded its attempt to dominate Southeast Asia as a more important goal than the well-being of its people or peaceful cooperation with the countries in this region.

The actual situation shows that Vietnam has become the source of war in Southeast Asia and the most important bridgehead for the implementation of global and regional expansion in Asia. At the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, which is the school for training cadres of the Vietnamese Communist Party in Hanoi, the Vietnamese have thoroughly discussed the procedures for the formation of a union of the Socialist Republic of Southeast Asia under Vietnamese control by 1990.

A zone of peace, freedom and neutrality can be established only if there is an atmosphere of mutual trust among all states in this region. It can be established only on a basis of strict respect for the princples of the UN Charter and international law; only if there is an end to military aggression and occupation of the neighboring countries; and only if the people in this region enjoy the sacred right of the self-determination with no outside interference.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary then condemned the Hanoi aggressors for their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers which they were carrying out in an effort to bury the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and legitimize their aggression against Kampuchea. He pointed out: In the past 3 and 1/2 years, the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered serious defeats in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic. But, as aggressors and expansionists, the Vietnamese have remained truculent, cunning and tricky. They have not only refused to implement the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and continued to trample upon the UN Charter but they have sought by all means to make their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea a fait accompli. That is, they have tried to force the world community to violate the UN Charter even as they have done. The thrust of Vietnam's maneuvers is to bury the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and subvert the peace and justice-loving forces in the world so that they can carry on their war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea; regain the military advantage on the battlefield; and annex Kampuchea into Vietnam's Indochina federation through various Vietnamization measures, particularly the dispatch of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea by killing any Kampuchean who opposes their Vietnamization policy.

Through their resolute struggle, the Kampuchean people and the national army and government of Democratic Kampuchea have shown that they will never accept Vietnam's yoke of domination and that they will resolutely struggle to the end in order to defend Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Kampuchean people and the national army and government of Democratic Kampuchea once again thank the United Nations and all peace and justice-loving peoples and countries throughout the world for supporting our just cause.

We call on them to give us more support and assistance and to put more pressure -- diplomatically, economically and financially -- on the Vietnamese expansionists in order to force them to abide by the resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5 of the UN General Assembly and the resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea dated 17 July 1981. The Kampuchean problem can be solved only after Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people exercise their sacred right to self-determination without any outside interference, subversion or pressure.

The war in Kampuchea and all other foreign wars of aggression and occupation have violated the UN Charter and international law, threatened international peace and security and will accelerate the arms race. These wars have caused great concern to the world community. The United Nations, which represents the will of the world community, has a major role in this area. Therefore, it is necessary for all countries that respect the role of the United Nations to respect the principles and goals of this organization, particularly those on the non-use of force, and strictly abide by the different resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

IENG SARY MEETS WITH SENEGALESE FM AT UN

BK210923 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] At the United Nations on 17 June, Ieng Sary, Democratic Kampuchean deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, met and had a warm and cordial conversation with His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs.

On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary expressed profound thanks to the Senegalese people and government for their unswerving support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean government. Ieng Sary also informed the Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs about the current situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle.

His Excellency Niasse reiterated the Senegalese Government's support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle, particularly the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and the nonaligned movement.

Also present at the meeting were His Excellency Massamba Sarre, Senegalese permanent representative to the United Nations, and Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES -- Phnom Penh, 13 Jun (SPK) -- During the first 4 months of the year, services of transports by roads, waterways and railways of the Ministry of Communications, Transports and Posts handled 99,000 tons of goods. The services transported from Kompong Som port to Phnom Penh, from Phnom Penh and Kompong Som to various provinces and vice versa 32,540 tons of paddy, 21,600 tons of rice, 5,130 tons of salt, 3,900 tons of chemical fertilizer, 2,300 tons of fuel and thousands of tons of other goods. The roads transport service -- the most important in the country -- transported 47,500 tons of goods whereas railway and waterways transports respectively chanelled 40,000 tons and 12,620 tons of goods. Faraway provinces such as Preah Vihear, Kratie and Mondolkiri received salt, fuel, rice, foodstuffs and building materials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 13 Jun 82 BK] Phnom Penh, 12 Jun (SPK) -- In 4 months, dockers of Kompong Som port loaded and unloaded 74,500 tons of rice seeds, chemical fertilizers, cement... More than 18,100 tons of goods were transported to the population by road, 9,540 tons by railways and more than 11,000 tons by waterways. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 12 Jun 82 BK]

POST INTERVIEWS SITTHI ON ASEAN ISSUES

BK210310 Bangkok POST in English 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Interview by Bangkok POST Editor in Chief The Chongkhadikit with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Singapore -- date not given]

[Text] Question: What problems does the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea pose for Thailand?

[Answer] It poses both short-term and long-term problems. On the short term it affects our security, creates a refugee problem, causes incidents along the border and also brings hardships to our people along the border. On the long term the continued Vietnamese stay there will upset the power balance.

I have been telling our friends that we cannot accept large-scale Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, next to Thailand. It poses a threat not only to Thailand but also to other ASEAN countries. If the Vietnamese forces remain there too long, their presence will further aggravate the Sino-Soviet rivalry, which is not conducive to peace and stability in our area.

Concerning the spilling-over of the conflict, at present the Vietnamese may lack steam but we actually don't know the true intention of Vietnam. We have to watch out for Vietnam trying to change their border with Thailand or when they are going to start direct aggression against us. We don't know whether the Vietnamese will stay still or try to subvert us internally. Trying to divide our people will cause quite a problem for us. I have told friends that we cannot accept this.

[Question] Does Thailand view the long-term threat as coming from the Soviets or the Chinese or the Vietnamese?

[Answer] The threat can come from anywhere. A direct threat comes from the Vietnamese. This is the first time that the Soviet Union is in this area. You must have read about Vietnamese, Lao and Kampucheans having been sent to Moscow for training.

I told Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister) that his trying to bring about solidarity of the Indochina states is quite wrong. I asked him about his country's natural resources: "For a poor country do you have enough resources of your own to bring them back to life again? Who will be there except a big power? It would not be to the benefit of the Vietnamese themselves in the end." But the Vietnamese are not convinced. They are preoccupied with their objectives, and it is very hard to change their minds.

[Question] You went to China about this Khmer coalition. How do the Chinese see the role of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a coalition?

[Answer] Prince Sihanouk can play a very important role. As for us, we are supportive of a coalition government which will be contributory factor to a comprehensive political settlement.

[Question] China does not want a coalition to weaken the resistance to the Vietnamese. What are the differences between the Chinese view and the ASEAN view?

[Answer] To be frank, the Chinese fear that a coalition that has no guarantees, that is, a loose coalition, without any operational framework and principles, might hit the rocks. Such a loose coalition could be doomed to failure. All the factions should agree among themselves. No one else must get involved. If others try to force them to form a coalition government, we may be disappointed.

If there is no mutual trust among the leaders of the various factions, they might quarrel or demoralize the fighting forces. The Chinese have always mentioned we vote for the coalition government but whatever is set up should not upset the morale of resistance.

[Question] Will the Chinese abide by the agreement of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) on the freedom of choice by the Kampucheans of their own government?

[Answer] That's what they told me.

[Question] Do they want the return of Pol Pot?

[Answer] They said they are not looking for anyone to return to power. They will accept self-determination for the Khmer people under the ICK.

[Question] What will happen if a government controlled by the Vietnamese is returned to power and Kampuchea falls into Vietnamese sphere of influence? China could step in again, and the whole thing would be jeopardized, right?

[Answer] In our study of a comprehensive peace proposal, we have looked into this thoroughly. Once it is formed no outsider should intervene. There should be guarantees from the major powers in the Security Council and others. There are other safeguards.

The Chinese said, we go for it. We reasoned at great length with China at the ICK in July last year on the validity of our proposal.

What we are looking for is a truly independent neutral Kampuchea that is not a threat to Vietnam and is also safe for us. With such a Kampuchea, we in Thailand can concentrate on developing our own country for the benefit of our people.

[Question] Some diplomatic circles have charged that Thailand was playing a double game with regard to a Khmer coalition. While desiring to have a coalition by the Khmers, Thailand is accused of playing the Chinese game. What do you say to this? Thailand would like an effective resistance to balance the Vietnamese power, right?

[Answer] It is correct that we would like to strike a balance there. That was why I spent so many hours in China. But I look after the interests of Thailand and ASEAN first. On this matter I speak for ASEAN.

You can listen to those criticisms against me but you must realize that those critics would not like me to succeed.

[Question] Son Sann has said that Thailand would not give him wholehearted support because Thailand does not want to upset China. That is why they cannot give press conferences in Bangkok, and foreign correspondents are finding it more difficult to get access across the border into Kampuchea. What substance is there to this?

[Answer] That also is untrue. If Son Sann did say that, then China must be correct. I have told Son Sann again and again that Thailand considers him a viable person to support. If he did say that, he would be telling a lie. The Chinese also consider Son Sann as being able to play an important role.

[Question] Assistance would be extended only when a coalition is formed. Is that right?

[Answer] A coalition under the Democratic Kampuchea name will give it legality. If you go out and support the resistance forces, then you get involved in the internal affairs of that country. So it's right that I will not support Son Sann now until he sacrifices his self-interests for his people's interests and his country's interests.

[Question] Why is it that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is going to other ASEAN countries but not to Thailand?

Answer: That's Co Thach's own initiative. I met him twice and he met my deputy once. But we talked along different lines. The last time I spoke to him was in New York 2 years ago. What we should do is find out through his dialogues with the other ASEAN foreign ministers if he has any new ideas or he has changed his mind.

A lot of people coming out of Vietnam have said that Co Thach is sincere in seeking peace. We are trying to get some clarification first. If we have a talk, it has to be meaningful not just for the sake of talking or for propaganda purposes.

Question: As long as Vietnam is not participating, the ICK cannot do much. Will ASEAN push ICK to get moving towards a comprehensive political settlement?

Answer: Unless Vietnam responds positively and comes to the negotiating table, I don't think we can reach any agreement. It takes two to tango.

Question: How do you go about bringing Vietnam to the negotiating table?

Answer: Vietnam has been fighting the war for three and a half years and is feeling the pinch and the people are suffering. That is a pressure. Vietnam is seeking economic aid from Western countries. It has met with little success so far. The Soviet Union can afford to do it still but will soon feel the pinch, too.

The pressure we want to bear upon Vietnam is political. As long as ASEAN is united and we can repeat our victory at the United Nations General Assembly this year, as far as Democratic Kampuchea credentials are concerned it will be helpful. If the coalition government becomes a reality, those countries which abstained last year may vote for DK. Vietnam is trying to come around to the ASEAN countries. If Vietnam realises that we in ASEAN are sincere in helping them solve the problem -- it's their problem, not ours -- Vietnam may come to the negotiating table, if we achieve our victory in the UN again.

We don't think Vietnam can achieve a military victory -- not in one or two or three years from now. The situation will get worse and it will be about time for Vietnam to do some rethinking. ASEAN will not condemn or put Vietnam into a corner. The door is always open for dialogue and understanding. We have good intentions towards Vietnam. I have told everyone that we don't regard Vietnam as our enemy. But we cannot condone the violation of United Nations principles. We don't want to talk about military pressure. We leave that to others.

Question: What cooperation are you offering the neighbouring states in Indochina?

Answer: Now we extend good neighbourly cooperation to Laos. We would like to expand trade and settle border problems. When I met Co Thach in New York, I told him, "If you follow our advice by pulling out your troops and letting the Kampucheans have free elections of their own, we, ASEAN, will help you. We will talk to our friends like the United States, the European Community and others to extend assistance. We ourselves will chip in."

Question: How was this received by Co Thach!

Answer: He just smiled. The offer from ASEAN still stands. We would like to develop good relations with Vietnam. Vietnam should concentrate their manpower on national development. They have a lot of resources. They are relying on the Russians to search for oil for them. We can trade. We have much to sell to, and buy from, them. We can use the example we have with Malaysia. We can have joint ventures on such projects as oil and fishery. If peace comes, there will be plenty of opportunities for Thailand, Vietnam and the other countries of the region to develop. But the Vietnamese come to our border during the dry season and then go back during the rainy season. This goes on now and again, causing suffering all around, year after year without end.

SIAM RAT VIEWS ASEAN MEETING, TALKS WITH SRV

BK201141 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "What Is Thailand Doing?"]

[Text] The annual ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore was closed with a joint communique criticizing Vietnam for refusing to pull its troops out of Kampuchea, which is nothing new. Viewed from a different angle, the joint communique reflects the failure of both the United Nations and ASEAN in their bid to find an effective way to force Vietnam out of Kampuchea.

The ASEAN joint communique contains no message of any significance. However, it is important to note the statements by Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan and Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie that SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been invited to visit their countries to discuss the Kampuchean problem. Meanwhile, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja quoted Nguyen Co Thach as saying that he would like to visit Jakarta. The Philippine and Thai foreign ministers said nothing about this issue. The officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry, when asked about Nguyen Co Thach's forthcoming trip to Southeast Asian countries, said they have to wait for the foreign minister to return to Bangkok before they can say anything. The Philippines does not feel that the Kampuchean problem is a hot issue. However, Thailand, the country which has been most affected by the Kampuchean problem, stands idle as if it has no plan to deal with the problem. This is very strange.

SIAM RAT has on several occasions suggested talks between Thailand and Vietnam to find a solution or relieve the problem. Thailand should not allow the other ASEAN partners to "lead" the role or take the initiative frequently in this matter because it creates a negative image for Thailand while other countries like Singapore harvest the crop.

Talks with Vietnam might produce no political results. However, we can gain something in other areas such as trade if we do not stick to the old belief that Vietnam is unsociable in all aspects. Let us hope that Thailand will not stand idle and only "tail after" the neighboring countries. The government should realize that our neighboring countries do not always strictly adhere to diplomatic etiquette or international law.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON LAO ATTACK ON MEKONG BOAT

BK181408 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has made a statement in connection with the shooting of the Mekong River operations unit's boat as follows:

At 1517 on 17 June, while No. 137 boat of the Mekong River operations unit was patroling the Mekong River in Thai territory near the mouth of Ngum River in Phon Phisai district of Nong Khai Province, it was fired on by Lao soldiers at the instruction of the Vietnamese side with RPG's. Four soldiers -- one officer and three non-commissioned officers -- were injured. The boat No. 137 was damaged and ran aground in Thai territory opposite Don Sangkhi in Phon Phisai District, Nong Khai. Simultaneously with firing on the boat, Lao soldiers fired rounds of artillery and mortar shells into Ban Mai and Ban Kutbong, resulting in the death of two Thai citizens and the damage of homes and ricefields.

It is to be recalled that a Thai Mekong River operations unit boat was fired at on 26 April 1982, resulting in the death and injury of Thai officials. The Thai side lodged a protest with the Lao Government over that incident. A similar incident has reoccurred after only about 1 month. In both incidents, Thai boats were performing their duties in Thai territory and no satisfactory explanation was given by the Lao side for the incidents. These incidents show a deliberate attempt to create situations in order to provoke Thailand for a certain purpose. Thailand regards such incidents, regardless of whoever directed them, as very dangerous to face in this region.

If one is to look back to the incident in early February 1981 when Lao created tension at Don Sangkhi in an effort to create a situation to politically serve a desire of the meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, one cannot help believing that the two incidents committed by Laos were the result of plans of the country which currently dominates it. Importantly, the incident was probably intended as a reply to the ASEAN conference which has just concluded and which does not please the country in question.

In an event, the Thai Armed Forces will retaliate in an equal scale, and it warns that its severe retaliation measures can be implemented instantly as well.

MILITARY OFFICERS CONDUCT PRESS BRIEFING

BK181030 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Press briefing today by Army Secretary Col Narudon Detpatiyut, Navy representative Capt Wichai Nainanon and representative of the Chanthaburi-Trat Operational Force Capt Thawatchai Bamrungthian -- recorded]

[Text] [Arudon] During the past month the small Heng Samrin units which were scattered in the field were consolidated into company-level units in an attempt to hold important areas in the rainy season. There were no major operations due to poor weather. Bad weather impedes logistical activities and thus the military offensives were kept at a minimum.

The situation along the Lao border was not a cause for concern during the past month. There were only minor hostile incidents along that border. Thailand sent back 52 Lao refugees who volunteered to return. They were delivered through the Tha Sadet immigration checkpoint in the central district of Nong Khai on 25 May.

[Wichai] On 20 May two Vietnamese men and a woman fled from Ha Tien in Kien Giang Province by boat. They landed at Ban Opyam, from where they swam to Hat Lek. They are now being detained by Thai authorities.

On 5 June a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldier fled to Ban Huang Som, Khlong Yai district of Trat Province. According to a preliminary interogation, he identified himself as Corporal (Le Gia Phuoc) and being 22 years old.

On 10 June a Thai fishing boat was seized by Kampuchean authorities. We have information that the Kampuchean side wanted to seize Thai fishing boats which violated Kampuchean waters. Two or three Kampuchean boats would form a patrol for this purpose. The Thai mass media has been asked to help warn Thai fishermen to be especially careful not to violate Kampuchean waters particularly its 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

[Thanatchai] Fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and Kampuchean opposition soldiers continued during the past month on a smaller scale. The fighting in Kampuchea opposite Trat was more intense than in the areas opposite Chanthaburi. In general, the Kampuchean soldiers took the initiative in the fighting.

Most of the Vietnamese soldiers were deployed in Kampuchea opposite Ban Nong Kok of Chanthaburi and northward. The small Vietnamese-Heng Samrin units south of the area opposite Ban Nong Kok were joined together to form company-level units to prepare for suppression campaigns against the Kampuchean soldiers. The Khieu Samphan groups and other Khmer Serei groups tried to move deeper into Kampuchea and launched harassment campaigns against the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers. They have received support from more local Kampuchean people.

The fighting in Kampuchea on 25 May resulted in seven artillery rounds falling into Thai territory near Ban Bung Chanang Lang.

NHAN DAN RAPS ASEAN STANCE AT SINGAPORE MEETING

OW190735 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- NHAN DAN today notes that at the recent Singapore ministerial conference, representatives of the ASEAN countries did not budge from their erroneous stand towards Kampuchea and the rest of Southeast Asia.

The paper says: "The Singapore communique does not conform to reality in the region; it runs counter to the Southeast Asian people's cherised aspiration for peace and stability. The communique distorts the situation and makes slanderous charges against Vietnam. It glosses over the fact that a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is being posed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are harbouring remnants of the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan clique for their sinister designs on the region. By pledging to continue support for the defunct 'Democratic Kampuchea' and maintain its presence at the United Nations, the ASEAN countries are only doing harm to their organization, and their persistent effort to help rig up a 'tripartite Kampuchean coalition government' is unwise."

NHAN DAN, however, notes that some ASEAN representatives approved dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in joint efforts to solve the outstanding regional problems, and agreed that the two groups should co-exist peacefully. "Many people in the ASEAN countries," NHAN DAN says, "have seen in Chinese expansionism and hegemonism a dangerous enemy and the main cause of tension and instability. The ASEAN governments, by backing the universally condemned genocidal clique and opposing the three Indochinese peoples, will only belittle the role of their organization."

The paper points out: "Vietnam's position is clear. The three Indochinese countries have expressed their wish to hold discussions with the ASEAN countries on solving differences and disputes through peaceful negotiations with equality, friendship and respect for each other's legitimate interests, thereby to help build a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia. Dialogue is the correct course now. Southeast Asia's problems must be solved by Southeast Asian countries themselves without imposition by foreign forces.

"Three hundred and fifty million Southeast Asian people want to live in peace, friendship and cooperation. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries need peace and stability for economic development and better living standards. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's forthcoming visit to a number of Southeast Asian countries will be contributive to dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN, to mutual understanding and respect and to the settlement of remaining problems, in the interests of peace and stability."

VO DONG GIANG SPEAKS ON UN ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW191633 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- The recent ASEAN foreign ministerial conference in Singapore continued to go deeper into the impasse of the so-called "Kampuchean problem" along the line of the U.N. resolutions, declared Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang in an interview with a KYODO correspondent in New York.

Vo Dong Giang, who heads the Vietnamese delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, pointed out: "The Indochinese countries have time and time again made it clear that the United Nations cannot play any active role in bringing about peace and stability in Southeast Asia so long as it retains the 'Democratic Kampuchea' genocidal corpse in its organisation."

He stressed that the way out of the deadlock lies in substantial dialogues between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries outside the framework of the erroneous U.N. resolutions or with U.N. assistance but without the genocidal clique.

"Recently", Vo Dong Giang said, "Vietnam repeatedly declared that Hanoi and Phnom Penh are prepared to take the first and unilateral step by withdrawing part of the Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea, if the ASEAN countries give positive signals."

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEWED ON S.E. ASIAN TOUR

OW181555 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 18 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today gave the following interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY:

Question 1: What countries in Southeast Asia will you visit?

Answer: I shall visit Burma to reciprocate the visit to Vietnam in early 1981 by the Burmese foreign minister. Since 1980 Singapore and the Philippines have many times extended invitations to me but not until now did I have the opporutnity to gratify them. Also on this occasion Indonesia and Malaysia have extended me their invitations which I have accepted with pleasure.

Question 2: May you tell us the aim of this trip?

Answer: Vietnam's policy toward the ASEAN countries is friendship and cooperation. My trip aims to increase mutual understanding and trust and actively contribute to the cause of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

Question 3: Some news agencies and newspapers in the West and in the ASEAN countries said that you would discuss the "Kampuchean question" with the host countries. Is this true?

Answer: I shall discuss with them bilateral questions as well as questions concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The questions which come under the sovereignty of Kampuchea must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea accords with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea and aims to counter the threat of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. Once this threat is removed Vietnam and Kampuchea will agree on the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN Comment

BK190250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 19 June commentary: "Dialogue Is Better Than Confrontation"]

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers met in Singapore from 15-16 June to discuss the so-called Kampuchean issue and other economic problems.

The closing communique of the ASEAN conference reiterates ASEAN's previous stand on the Southeast Asian region and on the Kampuchean situation, althrough these countries have failed to attain any success with this incorrect stand during the past 3 years.

The commentary notes: Vietnam's stand is always clear. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, our country is willing to talk with the ASEAN countries to solve all conflicts and differences through peaceful negotiations on the principles of equality and friendship and concern for each other's legitimate interests in order to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. At present, the correct way is to hold a dialogue. Southeast Asian problems must be solved by the Southeast Asian countries themselves without the imposition of the will of outside countries.

It is the desire of 350 million Southeast Asian people to live in peace, friendship and cooperation. The ASEAN as well as Indochinese countries badly need a peaceful and stable environment in order to develop their economies and improve their people's lives. The upcoming visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to several Southeast Asian countries will contribute to promoting a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states in order to strengthen mutual understanding and trust and to discuss and solve outstanding problems for the sake of peace and stability in the region.

EDITORIAL LAUDS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE

OW190759 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- "The Soviet pledge not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons is a new peace initiative," says NHAN DAN in its editorial today.

The paper goes on: "At all the general meetings of the United Nations since its foundation the Soviet Union has acted as the spokesman of world peace and international security. It has done everything for the achievement of the most essential objective of the U.N. Charter: to prevent a new war. It is obvious that almost all progress in detente has been obtained with the effort of the Soviet Union.

"Over the recent years war maniacs in the West, with the United States at the head, have frenziedly pushed up the arms race, particularly nuclear armament while intensifying opposition to the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, arrogantly violating the rights of other nations and staging provocations and aggression around the world. These have not only hampered the process of detente but also posed grave threats to peace.

"With its unilateral commitment," the paper says, "the Soviet Union has taken the first step in creating an atmosphere of understanding among the nations, an essential condition for successful dialogues on disarmament."

The paper exposes the hypocrisy of the U.S. President in his speech on June 17.

"In fact," it says, "the United States remains bent on intensifying the arms race. Under the pressure of the American people, the U.S. Government cannot help speaking about peace and disarmament, but it sticks to the aim of obtaining Soviet unilateral disarmament or a way to reduce armament that will result in American military supremacy. It is clear to all that the Pentagon not only does not exclude the possibility of being the first to use nuclear weapons, but in fact has based its war doctrine on this highly dangerous prospect. Reagan's peace rhetoric, therefore, was hypocritical to the extreme."

"President Leonid Brezhnev is right to say that the world's people are within their right to ask other nuclear countries to support the Soviet decision. We also demand that such countries realize their responsibility to peace. The world's people clearly see that what undermines stability is the U.S. military build-up and Reagan's war-like foreign policy," the paper adds.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP GROUP TO USSR -- Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA) -- A delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly and vice president of the association, visited the Soviet Union from 23 May to 2 June. During its stay there, the delegation paid floral tributes at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Monument to the Unknown Soldier. It also toured economic, cultural and historical establishments in various cities. Wherever they went, the Vietnamese visitors were hospitably received by local officials and inhabitants. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Jun 82 OW]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 120 22 June 1982

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U.S. BAN ON EQUIPMENT FOR USSR DISCUSSED

Suzuki Expresses 'Regrets'

OW220645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed regrets Tuesday over the U.S. decision to ban the shipment of American-built electrical logging equipment for use in a Russo-Japanese offshore oil and gas development project. International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe told a semiweekly cabinet session he was sending a letter to U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige "in a day or two" to urge reconsideration of the decision, officials said. They said Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi also told the meeting he had sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, expressing regrets and seeking reversal of the White House decision.

Speaking at the cabinet meeting, Suzuki said that "this important national project" had been discussed at the Versailles economic summit earlier this month. He was quoted as saying: "I thought the U.S. State Department understood (Japan's position on) the Sakhalin project. This is a matter for regret."

Suzuki told the Diet (parliament) later that Sakhalin Oil Development and Cooperation Co., a Tokyo-based concern involved in the project, will hold talks with Soviet officials on implications of the U.S. decision. "The government will take necessary steps to have the project continued," he said in reply to an opposition member.

Sakurauchi pointed out in his letter to Haig that Japanese involvement in the project on the continental shelf off Sakhalin dates back to 1976 well before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Polish crisis, against which the U.S. sanctions are specifically aimed, officials said. He said that Hiroki Imasato, chairman of Sakhalin Oil Development and Cooperation, is prepared to bring a legal action against the U.S. decision, they said.

Sakurauchi, meeting reporters later, indicated it would not be easy to have the U.S. decision reversed as it was taken by the National Security Council, the U.S. highest decision-making body. Saying that the Polish crisis and other conditions necessitating the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union might turn for the better, he added: "We need to prepare" for such a possibility.

Abe To Write Baldrige

OW220238 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Japan will soon ask the United States to reconsider its decision to ban the shipment of U.S.-built drilling equipment for a Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas development project, a cabinet minister said Tuesday. International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe told a news conference after a cabinet meeting that he will send a letter to that effect to U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige "in a day or two."

During the morning cabinet session, Abe expressed "deep regret" about the U.S. decision which he said would delay completion of the project on the continental shelf off Sakhalin, north of Japan. He said that he is sending the letter to Baldrige to stress that the project will not damage "important relationship between Japan and the United States."

A high-ranking MITI official noted Monday night Baldridge and Secretary of State Alexander Haig supported the Japanese stance, but the Pentagon and possibly President Ronald Reagan apparently objected to the shipment. Government officials said Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi has already sent a letter to Haig seeking reversal of the decision. The government view is that Japanese involvement in the project dates back to 1976 well before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Polish crisis, against which the U.S. sanctions are specifically aimed.

Keidanren Leader's Views

OW211205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 21, KYODO -- Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said Monday the Japanese Government should consult with the Reagan administration on its ban on the use of U.S. company-patented development equipment in the Sakhalin oil and gas project. The business leader was commenting in a regular news conference on a possible great delay in the project which the American ban is certain to cause.

Inayama said it is true that the Japanese parties involved are embarrassed by the ban imposed by Washington by way of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Inayama said: "Any delay in the Sakhalin project is unfavorable for Japan. The Japanese Government should consult with the U.S. before choosing between the unity of the Western powers and the business deals with the Soviet Union."

Inayama said the U.S. believed that unless the Soviet Union faces greater economic difficulties, it would not agree to sit down at the table for "detente" talks. Japan should attach importance to such U.S. view as a U.S. ally, he said.

SUZUKI INFORMS DIET OF REVENUE SHORTFALL

OW211303 Tokyo KYODO in English 2126 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 21, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday the government's tax revenue shortfall for fiscal 1981 ended last March will amount to yen 3.2 trillion (dollar 12.5 billion), or about 10 percent of last fiscal year's budget. Suzuki made the remark in replying to a series of interpellations by Dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition forces at a plenary session of the House of Representatives held for the first time since Suzuki's return home from his tour of France, the U.S., Brazil and Peru.

This was Suzuki's first admission on the huge tax revenue shortage. The exact amount of the tax revenue shortfall will be made clear at the beginning of next month, Suzuki said. The large budgetary deficit is a major political question facing the Suzuki cabinet. The government will take specific measures to resolve the issue by transferring funds from the debt consolidation special account and other measures, Suzuki said.

Expressing opposition to draft resolutions submitted earlier this month to the Diet calling for resignation of Takayuki Sato, Suzuki said that such an issue should not be decided under pressure of other Dietmen and other groups but by Sato himself. Sato, 54, former parliamentary vice transport minister, was sentenced by the Tokyo District Court to two years in prison with a three-year stay of execution for receiving a yen 2 million Lockheed bribe through All Nippon Airways (ANA). The resolutions, the first of their kind to be submitted to the House of Representatives in postwar Japan, were referred to the lower house Steering Committee under the cosponsorship of the Japan Socialist and Communist parties.

Pledges Economic Stimuli

OW220807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday Japan enjoys a relatively better economy than other advanced countries amid worldwide recession, despite achieving only 2.7 percent GNP growth in fiscal 1981 against the official target of 4.1 percent.

In an upper house plenary session Suzuki pledged further efforts to carry out economy-stimulating measures centered on the expansion of domestic demand. He pledged continued efforts to prop up housing construction and speed up the disbursement of public works funds in the first half of fiscal 1982.

Regarding a proposal for issuing additional public works bonds to help perk up business activity, Suzuki said it was necessary to study the proposal carefully with due consideration given to the quantity of bonds to be sold and the availability of private sector funds to buy them.

JAPAN RELEASES TRADE, INDUSTRY WHITE PAPER

OW220122 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- Japan, owing much of its economic successes to exports, should promote industrial cooperation and technological development while stimulating domestic demand, the government said in a white paper released Tuesday. The annual report also called for Japan to contribute to a harmonious development of the world economy by maintaining free trade principles and expanding economic cooperation to developing countries. This outline of the country's future trade policy was approved by the cabinet Tuesday.

The report, prepared by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, scrutinizes the stagnant world economy and Japan's trade and industrial structure and explores the country's roles in revitalizing the global economy.

As one of a few industrial states with a relatively low unemployment rate and high productivity, Japan advised the United States and Western Europe to expand technological development and plant and equipment investment to combat the nagging problems. The white paper also suggested Japan's Western allies take steps to keep labor costs from rising, streamline labor-management relations and revive a market environment which deters protectionist sentiments.

The white paper this year carries a subtitle "Japan's Role Toward the Revitalization of the World Economy" because a MITI official said trade frictions in the past year reemphasized interlocking relationship between the Japanese economy and the world's.

Japan barely managed to achieve a 2.7 percent real economic growth in fiscal 1981, ended March 31, with exports contributing 2.1 percent. The rate was far below an official target of 4.1 percent and was the lowest growth since 3.6 percent in 1975. "The Japanese economy in 1981 made a relatively favorable performance in the price and international balance of payment sectors as compared with other industrial countries," the white paper observed.

The country, backed by brisk exports and stagnant imports, posted a dollar 4.77 billion current account surplus last year against a dollar 10.7 billion deficit a year before. Japan's exports in 1981 grew by 17.1 percent to dollar 152.03 billion, reflecting strong competitive power of the country's processed and assembly industries. These successful industries, the white paper related, lowered production cost through aggressive equipment investment, developed products which met the consumer needs and conducted an ambitious overseas market campaign.

Imports on the other hand recorded a modest 2 percent gain to total dollar 143.29 billion due to stagnant demand for petroleum and other raw materials. Under such circumstances, the white paper suggested: "It is essential for Japan to formulate and execute a policy to maintain an economic growth centering on domestic demand and achieve an expansion of trade." Specifically, it proposed the Japanese upgrade their export structure, calling for (?larger) overseas shipments of high quality and high value-added products, diversification of markets and "prudent" activities to avoid the anger of their trade partners.

The report said the Japanese market is not as closed to imports as the Americans and Europeans say in light of the current tariff rates and residual import quotas. "Many of Japan's nontariff barriers cited by the United States and West European countries are based on misunderstanding on their parts," it declared. But the white paper was quick to point out that increased imports, particularly those of manufactured goods, would "contribute to the advancement of international division of labor and a stable growth of world trade." The report, however, was ambiguous about demands from America and Western Europe to buy more farm products and carefully avoided a direct response. "Japan should endeavour to seek harmony between free trade and domestic agriculture," it said, adding the country should make efforts to secure stable imports of necessary farm products.

Noting the Japanese Government's market-opening measures since last December, the white paper urged Japan's trading partners to make further efforts to sell their goods in the Japanese market which it predicted is capable of absorbing more manufactured products from abroad. In this respect, the white paper characterized import restrictions and other protective trade measures as a deterrent to further development of global commerce.

Such measures, the white paper warned, "may benefit domestic producers in the short run but will prevent in the long run realization of an efficient industrial structure at home and imports of inexpensive foreign products..."

Industrial countries, including Japan, are now confronted with the inescapable need to make industry adjustments in the face of a decline in international competitive power in relation to a surging might of developing countries and changes in demand and supply situations at home. The petrochemical and aluminium refining industries in Japan, battered by a recession, are studying ways to regain their once powerful positions in the Japanese economy, the white paper explained.

It blamed the economic malaise gripping the industrialized West on a decline in labor productivity caused by the absence of big plant and equipment investment and technological innovation. One solution put forward was industrial cooperation among highly advanced countries to create more jobs, revitalize local industry and promote a technological transfer. For Japan, this option would promote internationalization of industrial management, form a close sense of mutual dependence and help develop harmonious external trade ties. The white paper also stressed that Japan, an island country with a population of 116 million people, can contribute to the betterment of the world through promotion of technological development.

Signaling an end to the era of Japan's "copycat," it pointed out: "There is growing awareness within Japanese industry of the importance of research and development." It also vowed to assist developing countries in the development of agriculture, solution of energy problems and development and expansion of exports of manufactured goods. Although Japan's overall economic assistance to developing countries declined 10.5 percent to dollar 6.77 billion in 1981, the white paper said, official development aid went up 25.3 percent to dollar 3.3 billion last year. While meeting the diversified needs of such countries, the report said, "Japan should effectively utilize the experince and know-how it gained in the course of its economic development."

'Highlights' of Report

OW220241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- following are the highlights of the white paper on international trade:

-- Stagnant World Economy

The economies of developed countries remained in a stagnant phase in 1981 with unemployment assuming serious proportions in the United States and Western European nations. Behind such a phenomenon were (1) the deflationary effects of the second oil crisis and high interest rates worldwide, and (2) structural problems inherent in the economies of the Western countries, including the stagnation of labor productivity.

The economic stagnation and swelling unemployment developed into political and social problems in the U.S. and Western Europe, leading to stepped-up protectionist pressure. Economic gaps between developing countries widened, complicating the North-South problem. Newly-industrializing countries in Asia saw their relative advantage in labor-intensive industries diminish because of rising wages, while the economic development of non-oil-producing nations was hindered by the instability of primary products trade. The communist countries also remained confronted with economic difficulties as shown by the slow investment and production in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

-- World Energy Situation

The world's petroleum supply-demand situation tends to ease because of progress in energy conservation and a shift to alternative energy sources in developed countries, and the delayed recovery of the world economy as well as increased oil production by nonmembers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Nevertheless, energy consumption is growing in developing countries and communist nations. This, coupled with the unstable Middle East situation, makes it likely that the oil supply situation will become tight cyclically and structurally in the future. Accordingly, all consuming nations are called upon to redouble their efforts for energy conservation and a switch to alternative energy while striving to secure stable oil supplies and build up oil stockpiles.

-- Yen's Depreciation Amid Payments Surplus

Japan's current account, deeply in deficit in 1980, markedly improved in 1981 thanks to a swelling surplus in merchandise trade resulting from brisk exports and slow imports.

In 1981, the value of the yen tended to be low against the dollar. The yen's depreciation amid the current account surplus was largely brought about by a massive capital outflow triggered by high interest rates in the U.S. The drop in the yen's value gave added impetus to the growth of exports and the contraction of imports, affecting the domestic economy and industrial structure. However, the growth of exports slowed down from quarter to quarter.

To forestall protectionist moves abroad, Japan should avoid the concentration of exports in particular markets and promote the diversification of its markets. Imports were sluggish due primarily to a drop in crude oil purchase. Japan was confronted with increasingly vociferous demands for stepped-up imports of manufactured goods and farm products from the U.S. and Western European nations.

Overseas demand for greater access to Japan's agricultural market should be dealt with in such a way as to ensure harmony between the principle of free trade and the development of domestic agriculture.

The domestic economy was marked by stagnant demand, which resulted in further widening production gaps between industries, between large and small businesses, and between regions. This being the case, it is important to carry out policies for maintaining economic growth chiefly through the expansion of domestic demand and achieving an equilibrium in foreign trade on an expanded basis.

-- Direction of Japan's Trade and Industrial Structure

The Japanese industry is faced with the growing need to develop technologies on its own. It should continue to invest briskly in research and development, as well as in plant and equipment in order to sophisticate the industrial fabric and increase the value added of products. This will enable Japan to cope appropriately with trade friction and mounting competition from newly-industrializing countries through the formation of a harmonious international division of labor and thereby to develop its own economy in harmony with the world economy.

-- Settlement of Trade Frictions

Protectionist pressure is mounting against the backdrop of the stagnant world economy. Nonetheless, to put the world economy on a track of stable growth, it is imperative to intensify efforts toward the settlement of various problems facing the world economy through mutual moderation and cooperation under the free trading system. In particular developed countries, which have a great bearing on the world economy, should cooperate in the strengthening of the free trading system and the revitalization of the world economy in the interests of ensuring the stable advance of the world economy.

-- Harmonious International Division of Labor Through Industrial Adjustment

Trade friction does not develop into a major political issue if the economy of the importing country is in an expansionary phase and the adjustment of its trade and industrial structure is in progress. Therefore, vigorous efforts should be exerted to establish a harmonious division of labor among nations. To that end, developed nations should carry out positive measures for industrial adjustment with a view to building up a reasonable industrial and trade structure under the free trading system. Japan on its part will tackle the task of industrial adjustment with vigor and promote the relationship of multilateral interdependence with other nations, including capital and technological tieup.

-- International Contribution to Technological Development

Technology is the motive power for social and economic development. In the past, Japan has relied on developed Western nations in the field of basic technologies and devoted main energies to the development of applied technologies. From now on, however, Japan should step up the independent and creative development of both basic and applied technologies, and make active use of the results of such development effort for the advancement of the world economy.

Japan should make a positive contribution to the revitalization of the world economy. In this context, it is essential to strive for the maintenance of the free trading system through the further opening of its markets to foreign products and the intensified internationalization of the Japanese economy and society.

It is also important to step up industrial cooperation with other nations in order to shape a harmonious division of labor among nations. Moreover, Japan should promote economic cooperation abroad. It should also step up the development of high technologies and make the development results available to the world.

CONCLUDING REPORTAGE ON PRC MILITARY VISIT

Geng Biao Hosts Party

SK211730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1711 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, who is heading a military delegation of the Peoples Republic of China, arranged a party at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang on the evening of June 21 upon concluding the visit of the delegation to Korea.

Invited to the party were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of peoples armed forces; The Pyong-yol, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Colonel General Yi Ul-sol, Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-rok and Kim Il-chol, Major General Choe Sang-uk, of the Korean People's Army, and Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and Lieutenant Generals of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, and other generals of the Korean People's Army and personages concerned.

Attending the party were Comrade Geng Biao and deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and other members of the delegation.

The party was also attended by He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, Wang Jian, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

Comrade Geng Biao spoke first at the party. Speaking next was Comrade O Chin-u. The party proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Geng Biao on Reunification

SK211736 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1720 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- Head of the Chinese military delegation Geng Biao, minister of national defence, declared that the Chinese people would resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country till final victory.

In his speech at a party arranged this evening upon the conclusion of the delegations visit to Korea, he said: At the talks held between the two military delegations the two sides reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed. While having wide contacts with officers and men of ground, naval and air force units of the Korean People's Army and the military university, we saw that the heroic Korean People's Army is a powerful revolutionary army worthy of the name, which is in high spirits as the main force in defending and building the country, is well trained and versed in technique and vigilantly guarding the northern half of the republic.

He continued: The traditional friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries is a deep-rooted one. The friendship between our two countries has been sealed in blood through a protracted anti-imperialist struggle. Rain or fire we have advanced in the same boat, supporting each other. There may be still rain and storm in our advance in the future. The present international situation demands us to advance shoulder to shoulder in the same boat, helping each other. This is the common desire of the peoples of China and Korea and we will make constant efforts for this.

Geng Biao Banquet Speech

For a Pyongyang Domestic Service text of above speech by Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao at 21 June Pyongyang banquet, see the Northeast Asia section of the 22 June China DAILY REPORT.

O Chin-u Reviews Talks

SK211626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- At the talks and conversations during the Korean visit of the Chinese military delegation headed by Minister of National Defence Gen Biao, the two sides reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed including the problem of further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship, reaffirmed the firm and invariable determination of the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries to intensify the anti-imperialist common struggle in keeping with the current development of the situation and the Korean side is deeply satisfied with this, declared Minister of Peoples Armed Forces Comrade O Chin-u.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces, said this at a party hosted by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister on national defence, upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the Chinese military delegation led by him.

The whole course of the visit by the Chinese military delegation was significant days powerfully demonstrating that the militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China remains invariable and is coming into fuller blossom with each passing day, Comrade O Chin-u said, and went on: Particularly the cordial talk the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song had with you when he personally received you was an important event that brilliantly decorated your visit.

Everywhere you went you expressed militant solidarity with our peoples struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of our party headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and manifested the firm stand of the Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army to fight shoulder to shoulder with our people and army, tightly joining hands with them, against the common enemy in whatever rigorous trials. This has inspired our working people and officers and men of the People's Army with confidence and powerfully encouraged their struggle.

Comrade O Chin-u further said: To strengthen Korea-China friendship at present is very important both in view of the demand of the developing revolution in the two countries and the trend of the present situation. Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear and there can be no safe rear without a strong front.

Only when the Korean and Chinese peoples link their destinies together and fight in close unity can they repulse any imperialist aggressors and win final victory in their common cause.

Our people and People's Army officers and men will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese brothers in the common struggle to defend the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachment and accelerate socialist construction and national reunification and will remain for ever your faithful comrade-in-arms.

We are convinced that the fraternal Chinese people and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang will certainly achieve great success in their work for establishing socialist mental civilisation and socialist material civilisation and building a modernised and developed socialist power by successfully fulfilling the resolutions of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the party and in their struggle for having Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunifying the whole of China.

In conclusion Comrade O Chin-u proposed a toast to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

O Chin-u Addresses Banquet

SK220521 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Speech by O Chin-u, DPRK minister of people's armed forces, at 21 June banquet arranged by Geng Biao, PRC minister of national defense -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Defense Minister Comrade Geng Biao, esteemed deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, esteemed Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Comrade He Zhangming, esteemed members of the Chinese military delegation and comrades:

I extend deep thanks to you for inviting us to tonight's grand banquet arranged on the conclusion of the visit of the PRC military delegation to our country and to esteemed Comrade Geng Biao for delivering a warm speech overflowing with militant friendship toward our party, people and People's Army soldiers.

The visit of the Chinese military delegation to our country was very successful. The whole course of your visit this time was significant in powerfully demonstrating that the militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China remains invariable and is coming into fuller blossom with each passing day.

In particular, the fact that the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song received you and had a cordial conversation with you was a significant event brilliantly decorating your visit. While staying in our country, you inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and in various local areas and met with our workers there. You visited our People's Army soldiers reliably defending the bulwark of the fatherland and exchanged lively anecdotes of the unforgettable days when the two peoples and armies of Korea and China fought shoulder to shoulder.

Wherever you went, you expressed militant solidarity toward our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of our party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. And you evinced the firm stand of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who will fight together with our people and army against the common enemy in any arduous trial. This inspired faith in our workers and People's army soldiers and vigorously encouraged their struggle. Once again, I extend deep thanks to you for this.

At our talks and conversations we reached a complete unanimity of views on all questions discussed, including the question of further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship, and we reaffirmed the firm and invariable determination of the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries to more vigorously stage a common struggle against imperialism in keeping with the current development of the situation. This is a precious fruition of our meetings. We express our great satisfaction with it.

Dear Chinese Comrades: It is of a great significance to strengthen Korea-China friendship at present both in view of the demand of the developing revolution in the two countries and the trend of the present situation. Connected by rivers and mountains, our two countries, as socialist and newly emerged countries, are struggling to step up socialist construction, reunify our divided fatherlands and strengthen the world's anti-imperialist forces.

Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear; there can be no safe rear without a strong front. Only when they fight in a firm unity, sharing their destinies, can the Korean and Chinese peoples beat off any imperialist aggressor, thus winning a final victory in the common cause. Our people and People's Army officers and men will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese brothers in the common struggle to defend the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachments and to accelerate socialist construction and national reunification and remain your faithful comrades-in-arms forever.

Though we part tomorrow, the militant friendship and deep impression you will leave to this land will abide in the memory of our people and People's Army officers and men. We firmly believe that, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China led by esteemed Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang, the fraternal Chinese people and People's Liberation Army soldiers will attain great successes in the work of establishing the socialist spiritual and material civilization and constructing a modernized, developed socialist power by excellently implementing the decisions of the 11th plenary meeting of the 6th Party Central Committee and in the struggle to reunify all of China by restoring Taiwan to their motherland.

We hope that, when they return home, they will convey invariable fraternity, warm friendship and militant greetings from the Korean people and People's Army soldiers to the Chinese people and People's Liberation Army soldiers.

In conclusion, expressing again great satisfaction with the fact the visit of the Chinese military delegation to our country brought about good results, I propose a toast to the imperishable militant friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the prosperity and development of the PRC, to the good health and long life of esteemed Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of esteemed Vice Chairman Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the health of esteemed Minister Comrade Gen Biao, esteemed head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, esteemed Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Comrade He Zhangming, all the members of the Chinese military delegation and comrades at this banquet.

Delegation Departs

SK220459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- the military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, left here this morning by plane.

The delegation was farewelled by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and other high-ranking officials.

The delegation paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 14 at the invitation of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee.

PRC'S SHANGHAI DELEGATION VISITS HAMHUNG

SK182350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- The Chinese Shanghai municipal friendship delegation headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, viisted Hammung on June 18.

The delegation first called at the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai standing of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and went round the statue and the monument after laying a basket of flowers. Then the delegation inspected the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex. After making a round of it the head of the delegation said: We are greatly moved at seeing the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected here on the initiative of Comrade President Kim Il-song.

We have gained a good knowlege of the continued prosperity and development of the Demorcatic people's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Both of our countries attach importance to agriculture, he said, and added: We fully support the griculture-first policy laid down by the great leader.

The delegation visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex. After inspecting it the head of the delegation said: We have clearly seen that the solicitude shown by President Kim Il-song for the people is very meticulous and unbounded.

In the evening the Hamhung City People's Committee arranged a party for the delegation. It was attended by Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Son Hyon-mo, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK; Chang Song-song, chief secretary of the Hamhung city, South Hamgyong Province, Committee of the WPK; Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung city, South Hamgyong Province, People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Speaking at the party Chairman Yi Song-yong noted that today the fraternal Chinese people and Shanghai citizens under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China are waging leadership of the Communist Party of China are waging an energetic struggle to build China into a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power and have Taiwan returned to the motherland to reunify the whole country, and he sincerely wished them new successes in their struggle.

He stated that the friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples would come into fuller bloosom under the deep concern and care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and of esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Mayor Wang Dachan spoke next. He noted that Hamhung city is the place where respected Premier Zhou Enlai left his footmarks and there stands his statue erected by the Korean people and leading comrades and a number of delegations of China visited on many occasions. He expressed the belief that the establishment of relations of friendly cities between Hamhung and Shanghai will make a beneficial contribution to the strengthening of China-Korea friendship.

Recalling that China-Korea friendship was initiated and fostered by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song and has been forged in blood through protracted revolutionary struggles, he said that this friendship is being consolidated with each passing day.

Noting that the heroic Korean people, under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, are waging an unyielding struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and against imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, and haveperformed shining feats in socialist construction, he said: It is beneficial for us to learn from your precious experiences in rich revolutionary practice.

The attendants drank toasts to the blood-cemented indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, and to the good health and long life to esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Delegation Hosts Party

SK210915 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The mayor of Shanghai and the Shanghai Municipal Friendship delegation of China on a visit to Hamhung arranged a party on the evening of 19 June.

Invited to the party were Yi Kil-song, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the KWP; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Son Hyon-mo, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the KWP; Chang Sung-song, responsible secretary of the KWP Committee of Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province; Yi Song-yong, chairman of the People's Committee of Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province; and functionaries concerned. Attending the party were members of the Chinese Shanghai municipal friendship delegation headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CCP and mayor of Shanghai, and a staff member of the PRC Embassy to our country.

Mayor Wang Daohan spoke first at the party. He said: Our Shanghai municipal friendship delegation visited South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung city and signed an agreement on establishing relations of friendly cities between Shanghai and Hamhung. I am very pleased to see that Shanghai became a brother or a sister with Hamhung. I inspected the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the 8 February Vinalon Complex, the Soho Fishery Station and the Yongsong Machinery Complex and saw with respect the statue of Premier Zhou erected at the initiative of President Kim Il-song. During that time, I gained much knowledge and received a lasting impression.

Saying that the great Korean people are close comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people, he went on: The Chinese people admire the Korean people's long history, culture, glorious revolutionary tradition and their struggle spirit of opposing the imperialists' aggression and defending the country's independence. Your achievements are ours. We are encouraged by your achievements in socialist construction.

He noted: We witnessed with pleasure that under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the heroic Korean people built new urban cities and rural areas on the ruins of war, with their devotions and laborious works, upholding the revolutionary line of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and they turned their beautiful country into a more dazzling and grand one.

Our Chinese people and Shanghai citizens sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people ceaseless new great victories in revolution and construction.

Pointing out that the reunification of the 3,000-ri beautiful land of Korea is the lofty national desire of the Korean people, he said: The KWP and government have put forth many positive and reasonable suggestions by exerting endless efforts to achieve the Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. The new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song enjoys the unanimous support of the world's peace-loving peoples for pointing to a reasonable and realistic way for the reunification of Korea.

He said: We resolutely support the just cause of the Korean people who demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and oppose the two-Koreas plot, strongly denounce the criminal machinations of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is trying to stamp out democracy and perpetuate the division of the country, and believe that the Korean people will certainly win victory in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said: The close militant friendship forged between the Chinese and Korean peoples through protracted revolutionary struggle was nursed by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song and sealed in blood. This friendship has withstood all trials caused by war and changes in the international situation and has great vitality.

He stressed: We are convinced that the establishment of relations of friendly cities between Shanghai and Hamhung will not only strengthen the friendly relations between the two cities but also make a positive contribution to the further development of the friendly relations between China and Korea.

Chairman Yi Song-yong spoke next. He said: The visit of the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation to Hamhung greatly contributes to laying a basis for futher expanding and developing the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples, which are developing well with each passing day, for deepening the friendship and understanding between the Chinese and Korean peoples and for enlivening mutual visits and exchanges.

He noted: The Shanghai municipal friendship delegation has conveyed the fraternal Chinese people's warm friendship toward our people wherever they went. The delegation has positively supported our people's struggle for the socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification.

He pointed out: All the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle for building China into a highly democratic, highly civilized and modern socialist power are a result of the wise leadership of the CCP and a brilliant fruition of the devoted struggle of the Chinese people in the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

He noted: Our people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes of the fraternal Chinese people and sincerely wish them greater success in the future in carrying out the sacred cause of realizing the four modernizations, attaining the development and prosperity of the country and reunifying the country by having Taiwan returned to the fatherland.

He said: We thank the Chinese people for positively supporting and encouraging consistently our people's cause for independent and peaceful reunification.

He continued: The relations of friendly cities established between our two cities will consolidate and develop with each passing day and will be as eternal as the Yalu River. Korea-China friendship, which has struck deep roots in the hearts of our two countries' peoples, will be brought into fuller bloom under the deep care and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, esteemed Comrade Chairman HuYaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

He concluded: I hope you convey warm fraternal greetings of all Hamhung citizens to the fraternal Chinese people and Shanghai citizens when you return home.

The attendants of the party drank a toast to the indestructible friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of the esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of the esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Kim Il-song Receives Group

SK210142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2325 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 20 received the Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai. Also present were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CHON ANNOUNCES OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA, AFRICA

SK170952 Seoul YONHAP in English 0946 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife will make official visits to Canada and the four African nations of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal from Aug. 17 to 31, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said Thursday.

Chon, who will become the first Korean president to visit an African nation, will stay in Kenya Aug. 17-19, Nigeria Aug. 19-22, Gabon Aug. 22-24, and Senegal Aug. 24-26.

After a two-day stopover at Las Plamas, a Spanish province comprising the East Canary Islands, he will fly to Canada for a three day visit Aug. 28-31.

Chon has received formal invitations from Presidents Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon, and Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

Canadian Governor General Edward R. Schreyer has extended an invitation to Chon in return for Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's official visit to Korea in September last year. The spokesman said Chon's visits to Gabon and Senegal are in return for their presidents' official visits to Korea in 1975 and 1979, respectively.

Chon will have summit meetings with the foreign heads of state to discuss matters of mutual interest and ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation, Hwang said.

Chon's scheduled visits will be his third trip abroad since he took office two years ago. Early last year, he visited the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan and was the guest of the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations from June to July the same year.

The four African nations have diplomatic relations with both South and North Korea. An estimated 50,000 Koreans live in Canada.

TIMES Commentary

SK180119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 82 p 4

[By Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] In a nutshell, President Chon Tu-hwan's two-week swing through four African states will be culmination and testimony to Korea's unswerving commitment to renewing beneficial ties of amity and cooperation with the nonaligned bloc, which plays an influential role in the international community based on complementary reciprocity.

It also attests to the importance Korea places on widening its diplomatic ties with resources-rich states in political and economic sectors.

In fact, Korea has so far kept a relatively low diplomatic profile with the African countries despite a strong diplomatic need for increased cooperative ties with them in view of their abundant natural resources and Korea's specific political situation.

The president's African tour will herald the opening of a new era in solidifying Korea's ties with the newly-rising power in the Sub-Saharan African continent in all fields for substantial mutual benefits.

The projected presidential trip has special significance as he will be the first head of state from Korea (ROK) to set foot on the continent. His African tour is deemed timely and meaningful in terms of broadening substantially Korea's base of political cooperation with the African Continent, especially a month before the seventh nonaligned summit conference scheduled for Baghdad in September.

Korea is actually in need of a solid footing on the African Continent, which has the largest voting bloc in both the United Nations and the 97-member Nonaligned Movement since most of the African states maintain a so-called "equi-distance" policy toward Seoul and Pyongyang.

North Korea is likely to mount a diplomatic offensive against the ROK in the international community, targeting on the upcoming nonaligned summit. Pyongyang's malicious propaganda activities may be more intense than before to undermine Seoul's diplomatic supremacy following North Korea's abortive attempt to put the Korean issue on its own terms before the recently-ended nonaligned coordination meeting in Havana.

In the Havana gathering, the nonaligned group showed a negative reaction to Pyongyang's reiteration of its rusty call for the pullout of foreign troops from the ROK.

This signals modification of their basic positions by an increasing number of nonaligned states on the Korean question, influenced by Seoul's positive approach to the nonaligned bloc, which is roughly a third of the 157-member United Nations.

The change in the position of the nonaligned force, the first of its kind in the 30 year history of nonaligned diplomacy, is construed as a result of cooperative efforts by about 20 member countries.

The 20 states which took up the cudgels for the ROK stance included Senegal and Gabon, which are among the four African countries President Chon will visit.

His African tour will no doubt deal a devastating blow to North Korea in its diplomatic strategy toward the nonaligned world, which has used nonaligned forums as vehicles for its deceptive political propaganda against the ROK. At present, North Korea has a numerically superior position over South Korea in its diplomacy toward the African Continent, maintaining diplomatic ties with 39 states on the continent, 11 more than the 28 states with which Seoul maintains relations.

In this regard, the president's African trip will provide an impetus for Seoul's endeavors to promote ties with African states in both quality and quantity.

It will also give a vital boost to South Korea's efforts to advance into the Third World in view of the fact that the four African nations President Chon will visit are all influential members of the nonaligned African group made up of 44 newly independent countries.

Meetings with leaders of the four African states will be devoted to finding avenues to common substantial benefits through increased economic cooperation.

The ROK is certainly in favorable position in its relations with African countries in comparison with North Korea as the newly independent nations there, mostly affiliated with the Nonaligned Movement, have begun to place more emphasis on economic development than on their ideological struggle for independence.

The newly-emerging states, initially obsessed with radical anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, have learned that political independence alone is not a solution of the problems of hunger and poverty. In this view, Korea needs to strengthen its cooperative ties with them by sharing its experience and technical knowhow through expanded trade and economic cooperation in the private sector for mutual profits as equal partners diplomatic observers stressed. In particular, the abundant natural resources of the four African powers are indicative of rosy prospects for substantial economic cooperation between the ROK and them through such method as joint ventures. Although trade with Africa represented only 2.7 percent of Korea's global trade volume last year, Korea will have to depend upon it for much of her imports of raw materials in the years ahead, they predicted.

Korea exports to them such goods as textiles, electronic products, automobiles and other industrial products, while importing oil, ore, and other raw materials. In particular, Nigeria is one of major markets from which Korea imports crude oil.

Another important aspect of the president's tour will be his four-day state visit to Canada on his way back to Seoul, during which he will have talks with Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau on increased cooperation in political and economic spheres.

His Ottawa trip, to be made in return for Trudeau's Seoul visit last September, will surely be devoted to placing binational relations on a solider and more constructive basis with special emphasis on the promotion of substantial economic cooperation, Foreign Ministry officials noted.

Main topics likely to be brought up in the high-level meetings between President Chon and Canadian Government leaders will include an expansion of cooperative ties between the two Pacific nations and Canada's supply of natural resources through joint exploitation on a long-term and stable basis.

FARMERS, OFFICIALS BATTLE AGAINST DROUGHT

SK220155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Farmers in Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces are making desperate efforts to overcome the prolonged drought which has troubled the nation's major granaries, reports reaching here said yesterday. People in the drought-stricken areas were trying to look for sources of water which is needed for their rice paddies. Water pumps were being used to draw water from the sources to paddies where rice saplings have already been transplanted.

Many reservoirs and streams in southern districts have nearly dried up as drought conditions have continued since last winter.

Water restrictions have been imposed to cope with the shortage of piped water in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and other major cities as the water levels at water plants have been lowered due to the drought. Weathermen said this year's precipitation in the drought-ridden areas was less than half that recorded during the corresponding period last year.

According to the weathermen, Kyongsang Pukto has had an average of 185.3 mm of rain so far this year, compared with the 428.9 mm last year. Kyongsang Namdo received 356 mm, considerably less than last year's 630.7 mm. Cholla Namdo received 282.1 mm down from 366.9 mm.

Military Aid Urged

SK220158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of national defense yesterday ordered military unit leaders to provide a maximum of helping farmers in drought-stricken areas in the southern part of the country.

Minister Yun directed pertinent military unit commanders to extend voluntary assistance in supplying potable and agricultural water by mobilizing all military equipment and personnel available to aid the people who are suffering from the prolonged dry spell.

Chon Orders Measures

SK220152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[By Kim Ko-sok]

[Text] Haenam, Cholla Namdo -- President Chon Tu-hwan has ordered the cabinet to work out long-term and fundamental antidrought measures to help reduce farm crop damages, including the development of underground water resources.

In addition, he said, all possible efforts should be made for the prevention of summer diseases in particularly drought-stricken areas.

The chief executive remarked that the government plans to finalize the drawing of a map of underground water resources throughout the country by the end of the 1980's. Until that time, he went on, efforts should be made for the construction of small-scale reservoirs.

Chon gave the directives while making an inspection tour of the drought-stricken Cholla Provinces Sunday, giving words of encouragement to farmers and civil officials engaged in antidrought works. He also directed the deployment of soldiers and military equipment, if necessary, to cope with the present long dry spell.

The president left Seoul Sunday morning for Hwangsan-myon, Haenam-gun, where he observed the antidrought measures being undertaken. He expressed concern over the multipurpose use of water pumps in fighting the drought. The president visited a nearby village where over 500 farmers, villagers and civil officials were busy watering dry paddy fields through water hoses connected to ponds or streams. He took lunch at a restaurant here, exchanging talks largely on antidrought measures with local people and officials.

The president then visited the Namwon County office in Cholla Pukto and was briefed on the drought situation in the county. Afterwards, Chon made an aerial inspection of the construction of the '88 Olympic expressway linking Kwangju and Taegu.

He returned to Seoul later in the day after visiting Taegu. President Chon was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Pak Chong-mun.

PARTY LEADERS SEEK SUMMIT FOLLOWUP MEASURES

SK220209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The leaders of three major political parties are likely to meet late this week to discuss followup measures to last week's "political summit."

President Chon Tu-hwan talked about a wide spectrum of state issues with the three political party leaders over lunch at Chongwadae Wednesday.

Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said yesterday it would be desirable to hold a meeting of the three major parties late this week following a shakeup in the Cabinet. President Chon promised last Wednesday to replace ministers concerned with the recent curb loan scandal "at an opportune time."

Yi said he expects a Cabinet reshuffle shortly after Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun returns from his visit to Saudi Arabia. The meeting, if held, will deal mainly with measures to resolve the repercussions of the loan scandal, he noted.

In the meantime, Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), demanded that the proposed meeting handle outstanding "political issues" including the rewriting of a series of political laws and the removing of the political ban on hundreds of former politicians.

Yu, who originally came up with the idea of holding the meeting, said he is waiting for the DJP leader to arrange it. He said he will formally propose the holding of the meeting, if Yi does not arrange for it by the end of this week.

Kim Chong-chol, president of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP), said the leaders of the three parties have not yet agreed to meet but that he will present himself for the meeting, if held.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON COALITION AGREEMENT

Sihanouk Arrives

BK211415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here from Beijing tonight to sign an accord on a coalition government with the two other anti-Vietnamese resistance leaders tomorrow.

The prince, who was accompanied by his wife, was met at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie and senior officials of the ministry.

Mr. In Tan, one of the top aides of the prince, who had flown in earlier from Bangkok, was also there to greet the former head of state.

The two other Cambodian resistance leaders, Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan are already in the Malsysian capital for the signing of the coalition government accord tomorrow.

Favors New Geneva Conference

BK211705 Hong Kong AFP in English 1655 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president-designate of the tripartite coalition government of the Cambodian resistance, today called for an international conference in Geneva to work out a political settlement in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here tonight with a 13-member delegation, including his wife Monique and ex-Premier In Tam, said the proposed conference should be similar to the one held in 1954 on Indochina and should be attended by all the parties to the Cambodian dispute and the five big powers.

He suggested that the conference appoint members of an International Control Commission (ICC) similar to the one set up at the Geneva Parley in 1954. He emphasized that India must be a member of the new ICC along with Poland and Canada.

He himself, however, described the proposal as "Sihanouk's own wishful thinking" but voiced hope it would be supporte by friendly countries.

The proposed conference, he noted, should be attended, in addition to the five members of the United Nations Security Council, by all the Cambodian factions, including the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, Vietnam, Japan, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- Australia, New Zealand and Yugoslavia, which he described as a symbol of non-alignment.

Asked about the prospects of Hanoi and its allies joining such a conference since they had boycotted last July's U.N. conference on Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk said "Vietnam must be compelled to go". He did not say how this could be done.

Will Stay in Kampuchea

BK211730 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk announced here today that he would return to Cambodia soon to proclaim the establishment of a new tripartite government of which he is the president-designate.

Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here today to sign tomorrow's historic coalition government accord with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and nationalist chief Son Sann, told a press conference that he planned to stay "on Cambodian soil, if not deep inside Cambodia because of the Vietnamese occupation, at least close to the Thai border."

The prince, his usual flamboyant and loquacious self, said his commander-in-chief, In Tam, had "already prepared a small headquarters in the Cambodian area" controlled by his 5,000 armed men. The Prince Sihanouk also recalled his dramatic departure from Phnom Penh "in a Chinese plane" as Vietnamese troops marched into the Cambodian capital in January 1979.

He said that after signing the coalition agreement, he would spend four or five days in Malaysia, including a visit to former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman whom he described as "my very close friend" in Penang.

He added that he would then proceed to Bangkok on his way to his homeland. Prince Sihanouk indicated that when he left Beijing this morning the Thai ambassador to China had told him that he would be welcome in the Thai capital.

The prince would not reveal the location of his future base in Cambodia due to security reasons, saying he would have to be always on the move to prevent a Vietnamese strike. He indicated that, although his headquarters would be somewhere near the Thai border, he planned to travel to Beijing frequently "because my best friends are in Beijing and Pyongyang."

Questioned on the viability of the coalition government, in which he is to become president, Mr Khieu Samphan vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann premier, he candidly said he was "not optimistic." But he stressed that joining the coalition was only for the nationalist resistance to secure military and humanitarian aid for their struggle to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

He described the coalition as "a must to enhance the efficiency of our struggle" against the Vietnamese "occupant." "We should not arrogantly claim that we can defeat the Vietnamese Army. But a stubborn, hardened and increasingly powerful anti-Vietnamese guerrilla resistance in Cambodia can succeed one day in compelling the Vietnamese to abide by the UN resolution on the Kampuchean (Cambodia) issue", he added.

Asked whether he did not fear a loss of popular support inside Cambodia by allying himself with the Khmer Rouge -- tainted by an abhorrent human rights record during their four-year rule -- the prince explained there was now a changing mood among the Cambodian people. He noted that while they had welcomed the Vietnamese troops who booted out the Khmer Rouge in January 1979, the Cambodian people were now realizing that Hanoi's real aim was to "colonize" and "Vietnamize" Cambodian border areas with the aim of turning Cambodia into a "Vietnamese province."

He pointed out that even Son Sann, whom he described as "500 percent anti-Khmer Rouge," had had to agree to unite with the ousted government as this was the only way for the nationalist resistance to get arms and become a credible fighting force.

"I am compelled to sign the coalition agreement, otherwise I won't get any military aid from China nor humanitarian assistance from the United States, Malaysia and Singapore," he said. Prince Sihanouk also said he would be happy to speak for the new coalition government at the forthcoming United Nations session where Hanoi and its allies are expected to challenge the Khmer Rouge retention of the Democratic Kampuchean seat.

Prince Sihanouk was also asked why he and Mr Son Sann had accepted a clause in the accord stating that if an "impasse" develops "which renders the coalition inoperative," the current Khmer Rouge state of Democratic Kampuchea would have "the right to resume its activities as the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and as a member of the United Nations in order to ensure the continuity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea."

"If the Khmer Rouge reject the tripartite coalition, they will lose the Cambodian UN seat. I don't know why they want this clause. It's not in their interest... We must not attach too much importance to it," he said with a chuckle.

Asked about China's role in events leading to the agreement, he said the driving force behind the accord had been ASEAN, adding the Beijing had backed it to a lesser extent.

He said he had not been involved in the dispute between Son Sann and Khieu Samphan over the sharing of power in the coalition. "They made mutual concessions," he added.

After a marathon two-hour press conference, the beaming Prince Sihanouk was given a standing ovation by the entire press corps here. He was greeted by Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengzhang in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel where he is staying and chatted briefly with him before the press conference. After the news conference, Prince Sihanouk met Son Sann, who is in the same hotel as is Khieu Samphan.

Khieu Samphan on Agreement

BK211229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said here today that his party would "abide by and implement the spirit and letter of the declaration of the formation of the coalition government" with the two other anti-Vietnamese resistance groups.

Mr Samphan, who flew in from Bangkok this evening to sign the coalition government accord, said in an arrival statement that the three Cambodian groups would "strive to well implement this declaration with a view to drive all Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodia and liberate our motherland."

The Khmer Rouge, will work together with other factions and "put an end to the immense suffering of the Kampuchean (Cambodian) people," he added. Mr Samphan's government still holds the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, more than three years after being ousted by Vietnamese troops.

Mr Samphan, who is suffering from malaria, appeared sick and tired. He said that since the Khmer Rouge Government was ousted from Phnom Penh three and a half years ago, the Democratic Kampuchean party had been striving continuously to bring about a "great national union against the Vietnamese aggressors."

He thanked the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other friendly countries for their assistance in the establishment of the coalition government of Democratic Cambodia. The agreement contained principles and rules "in enough definite terms to enable all parties to abide by and to implement them," he said.

Mr Khieu Samphan will be vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, with Prince Sihanouk as president and Son Sann premier in the new government.

Son Sann Interview Cited

BK211317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 21 Jun 82

[By Gerry Aziakou]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 21 (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann said here today that he did not oppose eventual negotiations with Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime once Vietnam agreed in principle to pull out its troops from Cambodia.

In an interview with AFP, Mr. Son Sann, premier-designate in a tripartite coalition government of the Cambodian resistance, said Vietnam must first accept United Nations resolutions on Cambodia calling for a withdrawal of foreign forces and U.N.-monitored elections.

The 71-year-old Cambodian leader was commenting on Hanoi reports that Vietnam and its Indochinese allies would meet in Ho Chi Minh City (ex-Saigon) next month and were expected to make a gesture to end the fighting in Cambodia.

"First the Vietnamese must agree in principle to withdraw. The precise timetable can be worked out later, then we can negotiate and they can bring the Heng Samrin regime into the negotiations", he said.

Mr. Son Sann, who arrived here yesterday, is to sign an historic coalition government pact tomorrow with the two other resistance leaders: Khieu Samphan, who arrived here late this afternoon; and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is due to fly in later tonight.

Mr. Son Sann also emphasized that he was committed to a political solution, as long as it was based on U.N. resolutions. "We have never pretended that with our own armed forces we can drive the Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia", he said. "We strongly support economic pressure on Hanoi by Western countries such as the United States, West Germany and Japan. We strongly support the political pressure on Hanoi from the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Countries). But we felt that we as Cambodians, must add to this pressure. This is why we agreed to join (?this) coalition government," he indicated.

Mr. Son Sann conceded that he had made major concessions to the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which in military terms, is the strongest of the three Cambodian factions.

Mr. Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLP) dropped its earlier insistence on a majority of power. The coalition agreement accords equal status to the three factions and ensures that none will enjoy a preponderance of power. "We are determined to have the agreement. And without our concessions, there would have been no agreement. We want the coalition to liberate our country. Our people told us that they could not live under Vietnamese rule. It is my duty to do something to end their suffering," Mr. Son Sann said. "We will do everything, even stepping up our guerrilla fighting, to force the Vietnamese to negotiate," he added.

But he also made clear that under the coalition accord, "We can retain our identity, our own organization and our liberty of action."

Under the accord to be signed here tomorrow in the presence of ASEAN observers and host Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Prince Sihanouk is to become president, Mr. Khieu Samphan vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann premier.

A source close to the KPNLF chief said Mr. Son Sann was in favor of holding a meeting of the three coalition government leaders inside "Cambodian territory" "as soon as possible" to proclaim the establishment of the new government.

But the source added that Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Khieu Samphan would have to agree since all decisions are to be reached by consensus.

AFP on Pact Signing

BK221101 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Jun (AFP) -- Cambodia's three anti-Vietnamese leaders today signed an agreement formalizing a coalition government that will seek to restore their homeland's "independent and non-aligned" status.

At the solemn ceremony chaired by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie at the stately Malaysia House guest home here, Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan affixed their signatures on each of the three draft documents sealing their alliance in the long-sought coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Under the glare of TV cameras, Tan Sri Ghazali embraced each of the three leaders in turn -- first Prince Sihanouk, the new president of the coalition government, then nationalist leader Son Sann, the new premier, and finally Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan, the new vice-president in charge of foreign affairs.

A beaming Tan Sri Ghazali, the host of the Cambodian resistance summit then proudly watched as the three Cambodian leaders embraced each other, the last being Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, whose protracted squabbling over power sharing had until today frustrated ASEAN-sponsored efforts to spawn the anti-Vietnamese alliance. It was a momentous event rewarding months of tough bargaining and cajoling by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the driving force behind the agreement.

Observers from the five ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- and the respective delegations of the three Cambodian leaders witnessed the signing ceremony.

Prince Sihanouk, undoubtedly the star of the show, said his government hoped to achieve "great credibility" at the national and international level and to get "growing support both internally and externally."

Mr. Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), described the coalition government as "an authentic and legal government representing the Cambodian state and Cambodian people before the world and within all international organizations and institutions."

Mr. Khieu Samphan meanwhile voiced hope that the coalition would be able to "exist a long time after a Vietnamese withdrawal," adding "it is our profound wish," he added. He said his faction "will abide by and implement the spirit and the letter of the declaration of the formation of the coalition government."

Tan Sri Ghazali said "Malaysia, and I think I can speak for the other members of ASEAN, hopes that your coalition government will get out [as received] wholehearted support."

Prince Sihanouk then made an impassioned plea for international military and humanitarian aid to resist the Vietnamese "colonization" of Cambodia.

The three Cambodian leaders emphasized that the key issue was the very "survival" of Cambodia as an "independent nation." Each of them stressed that they had agreed to join the coalition out of patriotism to save their homeland from "the Vietnamese cholera and the Soviet cancer" as Prince Sihanouk put it.

Repeatedly asked whether they did not fear a loss of popular support after allying himself with the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, tainted by the genocide carried out during its four-year rule in Phnom Penh, both Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk said it had been an agonizing decision. "We have no other choice," the two nationalist leaders said. Prince Sihanouk, apologizing to Mr Khieu Samphan, recalled the persecution suffered by members of his family and followers at the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

It was clear that the deep mistrust between the Khmer Rouge and the two non-communist leaders remain.

Speaking of the changing mood among Cambodians, Prince Sihanouk said that they now realized Hanoi's aim was to turn their homeland into a Vietnamese province, although they first welcomed Vietnamese troops putting an end to the Khmer Rouge tyranny.

Asked whether the new government would seek a political solution or a military option, Prince Sihanouk replied "first we must do something on the battlefield, because the Vietnamese understand only the language of force."

The three leaders added that with more external aid, particularly military assistance from China, they planned to step up their guerrilla war agianst the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Mr Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk described the Khmer Rouge as "the lesser to two evils" and stressed that they would be able to retain their identity, their own organization.

Khieu Samphan, looking pale and weak as he is suffering from malaria, was clearly on the defensive in the face of a barrage of hostile questions from the press and biting jokes form Prince Sihanouk.

Speaking in Khmer through an interpreter, Mr Khieu admitted that the Khmer Rouge had "committed errors in the past. But we are mainly patriotic people fighting for the liberation of our homeland from the Vietnamese," he added.

He pledged that his faction would abide by the results of eventual free elections supervised by the United Nations once Vietnamese troops pulled out.

Prince Sihanouk also rejected negotiations with Hanoi and its client regime in Phnom Penh in view of their "intransigence". He said he had been appointed by the two other leaders to speak on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly session next September. A key goal of the new government is to prevent any erosion of international support for Democratic Kampuchea in the world body.

Meanwhile, Prince Sihanouk's commander-in-chief, former Premier In Tam, told AFP that he expected the three government leaders to formally announce the establishment of the coalition government "somewhere on Cambodian soil" around July 1.

Prince Sihanouk said yesterday he planned to stay "on Cambodian soil, if not deep inside Cambodia because of the Vietnamese occupation, at least close to the Thai border."

AFP Evaluates Document

BK190734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 19 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, June 19 (AFP) -- Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups, preparing for a kind of shotgun wedding, have agreed to unite in a coalition riddled with loopholes, according to analysts here.

The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) is due to be proclaimed next week in Kuala Lumpur after more than a year of painstaking, often embittered, negotiations.

The three-page document that is to be signed, a copy of which was obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, indicates that some of the major issues were diliberately fudged or skirted to break the long deadlock.

Chief among these is the fate of the coalition in the event, albeit highly unlikely, of any future withdrawal of the 150,000-200,000 Soviet-backed Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The document does not specifically state what would happen to the CGDK in this case.

However, an earlier proposal put forward by Singapore and later endorsed by its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had urged that the coalition, following any Vietnamese pullout, "Be automatically dissolved to pave the way for the election of a government in Cambodia through free elections conducted by the United Nations."

The blurring on this point is critical for all three of the future coalition partners -- the ousted but United Nations-recognized Khmer Rouge Government and the non-communist groups led by former Premier Son Sann and ex-Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Khmer Rouge, armed and politically backed by China, rejected the Singapore proposal at least partly because of its self-destruction clause, the first such call ever put to a member state of the U.N.

The new agreement merely calls for implementation of repeated U.N. General Assembly resolutions on Cambodia, all of which urged free and fair elections to be held under U.N. supervision after a pullback of foreign force.

Non-communist Cambodian insiders are calling this sufficient to make it clear that the CGDK is a caretaker government, or interim administration pending nationwide polling.

The tripartite agreement is also subject to diametrically opposite interpretations in the event of a breakup of the three factions, whose documented deep suspicions of each other held up the formation of the alliance for so long.

A key clause refers to what transpires if an "impasse" developes "which renders the CGDK inoperative."

In this case, it says, the current Khmer Rouge state of Democratic Kampuchea led by Khieu Samphan will have "the right to resume its activities as the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and as a member of the United Nations in order to ensure the continuity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea."

That proviso, according to one well-placed Western diplomat, means that the Khmer Rouge "have property rights and get the kids, too" if the marriage does not hold.

But Cambodian nationalists stress the exact opposite on the basis of what they call careful analysis of international legal norms. They argue that once the CGDK is proclaimed the previous (Khmer Rouge) Government of Democratic Kampuchea "ceases to exist." Hence nations voting for continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations would be voting for the new coalition, which will become the legitimate voice of the Cambodians.

Since the mantle of legitimacy will have been transferred, the nationalists contend, any future Khmer Rouge withdrawal would leave them out in the cold without an internationally recognized claim to power.

The tripartite declaration steers clear of any mention of joint military action against the Vietnamese, who invaded in December 1978 and set up a client government in Phnom Penh a month later.

A further contradiction is the makeup of the bare bones CGDK "inner cabinet" which, contrary to precedent, includes the projected head of state, Prince Sihanouk, along with Khieu Samphan, who is to be vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and Son Sann, who will be prime minister.

Normally, heads of state, functioning as such, are not included in the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet, because they incarnate the continuity of the body politic, which is generally not called into question over day-to-day affairs.

The declaration says the CGDK Council of Ministers will convene regular meetings inside Cambodia -- something deemed highly unlikely by analysts familiar with the enduring enmity between the three groups.

Phnom Penh Commentary

BK211422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Shadow of a Ghost"]

[Text] According to the 18 June report from Singapore by AFP, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN member countries closed their annual conference by issuing a communique on the formation of a coalition government of all the reactionary Khmers to oppose Vietnam. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie said that the three Kampuchean reactionary groups have agreed to meet in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, on 21 June in order to sign an agreement on the coalition of the three Khmer traitorous groups of Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann.

AFP reported further that Walter Stoessel, U.S. deputy secretary of state, welcomed the formation of this coalition and said that the United States was considering supplying aid to this new government. For this reason, the so-called coalition government to be formed by the three Khmer reactionary groups -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- is the offspring of the United States, the Beijing Chinese and the ASEAN countries to oppose the interests and rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It is obvious that this coalition government that they are going to form does not represent the Kampuchean people and is of no use to the ASEAN countries. On the contrary, it will only destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In the past, the ASEAN countries had followed the instigation of Beijing and Washington and pursued a hostile policy toward the PRK by organizing an illegal conference to solve the so-called Kampuchean problem aimed at opposing the Vietnamese troops' legal presence on Kampuchean soil. These insane activities constituted a gross interference in the PRK internal affairs. We have announced repeatedly that the Vietnamese troops' presence on Kampuchean soil is the PRK's internal affair done pursuant to the treaty of all-round cooperation between the two countries and to the sacred request of the Kampuchean people. Therefore, the only and best way to solve the tension in Southeast Asia is negotiations between the group of the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistance. This is because tension in this region was not caused by the Vietnamese troops' presence on Kampuchean soil. On the contrary, it was caused by the hegemonist-expansionist policy of big-nation China.

The PRK Government is the sole legitimate and legal representative of the Kampuchean people because it is the government elected in a universal election by the Kampuchean people throughout the country. We clearly state that all conferences on the Kampuchean problem held without the participation of the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people are all regarded as null and void. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all categories aimed at destroying the achievements of the Kampuchean revolution are bound to fail.

Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin has clearly stressed that all efforts made by the three Khmer reactionary groups in an attempt to form a coalition government to oppose Vietnam will fail because they run totally counter to the interest of the Kampuchean people. Thus, the so-called coalition government to be formed by the ASEAN countries is only the shadow of a ghost to represent the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. It does not represent the Kampuchean people.

VODK Urges National Union

BK200234 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Hold Aloft the Great Banner of National Union To Rally All National Forces in Order To Increase the Resistance Forces To Fight and Drive All the Vietnamese Aggressors, Expansionists, Annexationists and Race Exterminators From Our Beloved Kampuchea"]

[Text] For half a century now the Hanoi Vietnamese have nurtured an ambition to annex our Kampuchea into their Vietnamese Indochina federation. They have repeatedly and arduously attempted to realize this abject goal. However, they have suffered one failure after another. In the past 3 and 1/2 years, Vietnam has conducted a war of aggression against Kampuchea and massacred millions of Kampucheans in a most barbarous and cruel manner in an attempt to smash the Kampuchean people's desire for independence and their will to fight. The Vietnamese want to exterminate the Kampuchean race so they can occupy Kampuchea, realize their plan for an Indochinese federation and use Kampuchea as a springboard for launching the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

But Vietnam has suffered one defeat after another in this attempt. Vietnam has not only failed to annex Kampuchea but it has reached an impasse and has become totally bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield because of the attacks by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. But as their true nature is that of the obstinate aggressors and expansionists and in their capacity as the outer post and cat's paw of the Soviet international expansionists in the Southeast Asian, Asian and Pacific region, the Hanoi Vietnamese have stubbornly carried on their military activities on the battlefield, intensified the massacre of the Kampuchean people in a more barbarous and cruel manner and continued their political and diplomatic maneuvers on the international arena in an attempt to make the world accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

Realizing that Vietnam poses a permanent threat to the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race now and in the future, and desiring to rescue our Kampuchean people from the great suffering and slaughter perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has made relentless efforts to rally all the Kampuchean forces to fight and quickly drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory. This is why, since 1979, although it has been busily engaged in leading the resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield, our Democratic Kampuchean Government has sought opportunities to meet other Kampuchean parties. This has resulted in the signing of the joint statement in Singapore, the meetings of the tripartite ad hoc committee in Bangkok and an agreement signed in Beijing with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The unswerving stand of our Democratic Kampuchean Government is to seek a union of all national forces willing to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists and annexationists in all forms available and according to their respective abilities in order to increase the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic -- and to avoid doing anything that will affect the forces which are currently fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield.

The friendly ASEAN countries have provided support and assistance to these efforts to rally the Kampuchean forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors by providing meeting places and facilities for the talks of various parties. They have also given moral support and encouragement to these efforts. In a joint communique issued at the end of their recent 15th meeting in Singapore, the five ASEAN foreign ministers announced that the ASEAN countries would continue to support the efforts to form a Kampuchean coalition government and stressed that the formation of such a coaliton was an internal affairs that the Kampuchean people must decide by themselves.

We express sincere thanks to the ASEAN and other friendly countries which have given valuable support to the cause of the Kampuchean people's just struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. We appeal to them and to other peace and justice-loving countries in the world to give further support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea and jointly put greater pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors -- political, diplomatic and economic -- in order to force Vietnam to respect the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea by withdrawing its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

As in the past, now and in the future Democratic Kampuchea will always adhere to the stand of rallying the great national union of all national forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators at the present time and to defend and build the country in the future to come.

BANGKOK SCORES VIETNAM'S 'SLANDER' OF THAILAND

BK220354 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Aggressor Is the One Who Incites"]

[Text] In early June a joint military exercise between Thailand and the United States was held in the Gulf of Thailand and codenamed "Cobra Gold 82." The joint military exercise is part of an ongoing program involving cooperation between Thailand and the United States -- both of whom are allies -- but the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has again baselessly accused Thailand by saying that the purpose of the joint military exercise is aimed at provoking Vietnam and the regime it established in Phnom Penh and creating political tension in the Southeast Asian region.

The Voice of Free Asia strongly denies the Vietnamese accusation as being illogical and totally groundless. The governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the United States had announced before the Thai-U.S. joint military exercise was launched that the "Cobra Gold 82" was part of the annual military exercises aimed at improving cooperation between the two allied nations in transportaiton, defensive maneuvers, communications and planning so as to enable the military personnel of both countries to attain more practical skills and sufficient experience to increase the efficiency of their armed forces and to increase the capability to safeguard Thailand from aggression.

The annual Thai-U.S. joint military exercise was held within Thai coastal areas and in Thai territorial waters. The exercise did not infringe upon the territory or sovereignty of another nation. Besides, any nation with its own military forces has all the legitimate rights to conduct joint military exercises with its allied partners. The joint military exercise neither constitutes a provocation nor creates political tension in the region.

Therefore, the Vietnamese accusation only amounts to a propaganda campaign against Thailand and a gross interference in Thailand's internal affairs. In fact, it is Vietnam herself who has been creating tension and instability in the Southeast Asian region by its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea with its military forces, as well as by deploying a large number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea close to the Thai border. The Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea has adversely affected security in the region with far-reaching repercussions in the world as a whole.

The Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea -- not to mention 40,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos -- certainly cannot be equated as simply military exercises. But it was military aggression, which has resulted in the death of many thousands of Kampucheans -- the legitimate owners of the country -- and which has involved the use of deadly chemical weapons as more and more evidence has recently been found to substantiate the reports that they are being used.

Vietnamese methods of aggression are cruel, inhuman and in clear violation of the UN Charter. It is beyond any doubt that Vietnam is the aggressor and the one responsible for instability and untold suffering in the region. Furthermore, Thailand has on many occasions been the victim of military intrusions into its territory by Vietnamese forces, resulting in the loss of lives and property of Thai citizens. Such tragedies caused by Vietnamese aggression are far too serious in magnitude and cannot be compared to the Thai-U.S. joint military exercise which has not violated any nation's sovereignty and is aimed at deterring aggression.

It should be realized, however, that the Vietnamese continued attempt to make indiscriminate accusations and incriminations against Thailand clearly reveals the insatiable thirst of Vietnam to slander Thailand, apart from its attempts to hoodwink the world and divert the world's attention from the genuine problem that is the invasion of and forcible occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces which is seriously undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The international community will never allow itself to fall into the Vietnamese trap but will collectively and conscientiously oppose Vietnamese aggression and deliberate provocations against Thailand and other peace-loving nations in the region.

POST URGES SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEA COALITION

BK210224 Bangkok POST in English 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Getting To Work on Kampuchea"]

[Text] It seems that with the exception of a few crosses for the T's, a few dots for the I's and a formal signing session, that there will soon be a new Democratic Kampuchea regime. The three major resistance movements that grew out of the 1979 Vietnamese military seizure of Phnom Penh and other parts of Kampuchea appear to have finally come together in the realisation that only unity is going to defeat that occupation army from the East. Within a few days, there should be a new Kampuchean regime.

The period for congratulations and self-congratulation must be brief. There is serious and intensely important work to be done. It should, in fact, be started now, even before the agreement is signed in Kuala Lumpur this week. The diplomatic and information fields are screaming for action.

The Vietnamese propaganda effort on behalf of their client regime in Phnom Penh has been intense, and it has taken full advantage of the overly long period it took resistance leaders to get together. Support for the present -- that is to say, Khmer Rouge -- Democratic Kampuchea administration was starting to crumble, as governments found it more and more indefensible to raise a hand in support of the bloody-minded Pol Pot and his men. Europeans, Islamic nations and many of the Third World countries who formed the main international support for anti-Vietnamese diplomatic actions were beginning to question their votes.

These countries must be targets of intense informational and diplomatic effort by the new Democratic Kampuchea. And here, the emphasis should be on the positive. Diplomatic recognition should now be sought from countries of the world for the new regime. And the first to recognise it should be the Philippines, which had never formalised clearly its diplomatic relations with Khmer Rouge Kampuchea. Manila's recognition would mean that all of ASEAN would have official relations with Democratic Kampuchea, an example to the rest of the world.

Islamic nations need to be reminded again of the Soviet link to Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea, which is as real as the hated Soviet actions in Afghanistan. Third World nations far away from Southeast Asia must be reminded that Vietnam's actions are those of a large nation, supported by a superpower, against a smaller neighbour. Western Europe, it appears, needs to be reminded of its heavy and still-growing economic ties with ASEAN. In all of these areas, time has caused memories to dim of what was an outright invasion, as immoral today as it was three and a half years ago.

There is more. The new resistance government needs more than moral support. It needs diplomatic recognition and it needs actual aid. It will no longer be, when it is formally signed into reality, a bloodsoaked regime of communist killers. It will represent the greatest cross-section of Kampuchean opinion possible. Governments in the past have recognised exile regimes -- particulary during World War II -- and they should now recognise this one. Having recognised it, they should consider giving it aid as they would consider aid to any other government.

It has taken a long time to set up a coalition in Kampuchea. The task does not stop now. On the contrary, a long and hard road still lies ahead in returning the country to those who own it, the Kampuchean people themselves.

JAPANESE PROPOSAL ON KHMER REPATRIATION WELCOMED

BK181256 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila welcomed a Japanese proposal that a transit center be set up in western Kampuchea to smooth the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. The suggestion was made by Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi during a closed session of talks between the ASEAN and its allies which began yesterday.

The Japanese Foreign Minister suggested the center be near an airport so the refugees could fly from Thailand then go to their homes by land. Japanese officials accompanying the Japanese foreign minister have also revealed that Japan was ready to finance the program. It would affect about 60,000 displaced Kampucheans in Thailand.

MALAYSIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Musa Hitam on Khmer Coalition

BK211431 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, Jun 21 (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would give economic aid and political support to the coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups after it was installed, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

Speaking on the eve of the signing of the coalition agreement by Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow, Mr. Hitam said the meeting would "bring to fruition" ASEAN's patient and consistent efforts to bring about a political solution to the Cambodian problem. He added it would mark a "step forward in finding a common political solution" to the Cambodian problem.

He told members of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand that ASEAN, a grouping of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, "and the rest of the world owe it to the suffering people of Kampuchea to try and end their misery, and to usher in an era of peace based on mutual respect and cooperation."

The tripartite coalition is to be made up of the Khmer Rouge, ousted from Kampuchea by the Vietnamese but still recognised by the United Nations and the non-communist groups led by former Premier Son Sann and ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"A continuation of the conflict in Kampuchea can only bring about more active and direct intervention by outside powers," Mr Hitam said. He added that the conflict in that country had added a new dimension to the Sino-Soviet rivalry in the region. Their struggle for influence in the region is "often at the expense of our well-being" and ASEAN must not be pawns in their game.

Touching on economic cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand, Mr. Hitam said "our economies are relatively similar and are closely inter-linked." He charged that the increasing protectionism in trade by developed countries could "seriously hamper our efforts towards greater self-sufficiency" and he said that there was no adequate transfer of technology.

The uncertain future of the sixth International Tin Agreement has brought a bleak period for tin industry and has adversely affected Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia which together contribute 75 per cent of the world's tin production. Mr. Hitam said all the three tin-producing countries are negotiating to find a common stand to effectively face the low prices and a joint announcement would be made tomorrow.

He also praised Thailand for the joint efforts to wipe out the banned Communist Party of Malaya and the Communist Party of Thailand.

Leading a 26-member delegation, Mr. Hitam arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit. He meets Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot before flying home tonight.

Musa Hitam at Press Conference

BK211504 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam gave a press conference at the Erawan Hotel at 1800 today. He said he was happy to visit Thailand. Although it is a short visit, the visit is a good sign for the relations between Thailand and Malaysia and the relations among the ASEAN nations.

During his stay in Thailand, the Malaysian deputy prime minister called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Prime Minister Col Thanat Khoman and other Thai executive leaders. Topics discussed during their meetings included agreements on border cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia and the progress in economic cooperation projects, especially the joint natural gas exploration project.

Asked about the Kampuchean problem, the Malaysian deputy prime minister said he hoped Vietnam would agree to a gentleman-like consultation in order to find a solution to the problem through diplomatic channels. Asked about Malaysia's attitude towards Muslim movements in Thailand, the Malaysian deputy prime minister declined to comment, but said both governments would take joint action in case the movement tended to create difficulties.

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam and his delegation who visited Thailand on 20-21 June as guests of the Thai Government are scheduled to depart Thailand by a special plane which will leave Don Muang Airport at 2130 tonight.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MACGUIGAN ENDS VISIT

BK220408 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Canada has decided to provide 4.5 million baht in aid for Thai citizens displaced by the influx of refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The aid provision was announced yesterday by Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr Mark MacGuigan at the end of his 3-day visit to Thailand as guest of the foreign minister.

Mr MacGuigan said at a press conference prior to his departure that he was very impressed by the Thai development projects, especially the irrigation project in Lahan Sai district, Buriram Province, in the northeast. He said that the Canadian Government will increase its assistance by 3.7 million baht for this project, which has already been supported by Canada. Mr MacGuigan has also reportedly told the people of Lahan Sai upon his visit there that the Canadian Government will continue its assistance to their food processing plant by providing 800,000 baht to enable the canning and processing of fruits and vegetables as an income-generating feature of the Lahan Sai project.

On Thai-Canadian trade relations, Mr MacGuigan said that Canada is interested in expanding trade between the two countries. The Canadian foreign minister also expressed his satisfaction (?toward) the discussions held between himself and the prime minister as well as that between himself and his Thai counterpart.

Mr MacGuigan said that the formation of the tripartite coalition government in Kampuchea will benefit that country and its people as well as this region as a whole.

COMMUNIST 'STRONGHOLD' CAPTURED IN SOUTH

BK210348 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Government troops captured a large communist stronghold in southern Thailand in a fierce battle over the weekend. The captured stronghold is Camp 842, which is believed to be the largest remaining Communist stronghold in the south. A military source says that the camp is in the Banthat Mountain area and adjoining Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung and Trang Provinces. It was captured by a combined government force of 800 troops participating in the Tai Rom Yen II suppression operation conducted by the 4th Army Region.

The source says that on seizing the camp, government troops found bunkers, a basketball court, living quarters, communist propaganda materials, weapons and food supplies. He adds that during the battle six government soldiers were seriously wounded and a number of insurgents were believed to be either killed or injured.

ISOC ON OPERATIONS AGAINST COMMUNIST TERRORISTS

BK210959 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] spokesman Col Somphan Phuanphiphop reported on suppression operations against communist terrorists and said that, as a result ofthe massive campaigns launched on Phukhat Range in Phetchabun Province under the Phamuang Kriangkrai plan, a large number of terrorists have gradually surrendered to authorities. Government forces also confiscated a record-high number of weapons and war materials from terrorists. The defectors were given training under the Karunyathep reform program. Military offensives and political operations by the authorities as well as the internal conflict within the Communist Party of Thailand have contributed to the weakening of CPT fronts. From October 1981 to March this year, a total of 808 communist terrorists have surrendered and 1,444 were captured.

The combined units of civilian, police and military forces conducted patrol and harassment operations. They mounted campaigns to capture terrorist camps. As a result, a large number of communist camps have been uncovered and captured. From 14 May to 10 June, 104 clashes were recorded -- 2 in the central area, 42 in the northeast, 11 in the north and 49 in the south. According to the official assessment, communist terrorists have lost all of their strongholds in the country. This has forced them to scatter into small units and operate under guerrilla tactics as they did in the past. In order to intimidate the people, the terrorists launched attacks on government offices, ambushed government officials and conducted sabotage attempts. However, their tactics only made the people turn against them.

Meanwhile, Central Security Command spokesman Col Sukhanan Prasoetsuk reported on the situation in the southern border provinces from 18 May to 16 June as follows: Activities of the terrorists were mainly collecting money and food supplies, holding public meetings for propaganda, gathering information on movements of the authorities and forcing the local people in Tambon Aiyaweng, Betong District, to quit being rangers. They also sent letters to the police offering friendship with Thai authorities while making accusations against the Malaysian government.

The Thai combined task forces continued suppression drives under the policy of political campaigns taking precedence over military suppression. The Task Force Units Nos. 53 and 55 were responsible for the area. They sent officials to meet with the people and to give lectures on the advantages of a democratic form of government with the king as head of state. They also sent medical teams to give medical care to the people. On 22 May the authorities inaugurated the 3d training course for the southern people. About 180 people joined the training program called Romklao Chao Tai.

The Task Force Units Nos. 53 and 55 also conducted military activities. They sent officials on patrol to gather information on terrorist movements, to patrol roads and to patrol and thwart terrorist activities along the Thai-Malaysian border. They also set up checkpoints to search suspect vehicles and persons.

HANOI COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK211153 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] At their recent Singapore meeting, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries announced the setting up of the so-called tripartite coalition government of Khmer reactionary groups in exile. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie on 18 June said that the Khmer chief leaders will arrive in Kuala Lumpur this week to sign an official document on the setting up of their government. The following is our commentary:

Under growing pressure for discontinued support to the disgusting Pol Pot clique at the United Nations, the Chinese expansionists, the United States imperialists and the ASEAN countries had to reach a compromise on setting up such a three-way coalition government. This hasty act, however, has made them look ridiculous indeed.

On 14 June, one still remembers, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila declared that the setting up of a tripartite Khmer coalition is an internal affair of Kampuchea [and] that Thailand and other ASEAN countries are not involved in this affair. Just 4 days later, it was Sitthi and his colleagues in the ASEAN countries who advertised this political farce. It is ironic that the exiled Khmer leaders did not say anything about their coalition government. Even Sihanouk, according to AFP, was not informed in advance, nor expected to go to Kuala Lumpur.

Early this month, China and some ASEAN countries dropped the hint that their henchmen liked to meet in Geneva. Now they say that the meeting will take place in Kuala Lumpur. Still, reports AFP, the three Khmer groups recently received a proposal for their portfolios in the new coalition government at the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok. It is now safe to say that China, the United States and the ASEAN countries have made arrangements for the Khmer reactionary groups to forge a coalition government in exile. Not surprisingly, U.S. Undersecretary of State [title as heard] Walter Stoessel had no time to declare material support for this undertaking.

On 19 June the Chinese Foreign Ministry voiced its own support. Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, for his part, pledged to give support too. Philippine Foreign Minister Romulo said the ASEAN countries will probably expand [as heard] military aid to the Khmer reactionary groups.

As advertised by the ASEAN countries, the first open, official document to be signed by the Khmer chief leaders is still within the framework of Democratic Kampuchea. In other words, the three-way government is apt to be dominated by the Pol Pot clique. Khieu Samphan would be vice president in charge of foreign affairs. Both Sihanouk and Son Sann, though offered higher posts, would seize no real power at all. As they have to group together under a forced circumstance and still remain suspicious of one another, it is stressed so many times in the document that they share equal power [and] that the coalition is based on keeping intact their own organizations, political status and freedom of action.

What is this kind of coalition? That China and the United States have to cling to these wretched Khmer henchmen to oppose the three Indochinese countries and cause tension in Southeast Asia is not difficult to understand. There is no reason whatsoever for the ASEAN countries to follow suit. Maybe they are being hoodwinked by China and the United States. By lending a hand to the Khmer reactionaries, ASEAN is creating a dangerous precedent for the Chinese gathering of Maoist rebels to carry out sabotage and subversion in Southeast Asia. In fact, the Governments of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia are coping with Maoist rebel groups. Can they guarantee that these rebel groups will not be rallied into this coalition or that government of opposition by China in the future.

Volte-face is the nature of the Beijing authorities. A question is raised: Who behaved better with China than Vietnam previously? Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping had many times pledged to preserve their friendship with Vietnam. However, when failing to force Vietnam to follow their strategy, then they sought to oppose Vietnam.

Experience of the past 30 years in Southeast Asia clearly shows that it is very dangerous to fall into China's trap. The situation in Kampuchea is becoming more stable than ever and is irreversible. As a loose coalition, the so-called tripartite government of exile Khmer reactionary groups can in no way turn the revolutionary tide in Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN Article

OW220757 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 22 -- NHAN DAN today says that the "official document" concerning the formation of a 'coalition government' to be signed in Kuala Lumpur by the three exile Kampuchean factions is only a farce.

In an article titled "A Corpse Is a Corpse" the paper says: "This surprises nobody. The play has been prepared by Beijing and Washington for more than a year, now, and had it not been for wrangles among the cast it could have made its debut earlier. Now that both the U.N. General Assembly and the non-aligned summit are going to meet and more governments are fed up with the presence of the genocidal gang at the United Nations, Beijing and Washington hurriedly pressured their henchmen into a 'coalition government.'

Anyone interested in the situation can see that this is a move by China and the United States to give a new mask to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique in an attempt to occupying the seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international bodies and to using them for continued interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The description of this 'coalition government' by its authors as 'representative' is truly ridiculous. In the opinion of the world this is merely a monster conceived by Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. It is evident of the expansionists' and imperialists' gross interference to force other peoples to act at their beck and call."

NHAN DAN goes on: "It is regrettable that the A.S.E.A.N. governments are helping to stage this play. They should be aware of the dangerous precedent this would create -- Beijing's manipulation of Maoist groups in their own countries. Beijing do to other Southeast Asian countries what it is doing to Kampuchea today. The A.S.E.A.N. countries should also be aware that they are being used by China to oppose Indochina and to create tension in the whole region so that it may fish in troubled waters.

"Even by rigging up a ghost government the expansionists and imperialists cannot hope to divert public opinion from reality in Kampuchea. For more than three years now under the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people have recorded many achievements in all fields. The Fourth P.R.P.K. Congress and the democratic general elections last year were both a great success. With the rebirth of their country, the people's confidence in the new route and their attachment to it are growing. Facts in the last three years testified to the steady advance of the Kampuchean revolution and the ignominous failure of counterrevolutionary forces."

The paper says: "No perfidy can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. A corpse is a corpse, no matter how it is dolled up. The troika produced by Beijing and Washington will take its passengers to failure. Worse still, the horses will kick one another and upset the carriage. The Kampuchean people will advance steadily along the path they have chosen. This is a great truth which nothing can cover up or distort. The Kampuchean people allow no one to shape their destinies for them, Kampuchea's seat at United Nations and other international organizations belongs to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS

OW210841 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 21 -- NHAN DAN today describes U.S. President Reagan's address to the U.N. special session on disarmament as "absurd arguments of warmongers."

The paper says: "With the U.N. General Assembly in special session, world public opinion is looking forward to contributions by state leaders to easing international tension. Reagan, however, ran counter to this aspiration. His address smacked of crude anticommunism.... What was extremely serious was that the U.S. President took a direct part in pushing up the slander campaign charging the Soviet Union with using chemical weapons against Afghanistan and providing toxins to Vietnam for use in Laos and Kampuchea. He brazenly demanded that UN experts be allowed to make investigation in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea, in a bid to cover up the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors in the three Indochinese countries, and to justify the U.S. production and stockpiling of mass destruction weapons including chemical and biological weapons."

NHAN DAN condemns Reagan's hypocritical statements that "America has no territorial ambitions" and "we occupy no countries."

It continues: "Pretending not to know who made war in Vietnam in the sixties, Reagan said, "We were never the aggressors, and while Israel was attacking Lebanon with U.S. weapons Reagan had the cheek to tell the U.N. that 'what a better world it would be if the guns were silent.'"

Noting that public opinion in many countries was indignant when Reagan introduced his "agenda for peace," the paper says: "Reagan's proposals were aimed at coaxing public opinion into believing that the United States was also a peace champion. In fact these proposals indicated no change in the Reagan administration's basic stand which evolves around the maintenance and expansion of military bases around the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, a more hectic arms race on land, on the sea and in space, and the continuation of the U.S. counter-revolutionary global strategy."

The paper recalls that Reagan turned a deaf ear to President L.I. Brezhnev's letter to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly with the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Union's new peace initiative," NHAN DAN says, "reflects a noble desire for peace and a determination to make great, positive contributions to the struggle for disarmament and against the danger of a nuclear war. It is a new, practical step towards easing world tension. As such it the White House and the Pentagon in an awkward position". [sentence as received]

NHAN DAN, noting that the United States failed to make the same pledge as the Soviet Union had done, says: "Reagan's rationale showed that his administration was sticking to deceit and was more committed to war preparations, heedless of protests around the world."

PRISONER EXCHANGE BETWEEN SRV, PRC REPORTED

OW211610 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 21 -- According to schedule, at 09.00 hrs this morning, June 21, 1982, at the Huu Nghi gate in Lang Son Province, with the authorisation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Huu Nghi border post would have returned to the Chinese side 34 Chinese captured while illegally entering Vietnamese territory, so that they may rejoin their families.

It is regrettable, however, that on the way to the place of delivery, two among the 34 aforesaid Chinese who failed to observe the indications provided by Vietnamese guides, stepped on a mine and got wounded.

At the hand-over, the Vietnamese side clearly mentioned this accident to the Chinese side and handed it 32 Chinese. The Vietnamese side is giving medical attention to the two wounded and will return them to the Chinese side at a later date.

Before the Vietnamese authorities, the freed Chinese admitted that they had received indstruction from the Chinese authorities to infiltrate into Vietnamese territory for hostile activities against the Vietnamese people. They admitted their guilt and expressed

their gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for the humanitarian treatment they had received during their detention and for the lenient policy in their favour.

At the same moment and the same place, the Lang Son branch of the Vietnam Red Cross, with the latter's authorisation, received 12 Vietnamese civilians including ten fishermen who were illegally caught by the Chinese side while they were going about their normal business in Vietnamese territorial waters.

MATERIALS ON KAMPUCHEAN ARMED FORCES DAY

Van Tien Dung's Greetings

OW190755 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, has sent his warmest greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart Bou Thang, over the 37st anniversary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. His message says: "Thirty one years ago when the Kampuchean people's glorious war of resistance against French colonialism for national salvation was in progress, the first Issarak army units were founded, opening new glorious pages in the history of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces."

After recalling the resounding exploits of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and people in the fight to liberate the country from U.S. aggression and overthrow the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, stooge of Chinese expansionism, the message says: "Over the past three years, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has quickly developed, and, together with the Kampuchean people, it has surmounted many difficulties and trials, made many exploits, thwarted all plots of sabotage by reactionary forces, henchmen of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, firmly defended their revolutionary gains, rebuilt a new happy life, and actively contributed to the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

The message goes on: "As close comrades-in-arms of the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces through different stages of revolution, the Vietnam People's Army has always sided with its Kampuchean friends in the struggle against the common enemy of the two nations. On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the fraternal Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the fight for national liberation in the past as well as in socialist construction and national defence at present. Acting upon the teachings of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces are determined to do their best to fulfil their internationalist duty toward the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause."

In conclusion, it wishes for further development of the unbreakable friendship, solidarity and militant alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as between the three fraternal Indochinese countries.

VPA Meeting 18 June

OW181643 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 18 -- A meeting in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces was held today by the political officer's school of the Vietnam People's Army.

Sieng Saran, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, was present.

Speaking on the occasion, Major General Truong Cong Can, director of the political officers' school, said: "In the 31 years since their founding, the Kampuchean

Revolutionary Armed Forces together with the entire Kampuchean people have gone from one victory to another, defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, and finally liberating the country. In face of the genocide practised by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, lackeys of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, in coordination with units of the Vietnam People's Army dealt deadly blows at the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's aggressive forces, and smashed the barbarous rule of the traitors."

In his reply, Ambassador Sieng Saran expressed his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party, government, people, and army for their wholehearted and precious assistance to the Kampuchean revolution. He conveyed his best regards and heart-felt thanks to the families of the officers and armymen of the Vietnam People's Army now doing their noble international task in Kampuchea.

PRK Envoy's Address

BK201218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 82

["Excerpt" of speech by PRK Ambassador to SRV Sieng Saran on the 31st founding anniversary of Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces -- date not given; recorded in Kampuchean fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Summary] Since its founding, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has always proven itself to be absolutely loyal to its people in their struggle for the just cause. It has always maintained the fine revolutionary tradition of an army which was created by the people and has fought for the sake of the people's happiness, national independence and freedom, and socialism. That army has contributed significantly to the great achievements of the Kampuchean revolution in ending nearly 100 years of French colonialist rule, liberating the country from U.S. neocolonialism, and smashing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- on 7 January 1979, thus ushering in a new era of independence and advancing the Kampuchean revolution to socialism.

"The successes of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army over the past more than 30 years have actually stemmed from the correct leadership of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party -- now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] -- and the undaunted fighting tradition of the Kampuchean people, as well as from the close coordination and unity between the armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and the militant solidarity and alliance among the armies and peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. These successes cannot be separated from the close solidarity of various fraternal socialist countries and the support and assistance of the progressive people throughout the world."

The history of more than 30 years of struggle of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army is also the history of the close solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam. In the wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists as well as in the struggle against the Beijing expansionists, the Kampuchean people and armed forces have always fought shoulder to shoulder and united closely with the Vietnamese people and armed forces. The peoples and armed forces of the two countries have helped each other and have fought and won victories together.

"All cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army will always keep in mind the many fine images of sacrifice of that militant solidarity. The Kampuchean people and People's Revolutionary Army forces understand profoundly that the militant solidarity and the great and special friendship between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam are most important factors that ensure the success of the struggle for their common interests as well as for cause of national construction and defense of each country.

"The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army will never forget the fine and noble gestures, fully imbued with a spirit of proletarian internaticnalism, of the Vietnamese Army and people who have cooperated closely with them in toppling the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to save the Kampuchean people from the scourge of genocide, and who are now continuing to help our people in their struggle for national defense and reconstruction.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the KPRP and the government, army and people of Kampuchea, I would like to express my profound gratitude to the VCP and the government, army and people of Vietnam for the wholehearted assistance full of fraternal love given to the Kampuchean revolution during the past more than 30 years. I would also like to convey the most cordial regard and heartfelt gratitude of the Kampuchean people to the families of all cadres and male and female combatants of the VPA and other Vietnamese specialists currently performing their international duties in Kampuchea.

SRV CONFERS 'GOLD STAR' ORDER ON TODOR ZHIVKOV

OW181703 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 18 -- A ceremony to confer the Gold Star Order on Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was held at the "Boyana" guesthouse of the State Council in Sofia on June 16.

Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly who is attending the celebration of Georgi Dimitrov's centenary in Bulgaria was present at the ceremony. On the Bulgarian side were Deputy Chairmen of the State of Council P. Takov and M. Grigorov, and other high officials.

In presenting the highest Vietnamese award to the Bulgarian leader Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, said: "The conferment of this order reflects the deep feelings and respects of the Vietnamese communists and people toward you--glorious son of the heroic Bulgarian people, an outstanding international activist and a great friend of the Vietnamese people. It also expresses sincere gratitude of all the Vietnamese communists and people to the party, government and people of Bulgaria for their unswerving support and effective assistance, for your own outstanding contribution to the consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

In his acceptance speech, Todor Zhivkov said: "I receive this high award as yet another symbol of the militant solidarity, unity and fraternal friendship between our parties and peoples. This award has an all the greater significance since it is made on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers movement." He wished the Vietnamese people many new achievements, so as to contribute to the common success of the socialist community and to the struggle for peace and mutual understanding among nations.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ATTENDS BULGARIAN PLAY'S PREMIERE

OW191715 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- The play 'The Red and the Brown" by Bulgarian playwright Ivan Radooe in the Vietnamese language had its premiere here to mark Georgi Dimitrov's centenary; the play was performed by the Hanoi drama theatre under the guidance of Bulgarian art advisor Prof. Saso Stoianov.

It deals with the Leipzig trial in 1933 by the Fascist court of Georgi Dimitrov, outstanding leader of the Communist International and an eminent son of the Bulgarian people.

Present were Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Commitee, Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C., Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture, and Bulgarian Ambassador Philip V. Markov.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES IRAQI SPECIAL ENVOY

OW191723 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 19 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh received here this afternoon Hamid 'Alwan, special envoy of President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq.

Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state in charge of foreign relations, delivered a letter from the Iraqi president to President Truong Chinh, inviting him to the seventh non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad this September. He informed the host of Iraqi preparations for the summit and expressed his country's desire to cooperate with Vietnam in this summit.

Thanking the Iraqi president for his invitation, President Truong Chinh affirmed that Vietnam would send a high-level delegation to the summit and do its best to contribute to the success of the conference in the interest of the common struggle for peace, national independence, social progress and a new world economic order, and for the solidarity within the Non-Aligned Movement.

He expressed the hope that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict would end soon and that all differences between these two countries should be solved through negotiations on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of each party so as to spearhead the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for peace and stabilility of the countries in the region.

President Truong Chinh strongly condemned the U.S.-abetted Israeli Zionists for their criminal aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and demanded that the aggressors unconditionally withdraw their forces from Lebanon and respect her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

President Truong Chinh was joined in at the reception by Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong.

Iraqi Ambassador Natiq A. Al-Hamid Al-Wadi was also present.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Hamid 'Alwan left here this afternoon.

NHAN DAN ON IMPROVING PARTY CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

BK211620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 21 June editorial: "Improve Activities of Party Chapters"]

[Text] A chapter is the party's basic organization where leadership is exercised to carry out all the party's lines and policies, where the party is linked with the masses, and where party members are educated, trained, and tested. Whether the chapter is strong or weak and whether its activities are good or bad, correct or erroneous will have a direct impact on the material and spiritual life of the people.

The weighty historic mission that is being carried out by our party in the light of the resolutions of the fifth party congress as well as the complex and difficult nature of the new struggle require that we further enhance the fighting strength of the party as a whole and of every party chapter in particular. Improving the activities of party chapters is one of the important, immediate tasks. The way in which party chapters carry out their activities must be changed to suit their specific functions and duties. Party chapters must not slacken or perform their activities perfunctorily; nor should their activities be considered as those of a mass organization or of a production or administrative unit.

Unanimity of will, ideology and action within the party is the factor that decides the successful implementation of party lines. The activities of party chapters must have a clear-cut, specific and rich political content. All party members have the responsibility to study and engage in discussions with a view to reaching an identity of view with the party's lines and policies, and to set forth tasks and programs for organizing their implementation within their own units. Through party chapter activities and by lively examples, it is necessary to make every party member fully understand the situation of the revolution in our country. They must be clearly aware of the great success recorded in the cause of national construction and defense as well as of the existing socioeconomic difficulties and their causes. They must clearly recognize the pressing requirements of the class struggle, the struggle between the two roads and the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and on this basis, develop for themselves a staunch socialist stand and a steadfast revolutionary spirit in these struggles.

The party must effect a well-defined division of labor to assign specific tasks to each party member and must inspect and review the implementation of tasks. The goal of educational and training activities conducted by party chapters is not to create individuals who attend meetings regularly but do not know how to work efficiently, but to create politically stable party members who possess good ethical qualities and are capable of resolving the actual problems facing the revolution, who are equipped with technical and professional knowledge, and who are proficient in production, management and economic administration -- or in short, who can fulfill their tasks as required within their area of responsibility.

Every party chapter meeting must be an opportunity for making criticisms and self-criticisms to enhance the party members' revolutionary quality, especially their fighting spirit, sense of responsibility, organization and discipline, and observance of a modest and healthy lifestyle. Through regular and strict activities, each party chapter must devise specific measures to ensure that no party member will make unwarranted statements at their own whim or engage in corrupt practices and oppress the people at variance with party lines and policies and in violation of the state law.

It is the primary duty of our party as a whole to infuse in every party chapter a strong fighting spirit with which to implement successfully the resolutions of the fifth party congress. The new struggle, the new tasks of the revolution and the greatly improved capability of the more than 1.7 million strong contingent of our party members call for a change in the way party chapters conduct their activities. In those places where party chapter activities are firmly planned and regularly conducted with specific and practical political and ideological purposes and with full manifestation of the fighting, revolutionary and scientific characters, party lines and policies will be implemented satisfactorily, the party members' exemplary vanguard role will be enhanced, and the relationship between the party and the masses will be further strengthened.

AUSTRALIA

ANZUS MEETING DISCUSSES VISITS BY U.S. SHIPS

Fraser Supports Treaty

BK200935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Fraser said today that Australia would obviously want to support the United States by allowing any American naval ship to visit Australian ports. Fraser said that to do so would be to contribute to strategic deterrants and was an aspect of the relevance of the ANZUS treaty.

Referring to the treaty, he said it was the guarantor of the nation's security in any regional problem that Australia could not master. Fraser said the ANZUS had stood the test of time and was profoundly realistic for Australia's strategic situation in the 80's. It had a wide significance as part of a web of alliances and treaty arrangements, which constituted the Western alliance.

There is debate in Australia at present over whether ships powered or armed with nuclear material should be admitted to the country's ports. Hayden had said the Labor government would demand the right to know if nuclear armed vessels were operating in Australian waters. America's policy is to neither confirm nor deny that its warships are carrying nuclear weapons. The debate follows a recent announcement by Victoria's Labor government that it planned to ban all nuclear material from entering the state. However, since then it has indicated its acceptance that the federal government has final jurisdiction in matters of defense.

Victoria Ban Lifted

BK181057 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Victorian premier, Mr Cain, has asked his public works minister, Mr (Simpson), to countermand an instruction to four Victorian seaports not to provide berthing facilities for nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The instruction was sent to the port authorities a week ago.

Mr Cain said the instruction was being reversed in view of the federal government's intention to pass a law to facilitate visits by nuclear vessels to any Australian port. The premier has said his government will push ahead with legislation declaring the state nuclear free, and if the federal government overrides Victoria's policy, it will have to accept full responsibility in the event of a nuclear accident.

Labor Supports Ban

BK191045 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Victorian state conference of the Australian Labor Party has unanimously supported the state government's opposition to nuclear powered or nuclear armed ships visiting Victorian ports. The conference pased unopposed a resolution supporting the Labor government's decision to oppose such visits within the limits of its powers.

Victorian Secretary of the ALP Bob Hong said the resolution made it clear that the state party did not intend to contravene federal responsibility for defense and was not declaring its own unilateral defense policy. Victorian Premier Cain claimed that Prime Minister Fraser had used the issue to distract attention from the federal government's shortcomings in economic management and in controlling tax evasion. Fraser has declared that the federal government will legislate to override any Victorian ban on such visits saying it could harm Australia's defense interest.

Labors' Commitment to ANZUS

BK200931 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Federal opposition leader Hayden has reaffirmed his party's commitment to the ANZUS defense treaty. Hayden said the Australian Labor Party [ALP] accepted the fundamental importance of the ANZUS alliance in Australia's relations as an equal and self-respecting partner with the United States and New Zealand. He said ANZUS remained as relevant and valid today as at any time in the last 30 years.

Hayden said that while being committed to doing nothing which would put the alliance with ANZUS at risk, the ALP was equally committed to developing Australia's own defense capability. He said that to place too much reliance on another nation for Australia's defense would be stupid, self-deluding and dangerous. Too often in the past Australians had been encouraged to think that no matter what happened the Americans would come instantly to the defense of Australia. However, Hayden said this had never been the case and the United States had made this very clear many times over the years.

The opposition leader said Australia should be developing a defense capability which would amount to look after itself in any regional conflict short of nuclear war. Hayden claimed that the present government had persistently scaled down Australia's defense capability.

Nuclear Ships Welcome

BK220858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Australia has told the United States that its nuclear-powered and armed warships are welcome in its ports. The government declared it was willing to accept visits by nuclear ships in a communique issued at the end of the ANZUS Council of Ministers meeting in Canberra. The foreign ministers of Australia, New Zealand and the American deputy secretary of state, Walter Stoessel, met in Canberra for a day and a half to review the 31-year-old defense alliance.

The communique declares Australia's and New Zealand's willingness to accept visits by American naval vessels whether conventional or nuclear-powered. The communique says both countries noted and accepted that it is not the policy of the United States to reveal whether or not its vessels are armed with nuclear weapons.

DEBATE ON EAST TIMOR CRITICIZED BY MOKHTAR

BK150954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar has again criticized continuing debate in Australia over the future of East Timor. Speaking in Singapore where he is attending a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, Dr Mokhtar said the subject of East Timor had nothing to do with Australia. He was commenting on an Australian Senate enquiry into the situation in the former Portuguese colony which was taken over by Indonesia in late 1975.

Radio Australia's Singapore correspondent (Bob Wurth) says Dr Mokhtar was asked for his reaction to recent submissions before the Senate enquiry, including one from the Austrialian Council for Overseas Aid which spoke of continuing human rights violations in East Timor. He answered that it was no concern of Australia as East Timor was part of Indonesia.

MOKHTAR SAYS TALKS WITH SRV 'NECESSARY'

BK211423 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 21 (AFP) -- Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today said it would be necessary to hold talks with Vietnam to sound out Hanoi's views on the Cambodian issue. He said the talks would be to "hear directly what Vietnam actually wanted", and stressed there were "no indications yet that Vietnam was willing to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem".

Speaking to the press, he said "a meeting of minds" would be impossible if the two sides did not talk to each other about the problem, the official new agency ANTARA reported today. Mr. Mokhtar however emphasized that there would be no dialogue between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with the Indochinese states (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos), and described such a dialogue as "premature" since "it should be preceded by bilateral meetings and talks between Vietnam and the respective ASEAN countries individually".

The foreign minister reported this morning to President Suharto on the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference and his trip to the Vatican, four West African countries and New York. He said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach -- expected to visit Indonesia sometime in October instead of in July -- should also go to Malaysia and Singapore. "The latter in particular has so far adopted the strongest attitude towards Vietnam" he said.

MOKHTAR RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE, VIEWS KAMPUCHEA

BK191513 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 19 (AFP) -- The formation of a new coalition of the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups has "an essential place" in finding a solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with ASEAN views, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said on returning from Singapore today. Mr. Mokhtar however only stressed the diplomatic importance of the reported breakthrough, thus reflecting the lukewarm reaction prevailing in the Indonesian press about the agreement.

Asked by newsmen about the "chances of the new coalition" Mr. Mokhtar said "It is their concern. We don't need to interfere too much. We only help them form their government." Later questioned about the kind of support ASEAN would give to the coalition, the Indonesian foreign minister said it would be "mostly political." As for material support, he added, it will be "left to each ASEAN and non-ASEAN country." Pressed by newsmen about eventual military support, he said " It is clear we do not wish it. We look for a political solution. Giving arms on a half-hearted basis will not help solve the problem and will give Vietnam a pretext to stay there," he said. He told the press that the formation of the coalition was "very helpful" and that its timing was "very appropriate" in view of the fact that the support of the Khmer Rouge at the United Nations had weakened recently because of the Khmer Rouge regime's bad repuration."

"It was very urgent to improve the image of the Democratic Kampuchea Government." he said.

About the planned visit of Vietnamese foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach in Indonesia, Mr Mokhtar told the press that Mr Thach had expressed the desire to come to Indonesia.

Mr Mokhtar said he was "very satisfied" with this ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore and the talks with dialogue countries "which showed an expansion of the cooperation between these countries. He explained that the Cambodian problem had not dominated the meeting as in the former years but that stress had been given to economical and cultural cooperation in the ASEAN countries."

Reports on the Cambodian coalition government generally got a low key play in Jakarta newspapers while editorials published before the news of the breakthrough stressed they looked forward to a "positive response from Vietnam."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 121 23 June 1982

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OFFICIALS REACT TO IBM COMPUTER ARRESTS IN U.S.

OW231055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo Jun 23 KYODO -- Japanese government officials said Wednesday the arrest of Japanese businessmen in California on charges of conspiring to transport stolen information on IBM computers would not greatly worsen the current bilateral trade strains.

The Japanese companies involved, meanwhile, denied at hastily arranged news conferences they engaged in organized illegal operations in the United States to obtain confidential material on the local computer industry.

The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) declined comment on the case pending an investigation into details. But a Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be identified, said the case is a question involving private business and will be dealt with accordingly. "I don't think it is directly connected with the strained Japan-U.S. economic relations," he added.

A senior MITI official said the incident is a judicial problem. "I don't believe it appropriate to link it directly to the trade friction."

Japan agreed with the United States and other industrial democracies at their summit in Versailles, France, early this month to cooperate in high technology development. With a working party to be set up soon under the agreement, some officials expressed concern the incident could adversely affect the work. But top MITI officials said Japan will go ahead as scheduled, including closer cooperation with the United States in the high-technology sphere.

Senior officials of Hitachi Ltd., four of whose employees were arrested by the U.S. FBI together with an affiliate employee, said it is the company's established rule to collect information "in a just and fair manner without illegal activities."

Yasukichi Hatano, head of Hitachi's computer division, told a news conference: "If the incident is true, it may be right to suppose that something went wrong in the course of information-gathering activities entrusted to a local consulting company." Investigative activities are conducted by individual experts visiting the United States, not by the company as a whole, he said. But he suggested possible company commitment to the case, saying the dollar 622,000 allegedly paid for confidential IBM information "is such a large sum that they (the employees concerned) must have consulted the parent firm."

The incident came at a time when Japanese computer manufacturers are threatening to erode the advantage of IBM and other U.S. competitors.

Collecting information related to IBM through staff staying in the "silicon valley" in California is of strategic importance to Japanese companies desperate for data which would help permit them to keep up with IBM's latest computers, industry sources said. IBM unveiled last December a new model based on a renewed software design system allowing sharply increased information storage.

Japanese companies, including Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. involved in the case, can come up with models interchangeable with the new IBM machine but are lagging in developing software for them, the source said.

Pointing out the start last November of an undercover operation against Hitachi by the FBI generally coincided with the announcement of the new IBM model. The sources said there is no denying the Japanese manufacturers were impatient then for any information available on IBM.

Miyazawa Comments

OW231103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 23, KYODO — Seniro Hitachi and Mitsubishi officials told separate MITI hearings that they could not confirm details of the incident other than the fact that the Japanese businessmen listed by the FBI as conspirators were their employees.

Hideo Ota, executive director of Mitsubishi, was quoted as telling MITI questioners that the company is taking a cautious attitude toward information gathering and that such an incident is "inconceivable."

Katsumi Fujiki, Hitachi executive director, said the company is trying to confirm how the dollar 622,000 allegedly paid to an FBI undercover was channeled, MITI officials said. MITI will decide how to handle the case after receiving reports from the companies on details of the incident, they added.

Mitsubishi later said in a statement the company is "convinced that there is no basis in law or fact" for the U.S. accusations its employees were involved in the alleged conspiracy. The company "has always maintained the highest standards of ethical business conduction in all of its dealings and requires all of its employees to follow the principle," it said.

"We will defend ourselves against such accusations whether they may relate to the company or any of its employees... These accusations appear to have arisen out of a terrible mistake by the U.S. Government authorities," it added.

A Japanese Government spokesman denied suggestions that the U.S. undercover operation was specifically aimed at Japanese business in connection with bilateral economic strains.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters such operations were previously directed against American congressmen, forcing some to resign. "You may feel that the operation was aimed at Japanese because such a scheme is banned in Japan, but this is not the case," he said.

He acknowledged industrial espionage is becoming a serious problem as competition for high technology grows keen, adding that the United States appears interested in how confidential data is stolen for possible passage to the communist bloc.

SUZUKI PREPARED TO CUT DEFENSE TO BALANCE BUDGET

OW231127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 23, KYODO — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday he wants to restore the financial health "at any cost," even at the expense of defense spending. Speaking at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting, Suzuki said he is still committed to his promise to balance the budget without raising taxes.

Fiscal 1981, which ended in March, produced an estimated yen 3 trillion (dollar 12 billion) deficit because of an unexpectedly sharp decline in tax revenues due to the current business recession.

Suzuki earlier said his government will try to make a national budget free of deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984. "I want to achieve financial reconstruction at any cost," Suzuki told the committee meeting. Therefore, Suzuki said, the government will streamline expenditures and try to keep a 1983 budget before the level of the current fiscal year in real terms. Although the government said defense spending will be treated as an exception, Suzuki said he will keep an increase in defense spending "as low as possible."

The overall fiscal 1982 budget increased 6.2 percent, compared with a 7.75 percent hike for defense outlays. Japan has been urged by the United States to raise its defense budget by at least 10 percent.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. WORLD MILITARY STRATEGY

SK200622 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2309 GMT 19 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 June commentary: "Adventuristic Rash Act Aimed at Provoking a New War"]

[Text] Schemes of the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to provoke a new large-scale war and ignite a new war, particularly in Korea, are being further exposed.

In testimony before the military affairs committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Carlucci, under secretary of the U.S. Defense Department, said the immediate goal of the U.S. strategy against simultaneous occurrences of wars is to develop the ability to carry out three big wars in the Arab Gulf [as heard], Europe and the Far East.

Kelley, chief of staff of the U.S. Marines, also said that of the three big wars, one in the area of the Korean Peninsula is particularly important. This clearly reveals the wicked ambition of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to provoke wars of aggression in Korea and in various parts of the world.

The theory of simultaneous wars, and the theory of three big wars based on the theory of simultaneous wars, which the United States is advocating, are vicious war doctrines which clearly expose the U.S. imperialists' unchanged aggressive nature and their endless ambition for aggression.

The fact that the present U.S. administration has put forward the theory of three big wars is clear evidence that it is carrying out the most warlike policy of all U.S. administrations.

While running wild with an adventuristic military policy so as to find a way out of the serious political and economic crisis facing them, the U.S. imperialists are frantically accelerating preparations for provoking a new world war.

The U.S. imperialists have decided to disburse a huge sum for military expenditures in FY 83 — a record-breaking one for peacetime — and they are accelerating improvement of the existing military forces' combat capabilities.

They are continuously reinforcing the U.S. troops stationed overseas and increasing the number of aggressive military bases; they are consolidating aggressive military blocs and fabricating new military blocs.

That the U.S. imperialists are clamoring about development of the ability to conduct three big wars is an adventuristic rash act which shows that they will not hesistate to provoke a world war to dominate, above all, major areas abundant in resources and military points of strategic importance on the basis of such large increases in armaments and war preparations. Such a policy will only aggravate the tense international situation and aggravate the danger of war.

The remarks by the chief of staff of the U.S. Marines, to the effect that the United States attaches a special importance to the Korean Peninsula in carrying out the three big wars mean that the are pointing a spear of aggression at the Korean people.

It is an unchanged aggressive policy for the U.S. imperialists to dominate the whole of Korea by means of force by eternally holding onto South Korea as their colony and military base. This is one of the most important world strategies of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to make the Korean Peninsula the first test site for their power policy.

Here lies the reason why the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are running wild, while babbling that South Korea is more necessary than ever before to U.S. national interests and why the United States attaches the greatest importance to South Korea — to prepare for provoking a new war in Korea.

Recently, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said that there are well-equipped puppet army and U.S. forces in South Korea that would be quickly mobilized in case of an emergency.

South Korea is further being turned into a powderkeg of a new war and a base for a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are endlessly augmenting the aggression forces in South Korea and the puppet army and continuously introducing modern war means. They have recently decided to hand to South Korea military supplies worth $2 billion in preparation for an emergency.

Several hundred nuclear arms are already stationed in South Korea and the U.S. imperialists are trying to introduce afresh neutron bombs and nuclear missiles to be used in war theaters.

After having worked out war plans, including one for a nuclear war, while babbling about a preemptive strike and about smashing the enemy at the initial stage of war, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have been waging exercises for an all-out war, like "Team Spirit", almost every day in order to complete the war plans.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists will provoke, with no hesitation, a brigandish war of aggression against the Korean people at any time. Due to the U.S. imperialists' schemes to provoke a new war, the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula has not been removed and an acute situation, in which a new war may break out at any moment, continues.

It is not by chance that the U.S. imperialists openly call the Korean Peninsula a strained threater of war. If a war should break out in Korea, it would easily spread to other areas and might bring about nuclear ravages.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of aggression and war who wantonly violate the national sovereignty of the Korean people and war maniacs who threaten the peace of the Korean Peninsula.

The issue of blocking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defending the peace of Korea and of the world is an important one which is related to the destiny of mankind.

Vigorously waging struggles against the U.S. imperialists wherever they try to victimize others under their scheme of aggression is the most important guarantee for safeguarding peace.

The world's peace-loving peoples will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression ans war.

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at the trend of the times, withdraw their aggression forces from all places, including South Korea, where they try to victimize others under their scheme of aggression, and should not pursue any longer the adventuristic policy of war.

If the U.S. imperialists continue pursuing the reckless policy of war, it will only bring about their own ruin.

DPRK GROUPS MARK 25 JUNE WAR ANNIVERSARY

CPRF Statement

SK200418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Lorean 2300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Statement issued 18 June by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on eve of "25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism"]

[Text] After causing harrowing disasters and misfortunes by lighting the flames of an aggressive war in Korea 23 years ago, the U.S. imperialists are still now traversing the road of disgraceful crimes against the Korean people. Continuously occupying half of our fatherland, the U.S. imperialists have forced the South Korean people to suffer the status of colonial slavery and imposed the unbearable hardship of national division on all our fellow countrymen.

The U.S. imperialists are ringleaders who have forced our fellow countrymen to suffer the tragedy of division — the biggest national tragedy in history -- and are the arch-enemy of the Korean people.

Proceeding from an ardent desire to more vigorously pioneer the road of reunification and national salvation with the 50,000 fellow countrymen on the eve of 25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism, we sternly expose to the world the U.S. imperialists' wicked crimes of dividing our people and of opposing reunification. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have divided our fatherland.

The Korean people, who have lived harmoniously for a long time in a single country as a homogeneous people, did not want to be divided. Totally because of the U.S. imperialists' criminal policy of aggression, the Korean people have been divided in our era, suffering an unprecedented national misfortune and tragedy.

The U.S. imperialists sought to divide our country out of the heinous aggressive desire to swallow up half of Korea with the defeat of the Japanese imperialists in the 1940's. Initially, they tried to swallow the whole of Korea. The rascals, who had begun extending the tentacles of aggression more than 100 years ago, covetous of the favorable strategic position of our country, tried to fulfill their long-cherished wild desire for aggression and make Korea an advance base for aggression against the continent, taking advantage of their victory in World War II. Failing to arrive quickly in Korea because of the sudden defeat of the Japanese imperialists and because of the limits of their strength, however, the U.S. imperialists sought to formulate a criminal plan for division out of the piratic desire to occupy half of our country.

On 10 August 1945, the then U.S. President Truman, upon receiving a notice on the unconditional surrender of the Japanese imperialists, quickly called together the chiefs of the departments of state, army and navy and discussed with them the question of occupying Korea and instructed them to work out a detailed plan for a tri-departmental coordinating committee. In accordance with Truman's directives, former U.S. Secretary of State Rusk and former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, Bonesteel, who were serving at the Pentagon — a den of aggression and war — as staff officers of the U.S. Department of the Army, directly formulated a plan for the occupation of our country. Their aggressive confab on Korea ended with the sinister scheme to bisect our country along the 38th Parallel and grab South Korea. Later, this scheme was issued in the form of General Order No. 1. Thus, the 38th Parallel, the cursed demarcation line which has spelled such enormous calamities and misfortunes to our people, was drawn by the dark hand of U.S. imperialism. The Korean people, who ardently desired the road of independence when they shared the delight of liberation, faced the cursed situation in which the country was divided and in which half of the country was placed under the control of foreign forces.

The illegal, outrageous aggressive act of bisecting our national territory is a piratic act which could only be committed by the Yankee imperialists who have been accustomed to randomly invading and occupying others' territory, regarding the territory as their own if they needed it.

The U.S. imperialists divided our nation, which had shared the same blood and lived as an organic body. This is an indelible crime against our people. The criminal act of dividing our nation was committed more wickedly after they crept into South Korea. Having occupied South Korea by force of arms, the U.S. imperialists totally suppressed and dissolved the people's committees, which had been established at the initiative of the people, by resorting to the violence of a military government, thus blocking the road to a unified democratic government by the Korean people themselves. In addition, they blocked the 38th Parallel with bayonets as if it were a borderline and cut off the means of transportation and communications and the movements of the people between North and South, thus perpetrating the outrage of cutting off the vein of our nation.

Having crept into South Korea with the ostensible purpose of disarming the defeated Japanese Army, the rascals divided the territory and have been occupying half of it. This clearly reveals their nature as vicious aggressors.

Their criminal act of dividing Korea culminated in holding a separate election and faking up a puppet regime in South Korea. The establishment of a unified independent and sovereign state at an early date in the liberated fatherland was what the Korean people unanimously aspired for and what had already been assured internationally. This is why our people strongly opposed the U.S. imperialists' scheme to take advantage of the signboard of the United Nations and fake up a puppet regime in South Korea. In April 1948 they convened a joint meeting in Pyongyang of representatives of 56 political parties and public organizations that existed in North and South Korea. The meeting, reflecting the will of the nation, strongly opposed the U.S. imperialists' farce of holding a separate election and insisted on establishing a unified democratic government.

Violently trampling underfoot the will of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists faked up a puppet regime by holding a separate election in South Korea in May 1948 at the point of bayonets, thereby fixing the division of our nation.

The rascals babbled that the election was a free election held under UN supervision and that the puppet regime was the sole legitimate government. This was a brazen ruse to conceal the illegitimacy and fictitiousness of the farce of faking up the puppet regime. How can the election -- which was held according to the election law enacted by the U.S. military administration and at the point of bayonets of U.S. troops -- be a free election conducted at the will of the South Korean people, and how can the regime which came into being through the illegal election be a legitimate government?

No matter what sophistry they may come up with, the U.S. imperialists cannot excuse themselves for the condemnable crime of having invented a neocolonial ruling system and fixing the division of our nation by faking up the puppet regime in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who have not only divided our country but also viciously obstructed reunification.

Since the day their country was divided, the Korean people have struggled for the country's reunification. The days of national division lasting for 37 years are ones linked with the Korean campatriots' burning aspirations for national reunification and their unrelenting struggles for nationalreunification.

Despite our nation's burning aspiration and relentless struggles, the country has failed to be reunited. This is entirely due to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are stubbornly obstructing Korea's reunification. The U.S. imperialists, who divided Korea and lord it over as colonial rulers in South Korea, have viciously suffocated the South Korean people's movement for national reunification. They have not hesitated to do anything if it is conducive to obstructing our country's reunification.

Each time the movement for national reunification rose to a high water mark in South Korea and a favorable situation was created for national reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors kicked up a whirl of fascism to crush them and created violent scenes of soaking this land with our compatriots' blood.

The U.S. imperialists were the real criminals who cooked up a military coup by manipulating the military gangster Pak Chong-hui in the early 1960's and brutally suppressed and destroyed political parties, public organizations and personages of various circles who demanded reunification when the irresistible current of reunification was flowing in South Korea after the 19 April popular uprising.

With regard to this, Allen Dulles, then director of the U.S. CIA, admitted their criminal act against the reunification of Korea by saying: "The most successful of the U.S. CIA activities overseas during my term in office was the military revolution in South Korea. If the United States remained a passive onlooker, the people might have supported the mobs demanding unification of the North and South."

Also, early in the 1970's when the entire land of the country was filled with an ardent desire for reunification of the fatherland as the North-South dialogue was proceeding, the tricky and outrageous wretches instigated the puppets to frame up the so-called Yusin system, a system of North-South confrontation, a system of national division and a fascist system, thereby stifling the growing sentiment for the reunification of the fatherland in South Korea.

From the beginning, the U.S. imperialists had always been the most vicious disturber of North-South dialogue. It was the U.S. imperialists who said they welcomed the dialogue and yet poured cold water on the dialogue and created artificial obstacles by saying that the reunification of the Korean Peninsula should be accomplished by the United Nations. At the same time, it was the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, against the three-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which the North and the South noted in the joint statement, clamored that they would not withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and augmented the aggressive forces and went on a rampage in preparing for war.

In particular, at the start of the 1980's when the sentiment for democracy and reunification was rising to a new high in South Korea following the 26 October incident, the U.S. imperialists installed the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan to commit a massacre in Kwangju and ruthlessly quell the South Korean people's movement for reunification.

Because of the fiendish atrocities of the U.S. imperialists -- who said that the Kwangju citizens who clamored for justice on behalf of the country should be brought under control by iron fists, and who moved their huge aggressive forces of the Pacific region to the vicinity of South Korea to threaten and blackmail the people and mobilized tens of thousand of puppet troops who were under their control to commit an indiscriminate massacre by turning Kwangju into a sea of blood -- our nation is still grinding its teeth with indignation and the conscience of the world is continuing to curse.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' atrocious oppression of the reunification movement of the South Korean people, many political parties and public organizations have been buried and many patriots and people died with burning animosity.

Under the guns and swords of the bloody suppression of the U.S. imperialists, Messrs Kim Ku, Yo Un-hyong and Cho Pong-am, who set out on the road of the reunification of the fatherland, and Comrades Kim Chong-tae and Choe Hyong-ku and numerous other patriots were sacrificed ruthlessly. Even today, Kim Tae-chung, many other politicians and democratic personages, youths and students and religious people are suffering in prison and being arrested and imprisoned just because of their demand for reunification of the fatherland.

The outrageous crimes of the U.S. imperialists, who carried on the rule of bestial supression and atrocious massacres to quash the South Korean people's desire for reunification and stifle the reunification movement, show they are, indeed, fiendish murderers who do not hesitate to extinguish another nation so as to achieve their aggressive ambition.

To oppose the reunification of our country, the U.S. imperialists zealously egged the puppets on to antagonism and confrontation between fellow countrymen. It is a stereotyped method of aggression which the U.S. imperialists have continued to employ throughout history. They play others off against each other and fish in troubled waters.

In our country, too, with a wicked ambition to realize their aggressive plan by playing the Korean people off against each other, the U.S. imperialists, from the first day of their landing in South Korea, have continued to promote friction and distrust and to intensify confrontation among our people.

Every time we put forward fair and realistic reunification proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they instigate the puppets to oppose them and let them launch a wholesale propaganda campaign against us.

In particular, under the slogan of anticommunism, the U.S. imperialists have viciously whipped up confrontation between fellow countrymen. Anticommunism is the slogan of antagonism and confrontation which the U.S. imperialists made the South Korean puppets uphold to realize their aggressive ambition. They instigated anticommunist confrontation by saying that they would render unlimited support for all parties and factions and governments which oppose communism. According to this, the past and present South Korean puppets have declared anticommunism as a policy of state and promoted friction and confrontation within the nation by staging all kinds of anticommunist farces.

Under the slogan of anticommunism, the U.S. imperialists are leading the antagonism and confrontation within the nation even to military confrontation. On the pretext of balance of strength between the North and the South, they have continued to introduce up-to-date lethal weapons and operational equipment into South Korea and viciously schemed to instigate the puppets to confrontation.

Even at a time when the 4 July North-South joint statement was announced and the North and South were continuing the dialogue for peaceful reunification, they supported the puppets with dollars and weapons and egged them on to confrontation with us, while raving that the South Korean puppets should be helped to adopt a stand of strength through the modernization of the puppets forces.

What desperate efforts they make for North-South military confrontation is well illustrated by the fact that they gave a fabulous amount of military aid to the tune of more then $12.25 billion to the South Korean puppets over the 1948-81 period and by the fact they have aggravated the situation in our country by war exercises and military provocations more frequently committed recently through the mobilization of the puppets.

Due to such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who have fostered division and confrontation among fellow countrymen, upwards of 700,000 young and middle-aged people suffer disgrace in South Korea as a buffer against communism for the United States and nearly 10 million fellow countrymen, men and women, young and old, are falling victim to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war by being bound to civilian military organizations.

Originally, there were neither mutual distrust nor antagonistic relations among the Korean people who maintained homogeneous bloodlines. The tragic state that the sentiment of distrust and confrontation has come to exist within our nation and the North and the South have come to confront each other with their huge armed forces with a military demarcation line between them is the product of the wicked maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists scheming to play the Korean people off against each other.

If it had not been for the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference in internal affairs, our nation would never have been divided and there would never have been such a miserable situation where the people confront each other at gunpoint. All the internal problems of the nation could have been settled by the concentrated efforts of the people.

The history of the division of the nation clearly shows that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in South Korea and as long as their colonial rule continues, the reunification question -- the cherished desire of the nation -- and the internal problems of the nation can never be resolved.

The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and are making a desperate bid to create two Koreas for the permanent division of our country.

The disasters and misfortunes which our nation has suffered because of the nearly 40-year long division of the fatherland are beyond description. Because of the division of the country, it has been unable to achieve a unified development of the country, the people have been forced to live apart and are unaware of the whereabouts of their families and relatives, thus suffering indescribable agonies. The unified nature of the nation, which has a long history, is now withering away.

Should the nation's division, which has already caused unprecedented national tragedies, continue, how many great misfortunes and suffering this will bring!

The U.S. imperialists, however, are carrying out a wicked criminal scheme to create two Koreas with a view to dividing our nation once and for all. At the juncture of a momentous turn when a bright vista was opened for national reunification with the publication of the historic 4 July North-South joint statement, the U.S. imperialists challenged our nation's ardent desire for reunification by seeking two Koreas. In June 1973 they made the puppets publish the so-called 23 June special statement, the core of which was simultaneously entry into the United Nations, an open claim for two Koreas. As to their simultaneous entry into the United Nations, it was a criminal slogan to have two Koreas internationally legalized. To this wicked end, they babbled that legalizing the status of division on the Korean Peninsula is realistic and is an idea acceptable in the international political arena.

The U.S. imperialists have not only maneuvered to realize simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross recognition on the international stage in a bid to have two Koreas legalized, but also committed the unpardonable crime of building a concrete wall along the middle part of the territory.

Underlying all criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists against Korea's reunification are the U.S. troops in South Korea, the basic obstacle to national reunification. Having deployed tens of thousands of troops in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are militarily supporting the puppets who are rejected by the nation, driving them to the road of treachery, intimidating the South Korean people and obstructing reunification.

No matter what excuse and sophistory they may come up with, the U.S. imperialists cannot justify an illegal military occupation. No Korean has ever asked for the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. The South Korea-U.S. mutual defense pact cannot constitute grounds for the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea.

South Korea is a U.S. colony. The so-called Republic of Korea Government is merely a shield covering up their colonial rule. The pact concluded with a puppet regime -- which cannot represent the South Korean people for it is a neocolonial ruling system invented and maintained by the U.S. imperialists -- is illegal and the military occupation based on it cannot be justified. This is obvious.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea is a problem envisaged in the Korean Armistice Agreement and is decided upon in the resolution of the UN General Assembly. Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists have kept their forces in South Korea for nearly 40 years, refusing to withdraw them and even reinforcing them. This is a brazen aggressive act designed to occupy another's territory for an indefinite period.

The U.S. imperialists describe this arrogant act of aggression as something designed to ensure the suecurity of the Korean Peninsula and to protect someone. This shows the culmination of the brazenness and wickedness of Yankee imperialism. Have the U.S. imperialists -- for whom aggression and plunder is a part of life -- crept into another's territory, several thousand miles away across the ocean, to ensure the security of the Korean Peninsula and protect the South Korean people?

Their insidious intention is clearly revealed in their open claim that South Korea is strategically very important and the defense line for the interests of the United States can be protected only with U.S. ground forces in South Korea. Thus, the real purpose of the U.S. imperialists in talking so much about protection and security is to gratify their wild aggressive desire. Though they may put up different signboards -- ranging from ally to protection to security -- the U.S. imperialists have not changed their goal to hold onto South Korea indefinitely as a colonial military base of their own.

The distressing history of the division of our country which began in the 1940's, consequent upon the brigandish aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, has not come to an end in the 1980's. There exists the danger of permanent division.

The U.S. imperialist are, indeed, the Korean people's sworn enemy which has brought the tragic history of distress and disgrace of national division, previously unknown in the history of our nation spanning thousands of years, and the heinous enemy of national reunification which is running amok to obstruct the reunification of our country and create two Koreas.

Carrying the grievances and burning hatred of the Korean people suffering from tragic national division, we once again strongly denounce the condemnable crimes of the U.S. imperialists who have occupied half the fatherland and are viciously maneuvering to perpetuate our nation's division.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have taken the road of wicked crimes against the Korean people cannot go unscathed. They have already started to be humiliated by the South Korean people. Anti-U.S. sentiment is growing in South Korea. Angry voices demanding "Yankee, go home!" are louder. The Stars and Stripes that fluttered in the wind is being hauled down to the ground, trampled underfoot and burned.

The flames of anti-U.S. struggle which rose in Kwangju, Pusan, Seoul and elsewhere in South Korea are a manifestation of the South Korean people's protest against the aggressors and an expression of their surging indignation at the unpardonable crimes of the U.S. imperialists who have divided our country and have been obstructing its reunification for nearly 40 years.

To struggle to have the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from the fatherland, fanning the flames of anti-U.S. struggle of national salvation that rose in South Korea, is the noble duty of Korean people in the North and South.

Driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea ensures the reunification of the fatherland which the compatriots have been looking forward to and points to the road to independence, sovereignty and democracy which the South Korean people are so ardently longing for.

Korean compatriots at home and abroad who love the nation and desire reunification should wage a more powerful anti-U.S. struggle wherever they are to get the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdrawn and crush the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and manuevers for interference.

Another obstacle to reunification is the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has become a faithful servant to the U.S. imperialists and a frontman for their colonial rule, is an ugly traitor and atrocious murderer who clamps down on the South Korean people's righteous anti-U.S. struggle of national salvation.

United under the banner of reunification and national salvation, the South Korean people should carry out a bolder struggle to bring down traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Our nation's noble and patriotic cause against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and division and for establishment of a new Korea, reunified and independent, is sure to win!

Social Groups' Joint Statement

SK230503 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Statement issued 22 June by 18 DPRK social organizations on anti-U.S. struggle month]

[Text] Each year, designating the period from 25 June, the day when the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea, till 27 July, the day when the armistice agreement on the Korean war was concluded, as the month of the anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. imperialists aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, the world's peace-loving people have expressed their positive support and solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

On the occasion of the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, the entire Korean people extend deep thanks to governments, international democratic organizations, progressive political parties and social organizations and the world's peace-loving people for positively supporting their just struggle.

The month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle this year will be observed under circumstances in which the situation in Korea is reaching a higher pitch of strain than ever due to the U.S. imperialists' frenzied maneuvers to provoke a new war.

Thirty-two years have passed since the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea; 29 years have elapsed since the cease-fire. However, Korean reunification, which all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people seek, has not been realized and the truce has not been turned into a durable peace. This is totally attributable to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to perpetuate national division and provoke a new war.

Since the first days when the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, they have sought the aggressive purpose of conquering all of Korea and the whole world by adopting South Korea as their stepping stone and have converted the entire land of South Korea into a powder magazine for war and a military bridgehead.

The U.S. imperialists' frantic maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea are reaching an extreme, particularly this year. Because of this, a grave situation reminiscent of the time when the U.S. imperialists waged the war of aggression in Korea is being created in our country.

Instead of learning a due lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists are running amok, provoking a new war of aggression in Korea.

Babbling that the Korean peninsula is a region vital to U.S. interests, the U.S. Reagan administration has made violent remarks that, to defend the peninsula, it will neither decline to use armed force nor exclude the use of nuclear arms.

By sending countless war bosses to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have perfected tangible operational tactics to carry war plans into effect by holding South Korea-U.S. annual defense consultative meetings and South Korea-U.S. joint military councils with the puppets.

To further perfect preparations for provoking war, the U.S. imperialists have continuously staged large-scale military exercises. A good example is the Team Spirit '82 war exercise which was staged for 70 days from 13 February by mobilizing up-to-date combat equipment, including nuclear weapons, and large-scale armed forces numbering about 160,000. In terms of its content and nature, this vast war exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists was a test war and a preliminary war against the northern half of the republic.

From the outset of the new year, the U.S. imperialists worked out a new military buildup plan to introduce more forces of aggression into South Korea, and they are pushing ahead with it on a full scale. The U.S. imperialists deployed sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close support fighters, instituted a strategic air control command, doubled naval forces and added innumerable warships, including frigates and guided missile destroyers, in South Korea. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists armed the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea with 155-mm self-propelled howitzers and mobile missiles -- up-to-date lethal weapons -- which have never been provided to any unit stationed abroad. Moreover, they are continuously introducing modern equipment and weaponry, including various kinds of highly efficient artillery, sophisticated tanks and radar equipment into South Korea. In addition, they are scheming to drag neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles into South Korea and to deploy cruise missiles with the 7th Fleet.

The U.S. imperialists are rallying the South Korean puppets to the road of new war maneuvers and conspiring to make the Japanese reactionaries join a Korean war. They decided to transfer up-to-date Hawk missiles to the South Korean puppets this year. And the U.S. imperialists announced their contingency plan for supplying weapons to South Korean puppets and transferring ammunition worth $2 billion and other war materials to South Korea in an emergency without the approval of the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening to form the U.S.-Japanese-South Korea military alliance system and plotting to drag the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a Korean war under the pretext of studying a continuously triggered military provocation against the DPRK around the Military Demarcation Line, perpetrating espionage acts by more frequently than ever infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaisance plane deep into the territorial airspace of our republic.

Since the truce, cases of military provocation and of violation of the armistice agreement triggered by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, which have been officially protested by our side at the Military Armistice Commission, number no less than about 344,800; from January till May this year, they number about 10,000.

The development of the recent situation shows that the adventurous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to wage a new war in Korea are reaching a very grave stage and war may be triggered again in Korea at any moment by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists have been engrossed in new war provocation maneuvers, dragging armed forces of aggression on a large scale into South Korea. This is aimed at realizing their wild desire to attack the northern half of the republic, occupying South Korea as their colonial military base forever. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are trying to hide their crimes of aggression by clamoring about the hackneyed threat of southward invasion and the North's superiority in military power. The U.S. imperialists cannot hide their aggressive nature with any slanderous propaganda.

It is too clear that if a war breaks out in Korea again it will develop into a worldwide nuclear war and, accordingly, mankind will suffer the innumerable, terrible ravages of war.

We sternly condemn the schemes by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for provoking a new war, recognizing them as a challenge to the entire Korean people and to the peace-loving people of the world who desire peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and as a threat to peace in Asia and the world.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and accelerating a new war are the very ringleaders heightening tension in Korea, hindering peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and forcing the tragedy of national division upon the Korean people over 37 long years.

To remove the danger of a new war in Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the United Nations Command in South Korea should be dismantled and all foreign troops stationed under the UN flag should be withdrawn from South Korea as demanded by the resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stay in South Korea, the danger of war in Korea cannot be eliminated and the country cannot be reunified independently.

The attitude of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea will be the touchstone determining the future of the reunification of Korea.

Seven years have already passed since the 30th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement. This resolution adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly was a just one reflecting the demands of the era of independence and the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. Nevertheless, far from implementing this just resolution, the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their occupation of South Korea and are running wild to trigger a new war behind the scenes, while clamoring as if their presence in South Korea were contributing to peace on the Korean Peninsula.

That the U.S. imperialist aggression forces have tried to justify their occupation of South Korea, while still calling themselves UN forces today when a quarter of a century has already passed since the armistice agreement was signed, is indeed unpardonable and anachronistic. It is already known that the so-called UN forces in South Korea are just nominal and that they are U.S. forces wearing the hats of the UN forces.

The United Nations should block the U.S. imperialists' schemes to justify their aggression forces' occupation of South Korea under unwarranted pretexts and should take practical measures for making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea.

No matter what reasons and pretexts they may use, the U.S. imperialists cannot justify their occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should take off the hat of the UN forces and withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along all of their aggression weapons, including nuclear weapons, as demanded by the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly. At the same time, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop the treasonous act of begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces and of indiscreetly running wild to trigger a new war, keeping in step with the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

Once the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean people can solve the question of national reunification independently and peacefuly.

The DPRK has constantly made all possible sincere efforts to eliminate the danger of war in Korea, to guarantee a durable peace there, to end the tragedy of national division and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date. The most reasonable and realistic way to achieve national reunification independently and peacefully is to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate their existing ideas and systems.

The Korean people's struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and to reunify the fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo has enjoyed absolute support from the peace-loving people of the world.

The entire Korean people will more vigorously struggle, firmly rallying around the great national united front under the banner of national reunification, and surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification by making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Korean people's struggle for making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is linked with the sacred struggle of the peoples of the world for opposing imperialism and colonialism and for achieving peace, national independence and social progress. This is also one of important problems closely related to our peace and stability.

We express our firm conviction that in this anti-U.S. joint struggle month from 25 June through 27 July the governments of all countries, international democratic organizations, political parties and public organizations of all countries and the peace-loving people of the world will express more active support and solidarity of the Korean people's sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by resolutely condemning the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their schemes for a new war through various forms and methods and by waging a broad anti-U.S. joint struggle in the international arena to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea;
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;
The Union of the Agricultural Working People of Korea
The Democratic Women's Union of Korea;
The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;
The Korean Journalists Union;
The General Federation of Korean Workers in Industry and Technology;
The Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North;
The Korean Christians Federation;
The Central Guidance Committee of Korean Chondoism;
The Korean Buddhist Federation;
The Democratic Lawyers Association;
The Korean Students Committee;
The Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People;
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity;
The Korean National Committee for Protection of Peace;
22 June 1982; Pyongyang

Photo Exhibit Opens

SK230031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 23 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition and film show were arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on June 22 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

Present there were Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and cultural officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

The participants saw photographs on display and appreciated a Korean feature film.

FURTHER ON PRC MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTURE

SK221622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, left here today by air after paying an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Thousands of working people in the city and People's Army soldiers sent off the delegation at the airport with warm cheers.

Present at the airport to see off the delegation were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of peoples armed forces; director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Tae Byong-ryol, Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Yi Yong-ik, Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Yi Ul-sol, KPA Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-nok and Kim Il-chol, KPA Major General Choe Sang-uk and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk who are members of the WPK Central Committee; General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol, KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other KPA generals.

He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang; Wang Jian, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission; and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission, were also present at the airport.

A farwell function took place at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China, Comrade Geng Biao, in company with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed an honour guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

SHANGHAI AMITY GROUP TOURS PANMUNJOM VILLAGE

SK221116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, toured Panmunjom on June 21.

The guests went round the room where the armistice talks were held, the hall where the armistice agreement was signed and the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission.

After the inspection, the head of the delegation said that the Chinese people would always support the Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

He expressed the conviction that the Korean people would achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song. The delegation made a round of dwelling houses in the Changgwang Street on June 20.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION TOASTS KIM CHONG-IL

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 23 (KCNA) — The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] arranged a party at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of June 22 for the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Vice-Chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee Mun Pyong-nok spoke first at the party.

He referred to the big successes made by the fraternal Chinese working class and people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic.

We, he said, fully support the nine-point proposition and policy of the Chinese Government for reunifying the country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and express firm solidarity with the Chinese working class in the just struggle for the reunification of the whole country.

He proposed a toast to the strengthening and development of the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese working classes and peoples, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and to the good health and long life of the dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Han Ronghua, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, pointed to the constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the working classes of the two countries.

He said: We rejoice over the shining successes made by the Korean people and workers under the correct leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the workers' party of Korea in the fulfilment of the second 7-year plan through the vigorous three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

We hold that the question of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference according to the national reunification policy put forward by President Kim Il-song.

The United States must stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique discontinue the criminal acts in stifling democracy and obstructing the reunification of the country.

He proposed a toast to the constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Chinese and Korean peoples and workers, to the good health and longevity of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the good health of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Present at the party were chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee Kim Pong-chu and other personages.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION 20 JUNE

SK210130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 20 received the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction of the Republic of Cuba.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk were on hand. Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Pyongyang Reception

SK220438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 22 (KCNA) -- Head of the Cuban Government delegation Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction of the Republic of Cuba, arranged a party on June 21 at the Ongnyu Restaurant upon the conclusion of the delegation's Korean visit. Invited to the party were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Hyong-u, Chong Chang-yol and other personages concerned.

Present there were the members of the Cuban Government delegation and Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, ambassador, and officials, of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

Vice-President Jose Lopez Moreno spoke first at the party. He said: I saw with a deep impression that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had been reduced to ruins due to the U.S. imperialists aggression has been turned into a beautiful and prosperous country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and successes registered by the Korean people in the struggle for attaining the new long-range objectives set forth at the sixth congress of the party and carrying out the vast tasks of the second seven-year plan.

Noting that the delegation had the great honour of having been received by respected comrade President Kim Il-song, he stressed: We paid high tribute to him for his devoted services to the peoples cause and for his personal sympathy and revolutionary solidarity with our people's struggle.

Though Cuba and Korea are far away from each other geographically, the two peoples are closely united through the struggle for defending the historic cause of the oppressed and exploited people and working class and against imperialism, the common enemy, and on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Wishing the Korean people greater successes in the struggle for the building of a new society, he reaffirmed the invariable support of the Cuban people to the Korean peoples struggle for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next. He said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes of the fraternal Cuban people and heartily wish them great successes in their struggle for carrying out the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

Referring to the traditional relations of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cuba, he sressed that the Korean people will as ever advance, joining hands with the fraternal Cuban people, and extend invariable support and encouragement to them in their just struggle for defending the revolutionary gains from the repeated aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, building socialism and taking back Guantanamo, their sacred territory.

The attendants toasted the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Cuba, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

Delegation Departs

SK221548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the council of ministers and minister of construction of the Republic of Cuba, left here for home on June 22 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Tu-yong, Pak Chung-kuk and other personages concerned and Cuban ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK211549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) — A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba arrived in Pyongyang on June 21 by plane.

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULARIA

SK221551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) — The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, returned home on June 22 by plane after visiting Bulgaria to attend the commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

It was met at the airport by Comrades So Chol and Hwang Chang-yop and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-Kyong.

Bulgarian Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and an official of his embassy and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

The delegation left Sofia on June 20, concluding its Bulgarian visit. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, Yordan Golemanov, deputy head of the Foreign Policy and Inernational Relations Department of the party Central Committee, and personages concerned.

Korean Ambassador to Bulgaria Cho Sang-muk and officials of his embassy were also at the airport.

DKP, KNP LEADERS DEMAND IMMEDIATE CABINET SHAKEUP

SK220212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The floor leaders of three major political parties met at the National Assembly yesterday to discuss ways of realizing the contents of the recent "political summit."

Yi Chong-chang, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said his opposition counterparts called for "swift measures" to heal the trauma of the recent curb loan scandal as agreed at the political summit. Yi said he will relay the opposition demand to his party and the government.

Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said the contents of the political summit should be translated into reality to settle "perturbed popular sentiments" and save the difficult situation facing the nation.

Im and Yi Tong-ching, floor leader of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP), demanded the immediate replacement of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chun-song, Minister of Finance Na Ung-Pea, Minister of Justice Chong Chi-kun and Ministers of Education Yi Kyu-Ho.

The DKP floor leader also said he is ready to meet his DJP counterpart as often as possible to achieve what he called political revitalization. The floor leaders agreed in the meantime to postpone the agriculture-fisheries committee session slated for today until late this week or early next week. The postponement is designed to enable committee members to make inspection tours of drought-hit areas in the country, the DJP floor leader said.

DKP TO SET UP PANELS ON LOAN SCANDAL, ELECTIONS

SK230243 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) decided yesterday in principle to establish two different special committees, which will be empowered to probe the real picture of the recent massive loan-bill scandal and to deal with the revision of election laws, respectively. The decision to do so was endorsed in the party's Executive Council meeting. At the same time, the council members strongly called upon party President Rep. Yu Chi-Song to take the initiative in realizing what was handled during the talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and party leaders at Chongwadae.

The council meeting entrusted Yu to deal with affairs concerning the establishment of the two DKP ad hoc panels. DKP spokesman Rep. Kim Chin-pae indicated, however, that the projected probe committee might be formed with lawmakers from the Korea National Party (KNP), and a parliamentary fraternal group of splinter party members and independents as its members, if the two concurred with the idea.

Referring to the necessity of setting up a select panel to deliberate the election system, he said that his party considered amending election laws, including the presidential election law as prerequisite to the so-called peaceful transfer of power.

MINISTER YI CHIN-HUI HITS PRESS 'ATTITUDE'

SK221032 Soul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Speech by Yi Chin-Hui, ROK culture, public information minister at opening session of mass communications seminar sponsored by the Korean Newspaper Editors' Association held in Kyongju on 19 June]

[Excerpts] Dear responsible personnel from editorial and information fields:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity of expressing my opinion about the current questions regarding the press.

We are very sorry to find that some sectors of our press blindly believe in the classic press role of negation and resistance and try to act in accordance with this belief.

It is difficult to deny that some of the local press maintain a subjective attitude in news coverage and editorials, which may damage the people's trust in the government and drive the government to a crisis. Such an attitude is extremely dangerous in light of national security. We cannot but call the press irresponsible and even blind of the fact that it has paid no heed to the horrible national misfortune which can be caused by such an attitude.

It has been less than a year since we launched the Fifth Republic after settling the period of confusion caused by the 26 October incident.

We are assigned important tasks to achieve a modern national state in the 1980's by overcoming the economic crisis which has prevailed since the late 1970's. In the event that another chaos is caused and the constitutional government is discontinued, it is as clear as day how terrible the national crisis would be.

I believe that our primary task is to stabilize the current government of the Fifth Republic. This is for the benefit of the nation, not just for the present regime.

The government and all the people should not neglect the cause of the crisis at any rate. I believe that the press also agrees with this.

Never before has there been such an urgency as today when the national unity, the stability of the government and our resolution to overcome the difficulties of the transitional period are required. I ask the press to sagaciously act by assuming such a demand of the times as its own mission.

Thank you.

BROADCASTING CENTER PLANNED FOR OLYMPICS

SK221020 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government plans to build a large state-of-the-art broadcasting center with international capabilities as part of its preparations for the 1988 summer Olympic games in Seoul.

An official at the state-run Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) said Tuesday that the projected center will control the country's existing broadcasting networks during the Olympic games.

Equipped with closed circuit and multiple sound TV facilities, the broadcasting center will be able to provide worldwide media organizations covering the games with the best possible services, including film editingand production and direct transmission to their home countries.

The closed circuit TV system, linking wired service lines between a control room and 43 sites throughout Korea, will make it possible to monitor other sports events while simultaneously viewing live competiion. The multiple sound TV system will enable spectators from different countries to watch televised sports events in languages they understand, the official explained.

The KTA has started a basic feasibility study of the plan by securing expanded channels, seeking changes in frequencies and purchasing modern telecasting facilities. Test operations are expected to begin next year. The official said the government is considering two plans for financing the center. One plan calls for constructing the center with

private funds and placing it under private ownership after the Olympic games are completed. Under the second plan, the center would be paid for with government money and managed by a public broadcasting organization when the Olympiad is over.

The broadcasting center will be equipped with editing and production rooms, video tape recording rooms, coordination rooms and studios. It will telecast every sports event to the world through a telecommunication satellite.

The most likely location of the center will be Chamsil Sports Complex or Yoido Island, both in Seoul, the official said.

LONG-TERM STEPS URGED TO BOOST ECONOMY

SK200324 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) says that a series of economy-invigorative measures such as reduction of interest rates carried out by the government recently were only temporary remedies and could not strengthen the business structure fundamentally.

In a private economic white paper released yesterday, the FKI said that the government should map out long-term measures to stimulate the national economy and to redress the distorted domestic economic structure to achieve a successful second economic takeoff.

The weakening business structures of domestic enterprises were mainly attributable to accumulated ill effects created by the government-led economic policy during the past years, the white paper pointed out.

The FKI said that the government should concert all its efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises through expanding exports improving profitability and developing new technology.

The government should expand effective investment, maintain a 10 percent commodity price increase rate and invigorate the market economy, the FKI added.

Emphasizing the need to remove the imbalance among business, the FKI remarked that the government should increase demand on the domestic market and establish a privately-led economic system which could maximize economic effectiveness to improve the distorted economic structure.

The white paper urged the government to reduce the deficit in the international balance of payments through positively bringing up domestic industries which could produce items that Korea had imported.

NEGOTIATIONS REDUCE CRUDE OIL RESERVES

SK230742 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's crude oil glut will dry up shortly because Korean oil importers have cut their combined import volume from 616,000 barrels per day on a contract basis to 500,000 barrels, an Energy-Resources Ministry official said Wednesday.

The reductions came after months of negotiations between the country's five oil refining companies and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Ecuador and the United Arab Emirates.

As the five companies' daily refining production declined to 400,000 barrels, a little more than half their capacity of 790,000 barrels, they opened negotiations with oil-producing countries in March to reduce their oil imports.

The official said that even though the new import levels are higher than the current refining production, the surplus will be fully consumed because oil demand rises considerably in the winter season and crude oil shipment dates can be readjusted at any time. Korea imports crude oil from 12 countries.

ROK SEEKS BREAK IN JAPANESE LOAN TALKS DEADLOCK

SK220339 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 22 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok met with Japanese Ambassador to Korea, Toshikazu Maeda, Tuesday in Seoul apparently to discuss Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans.

Details of the r half-hour meeting were not announced, but sources at the Foreign Ministry said the Yi explained Seoul's new position to break the deadlock in the issue.

"The Korean side offered a new proposal to settle the issue, including an increase in Japan's official development assistance fund in the loan proposals," according to the sources.

The sources said that the Korean Government has been "working on more positive and flexible measures for the solution of the issue since Yi took over as foreign minister."

The Japanese Government sent Gensuke Yanagiya, deputy minister for foreign affairs, to Seoul in late April to offer a counter proposal to Korea's six billion dollar request.

Yanagiya offered a total of four billion dollars -- 1.5 billion in low interest ODA loans and the remainder in loans from the Japanese Export-Import Bank.

Negotiations have been at a standstill since the eruption of Korea's curb loan scandal in May.

7 COMMUNIST COUNTRIES GRANTED 'BENEFICIAL DUTIES'

SK230740 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 23 (YONHAP) -- The government will grant beneficial duties on commodities from seven communist and 11 other countries effective Wednesday (June 23) in line with its diplomatic policy to keep its doors open to all countries on the globe.

"Beneficial duties" refer to the duty rates which are unilaterally lowered for countries other than the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the countries eligible for the "most-favored nation" treatment.

The Finance Ministry announced Wednesday that it has decided to levy less tariffs and lower basic duty rates on merchandise from those countries, including Mainland China and the Soviet Union.

The other countries which will be affected under the new measures are East Germany, Bulgaria, Albania, Mongolia, Vietnam, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Iraq, Djibouti, Butan, Guinea, Comoros, West Samoa, Nauru, and Vanuatu. Until now, Korea has granted favorable duties to 26 countries, including Saudi Arabia and Libya.

Wednesday's additions brought up the number of the nations eligible for the beneficial duties to 44, covering 214 commodities.

A ministry official said the government's action is designed to show its willingness to expand trade with all communist bloc countries.

PRC MAP CLAIMS TERRITORY ON MT. PAEKTU

SK220602 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] A map covering Mt. Paektu published by the Management Bureau of Environment Preservation of Mt. Changbaishan in Jilin Province of Communist China, in which the northern half of the crater lake of Mt. Paektu is indicated as Communist Chinese territory, was recently released to academic circles.

This fact, which strongly indicates that the North Korean puppets have lost a considerable part of the crater lake, is shocking news. This shocking fact was released in a treatise by Mr. Yang Tae-chin, researcher at the Research Institute on North Korean Affairs, under the tile "A study on the Sino-Soviet Border Dispute" published early this month as a booklet issued by the Research Institute on Unification of Yongnam University.

In the treatise, Mr. Yang Tae-chin introduces a map covering Mt. Paektu and the contents of a booklet titled "Environmental Preservation" published in Communist China in May 1975.

According to the treatise, the booklet covers the internal matters of Communist China and its release to foreign countries is prohibited.

In a map in the booklet, the border marker is clearly drawn in the middle of the crater lake.

CHOSON ILBO CRITICAL OF U.S. EMBASSY VISA PROCEDURES

SK230830 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Jun 82 p 11

[Excerpts] It takes only a dozen hours to cross the Pacific. It takes only 2 to 3 days to get a passport from the government once all necessary documents are ready. However, it is not easy to get a visa for a trip to the United States.

The reason is not because of the strict and complicated procedures for examining the application for a visa at the American Embassy but because of the acceptance of limited numbers of applications for visas due to what the American Embassy says is a "shortage of manpower" to deal with visa applications:

From 0400, before dawn, a long line of people forms in front of the gate of the Consular Section of the American Embassy located in Susong-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul. These are people who wait to apply for a visa for their trip to the United States. They stay up all night on the street in front of the gate to submit their applications for a visa to the Consular Section, which opens at 0830.

The line of people normally begins to form in the early evening. Around 2200, people start to gather in front of the gate of the consular section and the number of people increases normally to 20 to 25 by at midnight. Around 0400, taxis descend upon the gate, and the people who stayed for a brief sleep at nearby hotels or inns start to gather in front of the section. Thus, the gate of the consular section is crowded with a long line of 70 to 80 people.

However, approximately 20 to 30 out of these 70 to 80 people fail to submit their applications for a visa, and many people who come to the consular section in the morning also fail to submit their applications for a visa.

This is the first gateway which those people who want to make a trip to the United States have to confront. It is a desolate scene. Of course, the American Embassy has a difficult situation of its own. That is to say, it has a shortage of manpower to deal with the overflowing applications.

In April and October 1981, our Foreign Ministry revised the law on passports. As a result, the number of applications for passports has grown rapidly and at the same time the number of applications for visas at the American Embassy has doubled.

Believing that the number of those who entered the United States with tourist visas and who have stayed there illegally is on the increase, the American Embassy has decided to screen the visa applications more strictly. Due to NEWSWEEK's recent report on illegal issuance of visas at the American Embassy in Seoul and the recent moves by the U.S. government to alter the immigration policy, the examination of visa applications at the American Embassy has intensified.

Aside from the situation at the American Embassy, the present procedures for receiving the visa applications at the American Embassy cannot be regarded as reasonable for those people who have to stay up all night on the street to submit their applications.

Some people say that they feel insulted, disgraced and humiliated to stand in line and stay up all night. Many people wonder why the U.S. Government, which is known as a reasonable one, has not taken any measures to rectify such a situation.

In connection with the difficulties in getting a visa from the American Embassy, some people express discontent with our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while urging it to engage in diplomatic negotiations.

To this, the Foreign Ministry authorities say: "The ministry has requested several times that the American Embassy establish a more rapid visa issuance system to meet the increasing numbers of passports at the ministry. The ministry expects the situation at the American Embassy to improve."

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ALLOWED TO ISSUE PASSPORTS

SK230203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean cabinet Tuesday authorized six provincial governments to issue passports beginning Jun. 1, 1983.

The five remaining provincial governments will be empowered to issue passports beginning Jan. 1, 1984, according to the cabinet decision.

Provincial governments in Kangwon, South and North Chungchong, South and North Cholla, and Cheju, as well as the two cities of Pusan and Taegu will be able to issue all kinds of passports except those for diplomats and government officials at the beginning of next year.

Pusan and Taegu will issue passports for applicants from South and Kyongsang Provinces until the two provinces begin issuing passports one year later.

For Seoul city, Inchon city and Kyonggi Province, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to issue passports until those provincial governments issue their own passports beginning Jan. 1, 1984.

To implement the new measures, designed to save provincial applicants' expenses and time, the Foreign Ministry will install computer terminals at the provincial governments and computerize the identity checking process.

PRC CITIZENS DEPORTED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

OW221820 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1728 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 June (MONTSAME) -- At the decision of the competent authorities, Chinese citizens Hou Shih-shan, his son Hou Pei and others were deported from the MPR. These persons were caught profiteering and selling drugs (narcotics) and organising illegal gambling dens.

In this connection the ULAANBAATARYN MEDEE newspaper says that a majority of Chinese hua ciao in Mongolia evade socially beneficial labour, being engaged in illegal profiteering.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS TSEDENBAL

OW230259 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1726 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 22 (MONTSAME) -- A Czechoslovak military delegation headed by the C.S.S.R. National Defense Minister Martin Dzur, general of the army, arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the M.P.R. defence minister.

The Czechoslovak military delegation was received by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural.

UNEN CARRIES PELJEE ARTICLE ON CEMA COOPERATION

OW120137 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 7 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolia's active participants in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has become an important factor of accelerating the rates of the socialist construction on the Mongolian soil, M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, MPR permanent representative to the CMEA, writes in the Mongolian daily UNEN in an article dedicated to the 20th anniversary since the MPR has become a CMEA member.

Today there is not a branch in Mongolia's economy in which the fruits of co-operation of fraternal countries would not be felt, M. Peljee stresses.

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic render significant assistance in promoting a steady growth in agricultural production, in strengthening its material and technical basis. In these 20 years large fodder enterprises, mechanized dairy farms, bloodstock farms, land-reclamation systems and virgin land state farms have been built with their help.

In the last 20 years more than 160 enterprises have been built and many of operating ones have been reconstructed and expanded with the help of fraternal countries. As a result, the fuel-power and mining industries, the industry of construction and construction materials are being developed at accelerated rates.

In the 20 years past the country's gross national product has trebled and the national income has risen 3.5 times.

further deepening of the co-operation with the socialist countries, M. Peljee stresses in conclusion, is of decisive significance in implementing the party tasks of building the material-technical basis of socialism in the MPR and turning the country into an industrial-agrarian state.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION MEMBERS CALL ON MINISTERS

BK181454 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Members of the delegation which accompanied the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Pal Losonczi, and his wife Madame Losonczi, this morning paid courtesy calls on ministers and deputy ministers.

At 1000, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Information Bureau Zsolt Bajnok, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Vencel Hazi, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dr Tibor Melega and other delegation members visited the Foreign Ministry annex and called on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. Present together with Minister U Chit Hlaing at the meeting were Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Phr and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry.

At 1045, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa and a party called on Minister U Ye Gaung at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Ministers U Kyaw Htein and U Hlaing Myint, and heads of departments concerned. Also at 1045, Chairman of the HPR Council of Ministers Information Bureau Zsolt Bajnok and a party called on Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint at the Ministry of Information. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Information Minister U Aung Htay, Deputy Culture Minister U Hla Pe, Deputy Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Paw Thein, Deputy Health Minister Col Tun Hla Pau and Deputy Education Minister U Hla Shwe.

Similarly, the visiting Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr Vencel Hazi, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn while the visiting Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, Dr Tibor Melega, called on Deputy Trade Minister U Khin Maung Yi at the ministries concerned this morning.

Visit Ends 21 June

BK210720 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Madame Losonczi and members of his delegation who began a 5-day official visit to Burma beginning on 17 June at the invitation of the President and State Council Chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, left Rangoon Airport by special plane at 1020 today.

The visiting president, his wife and delegation were seen off at Rangoon Airport by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu and Madame San Yu; State Council members headed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and wives of State Council members; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Chairman of the Council of People's Justices U Maung Maung Kyaw Win; Chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys U Myint Maung; Chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U San Maung; deputy prime ministers and their wives; members of the Council of Ministers; ambassadors headed by dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and British Ambassador C.L. Booth and their wives; Burmese Ambassador to Hungary U Hla Swe; Hungarian Ambassador to Burma Janos Veres and his wife; and heads of diplomatic missions in Rangoon.

When the visiting president and his wife were on the steps of the plane, they warmly bid farewell to the President and Madame San Yu and other state leaders who came to see them off. Before entering the plane, the visiting president and his wife again waved to the state leaders to bid farewell.

SIHANOUK APPEALS FOR ARMS TO FREE KAMPUCHEA

BK221206 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Jun (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the newly-formed coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, today appealed to all peace-loving countries for arms to help liberate Cambodia from Vietnamese occupation troops.

He said Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had personally assured him of more military aid once the coalition government was set up. "I do not talk of war, but all peace-loving countries should give us arms to free our country," he added.

The 60-year-old prince was speaking at a joint press conference, following the signing of the coalition accord, with Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, leaders of the other two factions in the coalition.

Prince Sihanouk said there are about 5,000 of his men inside Cambodia, of whom 3,000 were armed and equipped by the Chinese. "I can expect more military aid from China, but that won't do. The United States and other countries also should give us arms besides humanitarian aid," he said.

Prince Sihanouk stressed that the coalition leaders would rely on increased guerrilla activity, political and economic pressure to bring about a withdrawal of the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

He said Vietnam, which was trying to "colonise" the country, gave them no other choice. As patriots, they had formed the coalition and "our struggle is a question of life and death of the Cambodian people."

He denounced the Vietnamese, with whom he had cooperated at one time, as "most ungrateful and very immoral."

He recalled his futile efforts in recent years to solve the Cambodian problem, but Hanoi rejected all his approaches.

Prince Sihanouk said he wrote three letters to Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The third one was returned to him, unopened.

VODK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN STATEMENT ON COALITION

BK221316 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Statement issued 22 June by Khieu Samphan on formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved compatriots; dear comrades-in-arms, cadres and combatants in all localities, ministries, departments and battlefields:

As all compatriots and comrades-in-arms are well aware, since 1979 the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of our Kampuchean race have sowed untold destruction and great misery on our nation and people. Due, however, to the struggle waged by all the beloved compatriots and comrades-in-arms under the leadership of our Democratic Kampuchean Government -- which dares to make all kinds of sacrifices for the survival of our Kampuchean nation, people and race -- the situation we faced in 1979, which was very difficult, has improved gradually to the point of becoming favorable, as now the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators are facing a total and complete impasse. Strategically, they will lose in the end.

Following the efforts made by our Democratic Kampuchean side in the past more than 3 years in order to mobilize our people and national forces to fight and drive out the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] has now been formed.

That is, the joint declaration on the formation of CGDK was signed by our Democratic Kampuchean side. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's side and His Excellency Son Sann's side in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 22 June 1982.

This is the great desire of our PDFGNUK, our Democratic Kampuchean Government, our people and our comrades-in-arms who want to see and have our entire Kampuchean nation and people unite in order to increase the forces for fighting and driving all the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators out of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

For this reason, our Democratic Kampuchean side will strive to implement this declaration on the formation of this Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea giving this declaration a concrete form in order to increase the forces for fighting and driving out the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy and liberating our Kampuchean nation, people and fatherland.

As for Democratic Kampuchea, we will still preserve our organization and continue to hold aloft the banner of struggle to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators with a firm spirit of patriotism and zeal. We will continue to fulfill our tasks in all localities, ministries, departments and battlefields, both in the front and in the rear, as we have done for the past more than 3 years and as we are currently doing.

On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean government, I pay homage to the souls of our compatriots and comrades-in-arms who have sacrificed their lives on all battlefields for the survival of our nation, fatherland and race. The lofty heroism and outstanding feats of those compatriots and comrades who have sacrificed their lives will always remain in the history of Kampuchea and in our hearts as a model and an encouragement for all of us to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors until all of them are driven out of Kampuchea.

On the same occasion, I wholeheartedly praise all the compatriots and comrades-in-arms who have struggled and are struggling valiantly and fulfilling tasks on each battlefield, launching all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and winning victories every day, with firm confidence in the final and permanent victory over the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan; Democratic Kampuchea, 22 June 1982

COALITION LEADERS LEAVE KUALA LUMPUR

Sihanouk Leaves for Penang

BK230435 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (AFP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia's new anti-Vietnamese coalition government, left here today for the resort island of Penang, northwestern Malaysia, to visit former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Prince Sihanouk, who yesterday signed an historic coalition government pact with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and nationalist chief Son Sann, will spend two days in Penang at the invitation of the tunku whom he described as a "very close friend."

The two men first met in the 1960's when Prince Sihanouk was head of state and the tunku prime minister.

After his stay in Penang, Prince Sihanouk said he would head for Bangkok before returning to his homeland which he has not seen since his hasty departure from Phnom Penh "in a Chinese plane" as Vietnamese troops marched into the Cambodian capital.

He said the commander-in-chief of his own faction, In Tam, had already prepared "a small headquarters" in the Cambodian zone controlled by his 5,000 armed men.

Mr In Tam said yesterday he expected Prince Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs in the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Son Sann, the premier, to formally announce the establishment of the new government "somewhere on Cambodian soil" around July 1.

Sihanouk Travel Plans

BK230631 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Mr. In Tam told AFP that Prince Sihanouk would not, contrary to what he had earlier said, fly directly to Bangkok after his stay in Penang.

Mr. In Tam, commander-in-chief of forces loyal to the prince, said the new president would leave Penang on Friday for Beijing, possibly via Hong Kong. "There are some Cambodians in Hong Kong who want him to stay there for a while. I don't know if he will agree," he added.

Mr. In Tam said security and protocol had to be finalized before Prince Sihanouk could travel to Thailand, a country which he last visited over 30 years ago.

Mr. In Tam, a premier in the Lon Nol government which toppled Prince Sihanouk with U.S. backing, said the new president would first go to Beijing and may fly back to Pyongyang, his exile home, to brief North Korean President Kim Il-song on the just-ended Cambodian resistance summit here.

Mr. In Tam was leaving here later today for Bangkok.

Khieu Samphan Leaves for Bangkok

BK230915 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is president under the coalition government agreement, arrived in Penang this morning for a 2-day visit at the invitation of the former Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman. The prince told newsmen that he had not met the tengku since 1964 when he visited Malaysia.

The leader of the Khmer Rouge, Mr Khieu Samphan left for Bangkok this afternoon. He was seen off by the chief protocol officer, Datuk Abdul Malik.

VODK CARRIES COALITION GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT

BK230308 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea at 2330 GMT on 22 June carries an announcer-read 9-minute "Declaration of the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea version has been compared with the Hong Kong AFP item entitled "Text of Coalition Government Agreement" published in the 21 June 82 Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on pages H 1 - H 2 and found to be identical.

SUPREME COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON DUTY OF ARMY

BK221418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1200 GMT 22 Jun 82

["Statement of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on the Deputy of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Guerrillas To Unite With All of the Kampuchean People in Continuing To Attack the Vietnamese Le Duan Genocidal Aggressors Until Final Victory" -- dated 22 June; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades-in-arms, respected and beloved compatriots:

For the past four dry seasons and nearly four rainy seasons, our comrades-in-arms of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas -- closely united with the Kampuchean people throughout the country -- have fought most valiantly and overcome all kinds of difficulty under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government headed by His Excellency Khieu Samphan in the struggle against the extremely insolent and savage Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors.

Dear comrades and compatriots, from first-hand experience you know how endlessly painful, harrowing and heart-rending the devastation and ruination have been that the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of our Kampuchean race have wreaked on our Kampuchean nation and people since 1979. Thanks to the struggle of all comrades-in-arms and beloved compatriots -- daring to make all kinds of sacrifices for the survival of the Kampuchean race, nation and people -- the extremely desperate situation in 1979, however, has developed gradually to the point that it is excellent at present. In fact, on the battlefields throughout Kampuchea since the end of the 1980-81 dry season, the Vietnamese enemy Le Duan genocidal aggressors have found themselves in a complete and total impasse. Strategically speaking, the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors are in a position of defeat.

This is a wonderful achievement made possible thanks to the high sense of heroism and patriotism of all of our comrades-in-arms in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, both at the front and in the rear, and of all of our Kampuchean people.

Therefore, on this occasion, the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas would like to pay tribute to the glorious memory of our comrades-in-arms and compatriots who sacrificed their lives for the survival and perpetuation of the Kampuchean nation, people and race.

The feats of arms of these comrades-in-arms and compatriots are inscribed forever in the history of Kampuchea, remain always in the hearts of those of our comrades-in-arms and compatriots who are fighting against the Vietnamese enemy Le Duan genocidal aggressors and will always be the model and encouragement for all of us to continue upholding the banner of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese genocidal aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchea to the last man, until our country and people are liberated once and for all and until our Kampuchean race is saved forever.

Wholehearted respect and praise is due to all beloved combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, both at the front and in the rear, and to all esteemed and beloved compatriots who have fought and are fighting valiantly to fulfill their duty on their respective battlefields, attacking the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors in all forms, surmounting all kinds of difficulties and advancing toward seizing daily victories with firm confidence in the final and permanent victory over the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors!

Under the current circumstances, a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has been established. Our Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK] and our Democratic Kampuchean Government have had a political program and have conducted activities to rally the national forces and Kampuchean people from all social strata in order to increase forces every day, every month and every year to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors.

It was because of this political program of the PDFGNUK and the policy of the Democratic Kampuchean Government that during the past more than 3 years we have been able to achieve the union of the national and people's forces throughout Kampuchea and to score one victory after another, turning the extremely desperate situation into an excellent situation at present.

At the same time, because of the efforts and perseverance of our Democratic Kampuchean Government in overcoming difficulties and endeavoring repeatedly to make contact with the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the party of His Excellency Son Sann since 1979, there is now a positive result. This is, the party of Democratic Kampuchea of His Excellency Khieu Samphan and the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the party of His Excellency Son Sann have agreed to unite with the aim of increasing the Kampuchean national forces to drive all of the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors out of Kampuchea as explained in the joint declaration on the formation of the coalition government which was signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982.

Our Democratic Kampuchean party -- always upholding our glorious traditional spirit of patriotism and adhering to the political program of the great union to mobilize all national forces and Kampuchean people to drive out all Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors from Kampuchea -- will resolutely abide by this declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government both in essence and in concrete action.

Our Democratic Kampuchean party considers the essence of the declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government as a sacred law and charter binding our Great National Union of Kampuchea in order to increase the forces to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors in all forms until they are completely driven out of Kampuchea.

As for all of us in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, we continue to retain our organization, to maintain our traditions of valiant struggle forever and to keep and carry on our combat activities against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors even more vigorously through our guerrilla warfare and people's war lines. Also, we will continue to spare no efforts in holding aloft the combat banner to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors even more effectively during the present rainy season, in the coming dry season and in the seasons to come by displaying a lively sense of independence, mastery, creativity and initiative until we achieve final victory over the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors, liberating our nation and people, protecting our nation and people and perpetuating our Kampuchean race.

Our Kampuchean nation and people continue to assign this heavy duty to our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and people. The history of Kampuchea continues to assign this heavy duty to our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. This historic duty is extremely heavy, but it is also a very noble duty.

All beloved comrades of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, both at the front and in the rear, must continue to raise even higher the combat banner, stepping forward in attacking the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors to carry out and achieve their duty for our beloved Kampuchean nation and people until final victory is won and all Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors are driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory.

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas; Democratic Kampuchea, 22 June 1982

SPK COMMENTARY SCORES ASEAN MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

BK221119 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Commentary: "Supporting the Khmer Reactionaries Is To Implement Beijing's Policy"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jun (SPK) -- During their 15th conference held in Singapore, the ASEAN foreign ministers discussed the so-called "Kampuchean problem" among other things and reasserted their support for the Khmer reactionaries to fight the Kampuchean people represented by the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This is not the first time that the ruling circles of ASEAN countries have interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs, thus favoring the policy of Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. They have recently intensified their efforts to gather the Khmer criminals and traitors in a "tripartite coalition government." On 14 March, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stressed: "The establishment of a tripartite coalition government will contribute greatly to resolving the Kampuchean problem politically and ASEAN will continue to encourage such an establishment."

What the Thai minister did not say and it is well-known publicly is that Thailand has granted sanctuary to the Pol Pot remnants following the overthrow of these criminals. It is Thailand that has favored the transfer of arms and ammunitions provided by China, the U.S. and other reactionaries to the Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries to intensify tension and insecurity in the Kampuchea-Thailand border area. Thailand has violated Kampuchean sovereignty and has fired chemical shells against the civilian population.

It must be added that Thai-U.S. military provocations, of which the most recent was the "Cobra Gold 82" exercise, have threatened peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN communique further shows a wrongful analysis of the situation and a denial to look truth in the face. Nevertheless, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the ASEAN countries at the end of 1981 revealed Beijing's expansionist designs in Southeast Asia. China rejected the ASEAN countries' demand that China stop its support for Maoists -- rebels who receive the same support as that given by Beijing to the Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries -- who are still undermining order and security in their territory. Those who sow instability and insecurity in the ASEAN countries are those who are working for the destruction of the PRK. If the genocidal still continued to reign over Kampuchea at present, what would be the situation in the other Southeast Asian countries where the Maoists would have been encouraged by this success?

Far from considering this reality, the ASEAN foreign ministers' communique takes the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as the cause of tension in Southeast Asia, while such a presence responds to the aspiration of the Kampuchean people who are facing the Chinese expansionist threat.

This is a problem between the Chinese expansionists and the Indochinese countries and not between the ASEAN countries and Indochina. Some of the ASEAN ruling circles have realized this and have indicated that the latent threat to Southeast Asia stems from China's expansionist policy. However, the decisions taken at the Singapore conference have encouraged such a policy. In the interests of the Southeast Asian countries and of peace and stability in the region, the PRK, the LDPR and the SRV have expressed their will to establish good neighborly relations with the countries in the region. They always wish to live on good terms with Thailand and to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The most realistic solution to the present situation is to look truth in the face, engage in dialogue to ease tensions caused by the Chinese expansionists and stop interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

POST: NGUYEN CO THACH, NORODOM SIHANOUK TO VISIT

BK230149 Bangkok POST in English 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpt] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has asked to visit Thailand for a dialogue with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who has agreed to the request.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi told the Bangkok POST that he had suggested the talks take place after Thach completes his scheduled visits to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. He is scheduled to have talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta next month. ACM Sitthi said he is willing to discuss any matter that will bring peace, stability and security to Southeast Asia. By the time Thach comes to Bangkok, ACM Sitthi will have learned from his counterparts in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore what the Vietnamese foreign minister has in mind.

ACM Sitthi is approaching the dialogue in a positive mood in the hope of obtaining results beneficial to both the ASEAN countries and the Indochina states. The dialogue will be the first to be held by Sitthi and Thach in two years. After the last meeting between the two men in New York in 1980, ACM Sitthi rejected any further meetings unless Thach had "something new" to offer. Thailand has also rejected previous proposals by foreign ministers of the Inodchina states for meetings between them and ACM Sitthi.

Meanwhile Prince Norodom Sihanouk, designated as president in the new coalition being set up by the three Khmer resistance factions, will visit Thailand early next month. He also plans to cross the Thai border into western Kampuchea to personally take over as head of state in a reorganised Democratic Kampuchea Government.

Prince Sihanouk has previously expressed his wish to come to Thailand. Because he will be president of Democratic Kampuchea, an official invitation was extended to him on behalf of the Thai Government by the chief Thai observer at a ceremony in Kuala Lumpur yesterday afternoon marking the signing of the coalition agreement. The prince had intended to visit Thailand directly from the Malaysian capital but the visit is being postponed until the return of the ACM Sitthi from Europe at the end of this month.

The Thai observer at yesterday's ceremony was M.R. Kasem Samoson Kasemsi, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

ACM Sitthi leaves tomorrow for a dialogue between Western Europe and ASEAN in Albach, Tyrol, Austria. Attending the dialogue will be top statesmen from Southeast Asia and Europe and international figures such as former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

STATEMENTS, COMMENT ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

BK231033 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Chet Sutcharitkun, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry and director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, has said: In connection with the signing of an agreement yesterday by the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions on the formation of a coalition government, the spokesman of Thai Foreign Ministry is pleased to hear the news and welcomes the coalition government of the patriotic Kampuchean government.

The formation of the coalition government of patriotic Kampuchean people corresponds with the desires of all patriotic Kampucheans who wish to see the resolution of the Kampuchean problem for the sake of peace in their country and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The establishment of the coalition government marks an important point which will lead to a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman expresses the hope that Vietnam will have sympathy for the patriotic Kampuchean people and will come to accept a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Prem's Comments

BK221354 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] During a press interview at Government House this afternoon concerning the setting up of a coalition government of the three Kampuchean resistance factions close to the Thai border, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said it will be a government set up inside Kampuchea. It will be close to the Thai border simply because Thailand and Kampuchea share a common border. This is nothing unusual, he said.

Asked whether the move will bring Thailand into confrontation with Vietnam, the prime minister said the country next to Thailand's border is Kampuchea, and not Vietnam. It depends on how a person thinks about it. However, the prime minister asserted that the government is doing everything for the interests of Thailand.

POST Editorial

BK230239 Bangkok POST in English 23 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Confounding the Doomsayers..."]

[Text] At long last the three major Khmer factions resisting the Vietnamese invasion forces have managed to sign an agreement to form a coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea [DK]. They have done it despite all the doomsaying that there would be last-minute hitches, that there would be basic differences which could not be papered over, that there would be demands for changes in what had been previously agreed upon, necessitating more meetings. In fact, it looked at one time as if the whole project would collapse. But it did not, and today the leaders of the three factions must be congratulated for letting their good sense get the better of partisan interests or individual ambitions.

It does not really matter much who really holds the "foreign affairs" portfolio, said to be the main bone of contention between the Khmer Rouge (KR) and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), for two reasons. First, there is the condition of consensus which has been agreed upon by all the leaders as the overriding rule on policy and action. Second, as prime minister, Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, does not need to be foreign minister as well. Take Thailand for example. Our foreign minister cannot conduct international affairs without the consent and approval of our prime minister.

As for those who fear that the coalition is a "masquerade" for the detested Khmer Rouge, let it be emphasised that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, designated president of the DK coalition, is definitely not a person who, placed in the leadership, would allow himself to be a mere puppet or pawn. His family has personally experienced the brutalities of the KR, and there is no way in which he would allow the KR to revive extreme policies which would bring more suffering and death to this people. He wants to save his people and his country from Vietnamese domination and that is his sole purpose in joining with the Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF to try and regain independence and sovereignty for his nation.

The fact that the Khmer Rouge have agreed to play second fiddle, with its president, Khieu Samphan, as vice president of the DK coalition, should also demonstrate that not all the leadership deserve condemnation. The most cruel of the gang, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, are left out of the cabinet. The tripartite committees in important fields where all must work together will ensure no one party could decide to take unilateral action. It is believed that this is the best way to attain a proper balance of power.

To those who are apprehensive that the formation of the coalition would attract Vietnamese aggression, it should be pointed out that the coalition is being set up as part of a United Nations peaceful solution and is only a means to an end -- to bring about an independent, neutral Kampuchea which does not pose a threat to anyone. Thailand and ASEAN have always kept the legitimate interests of Vietnam in mind and do not intend in any way to infringe on those interests.

The establishment of the coalition government will ensure the continued recognition by the United Nations of Democratic Kampuchea, especially now that it is agreed for Prince Sihanouk to be the spokesman at the General Assembly. Highly regarded by the Third World and non-aligned countries, he is even expected to swing more votes for the DK.

With the coalition, ASEAN now has an ace up its sleeve which it can deal in discussions with Vietnam for a peaceful settlement in accordance with the principles of the United Nations. Demonstrating its basic goodwill, this regional organisation has gone on record that it will persuade the United States, West European countries, Japan and other friends to come to the economic assistance of Vietnam if and when the UN resolution is fulfilled.

MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM SPEAKS AT BANGKOK LUNCHEON

BK221440 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] While addressing the Foreign Correspondents' Club at a luncheon at the Oriental Hotel located in Bangkok, the Malaysian Deputy Premier and Minister of Home Affairs [Musa Hitam] delivered a speech covering a wide range of subjects including today's signing of the tripartite Khmer Coalition Declaration in Malaysia and the Thai-Malaysian border security cooperation.

He hailed the formation of a coalition of the three Khmer resistance groups, but confirmed that Kuala Lumpur would never provide them with military assistance. He said the Malaysian Government will give the new Khmer coalition government political and economic support. He said that an agreement to be signed today between leaders of the three Khmer resistance groups in Malaysia would bring peace to the region. According to the Malaysian deputy premier, the coalition would also provide an internationally recognised and legitimate Khmer government as an alternative to Phnom Penh's Vietnamese-installed regime and would be a step towards a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

On the issue of Thai-Malaysian relations, the Malaysian deputy premier confirmed Malaysia's commitment to stand shoulder to shoulder with Thailand on security cooperation with priority being given to fighting communists operating along the common border of the two nations. The Malaysian deputy premier and minister of home affairs also referred to joint socio-economic developments along the border which include projects involving both the Kolok River basin, and oil and coal exploration. He said that Thailand and Malaysia faced a bleak economic outlook as prices for primary commodities plunged and imports from developed nations rose. Falling tin prices had adversely affected both countries as well as an ASEAN partner, Indonesia. The Malaysian deputy premier said an announcement was expected in Kuala Lumpur today on the outcome of talks on the issue between the three countries which together produce 75 percent of the world's tin.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 3D SESSION OPENS 23 JUNE

BK230431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly was solemnly opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi this morning, 23 June. Attending the session were National Assembly deputies from all parts of the country, representing the intellect of the people of all strata throughout the county. Among the participants were Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other high-ranking party and state leaders.

Before the opening of the session, National Assembly deputies paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum in memory of his great meritorious services to the Vietnam Communist Party and our state.

After Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem's opening speech, Comrade Nguyen Huu Thu, minister and secretary general of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented a report on the situation of the establishment of the criminal law and on the draft criminal law.

The Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly will continue its work this afternoon.

Further Report

OW230735 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Hanoi, VNA June 23 -- On behalf of the National Assembly chairman, Vice-Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem delivered an opening speech welcoming the presence of members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

At this session, he said, the National Assembly will hear a report of the Council of Ministers on the elaboration of Vietnam's first penal code, an important part of the juridical system of the Vietnamese state. It will also hear reports on the work of the Peoples Supreme Court and the Supreme Peoples Organ of Control, and decide on the draft budget for this year.

The National Assembly will also hear a report by the jury board of the contest for the composition of the new national anthem, fill vacancies in the Council of State and elect the heads of a number of its commissions.

Assembly Committees' Activity

BK230734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] During the period between the December 1981 Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly and this National Assembly session, various councils and standing committees of the National Assembly, deputies and delegations of deputies have carried out many concrete activities.

With the approval of the Council of Ministers, the Nationalities Council has set up two subcommittees to study the mountain region's economy and education, especially the training of cadres of the people of various nationalities. The council has assigned a work team to Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces to study the improvement of the mountain region's economy and the implementation of the movement for settled farming and new life in accordance with the method of combining agriculture with forestry.

The Economic, Planning and Budget Committee listened to reports made by the ministries of Home Trade and Labor on the circulation and distribution system, market management, the daily lives of workers and civil servants and the wage system.

The committee has assigned four work teams to inspect the living conditions of workers, cadres, troops, teachers and students at a number of offices, enterprises, schools and military units in Hanoi Municipality, Lang Son, Bac Thai and Quang Ninh Provinces. The committee heard a report on the implementation of the state plan during the first months of 1982 and the country's distribution of labor during the third 5-year plan.

The Culture and Education Committee listened to reports on the implementation of policies concerning culture and education by the Ministry of Education and the Mother and Child Care Committee. The committee has assigned a work team to observe and study the implementation of these policies in three provinces of the Mekong River Delta.

The Science and Technology Committee has established three subcommittees, namely the Natural Science, Technological Science and Social Science Subcommittees. After listening to reports made by the Ministries of Power and Mines and Coal, the Science and Technology Committee has assigned a study team to observe the situation at a number of power and coal establishments in Uong Bi, Hon Gai and Cam Pha, Quang Ninh Province. The committee also assigned a survey team to a number of establishments in the rich rice areas of Tien Giang Province.

The Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children has spent much time in following up the implementation of regulations on the protection, care and education of children.

The Public Health and Social Welfare Committee has assigned two work teams to Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai Provinces to supervise tasks concerning public health, social welfare, the care of wounded soldiers and physical education and sports.

The Foreign Relations Committee followed up our state's foreign relations activities over the past period. It has discussed this during the last 6 months of 1982.

Activities regarding the formulation and review of various draft laws have kept the Judiciary Committee busy. The committee has held weekly and monthly working sessions.

The assignment of work teams to various localities and grassroots units to study the situation has concretely and promptly contributed ideas to various sectors, localities and grassroots units. This also helps the Nationalities Council and various National Assembly committees grasp the situation on the implementation of the state laws in order to make proposals to the Council of State, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

HANOI COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS LESSON FOR PRC

OW230307 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station current events talk: "What Does the Malvinas Incident Show?"]

[Text] As everyone knows, with the support of U.S. imperialists and the NATO bloc, the British imperialists have forcibly occupied the Malvinas, territory of Argentina. This incident has fully exposed the contradictory nature of U.S. imperialism. The Beijing authorities, however, have vigorously publicized the imperialist United States as China's strategic ally and a close friend. We believe that the Chinese people can see through the nature of U.S. imperialism from the Malvinas incident and thus increase their vigilance.

Argentina's Galtieri government was a pro-U.S. Government groomed by U.S. imperialists. It became an anticommunist tool of U.S. imperialist expansion in South America. But this Argentine Government closely linked with the U.S. imperialists was abandoned during the Malvinas incident. Siding with the British imperialists, U.S. imperialists provided the British with weapons and logistical support, exerted pressure on Argentina and urged the European Common Market to impose economic sanctions on Argentina. The Reagan administration has thus played the role of international gendarme opposing the struggle waged by the people of all countries in striving for liberation and safeguarding national sovereignty.

The Vietnamese and Chinese people have seen through the U.S. imperialist wolfish ambition from their own experience. The Galtieri government of Argentina also realized this after it was treacherously betrayed, and it strongly condemned the Reagan administration for supporting Britain and for damaging Argentine-U.S. relations. How can the imperialists in general, and U.S. imperialists in particular, have friends, friendship and good faith to talk about? They basically do not think much about the national interests of others. They are using the same old trick to buy people over with U.S. dollars and then use them and put pressure on them in order to serve their counterrevolutionary global strategy. The U.S. imperialists would employ the most savage means to safeguard their own interests whenever their policies are threatened. The Malvinas incident has fully exposed the ugly nature of U.S. imperialism. We do not know whether the Malvinas incident will open the eyes of those gentlemen in Zhongnanhai who are following U.S. imperialist steps in opposing the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement. The Chinese people are also aware of the Taiwan question. The U.S. imperialists are playing the two-China game by continuing to sell arms to Taiwan in order to maintain their colonial rule and to make Taiwan, an inalienable part of China's territory, into a military base in the East China Sea and a springboard for invading the China Mainland.

Who can guarantee that the line being pursued by the Deng Xiaoping faction will not bring about consequences similar to the Malvinas incident? The Malvinas incident, the Taiwan question and the wolfish ambition of U.S. imperialism are all ironclad facts, sounding alarm to the Beijing authorities. The Argentine people have uttered their strong anti-U.S. call. All those who are following the U.S. imperialists should also open their eyes and see the facts. The Chinese people, who are rich in traditions in revolutionary struggle, must rise to action and put a stop to the adventurist alliance [lian meng] between the Beijing authorities and U.S. imperialism.

MATERIALS ON HANOI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

Assembly Deputies Review Work

BK201212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The National Assembly deputies from Hanoi met together to review experiences in maintaining contacts with the public and to discuss a plan to meet with voters before and after the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly. Present at the meeting were Truong Chinh, Le Van Luong, Tran Vi, Nghiem Xuan Yem and other National Assembly deputies from Hanoi.

Nghiem Chuong Chau, deputy head of the delegation of National Assembly deputies from Hanoi, reported on the delegation's meetings with the public. Since October 1981 the delegation of National Assembly deputies from Hanoi has regularly organized meetings with the public twice a month on Thursdays of the first and third weeks. Members of the delegation have been assigned to conduct these meetings. A very large number of people in the capital have come to these meetings. Following several reviews of experience, improvement has been gradually made in organizing meetings with the public. The waiting period for such meetings has been made very short and the people have been very pleased to express their aspirations and feelings directly. All the complaints and charges made by the people have been considered by the delegation. In some cases, an investigation was ordered to clarify the matter further before it was handed over to the competent organs for action.

After a period of holding meetings with the public, the delegation assigned groups of National Assembly deputies to work directly with the people's committees of the various districts in order to follow up on settling the people's requests and complaints.

Thanks to these activities, many people in the capital have either had their complaints and charges settled or received clarifications on policies, systems and legal matters. Many units and individuals have sent letters to the delegation to express praise and thanks for its fruitful meetings with the public.

The National Assembly deputies from Hanoi enthusiastically exchanged their views on their meetings with the public and unanimously agreed that it is necessary to maintain the current system of regular meetings with the public and, at the same time, to establish regulations on meeting the public so as to further improve the results of such meetings.

The delegation of National Assembly deputies from Hanoi also decided to open two rounds of meetings with the public before and after the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly. The first round of meetings is scheduled to be held at the various electoral units, namely urban and rural districts, on Sunday, 20 June 1982, for the deputies to hear voters express their feelings, aspirations and petitions to the National Assembly. The second round of meetings will be held after the conclusion of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly for the delegation of National Assembly deputies to report on the results of the National Assembly session to the voters in the capital.

Truong Chinh Meets Officials

BK210933 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Implementing the regulations concerning National Assembly deputies and preparing for the forthcoming Third National Assembly Session, the National Assembly deputies from Hanoi on 20 June held a friendly get-together with representatives of voters in the capital. Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, met and cordially chatted with representatives of voters from Ba Dinh precinct and Tu Liem district.

Addressing the National Assembly deputies, representatives of voters from the postal equipment factory, the Buoi association of interbranch paper production cooperatives, the 8 March engineering cooperative, and the agricultural committees of Tu Liem District and Giang Vo and Quan Thanh wards expressed their confidence in the leadership of the party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers over the struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland. With a sense of collective mastery, honesty and constructiveness, they also contributed to a number of views and suggestions concerning the application of specific policies and systems in state and social management and law enforcement aimed at increasing industrial, small industrial, handicraft and agricultural production in the capital and improving the local people's livelihood.

In his speech, Comrade Pham Loi, member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and deputy head of the delegation of national deputies from Hanoi, acknowledged and welcomed the views contributed by representatives of the local voters, saying these views would help the National Assembly deputies to carry out their duties satisfactorily. On behalf of the municipal party committee and people's committee, he promised that he will study and satisfy the legitimate petitions and aspirations and other urgent needs of the people in the capital promptly.

Chatting cordially with representatives of voters from Ba Dinh precinct and Tu Liem district, Chairman Truong Chinh mentioned briefly what cadres, party members and the masses should do to help strengthen the system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state. The chairman expressed the hope that, with their glorious revolutionary tradition, the party organization and people of Hanoi will record even greater progress in the socialist emulation movement so that they can contribute to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and make their municipality the worthy capital of the SRV.

Friendly meetings between National Assembly deputies and representatives of voters were also held in Hoan Kiem, Dong Da and Hai Ba Trung precincts and Thanh Tri, Gia Lam, Soc Son and Dan Phuong districts on the same day.

Truong Chinh's Remarks

OW221158 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station correspondent's report]

[Summary] Friends: Meeting with electorates' representatives is routine work of National Assembly deputies.

As the opening of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly is approaching, the Hanoi National Assembly deputies delegation has sent its delegates to all eight constituencies of urban and suburban Hanoi to meet with the electorates' representatives in order to gather their views, aspirations and petitions in the fields of industrial, agricultural, handicraft and small industry production, of cultural and social activities and of the implementation of state laws in the localities and then to report them to the coming session of the National Assembly.

One of the eight meetings took place on the morning of Sunday, 20 June, at the headquarters of the Ba Dinh Precinct VFF Committee. The meeting was attended by National Assembly deputies and representatives of the electorate in the second constituency, which consists of the Ba Dinh Precinct and Tu Liem District. The more than 80 representatives present at the meeting included representatives of people of all walks of life in the precinct and district, factories, enterprises, handicraft, small industry and agricultural cooperatives, intellectuals, youths, and women. They were particularly encouraged by the fact that they could meet with and directly voice their aspirations and petitions to State Council Chairman Truong Chinh and to other delegates in the Hanoi National Assembly deputies delegation.

During the meeting, Chairman Truong Chinh cordially inquired about the health, lives, work and difficulties of the electorates' representatives. Chairman Truong Chinh said: The resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress asserts our party's and state's concern about important issues concerning the economy, the people's lives, public order and national defense. Thorough study of that resolution is extremely important because it is the basis for creating a high unanimity of views among the party, the state and the people.

He pointed out: [begin recording] "The relations between the upper-echelon leadership -- that is, the central level, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers -- and the masses, through a series of intermediary organs, which can be compared to the transmission belts of a machine, and which also include the VFF organizations, are similar to the operations of a complicated machine with many different parts and wheels connected by transmission belts. The cadres of different sectors -- party and VFF cadres -- and of front organizations are like the transmission belts that connect the different wheels of a complicated machine. In fact, the mechanism of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not simple. Between the leading party and state organs and the masses at the grassroots level there is something that functions like the transmission belts of a machine and that must function well so that orders are properly transmitted from the upper echelons to the lower echelons and so that the experiences gained in implementing lines and policies, new observations and the rectifications that should be made are properly reported to the upper echelons. Then the upper echelons' decisions will be sent to and disseminated among the masses, which will carry them out under the guidance of cadres.

"After implementation by the masses, cadres will review the work, the experiences drawn concerning the ideological and organizational tasks and the rectifications made and then report them to the upper echelons. That is something like the operations of a very complicated machine, and the function of cadres, the contingent of cadres, is like that of the transmission belts. Therefore, we must ensure that in the coming political meeting, the party's lines and policies will be firmly grasped by cadres, who will disseminate them among the people." [end recording]

Addressing the representatives of the electorates of the Ba Dinh Precinct and Tu Liem District, Chairman Truong Chinh talked about what cadres, party members and the masses must do to contribute to strengthening the system of party's leadership, people's mastery and state management.

He continued: [begin recording] "We often talk about the system of party leadership, the people's mastery and state management. That is a correct general remark about our country's socialist revolution. The party provides leadership through the correct lines and policies it devises. Cadres and party members must set examples. In rural areas, people say that party cadres and members must set examples first and the masses will follow suit. This proves the people recognize and respect the leading role of the party, but they also place on the shoulders of the cadres and party members the weighty task of setting examples. People's mastery means the people have both rights and duties, not rights only, or duties only. How do we view the citizen's rights and duties? The people's mastery is reflected in the fact that they have rights to enjoy and duties to discharge. To enjoy mastership, the people must honor the Constitution and the law. Carrying out the state management duty, the state must organize the implementation of party and state lines and policies. Sometimes the state works on its own initiative. It must also conduct its own affairs, manage society with laws and organize controls and supervision." [end recording]

"Friends, the voters' representatives of the posts and telegraph equipment factories, the Buoi paper cooperatives, the 8 March engineering cooperative, the Tu Liem District agricultural committee, and the Giang Vo and Quan Thanh city wards expressed their views, voicing the feelings and confidence of the laboring people in their localities in the party's and state's lines and policies, as well as their wishes to be capable of making further contributions to the building of the national economy and national defense. Meanwhile, with a sense of collective mastery and a spirit of promoting progress, the representatives contributed views and suggestions concerning a number of policies and specific systems of economic management and law enforcement with a view to promoting the industry, handicrafts and agriculture of the capital and improving the people's living conditions."

The representatives of the Buoi paper cooperatives, the 8 March engineering cooperative, and the trade sector of Tu Liem District expressed their opinions on decentralization of management, the power supply system, and policies concerning producers.

The representative of the Agricultural Committee of Tu Liem District suggested that if decentralization of management is extended to the district level, the district should also be entrusted with the tasks of power distribution and fresh vegetables purchases because failure to entrust such tasks to the district level has often resulted in irregular power supplies which are often out of step with the growing season and waste fresh vegetables in the district which sometimes had to feed fish and hogs with thousands of tons of water cress while vegetable shortages were very acute in urban areas.

Regarding industry, the representative of the posts and telegraph equipment factories raised the question of the irregular supply of materials, which has hampered production, and increases in the cost of materials.

"Friends, at Gia Lam, Dong Anh District, the sixth constituency, National Assembly deputies paid great attention to voters' views. It may be said their views clearly reflect the fact that our people are highly patriotic, and are firmly confident in the leadership of the party and state. Therefore, in addition to advancing opinions on lingering difficulties in economic management, voters contributed views to be presented by the National Assembly deputies to the Council of State and Council of Ministers to help eliminate our state's current difficulties."

Friends, meeting with voters is routine work of National Assembly deputies, which is consistent with the statute promulgated by the National Assembly and the Council of State. The deputies were very much moved during the meeting. They all thought our people are a good people who are patriotic and love the party and socialism. Despite the difficulties facing them, all our people are upholding the spirit of collective mastery and are seeking ways, together with leading state organs, to resolve difficulties for the immediate future in order to take our country forward.

"Lawyer Tran Kiem Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly Legislation Committee, after taking note of the voters' views, promised that he would report all the people's views to the National Assembly. He repeatedly told us that it is difficult to find a good people like ours in the world. With such a people in our fatherland, we are confident, absolutely confident, that we will certainly overcome all trials and difficulties and successfully build socialism in our country under our party's leadership."

BRIEFS

BULGARIA COOPERATIVE DELEGATION'S VISIT -- A Bulgarian consumer cooperative delegation visited Vietnam 5-13 June at the invitation of the Vietnam Trade Cooperative's Management Committee. During its visit the Bulgarian delegation visited various cooperatives in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Thanh Hoa Province, exchanged views with Vietnamese officials on cooperation in goods exchange and processing of canned fruits. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 82 BK]

LAO PROVINCIAL PARTY DELEGATION -- A Lao party organization delegation of Attopeu Province recently paid a friendly visit to Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province. During its stay the Lao delegation met with Gia Lai-Cong Tum party organization officials to review tasks over the past 4 years and signed a new agreement on cooperation for the days ahead. It also visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Gia Lai-Cong Tum. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 82 BK]

JOB-TRAINING SCHOOLS -- Hanoi, 10 Jun (VNA) -- Vietnam now has 350 schools for job training totalling 120,000 seats and teaching 280 different trades and crafts. According to Hong Long, director of the General Department of Job Training, over the last 5 years, these schools have trained 650,000 workers and opened refresher courses for 230,000 others. The allsided cooperation between Vietnam and the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, in job training is developing satisfactorily, he said. Besides full-time schools run by the state, in the coming years many on-site courses will be opened at production establishments for the unskilled adult population, chiefly students who cannot proceed to higher education. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 10 Jun 82 OW]

ARMED SRV REFUGEES LAND ON NATUNA ISLAND

BK230328 Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 23 (AFP) -- A group of armed Vietnamese dissidents have landed on Natuna Island in the South China Sea, it was reported here today.

A total of 56 Vietnamese, led by 2nd Lieutenant Pham Gian, landed on the island on Monday after they fled Vietnam because of "ideological differences," the Jakarta Daily MORDEKA (FREEDOM) reported [word indistinct].

Lt. Gian yesterday told the Indonesian communication minister, Marshal Rusmin Nuryadin, who visited the island that he and his group left their homeland because they had been gripped by "fear" under the present communist regime, the paper said.

Last week 46 Vietnamese refugees also landed on Natuna, the paper added but it did not say if they were also armed.

The weapons and ammunition carried by the dissident group have been seized by the Indonesian authorities on the island, the paper said.

Lt. Gian told Marshal Nuryadin that his group wanted to go to Australia where they wished to settle down.

Vietnamese "boat people" refugees are usually processed at a centre on Galang Island before leaving for a country prepared to accept them.

The lieutenant was quoted as saying that he was a former officer in the South Vietnamese army during the war and that he had been reactivated by the present regime.

Part of the Natuan group is the subject of a territorial dispute between Indonesia and Vietnam following deadlock in talks on delineating their common border on the islands.

A Defence Ministry spokesman, who confirmed the landing, said the authorities would investigate to find out if the armed dissidents were really refugees.

He said the fact that the men carried arms raised the possibility that they were government agents infiltrated among the refugees.

Answering a question, the spokesman said that as far as he could recall it was the first time that Vietnamese boat people had been found carrying weapons. The Indonesian authorities have been tightly supervising boat people arrivals following reports that some Vietnamese Government agents have been among them on a certain mission.

Marshal Nuryadin has inaugurated a small communications station at Ranai on Natuna to enable direct communication with other islands such as Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) and the Celebes.

Major General Iman Munandar, the governor of Riau Islands, which include Natuna, was quoted by the MERDEKA paper as saying that Natuna was important because of its strategic position.

MOKHTAR, SRV ENVOY DISCUSS NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

BK221346 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The proposed visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to Indonesia was one of the subjects discussed at a meeting between Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and the Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia, Trinh, Xuan Lang, in Jakarta this morning. After the meeting, Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to Indonesia is expected to be made next October. The foreign minister on the occasion also denied that Vietnam has lodged a protest over the outcome of the recent ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore.

JAKARTA COMMENTS ON KHMER RESISTANCE COALITION

BK200844 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Kampuchean Resistance Coalition"]

[Text] ASEAN officials, attending the foreign ministers meeting in Singapore, said on Friday [18 June] that the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance factions have agreed to form a coalition government.

As we know, the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance factions consist of the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan, the Moulinaka group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] led by Son Sann.

According to the ASEAN officials, the three Kampuchean resistance factions will formally sign their agreement in Kuala Lumpur next week. With the signing of the agreement, negotiations between the three Kampuchean resistance factions, held over the last 2 years, will have ended successfully.

The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has already lasted nearly 4 years since it invaded Kampuchea at the end of 1978. The UN Security Council has not been able to end the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea because the Soviet Union was always ready to exercise its veto right. However, the UN General Assembly has more than once adopted resolutions with an overwhelming majority if not quite unanimous support, calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, although in practice it has not been carried out. The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was launched after the big powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, lost their authority to settle conflicts between small countries. The October war in the Middle East in 1973 was the last conflict between small countries that could be settled peacefully with the cooperation of the big powers.

Although the conflict between North and South Vietnam appeared to be solved through a military settlement in 1975, the settlement of the conflict, in practice, was reached under the Paris Agreement in 1973 with U.S.-Soviet cooperation. But, following the October war in the Middle East in 1973, especially following the confrontation between OPEC and the oil importing Western industrialized countries, conflicts among small countries no longer reflected conflict for the sake of U.S. and Soviet interests. This has led to the consequence that there is no longer any cooperation between Washington and Moscow, and even if there was any, it would be powerless to solve the conflicts through the United Nations or otherwise. It is for this reason that, despite its resolutions, the United Nations has not been able to end the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which was launched 5 years after the 1973 October War in the Middle East.

The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has been frequently described as reflecting a conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and China, but since China still cannot be regarded as a big power like the Soviet Union, Beijing and Moscow would not be able to solve the Kampuchean problem. With this background, there was no other alternative for the Kampuchean resistance factions than to build up their own national strength to continue their revolution which the Vietnamese tried to stop as the Duke of Brunswick of Prussia tried to stop the French Revolution in 1792, and whose invasion was defeated in Valmy. The history of this French Revolution is still vividly remembered by the leaders of the Kampuchean resistance factions.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 122 24 June 1982

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SUZUKI CALLS IBM INDUSTRIAL SPY CASE 'SHOCKING'

OW240356 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 24, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday described as a shocking event the "industrial spy" case involving employees of Japan's two electronics giants but said it should not impair relations between Japan and the United States.

Suzuki told the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives: "It is really a shocking event. But special consideration is needed not to harm friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations."

Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said the case should not be allowed to influence Japan-U.S. economic relations, nor lead to the flaring up of economic friction.

Nine Japanese and Americans have been arrested for allegedly conspiring to steal information on computers of International Business Machines Corp. (IBM). U.S. authorities also issued arrest warrants for 12 Japanese employees of Hitachi, LTD, and Mitsubishi Electric Corp.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told the committee meeting that the United States has not yet asked Japan to hand over the 12 Japanese under the bilateral extradition treaty. He did not say whether the Japanese Government would respond to a U.S. request for their extradition, saying careful studies on the facts behind the case are needed before making any judgement.

Hitachi Official Comments

OW231225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 23, KYODO -- Yasukichi Hatano, general manager of Hitachi's computer group, said a Hitachi official bought IBM information from two U.S. consultant company staffers on April 23, not knowing that it was stolen property. Hatano said he obtained that information from the Hitachi staffers to whom arrest warrants were issued by U.S. authorities. Hatano said he met the staffers Wednesday.

Hatano said the Hitachi official bought that information after an "enthusiastic canvassing" by the two U.S. consultant company staffers. According to Hatano, the U.S. consultant company in question is "Glemmer Associates" (phonetic), and the staffers claimed that their names were Harrison and Kelligan (phonetic). The two Americans first contacted Kenji Hayashi, a senior engineer, Kanagawa Works, Hitachi.

Kisaburo Nakazawa, general manager of Kanagawa Works, who had initially no plan to meet the two U.S. men, but that since the sum of money sought by them was large, Nakazawa himself contacted them, Hatano said.

JAPAN LIFTS BOYCOTT ON ARGENTINA, TELLS UK

OW231139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 23, KYODO -- Japan Wednesday notified Britain of its termination of economic sanctions against Argentina, the Foreign Ministry said. The notice was delivered Wednesday to British Charge d'Affaires J.S. Whitehead by Kichiya Kato, director general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, Foreign Ministry at the ministry.

The Japanese move followed the European Community (EC) member countries' termination of economic sanctions against Argentina Tuesday. Shortly after Argentina's invasion of the Falklands early in April, the Japanese Government followed the EC countries in imposing economic sanctions against the South American country.

The decision was notified to the British Government in a letter from Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COOL TO ROK AID PROPOSAL

OW221319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday it could not regard South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's "new proposals" on the long-pending economic aid problem as major progress in the knotty issue.

Ministry sources said South Korea still holds to its demand for dollar 6 billion in Japanese yen loans to South Korea and that there is no change in Japan's latest offer to extend dollar 4 billion to that country.

The ministry also wondered why Yi made the proposals to Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda just when he is preparing to visit the United States and at a time when a South Korean cabinet reshuffle among ministers in charge of economic affairs is expected. However, the sources said Japan does plan to make some answer to Yi's proposals after he returns from the U.S. in early July.

SAKURAUCHI: OPENING MARKET WIDER WILL BENEFIT ASIA

OW231221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 23, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Wednesday government measures aimed at opening Japan's market wider to foreign products will benefit Asian countries as well as the United States and Europe. Japan is lifting its non-tariff trade barriers equally to all countries, Sakurauchi said at a Diet committee meeting.

The remarks were interpreted here to mean that the government was reluctant to take further action to liberalize its trade policy for Asian and other developing countries in particular.

Japan has been asked by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to reduce its trade surplus with ASEAN countries. The request was renewed last week when the foreign ministers of the five-member regional group met in Singapore with Sakurauchi in an expanded ministerial conference.

SAKURAUCHI COMMENTS ON ASEAN TRADE, KAMPUCHEA

OW191301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 19, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Saturday ruled out the possibility of Japan taking new measures to open its markets in the near future to deal with complaints from Southeast Asian nations.

Sakurauchi expressed his views on trade and Kampuchea in an interview with Japanese newsmen accompanying him on his current visit to Malaysia.

The foreign minister is scheduled to leave for home Sunday. He came to the Malaysian capital after attending a meeting in Singapore with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At the Singapore meeting, attended by officials of the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the European Community, ASEAN delegates said the two rounds of market opening measures taken by Japan thus far were directed at the U.S. and Western Europe and did not live up to ASEAN's expectations.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, however, told Japanese newsmen Saturday that it is impossible for the present for Japan to further open its market to foreign goods.

He said Japan has no responsibility to do something special for ASEAN, adding that he did not make any proposals at the Singapore meeting. He indicated that Japan would rather deal with ASEAN requests on a separate, individual basis.

At the Singapore meeting, ASEAN pressed Japan to open its market for tropical goods and light industry products.

On Kampuchea, the foreign minister said Japan would have to consider what it could do should three anti-Vietnam Kampuchean resistance groups succeed in establishing a coalition government.

This was interpreted to mean that Tokyo might extend economic aid to the three groups led by former Kampuchean Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, one-time Prime Minister Son Sann and Khieu Samphan of the so-called Pol Pot group.

BANK GOVERNOR CALLS YEN DEPRECIATION 'UNUSUAL'

OW231123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 23 KYODO -- The Japanese yen's depreciation against the U.S. dollar is "unusual" and part of the problem lies in the high U.S. interest rates, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said Wednesday.

But Maekawa refused to say what an appropriate level of the yen to the dollar is. "I will not and cannot answer that question," he responded when asked about what he considered to be a proper currency rate between the yen and the dollar. "All I can say is that the yen is too low in relation to the dollar considering Japan's (economic) fundamentals and other factors," the governor told a news conference.

After opening at yen 256.50, the U.S. dollar fluctuated between yen 254.80 and 256.90 before closing the day at yen 256.15.

"I don't see any major change in the general attitude toward the money markets," Maekawa said. "There are various factors behind it (the strong dollar) which is chiefly due to the high interest rates." He predicted that the future of the U.S. interest policy and any decline in the high rates depend to a great extent upon "the trust in U.S. authorities" in America.

U.S. monetary authorities have told West European countries and Japan the United States will intervene in currency markets only if "disorderly" conditions arise.

Maekawa stressed that the dollar has risen in value in recent days not only against the yen but against the Swiss franc and the German mark as well. "It's a big problem," Maekawa said of the yen's sharp decline against the dollar. "The yen is unusually low. We have a vested interest in the issue."

SUZUKI URGED TO RESTRICT TANAKA'S 'MEDDLING'

OW201141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo June 20 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Sunday was obliquely urged not to allow disgraced former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to meddle much in state affairs.

The urging came when Suzuki met former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to report his recent tour of France, the United States and Latin America, sources at the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) said. Fukuda termed the severe state finances as the most difficult problem in the postwar era and said this should be solved by closing ranks among LDP dietmen. He said Suzuki should give special consideration to create an environment for an "all party setup," indirectly urging him not to dance to the tune played by the Tanaka faction.

Suzuki, who returned home last week, Saturday met former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, Tanaka's constant critic, and was told to regain political control of the ruling party, said to be under Tanaka's virtural rule. It was during Miki's government that Tanaka was arrested in 1976 for alleged involvement in a multi-billion yen Lockheed payoff scandal.

NODONG SINMUN: U.S. 'SOURCE OF THREAT TO PEACE'

SK221112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 22 (KCNA) -- It is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and war policy that has caused the danger of a war breaking out at any moment on the Korean Peninsula, says NODONG SINMUN today. It demands that the U.S. imperialists go back to their den, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

In an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea and War Policy Are Constant Source of Threat to Peace on Korean Peninsula", the author says: U.S. imperialism is the aggressor trampling underfoot the national sovereignty of the Korean people, the very one imposing upon them the tragedy of division and bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the utmost pitch of strain.

It is ridiculous of the U.S. imperialists to trumpet about someone's "military superiority" and "threat of southward invasion". This is a cock-and-bull story intended to beautify their criminal policy of occupation of South Korea and cover up new war provocation maneuvres they are hastening with the puppets. The threat of aggression comes from the South, not from the North, and it is not the United States or South Korea but our republic who is facing the threat.

Now the United States cries that "it has no intention to withdraw" from South Korea and openly declares that it "would not hesitate to use the force of arms" for maintaining its colonial domination over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have massively reinforced the South Korean occupation forces with latest types of fighter planes such as "F-16" fighter bombers, "A-10" close support planes and airborne warning and control planes and highly efficient guns, new-type tanks and other modern weapons and equipment, and are now scheming to introduce even neutron bombs and field nuclear missiles into South Korea.

They defined South Korea as the "main object of military aid" in Asia and are even working out an emergency plan to transfer ammunitions and war supplies worth 2,000 million dollars to the puppet army allegedly for preparing against a "case of emergency."

Intending to put up the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a shock brigade in the execution of their war policy, the U.S. imperialists are increasing the South Korean puppet army and zealously "supporting" its "buildup of combat power."

Of late the U.S. imperialists war preparations have got all the more frantic. The frequent infiltration of the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the areas of the northern half of the republic by the U.S. imperialists for espionage purpose and other military provocations against the northern half of the republic committed by them and South Korean puppets numbered nearly 6,000 cases in less than three months from early March.

But the U.S. imperialists can not justify their policy of occupation of South Korea and their clamour for the provocation of a war with outcries over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

The only way of easing tension and removing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula lies in putting an end to the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists must go back to their den, taking along their aggression troops and destructive weapons, and stop interfering in the Korean question.

NODONG SINMUN: KPA GENERAL ON COMBAT READINESS

SK240407 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 June special article: "If the U.S. Imperialists Provoke a New War, This Will Be Tantamount To Digging Their Own Graves" -- KCNA identifies this as an article by KPA Col Gen Kim Pyong-yul]

[Text] We greet the day of the 25 June anti-U.S. struggle under circumstances in which all the workers of the country are vigorously accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- under the banner of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, upholding the programmatic tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth party congress and in his historic policy speech, and in the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle which is increasing among South Korean youths, students and people with each passing day.

Observing this day, our people and People's Army officers and men cannot repress surging national resentment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who ignited a war of aggression in Korea, imposed matchless calamities and miseries on our people and are continuously occupying South Korea. They are also resolved to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail by smashing the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are the Korean people's implacable enemy and brazen war provocators who invaded our country long ago and waged a criminal war of aggression.

Korea has become one of most important targets in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive world strategy. To adopt Korea as a military stronghold against the national liberation movements and socialism, the U.S. imperialists, who illegally occupied South Korea after the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, have prepared for a large-scale war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, who prepared vast armed forces of aggression, perpetrated military provocations everyday against the northern half of the republic around the 38th Parallel. At last, they provoked a war of aggression against our people on 25 June 1950. The U.S. imperialists' provocation of the Korean war was the outcome of the policy of aggression of the enemies engrossed in the wild desire to conquer the world. With the aim of eliminating our young republic in the cradle and occupying all of Korea at a stroke, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed to the Korean battle several million military personnel -- including their armed forces equipped with modern technology, hired mercenary troops from 15 countries at their beck and call and the South Korean puppet army -- and countless quantities of combat equipment. Furthermore, they mobilized the most bestial means and methods of war unprecedented in the history of warfare. The U.S. imperialists committed bestial outrages by devastating our cities and villages through brutal bombing and shelling and by indiscriminately massacring our peaceful residents. But they could never subdue our people and People's Army with any means.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song -- ever-victorious iron-willed commander and great military strategist -- our people and People's Army beat off the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a great victory in annihilating the enemy by displaying matchless valor and mass heroism.

By winning a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people gloriously defended the country's freedom, independence and national sovereignty, safeguarded world peace and vigorously encouraged the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of the world's revolutionary people and their struggle for national liberation. The defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean war signalled serious damage to their brigandish policy of power, of military interference and of war.

Instead of withdrawing from South Korea, learning a due lesson from the defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea, have infringed upon our nation's sovereignty and run amok in preparations for a new war, interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea. They are also blocking the independent reunification of the fatherland by pursuing a two-Koreas policy.

Reunifying the fatherland by ending the country's division is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people and our people's supreme national task which cannot be postponed even a moment. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of our republic is assigned the urgent task of realizing complete national sovereignty throughout the country by forcing the U.S. troops from South Korea and reunifying the divided fatherland.

Our party and the government of the republic have consistently demanded that the Korean people themselves resolve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the nation's interests without any interference by foreign forces. Moreover, they have set forth tangible and realistic proposals to realize this and have made all sincere efforts to carry them into effect. However, the tragedy of division has not been ended and the threat of war is increasing. This is completely attributable to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, its policy of national division and its new war provocation maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists have answered our party's proposal for independent reunification and its peace-loving stand with the policy of making South Korea their colony and maneuvers to intensify war rackets. Today, the U.S. imperialists are leading the situation in Korea to the brink of war. While turning a deaf ear to our proposal to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the U.S. imperialists have continuously beefed up the armed forces of aggression and military equipment in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have introduced new-type military equipment, including F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close support fighters, to South Korea. They have also doubled the number of experienced combat personnel in the navy and have reinforced them with numerous naval ships such as frigates and guided missile destroyers. The U.S. imperialists have deployed numerous nuclear weapons in South Korea. Recently they have planned to deploy even neutron bombs there.

It is already known to the world that the U.S. imperialists have completed organizing rapid deployment forces and put them on the alert to send them to the Korean Peninsula in case of an emergency. The U.S. imperialists have been transferring modern lethal weapons and other military equipment to the South Korean puppets.

Today's military moves of the U.S. imperialists are reminiscent of the time when they triggered the war of aggression in Korea in 1950. The military exercise Team Spirit '82 staged this year by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was the largest military exercise, unprecedented in history. Participating in it were the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. Army, naval and Air Force units sent from military bases on the U.S. mainland, the Japanese mainland, Okinawa and the Pacific-totalling over 160,000 troops -- and the latest type lethal mass weapons, including nuclear weapons. The military exercise Team Spirit '82 was not one staged separately by a military service or branch but was an all-out one which included all operations, including amphibious, river-crossing, airborne, intelligence, antisubmarine, and close-support operations.

All these facts show that the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for a new war have entered a very grave stage. The U.S. imperialists are shamelessly asserting that their policy of aggression and war is to block a threat of southward invasion and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. This is nothing but a smokescreen designed to conceal their dark intention to hold onto South Korea as a permanent military base and colony and to trigger a new war of aggression in Korea.

There is no change in the U.S. imperialists' wild ambition to dominate the world. They have stopped at nothing to maintain and strengthen their colonial rule over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' bolstering of the brutal suppression of the patriotic Kwangju uprisers and their human butcher Chon Tu-hwan to perpetrate anticommunist confrontation and a policy of war proceeded precisely from their shameless and criminal intention to permanently dominate South Korea as a colony.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ringleaders of aggression and war and the main obstacles hindering the reunification of Korea. They are the backstage manipulators inspiring the South Korean puppets to division and war. As long as the U.S. imperialist forces are stationed in South Korea, the question of national reunification cannot be solved independently nor can peace and stability in our country or Asia be contemplated.

There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists must renounce intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the armistice agreement and the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The time when the imperialists could infringe upon the sovereignty of another country with bayonets and trample underfoot the people's independence is gone forever. Our people are not the Korean people of yesterday. They are a dignified people who treasure national sovereignty.

Today, our people possess the invincible strength of the entire people and the People's Army firmly rallied with one ideology and will around the great leader and of a powerful socialist state of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. The international dignity and prestige of our republic have been incomparably enhanced. The ranks of supporters and sympathizers of our revolution are increasing with each passing day.

Today, the world's people are opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and are demanding independence. Numerous countries are advancing along the road of independence. This is the trend of the times which cannot be blocked by anything.

The arson at U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan and the burning of the U.S. flag in Chunchon were an expression of the South Korean people's firm determination no longer to live under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

South Korea, where anti-U.S. sentiments are growing among the youths, students and people, will no longer be a place of rest for the U.S. imperialists. The rascals will surely be kicked out by the stern resistance of the South Korean people. The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of history and act discreetly.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army are keenly watching the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for division and war. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignite a war in Korea again, disregarding our warning, it will result in digging their graves. All officers and men of the People's Army must maintain a strained and mobilized posture to cope with the prevailing situation and more strongly deepen their combat capabilities and combat readiness.

There exists no strength in this world which can block the road of struggle of the officers and men of our People's Army who have risen up to the sacred, just and patriotic cause.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army will more vigorously struggle to smash the schemes of enemies at home and abroad for division and a new war and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the final completion of the chuche cause by firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION ISSUES

SK230800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 22 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June editorial: "Let Us Achieve the Historic Cause of Independent Reunification by Repelling Aggression and Interference by Outside Forces"]

[Text] Under the circumstances in which the pan-national struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is being waged, we mark the ninth anniversary of the announcement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "Let Us Prevent the Permanent Division of the Nation and Reunify the Fatherland."

The work was announced at the time when the domestic and foreign splittists were intensifying schemes for two Koreas and the danger of perpetuation of national division was growing.

In the early 1970's, in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for comprehensive negotiations, the North-South dialogue, which had been deadlocked for a long period of time, was resumed. The historic 4 July North-South joint statement, the main content of which was the solution of the question of the reunification of the country in accordance with the three-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, was issued. This was an epochal event which brought a new aspect to North-South relations. Nevertheless, the agreement made in the joint statement was not enacted because of the betrayal and duplicitous tactics of the South Korean side, which did not want to implement the agreement and exploited the dialogue as a means to continue the division of the nation. As a result, relations between the North and South returned to the state before the announcement of the joint statement.

What is worse is that the South Korean puppets, in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas, declared the division of the nation as a policy. As a result, a great danger of the permanent division of our nation was created.

It was at this juncture that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic work, made a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation. As a measure of national salvation to smash the schemes of two Koreas and open a way out for the nation, he put forth the famous five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland, which called for the elimination of military confrontation between the North and South, mitigation of the tense situation, multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, convocation of the great national congress participated in by the representatives of the people of all strata of the North and South and their political parties and public organizations, the establishment of a North-South confederal system under the single title of the State of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and entry into the United Nations with the single title of the State of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland reflected the demands of the prevailing situation and the unanimous opinion and desire of the nation. Thus, it was a realistic, fair, just and patriotic policy aimed at eliminating obstacles to reunification and opening a path for the nation.

At the same time, the five-point policy was also entirely in accordance with the world people's desire and demand for elimination of the tense situation in Korea and the independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question. The five-point policy which delineated a milestone to reunification received warm welcome and support at home and abroad. Thus, it has become a driving force for the reunification of the country.

The announcement of the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland dealt a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The idea of the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by North and South, which the domestic and foreign splittists put forth to justify the creation of two Koreas in the international community, faced political and moral bankruptcy. As a result, the splittists were driven to a defensive position, and their isolation was accelerated at home and abroad.

The former South Korean dictator who sought a divisive line and persisted in despotism was put under trial by history and eliminated in the midst of the rising struggle of the people, who demanded independence, democracy and reunification.

The changes seen in the development of the South Korean situation in the 1970's proved the correctness and vitality of the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland.

The reunification of the divided fatherland is the cherished desire of our people and the supreme task of the nation. To implement the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland, our party has made every effort and continued to work out a series of aggressive measures aimed at accelerating the cause of the reunification. The proposal of the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] which was advanced at the sixth congress of our party calls for implementing this historic task and, thus, is an epochal proposal fully reflecting the ideas of the three-point principle and the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party holds that the most realistic and rational way to reunify the fatherland in an independent and peaceful way, and based on the principle of the great national unity, is to establish a confederal state which leaves the ideologies and systems of the North and the South intact and achieves the unity of the North and South.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point administrative policy of a confederal state is a chuche-type reunification proposal which has been formulated by placing first priority on the interests of the people. It is a proposal for building an independent and unified state which will guarantee the complete independence of the country and the prosperity of the people.

Since this proposal was advanced, people at home and abroad have enthusiastically responded to it, and compatriots at home and abroad have actively carried out movements to quickly implement this proposal. This shows that the proposal for forming a confederal state is a uniquely just and practical proposal which has detailed the most correct way to resolve the question of the reunification of our country and has invincible vitality.

To achieve the fatherland's reunification, we should, above all, eliminate obstacles to this cause. The basic obstacle to achieving the reunification of our country is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of interference in the internal affairs of Korea. Illegally occupying South Korea for 37 years and implementing a policy of converting it into a colony, the U.S. imperialists have hindered the reunification of our country and forced our people to suffer immeasurable disasters, shipped nuclear weapons to South Korea and threatened us with these weapons. Although they call a puppet regime which they have fabricated to justify their policy of placing South Korea under their control the Republic of Korea and have recognized it as an independent country, this regime is only a scarecrow. The actual rulers who wield power in South Korea and exercise absolute influence are the U.S. imperialists. Those who move the puppet regime, exercise sovereign military power, grip the lifeline of the South Korean economy and have oppressed and exploited the people are none other than the U.S. imperialists. The ringleaders who have checked the people's struggle to achieve the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification are none other than the U.S. imperialists.

As long as the U.S. imperialists pose as masters by sitting astride South Korea, the South Korean people cannot fulfill any demand in their daily life and state affairs. Only when we restore the lost national sovereignty by forcing the U.S. imperialists aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and end the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea can we achieve democratization, the country's reunification and maintain and preserve peace in Korea. The reunification question of our country -- the internal affairs of the people -- can only be resolved by our people, the masters of the country and the party directly concerned. The U.S. imperialists have no ground whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea. Gone is the day when the U.S. imperialists randomly invaded and dominated other countries. Our era is an era of independence when the world's people, hundreds of millions strong, who were once oppressed and humiliated, have embarked on the road of building a new life by extricating themselves from the yoke of colonial slavery and becoming the masters of their own destiny.

Today an anti-U.S. struggle has been intensified among the South Korean people of all walks of life and voices have been raised among them to urge the United States to stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from South Korea. Arsons at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan were the proud torch of a colonial, national liberation struggle which the people lit in South Korea. This showed that they were not dead but alive and that they were not tame sheep but a dignified people who valued national dignity and sovereignty as they did their lives. This demonstrated their resolute will and indomitable spirit not to tolerate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

South Korea, where the flames of anti-U.S. struggle are ablaze, will not remain any longer as a quiet refuge for the United States. No one can check the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle -- a patriotic struggle to achieve national dignity and sovereignty. The United States must closely consider this and act discreetly. If the United States wants peace in Korea and peaceful reunification, it should not engage in aggressive maneuvers but embark on the road of seeking a practical way to peacefully resolve the Korean question by keeping in contact with us.

We have repeatedly proposed negotiations with the United States on the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. Our proposal is to make unstable peace durable and accelerate the peaceful solution of the Korean question. If the United States wants to maintain peace in Korea, there is no reason to hesitate to conduct negotiations with us. If the United States replaces the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraws its forces from South Korea, it will benefit from this. The United States should withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along its forces, and take its hand of interference off Korea.

To accelerate the cause of reunification and restore national sovereignty, we should eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a wicked executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of making South Korea a subservient colony. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a dirty, fascist military group which the U.S. imperialists have used to overcome the worsening crisis of their colonial rule. It is a splittist and nation-selling treacherous group. The fascist jackals have cruelly suppressed democratic forces for demanding restoration of national sovereignty, democracy and the country's reunification. Many patriots and democrats have been dragged to prisons and the gallows, and thousands of Kwangju citizens have been killed. Acting as the dog of the U.S. imperialists, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is still begging for the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' permanent occupation of South Korea, sold national dignity and sovereignty to foreign forces, fanned enmity and discord among the people by increasing its military capability and by kicking up anticommunist war rackets, distrubed peace and heightened tension.

Without removing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the South Korean people cannot avoid disaster. By eliminating the stooges of aggression, they can foil the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

The fatherland's reunification could only be achieved by the united effort of the North and South. Differences in the ideologies and systems of the North and South are not factors hindering the unity of the people. If we refuse to achieve unity on the grounds of differences in ideologies and systems, we will only aid the splittists. Whether we achieve unity by transcending ideologies and systems with a single national goal constitutes a touchstone showing whether or not we want reunification. By uniting under the single banner, the banner of a grand united national front, all Koreans who oppose subservience, division and war and demand independence, reunification and peace should rise as one in a pan-national struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification.

Our party will make every effort to fulfill the long-cherished desire of the fellow countrymen for founding an independent, peace-loving confederal state, restoring national sovereignty on a pan-national scale and leading a harmonious life in a unified fatherland. Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and joining efforts with all patriotic forces at home and abroad, our people will thwart the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and achieve the historic cause of independent reunification.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS EASTERN BLOC ENVOYS

Romanian Ambassador

SK232302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, on June 23 met and had a talk with Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi who paid a courtesy call on him.

Polish Ambassador

SK232256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, on June 23 met and had a talk with Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him.

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR, USSR 22 JUNE

SK221623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Choe Ik-kyu, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, left Pyongyang on June 22 by air for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union according to exchange plans.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK Kil Chae-kyong. GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and an official of his embassy, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN ATTACKS SEOUL POLITICAL SUMMIT

SK230338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 22 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN, 23 June commentary: "A Farce To Defend Against Arrows"]

[Text] A few days ago, a meeting was held in Seoul by the leaders of the three ruling and opposition political parties to discuss measures for removing confusion created in connection with the curb loan scandal and thus settling the situation.

On that day, Chon Tu-hwan made absurd remarks on maintaining order, security and so forth, which had nothing to do with the incident, ignoring the people's demand that he take responsibility for the loan scandal and resign. He also said that he will set an example of peaceful transfer of power by quietly resigning when his term of his presidential office expires after 6 years.

The remark on seeking measures for settling the situation was made even in the early stages of the severe social criticism of the loan scandal. What he raved after more than 40 days since the incident occurred, letting time drag on after speaking as if he would expose the true nature of the incident, is that he would resign when his tenure expires. This is the same as the proverb "catching a rat after searching mountains."

Those who participated in the meeting carrying the signboard of the opposition political parties followed the dictator by responding to his ridiculuous remarks.

The talks of the leaders of the three political parties are nothing but a drama at defending against the arrows of attack and denunciation from the people. At a time when the South Korean people demand the immediate resignation of Chon Tu-hwan to take responsibility for the loan scandal, the very person who should apologize to the people and resign is scheming to continuously seize power, raving about the quesiton of term of office. This is preposterous. Pretending that he has nothing to do with the scandal, he even said that he would eliminate irregularities and corruption during his tenure of office.

Irregular and corrupt incidents have not been eliminated in South Korea not because there were no remarks stressing the elimination of the irregularties and corruption. Corruption is spreading everyday because Chon Tu-hwan himself is engaged in illegal profiteering by abusing power under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and has patronized the corrupt acts of the privileged class.

Of the incidents of corruption which have repeatedly occured in South Korea over the last 2 years -- from embezzling political funds of former politicians to illegal imports of U.S. rice -- there have been none in which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has not been involved. The remarks of the ringleader of corruption about eliminating of irregularities and corruption is the same as a thief calling "stop, thief!"

The utterances on elimination of irregularities and corruption are an excuse for legalizing his long-term power. He made a cunning remark that a 7-year term is wearying for those who serve the nation and people and that he feels he cannot serve longer even if the people so desire. He attempted to describe himself as a man thoroughly imbued with the spirit of service.

How shameless are his utterances, far surpassing the former dictator: After massacring the Kwangju citizens, who demanded the resignation of the Yusin remnants and democratization of society, with military forces provided by the U.S. imperialists, he usurped power by driving out the incumbent president at gun point. He said he would intensify the security system and order. This is not a remark that he would resign.

He arrested democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, who won the reputation as a presidential candidate 2 years ago, and drove out all rivals within the puppet military. Today he is driving out the politicians calling for party politics. All his purge commotion is a scheme to remain in power forever.

The peaceful transfer of power raved about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a trick. He true intention is to keep the people as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists by realizing long-term power, to freely repress and exploit the people and to look after his own interests by fraudulent means.

His utterances at the meeting of the leaders of the three political parties reveal his dark intention. As long as there is Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean people can neither have democracy nor sovereignty. Nor can they achieve justice and national reunification. Today the South Korean people are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors who support and patronize Chon Tu-hwan and to overthrow the corrupt regime.

The military fascist clique can never block with anything the people's movement and advance.

CHON REPLACES PRIME MINISTER, 3 OTHERS

SK240926 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan today appointed Kim Song-hyop, president of Korea University, as prime minister; Kang Kyong-sik, vice finance minister, as finance minister; Pae Myong-in, director of the Educational Institute at the Ministry of Justice, as minister of justice; and So Sang-chol, vice minister of construction, as minister of energy and resources.

The cabinet reshuffle was aimed at calling persons concerned to account for the loan scandal and to regain public trust in the cabinet. Measures to politically resolve the question of the loan scandal have thus been brought to a conclusion with today's cabinet reshuffle.

In particular, the replacing of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun reflects President Chon Tu-hwan's will to regain the public's trust in the cabinet and to start over with a new spirit and a new resolve.

DJP LEADER CONCERNED OVER CRITICISM OF DKP HEAD

SK240023 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] Expressing concern about the controversy within the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] over its own rating of the Chongwadae talks, Yi Chae-Hyong, leader of the Democratic Justice Party, said: "In terms of quality and quantity, we feel that DKP President Yu Chi-song did a superb job at the Chongwadae talks. Why there is an attempt to trifle with his success within the party, I don't understand."

Leader Yi continued: "If the DKP tries to trifle with President Yu's success at the Chongwadae talks, it will only humiliate itself in the end. I miss a political climate in which facts are truly appreciated."

Touching on President Yu's remarks at Chongwadae on the system, Yi explained: "In his remarks on the system, President Yu called for a revision of the election laws by saying that a peaceful transfer of power is difficult under the current presidential elections law. Since I heard him saying so, I can be a witness. When the government announces the followup measures, I plan to meet with President Yu quietly on my own initiative or his." Thus, he strongly hinted at a meeting of leaders of the three major parties sometime next week.

'DUE STEPS' SOUGHT IN DKP 'VIOLENT ACTION'

SK240117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party will hold a disciplinary committee meeting today to determine punitive measures against a party lawmaker who was involved in a violent action against a fellow legislator Tuesday.

The panel session will deal with the case at the instruction of party President Rep. Yu Chi-song, who called for due steps against the violent incident at an early date during a meeting of ranking party officials yesterday.

The controversy over the violent action arose when Rep. Yun Ki-tae, who once worked as secretary to former President Yun Po-son, struck Rep. Kim Won-ki on the chest and in the face with his fists in the room of a vice party president on the fourth floor of the party headquarters at about 12:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Rep. Yun allegedly did this when Rep. Kim refused to accept his request for an explanation of his remarks critical of former President Yun during a general caucus on June 17.

According to Rep. Pak Pyong-il, chairman of the Disciplinary Committee, Rep. Yun will be punished according to party regulations.

The punitive measures included expulsion from party membership and warning.

Meanwhile, the DKP decided to participate in drafting the next year's budget in such a way as to submit its own ideas to both the government and the majority Democratic Justice Party.

JOURNALISM PROFESSOR ARGUES FOR PRESS FREEDOM

SK240121 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 82 p 9

[Column: "TONG-A's View" by O Taek-sop, journalism professor at Korea University]

[Text] It is more or less a common phenomenon throughout the world that the press has an important function and role and, as a lower echelon in society, maintains a close relationship with the government and is restrained by the latter.

The matter of restraint can be seen from two perspectives. One is, who is it that restrains the press? The answer is either the government or the press itself. The other is, for who is restraint exercised? The answer is either for the people or for the one that does the retraining.

Today there are four types of press systems in the world: A) dictatorial — the government restrains the press for the government itself, B) patriarchal -- the government restrains the press for the people, C) commercial -- the press restrains the press for the press itself, and D) democratic -- the press restrains itself for the people. The Korean press can be said to be patriarchal.

The patriarchal system, which prevails in most developing countries, views human beings as masses who are so inefficient and unreasonable that they should be enlightened by the ruling class. Accordingly, they need an guardian who will protect them from wrong ideologies or dangerous thoughts, and it is the government that plays the role of the guardian. It is from this patriarchal logic that many countries ban exaggerated commercial messages, lascivious articles and propaganda items which are considered too political.

That logic seems appropriate. However, it might evolve into the notion that when there is too much of the government's protection or restraint, the state's restraint of the press is a right, not a duty — a notion which could do harm to the unity of the people. When the government's role as a guardian is overemphasized, lower echelons in society cannot grow normally, just as children who grow up with overprotective parents become incompetent in the future. As a consequence, all the channels of the press are monopolized by the government and the networks of people's self-will are paralyzed.

When the government and the press maintain a relationship, not a patriarchal one in the positive sense but one that exists between parents and their wayward children with the former issuing one-way instructions to the latter, this will have side effects.

Word channels in society play the role of the veins in the body. As the veins provide oxygen and nutrients to each cell, thus sustaining life, so work channels provide the nutrient called information to each group or individual in society. The two are different from each other in this way: When nutrients fail to reach a cell, the functions of the cell cease. When word channels fail to cover all the spheres of society, the social spheres not covered by word channels do not cease their functions, but form spontaneous communications systems of their own. Accordingly, there arises the side effect that cracks, not unity, become universal.

Korean society today is called a society of rumors, which is the most prominent of the side effects arising when formal word channels are blocked. It is said that information available in a society is maintained at the level required by the society. People in a society can make their psychological lives possible by breathing in and out a certain amount of information according to psychological and social conditions. By the same token, society -- which is a collective body of people -- sustains and develops its vitality by having certain amounts of information circulate within it. It is a universal feature of modern society that information circulating within it is supplied through formal word channels.

When enough of the supply of information that should flow through the formal word channels fails, rumors take its place, just like an emergency blood transfusion. For the same reason, rumors prevail when natural disasters or government restraint of the press block the flow of word channels. The stronger the restraint of the press becomes, the weaker the press' self-regulation and the degree of public confidence in the world channels becomes because the people grow more sensitive to changes.

Public attention can be diverted with a large enough supply of interesting articles. Under such circumstances, however, rumors persistently prevail as indicated by the theory that "if not supplied, people make information." This is exactly the same logic as the law of the preservation of matter, that is, the quality and course of information can change in society, but the quantity of information does not change.

Making the press a government mouthpiece or restraining the press to reduce articles functioning against the government can be advantageous to the government for a short while. But in the long term, they can seriously undermine public confidence in the government and give rise to wide circulation of rumors.

The fact that rumors are not entirely false has been proved by "The Hidden Story of the Third Republic". This series of articles has confirmed that the rumors wildly prevailing whenever political events took place during the third republic were true.

Once rumors start to circulate, there is no way to stop them from spreading. The only way to deal with rumors is to guarantee the self-regulation of the press and to maintain public confidence in the press by smoothly supplying information.

Social development is possible only when all the sectors in a society grow equally. When any of the sectors of society get out of balance, we cannot expect more than crippled growth for society.

The press is nothing but a part of the infrastructure constituting society, just like politics, economy, and education. We are to host the Olympics in 1988. In view of the present level of education, political capability, cultural disposition and economic wealth, we find quite a gap between the present position of the press and that which it should occupy. I believe the press should enjoy more freedom.

In a way, we can say it is natural for rumors to persistently prevail in Korean society in view of the short supply of information. In reporting a recent series of events, the press has been comparatively faithful. In certain instances, however, pseudo-word channels outstripped the formal word channels and, due to technical errors, the public announcements on events have only added more misgivings to public doubts. It would have been better if the government had not made announcements on them at all, or it should have revealed the truth of the matters from the start.

Fertilizer and pesticides are needed for the good growth of crops in the field, but a supply of natural water containing well-balanced nourishment is more essential. Water flowing from various sources through well-maintained dikes and waterways naturally contains good nourishment and oxygen for the crops. The role of good water and strong dikes for field crops is exactly the same as the role of true information and a self-regulated press for society. Good water can be supplied to the crops through strong dikes and waterways. Otherwise, water becomes polluted and ceases to be alive. The field is society. Crops are the public. Water is the source of information which can give the public direct and indirect nourishment, and the dikes are the people who have accumulated experience and knowledge through their lifetime. When the role of the dikes is neglected or given up because of political or egoistic motivation, water cannot flow and the crops in the field will be greatly damaged.

ARMY DESERTER THREATENS CIVILIANS, KILLS CAPTAIN

SK220219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] An army deserter, carrying an M-16 rifle with a fixed bayonet, broke into a house in Koyang-gun, Kyonggi-do, threatened three women and then shot and killed an army captain who attempted to restrain the enlisted man Sunday night.

PFC. Yu Ho-pyong entered a house owned by Yi Un-song, 64, in Hwajon-ri, Sindo-eup, Koyang-gun, Kyonggi-do, at around 10:10 p.m. Sunday and threatened three housewives, including Yun In-suk, Yi's daughter-in-law.

After making them kneel down on the floor, the deserter said, "I don't want to live any longer. I have already sent my will to my parents in my home town." While PFC Yu was threatening them, Capt. Yi Song-u who was on leave rushed to the scene. The army deserter fired two shots with his rifle and killed the officer on the spot.

After killing the officer, PFC. Yu hurriedly moved to a nearby house and fired five shots into a room in the house but no one was injured.

BUSINESS INDEXES RECORD RECOVERY SIGNS

SK240245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean economy is showing signs of recovery as the leading composite business index has increased for three straight months after a seven month decline, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said Thursday.

In a briefing with President Chon Tu-hwan, the chief economic official said the leading composite business index notched 0.1 and 1.3 percent increases in April and May, respectively, while the coinciding composite business index advanced by 0.6 percent in April and 0.8 percent in May.

Kim noted that the current account in May was 113 million U.S. dollars in the black, the first surplus since October 1981. It was made possible by a 109 million dollar surplus in trade and a sharp decline in the non-trade deficit, he added.

Wholesale and consumer price increase rates remained at 1.5 and 3.2 percent, respectively, as of June 15, representing 2.6 and 4.4 percent increases over the same time in 1981.

Kim explained that the single-digit price increases indicated a stabilizing trend but that the foreign exchange rate still stands in the way of complete price stabilization.

Kim predicted the price increase rate will rise in the fourth quarter of 1982 because the rate had dropped substantially in the latter half of 1981.

He added that the government will push forward with a price stabilization drive to remain competitive with Korea's major trade rivals, including Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

HEAVY, CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EXPORTS INCREASE

SK240049 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's heavy and chemical industry exports have been rising considerably in recent months, indicating success in the government's policy of promoting those industries.

A Commerce-Industry Ministry report showed Thursday that exports of heavy and chemical industrial products in the first five months of this year reached nearly 4.1 billion U.S. dollars, up 18 percent from the same period last year. During the same five month period, exports of agricultural products declined by 7.8 percent from the figure in 1981, and overseas shipments of light industrial products dropped by 3.8 percent.

Heavy and chemical products' share of total exports during the cited period increased from 42.8 percent in 1980 to 45.3 percent in 1981 to 47.9 percent this year.

Ships led the rise in exports of heavy and chemical products with an increase of 158.5 percent, followed by iron and steel products (19 percent) and electric machines and tools (16.4 percent).

SON SANN LEAVES KUALA LUMPUR FOR BANGKOK

BK240838 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Mr Son Sann, has left Kuala Lumpur for Bangkok this afternoon. He was in the federal capital to sign a declaration establishing the Kampuchean coalition government with himself as prime minister. The other signatories were Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulinaka party and Mr Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge.

AFP Interview

BK231344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann said here today that he planned to visit the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to express his gratitude for their crucial role in forging a Cambodian anti-Vietnamese alliance. Mr. Son Sann, who became premier under a coalition government pact signed yesterday with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan, said he would take the trip before or after the establishment of the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on Cambodian soil.

In an interview with AFP, he said he was returning to his jungle stronghold in Cambodia via Bangkok to await the arrival of Prince Sihanouk, the president of the new coalition government. Prince Sihanouk left here for the island of Penang, off the northwestern Malaysian coast this morning, and was to return to Beijing and possibly Pyongyang before joining the two other resistance leaders on Cambodian soil to proclaim the new government. Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs in the new government, left here this afternoon to return to his guerrilla base in Cambodia.

Premier Son Sann said his tour of the ASEAN five -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- would depend on the prince's schedule. The bespectacled 71-year-old nationalist leader also said he would like to visit China "if I am invited" to seek arms for his expanding guerrilla army.

He added that his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) currently fielded 9,000 armed guerrillas, who could be immediately reinforced by another 3,000 if arms could be found for them. In addition, 4,000 able-bodied men are in training in jungle camps, he said. "We urgently need weapons, light weapons to harass the occupation forces. We have no recruiting problem," he said. Asked to comment on the U.S. rejection of Prince Sihanouk's appeal for massive military aid, Son Sann replied: "I hope they (the Americans) will reconsider their decision."

He also announced that all three leaders of the coalition planned to attend the United Nations General Assembly session in New York in September to demonstrate their newly-found unity.

Premier Son Sann indicated however that Prince Sihanouk would speak on behalf of the coalition to head off a fresh attempt by Hanoi and its allies to unseat Democratic Kampuchea from the world body. He also made clear that the main goal of the coalition was to force the Vietnamese to negotiate and to accept U.S. resolutions calling for a withdrawal of Hanoi's 180,000 troops followed by U.N.-monitored elections in Cambodia.

In this connection, he voiced hope that the forthcoming visit to Hanoi by Australia Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who chaired last July's U.N. conference on Cambodia, would help speed up a political settlement to the three-and-a-half-year-old conflict.

Asked whether he favored Prince Sihanouk's call for an international parley similar to the conference on Indochina held in Geneva in 1954, he replied: "Let's wait and see what comes out of Mr Pahr's visit to Hanoi before making any fresh move."

Last Monday, Prince Sihanouk suggested an international conference in Geneva bringing together the five big powers, all the Cambodian factions, including the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government, Vietnam, ASEAN countries, Japan, India, Yugoslavia, Australia and New Zealand.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH IENG SARY

OW240834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met with Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his party here today.

Vice-Chairman Deng said that the signing of the agreement on setting up a coalition government by the leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance organizations "is a success for the patriotic Kampuchean forces in their united resistance to the Vietnamese aggression." The agreement was signed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on June 22.

Present at today's meeting were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Pich Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Ieng Sary and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing shortly for home.

SPK: KUALA LUMPUR 'PUPPET SHOW' WILL NOT LAST

BK230952 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 23 Jun 82

[SPK commentary: "The Puppets Will Be Crushed by the Wheel of History"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jun (SPK) -- The curtain rises...Three puppets sign a paper. But this is not a puppet show; this is what happened in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June.

The protagonists in this show are Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk, and all three are equally "famous." The first, on account of the 3 million Kampucheans massacred by the regime over which he presided, a regime to which Son Sann alluded when he declared on 24 April 1980: "It is an insult to our dead and our disabled for anyone to accuse us of conniving with the Khmer Rouge!" The second, author of this statement, who believed himself "cleaner" than his ilk, was a bank director and prime minister who sold off his country to international financiers. The third, well known as a political prostitute, bears a crushing responsibility for the misfortunes that have befallen the Kampuchean people: it was he who defended the regime of genocide at the United Nations on the day following the liberation of the country and who stated in Phnom Penh on 29 August 1981 that Son Sann was not any better than Khieu Samphan, that he could survive only thanks to plenty of aid and regular injections of U.S. dollars, Chinese yuan, Japanese yen, French francs, Deutsche marks...by the United States, China, Japan, and ASEAN! Sihanouk concluded that neither Son Sann nor Khieu Samphan could symbolize the sovereignty and dignity of the Kampuchean people. As for himself, he made it known that he joined Khieu Samphan and Son Sann because such was the will of China (AP, 9 February 1981). For the Kampuchean people and the progressive and imperial [as received] opinion in the world, there is no need for this confession by Sihanouk to know that the real sponsors of the Kuala Lumpur agreement are the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and assisted by the reactionary circles of ASEAN.

What can Son Sann and Sihanouk do inside this "coalition" dominated by the perpetrators of genocide? As quoted by AFP on 10 February 1981, didn't Sihanouk say: "I would play only a representative role within this coalition; the real leadership would belong to Khieu Samphan"? Did Son Sann get the stick which he asked for before entering the tiger's cage? Did he get the sacrifice of the Khmer Rouge ringleaders? Didn't he declare that it would be impossible for him to drive a vehicle with three steering wheels?

The show in Kuala Lumpur is only cosmetic surgery to make up the face of the Beijing Dracula. The ASEAN countries admitted this by affirming that it would be impossible to keep Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations if it always embodied the bloody regime. That is the true goal of this so-called coalition. The Chinese expansionists and their accomplices want to use it to legitimize their arms supplies to the murderers in their attempt to make them rule again in Phnom Penh before extending their empire into other countries of the region. The reactionary circles of ASEAN are responsible before history for their complicity in this criminal undertaking by Beijing.

The maneuver is perfidious, but it cannot mislead the Kampuchean people. By allying themselves with the criminals, Son Sann and Sihanouk have dropped their masks. Never will the Kampuchean people forget their 3 million dead, the 4 years of forced labor and the untold physical and moral tortures in a society without markets, schools or hospitals. For the past 3 years, assisted by their Vietnamese, Lao and Soviet brothers and other peoples in the world, they have reestablished a free, independent and sovereign state, a country which is still poor but where it is possible to work with an absolute faith in a better future. Aware of the perfidy and cruelty of their enemies, it is certain that the Kampuchean people will unite further in order to face them.

Expressing the will of his people, Chairman Heng Samrin recently declared in an interveiw with the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG that the coalition is doomed to failure because its goals run against the interests of the Kampuchean people.

The Kuala Lumpur show was the object of a lengthy publicity campaign, but hardly has the screen been raised than the public realizes that this troupe of puppets will not last long. No matter how perfidious the maneuvers of the Kampuchean people's enemies, they will not be able to reverse the situation. The puppets will be crushed by the wheel of history.

SPK SCORES U.S. 'SLANDER' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

BK231222 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jun (SPK) -- A commentary in the latest issue of the journal KAMPUCHEA notes that by renewing the so-called "use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan" slander, the United States wants to bring down the prestige of the socialist countries and of the Kampuchean revolution on the eve of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

The central organ of the front writes that the misleading tactics of the imperialists -- with the United States as the ringleader -- have become a familiar tool for them in their opposition to the socialist revolution. However, they do not surprise well-informed people at all.

It was the United States which dumped thousands of liters of chemical products in Indochina, badly damaging the environment. Not only have the culprits at the Pentagon refused to pay indemnity to the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, but they have been seeking to make people believe that toxic chemical weapons are used by Vietnam and the USSR and, thereby make them forget that the United States itself manufactures chemical and mass destruction weapons.

By bringing up the problems of toxic chemical weapons, the U.S. imperialists hope to get the necessary funds for their nuclear arms race to achieve military supremacy over the USSR, KAMPUCHEA notes.

LEADERS ATTEND KPRAF ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK201252 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1200 GMT on 19 June carries a 30-minute report with portions recorded on the meeting held on the morning of 19 June at the Bassac River theater hall in Phnom Penh to mark the founding anniversary of the KPRAF. After describing the decor at the meeting site and noting the warm atmosphere of the occasion, the announcer reports that among those present are "Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and other ministers, deputy ministers and representatives of the clergy and other mass organizations as well as diplomats accredited to the PRK."

After the playing of the national anthem, the announcer presents the speeches made by Chan Si and Bou Thang.

Bou Thang Speech

BK221428 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, took the floor to present his speech indicating the development of the revolutionary armed forces.

After welcoming the guests, the comrade minister of national defense stressed at the beginning of his interesting speech the efforts made by the party to build the armed forces since its founding. The party has assisted and supported the armed forces enabling them to change their structure from small units lacking a large amount of materiel to become regular forces with more combatants able to stage activities everywhere. During successive battles, these armed forces have received assistance, support, respect and love from the people. In their struggle against the colonialists and the imperialists, the revolutionary forces always preserved the traditional solidarity fighting shoulder to shoulder with Uncle Ho's combatants and the Lao liberation forces. This enabled the revolutions of the three countries to be victorious which was a factor contributing to the 17 April 1975 victory when our country was completely liberated.

The comrade minister talked about the situation after 17 April 1975 and stressed the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists -- which betrayed the people and implemented a barbarous policy which was disastrous for the country. They changed the army into an instrument to massacre the people and applied a policy of betrayal toward the people. They also incited hatred between the three peoples.

Later on, the comrade minister noted the rising of our people to struggle against the genocidal regime saying: Their barbarous acts, however, could not extinguish the fire of contempt of our people. Our people rose in a number of areas until it became a nationwide uprising. Initially a number of genuine revolutionaries in the army began to oppose this barbarous regime, and split from this clique. Various units rose up and formed many bases to oppose this genocidal clique such as in the eastern region, Koh Kong, Svay Rieng and so on. Various progressive forces and genuine revolutionary organizations were unanimous in creating a National United Front for National Salvation at the end of 1978. Under the leadership of the front and with the assistance of the Vietnamese Communist Party, army and people, our armed forces toppled the genocidal regime and liberated the country on 7 January 1979. This victory created a new era -- an era of independence and genuine freedom.

Later on, the speech dealt with the rapid development in quantity and quality of our armed forces after the 7 January liberation day under the leadership of the front. Concerning relations with the people, the comrade minister talked about the traditional solidarity between the army and the people which was demonstrated by concrete revolutionary acts. The army has assisted the people in their agricultural production work and in their everyday lives. It has cooperated with local state powers to motivate the people to fight the enemies, and to discover and reveal the enemy's agents hidden in our organization. This cooperation has contributed to the reinforcement of the state power, assured social order and protected the people's belongings and lives.

After presenting the enemy's situation and maneuvers to push ahead their guerrilla warfare, to construct support bases and to stage psychological warfare and diplomatic activities, the comrade minister expressed his views on our situation compared with the enemy's forces and recommended taking the following necessary steps:

[Begin recording] Respected comrades and friends,

The present situation in our country shows that the revolution has more advantages than the enemy. Our people are richer than before. The enemies have been seriously defeated but they are aggressively ambitious. They become confused when they face defeat. In 1982, they will continue to implement their maneuvers. Therefore, in order to defeat all of the enemy's maneuvers and activities, we must not relax in our efforts to strengthen the good character and traditions of the revolutionary army. In fact, it is necessary to implement the following points well:

1. Do not relax in efforts to reinforce faith and loyalty to the fatherland, the revolution and the people. It is necessary to recognize that the character of our army is similar to the character of the working class with two special peculiarities -- its revolutionary nature and its scientific nature. Consequently, it is necessary for our army to be led by a Marxist-Leninist party. Evidently, it is directed, educated and forged in all fields by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Our armed forces must always be an efficient sharp instrument which has the confidence of the party, the revolutionary state and the people. It must be the hope and the great pride of the nation and friends all over the world.

2. It is necessary to serve the people with all our hearts deserving to be an army of the people, born from the people and for the people. Each cadre and combatant must understand and know clearly that the people are the masters of the nation's destiny. They are the great and everlasting source of manpower. Our army is the child of the people. It was born by them and has been respected, loved, cared for and fed by them. Therefore, our army must always struggle to improve themselves in all fields and to transform itself to deserve being the people's army in order and to earn the respect and love of the people. It is an honor to be a revolutionary combatant assigned by the people to defend the fatherland and the peaceful life of the people.

3. It is necessary to maintain solidarity and unity at all levels. It is necessary to devote body and soul, develop a solidarity spirit, love each other as friends -- between comrades and between units -- and strengthen the spirit of initiative of the masses and the capacity of each combatant in fulfilling their work as well as in the struggle.

Our army is a revolutionary army. All cadres have the right to study politics and have the same ideals. They do not distinguish themselves from the minorities, people from the East or the West, men or women. They consider themselves as relatives from the same family. It is necessary to love and respect each other. It is necessary to share weal and woe in both difficult and joyful circumstances.

F Favoritism, bureaucratism, militarism, liberalism and the lack of respect for authority are bad manners contrary to the good character of the revolutionary people's army.

Our army must demonstrate a good character and follow the good traditions of the Issarak army. Our army must make every effort to build militant solidarity ties between high-ranking groups and their subordinates, between cadres and combatants and between units. Solidarity should also be maintained between the ministry and offices and units. All of us must be determined to unite with each other to surmount all obstacles and difficulties, to win over all kinds of enemies and to achieve success in all tasks assigned by the party and the people.

4. Our army must heighten the spirit of international proletarian solidarity. It has to maintain close solidarity and militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos. It must keep up close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

International solidarity constitutes a revolutionary line of our party. It is the expression of profound sentiments of our people and it is also a strategic task of our country's revolution. Therefore, international solidarity is an important and indispensable factor in the duty to improve the behavior and the tradition of the revolutionary army.

5. It is necessary to heighten our spirit and resolutely be determined to defeat all reactionary maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the imperialists and their lackeys. All cadres and combatants of our armed forces must constantly heighten their vigilance and be ready to foil all sabotage tricks of the enemy. [end recording]

In conclusion, the comrade minister of national defense, on behalf of cadres and combatants, expressed his thanks for the attention given the revolutionary army by the party and the front. He also thanked cadres, employees, and peoples and experts of friendly countries for the friendly sentiments expressed to our army.

The ceremony of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the people's revolutionary army was concluded in a joyful atmosphere after all the meeting participants listened to a tale of frontline model heroism displayed by Comrade (Pel Sam At), representative of outstanding vanguard cadres and combatants.

Chan Si Speech

BK210250 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Speech by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a 19 June meeting in Phnom Penh marking the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRAF]

[Text] [Begin recording] My respects to the Presidium members, foreign guests, dear comrades and friends:

At a time when all our people are emulating in building and defending the motherland, and because of the rapid rebirth of our country, it is with great pride and elation that we welcome the traditional anniversary of our army. We hail our combatants who have achieved immense successes and who have overcome many tests and trials in the struggle for national liberation. They have attacked the French, driven out the U.S. imperialists and toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- that subservient lackey of the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists -- and restored our national independence, brought happiness to our people and ensured their right to be treated as human beings and citizens. We miss those of our combatants who cannot be with us here today because they are firmly wielding their weapons around the clock to defend the motherland and our revolutionary gains.

Dear comrades and friends,

In the struggle against the French colonialist aggressors, thanks to the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party and at the call of the motherland to join the revolutionary struggle movement of the masses, the outstanding sons and daughters of the Kampuchean people rose up and armed themselves to fight against the enemy to achieve national salvation.

Starting from small militia units and groups equipped with primitive weapons maintained, supported and fed by the people and struggling for the cause of national liberation and the interests of the people our army fought and won victory after victory, growing up gradually into the Issarak army which was the forefather of our present people's army.

Since its founding, the growth of our army has been linked with the struggle alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. This close militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries helped our revolution to overcome many obstacles and trials and to score victories over the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. In particular, at the beginning of 1979, once again, thanks to the immense and sincere assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people and army, our revolutionary armed forces together with the people rose up eagerly and violently crushed the clique of traitors Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan -- the out-and-out valets of the Beijing expansionists -- completely liberating the whole country and saving our people from genocide.

Under the leadership of the KPRP and KUFNCD, enjoying the assistance of the Vietnamese combatants and experts who carry out their internationalist duty in our country in conformity with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries, our armed forces have surmounted difficult tests in struggle and in concrete labor. They have developed rapidly and achieved many exploits on the battlefields. They have succeeded in promoting agitation work among the masses and building revolutionary bases in various villages and communes, thus creating solid foundations for the revolution. Many units, combatants and cadres have been presented with decorations and the army as a whole has been awarded the national defense medal, first class, by the state. [end recording]

Later, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers talked about the multifaceted development of the country, which proves the success of the revolution. At the same time, the speech dealt with the maneuvers of the expansionists, imperialists and their lackeys who are colluding to oppose the independence of the Kampuchean people in a senseless manner. Afterwards, it noted the valiant efforts of our people to build the country and withstand the sabotage activities of their enemies. The speech also clearly pointed out that the task of national defense is a duty of the whole party, people and army.

Dealing with the campaign to create exploits marking the 31st founding anniversary of the revolutionary army, the speech called for movement to implement the "four goods." First, it advised us to make every effort to strengthen and enhance the national defense task by instilling a high level of political consciousness into all villages and communes and exhorting them to hate and despise our enemies so they will heighten their vigilance, frustrate the enemy's maneuvers, carry out mass agitation work and productive labor, and to build firm and strong revolutionary forces with strong administrative apparatuses, mass organizations and militia forces. We must also train understanding, efficient and responsible cadres who will implement all policies, directives, decisions and orders of the higher authorities and state well and who are imbued with a high sense of political unanimity and enjoy the affection, esteem and solidarity of the people.

Second, the speech advised the whole party and all people to contribute to the consolidation of the armed forces to enable them to become fully qualified to defend our territorial integrity.

On this point, the speech urged the building of regular, regional and militia forces imbued with a high degree of political consciousness, a resolute will to fight and win, and great courage and determination to defeat all enemies. Further, these forces must be well disciplined, have a high level of combat readiness, be skilled in combat tactics and work, have high cultural standards, have the potential to become a regular and modern army, be closely attached to the people and display all the characteristics of being an army of the people, by the people and for the people.

The speech also advised that party leadership over the army be further expended and that attention be given to building party bases and core groups, educating the combatants and improving the material and cultural conditions of the combatants. It urged that resolute opposition be directed against rankist and militarist behavior among the cadres, which is a source of weakness in the combat efficiency of the army.

Regarding the third point, the speech taught that the militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people and army and with other fraternal countries should be enhanced. It stressed that solidarity is a matter of life and death for our country. As the fourth party congress resolutions noted: The annals of the Kampuchean revolution which span more than half a century clearly show that whenever the Kampuchean revolution was linked with the Vietnamese revolution there was always victory.

On the fourth point, the speech advised that solidarity among the people should be increased in order to better defend and build the motherland. The revolution is a cause for the masses, therefore, it depends on the people to bring it to victory. In order to strengthen and expand the solidarity and allegiance of the entire people, the speech called for educating the people so that they will thoroughly and profoundly grasp all policies of the party, front and state and turn these policies into daily revolutionary activities for the masses. It also urged the immediate strengthening and broadening the National United Front and vigorously expanding the mass organizations from the central to grass-roots levels in order to increase the number of revolutionary forces with every passing day. The administrative apparatuses at all levels, particularly in the villages and communes, should be expanded so that the state power will become the true representative of the people's interests, clearly understand its authority and duty, wholeheartedly serve the people and resolutely overcome rankist behavior and aloofness from the people.

In conclusion, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers praised our Kampuchean people for the progress of the country and for their readiness to fulfill their tasks. He also thanked the friendly countries for their sincere aid and conveyed his greetings to the families of the combatants and of those who have rendered service to the revolution. He said :

[Begin recording] On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the front, state organs and the Kampuchean people, I would like to extend my thanks to the glorious VCP, to the Vietnamese state organs and to the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people and army who are carrying out their glorious internationalist duty by sincerely, resolutely, consistently and effectively assisting and supporting our Kampuchean people. [applause]

I would like to extend my thanks to the parties, governments and peoples of Laos, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, to all other countries and to many international organizations for sincerely supporting and assisting our Kampuchean revolution and people. [applause] On this occasion, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Government, I would like to convey greetings to the families of the fallen combatants and disabled soldiers and the families of those who have rendered great services to our Kampuchean motherland. [applause] We wholeheartedly admire all the cadres and combatants in all units of the armed forces who have brilliantly carried out the tasks assigned them by the party, state and people. [applause] I wholeheartedly praise the industriousness and ingenuity of all our people who, in a joint effort, have rapidly brought our beloved country back to life. [end recording]

PREM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON KHMER COALITION

BK231404 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon spoke to newsmen at Government House today. Asked about the reported plan of Prince Sihanouk to come to Thailand this Saturday [26 June], the prime minister said he believed Prince Sihanouk will come because he will have to go to Kampuchea to see his people. The prime minister said it is up to Prince Sihanouk if he wants to come to Thailand in an official capacity. We will accord him an official reception if he makes an official visit. If he merely wants us to provide him conveniences we will do so also. Thailand is the only transit place if he is to go to Kampuchea. Asked if the Prime Minister will meet with Prince Sihanouk, the prime minister said he will meet with the prince if that is what the prince wants.

Asked if the establishment of the coalition government in Kampuchea will bring about a change in the overall situation, the prime minister said Thailand will be able to safeguard itself regardless of the situation in Kampuchea, and the stronger the Kampucheans become, the easier they can safeguard their country. Asked if Thailand is ready to face a situation which might affect its security, the prime minister said he are always ready. He said Thailand has plenty of experience regarding border problems and we are ready to face any situation. He does not, however, anticipate any problem.

Asked if a loose coalition in Kampuchea will make national administration difficult there, the prime minister said we must wait and see how the administration will take shape, but noted that Prince Sihanouk is an experienced administrator and so are the other two leaders. They should be able to come up with ideas which will benefit Kampuchea.

Asked if the successful joining of the Kampuchean factions will result in more arms activities in Kampuchea, the prime minister said he believed there are trends in that direction because there could be more fighting as both opposing sides grow stronger.

Asked what Thailand's position will be if the Kampuchean factions should ask for assistance, the prime minister said he expects that there would be requests for assistance. Thailand must, however, consult other ASEAN countries about assistance to the Kampucheans for the sake of consensus. Assistance will be in the forms which will help the Kampucheans to be able to govern themselves and of course be in the forms which we can provide. The assistance will have to be jointly agreed to by the other ASEAN countries. Such assistance must not conflict with our national interests -- this is the principle which every country must uphold.

The prime minister also told newsmen that a royal decree has been issued appointing Suthi Singsane deputy finance minister to replace Phaichit Uathawikun who has resigned.

Further Report

BK231451 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Statement to newsmen by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on 23 June at Government House -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The ASEAN countries have always tried to get the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions to join together. This has been the common view of all the ASEAN nations. Now it has been achieved, it should be a cause of joy for all ASEAN. Besides, I believe this coalition will increase the credibility of both ASEAN and the Kampucheans in the eyes of the world. ASEAN itself will surely attract greater credibility from international circles for its achievement in bringing the three Kampuchean factions together.

Democratic Kampuchea will benefit from the coalition. What is clear is that it will get more votes when the seating issue comes before the United Nations General Assembly in September. That means Democratic Kampuchea will be in a stronger position in view of recognition it gets from the United Nations.

As for Thailand, we believe this will elicit a more favorable response toward the UN resolution or the international conference on Kampuchea. Countries like Australia which have withdrawn their recognition from Democratic Kampuchea might think about reviewing their position as a result of the coalition success.

Now, regarding the problem of security for Thailand, I believe the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions will strengthen their forces.

On Military Aid to Coalition

BK231151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon today said Thailand would "consider in consultation with ASEAN" any request for military aid from the new coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. Addressing a rare press conference at Government House, Gen. Prem said Thailand's policy towards the new coalition government was to "help it become self-reliant." But he stressed any aid Thailand might extend to the new coalition would come only after consultations with its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines.

Asked if this would include military aid, the Thai leader said "if they make the request, we would consider it in consultation with ASEAN."

Gen. Prem hailed success in the formation of the coalition as a move that would benefit Cambodians and increase the credibility of ASEAN.

In the battlefield, the coalition would strengthen Cambodian forces seeking to drive out of Cambodia the estimated 180,000-strong Vietnamese army, he said. But the greater strength of the resistance force might lead to more violent clashes, he noted. Thailand was prepared to meet any fall-out from an escalation in the fighting, he affirmed.

NATIONS REVIEW ON SIHANOUK'S UPCOMING VISIT

BK240342 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Sihanouk Can Do Much To Enhance Credibility"]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has assumed various titles during the long period he ruled Kampuchea but he was usually called chef d'etat. And now as president of Democratic Kampuchea, the government that is recognized by the United Nations, he is again the chef d'etat. When Sihanouk visits Thailand on Saturday, it will be about a quarter of a century since he visited this country. Somehow, he is very cautious about what he says about Thailand because he seems to take it for granted that he is disliked in Thailand. Sure there was much bad blood between Thailand and Kampuchea over 20 years ago when Kampuchea laid claim to Khao Phra Wihan and took the claim to the International Court of Justice at the Hague where on some technical legal grounds, Thailand lost the case.

But he would be totally wrong to think that after all this time Thailand bears any personal animosity towards him. Since that time, the whole geopolitical picture of this region has changed, and what is more important is Kampuchea itself is in a state of flux and is currently a victim of Vietnamese aggression. If in the interests of his country and his people, Sihanouk can forgive the Khmer Rouge who had kept him under house arrest for more than two years, then much of the past acrimony can be forgotten. Sihanouk must also remember that Thailand, as one of the ASEAN members, was at the forefront in bringing about the coalition.

Sihanouk's present visit to Thailand must necessarily be of a business-like nature since, as the head of the coalition, he should join Khieu Samphan and Son Sann on Kampuchean soil to set up the government and attend to various details that will follow. But Sihanouk himself does not seem to be sure of his future role. For some years he has been staying in Beijing and in Pyongyang and has not been able to play an influential role in Kampuchea — his Moulinaka faction has some troops inside Kampuchea, but the brunt of the Vietnamese attacks have been taken by the Khmer Rouge.

Once the details of the coalition have been announced from Kampuchean soil so that it would not be considered a government-in-exile and administrative details attended to, he would be free to travel extensively to drum up support for the coalition. From our point of view, the first task of the coalition is to establish its credibility internationally. Sihanouk, definitely the best-known Kampuchean, has shored up a lot of prestige during the time before he was ousted in a coup. And he is ideally suited to win backing from the Third World countries.

We sincerely hope that he will not again become a recluse in Beijing or Pyongyang. For instance, the non-aligned grouping at present is following the "empty seat formula" as far as Kampuchea, which is a member, is concerned. Soon there will be a non-aligned summit in Baghdad and there is much that Sihanouk could personally do to obtain recognition for the coalition.

INTERIOR MINISTER TALKS ON LAO BORDER INCIDENT

FB[illegible]1202 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Lao shooting on Thailand's Mekong River patrol boats, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot said the matter is over now. The Thai ambassador in Laos had protested to Laos over the incident, but Laos said it was not responsible for what had happened. That was politics, the interior minister said. He said relations are difficult when it is not based on mutual sincerity. Thailand therefore will have to be careful of every step it takes and must be prepared for anything which might happen.

On his meeting with the Malaysian deputy prime minister on 21 June, the interior minister said they held consultations on the work of the Thai-Malaysian border committee. The Malaysian deputy prime minister and the interior minister are both co-chairmen of the committee representing their respective countries. There is no problem at present concerning the situation along the Thai-Malaysian border. Asked whether there had been any agreement on a prisoner exchange, the interior minister said they had not talked about that arrangement yet. So far, there has only been a cabinet decision to have the Foreign Ministry study this issue. The interior minister said, in his opinion, if there is to be any arrangement on prisoner exchanges, it should be with all countries, and not only with Malaysia alone.

BANGKOK REPORTS INCREASE IN THAI-LAO TRADE

BK210630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] According to the Bank of Thailand, Thai-Lao trade has improved following a general decline in 1981. During the first 3 months of this year, Thailand exported 249.9 million baht worth of goods to Laos, as compared with 101.9 million during the same period in 1981. Most of Thai exports to Laos were consumer goods. Imports from Laos during the first 3 months of 1982 amounted to 8.3 million baht, as compared with 9.4 million baht for the same period of 1981. The above figures show that Thailand enjoyed 241.6 million baht in trade surplus with Laos during the first 3 months of 1982.

AFP CITES NGUYEN CO THACH ON KHMER COALITION

BK231100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 23 Jun 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 June (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said today that Tuesday's signing in Kuala Lumpur of a tripartite Cambodian coalition agreement "does not bother Vietnam at all," adding that Hanoi was still prepared to make a "gesture" if Thailand stopped aiding the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Thach, who spoke to AFP in a break during the inaugural session of Vietnam's National Assembly, said the agreement between the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and anti-communist groupings led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann "changed nothing" in the situation.

The new coalition government was merely another attempt to mask the "odious features" of the Khmer Rouge regime, headed by Pol Pot during its five years in power when (according to Vietnamese estimates) some two million Cambodians were massacred, in a bid to maintain the Khmer Rouge in the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, Mr Thach said in substance. "No one is fooled by this manoeuvre," he said.

Vietnam, however, was still prepared to make a "gesture" if Thailand ceased giving aid to the Khmer Rouge, he added. This gesture could be a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia, where between 180,000 and 200,000 Hanoi troops are propping the Heng Samrin Phnom Penh regime, observers said.

It seemed increasingly likely that when the Indochinese foreign ministers meet, probably in Ho Chi Minh City, in early July they will decide on a unilateral partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to show "good will," the observers said.

Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said in an interview on June 18 that Hanoi and Phnom Penh were ready to make such a gesture "if there were positive signs" from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries.

Although ASEAN support for the anti-Vietnamese coalition could hardly qualify as a "positive sign," observers believed that it was not enough to make the Vietnamese give up the idea of a "gesture," particularly as some ASEAN countries, notably Indonesia, have reaffirmed the necessity of a dialogue with Hanoi.

Mr Thach did express regret that ASEAN should make the mistake of "playing the Chinese political game" by agreeing to a role in the setting up of the coalition. However, there seems to be no question that his visits to Burma, Singapore and Malaysia in mid-July and to Indonesia and the Philippines later this year will still take place. Hanoi attaches great importance to the visits, as it favours dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

Mr Thach said that Vietnam and Cambodia were "not in a hurry" to see the Cambodian seat in the United Nations voted to the Heng Samrin government. The world body has next to consider the question of Cambodian accreditation after the beginning of its next session in September.

Observers noted that Hanoi and Phnom Penh were now well in command of the ground situation in Cambodia and apparently regarded the setting up of the coalition as merely a disagreeable incidental. The only thing really likely to irritate them would be if countries which had hitherto voted for the Cambodian seat to be left vacant voted for the coalition government now that it was more "presentable." Vietnam in any case considers that the coalition government is "doomed to failure" because of the dissensions between the participants.

The Vietnamese foreign minister said Prince Sihanouk would find his presence in the coalition government to be "a bad thing" for himself. "Twice is too many times," Mr Thach said, alluding to the fact Prince Sihanouk lent the Khmer Rouge his prestige by remaining head of state at the beginning of their regime before they stripped him of the title in 1976 and made him into a virtual prisoner in his own palace.

Some observers here believe that Hanoi might even be quite pleased that Prince Sihanouk, who might have retained some popularity in Cambodia, should have openly compromised himself with the Khmer Rouge, execrated by the population for their extreme cruelty while in power.

ENVOY WARNS ASEAN ON SUPPORT FOR KHMERS

BK240643 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The support of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for the newly-formed anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government posed a danger for ASEAN members themselves, Vietnamese envoy in Jakarta Trinh Xuan Lang was today reported as having said.

The leading Jakarta newspaper KOMPAS quoted Mr Lang as saying: "I would like to stress and warn ASEAN members that in this way (supporting the coalition government) they have made a most dangerous example for themselves."

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and two anti-communist groupings headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann respectively signed an agreement in Kuala Lumpur this week to set up a tripartite coalition government.

Mr Lang said China still used pro-Chinese rebels in its subversive activities to oppose the legal governments of ASEAN members. ASEAN had been trapped by China into supporting the anti-Vietnamese coalition government which is only a trick of Beijing and the United States to cover up the tarnished image of the Khmer Rouge and to defend its occupancy of the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, he said.

The ambassador was quoted as saying "ASEAN now supports China by backing the coalition government and this can be regarded as defiance towards the Cambodian people." The ambassador said the coalition government was like a "forced marriage" and added: "Who forced it? Everybody knows." He described the coalition government as an attempt to "put three horses which often fight each other into one stable." None of the three signatories of the declaration on the coalition government had the right to represent the Cambodian people, because they all had obeyed Chinese interests, he said.

The current pro-Vietnam government in Phnom Penh had been given a mandate through a general election, he said, adding, "If you mean that another election arranged by ASEAN must take place, this is completely impossible."

Meanwhile in an editorial, KOMPAS said the coalition government should not rely on China in carrying out the struggle. "For Vietnam it is like a red rag in front of a bull, and certainly the coalition government will not agree that the Vietnamese in Cambodia be replaced by the Chinese," the paper said.

TOKYO EMBASSY DENIES GUERRILLAS' PRESENCE

OW171037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 17, KYODO -- The Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo has denied the existence of organized antigovernment guerrilla activities in Vietnam, which were reported here last week.

The report was part of Sino-U.S. propaganda against Vietnam, the embassy said in a recent statement. The embassy statement was made in response to Japanese press reports that a Vietnamese refugee temporarily resettled in Japan had taken part in a battle against Vietnamese communist troops while visiting his homeland as a "tourist."

The unidentified Vietnamese had claimed in letters to Japan that he had fought Vietnamese Government forces. The refugee also said the antigovernment guerrilla group concerned has received financial assistance from Vietnamese living in Japan.

While admitting the existence of "reactionary" elements in Vietnam, the embassy statement said they are no more than bandits, victimizing villagers in remote areas. There is no organized resistance or antigovernment guerrilla movement in Vietnam, the statement added.

SRV JOINS NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

OW171919 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 17 -- Proceeding from its consistent policy of peace and in conformity with United Nations statements and resolutions on curbing the nuclear arms race, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to subscribe to the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, declared Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament on June 6. Vo Dong Giang pointed out that the U.S. imperialists were exacerbating international tension, undermining East-West detente, stepping up the arms race, and opposing disarmament, national independence and sovereignty, and world peace and security.

"The well-known peace programme adopted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at its 26th Congress and the Soviet Union's recent proposals eloquently prove that the Soviet Government places the elimination of the nuclear catastrophe above all other interests," he said. "As a non-nuclear country threatened by a nuclear country, the R.S.V. firmly supports the proposal for an international accord protecting all non-nuclear countries as initiated in 1978," Vo Dong Giang continued.

Vo Dong Giang said: "In the tension now prevailing in many parts of continents, the removal of hotbeds of war has become urgent, the S.R.V. supports the establishments of peace and nuclear-free zones in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Europe, Northern Europe, the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. The establishment of such zones must be based on respect for the interests and aspirations of the countries in these regions and must be free of interference and intimidation by outside powers. As an Asian country, Vietnam welcomes and wholeheartedly supports the proposal made by the Peoples Republic of Mongolia for a convention of non-aggression and renunciation of use of war among the Asian and Pacific countries.

"On Southeast Asia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic representing the other two Indochinese countries at the 36th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, advanced a seven-point proposal of peaceful co-existence among countries in the region. This proposal and others made at the various Indochinese ministerial conferences are still standing. Vietnam will spare no effort to join the other Indochinese countries in discussion with the ASEAN countries for peaceful settlement of conflicts and differences between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries through negotiations in the spirit that Southeast Asian problems be solved by Southeast Asian countries themselves on the principles of equality, friendship, mutual respect and understanding, consideration of one another's legitimate interests, common consent, non-imposition, non-interference from outside, without the use of force or threat of force in their relations. This will create favourable conditions for setting up a region of peace, stability and co-operation in Southeast Asia.

"It is clear that interference and threat on the part of Beijing and Washington are the main obstacle to the establishment of a region of peace, stability and co-operation in Southeast Asia. For this reason the Southeast Asian problem does not mean a problem between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. It is the question of doing away with the interference and threat from China and United States so that the countries in this region may set up a region of peace as conceived by them. Which has been pointed out in the final statement of the first special session. [sentence as received]

"The Vietnamese delegation expresses its most cherished hope that this session will reflect the common, prevailing demand of millions of people around the world for an end to the arms race and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, which will help to improve the international atmosphere on the basis of protecting the independence, sovereignty and security of all nations, and to create necessary conditions for social and economic development of all countries especially the developing countries, in justice and democracy."

"The Vietnamese delegation holds that state leaders should heed the voice of people of all walks of life on all continents who have different political views but who all want world peace and are makers of history. We maintain that it is necessary to go ahead with preparations for a world-wide disarmament conference as soon as possible."

HANOI HAILS USSR PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

BK231418 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union's new peace proposal has touched on the burning and vital problem of our era. Facts show that Washington and other reactionary forces are frenziedly stepping up their arms buildup, especially nuclear arms buildup.

In 1948, the United States had only some 150 atomic bombs. Now it possesses almost 10,000 strategic nuclear units. Each unit has a bigger explosive charge than the atomic bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. This constitutes a serious threat to world peace. An urgent problem facing mankind is to check the occurrence of a nuclear disaster to defend mankind's civilization and the people's lives.

Stemming from its responsibility toward mankind's destiny, the Soviet Union has unilaterally put forth a very important proposal to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war. If all nuclear countries do like the Soviet Union, there will be no nuclear war and the complete ban of the use of nuclear weapons can be realized. This is the desire of the majority of the world people. Worthy of notice is that through its proposal, the Soviet Union intends to enhance the trust in the relations among countries and in putting conditions for disarmament.

The U.S. press has remarked that the new Soviet peace proposal is blow dealt at Reagan's warlike policy. Meanwhile, people throughout the world welcome this Soviet peace proposal as a great contribution to disarmament and preventing the danger of a nuclear war.

The Soviet initiative is embarrassing the United States and other Western countries. In his speech at the UNGA on 17 June, U.S. President Reagan tried to elude the Soviet proposal. Moreover, he spoke ill of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and reiterated the deceitful proposal he made in November last year. He even called his proposal the calendar for peace. But as the New York TIMES has pointed out, Reagan's speech is not his policy. The Reagan administration will be judged not through its words but it deeds.

If Mr. Reagan really desires world peace as he claimed, he should respond to the Soviet initiative. At present, the Reagan administration is planning the use of some $1,600 billion for military expenditures and the production of deployment of nuclear and other strategic weapons in the coming 5 years -- about $1 billion a day.

President Brezhnev said that the world people are entitled to demand that the United States and other nuclear countries respond to the Soviet proposal. We demand that they must act in response to the interests and aspirations of the world people.

SRV, SIERRA LEONE ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC TIES

BK240134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[SRV Foreign Ministry's "Recent" Communique]

[Text] With the desire to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Sierra Leone, the SRV Government and the Sierra Leone Government have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level effective on 24 June 1982.

SRV, PRK SIGN AGREEMENT ON WATER CONSERVATION

OW201545 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 20 -- An agreement on cooperation in water conservancy between Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was signed in Ho Chi Minh City during a visit from June 7-18 of a Kampuchean delegation headed by Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol. Under this agreement, the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy will provide technical aid and a quantity of building materials and equipment to help repair and restore existing irrigation works and build new ones in Kampuchea. It will also help the Kampuchean side in zoning, surveying and designing irrigation systems and training water conservancy technicians.

During its stay, the Kampuchean delegation visited the Dau Tieng Irrigation project in Tay Ninh Province, a number of high-yield rice-growing areas, and small and medium-sized water works in An Giang Province and the irrigation engineering factory No. 276 in Ho Chi Minh City.

HAIPHONG, KOMPONG SOM SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW201553 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 20 -- A bilateral cooperation protocol was signed between Haiphong and its Kampuchean sister city, Kompong Son, during a recent ten-day visit to Kampuchea of a delegation of Haiphong port city headed by Le Thanh Duong, deputy secretary of the city committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese delegation was seen off by Chan Phin, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and other officials.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK231534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Communique No. 1 of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On 23 June, the Seventh National Assembly of the SRV opened its Third Session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Attending the session were Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and party and state leaders. Also present were deputies from all parts of the country.

At exactly 0800, the deputies paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. At 0830, on behalf of the chairman of the National Assembly, Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Nghiem Xuan Yem delivered the opening speech and presided over the session.

In the morning, the National Assembly heard a report of the Council of Ministers on elaboration of the penal code and a draft on the general part of the juridical system of the SRV, read by Minister and General Secretary of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Huu Thu.

In the afternoon, the session was presided over by vice chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Xien. The National Assembly continued to hear the resolutions of the Council of State on the appointment and dismissal of a number of members of the Council of Ministers during the period following the second session of the National Assembly, submitted by Vice Chairman of the Council of State Le Thanh Nghi for approval.

Minister of Finance Chu Tam Thuc, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, reported on budgetary bills for 1982; Chief of the People's Supreme Court Pham Hung reported on the work of the People's Supreme Court; chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate reported on the work of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; and deputy head of the board of the contest for the composition of the new national anthem and chairman of the jury board of the contest for the composition of the national anthem Cu Huy Can reported on the progress of the composition.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

BK240652 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No. 5 in Vietnamese May 82 pp 1-3

[Editorial marking 92th anniversary of President Ho's Birth: "Under the Great President Ho Chi Minh's Banner"]

[Text] This year, our entire party, army and people celebrate President Ho's birth anniversary in a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere of greeting the success of the fifth party congress.

Continuing to implement President Ho's sacred testament, the fifth party congress reviewed the revolutionary movement in our country over the past years; outlined the strategic tasks for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; set forth the guidelines, tasks and main economic and social objectives for the 1981-85 5-year period and the 1980's; decided policies and measures on the development of the party with a view to increasing the party's combativity; and elected a new party Central Committee. The congress was a new milestone on the path of long-term revolutionary struggle of our people for national independence and socialism.

Since President Ho's passing away, acting on his sacred testament our entire party and all our armed forces and people have struggled arduously and registered great victories. We have defeated the U.S. imperialists and completely liberated the southern part of the fatherland. We have unified the country quickly on the state level, promulgated the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and established a system of dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country. We have fought and defeated the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and their lackeys on the northern and southwestern fronts, defending firmly the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. We have restored, transformed and built the economy; transformed and developed culture; and maintained political security. We have strengthened the militant alliance and formed a firm and steady interdependent posture of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. We have strengthened militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community. The position of our country has been enhanced in the world arena. These victories have brought our revolution to a new, more stable strategic position compared to the past, creating greater possibilities for firmly defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism.

At present, our country, while enjoying peace, has to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Our entire party and all our soldiers and people now have two strategic tasks: Successfully building socialism and standing combat ready to defend firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Only by fulfilling these two strategic tasks will we be able to fully implement President Ho's testament.

Building socialism is our primary task. Success in building socialism will make our country powerful and prosperous and enable our people to live a plentiful and happy life. President Ho has advised us in his testament: "Our party must devise very sound plans for developing the economy and culture in order to improve constantly the people's living standards." Continuing to act on his behest, the fifth party congress outlined the orientation and tasks to further develop the national economy, readjust the economic structure and push forward socialist transformation with a view to basically stabilizing the economic and social situation and meeting the most pressing and essential requirements in our people's material and cultural life. The number one target of the economic program devised by the congress is to solve the food problem of society firmly and steadily and to satisfy adequately clothing needs and other essential demands of the people. Let us do our best to implement the resolutions of the congress and successfully build socialism in our country so that our people will enjoy a plentiful and happy life, as President Ho has long expected.

Social construction goes along with the defense of the socialist fatherland. Lenin has said that a revolution is of value only when it is capable of defending itself. President Ho said on his visit to King Hung's temple: "The Hung Dynasty founded the nation, you and I must join hands in defending it." The fifth party congress also outlined our people's immediate tasks in national defense, namely, to resolutely defeat the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' multifaceted war of sabotage, successfully perform the task of maintaining political security, public order and social safety, while ensuring that the country is always powerful enough and ready to triumph over the enemy in all eventualities. Defending the fatherland is the sacred right and obligation of every citizen. Implementing the resolutions of the congress, let every Vietnamese citizen heighten vigilance and combat readiness in order to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

To fulfill these strategic tasks, it is imperative to strengthen the combativity and improve the leadership abilities of the party. Achieving unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the party's revolutionary line is a prime requirement of the party-building task. President Ho taught us in his testament: "Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our party and our people. All comrades from the Central Committee to chapters should preserve the party's unity as they do the apple of their eye." President Ho further advised: "Our party is a ruling party. Every party member and cadre must truly be imbued with revolutionary ethics and be frugal, incorruptible and absolutely impartial. It is necessary to keep our party absolutely pure so as to be worthy as the leader and the faithful servant of the people. Imbued with President Ho's views on party building, the fifth party congress has set forth the key current party-building task, namely to continue to enhance the party's working class character and make the party strong in political, ideological and organizational aspects. This is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the party's line. We must improve the party's leadership abilities in the cause of socialist construction and national defense. We must make our party constantly maintain its revolutionary and scientific nature so that it will remain as a truly pure party that has a high combativity and which is attached closely to the people. Implementing the resolution of the congress on the party-building task, let us endeavor to make this task a success and help the party fulfill its duties satisfactorily in the new stage.

We are now in a fairly complex situation. We have won great victories and scored great achievements, but we have also committed some mistakes concerning policies and economic management, and we are faced with numerous difficulties. The demands concerning the people's daily life, the defense of the country and the building of material and technical bases of socialism are particularly urgent and great. The new stage has imposed difficult but very glorious tasks on us. Our party and people, having gone through a protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle, are experienced in overcoming difficulties. They have never shrunk from difficulties.

The fifth party congress has illuminated the way for us to advance. In light of the resolutions of the congress, we are determined to overcome difficulties and fulfill our revolutionary tasks in the new stage.

Under the great President Ho Chi Minh's banner, our entire party and all our soldiers and people should exert every effort to turn the resolutions of the congress into reality in the everyday life and bring the cause of socialist construction and the defense of the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland to complete victory.

REVIEW OF JUNE ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW231001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] [Three-minute passage indistinct] production of nuclear weapons and neutron bombs with the turning of the European Continent into a limited nuclear battlefield and with the creation of hotbeds of tension and regional conflict in many areas of the Earth. Consequently, all nations must raise high their vigilance and struggle resolutely to preserve peace and frustrate all acts of war by the imperialists, led by U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's talks at the fifth congress of Vietnamese women, "Bring the Women's Movement Up to the Level of Our People's Great Socialist Revolution."

Next is the article, "To Open a New Development in Our Country's Women's Movement" by Comrade Nguyen Thi Nhu, deputy chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union. The article deals with the implementation of the guidelines and tasks set forth at the fifth party congress for the Vietnam Women's Union, in which to motivate women to participate in socialist construction and national defense constitutes the primary guidelines and tasks, and to solve problems relating to women's interests and livelihood, to achieve equality between the sexes and to train in the qualities of new women constitute the second most important task in the work of motivating women.

The article says: The only path the union can take is to satisfactorily perform propaganda and motivation work so that the masses will voluntarily and enthusiastically carry out their assigned tasks. The various grassroots levels of the union should be in closer contact with the masses and know how to coordinate with various sectors, considering this as a principle in the union's mode of action. In order to perform well the union's tasks in the new situation and in order to improve the method of action that must be well coordinated with various sectors and echelons of the union, particularly at the central and provincial levels, we must strengthen survey and research work to grasp the problems which the union has to resolve.

We must strengthen the training and fostering of cadres for the women's movement, aimed at raising the motivation of women to a higher level having a scientific, theoretical base and a more solid mass character and practice.

On the occasion of Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary, TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an article written for it by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, "Georgi Dimitrov, The Great Internationalist." Georgi Dimitrov was an outstanding representative of new-style Leninist revolutionaries, a great son of the Bulgarian working class, a leader and teacher of the Communist Party and all the people of Bulgaria.

Outlining the salient points in Dimitrov's thoughts, the article points out: His strength, greatness and magnetism stemmed first from his boundless confidence in Marxism-Leninism and in his creativeness regarding Marxism-Leninism in revolutionary theory and practice.

For Dimitrov, proletarian internationalism was the fundamental point in the whole theory and policy of proletarian parties and an irreplaceable weapon in the struggle of the enslaved and oppressed working class and masses of the people. Regarding the Soviet Union, Dimitrov affirmed: The litmus test to gauge the sincerity and purity of each activist in the workers' movement, of each workers party and each organization of working people, and of each member of the democratic parties in capitalist countries lies in their attitude toward the great country of socialism.

The article also highlights Dimitrov's thoughts on the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on all of the main problems of our era, particularly those relating to war and peace and to the dialectical unity between the patriotism and internationalism of the working class. Dimitrov himself was a shining example of the coordination of patriotism and internationalism in the practice of class struggle.

Next is Comrade Nguyen Khanh Toan's article "Some problems on training the young generation in communism." Dealing with the basic problems of the training of the young generation in communism, the article stresses: Its primary responsibility is to train the youth in noble virtues as the core of the quality and nature of new-type men. The five teachings given to children by Uncle Ho constitute a lively, creative and attractive condensation. They are simple, while profound, in accordance with the content and spirit of communist principles. In essence, they are a platform, a plan for building new-type men in all aspects -- virtue, will and aesthetics -- in a manner fully compatible with the situation of our country and people.

According to the author, communist education, in order to be systematic and consistent, must be carried out and developed uniformly in three fields: teaching communist ideology and virtues, and training and meeting challenges in realistic activities in accordance with the communist spirit.

This month's magazine also carries Comrade Ha Xuan Truong's article "The Relationship of Art and Literature With Politics." The article points out: Because of the special character of art and literature and because of their close relationship with the political state of society, there are always two trends in the development of literature: One, to participate in political struggle, considering it as the mission of art and literature, artists and writers; and two, to detach oneself from the political struggle, considering politics as something binding art and literature, depriving them of their freedom. In reality, the second trend is illusory and has been misused by the bourgeoisie.

After affirming our party's viewpoint on art and literature, the article praises the majority of our artists and writers for holding fast to the party's stand and viewpoint and for being inclined to receive the new, continue the artistic path dear to their hearts and register noteworthy achievements. The article at the same time criticizes deviations in a section of artists and writers.

Commemorating Nguyen Dinh Chieu's 160th birth anniversary, this month's magazine carries Nguyen Tai Thu's article, "Our Nation's Staunch, Patriotic Fighter Towards the End of the 19th Century." Reviewing his outstanding activities against an eventful historical background, the article highlights the qualities and talents of Nguyen Dinh Chieu, a great patriot, a talented poet, a staunch fighter on the cultural and ideological front of our nation towards the end of the 19th century. The life and poetic and literary works of Nguyen Dinh Chieu were those of a fighter who fought and made sacrifices for the great cause.

Next is Comrade Phan Xuan Dot's article, "The Question of Coordinated Agricultural and Forestry Production in Our Country." The article shows that in our country, which is moving from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, the execution of the method of coordinating agriculture with forestry has great significance.

This coordination aims first at partially solving, on the spot, the requirements in grain and foodstuffs to fulfill the tasks and objectives in building up forestry, gradually engaging in harmonious production beneficial both to the economy and to the protection of the environment. Coordinating agriculture with forestry is simultaneously the direction to advance and a measure of strategic significance for developing forestry. At the same time, it is an inseparable part of a comprehensively developed agriculture. The article then deals with the forms and measures for achieving coordinated agricultural-forestry production.

This month's issue of the magazine also carries Comrade Hong Long's article "More Attention Should Be Given to Vocational Training." After analyzing our shortcomings in formulating and implementing the vocational training plan, the article stresses: Under current conditions, despite economic difficulties, the development of vocational training remains necessary and urgent because the training of workers is not only an economic question but also a very major and long-term political and social question.

Next is Dong Thao's article "Studying the Party's Economic Leadership," dealing with the question of studying the resolution on the development of strategic economy, the development of social economy, 5-year and annual economic development plans, economic policies of national scale, the economic management system and policies on economic management reform.

This month's magazine carries Nguyen Thanh's article "Uncle Ho and the Tours Congress," providing new materials on the Tours Congress which enable us to know more about some of his activities connected with this historical event.

Next is Tran Ngoc Thu's article, "The Leninist Attitude." The article shows that the Leninist attitude includes basic characteristics such as the uniting of party and science, unification of revolutionary ardor and action according to regulations, organizational mind, practical spirit, realistic sense, constant closeness to the grassroots and reality, close contact with the masses, assuring and developing the masses' right of collective mastery, the mass collective spirit, principled spirit and high sense of responsibility.

As for each cadre and party member , to train oneself in the Leninist attitude is the essential condition for satisfactorily fulfilling the revolutionary task entrusted him by the party and the people.

This month's magazine also carries Comrade Nong Quoc Chan's article, "Oppose the Enemy's Psychological Warfare at the Sino-Vietnamese Border." The Chinese reactionaries' psychological warfare tricks are very perfidious and varied. However, they center on trying to separate our different nationalities, separate the armed forces from the people, our party and administration from the masses, causing confusion and fear among the masses, so as to achieve their expansionist and hegemonic designs. The article points out: The struggle on the ideological and cultural front at the Sino-Vietnamese border will continue in many protracted and complicated forms. Our cultural, information, literary and artistic activities must be further strengthened to meet the requirements of the task of struggling against the enemy's psychological warfare and satisfy the spiritual life of the people of various nationalities and of the cadres and combatants of the people's armed forces at the northern border region.

Next is Thanh Tin's article, "The Reagan Administration's Military Strategy or the U.S. Impasse and Strategy." What is presently the Reagan administration's military strategy? That strategy does not have a definite name yet. But it is a belligerent, reckless and blind strategy. In Reagan's military strategy, all of its irrationality is revealed. Consequently, in itself, this strategy is carrying the elements of defeat.

STATISTICS ON RICE HARVEST, PLANTING REPORTED

BK220550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Last week, thanks to sunny and warm weather, the harvest of the 5th month-spring rice crop was carried out satisfactorily and the quantity of paddy falling on the ground or sprouting was smaller than in previous peridds.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 June, the north had harvested 5th-month rice on 745,000 hectares or 70.4 percent of the cultivated area -- an average of 28,000 hectares per day and an increase of 1,000 hectares over the previous 10 days. Binh Tri Thien Province has already finished the harvesting of 5th-month rice while Haiphong City and Nghe Tinh Province have finished this work on approximately 90 percent of the cultivated area.

In addition, the north has sown 10th-month rice and upland rice on nearly 81,000 hectares. All these totals, however, are still low compared to the same period last year. The provinces in the Bac Bo Delta region have almost finished the sowing of early 10th-month rice seedlings on the planned area. In general, these rice seedlings are developing satisfactorily. The northern provinces have also secured more than 3.149 million tons of organic fertilizer -- an increase of nearly 160,000 tons over the same period last year -- and more than 28,900 tons of chemical fertilizer -- an increase of more than 12,600 tons over the same period last year.

As of 15 June, the southern provinces had planted summer-fall rice on 528,000 hecteres or 80 percent of the planned acreage. Localities which have achieved a high percentage in planting this crop are Cuu Long, 111.9 percent; Dong Thap, 100.5 percent; and Hau Giang, 84 percent.

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN 10th-MONTH RICE -- Ha Tuyen Province is striving to plant 50,000 hectares of rice in this year's 10th-month crop season. This figure, which includes 40,000 hectares of wet rice and 10,000 hectares of upland rice, shows an increase of some 2,000 hectares over last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jun 82 BK]

THANH HOA GRAIN DELIVERY -- To date Thanh Hoa Province has delivered to state granaries more than 26,000 tons of grain collected from the winter-spring crop season. Efforts are being made by the province to purchase another 31,000 tons of grain at agreed-upon prices. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 82 BK]

PHU KHANH GRAIN DELIVERY -- As of 10 June, Phu Khanh Province had delivered to state granaries 32,000 tons of grain produced in the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. This figure, which includes 3,300 tons of subsidiary crops, represents 51 percent of the grain collection norm for 1982. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jun 82 BK]

DONG NAI SOYBEAN HARVEST -- Various localities specializing in short-term industrial crop cultivation are prepared to harvest 20,000 hectares of soybeans and peanuts during the rainy season. These localities have also manufactured additional ox-carts for the transportation of these crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82 BK]

JAKARTA COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

BK231514 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Signing of the Kuala Lumpur Agreement"]

[Text] The agreement to form a Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, signed by Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann in Kuala Lumpur and witnessed by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, was another historic event for Kuala Lumpur. It may be recalled that it was in Kuala Lumpur that the ASEAN declaration on the neutralization concept for Southeast Asia was signed in 1971.

The declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, which henceforth we will call the Kuala Lumpur agreement, will save Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

After the late 1978 Vietnamese invasion -- which succeeded in capturing Phnom Penh in a blitzkrieg-type attack early in 1979 -- Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations was threatened by attempts at the least to vacate it. It was only because the majority of UN member nations opposed the Vietnamese invasion -- and not because they supported the Khmer Rouge -- that the Democratic Kampuchean seat was saved.

In spite of this, it must be noted that in the last 3 years support at the UN General Assembly for continued acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea has decreased year by year. This has caused concern that at the forthcoming annual UN General Assembly session majority support might dwindle to minority support.

However, with the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government with Prince Sihanouk as president, majority support can at least be maintained.

Another noteworthy point was the statement by Sihanouk at a press conference on his arrival in Kuala Lumpur on Monday evening when he said that the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government will be set up within Kampuchean territory. He said: Since I shall be appointed president of Democratic Kampuchea I plan to stay on Kampuchean soil. If it proves to be impossible to stay in the interior region, I sahll at least stay in an area near the Thai border, but on Kampuchean soil.

Thus, unlike the exiled Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, which he led from Beijing during the period 1970-1975, the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government will not be a government in exile. Sihanouk seems to have drawn a lesson from his own experience when he led a government in exile from Beijing. When he returned to Kampuchea with the expectation that he would be welcomed as a leader who had just won a big victory, he was instead toppled by the Khmer Rouge in a power struggle. He will not repeat this mistake, and so has decided to return to Kampuchea as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

The formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government at least reflects the political will of the Kampuchean resistance movements against Vietnamese military occupation which has already lasted more than 3 years. The political will of the Kampuchean resistance movements will grow enormously if the Vienamese military occupation begins to upset the Kampucheans, considering the occupation an insult to their national honor.

SINO-U.S. RELATIONS 'SERIOUS THREAT' TO ASEAN

BK211359 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Southeast Asian countries feel concerned over the growing relations between the United States and China, because they pose a serious threat to ASEAN countries. This was stated by Minister Mokhtar in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine.

Mokhtar said that U.S. foreign policy is directed too much toward the interests of its global policy and the big powers by disregarding other factors. As an example, he cited that the United States is using its relations with China to balance its policy with the Soviet Union.

Minister Mokhtar said that ASEAN countries believed that U.S. relations with China should be balanced with its relations with Southeast Asia.

25 INDONESIAN ARMY GENERALS RETIRED

BK180945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 18 (AFP) -- Some 25 of Indonesia's over 150 army generals have been retired as part of the government's rejuvenation program, an army spokesman said today.

Army Chief General Poniman gave the retired officers awards of appreciation for their contributions in the armed forces during the past 35 years at a ceremony at the army headquarters yesterday.

The officers included Major General Abdul Rahman Ramly (president director of the state tin company); Maj. Gen. Sumpono Bayuaji (former ambassador to Holland); Maj. Gen. Eddi Sabara (inspector general of the Interior Ministry); and Brig. Gen. Herman Sarens Sudiro (former consul general in Tanzania).

IRAQI MINISTER OF STATE CALLS ON ADAM MALIK

BK211325 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, Hamid 'Alwan, this afternoon called on Vice President Adam Malik to deliver Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's invitation letter to President Suharto to attend the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference to be held in Baghdad at the beginning of September 1982. The Iraqi minister of state arrived in Jakarta last night by special plane.

Before visiting Indonesia, the Iraqi president's special envoy had visited a number of other Asian countries, such as Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN COMMENT ON KHMER COALITION FORMATION

PM Congratulates Leaders

BK221417 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has congratulated the leaders of the three Kampuchean nationalist factions on their success in reaching agreement to form a coalition government in their country. He wished them well in their efforts to restore the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. The prime minister also reiterated Malaysia's support for the coalition. He made the statement when the three Kampuchean leaders called on him at his office in Parliament House. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie were also present.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed to the prime minister the coalition government's appreciation for Malaysia's role and hospitality in the efforts to reach an agreement. The three leaders signed a declaration earlier in the afternoon to establish a coalition government under which Prince Sihanouk becomes president, Mr Khieu Samphan, vice president, and Mr Son Sann, prime minister.

The major objective of the coalition is to present itself to the international community as a viable alternative to the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin regime. It will also campaign internationally for the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. It will also work toward the implementation of UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the people's rights to determine their own future. The new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will be represented at the UN General Assembly in September by Prince Sihanouk.

The minister of foreign affairs, who presided over the signing ceremony, says the document signed by the three leaders was an instrument to bring about the political solution to the problem of the foreign occupation of Kampuchea.

In an interview with RTM [Radio Television Malaysia], Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie says the three Kampuchean factions, having already established solidarity, should now work with one voice toward the withdrawal of the occupation forces. This will enable elections to be held and for Kampuchea to be sovereign and independent again. Tan Sri Ghazali will be leaving on Thursday to report of the achievement of the Kuala Lumpur gathering to Dr Willy Pahr, chairman of the international conference on Kampuchea sponsored by the United Nations.

Coalition Formation Hailed

BK231421 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the life of every nation, there comes a time when men of vision, of courage and men of purpose will emerge to face the opportunity in a crisis to mould the destiny of the people and lead them to salvation and grandeur. That moment came for Kampuchea yesterday when Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann signed the declaration of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Kuala Lumpur.

For the first time the three groups fighting the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea agreed to become coalition partners of a government that is the sole, true representative of the Kampuchean nation and its people. Nearly 100 members of the United Nations had attested to this, and in sharp contrast, the Vietnam-imposed Heng Samrin group in Phnom Penh stands isolated, an embarrassment both to itself and its Vietnamese and Russian patrons. There is now a single government representing all those who are opposed to the foreign domination and military and political subjugation of Kampuchea. No one had any delusion about the enormity of the task facing the new coalition government -- the first of these being the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchean soil.

The Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, also pointedly reminded the three leaders that they owe it to the Kampuchean people to make the coalition government a viable and meaningful entity, so that those who perished fighting for the honor of Kampuchea did not die in vain.

The Khmer Rouge, Moulinaka and the KPNLF [Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front] have deep divisions between them that needed to be healed, so that a truly cohesive and united resistance movement can emerge in the task of restoring independence for Kampuchea.

But there are positive factors and these were evident at yesterday's signing ceremony that was witnessed by news correspondents from all over the world. The three factions have realized that they have a common enemy in the Vietnamese, who is greater and more dangerous than the petty squabbles and power plays among themselves. As Prince Sihanouk stated yesterday, there is a new spirit in Kampuchea that has identified Vietnam as its common enemy. He also accused the Vietnamese of attempting to Vietnamize Kampuchea by allowing Vietnamese to exploit Kampuchea's fish and other resources.

For the ASEAN nations, the coalition agreement is a sign of a positive move toward finding a political situation to the problem of the foreign occupation of Kampuchea. It will provide legitimacy to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and there is no doubt that, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president, many more nations would come out in positive support of the broader-based government.

ASEAN nations can be expected to step up their humanitarian and economic aid and a few other nations can be expected to respond to Prince Sihanouk's international appeal for more military aid.

The situation in Kampuchea is not irreversible as maintained by Hanoi, for this means the acceptance of Vietnam's colonial and military subjugation of Kampuchea.

The formation of the Democratic Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Kuala Lumpur yesterday marked the beginning of the reemergence of an independent, united and proud Kampuchea.

No Military Aid Offered

BK201325 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 20 (AFP) -- Malaysia will not offer military aid to the coalition expected to be formed soon by the three main anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in Cambodia, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today.

Dr. Mahathir said it was possible Malaysia would offer assistance for refugees, but added: "Malaysia will not extend military aid to the coalition government now or in the future because we do not want to interfere in military matters."

He said that the expected signing of an accord here this week on creation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition for Cambodia was a Malaysian effort "which appears to be heading towards success."

Dr Mahathir said whether it would be regarded as a "feather in the cap" for Malaysia would depend on public opinion. "For me, however, it constitutes an effort of our government and it looks like it will be a success," he said.

Khieu Samphan of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulinaka movement were expected to sign the coalition agreement here Tuesday.

SAKURAUCHI TALKS WITH MALAYSIAN LEADERS

BK191217 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Japan supports Malaysia's efforts in working toward the formation of a coalition government of the three resistance groups in Kampuchea. This message was conveyed by the visiting Japanese foreign minister, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, in talks with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, in Kuala Lumpur.

A spokesman for Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] told newsmen they also discussed the possible relocation of certain Japanese industries in Malaysia. This will help transfer Japanese technology and knowhow to Malaysians. On the economy, Datuk Mahathir said it was not very healthy due to the low prices of export commodities and global recession. Malaysia would require more financial assistance from Japan. In this context the prime minister stressed that Malaysia should not be treated as a newly industrialized country but as a developing one.

Earlier, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi met the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. He pledged that Japan would help Malaysia in its look East policy. In lien with this, a team of experts will be sent to Malaysia soon to assess its training and educational requirements. The experts will also recommend the fastest way of teaching Japanese to Malaysians intending to pursue studies and training in Japan.

Meets Prime Minister

OW191231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 19 KYODO -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamed accepted an invitation to visit Japan in October during a meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi here Saturday afternoon.

The prime minister also asked for visa exemptions for Malaysian students planning to study in Japan and exchanged views on Kampuchea during the meeting at his office in the Parliament building.

The invitation was contained in a letter from Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki which was hand delivered to Dr. Mahathir by Sakurauchi.

The Malaysian leader cited his government's "look East" policy of learning from Japan and Korea in asking Sakurauchi for visa exemptions for Malaysian students sent to Japan for vocational training. He also asked for more Japanese direct investment and economic cooperation, and for expanded technological cooperation in packaging, food processing and other fields.

Japan has decided to accept more than 1,000 Malaysian vocational students over approximately four years beginning in Sep ember. The government hopes to settle the visa exemption question before Dr. Mahathir's visit in October.

Dr. Mahathir emphasized that the recently announced three-party coalition of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance groups should be carefully watched to see if it proves effective.

MARCOS: PHILIPPINES WILLING TO RETAIN U.S. BASES

HK240101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos indicated yesterday the Philippines is willing to keep U.S. bases on its soil, but said this should not be at the expense of Philippine sovereignty. Addressing members of the diplomatic community, including U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost, President Marcos described the bases as vital to the United States in its role as a global power engaged in a strategic adversary relationship with the Soviet Union. The bases, the president pointed out, support the U.S. military presence in Japan and South Korea. They also enable the United States to project its power into the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. President Marcos said the Philippines desires to continue its share to maintaining peace in Asia, but the Philippines believes this contribution should not exact from the Filipinos the diminution of their national sovereignty.

MARCOS SPEAKS ON FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNIVERSARY

OW240809 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Philippines will pursue its foreign policy with emphasis on freedom and sovereignty among other national values. The president bared this task during the 84th anniversary celebrations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the affair, the president also disclosed that Prime Minister Cesar Virata was the country's number two official and not Speaker (Kelve Macalintal) of the Batasang Pambansa. The president issued this clarification to avoid confusion in the diplomatic front.

Jose Carlos has more on today's (Padre Foaras) celebrations:

The president said today that the conduct of the country's foreign policy will continue to be pursued in the enhancement of freedom and other national values within the context of national sovereignty. The president voiced this determination before the 84th anniversary celebrations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at (Padre Foaras). The chief executive said if today the Philippines enjoys full sovereignty and dignity in the concert of nations, we must extend congratulations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and particularly to Foreign Minister Carlos B. Romulo.

In his speech, the president praised our Filippino leaders who have struggled to fight for, guard and promote, with care, national sovereignty and that evolved a Philippine foreign policy that has enhanced our nationhood. From (Apolinari Mabini), the country's first foreign minister to the present dispensation, the preservation and protection of national sovereignty has been the national purpose in the conduct of foreign policy.

The president said that through the instrument of diplomacy and through the safeguards afforded by our vigilant defense policy, and with the all-important cooperation and partnership of Filipino people, the continued and external existence of sovereignty shall be assured.

[Begin Marcos recording] What we must keep in mind is that sovereignty, from the Philippine historical point of view or from the history of the Philippines, is never won once and for all. Rather, it must always be fought for and guarded and promoted with care. In our daily work, to keep it intact and enjoy its application in the widest sense possible, we are limited only by our own free, enlightened will and by no other interests than our own. Today, I am confident that our people fully appreciate the importance of their independence as a nation and their rights as a free people and this appreciation is a distinct hallmark of the authenticity of our national sovereignty. [end recording]

A highlight of this morning's ceremony at the renovated building at (Padre Foaras) was the unveiling of the marker in honor of President Marcos located in the edifice's main entrance.

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SUZUKI: JAPAN TO PRESS U.S. ON SAKHALIN ISSUE

OW251159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 25, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday Japan would continue to call on the United States to remove the Sakhalin oil and gas project from the list of tightened U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union.

He was replying to questions from opposition parties representatives at Friday's meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on the strengthened U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union announced late last week.

Suzuki said that since the Japan-Soviet oil and gas project off Sakhalin is of a nature different from the Western Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline project, Japan would continue to call on the U.S. to exempt the Sakhalin oil and gas project from the U.S. sanctions.

REACTION TO HAIG RESIGNATION REPORTED

Foreign Ministry Reaction

OW260153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 26, KYODO -- No major change in the U.S. diplomatic policy toward Japan can be expected as a result of the resignation of Alexander Haig as secretary of state and nomination of former Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz to succeed him, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday. But the officials said the U.S. Government might show hereafter attentive considerations to various affairs between the two countries as newly-nominated Secretary of State Shultz is well informed about Japan.

They pointed out the fact that the resignation might have stemmed from foreign policy differences within the Reagan administration. Haig has paid close attention for coordinating deep discrepancies in U.S. views with European allied nations and Japan, although he had assumed generally hawkish posture, the ministry officials pointed out.

The officials believe the U.S. Government might assume a more hard-line diplomatic policy, particularly toward the Soviet Union and other communist bloc nations, as the key posts of the U.S. Government might be taken by hawkish officials hailing from California. They said the Foreign Ministry was closely watching at present what steps the U.S. Government might take to settle pending key issues between the two nations under new secretary of state.

The pending issues between Tokyo and Washington include strengthened U.S. ban on shipment of oil and gas development equipment to the Soviet Union affecting Japanese participation in the Soviet Sakhalin oil and natural gas exporation program and industrial espionage case involving two Japanese electronics firms.

Suzuki Comments

OW260327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 26, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday expressed his gratitude for Alexander Haig's efforts for the promotion of the friendly relations between Japan and the U.S.

Commenting on Haig's resignation and nomination of new Secretary of State George Shultz, Suzuki told reporters it might take some time to see the full effects of the change. The prime minister said he had become acquainted with Shultz, a former treasury secretary, on two previous visits to Japan.

He also met Shultz during summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington last year as well as at the Ottawa summit meeting of seven industrial democracies earlier this month.

Shultz is an outstanding statesman in the U.S., having served in key government posts, Suzuki added.

Sakurauchi Comments

OW260024 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 26, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Saturday said he was surprised to hear of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's resignation.

The foreign minister told reporters Haig's resignation might have resulted from discord with other aides to President Ronald Reagan. But he did not elaborate.

Major change in U.S. diplomatic policy towards Japan cannot be expected, because Secretary of State Designate George Schultz is well-versed in Japanese afffairs, Sakurauchi said. Shultz has visited Japan several times, he added.

Foreign Ministry Official

OW260016 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2330 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Commenting on the resignation of Secretary of State Haig, an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry has said that while he still has no information on the background details surrounding the resignation, he thinks that in view of the thoughtful consideration he showed concerning Japan-U.S. relations on various occasions, it is regrettable that Mr Haig has resigned as secretary of state. Mr Shultz, his succesor, the official continued, has experience in many important government posts and is also known for his deep understanding of Japan. It is believed that he will make further contributions to the strengthening of Japan-U.S. relations, as his predecessor did, the official added.

FISHING COUNCIL ORDERS BOATS FROM DPRK WATERS

OW251055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 25, KYODO-- The Japan-North Korea Fishing Council, a private body of fishermen, Friday ordered all Japanese fishing boats operating in a 200-nautical-mile zone around North Korea to leave the area as soon as possible, council officials said.

This order was issued after North Korea announced Thrusday that it would not permit Japanese fishery operations in the 200-mile zone from July 1, when the current Japan-North Korea private-level fishery agreement expires. About 300 Japanese cuttle fishing boats are operating in the zone at present and will have to leave the area by the end of June.

Hauls by Japanese fishing vessels in the zone were worth yen 5 billion (dollar 19.6 million) in 1981, a large drop from the yen 13 billion (dollar 50.9 million) recorded in 1980.

Sakurauchi on DPRK Fishing Talks

OW260524 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 26, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi indicated Saturday the government may admit a North Korean delegation, depending on its membership, to discuss extension of a private fishery agreement.

North Korea said Friday it would not allow Japanese fishermen to operate within its 200-mile economic zone on June 30 at the expiration of the present fishery accord.

Speaking at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, the foreign minister said his office would discuss prudently the question of the visit of a North Korean delegation if it materializes. This was interpreted to mean the government would allow the North Korean delegation to visit Japan depending on who will be in the group.

North Korea said a new fishery agreement could not be concluded because of Japanese authorities' unfriendly stance toward the communist government.

MINISTER ASSURES ASEAN OF MARKET OPENING

OW251253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 25, KYODO -- Kichiro Tazawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said Friday Japan would try to meet as far as possible the desire by Southeast Asian nations to export fruit, lumber and fishery products to Japan, while taking the domestic demand into consideration.

Tazawa told the Diet the two packages of measures taken by Japan since late last year to open its market wider to imports are also intended to facilitate imports from ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which links Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

He said Japan has adopted no package aimed solely for ASEAN countries. However, since the ASEAN nations have a strong desire to export fruit, lumber and marine products to Japan, efforts will be made to meet this desire as far as possible, Tazawa said.

SUZUKI URGES EFFICIENT DEFENSE CAPABILITY

OW251201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 25, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, citing the British-Argentine war over the Falkland Islands, Friday said Japan should build up an efficient defense capability.

"The number of troops did not decide the outcome of the Falklands conflict. The decisive element was sophisticated military equipment," he told the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Suzuki said Japan should build up high-quality, efficient defense forces under the tight state finances and within the framework of defense spending. He said his government policy to keep defense outlays for fiscal 1983 to a necessary minimum level was unchanged.

The government allowed defense expenditures for fiscal 1982 to increase 7.75 percent over fiscal 1981 while putting on the brake on increases in social, educational and other expenses.

ITO SEEKS 1 PERCENT OR MORE OF GNP FOR DEFENSE

OW191205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 19, KYODO -- Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito will meet soon with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to urge him to agree to spend 1 percent or more of Japan's gross national product on defense, a high-ranking agency official said here Saturday. Ito has concluded that it will be difficult to keep defense expenditures below 1 percent of GNP in the new five-year mid-term defense program estimate to take effect in fiscal 1983, the official said.

A subcommittee on weapons procurement of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) recently presented a proposal calling on the government to abolish the traditional 1 percent ceiling on defense spending. The United States has also been pressuring Tokyo to spend more than 1 percent of GNP on defense. The defense program estimate, the Defense Agency's arms procurement plan, is subject to annual review. A new estimate is worked out every three years. The official said an agreement has nearly been reached with the Finance Ministry on the number of F-15 fighters, P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes and destroyers to be procured during the five-year period.

PYONGYANG PROTESTS 25 JUNE SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

SK251402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1310 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors' acts of aerial espionage against our country are being conducted more frequently. Despite our repeated warnings and protests, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are running wild to prepare for a new war in Korea, are committing acts of espionage by continuously infiltrating reconnaissance planes into the territorial airspace over the east and west of our country.

At 1444 on 25 June, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed hostile acts by infiltrating the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country. Earlier, at 1113 on 19 June, they committed an espionage act by infiltrating a reconnaissance plane deep into the military boundary line east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country and into the sky over Sosura, in Northernmost Hamgyong Province.

In recent days, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been clamoring that they attach the greatest importance to South Korea in the national interests of the United States. They are also more frequently committing provocative military acts against the northern half of the republic while endlessly building up the U.S. aggression troops in South Korea and the puppet army.

Espionage acts in the territorial airspace east and west of our country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors' high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes numbered as many as about 10 in June alone. Such acts number as many as 100 this year alone. This is a grave violation of our country's sovereignty and a wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the most truculent enemy of Korea's peace and peaceful reunification and the ringleader aggravating the tense situation in our country.

Our people and the People's Army are watching with heightened vigilance the acts of aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our country, which are more undisguised with each passing day, and their schemes to prepare for a new war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look squarely at reality and act with discretion. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, despite our repeated warnings, adhere to acts of espionage against our country and pursue an adventuristic military line, they should recognize that they will suffer the consequences arising therefrom.

'CRIMINAL ACTS' PROTESTED AT MAC MEETING

SK260406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Kaesong, June 26 (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-Kyong, the senior member of our side, at the 414th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission which is now in session at Panmunjom strongly protested to the enemy side against the continued aerial espionage and military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists against the DPRK in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, and strongly demand it to take responsible steps for the discontinuance of such criminal acts. The meeting was called at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Han Chu-kyong at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane on June 9 into the sky above the Kangnyong Peninsula in the southwestern part of South Hwanghae Province and into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, on June 25 into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong to fly up to the sky above the coastal waters off Sosura, North Hamgyong Province, for espionage.

The enemy repeatedly committed grave armed provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone, too.

On June 3, 7, and 9 the South Korean puppet army committed the armed provocation of firing large-calibre machine guns and automatic weapons at the posts of our side in the Demilitarized Zone in the eastern and central sectors of the front.

On June 19 it committed the criminal act of bringing in recoilless guns.

The aerial espionage and military provocations committed by the enemy numbered over 1,800 in the period from May 25 to June 22 alone.

All the facts clearly show that the enemy is extremely insincere in the implementation of the armistice agreement and persistently manoeuvring to heighten tension in our country, said Major General Han Chu-kyong.

Followup Report

SK261615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Kaesong, June 26 (KCNA) -- The cases of violation of the armistice agreement committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose elements in the sky, land and sea from the ceasefire on July 27, 1953, to June 22 this year numbered more than 346,300, declared Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission.

At the 414th meeting of the MAC held at Panmunjom on June 26 at the proposal of our side, he pointed out that the military provocations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists against the northern half of the republic over the last 29 years since the ceasefire clearly indicated how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are running about to realise their aggressive designs on Korea which they had harboured from long ago. And he cited historical facts to expose the enemy's manoeuvres for the provocation of another war.

The U.S. imperialists who suffered an ignominious defeat in their war of aggression against our people, far from drawing a proper lesson from it and getting away, have been occupying South Korea and stepping up their preparations for a new war after the war.

Especially these days, the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements are reorganising their aggression forces occupying South Korea to meet the demand of modern warfare and increasing their airforce and naval force and reinforcing, improving and replenishing their combat equipment with ultra-modern one, crying that the Korean Peninsula is "an area vital" to the United States, and South Korea "is a tactical geopolitical vantage more essential to the state interests of the United States than ever before," and they would not hesitate at a war for the "state interests of the United States."

While massively building up their aggression forces, the U.S. imperialists have incessantly staged war exercises, taking us as the attacking target, for the purpose of testing and rounding off their war capacities and preparations.

Noting that the reckless arms buildup and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are turning South Korea into a more delicate hotbed of a new war and bringing the situation to the extreme pitch of strain, the senior member of our side said: All the developments today remind us of the eve of the 25th of June 32 years ago when the U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression against the Korean people.

At the meeting the enemy attempted to conceal the crimes they had committed and shamelessly tried to evade the responsibility for their provocation of the Korean war in June 1950.

Showing video-recorded historical materials on the provocation of the war of aggression in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the senior member of our side scathingly stripped bare the enemy's crimes. He stressed that the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea must be brought to an end, if the tension created in our country today is to be eased, the war danger removed and the question of the country's reunification solved by peaceful means.

The U.S. imperialists, the senior member of our side said, must look straight at the reality and give up their "two Koreas" scheme and anachronistic occupation policy in South Korea and, in accordance with the United Nations resolution, must get out of South Korea at once with all their aggression forces, taking off the "U.N. forces" beret, and respond to Korea-U.S. negotiation for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

At the end of the meeting, the senior member of our side Major General Han Chu-kyong met with home and foreign reporters.

U.S. TRANSFERS HAWK MISSILES TO S. KOREA

SK272346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA) -- A "ceremony" was held on June 25 to transfer Hawk missiles for one battalion possessed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea to the South Korean puppet army, according to a report.

It was watched by the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, the U.S. ambassador, the commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Field Army and chief of the General Staff of the puppet army.

This is said to be part of the "plan" of transference of U.S. forces equipment as decided upon at the "South Korea-U.S. annual defence ministers meeting."

Continuously arming the South Korean puppet army with modern equipment, the U.S. imperialists encourage the puppets to the provocation of a new war.

KOREAN WAR, CURRENT ARMY EXERCISES HIT

SK251541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- A dangerous situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula today in which a war may break out any moment. The powder smell of war is coming from the South where the U.S. imperialist agressors are entrenched just as 32 years ago when the Korean war broke out.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war in Korea have entered a more dangerous stage after warmaniac Reagan took office.

Early in February this year the U.S. imperialists brought 14 warships of the carrier task force of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the East Sea of Korea and staged a massive military exercise in strict secrecy 13 years after a similar exercise. Then they staged with the South Korean puppets 70-odd day long "Team Spirit 1982" joint military exercises, which were said to be "largest in scale in the Free World".

The three-stage "Team Spirit 1982," including "strategic deployment exercise," "field mobile exercise," "bombing exercise," "large landing and invading operation," "marine exercise" and exercises by nuclear and chemical weapons, involved carrier "Midway," the capital ship of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and other warships, fighter-bombers "F-15" and "F-16", planes of latest types such as "A-10" and "A-130" and sophisticated combat equipment of large quantities and 161,600 troops.

These adventurous military exercises were a row for the provocation of a war of aggression, a "test war," for carrying out wars of all forms according to such short-term operational plan and nuclear war plan as "five-day operation" or "nine-day war" plans they had worked out against us.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets continue committing military provocations against us in the sky and sea and on the ground.

In defiance of our repeated warnings, the U.S. imperialists incessantly infiltrate the spy plane "SR-71" and other military planes into the airspace of our country for aerial espionage. The cases of military provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets exceeded 1,570 in the period from May 1 to 24 this year.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression occupying South Korea and modernizing their equipment. The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs plan to introduce a new military intelligence battalion into South Korea. After bringing new-type fighter-bombers "F-16" into South Korea, they are going to deploy a group of close support planes "A-10" accompanied by 900 men, the first of its kind in the Far East. Six of the planes were introduced already early in March.

The U.S. imperialists are to supply the puppets with improved Hawk guided missiles and rockets worth 68 million dollars this year and with military equipment worth 211.9 million dollars in total in fiscal 1983. The U.S. Congress carried a plan to transfer annunitions, parts and logistic materials worth 2,000 million dollars to the puppets in case of a war in Korea.

By increasing the military capacity of Japan and strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military tie-up, the U.S. imperialists render the situation of our country more strained. The present situation of the Korean Peninsula, in fact, reminds us of the eve of June 25 32 years ago when the U.S. imperialists started the Korean war.

PYONGYANG RALLY MARKS ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE DAY

Attendees Listed

SK252350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass rally on "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" was held on the afternoon of June 25 at the Kim Il-song Square with the attendance of over 100,000 people.

Working people and students in the city gathered at the square, shouting slogans in denunciation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who started the work of aggression in Korea 32 years ago, imposed immeasurable calamities and misfortunes upon our people and are still entrenched in South Korea, trying hard to create "two Koreas" and provoke a new war.

Set up at the square were slogan-boards reading "Down with the U.S. imperialist agressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!" "Let us decisively smash the U.S. imperialists policy of converting South Korea into a military base, a nuclear base and their new war provocation manoeuvres!" "Let us decisively frustrate the two-Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique!" "Let us decisively check the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists!" "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "Down with Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer!" "Let us firmly support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy in society and the reunification of the country!" "Let us establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by the concerned efforts of the whole nation!" etc.

Also seen there were picture-boards showing the revolutionary stamina of our people determined to frustrate the "two-Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail and depicting the close friendship and unity with anti-imperialist independent forces.

The platform was taken by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee; Comrade O Paek-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers; Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK People's Assembly; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; and others.

Present at the rally were the members of various delegations of the General Association of Koreas Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), diplomatic envoys of various countries and officials of their embassies and foreign guests in our country.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, made a speech at the rally. Representatives of various circles spoke next. Speeches were frequently interrupted by shouts denouncing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, their stooge, to perpetuate the national division and unleash another war. An appeal to the South Korean people was adopted at the rally.

Following the rally, the participants marched through streets, shouting slogans condemning U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-Hwan military fascist clique. Members of Chongnyon delegations took part in the mass demonstration, holding placards reading "U.S. imperialist aggressors, Get out of South Korea at once!" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan the murderer!"

Ugandan students studying in our country also participated in the demonstration, carrying a placard reading "U.S. troops, go home! Korea belongs to the Koreans!" and marched, singing the song "Korea Is One" and loudly shouting slogans "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "U.S. imperialism, take hands off Korea!" and "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique!"

Chong Chun-ki Speech

SK260658 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0755 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, at 25 June Pyongyang rally -- live]

[Text] Comrades: Under the solemn circumstances in which all working people are vigorously accelerating the cause of modeling the whole society in the northern half of the republic after the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center, the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is being waged to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and achieve national sovereignty in the southern half of the fatherland. The strong tide for making the world independent is rushing forward on a broad basis on the five continents of the earth. Today we greet the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism of 25 June.

The hearts of our people greeting this day are burning with surging hatred and hostility toward the U.S. imperialists, our inveterate enemies, who ignited the war of aggression in our country 32 years ago and imposed vast calamities and disasters on our people. They are filled with burning resolve to establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scale by making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from Korea, taking along their lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

The Korean war, which was triggered by the U.S. imperialists on 25 June 1950, 32 years ago, was the most brigandish and shameless war of aggression intended to occupy the whole of Korea, to make the entire Korean people colonial slaves and, furthermore, to gratify their wild ambition to dominate Asia and the world. It was also the most brutal and criminal war of massacre in the history of war in the world.

Our people's heroic war of resistance against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was a national liberation war of justice to defend the freedom, independence and national sovereignty of the fatherland. It was also a sacred anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle against the combined forces of the world reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists to safeguard the peace and stability of Asia and the world. [applause]

The 3-year-long war forced by the U.S. imperialists was an unprecedentedly severe trial for our people. The U.S. imperialiscs, who ignited the war of aggression in Korea, mobilized the armed forces of their army, navy and air force, the military units of 15 follower countries and the South Korean puppet army -- totalling over 2 million troops -- and huge amounts of military equipment and materiel and employed all available cruel and barbarous methods and means of war to raze our young republic.

The U.S. imperialists reduced our peaceful towns and villages to ashes through their indiscriminate bombings and shellings. They shot, burned and buried alive innocent people everywhere they set foot. Violating international law, they used even chemical and germ weapons while resorting to all other means in their atrocities to murder the people. [slogans shouted]

With no brutal, genocidal war, however, could the U.S. imperialists bring the Korean people to their knees or realize their wild ambition for aggression.

In the arduous period determining the fate of the fatherland, our people and officers and men of the Korean People's Army rose up as one man in the sacred war of smashing the enemies by firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle, the great military strategist and the ever-victorious iron-willed commander, and achieved brilliant victory by mercilessly annihilating and mopping up the aggressors under the wise leadership of the leader. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the great fatherland liberation war. Thus they firmly defended the freedom of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation, safeguarded peace in Asia and the world, became the first in history to explode the myth about the mightiness of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, opened the start of their downfall and opened the age of a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle on the globe. [applause]

The historic victory attained by our people in the fatherland liberation war has proven that a people blessed with the wise leadership of a great leader are ever victorious and invincible and that nothing can conquer a people who have risen for a just cause, with their destiny in their own hands, under the banner of independence. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists, drawing a lesson from their defeat in the Korean war, not only should have left South Korea but should have abstained from committing acts infringing our people's independence. The U.S. imperialists, however, have remained in South Korea to maintain a colonial rule trample upon the national sovereignty of the South Korean people, obstruct the reunification of our country and run about frantically preparing for a new war of aggression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the source of all misery suffered by our people, the basic element blocking our nation's reunification and a constant danger, likely to trigger a war in Korea.

The present era is one of independence. It is a fundamental trend of our times that people are now advancing toward independence while opposing all sorts of domination and servitude and nothing can stop them. The U.S. imperialists, who are being driven out by this great stream, are more persistently clinging to a policy of force in a bid to emerge from the road of destruction and are further strengthening their maneuvers for aggression and war.

Attaching great significance to the military and strategic position of South Korea, in particular, they are trying to keep the South forever as a colony and military base. Under the pretext of protection, the U.S. war maniacs have frequently made outrageous remarks to the effect that they would not rule out the use of nuclear weapons in Korea. They describe the Korean Peninsula as an important area, a matter of life and death to their interests. This is a revelation of their dark intention to keep South Korea as a military foothold in the Far East region and to dominate the whole of Korea by force.

To achieve this aggressive ambition, the U.S. imperialists have been raving about the non-existent threat of a southward invasion and the north's military superiority and, using this as an excuse, are increasing the aggressive armed forces in South Korea. While constantly reinforcing their armed forces which occupy South Korea with sophisticated, lethal weapons and combat equipment, the U.S. imperialists have moved the center of strategic development of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the East Sea of Korea and are building Chinhae port into a new operational base.

Not only have they turned South Korea into the world's largest nuclear base and deployed hundreds of nuclear weapons there, but they also are trying to ship into South Korea neutron bombs and even theater nuclear missiles. In addition, they are trying to deploy cruise missiles targeted at our country on warships belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet.

While increasing their armed forces in South Korea and improving their attack capability, the U.S. war maniacs are instigating the South Korean puppets to war preparations by keeping them supplied with modern weapons and equipment. After transferring new-type fighter-bombers, AWACS equipment, various types of missiles, tanks and communication systems to the South Korean puppets, they even made public some time ago an emergency plan to transfer to them $2 billion worth of ammunition and war supplies.

Thus, South Korea is turning into a dangerous powder magazine for a war, a depot of mass destruction weapons of U.S. imperialism in the true sense of the word. In many U.S. bases around the Korean Peninsula, such as Japan, Okinawa, Hawaii and Guam, along with the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists are increasing armed forces for a task force aimed at attacking our republic. Also they are pursuing criminal maneuvers to induce the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into the war front in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea are clearly shown in their war exercises staged against our republic and in their intensified military provocations. The U.S. imperialists, who staged a large-scale military exercise racket named Team Spirit '82 for 70 days beginning last February, are now straining the situation in our country to the extreme by frequently staging war exercises with the northern half of the republic as the target of their offensive.

Violation, of the Korean armistice agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who commit military provocations against our republic in the skies, sea and ground almost every day, exceeded 1,570, in the period from 1 to 24 May [shouts] All these facts prove that the U.S. imperialists do not want dialogue, peace in Korea or her peaceful reunification, but scheme to ignite a new war, keeping South Korea under their military domination.

In an attempt to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea and to pursue a policy of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists are clinging to a most unabashedly fascist military dictatorship. The present fascist military dictatorship established in South Korea, a product of a crisis of colonial rule aggravated ever since the October incident, is nothing but a means to be used in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and war. The present fascist military dictatorship in South Korea, which was fabricated by the U.S. imperialists' bayonets in the sea of blood in Kwangju and whose strings are being pulled by the U.S. imperialists, is a most barbarous one, unprecedented in its cruelty and brutality.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is suppressing and obliterating with bayonets all the social and political elements hindering the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and war. Placing South Korea under the pall of more fascist evil laws and more oppressive means than ever, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is harshly suppressing the students and the masses of all strata opposed to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and imprisoning and oppressing all forces regarded as invidious to the clique, including democratic personage Kim Tae-chung.

In a recent interview with a foreign reporter. Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, demanded that the current regime be ousted, reflected South Korean public sentiment. The Chon Tu-hwan clique placed him under house arrest. This shows the level which the puppet clique's fascist deeds have reached.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is unabashedly committing the traitorous act of staging celebrations, falsifying the 100-year history of the U.S. imperialists' invasion of Korea, while, under the protection of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets, committing all sorts of corruption and irregularities, including the major curb market scandal. In addition, the Chon Ty-hwan clique is laying grave obstacles in the way of peace in the nation and the peaceful reunification of the country by accelerating the criminal war maneuvers and aggravating tension.

On behalf of this rally, I sternly denounce with bitter national resentment the U.S. imperialists for illegally occupying the southern half of our country for 37 years and imposing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the South Korean people, and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the tool of their colonial rule, for engaging in fascism and war, treachery and division. [applause]

The policy of aggression and war which the U.S. imperialists are pursuing on the strength of the fascist military dictatorship, is, instead of consolidating their position in South Korea, deepening the crisis in their colonial rule. The South Korean masses of all strata and students, who have wakened to national and class consciousness through life and experience, are now vigorously joining in the just anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to expel the U.S. imperialists and to achieve independence. Starting with the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan in March, anti-U.S. struggles erupted elsewhere in South Korea, including Seoul, Kwangju and Chunchon. This is an explosion of the South Korean people's grudges and frustration accumulated against the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule and a manifestation of their firm will and patriotism to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to regain national dignity and independence. The anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle, ever growing in South Korea, is driving the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique into endless fear and terror, dealing a severe blow to their fascist colonial rule.

In the name of the entire people in the northern half of the republic, I warmly support and encourage the masses of all strata in South Korea who, under the anti-U.S. and national salvation banner, are struggling for independence, democracy and reunification, even under the right suppressive rule in which bayonets are wielded and prison and gallows await them. [applause]

Comrades: Today, our people face an important task of establishing national sovereignty throughout the nation by preventing the ever-increasing danger of war and realizing the complete independence of the nation.

Independence is the life of the country and the nation. Only when we are independent can we enjoy the freedom and independence of the country and attain the country's prosperity and development. In order to achieve national sovereignty throughout the country, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops should be withdrawn from South Korea.

With the U.S. imperialists left in the southern part of our fatherland, the South Korean people can neither realize national sovereignty nor achieve the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean people should resolutely struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and for the liquidation of their colonial rule under the banner of sovereignty and independence.

At the same time, they should positively struggle to have the U.S. troops and all their aggressive military power, including nuclear arms, withdrawn from South Korea as early as possible and give the aggressors no room to stay in South Korea.

The South Korean people should struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They should also struggle staunchly to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship -- the tool of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule -- and realize the democratization of society.

The struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is a patriotic struggle to achieve national sovereignty throughout the country. For the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, should be realized. [applause]

All compatriots in the North, South and abroad should wage a positive struggle to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK in great national unity under the banner of anti-imperialism, for national salvation and for independent reunification. Our people's just cause against imperialism and for independent reunification enjoys the absolute support and encouragement of the world's progressive peoples.

On this occasion, we extend deep gratitude to the world's governments, progressive peoples and friends which extend solidarity with our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification and with the South Korean people's struggle against the United States and for national salvation. [applause]

So as to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes and advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, the northern half of the republic should carry out socialist construction.

Upholding the grand programs put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic policy speech at the joint session of the KWP Central Committee and the Supreme Peoples' Assembly of the DPRK, we should vigorously accelerate the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and more vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- on all fronts of socialist construction.

All workers should be more firmly prepared as chuche-type revolutionaries, endlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center and continuously achieve new upsurges and innovations by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in all sectors of the people's economy.

At the same time, the officers and men of the People's Army and of the People's Constabulary and all people should enhance their revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive maneuverings of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. They also should always defend the socialist fatherland as an impregnable fortress with an alert and mobilized posture.

Only victory and glory await our people, who are struggling for a just cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the guidance [hyangdo] of the glorious party center. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously fight for the fatherland's reunification and for the ultimate consummation of the chuche cause, firmly rallying around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and the legendary hero, and the glorious party center. [applause]

Let us drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunify the fatherland! [cheers]

Long live the reunified Korean people! [cheers]

Rally Adopts Letter

SK261239 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Letter of appeal to the South Korean people adopted at 25 June Pyongyang mass meeting and read by unidentified speaker -- live]

[Text] South Korean fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters: We have held a Pyongyang mass meeting to mark 25 June, the day of anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, under magnificent circumstances in which a struggle has been vigorously staged in South Korea to achieve the sovereignty of the people and in which a trend for independence prevails in the world. With surging hatred and enmity against the armed U.S. imperialist aggressors, who caused the entire country to undergo the scourge of war 32 years ago and imposed immeasurable disasters on our people, and proceeding from a single desire to protect the sovereignty of the people and to expedite the fatherland's independent reunification, the participants in the meeting send this letter of appeal.

The 3-year Korean war, which the U.S. imperialists provoked, was a most piratic war of aggression and a most barbarous war of holocaust, unprecedented in the history of war in the world. Mobilizing vast numbers of troops and lethal weapons, the U.S. imperialist aggressors burnt our beloved fatherland, reduced cities and villages to ashes and randomly murdered peaceful residents. Indeed, very great were the war scourges our people suffered at the hands of the U.S. imperialist barbarians and the injuries sustained by our fatherland. However, Korea did not surrender. Under the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the victorious iron-willed commander and outstanding strategist, our people and the heroic people's army -- displaying an indomitable fighting spirit, matchless heroism and the spirit of dedication and preferring death to a life of colonial slavery -- in the decisive war against the U.S. imperialists, who attempted to exterminate our republic in the initial stage, mercilessly dealt great blows at the aggressors, broke the noses of the arrogant rascals, who were said not to know defeat, and finally won a glorious victory.

The Korean war showed that the U.S. imperialists were by no means invincible and that the people, rising for the just cause of protecting national sovereignty by becoming the masters of their own destiny, could not be made to surrender by any force whatsoever.

With the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists began to tread the road of decline and the world's people greeted a new era of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle. The present era is an era of independence. The iron shackles of domination and subservience have been broken and the trend for independence and welfare is prevailing all over the world. Facing the fate of downfall amid this surging trend of history, the U.S. imperialists are wickedly challenging the cause of the world's people for independence against imperialism. Challenging with arms the South Korean people's sacred cause for national salvation and for independent reunification against imperialism and maintaining an evil colonial rulen the U.S. imperialists have trampled underfood national sovereignty and sought a policy of aggression and war. They are trying to maintain South Korea forever as a colony and as military base.

The present U.S. rulers have attached special significance to South Korea in fulfilling their wild desire for world conquest with strength and have converted South Korea -- a strategic base -- into the biggest nuclear base in the world and into a powderkeg of war.

While greatly increasing the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and while brazenly vowing to use nuclear weapons, U.S. war maniacs have continuously deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea.

In addition, they are wickedly planning to deploy neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles in South Korea. This is an intolerable challege to the world people, who demand sovereignty and oppose nuclear weapons, and is an outrageous threat to the South Korean people struggling to achieve national sovereignty and the country's peaceful reunification.

To justify their criminal maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists are clamoring about the threat of southward invasion and about the military supremacy of the North. This is a sheer lie and a fiction. How can those who, having massed a large number of aggressive troops in South Korea and in the area surrounding it, have kicked up war exercise rackets daily, simulating us as the target of attack, deceive public opinion, no matter how eagerly they may babble about threat from someone? Paradoxically, the theory on the threat of southward invasion advertised by the U.S. imperialists is one of northward invasion.

The reference to the supremacy of the North is an excuse to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to increase their military capability. When the U.S. war maniacs feel it necessary to increase military capability in South Korea, they clamor about the military supremacy of the North. Whenever they feel it necessary to threaten someone, they clamor about their formidable military capability. This contradictory argument by the U.S. imperialists proves that their reference to the threat of southward invasion and to military supremacy is a lie. The U.S. imperialists cannot conceal their color as aggressors and as bellicose elements no matter what means they may use. Nor can they justify their maneuvers for aggression and war.

To enforce their war policy of making South Korea a subservient colony, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have sought to maintain an unprecedented fascist military dictatorship in South Korea. The fascist military dictatorial system established in South Korea is a most dirty, toadyist, murderous ruling system which has been formulated in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and which is regulated by the United States.

Holding in high esteem the United States as a friend and as a friendly ally and holding bayonets which the U.S. imperialist masters have given it, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in maneuvers for fascism, war, treachery and division, running counter to the interests of the people. From the beginning, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has ignored the interests of the country and the people. Solely to benefit the U.S. aggressors and to seek its own fortune and long-term power, this treacherous clique has suppressed its fellow countrymen in a fascist manner, cictimized compatriots by kicking up war rackets, violated the interests of the people by committing treacheries and tried to fabricate two Koreas following a splittist line.

Raising the raging voices of all the people against the aggressors and the traitors, this meeting resolutely denounces the criminal attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of their stooges, to make half of our fatherland a colony, to maintain the most barbarous fascist military rule and to light the flames of war in this land. [shouts]

We are now hearing the resonant shouts proudly raised by the South Korean people and students in opposing foreign aggression, in struggling against treacheries and oppression and in glorifying the history of their sacred, patriotic struggle. The thunderous shouts for independence and democracy raised throughout South Korea, including Kwangju, Pusan, Seoul and Chunchon, demanding "Yankee withdraw!", "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States!" and "Chon Tu-hwan must withdraw!" is the eruption of the pent-up rancor and resentment against the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

This represents a righteous, patriotic struggle to achieve national sovereignty and is a just nation-saving struggle to achieve democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

On behalf of the meeting, we extend warm support and encouragement to the South Korean people of all walks of life and students, who are resolutely waging a patriotic, sacred struggle to oppose imperialism and to save the country and achieve democracy and national reunification, without fearing prisons and death. [applause, shouts]

South Korean fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters: Independence is the lifeline of the country and the people. Today's harrowing situation in South Korea, in which the sovereignty of the people has been trampled underfoot and in which the dark clouds of war are hanging low over our fellow countrymen, urgently calls for you to struggle more vigorously to oppose imperialism and achieve national independence.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of making South Korea a colony and a military base is the source of all misfortunes and hardships suffered by the South Korean people. Without forcing the U.S. imperialists aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and without ending their colonial rule, we cannot achieve national sovereignty. Nor can we fulfill our desire for democracy and the country's reunification.

South Korean workers, peasants, students and youths, intellectuals and religionists: Wage a vigorous struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule! Rise as one in the struggle to remove the U.S. troops of aggression along with all the weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea! Deter and crush the aggressors' maneuvers to provoke a war at every footstep and raise vigorously the flame of anti-U.S. struggle throughout the nation so that they cannot stay in the sacred land of our fatherland, not even a single one of them! [applause]

The struggle waged against the alien aggressors should be linked closely to the struggle against the internal flunkyists. Wage a more vigorous struggle to overthrow the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is running wild to execute the U.S. colonial enslavement policy and war policy, and to put an end to its fascist rule!

Struggle bravely to abolish all the fascist evil laws and suppressive institutions and to release all the illegally arrested democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung, and patriotic students! [applause]

Men and officers of the South Korean armed forces: You should not walk along the criminal road of opposing your fellow countrymen with the guns handed down by the U.S. imperialists. Come to the side of the nation and people and train the muzzle of your guns on the U.S. imperialists and the puppet stooges -- the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Reunification of the fatherland is a paramount task facing all the Korean people. The most realistic and rational way for an independent and peaceful reunification is to achieve the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation.

Everyone, let us struggle and struggle again to establish the DCRK, transcending difference of ideology, thoughts and systems. [applause]

Victory is on the side of the South Korean people who have risen for the just cause under the banner of independence.

Let us all wage vigorous struggle to establish a new and independent world free of alien forces and flunkyists and traitors -- a single reunified and independent Korea -- on the land of our beloved fatherland. [applause]

NODONG SINMUN SCORES SEOUL CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK270500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 26 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June commentary: "Another Fraudulent Tactic"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying hard to clear himself of the loan scandal in which he himself is deeply involved as evidenced by recent cabinet reshuffles. On 24 June puppet Chon Tu-hwan replaced the puppet prime minister and the finance, justice, and energy and resources ministers.

This is a fraud -- the second of its kind -- that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has worked out to bail himself out of a difficult situation created by the loan scandal and the voices calling for the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his military fascist regime.

In effecting the reshuffle, traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not say a word about his involvement in the scandal. Rather, he tried to fool the people with nonsensical words. He said that the Cabinet has been reshuffled to call it to account for the loan scandal and to create a new spirit to promote national harmony and satisfy public opinion. With this Cabinet reshuffle, he said, the loan scandal has been brought to an end politically.

He would have no qualms about embezzling money, being a shameless murderer who slaughtered several thousand compatriots in Kwangju and who appeared in the very place where the killings occurred, babbling about national harmony. If someone should be called to account for the loan scandal, it is Chon Tu-hwan himself. The South Korean people call him to account for it and demand he step down from power.

However, the one who masterminded the scandal stays on, while his underlings are replaced by new ones. This is another fraudulent tactic to fool the people. The deceptive cabinet reshuffle can convince no one. It constitutes a grave crime against history and will only cause a new wave of protests. It has nothing to do with national harmony. The claim that it has brought the scandal to an end politically is an outrageous challenge to the South Korean people. Behind the claim is the fascist murderous threat that anyone who has a different opinion about the conclusion of the scandal will meet political reprisals.

Like a thief crying, "Stop thief," puppet Chon Tu-hwan is trying to use the scandal as an excuse to trample on the people's demands and to make a new assault against democracy and human rights. This does not mean it is a fresh start. This is an intensification of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the military fascist rule of terror and more corrupt practices. He does not care about a just solution to the loan scandal; he cares only for power and money.

The South Korean people should not be fooled by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fraudulent tactic to whitewash the loan scandal by effecting cabinet reshuffles. They should stubbornly call him to account for it and drive him from power. They can have an independent new life only when they drive him out of power, overthrow the military fascist rule and end the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

VRPR Commentary

SK271010 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As you all know, on 24 June the traitor Chon Tu-hwan reshuffled his cabinet for the sixth time since the beginning of this year, changing the prime minister, ministers of finance, justice and energy and resources, amidst the loud voices calling for a revelation of the truth about the major loan scandal.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique said this was a decisive step aimed at appeasing the public suspicions and its will to embody responsive politics.

Nevertheless, with his repeated sacking of cabinet members such as the prime minister -- an unprecedented game of cabinet reshuffle never found in other countries -- Chon Tu-hwan will never be able to avoid the responsibility for having perpetrated the large-scale loan scandal.

As the voices of the masses of all strata denouncing him and accusing the people in Chongwadae of having perpetrated the large-scale loan scandal were growing, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in an attempt to mislead public opinion and to avoid responsibility for this incident, has taken a poorly worked out stopgap measure of changing the prime minister, whom he had refused to relieve within 1 year of his appointment as stipulated in the constitution, pretending his hands are clean.

Even with such petty wiles, he can never provide solace to the public suspicions, nor can he avoid the responsibility for the curb market scandal, nor can he stop the uncontrollable power crisis.

As for the large-scale loan scandal, the ringleader of which is Yi Sun-cha, the sacked cabinet ministers and the imprisoned imposters are none other than the servants who ran errands for Chon Tu-hwan. This is a well-known fact.

The masses of all strata, financial circles, business circles, legal circles and even the political circles, too, unanimously demand that Chon Tun-hwan and Yi Sun-cha take the responsibility for the large-scale loan scandal, that Chon Tun-hwan reveal the whole truth about the incident and that he step down from power after giving up all the wealth he amassed illegally. What our masses demand is not any kind of reshuffle in the government offices but a total resignation of the regime of Chon Tu-hwan -- the U.S. stooge.

As is well known, the regime of Chon Tu-Hwan, as were all the regimes in the past, is a stooge regime of the United States and a traitorous regime which is devoted to territorial split, fascist dictatorial rule and corruption. Every one of the fascist dictators nurture by U.S. imperialists has been corrupt. As long as such a fascist dictator as Chon Tu-hwan, the U.S. stooge, remains in Chongwadae, corruption and irregularities will never be eradicated, nor will the reunification of the nation, social democratization, or correct solutions to the public livelihood be possible.

Instead of being intent on misleading public opinion or deceiving the people, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan should frankly make public the truth about being the ringleader of the loan scandal and step down from power without delay. This is what Chon Tu-hwan should do at this moment. Chon Tu-hwan should know that he can never deceive our people, no matter what tricks he may employ. Our masses will continue struggling to oust the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the ringleaders of the loan scandal and faithful stooges to the United States -- from power.

YI BEGINS U.S. TRIP DESPITE HAIG RESIGNATION

Foreign Ministry Comment

SK260219 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2203 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that it has, through the Korean Embassy in Washington and diplomatic channels, confirmed that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has resigned. Though there has been no change made in the itinerary of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, who had been scheduled to hold talks with Haig on 29 June, the ministry believed that this matter would be discussed again through the diplomatic channels of the two countries.

Haig Praised

SK260306 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will leave for Washington Saturday afternoon as originally scheduled despite the sudden dismissal of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

Yi's visit to Washington is at the official invitation of the State Department, the ministry said. Yi will meet with Acting Secretary of State Walter Stoessel June 29 to discuss a wide range of issues, and also discuss matters of mutual interest with Vice President George Bush and other government and congressional leaders.

Kim Sok-kyu, director general of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, said that Haig contributed to the improvement of relations between Seoul and Washington by arranging the summit talks between Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Ronald Reagan early last year. Kim expressed his hope that the traditionally amicable relations between Seoul and Washington would be further cemented with George P. Shultz' appointment as the new secretary of state.

Meanwhile, Minister Yi cabled a congratulatory message to Shultz on his appointment as new secretary of state. He also sent a telegram to Haig, expressing his thanks on behalf of the Korean Government for his contribution to the betterment of bilateral relations.

Yi will be accompanied to Washington by Kim and Mun Tong-suk, Yi's chief secretary.

TONG-A ILBO: Haig 'Troublemaker'

SK280754 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Chong-so: "A Bombshell Announcement on Friday"]

[Excerpts] Alexander Haig's announcement of his resignation from the post of secretary of the Department of State of the United States was a bombshell declaration on Friday. Not to mention the fact that none of the Western allies of the United States was informed of the matter in advance, even the officials of the U.S. State Department were surprised by Haig's resignation when they learned of it through President Reagan's announcement.

Appearing before television cameras at the White House press room looking gloomy, President Reagan made a brief announcement that Secretary of State Haig had resigned and George Shultz, former secretary of the treasury, has been appointed as his successor. He gave no explanation why Haig had resigned and, in this regard, did not answer reporters' questions.

Alexander Haig, because of frequent conflicts of opinion in the Reagan administration, after all, had been branded a troublemaker and tendered his resignation. This however, was a kind of forced resignation, when it is viewed from the stance of those around President Reagan.

All in all, it can be said that, with Haig's resignation and with the appointment of George Shultz as the new secretary of state, U.S. diplomacy has entered a period of transition in which a new course must be determined. However, observers foresee no drastic changes in U.S. foreign policy, because Haig's resignation resulted not from conflicts of opinions on U.S. policies but from his arbitrariness and failures and from his unharmonious human relations.

Haig Departure Concerns TIMES

SK270054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Haig's Retreat"]

[Text] A disagreement on foreign policy among relevant agencies in the American administration -- and for that matter in any other government — is not a novel phenomenon. In Washington, discord between the White House and the State Department over foreign affairs has often developed into open dispute in recent decades — especially following the presence of a strong-minded national security advisor to the president.

Apparently mindful of the ill effects emanating from such frictions, President Ronald Reagan since his inauguration has kept his security assistants in relatively low profile. Yet there have been frequent reports about rows develping between the secretary of state, Alexander Haig, and his counterparts in other agencies and sometimes with his own subordinates.

For all that, it was a surprise to learn that Mr. Haig had to quit his office in a more or less abrupt manner — and particularly at a time when the United States was expected to make urgent decisions and play swift roles in the face of mounting crucial issues around the world.

In addition to the suddenness of his retreat, the way Mr. Haig divulged the reasons for the resignation -- at least some of them -- was rather unusual. He told an open staff meeting that he was leaving the office because the Reagan administration's foreign policy in recent months had strayed from the carefully-charted goal of "consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose," which he said had been set by President Reagan and himself at the outset of the administration 17 months ago.

His statement was unusual in that it in a sense constitutes a challenge to, if not public rebuke of, his opponents in the Reagan camp. It moreover draws concerns as it indicates the magnitude of policy conflicts besetting the Washington administration, a situation which was described as cumulative.

Those disputes are now hoped to be solved by the wisdom and statecraft of President Reagan and his aides -- and with the appointment of a new secretary, Mr George P. Shultz, a seasoned public figure armed with ample experience with various government and private functions.

On the American domestic scene, Mr. Haig's abrupt departure may have much political bearing now that midterm elections are due shortly amid piles of sensitive issues, both internal and external.

Of overriding concern to the international community is whether the change at the helm of U.S. foreign policy should be taken as a sign of possible alteration in the performance of policy execution, if not policy orientation, though no major shift is expected being under the same administration.

For Koreans, the sudden replacement of the secretary of state is somewhat embarrassing -- not because of policy matters but because of its timing which came on the eve of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's departure to Washington for an official visit at the invitation of Mr. Haig. Minister Yi left yesterday as scheduled for the invitation was not personal but a formal one extended by the U.S. Government, which has already lined up appointments for his talks with a number of Washington leaders.

In a sense, the minister's trip is timely because he may be able to gain unanticipated results through his talks with leading American figures and a better understanding of the Washington situation following the change in the State Department.

We are sure that, regardless of the secretarial reshuffle, Korean-American relations marking the centennial this year will become more amicable and closer than ever in all aspects, and Minister Yi's tour is hoped to be successful in providing a new momentum for that cause.

Review of U.S. Ties Sought

SK261134 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Foreign Ministers' Talk"]

[Text] This year saw many well-wishing remarks exchanged between Seoul and Washington pledging the further promotion of the traditional friendly relations between Korea and the United States.

As a function marking the centennial anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, many U.S. dignitaries, including Vice President Bush, visited Korea. At the same time, many leading personages of Korea also made friendly visits to the United States. Thus, a friendly mood between the two countries has been in full swing.

Viewed from this context, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's planned visit to the United States cannot be regarded as an unexpected or unprecedented one. When a new foreign minister has been appointed in Korea, as a rule, he has wanted to want to meet his U.S. counterpart as soon as possible to confirm matters of common concern and the basic stance of both sides.

In particular, Secretary Haig was originally scheduled to visit Korea on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. But his plan to visit Korea was cancelled because of the Falklands dispute. Considering this, the ROK-U.S. foreign ministers' talks slated on 29 June in Washington are considered logical and very opportune.

It is believed that the talks will discuss matters on the security of the northeast Asia, an increase in U.S. military loans to Korea and possibly a U.S. role in the current negotiations on economic cooperation between Korea and Japan.

However, in the light of the changing international situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula, the ROK-U.S. foreign ministers' talks in Washington should not adhere too much to questions pending between the two countries and should be rather an opportunity to open a new horizon in their relations.

In West Europe alone, taking advantage of the icreasing influence of socialist parties, moves to recognize North Korea are increasing. France can be taken as an example of this. Of course, there is no guarantee that such moves will not occur in the future in other regions of the world. The same moves can occur between Korea and the East European countries and between Korea and nonaligned countries.

Such moves can be finally developed into the cross-recognition of South and North Korea by the four powers, the subsequent alleviation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and reconciliation between the South and the North. To cope with such a situation, coordination between the two countries is most important.

It seems that there are no difference in views or conflicts of national interest between Korea and the United States. From a common sense point of view, the U.S. defense commitment to Korea is not a mere favor offered to Korea but is because of its own national interests. Considering this, we urge review of possible changes in the U.S. stance of the past 30 years on cross-recognition of the South and the North and the South-North dialogue.

Finding out such basic things as the U.S. stance on the strategic value of Korea and the stance of the United States and neighboring countries on the freeze of present situation on the Korean Peninsula is more important than trying to get more military loans at this juncture. U.S. support to Korea is not given as a matter of course, nor is it everlasting. Nevertheless, we have maintained relations with the United States without having a long-term view. The yardstick of the Korea-U.S. relations has been the amount of the U.S. aid. Such a shortsighted attitude on our part will no longer be permitted by the present international situation.

In this context, President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to the African countries will be an opportunity to diversify our diplomacy and to expand our independent diplomatic line. The time when we had joy or sorrow in the number of votes at the UN session or a meeting of the noanligned countries and when we were excited over the recognition of North Korea by some of our allied nations, regarding it as a great loss in our diplomatic activities, is already passed.

Our national strength and international status have been strengthened to the extent that our diplomacy in the new era can be carried out with a firm and resolute attitude and with a vision to rectify the present national division.

The ROK-U.S. foreign ministers' talks in Washington should be an opportunity to review the U.S. stance toward Korea and to liquidate such a diplomatic attitude as clinging to the United States. This is also a demand of the present international situation. We believe that the time has come for us to deal with the United States with our head, not our heart.

UNC SEEKS NEW FORMAT FOR MAC NEGOTIATIONS

SK270300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Panmunjom -- The U.N. Command proposed to North Korea yesterday that both sides focus negotiations in the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission on specific measures to reduce tensions. The UNC initiative was voiced by the UNC's senior member, Rear Adm. James G. Storms, III, during the 414th MAC meeting at this truce village.

"The UNC will call specific meetings for the single purpose of negotiating carefully defined actions to reduce tensions and your side will be notified of the agenda well in advance," Adm. Storms told Han Chu-kyong, the northern senior MAC member.

He stressed that the northern side would have opportunities to study proposed actions in advance of the meetings and to negotiate mutually beneficial results in an atmosphere free of rhetoric. The admiral invited the northern side to undertake similar actions in preparation for meaningful negotiations and to comment on means to ensure the success of this new approach to MAC business.

There was no immediate response by Han to Adm. Storms' proposal. In the meeting, which lasted for about four and a half hours, Han charged the UNC with distorted, false reports including a fabricated violation of the armistice agreement by the UNC side.

Adm. Storms strongly warned Han not to misuse the MAC to blatantly spread distorted historical facts and propaganda. "The UNC will not be a part of your negativism. We will continue to approach these meetings in a positive, hopeful manner." Adm. Storms said. "We will continue to offer proposals which can have no other effect but to reduce tension and promote peace."

After making a lengthy propaganda statement, which lasted nearly three hours, including translations, Han disrupted Adm. Storms' initial attempt to speak by insisting on a recess.

After about 25 minutes of recess, Adm. Storms rejected Han's protest about SR-71 missions, which Han charged made flights over the northern land and sea areas in violation of the armistice agreement. The flight path of UNC aircraft was so carefully controlled that "there is no possibility of violating the North's airspace," he said.

YI ASKS 'FARSIGHTED' TOKYO VIEW IN LOAN TALKS

SK260821 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok Saturday urged the Japanese Government to view Korea's outstanding request for Japanese Government loans from a far-sighted perspective that is aware of the potential threat of communist expansionism in this area of the world.

Addressing a Seoul correspondents' club luncheon as the guest of honor, Yi, who assumed the foreign affairs portfolio earlier this month, said, "I would hope that Japanese Government leaders look 100 years ahead and have more understanding of the nature of communist expansionism. If South Korea is communized, it (communist expansion) would not stop here. If anyone thinks that it would, they would be downright wrong."

Yi also said that recent events in Korea, including the so-called "Mrs. Chang" curb market scandal, have neither affected the country's stability nor its economy and added that Korea's domestic problems should not be linked to the Korean-Japanese negotiations over Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans.

The Korean minister refused to comment on a Japanese newspaper report that Japan's recent offer of 1.5 billion dollars in official development aid and another 2.5 billion dollars in Japanese EX-IM bank loans was final and unnegotiable. Yi expressed displeasure over Japanese officials allowing their position on this sensitive issue to be repeatedly publicized in that country's media.

Yi is scheduled to meet with senior U.S. officials, including Vice President George Bush, in Washington next week. At the press luncheon given a few hours before his departure for Washington, the foreign minister also said the purpose of his U.S. visit was for routine consulations on topics of general interest to both sides. He said he would meet Acting Secretary of State Walter Stoessel instead of Alexander Haig, who originally invited him to Washington but resigned from office Friday.

"We (South Korea and the United States) consider ourselves most important allies. Since I just assumed the job of foreign minister, it would be mutually beneficial to have an exchange of views between myself and pertinent U.S. officials," Yi said. Yi said, in answer to a reporter's question, that he does not believe there is a trend toward anti-Americanism in Korea. "The (Korean-American) friendship remains intact and the majority of South Koreans appreciate the role of the United States in this country."

On President Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming tour of four African states -- Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal -- Yi observed the trip underscores the importance of the African Continent in today's world, and said the trip would help make South Korea better known among African nations. He noted that Africa is abundant in natural resources, and said Korea's human resources and Africa's raw materials could combine for fruitful bilateral economic cooperation.

In prepared remarks, Yi said the fundamental aim of foreign policy is to create an international environment in which all nations can live in peace and harmony. He added that South Korea is forced to devote more time and energy to the pursuit of this aim since it faces a hostile regime in the North "whose sole objective is to destroy the Republic of Korea and communize the entire peninsula. Because of the threat from North Korea, we have to spend six percent of our Gross National Product on defense, one of the highest ratios in the world," Yi said. "If we did not have to face North Korea, we could have achieved more rapid economic growth and substantial progress in social welfare," he also said.

During a question-and-answer session, Yi said that South Korea's high defense expenditures not only safeguard its own security but that of the entire Far East region, including Japan.

When asked whether Korea would be willing to back down from its original demands concerning its request for Japanese Government loans, he said that concessions would have to be made on both sides.

POLICE INVESTIGATING THEFT OF EXPLOSIVES

SK260132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Kwangju, Cholla Namdo (YONHAP) -- Police yesterday started investigating the theft of 20 explosives and many detonators from a construction site in a farming community near here.

A report from Dongbok-myon, Hasun-gun, said yesterday 20 industrial explosives and 70 detonators were stolen from a warehouse in a construction area in Toksang-ni. A water channel for agricultural use was being built there.

The report said police believed the theft occurred sometime betweem 7 p.m. Wednesday and 8:30 a.m. Thursday. It quoted police there as saying that barbed wire surrounding the warehouse was found widely cut and a window pane broken.

SIHANOUK PROPOSES GENEVA CONFERENCE TO REMAKE KAMPUCHEA

BK270410 Hong Kong AFP in English 0353 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Penang, June 27 (AFP) -- The President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has proposed that a Geneva conference be held to "re-make a nonaligned, new Kampuchea".

He said that such a conference -- similar to the 1954 Geneva conference on Cambodia -- must have the participation of the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and countries from ASEAN and the nonaligned movement. He hoped that peace-loving countries such as the United States or Britain would help to organise the meeting to solve the Kampucehan issue.

The prince made the suggestion in an interview with the Malaysian national news agency BERNAMA before leaving for Singapore after (?arriving) in Penang with his wife, Princess Monique. He said that he would, however, need to come to a consensus on the proposal with his two other partners in the coalition.

Prince Sihanouk will continue with his tour of the ASEAN capitals before returning to Kampuchea to launch the new coalition government next month. He said he would convey his gratitude to ASEAN leaders for their support in forming the coalition government and, at the same time, sound out what kind of aid they could provide.

The prince said he would go to New York to address the United Nations in September and hoped to talk to the Reagan administration on eventual U.S. aid. "We will not ask for weapons from the U.S. We know they will reject our requests for such aid, but we will try to get economic and humanitarian aid from the Americans," he added.

Prince Sihanouk also said that the ASEAN countries would lobby strongly to enable him to attend the forthcoming nonaligned summit meeting in Baghdad. "The Kampuchean seat in the Nonaligned Movement has been left empty, and if we cannot take the seat, at least I hope to be allowed to address the summit," he said. "I am ready to present our case to the Nonaligned Movement," he added.

Last night Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique were entertained to a dinner by Penang Governor Tun Dr Awang Hassan at his home. Penang Chief Minister Dr Lim Chong Eu was among the dignitaries who attended the dinner.

Prince Sihanouk also told BERNAMA that since the signing of the declaration to form the coalition government there has been a "change of heart and spirit" among his people and that even the Khmer Rouge was gaining support in Kampuchea. "More and more people realize that they have to accept the Khmer Rouge or they will lose Kampuchea to become one of the provinces of Vietnam," he said.

Referring to his past strained relations with his partners in the coalition, Prince Sihanouk said he did not want any more disputes with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former Prime Minister Son Sann because the real enemy now was the Vietnamese. "I told them once the coalition government is set up, they should be the administrators and I will take on my role as the spokesman and diplomat to gather international support for the movement", he said.

The prince said there was no "overnight solution" to the Kampuchea problem as the Vietnamese in Kampuchea were "still strong and equally stubborn." He said resistance forces were in need of food and military aid. He predicted that the Vietnamese would launch a serious attack on the resistance once the current rainy season is over. He said the coalition government would have no fixed headquarters and adopt Vietcong-type guerrilla tactics to oppose Hanoi's troops.

Arrives in Singapore

BK271130 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, is in Singapore on a 3-day visit as the personal guest of President Devan Nair. The prince, who is on a tour of ASEAN countries, was met on arrival at the airport this afternoon by the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan.

Speaking to reporters at the airport, Prince Sihanouk hoped that Singapore would be able to provide it with humanitarian, financial and economic aid. He said such aid was needed to help his people to solve problems in the social field. Prince Sihanouk said they were now facing the food problem, but they had enough weapons for the time being. The prince hoped continued pressure would be put on Vietnam to bring it to the conference table to resolve the Kampuchea issue.

This evening, Prince Sihanouk will pay a courtesy call on President Devan Nair. Later, he will attend a dinner hosted by the president. Tomorrow, the prince will meet Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam and Mr Dhanabalan. Prince Sihanouk flew in from Penang.

Speaking to newsmen there, he proposed that a Geneva conference be held to remake a nonaligned, new Kampuchea. He said that such a meeting, similar to the 1954 Geneva conference on Kampuchea, must have the participation of the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and countries from ASEAN and the Nonaligned Movement.

VODK EDITORIAL WELCOMES COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK251140 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People All Over the Country, the Whole Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Guerrillas, Male and Female Combatants and Cadres of All Our Democratic Kampuchean Ministries and Offices Welcome the Declaration on the Formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government"]

[Text] After listening attentively to Khieu Samphan's statement on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the statement of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas Supreme Command on uniting with all Kampuchean people in continuing to attack the Le Duan Vietnamese genocidal aggressors until final victory and the text of the declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast by our Democratic Kampuchea Radio on 22 and 23 June, Kampuchean people all over the country, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on all battlefields as well as male and female combatants and cadres of all our Democratic Kampuchean ministries and offices sincerely and with national pride welcome the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which has Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president, His Excellency Khieu Samphan as vice president in charge of foreign affairs and His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister.

We are confident that this coalition will increase the resistance forces to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are all driven out of the Kampuchea that we love as our life.

During the past more than 3 years, the patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK], our Democratic Kampuchean Government, our people all over the country, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have long hoped that the Kampuchean people would unite with each other to increase the forces fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators in all fields -- military, political, diplomatic -- to liberate our country and nation from the Vietnamese enemy quickly, and to liberate our Kampuchean people from the greatest tragedy and the genocide committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This desire was aimed at restoring peace in Kampuchea so that our people of all nationalities and social strata could enjoy peace, work for prosperity, and make our country independent, neutral and nonaligned and developed. Therefore, the fact that our nation is united is our pride and hope.

Friendly peoples and countries all over the world and all peace and justice-loving countries warmly welcome the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They will continue to assist and support ardently the just struggle of the Kampuchean people to fight the Vietnamese enemy genodical aggressors to achieve the just cause of national liberation, to defend the survival of our Kampuchean nation, territory and race. In fact, the Kampuchean people's struggle has resisted the danger of aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in Southeast Asia.

Concerning the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race, the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is their shameful political and diplomatic defeat. Because they are completely defeated, bogged down and at a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefields -- militarily and politically -- the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy is making efforts to stage all kinds of activities in an attempt to obstruct the formation of the Kampuchean national coalition. The Kampuchean people, however, have a long and glorious tradition of struggle, deep national pride and strong patriotism, and will never bow to be lackeys of the Vietnamese.

By considering the national interest as sacred and with a determination to liberate their beloved country and nation from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the three Kampuchean parties agreed to set up a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea after carefully discussing the issue. The formation of this government is aimed at increasing forces to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are all driven out of Kampuchea.

All of us -- male, female combatants and cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on all battlefields, cadres and male and female combatants of all Democratic Kampuchean ministries and offices as well as the people all over the country -- are determined to implement all points of the declaration of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to increase forces to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are all driven out of Kampuchea which we love as our own life. We are determined to forge national solidarity to defend the nation and build it in harmony for the future. Concurrently, all of us will unite with each other shoulder to shoulder to fulfill our daily duty to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all forms and methods -- on the frontline and rear battlefields -- to gain daily, monthly and yearly victories until we win final victory over the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators, to liberate our nation and people and to defend our nation, people and race for their eternity.

CHEA SIM: USSR TRIP A STEP TO CLOSER SOCIALIST TIES

BK251418 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Station correspondent's 24 June interview with National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim on his parliamentary delegation's recent visit to the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Recently, you led a delegation of our National Assembly for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. We would like to hear about the results of this visit.

[Answer] The visit of our PRK National Assembly delegation to the Soviet Union can be seen as a new success which actively contributes to the elevation of our national prestige and identity on the international stage. Beside helping to strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the two Kampuchean and Soviet parties, governments and peoples, the visit of our National Assembly delegation has inaugurated the links between the national assemblies of the countries; that is, between the PRK National Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is a new historic event for the PRK and a giant step toward strengthening cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

Through this visit, our delegation has gained many important experiences useful to the socialist construction effort of our country. The visit to state enterprises, factories, farms and cultural centers enabled our delegation to further grasp the building of socialist foundations, particularly the management of the productive system, the construction of a modern industry and advanced agriculture and the promotion of a revolutionary culture successfully carried out by the fraternal Soviet people who have turned the fatherland of Lenin into a solid mainstay of the socialist community and a bulwark for world peace.

The fraternal talks with the leaders of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the leaders of the Girghiz SSR and the leaders of the Moscow and Leningrad city soviets gave our delegation opportunities to exchange experiences and learn from the wonderful heroic achievements of the Soviet people who have struggled actively to build their fatherland despite all kinds of obstacles and hardships to the point that they now enjoy a billiant stage of development.

Let me stress that wherever it went, our delegation received a warm welcome from the Supreme Soviet leaders and from the fraternal Soviet people, displaying deep friendship and close solidarity with our revolutionary cause and resolute support for our party and people in the defense and building of our country toward genuine socialism.

Let me recall that after completing the visit to the Soviet Union, I led another delegation representing our KPRP to attend the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During this mission, our delegation participated in the International Conference on Georgi Dimitrov and the World Today. It also attended the solemn meeting marking Georgi Dimitrov's birthday. To our party and people, the participation in this is significant for three reasons: 1) It shows our gratitude to Georgi Dimitrov, the elder of the Communist International who fought and make all kinds of sacrifices for the cause of socialism and peace in the world; 2) it was a grand international forum rallying parties of fraternal socialist countries, communist parties from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe and peace and justice-loving progressive forces in the world, mobilizing unanimous views and actions to continue along the glorious path of Georgi Dimitrov and upholding the spirit of proletarian internationalism in line with the world; and 3) the brilliant outcome of the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov also shows the force of the struggle waged by the socialist countries and of the peace and justice-loving progressive forces against the aggressive and hegemonist policy of the imperialists and their allies, including the Beijing expansionists, who have been senselessly carrying out activities to sabotage detente and threaten world peace and the identity of mankind through a nuclear war.

Additionally, the participation in the centenniel of Georgi Dimitrov also gave our delegation a chance to strengthen and develop friendship and militant solidarity between our party and other fraternal proletarian parties.

KAMPUCHEA ARTICLE HAILS KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK270940 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0256 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Phonom Penh, 27 Jun (SPK) -- The newspaper KAMPUCHEA, central organ of the National Front, carried an article in its latest issue devoted to the 31st founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (28 June). The paper says:

In the melting-pot of the seething struggle of the national liberation movement in the world, and particularly in Indochina, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party came into existence at the end of a meeting held on 28 June 1951 under the direction of Ache Mean, alias Song Ngoc Minh.

KAMPUCHEA hails the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, which led the Kampuchean revolution and guided it from one victory to another over the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and finally the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals.

Our party, the paper says, will never forget the acts of treason of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which wormed itself into the party, murdered general secretary Tu Samut and seized the party leadership. From then on, the Pol Pot gang diverted the party from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and, having completely betrayed Marxism-Leninism, led it toward bigoted nationalism and turned it into a disciple of Maoism.

Following the victory over the U.S. imperialists and their Lon Nol lackeys on 17 April 1975, the Pol Pot gang and its disguised company massacred the authentic cadres and partisans of the revolution and stripped the party of its working class character by decreeing that the party was open to poor and middle-class peasants. They incited the people toward extreme chauvinism and the abolition of proletarian internationalism. They opened Kampuchea only to Beijing and, finally, transformed it into a springboard for Beijing's policy of expansionism and hegemonism, thus creating a serious menance to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

These bad experiences, the paper goes on, led the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party to strengthen its determination at its fourth congress to observe Marxist-Leninist principles and build itself into a vanguard party of the working class.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party is the offspring of the working people and struggles for the working class and the Kampuchean laboring strata. It follows the path of Marxism-Leninism. Its interests are those of the fatherland and the workers. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party realizes that the Kampuchean revolution is part of world revolution. The law of the development of the Kampuchean revolution is based on the continuous consolidation of the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries who are bound together by geography and history and who have forged themselves in the struggle against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Beijing reactionary expansionism. To maintain solidarity with the USSR, other socialist countries, the national liberation movements and the authentic parties of the working class is one of the fundamental principles for progress of the Kampuchean revolution.

Thanks to the just political line of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, during the 3 years since its rebirth the Kampuchean nation has overcome all obstacles and made steady progress toward victory.

We have averted famine and restored the economic and social structures by developing production, putting money back into circulation and reopening markets, schools and hospitals. State institutions have been founded. Laws have been adopted making it possible to have social justice and security and social order have been gradually instituted. The foundations of Kampuchean society are being consolidated and serve as a basis for its advance, the paper writes.

THAI 'REACTIONARIES' BACKING POL POT, SEREIKA FORCES

BK200923 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Text] During the past week, the defeated army of Pol Pot and Son Sann's Sereika forces, with the backing of Thai reactionaries, staged provocative actions in many places along the border using 105-mm cannons and H-12 rockets to fire between 100 and 200 rounds every day at hills 199 and 343, Smat Deng, Pailin and the Preah Vihear temples. On 5 June, 100 rounds fell on the Pailin area. On 9 and 10 June, 200 Thai artillery shells caused damage to the people's property in the vicinity of Smat Deng. At the same time, the Thai reactionaries on 7 occasions sent their L-19 and C-47 aircraft to fly over Anlung Veng, Yeang Dangkum, Poipet and Kamrieng in support of the Pol Pot remnants in their intrusions into Kampuchea.

Along the coast, Thai vessels carried out nearly 120 threatening moves during their maneuver involving 5,000 troops and warships.

Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann Sereika elements also infiltrated our territory to increase their activities to destroy the peaceful lives of our people. It is true that the more perfidious their maneuvers, the greater their setbacks. Competing with each other in the emulation campaign on the occasion of our army day, our forces have appropriately punished the Pol Pot and Son Sann gangs and inflicted heavy losses on them. The survivors were chased out and, in panic surrendered to our forces. On some battlefields, we killed many of them and managed to defend every inch of our beloved fatherland.

On 6 June, under the cover of their artillery fire directed at Hill 199, Pol Pot soldiers infiltrated into Kampuchea to attack our positions but were beaten back by our revolutionary forces who killed nine enemy soldiers and seized an AK rifle and eight mines. The remaining enemy soldiers, in their hasty retreat, stepped on our mines. Two of them were killed.

West of Smat Deng, on 8 and 9 June, 2 groups of enemy soldiers tried to plant mines along the border; our forces killed 3 of them and seized a B-40, an AK and 70 mines.

In Preah Vihear, close to the Kampuchean-Thai-Lao border junction on 30 May, our border guards in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army launched a mopping up operation destroying 2 enemy positions, killing 84 enemy soldiers and dismantling 24 of their shelters. Nearby, about 3 km from Trapeang Kol, on 8 June, our forces attacked and killed 35 enemy soldiers and seized 10 weapons including a 60-mm mortar, 2 B-40's, 7 AK's and 400 kg of rice.

Earlier, on 1 June, our border guards attacked a group of disbanded enemy soldiers killing three and seizing a B-40 and seven kit-bags. In their panic, the rest of the group surrendered to our forces bringing along their weapons as well.

Further KPRAF Activities

BK251226 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] During the past few days, the reactionary Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their ASEAN allies made frantic efforts to get their lackeys -- the three reactionary Khmer groups -- to meet and form the so-called coalition government.

During the same period, along the border of our fatherland and inside the country, the defeated Pol Pot gang and other reactionaries painstakingly and lamely attempted to create insecurity to prevent our people and army from celebrating the traditional people-army solidarity day.

Between 9-15 June, Thailand sent its L-19 reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters to carry out more than 10 spying flights in violation of our airspace. More serious still, on 12 June, they sent helicopters to strafe the area northeast of (?Sampeou) and northwest of (Tbeng Kun) causing some damage to the people's property.

At sea, Thai warships violated our territorial waters more than 111 times. On land, particularly worth noting is the provocative action on 14 June in which the enemy fired thousands of rounds of 105-mm, 120-mm and DKZ artillery pieces into the sector west of Smat Deng.

Along the Kampuchean-Thai border, with the constant support of the Thai reactionary artillery fire, on 16 June, the Pol Pot remnants infiltrated the area west of Smat Deng four times but were shamefully pushed back into Thai territory by our border defense forces. Many enemy elements were killed and a vast quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

On the night of 10 June, under the cover of darkness and rain, a group of enemy elements sneaked into our territory to plant mines in order to cut and destroy our roads. They were intercepted by our border guards who killed 13 of them and seized 6 mines and some B-48 rockets.

On the night of 12 June a group of hungry enemy elements who refused to surrender tried to steal rice from our people southeast of Trapeang Kol, Preah Vihear. Our militia, in cooperation with the district force, killed three of them on the spot and seized three B-40's and a quantity of war materiel and documents. Furthermore, they captured nine other traitors who mingled among the people in order to sabotage the revolution.

Inside the country, thanks to good defensive measures taken for communes and villages and in close cooperation with the people, the Prey Veng armed forces captured four bandits on the same day when they tried to loot our people's property.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

BK250654 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 31st traditional festival of the KPRAF, Marshal D. Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR, sent his fraternal greetings to Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

The message from D. Ustinov states, among other things: We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two armed forces will further develop in the interests of our two peoples, socialism and world peace. The USSR defense minister wished Bou Thang good health and good success in the defense of the territorial sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea and in the struggle against the imperialists, hegemonist and other reactionaries.

On the same occasion, First Deputy Minister of Defense Ogarkov, chief of the general staff of the Soviet Army, sent his felicitations to Soy Kao, deputy defense minister and chief of general staff of the KPRAF.

CORRECTION TO SPK COMMENTARY ON KUALA LUMPUR 'PUPPET SHOW'

In the item entitled "SPK: Kuala Lumpur 'Puppet Show' Will Not Last," published in the 24 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page H 2, line 10 of the second paragraph, the name of the city should be changed to read: "... who stated in Paris on 29 August 1981 ..."

SIANG PASASON SCORES KHMER COALITION

BK260513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[SIANG PASASON 26 June commentary: "Revival of the Dead"]

[Text] Last Tuesday, the leaders of the exiled Khmer reactionary groups, namely Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, met in Kuala Lumpur to agree on setting up the so-called tripartite coalition government with the goal of continuing their resistance against the legitimate revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people. Of course, the masterminds of this move were none other than the Beijing reactionary ruling clique and the U.S. imperialists together with a number of their henchmen who have shown themselves to be very much concerned about the so-called Kampuchea problem.

The farce staged by these elements in Kuala Lumpur surprises no one. This play has been in preparation for over a year, but so far no success has been scored. And now, before the 37th UNGA session is convened and the seventh summit of the nonaligned is held in Baghdad, the Beijing ruling clique and the U.S. imperialists have put more pressure on the ASEAN countries to persuade the leaders of the Khmer reactionary group to agree to set up a coalition government which they can manipulate. The attempt to revive these notorious ghosts lies in the cunning scheme of Beijing and Washington to create a basis for arousing world public opinion and securing support from UN members so as to retain the seat of the Pol Pot clique at the United Nations.

It is ridiculous to watch the creators of this coalition government trying to claim they are the representatives of the Kampuchean people despite the fact that world public opinion fully knows that such a government will only act as a pretext for continued interference by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people will never forget that over 3 million of their beloved parents, relatives and children perished at the bloody hands of the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. No one has ever heard of the so-called Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by Son Sann. It did not even seem to exist while the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique ruled the country. As for Sihanouk, he lived happily in a golden palace under house arrest during that time. Thus, what did they do for the country to claim that they justifiably deserve respect and praise from the Kampuchean people?

It is extremely regrettable that some ASEAN countries have colluded with and rendered support to the above-mentioned notorious ghosts, and have allowed themselves to be used as a tool by the Beijing reactionary clique in opposing the PRK and other Indochinese countries and in implementing their great-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN countries should realize that this scheme of the Beijing leaders is very dangerous. The Beijing leaders have pitted the governments of the countries in this region against one another so as to create an unstable situation with a view to fishing in troubled waters. They are now doing just that in Kampuchea, and will do likewise in some ASEAN country in the future. No matter how much harder the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution struggle, all of their sinister schemes will undoubtedly be smashed as in the past. The present situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

The peoples of Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries always stand side by side with the Kampuchean people. We have paid close attention to giving effective assistance and support to them, thus creating an important factor in the Kampuchean revolution's firm march forward so that no reactionary force will be able to shake it. The successes scored by the Kampuchean people in the past more than 3 years and the stability prevailing in Kampuchea have convinced more and more countries in the world to extend recognition to the PRK. This clearly shows that the PRK Government is the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Kampuchean people.

LPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK280742 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Jun 82

[LPRP Central Committee 28 June greetings message to KPRP Central Committee in Phnom Penh]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 31st founding anniversary of the glorious KPRP, in the name of the LPRP Central Committee, party members, the working class and the Lao people of all strata, we are very pleased to extend fraternal salutations and warm greetings to the KPRP Central Committee, party members, the working class and fraternal heroic people of Kampuchea.

Over the past 31 years, the KPRP -- a true Marxist-Leninist party -- has led the Kampuchean working class and people to wage a protracted and hard revolutionary struggle, defeating the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, opening up a new era of independence and freedom and leading the country of the path of socialism.

During the past 3 years, the Kampuchean people have energetically striven to defend the gains of the revolution, consolidate national defense and public security, restore their economy, boost production and develop education and culture, thereby winning great successes and gradually and firmly improving the situation in Kampuchea which cannot be broken by any reactionary force.

The achievements and successes recored by the Kampuchean people serve to strengthen the revolutionary might and firm solidarity among the three fraternal peoples in Indochina, thereby making an important contribution to the cause of the various nations in this region and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The entire Lao people rejoice at and highly value the various great and glorious successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people and regard them as their own.

The KPRP, bringing into full play the glorious traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party, has tightened the special solidarity and militant alliance with the LPRP and the Lao people and with the VCP and the Vietnamese people. We have always mutually relied on, cooperated with and assisted each other. This has been a factor deciding the success of the revolution in each of our countries. Meanwhile, the KPRP has strengthened solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in defending and building socialism and in opposing schemes and acts of intervention and aggression committed by the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionaries.

We are convinced that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the correct and resolute leadership of the KPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, will score new successes in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and lead their beloved country to march firmly along the socialist path.

On this auspicious occasion, we wish that the special solidarity, friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea will last forever. We wish the Kampuchean people new, greater successes. We also wish you, comrades, good health.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW PEACE CONFERENCE

BK271100 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, June 26 (PANA-KPL) -- Sisana Sisan, party CC member and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, yesterday led his delegation to attend a conference on peace in Moscow. The Lao delegation will take part in an international conference on peace, economy, and steadfast principle of Soviet Union and other socialist countries vis-a-vis Southeast Asia. The conference is scheduled to be held from June 30 to July 3 in Moscow.

VIENTIANE RALLY WELCOMES SOVIET AMITY GROUP

BK271544 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The Lao-Soviet Friendship Association Committee's Vientiane municipal branch held a rally at Bouasavan Theater on the afternoon of 25 June to welcome the visiting Soviet-Lao Friendship Association delegation led by Valentin Kolobayev, deputy minister of foodstuffs of the USSR and vice president of the association. The rally was also organized to mark the successful establishment of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association's Vientiane municipal branch.

Present as guests of honor on the Presidium were Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, and Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administration, together with representatives of various mass organizations. The rally was attended by more than 500 cadres, state employees and workers from various branches attached to the Vientiane Municipal Administration.

The newly appointed committee of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association branch comprises seven members with Siho Bannavong as chairman; Bouaphet Chanthapan-gna as vice chairman; Mrs Vandi Inthavong, Mang Khampheng, and (Mak) Chanthabouli as members; and Dapkeo Vongphachan as secretary. Since 1975, when the Lao-Soviet and the Soviet-Lao Friendship Associations were established, the two associations have strived to daily enhance and strengthen the solidarity and relations of friendship between the two peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union on the basis of the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism. As of now, five branches of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association have been set up in Laos -- in Vientiane, Xieng Khouang, Luang Probang, Champassak and Savannakhet. In the Soviet Union, the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association has 101 branches in various republics including Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan and in various big cities including (?Yerevan), (?Tashkent) and (Denevskiy). The association conducts activities with more than 100 organizations at the basic level. The (Yevkol) Cooperative, which is attached to this association, is a sister cooperative of the (Laksen) Settlement in Laos' Xieng Khouang Province.

In their speeches at the rally, Siho Bannavong and Valentin Kolobayev hailed and praised the relations of friendship and close solidarity between the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union, which have been demonstrated through the all-round cooperation and assistance between the two parties, governments and peoples in the past as well as in the present and the future. The two stressed that the present relations of friendship between the two countries are most significant and necessary as a contribution to the guarantee of lasting peace, independence and the development of the cause of socialist revolution.

TELEPHONE SERVICE VIA INTERSPUTNIK COMMISSIONED

OW240801 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 24 -- The Lao Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has commissioned telephone service with Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia via the Intersputnik space communication system.

The service is available daily from 12:00 to 17:00 hours local time. Laos's satellite ground station, which is part of the Intersputnik system, also operates a television channel from Moscow from 17:00 to 23:00 hours.

HAIG'S RESIGNATION, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED

POST Editorial

BK280024 Bangkok POST in English 28 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Searching for a Foreign Policy"]

[Text] No one is just exactly sure why Alexander Haig suddenly parted company with Ronald Reagan and resigned as American secretary of state. It could have been some small incident like the leaking of details of a National Security Council meeting, which actually occurred. It could have been a major showdown, such as the one he actually had with Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger over the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

But maybe the resignation, which surprised, shocked and bewildered American politicians, came over something much more basic -- the lack of a discernible American foreign policy. Haig himself, in his public letter of resignation to Reagan, said that U.S. foreign policy lacks "consistency, clarity and steadiness."

He is so right. After four years of a confusing Jimmy Carter administration, there was hope abroad that the politically conservative Reagan would guide a State Department which could inspire confidence. His choice of General Haig as head of that department was at first surprising. It also brought some fears because of the war-mongering caricature that military men inspire. But in the past 18 months, that first rush of confidence that U.S. foreign policy would at least be clear has faded. Once again, as it was under Carter, the United States was reacting to events rather than acting upon its own.

Inconsistent? Yes. Reagan and Haig said embargoes were hurting America more than the Soviet Union and took off the post-Afghanistan embargoes of Carter. Then, within the year, Reagan and hawkish officials had applied new embargoes on Poland and the Soviet Union. Last week they put them on their own Western European allies who hope to help Moscow build a gas pipeline west.

Unclear? Certainly. The Reagan administration last year was putting down SALT talks and agreements. Now it has proposed arms reduction talks with the Soviets, leading to arms limitation talks. Unsteady? You bet. Washington has embraced China with a fervour which has made its friends nervous and its potential foes enraged. Its insistence on pushing Beijing on the matter of arms sales to Taiwan just injects some additional lack of clarity into the picture.

It is certainly time, as Haig said, "for a new and forward looking foreign policy" from Washington. The ever-smaller world demands more from America than simply conducting day-to-day business with foreigners on the basis of its European ties, its new-found friendship with China and its 1950's friendship with Taiwan. The appointment of big-time financial expert George Shultz to replace Haig, however, appears at first glance an unimaginative fresh start.

Once again, the world will be waiting for signals from Washington that it has an actual foreign policy; that it realises the dangers, futility and despair that it bring by always waiting for something to happen so that it can react to it. From a rich and strong nation which wants to be and claims to be the leader of the Free World, we expect better.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK280032 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Policy on S.E. Asia Not Likely To Change"]

[Text] Who makes American foreign policy? This question was posed rhetorically by highly respected former foreign minister of an ASEAN country to a senior reporter of this newspaper.

Answering his own question the minister said that the State Department had its own foreign policy, the White House had its own, while the CIA and Pentagon had their own. And what is worse, he continued, is they are often different from one another and each implements or tries to implement its own in addition to making public statements or leaking contradictory opinions to the press; naturally, this confuses all nations, both American friends and enemies. This may be a sarcastic way of looking at U.S. foreign policy but there is some basic truth in it.

It must be conceded that the U.S. has had a high turnover in its secretaries of state. Even the rather colourless administration of Jimmy Carter had two secretaries of state. With the wisdom of hindsight we can say that, given his personality, it is surprising that Alexander Haig lasted as long as he did as President Ronald Reagan's secretary of state. On the other hand, it must be mentioned en passant that the other super-power, the Soviet Union, has had Andrey Gromyko as its foreign minister for more years than we care to remember.

To start with, Reagan's appointment of Haig was controversial, but Haig's credentials were questionable. His knowledge of both Europe and Latin America were good, while his acquaintance with Asian affairs cannot be faulted. As head of NATO, preceding his appointment to the Reagan Cabinet, he had intimately involved himself with the ploys and counter-ploys of the Warsaw Pact nations. But credentials alone do not suffice, since Secretary Haig was cast in the role of the top American diplomat and was unable to carry out this duty because of his highly individual approach to international politics. On his first day in office, Haig is reported to have said that Reagan had told him that he (Haig) would be "the vicar of American foreign policy." And since then he has behaved as if that was his mandate.

There is no point in trying to pinpoint the reason for Haig's resignation since nobody quits such a prestigious post for a single reason. There must have been an accumulation of tactical foreign policy defeats before Haig took the final step. But there is always the last straw and even on that nobody seems to be agreed. It could have been over the Israeli attack on West Beirut or the embargo imposed by Reagan on European cooperation in the Siberian gas pipeline.

While the conundrum is for the pundits in Washington to tackle, our interest is naturally in U.S. policy in this region. Haig, mainly because of his involvement in the Vietnam war, had a passable understanding of the problems of this region. We are pretty sure that the Senate will approve Reagan's choice of George Shultz to succeed Haig, but we are not yet aware of his attitudes towards the confusing politics of Asia, where guerrilla wars are going on in both Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

There are of course other major problems which Shultz will have to face -- the two major problems being the deteriorating relations between China and the U.S. over Taiwan, and trade protectionism in relations with Japan. From our point of view it will be interesting to see whether the new secretary of state has any new concrete ideas about the formation of the Khmer coalition government uniting the three anti-Vietnamese factions. The main thing that has been said about Shultz is that he is a "team player" and, if that is correct, the prognosis ought to be there will be no departure in American policy in this region.

RECENT VISIT TO BANGKOK BY SHULTZ NOTED

BK270040 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] George Shultz, who has just been nominated to the post of U.S. secretary of state, visited Bangkok early this month and met with several Thai officials and executives. Shultz was president of Bechtel Corporation when he came for a private visit. He stayed at Oriental Hotel during June 1-3. He met with Industry Minister Chatichai Chunhawan and others. He also called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

As a result of Shultz's visit, a team of Bechtel executives will come to Bangkok for more talks with their Thai counterparts. Bechtel, which is a giant in the construction industry in the United States, may open a branch office here.

Shultz appeared to be well versed with Asian affairs when he was in Bangkok. He is, therefore, likely to put more emphasis on Asia when he assumes his new post.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS MEKONG INCIDENTS

BK260250 Bangkok POST in English 26 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Thai Ambassador to Laos Sunthon Khongsak on Wednesday handed the Laotian Foreign Ministry a memorandum which protests at recent shooting incidents along the Mekong, Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Saowanit Khongsiri said yesterday.

The memorandum asked Laotian authorities not to shoot at Thai patrol boats on the Mekong because such actions were not in accordance with joint communiques and memorandums signed by the Thai and Laotian Governments. Such provocations could affect the brotherly relations between the two countries, the memorandum said.

SITTHI TALKS TO VIENNA PRESS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK270308 Bangkok POST in English 27 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The newly-formed coalition government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge will contribute to a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem, ACM Sitthi Sawetsilia told Austrian reporters in Vienna on Friday.

Speaking at a press conference, the Thai foreign minister said the coalition agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur last Tuesday was an "encouraging development", which would help bring about a comprehensive political settlement within the framework of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK) held in New York last July.

ACM Sitthi is visiting Vienna as guest of the Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr. The two men have held talks on a wide range of topics.

Asked to comment on Dr Pahr's forthcoming visit to Hanoi, ACM Sitthi said that the visit should be seen as part of Dr Pahr's attempts to achieve a political solution in Kampuchea.

The Thai foreign minister said that the visit would enable Dr Pahr to find out "the feeling of the Vietnamese" about the ICK's peace plan which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly last November. He added that the ICK plan would also benefit Vietnam by taking into account "Vietnam's legitimate interests in terms of its own security."

"We in the ASEAN countries have been trying to help them (the Vietnamese) out of the quagmire that they found themselves in," he said.

Asked what should be done to prevent Khmer Rouge domination of Kampuchea if the Vietnamese withdraw, ACM Sitthi said that several steps would be taken including the holding of free elections in which all concerned parties, including the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime, could enter. "We have no right to tell the Kampuchean people what choice they should make in the expression of their free will," he added.

In answer to another question, he said that ASEAN and several other countries including Austria have some ideas about "what we should do next" regarding Kampuchea during the next few months.

ACM Sitthi said that the major cause of the Kampuchean refugee problem is the continued Vietnamese occupation. He added that thanks to assistance by Thailand and the world community, "about half the total population of Kampuchea had been saved from extinction."

THAI ROLE IN KHMER COALITION AID QUESTIONED

BK260348 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Should Thailand Become Conduit to Coalition?"]

[Text] We clearly stated our view yesterday that Thailand should not become an arms supplier for the Khmer coalition government and its guerrillas who are fighting Vietnamese aggression. Of the many reasons we specified the most important is our belief that there are no military solutions. Military solutions only lay the groundwork for recurring future disputes. The Falklands "war" and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon can be cited as the most recent examples.

Although Britain has convincingly flexed her naval muscles, the Falklands dispute has not been settled; and even if the Israelis completely break up the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the solution to Middle East problems is nowhere in sight.

Without going into history, and taking only the present situation in Kampuchea, it may be rightly argued that it is the Vietnamese who are seeking a military solution. Part of their premise must also be conceded in that the Khmer Rouge government in Kampuchea was pro-Chinese and anti-Vietnamese; in fact the Khmer Rouge authorities were against their own people -- with Prince Sihanouk openly saying that his children and his grandchildren were victims of the massacre.

This is where it becomes confusing -- are the Vietnamese or the new Khmer coalition trying to impose a military solution? The only country which has no doubts about answering the question is China, which has stuck by its original concept of "bleeding the Vietnamese white." For Thailand, the frontline state, the problems of Kampuchea are in various shades of grey, except that we have to uphold the principle that no aggressor should enjoy fruits of aggression.

But a definite military policy of supplying arms to the coalition should clearly be eschewed. But even this is not very simple. As Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has said, the supply of arms and other aid to the coalition should be a joint decision of ASEAN and we totally agree to that. But we strongly doubt that any joint declaration will be made as to military aid. It is most likely ASEAN will leave it up to the members to help the coalition as much as individual members can.

One of the important things to be considered will be humanitarian aid, which will primarily mean food and medical supplies. Since this is completely different from the supply of weapons, Thailand should take it upon herself to provide such aid as she is capable of. While that problem faces no difficulty in solution, what may prove to be a little ticklish is that those who want to supply arms to the coalition might want Thailand to be the conduit.

It is not easy to arrive at a policy decision in this matter since both President Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann have said that with the coalition agreement signed, they will be shopping around the world for arms -- and it is quite likely that they may meet with some success.

We know that Thailand's decision to be a conduit or not is essentially one to be made by our government alone. But actually Thailand would do well to consult in this matter not only with her ASEAN partners but also with other countries friendly to us. The decision will have long-range implications for the region.

HAIG'S RESIGNATION REPORTED; NHAN DAN COMMENTS

Radio Report

BK270436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] On 25 June U.S. Secretary of State Haig resigned from his post after having held it for more than 17 months. President Reagan has selected George Shultz to replace Haig. Shultz was secretary of the Treasury under the Nixon administration and adviser on foreign affairs for Reagan during his 1980 election campaign.

In his resignation letter addressed to Reagan, Haig complained that U.S. foreign policy was shifting from the careful course laid out by Reagan and himself.

NHAN DAN On U.S. Policy

BK271030 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig resigned on Friday after 17 months in his post. President Reagan appointed George Shultz to replace Haig.

Commenting on this event, the Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN on Sunday says: Haig's resignation marked a setback in the U.S. foreign policy. Haig himself was the one who helped Reagan make and carry out the U.S. foreign policy. For nearly 18 months working at the White House, Haig's foreign policy faced constant failure. The U.S. embargo against the Soviet Union aroused an indignation among the U.S. allies in Western Europe and caused great losses to the U.S. economy.

The U.S. policy of arms buildup has been strongly protested in Western and northern Europe, Japan and right in the United States. The U.S. slander campaign against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the world revolutionary movement did not bring about the results Reagan wanted.

Haig's foreign policy -- which is also Reagan's -- makes other countries have a bad image of the United States.

NHAN DAN 28 June Commentary

OW280753 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 28 -- Alexander Haig's resignation is an inevitability which marks a big failure of the U.S. foreign policy in recent time, remarks NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper says:

"The Reagan-Haig team has not lasted more than 18 months. Some U.S. officials alleged that Haig's departure resulted from his deep divergences with many of his colleagues in the Reagan administration. Not quite so. In fact, there has always been a consensus between Reagan and Haig on the principles and the fundamental content of the U.S. foreign policy based on strength, increased confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community, a high level of tension in the world and further poisoning of the international atmosphere....

"Under Reagan and Haig, the U.S. foreign policy remains an outdated and shortsighted policy, especially with regard to the three Indochinese countries. For nearly 18 months now, the U.S. foreign policy has sustained repeated and bitter failures which generated wide discontent in the country and sank the U.S. influence to the lowest ebb. The U.S. has demonstrated a high level of passivity and embarrassment in face of the Soviet Union's repeated and important peace initiatives. The peace movement is developing vigorously in the West."

The paper continues: "The recent differences between Reagan and Haig in handling the American foreign policy, after a string of failures, have grown deeper. So, the Reagan-Haig wedding has come to its logical end. Haig has left on his desk an expansionist and bellicose foreign policy. The big crisis of the U.S. foreign strategy continues in parallel with the prolonged crises in military strategy. Mr Haig has not left a single 'achievement' to be remembered by".

"His departure comes just a moment when the boat of the U.S. foreign policy is wrecking", NHAN DAN remarks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON PRC MARITIME INCIDENT

BK271518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] On 27 June our Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. The following is the full text of the note:

Respectfully to the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beijing:

Following the 26 June note of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing regarding the so-called attack on and seizure of Chinese boats in the Gulf of Tonkin by armed Vietnamese vessels on 16 June, the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs holds the following views:

The event referred in the above-mentioned note issued by the Chinese side is completely fabricated. The local Vietnamese administration in this area has confirmed that no such incident has taken place as alleged by the Chinese side. In fact, as already charged by the Vietnamese side several times in recent months, Chinese armed vessels have continued to violate Vietnamese territorial waters from Quang Ninh to Binh Tri Thien, carrying out reconnaissance activities, arresting fishermen and sabotaging the peaceful work of the Vietnamese fishermen at a rate of several hundreds incidents each month.

The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolutely rejects the above-mentioned slander by the Chinese side and demands that it put an immediate end to all violations and sabotage activities in Vietnamese territorial waters as well as along the border and on the mainland of Vietnam and that it also cease all other hostile schemes and activities against Vietnam.

INTRUSIONS BY PRC TROOPS FOR 8-21 JUNE REPORTED

OW251634 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- Chinese troops from June 8-21 made repeated armed intrusions and shellings into many areas in Vietnam's northern border provinces.

-- On June 16, the Chinese troops on two occasions fired more than 20 artillery rounds at Ra Ngai Cho Village, Muong Khoung District, Hoang Lien Son Province, killing or wounding five local civilians.

-- On June 16, Chinese troops fired infantry rifles at Thuong Phung area, Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province, killing a number of cattle.

-- On the same day, a Chinese platoon intruded 200 metres into Vietnamese territory in the area of marker-post 60 in Dinh Lap District, Lang Son Province, and opened fire at local villagers working on the fields.

-- On June 20, a Chinese squad crossed the border at marker-post nine in Yen Ninh District, Ha Tuyen Province, and lay in ambush and laid mines at footpaths leading to Vietnamese hamlets.

-- On June 21, Chinese gunners from the other side of the border lobbed mortar shells into Vietnamese territory to cover Chinese infantrymen intruding into Po Hen area in Quang Ninh Province, killing a local civilian and destroying many houses. On the same day, two Chinese armed vessels sailed into the portion of the Da River in Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province, 700 metres inside Vietnam for sabotage activities.

Vietnamese people and armed forces in those localities promptly fought back the intruders and punished them for their crimes.

NHAN DAN DENOUNCES KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

OW260801 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 26 -- "The authors of the 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' are congratulating one another, but the composition of the cast reveals a great weakness," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper goes on: "The masterminds behind the Kuala Lumpur agreement had to know that this was aimed at preventing support for the Khmer Rouge from decreasing and at maintaining its presence at the United Nations. To put it differently they agreed to the weakness of the genocidal criminals they were protecting and admitted that they were dolling up a corpse".

NHAN DAN says that these people are trying to whitewash the crimes of the genocidal clique, who are condemned by the whole of mankind. It continued: "The new product is in no way different from the ousted 'Democratic Kampuchea' whose satantic leaders killed three million Kampucheans with hoes, bayonets and guns and through hard labour, and who pushed the whole Kampuchean society to the brink of extinction. And behind it are the Chinese expansionists who engineered the genocide". NHAN DAN continues:

"The ASEAN countries, forced by Beijing and Washington to take part in the play, are in an awkward position. They say that they advocate non-intervention but they are now grossly intervening in Kampuchea's affairs. They say they do not want confrontation with Vietnam but they now support Kampuchean reactionaries whose primary aim is to oppose Vietnam. They speak of peace and stability, but some of them are now openly planning military aid to Kampuchean reactionaires to continue their crimes and increase tension in the region".

The paper notes that some responsible officials in some A.S.E.A.N. countries who want dialogue with Vietnam have expressed concern over the farce, seeing in China the mastermind and also the main threat to Southeast Asian countries. "All advertisement for the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' is useless. This monster will not last long", the paper concludes.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH PHAM VAN DONG, PRESS

Call on Pham Van Dong

OW262052 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 26 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, acting representative extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) in Vietnam, at the presidential palace here today. Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau joined in the reception.

Sa'id Khalil al-Masri conveyed to Chairman Pham Van Dong greetings of solidarity and friendship from chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat and informed him of the present war of resistance of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries to the U.S.-backed Israeli Zionist aggressors against Lebanon.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, Chairman Pham Van Dong vehemently condemned the Israeli aggressors, supported and armed with sophisticated weapons by U.S. imperialism, for launching many extermination assaults on Beirut and other densely-populated areas in Lebanon. He noted that in furtherance of their sinister designs, aggressors have killed many civilians, destroyed many Palestinian refugee camps and a number of cities and villages in Lebanon, brazenly encroached upon this country's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and seriously endangered peace and security in the region and in the world as a whole.

He resolutely demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli invaders stop immediately all their criminal acts of war, and reiterated the Vietnamese people's unswerving stand of firmly supporting the just and certainly victorious fight of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries to foil all sinister plots and acts of aggression of the Israeli Zionists, storm-trooper of U.S. imperialism in this region.

After extolling the staunch and undaunted struggle of the P.L.O. fighters side by side with the patriotic forces of Lebanon and other Arab countries, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his firm confidence that though this fight still has many more severe trials to undergo it is bound to win total victory, that all areas occupied by the Israeli aggressors will be wrested back, the Palestinian people will finally return to their homeland, and recover their fundamental and legitimate national rights including the right to set up an independent and sovereign state of Palestine under the leadership of the P.L.O., the Palestinian people's genuine representative.

Chairman Pham Van Dong asked the P.L.O. official to convey his greetings to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his warm feelings of solidarity to the P.L.O. fighters as well as the patriotic forces of Lebanon and other Arab countries.

Sa'id Khalil al-Masri expressed his sincere thanks and high appreciation of the Vietnamese people's consistent stand, and their firm and strong support for the just fight of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries till total victory.

The reception took place in an atmosphere imbued with friendship and militant solidarity.

Press Talk

OW251626 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, acting representative extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Hanoi, today strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists for mobilizing hundreds of thousands of Israeli troops and many U.S. advisors and officers into indiscriminate attacks on Beirut and other densely-populated areas in Lebanon.

Addressing pressmen here this afternoon, the PLO official denounced Israel's extremely barbarous crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples-killing or wounding tens of thousands of civilians, mostly aged persons, women and children, ruining 14 Palestinian refugee camps and causing destruction to many Lebanese cities and villages.

He also denounced the Reagan administration for backing and encouraging the Israeli aggressors in broadening the scale of the war, thus grossly violating Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and seriously endangering peace and security in the region and the world.

After citing major exploits of the Palestinian combatants and patriotic forces of Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries, Sa'id Khalil al-Masri re-affirmed the Palestinian People's unshakeable determination to continue fighting till complete victory, so they can return to their homeland and exercise their sacred fundamental national rights.

He expressed his joy at the thorough support rendered by the socialist countries, friendly nations and peace-loving forces in the world to the just struggle of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples. He urgently called on these countries and forces to continue and increase their support so as to force the U.S. and Israel into ending their criminal war of aggression and withdrawing their troops immediately, totally and unconditionally.

NHAN DAN REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

OW260815 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 26 -- NHAN DAN in its editorial today reaffirms Vietnam's solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and condemns Israel's massive aggression against Lebanon.

The paper says: "The aggressors have shown unlimited arrogance and brutality. They have given themselves a right to bomb and strafe and occupy at any moment and any place in independent and sovereign Lebanon, using U.S.-supplied extermination weapons, destroying many cities and villages and killing or wounding tens of thousands of civilians.

"World public opinion has branded U.S. imperialism as backer to the Israeli aggressors. They have attempted to abolish by force the Palestinian people's P.L.O-led resistance war, set up in Lebanon a pro-Israeli administration, crush the fighting will of the Arab peoples, and impose a neo-colonialist U.S.-Israeli domination upon the Middle-East ...they arrogantly demand the surrender of the Palestinian combatants and the withdrawal of the Syrian peace-keeping forces from Lebanon".

"However", NHAN DAN continues, "the P.L.O. fighters and the Lebanese patriotic forces in coordination with the Syrian peace-keeping units, have firmly rejected the Zionist aggressors' demand, and are valiantly overcoming difficulties and hardships and dealing the enemy duly punitive blows. No force can compel them to lay down their weapons".

"Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon, and its genocidal attacks on the Palestinian people," NHAN DAN stresses, "constitute a serious threat to peace in the Middle East and a shameless challenge to mankind's conscience. Such a situation calls for a close solidarity of the Arab countries and of progressive people in the world with the combatants now fighting in Lebanon to stay the blood-stained hands of the cruel Zionists.

"The Vietnamese people always stand on the side of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' just cause. President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, has expressed militant solidarity with and resolute support for the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples in their heroic and surely victorious struggle against U.S. imperialist and the Israeli aggressors, for the Palestinian people's sacred national rights and for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries".

"The Israeli expansionists will have to pay a high price for their criminal adventure in Lebanon," NHAN DAN says.

AUSTRALIA

LEADERS COMMENT ON HAIG RESIGNATION

Fraser's Comments

BK270913 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Fraser said there is a very real element of sadness in the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Speaking on a commercial television program fraser said there had been a great deal of speculation about changes in the direction of American policy as a result of the resignation. But, he said, it was speculation and as the prime minister he had to wait and see what in fact happened.

Mr Fraser said he didn't fear any change in the direction of American policy because he had confidence in the broad thrust of President Reagan's attempts to strengthen the defense of both the United States and the West.

Opposition Spokesman

BK260921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] There has been no comment yet from the Australian prime minister on the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Haig. However, the opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Bowen, said he believed it had been prompted partly by the Reagan administration's attitude to what he termed, Israel's brutal invasion of Lebanon. Bowen said Haig had resigned because he believed the United States policies had become distorted and unbalanced. He said precisely the same thing had happend to Australia's foreign policy on the Middle East and claimed there was a discrepancy between the prime minister's views and those of the foreign minister, Mr Street, and foreign policy advisers. Mr Bowen claimed Mr Street had condemned Israel's flagrant aggression but Mr Fraser had continued to refuse to follow suit.

MINISTER STREET ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

BK240934 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Street has strongly criticized continued nuclear testing and has warned about the spread nuclear weapons technology. Speaking at the United Nations disarmament conference, Mr Street said Australia was convinced that the highest priority on the disarmament agenda was the need for a comprehensive and fully verifiable test ban treaty. He offered Australia as the site of one of a chain of United Nations data centers which will monitor whether countries were conducting nuclear tests in the region.

Mr Street was critical of countries which moved toward a nuclear weapons capability and the countries which supply them with technology.

The American news agency, ASSOCIATED PRESS, says Mr Street's criticism of nuclear tests was clearly aimed at France, which continues to test weapons at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. But his condemnation of nations which dump or store nuclear materials in the Pacific also applies to the United States, which makes use of the Marshall Islands, and Japan, which has planned to dump waste in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr Street also called for practical solutions to the arms race saying arms control and disarmament depended on international confidence and trust.

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Asia & Pacific

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PRC SEEKS LOW-INTEREST LOANS FROM JAPAN

OW281313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 28, KYODO -- China has asked Japan to provide yen 91.2 billion (dollar 357 million) in low interest loans for its six projects in fiscal 1982 which started last April -- much more than yen 60 billion (dollar 235 million) provided in the previous fiscal year, government sources said Monday. Indications are that Japan would offer a yen 65 billion loan (dollar 254 million).

Japanese officials regard the requested sum as too large because construction work under the projects involved is delayed owing to Beijing's economic readjustment and also because Japan has to consider a balance between loans to China and those to other countries, the sources said.

Japan wants to hold working-level talks with China on the loan amount late in August before Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to that country expected late in September.

The six projects as specified by China consist of the Baoshan steel mill in suburban Shanghai, a petrochemical complex at the Daqing oilfield and four projects related to coal mine development, including the construction of Shijiusuo port and the expansion of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the sources said. However, they said, yen-denominated loans supplied for the projects up to fiscal 1981 are not yet fully used because of delay in construction mainly caused by Beijing's readjustment of its economic priorities.

A survey team recently sent to China has reported to the government that any aid request surpassing yen 80 billion (dollar 353 million) would be too large in view of the actual progress of the projects, the sources said.

Japan started to provide China with yen loans in fiscal 1979 in accordance with a basic policy expressed by the then Prime Minister Masayoshi Chira when he visited China in December 1979. The loan amount has been increased from yen 50 billion in fiscal 1979 to yen 56 billion in fiscal 1980 and yen 60 billion in fiscal 1981.

GOVERNMENT DECLINES AUTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

OW281113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 28, KYODO -- Japan has no intention of starting talks with Canada on voluntary restraint on auto exports unless Ottawa stops delaying the entry of Japanese vehicles into the North American country, a high-ranking government official said Monday.

The official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the Tokyo government has lodged a protest with Canada against what he called the deliberate delay in clearing Japanese-made vehicles through customs. MITI chief Shintaro Abe feels full-scale negotiations with Canada will not be held because of the Canadian action, the official explained.

The official said stopping such action immediately is "a prerequisite" to full-scale discussions between the two countries on Japan's car exports to Canada. The MITI official speculated that Canada's action has delayed the entry of some 10,000 Japanese vehicles in the port of Vancouver. Canadian Ambassador to Japan Barry Steers asked Abe for a start of auto negotiations Monday but the Japanese minister flatly declined, the official added.

In preliminary talks held earlier this year, both sides remained wide apart with the Japanese insisting the shipment quota for this year be kept unchanged at last year's 174,000 units and Canadians demanding a cut to 146,000 units.

DPRK GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON LEBANON, ISRAEL

SK290503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement today denouncing the vicious manoeuvres of the Israeli aggressors to wipe out the Palestine resistance movement, launching a large scale armed invasion against Lebanon. Follows the full text of the statement:

Many days have passed since the Israeli Zionists started a large-scale armed invasion against Lebanon with the active backing of U.S. imperialism.

Ignoring the unanimous protest and denunciation of the world's peace-loving people, the Israeli aggressors have occupied vast areas of Lebanon including southern Lebanon and are ruthlessly slaughtering Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The Israeli Zionists, who have intruded deep into Lebanon, are steadily escalating their brigandish acts of aggression behind the facade of "ceasefire", fully revealing their true colors.

After besieging the capital city of Beirut, they massed large armed forces there and are tightening the encirclement and intensifying bombing and shelling against the residential quarters of Beirut and Palestinian bases from the sky, ground and sea.

Scheming to prolong their occupation of Lebanon, the Israeli aggressors are continuing provocative attacks on the Syrian Army which legally performs the mission of preserving peace in Lebanon and viciously maneuvering to stamp out the Palestine resistance movement. Begin openly announced that Israel demanded an "end to the existence of the Palestine Liberation Organization itself."

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who instigated Israel to the reckless aggression on Lebanon. The high-handed aggression of the Israeli Zionists, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, clearly shows that they are the aggressors who permit himself at any crime to attain their expansionist aim, the most dangerous warlikers and harrassers of peace.

It is crystal clear that Israel's aggression on Lebanon proceeded from the wild design to totally stamp out the Palestinian people's cause of liberation and build a "great empire of Israel" in the Arab land.

The U.S. imperialists are using the Israeli Zionists as their cat's-paw to carry into practice their strategic plan in the Middle East area. It is part of the U.S. imperialists global strategy to bring the Arab countries under their domination one by one by keeping hold on the Middle East as their military strategic stronghold and using Israel as their springboard. The U.S. imperialists gave a colossal amount of military and economic aid every year to the Israeli Zionists to use them as a "shock force" in realizing this strategic aim. All the mass destruction weapons of latest type including airplanes, tanks and warships Israel mobilized in invading Lebanon were supplied by the U.S. imperialists.

Reality shows that the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war, an international gendarme and the common enemy of mankind.

With nothing can they conceal this stark fact or veil their true colors as a criminal who manipulated behind the scene Israel's aggression on Lebanon.

It was the United States which at the U.N. Security Council rejected by a veto a draft resolution calling for an immediate check of Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the withdrawal of its troops. It was also only the United States that opposed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon at the U.N. General Assembly where an overwhelming majority of member nations supported it unanimously.

The outright aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon are arousing bitterer indignation among the peace-loving people of the world. If their reckless aggressive acts are not checked, it will be followed by second and third "Lebanon incidents" in the future. They are now talking about "ceasefire" in an attempt to mislead world public opinion. But, in actuality, they are more persistently committing all sorts of criminal manoeuvres behind its smokescreen to attain their aggressive aim.

The present critical Middle East situation makes it incumbent upon the world peace-loving countries and peoples to pool their strength and conduct more powerful joint action for checking and frustrating the brigandish aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israel against Lebanon.

We consider it necessary first of all for the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the new-emerging countries to do all they can to assist the just cause of the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian peoples and all other Arab peoples.

The valiant Palestinian and other Arab peoples are now hardening the determination to repulse all the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and fight them to the last.

The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people have consistently supported the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Government of the Demcoratic Peoples Republic of Korea solemnly declares that if the Palestinian and other fighting Arab peoples request, it will extend every form of support and encouragement to them including the dispatch of volunteers.

We regard it as a bounden internationalist duty of a brother and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence. The struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists is a just cause and enjoys the full support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people. Therefore, it will certainly emerge victorious.

If a fair solution of the Middle East problem is to be attained, an end must be put to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israel in this region. Israel must withdraw completely from all the occupied Arab lands and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state be restored. With the Palestinian question left unsolved, the Middle East problem cannot be settled.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately refrain from the criminal act of encouraging the Israeli Zionists to the escalation of the war in Lebanon and the Israeli aggressors withdraw without delay from all the occupied Arab lands including Lebanon.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors persist in their brigandish acts of aggression, ignoring the unanimous demand and warning of the world people, they will be unable to escape a stern judgement of history.

Pyongyang, June 29, 1982

CCP WORKERS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK251558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on June 25 by air.

It was met at the airport by Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and An Tong-yun, vice-president of Kim Il-song Party Academy.

It was also met by Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

KWP Fetes Delegation

SK260504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a party at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of June 25 for the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China. Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee spoke first at the party. Warmly welcoming the delegation's visit to Korea, he said:

The friendship between our two parties and two peoples is flowering more beautifully under the care and solicitude of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

The fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China are registering big success in the work to achieve the stability and unity of the country and build a highly democratic, modernised socialist power, firmly adhering to the four basic principles, and energetically striving to reunify the country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

Our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the fraternal Chinese people and warmly hail them, and heartily wish them greater success in the future.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the CPC Central Committee, said:

The revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed with blood between the parties and peoples of China and Korea have overcome grim trials of wars. Such friendship and unity are rare to be seen in the world history.

In recent years our two parties and two peoples with the active encouragement by the Chinese and Korean party Central Committees and under the warm care of the leaders of the two countries have further consolidated and developed the traditional China-Korea friendship by increasing exchange of delegations and contacts.

We will as ever share the destiny with you. The Communist Party and people of China have invariably supported the just struggle of the Korean people against the "two-Koreas" plot and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Chinese people denounce the U.S. policy of aggression and division against Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist dictatorship. The United States must withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea.

He stressed that the question of Korean reunification must be settled by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The sincere support of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people in the Chinese people's cause of socialist construction is a great encouragement, he said.

The participants raised glasses to the militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

YI CHONG-OK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

SK261542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Belgrade on June 24 to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; N. Dizdarevic, member of the C.C., the LCY and member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; Zvone Dragan, member of the C.C., the LCY and vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Ferhat Kotoric, executive secretary of the Presidency of the C.C., the LCY; Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Korean Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chu Chang-chun and Korean Embassy officials. The delegation stopped over in Moscow on its way to Yugoslavia.

Meets LCY President

SK282214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (KCNA) -- Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on June 27 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, visiting Yugoslavia to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Dusan Dragosavac.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary and a great friend of the Yugoslav people. He referred to the question of further developing friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Zvone Dragan, member of the Central Committee of the LCY and vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, Ljupco Tavciocski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, and personages concerned, and Chu Chang-chun, Korean ambassador to Yugoslavia.

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EASTERN EUROPE

SK261532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here today by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Romania.

It was seen off at the airport by vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yu Yong-kol and personages concerned, Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek and Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES UN FAO DIRECTOR

SK252358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 25 received Edouard Saouma, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, and his entourage on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion where Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agrarian Commission Kim Chang-chu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Permanent Representative of the DPRK in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation Song Ho-kyong. Filip Marusic, resident representative of the field office of the United Nations Development Programme in Korea, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The director general presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

FAO Director Departs

SK260520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- Edouard Saouma, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and his entourage left Pyongyang on June 25 by air.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agrarian Commission Kim Chang-chu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, Vice-Chairman of the Agrarian Commission Yi Hak-chol and Permanent Representative of the DPRK in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization Song Ho-kyong. They were also farewelled by Filip Marusic, resident representative of the field office of the United Nations Development Programme in our country.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE DAY

SK251245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 24 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 June editorial: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Stop Their Maneuvers for Aggression and War and Immediately Withdraw From South Korea"]

[Text] Under circumstances in which all party members and workers, upholding the magnificent program the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his report at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his historic policy speech, have enacted a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and in which an anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle has been vigorously waged in South Korea, we greet 25 June, the day of struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Proceeding from a heinous, wild desire for exterminating our republic in the initial stages and converting all of Korea into a colony, the U.S. imperialists launched a large-scale armed offensive against our people on 25 June 1950, 32 years ago.

Absurdly attempting to fulfill their piratic, aggressive and wild desire in one breath and mobilizing on the Korean frontline several million troops from the core contingents of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force armed with sophiscated technology, from 15 countries allied with the United States and from the South Korean puppet army, as well as vast military hardware, the U.S. imperialists desperately resorted to the most barbarous means of war, unprecedented in the history of war.

The fatherland liberation war of our people forced on us by the U.S. imperialists was a grim decisive war determining whether our people could protect the sovereignty of the country and the people or become colonial slaves of imperialism. This war was a sacred anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle to oppose the allied forces of the world's reactionaries led by the U.S. imperialists and to protect world peace and security.

During the difficult period of the war in which the fate of the country and the people was at stake, our people and the officers and men of the people's army, firmly uniting around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a victorious, iron-willed commander and a great strategist, dashed to the decisive battleground to smash the enemy. During the war, they defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a great victory by fighting like a phoenix with matchless courage and mass heroism, adding a brilliant chapter to the history of the fatherland.

The historic victory of our people in the fatherland liberation war was the brilliant victory of the immortal chuche idea and profound military art of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a great demonstration of the invincible might of our people firmly united around the great leader. By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people and the people's army protected the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the sovereignty of the people and peace in Asia and the world, smashed the myth of the might of the U.S. imperialists and ushered in on a global scale a new era of national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

Twenty-nine years have passed since the sound of gunfire ended in Korea. This period has been a period of national salvation struggle during which our people have waged a pan-national struggle to end the tragedy of national division caused by the U.S. imperialists and to achieve the cause of the country's reunification.

Achieving the country's reunification independently, based on the principle of democracy, using peaceful methods without interference by any foreign forces is a firm position and policy consistently assumed and adopted by our party and the government of the republic. In accordance with the basic policy for the fatherland's reunification delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the government of the republic have advanced just proposals to convert the armistice into durable peace and to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and made every sincere effort to implement these proposals. Because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression, however, the desire of our people for the fatherland's reunification has not be fulfilled.

The danger of war and the tragedy of national division have increased in Korea with each passing day. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the source of all misfortunes suffered by our people, basic obstacles to the reunification of our country and constant factors which could lead to a war breaking out in Korea.

Successive U.S. rulers have reacted to our peace-loving effort by intensifying their policy of making South Korea a colony subordinate to them and by adopting a policy of aggression and war -- a position of strength. By violating the Korean armistice agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the resolution of the UN General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have not only ignored our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement but also continously increase aggressive troops and armaments in South Korea, converting all of South Korea into a dangerous powderkeg of war.

Calling for reconstructing a strong United States and for supremacy of strength, the present U.S. rulers are fanatically running amok to fulfill their wild desire for world conquest by threatening others with military strength and making other countries surrender. In implementing their aggressive world strategy, they have selected the Korean Peninsula as the first testing ground. Bellicose U.S. circles say that the Korean Peninsula is vital to the United States, as are Europe and the Middle East, and that they will not hesitate to wage war to protect it. Needless to say, this is a manifestation of a desire to maintain South Korea as a military stronghold to invade the Far East and dominate all of Korea with strength. Spreading a fraudulent theory on the military supremacy of the North and the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated war preparations for a northward invasion in line with such an aggressive aim, deployed a large number of U.S. troops in South Korea and increased their firepower on a large scale. It is well known that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have deployed in South Korea sophisticated military equipment and mass destructive weapons, including new F-16 fighter bombers and A-10 close support aircraft, shifted the priority with regard to the strategic deployment of the notorious U.S. 7th Fleet to the sea east of Korea and converted Chinhae port into a tactical base for this fleet.

In addition to several hundred nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are trying to ship neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles to South Korea and deploy cruise missiles on warships of the 7th Fleet.

The U.S. imperialists have continuously transferred sophisticated lethal weapons and military equipment to the South Korean puppets. After offering military aid worth several million dollars to the South Korean puppets and transferring large quantities of military hardware to them last year, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to render greater military aid to them in the new fiscal year. They have even announced a plan for transferring $2 billion worth of ammunition and war materials to the South Korean puppets in a contingency.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists have already formulated a war plan against us and established a tactical system, activated in a contingency and put it on constant alert. The Team Spirit 1982 exercise which the U.S. imperialists conducted for 70 days from February to April in South Korea and in the waters surrounding it by mobilizing vast troops was in fact an experimental and preliminary war designed to complete such combat readiness.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' continuous military buildup and their war exercise rackets, South Korea has been converted into the source of a new war, tension has been extremely heightened on the Korean Peninsula and our country faces impending danger in which a war might break out at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists brazenly define their policy of aggression and war as designed to protect South Korea from the North's threat and to guarantee peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. The security clamored about by the United States under the pretext of a non-existent threat of southward invasion is designed to maintain its colonial domination over South Korea. The protection it clamors about is designed to protect the fascist South Korean colonial regime -- a faithful tool for its policy of aggression and war.

Whenever their colonial rule faced a crisis, in South Korea the U.S. imperialists have instigated atrocious fascist elements to commit crimes of cruelly strangling the human rights and democracy of the South Korean people to maintain colonial domination by enforcing coercive rule through the use of violence. Proceeding from their criminal aim of sitting astride South Korea forever as a colony, the U.S. rulers have instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to bestially murder the patriotic Kwangju uprisers and illegally made the human butcher Chon Tu-hwan -- unanimously denounced and cursed at home and abroad -- the boss of the puppet regime.

Although they call South Korea an independent country and describe themselves as an aid giver to conceal their policy of making South Korea a colony subservient to them, the actual rulers who have seized power in South Korea, including the military prerogative of supreme command, are the U.S. imperialists. Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has traversed the criminal road of increasing the danger of war and perpetual division by fanning enmity and confrontation among the people. In accordance with a scenario prepared by the U.S. imperialists to criminally fabricate two Koreas and maintain their colonial domination, the puppet traitor has clamorously advocated simultaneous admission to the United Nations and cross-recognition and maneuvered to justify the plan for the division of the national territory by proposing mutual visits and a general election.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who have cruelly trampled underfoot the dignity and sovereignty of the South Korean people, war maniacs who have disturbed peace and increased the danger of war in our country, the ringleader of fascism and division and the vicious enemy of reunification.

The road toward the fatherland's independent reunification is to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and to end their colonial rule. This is a true way to achieve national independence and democracy -- the South Korean people's ardent desire. By rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to withdraw from South Korea, all Koreans who are concerned about the destiny of the country and the people should expedite the fatherland's independent reunification.

Today the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle has rapidly increased among the South Korean people whose sovereignty has been trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and who have been forced to suffer contempt, humiliation and poverty. When slogans reading "Yankees must withdraw!" appeared and anti-U.S. handbills were scattered, fires were set at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan and the cursed Stars and Stripes was torn to pieces and burned. This demonstrated an indomitable will not to live any longer under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The flames of the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle ablaze in South Korea are the token of a resolute resistance against the aggressors. This demonstrates that the South Korean people are not dead but alive even under a dark fascist colonial rule. They are not tame sheep but a dignified and proud people who value man's sovereignty and national sovereignty more than their lives and who struggle to protect it.

South Korea, where the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle has grown, will not remain a refuge for the aggressors. The more closely the U.S. imperialists nestle in South Korea, the more the people's spirit of anti-U.S. struggle will increase with each passing day, and the eruption of anti-U.S. sentiment will become formidable.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of military adventurism -- an attempt to threaten the Korean people with strength -- is an anachronistic illusion. Our era is the era of independence during which the masses of the people, who were once oppressed and humiliated, have begun to build a new life after emerging as masters of history and their own destiny. Gone forever is the day when the U.S. imperialists, clinging to a policy of strength, randomly invaded other countries and exercised absolute influence over the destiny of the people.

Our people are a heroic people who courageously struggled in the early days against the U.S. imperialists' piracy and who in the 3-year war forced the U.S. imperialist aggressors to suffer an irrevocable, miserable defeat. They are a dignified, magnificent people who possess the power to repel any aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists must correctly realize the revolutionary spirit and firm will of our people, stop a reckless play with fire and, in accordance with the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressive forces and lethal weapons.

The South Korean puppet clique must be clearly aware that its betrayal of the country and nation and its role as the shameful war servant of the U.S. imperialists will accelerate its ruin.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges ignite another aggressive war in Korea, ignoring our repeated warnings, our people, for the honor of the fatherland and the nation, will rise up as one and deal a firm blow at the enemy.

The proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth at the historic Sixth KWP Congress is the fairest and most just and realistic reunification and national salvation program. It is the only way to the independent reunification of the fatherland.

All the Korean compatriots in the North and the South and all the overseas Koreans must firmly unite under the banner of the great united national front and vigorously wage a pan-national struggle to smash the domestic and foreign splittists' schemes for two Koreas at every stageand to implement the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK.

Our party and people will make all efforts to realize the people's desire to live a happy life by establishing an independent and self-reliant unified state, achieving national sovereignty as a whole and building a paradise of the people in the land of the fatherland.

To smash the outside forces' policy of aggression and war and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The revolutionary forces of the northern half of the republic must be strengthened.

Upholding the militant tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward in his report at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic policy speech, the party members and working people must strengthen our revolutionary force politically, economically and militarily and be fully prepared to swiftly smash the enemy's aggressive maneuvers and provocations and to defend the gains of the revolution as firmly as in an impregnable fortress.

Ever-victorious and invincible is the cause of our people moving forward under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center. Only victory and glory await our people.

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY --Pyongyang, June 9 -- Functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad and in various countries on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), according to reports. Film receptions were arranged at the DPRK missions in Zambia, Norway and Singapore. Lectures were given at the New Amsterdam Hall in Guyana on the subject "Chongnyon is a powerful organisation of overseas compatriots of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was personally formed and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and at the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia on the subject "The proud road covered by Chongnyon" and film shows arranged in Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia. These functions took place with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in places of honour. On display there were photographs showing the path of glorious victory traversed by Chongnyon under the wise guidance of the great leader. The functions were attended by persons of political, public and press circles, members of organisations for friendship or solidarity with the Korean people and people of all walks of life of these countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 8 Jun 82 SK]

SEOUL ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

Taxes, Interest Cut

SK280209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government Monday called for large reductions in bank interest rates and corporate taxes to rejuvenate the country's sagging economy.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chung-song told the press that the government decided to lower bank interest rates by an average of 4.0 percent and reduce the corporate tax rate from the current 33 to 38 percent to 20 percent to revive the faltering economy.

As a result, the annual interest rate on bank loans was reduced from 14.0 to 10.0 percent and the rate for bank deposits was lowered from 12.6 to 8.0 percent effective Monday, and corporate taxes will be reduced beginning next year.

Kim explained that the reductions in interest rates and corporate taxes are necessary because domestic commodity prices have been stabilized, the country's balance of international payments has considerably improved, and there is an urgent need to stimulate investment by enterprises.

The economic revitalization package also calls for complete private management of all Korean commercial banks by the end of next year. The Korea First Bank and the Seoul Bank and Trust Co. will become privately managed in 1982 and the Chohung Bank in 1983. Korea's remaining two commercial banks, the Hanil Bank and the Commercial Bank of Korea, have already been transferred to private management.

The cuts in bank interest rates and corporate taxes are expected to save enterprises more than 800 billion won (1.1 billion U.S. dollars) per annum. In a related move, the government will also lower the interest rates of short-term financing companies and other secondary banking institutions, Kim said.

Other highlights of the economic package include the reduction of excise taxes on 18-inch and larger color TV sets and other consumer goods, expanded financial assistance to financially solvent small and medium-sized enterprises with emphasis on those specializing in machinery and their parts, and the release of maximum funds to meet the growing monetary demand by operating the 25-percent total money supply increase goal for this year, in a flexible way.

DKP: Measures 'Insufficient'

SK290124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties yesterday commented that the sweeping economic measures taken by the government yesterday accented the positive government attempt to revitalize the economy.

Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said there is no doubt the measures will help stimulate investment, improve balance sheets of big enterprises and increase employment opportunities.

He said, however, that sustained efforts should be made to continuously maintain price stability and prevent the possible reduction in bank savings.

Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said the measures are insufficient to invigorate the economy although they will contribute to reducing the financial burden for big companies.

He emphasized the need for revitalizing the rural economy, protecting smaller enterprises, stimulating the buying power for low-income urban residents and increasing real estate transactions.

Meanwhile, Yi Song-il, spokesman of the Korea National Party (KNP), commented that his party generally welcomes the government measures. He said the measures will be able to yield fruits only when they are carried out fairly and steadily, without being changed overnight as it was so in the past.

Parties Agree to Panel

SK290102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The floor leaders of the three major political parties agreed yesterday to convene the National Assembly Economy-Science Committee Firday to deal with the government's measures to help invigorate business.

The whips of the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party also decided to call the Health-Social Committee into session next Wednesday to handle the controversial dispute over prescriptions between pharmacists and the government.

In a meeting at the assembly building, the floor leaders shared the view that the three parties should have working level contacts to discuss matters concerning a meeting among the leaders of three major parties. They also reached accord that the assembly would recommend that the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry work out comprehensive programs to help farmers, including the early release of agricultural funds, based on what was debated in the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee session yesterday.

During the meeting, Rep. Yim Chong-ki of the DKP requested meetings of all house panels except the Defense Committee by next week to tackle pending issues concerned.

Followup Steps Expected

SK290137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will supplement Monday's economy revitalization package which featured, among others, reduction in bank interest rates and corporate taxes, government sources said Tuesday. The sources said the supplementary measures, to be announced shortly, will include the normalization of the curb loan market, substantial cutbacks in personal income taxes and the implementation of measures to raise incomes of rural farm workers across the country.

The sources said the follow-up steps are designed to improve national purchasing power so that Korea's economy can recover from the prolonged recession which has plagued the country since 1979. The government also plans to discourage the flow of foreign currency out of the country which is expected because of the wide gap between domestic and international interest rates.

The sources added that a detailed plan for the complete private management of Korean commercial banks, including the Korea First Bank, will be made public soon.

YONHAP Analysis

SK280916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 28 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government's June 28 economic revitalization measures are considered "shock therapy" because they differ sharply from the stability-oriented economic policies which the government has so far pursued.

As the national economy has shown no signs of recovery despite three pump-priming steps since the beginning of the year, the government seems to have decided to place greater emphasis on expansion and growth instead of stability.

The large four-percentage-point drop in bank interest rates which was just implemented is a striking contrast to the four one percent cuts since last November, and an indication of how seriously Korean enterprises are plagued by the protracted business slump. As Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said, it may be true that the nation can hardly expect economic revitalization or a second economic take-off in the 1980's without vigorous business activities.

In this respect, the June 28 measures, designed to stimulate investment and business activities by large reductions in bank interest rates and corporate tax rates, can be said to be a positive step toward that goal.

When the serious fund shortage facing enterprises in the wake of the recent curb loan scandal, especially small and medium-sized firms, is taken into consideration, the new measures become particularly appropriate.

Stabilized domestic commodity prices and the country's improved balance of international payments have made it possible for the government to lower interest rates by four percent.

According to government statistics, wholesale and consumer prices in the first five months of this year rose by 2.6 and 4.4 percent, respectively, over the level of one year before, and the current account deficit totaled only 500 million U.S. dollars compared with the 2.5 billion dollar deficit of one year ago.

Because commodity prices are expected to stabilize, the reduced eight percent annual interest rates for bank deposits will not threaten the real interests of depositors, the government said.

The interest rate cut alone will save enterprises some 500 billion won (680.3 million dollars) per annum. Economic experts here, however, express worry that the interest rate cut may cause a mass transfer of funds from banks to real estate speculation, which would fan inflation. They also voiced fear that the wide gap between domestic interest rates and international interest rates would result in decreased amounts of short-term trade credits, worsening the nation's international payments position in the long run.

HERALD Views Package

SK290047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Financial Shot in the Arm"]

[Text] The set of financial policies announced by the government yesterday was a surprise package as it "sank" the bank interest rate to an unusual low of 10 percent or below a year. Together with the big drop in lending rates, the windfall of a similarly drastic reduction in corporate taxes will no doubt free languishing businesses from their hefty payment burden in interest and tax.

Apparently these measures are designed to give a shot in the arm to the nation's economy which has been in a slump long enough. The greatest initial beneficiary is the industrialist who may now draw more money on easier terms to invest and resume operations in full swing. Over the long haul, the benefit will spill over into the working and consuming public.

Eclecticism is the name of the game in the current attempt of the administration to fight hard battles on two fronts, keeping inflation under control while stimulating activity and growth. As such it represents an astute, and yet possibly risky, combination of Keynesian and monetarist approaches.

Foremost of all in the proclaimed financial reforms is the drastic across-the-board cut in interest rates. Various lending rates including one for export financing were brought down to 10 percent a year. The streamlining of bank interest rates is remarkable in that it removed preferences given to different categories of credit, thus leaving no room for the so-called policy-oriented loan to serve the interest of particular sectors.

It is estimated that our business community will be relieved of 500 billion won in interest payments a year. The amount will go a long way toward enhancing the viability and competitive edge of local manufacturers and traders in both domestic and international markets. The margin may boost investment and create more jobs to reverse the economic downturn.

Beginning next year the proposed reduction in corporate tax and personal income tax will take effect upon passing the legislature. Reduced corporate taxes and lower interest payments will perk up production. Personal income tax relief, aided by liberalized tax breaks on some selected goods, will increase the effective demand to some extent.

One fear being raised is the probable relapse of the speculative fever on real estate and securities as a result of the diversion of idle funds from the low interest-bearing bank deposit account to the unbridled potential of the money market. Timely safeguards must be provided against such disruptive abnormalities as well as the manipulation of the curb loan market.

The reform plan calls for the transfer of a few major "state-dominated" banks to private management — a step in the right direction in view of the frequent irregularities and sluggish performance of those banks in recent months. Bankers should prove efficient as their autonomy may be nullified by incompetency and irresponsibility on their part.

Lifting the ceiling on the money supply will facilitate circulation but it may also set off an inflationary spiral. The success of the latest financial package depends on how well the essential stability can be reconciled with the desired growth. The feat will test the caliber of the new cabinet.

TIMES EDITORIAL WELCOMES CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK260632 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Fresh Renewal"]

[Text] Another cabinet reshuffle has just been made, the third in five weeks. In all, 16 ministers have been changed, accounting for more than two thirds of the entire cabinet membership of 22 -- and those including the premiership which had to see a replacement after less than a half year.

Such an extensive and rapid succession of cabinet shakeups vividly underlines the magnitude of the awesome impacts which a recent series of shocking incidents including an unprecendented curb loan scandal have had on our society — the government and politcal quarters as well as the general public.

The, it also testifies to the resolute determination of the chief executive to tide over the current national hardships and moreover effect another renewal in state affairs by undertaking renovations more in line with public opinion.

For one thing, the latest cabinet change came about a week after President Chon Tu-hwan had a candid meeting with leaders of the three major political parties, in which the oppositionists reportedly suggested a set of bold, far-reaching steps to redress the existing situation.

Noteworthy in this regard is the appointment of Mr. Kim Sang-hyop, president of Korea University and long regarded as a potential all-embracing political figure, to the post of prime minister. His emergence presents a fresh impression to the public in many respects and as President Chon himself stressed, it is expected to create a new momentum in managing national affairs. Mr. Kim's appointment marks a bold departure from the practices of the past several years, in which the premiership was entrusted to either an economic technocrat or a figure versed in economic affairs.

This obviously points to the crucial need to achieve national reconciliation, which has been undermined by the recent incidents to the extent that it now overshadows economic issues. After all, economic fluctuations -- especially in Korea -- are much influenced by non-economic factors ranging from socio-political developments to psychological trends among the people. Thus the cabinet reshuffle may be seen as a forward-looking move to effect another national renovation, including that in government administration, more on political considerations, transcending the dimension of merely resolving the aftermath of the scandals.

Indeed with Mr. Kim in the premiership, the cabinet function may possibly change from being largely an apparatus for policy execution to a more "political cabinet." One of the most acute issues facing the government — and for that matter the nation as a whole -- is now to wipe away the deplorable yet prevalent trend of mutual distrust in our society and restore popular trust and confidence in the government. This was the very point which acting Prime Minister Kim -- acting till the forthcoming parliamentary consent to his appointment -- emphasized in his inaugural remarks as an overriding task.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the restoration of public confidence cannot be achieved only by a change in the cabinet lineup, however fresh and impressive it may be. Such a shakeup should be substantiated by tangible improvements in government administration and policy orientation, convincing to the people. In the process, the new cabinet is expected to be keenly attentive to public voices and also to broaden the effective popular participation in national affairs.

TONG-A ILBO VIEWS CHINESE TIES TO NORTH KOREA

SK260950 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Visit to North Korea by the Defense Minister of Communist China"]

[Text] The recent visit to North Korea by the defense minister of Communist China draws our attention. In the past, too, the leaders of Communist China made visits to Pyongyang to promise aid, payment of foreign debts and to reaffirm the Chinese support for Kim Il-song. However, according to reports, it is the first time in 20 years that such a high-ranking Communist Chinese military leader as the defense minister has toured areas of the Demilitarized Zone on the Korean Peninsula and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea at a mass rally held in Pyongyang.

North Korea, while advocating a nonaligned, independent foreign policy, has sought an equidistant diplomacy between China and the Soviet Union. Recently, however, it started to show signs of distrust towards Communist China.

In January 1981 when the premier of North Korea, Yi Chong-ok, paid an official visit to China and had talks with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, RENMIN RIBAO did not mention it in an editorial, which was unusual. Meanwhile, North Korea has maintained a reserved attitude toward the Sino-Vietnamese conflict.

It is believed that North Korea has come to have feelings of distrust towards Communist China for the following reasons: First, Communist China has reacted coldly to the Kim Chong-il succession; second, Communist China's capacity to render aid to North Korea has been reduced due to the continued adjustment of economic plan; third, because of the strategy against the Soviet Union, Communist China covertly desires the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea; and fourth, there have been moves of indirect trade between Communist China and South Korea.

Taking into the account the above reasons, the visit to North Korea by the China's defense minister is construed as a step aimed at improving the somewhat cooled relations between the two sides. At the same time, it is assumed that China, within its capabilities, might have promised some military and economic aid.

As for the succession by Kim Chong-il, something may happen after Kim Il-song dies. However, the matter has now become a fait accompli and, therefore, Communist China will, it is believed adopt a stand of acquiescence for awhile.

As for the question of U.S. troops in South Korea, officially, Communist China has always demanded their withdrawal. However, it is certain that Communist China does not desire a U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea because of the military threat from the Soviet Union.

China originally thought that if U.S. troops withdraw from the areas surrounding China, it could move its army units from the southern and eastern areas of China to the northern border against the Soviet Union and it could exercise its influence in the vacuum created by the U.S. troop withdrawal. This was why Communist China welcomed the Nixon Doctrine in 1972 and invited President Nixon to Beijing. Since then, however, Vietnam has fallen under the influence of the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, to avoid following the Vietnamese example and, to maintain a balance of power against the Soviet Union favorable to its interest in East Asia, China must think that it is better off, at least for the time being, with the U.S. troops remaining on the Korean Peninsula.

Therefore, Communist China never slackens its watch over a possible southward invasion which North Korea may launch with the support of the Soviet Union, and it is trying to face the Soviet military threat through alliance with the United States.

When the premier of Communist China, Zhao Ziyang, visited Japan recently, he said in regard to the situation on the Korean Peninsula that there would be no southward advance by North Korea. This can be construed as Chinese disapproval of a southward invasion by North Korea.

Unless Soviet policy toward China changes radically and unless the Soviet troops along the Soviet-Chinese border are drastically reduced, and, thus, China comes to feel it no longer need to maintain close relations with the United States, and as long as there is no prospect for a basic improvement in the Sino-Soviet confrontation in the foreseeable future, it is certain that Communist China does not want to face an enormous danger that could be created by upsetting the status quo of force of arms on the Korean Peninsula. All in all, the visit to North Korea which the leader of Communist China made this time can be regarded as one for placation, limited to preventing North Korea from leaning toward the Soviet Union and eliminating the unseen friction that has existed between Communist China and North Korea.

ACCUSED PUSAN ARSONIST CONFESSES TO 'MOST CHARGES'

SK280900 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, June 28 (YONHAP) -- One of the 16 defendants standing trail in connection with an arson at Pusan's American Cultural Center Monday confessed to most of the charges that have been made against her.

Defendant Yi Mi-ok, 20, a former theology student, under questioning from the prosecution during the third session of the case at the Pusan District Criminal Court, admitted taking part in indoctrination programs administered by Kim Hyon-chang, the alleged mastermind of the arson. She denied, however, that the indoctrination programs included leftist or anti-American activities.

She also admitted that she and two other defendants distributed about 250 anti-government leaflets and placards here March 2-8.

The 16 people were indicted April 29 on charges of breaking the national security law and other statutes and two previous court sessions were held June 14 and 21.

One South Korean student died and three others were injured in the blaze at the American facility on March 18. Anti-government and anti-American leaflets were scattered in the neighborhood of the center at the time of the fire. The prosecution will further question the rest of the defendants about their motives in the arson. Ten defense lawyers and 100 family members of the defendants observed the proceedings.

SIHANOUK OFFERS TO JOIN SON SANN FACTION

BK290850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 29 Jun 82

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] Singapore, June 29 (AFP) -- Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today made a dramatic offer to dissolve his own faction in Kampuchea and join the nationalist front led by Sonn Sann in order to "build up a strong united nationalist front". "If Son Sann wants me and my followers to join his Khmer People's Nationalist Liberation Front, I am prepared to join and I hope I can persuade my followers also to join", he told a press conference before flying to Jakarta at the end of a 48-hour visit to the republic.

Prince Sihanouk, who is president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea formed last week, underlined the importance of the unity of the two non-communist factions in the three-party coalition shared with the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan. Mr. Khieu Samphan is vice-president and Sonn Sann the prime minister in the coalition government, set up in opposition to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

The prince said he hoped the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Singapore in particular, would extend all types of assistance to the nationalist factions to build up their strength not only in the political and diplomatic fields but in the military field as well to match that of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which reportedly has 20,000 to 30,000 well-armed men in the field.

Prince Sihanouk said that ASEAN in general, and Singapore in particular, would like to see the forces loyal to him and Son Sann united in one nationalist movement, which would give them more cohesion and credibility. ASEAN would also like to see the nationalist forces stronger militarily, enabling them to be more effective counterweights to both the Vietnamese occupation forces and the nationalists' Khmer Rouge coalition partners.

Prince Sihanouk, who heads the Moulinaka group, said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, with whom he had talks in Kuala Lumpur last week, had urged that the two factions unite.

He recalled that he had invited Mr Son Sann when they met in France last year to join him, but the nationalist leader wanted to retain the identity of his front and suggested that the Sihanoukists merge with his group. "So I am ready to join Son Sann and I will try to persuade my followers to join the united front", he added.

Asked whether the Khmer Rouge would object to the merger of the two factions, Prince Sihanouk said: "We do not have to get the approval of the Khmer Rouge", and pointed out that according to the tripartite agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur last week each faction was free to retain its own identity. The prince added that he was sure Khieu Samphan would not object to the two nationalist forces uniting.

He said he was all for a joint military command of the two nationalist groups, and suggested that Son Sann, "who is respected by everybody," be commander in chief of the unified command. At present the KPNLF forces are commanded by Gen. Den Diel and the Moulinaka by In Tam, a former prime minister under Sihanouk.

The prince, who had talks here with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and other top officials, was reluctant to discuss whether Singapore had promised the nationalists any aid.

On the question of aid from ASEAN he said that from his talks with Mr Lee he had the impression that "ASEAN in general, and Singapore in particular, would like to see our two factions united in one nationalist front. Mr Lee is willing to help, but would like to see the nationalists unite", indicating that this might be a condition for any substantial aid from ASEAN countries.

Asked whether China, which now provides substantial aid to the Khmer Rouge, would increase its military aid, now at very low levels, to the two nationalist groups, he said: "Certainly they will provide some help, but maybe not enough to balance our strength with the Khmer Rouge".

SIHANOUK MEETS WITH SINGAPORE LEADERS

BK281555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 28 (AFP) -- President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia), Prince Norodom Sihanouk had discussions lasting more than an hour with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew this afternoon. The two men met alone in the prime minister's office at the presidential palace complex.

Protocol and security officials escorting the Cambodian leader back to his hotel did not allow waiting newsmen to talk to him, though the prince appeared his ebullient self, willing to respond to questions.

The prince had told newsmen yesterday on arrival from Penang that he would discuss with Mr. Lee the type of aid he had promised in a message sent to the Cambodian leader during the weekend. He said even if Singapore did not offer military aid, he would be satisfied with food and medical assistance badly needed by the non-communist resistance fighters in Kampuchea.

Before meeting Mr. Lee, Prince Sihanouk, who is here as the personal guest of President C.V. Devan Nair, had hour-long talks with Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan at his hotel suite, after which he was the luncheon guest of the foreign minister.

Some details of the talks the prince had with Singapore leaders are expected to be revealed tomorrow when the prince gives his scheduled press conference before leaving for Jakarta.

Earlier today, the prince visited the People's Association, the nerve centre of more than 160 community centres sprawled throughout the island republic. Senior Minister of State Lee Khoon Choy briefed the prince on the activities of the association.

Tonight the prince and Princess Monique, are to be guests at a dinner hosted by Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratham. The prince, who leaves for Jakarta tomorrow, is also scheduled to visit the two other ASEAN capitals, Manila and Bangkok, before going on to Kampuchea.

In Kampuchea he is to declare the formation of the coalition government and hold the first cabinet meeting with Vice-President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann.

Wants To Address Nonaligned Summit

BK281549 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, said he has asked ASEAN to present the case of his government to the nonaligned summit to be held in Baghdad in September. Prince Sihanouk, who is on the second day of his visit to Singapore, told Singapore Broadcasting Corporation that he made the request when he met Singapore leaders today. He said that although it appeared that it would be difficult for the coalition government to be recognized at the summit since the Kampuchean seat has been left vacant since the last meeting, he nevertheless wanted to address the summit to present the case for his government.

Prince Sihanouk also said that he did not foresee any problem with the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. He added that after that next General Assembly session, the coalition government would implement its yet-to-be-announced political program in Kampuchea itself. It would also train new recruits and continue its efforts to secure aid so that they would be more effective in fighting the Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

THAI OFFICIAL: SIHANOUK DECIDED ON ASEAN TOUR

BK290701 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 29 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, anxious to avoid giving the impression he was at China's beck and call, ditched a suggestion that he visit Beijing soon after signing a tripartite coalition pact last week, sources said today. Chana Samutthawanit, a former Thai ambassador to Cambodia who was with the prince in Kuala Lumpur during the signing last Tuesday, said Sihanouk did not want to appear to be "reporting back" to Beijing.

There has been much speculation on the cause of Prince Sihanouk's on-again, off-again travel plans after becoming chief of state of the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea created to oppose the Hanoi-installed government in Phnom Penh.

A dispatch from Singapore yesterday quoted Cambodian sources as saying the decision to delay visiting Beijing was the idea of Malaysia which, the report said, was anxious to play down China's role in bringing about the coalition and play up that of the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN). But General Chana, a close friend of the prince who relayed messages for him to Thai officials last week, said Sihanouk made his own decision to steer clear of Beijing to head off criticism from his enemies. "He didn't want to allow any misunderstanding that he was under (the influence of) China," Gen. Chana said in a telephone interview.

The thrust of Gen. Chana's remarks were confirmed by a senior aide to Prince Sihanouk, who is due to leave Singapore today for Jakarta and Manila before winding up his ASEAN tour in Thailand, possibly on Saturday. Under the anti-Vietnamese coalition, Prince Sihanouk joined forces with nominal Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who became vice president, and anti-communist leader Son Sann, who became prime minister.

On arriving in Kuala Lumpur June 21, Prince Sihanouk said he hoped to visit Bangkok by the following Saturday en route to proclaim formally the new government on Cambodian soil with his partners. Gen. Chana said he realyed a request to this effect by telephone on Tuesday, the signing day, to the office of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, who was preparing to leave for a week's visit to Austria, replied that the prince would be welcome whenever he came, but suggested the proposed Saturday visit did not leave enough time to greet him "as good as they wish," Gen. Chana said.

He said Thai Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Kasem Kasemsi, who forwarded the Thai reply in Kuala Lumpur, had suggested at the same time that a visit to Beijing would solve the timing problem nicely. But Sihanouk was adamant, Gen. Chana said. He figured it was better to visit the ASEAN countries during the absence from Thailand of Marshal Sitthi, who is due back in Bangkok tomorrow.

A source at the Singapore Embassy here also disputed the notion that ASEAN was trying to hog the spotlight by delaying a visit to Beijing. The source said Singapore had extended its invitation because "we knew Prince Sihanouk had some time to kill." He suggested Indonesia and Malaysia had followed suit.

Gen. Chana stressed that the prince initially wanted to return to Cambodian soil as soon as possible to match the movements of Khieu Samphan and Son Sann in returning to see their armies and people. Gen. Chana, who was Thailand's ambassador to Phnom Penh 1970-74, said the prince was still anxious to be on Cambodian soil for at least two weeks to oversee organization of the new alliance.

HENG SAMRIN, OTHERS RECEIVE SOVIET MEDALS

BK200934 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1531 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Jun (SPK) -- On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Iosif Koleshnikov, acting charge d'affaires of the USSR to Kampuchea, presented medals for the consolidation of brotherhood in arms to PRK leaders in Phnom Penh on 18 June.

The medals were awarded to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD (presently visiting Bulgaria); Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice charman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, for their contribution to strengthening and developing friendship, multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples and the consolidation of world peace and for their merits in strengthening the bortherhood in arms between the USSR and the PRK, said Iosif Koleshnikov.

He went on to say: The Soviet people express their satisfaction with the progress achieved by the Kampuchean people in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and in solving social problems. The USSR will always be on the side of the Kampuchean people who, in cooperation with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, are fighting against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists to guarantee peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and who adhere to the principle of settling disputes through negotiations.

On that occasion, Chairman Heng Samrin stressed that the conferement of Soviet medals, once again, reflects the consolidation of the friendly ties, cooperation and the brotherhood in arms between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. He went on to say: We would like to express our gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for presenting us with these high honors for consolidating the brotherhood in arms between fraternal socialist countries. We will make great efforts to fulfill the tasks assigned us by the Kampuchean party and people for the happiness of our people, for socialism and for peace in the region and the world.

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS REPORTED FOR 21-27 JUNE

BK280531 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 21-27 June:

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 22 June reports that in Kralanh District, up to 10 June, peasants planted 4,230 hectares of broadcast rice and plowed 41,000 hectares of ricefields, including 628 hectares by tractors. They grew 290 hectares of subsidiary crops. They also raised 9,546 oxen and 1,250 buffaloes. The people dug 14 kilometers of ditches. Last year they sold 1,200 tons of paddy to the state.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0354 GMT on 22 June reports that solidarity groups in Prey Veng Province have planted 16,390 hectares of rice, including 14,200 hectares of floating rice. Last dry season they planted 30,940 hectares. In Preah Sadach District, 7,000 hectares of rice were sown and 800 other hectares of early rice planted.

Takeo: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 23 June notes that in Takeo provincial seat, 118 hectares of rice were planted at the beginning of June, 116 hectares of rice sown, 233 hectares of land plowed and 51 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables grown.

The people in this region plan to plant crops on 2,104 hectares. In Tram Kak District, the veterinary service vaccinated 1,657 cattle and treated 126 pigs in the past 6 months, the radio adds at 0400 GMT on 25 June.

Kompong Cham: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 25 June, in Cheung Prey District 4,000 hectares of dry-season rice were planted. The district raised 17,000 head of cattle, 9,700 head of buffalo, 25,000 pigs, 35,000 ducks, 50,000 chickens and 20 horses. In Prey Chhor District, agricultural production in 1981-82 included 13,792 hectares of rice planted; 26,305 head of cattle, 3,883 head of buffalo, and many thousands of pigs and poultry raised.

Kompong Speu: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 26 June carries a station correspondent's report on agricultural production in Kompong Speu Province, saying that the agriculture service has provided peasants with 250 tons of IR-36 riceseeds, 20 tons of ordinary riceseeds, 126 sprayers, 2,701 kg of rat poison, 250 tons of urea fertilizer, 253 tons of liquid fertilizer, 3,000 liters of (Azoledryne), and hundreds of kilograms of vegetable seeds. In the last dry season, over 500 ditches were repaired and built and many dikes repaired; 14,600 hectares of land reclaimed. The agriculture service also prepared intensive agriculture on 20,000 hectares of land planted with IR-36 seeds. By 7 June, over 5,300 hectares of land had been tilled, 4,172 hectares of rice sown and 1,200 other hectares transplanted. To fulfill the plan for planting 8,130 hectares of secondary food crops and 1,500 hectares of vegetables, the farmers by 7 June had planted 863 hectares of manioc, 510 hectares of cord, 600 hectares of potato, 1,500 hectares of beans, 500 hectares of vegetables and hundreds of hectares of industrial crops such as sugarcane, cotton, jute and tobacco. They raised more than 101,000 [figure as heard] head of oxen, 2,895 head of buffalo, 26,000 hogs and over 241,000 chickens.

Pursat: The radio at 1230 GMT on 26 June says that by 15 June, Pursat Province had sown 6,000 hectares of rice, including 3,819 hectares of floating rice, planted 343 hectares of farm rice and plowed 6,563 hectares of land. In Bakan District, 3,299 hectares of rice were broadcast and 3,325 hectares of land tilled. SPK at 0428 GMT on 24 June adds that dams and dikes in the district have been repaired. The agricultural service in Pursat has grown the IR-36 seeds on 800 hectares. The province plans to cultivate 63,000 hectares in the current rainy season. Farmers in Pursat last year sold 10,000 tons of rice to the state. SPK at 0435 GMT on 25 June further adds that 80 fishing groups in Pursat caught 8,730 tons of fish, of which 2,300 tons were dried and 110 tons fermented.

Kampot: In Kompong Trach District, by mid-June, 4,500 hectares of early rice had been transplanted, according to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 27 June. It adds that this is 500 hectares above plan. Moreover, 550 hectares of rice were transplanted and 600 others sown. Hundreds of hectares of secondary food crops were also planted. The district agriculture service plans to grow 17,500 hectares of rainy-season rice this year. SPK at 0407 GMT on the same day adds that Kampot Province produced 38,100 tons of salt or 95 percent of the plan norm in 5 months of this year.

Battambang: At 1200 GMT on 27 June the radio notes that in Battambang Province more than 2,000 tons of floating riceseeds were lent to peasants by the agriculture and trade service; 46,000 hectares of broadcast rice, including 17,000 hectares of floating rice; 9,3000 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. In Battambang District, 13,700 hectares of rice were planted and in Mongkolborie District, 13,552 other hectares planted. On 21 June at 0400 GMT the radio notes that Battambang District raised 25,219 oxen, 4,462 buffaloes, 17 horses, 12,267 pigs and thousands of fowls. SPK at 1446 GMT on 27 June adds that the provincial tractor service has plowed 30,000 hectares of land in this production season. By mid-May, the province had sown 17,200 hectares of floating rice. Sisophon District farmers planted 5,860 hectares. During the fishing season fishermen in Battambang caught 7,900 tons of fish or 1,400 tons above plan.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SAFARINI CALLS ON SISANA SISAN

BK251103 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 25 Jun (OANA/KPL) -- The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mustafa Safarini, yesterday called on Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism. The discussion was on the tense situation in Lebanon.

M. Safarini informed the minister that there is clear evidence of close collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Zionist militarists in this adventure in Lebanon which aims to exterminate the Palestinians and to control Lebanon in which the Zionists have deployed most sophisticated U.S.-made war machineries in shelling various Lebanese cities and Palestinian camps and killing thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, including women, old and young population.

Minister Sisana Sisan reiterated on this occasion his full and unconditional support and solidarity with the Palestinian armed forces. "Lebanon will successfully safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Palestinian people who are struggling for the creation of their own state will surely meet with success," Sisana Sisan added.

Relays 'Arafat Message

BK281058 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Jun (KPL) -- The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to Laos, Mustafa Safarini, on June 26, presented a message of Yasir 'Arafat to President Souphanouvong. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and the supreme commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, in his message, informed the Lao president of the struggle of the heroic Palestinian and Lebanese people against the bloody aggression of the Zionist Israelis who enjoy full support from the U.S. imperialists.

President Souphanouvong, on this occasion, assured the representative of the PLO that the Lao Government gives its full support to the Palestinian people's struggle to create their own independent state. President Souphanouvong also expressed his conviction that the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO with Yasir 'Arafat as the leader will gain the final victory. The Lao president also seized the opportunity to convey his best wishes to Yasir 'Arafat and the entire Palestinian people in the heroic struggle against the aggressors.

Mustafa Safarini thanked the Lao president for his support. He also wished for the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Lao and Palestinian peoples.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW262050 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Jun (VNA) -- Lao Ambassador Soubanh Salitthilat to the United Nations has rejected the U.S. Government's charge about the use of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea as an awkward attempt to whitewash its own crime against the Indochinese peoples.

Addressing the plenary session of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, on June 23, he condemned the feverish arms race by the U.S. and its use of small countries as a proving ground for new weapons.

The Lao ambassador said: Nobody has forgotten the use of chemical weapons by U.S. troops in Indochina and their disastrous effects on the environment. Thousands of U.S. militarymen are still suffering from the consequences, he pointed out, adding: Therefore, to fool public opinion in the United States and deceive world public opinion, the U.S. Government has fabricated stories about the "chemical war in Kampuchea and Laos". However, it can never provide conclusive evidences to back its affirmations.

He continued: "Even in the hottest fighting, our combatants have avoided as much as they could to fire on troops of the old regime because these are their fellow countrymen and brothers who were misled or forced to take arms. Seven years have elapsed and our armed forces have grown both qualitatively and quantitatively. Hence, there is no reason why we had to use chemical weapons against remnants of a disbanded army who survive only by taking refuge on high mountains and engaging in banditry. We prefer to leave them to the people's anger which we regard as the most efficacious sanction".

Ambassador Soubanh went on: Nobody has forgotten the Chinese aggression against Vietnam in 1979. Neither has one forgotten that China still occupies the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Islands of Vietnam and that China continues to provide military training to Lao exiles taking refuge on its territory, to muster many Chinese divisions along the Sino-Lao border and to work for the destabilisation of its neighbouring countries.

My delegation warmly welcomes the unilateral and solemn engagement of the Soviet Union made in President Leonid Brezhnev's statement before this assembly that the USSR will refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is also for the creation of zones of peace in the world," he added.

PARTY, FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

BK261522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation representing the LPRP and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] central committees, headed by Boualang Boulapha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman and member of the LFNC Central Committee Standing Committee, returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 25 June after attending a scientific conference commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov and participating in the ninth session of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, which were held in Sofia from 15 to 18 June and from 21 to 23 June, respectively. The Lao delegation attended the scientific conference and the session of the Bulgarian Front at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai airport by Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the Supreme People's Council and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee; Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the LFNC Central Committee Standing Committee and chief of the Nationalities Committee; and many cadres attached to the Front Central Committee. Also on hand to welcome the Lao delegation at the airport was Zhecho Radunov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos.

'CLARIFICATION' OF PREM STATEMENT ON KHMER AID

BK281406 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Following some misunderstanding concerning the prime minister's alleged statement that Thailand was ready to provide military assistance to the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions, the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, Trairong Suwannakhiri, stated at Government House today that there is a clarification to be made on this matter. According to him, the prime minister only stated that any decision by Thailand concerning aid to the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions must be the result of a group decision by the ASEAN nations. Thailand will not unilaterally make any decision in this regard. However, any consideration of aid must be in line with Thailand's interest.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION

BK290807 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek dismissed reports which said Thailand would allow the forces of the three Khmer factions to use Thai territory in their resistance against the Vietnamese-backed forces. He said the reports were groundless and that the government has no such policy.

The government will not allow anybody to use Thai territory as a base for its forces fighting against another party. General Athit said the Khmer forces must be based inside Kampuchea. As to how far from or how near the forces would be to the Thai border, General Athit said the matter has nothing to do with Thailand.

Asked to comment about the move of the three Khmer factions to set up a coalition government, the assistant army commander in chief said it is a good thing for the Khmer people to have their own government without interference or backing from any country. It will be good if the coalition would pave the way towards peace and stability. However, the coalition could result in an escalation of the fighting. The Thai army must therefore be ready to protect our territory. So long as the fighting does not affect our national security and sovereignty, the army will have nothing to do with it, he said.

SRV RELEASE OK THAI TRAWLERS, FISHERMEN REPORTED

BK290135 Bangkok POST in English 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnam yesterday morning released two Thai trawlers and a total of 41 crewmembers, Samut Sakhon Fishery Cooperatives Chairman Yongyut Kongsuphapsiri disclosed yesterday.

The trawlers, Daeng Charoen Phanit with 24 men and Phichai Watthana with 17 men, are expected to arrive in their home port on June 30, Yongyut said.

Yongyut said that the release of the two trawlers and their crews was the result of a negotiation carried out by the Army Assistant Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek with the Vietnamese officials.

The Vietnamese are still considering the release of several Thai trawlers still being held in Vietnam, Yongyut added.

NEWSMEN INVITED TO COVER INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK290213 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] The Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok has extended an invitation for foreign and local journalists in Thailand to cover a conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City scheduled for early next month.

A spokesman of the embassy said the journalists will also be taken on a tour of the high plains near Mekong River about 200 kms from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly known as Saigon). He said they will have a chance to interview the three Indochinese foreign ministers afterwards. About 30 Thai and foreign journalists have already accepted the invitation, he said.

The question of Kampuchea and the recent formation of the anti-Vietnamese coalition by the three Kampuchean resistance forces are expected to be among the major topics to be discussed by the three foreign ministers during the conference.

LAO SPORTS OFFER SEEN AS 'FRIENDLY GESTURE'

BK250342 Bangkok POST in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- A Thai-Laotian friendship football match will be held here early next month following a proposal by Vientiane officials, the first friendly gesture since last week's border shooting incident.

The chief of Vientiane's sport committee, Thao Bounsuan Khomphakdi, called on Assistant Governor Maj Daoruang Picharat at Nong Khai provincial hall yesterday morning with an offer to bring a soccer team to the province. The offer was accepted and the match was set for 4 p.m. on July 10 at the provincial stadium.

The Loatian offer was the first overture since last week's shooting incident on the Mekong river in which a Thai river patrol craft was sunk and another damaged. Two villagers were killed and four naval officers were wounded in the attack.

Maj Daoruang said the incident was not discussed during yesterday's meeting.

GOVERNMENT-PROPOSED BILL FAILS IN PARLIAMENT

BK251335 Bangkok WORLD in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The national Constitution amendment bill failed to pass its final reading in a joint session of Parliament by 6 votes short of the required majority of 264. The voting, made known at 1235 this afternoon, was 258 in favour, 33 against with 119 abstentions.

Following the government's defeat, Samak Sunthonwet, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party, challenged the government to resign or dissolve Parliament.

During the casting of the votes, some senators and MP's left the chamber when it was their turn to vote for the bill which would have made far-reaching changes to the electoral and political party system.

The draft bill advocated candidate voting rather than party voting, a multiple constituency system rather than a single constituency electoral system and also required that an MP must be a member of a political party within 90 days of the bill being promulgated.

Under the bill, an MP stood to lose his seat if he failed by that time to become a party member, resigned or was sacked from a party and did not join another party within 90 days, or if his party's membership was terminated by a court order and he did not apply for a new party membership within 60 days.

Prem Comments on Defeat

BK261120 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Interview with Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon by unidentified correspondent on 26 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Prem[The government spokesman and I said before that the Constitution is the law of the people. The two points we proposed as amendments to the Constitution concern the formation of political parties and the conduct of general elections.

This issue must be decided by Parliament. Therefore, the government has not made any effort to influence or press for any decision. It was a question of how Parliament would decide. The government accepts the decision of Parliament.

[Question] Will the rejection of the draft bill yesterday affect the government's stability?

[Answer] It depends on future developments in the situation.

[Question] Are you confident that the two houses will support the government when the draft budget bill comes to Parliament next month?

[Answer] I think they will support us.

[Question] You are confident that they will support the government?

[Answer] Khun Saiyut [Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon] said in an interview yesterday that the Senate would support the government.

[Question] Is it true that you called Gen Athit Kamlang-ek back urgently?

[Answer] He is scheduled to return today. Do not make a big news story out of it. He told me before his departure that he would return on 26 June.

Further Prem Comment

BK270429 Bangkok POST in English 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday that he saw no reason why the government should resign over the shock defeat of the Constitution amendments draft in Parliament on Friday.

Gen Prem also said that he would decide the government's response to the incident.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani yesterday abruptly cancelled a visit to China. He was scheduled to leave Bangkok yesterday as head of a Thai military delegation invited to Beijing by the Chinese armed forces.

Gen Prem yesterday discussed the defeat of the government-sponsored draft during a half-hour meeting at his Sisao Thewet residence with some top Democrat Party members including party leader Phichai Rattakun.

Gen Prem told reporters after the meeting that the government had initiated the Constitution amendments as broad guidelines on the voting and electoral systems it preferred for the next general elections. He insisted that the government had no intention of dictating to Parliament to accept the guidelines. The government wanted Parliament to exercise its freedom and discretion in making a judgement on them. While admitting that the draft was important legislation, Gen Prem maintained that it was the Parliament and not the government that was responsible for it. "So when the result was that it (draft) was not wanted, we simply let it be that way," he said. He disclosed that even his cabinet was divided over the draft.

The prime minister praised Mr Phichai for the concern he had shown over the incident. He said he had told Mr Phichai about the government's position on the law "and he agreed." He said he was not aware if there was any basis to allegations that Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikhup had made offers to MP's to vote against the draft. He promised to ask Mr Thawi about the allegations.

Gen Prem was optimistic that the defeat would soon die down and doubted that it would affect the government's position when the budget bill is debated next month. He said he had asked Gen Prayut to cancel his visit because there were already several Thai delegations visiting China and insisted that the decision was not related to Friday's vote.

Prem on Political Plans

BK250312 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has confided to his close aides that he intends to seek political and military support to remain the country's chief executive after next year's general elections, highly authoritative sources told the NATION yesterday.

General Prem has also told his close advisers that he would run in the upcoming general elections to broaden his political base if he was to remain prime minister after the next general elections.

The premier reportedly has dropped hints that he feels that his "mission" has yet to be accomplished in his capacity as prime minister, a conviction which has prompted him to plan to plunge head on into politics when his current term expires.

Under the Constitution, the present government and Parliament will expire in April, 1983. It has yet to be decided by the government when Parliament would be dissolved to pave way for the general elections. Some legislators have proposed to Premier Prem to dissolve Parliament in January, 1983, so that elections could be held in April, allowing for candidates to campaign for 90 days as stipulated in the Constitution.

Informed sources said that when Premier Prem met Social Action Party leader M.R. Kukrit Pramont in Chiang Mai recently, the prime minister was quoted as saying that the current house tenure will complete its four-year term without any "political accidents."

The sources quoted M.R. Kukrit as asking General Prem directly on whether he would continue to be prime minister following the 1983 general elections. General Prem reportedly nodded his head in an affirmative gesture, pointing out that his mission had yet to be accomplished. The sources said that M.R. Kukrit then pointed out to the premier that he would have to run in the upcoming general elections if he was to broaden his base of support -- to which General Prem also replyed in a positive term. The prime minister agreed with M.R. Kukrit that he would have to run in the elections if he was to retain the premiership after the general elections.

The sources said that the SAP leader stopped short of asking General Prem to join the Social Action Party during that informal meeting on May 29, later described by both the ex-premier and Gen Prem as a "social chit-chat." But the sources confirmed that General Prem appeared to be "consulting" M.R. Kukrit over his political future although neither side made any commitment to each other.

The sources denied recent speculations that General Prem and M.R. Kukrit had discussed the premier's joining SAP so far. "No offer or request to that effect from either side has been made so far," the sources said.

SAP appeared ready to accept Prem although several factors will have to be taken into consideration, including the position he will hold in the party should that decision come to pass. Some casual discussions within top SAP executives have been held to discussing the despatch of an "emissary" to sound out the premier to more firmly establish General Prem's intentions, but so far, no such talks have taken place just yet.

Saiyut's Comments

BK251424 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon spoke to newsmen at 1700 today about the failure of a number of senators to support the government-proposed draft revision of the Constitution at today's parliamentary voting session and about reported remarks that the refusal by the senators to support the government is indicative of a rift between the government and the senators.

General Saiyut said he and the commanders of the three armed forces and other senior military officers had discussed the matter and they unanimously believed that as the armed forces serve the country they continue to sincerely and earnestly support this government. What occurred in the Parliament today is political and not related to the military. Also, what happened was normal in the parliamentary system, where it is not strange that views of the parliamentarians will differ. This shows that our current Parliament possesses a great degree of democracy -- senators are independent and are not under anyone's control.

The supreme commander said that as he is also a senator, he knows that the senators who abstained at the ballot did so because they disagreed with the government-sponsored draft revision of the Constitution, feeling that the current Constitution is fine and promotes continual development of democracy. They felt that a revision is not necessary at this time as the current Constitution will expire in the not too distant future and thus should be kept in force until its expiration.

Saiyut said although the draft is government-sponsored, it was initiated by members of Parliament and dealt largely with the general election. Therefore the senators felt passage of the draft should be the responsibility of the members of Parliament.

Saiyut emphasized that the armed forces will always support a legitimate government which has the support of the people. He and the commanders of the three armed forces are confident that no untoward situation will arise from failure of the draft; the people need not worry.

Asked about movement of some military units today, Saiyut said the movement is in accordance with previously planned exercises.

General Athit's Comments

BK290823 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said that it is not necessary for the government to resign or the Parliament to be dissolved despite the defeat of the Constitution amendments draft in Parliament last week. At a press conference following his private visit to the United States, General Athit said that even if the amendments draft was dropped, a new draft can be submitted to Parliament. General Athit said that he did not regard the withdrawal of the bill in its final stages as a defeat for the government because the government had allowed free votes for the bill. General Athit added that the army will continue its full support for the government despite the defeat of the Constitution amendments draft proposed by it.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES REAGAN ON CHEMICAL USE CHARGES

OW270733 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 27 -- U.S. President Reagan picked up Joseph Paul Goebbels's propaganda method by charging the Soviet Union and Vietnam with using toxic chemicals, in his speech at the UN General Assembly on June 17, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes that for six years now since this slander campaign was started Washington has failed to convince public opinion. Yet the paper says, it sticks to its allegations because it needs a pretext to step up the chemical war it once made in southern Vietnam, justify its production of chemical weapons and preparations for chemical warfare, and cope with the worldwide demand for disarmament.

NHAN DAN recalls that the United States was the only member country which, at last year's U.N. General Assembly, voted against the resolution demanding that the United States and the Soviet Union resume talks on prohibition of chemical weapons as soon as possible.

The paper also notes that Reagan has not only kept mum about Israel's use of chemicals against the Palestinian people, but also supplied more weapons to the aggressors. "The Reagan administration's slander cannot cover the fact that the United States is preparing for a chemical war."

MATERIALS ON 3D SESSION OF 7TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Communique No 3 on Proceedings

OW270733 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Communique No 3 of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On 26 June 1982 the National Assembly met in plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. The morning session was chaired by Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly. The National Assembly heard reports by the following deputies: Ho Ngoc Nhuong, deputy from Phu Khanh Province; Huynh Thanh Mua, deputy from Ben Tre; Tran Ngoc Trac, deputy from Thaun Hai; Vu Thai Mai, deputy from Ha Nam Ninh; Nguyen Dang, deputy from Tay Ninh; Nguyen Thanh Quat, deputy from Ha Bac; Nguyen Van Thang, deputy from Tay Ninh; Tran Kiem Ly, deputy from Hanoi Municipality; Tran Dang Khoa, deputy from Ha Bac; Pham Hoanh, deputy from Quang Ninh; Doan Trieu Nhan, deputy from Dac Lac; and K'sor Kron, deputy from Gia Lai-Kon Tum.

The afternoon session was chaired by Y Mot, vice chairman of the National Assembly. The National Assembly continued listening to reports by the following deputies; Dang Trinh, deputy from Thai Binh Province; Lai Van Ly, deputy from Binh Tri Thien; Vu Mi Ke, deputy from Ha Tuyen; Phung Van Tuu, deputy from Vinh Phu; Cam Ngoan, deputy from Son La; Le Huu Hinh, deputy from Thanh Hoa; and Do Van Cuong, deputy from Haiphong Municipality.

Communique No 4 on Changes

OW281305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Communique No 4 of the Third Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly met in plenary sessions at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall on 28 June.

National Assembly vice Chairman Nguyen Xiem presided over the morning session. The National Assembly heard National Assembly Vice Chairman Tran Phuong, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report further on the 1982 draft state budget; Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court's; and Tran Le, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; give answers and accept views by National Assembly deputies on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, respectively.

The National Assembly then conducted byelections for a number of members of the council of State according to the general list of introduction submitted by the chairman of the National Assembly and the heads of National Assembly deputy delegations.

National Assembly Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem presided over the afternoon session. Comrade Nguyen Van Tien, head of the vote-checking committee, reported on the results of the byelections of members of the Council of State. The results show the following changes regarding the composition of the Council of State:

1. Comrade Xuan Thuy ceases to assume his functions as vice chairman and concurrently general secretary of the Council of State; Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman of the Council of State, concurrently assumes the function of secretary general of the Council of State;

2. Comrade Huynh Tan Phat assumes the duties of vice chairman of the Council of State;

3. Comrade Vu Quang assumes the duties of a member of the Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Thanh Le ceases to assume these duties.

The National Assembly then elected the chairmen of a number of standing committees of the National Assembly. The results are as follows:

1. Comrade Vu Quang, member of the Council of State, ceases to assume his duties as chairman of the Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children in order to assume the duties of chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in place of Comrade Nguyen Thanh Le, who ceases to assume this function;

2. Comrade Le Thanh Dao, member of the Council of State, assumes the function as chairman of the Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children in place of Comrade Vu Quang;

3. Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh ceases to assume her function as chairman of the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee; Comrade Duong Quoc Chinh assumes the function as chairman of this committee in place of Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh.

Finally, the National Assembly passed the following resolutions: resolution approving the 1982 draft state budget, resolution endorsing the Council of State resolution on the appointment and dismissal of a number of members of the Council of Ministers.

At 1600 sharp, National Assembly Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem read the closing speech ending splendidly the Third Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK290415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 29 June editorial: "Overcome Difficulties and Advance"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly has concluded. This is the first National Assembly session since the splendid success of the Fifth VCP Congress. The session worked busily and scrupulously in light of the party congress resolutions.

Prior to the National Assembly session, various deputies held comprehensive meetings with eligible voters and collected many contributing ideas and urgent aspirations of the voters. The National Assembly attentively listened to a report on the establishment of the criminal law, a very important law code of our state's legal system. The criminal law protects the socialist state, regime and the citizen's rights against crimes which are detrimental to society and distruptive to social order and the socailist law. It defines the severity of crimes and punishments to punish criminals and reminds the people to abide by the law and avoid committing crimes.

The National Assembly contended that following the promulgation of the new Constitution, the promulgation of the criminal law is an important requirement to ensure the uniform nature of socialist criminal law.

The First Session of the Seventh National Assembly adopted a number of important laws. The establishment of the criminal law is a great and difficult task which cannot be fulfilled in one session. This Third Session of the National Assembly accelerated and completed the establishment of this important law.

The National Assembly also heard and contributed ideas to the reports made by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control. These two branches submitted a number of proposals to the National Assembly which were given careful consideration.

The National Assembly showed its keen interest in these tasks -- tasks which are very essential to contribute to strengthening socialist law, enhancing effective management of the socialist state and ensuring the working people's collective right to collective mastery.

The National Ssembly worked with a sense of high responsibility. It discussed the 1982 draft state budget heatedly. Showing its profound interest in the economic situation and the people's daily life, the National Assembly analyzed our national economic situation, noting that although the nation has scored notable achievements, many imbalances prevail which cannot be overcome quickly. The National Assembly pointed out strongpoints and new factors as well as shortcomings in these domains and set forth many concrete and important measures aimed at accelerating production, complementing the practice of thrift and gradually improving circulation and distribution throughout the country.

The National Assembly considered and decided on the 1982 draft state budget. It pointed out various great potentials that must be exploited more vigorously and that the mobilization of the people's and the worker's strength must be carried out to implement the 1982 State Plan and budget satisfactorily.

The National Assembly also listened to a report on the development of the contest to compose a new national anthem and discussed the byelections of members of the Council of State and chairmen of National Assembly standing committees.

The third session of the Seventh National Assembly has completed many tasks with splendid success. It has charted the immediate tasks for the people which require them to enhance the revolutionary impetus, overcome all difficulties in order to surge forward, strive to produce more goods for the society, accelerate the production of grain and consumer goods to increase the state's income and reduce expenses in production and consumption in order to implement the 1982 State Plan and budget satisfactorily.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Hanoi Talk

OW281640 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 28 -- A talk on the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] was held here this afternoon on the occasion of its 31st anniversary, June 28. The talk, jointly sponsored by the Hanoi party committee and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, was attended by the Kampuchean charge d'affaires ad interim, Keo Chamroeun.

Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the party Commission for Propaganda and Education, retraced the history of the KPRP and highlighted the great achievements of the Kampuchean people under its leadership especially since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. He stressed that no dark design of the Beijing reactionary clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces can reverse the present situation in Kampuchea.

On this occasion, Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, has sent a message of greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart, Chan Ven.

VCP Greetings Message

BK280736 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jun (SPK) -- The VCP Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the KPRP Central Committee on the occasion of its 31st founding anniversary (28 June). The message says:

Over the past 31 years of struggle full of sacrifices and difficulties, the KPRP pursuing the glorious cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, has led the Kampuchean people in defeating the French colonialists, the U.S. aggressors and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique in the pay of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. It, therefore, has written glorious historic pages and enriched the traditions of a nation endowed with the famous Angkor civilization.

The 7 January 1979 historic victory has opened for the heroic Kampuchean people an era of genuine independence and freedom and has enabled them to build a civilized and happy life. Under the KPRP's correct leadership, the Kampuchean people -- united more and more closely behind the KUFNCD and determined to progress -- have surmounted innumerable difficulties and ordeals and achieved great successes in many domains of the cause of defending national independence and building the country.

The PRK has won resounding victories in foiling the perfidious maneuvers and schemes of intervention and sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby consolidating more than ever the position and force of the Kampuchean revolution and those of all the Indochinese countries. This constitutes an important factor for ensuring peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and contributing actively to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

The Communist Party, working class and people of Vietnam are very proud of and happy with the brilliant successes of the fraternal party and people of Kampuchea. These successes constitute a great encouragement for and a precious aid to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defense efforts.

The message continues: As close friends and comrades in arms sharing the same ideal and struggling against the same enemies, our two parties and our two peoples have always stood side by side. They have fought together and won victories together. Through the test of the long revolutionary struggle, the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea, cultivated at the expense of the blood of the two peoples, has become a special solidarity that is binding us together. These special relations have become a law of development and a guarantee of all victories of the revolution in each of our two countries.

In its long and hard struggle, the Vietnamese revolution has always enjoyed the close coordination, support and aid from the Kampuchean revolution. On this occasion, we express our most sincere and profound gratitude for its support and devoted aid.

Faithful to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and imbued with the vital character of the revolutionary alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- an alliance which our fifth congress has confirmed -- the party, working class and people of Vietnam pledge to constantly cultivate the Vietnam-Kampuchea special relations, especially at a time when the Beijing hegemonist expansionists and other imperialist and reactionary forces are plotting to divide and destroy the militant Solidarity bloc of the peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula.

More than ever, our party and people will exert every effort to intensify the Vietnam-Kampuchea and Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity and multifaceted cooperation in order to build socialism jointly and successfully and firmly defend each other country's independence. In this way, we will all contribute actively to the common struggle of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

From the bottom of our hearts, we hope that the KPRP and the Kampuchean people will successfully implement the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and continue to win even greater victories in building and defending their beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

May the militant solidarity, great friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea last forever.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK280900 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 28 June editorial: "Glorious Vanguard of the Kampuchean Revolution"]

[Text] For the first time since liberation, the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP is being grandly celebrated today in the capital of Phnom Penh and throughout the country. This important political event testifies to the stability of the Kampuchean revolution, which, after surmounting the fiercest ordeals, has now emerged victorious and is entering a new stage of development -- that of building a new independent and free Kampuchea advancing along the road toward socialism. This event further shows that the KPRP is a Marxist-Leninist political party which always remains loyal to the interests of the country and the people and combines genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism.

The history of the KPRP is a long process of valiant struggle fraught with glorious traditions. The 16 June directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat affirms that the party's predecessor was the Indochinese Communist Party and that its first congress, held on 28 June 1951 under the presidency of Comrade Son Ngoc Minh, marked the founding of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party.

Founded amidst the flames of the resistance against the French aggressors, the party led the national salvation front, the Issarak Army and the entire people to wage a fierce struggle against imperialism and feudalism and coordinated with the struggles of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples to contribute to the common victory of ending forever the rule of French colonialism throughout the Indochinese Peninsula. Afterwards, for more than 20 consecutive years, the party's genuine combatants launched difficult and hard struggles, full of valor and sacrifices, against the rule of feudalism, the dictatorial regime of the U.S. henchmen and Beijing expansionism and hegemonism together with the traitorous Pol Pot clique.

Despite untold difficulties, hardships and staggering losses, the party's genuine forces, developing their valuable tradition of uniting the people and the three Indochinese countries, defeated all their enemies one after the other. Following the founding of the United Front for National Salvation, the third party congress laid out a program for national slavation and brought the people to the historic victory of 7 January 1979, smashing the genocidal rule, defeating the annexation scheme of the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and opening up a new era for the nation.

Over the past 3 years and more the party has assumed the heavy duty of leading the people in preserving their newly gained independence and freedom, rebuilding the entire country and all aspects of social life, and advancing toward a civilized, progressive and happy life .

The new era has begun beautifully. The achievements already recorded are comprehensive and marvelous. The revolutionary administration is being made ever firmer and stronger throughout the country. The economy and the traditional and revolutionary culture have been rebuilt and initial progress has been made. With the genocidal scourge lifted, the nation and its people are reviving rapidly.

The general elections for the National Assembly, the adoption of a new constitution and the holding of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party were momentous events that symbolize the political and spiritual singlemindedness of the Kampuchean people and reflect their profound confidence in the People's Revolutionary Party.

The Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause enjoys broad sympathy and support the world over. The special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have been strengthened more than ever before. The PRK maintains fine relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community and its prestige in the international arena is growing constantly.

The Beijing reactionaries' policy of opposition and sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution has met with ignominious defeat. Recently, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, they created the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in a bid to renovate the face of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which has been held in disgust by all of mankind. Their hastily constructed farce, however, cannot deceive anyone, except for their followers. No devilish tricks by the Beijing reactionaries and U.S. imperialists can reverse the present situation in Kampuchea -- a situation which is developing in the interest of the Kampuchean people and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Sharing the joy of the Kampuchean communists and people on this meaningful anniversary, the Vietnamese Communists and people express their admiration for the glorious successes recorded by the party and people of fraternal Kampuchea. These successes represent an epic saga of ardent patriotism and the determination to fight and win that stem from the correct line of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- the KPRP, a brother also born to the glorious Indochinese Communist Party of old and a close comrade-in-arms of our party. Comrade Le Duan expressed our feelings so well: The Communist Party and people of Vietnam are boundlessly proud to have the KPRP as a stalwart comrade and a loyal comrade in arms.

In the current stage of the revolution, the KPRP, as pointed out in the directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat, stressed the need to formulate its political, ideological and organizational lines on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The party pledges to continue the Marxist-Leninist tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party; set forth correct domestic and foreign lines; combine genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism; closely unite with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and build its own organization in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It is certain that the party will grow stronger in all respects and fulfill its glorious mission entrusted to it by history.

The relationship between the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is a special, pure relationship which has been forged with the bones and blood of hundreds of thousands of combatants and the tears of countless mothers. Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, said very correctly that no words can fully describe the profound love and attachment between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

In the course of their revolutionary struggle, our party and people have always received wholehearted support, multifaceted assistance and close combat coordination from the genuine Kampuchean communists and the fraternal Kampuchean people. We bear in our hearts deep feelings of love and attachment.

We are deeply moved by the strong assertion in the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress that unity and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the strategic thought of the party, an objective and inevitable demand of history, an issue that will decide Kampuchea's destiny in the future and a pure revolutionary sentiment and a firm stand of the new Kampuchea.

Our communists and people would like to convey to their close Kampuchean comrades and friends their warmest greetings on the occasion of this grand anniversary. From the bottom of our hearts, we sincerely wish the party and people of fraternal Kampuchea success in implementing the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress and new, even greater successes in the undertaking to defend and build their beloved fatherland.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE, PRESS MARK DPRK SOLIDARITY

Solidarity Message

OW250749 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- The Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association yesterday sent a joint message to the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association on the occasion of the Month of anti-U.S. Struggle (June 25-July 27). The message says:

"The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for peaceful unification of their country. We demand that the U. S. imperialists stop supporting the Seoul administration in its repression of South Korean people and withdraw all their troops from South Korea, so that the Korean people may decide their destiny themselves. May the Korean people realize soon their legitimate aspiration for national unification."

On the same occasion, Yi Hong, Korean charge d'affaires ad interim, gave a film show here yesterday evening. It was attended by Le Thiet Hung, president of the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

NHAN DAN Article

OW250839 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- "The Vietnamese people firmly side with the Korean people in both parts of the country in their just struggle for national unification:.

This is reaffirmed by NHAN DAN in an article today on "the Month of Common Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism" (June 25-June 27) on the occasion of the signing of the truce agreement at Panmunjon on July 27, 1953.

"The agreement", the paper says "provides that all foreign forces shall withdraw from South Korea and that the Korean people shall solve the unification of their country by themselves without interference from outside. But Korea remains divided up to now and the people's earnest aspiration for sovereignty and national unification remains unfulfilled. U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces should bear responsibility for prolonging the division of Korea.

"Over nearly one third of a century, the situation on that peninsula has been tense. U.S. troops continue occupying South Korea. Following their humiliating setback in Indochina in 1975, the U.S. imperialists have tried to consolidate their position on the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and started a military build-up there to create a link for their new Pacific strategy.

"The Reagan administration has increased aid to South Korea. Provocations by the United States and its henchmen against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are going on".

The paper stresses: "The United States' plot to prolong the division of Korea and turn South Korea into a military base and new-type colony has been approved by the reactionary forces in Beijing. There are proofs of a plan to establish the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis to oppose the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Asia and the Pacific. Facts have shown that the U.S. imperialists and henchmen are working against the Korean people's just struggle for peace, sovereignty and national unification".

"The only way to solve the Korean issue is for the United States to immediately withdraw all its troops, weapons and other war means from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The unification of Korea must be determined by its people," says the paper in conclusion.

SRV DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN INFORMATION COMMITTEE

OW281045 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 28 -- At the annual session of the U.N. Information Committee opened recently in New York, Hoang Manh Nguyen, Vietnamese delegate, spoke of the imbalance of the world information system.

He denounced imperialism and Western countries for using international information to further their dark designs, thus violating the people's right to honest and broad information.

He stressed that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam condemned the use of information means for polluting the world situation. He also pointed out the necessity of rectifying the present imbalance in the U.N. Information Committee and called for a rational geographical redistribution of the committee's personnel, especially of the senior officials who do not include representatives of the non-aligned and socialist countries.

USSR SOCIAL SCIENCES DELEGATION VISITS 17-24 JUNE

OW251810 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- A delegation of the Social Sciences Academy under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited Vietnam from June 17-24.

The delegation, led by B.S. Popov, deputy head of the academy, paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It also called on several cultural institutions in Hanoi. The delegation had working sessions with the directorate of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School.

On June 22, it was cordially received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Present on this occasion were Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the CPVCC and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, and I. Ognetov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

VCP LECTURERS VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10-22 JUNE

OW251802 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- A lecturers' team of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Ms. Vu Thi Thanh, department-director of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party's Central committee, visited Czechoslovakia from June 10-22 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Team gave talks on the CPV Fifth Congress and the implementation of its resolutions.

It was warmly received by Vlastimil Chalupa, minister of communications and president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association.

REASONS FOR HAIG'S RESIGNATION SPECULATED ON

Radio Commentary

BK261428 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Secretary of State Alexander Haig has resigned. President Reagan announced that he had accepted his secretary of state's request to resign with deep regret. In his announcement Reagan did not explain why Haig had resigned, although the secretary of state said it was because there had been a shift in U.S. foreign policies. He did not elaborate, however.

According to the Voice of America, an American senator has expressed concern that Haig's resignation in the middle of the present Lebanese crisis could aggravate the situation. From all indications, it can be presumed that Haig's resignation is related to developments in Lebanon.

As a former commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, Haig's views are close to those of the Western European nations. Among President Reagan's foreign policy team, Haig has been the most moderate. As an intelligent internationalist, he not only understands Israel's concerns but also the concerns of the European allies in NATO. It should be remembered that the role of the European allies since the establishment of NATO in 1949 has been to moderate U.S. positions, a role they still play. On the other hand, Israel's role since the formation of the conservative Begin government in 1977 has been to radicalize the United States.

There were rumours last year about Haig's resignation, particularly following the White House decision to appoint a special envoy to the Middle East -- Philip Habib. With the appointment of the special envoy, the position of the secretary of state in dealing with the Middle East was curtailed. Therefore, it is no surprise that Haig was unable to much in dealing with the Middle East crisis following Israel's invasion of Lebanon earlier this month. He is not well liked by the Begin government because he has spoken in favor of negotiations for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank of the Jordan River after some kind of a solution has been achieved in Lebanon.

News of Haig's resignation has been received with concern in London because West European leaders consider him a vital link with the White House.

AFP Report of KOMPAS Editorial

BK280936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 28 (AFP) -- The resignation of American Secretary of State Alexander Haig may have links with the failed nomination of Morton Abramowitz as the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, the leading Jakarta newspaper KOMPAS said today.

Commenting in an editorial that lack of cohesion in the Reagan administration, particularly in foreign policy has harmed the United States both internationally and domestically.

Referring to the fact Indonesia turned down the Reagan administration's nomination of former Ambassador to Thailand Morton Abramowitz in May, the editorial noted "apparently the problem of the failure to appoint Morton Ambramowitz as the U.S. envoy here more or less came from internal conflict."

Quoting an American commentator describing the Reagan administration as "the most inept, the most pathetic American government of this century", it said "this criticism is probably an exaggeration, but there is no smoke without a fire".

The English-language newspaper INDONESIA OBSERVER said U.S. foreign policy had become more and more confusing. "It has forced the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to become its tool in promoting Chinese political interest in order to counter the growing strength of Soviet moves in Asia," the paper said in an editorial.

It continued that Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie had been "practically reduced to a travelling salesman in Europe, begging for arms in the interest of the forces of the Chinese backed Khmer Rouge". "Carried to excess, this U.S. foreign policy with its preoccupation with the Soviet threat to Asia can possibly bring dissent and distrust within the walls of ASEAN.

"The resignation of Mr. Haig may have been caused by infighting or jealousy but it is also indicative of a failure of judgement of a changing world and therefore a failure in leadership in U.S. foreign policy", the paper said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISAPPOINTED IN U.S. VETO AT UN

BK281302 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1147 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 28 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia regrets U.S. veto on the Security Council's resolution which demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut. This was stated by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dr Martono Kadri to ANTARA here Monday.

Kadri also pointed out that Indonsia had always supported the efforts for a solution on the Middle Eastern conflict through peaceful means.

He further said that the current Israeli aggression and invasion into the Lebanon could never be justified because they were contradictory to international law and the U.N. Charter and posed a threat to world peace.

In this connection the Foreign Ministry spokesman reaffirmed Indonesia's support to the Palestinian peoples' struggle to restore their legitimate rights and to determine their own future, including the establishment of their own homeland.

MALAYSIA

COUNTRY'S FIRST NUCLEAR REACTOR PUT INTO OPERATION

BK281600 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia entered the nuclear era today when scientists at the Tun Ismail Atomic Center [PUSPATI] in Bangi regulated for the first time the operations of its reactor. Minister of Science, Technology and Environment Datuk Amar Stephen Yong was present at the event this evening. Works to start off the chain reaction fission of the reactor was carried out under the supervision of the contracting firm, General Atomic Company, and an official from the International Atomic Energy Authority, IAEA.

Datuk Amar Stephen said the event is significant to the country as the PUSPATI reactor is officially in operation for the first time. It also marked the development of science, especially in nuclear technology. Further works to test the reactor would take at least another 2 weeks.

CPM,MNLA ISSUE STATEMENT ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

BK231601(Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 22 Jun 82

["Carry On the Revolutionary War to the End!" -- joint statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan National Liberation Army High Command on 20 June 1982]

[Text] 1. Because the British imperialists launched total armed suppression against our revolutionary forces on 20 June 1948, the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] brilliantly led our people of all nationalities in a heroic armed resistance. This triggered the anti-British national liberation war.

Today marks the 34th anniversary of the 20 June revolutionary war. To mark this militant day, the Central Committee of the CPM and the High Command of the Malayan National Liberation Army [MNLA] pay their highest respects to all party members, all commanders and fighters of our army, all members of various revolutionary mass organizations, revolutionary comrades and patriots bearing noble ideals who carry on their struggle inside enemy jails, all families of fallen heroes and respected members of the army and the revolutionary people of all nationalities.

2. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the anti-British guerrilla forces throughout the country were integrated into the MNLA on 1 February 1949. With the full support of the people of all nationalities, our party and army untiringly carried on the struggle, engaged in bloody battles, smashed the enemy's dream of ending the war quickly, defeated the frenzied attacks of more than 400,000 soldiers and policemen, launched fierce large attacks and pushed forward the rapid development of our independence struggle. In the end the British imperialists were forced to recognize the independence of the Federation of Malaya in August 1957. This was a historic victory attained in the joint struggle of our party and army, all democratic patriotic forces and the various strata of the people of all nationalities. It was an irreparable great defeat for British imperialist colonial rule in Malaya.

However, the fruits of victory were seized by our country's reactionaries. The independence was not complete. Since 1957 our fatherland has become an imperialist-dominated country under neocolonialism with a half colonial-half feudal society and a change in class relationships.

3. In view of the changes in the characteristics of our society and in the class relationships, our revolution began to enter a new historic era, that is, the era of internal revolutionary war or the era of national people's liberation.

In the years immediately following our country's independence, the British imperialists were still directly in charge of the war. British troops and mercenaries were the main forces in carrying on the war.

Besides, the British imperialists intensified their activities in support of the comprador bureaucrat capitalist class in the political and economic sectors and were immersed in efforts to support, train, equip and expand an army to enable it to shoulder the responsibility of carrying on the counterrevolutionary war. Therefore, the internal revolutionary war and the national revolutionary war were interlinked. The present internal revolutionary war still has elements of the national revolutionary war.

4. Based on the above statement, the more than 50-year struggle of the CPM's history can be divided into five phases:

The first phase, from April 1930 to December 1941, was an underground struggle before World War II.
The second phase, from December 1941 to August 1945, was an anti-Japanese liberation war.
The third phase, from August 1945 to June 1948, was a peaceful struggle after World War II.
The fourth phase, from June 1948 to August 1957, was an anti-British national liberation war.
The fifth phase, September 1957 to the present, is the internal revolutionary war.

5. The Central Committee of the CPM and the MNLA High Command have decided that as of the date of the issuance of this statement the name Malayan National Liberation Army is to be changed to Malayan People's Army [Tentara Rakyat Malaya]. There is to be no change, however, in the date of the army day, the army flag, cap, conduct and discipline, name of units and military organizational system and so forth.

The Malayan People's Army [MPA] is under the absolute leadership of the CPM. It is a revolutionary army armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought having strong discipline, brave and good at fighting. It is a people's army having as its members commendable sons and daughters of the people of all nationalities. It wholeheartedly gives everything in the interest of the people of all nationalities and enjoys the resolute support of the broad masses.

It is only natural that the MPA should proudly inherit the noble tradition of the Malayan people's anti-Japanese army and the MNLA. It relentlessly develops and expands its forces, steps up the development of a revolutionary and militant force, depends on the masses, exploits the jungle for opening up guerrilla zones and developing base areas, implements the strategic policy of active defense and carries out its noble tasks brilliantly.

6. After our country's reactionaries assumed power with British imperialist support in 1957, foreign monopoly capital, which was granted special privileges, began to flood the country. The comprador bureaucrat capitalist class expropriated large tracts of land, plundered natural resources and the abundant wealth and became rich quickly. The gap between the rich and the poor and the polarization of our society widened and the people of all nationalities were afflicted with sufferings.

The reactionaries, in following the British imperialists' orders, concentrated on the anti-communist and antipopular war against the will of our people, and tried to use rifles and cannons to eliminate the people's revolutionary forces and to maintain the interest of a handful of big capitalists inside and outside the country.

Under such circumstances, it was only appropriate to maintain the people's revolutionary armed struggle and the revolutionary mass struggle in our country. Our party and army should resolutely carry on the revolutionary war to the end. We must wage war to safeguard the basic interest of the people of all nationalities, to attain complete independence of the fatherland and complete national liberation.

7. The contradiction between the comprador bureaucrat capitalist class, the landlord class and their imperialist masters on the one hand and the various strata of our people of all nationalities on the other, is the basic social contradiction of our country in the present historic stage. The contradiction between the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques and the various strata of our people of all nationalities is the main social contradiction of our country at the present stage; the contradiction between the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists and their running dogs on the one hand and the various strata of our people of all nationalities on the other, is still in evidence, and this may develop into the main social contradiction of our country. Therefore, the target of the revolutionary war is the reactionaries and their imperialist masters. This means that the main target is the reactionaries at home and then those, including imperialist forces, who are hostile to our people.

The task of the war now is to oppose the policies and power of the reactionaries for the sake of safeguarding the people's interest and to oppose imperialism in general, and Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism in particular, to safeguard the national interest.

8. The important statement, entitled "Long Live the CPM" which was issued by the Central Committee of the CPM on 28 April 1980, thoroughly analyzes the current situation. It says that the pressing task of our people is to strive to safeguard democratic rights and to improve living conditions and to safeguard the national security and territorial integrity. It also presents a specific program of our party for the present period.

Our people must continue the struggle to counter the reactionary anticommunist and antipopular policies launched by the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques, carry on a resolute struggle against infiltration and sabotage by Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists against our country and integrate these two struggles. Our people should continue the struggle to implement the pressing tasks and the specific program.

9. In order to push forward the revolutionary movement in our country, our party and our army should hold high the three red banners of party development, armed struggle and united front. They should maintain the road of encircling the cities from the villages and to seize political power by armed force, develop an armed struggle front and an underground work front. We should give priority to work in the rural areas, launch all kinds of struggles, particularly armed struggle, and launch protracted guerrilla warfare. We also should give serious attention to urban areas, intensify underground work, develop a secret organization, fully employ both open and legal methods, make efforts to encourage mass movements, win over the broad masses in general and workers and peasants in particular, unite with all forces which can be united and launch the broadest democratic national united front.

10. The eighties are fraught with challenges. The international situation is growing tense and turbulent and the various contradictions at home and abroad are also growing in intensity. Although all kinds of problems will emerge, and despite the presence of great difficulties along the road of progress, nevertheless the main current of the situation is good and our just efforts are bound to succeed.

Let us hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPM headed by Comrade Chin Peng, rouse a spirit of revolutionary optimism, reaffirm the correct political line, unite in heart and in determination, advance heroically and strive to the end to seize victory for the revolution in our country!

MARCOS EXPRESSES SURPRISE AT HAIG RESIGNATION

OW260944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Manila, 26 Jun (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today said he was "caught by surprise like everybody else" by reports of the sudden resignation of U.S. State Secretary Alexander M. Haig from the Reagan administration. Mr Marcos' brief statement, however, reserved any comment by pointing out that the implications of Mr Haig's resignation were still unclear at the moment.

Mr Haig's resignation (?came) in the wake of preparations of the Philippine Government for Mr Marcos' scheduled official state visit to Washington in September.

MARCOS PRAISES STATUS OF ARMED FORCES

HK290028 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos has enunciated anew the government's policy of self-reliance in military equipment. Keynoting the 84th year of the Philippine Navy in ceremonies held at Fort Bonifacio, the president said the military will continue to stop importing equipment that could be made in the country. He said the policy is a special program of the government.

Turning to the navy itself, President Marcos lauded the navy for its dual role in the defense and economic development of the country. The president cited its role as a vanguard in defense and an active participant in social-economic projects like the KKK livlihood program.

On defense, the president assured the solid position of the country's armed forces can thwart and contain any threats to national peace, security and sovereignty. He warned those who would undermine the republic that the military would allow no attempts to topple or weaken the government. The president repeated the government policy of using development to restructure the economic framework of society as the ultimate weapon to remove the causes of rebellion.

The president warned rebels and insurgents not to make the mistake of testing the armed forces' capability to meet any threat of rebellion, insurgency or separatism. He also warned them not to test the willpower of the civilian government to face any means that seek to undermine the political authority.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON 5-YEAR PLAN PROSPECTS

HK240109 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos has said the structural development of the country's economy in the next 5 years will be based on the achievements made by the economy under the 1978-82 development plan. In an interview published in BUSINESS WEEK, the president noted that the country has achieved self-sufficiency in basic cereals and has an energy development program that has been held up as a model by the World Bank. The president said that under the 1983-87 plan, he expects industry to play a bigger role in economic development. He said he was counting heavily on international business to help the country achieve greater efficiency and higher productivity.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 126 30 June 1982

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AFP PREVIEWS INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK300758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 30 Jun 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 30 (AFP) — Vietnam and Cambodia might announce a unilateral partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia during the indochinese foreign ministers' conference early next month, diplomatic observers said here today. Neither the place nor the date of the conference, the sixth since January 1980, have been officially announced. But well-informed sources said it would open on July 5 in Ho Chi Minh City.

Although still no more than a hypothesis, observers here see a partial troop withdrawal as increasingly probable. They consider this the most likely "gesture" by Hanoi to show its "good will" for a peaceful settlement of the region's problems. There is no way at this point of knowing how many troops might be pulled out if and when the withdrawal takes place. But the observers think any withdrawal would have to involve significant numbers to have the necessary impact.

So far Vietnam has refrained from disclosing the number of troops it has in Cambodia defending the Phnom Penh government in power since January 1979. But analysts generally estimate the figure to be around 180,000 men. No withdrawal however, would be big enough to jeopardize the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia, which Hanoi justifies as necessary to counter the "Chinese threat."

The possibility of a partial withdrawal first came up in May when Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told AFP in an interview that a limited pullout "could be envisaged if it elicited a positive gesture from the other side," namely Thailand, accused by Hanoi of aiding the ousted Khmer Rouge regime. Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said in early June that there were "positive factors" for a partial withdrawal. In Hanoi's eyes, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) understood the situation better, and tensions on the Sino-Vietnamese border had "stabilized." Mr Giang also focused on Khmer Rouge military losses in Cambodia and the increased strength of the Phnom Penh regime of Heng Samrin. Then on June 18 the official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY published an interview with Mr Giang reaffirming that Hanoi and Phnom Penh were ready to carry out a partial withdrawal "provided there are positive signs from the ASEAN countries."

Contrary to some expectations, Vietnam reacted mildly to the signing of an agreement by three Cambodian groups to set up an anti-Vietnamese coalition government to oppose the Heng Samrin administration, a move promoted by ASEAN. Mr Thach said that the agreement "doesn't bother Vietnam in the slightest" and had "changed nothing." He added that Vietnam was still disposed to make a "gesture."

Vietnam's reaction was also moderate towards ASEAN, heaping the main responsibility for the "farce" of the Kuala Lumpur coalition accord on China and the United States. Observers said that Hanoi could count among its "positive signs" the relatively moderate language used about Vietnam at the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Singapore, and the fact that several ASEAN countries have appealed to Vietnam for dialogue.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo called on Vietnam to demonstrate that it is ready to take the first step towards peace in the region. A partical withdrawal would seem to respond to this request.

Mr Thach's forthcoming visits to ASEAN countries are also in line with Vietnam's professed commitment to dialogue and thus are very important for Hanoi. Reliable sources said Mr Thach is to travel to Burma, Singapore and Malaysia in July and to Indonesia and the Philippines in October.

SUZUKI RECEIVES REAGAN LETTER ON USSR SANCTIONS

OW300332 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 30, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday that he has received a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan rejecting Japan's request that the Russo-Japanese Sakhalin oil and gas project be exempted from the tightened U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The letter was believed to be a final U.S. reply to the messages sent earlier by him, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, to their American counterparts, seeking reversal of the U.S. action.

Suzuki said the agreement reached at the seven-nation Versailles summit in France early this month was quite general in nature and the White House action could not be construed as a violation of that agreement. He was commenting on a charge made by European Community (EC) leaders that the recent U.S. decision to tighten the sanctions against the Soviet Union might run counter to the summit declaration.

Miyazawa on Sanctions

OW291053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 29, KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday that Japan will not join in accusing the United States of breaching an agreement with other Western industrial powers by imposing a stricter ban on exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union.

Miyazawa was commenting at a press conference on a charge made by European Community (EC) leaders that the recent U.S. decision to continue and strengthen the sanction against the Soviet Union ran counter to the agreement reached at the seven-nation Versailles summit in France earlier this month. The U.S. sanction prevents West European countries from carrying out their joint project with the Soviet Union to lay a natural gas pipeline in western Siberia. Whether or not the U.S. decision has contradicted the agreement on cooperation at the summit meeting is a "matter of opinion," Miyazawa said.

The U.S. decision has also indirectly prevented Japanese firms from working with the Soviet Union to develop oil resources off Sakhalin as the project requires U.S.-developed logging equipment. On this point, however, Miyazawa noted that Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi has already asked the United States to reconsider its decision. Japan has thus fully expressed its stance on the matter and no further action needs be taken, he added.

GOVERNMENT AWAITS DPRK MOVES ON FISHERY ACCORD

OW291211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 29, KYODO -- A government official said Tuesday Japan could do nothing but watch closely the steps the North Korean Government would take for extension of the current Japan-North Korea fishery agreement, set to terminate Wednesday. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea at present.

The official was commenting on the North Korean failure to extend the agreement after the Japanese Government refused entry of a North Korean delegation into this country for negotiations on its renewal. He said North Korean authorities had at one time intended to send a delegation to Tokyo to start negotiations for renewal of the non-governmental fishery talks but later had a change of heart. Extension of the agreement might have been an effective card for political bargaining with Japan but the Pyongyang Government seemed to have given it up, he added.

JCP CHAIRMAN ON RELATIONS WITH CPSU, JSP, KOMEITO

OW300735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 30, KYODO — Ideological differences between the Soviet and Japanese communist parties will eventually be overcome, Japan Communist Party (JCP) Chairman Kenji Miyamoto said Wednesday. He said socialism was still historically in its formative stages and "present errors do not mean it has no future."

The veteran communist was addressing journalists prior to the party's 60th anniversary celebrations next month.

He said he was confident a coalition of opposition forces in Japan would eventually succeed in throwing out the long-ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

"The current agreement between the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and Komeito, excluding the JCP, is doomed to fail," Miyamoto said, predicting contradictions in Japanese politics would become "sharper and sharper." "If the JSP wants to win wider support, as the French Socialist Party has done, it must ultimately come to the side of the lesser (opposition) forces" Miyamoto said.

But he said the first task was for the JCP to increase its strength, especially in the Japanese Diet. The JCP now has a membership of 470,000, with over 3 million subscribers to the party newspaper AKAHATA. Miyamoto described this as "the greatest achievement of any communist party in a capitalist country."

However, he said the party's aim was "a very Japanese form of socialism," rejecting hegemonist currents in the international communist movement. The JCP is openly critical of its Chinese and Soviet counterparts, and particularly of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and in Polish affairs.

"The achievement of socialist revolution is not our immediate task," Miyamoto said, when asked what changes a communist government would make in Japan. "Our first aim would be to control monopoly capital and later move toward nationalization based on the consensus of the Japanese people."

By removing government support for big business and cutting back defense expenditures, "we would like to use Japan's economic strength to improve people's welfare," he said.

However, he said the JCP "recognizes the right to self-defense for all people," and would establish Japanese neutrality — including abrogation of Japan-U.S. security treaty -- and security measures from this standpoint.

Asked the perennial question — whether he plans to retire at the party congress next month — Miyamoto said jokingly "in communism, there's no such word as retire."

BRIEFS

PRC CONSTRUCTION ORDER -- Tokyo, 26 Jun (KYODO) — Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI) and two Japanese trading companies have jointly now a yen 10 billion (dollar 39 million) order from China's National Technical Import Corporation for constructing a coal shipping facility, IHI officials said on 26 June. The shipping facility, loading coal on ships from trains, is to be built at Qinhuangdao Port, 300 kilometers east of Beijing. China is scheduled to start shipping coal from the facility in January 1985 with an annual shipping capacity of 20 million tons with half of them for Japan, the officials said. China, using Japan's overseas economic cooperation fund loans under the loan agreement between the two governments, has signed a contract in Beijing with IHI, Mitsui and Co and Wako Koeki Co, they said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 26 Jun 82 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY FETES PRC AMITY DELEGATION

SK300450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry hosted a reception for the friendship visiting group of the Foreign Ministry of China on a visit to our country on the evening of June 29 at the Ongnyu Restaurant. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk made a speech at the reception.

He said that today the fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang are making great successes in the work for achieving stability and unity of the whole country, implementing the decisions of the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, maintaining four principles and building a modernised socialist power, highly democratic and highly civilized, and are waging an energetic struggle for having Taiwan returned to the motherland to reunify the whole of country.

He stressed: The indstructible Korea-China friendship which was sealed with blood and has surmounted all trials, will come into fuller blossom under the deep care and solicitude of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

The next speaker was advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry Fu Hao, head of the friendship visiting group. He said: The turn of Pyongyang into a modern city from ruins of war in a short period after the war shows how great the strength of the Korea people is, who are displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea.

Referring to the excellent development of the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea, he pointed out that the two peoples have fought shoulder to shoulder and supported each other in a protracted revolutionary struggle and are advancing in close cooperation in the socialist revolution and construction, too.

Whatever storm may sweep the world, he declared, we will continue to strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries of China and Korea which trust and support each other.

The consistent and resolute support of the Korean people to our struggle to have Taiwan returned to the motherland and achieve the reunification of the country is a great encouragement to us and we are very grateful for it.

The attendants drank toasts to the indestructible friendship and unity sealed with blood between the peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT RECEIVES YI CHONG-OK

SK291620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (KCNA) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on June 27 met in Belgrade Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who attended the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, heading the WPK delegation.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Petar Stambolic. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Returns Home

SK291625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who had attended the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, heading the WPK delegation, returned home today by air.

He was met at the airport by Comrades Choe Chae-u and Hwang Chang-yop and chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwang-sop and Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Cho Yong-kuk. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang Baljkas Dragutin and Soviet Ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin were also present at the airport.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok left Belgrade on June 28. He had talks with Milka Planinc president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on June 27 in Belgrade. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During its stay, the delegation met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, and with the president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

On June 25, the delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre, laid a wreath at his grave and went round his office and house.

It was invited to a banquet arranged for foreign delegations to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, inspected the Kalemegdan War Museum, toured Belgrade and visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

NODONG SINMUN WELCOMES MALTESE PM'S VISIT

SK300540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today print editorials warmly welcoming the visit of a Maltese Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial says: The visit to our country of a Maltese Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff will mark an epochal occasion in further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of Korea and Malta in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The editorial continues: The courageous and industrious Maltese people under the correct guidance of their outstanding leader Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff have achieved big successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

The Maltese Government's line of neutrality clarifying the position of the Republic of Malta pursuing a non-aligned policy as a neutral state enjoys not only the unanimous approval and support of the Maltese people but also the support of many countries of the world.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea actively support the neutral policy announced by the Republic of Malta and warmly hail the successes made by the Maltese people in the endeavours for the building of an independent new life.

The historic meeting between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, the outstanding leader of the Maltese people, in Pyongyang in January 1975 was a big event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, the editorial stresses.

Pointing out that the Maltese Government and people actively support our cause of national reunification and highly estimate our people's achievements in the revolution and construction, the editorial says:

Our people are happy to have such a courageous and true friend as the Maltese people in the Mediterranean area.

VRPR ATTACKS CHOM'S NEW ECONOMIC PROGRAM

SK300216 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As already reported, the authorities on 28 June announced measures for revitalizing the economy through the promotion of investment, lowering interest and tax rates and the turning over banks to private ownership and management. According to the authorities, these measures will lower the annual interest rate on bank deposits to 8 percent, that of bank loans to 10 percent and turn over the First Citizen's Bank, Seoul Trust Bank and Chohung Bank to private ownership within the year and guarantee the autonomous management of these banks.

The authorities rave that these are epochal and comprehensive measures designed to revitalize the economy by overcoming the economic crisis, consolidating a foundation for economic growth, stimulating production activity out of its slump, anticipating that the economic situation will take a favorable turn, galvanizing investor confidence and that these measures benefit the national economy as a whole. This shows how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to placate the daily increasing discontent of the people caused by economic depression and financial difficulties so it may prolong its dirty remaining life.

As is widely known, the South Korean economy, influenced by international economic fluctuations and relying on foreign countries, faces a chronic crisis. In the bargain, the curb loan scandal involving Chon Tu-hwan and his wife's relatives has bogged down the financial community in a catastrophe. Because of the financial difficulties caused by this incident, large, as well as small and medium enterprises, have cut their operations and are on the verge of bankruptcy. Because of dwindling international credit, the slump in exports has worsened along with the balance of international payments. Unemployment has increased and income has decreased. As a result, workers' lives have become increasingly miserable. The people of all walks of life have raised their voices in complaint, saying that they can no longer endure hardship and urging traitor Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power, bearing responsibility for forcing the people to suffer misery.

To check such an antigovernment and anti-Chon Tu-hwan movement, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has come up with measures for revitalizing the economy, pretending that it will overcome the difficult economic situation and stabilize the people's livelihood. For the Chon Tu-hwan ring to come up with measures for revitalizing the economy hides a dark intent to prolong its dirty remaining life by strengthening the economic foundation of its fascist ruling system by reviving comprador financial groups. As is well known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has relieved an annual monetary burden of over 500 billion won from these financial groups by drastically cutting lending interest, corporate and income tax rates on the pretext of improving the financial structure of enterprises and of creating an atmosphere for investment. On the pretext of meeting the demand of enterprises for funds, it has increased financial aid to them by increasing the rate of general currency against general national production. This is a trick designed to fatten comprador capitalists by lowering interest and corporate tax rates as a special favor to them on the pretext of revitalizing the economy through the promotion of investment.

Judging from this, the measures recently taken by the Chon Tu-hwan ring to revitalize the economy by promoting investment is a fraudulent trick designed to placate the discontent which has increased among the people because of economic bankruptcy and their financial difficulties and represents maneuvers to maintain the economic foundation of its toppling fascist ruling system. To conceal its dark, hidden intention, the Chon Tu-hwan ring pretends that it has taken these measures for the sake of workers, saying that with the announcement of these measures, businessmen's investment will increase, increasing productivity; that with the increase of productivity, employment will increase; and that with the increase of employment, workers' income will increase. However, no one will be deceived by this trick.

Instead of wriggling to maintain its dirty remaining life, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should step down from power without delay, bearing responsibility for causing the economy to bog down in bankruptcy and for forcing the people to suffer misery.

NORTH SCORES U.S., ROK MILITARY EXERCISES

OW290831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are becoming more frantic in their new war provocation manoeuvres in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are these days massively beefing up their aggressive armed forces, not bothering to conceal their scheme of permanent occupation.

According to the U.S. imperialists' arms buildup program in South Korea, they intend to deploy there a U.S. army electronic intelligence unit of 500-600 men and one group of "A-10" close support planes, which are a type of anti-tank plane, together with air force strength of 900 men this year alone, and plan to introduce anti-tank helicopters carrying missiles for attacking tanks, "M-10" tanks and artillery pieces.

For allocating 141,803,000 dollars to the construction of the U.S. Air Force communication setups and fuel storages in South Korea, they had a bill for it carried at the House of Representatives. The scheme for increasing the South Korean puppet army forces and modernizing them is also being hastened.

Counting only those officially reported, the U.S. imperialists shipped into South Korea military equipment and weapons worth 160 million dollars in fiscal 1981 and decided to increase it to 169.3 million dollars in fiscal 1982 and to 211.9 million dollars in fiscal 1983. They transferred or intend to transfer to the South Korean puppets improved ground-to-air Hawk missiles and their parts worth 82 million dollars and latest-type "F-16" fighters. Besides, they handed two tankers belonging to the U.S. Naval Transport Command to the puppet navy some time ago and scheme to transfer 6 "F-4D" jet fighters in accordance with the aggressive "program of defence support" to South Korea.

With the zealous support and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean military fascist clique included in the "budget" of the puppet government for this year military appropriations to the tune of 3,298,574 million won, and increase of 21.3 per cent above last year, to frantically build up puppet armed forces and equipment and readjust and expand the military setups.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists are getting more frenzied then ever before in their war exercises. The "Team Spirit 82" war exercises vividly revealed the aggressive and provocative nature of war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges which are becoming undisguised.

On June 2[illegible], the military fascists mobilized the puppet army and its detached force, the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and "Civilian Defence forces," etc. in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province and kicked up quite a row, flying planes, firing smoke shells and shooting rifles allegedly for countering someone's "surprise attack."

They also infiltrate war planes including the "SR-71" spy plane into our airspace and naval vessels into our waters in succession to commit espionage acts and incessantly perpetrate armed provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone along the military demarcation line. The violation of the armistice agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets numbered more than 1,570 cases from May 1 to 24. The criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have created a dangerous situation in our country in which a war may break out any moment.

DKP OFFERS ALTERNATIVE ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK300122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) demanded yesterday, that the government withhold capital gains tax for the next three years to help revitalize the economy.

The demand was contained in an alternative economic pump-priming package formulated by the DKP Policy Deliberation Council. The package called for the lowering of interest income tax from the present 10 to five percent and the exemption of residence and education surtaxes on interests. The special household savings system should be revived to enable low-income earners to save money at a high savings interest rate of 10 percent, the package said. Presently, the savings interest rate is eight percent. Special consumption tax rates should be drastically reduced to increase effective demand and income tax rates should also be dropped to help improve the financial standings of businesses, it said.

The formula further requested the freezing of public utility rates and the stabilization of foreign exchanges rates to stabilize prices. As a monetary measure to reinvigorate the economy, the formula demanded that bank loans to small and medium industries be increased by 50 percent and that the five-year economic and social development plan be revritten to overcome the protracted economic difficulty facing the nation.

CHON DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH INDUSTRIAL LEADERS

SK300119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Changwon -- President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday the government plans to announce follow-up measures to Monday's economic pump-priming package soon.

Talking with industrial leaders and "exemplary workers" over lunch here, President Chon said, "More concrete follow-up measures are under study among pertinent ministries. I expect they will be announced later this week or early next week." "The epoch-making economic revitalization package disclosed by the government Monday will not end up as only an announcement. It's the beginning," he stressed.

The president said the package will bring about desired results only when businessmen and people render unreserved cooperation. The success of the package depends on how confidently and actively businessmen will make investments in line with the package, he said.

Chon said the Republic of Korea will outpace North Korea in every field of life when the republic's gross national product exceeds $100 billion. "This will become motivating force for the North Koreans to come to the conference table." He emphasized the outbreak of another war on the peninsula should be prevented under any circumstances, saying that any renewed hostilities unlike the Middle East or other parts of the world could very well escalate into a third world war.

Prior to the luncheon, the chief executive presided over a monthly trade promotion meeting at a training institute here. Pointing out that the nation can hardly beat export rivals with complicated export procedures, Chon said at the meeting that pertinent export management organizations should drastically abolish unnecessary export procedures. Machinery producers should avoid excessive competition in the domestic market and exert their utmost efforts to achieve the capability of advancing to overseas markets, he said. "If we are to make our gross national product and export outstrip the targets of $100 billion and $50 billion respectively within five to six years, we should be able to achieve an annual machinery export of $20 billion," he said.

Stresses Industrial Growth

SK300103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Changwon, Kyongsang Namdo -- President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday it is critically important to upgrade the industrial structure, including that for heavy and chemical industries, in order to build a highly industrialized society.

In a speech delivered at the dedication of Korean Heavy Industries and Construction Co.'s integrated machinery plant here in the afternoon, the president said, "The machinery industry, in particular, is a key industry which has big ripple effects for other relevant industries. A labor-intensive industry which yields high added-value, the industry demands less energy consumption than other industries. Thus, the development of the machinery industry bears great significance in a country poorly endowed with natural resources and with a dense population like Korea," he noted.

Furthermore, the president added, the machinery industry is directly connected with the survival of the nation, now under the constant threat from the North Korea communist regime, because it constitutes the basis for the defense industry. "With the dedication of this complex, the nation has laid a stepping stone for a leap in the development of the machinery industry."

Saying that the "up-to-date facilities and the tremendous production capacity" of the new plant is good enough to give the people confidence and hope for the future, the president remarked, "now we must import or develop new technology, conduct thorough quality control, rationalize management, increase international competitive power and explore overseas markets so that this new plant can be utilized to the maximum extent possible." When this plant is in full operation, Chon added, it will serve as a forward base for the economic development and for the construction of a welfare society.

The plant was completed in five years and eight months at a cost of 381 billion won over an area of 1,600,000 pyong (5.28 sq. km). The plant is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. The Changwon plant specializes in production of power-generating facilities among other things.

There are seven main shops -- machine, heavy machine, heavy fabrication, boiler, steel foundry, forge and heavy construction equipment. In terms of the size of plant facilities, Changwon is said to be the world's largest machinery unit plant. It is capable of manufacturing annually up to 5,000 units of each of major construction equipment such as excavators, forklifts and bulldozers.

In addition, the plant can turn out assembly technology-intensive machinery inclusive of turbine-generators, boilers and industrial plants related to the production of iron and steel, cement and heavy chemical goods. It boasts a 10,000-ton open die forging press which is priced at $21 million. There are only nine of these costly equipment in the world, according to KHIC officials. "Our plant is not a single plant, which produces a single type of machinery but manufactures many different types, starting with raw materials and ending with the finished product, through a collective production system," said a company spokesman. "All shop facilites are of steel structure type and hold nearly 3,000 units of machinery of different sizes weighing 55,000 tons in total, he added.

There are also such latest and costly machines as plano miller used for fabrication and vertical offset bender, all subject to computerized numerical control, the spokesman said. The tolerance of such precision machines is limited to 10 million to one, he said.

KHIC is now designated as the only manufacturer of various power generating plants except for nuclear reactors which are imported mostly from the United States and other industrial nations. "The nation is now able to turn out a variety of power-generating plants and equipment with its own technology and export them to foreign customers," the spokesman said.

He acknowledged that improving the quality of KHIC products remains a formidable job facing the company which also runs a machinery plant in Kunpo near Anyang city. For this purpose, the spokesman said, KHIC will be active in accumulating technological know-how.

KHIC is in technical cooperation agreements with many foreign machinery firms. An army of 30 foreign specialists are also assisting KHIC employees in elevating the quality of company products.

A substantial increase in exports of products is also called for as the domestic machinery market is now limited. This plant is said to be operating at 30 to 35 percent of its capacity.

SEOUL TO EASE OVERSEAS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

SK291150 Seoul YONHAP in English 1114 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP) -- In a step to broaden opportunity for overseas travel, the South Korean Government will allow its citizens to make overseas trips if they receive invitations of friends. The new measure will go into force beginning next month, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Thus far those who are qualified to issue such invitations had been limited to parents, brothers and sisters. Those who have received their friends' invitations are required to deposit one million won to obtain passports, and their overseas trips are limited up to six months. On return home, they are not allowed to apply for passports again to visit friends or enjoy sight-seeing unless they spend six months. Koreans in their fifties can travel abroad for sight-seeing for up to three months.

As of the end of May, the ministry issued 150,962 passports, a 12 percent increase over the same period last year. The drastic increase was attributed to the government's liberalization measures on overseas travel.

N. KOREAN MILITARY DEFECTIONS TO PRC REPORTED

SK300846 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 (YONHAP) -- A "considerable" number of North Korean military officers, including "over 10 generals," have defected to Mainland China because of their unhappiness with the plan to replace Kim Il-song with his son Chong-il as the next leader of North Korea, a Tokyo daily reported Wednesday.

Quoting sources "well informed about North Korean affairs," the TONGIL ILBO, a daily owned by a pro-Seoul Korean expatriate, said the defections have triggered a dispute between Beijing and Pyongyang.

According to the paper, the defectors crossed into Manchuria in northeastern China from late April to May. It said that during a visit to Pyongyang in mid-June, a Chinese military delegation tried in vain to appease North Korean authorities, who demanded the repatriation of the defectors.

The paper said the defectors were among those who urged the modernization of the North Korean armed forces. They are enjoying wide popularity among an estimated 1,600,000 Korean expatriates living in China, one of the reasons the Chinese authorities are finding it difficult to deport them, the paper said.

HERALD WARNS PARIS ON PYONGYANG RELATIONS

SK270046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Paris Move on Pyongyang"]

[Text] A report originating in Paris on the Mitterrand government's move on North Korea draws keen concern, for it, if put into reality, would inevitably mar the present amicable relations this country maintains with France. The French Government, according to the report of an influential daily published in Paris, intends to establish diplomatic ties with the Pyongyang regime. Though the ultimate gains of the reported Paris policy on North Korea remain to be seen, its wisdom, to all appearances, is doubtful.

As a matter of fact, the emergence of the Socialist government in Paris aroused concern here over such a possibility. But we were pretty sure at the same time that the Mitterrand government would come, before long, to realize that its formal relations with Pyongyang, unless reciprocated by comparable action or developments for this republic, could in no way contribute to resolving the Korean problem laden with potential danger. Neither is it likely that such action by Paris would considerably boost French interests, political or economic.

As one of those Western powers which have been not only interested but also involved in international efforts to seek a Korean settlement, France is well aware of the need to keep a steady balance of power in the divided peninsula while searching for a solution. Such balance, needless to say, envelops more than military power. This is why our open-door foreign policy, declared in 1973, calls for "cross recognition" as a path to winding down tensions in Korea and encouraging joint peaceful undertakings by the South and North.

During the past nine years, this republic has opened its doors wide for exchanges with communist countries. But this approach has not been positively answered as yet -- to the extent of opening formal relations. For any Western partner of this republic to establish diplomatic relations with North Korea under these circumstances cannot but damage the existing equilibrium on the Korean Peninsula.

Even confined to bilateral matters, a Paris-Pyongyang linkup is unlikely to bring any substantial gains to France. Economic considerations will be out of the question in light of the past and present exchanges between France and North Korea. The volume of French-North Korean trade, in terms of value, is far below a tenth of that between Paris and Seoul which has exceeded the $500 million mark. Given the problems facing the North Korean economy today, it would be worse than wishful thinking to assume that Pyongyang's foreign trade or economic activities abroad will jump up in a matter of a few years.

Political effects of Paris-Pyongyang ties would work in favor of North Korea but hardly to French advantage. What merits could the French Socialists expect of their official association with the regime which has no equal in irrationality and intransigence, which is building a dynasty unheard of in the communist world, which exports violence and guerrillas to four corners of the world, and which is bent on defying its chieftan by fabricating a puerile legend?

We hope that the report in question will turn out to be unfounded, to begin with, or that the French Government will reconsider its intent for Pyongyang ties. By any chance, however, if the reported move is transformed into reality, our relations with France will be compelled to suffer an undesirable turn.

LE MONDE Report

PM281559 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 82 p 5

[R. P. Paringaux dispatch: "Possibility of France's Recognizing Pyongyang Regime Prompts Stern Warnings in Seoul"]

[Text] Seoul — The intention of establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea which is attributed to the French Government is arousing apprehension, and even resentment in South Korean Government circles and among French businessmen in Seoul. On the one hand the uncertainty hanging over the possible timing and methods of implementing such an initiative is casting doubt on Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert's visit, which was initially scheduled for around the end of the month and which seems likely to be postponed. In addition South Korean Government sources are suggesting that if Paris recognizes the peoples democracy in the North without securing diplomatic guarantees or reciprocal advantages favorable to the southern republic, the latter "will react strongly and will be forced to reconsider its economic cooperation with France."

That cooperation has been developed for some years. Mr Giscard d'Estaing's France has no penchant for the rigid Pyongyang communist regime and on the strength of that political argument and in view of the difficulties of gaining access to the Japanese market, had directed its effort toward South Korea.

The most noteworthy success was the signing of a contract by FRAMATOME for the construction of two nuclear reactors. It had been consolidated early this year by the granting of the conventional part of the power stations to ALSTHOM — despite or because of the anxiety aroused here by the French socialists' accession to power. (footnote: In March 1981 PS First Secretary Mitterrand had visited Pyongyang. In April [former Foreign Minister] Mr Francois-Poncet visited Seoul. The North Koreans have a trade mission in Paris).

The French are interested in other major industrial contracts: a railroad for high-speed trains, subways in Seoul and Pusan, the Kwangyang steel works, liquified gas terminals, a satellite for the 1988 Olympic games and so forth. They are also interested in sales of military equipment and the South Koreans make no secret of the fact that the price to be paid for those contracts is political.

It is a case of give-and-take and that is not new. "FRAMATOME and ALSTHOM won the contracts primarily for political reasons." Mr (Chung Kyong-il), director of the Seoul Foreign Ministry's European office, told us. That top official said he understands French diplomacy's universalist options and even its concern to contribute to a peaceful solution to the Korean problem. "During our foreign minister's visit to Paris last winter," Mr (Yil) explained, "We were informed of the French intentions. However we were given to understand that the timing of the implementation of that decision would depend on developments in economic cooperation between Paris and Seoul. If those developments were beneficial to France it would delay recognition of North Korea." "Our position is different," he added. "We have already awarded major contracts and we think that an improvement in our bilateral political relations should precede any new economic gesture. We are asking France not to endanger our security by a unilateral, unreciprocated gesture from which the North would be bound to draw advantage to our detriment. France talks of breaking North Korea's isolation, we point out that it is that country which decided to isolate itself from everybody."

People here are very much afraid that a French gesture toward Pyongyang might prompt gestures from other countries, especially European countries (footnote: South Korea is recognized by 117 countries, North Korea by 103).

The only hypothesis likely to satisfy Seoul would be for French recognition of the North to be reciprocated by recognition of the South by a communist bloc country or, better still, admission of the two Koreas into the United Nations.

However, for the Pyongyang regime, as previously for the Vietnamese communists, reunification is still the priority. With the backing of its Chinese and Soviet allies it has so far opposed the institutionalization of the German-style partition. A good-offices mission proposed by Mr Cheysson to his South Korean counterpart and entrusted to Yvelines Senator Machefer apparently did not make it possible to shift Mr Kim Il-Song's position on that point.

In those conditions the South Koreans think that the French gesture would be very damaging to them. Unless we obtain something in exchange we will not allow France to play and win on all counts, they say in substance.

French business circles do not understand why Paris is risking "dropping the substance for the shadow" by an "ideological gesture" for which they cannot see the need and in which they see no advantages but in which they do see drawbacks in the economic and commercial sphere (footnote: Franco-South Korean trade amounts to around $500 million, trade with the North around $20 million).

Seoul is reacting to the uncertainty France is allowing to hang over future events by hinting that the implementation of the nuclear contracts might be postponed — the official reason being surplus energy capacity. Some 300 French technicians are due to start work very soon.

This is a far cry from the warm atmosphere which prevailed last year during Mr Francois-Poncet's visit here. The relentless optimism shown by some French officials who thought they saw a "new Japan" in South Korea has also waned somewhat for reasons more to do with the Seoul military regime's political and economic difficulties than with diplomatic initiatives. Nonetheless, a reassuring and realistic gesture is expected from the French Government soon to confirm the importance it attaches to the South Korean market.

BRIEFS

VICE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT -- Seoul, June 26 — The South Korean Government Saturday appointed Kim Hung-ki, administrator of the Office of Monopoly, as vice finance minister, the post left vacant by Kang Kyong-sik's promotion to finance minister during Thursday's cabinet reshuffle. Yi Kwan-yong, the head of the Construction Ministry's Planning and Management Office, was named as vice construction minister, replacing Suh Sang-chul who was promoted to energy and resources minister. Yi Kyu-song, assistant minister for financial affairs of the Finance Ministry, was appointed to succeed new Vice Finance Minister Kim as Office of Monopoly Administrator. The 50-year-old new vice finance minister graduated from Seoul National University's College of Liberal Arts and Science in 1957, served as councilor for economic affairs at the Korean Embassy in Washington in 1973, and was the assistant minister for the management of the National Defense Ministry in 1980. He comes from Kangwon Province. The 48-year-old new vice construction minister graduated from Korea's military academy in 1957, and served as director general of the Construction Ministry's National Physical Planning Bureau in 1973 and in the ministry's Management Bureau in 1979. He hails from North Chungchung Province. The 43-year-old new Office of Monopoly administrator graduated from Seoul National University's Commerce College, was the financial attache to the Korean mission in Geneva in 1973, and served as assistant minister for international finance at the Finance Ministry in 1978. He is native of South Chungchung Province. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 26 Jun 82 SK]

BATMONH RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

OW262354 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, returned to Ulaanbaatar today after taking part in the 36th CEMA session in Budapest and making an official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Col Gen S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Politburo and MPR minister of public security; T. Molom, M. Peljee, D. Sodnom, C. Suren and D. Tsegbeaid, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials met Comrade J. Batmonh at Ulaabaatar's Bayant-uhaa airport.

Also present were A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and (I. Garaiski), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic in the MPR.

SINOLOGIST DENOUNCES PRC HEGEMONISM, HOSTILITY

OW292346 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1923 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian-Chinese relations in the past more than 30 years have been marked by the Chinese ruling clique's hegemonism and open hostility towards the MPR. Encroaching on MPR sovereignty, the Chinese leaders have been using all means to undermine our close ties with the peoples of fraternal socialist countries. Apart from the attempts to impose their policy they use the most diverse methods, from exerting political and economic pressure, ideological sabotage and intimidation by military power to Maoist falsification of history, writes historian and Sinologist C. Dalay in the journal MONGOLIA.

He notes the distortion by Chinese propaganda of the Mongolian people's successes in the construction of socialism, slander against the MPRP and MPR Government and attempts to rouse mistrust towards the Soviet Union. By falsifying Mongolian history and culture, the Beijing leaders in fact reveal their hegemonistic aspirations. Such distortion began in China as early as 1949, straight after the formation of the PRC. Books on Mongolian "history" are published whose authors try to associate the independent history of the Mongolian people with Chinese history in order to prove "the antiquity and indivisibility of the multinational Chinese state," underlines C. Dalay.

C. Dalay, scientific secretary of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the MPR Academy of Sciences, notes that books and articles recently published in China directly assert that, until 1924, the Mongolians did not exist as a sovereign nation, but were a part of China. Maoist leaders also constantly distort the international significance of the MPR's noncapitalist development. The historical truth, however, always triumphs. The number of countries of Asia and Africa interested in the MPR's experience of noncapitalist development and socialist construction in the contemporary stage is growing larger.

The reactionary course pursued by Beijing is aimed at denying the MPR state sovereignty and is an integral part of the great-power hegemonistic policy, whose brunt is aimed against world socialism, the article says.

RANGOON REPORTS SECRETARY HAIG'S RESIGNATION

BK261531 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 1445 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, resigned yesterday. This was announced by President Ronald Reagan in a brief televised statement. The president said Haig submitted his resignation earlier yesterday and that he accepted it with regret. President Reagan immediately named his successor as George Schultz, a former treasury secretary who held various posts in the Nixon administration. The president gave no reason of Haig's resignation and refused to answer any question on the subject.

Meanwhile, Haig said he was resigning because he felt U.S. foreign policy had shifted away from a course of consistency and compassion which he had agreed upon with President Reagan. In a televised statement read in a crowded auditorium in the State Department, he praised George Shultz, named by Reagan as his successor, and said he would stay on as long as necessary to ensure an orderly transition. Haig received a minute-long ovation from members of his staff crowded in the auditorium along with reporters to hear his statement made some 90 minutes after Reagan announced the secretary's shock resignation.

He said that when he accepted the post in January 1981 it was with the idea of carrying out a new and forward-looking foreign policy resting on the cornerstones of strength and compassion. But he said that in recent months it had become clear to him that the foreign policy was shifting away from the careful course which we laid out.

SURRENDER OF BCP MEMBER IN SHAN STATE REPORTED

BK291419 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] (Wan Wai Min), the youngest son of Thakin Thet Tin and Daw Khin Swe, alias Daw Tin Way, who was separated from his parents more than 20 years ago, was reunited with them in Rangoon on 28 June 1982.

Thakin Thet Tin and his wife Daw Khin Swe were members of the delegation of the Burma Communist Party (BCP) during the peace talks initiated by the Revolutionary Council in 1963. Their five children were left behind in Beijing, the People's Republic of China. After the peace talks failed, the Revolutionary Council pledged to send the members of the BCP delegation to any destination they wished, either abroad or within the country. Thakin Thet Tin and Daw Khin Swe chose to go to Pegu Yoma where the BCP headquarters was located. In March 1967, Thakin Thet Tin surrendered in Chauk. In September 1965, Daw Khin Swe was captured during a military operation in Lemyethna township, Irrawaddy Division. Daw Khin Swe was released under the amnesty order in 1972. Both have been living peacefully in Rangoon.

(Wan Wai Min) was born in Beijing on 5 May 1962. He studied at a primary school in Beijing and attended high school in (Manxi) city of Yunnan Province. He passed eighth standard in Chinese and beginning in 1978 took up an assignment in the BCP. Because of his dissatisfaction with the activities of the insurgents, he surrendered to our military camp at Mong Yang, Shan State, on 15 June 1982, and is now reunited with his parents.

VOPB REPORTS COMBAT NEWS FROM CENTRAL SHAN STATE

BK250652 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] On 21 May, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army near Na-Hka resulted in three enemy soldiers being killed and several others wounded. More than 200 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy. On 23 May, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army near Loi-Leng and Keng Tung Road resulted in two enemy soldiers being killed and another wounded. On 25, 26 and 30 May, the People's Army clashed three times with the enemy at (Pa-Shan), (Tong-Ho) and (Kye Myar). Eleven enemy soldiers were killed and seven others were wounded in the clashes.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN JAKARTA FOR TALKS

BK291129 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 29 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the newly formed Cambodian coalition government set up last week in opposition to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, arrived here today on the third leg of his Southeast Asian tour. The prince and his wife Princess Monique arrived here aboard a scheduled Singapore Airlines flight from Singapore, where he had talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan.

Tomorrow morning the prince is to meet with President Suharto and Vice-President Adam Malik. He is to spend two days in Jakarta before flying to Manila.

The prince is visiting all the capitals of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN -- comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Philippines) to thank ASEAN leaders for their help in the formation of the tripartite coalition government grouping nationalists Prince Sihanouk and Sonn San and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.

Stresses 'Mutual Respect' With SRV

BK291229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 29 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads a newly created Cambodian coalition government set up in opposition to the Phnom Penh administration of Heng Samrin, stressed here that his new government was not against Vietnam and the Soviet Union but was formed "to strengthen national resistance for a Cambodian Kampuchea."

He told a news conference at the airport on his arrival from Singapore: "We do not plan to make war for war. We make war for peace, for a peaceful settlement of the problem".

Asked if he wished a peaceful or military solution to the Cambodian problem, Prince Sihanouk said, "Personally I have always pledged a political, peaceful solution to the problem. If we have to lead an armed struggle it is only because we want to persuade Vietnam that it cannot go on in the process of colonizing our country". He stressed that his government wanted to be "friends with Vietnam, which would mean mutual respect". However, he warned, "If Vietnam says the situation is irreversible, we must tell Vietnam that we regret it, but we have to lead an armed struggle".

He recalled his proposal to convene a conference in Geneva "to solve the problem peacefully", in which the "concerned" Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries together with Japan, Australia, New Zealand among others would participate. He added, however, "I am aware of the fact that the other side is not ready to accept this idea of a peaceful settlement". When asked if he had set a deadline for the Vietnamese to come to the conference table, he replied: "There is no timetable. It is up to Vietnam. We are patiently waiting".

In a statement distributed to the press, Prince Sihanouk emphasised what he called "the very important role played by Indonesia and ASEAN to ensure that the international community does not forget the tragic problem of Kampuchea (Cambodia)", and further stressed the role of the newly formed coalition government at the United Nations.

Expressing his "fervent gratitude" to Indonesia and ASEAN, he said: "During my short stay in your capital, Jakarta, I will have the privilege of working with your leaders". Prince Norodom Sihanouk is to meet President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office issued a last-minute official statement stressing the "unofficial" nature of the visit of the new president who will be the "personal guest" of Vice-President Adam Malik. Prince Sihanouk last visited Indonesia in 1964, during the late President Sukarno's regime and President Suharto visited Kampuchea in 1972, shortly after becoming full president.

Calls on President Suharto

BK300927 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the Kampuchean coalition government, Prince Sihanouk, and his wife Princess Monique this morning paid a courtesy call on President and Mrs Suharto at the Merdeka Palace. The courtesy call was followed by an hour-long private meeting between the two heads of state.

State Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that President Suharto at the informal meeting reiterated Indonesia's and ASEAN's political support to the Kampuchean coalition government. The head of state also expressed the hope that the prince would make the best use of this political support because, according to President Suharto, the success of a country's struggle depends on the country and its own people.

In response to questions by newsmen, Minister Sudharmono said any assistance, such as technical and agricultural aid, that Indonesia may give according to its ability would be for the rehabilitation or development of Kampuchea.

At the meeting Prince Sihanouk, besides explaining the twists and turns of the Kampuchean people's struggle and future plans, also conveyed his profound gratitude to President Suharto for Indonesia's assistance and support to the Kampuchean people's struggle and the establishment of the coalition government.

During the courtesy call at the Merdeka Palace, President and Mrs Suharto exchanged gifts with Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique. At the meeting President Suharto was accompanied by Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Panggabean and State Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono. Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique were this afternoon received by Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik at the Merdeka Selatan Palace.

NATION REVIEW 'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' WITH SIHANOUK

BK300415 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jun 82 p 4

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpt] The rainy season is here and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the newly-formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, told the NATION: "This is just the right season to form a coalition to build up a real Khmer resistance force against Vietnam."

It was the second exclusive interview Sihanouk gave to the NATION in Penang in less than a week. The second interview, a two-hour conversation on a wide range of subjects, took place only a few hours before Sihanouk left Penang on Sunday for Singapore.

"Vietnam," he explained, "is waging a conventional war against the Khmer resistance. It is a paradox. But Vietnam should know better. After decades of guerrilla warfare, the Vietnamese are now using heavy weapons, tanks, artillery pieces, and planes. There is no doubt that the dry season favours them. But we are now entering the rainy season. Soon it will be impossible for them to use all those heavy war gear. The Khmer resistance could take the opportunity to liberate some territory. In guerrilla warfare, the most important thing is infiltration, winning the hearts and minds of the people. A large number of young people are ready to fight with us. If we got the weapons and food, then we could become a serious threat to the Vietnamese...

"It is not going to be easy. Let's have no illusion about it. This new war of liberation will be more difficult than the one we fought against the Americans. We have to be patient. In fact, the Vietnamese would not withdraw from Cambodia easily. Cambodia has always been a rich country. We used to export a lot of rice. We have an abundant supply of fish. Why should the Vietnamese go? They lack everything. They settle in our land, they fish in our lakes and rivers. The great lake, the Tonle Sap is full of Vietnamese fishermen. We cannot accept it."

Prince Sihanouk, the new president of Democratic Kampuchea, insists once again on the necessity to provide aid to the resistance movement.

"The nationalist soldiers are undernourished. The next few months will be crucial. We have to show the world we are serious about the liberation of Cambodia, serious about the fight for our country. If we don't fight now, soon Cambodia will be like Ukraine or Georgia, just a province depending on a foreign master."

Prince Sihanouk challenged those who call him "the ever-changing prince."

"My goal has always been the same: Independence and dignity of my country. I respect our neighbours. I am not anti-Vietnamese. I was not anti-American. But I have always been anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist. I am not the one who changed. The Vietnamese have changed, since the days my former comrade-in-arms Pham Van Dong was struggling against the United States. In fact, I have been giving everybody equal treatment.

"The same is true about my feelings toward the Khmer Rouge. I have not changed my mind about them. The person Sihanouk, the individual Sihanouk does not like them. How could I like the people who murdered part of my people, part of my family? But the patriot Sihanouk knows that he cannot refuse to participate in the fight to liberate his country."

Norodom Sihanouk also made some revelations about his past efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"In January 1980, I went to the United States. I met with several people from the State Department. I had a friendly chat with then Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who gave a banquet in my honour. I met with Richard Holbrooke, Joe Negroponte.... They all told me: Prince Sihanouk, we like you very much but there is no way we can give you military support. Why don't you concentrate on social work, help the refugees. Morton Abramowitz, who was at the time the American Ambassador to Thailand, came especially to see me and said: Let the Khmer Rouge do the fighting. I ask to meet with Pentagon and CIA officials. I could tell them a lot about Cambodia. My request was turned down.

"After leaving the United States, I wrote three letters to my former friend Pham Van Dong.

"My dear friend, I wrote him, I would like to have the opportunity to come to Hanoi and discuss with you the question of the relationship between our two countries. We should talk about our dispute. I want Cambodia to be a good friend of Vietnam. We can cooperate with Vietnam in many fields, cultural, economic, etc...but I would like to have an independent Cambodia. You should not colonize my country.

"Pham Van Dong never bothered to answer my letters. My third letter was even returned to me unopened."

Can the coalition really work?

"I will be a loyal partner. I will respect the terms of the declaration. One of the keys to the future of this coalition will be the relationship between Mr Son Sann's KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge. I am fully aware of the difficulties. But if they can establish a good mutual day-to-day understanding, we should be able to succeed.

"As far as my role is concerned, I want to be the spokesman, to go around the world drumming up support for the coalition, explaining why we are doing this, explaining that we are acting as Khmer patriot. I will leave most of the administration of the affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to Mr Son Sann and Khieu Samphan."

Asked about the "real leader" of the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk told us he is convinced that Pol Pot is still the real master. "And my guess is that Ieng Sary is the number two, followed by his wife, Ieng Thirit, and Mr Khieu Samphan is number four."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk also told the NATION he wants to go to the next conference of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad.

"I will try to get the Kampuchean seat back to Democratic Kampuchea. If I cannot achieve that, I would like at least to be able to deliver an address to the conference. I know very well that some so-called nonaligned nations, like Cuba, will do their best to prevent me from speaking in Baghdad, but I will [illegible] a few friends, don't worry..."

VODK SCORES USSR, SRV CRITICISM COALITION

BK291547 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Why Have Vietnam and the Soviet Union Raised a Hue and Cry Over the Coalition of the Three Kampuchean Groups"]

[Text] After the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean patriotic forces reached an agreement and signed a declaration establishing the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and the Soviet Union -- Vietnam's boss, supported and accomplice in the Vietnamese war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race -- have fiercely assailed both the Kampuchean patriotic forces and the countries which have supported the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Why have Vietnam and the Soviet Union raised this hue and cry? It is because they have suffered shameful defeats in this regard. For almost 4 years, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy and the Soviet Union have carried out all kinds of activities and schemes in an attempt to undermine and prevent the Kampuchean patriotic forces from uniting. Especially since the end of 1979, when our Democratic Kampuchean Government issued the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have launched all kinds of activities, attacking and hurling foul abuses against the Kampuchean patriotic forces in an attempt to prevent the Kampuchean patriotic forces from uniting and struggling against them. The Vietnamese aggressors have done all this both by themselves and through their colleagues and agents. However, due to their lofty spirit of patriotism and their aspiration to salvage the Kampuchean nation, people and race from the evil claws of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors, the Kampuchean patriotic forces have arduously sought meetings and discussions with one another. For its part, although it has been busy in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield, our Democractic Kampuchean side has made every effort for this coalition. Thanks to the efforts made by the three Kampuchean groups and the support and assistance of friends near and far, particularly the ASEAN countries, our three Kampuchean forces have reached an agreement and on 22 June signed the declaration of the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

After signing the joint declaration, the leaders of our three Kampuchean national forces stressed their determination to unite, abide by the spirit and the letter of this declaration and fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until the beloved Kampuchean fatherland is totally liberated.

His Excellency Khieu Samphan, head of our Democratic Kampuchean party, stressed: We will abide by and implement the declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government in order to realize the objectives of this declaration in increasing the forces to fight and drive out the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy and liberate our Kampuchean nation, people and fatherland. Since Vietnam is suffering a headlong dive, our coalition will certainly plunge Vietnam into a more difficult situation. This coalition will certainly give a greater impetus to the national liberation struggle of our Kampuchean people.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk said: No matter what problems we face in the future, the Kampuchean patriots, who are the sons of a great people with a glorious history, will certainly continue to struggle against the Vietnamese colonialist yoke. Although there are major and minor differences among us, we are guided now by the common principles set forth in the declaration. The three factions must cherish harmony, cooperation, friendship and mutual understanding.

His Excellency Son Sann said: We are determined to unite in the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government and to liberate our Kampuchean nation from the foreign occupation troops.

This event constitutes a satisfying victory of the entire Kampuchean nation and people in their struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators, but a heavy blow against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and a shameful defeat for the Vietnamese-Soviet perfidious maneuvers.

The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have now suffered shameful defeats. But, as aggressors who want to swallow up Kampuchea so as to establish the Indochina federation to carry on their expansionist strategy and the southward drive strategy of their Soviet boss, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors will certainly struggle on, both on the battlefield and on the diplomatic field, and will resort to all kinds of dark maneuvers in order to wipe out and split the united Kampuchean national forces. For this reason, we must all always be vigilant for the perfidious maneuvers of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, hold aloft the banner of patriotism, be determined to place the national interest above all else, abide by and implement the declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, unite as one and fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators until we can totally liberate our beloved Kampuchean fatherland and defend and preserve forever our Kampuchean nation, territory, people and race.

We are convinced that the establishment of this Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government will certainly strengthen and give greater impetus to our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield and in the international arena, thus enabling us to drive all the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators out of Kampuchea, liberate our country totally and permanently and save all the Kampuchean people from the great misery and massacre caused by the Vietnamese aggressors.

YOS POR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BULGARIA

BK300721 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, returned safely to the fatherland at noon on 28 June after attending the ninth congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chem Sanguon, permanent deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; and many other members, cadres and personnel of the KUFNCD National Council.

Also on hand at the airport was Comrade Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

VIENTIANE REPORTS HAIG RESIGNATION, SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

BK270146 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] According to an ADN report from Washington, on 25 June President Reagan announced that, with deep regret, he had accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The report said that George Shultz, former treasury secretary in the Nixon administration and Reagan's foreign affairs adviser during the 1980 presidential elections, was appointed as new secretary of state.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION RALLY

BK291400 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] On 26 June, the Lao Unified Buddhist Association [LUBA] and over 200 Buddhist monks held a grand rally in Vientiane to hail the success of the world religious forum to save mankind from the danger of nuclear weapons, which was held in Moscow between 10 and 14 May, and to support the ongoing second special UN session on nuclear arms reduction.

Buddhist Reverend Thongkhoun Anantasounthon, LUBA chairman, presented a brief report to the rally on the brilliant success of the unprecedented world religious forum in which representatives of various religious beliefs from many countries of different systems were invited to attend in a spirit of solidarity and affection and on the basis of their love for peace in accordance with the cause of all religious believers throughout the world to fight for nuclear arms reduction to save mankind. He went on to say that this religious forum reflected the good will and humanitarianism of the Soviet clergy and people under the leadership of the CPSU. He noted: This is because the CPSU and other fraternal communist parties throughout the world always aspire to preserve peace and stability for the world people and to achieve genuine nuclear arms reduction and detente throughout the world.

After an appeal to all leaders and clergymen of all religious beliefs, all governments in the world, and the special UN session on nuclear arms reduction was read at the rally, Phoumi Vongvichit, LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, who attended the rally guest of honor, delivered an address filled with profound meaning. He said: The world's people have cried out in unison to demand that all warmongers reduce the nuclear arms race. All Buddhist followers and the followers of other religious beliefs in Laos always cherish peace and maintain mutual love. On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit also noted the true warmongering nature of the imperialists who always want to create tensions in all parts of the world. He also touched on the strength of the socialist bloc with the Soviet Union is its rampart and the growth and expansion of all national liberation and peace forces to which all the clergy has made contributions.

The rally was adjourned with shouts for lasting peace in the world.

NEW MPR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO SOUPHANOUVONG

BK181005 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Jun (OANA/KPL) -- Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, on June 17, presented credentials to President Souphanouvong.

Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs, was also on hand. On this occasion, President Souphanouvong had a cordial talk with new Mongolian ambassador. He also wished O. Nyamaa success in his diplomatic mission, Enhancement of friendship relations, solidarity and mutual cooperation between Laos and Mongolia were raised by both sides.

Meets Kaysone Phomvihan

BK290731 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 June, LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan received Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, after latter had presented credentials to the LPDR president.

The guest and the host held talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal, cordial friendship. Kaysone Phomvihan heartily congratulated Nyamaa on his appointment as MPR ambassador to Laos and wished him success in his honorable task of developing the time-honored friendly relations, solidarity and cooperation between Laos and Mongolia on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. At the same time, Kaysone Phomvihan extended regards and profound solidarity and love to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and other MPR leaders and wished the Mongolian people new, greater successes in their cause of building the country and making it more and more prosperous.

Nyamaa sincerely thanked Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan for his warm welcome and affirmed that he would try his best to contribute to further strengthening the relations between the two countries.

Meets Phoumi Vongvichit

BK241105 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 25 June (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on June 24, received here Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, the new Mongolian ambassador to Laos, who recently presented his credentials to President Souphanouvong. On this occasion, the vice-premier wished the new ambassador success in his diplomatic mission here. The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS SRV VOCATIONAL TRAINING GROUP

BK290735 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] On the morning of 28 June, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, received a delegation of the SRV Vocational Training General Department led by Hong Long, director of the department. Accompanying the delegation on the courtesy call was Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, deputy minister of education. Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit cordially chatted with his guests. He pointed out the mutual assistance and all-round special cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Vietnam in the past as well as at present. He said vocational training is important work which is required and needed in all branches of work in the period of building a socialist country. The delegation arrived in Vientiane on 26 June to discuss, draw lessons and examine matters on assistance for vocational training.

KAMPUCHEAN BANKING DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME 29 JUNE

BK300615 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 June, the delegation of the Kampuchean National Bank led by Chea Chantho, vice chairman of the said bank, left for home after concluding a friendship visit to the LPDR, which started on 26 May, at the invitation of our state bank. During its stay in Laos, the delegation exchange views and studied banking experiences with its Lao counterpart in accordance with an agreement signed in February 1982. In addition, the delegation also visited several factories and ancient ruins in Vientiane and other provinces.

FORESTRY COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

BK241005 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Jun (OANA-KPL) -- Laos and the USSR yesterday signed here minutes on the second round of talks of the committees for technical cooperation in forestry exploitation. The two sides, on the occasion, also signed a memorandum on Soviet technical assistance in forestry exploitation in the Lao Central Khammouane Province. Also included in the signed agreement are issues relating to forestry feasibility studies carried out by the Soviet side in Khammouane, Saravane and Savannakhet. The documents were signed on this occasion by an Sati, head of the Lao Forestry State Enterprise No 5 and by Vatslav Andreyevich Salantiev, chairman of the Soviet Federation of Forestry Industry.

'MISLED' PEOPLE SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES IN LUANG NAMTHA

BK270510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 June 82

[Text] In early June, 11 misled compatriots gave themselves up to local authorities in Namtha District and other localities in Luang Namtha Province because they were fed up with the enemies and came to realize their misdeeds. Those compatriots fled to join the enemies because they fell for the deceitful propaganda of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary forces, to become their stooges in creating disturbances among the people of all nationalities and obstructing the progress of national construction and socialist construction. Upon their surrender, they were warmly welcomed by the local authorities and received education and training to become good citizens in accordance with the correct and just policy of our party and state. Thus far, a total of 73 misled people have surrendered to the local administration in Namtha District.

Surrenders in Champassak

BK300619 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] On 8 June, four misled persons gave themselves up to the local administration of Soukhouma District in Champassak Province because they were fed up with their work to serve the interests of the enemies. They had been deceived and bought off by the international reactionaries to act as spies and commando elements to create disturbances among the people in various localities, thus obstructing the people's livelihood and national construction. After surrendering, they were warmly welcomed by the local administration. They later underwent training to become good citizens of the country. Between 27 April and 8 June, a total of 10 misled persons gave themselves up to the local administration in Champassak Province.

BANGKOK URGES SHULTZ TO USE OFFICE TO PROMOTE PEACE

BK300815 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Foreign News Analysis" Feature]

[Excerpts] Those of you who follow foreign news must have heard of the unexpected announcement by President Ronald Reagan last Friday on the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State General Alexander Haig. The U.S. president said he accepted the resignation letter with extreme regret and announced that he has nominated George Shultz, the secretary of the treasury during the Nixon administration, as the new U.S. secretary of state.

Leaders of various countries are closely studying Mr Shultz's attitude and activities, particularly his attitude toward Southeast Asia. However, it is believed that the United States will not change its policy of support for ASEAN and that it definitely will not restore relations with the Indochina countries until Vietnam withdraws its 200,000 troops from Kampuchea.

Listeners, Mr George Shultz is a firm and determined person. He is an economics expert. He has served as labor secretary and budget director, and he was the sectetary of the treasury during the Nixon administration. Ronald Reagan asked him to be his secretary of state at the beginning of his administration, but at that time Mr Shultz was more interested in his chairmanship of the Bechtel Corporation. However, he is now ready to step in as U.S. secretary of state. We hope that Mr George Shultz will use the post of the secretary of state of the greatest superpower in ways which promote and create world peace to the best of his ability.

HOLDRIDGE CALLS ON PREM, THANAT; AFFIRMS U.S. SUPPORT

BK291548 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge and his party paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at 1400 yesterday. The group was accompanied by Protocol Department Director General Nikon Phraisaengphet. Mr Holdridge reaffirmed that the United States will full support Thailand's policy, as it views Thailand as a significant frontline state in this region. U.S. foreign policy toward the Asian region will remain unchanged. He said the newly appointed U.S. secretary of state is well acquainted with Thailand, and it is therefore believed relations between the two countries will be further strengthened.

The prime minister expressed thanks for U.S. support and cooperation, expecially the support for Thailand's anti-piracy campaign, which has resulted in Thailand having been granted funds for the suppression. The prime minister hoped that the United States would also realize the burden Thailand has to shoulder concerning the refugee problem and would work for an increase in the number of refugees to be resettled in third countries.

Earlier, at 1030, Mr John Holdridge and his party called on Deputy Prime Minister Col Thanat Khoman. He told the deputy prime minister about his visit to the refugee camps along the Thai border and said that he was impressed by the progress of Thailand's communications system as well as its economic development. He said, as an old friend of Thailand, that the United States will fully support Thailand in all aspects, especially when Thailand is faced with several problems.

On the setting up of a coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions, he said the United States supports ASEAN efforts to this effect and also wants to see a political settlement of the problem as early as possible. The two sides also exchanged views on the situation in Europe and the Middle East.

TEAM TO HOLD TALKS WITH U.S. ON CONVICT EXCHANGE

BK300339 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] A Thai delegation will leave for Washington D.C. in early August to hold talks with U.S. officials on prisoners exchange and very likely conclude an initial agreement on this matter.

A similar agreement with Canada may also be initialed when the delegation visits Ottawa in the second week of August.

Director general of the Foreign Ministry's treaty and legal department, Sathit Sathianthai, said yesterday he has been designated leader of the delegation. The departure for the U.S. capital has been tentatively set for August 2.

Sathit said Thai officials are reviewing a draft agreement prepared by a working committee headed by Chief Justice Sansoen Kraichitti of the Court of Appeal. He foresees no problems in reaching an initial agreement with the United States.

Sansoen will serve as special adviser to the Thai delegation.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge yesterday expressed optimism that the talks on prisoners exchange will lead to the signing of the draft agreement in Washington D.C.

When such an agreement comes into effect, Americans convicted by Thai court will serve part of their sentence before being eligible for repatriation; the same is applicable to Thais jailed in the United States.

About 70 Americans have been sentenced to imprisonment in Thailand. All except one were reportedly convicted on drugs charges.

There are about seven Canadians in Thai jails; all were convicted on drugs offences. However, the number of Thai prisoners in the United States is not yet available.

Thailand had earlier declined the prisoners exchange deal. But the Thai Government has recently reversed its position and assigned Sansoen's committee to work out the draft agreement on the exchange.

CABINET MOVES TO UPDATE CONTROLS ON FOREIGN DEBTS

BK300329 Bangkok POST in English 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday agreed to update measures for controlling the incurring of foreign debts as recommended by the Ministry of Finance.

The measures will cover foreign debts for defence purposes which have repayment period of less than a year, encourage coordination among governmental agencies in controlling foreign loans in line with the economic situation and set new ceilings on the government sector's foreign loan burden.

As approved by the Cabinet, the ceiling on the foreign loan burden in relation with export revenue will be increased from seven to 9 percent while the ceiling on foreign loan for defence purposes will rise to 2 percent.

The Cabinet acknowledged that the 9 percent ceiling was still low compared with the rate in the other countries which was registered at 12.7 percent in 1979.

The Cabinet has also approved three more regulations governing the use of foreign loans for governmental organisations and state enterprises. The regulations stipulate that:

— The loans must not be used on salaries;

— If the loans are meant for financing building projects which are not investment projects then international construction standards must not be applied;

— Foreign consultant firms are allowed only for high-tech projects.

SHAN REBELS CROSS BORDER TO AVOID BURMESE-BCP CLASHES

BK300251 Bangkok POST in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] About 500 Shan rebels are reported to have crossed into Thailand on Sunday [27 June] after fierce fighting flared between Burmese Government forces and members of the Burmese Communist Party (BCP).

The Shans are believed to have sought refuge in Thai territory because they feared that the fighting would escalate.

An informed police source in Chiang Mai said yesterday that Thai Border Patrol Police [BPP] and volunteers had been despatched to Ban Huai Yuak in Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai where the guerrillas, from Khun Sa's so-called Shan United Army (SUA), were reported to be sheltering.

The source said skirmishes might break out if the rebels refuse to leave Thai territory.

The fighting between Burmese Government forces and the BCP flared at Bon Som Prang, about three kilometres from the Thai border village of Doi Lang, in Mae Ai District, of Chiang Mai Province, the source said.

The communists, numbering about 600, consist mainly of Muser and "red" Wa hilltribesmen.

The source said that both sides had sustained considerable casualties. He added that Thai BPP men were also rushed to Doi Lang to prevent the fighting from spilling across the border.

UN OFFICIAL NICOL ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY ECONOMIC TALKS

BK270453 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Davidson Nicol arrived in Bangkok today for a 2-day visit to Thailand. During his 2-day stay, the UN under secretary general will hold talks with senior Thai officials on technical and economic cooperation between the United Nations and Thailand. The UN under secretary general will also discuss UN-sponsored training programs in Thailand in his capacity as director of the UN Institute for Training and Research.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON DISPUTED ISLANDS SCORED

BK291156 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vietnam's sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes is indisputable. This was affirmed by our commentator in a commentary today. He said:

The white paper on Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes -- Vietnamese territories -- made public by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in January this year with convincing historical and legal evidence has embarassed the Chinese expansionists. The only thing Beijing can do now is to distort the fact to claim over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. The official information organ of the Chinese authorities reacted to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's white paper with grudge and anger.

The commentary of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, XINHUA, on 11 June just repeated China's outmoded allegation. It did not give any new basis to justify its acts of aggression and expansion. A question is raised: Why did XINHUA try to elude Vietnam's rejection of China's claim that Nansha and Sisha -- which are in fact Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa -- have long been China's territories.

The commentary mentioned what China has done toward Hoang Sa archipelago since the thirties and called them historical facts from China's sovereignty. In fact, they were illegal actions completely invalid because for a very long time prior to the thirties, Hoang Sa and Truong Sa were Vietnamese territories. History shows that from many centuries, the Vietnamese state had sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes; only since the beginning of the 20th century, successive Chinese authorities, with their expansionist ambition, annexed the archipelago in the eastern sea.

XINHUA's commentary brazenly charged Vietnam of invasion. But it was China not anyone else that invaded Vietnam and it is now occupying Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago. Beijing's familiar trick of making black white can in no way cover up this fact. Reality shows that for dozens of years now, China has been trying to produce vague evidence to claim millions of kilometers of land and territorial waters of neighboring countries. With this expansionist ambition, Beijing has sought pretexts for its claim over not only Hoang Sa but also Truong Sa archipelagos of Vietnam. This move is part of China's plan to control and step by step dominate the eastern sea to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and expand toward Southeast Asia.

To both their deeds and words, the Chinese reactionary authorities are following the track of the former Chinese feudalist regime. This only leads them to complete bankruptcy.

IRAQI GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMIC GROUP VISITS

Airport Arrival

OW251806 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- A governmental economic delegation of the Republic of Iraq arrived here today to attend the second session of the Vietnamese-Iraq Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation. It is led by 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture and president of the Iraqi subcommission.

Meeting the delegation on its arrival were Le Khac, minister of foreign trade and president of the Vietnamese subcommission; Nguyen Van Ich, member of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Duong Hong Dat, vice-minister of agriculture; and others. Also present was Iraqi Ambassador Natiq 'Abd al-Hamid al-Wadi.

Meeting With Tran Quynh

OW291748 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 29 — Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this afternoon the visiting Iraqi Government economic delegation led by 'Amir Mahdi Salah, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

Vice Chairman Tran Quynh said he rejoiced at the new development of the friendship and economic and trade cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq. He expressed the gratitude of the government and people of Vietnam to the government and people of Iraq under the leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Command Council headed by President Saddam Husayn for their vigorous support for the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in the past and their present national construction. He said he believed that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would constantly consolidate and develop.

Present on the occasion were Le Khac, minister of foreign trade and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnamese-Iraqi Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Nguyen Van Ich, member of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Iraqi Ambassador Natiq 'Abd al-Hamid al-Wadi.

On June 26, a Vietnamese government economic delegation led by Le Khac, held talks with the Iraqi delegation. The two delegations reviewed the progress in economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and discussed measures to further broaden this cooperation.

Le Khac and 'Amir Wahdi Saleh signed here tonight the minutes of the second session of the Vietnamese-Iraqi Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Group's Departure

OW300745 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 30 -- The Iraqi Government economic delegation led by 'Amir Mahdi Saleh, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, left here this morning. Seeing it off were Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Van Ich, member of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and members of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnamese-Iraqi Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Coopeation. Also present on this occasion was Iraqi Ambassador Natiq' 'Abd al-Hamid al-Wadi.

During its stay, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. It also made a tour of industrial agricultural and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The head of the delegation also had a working session with the Vietnamese minister of agriculture, Nguyen Ngoc Triu.

LEADERS GREET MALAGASY INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

OW251804 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent his warm greetings to President Didier Ratsiraka on the 22nd anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (June 26). President Truong Chinh said in his message:

"The Vietnamese people rejoice at the Madagascan people's major achievements in consolidating their national independence and building a prosperous country, and sincerely wish them many and still bigger successes under Your Excellency's leadership.

"May the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Madagascar be constantly consolidated and developed".

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to his Madagascan counterpart, Christian Remi Richard.

DECISION ON PAYMENTS TO DISABLED VETERANS

BK291552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] According to NVA, the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the supply of goods and payment of allowances on a temporary basis to disabled and sick soldiers and military personnel already discharged or transferred to nonmilitary duties, as well as to families of fallen combatants. The decision reads:

Disabled and sick soldiers less than 60-percent incpacitated who live with their families, parents, wives or husbands, and children of fallen combatants who are not qualified for work due to poor physical conditions or have not yet reached the work age, will continue to receive a quantity of food and other goods as in the past but in accordance with the current criteria and at the prices applied to workers and civil servants.

For the first 6 months after the completion of their military service, discharged soldiers will receive their grain rations in accordance with the current criteria. If these discharged soldiers live in a city or town, they will receive a quantity of food and fuel in accordance with the number of their dependents and at the prices applied to workers and civil servants.

Effective 1 July 1982, the following persons will temporarily receive 100 percent of their present allowances:

Soldiers already discharged or transferred to nonmilitary duties whose present allowances are paid on a monthly basis.

Soldiers wounded since 11 July 1982 who belong to the category eligible for a one-time payment of physical damage compensation.

Families of soldiers killed since 1 July 1982 who belong to the category eligible for a one-time payment of death compensation.

SRV DEMOCRATIC PARTY CELEBRATES 38TH ANNIVERSARY

OW300723 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 30 -- The Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party held a ceremony here last night in celebration of the party's 38th anniversary (June 30).

The participants included Nghiem Xuan Yem and Tran Dang Khoa, respectively general secretary and deputy general secretary of the parts; Nguyen Van Tien, Presidium member and general secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Minh Giam, deputy general secretary of the Socialist Party; Anh Pham Khac Quang, president of the Hanoi Committee of the Fatherland Front.

In his speech, Nghiem Xuan Yem outlined the Democratic Party's contributions to the Vietnamese revolution over the past 38 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh. He expressed his party's absolute confidence in the revolutionary line and theleadership of the Communist Party and called on the entire members of his party to do their best to contribute to national construction and defence.

Speech by Nghiem Xuan Yem

BK300825 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A ceremony marking the 38th founding anniversary of the Vietnam Democratic Party — 30 June 1944-30 June 1982 — was held in Hanoi on 29 June by its Central Committee and the Executive Committee of its Hanoi municipal organization.

Addressing the ceremony, Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem pointed out the significance of the founding anniversary of the Vietnam Democratic Party and its participation in the revolutionary struggle during the past 38 years under the VCP's glorious banner and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh. On behalf of the Vietnam Democratic Party, he expressed absolute confidence in the VCP's revolutionary line and leadership which manifested in the resolutions of its fifth congress.

Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem also recalled the close relationship and solidarity between the Vietnam Democratic Party and the VCP over the past 38 years, and called on all cadres and members of the party to further promote its tradition of patriotism, unity and revolution while making every effort to contribute ever more to the construction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland in the new revolutionary stage.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON NEW SITUATION, TASKS

BK291029 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese May 82, pp 63-71

[Article by Tran Quoc Tu: "The Situation in Our Country and Our Tasks"]

[Text] Every revolutionary is required primarily to assess the situation and tasks correctly. Only by correctly assessing the situation and tasks, can we set forth effective policies and measures to improve the situation and advance the revolution to victory.

We should have a correct method of thinking to assess the situation correctly. The most correct method of thinking is the Marxist-Leninist method of materialist dialectics. Only by grasping this method of thinking firmly can we analyze the situation scientifically and objectively, detect contradictions in life and set forth proper guidelines and policies to settle these contradictions in our advancement.

Our country is in the stage of socialist revolution. To be well aware of the revolutionary situation in our country, we must understand socialist revolution and socialist laws. We must further know the peculiarities of our country which was originally a colony of imperialism and an economically underdeveloped country where small-scale production prevails. We are moving directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

Together with a proper method of thinking, we must also have a correct attitude. Only by adopting the attitude of masters of the country and the revolution can we properly assess the tasks achieved in order to be aware of success, failure, advantages, shortcomings and problems, and can we analyze the causes correctly and discover guidelines to develop good points, correct mistakes and advance. If we lack a sense of mastery, adopt an indifferent and irresponsible attitude, and pass the buck, we will not be able to assess the situation correctly and discover the causes of difficulties in order to overcome them. Only those "clear-sighted and clear-minded" people can evaluate the situation correctly, tell right from wrong and perceive the struggle guidelines for continally advancing the revolution.

We are now in a rather complicated situation. Although we have won very great victories, we are facing serious economic and social problems. Although we have scored many achievements and good points, we still have shortcomings and mistakes. In our advance from small-scale production to socialism, we are encountering many new problems for which the solution does not exist in the works of the socialist founders Marx and Lenin. Our struggle takes place in a stage of very complicated conditions which require not only our courage but also our creative intelligence. Faced with this complicated situation rife with problems, large numbers of our party's cadres and members have demonstrated their revolutionary stalwartness by firmly maintaining their working class stand and relying absolutely on the party's revolutionary lines. They have properly and clearly realized the situation and their duties, and have strenuously struggled to overcome problems and fulfill their duties in the new stage. On the contrary, some people whose method of thinking and attitude is wrong, have seen only problems and not victories, only shortcomings and not achievements and advantages. They have therefore become suspicious and pessimistic. Their militancy has declined. This lack of tenacity is manifested among some of the party cadres and members.

Following the total liberation of the southern part of our country, the people's national democratic revolution ended and our entire country stepped into a new stage, the stage of socialist revolution. This is a special turning point in the history of our revolution. "Every special turning point in history has caused some formal changes in petty bourgeois vacillations. These vacillations always take place beside the proletariat and always impregnate, to a given extent, the ranks of the proletariat." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "Selected Works" Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1959, Book II, Part II, page 535) "So long as the deep roots of capitalism have not been eradicated, these vacillations necessarily still take place." (same footnote as above). In a country like ours, small farmers and petty bourgeois account for a majority in the population. As a result, "these petty bourgeois vacillations" are all the more prevalent. They are the main cause for the erroneous conceptions about the present situation and tasks.

The strength of our party lies in the unity of millions of cadres and members who act as one. There must be unity of thought before we can achieve unity of action. Only by expounding the revolutionary situation in our country to help all the people properly understand the new situation and tasks, can the party unify its action and thought and develop its strength.

The present situation in our country was profoundly ananlyzed at the fifth party congress. Our achievements and shortcomings were correctly assessed at the congress. The strategic tasks of our revolution in the new situation were also set forth at the congress. This is the ground on which the party will unify its knowledge of the situation and tasks. Making all party cadres and members fully aware of the situation and tasks as viewed by the congress is a very important aspect of the present ideological task which is aimed at creating conditions for unifying the action and thinking of the entire party.

Our people's achievements over the past 5 years were highly appraised at the fifth party congress. The party Central Committee's political report read by General Secretary Le Duan at the congress pointed out clearly: "The past 5 years have gone down in national history as a very glorious and victorious stage of the Vietnamese revolution." Rightfully so, in the past 5 years, under the party's leadership, our people have scored very great achievements, completely changing the face of our country. These achievements have advanced the revolution in our country to a new strategic position firmer than previously, creating a greater capability to defend our fatherland firmly and to build socialism in our country successfully.

Following the victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, we quickly unified the country on the state plane. This is the first time that our country has been truly unified on the basis of lasting national independence and socialism. Vietnam is one. The Vietnamese nation is one. This is the will, aspiration and sacred sentiment of all the Vietnamese people. Our Vietnamese people sacrificed and struggled for generations to unify the country. Due to the ups and downs of history, interspersed with periods during which our country enjoyed independence, unity and prosperity, our people suffered painfully from the division of their country. The century-long "Nguyen-Trinh internecine war" divided the country into the "outside road" and the "inside road." No sooner had Nguyen Hue chased the Qing troops out to begin national reunification than quisling Nguyen Anh let the enemy enter our country. Under French domination, our country was divided into three parts. During the U.S. imperialist aggression our country was divided into two regions. Witnessing our country's division caused pain which tore our hearts. Who among the Vietnamese people of both sexes, young and old, did not want the country unified?

It was as if the Vietnamese nation was revived when its country was reunified, with life from north to south bubbling over with national conciliation. The Vietnamese people's long cherished dream had now come true. The system of proletarian dictatorship was established throughout the country. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam was born. The SRV Constitution was promulgated. All of the cruel plots and tricks of the imperialists and international reactionaries trying to sabotage the Vietnamese national unity were defeated. Under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard party, the Vietnamese people quickly unified the country on the state plane and implemented many economic, political, social and cultural policies to accelerate the process of unifying the country comprehensively. The Vietnamese people in the Ho Chi Minh era have achieved the extremely glorious goal of unifying their country. All of us can be legitimately proud of this great achievement. Henceforth, with the great strength of more than 50 million people living on a land of over 320,000 square kilometers full of natural resources, our Vietnamese people can build a prosperous country and firmly maintain our newly gained independence in order to feel proud and happy just like other nations on all the five continents. This is the most fundamental achievement because from now on the great strength of a unified country and the superior socialist system will be the basic factor in creating all of our people's victories.

With the strength of a unified country, our people have defeated Chinese expansionism and hegemonism to defend Socialist Vietnam firmly.

After living for a third of a century in fierce warfare our people now earnestly desire to live in peace and rebuild their country. This simple aspiration still cannot be fulfilled because the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles have plotted to annex our country and the Indochina Peninsula in order to achieve their ambition of invading Southeast Asia and conquering the world. The newly unified Vietnam had to face a crucial ordeal: The Chinese reactionaries and their lackeys launched a war of aggression against our country, using a pincers attack from the south upward and from the north downward. Upholding their vigilance, our people and troops courageously fought to defend their country.

Our people's victories in the two aggressive wars waged by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism are new pages in the history of our nation's glorious struggle against foreign aggression. These victories prove that our people have adequate moral and physical strength to defend firmly their socialist fatherland. No matter now cruel and dangerous is the enemy and no matter how big is its country — with the largest population in the world — adjacent to our country, our people still have the force to defeat it. If ever it recklessly launched another war of aggression against us, it will be defeated even more shamefully.

Our people's victories in the past two wars for national defense not only have defeated the Chinese reactionaries' plot to annex our country but also have checked the advance of Chinese hegemony and expansion to the Indochina Peninsula and Southeast Asia. With these victories, our people have fulfilled their international obligations to the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples, strengthened the militant alliance and formed a firm system for mutual support of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

In the past 5 years, our people have scored many achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction throughout the country. Noteworthy achievements have been scored on the economic front. We have made great efforts to overcome the consequences of war. The agricultural, industrial and transportation and communications installations which were destroyed during the wars, have basically been restored. Production has developed in some respects. The cultivated area through the country has increased to nearly 2 million hectares owing to our efforts in reclaiming virgin and fallow land and in multicropping. Industrial production capacity has also increased. Many projects under construction will be commissioned in the near future. Thousands of kilometers of railways and roads have been repaired and built. Socialist production relations have been consolidated a step further in the north. Initial results have been obtained in the socialist transformation of the south. The comprador bourgeois class has been eliminated. Capitalist industry and trade have been gradually transformed. Handicrafts and small merchants are being reorganized. Most of the peasants in the southern Trung Bo have been collectivized. In Nam Bo, some peasants have joined production collectives.

We have also recorded many achievements on the cultural front. Illiteracy in our country has been basically eliminated. Nearly 16 million people -- almost one-third of the population -- have attended school. A new culture is gradually being built throughout the country. The reactionary, backward and decadent culture left behind by the old regime is being eliminated. Literary, artistic, public health, sports and physical training activities have developed. All the scientific and technical sectors have developed to support national construction and defense better. In the process of the socialist revolution to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, new Socialist Vietnamese men have been formed, trained and enhanced.

With respect to the foreign affairs in the past 5 years, we have strengthened the relations of militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, reinforced our militant alliance with the two fraternal Lao and Kampuchean countries joined the CEMA and expanded our cooperation with other socialist countries. The position of our country in the international arena has been enhanced.

Our people's achievements in the past 5 years are really great. Looking back at the difficulties and ordeals we have gone through will make us treasure all the more dearly all that we have achieved. In assessing our achievements in the past 5 years, some people have stressed only the political, military and diplomatic achievements, and have belittled our successes in socialist construction. Some people have gone so far as to deny our economic achievements. This is a one-sided and mechanical assessment which separates fields of activities from one another and negates the dialectical relations among the various fields of activities in society. In fact, the military victories have intrinsically implied some economic achievements. If we had achieved no economic successes, how could our troops have enough food to eat and defeat the Chinese aggressors? Our successful national unification also has per se included our achievements on the economic, cultural and ideological fronts. Some people allege that we have suffered economic setbacks because we have not fulfilled the economic development norms prescribed by the fourth party congress. These people do not understand that our second 5-year plan was established during the peacetime. In case of war, any other country would have to put aside its peacetime economic development plan to concentrate its forces on winning victory

in war. In fact, when the Chinese reactionaries' plot of aggression against our country was exposed, our party and state then advocated the policy of shifting the economic tasks to national defense in order to cope with the Chinese aggression. Since then, our country has practically adopted the annual economic development plan. Such an economic shift was a clear-sighted policy aimed at guaranteeing victory for our people and troops in their two wars of national defense.

The achievements in the economic and cultural as well as other fields are the results of our people's greatest efforts. They have shed blood and sweat in exchange for these achievements. We may not evaluate them casually but must treasure all that our people have achieved in socialist construction.

Our country is advancing from small-scale production to socialism. Already heavily damaged by war, it had to cope with a new aggressive war. In such a situation, it was not easy to score economic and cultural achievements. We must have specific knowledge of history to evaluate properly the comprehensive achievements of our people in the past 5 years.

These achievements were cited at the fifth party congress. The congress attributed these achievements to the consistent leadership of our party, the fine qualities of our people and their armed forces, the comprehensive cooperation with and the active assistance of the Soviet Union, the special solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea, the wholehearted support of other socialist countries and the sympathy and support of the forces of revolution and peace in the world.

While asserting our achievements strongly, the fifth party congress also pointed out the difficulties that we are now encountering in the economy of life. There are still serious imbalances in our national economy. Production has developed slowly while the population is increasing quickly. National revenue does not match social demands for consumption. The gap between financial receipts and expenditures, between the flow of goods and money, and between exports and imports are still large. Large numbers of workers remain unemployed. The market and prices have not been stabilized. The laboring people still encounter many difficulties in their life.

These difficulties stem primarily from the fact that small-scale production still prevails in our economy, an economy that has been heavily destroyed by a long and fierce war. And now we have to face a multifaceted war of sabotage by Chinese expansionism and hegemony.

Apart from the root objective causes of our present difficulties, there are some subjective causes. They are our mistakes and shortcomings in leadership and economic and social management.

In the spirit of scrupulous self-criticism, the party congress clearly indicated our mistakes in grasping the real situation, implementing party lines and organizing and guiding the implementation of planning and management operations. The congress severely criticized the shortcomings and mistakes caused by subjectivism, inpatience, haste, conservatism and sluggishness, and weaknesses in other fields of operation. Pledges were made during the congress to conduct thorough criticism and self-criticism after the congress within party and state agencies in order to set forth effective measures to correct these shortcomings and mistakes.

When analyzing the present difficulties, some comrades hold subjectivism as the main cause. As a matter of fact, from a certain standpoint, our shortcomings and mistakes were the main causes of our economic and social difficulties in the past years.

Nevertheless, we must understand clearly that our difficulties stem originally from a backward and poor economy dominated by small-scale production which colonialism (old and new) bequeathed to us. At present, in order to fulfill the requirements of our production and life, we need a large amount of fuel, raw and other materials and commodities of various kinds not available in our country. (Footnote: Before liberation, the south had to import annually 2 million tons of mineral oil, 1 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1 million tons of cement, nearly 1 million tons of rice, corn and wheat flour; 362,000 tons of sugar, 45,000 tons of milk, 25,000 tons of cooking oil, 28,800 tons of textile materials, 21,700 tons of yarns, 70,000 tons of paper pulp and 50,000 tons of plastic raw materials. During the 10-year period from 1965 to April 1975, the south had to import $7.459 billion worth of commodities (excluding military imports) while exporting only $393.1 million worth of commodities.) Even if had had no shortcomings and had made no mistakes, we would not be able to overcome all the difficulties in our economy and life within a short period of time. If we commit no more mistakes and shortcomings and if we know how to work better, we will be able to alleviate our difficulties in some given fields and to a certain extent.

While pointing out the root causes of our difficulties, the congress not only emphasized the serious damage resulting from our shortcomings and errors but also wanted to make the cadres and party members clearly understand the harsh and enduring nature of these difficulties. This is aimed at enabling them to enhance their fighting will and to try their best to overcome all difficulties while preventing some people from possibly thinking that difficulties can be overcome easily in just a short period of time but when things do not turn out the way they want, they will become pessimistic and confused or even suspicious of the correctness of the party's lines.

On the basis of reviewing the actual situation of the Vietnamese revolution in recent years, the fifth party congress affirmed that the socialist revolutionary line laid down by the fourth party congress is correct. That line reflects the revolutionary law advancing our country from small-scale production to socialism without having to go through the period of capitalist development. Meanwhile, the congress also pointed out our shortcomings and errors in implementing the party's lines.

Our party's socialist revolutionary line -- originated from the political program formulated by the founders of scientific socialism, from the review of the achievements recorded in the 20-year struggle to build socialism in the north, and from the consultation of experience with various fraternal socialist countries -- has been proven to be correct by realities and has further developed its effectiveness in our country's revolutionary undertaking. Successfully determining a correct revolutionary line which can effect the entire revolutionary undertaking is the most important task. After completing the people's national democratic revolution in the entire country, our party promptly determined a correct line for our revolution in the new stage. That is the basic success of the party. Thanks to that correct revolutionary line, we have been able to avoid deviations at a time when our revolution was being shifted to a new stage.

That socialist revolutionary line has been defined by our party for implementation throughout the country during the period of transition to socialism -- which means for several decades. It is hasty to think that all objectives of that revolutionary line can be achieved in just a short period of time and without errors. Moreover, the party's general line can only provide the basic features as guidelines for the struggle of our entire party and people for a relatively long period of time. If we want to transform that general line into reality, it is necessary for us to concretize it into certain objectives and tasks for each specific stage. At the same time, we must adopt suitable organizational systems and policies to ensure the implementation of that general line. This, however, is a very difficult matter which can only be solved satisfactorily with good knowledge and the ability to grasp the objective law and the actual situation in the country during the period of transition to socialism.

Lenin said: "No new class can emerge in the historical arena in its capacity as leader of a society without having to go through a desperately 'unstable' and stormy period of upheaval and struggle, as well as a period of uncertainty, experimentation and hesitation in choosing the new methods to meet the new objective situation." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin, "Collection of Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, Vol 2, Part I, p 422) Therefore, the existence of "instability" and "uncertainty" in our country at a time when the revolution was being shifted to a new state is easily understood and not surprising.

The socialist revolution and socialist construction is a new undertaking. In such a new undertaking we can hardly say that we have not committed any mistakes and everything has run smoothly. Lenin once said: "In such a new, difficult and great undertaking, shortcomings and mistakes are inevitable. He who is afraid of difficulties in socialist construction and who is frightened by these difficulties into desperation and despondency, is not a socialist man." (Footnote: Ibid., Part 2, p 313) Mistakes are unavoidable in such a new undertaking. The problem comes in having the courage to admit mistakes and correct them in order to advance. Lenin said: "We are not afraid of admitting mistakes. We will look at mistakes in a clearsighted manner in order to seek ways to correct them." (Footnote: Ibid., Part 2, p 555) Lenin also said: "The attitude of a political party toward its mistakes is one of the most important and surest criteria for assessing whether this party is scrupulously and really fulfilling its obligations to its own class and the laboring masses." (Footnote: Ibid., Part 2, p 352) As a Leninist party, our party has publicly admitted its mistakes, analyzed the causes of these mistakes and carefully studied the measures to correct them in order to advance continually.

Our primary mistakes in the implementation of lines have shown that the level of our economic and social management is still low. To correct mistakes, we must strenuously study to increase the level of our knowledge and ability on a par with the new tasks. With a view to implementing the tasks set forth by the fifth party congress, we must conduct criticism and self-criticism scrupulously, carefully review our performances in the past years to derive useful lessons, increase the level of our comprehensive knowledge and outline the correct guidelines, policies and measures to advance the revolution.

The past 5 years have been of special significance. In only a few years of entering the new revolutionary stage, our party has accumulated useful experiences. We have realized more clearly the specific problems of the socialist revolution and national defense. Our party cadres and members have matured a step further. All of us must reflect on and analyze profoundly what we have done in the past 5 years -- both successes and setbacks -- in order to derive necessary lessons for improving our tasks. This way we will certainly fulfill our duties better in the future.

We are in a rather complicated situation rife with difficulties but also full of advantages. Our biggest difficulty is coping with the Chinese reactionaries -- condoned and supported by the U.S. imperialists -- who are waging a subversive war against our country in the military, political, economic and cultural fields by using various forces cruel tricks. Although our country is at peace, we are facing a multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we must always be ready to cope with a large-scale war of aggression likely to be waged by the enemy. The recent party congress clearly pointed out the two strategic tasks of our people: One is to build socialism successfully, the other is to maintain combat preparedness to firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. These two tasks are closely related. Our people must simultaneously fulfill these two tasks well. The party congre-s also adopted the slogan: "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness." This slogan manifests concisely the lofty task to be assumed by every Vietnamese in the new stage. By implementing this slogan through practical acts, we will make the most contributions to national construction and defense.

Since it was founded, our party has devoted most of its time and effort to achieving national liberation. The party's present historic mission is to lead the people in the building of a prosperous country and in the defense of the country. If national liberation was once the motive for all the Vietnamese people to fight and sacrifice, drive the imperialists out and regain the independence of the country, national construction and defense should now be the lofty ideal burning in the hearts of all Vietnamese people, urging them to devote all their mind and ability to building socialism successfully and firmly defending the Socialist Vietnam fatherland. National construction and defense is the sublime and sacred duty of the Vietnamese people of all generations.

Despite difficulties, we have secured basic advantages in national construction and defense. We have enjoyed the leadership of a party founded and trained by President Ho, a party with a revolutionary line which is correct and boundlessly loyal to the liberation of nations, the working class and mankind. We have a body of party cadres and members tempered through a long revolutionary struggle full of ordeals. These cadres and party members are properly militant and have gained some initial experiences in conducting the socialist revolution and construction. They are determined to implement the party's revolutionary line. Our socialist system is superior. Our people are traditional stalwart, indomitable, highly patriotic and diligent in productive labor. Our armed forces are always vigilant and ready to fight and defeat all aggressors. Our country has abounded in manpower and natural resources, and its material and technical bases are increasing every day. We have secured comprehensive cooperation with and great assistance from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries. The world progressives are sympathizing with and supporting our cause. With these advantages, our people will certainly overcome all difficulties to successfully build socialism and firmly defend their country.

In his speech to conclude the fifth party congress, General Secretary Le Duan clearly indicated. "Although our continuing struggle is fierce and complicated, the historic resolutions of the party congress are breathing new vitality into all our party, people and troops. We are determined to fulfill great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament. No obstacles can check our advance."

By realizing properly the revolutionary situation in our country and by grasping firmly the spirit of the fifth party congress resolutions, all our party, people and troops will strengthen solidarity and strenuously struggle to build socialism successfully and defend firmly our socialist fatherland.

AUSTRALIA

BAN LIFTED ON IMPORTED GOODS FROM ARGENTINA

BK291024 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Australia has lifted its ban on imports from Argentina. The foreign minister, Mr Street, says the economic restrictions are being lifted now that Britain has regained control of the Falklands. But he says if the hostilities resume, the government will reimpose the ban. A spokesman for Mr Street's office says the import restrictions imposed on 8 April did not apply to existing contracts between Australian and Argentine companies or goods in transit. The spokesman says the effect of a trade ban was minimal.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS FAVOR SOMARE'S PARTY

BK300631 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] With the counting of votes almost completed following Papua New Guinea's general election, more than half of the sitting members of Parliament appear to have been defeated. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent Sean Dorney says the opposition Pangu Pati, led by former Prime Minister Mr Michael Somare, has increased its tally by at least 15 seats and is in the strongest position to form the next government.

Of the 103 members of Parliament who contested the election, only 50 have retained their seats and half of the cabinet ministers have been rejected by the voters. Three of the five party leaders from the coalition which took power in 1980 have lost their seats.

The latest counting gives Pagu 48 seats against 12 for the People's Progressive Party of the prime minister, Sir Julius Chan. The National Party and independents of Mr Ted Diro together have 21 seats, the United Party 9, the Melanesian Alliance 8, Papua Besena 3 and other independents 7. The Papua New Guinea Parliament will meet early in August to elect a prime minister.

INDONESIA WARNED OVER BORDER INCIDENTS

BK300846 Hong Kong AFP in English 0823 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Port Moresby, June 30 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Noel Levi, has warned Indonesia that its armed incursions over the border must cease if relations between the countries are to improve. His warning follows reports of the latest alleged raids by Indonesian soldiers into PNG.

According to the reports, on Saturday June 26, the day counting started of votes cast in PNG's national election, six Indonesians armed with automatic weapons raided two hamlets near Imonda patrol post in west Sepik Province. They took back over the border into the Indonesian province of Irian Java 18 Irian Jayans who had been living in PNG since 1977. The 18 were part of a larger group of refugees who moved into traditional lands on the PNG side of the border.

Mr Levi said, "I am particularly concerned at the latest incursion because it appears people were subjected to physical threat on PNG soil. The fact that soldiers entered PNG at a time when we were exercising our constitutional and democratic obligations is cause for severe concern."

The man most likely to be PNG's new prime minister, Michael Somare, said before the latest raid that he would continue the consistent steady relationship he had built with Indonesia, if returned to office in August.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH NEW GUINEA

BK260956 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0813 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 26 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesia's relations with its neighbour Papua New Guinea have remained undisturbed despite the fact that Indonesian troops had been accused of regressing into the area of that country. He said this had been made possible by Indonesia's restraint in the wake of the accusation. Most recent happenings had also shown that what had really taken place was not as bad as initially described. Mokhtar made the statement in an interview with Radio Australia which was broadcast Friday morning.

The foreign minister explained what really happened was that certain unidentified persons had crossed across the Indonesia-PNG border and entered into Indonesian territory. They then kidnaped a number of workers from a sawmill. One of the people kidnaped was a Malaysian citizen.

After this event, the Foreign Ministry in Port Moresby protested saying that Indonesian troops had conducted a search for the "unknown persons" in our (PNG's) border area. The declaration was not definite on whether Indonesian troops had entered PNG territory or not.

Mokhtar said it is understandable because the Indonesian-PNG border is not as clearly marked as European borders go. All is steep wilderness in the border area. The search for the unknown kidnapers was certainly legal, he declared. We would have failed in our duty had we not done something. A sawmill in our border area had been attacked and a number of persons, including a foreign citizen, had been kidnaped away, he said.

Mokhtar pointed out Indonesia during the last several years had worked as best it could to have matters related to the border area arranged for properly under various agreements and administrative arrangements.

Now we have reached the stage where we could establish joint border committees that would subsequently carry out periodic discussions on any matter that might arise. He indicated time is needed to set up the committees.

Responding to questions, Mokhtar explained the Indonesian Government's decision of not allowing certain journalists from Australia to enter Indonesia was not at all directed toward the country where they come from or toward journalists in general.

Permits to enter Indonesia are being given to other journalists. He said: The trouble with these (certain) journalists was that they sometimes write only as they pleased. And I also want to ask why is it that only a certain group in the Australian press in inclined to publish negative items about Indonesia? I mean, he said, there are so many good things about Indonesia which you could report, so why do they choose to write only about things that are apparently aimed at worsening relations between the two countries? He concluded: "I could say the Indonesian people would appreciate it more if the news reported about Indonesia are better balanced and more varied."

TIMES ON 'FBSI LEADERS' AT HAVANA WFTU

BK290216 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Two Mysterious Men in Havana"]

[Text] The chairman of the Indonesian Labour Federation (FBSI), Mr Agus Sudono, following his meeting with President Suharto last weekend said that he had reported to the head of state about the recent Conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Havana.

The conference itself has no relevancy with Indonesia but what attracts our attention is the presence of two men there claiming themselves FBSI leaders. One of them claimed that he was the FBSI general chairman and the other member of FBSI Executive Board. Their names, Mira Surya and S.P. Suhardi, are not known here and Mr Sudono disclosed that his organisation did not know anything about the persons. This is a clear proof of the existing latent danger of the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), he said.

Although Mr Sudono did not explain the president's reaction on hearing this news, everyone can be sure that any Indonesian communist activity abroad is taken here as trying to discredit Suharto's government and to give an image abroad that the PKI is still very much alive and active here. The two are possibly Indonesian communist activists who, during the abortive communist coup in 1965 here had been abroad and do not dare to return home later. Since the WFTU conference was sponsored by the communist countries the two must have come from one of them. And the only known refuge of Indonesian communist escapees are Moscow and Beijing. And in this case the two have possibly come from Moscow.

Although the whole truth of this matter is still to be investigated we are quite sure that Moscow had played a decisive role in making this scenario, due to its dominant position among the communist bloc. So in this case Russia, who has been protested several times for interfering into our domestic affairs, now cannot help herself from playing a less dangerous game because everything took place within her domain.

One might say that the Kremlin leaders are stubborn but from the ideological point of view nobody can expect the oldest communist country to let things out of hand when a chance to boost the name of any communist party in the world comes. The communist leaders like to dream that their ideology is still popular around the world and every time a world conference is held under their sponsorship representatives from every corner of this planet Earth must join the show. And we are sure this is not the last time the so-called Indonesian representtatives show their rotten teeth abroad.

The sponsors are still there, undisturbed.

We, in Indonesia, should pay more attention to this development and if possible to prevent any action by the communist countries in defaming our country.

MALAYSIA

HAIG'S DEPARTURE TO BE 'MOURNED BY FEW'

BK291412 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the dust from the resignation of Gen Alexander Haig from the State Department begins to settle, it is becoming evident that his departure will be mourned by few. There were many who were unhappy at his accelerated promotion in the Nixon White House and the use of political leverage to gain promotion in the fully professional U.S. Army was roundly condemned by top military officers. But Haig, who had emerged relatively unscathed in the Watergate scandal, felt that he was one of the best commanders NATO ever had. He developed very close ties with most European leaders and more than anyone in recent cabinets he understood the European situation and aspirations. He also came to grasp the real nature of the Soviet threat to Europe and was instrumental in strengthening European defense against the Russian menace. Haig understood the true strength of the European peace movement, and more importantly, he knew the real value of trade between Western Europe and the Comecon countries. More than one-fifth of Germany's trade, for example, is being conducted with Eastern European countries. It can thus be seen why Western European nations placed greater value on this trade in the world widely affected by recession. Thus, President Reagan's decision to place greater restrictions on the trans-Siberia pipeline comes as a real blow to Europeans, and Haig, who too appreciated the situation and had no sympathy with the Republican right, had no other choice but to resign.

Haig can also be faulted with failure to get along with his cabinet colleagues, notably the defense secretary, Casper Weinberger, and lately Reagan's UN representative Jeane Kirkpatrick. It would also be interesting to know what was the state of his relationship with President Reagan and at what point did the relationship between the two men reach the turning point.

The U.S. policy with regard to west Asia also lies in tatters and Haig should be faulted with this. He is reported to have indirectly encouraged the Israeli invasion and military occupation of Lebanon. He had failed to appreciate the reality of the West Asian situation after the 1973-74 oil embargo. He has to (?stick) with simplistic views that force could settle all matters just like Eisenhower did when he dispatched the U.S. Marines to Lebanon. But he had failed to realize the clout wielded by the oil-producing nations, and Prince Fahd's threat to stop exporting oil to the United States together with the withdrawal of all Saudi assets and deposits plus the threat of Kuwait and other Gulf nations to follow suit quickly brought Washington to its senses. An immediate cease-fire followed and this calls into question the American view that it has no control over Israel. It is to be hoped that the new secretary of state designate, George Shultz, who has wide experience in West Asia and his so-called pro-Arab views, would bring a better and more thorough appreciation of West Asia to Washington, where Haig was a failure in more ways than one, Shultz will have to succeed if the United States is to recover some of its former prestige and credibility.

RESOURCES MINISTER ON TIN PRODUCERS GROUP

BK271409 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The minister of primary industries, Datuk Pal Leong, says the Association of Tin-Producing Countries, when established, will be geared toward meeting the long-term needs of the tin industry. He said this in a statement before leaving for Bangkok to attend the ministerial meeting to finalize the articles of the association.

He said the association can promote further research and development on the uses of the metal. Malaysia is concerned that there was still a huge surplus of tin on the market and prices may remain weak because of the persistent world recession.

Another problem is the continuing releases of tin by the U.S. General Service Administration [GSA]. Datuk Leong points out that the problem will remain so in the foreseeable future despite the Sixth International Tin Agreement being signed by tin-producer and consumer countries. Since the beginning of this year, the GSA has sold 3,450 tons and such sales had taken place even during times when the bufferstock manager had bought tin from the market. He says during this month when the tin markets had fallen to its lowest, the GSA had sold 365 tons.

Taking these factors into account and the fact that the bufferstock manager had utilized those of its resources, it will be prudent for the stock not to exhaust its remaining available resources immediately.

Datuk Leong feels that the bufferstock manager should conserve its resources to ensure smooth liquidation of tin in the market. We should also take into account that the transition to the Sixth ITA will result in a smaller buffer stock.

SINGAPORE

TIMES CITED ON HAIG RESIGNATION, POLICY DRIFT

BK280852 Hong Kong AFP in English 0823 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 28 (AFP) -- The STRAITS TIMES today described the exit of Alexander Haig as the U.S. secretary of state as the "sad product of squabbling" within the Reagan administration over foreign policy and a "sadder reflection of the lack of leadership at the top". "The different and confusing signals that keep emanating from Washington raise doubts abroad about whether there is someone in charge of foreign policy", the daily wrote in an editorial.

The paper said the increasing impression of "directionless policy" would hardly inspire confidence among America's allies and friends particularly at a time when it was faced with "problems stretching from Lebanon to Latin America". "Hopefully, with less tension and public feuding, Washington can begin to speak with one voice and be consistent and coherent in its foreign policy", it added, referring to the appointment of former Treasure Secretary George Shultz, as the new secretary of state. There has been no official comment on the change-over and none is likely.

MATERIALS ON HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Marcos-Losonczi Talks

HK230059 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Philippines and Hungary will soon broaden their bilateral cooperation in the economic, academic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. This was agreed upon in yesterday's talks in Malacanang between President Marcos and visiting Hungarian President Pal Losonczi. The two leaders also discussed international issues and agreed on the need for a new international order, the dismantling of trade protectionism, and world disarmament. The two men were joined in their talks by their key advisers. (Bert Asuke) has more on that story:

[Begin recording] President Losonczi was assisted in the Malacanang meeting by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Vencel Hazi and senior Foreign Ministry official Viktor Polgar, who also acted as the interpreter. And among those who joined President Marcos in the panel talks were Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, Minister [words indistinct], Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, Ambassador Mario Belisario, and Information Minister Gregorio Cendana. The president said he was confident that President Losonciz's visit will mark the beginning of a resurgence of contacts between the two countries in various fields. President Marcos said that the Philippines and Hungary already had existing agreements on trade, culture and technical exchanges which, he said, would be further enhanced by the state visit.

For his part the Hungarian leader thanked the president for the warm cordial reception accorded him and members of his party on their arrival in Manila Monday for a 5-day state visit. He expressed elation at the fact that they were very close to each other on the issues they had discussed. President Losonczi noted the impact of the president on the Cancun world summit, where Mr Marcos was among [words indistinct] to discuss urgent issues affecting the relations between the rich and poor nations. He also sought the views of the president on the current situation in Southeast Asia, which he described as a strategic and important region in the world, as well as latest developments among the members of ASEAN, of which the Philippines is a part.

President Losonczi formally invited the president and the first lady to visit Hungary in the not too distant future. The President accepted the invitation. [end recording].

Meanwhile, the Hungarian visitors were honored last night at a state dinner given by President and Mrs Marcos in Malaganang. In his remarks, the president cited the history of the common struggle for self-determination by the Philippines and Hungary. He said this could serve as a lasting basis for mutual cooperation. The president said the Philippines can learn from Hungary's agroindustrial experience. Likewise the chief executive noted the encouraging increase in the total trade between the two countries since the opening of formal relations between them in 1974.

Marcos on Economic Cooperation

HK240119 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos expects more energetic economic activities between the Philippines and Hungary as a result of the visit of Hungarian President Pal Losonczi. The president expressed appreciation for President Losonczi's journey to a distant land like the Philippines. He also accepted the invitation to visit Hungary.

The president said economic activity between the Philippines and Hungary will move forward with greater energy following the visit of the Hungarian president. Calling the Hungarian president a good friend, President Marcos said that his Philippine visit is indeed a gain of great magnitude for the Filipino people. The president announced that he had accepted the invitation for him and the first lady to visit Hungary at some convenient time in the future.

Departure, Press Conference

OW251411 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hungarian President Pal Losonczi left for home this morning after a successful 5-day state visit to the Philippines. The president and the first lady led a number of officials and dignitaries in bidding goodbye to the Hungarian head of state. And Jose Carlos has the details.

As befitting a state visitor, Hungarian President Pal Losonczi was given military honors, including a 21-gun salute prior to his departure for Budapest this morning. Losonczi ended his 5-day state visit here, which President Marcos described as very successful. The chief executive, who saw off Losonczi and his party at old MIA (Manila International Airport], said: The visit laid the framework for wider trade and cultural relations between the two countries. In their conversation on the way to the airport, the president said Losonczi's last statement as to his impressin of the Philippines was that the country is a single democratic state with order in the organization, institution and operation of democratic institutions, without any dictatorship.

The president also pointed out that the Philippine Government is interested in studying the Hungarian experience in agrarian reform, particularly farm cooperatives, and for this purpose, he is sending a delegation to Budapest sometime this August to study Hungary's agricultural program.

[Begin Marcos recording] We have not yet moved very intensively into cooperatives because of the fact that our people are not used to cooperatives. Actually the cooperatives that Hungary has is a consolidation of land. It is not the cooperatives that we refer to as individual ownership and then cooperative on the use of -- the common and beneficial use of -- heavy equipment as well as other infrastructure. [sentence as heard]

I have agreed with the President of Hungary as well as the agrarian reform minister of Hungary that sometime in August we are going to send a delegation to Hungary to look into the agrarian reform achievements of Hungary. [end recording]

In that interview after Losonczi's departure, the chief executive also said that President Losonczi was interested in the Philippine experience in energy development and other programs involving small people like the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran].

Hungarian Coverage

For Budapest Domestic Service coverage of President Pal Losonczi's visit to the Philippines, see the Hungary section of the 22 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

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GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON HITACHI COURT CASE

OW010545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO — Japanese Government Spokesman Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday it is up to Hitachi Ltd. and individuals involved to decide whether or not to appear before a U.S. court.

The chief Cabinet secretary commented on a U.S. federal grand jury's decision Wednesday to indict the Japanese electric machinery maker and 17 individuals, including 14 Hitachi employees, for alleged conspiracy to obtain IBM computer secrets. He said the government cannot be indifferent to the jury's decision which involves Japanese nationals. However, the matter is not a government-level one, Miyazawa said. Japan has so far received no official request from the United States to cooperate in investigation or to turn over 12 Japanese businessmen in Japan for whom arrest warrants have been issued, he said.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told the Diet (Parliament) Thursday that Japan will consider the matter from an overall point of view if and when the United States asked for Japanese help in investigation.

Hitachi Reacts 'Sharply'

OW010541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO — Hitachi Ltd. reacted sharply Thursday to a U.S. federal grand jury indictment charging the company itself as well as its employees with conspiracy to transport stolen secrets on IBM computers.

"Hitachi strongly believes that it and its indicted employees have not engaged in any illegal activities and that this will become clear in due process," The major electronics firm of Tokyo said in a statement. "Hitachi at this moment is in the process of obtaining the strongest legal representation to meet the charges in the United States," it added. Both Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., the other Japanese firm involved in the case and awaiting a grand jury decision, denied company responsibility for the purchases of IBM property claiming they were made by their employees authorized to do so on their own judgment.

The Japanese Government refused comment on the indictment. A senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said: "This is a judicial matter and any comment could affect proceedings of the litigation."

Hitachi officials said behind the indictment of the company was the payment of nearly 550,000 dollars for IBM information which they said was apparently judged as a sum large enough to show company involvement. But they claimed the senior official who decided to make the payment was authorized to spend up to 1 million dollars without company approval. The official, Kisaburo Nakazawa, heads one of Hitach's 28 domestic factories, all of which practice self-supporting accounting systems that permit independent spending on research and development, a Hitache spokesman said. "There seems to be ignorance or misunderstanding on the U.S. side in connection with the company indictment," he added.

ROK REVISES REQUEST FOR COMMODITY LOANS FROM JAPAN

OW010233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO — South Korea is seeking commodity loans totaling more than 1 billion dollars in its revised request for multi-billion dollar economic aid from Japan, it was disclosed here Thursday.

Observers said South Korea is well aware of the Japanese policy of refraining from providing commodity loans as much as possible to other countries.

The South Korean demand thus indicates the "high-handed posture" of Seoul in the bilateral economic cooperation relationship which will be discussed after South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok arrives in Tokyo this week, the observers said.

Against the original South Korean request for dollar 6 billion in economic aid from Japan, Japan in April offered dollar 4 billion, consisting of dollar 1.5 billion in yen credits and dollar 2.5 billion in loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan. According to informed sources, South Korea recently made the new proposal in response to Japan's "final" offer, agreeing to settle the total amount of aid at dollar 4 billion.

On the means for extension of the aid, however, South Korea demanded a drastic increase in yen credits and commodity loans totaling more than dollar 1 billion, the sources said. They said the Foreign Ministry regards the revised South Korean aid request as tantamount to a request for dollar 4 billion in aid, all in yen credits. In view of the current fiscal situation in Japan, it would be "out of the question" to meet such a request, the sources said.

They said the Foreign Ministry will notify the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Economic Planning Agency on the new request. But there are no plans for holding discussions on the request among the four government offices, they said.

They added, however, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi does not intend to directly convey Japan's rejection of the request to his South Korean counterpart Yi when the two meet in Tokyo next Monday. Instead, Japan will give a formal answer to South Korea after studying the outcome of the conference of South Korean creditor nations to be held in Paris next Tuesday and Wednesday, they said.

SAKURAUCHI 'STRONGLY' URGES ISRAELI LEBANON WITHDRAWAL

OW010029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO — Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi issued a statement Wednesday night strongly requesting Israel to withdraw from Lebanon as early as possible. The foreign minister issued the statement calling on Israel to exercise self-restraint because of the possibility of a clash between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a big gap still exists between Israel and the PLO on conditions for a ceasefire.

The government issued a strong warning to Israel on June 8 against the country's invasion of Lebanon and revealed it may have to reconsider its policy toward Israel. It again asked Israel to exercise self-restraint on June 25 saying that Israel's advance into West Beirut will have a serious international impact.

In his statement, the foreign minister said that if fighting spreads to West Beirut, innocent citizens will become the victims and peace in the Middle East will be dealt a blow. He also said the U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for early withdrawal from Lebanon by Israeli forces should be carried out. The foreign minister also indicated a posture of supporting the Palestinian right for racial self-determination.

He also said Japan basically supports the statement issued by the European Community last Tuesday calling for immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from around Beirut and a simultaneous pullout of Palestinian guerrillas in the west of the Lebanese capital.

SAKURAUCHI TO STUDY SDF ROLE IN UN PEACE MISSIONS

OW301107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 30, KYODO — Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi made a major departure from a current government policy Wednesday and said he will study if Self-Defense Forces (SDF) can be sent overseas for U.N. peace-keeping missions. Under the present SDF law, Japan cannot dispatch SDF personnel out of the country for active service.

Speaking at a House of Councillors (Upper House) committee meeting, Sakurauchi said the government must take action to revise the law if necessary. But he added that Japan still cannot send SDF men for an overseas U.N. mission if it involves military combat.

The remarks were made in response to a committee member who called for sending SDF overseas for U.N. peace-keeping missions, including supervision of a truce. In the past, government officials said they had no intention of revising the law to allow the sending of SDF men abroad.

The statement by the foreign minister is certain to arouse sharp reactions by opposition parties in the current Diet session. The SDF are regarded as unconstitutional by the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party.

Sakurauchi also told the meeting that Japan is ready to send officials to Namibia to help the world body in monitoring proposed national elections in the south African country to be held under U.N. sponsorship. "We are allowed to do this much under the present law," he said.

The remarks followed a speech by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki earlier in June at the U.N. special session on disarmament in New York. In the speech, Suzuki said U.N. peace-keeping machinery should be strengthened.

Suzuki Denies Policy Change

OW010645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki indicated Thursday the government has no intention to amend the Self-Defense Force (SDF) law enabling SDF to provide its personnel for U.N. peace-keeping missions.

Suzuki gave his view in the Upper House Budget Committee in response to Seiko Okawa of Komeito. Okawa asked Suzuki for his comment on a remark made by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Wednesday suggesting he favored SDF law amendment.

Sakurauchi told the same committee Thursday that revision of the SDF law should be considered if SDF participation can be limited to a purely peace-keeping and noncombat role in a U.N. supervisory mission.

FINANCE MINISTRY TO LIMIT DEFENSE SPENDING GROWTH

OW010119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO — The Finance Ministry will limit the growth rate of defense spending in fiscal 1983 to not more than the previous year's 7.5 percent, a senior ministry official indicated Wednesday night.

The official, who declined to be identified, said less increases will have to be allowed for defense spending, overseas economic aid, energy and other "special" programs in fiscal 1983, beginning next April 1.

The ministry is to exclude these programs from its budget-making policy calling for 5 percent cuts in appropriations to help hold down a swelling budget deficit. But the 7.5 percent limit will be no easy ceiling to keep because the defense agency wants to raise spending nearly 10 percent, most of it to cope with a pay raise and other unavoidable cost increases, government sources said.

AEC OUTLINES 10-YEAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

OW301217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 30, KYODO -- Japan's Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Wednesday decided on a 10-year nuclear power development program aimed at developing fast breeder reactors for practical use around 2010.

The AEC, headed by Ichiro Nakagawa, cabinet minister and chief of the Science and Technology Agency, compiled the sixth long-term project after reviewing the present plan worked out in 1978. Officials said the new program was mapped out in view of inflated expectations for stabilized supply of nuclear power.

The new long-term plan, budgeted at yen 5,400 billion (at 1982 prices), estimates nuclear power in fiscal 1990 at 46 million kilowatt-hours (KWH), rising to 90 million KWH in fiscal 2000.

It recommends that the next-generation fast breeder reactor be brought into commercial operation by around 2010, and that 3,000 SWU (separative work unit) tons of enriched uranium be produced domestically annually by around the year 2000.

The AEC also proposed full utilization of plutonium through the advanced thermal converter reactor and the light-water reactor by 1990.

It looked forward to private industry's positive collaboration in building and running these plants, and suggested that the time has come for Japan to consider exporting nuclear power technology and related equipment.

With these prospects in mind, the AEC emphasized the need for the nation to promote a nuclear nonproliferation policy.

BRIEFS

SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE WITH PRC -- Beijing, 25 Jun (KYODO) -- Beijing University and Japan's Waseda University signed an agreement on 25 June for scholarly exchanges between the two institutions. The agreement, the first between a private Japanese university and a Chinese university, calls for the two schools to exchange instructors and provide each other with books and other academic materials. The agreement was signed on the campus of Beijing University. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 25 Jun 82 OW]

AID TO BURMA -- Tokyo, June 30 (KYODO) -- The government will grant up to yen 5,260 million (about dollar 20.6 million) in aid toward Burma's social and economic development programs, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The grants include yen k.620 million to build a general hospital in Rangoon to provide better medical services, the ministry said. Another grant of yen 1,910 million will help to finance a central training center for agricultural development. A further grant of yen 1,730 million is for improvement of television broadcasting facilities. Diplomatic notes on this aid program were exchanged in Rangoon Wednesday. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 30 Jun 82 OW]

SOVIET GUESTS BACK ANTI-U.S. LINE, REUNIFICATION

SK301530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) — Soviet guests staying in Chongjin held a solidarity meeting on June 28 supporting our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Declaring the meeting open, R.I. Ens said that the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its General Secretary Comrade Kim Il-song put forward constructive proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country. The Soviet people have consistently expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for national reunification, he stated.

The Soviet people, he stressed, support the demand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the conversion of the armistice into a durable peace and the acceleration of the peaceful reunification of Korea. G.P. Tarasov, Soviet Consul in Chongjin, spoke next.

Noting that the Soviet people wish the Korean people peace, happiness and prosperity, he said that the U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their death-carrying weapons including nuclear weapons, and refrain from heightening the tension in Korea.

Saying that the proposal for national reunification put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea is a realistic one, he declared: The Soviet people express solidarity with the just desire of the Korean people to live in a reunified country.

The meeting was addressed by other Soviet guests, a resolution was adopted at the meeting. the resolution notes that the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people support the proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification.

KWP CHONGJIN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

SK301608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) — A delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Yi Yong-pok left Pyongyang on June 30 by plane for a visit to Khabarovsk Maritime Province of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

EDITORIAL WELCOMES LOME REUNIFICATION MEETING

SK010115 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 30 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 June editorial: "Powerful International Support for the Cause of the Korean People for the Fatherland's Reunification"]

[Text] Amid the great concern of the Korean people and the world's people, a meeting of the governments of the African region will be held in Lome, capital of the Republic of Togo, on 1 and 2 July to support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

High-level government delegations from many countries on the African Continent, respecting world peace and security and showing great interest in the question of Korea's reunification, will participate in this meeting, the convocation of which the governments of many African countries had proposed.

The meeting will discuss ways to accelerate Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, alleviate tension on the Korean Peninsula and achieve durable peace. It will extend support for the righteous cause of the Korean people for the fatherland's reunification from the governments of African countries. Coinciding with the 10th anniversary of the issuance of the historic 4 July joint statement, the meeting will be held when the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has won broad support at home and abroad and the desire and expectation of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea has increased with each passing day.

The government-level meeting to be held in the African region to support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification powerfully demonstrates the international support for and solidarity with the righteous cause of the Korean people and is of great significance in strengthening and developing the international solidarity movement to support Korea's reunification. Also, the meeting will greatly encourage the Korean people and the world's progressive people who are striving to prevent the increasing danger of war and perpetual division caused by the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression in Korea and to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The meeting will encourage the South Korean people struggling to force the U.S. imperialists aggressive troops to withdraw and achieve the country's independent reunification. This will deal severe blows at the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets frantically running amok to fabricate two Koreas and make preparations for a new war.

Through the meeting, the friendship and unity between the Korean people and the African people will be consolidated and develop further. Mutual cooperation and ties among the governments and peoples of African countries will be strengthened further in accomplishing the common cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and for achieving the complete liberation of the African Continent.

Our people extend congratulatory greetings to the meeting of the governments of the African region to be held in Lome to support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and express deep thanks to the governments and people of African countries for sending their representatives to the meeting.

The fatherland's reunification is the supreme task of our people and the urgent demand of the contemporary era. Occupying South Korea for 37 years, the U.S. imperialists have forced our people to suffer the pain caused by the division of the national territory and the people. A tragic situation has developed, preventing families and relatives separated in the North and South from enjoying reunion and from exchanging letters on whether they are alive or dead. Under the U.S. imperialists' barbarous, fascist colonial rule, the South Korean people are suffering immeasurable misfortunes and disasters.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a war, tension has heightened further in Korea and the danger of a new war has increased with each passing day. After deploying hundreds of nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are trying to ship to South Korea neutron weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles. They are recklessly staging nuclear war exercises. To continuously maintain South Korea as a colony and as a military base, the U.S. imperialists are trying to fabricate two Koreas and perpetuate the division of Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their unjust interference are the source of all misfortunes and hardships suffered by the South Korean people, a basic obstacle to the reunification of our country and a major factor threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

Ending the U.S. imperialists' interference and achieving Korea's reunification is a vital requirement related to the life and death of our people and a common desire of the world's peace-loving people, including the African people, who demand that peace be preserved in Korea and Asia. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important thing is independently achieving the fatherland's reunification is to force U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and end the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have no reason or ground whatsoever for roosting in South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea, all the Korean people of the North and South will peacefully resolve the question of the country's reunification by themselves based on the principle of democracy to meet their desire and interests. The U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their forces and nuclear weapons and take their hands of interference off Korea.

The practical and rational way to independently and peacefully achieve Korea's reunification through the independent effort of out people without anyone's interference is to reunify the country by founding the DCRK. The proposal for founding the DCRK clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is aimed at achieving Korea's reunification by establishing an independent, peace-loving and nonaligned confederal state, based on the principle of having the North and South recognize and tolerate the ideology and system possessed by their counterpart and using the method of establishing a united people's government equally participated in by both sides.

The proposal for founding the DCRK and the 10-point administrative policy to be adopted by it is a most practical one correctly reflecting the concrete situation in Korea and the trend of the present era for independence and helping expedite Korea's reunification. This proposal is a fair and just one which could be accepted by everyone. This proposal meets the interests of the Korean people, of the people of the countries surrounding Korea and of the world's people.

When our new proposal for reunification won broad support from all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists reacted to this by stepping up their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. The unification proposal advanced by the South Korean fascist elements has been formulated in accordance with the scenario of the U.S. imperialists, representing a brazen, fraudulent trick designed to mislead international public opinion and perpetuate the division of Korea.

For the governments and peoples of world countries, paying close attention to the Korean question, to vigorously carry out the international solidarity movement to achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is of great significance. The struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and independently reunify the fatherland is closely linked to the struggle of the world's people to oppose all forms of domination and subservience, protect peace and achieve independence all over the world. Respecting justice and peace and regarding the cause of the Korean people for reunification as their common cause, the world's people have raised their voices to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and carried out various activities to support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. Responding to a recent international signature campaign to support the proposal for founding the DCRK and the 10-point administrative policy of this united state, many world countries, including African countries, have taken positive measures. This signature campaign, which was conducted on all continents and in all regions of the world on an unprecedented scale for 1 year or so by the end of last March, was supported by over 1.6 billion people, including many state heads, party and government leader and social figures from more than 100 countries and 24 international organs. This shows that the world's people are greatly interested in the question of Korea's reunification and that this has become an uncontrollable, powerful trend of the contemporary era. Such support and encouragement of the world's people has provided an international atmosphere for ending foreign forces' interference and achieving Korea's independent reunification.

We firmly believe that the meeting of the governments of the African region supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification greatly encouraging the struggle of the Korean people will attain good results amid the unanimous desire and expectation of our people, the African people and the world's peace-loving people for Korea's reunification. The Korean people firmly believe that, just as they did in the past, the governments and peoples of African countries will, in the future, too, positively support the cause of our people for the fatherland's reunification. Positively supported and encouraged by the world's people, our people will surely accomplish the historic cause for the fatherland's reunification.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALTESE PM MINTOFF

Delegation Arrives

SK302222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) — A government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, arrived in Pyongyang on June 30 by special plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The airport was pervaded with a festive atmosphere to greet the goodwill envoy of the Maltese people.

Set up in the centre of the airport were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. A crowd of thousands of people came out to the airport with flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands.

The plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Maltese people touched down at Pyongyang airport at 1:30 p.m. while the band struck up the welcome music and the crowds burst into cheers. Arriving with His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were members of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta, Vincent Moran, minister of health, Alex Soeberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs, C. Borg Marks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang, and others.

Children's Union members presented bouquets of flowers to His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and his entourage.

The guests were met by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, chairmen and ministers of the Administration Council, and other cadres and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta, Kim Chi-sop. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were present at the airport.

Over 100,000 people in the city warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Maltese people along the streets, waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a silver knife to Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

Meets Kim Il-song

SK302228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 30 received His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Vincent Moran, minister of health, and Alex Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs, of Malta; C. Borg Marks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang; and others.

On hand were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with His Excellency Dominic Mintoff in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Mintoff Presents Gift

SK302232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) — His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 30.

Present on the occasion together with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were Minister of Health of the Republic of Malta Vincent Moran, Minister of Foreign Affairs Alex Sceberras Trigona, Charge d'affaires Ad Interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang C. Borg Marks, and others.

Also present were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff explained the content of the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Kim Il-song Gives Banquet

SK302215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet on the evening of June 30 in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta visiting our country headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, appeared in the banquet hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with enthusiastic applause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke at the banquet. Then His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff made a speech.

Invited to the banquet with His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were the members of the delegation Minister of Health Vincent Moran, Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Charge d'affaires ad Interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang C. Borg Marks, and others.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Malta Kim Chi-sop were present.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK302312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2247 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet last evening in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff on a visit to our country. Follows the full text of the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the banquet:

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, esteemed guests from Malta, comrades and friends:

It is a long time since I met you last and I am greatly pleased to see you here now again, Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, a close friend and comrade-in-arms of mine.

Last April, you were unable to visit our country against your hope because of ill health, and you sent her excellency president of your country as an envoy to congratulate us. Today you have come all the way to see us as you promoised us at that time.

I am deeply moved at the fact that you have come to visit us again, prompted by your respect for our friendship, and I feel all the more keenly true friendship you cherish towards us.

From the bottom of my heart I warmly welcome Your Excellency Prime Minister, a close comrade-in-arms of mine, and your company on this occasion overflowing with friendly feelings.

Your Excellency Prime Minister, your current visit to our country greatly inspires our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify the country and will mark an epochal event in promoting our personal friendship and developing the friendly relations between Korea and Malta onto a new higher stage. We consider that your current visit to our country is of great significance in strengthening unity and cooperation under the present situation.

The present world situation is more complicated and tense than ever before. Today in the area on the Mediterranean Sea where Malta is located, the flames of a new war are raging because of the reckless aggressive acts of the Israeli Zionists under the active aegis of the U.S. imperialists. The Israeli aggressors have occupied a vast area in Lebanon and, under the signboard of "ceasefire", are massacring Lebanese and Palestinian people and continuing their provocative attack against the Syrian Army which is performing its lawful mission to maintain peace in Lebanon.

This extremely aggravates the tense Near and Middle East situation and seriously jeopardizes peace and security of the world as a whole.

All this fact shows once again that U.S. imperialism is the very root cause of aggression and war and the international gendarme. It also clearly shows that, indeed, the Israeli Zionists are heinous aggressors and disturbers of peace who are resorting to every means and method in order to fulfil their ambition for territorial expansion.

Today the danger of a new war hovers over Korea and the rest of Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America. The prevailing situation demands that all peace-loving peoples of the world unite their efforts and take a more powerful joint action to frustrate the fiendish invasion on Lebanon and massacre by U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

The peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned and all newly-emerging nations should before anyone else make every possible effort to defend the just cause of the peoples of Lebanon, Palestine and Syria and the rest of Arab peoples. Therefore, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has solemnly declared that it will give all aid and support including the dispatch of volunteers to the Palestinian people and other fighting Arab peoples, if they request. We consider that this is an internationalist duty of comrades-in-arms who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the front of anti-imperialism and independnece.

We strongly hold that the Israeli aggressors must immediately stop their criminal invasion against Lebanon and unconditionally withdraw from the area under their occupation without delay, and that the legitimate national rights of the Palestine people including their right to establish an independent state be restored at the earliest date.

Today, in many countries of the world including Asia and Europe, anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movements are vigorously developing on a massive scale.

The Maltese Government and people under the leadership of Your Excellency Esteemed Prime Minister have completely abolished the imperialist military bases which had existed in the Maltese territory for nearly 200 years and are steadfastly following the policy of independence, neutrality and non-alignment.

We express our firm solidarity with you in your maintenance of independence in accord with the trend of the present times, in your proclaimed neutrality and in your great efforts to build a prosperous new society, and wish the Maltese people a greater success in their future struggle for their just cause.

Proceeding from its principled foreign policy the Maltese Government has invariably supported and encouraged our people's just struggle to ease the tension in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency Esteemed Prime Minister, the Government and people of Malta for their sincere support and encouragement to our people in their cause of national reunification.

It is now an irrestible trend of the times that the world people desire independence and follow the road of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism. We are convinced that, if all countries and all nations of the world oppose all forms of foreign domination and subjugation, maintain independence and unfold a vigorous struggle in firm unity to frustrate the imperialists manoeuvres of aggression and war, they will be able to bring independence to the whole world and preserve peace and security, the common aspiration of mankind.

I think we will have time to sit together during your durrent visit to discuss fully the question of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and also joint measures to cope with today's tense situation.

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister, On this happy occasion when I met you again, the distinguished leader of the Maltese people and a close friend of ours, I would like to propose a toast:

To the brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Maltese peoples, to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Malta, to the long life and good health of Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, to the health of the guests from Malta, and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Mintoff Speech

SK302247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff made a speech at a banquet arranged on the evening of June 30 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta on a visit to our country. He said:

From the tiny Republic of Malta, so far away geographically, we bring the very sincere greetings of our government and people to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During our brief stay here my delegation and I have been once again greatly impressed by the achievements of a people modelling itself on the revolutionary chuche idea of self-reliance under the enlightened guidance of an esteemed leader. Any visitor to this country can see all around him tangible evidence of what a people can achieve by inspired leadership, socialist determination and patriotic fervour.

Since our last visit in January, 1975 our small island republic has shed forever its role as military base with a fortress economy serving a foreign colonial master. With widespread support, particularly from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have rid Malta of foreign domination. The people of Malta do now vow that they will never allow foreign bases on the sacred soil of their motherland. By exploiting its strategic position in the Mediterranean, Malta is striving to become a centre for peace bridging Europe in the north and the Arab countries in the south.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also has made great strides in its long and steady march towards the sacred goal of reunification of all the Korean peoples.

The principles for this reunification set out by the great and beloved leader President Comrade Kim Il-song have rightly earned the support of Malta and of many other progressive states in the Third World. We believe the day for reunification is now much nearer and the workers of Malta and their socialist government will stand by you with all the moral strength that they can master until this final battle is won.

Referring to the naked and brutal aggression by Israel of helpless Lebanon in an attempt to destroy the Palestinians whose only crime is to seek for and establish a country of their own, he went on to say: Malta has been the first non-Arab country to condemn Israel and to call for international support which would compel the aggressor unconditionally to withdraw her forces. We note with satisfaction that for the first time the majority of the states inside the European community have unequivocally joined the Third World in the condemnation of Israel and are now slowly becoming convinced that there can be no security in the Mediterranean and therefore in Europe without a just and honourable solution of the Palestinian problem. The moment of truth is close at hand: Let us hope that where all pleas for justice have fallen on deaf ears in the past, urgent considerations of self-preservation, when danger of a general conflagration is so close, will make commonsense prevail.

These happenings — the latest of many warlike upheavals in our turbulent Mediterranean region — have not made it easier for our small and young nation to meet the challenges presented by its infant economy. Inspite of all our efforts Malta's economy is suffering from the effects of the world recession which has also affected even more severely the more developed and the more technologically advanced countries of Europe. Thus we are now caught in a vicious circle. We have to increase our exports in order to increase our industrial production and become competitive, but we are facing a shrinking European market where imports are decreasing and this decrease is making our products costlier and therefore less competitive.

All this should make it clear to all our Korean friends how urgent it is for us to translate Maltese-Korean political solidarity into a concrete mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Without this, my second visit to your country would have been in vain. This is the economic and political climate in which Malta finds itself now in the year in which Your Excellency celebrated the 70th birthday and was elected president for life of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I had wished to be here on that memorable day but my health and other impediments had made this impossible. Now may I repeat in person our felicitations and our joy and that of the Maltese people. May I also thank you for the welcome and warm hospitality which Your Excellency extended on that memorable occasion to my friend and former colleague Agatha Barbara, the president of the Republic of Malta.

Our visit to this magnificent country and our second meeting with the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, President Comrade Kim Il-song and the brave and heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, should now serve to launch a beginning of much needed commercial and economic ventures between our two countries.

Your Excellency can rest assured of Malta's solidarity with your brave and heroic people, with the continuing effort of Your Excellency to achieve the three principles namely, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity with the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Lastly he proposed a toast: To the close friendship and solidarity between the Maltese and Korean people; to the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; to the health of His Excellency Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great and beloved leader of the Korean people; to the health of His Excellency Comrade Premier Yi Chong-ok.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST CALISTHENIC TEAMS — Pyongyang, June 25 — The Czechoslovak, Polish, Soviet, Bulgarian and Hungarian teams arrived here to participate in the Third International Calisthenic Tournament to be held in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2252 GMT 24 Jun 82 SK]

THAI ART TROUPE ARRIVES — Pyongyang, June 25 — The National Art Troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Taveesak Senanarong [as received], deputy general director of the Department of Fine Arts, arrived in Pyongyang on June 24 by air. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han and artists in the city. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 24 Jun 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS — Pyongyang, June 25 — The delegation of educational association functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Nam Kyu-chin, vice-chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, the delegation of Chongnyon branch functionaries headed by Hwang Chong-chin, instructor of the Organisational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon and the 38th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Yong-won, permanent director of the Board of Directors of Choson University, which had visited the socialist homeland left Wonsan on June 24 by the ship "Samjiyon." The delegations left Pyongyang on June 23 by train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2254 GMT 24 Jun 82 SK]

ARREST OF THREE N. KOREAN SPIES ANNOUNCED

SK010255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) has arrested three North Korean spies, including former residents in Europe, it was announced Thursday.

The NSP identified the three as Kim Chin-mo, 43, a former miner in West Germany, Kim Tong-hyon, 25, an ex-resident of Sweden, and Kim Yang-su, 46, who has collaborated with North Korean agents in Japan.

According to the announcement, Kim Chin-mo was recruited by a North Korean agent while a miner in West Germany in 1977, and subsequently underwent espionage training in North Korea. Kim reentered West Germany with an operational fund of 10,000 U.S. dollars provided by the North Korean authorities. Kim entered South Korea last March 20 under the guise of a North Korean doctor who had been in exile in West Germany.

Kim Tong-hyon, the announcement said, left Korea for Europe on Sept. 4, 1981 with a student passport. Kim visited the North Korean Embassy in Stockholm last April 27, and solicited for residence in North Korea, it said. He was instructed by the North Korean Embassy to cause a disruption in the relations between the South Korean Embassy and the Swedish Government before coming to North Korea. He tried to carry out his instructions by making a false allegation before the Swedish authorities last May 3 that the South Korean Embassy put him in custody at a Stockholm hotel for three days. When this attempt failed and the Swedish police asked him to return to South Korea, Kim reentered the country posing as a North Korean agent defecting to the South. According to the announcement, however, his real purpose was to spy for North Korea.

Kim Yang-su was recruited by a North Korean agent in Japan in December 1965, and has since provided classified information about military installations in South Korea to North Korean agents in Japan, it said. In October 1981, Kim revisited Japan on a commercial passport and provided his North Korean contracts with South Korean industrial information.

The NSP, in making the announcement, warned South Korean nationals traveling abroad to guard against overseas North Korean agents seeking to win over prospective spies, adding that North Korea is stepping up its anti-Seoul activities.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

Small Firms Aided

SK010043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Drastic financing support will be extended to small firms which are promising but in financial trouble. Regulations on short-term trade credits will be lifted to help prevent foreign exchange reserves from being depleted. These are some of the detailed programs for the pump-priming package which was announced June 28, the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

According to the ministry, all banking institutions will handpick small- and medium-sized firms which stand on sound footings but without sufficient funds available. The promising firms of small scale will be able to meet their requirements for loans, and competent but ill-financed firms will obtain loans without security.

The selected companies wanting quick loans in emergencies will get the required money first and then provide security under an ex post facto system.

Under the lending first, security second system, the maximum amount of loans will be 100 million won to a firm.

The loans to small companies will carry an annual interest rate of 10 percent and are scheduled to be released starting July 5. To cope with a possible drainage of foreign reserves arising from low interest rates on domestic loans, the government has decided to allow short-term credit imports of all items.

With bank interest rates readjusted on June 28, the domestic lending rate went down to 10 percent compared with the U.S. prime rate of 16 percent. In the past D/A and usance imports were permitted of items carrying tariff rates of 40 percent of under. Local enterprises were also authorized to get both cash and commodity loans from overseas on their own credit, and without requirements of bank guarantees.

The government will also strictly control earlier payment of the existing foreign loans than scheduled to prevent foreign currency for going overseas.

The ministry also disclosed that a special investigation team would be established to intensely check the movement of financial markets daily.

The team will be composed of working-level officials from the Finance Ministry, the Economic Planning Board, the Office of National Tax Administration and Chongwadae. The director general of the Finance Ministry's Finance Bureau will head the committee.

The team will keep close tabs on money flow in banking and finance circles and the curb loan market, speculation in real estate and other areas.

If it finds abnormal financing activities, the team take immediate action to correct the abnormality.

Ministers Reveal Policy

SK010241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) — The South Korean Government will not extend relief funds or loans to insolvent enterprises because the new economic policies announced June 28 will provide enough assistance to financially troubled companies, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister, Kim Chun-song disclosed in a TV interview Wednesday evening.

The nation's top economic policymaker also expressed the government's firm determination to fight speculative investments in real estate. "If the June 28 measures rekindle speculation, we will promptly raise tax rates and take other countermeasures," Kim emphasized.

The comprehensive anti-recession package, highlighted by the reduction of bank interest rates and corporate taxes, is feared to cause a massive transfer of funds from banks to real estate. Asked about the possible drop in tax revenues caused by the package, Kim made it clear that the government will not borrow money from the state-run Bank of Korea even if it suffers a large deficit. "The government will not implement inflationary measures to make up for any possible tax deficits," Kim said, adding that the tax deficit would not be as big as anticipated because the latest measures will help enterprises expand their business activities, resulting in increased tax revenues.

Kim said that because the measures aim at helping enterprises rather than increasing the personal gains of businessmen, enterprises which do not help themselves will enjoy little benefits from the new policies.

Meanwhile, new Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik, in another Wednesday TV interview with the Korea Broadcasting System, said that the government will allow the establishment of more short-term financing firms, mutual savings and finance companies as part of its efforts to attract as much curb money into secondary banking institutions as possible. Concerning the government plan to turn the country's commercial banks over the private management, Kang said that Korea can hardly expect further economic development without autonomous lending operations of banks.

Planning Minister Interviewed

SK010025 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song, concurrently economic planning minister, by economic editor Pak In-sun — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The 28 June measure is considered emergency treatment aimed at escaping from the economic recession which has lasted for 3 years. It also is accepted as an epoch-making turnaround because it is a sudden move toward growth in the economic policy of a government which has so far laid stress only on stability. Through an exclusive interview with Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song — the midwife of the 28 June measure — by economic editor Pak In-sun, we will hear about the background of the measure and supplementary measures.

[Pak In-sun] The latest measure is considered a sudden turnaround in economic policy. We may call it a sudden turnaround from the basic policy toward stability to policy toward expanded growth. Although there are many things on which we can place our hopes in this measure, it is feared that because the measure might cause harmful effects such as people's apprehensions over commodity prices, the favorable effects which the government has expected might be offset by the ill effects.

[Kin Chun-song] The basic policy toward stability remains unchanged. In the process of curbing runaway inflation and prices, the ill effects, which gave rise to domestic business recession, have been caused. The government has not been in a position to strive toward a single goal, so the government took the best economic measure within the limits of stabilization. The 14 January and 18 May measures were part of the work of laying the foundation for the latest measure.

These days, the government has come to have confidence in prices and the balance of international payments position has been improved remarkably. Our economy has come to take shape as an advanced type operated by the capitalistic market function; the U.S. economy is in a recovery trend; and, in recent days, our economy has taken an upward turn while the arrival of letters of credits has increased. Therefore, we have felt the necessity of giving a strong stimulus to this uptrend. Although people have said that due to the overall unfavorable business trend, imports have decreased. Imports, on the whole, have decreased because of a decrease in food imports as well as of saving energy. Imports on raw materials, on the other hand, have increased.

Speaking of the interest rates, because prices have been stabilized and the level of prices in our country is higher than our competitors — such as Hong Kong and Taiwan — there has been room for lowering the rates. This is a kind of synergism in which the interest rates decrease when prices decrease and vice versa.

The total money supply itself cannot be a goal. Our country is the only one which carries out an economic operation after deciding on an increase in the rate of the total money supply.

In addition, our goal for the total money supply is small in comparison with the gross national product [GNP]. The increase in the rate of the total money supply to the GNP of our country is merely 20 to 25 percent while that of the United States and Japan stands at 60 to 80 percent. Thus, the government has decided to operate the total money supply in consideration of prices, interest rate and fund holdings and to maintain an appropriate level of total money supply on the basis of the GNP. It seems that such a turnaround has confused people and enterprises, which have been seized with apprehension over inflation.

[Pak In-sun] It is expected that if the demand for funds rapidly increases because of the drastic lowering of the interest rate, we might see inflation caused and it would be difficult to achieve price stabilization of a single digit. Many have the view that the recent price stabilization is attributable to a nosedive in the prices of international raw materials and to an inactive purchasing power.

[Kim Chun-song] Our policy is that the government will increase the money supply within the limits of avoiding inflation and stimulate investments and production activities in keeping with such a business trend. The government is not going to release such funds to stimulate consumption and give rise to a contrived demand. A long period would be needed in expanding production and increasing employment. However, the government is immediately going to keep under strong control any speculative activities.

[Pak In-sun] I think that a low interest rate is not always a good one. The introducation of foreign capital arranged in accordance with a difference between the interest rates of the debtor nation and the creditor nation or the conversion of loan funds into domestic funds would grow. Would you say something about any government measure to defend or improve the balance of international payments position?

[Kim Chun-song] Even before this measure was taken, the domestic interest rate had been well under the international interest rate. In this connection, the government has carefully reviewed how the funds had been transferred. In case of a long-term loan, we had no problem because many loans were linked to introduction of equipment. Thus we had no choice but to depend on foreign financing and the lenders were banks and public institutions. What is a problem is a short-term loan. The government is planning to devise various measures to take follow-up steps. In the past, the amount of transferred funds obtained in accordance with the difference between the interest rates of our country and foreign countries totalled only several hundred millions of dollars. We do not have to worry about this.

[Pak In-sun] Because the bank interest rate is lower than the market rate, would it not be difficult to obtain a bank loan and possible that the money-lending might be arranged through graft?

[Kim Chun-song] I do not rule out such a possibility. As the interest rate is cut, the demand for funds will increase; if institutional financing is not sufficient, the interest rate of curb loans will increase. The curb loan is a necessary evil. We should bring the curb loan into the open so that those in curb loan markets will pay taxes and do business legally.

[Pak In-sun] The weakest point of our economy is that the enterprises' financial structure is weak. This is an aftermath of the government-led economic operation. The latest measure is accepted as one to break away from the economic recession through invigorating domestic business. However, it can be said that the government-controlled financing is, on the contrary, being strengthened. Therefore, it seems that the economic system is going back again to the government-led economic system.

[Kim Chun-song] No, you are wrong. As long as I remain in the government I am going to do my best to return the economic operation system to one led by the private sector. Among the steps in the latest measure, the adjustment of tax rates and control of the money supply are the government's inherent function in controlling business. The government is planning to put all interest rates under the function of the market structure except for the rediscount rate of the Bank of Korea next year.

[Pak In-sun] Though some banks have been placed in private hands so far, many people have divergent opinions about whether those banks had really been placed in private hands.

[Kim Chun-song] When two banks are put into private hands this year and another one next year, the banks will be totally free of government control. In the future, the government will never release relief funds for enterprises, even conglomerates, and will leave the financing to be controlled by the market function.

[Pak In-sun] There is the possibility of speculation of converting money into goods such as real estate, securities and valuables because of the low public interest rate and apprehension over the curb loan market.

[Kim Chun-song] I do not expect that such hectic speculation as in 1978 would occur again. However, if such a thing should happen again, the government would curb it by immediately increasing the flexible tax rates of the transfer income tax.

[Pak In-sun] You have said that the government would stimulate the economy by boosting domestic business producing goods for home consumption. However, what is problematic is the purchasing power of the domestic market. The increase of wages has been substantially curbed at a single digit. This is much the same as limiting the purchasing power, thus inevitably curbing total consumption. In this regard, can we expect that business would be boosted through promotion of purchasing power?

[Kim Chun-song] When the enterprises are in a better condition by the government lessening the burdens of the enterprises and alleviating their tax burdens by lowering the interest rate, the standards of workers' income will eventually be enhanced. We should not look forward to a sudden stimulation of the economy, but I can confidently say that after a sufficient lapse of time the latest measure will take effect and thus the economy will be stimulated.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK010127 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Drastic Economic Measures -- Shocking Treatment, What Is the Problem"]

[Text] We understand that the government had to take drastic measures to overcome a protracted economic recession, but whether they are the best approach is open to question. If the government was forced to come up with such shocking and drastic treatment to revive the moribund economic situation, it would have been wiser for the government to approach this problem with various other effective measures.

The so-called "policy package to reinvigorate the national economy by means of promoting investment" announced by the government on 28 June was truly shocking, even to firms -- recipients of these drastic benefits. The economic policy slashed an additional 4 percent off the interest rates, which are far below the international interest rates as a result of repeated decreases in the past, and cut corporate tax rates to 20 percent at one stroke.

What fortunate measures are these for firms which are under a heavy burden of debt! The government measures for economic invigoration are said to lessen the tax burden by 200 billion won for these firms. These measures will undoubtedly help firms reorganize their financial structures and revive vigor in the management of the firms.

Simply lessening the tax burden for firms, however, does not mean instant revival of the economy. Also, a tax reduction or lowering of bank interest rates do not ensure economic revival. Whether firms will invest or not depends in large measure on the trend of demand. Unless the firms are convinced that the goods they had manufactured will sell, they will not be willing to make investments. This is certain. If the alleviation of the burden for firms generates a boost to investments even with an uncertain prospect of demand, it will take on the character of speculation. In view of the weakness of the price structure supporting the stability on figures only, it is best not to stimulate speculation. This cannot be stressed too much.

If the government is determined to effectively revive the economy through promotion of investments, it should have come up with effective measures to stimulate demand. Such measures are to increase income for the consumers and to lessen their tax burden. The government's economic measures, though drastic they may be for firms, totally ignored such aspects. It is inevitable that benefit for one side is a loss for the other side. It is our fear that excessive favor for the supply side will inevitably require the demand side to make excessive sacrifices. Real income is virtually at a standstill since the worst kind of inflation in 1980 when wholesale prices soared 44.2 percent. The government should not underestimate that shrunken buying power means reduced consumption. If the government tries to restrain wages and the price of agricultural products in an attempt to eschew the pressure of inflation caused by lowering interest rates and an increased financial deficit -- a result of the drastic cutback of corporate taxes -- the government's drastic economic measures will produce no drastic effects despite the government's intention.

Not only should the government take measures to alleviate the burden on firms so as to avoid passing it on to the masses, but it also must come up with appropriate measures to lighten the burden on consumers. This is the principle of equilibrium. It is hoped that the government will reduce inequitable elements in order to eliminate the disharmony caused by a series of politically and socially shocking events. For economic stability and invigoration, dispelling public suspicions is an indispensible factor.

This is why we cannot regard economic policy as a purely economic matter. What is more, since the government's economic measures will have an effect only when demand is expanded, the government should look at the significance of the measures aimed at increasing the income of and alleviating the burden on consumers which will have the dual function of eradicating social disharmony and invigorating the economy.

The government has been able, so it is explained, to make such a bold decision as working out the drastic economic measures, including the radical cut in bank interest rates and corporate tax rates. In actuality, until mid-June, the wholesale price index had gone up only by 2.2 percent and the deficit in international balance of payments was about $500 million, only one-fifth that of the corresponding period last year. This alone is a very encouraging factor.

However, we cannot but point out that it is very dangerous if the government policymakers consider such results the outcome of an improvement in the structure and nature of the economy. It is commonly known that the numerical stability in the commodity price index and the improvement in the international balance of payments are a result of the extraordinary economic recession being suffered at home and abroad. In addition, the great bumper crops attained in agricultural production until recently and last year were a contributory factor.

All these show that the sustaining factors are actually very shaky, unlike what is suggested by the statistical data. It is certain that improvement which is anticipated in the economies of foreign countries will eventually precipitate a sharp increase in prices of materials and resources in the international markets and, as is implied by the term "dumping economy," there lies ahead the danger of a rush of commodity price hikes aimed at compensating for losses incurred in the bargain sales and dumping sales during the recession. Worse yet are the poor crops which may result from the continuing drought.

All this means that the commodity price index is actually very unstable. It is certain that a rise in the prices of imported foreign goods will result from improvement in economies overseas. An increase in imports, which will result from the increasing demand of the improving economy at home, will eventually deepen the deficit in the international balance of payments. In addition, when the spreading protectionism in foreign countries and the dim prospects for construction exports to the Middle East are taken into account, both of which we expect because of the reduction in oil dollars, we can never be optimistic in forecasting the international balance of payments. In this regard, we worry that an economy sustained by the aforementioned unstable factors may be shockingly disturbed by the drastic economic measures.

Needless to say, the radical cut in bank interest rates will precipitate excessive imaginary demands, thus causing a drastic increase in the demand for money. And, this change, if it takes place, must not be construed as sign of increasing investments. There has always been a strong demand for money and the banks were always short of it. But, investment activity by enterprises was always poor.

Like shooting a star down from the skies, it has been extremely difficult to get a loan from a bank. And, to the same degree, the demand for money has been extremely high. But because money was never used for investment in production, the economy was not affected. Even now, there is no guarantee that this situation will change remarkably. If the demand for money, which has nothing to do with production, sharply rises and the money supply increases to meet this demand, as has been the case so far, this will only accelerate inflation. Moreover, savings deposits will be reduced in banks and, as a result, the money printing machines will have to run more rapidly.

These are the factors of domestic instability which will result from cutting bank interest rates. In the field of international economy there is a more serious factor which will further deepen the deficit in the international balance of payments. Because of the domestic bank interest rates, which are almost 50 percent lower than the interest rates of foreign banks, more and more efforts will be made to pay foreign debts with loans obtained from domestic banks.

This will undoubtedly worsen the shortage of bank money and deter the introduction of foreign capital. And, with low-interest loans obtained from domestic banks, the people, in an effort to hoard their assets in foreign countries, may take foreign currency out of the country. We wonder how this will be controlled. All other foreign countries have, with regret, increased their bank interest rates in an effort to prevent the outflow of foreign currency caused by the high bank interest rates in the United States. Now, we are seeking an opposite policy. We really wonder how the government will handle the outcome of the policy.

We all agree that some epochal measure should be worked out to overcome the economic difficulties and to bridge over the economic recession that could not be worse.

We only think that, if the government had to work out emergency measures, disregarding impact and sacrifice, it could have worked out comprehensive and multipurpose measures which would not only seek to lessen the burden of business enterprises, but also help stabilize and galvanize the ROK economy at home and in the field of the international economy. This is our sincere advice for followup measures.

VOPB: STUDENTS' STRUGGLE CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED

BK301420 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Unattributed article: "May the Glorious Tradition of Students' Struggle Shine Forever"]

[Excerpts] When Burma was under colonial rule, student leader Ko Ba Hein said it is the practice of imperialists to depict politics as something fearsome or despicable in order to scare students away from it. The truth of this statement still holds today.

Even worse is the Ne Win military government. It has drawn the curtains and closed the doors between students and politics and uses its power to stop students from becoming involved in politics. It resorts to all sorts of tricks, including keeping students in different regions so they will not join forces. Students are being coerced into joining the Lanzin and Shayzaung youth groups under the Burma Socialist Program Party. Their attempts, however, will be of no avail as it will be like carrying water in a wicker basket. Perhaps they may have temporary satisfaction, but the long-term objective of such moves will never succeed.

Ever since the military government assumed power, students have persistently struggled against the unjust rule. The military government has also done everything within its power to frenziedly suppress these struggles. The government has also prevented students from joining the struggles of the masses.

During colonial times, despite suppression to prevent the people from understanding politics, mass movements and student movements emerged. In the early days of anti-imperialist struggle and under the national movement led by venerable U Ottama, the student boycott emerged. The student movement, which began on the 10th waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1920, started by opposing the colonial education system. Although the movement was aimed at opposing the Rangoon University Act, which restricted the number of student intellectuals and the level of education national students could have, it had wide repercussions throughout the anti-imperialist front. Thus, the day went down in history as the biggest victory in the anti-imperialist struggle at that time.

Student movements emerged one after the other following that incident. The second student protest occurred again in 1936-37. Together with the "1930" movement which happened in 1938-39, student protests erupted once again. Students actively participated in the 1940-42 anti-imperialist armed struggle, and as members of the Asian Youth League and the Anti-Fascist Revolution Army, they joined the armed struggle against Japanese fascism. Students who were part and parcel of the struggles during colonial times also continued their struggles against successive reactionary governments in the postwar era. The October 1953 student protest and the 1959-60 student incidents should go into the records as student movements of the postwar era.

We have seen that whenever the opportunity arose, students persistently struggled against unjust practices throughout the 17-month rule of the Ne Win caretaker government as well as throughout the rule of the current military regime. We have also seen that students tried to link up their struggle with the workers movements and the struggles by the masses whenever they could.

While trying to keep students out of politics, the military government tries to disrupt the history of student struggles so that future students will not learn from and emulate that glorious tradition. However, that attempt is bound to fail. The history of student struggles is one of students struggling to uphold their interests as well as those of the people. It is a history of movements and sacrifices. The fighting peacock [banner] of the students has had its head bloodied and its body battered at the hands of the enemy but remains unbowed. Boldly and unflinchingly, it will continue to struggle against the enemy of the people and students. May the glorious tradition of student struggle shine forever!

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 4TH PLENUM

BK300919 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Communique on Fourth KPRP Central Committee Plenum" -- date not given]

[Text] In an atmosphere of great joy and militant solidarity, the Fourth Plenary Session of the KPRP Central Committee was opened on 25 June and ended successfully on 27 June 1982. The plenum held thorough discussions and adopted resolutions on various problems.

1. The plenary session discussed and adopted a resolution on military work;

2. The plenary session evaluated the general situation during the first half of this year and the draft program of action for the second half of 1982;

3. The plenary session disseminated the resolution of the Political Bureau concerning the security work and foreign policy of the Kampuchean party and government.

The party Secretariat will issue concrete plans for dissemination to advise all state organs of all levels throughout the country on the implementation of these significant resolutions.

SON SANN FRONT WELCOMES SIHANOUK OFFER TO MERGE

BK010205 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, June 30 (AFP) -- Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) today welcomed an offer by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to merge his forces with theirs in the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Gaffar Peang-Neth, KPNLF deputy secretary general in charge of diplomatic and international affairs, said such a united front would "strengthen the fight" against the 150,000-200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Mr. Gaffar said Prince Sihanouk's offer was being relayed to Son Sann, who is prime minister under the tripartite coalition agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday with Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk, the new chief of state, told a news conference before leaving Singapore yesterday that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) wanted the nationalists to merge before offering any material aid to the coalition.

SIHANOUK: NO SIGNIFICANCE TO SRV PULLOUT OFFER

BK010551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 1 (AFP) -- A unilateral partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia would have no significance, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the newly-formed Cambodian coalition government set up to oppose the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, said here today.

It has no significance, but it is up to the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), he told a news conference before leaving for Manila.

Prince Sihanouk was commenting on reports from Hanoi that Vietnam might announce a unilateral partial withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia if there were positive signs from the ASEAN countries. The prince said he was very thankful to the ASEAN countries -- Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia -- for their support for his new tripartite coalition government which also includes a nationalist group headed by Son Sann and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.

He flatly denied that his regime was a government in exile, emotionally telling reporters, it is not correct as my government has its headquarters on Cambodian soil. However, he was unable to give the exact location of the government headquarters, stressing: We have to keep it secret, otherwise we shall be wiped out by the Vietnamese.

The prince said he had not received an official reply to his offer to merge his forces with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) headed by Son Sann, who has been named prime minister of the coalition government.

But reports from Bangkok said Mr. Son Sann had welcomed the prince's offer. The reports quoted KPNLF's Deputy Secretary General Gaffar Peang-Neth as saying that the merger would strengthen the front against the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk said he did not ask for aid during his current tour to ASEAN countries, but added that Indonesia had expressed its desire to help rebuild Cambodia.

The prince stated that he had reached a full agreement with President Suharto on the need of self-determination for the Cambodian people on the basis of mutual respect. The coalition government wanted to build an independent and sovereign Cambodia with the principle of peaceful coexistence with all countries in Southeast Asia, he said.

Answering a question he said he would some day invite ASEAN journalists to visit his headquarters so that they can tell the world that our government really exists in Cambodia.

He said he would visit Bangkok after Manila, and from there would go to Cambodia, probably next week. Then I will go to China and North Korea also to thank them for their support, he said.

Prince Sihanouk said he had planned to visit some European countries, including France, West Germany and Britain to seek support for his government, adding that he might proceed to the United Nations to address the General Assembly and then to Washington. Asked if he thought France could play a big role in the Cambodian problem, Prince Sihanouk said he believed so. President Mitterrand and I are good friends, the prince said, adding that he believed it would be easy for them to communicate with each other.

Prince Sihanouk and party including his wife Princess Monique flew to Manila abroad a special aircraft of the Indonesian Pelita Airline provided by the Indonesian Government. An Indonesian official said the prince had gained an understanding of Indonesia's views on the Cambodian problem.

SIHANOUK MEETS WITH INDONESIAN LEADERS

Vice President Malik

BK301409 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The formation of the Kampuchean coalition government is aimed at paving the way for a political settlement, and its leaders, Prince Sihanouk, has expressed the hope that a settlement according to the wishes of the Kampuchean people could be attained. This was stated by Vice President Adam Malik this afternoon after meeting Prince Sihanouk at his office on Merdeka Selatan Road in Jakarta.

The coalition government, which was formed in Kuala Lumpur, will be based in Kampuchea but its precise location is yet to be decided. According to Adam Malik, Sihanouk's impending return to Kampuchea is not to wage war but to seek a political settlement and that the road toward this is now open.

The vice president also said that Prince Sihanouk did not raise certain issues and described his courtesy call on President Suharto as very satisfactory.

Prince Sihanouk and his wife, who arrived in Jakarta Tuesday evening as the personal guests of the Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik, will leave for Manila tomorrow.

Acting Foreign Minister Panggabean

BK010817 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0743 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 1 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister ad Interim General Maraden Panggabean paid a courtesy call on visiting Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia here Wednesday and told newsmen later that the visit was merely a courtesy call and "nothing new has been discussed".

The foreign minister ad interim said that he was convinced that a solution would be found with the creation of the coalition government of Cambodia headed by Prince Sihanouk as president. The Cambodian people were willing to forget the past, for example the steps taken by the Pol Pot regime which killed thousands of innocent Cambodians. This would lead towards political consciousness of the Cambodian people to stand on their own feet as an independent nation, the foreign minister (?added).

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now here on a three-day private visit, said in a statement to the press in Singapore Tuesday that he was willing to dissolve his resistance group to form a single non-communist faction in the new coalition government. He also said that his main international backers, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia -- want the merger before they offer any material assistance to the coalition formed in Kuala Lumpur last week with Son Sann who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front as prime minister and communist Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan as vice president.

General Panggabean said that a settlement would be found of the Cambodian problem with formation of the coalition government not by the use of armed force but by a strong political will that the Cambodian people do not want their national identity being eliminated by the Vietnamese occupation forces. He said it was important that there should be regional peace and stability in the Southeast Asia region as without such peace and stability there could be no development.

During the visit Prince Norodom Sihanouk was flanked by his wife, Princess Monique. Mrs Panggabean was also present. The Cambodian [words indistinct] arrived here Tuesday from Singapore for the visit as private guests of Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik. Earlier in the day the prince paid courtesy calls on President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik.

PHNOM PENH CONDEMNS COALITION AS 'FADED PICTURE'

BK301244 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1[illegible]0 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Stronger the Kampuchean Revolution, the Weaker the Enemy"]

[Text] The farce staged in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June cast light on a very faded picture of the so-called Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

During their rule in Kampuchea, the hands of the three comedians in this farce were stained with the people's blood. World public opinion already knows that the great victory of 7 January 1979 completely broke the iron yoke of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- thus forcing them to flee the country to seek refuge in Thai territory since then.

Regarding the other two Khmer reactionaries -- Sihanouk and Son Sann -- who are exiled feudalists, capitalists and traitors, they have been condemned by the Kampuchean people. But despite their repeated defeats, they are still striving to resort to all perfidious maneuvers in order to revive the Democratic Kampuchean political corpse. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, recently formed in Kuala Lumpur, is nothing remarkable. It exists only in appearance. Although Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann have agreed to sit together, their attidude and their fundamental interests will never be in complete agreement. The Pol Pot gang -- the criminals whose hands are stained with the people's blood and who have been strongly condemned by world public opinion -- have taken this opportunity to drag in Sihanouk and Son Sann to be their clowns. Realizing that they are the weakest -- having no armies of their own -- Sihanouk and Son Sann have no other alternative but to go along with Pol Pot. It is true that Beijing is currently using Sihanouk's label to replace Pol Pot's so that when the time comes Pol Pot will drop them without hesitation in order to grab all the power for himself again. In summary, the main aim of each of the three reactionary traitorous Khmers in joining the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government is to advance their personal interest. Furthermore, this coalition government exists only in form. It has no territory and no people. Up to now it has only survived in Thai territory. Therefore it has no force whatsoever to hinder the advance of our people's revolution.

The Kampuchean people know very well the traitorous faces of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. They are determined to follow the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP to defeat all perfidious tricks of all types of reactionary forces. For more than 3 years, the Kampuchean revolution has grown and developed in all fields -- political, military, economic, social and diplomatic -- and is advancing toward achieving greater victories.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people because it has been elected by the Kampuchean people throughout the country in a general election.

Because of this, the Kampuchean people are very pleased with the new regime and determined to firmly defend and strengthen this regime in order to make the independent and peaceful Kampuchean fatherland advance step by step toward authentic socialism.

As for the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government of the three reactionary and traitorous Khmers -- Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann -- which is a picture created by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists -- it will be unable to reverse the realities in Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY CALLS COALITION 'NEW CORPSE'

BK010939 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 30 Jun 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "New Corpse" -- date not given]

[Text] As you will recall, before the convening of the 15th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore, the Chinese expansionist clique and the U.S. imperialists planned to gather the three Khmer reactionary groups for a meeting in Geneva. However, because of the emergency situation, Beijing and the U.S., with the support of the ASEAN countries, decided after the Singapore meeting to force the three exiled Khmer reactionary groups to go to Kuala Lumpur in order to sign the declaration on the formation of the coalition government on 22 June.

Their so-called coalition government, still bearing the name Democratic Kampuchea, simply amounts to replacing the old corpse with the new corpse made up of Khmer traitors to the nation and people and feudal high officials.

There is no doubt that this is nothing but a dark and dirty maneuver of the Chinese expansionist clique, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, to maintain the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations for the Democratic Kampuchean corpse which stinks all over the world because of the barbarous acts of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, Therefore, the so-called coalition government is just a new shroud to cover the Democratic Kamouchea corpse.

Various Western diplomats have noted that this is only an alliance without any basis or mutual trust because the three Khmer reactionary groups have fought and quarreled in public for the chimera of power.

International public opinion is mystified over the appointment of the murderer Khieu Samphan to the position in charge of foreign affairs because he represents the Democratic Kampuchean corpse — A genocidal regime — which is hated and rejected by the world. Everybody knows that Khieu Samphan with the chief hangmen Pol Pot and Ieng Sary are murderers who commited genocide against more than 3 million Kampucheans. Sihanouk — a malicious coward and anachronistic prince -- cheaply sold his fatherland and nation by letting Beijing and Washington put him into a common cage with the genocidal regime. For his princely ambitions, Sihanouk has grossly insulted the soul of more than 3 million Kampucheans who tragically died under the Democratic Kampuchean regime. The millionaire Son Sann dreamed of returning to exploit the Kampuchean people. In summary, Sihanouk and Son Sann are tarred with the same brush of genocide as the murderer Khieu Samphan.

The loose alliance of the so-called coalition government, gathering the three Khmer reactionary groups is, as (?MERDEKA) reported, trying the impossible of putting a tiger, a cobra and a wild cat in the same cage. The comic opera of creating the so-called coalition government of the three Khmer reactionary groups, which was coordinated by Beijing and Washington, cannot confuse anybody.

It is regrettable that the ASEAN countries have let themselves be used by the Chinese and the U.S. to oppose the Indochinese countries and cause instability in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean revolution is firmly advancing. During the past more than 3 years, the Kampuchean people have scored great victories in all fields. No reactionary force can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations as well as in other international organizations.

BRIEFS

SRV-AIDED PUMPING STATION -- Phnom Penh, 23 Jun (SPK) -- The building of a pumping station at Prek Samraong, Kandal Province, has just been completed with the help of the Vietnamese waterworks service from Ben Tre Province. The station has 10 waterpumps, each with a capacity of 450 cubic meters per hour. It can supply water to 600 hectares in the rainy season. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 23 Jun 82 BK]

FILM DELEGATION TO CSSR -- A Kampuchean film delegation led by Comrade Chey Sophea, deputy minister of information, press and culture, left the PRK at noon on 28 June to attend the international film festival in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of the Czechoslovak committee for international films. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information, press and culture; and many cadres and personnel of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 29 Jun 82 BK]

LAO-SOVIET COOPERATION GROUPS MEET IN VIENTIANE

Scientific-Technical Groups

BK010721 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The Lao and Soviet subcommittees for scientific and technical cooperation held their third session in Vientiane on the afternoon of 30 June 1982. Attending on the Lao side was Khamphet Phengmuang, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Standing Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and attending on the Soviet side was Vyacheslav Sychev, vice president of the State Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and president of the Soviet-Lao Standing Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

In the session, the subcommittees reviewed the good and weak points in implementing the spirit and contents of the past two sessions. They also mapped out a cooperation plan for 1982-83, and laid down the direction for expansion of mutual cooperation between 1983 and 1985 in order to contribute to daily developing the relations of fraternal friendship and effective cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union.

Cooperative Teams' Meeting

BK010725 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Central Agricultural Cooperative Committee and a delegation of the Soviet Federation of Consumption Cooperatives held talks in Vientiane on the afternoon of 30 June 1982 to discuss and exchange views on lessons in carrying out the agricultural cooperative work. The Lao delegation was headed by Khamsen Vongnokeo, acting chief of the Central Leading Committee for Agricultural Cooperatives, while the Soviet delegation was headed by Nesterenko, vice chairman of the Soviet Federation of Consumption Cooperatives.

In the meeting, the Lao side informed the Soviet side of the general situation on the organization and progress of agricultural cooperative work in the recent past in order to create a basis for adoption of a plan on cooperation and assistance in the immediate future.

NATIONWIDE ANTIDROUGHT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

BK301230 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, June 30 (OANA-KPL) -- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation recently launched an anti-drought campaign throughout the country.

According to the recent forecast of the Meteorology Department, insufficient rainfall might affect the current main rice crops until the middle of next month.

In view to guarantee this year's rice production, Khamphet Phoummavan, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, has urged all production bases to speedily make use of all means to irrigate their crops.

According to the ministry report, five southern provinces have so far completed sowing rice seeds, and completed transplanting rice on 15 percent of the total rice fields.

Petroleum, fertilizers and pesticides were also supplied to various pumping stations and production bases.

SITTHI RETURNS FROM EUROPE, DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA

BK301605 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] On his return from the seminar between ASEAN and West European countries, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen at Bangkok airport how the formation of the coalition government the three Khmer factions could benefit Kampuchea.

[Begin recording] We are now providing them with both political and moral support. During my tour of Europe, many countries expressed their willingness to help the coalition government with food and other material supplies. They did not mention military aid. It is good that they have formed their own government because they can now draw more support from ASEAN and other countries. It gives them the right to receive foreign aid. Foreign countries are now giving assistance to relieve the plight of the Kampuchean refugees along the border. They might later give assistance to the coalition government directly. In the past, foreign assistance reached the Kampuchean people through Phnom Penh. We have no objection to that. The assistance came from the Soviet Union, international organizations and East European countries which recognize the Phnom Penh government.

[Question] Will Prince Sihanouk spend most of his time in Bangkok or in the northeastern region during his forthcoming visit to Thailand?

[Answer] I think he will stay in Bangkok for 3 or 4 days before proceeding to Kampuchea. [end recording]

Asked if he would run in the next general election, the foreign minister replied: [begin recording] I must first resign from the Senate and officially inform the prime minister if I am going to run in the election. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES SIHANOUK'S VISIT

BK010705 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Trairong Suwannakhiri stated to newsmen at the Parliament this morning that Prince Sihanouk will arrive on 3 July for about 3 to 4 days' official visit to Thailand. On 4 July, at 0830 Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon will host a breakfast in the prince's honor at Phitsanulok House during which the prime minister and Prince Sihanouk will hold consultations.

NATION REVIEW VIEWS SIHANOUK-SON SANN MERGER

BK010311 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Time Not Ripe for Son Sann, Sihanouk Unity"]

[Text] It is less than a fortnight ago that the leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions signed the agreement bringing into fruition the long-disputed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. But within this short time there has been a lot of talk, some new ideas and some behind-the-scenes international reaction. Once the signing was completed in Kuala Lumpur, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan returned to his jungle headquarters. However, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now the president of Democratic Kampuchea, assumed a role which we have always thought most suitable for him -- the role of ambassador-at-large for Kampuchea.

At the moment he is visiting ASEAN capitals -- after all, ASEAN was the instigator of the coalition which it worked hard to bring about -- and airing several views and listening to ideas. We are particularly interested in the idea that the guerrilla forces under the leadership of Sihanouk and Son Sann should join forces. On the face of it, that is a very good idea, but there are several pitfalls since it should not be a coalition within a coalition. The coalition agreement that has been signed reserves the right for each group to get whatever foreign aid it can get without pooling it.

It is well known that, internationally, the image of the Khmer Rouge is badly blotched because of its genocidal practices during the three years it was in power. However, it must be conceded that they have taken the brunt of the fighting against the mighty Vietnamese army since the beginning of 1979. There has never been much enthusiasm for supporting the Khmer Rouge even among countries like Australia which totally condemn Vietnamese aggression. From our point of view, improving the image of the coalition, despite partnership with the Khmer Rouge, largely falls on the shoulders of Sihanouk and his reputation is big enough to carry that burden.

Sihanouk himself was one of those who suffered under the Khmer Rouge and, except perhaps for Chinese interest in him, he might have been 'liquidated.' And that fact alone will give him high credibility when he speaks for the coalition, for he has put personal emotions behind his patriotism. While his prestige may be increased by joining forces with Son Sann, it may be viewed by the Khmer Rouge leaders who have been highly suspicious of the coalition as bifurcating the tripartite aggreement.

Further, China, which has always been lukewarm to the formation of the coalition, may suspect outside pressures when none exist. China's role in the Kampuchean conflict must not be underestimated since she has been the one who has supplied the Khmer Rouge the necessities to keep them fighting the guerrilla war. ASEAN's efforts have always been directed to find a political solution for Kampuchea and these have been made difficult because of the tarnished image of the Khmer Rouge.

Considering these various factors, it would be wise for both Sihanouk and Son Sann to tread warily for some time until there is some clear indication of international reaction which Sihanouk, personally, and others from reports [as published] will be able to judge personally. Obviously when he comes to bangkok on Saturday and later goes to western Kampuchea to set up the new coalition government, he would again meet Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. That would be an ideal time for the three leaders to discuss and plan a political strategy since Sihanouk would carry with him the various ideas of the ASEAN leaders.

POST: KHMER REFUGEES READY TO WELCOME SIHANOUK

BK010409 Bangkok POST in English 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Khao-Idang -- Khmer refugees at Ta Phraya holding centre near the Thai-Kampuchean border are looking forward to the scheduled visit this weekend of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, but doubt that the coalition government he leads will be able to drive out the Vietnamese occupation forces.

The refugees also said that they strongly mistrust the Khmer Rouge -- apparently as a result of the cruel experience they endured during the three years under the murderous Pol Pot regime.

In an interview with the Bangkok POST at the camp early this week, In Thoeun, 23, a refugee from Takeo, said he was glad when he heard from a relief worker that Prince Sihanouk, the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, planned to visit Khmers along the border and inside Kampuchea next week. He said many of his friends welcomed the appointment of the prince as head of the anti-Vietnamese resistance and were looking forward to his visit. In Thoeun said that the refugees longed for the return of peace in Kampuchea so that they can return home. He said they were frustrated by the continued fighting. But he doubted that the coalition would be able to dislodge the Vietnamese forces.

Another refugee, Kuang Huen, from Poipet, told the POST that those in the camp suffered an aimless and hopeless existence because they had not been accepted for resettlement. "If the prince can form a government in Kampuchea, we will be pleased to go back with him to reconstruct our country," he said, adding he still did not trust the Khmer Rouge.

Another refugee who did not wish to be identified said he would like friendly countries to provide the coalition with arms, food, medicines and other necessities.

A Khmer Serei guerrilla chieftain told the POST that though he agreed with the coalition government concept, he deeply mistrusted the Khmer Rouge. He said he was afraid the Khmer Rouge might doublecross them after they successfully drive out the Vietnamese.

But Mit Sok Piav, a deputy commander of Khmer Rouge Division 474 based in the Phnum Malai Range, said he wanted the Khmer people to forget the past and work together against their common enemy, the Vietnamese.

LAWYERS TEAM CALLS ON SRV TO DISCUSS CBW CHARGES

BK010215 Hong Kong AFP in English 0106 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 1 (AFP) — An Asian lawyers' team has called on Vietnam to "come forward in open forum" to discuss charges of chemical warfare, aid diversion and human-rights violations in Indochina.

The call, in a cable made available here today to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, was addressed to the Hanoi-based Association of Vietnamese Jurists by the self-styled Asian Lawyers' Legal Inquiry Committee.

Last month, the Vietnamese group dismissed as a propaganda ploy a weeklong investigation by the inquiry committee into alleged toxic warfare and the other charges.

The inquiry panel, with members from India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, said on June 10 it was "morally certain" that chemical weapons had indeed been used in Laos and Cambodia. A bitter statement carried by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on June 5 had condemned the inquiry as suiting the scheme of Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists against the people of Indochina."

In the new cable to Hanoi, the panel called on Vietnam to "explain its prejudiced stand condemning our inquiry from the outset", noting Vietnam's denunciation had come "even before our inquiry had begun."

"Furthermore, we call upon Vietnam to come forward in open forum to discuss the grave issues we are examining," said the cable, signed Chana Samutthawanit, chairman of the inquiry group.

POST: STRAY SRV SHELLS HIT THAI BORDER AREAS

BK300239 Bangkok POST in English 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Prachin Buri — Stray mortor shells, fired by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, again fell into Ban Non Mak Mun of Ta Phraya District yesterday, Thai military sources here reported. The Vietnamese fired 17 of the 82mm mortar rounds into the border area at 2 p.m., and some strayed into the now largely-deserted village of Ban Non Mak Mun, 20 kilometers northeast of Aranyaprathet. No one was injured by the shells fired from Yang Village in Kampuchea some four kilometers from the border, sources said.

According to the sources a Khmer Serei force of 300 to 500 men under the leadership of a pro-Son Sann commander, Chey Chhaiya, 35, is operating in Kampuchea opposite the Thai village.

On Monday Vietnamese forces attacked the Khmer Rouge stronghold on Phanom Mak Huen Mountain opposite the Thai village of Ban Laem Nong-ian. The two sides fired heavy artillery and recoilless rifles at each other for 40 minutes in the rain.

The Bangkok POST also learned yesterday that four light planes, believed to be Cessnas, flew from Kampuchea into Thai air-space on June 23 at about 7 p.m. The planes circled for about half an hour around Ban Thapthai of Ta Phraya District, 10 kilometers from the border. They then flew off but at about 1 a.m. the next day a similar single-engined plane flew over the same area for about 20 minutes.

Sources in the Ninth Division, which is in charge of security in the border area, suspected that the planes were either on reconnaissance flights or dropping weapons and other supplies to the pro-Soviet faction of the Thai Communists.

ARMY HELICOPTER DOWNED IN NAN BY GROUNDFIRE

BK010343 Bangkok POST in English 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Eight men were missing after an army helicopter was downed by communist groundfire in Pua District of Nan Province Tuesday, Radio Thailand announced last night. Chopper No 5547 and another were flying logistic supplies to government forces of the Civilian-Police-Military Command 32 on Doi Phu Pa Mountain, Pua District. The pilot of the No. 5547 helicopter reported at about 11 a.m. that his craft was hit by groundfire and was going to make an emergency landing. Later it lost contact. Radio Thailand said there were two pilots, two mechanics and four passengers on the ill-fated craft.

SITTHI ANNOUNCES JOINING SOCIAL ACTION PARTY

BK010449 Bangkok POST in English 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila announced yesterday that he will join the Social Action Party [SAP]. ACM Sitthi told newsmen of his decision upon his return from a one-week visit to Vienna yesterday evening. He did not say whether he would run in next year's general elections, saying only that he was in the process of resigning from the Senate in order to join SAP. ACM Sitthi added that his visit to Vienna had resulted in an improved understanding with Austria's leaders.

SIX MUSLIMS CHARGED WITH BOMB PLANTING, SEDITION

BK300307 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Six Muslim youths were yesterday formally charged in the military court for their alleged connection with the planting of a dud timebomb at the site of the international trade fair at Hua Mak on March 30. They were also accused of being members of the BRN [Barisan Revolusi Nasional] separatist movement which seeks to secede three southernmost provinces from Thailand. The six were among 14 Muslim youths — many of whom are students or Ramkhamhaeng University — who were arrested in two separate swoops at the Khlong Chan housing units in early April.

The public prosecutor said eight of them were released during the course of investigation because there was no substantial evidence against them.

The six who were prosecuted in the court yesterday were identified as A-wae Maseng, Che-wae U-seng Hayiche-wae, Royali Lama, Che-kada Chemae, Baraheng Duerako and A-sae Burasai. The prosecutor said the six, in collaboration with another two persons still at large, allegedly planted a timebomb at the site of the Hua Mak international trade fair but it failed to go off. The defendants allegedly intended to instigate unrest among the people and sought to threaten national security, the prosecutor said.

The defendants later distributed leaflets on behalf of the BRN in Pratunam area to propagate the movement. Four of the defendants confessed to the charges but the two others denied them.

The court yesterday set the first hearings for Friday.

NHAN DAN SCORES THAI AID OFFER TO DK COALITION

OW010735 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 1 — NHAN DAN today says that the Thai Government's intention to give military aid to Kampuchean reactionaries runs counter to the very interests of Thailand. The paper recalls that at a press conference on June 23 Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said Thailand would consider aid, military and otherwise, to the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", reasoning that the stronger that alliance the safer the Thai-Kampuchean border, and that the setting up of such a government would benefit Thailand's security. What causes instability on the Thai-Kampuchean border is China's use of Pol Pot remnants and other Kampuchean reactionaries against the People's Republic of Kampuchea... In many cases, the Thai Army has acted in support of the reactionaries."

"To give more weapons to these elements now would increase the tension and instability" the paper says, adding that Bangkok's intention would also jeopardize peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"By invoking its security", the paper continues, "Thailand wants to justify its compliance with Beijing's scheme and to influence other ASEAN countries. But the fact is that some ASEAN states and even a number of Western countries, though approving the tripartite coalition, have denied military aid to it, knowing that this would exacerbate tension and serves the policy of China. Some ASEAN countries have also seen more clearly that the main danger to Southeast Asia is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and they agree that it is necessary to enter into a dialogue with Vietnam".

"The real interest of the nations in this region is to entertain neighbourly relations and to live in peace and friendship. Dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries is necessary to pave the way for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation" NHAN DAN says. "The ASEAN countries should see this reality and adopt a practical attitude" the paper concludes.

ENVOY CRITICIZES U.S. AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW010821 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 1 — Vietnamese UN Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan has exposed the perfidy of the repeated charges made by the United States against the Soviet Union and Vietnam regarding chemical weapons.

Addressing the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament in New York on June 29, Vo Anh Tuan described the allegations made by U.S. Representative Samuel Stratton as "a false alarm raised by a thief to throw off pursuers". Samuel Stratton did nothing to contribute to the work of the U.N. General Assembly, Vo Anh Tuan said. Recalling that U.N. experts had concluded in their reports to the 36th General Assembly that the charges were groundless, the Vietnamese ambassador pointed out: "The United States, guilty of chemical warfare in Vietnam, now acts as the accuser while turning Vietnam, victim of its chemical weapons, into the accused."

"By stepping up this slander campaign", Vo Anh Tuan went on, "the U.S. Government tries to divert public opinion from its decision to produce new chemical weapons including binary arms and to deploy them in foreign countries."

CUBAN SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL RECEIVES AWARD

OW301732 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 30 -- The Vietnamese Embassy in Havana yesterday handed over to Rene Cruz Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Committee of Solidarity With Vietnam and the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples, the Friendship Order awarded by the Vietnamese Council of State.

Present at the presentation were Jesus Oropesa Montane, alternate Political Bureau member, and head of the General Department of Foreign Relations, of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and representatives of the Cuban Foreign Ministry and other organizations concerned.

The recipient thanked the Vietnamese state for this honour and affirmed the Cuban friendship organizations' continued contributions to the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Cuba and Vietnam. He also reiterated the full support of the Cuban party, government and people for the Vietnamese People's National Construction and Defence.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

BK301245 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 5 in Vietnamese May 82 pp 85-93

[Article by Vu Tien: "The World Situation and Our Party and State's Foreign Policy" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In the 1970's -- and particularly since 1975 -- there have been swift and profound changes in the world situation. The world revolution has vigorously developed its strategic offensive stance and has won extremely important victories. The balance of power has clearly shifted to the advantage of the revolutionary and peace forces. Imperialism and reactionary forces have suffered repeated setbacks and retreated step by step. The emergence of the counterrevolutionary assault force -- the Beijing reactionary clique -- has not been able to reverse the balance of power, even though it has caused difficulties to the world revolution. Nevertheless, the "who will triumph over whom" struggle in the world is still going on in a difficult and violent manner.

THE OFFENSIVE STANCE OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION

Mankind is now at a stage where no force can prevent the uprising of nations. A genuine revolution is apt to be successful and stand firm even if it occurs on a small island. Over the past years, THE NATIONAL LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT HAS DEVELOPED WITH A NEW STRENGTH AND A NEW DIMENSION AND WITH INCREASINGLY PROFOUND SOCIAL CHANGES. The last positions of colonialism are being wiped out, while neocolonialism has been dealt heavy blows. During the past 5 or 6 years, an additional 20 countries have gained their independence. The formation of a bloc of socialist countries in the Indochinese Peninsula is of utmost importance. It is a solid southern vanguard post of the socialist system and a factor for ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The successful revolution in Afghanistan is an important breakthrough in southwestern Asia. The Islamic revolution in Iran is a special phenomenon, reflecting a new victory of the struggle for national liberation. Portuguese colonies in Africa have been liberated, leading to the emergence of revolutionary and progressive states. Zimbabwe has basically ended the rule of the apartheid regime. Namibia is on the threshold of national independence. The scope of the liberation struggle in the republic of South Africa has been widened. In the Middle East, the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys has developed unprecedentedly strongly. Progressive Arab countries such as Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PLO hold high the banner against the Camp David agreement and the U.S. policy of sowing dissension among the Arab countries. In Latin America, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have been dealt a heavy blow in Nicaragua. The guerrilla war in El Salvador is developing with every passing day and winning victories. The protests against the dictatorial militarist regimes in Guatemala and other countries in Central America and the Caribbean Area are growing. India's role in the struggle for peace against imperialism in the Nonaligned Movement has been enhanced.

Noteworthy is the fact that many countries, after having gained their independence, have chosen the socialist path and embarked on many broad and profound economic, cultural and social transformations and are united closely with the socialist countries on the diplomatic front. NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE LINKED TO SOCIALISM IS AN OUTSTANDING AND EVER GROWING TREND IN THE PRESENT ERA.

The developing countries, especially the nonaligned, play an increasingly important role in international relations and in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. The developing countries represent more than two-thirds of the UN members and have an important voice in solving world issues. As vital sources of raw materials, fuel and energy for the capitalist countries, they are struggling fiercely to regain the right to mastership over their natural resources, to win the right to equality in trade relations with the capitalist countries and to establish a new world economic order.

In the capitalist countries, THE STRUGGLE MOVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS AND OTHER LABORING PEOPLE HAS DEVELOPED DEEPLY, BROADLY, SEETHINGLY AND CONTINUOUSLY IN DIVERSIFIED FORM. Over the past 10 years, the total number of people who have taken part in work strikes has been 250 million. There are new characteristics of the movement in these countries: The struggle is no longer limited to economic problems as in the past, but has switched its focus to conflicts with the monopolistic capitalist states; the scope of struggle is no longer within an enterprise or a corporation, but now covers each production sector, each economic field or an entire country; and the social forces participating in the struggle are becoming ever larger. The "spring offensive" in Japan, the "hot autumn" in Italy and work strikes in many provinces of Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany and throughout the United States, England and elsewhere are lively manifestations of the class struggle in the capitalist countries. The acute social conflict in northern European countries, once considered the "fortress of class peace," is a new phenomenon. Strong factors in the movement are the national and international campaigns against war and for peace in West Europe and the United States, with the participation of numerous circles of different tendencies and of parliamentarians and national activists. In many capitalist countries, the communist parties have been able to develop a great influence. The takeover of power by the leftists in France was a new and significant phenomenon.

IN THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE STANCE OF THE THREE REVOLUTIONARY CURRENTS IN THE WORLD, the decisive role belongs to world socialism which is the center that attracts all other revolutionary forces. Realistic socialism has over the past years won new successes. The socialist countries have increased their strength rapidly in all respects; developed production forces, including scientific and technological forces, on a larger scale and with a better quality; and constantly improved socialist production relations and the people's material and cultural life. The superiority of socialism is clearly reflected in the stabilization and development of the economy and the relatively high rate of development. In particular, the average annual rate of development in industrial production has increased more than twofold over the capitalist countries. With a population accounting for 10 percent of the world population, the CEMA member countries in 1950 achieved only 18 percent of world industrial output; by 1978 this percentage had increased to one-third. Over the past 10 years, the Soviet Union alone more than doubled its fixed assets over the previous 10 years, while its production forces have now reached standards for quality. The gap in economic development between the Soviet Union and the United States has diminished: In 1950 Soviet industrial output represented only 30 percent of U.S. industrial output; in 1978 it rose to 80 percent. In 1980 the Soviet Union surpassed the United States and ranked first in the world in the production of mineral oil, natural gas, steel, fertilizer and cement.

Particularly important is the fact that the socialist countries have strengthened their national defense forces and achieved a balance of military power between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw and NATO blocs. This is a firm guarantee of the security of fraternal and friendly countries and of world peace.

With ever deeper economic cooperation and with close coordination in the political ideological and diplomatic fields, the socialist countries have constantly developed the strength of each country as well as the strength of the entire community. The area and influence of socialism has been unceasingly consolidated and expanded throughout the world. As analyzed in the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan at the fifth party congress, "despite certain difficulties in the process of advance and the betrayal of the Chinese leadership, the socialist system has created a combined strength greater than that of the imperialist and reactionary forces. With the Soviet Union as the pillar, the socialist system is ever more vigorously developing its role as a factor deciding the developmental trends of society, a firm bastion of peace and a reliable support for the revolutionary struggle of the world peoples." Today, only by holding fast to the stand of socialism can we correctly analyze the world situation, recognize the fundamental trends and features of the era, and understand that the most important strength of the world proletariat lies in the forces of the socialist countries of which THE SOVIET UNION IS THE PILLAR. All contentions that renounce socialist realism and negate or belittle the role of the Soviet Union are erroneous.

OVERALL DECLINE OF CAPITALISM

While socialism and the revolutionary forces are rapidly growing bigger and stronger, WORLD CAPITALISM FALLS EVER DEEPER INTO AN OVERALL DECLINE. Following two consecutive economic crises in the 1970's (1974-75 and 1979-80), the capitalist economy, after a period of recuperation, again entered a recession in mid-1981.

One of the most noticeable features of the current stage of the general crisis facing capitalism is that all of the problems facing capitalism and all of its intrinsic contradictions have come violently to the fore. The result of three cyclic economic crises that have broken out since the 1970's is that inflation and unemployment have grown at an unprecedented rate and the whole system of domestic and international economic relations of capitalism has become increasingly unstable. The measures taken by the monopoly capitalist state to readjust the economy have had very little effect. When applying anti-inflation measures, the bourgeois governments only worsen the slump in production and aggravate unemployment; and when trying to check economic recession, they only end up with increasing inflation. Therefore, the rate of economic development of the key capitalist countries is tending to slow down.

In the last decade, the average annual growth rate of the gross national product of these countries dropped to one-fourth of that in the 1960's; and that of industrial production dropped to almost one-third. An important indication of economic crisis is that in the 1974-80 period the average annual rate of increase in labor productivity of all the developing capitalist countries put together dropped 200 percent as compared with 13 years earlier. In the early 1980's, labor productivity of all nonagricultural sectors of the United States decreased by approximately 2 percent over 1978. According to an assessment by UNCTAD, the average annual growth rate of gross national product of the developing capitalist countries in the 1980's will drop to one-fourth as compared with the 1970's and one-half as compared with the 1960's. THIS TREND IS, TO A GREAT DEGREE, THE RESULT OF A CYCLIC RECESSION PATTERN -- especially the 1974-75 crisis, the greatest since World War II -- AND AT THE SAME TIME, OF THE INCREASING EMERGENCE OF NONCYCLIC CONTRADICTIONS.

Most important of all are the rapid surge of inflation and sectoral and structural crises (concerning energy, raw materials, finances and money, grain and so forth), the rising struggle movement for economic independence of peoples of liberated countries (directed against the rear base of capitalism), and the growing competition among imperialist countries for old and new sources of raw material and for investment areas. All these factors are closely related to the cyclic development of capitalist production.

Inflation is one of the noncyclical factors that has heavy socio-economic consequences. Economic recession coupled with soaring prices -- the phenomenon of "stagflation" -- is a new feature of the capitalist economy. It has developed widely since the 1970's. Formerly, inflation tended normally to increase only in the stages of restoration and prosperity of various economic cycles. As for periods of crisis when demands and the people's standard of living fell, prices did not increase or increased slowly. Now, inflation scars quickly in all the evolutionary cycles of the capitalist economy. From 1973 to 1980, the average annual rate of price increase in the developed capitalist countries was 10 percent. During the 1980-81 period, the general price index for products and commodities in the private economic sector increased by approximately one-fourth. As a result, the real income of workers decreased, while the income of capitalist groups rapidly increased. In 1981, the officially registered unemployment rate of developed capitalist countries exceeded 25 million people (more than 7 percent of the total number of working-age people).

The rapid development of "stagflation" has led to CHANGES IN THE BALANCE OF PRODUCTION POTENTIALS AND VIOLENT CONTRADICTIONS AMONG THE MAJOR CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. Nowadays, competition among the capitalist countries is no longer aimed at accelerating economic development but at strenuously preventing the economy from declining further and at avoiding the effects of galloping inflation. In this competition, those countries whose economy has been heavily burdened by the costs of the arms race, are losing the most because of increases in prices and recession in production cycles. During the 1970's and the early years of the 1980's, the rating of the United States and the United Kingdom in the gross industrial product of the major capitalist countries decreased, while the positions of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany were enhanced.

An extremely fierce trade and currency war is taking place among the United States, Western Europe and Japan, which is threatening to become a political contradiction. In 1980, Japan had a surplus in $15 billion in exports to the United States ($20 billion in 1982). One-fourth of the cars sold in the United States came from Japan. Japanese competition in the United States has expanded to areas considered "inviolable" such as electronics and precision equipment. To cope with this situation, the United States has increased the interest rate, devaluing and draining Western European currencies and aggravating the economic recession in Western Europe. In 1981, the French franc fell by 33 percent against the dollar and 6 billion francs were moved abroad. Within 19 months prior to July 1981, 27 billion German marks had left the FRG.

The economic difficulties and the trade and currency war have led to THE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN EUROPE AND BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN over some issues related to the socialist and national independent countries, especially those countries abounding in raw materials and fuel.

The United States wants to destroy East-West detente, but its European allies cannot reject the great benefits which detente brought them during the 1970's. The United States wants to impose "economic sanctions" on the Soviet Union, but the Western Europe countries have found in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries a wide market and a stable and abundant source of raw materials and fuel which have helped them get out of the economic crises. (At present, the Soviet Union is meeting 30 percent of Western Europe's demand for uranium for nuclear reactors. According to the November 1981 agreement, from 1985 to the end of the century, the Soviet Union will provide these countries with 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas, or 25 percent of the total requirement of Western Europe for gas.)

The United States has pressured the West European countries into expanding NATOS' scope of activities toward the Persian Gulf, having their armed forces cooperate with the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" and increasing their military budgets. It has also pressed for the deployment of its medium-range nuclear weapons and neutron bombs in Western Europe. But the European countries are resisting this pressure. They realize that Europe now has the largest arsenal of nuclear weapons and that should war break out, Europe will become a major battlefield.

The United States has also pressured Japan into increasing its military budget and readjusting its balance of trade with the United States. But it is not easy to compel Japan to surrender to the U.S. will.

With regard to the developing countries, the United States is inclined toward using military force against various movements fighting for national independence, while U.S. allies want to use political, economic and diplomatic pressure rather than create a direct confrontation.

However, wicked by nature, all the imperialist countries have adopted the same view of opposing socialism and various revolutionary movements. Moreover, the United States' economic and military strengths now serve as a guarantee for it to exert pressure on various capitalist countries which are U.S. allies.

THE COUNTEROFFENSIVE OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND REACTIONARIES AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The imperialists and reactionaries are frenziedly launching a counteroffensive to avoid an economic crisis and to cope with the international movement. Due to the current balance of forces and with the impossibility of constant direct confrontation. THEIR COUNTEROFFENSIVE HAS TAKEN PLACE UNDER MANY FORMS. They have waged "proxy" wars and counterrevolutionaries after arming them with weapons. They have engineered coups d'etat in many countries. They have employed the "peaceful process" to interfere in the internal affairs of our countries as in the case of Poland. They have advocated the use of military pressure, economic blockade and "economic sanctions." They have stepped up psychological warfare, promoted an "anticommunist doctrine" and "anti-Soviet doctrine", and used bourgeois doctrine and reactionary culture as a means to undermine our ideology and religion as a means to control the masses. In other words, they have resorted to every sophisticated and cunning trick to sabotage and sow dissension among us, to prevent revolutionary developments and to counter the influence of socialism in the world.

It is especially noted that the U.S. imperialists are launching a GLOBAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN ORDER TO MATERIALIZE THEIR AMBITION TO REGAIN MILITARY SUPERIORITY AND LOST POSITIONS, TO CHECK THE WORLD'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT, AND TO REESTABLISH U.S. CONTROL OVER THE IMPERIALIST SYSTEM. In collusion with Beijing, the U.S. imperialists have readjusted their global counterrevolutionary strategy by directing the spearhead toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Since mid-1978, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up the arms race at an unprecedented rate, trying to develop all sorts of mass-killing weapons including neutron bombs and biological weapons, to bring medium-range nuclear missiles to Europe, to brazenly spread propaganda on "limited nuclear war", to rekindle the "cold war" and to sabotage detente. They have openly used force to attack the national liberation movement which they have slandered as "international terrorism." They have expanded and strengthened their system of military bases everywhere, formed a "Rapid Deployment Force," conducted many sabre-rattling military exercises and intensively provided arms to many dictatorial and reactionary regimes in various areas to fan the flames of arms conflicts and create new hotbeds of tension.

The United States and the reactionaries have interfered in the internal affairs of Poland in an attempt to overthrow the socialist administration there and sabotage the socialist system from within. In Southeast Asia, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have, in collusion with the imperialists, carried out multifaceted sabotage activities against the Indochinese countries and have rallied various counterrevolutionary forces to sabotage the peace and security of the many countries in the region.

THE ADVENTUROUS MILITARY POLICY OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND REACTIONARIES IS AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS THREAT TO WORLD PEACE. However, the present balance of forces does not permit them to implement this policy easily. The integrated strength of the socialist system, of which the Soviet Union is the mainstay, is superior to the imperialist strength. Socialism, which is a little inferior to imperialism from the economic viewpoint, possesses not only political superiority but also a military force equivalent to that of imperialism. Considering the strength of the three revolutionary currents, we can say that this is the great strength capable of frustrating all of the imperialist and reactionary plots. Another factor is that it is not easy for the imperialists to muster their forces to wage war. The tendencies to internationalize socio-economic life in the world and to trade in a manner beneficial to both sides are developing their effects. Moreover, the arms race is no longer an effective means for the capitalist countries to extricate themselves from economic crises. It does not stimulate the entire imperialist economy but only stimulates a small component of modern military industries. While during the 1950's and 1960's, West Europe sided with the United States to wage a "cold war" against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, during the 1970's the tendency toward detente was increasingly taking deep root in West European societies.

As for the value of the "Chinese card," it is not as great as expected by the U.S. imperialists. The Chinese card cannot help the United States create a position of strength over the Soviet Union, reverse the trend of detente and the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and other places, or cause a confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries. Consequently, THE CAPABILITY OF PRESERVING PEACE EXISTS PRACTICALLY.

The characteristics of imperialists and reactionaries are to wage war and conduct military adventures. The imperialist countries still have the economic and military potential to wage war. If ever a nuclear war occurs, their existing colossal depots of nuclear weapons will bring disaster to the world and, obviously, to the country waging the war itself. Consequently, THE STRUGGLE TO PROTECT PEACE, prevent a nuclear war and maintain readiness to cope with a conventional war likely to be waged by the imperialists and reactionaries, IS AT PRESENT THE PRIMARY DUTY OF STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE. It is very important to maintain peace so that the revolutionary forces in the world can continue to win more victories without incurring any losses in war. Under the conditions of detente, there is even more possibility to mobilize the masses to struggle and check imperialist intervention. To maintain peace, the world peoples must resolutely carry out the revolutionary struggle to oppose the arms race, which causes a tense situation, and to prevent the U.S. imperialists from breaking the general balance of military forces which has come into shape.

Progressive mankind is therefore warmly welcoming the peace initiatives of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. These initiatives correctly reflect the world peoples' aspiration for peace and uphold the peaceful good will of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our people resolutely support these initiatives. By peacefully working to build their country and by struggling stalwartly against the immediate and dangerous enemy -- Beijing expansionism and hegemonism -- and the main and long-standing enemy -- imperialism headed by the United States -- our people will make positive contributions to the common struggle for peace and revolution in the world.

OUR PARTY AND STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY

Over the past years, we have scored great achievements in implementing the party's principled foreign policy, the two most outstanding of which have been the strengthening of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries and the very diversified and splendid development of the all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. These achievements have strengthened the stature and strength of our people in their fight to defend the fatherland and have created further conditions for socialist construction in our country. In spite of the enemy's schemes and tricks aimed at encircling and isolating our country, the SRV's role and position have been constantly enhanced in the world arena.

As the party Central Committee political report at the fifth party congress pointed out, in the period to come our diplomatic work must be aimed at striving to take advantage of favorable international conditions and seeking to obtain great and multifaceted international assistance for our national construction and defense undertaking, thereby contributing to ensuring the successful fulfillment of the historic tasks set forth by the congress. In particular, our diplomatic work must become an active and positive front in the struggle to frustrate the policy of the big-power Chinese hegemonist expansionists which, in collusion with the bellicose U.S. power, is trying to weaken and annex our country. In the immedate future, we must strive to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage they are waging. We must prevent the realization of their scheme of rekindling the war of aggression and consolidate peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Loyal to their international obligations, our people are uniting with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and vigorously supporting the resolute struggle of the peoples in the world against the bellicose and aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

SOLIDARITY AND ALL-ROUND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR PARTY AND STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY. This is also a principle, a strategy and a manifestation of revolutionary sentiments. It originates in the Soviet role and position in the socialist system and the world revolution and in the revolutionary nature of the two Marxist-Leninist parties and the two socialist states. It also originates in the demand of a binding character — which is that national independence must be linked to socialism and independence and sovereignty to the alliance and comprehensive cooperation between the socialist countries. Solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union are a firm guarantee for the success of our people's cause of national defense and socialist construction as well as for the consolidation of national independence and the establishment of socialism on the Indochinese Peninsula. This is also an active contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system and the strengthening of the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

THE SPECIAL VIETNAM-LAOS-KAMPUCHEA RELATIONSHIP IS AN EVOLUTIONARY LAW OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE THREE COUNTRIES. It is a matter of survival for the destiny of the three nations. This view was pointed out by the Lao and Kampuchean leaders in their speeches welcoming our fifth party congress. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan upheld the special solidarity, militant alliance and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as a law of existence and development of the two countries. And Comrade Heng Samrin spoke of the profound Kampuchean-Vietnamese love and attachment and affirmed: "...solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the strategic thought of the party (the KPRP), the objective and necessary demand of history, a determinant factor for Kampuchea's destiny, the pure revolutionary sentiments and the consistent stand of the Kampuchean people in the new epoch..."

Our people are determined to maintain the pure friendship and the tradition of solidarity among the three nations, to foil all enemy schemes and acts of sabotage and division and foster the special relationship between the three countries so that it will be fruitful and last forever.

THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY AND FRATERNAL COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY has taken a new step of development and brought about satisfactory results. Our people are determined to do their best to foster their friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries and contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Being a nation once oppressed by imperialism and having long struggled against the forces of aggression, our people totally SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF AFRICAN, ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES to eliminate all forms of imperialism in the world, gain and protect national independence and build a new world economic order. We advocate developing the cooperation between Vietnam and other members of the Nonaligned Movement and contribute to developing the active role of this movement in the struggle against imperialism to protect world peace and the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

With deep sympathy our people are pleased with the achievements of the struggle movement of the working class and laboring people in the developed capitalist countries. We are DETERMINED TO SUPPORT THAT MOVEMENT and are convinced that it will win even greater victories in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

With regard to the ASEAN states, we advocate ESTABLISHING GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS, and are always ready, together with these countries, to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

Our people are resolved to struggle to frustrate all schemes of aggression and annexation which are concocted by the Chinese authorities against our country. Nevertheless, we will ALWAYS PRESERVE INTACT OUR FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS FOR AND MAINTAIN THE POLICY OF GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD WITH THE CHINESE PEOPLE. We advocate the policy of restoring normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of contentious matters through negotiations.

We advocate the policy of ESTABLISHING AND EXPANDING THE NORMAL RELATIONS ON THE STATE LEVEL AND IN THE ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL FIELDS WITH ALL COUNTRIES regardless of their political and social regimes and on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefits.

With these guidelines, the foreign policy of our party and state will certainly be an important factor for the successful implementation of the tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

FOOD MINISTRY ON PROVINCIAL GRAIN COLLECTION

Grain Collection in North

BK271034 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 26 June the northern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to 67.7 percent of the total grain collection norm for the 5th month-spring crop season, with agricultural taxes accounting for 80.3 percent.

Some 73 districts and 2,086 cooperatives have already paid their agricultural taxes. Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien and Thanh Hoa Provinces and Haiphong City have fulfilled their agricultural tax quotas for the 5th month-spring crop season. Nghe Tinh Province alone has overfulfilled its total grain collection norm by 0.4 percent.

In many provinces, although the harvest of the 5th month-spring rice crop has been carried out fairly rapidly, the delivery of rice to state granaries is still slow. Thai Binh has fulfilled only 33.9 percent of the total grain collection norm and 40.2 percent of the agricultural tax quota for the 5th month-spring crop season; Hanoi 39.6 percent of the total grain collection norm and 48.3 percent of the agricultural tax quota; Ha Bac 50 percent of the total grain collection norm and 58.5 percent of the agricultural tax quota; and Vinh Phu 52.8 percent of the total grain collection norm and 57.4 percent of the agricultural tax quota. Meanwhile, Quang Ninh and Bac Thai are the only two provinces in the mountainous region which have begun the grain collection work.

To ensure that the delivery of grain to state granaries is finished within 45 days as instructed by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Food urges a number of provinces to take advantage of favorable weather conditions to accelerate grain deliveries, striving to fulfill their grain obligations to the state in June.

Despite the slower pace of their rice harvest, the provinces in the mountainous region should also strive to accelerate their grain deliveries in order to satisfy the needs in their localities while contributing to the successful fulfillment of the grain collection plan for the 1982 5th month-spring crop season.

More Provinces Reported

BK010515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report of the Ministry of Food, as of 26 June, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa Provinces and Haiphong City had overfulfilled their grain collection norms for the 1982 5th month-spring crop season.

Today, 30 June, the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent messages heartily commending the people and cadres in these localities. He urged: Developing the achievements they have scored, the commended localities should continue to motivate cooperative members to economize on the consumption of grain in order to sell it to the state beyond the obligation quotas, thus overfulfilling the grain collection norms set for the entire crop season.

At the same time, cooperative members must strive to accelerate production and take care of and protect the 10th month rice crop and the summer-fall vegetable and subsidiary crops. They must make every effort to make the 10th-month rice crop a big success in order to steadily solve the grain problem in the localities according to the spirit of Resolution No 99 of the Council of Ministers.

Grain Targets Met

BK301332 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 22 June, Ha Son Binh Province had fulfilled its grain obligation norm for the 1982 5th month-spring crop season.

On 28 June, the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a message warmly praising the people and cadres of Ha Son Binh Province for their success in this task and particularly commending Ung Hoa, Quoc Oai, Chuong My, Thuong Tin, Phu Xuyen and My Duc Districts for their great contributions to the common success of the province.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed the hope that the cadres and people of Ha Son Binh will develop the achievements they have scored in order to intensively plant, care for and protect the 10th-month rice and summer-fall subsidiary crops, and will encourage cooperative members to economize on the consumption of grain in order to sell it to the state beyond the obligation quota, thus overfulfilling the grain collection norm set for the entire crop season.

Also according to the Ministry of Food, as of 23 June Nghe Tinh Province had overfulfilled the grain collection norm for the 1982 5th month-spring crop season.

On 28 June, the chairman of the Council of Ministers also sent a message warmly praising the people and cadres of Nghe Tinh Province for having upheld their revolutionary tradition, thus becoming the first unit to fulfill the grain collection norm for the 1982 5th month-spring crop season in the north.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed the hope that the cadres and people of Nghe Tinh will develop the achievements they have scored so as to intensively plant, care for and protect the 10th-month rice and all kinds of summer-fall subsidiary crops, and will encourage cooperative members to economize on the consumption of grain in order to sell it to the state beyond the obligation quota, thus helping to ensure the province's grain balance for the last 6 months of this year.

BRIEFS

AID FROM FRG, UK -- Hanoi, VNA, June 30 -- The Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health received here on June 28, 40 tonnes of medical materials, medicine and medical equipment as aid from the Caritas organization of the Federal Republic of Germany. Present on the occasion were Dr. George Specht, representative of Caritas, and Dietor Siemes, FRG charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam. The same day, the ministry also received 12 tonnes of medicine and medical equipment as aid from the Oxfam organization of Great Britain, in the presence of Mrs Diane Crocombe, Oxfam's representative. Speaking on these occasions, representatives of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health expressed profound gratitude to Caritas, Oxfam and the FRG and British peoples for their valuable aid. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 30 Jun 82 OW]

HA SON BINH PADDY COLLECTION -- As of 22 June, Ha Son Binh Province had delivered 36,039 tons of paddy to state granaries. This figure represents 100.2 percent of the grain obligation norm for the 5th month-spring crop season and 60 percent of the grain obligation norm for 1982. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82 BK]

THAI BINH RICE HARVEST -- Thai Binh Province has harvested 75,403 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, thus fulfilling 100 percent of the planned norm, with a yield of more than 3.6 tons per hectares and a total output of more than 270,000 tons. These figures show that both the rice yield and output attained by the province in this crop season are higher than last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jun 82 BK]

KHMER COALITION NOT SEEN AS FINAL SOLUTION

BK010327 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Democratic Kampuchea Coalition"]

[Text] The report concerning the establishment of a Democratic Kampuchea coalition government is certainly encouraging, especially for ASEAN, which had long sought a settlement of the longstanding Kampuchean issue.

The coalition consists of three resistance forces which oppose the Heng Samrin regime, established by Vietnam 3 years ago after the Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot had been expelled. The three forces are the Khmer Rouge, former Prime Minister Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Press reports said that the coalition government will be led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its president, Khieu Samphan as the vice president and Son Sann as prime minister. The document affecting the agreement is slated to be signed in Kuala Lumpur between 21 and 23 June.

The coalition is based on a "four-point principle." First, the coalition government is established within the legal framework of the Democratic Kampuchea. Second, each member of the coalition will retain its own identity. Third, the three forces will be on an equal footing and no one will have more authority over the others. Fourth, decisions on important matters, especially those affecting the strategy of Democratic Kampuchea, should be taken by consensus.

The establishment of the coalition still cannot and must not be regarded as a final settlement of the Kampuchean problem. But, the most important step has, at least, been achieved. ASEAN's role in this respect had been decisive. ASEAN countries have long striven to bring about unity among the anti-Heng Samrin resistance groups and ASEAN efforts, finally, have been successful with the establishment of the coalition government.

Apart from that, the establishment of the coalition will also influence the position of many nations at the UN forum with regard to the Kampuchean problem. We probably will soon witness a shift in the balance of support toward the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea in the world body.

The big problem we have yet to face is the attitude of the government in Hanoi. So far, the Hanoi government has been unwilling to respect the UN resolution on Kampuchea and even belittled ASEAN efforts to seek a solution to the problem.

The annual ASEAN foreign ministers meeting some days ago had reaffirmed ASEAN's opposition to the Heng Samrin regime. Apart from that, ASEAN reiterated its basic stand of supporting the UN resolution, which called for the withdrawal of the 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of the Kampuchean people's rights to determine their own fate under neutral supervision, such as UN supervision.

A Radio Hanoi broadcast several days ago, which was obviously directed to the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, was, in fact, intended to tell ASEAN not to meddle in another man's business. The broadcast said the Kampuchean problem is neither ASEAN's nor Vietnam's nor Kampuchea's nor Laos' affair, but was between the latter three countries and China.

The statement was clear enough to indicate the strong stand Hanoi is taking. It also indicated that Vietnam has no intention of withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea until the Heng Samrin regime manages to consolidate itself and dominate the whole country.

Therefore, the formation of the coalition government could bring about an escalation of hostility on the part of Vietnam and this could also mean a worsening of tension that could eventually open the possibility of expanding the war to other areas in this region.

It is to be hoped that all parties directly involved in the establishment of the coalition government will not allow matters just to pass by, but take it into account.

IRIAN JAYA COMMADER URGES REBELS TO SURRENDER

BK301146 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1045 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Jayapura, June 30 (ANTARA) — Commander of Irian Jaya Military Region Col Sembiring Meliala has addressed an appeal to members of the so-called "Organisasi Papua Merdeka" (Free Papua Organization) still trying to wage a guerrilla war from the jungles of the province to return to the fold of the Indonesian Republic.

Speaking at the opening of a service conference of the region's command Tuesday, Sembiring said those who heeded his appeal would be welcomed with open arms by the provincial government and Indonesian Armed Forces.

Repentant former rebels could return to their home villages and join the government in developing the region for the sake of a better future, he said. Under Indonesia's state philosophy, Pancasila, anyone who had been misled into becoming a follower of the organization but wanted to return to the right path would be treated fairly. But those who continued to oppose the Indonesian Government by committing acts of resistance would be dealt with resolutely and thoroughly.

The commander said it was the duty of the region's entire command and its field units to isolate the remnant rebel elements and to protect the people living in the interior from the insurgents' influence. The people had to be continuously guided and enlightened because only in this way would they gain the right awareness, he said.

Sembiring also told the assembled staff officers, sub-regional, district and batallion commanders security in the region had to be restored in view of the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) general session due to be held in 1983 which would determine the further course of the national struggle.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 128 2 July 1982

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INDICTMENT IN U.S. 'SHOCKS' COMPUTER INDUSTRY

OW011045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO -- The Japanese computer industry has been shocked by a U.S. federal grand jury indictment charging Hitachi Ltd. with conspiracy to transport stolen secrets on IBM computers. Industry executives are especially concerned about the possibility of a "tarnished image" abroad following the incident.

No Japanese computer maker would officially comment on the case, but there is little doubt they are stunned, especially as stock prices of major computer makers including Fujitsu and Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) are tumbling in Tokyo. "The incident may lead foreigners to believe that Japanese technical standards are at a low level," a Fujitsu official said. An NEC official suggested "Japanese makers may all be lumped together in foreign countries."

But the industrial espionage case is not expected to have an immediate impact on exports of Japanese computers and peripheral equipment, at least for the time being. Fujitsu, for instance, is exporting large computers to the United States and Europe. But it does this on an original equipment manufacture (OEM) basis under the buyer's brand. The company makes computers to customer's specifications so it is unlikely that orders for Fujitsu products will drop suddenly.

NEC is not apprehensive about its exports as its products for overseas markets are mainly peripheral equipment and terminals rather than computers themselves. NEC is now more confident than ever that its strategy of pushing ahead with the development of models incompatible with IBM models was a correct one.

Computer development strategies will be crucial in the days ahead, following the IBM case, said an executive of the Japanese computer industry. Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., the two firms involved in the case, seem likely to stick with their existing policies of making computers compatible with IBM systems despite the indictments. This is because IBM computers are still the pacesetters, with something like a 60 percent share of the world market, analysts said. They also pointed out that a number of clients of the two firms are already using computers compatible with IBM models, and a major sudden change would greatly inconvenience them.

OFFICIALS SAY ROK HAS CONCEDED TO AID PROPOSAL

OW020029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 2, KYODO -- South Korea has conceded and agreed to a Japanese proposal for dollar 4 billion in loans to be extended to finance projects under its 1982-86 development program, according to government sources. The sources, in disclosing this late Thursday night, said South Korea wanted more official development assistance (ODA) from Japan and a massive commodity credit from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

This was contained in a proposal South Korea put forth late in June to break the deadlocked negotiations on Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion in loans. The bilateral negotiations started last summer but no substantial progress has been made. In April South Korea rejected Japan's "final" offer of dollar 4 billion -- dollar 1.5 billion in ODA and the rest in loans from the EXIM bank.

The sources said Thursday South Korea agreed to the amount of loans and wanted to have dollar 2.3 billion in ODA and dollar 1.7 billion in commodity credit from the EXIM bank. The Japanese Government has so far rejected the commodity credit formula.

The sources said dollar 1.5 billion in ODA is the maximum Japan could provide to South Korea, indicating there is still a long way to go to final solution to the loan issue.

They also said Japan has never extended such a massive commodity credit to a fast developing nation, such as South Korea.

South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will visit Japan shortly on his way home from the United States to hold talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. Suzuki said Thursday that he hopes the loan talks will produce agreement at the earliest possible date. But Sakurauchi said it will be difficult to meet the Korean request at this moment.

ROK Assemblyman Meets Suzuki

OW011121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday he hopes the current Japan-South Korea negotiations on Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion in loans will produce agreement "at the earliest possible date."

Cooperation between the two countries should be based on friendship, Suzuki said in a meeting with South Korean National Assembly member Yi Sang-ik. Yi is presently in Tokyo as leader of a delegation of the (South) Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League. The secretary general of the league also held talks with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and asked him to deal with the aid request positively.

Negotiations between the two sides started last August but have made little headway. South Korea rejected a Japanese "final" offer of dollar 4 billion, put forward in April. Yi's visit to Tokyo followed a fresh South Korean proposal seeking commodity loans as part of the requested dollar 6 billion in aid for its 1982-86 economic development program. So far, commodity loan formulas have been rejected by the Tokyo government.

Earlier in the day, Sakurauchi said dollar 4 billion was the maximum Japan could offer South Korea at the present time. The figure breaks down into dollar 1.5 billion in low-interest government loans and dollar 2.5 billion in export-import bank credits. Speaking at a Diet committee meeting, Sakurauchi said: "I think it will be hard to meet (the new request) though I said we will study it."

The issue is expected to be discussed again when Sakurauchi meets with his South Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok in Tokyo next week. Yi, who is now in the United States, will visit Japan for several days beginning Saturday as Sakurauchi's private guest.

PHILIPPINE'S VIRATA HOLDS TALKS WITH SUZUKI

OW011033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO -- Visiting Philippine Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata Thursday asked Prime Minister [illegible] Suzuki to open the Japanese market wider to developing countries as well as to the industrialized countries. In a meeting with Suzuki, Virata said market-opening measures enforced so far by the Japanese Government appear to benefit only the advanced nations. Japan should also pay due consideration to developing countries, he added.

Suzuki said a mission of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, led by Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, is scheduled to visit the Philippines in mid-July. He expressed the hope that the Philippine Government would discuss the matter with the mission.

When Virata requested extension of yen credits to promote large-scale development projects in the Philippines, Suzuki said he will do his best to continue to provide as large credits as possible this year.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK010431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China says that the entire members of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people extend warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the entire members of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people. The author of the article says: With the founding of the Communist Party of China on July 1, 1921, the Chinese working class and people came to have their Marxist-Leninist vanguard and victoriously pave the road of the arduous revolutionary struggle under its leadership.

The road covered by the CPC over the last 61 years is a glorious path adorned with the magnificent struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Chinese people and for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, the CPC surmounted all the difficulties and trials lying on the road ahead, achieved a brilliant victory in the people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China.

After the victory of the people's revolution the CPC powerfully organized and mobilized the entire people in the worthwhile struggle for the building of a new, socialist life under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and hard struggle, and built a new pulsating China in the vast land of China.

The unity and cohesion of the Communist Party of China, the organiser of all victories and the guiding force of the Chinese people, is growing stronger and the leading role of the party is being heightened in the revolution and construction.

Today the Chinese people, rallied close around the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hu Yaobang, are successfully carrying on the struggle to build China into a powerful socialist state by realising the four modernisations, while adhering to the four principles.

By waging an energetic struggle, upholding the decisions of the 6th Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Fourth Session of the Fifth National Peoples Congress, the Chinese people have registered fresh successes in the building of socialist spiritual and material civilisation and all other fields of the revolution and construction. The might of the People's Republic of China is growing day by day and its international prestige rising higher.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the CPC and the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction. The friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China is a militant friendship based on proletarian internationalism and an indestructible friendship which was sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and has overcome all trials of history.

The Korea-China friendship personally initiated and nursed by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai has been constantly developed and strengthened.

Our party and people treasure the traditional friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and will continue striving to consolidate and develop it.

To vigorously fight on for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence in firm unity with the Communist Party and people of China forever is the unshakable will of our party and people.

Our party and people heartily wish the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people greater success in their future struggle to build a highly democratic and civilised, modern socialist power and reunify the whole of China by restoring Taiwan to the motherland.

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVES PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

SK020418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on July 1 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese trade union delegation headed by Han Ronghua, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Mun Pyong-nok and Charge D'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

NORTH CITES SOCIALIST MEDIA ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK011047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- Mass media of socialist countries recently published articles on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

Under the title "Chinese and Korean Peoples will unite and struggle shoulder to shoulder for ever" Radio Beijing of China broadcast an article by Chen Yunqi, former platoon leader of the Chinese Peoples' Volunteers and now deputy director of the Political Department of a division of the Beijing Garrison District of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army.

It recalled that, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people and Peoples' Army officers and men have won a great victory in the three-year fatherland liberation war. It said: The Chinese People's Liberation Army and people resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must not fail to unconditionally withdraw their troops and equipment from South Korea. Whatever storm may sweep the world in the future, the Chinese people and army will as ever unite with the Korean people and struggle and win together. [For the Beijing Radio account of the article by former CPV platoon leader Chen Yunqi, see the Northeast Asia section of the 2 July China DAILY REPORT.]

The Soviet paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA noted: It is characteristic of the protest demonstrations rapidly growing in Seoul and other cities of South Korean that they are all staged under anti-U.S. slogans.

Whereas the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is pursuing a policy to achieve the reunification of the country peacefully on a democratic principle, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime", on the contrary, is inciting the confrontation between the North and South, trying to undermine this course at any cost, the paper says. It stressed that the month of solidarity with the Korean people now open demonstrates that all the progressive forces on the globe support the legitimate desire of the Korean people. A recent issue, of the Soviet journal PROBLEMY DALINEGO VOSTOKA also carried an article.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA in an article said that the Korean people showed through the fatherland liberation war that no force on earth could subdue a people who rose up in a struggle for defending their inviolable rights, national freedom and sovereignty, and revolutionary gains.

It went on: Romania and the DPRK are constantly developing the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields, political, economic, cultural, etc. What played the decisive role in expanding and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Korea was the meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song in Bucharest and Pyongyang. It opened a bright prospect for further developingcooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The GDR paper HORIZONT recalled that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique started a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950, and wrote their wild designs were smashed to pieces by the heroic struggle of the Korean people and People's Army.

Noting that the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government put forward numerous proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country, it said that the biggest obstacle to the settlement of the reunification question is the U.S. troops presence in South Korea.

FILM SHOW MARKS USSR-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK012214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- A film show was held on July 1 at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Present at the film show were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the film show. The attendants saw the Korean feature film "The Road to the Front" (first and second parts).

FURTHER ON VISIT OF MALTESE PM MINTOFF

Attends Performance

SK011638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- A performance of the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was given at the February 8 House of Culture this evening in welcome of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff on a visit to our country.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Premier Yi Chong-ok, and Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop and working people in the city.

The music and dance epic performed by 5,000 artists in Pyongyang was warmly acclaimed by the guests for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the end of the performance, a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were projected on the backdrop and artistes in national costumes of Korea and Malta sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and a song of Malta "Dom Mintoff" performing a dance of friendship.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, together with Premier Yi Chong-ok, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Holds Talks With President

SK012221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on 1 July between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta.

Present at the talks on our side were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malta Kim Chi-sop.

On the opposite side the talks were attended by Maltese Minister of Health Vincent Moran, Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang C. Borg Marks, and others. The talks took place in an open-hearted and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Presents Gift

SK012223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July one presented a gift to His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malta Kim Chi-sop.

Also present there together with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were Maltese Minister of Health Vincent Moran, Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang C. Borg Marks, and others.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART

SK011623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1606 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on July 1 to Comrade Mitja Ribicic upon the latters election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and on my own upon your election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Workers Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will constantly expand and develop in the future, too, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish big success to the Yugoslav Communists and people in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to you in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW UPPER VOLTA AMBASSADOR

SK012211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 1 received credentials from Dah Monvel Michel, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Upper Volta to our country.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Upper Voltese Embassy attended the presentation ceremony.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

SK302211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 30 received the parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Janne Norman, executive member of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark and member of parliament from the party, who is the head of the delegation, and parliamentarians Klaus Bernhardt Tastesen, Hans Ejlert Erenbjere, Preben Wilhjelm, Yvonne Herlo Anderesen, Bent Stubkjor Pedersen, Inge Krogh, Tommy Dinnesen, Asbiorn Agerschov, Alice Faber and Jacob Lindenskov, who are members of the delegation.

On hand were Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Cho Yong-kuk and Deputy to the SPA and Vice-Chairman of the Committee For Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim U-chong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him.

RADIO REPORTS SINGLAUB TEACHING TERRORISM

SK020810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Today, terrorism is being committed without restraint in the United States. In this execrable U.S. society, a single robbery occurs every 2 minutes and an average 60 cases of homicide happen every single day. In New York alone, nearly 700,000 crimes -- such as homicide, robbery and rape -- are being committed yearly on average.

Even a special murder training center -- called (Cogray) and Company -- is operated in the United States. According to a report revealed by the U.S. paper DAILY WORLD, 26 lecturers and advisers train students at a forest training center in Atlanta. They reportedly teach the use of modern murder weapons, assassination and torture. Included among the lecturers and advisers is Singlaub, former chief of staff of the U.S. Command in South Korea, the newspaper reports.

The number of students trained there, at a cost of about $3,000 per head, totals some 600 to date. It is said that they constitute the backbone of U.S. terrorism.

UNITED STATES VIEWED AS THREAT TO NORTH KOREA

SK020825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- The Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in its statement published on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle strongly protested against the United States for scheming more viciously than ever before to perpetuate its military occupation of South Korea and harassing peace and security in Korea, while persisting in its aggressive provocations against the northern half of the DPRK in disregard of fair world opinion, according to a report.

The U.S. administration, the statement says, does not lend an ear to the just voice of the world people demanding the relaxation of tension but threatens and blackmails the people opposed to the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The United States military domination over South Korea is not only a practical threat to the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also an obstacle to the just struggle of the South Korean people for democratic freedom and political and social rights.

Sternly denouncing the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppets, the tri-continental peoples solidarity organisation joins the revolutionary and progressive democratic forces of the world in demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and extending full solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

NODONG SINMUN ON PRINCIPLES OF KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK280155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 27 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 June editorial article: "The Leading Principles of the Chuche Idea Are Powerful Revolutionary Weapons Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory" -- part one]

[Text] Today our people are staging a historic struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea. To vigorously accelerate this cause, they should thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all sectors of the revolution and construction. In the treatise on the chuche idea, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and a secretary of the party Central Committee, delineated a brilliant way on which we can more vigorously advance our revolutionary cause by clearly expounding the leading principles we should follow in embodying the chuche idea.

The leading principles of the chuche idea are guidelines to establish chuche in all the activities of the state and the party and in all the sectors of the revolution and construction. The principles delineate all the basic principles for successfully implementing the revolution and construction by adhering to the creative and independent stand and increasing the role of ideological consciousness.

To embody the chuche idea in the revolution and construction, we should thoroughly observe the leading principles of the chuche idea.

1. The treatise on the chuche idea clearly elucidates the question of adhering to the independent stand to embody the chuche idea. To implement the revolution and construction in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea, we should adhere to independence in all activities of the state and the party and embody it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche idea demands that we realize chuche in ideology, sovereignty in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national defense with the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Chuche, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-defense are the leading principles of our revolution.

As principles which embody independence, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the principles of chuche in ideology, sovereignty in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national defense. The principles of chuche, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-defense are the leading principles which embody independence in the sectors of ideology, politics, economy and national defense.

The treatise elucidated that establishing chuche in ideology is a primary demand arising in the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses for independence. Revolution and construction are man's activities of consciousness. Therefore, only when we establish chuche in ideology can we establish chuche in all the sectors of politics, economy and national defense. Establishing chuche in ideology is defined as having a viewpoint and attitude of possessing awareness that one is the master of the revolution and construction, of thinking and practicing everything, placing the revolution of one's own country in the center and resolving all problems through one's own wisdom and ability.

Every party and people are the master of their revolution. Successfully implementing the revolution of one's own country is the basic duty of one's party and people. The revolution of the world can be successfully implemented when every country carries out its revolution and support and cooperate with each other. For this reason, every party and people should enact their revolution in a responsible manner with an attitude of a master by firmly establishing the chuche ideology.

To establish chuche ideology, the working class should arm itself with its revolutionary ideology and its party's lines and policies. The working class is an independent class, and its revolutionary ideology is an independent ideology.

Only when the working class arms itself with a revolutionary ideology can it successfully implement the revolution and construction in any difficult and complicated circumstances, recognizing that it is the master of the revolution.

The guidelines of the revolution and construction in every country are its revolutionary party's lines and policies embodying the revolutionary ideology of the working class. When one arms oneself with the lines and policies of one's party and adopt them as the standard of one's thought and practice, one can implement the revolution and construction to meet the demand of one's people and the reality of one's country and assume full responsibility as the master of the revolution and construction.

For us to establish chuche in ideology is to arm ourselves with the chuche idea and the party's lines and policies embodying it and to establish the party's unitary ideological system. We cannot talk about the firm establishment of chuche in ideology unless the party's unitary ideological system fully functions in the whole party and society.

To establish chuche in ideology, one should be good at one's own things. Only when one has a good knowledge of one's own things can one independently resolve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the reality of one's country and implement the revolution and construction to meet the demand and aspirations of one's people. One can ardently love one's own fatherland and people and display a patriotic devotion and a revolutionary passion.

The Korean people should have a good knowledge of Korean geography, history, economy and culture and of their customs. In particular, they should be well versed in the lines, policies and revolutionary history and tradition of our party to become a genuine chuche-type Korean patriot and communist.

To establish chuche in ideology, we should possess great national and revolutionary pride. Without the national pride in the belief that our nation is not inferior to others and pride as a people who carry out the revolution, we cannot live independently. Nor can we defend the nation's independence and prestige and win victory in the arduous revolutionary struggle.

The people with a strong national and revolutionary pride are invincible; the people without them are not. The people who have been oppressed by another's country are required to possess great national and revolutionary pride.

The struggle to increase national and revolutionary pride should be particularly strengthened in those countries where nihilism and flunkeyism are deeply rooted due to the imperialists' policy of assimilating their colonies and extinguishing the national culture of colonies.

We should cherish pride as the Korean people who are wise and courageous and, in particular, pride as the people who carry out the revolution with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as our leader.

To establish chuche in ideology, one should develop the national culture and heighten the level of the masses' art and literature. Only when one creates a culture with a revolutionary and socialist content, meeting the emotion of one's people and reflecting the outlook of the working class, can one make ideological and spiritual life healthy and establish chuche in ideology.

To develop the socialist national culture in a sound way, one should inherit and develop the excellent tradition of the national culture, while thoroughly preventing the cultural penetration of the imperialists and rejecting the reactionary and nihilist tendency of the national culture. One should selectively accept the progressive foreign culture according to the sentiment of one's people.

Only when we develop science and technology and raise the cultural level of the people can we help the workers become the true masters of nature and society, eliminate the ideology of looking up to and relying on others in science and technology and thoroughly establish a chuche system.

To establish a chuche system in the ideological sector, we should oppose all forms of timeworn ideologies, including toadyism. Establishing a chuche system in the ideological sector is an effort to help man to free himself from the yoke of timeworn ideologies and an ideological revolution of helping him establish a new chuche outlook of the world. To establish a chuche system in the ideological sector, we should reject all forms of timeworn ideologies which contradict this system, especially toadyism. Toadyism is slavery, a subservient ideology of holding in high esteem and respecting big and developed countries and man's nihilistic attitude of devaluing and despising his own country and fellow countrymen. As taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, if man believes in toadyism, he will become foolish. If the people believe in toadyism, the country will fall. If the party believes in toadyism, it will destroy the revolution and construction. The most harmful and dangerous thing today is toadyism toward the U.S. imperialists. Toadyism toward the U.S. imperialists represented by the ideology of fearing and respecting the United States has caused damage to the revolutionary struggle of the people.

The harm of toadyism toward the U.S. imperialists has been intensively wrought in South Korea. The toadyism toward U.S. imperialism developed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge has paralyzed man's national and class consciousness. This ideology has been a most harmful ideological toxin which caused damage to the precious cultural property and customs of our people.

The struggle to oppose toadyism and establish a chuche system is a serious question influencing the destiny of the revolution. By continuously strengthening the struggle to oppose toadyism and establish a chuche system in the ideological sector, we will firmly guarantee the final victory of the Korean revolution.

The treatise says that to assume an independent attitude in the activities of the party and the government, we should abide by the principle of independence in politics. Politics is a sector which has decisive significance in social life. Without independence in politics, we cannot imagine any independence. Chuche in the ideological sector is represented by the concept of independence in politics. Self-reliance in the religious sector and self-defense in the national defense sector are guaranteed by the concept of independence in politics. By achieving independence in politics, we mean that we protect the national independence and sovereignty of our people and conduct the politics of safeguarding their interests and relying on their might.

As taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, political independence is the first lifeline of an independent nation. Only when a nation achieves political independence can it guarantee independence and freedom and achieve happiness and prosperity.

The revolutionary struggle is the struggle to achieve political independence. Because all questions regarding the revolution and construction are solved through politics, the destiny of the revolutionary cause is influenced by political independence.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should establish the government of the people. Man's independent right is intensively represented by national sovereignty. To completely achieve independence, therefore, the working class and the people should above all become the masters of the government. Only by achieving sovereignty by themselves and becoming the true masters of the country and society can the working class and the people achieve political sovereignty and enjoy an independent and creative life.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should organize an independent force. A political force is a core element of the revolutionary forces. Only when we firmly organize and rely on an independent political force can we achieve and protect sovereignty and guarantee independence in politics.

To correctly organize an independent political force, we should strengthen the party -- a leading force in the revolution -- and achieve the unity of all the people, based on the league of workers and peasants with the working class as a core element. The most important thing in this regard is to firmly unite all the people around the party and the leaders. Only when the party and the people firmly unite into a single political force can they display inexhaustible might and win victory in the revolution and construction.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should have our own leading idea and independently determine and implement our lines and policies in accordance with our own decisions. The fundamental thing in politics is to determine and implement policies. Only when we independently determine and implement all our lines and policies can we have independent politics.

Without independence in politics, we cannot achieve consistency, nor can we abide by principles. In the end, we will ruin the revolution and construction.

Because our party, under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has independently determined and implemented its lines and policies to meet the interests of our people and the situation in our country with the chuche idea as a sole leading ideology, it has always won a brilliant victory in the revolution and construction.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should exercise complete sovereignty and equal rights in the sector of foreign relations. The sovereignty of the party and the government is finally reflected in the sector of foreign relations. Exercising complete sovereignty and equal rights in the sector of foreign relations poses a basic question in guaranteeing political sovereignty.

Sovereignty is the sacred right of all parties, countries and peoples. Although there are big and small parties and countries and economically developed and backward peoples, all parties, countries and peoples are equal and independent. No one should violate the sovereignty of others. At the same time, his sovereignty should not be violated.

Independence does not contradict internationalism. It is a basic factor strengthening internationalism. Just as we cannot imagine the world revolution without the revolution in our country, internationalism without independence should not exist. Unity based on internationalism should be multilateral and equal. Only based on the principle of independence can the unity based on internationalism become multilateral, equal, sincere and solid.

With the principle of opposing imperialism, supporting the colonial national liberation and the international workers' movement, continuously seeking socialism and communism, not interfering in the internal affairs of others, mutual respect, equality and reciprocation, our party has followed the policy of strengthening unity with socialist countries and with the international communist movement.

With the principle of respecting territorial security and sovereignty, inviolability, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, equality and reciprocation, our country has pursued the policy of uniting with nonaligned and newly emerging countries and cooperating with all countries which are friendly to us.

We will protect sovereignty and equal rights in the sector of foreign relations and abide by the principle of combining independence and internationalism.

The treatise says that to achieve independence in the activities of the party and the government, the principle of self-reliance should be bided by in the economic sector. The economy is the material basis of social life. Only when we achieve economic self-reliance can we consolidate the independence of the country, enjoy an independent life, firmly guarantee chuche in the ideological sector, independence in politics and self-defense in the national defense sector and provide the people with an affluent material and civilized life.

To abide by the principle of self-reliance in the economic sector, we should build a self-reliant national economy. By building an independent national economy, we mean that we build an economy which does not become subordinate to others and stands by itself -- that is, an economy which serves its people and develops by resorting to its domestic resources and the might of the people. Only by building such an economy can we rapidly increase our production capacity by rationally and comprehensively utilizing the country's natural resources, continuously improve the people's standard of living, consolidate the material and technical foundation of socialism and strengthen the country's political, economic and military might. Thus, we can exercise complete sovereignty and equal rights politically and economically in the sector of international relations and contribute to strengthening the world's independent anti-imperialist and socialist forces.

Building a self-reliant national economy in countries once economically and technically backward because of imperialist domination and exploitation poses a vital question. Only by building a self-reliant national economy can these countries reject the imperialists' neocolonial policy, completely extricate themselves from their domination and exploitation, eliminate national inequality and vigorously embark on the road of socialism.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should abide by the principle of self-reliance in economic construction. The principle of self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit and fighting principle of the communists to carry out the revolution by themselves. As we do in our other work for the revolution and construction, we should believe in and resort to our own effort in economic construction. The people who believe in their own might and arduously struggle can perform any difficult task whatsoever. The people who do not believe in their own might and try to rely on others cannot satisfactorily perform any work: Only when we mobilize the might of our people and our domestic resources based on the principle of self-reliance and resort to our technology can we rapidly develop the economy and achieve the prosperity of the country, overcoming all difficulties.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should multilaterally and comprehensively develop the economy. Contrary to the capitalist economy, which aims at making money, the socialist self-reliant economy aims at meeting the demand of the country and the people. Therefore, a self-reliant economy should multilaterally and comprehensively develop to independently produce and supply heavy and light industry goods which are needed to make the country wealthy and prosperous and improve the people's living standard.

Only by building such an economy can we safely and rapidly develop the economy on a solid foundation. To build a multilaterally and comprehensively developed self-reliant economy as shown by the practical experience in our country, we, while preferentially developing heavy industry, should pursue a policy of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

Heavy industry is the core element of a self-reliant national economy with a machine manufacturing industry as a central figure. Only when we possess such a heavy industry can we achieve self-reliance economically and technically and rapidly develop all sectors of the people's economy, including light industry and agriculture, based on modern technology. At the same time, only when we develop light industry and agriculture along with heavy industry can we systematically improve the people's living standard and accelerate the development of heavy industry. In particular, independently resolving the food problem by successfull conducting farming is of great significance in providing the people with a stable and independent life.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should equip the economy with modern technology and train the people's technical force. Technical self-reliance is a key to economic self-reliance. Only when we possess our domestically developed technology can we effectively exploit and utilize the country's natural resources and multilaterally develop the people's economy. Only by developing our technology can we liberate the people from toilsome labor, lessen differences between physical and mental labor and independently resolve complicated and difficult questions in economic and national defense construction.

Eliminating the backwardness of the people's economy and equipping this economy with modern technology are a revolution: Only by continuously accelerating the technical revolution by mobilizing all potentials can all sectors rapidly develop technology and achieve the country's economic and technical self-reliance in a short span of time.

Resolving the question of the people's technical manpower is an important factor achieving technical self-reliance in the economic sector. Only by resolving this question can we independently develop the economy and technology. Resolving the question of the people's technical cadres by those countries which once lagged far behind in modern science, technology and civilization because of being subordinated to imperialism is an important question in building a new society. To carry out the technical revolution and achieve self-reliance economically and technically, therefore, we should concentrate on the cultural revolution, raise the cultural and technological level of the working people and train a large force of technicians. We should correctly implement the policy for making all social members into intellectuals as set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, rapidly raise the cultural and technical level of the working people and the intellectual level of the technical cadres and train more and better technicians.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should consolidate our domestic raw material and fuel bases. Relying on others for raw materials and fuel is tantamount to entrusting others with the lifeline of our economy. To achieve self-reliance economically and develop the economy in a safe and promising manner, we should resort to our own raw material and fuel bases and fundamentally and independently meet the demand for raw materials and fuel. To achieve this end, while mobilizing to the maximum and utilizing the country's natural resources, we should from the beginning develop industry into an independent one which relies on domestic raw materials and fuel.

By building a self-reliant national economy based on the principle of self-reliance, we do not mean that we build the economy with the door closed. By achieving a self-reliant economy, we mean that we oppose economic domination and subordination by other countries. By this, we do not mean that we deny international economic cooperation. Close cooperation among socialist and newly emerging countries plays an important role in guaranteeing economic self-reliance in these countries and strengthening the economic might of these countries.

Today the peoples of newly emerging countries are struggling to oppose the policy of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, of aggression and plunder, to protect their national sovereignty and natural resources, end the old economic order with which imperialist major powers randomly exploited and plundered the majority of the world's countries and the people and establish a new equal international economic order.

Newly emerging countries possess inexhaustible manpower and natural resources and vast economic potential: They also possess good experiences and technology which they can exchange with one another. If newly emerging countries and the peoples of these countries strengthen economic and technical cooperation and vigorously struggle with united effort, they can reject the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder, protect their national dignity and the right to existence and achieve economic self-reliance and prosperity in a short span of time.

The important task assigned us today in building a socialist self-reliant national economy is to accelerate the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific. As clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific is a strategic line which we should consistently pursue in the economic construction of socialism and communism. By continuously and correctly purusing the line for building a self-reliant national economy and by vigorously accelerating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, we should strengthen the self-reliant and chuche-type nature of the people's economy, continuously modernize the technology and equipment of the people's economy and thoroughly make all production and management activities scientific.

The treatise says that to achieve self-reliance, we should abide by the principle of self-defense in the national defense sector. Achieving self-defense in the national defense sector is a basic principle of building an independent country. Those countries which do not possess self-defending armed forces capable of defending its country from enemies at home and abroad when imperialism still lives are actually not completely independent countries.

Imperialism is a constant source of war. The major force of aggression and war are the U.S. imperialists. Although we do not want war, we do not fear it. We do not beg for peace before the imperialists. The most correct way to protect national independence and peace and to achieve the victory of the revolutionary cause is to confront the imperialists' aggressive war with a liberation war, confront the reactionaries' anti-revolutionary violence with a revolutionary violence and constantly and readily cope with the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression.

To do so, the principles of self-defense should be maintained in the national defense. Self-defense in the national defense is the military guarantee for the political independence and economic self-reliance of the state.

Only when the principles of self-defense in the national defense are carried through can aggression and intervention by imperialists be frustrated, the political independence and economic self-reliance of the country be maintained and the revolutionary gains and the people's stability be defended.

Carrying out the principles of self-defense means to defend one's country with one's own strength. Of course, in the national defense, assistance may be obtained from the fraternal countries and friends. However, a country cannot entrust its national defense to other countries. The basic problem is one's own strength. Only when a country possesses its own strength can the assistance of foreign countries prove its worth. Therefore, in its national defense, a country should rely on its own strength and defense capabilities. The national defense is a task for the people and is a task which should be carried out by the people themselves.

When the entire people are firmly united as one under the leadership of the revolutionary party and rise up in the struggle for national liberation and [word indistinct] can they repel any imperialist aggressors and defend the country's sovereignty and revolutionary gains.

To carry out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, self-defensive armed forces should be possessed. The self-defensive armed forces should be organized with sons and daughters of the working people. Only such an army as organized with the sons and daughters of the working people, including workers and peasants, can guarantee the unity between the army and the people and the closeness of upper and lower echelons and can become the genuine people's armed forces which can defend the country's sovereignty and revolutionary gains and which can serve the people.

In carrying out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, it is important to establish an all-people's defense system on a nationwide scale. By doing so, the strength of the entire people can be mobilized to thoroughly annihilate the enemies at any time and in any place and the country can be reliably defended from the aggression of imperialists.

To carry out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, the political and ideological superiority of the people's armed forces should be enhanced. The decisive factor influencing the victory in a war lies not in the military technology but in the lofty political zeal and revolutionary devotion of the militarymen and popular masses who have recognized the correctness of their cause.

The lofty revolutionary spirit in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people, the boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, the peerless sacrificing spirit and mass heroism to willingly devote youth and lives to the fatherland and revolution, the revolutionary camaraderie between officers and men of the army, the kindred ties with the people and the diversified military support are the political and ideological superiority which can be possessed only by the people's army, the army of the revolution.

As has been proven by the history of revolutionary war, the revolutionary army firmly prepared and armed politically and ideologically can win victory in the fight with the enemies equipped with modern weapons even though it is inferior to them in arms.

The political and ideological superiority is precisely the essential superiority of the revolutionary armed forces and is the source of its invincibility.

Therefore, the army should be firmly organized politically and ideologically and its political and ideological levels should be rapidly enhanced so as to see to it that it can defeat the imperialist aggression army with the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary people's army.

To carry out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, one's own defense industries should be built and the logistic supply should be strengthened. By doing so, military and materiel preparations can be outstandingly guaranteed with its own strength and any aggressors can be repelled.

By continuously and thoroughly carrying out the line of self-defense in the national defense, we will further strengthen our revolutionary armed forces into invincible ones, smash any aggression of the enemies and reliably defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

Article Continues

SK290649 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2220 GMT 28 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June Editorial article: "The Leading Principles of the Chuche Idea Are a Powerful Revolutionary Weapon Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory -- part two]

[Text] 2. The treatise on the chuche idea comprehensively explains that to establish a chuche system in party and state activities and in all sectors of the revolution and

construction, creative methods should be adopted. To carry out the revolution and construction in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea, creative methods should be adopted both in formulating the revolutionary line and strategy and tactics and in implementing them.

Resolving all questions in the revolution and construction to meet the situation by resorting to the creative capability of the people is a principle which we should always correctly abide by in our revolutionary movement. The treatise urges us to constantly resort to the people to adopt a creative method in the revolution and construction. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The method of resorting to the people and mobilizing the broad strata of the masses of the people is a revolutionary and a positive one which enables us to fully mobilize all potential in the revolution and construction.

Success in the revolution and construction depends on how successfully we utilize the creative capability of the people. Because the people are a decisive force which forges ahead with the revolution and construction, by resorting to the people we can resolve successfully all difficult problems and vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

To successfully carry out the revolution and construction by resorting to the people, we should formulate correct policies and lines reflecting the desire and will of the people and make the people possess these policies and lines. The people know the situation better than anyone else and have rich experience. Only by summing up and generalizing the desire and will of the broad strata of the people can we formulate correct lines and policies meeting the desire and interests of the people and encourage them to struggle by gripping the hearts of the people. When we fail to correctly reflect the will of the people, we may make a subjective error in guiding the people in the revolution and construction, failing to help the people display their creativeness. In addition to formulating lines and policies reflecting the will and desire of the people, we should make the people possess these lines and policies by making them deeply permeate the people.

In the end, all party lines and policies are implemented by the people. Only when the people understand the justness of party policies and the method of implementing them can they accept them as vital and struggle to implement them, displaying enthusiasm and creativeness. Those line and policies which the people do not understand cannot display great power in the daily life of the people.

To carry out the revolution and construction by resorting to the creativeness of the people, we should rally the people into a single political force. The strength of the people comes from their unity. Only when the people firmly unite into a single entity can they display astounding power both in their revolutionary struggle and in their construction work.

To firmly rally the people, we should correctly combine the class line with the mass line. Only when we correctly pursue a mass line by firmly abiding by the class principle can we thoroughly isolate hostile elements, consolidate our class position, rally the broad strata of the people by indoctrinating and remodeling them and encourage them to display their creativeness in the revolution and construction. When we fail to correctly combine the class struggle with the work of strengthening the unity of the people under a socialist system and when we waver in this work, we will weaken the unity of the people, paralyze their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness and greatly damage the revolution and construction.

To have the people display their creativeness in the revolution and construction. We should struggle against all forms of timeworn things hindering reform. Above all, it is important for us to struggle against passiveness and conservatism. Only by strengthening our struggle against passiveness and conservatism can we help the people highly display their creativeness and enact a continuous innovation and upsurge in the revolution and construction.

We should widely carry out a mass movement in the revolution and construction. A mass movement is a creative method of strengthening the unity and cooperation of the working people and helping them fully display their inexhaustible strength and of accelerating the construction of socialism and communism through a mass struggle and toward collective innovation: Only when we oppose all elements hindering a mass movement, make the people display their voluntary will and creativeness and organize and continuously develop a mass struggle can we successfully resolve all difficult problems.

The important thing in carrying out the revolution and construction by resorting to the creativeness of the broad strata of the people is to adopt a revolutionary work method. If we do not adopt a revolutionary work method, we cannot correctly mobilize the people to implement our lines and policies no matter what correct lines and policies may we have. Nor can we successfully carry out the revolution and construction.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the chuche-type work method -- the revolutionary work method of the communists. The chuche work method is one which has the people assume the attitude of being the masters of the revolution and construction and play a role as masters. This work method is a revolutionary, communist-type one helping us mingle with the people in order to familiarize us with the situation and find a correct way to solve problems, of making the upper sector effectively assist the lower sector, of encouraging the people to willingly perform their revolutionary task by placing priority on political work over all other work and of resolving all questions to suit the situation in a creative manner without formalism. This method is one making us always share life and death and weal and woe with the people, set an example for them by taking the lead, display a modest, simple and generous personality and guide the people to fully display their creativeness.

This chuche-type work method differs from the method of moving people with money and stick and from the administrative method of issuing orders. The party of the working class should always adopt a revolutionary work method both before and after seizing power and both in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work. In particular, after seizing power, it should continuously improve and complete its work method to meet the developing situation. Thus, it can vigorously forge ahead with the construction of socialism and communism by helping the people fully display their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness and prevent the trend of bureaucratization and the inclination to resort to administrative methods, which are prone to appear in the ruling party.

For the party of the working class to adopt a revolutionary work method of resorting to the people and encouraging them to display their creativeness is an important question of great significance in the revolution and construction. We should more vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction by helping the people display their creativeness by thoroughly adopting the great-leader-type work method -- a revolutionary work method invented by the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il-song.

To adopt a revolutionary method in the revolution and construction as clarified in the treatise, we should solve every question to meet the situation. The revolutionary movement demand that we solve every question to meet the changing and developing situation and the country's concrete conditions. The revolutionary struggle to achieve socialism and communism is waged in conditions of various periods and under the concrete circumstances of various countries. There is no prescription that suits all ages and countries in the revolution and construction. Therefore, we should always start from the situation and solve every question in a creative manner to meet the situation.

To correctly wage our revolutionary struggle to meet our domestic situation, we should correctly evaluate the subjective and objective situation of the revolution in our country and formulate our lines, policies and strategies and tactics to meet this situation.

If we fail to correctly evaluate the subjective and objective situation of the revolution in our country, we will make subjective errors in formulating our lines and policies and greatly damage the revolution and construction.

We should attach greater significance to the chuche factor -- political and ideological factors -- in our revolutionary struggle. When a chuche force is prepared and when the ideological and spiritual level of the people is high, we can take the initiative and force ahead with the revolution, though other conditions are unfavorable.

In defining a revolutionary line and method, we should view the chuche factor -- political and ideological factors -- as the basis. Based on this, we should actively develop the revolution.

To wage the revolutionary struggle and carry out construction work to meet our domestic situation, we should correctly deal with the existing theory. In dealing with the principle and rule of the existing theory as taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should see the demand of the times which this principle and rule reflect and what premise they use. We should make them function to meet the concrete domestic situation. A revolutionary theory which does not meet the practical revolution is useless. The starting point of the revolutionary struggle and construction work is not the principle and rule of the existing theory but the living situation. The problem is not whether our endeavor suits the existing theory but whether it suits the desire and interests of the people and the subjective and objective conditions of the contemporary era.

If our endeavor suits the desire and interests of the people and the subjective and objective situation, we need not to adhere to the principle and rule of the existing theory.

To correctly wage the revolutionary struggle, we should study the new principle and method of the revolution and construction. Studying the principle and method of the revolution and construction to meet the requirements of the situation is of urgent significance in our era. Our era, in which the revolution and construction has matchlessly advanced and developed and in which many new theoretical and practical questions have arisen, demands that we adopt a guiding revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics which suit today's situation and that we develop the revolutionary theory of the working class in a creative manner.

The theoretical activities of our party in uniquely delineating the principle and method of the revolution to meet the requirements of the practical revolution of our era is a brilliant example of abiding by the revolutionary principle of Marxism and Leninism and developing the revolutionary theory of the working class onto a new, higher stage.

It is important for us to assume a critical, creative attitude towards the experiences of others in revolution and construction. Others' experiences reflect the social and historic conditions and the characteristics of the people of the countries concerned. Some of these experiences are useful for one's own country, some are not. Some suit the situation of one's own country, some do not. We should adopt some of the experience of others, that which is useful to us. We should not adopt that which is not useful to us. When adopting others' good experience, we should assume an attitude of not adopting all of these experiences but remodelling and changing them to meet the situation of our country.

Although we should consult others' experiences, we should strive to make good use of our own. What is wrong is the attitude of indiscriminatingly imitating others and of refusing to learn from others' good experiences in a frank manner. The problem is what attitude we assume in dealing with others' experiences. What we oppose is the dogmatic attitude of lacking creativeness of unconditionally respecting others' experiences and of adopting those experiences which do not suit our domestic situation. This attitude prevents us from formulating correct lines and policies meeting the

requirements of the development of the revolution in our country and the desire of the people. In the end, it prevents us from successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

The method of solving every question to meet our domestic situation by displaying our creativeness is a scientific and revolutionary method of rejecting toadyism and dogmatism and successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

3. The treatise on the chuche idea explains that maintaining ideology as a basis is one of the principles for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction. The independent ideological awareness of the people plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement. Therefore, we should maintain ideology as the basis of the revolution and construction. We should place priority on political work -- ideological reform work designed to promote the voluntary awareness and positiveness of the people -- over all other work.

The treatise explains that to successfully carry out the revolution and construction, we should above all place priority on the work of remodelling ideologies. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The work of remodelling man is fundamentally a work of remodelling ideologies.

The basis of the work of remodelling man into a communist lies in the work of having him possess a communist ideology and consciousness. As stressed in the treatise, the work of remodelling ideologies is the important work of remodelling men into true communists. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has maintained that the work of remodelling all members of society into chuche-type communists by revolutionalizing them and turning them into members of the working class and making them intellectuals is one of the important revolutionary tasks in imbuing society with the chuche idea.

To construct socialism and communism, we should not only increase productivity and remold society, but remodel men themselves into communist-type men who are completely cultivated.

Though productivity reaches a high level and material wealth is abundant, we cannot talk about the construction of a communist society unless men -- masters of society -- are remodeled into communist-type men.

To remodel men into fully cultivated men and independent and creative men, we should arm them with an advanced scientific technology and the communist ideology. In particular, the first priority should be given to making men armed with the communist ideology.

Remodeling men, in essence, is remolding ideology. Men's values and character are decided by their ideology. Accordingly, remolding ideology is of particular importance in remodeling men. Remodeling ideology is work to improve the conditions of men's material life. This work is more difficult than work to heighten the level of their culture and technology.

Men's ideological consciousness is restricted by the social and economic situation and the material living conditions. However, even though the social and economic situation and the material conditions in social life change, men's ideological consciousness is not remolded in itself.

The vestiges of the old ideology is very conservative and persistent. Since the work of remolding ideology is a very complicated work assuming a compelling nature, only when we energetically struggle can we attain successes.

Remolding men's ideology is a grave revolution. It is a struggle to arm all the workers with an advanced ideology of the working class and the communist ideology by ultimately eradicating the vestiges of the old ideology from the domain of men's ideological consciousness. And it constituted the basic form of the class struggle which is staged in the socialist society where the exploiting class is purged.

To remold men into communist-type men, even after a socialist system is established, we should struggle against the imperialists, reactionary ideological and cultural penetration as well as eliminate the vestiges of the old ideology and carry out the ideological revolution to arm men with a new communist ideology.

The basic task in modeling ideology is to establish a revolutionary outlook on the world and a view on revolution. To make men ardent communist revolutionaries, we should make them establish a correct view on revolution. The attitude they show toward revolution and how positively they participate in revolution depend on how their view on revolution is established.

Our party members and workers should possess the chuche-oriented view on revolution. The chuche-oriented view on revolution is a viewpoint and stand that we view revolution placing the masses of the people in the center, and a revolutionary spirit of stoutly fighting for them.

The core of the chuche-oriented view on revolution is loyalty to the party and the leader. The cause of socialism and communism is pioneered by the leader and carried out under the leadership of the party and the leader. Only when we uphold the leadership of the party and the leader can we win victory in the movement of revolution. For this reason, to establish the correct view on revolution, we should increasingly adopt loyalty to the party and the leader as a basic duty.

To establish the correct view on revolution, we should firmly arm ourselves with revolutionary ideology and theories. When we grasp revolutionary ideology and theories, we can foresee the future of revolution with confidence, correctly recognizing the justness of the development of revolution and fight to the end without unrest and hesitation in any adverse circumstances.

To establish the correct view on revolution, we should posses the communist revolutionary spirit. The communist revolutionary spirit is a endless devotion to the party, the leader, the working class and the people, a surging animosity and hatred for the enemy of revolution and a tenacious revolutionary spirit of fighting to the end without any rest in any adverse circumstances, keeping fidelity to revolution. The communist revolutionary spirit is also a self-reliant revolutionary spirit in resolving all problems for ourselves, overcoming trials and difficulties laid on the way of advance, a strong organizational and disciplined spirit of observing the organizational disciplines in an awakened manner, valuing most the revolutionary organizations. When we possess such revolutionary spirits, we become genuine revolutionaries.

We can talk about the correct establishment of the view on revolution when we make the revolutionary ideology and theories our faith and possess a tenacious communist revolutionary spirit. Whether the view on revolution is correctly established is confirmed by revolutionary practice. Revolutionary practice is a powerful means to remodel ideology and a criterion to verify men's ideology. Apart from practice and action, we can neither appraise nor verify men's ideology. The revolutionary practice of communists is a struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary ideology and the party's lines and policies. One who devotedly struggles to realize the party's lines and policies, upholding the leader's revolutionary ideology, is a genuine communist revolutionary with a correct view on revolution.

Whether the view on revolution is correctly established is shown in the period of austere trials. When he confronts trials, man is subject to show his real mind. One who can keep fidelity to revolution, though he mounts the scaffold, and who is resolved to render the party and the leader endless loyalty, though he sacrifices oneself, is a genuine revolutionary with the firm chuche-oriented view on revolution.

To be a communist revolutionary with the correctly established view on revolution, we should enhance revolutionary study. Studying is a basic way to arm ourselves with revolutionary ideology, theory, strategy and tactic.

Without studying, we can neither possess a high class view and revolutionary insight nor grasp the truth of the revolutionary struggle. One who carries out revolution should continue studying throughout one's entire life, adopting studying as the first duty.

Studying is not a means to merely obtain knowledge or theory. The revolutionary theory and knowledge gained through studying should be made faith.

To become a genuine communist revolutionary with the correctly established view on revolution, we should lead a revolutionary organizational life well. The organizational life is a revolutionary life-style, which stems from the nature of the movement of communism, and (?constitutes an activity of revolutionary judgement). Apart from the organizational life, we cannot become a revolutionary and maintain a political life. Though we were born with a physical life, we maintain and add lustre to a political life through the organizational life.

The revolutionary organizational life should always be led in the ideological struggle of the party members. Only when we vigorously wage an ideological struggle in parallel with ideological indoctrination, can people be awakened and disciplined politically and can we complete the ideological and spiritual traits of the revolutionaries.

The party of working-class should always stick to revolutionary organizational life to temper people as enthusiastic communists through the furnace of ideological struggle. To become communist revolutionaries with a correct view of revolution, we should temper ourselves through the practice of revolution. Revolutionaries are tempered in terms of ideological will through the practice of revolution, thus possessing the characteristics and nature of revolutionaries.

Class struggle is the most intense revolutionary struggle. People can enhance their class-consciousness, possess (? a correct judgment) and develop their uncompromising struggle spirit against the class enemy through the practice of class struggle.

The struggle for socialist construction is also an important revolutionary struggle.

Only when we positively take part in the practical struggle for the production and construction, can we have a firm faith in the justness and victory of the socialist, communist cause and possess revolutionary traits -- the genuine working class' revolutionary spirit.

Through revolutionary study, organizational life and revolutionary practice, we should foster party members and workers as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, who possess a firm view of chuche revolution, and as genuine revolutionary fighters, who devotedly struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the end.

The treatise also states: To vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction, we should give priority to political work. So as to successfully carry out the revolutionary task, we should give priority to political work over all other work for indoctrinating and mobilizing people.

As revolution and construction are carried out by people, the success or failure of the revolutionary struggle and of socialist and communist construction is dependent upon how we carry out the work with people. The work with people, in essence, is a political work and a work with people's ideologies.

To give priority to the political work -- the work with people -- is to have the masses successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and the construction work with a high awareness and positiveness by having the popular masses arm themselves, above all works, with party line and policy and arousing their revolutionary zeal.

Originally, revolution is an awakening struggle. Revolution is not one that is carried out at other people's orders, or that is carried out for reward; but it is carried out by our political convictions and awareness.

Therefore, we should always give priority to political work in revolutionary struggle, thus making it a firm rule to enhance people's awareness and positiveness. To give priority to political work is a demand stemming from the nature of the socialist system. Under the socialist system under which the popular masses are the masters of everything, unlike under the capitalist system which suppresses and exploits the people masses, it is just to depend on the high political awareness and revolutionary zeal of the popular masses.

Only when we enhance the awakening enthusiasm of the workers as masters of revolution by giving priority to political work, can we display the superiority of the socialist system and vigorously push ahead with socialist construction.

Giving priority to political work does not mean that we neglect the administrative practical works or technological economic works. As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song once taught, we should correctly combine administrative practical works or technological economic works. As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song once taught, we should correctly combine administrative practical work and technological work with political work while giving priority to political work.

The construction of socialism and communism is a highly organized work carried out in accordance with plans throughout the entire society. It is also a complicated work carried out based on the modern sciences and technology.

The accurate administration organizational work and scientific and technological economic work are an indispensable requirement for the construction of socialism and communism. However, the administration organizational work and the technological economic work themselves can be properly carried out only when priority is given to political work. When we adhere to technological economic work, while disregarding political work, we cannot successfully carry out any revolutionary task.

To successfully organize and mobilize the popular masses to socialist construction, the political and moral incentives should be emphasized, while correctly combining them with material incentive.

The essential characteristics of the socialist society lie in its communistic characteristic. The political and moral incentives proceed from the communistic characteristic of the socialist society and are to strengthen this communistic characteristic.

Of course, socialist society possesses a transitional nature. Therefore, in socialist society, the principle of socialist distribution should be adopted and the material incentive should not be disregarded.

However, disregarding the political and moral incentives and emphasizing the material incentive runs counter to the essential characteristics of the socialist system. This is also a very dangerous and harmful inclination of aggravating egoism among the working people, making them cling to money and material things and finally corroding the socialist system and revolutionary gains.

Under socialism, the political and moral incentives should be emphasized. The essential superiority of the socialist system is for the popular masses, who have become the masters of all things, to firmly unite and devotedly work for the country, the people and freedom.

Only when the political and moral incentives are emphasized can the popular masses be led to devotedly work with the correct stand and attitude of being the masters of the country and the revolution.

Political work should be conducted through the forms of persuasion and indoctrination. Political work is a work to conduct with the people and a work to make them display their ideological will.

With the bureaucratic method of ordering or commanding the popular masses, we cannot lead them to display their devoted zeal. Only through a method of persuasion and indoctrination can we not only lead the people to arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology and to unreservedly display their revolutionary zeal and endless creative strength but also can more firmly deepen the ties between the party and the popular masses.

Political work should be conducted through various forms and methods. Political work is conducted under various conditions and circumstances. It is a creative work conducted with the people with different intellectual levels and characteristics. Therefore, it cannot be conducted through a fixed pattern.

Political work should be conducted in a substantial and aggressive manner, using various forms and methods. Political work should be developed into a work of the masses. Political work, which mobilizes and educates the broad masses cannot be conducted by several persons. All the people carrying out the revolution should become political workers. They should also become the indoctrinators and organizers of the masses.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the method, in which 1 teaches 10, 10 teach 100, and 100 teach 1,000, is a superior method in which as many people as possible can participate in political work and which makes it possible for political work to become a work of the masses themselves.

Political work should be closely linked with the practice of the revolution. On important purpose of the political work is to successfully solve assigned revolutionary tasks.

The success of political work should find expression in the practical success of the revolution and construction and should be evaluated by this practical success.

Political work has no relation with the implementation of the revolutionary task and political work which fails to serve the revolution and construction is not useful.

We should more properly accelerate the construction of socialism and communism by firmly grasping and maintaining the principle of giving priority to political work, the correctness and vitality of which have been proved through the practice of the revolution.

Safeguarding and protecting the chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and estensively embodying it in all sectors of the revolution and construction constitutes a basic requirement for the completion of the chuche cause.

The chuche idea is the genuine outlook of the world in our era, which is the era of chuche. It is also a great revolutionary banner leading the revolution and construction to an ever-victorious path.

The history of the Korean revolution, which has traversed the road of victory over half of a century, while surmounting all difficulties and trials, is precisely the history of victory of the chuche idea.

Today we are vigorously accelerating the general advance to implement the historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth party congress and the revolutionary line and struggle program clarified in his policy speech.

The key to victory in this sacred struggle is to uphold the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea and to brilliantly embody it in all sectors.

All functions and working people should deeply study the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the political bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, titled "On the Chuche Idea" and should adopt the ideology, theory and policies clarified in the treatise as their firm faith.

Thus they should expedite the complete victory of socialism and the country's reunification and complete the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by vigorously advancing the revolution and construction in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea.

NORTH BLOCKS PRC BORDER AFTER ARMY DEFECTIONS

SK020312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 2 (YONHAP) -- North Korea has blockaded its border with mainland China since last May, and has "significantly" reinforced vigilance along that border and its coastal areas in the wake of the recent flight of North Korean military officers to China, it was reported here Friday.

The TONGIL ILBO, a Japanese language daily published here by a pro-Seoul Korean expatriat, said the North Korean leadership was "alarmed" by the defection to China in late April and May of a "considerable" number of its military officers, and took the action to prevent further defections.

The defectors, who included "over 10 generals," had been purged by Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent to North Korean President Kim Il-song, because of their opposition to the plan whereby the junior Kim would succeed his father as North Korea's next leader, the paper said in a story, attributed to "sources well informed about North Korean affairs."

The paper reported late last month a large number of North Korean military officers opposing the hereditary succession were fired, jailed or transferred in a purge launched in mid-April. The paper said North Korea is boycotting the renewal of its fisheries agreement with Japan for fear its naval officers, assigned to supervise the agreement, might defect to Japan or other countries on board Japanese fishing boats.

Furthermore, it said, armed North Korean soldiers are guarding foreign embassies and consulates in Pyongyang to prevent the possible defection of North Koreans through diplomatic missions.

AMERICAN WRITER CALLS FOR U.S. OVERTURE TO NORTH

SK020440 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Washington — by correspondent Yi Mun-hui -- As it improved its relations with Red China through ping-pong diplomacy in the late 1960's, the United States must make similar efforts toward North Korea and this will greatly contribute to deterring war on the Korean Peninsula and easing tension in the region, said the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 30 June.

Saying this in the article contributed by Edward Olsen, professor of national security affairs at the naval postgraduate school, the paper held that such efforts for improvement must be made in a limited war so as not to damage the interests of South Korea and must be, if possible, made while Kim Il-song is still in power.

TIMES LAUDS YI POM-SOK WASHINGTON VISIT

SK020054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Yi's Visits to D.C., Tokyo"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok has wound up his three-day official visit to Washington with a series of meetings with American leaders and is now set to make a stopover in Tokyo on his way back home to have talks with Japanese Government figures.

The Washington visit was reported to be fruitful despite the sudden resignation of his host, Mr. Alexander Haig, from the post of secretary of state on the eve of his departure.

In addition to a meeting with the outgoing secretary, which turned out to be a courtesy call, the minister followed a busy schedule, having talks with Vice President George Bush and other leading officials of the U.S. administration, plus some congressmen, to discuss a wide range of issues from stepped-up political and economic cooperation to improve management of U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credits with regard to their terms and the export of Korean-made defense industry products to third countries.

When the announcement of his tour was made last week, only a few days preceding his departure, there were observations that Minister Yi, much versed in inter-Korean problems, might explore with Washington policy makers the future course of resolving the Korean Peninsula question.

Though the abrupt replacement of the U.S. secretary of state was somewhat embarrassing, the minister must have been rewarded with a rare opportunity to gain an on-the-spot grasp of the Washington situation at the time of a change at the helm of American foreign policy and have talks with U.S. leaders more in a future perspective. After all, as the minister repeatedly stressed prior to his departure, there appeared to be no major outstanding issues between the two countries and his visit was rather a "routine get-together," if not ceremonial in conjunction with the centennial of Korean-American relations.

In contrast to such aspects of the Washington tour, Mr. Yi's visit to Tokyo early next week, though unofficial, is expected to be crucial due to its obvious impact on the settlement of the long-drawn-out controversy over Seoul's request for $6 billion in Japanese loans. The Tokyo visit is eye-catching because, for one thing, it was not scheduled at the time of his departure from Seoul over the weekend when the minister categorically ruled out such a possibility.

For another, the visit will be made at the request of Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who together with his staff should have studied the latest Korean proposal on ways to settle the loan issue. The proposal, handed to the Japnese early last week, was the first of its kind following Mr. Yi's appointment to the portfolio of foreign minister just a month ago. It was in response to a Japanese bid of last April in which Tokyo had reportedly offered $4 billion -- $1.5 billion in official development assistance (ODA) loans and the rest from the Japanese Export-Import Bank. The Japanese offer fell much short of the Korean request for $6 billion in soft ODA credits alone.

The contents of Korea's recent counterproposal were not known. Yet noteworthy was a remark by Minister Yi shortly before his overseas tour that the loan negotiations could be successful only if both sides made concessions to the other party's position and in that process a comprehensive approach taking the regional security situation into account would be essential. Indeed for the benefit of closer relations between Korea and Japan and for that matter the common cause of the Free World, an early settlement of the loan controversy, now protracted for more than a year, is crucial -- preferably before the coming fall. For this task, Minister Yi's visit to Tokyo is hoped to be fruitful in paving the way for a final resolution of the pending issue.

HANGUK ILBO SEEKS JAPANESE CONCESSIONS IN TALKS

SK011135 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Foreign Minister Yi's Visit to Japan Following His Visit to the United States -- We Hope for a General Solution in Korea-Japan Economic Aid Talks"]

[Text] It is reported that Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will visit Japan, at the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, on his way home from a visit to the United States.

The Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks on 5 July was not on his schedule when he left for Washington on 26 June. As the year-old Korea-Japan economic cooperation talks has entered a delicate stage, his visit to Japan is being keenly watched.

Foreign Minister Yi's official visit to Washington itself was more than we could anticipate. Now, on top of it, he is to visit Tokyo for talks between the Japanese and Korean foreign minister, attracting attention at home and abroad.

During his stay in Washington, Foreign Minister Yi met with former U.S. Secretary of State Haig. He also exchanged views on a wide range of subjects with Stoessel, the deputy secretary of state who is acting on behalf of newly appointed Secretary of State Schultz until his appointment is cleared in the Senate. He also held talks with Carlucci, deputy secretary of defense, U.S. Vice President Bush and congressional leaders.

In the course of these meetings, the U.S. leaders reaffirmed the Reagan administration's invariable support for Korea-U.S. relations of friendship and alliance. Minister Yi increased the U.S. leaders understanding of Korea's political and economic situation. What is more, he is viewed as having contributed a great deal to persuading them to regard favorably such issues as increasing U.S. foreign military sales credits for Korea and expediting the export of Korean-made defense industry products to other countries. Of course, we presume that the discussion on the situation in East Asia, including the Korea-Japan economic aid talks, must have been included in the pending issues discussed during his meetings with the U.S. officials.

We consider Minister Yi's visit to Japan on his way home for talks with his Japanese counterpart a timely one and an expression of the attitude of mutual contact between the two countries. At issue is Japan's new offer last April of $1.5 billion as overseas development assistance loans from the Japanese Government and a loan of $2.5 billion from the Export-Import Bank -- totalling $4 billion — which is known as the Yanagiya proposal. This was too far from our government's request and led the talks to a deadlock.

Then, Minister Yi was appointed to the post of foreign minister on 2 June, and he soon conveyed Korea's counterproposal to Japan on 22 June. Judging from these facts, it is too early to be optimistic or pessimistic over the outcome of the Korea-Japan foreign ministers talks. For a while, some Japanese working-level officials had hinted that the Yanagiya proposal was the final one. There were rumors that the Japanese side was observing the situation in Korea and waiting until the dust kicked up by the Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha scandal settled.

It is common sense that there be no ultimatum in diplomatic negotiations between working-level officials. Diplomatic negotiations on pending issues are accompanied by numerous ups and downs and efforts before they are settled by a political decision at the highest level. Also bilateral relations have something to do with multilateral relations and there are elements that can affect conditions as the situation changes. In other words, recent events in Korea, in essence, have nothing to do with the issue of economic aid talks. What should be seriously regarded by the Japanese side in dealing with the economic aid talks is, we think, what prompted the very idea of the economic aid request. Essentially, Korean-Japanese economic aid is a matter of long-term relations between the two countries and is directly linked to stability of the international relations in northeast Asia. Such a thing should not be influenced by myopic calculations or a narrow-minded wait-and-see attitude.

In addition, if settlement of the economic aid talks is postponed until after August or September, it is likely to be put off till next year due to the tight schedules of the leaders of both countries of diplomatic visits to other countries.

In this case, we worry about the effects of a postponement.

Judging from this, it is our hope that the Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks will provide a milestone for an early settlement of the economic aid issue -- a longstanding issue pending between Korea and Japan. Korea's new counterproposal on the economic aid issue has a rational flexibility. The time is ripe for the Japanese side to prove that it is making efforts for a settlement by making general and long-term concessions.

SECRETARIES OF ROK-JAPAN LAWMAKERS' UNION TO MEET

SK020242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP) -- The 1982 regular joint meeting of the secretaries of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union will be held here July 10 to decide the agenda for the union's annual General Assembly conference Sept. 7-10 in Tokyo.

Sources at the binational organization said Friday that the Korean delegation will be led by Rep. Yi Sang-ik, the Korean-side secretary general, and the five-member Japanese delegation will be headed by Diet Member Matshuhei Mori, the Japanese-side secretary general.

The sources said the two sides have already agreed that discussions of the Soviet Union's world strategy and how it affects northeast Asia's security, as well as the adoption of concrete Korean-Japanese cultural exchanges will be formally introduced to the Tokyo conference.

They said Ken Yasui, the Japanese side chairman of the union, will come to Seoul with the Japanese delegation for talks with Korean politicians on Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in loans.

TONG-A ILBO ATTACKS NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK012300 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 82 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Eye" -- by reporter Sin Sang-min of the Economics Department]

[Excerpts] Explaining the 28 June drastic measures in favor of business firms, Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik said: "Do not confuse an enterprise with an entrepreneur". The reason why one side of a solid, be it round or angular, can have sunshine is that its opposite side endures darkness. This also applies to the economy.

It is inevitable that benefit for one side is a loss for the other side. To revitalize the economy, the other side may endure a heavier loss for the time being. If the 28 June measures to help firms bring about price instability, the common people, including workers, will shoulder the loss. Prior to calculating the ripple effect of the measures, popular workers may feel a sense of relative poverty and of alienation because the benefits of the measures are focused on firms.

It is said that though the degree of shock is different, the 28 June measures are essentially similar to the 3 August action taken 10 years ago. At that time, the majority of distinguished businessmen in this land were engaged in the curb loan business. This saddened us. The people are sad at the reality in which businessmen, who received a good education and were fostered after capitalism had taken root in this land, are not much different from swindlers and profiteers -- businessmen who conducted business activities shortly after the liberation. In a sense, Mrs. Chang's loan scandal is a case through which businessmen disappointed us.

The so-called public business firms manipulated their accounts. This causes distrust of all businessman. Of course, I am talking about a few business firms. When they heard that the general trading companies, overseas construction companies and heavy chemical industries, which assume the responsibility for leading our economy, have good appearance but no substance, the common people were seized by depression rather than by rage.

For this reason, the 28 June measures may have been inevitable. Because the business firms could not resolve their own problems by themselves, the government took action to help them. However, since workers are also suffering from the economic recession as much as business firms, the government has demanded due benefits be given the workers through these measures.

It is learned that the government is working out measures to lower the income tax rates as much as the cut in corporate tax rates. But, remarks of the authorities concerned that "because the tax policy is not effective in supporting people in the lower income brackets, the government plans to settle the problem through expansion of employment" imply little cuts in the tax burden imposed on them. This signals that the 28 June measures would end with unilateral support for business firms. However, the measures should not help only business firms. The government should be aware that it should not make the common people and workers think they are the only side to be sacrificed as they felt they were sacrificed. In the 3 August action of the past.

ROK TO SIMPLIFY EXPORT-IMPORT PROCEDURES

SK020106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] A number of measures designed to improve export procedures, calling, among others, for totally lifting government controls on capital goods imported for export use, were announced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday.

The government will allow all small and medium manufacturing firms to export, regardless of the size of their capital and records in foreign sales.

At the same time, the government will have export inspection and testing procedures on 200 items discontinued. The steps are likely to be put into effect late this month when the modification of pertinent government regulations is expected to be approved by the cabinet, a ministry spokesman said.

The announcement said the government will discontinue its supervision over the capital goods imported for export use. Until now, importers of industrial facilities for use in the production of foreign-bound goods have been required to export goods worth up to 10 percent of the value of imports a year.

Blue-chip firms, especially those with outstanding records in exports, will be freed from government controls when they purchase raw materials for export use. While easing or lifting its controls on importers of capital goods and raw materials for export purposes, the government intends to toughen penalties against violators, the ministry said.

The ministry said 200 items will no longer be subject to export testing, reducing the number of export goods which continue to undergo such inspection to 776.

According to the ministry, mining and other manufacturing firms of small size will be authorized to export their products with their own right, regardless of the size of their capital and export records. The export license has so far been issued or renewed only for those manufacturing firms whose annual exports exceeded $100,000 and with a paid-in capital of 20 million won.

But, the small and medium-sized firms which do not produce goods of their own will be subject to the capital and sales requirements on a continual basis. The validity of an export license will be extended to possibly two years from one year.

Controls on barter trade between Korean and foreign concerns will be strengthened, the ministry said, for the sake of discouraging transaction with firms from the countries in which the foreign currency situation is in bad shape. The simplication of a total of 85 kinds of export procedures will save Korean exporters roughly 23,431 million won a year and 31,047 man-days. Other features of the export simplication steps follow:

— The capital requirement for import agents will be done away with. Business records will be the only requirement imposed on import agents.
-- Export companies will no longer need to hire quality inspectors.
-- The business of returning customs duties to exporters will be improved.
— International biddings by foreign governments or firms whose value is less than $5 million will no longer be subject to ministerial coordination.

BRIEFS

KORI N-POWER PLANT -- Seoul, Jul 1 — Korea's nuclear generator No. 1 in Kori near Pusan port resumed its full operation Thursday after 73 days of suspension, the Korea Electric Power Company (KEPCO) announced. The Kori nuclear generator had been out of operation since April for recharging of nuclear fuel and for annual routine maintenance. A KEPCO official said the refuelling and maintenance work was carried out exclusively by domestic technology and personnel for the first time. A total of 35,000 persons were mobilized to carry out the work, he said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 1 Jul 82 SK]

BANKING RESHUFFLE -- Seoul, Jul 1 — The Bank of Korea, Thursday announced a reshuffle affecting two assistant governors and 18 other director-level officials. The central bank named director of International Finance Department, Chang Hyon-kyu and Assistant Superintendent Yi Kang-su assistant governor of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination. Yi Sang-kun, head of the bank's representative office in Saudi Arabia, was appointed to succeed Yi Kang-su, while Director of Bank Improvement Guidance, Yi Han-song was assigned to the Saudi Arabia office. Credit Control Director, Hwang Chang-ki was named to head the bank's New York office. Meanwhile, the bank promoted Deputy Directors Sin Hyon-chun and Choe Kui-in to directors of Savings Promotion and Administration Improvement Departments, respectively. Credit Supervision Director Sin Pok-yong was assigned to the Exchange Control Department, Director of the Management Service and Computer Department Yi U-yong to the Credit Control Department, Administration Improvement Director Na Che-tak to the Management Service and Computer Department, and Exchange Control Director Kim Myong-ho to the Credit Control Department. Bank Examiners So Yong-sop and Yi Song-to will direct the Cash Department and the Banking Improvement Guidance Departments, respectively. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 1 Jul 82 SK]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS SESSION 26 JUNE

OW020345 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Jun (MONTSAME) — A regular session of the MPR Academy of Sciences was held on 26 June. The report by Comrade C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, "Plans for Scientific Research Work for 1981-1985" and the report by Comrade O. Shagdarsuren, scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences, "Account of MPR Academy of Sciences Activities in the First Half of 1982," were heard at the session. Participants, who debated the reports, expressed concrete opinions and suggestions for increasing practical returns from scientific research, ensuring close ties of science with production and fuller and more expedient use of existing scientific strengths and perfecting the planning of scientific research work.

The speakers' addresses noted with satisfaction that an atmosphere of collective leadership is asserting itself in the Academy of Sciences in contrast to the previous willfulness and rough treatment of scientists. Such a creative and genuinely businesslike atmosphere, they said, should be introduced deeper into the activity of scientific councils and sectors of Academy of Sciences institutes. Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the reports. The session also heard a number of scientific reports submitted by separate scientific research institutes.

The session discussed organizational questions. Comrade C. Tseren and B. Lubsandandzan, corresponding members of the MPR Academy of Sciences, were elected members of the MPR Academy of Sciences, and Doctors of Sciences Comrades O. Shagdarsuren, S. Norobsambuu, A. Dulmaa, N. Ishjamts, T. Namjil, T. Haydab and R. Tserendulam were elected corresponding members of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

B. Chadraa was removed from corresponding membership in the MPR Academy of Sciences.

Academician C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, graduated from the Moscow State University in 1965, where he became a theoretical physicist. During his years of work in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna City, he successfully defended his theses for a candidate's degree (in 1970) and a thesis for his doctor's degree (in 1980), the scientific value of which was highly assessed by prominent scientists of the USSR and other foreign countries.

Academician C. Tseren pays considerable attention to training scientific cadres and regularly lectures at the Mongolian State University and supervises the course and degree work of students. C. Tseren was elected a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee at the 18th MPRP congress. He is a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS UBS AYMAG TOUR

OW300230 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1920 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is on an official and friendly visit to the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, left today for a tour of the country. The Soviet parliamentarians will visit Ubs Aymag (western Mongolia) and get acquainted with the life and labor of livestock breeders and farmers of the region and the work of local organs of the people's power as well as with places of interest in the aymag.

B. Altangeral, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, and T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, are accompanying the delegation on its tour of the country.

Meets Hural Leaders

OW020247 Ulaanbaatar MOTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A meeting took place today at the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural with a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural. The meeting was attended by N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other officials as well as V.K. Petrov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

On the same day, the delegation had a meeting in the executive administration of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural, familiarized itself with the Mongolian capital, visited the V.I. Lenin museum and attended a concert of masters of the arts.

USSR DELEGATION ATTENDS SOVIET CULTURAL FESTIVAL

OW240940 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The Soviet cultural days in Mongolia have ended becoming a festival of socialist art and fraternal friendship. The closing ceremony of the days was attended by Mongolian leaders and the Soviet ambassador to Mongolia. Head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Cultural Minister Tamara Golubtsova, summing up the results of the Soviet cultural days in Mongolia said that what the Soviet delegates have seen here the rapid advancement of the Mongolian people in technical, scientific and cultural progress. Mongolian Cultural Minister Tsebegmid said that the Mongolians have once again witnessed and were convinced that today the united multi-national socialist culture of the Soviet people is going through a new stage of its prosperity.

ENVOY TO PRC PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW020249 Ulanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1954 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Jun (MONTSAME) -- P. Shagdarsuren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the PRC, has presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC. Wu Xueqian, PRC first deputy minister of foreign affairs, other Chinese officials and diplomatic officials of the MPR Embassy in the PRC were present during the presentation of credentials.

PDRY ENVOY BUKAYR ENDS TOUR, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW262359 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1935 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A.A. Bukayr, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left here today for home, having completed his diplomatic tour.

BSPP CHAIRMAN U NE WIN LEAVES 'FOR ABROAD' 2 JULY

BK020450 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, U Ne Win, and his wife, Daw Ni Ni Myint, have left for abroad at 0900 today, 2 July. Party Chairman U Ne Win was accompanied by senior military officials led by Chief of Staff Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, Minister of Industry II U Maung Cho and member of the People's Council of People's Attorneys U Lay Maung.

Party Chairman U Ne Win and his delegation were seen off at the Mingaladon airport by U San Yu, the chairman of the State Council and president, and his wife; U Aye Ko, the party general secretary, and his wife; Brig Gen Tin U, the joint party general secretary, and his wife; and the prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY VISITS 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

PRC Visit

BK020718 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of the state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, Huang Hua, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, will pay a good will visit to the PRC in the near future.

DPRK Visit

BK020719 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Tam, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, will pay a good will visit to the DPRK in the near future.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on 29 June that the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Tha Tun, SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt, concurrently as SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Morocco. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 29 Jun 82 BK]

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT AID -- Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Matsatada Tachibana on 30 June signed three memorandums of understanding in Rangoon. Under the notes of agreement, the Japanese Government will provide 5.26 billion yen grant to the Burmese Government for 1982-83. Of the total grant, 1.73 billion yen will be used for the television transmission extension project, 1.91 billion yen will be for the agriculture development training center project and 1.62 billion yen will be used for the construction of building and procurement of equipment for the general hospital construction project in Rangoon. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Jun 82 BK]

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN MANILA FOR 3-DAY VISIT

OW011237 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1106 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk is in Manila for a 3-day visit, Sihanouk is currently the Kampuchean coalition government president-designate. David Nye has more on that visit:

Norodom Sihanouk was met at the airport by members of the diplomatic corps led by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo. Others included the ambassadors of the ASEAN-member nations. Accompanied by his wife Princess Monique, Prince Sihanouk came from Jakarta, Indonesia, and will stay until July 3. He will then proceed to Bangkok, Thailand, on the last leg of his tour through the capitals of the ASEAN. He is expected to seek concrete Philippine support for the new coalition government which seeks to dislodge the Vietnamese from Kampuchea.

Before he left for Manila, Prince Sihanouk met Indonesian President Suharto for an hour at the Merdeka Palace to thank him for Indonesian support for the coalition government. The prince also met the Singapore President Lee Kuan Yew earlier to seek similar support. Prince Sihanouk will begin talks with President Marcos and Minister Romulo tomorrow.

Meets With Marcos

OW020546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0534 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, 2 Jul (AFP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a recently formed Cambodian coalition government set up in opposition to the Vietnamese backed Phnom Penh regime, met President Ferdinand Marcos behind closed doors today, reportedly to ask for aid and support.

Details of their talk may be disclosed tomorrow during a press conference shortly before Prince Sihanouk leaves for Bangkok to complete his tour of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), information officials here said.

Prince Sihanouk arrived in Manila from Jakarta yesterday for a three-day visit to personally thank Philippine leaders for their support, to explain the details of the resistance coalition and to seek increased aid.

The ASEAN countries — Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines — worked hard towards the formation of the coalition and are vocal proponents of a United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the denial of recognition to the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government. The anti-Vietnamese coalition, formed recently in Kuala Lumpur, includes resistance factions led by Prince Sihanouk, anti-communist leader Son Sann and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan.

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK290922 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 28 June carries a 26-minute report with portions recorded on the meeting held this morning at the Bassac River Theater Hall in Phnom Penh to mark the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP.

After describing the scene inside and outside the hall, the announcer reports that among those present are "Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and Secretariat and minister of finance; Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the KPRP Secretariat and minister of interior; female Comrade Men Saman, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of agriculture; Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and others."

After the playing of the national anthem, the announcer presents the recorded 12-minute speech by Heng Samrin and another by a representative of the workers.

In conclusion, the announcer says: "The meeting ended at 0915. All members of the meeting left the hall with hope and firm confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. They remember well what Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin had just told them: That for the prosperity of the people, our party tirelessly struggles to push the Kampuchean nation forward step by step through the transitional period toward scientific socialism, which is the noble ideal of progressive human beings in the world."

Heng Samrin Speech

BK010421 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at 28 June meeting in Phnom Penh to mark 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP -- recorded]

[Text] My respects to all bonzes present, my best wishes to all local and foreign guests and my best wishes to all beloved comrades and friends:

June 28, 1951, the founding date of our party, is inscribed in the history of our nation. The resolute revolutionary struggle, which has been full of difficulties and complications for more than 30 years, has caused big changes in our society and our people. The people have escaped from the danger of genocide, have been rapidly reborn and are making every effort to defend and construct their beloved fatherland.

On this historic date, we all remember and express our sincere and profound thanks to dear and respected President Ho Chi Minh, who accomplished praiseworthy great acts by bringing and popularizing the light of Marxist-Leninism and who is the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the predecessor of the three parties of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

We remember Comrade Son Ngoc Minh and Comrade Tu Samouth -- communist elements and renowned leaders of our party and our people -- who sacrificed their lives for the noble ideal of the party, the cause of the glorious Kampuchean revolution and the lasting prosperity of our people.

On this glorious historic day, we recall our compatriots and comrades who valiantly struggled and sacrificed their lives for the people, the party and the fatherland. On this occasion, our party and our people express their most profound thanks to the parties and people of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, as well as of other socialist countries. Our thanks are also directed to our friends near and far in the world who helped and supported our people. The great merits and lofty sacrifices of the Vietnamese people toward our revolution are always heavy in our country's history. [applause]

Also on this occasion, I would like to express on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of State warm congratulations and praise for the immense achievements won by all of our people and armed forces in all fields over the past 3 years. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, great victories scored by our people during the past years are the result of the birth and activities of the Indochinese Communist Party and, since 1951, of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, which was renamed the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The birth and activities of our party following the patriotic work of our ancestors, is a continuation of the growing traditions of our nation's struggle.

[Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1501 GMT on 28 June, in its report on Heng Samrin's speech, at this point adds the following:

[For more than 100 years, our territory was occupied by the French colonialists. Our people were subjugated to slavery. From year to year, they lived with famine and misery. This is why our people throughout the country, animated with an unconquerable spirit, rose against the yoke of the French colonialists; barbarous domination and that of their lackeys. There were insurrections in many provinces such as Kraatie, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and so on led by Sivatha, Achar Sva, Po Kamboand Patranloong [names as received]. Because of the lack of correct leadership, these struggles ended in failure.

[In 1917, the Russian October Revolution triumphed. With the light of the October Revolution, Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh) -- the first communist combatant of Vietnam and the revolutionary of the three Indochinese countries -- made every effort to wage Marxist-Leninist propaganda in preparation for the foundation of the communist party. On 3 February 1930, Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc founded the Indochinese Communist Party in the name of the Communist Internationale. In April 1931, the Indochinese Communist Party was recognized as a cell of the Communist Internationale. Since then, the revolution of the peoples of the three countries was closely linked and our people's revolutionary movement entered a new phase.

[Under the leadership of the party, revolutionary bases in our country developed. The struggles of the workers and peasants spread: Workers at Kompong Cham rubber plantation demanded a pay raise, a reduction of working hours, enjoyment of their rights and freedom in the creation of a representative organization; peasants in Battambang Province and the Pnong minorities in Kratie rose against tax levies; and so on.

[In 1945, the Soviet Union annihilated the facist Germans and Japanese and the August 1945 revolution of the Vietnamese people erupted, which was ultimately victorious. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born, which influenced the national liberation struggle of our people. Due to the assistance and support of the Vietnamese revolution, revolutionary forces of our country were built up and developed rapidly. On 17 April 1950, at the end of the national congress of the Khmer Issarak Front, the Committee of the United National Front was set up with Comrade Tu Samouth as president, as well as the Provisional Central Committee of National Liberation led by Comrade Son Ngoc Minh. On 19 April 1950, President Son Ngoc Minh, in the name of the Provisional Central Committee of National Liberation, read the proclamation of independence to our people and peoples in the world.

[In order to respond to the demands of the developing revolution, the Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party (February 1951) decided that each country should found its own revolutionary party. In implementing this resolution, the communist Kampucheans convened their first congress on 28 June 1951 and founded the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Son Ngoc Minh.

[This party continued the revolutionary cause and traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party, led the entire people in chasing out the French colonialists, the U.S. interventionists and the traitors of the nation as well as their lackeys so as to restore independence, unity and permanent prosperity to our country.

[The peoples of the three countries scored victories in their struggle with every passing day. In particular, the Vietnamese victory at Dien Bien Phu led the French colonialists to sign the 1954 Geneva accords. In Kampuchea, Sihanouk -- a representative of the feudal class with capitalist tendencies -- was in power, practicing a two-faced policy: Externally he maintained relations with the imperialists and socialist countries under the label of "neutrality," internally he exploited the population and oppressed the revolution in a most barbarous manner. In 1970, the U.S. directly intervened in Kampuchea and brought to power the Lon Nol militarists -- their lackeys.

Once more our people, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, standing shoulder to shoulder, rose up against the U.S. aggressors. Due to the assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese Army, our revolutionary armed forces successively foiled full-span sweeping campaigns against the enemies and inflicted bitter defeats on them. Liberated zones grew larger every day.

Faced with inevitable defeat, the U.S. imperialists were obliged to sign the Paris accords in January 1973 and to carry out the withdrawal of U.S. troops and their mercenaries from the three Indochinese countries and end the bombings in Kampuchea. In 1974 and at the beginning of 1975, the Vietnamese Army and people launched an offensive against the puppets in South Vietnam. Those victories aided the growth of our armed forces and the victory of our army and people which liberted the entire territory on 17 April 1975.

Shortly after the second congress of the party (September 1960), Pol Pot and Ieng Sary -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- found a way to take over the leadership of the party and diverted it step by step onto the bad path of chauvinism. They profited from the unrestricted aid of Vietnam in their struggle against the U.S. and Lon Nol by attempting to betray it, After the 17 April 1975 victory, they clearly demonstrated their reactionary nature. They completely abandoned their working class position, betrayed Marxism-Leninism, practised excessive reactionary chauvinism and sacrificed the interests of the nation in favor of the Beijing expansionists.

They implemented "the Chinese Proletarian Cultural Revolution." They applied the most barbarous measures, abolished everything and transformed our country into a hell on earth. They inculcated an excess of reactionary chauvinism, separated Kampuchea from the alliance of the three Indochinese countries and provoked an aggressive war against Vietnam to serve the expansionist policy of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Within the party, they implemented a militarist, dictatorial and authoritarian regime and massacred almost all the old cadres who had acquired much experience during their struggles. They transformed the army and cadres into terroriests and hangmen and prompted a disasterous extermination unprecedented in the history of mankind.

Faced with a situation in which the nation was pushed to the brink of extinction and the territory was about to fall into the hands of the reactionary Chinese, in December 1978, a number of authentic Kampuchean communists gathered patriotic forces to create the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation aimed at spurring the people to rise in order to topple the genocidal regime. At the urgent request of the Kampuchean revolution, the fraternal Vietnamese people and army brought us devoted and multifaceted aid and support and because of this we scored the historic victory on 7 January 1979, completely toppling the Pol Pot regime, eliminating the danger of extermination, liberating our territory from the Beijing expansionists' claws and founding the People's Republic of Kampuchea. With this historic victory, our party was restored, The third contress of the party held at the beginning of January 1979 energically condemned the treason Pol Pot committed against the nation and his reactionary political line. According to the political principles of national salvation, genuine Kampuchean communists decided to reorganize the party and determine the primary tasks.

The fourth congress of the party in May 1981 noted the successes which had been scored, traced the political line and defined the current revolutionary tasks for our country, continued to stimulate the reorganization of the party and decided to rename the party the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

After liberation, due to the correct political line of the party and considerable international aid, especially from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries, our people, with tremendous efforts, scored satisfactory successes in all fields in the tasks of defending and reconstructing the couhtry. The reorganization work of the party also yielded good results.

[This is the current revolutionary situation in our country: Independence and sovereignty are well defended and the alliance between the three Indochinese countries is being reinforced now more than ever. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. It is clear that our revolution is defeating the enemies and our people are always advancing.]

Faced with the development of our revolution and their defeats in the military and political fields, our enemies have used a new tactic by creating the so-called "tripartite government." This act is only a maneuver by the Khmer reactionaries' clique implemented at the order of their masters — the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. They are using the Sihanouk card to conceal the crimes of the Pol Pot hangmen and to dupe international public opinion and our people.

This maneuver confirms our enemies' weak position and their successive defeats and, on the other hand, the strong position of the Kampuchean revolution due to the alliance and solidarity between the three Indochinese countries — Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos — which is closer than ever and the Solidarity with the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries and peace and justice-loving peoples in the world.

The collusion between Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Pol Pot clique unmased their traitorous faces. The counterrevolutionary forces are in collusion, joining together to reinforce their shaky position and to maintain their rotten corpse at the United Nations.

Our people must increase vigilance in order not to fall into their traps. They must never forget the bloody crimes and the defeats of the traitorous Pol Pot clique. Whatever their maneuvers, they can never change the situation in Kampuchea. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in commemorating the founding anniversary of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party) which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, we understand the close link between the party and the successes of our country's revolution and our nation.

As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party established as its goal the safeguarding of national independence and the construction of our country, step by step through the transition period toward socialism. Many distinguished sons and daughters of the party and the people have valiantly sacrificed themselves in the struggle for national independence against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and in toppling the Pol Pot regime -- lackeys of Beijing. Actually, under the party's banner we are determined to struggle against the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to firmly defend the independence of the fatherland. For the people's prosperity, our party is tirelessly working to advance Kampuchea step by step through the transitional period toward socialism. This is scientific socialism -- the noble ideal of progressive mankind in the world -- which is completely different from the reactionary and fake socialism of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

In the glorious light of the fourth party congress resolutions, all the victories won have been expanded. All of our party, people and armed forces are extremely happy and proud to pledge to fight more vigorously in order to successfully implement the two strategic tasks -- to firmly defend national independence and to build the fatherland step by step during the transitional period toward socialism. To successfully carry out these two strategic tasks is a struggle full of difficulties, complications and determination; but it is also a wonderfully glorious quest which calls for all of the party, people and armed forces as well as our ministers, departments, units at all levels, cadres and party members to make every effort and uphold their fighting spirit; to advance vigorously to valiantly develop revolutionary heroism in the struggle and in production, work performance and education; to overcome all obstacles and hardships, fear no sacrifice and to march on with confidence and enthusiasm, trust and faith in the brilliant future of the Kampuchean revolution. [applause]

Long live the glorious Marxist-Leninist KPRP! [applause]

Long live the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity! [applause]

Long live the everlasting solidarity between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries! [applause]

Long live glorious proletarian internationalism! [applause]

The cause of defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland will certainly achieve final victory! [applause]

[The SPK version contains the following additional material:

[As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, our party has closely combined genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism. The political line of our party is to hold up the two banners of patriotism and of international solidarity, solidarity with the Soviet Union -- the strong bulwark of peace and socialism in the world -- and solidarity with other socialist countries, with revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and, foremost, solidarity with Vietnam to reinforce the alliance of the three Indochinese countries. The correct political line of our party is completely different from the political line of the Pot Pot reactionaries -- Beijing's lackeys -- who have appealed excessively to reactionary chauvinism, who made friends of enemies and enemies of friends, who betrayed [sentence as received].

[As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, our party's organization stands on the principles of democratic centralism. It guarantees internal democracy, improves respect for its discipline, implements collective leadership and personal responsibility, and ensures solidarity and unity in its bosom, which is totally different from the Pol Pot clique's organization which adopted a militarist, dictatorial and authoritarian system, which practiced a divisive policy, which provoked conflicts and killed each other savagely.

[As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, our party periodically practices self-criticism and criticism in the interest of the working class and the hard-working masses.

[As a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, our party unceasingly expands the close ties between the party and the masses. The party always concerns itself with the education of cadres and its members in order to make them wholeheartedly love and serve the people, care about their lives, maintain their revolutionary qualities and morals and always study Marxism-Leninism in order to raise the leadership's abilities and to carry out well the tasks entrusted by the party and the people.

[The resolution of the fourth party congress emphasized that building the party is an immediate and primordial, strategic task and constitutes a principal factor to assure the Kampuchean revolution's victory.

[Our party was born of the working class. It struggles for the working strata. The party leans on the people and always cares for them. The close ties between the party and the masses constitute the party's great strength. The party sincerely hopes that the people will follow all its activities and those of its members, that they will make suggestions in order that it may have good members and can discard the bad ones so that the party is faithful to the fatherland, the people and proletarian internationalism and so that its cadres and members are exemplary in their deeds and worlds. In the interests of our fatherland and our people, each of us must respond to the wishes of the party and contribute actively to building the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party so that it is a firm and dynamic Marxist-Leninist party aimed at advancing the revolutionary cause of our country to final victory.]

SOVIET AMITY GROUP, EMBASSY MARK KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK011218 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK) -- A meeting was held today at the Soviet Cultural Center under the sponsorship of the USSR Embassy and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association to mark the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP.

Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; and Phlek Phirun, secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, attended the meeting.

Counselor of the USSR Embassy to Kampuchea Dolgopiatov said that the KPRP is a Marxist-Leninist party with close relations with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialism.

He went on: The victory of 7 January 1979 liberated the Kampuchean people from the claws of the Pol Pot gang and gave them a new life. He then retraced the various stages achieved by the KPRP, going from the first to the fourth congresses where the KPRP defined the national reconstruction program. Since then, the relations of friendship with the Indochinese countries, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries have deepened more than ever, he stressed.

Pen Navouth presented the history of the KPRP which, through a persistent and protracted struggle, restored true independence and freedom to the Kampuchean people. We are boundlessly grateful. Minister Pen Navouth said, to President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, and to Son Ngoc Minh and Tu Samut, who sacrificed themselves completely for the cause of the revolution. The sacrifices of the Vietnamese people are inscribed in our hearts. He expressed the profound thanks of the Kampuchean party and people to the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the USSR for their aid and support for the Kampuchean people in their national construction efforts.

LAO, SRV, KHMER MEKONG COMMITTEES HOLD CONFERENCE

BK250712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation of the Lao National Mekong Committee led by its chairman Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transportation, and a delegation of the Vietnamese National Mekong Committee led by its chairman, Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water conservancy, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning. They will attend the fourth conference of the national Mekong committees of the three Indochinese countries.

They were greeted on their arrival by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kampuchean National Mekong Committee. Also present were Khamphan Vilachit, Lao ambassador, and Nguyen Thao, Vietnamese embassy counselor accredited to Kampuchea.

Kong Samol Opens Meeting

BK270728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jun (SPK) -- The fourth meeting of the National Mekong Committees of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos began its work in Phnom Penh on Friday, 25 June.

Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kampuchean National Mekong Committee, headed the Kampuchean delegation; Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water conservancy and chairman of the Vietnamese National Mekong Committee, headed the Vietnamese delegation; and Singapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transportation and chairman of the Lao National Mekong Committee, headed the Lao delegation.

In his opening speech, Kong Samol said that the traditional cooperation of the Indochinese countries in terms of the exploitation of the resources of the Mekong started a long time ago, but it was interrupted by the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, lackeys of Beijing expansionism-hegemonism and U.S. imperialism.

He noted that the opening of this fourth conference contributed to promoting the development of cooperation among the National Mekong Committees of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and enabled them to achieve new results. These successes, Kong Samol stressed, stem from the clear-sighted leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties and of our governments and from the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity.

Keeping the PRK out of the United Nations is neither just nor is it beneficial to international cooperation in terms of exploiting the Mekong's resources, Kong Samol said.

Chan Si Remarks

BK011340 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1553 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jun (SPK) -- The fact that Thailand prevented Kampuchea from participating in the International Mekong Committee constitutes an illigal act which infringes upon the political as well as economic interests of each country, said Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, when he received the Vietnamese and Lao National Mekong Committees in Phnom Penh on Sunday, 27 June.

Chairman Chan Si expressed satisfaction with the brilliant success of the fourth meeting of the national Mekong committees of the three Indochinese countries. He expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the Vietnamese and Lao National Mekong Committees to have Kampuchea recognised as a member of the International Mekong Committee.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water conservation and the head of the Lao delegation, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transportation pledged to do their best to get Kampuchea recognised as a full member of the International Mekong Committee.

Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kampuchean National Mekong Committee, also attended the meeting.

Press Communique Issued

BK011401 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0511 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK) -- The fourth meeting of the National Mekong Committees of the PRK, SRV and LPDR, which was held in Phnom Penh from 25 to 27 June issued a press communique on 28 June. Here is the full text of the press communique:

Implementing the decision of the third meeting held in Hanoi during December 1981, the National Mekong Committees of the PRK, LPDR and SRV held their fourth meeting in Phnom Penh from 25 to 27 June 1982. The delegation of the LPDR National Mekong Committee is led by its chairman Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, that of the SRV National Mekong Committee by its chairman Dinh Gia Khanh and that of the PRK National Mekong Committee by its chairman Kong Samol, who presided over the meeting.

The three delegations reviewed the activities of the national Mekong committees of the three fraternal countries during the survey and development of the water resources of the Mekong's lower basin.

In an atmosphere of unity and militant solidarity, the three delegations exchanged views on various questions concerning cooperation and bilateral assistance among the members offices of the three committees and noted that satisfactory progress and effective results have been obtained as a result of the great efforts put forth by the peoples of the three countries.

Programs of economic and technico-scientific cooperation in the fields of agriculture, water conservancy, communications and transportation, fundamental surveys and cadre training and so on... have contributed positively to the economic development and the improvement of the living conditions of the populations in the three countries.

The three committees agreed on the organization of a seminar concerning meteorological and hydrological matters to promote more fruitful cooperation among the three countries. This seminar will be held in Ho Chi Minh City in December 1982. The date and venue of the fifth meeting of the three national Mekong committees will be set after the seminar.

The three national Mekong committees unanimously stressed that the absence of the PRK in the Mekong committee remains an increasingly glaring obsticale to the survey ahd development of the Mekong's lower basin. It is obvious that any project for the exploitation of the Mekong's main course can be realized only with the participation of the PRK in the Mekong committee, which will allow the latter to contribute to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. It is in this manner that the Mekong will really become a river of peace, friendship and international cooperation.

The national committees of the LPDR and SRV have expressed satisfaction at the achievements in all fields of the Kampuchean people, who have been reborn rapidly from the ashes of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and are convinced that, under the leadership of the KPRP and PRK government, the Kampuchean people will score more successes in the building of a new and happy life and in the defense of the fatherland.

The three delegations visited western Baray and the historic monuments of Angkor in Siem Reap Province and the important irrigation networks of Stoeng Pursat in Pursat Province, Stoeng Sangke and Stoeng Mongkolborei in Battambang Province and Stoeng Chinit in Kompong Thom Province.

Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea, received the delegations and expressed satisfaction at the successful development of the multi-sided cooperation among the three fraternal countries.

The two delegations from Laos and Vietnam expressed sincere thanks to the National Mekong Committee of the PRK for its warm and friendly reception.

Committees Leave Phnom Penh

BK0113\6 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of the Lao National Mekong Commitee led by its chairman Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of public works and transportation and that of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee led by Dinh Gia Khan, deputy minister of water conservancy, left Phnom Penh on 28 June at the end of the fourth meeting of the Indochinese countries' national Mekong committees.

They were seen off by Nhem Heng from the Ministry of Agriculture, and other personalities. Khamphan Vilachit, Lao Ambassador to Kampuchea and Nguyen Thao, counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea, were also present.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE PAINTING EXHIBITION -- Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK) -- An exhibition of Vietnamese painters, sponsored by the Ministry of Information and Culture, opened in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 22 June, in the presence of Chey Sophea, deputy minister of the ministry. The exhbition displayed 60 paintings by artists from the Vietnamese armed forces showing the life of the Kampucheans under the new regime. Nguyen Thao, counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea, was present at the opening of the exhibition. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT 24 Jun 82 BK]

LEADERS RECEIVE AWARDS FROM SUPREME SOVIET

BK021221 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, Jul 2 (OANA-KPL) -- Four Lao top leaders were awarded here yesterday with the "medal for reinforcement of combative alliance" by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued on May 14, 1982 awarded the medals to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, president of the LPDR, of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and president of the Lao Front for National Construction; General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-premier, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army and to Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs.

The awards is an acknowledgement of the contribution made by the Lao leaders for their efforts for world peace, and the consolidation of the combative alliance and for the military and armed forces co-operation among the Soviet Union, socialist and other friendly countries.

Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, on behalf of the USSR, presented the awards to the honoured Lao leaders.

V. Sobchenko, on this occasion, also said that the Communist Party and Government of the USSR highly appraised the great achievements of the Lao party, government and armed forces leaders -- able political leaders, who have devoted themselves for Marxism-Leninism, socialism, the well-being of Lao people for the strength of the socialist community, peace and security and prosperity of the world peoples.

The Soviet ambassador stressed that the enhancement of combative alliance and solidarity among Laos, Soviet Union and other socialist countries has so far been instrumental in the efficient build-up of modern armed forces of Laos which stand ready to solve all eventual prolems. The ambassador, also hailed successful building up of socialist foundation in Laos and the successful task in uniting the entire Lao people to safeguard the revolutionary gains. These successes, the ambassador said, greatly contribute to enhance among other things, the powerful alliance among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which is an important factor contributing to peace and stability in this region.

Kaysone Phomvihan, in his response, qualified the great assistance of the USSR for Laos including aid in the field of defence, as a great contribution for the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains, the socialist construction and the failure of imperialists, hegemonists and expansionists and other reactionaries.

The Lao party general secretary seized this occasion to thank the USSR for all its co-operation and assistance to Laos. He went on to say that for the interests of the socialist community, we will do our best to consolidate the combative alliance, the all-round co-operation with the USSR, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other socialist countries, and will contribute in the struggle of all peoples who are struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Kaysone Phomvihan further wished the great Soviet people who are under the genuine leadership of the Communist Party of the USSR with Leonid Brezhnev as the general secretary, to score new and greater success in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 26th Communist Party of the USSR, and the 11th 5-year plan thus leading the Soviet Union to communism.

SITTHI INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA, AUSTRIAN VISIT

BK011610 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who returned with his party from Austria at 1730 yesterday said the visit was a successful one. He said the visit was made for the purpose of reciprocating the Austrian foreign minister's visit to Thailand and strengthening ties between the two countries. It was also aimed at following up the results of the visit by the Thai delegation led by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon recently. The foreign minister also attended the siminar between ASEAN and West European countries dealing with political, economic, cultural and historical problems.

[Begin recording] During this visit, I met for talks with [Austrian Foreign Minister] Pahr, who is chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. We discussed political issues, especially Kampuchea. Minister Pahr is scheduled to visit Thailand soon. Before visiting Thailand, he will visit Vietnam, but in his capacity as Austrian foreign minister, and not as chairman of the ICK. He will also visit Burma before coming here. When he is here, we will hold more discussions.

In addition to my meeting with Minister Pahr, there was also a joint meeting between ASEAN ministers and Minister Pahr dealing with the peaceful political settlement of the Kampuchean problem under the UN resolution adopted in New York in July last year. We discussed steps to be followed. We told Minister Pahr of Nguyen Co Thach's planned visit to this region, first to Burma, then to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. In Thailand, he will hold talks with me. Minister Mokhtar, meanwhile, expected to meet Nguyen Co Thach in October because he is too busy at present. It has not been fixed when there will be a meeting between Nguyen Co Thach and Philippines Foreign Minister Gen Romulo.

I believe my trip to Austria was very useful. Economically speaking, we followed up on various topics. We consider Austria as a doorstep for our two-way trade with East Europe. We expect to see an increase in trade exchanges between Austria and Thailand. Austria, however, wants us to have a law to protect foreign investment. We are working on this, because many other countries have also raised this matter with us. They include, for example, Japan, Canada and many other countries. If we have that type of law enacted, it is believed we will be able to attract more investors.

From our visit, we had a chance to inform them of the real situation in our country. We reviewed ths historical ties between West Europe and Thailand and other ASEAN countries. Now for your questions.

[Question] What kind of preparations have we made for the scheduled visit by Prince Sihanouk on 3 July?

[Answer] From what I learned from the deputy foreign minister, Sihanouk will visit the Philippines today. He will be welcomed on arrival in each country by the respective foreign ministers. I will welcome him at the airport here.

[Question] At what time will he arrive?

[Answer] I do not know yet. He will arive on 3 July, probably in the afternoon. I will host a dinner for him in the evening.

[Question] In what capacity will he be treated during his visit here?

[Answer] He is now president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the agreement reached recently. The agreement will take effect when the government is proclaimed inside Kampuchea. He will have to pass through Thailand in order to enter Kampuchea.

[Question] Through which area will he be entering Kampuchea?

[Answer] I do not know. I do not know where they will decide to proclaim the new government -- whether it will be in the area under the occupation of Sihanouk, or Son Sann, or Khieu Samphan. I still do not know. It is up to them anyway.

[Question] How will Prince Sihanouk be treated during his visit to Thailand?

[Answer] He will be in transit. We will treat him as a friend. Sihanouk was a friend to us once, before the change in the situation. When I met him recently I felt that he has good intentions toward Thailand. When I met him in Beijing, he thanked Thailand for its assistance to the Kampuchean refugees. He highly valued Thailand for that.

[Question] What about security for him during the visit?

[Answer] That will be the responsibility of security officials, the police, the military, the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Department. In fact, I don't know much about this. It is the responsibility of security officials.

[Question] Is his visit here a personal or an official visit?

[Answer] I would say an official visit. He will be welcomed by the heads of state of the countries he is visiting. He will call on the ruler of Malaysia, President Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, and President Suharto. I believe he will also meet President Marcos.

[Question] When is he scheduled to meet the prime minister?

[Answer] On 7 July, I believe.

[Question] Has he requested an audience with the king?

[Answer] There is no positive plan about this so far. I will tell you as soon as I know. Yes, he has requested an audience, but it is up to the royal Secretariat to notify us. [end recording]

SITTHI QUITS SENATE TO JOIN POLITICAL PARTY

BK020902 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The Senate met this morning at the National Assembly Building under the chairmanship of Siri Atipho, deputy Senate president. The meeting started at 0905. The chairman informed the senators that Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila had resigned from the Senate effective 1 July because he planned to join a political party.

The Senate later approved the draft regulations governing the lot, drawing procedure to screen out senators in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. The meeting ended at 0915.

THREE ASEAN MINISTERS AGREE ON TIN ASSOCIATION

BK300633 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Industry and mining ministers from three ASEAN countries yesterday adopted an agreement to establish the Association of Tin Producing Countries and tentatively scheduled August 2 for signing the pact.

In a joint statement issued after they ended a one-day meeting at Dusit Thani Hotel, the ministers of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia said that the agreement has yet to be approved by their respective governments. The ministers include Thailand's Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Malaysia's Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong and Indonesia's Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto. Though the meeting did not decide where the headquarters of the association will be, Minister Chatchai said that it might be either in Kuala Lumpur or Jakarta.

The joint statement said that the agreement provides an essential framework to ensure remunerative returns to producers and fair prices to consumers. To attain this objective the agreement provides for several institutional and financial arrangements including measures to intensify research and development on the uses of tin to strengthen marketing through joint approaches for direct marketing and improvement of market intelligence and information, it said. The three countries account for more than 70 percent of world's tin production. The activities of the association would serve to enhance the functioning of the 6th International Tin Agreement which becomes effective tomorrow, the joint statement said.

The ministers also invited the other tin-producing countries to sign the agreement on August 2, or to join the association at their earliest convenience. Chatchai said that countries should inform the three within July 28 of their intention to joint the association. "But their failure to inform us within that day does not mean that they are not allowed to join us later," he said.

Chatchai said that contribution to support tin prices will come from producing countries proportionate with their respective production capacity. Price support, he said, is already being done by the buffer stock of the ITC [International Tin Council].

DEMOCRAT PARTY TO STAY IN GOVERNMENT COALITION

BK300825 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, June 30 (AFP) -- Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon has successfully emerged from a political crisis following the agreement of an important coalition partner to stay with the governing team.

The Democrat Party's about-turn came last night after talks between party leader Phichai Rattakun and Gen Prem, and a tense party meeting.

The Democrat decision to stay in the coalition government that features two other main political parties -- the Social Action Party (SAP) and Thai National Party (TNP) -- has defused a crisis that developed over the weekend.

The issue that threatened Gen Prem's third government since he came to power in March 1980 was the defeat in Parliament Friday of a government-sponsored bill for constitutional amendments regarding general elections.

In response to the defeat, the Democrat Party on Saturday called on its six cabinet ministers to resign. The main advocate of this call, deputy party leader Chaloemphan Siwikon, staged a walk-out of the party meeting when it was rejected last night.

According to political sources, SAP and the TNP never considered resignation. SAP leader Khukrit Pramot maintained the government was under no obligation to resign as the bill did not concern policy.

Gen Prem, at a regular weekly cabinet meeting yesterday, called the defeat a "parliamentary affair." The bill called for constitutional amendments that would have instituted a more solid party system that would bar small, loose groupings from entering the House of Representatives after general elections due in April 1983.

In its final reading, the bill obtained six votes less than the required 264, with 33 against and 119 abstentions. The large number of abstentions, mainly from usually pro-government senators, was generally seen as a political loss-of-face for the government.

POST: NEW ANTI-INSURGENCY OPERATION LAUNCHED

BK020452 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Excerpts] The government forces yesterday launched a massive anti-insurgency operation against communist insurgents and separatist bandit gangs in the three Muslim-predominated provinces of Yala, Narathiwat and Pattani.

About 5,000 soldiers, rangers, border patrol police and defence militiamen from the First, Second, Third and Fourth Army regions are involved in the month-long offensive campaign, code named "Tai Rom Yen 11," under the command of Maj Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong of the Fourth Army Region.

The national forces in the middle of last month launched an anti-insurgency drive in Trang, Phatthalung, Satun and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces. The operation was hailed as a success with the destruction of one major communist stronghold, camp 842, and several other smaller camps.

However, the death tolls on both the government and the communist sides were low.

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING ISSUED

BK020043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] On 2 July the SRV Foreign Ministry issued a communique saying that, as agreed by the three countries, the sixth regular conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK will be held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, in the near future.

PREM STATEMENT ON AID TO DK COALITION ASSAILED

BK011547 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Dangerous Calculations"]

[Text] The policy of tailing after Chinese expansionism is leading the ruling circles of a number of ASEAN states to obviously sophistic contentions and to calculations that are truly harmful to themselves. At a press conference on 23 June Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said that Thailand would consider a request for military aid and other aid for the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He held that the stronger this alliance is, the more secure would be the Thai-Kampuchean border, and that the formation of the government is favorable to Thailand's security.

The above statement by Prime Minister Prem indicates that the present Thai Government still considers the PRK and Vietnam its enemies. It has allowed the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other reactionary Khmer forces to use Thai territory as a hideout and helped transport Chinese weapons to them for use against the Kampuchean people, causing tension and instability in this region. Now, they are thinking of providing weapons for these reactionary elements to oppose the Kampuchean people's reconstruction of their country. The Thai Government cites Thailand's national security as a lame excuse to carry on this scheme.

Everybody knows that tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border is caused by China's dark scheme by using the Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer forces to provoke the PRK. These reactionary forces often fight each other or plunder the local people. In may cases, the Thai Armed Forces have engaged in the fighting to help the reactionary Khmer forces. To give more weapons to them means to escalate the tension and chaotic situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Bangkok's intention to give military aid to the reactionary Kampuchean forces runs counter to the interests of the Thai people and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Over the past years, because it has acted upon Chinese orders in its relations with the Indochinese countries, Thailand has courted instability and many difficulties for itself. It has allowed Beijing hegemonist expansionism to interfere increasingly deeply in Thai internal affairs. The collusion among Thailand and other ASEAN member countries to establish the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea on Chinese orders has set a dangerous precedent for China to resort to the use of Maoist forces against the countries in Southeast Asia.

Under the pretext of Thailand's security, Bangkok wants to justify its compliance with Beijing's scheme and to influence other ASEAN countries. But the fact is that some ASEAN states and even a number of Western countries, though approving the tripartite coalition, have denied military aid to it, knowing that this would exacerbate tension and serve the policy of China. Some ASEAN countries have also seen more clearly that the main danger to Southeast Asia is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and they agree that it is necessary to enter into a dialogue with Vietnam.

Confrontation only benefits the Chinese expansionists. The real interest of the nations in this region is to entertain neighborly relations and to live in peace and friendship. Dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries is necessary to pave the way for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation.

The ASEAN countries should see this reality and adopt a practical attitude.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS CEMA SESSION REPORT

OW020731 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 2 -- The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has adopted the report of the Vietnamese delegation on the results of the 36th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Sofia from June 8-10. The report was delivered by To Huu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the session.

The committee highly appreciated the economic and social achievements of the CMEA member countries in recent years. It approved Vietnam's participation in the general agreement on cooperation in the development and wide use of micro-processors in national economy and the Vietnamese delegation's activities at the 36th CMEA session.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

BK011600 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 5 in Vietnamese May 82 pp 4-9

[Unattributed article: "Splendid Success of the Third LPRP Congress" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] Last April the LPRP held its third national congress in Vientiane. This congress, representing 35,000 members of the LPRP, reviewed the situation in Laos over the past 10 years, since the Second LPRP Congress in February 1972, with emphasis on the 6 years since the emergence of the LPDR on 2 December 1975. The congress set forth orientations, tasks and targets of the Lao revolution in the new revolutionary stage -- the transitional stage toward socialism nationwide -- as well as targets and tasks for the First 1981-85 5-Year Plan and subsequent years up to 1990. The congress elected the new party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, outstanding son of the people of various nationalities in Laos and esteemed leader of the Lao revolution.

By its great significance, the Third LPRP Congress has marked new and very important progress for the Lao revolution.

The LPRP has creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Laos, led people of various nationalities to victory in the struggle for national revolution and democracy, thereby triumphantly establishing the LPDR.

In the fall of 1975, grasping the favorable condition which resulted from the victories of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, the LPRP promptly mobilized the people in a concerted uprising to seize and control the country's administration. This dynamic and creative leadership prevented damage, destruction and chaos in Laos. It also created new forces and favorable conditions for national construction and defense.

Since the complete liberation of Laos, the LPRP has led the tasks of economic and social transformation and building according to socialist guidelines. To date, in industry the socialist economy has reached 93 percent; in communications and transportation, 47 percent and trade, 32.7 percent. Moreover, 1,343 agricultural production cooperatives have been established.

Thanks to the policy of encouraging agricultural production, many localities have begun planting two crops instead of the traditional one crop per year. For the first time in its history, Laos has become self-sufficient in food for 2 consecutive years, 1980-81.

In the industrial domain, electricity output for 1981 reached 807 million million kilowatt-hours or a per capita output of 230 kilowatt-hours. Machinery products, bricks, wooden goods, soap, tobacco and paper have increased from 100 to 200 percent compared with 1976.

THESE ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO STABILIZING AND IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S DAILY LIFE.

In the cultural and educational domains, illiteracy has been basically eliminated. In 1981, 85 percent of the illiterates could read and write. In the 1980-81 academic year there were 620,000 general school students -- a 100-percent increase compared with the 1976-77 academic year -- 1,125 university students -- a manifold increase compared with the 1976-77 academic year. There are almost 10,000 Lao students studying in fraternal socialist countries, of whom more than 4,000 are university students. This is a great advance for the Lao revolution. THE ENHANCEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND HAS CONTRIBUTED VERY SIGNIFICANTLY TO HEIGHTENING LOVE FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND SOCIALISM by the people of various nationalities in Laos.

Since national liberation, the LPRP has consistently built the national defense force and mobilized people throughout the country together with the armed forces, to defend firmly the unified Lao fatherland. This is the greatest achievement of the Lao revolution. Now Laos has a regular army and a firm and strong people's security force. These forces are continuously heightening their vigilance and are ready to foil all schemes and the multi-faceted sabotage activities being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

Evaluating these achievements, especially in the economic and social fields, the Third LPRP Congress affirmed that the Lao revolution is in the first stage of its transition toward socialism. The general lines of the Lao revolution in the transitional stage toward socialism are: TO CONSISTENTLY CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP; TO ORGANIZE AND PROMOTE SOLIDARITY BETWEEN WORKERS AND THE PEOPLE OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES AND DEVELOP THEIR RIGHTS TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF SOCIETY; AND TO CARRY OUT SIMULTANEOUSLY THE THREE REVOLUTIONS, NAMELY, THE REVOLUTION IN PRODUCTION RELATIONS, THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLIGICAL REVOLUTION AND THE IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL REVOLUTION, WITH THE PRODUCTION RELATIONS REVOLUTION A KEY FACTOR FOR DEVELOPING PRODUCTION AND THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AS THE KINGPIN. THESE ARE ALL AIMED AT BUILDING SOCIALISM, FULLY EXPLOITING AND DEVELOPING ALL THE POTENTIALS OF THE COUNTRY; DEVLOPING INDUSTRY THROUGH THE EXPLOITATION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; DEVELOPING THE NATURAL ECONOMY IN ORDER TO GRADUALLY ADVANCE FROM SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION; AND DEVELOPING INDUSTRIALIZATION BY USING SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION AS A BASE FOR THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN ORDER TO TURN LAOS INTO AN AGRUCULTURAL-FORESTRY-INDUSTRIAL ADVANCED COUNTRY. THIS WILL BRING HAPPINESS TO THE PEOPLE OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES IN LAOS; ELIMINATE FOREVER THE SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN; STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DEFENSE; FIRMLY PROTECT LAO SOVEREIGNTY, NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE NEW REGIME IN ORDER TO BUILD LAOS INTO A PEACEFUL, INDEPENDENT, UNIFIED AND SOCIALIST COUNTRY, THEREBY, TOGETHER WITH VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA, FIRMLY DEFENDING THE BULWARK OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM IN THE REGION AND CONTRIBUTING POSITIVELY TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY AND WORLD SOCIALISM.

The Third LPRP Congress has affirmed two strategic tasks of national defense and construction in the new stage of the Lao revolution, of which the task concerning socialist construction is regarded as the most significant one.

On the economic front, the party has affirmed that the agricultural and forestry production is strong and has the potential to accelerate the improvement of the people's daily life and contribute significantly to building the initial capital for the socialist industrialization. In the years ahead, the party intends to improve agriculture comprehensively, develop the strength of agriculture and forestry in order to strive to become totally self-sufficient in grain and food. It also intends to gradually fully develop the agricultural cooperatives. Over the next 5 years, the development of cooperatives will be completed in rice growing areas, while this task will be carried out gradually in upland agricultural areas and other places.

In the industrial field, the party stressed that since Laos has abundant agricultural and forestry resources it should seek international cooperation based on these resources in order to formulate plans to develop small industry, handicrafts, light industry, processing industry and the electric, construction and repair sectors; and to expand and build additional establishments for ore exploitation. The general aim is to have the whole network of industry, small industry and handicrafts serve agriculture and forestry production, communications and transportation. In this context, the electrical, engineering, communications and transportation sectors must exceed the present requirements.

The party also set goals for trade, pricing, banking, finances and wages and various aims and concrete measures aimed at fulfilling important economic tasks and targets.

The LPRP is paying special attention to strengthening the economic cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Kampuchea and other countries of the socialist community.

The people of various nationalities in Laos have inherited the tradition of solidarity, struggle and respect for loyalty and sincerity. This is a basic strength. However, the multifaceted national structures and the slow progress in education and the difference in languages, habit and customs are obstacles to the unification of various nationalities into one nation. As a result, the LPRP in every revolutionary stage has paid special attention to tasks concerning the nationalities. The party's attention to the various nationalities has been reflected through its guidelines, revolutionary strategy, aims, policies and other concrete measures. The strengthening of the tasks concerning the united national front and tasks concerning nationalities in general has always been a decisive factor for the success of the Lao revolution in the past, present and future.

The party contends that education is a very important factor in Laos. Unless the people's educational background is enhanced, the Lao people will not be able to improve and develop the economy, know how to protect the country and how to become masters of the society and of their lives.

On the basis of this judgment, the LPRP contends that the cultural and ideological revolution must advance one step further, to be centered around tasks concerning education. The aim of the cultural revolution is to build a genuine and socialist national education; eliminate vestiges of reactionary culture, continued ignorance and feudalism left behind by history and neocolonialism; and stop the infiltration of decadent and reactionary culture. The long-term goal of tasks concerning culture and education is to build a new man and turn Lao workers into people of socialist consciousness who understand modern science and technology and who have a sense of responsibility and the ability to become masters of the society.

The LPRP affirms that the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism which is aimed at subjugating Laos and other Indochinese nations, is a direct and dangerous enemy of the Lao people.

Under all circumstances, the party must strive to CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE PEOPLE'S SECURITY FORCES, in order to foil all sabotage schemes and tactics of the reactionary group in the Beijing leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby firmly protecting the peaceful work of the people, defending Lao independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the new regime.

The LPRP affirms its support for a foreign relations policy which includes the determination to foil the hostile policy of the Chinese big nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The party contends that THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SPECIAL SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA AND THE STRENGTHENING OF SOLIDARITY AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE GREAT SOVIET UNION AND OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WILL ALWAYS BE A MILESTONE IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE LAO PARTY AND STATE, and this will be an invincible power that no enemy can smash.

The unswerving policy of the Lao party and state is to establish friendly and good-neighborly relations with ASEAN countries, especially the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Lao people have resolved to oppose the hostile policy of the Chinese reactionary leadership, but to spare no efforts in maintaining friendly relations with the Chinese people.

Through various domestic great revolutionary achievements and with the correct foreign policy, the LPDR is gaining the sympathy and support of world progressive opinion. The status and prestige of the LPRP and the LPDR in the international arena is consistently enhanced.

The revolutionary cause of the working class and the people of various nationalities in Laos has scored tremendous achievements. This was due to the correct leadership of the LPRP, which was formerly part of the Indochinese Communist Party, the vanguard party of the working class and people of the three Indochinese countries, founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh. Applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Lao revolution, the LPRP has enhanced the spirit of creativity, charted the correct revolutionary line, triumphantly completed various strategic tasks, strategems and revolutionary methods and led the Lao revolution from one victory to another. Comrade Truong Chinh, head of the VCP delegation to the Third LPRP Congress has said in his speech: "The victory of the Lao revolution is the brilliant victory of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Laos and of the ardent patriotism and the spirit of solidarity, in addition to the undaunted impetus of the struggle of the people of various nationalities in Laos who are determined to surge forward to become masters of their own destiny. It is the victory of the militant alliance of the three fraternal countries in Indochina and the socialist community, of which the Soviet Union is the mainstay, and of the world revolutionary movement. It is also the victory of the correct and consistent foreign policy of the Lao party and state which clearly and principally distinguishes friend from foe, and which flexibly implements various suitable positions and policies aimed at positively contributing to the struggle of peoples of various nations for the common goal of the era."

The great revolutionary victories scored by the fraternal Lao people of various nationalities for more than half a century, especially during the past decade, have indicated that the LPRP has applied a correct line in builidng itself gradually to become the party with working class characteristics which is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the people's interests; and in closely combining the genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism.

The LPRP affirms that one of the important party building tasks in the new stage is to STRIVE TO FIRMLY MAINTAIN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT WHICH RULES THE ADMINISTRATION, and to maintain its role as a leading core for the firm proletarian dictatorship system in order to protect national independence, build socialism in Laos and fulfill the country's international obligation triumphantly.

In light of the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the fraternal people of Laos will surely advance firmly on the path toward successfully building a socialist, independent and prosperous Laos and make it a worthy member of the heroic and strong world socialist community, a fortress of peace, national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese party and people are proud of the LPRP, the unyielding comrade and the intimate friend of Vietnam. They were very moved to hear the heartfelt speech of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the recent Fifth VCP Congress in which he said:

The LPRP pays special attention to educating its cadres and members and the people of various nationalities to strive to protect the special Lao-Vietnamese solidarity and it resolutely struggles against all enemy schemes for sowing dissention and it instructs the younger generation of Lao to foster this special relationship to make it bloom and last forever....under all conditions. In the past as well as at present we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and done our best to contribute to the victory of our fraternal people and our intimate comrades.

As close comrades-in-arms of the Lao communists and people, the Vietnamese communists and people are very happy to note the splendid success of the Third LPRP Congress. We firmly believe that in light of the resolutions of the LPRP Congress, the working class and the people of various nationalities in Laos will strengthen their solidarity and strive to score new and ever greater victories for their revolutionary cause.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES HANOI VOTERS' MEETING

BK020754 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 2 July]

[Text] Featuring on the frontpage of NHAN DAN today is a report that on the evening of 1 July at the Hanoi municipal theater, the Fatherland Front Committee and People's Committee of Hanoi organized a meeting for the city voters to hear a delegation of National Assembly deputies from the capital talk about the results of the third session of the Seventh National Assembly.

Chairman Truong Chinh attended and addressed the meeting.

After pointing out the results of the third session and some tasks to be done, Chairman Truong Chinh expressed the hope that Hanoi, as the capital of the country, would be responsible for taking the lead in accomplishing social and economic changes in the present stage. He urged that the city people's council and committee should convey to the people the spirit of the National Assembly session and adopt practical and creative measures for organizing the implementation of the tasks set forth by the party and state.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REVIEWS MILITARY EDUCATION

BK011123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense recently held a conference of various officer school teachers to review implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform and to discuss guidelines for further reform in the future.

Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of defense, presided over the conference. In his speech he stressed: This conference of officer school teachers should concentrate on correctly resolving the fundamental problems of military training theory in both teaching and studying. At the same time, we should draw upon general experiences which can be applied broadly to many schools and we should promptly resolve the teaching problems in military schools.

He went on: The study of military training theory must be closely linked to training requirements and be aimed at providing officers with the ability to perform their duty well.

Col (Duong Han), chief of the National Defense Ministry's school department, reported on implementation of the resolution on educational reform in military schools. His report pointed out: In the past 2 years or more, by implementing the party Political Bureau resolution on educational reform and the various training targets set by the VCP Central Committee's military commission for schools, the National Defense Ministry has made great efforts to organize military schooling in a perfect and systematic manner. The program involves institutes, colleges, officer schools, politico-military schools and regional military schools to ensure the training of sufficient numbers of officers under a balanced and uniform structure in the middle and high levels of military schooling. The program is designed to enable the army to advance toward standardizing the levels of knowledge required by each of the officer ranks.

The conference also devoted a great deal of time to hearing a report on educational reform and the teaching experiences of some schools. Many of those present participated in heated discussions to clarify the requirements of increasing the training quality. They also visited some teaching installations to see the organization of training operations and the development of army training standards in the first army officer school.

Concluding the conference, Maj Gen Nguyen The Bon, deputy chief of the general staff, highly evaluated the results of the conference and commended some schools for having put forward good ideas. They have arrived at some scientific conclusions by using their actual training operations to serve as a basis which other schools can study and apply. He repeatedly urged those present to develop the results of the conference, apply creatively the experiences of schools and, at the same time organize the scientific research and trining activities of schools so as to constantly increase the quality of our army officer training.

NHAN DAN ON IMPLEMENTING 1982 STATE PLAN

BK020742 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 1 July editorial: "Initial But Important Progresses"]

[Text] Our people have just completed the first 6 months of implementing the 1982 State Plan. This was a period of arduous struggle since there were many severe imbalances in the the economy. In this same period, however, we gained new factors and progress. We harvested a bumper winter-spring rice crop with an expected average yield of 27 quintals and 30 kilograms per hectare or 1 quintal and 86 kilograms more than the previous crop. This is the highest yield we have ever achieved. Despite the 24,000 hectares reduction in winter-spring rice acreage, the output has increased by several hundred tons.

Acreage for industrial crops, vegetables and beans has been increased, while the cattle and hog population increased by 3 to 6.2 percent. Fresh water fish rearing has been expanded and maritime products have increased. Industrial products, especially artisan and handicraft goods have increased considerably with the gross output reaching 51.2 percent of the full year's plan norm. Many key projects in capital construction have been completed. Tasks concerning communications and transportation have been improved and distribution of grain and the purchase of agricultural products are making headway.

Achievements scored in the first 6 months of the year have marked new progress in implementing the state plan. It has also shown the great efforts of our entire party, people and all sectors and echelons.

As all of us have realized, numerous difficulties and imbalances in the economy are becoming more acute this year. Striving to implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, the central authorities, sectors and echelons have made great efforts to overcome the difficulties so as to maintain and develop production and improve the people's daily life. Many progressive models have been formulated to enhance the spirit of self-support and self-reliance, develop creative thinking, improve the people's livelihood and develop the effects of the new policy on management in order to implement the motto: "The central and provincial authorities share the same concern; the state and the people work together."

These achievements also showed our people's ability to change and improve the situation. In many very difficult situations, various sectors and localities have overcome them all and advanced further. The great success of the winter-spring rice crop is the most basic factor that has created a new favorable condition for accelerating production and stabilizing the people's daily life.

The fact that we could overcome the problem of an acute grain shortage in the north during the recent pre-harvest period is an indication that we can overcome new ordeals and can succeed in becoming self-sufficient in grain.

During the grain-shortage period, animal husbandry was consistently developed. This reflected the great effects of the new management policy. The fulfillment of targets by local industry indicated this sector's dynamism, creativity and potential.

While noting these achievements and progress, we realize there are various difficulties, weaknesses and shortcomings that must be overcome. The winter-spring rice crop has succeeded, but output of the subsidiary crops has decreased. Despite progress in production in the agricultural, industrial and other sectors, the state plan norms for these sectors are far from realized. Delay has been seen in various domains. Difficulties are prevalent in the economy and the people's daily life. Various main tasks concerning reorganizing production and construction, improving circulation and distribution and developing economic management have been carried out slowly. Such phenomena as bureaucratism, subsidization and the tendency to departmentalism have not been overcome effectively. In many localities economic and financial regulations have not been observed scrupulously; waste and thefts of materials, energy and goods are still severe.

These prevalent difficulties are problems that must be overcome in the days ahead. The urgent economic tasks that must be carried out in the last 6 months of this year are arduous and require above-average efforts.

We must carefully note and develop all progress, achievements and efforts to accelerate our tasks in the last 6 months in order to surge forward to fulfill the 1982 State Plan triumphantly.

TIMES SKEPTICAL OF DK COALITION'S TIES TO CHINA

BK020606 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 24 Jun 82 p2

[Editorial: "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] Ultimately, the agreement on the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was signed day before yesterday in Kuala Lumpur witnessed by senior officials of ASEAN. The agreement was signed by three Kampuchean resistance group leaders, i.e. Prince Norodom Sihanouk for Moulinaka, Khieu Samphan for the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann for the Kampuchean National Liberation Front [as published]. The agreement assigns to Prince Norodom Sihanouk the post of president of the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea, to Khieu Samphan the post of vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and to Son Sann the post of prime miniseter. Each resistance group will retain much of its individual identity, ideology and freedom of military action and enjoy equal status. Each is allowed to continue to receive and dispose of any aid granted to it by its backers.

The coalition government will be run by a council of ministers divided into an "inner cabinet of three" consisting of the president, the vice-president and the prime minister; and four coordinating committees. All major decisions will be governed by the principle of consensus.

This time the meeting of the three resistance leaders was at the initiative of Malaysia with the support of the other members of ASEAN, and therefore Kuala Lumpur was an appropriate place to sign the agreement.

From the provisions of the agreement, it seems it is a difficult, loose coalition. We hope it will be workable.

Though the formation of the coalition was an internal affair of Kampuchea, yet ASEAN had been anxiously waiting and assisting the formation for it believes that the formation will facilitate their effort to achieve a peaceful political settlement in Kampuchea according to the principles of the United Nations resolutions of Kampuchea. Internationally, politically and diplomatically the coalition government will assume the identity of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea which still retains its seat in the United Nations and will be treated as an alternative to the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime at Phnom Penh. Together with ASEAN, the coalition government will campaign for the implementation of the resolutions of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the United Nations, calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own future.

It is apparent that the coalition is in agreement with ASEAN that the settlement in Kampuchea must be achieved politically. Even if there is any intention to apply force, it will be only a kind of military pressure as implied in the Prince Sihanouk's recent statement that the combined forces of the coalition government would not be able to oust the Vietnamese troops of 200,000 strong from Kampuchea.

How much the coalition government can be used as political and military pressure on Vietnam remains to be seen. ASEAN has declared its whole hearted support but it will not give military aid to the coalition government. This will have a salutary effect on Vietnam. But some of the ASEAN country leaders have stated to the contrary and this will not smoothen the way to negotiation with Vietnam.

If we want Vietnam to talk with us on the settlement of the Kampuchean question, we must avoid any impression that the coalition government is heavily supported by the People's Republic of China militarily, for Vietnam considers China its worst enemy and is very sensitive about it. If the coalition gets aid from other countries, military or otherwise, it may not create as much adverse effect as when it is rendered by China.

It is all right to use the coalition government to enhance the effort of peaceful political settlement, but at the same time ASEAN must be realistic and flexible in applying the principles of the United Nations resolutions. What is important is the achievement of the aim of political settlement and cooperation in Southeast Asia. We must remember that the Vietnamese supported Heng Samrin government, though not recognised by ASEAN and the United Nations, is recognised by a number of the United Nations member countries. To that extent it has its legal existence. Besides it has done a lot of good things for the people of Kampuchea in terms of economic, educational, social and cultural progress in contrast to the tyranny and cruelty perpetrated by the Pol Pot regime. It may be not out of context to try a "Rhodesian" type of settlement in Kampuchea.

Having expressed our view, we hope the coalition government will be workable and successful.

ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER MEETS WITH SUHARTO

BK011410 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Romanian Vice Premier Gheorghe Petrescu, who led his country's trade delegation to Indonesia, has handed a message from President Nicolae Ceaucescu to President Suharto. The message and warm greeting were conveyed at his meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha in Jakarta today. At the meeting the Romanian vice premier discussed the possibility of further promoting cooperation, particularly in the economic and technological sectors, between Indonesia and Romania.

Coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, Wijoyo Nitisastro, who accompanied President Suharto at the meeting, in response to questions by newsmen confirmed Romania's interest to buy Indonesian oil. But the Romanian plan is yet to be discussed, particularly the method of the purchase and type of oil.

Ceaucescu Visit Scheduled

BK021005 Hong Kong AFP in English 0338 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, July 2 (AFP) -- Romanian President Nicolai Ceaucescu will pay an official state visit to Indonesia in November this year at the invitation of President Suharto, a government spokesman said today. The current tour here by Romanian Deputy Premier Gheorghe Petrescu was to pave the way for President Ceaucescu's visit, the spokesman said.

President Ceaucescu will be the first head of state of a communist state to visit Indonesia under President Suharto's government.

MALAYSIA

LEONG ON REJECTION OF U.S. OFFER FOR TIN TALKS

BK301252 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia today rejected an offer by the United States to hold talks with ASEAN producers on GSA tin disposal. The minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, said the talks would be useless unless Washington was willing to stop sales of the product from its strategic stockpile. Datuk Leong was commenting on the report from the United States that Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge had told ASEAN tin producers that Washington was willing to hold talks on the tin situation.

Datuk Leong said the damage had already been done as sales from the GSA stockpile had largely contributed to the (?death of) the tin market. The bufferstock manager had already used up most of its financial resources to buy tin from the markets to defend the floor price of the metal. Since this year, the United States had already sold more than 3,700 tons of tin from the stockpile.

The minister said it was the responsibility and obligation of the GSA to take heed of the present adverse tin market situation. Datuk Leong hoped the United States would consider this, even though they were not a signatory to the Sixth ITA, which will be enforced tomorrow.

Datuk Paul Leong told newsmen this on his return from Bangkok after formalizing the articles of the association of tin producers.

Further Leong Comment

BK301513 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia has again stressed that the Tin Producers Association will not duplicate work of the International Tin Agreement [ITA]. All bufferstock operations and export control measures will continue to be looked after by the International Tin Council. This was stated by the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, on his return from Bangkok after attending the ASEAN tin ministers' talks on forming the association.

He said the immediate task was to launch the Tin Producers Association. Once the articles were approved, the Thai minister of industry, Tun Chatchai Chunhawan, would approach all tin producers. The association would be officially launched on 2 August. So far, Bolivia had indicated its willingness to join.

Datuk Leong said the site of the headquarters would be decided this weekend. Malaysia and Indonesia have offered space in their respective capitals.

He said the association would act as a backup to the Sixth ITA or alternatively act as a fall back for producers should the agreement fail or become ineffective.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL TIN AGREEMENT TAKES EFFECT

BK010731 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The Sixth International Tin Agreement [ITA] comes into force today. Twenty countries are taking part in it. Among producers, the notable absentee is Bolivia. On the consumer side, the United States and the Soviet Union opted out after joining in the negotiations earlier. The latest signatory to the pact is India, bringing consumer participation to just over 60 percent. Malaysia reluctantly agreed to join the agreement after carefully considering the question of its effectiveness, because of poor consumer response.

In a separate development, ASEAN tin producers had decided to form a tin producers association to act as a backup to the Sixth ITA. Under the agreement, the bufferstock level will be substantially reduced due to less consumer participation. Under the First ITA, the maximum stock level was 54,000 tons, while under the sixth pact it is only 34,000 tons.

Malaysia has said that more stringent export control measures are necessary because of this and also to defend the low price of the metal. The International Tin Council is meeting in London to decide on the excess tin carried over from the fifth to the sixth pact. One of the options open is to return the contributions to producer nations or sell the metal on the open market.

SINGAPORE

TIMES VIEWS HAIG'S EXIT, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

BK020705 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Jun 82 p 16

[Editorial: "The General Bows Out"]

[Text] Mr Alexander Haig's decision to quit office because of policy differences once again brings into sharp focus a question that has troubled and puzzled America's friends and foes over the past 18 months: Does the Reagan administration have a foreign policy? If there is one, it is, sadly, distinguished by an embarrassing series of starts and interruptions. The thrust of Mr Reagan's view of the world may be clear enough: He wants the United States to take a tough stand against Russian expansionism. But this thinking has not been translated into something coherent and consistent enough for a comprehensive foreign policy to be discernible.

On another plane, Mr Haig's departure also serves to underscore the on-going struggle for domination over U.S. foreign policy within the Reagan administration. Coming from a person who reportedly threatened to resign no less than eight times last year because of disputes with White House officials, Mr Haig's resignation should be no great surprise, but it still stunned many. And it can hardly be welcomed by America's Western allies who feel comfortable working with him because of his NATO background. A highly ambitious man -- who, many say, has his eyes on the White House -- Mr Haig had more than his share of squabbles over U.S. foreign policy, in particular with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and more recently, with the representative to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick.

For a person who likes to see himself as the "vicar" of U.S. foreign policy, he has found himself contradicted and his authority undermined by what, at one stage, he described as a "White House guerrilla campaign." Whatever the reasons for the constant squabbling -- whether it was due to a clash of personalities or just the presidential way of doing things or both -- clearly, the secretary of state could not carry on his business effectively.

Equally serious, the different and confusing signals that keep emanating from Washington raise doubt abroad about whether there is someone in charge of foreign policy. The increasing impression of a directionless policy is hardly going to inspire confidence among America's allies and friends and certainly does no good for the administration at a time when it is faced with problems stretching from Lebanon to Latin America. It can only mean a lack of leadership at the top.

The new secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, may have little experience in international affairs. But as a former treasury secretary with invaluable knowledge in international economic issues and as one who is noted to be a team player, he brings with him other assets. Hopefully, with less tension and public feuding, Washington can begin to speak with one voice and be consistent and coherent in its foreign policy.

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MITI TO ASK U.S. TO REVIEW EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

OW021227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 2, KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will make a strong representation against the U.S. Government's recent extension of sanctions against the Soviet Union, which has stalled a joint Japan-Soviet oil and gas project off Sakhalin, informed sources said Friday. At the same time, MITI will renew its demand for exemption of the project from the U.S. ban on oil exploration equipment, they said.

However, the sources said, prime emphasis will be laid on demand for a review of the U.S. embargo itself rather than on request for exemption. This reflects MITI's deep dissatisfaction that embargo has been extended to overseas subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. firms. Application of domestic law beyond the national boundary is not permitted generally under international law. MITI's move will bring Japan into line with West European nations, which have already voiced strong protest against the U.S. embargo announced on May 18.

Immediately after the announcement of strengthened sanctions against the Soviet Union, Japan asked the U.S. to treat the Sakhalin project as an exception, noting that the suspension of the project would penalize this country rather than the Soviet Union. But the appeal went unheeded. Washington's ban on export of electric logging equipment for the project off the Soviet-held northern island has made it impossible to continue exploration of the continental shelf there. As a result, talks between Sakhalin Oil Development Co. of Tokyo and the Soviet Government over the continuation of the project are having rough sailing, the sources said.

JAPAN, USSR AGREE TO CONTINUE SAKHALIN PROJECT

OW031238 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, July 3, KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to continue their joint oil and natural gas development project off Sakhalin despite a U.S. ban on the use of American technology for the multibillion dollar venture, industry sources here said Saturday. The Japanese partner in the project, Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., had been concerned about a possible Soviet cancellation of the project.

The sources said the agreement was reached during talks in Moscow last week between company president Sadao Kobayashi and Soviet Vice Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov. The joint project involves undersea oil and natural gas fields in the Chaivo and Odoptu districts off the northeastern coast of the island.

Kobayashi and Sushkov agreed to continue the project in the Chaivo district as scheduled, the sources said. They said initial exploration has already been completed. The sources said the two also agreed to use Soviet drilling equipment in the Odoptu district instead of U.S. machines affected by American economic sanctions against Moscow over its intervention in domestic affairs in Poland. The agreement also reportedly calls for renegotiating the project to take account of delays caused by the withdrawal of a Japanese drilling rig using U.S. equipment.

OFFICIAL HINTS NO EXTRADITIONS IN IBM CASE

OW060401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 6, KYODO -- A senior official of the Justice Ministry said Tuesday that "an alleged criminal deed (in connection with the IBM industrial espionage case) apprently does not constitute a crime in Japan," thus suggesting no extradition of already indicted Hitachi, Ltd. staff to the United States. Hiroshi Maeda, director of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Justice Ministry, made the remark at a meeting of the House of Representatives Justice Committee.

This is the first official indication of government reluctance to comply with the expected request from U.S. authorities for extradition if Hitachi employees indicted by a U.S. federal grand jury last week.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp., the other Japanese company implicated in the case, hopes to settle the case at an early date through a "plea for no contest," according sources close to the company. Mitsubishi is now going into legal details while continuing active pre-trial bargaining with U.S. law-enforcement authorities, the sources said.

The grand jury put off the decision on Mitsubishi employees at the request of American defense lawyers for the corporation. The lawyers asked the U.S. attorney's office for a delay in proceedings because they needed more time to study charges on Mitsubishi employees.

COMMODITY LOANS TO ROK STILL UNDER DISCUSSION

Foreign Ministry Official

OW021305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 2, KYODO — Commodity credits might be provided to South Korea in the form of aid for development projects when the South Korean side has trouble raising sufficient capital domestically, the director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee Friday.

Kiuchi was responding to questions on South Korea's demands for massive commodity credits from the Japan Export-Import Bank, a major stumbling block in Seoul's request for multi billion dollar economic help from Japan. Akitane Kiuchi told the committee that it "would not be unthinkable" for Japan to cover between 10 percent to 30 percent of the cost of some development projects in this manner, but said he could not be more specific without determining Seoul's feelings on the matter. However, he stood by the ministry's position that it would be "extremely difficult" to provide the direct commodity credits that South Korea desires.

Japan frequently provides yen loans covering up to 30 percent of project costs in cases in which the partner country has trouble raising funds domestically. It has also provided commodity credits in exceptional cases in China when Chinese authorities have had trouble funding large-scale projects. The "commodity credits" to which Kiuchi referred would be yen loans used to cover a portion of labor and material costs in South Korean development projects.

The Foreign Ministry considers this proposal to have the advantage of being close to Seoul's desired commodity credits in nature, while not presenting problems at home, where the opposition parties oppose the provision of direct commodity credits. The Treasury, however, is also against providing commodity credits and differences of opinion remain within the Foreign Ministry itself. Kiuchi told the Lower House committee that the concerned ministries have not reached a decision on the issue yet.

Sakurauchi, Yi Continue Talks

OW051135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 5, KYODO — The Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers could not break the deadlock in their negotiations on Seoul's massive loan request Monday, but they agreed to hold an unscheduled third meeting Tuesday to discuss the economic aid issue. They also agreed to meet again if their third round of talks fails to produce agreement on the dollar 6 billion request for financing South Korea's 1982-86 economic development program.

Monday's meeting was the first between Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his South Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok, who became the key Cabinet member in June.

During the talks, Sakurauchi told Yi that Tokyo would sincerely and seriously consider Seoul's new request for dollar 4 billion in long-term, low-interest official development assistance (ODA) and commodity credits, in view of the traditional ties between the two countries, according to officials. At the same time, the Japanese foreign minister explained the difficulties of meeting the South Korean request and sought understanding of Japan's domestic circumstances.

Yi, citing the "special relations" between Japan and South Korea, strongly requested an increase in the share of ODA and commodity credits in Japan's offer totaling dollar 4 billion.

Foreign Ministry officials said that Monday's meeting would form the basis for mutual concessions to settle the issue. Both parties also agreed to hold working-level negotiations at an appropriate time.

Yi is now in Japan on his way back from a visit to the United States. He is scheduled to meet with Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Chief Economic Planner Toshio Komoto Tuesday. He will also meet Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday.

Present at Monday's meeting were Japan's Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda; Nobutane Kiuchi, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau; and Kenichi Yanagi, director general of the Ministry's Economic Affairs' Bureau. Representing South Korea were Assistant Foreign Minister Kong Ho-myong, Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok and other officials.

Watanabe: No New Offer

OW060211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 6, KYODO — Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said Tuesday that Japan has no intention to make a new offer on South Korea's request for massive Japanese economic aid. Watanabe told reporters that the Japanese Government decided to extend dollar 4 billion — dollar 1.5 billion in yen loans and dollar 2.5 billion in export-import bank loans — to South Korea last April to finance its 1982-86 economic development program. He said this is the maximum offer Japan can make under the present circumstances.

Regarding a new South Korean request for dollar 2.3 billion in yen loans and dollar 1.7 billion in commodity loans for a total of dollar 4 billion in aid, Watanabe said the amount of yen credit wanted by Seoul is too big.

He said he will explain the Japanese policy when he confers with visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok later Tuesday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa also said Japan cannot make any new offer on the Korean aid request.

Further Watanabe Remarks

OW060427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 6, KYODO — Japan Tuesday rejected again South Korea's request for massive Japanese aid due to Japan's poor economic prospects. Finance Minister Michio Watanabe took the step when he received visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok at the Finance Ministry for about 30 minutes, officials said. He also told Yi that even if the negotiations are dragged out, the South Korean request would not be met.

Meeting newsmen after the meeting, Watanabe said that Japan would be ready to negotiate with South Korea on minor adjustments, such as the fund quota for each year, if the Koreans are willing to do so on the basis of the Japanese offer.

Regarding a new South Korean request for dollar 1.7 billion in commodity loans and dollar 2.3 billion in yen loans for a total of dollar 4 billion in aid, he said the commodity loan is offered to the poorest nations and there was no instance of a high income country like South Korea receiving such help.

REPORTAGE ON CHINESE DELEGATIONS IN DPRK

Union Team Departs

SK022302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) — The delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Vice-Chairman Han Ronghua left here for home by plane today.

It was farewelled at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Mun Pyong-nok and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

Foreign Ministry Group

SK022348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1613 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) — Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on July 2 met and had a friendly talk with the friendship visiting group of the Chinese Foreign Ministry headed by Fu Hao, advisor to the Foreign Ministry. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy here He Zhangming. In the evening Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a dinner for the group.

CCP Workers Delegation

SK060340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Yong-nam on July 5 met and had a friendly talk with the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the CPC Central Committee.

Present on the occasion were Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

Party Marks CCP Visit

SK060540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA) — He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a party yesterday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit of a party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China to our country.

Head of the delegation Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the CPC Central Committee, spoke first at the party.

He referred to the fact that during its visit to Korea the delegation toured various places including Pyongyang and felt the unshakable will of the entire Korean people to reunify their country. Under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean people have attained brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous endeavours, he said.

He went on: We express once again heartfelt thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea for your passionate welcome and cordial hospitality and for your active support to the socialist modernization of our country. We will convey the revolutionary comradeship of the Korean people to the Chinese people.

We will make all efforts in future, too, for the consolidation and development of the China-Korea friendship, he said, and stated: We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people new greater victory in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the WPK Sixth Congress and in their great cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee, spoke next. Noting that the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China have achieved political stability and unity and made many successes in the struggle to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized, modern socialist power, he said:

We heartily wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the future in the struggle for modernizing the country and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland while firmly adhering to the four basic principles. In the future, too, we will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Chinese people and actively support and encourage their struggle for their just cause.

Saying that the relations of class brothers, comrades-in-arms, sealed in blood between the peoples of the two countries will further consolidate and develop with each passing day, he emphasized: The Korea-China friendship will be evergreen like the pine-tree on Mt. Paektu.

The attendants raised glasses to the everlasting, great, blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

SOVIET ENVOY'S PARTY MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK060525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA) — G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to Korea, gave a reception at his embassy on the evening of July 5 on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Invited there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned. The reception was addressed by Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae.

The attendants raised glasses to the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Dailies Mark Treaty Date

SK060542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON July 6 dedicate articles to the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR.

NODONG SINMUN says in its article that the signing of the treaty by Korea and the Soviet Union in face of a strained situation in which the aggression and war manoeuvres of the imperialist reactionary forces became undisguised, was an event of weighty significance in the life of the two peoples.

The author of the article says that the treaty has contributed to thwarting and frustrating the aggression and war manoeuvres of the U.S. and other imperialists and their stooges, defending peace in Asia and the world and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples to a new, higher stage.

The article stresses: The Soviet people oppose the U.S. imperialist's occupation of South Korea and war provocation manoeuvres and express firm solidarity with our people in the cause of reunification. The Korean people will in the future further strengthen and develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS GDR CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

SK060530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on July 5 met and had a friendly talk with the civil aviation friendship delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Klaus Henkes, vice-minister of transport and "Interflug" general director. Present on the occasion were Director of the Civil Aviation Bureau Kim Yo-ung and GDR Ambassador to our country Hermann Schwiesau.

CONCLUDING REPORTAGE ON MALTESE PM VISIT

Agreement Signed

SK022259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta was signed in Pyongyang on July 2.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop.

Present on the Maltese side were Maltese Minister of Health Vincent Moran, Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang C. Borg Marks, and others. The agreement was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Minister of Health Vincent Moran upon authorization of their respective governments.

Maltese Tour Pyongyang

SK022336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) — The government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mincoff inspected the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph Friday morning.

The guests were accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop.

They went round with keen interest the Tower of the Chuche Idea, a grand monumental edifice of the age of the workers party rising high imposingly on the bank of the Taedong River, and groups of statues around the tower.

The delegation went to the Arch of Triumph, a monument to the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yi Chong-ok Attends Luncheon

SK022340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) — The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a luncheon today for the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. Present on the occasion were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop.

Toasts were made by Premier Yi Chong-ok and His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. The participants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Maltese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Departs

SK022344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) — The Maltese Government delegation headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff left Pyongyang today by special plane after paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of people turned out to Pyongyang airport carrying flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands to see off the goodwill envoy of the Maltese people.

Seen among the farewell bidders were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of education, culture, art and the press, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop. Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and his party. At 2 p.m. the plane carrying the guests took off amid the warm sendoff of the crowd.

Kim Il-song Receives Message

SK031525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 3 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, upon leaving our country on July 2.

The message reads: Dear Excellency President,

All the members of the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Malta visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would like to join me in thanking you most sincerely for the kind invitation to visit your marvelous country.

During our unfortunately too short but memorable stay in your beautiful country between the 30th of June and the 2nd of July, we were immeasurably impressed not only by the unprecedented and tumultuous welcome given to us by the tens of thousands who thronged the airport and the city of Pyongyang but also by the great achievements your republic has attained inspired by the chuche idea and under Your Excellency's wise leadership.

The friendship which characterizes relations between our two republics has been given a new and practical dimension as a result of the frank and detailed talks with Your Excellency. Our people will always remember these meetings with appreciation as the start of a new phase of cooperation.

Before returning home may I thank Your Excellency, also on behalf of all the members of my delegation, for the generous hospitality lavished on each one of us wherever we were in your most charming country.

Wishing you a long life and prosperity.

Sincerely yours.

ROK FISHING VESSEL ATTACKED BY NORTHERN PATROL

SK060510 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The North Korean puppets fired at our fishing boat, which was catching fish on the high seas, and failed in an attempt to capture the boat.

A North Korean puppet patrol boat approached and fired at the Songjin No 5 belonging to the Mukho Fisheries Cooperative, which was engaging in fishing on the high seas about 220 miles northeast of Ulnung-do at around 1730 yesterday, but failed in an attempt to capture the boat, the Office of Fisheries Administration announced today.

According to the Office of Fisheries Administration, a North Korean puppet patrol boat suddenly appeared and urged the Songjin No 5 to defect to the North. They shot indiscriminately while the other boat was engaged in fishing on the high seas along with our other fishing craft. The Songjin No 5 had a narrow escape from death. The Office of Fisheries Administration said that the Songjin No 5 was returning to Mukho Port under the protection of our navy and that there were no casualities.

In the meantime, the Office of Fisheries Administration said that it would reveal the truth by investigating the case as soon as the Songjin No 5 returned. It denounced as an inhumane act the North Korean puppet's indiscriminate shooting at our fishing fleet, which was peacefully catching fish on the high seas in the East Sea. It revealed that it would strongly protest to the North through the Military Armistice Commission and call for an immediate stop to such brutal acts.

YI, SAKURAUCHI DISCUSS LOAN AGREEMENT IN TOKYO

SK060252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 (YONHAP) — The two rounds of talks here Monday between South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi have produced a glimmer of hope in the long-deadlocked negotiations between the two Asian neighbors over Seoul's request for Japanese loans.

Sakurauchi promised to give "favorable considerations" to South Korea's request for 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in commodity credits as part of the four billion dollar loan package. South Korea initially requested six billion dollars in Japanese Government loans last August. Japan had expressed reluctance to accommodate Seoul's request for commodity credits on the grounds that South Korea is an advanced developing country.

Assistant Foreign Minister Kong No-myong, a member of the Korean delegation at Monday's talks, told Korean correspondents that Sakurauchi pledged to seriously review South Korea's latest request for 2.3 billion dollars in official development aid (ODA) loans and the remaining 1.7 billion dollars in commodity credits "in view of the historical relations between the two countries."

Korean officials said Japan's positive reaction to the commodity credit issue, which has emerged as a centerpiece in the long negotiations, reflects its understanding of South Korea's need for those credits to help finance the country's fifth five-year economic development plan (1982-86).

Sakurauchi accepted Yi's invitation to visit South Korea to resume talks on the economic cooperation issue, and Korean officials said that visit will probably occur in early August.

On other issues, the two ministers agreed that tension continues to exist on the Korean Peninsula and Sakurauchi voiced support for Seoul's efforts to safeguard its security and resume inter-Korean dialogue.

August Settlement Expected

SK050204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) — Japan and South Korea are expected to finalize the negotiations over Korea's year-long request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese loans around the end of August, a Korean lawmaker said Monday.

Rep. Pak Kyong-sok, a deputy executive secretary of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, said that Tokyo's decision on the issue was expected to be made by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki by Aug. 21, when the Japanese Diet (parliament) is scheduled to recess.

Pak returned Saturday from a trip to Tokyo, where he and Rep. Yi Sang-ik, the Seoul-side chief executive secretary of the lawmakers' union, met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Japanese parliamentary leaders. Pak quoted the Japanese prime minister as saying that he expected the Korean and Japanese foreign ministers to review the issue thoroughly to work out an early solution when they meet in Tokyo Monday. "I expect this week's (Korean-Japanese) foreign ministers' meeting to make much process towards an early settlement of the loan issue, as Japan is showing some measure of flexibility to our counterproposal," Pak said.

ROK-CANADA SUMMIT TO EXPLORE MORE REACTOR SALES

SK060149 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Ottawa, July 5 (YONHAP) — A senior external affairs source said Monday that additional Canadian sales of Candu nuclear reactors to South Korea would be a major topic of discussion at the forthcoming Korea-Canada summit talks scheduled for Aug. 28 to 31.

According to the source, the further promotion of bilateral commercial times will be a major item on the summit agenda, and additional Candu sales will be brought up in that context. Two-way trade between Seoul and Ottawa reached 1 billion [no monetary unit supplied] in 1981, nearly 40 per cent more than in 1980.

The source said it was his understanding that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had specifically mentioned Ottawa's interest in further Candu exports to Korea in a personal letter to former Premier Yu Chang-sun sent early this year.

Canada has already sold a 678-megawatt nuclear power plant to Korea, which is now under construction at Wolsong in southeast Korea. Canada wants to sell Korea three additional Candu units costing about 1.5 billion [no monetary unit supplied] the source said Ottawa urgently needs to sell more Candu units as its multi-billion-dollar nuclear industry is on the verge of collapse for lack of export sales. It has not sold a nuclear reactor at home or abroad since 1978.

'STEP-BY-STEP' UNIFICATION PROCESS SUGGESTED

SK050324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Unification Minister Son Chae-sik told a meeting of Korean expatriates here Sunday that Korean unification cannot be achieved by wishful thinking alone but required firm determination in a step-by-step approach.

Son made his remarks at a meeting of the prospective members of the Japan branch of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy ACPUP under the control on the Korean Government. The meeting was held at the head office of "Mindan," an association of pro-Seoul Korean expatriates in Japan. Chang Chong-myong, the president of Mindan, was present at the conference.

According to officials traveling with Son, the South Korean Government plans to create similar overseas expatriate branches of ACPUP in the United States, Canada, Western Europe, South America and Australia.

CHAIRMAN MARKS DATE OF NORTH-SOUTH STATEMENT

SK040519 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Statement to the North by Seoul side Co-Chairman of the North-South Coordinating Committee Min Kwan-sik]

[Text] Tomorrow we mark the 10th anniversary of the publication of the historic 4 July North-South joint communique.

Ten years ago, both sides gave all fellow countrymen in the North and South great expectations for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and for reunification by announcing the North-South joint communique in Seoul and Pyongynag.

The basic idea of the 4 July joint communique was to remove misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South, which were caused by the long separation and confrontation, to ease tension and to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, based on the desire for early achievement of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Proceeding from the idea of the 4 July joint communique, we made every sincere effort to recover national trust by implementing the agreements made between both sides during the North-South dialogue, by ensuring the foundation for peace on this land and by realizing mutual interchange between the North and the South.

However, on 28 August, 1973, the North side unilaterally discontinued the operation of the North-South Coordinating Committee, which was being operated by the mutual agreement of both sides. It also violated the 4 July joint communique and all other agreements between the North and the South.

Nevertheless, we continuously urged the North Korean side to sincerely observe and implement all the agreements solemnly made between the North and the South based on the idea of the 4 July joint communique and to resume the normal operation of the North-South Coordinating Committees. However, the North Korean side is attempting to nullify the 4 July North-South joint communique by denying the role of the North-South Coordinating Committee.

We firmly believe that the way for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland lies in unconditionally resuming the dialogue, returning to the basic idea of the North-South joint communique, and solving the pending questions between the North and the South and the future problems of the nation through dialogue, sitting together face to face.

We have urged the North Korean side to actively respond to the concrete and practical measures we worked out to provide the plaza of dialogue, vowing our renewed efforts for the peaceful reunification in the 1980's.

We proposed mutual visits between the highest persons in authority in North and South on 12 January last year. On 5 February of the same year, we also proposed convening talks between the highest persons in authority in North and South. On 22 January this year, we put forward measures for national harmony and democratic reunification reflecting the people's desire for reunification. We proposed immediate implementation of 20 pilot projects, which arose from the idea of implementing measures for national harmony and democratic reunification. We also proposed convening talks between high-level officials from the North and the South, a proposal which took even the position of the North Korean side into consideration.

In spite of our sincere efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the North Korean side is refusing to come to the table of dialogue, exploiting the reunification issue for political propaganda and to slander the South. We cannot but deplore and worry over this.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of publication of the 4 July North-South joint communique, we once again urge the North Korean side to restore the function of the direct telephone line between the North and the South, recover national reason, to come to the table of dialogue in accord with the ideas of the 4 July North-South joint communique and to respond to discussion and resolution of future problems of our nation and pending questions with an open mind.

3 July 1982

Min Kwan-sik, acting co-chairman of Seoul side, the North-South Coordinating Committee

ROK ADOPTS 'REVOLUTIONARY' BANKING, TAX REFORMS

SKD41052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In a virtually revolutionary move for the nation's financial and overall economic system, the government announced yesterday that all financial transactions with banks, nonbank institutions and securities market must be done in real names. The real-name trade system will go into effect partly on Jan. 1 next year and fully on July 1 that year.

Presenting the far-reaching financial reform plan, Minister of Finance Kang Kyong-sik also told a press conference that the global or comprehensive income tax rates will get a sweeping cut from the current 76.5 percent at the maximum to a 50 percent level on the top-rate basis. The drastic plan calls for subjecting interest, dividends and other financial-asset income to global tax, while newly imposing capital gains tax on securities. At present, these income are taxed separately at a relatively low rate of 16.5 percent by withholding the levy at the time of payment.

Kang disclosed that the shifts on the tax side are intended to take effect after the full-scale implementation of the real-name transaction system. The planned global income tax cut, complementary to the financial sweep in nature, is also designed to match the drastic slash in corporate income tax proposed in the economic revitalization package taken Monday.

To legislate the ambitious reform plan, the government is going to draft a special measures law. In addition, at least two existing laws — the laws on income tax and inheritance tax -- need to be revised, while the law on the secrecy of bank deposit has to be scrapped.

The secrecy-guarantee act was first written in July 1961 and has since remained in effect. It has provided the legal basis for the non-name or anonymous financial transactions as they are now.

The government will seek legislative steps when the National Assembly goes into session in coming September. According to the government timetable, the special law is to become effective early next year, making it mandatory for all financial accounts, established after Jan. 1 next year, to carry the real name of the holders.

The non-name or anonymous transactions, Kang pointed out, have lent themselves to the best caches for tax evasions and social irregularities. "Now the country is urgently required to establish the real-name system, which is the basic premise for the introduction of market mechanism on the financial side," he said. The finance minister further noted that the reform idea, specifically directed against the curb-money market, "is not going to have any impact on the bulk of the people -- wage earners and bona fide businessmen -- the capital accumulated through normal economic activities."

Despite earlier speculation, it seems that the government has decided not to take any direct counter measures against the curb market. Kang said that once global income tax rates are lowered as much as the government wants, it will leave not much room for the existence of curb loans. Along with this, tax offensive will be strengthened greatly against curb dealings after the proposed special law takes effect, he added.

To promote the cause of the real-name accounts, while minimizing the adverse effects on the economy, the plan demands special treatment for the non-name or anonymous accounts, already established.

The extraordinary steps, which would remain effective for a certain period under certain conditions, include the exemption from retrospective taxation on financial assets. In connection with this, the government will lead financial assets of suspicious sources to real-name accounts by three stages. For example, at the first stage, extending till June 30, 1983, they will be given two choices -- a special levy of five percent of the asset value or the acceptance of the conditions the government set. The condition includes the investment in equity interest of businesses.

SIHANOUK ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR MERGER WITH SON SANN

BK021111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, July 2 (AFP) — Cambodian Prince NOrodom Sihanouk today announced plans for the merger of his Moulinaka guerrilla faction with nationalist leader Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) to combat the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Highly authoritative Philippine Foreign Ministry sources said Prince Sihanouk bared the merger plan during his talks this morning with Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo prior to the prince's meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos. The prince also said his newly-formed Cambodian coalition government, set up in opposition to the Phnom Penh administration, would campaign to retain the Cambodian seat at the United Nations and continue to explore ways for future negotiations with Vietnam.

An official Philippine Government statement said the visiting prince, who was recently chosen to head the Cambodian coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, shied away from discussing "assistance" and took up what he considered more attainable objectives.

Prince Sihanouk told Mr. Romulo he would consult (?with) Moulinaka followers on the merger [word indistinct] when he returned to Kampuchean territory after his tour of the five nations Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The KPNLF has about 9,000 guerrillas headed by ex-Premier Son Sann while Prince Sihanouk's troops number about 5,000. The Khmer Rouge, the biggest of the three factions in the coalition government, have about 30,000 armed guerrillas. Prince Sihanouk, according to Foreign Ministry sources, however, stressed that his faction and Son Sann's KPNLF would maintain their coalition government agreement with the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge. He gave no further details on the merger.

Prince Sihanouk and his wife, Princess Monique, had an hour-long meeting with ranking Philippine Government officials headed by President Ferdinand Marcos, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and his two deputy foreign ministers.

Mr Marcos reiterated ASEAN's united stand and support for Democratic Kampuchea. He added that ASEAN was hopeful that the new group would muster enough strength to combat effectively the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. He also said that the new coalition, under which Prince Sihanouk is president, Khieu Samphan vice president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann prime minister, had now a stronger base.

Prince Sihanouk who will be in the country for three days is on the last leg of his ASEAN tour. ASEAN leaders have played a key role in promoting the Cambodian coalition government pact, which was signed in Kuala Lumpur last month.

According to the government statement, Mr Marcos expressed optimism over developments in Kampuchea as a result of the coalition, pointing out that "if we can help sustain the morale of the democratic coalition, we may end up with some kind of negotiation" between Vietnam and the newly-merged anti-Vietnamese Cambodian forces.

SIHANOUK MEETS MARCOS, SEEKS SUPPORT AGAINST SRV

OW021301 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Kampuchean coalition government, sought the help of the Philippines in freeing Cambodia from its Vietnamese occupation army. Sihanouk met with the president in Malacanang in formal talks. During the meeting, the president expressed the hope that ASEAN would be able to sustain the morale [as heard] for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Kampuchea.

President Marcos described Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a seasoned diplomat who is very discreet in discussing possible ASEAN assistance to the newly formed Democratic Coalition Government of Kampuchea. In their 1-hour talk in Malacanang this morning, the president expressed ASEAN's hopes that the coalition which Sihanouk heads will be able to replace the badly criticized Pol Pot regime in the United Nations. He said: ASEAN supports the efforts of the people of Kapuchea to discourage intervention by stronger nations in the international affairs of other countries.

[Begin Marcos recording] If we can help sustain the morale of the democratic coalition, we may end up with some kind of a negotiation between those who run into the Kampuchean territory, let us say frankly, the North Vietnamese, and the democratic coalition. [end recording]

Sihanouk is scheduled to hold a press conference tomorrow before he departs for Bangkok.

Comments on ASEAN Aid

BK030603 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, 3 Jul (AFP) — Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said today he has received "Nothing at all" in terms of military aid, cash, food or medicines from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN]. But the prince, who departs for Bangkok today on the last leg of his ASEAN tour, said he was not "disappointed."

He said he had received encouraging notes from Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand that military or other material aid might come in the future when his Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, set in opposition to the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, assumes greater credibility.

This presumably refers to plans to merge the two anti-communist factions within the coalition: Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction and nationalist leader Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). Prince Sihanouk, the president of the coalition government yesterday announced the merger plan. But there has been no reaction from Son Sann, who is premier in the coalition while Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan is vice-president in charge of foreign affairs.

In a pre-departure press conference, Prince Sihanouk said he was "very satisfied with the political, moral and diplomatic support: given by ASEAN nations at the moment. "I cannot force ASEAN to hurry," he said, adding that he has been assured that the ASEAN five would "study the coalition's problems."

The main problem, he said, was to "develop a military capability to fight and do more harm to the Vietnamese enemy and persuade them to abide by international resolutions."

Prince Sihanouk, who signed a coalition government pact with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in Kuala Lumpur last June 22, said his ASEAN swing was aimed mainly at "thanking them for their political and moral support." He said he was assured by Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, which he visited after the Kuala Lumpur Cambodian resistance summit, that the ASEAN five would continue to campaign vigorously for Democratic Kampuchea's retention of the Cambodian United Nations seat.

However, he explained that the coalition's primary goal now was to "fight, develop our military capability to do more harm to the enemy and persuade them (Vietnamese) to abide by the United Nations' resolutions" seeking a complete withdrawal of foreign forces followed by U.N.-supervised elections in Cambodia. He said he would proceed, after his Bangkok visit, to Cambodia to chair meetings of his government. "The international community will see that we do have areas under our control," he added.

Prince Sihanouk said ASEAN had indeed expressed hope that the anti-communist factions of the coalition would eventually equal the strength of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge which boasts of about 30,000 armed guerrillas.

"Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand let me know that if the nationalist camps unite, they will enjoy more credibility and will get military aid," he said.

"Son Sann and I agree that as far as manpower is concerned, we have no problem," adding that they are presently planning to merge his 5,000-strong Moulinaka guerrilla faction with Son Sann's 9,000-strong Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). "I have explained our problems. It is up to ASEAN to decide whether to grant us more concrete aid," he noted.

He also said that he was optimistic that the "coalition will last," because its first problem was to "regain independence." He added, however, that he was "without ambition and passion" and "would not want to be held responsible for clashes among factions."

Further Remarks

OW030905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Manila, July 3, KYODO — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the newly formed anti-Vietnam coalition government of three Kampuchean resistance groups, said Saturday it has no intention of talking to the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The prince rejected negotiations on the grounds the Phnom Penh group does not represent even a part of Kampuchea. He claimed that the Heng Samrin regime could not exist without support from Vietnam and the Soviet Union, ruling out any contact as long as it was a mere puppet government.

The prince made the statements at a press conrerence here before flying to Bangkok Saturday on the last leg of his ASEAN tour to explain the June 22 declaration in Kuala Lumpur of the anti-Hanoi Kampuchean coalition

The prince dismissed Vietnamese pronouncements of a partial troop withdrawal as meaningless and deceiving. "The question is whether they are willing to let Kampuchea be independent or not," Sihanouk said.

The prince also said he was willing to drop his earlier proposal for a Geneva type conference to end the Vietnamese occupation of his country if "the majority" say so. He said he did not ask for military aid from the ASEAN group, although, he added, the coalition's armed forces will eventually have to rely on friendly countries for arms, ammunition, and equipment to fight the Vietnamese. "It will be a long struggle. Without the support of ASEAN and the free world, we cannot succeed," Sihanouk said. "It is up to ASEAN to decide."

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said Friday night the Philippines is willing to provide "humanitarian" aid to the coalition. Virata, who sat in on Sihanouk's 45-minute meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos, also quoted the Kampuchean leader as saying that China is the only country that has so far extended military aid to the coalition, which the prince said already controls a third of Kampuchean territory.

Before the press conference, he and his wife Princess Monique had an unscheduled breakfast with Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippine president. "The first lady told me that each time she goes abroad, she will not only be the ambassador of the Philippines but also of Kampuchea," Sihanouk said.

Asked about his role in the coalition government, Sihanouk, 60, said he was a changed man. When he was a "young and charismatic leader," he failed to serve his country in the best possible manner.

SIHANOUK'S 3-DAY VISIT TO THAILAND REPORTED

Arrives in Bangkok

BK031252 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] President of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Princess Monique, In Tam and a four-man delegation arrived at Don Muang International Airport at 1710 today on board Thai International flight TG639 from the Philippines to pay a 3-day official visit to Thailand. They were greeted on arrival by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, his wife and other senior Thai officials.

Prince Sihanouk gave a brief statement to newsmen, saying that he is pleased to be making a visit to Thailand today and is happy at the warm reception accorded by the Thai people. He is very happy to have another opportunity to visit Thailand. However, he excused himself from answering newsmen's questions at this time.

The foreign minister then introduced Prince Sihanouk to the ambassadors of ASEAN countries and the Chinese ambassador to Thailand. Prince Sihanouk and his party then proceeded to Erawan Hotel where he will stay during his official visit. Tonight at 2000 the foreign minister will host a dinner in honor of Prince Sihanouk and his party at the Foreign Ministry. At 0830 tomorrow Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Phitsanulok House.

Meeting With Prem

BK040706 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] According to Wanida Chitman, deputy spokesman of the prime minister's office, at 0830 Prince Norodom Sihanouk called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Phitsanulok House. He was welcomed there by the following senior Thai officials: Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila; Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphongi; and Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut, secretary general to the prime minister, Prince Sihanouk was accompanied by In Tam and Buor Herl.

The prime minister hosted a breakfast for Prince Sihonouk and his delegation. The prime minister made a speech welcoming the prince. Replying, Prince Sihanouk said he is very happy to be the first guest at Phitsanulok House. He thanked the Thai Government and people for their warm reception. In particular, he expressed his appreciation for Thailand's assistance to the Kampuchean people at a time of hardship as if they were relatives. The Kampuchean and Thai people have close cultural and religious ties as they have long been neighbors. Prince Sihanouk said he is extremely grateful for the opportunity to have an audience with their majesties the king and queen and for their continued kindness toward the Kampuchean refugees.

The prime minister said the Thai Government has tried its best to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean refugees. He congratulated the successful establishment of the coalition government which will benefit the Kampuchean people, eventually enable the large number of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand to return to their motherland and contribute to peace and stability in this region.

Prince Sihanouk then summed up his visit to the other four ASEAN countries as very successful, saying that the ASEAN leaders are elated with the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and they have expressed readiness to support diplomatic and political efforts for a resolution of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the UN resolutions and the recommendations of the International Conference on Kampuchea. Prince Sihanouk said the ASEAN countries support him as the representative of the coalition government at the nonaligned conference in Baghdad, Iraq in mid-September and at the UN General Assembly in the same month. The prime minister expressed his support for this stand of ASEAN.

Prince Sihanouk then noted the plan of the coalition government to hold joint consultations inside Kampuchea to formally declare the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as soon as possible in the interest of unity and the struggle against the occupiers of Kampuchea. In discussing the formal declaration of the establishment of the coalition government, the formation of coordination committees on defense, social and cultural affairs, public relations and financial affairs will also be discussed.

Concluding, Prince Sihanouk said he was greatly impressed with the excellent reception and the classical dance performance at the reception party for him at the Foreign Ministry on the evening of 3 July. He said he had not seen classical dancing for a long time and praised the performance as very good. He said once Kampuchea is well established he would send personnel for classical dance training here because Thailand has preserved this aspect of art very well.

The prime minister said he is pleased with the close relations existing between the two countries and Thailand strongly wants to see Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people enjoy freedom, independence, peace and prosperity.

The breakfast concluded at about 0945.

Meets Japanese, U.S. Envoys

BK060922 Bangkok WORLD in English 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk this morning met the American ambassador and the Minister of the Japanese Embassy Wasuke Miyake at his suite at the Erawan Hotel.

The No. 2 man at the Japanese Embassy arrived at the hotel where Prince Sihanouk and his entourage are staying at 11 a.m.. Later this morning the president-designate of the newly-formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea met U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean who also visited him.

This afternoon Prince Sihanouk is expected to meet representatives of the North Korean trade mission here.

Prince Sihanouk's official visit to Thailand ends today and his future movements are shrouded in secrecy for security reasons.

KPNLF NOMINEES FOR COALITION COMMITTEES REPORTED

BK060530 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] A former military liaison officer for the Lon Nol government in Bangkok, a French-educated economist, an ex-director of education and a doctor from Battambang have been nominated by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) to the four tripartite committees of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the NATION learned exclusively yesterday.

KPNLF leader Son Sann has sent the nominees to the coalition president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The list will be announced at the first "working session" of the Khmer coalition government "on Kampuchean soil" later this week, informed sources said.

The Khmer Rouge's list of nominees of "ministers" to be named to the four committees (equivalent to "ministries" in the usual sense) has yet to be made known.

Son Sann has nominated Col Ing Judeth to the Defence Committee. He was, before 1975, a military liaison officer posted to Bangkok for the Lon Nol government and has been active in anti-communist resistance activities since 1975, mostly in northern Kampuchea.

Col Ieng Judeth was one of the first high-ranking military officers to join the KPNLF in 1979. A close collaborator of KPNLF Commander-in-Chief Gen Dien Del, the colonel is one of the top men in Son Sann's military structure.

The KPNLF's nominee to the Economy and Finance Committee is Mr Boun Sai, a French-educated economist. He was working in Toulouse, France, before joining the KPNLF in Kampuchea and had been in charge of the resistance faction's financial affairs.

Boun Sai was writing a university thesis at the time he left France to join the KPNLF.

"When my country is free again, I would like to go back to university. The subject of my thesis will probably deal with the reconstruction of Kampuchea," Boun Sai told the NATION recently.

Son Sann's education and culture minister nominated to the three-party committee in the coalition is Mr Choy Vi, a former director general for education in the Ministry of Education in Phnom Penh before 1975. He is one of the few intellectuals who survived the Pol Pot regime.

Choy Vi spent 1975-1978 in Kampuchea and managed to flee with his family. He has been in charge of training and education programmes for the KPNLF since 1979.

Dr Bou Kheng, a doctor from Battambang, will be "minister of health" in the coalition for Son Sann's faction. Dr Bou Kheng and his brother also survived the Pol Pot genocide. After they joined the KPNLF, he has worked mostly at the Sroch Srang camp.

One source close to the talks on the technical details of the composition of the four committees (apart from the three man"inner cabinet") said yesterday that Khieu Samphan and suggested that only persons with Khmer citizenship should be nominated to the committees.

This condition could pose a problem for the Sihanoukists since some of the nominees who had been living abroad had applied and obtained citizenship of their country of resettlement.

PROBLEMS IN COALITION FORMATION PLANS REPORTED

Headquarters Site

BK040927 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 4 Jul 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, July 4 (AFP) — Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups today ran into a last-minute hitch in their plan to proclaim a new union on Cambodian soil, highly reliable sources said. The sources said the leaders of the yet-to-bet formalized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) were holding an 11th-hour meeting here to overcome the snag, which concerned where to set up the new jungle headquarters.

Taking part in the discussions were Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, who heads the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). Prince Sihanouk, the new chief of state, held an initial round of talks with Khieu Samphan, the new vice president, here last night after arriving on the final leg of a tour of members states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The prince then met separately with Son Sann, his new premier, for more than an hour this morning.

Son Sann was rejecting a Khmer Rouge demand that the new government be based on territory controlled by the Khmer Rouge, the sources said. The sources, Cambodian insiders who have proven reliable in the past, said Prince Sihanouk was also reluctant to set up shop on Khmer Rouge-held soil because of the ousted group's odious international image.

The last-ditch effort to break the deadlock was to start at the four-star Erawan Hotel, the Thai Government hostel for visiting dignitaries, late this afternoon.

There was no immediate indication whether the wrangle would hold up the on-site proclamation of the new coalition, which is generally expected some time this week. ASEAN officials and the Cambodian leaders have been hoping for an early proclamation to head off any possible collapse of the troubled alliance before it gets off the ground.

The three groups are united only in their opposition to the Vietnamese, who invaded Cambodia on December 25, 1978 and set up a client government in Phnom Penh after driving out the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge. The Vietnamese resistance groups declared a loose union in Kuala Lumpur on June 22 after more than a year of negotiations on merger terms.

Immediately after conferring this morning with Son Sann, Prince Sihanouk met China's Ambassador to Thailand, Shen Ping. No details of that meeting were available.

The Cambodian informants said there had not yet been any substantive discussion of Prince Sihanouk's offer last week to fuse his forces with Son Sann's. One key reason, the sources said, was that Thailand was "unenthusiastic" about the plan, possibly because it considers it premature with the simple mechanics of the new government yet to be worked out.

If confirmed, Thailand's reluctance would contrast with the reported positions of Singapore and, to a lesser extent Malaysia, identified by Prince Sihanouk as the prime movers behind it. In Singapore on June 29, the prince said ASEAN, the guiding hand behind the coalition agreement, wanted the merger of non-communist forces before offering it any material assistance.

Last night, in a brief comment during a banquet here in Prince Sihanouk's honor, Son Sann said the proposed merger of non-communist forces "seems like a good idea."

Khieu Samphan, though invited, did not attend last night's dinner, at which Thailand signalled what appeared to be formal recognition of the new CGDK. In a dinner speech. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila declared that it was "an honor for us to greet you (Sihanouk) as president of Democratic Kampuchea." The prince will be granted an audience with Thailand's King Phumiphon Adunyadet tomorrow and is to visit a Cambodian refugee camp on Wednesday.

Details of his planned movements after that, notably the date, time and place of his return to Cambodia, have not yet been made public, partly for security reasons and also because the prince himself apparently does not yet know. According to one well-informed West European diplomat, the prince will remain in Cambodia until about mid-July when he may come to Bangkok again for talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who chaired a United Nations-sponsored conference on Cambodia in July 1981. Mr Pahr is due in Bangkok July 16-19 after a two-day visit to Hanoi in his capacity as Austrian foreign minister.

News Blackout Imposed

BK051130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, July 5 (AFP) — Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups today imposed a news blackout on a reported snag in their plan to proclaim a new union on Cambodian soil. Leaders of the yet-to-be formalized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and their top aides were withholding all comment on when, where and by exactly when the alliance would be declared.

No word filtered on a three-way meeting here last night between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, who heads the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Son Sann was reported to have left Bangkok shortly after the summit for a guerrilla zone in Cambodia, but his top aides were refusing requests for details. Prince Sihanouk was being granted an audience this evening by King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand. There was no word on the exact whereabouts of Khieu Samphan.

Last night's tripartite meeting was the first at summit level since the signing of the coalition pact in Kuala Lumpur on June 22 after more than a year of negotiations over its terms.

Apart from the reported flap over where to set up the headquarters, observers noted there had not been word of agreement on the makeup of the four planned "coordination committees" that are to act as tripartite ministries. The names of these members of the government are to be released officially when the coalition is proclaimed in Cambodia, probably very close to Thailand's eastern border.

SRV Attacks Postpone Plans

BK050804 Bangkok WORLD in English 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Vietnamese attacks forced postponement yesterday of plans to form the coalition government in northern Kampuchea, diplomatic sources said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk cancelled a planned trip to enter Siem Reap Province to declare the coalition official with a meeting between him Son Sann and Khieu Samphan.

The prince today will remain in Thailand to visit the giant Khao I Dang refugee camp north of Aranyaprathet.

About half of the 90,000 Khmer refugees in Thailand are at Khao I Dang, and Sihanouk's first visit ever to a refugee camp is expected to be an emotional one.

Sihanouk To Return by 10 July

BK061001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 6 (AFP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his two uneasy allies have agreed on a D-day for formalizing their anti-Vietnamese coalition on Cambodian soil by Saturday [10 July], diplomats said today.

The diplomats, relaying the best information available, were unwilling or unable to say precisely when and where the much-discussed proclamation ceremony would take place. They said the prince would dart across Thailand's eastern border to a new tripartite headquarters "some time" during a three-day visit to the area starting tomorrow. Joining him will be his partners in the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea — Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and anti-communist chief Son Sann, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Both Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, who are based in the bush near Thailand, have already left Bangkok where the three ironed out final hitches after Sihanouk flew in Saturday. The prince, who is expected to return here by Saturday, is to begin his homecoming with what are certain to be tumultuous visits to Cambodian refugee camps in the border area.

Agreement on the D-day plans came after the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann's KPNLF, still deeply suspicious of each other, struck a deal on where to pitch camp together.

According to Cambodian sources, they had been at loggerheads once again over a reported Khmer Rouge insistence that the government be set up in Khmer Rouge-controlled territory.

Son Sann was said to be reluctant to yield because of the tainted image of the Khmer Rouge, who turned Cambodia into a kind of vast terror-stalked work camp from April 13, 1975 until Vietnam drove them from Phnom Penh 44 months later.

The Cambodian resistance groups set up their loose alliance in Kuala Lumpur on June 22 after more than a year of difficult negotiations over merger terms. The plan to formalize the pact on home ground is important mainly for appearances sake, especially to counter any suggestion it is a government-in-exile. The government is being formed under the banner of Democratic Kampuchea, a member state of the United Nations.

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON KHMER COALITION

BK050523 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jul (SPK) -- This morning, prior to his departure for the 6th for ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries which will be held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 July, PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen gave an interview to SPK.

Here are the questions and answers:

Question 1: The president of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is now visiting Thailand. Comrade minister, can you give us your opinion on this subject?

Answer: While trailing behind the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in the supply of arms, ammunition and food and in the granting of "sanctuaries" to the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmer forces, the Thai authorities have nonetheless continued to proclaim a policy of "neutrality." At present, they have unmasked themselves by welcoming the disguised Pol Pot gang and creating favorable conditions for them to carry out their activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The PRK Government severely condemns this gross interference by the Bangkok authorities in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Question 2: According to the Western press, the three reactionary Khmer groups will meet in the Kampuchean-Thai border region, either in Kampuchean territory or in the "sanctuaries" in Thai territory. What is your opinion?

Answer: It is publicly well known that the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces are spit upon by the Kampuchean people. Therefore, they do not have any refuge in Kampuchean territory. It is thus impossible for them to have such a meeting if they do not enjoy the aid of the Thai authorities in terms of welcome and security matters, in the preparation of the meeting site and in other facilities. People of good conscience should ask themselves the following question: What would the Bangkok authorities think if anyone of their neighbors proceeded in the same manner against them. What an irony when Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon casually declared that the formation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" strengthens the security of Thailand.

Question 3: Comrade minister, would you please tell us about the foreign policy of the PRK?

Answer: The PRK practices of foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all peoples, first of all with neighboring countries -- especially with Thailand -- in order to build a region of peace and stability together.

On this occasion, I would like to remind our Thai friends of our good will by quoting the following passage from a letter Chairman Heng Samrin sent to the Thai prime minister on 23 October 1979: "Kampucheans and Thais must live together for centuries to come whatever their respective political regimes.

"Loyal to the tradition of Kampuchean-Thai friendship, in the long-term interests of our two countries and in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the PRK would be very pleased to bind with the Kingdom of Thailand relations of good neighborliness and cooperation based on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of noninterference in the internal affairs of each country, of equality and of reciprocal benefit."

HUN SEN, DELEGATION DEPART FOR INDOCHINA CONFERENCE

BK050458 Phnom Penh SPK in French 9443 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 July (SPK) — A delegation of the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry led by its minister, Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Phnom Penh today to participate in the 6th conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to be held in Ho Chi Minh City.

He was seen off at his departure by Kong Korm, vice minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities. Also present at the departure of the delegation was Ngo Dien, ambassador of Vietnam to Kampuchea, and Khamphan Vilachit, ambassador of Laos to Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEA SUPPORTS SOVIET NUCLEAR POLICIES

BK021016 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jul (SPK) — The newspaper KAMPUCHEA has stressed that the declaration by the USSR that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons responds to the aspirations of the peoples of the world and to the interests of peace.

In a commentary published on 1 July, KAMPUCHEA recalled the proposals put forward by the USSR at the 36th UN General Assembly which won the support of many countries.

Presently, the newspaper said, there are two noteworthy tendencies: The USSR, the socialist community and the peace-loving and progressive forces in the world struggle to stop the arms race and to defend world peace and detente and the sovereignty and freedom of the peoples, while the enemies of peace and social progress — with the U.S. imperialists as ringleader — seek by all means to undermine detente and accelerate the arms race. They implement a policy of oppression and intervention in order to crush the national liberation movement.

The imperialists are the only ones to attempt to unleash war. Through it has signed a treaty on nuclear nonproliferation, the United States gutted it of important articles. The Reagan administration is promoting the arms race and the production of nuclear weapons and is deploying medium-range cruise and Pershing II missiles in the territory of its allies. China, itself a nuclear weapons producing country, has in collusion with the United States accused the USSR of seeking nuclear supremacy, with a view to misleading public opinion and masking its plan to produce nuclear weapons. This constitutes a threat to peace and the security of other countries, primarily in Asia.

The newspaper notes the demonstrations staged in West Europe against the policy of military adventure of the Reagan administration and NATO and against the arms race and war. The Kampuchean people fully support the Soviet proposals for peace and detente.

BANGKOK CLOSES BORDER TO 'ALL ARMED FORCES'

BK050050 Bangkok POST in English 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Thailand will not give arms to the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea but will provide other types of aid, informed sources reported yesterday.

This was made known to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the new government, during his breakfast meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his new residence, Phitsanulok House, yesterday morning. The kinds of assistance will be decided in consultations with Thailand's ASEAN partners -- Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

"No military aid is being given because we are working on a comprehensive peaceful political solution," the sources explained. Besides, Thailand does not possess enough arms and ammunition to give out as aid.

It was also explained to the prince that to prevent the conflict in Kampuchea from spilling into Thailand all armed forces, no matter who they are, will not be allowed to cross the border to Thai territory, or use it as staging areas. The ruling equally applies to forces of the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPLNF) and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) as well as to the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces. No operational headquarters will be permitted to be set up on Thai soil. These are precautions against providing the Vietnamese with "excuses" for an attack on Thailand, the sources said.

Other than the above principles, Thailand will provide all necessary assistance and take political, diplomatic, economic and other non-military measures that will help the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea attain the objectives of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the International Conference of Kampuchea (ICK).

The government headed by President Sihanouk is expected to obtain military aid from other countries. He is scheduled to visit a number of countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas and talk to international organisations about the cause of a free and independent Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

PRACHAKON THAI PARTY OFFICIALS -- Mr Samak Sunthonwet was unanimously relected leader of the Prachakon Thai Party at a party caucus in Bangkok on Monday night. The party also appointed Mr Samak Sirichan to replace Dr Bunthiam Khemaphirat as its secretary-general. Dr Bunthiam, Mr Phiphop Asitirat and Mr Sanit Kuncharoen, all executive members, were named as deputy party leaders. The caucus elected a 27-member Central Committee which includes the leader, three deputies and secretary-general. Mr Phiphop was also appointed party spokesman. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 30 Jun 82 p 1 BK]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PRC CRIMES, U.S. OVERFLIGHTS

GW051700 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 5 -- The Commisssion for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists War Crimes Against Vietnam today issued the following communique:

In April, May and June 1982, the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership continued their type of sabotage war in many fields against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Chinese authorities have increased their military pressure: On the northern border, China deployed a large armed force and a great quantity of means of war close to the area stretching from Marker Post 13 to Marker Post 24 in Trang Dinh District (Lang Son) and sent 30 150-mm guns to Na Nua near Marker Post 13 in Van Lang District (Lang Son) in an attempt to seize a number of heights on the Vietnamese side along the border of Lang Son Province and actively prepare for another war of aggression.

The Chinese authorities ordered their artillery of various kinds to make 53 shellings on Phong Tho (Lai Chau); the provincial capital of Lao Kai, Bat Xat and Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son)' Xin Man, Hoang Xu Phi (Ha Tuyen); Trung Khanh and Ha Quang (Cao Bang), killing or wounding many civilians and killing a number of cattle of the local people. On April 21, 1982 Chinese forces fired more than 40 mortar rounds on Bat Xat District (Hoang Lien Son), killing or wounding seven civilians. On June 8, 1982 over 20 artillery rounds were fired on several hamlets of Tai Ngai Cho village in Muong Khuong District (Hoang Lien Son), killing or wounding five civilians. On June 16, 1982, Chinese troops fired many barrages of artillery on Thuong Phung Village, Meo Vac District (Ha Tuyen), killing a number of cattle of the local population.

The Chinese reactionaries also ordered their troops to make 67 intrusions into Quang Ha in Hai Ninh (Quang Ninh); Dinh Lap (Lang Son); Trung Khanh in Tra Linh (Cao Bang); and Vi Xuyen (Ha Yuyen), for the purpose of killing and looting. Most serious is that on April 24, 1982 some 300 Chinese soldiers and militiamen in uniform used sledgehammers, steel bars and explosives to damage an additional five metres of the Thoang Khoang Dam in Ngoc Khe Village, Trung Khanh District (Cao Bang). Earlier, on January 13, 1982 Chinese troops had used four explosive charges to damage ten metres of the dam. The combined effect of the sabotage caused serious damage to the dam and the flooding of more than 60 hectares of cultivated land. Moreover, on May 19, 1982 Chinese troops from the other side of the border opened fire on villagers who were repairing the dam, seriously wounding two of them.

In addition to armed provocations along the border, Chinese aircraft made thousands of sorties and Chinese armed vessels carried out thousands of operations close to or into Vietnamese airspace and territorial waters. Worthy of note is that on April 19, 1982 a flight of Chinese aircraft intruded from eight to ten kilometres into the airspace of Cao Bang Province; on June 21, 1982 two Chinese gunboats sailed 700 metres deep into Da River in Muong Te District (Lai Chau); on June 13, 1982 thirty Chinese vessels and boats intruded into Bac Luan River mouth (Quang Ninh). In the meantime, the Chinese authorities slanderously charged Vietnam with attacking their vessels and boats in the Tonkin Gulf. The Chinese side continued its proposterous claim over Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago they had occupied, and are actively building there a large harbour to serve as a military base, in violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Besides their hostile military acts against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities brazenly stepped up the espionage and psychological warfare. On the one hand, they sent scouts and commandos into Vietnam to conduct sabotage and establish bases, and on the other, they sent a number of Vietnamese reactionaries, who had fled abroad and had been fed and trained by China, back into the border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Yuyen, Hoang Lien Son ... to build counter-revolutionary bases aimed at fomenting rebellions.

Over the past months, the Chinese side has introduced leaflets of more than 120 kinds into Vietnam in order to join their broadcasting systems and press in slinging mud at the home and foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state, slanderously charging Vietnam with "lack of goodwill", "straining the Sino-Vietnamese relations", "ingratitude", etc.

China's hostilities against Vietnam have been helped and encouraged by U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces. Over the past months, U.S. electronic planes made dozens of reconnaissance flights over the areas off the Vietnamese coast from Nghe Tinh to Phu Khanh provinces.

In particular, on June 25, a flight of U.S. electronic spy aircraft flew 40 minutes over an area about 40 kilometres off the Quy Nhon coast. Troops of the U.S. and a number of Southeast Asian countries conducted joint military operations including landing operations involving different services, thus exacerbating the situation in the region and in the world as a whole. While repeating their false accusations about "Vietnam's invasion of Thailand", "Vietnam's attacks on U.S. vessels" and "Vietnam's use of toxic chemical in Laos and Kampuchea", the U.S., China and their henchmen have left no stone unturned to prevent international organizations and a number of governments from granting humanitarian aid for Vietnam. At the same time, they made intense efforts to team up the genocidal clique and other Kampuchean reactionaries in the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" with a view to opposing Vietnam and the [word indistinct] and bringing about a serious confrontation between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries.

The above-said criminal acts by the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism have once again revealed their deceptive claims about peace and friendship, and constitute blatant violations of Vietnam's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam denounces before the public at home and abroad these crimes and demands that the Chinese authorities stop immediately all their hostile acts and manoeuvres against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PEOPLE DESIRE RESTORATION OF SRV-PRC FRIENDSHIP

OW032132 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Radio talk: "The Vietnamese People Are Willing To Keep Their Friendship With the Chinese People Intact"]

[Text] The Vietnamese people, like the Chinese people, regret the sudden discontinuation of the close comradely and fraternal friendship between Vietnam and China 3 years ago. For a long time, the Beijing authorities have turned the Vietnamese-Chinese border of peace and friendship into a battlefield. The Beijing authorities sent 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam, destroyed towns, villages, farmland, factories, enterprises, hospitals and schools in six northern Vietnamese provinces, and committed bloody crimes against the Vietnamese border residents. The world public sternly denounced the armed aggression launched against Vietnam by the Beijing authorities in February 1979. The Chinese people also whipped up an angry tide to condemn the Beijing leaders' betrayal. The Chinese people regard the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979 as a blemish on the history of China.

To deceive the Chinese people, the present Beijing leaders are playing the trick of putting the blame on others and distorting facts. They slander Vietnam for being ungrateful, following the Soviet Union to oppose China and undermining Chinese-Vietnamese friendship. The reactionary Beijing ruling clique and its psychological warfare and propaganda apparatus talk endlessly in sweet words about maintaining Chinese-Vietnamese friendship and advertising that they are exerting their utmost to restore the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship which was cultivated by Chairman Ho Chi Minh.

The Beijing authorities even make great efforts to lavish praise on Hoang Van Hoan, a scum of our nation who has been sentenced to death by the Vietnamese people. They are talking such nonsense as "Hoang Van Hoan has joined the Chinese people in a struggle to restore Vietnamese-Chinese friendship." This is indeed absurd.

There is a long friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. The Vietnamese people have a very profound friendly feeling for the Chinese people The friendship is fully shown in Chairman Ho Chi Minh's words "profound kindness, affectionate relationship and long friendship." In the past, the Vietnamese and Chinese people fought side by side and established close militant unity and friendship in the long arduous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and feudalism. The Vietnamese people treasure friendship with the Chinese people very much. They sincerely thank the Chinese people for giving tremendous assistance. At the same time, the Vietnamese people are proud that they have successfully fulfilled their obligations to the fraternal Chinese people as they should fulfill them.

The Chinese leaders once said: Vietnam is the front. The Vietnamese people have made great sacrifices not only for the cause of liberation of their Vietnamese fatherland, but also for the defense of the Chinese people. It is China's bounden duty to aid Vietnam.

The lofty and profound friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people is immeasurable. The Beijing authorities attempted to use their aid to force Vietnam to attach itself to China. In violation of the Chinese people's national interests, the present Beijing leaders are following the imperialists and uniting with U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and all other reactionary forces to recklessly pursue an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese policy and seriously undermine Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. They meaninglessly sacrificed 60,000 Chinese youth in the war of aggression against Vietnam. Deng Xiaoping flagrantly said: The attack on Vietnam is launched for others to watch. Therefore, we don't mind losses. It was just for this reason that Deng Xioping ruthlessly let those 60,000 troops die. Nevertheless, the Chinese people did not want that war. Only U.S. imperialism wanted it.

The Vietnamese people, like the Chinese people, are longing for peace and friendship and earnestly hope that peace and tranquillity will exist forever and the people of both countries will live in harmony in the Vietnamese-Chinese border area. Just as the political report of the Fifth National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party pointed out: The Vietnamese people resolutely struggle to smash the Chinese power-holders' schemes to annex and invade Vietnam. However, the Vietnamese people are willing to keep their friendship with the Chinese people intact and adhere to the policy of friendly and goodneighborly relations with the Chinese people. Vietnam stands for settlement of all disputes through negotiations and restoration of the normal relations between Vietnam and China on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We believe that the wishes of the Vietnamese and Chinese people for peace will surely come true in Vietnam and China. No enemy can undermine the profound Vietnamese-Chinese friendship which has taken deep roots in the hearts of the Vietnamese and Chinese people.

HANOI SCORES THAI-KHMER COALITION RELATIONS

BK021645 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told a press conference on 23 June that the setting up of the coalition government of three Khmer resistance groups in exile is beneficial to Thailand's security. In his words, the stronger the tripartite coalition, the better the Thai-Kampuchean border situation. Also, the Thai leader said his country would consider military aid and other forms of aid for the Khmer coalition government.

Our radio has this commentary: The Thai prime minister's statement should not pass without comment, since it leaves one with much doubt about the real situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. In fact the presence of Khmer bandits on Thai soil in the past few years has been a heavy burden on Thailand's economic, political and security affairs. More than once the remnants of the Pol Pot genocidal clique got involved with fighting for their own interests and even clashed with Thai Government troops. Not a few officials in the Prem government have grumbled about these mixups. Indeed, one can hardly understand why Prem Tinsulanon reasoned that the tripartite Khmer coalition government is beneficial to Thailand's security. But one thing is certain: A number of Thai authorities joining the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists in this political gamble have been hoisted with their petard. This dangerous precedent will encourage Beijing to gather and force the rebel groups to oppose other Southeast Asian countries from within.

The three Khmer reactionary groups in exile are also Beijing's henchmen, like the Maoist rebel groups in Thailand. One still remembers that while seizing power in Phnom Penh, the Pol Pot genocidal clique not only provoked Vietnam and Laos, but many times crossed the border into Thailand for plunder and sabotage. At that time, Pol Pot's representatives met on Kampuchean territory with leaders of Maoist rebel groups from Thailand to discuss the coordination of subversive activities. Notably, there are now grumblings in some Southeast Asian capitals that the Pol Pot bandits have secretly sold China-supplied weapons to some Maoist rebel groups in Thailand. Whether Prem Tinsulanon had heard of these grumblings or not before pledging to proceed with military aid to the Khmer coalition government, this regretable thing will not affect the Khmer nation's resurrection. It is widely believed that the so-called coalition government of three Khmer reactionary groups in exile is merely cheap makeup for the Pol Pot genocidal clique or something like a [words indistinct] to keep its political corpse from rotting.

Probably it is because of Beijing's cheap sale of some crude oil and cement to Thailand. But the Chinese are pragmatic and not foolish at all. They have just thrown a small fish to draw Thai authorities into opposing the Indochinese countries. In so doing, they hope to weaken both Thailand and Indochina in order to annex one country's after another. To pit one nation against another is a devilish crime of the Chinese authorities which will do more harm than good to Thailand's security and relations with the Indochinese countries.

A Thai proverb says a [word indistinct] can make a river and three households a hamlet. The peoples of Vietnam and Thailand have long established their neighborhood. Now would be the time to promote close cooperative relations. Of course, Thailand and Vietnam still have some differences, but share a common aspiration for a Southeast Asia of peace and stability. So the best way is to sit together to clear up our differences. We have made some progress in this direction. The solution of the problem now depends solely on the other side.

LE DUAN RETURNS FROM USSR 'VACATION'

OW021504 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 2 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, returned here today after spending his vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

He was welcomed back by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of defence; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and other senior party and state leaders. Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. Igor Ognetov was also present.

VCP GROUP RETURNS FROM BULGARIA; MET BY LE DUC THO

OW51010 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 5 — The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam which had attended the celebration of G. Dimitrov's birth centenary and an international seminar on "G. Dimitrov and Our Time" in Bulgaria returned here today.

The delegation, led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, was met by Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Nguyen Vinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of the External Relations Commission of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Alexandre Itov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires ad interim; and others.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOVIET COUNTERPART

OW031640 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 3 — On his way home from the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang was received by Soviet Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs N.P. Firyubin in Moscow on Thursday. The two discussed matters of common concern in a very friendly atmosphere.

PHAM HUNG MEETS PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

OW032358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 July 82

[Text] A report from a Ho Chi Minh City-based Voice of Vietnam correspondent says that recently Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior, attended and addressed a meeting of the city's grassroots-level public security forces.

After praising these forces' achievements, Comrade Pham Hung stressed the new situation and tasks, exposed the enemy's perfidious schemes, and gave directives on a number of specific tasks that should be carried out urgently and efficiently in order to foil the acts of sabotage by the imperialists-Beijing expansionist clique; preserve political security, public order and social security; make worthy contributions to national defense and nation-building undertakings; and be worthy of the people's trust and love. Then, Comrade Pham Hung cordially got in touch with and attentively listened to the views of a number of representatives.

NGUYEN CO THACH GREETS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

OW051953 Hanoi VNA in Erglish 1546 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 5 — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today extended hus congratulations to Reis Malile on his appointment as foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed his wishes for Foreign Minister Reis Malile's good health and success in his noble mission.

AUSTRALIA

FRASER QUESTIONS LABOR'S STAND ON U.S. ALLIANCE

BK041215 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, says the opposition leader, Mr Hayden, has again raised doubts about the Labor Party's commitment to the Australian-American alliance. Mr Fraser said Mr Hayden had apparently repeated the statement that Australia must be able to veto all American orders initiating military action that might go through the joint communication system at the North West Cape in western Australia. He said North West Cape was a relay station that ensured that information could always be transmitted to submarines even when they were underwater. Mr Fraser said the most urgent messages would concern American response to an aggressor and in such a situation Mr Hayden's proposed veto would be absurd. The prime minister said the North West Cape facilities were part of the American nuclear war deterrent system and Mr Hayden's position would seriously weaken the system to the detriment of the security of Australia and all other western nations. Mr Fraser said Australia would not expect to be able to dictate to the United States what messages it could send through North West Cape.

LABOR PARTY NATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN CANBERRA

BK050752 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The Labor Party's national conference has opened in Canberra with a warning to the party from its president, Mr Wran, to prepare for an early election. Mr Wran said in his opening address that the conference had to assume there would be an election before the end of the year -- the fourth premature election in 8 years.

The New South Wales premier told delegates that since Prime Minister Fraser took over leadership of the Liberal Party, Australian political and economic affairs had been conducted in an atmosphere of almost perpetual electioneering. He claimed Australians had paid a heavy price for it in terms of political instability, loss of national cohesion and gross economic mismanagement.

NEW ZEALAND

FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST RECORDED IN WELLINGTON

BK040811 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] France is reported to have exploded another nuclear device at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, the second in less than a week. The New Zealand Government's director of seismology, Dr Warwick Smith, said in Wellington that the latest test had been monitored in the Cook Islands. He said the blast had been in the range of 20 kilotons — equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT. Dr Warwick Smith said that in terms of nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll, in the past 2 years, the latest blast had been quite a big one. The previous explosion was also recorded in the Cook Islands. Following that blast, as a matter of policy, France refused to confirm or deny whether it had carried out a nuclear test.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 131 8 July 1982

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FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES JAPAN TO EVADE U.S. EMBARGO

OW081013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 8, KYODO — Foreign Ministry officials denied Thursday that the government plans to sidestep a U.S. ban on exports to the Soviet Union of equipment made in Japan under U.S. license or by U.S. subsidiaries. "We are studying the situation and have not made any decision to notify the United States regarding our position," a senior official told journalists.

The mass-circulation YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Thursday that Japan planned to notify the United States that it would not comply with a recent U.S. extension of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union to include goods produced overseas under U.S. license or by U.S.-affiliated firms.

President Ronald Reagan announced the extended sanctions on June 18 to protest the continuation of martial law in Poland. The YOMIURI said officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Japan had decided to "overlook" any such exports to the Soviet Union, and would notify the United States by letter.

"That report is unfounded," the Foreign Ministry official said. He said a decision whether to approach the United States would depend on the results of the government's current study of the issues affecting Japan.

European countries have strongly criticized Reagan's move, aimed to withhold vital U.S. technology and delay completion of a natural gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. However, Foreign Ministry officials said the European pipeline was a very different problem from the Soviet-Japanese offshore oil and natural gas development near Sakhalin, which until last year had been excluded from U.S. sanctions. They discounted the possibility of Japan and the European countries coordinating their positions or adopting a joint approach vis-a-vis the U.S. embargo.

TRADE MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

OW080445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., July 8, KYODO -- Japan's trade minister Thursday criticized the Reagan administration for its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and high interest rate policy.

Shitaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said that the United States' unilateral decision to expand sanctions against Moscow without full prior consultations with its allies in Western Europe and Japan have created problems within the Western alliance. "America's high interest rates have had serious effect" on the economies of West European countries and Japan, he said. "The United States needs to listen to the voices of its Western allies."

Abe took the swipe at the American policy in a speech before a two-day Japan-U.S. businessmen's meeting which opened here with some 100 industrialists and bankers of both countries participating. President Reagan's announcement of the sanctions last month has delayed the completion of a natural gas pipeline connecting Siberia with Western Europe and a Russo-Japanese oil project off Sakhalin.

Forign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said in a prepared speech that Japan will purchase some yen 3 billion worth of American wheat this year, or three times the 1981 level, as part of food aid to poor countries. The arrangement, he explained, will represent an expansion of food assistance to developing countries by Japan and the United States and help America dispose of its surplus grain.

Former U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal stated that the present U.S.-Japan relationship is at its lowest point with Japan being in an "imports or death" situation following an "exports or death" situation in the 1960s. Blumenthal, who served under the Carter administration, said the Japanese yen was overly undervalued and called on Japanese monetary authorities to take steps to prop up the currency to a range of yen 180 to 200 to the U.S. dollar. The yen was traded at 258.75 to the dollar in early trading on the Tokyo foreign exchange market.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

OW071057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 7, KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok left here for Seoul Wednesday evening after three rounds of talks with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi on Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion in loans from Japan. Yi stayed in Tokyo for five days as Sakurauchi's private guest en route home from the United States.

SUZUKI COMMENTS ON INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING

OW071129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 7, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki indicated Wednesday that Japan's defense expenditure may exceed 1 percent of the country's gross national product in fiscal 1985.

The prime minister told newsmen his government is likely to hold defense spending to within 1 percent of the GNP in the budget for fiscal 1983 starting next April 1. The government has been keeping defense outlays to less than 1 percent of the GNP in coping with the so-called defense buildup outline drawn up by the government in 1976.

The U.S. has been pressing Japan to raise its defense expenditure to counter the Soviet Union's military buildup.

In his remarks regarded as hinting at a possible rise in Japan's defense outlays beyond 1 percent of the GNP in 1985, Prime Minister Suzuki said he believed there is no need to increase the amount beyond that level for the time being, but added that no one knows what the economy would be like in fiscal 1985-1987.

Suzuki's government budgeted yen 2.5 trillion (dollar 10 billion) for defense in the current fiscal year. This is 0.93 percent of the country's GNP and represented an increase of 7.75 percent from last year's spending.

Suzuki's remarks confirmed his reply to an opposition interpellator in the Diet Tuesday saying for the first time that defense spending may exceed the 1 percent limit in and after fiscal 1985.

BANK OF JAPAN GOVERNOR ON YEN DEPRECIATION

OW071132 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 7, KYODO -- In a major policy switch, the governor of the Bank of Japan suggested Wednesday the central bank is prepared to apply a special interest rate to help shore up the yen's sagging value against foreign currencies. Haruo Maekawa told a news conference the bank would "take all necessary measures" to stem the yen's depreciation.

Maekawa told a Lower House Finance Committee session earlier in the day he would carefully discuss which action would have better effect -- continuing the present policy of guiding short-term interest rates higher or involking the Lombard-like special interest system.

The remarks represented the central bank's firm determination to support the yen using every means available, including application of the Lombard-like facility, central bank officials said later.

Maekawa also said at the news conference the West German mark's depreciation is one of reasons for the yen's continuing decline. "But that is not the sole cause of the yen's depreciation," he said. Maekawa defended his bank's interest rate policy, which he said is understood by monetary authorities abroad.

The dollar rose further on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Wednesday, hitting the yen 259 mark momentarily for the first time in 27 months. The greenback closed out the day at yen 258.85.

FUJITSU, HITACHI, NEC DEVELOPING SUPERCOMPUTERS

OW051115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 5, KYODO -- Fujitsu, Ltd. Monday unveiled a computer for scientific use claimed to have the world's fastest processing speed. A Fujitsu spokesman said the supercomputer, Facom VP-200, has a data processing speed of 500 million flops (floating operations per second). This compared with the U.S. Cray Research, Inc.'s Cray X-MP and the American Control Data Corp. (CDC)'s Cyber 205, both with a speed of 400 million flops, so far known to be the fastest in the world, the spokesman said.

Hitachi, Ltd., another major computer maker, is believed to announce shortly the development of a supercomputer of about the same capacity as Fujitsu's VP-200 model.

Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) told KYODO news service that the company is also developing a supercomputer for scientific use with a data processing speed of 800 million flops. The model will be announced next year with marketing beginning from 1984, a NEC spokesman said, commenting on Fujitsu's announcement. Fujitsu, Hitachi and Nippon Electric have been keen to make an inroad into the scientific-use supercomputer market, so far nearly monopolized by Cray Research.

The Fujitsu spokesman said the new computer is for use in nuclear calculation, the analysis of meteorological data and data transmitted by resources exploration satellites and in the structural analysis of super-high-rise buildings and long and large bridges.

The supercomputer has also these features, according to the spokesman: It adopts the 64-kilobit static ram (random access memory), equivalent to the 256-kilobit dynamic ram, for the main storage for the first time in the world; it is as easy to handle as a general-use computer; it may be used in combination with not only Fujitsu's general-use computer but also with an IBM computer.

The spokesman said Fujitsu has already begun accepting orders, adding that shipment of the new model will begin in the October-December quarter of 1983. The rental charge for the VP-200 supercomputer will be yen 69 million (dollar 271,000). The spokesman said Fujitsu plans to lease 30 units of the new model in Japan and 50 to 60 units overseas, chiefly in the United States, over the next five years.

The VP-200 model is one of the two new supercomputer models announced Monday by Fujitsu. The other, VP-100, has a data processing speed of 250 million flops. Shipment of the VP-100 model will also begin in the October-December period of 1983, and the rental price will be yen 50 million (dollar 196,00) per month.

Takuma Yamamoto, president of Fujitsu, declared in announcing the supercomputer model that his company would maintain its existing computer strategy — manufacturing computers compatible with IBM models. Referring to the recent computer espionage incident involving Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric, Yamamoto said he ordered the staffers in charge of technology and development to be mroe careful in collecting information.

DPRK SCORES SOUTH'S DMZ 'PROVOCATIONS'

SK081036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Kaesong, July 8 (KCNA) -- At the 466th secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held today at Panmunjom, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against continued military provocations committed by it against us in the Demilitarized Zone in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and agreed points between the two sides and demanded it to take practical steps.

According to the statement of the secretary of our side Colonel Kim Yon-ki, the South Korean puppet army on June 30 fired many rounds of machinegun and "M-16" automatic rifle bullets at out post near the Military Demarcation Line on the western sector of the front. The puppet army brought recoilless guns and mortars into several spots of the Demilitarized Zone on July 4 and 5 and brought there over 150 military personnel on July 3 to build a fortification.

The South Korean puppet army on June 27 hurled more than 30 fully armed combat personnel into a spot of the Demilitarized Zone to stage a military exercise and the U.S. imperialist aggressor army on June 25 brought 20-odd personnel armed with machineguns and automatic weapons to the Oryonggye Post in the MAC headquarters area for a military exercise. The violations of the armistice agreement committed by the enemy in the Demilitarized Zone and the MAC headquarters area numbered more than 880 cases in the period from June 23 to July 5 alone.

Saying that due to the criminal acts of the enemy a tense situation has been created in the Demilitarized Zone which may lead to an armed conflict between the two sides any moment, the secretary of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy against its criminal acts. He strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible steps lest such violations should be committed again.

Colonel Kim Yon-ki denounced the enemy's crafty attempt to justify its unwarrantable acts at the last MAC meeting by bringing forward secondary and business-like matters concerning the procedures of the meeting.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK071613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Chinese Foreign Ministry headed by Fu Hao, advisor to the ministry, left for home on July 7 by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-sok and personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

MUNICIPAL PARTY GROUP RETURNS FROM USSR

SK080250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Yi Yong-pok returned home Wednesday by plane after visiting the Khabarovsk Maritime Province of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was met at the airport by Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK Yi Hyong-chom and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials.

KWP WORKERS' DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR, USSR

SK070216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- The party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Choe Ik-kyu, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home yesterday by air after visiting the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union under interchange plans. It was met at the airport by vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong; Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

BURUNDI LEADER MEETS KYE UNG-TAE, DELEGATION

SK080505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi, on July 5 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, attending celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks to the great leader for offering cordial regards and sending a high-level delegation to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. He said that the attendance of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea to independence day celebrations of Burundi was an expression of the excellent friendly relations existing between the Burundi and Korean peoples.

Though our two countries are far away from each other geographically, they are closely linked in ideology and purpose for the commonness of their past positions, he said. Noting that Burundi was following developments in Korea, the president unconditionally supported the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently in accordance with the proposal but forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the proposal for national reunification advanced by him. We reject the South Korean puppets, he said, and stated: This is our basic principle and accords with the interests of our people.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were DPRK Ambassador to Burundi Sin Pyong-chol and Kanonko Philippe, member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and national secretary in charge of production and economic development of the National Permanent Secretariat of the party.

'TEXT' OF KIM IL-SONG REUNIFICATION CONVERSATIONS

SK041130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 4 carries the full text of the conversation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the South Korean delegates to the high-level political talks between North and South Korea, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the historic North-South joint statement. Carrying the conversation, the paper says in its preface:

On May 3 and November 3, 1972, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the delegates of the South Korean side who came to North Korea to attend the North-South high-level political talks and conversed with them.

In his talk with South Korean delegate Yi Hu-rak on May 3, 1972, the great leader clarified the historic three principles of national reunification. In his talks with South Korean delegates Choe Kyu-ha, Yi Hu-rak and Chang Ki-yong on November 3, 1972, he mentioned the question of North-South cooperation.

The three principles of national reunification set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his talk with the South Korean delegates became the basis of the North-South joint statement, and they serve as the only correct reunification programme which enjoys the unqualified support and approval of the entire Korean people.

The three principles, the question of North-South cooperation and other reunification proposals advanced by him demonstrate their correctness and vitality more dearly as the days go by, and powerfully inspire the entire Korean people in their struggle for the countrys independent and peaceful reunification. Follows the full text of the conversation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the South Korean delegates "on the three principles of national reunification":

Kim Il-song: On the three principles of national reunification conversation with the South Korean delegates to the high-level political talks between North and South Korea, May 3 and November 3, 1972.

1. On the three principles of national reunification

I am glad to meet you today. I am much delighted and also greatly moved that we, fellow countrymen, have met after a long separation owing to the division of the nation. You say you have come to discuss the question of national reunification in spite of all obstacles. Your act is very courageous and daring. It is very gratifying that the South Korean authorities have made a decision to participate in the North-South political talks and sent you as the delegate. We warmly hail the step.

In my speech of August 6 last year, I made it clear that we are ready to come into contact with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individuals of South Korea at any time. A few days after my speech, the South Korean side responded, with a proposal for North-South Red-Cross talks. Thus began the preliminary talks between the Red-Cross organizations of the North and the South, which led to the high-level North-South political conversation.

Between the North and the South which stood alienated from each other for a long time, the doors for contacts and dialogues have been opened and it has become possible for high-level representatives to meet and exchange their views with an open mind. This is a big step forward in the solution of the reunification question. At present the whole nation is longing for the reunification of the country. Today nothing is more urgent for the Korean people than national reunification. If we should fail to reunify the country as soon as possible and should allow national division to drag on, our nation may become a plaything of great powers and be divided into two for ever.

The most important indication which characterizes a nation is the commonness of language and cultural life. Even people of the same descent cannot be regarded as belonging to the same nation if they use different spoken and written languages and their cultures and customs differ. Now, as our country remains divided for long, the language, as well as the culture and way of life, is changing already in the North and the South. The longer the division of the nation, the greater the difference in the language and way of life will be.

After liberation some people in the northern half of the country insisted that the Korean alphabet should be reformed. But I opposed it. If we carry out an alphabet reform when the country is not reunified, the Korean people will be divided in two for ever. So I told the linguists at the time that an alphabet reform should be introduced, if ever, after the country has been reunified, but never before reunification. If any one side should carry out an alphabet reform while the country is divided, the North and the South will come to use different letters. Then, in the end our nation may be divided into two nations once and for all.

We cannot tolerate the Korean nation to be split into two for ever. We should reunify the country as soon as possible and hand over a unified country to the posterity. If we end national division and achieve reunification, our country can become a powerful state with a population of 50 million, a brilliant national culture, and a powerful national economy, which no one will dare provoke.

In order to reunify the country, it is necessary to correctly establish the fundamental principles which can provide the solution of the reunification question. This is most important. Only when there are fundamental principles agreed upon by the North and the South, can the two sides make joint efforts for reunification and successfully solve all problems concerning it. I believe that our reunification question should on all accounts be settled independently without foreign interference and peacefully on the principle of promoting great national unity.

First, national reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference.

Solving the reunification question independently on the principle of self-determination of peoples is the principled stand invariably maintained by the government of our republic.

If we depend on outside forces we cannot solve this problem. The question of Korean reunification is entirely an internal affair of our country. If we try to solve our internal affair by relying on outside forces without settling it on our own, it is a shame of our nation.

Some people are now trying to solve the reunification problem with guarantees afforded by foreign big powers. It is a great mistake. The imperialist powers do not want to see our country reunified. By nature, they like division and attempt to divide other countries and peoples by all means, because it is difficult to rule when the latter are united. Therefore, we should on no account rely on the great powers in settling the reunification question.

If contacts are established and talks are held within our nation, we can remove distrust and misunderstanding and achieve national unity and reunification. Why then should we ask for the help of great powers?

Under no circumstances should we tolerate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea. No foreign force has the right to meddle in the Korean affairs, and while there is foreign interference the question of national reunification cannot be solved in keeping with the desire and interests of our nation. The reunification of the country should be achieved by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

You say that the South Korean authorities, too, are opposed to foreign interference and intend to settle the question of national reunification independently of U.S. and Japanese involvement, and pledge that you will never become a stooge of the United States or Japan. If this is true, it is excellent.

If we are to reject foreign intervention and reunify the country independently, we must categorically oppose flunkeyism towards great powers.

I always say to our officials: If a man takes to flunkeyism, he will become a fool; if a nation falls into flunkeyism, the country will go to ruin; and if a party adopts flunkeyism, it will make a mess of the revolution and constructive work. If a man wants to be an independent being, he must never take to flunkeyism which means worshipping others blindly.

As our country is geographically located among big countries, flunkeyism has found room a great deal among our people historically. It hampered the advance of our people in building a new society after liberation. So we have tirelessly combated flunkeyism.

Let me take an example from the days after liberation. Immediately after liberation there were quite a few people who had been affected with flunkeyism even among those who styled themselves as communists. In Seoul at that time, a fellow, Pak Hon-yong by name, raved that he would make our country a member republic of another country. This had a very bad influence on the South Korean people and greatly hindered the settlement of the reunification question. Hearing his words, some people feared if our country was going to be subjugated again to a foreign country. In my speech before the people, therefore, I said that we would build a democratic society of Korean type, not a Soviet or American type, in the interests of the Korean nation.

When we advanced the policy of agricultural cooperativization in the postwar years, a number of people tried to find fault with it. Some argued how could we cooperativize agriculture when our industry had been devastated, alleging that European countries with developed industries had not yet undertaken full-scale agricultural cooperativization. Since flunkeyists used to accept willingly what people of big countries said, I refuted their argument with the words of Lenin. Lenin had said that a communal economy set up by a simple merger of peasants lands and farm implements would be much more superior to a private economy. So I said that our partys policy of agricultural cooperativization was in accord with Leninism and was to meet the requirement of our reality. I asked them how it could be that agricultural cooperativation after industrialization was the only correct way. In the end, they admitted that our policy was correct.

At that time, the circumstances of our peasants, in fact, were such that they would be unable to live on unless they united their efforts through cooperativization. The war had devastated agriculture, and the peasants were short of draught cattle and farm implements. The same was true of rich farmers. In this context, we saw to it that peasants organized cooperatives on the principle of voluntary membership and ran them by united efforts.

Originally, we Koreans are fond of pooling efforts and helping one another. Traditionally, our people have a good custom. For instance, if a neighbour has a wedding ceremony, the whole village offers the family contributions and various other aid, calling on them to congratulate them and have a pleasant time with them. In the postwar years, there were not many modern farm machines in our country. But we were able to cooperativize agriculture rather smoothly in a short time because life itself required it urgently and the peasants actively supported the cooperative policy.

In establishing economic relations with other countries, we have thoroughly rejected the flunkeyist tendency and held fast to an independent stand.

We have not tolerated any relations that may result in our economic dependence on other countries. We have established and developed economic relations with them on the principle of defending the national economy thoroughly, on the principle of complete equality. In our trade with developed socialist countries, we have made sure that we give them raw materials they need only when they give us those we need, and that we buy their machines only on condition that they buy ours. If this principle was not maintained in our economic relations with developed countries when our technology is not yet very highly developed, we would have to keep supplying raw materials to them and buying manufactured goods. This would end in leaving only empty mountains riddled with holes in our country. We cannot hand down such mountains to our posterity, can we?

We strove hard not to be economically subordinated to another country, that is to be self-supporting in the economy. If a people do not achieve economic independence through the building of an independent national economy, they cannot hope to exalt the external authority of their country and to have a say on the international arena. Since we have pursued an independent policy in the sphere of economic construction and built an independent national economy, nobody dares apply pressure on us.

In the past the worship of great powers was glaring in the field of literature and art, and we waged a resolute struggle against it.

Some of the writers and artists worshipped the European literature and art and produced works which were neither to the liking of the Koreans nor understandable to them. Once there were poets who worshipped Pushkin and musicians who adored Tchaikovskiy. Even in creating an opera, these people patterned it on Italian ones. Flunkeyism was so rampant that some artists drew foreign landscapes instead of our beautiful mountains and rivers. During the fatherland liberation war I dropped in at a hospital where I found a picture of a Siberian landscape. It showed a bear crawling about the snow-covered ground under a large tree. So, I severely criticized people concerned. I told them: "There are many renowned mountains such as Mts. Kumgang and Myohyang. Why did you hang that kind of picture instead of a beautiful Korean landscape? What is the good of hanging such a picture in educating our people?"

The Korean people have a brilliant culture and have long lived in the beautiful land of three thousand ri. They will live in our beautiful homeland in the future, too. They cannot live in Siberia or in Europe. Therefore, our literature and art should, on all accounts, serve the education of our people in patriotic spirit. Internationalism cannot exist apart from patriotism. He who does not love his own country cannot be true to internationalism. Koreans do not like European artistic works. They do not want to enjoy artistic works which are not to their liking. We do not need the works which Koreans do not like and which are not congenial with their national feeling. That is why I gave a definition that the literature and art of socialist realism are national in form and socialist in content.

We conducted the struggle against flunkeyism by means of ideological struggle. Theoretical struggle to root out ideas of flunkeyism remaining in the minds of people. Through many years of struggle against flunkeyism, we could eradicate it completely and hold fast to chajusong (independence) in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

In the efforts to solve the question of national reunification, we must strongly oppose the tendency of flunkeyism to rely on foreigners disbelieving the strength of our own nation. We must reunify the country independently by the united efforts of the Korean nation.

Secondly, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the difference in ideas and systems. The question of our countrys reunification is not one of who prevails over whom. It is one of attaining the unity of a nation which has been divided by an outside force and realizing national sovereignty. In order to reunify the country, therefore, it is essential to proceed from endeavours to achieve unity between the North and the South and promote great national unity.

In order to promote great national unity, the North and the South should transcend their ideas and systems and refrain from pursuing hostile policies towards each other.

At present there exist different ideas and systems in the two parts of our country. In this situation, the North and the South should not try to impose their ideas and systems upon each other. We do not intend to impose the socialist system and communist ideology on South Korea. Neither should the South Korean authorities insist on "unification through annihilation of communism" or demand that we desist from communism. In other words, they should discard their "anti-communist" slogans.

The north and the south should discard hostile policies which obstruct unity and join efforts to find common denominators. If each side does not endeavour to find common denominators but opposes the other and argues over things of the past in an attempt to justify itself, the gap between the two sides will grow wider and wider and the reunification of the country will be delayed still more. This would be a grave crime against the country and the nation.

In our opinion, it is quite possible to find common denominators if the North and the South make joint efforts, basing themselves on a sincere desire for unity. We have worked hard to search for such common denominators in order to hasten the countrys reunification.

Of late, the South Korean authorities talk about "self-help", "self-reliance" and "self-defence". We considered that it is possible to find some common denominators here. We think that their "self-help", "self-reliance" and "self-defence" may have some common points with the independent policies of our party and the government of the republic. The country's reunification will be hastened if the North and the South find out one by one common denominators existing between them and, on this basis, achieve their unity.

What is important in achieving the great unity of the nation is to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between North and South.

Our country has been divided so long that there are a number of points on which the North and the South differ from each other and misunderstand and mistrust each other. As long as the two sides misunderstand and distrust each other, there cannot be achieved a genuine unity of the nation. A family cannot be formed without deep trust between husband and wife.

Even in the case of husband and wife, if they do not trust each other, they cannot live together and, in the long run, they will have to divorce. The North and the South should strive to eliminate mutual misunderstanding and mistrust.

If the North and the South are to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust, the authorities and many personages of the two parts of the country should frequently get in touch with each other and have dialogues in good faith. If they get together and discuss any matters frankly and seriously, misunderstanding will be removed and mutual trust deepened.

Through our dialogue with you this time, the misunderstanding between the North and the South has already been alleviated to a considerable extent. The dialogue between the North and the South should have been held a little earlier.

We have thought that the South Korean authorities are going to be lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and sell out the country. But you say that such will never be the case. You also say that the South Korean authorities will neither bring Japanese militarists into South Korea again nor sell out the country as the lackeys of the United States and Japan, and request us over and over again to believe it. So we can believe you and get rid of our past distrust.

The South Korean authorities say they have had a misunderstanding that we are going to "invade the South" and "communize" South Korea. But we have no intention to do these. We have declared on many occasions that we have no intention to "invade the South". We reaffirm this to you today. As for "communization", neither do we intend to "communize" South Korea nor would it be "communized" even if we tried to. Therefore, I think that you can now dispel the misunderstanding you have had because of the alleged "invasion of the South" and "communization". If we remove our misunderstanding and deepen trust through contacts and dialogue in this way, we will be able to achieve great national unity regardless of the differences in ideas and ideals, systems and religious beliefs.

Another important factor in achieving great national unity is that the North and the South should refrain from abusing and slandering each other.

For unity and cooperation, both sides should respect each other rather than abuse and slander. Should they continue abusing and slandering each other as they do now, the North and the South would not get on intimate terms, but rather the gap would widen. That is why they should first stop abusing and slandering each other.

Realizing economic cooperation between the North and the South is also very important in attaining great national unity.

The Northern half of the republic abounds in natural resources and has a developed heavy industry. South Korea has some foundations of light industry from the past. If the North and the South effect economic cooperation and meet each others needs, they will be better able to solve immediate economic problems, and rapidly develop the national economy with their own efforts without introducing foreign capital. If the national economy is developed through North-South cooperation, our nation will be better off than Japan or any other countries that are said to be developed.

The North and the South should advance jointly in the external relations, too. Only then will we be able to demonstrate the unity of our nation.

We consider that the North and the South will be able to promote great national unity in spite of the differences in their ideas and systems, political views and religious beliefs, if they all take a patriotic attitude and stand for national reunification. At present, even those countries and nations which have different ideas and systems, are in friendly relations and get along well. And there is no reason why the differences in ideas and systems should prevent our nation, which is of the same blood, from uniting and cooperating.

Whether one believes in communism, nationalism or capitalism cannot be an obstacle to great national unity. We are not opposed to the nationalists and capitalists in South Korea. The majority of the South Korean capitalists are national capitalists. We have been pursuing a policy of protecting national capitalists. For the sake of national reunification, we will unite and cooperate with the people of all strata in South Korea including nationalists and national capitalists.

Thirdly, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms.

The North and the South, one and the same nation, must not fight each other. We must reunify the divided country peacefully by all means. If peaceful reunification fails and another war breaks out in Korea, our nation will undergo disasters.

At present great powers of the world want to get on well with one another, refraining from quarrelling. Some time ago U.S. President Nixon visited China and said that it would be desirable to abstain from quarrelling with each other and maintain peace for one generation's time. After inspecting the Great Wall of China, he even said that no barrier should divide the people of the world. In the joint statement of China and the United States published as a result of Nixon's visit to China, the United States approved the five principles of peace which it had so far refused to recognize. It is good that the United States approved these principles. Needless to say, we shall have to wait and see how the Americans would put their words into action. More often than not the imperialists go back on their words. So there is no knowing clearly if Nixon spoke sincerely or not in China.

Commenting on Nixon's trip to China, our NODONG SINMUN wrote: If Nixon's words uttered after inspecting the Great Wall are serious, why does he not make efforts to remove the military demarcation line which runs across the central part of our country and to withdraw the U.S. soldiers who are swaggering about, wearing steel-helmets with the inscription of "MP"? I think this commentary is correct.

Nowadays, big powers of the world are trying to abstain from quarrelling and get on harmoniously with one another. Then why should one and the same nation fall out with itself? At the same nation, we must not quarrel among ourselves; we must reunify the country by peaceful means.

If the country is to be reunified peacefully without quarrelling between the North and the South, it is imperative, first of all, to reduce the armies of both sides. On several occasions, I said in my open speeches that the armies of the North and the South should be reduced sharply.

Reduction of the armies is the way to ease the tension between the two sides and to lessen the military burdens. The present military burdens of the two sides are very heavy.

We should make joint efforts to remove the military demarcation line which divides our country into North and South.

Danger of war cannot be removed in the present situation when large numbers of armed forces of both sides stand in confrontation across the military demarcation line. In such a situation, if the commander of a regiment or a division stationed in the area along this demarcation line lets firing start by mistake at a place, both sides will come to exchange fire, and this may lead to a conflict. This is very dangerous.

If in the future the North and the South give guarantees against the use of armed forces between them through sincere consultation, and put this into practice, their military equipment and personnel deployed in the areas on the military demarcation line will become unnecessary and the line itself can be eliminated.

At present, the North and the South say their armies are for self-defence. However, they should not undertake "self-defence" against each other. They must join efforts to defend themselves against foreign invasion.

The self-defence of our republic is always meant to oppose foreign aggression against our nation. We will never tolerate the aggression of outside forces against our country and people.

When the U.S. imperialists sent their armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our republic, the naval forces of our peoples army captured it. This was a legitimate self-defense measure of our People's Army whose mission is to defend their country. But instead of apologizing to us, the Americans threatened us by bringing large forces including the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" to the East Sea. It was a flagrant infringement on and a grave challenge to our nation's sovereignty. We did not yield to the Americans threat and pressure. They attempted to start war by mobilizing large forces, so we made a firm determination to fight against them. Seeing that we did not succumb to their threat and pressure, they gave up starting a war and fled away. Had they unleashed war at that time our nation would have gone through another war and the authorities of the North and the South could not meet and have a peaceful talk like this today.

If any foreigners invade our land in the future, the North and South must unite and repulse the invaders. When all the Korean people unite their strength, they will certainly smash any aggressor.

We must eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the North and the South by joint efforts, so that we can prevent another war in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Through the recent talks we have found important common denominators of the North and the South and reached an agreement regarding the most cardinal problems.

The three principles which must be adhered to in realizing independent reunification without outside interference, in achieving great national unity by transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system, and in reunifying the divided land by peaceful means without recourse to armed forces, are the starting point of and the basis for the solution of our reunification question.

You have agreed to solve the reunification question on the three principles, and you say the highest authorities of South Korea would also agree. So we can say we have reached a complete agreement on the three principles of national reunification.

I am very pleased that the three principles of national reunification have been agreed upon between the North and the South in our talks today.

The three principles of national reunification upon which the North and the South agreed through joint consultation are absolutely just principles which will enable our nation to solve the reunification question in conformity with its aspirations and demand. We must reunify our country on the basis of these three principles. You said that you would take them as the basis for your future actions. If you do so, other problems concerning the solution of the reunification question can also be settled successfully and our nations reunification will be achieved at an early date.

Now that the basic principles of reunification have been agreed upon, we must find the concrete ways of putting them into effect to unite the whole nation and reunify our country. We must proceed from the three principles in seeking concrete ways for national reunification. When the North and the South study profoundly and sincerely consult each other on the basis of the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification, they will be able to find the successful way towards reunification.

To find the reasonable way to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we have to develop further political consultations between the North and the South and carry on contacts and dialogues more briskly.

I think that political consultations have already begun through the meetings and talks held this time between the high-ranking representatives of the North and the South. North-South political consultations having been started, we must further them to bear a good fruit.

You have come first to Pyongyang, so I would like to send our representatives to Seoul in reply. I think that if mutual trust increases and various conditions become ripe in the process of frequent visits of representatives from the North and the South, summit talks will also become possible.

In the future representatives of the North and the South must exchange frequent visits and have talks on many occasions.

The misunderstanding and distrust created between the North and the South during the nearly 30 year-long division after liberation can never be eliminated through one or two contacts and dialogues. With one or two consultations we will never be able to find enough concrete ways for the solution of the reunification question. Through our talks this time we have solved fundamental problems upon which the North and the South misunderstood each other and have found important common denominators, but many problems are yet to be solved to reunify the country. These problems can be solved only through frequent contacts and sincere consultations between representatives of both sides.

In the North-South negotiations and consultations, the points of mutual misunderstanding and all other problems concerning national reunification must be discussed. Any dissenting opinions must be aired frankly for discussion. If they are kept to oneself, the differences cannot be solved. A misunderstanding, however insignificant, must be discussed openly and settled in good time.

The North-South negotiations must proceed from the principle of deepening mutual understanding, finding common points and increasing their unity. Our representatives and yours may advance different views in seeking the way to national reunification. So they may argue for the justness of their own views respectively. But the arguments should always be intended for finding commonness and achieving unity; they should not head for split.

I think it reasonable to organize and run a North-South Joint Commission or the like in order to coordinate the North-South relations correctly and successfully solve various problems regarding the reunification of the country.

Coordinating work should be conducted in practice by organising a joint commission. If only general talks are held, big progress cannot be made in bringing about national unity and reunification.

The joint commission will be so-chaired by persons in high authority appointed respectively by the authorities of the North and South and be composed of necessary members. It takes only a little time to fly between Pyongyang and Seoul. So, the commission can be steered, you coming over to Pyongyang and our people going to Seoul.

Once the joint commission is formed, there will be many problems to be settled by it. It should opportunely discuss and settle various problems arising from the relations between North and South, including the problem of one side refraining from slandering the other side and the problem of preventing military conflicts. At the joint commission one side should not force its will upon the other; problems raised should be seriously discussed until mutual understanding is reached to conform with the purpose of unity.

A direct telephone line may be installed between Pyongyang and Seoul, by which to discuss problems at any time. If there arises even a minor problem which may hamper national reunification or cause misunderstanding between both sides, it is necessary to inquire about it at once by telephone, talk it over and settle it promptly.

The three principles of national reunification agreed upon this time between North and South serve as a reunification programme to be put into effect jointly by the entire Korean nation. I think it a good idea to make public these three principles so that the entire Korean people and the worlds people will know them.

The publication of the three principles of national reunification is good both for the education of our people and for demonstrating the unity of the Korean nation to the world. If we publish the reunification programme agreed upon between North and South, all compatriots at home and abroad will have a consensus of opinion, being aware that we are going to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully on the principle of a great national unity, and all segments of people will have a great encouragement from it. When we publish the joint reunification programme of the nation, the world's people will know that the Korean people are a great united people and the foreign forces opposed to our country's reunification will clearly understand that they will never be able to divide the Korean nation permanently, however hard they may try.

As for when and how we should publish the three principles of national reunification, it had better be discussed in the course of the forthcoming dialogue. I think it will do to publish it after you go back to Seoul and the South Korean authorities have discussions and delegates of the North and South meet again and reach an agreement.

Since you took the trouble to come to Pyongyang, you had better stay another day and have talks with our officials.

Your visiting us is a patriotic deed. Man should be a patriot, not a quisling. Man should do things beneficial to his country and people even if he lives for a day. Only such a life is glorious and worthwhile.

We can say that the current North-South talks were a success. I hope you to come to Pyongyang frequently from now on.

2. On realizing North-South collaboration.

It gives me pleasure to meet you South Korean delegates again. Last time the delegate came alone from the South Korean side. But this time you have come together. If the North and South have frequent contacts like this, it will be greatly helpful towards the settlement of the question of national reunification, I think.

There was some progress in the work for national reunification after the publication of the North-South joint statement. In the past our people, torn apart in the North and the South, were even unable to meet each other. But, today delegates visit each other to meet. This is already a progress. If delegates of the North and South visit and meet each other frequently, get acquainted and exchange views with each other, they can settle many problems for national reunification.

We must reunify the country as soon as possible at all costs. If we fail to reunify the country and keep it divided, our nation will remain partitioned in two for ever.

Our nation must never be divided in two. Koreans have lived as a single nation on one and the same territory from remote times. Our people are of one and the same blood and have one culture and history. The Korean people have a strong national spirit and a high national pride. Having occupied our country for 36 years, the Japanese imperialists even forced the Koreans to change their surnames in Japanese style, fussing about "Japan and Korea are one." But they could not succeed in making Japanese of Koreans. How can such a nation be divided into two today? We must never allow our nation to split but reunify the country without fail within our generation.

Brothers both in the North and the South must be having the same desire for national reunification. I think you are on this visit to us because you, too, wish national reunification.

But since even the publication of the North-South joint statement, "confrontation accompanied with dialogue," "competition accompanied with dialogue" are voiced from among the press circles in South Korea. Confrontation or competition literally means contending with each other for victory. In that case, there will be winner and loser. Contending with other country or other nation might be a different matter. But one and the same nation should not engage in confrontation and competition. If they do this, they will not be able to unite and reunify the country.

The North and the South should cooperate, instead of engaging in confrontation and competition. Cooperation implies united efforts and joint work. Since the North-South dialogue has begun, I think, it is time for cooperation now. The North and the South must not confine themselves to the dialogue, but must go one step forward to cooperation.

When the North and the South cooperate with each other, strengthen of the nation will further grow in this course, and solid foundations for national reunification be laid. Only when they work together, can they overcome all their difficulties successfully and achieve earlier the cause of reunification, the greatest national desire.

The North and the South should cooperate, to begin with, in the economic field.

If they begin with economic cooperation and work together step by step, they will be able to remove misunderstanding and understand each other better. If they merely say they trust each other, it will be impossible to know who has what in his mind. When working together, they will resolve misunderstood problems, trust each other better and achieve national unity.

Our country has a large population and rich natural resources. The North-South cooperation will enable us to develop our national economy rapidly and make our country rich and strong. Economic cooperation between the two parts of the country will resolve the problem of the people's livelihood better and bring as happy a life to our people as any other people enjoy.

There is every possibility of this economic cooperation. The North and the South can exploit mineral resources jointly, develop the division of labour and interchange and use jointly the results of scientific and technological researches.

The northern half of the republic is very rich in mineral resources, deposits of iron ore in particular is unfathomable.

The Japanese imperialists are said to have plundered a great deal of our resources in the past. But they just licked the rind of a watermelon, so to speak. Our prospecting workers have discovered large iron ore deposits in the places where the Japanese imperialists said there was nothing. An iron ore deposit with an estimated amount of hundreds of millions of tons was recently discovered in Kaechon District and another with thousands of millions of tons also was secured in South Hwanghae Province. A colossal amount of iron ores is deposited in Pungsan and many other northern inland areas. It is more than ten billion tons even according to the preliminary estimate made by our prospectors.

The quality of our iron ores is very high. All our iron ores contain over 35 per cent of iron. This indicates that they are of good quality from an international point of view. At present the Japanese gloat over our iron ores.

The northern half is abundant not only in iron ores, but also in other mineral resources such as lead, zinc and copper. In former days the Japanese imperialists claimed that there was no nickel in our country. However, we found it for ourselves later and are producing a great deal of alloys.

It is said that South Korea is building industry, but I presume that it is a problem how to supply the raw materials it needs. They may import them, but why buy them from far-off foreign countries, while our country has inexhaustible resources? If the North and the South join hands and develop the abundant mineral resources, it will be possible to develop the metal and engineering industries and many other branches, without going to the trouble of importing them.

Only when we rely on our own raw materials in developing the engineering industry, can we increase the economic power of the nation. Since immediately after liberation we have exerted great effort to develop the engineering industry. The result is that it is on a very high level of development now. If we are to maintain economic relations with other countries on an equal footing and improve the people's living conditions, we should develop the engineering industry and make machines for export. At present we export trucks, tractors and many other machines, and there are large demands for them.

Aquatic resources, too, are abundant in the northern half of the republic.

Every year 5-6 million tons of pollacks swarm into our East Sea. This is the figure estimated by scientists and the exact amount still remains unknown. It is said that when their swarming is at its height, the shoal is 3,000 metres wide and 5,000 metres long and the depth is unfathomable. Though such a tremendous amount of pollacks rush in shoal after shoal, we are in a position to catch only 600,000 tons at most. This means that we catch only 10 per cent of the fish that surge in. According to scientists, the resources of pollacks do not shrink even if they are caught up to 50 per cent. Therefore, we may catch 2.5 million tons of pollacks, in our East Sea every year. If the fishermen in the North and the South pool their efforts, it is possible to catch a great deal of them.

This will enable them all to be well-off.

We deem it necessary that the North and the South divide work in the economic sphere. If the economy is developed through division of production between the North and the South, one producing this and the other producing that, this will markedly lighten the burdens of both sides and give them much benefits economically.

We should realize North-South cooperation in the cultural sphere, too.

This alone will enable the Korean people to preserve their peculiar national traits as a homogeneous people and will ensure the uniform development of our national culture.

The North and the South should cooperate in the sphere of linguistics and develop our national language in a unified way. When people from both parts of the country meet and speak to each other, they find many words incomprehensible, and this sometimes causes misunderstanding between them. If the North-South gap in language is enlarged, national division cannot be evaded. We should thoroughly prevent the language differentiation from causing our nation to be split into two different nations. Linguists in the North and the South should cooperate with each other in their research and readjustment work for ensuring the commonness of spoken and written language. When they get together and discuss, they will be able to keep the merits of our language alive and to develop them further.

In the sphere of science, too, the North and the South should realize exchange and cooperation. In the two zones there are many talented scientists. In one scientific branch the scientists in the North may be better informed than those in the South, and in another scientific branch the latter better informed. Therefore, if the scientists in the two zones join strength and wisdom, they can achieve great success in scientific research and rapidly develop our country into a modern industrial state.

We should also realize cooperation in the field of sports. If the North and the South cooperate in this sphere, they can bring about good results in international contests. Our sportsmen register excellent results in international events even when taking part in them separately. If the North and the South form a single team and jointly enter international games, they will be able to hold the supremacy. Originally, the Korean people have a strong fighting spirit. This is well known to the people of the world. In international events our sportsmen win the games more often with their fighting spirit than with their techniques. In the future, we must see to it that a single team is formed with excellent players selected from the two zones to participate in Olympic and other international games.

The North and the South should cooperate with each other not only in the economic and cultural fields but also in the political domain.

Economic and cultural cooperation should naturally develop into political cooperation. Only when we cooperate with each other politically, can we effectively cooperate both in economic and cultural fields.

You and we differ from each other in the methods of viewing things. So there may be difference in views in realizing cooperation. You look into each of the problems separately as if they were isolated, but we study things from the viewpoint that they are all interrelated, acting upon one another. All fields of society including politics, the economy, culture and military are related with one another and develop through interaction. This is a law of the social movement. No social problem can find a correct solution unless it is viewed in its relation with other problems. If political questions are to be settled, economic and cultural problems should be resolved and vice versa.

If the North and the South do not cooperate politically, their economic and cultural cooperation cannot be realized effectively, even though both sides wish to.

For instance, the problem of finding out families and relatives separated to the North and the South now under discussion at the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South looks like a simple question at first, but it cannot be settled easily so long as political distrust exists between the North and the South.

It is said that among the representatives from South Korea at the time of the North-South Red Cross talks there was a person who had his relative in the North. I was told that, when our officials had asked him to meet his relative over here, he had declined it, saying that he would meet him later. I think this was because he was hesitant to see his relative in the northern half. I presume that at present there are people in South Korea who are hesitant to meet their relatives in the North and also those who make a secret of their relatives living in the North. Such being the situation, the efforts of the North-South Red Cross organizations alone would not be enough to find out properly the families and relatives separated to the North and the South and help them meet each other freely. So we consider that if this matter is to be settled satisfactorily, political cooperation must be realized between the North and the South.

The question of easing the tensions between the North and South and reducing armaments, too, can only be resolved when political cooperation is realized.

As a matter of course, the problem of peacefully reunifying Korea without recourse to arms between the North and South is clarified in the North-South joint statement. Although the joint statement declared that the North and the South would not resort to arms, both sides are continuing war preparations, for fear of possible war in the future. You continue to purchase guns from abroad with aid from the United States and we continue to manufacture them on our own. As long as this situation continues, tensions in our country cannot be eased. Today in our country there are many soldiers, and the military burdens on our people are heavy. A total of 200,000 troops for the North and South will be enough to defend the country from foreign invasion. If they cooperate politically, the North and the South can deepen their trust, ease tensions, reduce the military strength to some 100,000 respectively and thus lighten the military burdens on the people.

Only when political cooperation is realized can all problems arising in the economic, cultural and military fields be settled. Therefore, we should not confine ourselves to economic and cultural cooperation, but go further to political cooperation.

Political cooperation is not a difficult problem at all. There is no reason why we should not cooperate politically. The existence of different systems in North and South is by no means an insurmountable barrier to political collaboration.

It seems that at present some people in South Korea take socialism for something to fear, but it has nothing to be afraid of.

We set off to build socialism immediately after the war. I proposed a task of building socialism in the theses published in April 1955.

The building of socialism was urgently required in view of the situation in our country after the war. The three-year war reduced towns and villages to ashes and utterly destroyed industry and agriculture. During the war, most of moderately well-off and rich peasants in the countryside had been bankrupt, to say nothing of poor peasants and handicraftsmen. Traders and manufacturers, too, had been reduced to the same plight as handicraftsmen or small traders were in.

In a word, they could hardly earn their living unless they pooled their efforts, and they urgently demanded cooperativization. Hence, we advanced the policy of cooperativizing the individual economy in town and country and carried it out strictly according to the principle of free choice. We did not expropriate rich peasants in the countryside and private traders and industrialists in towns, but drew them into socialist cooperatives and made them socialist builders.

We lacked in cattle, farm implements and manpower after the war. Even under this difficult situation we effected agricultural cooperativization and pooled the peasants efforts, with the result that we were able to carry out irrigation projects on a large scale and develop the rural economy quickly.

I will not go into details of the advantages of the socialist system set up in the northern half of the republic. When South Koreans witness the reality here in the North in the future, they will know that the socialist system is in no way something to fear but a good system. So, there is no reason that the North and the South cannot realise political collaboration and unity.

I consider it reasonable to effect the North-South confederation in carrying out political collaboration between North and South.

The north-south confederation we propose is to set up a unified state leaving for the time being the present political systems both in North and South as they are. Representatives of all political parties and social organisations, delegates of all strata and prominent figures will get together to organize a Supreme National Council, in which they will jointly discuss and decide important problems for the development of the nation and carry out activities on the international arena under a single state name. This will precisely be the confederation. It would be a good idea to call the confederal state the Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that is well known to the world. This confederation will make it possible to fully realize contact and collaboration between the North and the South throughout all spheres and increase the international prestige of our nation.

Why should we, the homogeneous nation, enter the international arena as two states? I never agree to the separate entry of North and South into U.N. as long as our country remains divided.

I think we will reach a better agreement if we further discuss specific matters concerning the confederation in future.

I was told that you have no objection either to bringing about political, economic and cultural collaboration between the North and the South. Then, you should strive to put it into practice quickly.

What is important in realising collaboration between North and South is to discard each others misunderstanding and distrust. Smiling in appearance while misunderstanding and distrusting each other at heart will not settle the matter. Both sides should remove each others misunderstanding and distrust; this is the only way to quickly realize the North-South collaboration, I think.

We will believe you since the South Korean authorities say that they will push U.S. troops out and will not usher in Japan. The question is that the South Korean side misunderstands and distrusts us. We are the same fellow countrymen gathered here, so, if there is anything you are misunderstanding, you should tell us frankly. If you conceal your disagreement and just read out the prepared statement before going back, it is impossible to remove misunderstanding.

In order to dispel misunderstanding, we should have a frank dialogue. If they are to achieve unity and cooperation, the North and the South must refrain from abusing and slandering each other. We are taking patience with regard to the slanders of the South Korean authorities against us. If you really want collaboration with us, you must stop your anti-communist propaganda. Since we are desirous of collaborating with the South Korean side, we will not slander you. When I met the South Korean representative last, I said it would be better to form and run a kind of North-South joint commission so as to properly coordinate North-South relations and successfully solve problems arising in reunifying the country. We should form a North-South Coordination Commission this time. I think there will be no big trouble. We should form it quickly and run it properly.

The coordination commission should not engage in empty talks but properly coordinate North-South relations and steadily solve various problems arising in national reunification one by one. It would be a good idea that upon the formation of the commission, both sides, in token of mutual trust, should take measures to curtail their respective armed forces, set political prisoners free and guarantee the freedom of activities to political parties.

The door between the North and the South, which has been opened now, must not be closed again. If it is closed again, we shall be blamed by the world's people as well as by our nation. Once we have opened the door and begun to tackle with the task, we should acquit ourselves well of it and exalt the honour of the Korean nation before the whole world.

The sooner the country's reunification, the better. If we delay the solution of the reunification question indefinitely, there will be nothing good for us. We should, all of us, work together and reunify the country as early as possible.

RPR 'WHITE PAPER' MARKS 4 JULY ANNIVERSARY

SK050430 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Jul 82

['White Paper' published on 4 July by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Central Committee on 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint communique]

[Text] Today the Korean people mark the 10th anniversary of the announcement of the historic 4 July North-South joint communique which threw new light on reunification of the land of 3,000 ri. Assuming as its main point the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity for reunification of the fatherland, which were put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, the pivot of fatherland's reunification and the sun of the nation, the 4 July North-South joint communique was a solemn national salvation cannonade sounded across the barriers of the truce line for the first time. It was a common national program for reunification reflecting the desire and will of fellow countrymen for the reunification.

Those who saw a red light in the colonial rule on Korea from the North-South joint communique, a milestone for reunification, were none other than the U.S. imperialists. Due to the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas plot, the dawn of reunification, which was once illuminated with the ideas of the 4 July communique, is fading into the tragedy of permanent division and the truce line splitting the nation's land is turning to a border line.

The history of the past 10 years fully reveals that the U.S. imperialists are a curse in the road of reunification, trampling underfoot the Korean people's sovereignty, and are the incarnate of aggression and splittism. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint communique, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification announces its white paper charging the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who hindered our people's independence and sacred cause of reunification and pursued permanent division.

1. The fatherland's reunification will put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy on Korea and permanent division of the nation will open up a road for the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy on Korea. The policy of the two states and two peoples is the target of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over Korea and a basic strategy on the Korean Peninsula. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists are desperately adhering to the two-Koreas plot.

Even at the time when the North-South joint communique was announced, the cunning U.S. imperialists sounded two different and contradictory tunes of "welcome" and "rejection." The official announcement issued by the spokesman of U.S. State Department on 5 July 1972, the day after the announcement of the joint communique, was that the United States welcomed the communique. However, this was a cunning trick of the splittist U.S. imperialists to embellish themselves as friends of the Korean people and supporters of reunification of the fatherland. The true intention of the United States was exposed to the public when the people's spirit for reunification was enhanced like an active volcano.

The U.S. imperialists, extremely embarrased by the rapidly growing cause for reunification of the fatherland, instigated the South Korean rulers to rave that they cannot judge their destiny from a piece of paper and that we should not be excessively excited. They also raved that even if talks between the North and the South progress, the United States will remain in South Korea as a powerful force.

This was the official reaction of the White House applying the brakes to the realization of the North-South joint communique. The opposition of the United States to the 4 July North-South joint communique was more nakedly revealed by its act of totally rejecting the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity. Achieving reunification in an independent manner is the great principle for reunification of the fatherland. The principle of independence is a basic cornerstone for reunifying the nation by ourselves. However, the U.S. imperialists challenged the principle of independence. They maintained and strengthened the U.S. Army and Air Force in South Korea rather than withdrawing U.S. troops and discontinuing intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea. They took the rude attitude of ruler and aggressor, raving that they would protect South Korea in any case. On 5 July 1972, the day after the announcement of the 4 July joint communique, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U.S. State Department Marshal Green rushed to Seoul and met traitor Pak Chong-hui. He conspired on permanently stationing U.S. troops in South Korea. Former U.S. President Ford met traitor Pak Chong-hui in November 1974 and promised that he would double the number of U.S. troops to cope with the future situation.

They instigated the South Korea rulers to rave that U.S. troops are not outside forces, and that the UN forces, in view of the nature of the role they are playing, can be considered as part of our people, etc. The U.S. imperialists also incited Pak Chong-hui to make absurd remarks at a meeting of the officials from the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Foreign Ministry in August 1972 that the United Nations and UN troops should not be regarded as outside forces. The definition of outside forces should be made based on the concept of national crisis. What becomes an issue is not blood but the value of the role being played. The U.S. troops are our supporters and protectors. Therefore, they should no be called outside forces.

Pak Chong-hui's absurd remarks that the U.S. troops are regarded as our people are a sophistry representing the aggressive intent of the White House.

Achieving the cause of reunification in a peacful manner, not by confrontation and conflict, is an important principle elucidated in the 4 July reunification charter. The principle of peaceful reunification is a cornerstone for solving the reunification question, reflecting the desire and will of the 50 million fellow countrymen. However, the U.S. imperialists, regarding war as a means of survival, have actively inspired the military confrontation between the North and the South and committed the criminal act of disturbing peace on the Korean Penisula. The White House and Pentagon have pursued the confrontation between the North and the South for permanent division, not the North-South dialogue for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula. They have been aggravating tension, not easing tension; fostering strength, not abandoning strength. Raving that superiority of strength should be retained. The U.S. imperialists instigated the South Korean rulers to confrontation and division. On 29 July 1972, the former deputy secretary of the U.S. State Department openly stressed that the United States should assist South Korea so as to keep it powerful and that only the superiority of strength can achieve the aim of victory over communism. As a result, running counter to the principle of peaceful reunification, the beefing up of U.S. and South Korean armed forces has been unprecedentedly accelerated, over 2,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed in South Korea and over 370 large-scale war exercises premised on attacking the North, including the yearly Team Spirit exercises, have been staged every year for the past 10 years.

One shortcut to achieving national reunification on the basis of the principles of the 4 July reunification charter is to realize grand national unity. It is a shortcut to reunification to realize grand national unity by transcending differences in ideas, ideologies and systems. However, the U.S. imperialists externally have driven the South Korean rulers on the road of anticommunist confrontation with the North and, internally, have made them cling to antinational fascism against the people.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists on 25 June 1974 the traitorous, anticommunist maniac Pak Chong-hui outrageously babbled. We are of the same blood, but we cannot go on living with communists in the North. If we are to live, we must defeat them in struggle. The communists in the North cannot be the same people as us. Annihilation of communism is the only way for our survival.

Pulling the strings of the South Korean military rulers, the United States has created a whirlwind choking the reunification forces by turning South Korea into a fascist slaughterhouse.

By overturning the three principles for national reunification, the U.S. imperialists have employed every means to hinder the solving of any problem between the North and South. They have laid obstacles to the realization of collaboration and exchanges among our people as well as to our efforts for eradicating military confrontation and easing tension between the North and South.

Not only have the U.S. imperialists tactlessly and nakedly trampled upon the 4 July North-South joint communique, but they have also acted as ringleader and controller in fabricating two Koreas.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Habib told Pak Chong-hui: The North-South dialogue carries the great danger of communizing the South. In confronting the North, we must establish a more powerful system superior to that in the North and perpetuate the division. In practice, it is the United States which determines the direction of national division policy in South Korea, and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitorous group executes it.

In an attempt to keep the North and South forever hostile and confronting each other by dividing a unified nation, the U.S. imperialists have handed over to the South Korean ruling authorities proposals for simultaneous UN admission by the North and South and for cross recognition, which are designed to make two Koreas a fait accompli. A product of such a wicked U.S. plan was the notorious 23 June special statement of 1973. The 23 June statement, focusing on simultaneous UN admission by the North and South, was an extremely traitorous plan designed to have two Koreas recognized in the international community by blocking our country's reunification and by adopting the method of dividing another's country.

Dialogues have been attempted to no avail. Repeated efforts for reunification year after year failed to root out the tragedy of division. The U.S. imperialists are wholly responsible for this. Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the ones who have violently trampled upon the 4 July North-South joint communique -- the reunification charter for coexistence for the nation. They are the archvillains responsible for the disruption of the North-South dialogue and the declared enemy to our national reunification who have schemed against the nation's reunification and maneuvered for perpetual division of the nation.

2. The United States' maneuvers for perpetual division, which run counter to reunification, are the inevitable product of its policy toward the Korean Peninsula and a direct extention of its neocolonialist policy. The United States, which maintains the two-Koreas policy as the basis of its policy toward the Korean Peninsula, is trying to secure a perpetual colony and a military base in South Korea by perpetuating the division of our country.

South Korea is a typical modern colony to which the United States is exporting its neo-colonialism. The United States is a sponsor of South Korea's politics, and Seoul's political weather chart reflects Washington's moods. South Korea has its name, the Republic of Korea, National Assembly -- a self-styled house representing public opinion -- and judiciary organizations, but these are nothing but tools serving to execute U.S. neocolonial rule and controlled by the United States. The Washington POST, a U.S. paper, commented that the South Korean Government and National Assembly are deceptive means designed to appear independent of U.S. domination. This assertion expresses the fact that it is the United States which decides which direction the South Korean Government should follow and that it is the United States which coordinates the schedules of the National Assembly.

As string-puller of a puppet named the Republic of Korea, the United States determines the fate of the South Korean rulers as it pleases, as it does in other aspects. Who will hold power in South Korea is not decided by public opinion but by the U.S. ruling class. Whether one is obedient or not to U.S. colonial policy becomes the absolute qualification for becoming a man of power in South Korea. According to this qualification, the United States elevated pro-U.S. dictator Syngman Rhee to the presidency in 1948 and, following 19 April, put another traitor, dictator Pak Chong-hui, in fascist power. Again, following the 26 October incident, the United States has put the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan in Chongwadae to become its master.

It is well known, through the utterances of the U.S. controllers, that the scenarios for the transition of power in South Korea are being written in the United States and are being staged by the White House.

Touching on the 16 May military coup d'etat, Allen Dulles, former U.S. CIA director, revealed in a speech at his retirement ceremony on 23 May 1964: The most successful in U.S. CIA overseas activity during my tenure was the military revolution in South Korea.

At the time the 12 December military coup d'etat to purify the military, which was part of plan to elevate Chon Tu-hwan to power, the United States even handed to Chon Tu-hwan troops under the U.S. Forces Command, the 9th and 20th Divisions and the special warfare group positioned along the truce line, along with dozens of tanks and armored cars.

While frequently summoning the South Korean rulers in answer to the need for its policy toward South Korea, the United States is subordinating all political life in South Korea under its aggressive intention. The South Korean economy is a subcontract economy which depends on the United States. The United States is committing the most truculent economic aggression of annexing the South Korean economy, using aid and loans as leverage, and reducing our masses to slaves to the U.S. monopolists. The aid which the United States is professing is not an almsgiving, but is its own policy -- a political investment for the benefit of the U.S. imperialist interests under the pretext of danger from communism. The U.S. aid to South Korea is being invested to maintain its military and strategic interests and the 700,000-strong South Korean troops in accord with its policy in the Far East.

The United States is making huge profits through the aid. About $5 billion yearly is required to maintain the U.S. troops -- equal to the 700,000-strong South Korean troops -- in South Korea. However, only 1/25 of the amount is needed to maintain the South Korean Army. Nevertheless, in recent days the United States is paying merely $5 million, a hundredth of the expenses necessary to maintain the South Korean Army. The United States is forcibly demanding that almost all expenses to maintain the South Korean Army be appropriated from our South Korean people's blood tax. Although our 700,000-odd youths and adults have been commandeered in the South Korean Army for the United States, our masses are groaning under a miserable condition under which they have to bear the expenses to maintain the army.

Today the national industries in this land are completely ruined owing to the flood of U.S. industrial products. Due to the introduction of a large quantity of U.S. surplus farm produce, agriculture is also on the wane. Weighed down by foreign debts amounting to $35 billion, the South Korean economy is dying. The South Korean economy has been reduced to a malformed colonial economy which depends for its raw materials, resources, equipment and technologies on foreign countries. This is the result of U.S. economic aggression. To make matters worse, the South Korean economy in recent years has been suffering a catastrophic crisis in which it cannot find a way out because of the worldwide economic upheaval. A U.S. critic once said: South Korea's fate is in the hands of the United States militarily and economically. This is a naked revelation of the colonial nature of South Korea.

From a military veiwpoint, too, South Korea is a complete U.S. military colony which has been deprived of its sovereignty. Making South Korea a military base constitutes the cornerstone of the U.S. colonial policy toward South Korea. Ever since the United States occupied South Korea, it has exerted all efforts to turn South Korea into a militarized country and a military barracks. In South Korea all personnel and material resources, above ground and under the ground, have been tapped for militarization work. The United States is militarily dominating South Korea by having the command of the vast military power composed of the main force of the 40,000-strong U.S. troops and of the local mercenary of the 700,000-strong South Korean Army.

As confessed by persons in authority in the United States, the South Korean Army is a watchdog which is made use of to protect the U.S. ruling authority in South Korea and is used by U.S. troops to oppose the North -- the compatriots -- according to a U.S. policy for the Korean Peninsula. The South Korean Army is a colonial mercenary which is commandeered for other's wars, as it was dispatched to Vietnam during the Vietnam war.

Under the agreement on transferring the prerogative of command and the memorandum of the Korea-U.S. talks, the South Korean Army is completely subordinated to the United States and the U.S. forces.

The actual prerogative of supreme command of the regular South Korean Army and other civilian forces in South Korea has been given to the commander of the U.S. Forces Command in South Korea. Therefore, the commander of the U.S. Forces Command — under the name of the commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command — is arbitrarily holding sway over all things ranging from the authority of command, mobilization of defense capabilities and planning of defense-related foreign policies to the reorganization of the South Korean Army's organizational system and personnel administration.

The Japanese magazine THE ECONOMIST has analyzed, without exaggeration, the status of South Korea's military colony by reporting that the South Korean Government cannot take any independent operational actions without approval and command from the United States in all aspects of weapons and ammunition and various equipment -- not to mention the prerogatives of supreme command. Indeed, the 37 years of South Korean-U.S. relations were an ignominious course in which domination and enslavement has been rapidly deepened, and South Korea has been turned into a colony and military base for the United States.

3. In trying to keep South Korea as their colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists have established an unprecedentedly harsh fascist ruling system in South Korea and devoted themselves to most vicious and ignominious suppression and despotism. In the past 37 years, a history of crimes, they have strangled our national sovereignty and civil rights and soaked this land with blood shed by our fellow countrymen, devoting themselves to committing crimes of thwarting the people's will for reunification and driving them to confrontation and war.

From the moment they landed in this land, the U.S. imperialists have reigned as occupiers, not as liberators of the Korean people; as an enemy, not as friends. After occupying this land, the U.S. aggressors established a military rule and treated the Korean people as if they were inferior Negro slaves, showing hostility to them as if they were the people of a country they had defeated.

(Scrane), regimental commander of U.S. (?20th Division), an obscure army officer of the United States -- a nation which gained independence less than 200 years ago -- outrageously insulted our people with a 5,000-year history by calling them Oriental Negros, a third-rate people possessing no self-governing ability. His outrageous remarks reflect the attitude of the U.S. occupation forces who viewed our people as inferior.

As soon as he stepped in Inchon Harbor, MacArthur declared in his first decree a military rule in South Korea and ordered the Korean people to unconditionally obey the occupation forces. This reflects U.S. hostility to the Korean people, who were regarded as no more than criminals. When Jim, an American reporter, says the U.S. troops in Korea acted like an enemy of the Korean people, it is by no means an accident.

The Korean people wanted to exercise their sovereign rights as liberated people, but the U.S. imperialists robbed them of the rights to rule through an illegal military occupation and practiced a bloody, tyrannical rule of obliterating all the anti-U.S. antigovernment democratic and patriotic forces.

The U.S. imperialists, who have reigned over the Korean people as the absolute ruler by monopolizing the rights to rule in South Korea, subjected the communist party members, revolutionaries and patriots to an indiscriminate suppression by fabricating such an incident as counterfeit money of (Chongpansa) -- a Korean version of the arson at the Nazi German Reichstag -- and gunned down the masses who, aspiring for the rights to existence, freedom and national sovereignty, rose in fury following the September all-out strike, October democratic resistance, 7 February national salvation struggle, Hawido Island peasants' resistance, 3 April Chejudo uprising and struggle waged against the 10 May single party election and brutally massacred thousands and thousands of innocent people.

In the 3 April Chejudo uprising alone, the U.S. aggressors killed one-third of the population of Chejudo, submerging Cheju Island in a sea of blood. The fact that the number of prisoners in 1948 was more than four times that of the Japanese imperialist ruling era at its peak nakedly indicts the dark aspect of the U.S. military rule.

The purpose of the U.S. military rule in South Korea, a country which has not been defeated and in which the United States has committed extremely vicious suppression and despotic actions, was to force the Korean people to adopt American systems and way of life and to lay a foundation for U.S. domination of South Korea by using leverage -- violence personified in the occupation troops.

Unable to maintain a military rule indefinitely in South Korea, the United States finally established a pro-U.S. dictatorial government and set out on a road of fascist suppression on the strength of the dictatorial government. All the past South Korean regimes, products of the United States, atrociously suppressed and massacred our people with bayonets supplied by the United States and at the order of the United States.

First of all, the U.S. imperialists robbed the Korean people of their independent demand as a whole and then turned the brunt of their fascist suppression toward the Korean people in their just struggle for independence, democracy and reunification. These beasts instigated the South Korean dictators to brutally suppress the just and patriotic struggles such as 19 April, 4 March and 3 June uprisings and soaked the streets of resistance with the blood shed by the patriots.

The barbarous act of murder committed by the United States, which treats the Korean people like an enemy, culminated in the bloody Kwangju incident. It was the U.S. imperialists who uttered outrageous and murderous remarks that the patriotic acts of 300,000 Kwangju citizens should be dealt with by an iron fist. It was none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who indirectly murdered the Kwangju citizens by mobilizing the U.S. forces and South Korean special warfare group. It was the U.S. imperialists who masterminded the 17 May violence which ignited the bloody Kwangju incident. On 23 May 1980, at a breakfast with majority and opposition party members of the National Assembly, former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen said that the United States had already expressed its recognition of the expansion of martial law throughout the nation. Chon Tu-hwan also told South Korean newspaper editors and publishers that all the incidents had already been reported to the U.S. authorities beforehand and approved of by the United States.

Never have the occupiers committed a crime of killing and wounding thousands and thousands of people by mobilizing thousands and thousands of special warfare group troops in a city like Kwangju -- in peacetime, not wartime -- and started a bloodbath for their colonial rule as the U.S. occupation forces did in Kwangju.

The U.S. imperialists, ruthless and vicious as they are, harshly and bloodily suppressed the democratic and patriotic forces hindering their colonial rule. Because they have aspired for rights to existence, democratic and civil rights and national reunification, the revolutionaries and patriots have languished in cold prison cells, been crippled by torture and executed at the gallows. Their exact number is unknown.

The kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung, which stirred the world, was a culmination of a U.S. imperialist terror operation designed to obliterate the democratic and patriotic forces. Regarding democratic personage Kim Tae-chung's patriotic activity in exile in a foreign country for democratization of South Korea and national reunification as a threat to their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists hatched a wicked plot to bury him forever.

The brigandish kidnap incident -- Kim Tae-chung was kidnapped in broad daylight on Tokyo's busiest street and was brought to South Korea -- was a great international gangster act conducted jointly by South Korea and Japan under the direction of the U.S. CIA. Even today the U.S. imperialists, with a vicious plot to murder the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung in prison, are instigating the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique to inflict unbearable physical and spiritual suffering on him.

In describing South Korea, a Japanese monthly magazine denounced it, saying that it is beyond imagination that such a regime can exist on earth. It said that South Korea is a large prison and that all the South Korean people are prisoners.

The U.S. imperialists, regarding the war as a means to survive, have been endlessly staging war exercises under the veil of peace. Under cover of a fabricated threat of a southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists are mobilizing all human and material resources available in South Korea for criminal war preparations while maintaining a semi-war footing.

Under the aegis of security touted by the U.S. imperialists, the only thing increasing in South Korea year after year is a war budget, the only thing that is being accelerated is the modernization of the armed forces and the only thing that is being strengthened are the launching bases for a nuclear attack.

In South Korea, with its relatively small territory and backward economic potential, the defense expenditures for war preparations amount to astronomical figures. In this year alone, defense expenditures have been drastically increased to 3.3 trillion won -- equivalent to 34 percent of the national budget. Due to this, our people are under a heavy burden of an unprecedentedly harsh tax: 268,000 won per capita and 1.34 million won per family.

The bellicose U.S. war maniacs, while beefing up the armed forces on a large-scale and turning South Korea into a nuclear base, have recently made public the possibility of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and randomly made provocative remarks that they would not rule out the use of nuclear warheads in an emergency.

Indeed, all these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are ruthless imperialist fiends who do not hesitate to chain the Korean people to a most horrible fascist shackle, choke and murder all the masses to secure South Korea as their colony and are 20th century man-eaters who brutality and cruelty are matchless.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against South Korea and hostile acts against the Korean people committed since they landed in South Korea run counter to the interests and will of the South Korean people, who are aspiring for independence, sovereignty, democracy and reunification.

Our Korean people, who have suffered and been maltreated and hurt under the harsh U.S. colonial rule for 37 years, which is longer than the 36 years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, are belatedly aware that the realization of three principles for national reunification or the realization of the cause of independence, democracy and reunification are impossible to hope for under the U.S. imperialist occupation and their colonial rule. This is a precious lesson learned by the Korean people under the harshest circumstances. It is the immutable truth.

Now the banner which should be lifted by our people is the sacred banner of national liberation. The slogans our people must shout are of anti-U.S. independence for national liberation. Struggle for national liberation. This is the only way to achieve democracy and reunification we hope for in our dreams, to enjoy true life and to achieve national prosperity. Waging a vigorous struggle for national liberation under the slogan of an anti-U.S. movement for independence is the only way to end the U.S. imperialist colonial rule. It is the only way to find our way to explore our own fate.

Today, our people are no longer the people of the past [word indistinct] but a proud people who rose bravely in a sacred struggle to turn the country, ruined by a pro-U.S. feeling, into a correct position of an anti-U.S. feeling.

Yesterday, anti-U.S. flames flared up in Kwangju, Pusan and Chunchon. Today the flames of anti-U.S. national salvation are spreading in Seoul and elsewhere in the country. By fanning this anti-U.S. flame to make it a sacred flame of national liberation flaring elsewhere in the nation, the masses of all strata should establish a new South Korea free of outside forces and independent.

To make the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle smoothly advance, it is important to wage a vigorous struggle to bury the domestic fascist dictators sponging off outside forces.

The masses of all strata should create a whirlwind of antifascist struggle to overthrow the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the bastards of the U.S. imperialists -- and provide a new democratic climate. The anti-U.S. independence movement is directly linked to independent reunification -- the supreme desire of the nation. All the South Korean patriotic masses should resolutely join the struggle to crush the plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge for fabrication of two Koreas and to achieve the sacred cause of national reunification. When they struggle in unity under the lofty banner of national liberation, the new day of national independence and the morning of democracy and reunification will dawn brightly. The struggle for national liberation waged vigorously by the South Korean people under the banner of the great chuche idea will be triumphant.

NODONG SINMUN URGES REUNIFICATION COMPLETION

SK040914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial titled "Let Us Vigorously Pave the Road to Reunification and National Salvation Under the Banner of Independence Against U.S. Imperialism" to the tenth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement.

Noting that reflecting the earnest desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification, we have made every possible effort to carry into practice the three principles of national reunification, the editorial says:

We did not cease efforts for reunification even after the opposite side violated the agreed points of the North-South joint statement and openly declared the creation of "two Koreas" a policy. Even when a political confusion occurred in succession and the "regime" was changed in South Korea, we proposed with sincerity and broadmindedness to jointly open the door of reunification through collaboration and unity.

Why the question of Korean reunification has not yet been solved for all the efforts of the whole nation? Within our nation there is no basic obstacle to national reunification. The obstacle to it is not within our nation but outside. It is precisely U.S. imperialism which does not want Korean reunification.

The developments over the last ten years show with increasing clarity that it is the U.S. imperialist aggressors who overruled the July 4 North-South joint statement and brought the North-South dialogue to rupture and have barred the reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists paid lip-service to dialogue, but their real intention was to keep our country divided into "two Koreas" for ever. Through the splittist "June 23 declaration" whose keynote is "simultaneous entry of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations" was made public by the puppets, its author was U.S. imperialism.

It was not without reason that when this splittist declaration was issued, the bosses of the United States expressed "support" to it before anyone else and claimed that "one of things conducive to South Korea is to legalise the division."

The presistent obstruction to Korean reunification by U.S. imperialism proceeds from its aggressive design to keep hold on South Korea as its colony by creating "two Koreas." South Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialism where everything is decided according to the aggressive demand and interests of the United States and completely subordinated to it. The real ruler of South Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

In order to convert South Korea into their permanent colony, the U.S. imperialists did not hesitate to impose any sacrifice upon the South Korean people and the whole of our nation, to say nothing of hindering the reunification of our country.

South Korea has turned into a big nuclear base and powder magazine for the execution of the Far Eastern strategy of U.S. imperialism. The tension in our country is being heightened with each passing day. Pointing out that all the disasters imposed on our people have been caused by the U.S. imperialists, the editorial continues:

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are left intact in South Korea, the democratisation of South Korean society, peace in our country and her independent reunification cannot be realised nor can any problem of the nation be solved. In order to accomplish the cause of national reunification in keeping with the interests and demands of our nation, we must proceed from this lesson of history. It is imperative, first of all, to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and terminate the U.S. imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embodies the noble idea and principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement and fully reflects the actual conditions of our country where there exist different ideologies and social systems in North and South.

When the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. imperialists interference in the internal affairs of our country is ended, our people will be able to found an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceful confederal state by their own efforts and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are loudly crying that if they withdraw from South Korea there may break out a war in the Korean Peninsula. But, this is a robber's sophistry. If there are no U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, it would be good not only to our nation desirous of reunification and the world peace-loving people but also to the American people.

The U.S. imperialists must not think that the South Korean people would reconcile themselves to the destiny of colonial slavery forever, but discard the foolish thought that the Korean people would give up the cause of national reunification and accept "two Koreas."

They must withdraw all their aggression forces from South Korea without delay and stop meddling in the internal affairs of our country. To put an end to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and intervention, their stooges must be dismembered. The flunkeyist treacheries of the South Korean puppets in offering South Korea to U.S. imperialism as its colony and leaving the country to the tender mercies of foreign forces should never be tolerated and the Chon Tu-hwan clique betraying the fellow countrymen and depending on outside forces should be removed.

National sovereignty is violated in South Korea and the dark clouds of permanent division are heavily hanging over our fellow countrymen. This reality demands that the whole nation turn out in a more vigorous anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

If a person truly loves the country and desires reunification, he must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea before anything else and fight to force them out of there.

Independence against U.S. imperialism -- this is a true patriotic banner to be held high by all the Koreans. Independence against U.S. imperialism -- this leads to democracy, reunification and national prosperity.

All the Koreans in the North and South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism and staunchly fight on under this banner.

In conclusion, the editorial expresses the belief that the world's peace-loving people will as ever bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and "two Koreas" plot and wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. joint struggle on a worldwide scale for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

ROK TO LIMIT 1983 BUDGET TO $13.5 BILLION

SK050130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will limit the 1983 national budget to 10 trillion won (about 13.5 billion U.S. dollars), the same level as 1982.

Major party leaders said Monday that budgetary retrenchment is unavoidable because of expected deficits following the June 28 economic revitalization measures and the protracted business slump.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song advocated a tight-financing policy when he met the press and answered questions from lawmakers at the National Assembly last week.

The June 28 economic rejuvenation package cut interest rates on all bank loans to 10 percent per annum beginning in July and reduced corporate tax rates to 25 percent annually beginning next year.

The conservative budget policy was confirmed at a meeting of government and party officials at DJP headquarters Monday morning. The meeting was attended by Economic Planning Minister Kim and Party Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon and other key party functionaries. At the meeting, the government's economic policy for the first five months of this year was reviewed, and a fiscal plan for the second half of the year, including the implementation of the June 28 economic package, was discussed.

KNP LEADERS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK071236 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Saying that a series of recent economic measures taken by the government are so shocking that the people may be embarrassed, Kim Chong-Chol, president of the Korean National Party [KNP], declared on 7 July: The government's policy should be carried out on the basis of the people's understanding, and reforms should be made in conformity with their will. He added: The government should avoid giving the people the impression that national affairs are decided by a bureaucratic elite. When the government repeatedly uses trial and error in the course of implementing a policy, the policy -- albeit the best alternative -- has no value as a policy.

He said: In spite of an early announcement that it will cut taxes, the government is planning to issue government bonds for an inevitable reason. This is a cowardly policy. He demanded that the government drastically reduce its budget.

Noting that a series of recent government economic packages contradict each other, KNP Vice President Yi Man-sop urged the government to adopt economic measures, which directly affect the people's living, after consulting with the National Assembly and political parties and not be so hasty.

HERALD HITS NORTH'S FISHING BOAT SEIZURE ATTEMPT

SK080121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "N. Korean Abduction Attempt"]

[Text] A North Korean patrol craft fired on an ROK fishing boat on the high seas off the east coast Monday afternoon in an apparent attempt to abduct it to the communist North.

We are relieved that the boat narrowly escaped the piracy thanks to the quick-witted bravery of its crew.

The incident took place in international waters -- about 220 miles northeast of Ullung-do, an island in the East Sea -- and far outside the so-called 200-mile economic zone arbitrarily claimed by North Korea. With all this taken into account, the abortive act of piracy can not be justified whatever excuses Pyongyang may produce.

Abduction of our fishing vessels by the northern communists is nothing new. They have taken South Korean fishing boats to the North on 500-odd occasions ever since the Korean Peninsula was divided in 1945. Thirty ROK fishing boats are still in captivity along with 450 fishermen.

Monday's incident appears to have its own typical implications. It, above all, gives an inkling of the evolving situation in the North whose leadership must have found it necessary to create an incident to divert the North Korean people's attention now focusing on the ongoing move to carry out a hereditary succession amidst growing economic hardship. Understandably, Kim Il-song is now faced with strong repercussions against his attempt to make his son, Chong-il, his successor -- and eventuality unprecedented in the communist world. Reports have had it that riots and upheavals, inconceivable in the iron-rule dictatorial society only years ago, have broken out in North Korea. A recent report said that the number of those slipping out of North Korea is increasing and that some of them are ranking military officers.

Allies of Pyongyang also seem reluctant to approve of Kim's dynasty plans despite their pretense to remain aloof from the issue. This attempt has become the target of scorn among many nations and has hindered Pyongyang's efforts to win the support of the Third World which it regards as a main booster of its diplomatic stature.

This dilemma seems to have prompted the Pyongyang regime to seek a breakthrough by instigating provocations against the South on land and sea. In attempting provocative acts, the northern communists may try to make the most of the rivalry between the Soviet Union and Communist China. In order to keep Pyongyang in its own fold, neither of the communist giants would constrain North Korea's reckless behavior regardless of its wish to do so.

In view of their past behaviors, the North Korean communists obdurately repeat their provocative attempt and such a situation may go on if unchecked. We must keep ourselves fully prepared to preclude any northern provocations as well as to foil all types of aggressive acts. We should also press for North Korea's return of all our fishing boats and their crew members in capitivity while sternly protesting against the latest incident through the cease-fire mechanism.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM U.S., JAPAN TRIP

SK080119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok yesterday said the greatest achievement made during his trip to Japan was to reopen the almost stalled negotiations over the economic cooperation issue pending between the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport, he said: "The exchange of views he had with U.S. and Japanese top diplomats and other influential persons will be of great help to Korea's diplomacy."

In Washington, he held talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig on the promotion of cooperation between the two countries. He also called on Vice President George Bush and met with Defense and Treasury officials to confer on the exports of U.S. licensed defense equipment and FMS (foreign military sales) loans.

Returning from the United States, Minister Yi visited Tokyo last Saturday to break the impasse in the negotiations over the Korean request for an economic cooperation loan from Japan.

He met with Foreign Minister Sakurauchi twice and called on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and four former premiers while in Tokyo. He also discussed the pending issue with Japanese economic ministers. Meanwhile, YONHAP reports from Tokyo quoted Minister Yi as saying Korea and Japan have almost reached an agreement on the "amount and interest rates" of the loan sought by the Korean Government.

According to the news agency, Minister Yi told reporters that the Japanese Government understands Korea's "intentions" well and committed itself to an early settlement of the issue. However, he cautioned it is too early to discuss any specific results of his visit to Japan, it said.

HERALD CITES PRC VICE PREMIER ON SPORTS TIES

SK070124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (special) -- Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li showed deep interest in an exchange of sports between the Republic of Korea, North Korea, Japan and China, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN here reported Tuesday.

Wan asked about the possibility of sports exchanges including youth soccer games among the four Asian neighboring countries in order to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Yosoji Kobayashi, director of the Japanese newspaper, who met with him in Beijing Monday afternoon, replied that he would like to begin mutual efforts for that goal.

About the question of concrete ways to facilitate communication of views between South and North Korea, he said that he had discussed the matter with the Americans, adding that stable peace in Northeast Asia was of primary concern with the two hegemonisms and that North Korea would not attack the South, according to the report.

CHIT HLAING LEAVES FOR PRC, DPRK; BCP DISCUSSED

BK080545 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Rangoon, July 8 (AFP) -- Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing left here last night for Pyongyang and Beijing with the issue of China's support for the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) still affecting relations between the two countries.

Chit Hlaing, who became foreign minister last November, is beginning his two nation tour in North Korea, which unlike Beijing, recognises the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). An official news release announcing the trip said Burma's relations with both Beijing and Pyongyang were good.

Government-to-government relations with China appear to be more or less on the upswing as China extends technical and financial assistance to Burma and a major highway bridge spanning the Rangoon River is to be built with Chinese help.

However, thanks to Beijing's moral and material support, the BCP remains the main insurgent group fighting the Rangoon government.

Prior to Chit Hlaing's departure the government news media had been drawing attention to the BCP's reported increased involvement in the drug trade.

A newspaper editorial said that political analysts here interpret the media play-up of the BCP's drug-related image as a subtle reminder that it would be in Beijing's interest to reevaluate their existing fraternal links with the BCP. The editorial commented that no political group worth its salt dared to have itself linked with narcotic drugs in any way and risk its demise. The fact that the BCP had been openly engaged in opium producing and trafficking shows that they have already suffered a political demise and exist only as terrorists and extortionists, it said.

Late last year, secret peace negotiations with the BCP broke down, when the Burmese Government rejected BCP demands that the communist party be allowed to exist, their armed forces be left intact and the border areas they occupy remain their base of operations.

Chinese sources here deny any knowledge of what Chit Hlaing is to discuss with their leaders. They indicated, however, that Beijing continued to search for a solution to the long-standing BCP problem troubling Sino-Burmese relations.

Mr. Hlaing and his entourage of seven are to stop over in Beijing for one day today before flying on to Pyongyang, and will begin their official visit to Beijing on July 13, although it had earlier been announced that the Burmese delegation would stay in China for almost a week before going on to Pyongyang.

Under a technical and economic cooperation agreement signed in 1977 North Korea has been providing Burma with machinery and technical expertise for several industrial projects.

SIHANOUK VISITS BAN SA-NGAE, REFUGEE CAMP

BK071709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1654 GMT 7 Jul 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Merciat]

[Text] Ban Sa-Ngae, northwest Cambodia, July 7 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the newly-formed Cambodian coalition government in exile, called here today on Cambodians to expel the Vietnamese "colonialists" and install parliamentary democracy in Cambodia (Kampuchea).

It was the first time the former leader had returned to Cambodia for three-and-a-half years. He was ousted as head of state in 1970. He now heads a coalition of three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian movements comprising the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, non-communist groups supporting former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann, and pro-Sihanouk supporters.

He spent about two hours at Ban Sa-Ngae, a Son Sann guerrilla base just across the border from Thailand. Mr. Son Sann welcomed him on his arrival from Bangkok, but there were no Khmer Rouge to greet him. In his welcoming speech, Mr. Son Sann said he favoured union between his own supporters and those of Prince Sihanouk, describing such a development as "unavoidable."

Prince Sihanouk replied that "after recovering its independence, Cambodia must become a democracy on the model of the free world, with a parliamentary system." Prince Sihanouk also called on Cambodians to "forget their quarrels", adding: "May Kampuchea conquer the Vietnamese, who are acting like colonialists by occupying our country."

The 600 guerrillas and 500 civilians present at the meeting gave Prince Sihanouk a friendly but not especially enthusiastic welcome.

But shortly afterward, he was greeted with cheers when he visited Thailand's biggest camp for Cambodian refugees, Khao I-Dang, which is near Ban Sa-Ngae. In a speech at the camp, which houses 34,000 refugees, he urged his audience to enroll in the resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese troops supporting the Cambodian Government. He presented camp authorities with a gift of 10,000 dollars, which he said came from North Korean President Kim Il-song. Prince Sihanouk also gave 1,000 dollars to a group of Buddhist monks at the camp.

SPK HAILS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE IN HCM CITY

BK080830 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 8 Jul 82

[SPK commentary: "A Consistent Policy of Good Will and Peace"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul (SPK) -- A sincere wish to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is incontestably the idea which emanates from an initial study of the final communique issued at the end of the sixth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City.

The ministers of the allied Indochinese countries dealt with the hottest questions of the region -- from their relations with China to Kampuchea's relations with Thailand -- and proposed for each of these questions a solution to which no interested person of good will could remain indifferent.

This semiannual conference, which gathers the heads of diplomacy of the three Indochinese countries, the first of which was held in Phnom Penh in January 1980, reflects the confirmation of the three people's growing solidarity despite the attempts of Beijing, in collusion with Washington and other reactionaries, to divide them.

It reflects the unanimity of the ministers not only regarding the solutions which have been envisaged or their assessment of the situation but also their long-term policy toward the countries of the region, first of all those of ASEAN, on whom China has worked incessantly in order to pit them against the Indochinese countries.

It also reflects the reasonable policy pursued by the Indochinese countries for the sole purpose of reducing the tension that Beijing has persisted in maintaining between them and their neighbors, first of all Thailand, and of developing relations between the two groups of countries in the region on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of other peoples.

The ministers of the Indochinese countries thus dealt with questions particularly sensitive to the ASEAN countries, namely: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, security at the Thai border, an international conference and the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

The announcement made by Kampuchea and Vietnam about a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese combatants from Kampuchea during the current month is above all a sign of the stability of the situation inside Kampuchea and of the solidarity of the regime 3 years after the overturn of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It would be careless to judge this gesture as representing a weakness of any sort on the part of Kampuchea or Vietnam; for events during the past 3 years have demonstrated that no pressure was able to shake them. There is only one correct interpretation: Kampuchea and Vietnam have a sincere desire to establish an atmosphere of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in their relations with Thailand and the other countries of ASEAN.

However, the communique of the three ministers also implies that Kampuchea and Vietnam cannot tolerate Thai territory being used by Beijing to maintain and supply the Pol Pot elements and other reactionary Khmers in their activities against the rebirth of Kampuchea.

It is true that insecurity at the Thai border stems from the very policy of Bangkok itself which accords refuge to the Pol Pot terrorists and other Khmer traitors. If Thailand had adopted a policy of noninterference regarding Kampuchea, had denied shelter to the Pol Pot criminals following their overturn or had refused to give them access to Chinese supplies, the Pol Pot gang would not have survived and the mere presence of Kampuchean border guards would have been more than sufficient at Kampuchea's western border. It is in this order of ideas that Kampuchea proposed "for want of a demilitarized zone that Thailand is not yet ready to accept" -- as Minister Hun Sen declared to SPK -- the establishment of a zone of security on both sides of the border in which there will only be Kampuchean and Thai troops in their respective territories.

The Pol Pot elements and the other terrorists maintained by China and international reaction must be disarmed. They and the "refugee camps" -- a kind of rear-base for the reactionaries -- must be kept at a distance from this security zone.

Such flexibility in approach also reflects the good will of Kampuchea, which goes even further by proposing international supervision for the implementation of such an agreement. In its efforts to reach such an agreement, the PRK has never raised the question of its recognition by Thailand and its allies.

Concerning Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries propose an international conference based on the principle that regional problems should be settled by the countries of the region without violating the sovereignty of or interfering in the internal affairs of any country. For such a conference, the Indochinese countries are prepared to talk with the ASEAN countries in order to agree on the date, location, participants, agenda and so on, which offers a wide range of topics for discussion.

The conference also examined the question of Kampuchean representation at the United Nations. The Vietnamese and Lao ministers supported the proposal of their Kampuchean colleague who delcared that in the immediate future the PRK would not reclaim the UN seat which belongs to it by right and recommended that the seat be left empty should the Pol Pot assassins or their surrogates be driven out of the international organization. This position is most constructive. The goal is to eliminate the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" from the United Nations, for it is a genocidal regime spit upon by men of conscience, a regime which violates the noble aspirations of the organization, a regime that the sponsors have recently sought to disguise as a "coalition government" presided over by the volatile Sihanouk.

The Kampuchean people warmly support the stands taken by the PRK Government at the Ho Chi Minh City conference. They express satisfaction with the unanimity of views of the participants, which is proof of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity uniting the three Indochinese peoples. This display of good will by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos shows their confidence in the future, their strength, their faith and in the just cause they defend. It is certain that this good will will be welcomed by progressive opinion throughout the world, including the ASEAN countries, for it responds to the interests of the world's people, first of all the interests of the Southeast Asian countries.

VODK ON INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK071440 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "What Tricks Are the Vietnamese Le Duan Enemy Aggressors and Exterminators of the Kampuchean Race Up To in Saigon?"]

[Summary] "The Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race are staging a play of their Indochinese countries foreign ministers' conference in Saigon at a time when they are encountering more difficulties and a greater impasse in all fields than during their previous meetings. They have more difficulties in the military and political fields on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the diplomatic field on the international scene."

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors were defeated during their dry season operations and they were bogged down at the beginning of this rainy season. There are more desertions among the Vietnamese troops. Many Khmer soldiers and militiamen, who were forced by the Vietnamese to serve them, have deserted and mutinied against the aggressors. Politically, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors have also been defeated. The entire Kampuchean people oppose them.

"The Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors have been shamefully and successively defeated in their tricky diplomatic maneuvers. Whether the Vietnamese stage their maneuvers about the regional conference, the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea or leaving the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant at the United Nations, all peace and justice-loving countries in the world, particularly the ASEAN countries and the UN General Assembly, reject all these tricks. They firmly stand on the principles of the UN Charter and international law and strongly oppose the Vietnamese Le Euan enemy's aggression in Kampuchea and call on the Vietnamese to respect and implement the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies by withdrawing all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference."

Therefore, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors are in a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield and on the international scene.

"Their exit is through their tricky diplomatic maneuvers. The Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors, especially Nguyen Co Thach, are busily waging their tricky diplomatic maneuvers. Before Nguyen Co Thach visits some Southeast Asian countries to tell lies and perform his tricky maneuvers, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors are staging a play with a conference of their puppets and running dogs from Phnom Penh and Vientiane in order to issue these new tricky maneuvers. Even before the event, everbody knows the essence of the tricks that the Vietnamese will disclose in their current play. It is nothing less than their maneuvers to try to bury the UN General Assembly resolutions and to draw international opinion into finding a solution to the Kampuchean problem through other means leading to the acceptance of their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Therefore, no matter how the Vietnamese dress up their new maneuvers, they will dupe no one."

"All peace- and justice-loving countries -- which firmly hold a principled stand and are concerned with security, stability and peace in Southeast Asia and in the whole world -- will reject all the maneuvers of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy which are contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and international law and the UN General Assembly resolutions and which would let the Vietnamese achieve their plan to swallow Kampuchea and use it as a springboard for them and the Soviets to implement their aggressive and expansionist southward strategy."

"The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea categorically oppose the maneuvers of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors in their attempt to deviate from the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and solve the Kampuchean problem by other means."

GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK011146 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0510 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation of the GDR Joint Economic Committee led by Guenter Jury, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Phnom Penh on 28 June for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was greeted by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning. GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Gunther Horn was also present.

Received by Chan Si

BK040719 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1451 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jul (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh today the visiting GDR Joint Economic Committee delegation led by Guenter Jury, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission. Chan Si expressed high appreciation for the development of relations of friendship, solidarity and close and multifaceted cooperation between the PRK and GDR during the past 3 years. He deeply thanked the GDR party and govenment for their firm support for the just revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people. He denounced the imperialists and their lackeys for seeking to undermine the national economy, cause instability and impede the revolutionary advance of Kampuchea as well as that of other socialist countries and developing countries in the world.

Guenter Jury stressed the intensification of economic cooperation between the GDR and PRK. The GDR party and government, he said, closely follow the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people, particularly the restoration of their national economy. He highly appreciated the rebirth of Kampuchea and the struggle of the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP.

Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning, and Gunther Horn, GDR ambassador accredited to Kampuchea, were present at the meeting.

DELEGATION TO INDOCHINA CONFERENCE RETURNS HOME

BK081036 Vientiane KPL in English 1006 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 8 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao delegation at the sixth conference of foreign ministries of Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City, this morning returned home on board a special plane.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Maichantan Sengmani, minister to the premier's office, and Khoun Changeng deputy minister for foreign affairs. Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samom, respectively ambassadors of Vietnam and Kampuchea, were also on hand.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CABLES THANKS TO BREZHNEV

For the text of a message from Kaysone Phomvihan, LPRP Central Committee general secretary, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, thanking him for congratulations on being reelected head of the party, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 9 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BCP DAILY INTERVIEWS PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

AU062055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 82 pp 1-6

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and LPDR minister of education, sports, and religious affairs, was kind enough to receive Svetoslav Terziev, BTA special correspondent in Laos and grant a special interview for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Question: Comrade Vongvichit, how can you describe the essential achievements of socialist construction in Laos?

Answer: After the successful conclusion of the national democratic revolution on 2 December 1975, we have now entered the first stage of the transitional period to socialism, skipping the capitalist stage of development. For over 6 years the people of Laos have supported and followed the revolutionary government and have been implementing the correct party policy. We have reorganized production and distribution in order to step by step transform Laos, which is still a backward agrarian country suffering from the consequences of reactionary feudalism and from the results of the devastating wars waged by the French colonialists, by the American imperialists and by their lackeys. It is our goal to transform Laos into an industrialized, socialist country.

Question: What kind of reorganization do you mean in particular?

Answer: We are trying to persuade the farmers to join cooperative farms on a voluntary basis. We have already succeeded in establishing timber and agricultural cooperatives, as well as state farms serving as models of socialist production. We have restored and reorganized the plants abandoned by the U.S. imperialists and by their lackeys. We are now operating many such electric power stations, water purification installations, factories producing beer and soft drinks, as well as timber-processing enterprises and others. We have also built new enterprises producing agricultural tools and consumer goods. We have now set up 31 agricultural and forestry farms and 1,343 agricultural cooperatives. The state exerts control over 189 industrial enterprises employing 15,000 workers. The state also exerts control over air transportation, over 60 percent of motor transportation and over a considerable part of international transportation.

After the nationalization of banks and the establishment of the Lao National Bank, production and trade were encouraged. Our commodities' turnover has increased seven times over the past.

As to food supplies, we have produced about 1.5 million tons of rice in 1980. Such achievements have never been attained in our country's history. They are unprecedented. In 1981 our harvest was even more satisfactory. Thanks to such successes we were able to satisfy the needs of our entire population for rice and other foodstuffs.

Question: How are you strengthening your country's defense power?

Answer: We succeeded in involving our entire population in the consolidation of national defense and in protecting our security. Our people's armed forces have developed in size as well as qualitatively. Thanks to this we defeated the gangs and spies sent by our enemies to rob our country and to engage in sabotage during the last 6 years. We have been able to protect our young republic, which is one of the frontline countries of the socialist community.

Question: Comrade Vongvichit, how do you evaluate the prospects for further development of the situation in Indochina?

Answer: The American imperialists who have been fully defeated in all three Indochinese countries pursue their hostile maneuvers, but in a subtler form, by intending once again to subordinate the people of Laos. The reactionary leadership in Beijing is hoping with their help to carry out its ambitions for control over the three Indochinese countries in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, the poverty and backwardness existing in China, to which the daily intensifying internal contradictions are added, are creating great obstacles to the achievement of expansionist goals. The conspiracy of Beijing with the American imperialists and other reactionaries cannot help this country get rid of its internal difficulties. American imperialists are involved in their own crisis. The attempts to restore American influence in the area with the assistance of Beijing have failed and are still subject to failure. They will continue to fail also in the future. The Lao revolution is firmly relying on the solidarity between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, as well as on the solidarity with the people of Kampuchea and on the solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and with all peoples struggling for peace, national independence and social progress.

Question: What is your opinion of the relations between Bulgaria and Laos, between the BCP and the LPRP?

Answer: The relations between the two countries have existed for a long time. During our national liberation struggle, party and other Bulgarian delegations came to us in the woods and in the caves of the liberated zones to share our joys and difficulties. The mutual visits of delegations have always stimulated friendship between our two peoples.

A great step forward in consolidating solidarity between our two countries was made with the visit to Bulgaria of a Lao delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, our LPRP Central Committee secretary general and prime minister of the LPDR, as well as with the visit paid by a Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are the basis of our mutual relations. Our best friends, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, are also something we have in common. All countries, struggling for peace, independence and social progress are also our common friends. For over 6 years since our liberation in 1975, the BCP and the Bulgarian people have been rendering valuable assistance to us in all sectors, assistance to the party and people of Laos.

I take the opportunity to express our most profound gratitude to the BCP and to the Bulgarian people, as well as our resolve to do everything within our power to consolidate solidarity and friendship between our two parties and peoples.

BANGKOK DENIES PRC SEEKS TO ARM SIHANOUK REGIME

BK071404 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry says that PHAYA KHRUT newspaper reported on 4 July that the Chinese Government has sought approval from the Thai Government to allow its aircraft to land at Watthana Nakhon Airport to unload armaments for the government of Prince Sihanouk, and that a letter to this effect has been sent to the Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry would like to state that there is no truth in this report. The Foreign Ministry has never been contacted on this matter, neither by the PRC or by any other country.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET AUSTRIA'S PAHR

BK071429 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to meet Dr Willibald Pahr, federal minister for foreign affairs of Austria, in Bangkok on 17 July, one day after the minister arrives in Bangkok. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila had invited his four other ASEAN counterparts from Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia to brief the Austrian foreign minister, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea held in New York under the United Nations' sponsorship last year.

Dr Pahr is scheduled to pay an official visit to Thailand during 16 to 19 July as official guest of Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. He will leave Bangkok on 19 July for a visit to Burma and will also make a short stopover in Bangkok on the way home.

NATION VIEWS SRV OFFER OF PARTIAL PRK PULLOUT

BK080135 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Carrot and the Stick to Thailand"]

[Text] When the so-called "Indochinese foreign ministers" conference in Ho Chi Minh City, or Saigon as it was formerly called, announced the withdrawal of a "significant" number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Hanoi definitely thought that it was perfect timing. The announcement came close on the heels of the Kuala Lumpur signing of the three Khmer patriotic factions establishing a coalition government and on the day when President Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea set foot on Kampuchean soil after nearly three years. But from our point of view it was not "perfect timing" but a reaction to the turn of events, the formation of the coalition, primarily engineered by ASEAN.

Vietnam has said that she had withdrawan some troops from Kampuchea last year and no reason has been given why Hanoi kept that withdrawal a secret for such a long time. There are several United Nations resolutions demanding the withdrawal of "foreign forces" from Kampuchea but until now Vietnam has pooh-poohed them. But the very fact that Vietnam called the conference as "Indochinese" means that Vietnam will continue to back the Heng Samrin regime, whose foreign minister was present, and then militarily back it up.

There are several implications in the announcement made by Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that his country was pulling out troops. Even if we try to put the most optimistic colouring on that announcement, we have to point out that Thach did not say what he meant by "significant". From his point of view, any number one can guess could be called significant but the only fact that we know is that 200,000 Vietnamese troops are in Kampuchea and Hanoi must be rather ashamed that it has not been able to root out all resistance and proclaim the vaunted "greater Indochina federation".

This time Thach, in a somewhat puerile fashion, has brought out the carrot and the stick against Thailand. The carrot is that more troops will be pulled out of Vietnam if Thailand submitted to the condition of not helping the Khmer patriotic forces. The stick is that Thailand will have to bear the brunt of any Vietnamese reaction to the policy which Thailand has been following in close cooperation with her ASEAN partners. It is strange that the accent, as usual with these conferences, is not an offer to have a discussion between ASEAN and the three Indochinese states.

It has been traditional for Vietnam, in all references to her invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, to make China the villain of the piece with the United States thrown in for good measure. While a thumping majority in the United Nations has repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, it was China who said in the New York conference on Kampuchea last year that she will re-open talks with Kampuchea [as published] if there is a gesture of goodwill by Vietnam by withdrawing a token number of forces. There was no reply from Hanoi at that time.

China has never changed her policy of "bleeding Vietnam white" and ASEAN has not changed its policy of finding a political solution to the tragedy that is Kampuchea. Everybody knows that China is supplying arms to the Khmer Rouge primarily and to other factions secondarily. It is also known to everybody that the Vietnamese troops cannot be fighting Kampuchea without extensive military support from the Soviet Union. These factors cannot be changed by ASEAN although it is committed to a different goal of finding a political solution.

But let us put the best complexion on Thach's announcement and believe what Vietnamese diplomats say -- the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea will be reduced to less than 150,000. One way of looking at it is that it is a sufficient number to keep Heng Samrin in the saddle in Phnom Penh. The other way, and the possible one, is that Hanoi is unable to maintain so many troops in Kampuchea and the Soviet Union is finding it difficult to throw good money after bad.

But the most important point is that China does not come in for her normal quota of vilification. If in reality there is a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, token or otherwise, China is in the record saying that she will sit down at the conference table with the Vietnamese and discuss the Kampuchean problem. Let us be optimistic, keep our fingers crossed, and believe that the formation of the coalition government with Sihanouk at the head has produced a positive reaction from Hanoi.

POST COMPARES AFGHAN, KHMER REFUGEE SITUATIONS

BK080151 Bangkok POST in English 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Ultimate Waiting Game"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk's visit to his countrymen at the Khao I-dang centre has engendered fresh hope in the minds of these refugees that someday they may be able to go home again. The visit also serves to assure them that they have not been forgotten and acts as a reminder that Kampuchea is where they belong and not overseas in some distant 'third country' where they will have to grapple with an alien language, unfamiliar customs and a minority and in some cases unwelcome, status.

But while political and other developments have given the Khmers cause for hope, the same cannot be said for 2.7 million other refugees who have found themselves cast adrift from their native country -- Afghanistan -- and encamped in shelters in Pakistan. They also have seen their country overrun by foreign invasion forces and have watched in despair as the world's attention switched elsewhere and forgot about them, their country and its Soviet occupiers.

Pakistan has offered these Afghans food, shelter and a reasonable mode of living on a temporary basis and still maintains the hope that conditions in Afghanistan will change to make it possible for them to eventually return home with a degree of security.

Such a hope seems unlikely to materialise in the near future. These Afghans have no wish to live further away from their homeland than the border areas and Pakistan is likely to continue playing its host role for a considerable time to come. The UNHCR oversees this Afghan relief programme, which is administered by the Pakistanis, with assistance also being provided by the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the World Health Organisation. The bill for this miserable situation comes to a staggering U.S.$409.28 million for 1981-82.

The Pakistani Government has offered to enter into negotiations for a political solution to the Afghan crisis but obviously cannot allow those negotiations to be held in a manner which would imply recognition of the Soviet-installed Babrak Karmal regime. The eventual success of such negotiations would obviously depend on the withdrawal of occupying Soviet forces, who continue to defy resolutions passed by both the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

The parallels with Kampuchea are obvious and a solution equally difficult to implement. Meanwhile millions of refugees wait and continue to hope that their homeland will be returned to them, either through forces of arms or just and effective diplomacy.

GENERAL SAN ON POSSIBLE POLITICAL ROLE

BK080542 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Jul 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Gen San Chitpatima, commenting on reports of senators entering politics, said the choice is up to the individual senators. He added he will not say now whether or not he will enter politics. He noted that the reason he will not make a decision now is not because he is hesitating but because he has not given any thought to the subject.

Regarding those senators who are military officers and are looking forward to political careers, General San asked whether or not senators are considered members of the political parties. He said that it is not right to say that senators are members of political parties or members of a government-run party because to be so is prohibited by the constitution.

General San said he supported the amendment of the constitution which was proposed by the MP's in principle. He said everyone must decide for himself whether or not the senators' opposition to the amendment indicates a divergence of views.

According to General San, he has been asked to join political parties but has not committed himself because to do so would invalidate his position as a senator. Regarding the reported plan of Col Prachak Sawangchit and former young Turks to enter politics, General San said he agrees with the idea if a majority of the people thinks it is the right decision.

THACH DISCUSSES INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE RESULTS

OW071620 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 7 -- The sixth ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries ended in great success in Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon. The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea adopted a communique and advanced new proposals of good-will concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In a press conference attended by more than one hundred Vietnamese and foreign journalists, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said the conference had reviewed friendly cooperation among the three countries and preparations for an indochinese summit to be held in December.

Nguyen Co Thach underlined the new proposals put forth at the conference: the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the seeting up of a security zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the convention of an international conference on Southeast Asia, and the intention of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to leave vacant Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations if this international body expels the Pol Pot or disguised Pol Pot clique. The People's Republic of Kampuchea may also consider a United Nations control of peace and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border, Nguyen Co Thach added.

For one and a half hours many questions were put, especially about a Vietnamese withdrawal. On the latter question Nguyen Co Thach said that such a withdrawal would be possible because of the steady improvement of the situation in Kampuchea. It would also indicate the good will of the three Indochinese countries, he stressed.

Concerning the reactionary tripartite Kampuchean "coalition," Nguyen Co Thach said it was only a farce.

"We are very optimistic," Nguyen Co Thach said, "knowing that the proposals we just made will certainly help advance the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Comment on Troop Withdrawal

BK071229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 7 Jul 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, July 7 (AFP) -- Indochinese foreign ministers today announced a "significant" partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia beginning this month and called for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

In a communique at the end of their two-day biannual meeting here, the ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh government did not say exactly how many of Hanoi's estimated 180,000 troops would be pulled out. But Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told a news conference here that the number to be withdrawn this month would be "significant." He added that some soldiers had been quietly pulled out (?last) year and informed sources said they totaled between 20,000 and 30,000.

Today's announcement was seen by analysts here as a "good will" gesture to the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has sponsored United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops followed by U.N.-monitored elections.

The possibility of a partial Vietnamese pullout from Cambodia was first raised by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in May. A few weeks later his deputy, Vo Dong Giang, spoke of "a certain number of positive factors" for a withdrawal.

Among those factors, Mr Giang said, was a changing perception in some ASEAN countries that the Cambodian crisis is not an East-West proxy confrontation but a Chinese-Indochinese conflict. He also mentioned the stabilization of the Sino-Vietnamese border and the military weakening of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime.

NHAN DAN ON INDOCHINESE PEACE PROPOSALS

BK080630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 8 July editorial: "Important Initiatives for Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The communique of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July, reflects the firmness and strength of the revolutionary cause in each country. Once again, it reiterates the unswerving policy of peace followed by the three Indochinese countries.

Entering the year 1982, the peoples of the three fraternal countries on this peninsula have continued to record achievements in many fields. The desperate plan of subversion by the Po Pot bandits has been smashed. The Kampuchean people, undergoing a vigorous revival, have consolidated their right to mastery throughout the country and in all aspects of life. The Third LPRP Congress and the Fifth VCP Congress were major milestones on the path of advance of the two peoples. Despite no small difficulties, there have emerged from the economies of the three countries new factors that are bringing about very significant initial changes.

Indochinese solidarity and the relations between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community have been constantly strengthened and comprehensively developed. Realities confirm that the odious scheme by the expansionists and hegemonists in the Beijing ruling circles, who are acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the Indochinese countries, has met with serious failure.

The situation in Southeast Asua, meanwhile, has continued to develop in favor of the forces of peace and national independence.

Although the reactionary forces in the Chinese ruling circles are striving to incite confrontation and conflict among the countries in the region and pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, the trend of dialogue has still developed. World public opinion and even a number of personalities in the ruling circles of ASEAN have clearly recognized that the main cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia lies in the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles.

Time is now and has always been on the side of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. A factor in their success is the militant solidarity and relations of comprehensive cooperation between the three fraternal countries. For this very reason, we are greatly enthused by the announcement that a summit conference of the three countries will be held by the end of this year. This event will enhance the position and strength of the three countries and further develop the special relationship between the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

We fully agree with the measures proposed in the communique of the Ho Chi Minh City conference with the aim of promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from the current setting of the actual situation and from their own peaceful foreign policies, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries put forth a series of important initiatives and proposals, as follows:

Concerning China, the peoples of the three countries assert that they have always thought highly of the age-old relations of friendship and cooperation with the Chinese people -- relations that have been obstructed and undermined by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles.

The three countries once again call on the PRC to sign bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Vietnam proposes a resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks to settle their bilateral problems.

Concerning Thailand, the three countries are ready to negotiate with Thailand on all necessary measures to ensure the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country and are ready to meet with Thailand to discuss and settle problems of interest to each party. In reaffirming their stand on the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the PRK and the SRV agreed to take the first step in their relations with Thailand: they decided to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July of this year. Depending on the state of security and stability at the Kampuchea-Thailand border and on Thailand's response, the two countries might consider a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in the coming period.

The PRK reasserts its proposal put forth 2 years ago concerning the establishment of a demilitarized zone along both sides of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. If Thailand is not yet prepared to meet this proposal, Kampuchea proposes the setting up of a security zone along both sides of the common border. Under this plan, only the armed froces of the PRK will be present in the part of the security zone situated in Kampuchea and only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be present in the part situated in Thai territory. The two parties will agree on the status and the width of the security zone and on an international supervision.

Concerning the ASEAN countries, the three countries propose the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia. Such a conference would be convened on the principles that regional problems should be discussed and resolved by the countries in the region without infringing upon the sovereignty or interfering in the internal affairs of each country and that all problems between Southeast Asian countries and countries situated outside the region will be settled by Southeast Asian countries and those countries. This international conference will be held with the participation of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, Burma, the five countries that participated in the International Conferences on Indochina -- namely, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Great Britain -- and India, a country that has maintained longstanding relations of friendship with the Southeast Asian countries and has greatly contributed to safeguarding peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia over the past 20 years.

The UN secretary general will be invited to attend this conference in his personal capacity. Should the Pol Pot clique be expelled from the United Nations, the UN secretary general will take part in the coference in his capacity as an official representative of the United Nations.

The three Indochinese countries resolutely demand that the United Nations expel the Pol Pot or disguised Pol Pot clique and restore the UN seat to the PRK -- the sole genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. However, the PRK declares that, in the immediate future, it does not require that the United Nations accept its representation in case the United Nations expels the genocidal Pol Pot criminals and the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations can be left vacant.

Any conscientious person can see the great significance of the initiatives and proposals mentioned above. They are important proposals that cover various relationships in a practical, rational and reasonable manner and respond to the expectations of public opinion. Highlighted throughout these proposals is the unswerving peaceful policy and the sincere good will of the three Indochinese countries. The three countries only wish to promote good relations of friendship and cooperation with all neighboring countries and other countries in the region. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries pose no threat to anyone. On the contrary, over the past 3 years thy have had to cope with the perfidious schemes of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles who, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have put pressure on them in an effort to force them into submission and annex their countries.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is just, legal and necessary. It is in response to the request of the Kampuchean people and is in conformity with the terms of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. It is there to counter the threat from the Chinese reactionaries, who are acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. As assessed by the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, our army has made and is making great and valuable contributions to the defense of peace and independence of the three countries.

Indochinese solidarity and the just struggle of the three fraternal nations have achieved great successes. We have won victories and grown big and strong. The policy of aggression and intervention pursued by the hostile reactionary forces has been dealt a staggering blow. The road of causing tension and confrontation is at variance with the aspirations of the peoples in the region and is obviously leading to failure and an impasse. The new initiatives and proposals of the three Indochinese countries create conditions favorable for accelerating the trend to embark on the road which public opinion recognizes ever more clearly as the only right road for promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia -- that of reconciliation, peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the countries in the region.

Public opinion has the right to demand that the new initiatives and proposals of the three Indochinese countries be met with a positive response. The conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries marks a new success for the solidarity between the three fraternal countries and for the line of peace and friendship. It also contributes to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

FATHERLAND FRONT CALLS FOR MASS PEACE MOVEMENT

OW021951 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 2 -- A national movement for peace and disarmament and against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces was launched at a meeting here this morning of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Presidium of the Vietnam Peace Committee.

In his opening speech, Huynh Tan Phat, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front C.C., warmly welcomed the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and called on the entire Vietnamese people to enthusiastically take part in the movement. He also called on the world public to urgently demand that the Reagan and other reactionary administrations end the arms race and effect disarmament.

Phan Anh, president of the Presidium of the Peace Committee, said that this movement was a positive response to the world people's common struggle for disarmament and against the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race being feverishly accelerated by the U.S. and its allies. He highlighted the progress of the peace movement in the world and expressed firm support for the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with which, he said, the world people would foil all adventurous military plots and actions of the U.S. and other war-like forces.

Phan Anh particularly welcomed the Soviet Union's commitment to refrain from using nuclear weapons first as a very important contribution to the world people's struggle for peace and security.

Nguyen Van Tien, general-secretary of the front Central Committee, read out an appeal of the meeting calling on the entire Vietnamese people to contribute most positively to the world movement for peace and disarmament.

AUSTRALIA

REPORTAGE ON LABOR PARTY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Fraser Rebuts Wran Comment

BK051202 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Labor Party's National Conference has opened in Canberra with a warning to the party from its president, Mr Wran, to prepare for an early election. Commenting on Mr Wran's statement, Mr Fraser said he was sticking to his earlier commitment that parliament should run its full term. He accused the Labor Party of deliberately promoting the idea of an early election. However, Radio Australia's political correspondent says in the past few days, both the deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, and the defense minister, Mr Sinclair, have made references to the possibility of an early election.

Left Economic Policy Defeated

BK060721 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, and the former union leader and prominent Labor Party member, Mr Hawke, have joined forces to oppose moves by left-wing unions to amend the Labor's prices and income policy. The two men told the party's national conference in Canberra that a successful prices and income policy will be the key to Labor's successfully handling the economy.

The left-wing move was defeated by 55 votes to 41. Mr Hayden said that if the party could not agree on a prices and income policy it would have problems. The Labor could find itself tied into policies which would harm rather than help the people it wanted to assist.

Uranium Mining Ban Upheld

BK071004 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The National Conference of the Australian Labor Party [ALP] in Canberra has reaffirmed its opposition to uranium mining. The vote came at the end of a lengthy debate on the issue. Much of the discussions centered on differing proposals for the uranium industry if the Labor Party was elected to office.

The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, told the conference it would be an electoral disaster to propose an immediate shutdown of uranium projects. His speech brought angry accusations from leftwing delegates who accused him of being scared of the electorate.

A Radio Australia reporter covering the conference says the rightwing section of the party wanted to change the present hardline policy banning the mining and treatment of uranium and calling for the repudiation of existing supply contracts.

'Leave ANZUS' Motion Rejected

BK080900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The National Conference of the Labor Party has rejected leftwing moves for a policy to withdraw Australia from the ANZUS defense treaty with the United States and New Zealand. Leftwing delegates argue that the alliance made Australia subservient to the United States and prevented it from having an independent voice in world affairs. But the Labor leader, Mr Hayden, said it would be disastrous to drop the ANZUS treaty without having an alternative foreign policy. The conference voted against the withdrawal from the treaty by 58 votes to 31. The Labor conference has also rejected proposals that its policy should be to close American bases in Australia and to stop nuclear-armed or powered ships from entering Australian ports.

Leadership Debate 16 July

BK080903 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The parliamentary Labor Party will meet in Canberra tomorrow week to decide the Labor leadership. The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, announced the meeting to put to an end what he called a deliberate campaign to destabilize the Labor Party. Mr Hayden said the campaign had undermined the gains of this week's National Conference in Canberra and was doing serious damage to the morale and credibility of the party.

Mr Hayden said he had resisted taking any action until now because of the party's need to concentrate on policies this week. But he said the destructive exercise had gone on long enough and no leader could tolerate such insidious destabilization of the party's team effort.

The Labor Party backbench parliamentarian and former trade union leader, Mr Bob Hawke, has been suggested as an alternate leader of the party.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NATO'S 'LACK OF RESOLVE'

BK030909 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The federal minister for industry and commerce, Sir Phillip Lynch, has accused members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of lacking resolve in dealing with the threat from the Soviet Union. Speaking in Paris, Sir Phillip said the Soviet military might had never been so threatening. Yet, NATO's perception of how to deal with it had never been so divergent. He told the Fifth Party Leaders Conference of the European Democratic Union that Australia believed the West should make a substantial effort in the area of conventional arms in order to remove temptation from the Soviet Union to exploit its existing advantage. Sir Phillip said that at the same time, detente should be part of the solution together with an agreed policy among Western nations on economic relations with the Soviet state.

The minister said NATO's lack of resolve toward the Soviet threat was causing concern to Pacific nations. He added that the biggest problem facing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was the Soviet-supported occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

SINCLAIR LEAVES FOR UK TO DISCUSS INVINCIBLE

BK070954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, has left Australia for talks with the British Government on the purchase of the aircraft carrier Invincible. His trip follows last week's announcement by Britain's Defense Minister, Mr Nott, that the Invincible could be retained as part of the rearmament program.

FOREIGN TROOPS SIGHTED ON SEMPADAN ISLAND

BK060935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 6 (AFP) -- Foreign troops have occupied the tiny Indonesian island of Sempadan, east of Borneo between the Malaysian state of Sabah and Indonesian East Borneo, the evening newspaper SINAR HARAPAN reported today.

The paper said an Indonesian sea patrol recently spotted a number of troops engaged in unspecified activities on the island. East Borneo Military Commander Brig. Gen. Henry Santoso was quoted by the paper as saying that he was studying the report.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the presence of foreign troops on the island had been known. He did not specify the nationality of these troops, but added without elaborating: "We shall settle the problem in a friendly way".

The six square kilometre island used to belong to the former Bulungan and Tidung sultanate which was then included in the former Dutch East Indies.

A military spokesman later confirmed the report saying that Indonesian authorities were approaching a certain country to secure a friendly settlement of the problem. He refused to name the country involved, but it was believed to be Malaysia.

Jakarta is believed to be committed to a negotiated settlement. So far no country has claimed the island which used to be a transit point for inter-island shipping.

Ship Patrolling Close

BK080821 Hong Kong AFP in English 0521 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 7 (AFP) -- An Indonesian Navy ship has been patrolling close to the island of Sempadan near the border with the Malaysian state of Sabah which was recently occupied by foreign troops, the official organ of the ruling Golkar Party, SUARA KARYA (VOICE OF THE WORKERS) reported goday.

Confirming the presence on the island of the foreign troops, the Foreign Office said yesterday that it would settle the problem in a friendly way. It did not name the nationality of the troops who were believed to be Malaysian.

In a report from Tarakan, East Borneo, SUARA KARYA said the foreign troops who wore green trousers and yellow khaki shirts, emerged from the jungle to watch the ship, but it gave no details of what had happened afterwards.

The waters around the island are frequently visited by foreign fishing vessels, but traditional Indonesian trawlers are generally unable to get close to the island because of big waves, the paper said.

The island, thickly covered in jungle, has oil resources while coconut trees and turtles are to be found on the beaches. The island's coastal waters are known to be rich in fish.

Indonesia had strained relations with Malaysia in 1963 when the late President Sukarno launched an armed confrontation policy against Malaysia in opposition to the formation of the Malaysian Federation which he said had been used by the "British colonialists" to encircle Indonesia. Indonesian troops were dropped into the Malaysian Peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak, but Sukarno's confrontation fizzled out as the Indonesian Communist Party staged an abortive coup d'etat which eventually led to his downfall.

Meanwhile, the official ANTARA news service reported that a total of 18 Malaysian trawlers had been captured by Indonesian patrol vessels in an operation to prevent illegal fishing in Indonesian territorial waters.

The operation last week near the Jamur Batu Mandi Islands in the Malacca Strait was the largest held so far against foreign ships operating without permits in Indonesian waters, ANTARA said. It quoted local Navy spokesman Major O. Siahaan as saying that all the trawlers and their crews were held at Belawan Port near Medan in north Sumatra. The number of Malaysian trawlers seized was the biggest in one single operation, during which 12 other trawlers managed to escape, ANTARA added.

In another report, ANTARA said the Indonesian frigate Kri Ngurah Rai had detained two Taiwanese ships for fishing without permits in east Indonesia. The ships, Chang Ey No. 1 and Chang Ey No. 12, with 16 crewmen each were held in the Aru Sea a few days ago, ANTARA added.

Sudomo Denies Report

BK071411 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command and armed forces Deputy Commander Admiral Sudomo has said that there have been no activities by foreign forces on Sempadan Island -- a small island in East Kalimantan. Admiral Sudomo said that according to the Dutch-British treaty of (?1861), the status of the island remained unclear. The issue was discussed by the Indonesian and Malaysian foreign ministers in May 1980, but no agreement was reached.

Admiral Sudomo made these remarks in denying Jakarta press reports that foreign forces were active on Sempadan Island. Jakarta papers also reported that the island has oil and gas reserves.

Negotiating With Malaysia

BK070913 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 7 (AFP) -- Indonesia today charged that Malaysia had put two Indonesian islands on the Malaysian map. "We are negotiating with Malaysia to solve the problem," State Secretary Lieutenant General Sudharmono said after a cabinet meeting. Dismissing newspaper reports earlier today that the island of Sempadan had been occupied by foreign troops, he said the foreign ministers of the two neighbouring Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries had negotiated the status of the two islands.

The other one is Legitan. They lie between the Malaysian state of Sabah and Indonesian East Borneo.

The two islands were included in a Malaysian map in 1980. He called on the press not to build up the island story saying that a peaceful settlement was being sought.

He denied reports that there were oil resources on the islands. "They are not inhabited either. But they are mainly rocks," General Sudharmono added.

A leading member of Parliament today called on the Indonesian Government to use diplomatic and physical means to gain control of Sempadan Island. Gde Jaksa, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, told newsmen the island should remain part of Indonesia. "The government must use every means to control the island, whether through diplomacy or force. We had better talk with Malaysia first under the spirit of brotherhood, Mr Jaksa said. He stressed that the islands were strategically important for Indonesia.

Dr Khalik Ali of the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) today said Indonesia had better use physical means if it was unable to drive the alleged foreign troops out through diplomacy.

The Foreign Office appeared to have failed to seek a settlement through diplomacy as foreign troops were allegedly still there, despite its diplomatic negotiations that had been going on for over 1 year, he said.

He added that he regretted the Foreign Office did not inform Parliament over the islands dispute.

KOMPAS COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK030655 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Kampuchean Coalition Government"]

[Text] Finally, the declaration on the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government has been signed. The event, which took place in Kuala Lumpur, can be considered as an historic event, especially in the history of the Khmer people.

With the signing of the declaration, leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance factions agreed to foster their unity toward the reconstruction of the Kampuchean state and people. First, however, they must strive to secure the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. It would be ideal if the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops could be arranged through negotiations. As Prince Sihanouk has said, however, Vietnam only knows the "language of force" and does not seem to understand the language of diplomacy.

If Prince Sihanouk is right, then the war in Kampuchea will never end.

As a country which used to boast that it is opposed to intervention by other countries in its internal affairs and attempts to dominate it, Vietnam should be ready to allow the Kampuchean people to form their own government and handle their own affairs. Vietnam's logic has always been that its presence in Kampuchea is at the request of the Heng Samrin regime, and in order to prevent Vietnam from being pinned down from two sides, it must abandon that logic.

The question is whether the Heng Samrin regime has been fully accepted by the majority of the Kampuchean people and whether it has a mandate to invite Vietnamese troops. This is the first reason. Secondly, if every country could justify occupying another country giving as its reason that it will be pinned down by two of its immediate neighbors, many countries will do the same thing. As a result, our world will constantly be plagued by wars that could threaten many countries.

If Vietnam criticizes the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon, then Vietnam also has to admit that its military invasion of Kampuchea is wrong. Israel's logic is almost identical to that of Vietnam's. It worries about the PLO's domination over Lebanon, which could be turned into bases of operations against Israel. Apart from its worries about the PLO, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon also stems from its concerns about Syria, with which it has no friendly relations but which has a strong position in Lebanon.

If Vietnam wants to be consistent with its frequently declared principles, then it should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to run their own government without its intervention. How the troop withdrawal should be implemented could be discussed with the parties who are now united in the coalition government.

Of course, the three parties in the coalition -- the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front, the Kampuchean Democratic Party and the Kampuchean National Liberation Movement -- should first reach a consensus. They have to prove what they have spelled out in Kuala Lumpur that the most important thing facing them at present is to strive for the establishment of a new, independent and peaceful Kampuchea.

They would be better off not presenting a certain country as their backing, especially maintaining dependence on the People's Republic of China. For Vietnam this would be just like unfurling a red cloth in a bullfight. On the other hand, the coalition side cannot afford to have Vietnam's position in Kampuchea simply be replaced by the People's Republic of China.

What Sihanouk stressed at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur was right: "The place for the Russians is in the Soviet Union, the Americans in the United States and the Vietnamese in Vietnam."

GOOD RELATIONS WITH PNG TO BE MAINTAINED

BK071409 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The good relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea will be maintained regardless of the change of government as a result of the victory of former Prime Minister Michael Somare in the recent general elections. A Foreign Affairs Department official in Jakarta said Indonesia will maintain its good neighborly relations with Papua New Guinea.

The victory of Somare in the recent Papua New Guinea general elections will be announced officially in mid July and the new government will be installed in August.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meeting With Prawiro

BK051512 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The visiting French trade delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert today held talks with Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro to discuss cooperation in further promoting Indonesian exports of nonoil and nonnatural gas commodities to the EEC. At the meeting, Minister Prawiro briefed his guest on the 1982 export package aimed at increasing Indonesian exports of nonoil and nonnatural gas commodities.

After the meeting, Minister Prawiro said that in addition to discussing bilateral trade relations he also expressed the hope that Minister Michel Jobert, on his return home, would explain the Indonesian situation to the EEC. On trade between Indonesia and France, he said it is continuing to increase.

Calls On Suharto

BK061138 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Efforts to further promote trade relations between Indonesia and France were discussed by French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert when he paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace this afternoon. In response to questions by newsmen on Indonesia's new export policy on nonoil and nonnatural gas commodities, the pragmatic French minister said he would accept whatever could be implemented well.

Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro, who accompanied Minister Jobert at his meeting with President Suharto, said the volume of trade with France is small if compared with those of other European countries. But France plays an important role in the EEC, particularly in agricultural products. Therefore, it is necessary to further expand trade with France. Efforts will be made to see that exports of Indonesian tobacco will not be hampered by very high import duties imposed by the EEC.

Minister Radius Prawiro said it is necessary to see that Indonesian smoking tobacco is subjected to the present import duties paid by the European countries. In this regard, France would continue to support Indonesian interests in its export of tobacco and rice bran in order to enable Indonesia to increase the income of farmers.

Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, who arrived in Indonesia on Sunday as guest of Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro, yesterday held a first round of talks with Minister Prawiro. The talks will be resumed today. Minister Jobert today will also hold meetings with Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance and Industry Wijoyo Nitisastro, Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin, State Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono and Industries Minister A.R. Suhud. The French minister will return home this evening via Singapore.

Departs 6 July

BK061540 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Industries Minister Suhud today told French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert that the Indonesian basic industry sector is still open to French investment. The two ministers held a 30-minute meeting before the French minister left Jakarta.

French contractors are now undertaking expansion work at the Gresik petrochemical plant and the Leces paper mill in east Java.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND, NEPAL ENVOYS -- Jakarta, July 3 (ANTARA) -- Two newly designated foreign ambassadors to Indonesia respectively Michael John Powles of New Zealand and Gyanendra Prasad Pandey of Nepal presented their letters of credence to President Suharto at a ceremony held at Merdeka Palace Saturday morning. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0842 GMT 3 Jul 82 BK]

KALIMANTAN JOINT COAL MINING -- Jakarta, July 6 (ANTARA) -- Work contracts for the joint mining of coal between the Indonesian coal-mining company Pt Tambang Batubara and Hanil Cement of South Korea, Tasek Cement of Malaysia, Siam Cement of Thailand and Enadimsa of Spain is now expected to be signed soon. The proposal for the signing of the contracts by the government has already obtained the green light from the DPR (Parliament). Spokesman of Tambang Batubara A.H. Sazili expected Tuesday the contracts would most probably be signed between the Indonesian company and its foreign partners next month (August). If the signing materializes as expected, then works for the joint mining operation will possibly be started toward the end of this year. Tasek Cement and Siam Cement would do mining works in South Kalimantan. Hanil Cement's mining area will be East Kalimantan. Enadimsa had also asked for mining contract in South Kalimantan. Four companies are already mining coal in East and South Kalimantan, namely Pt Arutmin Indonesia, Pt Utah Indonesia, Agip-Consol and Pt Kaltim Prima Coal. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0859 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

RIAU OIL EXPORTS -- Pekanbaru, July 6 (ANTARA) Oil export from Riau Province during May 1982 had reached the 13,479,675 barrel mark worth U.S.$467.41 million, which was an increase in volume as well as in value, compared to the previous month. During April Riau oil export reached the 12,838,702 barrel mark worth U.S.449.02 million. Compared to May 1981, however, the May 1982 export volume showed a drastic decline, because during May 1981 it reached the 21,116,064 barrel mark and a value of U.S.$735.68 million. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0755 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

DEFENSE OFFICIAL NOTES MILITARY SPENDING CUT

BK061430 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 5

[By Sabry Sharif]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat. -- Defence spending for this year may be trimmed by about $1 billion as part of the government's economy drive. Deputy defence minister, Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha, in an interview today, hinted that the slash will be between $800 million and $1 billion.

However, the purchase of weapons vital to the nation's security such as frigates, minesweepers, armoured personnel carriers, fighter bombers and small arms will not be affected, he said. The cutback in some development projects must not be seen as crippling the armed forces, he said. Existing facilities are able to cope with the nation's security needs.

The bulk of the cut will be from the $2.7 billion development expenditure allocated to the Defence Ministry under the 1982 budget. The remainder of the cuts, which are marginal compared with the cuts to development expenditure, will be from the ministry's $2.1 billion operating expenditure. This, said the deputy defence minister, will mean, among other things, the cutting down of spending on courses for officers.

Among the major casualties are the Johore and Sabah recruit training centres which will be closed temporarily, deferment of the air force training base in RMAF Gong Kedak in Kelantan, naval forward bases in Hohore Baru, Labuan and Kuching, purchase of medium-weight tanks and the $333 million Armed Forces Defence College. There will also be a freeze in the recruitment of new staff. Only those with specialised skills like doctors and engineers will be employed.

Abang Abu Bakar said the Pulada recruit training centre in Johore and the Kota Kinabalu training centre will be closed down for a period of probably two to three years. He said the recruit training programme will now be carried out at the army's Port Dickson Camp, the other recruit training centre in the country. The move will also allow the training officers at the centres to be deployed to different army units to help ease the shortage of officers. The territorial army will see a slower intake of officers and recruits this year.

COMMENTARY ON HO CHI MINH CITY CONFERENCE

BK071505 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Unatrributed commentary]

[Text] The current meeting at Ho Chi Minh City between the foreign ministers of the Vietnamese and Lao Governments as well as representatives from the puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh will not be successful in deflecting attention from the new realities that have emerged over the last 2 weeks. The Democratic Kampuchean Government was recently expanded into a coalition government with Prince Sihanouk as the president, Son Sann as the prime minister and Khieu Samphan as the vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government has already gained international recognition by being given the Kampuchea seat at the United Nations. This action and the gesture of recognition by a vast majority of nations had already assured the new expanded coalition government of the attention, acceptance and recognition that has been denied to the puppet Heng Samrin group.

The Vietnamese purpose of using the Ho Chi Minh City conference as a counterpoint to the formal inauguration of the coalition government on Kampuchean soil would surely meet with failure.

Hanoi had failed earlier to gain recognition for its puppet government in Phnom Penh even when the Democratic Kampuchean Government was composed entirely of representatives from the hated Khmer Rouge faction. The Khmer Rouge were successful in gaining recognition even with their past record of genocide and of waging war on their own people because the international community accepted them as being the truly genuine representatives of the Kampuchean people as opposed to the Heng Samrin group which was the creation of Hanoi and which is even today totally and pathetically subservient to it.

The Ho Chi Minh City meeting would have served no purpose if indeed its intention was to deflect attention from the inauguration of the new coalition government on Kampuchean soil. The new realities and the movement toward the formation of the government that is synonymous with Kampuchean patriotism and national honor, is too strong for it to be derailed by a meeting of ministers. This meeting is also expected to repeat its previous proposal of a partial troop withdrawal if the Thais promise not to support the Kampuchean resistance movement.

This proposal will again ignore the realities of Kampuchea. Instead of trying to implicate the Bangkok Government, those who made this proposal should ponder the new reality that there is in fact now a new coalition government and the Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government has every right to ask for any assistance from any other government or group. This is the inherent right of all government and it can perhaps be said that more than any other government, it is the Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government that is in need of aid and comfort.

It has also been stressed time and again that what is required in Kampuchea is a total and complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and not a partial withdrawal which would serve no purpose. Once this withdrawal is effected, then a UN-sponsored and supervised election can be held to give the Kampuchean people a chance to express their will and bring about a government that they want. It would be useful to remember that ultimately only that solution will prevail that will allow for the creation of a truly Kampuchean government that will help to secure Kampuchea's independence, territorial integrity and national pride.

FRG TO GIVE NONMILITARY AID TO KHMER COALITION

BK080847 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany will provide nonmilitary aid to the Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk factions within the recently formed coalition government. This assurance was given by the German Deputy Minister, foreign affairs [title as heard], Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brucher. She said this during discussions with the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Abdul Kadir, in Kuala Lumpur. They exchanged views relating to the problem of the free enterprise system and the solution to the Kampuchea issue.

Mr Abdul Kadir later expressed his disappointment to newsmen on the result of various conferences held and agreements reached on commodities such as the International Tin Agreement [ITA] and the International Natural Rubber Agreement. These agreements were meant to protect the interests of both producers and consumers through fixing the floor and ceiling prices. However, when prices of these commodities were falling, consumers were either too slow or reluctant to fulfill the obligations to help stabilize prices.

He said the West German deputy minister also expressed disappointment over the attitude of the Soviet Union and the United States for not participating in the Sixth ITA. She has also agreed to convey Malaysia's view and concern on the free enterprise system to the EEC countries. Steps could then be taken for a more equitable and fair trade arrangement.

KUALA LUMPUR TO RECEIVE VIETNAM'S THACH

BK081111 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 8 Jul 82

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 8 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is due here on July 25 for a 3-day visit, part of a regional tour seen here as a bid to improve Hanoi's strained ties with the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Before arriving here at the invitation of Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Mr Thach is scheduled to visit Singapore July 18-20, pay a 2-day visit to Thailand followed by a 3-day tour of Burma. Mr Thach will again stop over in Bangkok on July 28 on his way back home from Kuala Lumpur.

He has indicated that his talks in Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, three of the five ASEAN members, will cover bilateral relations and problems relating to regional peace and security, meaning the Cambodian crisis. The talks are expected to zero in on the "significant" partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia announced by Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City (ex-Saigon) yesterday along with their call for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

In the absence of Mr Ghazali, currently on a European tour, Malaysian Foreign Ministry officials were reluctant to give details of what Mr Thach would discuss here. But they pointed out that Mr Thach's visit was important, coming as it does in the wake of yesterday's Ho Chi Minh announcement. The latest Vietnamese pronouncements indicated a flexible attitude on the part of Hanoi, although Hanoi's partial pull-out due to begin this month falls short of the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops called for in United Nations resolutions, they added. Malaysia, like its ASEAN partners, will be in a better position to assess the Vietnamese attitude after hearing from Mr Thach details of Hanoi's troop withdrawal plans and other steps to ensure peace and stability in the region, the officials indicated.

Mr Thach, who will be accompanied by three senior officials, will call on the Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad during his stay here. He is expected to visit a fourth ASEAN country, Indonesia, in September and has sent out feelers about a possible trip to the Philippines, the fifth ASEAN member.

The Malaysian Foreign Ministry was meanwhile studying the announcement on the troop withdrawal and the proposed international conference on Southeast Asia. A spokesman said that the ministry was awaiting official reports from its missions in Vientiane and Hanoi on the latest development. The Vietnamese Embassy here told AFP that it hoped to send the official text of the Ho Chi Minh City communiqué to the Malaysian Foreign Ministry by tomorrow.

ASEAN capitals are also in touch with each other for consultations. A joint stand is expected to be worked out by the time ASEAN foreign ministers meet in Bangkok on July 16. The meeting has been called by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, to enable the ministers to confer with their Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr. Mr Pahr, who chaired last July's UN-sponsored International Conference on Cambodia, will be in Bangkok from July 16 to 18 immediately after a two-day visit to Hanoi.

MRS MARCOS HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

HK070007 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] In Moscow the first lady has begun meeting with top Russian leaders. Yesterday she conferred with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, the first vice president of the Soviet Presidium. The Soviet leader assured Madam Marcos of Russia's friendship for the Filipino people. In another meeting, the first lady pledged that the Philippines will do its modest share in the quest for world peace. She voiced the Philippine policy of friendship with all nations during her talks with Soviet Minister of Culture Demichev. Demichev praised the Philippine policy and predicted that the 5-day visit of the first lady to the Russian capital would further enhance cultural and political relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

Soviet leaders led by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko pledged Russia's continuing friendship with the Filipinos and peace to peoples of Southeast Asia. Gromyko discussed with Mrs Marcos the aspects of Soviet-Philippine relations and international issues of mutual concern. TASS news agency said the talks were friendly.

The Soviet leader Kuznetscv said Russia seeks reduction of arms on the basis of security, and reiterated that Russia will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Meeting With Gromyko

OW071320 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has assured the first lady of Russia's continuing desire to maintain friendly relations with the Philippines. Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos met with the foreign minister and held talks for 2 hours. During the course of their meeting, the Soviet foreign minister greeted Mrs Marcos as an outstanding representative of the Filipino people who has made significant contributions to the social life of her country, international politics and bilateral ties between Moscow and Manila. The Russian official also assured his country's desire to see Southeast Asia and a zone of peace.

Wednesday night the first lady was to be honored at a dinner in the Kremlin to be hosted by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, vice chairman of the Soviet Presidium.

MINDANAO MILITIA READY FOR CPP INSURGENTS

HK070317 Davao PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 24-26 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] About 5,000 members of the civilian Home Defense Force are scattered all over Regions 11 and 10, and all are ready to meet the threat of communist insurgency by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

This was disclosed by Capt. Ramon P. Hongo, battalion commander of the 1st Battalion of the Home Defense Force based in Trento, Agusan del Sur. The militiamen trained under his battalion complement those who were already trained under the constabulary.

More militiamen will be trained and armed, he said, because of the communist threat in the two regions, particularly in Davao City and the three Davao provinces, Butuan City and two Agusan provinces aside from Surigao. The training under his command for militiamen started only last October of last year. The militiamen, he said, are also being prepared in case an army or PC battalion is pulled out from a once critical area to continue with the job of maintaining peace and order.

The militiamen, he said, can also be utilized by the mayors and governors because the purpose is actually to give back to the local government executives the power of supervising them in times of emergency.

Capt. Hongo said that not all can become militiamen. They are selected by the Baranggay captains, the municipal mayor and the provincial governors and the PC still conducts a background test on them before they could quality for training. They are also covered by the articles of war and can be disarmed and court-martialed if they commit offenses as militiamen.

13 Killed in Mindanao

HK060022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Thirteen people including four soldiers were killed while six others were injured in three separate shooting incidents in Mindanao over the weekend. This was reported by Camp Crame yesterday. The Camp Crame report said the 4 soldiers were killed when they were ambushed Saturday by 50 heavily-armed men in Bonifacio town in Misamis Occidental.

NINE NPA SUSPECTS KILLED IN CAMARINES SUR

OW071329 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Nine suspected members of the New People's Army were killed in an encounter with government troopers in (the Bicol) and in southern Negros during the last 2 weeks. Three of those killed clashed with elements of the 601st PC [Philippines Constabulary] Company in Barangay (Saransanan), Camarines Sur. Yesterday's encounter was reported to Camp Crame by Col (Nesso Ramos), Task Force (Radena) commander.

In southern Negros, Task Force (Salong) sources said six NPA members, including a commander, were slain in separate encounters with the military in the city of (Kapone), Barangay (Kamindangan), (Spalay) in (Sussidurin), Barangay (Ashia) in (Debaan), (Vode) in Negros Occidental.

Seventeen other terrorists were captured by military agents also during the past 2 weeks.

VIRATA STRESSES INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING

HK040030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday said the government will soon launch an industrial restructuring program to boost the country's export drive. Virata made the announcement in a news conference to outline the government's program to change the composition of the country's exports, following a decline in demand and prices in the world market. The prime minister said industrial restructuring is needed so that more Philippine manufactured products could be exported.

Virata, who arrived from a meeting with World Bank officials in Tokyo, said despite protection and incentives given by the government to manufacturers, Philippine products have yet to make a major breakthrough in the international market He noted that some vested interests are making it difficult for Philippine products to be exported, despite protective support from the government. At the same time, he said the country's energy development and conservation program, which gained the support of the World Bank, will cut down the country's dependence on imported oil to about 50 percent.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 132 9 July 1982

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PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROK

OW090607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- Six members of the Japan-(South) Korea Parliamentarians' League left for Seoul Friday for two days of talks with South Korean national assemblymen. The talks will focus on an agenda and other details of a joint session of the league and its South Korean counterpart, to be held in Tokyo in September.

The six Diet members, including former Upper House Speaker Ken Yasui, will also pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and President Chon Tu-hwan during their stay in Seoul.

KOMOTO ON JAPAN-EEC OPPOSITION TO U.S. SANCTIONS

OW081059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 8, KYODO -- Japan's top economic policy planner indicated Thursday Japan should join the European Community nations in seeking Washington's policy change in connection with tightened U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told an association of major Japanese trading firms that Japan "should keep step with the Common Market -- not blindly follow Washington's policy." Komoto made the remark in reply to a request from the Foreign Trade Council that the government cope with the issue from a long-term perspective because the Soviet Union offers potentially large demand.

The remark was understood to mean Japan should follow the lead of the Common Market, which decided at a community summit in late June to urge a change in the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union.

DEFENSE SPENDING TO INCREASE IN FISCAL 83

OW090055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- The government has agreed to increase defense spending for fiscal 1983 by 7.34 percent to yen 2,776 billion (about dollar 10.76 billion), yen 190 billion more than this year, officials said Friday. The agreement was reached after hard bargaining between Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito lasting from Thursday morning through early Friday.

Some yen 2,586 billion (about dollar 10 billion) was budgeted for defense in fiscal 1982 which started last April 1. This was 0.93 percent of the gross national product (GNP) and represented an increast of 7.75 percent from fiscal 1981.

At the meeting, Ito first called for a 9.7 percent or yen 250 billion increase, which Watanabe flatly rejected, officials said. The finance minister offered a 6.9 percent or yen 179 billion boost instead, the officials said. The Defense Agency reduced its request to an 8.42 percent or yen 218 billion increase later before agreeing on the 7.34 percent advance, the officials said.

The boost for defense is notable among major budget items in view of the government's current financial difficulties. The government planned to issue as much as yen 10.44 trillion (about dollar 40.5 billion) worth national bonds for fiscal 1982. The amount was 21 percent of Japan's total spending for the year which stood at yen 49.68 trillion (about dollar 192.5 billion). The cumulative balance of bond issues is estimated to reach about yen 93 trillion (about dollar 360 billion) by the end of March 1983, according to official figures.

In addition, the national treasury has suffered tax revenue shortfalls in a protracted recession. Fiscal 1981 tax revenue fell short by yen 3,334 billion (about dollar 12.9 billion) or 10.3 percent of the original estimate, government figures show. As a result, the government urged agencies and ministries to cut their budgetary requests for fiscal 1983 by a uniform 5 percent. However, defense, foreign aid, energy and technology were major items exempted from cuts.

Despite the increase, the United States, which has pressured Japan to make greater defense efforts, may still be dissatisfied, defense analysts said. This dissatisfaction may surface at a working-level meeting of Japanese and American defense officials scheduled in Hawaii from August 30 through September 1. Washington is expected to urge Tokyo to spend even more, particularly to build up Japan's defense capabilities to protect sealanes of up to 1,000 miles from its coast as promised by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in May 1981, the analysts said.

CABINET APPROVES WATANABE'S BUDGET LEVELS

OW090219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO — The government Friday decided on a principle of slashing ministerial fiscal 1983 budget requests by 5 percent from this year's levels. This ceiling, reported by Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, was approved at a Cabinet meeting.

General expenditures were set at yen 33.070 billion (dollar 128.18 billion), up 1.4 percent. Defense spending was increased by 7.346 percent or yen 190 billion (dollar 736.4 million). Special accounts, in which larger sums were allocated from the previous year, were increased by yen 680 billion (dollar 2.64 billion). They included a yen 110 billion (dollar 426.3 million) increase for personnel costs, a yen 240 billion (dollar 930.2 million) rise for annuities and pension for war-bereaved families, a yen 51 billion (dollar 197.7 million) increase for official development assistance (ODA) and a yen 13.5 billion (dollar 523 million) rise for science and technology.

Ministries and government agencies will make their budget requests by August 31.

More on Budget Plans

OW090500 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- Japan will hold down its fiscal 1983 government spending to below yen 33.07 trillion (about dollar 128 billion), up only 1.4 percent from fiscal 1982, the government said Friday.

The total, which excludes bond-issuing costs and allocations to local autonomous bodies, is yen 450 billion (about dollar 1.74 billion) higher than yen 32.62 trillion (about dollar 126 billion) in the current fiscal year starting last April. Japan's general-account budget for the next fiscal year is expected to reach at least yen 51 trillion (about dollar 198 billion) because of swelling bond costs.

The government will compile its fiscal 1983 budget in December following talks between the government agencies and the Finance Ministry and between government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leaders.

Business leaders have already expressed dissatisfaction about the government "ceiling" on budgetary requests. Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association, said a five percent cut is not enough and a 10 percent reduction is necessary. Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations, said the government should be austere against requests for rice price hikes and wage increases for public servants.

ROMANIA LIBERA INTERVIEW WITH KIM IL-SONG

AU081025 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, recently gave an interview in Pyongyang to Mircea Moarcas, deputy editor-in-chief of our newspaper. Follows the text of the interview.

Question: Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what do you think of recent developments in Romanian-Korean relations in the light of the visit recently paid to Pyongyang by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and of the agreements concluded on that occasion?

Answer: We were very pleased to meet again with the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who recently visited our country for the third time, and who brought with him feelings of profound friendship for the Korean people. Our people received Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with happiness and warmth, as an old friend, and greeted him enthusiastically as a very distinguished guest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit to our country constituted a forceful expression of Korean-Romanian friendship and solidarity, and an event of overwhelming historical importance for the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples toward a superior stage.

In our recent official talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we exchanged views on the further development of Korean-Romanian friendship and cooperation, and on international questions of joint interest. On all the matters discussed our views were identical. Various agreements were concluded between the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania during the visit, with a view to consistently developing bilateral relations and promoting the revolution and development in both countries. This constitutes an eloquent expression of the increasingly profound mutual confidence between the Korean and Romanian parties, governments and peoples.

The friendship and solidarity between Korea and Romania constitute a model of revolutionary solidarity between socialist countries, based on sovereignty. The Korean and Romanian peoples are class brothers and great friends, since both oppose imperialism and struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism. Our parties and peoples have long since established ties of lasting friendship based on the principle of independence and full equality. Throughout this period, they have efficiently helped each other and have cooperated closely. Following the conclusion of the 1975 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest, these relations of friendship and cooperation have been developing extensively in all areas: political, economic and cultural.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania, which are based on revolutionary principles and which have overcome historical difficulties, will increasingly develop and consolidate, in keeping with the two peoples' interests. These relations of friendship and cooperation which are continuously strengthened and developed will greatly contribute to the scope of the revolutionary struggle and to our countries' development, to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the international revolutionary forces. In the future, too, the Korean people will increasingly strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Romanian people in the struggle against imperialism and for the final triumph of the cause of socialism and communism, and will resolutely struggle, together with the peoples in socialist countries and to all other nations supporting the cause of independence.

Question: The extensive events devoted to your 70th birthday anniversary served to highlight the great achievements attained by the DPRK, under your direct leadership, in building socialism in your country. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what do you consider to be the most important experience gained by people's Korea in the course of this vast work?

Answer: Under the correct leadership of the party, our people have attained great successes in the socialist revolution and construction, and amassed valuable experience in the process. The most important of the experiences gained by our people throughout their revolutionary struggle points out that victory and success in all areas can be guaranteed through the adoption of an independent position. In each country the party and the people are the masters of their own revolution. Hence, they must adopt an attitude worthy of revolutionary leaders, and must promote independent stands in all areas. Viewing the promotion of an independent position as one of the essential and decisive issues of the fate of the revolution and of development, our party has always adopted such positions resolutely, ever since it assumed leadership of the revolution. It has independently mapped out its policies, in accordance with the requirements of the Korean revolution and the interests of our people, and resolved all the problems that emerged in the process of revolution and development on the basis of its own convictions and judgment. Both the efforts to educate and change the people, and those aimed at economic and cultural development have been carried out in our own manner.

An independent position means implementation of the chuche concept in the areas of ideology, political sovereignty, economic independence and self-defense. Our party has defined those principles as the guiding ideas in our revolution and has resolutely endeavored to give them a concrete shape.

By resolutely promoting the chuche ideology and strictly implementing the principles of political sovereignty, economic independence and self-defense, we have spiritually freed the people from all the obsolete ideas that had for a long time been eroding their aspirations to national independence, and have transformed our backward country into a strong socialist state, worthy of respect, politically sovereign, and with an independent and sound national economy and a strong capability for national defense.

Another important experience we had in the course of revolutionary leadership is the realization that the mainspring of the force necessary to accelerate revolutionary and development processes lies in the efficient chanelling of the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative genius of the people's masses. The working masses are the engineers of history, directly responsible for the revolution and for development. They possess an inexhaustible force and intelligence, and rich practical experience. Nothing in the world is stronger or wiser than the working masses. In the final analysis, the success of the revolution and of development depends on the mobilization of the inexhaustible force of the masses. Convinced that the fundamental means of successfully completing the revolution and construction work is to optimally mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm and the creative talents of the masses, our party has promoted the following principle: Solutions to all problems must be based on the force and wisdom of the masses. Whenever great and complex tasks, difficulties and trials emerged in the revolutionary struggle and in the development process, our party was among the people, stimulating their revolutionary enthusiasm, energetically mobilizing and organizing their creative talents. Thus, we were capable of successfully overcoming difficulties and obstacles, of promoting a revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction on all fronts, and of securing our revolution's vigorous progress in the spirit of chollima, the battle against time.

Our experience in the process of revolutionary and development leadership also demonstrates that the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- constitute the basic means of conquering the ideological and material fortresses of communism. Essentially, the revolution is a struggle for the independence of the working masses. To fully achieve such an independence, the working masses must be freed from all forms of social domination, subordination and inequality.

As the masses are freed from class domination and enslavement through the revolutionary transformation of an obsolete political and economic system, they can be freed from ideological constraints and from an obsolete political and economic system. They can be freed from ideological constraints and from an obsolete technology and culture through an ideological, technological and cultural revolution. To successfully complete the work of changing man, society and nature, these three revolutions must be efficiently implemented. Consequently, all members of society must be transformed into communist-type people, and the necessary socio-economic conditions must be created for achieving complete independence for the masses. The three revolutions are very important for countries that never went through an industrial revolution, or were colonized or semicolonized by imperialists before proclaiming their independence, and that are now building a new society.

Immediately upon engaging in the building of a new society, our party adopted the pursuit of the three revolutions -- ideological technological and cultural -- a guidance, and energetically acted along those lines. After the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of a socialist regime in our country, the party defined the three revolutions as the main objective of a socialist society, and resolutely promoted them in all areas.

Giving absolute priority to the ideological revolution and at the same time vigorously promoting the technological and cultural revolutions, our party succeeded in obtaining noteworthy successes in changing man, in technological restructuring and in cultural development, and rapidly advanced our revolution and development. The victories and successes attained by our people in their revolutionary struggle and in construction activities clearly demonstrate the correctness and invincible vitality of the ideology of the three revolutions, and confirm the fact that the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions constitute the basic means of building communism.

On the basis of our achievements and experience to date, we will further preserve our independent position in all areas of the revolution and of development, will further efficiently organize and mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents of the masses, and will strictly implement the ideology of the three revolutions: ideological, technological and cultural, with a view to accelerating the final victory of socialism and communism and of our bright future.

Question: The Sixth KWP Congress established a vast program of national development for the 1980's. The motto of this program is confidence in the country's own forces. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what significance and contents do you ascribe to this national motto for the DPRK's current development stage?

Answer: As you know, the Sixth KWP Congress defined the 10 future objectives of socialist economic development for the 1980's. Throughout all sectors of the national economy we will increase production rapidly, so that in the near future we will produce 100 billion kWh electrical power annually; 120 million tons of coal; 15 million tons of steel; 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals; 20 million tons of cement; 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer; 1.5 billion meters of textiles; 5 million tons of maritime products; and 15 million tons of grain. In the coming 10 years we will reclaim 300,000 zangbo (approximately 300,000 hectares) of saline land. Those are the ten future objectives of socialist economic development that we plan to achieve in the 1980's.

In order to efficiently work to attain those great objectives of socialist economic development for the 1980's it is important to consistently promote the principle of self-reliance. Self-reliance constitutes a revolutionary spirit and a militant working style since, in order to resolve all the problems raised by the revolution and by development, one must rely on one's own capabilities. The working masses must assume responsibility for and resolve all such problems through their own means. Naturally, a certain foreign aid may be invoked in the revolution and for development, but the essential factor is one's own forces.

When you are dependent on others you cannot devise judicious solutions to your own problems. The working masses will only be able to resolutely promote the revolution and development if they remain faithful to the principles of confidence in their own forces.

Self-reliance is the revolutionary principle which our people unremittingly follow in their revolution and development. Assiduously promoting the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism, our people have succeeded in bravely overcoming all difficulties and trials, in progressing with confident strides along the path of victory, in eliminating their centuries-long backwardness and poverty within a short period of time, and in forging an independent and developed socialist national economy. In the past our country was not capable of manufacturing the simplest agricultural tools. Today, it has a forceful and independent socialist national economy capable of producing everything that is necessary for building socialism and for the people's well-being. This is due to the fact that our people have implemented the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. The practice of struggle for building socialism in our country has clearly demonstrated the great vitality of the principle of self-reliance.

Our people are inspired by the desire and unswerving determination to achieve the 10 great future objectives of socialist economic development for the 1980's through their own forces: By firmly promoting the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. The assiduous promotion of the revolutionary principle of self-reliance guarantees a continual upsurge in production and development, it guarantees success in the achievement of the 10 great future objectives of socialist development.

In the struggle to achieve our future objectives we will resolutely promote, as in the past, the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. By firmly implementing this revolutionary principle, we will meet our own requirements -- through research and inventions -- and will honorably achieve the 10 future objectives of socialist economic development through our own forces, our own technology and our own resources.

Question: As is known, the current international situation features very complex aspects. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what is your view on the efforts currently being made in the world to safeguard international peace and security? What is the DPRK position on the major international problems?

Answer: As you correctly stated, the current general international situation is very complex. The complexity of and tension in the international situation are due to the increasing intensification of the imperialists' aggressive plots. Alarmed by the increase and consolidation of independent, anti-imperialist forces, the imperialists are doing the impossible to preserve their sphere of domination at any price. They are continuously staging armed interventions, subversions and sabotage in order to stifle the peoples' struggle for national independence and the building a new society; are bolstering considerably their aggressive armed forces in areas that are rich in natural resources and in strategically important areas; and are stubbornly endeavoring to establish new aggressive military blocs. As a result of their aggressive, warmongering plots, peace and security are threatened in many areas of the world, internationaltensions are reaching peak intensities, and the danger of a new world war is growing from one day to the other.

The current situation makes it urgently necessary for the nations of the world to resolutely struggle to preempt and thwart plots aimed at provoking a new war and to safeguard international peace and security. Currently, many countries in Europe and in other parts of the world are intensifying their struggle against the arms race, against the production of new types of nuclear weapons, and for establishing denuclearized and peace zones.

We highly appreciate the active efforts made by the Romanian party and Government, led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to defend peace and security in Europe, to relax international tension, to cut back armaments and to eliminate nuclear arms.

If the many peace-loving peoples on all continents and in all countries unite closely and energetically struggle against imperialism and war, they will succeed in thwarting the imperialists' plots aimed at provoking a new world war, and in safeguarding international peace and security.

The Korean people greatly value peace, our party and government have set, as a consistent political guideline, constant actions to preserve a lasting peace and security in the world. In close unity with the peoples in socialist and nonaligned countires and with the other progressive nations of the world, we will resolutely struggle to preempt and thwart the imperialists' aggressive and warmongering plots,and to maintain a lasting peace and security in the world.

One of the problems that must be solved to preserve international peace and security is that of halting increases in armed forces and the arms race carried out by the imperialists, and the achievement of total disarmament. Increases in armed forces and the arms race, increases that are intensifying with each passing day, exacerbate international tension and seriously endanger international peace.

All progressive and peace-loving peoples in the world are dutybound to resolutely struggle to halt increases in armed forces and the arms race of the imperialists, and to impose general and complete disarmament.

The imperialists' aggressive military blocs seriously and permanently endanger the cause of international peace and security. As long as they continue to exist, international tension will continue to mount, something that will finally bring about a new world war. International peace and security will not become lasting until all military blocs and all means of warfare are eliminated from the face of the earth.

We advocate the complete dismantling of the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists. When those military blocs are completely abolished, the military blocs of the socialist countries opposing them will lose their reason for existence. Simultaneous with the dismantling of military blocs, the aggressive military bases located on foreign territories must also be dismantled, and all foreign troops stationed there must be withdrawn. The imperialists have installed aggressive military bases almost everywhere in the world, and on them they have stationed aggressive armed forces; they are using those bases and troops to plot aggressive schemes and interventions against the countries representing the new emerging forces, and to repress the revolutionary struggle of the nations. We demand the dismantling of all foreign military bases in South Korea and in other parts of the world, and the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive troops from those areas.

To save mankind from the disaster of a nuclear war, all nuclear weapons must be destroyed and denuclearized regions as well as regions of peace must be established everywhere in the world. This is the only factor that can completely eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and that can genuinely guarantee peace and security. Our people are endeavoring to turn more than just the Korean Peninsula into a denuclearized region of peace; they are giving active support to peace-loving nations throughout the world in their struggle to establish denuclearized and peace areas in Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

One of the major current problems concerning the safeguarding of international peace and security is that of peaceful settlement of conflicts between the countries representing the new emerging forces. The imperialists are subtly taking advantage of complex problems, particularly of border disputes -- a consequence of colonial domination -- to sow discord and enmity between the new emerging forces, to cause disagreement, conflicts and clashes between them. As a result of those imperialist actions, hostilities are breaking out in various areas of the world even between fraternal countries, and international peace and security are seriously threatened.

The conflicts between countries representing the new emerging forces constitute internal problems between brothers who are jointly advancing toward their common goal; hence, they cannot be solved by outside forces. Those countries must settle their conflicts through negotiations, without any foreign interference, in accordance with their mutual interests and with the interests of international peace. As for those conflicts, our party and government refrain from helping or opposing any of the sides involved; they are consistently maintaining an impartial position and are guided by the principle of helping the sides involved to solve their conflicts themselves, peacefully, in accordance with their own interests. This equitable position adopted by the party and government of our republic has been warmly hailed by all nations in the world, and has contributed considerably to safeguarding peace and security in the world.

Question: The Romanian people are following with feelings of militant solidarity the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of their country -- their supreme national aspiration. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what do you think is the way to overcome the current difficulties and obstacles that prevent the Korean people from achieving this supreme national ideal?

Answer: Immediately after the division of our country, we advanced a large number of very equitable and reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, reflecting the unanimous will and aspiration of all the Korean people; we made every possible effort to achieve this aspiration. Nevertheless, due to the hostile plots of internal and foreign enemies, our country is still divided, and there are still many difficulties and obstacles in the way of our fatherland's reunification.

The occupation of South Korea by American troops and the interference of American imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea constitute the major obstacle for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. The American imperialists not only occupy South Korea -- using enormous armed forces for that -- but also promote the policy of "two Koreas", aimed at delaying our country's reunification and at perpetuating its division. Currently, the American imperalists are doing everything they can to fabricate "two Koreas", a strategy they view as fundamental to their policy toward Korea. As long as the American imperialists occupy South Korea and continue to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, it will be impossible to successfully resolve the problem of the country's independent and peaceful reunification. Were the United States in the least interested inthe problem of our reunification, it would withdraw their aggressive armed forces from South Korea as soon as possible, would give up the policy of "two Koreas" which contravenes the aspirations of the Korean nation and contemporary trends, and would stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs.

Another obstacle in the way of our country's independent and peaceful reunification is the dependent policy promoted by the South Korean puppet clique and its militaristic and fasicst aims. Under the pretext of the "threat of aggression against the South", a threat which is in fact nonexistent, the South Korean puppet clique bets to make the occupation of South Korea by the imperialist aggressive troops permanent, and uses all possible means to promote the policy of the "two Koreas" practiced by the American imperialists. Hoping to stay in power for a long time, and taking advantage of a permanent division of the country, the puppet clique mercilessly throttles democracy in all social areas and brutally represses the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification.

Our country will be reunified independently and peacefully only when the subservient and treacherous policy of the South Korean authority is defeated and the South Korean society democratized. The defeat of that policy and the democratization will make the conflicts and mistrust between North and South disappear, and will permit rapid progress toward reunification.

Our people are facing great difficulties and obstacles in their reunification efforts; however, strengthened by efficient support and encouragement from all nations in the world, they will honorably overcome them and will finally carry out the historic reunification.

In order to eliminate the obstacles preventing the reunification, it is essential to forge a great national unity. The unity of our entire nation will permit us to foil hostile plots, however perfidious, hatched by internal and foreign divisionists, and effect an independent and peaceful reunification. All Koreans in the North, South and abroad must closely unite under the banner of reunification, must overcome differences of ideology, system, party membership and political ideas, and must engage as one in the sacred struggle for the withdrawal of the aggressive troops of the American imperialists from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Strengthening the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is the revolutionary line that our party and government consistently promote in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Due to the correct revolutionary line of our party and government, international solidarity with our revolution is growing daily. Our people's revolutionary struggle for independent and peaceful reunification enjoy an increasingly active support and encouragement from the entire world. An unprecedented number of people are expressing support and sympathy for our revolutionary work.

The Romanian party, government and people are energetically expressing their multifaceted support and sympathy for our people in their revolutionary struggle for their country's independent and peaceful reunification. This constitutes a great encouragement for our people in their struggle for their just revolutionary cause.

I want to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the RCP, to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to the fraternal Romanian people for the encouragement and efficient and sincere support given to our people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

N. KOREA TROOPS FIRE ON S. KOREA DMZ OUTPOST

SK090957 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP) -- North Korean troops opened machine-gun fire at a South Korean outpost across the demilitarized zone (DMZ) Friday prompting South Korean guards to return fire in self-defense, the Defense Ministry announced. A brief ministry announcement said the exchange of fire that lasted several minutes took place in the buffer zone's northeasternmost area.

There were no casualties on the southern part by the firing, the fourth so far this year started by North Korea in the DMZ in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement, it said.

The latest northern provocation, the announcement said, came four days after a South Korean fishing boat with a crew of 38 narrowly escaped an abduction attempt by a North Korean patrol boat on the high seas 220 miles northeast of Ullung Island in the East Sea.

Friday's incident that began at 1:10 pm occurred at about the same area, where a northern spy was killed by southern soldiers in May of last year while attempting to sneak into the South and where North Korean troops started firing against the southern outpost on June 7.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Command said an investigation was under way to look into the latest shooting and that it would lodge a protest with North Korea against the provocation following the probe.

NEW MAC MEETING PROCEDURES PROPOSED BY UNC

SK090212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Panmunjom -- The U.N. Command proposed to the northern side yesterday two-point procedures aimed at operating the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) reasonably.

One of the two is that both sides observe the March 1972 subsequent agreement to the armistice agreement on three-hour recesses of the MAC meetings unless one side has begun its final statement and chooses to continue even though the session would continue beyond the three-hour limit.

The other point is that the side making the final statement would be required to call a recess at the three-hour limit unless the ending statement would not exceed 20 minutes, which is the length of a recess.

The proposal was made by Col. Patrick H. Brady, UNCMAC secretary, at the 466th meeting of the MAC Secretariat, which was called by the UNC side. Col. Brady said that the purpose of the overture was to ensure that unnecessary disruption such as occurred at the 414th MAC meeting do not recur. At that meeting, held last June 16, the North Korean side attempted to prevent the UNC senior member from making his final statement by insisting the UNC must first propose a 20-minute recess since the meeting had gone on for three hours. The two sides had provided for such interim recesses in a subsequent agreement to the 1953 armistice agreement in March 1972.

The UNCMAC secretary noted a number of minor deviations from this procedure by both sides in the past, saying that the UNC believed these deviations were reasonable, workable and should continue unless a closing statement was rather lengthy.

Col. Brady's northern counterpart Col. Kim Yon-ki responded that the UNC's proposal was intended only to cover up its senior members' violation of the recess procedure at the 414th MAC meeting. He said no new agreement was necessary if both sides abided by that procedure.

IECOK PLEDGES 'ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE' TO ROK

SK090204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 8 (YONHAP) -- The 12th General Meeting of the International Economic Consultative Organization for Korea (IECOK) ended its two-day session here Wednesday with a pledge to extend "all possible assistance" to South Korea's Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the conference, the IECOK, comprised of 10 industrialized countries including France and the United States, officially recognized major Korean economic goals such as gross national product growth rates, price stabilization and social welfare projects as envisioned by the five-year plan.

South Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hwi, the chief Korean delegate to the meeting, told the conference that the Korean economy has regained stability, overcoming the setbacks it suffered in the wake of President Pak Chong-hui's assassination in October 1979.

The IECOK advised Korea to improve its export competitiveness, to liberalize foreign investment activities through capital market decontrol, and to initiate measures designed to increase domestic investments. It also underscored the need for major customers of Korean-made products to further open their markets to Korean exporters. Endorsing Korea's continued international economic policies, the IECOK expressed optimism about the country's foreign debt servicing ability in the years to come, despite the uncertain export market.

The meeting was also attended by representatives from international financing establishments such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The IECOK was inaugurated in 1963 to aid Korean development projects. The member countries are the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Austria.

HERALD WELCOMES IECOK PLEDGE, ECONOMIC UPTURN

SK090210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "IECOK Support"]

[Text] This year's IECOK (International Economic Consultative Organization for Korea) meeting which closed in Paris yesterday deserves particular attention as it had to face an unfavorable environment. It is gratifying that the 10-nation organization concluded with an agreement to help supply Korea with foreign capital needed to implement its Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan which started this year.

Of course, there are several problems which are likely to hinder some of the plan's goals as the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development evaluation of the Korean economy points out. Possibly throughout the plan period, our efforts will confront high energy costs, high interest rates and low GNP growth in advanced economies. The World Bank suggested slowing down Korea's growth rate projected at 7-8 percent for the five-year plan.

Although the IBRD suggestion no doubt merits our attention, there are positive factors supporting the five-year plan. As IECOK noted in a closing statement, the Korean economy is now resurging, though slowly, after a two-year slump. Its exports are also expected to increase again. This year's good performance, thus far, and the improving international payments situation in particular, gives rise to favorable prospects for the economy as a whole.

As Korea's chief delegate Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Tong-whi told the conference, inflation, which has slowed down to six percent this year, and the decline in the current account deficit also add to the degree of resilience of the Korean economy. As it stands, the current account deficit is likely to fall sharply from last year's level.

The foreign capital requirements for the five-year plan, which visualizes a second takeoff of the economy for the 80s, totals $46.5 billion. Of this total, $37.5 billion is to be sought in long-term loans. What is noteworthy, in this connection, is the prospective drop of the nation's debt service ratio to 11.2 percent by 1986, the final year of the five-year development plan. This prospect, as well as the feasibility of the plan, will assure potential creditors of the worth of their capital involvement in the Korean economy.

After enduring two oil shocks and a subsequent recession, which still lingers on, the Korean economy is about to revive its dynamic growth. The basis for stability has been strengthened in the process of coping with recent throes, as demonstrated by the steady price movement, among others. Also, incentives for investment are being increased through a set of new financial measures.

The six-month performance of the economy this year suggests a six percent growth in real terms for the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, and there are increasing signs of a steady economic pick-up. These developments, coupled with the government-led efforts to invigorate the capital market, will brighten the chances for inducing foreign capital.

NATION DETAILS SIHANOUK'S 8 JULY ACTIVITIES

BK090614 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[By Winit Kamchon]

[Excerpts] Phum Thmei, western Kampuchea -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk stepped back into Kampuchean soil for the second time in two days yesterday -- to meet his former enemies, the Khmer Rouge leaders, who, toasting champagne amidst cheering armed fighters, put up a warm welcome to mark the "great national union against the Vietnamese."

Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan climbed up on elephants after a four-hour meeting with the top Khmer Rouge leaders in the presence of about 2,000 armed guerrillas and disappeared into the jungle, reportedly to inspect a major military camp. Reporters were told to leave the camp after that. It was about 3 pm.

It was the first time since the Khmer Rouge, who had put Sihanouk under house arrest throughout their reign until January, 1979, that the prince stepped back on an area controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

Most of the top Khmer Rouge leaders were on hand to greet the prince when he arrived with his wife, Princess Monique, and four other top aides from Bangkok at around 11 pm at this village, Phum Thmei, which means "new village." They included Ieng Sary, former deputy premier and foreign minister of the Khmer Rouge, Ieng Thirith, Thiounn Thioum, Son Sen, Thuch Ron, Pech Cheang and several other DK's ambassadors posted abroad.

The prince and his entourage walked across a bridge from the Thai frontier over a large banner which proclaimed: Welcome, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. . . . Sihanouk held an hour of talks with the Khmer Rouge leadership apparently to discuss the future of its coalition and some final touch to the cabinet list, expected to be announced today or tomorrow.

After the session, the prince and his entourage were led to another thatched-roof tent which had been turned into a canteen. The food and beverage were apparently well-stocked. The scene was, however, a paradox to an extreme. The sight of Sihanouk holding court with Khmer Rouge leaders recalled the old days of soured relations between the two. The sight of Princess Monique seated next to Ieng Thirith, both trying to look normal and amicable, was gingerly ironical.

Commenting on Hanoi's announcement that there will be a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Sihanouk said: "It has no significance. It is just a propaganda without any good consequence for the Cambodians or future of Cambodia. Sihanouk charged that Vietnam "is not ready to give up its process of colonizing Cambodia."

The smiling prince told the reporters that he had a plan to travel to a number of countries after his visit here. He listed China, North Korea, France, England, U.S., Belgium and Japan as among the countries he will visit.

He also reiterated his intention to represent Democratic Kampuchea in the September meeting of the non-aligned countries in Iraq. While in New York, he said, he will attend the UN General Assembly on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea.

He told the jungle press conference that the partners in the coalition government had yet to re-examine the cabinet list before it could be finalized. He said Son Sann "had not appointed senior enough people to the cabinet." "We have to re-examine the list. We are in the middle and are doing something to present a good list," he said laughingly.

Sihanouk also confirmed the NATION's report that Deputy Khmer Rouge Premier Ieng Sary was nominated to the Economic and Finance Committee of the new cabinet while Son Sen was nominated to the Defence Comittee. Thiounn Thioeunn, a powerful Khmer Rouge leader, was nominated to the Public Health Comittee and Thuch Rin to the Education and Culture Committee, he said.

It was obvious to most reporters at the scene that both sides were trying to cover up their former "nightmarish" experience. This village just across the Thai border has been used as a reception area, consisting of a row of thatch-roofed guest houses and bunkers, each of which could house up to 20 persons. Asked whether the area had come under attack at all, a Khmer Rouge liaison officer admitted that some Vietnamese shells had landed on the village. According to informed sources, this village is not located too far from a major Khmer Rouge jungle base which houses some 6,000 men.

Last night, it remained unclear where Sihanouk was staying. He did not return to the Erawan Hotel after the visit to the Khmer Rouge camp although he had earlier been scheduled to visit a camp of the Sihanoukist Moulanaka camp today. All concerned parties refused to disclose Sihanouk's whereabouts last night.

HENG SAMRIN CRITICIZES COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK081016 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul (SPK) -- The formation of the so-called "coalition government of traitors Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary circles of ASEAN does not serve the interests of the Kampuchean people, stressed Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

During his visit Tuesday, 6 July, to the cadres of the Ministry of Interior, Chairman Heng Samrin congratulated them on their efforts to maintain social order and security.

Over the past 3 years, he pointed out, under the just leadership of the KPRP and fortified by national and international solidarity, particualrly with Vietnam, the Kampuchean people have won considerable successes in all fields. In every state of the struggle for independence and freedom, the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance is a factor determining the success of the Kampuchean revolution in particular and that of the Indochinese countries in general.

Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the attempt of Beijing expansionism-hegemonism, U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces to undermine the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The people and revolutionary army of Kampuchea, he said, have foiled the enemy maneuvers and are consolidating the revolutionary power, Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and their lackeys are the long-term enemies of the revolution of the three Indochinese peoples.

General Secretary Heng Samrin called on them to preserve and consolidate the strategic alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to frustrate the perfidious maneuvers and psychological war of the enemies and to maintain order, security and the revolutionary gains.

Khang Sarin, minister of interior, accompanied Chairman Heng Samrin during his visit

HUN SEN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HO CHI MINH CITY

BK081503 Phnom Penh SRK in French 1441 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul (SPK) -- The Foreign Ministry delegation led by Minister Hun Sen member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau returned to Phnom Penh today at the end of the sixth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6-7

It was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Sar Kheng, deputy chief of cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee, and personalities from the Foreign Ministry. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Lao Ambassador Khamphan Vilachit were present.

Interview on Conference

BK081109 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0551 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jul (SPK) -- Following are questions and answers of the interview given by PRK Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen to our correspondent at the end of the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held in Ho Chi Minh City:

Question 1: Comrade Minister, would you please tell as about the conference's assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia?

Answer: According to the conference's assessment on Southeast Asia, despite collusion between Beijing expansionists, the United States and other reactionary forces in order to maintain and intensify the tension and sabotage the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, the situation continues to develop in favor of the revolution. In Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the revolution continues to develop and consolidate day after day. In Kampuchea we can state clearly that:

After the overthrow of the genocidal regime by the revolutionary forces, the Chinese and Thai reactionaries helped remnants of the Pol Potist army settle down in Thailand and used them, as well as other Kampuchean reactionaries, to serve their purpose of preventing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Yet, in a period of over 3 years, not only has life been restored but the revolution has also made remarkable progress. On the contrary, the Pol Potists continue to struggle in the quagmire of defeat. During the last dry season, a number of their bases at the Thai-Kampuchean border were destroyed. A certain number of underground refuges inside the country were discovered and neutralized. A fairly large number of spies and terrorists were captured or surrendered to the authorities. Many people who inadvertantly followed the reactionary gangs have changed sides and joined the population.

Our enemies have tried by all means to maintain the United Nations' seat illegally occupied by Pol Pot, but the representatives of this genocidal regime have more and more been exposed by world opinion.

Question 2: Comrade Minister, how did the conference evaluate the formation of the so-called tripartite coalition government of the Khmer reactionaries?

Answer: The conference considered the formation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" of the three Kampuchean reactionary groups simply a farce to hide the ugly face of the Pol Potist clique.

We all know that for the past 3 years, the expansionists exclusively counted on the group of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. By trying to give the clique a new image, Beijing has acknowledged its failure.

By concluding a pact with the genocidal criminals, Sihanouk and Son Sann have become Pol Potists. On the other hand, Sihanouk and Son Sann have realized their weakness and are hoping, in vain, that this collusion will consolidate their position. The mask has been pulled aside and none of these sinister people can expect to deceive either the Kampuchean people or world opinion. By this coalition farce, the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists and the Thai reactionary circles have demonstrated their passivity and proved their obstinate hostility towards us again. Such stubbornness only stirs up our people's hatred and makes the people strengthen their vigilance.

In recent years, under the leadership of the KPRP and with our national unity and solidarity with the world, especially with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, we have progressed from victory to victory. It is certain that by continuing along this direction, our people will foil all maneuvers of the enemy.

Question 3: Would you please tell us about proposals made at the conference concerning Kampuchea?

Answer: Here are the proposals, in short, concerning Kampuchea.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was the result of an agreement between the governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam in order to deal with the threat from the Chinese expansionists ... When the threat disappears, Kampuchea will work with Vietnam on the repatriation of the Vietnamese troops. Please underline, by the way, that the Kampuchean people always desire to live in peace with the Chinese people and that they will never consider the Chinese people with hostility.

Concerning Thailand, the presence of Vietnamese fighters in Kampuchea in no way threatens Thailand. If Thailand disarms the forces of Pol Pot, stops giving them supplies and sheltering them inside Thai territory where they launch sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution, Kampuchea will make an agreement with Vietnam on the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese army. As a gesture of good will, Kampuchea and Vietnam have decided to take the first step: A number of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea during the month of July. If Thailand responds favorably and if there is security and stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border, a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea might be considered in the future. On the contrary, if this first withdrawal is used as an opportunity to step up activities against the Kampuchean people, our country and Vietnam will work together over the appropriate riposte to be made in conformity with their treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, signed on 18 February 1979. If Thailand is not ready to accept the proposal on the establishment of the demilitarized zone immediately, we propose the setting up of a safety zone along each side of the Thai-Kampuchean border. Once the troops of Pol Pot and other reactionaries stationed in Thailand have been disarmed and the refugee camps have been moved away from the safety zone, Vietnamese troops will also be withdrawn. There will remain only Thai troops on the Thai side of the border and Kampuchean troops on the Kampuchean side of the border under the safety zone.

Question 4: What is the signification, Comrade Minister, of this partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in July?

Answer: The first withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is a gesture of good will on the part of Kampuchea and Vietnam. If the Thai authorities do not respond to it, their reactionary nature will be laid bare and then the world will better understand the just cause of our people and will give us more support.

The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea also shows that Vietnam's aid to Kampuchea is unselfish aid. Today as yesterday, Vietnam will not hesitate to support the Kampuchean revolution at the expense of the blood of its best children. The purpose of Vietnam's aid to our country is to allow us to be strong in all aspects as soon as possible in order to be able to defend and reconstruct the country ourselves.

Also, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is proof of stability in Kampuchea. The forces of Kampuchea have grown bigger. The Kampuchean revolution continues to consolidate day after day. The army and people of Kampuchea have made progress.

Question 5: In your opinion, Comrade Minister, what do we have to do in order to achieve more victories?

Answer: Our people warmly hail the success of the 6th conference of the foreign ministers of our three countries. Our people fully support the logical and reasonable proposals, the just cause and the good will of our government and our two fraternal countries. We are convinced that the three Indochinese countries' just cause will earn support from progressive mankind. However, we must not delude ourselves with illusions about the struggle so that we will achieve new victories.

In order to respond to the decisions adopted at the conference and to step up our offensive against the enemy in all areas, our compatriots, cadres and combatants must energetically compete in best achieving the following major tasks:

Strengthen unity of the people and the army, strengthen our solidarity with the world people, especially with Vietnam, enhance vigilance and be ready to fight.

Increase agricultural production in order to achieve a good harvest for this main season,

Continue to consolidate our revolutionary forces in every respect.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SCORES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK090111 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Statement made by Khieu Samphan to a reporter from the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" -- dated 8 July 1982; read by announcer]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have said that they will carry out a partial withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea. This is a cheap lie and a trick, something they do by habit and tradition.

The Vietnamese will not effect a partial withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea -- not even a single soldier will be withdrawn. They will continue to carry out their policy of forced conscription in Kampuchea and will send more reinforcements from Vietnam. We have waged a bloody struggle on the real and physical battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors every hour of every day of the year. Therefore, we are fully aware of their tricks and will not let them dupe us.

Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas are initimately acquainted with the tricky behaviour of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have always fought vigorously and valiantly against the Vietnamese Enemy, gradually wearing them down until they are finally defeated and completely driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory.

Our position is always firm. We seek to implement the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies, which called for the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw their troops completely and unconditionally from Kampuchea and leave the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems by themselves through a free election under UN supervision.

PHNOM PENH HAILS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK081424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Station editorial: "Peace and Friendship Are Our Most Important Goal"]

[Text] The sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held in Ho Chi Minh City from 6 to 7 July, 1982, proceeded smoothly and was crowned with brilliant success.

Elated, the Kampuchean people express warmest greetings for the brilliant outcome of this conference.

During this session, the participants proceeded to an analysis and correct assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia during the recent past, making the Kampuchean people very happy and confident. The conference observed that though the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, have continued to seek by all perfidious means to sabotage peace and create tension against the revolution of the hree Indochinese countries, they have not succeeded in checking the steady development of the three nations. The all-consuming revolutionary movement of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is continuing to progress and advance on the path to victory.

In particular, the Kampuchean revolution is increasingly solid and powerful in all fields. During the past more than 3 years, Kampuchea has experienced a rapid rebirth and the Kampuchean people have enjoyed improved living conditions. On the other hand, the enemies of the revolution have gone from one setback to another. With every passing day, they are plunging deeper toward bankruptcy.

In order to redress this situation of defeat, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN ruling circles, have staged the farce of the formation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] aimed at covering up the ugly features of Pol Pot, who is genocidal criminal thoroughly stained with the blood of the Kampuchean people. This struggle to ease out of the impasse, however, can only further lay bare the treason of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot vis-a-vis the nation and the people. This can only invite more heated indignation, hatred and abuse on the part of the Kampuchean people. The so-called CGDK is certainly Pol Pot under disguise.

The PRK has delcared that in the immediate future it does not plan to reclaim the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations which rightfully belongs to it and has recommended that if the United Nations expels the Pol Pot gang from this international organization the Kampuchean seat should be left vacant. Any prolonged presence of Pol Pot or his surrogate can only harm the position and prestige of the United Nations.

The Kampuchean people agree with and fully support the conference's proposal on the establishment of a safety zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. If Thailand disarmed all the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmer forces and if it moved the refugee camps away from the safety zone. Vietnamese troops on their internationalist duty in Kampuchea would not be stationed in this zone either. Thus, only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be in the safety zone in Thai territory and only the forces of the PRK will be in the safety zone in Kampuchean territory.

Another important question is that Thailand must not allow Beijing to use its territory to continue channeling food, medicine and arms to the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer in their activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people would like to once again assert that the presence of the Vietnamese force in Kampuchea is a matter relating to the internal affairs of the two countries made by virtue of the treaty of peace and comprehensive cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and at the sacred request of the Kampuchean people. This presence is for the defense of the PRK's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is not a threat to Thailand which shares a border with Kampuchea.

All of this shows our sincere gesture of good will toward Thailand. The Thai authorities must carefully reconsider their position in order to reduce tension along the border of the two countries in the common interests of the Kampuchean and Thai peoples and in contribution to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This is a very reasonable, fair and mutually beneficial proposal. In order to further show their good will Kampuchea and Vietnam will make another step. They have decided to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea during the current month of July.

If Thailand still remains indifferent to these good-will acts and gestures, the Thai ruling circles will certainly unmask their reactionary nature to the whole world, and our just position will win greater support and sympathy from world public opinion. This partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampichea is also proof that the strength of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has further developed and that the Kampuchean revolution is solid and ever victorious. This gesture reflects the truth that Vietnam's support for and aid to Kampuchea are sincere and selfless. In the past, as at present, Vietnam has spurned hardships and made sacrifices in life and blood by sending its best sons and daughters to help the Kampuchean revolution most sincerely.

The sixth foreign ministers conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held recently in Ho Chi Minh City is therefore most important in the reestablishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia through compromise between the groups of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In order to further develop the brilliant success of this conference and give it greater significance, all of our army and people must increase internal and international. solidarity, particularly with Vietnam, heighten combat spirit and always remain combat ready to foil all perfidious activities and maneuvers of the enemies, vigorously accelerate productive labor, particularly agricultural production, and continue to build our revolutionary forces more firmly and forcefully in all fields.

The Kampuchean people throughout the country express warmest congratulations to the sixth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries for its brilliant success and express total unanimity with and full support for the reasonable proposals, the just and fair position and the good-will gestures of our government and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao governments. We firmly believe that the just stand of our three Indochinese countries will certainly be sincerely welcomed, applauded and supported by world oublic opinion and peace and justice-loving progressive mankind.

GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES PHNOM PENH

BK081214 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jul (SPK) -- The GDR Joint Economic Committee delegation led by Guenter Jury, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 8-day visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning. Gunther Horn, GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea was also present.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It visited a tire factory in Takhmau, the rubber factory at Russei Kev, the Tuol Slang school-prison, the former royal place and Phnom Penh Municipality.

An official report on economic cooperation between Kampuchea and the GDR was signed this morning by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning, and Guenter Jury.

KAYSONE MESSAGE MENTIONS LE DUAN'S HOSPITALIZATION

BK061039 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 6 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, yesterday, sent well-wish greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Le Duan.

Upon learning that Le Duan is now back home from being hospitalised for a period of time in the Soviet Union, the Lao general secretary expressed his happiness and wished that the state of health of Le Duan will be fully restored so that the latter will further the noble duties entrusted upon him by the party and state.

Kaysone Phomvihan also formulated a wish that the great friendship and militant solidarity between Laos and Vietnam be forever consolidated.

[For the Vientiane Domestic Service version of this item, see the Lao section of the 7 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page I 1.]

FREINDSHIP, CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

BK021408 Vientiane KPL in English 0939 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 2 (OANA-KPL) -- The 1982-83 protocol on friendship and cultural cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union was signed here on June 30. Earlier, the two countries' associations of friendship had signed a cultural agreement which covers the years 1981-85.

This agreement stipulates that efforts will be made by the associations to consolidate relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between Laos and USSR in view to attain unanimity of points of view and unity among socialist community. It is also aimed to contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Signing the document were Leuam Insisiaengmai, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly and vice-president of the Laos-USSR friendship association, and Valentin Kolobayev, deputy-minister for food stuff and vice-president of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association.

The visiting delegation left here shortly after the signing ceremony.

BRIEFS

DK BANK DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 2 Jul (SPK) -- A Kampuchean delegation led by (?Chea Chantho), deputy director general of the national bank paid a visit to Laos from 26 to 29 June. The delegations of the Kampuchean and Lao national banks discussed the intensification of bilateral cooperation in furtherance of the agreement signed last February. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 2 Jul 82 BK]

DPRK ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE -- Vientiane, June 26 (KPL) -- The ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yun Chong-sop, on June 24, gave here a press conference to mark the anti-imperialists month (June 25 July 27) and the month of international solidarity with the Korean people. Among those who attended the press conference were representatives of the Lao news agency and Press Department of the Foreign Ministry and a number of Lao and foreign journalists. The ambassador of DPRK said that the interference of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea is the major obstacle for peaceful reunification of an independent Korea. He also recapitulated the plots of the imperialists. The conference ended up by a film projection. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

THAI REACTION TO SRV'S KAMPUCHEA PROPOSAL

Foreign Ministry Reaction

BK091115 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Information Director General Chet Sucharitkun, in his capacity as the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, told mass media representatives at the Foreign Ministry's Information Center this morning about Thailand's reaction to the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Ho Chi Minh City. He said:

[Begin recording] I was asked many questions yesterday about Thailand's reaction to the joint communique issued at the meeting of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Ho Chi Minh City. The Thai Foreign Ministry just received the text of the joint communique this morning when the Vietnamese ambassador called on the deputy foreign minister between 0900 and 1000. The Foreign Ministry needs time to study the details of the joint communique.

I have studied excerpts of the document and found four notably significant points as follows:

1. Vietnam proposed a partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea;

2. A safety of demilitarized zone should be set up;

3. An international conference on Southeast Asia should be held;

4. They then talk about the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations.

I would like to tell you about the initial reaction of the Foreign Ministry as follows:

1. The proposals made by Vietnam have made no changes in its original intention to draw Thailand into the Kampuchean conflict.

2. The proposals made by Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime are aimed at legitimizing Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Regarding the international conference, Thailand holds that this matter should be worked out by the United Nations. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry spokesman continued: Touching on the safety or demilitarized zone, this proposal was made by Vietnam on several occasions in the past and was always rejected by Thailand and the other ASEAN members. Thailand maintains that the instability along the border was caused by Vietnam's aggression and its continued military occupation of Kampuchea. The Ho Chi Minh City joint communique's proposals are concerned with the Heng Samrin regime's stability, not the stability of other countries. The communique says they want to ease tension. This has confused the Thai side because what is happening now can be attributed to Vietnam's aggression and continued military occupation of Kampuchea. Thailand is not a party in the aforementioned conflict. Therefore Vietnam cannot refer to its announced partial withdrawal as a good will gesture toward Thailand.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that no one is sure of what is meant by an international conference on Southeast Asia. As for Thailand and the other ASEAN members, the existing problem is Vietnam's aggression and continued military occupation of Kampuchea. The communique does not mention the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

We would like to ask Vietnam if it wants to see an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea or not.

Prasong: Proposal 'Diversion'

BK090450 Bangkok NATION REVIEW IN English 9 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Secretary general of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, yesterday described as "a clear attempt on Vietnam's part to divert world attention from the real issues, "Vietnam's latest three-point proposal announced on Wednesday in Ho Chi Minh City. "There are also various points of ambiguity that Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister) would have to clarify when he visits various ASEAN countries, including Thailand," Prasong told the nation in an interview.

On the offer to withdraw a "significant" number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea this month by Hanoi, the NSC secretary general said: "How many? When" and Where to?" Prasong quoted intelligence reports as saying that in late May, Vietnam sent in about 20,000 troops from the Thrid and Fourth Divisions from North Vietnam to Kampuchea. "Some troops might have been withdrawn from Kampuchea but that was because many of them suffered from malaria and others were pulled back to take care of logistical problems," the NSC secretary general said. He said that "total withdrawal" is what the UN resolutions have demanded of Vietnam and nothing short of a specific time-frame for total withdrawal would be acceptable to Thailand.

On the proposed "safety zone" offer, Prasong said the idea, identical to the earlier proposal for a "demilitarized zone" put forth by Vietnam, has been rejected by Thailand and SEAN. "We have no common border with Vietnam. It is a problem between Vietnam and the Khmer resistance force. So if anything, the DMZ should be inside Kampuchea between the Vietnamese and the Khmer resistance force," he said.

Commenting on the third point of the proposal for an international conference by Vietnam to include Burma, India, ASEAN, Indochinese countries and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the NSC secretary general said: "Superficially, this may sound like Vietnam wants to be flexible and talk peace. But the subject is so broad that Vietnam could raise any issue -- the Spratley Islands or American bases in Subic Bay -- without discussing Kampuchea at all." Prasong said Vietnam was trying to divert world attention from the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) which is already well in progress under UN sponsorship. "Why doesn't Vietnam join the ICK if it was serious in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem?"

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, contacted by the NATION, yesterday would only say that he would study the joint communique issued Wednesday after the meeting of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Ho Chi Minh City before making any official comments. "Some people had expected Vietnam to strongly criticize the Khmer coalition government. But maybe, the latest developments contain something. I just don't know," he said.

POST Urges Caution

BK090400 Bangkok POST in English 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Sincerity in Question"]

[Text] Thailand and its ASEAN partners have to be most careful in considering the offer made by Vietnam to make a partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea. The offer, made as a result of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh city is full of traps for the unwary. It is possible that the offer is meant as a propaganda ploy to give the impression to the rest of the world that Vietnam is "reasonable". To those people who are not well acquainted with implications of the Kampuchean conflict -- which means most of the ordinary people of the world -- the Vietnamese proposal may appear to be a "positive" move to try to resolve the problem.

In examining the offer closely, we note that, first and foremost, it fails to fulfil the main requirement of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution on Kampuchea. This resolution calls for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Whether we should accept "half a loaf" rather than have "no bread" at all is the crucial question. No details have been provided on the number of troops to be withdrawn, although the word significant" has been used. Nor has the type of troops to be withdrawn been announced. Are they combat troops or support troops or logistic troops?

What makes it necessary to conduct such an inquiry is the fact that the Vietnamese have been withdrawing forces, particularly the wounded and the war-weary, and those forces whose morale has declined. However, such troops have since been replaced by fresh soldiers ready for battle. Recently it was estimated that 20,000 new soldiers were introduced to Kampuchea,

The partial withdrawal of forces at this time could also be a tactical measure since the dry season offensive has ended with the advent of the rainy season. The Vietnamese may not need those forces there. It must be mentioned that there always exists the probability that the troops which are withdrawn can be brought back secretly to Kampuchea later.

The ASEAN governments may be able to respond favourably if Hanoi makes it very clear that the partial withdrawal is the first phase of an operation which will lead to total withdrawal. We understand that an immediate total withdrawal will create problems for both the Vietnamese Government and the returning soldiers who have to adjust to civilian life. We believe that ASEAN will be most willing to assist in any programme of this nature and will indeed mobilise the aid of their friends to help Vietnam overcome the difficulties.

Only total withdrawal can provide the people of Kampuchea with the unfettered freedom to choose a government of their own. A government that can be neutral and will not be a threat either to Thailand or Vietnamese. If that is Hanoi's goal ASEAN can work with Vietnam to achieve it.

NATION: SRV Feels Pinch

BK090600 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnam Is Feeling the Pinch"]

[Text] Facts, an old adage says, speak louder than voices. We have had all sorts of reaction from various countries to Nguyen Co Thach's announcement of a significant pullout of troops from Kampuchea. The staid reaction came from the United States which said that Vietnam should pull out all of the troops from Kampuchea according to the UN General Assembly resolutions. Since when did the U.S. think that General Assembly resolutions have had any effect on nations which commit aggression? The Thai Government has fallen back on the tried and true principle of consultation with fellow-members of ASEAN. China did not in one whit deviate from her consistent stand, dismissing the troop pullout announced by the Vietnamese foreign minister after the "Indochina foreign ministers conference," as merely cosmetic.

If facts speak louder, what are the facts? Vietnam has the fourth biggest standing army in the world, something it does not take much intelligence to perceive that she cannot afford it. The war she has been waging in Kampuchea since December, 1978, has been estimated to cost over $4 million a day. The Soviet Union is, of course, footing the bill but she is also footing the bill for her invasion and occupation of Afghanistan which is estimated to cost $8 million a day. Since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, four dry seasons have passed and she has not been able to liquidate opposition by guerrilla warfare. The total conquest of Kampuchea has not been the piece of cake which Hanoi and Moscow expected it to be. The UN seat is held by Democratic Kampuchea with the help of a thumping majority in the General Assembly.

These are the facts but there is another two-pronged fact: ASEAN has scored a signal victory in her search for political solution by enabling a coalition government of the Khmer patriotic factions to be formed while China is trying relentlessly to find a military solution. We will be a bunch of fools to think that Hanoi and Moscow do not realize these facts and two possible scenarios emerge. Moscow may think that Vietnam has let her down (unlike Cuba in Angola) and Vietnam may think that she is not getting enough Soviet support to finish off the 'job'. The second is that China might be right and Vietnam is "bleeding white" earlier than expected.

If we take all these into consideration a very similar situation arises which happened when the Paris peace accords were signed to end the Vietnam war in January, 1973. Hanoi and Moscow may well be dusting off those events and may be presenting them with a new coat of paint in what has been billed by Thach as a new Geneva-type international conference. Not one country outside the Soviet bloc has objected to such a conference and as a matter of fact President Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea was the first to suggest it. But sometimes memories are conveniently short, since Hanoi and Moscow appear to ignore the fact that an International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) was convened last year under the UN auspices to find a political solution.

But the Soviet Union and Vietnam chose to avoid that conference but nevertheless are stuck with its outcome. If Hanoi wants to change the nomenclature of the conference, nobody will have any objection; if she wants to have India and Burma also at the conference table, nobody, again, will have any objection. But if she expects such a conference to produce something like the Geneva accords or something like the Paris peace accords -- winning by peaceful accords signed and sealed what she could not win on the battlefield -- she has another thing coming. It is just not a case of "once bitten twice shy", it is a simple matter of China just not accepting any such tomfoolery.

Now, going back to the facts again, we have to believe a lot of what Thach has said. Vietnam just cannot afford to keep her huge 200,000-man army in Kampuchea and Moscow cannot afford to foot the bill on an indeterminate basis. Vietnam just didn't deliver the goods to the Soviet Union as Cuba did in Angola and the Kremlin takes a dim view of failures. From ASEAN's political point of view and from China's military point of view, Hanoi is feeling the pinch very seriously; whether she is feeling the pinch from the Soviet Union is a moot point. But there is no question, in interpreting what Thach said, that Hanoi is pushing for a victory through peace in Kampuchea because it already appears that militarily she has failed.

VNA INTERVIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH ON MINISTERS' MEETING

OW082124 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has granted the following interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference:

Question: How did the conference assess the Southeast Asian situation over the past few years?

Answer: Over the past four years, the reactionary elements in the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces in the A.S.E.A.N. countries have resorted to all plots -- economic, political, diplomatic and military -- to reverse the revival of the Kampuchean people and to subdue the three Indochinese countries. However, they have failed in these plots and the A.S.E.A.N. countries are being caught in deadlock.

The Kampuchean situation has developed satisfactorily in all economic, political, military and diplomatic fields. Laos and Vietnam have step by step solved their economic problems caused by 35 years of war and natural calamity. In spite of innumerable difficulties, the three Indochinese countries have stood firm and closely united.

Public opinion has seen more and more clearly that the so-called "threat from Vietnam and the Soviet Union to the A.S.E.A.N. countries" is merely a slander made by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles to cover up the real danger to Southeast Asia, namely China's policy of expansion and hegemony. Evidently, China has continued using the pro-Chinese rebels to interfere in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries and to pit the A.S.E.A.N. countries against the Indochinese countries with the aim of fomenting trouble in the region.

Public opinion now sees clearly that far from solving any problems in Southeast Asia, the creation of confrontation only harms peace and stability in the region, runs counter to the aspirations and interests of the Southeast Asian peoples, and serves China's schemes of expansion and hegemony in the region. The only correct way to solve the problems in Southeast Asia is that of reconciliation, peace and cooperation between the Southeast Asian countries. This is also the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Question: Why do the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declare to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea?

Answer: Everyone knows that the history of the past 35 years has shown that nobody can bring pressure to bear on Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. At this conference of the three foreign ministers, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declared to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July, 1982, and might consider a further withdrawal if Thailand gives practical acts in response. Our first steps show that the situation in Kampuchea is ever being consolidated and the Indochinese countries have the goodwill of living in peace, friendship and cooperation with A.S.E.A.N. countries.

Question: Formerly the three Indochinese countries had proposed to convene a regional conference to discuss regional problems. Now, they propose the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia. Would you elaborate the significance of this new proposal?

Answer: Recently, the Indochinese countries proposed the convening of a regional conference to discuss regional problems, and A.S.E.A.N. countries proposed the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea.

The new proposal of the three Indochinese countries on an international conference on Southeast Asia proves that the Indochinese countries have goodwill and have taken into account the proposals of the other parties to settle all problems on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-imposition of one party's views upon the other.

Question: Could you tell us how the Indochinese ministerial conference considers the so-called "Kampuchean tripartite alliance"?

Answer: This is merely a farce aimed at covering up the genocidal nature of Pol Pot. In fact, the Pol Pot clique still controls military and diplomatic affairs, and whenever there are differences between the three parties they will decide everything in the name of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea".

The formation of this alliance by China, the United States and A.S.E.A.N. constitutes a gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and only renders the situation in Southeast Asia more tense. This move is aimed at coping with public opinion's demand for expulsion of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

To facilitate the United Nations' work and enable it to contribute to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has taken a constructive stand by declaring its willingness to leave Kampuchea's seat at the U.N. vacant in case the U.N. expels the genocidal Pol Pot clique or any disguised Pol Pot clique from this international organization.

LAO, PRK FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAVE HO CHI MINH CITY

OW081031 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- The Lao delegation led by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs, left Ho Chi Minh City this morning after the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

Also this morning, the Kampuchean delegation headed by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, left Ho Chi Min City.

They were seen off by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; Le Quang Chang, vice president of the city People's Committee; and Hav Bunse, consul general of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the city.

SRV, KAMPUCHEA SIGN HISTORICAL WATERS AGREEMENT

OW082218 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Kampuchean counterpart, Hun Sen, on July 7 signed in Ho Chi Minh City an agreement on the historical waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Under the agreement, the waters located between the coast of Kien Giang Province, the Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu archipelago of Vietnam on the one side, and the coast of Kampot Province and the Poulo Wai islands of Kampuchea on the other, form the historical waters of the two countries placed under the juridical regime of their internal waters. The two countries will hold at a suitable time negotiations to delimit the maritime frontier in their historical waters. Pending the delimination of the maritime frontier, patrolling and surveillance in the historical waters will be jointly conducted by the two countries while the exploitation of natural resources in this area will be decided by common agreement.

Text of Agreement

OW082110 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Agreement on historical waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea signed by Vietnamese and Kampuchean foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982; all longitudinal coordinates as received]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- Following is the text of the agreement on the historical waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea,

Desirous of further consolidating and developing the special Vietnam-Kampuchea relations in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea signed on February 18, 1979,

Considering the reality that the maritime zone situated between the coast of Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu archipelago of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the one side, and the coast of Kampot Province and the Poulo Wai group of islands of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other, encompasses waters which by their special geographical conditions and their great importance for the national defence and the economy of both countries have long belonged to Vietnam and Kampuchea,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The waters located between the coast of Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu archipelago of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the one side, and the coast of Kampot Province and the Poulo Wai group of islands of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other, form the historical waters of the two countries placed under the juridical regime of their internal waters and are delimited (according to the Greenwich east longitude):

To the northwest by a straight line stretching from coordinates 09 degrees 54'2 north latitude-102 degrees 55'2 east longitude and coordinates 09 degrees 54'5 north latitude-102 degrees 57'2 east longitude of Poulo Wai Islands (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 24'1 north latitude-103 degrees 48'0 east longitude and 10 degrees 25'6 north latitude-103 degrees 49'2 east longitude of the Koh Ses Island (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 30'0 north latitude-103 degrees 47'4 east longitude of Koh Thmei Island (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 32'4 north latitude-103 degrees 48'2 east longitude on the coast of Kampot Province (Kampuchea).

To the north by the coast of Kampot Province stretching from coordinates 10 degrees 32'4 north latitude-103 degrees 48'2 east longitude on the terminus of the land border between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the coast.

To the south-east by a line stretching from the terminus of the land border between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the coast to coordinates 10 degrees 04'42 north latitude-104 degrees 02'3 east longitude from the An Yet point of Phu Quoc Island (Vietnam) and along the northern coast of this island to the Dat Do Point situated at coordinates 10 degrees 02'8 north latitude-103 degrees 59'1 east longitude, and from there to coordinates 09 degrees 10'1 north latitude-103 degrees 26'4 east longitude of Tho Chu Island (Vietnam) to coordinates 09 degrees 15'0 north latitude-103 degrees 27'0 east longitude of Hon Nhan Island in the Tho Chu archipelago (Vietnam).

To the south-west by a straight line stretching from coordinates 09 degrees 55'0 north latitude-102 degrees 53'5 east longitude from Poulo Wai Islands (Kampuchea) to coordinates 09 degrees 15'0 north latitude-103 degrees 27'0 east longitude of Hon Nhan Island in the Tho Chu archipelago (Vietnam).

Article 2

The two sides will hold at a suitable time negotiations in the spirit of equality, friendship and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the legitimate interests of each side in order to delimitate the maritime frontier between the two countries in the historical waters mentioned in Article 1.

Article 3

Pending the settlement of the maritime border between the two states in the historical waters mentioned in Article 1:

-- The meeting point 0 of the two base lines used for measuring the width of the territorial waters of each country situation on the high sea on the straight line linking the Tho Chu archipelago and Poulo Wai Isalnd will be determined by mutual agreement.

-- The two sides continue to regard the Brevie Line drawn in 1939 as dividing line for the islands in this zone.

-- Patrolling and surveillance in these historical waters will be jointly conducted by the two sides.

-- The local populations will continue to conduct their fishing operations and the catch of other sea products in this zone according to the habits that have existed so far.

-- The exploitation of natural resources in this zone will be decided by common agreement.

Done in Ho Chi Minh City on the 7th of July 1982, in two languages, Vietnamese and Khmer, both being equally valid.

For	For
The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea
Nguyen Co Thach	Hun Sen
Minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW090745 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 9 -- The signing of an agreement on the historical waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea on July 7 was a new expression of the two countries' militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation, says NHAN DAN's editorial today.

"The agreement", the paper says, "bespeaks mutual trust and assistance in all fields on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate interests, of non-intervention, of equality and mutual benefits, in conformity with the Vietnamese-Kampuchean Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed on February 18, 1979. The agreement also testifies to the people's determination to defend their rights on their own waters according to international law and practice and in contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

The paper recalls that Vietnam and Laos also concluded a treaty delineating their national borders on July 18, 1977, and thatit has been implemented successfully over the past five years. "The Vietnamese-Kampuchean agreement on historical waters", the paper notes, "has promptly settled a historical problem, and is the first step toward a treaty on national borders on the basis of existing ones".

Pointing out that Vietnam and Kampuchea have thus shown their determination to join efforts in establishing a common border of lasting peace, friendship and fraternity, NHAN DAN says:

"While promoting their solidarity and all-sided cooperation, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea wish to have good relations of friendship and cooperation with all neighbours and other states in Southeast Asia. This is clear from their tireless efforts to help make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation, especially from the proposals of goodwill put forth at the sixth Indochinese ministerial conference on July 7".

PHAM VAN DONG ON MILITARY SERVICE LAW

BK081227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss the law of military service which was adopted by the National Assembly and promulgated by the Council of State. Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

Opening the conference, Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

The law on military service is an important law of our country. It serves as the legal basis for building a powerful people's army capable of remaining ready to defend the fatherland. Therefore, it is necessary to propagate and teach this law widely among the entire party, state organs and the people throughout the country, especially among youths of military age. We must make everyone understand and comply correctly with the law's stipulations.

The comrade vice chairman of The Council of Ministers reminded various sectors and echelons of those tasks to be carried out quickly and those points to be given much attention so as to ensure satisfactory enforcement of the law on military service and to systematize and gradually perfect this enforcement task.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, Col Gen Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the VPA General Staff, read a report in which he pointed out the basic substance and concepts of the law on military service, saying that they are aimed at institutionalizing the all-people national defense line and building the people's armed forces and the people's army, thus contributing to making the country ready to cope with any war of aggression, to defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly, and to protecting the people's peaceful labor and happiness.

Various comrade ministers and the chairman of many provinces, cities and special zones as well as other participating delegates spiritedly discussed and showed a high identity of views on the tasks of building the armed forces and strengthening national defense. Many delegates presented the actual situation in their localities and of their sectors and voiced their determination to comply strictly with the law's stipulations.

Addressing the conference, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, heartily lauded the delegates of various sectors and localities for having contributed many opinions and discussed many realistic measures aimed at enforcing our state's law on military service satisfactorily. This law marks a new developmental step in the tasks of building the armed forces and strengthening national defense might, thus creating conditions for making our armed forces sufficiently strong and ready to defeat the enemies of all stripes and to defend our beloved socialist fatherland firmly.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his pleasure over the fact that at this conference, the delegates from various central government organs and from various provinces had reflected the people's unanimous joy over promulgation of the law on military service.

As everyone realizes that our state's law on military service is just, logical and sensible, we must map out a satisfactory plan to enforce the law stipulations and we must perform this task even more satisfactorily in the years to come in order to ensure that all youths reaching military age, except for those who are entitled to exemption or deferment as stipulated by law, are drafted into the army. Along with building a regular army, we must satisfactorily build a reserve force and make it possible for those who have completed their military service to continue their obligatory work in the reserve force. This is a huge force comprising millions of people who have gone through combat training in the great school -- the armed forces.

The comrade urged the Ministry of National Defense to work out a satisfactory plan to train and use youths during their years of military service. The armed forces are an army which possesses great strength, which was once praised by Uncle Ho as capable of fulfilling all assigned missions, overcoming all difficulties and defeating the enemies of all stripes, which deserves the people's trust and love and the noble name the people have lovingly given it: Uncle Ho's army.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense -- who was designated by the Council of Ministers to preside over the conference -- delivered a concluding speech. A comrade highly appraised the outcome of the conference and regarded the display of unanimous views and determination by the many key cadres from various ministers, provinces and central-level public organs and mass organizations as a basis on which a new mood can be created among the people, sectors, echelons and localities to enforce the law on military service satisfactorily.

Comrade Van Tien Dung heartily lauded the participating delegates for having suggested many positive measures with a determination to make it possible for their sectors or localities to fulfill all their tasks most satisfactorily and to contribute effectively to the causes of building the armed forces and strengthening national defense. He regarded this as a manifestation of our nation's finest traditions of militant solidarity.

The comrade pointed out those tasks to be carried out as directed by the Council of Ministers and unanimously agreed upon during various discussions. Specific attention must be given to carrying out satisfactorily the task regarding registration for military service in order to grasp firmly the number of youths who are readily available for military induction and the number of reserve troops. As an immediate task, it is necessary to organize satisfactorily the second military draft drive of 1982 and to deal carefully with all policies on discharged soldiers and to try those cases of violations in accordance with the law. In addition, all sectors and localities must urgently strengthen their responsible organs in order to systematize the enforcement of the law and must step up political indoctrination and develop the role of various mass organizations in propagating, educating and motivating the people of all strata, especially youths, to become fully aware of the basic points of views of our party and state and to join the army enthusiastically to strengthen national defense, thus contributing to building socialism successfully and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

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DEFENSE SPENDING TO EXCEED 1 PERCENT OF GNP

OW111015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 11, KYODO -- Japan's defense expenditures for front-line equipment in the new five-year mid-term program estimate will total around yen 4.4 trillion ($17.12 billion), government sources said Sunday. In the new estimate for the Defense Agency's shopping list for military hardware, covering fiscal 1983 to 1987, defense expenses are virtually certain to exceed the level of 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP), the sources said.

Opposition parties will undoubtedly attack the government for virtually ignoring the 1 percent level in fixing defense spending, they said.

The new plan, being negotiated between Defense Agency and Finance Ministry officials, will not make the 1-percent level an issue in its planning stage, however, because the government's current economic plan, on which the defense plan is based, overestimates the GNP growth rates, the sources said.

The government agreed at a Cabinet meeting in November, 1976, that Japan's total defense budget be kept below the level of 1 percent of the GNP. It has since become a practice to review the agency's procurement estimate every three years.

In the current military equipment purchasing program, adopted in 1979, spending on front-line equipment totaled yen 2.7 to 2.8 trillion ($10.50 to $10.89 billion). Japan's defense spending has been expanded recently in contrast to other government expenditures which have been cut in line with sluggish economic growth.

The sources said the mid-term program estimate will be submitted to the Defense Council later this month or early in August after officials of the two government offices finalize it.

They said, however, the two offices have agreed on major points of the estimate including the number of F-15 fighter planes to be procured set at around 155, an increase of 75. The number of P3C antisubmarine surveillance planes will be set at just below 80 by adding 50 new planes to the 25 already ordered. The number of naval destroyers will be set at 60, they said. The Defense Agency will also order 375 tanks and 40 antitank helicopters to form three squadrons, the sources said. They said, however, the extent and quality of destroyers and other details are not yet fixed. Also pending are Japan's next surface-to-air missile, SAMX, and fighters to support ground troops, FSX.

The Finance Ministry has insisted that the program estimate be kept below yen 4.2 trillion while the Defense Agency says it will cost about yen 4.7 trillion, the sources said. They said it should be settled at between yen 4.3 to 4.5 trillion.

A ceiling for defense outlays in fiscal 1983 starting April 1 next year has been set at yen 2.776 billion (about $10.76 billion), an increase of 7.34 percent or yen 190 billion from the current fiscal year.

The Japanese decision has aroused some criticism in U.S. Government circles which have called for Japan to increase its defense spending, the sources said. Japanese Government officials are working hard to increase defense spending in this period of low economic growth, they added.

PARTIES, FILMS MARK PRC-DPRK AMITY TREATY

PRC Envoy Hosts Party

SK100751 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a reception the evening of July 9 on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Invited were Comrades O Chin-u and Ho Tam, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kwan-sop, Choe Chong-kun, Pak Chung-kuk, Chang Chol, Yu Yong-kol, Kim Chae-suk, Om Tok-hwan, Won Chol-kap and Wang Kyong-hak.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim He Zhangming spoke at the reception. Noting that the conclusion of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was an important event in the history of the development of the China-Korea friendship, he said it further consolidated the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples which has been sealed in blood in the protracted joint revolutionary struggle.

The conclusion of a fraternal and militant treaty between China and Korea has played a basic role not only in guaranteeing the security of our own two countries, but also in defending peace in Asia and the world.

The Chinese people as greatly rejoice over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea as over their own. They fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stated. The Chinese people, he stressed, will make every effort in the future to further develop and strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He believed that under warm care of the leaders of the two countries, Chinese-Korean friendship will be brought into fuller bloom and inherited generation after generation.

Ho Tam, vice premier and foreign minister, spoke next at the reception. Over the last 21 years since the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, the Korean and Chinese peoples have accelerated the revolution and construction, further strengthening their traditional friendship and unity in every way while expanding and developing their relations of mutual cooperation, he said.

He stressed: Today the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples is steadily developing and consolidating and the Korea-China friendship is being brought into fuller bloom under the deep care and concern of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

He hoped that the Chinese people, rallied close around the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, would score greater success in the struggle for building a modern, socialist highly democratic and civilized, socialist power, and in carrying out the sacred cause of restoring Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the whole country.

The attendantsdrank a toast to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

MAC Chief Hosts Party

SK110930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], on July 10 arranged a cocktail party and a film reception to mark the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Present on invitation were Wang Jian, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC; Gu Zhanghong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the MAC, and members of the Liaison Office. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. The attendants saw the Korean feature film "To the Front" (first and second parts).

Film Show Marks Treaty

SK090401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged on July 8 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on the occasion were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and working people in the city.

He Zhangming, charge d'affaires and interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present there on invitation. The participants appreciated the Korean feature film "To the Front" (parts one and two).

NODONG SINMUN Views Treaty

SK111250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0720 GMT 11 Jul 82

[11 July NODONG SINMUN article: "Invincible Friendship and Eternal Solidarity"]

[Text] The 11th of July is a significant day in the history of Korea-China friendship. On this day 21 years ago, the two countries of Korea and China concluded a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This was not only a great event which strengthened and developed the friendship between Korea and China to a new, higher stage but was also a clear expression of the determination of the peoples of the two countries to continue endlessly the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the anti-imperialist cause.

Marking this day, the Korean people extend enthusiastic congratulations and warm greetings to the fraternal Chinese people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have shared joy and sorrow in the course of implementing the joint cause of national sovereignty and socialist construction and have always supported and cooperated with each other. Korea and China are intimate neighbors linked by mountains and rivers. The peoples of the two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have always shared their destinies -- no matter whether there was sorrow or joy.

Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship sealed and deepened in blood in the protracted and complicated struggle against common enemies and for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is also an invincible friendship which has surmounted all sorts of historical trials. The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries have expanded and strengthened particularly since the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded between them.

The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China have been constantly strengthened and developed amid the concern and care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the glorious party center, esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Today, firmly rallied around the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hu Yaobang, the fraternal Chinese people have vigorously struggled to implement the decisions of the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and to build the country into a highly democratic, highly civilized, modern socialist state, while adhering to the four modernizations.

The Chinese people, who have achieved stability and unity throughout the country, have effected new revolutionary upsurges in all fields of the revolution and construction through the struggle to implement the policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government on establishing the spiritual and material civilizations and ensuring the readjustment, reorganization, restructuring and upgrading of the national economy.

The international prestige of the People's Republic of China is rising with each day. Our people sincerely rejoice over all successes attained by the Chinese people and sincerely wish the Chinese people a brilliant victory in the cause of building a powerful, modernized socialist state and in reunifying the country by having Taiwan returned to the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our people are constantly struggling to thoroughly implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the party, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, and to reunify the divided fatherland. South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, has today become the most dangerous source of war in Asia. The South Korean clique is a puppet regime which plays the role of concealing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and is a culprit in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Asia.

While desperately hindering the reunification of Korea in a bid to continuously hang on to South Korea as their colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists have more viciously than ever before strengthened the two-Koreas plot and schemes for provoking a new war. The U.S. imperialists have continuously dragged weapons of mass destruction into South Korea under the pretext of military exercises and have waged war exercise rackets against our country in the sky and on land and sea. They have also tried to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to divide the nation permanently and to trigger a new war. As a result, today in Korea a dangerous situation has been created in which a war may break out at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war are the basic obstacle to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and are major factors threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The fraternal Chinese people have actively supported and encouraged our people's cause of national reunification, while sternly condemning the policy of two Koreas and the schemes for a new war by the splittists at home and abroad.

Our people are happy to have around us such comrades-in-arms as the Chinese people, who are faithful to revolutionary duty. Korea-China friendship, shining with a long tradition and countless, unforgettable emotional events, is blooming with each passing day.

Our people will, in the future, too, make every possible effort to consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship and will vigorously struggle for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence by firmly uniting forever with the fraternal Chinese people, not wavering in any circumstances.

PRC PARTY LEADER MEETS HYON CHUN-KUK, DELEGATION

SK110907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (KCNA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, on July 9 met and feted Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, and his party. A conversation took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Lu Zhixian, vice minister of Culture of China; and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

PRC Presents Books

SK090513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July (KCNA) -- A ceremony for presenting 150,000 volumes of books to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country from the Ministry of Culture of China on the instructions of Hu Yaobang, chairman, and Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on July 8.

Present there were Zhu Muzhi, minister, and Lu Zhixian, vice-minister, of culture of China, and a deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other personages concerned. Also present were Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who came to Beijing to take over the books, and Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of his embassy in Beijing.

Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture of China, and Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, spoke at the ceremony.

In his speech Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, referring to the traditional friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea, said: What delights us particularly is the fact that in recent years the leaders of our two parties and countries had cordial meetings many a time, powerfully promoting the constant development of the very close China-Korea friendship. The Chinese people greatly value this friendship and are making consistent efforts for it.

He went on: The heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea achieved shining successes on all fronts of socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by implementing the revolutionary line of independence and self-reliance in economy and defence and vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The magnificent Grand Peoples Study House erected recently in Pyongyang, the capital of your country, is another proud success achieved by the Korean people. This house will certainly play a big role in enriching the cultural life of people and raising their scientific and cultural level.

He expressed the belief that the books presented this time would play a positive role in developing the friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea and in promoting cultural exchange between China and Korea. He hoped that the China-Korea friendship would be ever green.

Speaking next, Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk said that he was very happy to attend a ceremony for presenting books to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country from the Ministry of Culture of China. He expressed deep thanks on behalf of the Central Committee of our party to respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people. He said:

Our scientists, technicians and students will long preserve and read the valuable books presented by the Chinese people as another clear token of the Korea-China friendship and as a precious gift conveying the friendly feelings of the class brothers, the closest comrades-in-arms.

This time the Ministry of Culture of China presented valuable books to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country on the instructions of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. This will bring the Korea-China friendship into more beautiful bloom and record another brilliant chapter in the annals of this everlasting friendship.

He stressed that the friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China would be everlasting.

The books presented by the Ministry of Culture of China to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country this time are 150,000 volumes of 10,000 kinds. Among them are works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published in China, and books on science, technique and social culture.

Prior to the ceremony, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture of China, met Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk and his party and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere. The presentation ceremony was followed by a cocktail party.

Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk and his party on July 7 and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Returns Home

SK120427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, returned home on July 11 by train after taking over books presented to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country by the Ministry of Culture of China.

He was met at Pyongyang railway station by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Cho Yong-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences Chong Song-chol, Deputy General Director of the Grand Peoples Study House Chong Tae-kyong and Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

BURMESE AMITY DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

Delegation Arrives

SK091620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma arrived in Pyongyang on July 9 by plane for a goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation headed by His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, minister of foreign affairs, consists of Vice-Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Htay, new Burmese Ambassador to Korea U Aung Win, Director General of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry U Ton Tun and other members.

A large crowd of working people in the city turned out to the airport to greet the goodwill mission of the Burmese people. Set up amidst the crowd were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Yu-il, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Cha Sung-su, and other personages concerned.

Ho Tam Meets Delegation

SK091640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam met and had a friendly talk today with the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il.

Talks Held

SK091645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on July 9 between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, who is head of the delegation, and Vice-Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Htay, new Ambassador of Burma to our country U Aung Win, Director General of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry U Ton Tun and other members of the delegation. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Ho Tam Addresses Banquet

SK111125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Speech by Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, at 10 July banquet arranged for the Burmese delegation headed by U Chit Hlaing, minister of foreign affairs, at the People's Cultural Hall — read by announcer]

[Text] First of all, I warmly welcome once again Your Excellency esteemed foreign minister and members of the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma who have visited our country, cherishing the warm emotions of friendship of the Burmese people toward the Korean people.

Your current visit to our country is an expression of enthusiastic trust in our people and vividly shows that the friendly relations between Korea and Burma are favorably developing with each passing day. Developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, which are both located in Asia and maintain close ties, not only accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also constitutes a contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the Asian people.

Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Burma have been extensively strengthened and developed on the basis of the close relationship of intimacy forged between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win, the wise leader of the Burmese people. We are very pleased with this and believe that the relations between the two countries will be more excellently strengthened and developed in the future.

The Korean people are proud of having such intimate friends in Asia as the Burmese people and [words indistinct].

We are well aware that under the wise leadership of the Socialist Program Party of Burma, the diligent and able Burmese people have firmly deepened the sovereignty of the country and have excellently built the national economy and culture. Such changes taking place in Burma today prove the correctness and vitality of the independent policies enforced by the Burmese Government and show that when a people who have embarked on a road of creating new life advance, mobilizing their own efforts while firmly maintaining independence, they can surmount any difficulties and achieve the prosperity and development of their country. We enthusiastically congratulate the successes attained by the Burmese people in the construction of a new society and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle. Our people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the just cause of the Burmese Government and people advancing along the road of independence.

Today, upholding and following the programmatic tasks elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the Korean people are vigorously struggling to realize the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea, following the guidance of the glorious party center, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people will surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the peaceloving people of the world, including the Burmese people. I take this opportunity to express deep thanks for your government's and people's support for our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Today, the international situation is very complicated and tense because of the schemes of the imperialists for aggression and war. The DPRK Government and the Korean people will make all possible efforts to encourage the just cause of the fighting Lebanese people, the Palestinian people, the Syrian people and all the Arab people. In accordance with the ideals of independence, friendship and peace, our people will firmly unite with the peoples of the newly-emerging countries and the progressive peoples of the world who are safeguarding independence and will vigorously struggle with them for realizing world independence.

In conclusion, wishing that you Burmese guests spend as joyful and as pleasant days in our country as in your own, I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples; to the long life and good health of His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win, the esteemed leader of the Burmese people; to the long life and good health esteemed His Excellency President U San Yu; to the long life and good heatlh of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people; to the longlife and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of His Excellency Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

U Chit Hlaing Speech

SK111114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party on July 10 at the People's Palace of Culture for the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on a goodwill visit to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam spoke first at the party. Head of the delegation U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs, spoke next. Declaring that Burma and Korea have established close bonds of friendship, he said: Looking back upon the history of development of our relations, we recollect the visit of President Kim Il-song, the respected leader of Korea, to Burma and the visit of our Chairman U Ne Win to Korea. Friendship visits were also exchanged between the premiers of our two countries. Besides these high-level visits, there have been frequent exchange of delegations at different levels. Such exchange has helped develop the friendly relations between our two countries.

Burma and Korea estimate each others desire and cooperate with each other in keeping with such bonds of friendship. It gives us particular pleasure to note that economic cooperation between our two countries is increasing year after year and bearing fruits.

I am happy to have opportunities of meeting with many cadres of Korea and seeing at first hand the Korean people working energetically in unity for the construction of the country under the leadership of august President Kim Il-song, he said.

He proposed a toast to the lone life in good health and happiness of His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the long life in good health and happiness of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and the everlasting friendship between the peoples of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

HERLAD REPORTS KIM IL-SONG KIDNEY TROUBLE

SK110358 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] North Korea's Kim Il-song, who had one of his kidneys removed by Russian doctors, is now suffering from trouble with the other kidney, the TONG-A ILBO reported yesterday. A report by the daily's Hong Kong correspondent said Chinese doctors are presently in Pyongyang attending to Kim's troubled kidney.

Quoting a reliable "neutral diplomatic source" in Hong Kong, the newspaper said a growth Kim has on the back of his neck is not malignant and it therefore does not threaten his life, but the worsening kidney trouble does, it said. The source further said the kidney trouble is forcing Kim to hasten the project of turning over his power to his son Chong-il according to TONG-A.

PRESIDENT CHON INSPECTS DMZ TROOP READINESS

SK101230 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday made an inspection tour to military units on western and central frontlines facing North Korea to encourage military men there and to check up the military combat preparedness.

Chon told military men that South Korea's armed forces must always remain prepared, mentally and physically, to repel any possible all-out aggression from the North in its early stages. Chon noted that in modern wars, in which most sophisticated weapons are mobilized, success or failure is supposed to be decided on in three days or so. Chon added that especially military units on frontlines must be trained to become winning ones under any circumstances.

JAPANESE RESPONSE TO ROK LOAN BID EXPECTED

SK100124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP) -- Japan is expected to respond to South Korea's latest proposal for Japanese loans by the end of this month, and future negotiations hinge on the content of that response, Korean officials said Saturday.

The officials said the nearly year-long negotiations made substantial headway during South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's talks with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi in Tokyo early this week, and added that Japan's response to Korea's offer will determine the progress of future talks.

The latest Korean request, initially conveyed through Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda in late June and reiterated by Minister Yi in Tokyo this week, reportedly calls for 2.3 billion U.S. dollars in low interest Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans and 1.7 billion dollars in commodity credits. South Korea originally requested six billion dollars in ODA loans during a Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting in Tokyo last August. In April, Japan counteroffered 1.5 billion dollars in ODA loans and 2.5 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank loans. "Now that we have made concessions on the total size of the loan package, we expect the Japanese to respond favorably to our revised request" said one KOrean official.

SIHANOUK COMMUNIQUE ON COMPOSITION OF CGDK

BK111050 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampucuea 0900 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, issued a communique at a zone in Kampuchea on 9 July 1982 solemnly announcing the composition of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. The text of this communique is as follows:

Communique on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea:

I have the great honor to announce today at this historic place the formation of the CGDK in accordance with the statement that I signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June with His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan. The CGDK is composed of the inner cabinet, which has already been made public, that is:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea;
His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs;
His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister;

And four coodinating committees under the inner cabinet, which have just been formed. The composition of these committees is as follows:

1. The Coordinating Committee for Economy and Finance: Ieng Sary, Buor Herl and Boun Sai.

2. The Coordinating Committee for National Defense: In Tam, Im Choudeth and Son Sen.

3. The Coordinating Committee for Culture and Education: Chhoy Vi, Chak Saroeun and Thuch Rin.

4. The Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr Thiounn Thioeunn, Dr. Bou Kheng and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong.

The purpose of the CGDK has already been defined in the 22 June 1982 statement, that is:

1. To mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the fatherland as a sovereign and independent country;

2. To bring about the implementation of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and other relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, all the Kampuchean people must be able to fully exercise their right to decide their destiny by themselves through a general, free and secret election under UN supervision.

In my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea, I solemnly declare that our duty requires us to resolutely fulfull the mission assigned us in the struggle to liberate our nation.

I would like to make an urgent appeal full of patriotism to all of our compatriots everywhere, inside or outside the country, to come and join us in the struggle against. the foreign aggressors.

I would like to appeal to all friendly countries and governments to please provide support to the sacred cause that we are defending in order to restore peace in Kampuchea and the balance, stability and security in this part of the world.

I would like to express my most profound gratitude to the Royal Government of Thailand and the governments of the other ASEAN countries for giving unswerving support and assistance to us in our national liberation struggle.

I would also like to express my most profound gratitude to all our friends throughout the world for giving support and assistance to us in this noble and heavy task.

Made on 9 July 1982,

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

VODK REPORTS ON SIHANOUK-KHIEU SAMPHAN TALKS

BK120327 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, his wife Princess Monique, his daughter Princess Arunrasmi and entourage paid a visit to the Democratic Kampuchea zone on 8 July. The samdech arrived at 1100. In the middle of the bridge with a post holding a sign saying "Democratic Kampuchea" on the side and "The Kingdom of Thailand" on the other, the samdech and his wife received welcoming bouquets from three young girls. Afterwards, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, Son Sen and Mrs Ieng Thirith, who were waiting for the samdech at the foot of the bridge came onto the bridge to greet him. The samdech and Khieu Samphan embraced each other and chatted in a very joyous and warm atmosphere with dozens of foreign journalists crowding around them and jostling each other in a bid to record, photograph and film for television the event.

After a brief welcoming speech, Khieu Samphan invited the samdech to review an honor guard standing at attention in salute to him. Afterwards, the samdech was greeted by the ministers and heads of Democratic Kampuchean diplomatic missions accredited to friendly countries and various international organizations in the world. A long-drum dance, folk music, applause and cheers broke out in warm welcome to the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea. "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea!" "Long live the Great National Union of Kampuchea to fight the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of the Kampuchean race!" "Long live the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea!" "The struggle to defend the Kampuchean nation and race will surely triumph!" "Resolve to fight the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of the Kampuchean race and to win victory!" "Long live independent, united, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea!"

The samdech, Khieu Samphan, Princess Monique and guests of honor walked under a large banner in the middle of a fence of honor made up of a large crowd of more than 3,000 people who lined the way, clapping and cheering without interruption. The procession of the guests took over half an hour to reach the place of honor where they viewed a traditional dance of welcome to the samdech. The samdech watched the dance and repeatedly thanked everybody for this very warm reception. Finally, the samdech, Khieu Samphan, Princess Monique and other guests of honor reached the reception center where the samdech was saluted by another armed unit at attention.

Inside the pleasantly bedecked reception center, Khieu Samphan invited the samdech, his wife and other guests of honor to take a rest in a hall where drinks were dispensed. After a chat and reminiscing about the past, Khieu Samphan led the samdech and his wife to specially prepared quarters. At 1230, accompanied by colleagues of both sides, the samdech and Khieu Samphan started talks on political matters, particularly on the formation of the CGDK. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of great unity, cordiality and warmth.

On the same occasion, Khieu Samphan introduced to the samdech the four committee chairmen from the Democratic Kampuchean side to take part in the CGDK coordination committees.

Afterwards, the samdech and Khieu Samphan introduced the four committee chairmen to the press: namely, Ieng Sary, Coordination Committee for Economic and Financial Affairs; Son Sen, Coordination Committee for National Defense; Thuch Rin, Coordination Committee for Culture and Education; and Thiounn Thioeunn, Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs.

After completing the talks on political affairs, Khieu Samphan hosted a banquet for the samdech, his wife and other guests of honor during which a traditional music band played. In their toasts, Khieu Samphan and the samdech wished each other good health and expressed determination to rally the forces of great union to increase the anti-Vietnamese resistance for the liberation of the fatherland and race until final, total victory.

At the end of the banquet, a popular dance was performed by a dance troupe for the samdech and all guests of honor. As the dance finished, the samdech shook hands with artists and musicians, repeatedly admiring the beauty of their performance and once again expressing his thanks for the warm reception.

At 1500, Khieu Samphan presented a number of gifts made of rattan and bamboo to the samdech and each guest of honor. He invited the samdech to take an elephant ride from the reception center to a work site to resume the discussion on the formation of the CGDK coordination committees.

SIHANOUK'S PRESS CONFERENCE IN BANGKOK REPORTED

BK120654 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 12 Jul 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, July 12 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, equating the present Hanoi leadership with Hitler, vowed today to step up the diplomatic and military fight against Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. In a 90-minute news conference here, the colorful prince also compared himself with Shakespeare's Hamlet, referred to his sexual exploits and called on friendly countries to aid his struggle.

"Vietnam wants to Vietnamize Cambodia, swallow up Cambodia, wipe Cambodia from the map and from universal history," he said. Hitler is dead, but Hitler is alive in Hanoi."

Prince Sihanouk, president of a newly proclaimed tripartite resistance coalition, indicated he was assuming his new functions enthusiastically, despite earlier qualms about associating with the feared Khmer Rouge, ousted by Hanoi in January 1979. The coalition, proclaimed Friday on Cambodian soil, weds Prince Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC group with the United Nations-recognized Khmer Rouge and an anti-communist group led by former Premier Son Sann.

The prince said that as president of Democratic Kampuchea, the official name of the deposed government, he would seek material and other aid for the alliance as a whole, not only as its non-communist components. "I will not act as Sihanouk, or leader of FUNCINPEC (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia), but as president of the coalition," he declared.

But the prince, once a virtual prisoner in his palace of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge when they were in power 1975-79, seemed to express doubt the Khmer Rouge had actually changed their brutal ultra-revolutionary policies. "To be or not to be, that's the question;" he said, "The question is to be eaten by the Khmer Rouge or by Vietnam." "Being nationalists, we prefer to be eaten by other Cambodians" he said, calling himself and Son Sann a couple of "lambs" compared with the Khmer Rouge "wolf".

Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (PKNLF), and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphn are Sihanouk's partners in the new three-man "inner cabinet" but their appointees to a tripartite defense "coordinating committee" represented the other two groups at the news conference here.

Alluding to his reputed sexual prowess -- it is said he does not even know how many children he has fathered -- the prince, 60, said he was no longer a playboy and "did not conquer any Vietnamese girls when I was a playboy."

He invited Vietnam and its Soviet backer to take part in a second session of the United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Camodia, which both boycotted during a first session last July.

The prince, who said he would leave "Thailand and Cambodia" on Saturday, is to make official visits to China and North Korea before becoming a kind of traveling salesman for the new coalition. He reiterated he would like to address the non-aligned summit in Baghdad in September before speaking to the new UN General Assembly session in New York. The prince also announced plans to go to Washington, though he said he had not been invited, as well as Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

SON SANN ISSUES STATEMENT TO MARK FORMATION OF CGDK

BK120216 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann insisted yesterday that his non-communist resistance group will retain its own organisation, political identity, and "freedom of action" within the newly-formed coalition government.

In a statement released to mark the proclamation of the new government, Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said his group would "continue to work tirelessly and resolutely to defend and to serve our guiding political principles."

The newly-proclaimed prime minister also called for a new era of peaceful cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people. "On this historical day," Son Sann said, "I wish to renew our repeated appeals to the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia to start, beginning right now, to cooperate with one another, and to reduce little by little the karma of hatred which has existed between the two neighbouring peoples for centuries."

He said that an immediate withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation forces, along with "the reduction and the elimination of mutual suspicions" between Kampucheans and Vietnamese, and the implementation of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, would pave way towards much-needed cooperation between the two neighbouring peoples. He warned Hanoi's leaders they would be facing "growing difficulties everywhere until the day when they will be compelled to remove their occupation troops from our homeland."

Winding up his statement with a flourish, Son Sann declared: "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is born! It is a new and normal government with the consent of the three Cambodian parties. A government which possesses the rights and the duties of a sovereign and independent state. And it is here to stay!"

HUN SEN GIVES INTERVIEWS AT END OF INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

Station Correspondent

BK091224 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Station correspondent's interview with Foreign Minister Hun Sen upon his return to Phnom Penh on 8 July from the sixth Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Ho Chi Minh City -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, please tell us about the major achievements made by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years, particularly about our PRK's international prestige.

[Answer] Kampuchea has been liberated for more than 3 years now. During this period — which is short considering the amount of destruction our country experienced — many praiseworthy achievements have been made by our people, party and government of the PRK. We have revived many things which were put to death under the Pol Pot regime. The living conditions of the people have been restored and improved step by step. Now, we can say that, in general, our people have enough food to eat. This is politically significant as it has created growing confidence on the part of the people in the party and government of the PRK. In general, the situation is stable. Not only is this stability a factor making it impossible for the enemies to reverse the Kampuchean situation, but it is also a basis for us to advance into the future.

Regarding the PRK's international prestige, as all of you know, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces have sought by all means to isolate the PRK on the international state. However, they have not been able to check our advance. Our house has two doors. They have succeeded in closing one of them; but they still cannot stop us from getting out. Through the remaining door, we have traveled and safely, too. What is most agreeable is that the militant alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is flourishing and so are the solidarity and multisided cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the same time, public opinion has become well aware of the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the legitimacy of the PRK.

[Question] What is your opinion on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea during the current month of July?

[Answer] Regarding the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, I see three significant points: First, it clearly reflects the stability of Kampuchea. This troop withdrawal is not the result of pressure by the "coalition governemnt" or by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. This withdrawal is based on the stability of the situation in Kampuchea and the fact that Kampuchea's army and security forces have greatly developed and are capable of taking over responsibility for national defense step by step.

Secondly, it proves that Vietnam's assistance is a most correct and sincere gesture. Twice in the past, during the struggle against French imperialism and later on against U.S. imperialism, Vietnam came and, after fulfilling its duty, withdrew. At present, Vietnam is to withdraw wherever the Kampuchea army and people can take over.

Thirdly, it reflects the good will of the PRK and SRV and is part of the policy of peace pursued by the two countries. We have repeatedly declared that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is at the request of the Kampuchean people and by virtue of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the SRV and PRK. This presence does not pose any threat to Thailand. For this reason, we have always earnestly asked Thailand to stop supplying arms, ammunition and shelter to the Pol Pot gang so that it would be possible for us to pull some of the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea. Because of stability and also because of our good will, we have now agreed to take a further step by deciding on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea during this month of July, and if there is a positive response from the Thai side and if the security at the Kampuchean-Thai border is guaranteed, we will consider another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, let me tell you that we have already warned that should there be any attack on Kampuchea during the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops we will reconsider implementing the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam in order to take appropriate measures to cope with any act of aggression or attack against the PRK.

[Question] Recently, according to Western media, a number of persons in the Thai ruling circles said the reactionary Khmer groups' so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a guarantee for Thailand's security. What is your observation regarding such remarks and acts of the Thai authorities?

[Answer] We have already heard of this theory. Now, after the formation of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, they again said that such a formation is a guarantee for Thailand. Therefore, what is weakness for Kampuchea seems to be strength for Thai side. In this connection, let me recall some events in our history. Thailand has always tried to invade and weaken Kampuchea. After we had liberated Phnom Penh from the Pol Pot regime, Thailand mustered the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmer forces in order to undermine the PRK. We therefore see that such activities are part of the efforts to implement the scheme of the Chinese expansionists to sabotage and topple the PRK as well as to oppose the two other countries: Vietnam and Laos. Regarding this, we have often posed a hypothetical question to Thailand, asking it what it would do should any of Thailand's neighbors carry out hostile acts against the Thai Government like Thailand is doing to Kampuchea? Let me tell you, the Thai remark that the birth of the reactionary Khmer groups guarantees its security is true only for the present. In the future, when China has more deeply interfered in Thailand, it will become a danger not for Kampuchea, Vietnam or Laos, but for Thailand itself, for there are Maoist rebels in Thailand and the Pol Pot gang are also Maoists. They will surely join hands to overturn the Thai Government.

[Question] During the latest Indochinese foreign ministers conference, the PRK put forward a proposal on the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Comrade Minister, do you have any additional comment on this proposal?

[Answer] It is an act of good will by the Kampuchean side. That proposal was actively supported by the SRV and LPDR during the conference. Thailand has always said that there is a threat from Kampuchea because of the presence of Vietnamese troops in our country. At the same time, we have also charged that there is a threat from Thai territory because Thailand has connived with China in using the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups in Thai territory. The situation in the Kampuchean-Thai border region has always been tense and explosive and there has always been the likelihood of a fierce war [sangkream sahav] between Kampuchea and Thailand.

We have paid special attention to finding various solutions in a move toward turning this border region into a zone of security and stability. In the past, we proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone between Kampuchea and Thailand. Now, as Thailand is not yet ready to accept the idea of a demilitarized zone, we have proposed a plan to create a safety zone along the Thai border. This safety zone in Kampuchean territory will be policed by Kampuchean, not Vietnamese, troops. The Vietnamese troops which are on their internationalist duty in Kampuchea will pull back. Also in this safety zone in Thai territory, there will be only Thai forces. Therefore, the Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer forces and the refugee camps will be moved out of this safety zone. As for the size of this safety zone, it will be agreed upon by both sides. We hold that if the Thai side responds positively to the proposal of the Kampuchean side, the tense situation will be greatly eased and the fierce war I have mentioned above will be avoided. At the same time, in order to ensure the success of this formula, we have also thought about international supervision and, in case Pol Pot is expelled from the United Nations, we will also consider having UN supervision in this safety zone.

[Question] What is your impression of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea by the three reactionary Khmer groups?

[Answer] The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a farce staged by Beijing in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries. As for us and world public opinion, however, we are not duped. The formation of this coalition government is in no way a victory for them. On the contrary, it reflects a bitter setback for Beijing and ASEAN countries in collusion with U.S. imperialism. As is widely known, the Chinese expansionists have always trusted the reactionary Pol Pot Khmer forces. They never cared about the role of Sihanouk or Son Sann before. Now, however, they pay attention to the role of Sihanouk and Son Sann. Why?

We already know that Pot Pot has failed both at home and abroad. Inside the country, the people do not support him. The Kampuchean people have a strong loathing for the Pol Pot regime which is genocidal and which left behind most serious consequences for the Kampuchean people after liberation on 7 January 1979. For this reason, Pol Pot has no source of forces, no source from which he can get reinforcements for the ranks of his depleting army. Abroad, Pol Pot was vehemently condemned by world public opinion, including a number of countries which voted for his representative at the United Nations. The trend to abandon Pol Pot was growing. Afraid to see its lackeys lose the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, Beijing was forced to implement shroud-changing tactics. In other words, Beijing attempted to use Sihanouk and Son Sann to cover up Pol Pot's crimes. What did Beijing use to lure Sihanouk and Son Sann into its service? It used the positions of president and prime minister as bait to entice Sihanouk and Son Sann into joining the CGDK. Sihanouk is a loser. Though he suffered from the genocidal regime -- 20 of his children and grandchildren as well as many of his supporters were killed or suffered badly under the Pol Pot regime -- he still thinks that the post of president is sweet to him. Everybody knows that this prince is power crazy. No matter how savage and fierce the Pol Pot regime was, Sihanouk has readily agreed to be president. Though that government is a government in exile, it is still a convenient vehicle for Sihanouk to get his bread and butter for the rest of his life. Moreover, Sihanouk loves the limelight. The presidency might give him the fanfare which would be denied him if he remained a refugee-cum-tourist abroad.

Regarding the ASEAN countries, in setting up this coalition government, they had to face a partial setback. Why? Let me tell you why. Previously, the ASEAN countries liked Son Sann and trusted his forces, but Son Sann did not live up to their expectations. His forces have always been insignificant. Most of the Son Sann soldiers are noncombatants, corrupt hooligans. Their major duties are to control black markets in Thai territory. For this reason, the ASEAN countries needed to use so-called military aid for anti-communist forces in Kampuchea as a stick to get Son Sann into the Pol Pot-influenced CGDK. This plays right into the hands of the Chinese expansionists who want to see the three forces unite to topple the PRK in order to return the genocidal Pol Pot regime to Kampuchea and let it massacre the Kampuchean people again. In the past, Son Sann was heard condemning Pol Pot; but, later on, I saw reports in some newspapers, particularly Thai newspapers, published in Bangkok carrying excerpts of Son Sann's remarks saying that he wanted to sit in a clean chair but this would have meant a long wait. For this reason, he agreed to sit in a blood-stained chair. It is because Son Sann wanted to sit in a prime minister's chair that he had to turn a blind eye to his principles and accept by joining the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang -- a genocidal regime unprecedented in the history of mankind.

All of this shows the passivity of both the masters and their lackeys who ultimately reached the stage of the formation of the so-called CGDK.

As for the Kampuchean people, we are not duped. At this point I would like to recall the assessment made long ago by our KPRP and PRK Government when they informed our people throughout the country that Sihanouk and Son Sann are Pol Pot. This theory has now been vindicated. It has become a reality, a concrete fact. Therefore, our people throughout the country must heighten vigilance to foil the maneuvers of the reactionaries. At the same time, we must realize that though the CGDK has already been signed by Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, these latter still have fundamental differences. The sharing of portfolios in the cabinet of Democratic Kampuchea has been completed, but the power sharing in the four committees that they have planned has not yet been. It is rare to see wild beasts living at peace in the same cage. Their bosses have made tiresome efforts in this direction. I, however, believe that they will fail. Even if the coalition is successful, they will never be able to turn it into a force which would pose any threat to our independence, sovereignty and security.

Vietnamese TV

BK100730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jul (SPK) -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen has said that the stabilization of the situation in Kampuchea and the development of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are the primary reasons for the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

During an interview with Vietnamese television, Hun Sen indicated:

The reduction of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea reflects the stability of Kampuchea and is not because of pressure from the reactionary Khmer coalition government, the Chinese expansionists acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists or because of other reactionary forces. We have decided on this withdrawal because of the stability in Kampuchea, the development of the armed forces and the ability of the armed forces to accomplish their tasks.

This action shows that Vietnam's aid is unselfish. This partial withdrawal of Vietnamese combatants from Kampuchea will be conducted along the lines of the two previous occasions -- following the struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists.

The PRK and the SRV pursue a foreign policy of peace and we adopt an attitude of good will. We have stated several times that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is at the request of the Kampuchean people in keeping with the terms of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation concluded between the PRK and the SRV. It does not threaten Thailand.

Internal stability and good will have led us to take the first step in deciding to withdraw part of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea this July. If Thailand responds in a positive manner to this overture and if security along the Thai-Kampuchean border is assured, we will consider further withdrawals. On the other hand, if Thailand takes advantage of the withdrawal, we will implement the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and take appropriate measures to thwart all aggression against the PRK.

When asked about the significance of the Kampuchean proposal to establish a zone of security on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border, Hun Sen said:

This act of good will on the part of the PRK was supported by the SRV and the LPDR at the conference. Thailand often claims that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea poses a threat to Thailand. We reassert that the threat comes from Thailand, which, together with China, has sheltered the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers on its territory.

The situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border is tense and a war could break out between Thailand and Kampuchea. We are paying particular attention to seeking ways to establish a zone of security and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Thailand has not accepted our previous proposals for the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. We are now submitting a proposal for a zone of security along the Kampuchean-Thai border to be occupied exclusively by Kampuchean and Thai troops and where there will no longer be any Vietnamese troops. Concequently, the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers and the refugee camps must be moved out of this zone. The dimensions of this zone will be defined jointly by the two parties.

A positive response from Thailand will be an effective step toward easing the tension and eventually eliminating the risk of war.

To ensure the effective implementation of this solution, we have proposed that it be implemented under international supervision and, if Pol Pot is expelled from the United Nations, we will place this zone under UN control.

Regarding the formation of a "coalition government" by the reactionary Khmers, Minister Hun Sen dubbed it a "farce staged by Beijing in collusion with Washington and other reactionary forces in ASEAN." As for us and the rest of the world, he stressed, we consider it to be a stinging defeat for them, far from a victory, even though Son Sann and Sihanouk have joined it.

In the international arena, some countries have withdrawn their support for the Pol Pot clique. Beijing took another tack by using the Sihanouk and Son Sann card to cover up the crimes of their Pol Pot lackeys in the hope of maintaining Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. By so doing, Sihanouk and Son Sann have become Pol Pot. Ferocious beasts penned in the same cage will undoubtedly tear at each other's throats and this will lead to a pitiful failure for Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and their ilk.

Hun Sen went on to say: The formation of this "government" is far from ensuring security for Thailand. After the liberation of Kampuchea from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, Thailand mustered the remnants of the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmers in order to sabotage the PRK. We realize that all these activities are for the purpose of implementing the designs of Beijing expansionism and destroying the PRK as well as Vietnam and Laos.

If one of Thailand's neighbors were to manifest the same degree of hostility toward the Thai Government that Thailand has shown Kampuchea, what would Thailand think? Thailand might think that rallying the reactionary Khmers will ensure its own security. But in the future, through its stranglehold in Thailand, China itself will be a danger, not only for Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, but particularly for Thailand, because there are Maoist forces there and, together with the Maoist Pol Pot forces, they will overthrow the Thai Government.

Touching on the achievements made by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years, Hun Sen stressed: Kampuchea was liberated 3 years ago. This is a brief period of time, considering the scale of our history, in which to restore a country as badly devastated as ours. What we have achieved during these 3 years, however, is highly significant for the people, party and government of the PRK; for we have succeeded in reviving everything that died under the genocidal regime. The life of our people is gradually becoming stable. We can say that our people have become self-sufficient in food. These victories significantly contribute to the consolidation of the people's power and confirm the confidence of the Kampuchean people in the leadership of the party and government of the PRK. The stability of the situation in the PRK makes the Kampuchean revolution irreversible and serves as a basis for its advance.

The prestige of the PRK has soared to new heights in the international arena. The Chinese expansionist, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are seeking to isolate the PRK but their efforts are to no avail.

Nothing can thwart the advance of the Kampuchean revolution. Our house has two doors. One has been blocked, but we cannot be kept inside indefinitely. We will leave the house safely through the other door. One factor which we enjoy is the steadily growing strategic alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the development of the multifaceted cooperation between the PRK and the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

VODK CALLS SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'TRICK'

BK091135 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Why Is Nguyen Co Thach Peddling the Partial Troop Withdrawal From Kampuchea Trick So Hard?"]

[Text] Since the end of the 1981-82 dry season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have had plenty to say about the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. And now Nguyen Co Thach has taken to the stage at the foreign ministers conference in Saigon and declared that the Vietnamese are planning to withdraw an important part of their forces of aggression from Kampuchea this month. This is a most perfidious and tricky maneuver of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Any maneuver to partially withdraw the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea is against the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea which the Vietnamese -- the aggressors in Kampuchea who are violating the principles of the UN Charter, the law on relations between states and international law -- to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves without outside interference.

Why are the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors brazenly peddling this trick about a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea?

The main reason is that the Vietnamese face many difficulties on the Kampuchean battlefield. They are at a complete impasse in the military and political fields. After their operational plans for the 1981-82 dry season had been completely and shamefully defeated, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors went on the decline and faced a worse impasse. It is obvious that the Vietnamese are strategically defeated. If they let the situation continue as it is, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will undoubtedly be completely defeated in the near future. They are therefore trying their tricky maneuver to extricate themselves from this difficult situation and to delay their defeat. The successive tricks tried by the Vietnamese up to now -- including the regional conference, the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, leaving the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations vacant as well as their maneuver to gradually withdraw a part of their troops from Kampuchea -- are attempts to fool international opinion. They are trying to bury the resolutions of the UN General Assembly which call for their complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kampuchea and hoodwink the world into following their tricks and legalizing their aggression in Kampuchea.

The world clearly realizes the facts of the Kampuchean problem. It is an issue which was completely due to the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's aggression against Kampuchea -- a sovereign and independent state and a legal member of the United Nations.

Therefore, all peace and justice-loving countries in the world have firmly opposed the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea and adopted the resolutions in the UN General Assembly three times and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea once, calling for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and to respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves without outside interference.

We would like to appeal to all peace and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world and to the United Nations to categorically denounce and reject the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricks about a partial or gradual troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and to continue to unite in bringing pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

The entire Kampuchean nation and people as well as Democratic Kampuchea -- a sovereign state -- have been victims of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggression. We categorically oppose and reject the Vietnamese tricks on their partial or gradual troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. We also are against and denounce all Vietnamese maneuvers which are contrary to the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the July 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea firmly call on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to respect and implement all resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their troops of aggression from Kampuchea. This is the only key to solving the Kampuchean problem.

ATTACKS FROM THAILAND FOR 2-8 JULY REPORTED

SK120651 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jul (SPK) -- Between 2 and 8 July, Thai aircraft -- C-47's, L-19's, OV-10's and jet fighters -- made 11 reconnaissance flights over the sectors north of the Preah Vihear temples, west of Poipet, Yeang Dangkum, Soda and Kamrieng, and north of Samraong between 15 and 17 km from the border, according to military sources.

Attacks using 120-mm and 82-mm mortars from Thailand were recorded 56 times. There were 8 on the Preah Vihear temples and the area south of the border junction (Peah Vihear Province); 120-mm and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets hit Kon Kak, Thmar Puok, Yeang Dangkum and Tailin (Siem Reap and Battabang provinces) 16 times; the sectors west and northwest of Smat Deng (Pursat Province) was hit 17 times and there were 3 mortar attacks on Hill 343. These localities are between 1 and 1.5 kms from the border.

Thai ships and armed vessels were reported inside Kampuchean territorial waters in the vicinity of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands 107 times.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ART TROUPE -- Phnom Penh, 6 Jul (SPK) -- At the end of a month-long visit to Kampuchea, artists from the Georgian and Uzbek SSR's led by Marina Pavlovana Paganini from the USSR Ministry of Culture, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 4 July. During their stay, the Soviet artists visited the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the fine arts school, the national museum and industrial establishments in Kandal Province. They gave performances in Phnom Penh. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON CGDK, REFUGEES

BK120713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot told newsmen at the ministry this morning that he did not think the setting up of a government by Prince Sihanouk close to the Thai border would pose a problem. He said harassment by the other side would not depend on whether the government was close to the Thai border or not. He however noted that the general situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has improved with no increase in Kampuchean refugees coming into Thailand reported. Concerning the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees, he said Thailand will facilitate any repatriation whenever the refugees indicate their willingness and the border points where they want to cross.

VIETNAMESE FORCES PULL BACK 10 KM FROM BORDER

BK120358 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Interview given by Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, commander of the 9th Army Division, at a press conference briefing on 11 July — recorded]

[Text] [Somkhit] All Vietnamese troops have withdrawn about 10 km from the border.

[Question] When did they start pulling back?

[Answer] Following their failure in the drive against the Kampuchean resistance forces. Vietnamese troops sustained heavy losses in the drive as well as from malaria. The pullout was made out of necessity. Compared with the previous dry-season operations, this year's drive by the Vietnamese forces was less violent. Though the number of forces massed for the drive was large, there was less fighting and it was less violent than in previous years. The Vietnamese forces suffered heavy losses from attacks by the various Kampuchean resistance groups and guerrillas. Their logistic routes were harassed and cut. A large number of them also suffered from malaria and they lacked medicine for treatment.

[Question] How well prepared are our own forces?

[Answer] We are well prepared, better than they. We are better in manpower, in weapons and in supplies.

[Question] Will there be any new reinforcements?

[Answer] For which side?

[Question] For our forces.

[Answer] There will be no new reinforcements at present.

[Question] Does that mean we have sufficient forces at the border?

[Answer] Yes. I believe that if the situation continues as at present, the situation at the border will gradually improve. Our measures to control border smuggling helped reduce the fighting in Kampuchea. Before the controls, they only needed to carry ammunition with them and could buy medical supplies, food and clothing at the border from the local people. Now, they have to bring everything with them, including food, water, medical supplies, fuel oil and ammunition. Now, after 1 day of fighting, they have to wait 10 days for more supplies. This has reduced the fighting. Our effort to control border smuggling was therefore a factor contributing to improving the situation along the border. It has reduced the fighting inside Kampuchea as well as producing a peaceful atmosphere at the Thai border. I therefore believe we should shift tactics from shooting to economic warfare. This will improve the general situation for the people. This can be seen from the fact that no more refugees have fled into our country. The influx has been stopped. On the other hand, they are returning home. This will improve the situation.

SRV TV INTERVIEWS THACH ON INDOCHINA MEETING

BK101355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Television interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the sixth conference of Indochinese foreign ministers -- recorded; date, locale of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Please tell us about the situation under which the Vietnamese and Kampuchean sides have agreed to the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea?

[Answer] The situation in the three Indochinese countries and in Southeast Asia has changed considerably over the past 3 years. For more than 3 years, China, the United States and the ASEAN countries have resorted to all types of economic, political, diplomatic and military measures to reverse the revival of the Kampuchean people and to subdue the three Indochinese countries. However, all of these measures -- except a major war, which has not been waged -- have failed and the ASEAN countries are at an impasse. Meanwhile the situation in Kampuchea has developed very satisfactorily in all economic, political and military fields. Although Vietnam and Laos are still experiencing many difficulties, we have worked to overcome them step by step. In general, the three Indochinese countries have stood firm and closely united.

We have seen more and more clearly that since 1979 China has used the so-called threat of Vietnam and the Soviet Union against Thailand and the ASEAN countries to cover up the real danger to this region, which is Chinese hegemony and expansionism. We know that for more than 3 years China has opposed all dialogue and a peaceful solution to the problems between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. China wants to pit ASEAN against the Indochinese countries, creating troubles in Southeast Asia from which it will benefit. At the same time, it continues to support the pro-Beijing rebels in Southeast Asian countries -- ASEAN states as well as Indochina and even Burma.

These plots have exposed China's expansionism and hegemony as the main danger to Southeast Asia. Over the past 3 years, we have witnessed a struggle in Southeast Asia between two policies -- one of confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina and the other proposed by the three Indochinese countries, which is one of conciliation, peace and cooperation. One can see that over the past 3 years confrontation -- even military opposition -- has obviously not resolved anything but has further complicated the situation. Now many people, including those in ASEAN countries, have realized that the sole solution to the problems in Southeast Asia is conciliation, peace and cooperation. It is in this very situation that Vietnam and Kampuchea have decided to show their good will through a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to contribute to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Is there any relationship between the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the establishment of the so-called Kampuchean tripartite alliance?

[Answer] Regarding the so-called Kampuchean tripartite alliance, all countries which support the present Phnom Penh government and world opinion see this as merely a farce. A farce cannot solve anything. It is obvious from its establishment that the Pol Pot clique still controls military and diplomatic affairs and retains the decisionmaking role in this tripartite alliance, which is spawned and directed by China, the United States and ASEAN countries. This is a gross intervention into the internal affairs of Kampuchea and is a very bad precedent. The establishment of the tripartite reactionary alliance only creates a more complex and tense situation for Southeast Asia and it cannot solve any problem. Moreover, everyone knows that over the past 35 years nobody has been able to bring pressure -- political or otherwise -- to bear on the three Indochinese countries. The fact that we are proposing a partial withdrawal of troops is due to the stable situation in Kampuchea and the developing situation in Southeast Asia, as I have mentioned before. This demonstrates our good will, which is aimed at contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] How do you believe Thailand should respond to the Vietnamese gesture of good will in partially withdrawing troops from Kampuchea?

[Answer] Everyone knows that Thailand has assisted China and the Pol Pot clique in opposing the Kampuchean people. We have many times made it clear that when Thailand stops allowing China, the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary groups to use Thai soil to oppose the Kampuchean people, we will then partially withdraw our troops. We have mentioned this many times. To show our good will, we are taking the first step by withdrawing some of our troops. Now they have to take the second step and when this has been done we will then continue to withdraw troops. What will the second step be and what is an indication of their action? We will be able to see this in several ways: In the past we made a proposal to set up a demilitarized zone from which the armed forces of both sides must be withdrawn. The Pol Pot clique must be disarmed and various refugees camps must be moved from this zone. Thailand responded to this proposal by saying that if the demilitarized zone is also established on Thai soil then it will affect Thai sovereignty and that since Thailand is not participating in the war it is not right to set up a demilitarized zone in Thailand. This is an irresponsible answer.

Now we have advanced a second proposal for the establishment of a safety zone, with the Thai side of the zone to be occupied by the Thai government forces and the Kampuchean side if the zone to be occupied by the Kampuchean Government forces. On the Kampuchean side of the zone, the Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn. In the Thai side of the zone, all of the other non-Thai forces, including the Chinese, Pol Pot and reactionary forces, will have to be moved out and disarmed. Thus, we have been mindful of Thailand's demand not to withdraw its armed forces from its own territory.

We think that this time Thailand should accept this proposal if it wants to demonstrate its good will. To prevent the possibility of Thailand refusing to accept this proposal due to a lack of good will, this time we have also proposed that strict measures be taken to prevent both Kampuchea and Thailand from allowing the use of their territories for activities against each other. Thus, we have cleared the way for both sides to take the necessary steps to ensure peace and security along the Kampuchean-Thia border. Vietnam has also agreed that there should be international supervision over this zone.

[Question] Mr Minister, at the recent foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries, the participating comrades presented a new proposal for convening an international conference on Southeast Asia. Could you elaborate on this?

[Answer] Previously, we proposed the convening of a regional conference of only the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. If Burma participated in this conference, the participants would include only the countries in the region. That is why it was called a regional conference with the purpose of discussing Southeast Asian problems. But the ASEAN states, especially Thailand, had rejected such a conference and had wanted to convene an international conference on Kampuchea. In turn, we had also rejected the idea of discussing the internal affairs of a country. However, this time we have taken into account their idea of convening an international conference and we have agreed that there will be a conference with the participation of those countries in the region -- namely the ASEAN and Indochinese countries — and of six countries will be the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Britain and France -- because they have participated in various international conferences for peace in Indochina, Laos and Vietnam. As for India, we have proposed India's participation because it shares common borders with various Southeast Asian nations and it has long-standing relations of friendship with various Southeast Asian nations. In addition, India has contributed a great deal to the cause of peace in Indochina over the past 20 years.

Thus, we have taken into account their ideas. Such a conference must respect the principles of Southeast Asian problems being solved by the Southeast Asian countries themselves, and of refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of each other's country. Secondly, the problems between Southeast Asia and other outside countries will be settled by the Southeast Asian countries and the other outside countries concerned. Thus, in this foreign ministerial conference, we have set forth the principles needed to deal with the problems.

So, there are two different aspects, namely the composition of the participants and the principles which must be adopted in solving problems. These principles are the old ones which we previously proposed.

[Hanoi International Service in Mandarin at 1230 GMT on 10 July also carries a report on this interview with Nguyen Co Thach which adds at this point:

Question: Mr Minister, please tell us what kind of efforts the United Nations needs to exert in ensuring stability and peace in Southeast Asia?

Answer: We have always respected the United Nations. However, the United Nations has committed a grave mistake on the question of Kampuchea in violation of the UN Charter because it has recognized the Pol Pot clique -- the genocidal clique that has butchered 3 million Kampuchean people -- evoked a war of aggression and created turmoil in the region. If the United Nations removes the Pol Pot clique from the its Kampuchean seat in the United Nations, we will then support the UN role in our region as well as its stand on the Southeast Asia issue and international affairs, even its role with regard to [words indistinct] in Kampuchea and Thailand. However, if the United Nations continues to support Pol Pot, it can never play its role well because its support for the Pol Pot clique will certainly impair its prestige."]

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EARLY JULY PLENUM

BK100340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] During the first week of July 1982, the VCP Central Committee held its second pleanry session to decide on a work program for its entire tenure and to define its work statute in order to implement all the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress successfully.

At the plenum, the participants asserted the urgency and importance of improving the working method and system of the party Central Committee in order to enhance party leadership, overcome shortcomings in providing guidance for the implemention of economic, social and other duties, and create changes for the better in all fields of activity. If the decisions taken at the plenum on the work program and statute of the party Central Committee are implemented correctly, they will serve to accelerate the improvement of work throughout the entire party and in all state agencies vigorously.

Speaking at the plenum, General Secretary Le Duan stressed: The activities of the party Central Committee as well as the entire party must serve to enhance the militancy and leadership of the party, develop the socialist collective mastery of the laboring people, increase the effectiveness of the socialist state management and achieve by all means the two strategic tasks and various economic and social targets set by the fifth party congress.

The work programs of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must emphasize the establishment and development of district level authority, using districts as areas in which to combine agriculture with industry.

The plenum highly evaulated the mass movements launched since the fifth party congress and warmly welcomed the efforts and achievements scored by all our people and troops in the areas of production, combat and combat preparedness during the first half of 1982.

VIETNAMESE ENVOY DETAILS LATEST PROPOSALS

BK091235 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1011 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (ANTARA) -- Indochinese countries continue to seek to establish a peaceful coexistence with the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) "although ASEAN has fallen into the Chinese trap," Vietnamese Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang told the press here Thursday [8 July].

Ambassador Lang explained about the joint communique issued following a meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia -- in Ho Chi Minh City from July 6 to 7.

The joint communique referred among other things to the Vietnamese plan to pull out some of its troops from Cambodia and a proposed international conference on Southeast Asian affairs. According to the joint communique the partial withdrawal will begin this month. The Vietnamese envoy, however, could not mention figures with regard to the planned withdrawal. Vietnam is believed to have stationed around 180,000 of its soldiers in Cambodia.

The proposed international conference on Southeast Asia will involve the three Indochinese countries, the five countries of ASEAN, five permanent members of the Security Council -- the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France, Britain -- India and Burma.

When asked to comment on the newly set up coalition government of Kampuchea made up of the three resistance groups in the war torn country the Vietnamese ambassador said, "It is merely a result of a bogus scheme devised by the Chinese in which ASEAN has let itself be entrapped. What happened in Southeast Asia in the last 3 years clearly showed to the world, especially to a number of prominent leaders in this region, that the causes of tensions and instability in Southeast Asia lie with the authorities in Beijing with their expansionist and hegemonist policies," the ambassador cited, quoting the joint communique.

Like all other countries in this region, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam cherish a peaceful and friendly atmosphere and seek to foster cooperation with any country in the world, especially with neighbouring countries, including China, he said.

The joint communique also proposed to establish a "safety zone" along the Cambodian-Thai borders, each side to be guarded by troops of each country. The Vietnamese troops, which according to the joint communique are undertaking an international duty in Cambodia, will not be placed on the border areas.

The United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, is also to be invited to the proposed conference, but only in his personal capacities. "He will be invited as the UN official representative if the Pol Pot clique is expulsed from the UN," the joint communique said further.

Speaking on the bilateral relations between Vietnam and Indonesia, the ambassador said the two countries have continued to seek to foster good relations despite differences in certain points.

The ambassador refused to talk about a possible visit here of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Minister Nguyen Co Thach plans to visit three other ASEAN countries -- Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand -- this month. When asked about the possibility of a visit to Vietnam by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja the ambassador said: "We will certainly welcome him. Please make the suggestion to him."

MERDEKA ENDORSES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL OFFER

BK120422 Hong Kong AFP in English 0331 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 (AFP) -- The Indonesian daily newspaper MERDEKA (FREEDOM), who often voices support for Hanoi over the Cambodian issue, today called on the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to give serious consideration to the announced partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Reiterating its view that China is the main threat to Southeast Asia, the paper said in an editorial that the purpose of the planned withdrawal should not be misinterpreted. "The Vietnamese decision (to withdraw its forces) and the consequences thereafter must be followed thoroughly without fabricated stance. All parties concerned must face the Vietnamese move without skepticism, but they must direct it towards a positive development for the interest of the Southeast Asian region," the paper said.

It criticised Prince Norodom Sihanouk (leader of Cambodia's newly-formed anti-Vietnamese coalition government), Thailand and China for their negative reactions to the recent Vietnamese pull-out announcement. "Why do Sihanouk, Bangkok and Beijing give a simultaneous stance with the same tone? Because Sihanouk and Bangkok are both a tool of Beijing's strategy in Southeast Asia and they cannot do anything but what Beijing wants," the paper added.

MOKHTAR ON ISLAND DISPUTE WITH MALAYSIA

BK090938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (AFP) -- Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to halt discussions about the status of the disputed islands, Sempadan and Legitan, lying between Indonesian East Borneo and the Malaysian state of Sabah, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja said today.

The foreign minister refused to say if the discussions would be continued (?and) also denied reports that unidentified foreign troops had occupied the Sempadan. Several Indonesian members of parliament reacted strongly here over the reports and suggested Indonesia should use force should it fail to settle the problem diplomatically. Meanwhile, national security chief Admiral Sudomo has called on the Indonesian press not to build the story up. Reports alleging foreign troops to have occuped the island could give an impression that the Indonesian Armed Forces had been stabbed in the back, he said.

MALAYSIA

CULTURE MINISTER ARRESTED FOR MURDER, BAIL DENIED

BK101210 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, July 10 (AFP) -- Mokhtar Hashim, Malaysia's minister for culture, youth and sports, was remanded in police custody today in connection with the murder of Mohamad Taha, speaker of the Negri Sembilan State Assembly. Mr Taha was shot dead outside his house in Gemenche village near Tampin, about 100 km (62 miles) from here on April 14, eight days before the general election.

Four others who appeared in the Tampin magistrate's court this morning along with the minister, were also charged under Section 302 of the penal code and remanded in custody. The section deals with pre-meditated murder for which the guilty are liable to be sentenced to death.

Bail was not allowed by the magistrate, Sukri Mohamad, who ordered the case to be transferred to the Kuala Lumpur High Court. The attorney-general Mr Abu Talib Othman, in applying for the case to be transferred to the Kuala Lumpur High Court, described it as a security case to be tried under special security cases regulations. The case will be mentioned in Kuala Lumpur High Court on Tuesday, July 13.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed announced the arrest of the 41-year-old cabinet minister this morning. Later he said in reply to questions from pressmen that Mokhtar still remained a minister, although "obviously he cannot attend cabinet meetings." "He has been arrested, but he is innocent until proved guilty," Dr. Mahathir said.

The four persons produced in the magistrate's court along with Mr Mokhtar are Mohammad Nordin Johar, 33, a businessman, Rahmat Sukiman, 54, a village headman, Aziz Tumpuk, 53, a businessman and Aziz Abdullah, 65, self-employed.

In rejecting the application for bail, the magistrate said bail could not be allowed because the case was being tried under Section 302 of the penal code where the sentence was death and also because it was tried under the security cases regulations.

The sensational arrest took place last night when police stopped Mr. Mokhtar on his way home and took him to police headquarters. He was brought back at 0500 and allowed to spend half an hour with his wife and two children before being driven off again.

OFFICIAL SAYS SRV PULLOUT 'POSITIVE MOVE'

BK111319 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysia and other ASEAN countries are watching to see if Vietnam will carry out its stated intention of withdrawing some of its troops from Kampuchea. BERNAMA quoted a senior government official as saying that although there is nothing new in the proposal, the physical withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea will certainly be a positive move. He pointed out that Hanoi had on many occasions announced that it would pull out its troops from Kampuchea if China stopped threatening it. According to a communique issued in Ho Chi Minh City last week, a number of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea within this month.

The official confirmed that the text of the communique has been officially handed over to the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zakaria Mohamed Ali, by the Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Kuala Lumpur. Its contents are expected to be discussed during the visit to ASEAN later this month by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

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Asia & Pacific

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GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW130317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jul 13, KYODO -- The Japanese Government has unofficially protested against the recent U.S. tightened sanctions against the Soviet Union through its ambassador to Washington, Yoshio Okawara, according to government sources. The U.S. Government decided June 19 to tighten sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said MITI will consult with the Foreign Ministry shortly to decide whether or not to make an official protest to the United States. They said MITI's position was that the sanctions should essentially be applied to American enterprises and their application to enterprises outside the U.S. is unjustifiable.

The unofficial protest was made as the U.S. Government took steps to suspend the use of electric logging and other equipment made by U.S. companies at the Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas exploration project off Sakhalin. The sources estimated that if Japan should cooperate with the United States in its tightened economic sanctions against the U.S., the Japanese companies involved would suffer losses totaling dollar 300 million.

LDP TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ASEAN, TAIWAN

OW120606 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jul 12, KYODO -- A high-powered mission of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) left on a 12-day tour of four South-East Asian countries and regions Monday to help ease their growing protectionism against imports from Japan. Headed by Masumi Esaki, ex-minister of international trade and industry, the mission will visit two member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Thailand and the Philippines, and Hong Kong and Taiwan.

A similar delegation is scheduled to visit three other ASEAN members -- Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia -- July 29-August 10 after the first mission returns July 23.

Both missions are designed to help appease complaints about huge trade deficits with Japan that have led to protectionist measures such as Taiwan's ban on imports of some 1,500 consumer goods from Japan. The delegations will propose sending purchase missions to Japan and other measures to help boost Japanese imports.

The mission will be the LDP's first official visit to Taiwan since Tokyo severed diplomatic ties with Taipei in 1972 in connection with the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. Taiwan is reportedly considering lifting the import ban if the missions shows "friendly" attitudes.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Tokyo, Jul 9, KYODO -- The government Friday named Shinsuke Hori, former envoy to Poland, as ambassador to Italy effective next Monday. The 63-year-old career diplomat joined the Foreign Ministry in 1942 after graduating from the University of Tokyo and served as ambassador to Singapore between 1975 and 1977 and to Poland between 1977 and 1980. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 9 Jul 82 OW]

AID TO SRI LANKA -- Tokyo, Jul 9, KYODO -- Japan has pledged to extend yen 16 billion ($62 million) in yen loans to Sri Lanka in fiscal 1982. The government gave the pledge on the aid, comprising yen 10.2 billion in project loans and yen 5.8 billion in commodity loans, at a two-day meeting of Sri Lanka's creditor nations held here Thursday and Friday under the sponsorship of the World Bank. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 9 Jul 82 OW]

NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR TAKES UP POST

Ho Tam Meets Envoy

SK091605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam today met and had a talk with U Aung Win, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country, when the latter paid [word indistinct] call on him.

Envoy Presents Credentials

SK120437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 11 received credentials from U Aung Win, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Burmese Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

REPORTAGE ON BURMESE AMITY DELEGATION CONTINUES

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK120430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 11 received the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on a goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, minister of foriegn affairs of the Socalist Republic of the Union of Burma. On hand was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Visit

SK090519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 9 (KCNA) -- Paper here today carry editorial articles hailing the Korean visit of a government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing.

NODONG SINMUN says in its article: The Korean visit of the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma will greatly help towards consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Burmese peoples, and it will be a great support and encouragement to our people in their vigorous struggle for carrying out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Our people warmly welcome Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his party in our country. The Burmese people, the article continues, under the leadership of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party headed by their outstanding leader His Excellency U Ne Win, have achieved great successes through their energetic efforts to consolidate the independence of the country and build socialism suited to its conditions. Our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the friendly Burmese people in their efforts to build a new society and wish them greater success in their struggle for building a new Burma, independent and prosperous.

The visit of His Excellency U Ne Win to Korea in September 1977 upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song marked an important landmark of a new flowering time in the development of friendly relations between Korea and Burma.

The Burmese Government and people highly estimate the shining successes made by our people through the application of the immortal chuche idea to the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and actively support our people's struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are grateful to the Burmese Government and people for this. The Korean visit of the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma will prove conducive to the strengthening of solidarity among the peoples of the developing countries in Asia who advocate chajusong (independence) and to the promotion of the accomplishment of their common cause.

The Korean people will make every effort possible to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Burmese people in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Burmese Tour Pyongyang

SK110941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- The government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing visited Mangyongdae Saturday morning.

After being briefed about the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw with keen interest the historic mementoes preserved in his native house in Mangyongdae. They posed for a souvenir picture in front of the native house before going round the historic sites on the Mangyong Hill. They also inspected the Mangyongdae fun fair.

The delegation was accompanied by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il.

In the afternoon the delegation visited the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Pyongyang Metro. It appreciated the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture.

Tour Nampo

SK130414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA) -- The government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing visited Nampo on July 12. The delegation inspected the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and the Nampo Glassware Factory and spent a pleasant time on an excursion boat off the coast of Nampo.

The Nampo Municipal People's Committee arranged a party in honor of the delegation. Speaking at the party, Yu Pyong-yon, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, said: The industrious Burmese people are waging a vigorous struggle for maintaining chajusong (independence), consolidating the independence of the country and developing the national economy under the leadership of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party headed by Chairman U Ne Win. We rejoice as over our own over the successes achieved by the Burmese poeple in the struggle for the building of a new prosperous and developed society and sincerely wish them greater successes in their future struggle. Our people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, make positive efforts to tighten the bonds of friendship with the Burmese people, he declared.

Speaking next, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing noted that Burma and Korea have excellent relations of friendship. Our two countries, he said, have a good prospect for further consolidating and developing the friendly relations today and in the future. Burma and Korea were both colonies in the past and are developing countries today.

Your people have already registered successes in all fields and are now working more actively and energetically to achieve greater successes in all the political, economic and cultural fields. We think that you owe your development today to the lines advanced by his excellency president of your country. Your country which had been reduced to ruins in the past war have newly built everything and attained many successes.

The heads of our two countries are pursuing wise and correct policies and our two peoples are making big successes, upholding these policies. It is the commonness of our two countries, I think, that they are building themselves on the independent stand and in the spirit of self-reliance, not depending upon anyone. Our two countries have many points in common not only in the ideas and lines but also in opposing imperialism and building themselves.

He expressed the firm belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

The attendants at the party toasted friendship and unity between the Korean and Burmese peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and long life of esteemed Chairman His Excellency U Ne Win and His Excellency President U San Yu.

ZAMBIAN ARMY COMMANDER, DELEGATION VISIT

Delegation Arrives

SK091630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- A government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang on July 9 by plane.

A large crowd of working people were present at the airport to welcome the guests. Set up amidst the crowd were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Kuk-yol, Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yi Tong-ho and other KPA generals and officers. A welcome function for the delegation was held at the airport.

O Kuk-yol Meets Delegation

SK091635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, met and had a friendly talk today with the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces which paid a courtesy call on him. KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yi Tong-ho were on hand.

Military Fetes Delegation

SK100730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a party Friday evening for the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia. Invited to the party were members of the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lt Gen M. N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces. Attending the party were comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the KPA, KPA Lt Gen Yi Tong-ho and other general grade officers and military officers. Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke first at the party. He said:

The delegation's visit to our country is a very important moment in the consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries. Today Korea and Zambia are dynamically advancing along the bright road of friendship and solidarity personally provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda.

Developing members of the Nonaligned Movement, our two countries are marching forward shoulder to shoulder for the common goal of anti-imperialism and independence. We deem it a great joy to have the fraternal Zambian people as our friend in the far-off African Continent. Today the Zambian people and soldiers are carrying into practice the plan of building "a socialist humanitarian society" put forward by His Excellency esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda and are firmly defending the sovereignty of the country from the imperialist and racist aggression, subversive activities and sabotage.

Our people and People's Army soldiers sincerely rejoice over your achievements as over their own and sincerely wish them greater success in future.

Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces, spoke next. He said: From the moment we arrived in your country, we have received the warm welcome of the Korean people. We express our heartfelt gratitude for this. He said that the bonds of friendship between the two countries have long historical roots and are developing further with each passing day. The Korean people clearly show with their practical example what there should be between genuine friends, he said, and continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given unstinted assistance to the Zambian people in various domains. The current Korean visit of the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia marks an important occasion in the development of our friendship and cooperation provided by the leaders of the two countries.

Noting that the friendship between the two peoples is a great one, he declared: We will set store by this friendship and further consolidate and develop it. The great Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a model country of socialism. By displaying (?collective wisdom) under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, who has dedicated himself throughout his life only to the fatherland and people, the Korean people have firmly laid the foundation for the consolidation of socialism and are marching forward today toward greater success.

In the past fatherland liberation war your people heroically fought, arms in hand, and defeated the imperialists, winning victory. This victory was, indeed, a great one. The Zambian people actively support the new proposal for reunification put forward by His Excellency the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed.

The attendants drank a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Zambia, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda.

Kim Il-song Receives Zambians

SK110848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 10 received the visiting government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Amasheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces. Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, was on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NORTH MARKS MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-song Message

SK101556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 10 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party anc chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The message reads: I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm felicitations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, the national day of the Mongolian people.

After the victory of the revolution, the Mongolian people have made a vigorous advance along the road of socialism, holding power in their hands, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Mongolian people in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism. We take this opportunity to wish you and your people greater success in the future struggle for implementing the decisions of the 18th congress of your party.

I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples [words indistinct] in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism will be further consolidated and developed.

Hwang Chang-yop Sends Message

SK110855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to B. Altangerel, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop favourably in future, the message wished the chairman new success in his work.

Press Marks Anniversary

SK110952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia was a fruition of the bloody struggle of the Mongolian people against exploitation and oppression and for freedom and liberation; it was an important event which opened to the Mongolian people a broad road of building a new society.

Freed from the feudal exploitation and oppression, the Mongolian people have turned their country, once backward, into a socialist agricultural-industrial state through their energetic labour over the past 61 years. Today the Mongolian people are striving to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan for national economic and cultural development.

Our people rejoice over the successes registered by the Mongolian people in the building of a new society. The Korean people wish the Mongolian people greater success in their endeavours to successfully carry out the tasks set by the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Mongolian people great achievements in the fulfillment of the current five-year plan.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS

SK080435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on July 7 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Uulgarian paper "OTECHESTVEN FRONT" headed by its Editor-in-Chief Batchvarov Gentcho Petrov.

Present there were Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong and Bulgarian ambassador to our country Khristo Keltchev.

DPRK, HUNGARY INITIAL SCIENTIFIC ACCORD

SK092229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the seventh meeting of the Scientific-Technical Cooperation Subcommittee of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on July 9.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Yi Kon-sik, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Hungarian scientific-technical cooperation delegation headed by Sekac Imre, general director of the Bureau of the International Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Etre Sandor, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. The protocol was signed by Vice-Chairman Yi Kon-sik and General Director Sekac Imre.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES HEAD OF PLO MISSION

SK120433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 11 received Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the mission. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with him.

DETAILS OF 8 JULY MAC SECRETARIES MEETING REPORTED

SK091339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] At the 466th [MAC] held on 8 July at Panmunjom, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against its continued military provocations against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the agreed upon points between the two sides and demanded that they account for them.

According to the statement by the secretary of our side, Colonel Kim Yon-ki, the enemy side is continuously perpetrating military provocations against us in the DMZ. He protested: The South Korean puppet army committed armed provocations by firing many machinegun and M-16 automatic rifle rounds at 1830 hours on 30 June from a spot 450 meters northeast [as heard] of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Markers No 0025 on the western sector of the front and, prior to this, from a spot 750 meters east of MDL Marker No 0400 at about 1012 hours on 24 June. The South Korean puppet army dragged two 90-mm mortars into the area around a spot 1650 meters east of MDL Marker No 0046 on the western sector of the front, at about 1130 hours on 5 July, and one 90-mm recoilless gun to a spot 250 meters east of MDL Marker No 0013, at 0717 hours on 4 July. The South Korean puppet army also constructed fortifications, hurling about 150 military personnel around a spot 1,250 meters south of MDL Marker No 0572 on the central sector of the front at about 1600 hours on 3 July. Prior to this, the South Korean puppet army had been building fortifications everyday around the southern area of the DMZ, including the construction of fortifications by mobilizing about 120 military personnel around a spot 1,350 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0607, at about 0855 hours on 24 June.

The South Korean puppet army brought about 200 military personnel armed with automatic weapons around areas 600 meters and 1,800 meters respectively south of MDL Marker No 0589, from about 1130 hours to about 1340 hours on 23 June. The South Korean puppet army waged a military exercise by dragging about 30 fully armed combat personnel around a spot 1,350 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0503, at 0845 hours on 27 June, and the U.S. imperialist aggressive army staged a military exercise by bringing about 20 armed personnel armed with machineguns and automatic weapons to the Oryonggye Post in the MAC headquarters area. Violations of the armistice agreement perpetrated by the enemy side in the DMZ and the MAC Headquarters area numbered more than 880 in the period from 23 June to 5 July alone.

Saying that because of the criminal acts of the enemy a tense situation in which an armed conflict may take place at any moment between the two sides has been created, the secretary of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against its criminal acts and demanded that it take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such violations.

The secretary of our side continued to denounce the enemy's crafty attempt to justify its unwarrantable acts at the last MAC meeting by bringing forward secondary and business-like matters concerning the procedures of the meeting.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side take practical measures to stop the violations of the armistice agreement, including military provocations, giving up its attempt to justify the unwarrantable acts at the last MAC meeting.

PYONGYANG DENOUNCES S. KOREAN DMZ 'PROVOCATIONS'

SK100038 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation against our side in an area in the demilitarized zone [DMZ] on the eastern frontline.

At 1310 on 9 July, mobilizing scores of armed personnel equipped with heavy weapons and automatic arms at an encampment in the DMZ south of (Samilpo-ri) on the eastern frontline and firing hundreds of rounds of large-caliber machineguns and automatic weapons at our side's civil police personnel on a routine patrol, the South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation that seriously threatened the safety of the civil police.

Had it not been for our soldiers' restraint, their armed provocative act would have developed into a serious armed clash beyond retrieve between the two sides. Such a provocative act is a premeditated scheme to aggravate the situation.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should clearly grasp that such a military provocation -- which the clique recklessly commits along themilitary demarcation line where the two sides' military personnel are pitted against each other -- could have consequences. They should not irrationally run amok.

KCNA: DMZ CLASH COULD HAVE GONE 'BEYOND REPRIEVE'

SK101105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army drove out tens of armed personnel carrying heavy and automatic weapons to its position in the demilitarized zone south of Samilpo-ri on the eastern sector of the front at around 13 hours 10 minutes on July 9 to commit an armed provocation, in which they fired hundreds of rounds of large-calibre machinegun and automatic weapon bullets at civil police personnel of our side who were performing their normal duty on the opposite side, gravely threatening the safety of those personnel of our side.

Had it not been for the patient self-restraint on the part of our armymen, the armed provocation of the puppet army would have expanded into a grave armed conflict beyong retrieve between the two sides. Such provocation of it was a premeditated act for aggravating the situation.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must desist from running riot, clearly mindful what consequence such reckless military provocation in the area of the military demarcation line along which the military personnel of two sides are standing opposed to each other might entail.

VRPR SCORES CHON'S DMZ FRONTLINE INSPECTION

SK112345 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As reported, on 10 July Chon Tu-hwan filled the air with powder-reeking remarks while inspecting the front lines on the central and western fronts for as long as 5 hours.

Reiterating absurd remarks such as the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion, he nakedly uttered outrageous war-like words, saying that an enemy invasion should be routed in less than 3 days and that the South Korean Army should maintain high combat readiness to repulse the enemy in the initial stages of war.

At a time when people at home and abroad hope for an early accomplishment of peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula, Chon Tu-hwan made such bellicose remarks without any hesitation on the central and western fronts. This is nothing but a criminal act showing without reserve his bellicose nature. This shows that the peace and reunification he babbles about are stark lies. This, in fact, shows that he is encouraging the South Korean Army to North-South confrontation and that he wants war and division. His remarks and behavior during his inspection of the central and western fronts prove this more clearly.

Appearing unexpectedly on the front line like a stray cat, he told the commanding officers of the army units that the enemy's invasion should be routed in 3 days, thus unabashedly speaking outrageous words of war. This is clear proof that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's preparations for a new war have entered an extremely dangerous and reckless stage under U.S. instigation. As you all know, because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's adventurous maneuvers to prepare for war, the danger of war is increasing on the Korean Peninsula and an atmosphere of perpetual division, not reunification, is covering the Korean Peninsula more thickly.

It is the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, obstructing reunification and opposing the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea -- the mastermind of war -- brings into South Korea a large quantity of weapons of mass destruction by riding on the coattails of his U.S. master. It is none other than the Chon Tu-huan ring which is fanning a war fever with war exercises -- supposing the North to be the enemy -- staged almost every day under U.S. instigation. Because of the ring's maneuvers to prepare for a new war, our country is in a serious situation in which a war like the Korean war could be triggered at any time. All this eloquently shows that Chon Tu-hwan is not only a fascist monster who has plunged this land into a sea of blood shed by the masses but is also a war maniac who is about to put our people under a pall of war calamities by igniting the flames of a new war of invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's prattling about a fictitious threat of a southward invasion and his encouragement of war during his inspection tour can be interpreted as a typhoon to mitigate the anti-U.S. aspiration for independence which has been growing rapidly among the people in the wake of the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the strong anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit caused by the large-scale loan scandal committed by Chon Tu-hwan and his in-laws. In other words, this is nothing but a foolish maneuver to mitigate anti-U.S. anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit and to emerge from the isolation he finds himself in by diverting public attention with such maneuvers. It also can be said that his aim is to prolong his deteriorating life by any means, even triggering a new war in this land under the instigation of U.S. aggressors.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is making its last-ditch efforts to find a way out by triggering a new war which will put our nation under a pall of war calamities. One who enjoys playing a game with fire will die from burns. Our masses will never forgive the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to entrench itself in office and its war commotions. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the reckless war commotions and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

12 JUL MAC SECURITY OFFICERS MEETING REPORTED

SK121116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Kaesong, July 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting of security officers of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom today at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting the security officer of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the fact that from around 10:30 July 8, the day when the 466th MAC secretaries meeting was held, a guard officer and men of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces apprached twice the resting room of security personnel of our side and poked their heads into the window to see its inside, and called it to account for this. Noting that the enemy's criminal act proved to be a premeditated one, he said that the incident was not enlarged entirely thanks to the self-restraint of our security personnel.

We cannot but take it very serious that a guard officer who should control such provocations directly commanded this act, he said. He strongly demanded the enemy side to punish those responsible for this and take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Then he pointed out that the enemy's provocations and violations, such as levelling a searchlight at our security personnel, throwing stones at them and intruding across the military demarcation line into the portion of our side and bringing more armed personnel than the designated number into the Joint Security Area, numbered 35 from June 8 to July 11.

Noting that the tension in the Joint Security Area has not been removed precisely because of such provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the security officer of our side warned that the enemy should look squarely at the situation prevailing in the Joint Security Area and act with discretion.

VRPR REPORTS 'DISPUTE' BETWEEN WALKER, HOLBROOKE

SK081301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1025 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Talk from "Echo of Public Sentiment" program]

[Text] On the night of 4 July, the day after a fire broke out at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker and Holbrooke, [as heard] assistant secretary of state for Asia and the Pacific, got involved in a heated dispute during a 30-minute telephone coversation.

Embarrassed by the anti-U.S. spirit in South Korea since publication of Walker's remarks comparing the Korean people to lemmings and the South Korean antigovernment figures to spoiled brats in a Columbia, South Carolina newspaper interview, Holbrooke reportedly has proposed that Reagan should punish Walker.

When the U.S. Embassy in Seoul suffered damage in a fire in the wake of two arsons in Kwangju and Pusan, Holbrooke demanded that Walker be recalled, holding him to account for the fire.

Since then, the confrontation between Holbrooke and Walker has not diminished. According to a news report from the U.S. embassy, Walker angrily told Holbrooke: In regard to the question that I compared the Korean people to lemmings and spoiled brats, you stated your agreement with me at a State Department reception on 28 January. I just made the mistake of making such remarks in public. Frankly, the fact that you have proposed to punish me is an obnoxious betrayal. Do you believe the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea can be attributed to me? Do you know that is was not I who issued the order to quell (?Kwangju)? You are an inferior, feeble-minded diplomat who does not even know that one plus one equals two.

Angered by this, Holbrooke said: You are a spoiled, ignorant and disoriented diplomat. You would do better to have the official title of a governor-general of a colony rather than that of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Upon hearing this news, people are saying confidently that the flames of the anti-U.S. and independence struggle will spread all over South Korea before long, comparing the dispute between Walker and Holbrooke to a fight between two old surly wolves.

NODONG SINMUN: U.S., SOUTH PREPARE FOR WAR

SK131016 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2229 GMT 12 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 July commentary: "The Pro-U.S. Stooges' Fanatacism for War"]

[Text] In accordance with directives from the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has recently visited puppet army units deployed in the western and central frontline sectors and fanned their war zeal. Spreading the theory of non-existent southward invasion, saying that the first 3 days are important when a war breaks out and calling for the maintenance of high-level military capability, he strongly instigated the puppet army soldiers to the cause of confrontation with us. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's whipping of war sentiment coincided with the provocations the enemy committed against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ].

As is already known, the South Korean puppet army on 9 July committed grave military provocations in the DMZ in the east frontline sector by firing hundreds of rounds of large-caliber machine guns and automatic weapons at our side. This is a dangerous attempt to deliberately heighten tension.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war, peace has been threatened and tension has been heightened in our country. They have staged large-scale war exercises against us, fired guns in the DMZ and greatly increased their military capabilities. After increasing the firepower and mobility of the puppet army, navy and air force by introducing large quantities of sophisticated weapons and military hardware, mastermined by the U.S. imperialists, the puppets are frantically running amok to additionally introduce weapons and military equipment.

After visiting the United States on its demand, the chief of staff of the puppet army is now repeatedly holding war conferences with his masters. It is said that puppets will stop in Japan and conduct negotiations with Japanese reactionaries on the matter of strengthening their military collusion. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has obstinately clung to an adventurous military policy to start a new war.

To accelerate preparations for tactical operations in accordance with directives from the U.S. imperialists to attack us, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation, has called for increasing military capabilities and for developing the frontline.

The puppets have kicked up war rackets on the preposterous pretext of threat from the North. However, no one will believe this. Everyone knows that South Korea has been converted into the military, nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists, in which over 40,000 combat-ready U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and 700,000 regular puppet troops are deployed on a constant basis, equipped with nuclear weapons and that all lethal weapons deployed in South Korea are aimed at the northern half of the republic. The threat of invasion comes not from the North but from the South. The theory of the threat from the North clamored about by the puppets is a disguise designed to conceal the criminal maneuvers for a war of northward invasion.

Colluding with aggressors, the puppets have indiscreetly and frantically maneuvered to fan the sentiment of North-South confrontation, increase their military capabilities, stage war exercises and commit military provocations against us. This has extremely heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula and portends the danger of a war breaking out, at any moment. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's kicking up of war rackets constitutes intolerable treacheries in opposing its fellow countrymen, seeking division and disturbing peace. This is the direct product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea.

Today, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is facing a grave crisis. Through their experiences, the South Korean people clearly understand that the United States is not their friend but a brazen aggressor and ringleader who has fabricated and patronized the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system. To eliminate colonial terrorist rule, they have rsolutely risen in an anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle. This has dealt severe blows at the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy. While attempting to make a breakthrough in this difficult situation by adopting a policy of confrontation with strength, the U.S. imperialists have deliberately heightened tension by instigating the puppets. They are maneuvering to overcome the crisis and maintain and strengthen their colonial domination by diverting the attention of the people with the fraudulent slogan of coping with the threat of southward invasion and by throwing cold water to the ever-increasing spirit of the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have hindered peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and who have forced the South Korean people to become colonial slaves. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most wicked executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

We are keenly watching the war rackets kicked up by the puppets, mastermined by the U.S. imperialists. The people will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for a new war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should refrain from recklessly running amok and should act discreetly.

Only when the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and only when the U.S. imperialists and the puppets stop Korea and only when the U.S. imperialists and the puppets stop increasing their military capabilities and kicking up anticommunist confrontation rackets can peace be maintained in Korea. The U.S. imperialists should abandon their anachronistic, wild desire for aggression and withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the demand of our people and the world's people, taking along all their aggressive troops.

VRPR CITES ANTI-U.S STRUGGLE IN S. KOREA

SK120100 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Diary on anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged during the first half of 1982 from the feature "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] At 1400 on 18 March, patriotic students set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, an organization of ideological and cultural aggression by the United States, and disseminated anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets. The leaflets contained the following anti-U.S. slogans: "The United States, leave!" "The United States should not make Korea its colony but should withdraw!" and "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States!" The leaflets also contained antigovernment slogans such as follows: "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime!" "We oppose the inducement of the 1988 Olympics!" "Abolish college graduation quota system!" and "We oppose the system of recommending professors!"

On 18 and 19 March, patriotic Korea University students waged a just struggle of spreading antigovernment printed matters in the campus. On 24 March, the patriotic Korea University students who again rose in a just struggle courageously staged a campus demonstration, disseminating antigovernment handbills and shouting slogans demanding traitor Chon Tu-hwan's resignation.

On 9 April, patriotic students of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies disseminated several hundred leaflets entitled "The Declaration of the Struggle for Democratization" and staged a campus demonstration. On 14 April, patriotic students of Ehwas Women's University waged a struggle on the campus by disseminating some 200 antigovernment leaflets and demanding the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship.

On 15 April, the patriotic students of Korea University rose in an antigovernment struggle on the campus, spreading several handbills entitled "We Speak in the Name of the Nation!"

On the same day, the Korean Christian Activists Organization issued a statement entitled "Our Opinion as to the Arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan" in the name of 42 ministers of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism including Ministers Chi Hak-sun and Pak Hyong-Kyu. In this statement, they condemned Chon Tu-hwan's fascist atrocities of arresting and repressing the students who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and the Catholic priest who protected them. They highly praised the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. Saying that we are poor because of the United States, they demanded deportation of Walker, who made an absurd remark insulting our people, and the former commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, Wickham.

On 16 April, the Standing Committee of the Korean Catholic Diocese issued a statement with similar contents.

On the night of 16 April, some 1,400 college students and Christian youths held a gathering in the Catholic church in Hyehwa-dong, Seoul and staged an antigovernment demonstration, disseminating leaflets demanding the truth about Kwangju.

On 22 April, the patriotic Kangwon University students burned the cursed Stars and Stripes and spread several hundred anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets. They waged a powerful demonstration struggle by shouting such slogans as "Yankee go home!" Carried in the handbills they disseminated were anti-U.S. slogans reading "Yankee go home!" "We praise the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan!" and so forth. The leaflets also contained such antigovernment slogans as "we deny the current system!" "We oppose the 1988 Seoul Olympics!" and so forth.

On the night of 26 April, some students and religionists held a gathering in a Myongdong Church in Seoul denouncing the fascist authorities for repressing the persecuted priest, Choe Ki-sik, who protected those involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. Several hundred people courageously staged a street demonstration, breaking through the fascist repression by the police who were hurriedly mobilized and shouting anti-U.S. slogans and such antigovernment slogans as "Let us overthrow fascism!" and so forth.

On the night of 27 April, some 300 patriotic students held a prayer meeting for political prisoners in a church in Seoul. Following this, they staged a street demonstration, advancing to the Kwanghwa-mun Street shoulder by shoulder shouting antigovernment slogans.

On the same day, the Korean Christians Council issued a statement denouncing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan clique for arresting and repressing pries Choe Ki-sik and other religionists in connection with the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan.

On 7 May, the patriotic Songgyungwan University Students staged an on-campus demonstration, spreading such antigovernment handbills as "Murderer Chon Tu-hwan Should Resign!" "Campus Freedom Must Be Guaranteed!" and so forth.

On 14 May, the patriotic Korea University students staged a campus demonstration, shouting antigovernment slogans such as "Chon Tu-hwan Must Resign!" "Freedom of the Press Must Be Guaranteed!" and so forth.

On 18 May, some 2,000 Kwangju citizens and students held a memorial service for victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and commemorated the anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising.

They denounced the aggressive U.S. policy toward Korea. After the memorial service, they staged a street demonstration demanding traitor Chon Tu-hwan's resignation.

On 20 May, several hundred patriotic students of Seoul University, who participated in a campus festival, came out to the street and courageously staged a demonstration shouting antigovernment slogans, fighting against the mobile police who were running wild to oppress the students.

On 25 May, the patriotic students of the Sukmyong Women's University rose in a just struggle, disseminating antigovernment leaflets appealing for the overthrow of Chon Tu-hwan.

On 27 May, some 2,000 patriotic Tongguk University students disseminated antigovernment handbills saying "The United States should go out!" "Chon Tu-hwan, resign!" "Let us overthrow the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre!" "Open to the public the truth about the Chang loan scandal!" and so forth, and persistently fought against the mobile police for almost 4 hours, throwing stones at the police.

On the same day, some 500 patriotic students of Seoul University held a memorial service for Kim Tae-ung who was victimized while shouting against Chon Tu-hwan in the school building during the demonstration struggle a year ago. Following this, they staged an antigovernment demonstration shouting slogans urging Chon Tu-hwan's resignation and punishment of the ringleaders of irregularities and corruption.

On 8 June, some 3,000 patriotic students of Yonsei University staged demonstrations for an hour and a half, shouting antigovernment slogans and disseminating antigovernment handbills calling for Chon Tu-hwan's resignation and urging the United States to stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan regime, courageously fighting against the mobiel police. On 10 June, students at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies staged a campus demonstration spreading some 300 antigovernment leaflets.

In addition, various forms of anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles are being continuously waged by students and the people from all walks of life throughout the country.

BRIEFS

SOVIET, CUBAN DELEGATIONS -- A delegation of the Soviet Moviemen's Union headed by VG Konovalov and a Cuban table tennis team to participate in the second Pyongyang international invitational table tennis tournament arrived in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 1 Jul 82 SK]

UPPER VOLTA AMBASSADOR -- Pyongyang June 30 -- Dah Movel Michel, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Upper Volta to our country, flew into Pyongyang on June 29. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 29 Jun 82 SK]

SOVIET, UNESCO VISITORS LEAVE -- Pyongyang June 30 -- The delegation of the Trade Union of Workers of Machine and Instrument Manufacturing Industries of the Soviet Union headed by VN Smirnov, secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the Soviet paper IZVESTIA headed by its managing editor EI Popov, and Prof and Dr Yogesh Atal, UNESCO regional adviser for social sciences in Asia and Oceania, left Pyongyang by plane after visiting Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 30 Jun 82 SK]

ROK FISHING BOAT SEIZED BY NORTH KOREANS

SK131110 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, Jul 13 (YONHAP) — A North Korean patrol boat abducted a South Korean fishing boat with 35 crewmen aboard shortly past noon on Tuesday from the open seas 170 miles northeast of Ullung-do Island off South Korea's east coast, the South Korean Office of Fisheries announced.

Four armed North Korean troops from the patrol boat boarded the 114.4 ton fishing boat "Masan-Ho," and forced the crew to sail it north at gunpoint, the announcement said. The Masan-Ho is among the approximately 170 South Korean fishing boats operating in the Taewatoe fishing ground in international waters, according to the announcement. The incident occured near the site where another South Korean fishing boat was fired on by armed North Korean troops a week earlier in what Seoul said was an abduction attempt.

Since the 1953 signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, North Korea has abducted 453 South Korean fishing boats with 3,554 sailors, but all but 32 boats and 407 sailors have been released.

TONGIL ILBO: DPRK PLANS ROK INTERNAL UNREST

SK130106 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Report from KBS correspondent Chong Yong-sok in Tokyo]

[Text] Today's TONGIL ILBO reports that, judging that its operations against South Korea during the last year were not active, North Korea, in an effort to commit subversive operations on a full scale, has comprehensively readjusted the organs and plans for infiltration into South Korea and formed a 5-man council led by Kim Chong-il.

According to TONGIL ILBO published by Japan-residing Korean compatriots, a reliable source from the Pyongyang ruling circles says: The 5-man council led by Kim Chong-il is composed of the Kim Chong-il-lining personages from the KWP and the North puppet army. The main function of the 5-man council is to fully assume responsibility for operations against South Korea to cause social unrest throughout South Korea.

It has been learned that the council plans to cause turmoil across South Korea during September through October. TONGIL ILBO reports that some leading agents under the direct command of the 5-man council have already infiltrated into the area of the south coast, including Pusan. And the 5-man council has established its plan of infiltrating agents on a large scale into Pusan and Taegu by the end of August. TONGIL ILBO further reports that the council plans subversive activities such as destroying the Korean Embassy, the consular offices and the branches of Korean business companies in Japan. In particular, it is scheming to hijack the airplanes of the Korean air line and the Japan air line for Seoul.

HERALD CITES REPORT ON SECURITY OF PENINSULA

SK130045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Specialists in communist affairs and national defense predicted here Monday that North Korea may trigger another war against the South once Kim Chong-il comes to power following his father's death and that mainland China and the Soviet Union would have no choice but to assist North Korea in the case of a renewed war.

These and other opinions were expressed in a seminar held at the Tokyo press center with the attendance of relevant scholars and specialists from Korea, Japan and the United States. The seminar was designed to analyze the security in northeast Asia, with the emphasis on the Korean Peninsula, and seek strategies for the security of Japan.

Prof. Kim Chong-hwi of the National Defense College of Korea said that North Korea, despite its economic inferiority over South Korea and the smaller population, has completed preparations for a southward invasion. This can be said as North Korea has reinforced its troop deployment along the frontline and it has 100,000-strong guerrilla forces, the largest in the world, he said.

"It should be remembered that once North Korea triggers a war, mainland China and the Soviet Union will have no choice but to come to assist Pyongyang," he said.

Insisting that two aircraft carriers of the Seventh U.S. Fleet moved to the Indian Ocean in relation to the recent Middle East situation, Kim, said it is doubtful whether the United States will be able to provide Korea with effective support, once North Korea launches a surprise attack, in light of the power vacuum created in the Seventh Fleet.

He said Koreans hope that Japan will recognize the communists' expansionism and contribute to its own security by increasing economic cooperation with Korea.

Katsuichi Tsukamoto, an editorial writer of the SANKEI SHIMBUN, said that if the Soviet Union attempts to move its far eastern army and air force to other conflict areas, the U.S. forces in northeast Asia, Japanese self-defense troops and Chinese forces will have no power to check it. On the other hand, he said, the Soviet Union has sufficient power to score decisive outcomes in case it makes an offensive in northeast Asia. The North Korea military power which subsequently ties South Korean and American forces to the Korean Peninsula contributes greatly to the Soviet strategy in the Far East. There will not be any immediate military cooperation among South Korea, the United States, and Japan because Korea and Japan maintain separate treaties with the United States for their security. Furthermore, South Korea's immediate enemy is North Korea whereas Japan feels threatened by the Soviet Union.

Meanwhere, Kim Chang-sun, director of the Institute of North Korean Studies in Seoul, predicted that if North Korea's, Kim Il-song dies in the middle of the 1980s, this will cause an economic catastrophe in the North which will, in return, force his son Chong-il to launch another southward invasion.

PRESIDENT EXPECTS 'FIRMER POSTURE' FROM DPRK

SK130800 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, Jul 13 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan warned Tuesday, North Korea was likely to take a firmer posture against South Korea in view of a recent shakeup in personnel in key positions and organizations in the North.

In this connection, all the government agencies and their subordinate organizations should make sure that they are well prepared for any contingency that may be prompted by the North Korean communists, Chon told the Cabinet.

Chairing a Cabinet meeting at his residence for the first time since a partial Cabinet reshuffle late last month, the president noted summer is usually a season in which North Korea steps up its irregular warfares against the South.

ROK-JAPAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS LOAN SETTLEMENT

SK110400 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Michiyuki Isurugi, deputy secretary general of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League for the Tokyo side, said yesterday that the Japanese Government understood basically the Korean stand on economic cooperation between the two nations during the recent visit of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok to Tokyo.

He said that the Japanese members of the league would give advice to their government positively in order to help it solve the points in the Korean side's request. "We will also make efforts to help the Korean side understand the Japanese position," he told a press conference.

He met the Korean press at the Hotel Shilla after the league's secretarial meeting, in which the two sides issued a joint announcement vowing to help actively the negotiations between the two countries on the loan issue for satisfactory settlement at an early date.

Referring to the issue of improving the legal status of 700,000 Korean residents living in Japan, Kosaku Wata, a member of the delegation to the secretarial meeting, said, "It is quite natural that Koreans in Japan must be treated differently from other foreigners because they were forcibly brought to Japan."

Meanwhile, the Korean and Japanese lawmakers in the league stressed in the announcement the need for closer cooperation between them to maintain security and peace in northeast Asia, including Korea and Japan. The announcement said: "We share the view that the two nations should cope together with the unremitting threats of the North Korean communists and the evermounting Soviet military strength.

The Korean delegation to the meeting emphasized the need for closer and broader economic cooperation between the two nations and asked for double efforts to promote balanced expansion of trade and technical cooperation. The Japanese members expressed their deep understanding of this position. "The representatives of the two countries also shared the opinion that increased cultural exchanges between the two states would play an important role in their future relations."

In the meeting, the delegates from the two sides confirmed the agenda items for the 10th general session of the league slated for September 7-8 in Tokyo. They include the world strategy of the United States and Soviet Union; security in northeast Asia; and the promotion of Korea-Japan economic and technical cooperation. Others are concrete plans for increased Korea-Japan cultural exchanges and improvement of the status of Korean residents in Japan.

After the meeting, Representative Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the league's Seoul side, hosted a reception for the league members at the Shilla Hotel.

Chon Meets Lawmakers

SK121215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, Jul 12 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, voicing regret the "economic cooperation issue" between Korea and Japan has not yet been settled, said Monday he hopes it could be concluded prior to the general assembly meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union in September. The economic cooperation refers to Seoul's standing request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese loans.

The chief executive made the remarks during talks with six Japanese lawmakers who paid a courtesy call on him at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

Ken Yasui, the Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, said at the meeting, although the bilateral economic issue should primarily be solved by government authorities of the two countries, politicians ought to work for the settlement of the issue before the general assembly meeting of the parliamentary union scheduled for Sept. 7-8, according to Shun's spokesman.

Yasui arrived in Seoul Friday for a four-day visit, leading a group of Japanese parliamentarians who attended a joint meeting of the secretaries of the union.

Yasui Meets Chon

SK120259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP) -- Ken Yasui, the Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae Monday to exchange views on matters of mutual concern.

Also present at the meeting were Yasui's Korean counterpart Rep Yi Chae-hyong, Korean secretary general to the union, Rep Yi Sang-ik and Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda.

Yasui, a member of the Japanese House of Councilors, arrived in Seoul Friday for a four-day visit.

CHOSON ILBO DISCUSSES SPORTS EXCHANGES, PEACE

SK080501 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] It is now international common knowledge that the Kim Il-song clique's stubborn rejection of the North-South dialogue and its policy of opposing North-South exchanges have been the main factor in the mounting tension in northeast Asia.

A decade has already passed since Kim Il-song unilaterally suspended the North-South Korean Red Cross talks and the North-South Coordinating Committee meetings. Thereafter, the South urged several times the North to open the door of dialogue, but the North responded to it with slander and opposition.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint statement, the South once again urged the North to resume the dialogue, but the North still opposed the North-South dialogue while calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. As a result, the relations between the North and the South are being aggravated and a tense situation remains between them.

The North must also be aware of how dangerous and unproductive such political and military tensions are. But North Korea has been desperately opposed to the dialogue and exchanges for fear that they might result in turning the hereditary power system in the North into the laughing-stock. South Korea has no intention whatsoever of interfering in the internal affairs of North Korea or make use of the dialogue and exchanges for schemes against it. The people in the South today only want to alleviate tension, to settle peace and to link the severed national ties through dialogue so that a favorable circumstance for national reunification can be created.

While refusing to meet with the South for dialogue and rejecting any exchanges with the South, the Kim Il-song clique has been loudly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and talking about the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Peace in northeast Asia cannot be considered separately from the alleviation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. For this reason, Kobayashi, president of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan was reported to have discussed the Korean question at his meeting with Wan Li, vice premier of Communist China, on 5 July. According to foreign press reports, with a view to increasing opportunitites for contacts and to reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula, Mr Kobayashi reportedly proposed to Wan Li such sports exchanges as youth soccer games among North and South Korea, Japan and Communist China. Wan Li reportedly expresses his interest in this proposal.

Athletic champions of North and South Korea, Japan and Communist China have contested in international games on many occasions so they are not unfamiliar with such contacts in Asian and world games. But they have not had goodwill games among just the four countries.

We understand that the South Korean people welcome the Kobayashi's proposal. Communist China will participate in such games gladly, but only if North Korea agrees. The problem is North Korea's attitude toward the proposal. But, considering the North Korean attitude so far, it is difficult to expect North Korea to agree to this proposal. North Korea does not want to see the tension on this region alleviated.

At the meeting with Mr. Kobayashi, Wan Li said that "peace and stability of northeast Asia is a question that is related to two hegemonist powers," apparently referring to the Soviet Union and the United States. It is obvious that he ruled the United States to be hegemonist from the ideological viewpoint that the United States is a capitalist country and as the United States "is trying to intefere in the internal affairs" of Communist China by selling defense arms to Taiwan.

Kim Il-song might be greatly pleased with Communist China's criticism of the United States because tension on the Korean Peninsula can be greatly reduced once all disputes between Communist China and the United States have been eliminated. In fact, Kim Il-song does not want the alleviation of tension nor peace on the Korea Peninsula. But we have no intention of appealing to North Korea for peace. However, Kim Il-song should not miscalculate our will to seek peace between North and South Korea as our weakness. Kim Il-song should realize that the U.S. forces will stay in South Korea until peace is finally settled in this region.

Sports exchanges among the four in northeast Asia cannot be expected unless the Kim Il-song clique's attitude is changed.

SECURITY MINISTERS DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

SK091318 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] On 8 July, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop called in security related ministers to a meeting and discussed such issues as Korea-Japan economic cooperation, North Korea's attempted kidnap of our fishing boat and recent activities of religious circles.

Attending this meeting were Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Home Affairs Minister No Tae-u, Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in, Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho, Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-Hui and Minister of Government Administration Pak Chan-kung.

TSEDENBAL GIVES SPEECH ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW100500 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A joint session of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers devoted to the results of the implementation of the state plan on economic and cultural development of the first half of 1982 took place in Ulaanbaatar. A speech was made at the session by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural.

He noted that by July 1, 1982 the youngstock population stood at 9.4 million head, (?that is) almost 350 thousand more than in the same period of the previous year, and milk procurement increased 1.4 times. The plan for industrial output is fulfilled by 103.9 percent and the produce worth 83 million tugriks has been produced more as compared to the analogical period of 1981. [sentence as received]

[passage indistinct] The time is already ripe to immediately get ready for harvesting and transportation of harvest in the shortest possible time. This year weather conditions favor in general agricultural production. But this does not mean that one can remain calm. We must be ready anytime for a possible worsening of weather, he stressed. The main task rests in prevention of losses of cattle in summer time, in ensuring an increase of its population and its fattening at distant pastures.

The party and the government, Y. Tsedenbal noted, take necessary measures to strengthen the material and technical base and expansion of financial possibilities of agricultural organisations, to improve the well-being of rural working people.

In the last years, besides canceling the debts of some agricultural associations and prolonging the terms of paying off the debts for other agricultural organisations, the state annually allocates significant sums for recovering of losses and reimbursement of shortages of turnover means of certain agricultural economies. In the past 5 years alone the debt to the amount of over 100 million tugriks has been canceled for over 130 agricultural associations.

In 1982 the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution on the improvement of food supply of the population, Y. Tsedenbal proceeded. The unhampered satisfaction of the population in foodstuffs and consumer goods through the utmost mobilization of home resources is the prime task of the ministries of agriculture, food and light industries, other ministries and subordinate departments.

It is necessary to consistently translate into life the militant motto of the party -- to learn to be thrifty in great and small, anytime and anywhere -- Y. Tsedenbal underscored. To this effect it is a must to introduce in the nearest 3 years devices for controlling and measuring expenditure of electricity, steam and heat at enterprises, economies and dwelling houses.

Primary party organisations should carry out individual meetings with every member of a working collective in order to study workers' viewpoints on the implementation of the state plan, to improve the work and eradicate the existing shortcomings. With a view to the same effect it is expedient to organise in towns, aimaks and somons the days of the open letter which are practised in some of our organisations, Y. Tsedenbal said.

In concluding General Secretary Y. Tsedenbal wished fresh successes in implementing the tasks of economic and cultural construction in 1982.

KAMPUCHEA SCORES CGDK, THAI 'INTERFERENCE'

BK121234 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The journal KAMPUCHEA, in its latest issue, noted that the Democratic Kampuchean regime can not deceive anybody by baptizing itself as a "coalition" and crowning itself with Sihanouk's outdated crown.

The central organ of the front continued:

During the 3 years, 8 months and 20 days of the genocidal regime of "Democratic Kampuchea", the Kampuchean people and territory were plunged into an ocean of blood, tears and devastation unprecedented in the history of mankind. More than three million Cambodians were barbarously massacred and all social infrastructures were demolished. Every Cambodian family experienced the loss of either a husband, a wife or relatives. Only ruins and common graves were left throughout the splendid Angkor nation.

The so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is only a congregation of ghosts which is being used to staunch the offensive smell of the genocidal regime which was vomitted by mankind. Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan are the protagonists in a farce being staged by the ASEAN reactionaries, the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. It is an accessory after the fact aimed at maintaining the unsteady seat illegally occupied by the corpse of "Democratic Kampuchea". China and the United States are playing the Sihanouk card, which was thrown in the garbage can of history, with the hope that everybody will forget the criminal acts of the Khmer Rouge and to dupe world opinion. The Pol Pot clique is loathed in the international arena for their genocidal acts. The armed forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann are small and the scope of their diplomatic maneuvers is limited. These two groups are living with the aid of the imperialists and the international reactionaries. Although they have opposing interests, they have reluctantly agreed to associate themselves with Pol Pot and be supported by Beijing. They have become Pol Pot gangs. These two traitors will be swallowed by the Pol Pot gangs in the long run.

Thailand has provided sanctuary from which the Khmer reactionaries can wage their activities, which are sapping the revival of a people who have suffered from many misfortunes and who aspire to live peacefully.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon noted that Thailand intends to allow the eventual supply of military aid to the "coalition" of Democratic Kampuchea. With this attitude, Bangkok is demonstrating its open hostility toward Kampuchea and it represents a flagrant interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign state. Such a maneuver cannot assure security at the Thai border as it pretends to be doing. On the contrary, it is a scheme aimed at instigating confrontation with the Kampuchean people and it is contrary to the proper interest of its own people.

Under the pretext of "security", Bangkok is continuing to execute Beijing's plans, although some ASEAN and Western countries refuse to provide military aid to the Khmer reactionaries. In doing so, they realize that this aid serves the aims of the Chinese expansionists and constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

For more than three years, the Kampuchean revolution has achieved many successes in all fields, fortified by the indestructible strategic alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and progressive forces in the world. It is making steady progress. Friendly countries on the five continents are providing aid and support its cause. The prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena is being raised higher with every passing day.

KAMPUCHEA HAILS HCM CITY INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK110330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Warmly Welcome and Fully Support the Declaration of the Sixth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos"]

[Text] A striking event which took place during the past more than 3 years and which was acclaimed enthusiastically by progressive and peace and justice-loving mankind throughout the world was the brilliant success of the Kampuchean revolution which permanently overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- most subservient lackey of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists -- put an end to the dark era and opened a new stage in the history of the Kampuchean revolution -- an era of genuine independence and freedom during which the people have become the masters of their own territory and future.

Following the liberation, our lofty aspiration has always been to live in peace so as to concentrate our efforts on healing the wounds of the war of aggression, eradicating the serious consequences left behind by the diabolical regime and accelerating the defense and reconstruction of our country. Under the correct leadership of the KPRP and the PRK Government and with the strong support of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, as well as other socialist countries and the progressive people who cherish peace and justice throughout the world, Kampuchea has experienced a rapid rebirth. The Kampuchean revolution has surmounted numerous obstacles, advanced steadily and scored tremendous achievements in all fields -- military, political, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic. In its foreign policy, the Kampuchean revolution has unswervingly pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence, particularly with the countries of Southeast Asia. The PRK has always displayed its good will to maintain good relations with Thailand -- a neighboring country -- as has been clearly proved in the joint declarations of the five conferences of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers. But, the Bangkok ruling circles who lack realism and blindly pursue a policy of following in the footsteps of Beijing and Washington, have let all the best opportunities pass by rejecting all the reasonable solutions proposed by the PRK.

The sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which ended successfully in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982, has won the overwhelming support of world public opinion. The conference issued a declaration which clearly reflects the genuine stand and the correct and good-will attitude of the three Indochinese countries. All the proposals put forth in this declaration, particularly the proposal concerning Kampuchea, are reasonable proposals which reflect the genuine good will and will not affect the interests of any side, that is, the establishment of a safety zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. If the Thai authorities disarmed all the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmer forces and if they moved these forces and the refugee camps away from this safety zone, Vietnamese troops on their internationalist duty in Kampuchea would not be stationed in this zone either. Thus, only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be in the safety zone in Thai territory and only the forces of the PRK will be in the safety zone in Kampuchean territory.

To demonstrate their good will, Kampuchea and Vietnam have agreed to make the first step by deciding to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July 1982. If the Thai authorities give a positive response and if the security at the Kampuchean-Thai border is guaranteed, we will consider another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea through a compromise between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Men of good conscience in the world clearly see that Kampuchea has already fulfilled and set forward all the possibilities for a solution. The remaining question is: Whether or not the Bangkok powerholders will be willing to step forward to seek a peaceful solution.

History has recorded the traditions of friendship and heroic militant solidarity of the three nations -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- particularly between Kampuchea and Vietnam, which have stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against their common enemy. Twice in the past, the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese army and people came to save the Kampuchean people from subjugation by French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. Recently, when the Kampuchean society was plunged into the danger of genocide and of losing its territory, in response to the sacred request of the Kampuchean people, the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese army and people have come for the third time and, jointly with our revolutionary armed forces and people, fought to save the Kampuchean people from the hell on earth created by the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

The Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979 clearly reflects the lofty aspirations of our two nations who desire to strengthen their friendship and the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam revolutionary alliance and secure the peaceful existence and progress of the two nations.

Following the great historic victory of 7 January 1979, the heroic Vietnamese army and people have provided tremendous support and assistance to the Kampuchean people, enabling them to surmount all the difficulties in their first step forward, cope with the raging storm and accelerate the cause of defending and building Kampuchea, thus permitting it to advance steadily.

Our country has just celebrated the day of solidarity between the army and the people and the 31st founding anniversary of the glorious KPRP, taking advantage of these occasions to sum up the brilliant revolutionary achievements scored by the Kampuchean people, in particular the rapid growth of our revolutionary forces and our brilliant victories scored in the military field in the 1981-82 dry season.

These achievements and feats cannot be separated from the valuable support and assistance given us by the fraternal Vietnamese army and people. Throughout the PRK, one can see brilliant examples of the heroism of the Vietnamese combatants and the selflessness of the Vietnamese people in supporting and assisting our people in their daily life and production, thus contributing to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Kampuchea. Everywhere, we can hear voices of praise full of love and respect, moving stories, poems and beautiful songs and see lively pictures reflecting the great sacrifices made by the Vietnamese army, which is fighting for the victory of our people's just cause. All Kampucheans are filled with profound feelings toward the lofty and valuable spirit of proletarian internationalism manifested by their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Now that Kampuchea has been restored and gradually strengthened, our armed forces have grown firmer and stronger, our army and people have gained greater control of combat and combat readiness for the defense of their fatherland and our Kampuchean revolution is in a firm and victorious state and will gradually be in full control, pursuant to the principles of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. A number of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea this month, July.

This noble gesture has once again emphasized Vietnam's sincerity toward Kampuchea. Vietnam has never feared difficulties but has always been willing to sacrifice everything and to fulfill its international duty with the sole aim of helping the fraternal Kampuchean people build their forces for the defense and reconstruction of their fatherland by themselves. This is the brilliant symbol of their unswerving, most sincere militant solidarity which conforms to the theory of pure proletarian internationalism. No reactionary force can tarnish this.

The Bangkok ruling circles should immediately put an end to their policy which betrays the interests of the Thai people and which is leading them deeper into the hands of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists by advocating a hostile position against Kampuchea and protecting the so-called coalition government which is only a fake label to cover up the barbarous, genocidal Democratic Kampuchean regime, which is despised by all mankind.

The best way for the Thai authorities to avoid being punished by history is to give a positive response to the constructive proposals of the PRK. For the sake of the genuine interests of the Thai and Kampuchean peoples, they should take positive steps to enable Southeast Asia to become a zone of stability, peace and cooperation. All the points set forth in the declaration of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos clearly constitute reasonable proposals aimed at serving the genuine interests of all the people in this region.

This reflects the good will of Kampuchea and Vietnam. But if this good will is used by the Chinese ruling circles and their lackeys as well as other reactionary forces as an opportunity to stimulate hostile activities against Kampuchea. Kampuchea and Vietnam will consider implementing the provisions of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in order to take appropriate counter measures.

All Kampuchean people welcome, support and fully agree with the reasonable proposals and good-will gestures of the PRK Government and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao Governments.

The sincere position of the three Indochinese countries has always been welcomed and supported by progressive and peace and justice-loving mankind throughout the world. All the perfidious maneuvers of the reactionary forces to fool world public opinion and oppose the just cause of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples will certainly be crushed.

Our entire party, people and army pledge to strengthen our unity and solidarity ever more firmly under the leadership of the KPRP, hold aloft the banner of genuine partriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity and, especially, to take good care of and further strengthen the strategic alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and to fight and be ready to fight and crush all the maneuvers of the enemy during this rainy season while striving to score greater successes in the field of production and carrying out the tasks of building and strengthening the Kampuchean revolutionary forces.

VODK CALLS HCM CITY CONFERENCE 'TRICK'

BK111111 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The International Conference Staged in Ho Chi Minh City by the Vietnamese Le Duan Enemy Aggressors Is Just a Trick Similar to Their Former Threadbare Maneuver on Staging a Regional Conference"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1981, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors staged a gathering with their puppets and running dogs in Ho Chi Minh City and performed their trick on staging the regional conference. But this regional conference's trick has already been denounced and tossed in the garbage by the ASEAN countries and all the peace and justice-loving countries in the world, as well as the United Nations. Now, with the current scene in Ho Chi Minh City, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have staged a maneuver with regard to their international conference on Southeast Asia.

Are there any differences between what the Vietnamese have called their international conference on Southeast Asia and their former trick regarding the regional conference which was just a threadbare maneuver? There is no new significance between these two tricks. This is an old maneuver just wrapped in a new parcel and with a changed name. Their significance and goal are the same:

1. To hide their aggression in Kampuchea and to shift the Kampuchean problem -- which was caused by the barbarous aggression of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy -- from the issue of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea to a regional issue.

2. To bury the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea convened in July 1981 which called on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea and to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems by themselves through a UN-supervised free election.

What are the Vietnamese aims on this issue? The Vietnamese -- the aggressors in Kampuchea, whose hands are soiled with the blood of the Kampuchean, Lao and Thai peoples and who have been denounced, condemned and pressured throughout the world and by all of mankind during the past almost four years calling for their withdrawal from Kampuchea -- intend to clear themselves from their crimes and to swallow Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese succeed in their attempts, there will be many more countries in the Southeast Asian region which will be swallowed by the Vietnamese in the same way that they absorb Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas firmly oppose the international conference trick of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and other tricky maneuvers which are being staged in an attempt to shift the solution of the Kampuchean problem from the framework of the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies. If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors really want to solve the Kampuchean problem, abolish the tension in Southeast Asia and restore peace and stability in this region, they do not need to stage their tricks regarding the international conference on Southeast Asia, their partial troop withdrawal or other maneuvers. The 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies convened in 1979, 1980 and 1981, successively, and the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea, which was held in July 1981 and attended by more than 90 countries representing more than 80 percent of the entire world population, raised correct and reasonable principles and complete procedures for solving the Kampuchean problem and guaranteeing security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia. If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors respect and implement the principles inscribed in the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchean, in particular by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the problem would be resolved. This will automatically ease the tension in Southeast Asia and peace and stability will be immediately restored.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not agreed to implement these resolutions as called for by the international community. Instead of doing so, they have trampled underfoot international opinion and are making efforts to find tricks to dupe the international community in order to make it accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Therefore, the international community realizes more clearly the Vietnamese opposition to world opinion and their stubborness, arrogance and brutality. It also understands more clearly the real aims of the Vietnamese expansionsits, who have tried to find every way to swallow Kampuchea, so as to achieve their Indochina federation scheme to be used with the Soviets as their strong base from which to advance their expansion and accomplish their expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and the entire Asia-Pacific region.

Thus, Southeast Asian countries and all peace and justice-loving countries in the world are not so naive and stupid as to be fooled by the dirty and tricky manuevers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. On the contrary, they fully realize the need to continue to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese in all fields until they respect and implement the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the July 1981 international conference on Kampuchea, which called on the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and to allow the Kampuchean people to hold a free UN-supervised election. The Kampuchean problem cannot be solved and long-term security and stability in Southeast Asia cannot be guaranteed unless the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies are implemented by a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI GREET MPR LEADERS

BK120634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent their "warmest" congratulations to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal general secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

In their message, Heng Samrin and Chan Si said: Under the perspicacious leadership of the MPSP, the fraternal Mongolian people have obtained brilliant achievements in all fields of socialist construction. These good results are a very important factor in contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The Kampuchean leaders sincerely thanked the party, government and people of Mongolia for their support and moral and material assistance to the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the perfidious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionist-hegemonists and other reactionary forces to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and rebuild Kampuchea toward socialism.

Animated by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, we are certain that our party, government and people will coordinate their actions to contribute to strengthening peace and the socialist community in the world.

On that occasion, Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory message to his Mongolian counterpart Mangalyn Dugersuren.

SPK HAILS PRK-SRV HISTORICAL WATERS AGREEMENT

BK121429 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1507 GMT 11 Jul 82

["New Evidence of Fraternity and Militant Solidarity Between Kampuchea and Vietnam" -- SPK headline]

[Text] The fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam was illustrated once more in a brilliant way with the signing on 7 July 1982 in Ho Chi Minh City of an accord on limitation of historical waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in the names of their respective governments.

This accord confirmed the will of the two countries to further consolidate and develop the special relations which unite them in the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the PRK signed on 18 February 1979, to continue the fraternal traditions established a long time ago, flourishing during the common struggle against the colonialists and the U.S. imperialists for national independence and which were betrayed by regimes under allegiance to foreigners, especially by the Maoist regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan.

The accord on historical waters constitutes the basis for the forthcoming negotiations for the delimitation of the maritime frontier between our countries in the waters between the coast of Kampot Province and the Pould Wai Islands group of the PRK on the one hand and the coast of Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu Archipelago of the SRV on the other hand.

The signing of this accord puts an end to an equivocal situation left unresolved by the puppet regimes in Kampuchea and in South Vietnam in the past.

Such a situation has been exploited by the Chinese and Thai reactionaries to supply the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionaries as well as by Thai fishermen to penetrate the area causing almost daily disputes.

Before the signing of the accord, the PRK and the SRV have always mutually respected the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each other. The accord is thus the materialization of this mutual respect and conforms with the norms of international law. It contributes to the consolidation of the basis for close and durable cooperation between the two countries. The accord is an example of good will from both sides in the spirit of equality, friendship, mutual respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and legitimate interests of each side which is the basis for solving all border problems.

VODK SCORES VIETNAM'S SAFETY ZONE PROPOSAL

BK130615 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Why the Vietnamese Aggressors Are Asking for a Safety Zone To Be Set Up Along the Thai-Kampuchean Border"]

[Text] In addition to their tricks of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and an international conference on Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese aggressors have also brought forth another cheap and perfidious trick -- the setting up of a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Why do the Vietnamese-Le Duan aggressors badly want to have this so-called safety zone set up?

It is well known that the western part of Kampuchea has been a very intense battlefield -- during the rainy season as well as in the dry season -- compared to other battlefields in Kampuchea. And it is here that the Vietnamese have become bogged down and are in serious trouble. For almost 4 years now, in the western part of Kampuchea, the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas have inflicted heavy losses on the Vietnamese aggressors. Vietnamese soldiers are wary of this part of Kampuchea.

This is why the Vietnamese aggressors are trying hard to extricate themselves from this difficult and deteriorating situation through other means. They have made great military efforts for almost 4 years now to crush the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas, but all in vain. Instead, they have become bogged down even more deeply.

In 1980, following the complete failure of their 1979-80 dry-season offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean forces, the Vietnamese aggressors proposed and tried to peddle the idea of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. This idea, however, was categorically denounced and rejected by Thailand, the ASEAN countries and other peace-loving countries. Now the Le Duan authorities have merely given a new name to this old trick. So, there is really nothing new in this so-called safety zone.

The true objectives of the Le Duan aggressors in calling for this safety zone are as follows: First, to transform the Vietnamese aggression -- which violates the UN Charter and international laws -- into a problem between Thailand and Kampuchea; second, to legitimize the administration of the Vietnamese and their puppet Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh; and third, whether the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from this so-called safety zone or not, the situation there will still depend on them because Heng Samrin has no army. The Khmer conscripts in Kampuchea are all under Vietnamese control and they serve only to cover up the presence of the Vietnamese aggressor forces. So, the Vietnamese army will continue to put pressure on the Thai border and will always be a threat to Thailand.

Therefore, if the Le Duan aggressors succeed in setting up this so-called safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, they will also succeed in their plan to swallow and continually occupy Kampuchea. Likewise, they will continue to be a threat to Thailand and Southeast Asia and belligerently carry on their and their Soviet masters' strategy of aggression.

However, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, as well as other justice and peace-loving countries the world over, will not be taken in by this Vietnamese trick to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea -- an aggression against which we have all fought for nearly 4 years in defense of justice, peace, stability and security in the region as well as peace in the world. The international community will continue to demand and persistently put pressure on the Vietnamese until the Le Duan aggressors withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea according to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference through a free election under UN supervision.

Only after the Vietnamese have withdrawn all their troops from Kampuchea -- which is a sovereign and independent state -- can the Kampuchean problem be solved and the security of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries be guaranteed.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES FOR 25 JUNE-1 JULY REPORTED

BK110254 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] On 25 June, the armed forces of Lomphat District, Ratanakiri Province, killed three bandits, captured four others and seized three AK's. On the same day, seven Pol Pot remnants crossed the border to spy in the area south of Phnum Malai. They were intercepted by our border defence forces, who killed two of them and seized two AK's, the rest fleeing back to the other side of the border.

Between 25 and 27 June, in the area west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, four groups of enemy elements launched repeated sneak attacks against us. Our border defence forces valiantly fought back and killed 14 intruders on the spot. We destroyed a 12.7-mm machine gun.

On 26 June, our revolutionary forces launched mopping-up operations in Moung District, Battambang Province, and Banteay Srei District, Siem Reap Province, killing eight enemy soldiers who had wormed their way among our masses. In Moung District, we killed four Sereika elements as they were issuing misleading propaganda to the people.

In Ampil, Siem Reap Province, three families persuaded three of their relatives to surrender to the revolutionary forces. In Puok District, four families also persuaded their children and brothers to return to the fold. In Sandan District, Kompong Thom Province, the people led our forces to two enemy arms caches where a total of 34 assorted weapons were seized. In Stung Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, the local forces also recovered nine enemy weapons.

The local forces in (Paktraoy) commune, Lomphat District, Ratanakiri Province, killed two enemies and seized an AK. In Samraong, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province, the local forces killed a disguised enemy element and captured three.

According to still incomplete figures, from 25 June to 1 July, our armed forces, militia and people put 54 enemy soldiers out of action, including 33 killed, 14 captured and 7 defectors, and seized an assortment of 52 weapons.

SIANG PASASON WELCOMES INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK091209 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[SIANG PASASON 9 July article: "We Always Sacrifice Ourselves for Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The sixth regular conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, which was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July, concluded with glorious success. The conference unanimously adopted a communique showing the consistent attitude and the concrete stand of the three Indochinese countries in solving the remaining differences between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in order to positively contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace, stability and cooperation for the benefit of mutual interests.

Over the past 3 years, our Lao people, along with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, have successfully overcome various obstacles and have defeated all the sabotage schemes of the enemies. As a result, the revolutionary cause of each country has firmly marched forward while independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity have been securely maintained. But, the past 3 years were a period of serious challenge, the period during which the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, ceaselessly made every effort to push the ASEAN countries into becoming the enemy of the Indochinese countries. As a result of Beijing's acts, the situation in this region has continued to remain tense.

Of late, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling clique, backed by the U.S. imperialists, have incited certain ASEAN leaders into staging a play to form the so-called colalition government of the exiled Khmer reactionaries who are all brutal devils betraying the interests of the Kampuchean nation and people. This is one of their subtle schemes, the final purpose of which is to overthrow the governments of the three Indochinese countries.

The PRK, the LPDR and the SRV solemnly condemn the efforts to revive the devils, and regard them as a pretext for the criminal Pol Pot clique -- lackeys of the Beijing reactionaries -- to continue carrying put its vicious schemes to interfere in the internal affairs of the PRK and to oppose other nations in Indochina.

Current problems are not between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, but between the three Indochinese countries and the Beijing reactionary ruling clique. To settle the present tense problem, which could lead to a war of confrontation at any time -- a war which will also endanger the ASEAN countries -- the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers again has proposed that the PRC favorably respond to the offer to sign bilateral or multilateral aggreements on peaceful coexistence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. This would be in the interests of the Chinese people themselves as well as of the three Indochinese poeples who have maintained time-honored fine relations with each other.

The Indochinese countries have also always been prepared to meet with the ASEAN group, and would like to see an international conference on Southeast Asia held to discuss a solution to the regional problems on the basis of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. This means that all problems in this region must be solved by the Southeast Asian countries themselves.

Adhering to their consistent stand on neighborly coexistence, the LPDR, the PRK and the SRV stand ready to hold talks with Thailand with a view to putting forth necessary measures to guarantee the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country. To show their goodwill, in the initial stage, the PRK and the SRV have agreed to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July 1982 if security and stability prevail along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Furthermore, if the Thai side acts in response to the initiative of Kampuchea and Vietnam as stipulated in the communique of the conference, the two countries will agree to withdraw more Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in the near future.

The LPDR fully supports the new initiative of the PRK and the SRV, and considers it a significant step toward settlement of the tense situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The voice of the three Indochinese countries in their conference in Ho Chi Minh City, as at past conferences, proves their creative and sincere line.

It is a good, equitable and very reasonable way to settle the problem through reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among the nations in this part of the world. It is certain that those with common sense will support and hail this initiative which aims to guarantee durable peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Everyone knows to whom these suggestions are directed. Their reply will show whether or not they act in conformity with the interests of the various nations of Southeast Asia.

PAPER SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE PROPOSAL ON SAFETY ZONE

BK111435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jul 82

[SIANG PASASON 10 July commentary: "Why Is It Necessary To Set Up a Safety Zone Along the Kampuchean-Thai Border?"]

[Text] In the communique of the recent sixth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City, the PRK reasserted its proposal of 18 July 1980 on the setting up of a demilitarized zone along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. In case Thailand is not yet prepared to adhere to that proposal, the PRK side proposes the setting up of a safety zone along the border between the two countries. This is an urgent, necessary measure for an initial settlement of the situation which is aimed at achieving peace and stability in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas. It is a step which will lead to the guaranteeing of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.

Everyone is aware that in the recent past, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling clique, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have made use of Thai territory as a bridge to assist and foster the Khmer reactionaries. They have transported through Thai territory their weapons and other war equipment as well as foodstuffs to those reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people. At the same time, the Thai authorities have ceaselessly conducted military provocations against the PRK. For example, they have sent reconnaissance aircraft to violate the airspace while mobilizing their armed ships to encroach upon the sovereignty over territorial waters of the PRK. In addition, they have ordered their military forces to launch shellings into Kampuchean territory in support of the shattered Pol Pot forces to create disturbances obstructing the building of a new life of the Kampuchean people.

The PRK has announced on several occasions that the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has in no way threatened Thailand's security. It is a joint obligation that the two countries have fulfilled in accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979. When there is no more threat coming from Thailand, all Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea.

To create mutual trust so as to achieve progress in settling the problem in an initial step, the PRK has further proposed that only the armed forces of the PRK will be present in the part of the safety zone situation in Kampuchean territory. As for the Vietnamese troops which are assuming their international obligation in Kampuchea, they will not be stationed in that area. Only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be allowed to be present in the part of the safety zone situated in Thai territory.

The Pol Pot remnant forces and other Khmer reactionary forces must be expelled from and the refugee camps be moved from the safety zone. To ensure the full implementation of the agreements on peace and security in the border of the two countries, the two sides will agree on an international supervision. In case the United Nations gives up the recognition of the representation of the Pol Pot clique or disguised Pol Pot clique, the PRK may consider the question of the United Nations control.

All these are another proposal full of good will which is forwarded in the spirit of peace of the PRK and on the principles of security for both sides which aim to restore the good neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand.

The LPDR and the SRV wholeheartedly support the initiative proposal of the PRK which meets the interests of the Thai people themselves as well as of all other peoples in this region, whose aspiration is to live in peace. Thailand should positively respond to this proposal.

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

BK101650 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by Vyacheslav Sychev, vice chairman of the committee and chairman of the Soviet-Lao Standing Subcommission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 7 July after attending the third session of the Lao and Soviet Standing Subcommissions for Scientific and Technical Cooperation which was held on 30 June.

On hand to see the Soviet delegation off at Wattai Airport were Khamphet Phengmuang, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Standing Subcomission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Rachit Kamidouline, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Laos; and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

MEKONG COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURNS HOME

BK091346 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 9 (OANA-KPL) -- Lao delegation of the National Mekong Committee led by its president Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, on July 3, returned home from Kampuchea. The delegation had taken part in the fourth ordinary session of the Indochinese National Mekong Committees held in Phnom Penh.

The conference reviewed the past activities of the national committees in Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. The activities included the prospecting and exploitation of natural resources in the lower basin of the Mekong River. The conference also agreed that the three nations will hold a conference on meteorology and floods.

The conference also studied the pending question which has impeded all major projects of the committee -- that is the fact that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has not yet been accepted as member of the International Mekong Committee.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HPR, CSSR -- Vientiane, June 26 (KPL) -- A delegation of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation Ministry led by its deputy minister Latsami Khamphoui arrived here yesterday from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. L. Khamphoui, during his official visit to both countries, signed contracts on animal husbandry and on the installation of laboratory for animal feeds analysis with officials of both countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

SITTHI COMMENTS ON CGDK, HUN SEN REMARKS

BK120142 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last night welcomed the proclamation of the formation of a Coalition Government for Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] as "a positive step towards a comprehensive political settlement" of the Kampuchea conflict.

He said that he was glad that the three Khmer resistance factions could get together by themselves and forge a coalition to "exercise the right and duty of the Khmer people to regain their independence." He expressed belief that Prince Sihanouk as leader of the coalition would be able to rally the support of the people of Kampuchea. He said he doubted that the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh had any real popular support.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi ridiculed a statement by Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Heng Samrin regime broadcast by the SPK news agency yesterday, that the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border was "nearing a state of war." He denied a charge by Hun Sen that Thailand was providing bases for the Khmer Rouge and other resistance forces. He said Hun Sen's threat of "appropriate measures" against Thailand caused him to doubt the sincerity of the Hanoi offer of "partial withdrawal" of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea declared at the Ho Chi Minh City meeting of the three Indochina foreign ministers last week. He noted that most of the forces of the Heng Samrin regime were Vietnamese, not Kampuchea. He believed that the Hun Sen statements could have been prompted by the success in the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government whose forces are Kampuchean.

BANGKOK POST Views Coalition

BK120250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Coalition's Most Important Task"]

[Text] An impossible thing has happened. Divergent Khmer factions have been able to form a coalition. Oil has somehow mixed with water. Stranger still, despite ideological and moral differences, the communist Khmer Rouge, the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the noncommunist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] of the mercurial Prince Norodom Sihanouk were able to forge a coalition much faster than Thai political parties with supposedly similar basic ideals. It must be said to the credit of the prince, KPNLF's Sonn Sann and the Khmer Rouge's Shieu Samphan that they realised the necessity of unity if they were to be able to regain their independence from Vietnam in some way or other.

It would seem from the Cabinet list that the Khmer Rouge got the best out of the deal. It is true that they kept the most hated person, Pol Pot, said to be mainly responsible for the extremist policies leading to the violent deaths of numerous of his countrymen, out of the Cabinet but it is likely that he will remain in command of the 30,000-strong Khmer Rouge Armed Forces the biggest army the Khmer resistance has. Perhaps, his running of the troops in fighting the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces is needed, but the coalition government must remember that this man's record of inhumanity will be a major disadvantage.

The continuation in power of two other most highly detested characters of the Khmer Rouge -- Ieng Sary and Son Sen -- is going to be a great handicap when the prince tries to improve the international image of the coalition. If the Khmer Rouge had been wise, they would have kept these two in the background and named less controversial characters.

With the presence of these two in the cabinet, countries like Australia which have been considering reviewing their position of "nonrecognition" of Democratic Kampuchea may find it difficult to "swallow" the argument that DK has really and truly changed. The question of whether those countries which are considering the "empty seat" option for Kampuchea in the United Nations will change their minds cannot be answered until the prince has spoken to their prime ministers or foreign ministers. But with these two Khmer Rouge leaders in the Cabinet the prince will find it hard to do the explaining.

However, there are certain positive factors in the coalition, as president the prince and as Prime Minister Son Sann theoretically hold the real power. It all depends on how capable they are of wielding that power. If they are strong and if they work together they need not become simply a "presentable mask" for the Khmer Rouge, they can actually exercise control. They can expect support from ASEAN and its friends in this respect.

The most important test for the coalition will not be whether its forces can withstand the attacks of the Vietnamese forces. It will be whether it can mobilise the support of the people. If Prince Sihanouk still possesses the ability to arouse his people, he should speak over radio to all of them and tell them what they must do to help them regain their independence.

The prince has said that no invader could remain in a country without the support of the people, adding that the Kampuchean people do not support the Vietnamese and their henchman at Phnom Penh, Heng Samrin. Now he faces the vital duty of winning the people over to the coalition. With knowledge that there is now a nationalist coalition government, the Kampuchean people may make it more and more difficult for the Vietnamese to stay in Kampuchea. And this could lead to the much hoped-for political settlement based on the United Nations general assembly resolution on Kampuchea.

CHINA SAID TO SUPPLY ARMS TO MOULINAKA

BK090533 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction has received a big shipment of arms from China as it continued to beef up its positions opposite Aranyaprathet in anticipation of a possible offensive dirve by Vietnamese forces in western Kampuchea.

A high-ranking Moulinaka officer told the NATION in Khao I-dang on Wednesday that the arms shipment came two months ago; it included AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition, 60 mm and 82 mm mortars. Moulinaka military leaders, including Dol Nhem Sophon who commands about 1,660 men, came from their field bases at the opposite of Nong Chan to meet Prince Sihanouk at Khao I-dang on Wednesday.

Some skirmishes between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troops took place in Phnom Chat early this week. The NATION met one Khmer Rouge officer, 26-year-old Buern, who was being taken for an x-ray at one ICRC field hospital in Aranyaprathet. Buern who has been in military service with the Khmer Rouge for 12 years was wounded in his left eye by a ricochet of B-40 grenade during a brief battle with the Vietnamese on Tuesday. He said he and his men had been told about the tripartite coalition and had also been instructed to keep strict discipline. "We are specifically instructed to avoid unnecessary killings," he said.

SRV ENVOY SAYS TROOP PULLOUT WILL TAKE PLACE

BK121237 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 12 (AFP) -- The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will take place positively as promised in the communique issued by the Indochinese foreign ministers last week, Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Nguyen Van Thang, said here today.

Answering questions at a news conference, he ruled out the need for any international supervision to verify the withdrawal. He emphasised that the Vietnamese troops were stationed in Kampuchea under the provisions of a friendship treaty between the two countries and any withdrawal of the troops was within their "sovereign rights". The Chinese threat which necessitated their stationing in Cambodia continued to exist, he said.

Mr Thang was explaining the Vietnamese offer to withdraw some of its troops contained in the joint communique issued at Ho Chi Minh City on July 7 after the two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Asked whether Hanoi would be prepared to allow a United Nations team supervise the withdrawal, Mr Thang said the United Nations "can play a role only if it expels the Pol Pot clique from the world body." Otherwise, any action by the United Nations would be tantamount to intervention in the internal affairs of the country.

TRUONG CHINH SUPPORTS LEBANON, HITS U.S. ACTIONS

OW121614 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 12 -- "Vietnam strongly supports the heroic and certainly victorious struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab nations against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionist aggressors and for their survival and inviolable national rights", says President Truong Chinh today.

Replying to Fidel Castro, president of the Non-Aligned Movement, in connection with the current situation in Lebanon, the Vietnamese leader strongly condemns the U.S.-abetted Israeli aggressors who are "openly trampling on the most fundamental principles of international law and challenging the conscience of mankind".

After condemning the United States for sending more warships and Marines to the Lebanese waters, President Truong Chinh says: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sparing no efforts, will cooperate with other non-aligned countries in opposing the U.S. imperialists intervention, in stopping the aggression by the Israeli Zionists and forcing them to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon". "We are confident that with their indomitable courage and with sympathy and support of the whole progressive mankind, the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries will be victorious in their just cause despite all trials and hardships," President Truong Chinh says.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S VO TRUNG THANH DIES 12 JULY

BK130713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jul 82

["Obituary"]

[Text] The party Central Committee, the Nghia Binh provincial party committee and the mourning family announced with boundless regrets that Comrade Vo Trung Thanh, alias Nam Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Nghia Binh provincial party committee, passed away at 0300 on 12 July 1982 at the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital following a period of illness.

Comrade Nam Vinh succumbed to an extremely serious illness at the age of 58, despite the wholehearted treatment provided by the central council for health protection, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital and various professors, physicians and other medical cadres and personnel.

Comrade Vo Trung Thanh will lie in state from 1000 on 13 July at conference hall No 10, Nguyen Canh Chan Street, Ba Dinh Precinct, Hanoi. A memorial service will be held at 0800 on 14 July. Comrade Vo Trung Thanh will be buried at the Mai Dich cemetery.

LEADERS EXTEND WISHES ON SOUPHANOUVONG BIRTHDAY

OW121754 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 12 -- State Council President Truong Chinh and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho today extended their best wishes to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, on his 73rd birthday.

In their joint message, the Vietnamese leaders wished President Souphanouvong, a "great friend of the Vietnamese people, the best of health and many happy returns of the day, so that together with the entire party, the government and the People's Supreme Assembly of Laos, he will lead the heroic Lao people to obtain great achievements in carrying out the historic resolutions of the Third Lao Party Congress to defend their beautiful country and take it to socialism for the sake of their prosperity and happiness, of the solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world".

The message also expressed the wish for a "constant consolidation and development of the special unshakable militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and people".

NHAN DAN RAPS PRC FOR REJECTING PROPOSALS

OW100831 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 10 -- "Beijing's rejection of the three Indochinese countries' constructive and practical proposals proves that Chinese expansionism does not want peace and stability in Southeast Asia," comments NHAN DAN today.

The paper recalls that at the recent ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea demanded that China sign with them bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence. Vietnam urged the resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks and together with Kampuchea, decided to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July. Vietnam and Kampuchea also said they might consider a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in the near future. Moreover Kampuchea proposed to set up a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border if Thailand is not yet prepared to meet its previous demand for a demilitarized zone. Another proposal made by the three Indochinese foreign ministers was the convention of an international conference on Southeast Asia and the vacancy of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations for some time on condition that the Pol Pot criminals be expelled from this organization.

"The reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles", the paper continues, "not only refuse further negotiations on problems concerning relations with Vietnam, but also spare no effort to prevent dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Clinging to the defunct 'Democratic Kampuchea', they try to make it an instrument to oppose the three Indochinese countries and force the ASEAN countries to follow suit".

"Stubbornly opposed to peace, reconciliation and co-operation, the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are doing great harm to the interests and honour of the Chinese people and increasing their own isolation in the international arena," the paper points out.

VNA REPORTS JUNE-JULY PRC ARMED INCURSIONS

OW091650 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 9 -- In late June and early this month, Chinese troops repeatedly conducted armed provocations and intrusions into Northern Vietnam border provinces.

On June 26, dozens of Chinese troops intruded 300 metres deep into marker post 127 area in Bao Lac District (Cao Bang) killing a civilian at work in the field.

On June 28, many groups of Chinese troops intruded into Chi Ca area in Xin Man District (Ha Tuyen) and opened fire on several villages, killing two civilians and destroying several houses. After being forced to withdraw across the border, the aggressors fired over 50 mortar and artillery rounds on this area.

On July 2, two groups of Chinese troops crossed marker posts 14 and 28 and intruded 200 metres deep into Binh Lieu (Quang Ninh) and laid mines on several footpaths leading to surrounding villages.

During this period, China sent many teams of scouts and commandos into Mau Son (Lang Son), Po Hen (Quang Ninh) Quang Hoa, Trung Khanh (Cao Bang), Muong Khuong, Lao Cai (Hoang Lienson), and especially Dong Van, Meo Vac (Ha Tuyen). They conducted sabotage and propaganda activities and took away a number of Vietnamese civilians.

These armed provocations and intrusions are part of the scheme of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles in pursuing a hostile policy towards Vietnam and in creating tension on the common border of the two countries. The local people and their armed forces with high vigilance have promptly punished the Chinese intruders.

NHAN DAN REJECTS NEW KHMER COALITION GOVERNMENT

OW130827 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 13 -- "The formation of the so-called 'coalition government' of the Khmer reactionaries is nothing but an effort to put a new cloak on a corpse," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"However," the paper says, "cosmetics cannot dispel the small of corpses and crime. This is a 'coalition' of the genocidal clique already overthrown by the Kampuchean people and universally condemned with exiled Khmers who have lost all qualifications to represent the Kampuchean people. With power almost entirely in the hand of the Pol Pot clique, in the military, diplomatic, financial as well as economic fields, the so-called 'coalition government' has revealed its true worth as nothing but a corpse of the disguised genocidal regime."

NHAN DAN goes on: "No one has any doubt about the intention of Beijing and Washington which have staged this clumsy farce. They have sought by all means to keep the Khmer Rouge's illegal seat at the United Nations, continue opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people, restore the genocidal regime in this country, oppose the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, thus causing tension and instability and Southeast Asia with a view to realizing their expansionist scheme." The paper says that the public cannot help questioning the role played by the Thai authorities in this farce. They are tailing after the Chinese rulers by continuing their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. NHAN DAN goes on:

"The Chinese reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists and their followers are working under the illusion of reserving [as received] the situation in Kampuchea. But this is just a pipe dream. The decision just made by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to withdraw part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea this month and the PRK proposal to establish a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border are eloquent demonstrations of the firm position of the Kampuchean revolution as well as the good will of the three Indochinese countries", NHAN DAN concludes.

DKP'S MIES, BULGARIA'S IOTOV ON NEW PEACE EFFORT

OW121802 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jul 12 -- "The new proposals and initiatives put forth by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at their recent foreign ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City are clearsighted, well-intentioned, and consistent with the trend of our time" said Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP) Central Committee, at his reception of Vietnamese ambassador to the FRG Nguyen Tuan Lieu in Bonn on July 8.

Herbert Mies called on the ASEAN countries and China to make positive response to these fair and logical proposals, and demanded that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany immediately stop recognizing Pol Pot's representation at the United Nations and cease all its aid to the genocidal clique.

Over recent days, the FRG mass media have highly valued the decision of Vietnam and Kampuchea to withdraw part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as well as their new proposals for the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

At his reception of Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Le Dinh Giai in Sofia on July 8, Bulgarian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Marin Iotov said that the new peace initiatives of the Indochinese countries reflect their earnest desire to solve the existing problems in Southeast Asia in the interests of peace, detente and stability.

Bulgarian dailies on July 7-8 commented that dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries is the only way to ease tension and turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. On July 10, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO said that the Indochinese countries have reiterated their determination to do their utmost for a healthy international atmosphere in Southeast Asia. The Mongolian news agency MONTSAME recently remarked that the three Indochinese countries have taken a further step in building Southeast Asia into a region of peace and removing existing difficulties in their relations with the ASEAN countries.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROMULGATES BUSINESS LAW

BK130347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Order of the SRV Council of State:

By virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution, and Article 34 of the law on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, the regulation on punishing persons engaged in speculation, smuggling, producing fake goods or illegal business is hereby promulgated.

This regulation was approved by the SRV Council of State on 30 June 1982.

[Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Hanoi, 10 July 1982

AUSTRALIA

FRASER ANNOUNCES U.S. DESTROYER TO VISIT

BK111347 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has made a challenge to the Labor premiers of New South Wales and Victoria over the issue of visits by United States warships that are nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed. Mr Fraser announced in Perth that the American guided-missile destroyer Goldsborough will call at Sydney and Melbourne during a visit to Australia late this month and early in August.

The issue of visits to Australian ports by nuclear warships has recently caused controvery in the Labor Party, sections of which are opposed to such visits. Until the Victorian premier, Mr Cain, and the Federal Labor leader, Mr Hayden, raised the subject last month, the government and the opposition had maintained a bipartisan policy on visiting nuclear warships. Mr Fraser has since taken every opportunity to reaffirm the government's stand that it welcomes such visits and that they are an integral part of Australia's defense alliance with the United States. The Goldsborough is conventionally powered but Mr Fraser would not say if it was nuclear armed. He said that friendly navies could not be expected to give information that would be of use to possible enemy.

Reaction to Warship Visit

BK121103 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Victorian premier, Mr Cain, says his Labor Government will take no action to prevent the federal government exercising its constitutional power to allow foreign nuclear warships to visit Australian ports. Mr Cain was commenting on the announcement yesterday by the prime minister, Mr Fraser, that the American guided-missile destroyer, Goldsborough, is to visit Sydney and Melbourne later this month. The issue of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships visiting Australia has recently been raised in the Labor Party with some sections calling for a ban on such visits. Mr Cain said that Mr Fraser was being politically provocative in his comments on the Goldsborough visit. The Goldsborough is conventionally powered but Mr Fraser has refused to say if it is carrying nuclear weapons. He said such information would only benefit possible enemies.

Meanwhile, the Waterside Workers Federation and the seamen's union branches in Melbourne have said they will oppose the visit by the Goldsborough. The unions will discuss the issue once the visit has been confirmed. There has been no comment yet from the Labor government in New South Wales. The premier, Mr Wran, has not openly opposed visits to Sydney by nuclear warships but has quietly taken action to avert them.

FOREIGN MINISTER: U.S. LOS DECISION 'SETBACK'

BK121351 Hong Kong AFP in English 0155 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Canberra, July 12 (AFP) -- Australia is disappointed at the failure of the United States to sign the convention on the Law of the Sea, Foreign Minister Tony Street said today.

Australia is one of the 130 countries who have already signed the convention, and the issue provoked considerable discussion at the ANZUS meeting here last month. Mr Strett expressed his government's disappointment at the U.S. decision not to sign, which he said could weaken the convention's effectiveness. Mrs. Street continued: "We believe that it will offer substantial benefits to us, particularly in ensuring freedom of navigation and access to the resources of the sea. If it is widely accepted, the convention will also provide a secure and agreed framework for all aspects of the uses of the sea." He described the U.S. decision as "a setback to those many countries that have worked so hard to try to ensure that the new Law of the Sea was supported by global consensus."

ANTARA DETAILS ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIA

BK020952 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0740 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 2 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia and Romania signed a memorandum of understanding for the stepping up of cooperation in the trade and economic sectors between the two countries here Thursday [1 July].

The minister of EKUIN (economic, financial and industrial affairs), Widjojo Nitisastro, and the visiting Romanian vice prime minister, Gheorghe Petrescu, respectively represented the Indonesian and Romanian Governments in the signing of the memorandum of understanding.

The Romanian Vice Prime Minister visited Indonesia from June 27 to July 1, 1982, to head the Romanian delegation. While here, the Romanian delegation held meetings with the Indonesian delegation, which was headed by Minister Widjojo Nitisastro.

The two sides at the meetings agreed to stimulate and facilitate more active trade relations for the export and import of goods. The Romanian side requested to import from Indonesia 2 million tons of crude oil in 1982 and 5 million tons yearly beginning in 1983. The Indonesian side will examine the request.

In this connection, Widjojo told newsmen here Thursday that Indonesia basically agreed to supply crude oil to Romania, but study had to be made to find out whether Indonesia had sufficient crude of the kind demanded by Romania.

Romania, according to the EKUIN minister, prefers to import Indonesia crude based on the counter trade system, for the import of crude Romania wants to pay with oil products. But Indonesia prefers to use the procedure applied in the exports of crude to Thailand, Japan, the Philippines and South Korea in which the buyers pay cash Widjojo explained.

On the offer of the Romanian side to use the facilities of the free zone in Sulina port and Constanta port, the Indonesian side stated that under the new 1982 export regulations, there would be a possibility for Indonesian exporters to make use of the free zone facilities. Both sides also agreed that participating in exhibitions, or holding special exhibitions, including the exchange of trade missions, would enhance the possibilities of increased export between the two countries.

The Romanian delegation also informed the Indonesian delegation about the offer submitted in the framework of the tender organised by the Indonesian state railway (PJKA) for 1,384 freight wagons. The Indonesian side took note of the offer and would follow up the matter.

Taking into consideration the economic possibilities of the two countries, both sides considered that the bilateral economic cooperation could be strengthened through the implementation of mutually advantageous projects. In this respect, the Romanian side agreed to participate in the implementation of projects in Indonesia jointly with Indonesian enterprises.

The Indonesian delegation informed the Romanian side of the development projects of high priorities which would be implemented in the coming years, as well as the procedures in force in Indonesia to be followed by all parties participating in the implementation of development projects. The projects especially cover the power sector, metallurgical industry, cement industry, railway and ship repair industry, geological surveys and oil drilling works, mining industry, oil and petrochemical industry, machine building industry and the assembling industry dealing with the manufacture of tractors and kilowatt-hour meters.

To speed up cooperation in the implementation of projects, both sides agreed that in the period of August-September 1982 the two countries would exchange delegations of experts to improve mutual knowledge of the technical potentials and capabilities of both countries. Not later than September 30, 1982, the Romanian side will propose to the Indonesian side the technical assistance projects selection for their participation.

The Romanian side will study the list of technical and petrochemical projects as well as of the number of ships required by Indonesia from August to September 1982 and will propose to the Indonesian side projects in which Romanians can participate.

The two sides agreed to discuss long-term economic, technical and scientific cooperation agreement, including the establishment of a joint commission, and agreement for the mutual guarantee of investments. Both sides agreed to exchange drafts of the cooperation agreement towards the end of August 1982, and the negotiation for finalisation is scheduled to take place at the end of 1982 at the latest.

ANTARA REPORTS MOKHTAR'S DEPARTURE FROM ROMANIA

BK061010 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 6 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Sunday ended his four-day visit to Romania at the invitation of his counterpart Stefan Andrei.

Accompanied by Indonesian Ambassador to Romania Mh. Isnaeni and Director for Europe of the Foreign Ministry Sularto Sutowardoyo, Mokhtar during the visit was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and held two meetings with Stefan Andrei.

The discussions between the two foreign ministers ranged over bilateral relations and various international issues, as well as over the scheduled visit by President Ceausescu to Indonesia next November at the invitation of President Suharto. Mokhtar at the meeting also gave a detailed explanation about East Timor, the former Portuguese colony which has been integrated into the Indonesian republic, and the Kampuchean problem while his host gave his government's views on various East-West problems, disarmament, the situation in Europe and in the Balkans. Various aspects of the North-South dialogue and the latest developments in the Middle East were also touched upon.

While in Bucharest, Mokhtar also met with members of the international law and international relations association, and attended a social get-together with the Indonesian community now numbering some 50 members in Romania.

Return to Jakarta Reported

BK090846 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja this afternoon returned home after visits to Austria and Romania. In Austria the minister attended the West Europe-ASEAN dialogue while his visit to Romania was at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

On arrival at the Jakarta Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that his talks with Austrian leaders dealt with national and regional problems and international questions related to disarmament. At his talks with the Romanian leaders, President Ceausescu suggested the holding of a summit meeting of developing countries to launch economic development. In response to questions by newsmen on the Vietnamese plan to partly withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, Minister Mokhtar said the decision was an encouraging development.

MALAYSIA

NEW STRAITS TIMES RAPS U.S. STANCE ON LOS TREATY

BK130937 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Jul 82 p 20

[Editorial: "Spoilsport"]

[Text] The United States is behaving like a spoilt child who, unable to get his own way, refuses to take part and thereby disrupts further play. Its decision not to sign the United Nations Law of the Sea Treaty can only be seen as a petulant act designed to twist the arms of the Third World countries which have already given substantial concessions to industrialised nations. No doubt the U.S. hopes that an overriding concern that the treaty should be concluded this year will lead to Third World countries softening their stand on the 230 changes to the original draft proposed by the Reagan administration. The refusal to sign is probably backed by a belief that the treaty will have little effect without U.S. support.

This time, the Reagan administration has gone too far in its delaying tactics and bullying stance. Third World countries are unlikely to shift from their stand with regard to the provisions governing seabed mining. They are in fact likely to maintain the decision made earlier to go ahead despite American uncooperativeness. A warning too has been sounded that Western firms attempting to operate outside the terms of the treaty would face action via the World Court. This, with reference to the possibility of Western countries signing a 'mini treaty' of their own, under which they recognise one another's right to mine the seabed.

Self-seeking ventures such as these, the U.S. and its allies must realise, can do nothing but damage their credibility on the international front. The United States, for one, may allege that the draft imposes limits on production and makes mandatory the transfer of knowledge and mineral riches to other countries. But a 'mini treaty' runs counter to the very concept endorsed by the U.S. -- that the riches of the deep seabed are the common heritage of mankind. To date the U.S. has been mainly responsible for the fractious state of negotiations. It is time this 'spoilt child' grew up and learnt that the key in negotiations is not threats but compromises.

GHAZALI WELCOMES FORMATION OF CGDK

BK121331 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysia regards the formation of the coalition government of Kampuchea as a significant milestone for a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean issue. It will help restore the independence, sovereignty and the honor of the Kampuchean people in accordance with international law and the UN Charter.

The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in welcoming the formation of the coalition government, says it reflects the will and efforts of the Kampucheans to liberate their country from continued military occupation by foreign forces. It will also help in the implementation of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the relevant UN resolutions. In a statement, the minister says responsibilities and tasks of the three leaders of the coalition are heavy and will continue to be so. He hoped the world governments will extend their support and cooperation to the coalition. This will enhance their efforts toward achieving its objectives which will lead to regional peace and stability.

TRIAL OF CULTURE MINISTER TO BEGIN 11 OCT

BK130849 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The trial of the minister of culture, youth and sports, Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, and four others on a murder charge will begin in the Kuala Lumpur High Court on 11 October. The date was fixed when the case was mentioned in a High Court this morning. The case will be heard from the 11th to the end of October.

Datuk Mokhtar and four others are charged with murdering a former speaker of the Negri Sembilan state legislative assembly, Datuk Mohamad Taha. They are alleged to have committed the offense on 14 April.

SINGAPORE

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON VIETNAM'S WITHDRAWAL OFFER

BK091358 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Several countries have expressed doubt about Vietnam's offer to withdraw a significant number of its troops from Kampuchea. They said only a total pullout could bring about the solution to the Kampuchean problem. A spokesman of the Singapore Foreign Ministry noted that the offer did not refer to the number of troops to be withdrawn and how the withdrawal was to be made, especially on how it was to be verified and supervised. He said there is supposed to be a commitment to total withdrawal. Actual withdrawal could take place over a period of time which could be verified and supervised by an international body such as the United Nations. On the proposal to convene an international conference, the spokesman said Singapore considered that the International Conference on Kampuchea had already provided a suitable forum to discuss the Kampuchean issue and Vietnam had been invited to participate in this conference.

STRAITS TIMES Comment

BK100857 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Jul 82 p 16

[Editorial: "A Loud and Cynical No"]

[Text] Should cynicism yield to blind hope and open-mindedness in response to the Vietnamese-inspired proposal to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, partially and unilaterally, this month? As has been the case for the last four years or so, cynicism is by far the most sensible and logical reaction until time and Vietnamese sincerity prove this otherwise.

Hanoi, through the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Laos and the so-called foreign minister of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, on Wednesday announced, among other sundry things, that it would be pulling out some troops from Cambodia. For the unwary and the unitiated, this dramatic declaration must sound like the break-through which all who are interested in the Cambodian problem have been fighting and waiting anxiously for. Better, or worse, still, for the hopeful and the open-minded, the Ho Chi Minh City "communique" could even appear to be some kind of signal that Hanoi is at last softening its stand on Cambodia. Whether that is so remains to be seen. But, meanwhile, the propaganda exercise which Hanoi is mounting, partly as an obvious leadup to the September non-aligned summit conference in Baghdad, Iraq, and the annual United Nations General Assembly meeting in October and partly to coincide with Prince Norodom Sihanouk's morale-boosting journey to his homeland, should not be left unanswered.

The last Vietnamese "proposal" to pull out its troops, made two years ago, was couched in a Catch-22 package, which was not even relevant to ASEAN's arguments vis-a-vis Cambodia. Hanoi said it would withdraw troops if China stopped being a threat to the peace and security of Vietnam and Cambodia and provided the Heng Samrin regime, which is, of course, answerable to Hanoi, requested the withdrawal. At another time, the disarming of Khmer Rouge troops was made a condition. Suddenly, out of the blue, we have this seemingly new and highly reasonable-sounding no-condition proposal of partial withdrawal. What is not out of the blue and never changes its hue, before or now, is Vietnamese intransigence over the presence of its troops in Cambodian soil. Hanoi is not even proposing partial troop withdrawal within the framework of a total withdrawal, which is the only acceptable ultimate solution. It is merely turning a core issue into a negotiable commodity and a necessity (since troop retreat-renewal can be part of military strategy) into a magnificent propaganda gesture. Hanoi knows full well, anyway, that it is well-nigh impractical to supervise such an ambiguous withdrawal and that the best possible reply to the proposal is a cynical, loud and unambiguous no.

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SAKURAUCHI: NO SUPPORT FOR SOVIET NUCLEAR PROPOSAL

OW151015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0956 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 15, KYODO -- Japan will not support a Soviet proposal calling for the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Thursday.

Sakurauchi spelled out the government position in a speech delivered in Tokyo, adding that the Soviet proposal has little meaning unless Moscow also declares its willingness to refrain from using its overwhelming conventional forces. "We must be aware of the reality that the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20 missiles in the Far East and that the security of Japan comes under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella," Sakurauchi told the audience.

The Soviet Union issued a pledge not to be the first to mount a nuclear strike at the just-ended U.N. disarmament conference, and urged all nuclear powers to renounce their right to launch a nuclear attack in any armed conflict.

Japan has joined the United States and other Western allies in discounting the Soviet proposal, apparently because of the overwhelming Soviet superiority in conventional forces. "Unless the Soviet Union also declares its willingness to refrain from using its conventional forces, there is little meaning in the Soviet proposal not to use nuclear weapons," Sakurauchi said.

Sakurauchi's remarks were seen as an indication Japan would not support a "no nuclear strike" resolution expected to be tabled at the U.N. General Assembly this fall.

Sakurauchi also noted that NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) forces in Western Europe rely on the nuclear option as a deterrent against superior Soviet conventional forces deployed on the European front. As for the Far East, Sakurauchi said, "We must also bear in mind the nuclear deterrence provided by the Japan-U.S. security pact in view of the Soviet deployment of SS-20's and Backfire bombers." Backfires are long-range strategic bombers that have an operational range which includes the whole of Japan from staging bases in the Soviet Far East.

Sakurauchi rapped the Soviet Union for launching a massive arms buildup under the cover of detente and for bringing pressure to bear in Afghanistan and Poland through its overwhelming superiority in conventional forces.

NTT DEVELOPS SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

OW090502 Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. [NTT] has developed the technology to use a communications satellite for four-beam communications networks over the Japanese archipelago, officials said Friday.

The four-beam satellite communications system has been developed in preparation for launching a one-ton satellite in the future. The achievement reflects the high level of Japan's technology in multibeam satellite communications systems, they said.

The latest system emitting several beams from a single satellite has more advantages than the current single-beam system; radio stations on the ground will be able to receive more electric waves, the volume of electric transmission will be increased, the ground radio stations will be made smaller, and the system can make use of the static satellite orbit effectively.

In accordance with its information network system (INS), the public corporation is planning to launch a one-ton satellite called INS Satellite No. 1 having 25,000 telephone circuits in 1988 and another one of 3- to 4-ton class, INS Satellite No. 2 with 100,000 telephone circuits, some time between 1992 and 1995.

A number of organizations in other countries also have plans to launch similar satellites. Western Union of the United States is reportedly going to launch a seven-beam communications satellite next year, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is planning to have its own satellite. The International Telecommunication Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), and the telecommunications ministries of Italy and West Germany are also promoting similar schemes.

The Japanese public corporation has shifted its attention to the development of various equipment to be used for a gigantic multibeam satellite communications system -- 30-beam satellite communications system -- over Japan, officials said.

BRIEFS

YEN CREDIT TO BURMA -- Tokyo, 6 Jul, KYODO -- Japan said yen 40,254 million in yen credit would be granted to Burma for fiscal 1982, ending 31 March 1983. The figure was cited by a representative of the Japanese Government at a conference on aid for the Southeast Asian country held at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. The conference was attended by 12 aid-giving countries and Burma. At the meeting, Burma's economy, its economic plan, an evaluation of aid given so far, and the need for new aid were discussed. The yen credit is intended to help finance Burma's overall LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) project, national railways modernization and other undertakings. The credit is also aimed at helping finance Burma's procurement of farm machinery parts and materials necessary for agricultural development. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 6 Jul 82 OW]

AID TO NEPAL -- Tokyo, 7 Jul, KYODO -- Japan will give yen 1,850 million (about dollar 7 million) in aid to Nepal for expansion of Tribhuban University Teaching Hospital, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. It said diplomatic notes on the grant were exchanged in Katmandu between officials of the two governments. The Nepalese Government wants to expand the hospital to train medical personnel, upgrade medical techniques and offer better medical services to the people. Japan in fiscal 1981 extended yen 1,250 million for the outpatient clinic, administration building and other facilities at the hospital. The new aid is intended for a surgical ward, a general ward and other facilities. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT 7 Jul 82 OW]

AID TO GUINEA -- Tokyo, Jun 30, KYODO -- Japan will extend a yen 6.15 billion loan to Guinea to help the West African country expand its facilities for marine transport of bauxite, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday. The two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on the aid in Tokyo Wednesday. The yen credit will be used to enable Guinea to purchase vessels for transporting bauxite, largest Guinean export commodity, officials said. The loan will be repayable over 20 years including a five-year grace period and with annual interest rate of 2.5 percent. This is the first Japanese yen loan extended to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, they said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 30 Jun 82 OW]

AID TO PARAGUAY -- Tokyo, Jun 30, KYODO -- Japan has pledged to extend yen 9,251 million (about dollar 40 million) in yen loans to Paraguay for its national telecommunications expansion project, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. It said the project, consisting of an international subscriber dialing system, a digital telephone switching system and a rural telephone system in the city of Asuncion, is designed to improve the overall telecommunications network of that country. Notes concerning the yen loan will be exchanged after consultations with Paraguay, the ministry added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 30 Jun 82 OW]

BURMESE OFFICIAL'S MESSAGE THANKS KIM IL-SONG

SK150418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent on July 13 by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, who headed the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, upon leaving our country.

The message reads: As I leave Your Excellency's beautiful country, allow me to express our heartfelt thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to me and my delegation during our stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

May I also take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency, our sincere good wishes for your personal good health and happiness as well as for the continued progress and prosperity for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE

SK131535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA) -- A government economic delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae left here today by plane for a visit to Mozambique. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs. Officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang also saw it off.

PYONGYANG MEETING OPENS CUBAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK110948 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- A "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was opened at a meeting held Saturday at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. Speaking at the meeting, Chong Song-nam, chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee and minister of external economic affairs, said:

On July 26, 29 years ago, the Cuban revolutionaries under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution launched a daring operation of attack on the Moncada Barracks, a military fortress of the Batista dictatorial regime, to rouse the Cuban people to a sacred war for destroying the bulwark of dictatorship and finally won victory in the revolution in 1959.

He recalled that after the victory of the revolution the cuban people have dynamically hastened the revolution and construction and honorably defended the sovereignty and dignity of the country, frustrating the U.S. imperialists aggression and subversive activities and sabotage.

The Korean people will as in the past continue to strive for further development of the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two peoples and extend invariable support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Cuban people, he declared.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, who was the next speaker, said: Cuba and Korea are two fortresses standing firmly on both hemispheres of the globe for socialism and for peace and progress of the world people. Though the peoples of the two countries live far away from each other, they are closely united. Our people, he said, will always stand by the Korean people who are waging a staunch struggle to smash the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys the Chon Tu-hwan clique and defend the revolution and will fully support the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the divided country.

As our supreme commander said, our people know well that Comrade Kim Il-song is the symbol of the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he said, and stressed: The party, government and people of Cuba denounce the U.S. imperialist aggression forces presence in South Korea and call for their immediate withdrawal.

NODONG SINMUN ON KWANGJU, PUSAN ARSON TRIALS

SK100444 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 9 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 July commentary: "Sordid Treachery by Flunkeyist, Nation-selling Clique"]

[Text] By staging the farce of a court trial in Seoul on 5 July to deal with the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju, the South Korean military fascist clique sentenced Chong Sun-chol to a jail term of 5 years and 6 months. In Pusan on the same day, the clique held a court trial to handle the arson case at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and tried 16 persons including Choe Ki-sik.

The trials of those involved in the arsons at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan are another intolerable challenge to patriotic forces and traitorous acts aimed at blocking the spirit against the United States and for independence rising in South Korea with each passing day and at maintaining colonial rule.

The accused, whom the South Korean puppets have taken into the courtrooms, are patriots who waged a righteous struggle to restore national dignity and sovereignty. The truculent colonial terrorist rule which the U.S. imperialists exercise in South Korea is inflicting many pains and misfortunes on the people. The U.S. imperialists, who sneaked into South Korea as uninvited guests, are trampling underfoot national sovereignty and suppressing and exploiting the South Korean people. They are turning South Korea into a colony and military base while playing master. They are blocking our country's reunification, scheming to perpetuate division and, instigating the puppets to anticommunist confrontation. The only thing that the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule has brought to the South Korean people is political subordination, economic ruin, poverty, lack of rights, national division and the threat of war.

Through the realities of life, the South Korean people clearly know that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression can never be compatible with national interests and that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors are allowed to remain in the country, the people cannot hope for freedom, national dignity, democratization of society and the country's reunification. In particular, the South Korean people do not forget that the U.S. imperialists are the string-pullers who supplied the puppets with military power and let them brutally murder the Kwangju uprisers and submerge Kwangju in a sea of blood.

To account for that, the South Korean people set fire to the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan and rose up in a resolute struggle demanding, while shouting anti-U.S. slogans, that the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea. This act should be commended for reflecting the unanimous national aspirations for national dignity and sovereignty and never be persecuted.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique imprisoned, persecuted and tortured patriotic people by making a wholesale roundup while spreading a huge police dragnet across South Korea and even offering rewards. At last, the clique has gone so far as to hold murderous court trials and pass a heavy sentence on the people. Suppressing with guns and bayonets the righteous struggle to oppose the outside forces' aggression and restore the lost national dignity and sovereignty and bringing the patriots to trial and persecuting them with a heavy penalty are flunkeyist, nation-selling acts to block the people's righteous advance and maintain South Korea under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. These are treacherous acts which only pro-U.S. stooges -- who ignore the national interest but are maintaining their life under the aegis of an outside force -- could dare commit.

No matter how it threatens people with court trials by wielding guns and bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never block the struggle against the United States and for national salvation that is burning and spreading among the people. This is clearly established by the fact that since the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the anti-U.S. struggle has continued in Seoul, Chungchon and various places in South Korea. The U.S. flag was even burned.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not run amok without reason. It should act with discretion. The more the puppets run wild, the more fuel it will add to the fire. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop suppressing the people and step down from power. The murderous court trials against the patriotic people in Kwangju and Pusan should be suspended immediately and they should be unconditionally released.

The ones who should be judged and punished by the people are the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, a flunkeyist, nation-selling group which is selling the national sovereignty to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The South Korean people will by all means punish the nation-sellers.

CATHOLICS PROTEST PUSAN ARSONISTS' TRIAL

SK112222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- 200 South Korean Catholics assembled in front of the puppet Pusan District Court on July 10 and protested against the fascist trial of those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in the city, according to a foreign press report. In their signing and collective prayers, they expressed indignation at the fascist outrages of the puppet clique.

The defendants include priest Choe Ki-sik arrested by the fascist clique for having given shelter to the patriotic youths who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre."

The report points out that his arrest and subsequent police operations against a number of others by the fascist clique was the signal for the South Korean Catholics openly to make common cause with other believers of conscience in the anti-"government" action. According to it, Father Ham Se-ung, a member of the South Korean "Bishops Justice and Peace Committee," defends the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" by patriotic youths, calling it a "symbolic act against an unjust and inhuman society."

Cardinal Kim Su-hwan of South Korea said: "The more the government represses students for criticising it, the more violent they tend to be. The feeling of deprivation felt by workers, more and more students being radicalised under official repression -- all this creates more unrest."

The Catholics, the report says, "are demanding a general amnesty for all political detainees, including opposition politician Kim Tae-chung."

CPRF OPPOSES NEW SOUTH KOREAN POLICE MEASURES

SK121123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique announced that it would inaugurate "crime prevention walking patrol corps" consisting of 174 men each -- 5 policemen and 169 combat police corps men -- from July 10 at 49 police stations in 10 cities including Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju, according to a report.

In the meantime, the puppet police headquarters announced its decision to change the two-shift service system into a three-shift service system this year and next year at police boxes in such large cities as Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju and posc 5 more policemen at each police box.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its Information No. 225 on July 10 branded the South Korean puppets scheme to largely increase the puppet police force as an unpardonable criminal act to stamp out the sentiments of struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence rapidly growing among the South Korean people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should be clearly mindful that if he expanded the repressive machine and repressive force and persisted in the treacherous act of suppressing the people in an effort to prolong his remaining days as a despicable colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialists, depending upon outside forces, he would precipitate his own doom more miserable than that of the preceding dictator, declares the information.

KCNA REPORTS FIRST HALF ECONOMIC SUCCESS

SK090446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- The gross industrial output value plan for the first half of this year was carried out at 105 per cent in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In this period the industrial production increased 17 per cent as against the same period of last year.

The workers and three-revolution team members in the industrial domain effected collective innovations at all units to adorn with feats of labour this year which greeted the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. As a result, a substantial increase was achieved in the production of electricity, coal, minerals, steel, rolled steel, machinery, chemical fertilizers, chemical fibres, cement, fabrics, shoes and other major industrial goods.

The Tower of Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph were built to be immortal monumental edifices. Also completed in this period was the construction of such monumental buildings and establishments of the era of the Workers Party as the Kim Il-song stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1, the Mangyongdae Fun-Fair, ice rink and the Chongnyu Restaurant.

Besides, the first stage project of the August 2 cement factory was completed, the Sodusu Power Station No. 3, the Pyongyang Aeguk Medicine Packing Material Factory, the Aeguk Paper-Making Mill and many other factories and workshops were built and put into operation.

This period witnessed the completion of railway electrification in the Haeju-Sariwon and the Hoeryong-Komusan sections, the launching of 14,000-ton cargo ship "Yonggunbong" and the manufacture of many new type modern machines and equipment including "Chaju-82" lorries and 70 metre gantry planer.

Four major nature-remaking projects including tideland reclamation and the Nampo Lock Gate progressed successfully and the building of the Chongnyong and Moksong Reservoirs was completed.

Housing construction was pushed ahead vigorously in different parts of the country. In particular, modern multi-storeyed flats for thousands of families were built along the Munsu Street and provided to working people.

These proud successes show a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of our working people who are accelerating the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the correctness of the economic policy of our party and demonstrate the might of our independent national economy and the advantages of the new system of industrial guidance.

BRIEFS

DPRK SOLIDARITY DELEGATION BACK -- Pyongyang, July 6 -- The delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Yong-sun returned home on July 5 after attending celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and a meeting of its Executive Committee. Maria Helena Raposo, chief of the Santo Amaro, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 6 Jul 82 SK]

DELEGATION OF KOREAN TRADERS -- Pyongyang, July 7 -- A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo headed by Song Ki-chol, director general of the Tokyo Korean Restaurant Cooperative, arrived in Pyongyang on July 6 by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. In the evening the Administration Council arranged a party for the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Jul 82 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING -- Pyongyang, July 6 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 5 met the delegation of supporters of Choson University headed by Pyon Chang-il, deputy director general of the Konghwa Hospital under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Osaka, Japan, headed by Chi Kun-su, vice-chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, now staying in the socialist homeland and had a conversation with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present there was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots' Affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Jul 82 SK]

HUNGARIAN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- Pyongyang, July 6 -- A scientific-technical cooperation delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Imre Sekac, general director of the Bureau of the International Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on July 5 by plane to attend the seventh meeting of the Scientific-Technical Cooperation Sub-committee of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. It was met at the airport by Yi Kon-sik, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and personages concerned and Hungarian ambassador to our country Sandor Etre. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 Jul 82 SK]

ROK REACTS TO SEIZURE OF FISHING BOAT

Return to Port Ordered

SK141231 Seoul YONHAP in English 1226 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Sokcho, Korea, July 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's fisheries office Wednesday ordered cuttle fishing boats that had finished operations at Taewatoe fishing ground on the high seas off the east coast to return to their registry ports and those still in operation to enter a port at Ullung-do Island, 220 km southeast of here.

A total of 310 fishing boats were affected by the order, issued in the wake of Tuesday's abduction of a South Korean vessel by the North Korean navy in international waters 170 miles northeast of Ullung-do.

The fisheries office said that the ships anchoring in Ullung-do will receive safety instructions from fisheries office personnel. As of 5:00 P.M. Wednesday, 114 fishing boats had docked in Ullung-do while the reminaing vessels are being contacted by radio, an official said.

Countermeasures Sought

SK150055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The government has been considering taking "several measures" in connection with the recent abduction of a South Korea fishing boat (Masan-Ho No.5) with 35 fishermen aboard by North Korean naval patrol boats on the high seas near Ullung-do Island, it was learned at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Ministry sources revealed that there had been no official reaction from Pyongyang regarding the incident and the government would take appropriate steps in case there was an official reaction from North Korea.

Seizure Deplored

SK151011 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Aggravating Provocations Against the South -- Sinister Plot Involved in the Abduction of the Fishing Vessel and Successive Firing Incidents"]

[Excerpts] The puppet North Korea has perpetrated again the bestial act of pirating our fishing boat on the high seas. The puppet North committed this bestial act in the same place it attempted to kidnap the Songjin No. 5 on 5 July, indiscriminately firing on it as it engaged in fishing operations on the high seas some 200 miles northeast of Ullung-Do Islands.

We cannot repress our indignation against such an illegal outrage by the puppet North. The puppet North must repatriate the fishing boat without delay. The abduction of the fishing boat was a piratic act, a clear violation of the armistice agreement. This military provocation by the puppet North draws our attention in particular as it is timed to coincide with the puppet North's conducting of a large-scale propaganda effort in connection with the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July joint communique. Its aim is to impute responsibility for the rupture of the intra-Korean dialogue to the ROK and the United States. In other words, the puppet North has answered our efforts to resume the dialogue between the North and South Korea with the kidnapping of the fishing vessel and shooting provocations.

Specialist analysis commonly shows that the puppet North Korea, in an effort to resolve its inner conflict and agony, may run the risk of war. In addition, TONGIL ILBO has recently reported that the puppet North has created a so-called five-man council led by Kim Chong-il, which has drastically reorganized its special unit for infiltration into South Korea and has readjusted its operation network.

What is more surprising is that, to cause turmoil in South Korea this September through October, the puppet North has already infiltrated agents to begin subversive operations in South Korea and established 5 or 6 centers in Japan for subversive operations. The puppet North has committed such maneuvers because of its bellicose nature.

It goes without saying that we should consolidate our defense posture to cope with the puppet North's strategies against us. We firmly believe that measures to secure fishing operations -- in particular, a watertight naval defense posture -- will allow us to smash the puppet North's frequent sea provocations on the spot.

We have repeatedly urged that the puppet North stop its maneuvers to abduct our fishing vessels and repatriate the 450 fishermen, and needless to say, of the crew of the Masan-ho No. 5.

TIMES WARNS OF INCREASED NORTHERN PROVOCATION

SK150102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Alert Against North"]

[Text] Indications are that the North Korean regime is seeking a drastic change in its policy toward the republic in the South by stepping up its subversive and provocative acts, probably to an unprecedented degree.

We immediately construe such a conspicuous symptom as shown in the recent series of armed provocations along the truce line, for example, may have been atributable to the tension-ridden domestic situation within North Korean society, particularly in connection with so-called "Kim dynasty system" through which the North Korean chieftain, Kim Il-song, is going to turn over power to his son, Chong-il, in the future.

Nevertheless, this aspect is seemingly not sufficient to explain fully the current developments on the Korean Peninsula, where the communists in the North are bent upon outright provocations and armed challenges against the South in a most ominous manner.

Backing up this belief are remarks made by President Chon Tu-hwan that North Korea appears to have recently made a shift in its policy to a tough attitude against the South with a large-scale change of both organizations and personnel. Chairing a regular cabinet session at Chongwadae, the presidential office, the chief executive further warned against the danger of North Korean maneuvers for irregular warfare during the summer season. The president at the same time called upon the nation to take steps for the cause of security on the assumption that some North Korean espionage agents might already have infiltrated the South at this time and are engaged in operations.

Coincident with the presidential warning against Pyongyang, we are once again shocked by another maritime provocation by the North on the high seas off the east coast, forcibly taking our fishermen and their boat to the North. According to an announcement by the fisheries office, 35 fishermen aboard a 114.5-ton fishing boat were abducted by North Korean naval vessels to the North Tuesday while they were engaged in peaceful fishing operations on international waters some 272 kilometers or 170 miles northeast of Ullung-do Island. The announcement revealed that four North Korean soldiers armed with rifles boarded the South Korean fishing vessel and took the fishermen and the boat to the North at the time of the incident.

We take note that the abduction of the Masan No. 5 took place no more than a week after North Korean naval vessels attempted to seize the 145-ton Songjin No. 5, which was also engaged in fishing operations on the high seas, not far from the waters where the latest incident occurred. As we anticipated, the successive maritime incidents of this nature are considered part of a well-calculated North Korean plot to intensify its armed provocations against us by all means.

We recall that North Korean armed guards assigned to the armistice line have perpetrated firing incidents on the South Korean guardposts across the Demilitarized Zone on a total of four occasions this year at short intervals. Our keen attention has also been drawn to the fact that the Pyongyang clique is engaged in overt violations of the armistice accord these days to a marked extent.

All this calls for the immediate molding of a water-tight security posture in the south, so that the North Korean infiltrators will find no room to undermine the South Korean community. Citizens in the rear areas are particularly placed on alert against sneaking armed guerrillas and espionage agents at this juncture, while guarding by themselves all key government and industrial establishments against them tightly and effectively.

HANGUK ILBO: SHOOTINGS COVER FOR INFILTRATION

SK141021 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The North's Provocations Have Been Focused on the Eastern Coastal Area -- We Watch the New Aspect of Gunfire in the Demilitarized Zone"]

[Excerpts] The North Korean puppets have once again committed shooting provocations in the eastern frontline sector. According to the Ministry of National Defense, the North Korean puppet army on 9 July fired at the outpost of our side from a spot 9 km north of Chojin, Hyonnae-myon, Kosong County, Kwangwon Province in the eastern coastal area. The gunfire continued for a few minutes, and our troops fired back in self-defense. Our side sustained no damage.

What is the North Korean puppets' hidden intention in repeatedly committing shooting provocations? Are they trying to profit by playing with fire around a powderkeg? No one knows their dark intention. Many specialists in international affairs unanimously say that they are unpredictable. What is obvious is that they do not hesitate to commit any action whatsoever to achieve their ends. They are a group which seeks an opportunity to engage in war adventure and does not hesitate to build a communist dynasty.

Presumably, the motives of the shooting provocations are to establish a monarchical system, to divert the attention of the people from internal strife and discontent caused by economic depression, to maintain tension on the Military Demarcation Line to maintain their ruling system, make war preparations and to bring into relief tension on the Korean Peninsula when a decision has been made on Seoul's hosting the 1988 Olympics and the 1986 Asian games.

Shooting incidents have occurred every month since April this year. Noteworthy is the fact that these incidents have been focused in the eastern frontline sector. The recent firing incident occurred at the spot where there was firing on 7 June. Four days prior to this incident, an attempt was made to kidnap our fishing boat on the sea off the spot where this firing occurred. On 15 May, an armed North Korean puppet agent was shot to death by our troops on this spot while trying to infiltrate into South Korea. For the first time, the North Korean puppets accepted the body of this agent at Panmunjom.

It appears that the convergence of provocations on a spot has some cause. We can presume that their shootings are a feint operation designed to conceal their wicked scheme. Reviewing the aspect of the recent shooting incident, we come upon the idea that they are trying to conceal their agent infiltration operations against South Korea during the verdant season. The mountain ranges and coasts in this area are their favorite infiltration route. In the summer of the year before the Korean war broke out, there were infiltrations into the Taebaek and Sobaek Mountain region of a large number of armed North Korean agents through this route.

It is a summer vacation season. We appreciate the efforts of young soldiers on the frontline, who are defending the country, hearing gunfire and trying to forget summer vacation season.

HERALD REPORTS ON NORTH'S NATIONWIDE DROUGHT

SK140051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The current drought has also hit all over North Korea, according to the NAEWOE PRESS yesterday.

It quoted North Korean radio reports as saying that farmers, workers, public servants and students are being mobilized day and night to supply paddy fields with water.

This is contradictory to their usual propaganda that rice paddies in North Korea are "immune" to any drought thanks to the "self-reliant way of farming" taught by Kim Il-song.

The drought is not regional, but rages across the entire country involving such big cities as Hamhung, Shinuiju, Haeju, Wonsan and Kaesong, NAEWOE said.

HERALD VIEWS JAPANESE DEBATE ON MILITARY

SK100132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's No-War Constitution"]

[Text] An active debate taking place in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party over the so-called no-war clause of the Japanese Constitution strikes us that times have changed. Any talk about changing the "peace constitution" had long been a strict taboo in postwar Japan. Probably the Japanese dragged their feet too long.

The nature, status and size of Japan's military might are highly political and emotional issues for both the Japanese themselves and their neighbors and one-time adversaries near and far. Many of them have good reason to have misgivings about Japan rearming itself to formidable proportions with constitutional blessings for they had suffered much from the old war machine of imperial Japan.

However, things have changed with time. The basic law of Japan authored by the American military government may have overlived itself after having undone many of the wrongs committed under its preceding imperial constitution. This is particularly so as far as the provision on war is concerned.

A subcommittee of Japan's ruling party has drafted an amendment to Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution which renounces war and possession of military power as a right of the nation and means of settling international disputes. The draft does not attempt a change in the basic pacifist orientation of Japan spelled out in the first clause of the no-war provision.

To be affected is the second clause that negates the right of belligerency of the state and prohibits the maintenance of armed forces. The draft revision explicitly entitles Japan to have self-defense forces to preserve the peace, independence and security of Japan, giving the supreme command of the military to the prime minister who could mobilize troops.

The move of the conservative yet practically minded wing of the Liberal Democratic Party to amend the no-war clause is reflective of the recent trend of Japanese opinion toward the integrity and security of their country. Developments in today's world have not been favorable for wishful thinking that no war will be there no matter what.

The fact of the matter is that Japan has kept a sizeable standing army in the name of the self-defense corps. It became necessary to legitimize and clarify the role of the military establishment. It is natural for a sovereign nation to maintain an army of its own for nothing other than its defense and survival. Demands are rising that Japan should shoulder a greater defense burden as an economic giant in the cause of regional stability and peace.

Many believe the time has come for Japan to match its Constitution and armed forces to the realities of the day. Legitimate armed potential of a nation is not to blame in itself.

What matters is how and for what that potential is harnessed and allowed to run amuck. The past misdeeds of aggression and expansion by Japan before 1945 are the last thing to be repeated. In rewriting its Constitution, Tokyo may do well to make former victims of its war days rest assured of its tame and defensive character.

Armed conflicts come not out of legal rhetoric but out of the minds of men -- their miscalculations and caprices. Lack of military preparedness may also result in war. Adequate and well-regulated soldiers and arsenals are necessary everywhere.

TONG-A ILBO Comment

SK100200 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Move To Revise Its Peace Constitution"]

[Excerpts] On 6 July a subcommittee of the joint committee of the constitution review body of the Japanese ruling party, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], in its move to revise the Japanese Constitution, submitted to the joint committee a draft of a revision to amend the constitution by deleting Item 2, Article 9 of the present Constitution. This section does not recognize the right of belligerency against other countries. An amendment is also sought for legitimizing the maintenance of the Self-Defense Forces as a regular army, strengthening the prime minister's right to command and supervise the Self-Defense Forces and enacting regulations on the Self-Defense Forces' defense commitment.

Controversy has continued in Japan over the interpretation of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution -- that is, over the propriety of the maintenance of Japan's self-defense capability -- along with lawsuits over the constitutionality of the Self-Defense Forces. We interpret this move as an effort to eliminate ambiguity. However, deletion of Article 9 of the Constitution will lead to recognizing the right of belligerency, running counter to the spirit of the present Constitution and paving the way toward army, navy and air force contingents.

The movement for constitutional revision initiated by right-wing forces in the party will not be received well by circles supporting the party, who have been encouraged by the rapid growth of the Japanese economy in the postwar period. They could become estranged from the party, disgusted by a tilt toward a right-wing course. We believe that Japan should understand that this move will cause Southeast Asian countries, as well as the ROK, which still have bitter memories of the rule of Japanese imperialism, some misunderstanding and anxiety.

To achieve independence externally, a nation needs to maintain a sound defense. The constitutionality of the Self-Defense Forces can be guaranteed in the framework of the present Constitution by not interpreting the constitution too strictly. We believe there is no need for Japan to cause trouble and disputes at home and abroad by revising the constitution.

SIHANOUK'S PRESS CONFERENCE IN BANGKOK REPORTED

NATION REVIEW Report

BK130410 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean President Norodom Sihanouk yesterday promised that his coalition government will do its best to strengthen relations with the Thai Government and avoid causing any difficulties to Thailand.

"I am a president without dictatorial power...it is not in my power to decide in one way or another," Prince Sihanouk said. Throughout the one-hour long press conference, Prince Sihanouk emphasized that his role in the coalition government is just a "figurehead president."

But he said he could definitely speak for all the three factions in his coalition that they all sincerely want to strengthen ties with the Thai Government. "I know their feelings...they are all very grateful to Thailand...and that they will not cause difficulty to Thailand," Prince Sihanouk said.

Citing a Kampuchean proverb about genuine friends could be distinguished from false ones in time of hardships, Prince Sihanouk added that "Thailand has turned out to be a friend in deed." Thailand, he noted, has sheltered a large number of displaced Kampucheans.

"We have found a second home in Thailand," said the Prince who arrived in Bangkok on July 3 with an entourage which included his wife Princess Monique.

Turning on Vietnam, Prince Sihanouk first lashed out at Vietnamese leaders, calling them "Hitlers," but later urged them "in a friendly fashion" to join the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) to find peaceful solutions to the Kampuchean problem.

Prince Sihanouk recalled how he was rebuffed by Vietnamese leaders when he tried to contact them during 1979-1981. "They refused to deal with me... now it is too late (he has joined the coalition)," Prince Sihanouk said. On the one hand, Prince Sihanouk charged that the "Vietnamization of Kampuchea" is an attempt by "Hitlers in Hanoi" to wipe out Kampuchea from the world map and universal history. The Vietnamese proposal on a partial withdrawal from Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk said, is like the Hitler's ploy used in luring the world into appeasement prior to the outbreak of World War II. "Hitler is alive in Hanoi," Prince Sihanouk added.

On the other hand, the prince did not completely rule out a non-military solution to the Kampuchean question. If Hanoi comes up with new and concrete proposals, his coalition government will certainly examine them, he said.

He also urged Vietnam to take part in the ICK. "I invited Vietnam in a friendly fashion, without hatred, to the new ICK in New York as soon as possible," he said, adding that the Soviet Union is also welcome at the conference which has earlier endorsed the UN resolutions calling for a complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and a UN-supervised general election.

Several questions centered on the viability of his alliance with his former arch enemy, the Khmer Rouge. To these questions, Prince Sihanouk repeated a familiar line of reasoning that the necessity of defeating the Vietnamese aggressors takes precedent over all other interfaction feuds and personal animosity.

He admitted he had to persuade KPNLF leader Son Sann who had strong grudge against the Khmer Rouge to join the tripartite coalition.

Asked why he didn't deal with the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh which has become an arch enemy of the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk replied that Heng Samrin had rejected him first. "Heng Samrin rejected me and Son Sann.... How can we cooperate with him?" he asked. Asked whether Heng Samrin will be invited to the new ICK, Prince Sihanouk said he has to consult his coalition before answering this question.

Prince Sihanouk also said he is a "realist" in the sense that he knows his mission of liberating Kampuchea is an arduous task. "It will take a long way to go to Phnom Penh," he admitted. He added that he is not an "astrologer," therefore, he cannot tell how long it will take his coalition to accomplish the mission.

Prince Sihanouk will leave for China on Friday. He also plans to visit North Korea, Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the United States. He said he has not received any official invitation from most of these countries but he hopes to go there on private visits.

Prince Sihanouk said he hopes to meet with President Ronald Reagan if possible. If not, he would still be happy to meet with the U.S. Secreatary of State-designate George Shultz while he is in New York attending the UN General Assembly in September.

The United States has announced that it will not give any aid to the Khmer Rouge even though it has expressed support for the coalition. To this, Prince Sihanouk said, "The donors' will has to be respected." He explained that in his capacity as the coalition president, he can only ask for aid for the whole coalition. He will leave it to the donors' discretion when it comes to the nature and conditions of the aid.

The Khmer Rouge has only one voice in the coalition; it is very strong militarily but very weak politically and diplomatically, Prince Sihanouk evaluated. His Moulinaka faction and Son Sann's group constitute "two voices of the nationalist" in the coalition, Prince Sihanouk added.

He pointed out that the nationalist forces need a lot more military aid in order that "we may have a good balance of force vis-a-vis the party (the Khmer Rouge)." "I am for peace not war. I want to be the messenger of peace," he declared at the end of the press conference. "Peace, yes; but not Pax Vietnamica," he concluded.

Radio Report

BK150642 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of the newly formed tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, gave a press conference after the declaration of the formation in Kampuchea. The press conference here in Bangkok started with the prince expressing his gratitude to the Royal Thai Government and the Thai people.

[Begin Sihanouk recording] (?I wish to thank) the Royal Government of Thailand. Now, today, I have the opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and the gratitude of the government of Democratic Kampuchea for the support, the fraternal support given to the just cause of the Kampuchean people ana to our patriotic struggle -- support given so lovely by the Thai press and by the press of all peace-loving, justice-loving, freedom-loving nations. [end recording]

To the question of the public sentiment in Thailand expressed very openly in the press about the Khao Phra Vihan issue, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom answered this way:

[Begin recording] The Royal Government of Thailand, you know, and our government, we both want to have from now on very good relations, fraternal relations. We respect mutually the territorial integrity of each country.

We are two brotherly countries and it seems that the Preah Vihear -- you call Khao Phra Vihan -- case belongs to the past. Let bygones be bygones.

[Question by unidentified journalist] In the event of a free and neutral Cambodia will be able to establish, [as heard] then how would you project, firstly, your relations -- the so-called independent, free and neutral Cambodia's relations -- with Thailand? And, secondly, in following up that Preah Vihear or Khao Phra Vihan question, I would like to ask Your Royal Highness to be more elaborate on this point because it strikes the hearts of a lot of Thai people which still feel that the question of Preah Vihear has been unfairly settled by the International Court of Justice. So that is my question. Thank you very much.

[Answer] As you know, according to the international law we must abide by the decision of the International Court of The Hague. Both Thailand and Cambodia presented the case and we presented to the International Court of The Hague our points of view. We had to let the International Court of The Hague decide and I think that many years already have passed so it seems that now we should not reexamine the question. But if the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Royal Government of Thailand agree to reexamine it -- but I am not, I am just a, you know, a president without dictatorial power [laughter]. I was when I presided over the destiny of Cambodia in the years of the 60's. My political party won the general elections. We occupied all the seats in the Parliament so we could take decisions without the concerns of the opposition since the opposition did not get any seats in the Parliament.

But now we are a tripartite coalition government and we also have been promising a general election in Cambodia. Once the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Cambodia there will be a general election under the supervision of the United Nations Organization and there will be a new government representing the whole Khmer, the whole Kampuchean nation and people. There will be a parliament. We will have a parliamentary system like the one you have here or in Japan, or in France, or in the United Kingdom and other genuine democracies.

So we shall have a new government appointed by the Government of Kampuchea and it is up to the new government, to the future parliament of Kampuchea, to examine the case with your Royal Government of Thailand if both governments, both countries, agree to reexamine the question. It is not in my power now to decide in one way or another. I request your comprehension about this. I have no power; I am just a figurehead. I cannot say this or that about such a very delicate case and we cannot anticipate about the behavior of the future parliament and Government of Kampuchea.

[Question] The Thai Government has been playing apparently a very great role in bringing about the coalition government in its own way, but at the same time the Thai Government is now facing criticism back home from a certain section of the public. No matter how small that section of the public may be, we, I mean, that section of the public will criticize that the Thai Government should not support or even should not come out openly in supporting the coalition government because that will bring in the problem of security at the border against the Vietnamese. And then a certain section of the Thai society feels that we should not at all trust, if you please excuse me, we should not at all trust the good relations that may appear between us and Kampuchea because history has told us that we have ups and downs -- more downs than ups. So, would you give us some kind of a soothing word for the future in case or when the Government of Democratic Kampuchea succeeds in winning its own independence? Or what is the future relations between the Thai Government and the Kampuchean Government, in other words, will there be more downs than ups or the other way around?

[Answer] More ups than downs there will be. More ups and downs I can promise you very solemnly, very solemnly, as the president of the coalition of Kampuchea and without having to consult my colleagues this time because I know their feelings, all of their feelings. I can speak on their behalf and on my behalf that we will remain very grateful to Thailand. We will never try to create difficulties to Thailand because Thailand, in this period of great misery for the Cambodian people, you know, Thailand has done so much for us, for our refugees for instance. Your burden is very, very heavy. We cannot forget that. Before, there were, yes, more downs than ups because there was a misunderstanding and Thailand not yet had the opportunity to show her genuine friendship for us. We tried to normalize relations but at that time we did not succeed since the frontier line could not be recognized, et cetera, et cetera. But let bygones be bygones, please.

But now, looking at the future and even at the present, and as a proverb in Cambodia says: It is in time of misery or hardship that we can make a distinction between genuine friends and false friends. So it appears that Thailand is a very, very genuine friend of the Cambodian people. [end recording]

CEREMONY TO MARK USSR CONSTITUTION HELD

BK141451 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Jul (SPK) -- The USSR Embassy in Kampuchea and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association jointly organized a ceremony in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 10 July, to commemorate the 64th anniversary of the proclamation of the first Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Constitution (1918). R.D. Dolgopiatov, counselor of the USSR Embassy, briefly recalled the first Russian Constitution and stressed that it bore an important significance following the Great October Revolution.

On that occasion, Dolgopiatov warmly greeted the success of the sixth conference of the Indochinese countries foreign ministers. Min Khin, deputy secretary of the KUFNCD National Council, expressed his high appreciation for the first Russian Constitution which, by its democratic character, responded to the aspirations of the Soviet workers. It corresponded with the situation in Russia and was totally different from that of the capitalists. Min Khin thanked the people of the USSR for their support in the reconstruction and defence of Kampuchea. Phlek Phirun, secretary general of the National Assembly, also attended the ceremony.

PRK TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CSSR 12 JULY

BK140733 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Jul (SPK) -- A Kampuchean trade delegation led by Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade, left Phnom Penh for the CSSR on 12 July.

It was seen off at its departure by cadres of the Trade Ministry. Petr Janeck, acting charge d'affaires of Czechoslovakia in Kampuchea, was also present at its departure.

BRIEFS

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN GIFTS -- Phnom Penh, 7 Jul (SPK) -- Iosif Koleshnikov, acting charge d'affaires of the USSR to Kampuchea, handed over more than 3 tons of medicine and medical equipment -- gifts of the Soviet Red Cross to the Kampuchean Red Cross -- to Mrs Phlek Phirun, chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross on Monday. Svan Rosen, representative of the International Red Cross, and Bebert from the international division of the Kampuchean Red Cross were present at the ceremony. On the same day, Alfred Almasi, Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea, handed over medicine and technical equipment, office stationery -- gifts of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council -- to Duong Savang, member of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Standing Committee. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 7 Jul 82 BK]

SOUPHANOUVONG BESTOWS GOLD MEDALS ON SRV LEADERS

BK150215 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Decree No. 061, dated 13 July 1982, of the president of the LPDR]

[Text] The president of the LPDR has decided to bestow the national gold medal -- the highest award of the LPDR -- on Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, for their great achievements in carrying out revolutionary activities; for their accomplishments in the struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces and for peace and socialism; and for their significant contribution to the development and strengthening of the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

[Signed] Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR

Vientiane, 13 July 1982

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

BK141241 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 14 (OANA/KPL) -- The visiting delegation of the Soviet Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives, led by its vice-chairman, Nesterenko, yesterday met vice-premier Sali Vongkhamsao.

The head of the Soviet delegation briefed to Sali Vongkhamsao, who is also secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the State Planning Committee, his activities during his visit, including his exchange of experiences with the Lao officials and his visit to several agri-coops in Vientiane Province and in the southern Champassak Province.

Nesterenko also informed the Lao vice-premier the role played by the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives in the socialist production in the Soviet Union. He also assured the Lao vice-premier that his country is ready to cooperate with the Lao side in the field.

Vice-Premier Sali Vongkhamsao on this occasion expressed appreciation for the wish expressed by the guest with regard to cooperation with the Lao side. The Soviet delegation was also briefed on the content of the resolutions of the third party's general congress with reference to the efforts of the Lao party and state to develop its economy.

The discussion took place in an atmosphere of warm and cordial friendship.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES GREETINGS ON BIRTHDAY

SRV Leaders

BK141235 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 14 (OANA/KPL) -- Truong Chinh and Nguyen Huu Tho, respectively presidents of the State Council and of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on July 12 jointly sent a message of greetings to President Souphanouvong on his 73rd birthday.

"We would like to wish you," said the message, "good health and long life, so as together with the party, government and the People's Supreme Assembly, you can lead the entire heroic Lao people to great success in implementing the resolutions of the historic third national congress of the party and render more strength to the tasks of safeguarding and building your nation toward socialism for the Lao people's prosperity."

The message wished that President Souphanouvong will further contribute to the consolidation of the solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to work for peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world. The message also wished for the further strengthening of the special combatant solidarity and the all-sided cooperation between the two parties, government and peoples.

USSR, SRV, PRK Envoys

BK141253 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 14 (KPL) -- President Souphanouvong, on July 13, received here high state personalities who came to greet him on the occasion of his 73rd birthday.

Khamsouk Keola, vice-president and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly and vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction CC, on this occasion greeted President Souphanouvong. In his address, Khamsouk Keola highly appraised the good deeds of the president in leading the Lao people to gain victory after victory.

On the same day, the charge d'affaires a.i., of the Soviet Embassy, Rachit Khamiduline; Vietnam Ambassador Nguyen Xuani; and the Kampuchean ambassador also called on Souphanouvong to greet the latter's birthday.

On the latter occasion, Souphanouvong thanked the well wishers and conveyed his best wishes of good health to leaders of the three mentioned countries.

MEETING WITH THAILAND REVIEWS FERRY SERVICE

BK070520 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] On the morning of 2 July, a meeting was held [place unspecified] to review the improvement of the Naleng-Nong Khai ferry service, including the dredging of sand from the Mekong River bottom to deepen the ferry crossing path between the two landings. The sand dredging project has been underway since 1981 in accordance with a project to develop the Mekong lower basin. The meeting was attended by, on the Lao side, the acting secretary general of the Lao National Mekong Committee, representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Communications. Public Works and Transportation, members of the committee in charge of sand dredging, and the chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, and, on the Thai side, representatives of the Thai National Mekong Committee, the secretariat of the National Mekong Committee and the National Energy Council, and the chief of the Nong Khai hydrographic center. Several local authorities of the Lao and Thai sides were also at the meeting.

Presenting a report on the sand dredging carried out in 1981 and 1982, Khamsing Louanglat, head of the committee in charge of sand dredging, said: During the 1981-82 dry season, with the assistance and coordination of the Secretariat of the Mekong Development Committee, we held a meeting between Lao and Thai engineers to map out a detailed plan with regard to the acquisition of survey instruments and vehicles and sand dredging specialists. The survey plan was conducted and completed within a period of 15 days to cover a 2-km stretch of ferry path.

The sand dredging began on 23 January 1982. By 10 February 1982, ferry barges were able to use this path. The dredging was completed on 13 April. A total of 80 workdays were spent to complete this project. A total amount of 12,200 cubic meters of sand was dredged. At present, normal ferry service between the two landings has been fully resumed. The completion of the project was attributed to the excellent cooperation of the Mekong Development Committees as well as the dedication of the local authorities of both sides. In addition, Lao and Thai specialists also understood each other very well, and strove to overcome all difficulties to fulfill their assignments.

SRV SPY CHARGES CALLED 'GROUNDLESS,' 'FALSE'

BK141441 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Today's BANGKOK POST, citing AP, reported that Vietnam yesterday accused Thailand, the United States and China of trying to undermine communist governments in Indochina by sending infiltrators from a Vietnamese refugee organization. The Supreme Command Information Office wishes to announce that the accusation by Vietnam is groundless and to confirm that this is only a false story made up by Vietnam itself.

Everyone knows that Vietnam is now harboring big ambitions to annex the countries in Indochina and put them under its control. Initially, Vietnam is trying to act as a big brother who can influence the authorities of these countries, but this has failed. On the contrary, the people in the countries under Vietnamese domination have shown their indignation and discontent by fleeing in large numbers. Some of them, including Vietnamese who risked their lives to flee their country, have mounted activities against Vietnam in various countries. The attempt to undermine the present government or administration of Vietnam either by the Lao, Kampucheans or the Vietnamese themselves is nothing new or strange to the Vietnamese side. But what is happening to the Vietnamese ruling circle is that it is now being scared by its own shadow which has become uglier every day.

Vietnam's senseless bid to clamor about the attempt to undermine communist governments in Indochina clearly indicates its efforts to drag Laos and Kampuchea into being coplaintiffs in this case and to prove that the problems in each country emanate from the same source. This is a political trick by Vietnam as it tried to induce Thailand to get directly involved in the Kampuchean problem by offering a condition to deceive the world people in connection with the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea.

'Stalinist Tactics' Denounced

BK150220 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Shades of Stalin in Hanoi"]

[Text] When Joseph Stalin was alive and conducted them, they were called "show trials," gaudy, obscene kangaroo courts where hapless defendants were made to "confess" real or alleged crimes against the state before cameras. It didn't take long for most of the world to see them for what they were. All that most of them proved is that after months of detention and interrogation and probably torture by unrestricted state police, almost anyone who survives will confess to anything. Today, a more cynical public more often calls them "dog and pony shows." But they remain the same thing to the Stalinists. They "prove" that plots are brewing against the governments involved, thus enabling these governments to take harsher and harsher actions against their citizens and others to ensure their survival in power.

So it was last Tuesday in Hanoi. Under the pretext of presenting "a big, important story," the Vietnamese authorities coerced foreign correspondents to their capital to lend legitimacy to the show of a Vietnamese man who, eight months after his capture, is still undergoing interrogation. The pitiful spectacle of a lone defendant, unrepresented by any type of counsel, "confessing" his alleged plots against the communists to the world, brought more sympathy to him than to the allegedly beleaguered Hanoi authorities.

We cannot begin to know whether Vo Dai Ton is a plotter against the Vietnamese Government. The bare bones of his story, given before he refused to continue his testimony, is believable enough. He said he is opposed to the government of his country and chose to return there from his refugee home in Australia to turn his beliefs into action. A very few Vietnamese have done this in past years.

But now we come to the crux of the matter. The purpose of the Hanoi press conference was to discredit Thailand, with the claim that our government was behind the infiltration of this man and a friend or two into Vietnam. The CIA, naturally, is mentioned as well among the villains.

Now, hold on just a moment. Let common sense prevail, rather than the statements of a man under arrest by Vietnamese secret police, and the statements of those Vietnamese secret police. Thailand shares no border with Vietnam. The man himself said his guides were Laotian resistance members loyal to Gen Vang Pao. He was arrested -- if we are to believe any of this at all -- "on the Lao-Vietnamese border." Where does Thailand fit into this cock-and-bull story?

No responsible official in our country seeks the overthrow of the Hanoi regime. Anyone else who does knows that more than two or three Vietnamese refugees from Australia will be needed to do the job. Who is trying to fool whom here?

These Stalinist attempts at smear by staged confessions are old hat, and Hanoi should know that. Newsmen will know better the next time they are invited to witness a "big story" that must be kept secret. And Vietnam, surely, will learn now that these Stalinist tactics should have been left where they belong: Far, far in the past.

THAI VIOLATIONS OF KHAMPUCHEAN TERRITORY DENIED

BK141241 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] VNA, citing Phnom Penh radio, on 6 July reported on violations of Kampuchean territorial waters by Thai warships and Thai artillery shellings into Kampuchea in support of operations by Pol Pot troops from 23 June to 1 July. Voice of Free Asia denies such groundless news reports which ae designed to draw Thailand into the conflict in Kampuchea and create a wrong impression about Thailand. Voice of Free Asia hereby categorically denies this accusation.

Voice of Free Asia, 14 July 1982

REPORTAGE ON REFUGEE ASSISTANCE, PROBLEMS

Annual Conference

BK150300 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Senior Thai officials are expected to lash out strongly at Vietnam for having failed to improve on its "orderly departure programme" for refugees while third countries' recent cutback on the number of refugees for resettlement will come under attack from Thai authorities in the annual conference on Indochinese displaced persons beginning in Bangkok today. Increasingly complicated regulations imposed by third countries taking refugees from Thailand for resettlement will also be criticized by Thai officials. "We will point out that the estimated 185,000-odd Khmer and Laotian displaced persons left over in Thailand at the moment are mostly farmers without education or skills or relatives or contacts with the third countries. This is because the third countries have only selected the best among the refugees, leaving behind those who have nowhere to go," said a senior official.

Informed sources said that Vietnam's inefficient orderly departure programme (ODP) from Ho Chi Minh City will come under attack by Thai officials, particularly the Supreme Command's officers in charge of the refugee problem. "The fact that Vietnamese are still fleeing on land from Vietnam through Kampuchea to the Thai border despite the risks and hardship as well as the continuing outflow of the boat people show that the orderly departure programme undertaken by Vietnamese authorities with approval of the United Nations has been far from efficient," said the official.

Sources at the Supreme Command headquarters reported yesterday that the number of Indochinese refugees taken for resettlement in third countries during the first half of this year had gone down significantly compared to the corresponding period the previous year -- from around 48,000 to fewer than 20,000. "If we Thai's begin to feel that the world is beginning to

forget about Thailand's burden, we would not take it sitting down. Surely, Thailand can't be expected to bear the burden alone if third countries and international organizations did not live up to their commitments. We may have to do something about that -- if such an eventuality should occur," said the sources. This line of statements is expected to be reflected in today's meeting, the sources said. Today's meeting is the fifth annual event of its kind. Senior Thai officials attending the meeting are expected to also stress the point that although the number of displaced Indochinese in Thailand and those in the border encampments might have gone down, the continuing armed conflicts and possible flare-up in fighting in western Kampuchea could suddenly spark off a massive flow of Khmers into Thailand once again. "Of course, we continue to uphold our humanitarian policy, but the Thai Government also wants to resolve the problem of displaced persons once and for all as soon as possible," another senior Thai official said. The official said that the question of Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea diverting international aid from the Kampucheans to support the military presence might also be raised during the conference. Vietnam will be called upon to join hands with the UN and third countries accepting Vietnamese for resettlement to speed up and improve the operations of the ODP, the sources said.

Current Issues Discussed

BK080942 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Statement by Lt Col Kamon Prachuapmo, Interior Ministry intelligence chief -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] We have been trying to persuade third countries to take more refugees from us. If they cannot take refugees, they should not carry on about humanitarianism or complain about how we handle the problem. They talk about humanitarianism but they want Thailand to carry the burden. We have no policy to allow aliens to stay in the country permanently.

You must recall that we have warned the people in those countries not to come to Thailand. If they want to go to a third country, they should not come to Thailand first. They can leave Vietnam, Laos or Kampuchea and go directly to a third country, so if they arrive here we detain them and refuse to let them go to third countries. As a result of this, the number of refugees has dropped because they do not want to waste time.

As I told you earlier, we are now detaining over 7,000 Vietnamese and 12,000 Lao refugees. The Kampuchean refugees are kept at the border. We will have to decide whether to let them go to third countries or not. Some of them have been under detention for more than a year already. The other problem is Kampucheans of Thai origin from Koh Kong. The cabinet has ruled that steps must be taken to prove their origin before giving them Thai citizenship. They speak Thai fluently, and refuse to return to Kampuchea. If they can prove that they were born in Thailand or that their fathers and mothers were Thai citizens, we will give them Thai citizenship. However, they number only about 6,000 to 7,000. In the past, the number was much bigger. As the situation in Kampuchea has improved, many have returned as they find it is easier to earn a living in Koh Kong. Koh Kong is not only a island of Kampuchea, but is a province embracing part of the mainland. Many Thai people own plantations and are engaged in fishing in the province.

'Land People' To Leave

BK150250 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Some of the 1,772 Vietnamese "land people" at Camp NW-82 in Nong Samet will be resettled abroad soon along the principle of "orderly depature programme" (CDP) after a brief transit stay at Phanat Nikhom, according to a senior officer of the Supreme Command's Joint Operations Centre.

Col Sanan Kachonklam told the NATION yesterday that third countries had agreed to resettle a large number of these Vietnamese displaced persons who had crossed over on land from Vietnam through Kampuchea to the Thai border. "But this new step doesn't mean that we will change our basic principle that no Vietnamese illegal immigrants will be given a chance for resettlement in third countries. We must maintain this basic policy as a deterrent so that they wouldn't be attracted to flee to our border again. The orderly departure scheme for this present group would be a one-shot affair only, the colonel said. The said these Vietnamese "land people" would be allowed through the transit camp at Phanat Nikom "for about 10 to 12 days" before being flown to the countries of resettlement.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) has been engaged in negotiations with the Thai military authorities for over a year trying to move the Vietnamese land people out of the border area.

Col Sanan also said that by the end of this year, only four camps will remain open: Khao-i-dang for Khmers, Ban Winai for the Mongs; Nakhon Phanom camp for Laotians and Phanat Nikhom transit centre. He also said that during the two-day conference on Indochinese displaced persons beginning today, he will stress, among other points, the need to revive the UNHCR-approved voluntary repatriation of Khmer refugees. "If that could not be carried out, we would have to adopt the voluntary relocation policy for those refugees who willingly want to return home," he said.

A large number of Khmers have returned to Kampuchea through the second method, he said. "After the formation of the Khmer resistance coalition government under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, many Khmers have also applied to return to western Kampuchea to stay under the coalition government-controlled areas," a senior military officer said.

SU ANAKHOT: DOUBTS RAISED OVER CPT CONGRESS

BK071459 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 4 Jul 82 p 17

[Article: "CPT's Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] Reports on the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] remain unsubstantiated rumors. The report in our last issue which said that the congress was over after 45 days of work was based on a single piece of evidence -- the 15 May issue, edition 3, of LAET PLIAN, journal of the CPT urban front. The journal carried an editorial entitled: The Fourth CPT Congress Has Been Completed.

"Wholeheartedly and joyously welcome the Fourth party congress" adorns the beginning of the journal, which mainly contains CPT formulas rapping "the ruling class" and noting its failure to prevent the holding of the congress. However, the journal does not give details of the substance or decisions adopted at the congress. It only reports greetings from "cadres, combatants and revolutionary masses" and says that it will give more details on the congress at an appropriate time.

It is strange, however, that there have been no reports on the congress in other CPT propaganda organs. Even in messages on the SSPT News Agency, which replaced the Voice of the People of Thailand Radio when the latter closed down, there has been no mention on the congress -- even in the most recent messages. From the morse code messages between organizational units in the urban and the jungle areas, there was only a short word saying "an enlarged regional meeting is under way" when the question of the Fourth CPT Congress arose.

Government intelligence officials therefore assume that the report about the Fourth CPT Congress carried by the journal of the CPT urban front was a psychological operation of the CPT leadership for the urgan cadres of the party. In short, it was aimed at improving the image of the CPT following the mass defections by intellectuals and also at improving the morale of the remaining cadres who wonder when the fourth congress will be held and how the party's lines will be restructured.

Meanwhile it has been reported that rumors are circulating within the urban front on the CPT adopting a new strategy of opening its arms to welcome support from all camps -- and not only from China -- coupled with putting an end to accusing one another in the party of being either pro-China or pro-Soviet and promoting the younger generation to take over more Central Committee posts in place of the older geneation.

A source which closely follows the CPT movements noted: "If this is a rumor, then it must have originated with the group around Thong Chaemsi, which is based inside the country, and is aimed at weakening the position of the pro-China group of Wirat Angkhathawon outside the country."

The most recent report we have concerns the results of the enlarged meeting of the CPT in the lower northeast. The meeting analysed Thai society as "A semi-colonial capitalist society with a prevailing feudalist influence." It adheres to the theory of using armed struggle to seize political power as a means of achieving victory for the revolution. It also adopts the tactic of coordinating two lines of operations -- political operations and military operations -- and three areas of operations -- the jungle areas, the lowlands and the urban areas.

The meeting also suggested that for greater flexibility in carrying out armed operations, Thai People's Liberation Armed Forces units will shift more to guerrilla tactics. Urban operations will emphasize political struggle, activities to create disturbances among official circles and economic work to raise funds for the party.

Many people believe that it will be difficult for the CPT to organize its fourth congress in the near future. The meetings at regional level are still inconclusive. The problems and recommendations presented by each region are different and this means that a certain amount of time will be needed before all of them can be studied and summed up for the congress. Besides, the desire of a group within the party to shift from the pro-China line will not easily obtain the approval of the CPT's leading members.

The fourth CPT congress is therefore being delayed by these major obstacles -- differences over party lines and conflicts among interest groups within the party. Rumors about the congress having already been held are aimed at boosting the morale of party members.

BRIEFS

SUBSIDY FOR SUGARCANE PLANTERS -- The government has decided to pay 15 baht per ton of subsidy to sugarcane planters for the 1981-82 season, down 100 percent from 30 baht planned earlier. The reduction will enable the government to share 780 million baht subsidy among all cane planters, particularly for those who were not able to receive less than 510 baht per ton for sugarcane, Deputy Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Israngkun Na Ayuthaya said yesterday. The government during the 1981-82 season fixed the guaranteed selling price of sugarcane at 500 baht per ton with 30 baht subsidy to be paid from 700 million baht fund borrowed from the farmer's welfare fund. But due to huge surplus of sugarcane, planters received only 440 baht per ton when they harvested near the end of the season. A total of 23 million tons were paid less than 420 baht per ton, the deputy minister said. This means that planters who received 510 baht per ton will have a total of 455 baht, he said. This subsidy, now preferably called "compensation" will be paid to planters through sugar mills, he said. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Jul 82 p 13 BK]

SIHANOUK DISCREDITED AS PAWN OF BEIJING

BK150730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Beijing's Monstrosity"]

[Text] Having staged the farce of forming the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the direction of Beijing and Washington, the principal actors of this comedy called "Pol Pot in disguise" raised their voices in Bangkok, Thailand's capital, against Vietnam and the Kampuchean people.

To please his masters, Sihanouk, who was recently put on the chair of president of the Pol Pot coalition government in disguise by the reactionaries in Beijing's ruling circles, dished out statements prepared by Beijing likening Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea to a Hitlerite occupation.

Such a contention is laughable indeed if one recalls that on 7 January 1979, after Phnom Penh was liberated, Sihanouk said that Vietnam had freed Kampuchea from Pol Pot's imprisonment. On 22 February 1980, in an interview with the French paper LE MONDE, Sihanouk himself confided: I am grateful to Vietnam for delivering our country, that is, the Kampuchean people, from the claws of the Khmer Rouge, an instrument used by Great Han expansionism to commit genocide against the Kampuchean people.

After thanking Vietnam for liberating him and saving the Kampuchean people from genocide, Sihanouk himself denounced the Khmer Rouge as butchers and the neofascists of our time hatched by Beijing in Kampuchea.

On 5 April 1980, in an interview with the French magazine PARIS MATCH, Sihanouk once again called Pol Pot a murderer and all his acolytes Hitlerite S.S. storm troopers. Appearing on French television on 14 May 1981, it was none other than Sihanouk who likened Pol Pot to an outsized Dracula. When asked by a French television reporter about the possibility of a Sihanouk-Khmer Rouge alliance, Sihanouk replied, his whole body shaking and his eyes rolling back: Ally with the Khmer Rouge? I might as well join up with the devil.

The Kampuchean people and progressive mankind did not have to hear such denunciations by Sihanouk to realize the heinous crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The verdict delivered by the Phnom Penh international court in 1980 against these criminals and their Beijing masters already pointed out who are the friends and who are the sworn enemies of the Kampuchean people. However, it is worth recalling some of these admissions by Sihanouk to shed more light on this fact: Sihanouk, who is living a miserable life in exile with the financial support of the reactionaries among the Beijing leadership, U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, no longer qualifies in the least to represent the Kampuchean people.

Together with Son Sann and the genocidal Khmer Rouge, Sihanouk has been cast into the dustbin of history by the Kampuchean people. Failing in their opposition to the Kampuchean people and the other Indochinese peoples, Sihanouk and his companions have sold themselves to Great Han expansionism and have become the principal actors in the farce of forming the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea — a Pol Pot monstrosity in disguise. In so doing, they are trying to fulfill the dream of the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles of reversing the situation in Kampuchea and returning their lackeys to Phnom Penh.

Despite the facelift given them by the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, these people, in the eyes of the Kampuchean people and progressive mankind, are none other than Pol Pot disguised as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a baleful and cheap tool of Great Han expansionism.

In an effort to regroup following a long series of failures, the monstrosity which is the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea recently hatched by the reactionaries among the Beijing leadership can deceive no one. Nor does it have the strength its masters expected. For this reason, it was ironical indeed that Sihanouk recently parroted in Bangkok a statement by the Beijing reactionaries that victory will be achieved in Kampuchea.

Public opinion still recalls that Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan themselves used to declare noisily that they would retake Phnom Penh within 3 years of 7 January 1979. On his part, Son Sann, prime minister of the Khmer Rouge's disguised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, also boasted then that he would liberate Kampuchea -- meaning retake it -- within 4 years. Now it is Sihanouk's turn to brag. This is no surprise. Sihanouk himself, who is currently playing the role of president in the farce Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the direction of Beijing and Washington, once admitted to the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL, issue No. 28 published in 1981: I am like a parrot which keeps repeating after other people that we shall achieve victory, we shall achieve victory.

Victory does not belong to the Kampuchean reactionary forces, the henchmen of Great Han expansionism. It belongs to the Kampuchean people and to their just cause as well as the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples. Under the leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, the Kampuchean people, with the wholehearted assistance of the Indochinese people, the socialist countries and progressive mankind, have overcome all trials and are advancing ever more steadily and vigorously on the road of revival.

All the frenzied schemes and acts of opposition and sabotage perpetrated by Great Han expansionism against the Kampuchean people's just cause over the past 4 years have only prompted the Kampuchean people to further strengthen their unity with the Indochinese peoples and to heighten their vigilance. They are ready to smash all the sinister schemes and new acts of opposition and sabotage of the reactionary forces hiding behind the cover of the monstrous Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rigged up by Beijing and Washington.

The strength of the Kampuchean people and the solidarity among the Indochinese peoples will surely frustrate and break up the Khmer Rouge's disguised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and all the other insidious schemes of Great Han expansionism and various other international reactionary forces.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GROUP DEPARTS FOR NICARAGUA

OW101622 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 10 -- A delegation of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu has left here for Nicaragua for the celebration of the third anniversary of the victorious Nicaraguan revolution. It was seen off by Nguyen Huu Thu, member of the party Central Committee, minister and general-secretary of the Council of Ministers; Nugyen Van Trong, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission; Ha Van Lau, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Le Thanh Cong, vice-minister of culture.

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

OW101356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 Jul 82

[From the 10 July press review]

[Text] On 30 June, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior, attended and addressed a meeting of representatives of advanced units and individuals in Ho Chi Minh City's movement to preserve national security.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Pham Hung said: We must work in such a way as to make our public security force a true people's public security force. To this end, we must strictly adhere to Uncle Ho's six teachings, place ourselves under the absolute leadership of party committee echelons, and mix with the city's mass organizations and people. In punishing the enemy, we must know how to use the combined strength of the juridicial building up our forces and whipping up the mass movement to preserve national security. They include the new statute providing comprehensive and thorough guidance on organizing the city wards, villages, agencies and enterprises. I suggest, he said, that all party committee echelons and administrative echelons control the movement strictly, promote it unceasingly so as to expand it extensively, provide proper leadership over agencies and enterprises so that they will have the proper plans to protect the production they have achieved in fulfilling plan norms and further increase the advanced models in the movement to preserve national security.

NHAN DAN ON YOUTH ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY

BK131012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 12 July editorial: "Assault Youth Movement To Maintain National Security"]

[Text] Together with the people throughout the country, our youths are accelerating production and socialist construction while coping with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the big-power Chinese expansionist hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The Fifth VCP Congress has pointed out: To ensure political security, public order and social safety is a task of parmamount importance in defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. We must resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries, timely foil the schemes of the reactionaries of all kinds to raise their heads, check the enemy's sabotage activities in all fields, enforce law and discipline more vigorously and preserve the order of society and the safety of the people.

Maintaining national security is the responsibility of our entire party and all our people and soldiers, with the people's security forces playing a key role. Experience drawn from the past shows that the strength and results of maintaining security depend to a certain extent on the degree to which the broad masses of people, especially youths, participate in this task. Even the building of clean and strong public security forces requires that the people, and especially our youths, participate. In the public security forces there must be firm and strong youth union organizations as a nucleus, and these organizations are responsible for bringing advanced members into the public security forces.

The all-people movement to maintain national security hasmade much progress. The close solidarity and coordination between the people's security forces and people's armed forces in joint plans to oppose the enemy's sabotage activities and maintain order and security in strategic areas has yielded many satisfactory results.

In Quang Ninh Province, the Youth Union has adopted a good practice of achieving solidarity and unity of actions between the three forces -- local youths, public security youths and army youths -- in a joint plan to hunt for and capture enemy commandos and reconnaissance agents, track down and arrest smugglers and speculators of goods and ensure public security and order. In major cities such as Haiphong, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and in Quang Nam-Danang Province, Youth Union organizations have also developed many initiatives in organizing assault security youths to coordinate actions with the public security forces in order to carry out satisfactorily the tasks of maintaining security, protecting socialist property and the people's lives and property and ensuring their safety.

Maintaining security and order and preventing degenerate acts and violations of law by youths call for the adoption of many measures ranging from suppressive and administrative measures to creating jobs for unemployed youths; opening classes for teenagers who cannot go to school; creating conditions for youths and teenagers to enjoy healthy recreation and entertainment activities; and developing among youths a new, civilized way of life that is endowed with noble ideals.

From the assault youth movement to maintain national security, many advanced collectives and individuals, many diversified forms of activities and many examples of heroism set by youths who have sacrificed their lives for the country and people have emerged. Many Youth Union members -- such as (Le Dinh Trinh), Dinh Trong Lich, (Le Thi Bui), (Nguyen Tai Hai), Nguyen Thai Minh, (Bui Thi Mai), (Pham Van Son) and others -- have bequeathed to the younger generation bright examples of heroism and resourcefulness and the spirit of sacrificing one's life for the fatherland and people. These examples, which have attracted millions of youths to the noble cause of defending national security, will be instrumental in educating youths to develop revolutionary vigilance, a sense of collective mastery and a sense of responsibility to society and the fatherland.

The program for coordinated action between the Youth Union and the Ministry of Interior on a national scale is an important initiative. It involves accelerating solidarity and coordination of action between the three forces, public security forces, armed forces and local youths; stepping up the youth movement to be masters of city wards and streets, villages, enterprises, organs and schools; ensuring transportation and traffic safety; and pushing forward the emulation movement to maintain national security satisfactorily.

With this program, the Youth Union and the public security sector are in a position to rally millions of youths of both sexes to the cause of maintaining national security, frustrating all enemy schemes of sabotage, eliminating negativism and ensuring social security and order.

This difficult and complex struggle will provide an opportunity for youths to progress and mature quickly and Youth Union organizations in and outside the public security forces to strengthen themselves.

Our youth forces play an increasingly important assault role in the mass movement to maintain national security, thereby contributing to the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks -- building and defending the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN ON PUNISHING ILLEGAL BUSINESSMEN

BK131129 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 13 July editorial: "Resolutely Punish Illegal Businessmen"]

[Text] During the transitional stage toward socialism, there is always an acute struggle between the socialist and capitalist market management systems. Foreign reactionaries have colluded with domestic reactionaries to take advantage of our low production of goods, our multifaceted economic structure and the comprehensive free market system to sabotage us economically, politically, culturally and socially. Moreover, illegal businessmen, who earn their living through smuggling and speculation, have attempted to raise commodity prices and disrupt the socialist market system, thereby creating more difficulties in production and the people's daily life.

Opposing illegal businessmen and hailing all activities aimed at disrupting the market are urgent requirements in the economic management task. They have a direct effect on accelerating production, stabilizing commodity prices and improving the people's daily life.

The recently promulgated regulation on punishing persons engaged in speculation and smuggling of goods, in producing fake goods and in illegal business has met the aspirations of all honest traders.

Speculators, smugglers, producers of fake goods and illegal businessmen are those who reject an honest life and still seek a sinecure. They intend to take advantage of economic difficulties or try to create these difficulties in order to fish in troubled waters. They have bought everything -- goods, materials, stamps, coupons and other documents -- needed for distributing goods and speculated in many kinds of goods and materials controlled by the state. They have organized smuggling rings and stored prohibited goods such as gold, precious metals and stones, foreign currencies, technical materials and other prohibited goods.

They have smuggled goods across borders; produced and traded in fake goods, many of which contain poisonous or other substances dangerous to the health and lives of consumers. All these persons must be brought before the law and scrupulously punished in order to protect the interests of the state and the working people. This will help eliminate an unjust and irrational phenomenon in which those who work illegally and refuse to carry out the party and state's policy earn a higher income than the various strata of workers, peasants, the armed forces, intellectual labor and honest people who work selflessly to produce goods and material for socialist construction and national defense and who face numerous difficulties in their daily lives.

The state of the dictatorship of the prolateriat is resolved to punish those who sabotage the socialist economy according to the severity of their crime. Severe punishment must be meted out to leaders who systematically plot to disrupt the market and commit crimes. All offenses and criminals, however, must be tried under the law. Those who use their position and authority to obstruct the discovery, investigation and punishment of criminals, to suppress and take revenge on those who discover and denounce the criminals and those who, for their illegitimate, gainful purposes, protect the criminals are considered accomplices of the criminals. They must be punished according to their crimes and the provisions of the regulations.

Speculators, smugglers, producers of fake goods and illegal businessmen have resorted to the most perifidious tactics to violate the law. Various state organs, social organizations and all citizens must firmly grasp the contents of the regulation. They are dutybound to discover and report all acts of speculating, smuggling, producing fake goods and transacting illegal business to the competent state organs and officials for prompt action. Measures must be taken to enhance revolutionary ethics and strengthen the contingent of cadres and officials of various sectors directly responsible for implementing this regulation such as the control organs, the public security forces, the courts and taxation and customs agencies in order to enable them to lead the struggle against criminals. Appropriate commendations should be awarded to units and individuals who have rendered meritorous service in opposing speculating, smuggling, producing fake goods and transacting illegal business in order to create a mass movement against illegal traders.

Various echelons of party committees and administrative organs must attend to guiding and supervising the process of implementing this regulation. They must combine this with the the scrupulous implementation of various policies which are aimed at developing production and strengthening circulation and distribution, improving the managerial system and organization and overcoming loopholes which might be used by illegal businessmen.

Implementing this important regulation of the state scrupulously will help contribute effectively to opposing negative phenomena in the society.

MOKHTAR DISAPPOINTED ON U.S. STANCE ON LOS

BK141545 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has expressed profound disappointment over U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement refusing to sign the sea law convention. The minister expressed his disappointment because it would mean that one of the major powers — the United States -- is not bound by the provisions of the sea law convention. He said this at the Jakarta Halim Perdanakusuma Airport this evening before leaving for Nicosia to attend a conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

The foreign minister said it was difficult to understand the U.S. reason for refusing to sign the convention because the convention contains many provisions which are beneficial to the United States.

KOMPAS: INDOCHINA COMMUNIQUE STILL SHORT ON CREDIBILITY

BK141514 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Indochina Communique"]

[Text] The joint communique of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, which was announced on Wednesday in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), raises several points:

First, it says that part of the Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from Kampuchea this month. Second, it calls for the creation of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Third, it calls for the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the three Indochinese countries, the five ASEAN countries, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (the Soviet Union, the United States, France, the PRC and Britain), India and Burma.

The communique also clearly says that the three Indochinese countries cannot accept the existence of the Khmer Rouge and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which was established 2 weeks ago.

The conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, which issued this communique, also called for peaceful coexistence with ASEAN, which, according to Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, is the only correct way to create peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

This appeal had actually been made earlier by the ASEAN countries in the joint statement of their foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur not only after all Vietnam fell to "North Vietnam." Thus, in principle, ASEAN and Kampuchea [as published] meet in this respect.

Likewise with regard to the suggestion for convening an international conference on Southeast Asia, ASEAN certainly has no objection as long as Kampuchea is not represented by the Heng Samrin regime which is not recognized by ASEAN.

The Indochinese countries' direct proposal for holding an international conference can, however, be regarded as progress because earlier Vietnam always held that the Southeast Asian problem, particularly as it involved Kampuchea, was not an international issue. On the other hand, ASEAN is of the view that the Kampuchean question is an international issue. At most, Vietnam wanted the issue to be discussed merely between Indochina and ASEAN.

Regarding the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces, ASEAN would also enthusiastically welcome it if it constitutes a decisive stage within the framework of a total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. The quicker it is executed the better.

The creation of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchea-Thai border is also not a simple problem because it would create the impression that the Kampuchean problem is an issue between the two countries and this is unacceptable to Thailand.

Thus, the communique of the three Indochinese countries still contains a number of intricate aspects and shows several principled differences. But taken as a whole, it should be acknowledged that there has been progress in their attitude although only in their words and therefore still short on credibility. The joint communique's credibility will only be felt when Vietnam truly withdraws part of its forces from Kampuchea this month. Moreover the troops should be withdrawn not just from stable areas under the protection of Vietnam, such as areas directly bordering on Vietnam. Nevertheless, the progress in their attitude as shown in the joint communique is expected to provide greater opportunities to reconcile further the positions of the Indochinese countries, particularly Vietnam, with those of the ASEAN countries. It is hoped that the visit of Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the ASEAN countries, which is scheduled for the end of this month (to Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia), for September (to Indonesia) and by the end of this year (to the Philippines), will further narrow their differences.

MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR NICOSIA, TUNIS 14 JULY

BK141129 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1111 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 14 (ANTARA) — Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Wednesday left for Nicosia, Cyprus to attend a ministerial conference of nonaligned countries July 15-17. From Nicosia the foreign minister is to go to Tunisia to participate in a special meeting of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization, July 17-18.

Both the Nicosia and the Tunis conferences are to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat is expected to be able to attend the two meetings. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has not only aroused the ire of nonaligned nations but also politicians in the advanced countries. According to PLO sources, no less than 40,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed or injured in the Israeli military action.

MP VIEWS U.S. STANCE ON LOS, OTHER ISSUES

BK140953 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0929 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 14 (ANTARA) -- The nonparticipation of the United States in the sea law convention approved by 130 countries should be no cause for worry or concern, a member of the parliamentary first (defence and foreign affairs) commission, Amin Iskandar has said. In a talk with newsmen here Tuesday, Amin Iskandar noted that the United States had of late been inclined to show off its power to the world, to create the impression that it had the power to shape the fate of the world (?and to) disregard world public opinion.

Giving examples, Amin Iskandar, who belongs to the Islamic United Development Party (PPP), cited the Malvinas conflict between the United States and Argentina, in which the United States sided with Britain sacrificing its friendly ties with Latin American countries. In the Middle East, the parliamentarian continued, the United States put itself if squarely behind Israel in defiance of world public opinion which generally has condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In the case of tin the United States has also ignored protests from tin-producing countries against the release of tin from the U.S. strategic stockpile into the world tin market.

Turning to the convention on the Law of the Sea, Amin Iskandar said the convention was born out of a United Nations conference held since 1973. Though approved by 130 countries, the United States nonetheless refused to sign it on the ground it rejected control by an international agency over material and financial management of deep seabed mining projects. The United States refusal was recently announced by President Ronald Reagan in person, he noted. The Reagan administration is truly a tough one, he said. He noted that acceptance by the world of the sea law convention has expanded Indonesian territorial waters by more than 3 million square kilometres.

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DPRK RED CROSS REPORTS JAPAN FISHERMEN QUESTIONED

OW180545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 18, KYODO -- Three Japanese fishing boats have been questioned by North Korean authorities for alleged violations of North Korea's 200 mile economic zone in the Sea of Japan, the country's Red Cross society said Sunday in a cable to the Japanese Red Cross society.

Contact with the vessels with 19 men aboard has been lost since last Tuesday when they were taken by North Korean patrol boats while fishing squids.

Japanese fishermen have been warned to stay out of the North Korean waters since a private bilateral fishery agreement expired at the end of last month. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

DPRK Cable: Fishermen Safe

OW190915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 19, KYODO -- All 19 Japanese fishermen seized by North Korea in the Sea of Japan last week are safe, according to a North Korean cable. The cable reached a suprapartisan Dietmen's group headed by Liberal-Democrat Chuji Kuno last weekend, a group spokesman said Monday.

North Korea explained three Japanese fishing boats were seized because they entered North Korea's 200-mile economic zone, he said. But it will give consideration to a Japanese request for their release, the cable was quoted as saying.

The three ships were the first Japanese boats detained by the North Korea since a private fishery agreement between the two nations expired at the end of June.

SUZUKI MEETS PERUVIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

OW190429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 19, KYODO -- Luis Percovich Roca, president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies (lower house), Monday met Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and discussed bilateral relations, Japanese officials said. Suzuki expressed gratitude for his reception on a visit to Peru last month, and Percovich told Suzuki the visit was effective in elevating cooperative Japan-Peru relations.

The Peruvian official also said President Fernando Belaunde Terry has a strong wish to visit Japan in the near future. Percovich also called on his Japanese counterpart Hajime Fukura at the Diet building earlier Monday morning and officially invited him to visit Peru, officials said.

WATANABE AGAINST PUBLIC WORKS EXPANSION PROGRAM

OW190615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Osaka, July 19, KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said Monday it would be difficult to stimulate the economy by expanding public works projects as proposed by some business leaders.

"Increasing public works will need additional issuance of national bonds," Watanabe said, adding "but that may usher in the period of high interest rates."

Meeting business leaders of the Kansai area, the finance minister said a voluminous issuance of national bonds will certainly push up long-term interest rates, thus suggesting difficulties in expansion of public works through this financing method.

CAPTURE OF JAPANESE FISHING BOATS REPORTED

SK161537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA) -- The Japanese fishing boats "Junyoshi-Maru," "Hamayoshi-Maru No. 6" and "Soho-Maru" were apprehended by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army after illegally intruding the economic waters of our country on July 13. Now the Japanese fishing boats are undergoing investigation by the competent organ.

HO TAM LEADS GROUP TO NICOSIA FOR CONFERENCE

OW151751 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Nicosia on July 14 to attend the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport by the minister of labor and social insurance and leading officials of the Foreign Ministry of Cyprus.

In his arrival statement published at the [word indistinct] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam expressed the (?hope) that the meeting would take practical steps to (?deal a) collective blow at the aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialist [word indistinct] and render powerful support to the Lebanese and Palestinian people in their just cause.

Bilateral Talks Held

SK190508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 19 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Nicosia on July 17 between Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries, and Nikolas Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, according to a report.

Opinions were exchanged on expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of problems of common concern. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC, USSR CREWMEN IN CHONGJIN DENOUNCE U.S.

SK170418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA) -- Crewmen of foreign ships held a meeting at Chongjin port on July 15 to denounce the U.S. imperialist's occupation of South Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Present at the meeting were the crewmen of the Chinese ship "Feuting," the Soviet ship "Krym Voroshilov" and the Japanese ships "Hakuyo-Maru," "Katori-Maru No. 11" and "Koryu No. 3."

Speaking first at the meeting, Kunio Shiwa, master of the Japanese ship "Hakuyo-Maru," said that the U.S. imperialist's occupation of South Korea was the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, he stressed.

Speaking next, Sun Houfeng, political commissar of the Chinese ship "Feuting," said that the U.S. imperialists were desperately obstructing the reunification of Korea. Such criminal acts of theirs will never be pardoned by the Korean people or by the Chinese people and the world peaceloving people, he declared.

B.T. Belanov, deputy master in charge of political affairs of the Soviet ship "Krym Voroshilov," said in his speech that the United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. A statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea was also adopted there. After the meeting, the attendants burnt U.S. imperialism and Chon Tu-hwan, its stooge, in effigy.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KIM YONG-NAM

SK180952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1849 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, met Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on a visit to Romania on July 16 at the Neptun, according to a report.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Nicolae Ceausescu. The president expressed deep thanks and asked Comrade Kim Yong-nam to convey his heartfelt warm greetings and best wishes to the great leader. He wished the friendly Korean people greater successes in the building of socialism and the realisation of the country's peaceful reunification. The talk took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EASTERN EUROPE

SK182217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 19 (KCNA) -- The party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the KWP Central Committee, returned home Sunday by air after visiting Czechoslovakia and Romania.

The delegation was met at the airport by vice-director of a department of the KWP Central Committee Cho Yong-kuk and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS NICARAGUA'S GOVERNMENT

SK182207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on July 17 to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator, and Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members, of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua.

The message reads: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua, I extend warm congratulations to you, the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

Since the victory of the revolution, the Nicaraguan people, rallied close around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, have been successfully building a new Nicaragua, independent and prosperous, valiantly frustrating the armed interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and their lackeys.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes achieved by the Nicaraguan people on the road of the sacred struggle for defending the gains of the revolution and building a new life and always express firm solidarity with your revolutionary cause.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater success in the future work for accelerating the building of a new society and defending the country.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS JERUSALEM DAY RECEPTION

SK170426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA) -- Iranian Ambassador to Korea A. Nahavandian hosted a reception on July 16 on the occasion of day of Jerusalem.

Speaking first at the reception, Ambassador A. Nahavandian denounced the criminal atrocities of the Israeli Zionists in murdering people and destroying and burning their houses and villages every day in Lebanon.

With the prosperity of the glorious Islamic revolution, he said, Iran has joined the united ranks of the anti-imperialist states and made every effort possible for the liberation of Jerusalem, and is making an active contribution to the struggle against the Israeli aggressors by dispatching volunteers to the Lebanese front.

The decisions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries to render all forms of assistance including the dispatch of volunteers to the Lebanese front against the Israeli Zionists in support of the cause of the Palestinian people are a definite precondition for the oppressed people to defeat the oppressors, he stressed.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il spoke next, noting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is expressing positive support and solidarity for the Arab peoples cause of struggle in the form of the dispatch of volunteers to help them in the struggle to frustrate the armed invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors backed by the U.S. imperialists and regain the national sovereignty of the Palestinian people, he said: We highly estimate this.

Since the victory of the Islamic revolution, he said, the Iranian people have been struggling staunchly against aggression and intervention of the U.S.-led imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and vigorously advancing along the road of independence for the building of a new Iran, repulsing the subversive activities and sabotage of the home reactionaries.

We will as ever make all efforts to further develop and strengthen friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields and fight side by side with the Palistinian people, fully suuporting their struggle.

Invited to the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

VRPR DEONOUNCES SHULTZ COMMENT ON S. KOREA

SK170541 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As soon as the motion on his appointment was passed at a hearing of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate, Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, reconfirmed his stand opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

At a time when the pullout of U.S. troops from South Korea is strongly and unanimously demanded by all people at home and abroad, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reaffirmed his stand opposing the pullout of the U.S. troops from South Korea. This reveals his warlike inclination and the U.S. aggressors' inner thoughts to hand on to this land forever as their colony and military base.

To withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea in order to maintain and consolidate peace on the Korean Peninsula and to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification is the unanimous demand of our masses and the world's peace-loving peoples. Rejecting foreign forces and realizing independence and sovereignty are becoming the trend of the times which cannot be blocked.

U.S. troops in South Korea have no reason, excuse, or pretext to remain in this land. As unanimously demanded by the masses at home and abroad, they should immediately withdraw from this land. As you know well, U.S. troops in South Korea are the basic obstacle to the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, a constant source of war, and the military presence which backs up the colonial fascist rule with force of arms. This fact is clearly established by the 37-year-long history of the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea. Since they illegally occupied this land, the U.S. imperialists have made a habit of aggression and plunder under the guise of protectors and aid-givers and have backed up the fascist colonial military rule with the military power. In accord with an aggressive strategy toward the Korean Peninsula, they have blocked the country's reunification with a scheme of fabricating two Koreas. With the wicked ambition of dominating over the whole of the Korean Peninsula, they have run wild to prepare for a new war, have aggravated the situation on the Korean Peninsula and have indiscrimately murdered our masses which aspire for democracy and reunification.

The U.S. aggressors are conducting propaganda which claims that U.S. troops in South Korea are necessary to protect the South Korean people and maintain peace in this land. However, this is a downright lie. The U.S. troops in South Korea are a military entity for preserving U.S. colonial fascist rule. They are a military entity occupying this land to consolidate with military power the country's eternal division and dominate the whole of the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. aggressors positively supported the brutal crushing of the struggle of the Kwangju citizens who cried out for democracy and reunification. Such a detestable act alone clearly shows the purpose for which the U.S. troops are militarily occupying this land.

The U.S. aggressors, who occupy this land, are the ones who strangle national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights and who accelerate the preparations for a northward war while blocking the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, crying out "Yankees, return to your den!" "U.S. troops, leave!", our masses have been strenuously waging the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle. The fair world opinion also strongly demands the pullout of U.S. troops from South Korea to achieve peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. This notwithstanding, Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, reaffirmed his stance opposing the pullout of the U.S. troops from South Korea in defiance of public opinion at home and abroad. This openly reveals the U.S. aggressors' scheme to occupy South Korea forever. This is also an open challenge to the masses at home and abroad, who demand the pullout of U.S. troops from South Korea. This clearly shows that the U.S. aggressors are the ringleaders blocking peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and that they are the constant source of war on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. aggressors should abandon the silly, wild fancies of eternally occuping this land and pursuing their policy of aggression and war. With no pretext can the U.S. aggressors justify their aggressive policy. Our masses will never tolerate the U.S. aggressors' schemes for aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists should, without delay and in confirmity with the unanimous demand at home and abroad, remove from South Korea the U.S. troops and various kinds of military equipment, including nuclear arms, which they have introduced into this land. Our masses will more vigorously wage the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle to retrieve national dignity and sovereignty and to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula under the anti-U.S., pro-independence banner and will drive the U.S. troops out of this land.

VRPR: U.S. FOOD AID CRIPPLES SOUTH'S AGRICULTURE

SK190914 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Roundtable talk from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [First speaker]: In this hour, we discuss the results of U.S. food aid to South Korea. We can say that the U.S. food strategy has worked best in South Korea. Would you talk about the influence of the U.S. food strategy on South Korea?

[Second speaker]: To clearly understand this, we, first of all, should review the nature of U.S. aid to South Korea. As you well know, until the first half of the 1960's, the main item of U.S. aid to South Korea was its surplus agricultural products. The equipment and resources for industrial use were trifling. The U.S. surplus agricultural products introduced into South Korea were sold for domestic currency and reserved as a counterpart fund. In the 1950's, the amount of the counterpart fund accounting for 30-40 percent of the budget, was spent for military expenditures. By dealing in U.S. surplus agricultural products and using them as industrial resources, South Korean comparador capitalists accumulated capital and expanded their business firms.

According to its policy of making a consuming country produce manufactured goods with its surplus agricultural products, the United States built flour mills, spinning mills and textile, and sugar plants to have the three whites -- wheat, cotton and raw sugar -- made into manufactured goods in South Korea. It allowed a few comparador capitalist to monopolize the concessions of these plants.

[Third speaker]: In short, U.S. food aid to South Korea was aimed at fostering comparador capitalists who would support the Korea policy — a neocolonial policy — of the United States in South Korea. It was also aimed at making South Korean agriculture and even industry dependent upon the United States.

[Second speaker] That is true. The United States fostered comparador capitalists through its aid for surplus agricultural products and carried out its food strategy through the capitalists.

The influence of the U.S. food strategy over South Korea is very grave. This is confirmed by the fact that there are no cotton fields in South Korea, whose demand for cotton has been met by imports, and that the rich granary has reduced to a land of famine dependent upon food imports.

As you well know, the rate of food self-sufficiency in South Korea, which was 80 percent in 1960, dropped to 73 percent in 1975, 60 percent in 1979, 50 percent in 1980 and 42 percent in 1981. South Korea spent $1.1 billion to import foreign grain in 1980 and $2.2 billion last year.

[First speaker] I think this is because the crafty United States, which made the South Korean economy dependent upon U.S. surplus agricultural products, has converted its grant-type aid to South Korea into credit assistance.

[Second speaker] I agree. Through food aid, the United States devastated South Korean agriculture and rural villages while reducing the South Korean economy to a colonial, subordinate economy dependent upon the United States. This clearly shows that a so-called agreement about which the U.S. imperialists have babbled has a plunderous nature and their aid is as fatal as a poison. For this reason, our masses, believing that they are suffering from poverty due to the United States, are fanning the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle.

NODONG SINMUN ON 'WAR FEVER' IN S. KOREA

SK180820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 17 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 18 July commentary: "War Racket Fanning Ruin"]

[Text] According to news reports, at the orders of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets have recently staged a military exercise named "demonstration of pontoon bridge construction" whose purpose is to run tanks across destroyed bridges.

Inspecting this military exercise, an American aggressor wearing the nameplate of commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces once again raved about the threat of a southward invasion, instigating the puppets to war rackets.

The news reports also said that, on the assumption of an air attack from the North, a blackout drill will take place in Seoul and other areas throughout South Korea at the end of this month.

This war exercise coincides with a recent tour of front line areas by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who, at the orders of the U.S. imperialists, fanned war fever. It also coincides with the puppet army's firing at our side with large-caliber machineguns and automatic weapons in Demilitarized Zones of the military demarcation lines and with war plotting in the United States with the puppet army chief of staff, who was summoned by his U.S. master.

Today, the people of the world demand that the U.S. imperialists stop their war rackets and leave South Korea to achieve peace in Korea and a peaceful solution of the Korean question. Voices demanding this are increasingly being heard from within and outside the nation in the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

At this time, the U.S. imperialists are increasing their war rackets and staging acts of hostility by controlling the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This is a challenge to the peace-loving people of the world who hope for peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea, and an intolerable criminal act straining the situation.

This also clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a traitorous, bellicose element which actively follows the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and war schemes, playing into the hands of the U.S. imperialists.

The reason the U.S. imperialists are instigating the puppets to fan a war fever is linked to their vicious objective of disturbing peace, perpetuating division and maintaining their colonial terrorist rule in South Korea. Owing to the daily-growing anti-U.S. independence and antidictatorial democratization struggle in South Korea, U.S. military and colonial terrorist rule faces a serious crisis. This being the case, the U.S. imperialists are trying to thwart growing anti-U.S. independence aspirations through diversion of public attention by instigating the puppets to war and confrontation rackets to create a terror atmosphere and maintain their military, colonial fascist dictatorship in South Korea by threatening the people militarily. Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, however, only further reveal their aggressive nature.

The South Korean people, who value national dignity, independence and democracy, are not going to tolerate the U.S. colonial domination and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's repressive rule. Even in a grave situation in which military terrorism prevails, the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle staged by masses of all strata in South Korea is deepening and developing. This is a good evidence.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their foolish dream of indefinitely maintaining colonial domination by supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique which is the object of the people's unanimous denunciation and curse, and should leave South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly realize that the more last-ditch efforts to prolong its dirty life it makes in the hands of the outside forces, the greater are its crimes against the nation and people, and it therefore should act judiciously. If it continues to cling to the reckless war and confrontation rackets, ignoring the demand of the times, the ring will be denounced and rejected even more greatly by our people and the world's people. It will never be able to avoid an ignominious end.

ROK ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF'S U.S. VISIT SCORED

SK181041 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Military sources said that on 16 July Hwang Yong-si, army chief of staff, who is visiting the United States at the invitation of Pentagon officials, will hold talks with U.S. war maniacs such as U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and the U.S. chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff to discuss bilateral military matters.

The purpose of the Pentagon officials' invitation to Hwang Yong-si is to hand over to him a new directive for the Chon Tu-hwan ring on provoking a new war on the Korean Peninsula. In particular, the Pentagon war maniacs are trying to accelerate the invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists by discussing in detail with Hwang, while he is staying in the United States, matters concerning the completion of the military integration among South Korea, the United States and Japan. This is clearly seen in the fact that Hwang is scheduled to stop in Japan on his way back home to meet with high-ranking Japanese military authorities for a discussion.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are even more nakedly maneuvering to perpetuate the division on the Korean Peninsula and to provoke a new war, while challenging the will and aspiration of the South Korean people and the world's progressive people for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists should stop instigating the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring to war and division, should withdraw U.S. troops stationed in South Korea without delay and take its hands off this land completely.

NODONG SINMUN EQUATES CHUCHE, PARTY LINE

SK170414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on July 16 carries an article headlined "To Arm Ourselves With Party's Line and Policy Is Fundamental Demand for Establishment of Chuche in Ideology."

Our party expounded that we should arm ourselves with the party's line and policy for establishing chuche in ideology, it says, and goes on: This idea is a programmatic guideline in firmly preparing the party members and working people as true communist revolutionaries of chuche type and powerfully pushing ahead with our revolution and construction along the road indicated by the party.

The author of the article further says: It is the ideological consciousness of the people that controls all their activities. Therefore, we should, first of all, have a correct ideological point of view and attitude, if we are to successfully carry out the revolution and construction by thoroughly establishing chuche. Only when we establish chuche in ideology can we thoroughly establish chuche in all fields of politics, economy, national defence, etc.

To establish chuche in ideology means having the consciousness of being the master of the revolution and construction and having the viewpoint and attitude of placing the revolution of one's country in the centre of all thinking and practice and solving all problems with his own wisdom and efforts. The main point in establishing chuche in ideology is to arm ourselves with our party's line and policy. For the party members and working people to arm themselves with our party's line and policy is, above all, the prerequisite to living and struggling as required by the chuche idea.

In order to live and struggle as required by the chuche idea, they should arm themselves with our party's line and policy shaped by fully embodying the chuche idea in the practice of our revolution. For them to firmly arm themselves with the party's line and policy is an important requisite to carrying out the revolution and construction in conformity with the demand of our people and the specific conditions of our country.

What our party intends is itself the desire of our people and the demand of the Korean revolution. Only when the party members and working people arm themselves with the party's policy can they have a good knowledge of the strategy and tactics of our revolution and accelerate the revolution and construction to suit it. It is also a firm guarantee for them to discharge their obligations as the masters of revolution.

The party's line and policy is a precious ideological and mental pabulum and daily acting rules guiding our party members and working people to carry out the revolution and construction from the stand of the master. With the indication of the policy of arming the party members and working people with the party's line and policy for the establishment of chuche in ideology, a firm guarantee has been provided for more actively pressing ahead with the work of establishing chuche more thoroughly in the revolution and construction and rearing all the party members and working people into communist revolutionaries of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the Korean revolution.

NORTH CONFIRMS CAPTURE OF ROK FISHING VESSEL

SK181513 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] At 1200 today, 6 days after it kidnapped at 1205 on 13 July the Masan-Ho No. 5 belonging to the Sokcho Fishery Corporation and its 36-man crew fishing in international waters 170 miles northeast of Ullung County, North Kyongsang Province, North Korea reported through Pyongyang Radio that -- viewing the fishing boat as an armed patrol vessel -- it checked an unidentified boat and is now investigating it. Thus, it confirmed the kidnapping of the Masan-Ho No. 5.

According to a report from NAEWOE NEWS AGENCY today, North Korea's Pyongyang Radio revealed its kidnapping of the boat when the radio said that this boat illegally intruded into North Korea's sea boundary zone in the Eastern Sea at 1240 on 13 July. It gave no other details.

TONG-IL ILBO TARGET OF CHONGNYON HARASSMENT

SK190304 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Report from Tokyo correspondent Pak Hwa-chin]

[Text] A reliable Japanese diplomatic source said on 17 July: Disturbed by TONG-IL ILBO, a newspaper published by Japan-residing Korean compatriots, which has carried reports exposing the realities of puppet North Korea, the puppet North has directed Chongnyon to thwart the activities of the TONG-IL ILBO by all means.

Quoting Chongnyon sources, the TONG-IL ILBO has featured various stories on the puppet North, including the power struggle over the succession issue involving Kim Chong-il, the mystery behind Choe Hyon's death and rebellions staged in various places.

According to the source, the puppet North directed Chongnyon to prevent the TONG-IL ILBO from exposing the realities of the puppet North Korea by all means, including ferretting out those who have supplied information and eliminating them, causing an automobile accident involving cadres of the TONG-IL ILBO and buying off its members with money or by using violence.

The source added: Chongnyon is believed to have begun to implement such a scheme. The puppet North also directed Chongnyon to make "STUDY OF KOREA," a Japanese monthly on business management which has shown a critical attitude toward the puppet North, adopt a pro-North line by buying off its cadres.

TONG-IL ILBO REPORTS O CHIN-U PROMOTED

SK180532 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 82 p 2

[Report from correspondent Pak Hwa-chin in Tokyo]

[Text] TONG-IL ILBO reported on 17 July: It is evident that O Chin-u, puppet North Korea's minister of armed forces, who has played a chief role in pushing ahead with the work of having Kim Chong-il inherit power in the puppet north, was promoted to vice president and has already been installed.

YI'S ASSEMBLY TESTIMONY ON JAPAN, U.S., FRANCE

SK161300 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Answering questions from national assemblymen at a meeting of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said that he planned to settle the scale of ROK-Japan economic cooperation at the level of $4 billion, because settling this issue at a proper level will contribute to developing both countries. He added that if Japan's proposal to be made at the end of July is not satisfactory, he will continue negotiations with Japan. He said that there is a limit to our willingness to make

unilateral concessions, and he will cope with such a situation should it develop. He said that if economic cooperation is settled at the level of $4 billion, he will launch negotiations to obtain private loans.

Minister Yi said that, although a visit to the ROK by U.S. President Reagan does not look feasible before the end of the year, President Reagan will visit our country in the near future because he wants to see it. He said that, through his recent visit to the United States and Japan, he confirmed that the international society, contrary to the view at home, does not think the curb loan scandal had any influence on our economy.

He said that the North Korean puppets' abduction of the fishing boat, Masan-Ho No. 5, was stereotyped, and that their simultaneous abduction of Japanese fishing boats was designed to influence the negotiations on ROK-Japan economic cooperation.

Testifying today at a meeting on the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said that Cheysson, French minister of external affairs, asked to visit the ROK in the beginning of August and that the government has granted his request. He added that the two countries are now discussing the time of the official announcement of his visit to the ROK. He added that, when the French minister of external affairs visits the ROK, the two countries will discuss matters concerning the exchange of mutual visits by high-ranking persons to develop the existing friendship between the two countries, the development of economic cooperation, our unification policy of placing priority on the situation in the area surrounding the Korean Peninsula and the French Government's policy on the North Korean puppets.

Foreign Minister Yi said that the governments of the two countries have not officially discussed French President Mitterrand's visit to the ROK and that, although his visit to the ROK is the matter of welcome, what will be gained at summit talks by the two countries should be carefully reviewed beforehand. Foreign Minister Yi said that, apart from its policy of developing friendship and cooperation between the ROK and France, the ruling French Socialist Party is reviewing the matter of recognizing North Korea. Predicting that the French Government will not normalize it relations with North Korea in the near future,he said that France will not hastily recognize the North Korean puppets, because it is aware of our country's value and importance to it in the field of economic cooperation, as represented by the joint project for building atomic power stations -- which has developed recently -- and because it will not substantially profit by recognizing the puppets.

CHON RENEWS PLEDGE TO SERVE ONLY ONE TERM

SK170355 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 17 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday renewed his pledge to relinquish the presidency after his seven-year term of office ends in March 1988.

Chon said he was aware of his responsibility to protect the constitution under all circustances and to continue democracy in Korea by leaving office after one term. "I have not forgotten for a moment that it is my obligation to transfer the presidency in a peaceful and constitutional manner to a successor after fulfilling my duties as provided by the constitution," he said. Article 45 of the Korean Constitution amended in October 1980 provides a seven-year term of office for the president and prohibits the reelection of the president.

Chon's remarks were read by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop on Korea's 34th Constitution Day. Saying that the seeds of national discordand political conflicts have been eliminated since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic in October 1980, Chon stressed that we have no room to waste national power to such trifle and nonproductive things as was done in the past. "All we have to do now is concentrate our whole power and sincerity so that democracy may flourish in Korea," he said. "An open and free society can be realized only when individual members of society are aware of their responsibility and abide by the law," he said.

The chief executive also said a mature democratic citizen must not ignore law and order. Noting that Korean democracy has grown through the trials and errors of the past, Chon said:" I am sure that the future of Korea will be bright if the Constitution is protected."

The Constitution Day ceremony was held at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center with some 1,000 Korean dignitaries in attendance, including Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok and constituent assembly members.

SEOUL SINMUN Editorial

SK181240 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "President's Will To Defend the Constitution"]

[Excerpts] Peaceful transfer of power is indeed a national aspiration. The Korean people, who have never known a peaceful transfer of power and endured the discontinuation of the constitution from the First Republic till the 26 October incident, firmly believe that the customs practiced in advanced democratic countries — the incumbent president steps down and a new man succeeds him in accordance with the constitutional procedures — should take root in this country.

In this regard, we want to draw attention to what President Chon Tu-hwan said in his speech at the ceremony marking Constitution Day. In his speech at the ceremony, President Chon said: It is not only my earnest desire but also a way to meet the demand of the new era and the new politics to transfer the presidency to my successor through peaceful and constitutional procedures after successfully finishing my mission as stipulated in the Constitution. I have not forgotten this for even a moment.

Such remarks by President Chon show his strong determination to transfer power peacefully. This is not the first time that President Chon has made public this pledge. His firm determination for a peaceful transfer of power has become a will to defend the Constitution. In his speech at the ceremony for Constitution Day, President Chon stressed: I feel acutely a grave sense of mission to protect the Constitution under any circumstances and to have democracy take root in the country.

To take an objective view, the Constitution of the Fifth Republic is the best ever written in our country. In particular, the Constitution has systematically frozen a revision of the Constitution for an extension of the presidential term. In other words, the Constitution has limited it to a single 7-year term, making it impossible to revise this article. Peaceful transfer of power has been systematized in this article, and it is for this that the Fifth Republic's Constitution is highly trusted at home and abroad.

This being the case, it is our belief that today there is no raison d'etre for the past era's discussion of the system, nor any logic to resisting the system. It is unproductive and useless to resist, with the past era's way of thinking, the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, which has been accepted by people in accordance with their aspiration and harmony.

Marking the 34th anniversary of the Constitution, we want to renew our resolution to defend it. We also expect that we could hasten the establishment of a democratic and prosperous state through maintaining constitutional order.

U.S. TREATMENT OF VISA APPLICANTS DEPLORED

SK190858 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 82 p 1

[From the column "Microcosm"]

[Text] In all countries the social standing of college professors is highly regarded.

It is said that in Germany professors enjoy higher authority and respect among the people than doctors. Even now people pay great respect to scholars in Korea and Japan.

Though it is said in the United States "money talks," professorial authority is never low. Yet, even such a universally accepted idea seems to be of no use in American society as far as hardhearted field-level government offices are concerned.

This is the story of what a professor in his 60's, who has spent his lifetime at school, has gone through in the last couple of months. Invited by his relatives in the United States, he and his wife were to cross the Pacific Ocean. After obtaining passports issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the aged couple immediately applied to the U.S. Embassy consular section for visas. From that moment on, this old scholar began to experience humiliation for the first time in his life.

He had to stand in a queue outside the embassy building from early dawn. This we are concerned about because many others who have applied for visas have had to do so. About an hour after he arrived, at about 0800, he was told to come in the building. When his turn came, a man behind the desk bluntly told him that the visa would not be granted. The reason, the man behind the desk said, was that no one could be sure that the aged couple would come back from the United States. "Good grief, I would not stay in the United States even if I am begged to do so." he said. But the answer was the same as before.

This kind of treatment dumbfounded the old scholar, who has spent a lifetime teaching. Whether he and his wife could visit the United States or not was no longer a problem to him, now that his dignity and pride had already been damaged. He asked the clerk behind the desk a few more questions. He told the old scholar that he could not help it because there were too many Koreans illegally staying in the United States.

It is natural for field-level officials to react with the bureaucratic way of thinking that, since many Koreans are staying illegally in the United States, then permission for Koreans to enter the United States should be restricted. However, there should be personal insight in bureaucratic work, unlike the workings of machinery. It appears to be a little too inconsiderate for the officials at the U.S. Embassy consular section to treat an old gentleman with a job as a professor as no more than a man who intends to stay in the United States.

Most lamentable, of course, is the fact that many Korean people want to stay in the United States illegally. The U.S. and our government authorities, however, should see to it that innocent and decent people are spared from being humiliated because of such cases.

LABOR UNREST CONTINUES AT CONTROL DATA PLANT

SK191255 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 82 p 11

[Text] At around 0710 this morning, some 120 employees, men and women, of the computer spare parts manufacturing company Control Data, located on No. 3 Kuro Industrial Complex, Seoul, staged a sit-in for about 30 minutes on the company's playground, shouting slogans "We will revive our company with our own hands" and "Urban Mission, go away from our company."

These workers said that employees related to the Urban Mission have been staging reckless sit-ins since last March and that they have continued to spread groundless rumors that Control Data U.S.A. would close the company. They said they could not stand such things and, therefore, staged a sit-in.

Forming a committee for measures to salvage the company, with Chong Pung-cha, 26, female, as chairman, they adopted a letter of appeal to Control Data U.S.A. pledging: "If our company continues to operate, there will be no more commotions or chaos like those which have taken place since last March."

But at the rumor which said (Gardener Brown), vice president of Control Data in charge of the International Department, was at the U.S. Embassy to report the company's closing, the employees, who had earlier dispersed, gathered once again and began discussing measures, saying: "If the company closes, we want a 5,000 percent severance payment and will not rule out a struggle to the extreme."

As the employees got very excited and threatened to set fire to the company's building if it is closed, the police are preparing for the worst. At this news, one official at the Ministry of Labor Affairs explained that the company has applied for permission for a tentative closure of the company till 22 July, but has not decided to close it permanently.

FOREIGN TRADE COORDINATION UNIT TO BE FORMED

SK190224 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to set up an economic cooperation coordinating body for overseas integrated trade policies, government sources said Monday. The sources said the plan is designed to produce consistent and practical trade measures which will include a linkage system of imports and exports in trade negotiations with other countries. High-ranking government officials have already made visits to Korea's major trading partners to study the feasibility of the plan, the sources said.

The proposed body will coordinate trade negotiations among relevant ministeries, which at present are conducting separate and inconsistent policies. The establishment of the body is also expected to boost the country's exports by linking them with imports to avoid adverse trade negotiations with major trading partners.

The sources pointed out that Korea is faced with strict import restrictions in industrialized countries, including the United States, Japan and France, while importing large amounts of grain and placing orders for the constuction of nuclear power plants and other massive public works projects.

The economic cooperation body will also streamline the assignment of Korean officials to oversee projects since economic portfolios already station their own personnel in foreign countries.

The sources said the body will send its own officials to overseas missions to oversee economic affairs with foreign governments, allowing Korean diplomats to concentrate on political matters.

SIHANOUK DEPARTS BANGKOK FOR PRC, DPRK

BK170617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 17 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, left here today for Beijing and Pyongyang on official visits to China and North Korea.

The prince, who paid a four-day official visit to Thailand July 3-7, afterwards crossed Thailand's eastern border with Cambodia several times on his first visit to his homeland since leaving the country on January 6, 1979 -- one day before Hanoi's forces captured Phnom Penh.

On July 9, the prince formally proclaimed his anti-Vietnamese alliance with the deposed Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) headed by Son Sann.

Three days later, he told a news conference here he planned to travel widely to gather support for his struggle to restore Cambodian neutrality. He said he hoped to address the non-aligned summit in Baghdad in early September before speaking to the new United Nations General Assembly session.

On the second, private part of his stay in Thailand, the prince visited border strongholds of each of the three factions in the coalition and met Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, chairman of the United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Cambodia. Prior to his visit to Thailand, Prince Sihanouk visited the other four member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

MEETINGS HELD TO SEND OFF SRV TROOPS

Siem Reap - Oddar Meanchey

BK171324 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee organized a meeting at the provincial seat on the afternoon of 14 July to confer decorations on and send off a number of the VPA units which are returning to their fatherland after more than 3 years of international duty in the Angkor land. Representing the comrade leaders in the Council of Ministers, Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense, attended the meeting and presented the decorations.

Also attending the meeting were Comrade Chan Seng, chairman of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial Party Control Committee; the comrades of the provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; representatives of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth; and representatives of the Kampuchean Army units and many Vietnamese Army units. Also present on that occasion were Comrade Ngo Dien, Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea; and many local and foreign journalists and radio and television crews.

Speaking at this grand meeting, Comrade Bou Thang said: We have seen with our own eyes a splendid, historic event marking the spirit of militant solidarity between the two armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam in their struggle against the common enemy.

The comrade recalled the period of joint struggle in the same trench when the Vietnamese people sent their sons and daughters to help the Kampuchean people, particularly when they faced the genocidal danger created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The VPA has most sincerely responded to the wishes of the Kampuchean people.

The comrade added: With the sincere assistance given in both the construction and combat work by the VPA, the KPRAF has grown rapidly in terms of quantity and quality. The regular, regional and militia forces have ensured the fulfillment of their tasks by defending firmly the border area and constantly protecting the territories of the fatherland, villages, communes and the peaceful life of the people.

The comrade stressed: By being tested and tempered in combat, a number of the regular units of our KPRAF have developed rapidly. The units in this region are able to ensure the combat tasks in various areas which were formerly carried out in cooperation with the VPA units. This is one of the points that brings great joy and pride to our party, people and army.

Comrade Bou Thang hailed the heroic spirit and wisdom of the Vietnamese combatants, who fight without fearing the sacrifice of their flesh and blood merely for the fulfillment of their lofty international duty. The comrade recalled many brilliant, outstanding models of heroism displayed by the VPA units in their close relations with our army and people. They courageously removed mines from the ricefields; helped to dig ditches and wells, built houses, schools and hospitals, took care of our children and elderly, gave medical treatment to patients; and even distributed their food to aid the Kampuchean people in time of drought.

Comrade Bou Thang noted: As has been done twice before, after being replaced by our Kampuchean units, the VPA units which came to carry out their noble international duty are able to return to their fatherland. He added: This clearly displays the most brilliant spirit of internationalism of the VPA in giving its sincere assistance to our people and army in the cause of defending the Kampuchean fatherland and its revolutionary gains.

On that solemn occasion, Comrade Bou Thang remined our people and combatants: Despite its repeated defeats, our enemy has continued its most perfidious and barbarous maneuvers in its attempt to seize our beloved territory. The armed forces of our revolutionary people must always carry their weapons, constantly heighten vigilance, resolutely nurture great indignation against the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, international reactionaries and the Khmer reactionary groups of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk, stimulate the emulation drive in order to enhance the construction and combat qualities of the armed forces, and fulfill all the tasks assigned to them.

The comrade stressed: Despite the evil and perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in using the Thai reactionary rulers and the Thai territory as a place for fostering and sending back the reactionary Khmers to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and in creating tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Kampuchean revolution has advanced ceaselessly.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of National Defense, Comrade Bou Thang presented a flag and the national defense decorations, which are the highest decorations of the PRK, to six VPA units and a symbol of the 7 January victory -- the most outstanding symbol of the liberation day of Kampuchea from genocide -- to each comrade.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Chan Seng praised the outstanding heroism of the Vietnamese combatants, who always stand in the front line in the defense of their national independence and sovereignty as well as in the defense of the Kampuchean nation and to strengthen the Kampuchean revolutionary power.

After expressing his admiration, the comrade asserted: None of us will ever forget the valiant struggle of the heroic Vietnamese combatants -- the outstanding sons of the heroic Vietnamese people -- and their contribution to the defense and construction of our beloved fatherland.

In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province in particular, the heroic, fraternal Vietnamese comrades-in-arms, who even dared to sacrifice their lives, have joined in the struggle to defend our western border, crushing all the perfidious maneuvers and armed forces of the enemies of all stripes, as well as defeating all of their plans.

The comrade said: This great victory has brought stability to and created the necessary facilities for the improvement of the people's livelihood, restoration of the economy and consolidation of the revolutionary power.

The comrade proudly asserted: The Kampuchean cadres, combatants and people are determined to unite as one around the KPRP and heighten the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity.

On the same occasion, representatives of the Kampuchean youth committees and children warmly and cordially extended best wishes to a number of Vietnamese combatants who are returning to their fatherland and asked them to convey their profound thanks to the Vietnamese party and the fathers and mothers who have taught their sons and nephews to have such lofty internationalist ideals in assisting the Kampuchean people, thus enabling them to be reborn and achieve progress.

Permeated with warm and fraternal sentiments, a representative of the Vietnamese units which were returning home expressed profound thanks to the authorities and people of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province for their assistance, which has enabled the Vietnamese combatants to fulfill their international duty on this territory.

The representative of the returning Vietnamese units noted: The Kampuchean people from all walks of life are joyfully stimulating the three revolutionary movements of struggling to increase production, building the revolutionary forces and combating the enemy, thus creating brilliant feats.

The comrade added: These victories have been broadened and are of strategic significance to the three countries in Indochina. Nothing can reverse the (?superiority), the state of triumph and the state of development of the Kampuchean revolution.

The comrade recalled the historic memories of our cooperation by stressing: We will always remember the close bond of militant solidarity between the masses and combatants of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and the Vietnamese cadres and combatants in the cause of the struggle against the common enemy of the two nations.

In a lofty spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity and cooperation, he stressed: So long as the Kampuchean territory is still in danger and being threatened by the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists who continue to collude with the U.S. imperialists, the recurrence of the dangerous and genocidal Pol Pot clique and the danger created by the traitors of all stripes, the Vietnamese people and army will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Kampuchean people and KPRAF and struggle to defeat all dangers.

Inspired by the resolute spirit to fight vigorously in order to conquer the enemy, a representative of the Kampuchean combatants in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and a representative of the Vietnamese combatants who will continue their international duty in Kampuchea pledged to unite firmly in carrying out this glorious, heavy duty.

After expressing their enthusiasm for the agreement reached by the two states -- Kampuchea and Vietnam -- in withdrawing some of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, which reflects the firm advance of the Kampuchean revolution, the two representatives affirmed that they fully support the good will activity and will make every effort to contribute more actively to the cause of freedom and national independence of the two countries -- Kampuchea and Vietnam -- and the countries of Indochina.

The representative of the Kampuchean army pledged to carry out successfully all the orders of the Ministry of National Defense, always heighten revolutionary vigilance, fight and be ready to fight in order to achieve great victories, pay attention to carrying out the mass instigation work, follow the models set forth by the VPA in building the military units in all domains, intensify the emulation drive in the army units and enhance the construction capabilities and the combat qualities of the provincial armed forces.

On the morning of 15 July 1982, thousands of our people, cadres, personnel and workers in the provincial seat saw off the Vietnamese brothers and comrades-in-arms. Looking sad at the separation, they waved bouquets of flowers and expressed their best wishes, called out names, embraced, shook hands and threw flowers to the departing Vietnamese combatants. Others gave food and souvenirs to the Vietnamese combatants, expressing their warm sentiments as the sons and younger brothers to the Vietnamese combatants. The fraternal Vietnamese combatants expressed their great joy and affection by waving their caps and flags, embracing our people and speaking about the memories of their fraternal coexistence and cooperation which cannot be divided by any power.

Comrade Bou Thang, the comrades in the provincial party Control Committee and the provincial People's Committee and Comrade Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambaassador to Kampuchea, were also present at this ceremony which proceeded in an atmosphere of gratitude and firm cooperation. They embraced the Vietnamese combatants and waved their hands to the departing combatants as a sign of the splendid bond of proletarian internationalist solidarity.

Phnom Penh Ceremony

BK181046 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1200 GMT on 17 July carries a 20-minute report on a ceremony held in Phnom Penh on the morning of 17 July to send off a number of Vietnamese troops returning home after fulfilling their international duty in Kampuchea.

After hailing the Vietnamese party, people and army for assisting the Kampuchean people, the announcer says: "This morning, having heard the news that the first group of Vietnamese troops, having fulfilled their international duty of saving the Kampuchean people from the genocidal regime, is moving from the western part of our Kampuchean fatherland in order to return home. Tens of thousands of the people in Phnom Penh, including monks, grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, cadres, combatants, workers and personnel from all ministries and departments, teachers and students -- all dressed in colorful clothes -- headed toward the boulevard that the army columns will pass. They felt sad at the departure of the Vietnamese troops. Lined up along both sides of Tu Samut Boulevard, which stretches from Vat Phnum to Kbal Thnal, large numbers of men and women waved farewell with bouquets of flowers and national flags of the two countries."

The announcer then describes the decorations at the Independence Palace, which is the center of the ceremony, reports on the arrival of the truck convoy at 0830 and says that after the Pioneers and the representatives of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese women presented flowers to three representatives of the Vietnamese troops who came down from a truck, "on behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, cited fond memories and expressed affection, gratitude and best wishes to the Vietnamese troops for their safe return home and greater victories. The convoy then moved on while our people lining both sides of the boulevard waved flags and shouted cheers. Some of them moved closer to the convoy and gave flowers and exchanged flags with the Vietnamese troops. These gestures attested to the fact that our hearts will always be close together and the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity will exist forever."

The announcer then reports on his interviews with a worker of the printing house of the Ministry of Information and Culture, a teacher of Bak Tuk school, a representative of cadres and combatants of the military schools under the Defense Ministry and a resident of Phnom Penh, all of whom expressed gratitude to the Vietnamese troops for their assistance to Kampuchea and their affection and best wishes to the returning Vietnamese troops.

In conclusion, the announcer says: "The convoy went out of sight at 0900."

Troops Visit Defense Ministry

BK181002 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 July 82

[Text] On the evening of 16 July 1982, a delegation representing Vietnamese troops who were ready to return home paid a visit to cadres and combatants of the KPRAF at the National Defense Ministry. Present on that occasion to welcome the delegation were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade (?Cheng Than), deputy chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department; Comrade Prum Thav, deputy chief of the KPRAF General Staff; as well as cadres and combatants of the National Defense Ministry.

In the name of the National Defense Ministry, the KPRAF, the Kampuchean people and orphans, Comrade Bou Thang expressed his most profound thanks to the VPA for its help in liberating the Kampuchean territory from the genocidal regime. He continued: The fact that the Vietnamese army sacrificed their lives to liberate and defend the Kampuchean territory is due to the Vietnamese people, in particular the mothers, wives and families of these Vietnamese combatants, who wholeheartedly advised their children and husbands to sincerely come to help their Kampuchean friends. In conclusion, Comrade Bou Thang emphasized: Cadres and combatants of the KPRAF are increasingly developing their spirit and relying on their own forces to advance and score victories in the struggle. This development is also aimed at building the country, improving good behavior, learning from Vietnamese friends and strengthening and enlarging the garden of friendship and proletarian internationalist solidarity between our countries with every passing day.

Later on, Comrade (Tran Ninh), a representative of returning Vietnamese troops, replied to Comrade Bou Thang's speech by expressing his enthusiastic feelings to the Kampuchean party, government and people for caring for the Vietnamese combatants as if they were their own children and for their close cooperation in fighting the enemy. The comrade went on: The Vietnamese army will return to help the Kampuchean party and government.

At the end of the visit, Comjade Bou Thang presented 7 January 1979 medals to cadres and combatants of the VPA who had performed great achievements in combat to liberate the Kampuchean territory, and gave small replicas of Angkor temple as souvenirs to the delegation. He also organized a party in honor of the Vietnamese delegation which took place in an atmosphere of joy, sincerity and militant solidarity.

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS 4TH MILITARY CONFERENCE

BK171238 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The RPK Ministry of National Defense held the fourth national military conference in Phnom Penh during the second week of July. The conference was attended by leading-level cadres of brigade units, provincial and municipal military commands, military schools and departments subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense.

Speaking at the opening ceremony as a cochairman of the conference was Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers he expressed warmest congratulations for the brilliant feats our KPRAF has performed for more than 3 years. The comrade extended best regards to all the participants and told them to convey his best regards to all the cadres and male and female combatants of our army units who are struggling shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese comrades for the defense and construction of our fatherland.

The conference examined and grasped our party Central Committee's resolutions on military work, reviewed the work of the armed forces over the past year and examined and acknowledged the current targets. The conference unanimously agreed with the party Central Committee's resolution evaluating the military work. During the past year, our armed forces together with the people scored many achievements in the national construction work, combat and combat cooperation with the VPA and crushed all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemies. The conference exposed the maneuvers of the enemies and made the following assessment: Despite their repeated defeats, the enemies have not abandoned their perfidious maneuvers. With every passing day, the Beijing expansionists, colluding closely with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, have further prompted the Khmer traitors Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann to conduct guerrilla warfare, psychological warfare and espionage activities in order to destroy the Kampuchean revolution.

The conference condemned the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a defeat for the enemies. Even so, the enemies have obstinately used tricks to fool world public opinion and the Kampuchean people.

All the participants in the conference pledged to carry out successfully the four main tasks set forth by the party Central Committee in its resolution regarding the military, that is:

1. Carry out well the mass agitation work, stimulate the revolutionary movements of the masses and urge the people to build the revolutionary forces in districts and communes;

2. Be ready to crush the enemy, prepare combat plans in conformity with conditions and increase combat capabilities;

3. Build and make the revolutionary armed forces strong and rapidly developed in all domains, maintain close unity with the people and turn oneself into a genuinely hardcore force of the people in the cause of defending the revolutionary achievements and the fatherland;

4. Strengthen and firmly develop Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity in order to crush all the deceitful and subversive maneuvers of the enemies.

The conference examined and grasped the circular of the party Secretariat and the directive of the Ministry of National Defense concerning the emulation drive to build and increase the construction and combat qualities of the KPRAF, which constitute the following five main points:

1. To fight and be ready to fight, to carry out well the mass agitation work and to fulfill all tasks;
2. To increase unity and to abide strictly by the discipline;
3. To study hard, to attend training actively and to build the unit in all domains;
4. To maintain and control well all the collective materials and to practice thrift; and
5. To launch the production of food for the army's consumption and to implement preventive measures against diseases.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution pledging to the KPRP Secretariat that upon returning to their respective unit, all the participants will organize courses for the members of their units to study and grasp the circular of the party Secretariat and the directive of the Ministry of National Defense. In particular, they will stimulate the emulation drive among the cadres and male and female combatants.

They also pledged to implement all concrete measures according to the conditions in their units in order to stimulate the emulation drive in response to the requirements of the current duties of the armed forces.

The conference unanimously adopted a letter to cadres and male and female combatants throughout the country calling on all of them to join in the emulation drive and to enhance the construction and combat qualities of the armed forces in order to crush all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemies and bring about a peaceful and free life for our people.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of this fourth national military conference, Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense, hailed our KPRAF for the brilliant feats made in their national defense and reconstruction tasks. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese forces, our entire army and people have crushed all the perfidious maneuvers launched by the enemies of all stripes. It is of special note that our KPRAF inflicted successive defeats on the enemies in the last dry season.

Comrade Bou Thang exposed and condemned the formation of the so-called CGDK by the reactionary Khmers, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, which is aimed at enabling the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to massacre the Kampuchean people. He noted that this maneuver has been frustrated by the great united forces of the KPRAF and the people and the proletarian internationalist solidarity with the Vietnamese army in particular.

In conclusion, Comrade Bou Thang exhorted the participants to heighten vigilance, struggle vigorously to crush the enemies in all activities both militarily and politically, link themselves closely with the people, strive to build firm and strong armed forces both in terms of quantity and quality, strengthen and increase firm solidarity with the VPA and the Soviet Union and join with the people in the movement to increase the agricultural production for self-support and for improving the national economy.

The comrade also exhorted all units to grasp the party lines and policies and the technical knowledge needed to enhance their abilities for the defense and construction of the country, making it prosper rapidly.

The conference also conferred awards and citations on outstanding units, cadres and combatants. Three units which received the second class national defense awards are the 24th Battalion of the 3d Brigade; the armed forces of Siem Reap Province; and the armed forces of Baray District of Kompong Thom Province. Eleven other units and four cadres and combatants received the third class national defense awards. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense, and Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense, conferred awards on the oustanding units amid resounding applause.

The conference ended in a joyous atmosphere permeated with determination to engage in the emulation drive to stimulate brilliant feats during the latter half of this year.

VODK SCORES SRV 'FARCE ON SHAM TROOP WITHDRAWAL'

BK181013 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Le Duan Aggressors' Farce on Sham Troop Withdrawal"]

[Summary] "In an attempt to fool world public opinion and to extricate themselves from the total impasse and most serious difficulties in Kampuchea, militarily and politically, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have staged a farce on troop withdrawal from Kampuchea." This farce began with the Vietnamese aggressors' 7 July announcement that they planned to withdraw a number of their troops from Kampuchea.

It was followed by another announcement 10 days later that they have gradually withdrawn their troops from Kampuchea. But this farce can fool no one since the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, the Southeast Asian countries and peoples and all the peace and justice-loving countries and peoples in the world are well aware of the Vietnamese enemy's cunning nature.

The realities in the Kampuchean battlefield are totally contrary to the propaganda launched by the Vietnamese Le Duan clique. "Since the end of the 1981-82 dry season when they suffered the heaviest and most shameful defeats, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have continuously stationed more fresh troops from Vietnam in the Kampuchean battlefield. From 20 June to 13 July alone, while propagating their partial troop withdrawal, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors sent 4,300 troops in 140 trucks from Tay Ninh Province in Vietnam along Route 22 to Kampuchea via Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom Provinces. They stationed 3,000 of these reinforcements in Chikreng and Siem Reap districts and 1,300 others in the western part of Kampuchea adjacent to the Thai border. It is also known to the world that in May the Vietnamese Le Duan clique sent 20,000 troops belonging to the 3d and 4th divisions in North Vietnam to Kampuchea."

All of this clearly attests to the sham withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea that Nugyen Co Thach has kept ballyhooing. Everybody knows well that the Vietnamese aggressors will never withdraw even a single trooper from Kampuchea. This troop withdrawal propaganda is just a trick to fool the world that Vietnam is a peace seeker and has now softened its attitude. This is aimed at making the world, particularly the Southeast Asian countries, fall for the Vietnamese trick and at wiping out Democratic Kampuchea's forces and its legitimacy and right to representation at the United Nations, so that Vietnam can bury the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and realize its plan to occupy Kampuchea forever in accordance with its Indochinese federation strategy.

The Southeast Asian countries and peoples as well as all the peace and justice-loving countries and peoples throughout the world will never fall for this trick of partial troop withdrawal or any other perfidious maneuvers of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors.

If the Vietnamese Le Duan clique really wants to solve the Kampuchean problem and to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia, all it should do is to respect the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International conference on Kampuchea by withdrawing all of its aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

DISARMAMENT CONGRESS COMMEMORATION -- Phnom Penh, 16 Jul (SPK) -- On Wednesday 14 July, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association jointly with the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea organized a meeting in Phnom Penh commemorating the 20th anniversary of the world congress on nuclear disarmament convened at the initiative of the Soviet Union. The presence of Sisowath Sovethivong Monivong, member of the KUFNCD Council; Ek Samol, chief of the Department of Higher Education and director of the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Institute; and ot her personalities was noted. Boris Romanov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy to Kampuchea, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 16 Jul 82 BK]

BULGARIAN TOOLS AID -- Phnom Penh, 17 Jul (SPK) -- Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea, recently handed carpentry tools to Duong Savang, member of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Standing Committee. The tools are a gift from the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council to the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 17 Jul 82 BK]

LEADERS GREET SRV LEADERS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK180659 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Greetings message, dated 17 July 1982, from LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan and President Souphanouvong to SRV leaders on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee;

Comrade Troung Chinh, president of the Council of State;

Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers;

and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, in Hanoi:

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the SRV, on behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the LPDR Government, the Lao people and in our own names, we are extremely happy to extend our warm salutations and best wishes to you, Comrades, and, through you, to the VCP, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam constitutes a significant event in our existing relations which have developed since our two countries have joined with each other in carrying out the struggle against the common enemy for independence and freedom, and marks a splendid development of the special solidarity, militant alliance and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, which have been constantly nurtured and cultivated by the two parties and peoples.

Looking back over the past 5 years, we note with great satisfaction that the implementation of the treaty has brought actual good results to the national defense and socialist construction of the Lao people, thus testifying to the strength and vigor of the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, which have remained important factors ensuring victories for our two countries in the past struggle against the imperialists and the current national defense and national construction in our respective countries.

Fully realizing the necessity of our militant alliance, which has become the law of existence and development of our two countries, we will do out utmost to continue strengthening and making the special relations of Laos and Vietnam flourish forever. At the same time, we will unceasingly enhance further the strength of the solidarity among the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and strengthen further solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries in the socialist community, thus contributing to the struggle of all nations for peace and socialism.

During the past several decades of our revolutionary struggle, we have been very proud to have the VCP, founded and nurtured by the great Chairman Ho Chi Minh, and the fraternal Vietnamese people as our close comrades who have consistently rendered assistance filled with the spirit of proletarian internationalism to the Lao revolution. We would like to take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the party, government and people of Vietnam for such precious assistance and support. We wish the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the resolute and talented leadership of the VCP led by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress and in carrying out the tasks of building and defending their socialist country.

May the great friendship, speical solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples last forever.

Vientiane, 17 Jul 1982

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR;

Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR

DEPUTY PREMIER SALI ON RELATIONS WITH SRV

VNA Interview

OW170931 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jul 17 -- "The special friendship between Laos and Vietnam is a precious tradition and an invincible strength of the two nations and parties, a vivid reality and a law of development of the revolution in both countries," said Lao Vice Premier Sali Vongkhamsao on the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation (July 18). Sali Vongkhamsaown who is also secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, in an interview with a VNA correspondent in Vientiane, said:

"In execution of Article 2 of the treaty, the peoples and armed forces of our two countries have wholeheartedly supported and assisted each other and closely cooperated to strengthen their national defence capabilities, safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, ensure their peaceful labour, and defeat all provocative plots and acts carried out by the Beijing authorities in collusion with U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces in an attempt to sabotage and annex Laos and Vietnam. Our bilateral relations and mutual assistance meet the interests of both peoples and contribute to peace and stability in this region".

The Lao vice-premier continued:

"Laos and Vietnam have formed commissions for economic scientific-technical cooperation at the central and local levels as well as between sister provinces with a view to diversifying their relationship and increasing the exchange of experience.

"During its economic rehabilitation period and in its current first five-year plan, Laos received Vietnam's aid and loans to build its material and technical bases, broaden its goods exchanges and train its cadres.

"Vietnam has helped Laos train more than 1,000 cadres and technical workers each year and improve their cultural level. Also each year, more than 900 Vietnamese technicians and specialists are sent to Laos and more than 50 delegations of the governments, ministries, provinces, economic branches and mass organizations. Although it still faces many difficulties caused by the enemy and natural calamities, Vietnam has helped Laos investigate, survey, design and build more than 50 projects in agriculture, forestry, irrigation, communications, transport, geology, engineering, etc. It has also helped Laos work out 50 economic programmes in such areas as state farms, road repair and maintenance, education and medical care, industrial production and urban construction.

"In the recent past, Laos has commissioned a number of Vietnamese funded projects such as the Dong Luc machine repair factory, the Ban Ang Airport (Xiengkhoang Province), the provincial towns of Meuang Phin, Nong Het and Viengsay, the Hat Xieu brick and tile factory (Vientiane) and the warehouses in Meuang Khoa.

"The two countries have also enhanced their cooperation in literature, art, public health, education, news agency, press, radio, cinematography and physical culture and sports.

"The economic co-operation between the two countries has recorded initial results: For instance, the joint exploitation of gypsum in Long Hen to supply materials for the cement industry in both countries, or the coming joint exploitation of the timber resources on Highway 9 (Savannakhet) of which preparations are nearing completion.

Goods exchanges between the two countries at central as well as local levels have constantly been extended and diversified. Vietnam exports to Laos mainly consumer goods, materials and equipment in exchange for agricultural and forestry products.

The achievements recorded by the Lao people in the recent past are inseparable from the common successes of the three Indochinese countries, the assistance from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and international aid, especially the mutual we have achieved major success in many fields within a short period. [sentence as received] That is a basis for the development of the cooperation between our two countries in the future.

Through our practical experience, we can affirm that the development of friendship and (?broad) cooperation among the Indochinese countries, between the Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is a factor to ensure victory for socialist construction in Laos.

Sali Vongkhamsao continued: "We have also successfully implemented the treaty on the delineation of the national borders between Laos and Vietnam by completing the planting of border markers and the building of border gates. This has helped the people on either side of the border to earn their living in peace and make mutual visits, thus enhancing the fine tradition of friendship between our two countries."

On behalf of the party, the government and people of Laos, Sali Vongkhamsao expressed his sincere and deep gratitude to the party, government and people of Vietnam, and said: "The great services and noble sacrifices of the Vietnamese people for the Lao revolution will forever remain in the national history of Laos and in the heart of each of our compatriots."

KPL Interview

BK171133 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 16 (KPL) -- Sali Vonghamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice premier and chairman of State Planning Committee, on July 15, gave an interview on Laos-Vietnam relations to mark the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty between Laos and Vietnam.

Answering questions on the effect of the implementation of agreements in the fields of socialist construction, national defense tasks in Laos and Vietnam, as well as the success in the efforts for peace, stability, friendship and regional cooperation, Vice Premier Sali Vongkhamsao said that the party, government and people of Laos deeply acknowledge the indestructible special relations between Laos and Vietnam, the combative solidarity and friendship of the two countries.

The spirit of firm ties of comradeship between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam has clearly been manifested in all struggles against the common enemies, and in the efforts in the tasks of national construction in their respective countries.

S. Vongkhamsao further pointed out various achievements due to the assistance of Vietnam during the past 5 years in which more than 50 Vietnamese-funded economic development projects were realized. All of these, he stressed, come about due to the solidarity, cooperation and assistance basing on proletarian internationalism, equality, and respect of each other's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity which the two countries enjoy. Consequently, he said, the prestige of the two countries has been highly raised in the international arena.

The actual deeds carried out in the past 5 years, said the vice premier, have been done according to the spirit mentioned in the treaty on special friendship between Laos and Vietnam. It has become a victorious force and valuable tratition needed for the development of the two countries' revolutions.

Under the able leadership of the LPRP led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, we have educated the whole party and people to appreciate the significance in the Laos-Vietnam special relations, and to cherish such friendship, S. Vongkhamsao emphasized.

The Lao people highly appraised the great contributions of the Vietnamese People's Army in collaboration with the Lao People's Army in the defense of security and independence of the two countries. In conformity with the Article 2 of the treaty, S. Vongkhamsao further pointed out, there is a need for assistance and the firm cooperation between the two countries in order to enhance the strength in defending the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the peaceful labouring tasks of the peoples and to fight against all maneuvers and provocation of the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S.A. and other reactionary forces which intend to bring the two countries under their control.

The relations and mutual assistance of the two countries meet the two nation's interests and those aiming for regional peace and stability. This fact does not threaten any other country's security, the vice premier said.

Concerning the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries, the vice premier noted that in the past 5 years, the two countries had set up economic, scientific and technical cooperation committees, and exchanged different level delegations on this field aiming at enhancing relations and exchanging experiences. Millions of dong were granted as loans and aid to Laos by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam all of which are used for the fulfillment of the first 5-year plan in Laos including the construction of technical bases, trade exchanges and formation of personnels.

Each year, more than 1,000 Lao technicians receive training in Vietnam and more than 900 Vietnamese experts help in different projects here in the forms of aid to Laos. Despite having difficulties caused by enemies as well as by natural calamities, the Vietnamese people still continue to actively assist Laos.

The achievements obtained by the Lao people have in themselves expanded the common victory of the three Indochinese countries which enjoy support and aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as from the international organisations.

The past fact clearly shows that the enhancement of relations and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, and that with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, represents a significant factor to guarantee victory in socialist construction in Laos.

Concerning foreign policy, S. Vongkhamsao said that Laos and Vietnam are to firmly consolidate mutual support, solidarity and assistance basing on Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, equality, and respect of each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The foreign ministers' conferences of the three Indochina countries prove this fact. The efforts of the conferences also contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The vice premier also expressed sentiment of affection for having genuine friends such as Vietnamese people who tirelessly honour their international obligations and continually assist Laos in all fields. Having expressed thanks to the Vietnamese party, government and people, the vice premier further stressed that the noble sacrifices made by the Vietnamese people for the interests of the Lao revolution will always be recorded in the Lao history and in the memory of the entire Lao people.

Vice Premier Sali Vongkhamsao, in the end, expressed conviction that the ties between Laos and Vietnam will be forever blossomed which meet the aspiration of the two countries. Wishes of successes in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 5th Congress of the VCP were also formulated by Vice Premier Sali Vongkhamsao.

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS LAOS-SRV TREATY

BK171059 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 17 (OANA/KPL) -- The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association [LVFA] organized this morning a rally here to mark the 5th anniversary of the signing of treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

Present on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Colonel General Saman Vi-Gnaket, party CC Secretariat member, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the General Political Department of the army; and other members of the party and representatives of the mass organizations. Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samon, respectively ambassadors of Vietnam and Kampuchea to Laos, were also present.

In their addresses delivered at the rally, Ounheuan Phounsavat and Nguyen Xuan, respectively deputy minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism and vice president of LVFA, and Vietnamese Ambassador, pointed out the significance of the treaty and achievements scored in the implementation of the treaty signed on July 18, 1977. The treaty, they said, is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which pay due attention to each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and equality.

They also expressed this conviction that, in the future, the special friendship relations and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries will be further developed and consolidated.

The mutual assistance under the comradeship spirit between Laos and Vietnam will surely strengthen the tie of combative solidarity and will in itself expand the common victorious force of the three Indochinese countries. This will help to defeat the hostile policy of Beijing hegemonists and expansionists who closely collude with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and foolishly carry out their maneuvers against our three nations, O. Phounsavat stressed.

Thanks to these relations, O. Phounsavat finally said, the three Indochinese countries have successfully and firmly safeguarded their respective national independence and sovereignty. The socialist outpost in this region. [sentence as received] This has contributed to the struggle of world humanity for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

BK161141 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 16 (OANA-KPL) -- A Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association delegation led by its chairman, Souk Vongsak, left here on July 15 for Vietnam to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty. Both capitals, Vientiane and Hanoi, will simultaneously organize various functions including mass rallies to mark the occasion on July 18. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were high-ranking Lao officials and the Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan.

SOVIET COOPERATIVE DELEGATION LEAVES VIENTIANE

BK161144 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 16 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Soviet Federation of Consumption Cooperatives led by its vice-chairman Nesterenko, on July 14 left here after concluding a 16-day visit to Laos. Seeing the Soviet delegation off at the airport were Khamsen Vongkokeo, acting head of the central leading committee for agricooperatives, and the counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos, Valter Chonia.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR ARRIVES 16 JULY

BK161439 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of Austria, Dr Willibald Pahr, flew into Bangkok this morning to begin a 4-day official visit to Thailand at the invitation of his Thai counterpart Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. Foreign Minister Pahr was welcomed at Don Muang International Airport by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi on arrival.

The two foreign ministers held official talks this afternoon which, according to informed sources, concentrated mainly on the possibility of achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Dr Pahr is also president of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea which held its first meeting in New York in July last year, coincidentally 1 year to today when this meeting took place. Bilateral issues were also discussed as followups to the talks which took place during the official visit to Vienna in April this year of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and that of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila himself which took place toward the end of last month.

Sitthi, Pahr on Meeting

BK161436 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is currently on an official visit to Thailand from 16 to 19 July, met and held official talks with his Thai counterpart Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1500 today. The talks ended at 1630.

Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen he had exchanged views with the Austrian Foreign Minister on the Kampuchean problem. The Austrian foreign minister informed Air Chief Marshal Sitthi about his visit to the SRV and his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The Austrian foreign minister cited Nguyen Co Thach as saying that Vietnam is willing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea if it can be guaranteed that there will not be any threat from Kampuchea to Vietnam.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: We have acknowledged and will further consider this guesture by Vietnam because we must study further details and want to hear Nguyen Co Thach's explanation when he comes here on 28 July. After we have clearer information, we will then hold consultations with the other ASEAN members on this matter. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi continued: Thailand does not want to confront any country. We want a political settlement. We are ready to consider any path which can lead to durable peace.

Meanwhile, the Austrian Foreign Minister told newsmen that during his meeting with the Thai foreign minister today, he informed his Thai counterpart about the topics he had discussed with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He said his visit to Vietnam was very interesting in many respects. First, Vietnam welcomed him in his capacity of chairman of the committee on solution of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the UN resolutions. Formerly, Vietnam recognized him only as the foreign minister of Austria.

Secondly, Vietnam indicated it was preparing in principle for a total withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea if the Khmer Rouge threat to Vietnam and the Kampuchean people ended, and if the Khmer Rouge government was not revived. It can be said that Vietnam has demonstrated a flexible attitude and better gesture toward the efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem as the UN resolutions call for the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

Asked if the international conference on Southeast Asia proposed by the Indochinese countries would help solve the Kampuchean problem, the Austrian foreign minister said that, in principle, any conference should be useful. However, it should concentrate on the Kampuchean problem. If the conference covers every problem, it might not help very much in solving the problem.

Malaysia's Ghazali Arrives

BK171243 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie met with Democratic Kampuchean leaders during his 1-day visit to Bangkok and left this morning on his scheduled visit to Singapore. He told newsmen prior to his departure that while here me met with Thai Foriegn Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is the chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea. He also met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Malaysian foreign minister was asked to comment on the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but he refused to comment and asked newsmen to ask the Thai foreign minister.

NATION REVIEW Report

BK170555 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Thailand still have doubts on several parts of the so-called "new elements" in the latest Vietnamese position on the Kampuchean question, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. After being briefed by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr who just came from Hanoi, Sitthi told reporters many points in the Vietnamese position relayed to him by Pahr have yet to be clarified in details.

"We will seek clarifications and take some time to study it," Sitthi said. "In fact, we would rather wait to hear it directly from Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach himself," ACM Sitthi added.

Asked whether the new Vietnamese position represented any sign of progress in the Kampuchean stalemate, Sitthi noted that Pahr considered it "some progress"; as for Thailand, the Thai position remains hopeful on finding a political solution to the Kampuchean question. "We want to wait and see what he (Thach) will tell other countries that he will be visiting," ACM Sittwi said.

Pahr and Sitthi met at the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon for about an hour. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said the discussion also included bilateral issues and followups to the talks which took place during the visits to Vienna by Premier Prem Tinsulanon in April and Sitthi in June.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie stopped over in Bangkok last night and met with Sitthi to listen to what Pahr had told him. Ghazali said in Kuala Lumpur before he left for Bangkok, Vietnam's announcement of partial military withdrawal from Kampuchea is "encouraging" but added: "We do not know what a partial withdrawal means," according to an AP report.

He also said the partial withdrawal proposal is "a wrong way out" for Vietnam. The right solution, he added, is for Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, attend the ICK [International Conference on Kampuchea] and agree to a political solution guaranteeing an independent Kampuchea that is not hostile to its neighbours.

In his speech at the dinner reception in honour of Pahr which Ghazali also attended, ACM Sitthi reiterated the significance of the formation of the "three major nationalist resistance movements." "We believe that this will complement the international efforts to bring about the comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea. And it is therefore essential that the new government of Democratic Kampuchea should enjoy the widest support of the international community," ACM Sitthi said.

He also said that Thailand hopes the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK) under the chairmanship of Pahr will be able to solve the Kampuchean problem.

Pahr's Hanoi Visit Viewed

BK170245 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Pahr Opens Door Toward Khmer Negotiations"]

[Text] There are several interesting approaches made by Vietnam which Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister and chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) has brought back to Bangkok from Hanoi. These new approaches confirm, to some extent at least, the hope and optimism we saw in the communique which was issued last week after the "Indochinese foreign ministers' conference" in Ho Chi Minh City. We consider it highly important that Pahr whose visit was accepted by Hanoi only in his capacity as Austrian foreign minister and not as chairman of ICK should have been able to discuss the Kampuchean issue with the Vietnamese authorities.

This fact in itself stresses that thaw in the recalcitrant attitude that has been Vietnam's line since December, 1978, when she invaded Kampuchea. There are three points about Pahr's talks in Hanoi which we must underline: 1) Pahr got the impression that the situation in Kampuchea is no longer irreversible; 2) He discussed total pullout of Vietnamese troops according to ICK resolutions and not a partial withdrawal as announced in the Ho Chi Minh City communique; 3) Pahr takes the stand that the international conference proposed in that same communique should be supplementary to the ICK and cannot replace ICK.

While we take our hats off to Pahr, we are astonished at the humble attitude which Vietnam has taken. Could our highly optimistic speculations, made against our better judgment, during this week be possibly correct? We can only keep our fingers crossed.

Time and time again, like a broken record, Hanoi has said that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. It is not an original statement since it is part of the Brezhnev Doctrine which says that all socialist revolutions are irreversible. Has the Kremlin told Hanoi that what it was doing was not a "socialist revolution" but outright aggression which Vietnam has been unable to bring to a quick conclusion? We do not believe that since the same thing is happening to the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

If this "reversible factor" is taken into consideration with Pahr discussing total pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in Hanoi, then the variables in the equation multiply. Two questions which we had asked earlier will bear repetition: How much is Vietnam hurting? How much of this is due to the Kremlin pulling strings from backstage? The answer to both these questions will be evident if Vietnam accepts Pahr's proposal that an international conference as proposed by the Ho Chi Minh City communique could be held as a supplementary to ICK.

But let us generalize on the full thrust of Pahr's discussions in Hanoi. Vietnam, without overtly saying so, was prepared to talk to Pahr in his capacity as chairman of ICK and Pahr himself took a very tough stand limiting himself strictly to the mandate he obtained from ICK. This leads us to the speculation that what Hanoi is seeking in Kampuchea, at the moment for various reasons, is only a government in Phnom Penh which is not pro-Chinese.

If our speculation is correct then Pahr, representing ICK, and ASEAN are on very strong ground. ASEAN, when ICK convened in New York last year, stood strongly, against vigorous Chinese objections, that when the Vietnamese pull out or [are] militarily ousted there should be a UN-supervised general elections to produce a popular government with the mandate of the people. And according to the agreement which made the coalition government possible, Kampuchea will be a neutral country and will not come under the wing of any major power.

Close upon the important Ho Chi Minh City communique, Pahr has opened the door rather widely for a political settlement in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese leaders certainly may not want such a solution but the turn of events might have forced them to salvage as much of their objectives as possible. It is our opinion that a positive set of circumstances have been set in motion and now it is the duty of ASEAN, the newly formed coalition, and Pahr representing ICK to gently and firmly to follow up on the new developments.

AFP: SRV BUILDING 'MAGINOT LINE' IN KAMPUCHEA

BK190800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 19 Jul 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, July 19 (AFP) -- Vietnam has begun to build a kind of Cambodian Maginot Line 10 kms (six miles) from the border with Thailand, Thai border authorities said today.

The authorities, quoting Vietnamese defectors and other intelligence information, said the staggered concrete-and-barbed wire defense line was apparently designed for rainy season reorganization. The "phase line," as the U.S. Army might call it, is said to stretch from north of the key Thai border town Aranyaprathet to areas opposite Thailand's southeastern Trat Province, a distance of some 200 kms (120 miles). Work began on the structure last month, the authorities said. They said it appeared to be more permanent than previous wet-season defenses, which mainly used sandbags. Western defense attaches were unable to immediately confirm such work was under way, but said they had previously looked into reports of a possible "bamboo barrier."

Thai authorities say the Vietnamese have pulled back from the frontier because the monsoon shifts the tactical advantage to the more mobile guerrillas of the ousted Khmer Rouge government. They say the announced withdrawal of part of the Vietnam's 150,000-plus garrison in Cambodia was also tied to rainy season tactics and amounted to a mere troop rotation.

Vietnam's reported partial withdrawal, said to have begun Thursday, was the first public pull-back since the 1978 invasion. According to a well-placed Thai source, who quoted intelligence reports, the Vietnamese units said to have been withdrawn had been in Cambodia for up to three years. The source, who asked not to named, said other units had been beefed up prior to the pullback.

MATICHON WARNS OF 'MORE TROUBLE' FROM SRV

BK161003 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Be Firm and Determined"]

[Text] The Supreme Command information office has issued a statement refuting the accusation made by Vietnam that Thailand, in cooperation with the CIA, has sent infiltrators to undermine its government. The statement, which was issued promptly, says the accusation is a new Vietnamese farce to deceive the world's people. Nobody knows whether the statement will make Vietnam feel ashamed of its notorious behavior or not. The world's people are now keeping their eyes on Vietnam's actions. Vietnam has been trying to draw Thailand into the Kampuchean conflict because Thailand is one of the countries helping the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions who are now fighting for their national independence and democracy.

The Supreme Command information office points out in the statement that the Lao, Kampuchean and even the Vietnamese themselves all want to uproot the present Vietnamese Government because it has caused many difficulties and sufferings in their countries. While the Vietnamese people are fleeing their country, the Vietnamese ruling circle is trying to keep Laos and Kampuchean under its control. The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples are opposing the Vietnamese Government. This is obvious.

The world's people trusted and used to sympathize with Vietnam when it rose up to wage a heroic struggle against imperialism. Vietnam does not realize that things have changed.

We do not believe that Vietnam will simply discard its dark scheme soon. The second and third waves of more trouble will definitely follow. We must be firm, determined and ready to cope with any kind of situation.

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES IN BANGKOK CAUSE 'ALARM'

BK180618 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] A sudden influx of Vietnamese refugees who have escaped from their restricted communities in the northeast into Bangkok has touched off alarm among security people who fear that it might be part of a plan engineered by an outside government to create unrest in the city.

Informed military intelligence sources disclosed yesterday that a number of the fugitives were known to have held regular meetings at sports facilities here in Bangkok. Several of the refugees, both male and female, have been traced and sent back to the northeast where they are being questioned about their activities, the sources said.

The sources declined to disclose the number of refugees who have escaped into Bangkok or to identify those already arrested and are being interrogated. However, the sources said it was believed that their activities might be connected with those of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). The sources said that the influx of the Vietnamese refugees into the city seemed to coincide with secret movement by a large number of known CPT members into Bangkok and other urban areas. Several of them, including those with positions of provincial committee members, have already been arrested, the sources said. An investigation is now being conducted to look for more important figures who might be involved in the plan, the sources added.

Meanwhile, Second Police Region Commissioner Lt Gen Rut Kantarat told the BANGKOK POST in a separate interview yesterday that there are currently about 75,000 Vietnamese refugees and their relatives living in the restricted communities in the northeastern provinces of Nong Khai, Idon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, Loei and in Prachin Buri in the east and Surat Thani and Phatthalung in the south. All of them had illegally entered the country during the political turmoil in Vietnam between 1942 and 1943, he said. Of this total, about 40,000 are those who formed the first batches to arrive in Thailand and have been provided with temporary settlement while the rest are their children, he said.

KING REPORTED RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS

BK180317 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] His majesty the king is recovering satisfactorily from lung and heart complications, the Royal Household Bureau announced yesterday. A panel of eleven doctors tending to his majesty is satisfied with his majesty's stable condition, the announcement said. The announcement added that his majesty had regained appetite and could sleep more.

On Friday, the Royal Household Bureau announced that his majesty had recovered after having relapsed into a worrying condition for several days. In that announcement, the bureau said that the panel of doctors had advised his majesty to suspend all public functions for an "extended period of time."

The bureau said yesterday that in light of his majesty's steady recovery from the illness, no more daily medical bulletin on the condition of the king will be issued from today onwards.

SENDOFF FOR SIX VPA UNITS IN PRK REPORTED

BK171642 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Implementing the joint communique of the sixth regular conference of the SRV, LPDR and PRK foreign ministers held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July 1982, a number of VPA units which have completed their international obligation in Kampuchea have left for their own country.

On 14 July 1982, the local authorities on the northern Kampuchean border held a solemn meeting to send off the VPA units returning to their fatherland. Attending the meeting were Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; representatives of the local party committee, administration, mass organizations and the armed forces and various strata of the people. SRV Ambassador to the PRK, Ngo Dien and representatives officers and combatants of VPA units who have completed their international obligation also attended.

At this meeting, Comrade Bou Thang, on behalf of the Kampuchean Council of State, pinned First Class National Defense decorations, the highest decoration of the PRK, onto the flags of six VPA units which have completed their international obligations in Kampuchea. On behalf of the PRK's Council of Ministers and National Defense Ministry, he also awarded a souvenir of solidarity, alliance and fulfillment of international obligations to these six units, and pinned the 7 January victory medals to the cadres and combatants of various units.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere, medals were bestowed on the comanders and guidons of the six units, and presents were given to the commanders. A colonel commanding one VPA unit made a statement for the six units. He expressed the honor felt by the cadres and combatants who have fulfilled the glorious international obligations in fraternal Kampuchea and expressed their elation at the great and comprehensive victory of the Kampuchean revolution in the past 3 years.

On behalf of the VPA units which have fulfilled their international obligations, we solemnly awarded to the party organization and administration of the locality and a KPRAF unit two scrolls bearing the words: The militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Kampuchea will last forever; Let's unite to fight and be courageously victorious for the sake of the people. He also presented a portrait of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh to the local military command. The meeting concluded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and alliance and fraternal friendship among comrades who have shared a common combat trench.

On 15 July 1982, the local people in the northern border area of Kampuchea gave an emotional sendoff to the VPA units returning home. Comrade Bou Thang and the local administration's leaders inquired about the health of cadres and combatants before their departure. Large numbers of people, cadres of local administration agencies, cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean Armed Forces, and teenaged students were standing along both sides of the road with flowers in hand to wave an emotional goodbye to the Vietnamese troops.

NHAN DAN on Troop Withdrawal

OW180757 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jul 18 — "The withdrawal of a number of units of the Vietnam People's Army from Kampuchea this month shows our good will in taking the first step in our relations with Thailand and our sincere desire to improve our relations with other Southeast Asian countries" says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese units from northern Kampuchea on July 15. The paper continues:

"We hope that the Thai Government will positively respond to this will. [as received] Considering the security and stability along the Kampuchea-Thai border and Thailand's response, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea might consider further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in the near future.

"The withdrawal of a number of units of the Vietnam People's Army from Kampuchea", the paper stresses, "also indicates a steadydevelopment of the Kampuchean revolution. Over the past three years or so in spite of the brutal and wicked manouevres of the imperialists, the expansionists and their henchmen, the Kampuchean situation has markedly improved in political, military and economic fields. The election of the National Assembly, the adoption of a new constitution and the holding of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea were important events in the process of revival and development of that country.

"In the military field, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces have considerably grown up in both quantity and quality, in command and fighting level, and in military equipment. Meanwhile, the local armed forces and militia have developed throughout the country".

"While the assorted groups of Kampuchean reactionaries have formed a so-called 'coalition government', the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea has testified to the strong position of the Kampuchean revolution in both political and military fields. If the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle, their lackeys and other reactionary forces take advantage of the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to push up their hostile activities against the Kampuchean people, then the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will consult each other in accordance with Article Two of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries and will take appropriate measures", the paper stresses.

SIHANOUK ROLE IN COALITION GOVERNMENT SCORED

BK171400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] After going shopping for a few days, clown Sihanouk jumped on the Bangkok stage and loudly introduced himself as the president of genocidal Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea and no longer as an international clown, which some Western journalists used to call him.

Some curious Western journalists came and asked clown Sihanouk why he had previously let the Khmer Rouge return to power, which was like releasing a preying wolf among the sheep, and why he is now cooperating with the Khmer Rouge.

Dumbfounded for a while, the Democratic Kampuchean president answered: Times have changed. As Khmers we would rather be cannibalized by the Khmer Rouge (UPI 12 July). This was to please the Beijing boss and father of Pol Pot's genocide after wolf Pol Pot had eaten 3 million Khmers.

Having been dug out of the garbage can several times before by Beijing in the event of stalements, Sihanouk is now being used by the expansionist and hegemonist boss and other bosses as a mask for the genocidal Khmer Rouge in order to continually undermine the revival of the Kampuchean people.

He then raised a hue and cry to slander Vietnam because Vietnam has rescued the Khmer people from the jaws of the wolves Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan of Beijing expansionism and hegemony. Finally, to better express the sentiments of the characters in the farce, clown Sihanouk entertained again: We do not hate Americans. Washington supports the coalition government of the genocidal Democratic Kampuchea because of its own interests.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH LAOS MARKED

Leaders Greet Lao Counterparts

OW171600 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 17 -- Vietnamese leaders today congratulated their Lao counterparts on the successful implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the treaty on the delineation of national borders between Vietnam and Laos over the past five years.

The congratulations were addressed to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister; and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly; by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, who said:

"The signing of these historical documents was an event of great importance and a very fine development of the special Vietnamese-Lao relations in the new stage of revolution -- the stage of socialist construction and national defence in each country. This event also marked a splendid development of the traditional, close relations cultivated by our two parties and peoples in the decades-long struggle against imperialist aggression, for independence, freedom and socialism.

"We note with joy that with the implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation over the past five years the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two countries on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have vigorously developed, particularly on the political, economic, cultural and technical planes. The Vietnamese-Lao border has thus been built into one of lasting peace and friendship, and good conditions have been created for revolution in both countries. The Vietnamese party and people are glad that the special relations between Vietnam and Laos as well as the Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean relations are very solid, pure and exemplary, that they are vital to our existence and decisive to the development of revolution in each country, and provide us with the necessary strength to cope with our common enemy and build a new life for our peoples.

"Over the past five years, under the clearsighted leadership of the glorious L.P.R.P., headed by esteemed Secretary-General Kaysone Phomvihan, the heroic Lao people have overcome many difficulties and trials. They have thwarted all schemes of sabotage of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, and recorded great achievements in national construction and defence, thus firmly advancing the Lao revolution towards socialism and enhancing the position of Laos in the world. We firmly believe that the Lao people, in the light of the resolutions of the Third L.P.R.P. Congress, will score greater success in defending and building a peaceful, independent, unified, socialist Laos.

"At all stages of their revolution and in each of their victories the Communist Party and people of Vietnam have enjoyed consistent, wholehearted support and assistance from the party and fraternal people of Laos. On this occasion, the people, the Communist Party, the National Assembly and the Government of Vietnam sincerely thank the people, the party, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Government of Laos for their fraternal support and assistance given in the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism. We shall do our best to carry out in the most effective way the treaties we have signed with Laos to preserve forever the special Vietnamese-Lao relationship and help enhance the solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the unity of the socialist community, for national independence and socialism, and for peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

"May the great friendship, special militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea further consolidate and develop more fruitfully.

"We wish you the best of health and many outstanding achievements in your noble mission."

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his congratulations to Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut. On this occasion, the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee have sent their greetings to the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction.

Hanoi Meeting 17 July

OW171800 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 17 -- A grand meeting was held here this evening to mark the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation. The meeting is sponsored by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples.

Taking part in the presidium of the meeting were Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dang Thi, member of the party C.C., chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Tran Huu Duc, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; and representatives of mass organizations in Hanoi. Souk Vongsak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of public health, president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association and head of the visiting Lao delegation; and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom, and Sieng Saral, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Hanoi, also attended.

In his speech, Tran Huu Duc pointed out: "The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos is a logical development and an expression of the splendid fruition of the special relations between the two countries which had been tempered in the hard revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggressions, for independence, freedom and socialism."

"The Vietnamese people," he went on, "greatly rejoice at the big achievements of the fraternal Lao people and consider them as a powerful source of encouragement in their revolutionary struggle and a big contribution of the Lao people to the strengthening of the revolution in each country and to the militant solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the fight against the common enemies who are the reactionary forces in the Chinese ruling circles in collusions with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces."

Speaking at the meeting, Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom said that the treaty is a new symbol of the era of peace, independence and socialism, a rare model of the relations between nations in present-day human society as well as between fraternal countries and among nations in this region of the world.

Friendship Groups Meet

OW161650 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 16 -- The delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, which is here for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship and cooperation treaty today called at its Vietnamese counterpart in Hanoi. The delegation, led by Souk Vongsak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of public health, and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, was warmly welcomed by Tran Huu Duc, president of the Vietnam-Laos [Friendship] Association, other leading officials of the association, and representatives of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Tran Huu Duc expressed his joy at the significant achievements of the fraternal Lao people in national construction and defence. He wished the Lao people under the correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan further success in the implementation of the resolution of the third party congress.

NHAN DAN Marks Anniversary

BK180745 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 18 July editorial: "Great Effectiveness of the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Exactly 5 years ago today, on 18 July 1977, the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation was ceremoniously signed at the capital of Vientiane. Also on the same occasion, the two sides signed a treaty delineating the national boundaries of the two countries and a number of other important documents. This event of historic significance marked a new step in the development of the militant solidarity, mutual trust and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos in the interest of defending national independence and building socialism in each country; and contributed to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The signing of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation dealt a heavy blow to the aggressive and expansionist design of imperialism and international reaction.

Over the past 5 years, with the extraordinary efforts of the two peoples, the treaty of friendship and cooperation has developed its great effectiveness, bringing about joyful results in many respects. The actual implementation of this treaty vividly shows that, in the new era of the two nations that have won glorious victories, the special Vietnam-Laos relationship has developed and is developing even more magnificently in both scope and quality, and with a broad, deep and diverse content. The implementation of specific agreements for cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, cultural, educational and other fields in the framework of this treaty has greatly contributed to developing the economy and culture, improving the people's life and strengthening the national defense potentials of both countries, thus meeting the requirements of the revolutionary cause of the two countries in the new stage.

Many Vietnam-Laos friendship projects have been built and put into commission. The provinces and districts of the two countries sharing common borders and having established sisterhood with each other, have organized frequent meetings and exchanges of views to help each other and learn from each others' experiences that are both useful and necessary toboth sides. The cooperation and militant alliance between the armies and peoples of the two countries have been constantly strengthened, thus making it possible to defeat the kind of multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. This close solidarity and coordination has further improved the effectiveness of each country's efforts to defend its national independence.

The treaty on the delineation of national boundaries between the two countries has been implemented with very good results. The two sides have basically finished planting border markers and opening friendship gates to enable the people along both sides of the border to work, live and make cross-border visits normally, thus enhancing the existing fine tradition of friendship between the two countries.

In the coming years, the two sides will intensify mutual cooperation and assistance to build economic establishments in the interest of each country; help each other distribute products and make transit shipments; proceed toward coordinating with each other to effect a division of labor and comprehensive cooperation for developing the potentials of each country; and carry out cooperation on an equal basis in the spirit of the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress and the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress.

We are very pleased with the deep concern for and high evaluation of the Laos-Vietnam relations of friendship and all-round cooperation by the party, state and people of Laos. The political report of the LPRP Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the third party congress in April this year stressed: As always, we will do our best to consolidate and strengthen militant solidarity, the special relationship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, mutual trust and mutual comradely assistance, with the aim of developing the combined strength of the three countries in the defense of national independence and the building of socialism in each country, and to jointly defend the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia for peace in this region and the world.

The fine results of the implementation of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation and the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation are a source of great encouragement to our people. The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are intensively carrying out a scheme of sabotage, division, provocation and aggression in an attempt to annex the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and open the way for expansion toward Southeast Asia. However, they have failed ignominiously. In the face of the enemy's perfidious design, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have further enhanced their militant solidarity and increased their vigilance and mutual all-round cooperation with the determination to defend their fatherlands and build socialism successfully in each country. Reality has testified ever more strongly to the fact that the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea constitute an invincible strength and the most important factor for ensuring all the successes of the revolution in each country and of the common revolutionary cause.

On the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation, our people assert their determination to strengthen solidarity and cooperation in all fields with the fraternal Lao people and to fulfill their international obligations. On this occasion, we sincerely wish the fraternal Lao people many new and even greater achievements in their undertaking to defend and build their rich and beautiful fatherland.

Hanoi Radio Praises Friendship

SK190605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1450 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Fine Development of Vietnam-Laos Friendship"]

[Text] Exactly 5 years ago today, the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the LPDR was signed, marking a new step in the development of the special relationship and militant alliance between the two countries. True to the old adage that "Gold is tested by fire and strength by ordeals," the two friendly neighbors, Vietnam and Laos, have held genuine friendship for each other through half a century and more of stalwart struggle against the two nations' common enemies -- the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists. Through the blood and fire of the struggle for a common objective, the friendship between the two neighboring nations has been tested; and time has proved that this is an exemplary, pure and lasting relationship. This valuable tradition of friendship, which has been maintained and fostered by both parties -- the VCP and the LPRP -- and the peoples of both countries, is becoming more durable and fresh with each passing day.

Through the reality of life, the two fraternal nations of Vietnam and Laos have come to understand that only by relying on and uniting with each other can each nation successfully defend its independence and freedom and build a peaceful, stable and happy life.

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party, once pointed out: The special relationship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is a law governing the development of the three countries' revolutions, and a condition for survival as concerns the destiny of the three nations. From one generation to another, our people must safeguard the pure friendship and the tradition of solidarity between the three nations and constantly consolidate and strengthen the special relationship and militant alliance between the three countries with the determination to foil all the schemes and acts of sabotage, division and aggression by the common enemy — the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. We consider this a firm guarantee for the cause of defending independence and freedom and successfully building socialism in each country on the Indochinese Peninsula and at the same time, an extremely important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At the Third LPRP Congress, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also expressed the resolve to strengthen the special solidarity, militant alliance and all-round cooperation between the two countries of Vietnam and Laos. He asserted: As always, the LPRP and the Lao people will do their best to consolidate and strengthen militant solidarity, the special relationship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, mutual trust and mutual comradely assistance, with the aim of developing the combined strength of the three countries in defense of national independence and the building of socialism in each country.

Five years are all too short a period of time as compared with the history of each country's development. However, the treaty of friendship and cooperation has developed its effectiveness and brought about good results for the revolutionary causes of both countries.

The cooperation between the two countries in the fields of trade, science and technology, culture, education and others has been constantly strengthened and developed. Many important Lao economic projects have been built and put into operation with the assistance of Vietnamese specialists. The (Lam Nguem) hydroelectric power plant, the 110-kilovolt high tension wire section supporting the industrial complex north of Vientiane, and hundreds of kilometers of roads designed and built by Vietnamese cadres and workers in the friendly country are the flowers of the Vietnamese-Lao friendship.

Vietnamese educational specialists have been sent to help their Lao counterparts in training managerial and technical cadres, and tens of thousands of Lao students have studied in Vietnam. These students are future cadres for the building of socialism in Laos which, though an ancient country, is full of vitality.

The party, government and people of Laos highly appreciate the solidarity and effective assistance of our country. Conversely, our party, government and people also understand and highly appreciate the great contributions made by the Lao revolution, as well as the Kampuchean revolution, to our people's cause of defending the country and building socialism. The assistance to the cause of the two peoples is not unilateral. The treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed not for the sake of the revolutionary cause of friendly Laos alone, but for the sake of our revolutionary cause as well. As a matter of fact, over the past 5 years it has become an indispensable factor for each success and victory of our country's revolution.

The Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers have been seeking every means possible to slander and undermine the solidarity and friendship among the three Indochinese countries. However, all of their perfidious schemes and ugly acts have failed tragically.

The solidarity, cooperation and friendship of the special Vietnamese-Lao and Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean alliance, which has passed through terrible ordeals, is being consolidated and strengthened more firmly than ever before. This is evidenced by the fact that the recent conference of the three Indochinese countries' ministers of foreign affairs in Ho Chi Minh City achieved a high identity of views on the situation, on the distinction between friend and foe and on important initiatives in the struggle for peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. It is also evidenced by our state's recent decision to award the Ho Chi Minh Order, our country's distinguished order, to a number of Lao state leaders.

In its advance, the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries may still encounter many difficulties and ordeals. However, the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, which has been cemented in the treaties of friendship and cooperation, will be a source of a strength to ensure that the revolution of each country, as well as the struggle for peace and stability in this part of the world, will achieve success.

We are very pleased to note that the solidarity, cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and Laos has been developed satisfactorily over the past years. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, once again we express our gratitude to the party, government and people of friendly Laos for their assistance and close friendship. We sincerely hope that the Lao people, under the LPRP's leadership, will score even greater achievements in defending and building their country, thereby contributing actively to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN on Lao Medals to Leaders

BK170939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 17 July editorial: "Our Common Honor"]

[Text] On 13 July 1982, Laos decided to confer its National Gold Medals -- the highest distinction of the LPDR -- on Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; and on Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. We are deeply moved at the amicable and warm sentiments extended by the party, state and people of Laos toward our people through this important political act.

The fact that Laos presented its highest distinction to Comrade Le Duan last year and to Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong this year reflects the Lao party and people's high regard for our people's revolutionary undertaking, and of the contributions given by our party and people to the Lao revolution and the common revolution of the three fraternal countries. This is also a manifestation of its respect for the comrade leaders of our party and state — those who are taking up the cause of great President Ho Chi Minh and who are symbolizing our people's revolutionary undertaking.

In its note, Laos solemnly pointed out that our two esteemed comrade leaders, Comrades Truong Chin and Pham Van Dong, had made great contributions during their revolutionary lives to the struggle against imperialism and various reactionary forces for peace and socialism, and to the strengthening and development of the great friendship, the tremendous solidarity and the overall cooperation between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples. We regard this appraisal as a common honor for our people. Every manifestation of the exceptional Vietnamese-Lao solidarity has brought elation and great encouragement for us. In their revolutionary undertaking, no victory of our people 's separable from the valuable support and assistance of the fraternal Lao party and people and their effective cooperation.

The process of fighting together and sharing the same victories of our two peoples over the past half century has built up the extremely close existing Vietnamese-Lao relationship -- a pure and faithful relationship based on Marxism-Leninism and on proletarian internationalism and which has been built with the flesh and blood of the many generations of our two countries.

In the current new stage of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, the party, state and people of Laos, fostering their heroic traditions, are struggling to defend and build their country, strengthen its solidarity with Vietnam, promote Indochinese solidarity, stand side by side with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples with a determination to foil all the dark schemes of the expansionists in the Beijing leadership -- in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- and to struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The party and people of Laos have always fulfilled their national duties and their international obligation in an outstanding manner. Our people sincerely thank the Lao party and people for their wholehearted support and assistance to our nation's revolution. We are proud of being able to welcome the finest sentiments that the fraternal Lao party, state and people have extended to us by conferring Laos' highest medals on our party and state leaders. We vow to do our utmost to strengthen the exceptional solidarity between Vietnam and Laos and between Vietnam and Laos and Kampuchea. It is one of our valuable assets, an unending source of strength and the most important factor for victory.

LEADERS GREET NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW181538 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 18 — Vietnamese leaders today sent their warmest greetings to revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on the third anniversary of the victory of the Nicaragua revolution (July 19). The message, jointly signed by Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

"The success of the Sandinista revolution on July 19, 1979 opened up a new era in the history of Nicaragua: An era of real independence and freedom. This success has strongly encouraged the struggle of oppressed peoples in Latin America and elsewhere in the world. Over the past three years, in spite of all schemes and acts of sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces at home and abroad, the heroic Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Government for National Reconstruction, closely uniting together and overcoming many difficulties and trials, have firmly defended their revolutionary gains and obtained great successes in national construction and defence. With its correct foreign policy, Nicaragua's international prestige has been constantly heightened.

"The Vietnamese people are very glad at the brilliant achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution and consider them as their own. On this occasion, we reaffirm the full support of the Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam for the Nicaraguan people's just cause against the U.S. imperialists' policy of hostility, intervention and aggression".

Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach has also extended his greetings to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel d'Escoto.

JAKARTA VIEWS SRV'S PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK171519 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Partial Withdrawal of Vietnamese Forces From Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] Western news agencies have reported from Hanoi that last Thursday Vietnam withdrew part of its forces from Kampuchea. This partial withdrawal was announced by Foreign Minister Nugyen Co Thach the following day before he left for a tour of four ASEAN countries. Although he did not disclose any figure, Western news agencies quoted sources in the Vietnamese capital as saying that it was between 20,000 and 30,000 men. Western news agencies in Hanoi now set the strength of the Vietnamese forces at between 150,000 and 180,000. If these figures are reliable, it can be assumed that Vietnam had withdrawn part of its forces without any announcement. The announcement of the partial withdrawal by its foreign minister on 16 July was meant as implementation of the plan which was announced on 7 July, the day Prince Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea returned to his homeland for the first time in 4 years following his successful diplomatic offensive during his tour of the five ASEAN countries. Nguyen Co Thach's 16 July announcement was made with the hope that his Southeast Asian tour will not be less successful than Sihanouk's diplomatic offensive.

Although Sihanouk has dismissed the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops as a ploy, nevertheless it reflected Hanoi's difficult choice. On the one hand, Hanoi did not want a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean issue because, according to its assessment, it will open the door wider to China for reestablishing its sphere of influence in Kampuchea. When this sphere of influence has been secured in Kampuchea, the door to Laos will be open for Beijing. These will lead to the isolation of Vietnam.

On the other hand, Hanoi also did not want to see the aggravation of the conflict through military blackmail in Kampuchea because, according to Hanoi, it will increase the Soviet role in Southeast and East Asia. Expansion of the Soviet role in this region will lead to the isolation of Vietnam because Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines -- Vietnam's closest neighbors -- regard the Soviet Union as the greatest threat to the security of the Southeast Asian region. Thus, Vietnam cannot do other than withdraw part of its forces from Kampuchea.

INDONESIA, CANADA SIGN NUCLEAR COOPERATION ACCORD

BK141003 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0935 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 14 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia and Canada have signed a cooperation agreement in the application of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. The Indonesian minister of mines and energy, Subroto, and the Canadian foreign minister, Mark MacGuigan, signed the cooperation agreement in Ottawa, Canada, Monday. Minister Suboroto is in Canada for a five-day visit to that country. In the first day of his current visit, Subroto met his Canadian counterpart, Marc Lalonde, to discuss the present development of energy trade in the world and bilateral cooperation in the development of coal and nuclear energy. Subroto also had the opportunity to hold talks with Canadian Trade Minister Ed Lumley on the participation of Canadian companies in infrastructural projects in Indonesia.

While in Canada, Subroto will visit Quebec, Toronto, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver, and will also meet several Canadian key officials dealing with the energy field, to discuss the development of oil, coal and hydropower energy in west Canada.

According to the spokesman of the Canadian Foreign Office, the newly signed agreement will pave the way for the supply of Canadian uranium and the transfer of Canadian nuclear technology to Indonesia.

MALAYSIA

PURCHASE OF U.S. F-5 FIGHTERS TO BE POSTPONED

BK171355 Hong Kong AFP in English 0726 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Kuching, East Malaysia, Jul 17 (AFP) -- Malaysia is still interested in the F-5 fighters from the United States, but for the time being the purchase of the aircraft would have to be postponed due to the economic situation, the national news agency BERNAMA reported today, quoting Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar as saying. The deputy minister said the ministry would review the situation later.

According to an agency report, the United States had earlier informed Congress of its intention to sell 16 F-5 fighters to Malaysia. However, Abang Abu Bakar said the government would proceed as scheduled with the purchase of Skyhawks. He also disclosed that Malaysia's Air Force would soon receive 44 Pilatus PC-7 basic training aircraft from Switzerland.

MALAYSIA, THAILAND VIEW JOINT WEAPONS PRODUCTION

BK140905 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysia and Thailand are looking into the possibility of joint production and standardization of weapons and ammunition. Such cooperation will enable both countries to lessen costs in having to buy them elsewhere. This was agreed to following the recent visit to Thailand of the deputy minister of defense, Abang Haji Abu Bakar. During his stay, Abang Haji Abu Bakar held discussions with his Thai counterpart, Air Chief Marshal Tan Sri Phaniang Kantarat, and the supreme commander of the Thai Army, Gen Tan Sri Saiyut Koetphon. They also discussed matters on the strengthening of the existing defense arrangement in the border areas. The deputy defense minister also visited an ammunition factory and the special war training center.

SINGAPORE

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES

BK181155 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, arrived in Singapore this afternoon for a 4-day visit. He was met on arrival by the parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Industry and Social Affairs, Mr Sidek Saniff. Mr Nguyen Co Thach, who is accompanied by four officials, is in the republic at the invitation of the minister for foreign affairs and culture, Mr Dhanabalan. During his stay Mr Nguyen Co Thach will hold talks with the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, and Mr Dhanabalan. He will also tour the harbor and visit the Housing and Development Board.

Meeting of Counterparts

BK190729 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Singapore, July 19 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had talks lasting about two hours with his Singapore counterpart, Suppiah Dhanabalan, today. Emerging from the talks, a beaming Mr Thach would only say, "We understand each other's position better." Asked whether he explained Vietnam's offer to pull out some of its troops from Cambodia, a withdrawal Hanoi says has already started, Mr Thach commented only that it was "a significant partial withdrawal."

When Mr Dhanabalan emerged from the conference room, he declined to go into details of the talks but told waiting newsmen he would give a briefing after the afternoon session. Meanwhile, an official who sat in at the talks said the atmosphere was "frank."

MARCOS ASKS FOR JAPANESE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

HK170049 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] President Marcos has called on Japan to lead in the fight for free trade and assistance to developing nations to bring about a new international economic order. The president issued the challenge during a meeting with Masumi Esaki, special envoy of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki who called as head of a Japanese mission. The chief executive said he was happy that the Japanese prime minister had sent a very distinguished delegation headed by no less than the former minister of international trade and industry, who understands the economic problems of the region.

During their discussions, the president outlined five points of interest to which Japan can extend assistance and understanding to enhance bilateral relations. These are: financial support for the copper-smelting industry and the integrated steel mill; lower tariff on Philippine bananas and [words indistinct] for the banana trade; traffic rights for Philippine Air Lines to stop over in Japan en route to the United States; and increased assistance to the Philippines from the overseas economic cooperation fund.

In response, Mr Esaki expressed understanding of the country's problems and sympathy for the Philippines. He cited the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran and energy development programs as very important, and said Japan is willing to provide the necessary technological assistance. The president welcomed the offer because, he said, this is one of the secrets of the success of Japan which the country would like to learn.

FEBC Commentary

HK190057 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A top-level Japanese economic mission recently called on President Marcos to discuss Philippine-Japan relations. The purpose of this meeting, it would seem, is to improve the relations between the two countries, which at the moment appear to be one-sided, that is, in favor of Japan. The head of the mission, according to reports, said Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki had committed his government to helping the Philippines in farming, small and medium-scale industries, technological cooperation in energy development, and human resources development.

This is quite an impressive commitment. If implemented it would redound greatly, not only to the country's development, but to the improvement of Philippine-Japan ties. But commitment and promises are one thing, and implementation another. Skepticism and cynicism appear to get the better of us because of present realities. Take for instance the simple request of the Philippine Government to Japanese log buyers for them to identify Filipino log sellers. The Japanese have remaind tight-lipped in their business dealings. The Philippine Government made the request to check and trace log smugglers but of course, non-disclosure favors the Japanese, as it would guarantee them a continued supply of logs, and at cheap prices at that.

Here is one way that the Japanese can assist our country save millions of pesos in revenues, and help prevent the denudization of our forests by indentifying the log smugglers. But they won't, for this is not in their best business interest.

But we can still hope, perhaps this time sincerity will get the better of our Japanese neighbors and really come out with a helping hand. This is one time we will be glad to see our skepticism and cynicism shattered to pieces.

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DPRK SCORES 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' AT MAC MEETING

SK220138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The 467th Secretaries Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on 21 July at the request of our side. At this meeting, our side lodged a strong protest against the enemy side for frequently committing armed provocations in the demilitarized zone in violent violation of the armistice agreement and other provisions agreed upon by both sides. Our side urged the enemy side to bear responsibility for this.

According to a statement by Col Kim Yon-ki, secretary of our side, the South Korean puppet army, mobilizing scores of personnel armed with heavy and automatic weapons, committed grave armed provocations at 1310 on 9 July by firing hundreds of rounds of large-caliber machineguns and automatic weapons from a position situated southeast of Military Demarcation Marker 1200 south of Samilpali in the DMZ in the east frontline sector at our civil military guard members performing their routine duties at a spot opposite the South Korean position, gravely threatening their lives.

If our personnel had not patiently controlled themselves, the provocations committed by the rascals would have expanded to a grave armed confrontation between both sides. The South Korean puppet army also committed grave military provocations by firing several rounds of M-16 automatic rifles from a spot 750 meters east of Military Demarcation Marker 0400 in the central frontline sector at 1540 on 7 July at our outpost opposite this spot and by firing many rounds of machineguns from a spot 1,700 meters southwest of Military Demarcation Marker 1000 in the east frontline sector at 1540 on 14 July.

The South Korean puppet army introduced 2 90-mm recoilless rifles into a spot 500 meters east of Military Demarcation Marker 0056 in the west frontline sector at 0900 on 13 July, 2 60-mm mortars into a spot 250 meters east of Military Demarcation Marker 0013 at 1535 on 12 July and 250 military personnel armed with M-16 automatic rifles and light machine guns into a spot 1,500 meters east of Military Demarcation Marker 1141 in the east frontline sector from 1420 to 1600 on 15 July. The South Korean pupper army staged a military exercise at 1011 on 16 July by introducing over 30 completely armed military personnel into a place 1,700 meters southwest of Military Demarcation Marker 1000 in the east frontline sector. At 1000 the same day, it built up its positions by introducing 88 military personnel into a place 1,800 meters southeast of Military Demarcation Marker 0204 in the west frontline sector.

Meanwhile, the rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army at 0820 on 12 July introduced 76 military personnel armed with M-16 automatic rifles into an outpost on Mumyong Height in Somyon-ri south of the headquarters district of the Military Armistice Commission.

The number of violations of the armistice agreement by the enemy from 6 to 16 July amounted to over 720. The number of provocations and the violation of the armistice agreement against us by the enemy since the 514th MAC meeting amounts to over 1,600. Our secretary said the enemy's continuous and wicked military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement in the DMZ against us are part of the war policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are frantically running amok to start a new aggressive war in our country. He then said that because of the rascals' criminal acts, no single day has passed peacefully in the DMZ and that tension has been heightened more and more with each passing day. Saying he cannot but pay close attention to this, he strongly urged the enemy to take responsible action to prevent various provocations in the DMZ, violating the armistice agreement and other provisions. Making irrelevant excuses, however, the enemy did not make an affirmative response to our demand.

Saying such an act of the enemy only showed the rascals' insincerity and irresponsibility in implementing the armistice agreement, our secretary went on: It is too obvious that when the vast troops of both sides are confronting one another across the DMZ, armed collisions in this area could readily expand into an all-out war. To alleviate tension in the DMZ, the enemy's violations of the armistice agreement, including its armed provocations, should unconditionally and immediately end.

In conclusion, our secretary sternly warned that the enemy should carefully reflect on the dangerous outcome of the rascals' repeated provocative crimes of converting the DMZ into a fortress and into a springboard of armed provocations against us and that it should act discreetly.

VRPR SCORES CHON ROLE IN CONTROL DATA SIT-IN

SK211024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As was reported on 19 July, the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a pro-government activity by instigating some 120 employees of the Control Data Korea Company, located in the Korea Export Industrial Complex, Karibon-dong, Kuro-ku, Seoul, to gather in the playground of this company, shout such slogans as "Employees related to Urban Mission must go" and adopt a letter of appeal to the Control Data U.S.A. This is a most ignominious act of suppression aimed at obliterating the just struggle for rights to existence staged against the United States by the women workers of the Control Data Korea Company.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring distorts the situation as if the struggle waged by the women workers of the Control Data Korea Company were instigated by somebody else. This is sophistry designed to deceive our workers and public opinion.

As for the struggle waged by the women workers of the Control Data Korea Company, it was waged against the U.S. owner's contempt for the Korean people and harsh exploitation. This being the case, their struggle was not instigated by somebody else. It was an explosion of their frustration and fury against the U.S. owners and was a just action aimed at regaining national dignity and pride which have been trampled upon by the U.S. owners.

As is widely known to the world, the Control Data Korea Company has been committing all sorts of inhuman tyranny and maltreatment of the workers, trampling upon their basic rights to existence, human rights of the workers and hiring women workers at low wages. Women workers of this company are working without ventilation, suffering from poor sight, stomach problems and other occupational diseases. Even though they are forced to work under difficult working conditions where they are watched with time checkers under the name of a computer production system, their monthly salaries average 80,000 won, less than half that needed for the barest living. The company owner has fattened himself with millions of dollars in profits, every dollar of which was earned by the blood and sweat of the workers.

Unable to stand such circumstances, the women workers of the Control Data Korea have long waged a righteous anti-U.S. struggle to regain their rights to existence. Twice in February and March they waged sit-ins, shouting such slogans as "Management, go away," "Let us make defective goods" and "Reinstate those illegally dismissed without delay." In recent months, they have joined the struggle to regain their rights to existence.

Instead of heeding the demands of these workers, the American owners randomly sacked these women workers involved in the struggle and quite recently threatened to shorten operating hours. Following his American master's directives, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed the women workers engaged in the struggle and arrested them, charging them with fascist evil laws through mobilization of the armed policement. Far from accepting the workers' demand, the Chon Tu-hwan ring began a pro-government activity by instigating other workers, trying to obliterate their struggle.

This is indeed an act of treason which can be committed only by such a traitorous, pro-U.S. flunkeyist as the Chon Tu-hwan ring. It is also an act of nation-selling designed to enslave our workers to U.S. monopoly captialists.

Our workers will not sit by idly watching the situation developing today. They will not tolerate such traitorous acts. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should see the situation squarely and stop such dirty pro-government functions as this. It should apologize to the nation for having driven the South Korean economy into trouble and for plunging people into starvation. It should step down from power without delay. It is our belief that the workers of the Control Data Korea Company should wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle to regain their rights to existence until their demands are accepted, and that other workers throughout the nation will wage solidarity, joint struggle in response to the workers at the Control Data Korea Company.

SOUTH SAID SELLING WORKERS IN 'SLAVE LABOR MARKET'

SK220920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique sold abroad over 80,000 poor workers under the name of "manpower export" in the first six months of this year, according to a report. The puppet clique set the "goal of manpower export" for this year at the record figure of over 195,700, and worked hard to attain the target. The fascist clique plans to send out more workers from next year to the slave labour market abroad.

NONDONG SINMUN SUPPORTS PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK220516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested persons who had set fir o the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and put them to brutal tortures, and are up to insidious plots to impose harsh penalties upon them. This is a target of accusation in papers here today. A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

As to the fire set to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, it was an eruption of the long pent-up grievances and resentment of the South Korean people at the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, keeping South Korea under their colonial rule for 37 years, have forces all sufferings and misfortunes upon them.

Their struggle against the aggressors reflected the unanimous desire of the South Korean people to live an independent life by ending the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists; it was entirely a just action, not a "crime" by any means.

By labelling those involved in the arson as "Communists" and sentencing them to heavy penalties on charges of the violation of the notorious "National Security Law," the puppets attempt to cow the South Korean people who struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism and legalise their brutal crackdown upon the patriotic people. And they are motivated in this by the crafty scheme to turn to anti-Communism the daily growing anti-U.S. sentiments by linking the struggle of the South Korean people with us; it is a criminal scheme never to be condoned.

They act on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists and under their manipulation in brutally persecuting those who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

It is a well known fact that the U.S. imperialists instructed the Chon Tu-hwan group to harshly treat those involved in the case.

Indelible are the crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who issued a suppressive order against other people for their colonial rule over South Korea and of the Chon Tu-hwan group which murders fellow countrymen, complying with the brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists, to gratify its greed for power. The commentary says in conclusion:

Anachronistic are the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to bar the people's struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism and bridge over the crisis of the tottering colonial fascist rule by frantic sword-brandishing. The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the realities and pull out of South Korea without delay, giving up their South Korean occupation policy.

NODONG SINMUN, MOVIE DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR USSR

SK220032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2247 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA) -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief, Choe Chil-nam, and a Korean movie delegation left Pyongyang on July 21 by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union.

POLISH 9TH PLENUM, 38TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Plenum Reported

SK220556 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Ninth Plenum of the Polish United Workers' Party was held recently in Warsaw. The plenum heard reports on youth problems, discussed ways to deal with letters from the working people to the party organizations and adopted decisions. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, made summing up reports.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK220918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 38th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

After the publication of the historic declaration on July 22, 1944, the Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, have energetically waged a struggle to rehabilitate the destroyed country and develop economy and culture, science and technology, registering many successes, the author of the article says, and continues:

The imperialists and the home reactionaries who hate advancing Poland as a thorn in their side have resorted to vicious manoeuvres to undermine the building of a new life of the Polish people and overthrow the socialist system for the establishment of a reactionary bourgeois regime in the long run. But the Polish party, government and people are vigorously advancing along the road of socialism, determinedly repulsing the subversive acts of the enemies.

Our people hail the successes made by the Polish people in their struggle for tiding over the present difficulties temporarily created in the country and express full support and solidarity for their just struggle. The Korean and Polish peoples closely support and cooperate with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. Our people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Poland will grow stronger and develop in many fields in the future.

Extending warm felicitations to the fraternal Polish people, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, the Korean people sincerely wish them new success in their work for defending the sovereignty of the country and the socialist gains, tiding over the temporary difficulties created in the country and promoting the welfare of the people, the article stresses.

Kim Il-song Greetings

SK212358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 21 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, on the occassion of the 38th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, I extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

The resurrection of Poland 38 years ago was a brilliant fruition of the protracted struggle of the Polish communists and patriotic people for national and class liberation. After liberation the Polish people have made a big stride ahead in the work for liquidating the left-overs of the old society and building a new popular and socialist Poland.

Today the Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, are energetically struggling to achieve the stability of the country, tiding over the difficulties temporarily created by the subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and the home counter-revolutionary forces, and defending the socialist position. We express firm solidarity with you in your just cause and express the conviction that the fraternal Polish people will successfully solve the difficult problems facing them and continue to advance vigorously along the road of socialism.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries cemented through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Meeting Held

SK211144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on July 20 in Korea-Poland friendship Sunchon County [as received], South Pyongan Province, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

The meeting was attended by leading personnel of party and power bodies and working people in the county. Officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting. Speeches were made at the meeting. A similar meeting of soldiers was held on July 19 at the Korean Peoples Army unit to which Comrade Paek Yun Muk belongs.

S & T COOPERATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

SK220018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2246 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA) -- A scientific and technical cooperation delegation of our country left Pyongyang on July 21 by train to attend the 12th meeting of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT MEETS MINISTER HO TAM

SK212248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA) -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on July 20 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to his country, according to a report.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed thanks and asked Ho Tam to convey his sincere wishes for good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He voiced invariable and firm support to the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Il-song.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar', Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea Kim Chung-il and Korean Ambassador to Syria Yi Hong-yop.

Foreign Ministry Party

SK212258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA) -- The Syrian Foreign Ministry hosted a party on July 19 for Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to Syria, according to a report. Invited to the party were the foreign minister's entourage and Korean Ambassador Yi Hong-yop and his Embassy officials in Syria. Present there were Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' and other personages concerned. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

UNC URGES 'TRUE DEMILITARIZATION' OF DMZ

SK220056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Panmunjom -- The U.N. command yesterday charged the North Korean communists with recent violations of the armistice agreement and called for the true demilitarization of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Col. Patrick H. Brady, UNC senior secretary to the Military Armistice Commission, proposed in a meeting with his North Korean counterpart that both sides mutually inspect the entire DMZ and remove all barriers and fortifications found there. "Such a collective action could have no other effect but to prevent incidents, reduce tension and promote peace," he stressed at the 467th MAC secretaries meeting. The meeting was held at the request of the North Korean side of the MAC secretaries.

Brady charged that North Korea violated armistice agreement on 986 occasions from July 2 through July 18. He noted the incidents which were detailed at the meeting occurred in the DMZ. The meeting was held six days before the 29th anniversary of the armistice which ended the three-year Korean war.

The North Korean side alleged that UNC forces had fired into its sector, had brought prohibited weapons and combatants into the truce zone and had constructed combat positions there. Brady said the UNC would investigate the allegation and that the results would be reported to the MAC. "If your side is truly interested in preventing incidents in the DMZ," he told his North Korean counterpart, Senior Col. Kim Yon-ki, "There is a way." He then made the proposal for the demilitarization of the truce zone.

SEOUL ANTI-GUERILLA WAR GAME ANNOUNCED

SK220758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will conduct an anti-guerilla war game in Seoul and its vicinity for five days late this month to prepare itself for North Korea's possible guerilla attack, the Counter-Espionage Command (CEC) announced Thursday.

Armed forces, national police, Homeland Reserve Force, Civil Defense Corps as well as civilians will join the country's first such training, code-named "Myolgong 28," to check the nation's defense preparedness against guerilla infiltration or surprise attack on the capital city the enemy might launch just before full-scale invasion.

The drill will feature the land, sea and airborne infiltration of mock armed agents or spies, and subsequent counterattack. The command said the simulated enemy will number more than 1,000, and their combat tactics as well as fatigues, language and behavior will be the same as North Korean soldiers. South Korea's monthly civil air defense training will be conducted along with the anti-guerilla exercises this month, the CEC added.

N. KOREAN DIPLOMAT ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING

SK220250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, Bahrain, July 21 (YONHAP) -- A North Korean diplomat was caught July 18 attempting to smuggle 1,200 wristwatches into Egypt, according to the AL-ARAB published in Cairo.

The newspaper reported that Sim Hui-tok, vice president of the North Korean trade mission based in Kuwait, was apprehended Sunday by Egyptian customs officials trying to illegally bring the watches into the country at Cairo Airport. The watches were confiscated and Sim is under investigation, according to the newspaper.

The story first appeared in AL-ARAB July 20 issue, and said only that the arrested person was a foreign diplomat. On the following day, the paper identified the diplomat as a North Korean. Because Sim tried to enter Cairo in the capacity of a diplomat, AL-ARAB did not disclose his name and job title. His identity was revealed by Egyptian customs officials.

Sim became the second North Korean diplomat detained trying to smuggle contraband goods into Egypt. In the 1970's, a member of the North Korean diplomatic mission in Cairo was arrested for smuggling hashish into the country.

KOREA TIMES REPORTS ON LABOR UNREST AT CONTROL DATA

SK220118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] The close-down of Control Data Korea, a U.S.-invested computer parts maker in the Kuro Industrial Estate, has again brought to light the activities of the Urban Industrial Mission [UIM] engaged in Christian evangelism among your workers. The management and non-unionists in the company blame the UIM for creating labor problems at Control Data Korea that finally led to the firm's shut-down.

It was said that of the 266 unionists among the 349 employees of CDK were about 20 "hard-core" UIM members and 40 "sympathizers," who resorted to radical means in dealing with the management over labor conditions at the company. In last-minute efforts to prevent the closure of their workshop, the non-unionists assured that they would keep the plant free of harassments by the UIM. During a rally on Monday, they put up placards, saying, "We will save our company with our own hands," and "We urge UIM to get out of our plant immediately." But it was too late.

According to labor authorities, the CDK branch of the National Metal Workers Union was formed in 1973, six years after the establishment of the company with 100 percent investment by U.S. Control Data. The union continuously demanded shortening of work hours and wage increases by large margins, though CDK workers were relatively better treated than their counterparts in other firms, labor authorities said, claiming that UIM was behind these labor movements. Especially since last December, unionists in the CDK had repeatedly engaged in sit-in demonstrations, sabotage, go-slow actions and degrading product quality while demanding a 49 percent pay raise, they said.

A spokesman for the Yongdungpo UIM told the KOREA TIMES that there was "not a single UIM member" among unionists in the CDK though some union leaders had maintained close personal relations with the UIM staff. The spokesman said Miss Han Myong-hui, head of the CDK union, had been attending the Nodong (labor) Church, a Presbyterian congregation operated by the Yongdungpo UIM, but she was not a member of the UIM. He declined to reveal the present strength of UIM membership, though he said they were engaged in a "fairly large number" of industrial establishments.

The latest labor dispute at the CDK began on Dec. 21, 1981, when the union demanded a 49 percent wage increase, rejecting a 12 percent raise proposed by the management. The labor dispute was reported to the Ministry of Labor on Jan. 30 this year. Labor authorities said that a union meeting decided to resort to degrading quality to press for the wage hike on Feb. 19 and the unionists cut back output by 25 percent late that month. For this action, union leader Yi Yong-son and five other workers were fired.

The union members staged sit-in demonstrations in the company compound for nine days from March 15 until the two parties finally agreed on a 19.9 percent wage increase on March 23.

But labor problems continued at the company with the workers demanding the reinstatement of the fired colleagues. The management claimed that the protesting workers caused a 15 to 20 percent production cut by a go-slow campaign. On May 3, the Korean representative was replaced by Han Sang-uk but the unionists were engaged in a signature collecting drive to get the re-employment of the fired workers from May 30.

Herald Editorial

SK220053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Healthy Labor Relations"]

[Text] The shutdown of the Control Data Korea plant in Seoul is an isolated yet depressing episode of our industrialization and the operation of foreign business in Korea. A protracted labor dispute with local employees added to the pressure of declining profits, forcing the factory to close down, taking jobs away from over 300 workers.

The unfortunate incident prompts a second thought on the proper pattern of labor relations which could sustain the nation's economic development in general and productive collaboration with investors from abroad in particular. What is the just end of healthy labor movement? What is the effective means to attain that end? The investors and entrepreneurs, both domestic and foreign, also should be ready to formulate sound and imaginative managerial concepts and industrial relations for harmonious and productive operation. On the part of both management and labor, accommodation and cooperation is the name of the game.

The Korean subsidiary of Control Data Corp., an American computer parts manufacturer, had for some time been troubled with labor protests which lately shifted to militant methods including sit-ins and sabotage, apparently inspired by the so-called Urban Industrial Mission who is making steady inroads into the ranks of our labor unions.

Observers of the local industrial scene are surprised at the fact that closedown resulted partly from an intense labor offensive at a plant where workers enjoyed much better conditions than at most other comparable factories. They included five-day-week, 400-percent annual bonus and 60-day maternity leave for women who accounted for most of the employees there. As the firm was about to go down the drain, a group of nonunionists and moderate workers organized a campaign against the hard-line activists to rescue the company from sinking but it was too late. The affair ended in a losing game for all with neither side gaining anything. What price labor dispute?

Democratic trade unionism presupposes dialogue and compromise for mutual benefit. Grievances and demands made should be justifiable and acceptable under the prevailing circumstances. However, some politically and ideologically inspired extremists tend to reduce unionism from an art of live and let live to an exercise in futile desperation and mutual destruction. Our economy is yet to recover from the slowdown and maximum efforts are being made to preclude double-digit inflation. Workers, for their part, are expected to show self-restraint in asking for pay raises to aid the nationwide stabilization drive. Making inordinate demands and rejecting negotiated settlement will do more harm than good. Business must be kept going for the sake of the wage earner as well as the capital investor. To do so requires shared understanding and devotion to the common interest of the company. Sound labor relations based on sound work ethics ought to be promoted for the good of all.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR GOODWILL VISIT

BK211421 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, who is on a tour of Southeast Asian countries, arrived at Rangoon airport on board a Burma Airways Corporation plane at 1415 today to pay a goodwill visit to Burma at the invitation of Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The SRV foreign minister and his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Director General of the Political Affairs Department U Tin Tun, Director General of the Protocol Department U Thein Aung, Vietnamese Ambassador to Burma Pham Manh Diem, the Czechoslovak ambassador, charges d'affaires ad interim from the embassies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic, Malaysia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic; responsible officials from the Foreign Ministry; and staff of the Vietnamese Embassy.

The visiting minister is accompanied by acting Director (Pham Ton Dam) of the general division of the Political Affairs Department of the SRV Foreign Ministry, acting Director (Tran Huy Chan) of Asia Department III, and expert (Tran Diam Xuan) of Asia Department III.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON LEADERS

BK211440 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma received visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr at 1500 this afternoon at the office of the president in Windemere. Also present were Secretary of the State Council U Aye Ko, member of the State Council Brig Gen Tin U, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Director General Lt Col Aung Myint Baw of the office of the president. The Austrian foreign minister was accompanied by Austrian Ambassador to Burma Dr Rudolf Bogner, Director General for Economic Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Dr (Gerhard Reise) and Director General for Political Affairs Dr (Freidrich Bauer).

Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr and his delegation called on Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at 1400 this afternoon at the office of the prime minister. Also present at the meeting were Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and director general U Hla Tint of the office of the prime minister.

The economic delegation accompanying the Austrian foreign minister today called on Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning Dr Maung Shein and his team at 1000 this morning at the Ministry of Finance and Planning and discussed economic matters. The meeting was also attended by responsible officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Austrian delegation was led by Director General for Economic Affairs of the Austrian Foreign Ministry Dr (Gerhard Reise). Austrian Ambassador to Burma Dr Rudolf Bogner also attended as a member of the delegation.

Visiting Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr hosted a return banquet in honor of Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the Inya Lake Hotel this evening.

NEW DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER APPOINTED

BK110242 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma today issued notification No. 3/82 announcing the appointment of U Than Maung, a member of the People's Assembly from Kanbalu Constituency II of the Sagaing division, as the deputy minister of culture. Notification No. 44/82 of the State Council, dated 10 July, announced the appointment of U Than Maung as a deputy minister in accordance with the rights entrusted to it by Article 73-J of the state Constitution.

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK210901 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jul (SPK) -- Soy Keo, chief of the KPRAF General Staff, emphasized that the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal was decided upon because of the stability of the situation in Kampuchea. The following is the interview granted to our agency by the chief of the general staff, which also deals with the question of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border:

Question 1: Would you please let us know about the significance of the recent partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea?

Answer: The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese combatants from Kampuchea was carried out like those after the struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. This act proves that Vietnamese aid is disinterested.

The reduction of Vietnamese manpower in Kampuchea shows the stability of Kampuchea, and it is not because of pressure from the so-called "coalition government" of Khmer reactionaries, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. We decided upon this withdrawal based on the stability in Kampuchea and the development of the Kampuchean armed forces, which can accomplish these tasks.

The PRK and the SRV pursue a peaceful foreign policy and we always prove our good will. In this spirit we took a first step by deciding to withdraw some of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, which was done efficaciously. If Thailand positively responds to this act and if security at the Kampuchean-Thai frontier is secured, we will consider, with Vietnam, supplementary withdrawals. On the contrary, if it profits from this act, we will implement the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and will take appropriate measures to smash all aggressions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Question 2: What is your opinion about a recent statement made by Prasong Sunsiri, general secretary of the Thai National Security Council, on the safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border as put forward by the three Indochinese countries?

Answer: Earlier we proposed the creation of a demilitarized zone on the Khmer-Thai border, but Thailand did not accept it. Now, we propose a safety zone on the frontier of the two countries where there will be only Kampuchean and Thai troops on both sides of the border. What can be more natural than this goodwill proposal? Nevertheless, Mr Prasong Sunsiri rejected it right away, affirming that it is "the same proposal on a demilitarized zone put forward two years ago!"

The Thai authorities frequently talk about a threat from Kampuchea because of the Vietnamese troops' presence in the region of the Khmer-Thai border. According to our recent proposal for the creation of a safety zone at the border between the two countries, there will be no more Vietnamese troops in the part of the safety zone situated inside Kampuchea; there will also be no more remnants of the Pol Pot army and other Khmer reactionary forces in the part of the safety zone located inside Thai territory. What did Mr Prasong Sunsiri say about this issue?

Unfounded affirmations and contradictions in the Thai authorities' declarations prove that Bangkok deliberately follows in the wake of the expansionist policy of the Chinese hegemonists in their black scheme to maintain and profit from the tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border and the confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the PRK and other countries of the Indochinese Peninsula. That is why Thailand continues to provide "sanctuaries" on its territory for the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other Khmer reactionaries, aimed at sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution and creating obstacles to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people ardently aspire for peace and friendship with neighboring countries, in particular with the Thai people. At the same time, they are resolutely determined to smash all foreign attempts to undermine their independence and dearly-won freedom.

Question 3: Recently a Thai personality declared that if it is necessary to create a demilitarized zone or a safety zone, this zone has to be at the Kampuchea-Vietnam border. Would you please tell us about your opinion on this issue?

Answer: The fact is that there is dangerous tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border provoked by Bangkok's hostile policy toward the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Concurrently with the bandit acts of the Pol Pot clique, which is situated in "sanctuaries" on Thai territory, directed against the Kampuchean population in the border regions, the Thai authorities systematically committed violations against PRK territory, air space and territorial waters.

On the contrary, since 1979 the Kampuchea-Vietnam border has become a frontier of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal peoples. To compare the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border with that on the Kampuchea-Vietnam frontier, is to change black to white and aim at cheating world opinion.

LAO PROPAGANDA DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 JULY

BK210735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jul (SPK) -- A delegation of the Lao Propaganda and Education Commission led by Sopha P. Phoudan, chief of the commission's department [name and title as received], arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday, 19 July, for a visit to the PRK.

The delegation was greeted at Pochentong Airport by the cadres of the Central [Committee] Propaganda and Education Commission. Lao Ambassador to Kampuchea Khamphan Vilachit was also present.

HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI GREET PZPR LEADERSHIP

BK220825 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Poland's national day, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent their "warm felicitations" and "fraternal greetings" to the leaders of the Polish party and government.

In a message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Henryk Zablonski, chairman of the State Council, Heng Samrin and Chan Si said:

We salute with esteem the realistic and clear-sighted policy that you are pursuing with success against the intrigues and interference of Western circles in the internal affairs of Poland.

We are delighted to note that the Polish people are worthy of their history. Despite the threat, boycott, psychological diktat and slanderous propaganda schemed up by the imperialists and directed against the Polish People's Republic, the valiant Polish people managed to overcome the initial difficulties and their country will survive forever as an independent, sovereign and socialist country. All of this irrefutably reflects your shrewdness, diligence and subtletyas the head of the Polish party and government leadership in the defense of the revolutionary gains and your people so that they may fully enjoy their right to decide the destiny of their nation.

We are convined that, under the just leadership of the PZPR, the present situation in Poland will improve with each passing day and the just struggle of the Polish people will be completed victoriously.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party Central Committee, government and people, we express our sincere felicitations to the fraternal Polish party, government and people on the occasion of this historic national day which symbolizes not only a workers state which has abolished all forms of exploitation and internal and external domination, but also a typical state which has struggled for the construction of socialism. We assure you that what we are doing now is to consolidate and achieve at all costs our common objectives: socialism and peace.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen also sent his "sincere felicitations" to his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek.

KAMPUCHEA SUPPORTS PEACE, SOCIALISM IN SE ASIA

BK211045 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "For Peace, National Independence and Socialism"]

[Text] The tense situation in Southeast Asia, particularly at the borders of the three Indochinese countries with Thailand and China results from the following two major causes:

1. The policy of aggression and interference pursued by the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism to take vengeance on the three Indochinese countries for their ignominious defeats.

2. The policy of following in the wake of Beijing and Washington practiced by the reactionary authorities of some ASEAN countries, particularly the Thai authorities who have cheaply sold the sovereignty and national independence of their country and who run counter to the interests of the Thai people by making themselves the lackeys of China and the United States in opposing the revolutions of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

It is widely known that the traitorous reactionaries who once oppressed the Kampuchean people, were toppled by the people and were forced to flee abroad to save their own skin are now being supported, maintained and fed by the Beijing and Washington bosses and the reactionary Thai authorities to be used as stepping stones in their attempt to reverse the situation in the three Indochinese states.

In Southeast Asia as well as in the world at present, two diametrically opposed policies are prominently evident: First, a policy to struggle for peace, national liberation, independence and socialism; and secondly, a policy of belligerency and a tendency toward aggression, expansion and suppression of the national liberation struggles.

It is within the first policy that the three Indochinese countries are tirelessly and consistently struggling to safeguard their respective national independence and to build their nations step by step toward socialism, thus contributing to the defense of peace in the region and the world.

Men of good conscience believe that peace is more valuable than anything else, an object of worship that each and every one of us has the duty to protect at all costs and a source guaranteeing fundamental rights or the right to life of the people in general. In particular, peace is the source guaranteeing the national independence of each state, the happy life of each nation and the progress of mankind. War causes a thousand and one kinds of devastation, tragedy and consequences. Especially, war can never solve any problem in relations between nations on this planet.

For these reasons, the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have united in the struggle to eradicate tension in the region, to ensure the restoration of stability, cooperation and peace through negotiations, as well as to contribute to the effort by the countries in the socialist community and other progressive countries to keep the world away from a nuclear war.

It is irrefutable that the new proposals imbued with good will put forward by the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers in the communique of their sixth conference are a genuine contribution to the search for regional peace. These proposals have been warmly greeted and applauded by progressive and peace- and justice-loving opinion the world over, including the progressive opinion of people of all walks of life in the ASEAN countries. The French Foreign Ministry also hailed the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and regarded it as a gesture of both political and military significance. It also declared that France is ready to support the initiative about the convocation of an international conference on Southeast Asia as proposed by the three nations of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

It is to be recalled that Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have, on many occasions, made several peace initiatives to the ASEAN countries at past conferences as well as through bilateral proposals, and that they are always waiting for a positive response to these constructive proposals from the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand.

As for us, we have taken the first step by implementing this logical measure at a time when the situation in the three countries reflects the daily growth and strength of the traditional solidarity and friendship of the three nations of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The facts clearly show that, now more than ever, the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance can strongly ensure the national independence of each country in the face of the expansionist and aggressive ambitions of the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists. The Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos summit conference to be held by the end of this year is also proof clearly reflecting the militant solidarity of our three countries which agree with each other in all fields in the common interests of the three fraternal nations. No reactionary force can split the traditionally firm militant solidarity of the Kampuchea, Vietnamese and Lao peoples. The peoples of the three countries firmly hold that the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism cannot be separated. History also clearly demonstrates that if you want national independence, you must build socialism; and in order to build socialism in its various stages, peace is an indispensable factor. Without peace, human society cannot achieve progress as planned.

However, the imperialists and hegemonist-expansionists -- in order to serve their ambitions -- are attempting to sabotage the advance of the movements for national liberation, peace and socialism. In Southeast Asia, they are pushing the ASEAN countries into confrontation with the Indochinese countries and creating permanent tension to weaken the Kampuchea, Vietnamese and Laos revolutions so as to facilitate their attempt to return to domination.

The situation in Southeast Asia is developing in the direction most favorable to the forces of peace, national liberation and socialism in the region. Despite multiple difficulties, the situation in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos continues to advance steadily.

The Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples once again stress that our sole, sacred wish always is to live in peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries, first of all with the neighboring countries in Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The just cause of the three Indochinese nations fortified by the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos revolutionary alliance and strengthened by the socialist and progressive forces in the world is firmly advancing on the road toward victory and actively contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Despite their perfidious maneuvers in all forms, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism cannot reverse the wheel of history. The farce about the formation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea by mustering other corpses to prolong the breath of a rotting corpse once again exposes the impasse of both the bosses and the lackeys.

VODK: SRV FORCING KHMERS TO SUPPORT TROOP PRESENCE

BK220556 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Has Forced Our People in Puok, Siem Reap, Srei Snam and Kralanh Districts of Siem Reap Province To Attend Meetings and Voice Support for the Continued Presence of Vietnamese Troops in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Since the beginning of July, the Vietnamese aggressors have forced our people in Puok, Siem Reap, Srei Snam and Kralanh districts of Siem Reap Province to attend meetings and affix their fingerprints as a sign of support for the Vietnamese aggressors who wish to maintain their troops in Kampuchea. Those inhabitants who refused to attend the meeting or to give their fingerprints were threatened, arrested and put in jail by the Vietnamese aggressors. This reflects the tricky and cunning nature of the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and exterminators of the Kampuchean race.

The Vietnamese aggressors are ballyhooing and deceiving world public opinion by claiming that Vietnam has decided to withdraw a part of its troops from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach announced upon his arrival in Bangkok that the Vietnamese troops have begun to withdraw from Kampuchea. But what is the true situation on the Kampuchean battlefield?

1. Vietnam has not withdrawn even a single soldier from the Kampuchean battlefield.

2. While ballyhooing about its partial troop withdrawal, Vietnam has sent more troops to be stationed in Siem Reap Province and the eastern and western parts of Kampuchea.

3. As well as maintaining all of its troops in the Kampuchean battlefield, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have forced the Kampuchean people to attend meetings and affix their fingerprints as a sign of support for the continued presence of the Vietnamese troops and their further occupation of Kampuchea and as a call for the Vietnamese aggressors not to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

This is an extremely hideous and cunning trick. In carrying out this trick, the Vietnamese aggressors are seeking to gain two benefits: First, to have a pretext to maintain their troops and further occupy Kampuchea; and, second, to fool the world community into believing that Vietnam has softened its stand and is willing to join in solving the problems of peace and security in this region. The Vietnamese aggressors want the world to fall for their tricks, make the world forget about the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and lessen the pressure of the world community. All these acts are aimed at enabling Vietnam to occupy Kampuchea forever.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ATTENDS AWARDS CEREMONY

BK220626 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A ceremony to confer medals and commendation certificates on various units, localities and individuals, which or who have scored outstanding achievements in contributing to fulfilling tasks of serving the recent Third LPRP Congress, was formally held on the afternoon of 20 July. The ceremony was attended by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan together with comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, including Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, and General Khamtai Siphandon, and comrade party Central Committee Secretariat member Sali Vongkhamsao. Also attending as guests of honor were Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the Supreme People's Council; Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat, members of the party Central Committee, and alternate members of the party Central Committee; members of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee; many ministers and vice ministers; and more than 1,000 representatives of various offices, organizations, ministries and units of both military and civilian branches.

On this glorious occasion Comrade Lt Gen Saman Vi-Gnaket, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, made a speech on behalf of the organizing committee for the preparation of the congress, reviewing the activities of various subcommittees attached to different sectors during the preparation period for the third congress of the party and the period during which the congress was continuing. He also read the decree of the president and another decree of the prime minister on the commendation of various collective units and individuals which or who have scored outstanding achievements in fulfilling tasks of serving the congress. Afterwards, the organizing committee invited Comrade President Souphanouvong to award the medals to representatives of various sectors in accordance with the decrees amid songs of praise played by the LPLA band and amid the loud applause of commendation by the masses present at the ceremony.

A total of 796 units and 6,914 comrades were awarded with first, second and third-class medals of freedom; first, second and the third-class labor medals, and government certificates of commendation.

Later, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered a speech to wholeheartedly praise and hail the various units, localities and individuals for endeavoring in contributing to the gloriously successful fulfillment of tasks serving the third party congress.

KAYSONE RECEIVES EGYPTIAN, JAPANESE ENVOYS

BK201128 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, yesterday received here Yoshinao Odaka, Japanese ambassador to Laos.

Earlier on the same day, the premier of the republic also received the Egyptian ambassador to Laos, Ahmad Muhammad al-Masiri.

In both meetings, Premier Kaysone Phomvihan cordially discussed with the two ambassadors, and wished them successes in the implementations of their diplomatic missions in view to improve the friendly relations with the two nations, for the interests of the peoples of each country, and for the cause of peace and stability of the world.

BRIEFS

DANCE TROUPE TO SRV -- Vientiane, July 12 (OANA/KPL) -- The central song and dance troupe led by Phila Sai-Gnalat this morning left here for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The troupe is to give performances and exchange professional lessons with the Vietnamese artists according to the terms of the agreement on cultural exchange between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 12 Jul 82 BK]

NATION REVIEW DERIDES THACH 'HOT PURSUIT' REMARK

BK220135 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hot Pursuit Is More of a Boast Than a Threat"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has done it again while talking to the press in Singapore. He has clearly said that Vietnam could run out of patience and that its troops would attack the Khmer Rouge guerrillas -- he did not make any specific mention of the forces of Prime Minister Son Sann or those of President Norodom Sihanouk -- who are fighting in western Kampuchea and then will cross in "hot pursuit" across the border into Thailand to annihilate them. This, according to his logic, is because Thailand and its ASEAN partners have been indulging in anti-Indochinese hostilities for several years.

It is extremely difficult for us to take him seriously. Let Thach face the important fact that Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in December 1978 and was easily able to slice through Kampuchea until her troops were stopped in western Kampuchea by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. No doubt, the Khmer Rouge got some time to get themselves organized because China invaded Vietnam in the middle of February and fought a month-long war calling it the "first lesson," obviously hinting the possibility of a second lesson.

However, since the invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese troops have had four dry seasons during which they could have wiped out all resistance to their occupation of Kampuchea -- but they were unable to do so. That a large part of western Kampuchea is under the control of the forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a fact that Thach must be well aware of. He certainly must have seen pictures of Sihanouk riding an elephant to a jungle camp inside Kampuchea in order to proclaim the new government and to announce the names of the Cabinet members.

So what does Thach mean by talking about "hot pursuit?" The Khmer patriotic forces are trying to advance into Kampuchea further east and not trying to retreat into Thailand. Smashing the guerrillas, forcing them to retreat into Thailand, and then giving them "hot pursuit" is sheer braggadocio. And according to his own words Vietnam is pulling back troops from Kampuchea and he thinks that with the depleted forces the guerrillas can be routed. Of course it is not logical because even with all the troops that Vietnam poured into Kampuchea, they were not able to rout the guerrillas.

Possibly, Thach thinks that Thailand will become scared but, from our point of view, this is not even a threat. Hanoi will be able to threaten Thailand only when her forces have occupied all of Kampuchean territory and, taking into consideration the past record, this seems highly unlikely and, with the latest developments unifying the various factions under the coalition, such a prospect of taking full control of Kampuchea vanishes. If Thach is to go back to Hanoi and report some success of his tour through this region, he must think of a new line of approach.

PREM RECEIVES OUTGOING SRV AMBASSADOR 21 JULY

BK211524 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] SRV Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon today at 1500 prior to his departure from Thailand upon completion of his tour of duty. The ambassador was accompanied by Director General of the Protocol Department Nikon Phraisaengphet.

The SRV ambassador said he felt honored by this farewell call accorded by the prime minister because he has high esteem for the prime minister.

During the past 4 years here, he became intimate with and was highly impressed by the Thai people. In carrying out his duties, he met with difficulties sometimes, but was given full cooperation by the Foreign Ministry and concerned government agencies. This cooperation has helped him overcome obstacles. It also illustrates the efforts of the two countries to preserve their friendship. The SRV ambassador said no matter what his new post would be he would always work for improving relations between the two countries.

The prime minister thanked the ambassador. He said he feels a personal closeness to the SRV ambassador. Although they still hold different views on several matters, he said Thailand and Vietnam may one day share a common attitude if they really try to look at the facts as they are. The prime minister conveyed his best wishes to the SRV ambassador. He also presented a souvenir for the SRV ambassador.

ANTIPIRACY UNIT BEGINS OPERATIONS IN SOUTH

BK220222 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The supreme commander of Thailand, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, formally declared open an antipiracy force set up with $3.7 million in financial support from 12 donor countries. The antipiracy force, which began operations from the naval base in Songkhla Province on 17 July, is equipped with three patrol boats and two Porter planes. The supreme commander said that the task force will concentrate on about 18,000 square kms of water from Ranong to Satun Provinces where the rate of piracy on Thai fishing trawlers and Vietnamese boat people is especially high.

Representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said in the opening ceremony that donor countries are expected to continue supporting the program after the fund is used up in a year.

According to the supreme commander, the harbor division will help turn the areas into a safety zone by registering all the fishing trawlers under a computerized system. The antipiracy efforts will also be backed by provincial and marine police.

The 12 [figure as heard] donor countries are: Australia, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION FOR CITIZENSHIP SOUGHT

BK210438 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The Thai Government is considering amending a ministerial regulation which, if approved, will restore Thai citizenship to Vietnamese refugee children born in Thailand. A high-level committee chaired by the interior undersecretary of state is working out an amendment on the regulation which was issued under the Revolutionary Order Number 337 during the administration of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon. The new regulation is expected to be finished and presented to the Ministry of Interior for approval in the next 2 weeks.

According to the interior undersecretary of state, there are about 70 applications for Thai citizenship from Vietnamese born here. Their citizenship was previously revoked by the ministerial regulation. Among the prospective requirements, applicants for Thai citizenship must not have criminal records and are not regarded as posing a threat to national security.

RETURNING TROOPS ARRIVE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OW211614 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 21 -- The Vietnam People's Army units who were repatriated after fulfilling their internationalist duty in Kampuchea arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on Monday. This partial troop withdrawal was effected in conformity with the joint decision of the two countries at the recent conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City.

On their way home from the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, the returning units were warmly welcomed by large crowds of the population. On their arrival in Ho Chi Minh City, they were greeted by Phan Minh Tanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-secretary of the city's party committee, and representatives of the military sector, public offices and mass organizations.

HANOI HITS PRC REACTION TO INDOCHINESE PROPOSALS

BK211229 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reactionary forces in the Chinese leadership are reacting to the new proposals put forth by the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City. The proposals made at the recent ministerial conference aimed at contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Their reaction has become more frantic, particularly after the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese units from Kampuchea.

From Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to such propaganda organs as the New China News Agency and Radio Beijing have spoken out strongly against our proposals. They have warned ASEAN countries and the world public against what they call Vietnam's threat.

What right has Beijing to teach others? They are all aware of the naked truth. Right after we made public our proposals on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, on setting up a security zone along the Kampuchea-Thai border, on the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia and leaving vacant the Kampuchea seat at the United Nations, we have received warm welcome from all over the world, while in the ASEAN countries, many government officials maintained that these proposals reflect the flexible attitude of the Indochinese countries.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja regards the Indochinese proposals as an encouraging development, saying that Vietnam's decision to withdraw troops from Kampuchea is not an empty statement. Our new proposals are actually aimed at contributing to the building of a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. The withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese army units from Kampuchea on 15 July is clear evidence of our good will in taking the first step in [improving] relations with Thailand and our sincere desire to improve the relations with other ASEAN countries. It also testifies to the steady development of the Kampuchean revolution in the past 3 years. The Beijing authorities have deliberately distorted our good willed proposals and tried to prevent the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries because they are fearful of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

If countries in the region conduct dialogue to find a solution to all problems for their peaceful coexistence, how can Beijing fish in troubled waters? And how can it succeed in annexing one country after another on the way of expansion to the south?

For this reason the Beijing authorities have stepped up the war of destruction in many fields against the three Indochinese countries, evaded the latest proposals for signing bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence and ignored Vietnam's call for resuming the Vietnam-China talks aimed at solving problems in the relations between the two countries.

There are still differences between Indochina and ASEAN, but the prospects for dialogue have been opened up. In Southeast Asia as well as in other parts of the world, the common trend is toward peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. So the more Beijing evades and counters the good willed proposals of the three Indochinese countries, the more it exposes itself as the enemy of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN REBUTS PRC CLAIMS ON SPRATLYS, PARACELS

OW211631 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 21 -- NHAN DAN today makes it clear again that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes are Vietnamese territories. The paper says that the Chinese news agency XINHUA, in a recent commentary on the white book "The Hoang Sa and Truoung Sa Archipelagoes, Vietnamese Territories" issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in January this year, failed to produce any evidence to substantiate China's claims.

NHAN DAN continues: "The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's white book, based on objective analyses, affirms that 'most embarrassingly they (the Chinese authorities) have failed to bring out when the Chinese state began to take possession of 'Xisha' and 'Nansha' and how this state exercised its sovereignty over them'.

"XINHUA's commentator failed to produce any documents and events to back his arguments, but only said vaguely that China was the first to discover, put to use and administer these two archipelagoes and that China was the only country to have exercized its jurisdiction over them prior to the thirties. In January 1980 the Chinese Foreign Ministry produced excerpts from ancient books and recalled past events to prove that China had owned 'Xisha' and 'Nansha' for a long time. It quoted 'Wujing Zongyao,' a book written in the reign of King Renzong (1023-1063) of the northern Sungs, that 'the court orders that royal troops be dispatched to build and defend the bases of maritime patrol in Guangnan' (present-day Guangdong), that 'combat ships be built' and that 'if from Tunmenshan one avails oneself of the east wind and takes the southeast route one will reach Jiuru Kozhou in seven days'. Identifying Kiuru Lozhou as the 'Xisha Archipelago' the Chinese Foreign Ministry concluded that 'the court of the northern Sungs had placed the Xisha Archipelago under its administration' and that 'Chinese naval units has patrolled the area of the Xisha Archipelago' right in the 11th century'.

"The Chinese ministry evoked astronomical surveys conducted by the Yuan dynasty in the 'South Sea' to back its conclusion that 'the Xisha archipelago lay within Chinese territory under the Yuan'. It also mentioned a patrol tour made by Vice-Admiral Wu Sheng some time between 1710 and 1712 during the Qing dynasty, saying that the vice-admiral 'set out from Qiongya, proceeding to Tonggu, Qizhouyang and Sigengsha, making a three-thousand-li tour of patrol and observation'. Making use of this description of the tour, the Chinese Foreign Ministry concluded that 'Qizhouyang is present-day Xisha Archipelago area which was then patrolled by naval units of Guangdong Province.

"The Chinese Foreign Ministry must have been very pleased with these books and events, but unfortunately what was related in these books did not have nay direct bearing on what the Chinese authorities were seeking to prove. Regarding the first point, Wujing Zhongyao only mentions orders of the court of the northern Sungs for the establishment of bases for maritime patrol in Guangzhou harbour. The book describes these bases and sea routes from Guangzhou to the Indian Ocean, without saying anything about Chinese patrols in the vicinity of the 'Xisha Archipelago'. The Chinese Foreign Ministry simply juggled with the original context to suit its claim that as early as the dynasty of the northern Sungs the 'Xisha Archipelago' was under Chinese sovereignty."

"Concerning the second point, according to Yuanshi, the astronomical surveys at the twenty-seven points were not made on a national level, as claimed by Beijing, but 'in the four seas'. That was why these twenty-seven points included places outside the 'Chinese domain' such as Kaoli, (Korea) Tiele (a place in present-day Siberia), Peihai (the Northern Sea), Nanhai, etc. Yuanshi also says that the Chinese empire was limited by Hainan Island in the south and by the Gobi Desert in the north. Beijing simply deleted this passage.

"On the third point: According to geographical maps printed by China, the places patrolled by Vice-Admiral Wu Sheng were on or around Hainan Island. Qizhouyang, which Beijing described as 'Xisha', is according to a sea map printed in China in May 1965 with legends in both the Chinese and Vietnamese languages, a sea area east of Hainan Island in which there are seven islets called Qizhou. It is not the sea area around the 'Xisha Archipelago'. It is obvious that the Chinese authorities have played a trick with geographical names to induce people into believing that Vice-Admiral Wu Sheng did make a patrol tour around the 'Xisha Archipelago'.

"The ancient books and events quoted by the Chinese Foreign Ministry in its document of January 1980 have failed to testify either to the Chinese state's possession of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes or to its exercising sovereignty over them, but only prove Beijing's distortion of truth.

"Long ago, the Vietnamese state took possession of the two archipelagoes when they were not under the jurisdiction of any other nation, and it has exerted its sovereignty over them throughout several past centuries including the period when the French Government represented Vietnam in external affairs. Chinese troops' landing on and occupation of the Hoang Sa Islands in 1956 and in 1974 were obviously acts of aggression, because the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes then already belonged incontestably to Vietnam. The Chinese authorities being the aggressors, their aggressive actions cannot validate their sovereignty over the occupied islands.

"Since its occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago, Beijing has tried to consolidate and strengthen its position on the islands while doing its utmost to legalize its aggression. It also plans to turn this group of islands into a military base, a strategic springboard in the region. Only by examining Beijing's designs on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes in the light of its overall strategy can one see clearly China's ambition to monopolize the East Sea and expand southward in Southeast Asia".

The paper points out that it is not the Vietnamese people alone — the direct and present victim of Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism -- who have seen through the design of the aggressors, but broad public opinion in the world has also denounced and condemned the expansionist moves of the reactionary circles in Beijing. NHAN DAN goes on: "We solemnly reaffirm once again that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes have long been Vietnamese territories, and that the Vietnamese state took possession of these islands when they were not under the jurisdiction of any other nations and it has exerted continuous sovereignty over them".

"The Vietnamese people are resolved to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes against all expansionist schemes of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles," NHAN DAN concludes.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET POLISH NATIONAL DAY

OW211641 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 21 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended warmest greetings to their Polish counterparts over the 38th national day of the Polish People's Republic (July 22).

The joint message was sent from Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Military Council for National Salvation; Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State; and Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the National Assembly (SEJM).

It says: "Over the past 38 years, under the leadership of the vanguard party of the Polish working class, with industrious and creative labour and close relations and allround co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, the working class and entire people of Poland have made great achievements in socialist construction. They have turned Poland from an underdeveloped country in Europe into a socialist country with a developed industry and agriculture. As a reliable member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw treaty, Poland has been doing its best to implement its socialist foreign policy, thus contributing to increasing the strength of the socialist system and that of the forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"The Vietnamese people have always followed with concern every step forwards of the Polish people and greatly rejoiced at their achievements over the past 38 years".

"At present", the message goes on, "Because of hostile plots and moves by imperialism and other anti-socialist forces, the Polish people's revolutionary cause is facing serious difficulties and trials. With close fraternity, the Communists and entire people of Vietnam reaffirm their unshakable support for the Communists and entire people of Poland. We are convinced that with a time-honoured tradition of patriotism and love for socialism and wholeheartedly backed and assisted by the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community as well as all progressive forces in the world, the Polish people will bring into play their achievements, gradually overcome difficulties in their advance, and take Poland steadily forward along the road of socialism.

"Vietnam and Poland have always assisted each other in fighting as well as in peaceful construction. The close friendship and allround cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been constantly consolidated and developed in the interests of the two nations, the socialist community and world peace as well".

"On this occasion", the message says, "on behalf of the Communists and entire people of Vietnam, we would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, the SEJM, and the government and people of Poland for their strong support and effective assistance to our past war of resistance for national salvation as well as to our socialist construction and national defence at present".

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two countries be ever-lasting", the message says.

Do Muoi Attends Film Show

OW211649 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 21 -- A film show was arranged at the International Club here today by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples to mark the 38th national day of the Polish People's Republic (July 22).

Among the attendance were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Tran Dang Khoa, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Luong, vice-foreign minister; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the C.P.V.C.C.; and others.

Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak and other officials of the Polish Embassy were also present.

NHAN DAN Marks Holiday

OW220911 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 22 -- NHAN DAN today marks Poland's 38th national day with an editorial titled "Socialism Is the Choice of the Polish People".

Noting that the situation in Poland today differs greatly from what it was a year ago, the paper says: Last year Poland was in a serious crisis. Anti-socialist forces were counter-attacking frenziedly, threatening socialist construction and national independence as well as peace and security in Europe. But the martial law promulgated on December 13 put an end to the counterrevolutionary forces' bid for power, thus warding off a civil war and creating good conditions for the gradual stabilization of the situation.

"We now hope that", NHAN DAN says, "the Polish people's traditional heroism and their achievements in socialist construction will further inspire them in the struggle to preserve socialism in their country". The paper goes on: "Following the July 22, 1944 victory, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, with their industry and creativeness and the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Polish people built backward, war-torn Poland into a socialist, industrially and agriculturally developed, and technologically advanced country. The more than three decades following liberation witnessed a development unheard of in the time-honoured history of Poland".

NHAN DAN says that to the imperialists and their henchmen, Poland has always been a prime target, and the recent crisis was the result of the latest effort. "But again the Polish people stood firm", the paper notes. It says: "Poland is now bringing the situation to normal in order to develop socialist construction [in] a balanced, steady way. This, of course, cannot be done overnight, and the Polish people are receiving great, timely and valuable assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to cope with present difficulties".

NHAN DAN also notes that imperialism and other reactionary forces, not wishing to see a stable Poland, are hatching new schemes to cause another crisis.

"The Vietnamese people," the paper says, "deeply sympathize with the fraternal people of Poland who are struggling to recover from the crisis and continue socialist development. Celebrating the Polish national day, we reaffirm our close fraternity with and unshakable support for the communists and the entire people of Poland in defending and consolidating socialism. We also wish to express our sincere gratitude to the party, the government and the people of Poland for their strong support for and effective assistance to our struggle against U.S. aggression and to our present efforts to build and defend socialist Vietnam."

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES LETTER ON WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK220548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Letter from SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh on the occasion of War Invalids Day]

[Text] Cordially to war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen combatants and families that have rendered meritorious services to the revolution:

On the occasion of the 35th War Invalids Day, 27 July, on behalf of the party and state, I respectfully bow in memory of those soldiers who have valiantly sacrificed their lives for the nation's glorious revolutionary cause. I cordially convey my best regards to all war invalids and sick soldiers of both sexes and to the families of fallen combatants and families who have rendered meritorious service to the revolution throughout the country.

Our party, state and people always hold in high esteem, love and wholeheartedly care for the war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen combatants and families who have rendered meritorious service to the revolution. All echelons and sectors and all our soldiers and people have, through realistic actions, implemented policies and regulations with regard to those who have rendered meritorious services to the people and country. Many war invalids and sick soldiers of both sexes, families of fallen combatants and families who have rendered services to the revolution have developed their fine traditions and struggled to overcome difficulties, showing themselves to be worthy as model citizens and exemplary revolutionary families.

I heartily commend their great efforts and hope they will develop even more vigorously their warm patriotism and the spirit of collective socialist mastery and, together with the people, engage in the emulation movement to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress successfully so as to contribute worthily to the cause of building and defending the fatherland.

On this occasion, I remind all state organs and all echelons and sectors to heighten their sense of responsibility and carry out set policies and regulations satisfactorily. Let mass organizations and compatriots pay constant attention to caring for and helping the war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen combatants and families which have rendered meritorious service to the revolution to reduce the difficulties they are encountering in the present stage.

We must strive to carry out venerated and beloved President Ho's advice: Let us ensure that the war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen combatants and families which have rendered meritorious service to the revolution will live a happy material and spiritual life.

With my best regards,

[Signed] Truong Chinh

NHAN DAN MARKS PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE ANNIVERSARY

BK211011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 20 July editorial: "Develop the Traditions of Sacrificing Oneself for the Country and Rendering One's Services for the People"]

[Summary] "Under the correct leadership of the VCP and with the attentive educational care provided by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, the people's police force has grown stronger with firmer revolutionary ethics. This force has coordinated closely with the people's public security force, the VPA and militia and self-defense forces to cope with threats in the struggle against imperialist aggressor forces and other counterrevolutionary elements to protect national independence and freedom, socialist material and technical bases and the people's lives and property."

Through many years of arduous struggle and sacrifice, units of the people's police have performed their duties outstandingly and effectively displayed revolutionary heroism. Many units were awarded with hero commendations, medals and orders for their achievements during the struggles against the U.S. war of destruction and the Chinese war of aggression in northern border areas.

"Recently, fired with enthusiasm for carrying out the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress and scoring more achievements to mark its 20th anniversary, the people's police force has once again been awarded with the noble Ho Chi Minh Order by the Council of State. This is a great honor for the people's police, the people's public security force in the task of maintaining political security, social order and safety.

"However, negative phenomena are still prevalent in the contingent of the people's police in some places. This problem must be urgently overcome and eliminated."

The commemoration of this year's traditional day of the people's police comes at a time when the country is striving to carry out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and triumphantly defending the socialist fatherland.

"Faced with a situation in which the Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage to weaken our country, the people's police must firmly grasp the party and state's lines and policies and strive to fulfill its tasks absolutely. One of the enemy's major objectives is to discredit the revolutionary armed forces which comprise the people's public security force, the people's police and the VPA force. At a number of places, the enemies have instigated criminals and their henchmen to disguise themselves as policemen and militiamen to commit robberies and sabotage production in order to undermine the people's confidence in this vital tool of the revolution. They have incited a number of bad elements to disturb social order and safety, and instigated hooligans, thieves, smugglers and speculators to carry out illegal activities and thereby undermine production, damage state property and violate the people's life and property.

"As a result, the people's police must develop still further its splendid traditions of sacrifice for the country and rendering services to the people, and strive to foil all acts of sabotage conducted by the enemies, hooligans and criminals."

Each officer and combatant of the people's police force must regularly enhance his revolutionary ethics and be absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the party and the people. The contingent of the people's police must strive to become strong in all domains to be able to foil all sinister schemes of the enemy.

As the force which implements the state law, the people's police as well as the people's public security force must study and understand the law in order to maintain social order and safety effectively. They must protect the people's right to collective mastery and ensure a peaceful and happy life for the people.

"Under the leadership of the VCP and with assistance provided by administrative echelons, mass organizations and the people's armed forces, the people's police will confidently and vigorously advance further in the cause of maintaining national security, social order and safety, thereby positively contributing, together with the entire army and people, to triumphantly fulfilling the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress."

NHAN DAN VIEWS YOUTH UNION ROLE IN AGRICULTURE

BK220654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 21 July editorial: "Enhance the Role of Youth Unions in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] The youth program for accelerating grain production, launched by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture, is being adopted broadly in various localities.

In many districts and villages, especially in agricultural cooperatives, the Youth Union organizations are turning this program into a specific action plan for this 10th-month crop season being busily prepared. In agricultural cooperatives, youths, mostly female, constitute the vigorous labor forces. They possess good education and are eager to learn and take the lead in performing new economic and social changes.

They always are the first to apply scientific and technical innovations to production and build and use the material and technical bases of cooperatives, and they are eager to implement the party policies and guidelines for rural areas. Youths must also be the core force in building a new socialist countryside.

Facets of the agricultural production movement over the past several years show that, in all the advanced cooperatives and districts where crop yields and production volume are high and the animal raising and other sectors and tasks are developed, the young labor forces' collective mastery has been exercised well and their labor and revolutionary abilities have been mobilized to good purposes.

By applying the system of product contracts for rice with groups of workers and individual workers through a few crop seasons, the role and abundant abilities of young cooperative members have developed even better. Leadership has been exercised correctly and closely in nearly all cooperatives. The Youth Unions in cooperatives have succeeded in gathering and organizing young workers to strengthen the various labor and specialized work teams. They have well fulfilled all such various key technical tasks as the production and management of seeds and fertilizer, irrigation work, farmland water conservancy and protection of vegetation.

Owing to their efforts, the crop productivity and production volume has definitely increased, all the technical measures of intensive cultivation have been implemented and the operational control of cooperatives' management committees over production is exercised effectively.

In many advanced cooperatives such as Hoan Son in Ha Bac Province; Nghi Thinh and Hung Tay Ba in Nghe Tinh Province; Doan Xa in Haiphong; and many others, the Youth Unions have also played an important role in establishing rational contract quotas to ensure the interests of the workers, state and collectives.

As children of the families receiving work contracts, the Youth Union members have exemplarily performed their three labor tasks well, fulfilling the contract quotas quite satisfactorily, and have increased the income of their families definitely.

The Youth Unions in many cooperatives have further organized assault teams to help the families of war invalids and fallen heroes and all other needy families. By their exemplary actions, the youths have urged the families receiving work contracts to adequately deliver their products to the cooperatives and the state.

Facts have shown that, in the process of implementing product contracts, the Youth Unions do not cause the operation to lose ground and they have an opportunity to develop their collective mastery, acquire a more profound knowledge of production and economic management, and create conditions for cadres, union members and youths to progress and mature quickly.

However, youths still have shortcomings. Tens of thousands of newly graduated students and youths -- including those who have completed their complusory military service -- still lack production experience and their technical skills are still poor, especially with regard to soil preparation. Moreover, they have not acquired the habit of working meticulously and thoroughly. These shortcomings can be overcome quickly. At the same time, their good points can also be developed rapidly.

Turning the youth program for accelerating grain production into the revolutionary act of millions of Youth Union members in agricultural cooperatives is now a cause of concern for various party organizations and local party factions. This great organizational task requires that grassroots-level party organizations emphasize leadership over Youth Unions and youth movements. Experience has revealed that only by combining the Youth Union program of action closely with the cooperatives' production plan can Youth Unions determine realistic guidelines and objectives, and institute a consistent and fruitful plan to motivate the masses.

The youth movements on the production front can be enthusiastically active and steady and can achieve high economic results and educational effectiveness as long as they can create a powerful motive. Through these movements, the socialist awareness of youths can be enhanced constantly and the interests and legitimate aspirations of young peasants can be fulfilled properly. Also, only through seething youth movements can Youth Union organizations become stronger.

HAIPHONG, PROVINCIAL COUNCILS REVIEW 1982 PLANS

BK210936 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The people's councils of Haiphong City and Quang Nam-Danang and Lam Dong Provinces recently met to review the implementation of their plans during the first 6 months of the year and decide tasks for the last half of 1982.

The Haiphong City People's Council adopted measures for accelerating the production of grain, foodstuffs, and consumer and export goods; completing capital construction projects provided for in the plan; attaining import and export targets; strengthening leadership over distribution and circulation work; and ensuring the people's cultural and material life.

As its immediate goal, Haiphong will solve more satisfactorily the problem of supplying power, running water, grain, vegetables, sauce and fuel; and will continue to make progress in maintaining security and order. It will strive to achieve an average yearly paddy output of 58 quintals or more per hectare, increase the yearly value of gross industrial production by 5 percent over 1981 and net some 500 million dong worth of export goods. It will, in the last half of 1982, prepare every condition for the satisfactory collection and purchase, above and beyond compulsory quotas, of 50,000 tons of paddy from the 5th- and 10th-month rice crops, 4,500 tons of pork, 900 tons of tobacco, 1,000 tons of fresh seafood and 1 million liters of fish sauce.

Along with affirming the achievements scored during the past 6 months, the Lam Dong provincial people's council pointed out the province's shortcomings in directing agricultural production. The province has paid little attention to the collection, purchase and control of products and goods. It has not grasped the situation in localities firmly in order to correct their deviations in production and in delivery of products promptly according to the agricultural tax policy and economic contracts. Industrial, forestry and handicraft sectors; plan norms are far from being achieved. In the last half of the year, the province will strive to plant its entire summer and 10th-month rice crop areas and carry out intensive cultivation to achieve a high output in grain production. It will organize and motivate individual peasants, production groups and agricultural cooperatives to declare their cultivated areas correctly so as to help sectors and echelons control their production and do collection and purchase work satisfactorily, thereby contributing to stabilizing the people's life and export activities. It will accelerate the transformation of industry and trade and punish speculators and smugglers who disrupt the market.

The Quang Nam-Danang provincial people's council decided on specific measures aimed at attaining the targets of 520,000 tons of grain and 420 million dong worth of industrial, small industry and handicraft products; striving to fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 state plan; and creating favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the 1983 state plan.

At the meeting Hoang Minh Thang, head of the delegation of National Assembly deputies from the province, reported on the work and results of the third session of the Seventh National Assembly.

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT UNDECIDED ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

BK220926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Australia's ambassador-designate to the United Nations, Sir Richard Woolcott, says Australia has not yet decided whether to back the new anti-Vietnamese coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups at the UN. Speaking in Manila, where he is winding up his term as Australian ambassador to the Philippines, Mr Woolcott said Australia still recogized no government in Kampuchea.

Australia last year withdrew its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea, the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, which holds the country's UN seat, and abstained in the General Assembly vote on its credentials. Mr Woolcott said that it was too early to judge how the formation of the coalition of resistance groups would affect Australian policy. He said Australia would see how the coalition developed and whether it could be said to be truly representative of the Kampuchean people. However, he said Australia would consider its position in the light of circumstances in September when the UN General Assembly will again take up the issue of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials.

Mr Woolcott added that Australia would not want the coalition to become a cover for continued Khmer Rouge control of Kampuchea. The coalition links the communist Khmer Rouge and non-communists -- the Moulinaka faction of the former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by one of his former prime ministers, Mr Son Sann.

BRIEFS

IRON, COAL EXPORTS TO JAPAN -- A predicted further slump in the Japanese steel industry is certain to mean a huge loss in export earnings for Australia. Japanese trade officials say the steel production for the third quarter of this year is expected to total 24 million tons, that is nearly 2 million tons less than in the second quarter. Officials say it is almost certain Japan's annual steel production will fall below 100 million tons for the first time in a decade. Radio Australia's Tokyo office says that as Japan is Australia's main customer for iron ore and coal, the Japanese slump will mean a loss of export earnings for Australia totalling hundreds of millions of dollars. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 82 BK]

AID TO TUVALU -- Australia is to provide aid to Tuvalu with aid worth $1.3 million this financial year for a number of projects. The money will be spent on engineering machinery, building and construction materials, marine equipment and fisheries developments. A team of Australian consultants is to arrive in Tuvalu next month to study the feasibility of extracting resource materials from lagoon seabeds. The money will also be used on educational and cultural projects. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jul 82 BK]

ALUMINUM SMELTER PROJECT DEFERRED -- The building of an aluminum smelter in southwestern Victoria has been deferred. The deferral of the big project was announced in Melbourne on 19 July by Sir Arvi Parbo, the chairman of the aluminum company -- Alcoa -- and the Victorian premier, Mr Cain. Sir Arvi said the completion date for the smelter to be built at Portland was being put back from late next year to the middle of 1985 largely because of the depressed state of the world aluminum market. He said that in addition, Australia's competitiveness in the market was declining and Alcoa did not have sufficient cash flow to continue with the project. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jul 82 BK]

ASSEMBLYMAN PELAEZ WOUNDED IN GUN ATTACK

HK220010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Associated Press reports that former vice president and now Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez was wounded and his driver killed when they were ambushed last night on their way home in Quezon City. Pelaez sustained four bullet wounds, but he was reported this morning to be in stable condition at a hospital in Quezon City. His driver of 35 years, identified only as (Arseno), was dead on the spot. Initial police investigation disclosed that the car bearing Pelaez was only about a block away from his residence when two cars sandwiched the Pelaez vehicle on both sides. The gunmen aboard the two cars then opened fire with automatic weapons and fled. The police and constabulary have fielded teams of undercover men to track down the ambushers of Pelaez. Details of the crime were not immediately available.

Investigation Begins

HK220821 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Authorities say well-trained terrorists from the southern Philippines may have been responsible for the ambush of Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez. PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos said the authorities are looking into reports that terrorists linked with the MNLF have come to Manila to create disturbances in connection with the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

As this developed, a massive manhunt for the perpertrators was ordered by General Ramos, alerting the four regional commands in Mindanao and the Manila [words indistinct] outlying regions. For his part Metro Manila Police Commander Prospero Olivas has ordered a dragnet operation involving top Metrocon and police authorities, to conduct a round-the-clock police operation to identify and apprehend the perpetrators. Metrocon and Metropolitan Manila [word indistinct] who responded to the scene of the ambuscade last night recovered [words indistinct] empty shells of a high-powered firearm. Together with the empty shells, the police brought the Pelaez cream-colored Toyota to the PC crime laboratory at Camp Crame for ballistics examination. General Olivas as of now has [words indistinct] to conduct spot checks on vehicles carrying firearms.

MRS MARCOS RETURNS FROM SOVIET UNION VISIT

HK220022 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The first lady, back from a successful visit to the Soviet Union, says there is yet hope for a workable world peace. Madam Marcos made the statement upon arriving from her 2-week mission, which also took her to the United States. In her latest mission, and in earlier trips, the first lady had chances to exchange views on world issues with top leaders of nations of various ideologies. She said they all expressed desire to bring about lasting peace in the world. Madam Marcos and a high-level delegation composed of cabinet members and ministers flew in last night amid the cheers of welcomers.

CARDINAL SIN PESSIMISTIC ABOUT ANTI-GRAFT CAMPAIGN

OW211351 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, July 21 (AFP) -- The Philippines' top Catholic prelate today said President Ferdinand Marcos' campaign against graft and corruption "is much too late" and would not yield any substantial results.

Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, told AFP the president should have rooted out graft and corruption "in the early years of martial law" before they had taken deep root in the government.

Cardinal Sin, the previous president of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, indicated that corruption was now too entrenched and the people involved in it too well-connected for the president's present campaign to succeed. President Marcos however recently claimed his campaign was doing well, particularly against swindling and corruption which "nobody bothered about before." The culprits were taken to court and punished, he said.

Cardinal Sin, long a critic of President Marcos and particularly so during the 1972-81 martial law period, also belittled persistent press reports that the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm the New People's Army (NPA) had become a serious threat. The cardinal said reports of the NPA's growing mass support in the countryside were exaggerated, while admitting that some young Catholic priets and nuns collaborated with the NPA at grass-roots level.

The cardinal said there "is absolutely no possibility" of the Catholic Church in the Philippines linking hands with the communist insurgents since the latter's leadership would never abandon godless Marxist ideology.

NPA guerrilla strength has been estimated at anything from 4,000 to 7,000 men.

SUSPECTED NDF LEADERS CHARGED WITH ARMS SMUGGLING

OW211353 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, July 21 (AFP) -- Military authorities have charged former government technocrat Horacio Morales and eight other suspected leaders of the underground National Democratic Front (NDF) of smuggling arms into the country from the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) late last year.

Documents submitted to a suburban city court yesterday said a cache of about 200 high powered Russian-made guns from the Middle East and several rounds of ammunition were unloaded in a fishing village near the Manila Bay last October. Intelligence reports said the arms were part of a conspiracy of the Maoist Communist Party of the Philippines and the NDF to overthrow the government.

Mr Morales, former executive vice president of the Development Academy of the Philippines, and Catholic priest Edicio de la Torre were arrested on April 21 and 22 in metro Manila.

They and the seven other arrested suspects, mostly young professionals in Manila, are presently detailed in a military stockade, while military authorities prepare subversion charges against them. The suburban Quezon City magistrates office is conducting preliminary investigations prior to filing the case for trial.

Meanwhile defence lawyers have filed a habeas corpus plea before the Supreme Court seeking bail for Mr Morales, who has complained of "mind-bending torture" including electric shocks and the "water cure" during military interrogation, they said.

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COUNTERMEASURES TO WHALING BAN STUDIED; U.S. BAN EXPECTED

OW240404 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 24, KYODO -- The International Whaling Commission's [IWC] decision to impose a world wide ban on commercial whaling came as a great shock to the government and related industries Saturday.

The government will immediately start studying measures to counter the decision, which, if implemented, will put an end to the long history of the Japanese whaling industry, government sources said. As a first step in this direction, the sources said, the government is expected to file an "objection" with the commission to declare that Japan is not abiding by the decision, the sources said.

Akira Matsuura, director general of the Fishery Agency, said in this connection that the government will begin studying countermeasures after a Japanese delegation returns home from the current meeting of the IWC in Brighton, Britain, where the decision on the ban was made Friday. Matsuura said the IWC decision runs counter to the original aim of the commission — the conservation of whale stocks and healthy development of the whaling industry. He added that he cannot but regard the decision as "unscientific."

The sources said th at the government will also start negotiations with the U.S. Government, w hich has a great influence in antiwhaling campaigns. The United States, the sources noted, also has legislation stipulating that the government can take retaliatory steps against any nation continuing whaling. If Japan does not abide by the IWC decision on the three-year ban on commercial whaling from 1986, the United States is expected to take punitive action against this country in forms such as a ban on Japanese fishing operations in the U.S. 200-mile fishery zone, the sources noted. Japanese fishermen annually catch about 1.1 million tons of fish, worth about yen 70 billion (dollar 280 million) in the U.S. fishery zone, they said.

The IWC decision sent a shock wave throughout the Japanese whaling industries where some 1,300 persons are actually engaged in whaling activities. In addition, about 50,000 people are employed in related industries, such as whale meat and oil processing and distribution.

LDP'S SHIGESADA MARUMO DIES AT AGE 66

OW240120 Tokyo KYOKO in English 0048 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 24, KYODO — Shigesada Marumo, a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party member of the House of Councillors, died of cerebral hemorrhage at a hospital in Tokyo Friday night. He was 66. Marumo, a medical doctor from Gumma Prefecture and former director general of the Environment Agency, fell unconscious Friday afternoon and was taken to Toranomon Hospital in Tokyo where he died.

He was returned to the Upper House four times after first being elected from the national constituency in the 1962 House of Councillors' election with the support of the Liberal-Democratic Party and Japan Medical Association. He served as the secretary general of the Upper House members of the LDP and chairman of the Upper House Finance Committee. While serving as the director general of the Environment Agency, he played a key role in enforcement of the bill on automobile exhaust fumes. He was regarded as one of the leading members of the faction led by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Following the death of Marumo, the strength of the Upper House parties stands at LDP 134, Japan Socialist Party 47, Komeito 27, Japan Communist Party 12, Democratic Socialist Party 11, Shin-Sei Club 7, Niin Club 3, Ichino-Kai 3, and independents 3. There are 5 seats vacant.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES S. KOREAN MILITARY EXERCISE

SK260630 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 25 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July commentary: "Dangerous Rope Dancing"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have announced that they will conduct a large-scale military exercise in Seoul and Kyonggi Province in the latter part of July. Under the provocative signboard "Communist-Anihilation 82" they will mobilize all suppressive agencies such as the army, the police, bureaucratic groups, the homeland defense reservist forces and the militia, and even civilians, directly picking a quarrel with us. This exercise will coincide with the visit to South Korea of bellicose U.S. elements, that of puppets to the United States on the latter's demand, repeated military conferences between them, the recent visit to the frontline by the boss of the puppets to fan war flames and the brazen military provocations in areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

Clamoring that the military exercise is designed to cope with a contingency which might occur shortly before the outbreak of a war, the puppet authorities have created tension. This represents an unusual move which could only appear on the eve of a war. The puppets have said that, through this exercise, they will review an all-out security posture for the defense of the metropolitan area from a surprise attack from the North. The theory of a surprise attack from the North is one they have spread to conceal their military exercise and is one concocted by the U.S. imperialists.

The tactical exercise to be staged by the puppets is a war exercise for northward invasion against us. Perplexed by the situation in which voices have been raised to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and the resignation of the fascist military clique and in which the trend for the fatherland's reunification has increased, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is desperately running amok to make a breakthrough by following the path of military adventure.

An attempt to stage a military exercise on an irrelevant excuse and to create an atmosphere of war is a maneuver to divert the attention of the people at home and abroad by misleading public opinion and to overcome the crisis of colonial terrorist rule which they are facing. This attempt is a trick designed to block the righteous advance of the South Korean people by threatening them with arms, to eliminate democratic forces and suppress patriots.

The puppets openly vowed that during the exercise they will ferret out those whose acts are suspicious. Reminding us of the proverb "a day-old puppy is not scared by a tiger," there are those who, not satisfied with their past behavior of advocating peace and negotiations while kicking up anticommunist rackets behind this smokescreen to fan the sentiment of North-South confrontation and to heighten tension, are doing a dangerous rope dance of war of northward invasion.

Provoking others is foolish for those who, while floundering, are unable to quench the fire at their feet. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should act discreetly. If it runs amok senselessly to make a breakthrough by clinging to military adventure and by kicking up communist-anihilation rackets, it will never achieve good results.

The puppets have kicked up war rackets masterminded by the U.S. imperialists. The plan for this tactical exercise is the result of a war conference in the United States between the chief of staff of the puppet army and his U.S. masters. Without the approval and support of the U.S. imperialists, puppet army troops under the control of a U.S. Army commander cannot be mobilized in tactical exercises. Driven into a corner, facing an anti-U.S. struggle, the U.S. imperialists have driven the puppets to the path of military adventure to overcome the crisis of colonial rule by executing a policy of aggression and war.

The act of making the gunpowder reek of kicking up war rackets, picking a quarrel with us, is a dangerous act of heightening tension in Korea and of leading the situation to the verge of war. If a war breaks out in Korea, the United States will not benefit from this. We are keenly watching the developing situation in South Korea.

PARTY ORGAN CALLS U.S. 'CHIEFTAIN OF AGGRESSION'

SK252232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- In the budget for fiscal 1983, the U.S. Government increased the military appropriations by 45,000 million dollars, bringing it up to 263,100 million dollars, while cutting the expenditure under the "Social Security program" by 11,700 million dollars as compared with the current fiscal year. This is a topic of a NODONG SINMUN article Sunday.

The signed article captioned "U.S. Imperialists' Frantic Arms Buildup" says that this is a war budget of tremendous scale involving military spendings previously unknown in U.S. history. Follows an abridged text of the article:

This systematic raise of the military spendings by the U.S. imperialists at present, which is not a war time, in an acute economic crisis, reveals their attempts to find a way out of their political and economic crisis in aggression and war. Their fabulous military expenditure for fiscal 1983 proves that their namoeuvres for the provocation of another world war have entered a very dangerous stage. This finds vivid manifestation in the fact that they pay primary attention to the production and development of such mass destruction weapons as strategic nuclear and chemical weapons in the military appropriations for the new fiscal year.

The U.S. imperialists have worked out a "nuclear arms buildup program" under which they intend to hasten the production of neutron bombs, a mass destruction weapon, while producing new types of nuclear weapons, to fill their arsenals for aggression. They have decided to hurl a colossal 180,000 million dollars into this "program" in a few years to come. And they are contemplating to allocate a sizable part of the military appropriations for the new fiscal year to the production of chemical weapons, defying the protest and denunciation of all the peace-loving people of the world.

They never cease to build and expand aggressive military bases abroad. More than 2,500 aggressive military bases of theirs are now distributed all over the world. In the new fiscal year they plan to readjust and reinforce them with mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms.

They intend to put no small part of their military expenditure in the hands of their puppets and encourage them [illegible] the provocation of a war of aggression. Having proclaimed South Korea "a main obj[illegible]t [illegible] military aid," they have transferred quantities of military equipment to the military fascist clique and now they are handing over to the latter even several dozen Hawk missiles of latest type. The U.S. ruling circles even worked out an emergency plan to transfer ammunitions and war supplies worth 2,000 million dollars to the South Korean puppets in case they provoke a new war in Korea. On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are staging war exercises almost every day everywhere in the world to start another war.

Owing to such frantic arms buildup and new war provocation maneouvres of the U.S. imperialists, the peace and security of the world are now gravely menaced and the danger of a new world war is growing daily.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war and harasser of world peace. They should look straight at the current of the times and act with discretion.

MINJU CHOSON RAPS U.S. WAR POLICY IN KOREA

SK231535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comes out with an article titled "U.S. Imperialists, Heinous War Maniacs" denouncing the U.S. imperialists for stepping up the war provocation manoeuvres in Korea, far from drawing a proper lesson from their miserable defeat in the Korean war. The author of the article says:

Driven into a hopeless bog by a serious political and economic crisis, the U.S. imperialists are persistently clinging to the undisguised policy of "strength," seeking a way out of it in aggression and war. In the recent period, they chose the Korean Peninsula as a "test ground" for their global strategy and are hastening preparations for starting a war in this region, openly crying that Korea is the most delicate spot for the outbreak of a war.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up arms buildup more feverishly than ever before in and around South Korea, the paper says: What is noteworthy in such preparations of the U.S. imperialists for another Korean War is their massive shipment of sophisticated nuclear weapons into South Korea.

The paper points out that the U.S. imperialists are working overtime to increase the South Korean puppets' military strength and conducting adverntures war exercises including the "Team Spirit 82" and military provocations against us.

The paper continues: The U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and new war provocation manoeuvres have reduced South Korea to a complete colony and aggressive military base of the U.S. imperialists without a shade of chajusong (independence). Owing to the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, South Korea is being turned further into a hotbed of a new war and the situation of the Korean Peninsula has been brought to the extreme pitch of strain and a grave danger has been created in our country in which a war may break out any moment.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the splittists who seek to create "two Koreas," illegally occupying South Korea and pursuing the colonial enslavement policy, and the heinous war maniacs who keep the situation in our country constantly strained and try to kindle the flame of a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are bent on misleading world opinion and covering up their aggressive policy, with outcries over "threat of southward invasion" and stepping up their war provocation moves behind the scene. But, this is nothing but the last-ditch efforts of those facing destruction. The U.S. imperialists should look straight into the reality and refrain from running riot and should promptly withdraw all their troops and military equipment from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. GLOBAL 'ISOLATION'

SK241102 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 23 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July special article: "The U.S. Imperialists Are Being Isolated and Rejected by the World's Nations Everywhere"]

[Text] Nearly 30 years have passed since the U.S. imperialists suffered a disgraceful defeat in the Korean war for the first time in their history and surrendered themselves to our people.

The U.S. imperialists have been continuously hit and driven away throughout the world without healing their wounds after being severely defeated in the Korean war. They are more isolated and rejected by the people of the world, including those of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists are being isolated and rejected by the world's people everywhere. They have lost nearly all monopolistic rights and authority even within the capitalist world.

Today the U.S. imperialists are rejected by all the peoples throughout the world -- from Asia and Africa to Europe and the Western Hemisphere, from the developing countries to the Western capitalist countries. They are facing denunciation not only in the political field but also in the military and economic sectors.

The isolation of the U.S. imperialists is, first of all, shown by the fact that their contradictory policy of war and aggression is being strongly denounced and rejected by the world's people. Despite the fact that they lost broad areas of domination and their strengthen has declined, the U.S. imperialists are fanatically adhering to the maneuvers of aggression and war, harboring an ambition for dominating the world.

The U.S. imperialists, in particular, have formulated astronomical military expenditures unimaginable in peacetime and are fanatically stepping up expansion of nuclear armaments. In some areas they made their stooges fight on their behalf. Because of this, international tension is being heightened and the danger of a new world war is growing. The U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers of aggression and war infringe on peace and security, hinder the people's building of a new life, block the independent development of nations and people and are leading mankind to the calamity of nuclear war.

The people of the world aspiring independence, sovereignty and social progress and treasuring justice and peace oppose the U.S. imperialists' arms buildup and preparations for nuclear war and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and bases in other nations. In particular, the Reagan administration's reckless nuclear war policy is arousing a fierce whirlwind of anti-U.S. and antiwar movements throughout the world.

Famous social and political activists, progressive figures and a number of publications in the world are denouncing with indignation the U.S. imperialists' adventurous war maneuvers, branding them as an act of lunacy for the destruction of mankind and an irresponsible policy which destroys world peace and is leading mankind to a nuclear calamity. A demonstration by some 250,000 people opposing the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggressive war and nuclear war was staged in Bonn, West Germany, in October 1981. Following this, unprecedentedly large-scale anti-U.S. and antiwar demonstrations were repeatedly staged in the capital cities of West Europe, including Brussels, London and Rome.

In June, some 1 million people staged an antiwar demonstration in New York, the largest in the history of the United States. They shouted the slogans "We oppose the nuclear arms race!" and "We denounce the U.S. nuclear war preparation maneuvers!"

Anti-U.S. and antiwar movements are being waged each day. Such movements include the demand for designating Asian and Pacific areas and the Indian Ocean as nuclear-free peace zones; the demand for withdrawal of U.S. imperialists' aggressor forces from mainland Japan and Okinawa and abolishing the U.S.-Japan security treaty; the demand for abolishing U.S. military bases at Diego Garcia and returning the island; the demand for discontinuation of U.S. imperialists' interference in El Salvador; and the struggle to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' plot to dispatch U.S. Marines to Lebanon.

Today there is no place on the globe where the U.S. imperialists' fanatic arms race and war provocation maneuvers are not denounced.

No day passes without the world people's curse and denunciation of the U.S. imperialists. The voices of denunciation and condemnation of the U.S. imperialists, branding them the ringleader of aggression and mastermind of modern warfare, are ringing out across the world, across the continents and oceans.

The voice of the world's people denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression is more loudly ringing out in connection with the Korean question. Placing great significance on Korea's geographic position in realizing their ambition to dominate Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea, continuing the military occupation of South Korea and colonial rule, and are fanatically accelerating preparations for a new aggressive war against the northern half of the republic. The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, strengthening the puppet army and frequently staging joint military training while adhering to a two-Koreas plot.

Due to such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, a grave situation in which a war may break out any moment and a dangerous situation in which Korea's division may be perpetuated are being created on the Korean Peninsula. This arouses the deep concern of the progressive people of the world who desire peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. Thus, the world's people are unanimously denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy for the division of the nation, their policy of the occupation of South Korea and colonial fascist rule there, and their new war provocation maneuvers.

They are ardently supporting our position and our just and fair proposal for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. The peoples of the five continents of the world, including socialist countries and nonaligned nations, are sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their war provocation maneuvers, shouting the slogans "The U.S. imperialist aggressors should withdraw from South Korea!," "Korea is one!" and "Korea should be reunited as the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo!"

The indignation of world nations is especially strong during the anti-U.S. joint struggle month. Newspapers, news agencies and radios and magazines in many nations of the world from Scandinavia to the Andes and from Africa to the Caribbean carry articles, and various political parties, public organizations and international organizations and famous people from all walks of life issue statements exposing and sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas plot and war maneuvers.

Because of this, the U.S. imperialists are rejected and isolated by the world's people. The U.S. imperialists are not only hard hit by the anti-U.S. and antiwar movements of the world's people, but also rejected by the newly emerging countries. Today the newly emerging countries, raising the banner of anti-imperialism for independence, oppose the U.S. imperialists' neocolonial policy and strenuously struggle to safeguard independence and sovereignty, protect natural resources and defend the national interests.

These countries are frustrating or paralyzing the U.S. imperialists' vicious plot of aggression and plunder by banning the import and performance of U.S. films, by nationalizing U.S.-owned miltinational enterprises and by waging struggles to reject the sale of U.S. manufactured goods in their domestic markets, to force the U. S. imperialists to withdraw troops and military bases from their countries and to establish a new international economic order.

The developing countries, instituting various forms of economic cooperation organs, are preventing the U.S. imperialists from exercising their power in international economic affairs by joining hands against imperialism in the international arena.

A professor from Harvard University once said: The U.S. people deplore the stark reality of the United States being scoffed at and isolated by the whole world. This is an outcry over the poor status of the U.S. imperialists who have been isolated from and rejected by the world.

The poor status of the U.S. imperialists is reflected at international forums over which they have presided for a long time. In the past, the U.S. imperialists insolently exercised their power in the United Nations. They adopted the United Nations as their tool to realize their wild desire for dominating the world, compelling UN members to obey their brigandish intentions by mobilizing their rubber stamps. Today, however, the U.S. imperialists can no longer trifle with the United Nations. Furthermore, they are being pushed into a corner of the United Nations, cursed and denounced.

At the 30th UN General Assembly socialist and nonaligned nations dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists by achieving adoption of a resolution demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. These nations dealt another heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists defending the Israeli Zionists and South African rascists by making the United Nations pass a resolution demanding sanctions against them.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations confessed: Over the last 20 years, U.S. influence over the United Nations has considerably weakened. The United States is regarded as the most vicious member of all the countries. The United States votes alone on many issues, finding it extremely difficult to gain support on any issue. At all international forums, including the United Nations, the U.S. imperialists are denounced as the ringleaders of imperialism who are conducting all kinds of evil deeds.

As is well known, when a dispute over the Malvinas Islands between Britain and Argentina arose, the U.S. imperialists at first babbled that they would play the role of mediator, taking a neutral attitude toward the dispute. However, they openly clarified their support for Britain shortly after it completed preparations for attacking the islands, thereby defaulting on their treaty commitment with Latin America. In connection with this, Latin American countries, including Argentina, denounced the U.S. imperialists for acting like the devil, branding them as betrayers and friends of aggressors. Moreover, Latin American countries are plunging the United States into a predicament by proposing to oust it from the OAS and move OAS headquarters from the United States to a Latin American country. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are isolated and rejected by Latin America, which once was a calm backyard and hereditary fiefdom of the United States.

The seriousness of the isolation of the U.S. imperialists is also manifested in their cold treatment and rejection by their Western allies.

In the past, the U.S. imperialists, on the basis of relatively superior military and economic power, induced the Western capitalist countries into all sorts of military blocs and organizations under the pretext of anticommunism and dominated them politically, economically and militarily, playing the role of world leader. By taking advantage of such a leadership position, the U.S. imperialists have been able to recruit mercenaries for their anticommunist crusade as they pleased and control the member countries by forcing their intentions and demands on them. In our time, however, the U.S. imperialists' leadership role has diminished and their baton has lost its influence.

SEATO and CENTO, which the U.S. imperialists fabricated as political and military organizations for world domination, have already crumbled, and now a crack has developed in NATO. In NATO today, the U.S. imperialists' adventurous policy of aggression is no longer accepted. The U.S. imperialists now face deep-rooted opposition from NATO member countries in the political, military and economic fields.

Surrounding the issues of increasing the annual military spending of the NATO countries by 3 percent and deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, resistance from West Europe against the United States is growing. This reflects the seriousness of the situation there.

Although the U.S. imperialists raised this issue at the meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers and forcibly pushed various decisions, many member countries either reacted negatively or opposed them. This resistance stems from the fact that an increasing number of Western European countries now fear that blind obedience to the U.S. imperialists could hurt their sovereignty and pride, damage their national interests and threaten their very existence.

In an effort to bring such a situation under control, Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, recently toured Western Europe. His tour brought no success but widened the chasm. In addition, it provoked yet more anti-U.S. sentiment.

In Rome, London, Paris, Bonn and West Berlin, no matter where Reagan goes, hundreds of thousands of residents of all walks of life jam the streets to stage strong anti-U.S. demonstrations, shouting such slogans as "Yankee, go home" and "Reagan is a fascist."

Foreign news reports say that the European anti-U.S., anti-Reagan demonstrations were unprecedentedly big and reflected popular sentiment.

What is more, the U.S. imperialists face great resistance from West Europe and Japan on economic issues. The joint action by the Western capitalist countries against the U.S. high interest rate policy and U.S. trade pressure shows this.

At the OPEC summit meeting in June, the Western European countries turned the brunt of their criticism toward the high U.S. interest rates and demanded that the United States lower the rate, unanimously saying that high U.S. interest rates hamper economic measures to overcome the recession. This shows that many Western countries are determined not to obey the U.S. imperialists' crafty and egotistical arm-twisting policy by which the U.S. imperialists are profiteering at the expense of other countries and that they are heading in the direction of defending their national dignity and interests.

Today the U.S. imperialists are rejected and isolated on all continents and areas, not in a specific continent or area, and are isolated and rejected not over specific problems but over basic issues in the political, economic and military fields.

The isolation facing the U.S. imperialists is not an ephemeral phenomenon, nor is it isolation caused by an ephemeral cause or by chance. It is an inevitable consequence produced by the policy of aggression practiced by U.S. governments, in particular the most aggressive and bellicose foreign policy frantically pursued by the Reagan administration. It is also a natural phenomenon of our era's historical development.

Today our era is an era of independence. All the progressive people of the world are against all forms of domination and enslavement and more and more countries are advancing along the road of independence. In the midst of such a strong trend sweeping the world, even the capitalist countries who in the past upheld the U.S. imperialists as a savior and protector are slowly heading toward independence, opposing the U.S. imperialists' control and constraint.

The time when the U.S. imperialists used to control the world and infringed on the fate of other countries while shouting the doctrine of America first is gone forever.

The Reagan administration's aggressive foreign policy runs counter to the trend of the era of independence -- a completely anachronistic policy running counter to the interests and demands of the people of the world. The more the U.S. imperialists strengthen their policy of aggression and war, the greater fury and resistance they will face from the people of the world. Nothing can prevent the U.S. imperialists from being isolated and rejected from the people of the world and from declining and falling.

KPA GENERAL YI TU-IK MARKS ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY

SK260157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2320 GMT 25 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July special article by KPA Col Gen Yi Tu-ik: "U.S. Imperialists Should Stop Adventuresome Schemes To Provoke War and Withdraw From South Korea"]

[Text] We are meaningfully marking the 29th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war under the solemn circumstances in which the workers throughout the country are bringing about a new revolutionary upswing to attain the second 7-year plan and the grand 10 major prospective targets ahead of schedule and to accelerate the complete victory of socialism, upholding the great leader's historic policy speech and under the slogan "Create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the era of the grand Chollima upsurge."

On this day, all people and People's Army officers and men extend greatest honor and gratitude toward the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, who wisely led the fatherland liberation war to a brilliant victory. They are overflowing with the burning resolve to strenuously fight to advance the fatherland's reunification and the ultimate victory of our revolution, upholding the leader and under the party's leadership.

The past 3-year-long fatherland liberation war, which was forcibly started by the U.S. imperialists, was a fight on which the fate of the country and nation depended and was a rigorous ordeal inflicted upon our young republic and people.

To eliminate our republic in its cradle, the U.S. imperialists, who dreamed of dominating the whole world, waged a most brutal and destructive war -- unprecedented in the history of war -- by mobilizing along the Korean frontline vast aggression forces and even the armed forces of 15 of their lackey countries. This notwithstanding, our people and KPA officers and men, who firmly rallied around the great leader, overcame all of the hardships of war and honorably safeguarded the country's sovereignty and national dignity by fully displaying mass heroism and peerless bravery and a self-sacrificing spirit.

On 27 July 1953, the U.S. imperialists confirmed their defeat themselves in the Korean war by bowing before our people -- for the first time in their history of aggression -- and signing the armistice agreement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: The historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was a vivid demonstration of the boundless vitality of our republic and people's democratic system and of the invincible might of our people who had become the masters of the country.

Our people's resplendent victory in the fatherland liberation war was a forceful demonstration of the invincible might of the Korean people and the People's Army under the wise leadership of great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. And the victory clearly established the fact that no aggressor can bring to their knees a people who rise up for their fatherland's freedom and independence with arms in their hands. By determinedly frustrating the U.S. imperialist aggressors' armed invasion, our people greatly contributed to the prevention of a new world war and defending the security of the socialist countries and world peace.

For the victory of the fatherland liberation war, the great leader put forth the chuche-oriented military strategy and original tactics. He extraordinarily strengthened the party and people's government and fostered and developed the People's Army into an invincible revolutionary armed force. He saw to it that the superiority of the people's democratic system was highly displayed and he tightened as firm as an impregnable fortress the security of the rear areas. He isolated the U.S. imperialists internationally and consolidated solidarity with the world's revolutionary peoples in every way.

Such an outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader was the basic factor enabling us to smash the U.S. imperialists and win a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war. From the first day in the war, the great leader had the People's Army win all victories with his chuche-oriented strategy and excellent tactics. By putting forward correct strategic and tactical policies and chuche tactics at every period and stage of the war, while clearly viewing the prevailing situation and the enemy's military attempts, the great leader had the People's Army always take the initiative in the war and deal severe blows to the aggressors.

Visiting the soldiers on the frontline and the people in the rear in the severe days during the war, the great leader stirred them to victory. With a fatherly love, he took care of the lives of soldiers and the people. Thus, our people and the People's Army officers and men fought, like immortals, both on the frontlines and in the rear, firmly rallying around the great leader, and made it possible for us to advance to ultimate victory in the war.

Our people's victory in the fatherland liberation war vigorously encouraged the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the world's revolutionary peoples, who were fighting for their national independence and sovereignty. The victory opened up a new era for the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

Although 29 years have passed since the gunfire of war stopped in Korea, the situation in our country is still as tense as before and a more serious obstacle to the fatherland's reunification is being raised. This is only because of the U.S. imperialists' criminal two-Koreas plot and their schemes to provoke a new war.

While strengthening their colonial occupation policy toward South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are violating our nation's sovereignty; while putting forth the two-Koreas plot, they are desperately obstructing our country's reunification.

With the unchanged ambition to make inroads into the whole of Korea while hanging onto South Korea as their colony, the U.S. imperialists are not withdrawing form South Korea while they are violating the Korean armistice agreement and the U.N. resolution. Disregarding our proposal for changing the armistice into a peace agreement, they are reinforcing their aggressive forces and increasing armaments in South Korea, turning the whole of South Korea into a powder magazine.

In particular, the present U.S. rulers, while advocating superiority through power, are embarking on the road of military adventure to threaten other countries with force and bring them to their knees. In executing such an aggressive world strategy, they regard the Korean Peninsula as an important test site.

Talking about the strategic importance of South Korea, the U.S. warmongers are clamoring that they will not hesitate to use even nuclear arms to protect South Korea. This is an act showing that they will further dominate the whole of Korea by means of force, while continuing to hang on to South Korea as a military stronghold for carrying out their strategy in the Far East.

To realize such aggressive ambitions, the U.S. imperialists are babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and about the North's military superiority; under this pretext, they are greatly augmenting their aggressive forces in South Korea. By introducing up-to-date military equipment and weapons of mass destruction including F-16 fighter-bombers, A-10 close-support planes and AWAC planes into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing their aggressive forces. They have shifted the priority for the strategic deployment of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the East Sea of Korea and are making Chinhae Port a new base for military operations.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists have already deployed hundreds of nuclear arms to South Korea. Nevertheless, they are trying to introduce afresh even neutron bombs and nuclear missiles to be used in the theater of war. They are also scheming to deploy cruise missiles aimed at Korea to ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Defining South Korea as the central point for their military aid in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are also increasing military assistance to the puppets and reinforcing the puppet army with modern lethal arms and military equipment. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists have already mapped out plans and completed a military operational system for the invasion of Korea. Having already organized the Rapid Deployment Force, which is composed of the U.S. Army's crack units, the U.S. imperialists are putting it in posture of constant mobilization and trying to introduce even the armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces onto the battlefield in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are also endlessly staging war games and committing military provocative acts against our republic. In this year alone, the U.S. imperialists have frequently waged war games, including the largest-scale military drill Team Spirit '82, on the assumption of a sudden invasion against our republic. They are endlessly committing acts of espionage thorugh the high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane, and military provocative acts along the Military Demarcation Line.

The number of cases -- that our side has officially protested -- of violations of the armistice agreement committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in the sky, on land and at sea, including their military provocative acts, since the Korean armistice has reached as many as 344,800-odd cases; the number reached 10,100-odd cases from January to May this year alone.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' reckless military advantures, South Korea is further being turned into a source of a new war and the situation in our country is being extremely aggravated. In recent days, the U.S. imperialists have been enthusiastic in scheming to provoke a new war, while accelerating the increase in military armaments. This is aimed at hanging onto South Korea forever as their colony and military base and beachhead for a war and at realizing their ambition for making inroads into all of Korea using this beachhead as a stepping-stone.

The U.S. imperialists are clamoring about someone else's threat of southward invasion and superiority of strength, thus babbling about protecting South Korea and peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. This is nothing but a shameless brigandish sophistry aimed at justifying their policy of occupying South Korea and their maneuverings to prepare for a war of aggression. To maintain their colonial control over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are pertinaciously pursuing the two-Koreas policy. They are actively using the puppets as their shock brigade.

The U.S. imperialists are the ones who, whenever their colonial rule faces a crisis in South Korea, have their stooges execute high-handed politics; who instigated the puppets to commit the bloody barbarity of a massacre against the patriotic people in Kwangju who cried out for democracy and reunification; and who are pulling the strings behind the scenes in the fascist rampage against the South Korean youths, students and people who are holding high the anti-U.S., pro-independence slogans. The U.S. imperialists are also the ones who are inspiring antagonism and confrontation within the nation.

All these facts clearly show that if the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are left intact in South Korea, we cannot look forward to achieving national sovereignty on a nationwide scale, and the fatherland's independent reunification, nor can we anticipate the peace and security of our country and of Asia. To force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and to determinedly block and frustrate their aggressive schemes are prerequisites to consolidating the peace and security of our country and Asia and achieving the fatherland's independent reunification.

A policy of strength is a wild fancy of silly people. The era in which one could dominate over and oppress other people has disappeared forever. No nation and people wants to be subordinated to others, none wants to live a life of oppression.

Many world countries are marching forward toward independence; the South Korean people have also held high the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists have no excuse or pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of our country while sitting astride South Korea. Our people do not want war but are never afraid of it.

The U.S. imperialists should stop the anachronistic policy of occupying South Korea and the adventuresome war schemes and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all aggressive forces, in conformity with the UN resolution. They should not instigate the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to frantic acts of fascism, war and division.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should ignore the demands of the times and people and continue to pursue a war policy, they will never escape a shameful defeat.

In preparation against the ever-undisguised U.S. imperialists' and their stooges' schemes of aggression and war, all people and People's Army officers and men in the northern half of the republic should further heighten their revolutionary vigilance and defend the socialist fatherland, as firm as an impregnable fortress, always in an alert and mobilized posture.

Our people and People's Army officers and men, who are marching forward under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center, will resolutely crush the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and war and will certainly achieve the cause of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

PRC OFFICIAL NOTES KIM CHONG-IL FRIENDSHIP ROLE

SK260504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, met at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on July 24 the delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Sok-nae on a visit to China.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings wishing the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song longevity in good health and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health.

Noting that the friendship between China and Korea will continue to develop in the future, he said that, as there is Comrade Kim Chong-il, this flower of friendship would come into fuller blossom.

The talk took place in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Editor-in-Chief of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY Qin Chuan, its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Tan Wenrui and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS TANZANIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

SK260451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on July 25 met and had a friendly talk with Wilson M. Bhukoli, editor-in-chief of UHURU, organ of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Present on the occasion was Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

CHON ACCUSES NORTH OF 'CONFRONTATION POLICY'

SK231220 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, accusing North Korea of a continued confrontation policy towards the South, said Friday North Korea has been intensifying its provocations to cover the people's discontent over the plan to transfer North Korean President Kim Il-song's position to his son.

Addressing a dinner at the presidential mansion Chongwadae for the members of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy, Chon said North Korea continues to resort to a "policy of confrontation aimed at deepening animosity among the Korean people." The 201-member council is an advisory group to the president on matters relating to Korean reunification.

The South Korean leader described as "anachronistic" the plan reportedly underway in Pyongyang under which Kim Chong-il, son of the North Korean leader, is to accede to his father's position, and said North Korea's recent provocations along the Demilitarized Zone and its attempt to abduct South Korean fishermen were intended to divert its people's attention away from the scheme.

The president said reunification is the ardent wish of the Korean people as well as an impending national task, because it would end the misery of division. The division of South and North Korea is the cause of a constant threat of war, the suffering of separated families and heavy defense expenditures, Chon said.

The chief executive reiterated Seoul's commitment to a peaceful unification of the two Koreas, saying, "However long it takes and however difficult it may be, reunification should by all means be achieved by peaceful and democratic means." He called South Korea's formula for reunification "the most reasonable and realistic," and said many nations, even some nonaligned countries tilting towards Pyongyang, have given their support to the proposal.

The formula proposed by Chon in January calls for an inter-Korean summit meeting and the signing of a basic relations pact between the two Koreas pending reunification. North Korea has rejected the idea.

Saying that reunification may come earlier than is expected, Chon called on the nation to make a positive effort "with hope and confidence" to create an environment conducive to it. "If we make a united effort for continued nation-building, the gap between the national strengths of South and North Korea will further widen, and one day North Korea may have to give up its futile dream of unifying the peninsula by force," Chon said.

TONG-A ILBO DISCUSSES SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

SK260817 Seoul TONG-A Ilbo in Korean 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Inauguration of Shultz' Diplomacy"

[Excerpts] Mr Haig reportedly resigned as much due to the great policy differences between himself and Reagan's aides and hardliners surrounding the President as to his strong personality and ambition. Whatever the reason, Shults's appointment is considered to be the best way to generate internal harmony within the administration. Shultz, the new U.S. secretary of state, a man who is widely known as a consensus shaper and a team player who can handle compromises and negotiations, is expected to work smoothly with Reagan's inner circle -- the so-called California Mafia -- through cooperation and reconciliation.

Since the U.S. President is responsible for U.S. foreign policy, it seems unlikely that there will be a great shift in the basic structure of the foreign policy of the Reagan administration, which is pursuing a revivial of American power and a hawkish policy against the Soviet Union. In reality, Reagan's strategy against the Soviet Union, however, takes on the color of hardline policy on the basis of a powerful military buildup. Reagan's Soviet strategy also pursues dialogue and negotiations. This being the case, the emergence of Shultz appears to signal more flexibility and a change in the management of U.S. foreign policy, rather than a change in the basic direction of U.S. foreign policy.

In view of today's urgent situation and Secretary of State Shultz's experience, the most urgent tasks facing U.S. foreign policy will likely be the Middle East issues. It also appears likely that U.S. foreign policy will have a change of direction from Haig's priority toward Israel to balanced diplomacy between Israel and the Arab states.

As for U.S. foreign policy in Europe and Asia, there will not be much change. However, in view of his experience in economic matters rather than diplomatic problems in past government posts, Shultz appears to be placing more emphasis on international economic problems, unlike Haig who stressed the importance of the military and security spheres.

Touching on the Korean question at confirmation hearings in the Senate, Shultz reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea will be strong. He also hinted at differences of opinion on the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea between the United States and Communist China.

As to the question of U.S. troops in South Korea, the Reagan administration has repeatedly affirmed its policy that U.S. troops will continue to remain there. Ostensibly, Communist China could have a different opinion about it, as hinted by Secretary of State Shultz, but it inwardly wants a continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea because it wants peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and it recognizes the danger of another armed clash. We want the United States to clearly understand this.

On the occasion of Shultz's assumption of office as the man in charge of U.S. foreign policy, we wish him success and victory. We hope multilateral developments in Korea-U.S. relations and Korea-U.S. friendship will be further promoted.

KOREA HERALD VIEWS FRENCH RECOGNITION OF NORTH

SK240317 SEOUL THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "French Role in Korea"]

[Text] When he visits Seoul early next month French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson may face a tough decision to make with regard to his government's development of a "two Korea" policy. At the same time, his personal familiarization with the Korean scene may induce Paris to put off or even forego the likely recognition of North Korea.

Some argue that French recognition of the communist regime is just a matter of time, for it was promised as one of the planks of the left-wing coalition during the last election and the socialist government led by President Francois Mitterand has all along been committed to the so-called principle of universality in dealing with foreign governments.

Only last month the French foreign minister told the French lower house that Paris is ready to normalize ties with Pyongyang but such normalization would not necessarily come shortly and would be facilitated by conditions acceptable to all parties concerned. The statement sounds suggestive enough, its ambiguity notwithstanding.

As a sovereign state France is in a position to pursue its own independent foreign policy. As a power in today's world, France is also in a position to exert considerable influence on international developments.

As such the possible recognition of North Korea by France in the immediate future against the wishes of the Republic of Korea would be more than a breach of friendship with Seoul and unfavorably affect the situation on this peninsula.

It is our belief that the principle of universality France upholds should rightly be adopted by East bloc nations as well so that they may recognize South Korea. If that were to be done, there would be nothing wrong with Paris recognizing North Korea. This is what equitable cross-recognition is all about.

A precarious stability based on balance of power has been barely maintained here. An act on the part of France to throw greater weight on the side of Pyongyang is certain to tip the diplomatic balance, undermining the stability of Korea. It may set an untoward pattern for other socialist and nonaligned governments to follow.

Korean-French parnership and cooperation is growing in many aspects of bilateral relationships, political, economic technical and cultural. France is a main supplier of our atomic power plant equipment and know-how. Larger projects in railroad, iron and communications are up for negotiations in coming years as Korea gets ahead with its development programs.

At this point of evolving a wide range of mutually beneficial contact and exchange a move of the Mitterrand government to turn the cold shoulder on Seoul will hardly be auspicious. North Korea's hollow offers of significant purchase from France are nothing but a political ploy to confuse and mislead the Frenchmen.

We expect Minister Cheysson's visit to become an occasion to broaden his understanding of the Korean situation and Seoul's genuine interest in bolstering cordial and reciprocal ties of friendship conducive to increased cooperation in trade and foreign relations.

KOREA TIMES ON STATUS OF LOAN TALKS WITH JAPAN

SK250340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The government is likely to get tough in its approach to Japan as the latter showed no sign of compromise in the tortuous negotiations on Seoul's bid for loans from Tokyo following its outright rejection of a modified Japanese formula on the much-disputed economic cooperation issue.

Seoul has spurned Tokyo's alternative package conveyed Friday and termed it "one which is worthy of no consideration," critical of what appears to be an attempt to throw a wet blanket on efforts for early solution of the pending problem. The talks on the loan issue are now in for a setback as a result of the uncompromising posture of the Japanese Government, diplomatic sources noted.

The Seoul government seems to be studying cautiously the value of Seoul-Tokyo negotiations on the loan issue in coming days in the complete absence of an affirmative response to Seoul's bid, they went on. They did not rule out the possibility of a rupture in the loan-related negotiations unless the Tokyo side was will to back down from its stance.

The latest Japanese formula was said to have been alsmost the same as its earlier proposal, typified by $1.5 billion in official development assistance (ODA) loans and the rest ($2.5 billion) in the form of Japanese Export-Import Bank (JEXIM) credits. It does not contain anything acceptable to Seoul whose counterproposal called for an increased amount of ODA loans and commodity loans.

In a word, it showed no change in the basic framework of the first Japanese formula, which was conveyed to Seoul last April through Japanese Assistant Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya.

Reluctant to comply with Seoul's renewed demand for an increase in ODA loans to $2.3 billion and commodity credits amounting to $1.7 billion, the Japanese Government only suggested 30 percent of $1.5 billion in ODA loans and 15 percent of $2.5 billion JEXIM credits for use as "domestic capital" for Korea in a "nimble" gesture.

The amount of domestic capital for Korea which Tokyo is willing to offer is about $825 million. Diplomatic observers predicted that there would be no more concessions from Seoul in its bargaining with Tokyo on the loan issue, noting that Seoul's recent counterproposal for $2.5 billion in ODA loans and $1.7 billion in commodity credits was the "minimum amount" it could concede. They viewed that the year-old economic cooperation issue could be solved only if Tokyo would present a formula "understandable" to a majority of the Korean people.

FURTHER REACTION ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

Government, Parties To Act

SK252313 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 25 Jul 82

[Text] The government and parties will take strong action early this week to cope with the school textbook review policy of the Japanese Education Ministry and absurd remarks made by the ministers concerned. Taking a serious view of the distortion of the history of Japan's aggression against Korea in Japanese school textbooks and absurd remarks made by Japanese Education Minister Ogawa and by Matsuno, directer general of the Hokkaido Development Agency, the government has already instructed the ROK Embassy in Japan to investigate the true aspects and circumstances of this incident and submit a report on it. It will then take action early this week in accordance with this report. It will urge the Japanese Government to take corrective measures with regard to the incident. A government official concerned said Japan's distortion of Korean history and the remarks of some Japanese ministers are serious matters which might influence the friendly relations between the ROK and Japan and that the government is keenly watching how the situation develops.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP] will hold meetings of party executive members early this week and take parliamentary and party-level action to cope with this issue. The DJP will convene a meeting of party executive members and of the party Central Executive Committee this morning and this afternoon, respectively, and take parliamentary-level corrective action through the ROK-Japan Parliamentary League. Based on the result of this activity, it will convene the National Assembly standing committees, such as the foreign affairs and education committees. The DKP will also convene a meeting of party members belonging to the National Assemblv foreign affairs and education committees and discuss the matter of convening National Assembly standing committees concerned to urge Japan to immediately correct its policy for reviewing school textbooks. The KNP will hold a meeting of party executive members today and urge the government to take strong measures to make Japan correct its militarist attitude towards the ROK.

Embassy Guard Strengthened

SK260302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP) -- Seoul police strengthened the guard for the Japanese Embassy here Monday against possible demonstrations by indignant Korean citizens protesting the recent remarks of a Japanese minister which justified the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910 as well as allegedly distorted historical facts concerning Korea in Japanese school texts. Japanese state minister in charge of national land Yukiyasu Matsuno claimed over the weekend that it is wrong for Korean textbooks to describe the Japanese annexation of Korea as "an invasion by Japan."

Fifty riot policemen and four patrol squads were deployed around the embassy near the Capitol, according to a police spokesman.

CHOSON ILBO Views Issue

SK252346 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by political desk reporter Yim Tong-myong: "What Are the Government and Ruling Camp Doing?"]

[Text] Japan is attempting to justify its past aggressive militarism through the newly authorized Japanese history textbook. It describes Japan's invasion of Korea as an "advance" and degrades the 1 March movement as a "riot." Japan also notes that annexation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists was made "through agreement" and worship at the Shinto Shrine was not forcibly conducted but merely was "encouraged."

It appears to be not by accident that the distortion of such historic facts takes place at the same time when the move to revise Japan's peace constitution is envisaged and a troop reinforcement plan is announced and when negotiations over economic cooperation with Korea are underway.

Undoubtedly, the Japanese Education Ministry is attempting to conduct so-called "political education" for the growing generation, describing Japan's past colonialism as a natural and legal trend of history by taking advantage of the school textbook review system so that the growing generation would not have a sense of guilt.

West Germany has clearly acknowledged its invasion as a historic fact since World War II to express its intention not to repeat the aggression of the past. It has conducted political education for the German people in an effort to get rid of Nazism. However, Japan's attitude, to the contrary, makes us shudder. Japan, running counter to the trend of the times, is attempting to favorably describe its militaristic invasion. It even shows an intention to restore the sense of superiority and nostalgia for the past era of colonialism. This arouses a deep concern about the future of Korea and Japan.

What is our government's attitude toward this? The Education Ministry is hoping the Foreign Ministry will deal with this issue, merely stating it is collecting contrary evidence, while the Foreign Ministry is hoping the Education Ministry and academic circles will handle the case, noting that this issue is related to academic theories. The Foreign Ministry, in particular, seems unwilling to raise this issue because it has a pending diplomatic question over economic cooperation between Korea and Japan. However, this issue is something which should be settled prior to economic cooperation between Korea and Japan.

In fact, Korea and Japan have been very close on the one hand and very far apart on the other. This originates in the consciousness of the unfortunate history of an attacker and victim. In order to develop the relations between Korea and Japan in a desirable direction in the future, it is necessary to eliminate the consciousness of such an unfortunate history. Thus, the peoples of Korea and Japan should have a sense of history based on correct historical data. By so doing, we will have a common view, even if the standpoints are different from each other.

When we have different views on history, our consciousness will not be in harmony and neither economic cooperation nor cultural exchange will be successfully carried out. This is clearly shown in the history of negotiations between Korea and Japan since the liberation. With difficulty the two countries agreed to normalize relations. However, we wonder whether the word normalization is appropriate as far as relations between the two countries are concerned.

The attitudes of the political parties are also deplorable. They are merely repeating words that they should be prudent as to how they should deal with the question, without a firm awareness of the issue. Korea-Japan relations are not so easygoing to argue about the methodology. What are required for our politicians are not prudent methods but a firm consciousness about the type of basic perception Korea-Japan relations should be formed on.

We do not know at all what the government and political parties, the Democratic Justice Party in particular, are concerned about. If they are concerned about economic cooperation, this is precisely the trap Japan has set. The important question is not to get a little more money or a little less money. No one would believe that our country would face a grave situation even if we do not get that money. Japanese Education Minister Ogawa and State Minister for National Land Development Matsuno defended the government by making even such absurd remarks as "annexation is not invasion" and "argument on textbook is interference in Japan's domestic affairs."

We are envious of -- although this would be an extreme and ironic expression -- the fact that Japan has such ministers as Ogawa and Matsuno.

GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST CONTROL DATA EMPLOYEES

SK240121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Labor plans to arrange positions for workers at Control Data Korea [CDK] who lost their jobs when the computer parts maker formally closed down its business in Korea yesterday.

Labor officials said that among the total 349 employes of the American-invested company, 50 to 60 white-collar workers would be able to work at a Control Data subsidiary in Korea which sells and leases computers if they want.

For the remaining blue-collar workers, the ministry will positively take measures to get them the same kind of jobs in similar pay scales.

Those who can not find other jobs promptly will be trained at an institute for operating computers free of charge for six months. The insstitute is to be established by the CDK by March next year in order to help the former employes acquire high-level techniques and get employed. The ministry will seek cooperation from the representatives of companies in the Kuro industrial estate in finding jobs for the jobless former CDK workers.

A ceremony was held yesterday morning at the CDK compound in the Kuro industrial estate participated in by over 200 employes to mark the closure of the company established in 1967. The CDK was learned to have paid a total of 850 million won to 237 blue-collar workers as severence pay including discharge allowances amounting to 200 percent of monthly pay for each year. The severance money paid each worker is twice the amount fixed by law and averaged about 3,600,000 won for a person.

Some of the workers who protested the close-down of the company and demanded more severance pay, 3,000 percent to 5,000 percent of monthly pay, did not participate in ceremony.

Eleven workers staged demonstrations in the compound of the Catholic Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul from around 8:30 p.m. Thursday, demanding the U.S. CDK withdraw its decision to pull out of Korea.

MONTSAME SCORES WASHINGTON 'NUCLEAR MANIACS' POLICY

OW242120 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Ullaanbaatar, 24 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A decision of the American adminsitration to reject negotiations with the Soviet Union and Great Britain on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests under the evidently farfetched pretext of infeasibility to control such agreement is another testimony of the White House's intentions to continue unchecked build-up of nuclear weapons.

This is a new blow dealt by the American administration on the hopes and aspirations of peoples who demand a full ban on the production of nuclear weapons and its liquidation. The decision of the White House undoubtedly will influence negatively the prevention of the nuclear weapons proliferation which will considerably complicate the task of sparing humanity from it and will increase the danger of flaring up a nuclear war. This step of the Reagan administration is quite opposite to its claims as if it is striving for the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

In its anticommunist fever guided by the wild idea of attaining world supremacy, Washington methodically torpedoes all proposals and initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security of peoples no matter whoever they stem from. Washington staked on the victory in a nuclear war and now is fervently militarizing in order to deliver the first swift strike on the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism. The other day the American Congress approved a bill for channelling in the next fiscal year of over 1,000 million dollars to start the production of a new king of the strategic weapons -- Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles ''MX''. A decision is adopted to start preparations for a war in space. New atomic submarines, intercontinental strategic bombers are being built...

With every new A-bomb and strategic missile, the clouds of a nuclear catastrophe are darkening over humanity. A threat to its existenc in increasing. There can be no winners in a nuclear war. Washington recklessly plays with the fate of peoples of the world and above all of the American people... All those who cherish peace, the future of children, the existence of our common motherland -- the earth -- should unite their efforts to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe, to stop nuclear maniacs from Washington.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET 38TH POLISH ANNIVERSARY

OW230011 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1723 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh cordially congratulated the leaders of the Polish People's Republic and the entire Polish people on the occasion the 38th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

A congratulatory message addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski says, in part: For the years of people's power the Polish people under the guidance of the party of communists has attained great successes in making radical socio-economic changes in Poland and in consolidating its independence and international position. Thanks to the striking achievements in the socialist construction and active peaceloving foreign policy, People's Poland rightfully deserves international prestige. The class unity of Poland with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries has been and is an important factor which contributes to safeguarding and multiplying of the socialist gains of the Polish people.

Our party and the M.P.R. Government fully support the measures taken by the P.U.W.P. aimed at overcoming the difficulties in the country, defending vital interests of the Polish people and at the further consolidation of its socialist gains, the telegram says.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Calls on Foreign Minister

BK221409 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, the visiting foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his delegation called on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and discussed matters of mutual interest at 0930 this morning at the Foreign Ministry annex. Minister U Chit Hlaing was accompanied at the meeting by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Directors General U Tin Tun and U Thein Aung and responsible officials, while the visiting foreign minister was accompanied by SRV Ambassador to Burma Phan Manh Diem, Acting Director (Pham Ton Dam) of the General Division of the Political Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, Acting Director (Tran Huy Chan) of Asia Department III, and responsible officials.

The Vietnamese foreign minister and his delegation visited the martyrs mausoleum this afternoon and laid a wreath at the tomb of national leader Gen Aung San. The delegation then proceeded to the Shwedagon pagoda and donated kyat 1,000.

Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing hosted a dinner in honor of the visiting foreign minister and his delegation at 1900 this evening at the Karaweik Hall.

Meets Prime Minister

BK231505 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, the visiting foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his delegation called on U Maung Maung Kha, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at 1500 this afternoon at the office of the prime minister.

Present at the meeting with Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha were Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Director General U Hla Tint of the office of the prime minister. The SRV foreign minister was accompanied by SRV Ambassador to Burma Pham Manh Diem, Director (Pham Ton Dam) of the General Division of the Political Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry and Director (Tran Huy Chan) of Asia Department III.

Visiting SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his delegation, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn and Director General U Thein Aung of the Protocol Department, visited the agriculture research station in Hmawbi this morning. They were welcomed by Deputy Agriculture and Forestry Minister U Kyan Htein and officials and were given a tour of agricultural projects. The delegation also visited the high-yield paddy station at (Myin) village in Hmawbi township. From Hmawbi, the visiting Vietnamese foreign minister and his delegation proceeded to Pyinmabin livestock breeding farms in Mingaladon township. They were welcomed by Deputy Agriculture and Forestry Minister U Hlaing Myint and officials and were given a tour of livestock breeding projects.

Calls On President

BK241402 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma received Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at 1100 this morning at the office of the president in Windermere.

Present with President U San Yu were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, member of the State Council Brig Gen Tin U, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Director General Lt Col Aung Myint Baw of the office of the president. The Vietnamese foreign minister was accompanied by SRV Ambassador to Burma Pham Manh Diem, Director (Pham Ton Dam) of the General Division of the Political Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry and Director (Tran Huy Chan) of Asia Department III.

Delegation Departs

BK250657 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who during his tour of Southeast Asian countries paid a good will visit to Burma at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Burma U Chit Hlaing, left Rangoon at 0715 today.

The visiting Vietnamese foreign minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn, Director General of the Political Department U Tin Tun, Director General of the Protocol Department U Thein Aung, SRV Ambassador to Burma Pham Manh Diem, the CSSR ambassador, charges d'affairs A.I. of the USSR, GDR, Malaysia and Laos, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry and staff members of the SRV Embassy.

The visiting SRV foreign minister and his delegation arrived in Rangoon on 21 July.

AUSTRIA'S PAHR MEETS SRV FOREIGN MINISTER THACH

AU230910 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Rangoon (APA) -- Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr ended his official visit to Burma on Thursday and left by air from Rangoon for Bankok. Before his departure Pahr met Vietnamese Foreign Minsiter Nguyen Co Thach for a talk. Nguyen Co Thach, who on Friday last week had flown together with Pahr from Hanoi to Bangkok, has been in the Burmese capital since Wednesday after ending his visit to Singapore.

Pahr, who is accompanied by Ambassador Friedrich Bauer, head of the Foreign Ministry's Political Section, and by Ambassador Georg Reisch, head of the ministry's Economic Policy Section, will arrive in Vienna on Friday.

Departs Rangoon

BK221513 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr and his delegation called on Minister of Industry II U Maung Cho at 0930 this morning at the cabinet office. Present at the meeting were Deputy Ministers of Industry Dr Mehn Thet San and U Kyaw Za and responsible officials.

Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr and his delegation left Rangoon airport at 1700 this evening. The visiting foreign minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn, the Thai Ambassador to Burma and responsible officials.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed Dr U Aung Than as ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to Australia. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 21 Jul 82 p 1 BK]

JUSTICES COUNCIL CHAIRMAN DIES -- U Maung Maung Kyaw Win, member of the People's Assembly for Pabedan township constituency, Rangoon Division, chairman of the Council of People's Justices and chairman of the War Veterans Organization Central Executive Committee, passed away at 0113 on 20 July 1982 at the No. 2 military hospital. He was 73. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 21 Jul 82 p 8 BK]

SON SANN INTERVIEWED IN MANILA BEFORE LEAVING FOR PARIS

HK240031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Kampuchean coalition Prime Minister Son Sann disclosed yesterday that China has provided light arms for his anticommunist forces of the Kampuchean resistance movement. He said he plans to go to China to seek more military aid this time for the coalition forces. He also insisted that despite the coalition with the communist Khmer Rouge and the faction of Prince Sihanouk, his faction will retain its own political identity. Son Sann declared these in an interview with newsmen yesterday before he left Manila for Paris.

According to Son Sann, he decided to join the coalition for the interest of the Kampuchean people and to liberate his country from Vietnamese domination. He said his faction has 9,000 armed forces and 30,000 more ready to fight as soon as they are provided weapons.

SPK: DK-SRV AMITY CONTINUING AFTER TROOP PULLOUT

BK231219 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Commentary: "The Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship, an Endless Ode"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jul (SPK) -- Some Vietnamese troops have just left Kampuchea with the agreement of the governments of the PRK and SRV.

Progressive world opinion warmly greeted this event which again demonstrates the indestructible friendship between the two peoples. For decades, the Vietnamese people sent their best sons and daughters to help the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Japanese colonialism and U.S. imperialism, and these troops withdrew once they had fulfilled their missions and the Kampuchean people had recovered their independence. This time the improvement of the situation and the growth of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces -- in quantity as well as in quality -- have prompted Kampuchea and Vietnam to reduce the Vietnamese forces. This reduction reflects the consistent policy of proletarian internationalism pursued by Vietnam toward its Indochinese brothers and confirms the unselfish assistance provided by the VPA to the Kampuchean people in defending their country and revolutionary gains.

Many of the cadres and combatants of the returning units came to rescue our people from the claws of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackey of Chinese expansionism. Some of these, who were at our side in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, came back under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to help us defend our independence and the peace and well-being of our people.

The farewell that our people bade to these internationalist combatants was very moving. How could we easily part with these brave children of Vietnam who, educated by the communist party and the people, have sacrificed their personal comfort and come to share with us the innumerable difficulties encountered by our revolution? How could we forget the Vietnamese combatants who gave their lives so that our people could recover peace and so that the Pol Pot murderers would not return? How could we forget that combatant who fell, ripped to pieces by a mine he wanted to defuse to make our fields cultivable? Or one who drowned from exhaustion in his last attempt to save bags of rice intended for our people when we were faced with starvation? And many others who helped us daily to dig canals, wells, build water scoops, hospitals, take care of the population, and who shared their daily ration of rice with our people...?

This partial withdrawal is also an act of good will toward Thailand and it will be followed by many others if the latter responds favorably to it, as specified in the communique of the 7 July conference of the Kampuchea, Lao and Vietnamese foreign ministers.

But, if the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries take this opportunity to increase their activities against the Kampuchean people, Kampuchea and Vietnam will resort to appropriate countermeasures, in conformity with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation of 18 February 1979.

History has shown to the people and compatants of Kampuchea that their national union and their international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam and Laos, are the best guarantee for their victory. Faced with maneuvers of their enemies, they will work tirelessly to preserve the fatherland. And, as Chairman Heng Samrin said, "The Mekong River may run dry, the Truong Son Mountains may erode, but the Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship will never change."

SPK REFUTES 'REACTIONARIES' CHARGES AGAINST SRV PULLOUT

SK250850 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jul (SPK) -- According to foreign sources, over the past few days, the Chinese and Thai leading circles and Kampuchean traitors in the pay of the international reactionaries issued many declarations concerning the Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

These reactionary circles pretend that before this withdrawal, Vietnam sent more reinforcements to Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean press agency SPK is authorized to declare that this is a gross distortion of the situation by the Chinese expansionist circles and the international reactionaries. In doing so, they intend to minimize the significance of this partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal (?praised) throughout the world -- including in some ASEAN and Western countries -- as an act of good will on the part of Kampuchea and Vienman, as evidence of progress in all fields scored by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the stabilized situation inside the country.

By distorting these facts and inventing lies, the enemies of the Kampuchean people are seeking to spread doubt among world opinion which considers this act -- decided at the conclusion of the sixth Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference -- as a sincere wish of the Indochinese countries to establish an atmosphere of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in their relations with Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

SIN SONG PRESS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY EXHIBITION

BK211140 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Sin Song, deputy minister of the interior, gave a press conference at the ministry on 19 July to discuss the exhibition on the maintenance of political security and social order. Attending the press conference were many local and foreign correspondents. The deputy minister first outlined the aims and significance of the exhibition, saying, [begin recording] Following the great victory on 7 January 1979 which saved our country from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, our revolution has been advancing along the path of restoring and strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries as well as with progressive forces in the world.

Under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, which pursues the correct path of Marxism-Leninism, our Kampuchean revolution has achieved great victories in all fields -- politics, economy, foreign affairs, military, culture, education, social affairs and public health -- as well as in the mantenance of political security and social order. Despite all the difficulties created by the enemies, we have succeeded in maintaining political security and social order. Over the past 3 years, the enemies have vigorously sent in their reactionary forces in a foolish attempt to oppose our revolution.

With the toppling of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang by our people, the Chinese were irate because they lost an important zone for use in their strategy of invading and occupying the three Indochinese countries and the other Southeast Asian states. Therefore, the Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, intensified their efforts to drag the ASEAN countries into a war scheme by using Thai territory as a base for rallying their lackeys against the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries and for sending Thai spies to launch a special war, particularly psychological warfare, against us. This is why after the defeat of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, the Chinese reactionaries ordered the gang to change its political program, tactics and schemes, pretending to be patriots. They instigated Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk to form a tripartite coalition government on 22 June 1982 in order to rally their lackeys of all stripes to destroy our revolution and the peaceful life of our people. They used Sihanouk, who is a traitor, to cover up their perfidious activities, particularly the evil faces of traitors Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, and to fool world public opinion.

they have continued to carry out their destructive war in all fields -- political, economic, foreign affairs and military -- in an attempt to weaken us, undermine the solidarity between our party and the people and whip of narrow-minded nationalism to break the Kampuchea-Vietnam strategic alliance. For instance, they have accused Vietnam of using toxic chemicals to kill our people in an attempt to bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Since the liberation of our country on 7 January 1979, the Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the imperialists, have continued to support their lackeys of all stripes and have sent their spies into Kampuchea from Thai territory to launch activities against our revolution. However, these spies have been crushed or captured by our security forces. They have set up a network of various reactionary parties, such as the "Sereika", the "Nationalist", "Khmer Soul", "Moulinaka", the "Royal Lion", "Chattomuk" and "New Khmer", to carry out perfidious activities aimed at toppling our revolutionary power so as to reinstall the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

Similary, 3 months after the complete liberation of our country, U.S. and Thai spies persuaded Son Sann to form a party with its headquarters on Thai territory, and sent their lackeys into Kampuchea to rally the reactionary forces. Aided by a number of cadres with erroneous and feeble revolutionary knowledge and spirit whom they recruited from various factories, they formed a reactionary government with Hem Kroesna as its prime minister. They set up bases for their armed forces in many places. Their activities were aimed at creating trouble in order to topple the revolutionary power by the fall of 1979, win the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and undermine the conference of the nonaligned countries in Cuba. But their activities were discovered in time by our security forces in cooperation with our people, various ministries and the Vietnamese armed forces. We arrested almost all the ministers in this traitorous government and completely destroyed their organization.

Another case was the "New Khmer" faction which built up bases and networks in many places in order to create troubles and take over state power in Phnom Penh during the celebrations of the traditional new year in April 1980. Our security forces discovered this faction and destroyed all of its activities. Tit Samrech's "Nationalist", (In Sopheap's) "Khmer Soul", (Som Samut's) "Moulinaka" and another enemy's "Reachasei Chattomuk" movements were crushed one after another by our forces. We captured a number of their commanders with regimental and battalion ranks and some of their provincial and district apparatus.

Although we have scored great achievements in the maintenance of political security and social order in the past more than 3 years, the enemies still nurture long-term, perfidious schemes against us and have persisted in sending their forces to sabotage our people's revolutionary cause. We must therefore always heighten our spirit of revolutionary vigilance and be ready to crush all maneuvers and activities of the enemies.

The police forces are determined to sacrifice their physical and moral strength and make every effort to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party and people. The exhibition on the maintenance of the political security and social order is aimed at exposing and unmasking the designs of the Chinese reactionary expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists aimed at sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution and the three Indochinese countries, raising the spirit of revolutionary vigilance against enemy maneuvers; making it clear that the task of defending the fatherland is a noble and fundamental task of the entire party, people and the armed forces, among which the people's police and armed forces are the vanguards; proving that the militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a strong pillar, and displaying the exploits in the fight to defeat the enemy maneuvers made by our police forces in cooperation with the armed forces and with the support of the people. [end recording]

Afterwards, the comrade deputy minister clearly answered various questions raised by local and foreign journalists.

To a question by a TASS correspondent as to whether the so-called Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has any influence on our people, the comrade said: [begin recording]

The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was set up at a time of defeat for the enemies, not a time of victory. The enemies set up this government after they suffered defeats. According to our analysis, despite being a coalition government, it has no impact on our people because the three heads of this government are none other than those elements who had been condemned by our people since 7 January 1979. The Kampuchean people know the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang well. They nurture great indignation at this gang which killed almost 3 million people during its rule of more than 3 years. The blood-stained faces of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and their men remain clear in the minds of the Kampuchean people. On the other hand, who is Sihanouk? Sihanouk is just a traitor who has been constantly condemned by our people over the past 3 years. Do the Kampuchean people owe Sihanouk any gratitude or vice versa? In fact, Sihanouk has not done anything good for the Kampuchean people. Over the past decade, Sihanouk has done nothing but sleep and sit on the pool of blood and sweat of the Kampuchean people. No...it is Sihanouk who owes the Kampuchean people a debt of gratitude. Once Sinhanouk wrote to Pol Pot, praising him for his abilities in exterminating almost 3 million Kampuchean people. This means that Sihanouk colluded with Pol Pot in killing the Kampuchean people. Sihanouk was glad when Pol Pot and Ieng Sary killed the Kampuchean people. Thus, Sihanouk has committed a serious crime against the Kampuchean people.

We ought to ask why Sihanouk escaped from Pol Pot's prison? Without the resistance movement of the Kampuchean people and without Vietnam's assistance, Sihanouk might have stayed in Pol Pot's prison his entire life. This means that the Kampuchean people saved Sihanouk. Once out of prison, Sihanouk should have joined the people in the defense and reconstruction of the country. But, instead of doing this, he joined forces with Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who massacred 3 million people, and set up the coalition government on 22 June in Kuala Lumpur.

So what is new in this government and what influence does it have on the Kampuchean people? We see that it has none at all. Sihanouk is still alive because the Kampuchean people saved him. While the Kampuchean people are condemning the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary group, Sihanouk has turned to join it in ordr to further massacre the people.

As for Son Sann, where does he come from? He is a servant of the U.S. imperialists. He is no patriot. He fled the country to live comfortably abroad at the expense of the U.S. imperialists. Why did Son Sann not come to the rescue of the Kampuchean people when they were being massacred by Pol Pot-Ieng Sary over a period of 3 years 8 months and 20 days? With the assistance of Vietnam, Laos and socialist countries such as the USSR, the Kampuchean people rose to defend themselves and are now surviving.

And now that the country is being rebuilt, why has Son Sann claimed that he is a patriot and is trying to rescue the people? In fact, the Kampuchean people know very well that Son Sann is a traitor and a reactionary.

So we see that this tripartite coalition government led by Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann has no influence on the Kampuchean people and it will not change the situation in Kampuchea. Over the past 3 years, we have achieved victories in every field. Our armed forces and national security forces have been strengthened, and are on the offensive in the fight against the enemy and are becoming masters of Kampuchea. So, although they form a coalition government with 3 or even 10 parties, they can never reverse the situation in Kampuchea. [passage indistinct]

VODK WELCOMES ICK AD HOC COMMITTEE MISSION

BK251007 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Welcome the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea in Its Mission To Stimulate Implementation of the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea"]

[Text] The International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK] held in July 1981 adopted a resolution setting up an ad hoc committee to help stimulate the implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK which demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally so as to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination without any external interference.

This ad hoc committee, headed by its chairman, Senegalese Ambassador (Masamba Sara), is coming to carry out its mission in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea sincerely welcome the efforts of the committee and hope that it will come to inspect the actual reports and facts on the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's aggression in Kampuchea and the criminal acts that the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have carried out and are carrying out in a most barbarous and cruel manner by massacring the Kampuchean people with all kinds of weapons, including toxic chemicals.

In almost 4 years, the UN General Assembly has adopted three resolutions demanding Vietnam -- the aggressor which invaded the Democratic Kampuchean state, a sovereign and independent state, in defiance of the norms of international relations and the fundamental principles of the UN Charter -- to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea unconditionally in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny through a free election under the UN supervision. The ICK also adopted a declaration demanding that Vietnam withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally. These resolutions and the declaration constitute a reasonable and correct basis for a comprehensive, just and permanent settlement of the Kampuchean problem. But, until now, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have obstinately refused to respect and implement these resolutions and the declaration. On the contrary, they have resorted to all kinds of deceitful maneuvers in an attempt to bury the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK and to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea so that they can forever occupy Kampuchea. This obstinate attitude of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors constitutes a most savage contempt for the opinion of the world community and an act contrary to the principles of the UN Charter.

The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors will definitely carry on all kinds of dark maneuvers and deceitful diplomacy in order to realize their plan to annex Kampuchea that they failed to accomplish through military means over a period of almost 4 years.

In the face of such an obstinate Vietnamese attitude, in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem the governments of all peace and justice-loving countries and the United Nations must stand firm on the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the ICK.

The Kampuchean problem caused by the Vietnamese aggression in violation of the UN Charter must be settled by standing firmly on the basis of the UN General Assembly resolutions and the ICK declaration, that is, the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea. Only by so doing can peace be restored in Kampuchea and can security and stability be ensured in the Southeast Asian region as a whole.

The ICK ad hoc committee, which is well aware of this problem, has made continuous efforts on the basis of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK. We hope that the ad hoc committee will further strive to overcome all obstacles and difficulties in order to rapidly bring about the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK so as to restore peace in Kampuchea and enable Kampuchea to remain an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country which will be beneficial to peace and stability throughout the Southeast Asian region and to peace in the whole world.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are ready to give close cooperation to the ad hoc committee and assist it so that it will be able to carry out its mission successfully.

VODK: 400 NEW SRV TROOPS SENT TO BATTAMBANG

BK240632 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On 15 July the Vietnamese enemy posted 400 new troops in Phnum Srok District of Battambang Province — 100 each in Nam Sai ward, Kouk Rumdeng ward, Svar Sar village and (Ta Vong) ward. This clearly exposes the sham good will of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race who keep propagandizing about their partial troop withdrawal. In fact, they have not withdrawn even a single soldier from Kampuchea, but have continuously dispatched more troops to the Kampuchean battlefield.

This has enabled the world to become clearly aware of the tricky nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors. If they ballyhoo about a troop withdrawal it means that they are sending in more troops and if they speak about peace, friendship, stability and cooperation it means that they are making preparations for war.

BRIEFS

VACCINATION OF ANIMALS — In the first of this year, the veterinary service in Battambang Province vaccinated over 40,000 head of oxen and buffalo against foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, black leg, hemorrhagic septicemia and rinderpest, over 3,999 hogs against swine pest, and tens of thousands of hogs against diamond skin disease. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 17 Jul 82 BK]

UNHCR AID DISTRIBUTION — Between 11 and 13 July, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed UNHCR aid to 2,586 families of people in various localities in Pursat, Kompong Chhnang and Battambang provinces. This aid comprises hoes, knives, files, nails, saws and various other tools. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 82 BK]

PHOUMI NOSAVAN INTERVIEWED ON LAO RESISTANCE

BK260707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 26 Jul 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 (AFP) -- Laotian guerrilla leaders said today they were moving toward setting up a broad-based "union government of national liberation" to oppose the Hanoi-backed communist government in Vientiane.

Exiled General Phoumi Nosavan, a rightist based in Bangkok since 1965, said he would be prime minister of the new body which he planned to proclaim on Laotian territory in "a matter of weeks."

Gen Phoumi, a 62-year-old one-time prime minister, said his goal was to cement a kind of Indochina-wide anti-Vietnamese front also involving the new resistance coalition in Cambodia and dissidents in Vietnam.

In a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he listed a kind of who's who of the fragmented Laotian resistance as nominees to his proposed nine-portfolio cabinet. But he said he was still awaiting replies from several of the most militarily significant figures, notably Hmong General Vang Pao, who resides in the United States, and neutralist General Kong Le, who splits his time between China, France, Thailand and the Lao bush.

Gen Phoumi said the new govermnent would implement a previously announced plan to restore the former kingdom of Laos, deposed by the Pathet Lao communists who seized power with Vietnamese help in December 1975.

The earlier announced restoration plan, first floated last September, has so far come to naught, largely because the Lao resistance is made up of disparate and frequently mutually antipathetic ethnic groups, analysts noted.

Vietnam maintains an estimated 40,000 troops in Laos at the request of the Pathet Lao government under a 25-year treaty signed in 1977.

Gen Phoumi said his decision to set up a rival Lao government was influenced by the so-far successful union of the three disparate Cambodian resistance factions in a loose alliance formally proclaimed July 9.

He said the decision also followed consolidation of a guerrilla stronghold which would be the seat of the new government in the southern Lao province of Champassak, which abuts Thailand and a Khmer Rouge-held zone of Cambodia. The site, called Dong Khan Thoung, had been secured as part of a wider "Vietnamese-free" zone with the help of Khmer Rouge guerrillas, Gen Phoumi said.

Laotian leaders made an initial attempt to unify the resistance in September 1980, when they formed the Lao People's National Liberation Front United Front (LPNLUF). The umbrella organization was warmly welcomed by the Khmer Rouge and by China, which reportedly runs a camp near Kunming where about 1,000 Lao, Hmong and Yao are given guerrilla training.

Gen Phoumi said he had no specific promises of aid from China for the new government, but was hopeful that once it was set up assistance would be forthcoming.

Referring to the re-emergence of Prince Sihanouk to lead the anti-Vietnamese fight in his homeland, the general said this appeared to be "a very propitious moment" for his struggle. Other Laotian sources said the prince had sent an envoy to hear Gen. Phoumi's plans during Prince Sihanouk's visit to Thailand earlier this month before proclaiming the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN BANGKOK

BK241142 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are to meet in Thailand in the third week of August. Their senior officials will be here next week on preparations for the ministerial meeting. Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said the upcoming foreign ministers' meeting will be a special get-together following their annual session in Singapore last month and it is expected that the ASEAN foreign ministers will discuss the Kampuchean problem.

SUPREME COMMAND DENIES HANOI RADIO REPORTS

BK231542 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported that on 21 July Vietnam Radio, quoting an SPK report, accused Thailand of committing more than 200 violations against Kampuchean territory, sea and airspace during the period 9-15 July. The Supreme Command Information Office hereby rejects the accusation as totally groundless. The Thai Armed Forces have strictly upheld the Thai Government's policy on noninterference in the fighting in Kampuchea. There is also no reason for the Thai Armed Forces to take such actions as charged by Vietnam. Vietnam's report on Thai violations is a total lie.

Vietnam Radio on the same day also reported that a number of Vietnamese in occupation units in Kampuchea arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on 20 July and they were welcomed by warm cheers from the people along their way from the border. The radio also talked about an address given to the returning troops. According to an AFP report, there has been no sign of Vietnamese troops arriving in Ho Chi Minh City, as reported by Vietnam Radio. If the AFP report is true, one must say that the Vietnamese leadership is expert at staging a show.

SRV ARTILLERY SHELLS KHMER SEREI CAMP 23 JULY

BK250334 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese gunners shelled a Khmer Serei camp across the Thai-Kampuchean border on Friday morning, according to refugee sources. The sources said about 30 107-mm artillery shells believed fired from a Vietnamese base in Phum Yeang, about seven kilometres inside Kampuchea, exploded in the jungle between a camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and a sprawling refugee camp in Nong Chan. It was not known if any Khmers were killed or wounded in the shelling which began at about 6 a.m. and continued until noon, the sources said. They added that the bombardment caused mild panic among the refugees, but there was no evacuation.

Colonel Nhem Sophon of the KPNLF claimed yesterday that the shelling was in retaliation for an attack by his troops on a Vietnamese outpost in Phum Soriya, about 12 kilometres inside Kampuchea, on Thursday and Friday. He said that his troops killed 26 Vietnamese soldiers in the two-day battle with only one KPNLF guerrila killed.

Meanwhile it was reported that an unspecified number of Khmer refugees was on Friday trucked out to the Khao-I-Dang holding centre in Ta Phraya District to Surin Province where they would be repatriated through Chong Chom pass. Sources said several refugees in the centre had expressed their desire to return to Kampuchea through Nong Chan, Ban Sa-Ngae and Chong Chom pass following the recent formation of a coalition government by the three Khmer resistance factions. There are now about 40,000 refugees in the holding centre.

A Khmer Rouge officer told the BANGKOK POST from a jungle base in Nong Pru, 50 kilometres south of this district, that the Vietnamese had not pulled out of Kampuchea as claimed, but had replaced the troops from South Vietnam with the northerners. He claimed that the southern Vietnamese would be deployed along the Chinese border.

Khmer Rouge-PRK Clashes 24 July

BK260209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces exchanged mortar fire in a fierce battle over the weekend, according to Thai military and guerrilla sources.

The renewed fighting -- the first in three weeks -- started at about 4 p.m. on Saturday. It began when a 300-man Khmer Rouge guerrilla force under the command of Mit Phheap, deputy commander of the 474th Division, launched an attack on a Kampuchean post near Highway 502, opposite Ban Nong Ian, 17 kilometres south of this district.

The ground fighting lasted about 40 minutes during which the Khmer Rouge fired an unspecified number of 120-mm mortar rounds and 75-mm recoilless gun shells on the Heng Samrin post. Villagers of Ban Khok Sabang, Ban Saen Suk, Ban Mai Pak Hong and Ban Khlong Namsai took refuge in bunkers during the attack but they suffered no casualties or damage to their property.

Mit Phheap later told a POST reporter just across the border in Ban Nong Ian that his men had killed 10 Vietnamese-led troops and captured seven AK-47 rifles. He added that his guerrillas had managed to seize the bodies of some Vietnamese soldiers but he declined to disclose his own casualties.

After the initial skirmish, sources said, reinforcements were sent to the Heng Samrin post and fierce mortar barrages were unleashed on the guerrillas from a Vietnamese firebase in Ban Pho Sam Ton. The mortar duel and gunbattle continued intermittently throughout Saturday night and until yesterday morning, said the sources, adding that the Khmer Rouge yesterday sent 100 more men to fight in the battle.

On Friday, Vietnamese gunners shelled a Khmer Serei camp following a clash between the guerrillas and Vietnamese-led forces inside Kampuchea, opposite Nong Chan, Ta Phraya District.

OFFICIAL SAYS PRC STILL SUPPLYING ARMS TO CPT

BK240500 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] A senior army official charged yesterday that China is still supplying arms to the guerrillas of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) despite her claim that she was giving only moral support to the outlawed communist movement.

Director of operations of the army Maj Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut said the Chinese arms were delivered to the Thai Communist insurgents through minority factions along the Thai border with Burma in Chiang Mai and Mae Hong Son. But he did not say how the arms traffic reached the Thai borders nor was he specific about their amount or types.

It is the first time that a senior government official publicly accused Beijing of continuing its military assistance for the trouble-plagued CPT after Chinese leaders declared that they were giving only moral support to the party. Maj Gen Chaowalit was talking to reporters after addressing a seminar of public relations officials at the Government House yesterday morning. The army officer, also known as a top anti-communist strategist, told the seminar that the armed branches of the CPT had been totally destroyed by the government forces. "The war of liberation of the CPT is over," he said.

He said the government was about to wind up its armed fight with the communist insurgents and is now concentrating on winning over the sympathisers of the CPT to the government's side. It is too late for the CPT to change the tide of events even if it was able to hold its long-delayed fourth congress, he said.

Maj Gen Chaowalit is one of the strategists behind the much-publicized 66/1980 anti-communist policy which is credited for the defeat of the CPT.

Turning on the events in Indochina, Maj Gen Chaowalit said it would take Vietnam considerable time before it can develop its military supremacy over Thailand. He said he was confident Hanoi is not yet ready to invade Thailand.

ARMY HUNTS VIETNAMESE REFUGEES HIDING IN BANGKOK

BK250246 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The Second Army Region has recently set up special squads to track down and arrest Vietnamese refugees and their descendants who escaped from the northeast and are hiding in Bangkok.

A well-informed military source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that the squads have kept a low profile and carried out their assignment independently without the cooperation or assistance of the police. The squads, he said, have successfully located several refugees and brought them back to their hometown provinces for detention and interrogation. He added that a few of the captured refugees were discovered to be members of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand.

These refugees came to Thailand more than 30 years during and after the battle of Dien Bien Phu. Their children, even if born in this country, are not eligible for Thai citizenship although the government is currently considering proposals to change this situation.

The source said a large number of these refugees and their children had slipped out of the northeastern provinces, where they are confined in camps, to look for jobs elsewhere or to engage in political activities detrimental to national security. The souce added that the Second Army Region had on several occasions asked officials of the local administration department to trace runaway refugees but there had been no satisfactory response. The Second Army Region then decided to take its own measures by forming special squads.

NATION REVIEW VIEWS ROLE OF MILITARY IN POLITICS

BK240459 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Military Must Help Establish Full Democracy"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's Order No. 65/2525 -- the Cabinet approved it on April 20, and it was signed and ratified on May 27 -- has been hailed as a "strategy of political offensive to defeat the communists". The grand strategy outlines the roles of different social groups in the latest comprehensive attempt at the democratication of the Thai political system.

This newspaper has already pointed out two obvious flaws: First, there is no clear definition of "genuine democracy" and, second, the order only touches briefly on the role of the military, simply saying that the military will come to terms with democracy and "support and uphold the democratic system." To clear up any ambiguity that may arise let us first list our concept of "genuine democracy," which may not be to everyone's satis action. But "genuine democracy," should include these features: 1) Majority rule with fair consideration for minority rights; 2) majority rule through free elections under political equality; 3) accountability of the elected government at all levels maintained through periodical elections.

If communism is the "dictatorship of the proletariat" (which it is not), then democracy is the "dictatorship of the ballot box" (which it is). This is not a very original oversimplification but many political philosophers have accepted it. So, if everything unfolds here according to what has been envisaged in the present Constitution, the provisional power of the appointed Senate will end next April and general elections will be held within three months.

No one knows how the election system of single constituency and team candidacy -- instead of the multiple constituencies and individual candidacy -- will work. But we should give the new system a try since, at least, this may help consolidate the political party system because only a few major parties will be able to contest the general elections.

This will bring the political party system so essential to the blossoming of democracy into effect with some beneficial efforts like parliamentary majority and a loyal opposition.

However, all this may not be of great importance unless the armed forces live up to the spirit and letter of Order No. 65/2525. The role of the military in the democratization process, to begin with, is to assure that there will be an orderly transition of the present "half-baked democracy" to what has been labelled "genuine democracy".

However, both Supreme Commander Saiyuth Koetphon and Armed Forces Chief-of Staff Rian Ditthabanchong have strongly hinted that the military does not want the revival of a strong House of Representatives. The military, according to them, still wants to keep its active role in the approinted Senate. At present, 104 military officers in active service are in the 225-member Senate.

While historically the military has played a key role in Thai politics, it must not continue to claim such a privileged status and be the ultimate arbitrators in Thai politics. The time has come for the military to return this privilege to the people who are the actual and legitimate owners of this country.

If the military wants to have its hand in politics it could become the most important of the pressure groups, the others being the business grouping, the communications media and the academic circle. And, if military leaders actually want to enter politics, they should do so by reliquishing their active role and taking part in the elections. It is also time to think of an elected Senate rather than an appointed Senate -- an idea that Parliament President Harin Hongsakun has often kicked around.

BANGKOK POST SCORES ICJ HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

BK240310 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "What Sort of 'Justice' Is This?"]

[Text] Human rights are the subject again, and Thailand is the target this time. From the peaceful city of Geneva, Switzerland, comes word that we have been singled out for attention in a report by the International Commission of Jurists [ICJ]. This body finds that our attention to human rights is "improved" but still is far from perfect.

This general statement may well be true. We just can't work out exactly what it means, or whether it is complimentary or critical. The respected ICJ has chosen some particularly peculiar issues with which to club us -- anti-insurgency laws and prostitution. These two issues are "major causes of concern" to the ICJ.

The lawyers, who by training are supposed to be able to say exactly what they mean, seem strangely unable to tell the difference between a general, sweeping statement and a specific case. Take their discussion of the anti-insurgency laws, for example. According to the Geneva report the government's new anti-communist activities act "has brought about a situation of de facto martial law over the entire country." Well, has it really? Do we face soldiers' guns and tanks wherever we go and look in Thailand? Of course not.

Later, the report deals with what the ICJ considers to be the specific problem. This is the part of the law which authorises a reward of up to 10,000 baht to our paramilitary and volunteer Rangers for the killing of a communist insurgent. The ICJ claims that this has brought about in the Rangers a "propensity to kill even ordinary villagers, and label them as insurgents or sympathisers." Now to some outsiders, this may seem at first glance at the report to be a problem but this general statement is so sweeping as to be meaningless, even had the ICJ pointed out that Rangers do not operate nationwide, which it did not.

More outrageous are the comments on prostitution. They are so vague, so sweeping, so lacking in detail and so, well, inaccurate, that they do no justice to this respected international body.

The ICJ claims that there are 700,000 prostitutes in Thailand, that prostitution involves 10 percent of all Thai women between 15 and 25, and that it is the "largest industry in the country." There is nothing in the report to back up these claims, which are far higher than any other estimate we have ever seen from any source. But the report goes downhill even from here.

"These women have not voluntarily chosen to become prostitutes," the ICJ tells the world. "The women are ill-treated and even tortured if they try to escape, or if a customer complains about their non-cooperative behavior." Well, we all know that there are despicable brothel operators who operate this way. But the idea of 700,000 Thai women being beaten into submission at regular intervals surely strains the imagination.

The ICJ report says that the Thai press is "still relatively free," a vague statement if ever there was one. Everything in the world is relative. Frankly, we think the ICJ report is relatively poor.

TV STATION RECEIVES LETTER ALLEGEDLY FROM PFLP

BK240458 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Top executives of TV Channel 9 were quite surprised, and probably alarmed to some extent, when they received a letter purported to have been sent by a radical branch of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Carried by "a last request letter" was indeed a thinly-veiled threat: Stop calling us "bandit" in your news broadcast.

If they were alarmed, they have a solid reason, for the letter was signed by George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], and mailed from P.O. Box 997, Jidda, Saudi Arabia on July 10.

The letter was addressed to Channel 9 Director Suwan Mettayanuwat who said yesterday that he would show the letter to the board of directors of the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand to discuss whether they should take the matter seriously and forward copies to the Foreign Ministry or the Prime Minister's Office for further instruction.

"We knew from Thais in Saudi Arabia, you called us bandit, you talk about Palestinions (sic) against Israeli anywhere in the world," says the letter, which was written in broken English and was incoherent.

It quickly points out: "We are Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. We fight for our right in Palestine land. If you see the movie Rider (sic) of the Lost Ark in that movie showed Palestine land not Israel."

"We fight against Israel not Thailand, not your organization. We love Thais, we dont't want to hurt you. Why do you hurt us?" the letter says.

Then the letter reminds the director of Thailand's experience in dealing with radical Palestinians a decade ago. "Remember we used to occupied Israel Embassy in Bangkok, after than we knew that day is your prince's birthday."

The letter ends with "This is a last request letter. Hopefully, your next broadcast about us." [sentence as published]

Suwan said that he did not know whether the letter was really sent by George Habash. "Let the Foreign Ministry and the premier's office decide. If they want us to change we will do it. Actually, I am not even sure that we had called them Palestinian bandits," he said.

There was a clear error in the letter, though. The seizure of the Israeli Embassy coincided with the investiture of Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, not his birthday.

KHUN SA, TROOPS CROSS BORDER TO REINFORCE SUA

BK240457 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Notorious drugs kingpin Khun Sa and some 400 men of his Shan United Army [SUA] crossed the border into Thailand here early yesterday morning to reinforce his troops who have engaged in a fierce pitched battle with elements of the Burmese Communist Party, informed police sources reported. The sources said that fierce fighting erupted at about 3 a.m. yesterday and continued throughout the day around Doi Lang in Mae Ai District straddling the Thai-Burmese border.

Several grenades and bullets fired by the warring SUA troops and the Red Wa hilltribesmen fell in the vicinity of a local Prachaban school, forcing its closure by the order of Governor Chaiya Phunsiriwong. Efforts were underway yesterday to evacuate Thai villagers living in Doi Lang to safer places in the low land, said the sources.

Khun Sa and his 400 troops, according to the sources, crossed into Kaen Yung of Ban Tha Ton, Mae Ai District, to assist his forces now battling with the Red Wa hilltribesmen. Few details were available about the fighting and casualties, the sources said.

A detachment of Thai troops and Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] from the 35th "Por-Tor-Thor" (civilian police-military) command was yesterday ferried by helicopters to Doi Lang to prevent the fighting from spilling over and to help evacuate the Thai villagers in the area. Sources said the Wa communists were taking revenge on the Shan rebels over an incident early this year when the Shans attacked the Wa to seize their opium.

Meanwhile, it was reported that about 100 BPP men were airlifted by five police helicopters to an unnamed mountain stradding Mae Ai and Mae Chan Districts to intercept a drug caravan heavily guarded by SUA rebels which reportedly was to pass through the area. The report said that the BPP men failed to locate the caravan because of poor visibility, but managed to capture a SUA man with an M-16 rifle, an M-72 anti-tank rocket and 25 M-79 grenades.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER UN CROP PROJECTS

BK240456 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The UN crop substitution projects in northern Thailand will be taken over by the Thai Government by the end of this year.

The Public Welfare Department and the Forestry Department will represent the Thai Government in the take-over. Assets as well as documents related to the projects will be handed over to the two departments, said Sonsit Saengprasoet, director of the crop substitution and marketing in highlands (Thai-UN).

Sonsit said most of the UN projects, started as early as 1973, have concentrated on 11 districts in Chiang Mai and Lampang. Projects in 33 villages will come under the responsibility of the Public Welfare Department; four will be taken care of by the Forestry Department.

The crop substitution projects are aimed at encouraging hilltribe people to grow cash crop instead of opium poppy. They also help prevent destruction of forests by hilltribe people in northern Thailand.

VPA UNITS BACK FROM PRK RECEIVE MILITARY ORDER

BK260224 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] On 24 July the VPA units which had returned after fulfilling their international duty in Kampuchea held a grand ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City to receive the Military Service Order, First Class, awarded by the Council of State.

On behalf of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Col Gen Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defense, solemnly read the decision of the Council of State chairman and pinned the much-honored order on the determined-to-win military ensign of our army units which had just returned after fulfilling their international duty in Kampuchea.

He warmly praised the cadres and combatants of these units for their achievements while on international duty in fraternal Kampuchea in past years -- for having upheld the spirit of overcoming difficulties and braving sacrifices and hardships and for having, together with the people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea, fulfilled all tasks assigned, thereby contributing to the ever-increasing stabilization and fine development of the situation in Kampuchea in all respects, and to the ever firmer consolidation of the relations of solidarity and militant alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

AFP on Withdrawal

BK261001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 26 Jul 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Hanoi, July 26 (AFP) -- Vietnam's grandly announced partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia has ended up somewhat as a failure politically. Intended as a political "goodwill" gesture by the Hanoi and Phnom Penh governments, observers mystery surrounding the withdrawal had left it fall short of its target. [sentence as received]

The withdrawal was announced on July 7 at the end of the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, that was held in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. No details have yet been given of how many troops were pulled out and how they were withdrawn.

News that the withdrawal had begun came only on July 16, when Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told AFP that it had started the day before. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) did not announce withdrawal preparations in Cambodia until July 18, and gave no details. The press then reported a "solemn meeting" in northern Cambodia in honour of "six units" which were to be withdrawn. It was not known how many soldiers made up each unit.

Vietnam's official newspaper NHAN DAN reported that the troops had passed through Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, on July 17, and also did not say how many were involved. VNA said the troops had been "warmly" welcomed in Ho Chi Minh City last Tuesday "by a large crowd". But the AFP correspondent, who was in the city at the time, did not at any time see any troops or any large welcome demonstration.

In addition, the correspondent was refused permission to go to Phnom Penh by the same route as the troops were supposed to take. Nor, in spite of many requests, was he allowed to visit the barracks of the troops back from Cambodia or meet any officers. He could only attend a decoration ceremony last Saturday at the Tan Son Nhut military staff camp in Ho Chi Minh City. NHAN DAN today reported that the units were decorated with the "First Class Military Order of Merit".

The withdrawal was treated as a "military secret" to be kept at all costs. Bureaucracy, lack of coordination between different departments and difficulties in communications all helped to turn a diplomatic operation into a semi-failure because of the uncertainties surrounding the whole affair.

In Ho Chi Minh City, it was impossible to obtain the most basic information. Neither the Kampuchean Consulate nor the External Relations Service, an intermediary all journalists have to go through, seemed to know of the withdrawal. They did not know anything about the date, the itinerary, the number of troops involved, where they came from and their destination, and weapons they were carrying. The only thing that could be found out last Thursday was that the withdrawal had taken "a few days" and had already ended the Monday before. Contrary to VNA reports, they said that the troops were stationed outside Ho Chi Minh City, but did not say anything about the numbers.

Observers here, quoting diplomatic sources, said the withdrawal certainly took place and the number of soldiers might be around 10,000 to 20,000. Vietnam is said to have more than 150,000 overall in Cambodia. But the observers noted that other countries remained unconvinced, even though Foreign Minister Thach is now on tour to several countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and hopes to get something from Thailand in exchange for the withdrawal.

NHAN DAN SCORES PRC REJECTION OF PEACE PROPOSALS

OW260818 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 -- NHAN DAN today says that the Beijing-mounted propaganda campaign against the latest peace proposals of the Indochinese countries is a discordant note. The paper says that while public opinion in many countries in Southeast Asia, and other parts of the world believes that there are new, important aspects in the three Indochinese countries' stand, that their latest proposals can be a basis for negotiations, and that the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea is an act of goodwill, the Chinese expansionists say all this is but a deception and urge people to be on the lookout. NHAN DAN continues by noting that Washington, meanwhile, clings to the U.N. General Assembly's erroneous resolution on Kampuchea, and certain persons in Singapore and Thailand have chorused their agreement with Beijing's allegations by describing Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statements in his recent visit to Singapore as a threat to the ASEAN countries.

NHAN DAN says: "Beijing is worried because many people in the world community have realized the practicality and flexibility of Vietnam's stand on the Kampuchean question. It finds unpalatable the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for peaceful settlement of existing problems in the region to guarantee stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border and maintain peace in Southeast Asia. Moreoever, NHAN DAN says, these proposals serve to underline the obduracy of China, and other reactionary forces in abetting the Khmer genocidal clique against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and causing confrontation among the countries in Southeast Asia. In order to fish lending a hand to China to oppose the three Indochinese countries Bangkok is mounting a campaign againt armed Maoist groups in Thailand. [sentence as received]

"The row kicked up by Beijing cannot cover up its isolation in its slander campaign", NHAN DAN says. Some ASEAN countries, the paper notes, are seriously studying the new Indochinese proposals, and public opinion in other countries holds that these constructive proposals will help solve existing problems in the region in the interest of peace and stability.

FOREIGN MINISTER THACH VISITS BURMA 22-25 July

OW260810 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid an official friendship visit to Burma from July 22-25 at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The Vietnamese foreign minister called on Burmese President U San Yu and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, and conveyed President Truong Chinh's and Premier Pham Van Dong's greetings to them.

Present at the reception, together with President U San Yu, were U Aye Ko, general secretary of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and secretary of the Council of State; U Tin U, deputy general secretary of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and member of the Council of State; and U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs. President U San Yu expressed his sincere friendly feelings towards the Vietnamese people and asked Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to convey his best wishes to President Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The Vietnamese and Burmese foreign ministers held talks. Also present on the Vietnamese side were Vietnamese Ambassador to Burma Pham Manh Diem; Phan Doan Nam, head of the General Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Tran Huy Chuong, head of the Third Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry. On the Burmese side were Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn; Political General Director U Tun Tin; Protocol General Director U Thein Aung; and head of the Southeast Asian Department U Soe Myint.

The two sides exchanged views on the consolidation and enhancement of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on other issues of mutual concern. They noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries had constantly developed, thus positively contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The Burmese foreign minister was invited to visit Vietnam and he accepted the invitation with pleasure.

During his stay in Burma, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a tribute at Aung San's tomb and visited the Golden Shwedagon pagoda and the Historical Museum. He also made a tour of agricultural research institutions and stock-breeding farms.

The Vietnamese foreign minister met and held talks with the Austrian foreign minister, who was currently on a visit to Burma.

On the morning of July 25, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left Burma for a visit to Malaysia. He was farewelled by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; Vice Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, and other high-ranking officials of the Burmese Foreign Ministry. Also present on this occasion were Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Manh Diem, ambassadors and charges d'affaires of socialist countries, and the Malaysian charge d'affaires in Burma.

LEADERS GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

OW251955 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 25 -- "As comrades-in-arms always standing shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people, the Vietnamese people regard each victory recorded and each difficulty encountered by Cuba as their own," say Vietnamese leaders in a message today to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of both the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Cuba.

The message, occasioned by the 29th anniversary of the Cuban day of national rebellion, is signed by the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan; the president of the S.R.V. Council of State, Truong Chinh; and the chairman of the S.R.V. Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong. It recalls the steady advance of the Cuban revolution since the historical attack on the Moncada barracks, and says: "Today, in the face of the warlike policy of the Reagan administration which is redoubling its effort to counter the Cuban revolution and the national independence movement in Latin America, the fraternal Cuban people, promoting the Moncada spirit, are united as one man around the glorious banner of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by you, to strive for the completion of two strategic tasks -- production and defense -- in order to step up socialist construction and firmly protect their country while continuing to carry out their honourable internationaist obligations toward other forces of revolution, peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

Cuba, as president of the Non-Aligned Movement, is making great contributions to strengthening the unity and enhancing the active role of the movement".

"As comrades-in-arms always standing shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people", the message continues, "the Vietnamese people regard each victory recorded and each difficulty encountered by Cuba as their own. We take this opportunity to reaffirm our unshakable solidarity with and our full support for the Cuban people in building and defending their socialist country. The Vietnamese people demand that the United States put an end to all hostile acts and schemes against the People's Republic of Cuba".

The chairman of the S.R.V. National Assembly, Nguyen Huu Tho, writing to the president of the National Assembly of People's Power of the People's Republic of Cuba, Flavio Bravo Pardo, says:

The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the big achievements of the fraternal people of Cuba. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Cuban people success in implementing the various resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, especially in their two strategic tasks of production and defence, thereby foiling all hostile schemes and acts of the Reagan administration and advancing the Cuban revolution to new peaks of development".

"May the militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and national assemblies of our two countries continue to consolidate and develop with great success," Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho says.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also greeted his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, on this occasion.

THACH CONGRATULATES NEW POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW231548 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 23 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today extended his congratulations to Stefan Olszowski on his appointment as foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

Nguyen Co Thach expressed his wishes for further development of the friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the Vietnamese and Polish peoples and for Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski's good health and success in his noble mission.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH AT HANOI VOTERS' MEETING

BK231634 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Speech by SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh at 1 July Hanoi meeting arranged by the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee and People's Committee for Hanoi National Assembly Deputies to brief Hanoi voters on the results of the third session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] Dear comrades and compatriots, the third session of the Seventh National Assemby has concluded with fine success. At this session, the National Assembly discussed the following subjects:

-- Progress in the enactment of a criminal code for our country.

-- Activities of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

-- The 1982 draft state budget.

-- Progress in the creation of a new national anthem.

-- The by-election of candidates to the Council of State and the reelection of the heads of a number of National Assembly committees.

The main purpose of this session was to reexamine the 1982 state budget estimates.

After hearing reports and holding spirited discussions, the National Assembly issued a resolution approving the 1982 draft state budget -- which was presented by the Council of Ministers -- and assigning the Council of Ministers with the duty of closely guiding various sectors, echelons and grassroots-level units in fulfilling and overfulfilling the many targets of the 1982 state plan and state budget as already ratified by the National Assembly.

The draft state budget is an important component of the state plan. Guidelines for the struggle to meet the 1982 state budget must be closely linked with the many very important and urgent tasks we currently face on the economic front. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to talk to you, the voters of the entire municipality, about the goals of the state budget and the state financial policy as recently suggested by the National Assembly.

Our goals are to struggle to increase the sources of income for the state budget and to reduce spending that is regarded as illogical or not really urgent so as to meet the state's essential expenditure requirements; to gradually overcome the state of overspending; and to proceed to create a balance between income and expenditures in the budget. In order to attain these goals, we must satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

-- We must step up production because production is the foundation from which finance is built. We must ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans, especially those plans for the manufacture of the main products of the national economy. Emphasis should be placed on the manufacture of those products designed to meet the people's urgent needs and which can bring about a great source of incrome for the state. Developed production must be accompanied by greater production levels and improved product quality; and must be done in such a way as to save manpower, materials and funds to reduce production and transportation costs.

-- We must increase efforts to bring the sources of goods and money under the state control. State-run enterprises must scrupulously comply with regulations on the turning in of products and on all kinds of collection for the state budget. We must develop socialist trade; step up purchase and collection activities; enhance market management; resolutely oppose theft, speculation, smuggling, the manufacture of fake goods and illegal trade; and satisfactorily handle the collection of taxes and debts in such a way as to avoid collection shortfalls and to ensure that the collection of industrial taxes, agricultural taxes and other kinds of levies is carried out in accordance with policies.

-- We must carry out the motto "The state and people work together so do the central and local levels" in various areas -- economic, cultural, educational, art, public health, physical education, sports and so forth. We must practice maximum thrift in production, construction and everyday life.

-- All sectors, echelons and units must scrupulously comply with the state's unified system and financial management.

Responsibility for the implementation of the above-mentioned tasks rests not only with state organs and enterprises but also with workers, peasants, handcraft workers, small merchants and all of the people. The latter are duty-bound to enthusiastically develop production, practice thrift, participate in the building of various projects at the central and local levels, fulfill various obligations such as selling products and paying taxes and debts to the state, observe various policies on market management and struggle against negative phenomena and breaches of policies or laws in society.

By satifactorily carrying out the above tasks, not only will we be able to materialize the 1982 draft state budget but we will also be able to create favorable conditions for effecting a general change in the country's economic and financial situation.

Dear comrades and compatriots, Hanoi -- the capital of the country -- is duty-bound to lead other localities in creating a new change in the socio-economic situation during the present stage. I hope that the Hanoi Municipal People's Council and People's Committee will disseminate the essence of the recent National Assembly session to the entire population and will take practical and creative steps to outstandingly organize the implementation of all the tasks which have been put forward by the party and state.

I cordially wish the compatriots of the capital good health so that they may enthusiastically engage in socialist emulation activities and contribute effectively to implementing the 1982 state plan and state budget.

Thank you, comrades and compatriots.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS MEDALS FOR WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK240314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the War Invalids and Fallen Heroes Day, 27 July 1947-82, the Council of State decided to award 2 Labor Medals, Second Class, to the people and cadres in Ngo Quyen Precinct, Haiphong Municipality, and in Hai Duong Town, Hai Hung Province; and 43 Labor Medals, Third Class, to 39 units which have scored outstanding achievements in caring for war invalids and performing social welfare tasks, and to 4 individuals who have positively developed the revolutionary traditions by their outstanding achievements in the performance of their duty, thus contributing to socialist construction and national defense.

On this occasion, the Council of Ministers also awarded 38 commendations to units and individuals who have scored many achievements in caring for war invalids and performing social tasks, thus contributing to socialist construction and national defense.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING MPR ENVOY 24 JULY

OW242028 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 24 -- Mongolian Ambassador Legdengiyn Damdinjab today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at the end of his term of office in Vietnam. The Vietnamese leader had a cordial conversation with him.

TRAN XUAN BACH MEETS LAO FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW261055 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 25 -- Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, this morning received a delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association currently here for the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation. The delegation is led by Souk Vongsak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of public health, and president of the association.

Tran Xuan Bach hailed the delegation's activities as a major contribution to the great friendship, special solidarity, and all-sided cooperation between the two peoples.

Earlier, from July 18-24, the delegation visited Ho Chi Minh City and a number of southern provinces. On July 23, it attended a big rally in Ho Chi Minh City in celebration of the treaty's anniversary.

TRAN XUAN BACH RECEIVES OUTGOING JCP ENVOY

OW160825 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 16 -- Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, recently received T. Miyamoto, member of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee and permanent representative of the JCP in Vietnam, before his departure for home for a new assignment.

Also present on this occasion was Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the JCP C.C.

Tran Xuan Bach highly valued the activities of T. Miyamoto, who, as a representative of the JCP here, had considerably contributed to the enhancement of the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and the two peoples.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

VIETNAM SOCIALIST PARTY MARKS 22 JULY ANNIVERSARY

BK250508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnam 1430 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] On 22 July, the Central Committee and the Executive Committee of the municipal organization of the Vietnam Socialist Party held a get-together to mark the party's 36th founding anniversary -- from 22 July 1946 to 22 July 1982. Attending the function were many cadres and members of the party.

At the get-together, members of the Socialist Party recalled the party's activities through different stages in the past and its worthy contributions to the anti-French resistance, the anti-U.S. resistance, the struggle against expansionist Chinese aggressors and to the current undertaking to build and defend the fatherland. The delegates present at the meeting also recounted anecdotes about President Ho Chi Minh's solicitous concern and care for the Socialist Party as well as for the Vietnamese intelligentsia.

The Socialist Party members signed up to support the nationwide campaign for peace and disarmament and against the war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces launched by the VFF Central Committee and the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

On the same day the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee held its seventh enlarged conference. The conference discussed and unanimously passed a report on the general situation and tasks, a report reviewing its tasks for the first 6 months of this year, and a draft action program for the last 6 months of the year after hearing them presented by Secretary General Nguyen Xien and Deputy Secretary General Hoang Minh Giam.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR LEAVES -- Hanoi, 22 Jul (VNA) -- Milorad Bozinovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Vietnam, left here yesterday, concluding his term of office here. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 22 Jul 82 OW]

INDOCHINESE HEALTH MINISTERS CONFERENCE -- Hanoi, 24 Jul (VNA) -- Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health, left here today for Vientiane to attend a public health ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Seeing him off were Nguyen Duy Chong, vice-minister of public health, and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 24 Jul 82 OW]

MALAYSIA

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

BK250825 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, flew in from Rangoon via Singapore for a 3-day visit to Malaysia. He was received on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the secretary general of the ministry, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. Mr Nguyen Co Thach is accompanied by five senior officials, including its ambassador designate. He will hold discussions with his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, on regional matters in general and the Kampuchean issue in particular tomorrow.

In the afternoon Nguyen Co Thach will call on Datuk Sri Dr Mahatir Mohamed at Parliament House. He will leave for Bangkok on Tuesday.

Kampuchea Dispute Continues

BK261005 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Vietnam and Malaysia continue to disagree on the process to solve the Kampuchean problem. This was the outcome of discussions at the Foreign Ministry between the foreign ministers of the two countries this morning. Another round of talks is scheduled for tomorrow.

The secretary general of Wisma Putra [Foreign Affairs Ministry], Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, described the meeting as serious and useful. He said, the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, explained to his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, Malaysia's perception to help solve the Kampuchean issue. Tan Sri Ghazali again stressed the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which included the complete withdrawal of foreign troops and self-determination of the Kampuchean people. This was to ensure neutrality of that country so as to avoid interference by foreign powers. The resolution also took into account Vietnam's integrity.

Tan Sri Zakaria said, there was no disagreement on peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Mr Co Thach presented his views on how the Kampuchean problems could be solved. They were based on several proposals of the Ho Chi Minh City declaration, including an international conference.

Mr Co Thach said Vietnam could not withdraw completely from Kampuchea so long as a Chinese threat remains. Tan Sri Ghazali also sought clarification from Mr Co Thach on reports that Vietnam would resort to subversion in ASEAN countries in retaliation to ASEAN hostile attitude toward Hanoi. The Vietnamese foreign minister said Vietnam would not use subversion, but it reserves the right of self-defense if ASEAN continued to be hostile against Indochinese states. However, he hoped that Vietnam would not have to resort to such action.

Tan Sri Ghazali mentioned to Mr Co Thach Malaysia's support for the recently formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which would strive for a political solution in that country. To this, the Vietnamese foreign ministers said such a move was tantamount to an interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Mr Co Thach then invited Tan Sri Ghazali to visit Hanoi. The invitation was accepted. Tan Sri Zakaria said Malaysia would continue its dialogue with Vietnam with an open mind.

Commentary on Talks

BK261216 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Vietnam's foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, and his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, had begun talks on the Kampuchean issue in Kuala Lumpur today.

There will be much to discuss and clarify in their talks. In the wake of the recently formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], there have been new developments.

In Singapore last week, after his talks with his Singapore counterpart, Mr Co Thach was reported to have said that Vietnam was prepared to undermine the noncommunist states in Southeast Asia if they continued to maintain anti-Vietnamese policies as far as the Kampuchean issue was concerned.

To political analysts, by that statement Vietnam views the formation of the tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea as an anti-Vietnamese act as well as a veiled threat of the ASEAN states, which have been instrumental in its formation. Then there is a proposal of an international conference on Southeast Asia made by Vietnam to replace the International Conference on Kampuchea -- ICK -- under the auspices of the United Nations, which is the brainchild of the ASEAN states and to which they hoped to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Vietnam has also renewed its offer of a partial withdrawal of its 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, an offer made before, but was turned down by the ASEAN grouping which prefers a total withdrawal.

In the exchange of views on these developments, Malaysia is expected to keep an open mind with the hope that a face to face discussion will lead to a better understanding of each country's real intentions and positions. It is also to be hoped that Vietnam would be more responsive and accommodating and be less adament in its stand on the Kampuchean issue. Reportedly it has abandoned its irreversible stand, which is a promising sign. But, what is hard to understand is that following this, it perceives the formation of the tripartite CGDK as an anti-Vietnamese act. Rather, it should be perceived by Vietnam as a face-saving device for an honorable disengagement from Kampuchea.

It has all along claimed that it invaded Kampuchea and set up the Heng Samrin government to free the people from the repressive and genocidal Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot. With the formation of the tripartite coalition, the Khmer Rouge is now just a component of a more representative government. This is definitely consistent with Vietnam's claimed rationale for the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea.

If it truly wants to extricate itself from the mess it unwittingly or wittingly got into in Kampuchea, Malaysia and its ASEAN partners are ever ready to help Hanoi find an honorable way out of this. A solution to the Kampuchean issue will certainly be of mutual benefit. The ASEAN countries want peace and stability in the region to carry on with their economic development. Vietnam will also gain by concentrating all its resources for rehabilitating itself after the ravages of the Vietnam war, and the ASEAN countries are prepared to assist it in any way they can towards this end. It is to be hoped that the talks between Mr Co Thach and his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, would be conducted on this basis with tangible results rather than just mere rhetoric

SINGAPORE

RAJARATNAM DISCUSSES OUTCOME OF THACH'S VISIT

BK230853 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Singapore, July 23 (AFP) -- Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam has said the reports that Vietnam was being "flexible and making concessions" over Cambodia had been proved untrue by the attitude of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who has just left Singapore after a four-day visit. "Apart from being 'flexible,' Mr Tach is also flexing his muscles," Mr Rajaratnam told the Chinese newspaper NANYANG SIANG PAU in an interview published today.

Mr Rajaratnam, who spent about two hours with Mr Thach last Monday, said Vietnam's "veiled threat" to get even with ASEAN -- the five-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- for backing the coalition government in Cambodia showed its lack of confidence. "If you have confidence, you don't have to threaten your opponents" he said.

Mr Rajaratnam was referring to Mr Thach's "veiled threat" that Hanoi could retaliate against ASEAN for its alleged "interference" in Cambodian affairs.

The "threat" was disclosed by Foreign Minister Dhanabalan who briefed newsmen on the discussions with Mr Thach, but the Vietnamese official next day described it as "press distortion." However, Mr Thach went on to reiterate that Vietnam reserved the right to retaliation in self-defence if ASEAN continued its interference in Cambodia.

The deputy prime minister, who oversees foreign policy matters, said that if Mr Thach had come here believing he could frighten Singapore into accepting Vietnam's solution to the Cambodian problem, it was a wrong strategy. At any rate, he added, Mr Thach's attitude showed that reports of Vietnam "being flexible and making concessions" over Cambodia were untrue.

Although four years had passed since the Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia, the economy of the ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- had not been ruined and its political system had not crumbled. On the other hand, he pointed out, Vietnam's position had worsened and it was now reliant on Soviet "charity."

The Cambodian war, he noted, had not affected ASEAN even though there was "a potential threat", but for Vietnam, the war went on every day. There was more suffering, more economic disintegration and no reconstruction. ASEAN can therefore wait, he said.

Looking into future possibilities, Mr Rajaratnam said in the next four years, pressure of events might compel the Vietnamese to "do the right thing" by withdrawing all their forces from Cambodia.

SRV'S THACH 'NOT SURPRISED' AT IMF REJECTION

BK250718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Singapore, July 25 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today that he was not surprised that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had reportedly rejected Hanoi's request for a 150 million dollar (U.S.) loan.

Hanoi had wanted the money in special drawing rights for a balance of payment support loan but the IMF declined to pay up "until changes are made in the economy." Mr. Thach who was making a brief stopover in Singapore on his way to Malaysia from Rangoon did not elaborate.

On his talks in Malaysia, Mr Thach said he would do his best to bring about peace and stability in the region.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIA TRADE DEFICIT -- Trade deficit for the peninsular Malaysia in April dropped to about 484 million ringgit compared with 714 million ringgit in March. However, the total trade deficit for the first 4 months of this year is more than 1.6 billion ringgit. The negative balance of trade is mainly due to global recession that leads to poor demand as well as depressed prices for primary commodities. According to figures released by the Statistics Department, export earnings of rubber, crude petroleum, crude palm oil, tin, sawn timber and cocoa beans dropped between 10 and 30 percent during the 4 months. On the other hand, earnings from refined palm oil, coconut oil and petroleum products showed fairly good increases. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 July 82 BK]

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CRITICISM MOUNTS OVER REWRITING HISTORY IN TEXTBOOKS

OW270121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 27, KYODO -- Japan has run into a hard position because of mounting criticism from China, North and South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore against Japan's rewriting of history in school textbooks.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, calmly reacting to the foreign criticism, told newsmen Monday night that the Education Minister recommends publishers to improve or rewrite expressions every year.

A high ranking Foreign Ministry official said Monday night that expressions should be corrected if they run counter to facts, indirectly criticizing education authorities for rewriting textbooks. The official, who declined to be named, expressed worries about possible deterioration of Japan's external relations with these countries.

A senior Education Ministry official told newsmen late Monday night his ministry would fully study a Chinese protest filed earlier in the day. Isao Suzuki, head of the ministry's Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau, said he had not expected the matter to develop into such a major diplomatic issue.

On Monday, China protested against Japan's rewriting of history in school textbooks which they claim violates "the spirit of the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement." The Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned Minister Koji Watanabe of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing to express the protest. It was the first official diplomatic represntation by a foreign country concerning the textbook revision issue. The high ranking Foreign Ministry official said, "Our basic position is as set forth in the joint Japan-China statement in 1972, that we deplore and repent our past faults."

Chinese and South Korean media have been sharply critical of the rewriting of Japanese school textbooks which they claim distort facts about the Japanese invasion of China and rule over Korea before 1945.

In the newly approved textbooks, such terms as "military aggression" and "deportation of Koreans for forced labor" were deleted and substituted by milder euphemisms such as "advance" and "implementation of the national mobilization order to Koreans." Newspapers of North Korea, the United States and Singapore have joined in criticizing the rewording.

In the 1972 statement, which opened formal relations between Japan and China, Japan acknowledged responsibilities for destruction caused to the Chinese people during the Sino-Japanese war of 1937-45.

Meanwhile, in South Korea, Prime Minister Kim Sang-kyop called a meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned Monday to discuss allegedly distorted descriptions in Japanese school textbooks about history of the two countries. This was the first South Korean Government reaction to the current controversy concerning the textbooks which many South Koreans claim justified Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule of Korea or ignored vital facts about the military occupation.

The Cabinet meeting was apparently held in response to the current press campaign against the Japanese Education Ministry which is in charge of screening and approving school textbooks. Although it was not immediately known if the Cabinet meeting discussed any specific description in the textbooks, it is believed to have touched on the fact that some Japanese publishing companies followed the ministry's "editorial guidance " and dropped an explanation from their textbooks about Korean forced laborers in Japan during World War II.

The Seoul government said it is now looking into details of the textbook dispute, including the statement allegedly made by Japanese National Land Agency Chief Yukiyasu Matsuno, a state minister.

The Korean Government, being pressed by some news media to get tough toward Japan, may take proper diplomatic action if necessary, a government spokesman said.

The opposition Korea Democratic Party, meanwhile, issued a statement Monday and expressed suspicion that the Japanese Education Ministry distorted historical facts in an attempt to justify Japan's wartime militarism. In addition, a group of South Korean national assemblymen will send an executive member to Tokyo Tuesday and ask Japanese lawmakers to make school textbooks free of prejudices about Korea.

North Korea, which does not normally follow Seoul's initiative, has joined South Korea in denouncing the Japanese education policy.

The Japanese textbooks were submitted to the ministry for approval for use at schools beginning next school year.

Other textbook publishers, in response to the ministry's censorship, toned down terms about anti-Japanese riotings in Korea and oppression by the colonial rulers against the Korean people.

Suzuki on PRC Protest

OW270211 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Answering a press corps question this morning regarding the Chinese Government's formal protest on 26 July over textbook censorship by Japan's Education Ministry, Prime Minister Suzuki said that for the time being Japan will seek to win China's understanding through persuasion.

He said, now that a formal protest has been filed by the Chinese Government, Japan should make a full explanation of the system of textbook authorization in Japan and seek to win China's understanding by conveying Japan's real intentions. He added that Japan should endeavor not to let such an issue develop into a diplomatic question.

Answering another question, if he was going to resolve the issue before his scheduled visit to China in September this year, Prime Minister Suzuki said that he is not setting any specific deadline but that such an issue should be resolved as soon as possible. Thus, he indicated that he would seek an early solution to the issue.

Steps To Stem Criticism

OW270632 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 27, KYODO -- Japan took steps Tuesday to stem mounting foreign criticisms over controversial revision of high school textbooks describing Japan's role in China and South Korea before and during World War II. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki instructed government officials to work out measures to tell China and South Korea his country's "true motive" and win their understanding of alterations in textbooks.

Xiao Xiangqian, director of the 1st Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, summoned a Japanese Embassy official in Beijing Monday and requested a correction in the contents of textbooks. The South Korea Cabinet met Monday to discuss the matter, but it has thus far refrained from taking any formal action.

Prime Minister Suzuki's Cabinet met Tuesday morning and supported his instruction, although some Cabinet ministers expressed reservations.

Yukiyasu Matsuno, director general of the National Land Agency, was quoted as saying that he wondered whether it was desirable for Japan to "distort the fact of history" and prepare textbooks in accordance with what other countries say about Japan's involvement in China and South Korea.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told newsmen Tuesday morning the government remained unchanged in its "basic" stance for expressing its profound reflections for its aggression to China.

He said China would understand if Japan explains fully on textbook changes. He said Japan should not delay in seeking settlement of the controversy.

An official of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party noted that Japan currently maintains unprecedentedly friendly relations with both China and South Korea and added that his party and the Education Ministry would make all-out efforts to gain understanding of the two neighboring countries.

The government's apparent change in its stance from that of a "prudent attitude" to positive steps to prevent further spread of foreign criticisms stems from its desire to resolve the issue before Prime Minister Suzuki visits Beijing. The prime minister is scheduled to visit Beijing sometime in September on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China relations.

Japan also wants to settle a pending issue of extending economic assistance to Seoul. Korea has been asking for dollar 6 billion for its current five-year economic development. Japan has trimmed the amount to dollar 4 billion.

HALF-YEAR JAPAN-PRC TRADE SHOWS DECREASE

OW270630 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 27, KYODO -- Customs-cleared Sino-Japanese trade was down 13.6 percent in the first half of this year at dollar 4.4 billion from the same period a year ago due to a sharp drop in Japanese exports of plant equipment, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) reported Tuesday. It was the first time in six years two-way trade dropped on a six-month basis, the semigovernmental trade promoting agency said.

The report said Japan's exports were off a hefty 37.2 percent at dollar 1.76 billion due to the fact that the shipment of plants to China under the country's 10-year program ended last year and that there was no new purchase of the plant equipment due to China's economic readjustment policy. Other reasons cited were China's restrictions in the imports of durable consumer goods, such as color TVs and autos to protect domestic industries, and a drop in exports of steel and textiles to China.

JETRO said, however, that Japan's imports from China during the same period were up 14.1 percent at dollar 2.7 billion due to an increase in imports of crude oil and naphtha, pig iron and ferro-alloy. As a result, Japan suffered a trade deficit of dollar 950 million against a surplus of dollar 420 million in the same period a year ago, officials said.

Japan suffered a trade deficit with China for the first time in 17 years last year, amounting to dollar 200 million and the officials predicted a substantial deficit this year. They forecast that two-way trade would decrease to around 9 billion this year from dollar 10.4 billion last year due to no prospects for recovery in Japan's exports to China although Japan's imports from China are expected to level off in the latter half of this year.

JCP CONGRESS OPENS IN ATAMI, MIYAMOTO GIVES SPEECH

OW270323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Atami, Shizuoka Pref., July 27, KYODO -- Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japan Communist Party, Tuesday stressed the importance of the struggle against nuclear weapons and for protection of peace.

Speaking at the opening session of the party's first congress in two and a half years, held in Atami, Miyamoto said the U.S. second special disarmament meeting in June ended without tangible results because of the "power policies" of the Western bloc countries joined by the Liberal-Democratic Party government of Japan.

He, however, highly valued the rising antinuclear and peace movements in various countries and said the 82 million signatures collected in Japan in the antinuclear campaign aimed at the U.N. disarmament session represented a "historical and epochal result."

Miyamoto called for the promotion of such a movement on a grass roots and regional level in the future and the fight against the policy of accepting the nuclear umbrella of the United States. Opposition against limited nuclear wars and existence of the Japan-U.S. security treaty are not compatible, he said.

Miyamoto also strongly criticized Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's Cabinet, accusing it of promoting militarism and taking reactionary policies.

Miyamoto, however, refrained from strongly criticizing the Japan Socialist Party as was the case at the time of the previous party congress in 1980. He also virtually did not refer to the international communist movement or to the communist parties of the Soviet Union and China.

Miyamoto noted that the JCP membership increased (?400,000) from 1980 to 480,000. On the number of subscribers to the party paper AKAHATA (RED FLAG), the chairman said merely that it surpassed 3,550,000. He thus admitted that the party still fails to attain the target number of 4 million.

The current congress, which is to come to a close on Saturday, also marks the 60th anniversary of the JCP.

BRIEFS

AID TO GABON -- Tokyo, July 14, KYODO -- Japan will give yen 40 million (about $160,000) in aid to Gabon for the purchase of educational equipment for use at Bongo University, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. It said diplomatic notes on the grant were exchanged Tuesday in Liberville between representatives of the two governments. The ministry said Bongo University, founded in 1970, is Gabon's only university. The Japanese aid will be spent for the purchase of such educational equipment as microscropes and a video system, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 14 Jul 82 OW]

AID TO YAR -- Tokyo, 19 Jul, KYODO -- Japan will extend a yen 8.2 billion (dollar 32 million) loan to North Yemen for construction of a seventh berth at Hodeidah Port, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. The two countries exchanged notes on the assistance the same day, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 19 Jul 82 OW]

DPRK SIDE TO MAC HOSTS PARTY ON LIBERATION WAR

SK270436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, hosted a reception on the evening of July 26 to mark the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

Invited there were the member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC and the chief and staffers of the CPV Liaison Office. Also invited were the Polish, Czechoslovak, Swiss and Swedish members and staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Speeches were made at the reception which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES CEASE-FIRE ANNIVERSARY

SK270542 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 26 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July editorial: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Abandon Their Wild, Aggressive Desire for Korea and Withdraw From South Korea"]

[Text] Under circumstances in which a new upsurge has been brought about in production and construction through the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in the northern half, in which the anti-U.S. struggle has been stepped up in South Korea to achieve independence and in which international solidarity with our cause for the fatherland's reunification has been strengthened further, we greet the 29th anniversary of victory in the great fatherland liberation war. Greeting this anniversary, our people are more firmly determined to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- who brought about the disasters of a 3-year war in Korea and who are still engaged in maneuvers for aggression and war -- to withdraw from South Korea and achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail.

The fatherland liberation war, which was forced on us by the U.S. imperialists, was a decisive war which determined whether our people could protect the country's independence and sovereignty or would become the colonial slaves of foreign imperialists. This war was a sacred anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle to oppose the allied forces of the world's reactionaries with the U.S. imperialists as boss and to protect world peace and security. By heroically struggling under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to defend the country's independence and sovereignty with a single mind and body, our people and the People's Army gloriously overcame difficulties and trials in the war, forced the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to suffer a disgraceful defeat and won a historic victory.

The great victory in the fatherland liberation war was a great event which added a brilliant chapter to the history of our fatherland. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The victory achieved by our people in the Korean was was achieved by a revolutionary people against an imperialist reactionary force, and was won by a revolutionary army against an imperialist aggressive force.

The great victory achieved by the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche idea and his chuche-type military idea and was a brilliant fruition of the great leader's wise leadership and his unique military art. With profound wisdom and scientific insight, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a profound military, strategic policy, invented flexible, unique tactics at every stage of the war and wisely led the entire party, army and all the people in implementing this policy and these tactics.

By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors under the tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a military strategist and a victorious iron-willed commander, our people and the People's Army protected their revolutionary gains, defended the fatherland's independence and the dignity of the people and demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of chuche Korea to the world. By winning victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people smashed for the first time in history the myth on the greatness of the U.S. imperialists, paved the way toward making the U.S. imperialists tread the road of decline, encouraged the anti-imperialist and national liberation struggle of the world's oppressed people and greatly contributed to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Twenty-nine years have passed since the cease-fire in Korea. During this period, our people, firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and displaying the fighting spirit of self-reliance, have built an independent, self-reliant and powerful socialist country capable of self-defense in a land where everything was destroyed and reduced to ashes. They have steadily struggled to end the tragedy of national division. It is well known that, to convert the armistice into a durable peace and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, we have set forth many policies and proposals, such as the three principles and five policies for the fatherland's reunification, the proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and that for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], and have made every possible sincere effort to implment these policies and proposals.

However, the desire of our people for reunification has not been fulfilled. A grave obstacle blocks the future path of the fatherland's reunification. This is totally because of the obstructionist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who do not want Korea's reunification. Instead of learning a lesson from the defeat they suffered in the Korean war and withdrawing, the U.S. imperialists, continuously sitting astride South Korea without abandoning their wild aggressive desire for Korea, have executed their policies for colonial control and war. Coming up with a policy for two Koreas, they have hindered the reunification of our country.

Declaring that the Korean Peninsula is a vital area as far as U.S. interests are concerned, present U.S. ruling circles have increased their aggressive military capabilities in South Korea. By continuously shipping to South Korea various sophisticated lethal weapons and military equipment, the bellicose U.S. imperialist war maniacs have increased military capabilities there. They are trying to additionally deploy neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles in South Korea where large quantities of nuclear weapons have already been deployed. While continuously supplying new weapons and equipment to the South Korean puppets and massing vast aggressive troops in the area around the Korean Peninsula, they have frantically staged military exercises against us.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' ceaseless maneuvers to increase military capabilities and their war commotions, South Korea has been converted into a dangerous source of war, tension has been heightened on the Korean Peninsula and a grave situation in which the powderkeg of war might explode at any moment has developed there.

The U.S. imperialists' policy for aggression and war represents a violent violation of the sovereignty of the Korean people and is a grave crime disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula and hindering the reunification cause. While strengthening their policy for aggression and war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have clamored about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and the military supremacy of the North. They have invented this to conceal their maneuvers for a war of northward invasion and to justify their military occupation of South Korea and a military buildup. No matter what trick they may use, the U.S. imperialists cannot conceal their true color as an occupier and an aggressor. Nor can they avoid responsibility for the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of interference in and aggression against Korea has become apparent. Using the fascist military elements in South Korea, they have maintained a most reactionary colonial rule there. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial military regime is the product of the crisis of colonial rule in South Korea. This regime has been fabricated by the U.S. imperialists' bayonets. It is a most wicked colonial puppet regime masterminded by the U.S. imperialists. Although the U.S. imperialists have called South Korea an independent nation, they are the real rulers in South Korea who, seizing every genuine right, including the right of supreme military command, exercise influence over everything.

By making all sectors in South Korea, including the political, economic, cultural and military sectors, thoroughly serve their aggressive aim, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into their colony and military base. The regime there is a dirty tool designed to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonial control and war. It was none other than the U.S. imperialists who masterminded the barbarous mass slaughter committed in Kwangju by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a human butcher. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders who have cruelly suppressed democrats including Kim Tae-chung -- who have thwarted the struggle of the people to achieve the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification.

Instigated and masterminded by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, infamously asking alms of the Japanese reactionary forces, has sold out the dignity and interest of our people and has fanned enmity among the people and heightened tension by increasing military capabilities and kicking up anticommunist war rackets.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are basic factors violating the national sovereignty of the South Korean people, the constant source of disturbance in our country portending the danger of war and the largest obstacle to the fatherland's independent reunification.

Without removing the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea, we cannot eliminate the danger of war from Korea, nor can we achieve the democratization of South Korean society, the cause of the people for independence and the country's reunification. This is the result and lesson the North and South Korean people have gained in their bloody struggle over the past 37 years to achieve the fatherland's reunification, independence and democracy.

What attitude one assumes toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea constitutes a basic yardstick determining whether he desires the fatherland's reunification. By rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, all Koreans who desire the fatherland's reunification and who are concerned over the destiny of the country and the people should expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Today the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle has rapidly increased among the South Korean people of all walks of life, youths and students whose dignity and sovereignty have been trampled underfoot under the colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and who have suffered all forms of humiliation and maltreatment. They have resolutely risen in the righteous, nation-saving anti-U.S. struggle to banish the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders of fascism and division and the source of national misfortune and disasters -- and restore the lost sovereignty of the people. The anti-U.S. struggle, which has been waged throughout South Korea, including Seoul and Chunchon, impelled by the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan in March this year, is the eruption of the pent-up rancor and resentment of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. This struggle reflects their firm patriotic will to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors from the fatherland and restore the dignity and sovereignty of the people. The will of the Korean people to repel foreign aggression and interference and build a reunified, dignified independent country is firm.

The U.S. imperialists should correctly view the firm will of the Korean people who value the dignity and sovereignty of the people more dearly than their lives, abandon their anachronistic policy for occupying South Korea, stop maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date in accordance with the UN resolution, taking along all aggressive troops including nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialists should also stop criminal maneuvers to instigate traitor Chon Tu-hwan to follow the course of division, fascism and war and take their hands of interference off Korea.

To thwart the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and interference, we should eliminate the South Korean puppets who, by turning South Korea into a colonial military base of the U.S. imperialists, have sacrificed the country to foreign forces. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should act discreetly and step down from power in accord with the demand of the people. If it continues to tread the road of fascism, division and war, while treacherously relying on foreign forces by running counter to the desire of the people, they will only expedite their downfall.

The lost sovereignty of the people can only be regained through struggle. The situation in South Korea in which the sovereignty of the people has been trampled underfoot and in which the dark cloud of a new war and perpetual division is hanging low urges all the people to rise under the banner of grand national unity and more vigorously wage the nation-saving anti-U.S. struggle. By firmly uniting under an anti-U.S. banner for independence to smash the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and interference and to reunify the divided fatherland, all Korean compatriots in the North and South should rise as one in the struggle to achieve national sovereignty on a national scale.

Sovereignty is the lifeline of the country and the people. With sovereignty, we can protect the honor and dignity of the people. Those people who do not possess sovereignty cannot achieve true independence and prosperity.

The proposal for founding the DCRK set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress is a most rational and practical reunification proposal which delineates a correct way to found a reunified country in line with the desire of the people and to achieve the sovereignty of the people on a national scale.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea and end their interference in the internal affairs of our country, our people will readily and independently found an independent and peace-loving confederal country and achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

All Korean people, by rallying around the great national reunification front under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, will see to it that the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression withdraw from South Korea and that the historic cause of national reunification is achieved by realizing the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK.

To crush the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and hasten the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, we should carry out socialist construction more superbly in the northern half of the republic.

All party members and working people, upholding the grandiose programs put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant tasks put forth in his historic policy speech, should accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea under the loftily raised banner of three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. Thus, by strengthening our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily, we should be fully prepared to defend the revolutionary gains and to crush the enemy's acts of aggression and provocation in a timely manner.

Our people, who are struggling to achieve the just cause of national reunification under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party center will certainly triumph.

CPRF DEMANDS END TO PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK230433 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[22 July statement issued by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland]

[Text] Today, South Korea has been plagued by a great fascist rampage through which treacheries strangle patriotism and injustice challenges justice. As is already known, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, a group of the U.S. imperialists' dirty stooges, after staging a murderous trial of those who were involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan in accordance with directives from its masters, are frantically running amok to severely punish the arsonists. According to very limited materials leaked despite the stern press censorship, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a conference prior to the trials to instruct the judicial authorities to pass a death sentence on Mun Pu-sik, Kim Hyon-chang and Choe Ki-sik. Even the court-appointed lawyers expect them to be sentenced to death.

Deeply concerned over the grave threat to those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, because of the vicious, wicked scheme conceived by the U.S. imperialist masters and their stooges and regarding the plot to execute them as an intolerable crime designed to strangle anti-U.S. sentiment and independence being promoted in South Korea, and designed to maintain the tottering colonial military rule there, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] resolutely denounces this plot.

Sixteen students and figures from various social sectors, who have been forcefully subjected to unjust trials at a murderous court for over a month, are patriots who have carried out righteous activities to achieve the dignity and sovereignty of the people and who only desire to oppose the United States and save the country.

On 18 March this year, they set fire to the cursed U.S. cultural center nestling in Pusan and scattered anti-U.S. handbills reading "U.S. forces must withdraw," and "We denounce U.S. neocolonialism," thereby resolutely opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. This courageous act of resolutely rising to break the iron shackles of tyranny was the eruption of pent-up rancor and resentment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, occupying South Korea for 37 years and posing as masters, have imposed immeasurable misfortune and disasters on the people. It was a righteous, patriotic struggle to regain the lost sovereignty of the people and achieve democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

Reflecting the unanimous desire of the people refusing to live as colonial slaves, their righteous anti-U.S. struggle against the aggressors and the traitors to oppose foreign domination and control won sympathy for the people at home and abroad. The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle, which have been ablaze throughout South Korea, including Seoul and Chunchon following those lit in Pusan, clearly show this.

Through meetings and demonstrations and by issuing statements, religious figures in various foreign countries, including Japan, together with the South Korean people of all walks of life, have positively supported the anti-U.S. struggle of those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, have denounced the fascist clique for arresting the arsonists and for staging illegal trials and have strongly demanded the release of those detainees. At the murderous court, the detained anti-U.S. fighters have denied the content of the unjust indictment and claimed that their struggle was just and that they are not guilty.

Nevertheless, while supporting the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, trespassing in another's country uninvited, have behaved outrageously and tyrannically, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has indicted the patriotic people for their sacred struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification. This shows that the rascals are faithful colonial servants and toadyist traitors of the century.

The South Korean puppet clique has outrageously committed a barbarous act of suppressing the people in accordance with the scenario prepared by the U.S. imperialist masters. No sooner had the arson occurred than the U.S. imperialists called the bosses of the South Korean puppets to the U.S. Embassy in South Korea. The former strongly urged the latter to bear responsibility for the incident, make apologies, conduct a thorough search for the arsonists and severely punish them. After calling the puppet foreign minister to Washington some time ago, they issued a secret directive on the punishment of patriotic people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle.

By maneuvering to cruelly execute the people who have risen in the righteous anti-U.S. struggle, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are attempting to thwart the spirit of the daily increasing anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea, block the patriotic advance of the people and overcome the crisis of their colonial rule. However, this is a miscalculation. The strength of the people who desire independence is stronger than bayonets. No force can check the trend for independence that has surged through South Korea. Before being banished by the anti-U.S. struggle of the indignant South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists should abandon their foolish, absurd desire for holding onto South Korea forever as a colony and return to their den, taking along their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop its treacherous attempt to win favor from the U.S. imperialists by executing patriotic people, by turning its back on its fellow countrymen and by colluding with foreign forces and end its effort to maintain its dirty remaining life with foreign patronage. It should stop the unjust game of trials against those who have been involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center and should unconditionally release all of them. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to tread the path of executing the patriotic people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle, it will not be able to avoid a more miserable fate than that suffered by the previous dictators who departed this life while engaged in the treachery of relying on foreign forces.

We firmly believe that the South Korean people of all walks of life will more vigorously struggle to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors from our sacred fatherland, to end their colonial rule and to found a reunified, prosperous and independent country -- a new world of independence free from foreign forces and traitors.

KWP GREETS JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

SK270034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on July 26 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party in congratulation of the 16th Congress of the party. The message reads:

Dear comrades, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hails the 16th Congress of the Japan Communist Party and, through it, extends friendly greetings to the entire members of your party. Believing that the friendly relations established between our two parties will develop favorably, we wish your congress success in its work.

NODONG SINMUN HITS JAPAN'S DISTORTION OF HISTORY

SK250526 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 24 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 July commentary: "For What Purpose Are They Distorting History?"]

[Text] According to news reports, the Japanese Ministry of Education has approved textbooks with revised portions related to the past Japanese imperialist aggression of our country.

What we cannot overlook in the textbooks for the Japanese elementary and middle school students approved by the Japanese Ministry of Education is the fact that our people's 1 March uprising was described as a riot, the forced draft as voluntary and the use of Japanese along with the Korean language, which is completely contrary to the facts. This ignominious distortion of history is an intolerable insult to our people and a wily trick designed to embellish the Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea.

Our people cannot suppress their fury over the unjust action by the Japanese authorities. History is an objective record of past facts. This being the case, nobody should try to exaggerate or minimize historical facts arbitrarily, nor fabricate or obliterate them. It is a stark historical fact which nobody can deny that our people's 1 March movement was a sacred and patriotic uprising waged to regain national independence. Numerous publications have clearly recorded this already. By describing it as a riot, however, the Japanese persons in authority are trying to make our people's 1 March uprising appear to be a riot by mobsters but not the inevitable result of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule of our country. Also, this is a crafty strategem designed to rationalize the Japanese imperialists' aggression in Korea and to expunge the patriotic struggle of our people who resisted the aggression.

The same is true of the draft problem. With a vast number of armed forces mobilized in the Pacific war, the Japanese imperialists forcibly drafted at gunpoint numerous youths of our country to resupply the short labor force. Is there any need to recall how those drafted youths were forced to suffer miserably, to fall and die in the Japanese imperialists' military bases, coal and other mines, and munitions plants and construction sit

Now the Japanese persons in authority, by advertising such forced draft as voluntary action on the part of our people, are trying to conceal the Japanese imperialists' murderous character and to make it appear to have been supported by someone.

The same kind of strategem by the Japanese persons in authority is to be seen in their description of the use of the Japanese language. They described Japanese as being used along with the Korean language. Under the claim that Korea and Japan are of similar origin and therefore should be integrated, the Japanese imperialists forcibly practiced a policy of assimilation, forced the use of Japanese on the Koreans and employed every effort possible to block the use of our language and letters. However, they failed to rob our people of our language and letters despite the indescribable whippings and conciliatory efforts. Even under the murderous suppression of the Japanese imperialists, our people defended our superior language and letters and continued to use them. The truth is that by alleging that the Japanese language was commonly used, they are trying to conceal their crimes committed under their policy of obliterating the Korean language and forcing the use of Japanese.

It is quite intolerable that the Japanese persons in authority are trying to arbitrarily distort stark historical facts widely accepted by the world.

The fact that the Japanese authorities are trying to teach the young generations distorted history by revising textbooks stems from their intent to indoctrinate them with the militarist thought of invasion by embellishing the Japanese imperialists' aggressive policy. Through this, the Japanese persons in authority are trying to rationalize their touted theory that South Korea and Japan are in the same boat. They also are preparing ideologically to achieve thier ambition of launching another invasion of South Korea and their old dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The fact that they are trying to distort the history of their aggression against China and other Northeast Asian countries, not to mention the one related to our country, is proof of such intent.

History does not repeat itself, and it should not repeat itself. The distortion of history by Japanese persons in authority shows that their deeply ingrained militarist aggressiveness has not changed and that it is being revived in a new form.

If the Japanese authorities are to avoid the path of their predecessors and be exonerated for their past crimes, they should not counterfeit history but correctly describe it so their people can draw a lesson from it.

CHONG CHUN-KI AT MEETING MARKING CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

SK270444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA) -- A meeting commemorating the 29th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people was held Monday at the Central Workers House. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned and working people in the city.

Chong Sung-nam, minister of external economic affairs and chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the Cuban revolutionaries in a bold operation raided the Moncada Barracks, a military stronghold of the Batista dictatorial regime, on July 26, 1953, 29 years ago, he said: This was the first torch of the armed struggle which sowed seeds of struggle among the Cuban people who had been oppressed and maltreated under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Batista dictatorial regime, their tool; this was an important event which brought about a new turn in the history of the Cuban people.

The speaker said that after the victory of the revolution on January 1, 1959, the Cuban people achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

Our people, he noted, highly appreciate the courageous Cuban people for defending the gains of revolution and successfully building socialism, pushing aside the imperialists' subversive machinations and sabotage under the very nose of the United States. Our people scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves and economic blockade policy against the Cuban people and express firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle for driving the U.S. troops out of Guantanamo, he said.

The Korean people, he stressed, who value friendship with the Cuban people, will further consolidate and develop friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause in the future, too.

Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas spoke next at the meeting. He said that the Korean people have a long history of patriotic, revolutionary and heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism and have achieved splendid successes in the struggle for building a new society under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the Cuban people regard the staunch struggle of the Korean people for national reunification as their own, the ambassador strongly denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for perpetuating the division of Korea.

The Cuban people, he said, demand an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea and support the struggle of the South Korean people for the democratisation of the South Korean society. He expressed militant solidarity of the Cuban people with the Korean people's just cause.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

SK261545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 29th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks by Cuban revolutionaries.

The article says the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the fraternal Cuban people on this anniversary. It goes on:

The storming of the Moncada Barracks was a historic event of great significance in the national liberation struggle of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Batista dictatorial regime, and for freedom and liberation. Following the attack, the Cuban revolutionaries headed by Comrade Fidel Castro dealt telling blows at the enemy in different parts and finally overthrew the Batista dictatorial regime and achieved the victory of the Cuban revolution on January 1, 1959.

Pointing out that since the victory of the revolution, the fraternal Cuban people under the guidance of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro have recorded great successes in the revolution and construction, frustrating repeated subversive activities and sabotages of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the article continues:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the brotherly Cuban people in the revolution and construction.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Cuba are growing stronger and developing with each passing day.

The Korean people denounce the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and economic blockade against the Cuban people and express firm solidarity with them in the just struggle to force U.S. troops to withdraw from Guantanamo.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Cuban people will develop and strengthen in the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism, the Korean people wish them great success in the building of socialism.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

SK270041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Chae Hui-chong, minister of labour administration, who is alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, returned home by air on July 26 after attending the celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. It was met at the airport by Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok, Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

HO TAM MEETS NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

SK250906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premi and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on July 24 met and had a talk with Sultan Muhammad Dutta, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were a personage concerned and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES ESSENCE OF POLITICS

SK222347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a new theoretical answer to politics in his historic policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea." In this connection NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Politics Is Social Function To Organize and Direct People's Activities in a Coordinated Way."

The article says: What is most important in the new theory of politics propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his originality is that he clearly formulated the essence of politics. As the great leader teaches us, politics is a social function to organize and direct people's activities in a coordinated way in keeping with common class or social interests. This is a new answer to what politics means.

What is new in the elucidation of the essence of politics is that it was comprehensively formulated. This means that the question of politics is viewed in combination with the common social interests, along with class interests, and politics is regarded as one organizing and directing people's activities.

By this newly formulated essence of politica, the fundamental principle of maintenance and development of society has been clarified for the first time in history and it has been expounded that politics is a social function of fundamental significance in social development.

Basing himself on the scientific exposition of the essence of politics, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly propounded its necessity. Politics is an essential requisite, above all, to the collective lives and joint activities of the people. It is also essential requisite to the maintenance and development of society.

An important idea in the theory of politics propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that politics exists in any society. This analysis signifies a new discovery in the exposition of the appearance of the future communist society and the strategic and tactical policies for advancing toward it. Politics will exist even in the society where there would be no more class distinctions with the whole of it working-classized. This is a new exposition of the question of politics.

Another important point in the chuche-based exposition of politics is the idea that only when the popular masses become the master of politics, can they become the master of society.

The article stresses: The new theory of politics propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is evolved with man as the central factor, proceeding from the chuche idea. The great leader defined and analyzed all problems from the essence of politics to its necessity and significance with man as the central factor. Such chuche-based theory of politics is truth substantiated by the long history of social development. Herein lies the validity and vitality of the chuche-based theory of politics.

The significance of the chuche-based theory of politics propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies in that it indicates a scientific way for powerfully promoting social development and help radically enhance the function and role of the political organizations, declares the article.

CHON REITERATES CALL FOR ANTICORRUPTION EFFORT

SK270312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday reiterated his call for an end to social irregularities, including the abuse of power, fraud and violence.

In an address to a meeting of representatives of government regulatory agencies, Chon instructed the officials to weed out improprieties and establish firm societal discipline. "There has been tangible progress in our endeavor to construct a just society, a major objective of the Fifth Republic," said the president, who embarked on his political career with pledges to build a "democratic society where justice will prevail."

"However, there are still those in some quarters of our society who misuse their influential connections to their advantage, and violence, fraud and theft are on the rise again." Chon said strong measures were needed to address such improprieties and to insure security in the citizens' everyday life.

Acting on the presidential instruction, participants in Tuesday's meeting decided to encourage both civil servants and private citizens to report cases involving influence-peddling by high officials. They also agreed to reinforce undercover activities to eliminate fraudulent activities and unfounded rumors, and to conduct a massive crackdown on violent criminals and hoodlums at vacation resorts.

NORTH'S VIOLATIONS OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT INCREASE

SK270116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Violations of the armistice agreement by the North Korean communists increased sharply during the first half of this year, it was learned yesterday.

According to statistics compiled by the Defense Ministry on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement today, North Korea violated the agreement 4,108 times during the January-June period. This figure was far greater than 3,437 violations committed by the North during all of 1981.

Major violations of the agreement by the northern soldiers include the firing of automatic weapons at defense positions of the Republic of Korea, the dispatching of armed agents into the south, and the abduction of a fishing vessel and fishermen on the high seas.

NORTH REPORTED SHORT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SK250414 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The foreign exchange situation of North Korea has deteriorated as Pyongyang has requested that Japan accept a delayed payment of a six billion yen debt. The date of the payment expired at the end of June.

According to the TONGIL ILBO (UNIFICATION DAILY) published here, the foreign exchange holdings of North Korea were at rock bottom as Pyongyang appears to have spent an enormous sum of money to celebrate the birthday of its chieftain Kim Il-song on April 15.

TONG-A ILBO HITS U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

SK261300 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Jul 82 p 1

[From the column "Gibberish"]

[Excerpts] Recent U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union can be termed a combination of the carrot and stick. While brandishing the stick in strengthening economic sanctions against Soviet intervention in Poland's domestic affairs, putting an end to Western countries' exports of pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union and pressuring Japan to halt its Sakhalin oil and

natural gas drilling project, the United States is offering the carrot of negotiations for grain exports at the Geneva conference for arms reductions.

What matters is that by using the stick, the United States not only hurts the Soviet Union but also its Western allies. This brings to mind Napoleon, who in 1806, following his conquest of the European continent, issued a royal decree called the Berlin royal decree to bring Great Britain to its knees. As a result, chaos erupted in Europe and Napoleon endured strong opposition.

Essentially, today, when the world is polarized, sanctions are unlikely to have any effects. The Carter administration imposed sanctions on grain exports to the Soviet Union, but Argentina -- one of the U.S. allies -- continued to export grain to the Soviet Union. The economic sanctions imposed against Cuba -- a country not far from the United States -- failed.

Efforts to catch rats should not end up breaking jars.

HANGUK ILBO SAYS JAPANESE DIPLOMACY 'DUPLICITOUS'

SK261129 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Chae-mu: "Duplicity of Japanese Diplomacy"]

[Text] A certain foreign ambassador, who worked in Japan for a long time, once said: In reviewing Japanese diplomacy, in particular its way of negotiating with foreign countries, one rarely observes genuine principles, good faith or courtesy. Only when it has had a weak point has it been faithful to principles. This shows that Japanese diplomacy hides duplicity and falsity with smiles and pretentious kindness.

Japan has seldom discussed and reached agreement on an issue in a sincere manner even with friendly nations. It is true that, while running amok in seeking profits like a business firm, Japan has shown a lukewarm attitude or stinginess toward negotiations it had to participate in.

The best example is the trade war between the United States and Japan. A few years ago, when public opinion in the United States was critical of the mass entry of Japanese cars into the United States and the serious trade deficit between the two countries, Japan gave the impression that it would immediately resolve the problem by sending a special envoy and a survey team. However, it has only procrastinated, rectifying nothing.

We are disappointed that such duplicity in Japanese diplomacy has again been unveiled in the course of negotiating the economic cooperation issue. The economic cooperation issue raised by the Korean request for $6 billion in loans has been pending for almost a year and 4 months due to Japanese insincerity, a haughty attitude and ignorance about the issue. After twists and turns, an atmosphere for solving economic cooperation issue was apparently created because of favorable Japanese reaction to Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's visit to Japan, the Korean side's reduction of the total amount of loans and its suggestion of new conditions for loans and of new interest terms. Crying that the time had come when the economic cooperation issue could be solved, Japan babbled that it would show sincerity in its counterproposal. However, the Japanese counterproposal, conveyed by its Councillor Koto on 23 July, struck dumb the concerned Foreign Ministry officials and even made them indignant.

Maintaining the framework of Japan's original proposal -- $1.5 billion in overseas development assistance [ODA] loans and $2.5 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank loans -- which was conveyed at the end of last April by the Assistant Minister Yanagiya, the Japanese side only slightly altered the proposal's contents by allowing domestic capital to be appropriated for the loans within the limits of 30 percent of ODA loans and 15 percent of Export-Import Bank loans amounting to $825 million and by offering commodity loans in bank loans from part of the Export-Import Bank fund. This insincere attitude makes us wonder if the Japanese side has any intention of negotiating the issue or if it wants the Korean side to give up the request.

When Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok visited Japan, influential people in Japanese political circles promised to make their best efforts on the issue, praising Minister Yi's visit as courageous and Minister Yi as sensible. After his return home Minister Yi seemed to expect a favorable reply from Japan, but when the concerned individuals received the reply, they were indignant over betrayal.

Not even mentioning the contents of the reply, Japan showed rudeness by violating custom in the way the reply was conveyed. Japan had sent its ambassador in Korea when the economic cooperation issue was involved. This time, however, it sent a Japanese councillor to the Korean Foreign Ministry even though it was the Japanese reply to our counterproposal. Furthermore, the Japanese side added the appeals of its ministries to the reply by making the director of the Asian Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, who was visiting Korea to participate in a Korea-Japan narcotics meeting, accompany its councillor.

The Korean Foreign Ministry had problems shaping its attitude for receiving the reply. Since the consultation was working level, the Foreign Ministry should reflect on its poor preparations for countering the bearing of the reply by a councillor-level diplomat. When they were asked for their comment on the economic cooperation issue, they reacted coolly, unlike the past, replying that they had no comment.

If the Japanese persist in the same approach to the issue they are using at this moment, one year and 4 months after the issue was raised, they will not avoid criticism that it is nothing but the business-like approach of a small-minded person.

We know that the traditional diplomatic approach of Japan is to sound out an opposite side with a tantalizing amount of concession, which may be beneficial in negotiations, but will hurt the opposite side's heart. Since economic cooperation is not charity, but a loan, our side should deal with this issue in a resolute manner.

FURTHER REACTION TO JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

Government Countermeasures

SK270126 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The government is studying various measures against the distortion of historical facts in newly authorized Japanese high school history textbooks concerning the Japanese invasion and annexation of Korea and "controversial remarks" by two Japanese ministers justifying the distortion.

Under this measure, acting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop received briefings from relevant officials and discussed appropriate countermeasures. Officials attending the Capitol meeting were Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok, Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho and Vice Minister of Culture and Information Ho Mun-to. Details of the meeting were not known. The acting premier and relevant ministers are expected to further discuss the matter during the regular cabinet meeting today.

According to reports from Tokyo, Yukiyasu Matsuno, state minister in charge of national land, claimed Saturday that making issue of the new Japanese history textbooks by Korea is an "outright interference with Japanese internal affairs" and that it is wrong for Korean textbooks to describe the Japanese annexation of Korea as "an invasion by Japan." Japanese Ministry of Education Heiji Ogawa made similar remarks earlier in the week.

Meanwhile a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official disclosed the government is watching the Japanese Government's stance on the textbook issue "with great concern." Saying that the government has not taken any concrete measures yet, he criticized Matsuno's claim. The government, he said, has received reports from the Korean Embassy in Tokyo on the contents of the Japanese history textbooks and remarks made by Japanese officials on the issue. With the completion of analyzing them, he said, the government will take appropriate measures.

However, he made it clear that the government will not link the textbook issue to the ongoing negotiations over the Korean request for economic cooperation from Japan, saying they are separate issues. He added he does not regard it as proper to call in Japanese Amb. Toshikazu Maeda "at this stage" to lodge a protest to the Tokyo government.

Early in the day, the ministry delivered possible diplomatic measures concerning the contents of the Japanese history books at a senior officials' conference. First Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong called at the ruling Democratic Justice Party to brief on the embassy reports concerning distorted historical facts and controversial remarks made by Japanese officials. Director General of Information and Cultural Affairs Kim Pyong-yon and Director General of Asian Affairs Choe Tong-chin visited the Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Party respectively.

'Distorted' Facts Noted

SK270323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean historians have classified the controversial historical facts which have allegedly been distorted in a new edition of a Japanese high school textbook amid heated criticism from Korean society. The alleged falsifications and senior Japanese officials' remarks in defense of them are now under close examination by the South Korean Government for possible diplomatic action.

The historians said the references to Japan's invasion and annexation of Korea, as well as its colonial rule over Korea from 1910 until 1945, were "distorted" in the new Japanese textbook.

They said the previous edition stated "Japan created a collision of its ship, 'Unyang-Ho' in 1875, and under the excuse of this incident, Japan forced Korea to open its ports." The new edition, however, says "the collision took place because of Korea's bombardment of the Japanese ship and the collision eventually made Korea open its ports."

In the old text, the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910, following the "protectorate treaty" of 1905, was described as Japan "invaded" Korea, but in the new edition, the word "invaded" has been replaced by advanced." In addition, the Koreans' nationwide independence movement of March 1, 1919, previously described as "a resistance for independence," is now referred to as "a riot."

Regarding the Japanese colonial government's eight-year land survey which began in 1919, empowering the Japanese to assume ownership of virtually all land in Korea, the new edition has substituted the previous expression reading "the Japanese imperialists exploited lands of Koreans" with "the Koreans lost their right for land."

In the course of its invasion of China in 1937, the Japanese supressed religious freedom in colonial Korea and required compulsory worship at Japanese Shinto shrines.

In the previous edition, this act was described as "Koreans were forced to worship at the Shinto shrines," but in the new version, this has been changed to "Koreans were encouraged to worship at Shinto shrines."

In 1938, the Japanese colonial government banned the teaching of the Korean language, and in 1941, the curriculum of Japanese schools was imposed on Korean schools. By 1943, the Korean language was not taught in primary schools at all. The textbook in question has rephrased the earlier version of "the use of the Korean language was banned and the use of the Japanese language was forced" with "the Korean and Japanese languages were used simultaneously." During the same period, the Japanese forced Koreans to adopt Japanese names. The new text has replaced the work "forced" with "encouraged."

According to the older edition, many Koreans were "forcibly drafted" into the Japanese army or work force, including young women for the "entertainment" of Japanese soldiers, particularly during World War II. In the new school book, the expression "forcibly drafted" has been changed to "mobilized." Historians said the draft of Korean laborers began in 1939, and statistics up to Aug. 15, 1945, showed that 4,146,098 were assigned in Korea and 1,259,933 in Japan. Most Korean workers were put into coal mines, and others were scattered throughout South Pacific islands, Southeast Asia and Sakhalin, an area now under Soviet control, where some of them remain to this day.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK250426 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's View of History"]

[Text] The Japanese attempt to doctor the critical references in school textbooks to the country's prewar militarist policy toward its Asian neighbors, as well as its conduct of war, is a matter of serious concern -- not only for the parties directly affected. As the projected changes focus on the most critical issues on the seamy side of the imperialist Japan, they amount to a gross falsification of history.

Korea and China are two immediate and outright victims of the Tokyo government's attempt to rewrite history. But consequences of the textbook changes will be much broader and far-reaching, because what truly matters is the notion behind the alteration rather than the change itself.

The new textbooks will hoodwink the growing generation in Japan on the mistakes their preceding generation committed in foreign relations. The March 1, 1919 independence movement of Korea is described as a "riot" which the Japanese authorities quelled by using force. Japan's invasion of China in the 1930's was an "advance." The Japanese Education Ministry officials responsible for the textbook compilation seem to theorize that the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910 was carried out under "agreement." They would reason therefore that the subsequent Japanese administration in Korea is not to be viewed as a forcible imposition. What a distortion of facts!

As a rule, few people willingly make public their mistakes. But when it comes to the question of historical facts and responsibility, one's like or dislike has -- and should be given -- little sway as long as humanity is determined to do better by learning lessions from history. The unfortunate period in past Korea-Japan relations has to be given due assessment by both sides in order to orient thier future ties in a mutually desirable direction. As a matter of fact, the normalization of relations between the two countries in the mid-1960's was based on such a view of history.

What underlies the modification of historical facts is quite worrisome because it seems to reflect the thought of responsible officials of the Japanese Government.

What is baffling, meantime, is the report that the education minister turned a cold shoulder to protests against the textbook change as an act of intervening in Japan's internal affairs. We hope either that he was misquoted or, at worst, that his view is not shared by a majority of Japanese.

The Japanese authorities will do well to think about effects of the change of historical facts on the future relations between Korea and Japan to be shaped by today's young generation. Amicable cooperation will be hard to expect between one that is either misled about or ignorant of its past disgrace and the other that is becoming forgiving, if not forgetful, of the former's past. The changes of textbooks is even suggestive of a change of course in postwar Japan. Why Japan has come to rewrite the textbooks after all those reflective postwar years cannot but pose an ominous question to its neighbor countries.

BUDGET DEFICITS MAY DELAY MAJOR PROJECTS

SK250431 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Government budget squeezes may take a heavy toll in large-scale national projects including the construction of nuclear power plants, multipurpose dams and the subway network in the metropolitan Seoul next year. Officials at the Economic Planning Board [EPB] said yesterday that the budget deficits are feared to be widened next year as revenues are slow to come, putting strains on the scale of fiscal 1983 national budget.

According to the officials, the government may further delay the start of the construction of nuclear power plants Nos. 11 and 12 to 1984 and scrap the plan to establish a 19.8-billion-won special teacher's college because of shortages of funds. Originally, the state-operated Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) planned to select the foreign supplier of the atomic reactors of Nos. 11 and 12 nuclear power plants this year.

The liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal project may also be affected by budget strains, said the officials, adding that the government is unlikely to channel substantial amounts of money into the multibillion won project next year. KEPCO, which is in charge of the project, nonetheless, is scheduled to pick the foreign supplier of major equipment to be used for the construction of the terminal next month. French and Japanese firms are favored to win the contract.

The fund for the construction of coal ports at Inchon and Mokpo may be slashed from 44 billion won to 20 billion won or so.

EPB officials also expected that the government may:

-- Delay the construction of handball gyms in Anyang and Songnam cities which require a total outlay of 4 billion won.

-- Scrap a large portion of Seoul's 45.6-billion won urban renewal projects.

-- Reconsider the plan to invest 200 billion won in the state-run Korea Development Bank.

Officials of the EPB and the government party are reportedly at odds about the subway construction program in Seoul. Reports had it that the budget officials favor a sharp cut in the subway building budget while Democratic Justice Party policymakers are opposed to it.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT MESSAGE MARKS SRV WAR HEROES DAY

BK270227 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1446 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jul (SPK) -- The party and government of Kampuchea today sent a message to the families of Vietnamese fallen, disabled and wounded combatants on the occasion of the War Invalids and Heroes Day (27 July).

The People's Armed Forces of Vietnam, the message said, have been fulfilling their noble task of proletarian internationalism in our fatherland since the liberation of the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979. The fraternal Vietnamese people have sent their best sons and daughters to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people against the common enemy, Beijing expansionsism, U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries in defense of national independence and for the reconstruction of a solid Kampuchea, contributing to the defense of peace in Indochina and southeast Asia. You have preserved the tradition of solidarity between our two nations which is flourishing more than ever.

The Kampuchean people will never forget these sublime honors, selflessness or sacrifices. We are indignant at the slanders and hostilities of the enemies of all stripes aimed at splitting the sacred militant solidarity of our two peoples. We would like to share weal and woe with the Vietnam Communist Party and the families of the combatants who died for the fatherland and follow these good examples, imbued with noble proletarian internationalism, of our Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Our party and people as a whole express their gratitude to the heroic combatants of Vietnam and inscribe their honors and contributions in our annals.

AAPSO MESSAGE TO HUN SEN SUPPORTS SRV PULLOUT

BK240924 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jul (SPK) -- AAPSO completely supports the positive proposals of the sixth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers and highly praises Vietnam's good will reflected in its decision to partially withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

In a message recently sent to Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, the AAPSO Permanent Secretariat said that the proposal to convene an international conference on Southeast Asia will be a positive step forward for stability, security and peace in the region.

AAPSO believes that new conspiracies led by imperialism (?and reactionaries) in the formation of the so-called "tripartite coalition" pose the most serious dangers and are directed at destabilizing Kampuchea and restoring the Pol Pot genocidal regime. AAPSO reaffirms its firm solidarity with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and commits itself to mobilizing the Afro-Asian peoples' support for the Indochinese peoples' struggle in the construction and the defense of their countries and to promote regional peace.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY WELCOMES FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK241146 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 23 July carries a 22-minute report with portions recorded on a meeting organized by the Ministry of Industry in Phnom Penh on 23 July to welcome the sixth Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference.

The announcer begins his report by noting: "Starting at 0730, more than 5,000 cadres, employees and workers of various factories in Phnom Penh unanimously organized a solemn meeting to welcome the sixth Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference which was held in Ho Chi Minh City from 6-7 July 1982.

"Present in the presidium were Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Meas Samnang, ministry of industry; Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee."

After the playing of the national anthem, the announcer presents the recorded speech made by Comrade Meas Samnang. The minister of industry begins his speech by praising the brilliant successes scored by the Kampuchean revolution during the past more than 3 years after liberation from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime.

After describing various defeats of the Pol Pot clique in the country and its isolation on the international scene, Comrade Meas Samnang continues: "Faced with this hopeless impasse, the Beijing Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries forced Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- Khmer reactionaries and traitors to their nation and people -- to unite with each other to form the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in order to maintain its seat at the United Nations. All the Kampuchean people are neither alarmed nor afraid of this so-called tripartite coalition government because they are well aware that it is really only a farce to hide the face of the genocidal clique."

He then states: "The Kampuchean revolution has a foreign policy of correctly implementing the stand of peaceful coexistence, particularly with various Southeast Asian countries. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has also the good will to maintain good relations with Thailand. This had been clearly emphasized in joint communiques of the past five foreign ministers conferences of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. But the Bangkok powerholders have unrealistically and naively implemented a policy which follows in the wake of Beijing and Washington and rejected all reasonable solutions for the PRK.

"Recently, the sixth Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea foreign ministers conference, which ended successfully on 7 July 1982 in Ho Chi Minh City, clearly presented the realistic and correct stand of good will of the three countries to peacefully solve various (?problems) and to restore peace in the Southeast Asian region. The sixth conference reiterated that the Vietnamese troops' presence in Kampuchea was not aimed at threatening Thai security, but was directed at fulfilling the internationalist proletarian duties to liberate the Kampuchean people from the genocidal danger.

"When there is a request from the Kampuchean people and if Kampuchea is not threatened by the enemy, the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn to their country."

The industry minister finally praises all the proposals made by the foreign ministers conference as reasonable, just and realistic. He notes that the entire party, people and army are determined to strengthen their solidarity and unity under the leadership of the KPRP. The two banners of genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity have to be upheld, and the strategic bonds of solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos must also be strengthened.

After Meas Samnang's 10-minute speech, the announcer says various representatives of workers in heavy, light, chemical, and food industries spoke at the meeting and expressed their determination to completely support the proposals made in the communique of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference. They also categorically rejected the so-called CGDK.

The recorded speeches of a light industry workers' representative and a representative of the meeting are then presented.

The announcer says the ceremony concluded at 0900 "in a joyful and sincere atmosphere full of proletarian spirit."

DEFENSE MINISTRY AWARDS MEDAL TO SRV DIVISION

BK241434 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 July 1982, Brig Gen Ki Thoumphala, deputy chief of the Army Political Department, on behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry, bestowed the second-class medal of freedom on the neighborly Vietnamese construction volunteers' division which has worked to assist Laos. The award ceremony was formally held at the office of the rear construction organization of Xieng Khouang Province.

Attending the ceremony on the Lao side in addition to Brig Gen Ki Thoumphala were Brig Gen Padit Thiangtham, staff director of the National Defense Ministry; Khoun Chandeng, vice minister of foreign affairs; Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, vice minister of communications, public works and transportation; the chief of the rear construction organization; and representatives of the party committee Secretariat and of the party Military Committee attached to the rear construction organization of Xieng Khouang Province.

Attending on the Vietnamese side were Colonel (Nguyen Duc Duy) chief of the Logistics Department of the Vietnamese People's Army and representatives of the National Defense Ministry; Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos; Colonel (Thuy), military attache of the SRV to Laos; and (Quy), commander of the construction volunteers' division. Also attending were officers and men concerned of both the Lao and Vietnamese sides.

The formal ceremony began with the playing of the Lao and Vietnamese national anthems. A representatives of the organizing committee made an opening speech reporting the purpose of the ceremony. Brig Gen Ki Thoumphala, deputy chief of the Army Political Department, then read on behalf of the National Defense Ministry the decree of the LPDR president awarding the second-class medal of freedom to the neighborly Vietnamese construction volunteers' division aiding Laos. He wholeheartedly hailed and expressed profound gratitude to the Vietnamese division for helpding build the housing projects of the rear construction organization of Xieng Khouang. The projects included the LPLA combined forces' training school and a brick factory.

Brig Gen Ki Thoumphala, in his speech at the awards ceremony, particularly appraised the spirit of special solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and Vietnam, and expressed his wish for the daily enhancement of this spirit. Brig Gen Ki Thoumphala's speech was followed by a speech in response delivered by Colonel (Nguyen Duc Duy), chief of the Logistics Department of the Vietnamese People's Army and representative of the SRV National Defense Ministry, who expressed thanks to the party, government, National Defense Ministry and people of various nationalities of Laos for their attention to building, expanding and strengthening the traditional solidarity between fraternal Laos and Vietnam.

The representative of the Xieng Khouang Provincial Party Committee then took the floor and expressed profound gratitude to the cadres and combatants for concentrating their energies on the building of the housing projects which have been completed in accordance with the schedule. Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, then presented bouquets of flowers to the cadres and combatants of the construction volunteers' division to commend them for their preseverance in overcoming difficulties and obstacles and fulfilling the task.

It was also reported that before attending the ceremony, the Lao and the Vietnamese delegations reviewed the guard of honor and shook hands with officers and men of the division in a warm atmosphere. After the cermeony, they also attended a banquet organized in their honor by the division together with the rear construction organization of Xieng Khouang.

ROAD BUILT WITH SRV ASSISTANCE FORMALLY HANDED OVER

BK240138 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 24 (OANA-KPL) -- A hand-over ceremony of Route No 7 linking Phansavan District and Nam Kan village of Xieng Khouang Province, was officially organized on July 21. This route, which is 130 km long, was constructed with cooperation and assistance from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in conformity with the agreement signed between the governments of the two countries in 1976.

Present at the hand-over ceremony were Oudom Khatthi-Gna, party Central Committee member, secretary of Sieng Khouang provincial party committee; Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transport; Khoun Chandeng, deputy minister for foreign affairs, along with members of the provincial Administrative Committee. Le Nam Hai, deputy minister of communications and transport of the SRV, and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnam's ambassador to Laos, were also present at the ceremony.

On this occasion, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani and Le Nam Hai hailed the efforts of the road-construction units of Vietnam in overcoming difficulties -- hence leading to the completion of Route No 7. The two personalities also stressed on the friendship relations and cooperation, as well as on the special combative alliance between Laos and Vietnam.

At the end of the ceremony, 10 first level of Victorious Itsela orders, 5 second-level of Victorious Itsala orders, 24 victorious friendship medals, and 4 provincial congratulatory certificates were presented to the Vietnamese assisting teams and its workers.

SRV, PRK PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

BK251426 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Public Health Ministry delegations of the SRV, lead by Public Health Minister Professor Dang Hoi Xuan, and of the PRK, led by Public Health Minister Dr Yit Kimseng, arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 24 July to attend a conference of public health ministers of the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. The conference will be held in Vientiane from 26 to 28 July.

The delegations were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai Airport by Acting Public Health Minister Professor Vannalet Latsapho and many high-ranking cadres concerned. Also on hand to greet the delegations at the airport on this occasion were Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samom, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV and the PRK to Laos.

TRANSPORT PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

BK261318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On the morning of 17 July, a ceremony was held at the office of the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transportation to sign a protocol in accordance with the technical and economic agreement signed between the Lao and Soviet governments on 1 December 1980. The cooperation protocol deals with various aid materials -- heavy transport and moving equipment -- which the Soviet Government will give to the LPDR. The equipment -- worth 1,220,655 rubles -- will be given to the Lao Transit Transport Company for use in transporting and moving Soviet goods donated to Laos.

The protocol was signed for Laos by Comrade Bouasi Lovansai, director of the Lao Transit Transport Company, and for the Soviet Union by Comrade Sizov, economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos. The signing took place in the presence of Comrade Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public health and transportation, and a number of senior Lao and Soviet officials.

NATION REVIEW VIEWS THACH'S SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK270250 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Thach Can Come to Grips With Reality Here"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been carefully orchestrating his swing through this part of Southeast Asia and we hope he will play his finale in Bangkok by coming up with some sensible propositions when the arrives tomorrow. He took a hard and pugnacious line while in Singapore, played it calm while in Rangoon because even Thach must realize that Burma is one of the very few truly nonaligned nations in this world, and then in Kuala Lumpur he reverted to the hard line again although using milder words than those in Singapore.

Thach knows, and we know, that all these various visits were geared towards his visit here and talks with the Thai authorities. The bone of contention is, of course, Kampuchea which is geographically sandwiched between Vietnam and Thailand.

From the time the communists took over all the three countries of Indochina in 1975, the five ASEAN nations coordinated their policies and their unity was strengthened further after the Vietnamese invasion of Thailand. Even Thach must realize that if he, by cajoling or by threatening, can drive a wedge between Thailand and her ASEAN partners, it is just a pipe dream.

He has accused ASEAN of interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea by helping the formation of a coalition government. But those who are actually trying to get rid of foreign interference in Vietnam are Kampucheans -- President Norodom Sihanouk, Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann -- not Thais or those from any other ASEAN country. It has been Vietnam, and only Vietnam, that has indulged in and is indulging in armed interference in Kampuchea. When that is pointed out then he switches his approach to say that it is because of the "Chinese threat."

He also says that Vietnam is pulling out troops from Kampuchea but at the same time says that Vietnam is going to smash the troops of the coalition government and give them "hot pursuit" into Thai territory. Does Thach think he is talking to kindergarten children who will swallow this whole range of inconsistencies?

Thach knows very well that Thailand, being the frontline state, is crucial to take into whatever sinister calculations that have been worked out by Hanoi and Moscow and he can achieve must by sitting down in Bangkok and discussing sensibly the stands taken by Hanoi and ASEAN and trying to find points which can open up a dialogue and explore further avenues to approach the problem. He will be wasting his time if he thinks he can bamboozle the Thai authorities with his spurious logic and non sequiturs. However, we are confident that Thach is sufficiently well-schooled in diplomatic niceties to issue threats to Thailand as he did from Singapore. [sentence as published]

There are several common grounds for Thach to base his discussions while in Bangkok -- there are the UN General Assembly resolutions, the International Conference on Kampuchea resolutions, several statements made in Ho Chi Minh City, by ASEAN, by the United States, by the Soviet Union and China. There is no dearth of subject matter to be discussed about Kampuchea.

Whenever he is at the losing end of an argument, and very often at press conferences, Thach has fallen back on the Chinese threat. That, for him, has been the fallback position but he must realize that if there is a Chinese threat -- possibly there is one because China did teach the "first lesson" -- the place to take up the matter is Beijing and not ASEAN capitals.

Thach must know that there could be a divergence of opinion between China and ASEAN in finding a solution to the Kampuchean problem. China goes along with ASEAN in our search for a political solution but she has not given up her own line of thinking, of "bleeding Vietnam white".

It is the same as Thach saying that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible -- he did quibble by saying that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is reversible without saying that if the Vietnamese troops leave the Phnom Penh regime will crumble the next day.

ASEAN does not subscribe to Vietnam being bled white nor to the situation in Kampuchea being irreversible. It stands by several international resolutions that "foreign troops" should leave Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people set up their own government. It is as simple as that.

PREM SEEKS SENATE SUPPORT FOR BUDGET BILL

BK250631 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The government will have to rely heavily on Senate support to get the 1983 budget bill through Parliament which debates it on Wednesday and Thursday.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Friday met about 100 senators at the Supreme Command headquarters and reportedly asked them to attend the debate and back the government on the bill. "I will feel confident when I sit on the bench and see all of you attending the session," a source quoted the prime minister as saying.

A parliamentary source said the government is worried that elected MPS, both from the pro-government and opposition factions, might attempt to block the budget bill if the Senate refuses to amend the Constitution seeking a multiple-constituency and party-voting system in the next general election. To prevent some pro-government MPS from "betraying" the government by voting against the bill, the source said a group of government MPs would submit a motion to the Parliament seeking an open vote on the budget bill. "With an open vote, it will be known who votes for or against the bill," he noted.

The source added that several MPs were dismayed with the multiple-constituency system and would like Parliament to be dissolved so that an election can be held before it comes into effect. Through Deputy Prime Minister Pramarn Adireksan, elected MPs have already made their views known to Senate leaders regarding the Constitution amendment.

Meanwhile Pol Maj Gen Sa-Nga Kittikhachon, a senior member of the National Democracy Party, said yesterday that he was certain the budget bill would be approved. But, he said, the bill will be heavily criticised, especially on tax collection which is likely to fall short of next year's target of 127,865 million baht. He added that he was against a move by several MPs pressing for the change of the electoral system as stipulated in Articles 90 and 91 of the Constitution. If the charter is to be amended, other undemocratic practices should also be rectified, he said.

FOURTH ARMY LAUNCHES NEW CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

BK270245 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] The Fourth Army Region has launched a new anti-communist campaign with the aim of destroying all major bases of the insurgents in the southern provinces of Surat Thani, Chumphon and Ranong.

Chief of the Fourth Army Region's information section said yesterday that the objective of the new drive, code-named "Tai Rom Yen-12 Phase 3", is to seize and destory insurgent strongholds in Khirirat Nikhom, Phanom and Tha Chana Districts of Surat Thani, in Ramae and Lang Suan Districts of Chumphon and in Tha To subdistrict of Ranong.

When the Phase 3 operation is completed, the communists will have no major bases left in the south "except some small camps and hideouts", chief of the information section Col Thammarak Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya told a press conference held at a military base in Surat Thani yesterday. Col Thammarak said the drive began last weekend with separate attacks by government forces against three communist camps in Chumphon, Ranong and Surat Thani.

According to Col Thammarak, the government forces successfully seized and destroyed all the three camps. Four insurgents were also captured alive.

On Saturday at 9 p.m. government troops under the command of Lt-Col Sathon Suwansi approached a communist camp in an area adjoining Ramae District of Chumphon and Tha To subdistrict of Ranong, Col Thammarak disclosed. The forces attacked the Fong Klan camp about 3 p.m. on Sunday and after 30 minutes of fighting were able to overrun the camp and capture the camp leader identified as Samniang Chaiphan or Comrade Wut.

Meanwhile, another unit of the government forces under the command of Lt-Col Lap Butprayun attacked Camp 514 in Phanom District of Surat Thani and was able to seize the camp before dawn.

On Sunday another insurgent camp in Nong Ya Plong, Ban Ta Khun in Surat Thani also fell after an attack by a unit of government forces led by Lt-Sol Samrong Pinglang, according to Col Thammarak.

AFP REPORTS ON LAO REFUGEES IN NORTHEAST

BK270215 Hong Kong AFP in English 0156 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Ubon Ratchathani, northeastern Thailand, July 27 (AFP) -- Like most of the other 11,000-plus men, women and children in this northeastern refugee camp, Khamlai Khamphoui and her family have reached the end of the line. With an ever-dwindling chance of resettlement in a third country, the only way they can go is back.

Used as an ammunition dump during the Vietnam war, the Ubon Ratchathani camp is home for 11,215 Lao people. Some of them have been here seven years and some for only a few months. "They are faced with the question of resettlement or repatriation, and more and more are resigning themselves [words indistinct] the country from which they fled," one official said.

Including a team from the Japanese Volunteer Centre, there are about 40 aid workers in the camp, operated jointly by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Thai Ministry of Interior. Later this week, about 3,000 people are to be moved from Ubon Ratchathani to Nakhon Phanom to be processed for resettlement in third countries.

"There is no firm promise of their being taken, but it is a step forward," one official said. "Others who see no chance of resettlement have chosed to return." Over the past two years, nearly 400 Lao people from the camp have chosen to be repatriated. UNHCR officials in Bangkok say that reports from their office in Vientiane show that the returnees have no problems with the Lao authorities and are allowed to go back to their homes to carry on their lives. But many will not return as long as the Vietnamese are in Laos.

Khamlai is one. She, her husband and their three children, one of whom was born in the camp, have been in Ubon Ratchathani for nearly three years. Her husband was a corporal in the army, and together with a group of 40 or 50 desperate Laos, paid an agent to organise their flight from southern Laos. Clutching her baby son, she said: "I do not know what we will do, but we will never go back."

The camp is due to be closed at the end of the year. "We don't know yet what will happen, but possibly these people could be sent to another camp," one official said. Camp workers say that the Thai Army has been instructed to keep Lao people from crossing into Thailand, using force if necessary.

"In spite of this we get between 10 and 20 trickling in each week," said one. "People are also slipping in at night. I don't know how many, but I cannot say zero."

Although there are no teaching facilities for the more than 3,000 children under 11 years old in the camp, the volunteers run an auto repair school, a weaving class, a library and are starting a soap-making factory. "Basically we are training people who will return to Laos with these skills," one worker said. "About 70 percent of the camp population is undecided as to what to do, but they will probably go back."

LAOS REVOKES THAI FIRM'S LOGGING CONCESSION

BK260407 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jul 82 p 24

[By Phonphimon Akrachalanon]

[Text] The Laotian Government has revoked a multi-million-baht logging concession granted earlier to a Thai firm after the latter failed to deposit a U.S. $300,000 (about 7 million baht) as guarantee within a specified period.

An informed source in the Commerce Ministry said that Vientiane had instead invited another Thai company to take over the deal. The new company, which was not identified by the source, was given three months to conduct a survey on the trees submerged in the reservoir of the Nam Ngum dam of Laos.

The source said the Laotian Government decided to revoke the logging concession given to Udon Thai Samanmit Ltd partnership because of its failure to deposit the U.S. $300,000 guarantee within 30 days after the contract was signed earlier this year. The company reportedly used a little-known bank in Hong Kong to serve as the guarantor, prompting the Laotian Government to withdraw the concession.

Commerical counsellor of the Thai Embassy in Vientiane Worathep Suphadun said the concession will last five years and the concessionaire will have to deposit a guarantee of U.S. $300,000 within 30 days after signing the contract. The concessionaire is required to pay for the logs 55 percent of the export price of Laotian timber. It has been estimated that the concession will cover up to 100,000 million cubic metres of timber. Worathep quoted a report by experts as showing that the volume of the logs submerged in the dam for the past seven years is around 400,000 million cubic metres.

The source said Vientiane still prefers to have Thailand handle the deal and has already commissioned an unidentified Thai firm to conduct a survey to be completed in three months beginning July.

The Thai commercial counsellor said Thai timber businessmen had experienced problems in dealing with Laos. They often charged that Laotian authorities had imposed restrictions and complicated rules which disrupted their business deals. "But on the other hand, the Laotians accused Thai businessmen of harbouring ill intention toward their country and being unscrupulous," he said. A few firms from Japan and Hong Kong have reportedly tried to vie for the controversial logging concession but Vientiane still wants Thailand to handle it.

Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi will lead a 14-man delegation to visit Laos between August 11-13 to promote trade relations between the two countries. Among the major topics to be discussed is the rampant cross-border smuggling, which has partly affected the trade contracts signed by the two countries when a Thai trade delegation visited Vientiane on March 8-11 this year. The contracts signed then were for Thailand to export 2,500 bicycles, 2,200 sets of car tyres, 4,000 truck tyres, 2,500 dozens of T-shirts and construction materials to Laos. But the exporters have found it difficult to compete with deals made through smuggling, thus, their trade had not been encouraging.

KHUN SA FORCES SEIZE 'MAJOR' WNA STRONGHOLD

BK270209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[By Subin Khuankhaeo]

[Text] Chiang Mai -- An 800-man force from the Shan United Army (SUA), assisted by 200 Kuomintang and Lahu (Muser) hilltribesmen, seized a major stronghold of the leftist Wa National Army (WNA) in a fierce battle near the Thai-Burmese border here over the weekend. The seizure followed a month-long sporadic fighting between the SUA and the WNA for control over the opium trail on the Burmese side of Doi Lang mountain near Mae Ai District.

A Thai Border Patrol Police [BPP] source quoted hilltribes people who fled into Thailand as saying that at least 10 men were killed and many more were wounded. More than 20 wounded guerrillas from both sides later sought treatment at Fang District Hospital and those seriously injured were sent to Suan Dok Hospital in Chiang Mai's Muang District.

The two-day battle forced more than 500 hilltribes people on Doi Lang Mountain to seek refuge in Mae Ai District while more than 100 families living on the Thai side of the mountain had to be evacuated to safer areas.

The BPP source said that both the Shan force and the WNA were heavily armed with M-16's, AK-47's, 60-mm mortars, heavy machineguns, M-79 grenade launchers and 75-mm recoilless guns. He said the sporadic fighting which has been going on since the beginning of this month escalated when the SUA, led by opium warlord Khun Sa, joined forces with the Kuomintang and the Lahus, who belong to the Lahu State Army, in an attempt to take complete control of the Burmese side of Doi Lang.

Khun Sa's men were in total control of the mountain by Saturday afternoon, according to the BPP source. He added that Khun Sa views the Burmese side of Doi Lang as a convenient site for opium refining and trafficking and wants it to replace his old stronghold at Ban Thoet Thai (formerly Ban Hin Taek) which is now under the Thai Government's control. The source quoted villagers as saying that Khun Sa has hired a number of local villagers to help fell trees needed for the construction of a new base at Doi Lang.

Some fighting was yesterday still going on between the pursuing Shan force and the WNA. The latter was reported to have retreated but later it seized ground near the Kok River in an attempt to repulse Khun Sa's men. The Burmese military, meanwhile, was reported to have recruited hilltribesmen to help carry weapons through the rugged terrain to suppress the SUA force. A new battle was expected soon between the SUA and Burmese Government soldiers, said the source.

At the Thai border village of Ban Tha Ton and in Mae Ai District, the local Border Patrol Police and village volunteers have begun night patrols following the disclosure that a number of armed WNA guerrillas had escaped into Thailand. The source said that a villager reported on Sunday night that he was stopped at gunpoint by a band of 10 fully-armed men believed to be WNA members. The villager was questioned by the men and asked what the name of the area was.

The Border Patrol Police have employed armoured personnel carriers during the night patrols but so far there has been no clash between them and the fleeing WNA members, the source said.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT DROPS TO 5-YEAR LOW

BK260235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 82 p 13

[Text] Thailand's investment for the first half of this year has dropped to the lowest level in the past five years. The number of investment applications received by the Board of Investment [BOI], their investment capital and foreign equity involved has declined by 30 percent, 80 percent and 86 percent respectively, as compared to the same period last year.

Japan, which used to be the largest foreign source of local investment, has shown very little interest in investing in Thailand so far this year, the Board of Investment said.

The BOI attributed the gloomy investment trend to investors' doubts about economic conditions both worldwide and in Thailand. It said, "Although the business and industrial world has expressed the hope of economic recovery in 1982 after the slump in business last year, it appears that this has not happened so far."

The BOI received only 97 applications for promotional privileges as against 139 applications received in the first half of 1981, a decrease of 42 applications or about 30 percent.

The amount of investment capital earmarked for projects also showed a significant decline from 40,601 million baht in the first six months of last year to 7,904 million baht in 1982, a sharp drop of 80 percent.

The registered capital of foreign entities in the 97 applications were only 375 million baht as against the amount of 2,505 million baht in the first half of last year, a considerable drop of 2,130 million baht or 86 percent.

The BOI said that only a few applications during the first six months were considered large projects with investment of over 100 million baht each, such as projects involving production of ethanol, HDPE resin, slaughter-house, and processing plants for meat, pork and poultry. Most of the applications were for small and medium sized projects involving service businesses and production of general goods, the BOI said.

It was also noted that the pattern of foreign interest in investment in Thailand has also dropped with the most significant change being Japan, which used to be the prime investor in Thailand.

In the first six months, the countries which have shown most interest in investing in Thailand, ranking in order of importance, are Hong Kong, the Philippines, the Netherlands, the United States, and Malaysia. Last year, they were Japan, Singapore, Britain, the United States and the Netherlands.

The BOI further noted that it granted promotional privileges to 57 projects between January and June this year as compared to 98 projects in the same period of last year, a drop of 42 percent or 41 applications.

Large projects of importance included the production of newsprint, glass sheets, bolts and nuts, sports shoes, ampicilin, non-dairy creamers, insulators, animal feed, leather tanning, a hotel in Bangkok and two hotels in Phuket.

During the first six months of this year, 41 promoted projects commenced operations -- five projects or 11 percent less than the figure of the same period last year, the BOI said. The number of promotion certificates issued during the first six months of 1982 increased from 53 issued in January-June 1981 to 72 this year, an increase of 19 projects or 36 percent.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE -- Japan will give Thailand about 920 million baht in technical assistance and financial aid this year, according to the director general of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation. Japan ranks first among donors of aid to Thailand. Japan will provide about 445 million baht worth of technical assistance, including educational training, technical advisers, volunteers and equipment. The remaining about 475 million baht will finance various projects in the fifth 5-year national economic and social development plan, including establishment of a research center and the educational program at Sukhothai Thammathirat University, training courses at the Forestry Department and the trade training center for the Commercial Relations Department. Japan will also continue to send doctors and nurses to refugee camps in Thailand and will join with the United States in developing agriculture in the northeast of Thailand. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82 BK]

NHAN DAN VIEWS ASEAN ECONOMIC TIES WITH WEST, JAPAN

BK261444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jul 82

["Excerpt" from NHAN DAN 24 July article by Le Ba Thuyen: "Unequal Marriage"]

[Text] The five ASEAN countries are rich in natural resources. Found here are tin mines with the largest deposits in the world, important pockets of petroleum and natural gas, and immense groves of rubber, coconut, palm and pepper trees. The tin output of this region accounts for 72 percent of the entire world's supply; natural rubber, 83 percent; coconut oil products, 64 percent; palm oil, 84 percent; and pepper, 57 percent. Of the world's precious tropical timber reserves, 90 percent are located here. For this reason, the U.S. capitalist cliques and many capitalist countries have jumped into this region to amass profits to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the peoples of the ASEAN countries.

The U.S. Octopus

Recently, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Albrecht testified before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee: We need the ASEAN countries as a source of raw materials necessary for our survival, as an expanding market for U.S. exports and as an area for private U.S. investment. By investing in this region, the United States can easily reap huge profits. Take the private U.S. investment corporation OPIC [Overseas Private Investment Corporation], for example. According to a report prepared on 8 June 1982 by Craig Nalen, president of OPIC, with the help of OPIC many U.S. capitalists have invested in various important economic sectors of the ASEAN countries a total of $597 million -- a tenfold increase over 4 years ago -- and the profits they have received, as admitted by Nalen, are by no means insignificant. Some $321 million have been invested in the natural gas exploitation project in the Gulf of Thailand and this project is expected to yield $1.3 billion during its 20-year viability period. U.S. multinational corporations are busy operating in this region.

In the ASEAN capitals, many U.S. factories have sprung up producing electronic components, textiles and consumer goods. The U.S. capitalist cliques completely control the exploitation of chrome and 80 percent of the tin processing industry in the ASEAN countries; and they control the exploitation of copper completely in Indonesia and 43 percent of it in the Philippines. Large U.S. oil companies such as Caltex, Stanvac and Esso play a key role in oil exploitation in this region.

According to Albrecht's report, the total U.S. capital invested in the ASEAN countries, which stood at $1.5 billion about 10 years ago, has now reached the $10 billion mark. this huge investment has not only yielded colossal profits for the multinational corporations, but it also guarantees large and diverse supplies of raw materials for the United States.

At a time when the United States is facing a shrinking world market, Washington is seeking by every means to turn the ASEAN countries into an important outlet for U.S. goods. In 1981, the United States sold nearly $9 billion worth of goods to these countries -- an increase of 30 percent over 1979 -- while trade between the United States and ASEAN totaled $22 billion, making the latter Washington's fifth important client.

In a statement before the U.S. Senate on 8 June, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage stressed that, over the past 10 years, U.S. economic interests have steadily increased in the resource-rich ASEAN countries, and that this is not a region we can ignore.

Like an octopus, the United States is increasingly tightening its grip on this important region.

Behind the Flowery Rhetoric

Running a close second to the United States in investing in the ASEAN countries is Japan. And understandably so, since Japan has to import almost all the petroleum and important raw materials it needs. The energy and raw materials crisis which grips the entire capitalist world, the unstable situation in the oil producing Middle East and the difficulties facing the capitalist market have prompted Tokyo to pay special attention to the ASEAN countries.

Japan's Prime Minister Suzuki took pains to visit the ASEAN countries, declaring that he brought to them sentiments of everlasting friendship and that priority was being given to Japan-ASEAN relations. He also drummed up publicity for mutually beneficial cooperation. All this is aimed at nothing more than serving the interests of the Japanese capitalist circles. The news agency KYODO has clearly pointed out that the policy of Japan-ASEAN economic cooperation consists of giving priority to cooperation in the fields of agriculture and energy, the exploitation of manpower and the development of industry in these countries.

To date, Japan has poured into the ASEAN countries more than $8 billion of its worldwide investment of $36 billion. This money is concentrated on important sectors such as energy, mining and electronics industries and agricultural and food production. As the prices of land on its archipelago soar, manpower is in short supply and environmental pollution keeps spreading, Japan is intensifying the construction in the ASEAN countries of noxious chemical factories and enterprises which discharge large amounts of dangerous wastes or which require hard labor. It is also exporting environmental pollution to these countries.

The Chinese authorities, craving the rich natural resources of the region, have for a long time coveted the Southeast Asian countries, including the ASEAN states. While it has not yet been able to realize its dream of expanding to the entire Southeast Asian region, Beijing wants to use economic relations as a means of drawing the ASEAN countries into its orbit and to entice them into confronting the Indochinese countries. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's tour of the ASEAN countries has revealed part of this scheme.

Realities over the past few years have enabled the Southeast Asian peoples to see ever more clearly that behind the flowery rhetoric is the imperialist and international reactionary forces' scheme to preserve and expand their influence in Southeast Asia so as to plunder its resources, to amass profits by exploitation, and to implement sinister political and military plans.

Growing Indignation

The conference between the ASEAN and developed capitalist countries, including the United States and Japan, held in Singapore in mid-June 1982, proceeded in a rather tense atmosphere. Right from his opening speech, Singapore's prime minister complained that the recession in the capitalist world is exerting a direct and dangerous impact on the ASEAN countries' economy, and that people -- referring to the most developed capitalist countries -- would resort to more sophisticated measures to divide ASEAN and to cover their protectionist policy. He also predicted that differences between the ASEAN and industrial countries may increase.

Some delegates bitterly declared that the ASEAN countries are not a trashcan into which people can dump any kind of unsold or surplus goods.

In reality, the indignation felt by the ASEAN countries toward the developed capitalist countries, especially the United States and Japan, has many causes. Along with increasing investments, flooding the market with goods to paralyze the young local economies, and amassing huge profits, the capitalist countries have dumped on the heads of the peoples of the ASEAN countries the disastrous effect of the West's economic recession. The economic structure of the ASEAN countries, being dependent chiefly on exports, has been badly and directly affected by the general recession.

Meanwhile, the United States, Japan and the EEC countries have tried to curtail imports by imposing high tariffs against textile items, shoes and sandals, home appliances and plywood, thus creating major export difficulties for the ASEAN countries.

Many ASEAN leaders have protested the fact that the United States has, out of an egoistic desire to reduce inflation at home, increased bank interest rates, thus making the price of goods exported by ASEAN decline on the international market. Another hot issue is that the policies of trade protection enforced by the United States, Japan and the EEC have made it very difficult for ASEAN to export its products to these countries. The recent conference of the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries criticized the Western countries for planning to close off their markets to ASEAN textile products by the introduction of the so-called provision against the overflow of textile products; and also complained about their policy of discrimination.

Obviously, the ASEAN countries have suffered great damage in their unequal marriage with the United States and Japan. It was against such a background that the conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries held in June of this year devised measures aimed at countering the trade protection policies of the Western countries and called for the holding of international negotiations in order to proceed toward establishing a new international economic order.

A just, equal and rational new economic order can only be achieved if the developing countries and the nonaligned countries, together with the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world, unite and strengthen their mutual cooperation in a persistent struggle against the monopoly of the imperialist forces.

HANOI HITS THAI OPPOSITION TO 'PEACE PROPOSALS'

BK261250 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The world public is warmly welcoming the proposals for peace and stability put forth by the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam at their recent sixth conference in Ho Chi Minh City. Despite this fact, certain Thai authorities in Bangkok are chiming in with Beijing's allegations to distort the Indochinese initiative. Here is our commentary:

More and more people have raised their voices in support of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, particularly after these countries took the first step of initiative by withdrawing part of Vietnamese army units from Kampuchea. This action, they believe, shows the good will of the Indochinese countries toward Thailand. This action also proves that the Kampuchean situation is now stable.

The NEW YORK TIMES, in a recent issue, quoted Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja as saying that Vietnam's partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea is a significant deed. Many Western observers also hailed the Indochinese proposals, saying that they contain new points and can hardly be denied. However, certain Thai authorities in Bangkok are deliberately shutting their eyes to this fact. Harping on Beijing's allegations, they bluntly say that the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea is only to deceive public opinion. They evade the proposal for establishing a security zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. They reason that Thailand is not a party involved in the conflict.

Let's ask them: Who are allowing the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups to use Thai soil as a springboard to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people? Who join Beijing in the farce of putting a new cloth on the political corpse of Democratic Kampuchea? And who plan to provide military aid for this disbanded clique of Pol Pot?

If they had received no support from certain Thai authorities, the remanants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries would have been eliminated, peace and stability would have been restored in the Kampuchean-Thai border area and there would have been no Thai families leaving their home because of Khmer bandit activities.

Undoubtedly, Bangkok's words and deeds run counter to the legitimate interests of the Thai people and to the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On the outcome of Bangkok's policy tailing after Beijing, the Thai paper PATINYA on 12 July 1982 remarked: Efforts to prolong the conflict in Kampuchea are causing damage to Thailand and only pushing Thailand further along the road of adventure. Another Thai paper, MATUPHUM, on 8 July 1982 maintained that Thailand should seek the way of dialogue with the Indochinese countries.

All practical-minded observers see the way of dialogue opened by the Indochinese countries as the only correct one in keeping with the legitimate aspirations and interests of the Thai people and other peoples in Southeast Asia. So, the Thai authorities should adopt a practical attitude and take a suitable stand.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO BURMA

OW262056 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 -- The following is the full text of an interview granted recently by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

Question: Could you speak of the result of your visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma?

Answer: During my friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, I called on the president and the prime minister of Burma and conveyed to them to greetings of President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. I conferred with Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and other high officials of the Burmese Foreign Ministry. The Burmese leaders were greatly interested in promoting relations between the two countries. Vietnam and Burma, which are alike in many ways, can cooperate and compare notes with each other in many spheres of economic development, especially in agriculture. Vietnam and Burma share common interests in maintaining peace and stability in the region. I gave thorough explanations of the proposals of the latest foreign ministerial conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. The Burmese side said it welcomed all proposals conducive to peace and stability in the region, and deemed it necessary to maintain contacts and increase bilateral ties. The Burmese foreign minister accepted my invitation to visit Vietnam.

Question: What is your impression of the economic achievements of the Burmese people?

Answer: Burma has many natural advantages. It is twice as large as Vietnam while its population accounts for only two-fifths of ours. Burma's arable area is very large, but only more than five million hectares have been put under cultivation and the country is rarely affected by natural calamities. With such good conditions the country could have made great progress in economic development, had it not been for a great obstacle to the Burmese people's peaceful labour -- the threat posed to their security and stability for more than three decades now by the Chinese-backed rebels, and this in spite of the Burmese Government's friendship with China. Even so the Burmese people, with their determination, have recorded great achievements in recent years. Rice output in 1981 increased to 14 million tonnes over the 8 million in 1976, with a percapital output of 500 kilogrames. Since 1978, there has been an increase of 10 per cent every year. Burma now exports almost one million tonnes of rice a year.

It also produces 1.5 million tonnes of oil and is self-sufficient in this fuel. Besides it mines 27 million tonnes of coal a year and grows half of the cotton it needs.

Question: What prospect do you envision for relations between the two countries?

Answer: Both countries are satisfied with the development of their relations which have remained very close for 35 years now, even in the most difficult moments. In the first stage of the Vietnamese people's resistance to the French from 1947 to 1950, the Burmese people gave us a wholehearted support, During the war against the United States, the Burmese Government and people condemned the U.S. for bombing North Vietnam and spraying toxic chemicals on South Vietnam. Since 1979, when reactionary elements in the Beijing leadership overtly adopted a hostile policy to isolate Vietnam, relations between Vietnam and Burma have further developed, as marked by Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to Burma in April 1980 and by the Burmese foreign minister's visit to Vietnam in January 1981. Both countries are desirous of promoting their relations in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

TASS INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER THACH IN BURMA

For a Moscow TASS English report from Rangoon on an interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach while visiting Burma, see the 26 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 2.

NGUYEN CO THACH DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRC

AU261256 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Hanoi (APA) -- Vietnam has again and again expressed its wish to conclude a nonaggression pact with China. This was stressed by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in a talk with Austrian journalists in connection with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's recent visit to Hanoi. A security guarantee from Beijing for the three states of Indochina would permit an immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach added. With the current reduction of its forces stationed in the neighbor country, Vietnam has signalled its good will. The total withdrawal will only be effected, however, when the "threat" which is now hanging over Kampuchea and all if Indochina has ended, Nguyen Co Thach said. The minister avoided making any distinction between the threat posed by China and that posed by the Khmer Rouge, and pointed put that Beijing -- along with its support for the Khmer Rouge -- repeatedly threatened a "second lesson" for Vietnam (the Chinese campaign against Vietnam in 1979 had been labeled a "lesson" by Beijing). The Vietnamese initiatives for negotiations have always been rejected by Beijing, he said.

Viewing the relationship between the Chinese and Vietnamese in historical dimensions, Vietnam is "exceedingly optimistic," Nguyen Co Thach stressed, pointing put that this relationship had never been free of problems "for 4,000 years." "Today the relations are tense, but we are independent, and this independence cannot be called into question," the foreign minister underscored. He added that a second military "lesson" by China was hardly to be expected in view of the Chinese debacle 3 years ago, but China's economic sabotage in the border regions entails serious consequences for Vietnam. Like Premier Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Co Thach does not admit any connection between Vietnam's economic difficulties and the partial withdrawal from Kampuchea. Rather, he claims that the troop reduction is proof of the fact that the military situation has been further stabilized in favor of the Heng Samrin government.

Vietnam's foreign minister considers an understanding with the ASEAN states to be Hanoi's foremost goal at present and is of the opinion that Austria is making a "great contribution toward peace in Southeast Asia."

Regardless of its unchanged (negative) position vis-a-vis the International Kampuchea Conference (IKC), whose resolutions in Hanoi's opinion are "false decisions," Vietnam is hoping that Foreign Minister Pahr (who was IKC chairman) will continue his endeavors in Southeast Asia, Nguyen Co Thach declared.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT BACKS PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

OW262024 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 -- In a statement issued today, the Vietnamese Government reiterated the Vietnamese people's "close solidarity with and full support for the just and certainly victorious fight of the people of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism." The statement reads in full:

"Over the past two months, backed and encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, Israel has used large army forces to conduct a blatant and barbarous war of aggression against Lebanon in defiance of the condemnation by the progressive people thorughout the world.

"This criminal act lies in the framework of 'the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel' aimed at opposing the Palestinian people's resistance war. It grossly encroaches upon Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, piling intolerable genocidal crimes against the people of Palestine and Lebanon, and seriously jeopardizing peace and security in the Middle East and the world as a whole.

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sternly condemns the above crimes of Israel and the United States and demands that they stop at once their invasion and all acts of intervention in Lebanon, withdraw immediately and unconditionally Israeli troops from Lebanon, and respect the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine and other Arab countries.

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirms its close solidarity with and firm support for the just and certainly victorious fight of the people of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries against U.S. imperialism and Israel aimed at wresting back all areas occupied by Israel, restore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to self-determination, the right to repatriate and set up an independent and sovereign Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), the genuine representative of the Palestinian people.

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam warmly welcomes and fully supports President Leonid Brezhnev's statement on the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East, considering it a great encouragement to the people of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries and a guarantee for peace and security in the region.

"The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are convinced that, though many difficulties and hardships still lie ahead, with their undaunted spirit of struggle and the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist countries, as well as of the whole progressive mankind, the just cause of the people of Palestine and other Arab countries will certainly win glorious victory."

Pham Van Dong Meets PLO Envoy

OW262052 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received at the Presidential Palace here 'Ali Fayyad, envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), now on a visit to Vietnam.

'Ali Fayyad conveyed to Chairman Phan Van Dong the greetings of militant solidarity from P.L.O. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and informed him of the current fight of the people and combatants of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries against the brutal war of aggression by U.S.-backed Israel in Lebanon.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly praised the courageous fighting spirit and noble sacrifices of the Palestinian liberation combatants now fighting alongside the progressive forces of Lebanon and Arab countries in various battlefields in Lebanon, especially in western Beirut and southern Lebanon temporarily occupied by Israel. He stressed that 'Ali Fayyad's information has given a clearer picture of the fight and victories of the Palestinian people and their armed forces which, he said, had opened the road for the future development of the liberation struggle.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his confidence that, in spite of many difficulties and hardships, with the staunch and undaunted spirit and the support of the whole progressive mankind the just cause of the people of Palestine and other Arab countries is bound to win. He said that just as the Vietnamese people's fight has ended in victory, so will the Palestinian people's fight and that the more hardships the Palestinian people endure the greater victory they will win. The Vietnamese chairman asked the P.L.O. envoy to convey to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the P.L.O. Executive Committee, and the entire Palestinian fighters and people the Vietnamese people's warm feelings and greetings of militant solidarity and their firm confidence in their final victory.

'Ali Fayyad expressed sincere gratitude for and high appreciation of the strong support and firm stand of the Vietnamese people towards the just struggle of the people of Palestine and other Arab countries.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and militant solidarity.

NHAN DAN Supports Palestinians

OW270723 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 27 -- Vietnam fully sides with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper points out that the U.S.-abetted Israeli warmongers have launched a barbarous aggressive war in Lebanon, an independent and sovereign Arab country. It ways: "This large-scale aggression aims at wiping out the leadership and armed forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization, destroying the Palestinian people's resistance, annexing Lebanese territories, rigging up in Beirut a pro-U.S. and pro-Israeli administration, and eventually imposing a U.S.-Israeli neo-colonialist rule on the whole of the Middle East".

"However", it goes on, "in the face of firm resistance from the heroic Palestinian people led by the P.L.O. and the patriotic Lebanese and other progressive Arab forces, the U.S.-backed Zionists have sustained more and more human and material losses than in their previous aggressive wars against Arab nations".

The expansionist Zionists have become further isolated in the world, the paper notes, adding that the longer they maintain their occupation of Lebanon, the more serious will be their military, political and economic difficulties. Hailing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent statement on the situation in Lebanon and the rest of the Middle East as a great encouragement for the just cause of the P.L.O. and the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab nations, the paper points out that the united strength of the peace and justice-loving people in the world has strongly developed. The government and the people of Vietnam have always sided with the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab nations in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression, the paper recalls.

It quotes the Vietnamese Government as reiterating in its July 26 statement its strong solidarity with and resolute support for the surely victorious just cause of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab nations against U.S. imperialism and Israel.

The paper says: "The Vietnamese people vehemently condemn Israel and the United States, and demand that they put an immediate end to their aggression and all acts of intervention, immediately and unconditionally withdraw all Zionist armed forces from Lebanon, and respect the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian and other Arab nations".

NHAN DAN concludes by quoting Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong as having declared that the Vietnamese people warmly praised the courageous struggle and sacrifices of the Palestinian combatants and completely believed in the final great victory of the just cause of the P.L.O. and the fraternal Palestinian people.

DO MUOI ATTENDS CUBAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION 26 JULY

OW262110 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 -- The ambassador of Cuba to Vietnam, Faure Chomon Mediavilla, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 29th anniversary of the national rebellion of Cuba.

Present at the event were Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Major-General Vu Xuan Chiem, vice-minister of national defence; Vo Dong Giang, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Van Trong, vice-chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party C.C. Ambassadors and charges affaires a.i. of socialist countries to Vietnam were also present.

At the reception, Ambassador Chomon Mediavilla and Vice-Chairman Do Muoi proposed toasts for greater successes of the Cuban and Vietnamese revolution and constant strengthening of the militant solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

PARTY SENDS GREETINGS TO 16TH JCP CONGRESS

OW270801 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 27 -- The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has sent its warm greetings to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan (JCP).

After expressing high appreciation of the courageous struggle of the JCP, the revolutionary vanguard and genuine representative of the Japanese working class and people, over the past half-century, the message says: "Since World War Two, the JCP, promoting its tradition of indomitable struggle, has together with other democratic and progressive forces in Japan, uncompromisingly struggled against U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital, for a really independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Japan, thereby contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The JCP has grown stronger and stronger, and has become an important factor in the political life in Japan".

"The Communist Party of Vietnam highly values the achievements obtained by the Communist Party of Japan over the past sixty years and believes that it will gain further success in the future. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank the Communist Party, the working class and the democratic forces of Japan as a whole for their whole-hearted support for the Vietnamese people during their past anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation as well as their present socialist construction and national defence.

"May the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Japan and between the Vietnamese and Japanese peoples constantly consolidate and develop.

"Success to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan."

LAO FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS 26 JULY

OW262100 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 — A delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association left here today after taking part in celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation.

During its stay, the delegation, led by Tiao [as received] Souk Yongsak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of health and president of the association, paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and [other] places.

It was seen off by Tran Huu Duc, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom, and other officials.

VFF SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PDRY

OW262058 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26 -- A protocol on cooperation between the People's Defence Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Vietnam Fatherland Front has been signed in Aden recently.

This took place during a visit by a Vietnamese delegation by Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and president of the Women's Union.

Nguyen Thi Dinh and her party were also received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

BRIEFS

NEW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS -- Hanoi, 24 Jul (VNA) -- Two types of small-sized turbine, each with a capacity of 250 KW, have been manufactured by the electric equipment manufacture and repair company under the Ministry of Power, for use at small hydroelectric power stations in mountain regions. These turbines have been installed at small hydroelectric power stations in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province on the central coast, and in Cao Bang Province, at the northern border. The Institute of Farm Machinery Research under the Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy has turned out a cassava drying machine to replace the old manual method. The new machine is compact and easy to handle, and can process cassava into flour or vermicelli. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 24 Jul 82 OW]

KOMPAS SUGGESTS SIHANOUK-HENG SAMRIN TALKS

BK250408 Hong Kong AFP in English 0353 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 25 (AFP) -- The influential Indonesian daily KOMPAS today suggested that talks be held between the head of the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the leader of the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime, Heng Samrin, to seek a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem.

"If the Cambodian problem is allowed to become protracted, it would not only poison the good relations between Vietnam and its neighbours but also eventually undermine the regional strength and lead to the undesirable presence of the big powers," the paper said in an editorial.

The paper criticised Hanoi's reasoning that its presence in Cambodia had been prompted by the Chinese threat. "If Vietnam fears Chinese hegemony, Cambodia also fears Vietnam in the same way," KOMPAS said.

The newspaper also called on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) not to view the coalition government on the basis of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan or rightist figure Son Sann, but to "look at Prince Sihanouk, a Cambodian nationalist figure who has shown his solid attitude during the Cambodian war."

INDONESIA TIMES VIEWS INDOCHINA COMMUNIQUE

BK260608 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Kampuchea: Willingness To Find a Way Out"]

[Text] Almost coinciding with the formation of the loose Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by President Sihanouk, the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City issued a joint communique containing the Vietnamese decision to withdraw part of its troops from Kampuchea and proposals for a limited international conference on Southeast Asia to be attended by the three Indochinese states, the five ASEAN countries, the five permanent members of the Security Council, and Burma and India, and for a safety zone free of Khmer guerrilla groups along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnam has announced that it has already started thepartial withdrawal.

Some ASEAN leaders have dismissed the communique as a propaganda gambit, but others have reacted to it positively.

After holding talks with Willibald Pahr, the Austrian foreign minister chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea who had extensive talks with the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tun Ghazali Shafie stated on Saturday that he would be encouraged if the Vietnamese offer of a partial withdrawal eventually leads to a total withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The impression Tun Ghazali Shafie gathered from Willibald Pahr, whom he described as candid and completely objective, was that there appeared to be a willingness on the part of Vietnam to find a way out of the "quagmire" and that if this was so then ASEAN would be more than willing to help.

This is really a sound and mature attitude. Indonesian leaders will support such an openminded attitude. Other ASEAN leaders too, after eliminating emotions and dogmatism, will also adopt the same attitude as implied in Tun Ghazali Shafie's statement.

Our main intention as stipulated in the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea is complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to allow the Kampuchean people to choose their own government through free elections under the auspices of an impartial and competent international agency. Besides, the ASEAN countries would like to have peaceful and beneficial mutual cooperation with the three Indochinese states and make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

If we can achieve these aims without much formality and dogmatism, there is no reason for us not to follow that line. We should not be afraid of being realistic, pragmatic, practical and flexible as long as we arrive at our destination. In search of a political settlement in Kampuchea, we should not discount any slight possibility and throw away any slight chance. It is in this spirit that we should approach the latest Vietnamese move and not dismiss it a priori as a bad job.

Let us talk it over with the other side whether the partial withdrawal will finally lead to complete withdrawal and the proposed limited international conference will lead to national reconciliation in Kampuchea when all national elements, groups and parties will participate in internationally verified free national elections. We should be ready to accept the result of such elections even if the Heng Samrin side dominates the result.

We feel that indirectly Vietnam has comes a long way to meet the ASEAN points of view regarding troop withdrawal and international conference. But as far as the proposal for a safety zone is concerned, it may remain a snag at the present stage of political situation where the ASEAN countries recognise the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

But this should not in any way discourage us to listen to what the foreign minister of Vietnam would say about this and other aspects of the Kampuchean question when he visits ASEAN countries soon. We may benefit from whatever positive points may emerge from having talks with him. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's coming visit should be utilised as much as possible to clear the way for a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean question. The most important thing is to cultivate political willingness on both sides to settle the question peacefully and politically.

GOVERNMFNT TO CONTINUE OIL PRODUCTION CUT

BK261534 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 26 (AFP) -- Indonesia will continue to cut its oil production by 300,000 barrels a day until the world oil situation improves, according to Mining Minister Dr. Subroto. The oil production cut is in line with a decision of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which Indonesia is a member, the minister said at the weekend.

Dr. Subroto, who had just returned after attending an OPEC ministerial meeting in Vienna, denied that certain OPEC members had violated the OPEC decision by not reducing their production. "It is not true because they know that such a violation could eventually ruin OPEC itself from within," he said.

He stressed that the production cut was necessary to prevent the oil price of 34 U.S. dollars per barrel from declining further, thus overcoming the current oil glut. The oil production cut will reduce Indonesia's oil revenues by around 800 million U.S. dollars this year.

The leading economic weekly, BUSINESS NEWS, today asked how the government would solve the problem of less revenues. The weekly said in an editorial: "Is the government going to maintain the principle of a balanced budget or adapt the system of deficit spending?" "It is most likely to be safer to maintain the balanced budget though in practice there will be some deficit. Monetary stability will be better ensured," the weekly said. The weekly however warned against imposing devaluation saying it was bound to cause domestic inflation. "If the balanced budget principle is strictly followed, imports will automatically be controlled because most imports are carried out by the government and this will help maintain equilibrium in the balance of payment as well," the weekly added.

MALAYSIA

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Talks With Mahathir

BK261311 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has told Vietnam that it did not have the right to move into Kampuchea to set up a government of its choice in the name of self-defense. He told the visiting Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, that the Vietnamese move into Kampuchea was a very dangerous precedent that threatened the small countries. It also meant the bigger power could move into small neighboring countries with impunity. Vietnam should therefore move out of Kampuchea.

The prime minister's remarks were made known by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, after the Vietnamese foreign minister had a 45-minute discussion with Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir. Tan Sir Ghazali Shafie and Senior Wisma Putra [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] officials, including Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, were present at the meeting.

Tan Sri Zakaria said the Vietnamese foreign minister had explained at his meeting with the prime minister that the Vietnamese forces were in Kampuchea in self-defense, because Kampuchea had been used to threaten the security of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese foreign minister also said that his country viewed the Kampuchean issue as a Chinese threat to Vietnam. While ASEAN was concerned with Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Vietnam's main concern was the Chinese threat.

To this, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir replied that the Heng Samrin regime was a government set up in Kampuchea by Vietnam and could not therefore have the legitimacy of a government of the people's choice.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said that Malaysia will, therefore, try to find a political solution by which Kampuchea would have a govenrment of the people's choice through the process of self-determination.

Meanwhile, Mr Nguyen Co Thach is to spend another day in Kuala Lumpur before departing for Bangkok on Wednesday. He had earlier been scheduled to leave tomorrow afternoon. The Vietnamese foreign minister will have another round of talks with Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie tomorrow.

Calls on Rithauddeen

BK270855 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysia welcomes the Vietnamese efforts to promote trade between the two countries. The bilateral trade between them is slowly picking up. Last year Malaysia's exports to Vietnam were worth about 40,000 ringgit, most of which were motorcycle spareparts.

The principal assistant director of international trade at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr. (Mohanan Menon), gave these details to newsmen after the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, called on Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen at his office. He says it is the government policy to encourage the private sector to trade freely with the whole countries. The two ministers also exchanged views on various industries, such as steel and glass as well as oil exploration.

AFP Interview

BK270653 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 27 Jul 82

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 27 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today that he and Malaysian leaders had agreed not only to continue the dialogue on peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but to refrain from doing anything to worsen the situation.

"This is a very good thing," he said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at the Vietnamese Embassy here.

Mr Thach, who had discussions with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad and Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie here on the Cambodian issue yesterday, said: "We, both sides, have agreed that if we cannot do anything better for peace, we will abstain from doing anything bad for peace."

Hanoi's chief diplomat confirmed that his talks here, as in Singapore earlier, had not bridged the differences over Cambodia where Vietnam has more than 150,000 troops backing the Phnom Penh region of Heng Samrin.

He described the talks here as "very calm, very friendly, very frank and very useful", helping to clear misunderstandings about each other's viewpoint on regional problems. Mr Thach was to fly on to Bangkok tomorrow on the last leg of his four-nation Southeast Asian tour.

Mr Thach's discussions with the Malaysian leaders covered the major points mentioned in the communique issued by the Indochinese foreign ministers after their meeting in Ho Chi Minh City earlier this month, including a partial pullout of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

He said that a "significant number" of troops had already been withdrawn, but sidestepped a question of the numbers involved, saying amidst laughter: "I will ask my commander in chief to give you the answer." Asked when more troops would leave, the Vietnamese minister said: "It would follow the cessation of Thai support to the Khmer Rouge and the camouflaged Khmer Rouge," referring to the ousted Cambodian regime and its backers.

Mr Thach reiterated that a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia would depend on the removal of the "Chinese threat to our security," Asked when Hanoi would consider the threat removed, he pointed out that they had already proposed the signing of a non-aggression pact between Vietnam and China.

Mr Thach reiterated his earlier statements that the recent formation of a anti-Vietnamese coalition government -- promoted by the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- was interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

He said the people of Cambodia supported the Heng Samrin government. "It is for the people of Cambodia to decide their government. It is not our problem. Why should we consider the internal matters of the Cambodian people? Why should other people worry about elections in Vietnam or Malaysia?" he asked.

Mr Thach said the people of Cambodia were afraid that the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot, general held responsible for mass killings during their rule 1975-79, will return if the Vietnamese troops were completely withdrawn. He dismissed the resistance coalition joining the Khmer rouge and two non-communist groups as merely a "cosmetic to deceive the people."

Underlining the seriousness of the Chinese threat he said that China had been wanting to dominate the region long before Vietnamese troops went into Cambodia. He said history showed that from the 19th century there had been at least ten Chinese invasions in the area. In this context, he said, Vietnam "appreciated very much" the ASEAN concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) for Southeast Asia. He added that it was a pity that Malaysia and other countries were not pursuing the idea more vigorously.

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES SCORES THACH STATEMENTS

BK230937 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Jul 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Bully in the Neighbourhood"]

[Text] Imagine this region to be your neighbourhood. As a good citizen, all you want is peace and good relations among all residents. But your immediate neighbour has been forcibly ejected from his home by the chap living on the other side who has long coveted his property. You do not much care for your neighbour who is not a very pleasant fellow. But what he does in his own house is his business and no one has a right to march in and just take it over.

Naturally, you have to do something about it. Although you have no quarrel with the new occupant, his action is manifestly unneighbourly and wrong. So you try to persuade him to withdraw and, at the same time, try to give your evicted neighbour what advice and support you can to help him recover his home. In all this, you are merely doing your duty as a resident of the neighborhood and as a law-abiding citizen.

However, the new occupant does not see things this way at all. Having taken over the property by force, he now regards it as his by right. The owner's attempts to recover his home are seen by the occupier as trespass and your efforts to help are denounced as interference deserving of retaliation. It is an incredible and a ridiculous form of reasoning, of course. But that is the kind of logic to be expected of someone who knows and respects no law but that of the jungle where might is right. In short, that is the logic to be expected of a thug.

It would probably be unfair to describe the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, as a thug. He hardly looks the sort of person who would barge into someone else's home, throw out the occupants and threaten anyone who tries to reason with him. But that is precisely what his country has done, to Cambodia, to ASEAN. And although Mr Thach (one presumes) was not among the troops that marched into Cambodia to eject its legal rulers, he is certainly the one uttering the threats against ASEAN.

But then he is only speaking on behalf of his country, whose behavior has been that of the neighbourhood bully. His statements should dispel any illusions some might have that Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia and Laos only to protect them from China. If that were true, there would be no need for them to remain in Laos, as Mr Thach says they will, even after China commits itself to nonaggression in Indochina. And if Vietnam really saw China as such a threat, how could Mr Thach envisage a scenario in which the two countries would normalise relations while engaging in hostilities against ASEAN countries? But even bullies need excuses to dress up their bullying and the China threat serves in this respect. The bottom line is that Vietnam now regards all of Indochina as its property and will not countenance anyone arguing otherwise.

BRIEFS

SABAH TRADE SURPLUS -- Sabah has recorded a trade surplus of 665 million ringgit for the first 4 months of this year, over 5 times more than the surplus for the same period last year. This was attributed to the increase in the export of timber log and crude petroleum. The state export stood at 1.684 million ringgit against import of 1.019 million ringgit. Timber log export rose from 154 million ringgit to 626 million ringgit and crude petroleum from 544 million to 646 million ringgit. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Jul 82 BK]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 145 28 July 1982

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JAPAN, USSR AGREE TO CONTINUE SAKHALIN PROJECT

OW280949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 28, KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to go ahead with their joint development of natural gas and oil deposits off Sakhalin Island using equipment not affected by tightened U.S. economic sanctions against Moscow, an oil company official said Wednesday.

Sadao Kobayashi, president of government-financed Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., said the agreement calls for the use of a Soviet-possessed drilling rig instead of a Japanese rig which, depending on U.S. technology, cannot be used due to the sanctions.

Two test wells will be dug this year instead of five originally scheduled because of smaller drilling capability of the Soviet rig, Kobayashi said. To cover the reduced drilling operation, next year's test drilling will be boosted to five wells, with Japan trying to charter a rig unaffected by the sanctions, he added.

The agreement came to bypass the sanctions that ban the export of equipment produced not only in the United States but by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. firms or by non-U.S. companies under license.

SUZUKI ON HISTORY TEXTBOOK REVISION CONTROVERSY

OW280617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 28, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday the controversial revisions in Japanese high school history textbooks, under fire by China and South Korea, were made at the independent discretion of publishers. Suzuki also told reporters that the government would like to explain the Japanese position on the textbook issue to China to dissolve Chinese misunderstanding.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa also told reporters the government will give an explanation to China in a day or two through the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo. He said the explanation will center on the textbook screening system and how the 1972 Japan-China joint communique, which acknowledged Japan's responsibility for what Chinese suffered during the war, is described in history textbooks in use at high schools.

Miyazawa also said the textbook issue has not yet been taken up at the diplomatic level between Japan and South Korea. He said Kim Yun-hwan, vice chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, had told Ken Yasui, chairman of the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians' League, here that the textbook issue should be settled at league-to-league level, not at government-to-government level.

Foreign Ministry sources said Kim Suk-wu, first secretary at the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo, called at the Foreign Ministry Monday and made an informal inquiry about the textbook screening system, controversial revisions and remarks by some Japanese Cabinet ministers.

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR CANBERRA ECONOMIC TALKS

OW271209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 27, KYODO -- Four Japanese Cabinet ministers Tuesday left for Canberra to attend a two-day ministerial meeting with Australia to further promote economic and trade relations. The four are Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa and International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe.

Japanese sources have said the meeting is designed for the two nations to reaffirm their inseparable relations. Japan is Australia's biggest trade partner while Australia is Japan's crucial energy supplier.

After the meeting, Trade Minister Abe will visit Thailand for talks with Thai leaders on trade while Sakurauchi and Tazawa will visit New Zealand.

Abe, Sakurauchi Remarks

OW280755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 28 Jul 82

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Canberra, July 28, KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday the Japanese Government should prepare measures to stimulate domestic demand to promote trade with Australia. "It is necessary for Japan to come up with some sort of measures to stimulate slack domestic demand," Abe said in a speech before a meeting of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Sydney. He did not say, however, when such measures should be implemented to promote commerce with Japan's trading partners, including Australia.

After his meeting with Japanese business leaders in Sydney, Abe flew into Canberra for a two-day ministerial conference starting Thursday. Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa will also attend the Canberra meeting.

Abe assured the Japanese business representatives that their country "still retains the potential to achieve a high economic growth." The Japanese leader, a future hopeful for the premiership, also said the Tokyo delegation to the ministerial conference will "frankly" express its views on the world economy and bilateral economical and political relations with Australian leaders.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi told reporters here the two countries will explore ways to promote world peace during two days of talks. He indicated that his opening-day speech will cover international relations such as the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea and revitalization of the world economy. Abe told the Sydney gathering he will discuss with his Australian counterpart the development of natural resources and technological cooperation.

Yoshinori Nitta, head of C. Itoh (Australia), complained to the visiting trade minister the Australians do not fully appreciate efforts by Japanese trading companies to promote exports of Australian wool and wheat to Japan and Third World countries. Another Japanese business official in Sydney said Australia's labor strife has deterred Japanese concerns from making investment in manufacturing sectors. "We are scared of the labor trouble when we try to put money into a sizeable plant in Australia," a MITI spokesman quoted the business leader as telling Abe in the closed-door meeting. Other Japanese businessmen suggested to the MITI chief that Japan raise the rate of its dependence on Australian uranium from the current 10 percent of the country's uranium needs. The spokesman said the Sydney-based businessmen pointed out a gradual softening of the labor party's "anti-uranium" policy which has hindered rapid development of uranium ore.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Cabinet held a meeting Tuesday to discuss imports of Japanese steel but failed to reach agreement on how to cope with the problem. Conference sources said the matter will be taken up during a meeting between Abe and his counterpart, Industry and Commerce Minister Philip Lynch.

Japanese business leaders involved in coal trade with Australia denied local press reports Japan is prepared to cut back on coking coal imports from Australia by as much as 30 percent. "Its silly," one official scoffed at the reports. But another businessman said Japan's sluggish domestic economy has delayed the tempo of Australian coal imports. He also noted that the Australians are asking the Japanese for financial assistance and other relief measures to remedy the situation.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 26 JULY

SK271049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Pyongyang on July 26 by air for a visit to our country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife were accompanied by his aunt Princess Norodom Ket Kanya; Madame Pomme Peang, the mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; In Tam, member of the Coordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea; and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. They were also met by Sam San, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Meets Kim Il-song

SK280432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 27 received Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and madame. Present on the occasion were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. Sam San, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presented a gift to him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS PYONGYANG VISIT

SK271546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA) -- The Zambian Government military delegation headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces, left here today by air. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lieutenant General Yi Tong-ho and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

A farewell function took place at the airport. After the national anthems of our country and the Republic of Zambia were played, Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, in company with Comrade O Kuk-yol, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

The delegation, which arrived in Pyongyang on July 9, visited Mangyongdae and inspected industrial establishments, a cooperative farm and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and local areas and units of the Korean People's Army.

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS FILM SHOW ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK280421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 28 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film show on July 27 on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory in the great fatherland liberation war.

Present there were Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "To the Front" (two parts).

VRPR RAPS CHON SPEECH TO UNIFICATION COUNCIL

SK280847 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Addressing the 23 July dinner arranged at Chongwadae for members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy, Chon Tu-hwan spoke gibberish about the reunification question.

Pretending to be interested in reunification, he babbled about the creation of circumstances favorable to reunification and efforts to realize peaceful reunification. He also raved that increasing national strength is a driving force expediting reunification. This is nothing but a clumsy trick by Chon Tu-hwan, who has adhered to policy of division of the nation under U.S. instigation, trying to convey the impression that he is making an effort to achieve reunification.

The fact that Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish about reunification is a deceptive trick was clearly shown by the antireunification remarks of Son Chae-sik, minister of unification affairs, at a meeting of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy on the same day that Chon Tu-hwan delivered a speech at a dinner for members of the Advisory Council.

Son Chae-sik openly clamored that South Korea would take the initiative in realizing reunification, reiterating the sterotyped 22 January proposal -- Chon Tu-hwan's false formula for reunification. This indicates that the Chon ring is trying to reunify the country not in a peaceful way, but by winning victory over communism and to expand the U.S.-dominated colonial fascist system in South Korea to North Korea.

Wantonly violating the 4 July joint communique under U.S. instigation, the Chon ring is running amok to reunify the Korean Peninsula by armed forces -- gaining supremacy over North Korea not through independence but through dependence on foreign forces; not through peaceful reunification but through war; not through national reconciliation but through anticommunist confrontation.

While babbling about peaceful reunification, the Chon ring has accelerated preparations for war. While clamoring about national harmony, it has cruelly suppressed all patriotic forces aspiring for democracy and reunification. While raving about independent and peaceful reunification, it has attempted to conquer North Korea, begging its masters for the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea.

On 22 July, a day before Chon Tu-hwan addressed a dinner for the members of the Advisory Council, Kim Yun-ho, director of the Counterespionage Operations Headquarters, announced the beginning of the Myongong [communist annihilation] military drill. This clearly shows that the Chon ring's slogan for reunification is a false one to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and to conceal its splittist crimes.

The slogans "communist annihilation" and "victory over communism" are incompatible with reunification. It is absurd for those crying for communist annihilation and victory over communism to babble about reunification. The reunification question is, in essence, a question of realizing the sovereignty of the nation by driving away foreign forces and achieving the unity of the nation.

For this reason, the country's reunification question should be resolved on the basis of three principles -- independence, peaceful reunification and the unity of the nation. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made bellicose and antireunification remarks, such as "communist annihilation," "victory over communism" and "under our initiative." This is evidence that the Chon ring has no intention to achieve reunification.

As long as the U.S. aggressors seek a two-Koreas policy and the Chon ring adheres to the line of anticommunism in accordance with the U.S. masters' orders, reunification of the Korean Peninsula will not be achieved. Under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, our masses will struggle to compel the U.S. aggressors to withdraw from this land and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is adhering to splittist maneuvers.

VRPR LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL'S LOYALTY, CARE FOR LEADER

SK240002 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Jul 82

[From "Today's Feature" program: "Eternal Paragon of Loyalty" -- dialogue between station commentator Madam Yun and announcer Sin]

[Text] [Sin] Hello, Madam Yun. As you know, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the great leader's chuche cause, is a brilliant example of a communist revolutionary who has perfectly personified loyalty to the respected and beloved leader in its highest form. Now we are here to discuss the dear comrade leader's loyalty to the great leader. Will you begin?

[Yun] The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is held in high esteem by our people, is endlessly loyal to the great leader. Regarding loyalty to the leader and faith in his work and life as invariable principles, the dear comrade leader is devoting himself to the leader.

Once he said about the goal of his life and struggle: I am merely a warrior who is carrying out the honorable duty assigned by the leader. If I die on the road of implementing the honorable tasks assigned by the leader, it is still an honor for me. Nobody speaks ill of you when you die in the course of the revolution, upholding the leader's high will. Such remarks, which are full of ardent loyalty, are the highest form of his faith and rock-firm will, the starting point and core of his outlook of the world and revolution.

[Sin] Yes. The dear comrade leader's loyalty dedicated to the leader is the centerpiece of his ideology, his spiritual mainstay, the measure of his accomplishment and the value and source of all of his wisdom and passion. Now, will you tell us about how his noble loyalty was formed.

[Yun] Generally speaking, people's character and talents are formed under the influence of conditions surrounding their birth and childhood.

[Sin] Quite true.

[Yun] In what kind of family he was born and under what kind of social influence he was reared played a great role in forming his character and talent. As you know, the dear comrade leader was born in a revolutionary home, unprecedented in history. His father, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the greatest leader among the leaders of the working class and the sun of mankind, endlessly respected and revered by our people and all of mankind. His mother, the respected Madam Kim Chong-suk, was an immortal communist revolutionary warrior and an anti-Japanese heroine who struggled for the nation's liberation, the people's freedom and liberation, sacrificing everything she had.

All of his relatives, both paternal and maternal, were patriots who spent their whole lives for the nation's liberation. What is more, they were revolutionaries. Born in such a home and reared under such circumstances, the dear comrade leader came to have endless love for this fatherland and people, nurturing endless loyalty to the revolution. The endless [word indistinct] and endless loyalty cherished in his heart have been transformed into an ardent loyalty to the great leader, who has pioneered the revolution, eventually hardening into an invincible conviction and rock-firm will.

[Sin] Right. In my view, the period in which the dear comrade leader was born and reared up was unprecedentedly arduous and convulsive. What do you think?

[Yun] That is quite true. The period during which the dear comrade leader was reared was replete with upheavals and dramatic incidents in the revolutionary annals of our country as well as in the world. The period was replete with such wild and serious events and world-scale changes as the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, the fierce Korean war, all the complicated [word indistinct] conducted in the North following the war, then the socialist construction and socialist revolution.

In the grave and convulsive days, he inherited all of the respected and beloved leader's great virtues, including his sacred [word indistinct]. Thanks to the respected Madam Kim Chong-suk's revolutionary education, he was reared to cherish endless loyalty to the leader. Indeed, the dear comrade leader's ardent loyalty could never be generated in any average cradle and or under average conditions. It could bud in the grave flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and harden in a period replete with world-scale upheavals and historic events. Such unwavering convinction such as his could be forged only under arduous conditions.

[Sin] The dear comrade leader's ardent loyalty to the great leader was [passage indistinct].

[Yun] The dear comrade leader was ardently loyal to the great leader even when he was young. His ardent loyalty was demonstrated during festivities for the great leader's birthday, the greatest national festival. One day some years ago, the dear comrade leader suggested that all the people celebrate the great leader's birthday as the greatest national festival and supported all the preparatory works. Thus, government ordinance No. 469 designating 15 April, the birthday of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, as the greatest national festival was published on 10 April 1973. Every year since then, the great leader's birthday has been celebrated as the greatest national festival.

[Sin] I think the dear comrade leader's loyalty to the great leader is peerlessly ardent.

[Yun] You are right. The dear comrade leader's loyalty to the great leader is also displayed in his wishes for the leader's good health and for maintaining his [word indistinct].

In the spring some years ago, the great leader toured various places in Europe. The dear comrade leader made international phone calls many times daily, being concerned about the leader's good health. He asked about the leader's itinerary and helped make arrangements and took care of preparatory work. When the great leader was returning to the fatherland after winding up his visits, the dear comrade leader acquainted himself with the leader's flight plan and felt at ease only after he received a report that the leader had safely passed a certain flight point.

In particular, the dear comrade leader, who has ardent loyalty to the leader, is directing greatest attention to ensuring the leader's good health. He is taking care of even minor matters if related to the leader's health. When he prepares for a conference which the great leader is to attend, he pays attention to making the schedule of the meeting so that the great leader will not be fatigued.

He even takes care of the height, color of the leader's chair and temperature and humidity of the conference room and the stationery to be used by the leader. Thus, he arranges all functions in such a way as to reduce the leader's fatigue and allow him to have time for recreation. He also keeps the leader's office beautiful. Indeed, the dear comrade leader's care for an devotion to the leader's good health and welfare are endless.

[Sin] I understand that the dear comrade leader's ardent loyalty is also demonstrated in his striving to reduce the leader's anxiety.

[Yun] The anxiety of the leader of the working class can be described as the sense of great responsibility for the fate of the fatherland and the masses and as an expression of constant effort to promote revolution and construction to a new and higher stage. The basis of the energetic activities of the dear comrade leader consists of ardent loyalty; he strives to reduce the anxiety of the great leader, who is concerned about the prosperity of the fatherland and happiness of the masses. Rejoicing over reducing the leader's anxiety, the dear comrade leader is directing all his attention to this without caring about his own rest and sleep. When the dear comrade leader was giving working guidance at a construction site in North Pyongan Province, he received a telephone call from the great leader visiting foreign countries, in which the leader expressed concern about farm-work. As soon as the conversation ended, the dear comrade leader went to a farm in Kangwon Province and looked around and examined the corn crop. He spent that night at the farm out of a desire to reduce the great leader's anxiety. The cadre members, who hurriedly came to the farm, explained and reported to him about completion of the corn harvest. Thus, he expressed great satisfaction with their report, saying that it is much more valuable than hundreds of bouquets and that he can reduce the great leader's anxiety. There are many other such touching stories. The dear comrade leader is devoting everything to the task of reducing the great leader's anxiety and ensuring his good health and welfare with ardent loyalty.

[Sin] We should follow and study the model of ardent loyalty of the dear comrade leader to the great leader and more vigorously rise in the struggle for independent reunification and the completion of Kimilsongism. Thank you for being with us.

NODONG SINMUN ON ROLE OF THREE REVOLUTIONS TEAM

SK201132 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 19 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 July editorial: "Let Us Enhance the Role of the Three Revolutions Team in the Struggle To Implement Party Policies"]

[Text] An important problem in effecting a new great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction today is to enhance the responsibility and role of the three revolutions teams.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Members of the three revolutions teams should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea, continuously maintain a lofty sense of revolution, mix with the masses of working people and actively whip up their revolutionary zeal and initiative, thereby more vigorously accelerating the three revolutions.

Strengthening the work of the three revolutions teams is an important guarantee for thoroughly implementing the party's lines and policies by further enhancing the sense of responsibility of functionaries and by actively encouraging the revolutionary zeal and initiative of the masses.

Success in the struggle to implement party policies in all sectors of the national economy greatly depends upon how the three revolutions teams can properly carry out their activities. It is also related to the stand of the three revolutions teams in implementing party policies and to the importance of the duties of the team members.

Members of the three revolutions teams are active protectors of party policies and are the comrades-in-arms of the revolution supporting and defending the struggle for their implementation. When they vigorously push ahead with the struggle to implement the party's policies, deeply recognizing their honorable mission and duties and the party's expectation and trust, members of the three revolutions teams can successfully accomplish any difficult and complicated task and create constant miracles and innovations in production and construction.

At present, further enhancing the role of the three revolutions teams is an urgent demand for effecting a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Creating the speed of the 1980's in the spirit displayed in the period of great Chollima upsurge is an important revolutionary task confronting our party and people today. Only when a new, great upsurge in socialist economic construction is effected under the banner of the three revolutions can the cause of modeling of society on the chuche idea be successfully accelerated.

The work of the three revolutions teams today should be concentrated on properly carrying out socialist construction through the three revolutions. Success of the work of the three revolutions teams cannot be contemplated apart from thestruggle to accelerate economic construction.

On the basis of his deep insight of the status of the economic development of our country and its prospects, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the militant task that functionaries in all sectors of the national economy should actively display their revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's economic policies and, in particular, effect great innovations in major sectors of the national economy, including the metal industry.

The zeal of our heroic working class and the entire people, who have vigorously launched the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in response to the call of the party, is very high. When members of the three revolutions teams actively lead the struggle to implement party policies, cherishing the party's intent deep in their hearts, a new revolutionary upsurge can be effected in all sectors of the national economy.

The important role of members of the three revolutions teams in the struggle to implement the party's policies has already been proven through their practical activities. A decade has already passed since the movement of the three revolutions teams was initiated by our party. During this period, everywhere the three revolutions teams have worked under the wise leadership of the party has seethed with the flames of the three revolutions and new miracles and innovations have been effected in succession in the work of human remolding, nature remolding and cultural construction.

Through the activities of the three revolutions teams, the functions of party organizations and state and economic organs have been further enhanced, a basic change has been effected in the ideological views, work methods and work styles of functionaries, and a strong habit of thoroughly implementing party policies to the end has been established among the party members and working people.

Thanks to the vigorous activities of the three revolutions teams, the economy has been equipped with modern technology, brilliant success has been achieved in carrying out the chuche-oriented farming method and great progress has been made in establishing tidiness in production and tidiness in life.

Members of the three revolutions teams should effect a new upsurge in production and construction by vigorously carrying out the struggle to unconditionally and completely implement party policies. Our party has set forth a militant task -- the three revolutions teams should fulfill their work emphasizing technical innovation and the creation of new technology, while firmly grasping the struggle to implement the party's line and policies.

Reflected in this military task is our party's intention to glorify the 1980's as the most proud period of exploits in the history of socialist construction of our country by effecting a new upsurge in all sectors of the national economy through the thorough establishment of the revolutionary spirit of absolutely and unconditionally carrying out the party policies and by achieving the 10 major prospective targets ahead of schedule.

Members of the three revolutions teams should further enhance their sense of responsibility and their role to brilliantly carry out the honorable task assigned by the party center. Only when they do so can they perform the heavy mission as the honor guards of the party center who have been sent to plants, enterprises and cooperative farms with the great political trust of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Members of the three revolutions teams should first of all more properly plan and organize the work of leading all functionaries to fulfill their assigned revolutionary tasks to the end under any circumstances with the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally carrying out party policies.

Functionaries are the leading members of the revolution who are responsible for organizing and leading the work to implement the party line and policies. Success in the struggle to implement party policies rests with functionaires. The key in completing this year's plan ahead of schedule and in successfully achieving the grand target of the new prospective plan is how properly functionaries can carry out their political work and economic organization work.

The three revolutions teams should lead all functionaries to thoroughly establish among the working people the habit of unconditionally accepting party work and of persistently and untiringly pushing ahead with this work under all circumstances. They should also actively assist functionaries in vigorously carrying out the work to implement party policies.

Members of the three revolutions teams who have been sent to plants and enterprises should effect greater upsurges in production by implementing the demands of the taean work system in a timely manner, properly organize production activities and concentrate greater efforts on mobilizing all available reserves. In particular, members of the three revolutions teams who have been sent to the metal, chemical and mining industries should mix with the producing masses, strengthen their political work and vigorously wage the struggle for unconditionally and completely carrying out party policies together with functionaries, thereby opening wide the road of victorious march.

Members of the three revolutions teams who have been sent to the agricultural sector should take it as their (?main) task to thoroughly implement the chuche-oriented farming method and concentrate great efforts on enhancing the scientific and technological knowledge of farmers and on doing farmwork in a scientific and technological manner.

Members of the three revolutions teams should see to it that all sectors and units where they work maintain the principle of self-reliance and effect a new great revolutionary upsurge with their own strength, technology, resources and materials by mobilizing all available inner reserves.

By firmly grasping and vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in the spirit displayed in the period of great Chollima upsurge, members of the three revolutions teams should see to it that new progress and a leap forward is effected on all fronts of socialist construction,

Fulfillment of the plans of the national economy within the planned period is an important demand for implementing the party's economic policy unconditionally and thoroughly.

The plan of the national economy is the party's directive and no one has the right to violate it. The three revolutions teams should actively support all functionaries and workers in the related fields to realize this and to highly display the revolutionary spirit of fulfilling the plan in line with daily, 10-day and monthly targets and by index.

Achieving the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy by registering the mass technical innovation on all fronts of socialist construction and holding high the flames of creating new technology is one of the important tasks which the three revolutions teams should carry out with attention.

The three revolutions teams should strengthen creative cooperation with workers and technicians, directing attention to the technical innovation movement and creation work of new technology, and should [word indistinct]. Thus, they should brilliantly achieve overall mechanization, semiautomation and automation. The three revolutions teams should play an important role in accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The movement for securing the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement for learning the examples of unheralded heroes are mass movements initiated and led by our party for achieving the cause of modelling society on the chuche idea by accelerating the three revolutions.

The three revolution teams should put all fronts of socialist construction in the flames of mass innovation by more vigorously supporting the national economy in unity with party organizations. Various problems may arise in the course of executing party policy by the three revolutions teams. All three revolution teams should deeply study and understand the work method of the great leader, should find out all available work methods of the great leader, should find out all available work methods by discussing party policy and should attentively resolve pending questions.

It is a noble trait of the three revolutions teams to inspire the masses, relying on their strength, whenever gigantic and difficult tasks are put forward, and to resolve all questions in the manner of leading by personal example. It is an important principle for the three revolutions teams in their activities to continuously maintain the revolutionary attitude in the struggle to implement party policy. The three revolutions teams should understand the policy and intention of our party more correctly than other people, should evaluate all questions from the viewpoint of party policy and should rectify in a timely manner even minor unlawfulness in the course of their work.

The revolution advances and wins victory amid the struggle between decay and vigor. The three revolutions teams should actively help the functionaries and workers who carry out party policy by assuming it as their only guideline highly demonstrate the spirit of unconditionality for the decision and directives of the party.

Our party's expectation for the three revolutions teams is very great today. The three revolutions teams should enhance their role, deeply realizing their grave mission and the sense of responsibility assigned by the party and the revolution, and should make all fronts of the national economy register another great revolutionary upsurge.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR RAISING TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

SK231158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 22 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 July editorial: "Let Us Enhance the Role of Scientists and Technicians in Creating the Speed of the 1980's"]

[Text] Upholding the party's militant call, all workers throughout the country are vigorously struggling to create the speed of the 1980's. In this struggle, scientists and technicians are assigned an important duty. We have vast forces of scientists and technicians. When we enhance their sense of responsibility and role, we can continuously make new advances and bring about upsurges in all sectors of the people's economy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By enhancing the responsibility and role of scientists and technicians in all sectors of the people's economy and by strengthening creative cooperation among workers, scientists and technicians, we should enact a continuous innovation with new ideas, positive suggestions and bold activities.

The great upsurge which we should bring about today in production and construction calls for a basic turning point in the technological sector. Our economy has entered a very high stage of technological development -- a stage of comprehensively making the people's economy chuche oriented, modern and scientific. As a result of the work of powerfully forging ahead with the technical revolution, all sectors of the people's economy have been equipped with modern technical means and production processes have developed into technical ones.

To once again bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction, we should bring about an innovation in the technological sector. To achieve this end, we should help scientists and technicians fully display their revolutionary zeal and positive creativity by enhancing their role.

One of the important methods of bringing about a great upsurge in socialist economic construction is to positively utilize potential. The experience in great upsurges in our country shows that, when we carry out an all-out revolutionary movement to effectively utilize existing equipment, materials and labor to the maximum, we can bring about an upsurge in production and construction.

The method of positively utilizing potential today is to improve management of the economy and renovate technology. Without achieving technological development, we cannot achieve a decisive improvement in effectively utilizing the existing foundation of the economy.

Self-reliance, which we should highly display in creating the speed of the 1980's can more correctly demonstrate its vitality when we more properly combine it with technology. One of the important questions in achieving self-reliance is to correctly solve scientific and technological questions. No matter how firmly people are determined to carry out their work independently, we cannot gain good results without correctly solving scientific and technological questions. When we smoothly solve scientific and technological questions, we can demonstrate the might of self-reliance and make the flames burn furiously.

The revolution in the technological sector is one of the reliable factors creating the speed of the 1980's. Scientists and technicians should once again closely understand the importance of their role in bringing about a great upsurge and should resolutely rise to create the speed of the 1980's.

The important task on which scientists and technicians should concentrate today is solving scientific and technological questions in making the people's economy chuche oriented, modern and scientific. Accelerating this task is a decisive factor for expediting socialist construction and strengthening the country's economic might.

Only when, holding aloft the party's call, all scientists and technicians enact a basic turning point in making the people's economy chuche oriented, modern and scientific, can we more rapidly develop the economy, using our domestic technology and resources, implement the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and open prospects for achieving the goal of the 10-point prospective plan for the 1980's. Scientists and technicians should, above all, concentrate on more smoothly solving fuel, raw material and power questions, relying on our country's resources.

The important question in developing the economy, relying on our country's raw materials is to strengthen the self-reliance and chuche nature of the metallurgical and chemical industries. What is required on the battleground of great socialist construction is more iron. To more smoothly meet the demand of the people's economy for iron, we should develop a new metallurgical method, using our country's raw materials, as well as the work of increasing the production of steel by building new metallurgical plants.

The scientific sector plays an important role in solving raw material questions. Based on the principle of strengthening the self-reliant and chuche nature of the chemical industry, we should reconstruct and expand the existing chemical plants, build many new chemical plants relying on our country's resources and extensively introduce new production process methods.

In particular, we should pay close attention to independently producing and supplying raw materials needed for light industry.

Scientists and technicians should smoothly solve scientific and technological questions in accelerating the work of achieving the comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control of the people's economy. By accelerating the work of making both precise and large-scale equipment in the machine industry sector and of introducing high-speed equipment and an automation system into this sector by developing the machine industry, as well as the introduction of press forging, they should invent and manufacture much modern machine equipment so that they can continuously raise the technological level of the people's economy. At the same time, they should concentrate on the work of placing on a new scientific foundation production and technical processes, production methods and management activities in all sectors.

Unconditionally accomplishing all assigned tasks with the spirit of self-reliance is a fighting ethos scientists and technicians should highly display in the struggle to bring about a great upsurge today.

All scientific and technological questions which scientists and technicians should solve today are responsible tasks which they should accomplish to implement party policies. To unconditionally accomplish these glorious tasks assigned by the party, we should highly display the fighting spirit of self-reliance. A technical innovation is work carried out on the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Progress in the technological sector means pioneering an unknown world. Without independently overcoming mounting difficulties, we cannot gain any scientific and technological successes. Because the unheralded heroes thoroughly armed themselves with the fighting spirit of self-reliance as well as with endless loyalty to the party and the leader, they attained creditable achievements for the fatherland and the people. When all our scientists and technicians highly display the fighting spirit of self-reliance by following the noble example set by the unheralded heroes, they can unconditionally accomplish the tasks assigned them by the party, no matter how difficult and vast these tasks may be, and they can perform exploits in creating the speed of the 1980's.

Positively carrying out the activities of the 15 April technical innovation shock brigade is an important requirement for vigorously forging ahead with the technical renovation movement. When we vigorously carry out the activities of the technical innovation shock brigade, the superiority and vitality of which has been fully proven through practical activities, we can gain astonishing successes in the technological sector.

Setting a clear goal and adopting a correct methodology is a key to positively carrying out the technical innovation shock brigade activities. We should correctly set our goal to meet the desire of the party for enacting a great upsurge. We should adopt a correct methodology and correctly give assignments so that we can achieve this goal.

To positively carry out the activities of the technical shock brigade, it is important for us to strengthen creative cooperation among scientists, technicians and workers. When we strengthen this creative cooperation, we can invent new ideas, make positive suggestions and boldly carry out our activities.

Scientists and technicians should always frankly listen to the opinions of workers who are well versed in the status of production. Workers should assume an enterprising attitude of introducing successes attained by scientists and technicians in their work. At the same time, they should fully utilize the collective wisdom of scientists and technicians.

How we successfully promote the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of scientists and technicians decisively depends on the role of party organizations at all levels. Party organizations at all levels should deeply mix with scientists and technicians and carry out political work in an offensive manner to encourage them. What is important in this regard is to raise the degree of their loyalty to the party and the leader and to help them correctly understand the importance of their weighty responsibility in the struggle to enact a great upsurge today. At the same time, party organizations should rountinely organize the work of finding and developing affirmative examples. They should correctly give assignments to scientists and technicians, grasp the status of their work, readjust this work and encourage them to implement to the end the plan which has already been formulated.

The party's expectation of scientists and technicians is very great. If our scientists and technicians destroy conservatism and passivity and boldly think through and carry out their activities, they can be loaded with honors as victors in creating the speed of the 1980's. By fully showing lofty loyalty to the party and the leader in the struggle to enact an upsurge today, all scientists and technicians should more brilliantly glorify chuche Korea.

CHONGJIN SHIPYARD LAUNCHES 5,000-TON SHIP

SK240347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA) -- The Chongjin shipyard built and launched a 5,000-ton refrigerator transport "Paeksabong." On July 23 the launching ceremony took place on the spot.

This shipyard built big freighters and fishing boats one after another. In March last a 14,000-ton freighter "Yonggunbong" was launched. In the present seven-year plan period several 14,000-ton freighters and many fishing boats have been built. In Korea there are many shipyards including the Chongjin, Wonsan and Nampo shipyards.

BRIEFS

LITERATURE DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, July 10 -- The delegation of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea headed by Choe Yong-hwa, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, returned home on July 18 after visiting Cuba. A scholars delegation of Dacar University in Senegal headed by Dr. Aloyse Raymond Ndiaye, chief of a department of the Philosophy Faculty of the Dacar University, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 19 Jul 82 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETINGS -- Pyongyang, July 17 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 16 met and had a friendly talk with Maria Helena Raposo, chief of the Santo Amaro, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 17 Jul 82 SK] Pyongyang, July 17 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 16 met and had friendly talks with the Guyanese delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Thomas Sandiford, vice-chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and director of the Youth and Sports Department of the Ministry of Education, Social Development and Culture. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 17 Jul 82 SK]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS LEAVE -- Pyongyang, July 21 -- A delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Costa Rica headed by Ernesto Rodriguez Diaz, member of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea in Costa Rica, and a publishing workers delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR left here for home on July 20. The Romanian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak judo teams and the Cuban table tennis team left here yesterday after participating respectively in the international junior friendship judo tournament of socialist countries and the second Pyongyang international invitational table tennis tournament. The August 1 men's and women's table tennis teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrived in Pyongyang on July 20. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 21 Jul 82 SK]

PROSECUTION ASKS MAXIMUM SENTENCES IN LOAN ISSUE

SK280946 Seoul YONHAP in English 0923 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP) -- The prosecution demanded the maximum 15 years in prison Wednesday for the two masterminds of the biggest curb money market scandal in South Korea's history. The prosecution also demanded that the so-called "queen" of Korea's private money market, Chang Yong-Cha, and her husband Yi Chol-hui, former vice director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, forfeit one million U.S. dollars and 13 million Japanese yen on charges of fraud, breach of trust concerning duties,receipt of bribes in breach of trust concerning duties, and violation of the foreign currency regulation law.

After the final trial session of 32 defendants charged in connection with the scandal at the Seoul District Criminal Court, former president of the state-run Korea Mining Corp. Yi Kyu-kwang, who allegedly used his influence to aid the couple, faces five years in prison and a 100 million won fine on a charge of violating a special law which imposes heavy penalties on certain offenses, including the acceptance of bribes by government officials.

The prosecution demanded ten and seven years in prison for former president of the Chohung Bank Yim Chae-su and former president of the Commercial Bank Kong Tok-chong, respectively, on charges of breach of trust concerning duties and receiptof bribes in breach of trust concerning duties.

If sentenced according to the prosecution's recommendation, the two bank presidents would serve the maximum prison terms prescribed by Korean penal codes for their offenses. Prison sentences demanded for other defendants range from one to seven years. They will be sentenced Aug. 11.

CABINET MEETING VIEWS JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK271158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will keep a close watch on Japan's future moves in connection with the alleged falsified historical descriptions of Korea-Japan relations in new editions of several Japanese textbooks and the Japanese Government leaders' remarks in defense of the books, Vice Culture-Information Minister Ho Mun-to said Tuesday.

Emerging from a Cabinet meeting, Ho said that the government is deeply concerned about the possible adverse effects the distortions may have on children and on future relations between the two countries.

During the 90-minute session, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok briefed the Cabinet on the results of bilateral diplomatic contacts concerning the issue, and Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho discussed the problematic points of the distorted descriptions in the Japanese textbooks, according to Ho. In his report, Foreign Minister Yi said that his ministry notified Tokyo that Seoul was taking a serious view of the situation, and that he received a reply from Tokyo saying that the Japanese Government was taking measures in consideration of the "seething" public sentiment of the Korean people. The content of the Education Ministry's report is not immediately known.

Ho said that "the official government stand is based on maintaining existing friendly relations between the two countries and correcting untrue facts to preserve amicable ties." Noting that Japan would take necessary steps if it does not want to see the deterioration of two-way relations, Ho said that Seoul will formulate countermeasures depending on Japan's response.

KOREA HERALD Report

SK280115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The government has taken a tough policy line against Japan with regard to recent developments between the two countries, changing the chief delegate to the forthcoming silk talks and demanding a Japanese clarification of controversial remarks made by Japanese Cabinet members.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded that the Tokyo government clarify Yukiyasu Matsuno's claim that the Korean criticism of Japanese textbooks is an "interference of Japanese internal affairs." Matsuno, state minister in charge of national land, made this remark last Saturday.

According to a ministry official, the Korean Embassy in Tokyo was instructed Monday to deliver the demand to the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The official said the Matsuno remark concerning the "interference of Japanese internal affairs" could have great consequences in Korean-Japanese relations and the Japanese description of history would need a detailed academic analysis.

In the meantime, the ministry changed its plan to send Choe Tong-chin, director general of Asian affairs, to Tokyo as head of the Korean delegation to the silk talks between Korea and Japan, scheduled for today and tomorrow. According to a ministry announcement, Yi Sang-chin, a minister at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, will head the Korean delegation while the Japanese team will be led by Director General of Asian Affairs Akitane Kiuchi. The two countries will discuss the 1981 quota of Korean silk exports to Japan which has yet to be agreed on, it said.

Although the reason for the change of the Korean delegation chief as not made known, the government presumably intends to send the signal of its dissatisfaction to the Tokyo government over the latest Japanese response to the Korean request for $4 billion in loan from Japan.

The change of the chief delegate to the silk talks implies that the Seoul government is not interested in holding working-level contacts on the loan issue. The Asian affairs director was originally scheduled to continue negotiations over the loan issue following the silk talks.

KOREA TIMES Report

SK280126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The distortion of historical facts in newly approved Japanese textbooks concerning Korea-Japan relations has driven the comparatively leisured political arena into an uproar. The sophistries by two Japanese ministers justifying the fabrication of history made the situation worse, causing the people to flare up in anger.

The controversy, which had been talked about sporadically, started to stimulate people in all walks of life decisively when the Japanese Cabinet members made shocking remarks about the Korean reaction Friday. They said recklessly that the "Korean reaction to the new history textbook policy of Japan is interference in internal affairs, and Japan's annexation of Korea was not an invasion."

Encouraged by public opinion, the major political parties came up with stern policies against Japan, demanding the convocation of the National Assembly standing committees concerned. In particular, the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) which had taken a rather cautious attitude, broke its silence Monday to attack the Japanese posture. According to a resolution of its Central Executive Committee, the DJP issued a special statement calling for the immediate correction of the distorted contents of the textbooks and the withdrawal of the controversial remarks of the ministers.

The Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League for the Seoul side also gave shape to its countermeasures against the Japanese scheme by sending an official written protest to the league's Japanese side. Furthermore, the majority party announced that it would take second and third measures if its initial demand was not met by the Japanese side.

It is quite natural that the people's rage affects the political world. Since the dispute is most likely to reach the level of the assembly at this moment, the tone of censure of Japan seems likely to be raised continuously. Even though the DJP does not show its evident position on convening the education-information and foreign affairs committee soon as requested by the minority parties, the party is willing to call the panels into session, if necessary, to handle the issue.

The Japanese reaction to this political movement of the parties is worthy of notice, political observers said. The issuance of a special statement by the majority party directly reflects the current stream in the political world. Before adopting the statement in the Central Executive Committee, the party said that "we will watch the development of the situation to grasp the real state of the controversial issue." This rapid shift of DJP's policy on the issue is believed to have taken place because the party found that the people's angry emotion caused by the historical distortion could no longer be controlled.

The first response of the Japanese side to the political climate in the nation is expected to be bared in a general meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League for the Tokyo side to be held today in Tokyo.

The first minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) had lost a chance to take the initiative in launching offensives against Japan with regard to the twisted historical facts as it did in numerous cases in the past. Remodeling its earlier stand, the DKP blamed, especially, the government for its failure to prevent the historical distortion through contacts with the Japanese Government. Rep. Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the party, pointed out that minority parties had taken issue with the Japanese history textbooks in assembly sessions since last year.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS FRENCH MINISTER'S SEOUL VISIT

SK270428 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "French Minister of External Relations Cheysson's Scheduled Visit to ROK -- Desirable Relationship Between the ROK and France in the Future"]

[Text] According to a Foreign Ministry announcment, French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson and his wife will visit our country on 5 August at the invitation of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok. The then French Minister for External Relations Jean Francois-Poncet visited the ROK in April last year, the first time a French foreign minister has visited the ROK since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two in 1886. Accordingly, Minister of External Relations Cheysson's visit will be the second of its kind in the history of ROK-French diplomatic relations. Because the upcoming visit of Minister of External Relations Cheysson is taking place under the socialist government led by President Mitterrand, his visit is attracting extraordinary interest.

As has been widely known, we have no doubt that high on the agenda in Minister Cheysson's discussion with the ROK will be such issues as whether France will recognize the Pyongyang regime and ROK-French economic cooperation. However, it seems that these pending issues will not be finally settled in the upcoming foreign ministers meeting between the two countries; rather, the two sides will first of all exchange opinions during the meeting. It also seems that the issues between the two countries will be further discussed when French Minister of State for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert and Senator Philippe Machefer make their schefuled visits to our country in September, and that the final settlement of the pending issues will be made through the exchange of mutual visits between the presidents of the ROK and France, which may take place in the first half of next year.

As for the issue of recognition of the Pyongyang regime by the French Socialist Government, it is up to President Mitterrand to decide the timing. During the election season, the French Socialist Party promised French voters that the party would establish friendly relations with all countries of the world when it assumed power. In June, Minister Cheysson confirmed his government's stand at the French National Assembly that there is no change in the principle of establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea. By adding the provision that he would deal with this matter under conditions acceptable to all parties concerned, he made it clear that the issue of establishing relations with North Korea is not an urgent one.

In contrast to other Western countries which will recognize North Korea only under the condition that such communist countries as Communist China and the Soviet Union recognize the ROK, France is considering establishing relations independently with North Korea.

The French Government's recognition of the Pyongyang regime would not deal a severe blow to the ROK right away, because trade between Paris and Pyongyang can never increase and France will not give blind support to North Korea in the international arena. This notwithstanding, if France should sell high-powered weapons to Pyongyang on the occasion of the establishment of relations between the two countries, it might pose a serious threat to the ROK's security. Furthermore, France's recognition of North Korea itself might bring about a considerable change in the political equilibrium in the Korean Peninsula. In the last analysis, because France's recognition of North Korea gives nothing profitable to the ROK, our government should devise wise countermeasures to cope with this.

Today, France is paying much attention to economic cooperation with the ROK. France is enthusiastic in participating in such large-scale projects -- totaling $10 billion -- as the construction of the Nos. 11 and 12 atomic power plants, the high-speed electric railway between Seoul and Taejon, the Pusan subway, and the No. 2 iron and steel mill in Kwangyang Bay. In other words, the ROK can be a large construction market for France. The two countries' economic relations will be settled, of course, in a cool-headed and utilitarian fashion. Nonetheless, if the terms are good, the ROK has no reason to avert its face from French capital and technology. The only thing that we are worrying about is that we wonder if the Western countries' competition for economic cooperation with the ROK might cause diplomatic tension.

On reflection, except for the inauspicious event in which a French fleet invaded Kanghwa Island in 1866, ROK-French relations have experienced no disputes. However, the Kanghwa Island incident has become an old story of the previous century. Times are completely changed today, and ROK-French relations cannot but be formed in the context of the given international political situation, the spirit of peace and friendship, and national interests. If France is considering trying to gain an advantage in economic cooperation with the ROK by using the North Korean card, it would be difficult for ROK-French relations to succeed. We firmly believe that as friendly nations, the two countries should respect each other's stand and try to put into effect bona fide cooperation.

CHOSON ILBO DISCUSSES CONTROL DATA CASE

SK270816 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Case of Control Data -- We Urge Dramatic Turnaround"]

[Text] Whatever the reason may be, it is a pity that the Korean subsidiary of Control Data Corporation, a U.S. computer parts manufacturer, decided to close down its plant. The result was an unhappy ending both for the enterprise itself and for the Koreans who worked there.

The company explained the closure of its Korean plant by saying that the plant was no longer profitable. In this connection, some observers say the plant was closed down because of excessive trade union activities. Whatever the reason, the news about the plant's closedown was, of course, not good news to anyone.

Any enterprise should be profitable, as a matter of course, and it holds true that if any enterprise judges that its profitablity is diminishing, the enterprise has the right to suspend its business activities as it chooses. This notwithstanding, another correct option for an enterprise is to devise measures for reviving its profitability by exercising originality in the face of a recession. Closing down is the last resort. It makes us feel sorry to see Control Data Korea use the last resort. We wonder if the company has been operating in the red.

If the real reason for the closedown was excessive trade union activities, then it is really a serious problem from another viewpoint. In a democratic society, the trade unions exist to map out solutions for coexistence in which the enterprises and workers alike can survive. Therefore, the negotiations between labor and management should not be a "zero sum game," which will bring about a collapse of either side or of the entire company. This principle requires that both labor and management exercise self-restraint, using rational dialogues and attitudes of mutual concessions. We can say that the collapse of Control Data Korea was a case in which such principles were not observed well.

If we say that the collapse was due to the radicalism of the trade union members, this case should serve as a bitter motivation for the workers, the enterprise, the trade union as well as the authorities concerned to do a self-examination. The trade union members should reflect on their conduct once again, considering if the controversial Urban Industrial Mission [UIM] kind of radicalism can be a constructive means for solving problems. As we saw in the case of the closedown of Control Data Korea, such a radical way of solving problems is bound, in the long run, to touch off collapse. And when the collapse occurs, what is the price for the workers?

On the contrary, the more serious the problem is, the more the parties concerned should, as much as possible, avoid becoming emotionally radical, and take instead a more cool-headed posture. Doing so would also profit themselves. In our social activities, we often see cases in which radical factions exercise their influence like a gust of wind. This is misguided and a way to lead all parties concerned to a collapse.

As for the UIM's creation of such troubles, the trade unions' leaders and ministry concerned should keenly feel responsibility for not taking appropriate measures. So far, the trade unions' leaders and authorities concerned must have paid due attention to this problem. Even so the situation turned out as it did. The trade unions' leaders and the ministry concerned should keenly feel responsibility for not devising efficient measures to avoid what happened. They should seriously analyze the causes and rectify the problem. The enterprises should exert efforts to always put at rest workers' emotions by thoroughly understanding the raised standards of the workers' desires.

In the final analysis, we earnestly hope that the workers and the management of Control Data Korea will work miracles, in the literal sense of the word; that is, achieve a dramatic turnaround making possible the continued operation of the company by taking a middle-of-the-road policy with which the enterprise and workers can forget the past completely and which both the enterprise and workers alike can accept. Will this suggestion come to an end in the long run as our one-sided dream?

AFTERMATH OF ECONOMIC MEASURES ANALYZED

SK280249 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP) -- One month after the South Korean Government announced substantial interest rate cuts, business activities are beginning to show signs of gradual recovery, business sources said Wednesday.

In addition, increased speculation in real estate and other markets triggered by the government's July 3 measures banning all anonymous financial transactions beginning Jan. 1, 1983, was reported to have come under control.

The sources said the interest rate reductions and intensified financial support for industries have created new demand and lowered the default rate for commercial bills and the operation rate of small and medium industries. They said a total of 411.5 billion won was provided to small and medium industries during the one-month period. They added that the prolonged hot spell has spurred seasonal demand for summer goods, including refrigerators. Inventories declined in some industries to contribute to the gradual recovery of the overall business climate.

Savings deposits, which had dropped sharply after the June 28 interest cuts, eventually recovered to increase by 17.8 billion won as of July 24. Demand deposits also rose by 440.8 billion won. Investment activities and exports, however, are still sluggish.

Real estate business, once brisk with increased transactions in small houses and apartments, registered only a slight price increase while overall transactions remained subdued.

The gold market and black market for U.S. dollars, both rattled by the two government measures, regained stabilized prices over the weekend. The domestic gold price had soared to 50,000 won per don (3.75 grams) on July 9 from the 40,000 won a month earlier, but with the help of the Bank of Korea's bullion auction, it has fallen to 46,000 won. The black market price for a 100 U.S. dollar bill soared to 87,800 won on July 20. Now the bills are traded at 85,000 won.

The Seoul stock exchange, which posted an explosive turnover of 30 million shares shortly after the June 28 measure, has cooled off after the July 3 action and is now sluggish.

Korea's foreign exchange holdings in July fell 639 million U.S. dollars to 5.7 billion dollars from the June figure, apparently affected by dwindling imports and the interest rate cuts.

Meanwhile, South Korean businesses are reporting decreased investments despite considerably lower financial expenditures caused by the June 28 measure.

BOU THANG SENDS GREETING MESSAGE ON SRV WAR HEROES DAY

BK270928 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] On the occasion of Vietnam's war heroes and invalids day, 27 July, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, sent letters to both the SRV Ministry of Defense and to Vietnamese invalid cadres and combatants and those who are still carrying out their duty in Kampuchea.

Here is his message to the SRV Ministry of Defense:

On the occasion of the anniversary of Vietnam's war heroes and invalids day, 27 July, the KPRAF and the Kampuchean people remember the deeds of every cadre and combatant of the VPA who has died or has been wounded for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution, thus upholding the brilliant example of internationalist solidarity.

We humbly send this message to the SRV Defense Ministry asking it to forward our greetings to the disabled comrades and the families of those killed in past battles in Kampuchea as well as to the families of Vietnamese cadres and combatants who are carrying out their duty of strategic alliance in continuing the struggle to help the Kampuchean people defend and rebuild their fatherland.

We send to every comrade our high regards.

[Signed] Bou Thang, minister of national defense

Greets Disabled SRV Cadres

BK280302 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Message from Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, to sick and disabled Vietnamese cadres and combatants on duty on the Kampuchean battlefield -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved Comrades:

Allow me to extend on behalf of the PRK Defense Ministry, the KPRAF and the Kampuchean people best regards and profound revolutionary sentiments to all the sick and disabled comrades and the families of the fallen heroes on the occasion of the 27 July day.

The date 27 July is the day that the Vietnamese people throughout the country commemorate the good deeds of all the invalids and fallen heroes. We bow our heads to pay tribute to the souls of the fallen Vietnamese cadres and combatants and express our sincere gratitude for the great service performed by all the comrades who have become disabled or have sacrificed their lives in the joint struggle of our two fraternal peoples and armies during every historic epoch to liberate and defend our beloved Kampuchean fatherland and to save our Kampuchean people from destruction by the genocidal regime, and who are now joining with us in defending and building our country toward socialism.

We sincerely express our profound thanks and best regards to the families of all the disabled and fallen Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. Our people will always remember the great and lofty sacrifices made by the disabled and fallen Vietnamese comrades-in-arms on our Angkor land in the struggle against France, the United States and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- in the past and in the current struggle to defend and rebuild our country. The blood and bones sacrificed by the disabled and fallen Vietnamese comrades-in-arms have contributed to building and consolidating the long-standing, close militant solidarity between the two peoples and armies of Vietnam and Kampuchea. Kampuchea will always remember the good deeds performed by the disabled and fallen Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. The Kampuchean people and the KPRAF express their deepest gratitude toward the heroic VPA.

We are proud of and confident that the fraternal, heroic VPA, which is patiently upholding the spirit of international solidarity and fears neither difficulties nor sacrifice, will always stand shoulder to shoulder with us in the struggle against our common enemy in every historic epoch because our lofty goal is to achieve independence, freedom, peace and socialism for our two nations.

The KPRAF pledge to follow the brilliant model set by the VPA, to hold aloft the bond of close solidarity between the two nations and armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam, to adhere always to the sacred militant alliance with which history has bound the two fraternal nations together, and to fulfill all tasks of national construction and struggle to crush all enemies.

We wish all the sick and disabled comrades quick recovery and good health so that you can come back to fulfill your duty on the battlefield. We extend best wishes for good health to all the families of the disabled and fallen comrades-in-arms and of those cadres and combatants who are fulfilling their noble and glorious duty on Kampuchean territory.

[Signed] Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK

Visits Hospitalized Combatants

BK280309 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] While all the fraternal Vietnamese people are commemorating the 35th anniversary of war invalids day, this evening a high-ranking PRK delegation led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, visited the Vietnamese combatants who are fulfilling their international duty in the land of Angkor and are receiving medical treatment at Hospital No. 22. Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, also accompanied this delegation.

Upon its arrival at the hospital, the delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by the comrade chairman of the hospital and many cadres. After conversing and exchanging best regards, the delegation handed over some gifts -- medicine, milk, sugar and so forth -- to the hospital as a gesture of thanks to the heroic Vietnamese combatants who have sacrificed everything for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. Later on, the delegation paid a cordial and friendly visit to the patients in various rooms. In each room, the delegation chatted with the VPA comrades under medical treatment there. The delegation also expressed admiration to the VPA comrades for their great sacrifice made for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

At 1700 the delegation bid farewell to all the VPA comrades after wishing all the comrades at Hospital No. 22 and all other hospitals quick recovery so as to carry on their international duty for the cause of defending peace in Indochina and of eternal Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship.

ACTIVITIES OF LAO PROPAGANDA DELEGATION REPORTED

BK230748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jul (SPK) — (Sopha P. Phoudan), chief of a department of the Lao Propaganda and Education Commission, on 22 July held a conference in Phnom Penh on the success of the Third Congress of the LPRP.

Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission; Mat Ly, member of the Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State were present.

(Sopha P. Phoudan) talked about the work of the Third LPRP Congress which reviewed the achievements made since the second congress and defined the tasks for the years to come.

The victory of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese revolution in 1975, (Sopha P. Phoudan) said, helped the complete overthrow of the Lao reactionaries, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists. Since then, the LPDR has progressed toward socialism without passing through the capitalist period. The Lao multinational people under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP have opened a new page of their history by entering the period of national defense and reconstruction with the multisided assistance of Kampuchea, Vietnam, the USSR and socialist countries.

Agriculture and silviculture constitute important bases for economic expansion, the raising of the people's living standards, the development of handicrafts and socialist industrialization in Laos.

The LPRP pays special attention to the education of Marxist-Leninist ideology and to the training of scientific cadres, he stressed.

Received by Bou Thang

BK270345 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1451 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jul (SPK) -- Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, received the Lao Propaganda and Education Commission delegation led by (Sopha P. Phoudan), chief of a department of the commission, in Phnom Penh on Sunday, 25 July.

Bou Thang stressed the efforts of the Kampuchean people to gradually rebuild their country from scratch. The propaganda work has enabled the local people to understand the revolution and to be aware of present and future difficulties and has exhorted them to check sabotage maneuvers against the Kampuchean revolution and to strengthen the rock-like unity of the Kampucheans, said Bou Thang, who affirmed that the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos, particularly cooperation between the two commissions, are deepening.

(Sopha P. Phoudan) talked about the efforts of the Lao people to build their country under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and highly appreciated the successes won by the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP.

Departs Phnom Penh

BK270549 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jul (SPK) -- At the end of its 8-day visit, the delegation of the Lao Propaganda and Education Commission led by (Sopha P. Phoudan), chief of a department of the commission, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 26 July.

It was seen off by cadres of the Propaganda and Education Commission. Lao Ambassador to Kampuchea Khamphan Vilachit was also present at the departure of the delegation.

During its stay the delegation was received by Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission.

(Sopha P. Phoudan) held conferences on the success of the third LPRP congress at political schools in Phnom Penh and in Kandal and Kompong Speu provinces. The delegation visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the school of fine arts, the textile mill of Russei Kev, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and the mass graves at Cheung Ek.

BEIJING TELEVISION INTERVIEWS SIHANOUK ON CGDK

For the Beijing Domestic Television Service interview of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk broadcast on 21 July, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 27 July China DAILY REPORT, pages E 2-4.

PLAN TO IMPLEMENT CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH CSSR

BK280533 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jul (SPK) -- Chey Sophea, deputy minister of information and culture, and Zigmund Tobias, Czechoslovak ambassador to Kampuchea, signed in Phnom Penh on Monday, 26 July, a plan on the implementation of the agreement concluded in 1980 between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia in the cultural, scientific and education fields.

The agreement provides for the expansion of bilateral cooperation in the fields of culture, education, sciences, sports and information.

VODK SCORES THACH'S THREATS; URGES ASEAN SUPPORT

BK270642 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The Bandits' Logic of the Le Duan Aggressors"]

[Summary] Recently, together with their proposals on the Kampuchean problem, the Le Duan aggressors increasingly threatened to retaliate against the ASEAN countries if the latter continue to interfere in Vietnamese and Kampuchean affairs.

Nguyen Co Thach and Radio Hanoi repeatedly stated that the Vietnamese have the right to attack the ASEAN countries in self-defense. "This is amazing! Was it in self-defense that the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea and used their troops to wage their war of aggression against the Kampuchean people?" And now that the Vietnamese are at the Thai border, they claim they have the right to attack Thailand and other ASEAN countries as well, again in the name of self-defense. This is the logic of bandits.

Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea is a blatant violation of international law and the UN Charter and it has been condemned by countries the world over. But ignoring UN resolutions, the Vietnamese have tried unsuccessfully to fool world opinion. Now they turn to the ASEAN countries, using tricks, divisive tactics and threats to coerce these countries to abandon their stand on the Kampuchean problem and, in particular, to stop supporting the Kampuchean resistance.

But, like other peace- and justice-loving countries all over the world, the ASEAN countries understand the role and importance of the Kampuchean resistance against Vietnam whose expansionist policy, with the backing of the Soviet Union, is to achieve the Indochinese federation and use it as a springboard to annex other neighboring countries.

"The Vietnamese have not yet realized their goal of creating the Indochinese federation, but already they say that they have the right to attack Thailand and other ASEAN countries in self-defense. One dreads what would happen next if they completely conquered Kampuchea, and their country bordered on Thailand!"

This is why supporting the Kampuchean resistance and Democratic Kampuchea is not only just and in conformity with the UN Charter but also necessary for defending and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia against the Vietnamese and the USSR expansionist policy. For this reason, it is the duty of the ASEAN countries to continue their support for the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression despite Nguyen Co Thach's threats.

INDOCHINA PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING OPENS IN VIENTIANE

BK270616 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The first conference of the Indochinese countries' public health ministers was convened on the morning of 26 July in the capital of Vientiane under the chairmanship of Prof Vannalet Latsapho, acting minister of public health of the LPDR. The conference is being attended by Dr Yit Kim Seng, PRK minister of public health, and his delegation and by Prof Dang Hoi Xuan, SRV minister of public health and his delegation.

The opening ceremony was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; and some ministers, deputy ministers and SPC members. Attending the opening ceremony were Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samom, ambassadors of the SRV and the PRK; and diplomats of socialist countries in Laos.

Prof Vannalet Latsapho spoke on the objectives of the conference. He said it is held to exchange views and further consolidate cooperation and mutual assistance in the public health field among the three Indochinese countries. On this occasion, he invited Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit to deliver a speech to open the conference officially. Later, Dr Yit Kim Seng and Dang Hoi Xuan took turns speaking. They stressed that the first conference of the public health ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam is an inevitable advance in the time-honored tradition of militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples and of the fraternal cooperation of the three countries' public health cadres who have participated in a protracted struggle for national independence and socialism.

They said: We have encountered several common problems and shared a common objective -- that is, to enable the people to have good health by the year 2000. We have the same favorable conditions and the same difficulties which must be surmounted. We have successfully resolved such problems to some extent through bilateral cooperation agreements. We have positively implemented these agreements and have basically recorded satisfactory results. The need to build and defend each country under the present historical conditions calls on us to work further in the international arena and in the western Pacific and Southeast Asian regions. A new issue has been raised for us to resolve through close and harmonious cooperation and mutual assistance on a broad scale. This will develop the capabilities of our public health work, thereby enabling us to contribute among the three countries. In conclusion, they pledged to do their best to make the conference successful and to implement the various joint decisions to be adopted by the conference.

The conference will continue until 27 July.

SOUPHANOUVONG VISITS SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE

BK270530 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] On 22 and 23 July LPDR President Souphanouvong visited production bases and construction unit 903 in charge of constructiing Route 9 in Se Tha Muak, Savannakhet Province. He met and cordially chatted with the cadres, engineers and workers of the construction unit and the Soviet engineers attached to the Se Tha Muak area. The president also visited some bridge construction sites along Route 9 and an oil depot construction site with the capacity of storing 875,000 liters of oil.

In addition, the president visited cadres in Muang Phin where he met and cordially chatted with the local cadres, combatants and people.

This visit constitutes an encouragement to them and shows that the party and the state are always concerned about the well-being of the people of all tribes and are trying to bring happiness and a plentiful life to all the people.

Accompanying President Souphanouvong was Souvanna Phouma, the government's adviser.

RADIO URGES VIGILANCE TO SMASH ENEMY SCHEMES

BK280715 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Unattributed article: "Fully Heighten Revolutionary Vigilance to Smash All Enemy Sabotage Schemes"]

[Text] Respected listeners and beloved comrades and friends: At present, our country is marching along the glorious path toward socialism. Our army and people are energetically engaging in socialist transformation and construction at a time when the situation in the world and in this region are basically favorable to us. Our armed forces have simultaneously and successfully implemented the party's political and military tasks. Each unit, organization, office and combat front have positively consolidated their strength in all respects — both qualitative and quantitative.

However, the growth and expansion of our armed forces caused great concern to the imperialists and reactionaries, thus, prompting them to intensify their dark schemes to sabotage and obstruct our revolution through various political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic maneuvers. The enemies' primary objective is to limit, obstruct and sabotage our revolution and to create disturbances and divisions among our people so as to instigate chaos and to weaken our revolutionary forces, thereby blocking our advance toward socialism.

At present, the enemies are using exiled Lao reactionaries, underground forces, and spies to create rifts among the people of all nationalities and to utilize some economic and cultural vestiges left behind by the colonialists, neocolonialists and feudalists to relentlessly undermine our revolution. They are also trying to create divisions among our people and between Laos and other socialist countries, such as between Laos and Vietnam. Simultaneously, they are also trying to undermine our economy.

Beloved comrades and friends: In face of such dangerous enemy schemes our armed forces and people must constantly heighten vigilance. Though having different objectives and intentions, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary clique have closely colluded with each other in undermining and sabotaging the revolution in our country. Therefore, our revolutionary army must further heighten their vigilance to smash all the enemies' schemes in order to defend our country and build socialism. Our party, government and LPLA Supreme Command have constantly called on our entire party, army and masses, particularly our armed forces, to heighten vigilance and to stand ready at all times to smash all the enemies' maneuvers promptly, expecially during the current rainy season. While our people are joyously celebrating the glorious success of the third party congress and the various achievements scored in the first half of this year, our armed forces must step up their responsibilities to defend the country resolutely and to maintain security so as to allow our people to carry on their livelihood in peace. Our armed forces must strictly carry out their patrol duties, keep national secrets, and closely follow the movements of enemy spies -- henchmen of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries — to mete out punishment promptly and suitably.

Only by constantly heightening vigilance, profoundly appreciating and understanding the new tasks and all resolutions adopted by the third party congress, and clearly understanding the enemies' maneuvers will we be able to fulfil gloriously the political and military tasks adopted by the party for the new period, take our country forward, and completely defeat all the enemies of our country.

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK280919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 28 Jul 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Jul 28 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived here today on the final leg of a four-nation tour, saying he had come for peace, "not quarreling."

Mr Thach, who flew in from Kuala Lumpur, is seeking support for Hanoi's latest initiative on war-torn Cambodia, where Hanoi maintains more than 150,000 troops in defiance of successive United Nations resolutions.

"The problem facing us is a very difficult one," he told reporters at the airport. "No one can have the illusion they can settle it overnight; we must be patient."

"I come here for peace, cooperation and friendship, not for quarreling," he said.

He was met at the airport here by Ambassador-at-Large Phaibun Maolanon. He is to confer with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila tomorrow, but will not meet Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, though he did meet the Malaysian head of government, Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

OFFICIALS, MEDIA COMMENT ON THACH'S VISIT

Thanat's Comments

BK280219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will not reach a solution to the Kampuchean problem during his visit here "unless he changes his manner," Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman said yesterday. Thanat said that so far Thach's regional tour had only created a negative image of him and Hanoi.

Indications are that Thach will be coolly received when he arrives this afternoon, following his reported threat in Singapore to support insurgent movements in the ASEAN countries.

Thach denies making the threat, although he did say Vietnamese troops might cross into Thailand in pursuit of Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Thanat described the reported threat to undermine the ASEAN nations as an act of irresponsibility and a sign Thach lacks international diplomatic manner.

He reminded Hanoi that the last time it pushed into Thai territory it had to retreat after sustaining heavy losses.

"I hope he changes his attitude and has a clear mind to find the right words to solve this international problem, as Thailand and ASEAN are also looking for the same solution in a peaceful way," Thanat said.

BANGKOK POST Preview

BK280239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Editor-in-chief The Chongkhhadikit article: "Whatever Thach Has in Mind, We're Ready"]

[Text] When Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrives today, our foreign minister is prepared for whatever he may be up to.

His one-man "invasion" like the armed incursion into Ban Non Mak Mun, will unify the people -- and ASEAN. As he made his way here, he voiced threats. Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan reported that he had threatened to subvert the ASEAN countires supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Typically, to confuse the people of the world, he denied he had said such a thing to Dhanabalan. Whether he did or not should be judged by the character and history of public statements of both persons.

Then Thach went ahead and made more threats -- this time about "hot pursuit" of Khmer resistance forces into Thai territory.

It doesn't seem to matter to him that Vietnam is already carrying out these actions against Thailand. In subversion, the Vietnamese have done it for years, in fact, since the early 1960's with a school at Hoa Binh, near Hanoi, for training Thais in ideology, propaganda work, agitation, guerrilla warfare -- subversion is the name of the game.

Since China stopped material support of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Vietnam has actively sponsored insurgency elements using Mukdahan as base for expansion of subversion in the northeast. It must be remembered that at one time Vietnam worked with both the Soviet Union and China to undermine the Bangkok government in the rural areas of the region.

As for "hot pursuit," the Vietnamese forces, with Heng Samrin troops acting as veneer, have already done this quite occasionally, disrupting Thai villagers' lives and endangering them.

Thailand will not be intimidated in any way by such threats, real or idle.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will have been informed of what Thach had said in Singapore and Malaysia, our ASEAN partners. He will have noted any discrepancies or inconsistencies or any particular line Thach is taking during his current tour. In this manner he will be prepared for any propaganda, provocation, prevarication or positive pronouncement.

Thach has reportedly requested a meeting with Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council, who regretfully turned it down. Undoubtedly, he had been told about some disagreement over policy towards Kampuchea. Perhaps he might want to learn about it at first hand and find a way to exploit it. However, there has been a closing of ranks loud enough for him to hear about during his meanderings in this region.

One thing he must realise is that, though there may have been varying views on ways and means, there is no difference of opinion in the government and among the people that the best solution for the Kampuchea problem is to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the affair. The resolution calls for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and for self-determination for the Kampuchean people.

Evidently, this is not what Hanoi wants. So, bringing together in Ho Chi Minh City the foreign ministers of the pro-Vietnam Laotian Government and the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh, Thach made counter-proposals for partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, a "safety zone" along the Thai-Kampuchea border, and an international conference on Southeast Asia.

If he brings these suggestions up, Thailand is prepared to tell him that, first, they are a rehash of old proposals; second, they are being presented as a means to get around the UN resolution; third, they are unacceptable; and, fourth, we as loyal UN members should stick to principles of the UN Charter.

While those in other parts of the world who fail to understand the psychology of the Vietnamese leadership may be fooled into thinking that the Ho Chi Minh City proposals are for "peace," Thailand, as a result of experience, knows what each of the suggestions means.

A partial withdrawal has been taking place annually as tired or demoralised or about-to-defect or due-for-rotation troops are sent home following the end of the dry-season offensive and the beginning of the rains. But fresh troops are always sent in to replace them when a new offensive is to begin.

A partial withdrawal will be considered worthwhile if it is the start of a schedule for total withdrawal. It is realised here that no precipitate total withdrawal can take place all at once and that measures have to be taken to ensure the safety of the withdrawing soldiers.

The "safety zone" idea, obviously adapted from the previous "demilitarised zone" proposal from the Vientiane meeting of the Indochina foreign ministers, cannot be accepted by any Thai Government. Declaring any part of Thailand, even along the border, a "no man's land" is tantamount to giving up sovereignty over it, and our constitution absolutely prohibits that.

An international conference on Southeast Asia is evidently meant to divert attention from the Kampuchean problems to other regional problems which have nothing to do with the Vietnamese invasion of that country. Thailand is going to insist that any conference should be held within the terms of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

The campaign being conducted throughout the world by Vietnamese propagandists, particularly Thach himself, is that the Kampuchean seat in the UN be declared "empty." This suggestion is a clever one, paving the way -- Hanoi hopes -- eventually for seating of the Heng Samrin regime as the legal representative of Kampuchea in the UN.

Against Vietnam's "empty seat" tactic, ASEAN has now a trump card -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk heading a coalition of Khmer patriots under the name of Democratic Kampuchea. Now that, after much vacillating, he had made up his mind that he has done the right thing for his country and people, he is going all-out to campaign for all the international support he can get to save his country, the first essential task being to retain the UN seat.

Prince Sihanouk is the man that the Vietnamese really fear. They know that he is the only one who can mobilise the Khmer people so that they can make Kampuchea untenable for them.

He has already issued his battle cry: "Hitler is alive in Hanoi!"

With the Prince, ASEAN is also presenting the Vietnamese with a chance to negotiate a peace settlement. Hanoi owes a lot to the prince, who granted sanctuary for its forces in eastern Cambodia (as Kampuchea was then known) while they fought the American defenders of South Vietnam. But it first has to regain the trust of the prince who believes that he has been betrayed.

It must be recalled here that the Vietnamese had been firm supporters of the Khmer Rouge until they decided to go their own way. Both Vietnamese and the Soviets vehemently decried the first charges of genocide made against the Khmer Rouge. Then, when the Khmer Rouge turned to China for help, they moved into Kampuchea.

If Thach brings up the question of the "Chinese threat" from Kampuchea, he can be told that the only way to get rid of it is to talk to Prince Sihanouk and abide by the UN resolution. A Kampuchea that is independent and neutral will be no danger to any of its neighbours. Such a Kampuchea can only come about if all the Vietnamese forces leave and let the Khmer people choose their own government.

By its acceptance of the situation in Laos, Thailand has shown unmistakably that it respects the will of the people.

Thailand and its ASEAN allies can promise to cooperate in Vietnam's economic recovery, obtain the assistance of Western and other countries for Vietnam, and work with the Indochina states for regional peace and progress -- if only Vietnam will just leave Kampuchea alone and permit its people to decide their own nation's destiny. That's all we ask.

VOFA SAYS THACH 'PLAYING GAMES WITH ASEAN'

BK271350 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Is Hanoi Just Playing Games With ASEAN?"]

[Text] Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach and his four-man delegation are visiting four noncommunist Asian countries, namely, Singapore, Burma, Malaysia and Thailand. The Vietnamese delegation is scheduled to leave Kuala Lumpur for Bangkok on 28 July 1982.

Western diplomats and observers have pointed out that the timing of the Vietnamese foreign minister's tour of Southeast Asian countries is clearly intended to steal thunder from the newly-formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Hanoi has realized that with His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president, the coalition government will receive greater credibility from the international community. They have also criticized that the Vietnamese foreign minister's tour is aimed at convincing the five ASEAN countries that Hanoi is serious about its claimed partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the proposal that more of such troop withdrawals would be made if Thailand would stop providing assistance for the coalition government. But the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, or UPI has recently reported that Hanoi's pledge to a withdrawal of some of its troops from Kampuchea was only a cover up for moving more Vietnamese soldiers into the area. It has further reported that the arrival of fresh Vietnamese troops in western Kampuchea also brought an increase in the level of fighting near the Thai-Kampuchean border. According to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, a Vietnamese defector reported that the Vietnamese troops have been moving into the Thai-Kampuchean border area since shortly after Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announced a substantial troop withdrawal from the region on 6 July 1982.

In addition, the French news agency, on the day the troops were reported to have arrived back by VNA, reported from Ho Chi Minh City that there was no sign of the returning Vietnamese soldiers from Kampuchea. At the same time, no troop movement of any kind in the city or along Highway No 1 from Kampuchea was observed. All these have made the observers and Western diplomats continue to wonder whether Hanoi is merely playing games with ASEAN.

Foreign Minister Thach's recent announcement on the substantial troop withdrawal has reminded ASEAN leaders of the grim lesson they had when Vietnamese President Pham Van Dong made a promise during his visit to the Southeast Asian region in October 1978 that a dispute over the Kampuchean issue would not be solved by a use of force. But 2 months later, Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea.

UN KAMPUCHEA COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK280209 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[By Toemsak C. Phalanuphan]

[Text] Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) Massamba Sarre, stating that he is "very hopeful" to find a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem in the framework of the UN resolutions, said yesterday he is willing to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to discuss the conflict.

Sarre, who is Senegal's ambassador to the UN, is leading a team appointed by the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea for a four-day fact-finding trip to Thailand.

He and his team, which includes Malaysian Ambassador to the UN Zainal Abidin bin Sulong, will call on Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry this morning to discuss the recent developments in the Kampuchean situation.

Tomorrow they will visit Khao-i-dang holding centre in Aranyapathet where some 40,000 displaced Kampucheans are being held. Representatives of Japan, Nigeria and Peru are also on this team which arrived in Bangkok yesterday morning.

Sarre told the NATION he is willing and ready to meet everyone, including Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok this afternoon. Sarre will also meet representatives of the newly-formed Democratic Kampuchean (DK) Coalition Government if they want to discuss the Kampuchean situation with him here.

Sarre said: "Our main objection here is to see the Thai foreign minister. However, if meeting others can help, why not?"

After Thailand, the team will also visit Austria, Sweden, China, Japan, and the U.S. After returning to the UN, the team will submit a report evaluating all the "new elements" in the Kampuchean situation to the UN General Assembly.

This report will tell whether the situation warrants holding another round of the ICK. Vietnam and the Soviet bloc have boycotted the ICK, which is demanding complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and a free election supervised by the UN to set up a neutral government in Phnom Penh.

Sarre reported that Western European governments welcomed in principle the recent developments that included the formation of the DK Coalition Government and the Vietnamese four-point proposal in the Ho Chi Minh communique of July 7.

They are waiting to see what will develop from the current ASEAN tour of Thach, Sarre added.

He also said the Western European governments believe that situation in Kampuchea has been stabilized and that they did not foresee an escalation of the conflict. "We are very hopeful that a peaceful solution could soon be found. But we also know it is going to take time," Sarre said. "We are slow but we are working," he added.

Ten nations are represented on the ICK Ad Hoc Committee. They are: Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, Nigeria, Sudan, Belgium, and Peru. All except Peru, which abstained, voted to give the Kampuchean seat in the UN General Assembly to the Khmer Rouge government last year.

This year, the UN General Assembly is expected to discuss and vote on the Kampuchean seat in mid-October. "This question is one of the first few issues to be taken up. And the outcome of this year's voting is likely to be the same as last year," Sarre predicted. Last year, the DK won the seat over vigorous opposition from the Soviet bloc by a vote of 79 to 36 with 30 abstaining.

PRIME MINISTER PREM RECEIVES UNICEF SPECIAL ENVOY

BK271451 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon recieved visiting Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia in his position as a UNICEF special envoy and president of the Arab Gulf Fund at Government House at 0930 today. The prince is visiting Thailand from 25 to 28 July. The prime minister and the UNICEF special envoy exchanged views on the Indochinese refugee issue.

They agreed that the refugee problem is the responsibility of the world, not just Thailand's. The prince said that Thailand and Saudi Arabia are similar in that they are both surrounded by countries of different administrative systems. For this reason, leaders of Thailand and Saudi Arabia ought to visit each other in order to exchange views on how to resolve their countries' problems.

The Saudi prince inquired about the king's health with the prime minister, who replied that the king's health has improved significantly.

The Saudi prince then participated in a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman and other senior Thai officials at Government House. He was given a briefing on Thailand's fifth national economic and social development plan. The prince expressed understanding of Thailand's problems and would give more assistance, such as for the establishment of a government organization for assistance of parents and children. He asked Thailand to submit the project for UNICEF and the Arab Gulf fund for assistance.

On trade with Saudi Arabia, the prince said Saudi Arabia wants to buy more goods from Thailand and suggested that Thai and Saudi trade representatives exchange visits. He also encouraged cultural exchanges between the two countries.

BANGKOK POST INTERVIEWS KHUN SA FORCE COMMANDER

BK280253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

[By Subin Khuankaeo]

[Text] Chiang Mai -- A former Kuomintang army colonel who claimed to lead the forces which clashed with the leftist Wa National Army [WNA] has denied reports that the weekend battle on Doi Lang was for control of the opium trail. On Saturday, the Shan United Army of Khun Sa, assisted by Kuomintang irregular troops and Lahu (Muser) hilltribesmen, seized a major WNA stronghold in fierce fighting.

In an exclusive interview with the POST the Lahu State Army's [LSA] encampment on Doi Lang, Col Chang Si Kuang said the "tripartite" forces' only aim was to uproot the WNA force residing on Doi Lang because of their dislike for the communists. Chang was installed as the leader of the joint forces with the consent of Khun Sa.

The WNA, a major supporter of the Burma Communist Party, is reportedly led by A-bi and had about 300 guerrillas stationed on Doi Lang before Saturday's fighting. The WNA were pursued by the joint forces and their troops were broken up into small groups, Chang claimed. Sporadic clashes continued but the casualties of both sides were not known.

Speaking through an interpreter, Col Chang said he has lived in Thailand for 18 years and felt grateful towards the Thai Government for allowing him to stay. His forces would want to repay in kind by "protecting" the Thai border and repelling the Burmese Communists, he said.

The SUA's Chief Coordinator Chai Sai referred to the ouster of Khun Sa's men from Ban Hin Taek early this year as "a thing of the past." He said that as the SUA were fighting the Burmese Communists, the Thai authorities could help by allowing wounded SUA troops to be treated at Thai hospitals. Chai Sai said despite its war against the communists, his force is caught in the middle and is harrassed by both Thai and Burmese troops.

SUA strategic Chief Li Tae Chong and LSA leader Pha Cha-ue were among those present during the interview.

Meanwhile, about 200 Thai families and 500 hilltribes people have moved out of Doi Lang Mountain to the low land. The Thai authorities have stationed several units of border patrol police and village defence volunteers to guard Thai villages on Doi Lang since early this month.

VFF ISSUES APPEAL ON OPPOSING U.S. ARMS RACE

BK280149 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Appeal to the nation by the VFF and Vietnam Peace Committee -- date not given]

[Text] At present, the U.S. imperialists, the bellicose Reagan administration and other reactionary forces are frantically pursuing an arms race policy. This threatens mankind with the catastrophe of a world war in which nuclear and other destructive weapons would be used.

We must stop their cruel acts and dangerous schemes. Mankind's destiny and the peace and security of nations must be protected. These are the deep hopes and pressing requirements of mankind.

Through the second UN General Assembly special conference on disarmament and with various forms of struggle, the governments and peoples of various nations have expressed their support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They have also resolutely demanded that the bellicose forces stop their arms race and implement disarmament.

The Vietnamese people while striving to build socialism and firmly defend their socialist fatherland must enthusiastically participate in this large-scale struggle of the peoples all over the world. They must take positive action to show their stand by immediately affixing their names to this petition in order to contribute to the joint voices and acts of thousands of millions of people throughout the five continents who are resolutely struggling for the success of the cause of peace and disarmament.

THAI CRITICISM OF SUPPORT FOR CGDK NOTED

BK280400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] According to a VNA report, many newspapers in Thailand recently have strongly criticized the Thai authorities' policy of tailing after foreign countries in the farce of establishing a coalition government against the PRK.

Stressing the danger of this policy and demanding its review, the PATINYA weekly on 12 July carried an open letter from its editorial staff to thai Prime Minister Prem saying that the fact that the Thai Government supports the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] is an act of interference in the internal affairs of another country. It asked the government to review this policy. PATINYA also criticized the Thai Government for pursuing an adventurous policy which binds the nation's interests to those of big nations, which seriously effects the Thai domestic situation. It demanded that the government pursue a genuine neutral policy without interfering in Kampuchean internal affairs, and develop relations with the Indochinese countries.

The paper MATUPHUM on 8 July carried an article saying Chairman Heng Samrin's government has restored and developed the country considerably. The majority of the Kampuchean people have supported the Heng Samrin government. As a result, Thailand should not adhere too scrupulously to the UN resolutions in refusing to recognize this government since not all UN resolutions are correct.

The paper pointed out that Thailand made a serious error when it participated in the farce of establishing the coalition government against the PRK. This error is tantamount to Thailand's collusion with the United States in the former war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It is like setting a fire close to one's house.

DO MUOI LEADS GROUP TO HONOR WAR VETERANS

OW272343 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 27 -- A delegation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the army and the Hanoi People's Committee this morning laid a wreath at the Hanoi war monument.

The delegation included Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, vice-president of the Council of State; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Lieutenant-General Bui Phung, vice-minister of national defence; and representatives of mass organisations.

The delegation also visited the sick soldiers at the army hospital 108.

In Ho Chi Minh City, the day was marked by visits to sick and wounded armymen and war invalids and families of fallen combatants.

Le Quang Chanh, vice-chairman of the people's committee, and Hap Bunse, consul-general of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, visited families whose children are discharging their international obligation in Kampuchea.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON ECONOMIC UNIT REORGANIZATION

BK270920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issue directive No 120 on the reorganization of production and construction establishments in the economy.

After stressing the requirement, significance, standard and content for reorganizing production and construction establishments in the present situation, the directive points out: It is imperative to concentrate efforts on fulfilling main economic targets, especially agricultural, grain and food production targets and those of the cultivation of key industrial crops. We must strive to develop the production of consumer goods, especially staple goods, for the people's daily life and for export, and goods which can generate large income for the state. We must also develop effectively various heavy and key industrial branches such as the electricity, coal, pharmaceutical, engineering, and construction materials branches.

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG WAR VETERANS -- The Duyen Hai engineering factory in Haipong municipality has provided jobs to more than 500 war veterans, most of them technical workers. Among this group, 11 had furthered their studies at the state university and subsequently returned to work at the factory as engineers. Many others have performed their tasks outstandingly and have been awarded with titles of emulative and progressive workers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jul 82 BK]

HAI HUNG WAR VETERANS -- Some 80 percent of war veterans who have returned to Hai Hung Province are provided with jobs according to their ability and suitable to their health. More than 7,200 wounded soldiers are working at various plant nurseries; almost 2,000 are working at handicraft production establishments and 500 more at animal husbandry farms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Jul 82 BK]

AUSTRALIA

ALP WANTS NUCLEAR-FREE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

BK241026 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 23 Jul 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] The deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party, Mr Lionel Bowen, says if his party came to power at the next elections he would work toward the abolition of nuclear weapons in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr Bowen, who is the Australian Labor Party's [ALP] spokesman on foreign affairs, believes Indonesia could be a partner in achieving a nuclear-free region. He is talking to (Michael Donn) in Sydney.

[Begin Bowen recording] The Northern Hemisphere has the superpowers in it and they have the nuclear weapons. The Southern Hemisphere hasn't got the superpowers and therefore there is a chance in my view to get all the countries in the Southern Hemisphere, including the oceans -- with the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and people who are in those areas -- to come to an agreement that we have a nuclear-free zone. That would still allow transit of warships from the superpowers, but it would guarantee that there will be no launching of weapons from the zone and no storage of weapons in the zone.

[Question] Are you looking at a complete ban on the nuclear industry in the Southern Hemisphere or just nuclear weapons?

[Answer] No. You can't ban the nuclear industry because in some cases it has to be allowed for peaceful uses, such as electricity generation. It is a dangerous industry, but we are talking about nuclear weapons in those terms.

[Question] Are you trying to get the concept of a nuclear-free Southern Hemisphere written into the ALP policy for the next election?

[Answer] Yes, I think we could do it. Yes, there is no problem about it from ALP policy. The big issue for us is to get the rest of the nations in the Southern Hemisphere to agree, and I think they would.

[Question] Do you really think it is feasible to get a country like Indonesia or, perhaps, even Argentina for that matter, to be so concerned with peace that they would put aside the thought of acquiring nuclear weapons or using nuclear weapons?

[Answer] Well, Argentina would be part of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which means a nuclear-free zone. I see nothing wrong with that. Indonesia doesn't want nuclear weapons because it recognizes that there is no future with a nuclear war. And I think that is the main rason (? why Malaysia did). Indonesia also would be of undoubted benefit to us in our negotiations together in the whole of Southeast Asia relating to ASEAN and Vietnam so they would be a partner in terms of peace and stability of the region.

[Question] Why have you come up with this concept now?

[Answer] Oh, I think it has developed because of what is a known factor. If the Antarctic is a nuclear-free zone by an international treaty agreed on, if Latin America is a nuclear-free zone by a treaty agree on, if the world has been talking about a zone of peace in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans it does not require much more imagination to add in a few of the land masses in the area -- to say, well why don't we deal with it south of the Equator. Nobody is going to attack us in the Southern Hemisphere in my view. Nor should we be the launching pad from the Southern Hemisphere to the Northern Hemisphere. So if we get the superpowers to agree to that, I think we have made some contribution to world peace.

[Question] When can we see a nuclear-free Southern Hemisphere?

[Answer] As soon as you get a Labor government.

[Question] As quick as that?

[Answer] Well, I would think the initiative would commence. I see no real problem in starting that initiative. We will certainly get no initiative from the present government.

[Question] But you wouldn't expect it to get bogged down, such as with the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks?

[Answer] Not at all because it would not have come into that. I mean, there is no question of any storage of weapons, nuclear capacity, in the Southern Hemisphere. The difficulty we would have would be with the French, who probably still want to continue their tests. But I think the intelligence of Mitterrand and others would see that perhaps they can do without that facility. [End recording]

NEW CALEDONIA

COMMANDOES SENTENCED FOR RAID ON ASSEMBLY

NC232004 Paris AFP in English 1954 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 23 (AFP) -- Five people were sentenced today in Noumea, New Caledonia, for their participation in yesterday's commando raid into the South Pacific island capital's local assembly, it was reported here. The commando raid was staged by about 30 hooded members of a rightwing grouping that opposes reforms now under deliberation and that are pushed by the leftwing government in Paris. The reforms aim towards the promotion of the indigenous Canaque population.

The five participants in the violence, in which 17 people, including a Socialist assemblyman, were injured, were being tried in flagrante delicto. Two men received 20 days in prison and five years of loss of civic rights, the three others suspended sentences and fines. Another eight people arrested following the raid are to be tried on Monday, as judicial authorities pursue their investigation into who masterminded the operation.

The French state secretary for overseas territories, Henri Emmanuelli, charged in Paris today that the raiders had enjoyed the complicity of certain assemblymen from the opposition. In Noumea, the leader of the left-allied Independence Party, Roch Pidjot, suggested there was police complicity, too. He pointed to the small number of police that had turned out for the protection of the assembly. The most explicit charge was brought in Paris by Communist Deputy Jacques Brunhes, who said that the local new-Guallist movement was behind the extreme right violence.

State Secretary Emmanuelli declared that the government would "not let itself be intimidated" and go through with its reforms. They include a land reform, cultural promotion for the Canaques, development of the island's interior areas, and inclusion of local customary law into island jurisprudence. The measures have been depicted here as designed to take the wind out of the sails of the island's independence movement.

Meanwhile, the man charged with last September's murder of Independence Party leader Pierre Declercq was released today by the Noumea appeals court on 4,000-dollar bail. The man, Dominique Canon, 21, has claimed all along that he was innocent.

In an unrelated development concerning another French overseas possession, Mr Emmanuelli let it be known today he would sue the mayor of St Paul, on the Indian Ocean Island of La Reunion, for slander. The mayor, Paul Benard, sued the state secretary for "racist declarations," because Mr Emmanuelli in a press conference had allegedly referred to "cultural and racial differences between La Reunion and France." Mr Emmanuelli claims his words were misrepresented. A local La Reunion court has already declared itself incompetent to hear the mayor's charge, Mr Emmanuelli enjoying immunity from its prosecution as a government member.

U.S. URGED NOT TO IGNORE MAOIST THREAT TO ASIA

BK271045 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1020 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 27 (ANTARA) -- Indonesian OBSERVER newspaper today editorially attaches great importance to Indonesia's Defence and Security Minister concurrently Armed Forces Commander General M. Yusuf's current visit to Washington "as he may be able to gain some insight of current United States political and security interest in Southeast Asia".

It stated: "Politically speaking, there is no divide that separates the United States and Indonesia in Southeast Asia. Their views on how to deal with the danger of communism are perfectly reconciled.

"Of late, some government spokesmen in Indonesia have been vocal in voicing concern about the latest danger of communism in Indonesia. Latent or real, the public is confident that General Yusuf has all the means at his disposal to cope with it. In point of fact, the people do not have to be told or taught about communist danger in whatever corner it may lurk. Through experiences the people have been aware of this and they also realize that communism will have no fertile ground to blossom in Indonesia.

"But it is on the precise United States handling of security problems in Southeast Asia which the Indonesian public has been left in doubt. As can be seen, the United States, in its pre-occupation on the danger of communism, has resorted to a containment policy of the Soviet Union by way of dumping a huge amount of American weapons and troops along the entire length of the Soviet Union border.

"But despite this impressive-looking cordon sanitaire which the United States has built from Okinawa, PRC, South Korea, the Philippines, Turkey and West Europe, with observation posts in some points in South Asia and in the Middle East, it appears that the Soviet Union has been able to pierce it in some strategic points, or to overfly it. Indochina, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola, Cuba and Nicaragua (?are cases) in point.

"Worse still, through too much preoccupation on the Soviet Union posing as the biggest threat to the security of Asia and the Pacific, the United States has allowed Chinese communism to get a strong foothold in the Philippines. By fanning hatred and dissatisfaction of the barrios people against the 16-year-old unpopular regime of President Ferdinand Marcos, Chinese communism plays a dominant role in future Philippine politics. The entire island of Negros in the central part of the Philippines and a multitude of Red pockets throughout the country are reported to be in the grip of Mao-oriented Philippine communist insurgents.

"It is no more that Islamic Moro insurgents who have put Mrs Imelda Marcos on her desperate flight to Moscow. It is the Mao-oriented local communists in the Philippines that prompted her to recruit the support of the Kremlin for her government's fight against them. All this, coupled with the demand of a Philippines cardinal for President Ferdinand Marcos to step down in order to prevent a communist take-over in the Philippines should be a strong reminder to the United States how badly incorrect U.S. security arragements have been placed in Southeast Asia.

"As a guest (of Indonesia), General Yusuf should have the patience and courtesy to listen to his hosts in Washington. But as a friend he should give them some pointers as to how to prevent communist take-over in Southeast Asia. And in this it is perhaps timely for the general to tell his friends in Washington to stop supporting unpopular regimes which are only bent on enriching themselves".

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 JULY

BK271027 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0948 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] July 27 (ANTARA) -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas, arrived here by air Monday afternoon for an official visit to this country at the invitation of the Indonesian parliament.

In a prss statement issued upon arrival at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport, Barkauskas, 65, said that the Soviet Union already has and continues to propose that the relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union should be further deepened. Barkauskas, who is also chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania, explained that progress in the relations between the two countries was in agreement with their respective interests.

In the Soviet Union the significance of such relations were laid on the preservation of various kinds of regular contacts between the Soviet parliament as the highest legislative body of the country with the Indonesian parliament.

He expressed hope that their visit, meetings and talks in the future would further strengthen these contacts and deepen mutual understanding and trust. He said his delegation's visit was a return visit on the one made by a delegation of the Indonesian parliament to the Soviet Union in August 1979.

He said at that time the Indonesian parliamentary mission was headed by Speaker Daryatmo and saw with their own eyes that the people of the Soviet Union were sympathetic and respected Indonesia and its talented and diligent people. The visit by the nine-member delegation including its leader was the second made by a Soviet parliamentary mission to Indonesia during the administration of the new order. The first visit was made in 1974.

In the prepared press statement Barkauskas said the traditional relations between the Soviet parliament and Indonesia have been going on for a long time and not for the last decade only.

He admitted that problems had been faced in these relations but the Soviet Union was of the view that the Soviet Union and Indonesia in their international political relations have never faced radical conflicting interests. The Soviet Union did not see a single obstacle which might hamper cooperation with Indonesia including with the other members of the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN. He reiterated a statement issued by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The first visit by an Indonesian parliamentary mission of the Soviet Union was during the old order regime in 1956. The mission was headed by Speaker Sartono.

The following year the visit was returned by a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Voroshilov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet, parliamentary delegation was greeted at the airport by Hardjantho, vice speaker of the House; Wang Suwandi, parliamentary secretary; officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Soviet Ambassador Shpedko and his staff.

The Barkauskas delegation, after a six-day stay in this country, would fly back to the Soviet Union on Saturday after concluding visits to the cultural and educational center of Yogyakarta and the world famous tourist island of Bali.

The delegation is also scheduled to pay courtesy calls on President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik, Speaker Daryatmo, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Trade and Cooperative Minister Radius Prawiro and Jakarta Raya Governor Tjokropranolo.

Meeting With Speaker Daryatmo

BK271351 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Parliamentary Speaker Daryatmo said that there have been no problems in relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union and he hopes that the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation to Indonesia will further strengthen these relations. This was stated by the speaker when he received a courtesy call from the visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation in Jakarta today.

The nine-member Soviet parliamentary delegation arrived in Jakarta yesterday evening for a 5-day reciprocal visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian parliamentary leadership.

According to Daryatmo, there are three ways to promote relations between the two countries, namely, through the government, through the parliament and through the private sector.

SUDOMO BRIEFS SUHARTO ON POST-ELECTION SITUATION

BK271148 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The latest developments in the security situation in the country were reported by the deputy commander of the armed forces-commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, Admiral Sudomo, to President Suharto at the Bina Graha building this afternoon.

Following his 1-hour meeting with the president, Admiral Sudomo told newsmen that the security situation in the country is generally good and stable and that everything is under control. This can be attributed to the high consciousness of the public security and order.

Touching on the excesses of the recent general elections, Sudomo said that many cases have been completely solved. This is the first time in Indonesian history that excesses arising from the general elections were resolved immediately. He said that out of the excesses, 40 cases have been solved through the courts while another 94 cases are about to be brought to the court. Sudomo said that the persons involved in the cases were not detained.

MALAYSIA

MATERIALS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S KUALA LUMPUR VISIT

Report on Thach's Talks

BK271300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 27 Jul 82

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 27 (AFP) -- Malaysia has agreed to study some of the Indochinese proposals aimed at easing tension in Southeast Asia in the light of clarifications given here today by visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The proposals were contained in the joint communique issued by the three Indochinese foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia after their meeting in Ho Chi Minh City earlier this month.

They include the convening of an international conference with the participation of the Indochinese and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) states, India and Burma, along with the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr Thach continued his discussions on the Cambodian issue with his Malaysian counterpart Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie at the Foreign Ministry here this afternoon.

After the one-hour meeting, the secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, told newsmen that Mr Thach had explained "some of the aspects of the Ho Chi Minh City proposal, including the proposal for an international conference."

"He asked the Malaysian minister to consider and study the proposals. We agreed to study them on the basis of the clarifications," Mr Zakaria said. He declined to elaborate on the nature of the clarification. ASEAN had earlier dismissed the Ho Chi Minh City proposal saying (?there was) nothing new in it.

Since his arrival here on Sunday in the course of a tour of countries in the region, Mr Thach had two rounds of discussions with Mr Ghazali and a 50-minute meeting with the Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. The discussions were devoted to the Cambodian issue.

Mr Zakaria repeated this statement yesterday that there was no agreement between the two sides on the "approaches to resolve the Cambodian problem." (?Mr Zakaria) reiterated the Malaysian position that a political solution to the Cambodian conflict was essential for durable peace to be sustained in Southeast Asia. Mr Zakaria pointed out that while [words indistinct] the problem to be solved in accordance with the declaration of the International Conference on Cambodia, Vietnam continued to be opposed to it.

He said Malaysia viewed the resolution of the Cambodian problem as the first step towards realising the concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in the region. Mr Thach accepted the concept of ZOPFAN but insisted that Cambodia should not be dealt with in isolation from the rest of the region. The two ministers agreed to maintain contact and continue the dialogue on Cambodia, Mr Zakaria said.

Mr Thach will have another meeting with Mr Ghazali over breakfast tommorrow, when the discussions would be of an informal nature.

Earlier today, Mr Thach exchanged views with the Malaysian minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

He will address a press conference tomorrow morning before leaving for Bangkok on the last leg of his current tour. He has already visited Singapore and Rangoon.

Thach's Press Conference

BK280511 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT 28 Jul 82

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 28 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today it was a good sign that Malaysia had agreed to "examine very carefully" the Indochinese proposal for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

Speaking at a news conference at the end of his four-day visit, Mr Thach described Malaysia's reaction to the proposal as "very responsive." Although Malaysia had not accepted the proposal, it had not rejected it, he said.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali had told Mr Thach that he would study the proposal carefully in the light of clarifications provided by the chief Vietnamese diplomat. Mr Thach declined to elaborate on the "clarifications," saying that the nature of the discussions he had here were "confidential."

The proposal for an international conference to discuss the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia was among the suggestions made by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia after their recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City.

The Indochinese ministers also proposed creation of "security zone" on the Thai-Camobodian border and announced a partial pullout of Hanoi's more than 150,000 troops in Cambodia, although critics dismissed this as a mere troop rotation.

Mr Thach, who had three rounds of discussins including a breakfast meeting this morning with the Malaysian foreign minister and a talk with Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed, said he was "more and more optimistic" of narrowing down Hanoi's differences over Cambodia.

The Vietnamese minister, due to fly to Bangkok today on the last leg of a four-nation tour of Southeast Asia, emphasised that he had never used the threat of subversion against the region to retaliate for "hostile actions" against Indochinese countries.

Mr Thach said he had categorically assured Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan and Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam that Vietnam's right of self-defence "does not include subversion." "I can say without ambiguity, no subversion," he said.

He said that Vietnam hoped it would not have to take self-defence measures in the future, but this did not mean that Hanoi might not "reconsider our position" if hostile actions against Indochinese states continued.

Asked about the progress of the United Nations-sponsored orderly departure programme for the Vietnamese who wished to leave the country for settlement abroad, Mr Thach said that it was "going on, but not very smoothly." This was because of the discrimination in the acceptance by other countries like the United States of people who left under the programme and those who fled illegally, he said. Those who left illegally were treated by other countries as "political refugees" and were not subject to the same bureaucratic restrictions as the normal migrants, he said.

He said the United States was encouraging the illegal departure. The Voice of America (VOA) broadcast weather reports about the sea conditions in the South China Sea and even distributed sea-sickness pills for the boat people, he said.

Mr Thach, who previously visited Singapore and Burma, said that he would meet the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, during his "unofficial visit" to Thailand.

He said he had accepted invitations to visit Indonesia and Philippines, partners with Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, but the dates for the trips later this year had to be finalised.

Lao Resistance Group

BK280547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 28 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today that it would be "interference in the internal affairs of Laos" if the Laotian rebels exiled in Thailand were allowed to set up a rival government.

He was replying to a question at his press conference on a Bangkok report that the Laotian rightist leader Gen Phoumi Nosavan, based in Thailand since 1965, was planning to set up a "union government on national liberation" to oppose the Hanoi-backed government in Vientiane.

Mr Thach said it would be a "dangerous precedent" to allow exiles in a country to form an illegal regime although he did not think it constituted any threat to the Vientiane government.

Departure for Bangkok

BK280737 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left Kuala Lumpur for Bangkok today after a 4-day visit. His visit has failed to bring about any significant breakthrough in the Kampuchean issue. Mr Thach had talks with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told Mr Thach that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea had set a dangerous precedent for other big countries to march into neighboring territories just because they did not like the government in power. The prime minister had stressed to Mr Thach that solution in Kampuchea was not to establish a government of Hanoi's choice as such a government did not have popular local support.

Mr Thach told newsmen he would be making similar visits to Jakarta and Manila in late October.

Commentary on Thach's Talks

BK271427 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, yesterday reminded the visiting Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, that the overall objective of both Malaysia and Vietnam was the same, and that is the attainment of peace and stability for the whole Southeast Asian region. A continuation of the present dialogue between the ASEAN nations and Vietnam was essential if there was to be greater understanding between the two sides. But whilst the channels of communications between Malaysia and Hanoi would always remain open, we will continue to condemn the Vietnamese military invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, its removal of the Democratic Kampuchea regime and installation of the puppet Heng Samrin regime, Vietnam's continued military occupation of Kampuchea and finally its intransigence and hostile attitude toward its neighbors.

The Vietnamese foreign minister's attempt to link China to the origin of Vietnam's Kampuchean venture has met with skepticism throughout his current tour. His statement that Vietnam would withdraw from Kampuchea the moment China signed a nonaggression pact with that nation has also been widely dismissed as a propaganda ploy. Instead, both Singapore and Malaysia have pointedly reminded him that whatever differences Vietnam has had with Kampuchea, and however legitimate its grievances were against the actions of the Khmer Rouge government which once held power in Phnom Penh, Vietnam has absolutely no right or excuse for invading Kampuchea and toppling the Democratic Kampuchea Government.

The last three and a half years of Vietnam's contact with ASEAN and the United Nations should have taught the lesson that it cannot hoodwink its neighbors or international opinion about the brazen act of aggression it has committed against a weaker neighbor. Nobody, except some communist nations, have accepted its reason for its continued military occupation of Kampuchea. And yesterday, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told the Vietnamese foreign minister that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea sets a very dangerous precedent for other big countries to march into neighboring territory simply because they do not like the government in power. Such action will cause more countries to be flattened, because any big neighbor can come in if it feels threatened or does not like the government.

The Malaysian prime minister also reminded Mr Nguyen Co Thach of the fact that whatever Vietnam's problems were with Kampuchea, the solution was not to move into that country and set up a government of its choice. The Heng Samrin administration installed by Vietnam, therefore, cannot have the legitimacy of a government of the people's choice.

Observers of the international scene have also discussed the cost of Vietnam's Kampuchean military adventure and have stated that Vietnam is today isolated internationally as it never has been with all its neighbors suspicious and even fearful of its intentions.

Vietnam's economy is in tatters and its people have been deprived of the chance to attain a decent standard of living just because of the greed for glory of an aging and covetous leadership.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach has always attempted to put the blame for Vietnam's actions on its neighbors, but the ball has always remained at Vietnam's feet.

DOCTORS GIVE MARCOS 'CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH'

BK280751 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, July 28 (AFP) -- After rumours that his health is deteriorating, President Ferdinand Marcos said that a medical check-up today had given him a clean bill of health.

Mr Marcos, 64, who said he had an annual check-up every June or July, said off the cuff in a televised speech on natural resource management in the Philippines that doctors had told him he was "supposed to be clear of any malady," and only gave him medicine for a cold. He added that he had a bad habit of staying up nights reading, and "doctors did not find this charming at all."

COURT DISMISSES PETITION AGAINST MARCOS' POWERS

HK250038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday uphold the power of the president to issue decrees after the lifting of martial law and without the concurrence of the Batasang Pambansa. The High Tribunal made this decision on a petition which questioned the legality of presidential decree No 1840. The decree grants tax amnesty and requires taxpayers to file statements of assets and liabilities. The petition, filed by Assemblyman Valentino Ligazpi, asked the court to declare the decree null and void because it was passed without the concurrence of the Batasang Pambansa. Further, Ligazpi said, the stand-by powers granted the president in amendment No 6 of the Constitution were removed from the president when the Constitution was again amended in the plebiscite of April 7, 1981. In dismissing the petition, the high court said amendment No 6 was not in any way altered or modified, much less repealed, by the amendment of 1981.

MRS MARCOS NAMED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HK260026 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] The ruling party, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, in a caucus last night unanimously endorsed the appointment of the first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, to be the 8th member of the 15-man Executive Committee. President Marcos withheld approval of the proposal, but said it is about time that members of the Executive Committee be increased.

The Executive Committee, created under the 1981 constitutional amendments, is the highest executive body that takes care of the day-to-day operations of the government. The present seven members are Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Budget Minister Manuel Alba, Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez, and Cebu Governor (Eduardo Gourias).

Supporters of the proposal cited the need for the first lady to represent Metro Manila, the most populated and important region, and the womanhood, which comprises almost one-half of the population of the country. They pointed out that two of the government's priority programs -- human settlements and the national livelihood program, KKK -- are directly under the first lady. They also cited the need for her to represent Mindanao, being the chairperson of the Southern Philippines Development Authority.

GOVERNMENT ALTERS LABOR EVACUATION POLICY

HK240018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The government has altered its policy on the evacuation of Filipino workers from war-torn nations.

Labor Minister Blass Ople said the consensus at an inter-ministerial meeting yesterday was to evacuate only those who are willing to be repatriated. He said total evacuation could affect the momentum gained by the Philippines in foreign labor markets. He said the gains must be maintained in the face of stiff foreign competition. However, Ople maintained that the government will see to it that the safety of Filipinos who choose to remain in their overseas jobs will be ensured.

MARCOS CALLS FOR WAGE INCREASE FREEZE

HK270007 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Excerpt] President Marcos has appealed to labor to temporarily freeze its demand for wage increases, to enable business to survive and recover. Addressing the nation at the opening of the fifth regular session of the Batasan, the president said demands for salary hikes at this time are unrealistic. The president noted that many sectors of industry and business are reeling from world recession and inflation. In the copper and gold industry alone, the president said, as many as 40,000 workers could have been laid off if the government had not stepped in and help them. President Marcos said sacrifice and [word indistinct] are called for at this time.

MILITARY EXPECTS TO SOLVE PELAEZ SHOOTING

HK240014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday the military expects to solve the ambush of Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez in the next few days. Enrile said investigators are following up leads and expect to make arrests within the next 24 hours. However, the defense minister refused to say whether there has been a new break or if the probers are pursuing the original theory that more National Liberation Front terrorists may have perpetrated the ambush.

Enrile said the entire armed forces have been mobilized in the hunt for the ambushers. The defense chief said the ambush was an irrational act, and indicated that terrorism has arrived at a new dimension. He noted that in the past 6 months more than 62 government officials and workers have been killed in terrorist attacks.

MNLF Blamed For Shooting

HK240418 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, after receiving intelligence reports, has said the ambush of Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez was the handiwork of the Moro National Liberation Front. Ramos alerted four regional commands in Mindano and central and southern Luzon, including the Metro Manila area. Intelligence reports received by President Marcos said MNLF terrorists are now operating in Metro Manila to create disturbances and violence to get the attention of the Islamic conference which opens next month in Algeria. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has also called the ambush on Pelaez an unfortunate and irrational act. He said the perpetrators did a great harm on the country.

Meanwhile, Assemblyman Pelaez has appealed for the possible motive behind his ambush. He himself said he did not know of anyone who could have committed the ambush. Pelaez said he is appealing to everyone to refrain from speculating on the parties responsible for the assassination attempt. He said the authorities should just be allowed to do their job of getting to the bottom of the case. Pelaez remains in good mood and in a stable condition in his heavily guarded room at St Luke's Hospital. Except for some broken ribs, the assemblyman is in top shape. Hospital Director Charles Hearn said Pelaez is well on his way to recovery.

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GOVERNMENT TO BRIEF PRC OFFICIALS ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW281223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 28, KYODO -- The government is arranging a detailed briefing for Chinese Embassy officials here to explain the Japanese Government's criteria for authorizing high school textbooks, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa announced Wednesday. This follows Chinese official criticism of newly approved Japanese textbooks which use language downgrading the Japanese military invasion of China in the 1930s.

Miyazawa told a press conference that the government also plans to assure the Chinese, through the Japanese ambassador in Beijing, that there has been no change in Japan's attitude towards China since the 1972 Sino-Japan joint communique, which restored diplomatic ties between the two countries. The ambassador has also been asked to sound out as quickly as possible the exact Chinese position on the textbook controversy.

Miyazawa said the purpose of the planned briefing on the textbook authorization system was to clear up any Chinese misunderstandings. He also said the government was thinking of stressing that the change in wording the Japanese attacks on China from "invasion" to "advance" did not indicate any change in the Japanese attitude to its own history.

The government expects to know on Thursday whether the Chinese Embassy officials will accept the briefing.

Complaints have also been heard from South Korea about the textbook revisions, but so far there has been no official communication on the matter from the Seoul government. But Miyazawa expressed the government's willingness to arrange a briefing on the textbook system for the Koreans, too, if they desired.

JAPAN, PRC AGREE TO EXCHANGE DEFENSE PERSONNEL

OW281209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 28, KYODO -- Japan and China agreed Wednesday to promote further their personnel exchanges in the defense field. The agreement was reached when Chinese Ambassador Song Zhinguang paid his first ever courtesy call on Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito.

Ito told Song that Japan was not in a position to cooperate with China in defense affairs, but hoped to improve friendly relations between the two nations by promoting personnel exchanges between the two nations. The agreement leads to the personnel exchanges between Japanese Defense Agency and Chinese Defense Ministry officials, including uniformed personnel.

Seiki Nishihiro, former defense counsellor and now director general of the Education and Training Bureau, visited Beijing last January at the invitation of the Chinese Defense Ministry.

The Chinese ambassador told Ito that China maintained its stand that Sino-Soviet relations can make no progress in the foreseeable future unless the Soviet Union changes its hegemonistic policy, despite some opinions saying that Sino-Soviet relations might be improved, a reference to the recent visit of Soviet sportsmen to China.

Song also said the Beijing government was maintaining its policy of peaceful reunification of Taiwan to the motherland. Although diplomatic relations between China and the United States are strained as a result of American arms sales to Taiwan, it is only the Soviet Union which rejoices, he added.

KPA MEETING OBSERVES PRC PLA ANNIVERSARY

SK290449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting was held on July 28 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Peoples Armed Forces on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant General Pak Chunk-kug and other generals and officers and soldiers of the KPA, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and its officials were invited there.

Speaking first at the meeting, Major General of the KPA O Ki-su said: The founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was a historic event of great significance in developing the Chinese revolution to a new, higher stage. Over the 55 years since its founding, the CPLA has covered a victorious road of a glorious struggle for freedom, independence and socialism under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China, he declared, are now being consolidated and developed to a new stage under the deep concern and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. They will in the future, too, always struggle and win victory together as comrades-in-arms and class brothers just as they defeated common enemies in close unity in the past.

Speaking next, Yu Kezhong, military attache of the Chinese Embassy, said: The militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries was personally initiated and nursed by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong in his lifetime together with the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and it has withstood a long test. The meeting between the leaders of the two parties and the visit of a military delegation of the People's Republic of China to Korea some time ago further strengthened and developed the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries, he said.

The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army will, as in the past, wage a struggle in unity with the Korean people and People's Army and win victory together, whatever storm and change may come to the world in the future.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK STRUGGLE MONTH

SK281116 Pyongyang KCNA in English [illegible]1 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 28 (KCNA) — Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people and film shows were held in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Cuba during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A meeting was held at the farm machine repair factory in Frunze, the capital of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, which was attended by K.K. Atachev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, the chairman of the Union of Societies of Friendship with Foreign Countries, the vice-minister of foriegn affairs and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting which expresses solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification and demands an unconditional implementation of the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly on turning the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and creating a favorable condition for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean film week opened at the "Horizont" cinema in Moscow.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito were hung on the background of the platform of the meeting which was held by the "Sava-82" young voluntary labour brigade in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Speaking at the meeting, the head of the labour brigade declared that the Yugoslav people and youth fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. Solidary messages to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

A meeting was held at the unit of the Bulgarian People's Army stationed in Kresna City, Blagoevgrad Province, at which a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a potrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov were hung on the background of the platform.

Meanwhile, the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People co-sponsored a meeting at the Havana metal building equipment factory.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES TUNISIAN WRITER

SK290442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 28 received Mustapha Fersi, vice-president of the writers Union of Tunisia, on a visit to our country. Present there were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chang Se-kuk.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for the guest.

KIM CHAEK STEEL PLANT RALLY URGES 80'S SPEED

S 280603 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Excerpt] At a time when the entire nation is seething with the struggle to register a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction, the three revolutions team members dispatched to the Kim Chaek steel plant, a great metallurgical base in the northern district, resolved to actively wage the struggle to create the speed of the 80's by upholding the party's intention and vigorously carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. They appealed to the three revolutions team members in the industrial sector across the nation to respond to their resolution.

They had a rally on 26 July to thoroughly implement the policy put forward by the glorious party center for vigorously carrying out the struggle to create the speed of the 80's in socialist economic construction with the spirit of the era of the great Chollima upsurge. Respectfully placed in the front of the meeting site was the portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were hung at the rally site. Also hung at the meeting site were slogans reading "Let us create the speed of the 80's with the spirit of the era of the great Chollima upsurge," "Let us effect a new upsurge on all fronts of the socialist construction by vigorously waging the three revolutions," "Let us accelerate to the maximum socialist economic construction with idomitable revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance" and "Let us all become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 80's."

Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the KWP Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of Chongjin municipal party committee, (Yi Kang-hwan), responsible secretary of the party committee of the Kim Chaek steel plant, and other personages concerned attended the rally together with the three revolutions team members disptached to the Kim Chaek steel plant.

The meeting began with the playing of "Song of Marshall Kim Il-song." Then responsible person of the three revolutions team members at the Kim Chaek steel plant (Pak Myong-mun) delivered a report.

Pointing out that the working people of the Kim Chaek steel plant are effecting an unprecedented upsurge in production of steel and iron by upholding the slogan "Let us create the speed of the 80's with the spirit of the era of the great Chollima upsurge," the reporter said that the nationwide struggle for creating the speed of the 80's is a rewarding struggle for further strengthening the nation's political and economic might and epochally enhancing the people's living.

He noted that the three revolutions teams of the Kim Chaek steel plant are facing the task of supporting and guiding the working people so they will fulfill their lofty resolution and targets without fail. The three revolutions teams will excellently carry out their mission as the vanguard of the revolution and the standard bearer of the struggle, cherishing deep loyalty and revolutionary passion, at the forefront of the struggle to create the speed of the 80's.

He said: The struggle to create the speed of the 80's can be successfully carried out only through the struggle against outdated and stagnant elements in the domains of ideology, technology and culture. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The three revolutions team members, firmly arming themselves with the chuche idea and continuously preserving lofty revolutionary awareness, should mingle with the masses and actively inspire revolutionary zeal and initiative. Thus, they should carry out the three revolutions more vigorously.

Vigorously waging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture by the three revolutions team members is the glorious task assigned by the great leader and the glorious party center. The struggle to create the speed of the 80's demands, in particular, that our three revolutions team members more vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The reporter stressed that giving priority to ideological revolution is important to the three revolutions and that the basic factor for ideological revolution is to thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system among the party members and workers.

He said: Firmly establishing the party's unitary ideological system is the cause of our party's ever-victorious strength and is the key to the creation of ceaseless miracles and renovation in socialist construction by our people.

The reporter noted that the three revolutions teams members will lead all the steel fighters to firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea, to think and act in accord with the demand of the chuche idea and to follow and learn about the loyalty of the young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, who upheld the great leader and devotedly carried out the order of the respected leader in the early stages of the Korean revolution. The three revolutions team members will encourage them to fully implement the leader's teachings and the party's policy, the embodiment of his teachings, without any deviations.

He stressed: The three revolutions team members will inspire the party members and workers, in unity with the party organizations, to vigorously struggle to create the 80's speed by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle of the unheralded heroes and by fully mobilizing existing reserves and potentials.

The reporter said that the three revolutions team members will strengthen the chuche nature and self-reliance of the metallurgical industry, paying attention to increasing production of steel and iron, will inspire the workers and technicians to mass technical innovations and will direct their attention to resolving scientific and technical problems arising in production.

Noting that the technical revolution can be successfully carried out only by the struggle against outdated and stagnant elements, he said they will strengthen the struggle against conservatism, passivity and technical mysticism hindering technical development and will think and act boldly.

The reporter said: The cultural revolution is an important revolutionary task for successfully ensuring the creation of the 80's speed. The three revolutions team members will actively wage the struggle to enhance the cultural and technical standard of the steel fighters, directing attention to the work of training technicians and specialists by upholding the policy for intellectualizing society, thus expanding their ranks, and will actively struggle to establish discipline in life and productive culture.

Pointing out that the movement to acquire the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow and learn about the examples of the unheralded heroes constitute a communist mass movement to achieve the cause of the chuche-orientation of society by accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture under our party's guidance, he said that the three revolutions team members should support effecting a new innovation in the production of steel and iron by strengthening and developing the movement to acquire the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow and learn about the examples of the unheralded heroes.

The reporter said: The struggle to create the 80's speed demands that the vanguards of the three revolutions teams raise their responsibility and role higher than ever. The three revolutions team members should become standard bearers in creating the new advance speed and should encourage all working sites to raise the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge.

Following this report, the responsible person of the three revolutions team at a blast furnace workshop, Pak Pyong-Chong; the responsible person of the three revolutions team at the second steel workshop, (Kang Tae-kyu); the responsible person of the three revolutions team at a processing workshop, Pak Myong-kol; and a member of the three revolutions team at processing workshop No 1, Choe Kyong-ok, participated in discussions.

Saying that the glorious party center wants a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction, those who participated in the discussion noted that they will make every effort to achieve the lofty targets set forth at the meeting to appeal to the nation to wage the struggle to create the 80's speed with an attitude worthy of vanguards of the three revolutions responsible for producing steel and iron together with the working people of the Kim Chaek steel plant.

They said that they will guide all the people in acquiring the revolutionary spirit to fully implement the revolutionary tasks assigned them under any difficult circumstances, cherishing the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality of the party's policy. They will also inspire all units and outposts to create innovations by actively helping them to vigorously work to implement party policy.

Those who participated in the discussion stressed: The three revolutions team members at the Kim Chaek steel plant will inspire the working people to register exploits in creating the 80's speed, in unity with enterprises and party organizations. They will increase the total volume of industrial production by 141.7 percent in the third quarter of this year compared with that at the end of last year; production of pig iron, by 158.7 percent; production of steel, by 160 percent; and production of rolled steel, by 144.2 percent.

During the fourth quarter, they will increase the total volume of industrial production by 169 percent; production of pig iron, by 184.4 percent; production of steel, by 199.4 percent; and production of rolled steel, by 175.5 percent. They will also fulfill ahead of schedule the production targets of steel and iron forecast in the second 7-year plan.

Noting that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is the militant banner for creating the 80's speed, they said that the three revolutions team members will strengthen the chuche nature and self-reliance of the metallurgical industry by vigorously waging the struggle to resolve the pending problems by our own strength, our own technology and our own material. Thus, they will inspire all battlefields to effect a new upsurge and innovation.

Saying that it is an important task facing the three revolutions work team members to strengthen the mass technical renovations in the struggle waged to create the speed of the 1980's, they stressed they will actively push ahead with making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific by raising the flames of the mass technical renovations in every combat unit, contributing to creating the speed of the 80's.

Noting that the most important thing in launching the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example of the unheralded heroes is to persistently activate these movements, they said they will make great efforts to deepen and develop these mass movements. They also noted there were appealing to the three revolutions team members at plants and enterprises throughout the nation to actively respond to their resolution to energetically activate the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 80's.

The meeting adopted a letter of appeal to the three revolutions work team members at plants and enterprises throughout the nation.

NODONG SINMUN URGES STRENGTHENING OF MASS MOVEMENT

SK271003 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 23 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement Our Party's Policy for a Mass Movement"]

[Text] Today a struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is vigorously being waged in all the sectors of the people's economy. To vigorously push ahead with this struggle, we should thoroughly implement our party's policy for a mass movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All parts of the revolution and construction works have been carried out in a mass movement and in a people's movement. On the basis of the people's great revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, we have been able to successfully carry out all the difficult but grand tasks of revolution and construction.

Resolving all the problems in the movement of all the masses and in the movement of all the people is a principle which our party has consistently kept in accelerating socialist construction. A basic key to resolving all the problems in socialist construction is to generate people's ideology.

A mass movement is a creative way in which we make masses unreservedly display their infinite strength by enhancing their unity and cooperation; a revolutionary way in which we can accelerate socialist and communist construction through a mass struggle and a collective renovation.

In a new historic period in which the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was raised, our party laid down the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes and has wisely led them to be vigorously waged in all the sectors and in all units.

The movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes are communist-type remodelling movements to realize the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by vigorously accelerating three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- under our party's leadership.

The movements have contributed to successfully implementing the task of thoroughly remodelling all aspects of social life in accord with the demand of the chuche idea, setting an unprecedentedly high goal. For this reason, the movements became a driving force, making all members of society chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and making them effect great upsurges in construction and production by encouraging them to display their revolutionary passion and creative positiveness.

The great vitality of our party's policy for a mass movement has been clearly confirmed in practice. In the flames of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes, three revolutions have been firmly turned into the work of masses and great successes have been attained in remodelling nature, society and man, without the might of the movements, we could not conceive of the changes recently enacted in the ideological and spiritual traits of our people and of the miracles and renovations continuosly created in socialist construction.

Today we are assigned the weighty task of creating the speed of the 80's and of effecting new revolutionary upswings in all the sectors of the people's economy. We should advance more rapidly than in the past. To this end, we should strengthen a mass movement to arouse the revolutionary passion of the party members and workers and their postiveness. A basic key to enacting new revolutionary upswings lies in closely joining the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes.

When we more vigorously stage a mass movement, upholding the party's policy, we can arouse the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude among the party members and workers and attain decisive successes in the struggle to carry out the 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction by unreservedly mobilizing all the inner reserves and potentials.

What is more important in vigorously waging the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes is patiently pushing ahead with the movements, firmly adopting them as the party's consistent policy.

The most important mass movements' of our party are the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes. These movements contain our party's strategic plan to expedite the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by quickly accelerating revolution and construction. No work is more proud and rewarding to party organizations, functionaries and members and workers than the work of enacting greater upsurges in socialist construction by thoroughly implementing the party's policy for a mass movement.

As we have done in carrying out other works, we should have the party's policy for a mass movement prove its worth by firmly adhering to it without interruption.

Today, during the struggle to enact new revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction, one who is thoroughly implementing the party's policy for a mass movement is one endlessly faithful to the party's call. To thoroughly implement the party's policy for a mass movement, the party's guidance to the mass movement should be enhanced. The movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes are mass movements which party organizations should responsibly guide and lead. How vigorously we push ahead with these movements and how greatly their vitality is displayed will be determined by the way in which the party's organizations implement the party's policy for a mass movement.

Experiences at units awarded the glorious red flag of three revolutions and at many units where unheralded heroes were produced show that, when party organizations meticulously plan the work of implementing the party's policy for a mass movement and patiently push ahead with it, a drastic change in people's ideological life takes place and upsurges in production and construction are accomplished.

All the party's organizations should firmly turn the struggle to implement our party's policy for a mass movement into party committee work and continuously deepen organizational and guiding work, overcoming formalism in their guidance. In particular, increasing the role of the party's responsible functionaries is very important. The responsible functionaries of party committees at all levels should mobilize all departments and members of party committees, directly adhering to the work of implementing our party's policy for a mass movement.

Establishing a correct methodology and carrying out substantive organizational work are important demands for thoroughly implementing the party's policy for a mass movement. Since the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes are unprecedentedly high-level advanced mass movements, only when we find a new methodology can we continuously deepen them without interruption.

On the basis of grasping reality, the party organizations and functionaries should continuously push ahead with these movements in a vigorous manner with tangible plans and correct methodology. They should positively help and encourage the organizations of trade unions, the Agricultural Workers Union and the Socialist Working Youth League to play their role in the struggle to implement the party's policy for a mass movement. We should resolutely renew resolved targets and thoroughly carry them out. Only when struggle tasks and targets are tangible and realistic and are set high can we successfully implement them and vigorously stage a mass movement.

The struggle to create the speed of the 80's contains a high goal. In line with the demand of today's reality, all party members and workers should boldly establish the struggle tasks, supplement it with targets adopted in discussions and carry it out without fail. The party organizations should help and encourage them to implement resolved targets in any circumstances, sincerely organize the summing-up of the program to execute the resolved targets and rearrange the program in a substantive manner.

It is very significant in implementing the party's policy for a mass movement to work well with the units which won the red flag of three revolutions and with the unheralded heroes. By positively encouraging the units that won the red flag of three revolutions and unheralded heroes and by organizing well the work of generalizing their experiences, all party organizations should make society increasingly pay attention to the two movements and make everybody participate in the movements with a high zeal.

All party organizations should find good examples created in the course of the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes, (?should register them on the honor roll) for winning the red flag of three revolutions and should fully publicize them.

To thoroughly implement the party's policy for a mass movement, functionaries should be in the forefront of these movements, assuming great responsibility for them. Leading functionaries are the leading forces of our party and leading members of revolution. Only when they positively participate in these movements can functionaries expect success. The pride of functionaries lies in their unconditional implementation of the party's policy for a mass movement. Our functionaries should work sincerely toward pushing ahead with any task until completed. All functionaries should vigorously forge ahead with the movements, deeply recognizing that the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes are responsible tasks to implement the party's policy for a mass movement.

Increasing the role of the three revolutions team is very important in vigorously implementing the party's policy for a mass movement. When the three revolutions team -- the vanguard of ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions -- wisely lead the struggle to implement the party's policy for a mass movement, the mass movement can be conducted vigorously. By closely combining the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions with the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes, three revolutions teams help the movements to be implemented in a unified way at the unit to which they belong.

At units where the taean work system is thoroughly observed and the demand of the chuche farming method is met, the three revolutions team, which pays deep attention to the mass movement, is leading the party members and workers to push ahead with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions together with the movement to follow the examples of unheralded heroes, vigorously waging organizational and political work. With the party organizations, the team members should, without fail, lead the party members and workers to implement the target adopted in discussion. They should also plan to accelerate the movements within the movement of all the masses.

All party members and workers should create the speed of the 80's by thoroughly implementing the party's policy for a mass movement and enact a new turn in the struggle to effect new upsurges in socialist construction.

NODONG SINMUN ON RURAL TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

SK290040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 25 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the Technological Revolution in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Based on his deep analysis of the present situation of the development of the rural economy of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently elucidated in detail the method of more vigorously accelerating the technological revolution in rural areas, stressing its importance. The teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a programmatic principle which the party organizations and functionaries in the rural economic field and other related fields should firmly follow.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All farming work in rural areas should be carried out with machines and chemical fertilizers and the 8-hour workday system should be adopted in cooperative farms, too, as is done in plants.

Vigorously accelerating the technological revolution in rural areas is a rewarding struggle to free farmers from arduous labor and to solve labor problems in rural areas. Our party has long set forth a policy to free farmers from arduous labor and has struggled to implement it. Thanks to this, much of the farm work is being done by machines and boosted with the use of chemical fertilizers.

However, to provide a completely independent and creative labor life for farmers and to make the 8-hour workday system possible in cooperative farms, too, as in plants, the technological revolution should be more vigorously acclerated in rural areas. This is an important requirement for more smoothly solving the people's diet problem by constantly increasing agricultural production.

Most urgent in the material life of society is the people's diet problem. Fundamental to improving the people's diet is to produce rice in greater quantities. Only when we produce large quantitites of rice can we achieve more rapidly the brilliant goal of implementing the party's policies by taking advantage of rice.

Under conditions in which arable land is limited and the influence of the cold front continues, to constantly increased grain production by more properly implementing the chuche-based farming method we should continue to carry out the technological revolution in rural areas.

By doing this we can further increase grain yield per unit and achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain ahead of schedule by actively pushing ahead with the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy and by improving the grain cultivation method.

Today, when arable land is being expanded thanks to the struggle to achieve the four-point nature-remolding program of the party, we are faced with the task of solving, with a view to the future, the labor problem arising in rural areas. At the same time, because intensification of the rural economy has reached a higher level, we need more farming labor to meet the demands of high level science and technology in farmwork and to solve the complicated farming process. Only under such conditions when the production efficiency of agricultural labor is enhanced through acceleration of the technological revolution can the labor problem in rural areas be solved smoothly and rapid progress in the development of agricultural production be guaranteed.

Proceeding from this, today our party not only has adopted as an important task the need to vigorously accelerate the technological revolution in rural areas, but is also calling for all functionaries and working people to participate actively in this struggle.

All functionaries and working people should correctly understand the party demand of the techological revolution in rural areas, its agriculture-first policy, and the importance of the technological revolution in rural areas in implementing the chuche-based farming method, and should vigorously push ahead with this work. Of primary importance in vigorously accelerating the technological revolution in rural areas is for functionaries to obstinately struggle with a correct viewpoint and attitude toward this task.

Only when we establish a correct viewpoint for any work can we effect positiveness and bring about the correct method of solving problems. The technological revolution in rural areas is no mere technical working-level problem. Included in it are the profound plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to completely ensure the independent and creative life for our peasants by freeing them from arduous work and to eventually resolve the question of rural areas, and our party's firm will to achieve the plan to the end.

Therefore, the viewpoint and attitude toward technological revolution in rural areas are related to the viewpoint and attitude toward the intention and policies of the party. What is important in implementing the party's intention and policies is the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality.

The loyalty of functionaries to the party and revolution is being displayed while they are unconditionally implementing the party's line, policies and intention to the end, sincerely accepting them. It is an important demand of our party's policy to actively introduce new-type agricultural machines and to raise the efficiency of their utility. The spirit of unconditionality of functionaries in this sector toward the party's policies should be displayed in implementing this demand.

The functionaries in the rural economy sector should strenuously strive to carry out farmwork by using machines, accepting the new agricultural machines and properly utilizing existing machines.

To vigorously step up the technological revolution in rural areas we should effect a great revolution in producing agricultural machines. Technological revolution means mechanical revolution. Only when we constantly produce new types of agricultural machines, while producing on a large scale agricultural machines including tractors, rice-seeding machines, rice harvesters, and mobile threshing machines, can we brilliantly carry out the tasks of the technological revolution in rural areas in accord with the demands of the party.

Plants producing agricultural machinery should produce more modern agricultural machines required for overall mechanization of the rural economy by normalizing production, fully mobilizing reserves and potentials, and should guarantee their quality.

What is important in this is to have a firm viewpoint that good machines which fulfill their functions can be produced only when the functionaries and workers in the domain of agricultural machine production and in the agricultural sector firmly rely on their own strength and technology. The functionaries and workers in related fields, assuming a chuche-type stance, should design and produce agricultural machines which correspond to the nature of agriculture in our country. They should, first of all, produce machines which are urgently required and can be actually produced. Then they should gradually produce large-size and modern machines.

To effect a revolution in producing agricultural machines, we should raise the role of the scientists and technicians in this sector. Scientists and technicians, with deep awareness of reality, should strive to resolve the urgent problems arising in overall mechanization and chemicalization of rural economy in cooperation with workers and peasants, including mechanization of difficult and intensive labor such as growing seedlings and transplanting corn humus pots. Other fields, including the metallurgical sector, should ensure the various kinds of steel and other raw materials required to produce agricultural machines. The technological revolution in rural areas can be successfully carried out only when the party organizations and guidance functionaries organize this work in a planned manner and vigorously push it.

Party organizations and guidance functionaries in related fields should link all work related to the technological revolution in rural areas with the targets and resolutions adopted in the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, having a clear goal for successfully implementing the technological revolution in rural areas, and should substantially work in a planned manner. Once assigned to them, they should fulfill the plan without fail.

Party organizations should make functionaries and workers deeply realize the teachings on the technological revolution in rural areas given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party's policy and its significance. They should encourage them to actively carry out the technological revolution in rural areas with correct awareness of the revolution. At the same time, they should vigorously support guidance functionaries in a timely manner to prevent them from being negligent in carrying out the technological revolution in rural areas.

They should also help the functionaries assume the position of solving labor problems by renovating technology. We should direct attention to the work of raising the standard of technological knowledge of cooperative peasants and operators of various agricultural machines including rice-seeding machines. We should encourage them to raise their sense of responsibility and their role.

All functionaries and workers, vigorously accelerating the technological revolution in rural areas, should equip the rural economy with modern machines and modern technology and develop agricultural production by broadly introducing successes in agricultural scientification into the rural economy. Thus, they should contribute more to freeing the peasants from arduous labor.

NEW BOOK EXPLAINS CHUCHE THEORY OF PARTY BUILDING

SK270048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- The publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea recently brought out "Chuche-Based Theory of Party Building", a book explaining the chuche-based theory of party building, which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

This theory is the first in history to systematize in an integral whole all the theoretical and proactical problems arising in the building of a revolutionary party of the working class and its work and activity and gives comprehensive and perfect answers to urgent problems awaiting a scientific solution in the building of the party.

The theory defines the work with people as the main of the party work on the basis of the fundamental principle of the chuche philosophy that man is master of everything and decides everything; it clarifies in a comprehensive way the principles to be adhered to in the work with people and its content and ways.

The theory elucidates anew that the party's leadership over the revolution and construction should be realised in reliance upon the wisdom and strength of the working masses, attaching greatest importance to their interests, and that the work system and method of the party should serve for enabling them to maintain their stand as the master of revolution and construction and fully display their role as the master.

The book deals with the theories on laying organisational and ideological foundations of the party, setting up party organisations from lower units up and founding a unified party of the working masses, the theories elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, it notes, newly formulated that the revolutionary party of the working class is a political organisation for realising the idea of the leader, the general staff of revolution, the heart of society and the successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the leader.

The book comprehensively deals not only with the theory of the party organisational work, the keynote of which is the work with the cadres, the party members, the masses and the growth of the party and the work for strengthening the function and role of party committees and establishing the party organisational system, but also with the profound and unique theory on the party ideological work, the theories systematized anew by the great leader and the dear leader.

It recounts how the great leader and the dear leader defined the political guidance and policy guidance as the essence of the party's leadership over revolution and construction and solved in a unique way the fundamental principle arising in the party's leadership and ways and method for hits.

Besides, the book explains new unique theories on the external activities of the party and on the carrying forward and accomplishment of the cause of party building.

CONSTRUCTION GAINS SCORED IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

SK281530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 28 (KCNA) — Productive construction is making brisk headway in various domains of the national economy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Now large-scale projects are going on at full steam to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland, obtain 200,000 hectares of land and build the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station for the irrigation of reclaimed tideland.

In the chemical industrial domain the construction of new fertilizer, caustic soda and sulfuric acid shops is progressing at a number of chemical factories.

Reconstruction on an expansion basis is going on at full pressure at the Kim Chaek and Hwanghae iron works and other major enterprises of the metal industry.

Meanwhile, the construction of the Wiwon and Namgang power stations and Maekjon lock gate power station and other hydropower stations is being accelerated and the reconstruction of the Pukchang thermal power plant on an expansion basis is progressing apace.

The Anju District coal mines, the biggest high-calorific coal production base of the country, the Sunchon and Tokchon District coal mines and the Musan mine with a prospective production capacity of 10 million tons of concentrated magnetite and the Komdok mine, which will play a big role in attaining the non-ferrous metal production target of 1.5 million tons, and other big coal and ore mines are being reconstructed on an expansion basis. At the same time, new promising coal and ore mines with favourable production conditions are being developed actively.

Besides, many construction projects are progressing at an accelerated tempo in various domains of the national economy including machine-building, building-materials and light industries, fisheries and railway transport.

Last year witnessed the completion of 2,470 construction projects in the industrial domain of Korea. As a result, in the first four years of the second seven-year plan, more than 10,000 industrial establishments and other productive construction projects have been finished.

VRPR FLAYS U.S. ENVOY'S TRUCE ANNIVERSARY REMARKS

SK281307 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] In a statement issued on 27 July marking the 29th anniversary of the signing of the truce agreement, Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, raved that the U.S. Government was disappointed that no progress has been made to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and that U.S. policy toward South Korea is aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

This is nothing but sophistry to conceal the nature of the aggressor and embellish the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

It is because of the policy of war and maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by the United States and its stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring that peace and peaceful reunification have not been achieved on the Korean Peninsula and that a dangerous (?situation) capable of igniting another war at any time remains in this land.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs attribute the fact that tension has not been eased and that permanent peace has not been achieved to something else. This can never be tolerated. All this clearly shows that we cannot achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula if the U.S. imperialists are allowed to remain in this land. The U.S. imperialists should stop uttering outrageous remarks which run counter to the stream of the times and leave South Korea without delay.

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS -- Pyongyang, July 29 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 28 met the delegation of functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon headed by Choe Se-chin, teacher at the Chongnyon Central School, and the delegation of model functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon headed by Song Won-chin, vice-director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the league, visited the socialist homeland and conversed with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. On the same day, he met the delegation of the students of the graduating classes of Choson University headed by Chong Yon-so, dean of the Department of Industrial Management of the University, and conversed with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 28 Jul 82 SK]

NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON JAPANESE ENVOY'S REMARKS

SK290128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (HONHAP) -- The Foreign Ministry declined official comment Wednesday on remarks by Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda that the size of Japanese loans to South Korea should be decided on an annual basis, pending a thorough review of the test of Maeda's speech.

"We have requested the Japanese Embassy to provide a copy of Ambassador Maeda's speech. Pending a review of the text, we cannot make any official comment," a spokesman for the ministry said. He added, however, that Seoul's position that the size of the loans should be determined on a package basis remains unchanged.

In a speech Wednesday at a seminar for senior executives of the Korean business community in the resort town of Cheju City, the Japanese ambassador said the Japanese Government's budget is decided on an annual basis and that this makes it impossible for Japan to work out a loan package to South Korea over a five year period.

South Korea is requesting a total of four billion dollars in official Japanese loans and commodity credits to help finance its fifth five-year social and economic development plan, which began this year.

Korean officials said privately they did not understand why Maeda made his remarks at this stage. They said the current loan negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo have been conducted on a package basis up to this point.

JAPANESE MINISTRY 'ACKNOWLEDGES' TEXTBOOK PROBLEM

SK281201 Seoul YONHAP in English 1150 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry has acknowledged "problematic descriptions" of past Korean-Japanese relations in new editions of Japanese high school textbooks and has expressed its willingness to recommend corrections to the Japanese Education Ministry, according to a high-ranking official in the Korean Foreign Ministry.

Kong No-myong, first assistant minister of the Foreign Ministry here, told reporters Wednesday that the Japanese Foreign Ministry notified the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo of such opinions. Kong, quoting reports from the Korean diplomatic mission in Tokyo, disclosed that pertinent officials at the Japanese Foreign and Education Ministries shared the view that the issue should not be allowed to expand further.

The Japanese officials held a meeting Tuesday afternoon to discuss the alleged "distortion of historical facts" and accompanying protests from South Korea and other countries, Kong said. Kong said officials in the Korean Embassy in Tokyo have maintained frequent contact with Japanese officials to urge the Japanese Government to clarify its official stance on both the issue and Japanese Cabinet members' subsequent remarks in defense of them.

Kong said the Korean Foreign Ministry is prepared to take appropriate countermeasures when the official posture of Tokyo is announced. He refused to reveal what the countermeasures might be, however, saying the Japanese Government must announce its position first.

Diplomatic Action Sought

SK290132 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP) -- The South Korea Government is planning diversified diplomatic action, including an official protest, against the Japanese Government regarding the alleged distortions of historical facts in Japanese high school textbooks, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The official said Tokyo is expected to inform the Korean Government of its "unified view" on the controversial textbooks soon at which time Seoul will take the appropriate diplomatic measures.

The Korean Government also plans to protest the remarks by a Japanese Cabinet minister in defense of the textbooks' contents, if the Japanese Government does not provide an adequate retraction of the comments.

Assembly To Discuss Issue

SK290136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly education-information committee will be called into session sometime between Aug. 5 and 10 to deal with the distortions of history in the newly revised Japanese textbooks. The House panel will also take issue with the controversial remarks of Japanese Cabinet members justifying the biased historical accounts of Korea-Japan relations.

A ranking official of the Democratic Justice Party said yesterday that "the opinion is dominant in the party that it is necessary for the party to convene the panel from the standpoint of the people's sentiment towards Japan." He said that the assembly was required to reflect the people's growing anti-Japanese feelings and to refute theoretically the history distortions and the ministers' reckless words, calling for the Japanese leaders to make serious reflection on themselves.

The concrete date for the convocation of the House committee will be decided on in a floor leaders' meeting of the three major parties to be held as soon as Rep. Yi Chong-chan, DJP floor leader, returns home on Aug. 5 from his U.S. trip, according to him. Referring to the possibility of convening the foreign affairs committee too, he said, "If the House committee is called into session, the textbook controversy may become a formal diplomatic problem between the two governments." "However, we may consider convening the panel following the education-information committee session, watching the development of the related situation," he opined.

Meanwhile, Rep. Han Byung-chae, chairman of the education-information committee, said that the lawmakers on his panel from both the majority and minority groups had already collected diverse materials with which they would retort to the Japanese claims. Rep. Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the first minority Democratic Korea Party, revealed that he would continue to request the majority party to agree on convening the education-information committee as soon as possible. He also said that his party would demand the convocation of the foreign affairs committee.

Rep. Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the second minority Korea National Party, however, claimed that the two committees should meet at once.

SEOUL SINMUN Views Issue

SK280905 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Distorted History Education"]

[Text] Whenever Korea-Japan athletic games -- especially boxing matches in which a knockdown is justified to win -- take place, we are unanimous in ardently hoping for victory in the games. When our athletes do win, such as a knockout in a boxing match, we feel a jubilance which non-Koreans can never imagine.

On this subconscious sentiment that is not normally revealed but flares up at every opportunity, we often think of examining ourselves. Nonetheless, because the Japanese get on our nerves once in a while, we come to think that it is foolish for us to do such a thing.

The current controversy being caused by the Japanese history books has again ignited our subconscious sentiment. The cause of our burning sentiment is not a product of our anti-Japanese sentiment. The cause, to which our history gave birth, cannot die away yet. All dispersed compatriots of Korea residing in Japan, Sakhalin and Communist China are elements of that history.

Japan has been pertinaciously adhereing to its chauvinistic patriotism. In the past, a warlike young Japanese army officer altered words on the epitaph of the great King Kwanggaeto [the 19th king in the ancient Koguryo dynasty]. Japanese egotism is so blind and strong that it accepts the altered epitaph as correct history. Their short-sighted egotism has made it possible for the Japanese themselves to gloss over authentic history. For example, they have been putting forward the false hypotheses that the Japanese ruled over the Korean Peninsula via Imna [ancient country that was located on the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula].

The current Japanese distortion of history has confirmed to us that such Japanese history books, which are full of uncertainties, are surely altered and falsified. The following are the contents that Japan has distorted and that make us grasp their petty guiles: The Japanese revised the words "an invasion" -- against the Korean Peninsula and China -- into "an advance," changed the word "oppression" into "quelling," the words "military expedition" into "dispatch," and the word "exploitation" into "transfer." They changed the words "1 March national movement" into "riot" and shifted their responsibility for their massacre in Nanjing, China, onto the Chinese Army, making us burn again with indignation. In this connection, we come to a conclusion that Japan is a country which can always distort history.

An official of the Japanese Education Ministry once quibbled that they have compiled history books from an objective viewpoint on the basis of reliable materials, adding: It is not recorded in history that Japan forcibly urged the Korean people to worship at the Shinto shrines when Korea was under the Japanese colonial rule. Therefore, the worship was only encouraged.

This is the way the Japanese talk about any historical materials. The actual facts they erased from the records are not their material, but the only records that have been kept are theirs. Because of the forced worship at the Shinto shrines, even in the biting cold winter days, many Koreans were frostbitten for life. And the Korean generation who were frostbitten is now only in their middle age. In this regard, we are surprised at the Japanese insensitivity.

The book titled "Gluttony of the Devil" [a book recently published by a Japanese depicting the Japanese colonial army as using human bodies for scientific and medical experiments during World War II], which mired the Japanese themselves in the mud of shame as well as shocking us, is also a "material" which has been completely erased from their "record."

There is an open letter from former Japanese Premier Miki to Tanaka that has become a topic of discussion. It is a political challenge harshly criticizing Tanaka for his steering of politics behind the Liberal-Democratic Party. In the open letter, Miki stresses the need to learn a lesson from the so-called "tragedy of the Pacific war." The aggressive war is also a deep shame and scar for themselves. There is no reason for them to soften, beautify and even distort history. Maybe because of their pertinacious national characteristics, the Japanese can admit their historical faults with their reason, but they can never abandon their egotism.

The new generations -- the Hangul generation in Korea and the post-war generation in Japan -- that are not polluted by the Japanese colonial rule are beginning to reach middle age in both countries. It behooves the older generations of the two countries to prevent these new generations from being imbued with distorted history and being antagonistic toward each other.

At this juncture, it is too dangerous for Japan to imbue their new generation with such a chauvinistic patriotism. If a new generation in Japan is imbued with such patriotism, it would make many mistakes in international society. We will be the country that would suffer the most severe injury caused by such a new generation.

In this regard, we keenly feel that we should, first of all, examine ourselves, whether we will stand firm or not.

FOUR CARDIOLOGISTS ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING IN JUNE

SK290152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Four leading Korean cardiologists visited Moscow last month to take part in the Ninth World Congress of Cardiology as Korea's representatives, it was belatedly learned yesterday.

The four-member Korean delegation obtained visas for their Moscow tour June 21, the opening day of the six-day international cardiology meeting, from Moscow Embassy to Tokyo, through auspices of the Japanese Heart Foundation, said Kim Sam-su, a member of the Korean delegation, yesterday. It was the first time that Korean doctors have visited a communist country, with which Korea does not have diplomatic relations.

The Korean delegation include Kim, a professor of internal medicine at the Catholic Medical College, and concurrently Korean Vascular Center; Prof. Yi Ung-ku, of the Severance Hospital; Cho Kwang-hyon, director of Dr. Cho's clinic; and Prof. Ochoni I-chon, of Sunchonhyang College Hospital. They are all members of the Korean Cardiology Society.

Their Moscow visit was at the invitation of the World Congress of cardiology headquartered in Geneva. Korea is a full member of the congress, a worldwide organization of cardiologists.

At the Moscow meeting, about 3,500 repersentatives from 67 countries, both full-member countries and non-member nations of the congress, participated in exchange of information on research and development in cardiology, Kim said. North Korea attended the Moscow meeting as a non-member country, he added.

During their six-day stay in Moscow, the four-man Korean delegation received favorable treatment from Moscow cardiology officials, he said. Chavos, president of the Moscow cardiology meeting, looked for them during the opening day to extend greetings for their Moscow visit, Kim said.

MONTSAME POLITICAL OBSERVER SCORES U.S., ISRAEL

OW242106 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME political observer writes:

The Decision of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan to stop deliveries of the necessary components for the production of cluster and pellet bombs to Israel until after Begin's reply to the U.S. inquiry about the use of U.S-made cluster and pellet bombs in Lebanon has been studied, demonstrates the truly boundless "humanism' of the U.S. leaders, such an extraordinary concern for the proper use of U.S. cluster and pellet bombs which are designed to annihilate the maximum number of people does credit to the U.S. administration.

Indeed, if such bombs are used in a wrong way, for example, are dropped over the outskirts of Beirut but not over its densely populated areas, it may reduce their annihilating force and many Palestinians and Lebanese would die painfully and slowly instead of being immediately torn into pieces. This couldn't leave the philanthropic hearts of the U.S. leaders indifferent.

However, as is known, the Israeli aggressors have a knack for the exclusively correct use of the U.S. weapons, in particular, of the cluster and pellet bombs, designed for the maximal annihilation of Palestinians and Lebanese irrespective of their age, sex and occupation. So the U.S. President should not have worried and have interrupted the Israeli premier from his important work for writing an account; 30 thousand killed Lebanese and Palestinians are the best account by Israeli monsters of the use of American weapons in Lebanon.

MOLOMJAMTS ADDRESS SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS 21 JULY

OW230003 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The 5th congress of the Mongolian Society for dissemination of Scientific Knowledge (M.E.D.N.), one of the powerful public organisations of the country, opened its first session in the centre of scientific and technical information today.

The congratulatory message of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee to the 5th M.E.D.N. congress which was read out by D. Molomjamts, a Politbureau member and secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, stresses the growing role of the M.E.D.N. in the socio-economic life of the country.

Chairman of the society's Executive Committee T. Puntsagnorob, corresponding members of the M.P.R. Academy of Sciences, delivered a report on the tasks of the M.E.D.N. in implementing the decisions of the 18th M.P.R.P. Congress. He said, in part, that the whole activity of the society was aimed to increase the theoretical and economic knowledge and socialist consciousness of the working people.

BATMONH ARRIVES IN BULGARIA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

For Sofia BTA coverage of the official visit to Bulgaria of Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPRP, see the Bulgaria section of the 29 July East Europe DAILY REPORT.

IMF-WORLD BANK MEETING OPENS IN RANGOON

BK280911 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The 16th meeting of the Southeast Asian voting group of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank opened at 0900 in Rangoon with a speech by Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for finance and planning. The meeting was held in the conference hall of the Burma Medical Research Department. Subjects to be dealt with at the meeting include financial and development matters which are to be discussed at the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank to be held in September.

The meeting is being attended by representatives of the ministries of finance and central banks from Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and Burma and executive directors and joint executive directors of the IMF and the World Bank. The meeting is the second of its kind. The first was held in Burma in 1974.

VOPB CARRIES REPORTS ON CLASHES IN EASTERN KENG TUNG

BK241040 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Combat News: A report on guerrilla attacks in eastern Keng Tung:

On 7 June, a guerrilla attack [illegible]ducted by a small unit of the people's army at (Wan Ho Nan) and (Wan Waw Hu) v[illegible]s killed an enemy soldier.

On 9 and 10 June, people's guerrilla attacks in the vicinity of (Kaw Na Lan) and (Wan Wu) (?Hill) killed two enemy soldiers and wounded eight others.

On 14 June, a clash occurred with (Tu Paw) defense volunteers. Two defense volunteers were killed during the clash and two carbines and some ammunition were seized from the volunteers.

On 15 and 27 June, small units of the People's Army launched three attacks against mercenary forces who were terrorizing and looting in (Wan Wa) area. The attacks wounded more than 10 enemy soldiers.

On 20 June, two enemy soldiers were wounded during an attack by a small unit of the People's Army at (Huapyi-Ywahaung).

BRIEFS

DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS -- The Council of State has issued notification No 43/82 today permitting U Hla Pe to resign from the post of deputy minister for culture effective 10 July 1982. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 11 Jul 82 p 5 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC, DPRK -- Deputy Information Minister U Aung Htay, who was a member of the good will Burmese delegation to the PRC and the DPRK, today returned to Rangoon by air. He was welcomed at the Rangoon airport by Minister of Information and Culture, and officials from the PRC Embassy. Director for Production U Myint Soe of the Motion Picture Corporation also returned with U Aung Htay. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Jul 82 BK]

HENG SAMRIN GREETS CASTRO ON STRUGGLE ANNIVERSARY

BK251042 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jul (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent his "warmest" greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks.

Chairman Heng Samrin said in his message:

The 26 July 1953 insurrectional movement of young Cuban patriots under your clear-sighted leadership marked the resumption of the armed struggle for a new society, genuine justice and progress for mankind. The brilliant victory of this struggle resulted in the formation of the first socialist state in America.

Since then, the valiant Cuban people, led by the distinguished Cuban Communist Party and revolutionary government, have scored important successes in the unyielding struggle for the defense of national independence and they have made significant contributions to the struggle of oppressed peoples who aspire for equality, justice, freedom, democracy, peace and progress.

We are convinced that the fraternal Cuban people will win greater successes in their intransigent struggle against the sabotage, threats and provocations of the Yankee imperialists and the international reactionaries.

May the ties of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples deepen with every passing day in the common struggle against the Yankee imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

BK270834 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 26 July carries a 20-minute report with portions recorded on a "solemn" meeting sponsored by the KUFNCD at the Chattomuk Conference Hall "this morning" to mark the 29th anniversary of the attack of the Cuban people on Moncada. "Attending the meeting, among others, were Comrade May Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and acting minister of agriculture; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture and chairman of the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association; and Comrade Miguel Fuentes Fraga, acting charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy to Kampuchea."

After the playing of the two countries' national anthems, the announcer presents Comrade Chheng Phon's recorded speech. The minister of information and culture begins his speech by saying that today the Kampuchean people are happy to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the fraternal Cuban people's victory in their armed struggle. After praising the victory of the Cuban people's struggle, he continued: "In the name of the entire Kampuchean people, the PRK government and front, we would like to express our joy, feeling of militant solidarity and appreciation to the heroic Cuban people who are marvelous champions defending freedom and human rights in the Americas."

He then states: "Close to the U.S. and due to the October revolution, Cuba become a strong base for the struggle against the U.S. imperialists for genuine independence, freedom and the people's right to be the masters of their country and their own destiny."

Later on, he describes various stages of the Cuban people's struggle against the Batista regime. He then continues: "After the people toppled Pol Pot, the genocidal murderer, on 7 January 1979, our Kampuchea which was seriously damaged under the barbarous Pol Pot regime was restored and is developing and advancing toward socialism.

"Recently, instigated by the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and some international reactionaries such as Thailand, the three Khmer reactionary groups gathered and formed a tripartite coalition government with the label of Democratic Kampuchea. The creation of this government is aimed at gaining the leading role in Kampuchea and destroying and pushing the Kampuchea fatherland once more into suffering.

"The entire Kampuchean people, army and all levels of the state power strongly support the communique of the sixth foreign ministers conference of the three countries in Ho Chi Minh City, and solemnly warn the three reactionary groups who were abandoned by the people that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. We are categorically determined not to let these Khmer reactionaries return to Kampuchea."

After Chheng Phon's 9-minute speech, the announcer says that Comrade Miguel Fuentes Fraga took the floor and then presents his speech recorded in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Cambodian.

The Cuban acting charge d'affaires thanks the KPRP Central Committee, the KUFNCD Committee and the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association for organizing this meeting. Then he reviews the courageous and valiant struggle of the Cuban people against Batista's dictatorial regime. After giving a short account of the Cuban people's socialist development, he highly praises the victory scored by the fraternal Kampuchean people after 7 January 1979.

After this speech and the playing of the Internationale, the presidium and all honorary guests visited the exhibition on the history of the Cuban people's struggle and great achievements scored by the heroic Cuban people during the past more than 20 years.

The announcer says the meeting concluded at 1030, after an art show presented by the arts directorate of the Ministry of Information and Culture, "in a joyful and sincere atmosphere filled with the spirit of the bonds of solidarity that are strengthening and developing between Kampuchea and Cuba.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY SCORES COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK280945 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Sihanouk and Son Sann Under the Umbrella of the Beijing-Labeled Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] It is still remembered that before the declaration announcing the formation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], the three exiled reactionary Khmers -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- and their Beijing, Washington and ASEAN masters openly bargained with each other over the leading roles, thus making it clear to world public opinion that this loose tripartite alliance is only a farce with Democratic Kampuchea putting on a new shirt. In fact, this so-called CGDK is a devilish child delivered by the two Beijing and Washington midwives with an additional helping hand from the Thai leading circles. This is their last way out, showing their decline and their desperation.

Sihanouk and Son Sann have more and more clearly revealed their reactionary faces by finally embracing the stinking corpse of Democratic Kampuchea and thus taking their shares in the genocidal crimes of the murderous Pol Pot gang. This clearly shows the impasse of vicious Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann the comprador whose ambitions and greed for power made them bow to the genocidal and murderous gang which is hated by humanity.

In the so-called coalition government, the Pol Pot gang holds almost all the power -- military, diplomatic, financial and economic. In his interview with AFP, Son Sann affirmed: "I want to sit on a clean seat of power, but as there is none at the moment, I have to sit on this blood-stained seat of Democratic Kampuchea."

As for Sihanouk, in his interview with a VOA corresppndent, he admitted that his cooperation with the Pol Pot murderers was done under the instigation of Beijing, Washington and ASEAN who baited him with the title of president of the CGDK and the promise of aid.

The delay in setting up the so-called CGDK cabinet after the signing of the declaration in Kuala Lumpur also indicates that the three antinational, antipopular and traitorous Khmer groups were not in agreement and still growling at each other. But in the end, which one of the reactionary Khmer groups got the most?

In the composition of the so-called CGDK, it is the same murderers who hold the key roles. Khieu Samphan, former figurehead chairman of the State Presidium and present figurehead prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, is vice president in charge of foreign affairs. Ieng Sary, former deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Democratic Kampuchea, has an important role in the economic and financial committee. This means that the decision to provide Sihanouk and Son Sann with food and financial supplies is up to him. Son Sen, former minister of national defense of Democratic Kampuchea, still has an important place in the National Defense Committee.

Where are the results of Son Sann's demand to be exclusively prime minister in charge of foreign affairs and national defense? And what about Sihanouk, whose life ambition is to remain in power, with the title of president only on paper with no real power and who has forgotten his insults and grudges against Pol Pot? What about Pol Pot? Where is he? He is still commander in chief of the genocidal gang's army -- the highest and most powerful man.

The presence [as heard] of hangman Pol Pot in the CGDK Cabinet is a trick to fool world public opinion like the time when they replaced Pol Pot with Khieu Samphan, only on paper, or when they proclaimed the abolition of the communist party and the Democratic Kampuchean regime.

Even more farcical is Sihanouk's statement admitting himself to be a parrot shrieking at the United Nations in defense of the devilish regime of Democratic Kampuchea. This reveals that the main objective of the frantic efforts to set up the so-called CGDK is to keep the illegal seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations against the revival of the Kampuchean people. World opinion is well aware that at present Sihanouk and Son Sann, in their bid to grab the shadow of power, are stooping so low as to kowtow to and shelter themselves under the armpit of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal and murderous gang of Democratic Kampuchea propped up by the Beijing reactionary leading circles, in collusion with U.S. imperialists.

The barking of this pack of dogs does not stop the progress of mankind. In the PRK, all of the people and the whole army, united in mobilizing the great vitality of the fatherland, are determined to heighten the will and vigilance to fight, and to successfully carry out the tasks of defending and rebuilding the Kampuchean fatherland on the road to victory.

MORE 'GENOCIDE' VICTIMS FOUND IN SVAY kIENG

BK241147 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The team to investigate the genocidal crimes in Svay Rieng Province has just discovered many new graves which are proof of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique's genocidal crimes in the vicinity of Ta Nor village, Svay Tea commune, Kompong Rou District, Svay Rieng Province. A label found by the team on a tree in the forest indicated that 1,450 bodies were buried in the area. According to the investigation team, the clique wrote down the numbers of victims that it killed on such labels.

So far, the team has found 214 skeletons. It is continuing to dig up the graves and is searching for documents in the area.

According to inhabitants living in the area, at the beginning of 1979 the Pol Pot clique arrested more than 1,000 people of all ages, including old people and babies, from various villages in the districts adjacent to Vietnam, such as Kompong Rou, Chan Trea, Svay Teap and Rumduol districts. These people were sent to Ta Nor village of Svay Tea commune where theywere starved and tortured. A week later, the Pol Pot clique lied by saying that these people had been misled by the enemy and were sent here to attend a reeducation course. A week after this so-called reeducation course, these 1,000 inhabitants were taken out of the village.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DRIVE RESULTS REPORTED

BK280928 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] From the beginning of this rainy season to mid-July, our brother and sister peasants all over the country have made particular efforts to increase agricultural production. More than 300,000 hectares of all types of rice -- 21 percent of the plan -- have been planted in 16 provinces.

Our brother and sister peasants have transplanted 33,000 hectares of early rice and 1,700 hectares of IR-36 rice, broadcast 100,000 hectares of floating rice, broadcast 100,000 hectares of highland rice, planted nearly 70,000 hectares of slash-and-burn-rice and late rice and sowed more than 50,000 hectares of all kinds of rice. As the result of rice transplantation, our peasants have sowed, broadcast and transplanted nearly twice as much as in last year's rainy season.

Concurrently, our brother and sister tractor operators plowed 55,000 hectares of land in various provinces against the plan of 91,000 hectares.

The state power and mass organizations in various localities have closely cooperated with our brother and sister peasants all over the country in transplanting, sowing and broadcasting to increase agricultural production in order to welcome the communique of the sixth Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference and to exceed this year's rainy season production plan.

Reportage for 19-25 July

BK260619 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 19-25 July:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 25 July reports that Kampuchean peasants have planted 329,940 hectares of rice or 21 percent of the plan.

Kompong Cham: SPK at 0407 GMT on 19 July notes that by mid-July, peasants in Kang Meas District had grown rice on 200 hectares, corn on 1,400 hectares and other crops on 280 hectares. In this rainy season, the district plans to grow 5,920 hectares of rice and 3,680 hectares of subsidiary crops. The district veterinary service has vaccinated 9,670 oxen and buffalo. The local authorities also provided the peasants with 20 motorpumps. The news agency at 1455 GMT on 23 July reports that in the first half of this year the rubber plantation at Chup, Kompong Cham Province, produced 8,021,700 liters of latex and 2,180 tons of crepe rubber.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: At 0400 GMT on 20 July Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian reports that in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, by 10 July, more than 7,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, nearly 13,000 hectares of floating rice, 500 hectares of flood-receding rice, 3,000 hectares of late rice, 2,000 hectares of ordinary rice and 900 hectares of early rice had been planted; nearly 4,000 hectares of land sown and 10,000 hectares of land plowed; about 700 hectares of corn, 300 hectares of manioc, 100 hectares of sweet potatoes, 200 hectares of beans and 600 hectares of vegetables planted. The province plans to cultivate 160,000 hectares of rice.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 20 July reports that in Leuk Dek District, by mid-July, 2,540 hectares of land had been replowed, 277 hectares of slash-and-burn rice planted, 132 hectares of fallow land reclaimed and 2,534 hectares of corn, 15 hectares of potatoes, 480 hectares of beans, 73 hectares of sugarcane and 27 hectares of vegetables planted. The radio at 0400 GMT on 23 July quotes a statement given to a station correspondent by (Khieu Khin), chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh District, Kandal Province, as saying that so far, more than 2,000 hectares of IR-36, 3-month, 4-month and 6-month crops have been transplanted in the district, representing 40 percent of the total acreage and that the rest of the plan is expected to be completed in the next 2 months. The radio at 1300 GMT on 25 July adds that in Kandal Stoeng District of the same province, by mid-July, more than 1,000 hectares of various kinds of rice had been sown; 23 hectares of 3-month rice, 600 hectares of 4-month rice, 300 hectares of IR-36 rice and 1,000 hectares of 6-month rice transplanted while the total acreage for planting these rice varieties is 10,725 hectares. Meanwhile, 1,479 hectares of floating rice had been broadcast while the acreage for floating rice is 2,077 hectares; 2,815 hectares of intensive planting land tilled with 108 hectares of rice planted and 300 hectares transplanted on this land; more than 200 hectares of corn, soybeans, sugarcane, potatoes, and vegetables were also planted. The district agriculture service bartered to peasants 100 tons of IR-36 rice seed, 6 tons of corn seed, 472 tons of chemical fertilizer and 1,000 liters of insecticide.

Svay Rieng: SPK at 0420 GMT on 21 July reports that in Svay Rieng District, Svay Rieng Province, by the beginning of July, more than 500 hectares of rice had been planted including 380 hectares of floating rice, 100 hectares of early rice and 557 hectares of subsidiary crops grown. In this rainy season the people plan to cultivate 35,700 hectares of rice including 6,330 hectares of floating rice, 15,170 hectares of middle rice and 1,700 hectares of early rice. The district agriculture service has provided them with chemical fertilizer and other materials to aid in production. The local authorities also repaired hydraulic facilities.

Battambang: According to SPK at 1445 GMT on 22 July, Sangke District has planted 12,200 hectares of rice, sown 990 other hectares and grown 3,960 hectares of subsidiary crops. In this rainy season the people plan to cultivate 36,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 24 July adds that in Moung Russei District, 31 tractors were provided to the district by the state power. The district has 12 manual tractors and (?4,742) pairs of oxen and buffaloes. Up to 7 July, the peasants had plowed 16,125 hectares of land, broadcast 8,900 hectares, sown 575 hectares and grown 800 hectares of various crops.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 24 July says that in Kamchay Mea District, by the beginning of July, 280 hectares of land had been plowed; 400 hectares of 3-month rice, 900 hectares of middle rice, 700 hectares of late rice and 160 hectares of IR-36 rice seeds sown and many hectares of secondary food crops grown on the 660 hectares of land set aside for planting secondary food crops.

Pursat: The radio at 0400 GMT on 24 July notes that from the beginning of the rainy season up to July, peasants in this province broadcast and transplanted all kinds of rice on more than 10,000 hectares of land, sowed 2,300 hectares and tilled more than 15,000 hectares. At 1300 GMT on 23 July the radio adds that in Kandieng District of the province, 4,500 hectares of ricefields have been plowed; more than 4,000 hectares of different types of rice planted; 300 hectares sown; 300 hectares of soybeans, 22 hectares of sesame, 37 hectares of manioc, 19 hectares of sugarcane and 6 hectares of corn grown. The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 July adds that youth in Kandieng District helped peasants repair a ditch and dig 4 new ditches totalling 13 kilometers in length. They are determined to dig another 2,500 meters of ditches.

Kompong Chhnang: SPK at 1433 GMT on 25 July reports that in Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province, in the first 10 days of this month, the peasants sowed 280 hectares of rice and grew 30 hectares of subsidiary crops.

DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER ON LAOS-VIETNAM FRIENDSHIP

BK281402 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Interview granted to SIANG PASASON correspondent by Asang Laoli, member of LPRP Central Committee and deputy interior minister -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Question: Wbat is your opinion on the progress of the implementation of the Laos-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation over the past 5 years?

Answer: Over the past 5 years, the implementation of the treaty signed between the LPDR and the SRV on their special relations and cooperation -- a precious legacy left for the two nations and parties by the great President Ho Chi Minh -- has blossomed splendidly and involved vivid activities clearly reflected in many spheres. An important issue is national defense. We have enjoyed wholehearted mutual support and assistance and striven to strengthen mutual cooperation in order to defend peace in the two countries and to counter all the sabotage schemes, provocations and threats by the Beijing ruling clique which is colluding with the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionaries to occupy the two countries and Indochina as a whole. The two nations have bitterly defeated these adventurous schemes.

The LPDR and the SRV have reached unanimity in establishing the borderline and marked a boundary of friendship, thereby enabling the people of various tribes living along the border to make a normal living and visit each other, and developing and promoting the fine traditions of all-round cooperation in the task of further strengthening the all-people national defense and public security line.

Question: What is the importance of the treaty toward the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam?

Answer: The Laos-Vietnam treaty of friendship is of great epochal and historic importance since the two countries shared the same fate in the past half a century and are currently carrying out two similar strategic tasks -- to defend the fatherland and build socialism. Meanwhile, we have had the same enemy -- the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to eliminate the revolutionary movement in Indochina, totally swallow up the three Indochinese countries and realize their intention to become the master in Southeast Asia.

The Laos-Vietnam solidarity is of special importance. It is a source of the overall strength of the two nations in defeating all enemy's adventurous schemes at present and in the future. The Laos-Vietnam solidarity constitutes a solid guarantee for each country's independence, freedom and advancement toward prosperity. This has become a concrete gain of the ever victorious socialist revolution and a fine example for the people throughout the world.

Question: How will you contribute to the implementation of the Laos-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation?

Answer: I am convinced that in the future the friendly relations and cooperation between the two nations, parties and people of Laos and Vietnam, founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, respect for each country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, mutual trust and mutual assistance in the spirit of comradeship, will strengthen the combat forces and develop the overall strength of the three Indochinese countries, thereby dealing heavier blows to the hostile policy of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to sabotage the revolutionary gains of the three Indochinese countries. By so doing we can defend the independence and sovereignty of each country -- an outpost of the world socialist system -- and contribute to the various nations' struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

I am convinced that under the beacon of the Third LPRP Congress and the party's diplomatic line in particular, the LPDR and the SRV will find it necessary to strive to coordinate and assist each other in a spirit of comradeship and remain singleminded in dealing with important issues and all-round cooperation. I personally will do everything I can to defend and promote the special cooperation, as in the past 5 years, to make the splendid gains we have won further blossom, thus contributing to the overall success of each nation.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM SRV

BK280956 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 28 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its president, Souk Vongsak, on July 26, returned home from Vietnam, Souk Vongsak, who is also minister of public health, took part in the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty in Hanoi.

LEADERS GREET CUBAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK280411 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jul 82

["Text" of joint greetings message, dated 26 July, from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the people's government of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the Moncada Barracks attack, on behalf of the LPRP, the Supreme People's Council, the government of the LPDR, and the Lao people of various tribes, we are pleased to convey warm salutations and wholehearted greetings to you, comrades, and through you, to the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], the National Assembly of the people's government, the revolutionary government and fraternal people of Cuba.

On 26 July 1953, the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, under Comrade Fidel Castro's leadership, launched an attack against the Moncada Barracks. This attack was considered a clarion call of encouragement for the Cuban people in a vigorous movement of struggle against the North American imperialists' neocolonialism and the Batista dictatorship. It also created favorable conditions for the Cuban people to achieve great victory in their revolutionary struggle on 1 January 1959. Promoting and expanding their heroic and creative tradition of revolutionary struggle, despite disturbances, intervention, provocations and an economic blockade conducted against Cuba by the North American imperialists and the counterrevolutionaries, the heroic Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the PCC with Comrade Fidel Castro as head, have scored many firm successes in safeguarding the revolutionary gains and in concentrating forces in consolidating and building the country along the path of socialism in the first land of freedom in the Western Hemisphere.

Following the glorious successes and outstanding achievements in building socialism as well as in pursuing the correct foreign line and in fulfilling international obligations, the status and role of the Republic of Cuba have been raised daily to an ever higher level in the international arena. These successes and achievements are also considered as a great encouragement for various nations which are carrying out the struggle against imperialism.

We are elated at and always appreciate highly the successes achieved by the fraternal Cuban people. We are very proud to note that fraternal relations and cooperation, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, between the two countries of Laos and Cuba have been fruitfully developed with each passing day. We pledge to strive to maintain and promote and expand further the aforesaid fine relations of friendship. We wish the fraternal Cuban people great success in the implementation of the resolutions of the second PCC congress so as to build the Republic of Cuba into a developed, strong socialist country. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Cuba be everlasting!

SITTHI REPORTS ON TALKS WITH SRV'S THACH

BK290938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, July 29 (AFP) -- Vietnam is tired of confrontation and "fully understands" concern about its troops in Cambodia, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was quoted as saying today. Mr. Thach made his remarks during a two-hour meeting here with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila, who reported them at a news conference.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said Mr. Thach, on the last stage of a four-nation tour of non-communist Southeast Asian states, had stressed that Vietnam did not wish to see regional hostility. Vietnam had experienced "confrontation" in the three years since it sent its troops into Cambodia to depose the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge government and was anxious to ease tension, Mr. Thach was quoted as saying.

Marshal Sitthi said Mr. Thach had expressed a willingness to invite a United Nations ad hoc panel seeking a Cambodian settlement to visit Vietnam. If confirmed, such a gesture would be a break with past Vietnamese policy, which had always rejected U.N. machinery because the world body continued to recognize the deposed Khmer Rouge government. Mr. Thach had agreed in principle to hold talks on a personal basis with the head of the ad hoc committee, Ambassador Massamba Sarre of Senegal, who is now in Thailand, Marshal Sitthi said. He said the Thai Foreign Ministry would do its best to set up such a meeting. Mr. Sarre was due to leave Thailand tomorrow for New York and Mr. Thach is scheduled to fly home.

Marshal Sitthi, who spoke in Thai, said his talks with Mr. Thach had taken place in a "good atmosphere" and had turned out "better than expected." He said both sides understood there could be no overnight solution to the Cambodian problem and that further consultations would be required.

Marshal Sitthi quoted Mr. Thach as saying Vietnam "fully understands" Thailand's concern about its troops in Cambodia which, if confirmed, would also represent a shift in Hanoi's policy. Previously, Hanoi had maintained that the presence of more than 150,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia was a purely bilateral matter involving it and the handpicked government it installed in Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979.

Marshal Sitthi said Thailand had reiterated its view that the Cambodian situation must be solved in line with successive United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for total withdrawal of foreign troops. Vietnam had reiterated its willingness to withdraw its troops after an end to the perceived threat to the region from China, Marshal Sitthi said.

He said he felt "relieved" by the talks and hoped further consultations would be held in the future. Mr. Thach invited him to visit Vietnam and he had accepted, but no date had been set, Marshal Sitthi said. Mr. Thach also issued invitations to visit Vietnam to his counterparts in Singapore, Burma and Malaysia, the previous stops on his current tour. Mr. Thach, who is to hold a pre-departure new conference here tomorrow, was meeting the head of the powerful Thai National Security Council, Prasong Sunsiri, this afternoon.

The ad hoc committee was set up by the U.N.-sponsored International Conference on Cambodia, which held its first session last year. Vietnam and its allies boycotted it. Ambassador Sarre of Senegal was not immediately available for comment, but said yesterday in an interview that he would be pleased to meet Mr. Thach if called on to do so.

Group Protests Thach Visit

BK290618 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] A group of about 300 people calling themselves the Thai National Defense Volunteers' Group demonstrated at 0630 today at That Thong monastery in Phra Khanong area, Bangkok, protesting against Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who has been visiting Thailand since 28 July.

The group displayed posters and distributed leaflets demanding that Nguyen Co Thach leave Thailand immediately.

At about 0800 the group arrived at the Vietnamese Embassy on Sathon Road. [as heard] They stated through loudspeakers that Nguyen Co Thach is not wanted here and demanded that he immediately leave Thailand. Police forces were sent to provide security at the site of the demonstration. At about a little after 0900, the protesters dispersed.

At 1000 today, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila for talks at the Foreign Ministry.

SITTHI BRIEFS UN KAMPUCHEA DELEGATION 28 JULY

BK290147 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Members of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) were yesterday briefed by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on ASEAN's views on the Kampuchean conflict during a meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said the delegation, led by Senegal's Ambassador to the UN Massamba Sarre, also listened to explanation on ASEAN's attitude toward the recent Ho Chi Minh proposals. At least three of the ASEAN countries have made it public that the Ho Chi Minh proposals, which call for an international conference on Southeast Asia, are not acceptable.

Chet said the delegation is here to search for "positive elements" conducive to a political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict within the framework of the UN resolutions.

The delegation described as an "encouraging sign" the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government of the three Khmer resistance forces, according to the spokesman. Sarre told the NATION on Tuesday that he was very hopeful a political solution would be found to solve the Kampuchean conflict.

The closed-door meeting, which started at about 11 am, was over about half an hour after the schedule. Foreign Minister Sitthi also hosted a luncheon for the special envoys at the Foreign Ministry.

NATION REVIEW HITS INTELLIGENCE ON KHUN SA'S RETURN

BK290215 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khun Sa's Army Must Now Face Reprisals Here"]

[Text] Khun Sa's Shan United Army [SUA] saying that they are not waging any battle for the control of opium trails is a statement strictly for the birds. If it is not for the opium how does he finance an army which may contend as against the Rangoon government or, to give it saintly look, it is supposed to be fighting the Burmese communists. [sentence as published] But what Khun Sa and his lieutenants do not seem to understand it is that however much they mask their vulpine face, they are not wanted in Thailand.

We do not want any anti-Rangoon forces on our soil nor do we want opium kingpins nor an anticommunist army. We are quite sure that the Burmese Army and the Thai Army are quite capable of taking care of communist insurgents.

In a lighting attack on Ban Hin Taek earlier this year our forces roundly defeated the forces of Khun Sa holed up there and they fled back across the Burmese border.

Burma certainly does not seem to have been lackadaisical in taking advantage of the situation and there seems to have been pretty strong pressure on Khun Sa's SUA, so much so he seems to have opted to cross the border again into Thailand. We strongly doubt the explanation given by his henchmen that the SUA were fighting the Burmese communists.

Undoubtedly there are Burmese communist insurgents but they are not such a powerful force as the SUA which had to face the full force of the Thai Army before it could be routed at Ban Hin Taek. If, as Khun Sa's men say, the leftist Wa National Army had routed them out of Burma, then it must be taken for granted that the SUA had become badly depleted after its confrontation with the Thai Army earlier this year.

Whatever the actual reason for the SUA crossing the border and fighting in Doi Lang, the main point is that our intelligence seems to have broken down. If the SUA was engaged in Burmese territory near the border with either the Burmese regular forces or the communist irregulars, the Border Patrol Police along the border should have known about it and should have been alert to the possibility that Khun Sa's men might cross the border and enter Thailand.

The Border Patrol Police, if the intelligence reports had warranted it, could have also apprised the authorities and requested reinforcement. For too long several of Thailand's border areas have been treated as a no man's land and this is especially true of the Thai-Burmese border which is one of the principal centres of drug trafficking. Of course, now, however belatedly, Thai forces will move against the SUA and whatever opium caravan they may be escorting and then it will be back again to Burmese territory.

Eventually, this ding dong will have to stop, but meanwhile there can be some satisfaction that with both Burma and Thailand exerting continuous pressure on the SUA, their normal process of drug trafficking -- procuring opium, refining it into heroin, and then marketing the heroin -- is disrupted. But Thailand must learn one lesson -- our intelligence must always be on top of the situation so that our armed forces can act swiftly and ruthlessly.

SU ANAKHOT SAYS CPT MAY HAVE HELD CONGRESS

BK290916 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 25-31 Jul 82 pp 11, 12

[Excerpts] In late June several members of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] provincial committees from the south came to Bangkok and stayed for about a week. An earlier visitor to Bangkok was Sin Toemlin -- or Comrade Prawat -- who is the secretary general of the CPT for the southern region. All of these people were heading for a location near the Kampuchan border, possibly an area under Khmer Rouge control, to join CPT representatives from the other regions and members of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

If the CPT was using such a location for its fourth congress, it seems to have picked the right time. It would be easy for it to use the period during the formation of the coalition government in Kampuchea to help conceal its congress from the authorities. Moreover, the Khmer Rouge stronghold would provide better security for the congress than anywhere else. In any event, Thai intelligence authorities have not confirmed nor denied this information.

A source, who does not believe that the CPT leadership can find a location to meet said: "I heard that some high-level party officials came to Bangkok and left after a short stay.... If this is true, it means that they have succeeded in finding a location. At first they wanted to meet in the south -- they could get there from Penang. Then they changed their mind and wanted to meet near the Burmese border, but it probably was too difficult to get there. The report about the meeting being held in Kampuchea certainly sounds plausible. Anyway, I still do not believe that a CPT congress will materialize due to internal splits."

The source's evaluation is that the domestic faction has a good chance of gaining the leadership because it is the faction which controls the armed personnel. If it is true that the meeting was held in Kampuchea, it shows that the meeting was hosted by the group whose operational zone covers the southern portion of the northeast -- which borders Kampuchea. This operational zone is under control of the group of Thong Chaemsi and Prasit Taphianthong.

SELF-DEFENSE VILLAGES PROGRAM TO BE EXPANDED

BK270709 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] According to Lt Gen Suraset Ramsomphop, secretary of the subcommittee for coordination and followup of the self-defence village project along the Kampuchean border, a total of 117 self-defense villages have been established in the provinces bordering Kampuchea by the Supreme Command in order to organize the people living in scattered locations along the Kampuchean border who are endangered by the fighting and the influx of Kampuchean refugees and to facilitate their earning a living. The provinces concerned are Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, Surin, Buriram, Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi and Trat. The project has proved successful and thus the Supreme Command plans to establish self-defense villages on other borders -- the Lao, Burmese and Malaysian borders -- as well. The government has already approved the project in principle.

According to Suraset, the self-defense villages along the Lao, Burmese and Malaysian borders will be established along the same principle. The establishment will be jointly organized by the Supreme Command's joint operations center, the provinces concerned and the national economic and social development board. The target is to organize 136 self-defense villages along the Lao border, 46 villages along the Burmese border and 69 villages along the Malaysian border from 1983 to 1985.

BRIEFS

INSURGENT LOSSES IN NORTH -- As many as 30 communist insurgents were killed, and 4,553 others surrendered as a result of the army's military operation in the northern region during the past four months, ending June, a spokesman for the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) disclosed yesterday. He added that another 31 insurgents were wounded, and 12 others were arrested. Substantial quantities of weapons, both heavy and light, ammunitions and medical supplies were also seized during the operation, according to the spokesman. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jul 82 p 2 BK]

EEC TAPIOCA QUOTA -- The European Economic Community has agreed to give an additional export quota for 500,000 tons of tapioca products to Thailand this year for five million tons set earlier, a highly-placed source said. EEC, moreover, also allows Thailand to use a quota for 500,000 tons of next year in this year because there remain large quantities of the products in the country after the quota is fulfilled this month. This will enable Thailand to export one million tons more of tapioca this year. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jul 82 p 14 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER THACH VISITS MALAYSIA 25-28 JULY

OW282028 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 28 — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a four-day official visit to Malaysia from July 25-28 as guest of his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. During his stay there, Nguyen Co Thach called on Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir to convey to him a message from Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and his invitation to visit Vietnam. Prime Minister Mahathir accepted the invitation with pleasure and gratitude.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie. The two sides discussed their bilateral relations and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They said they shared a common objective, that of peace and stability in the region, but at the same time, they also spoke of their differences as to how to tackle the problem. They agreed to continue their dialogue to solve their differences in order to make of Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. Both sides showed a high sense of responsibility for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and agreed that their talks were very useful, and that they took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere, and in mutual understanding. Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie accepted Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's invitation to visit Vietnam.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach cordially met with Minister of Trade and Industry Rithauddeen. They discussed trade relations between the two countries. Also present at these talks and contacts on the Malaysian side were Parliamentary Secretary Abdul Kadir; General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Zakaria; Ambassador Ajitsingh; and Malaysian Ambassador to Vietnam Halim. On the Vietnamese side were Ambassador to Malaysia Nguyen Can, and Pha Doan Nam and Tran Huy Chuong, heads respectively of the General Department and the Third Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Interviewed on Visit

OW281632 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 28 — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has granted the following interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on his visit to Malaysia ending today:

Question: Could you speak of the result of your visit to Malaysia?

Answer: I had useful talks with the Malaysian prime minister, the foreign minister and the minister of trade and industry. In a friendly and open spirit, the two sides discussed bilateral issues and the situation in the region. The Malaysian leaders had a profound impression of Chairman Pham Van Dong's visit in 1980. [date as received] Both sides shared identical views on the danger to all nations in Southeast Asia. They shared common interests in striving for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia, and held that the formula put forth by Malaysia for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia is a basis for dialogues. They, however, differed in dealing with the settlement of the issues, due to their different viewpoints on the so-called Kampuchean situation. What is important is that the Malaysian leaders are highly responsible for the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The two sides unanimously maintained that dialogues and contacts are necessary for better mutual understanding and for due consideration of each others' interests. They agreed that pending a unanimity of views, there should not be any action or statement that would further complicate the matters and be harmful to the dialogue and reconciliation. In this spirit, they agreed to promote contacts in the future. Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir and Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie accepted the invitation to visit Vietnam. In a meeting with the minister of trade and industry, the two sides dealt with the economic development in each country and their trade relation. All the talks were very useful and took place in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness, equality, goodwill and mutual understanding, and with a high sense of responsibility for peace in Southeast Asia.

Question: The Singaporean and Thai press has made so much fuss about the so-called Vietnam's threat. What then is the attitude of Malaysian leaders on this matter?

Answer: We have made a full appraisal of the constructive attitude and high sense of responsibility of the Malaysian leaders for peace in Southeast Asia, and the dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina. The Malaysian leaders received us with openness. They did not believe in what the press had said and they wanted to see us to learn of the truth in this matter. They asked about the allegations of Singaporean newspapers about Vietnam's threat and its support for subversive actions against ASEAN. I reaffirmed Premier Pham Van Dong's statement in 1980 [as received] on Vietnam's policy, which is to persistently respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and refrain from interfering in their internal affairs.

At the same time, I made it clear that if Thailand and other ASEAN countries continued their hostile actions against the Indochinese countries, the latter would exercise their right to self-defence. We, however, hope that this would not happen. The Malaysian press also reported that contrary to what Singaporean newspapers had charged, we had never mentioned the matter of subversion. We also expressed our appreciation of the Malaysian newspapers' responsibility for their news reporting.

Question: How could you appraise Malaysia's role for peace and stability in the region?

Answer: Malaysia has proposed the formula of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia (ZOPFAN). Together with the seven principles advanced by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at the United Nations in 1981 on behalf of the Indochinese states, the ZOPFAN formula is a basis for discussion by all countries in the region to find out solutions to regional problems on the principles of respect for each others' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and non-imposition of ones' views on others, and non-imposition of outside views. In its relations with the Indochinese countries, Malaysia, together with Indonesia, has always persisted in the approach of dialogue and started its dialogue with the Indochinese countries in early 1980 when the situation was very tense. With the responsible attitude of the Malaysian Government leaders, we are convinced that Malaysia can play a very important role in restoring peace and stability in the region.

Question: What is Malaysia's attitude toward the proposals of the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in July 1982?

Answer: The Malaysian leaders are studying them seriously.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN DISCUSSES WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK

BK290711 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Jul 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Glorious International Duty" -- date not given]

[Text] Inspired by boundless fraternal love, the party, government, people and army of fraternal Kampuchea regretfully bade farewell to a number of VPA units which had just fulfilled their glorious international duty and which were on their way back to the fatherland.

The people of Ho Chi Minh City and many localities in Tay Ninh Province, representing the entire country, heartily welcomed back the officers and men from the frontline with the love and affection of the rear.

The distinguished orders awarded to these units by the Kampuchean and Vietnamese states and pinned on their military flags are not only citations for military exploits for the units that have just fulfilled their international duty and returned to the homeland, but they are also a common reward and honor for all our army units which have been performing international duty in the friendly country over the past few years.

Following in the footsteps of the former international Vietnamese soldiers who stood side by side with the Kampuchean people in fighting and chasing away the imperialist and colonialist aggressors, our army units now performing the international duty in Kampuchea have overcome countless difficulties and even sacrificed their own lives. In coordination with the Kampuchean revolutionary forces, they have smashed the genocidal yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique — Beijing's lackeys — and liberated Kampuchea completely. Subsequently, they have devotedly helped the brother Kampuchean people in their comprehensive revival. They have also wholeheartedly assisted the Kampuchean people and people's revolutionary army in defending their country and protecting all revolutionary gains firmly against all acts of sabotage by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries.

Knowing that their assistance to fraternal Kampuchea is tantamount to helping their own country, our officers and men have done everything they have been able to do, for the sake of peace and happiness of the Kampuchean people, as well as for the independence and freedom of the three fraternal peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula.

We forever cherish the finest sentiments for the heroic and indomitable land of fraternal Kampuchea, where our officers and men have left behind part of their flesh and blood. The fact that the party and state of Kampuchea have shown concern and cared for the Vietnamese soldiers and that the Kampuchean people love and protect them and consider them as their own children and brothers provides a great source of encouragement and a source of invincible strength for our army in defeating all enemies and fulfilling all duties. We are forever grateful to the party, government and people of fraternal Kampuchea for their profound love and devoted care, reflecting the close ties between the two nations in the common struggle for the independence, freedom, happiness and bright future of the two countries.

The glorious achievements of the units that have returned to the fatherland from their international mission have contributed to further enriching the heroic traditions of the VPA, which always fights and makes sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom and the people's happiness and for the noble international obligation.

With the firm growth of the Kampuchean revolution, a number of VPA units performing international duties in friendly Kampuchea have returned to the fatherland. This reflects our willingness to live in peace and friendship with other countries in Southeast Asia. However, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, their henchmen and other reactionary forces, are continuing their efforts to oppose and sabotage the three Indochinese countries, especially Kampuchea. Despite their repeated failures, they are still resorting to the many crafty tricks aimed at stepping up their sabotage activities with every day and every hour.

The parties and governments of the two countries once said: As long as the Beijing expansionists continue to seek ways to sabotage Kampuchea, the Vietnam People's Army will remain in Kampuchea in order to carry out its international obligations. Thus, those VPA units remaining in Kampuchea will continue to shoulder heavy international duties.

Upholding the fine character and the glorious tradition of the heroic VPA, our units now remaining in Kampuchea to carry out their international obligations vow to cooperate wholeheartedly and closely with the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in order to firmly protect Kampuchea and its revolutionary gains. This is their proper contribution to the achievement of the three Indochinese causes — preserving independence and freedom, building socialism and maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

All VPA cadres and combatants now performing international duties in Kampuchea vow to behave themselves as model soldiers in their relations with the local people, as comrades-in-arms and the most trusted comrades of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, and as pious and filial sons of the Kampuchean people.

Although they are living far from their homeland, every one of our cadres and combatants has developed international love in place of national love and has enjoyed the love of the people of friendly Kampuchea in lieu of their family-related sentiments. They have always felt optimistic and enthusiastic in the fulfillment of their assigned missions. Every one of our cadres and combatants is determined to uphold the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism by remaining ready to overcome all ordeals and by striving to make more contributions to the steady growth of the friendly Kampuchean revolution, thus contributing to further strengthening the close militant solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Our people and army have the greatest confidence in the rapid growth of the Kampuchean revolution. We reaffirm that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. All plots aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution will certainly be doomed to failure. While demonstrating our good will, we must not relax our vigilance against any stubborn and crafty enemy. Armed with a just cause, we are now strong enough to preserve our revolutionary gains and to move the revolution forward.

To be closely united with the fraternal Kampuchean people and armed forces and ready to do everything necessary to help friendly Kampuchea defeat its enemies of all stripes and build a prosperous and happy country are the lofty international obligations and the heavy but glorious duties of our people and armed forces, especially those units now performing their international obligations in Kampuchea.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI BEIRUT BOMBING

OW282233 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] On 28 July our Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning Israel's barbarous bombing and shelling of the capital of Beirut. Following is the full text of the statement:

In defiance of the strong condemnation by the progressive world public opinion, Israel, encouraged and abetted by the United States, has arrogantly prolonged its brutal war of aggression in Lebanon, continuing to perpetrate many crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

A most serious event is that over the past 6 days, the Israeli aggressors, using a large number of warplanes, warships and artillery batteries, have repeatedly bombarded in a most barbarous manner the populated areas of the capital of Beirut, causing great loss of life and property to the local people. On 27 July alone, Israeli warplanes' bombs killed or wounded more than 300 civilians in the capital of Beirut. This criminal act of Israel was aimed at opposing the staunch struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in the capital of Beirut, in an attempt to force them to agree to a solution beneficial to the United States and Israel.

The SRV Government sternly condemns the above genocidal crime of Israel and demands that it immediately end its bombing and shelling of the capital of Beirut, that it immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon and that it respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The SRV Government and people express their profound admiration for the staunch and valiant struggle of the combatants and people of Palestine and of the Lebanese people in west Beirut and on the other fronts in Lebanon. The SRV Government and people affirm their militant solidarity with and unswerving support for the just and surely victorious struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples and are confident that they will certainly come out gloriously victorious in that struggle despite the many difficulties and ordeals they have to undergo.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO ENVOY

OW281816 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 28 -- Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang held talks with 'Ali Fayyad, envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), here, on July 27. Also present on the occasion was Bui Hong Phuc, head of the First Department for Western Asia and Africa of the Foreign Ministry.

'Ali Fayyad informed Vice-Minister Vo Dong Giang of the current fight of the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon against the aggression by U.S.-backed Israel in Lebanon. The two sides discussed further development of the militant solidarity and mutual support between the peoples of Vietnam and Palestine and their coordination in foreign activities and other international issues of mutual concern.

The talks took place in an atmosphere full of cordiality and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Palestine.

Hanoi Meeting 28 July

OW281831 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 28 -- A get-together was held here today to welcome 'Ali Fayyad, envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, currently on a visit to Vietnam.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Palestinian People, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity and the Vietnam Peace Committee. Present were Tran Dang Khoa, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Prof. Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the V.C.S.F.O.P.; Prof. Pham Khac Quang, president of the V.C.S.F.O.P.; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and others.

Speaking on this occasion, Prof. Pham Khac Quang condemned the crimes of the U.S.-abetted Israeli aggressors against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Together with progressive mankind, he said, the Vietnamese people reiterated their unshakeable militant solidarity with the fraternal Palestinian people in their courageous struggle.

Speaking on the occasion, 'Ali Fayyad recalled the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese combatants against the Israeli aggressors over the past two months. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for their firm support for the Palestinian struggle. The Palestinian people and their armed forces, he said, highly valued the Vietnamese people's solidarity with and support for them, and they learnt a lot from the Vietnamese wars of resistance. The Palestinian people's just cause will be crowned with victory, and Israel's aggression will be defeated, even though it is being backed and abetted by the U.S. imperialists, he added.

The meeting voiced the Vietnamese people's persistent support for Palestine, and their demand for an immediate end to the Israeli aggression against Palestine and Lebanon.

AUSTRALIA

DEFENSE MINISTER SINCLAIR LEAVES ON ASEAN TOUR

BK290906 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, has left on a 2-week tour of four of the five member countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations. Mr Sinclair's first stop will be Singapore where he will have talks on defense issues with the prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, and other senior officials. On Monday he will fly to the Philippines for discussions with President Marcos and the defense minister, Mr Enrile. Later in the week, Mr Sinclair will hold talks in Bangkok with the Thai prime minister, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, before inspecting military establishments outside the capital. Mr Sinclair will then fly to Malaysia where he will meet the prime minister, Dr Mahathir, and other senior officials. While in Malaysia, the defense minister will visit the Butterworth airbase near Penang where squadrons of Australian Mirage jet fighter planes are stationed.

STREET HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI

BK291008 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Ministerial talks between Japan and Australia have opened in Canberra. Japan's foreign minister, Mr Sakurauchi, said his country would welcome Australian moves to relax import restrictions in line with the prime minister's proposal to eliminate protectionism. Mr Sakurauchi said Australians should understand that there was concern among Japanese business circles of the effects of industrial relations in Australia on Japanese industry.

Australia's foreign minister, Mr Street, said many of the crucial questions the two governments would have to face in the 1980's revolved around developing energy resources. Mr Street said countries which looked to Australia to supply their mineral resources would have to recognize that development would only occur if operations were profitable. He said that in times of depressed world activity, there had been a tendency to press supplying countries to bear the effects of temporary adjustments without regard to long-term development.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD TO BE DEVELOPED

BK291223 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Canberra, July 29 (AFP) -- Australia has pumped one million U.S. dollars into its project of safe disposal of nuclear waste by burial in synthetic rock called "Synroc."

Energy Minister Senator Sir John Carrick has announced that one million U.S. dollars would be given to finance a team of scientists at the Australian National University who have been working on the Synroc project.

Senator Carrick said further development of effective nuclear waste disposal processes was crucial to public acceptance of nuclear energy as a means of generating electricity.

At present, many European countries use a similar method of nuclear waste disposal to Synroc, whereby waste is buried in borosilicate glass.

Australian scientists are however confident that the synthetic rock they hope to produce commercially will be more acceptable as it is similar to ordinary rocks which have immobilised radioactive elements in the earth's crust for millions of years.

SIHANOUK VISIT 'NOT BY OFFICIAL INVITATION'

BK281320 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 2

[By Nicholas Rothwell]

[Excerpts] The head of the new coalition Kampuchean government-in-exile, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, will not be allowed to have any discussions with government officials during his visit to Australia later this year. Prince Sihanouk last month praised Australia's action in withdrawing recognition from the Khmer Rouge regime, which deprived him of his throne before itself being removed from power by a Vietnamese invading force in 1979.

The prince, whose Moulinaka faction is allied in the alternative government with the Khmer Serei group under the former Cambodian prime minister, Mr Son Sann, and remnants of the Khmer Rouge, is making international missions to win support for his coalition. Australia has withdrawn its recognition from the Khmer Rouge regime and at present does not recognise any government in Phnom Penh. The Australian Government has told Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann that they will not be able to have contact with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, or other Austrialian diplomats during their visit.

There has been intense debate in Federal Parliament since the de-recognition of the Khmer Rouge, announced in 1980 on the recommendation of the former foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, over the Australian position on Kampuchea. The ALP [Australian Labor Party] foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Lionel Bowen, has often advocated recognition of the Vietnamese-backed government of Mr Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh and the resumption of aid to Vietnam.

Since the launching in Kuala Lumpur this month of the Kampuchean coalition, ambassadors of all the Western European nations and senior American officials have met Prince Sihanouk, although their countries do not yet have diplomatic relations with the group. The Australian Government's position is that Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann must enter this country as private individuals, not as representatives of a government-in-exile. Officials of the Foreign Affairs Department have also refused the prince assistance in the form of accomodation or protocol, since his visit is not by official invitation.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOMARE TO BE NAMED PRIME MINISTER 2 AUG

BK291204 Hong Kong AFP in English 1054 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Port Moresby, July 29 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea's opposition leader Michael Somare will be formally declared prime minister on Monday following the final split today of the 30-month-old five-party coalition government.

The Melanesian Alliance was the first party detach itself from the coalition which has been squabbling for four weeks since the general election as to who should lead the administration. Melanesian Alliance leader Father John Momis said his group of six or seven MP's and a house of 109 will join neither the government nor the opposition. It is expected that they will abstain when Parliament votes next Monday for a new prime minister for the next five years. The United Party, with a similar size, also announced that it would pull out of the coalition. It is most likely to vote for Mr Somare, with the expectation of being rewarded with some ministerial posts in the new government.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan, head of the coalition government and leader of the People's Progress Party, has announced that he was stepping down, leaving the power temporarily in the hands of former Defence Force commander and present National Party leader, Brigadier General Ted Diro.

PAPER CAUTIONS AGAINST 'JAKARTA-WASHINGTON AXIS'

BK290545 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet and Chinese threats in South-East Asia have become the main topic of discussions between Indonesian Defence Minister General Mohammad Yusuf and American leaders, influential Jakarta newspaper KOMPAS reported today. General Yusuf, now visiting the United States, had discussed the matter with President Ronald Reagan, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger, Secretary of State George Shultz and Joint Chief of Staff General John Vessey, the paper said in a report from Washington.

The Indonesian nationalist newspaper MERDEKA (FREEDOM) today cautioned against the creation of a "Jakarta-Washington axis" as a result of General Yusuf's visit to the United States. Indonesia should not become another South Vietnam, Iran (under the shah), or Nicaragua under Somoza, the paper said in an editorial.

The paper recalled the campaign here against the banned Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in 1965 which it said might have got the encouragement from American intelligence circles.

"An illusion for the creation of a Jakarta-Washington axis is impossible to materialise. But we regard the coming President Suharto's visit to the United States is quite an honour and constitutes a valuable opportunity.

"Being an independent and sovereign state, Indonesia does not have to wear other people's glasses to assess the U.S. policies. The United States is a big and powerful country, but the important thing for us is whether that country still continues to be useful for Indonesia now and in the future," the paper said.

LEGISLATOR ON PALESTINE, YUSUF'S U.S. VISIT

BK290826 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0736 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (ANTARA) -- Though the struggle of the Palestine people (Palestine Liberation Organisation -- PLO) is in a difficult position at present they ultimately will achieve victory, Amin Iskandar, member of Commission I dealing with defence and foreign relations of the House of Representatives said here Wednesday. "They are on the right side and there will be no force or the arrogance of arms which will be able to stop the giant struggle of the Palestine people," the legislator said before newsmen at the parliamentary building here. He pointed out to the ignominious defeat suffered by Nazi Germany under Hitler when overruning other countries and also other colonialist powers. There was no doubt that Israel also would face a similar fate, the MP representing the Muslim United Development Party (PPP) said.

It was now merely a matter of time and moment and the victory for the alestinian people will then come, he said with firm conviction. The time for victory for the Palestinians would be when they have their own country and the right to determine their own future, he said. To gain all these goals there must be sacrifices and the Palestinians had proved their heroism by facing an enemy far stronger in every field.

The legislator also spoke about the visit by Defence Minister General Mohammad Yusuf to the United States and commented that the visit was aimed at eliminating any idea that Indonesia was solely depending on the United States but that she was pursuing an independent and active foreign policy. The result of the visit by the defence minister, Amin Iskandar said, would be very much decided on the attitude and good will of the United States on assessing the visit. It was clear that the visit of General Yusuf to the United States contained a positive meaning for the development of the Indonesian Armed Forces in the future. It was also closely linked with the projected visit of President Suharto to that country in October, he added.

Replying to a question he said that relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union were good but actually they could be further strengthened.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CALLS ON RADIUS PRAWIRO

BK280823 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0740 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (ANTARA) — Visiting parliamentary delegation of the Soviet Union led by Deputy President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas Tuesday called on Trade and Cooperative Minister Radius Prawiro.

Radius said the visit was a courtesy call to discuss among other things economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. Trade relations with the Soviet Union, according to the minister, are quite gratifying. The Soviet Union is a substantial buyer of various agricultural and industrial products from Indonesia, he noted. Citing an example Radius said the Soviet Union has so far imported a large quantity of Indonesian coffee and textile products. Indonesia has been able to supply the Soviet Union with garments, he added.

The minister, however, admitted a problem in the bilateral trade saying that in many cases trade has been made through a third party. He cited another example that recently Indonesia had to buy Soviet made fertilizers from a third country. Also he noted shipments have always been handled by ships belonging to a third country. Something should be done to improve the trade relations to (?press) down the expenses, he suggested.

At the meeting the Soviet delegation asked for an explanation about the the trade and cooperative minister's decision No 234 of 1978 about trade coordination with Eastern European countries. Radius said the decision was issued to cope with the problems affecting trade with the socialist countries. Such a decision has also been taken concerning trade with the United States and West Europe. In the case with the United States and West Europe the government coordinates pepper trade to ensure quality and set a reasonable price to prevent rivalry among national exporters, Radius explained. He assured the Soviet delegation that the coordination board is only called on the help in the event of a problem in the bilateral trade.

At present the bilateral trade is in Indonesia's favour. According to a record at the Trade and Cooperatives Ministry, the bilateral trade in 1980 was closed with a surplus of U.S. $53.17 million for Indonesia. Indonesian exports that year were worth U.S. $72.93 million as against imports from the country of U.S. $19.76 million. In 1981 the export figure rose to U.S. $79.98 million. Imports also increased to U.S. $41.11 million. Rubber accounted for 99 percent of the Indonesian exports while imports were mainly cotton and glass products.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation is here for a 6-day visit starting Monday at the invitation of the Indonesian parliament. Earlier that day the delegation paid a similar call on the foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Visits to President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik and the Jakarta Governor Tjokropranolo are included in the program of the Soviet delegation. Before leaving the country Saturday the delegation plans to visit cultural centres in Yogyakarta and Bali.

REFUGEES ARRIVE IN JAKARTA EN ROUTE TO FRANCE

BK291002 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (AFP) — A total 3,360 Cambodian refugees recently transferred here from Thailand will be resettled in France soon, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said today. The refugees arrived here between May and July and were lodged on the island of Galand, 1,200 kilometers (720 miles) northeast of Jakarta.

The move was made to relieve overcrowding in the camps of Thailand, where some 150,000 Laotians, Cambodians and Vietnamese boat people live under very harsh conditions. French "schools without walls" sent five teachers to Galand to help with language and practical instructions for easing the 3,360 refugees into France.

Overall, some 13,000 Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees live under satisfactory conditions on Galand in camps jointly run by the Indonesian Red Cross and the United Nations.

The number of Vietnamese boat people reaching Thailand and Malaysia dropped off sharply in recent months, while boatloads of refugees are still landing on the northern Indonesian islands of Natunas and Anambas 700 kilometers (420 miles) off the south Vietnamese coast. A total 4,336 Vietnamese boat people arrived in Indonesia over the first six months of the year against 5,161 for the comparable period in 1981. From 1976 to June 1982, 73,489 boat people landed in Indonesia, according to U.N. sources in Jakarta.

INDONESIA TIMES ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN LAOS

BK260616 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Hmongs and the World"]

[Text] Mr Adnan Buyung Nasution, the Indonesian lawyer and human rights activist who joined the recent Lawasia inquiry along the Thai-Laos border, disclosed here last week that they had found chemical weapon victims among the refugees. The inquiry, which had been made from June 4 through 11, 1982, by a team consisting of lawyers from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, India, Japan, Australia and New Zealand and some physicians, found Laotian refugees whose skins were withering like the peel of a rotten orange, especially at their armpits and around the throats. They have no hope of cure and would eventually die of the disease, Mr Nasution said. What the lawyer disclosed here is nothing new because long ago doctors at the refugee camps had found such victims and defecting Pathet Lao pilots had told of flying biochemical missions against the Hmong tribe in Laos and in December 1981 the Pathet Lao director of public health, who had defected to China, disclosed that the Vietnamese Government practised the policy of genocide towards national minorities in his country by using chemical weapons in the air and on the ground.

The Hmongs are a tribal people of Laos who, during the Vietnam war, with other tribal groups made a series of anti-communist activities by sabotaging was supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail into Kampuchea and South Vietnam and rescuing American pilots downed over Laos. Since 1975 these basically defenceless hilly people have fallen victim to the new and diverse arsenal of biochemical warfare. And the attacks may be going on until today.

So many articles and reports about this genocide have been written and as many denials have been voiced. And last Sunday, in an apparent reaction to Mr Nasution's statement, the Vietnamese Embassy here also released a denial claiming it as "a slanderous campaign of the United States with the complicity of China in an attempt to vilify Vietnam and conceal the crime of using toxic chemicals committed by the United States themselves in their war of aggression against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea." But none of these denials have been convincing and to deny is much easier than to find the facts because denials need no proofs. The UN team, which was said to have failed to get any proof of the biochemical weapons victims after it was sent to Thailand in 1981, received samples of residue and photographs of the Soviet planes and helicopters used in the biochemical warfare and of the victims but at last failed to make any conclusion because it could not ascertain the actual sources of the samples.

Biochemical weapons are dangerous to mankind and their use has been banned. But the world seems to have taken this kind of genocide as trivial maybe because it victimizes a small group of people whose whereabouts are not clear in the geography books. Reports said that the same weapons being used in Afghanistan and Ethiopia were very difficult to prove until one day investigating teams complained that "it is too late." The world seems to be more interested in talking about the strategic arms than this yellow rain just as the primitive people living in a remote village talk about the danger of tigers which have never killed anyone than mosquitoes which claim lives all the times.

A leader of the Lao people in the refugee camp may ask, "why are no countries, no people, caring about the genocide of my people in Laos from the poisonous rains?" But most people may think this question is not so mindboggling as nuclear warfare. That is why nobody has raised this problem at the recent disarmament talks in New York. They are waiting until this rain falls on the noncommunist world. Maybe.

GHAZALI TO BRIEF MOKHTAR ON TALKS WITH THACH

BK280751 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP) -- Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie is expected to arrive here tomorrow for talks with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, official sources said today.

Tan Sri Ghazali will also hand over a donation from the Malaysian Government for victims of the Galunggung volcano eruptions in West Java, the sources said.

The Malaysian minister is likely to brief Mr Mokhtar on his recent talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the Cambodian problems. Tan Sri Ghazali is scheduled to return home on Friday.

SUBROTO BRIEFS SUHARTO ON OPEC DEVELOPMENTS

BK270930 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Minister Coordinator for Economy, Finance and Industry Wijoyo Nitisastro, together with Mining and Energy Minister Subroto and Pertamina's President Director Yudo Sumbono, today reported to President Suharto at the Bina Graha building on problems connected with developments in OPEC, particularly the recent Vienna meeting.

Acting as spokesman, Minister Subroto told newsmen that the OPEC countries agreed to maintain the 17.5 million barrels per day maximum production level as adopted in Quito, Ecuador. This means that allegations made by the Western press that OPEC was divided because of their differences on the production level were not true.

The mining and energy minister also disclosed that in the last few months during the third quarter, pending the advent of the fourth quarter of this year, it is expected that there will be an increase in demand for oil. This will act to increase OPEC's output.

For this purpose, Subroto said, the OPEC monitoring committee will meet again next August to urge OPEC members to maintain the Quito decision on the maximum production level of 17.5 million barrels per day.

Minister Subroto also reported on his visit to Canada which has resulted in the signing of agreement on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

SOUTH KOREAN NAVAL OFFICIALS ARRIVE 25 JULY

BK271158 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1038 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, July 27 (ANTARA) -- South Korean Second Deputy Navy Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Choe Ki-tok and party, consisting of Brigadier General Yu Nam-kyu and Lieutenant Colonel Nam Sang-wan, Sunday evening arrived in Jakarta as official guests of the Indonesian Marine Corps Commander, Major General (Marine) Kahpi Suriadireda. He would, according to schedule, stay in Indonesia until July 29. Monday morning Lt. General Choe Ki-tok and party paid a courtesy call on Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Waldejo Soe Gito at Navy headquarters in the framework of strengthening the already existing friendly relations.

At the meeting Lt. General Choe and party were accompanied by the South Korean Defence attache in Jakarta, Colonel Yi Hyon-tae, and Marine Corps Commander Major Gen. Suriadireda and on the Indonesian side was also present assistant to the Navy chief of staff for security affairs, Rear Admiral M. Poerbonegoro. The meeting, which took place in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere, wound up by an exchange of souvenirs.

MALAYSIA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GHAZALI-THACH TALKS

BK281225 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysia and Vietnam are looking to the possibility of holding an international conference to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The minister for foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur that this meeting will not be in the context of the Ho Chi Minh City declaration which was attended by the Indochinese states. ASEAN, he said, does not recognize this declaration. This is because certain parties not recognized by the regional grouping took part in it.

Tan Sri Ghazali reiterated the principles of the International Conference on Kampuchea sponsored by the United Nations will not be sacrificed in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The minister said that certain ideas have been presented to the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, during their discussions in Kuala Lumpur over the past 4 days. Both sides agreed to maintain communications on this issue. Among the details still to be worked out include the composition of the parties to the conference and its agenda.

Tan Sri Ghazali said he got the impression of the visit that Vietnam wants to be friendly with ASEAN. It has the desire to accommodate ASEAN's wishes. Though there was disagreement on fundamental issues like the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, the positions of both sides have been made clear. The minister has stressed to Mr Thach that Vietnam should take the opportunity of the formation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to find a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Tan Sri Ghazali leaves for Indonesia tonight to brief Indonesian leaders on the outcome of his talks with Mr Nguyen Co Thach. The Vietnamese foreign minister is now in Bangkok.

AFP Report

BK281149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 28 Jul 82

[By N.G. Nair]

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, July 28 (AFP) -- The idea of a new international conference to facilitate a solution of the Kampuchean problem emerged in the discussions here between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Malaysian Leaders. Malaysian Foreign Minsiter Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who saw Mr Thach off at the airport, told newsmen later that the international conference idea was "not lifted from the Ho Chi Minh City proposals" made by the three Indochinese foreign ministers after their recent meeting. He said the holding of another international conference, however, was not inconsistent with the ICK declaration, which permitted various avenues to be explored to bring about a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Asked about the Vietnamese stand that the situation in Kampuchea "is irreversible," Mr Thach said it was "irreversible" in regard to return of the ousted Pol Pot regime. "What would be reversible is the military presence of Vietnam in Kampuchea" which would be ended once the Chinese threat was removed, he said. Mr Ghazali, referring to these remarks, said this reflected a change in Vietnam's stand.

The Malaysian foreign minister said that he had kept the other ASEAN capitals fully informed of the course of the discussions with Mr Thach here.

Mr Ghazali said the dialogue with Vietnam would be continued. "Mr Thach and I have agreed to keep the line between Kuala Lumpur and Hanoi open. I would also be meeting him again in New York during the General Assembly session in September," he said.

Further Commentary on Visit

SK281302 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach's 4-day visit to Malaysia has failed to bring both nations any closer on the question of Vietnam's aggression against and military occupation of Kampuchea. The Malaysian Foreign Ministry has stated simply that there is no change in the perception of the problem on either side and no agreement on the approach. The position of both countries on the issue remained the same and the only point of agreement was that both Malaysia and Vietnam should maintain contacts and continue the present dialogue.

Even before Mr Thach had arrived in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia had expressed the view that Vietnam's recent acts and statements did not give cause for optimism and that the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit was not expected to change any policies, perception or posture. But still the channel of communications would be kept open and the acceptance by the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, of the invitation to visit Vietnam is an indication that high level contacts would be maintained.

Vietnam has been appraised of the Malaysian point of view and it is hoped that Mr Nguyen Co Thach would have felt the joint resolve and determination of Malaysia and its ASEAN partners not to reward military aggression in the region. Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie reiterated the Malaysian view that the durable peace in Kampuchea can only be realized through a political solution to the conflict based on the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

To begin with, there must be a total and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam's offer of a partial withdrawal has been rejected by ASEAN. A partial or a substantial withdrawal means nothing. To quote the Singapore prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, it could mean 1 percent or even 99 percent.

A UN supervised general election would then be held to enable the Kampuchean people to determine what kind of government they want. Kampuchea would then become a neutral nation and such neutrality would ensure the exclusion of any big power interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Such a proposal would enable the Vietnamese to withdraw honorably from Kampuchea and help that poor nation to work towards the betterment of its own people.

The Vietnamese foreign minister explained several aspects of the communique released recently in Ho Chi Minh City which called for an international conference on Kampuchea comprising the Indochinese states, ASEAN and the permanent members of the Security Council. This proposal had not elicited any positive ASEAN response because we feel that the International Conference on Kampuchea has met and decided on a future course of action. Vietnam should accept and implement these proposals if indeed it is interested in improving the well being of Kampucheans and the security of the region. It is useless for Vietnam to argue that it is in Kampuchea to prevent the massacre of the Kampuchean people at the hands of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge or to remove the so-called Chinese threat to the region.

Hanoi appears to have forgotten the principle that Kampuchea exists for the Kampucheans. If indeed Vietnam wants to be positive, it should help in the international efforts to secure a free, united, truly independent and neutral Kampuchea.

MARCOS ISSUES DIRECTIVES ON NATURAL RESOURCES

HK290039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] President Marcos issued yesterday several directives aimed at preserving the country's natural resources for future generations. The president issued these directives at the eighth anniversary celebration of the Ministry of Natural Resources at Malacanang. One of these directives is a letter of instructions calling for the immediate implementation of an integrated social forestry program, known as Program for Forest Ecosystem Management-II.

The president also said the government is determined to aid financially the distressed copper industry. However, Mr Marcos cautioned the labor sector against seeking high wage increases. The president also said government financing institutions will support both the copper companies and its 40,000 workers. He also indicated that other mining firms are interested to invest in the industry, but may not be so if labor becomes restive. The president reiterated that labor should be reasonable and not rock the boat by asking too much increase in wages at this time.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS 'DISTORTED' BBC DOCUMENTARY

HK290037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The Philippine Government is protesting at the British Broadcasting Corporation's television documentary shown last week over BBC network in England. The documentary was described as showing a distorted view of the country's political and economic conditions. Media Affairs Minister Gregorio Sendana accused the BBC crew that visited Manila late last year of unprofessionalism and unethical conduct in getting official news sources and events. The documentary, according to Minister Sendana, was a film about the Philippine development under the administration of the president. Through the use of deceit for news materials, Minister Sendana said the film showed nothing but out-and-out antigovernment program that partly centers on an opposition politician [sentence as heard]. The opposition politician has narrated and scripted portions of the documentary for propaganda aims at the expense of his own countrymen.

The media affairs minister demanded an official protest and equal time in the BBC network through the showing of another documentary that will present an objective view of the Philippine situation.

DIGOS MAYOR REPORTEDLY ORDERED KILLED BY NPC

HK250008 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] The Constabulary yesterday said the New People's Army [NPA] ordered the killing of Digos Mayor (Nonito Leanos) Jr after he evicted illegal vendors from the town's sidewalks. Constabulary reports said the illegal vendors that (Leanos) ordered evicted were one of the NPA's sources of finances. (Leanos) was gunned down by NPA terrorists while attending an evening affair at Barangay (Aplaya) in Digos town. His wife (Divina) was seriously wounded, while the Barangay captian of (Aplaya) was also killed. Two of the suspects in the murder were identified as (Divencio Comitade) and (Nestor Imenez), both NPA commanders operating in the Digos area. The two terrorists and three of their companions are now the objects of a massive manhunt by the military.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 147 30 July 1982

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PRC EMBASSY OFFICIAL BRIEFED ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW291241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jul 29, KYODO -- A high-ranking Education Ministry official Thursday expressed regret to representatives from the Chinese Embassy here over the misunderstanding among Chinese people caused by changed descriptions of the war in China in Japanese textbooks.

According to ministry sources, Isao Suzuki, director general of the Education Ministry's Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau, invited Chinese Minister-Counsellor Wang Xiaoyun to the ministry Thursday evening to ask for China's understanding of the process of school textbook authorization. In his explanation, Suzuki told Wang that he was very sorry that descriptions in Japanese school textbooks had caused the misunderstanding at a time when Japan-China friendship relations should be further deepened.

Suzuki told Wang that Japanese school textbooks included material about the purposes of the Japan-China joint communique and the Japan-China friendship treaty. He told the Chinese representative that Japan's fundamental posture toward the sense of the communique and the treaty had not shown any change and that the posture would be maintained in the future. Suzuki also told Wang that the textbooks contained descriptions of the damage to China by Japan.

In response, Wang was believed to have pointed to specific references about China which China claims to be distortions of the facts. He also made inquiries about the authorization process for school texbooks.

Tang Jiaxuan, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy, and Yukihiko Hishimura, deputy vice-minister of the Education Ministry were present at the discussion. Preliminary explanations of the textbook issue were conveyed to China's Foreign Ministry Wednesday by Japanese Embassy officials in Beijing.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa, meanwhile, indicated his ministry would not reverse the textbook revision which touched off the current controversy. In the revised textbooks, Japan's "invasion" of China before World War II becomes an "advance" into that country. Descriptions of Japanese military atrocities in Nanjing are also toned down. Ogawa told a House of Councillors committee meeting Thursday afternoon that "it is regrettable that this unforeseen thing has occurred."

He said there has been no change in Japan's repentance for inflicting extensive damage on China. Ogawa said China would understand the Education Ministry's "true motive" if the government explains it fully. He said the textbooks make it clear that Japan initiated the war in China and that they also include the purport of the Japan-China joint communique. The education minister also said the government is not considering any revival of militarism.

JAPANESE, AUSTRALIAN MINISTERS HOLD TRADE TALKS

OW281039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 28 Jul 82

[By KYODO staff correspondent Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Canberra, Jul 28, KYODO -- Japan's trade minister warned Wednesday, Australia's moves to curtail imports of Japanese steel may result in a reduction of Japan's iron ore imports from Australia.

Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, denied a local report Japan will be cutting back on coking coal imports from Australia by as much as 30 percent in the September quarter. "It's not true," Abe told a news conference. "Demand for coal will go up, not go down." Abe will be attending a two-day ministerial conference here.

The Japanese Cabinet minister indicated that coal imports from the western United States will not be forthcoming due to higher cost and difficulties in shipping it to Japan. "The Australians appear nervous about the plan" to buy coal from the United States, he added. But Abe cautioned the Fraser government against reducing steel imports from Japan -- about 500,000 tons last year -- a move which he said is detrimental to free trade. "Such steps may force Japan's iron ore imports from Australia to decline."

The chronic labor problem is a nagging issue to Japanese companies interested in investing in Australia, said the MITI chief who conferred with members of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Sydney before flying into Canberra. But he noted that Mitsubishi Motor's operations in Australia have been doing well.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Watanabe stressed at a separate news conference that the Tokyo government is not discriminating against Australia in beef trade. Ministry officials said Japan will hold separate talks with the United States and Australia in October on beef imports.

Hiroshi Yukawa, the parliamentary vice minister of the Economic Planning Agency who will be attending the two-day conference in lieu of agency Director General Toshio Komoto, said Japan's economic recovery has been far slower than expected. Ominous signs of sluggish domestic economy include poor housing starts and a low level of plant and equipment investment by Japanese companies, chiefly by small and medium-sized ones which comprise a large portion of the country's enterprises, he said. "I can't tell you definitely that the Japanese economy is picking up," Yukawa added. He expressed the hope the Reagan administration would rectify the high interest rate policy which he charged has slowed down the recovery of other economies.

MITI Chief Abe said that the government should prepare measures to stimulate domestic demand in an effort to promote trade with Japan's trading partners, including Australia.

Coal Trade Discussed

OW291321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 29 Jul 82

[By KYODO staff correspondent Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Canberra, Jul 29, KYODO -- Australia told Japan, Thursday it has lifted a 1 Australian dollar per ton export duty on coal to help revitalize the once prosperous coal industry. Trade and Resources Minister John Douglas Anthony notified his Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe, of the major change in his country's coal export policy.

Abe, the minister of international trade and industry, reacted favorably to the Australian decision which officials of both governments said would help rebuild Australia's reputation as a stable coal supplier. Tomio Tsutsumi, director of MITI's Americas-Oceania Division, said the move was "a big turnaround" in Australia's coal export policy and represented the Canberra government's reconsideration of the disputed export tax.

"The dollar 1 reduction should be of significant assistance to the Australian exporters of this coal," Anthony said in a statement. "While it will give an immediate benefit to established exporters, in the longer term the bulk of the benefits will accrue to new projects -- a factor that will, of course, be automatically taken into account when the feasibility of such new projects is being assessed."

The exemption is projected to affect an estimated 28 million tons of coal for export between this month and June, 1983. Anthony said the exemption will cover "all vessels which started loading after midnight last night."

In a related development, the regional New South Wales government announced that it had decided to freeze coal royalty rates for a one-year period. The current royalty on coal, Australian dollar 1.70 per ton, has been in effect since February 1, 1981. "The NSW government has taken this step as part of its plan to grant some short-term assistance to the coal industry which was under considerable pressure in overseas markets," State Premier Neville Wran said. Coal is Australia's biggest export commodity which earned the country Australian dollar 2.3 billion last year.

Queensland Premier Bjelke-Petersen also said his state government is "undertaking a review of the demands being placed on the coal industry at a time of difficult world market conditions." "The review," said the premier in a statement, "is designed to set the pathway for continued expansion."

Meanwhile, other key cabinet ministers of both countries held separate talks on agricultural products, global political tension, mutual representation of banks and other bilateral issues.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi expressed his deep regret about a division in the western alliance caused by America's expanded sanctions against the Soviet Union to protest the Russian interference in Polish affairs. "The sanctions will not work unless we all cooperate together," Sakurauchi said in a meeting with his Australian counterparty Anthony Street. The sanctions, Western Europe and Japan have charged, have delayed the completion of a natural gas pipeline project connecting western Siberia with Western Europe and a Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas project off Sakhalin.

Street emphasized that Australia will not carry out an embargo against such readily available commodities as grain. Primary Industry Minister Peter Nixon told Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa the Australian drought is very severe and predicted a huge drop in crop production unless there is rain within the next two to three weeks. Tazawa explained to Nixon that demand for meat in Japan will not grow rapidly in the face of the domestic recession. Tazawa said the two countries will hold consultations later this year on Australia's beef exports to Japan for fiscal 1983 and thereafter.

Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe called for his Australian counterpart, John Howard, to help realize an early mutual representation of banks in the two countries. Howard said the Japanese proposal is under study by the Australian Government.

After the morning session of opening day talks in the seventh ministerial committee meeting, the Japanese Cabinet ministers witnessed the swearing-in ceremony of Sir Ninian Stephen as Australia's governor general. The ministerial meeting will wind up two days of talks at Lakeside International Hotel in this capit ity Friday.

As the Cabinet ministers of both countries opened the conference earlier Thursday, Australia expressed "increasing concern" about Western pressure on Japan for new steps to reduce trade deficits.

Foreign Minister Tony Street said market access of Australian agricultural produce and other products is also "of long standing concern" in both a multilateral and bilateral context. Warning against growing protectionism in the face of the global recession, he noted in a keynote address "increased and concerted pressure on Japan by the United States and the European Community for new measures to redress the substantial trade deficits. " Such pressures, Street said, "carry with them implications of increasing concern to Australia ... Australia is naturally concerned when others sort out their problems in a series of bilateral deals which ignore our vital trading interests."

Beef, Grain Trade

OW300401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 30 Jul 82

[By KYODO staff correspondent Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpts] Canberra, July 30, KYODO -- Australia expressed concern Friday about a gradual decline of its beef export share in the Japanese market and sought a Japanese promise to give Canberra a fair share for the future. The request was conveyed to Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa by Deputy Prime Minister and Trade and Resources Minister John Douglas Anthony.

Tazawa told Anthony the Japanese Government cannot make such a promise but stressed that Tokyo will be fair to all beef exporting nations. Despite the agriculture minister's promise to treat Australia equally, Anthony pointed out that his country's share in the Japanese market has been steadily declining in recent years. A Japanese ministry official said Australia's share declined to 67 percent last year from 75 percent in 1978 while Japan's beef import quota rose to 116,000 tons from 102,400 tons.

Anthony also called on Japan to enable the Australians to make a bid for grain exports, said Minoru Tsukada, director of the ministry's International Affairs Department. Tazawa noted that the government has given top priority to a five-year program to dispose of surplus rice, the country's main staple food. The program will be completed next year. The Australian deputy premier expressed the hope that fishery talks between the two countries will arrive at a "favorable conclusion" when asked about prospects of Japanese fishing operations.

In a separate meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Anthony expressed his appreciation for Japan's support for Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's fight against rising protectionism. Sakurauchi suggested that Australian businessmen take advantage of the Offices of the Trade Ombudsman (OTO) designed to handle complaints about Japan's trade practices. The foreign minister made the suggestion when Anthony asked for removal of Japan's nontariff barriers which he charged have become more cumbersome than ordinary trade barriers.

Japan Steel Exports

OW300623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 30 Jul 82

[By KYODO staff correspondent Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Canberra, July 30, KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe warned Friday an Australian decision to limit Japan's steel exports will have global impact and adversely affect Australia's iron ore exports to Japan. Abe made the warning in a meeting with Industry and Commerce Minister Philip Lynch who explained to the Japanese Cabinet minister the local steel industry's financial difficulties.

If Canberra were to curtail Japan's steel exports to Australia, Abe said, "it will have worldwide impact and will take on a symbolic significance." Abe indicated that Australia's relief measure, if implemented may benefit the local steel industry but will damage it badly in the long run.

Lynch explained to his Japanese counterpart that the Australian steel industry was confronted with sluggish demand and a sharp rise in steel imports. He also told Abe the Broken Hill Pty, Co. Ltd. or BHP, the nation's major steel industry, is in deep financial throes. "But the matter is very complicated and a final decision has not been made" on whether to restrict steel imports, Lynch was quoted as saying.

Australian officials pointed out that steel imports nearly doubled in the past two years to some 740,000 tons in the Australian fiscal year 1981-1982, accounting for 12 percent of the market. Japan's exports of seamless (oil well) pipes, welded and butt-welded steel pipes and other steel products reached 570,000 tons last year. But Japanese officials contend strong demand for Japanese steel products is due to pipeline projects and increased auto output.

"BHP's problem is, in a sense, a microcosm of Australia's general malaise," the country's leading daily, THE AGE, commented recently. Without elaborating what kind of tactics the Canberra government will employ to aid the steel industry, Lynch pleaded to Abe, "The local steel industry needs a short-term breathing space." But Abe responded that the U.S. steel industry was still suffering from the wounds caused by the trigger price policy and that the Japanese steel industry is increasing investment despite unfavorable market climates.

Prior to his meeting with Lynch, Abe had met with National Development and Energy Minister John Carrick and shared common concern about developments in the Middle East. Japan, which purchases some 60 percent of its oil imports from the region, has been advocating the need for a dialogue between oil producers and importers, the MITI chief told Carrick. Carrick called for the need to develop alternative energy sources and conserve energy, which Abe readily agreed, said officials who attended the session.

Finance Minister Michio Watanabe told Deputy Prime Minister John Douglas Anthony in a meeting that mutual representation of banks of both countries in each other's country is beneficial for Australia and Japan. Anthony said he will take note of the Japanese request. The seventh ministerial meeting was winding up two days of talks Friday and conference sources said a joint communique would not be issued.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa held separate meetings with Anthony [words indistinct] plenary session.

Talks Conclude

OW300905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 30 Jul 82

[KYODO staff correspondent Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Canberra, July 30, KYODO -- Australia and Japan ended two days of top-level talks Friday with a pledge to enhance bilateral economic relations and fight rising protectionism.

Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street said the seventh Australia-Japan ministrial committee meeting was "one of the most successful" and called for continued dialogue with the Japanese Government. The two countries agreed, Street, the co-chairman said, the coming GATT meeting offereing "an opportunity to come to grips with many of the world's economic problems."

Japanese co-chairman, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, said the meeting was very productive and helped Canberra and Tokyo reaffirm a strong economic and political bond.

Street told reporters Industrial Relations Minister MacPhee will pay a visit to Japan later this year to discuss industrial relations which have often been a sore point in bilateral economic ties due to continuous industrial strife in Australia.

Deputy Prime Minister John Douglas Anthony told KYODO News Service the meeting was "the best one we ever had." Asked about Australia's decision to abolish a dollar one per ton levy on coal, he replied it shows "how much we value the Japanese market." Anthony was instrumental in establishing the ministerial committee 12 years ago.

NORTH PROTESTS 29 JULY SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

SK291540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors, hell bent on preparations for a new war in Korea, sent the high-speed, high altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into our airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 11:22 on July 29 and committed espionage against our country, letting it fly up to the air above the coastal sea off Unggi, the northernmost tip of North Hamgyong Province.

Such espionage acts of theirs are becoming all the more undisguised, coinciding with the frantic war exercises staged by them in South Korea in succession following the adventurous nuclear war exercise codenamed "Global Shield-82" carried out by them in the Pacific region contiguous to our country with the mobilization of their strategic air force units in the United States proper and abroad and mass destruction weapons.

Entering July the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated spy planes on 17 occasions into the eastern and western airspace of our country and the airspace across our military boundary. Such continued military provocations of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have brought the situation in our country to the utmost pitch of strain and gravely menace peace in Korea Today.

This once again clearly shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very one increasing tension in Korea. If they persist in their adventurous military provocations, defying our repeated warnings, they will eventually be denounced and punished as aggressors and harassers of peace.

NODONG SINMUN: SOUTH SUBORDINATE TO U.S.

SK290830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 28 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July special article: "South Korea Is a Complete Colony of the U.S. Imperialists" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] Terminating the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy toward South Korea is the urgent demand of the nation in this era. Our people and the world's peace-loving people have unanimously demanded that the U.S. imperialists, who illegally occupied South Korea and have exercised a policy of colonial subordination toward it, withdraw from South Korea at the earliest date.

The world's people have increasingly supported our people's struggle to force U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. Until today, in the 37 years since the Japanese imperialists were defeated, the South Korean people have not extricated themselves from the yoke of imperialism and have had imposed on them the destiny of a colonial slave. Since the 15 August liberation, the U.S. imperialists, who occupied South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists, have exercised a policy of military aggression and colonial subordination in South Korea and adopted it as a springboard from which to dominate the whole of Korea and invade the Far East and Asia.

In ruling over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have adhered to a crafty neocolonial policy, on the one hand fabricating a puppet regime and installing a policy of aggression by making a cat's-paw of it and, on the other hand, subordinating to them the political, economic and military sectors of South Korea under the mask of a supporter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Seizing all power in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have thoroughly subordinated all sectors in South Korea, including the political, economic and the military sectors, to their aggressive purpose. As a result, South Korea has been converted into the complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists.

To conceal and justify their policy of colonial subordination toward South Korea, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a puppet regime in an illegal way and have conducted propaganda to the effect that South Korea is an independent country. An independent country should possess sovereignty and the genuine right of regulating and conducting its domestic and foreign policy. The puppet regime has no such sovereignty and individuality.

The so-called South Korean Government is nothing but a shield defending the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and their colonial rule. It plays the role of a tool which faithfully executes the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

Under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, South Korea is a U.S. imperialists' colony in which everything is thoroughly subordinated to the United States. The real ruler in South Korea is the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are not only placing South Korea under their military rule by stationing tens of thousands of their aggressive armed forces in South Korea, but they are infringing upon the South Korean people's sovereignty by legally fixing the relationship of master and stooge through various treaties and accords concluded with puppets. The substantive organ of political domination in South Korea is the U.S. Embassy. Seizing political power over South Korea, the U.S. Embassy indicates the direction of the puppet government's domestic and foreign policy while controlling and supervising the execution of these policies. Grasping the right of personnel management, the U.S. imperialists have put South Korea under their thumb through the formation of political forces favorable to colonial rule.

The U.S. Embassy in South Korea is, in fact, acting like the office of governor-general during the era of Japanese rule. The "Republic of Korea" is not at all different from the puppet Manchurian government which the Japanese imperialists once fabricated in the eastern region of China. For this reason, the U.S. Washington POST described the South Korean Government as a false body pretending to have independence under U.S. domination. The U.S. UPI news agency once said: The activities of the puppet South Korean Government have been conducted by a vast field organ under the direct control of the U.S. State Department.

The relationship between the United States and South Korea is that of a suzerain state and a colony. Moreover, the United States does not regard South Korea as an independent country. This relationship of master and servant has been confirmed by Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador in South Korea, who once said: To speak of the equal relationship between the United States and South Korea is unrealistic. Genuine equality never exists in relations between the two countries.

The U.S. imperialists are thoroughly subordinating the puppet South Korean Government. If necessary, they are exercising the enormous right of replacing one stooge in power with another. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists masterminded the 16 May military coup d'etat -- plotted to thwart the spirit of reunification which spread like wildfire in South Korea after the 19 April people's uprising and to maintain colonial rule. The October incident and the 12 December military coup d'etat were schemes to throw away Pak Chong-hui, who became worthless after being worked hard for 18 years, and to replace him with Chon Tu-hwan.

South Korea is thoroughly subordinate to the U.S. imperialists militarily as well as politically.

The prerogative of military command is one of the important symbols of an independent country. Every country, if independent, exercises the prerogative of military command. And independent country without the prerogative of military command does not in fact exist. A country without the prerogative of military command, though it has its own military, is not an independent country. Today not the puppets but the U.S. imperialists have the prerogative of military command over the approximately 700,000-strong puppet army. Based on the Taejon accord in 1950 and the South Korea-U.S. agreed minutes in 1954, the U.S. imperialists have grasped and exercised their right of command over the operations of the puppet army, air force and navy and the right of determining the size of the puppet army and the level of its equipment.

Through the establishment of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in 1978, the U.S. imperialists reconfirmed their prerogative of military command over the puppet army and the right of command over its operations. Today the commander of the U.S. aggressive troops in South Korea is seizing every command prerogative ranging from the formation of the units of the puppet army to operations, personnel management, drills, training, equipment management, the supply of military munitions, and transfer of units. As a result, the puppet South Korean army is in a situation in which it cannot use even a drop of gasoline, to say nothing of weapons and ammunition, without the approval of the U.S. imperialists.

It goes without saying that, to maintain colonial rule in South Korea and accelerate preparations for war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are monopolizing the prerogative of command over the puppet South Korean army. This was shown by the Voice of America, which reported the massacre perpetrated by the puppet South Korean Army in Kwangju. It reported that the Combined Forces Command took measures allowing some of the South Korean military forces to free them from the chain of command for the purpose of quelling the turmoil. Given the fact that it is in a situation in which foreign aggressive troops are grasping the prerogative of military command -- the most important element in exercising sovereignty -- and have everything under their thumb, how can South Korea talk about an independent country?

Economic self-reliance is the material basis of political independence. When it depends on foreign forces economically, a country will be subordinated to another country. A people who are subordinated economically to another country cannot extricate themselves from the destiny of colonial slaves. South Korea is thoroughly subordinated economically to the U.S. imperialists. Through various subordinating accords, including the accord for economic-technological aid concluded with the South Korean puppets, and monopolized the U.S. imperialists have dominated and monopolized the South Korean economy for their aggressive purpose. They have seized the lifeline of the South Korean economy, adopting aid as the basic method.

The aid of the U.S. imperialists is a means realizing their crafty neocolonial rule -- causing an illness and then offering a cure. Since the 15 August liberation, the U.S. imperialists have plundered the people's property amounting to $120 billion, about 10 times as much as the total amount of aid offered to South Korea. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development stationed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have participated in establishing the puppet government's economic policy and in drawing up its budget. They have controlled and supervised the execution of its economic policy. Through the South Korea-U.S. Joint Investment Council, the U.S. imperialists have subordinated the South Korean economy to them, managing the U.S. loans and monopoly capital permeating into South Korea. Through the South Korea-U.S. Council for Economic Cooperation, the U.S. imperialists have determined and controlled all industrial, financial and monetary policies of the puppet government. The puppet government cannot manage its economy by itself nor can it draw up its own budget without the consent of the council.

Be seizing the right of supplying crude oil, the U.S. imperialists have completely subordinated to them the fuel, power, petrochemical, and transportation sectors of South Korea. Through the supply of raw materials, they control production activities. As a result, the South Korean economy cannot maintain itself without the aid of the U.S. imperialists. If the supply of crude oil from the United States stops, South Korean business activities must cease.

The colonial subordination of the South Korean economy is all the more aggravating due to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to militarize the economy. The U.S. imperialists are concentrating their investment in the sectors linked to a military purpose, annually increasing military expenditures while sacrificing other sectors. All of South Korea's resources are used for a military purpose. The nature of the colonial subordination of the South Korean economy is resulting in the bankruptcy of the national economy. The small and medium business firms representing the national economy in South Korea have been continuously bankrupted because of the tyranny of comprador and foreign capital. Owing to its economic bankruptcy, South Korea was suffering from foreign debts amounting to $35 billion at the end of 1981.

Agricultural productivity has continuously decreased. South Korea, once the granary of our country, has been reduced to the land of chronic famine. The aggravating militarization and subordination of the economy by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is plunging the South Korean people's life into abject poverty and ruin.

South Korea is the ideological and cultural colony of the U.S. imperialists. Through local ruling agencies, such as the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and the U.S. International Communication Agency, the U.S. imperialists are backing up their colonial subjugation policy for South Korea ideologically and culturally by dominating and controling South Korea's education, press, culture, arts and religion.

What is basic in the U.S. imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration is the spread of an anticommunist ideology, U.S.-worshipping flunkeyism, bourgeois ideas and an American lifestyle. As a result, the cultural tradition developed during the long period of 5,000 years and the good morals and manner of our people have been violated, national nihilism has been promoted, cultural inheritance has been destroyed and plundered, the national culture has been violated and social evils have become prevalent.

All these facts prove that South Korea is a complete colony which is thoroughly subjugated to the U.S. imperialists politically, militarily, economically and culturally. The U.S. imperialists' reference to an independent nation is a sheer lie and a figleaf designed to cover up their colonial subjugation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation has been executed based on their policy of military occupation. The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea militarily, supported the puppet regime and its fascist terrorist rule and converted South Korea into a military nuclear base. The people whose country is occupied by aggressive troops are not free. Nor can they live in peace. The U.S. forces have blocked the patriotic advance of the people toward the achievement of freedom, democracy, national sovereignty and the country's reunification. They are the most barbarous of imperialist aggressive troops, occupying South Korea to maintain a colonial order. Our people have a clear memory of how the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops suppressed the struggle of the South Korean people to achieve freedom and independence, such as the all-out September strike, the people's October struggle, the nation-saving 2 February struggle, the (Saildo) farmers' riot, the Cheju Island Sasang uprising and the struggle against the May unilateral election, and of how many people were killed by bullets fired by them.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, even today, are indiscriminately infringing upon the life and property of the residents of South Korea while repeatedly perpetrating murder, burglary, plunder, arson and rape.

The people are suffering intolerable national contempt, with their dignity and sovereignty trampled underfoot by the aggressors. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the cause of all the misfortune and pain of the South Korean people. They are the basic factor disturbing peace in Korea and the main obstacle to our nation's reunification.

As long as the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation is being implemented in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot escape disaster. Only when the aggressors withdraw from South Korea and an end is put to their colonial rule and their policy of interference in domestic affairs of Korea, can the South Korean people escape the situation of slavery today, can democratization of society and the nation's reunification be achieved and peace maintained and consolidated in Korea.

The masters of Korea are the Korean people. The domestic problems in Korea can be solved only by our people. The U.S. imperialists have no basis for remaining in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Sorea and interference in the domestic affairs of our country are totally unjust and cannot be justified. They run counter to the Korean armistice agreement, which foresees the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean issue -- and to the 3-point principles declared at home and abroad through the 4 July North-South joint communique as the common program for reunification of the fatherland between the North and the South. They cannot be consistent with the UN charter which respects the nation's self-determination or with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Our era is one of independence, when several hundred millions of people of the world have restored their sovereignty and entered the road of creating a new life after being freed from the chains of colonialism they suffered for several hundred years. In this rewarding era, our people, who have a long history of some 5,000 years and a brilliant cultural tradition, cannot be forced forever into colonial slavery with half of the nation's land seized by the U.S. imperialists, who have only a 200-year bloody history. This is clear to everyone.

The anti-U.S. trend for democratization is at its high point in South Korea today. Fierce anti-U.S. flames have blazed demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists aggressors from South Korea in Kwangju, Pusan, Chunchon, Seoul and other places throughout South Korea -- such as the arson at the U.S. cultural center and the burning of the Stars and Stripes. These are an expression of the strong intention and firm will of the South Korean people to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and intervention in domestic affairs and to live independently.

The world's people who treasure national sovereignty and peace raise their voices to denounce the U.S. imperialists' occupation and colonial rule of South Korea and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors from South Korea. It is an unavoidable trend of the times for the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea. They should withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along all their aggressor forces, in accord with the demands of our people and the world's peace-loving people. They should take their interfering hands off Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists continuously pursue the policy of aggression and war, remaining in South Korea and acting as masters, they will face greater resistance by our people and the world's people. In order to eliminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea, we should bind the hands and feet of the stooges of the U.S. imperialists -- vicious executors of the policy of colonial subjugation -- at the same time we make the U.S. imperialists withdraw.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a most filthy, treacherous group which the U.S. imperialists brought forth to overcome the crisis of their colonial rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, covering South Korea with a dragnet and repressing the patriots in order to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonial subjugation, is selling the nation's dignity and sovereignty while imploring the U.S. imperialists to peramently remain in South Korea. It is inspiring antagonism among the people by creating anticommunist confrontation, fostering division and aggravating tension. Only when the Chon Tu-hwan clique is eliminated can the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw be successfully carried out.

It is our people's unanimous desire and greatest national task to destroy the barriers of division and establish a reunified state with unity between the North and South, rejecting outside forces and restoring national sovereignty in South Korea. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic sixth congress of our party is a most reasonable and realistic measure for acheiving our people's ardent desire to reunify the fatherland. All the Korean people should rise as one in the struggle to achieve this proposal at an early date. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the establishment of nationwide sovereignty by reunifying the fatherland and eliminating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is a nationwide task. This can be successfully realized only with unity between the patriotic forces of the North and the South. All the patriotic forces of the North and South who oppose division and subjugation and pursue reunification and independence should make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and should rise as one in the struggle to achieve the nationwide cause of the fatherland's reunification, in firm unity under the banner of the great national united front.

Our people's demand for the fatherland's reunification is firm. No aggressor force can frustrate our people's will to live in a reunified fatherland without any aggressor or outside forces. The Korean people will, without fail, achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification with the united strength of the North and the South after eliminating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea.

KCNA NOTES LIAO CHENGZHI LETTER TO TAIWAN

SK280421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (KCNA) -- Liao Chengzhi sent a letter to Chiang Ching-kuo of Taiwan on July 24 in connection with the reunification question, according to a XINHUA report. Liao Chengzhi in his letter recalled that over the past three years, the Communist Party of China has repeatedly proposed talks with the Kuomintang of Taiwan to bury the hatchet and work jointly to accomplish the great cause of national reunification. He said: The peaceful reunification of the motherland would be a great achievement to be recorded in history. Taiwan is bounded to return to the embrace of the motherland eventually, an early settlement would be in the interests of all. The peaceful reunification is entirely an internal affair of China. Those outsiders who talk glibly about it have designs on our Taiwan.

The Kuomintang and the Communist Party twice cooperated and on both occasions they made tremendous contributions to the country and the nation. Since you are presiding over the administration of Taiwan, you have unshirkable responsibility for the realization of cooperation for the third time. For the sake of your party, I would think that if you would take up the historical responsibility and resolutely take part in peace talks to accomplish national reunification as required by time and tide, the two parties would be able to co-exist for a long time to come, supervising each other while joining in the glorious efforts to revitalize China.

If it is convenient to you, I would pack and set out for a visit to Taipei.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON KPA MEETING ON PLA ANNIVERSARY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "KPA Meeting Observes PRC PLA Anniversary" published in the 29 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, on page D 1: The third line of the third paragraph should read: "...the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il..."

FURTHER REACTION TO JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

Rallies, Hearings Held

SK300125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rallies, public hearings and seminars were or will be organized by many private organizations in Seoul to protest Japan's distortion of historical facts related to Korea in its textbooks for students and discuss countermeasures.

An estimated 300 members of the Korea Senior Citizen's Association Songbuk branch yesterday held a rally in front of the entrance of Piwon (Secret Garden) in Seoul yesterday and denounced the distortion in the textbooks and following remarks of Japanese Cabinet members. In the rally, the senior citizens urged the Japanese Government to promptly correct the distortion and withdraw the damaging remarks. They dissolved voluntarily after the rally.

Ko Choi-chu, 69, director of the KSCA Songbuk branch, said, "The old men remember vividly the ruthlessness of the Japanese during their 36-year colonial rule of Korea from 1910 to 1945. They cannot hide historical facts as long as we witnesses of the truth live."

A similar rally was held by 200 members of the KSCA Chongno and Chunggu District offices at the Pagoda park in Chongno, Seoul, at noon. The senior citizens attempted to hold a street demonstration outside the park at around 12:30 p.m. but were stopped by police interference. They gathered at the park again and continued the rally, returning home at 12:45 p.m.

The Council for Research of Korean History, comprised of seven historical academic circles including the Chindan Society and the Institute of History Education, yesterday held a seminar at the Korean Research Center in Seoul and discussed Japan's falsification of history concerning Korea. Five other academic circles under the council are the Korean History Society, the Korean Society for Archeological Study, the Korean Society of Art History, the Society for Research of Korean History and the Korean Historical Society. The participants, most of whom are prominent historians in Korea, examined the change in describing the colonial rule of Korea in Japanese textbooks from 1945 to now and held discussions on ways to correct the distortion. They agreed in that the Japan's distortion of historical facts will gravely affect the relationship between the two countries.

Yi Hyon-chong, newly elected chairman of the council, said after the seminar that academic circles will stress the study of the history of Korean-Japanese relationship and expand the opportunities for the exchange of research papers and other materials with Japanese scholars, if necessary. Yi said to what extent the Korean historians will study the relationship history will be decided depending upon whether the works to correct the distortion will be under way or not in Japan. Chairman Yi, concurrently chairman of the Korean National History Compilation Committee, denounced the Japan's distortion of history by saying "Histroy should be a way for scholars to describe honestly the contents in textbooks for students." He said the involved Japanese textbooks will be continuously examined by Korean scholars. Japanese scholars will also examine Korean textbooks, too, Yi added.

The Korean Federation of Education Associations yesterday issued a statement, denouncing the Japan's distortion of historical facts. The KFEA said in the statement that the 280,000 teachers in Korea urged Japan to correct the distortions in the textbooks and to apologize for the remarks made by Japanese cabinet members to justify it. "Japan will become a permanent enemy of all Asian peoples unless it corrects it falsification and distortion of historical facts," it said. The statement also urged the Japanese educationalists to protest against the Japanese Ministry of Education which was reported to have instructed the distorted description to textbook publishing companies.

Kwangbok-ho, an association of independence fighters, the KFEA, and the Institute of History Education and some other private organizations also supported the organization of the public hearing.

Rep. Yi Kon-ho of the Democratic Justice Party, Rep. Yi Yun-ki of the Democratic Korea Party, Rep. Cho Il-che of the Korea National Party and nine other persons from universities and mass media will hold a discussion on ways to rectify the distortion.

Meanwhile, Korean side representatives of several bodies for Korean-Japanese cooperation including the Korean-Japanese Friendship Association said they will send letters to their Japanese counterparts soon to demand the correction of the distortion.

Japanese Consulate Threatened

SK300507 Seoul YONHAP in English 0324 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, July 30 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean man apparently in his 50's has threatened to blow up the Japanese Consulate in this southern port city through a phone call, it was learned Friday.

A Korean employee who answered the phone Thursday afternoon told police that the man, who identified himself as "an activist of the Korea Democracy Defense Union," said he would explode the office building unless the Japanese consul general publicly apologized for the "distorted" revisions of Japanese history textbooks by Aug. 1. In response, Pusan police increased the number of guards at the consulate to more than 20, including plainclothesmen.

On Thursday morning, a switchboard operator at the Japanese consulate reported to police that she found a shattered window pane on the floor of the switchboard room, apparently broken by a stone thrown from outside the night before.

Loan Cancellation Urged

SK291000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0953 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP) -- A Seoul daily recommended Thursday that the Korean Government seriously consider the withdrawal of its request for Japanese loans totaling four billion U.S. dollars in connection with the recent attitude of Japan on historical "distortions" in high school textbooks. "It is meaningless to seek economic cooperation from Japan if it does not show signs of repentance for its distortion of the occupation of the Korean Peninsula," the TONG-A ILBO said in an editorial.

"The government should work out proper counter-measures if Japan continues such an unfriendly and unamicable attitude toward Korea," it asserted, noting that Tokyo's intention to not correct the books is causing public indignation among the Korean people. The TONG-A, one of the most influential newspapers here, maintained that it is hard to understand why Japan has acted in this way when it is widely known worldwide that the Japanese revisions are wrong, a fact that is admitted by Japanese intellectuals and the news media.

The paper further said that the Korean people are very displeased that Japan does not show a more positive attitude towards Korea on the issue, since it has pledged to carefully listen to similar criticism raised by China. "Such an attitude reveals Japan's two-faced policy of servility to the strong and arrogance to the weak," it said.

TONG-A also held Japan responsible for the delay in a solution of the disputed loan issue between the two countries, which has dragged on for over a year.

Cultural Exchange Fund Sought

SK300134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul-side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union plans to set up a "Korea-Japan cultural exchange fund" by early September in an effort to support various activities, including the organization of a joint research committee to correct "distorted" descriptions in Japanese textbooks regarding past relations with Korea.

Rep. Yi Sang-ik, secretary general of the union's Seoul side, said Friday that the Korean and Japanese sides of the union agreed last year to raise one billion won and one billion yen, respectively, in cultural funds to finance mutual youth exchanges and the textbook correction project.

Yi said both sides agreed in principle to correct the textbook errors through a joint committee of the two countries' pertinent specialists, including historians and linguists, and he added that the collection of relevant materials and research activities have already made considerable progress. Yi said the projected joint committee will concentrate on writing accurate histories of the two countries from the ancient period to the present.

In addition, the 10th joint conference of the union, scheduled for Sept. 7-8 in Tokyo, will address the textbook correction issue on the formal agenda of its cultural affairs subcommittee in order to work out a detailed plan for corrections, Yi said.

'Mindan' Protest

SK300112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[By Song Hyo-pim]

[Text] Tokyo -- The Korean Residents Association in Japan urged the Japanese Education Ministry Thursday (July 29) to correct distortions of historical facts in the newly revised Japanese textbooks with sincerity. In a written protest to the ministry, the association, "Mindan," also denounced the Japanese Government for its policy of screening the textbooks, which are put out by private publishing companies.

The protest was conveyed to the ministry by leading officials of the Korean Residents' body headed by Chang Chong-myong. They pointed out in the protest that most of the 700,000 Koreans living in Japan now had been deported to Japan for forced labor by the Japanese militarists in the past. "At present, a total of 80,000 Korean children are studying at Japanese schools. But the Japanese textooks are written only for the purpose of beautifying Japan without telling the truth," they contended. In particular, they demanded that the revised description of the Japanese "advance" into Korea be changed to their "invasion of the Korean Peninsula."

They also called for the Education Ministry to replace the expression "a large-scale anti-Japanese riot" for the March 1 independence movement with a "nationide independence movement against Japan."

The Korean residents' leaders further demanded that the ministry put down clearly the Japanese massacre of Koreans numbering tens of thousands at the time of the Kanto earthquake in the textbooks.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

WA301108 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the MPR has appointed Lubsandorjiyn Rinchin first deputy minister of justice; Dulamyn Borduh first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; and Gombojabyn Dabaasambuu deputy minister of people's education.

STATE SECURITY ORGANIZATION 60TH ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

USSR'S Chebrikov Arrives

WA301115 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] On 16 July 1982, the delegation, headed by V.M. Chebrikov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for State Security, arrived in Ulaanbaatar to participate in the festivities connected with the 60th anniversary of the State Organization of the MPR at the invitation of the Government of the MPR.

The following individuals welcomed the delegation at the Buyant-Uhaa Airport: T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Dejid, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of the MPRP; S. Lubsangombo, colonel general, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and minister of public security; O. Choyjilsuren, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, and other officials. A. A. Kondratenko, counselor at the Soviet Embassy, also welcomed the delegation.

Jagbaral Awards Medals

WA0301126 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] In accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, N. Jagbaral, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, awarded on 13 July 1982 at Government House orders and medals to some generals, officers, and leaders in the MPR Ministry of Public Security on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Public Security Organization.

The Order of Sukhe Bator was awarded to Lieutenant Colonel V. Aleksandr, Colonel Y. Ragchaa, Major T. Rabdan, Capitan S. Shadab and Colonel S. Dashdzebeg; the Order of Combat Red Banner to Lieutenant Colonel M. Lantuu, Major S. Dulamdorj, Major T. Galsandzegbe, Sergeant Major S. Damba; the Order of Distinguished Combat to Colonel J. Hurtsgerel, Lieutenant Colonel L. Arslan, Sergeant Major P. Noojoo, and firefighter D. Tog the Order of the North Star to Sergeant Major E. Hall, Major J. Orsoo, and Sergeant Major D. Badamtsetseg; and the Combat Medal to militiamen H. Abdikerm, H. Todoy, and C. Demberel, and Major T. Tsegebsuren.

Present at the award ceremony were B. Dejid, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Party Control Committee, S. Lubsangombo, colonel general, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and minister of public security, T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; O. Choyjilsuren, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPR, and others.

Dzagd Awarded Title

WA301131 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Y. Tsedenbal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural awarded on 13 July 1982 at Government House the title of Distinguished Lawyer of the MPR to H. Dzagd on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Public Security Organization.

CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MEETING

BK290947 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] On 28 July Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, attended the first biannual meeting of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Committee held in Kompong Speu.

On his arrival, he was warmly greeted by Comrade Khieu Sarun, secretary of the Kompong Speu Provincial Party Control Committee; Comrade Sam Sundoeun, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization; and those attending the meeting.

In the morning, Comrade Chea Sim listened attentively to Comrade Khieu Sarun's speech and a report on youth activities in many localities, particularly in Voar Sa commune and Chhuk District of Kampot Province.

In the evening, the comrade chairman of the National Assembly made a speech welcoming the meeting and wishing it success in all aspects. The comrade also outlined the successes achieved in every field by the party, the people and the army during the first 6 months of 1982. The comrade expressed high appreciation for the great achievements made by Kampuchea's revolutionary youth during the first 6 months by successfully implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress, as well as those of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, and circular No. 226 of the party Central Committee concerning the promotion and setting up of the Kampuchean revolutionary youth organizations.

Comrade Chea Sim also discussed a number of important tasks that all youth must understand and successfully carry out in the second half of the year and in the future, with the aim of effectively contributing to the defense and reconstruction of the Kampuchea fatherland. The comrade stressed that youth are the right hand of the party and are guided by the party, therefore they must be well versed in the resolutions of the party congress and the party Central Committee and must take measures to effectively disseminate the resolutions of the third party congress, as well as the declaration of the sixth conference of Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers.

The comrade also exposed the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries aimed at destroying the Kampuchean revolution. The comrade added that our youth must be well aware of and must publicize among our youth and people the true nature of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- a farce propped up by reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles, in collusion with Washington, aimed at restoring and enabling the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Od Than regime to return and massacre our people again.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Chea Sim promised to pay attention and provide every kind of support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolutionary youth who are the school and seedbeds for producing successors to the revolution.

Finally, the comrade appealed to all youth to love each other and help one another so as to provide a solid force capable of carrying out all the requirements of our party and people. We want to have a clean society with enough to eat, with no illiteracy, with durable peace, and with progress in every field -- a society built by our people with the youth playing the vanguard role.

Comrade Chea Sim returned safely to Phnom Penh at 1700.

REPORTAGE ON INDOCHINA PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE

Meeting With Phoumi Vongvichit

BK291320 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 29 (OANA-KPL) -- The success of the first ministerial conference on public health of the three Indochinese countries, said Vice Prime Minister and Minister for Education, Sports and Religious Affairs Phoumi Vongvichit, will further help to consolidate the solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

At yesterday's meeting between Phoumi Vongvichit, and Prof. Dang Hoi Xuan and Dr. Yit Kim Send, respectively public health ministers of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the three were of unanimous view that the success of the conference once again will frustrate their common enemy who wants to sow division among the three Indochinese countries.

Conference Closes

BK291323 Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 29 (OANA-KPL) -- The first ministerial conference on public health of the three Indochinese countries, on July 29, closed with success.

The conference, under the chairmanship of the Lao Acting Minister for Public Health, Prof. Vanalet Latsapho, was opened here on July 26.

A protocol on pharmaceutical and anti-malaria works was also signed on the same evening. Signing the document were the Lao Acting Minister, Prof. Vanalet Latsapho; Prof. Dang Hoi Xuan, public health minister of Vietnam; and Dr. Yit Kim Seng, public health minister of Kampuchea.

Both Dr. Yit Kim Seng and Prof. Dang Hoi Xuan lead their delegations to return home this afternoon.

Communique Issued

BK300604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Communique of the first conference of the LPDR, PRK and SRV public health ministers, dated 28 July]

[Text] 1. With a view to enhancing, promoting and expanding the spirit of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and special relations among the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, as well as to further strengthen the cooperation among the three countries in the public health area, and in response to an invitation from the Acting Public Health Minister of the LPDR, Prof Vanalet Latsapho, the acting public health minsiter; Dr Yit Kimseng, public health minister of the PRK; and Prof Dang Hoi Xuan, public health minister of the SRV held a conference in Vientiane from 26 to 28 July 1981. The opening ceremony of the conference was attended by guest of honor Comrade Phoumi Vongvichet, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the LPDR. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit received and held talks with the delegates to the conference in a cordial atmosphere.

2. The three public health ministers highly appreciated the successes of the fourth congress of the KPRP, the fifth congress of the VCP and the third congress of the LPRP.

3. The three ministers informed each other of the work and achievements carried out or scored in the public health field by their respective countries. They also exchanged views on their respective domestic and international public health situations, and discussed ways of strengthening the solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three countries.

4. The three ministers wholeheartedly praised and hailed the quick revival of the new public health system of the PRK, which has achieved a great success in serving the heroic Kampuchean people in a brief period of time. The acting public health minister of the LPDR and the public health minister of the SRV expressed regret over the absence from certain health congresses of the PRK Public Health Ministry's representative, who could make a worthy contribution to public health work. The three ministers expressed satisfaction with the successes scored by the public health cadres of the three countries in the public health sector over the past few years. These initial successes have been considerable contributions to the economic and social development for the defense and building of their respective countries. The three ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of militant solidarity and fraternal and positive cooperation in the public health branch of the three countries at the national as well as the provincial levels, a development which guaranteed the various successes scored over the past few years.

The three ministers expressed gratitude to various fraternal socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union, various friendly countries, international organizations and private organizations for their effective assistance.

5. The three ministers, clearly accepting that health care is a responsibility of the entire society, have unanimously agreed that under the leadership of the party and government of each country the public health cadres must promote and expand their activities with initiative while encouraging the positive contribution of the people.

In the field of public health work in the years to come, the three ministers have emphasized the following basic points:

A. Building a public health network in accordance with specific circumstances of each country.
B. Promoting first aid and basic health services.
C. The gradual elimination of various basic contagious diseases.
D. Providing health care for mothers and children.
E. Promoting training for cadres and scientific studies.
F. Responding to the basic medical requirements of the people.
G. Protecting the environment.
H. Providing education in hygiene for the people.

6. In studying general problems and a common goal for all the people's health in the year 2000, the three ministers highly appreciated and supported the Soviet peace initiatives and considered those initiatives to be a precious contribution to the achievements of peace, tranquillity and prosperity of mankind. The three ministers expressed deep concern over the absured efforts of the (?Reagan) administration in its arms race and in the preparation for new forms of nuclear, chemical and biological warfare, which constitute a threat to the future of mankind. The three ministers denounced various adventurous, criminal acts of the imperialist, expansionist and Zionist governments which have waged wars in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America. These wars have created disturbances in the international atmosphere of peace, concord and cooperation among nations, thereby sabotaging the implementation of the public health plans in various countries. The three ministers resolutely denounced and denied the slanderous and deceitful propaganda of the U.S. Government and its collusion with other governments in accusing Vietnam of using chemical and poisonous subatances in Kampuchea and Laos. Such aforementioned dark schemes will certainly not be able to cover up the vicious aftermath of the criminal, chemical warfare actually carried out by the U.S. Government in the second Indochinese war against the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

7. The three ministers have unanimously agreed that under the present circumstances, to successfully fulfill the difficult tasks in the public health branch of each country and to overcome common major public health problems of the three countries, it is necessary to step up cooperation among the three countries' public health branches in all areas of activities.

8. The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and special solidarity, and has reached unanimity on all questions. The conference is firmly convinced that despite many difficult and complex problems, the three countries will certainly achieve glorious successes in the public health work.

9. The public health ministers of the PRK and the SRV expressed gratitude to the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government, the acting public health minister of the LPDR and his co-workers for the warm, fraternal welcome accorded them during their stay in the beautiful and heroic Vientiane capital, and for all favorable and effective conditions for the work and the success of the conference.

Vientiane, 28 July 1982

BRIEFS

BURMESE CHARGE LEAVES -- Vientiane, July 25 (KPL) -- U Minn Hlaing, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on July 22, called on Lao Acting Foreign Minister, Khamphai Boupha, upon his ending of diplomatic mission here. The discussion was centered on the enhancement of neighbouring friendship relations between Laos and Burma. On this occasion, U Minn Hlaing expressed his sincere thanks to the Lao Government for its facilities accorded to him in accomplishing his diplomatic duty. The meeting was proceeded in an atmosphere of neighbourliness and cordiality. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 25 Jul 82 BK]

PROVINCIAL DELEGATIONS TO, FROM SRV -- Vientiane, July 28 (KPL) -- A provincial delegation of Savannakhet led by its party secretary ahd chairmen of the administrative committee, Colonel Boungnang Volachit, returned from the Vietnamese Binh Tri Thien Province on July 22 after concluding its 9-day friendship visit. During its stay in the Vietnam province, the Lao provincial delegation took part in the celebration marking the 5th anniversary of the signing of Laos-Vietnam treaty on friendship and cooperation. The delegation also visited several Binh Tri Thien's production bases and cultural sites. In addition the Vietnamese provincial delegation of Lia Chau which paid a 3-day friendship visit to the Lao Phong Saly Province, on July 24, returned home. During its stay in Phong Saly, the Lai Chau provincial delegation had exchanged views on mutual cooperation with its Lao counterpart, and visited some provincial agricultural production sites. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 28 Jul 82 BK]

SRV DELEGATION TO PHONG SALY -- Vientiane, July 23 (KPL) -- A delegation of Lai Chau provincial party and people's committees of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by its deputy secretary and its vice-chairman, Dieu Trinh Tuoi, arrived in Lao northern province of Phong Saly, on July 20, for a 3-day visit. The Vietnam delegation was warmly welcomed by Khamta, deputy secretary and vice chairman of the provincial party and administrative committees of Phong Saly, and other provincial officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 23 Jul 82 BK]

DELEGATION TO MEXICO -- Vientiane, July 23 (KPL) -- A Lao delegation led by Khamta Duangthongla, Lao ambassador to the Soviet Union, on July 21, left Vientiane to attend the world conference on culture which will be held in Mexico from 26 July to 5 August, 1982. The world conference will review past world cultural activities and will also study various fundamental bases of cultural work in the world in order to promote better understanding and universal cooperation for the progress and peace of world humanity. The first similar conference was opened in 1970, in Venice, Italy. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 23 Jul 82 BK]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SRV FOREIGN MINISTER THACH

Sitthi on Talks

BK291130 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] At 1000 today SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry. Afterward, the Thai foreign minister hosted a luncheon for his SRV counterpart at the Foreign Ministry. After the luncheon the foreign minister gave a statement to newsmen at the information center of the information department on his meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart. The following is his statement:

[Begin Sitthi recording] Here are the results of my meeting with the Vietnamese foreign minister:

First, in a good atmosphere, both sides expressed our views regarding solutions to various problems. Each side was informed of the other side's position. More time will be needed for consultations and a resolution of the problems.

Second, we informed our visitor of our desire and good intentions for a successful solution of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with UN resolutions. We told him that sincere promotion of understanding and an improved political climate by both sides will help considerably in the efforts to solve the problems existing between the two sides. He said he is willing to eventually withdraw all of his troops providing that all sides take into account the legitimate rights of all countries concerned. We agree with this because it corresponds with the substance of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Third, he said he does not want a confrontation with Thailand or ASEAN any longer because confrontation will only create conflicts and bring losses to both sides. We agree with this because it is similar to the belief held by Thailand and ASEAN.

Fourth, we discussed bilateral relations. He expressed a view favoring an improvement in bilateral relations. We told him that we have the same view. We feel that both countries should hlep to create peace in this region and solve solvable problems.

This is what I wish to report to the mass media today. I feel that the meeting proceeded in good atmosphere and that he proceeded in a manner that showed he seeks understanding from us. He requested a meeting with the secretary general of the National Security Council and invited me to visit Vietnam, to which I said I have no objections. [end recording]

Further on Talks

BK300327 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhaditkit]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday assured Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that China would be willing to discuss normalisation of relations if Vietnam made a sincere declaration of intent to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea.

ACM Sitthi told reporters he made the statement after Thach had said his country would like to negotiate normalisation with Beijing to get rid of what he called "the China threat" and enable total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Thach told ACM Sitthi: "Vietnam is prepared to withdraw all its forces if the legtimate interests of all parties concerned are taken into consideration." Both foreign ministers agreed on the need for neutrality of Kampuchea.

In an unexpectedly cordial atmosphere, the two foreign ministers talked about Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the recently established Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government. Sitthi asked Thach not to object to Sihanouk, reminding him that the prince had helped Vietnam in the past, and had tried to get North Vietnam membership in the United Nations.

In his soft-line approach, Thach did not mention the threats of subversion or "hot pursuit" against Thailand which he reportedly voiced earlier in his tour of Southeast Asia. To get rid of the "Chinese threat" and permit total withdrawal, Thach said Vietnam would like to negotiate with China. ACM Sitthi informed him that China had the same desire.

"If Vietnam shows it is sincere about wanting to totally withdraw its forces, China will be ready to negotiate for normalisation of relations," ACM Sitthi assured him.

Prasong on Meeting

BK300253 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri granted an interview to newsmen yesterday evening on his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He said they had frank talks on several issues, including problems which had not been raised during the meeting yesterday at the Foreign Ministry. He said no accusations were made during the meeting with the Vietnamese foreign minister.

The National Security Council secretary general told the Vietnamese foreign minister that all existing problems, including border security, the refugees and other safety issues, have to be solved as a package, and not individually, because they are all related to the Kampuchean issue. The Vietnamese foreign minister acknowledged this position. Vietnam, meanwhile, presented several proposals which were accepted by the National Security Council secretary general for further study. The secretary general, however, indicated to Vietnam that the Kampuchean problem must be solved through the implementation of the UNGA resolution, that is, a complete withdrawal of Vietnam from Kampuchea.

The National Security Council secretary general reported that Nguyen Co Thach had told him that from now on there would be no verbal accusations between Thailand and Vietnam. He told the Vietnamese foreign minister that Thailand and Vietnam are friends and not enemies, and that if Vietnam is sincere, it should help Thailand solve the problems instead of creating more problems for Thailand.

Thach Press Conference

BK300609 Hong Kong AFP in English 0545 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, warning of a perceived 4,000-year-old threat to the region from China, said today Vietnam was "leaving the door open" to possible Soviet bases on its territory. But Mr Thach stressed Vietnam would prefer the "neutralization" of all of Southeast Asia and understood the concern of its non-communist neighbors over Hanoi's 150,000-plus troops in Kampuchea.

Winding up a two-week four-nation regional tour, he said Vietnam would "meet entirely" the call of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for a total withdrawal from Kampuchea. "We'll meet entirely your concern," he told a pre-departure news conference here, "but will you meet ours with the same strength?"

Mr Thach was understood to mean Vietnam wanted the ASEAN states -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia -- to work toward persuading China to sign a non-aggression treaty with Vietnam. Such a treaty, he said, was absolutely necessary to end the threat Vietnam had endured for "at least 4,000 years of our existence."

Mr Thach said China was bent on subversion as well as setting neighboring countries against the pro-Soviet Indochinese governments in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. But the threat was also aimed against Burma and the ASEAN states "because they have suffered (Chinese-backed guerrillas during these 30 years," he added.

Mr Thach noted that Hanoi had not allowed the Soviet Union to set up bases in Vietnam, though the Soviets have access to the former United States naval base at Cam Ranh Bay and nearby Danang air field. "In the future, we leave the door open. All options are open," he said. "And we have the right to give the bases, as the Philippines has given the Americans bases."

The U.S. Defense Department has often cited Soviet access to Vietnamese bases as a key factor in projecting armed Soviet might toward the tense Indian Ocean region and the Pacific. Last month, a Defense Department spokesman told a congressional committee that the Soviet thrust in the region had established a capability to choke off vital Southeast Asian sealanes.

Mr Thach said "both sides were very satisfied " with his talks here yesterday with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Prasong Sunsiri, head of the powerful Thai National Security Council. "We have agreed that one hand clapping could not solve the problem," he said, expressing the need to settle all differences on the basis of respect "for the legitimate interests" of all concerned countries.

Shortly before leaving for home, Mr Thach met Ambassador Massamba Sarre of Senegal, chairman of the ad hoc committee of the United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Cambodia, in the ambassador's capacity as a representative of Senegal. But Mr Thach stressed to reporters that Vietnam continued to reject any role for the United Nations in the Cambodian conflict so long as the world body recognized the ousted Khmer Rouge government of former Premier Pol Pot. "I have declared very clearly many times, no United Nations as long as Pol Pot is there," he said.

Turning to the new anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government in Kampuchea, Mr Thach declined to be drawn on whether Vietnam saw Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the coalition leader, as a possible partner in a future settlement. Screwing his face up in apparent scorn, he quoted Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie as saying Prince Sihanouk hoped to gain control of the coalition and "then drop Pol Pot".

But Mr Thach reiterated that the conference on Southeast Asis proposed by the Indochinese states could discuss everything including, he implied, who would represent Kampuchea. "Our proposal for an international conference is up for discussion," he said, "that means it could only be with two hands clapping," a reference to Vietnam's boycott last year of the U.N.-sponsored conference.

After meeting Mr Thach, Ambassador Sarre of Senegal said the Vietnamese had invited both him and his foreign minister to visit Hanoi in their capacity of Seneglese representatives at dates yet to be set. In a telephone interview, Mr Sarre compared Mr Thach's attitude to the UN body to that of a wallflower who "doesn't want to join the dance, but doesn't mind correcting the steps from outside." Mr Sarre said Mr Thach had not spoken of inviting other members of the UN-sponsored ad hoc committee to Hanoi, as reported yesterday by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi but he considered Mr Thach's attitude very "positive."

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK300157 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Thach Puts on the Hat of Conciliation"]

[Text] We congratulate Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for playing his hand as a superb poker player. He knew the cards he was holding and played them not for what they were worth but for how much bluffing mileage he could get.

He tilted against a windmill in Singapore -- talking about increased communist insurgency and "hot pursuit" into Thailand -- then went to Rangoon to make his visit a nonevent, then in Kuala Lumpur he changed his schedule to stay an extra day for consultations with Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie, and came to Bangkok to play his tune in a minor key. If we may mix metaphors some more, Bangkok was the culmination and highlight of his diplomatic tour de force.

Vietnam's top diplomat must have really caught our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the wrong foot when he appeared wearing the hat of conciliation instead of one of confrontation. At least in words, Thach seems to have made several concessions which, if they were backed up by deeds, could result in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean tragedy -- the only end-result that ASEAN has been striving for during the past three years. When Sitthi told the press "our anticipation was incorrect" it was more of a confession that Thailand did not expect to meet a diplomat a little more wily than Machiavelli.

A diplomacy based on fallacy is quite evident when he said that Hanoi appreciates Thai concern about Vietnamese troops along her border and so Vietnam will make the good will gesture of withdrawing troops away from the Thai border. But across our (?eastern) border, there are no Vietnamese troops but only those of the Khmer coalition government. Practically it may be impossible to pull back non-existent troops, but we will credit Thach with a good will gesture because of the very fact that he did say it.

But Thailand, along with her ASEAN partners, and about 100 other nations who voted in the UN General Assembly, is committed to the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and Thailand will be very happy, as will be others, if the Vietnamese want to pull out step by step. After all the withdrawal of 180,000 troops from Kampuchea back to their homeland is not something that is logistically possible within a short time. At the meeting yesterday, Thailand has already made this point quite clear.

It has been the contention of Vietnam -- and Thach has repeated it several times during his current trip -- that his country's forces are in Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat. China has offered several times to talk this matter over after her 'first lesson' of 1979 and it is time for Hanoi to take up this matter and eliminate the 'Chinese threat' either by bilateral talks, which would be the best, or through an international conference the modus vivendi of convening which already exists. We whole-heartedly welcome Thach's professed intention of ending any confrontation between ASEAN and Vietnam since this has been -- because of Vietnam's Kampuchean escapade -- a destabilizing factor in this region.

What is even more welcome than all this, in our opinion, is Thach's acceptance of the Thai suggestion that he meet with the head of the team from the International Conference on Kampuchea, Massamba Sarre, with the hint that he will invite that team to Hanoi. Whether all this materializes or not is quite unimportant, but the very fact that he took this line with the Thai authorities speaks volumes. The Ho Chi Minh City communique also envisages an international conference and to find a median between the ICK and what Hanoi has in mind should prove to be simple. He said that he was prepared to meet Sarre on a personal basis which was the same note sounded by Hanoi saying that Willibald Pahr would be welcome there only as Austrian foreign minister and not as chairman of ICK -- yet the Kampuchean question was discussed.

From being a bull in a china shop in Singapore, Thach in Bangkok seems to have some genuine concessions to make and Thailand must make full effort to follow up this line even though there may be only frustration at the end of the line. Thach meets the press today and we hope he does not wear another hat this time.

ICK PANEL TO HELP REPATRIATE KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK300209 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea has promised to try to implement a proposal by Japan calling for the repatriation of Khmer refugees under the supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The pledge was given by Committee Chairman Mr Massamba Sarre during a meeting with secretary-general of the National Security Council [NSC], Sqd-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, at the NSC yesterday.

Prasong said he told Mr Sarre that ASEAN, and particularly Thailand, wanted to solve the Kampuchean problem through political means rather than through confrontation with Vietnam. He said he also told Mr Sarre that ASEAN and Vietnam are still friends, but that their relations were strained because of the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea which ASEAN can never accept because it is against the United Nations Charter. He added that he told the ad hoc committee chairman that ASEAN -- and perhaps the international community -- is willing to recognize a legitimate government in Kampuchea, even if it is the Heng Samrin regime, provided such a government is elected by the Kampuchean people following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country.

Sqd-Ldr Prasong said that Mr Sarre was informed of Thailand's objections to Hanoi's proposal of a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border because there is no conflict between Thailand and Kampuchea. The problem of refugees was also discussed, said Sqd-Ldr Prasong, adding that he told Mr Sarre that Thailand cannot shoulder the refugee burden alone without the help of the international community. He complained of the growing tendency by third countries to accept fewer and fewer refugees, thus leaving behind a large number of unwanted refugees in this country.

Both men also discussed the fate of some 300,000 Khmer refugees living in encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border and agreed that a Japanese proposal, calling for the repatriation of these refugees under UNHCR supervision, should be followed up.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS BUDGET, ADJOURNS

BK291420 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A joint meeting of the House of Representatives and the Senate was held this morning beginning at 1000 to debate the budget bill for fiscal year 1983.

At 1700 the meeting voted 272 to 71 to conclude the debate and then voted 333 to 80 to accept the budget bill in principle. It appointed a 49-man special committee to scrutinize the bill within 25 days. The committee comprises 21 government-appointed officials, 12 senators and 16 members of Parliament. The prime minister then thanked the assemblymen for their thorough debate of the budget bill.

At 1750 the secretary general of the National Assembly read a royal decree closing the ordinary session of the National Assembly for the year 1982.

HANOI SAYS PRC PITTING ASEAN AGIINST INDOCHINA

BK291125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Article by (Dao Nguyen): "Beijing Plots To Maintain Confrontation Between ASEAN and Indochina"]

[Text] While slandering the friendly visit to a number of ASEAN and Southeast Asian countries by the SRV foreign minister, Beijing and Washington have attempted to incite ASEAN countries to oppose the peace initiatives proposed by the Indochinese foreign ministers conference and the agreement reached by Vietnam and Kampuchea to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. They have claimed that there is nothing new or of benefit to ASEAN in these proposals, and that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is merely a rotation of troops. They urged the ASEAN countries to be on the lookout.

Why have Beijing and Washington slandered these peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries? Firstly, it is because these initiatives once again clearly manifest the good will for peace of the three Indochinese countries. They have been warmly welcomed by both domestic and international opinion. The Indonesian foreign minister noted that these proposals are not a hollow statement, but a positive act aimed at contributing to building peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Austrian foreign minister also contended that these are positive peace proposals that can be used as a basis for a regional international conference to solve differences between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries through dialogue and negotiation. Secondly, it is because Beijing and Washington are very concerned about the trend toward negotiations between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries. They want to maintain confrontation between these two groups in this region and cunningly turn the conflict between the three Indochinese countries and China into a conflict between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. They want to replace the trend toward negotiations to solve differences in the region with a trend toward confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina. This is a national policy of inciting other people to fight each other designed by the creator of Beijing's expansionism.

It is regrettable that a number of ASEAN countries are unaware of this sinister scheme and have been inveigled into the trap laid by the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership. Some countries have quietly been transformed into capable tools of the Beijing scheme to create confrontation between Indochina and ASEAN. They have not only helped the Pol Pot remnant troops, but have also plunged deeply into the Beijing's gambit of dubbing the genocidal Khmer Rouge as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to oppose the peoples of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries.

Deng Xiaoping, leader of the reactionary force in the Beijing leadership on 15 September [no year given] -- after Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan had been overthrown in Kampuchea -- openly stated in a meeting of the CCP Central Committee that it was time that we -- implying Beijing -- let Thailand and ASEAN fight against Vietnam and Indochina.

However, not all public opinion in the ASEAN countries has been blind to the sinister scheme of Beijing. While Beijing has been cooking up the phony story that Vietnam is muttering threats against ASEAN, many people in the ASEAN countries have realized that threat to their countries comes from China. They have also pointed out that China will benefit the most if the Southeast Asian countries are in conflict with Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

It is not accidental, however, that while Beijing and Washington are persistently inciting the ASEAN countries to oppose the peace initiatives of the foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries and the friendly visit to Southeast Asian countries by the SRV foreign minister, the Indonesian paper SINAR HARAPAN on 21 July should affirm that one can predict without hearing Beijing's response that Beijing will automatically slander these peace initiatives and the current friendly visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister.

Progressive public opinion in the ASEAN countries contends that it is necessary to negotiate comprehensively and concretely with Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. This is the sole solution which can restore peace, security and stability in the region. Continuing confrontation with Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and rejection of the peace proposals of the sixth foreign ministerial conference of three Indochinese countries are neither sensible nor appropriate. Such confrontation only benefits Beijing expansionism, but brings neither benefit to the ASEAN countries nor peace and stability to the Southeast Asian region.

FAKA MOUNTAIN SAID 'ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED' BY PRC

OW291035 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Newsletter: "Contour 400 area, Vietnamese Territory Illegally Occupied by the Chinese Authorities"]

[Text] The (Le Zhi) township is a new township in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province. It was formed by merging the former (Qing Bao) and (An Lu) townships. The (Le Zhi) township consists of 33 villages, which belong to 5 agricultural cooperatives and 38 production teams. The people in the township are mainly of the Ling, Bai and Yao nationalities, and the Ling nationality constitutes the majority. To safeguard rural security and defend the motherland's border area, all agricultural cooperatives in (Le Zhi) township have organized people's armed forces.

Across the border from (Le Zhi) township are rural villages of Ningming County, Guangxi, China. The Contour 400 area, now illegally occupied by Chinese troops, is located 600 meters inside the boundary of Lang Son province.

(Dai Zhu Ren), secretary of the (Le Zhi) township party committee, and (Xu Shi Fang), a representative of the National Assembly, accompanied reporters to the foot of a hill in the Contour 400 area. Pointing to three mountains which had been heavily bombarded by artillery fire, they told reporters: Our troops fought against invading Chinese troops in these mountains. At that time, the Chinese suffered heavy casualties there. So Chinese artillery shelled the mountains day and night. The Chinese resorted to "human wave" tactics and seized the mountains by strength of numbers.

Pointing to the numerous horizontal lines on the mountains, (Xu Shi Fang) said: Those are trenches dug by the Chinese troops and roads they have built. The Chinese troops frequently fire on nearby Vietnamese villages to obstruct the productive activities of Vietnamese border inhabitants. A river in the township leads to the Chinese side. The people had built a dam here, but it was demolished by intruding Chinese troops. As a result, the rice crop on more than 100 hectares of farmland has withered. In June and July last year, frenzied shelling by the Chinese forced the people in (Jian Tong) and (Han Qu) to move elsewhere. In (Jian Tong) alone, 28 houses including 3 kindergartens were destroyed. Three children were killed, many people were wounded, and more than 33 draft cattle were killed. The Contour 400 area has always been Vietnamese territory. Illegally occupied by Chinese troops, they now call it Faka Mountain.

(Xu Shi Fang) said: The name Faka Mountain is adopted by the Beijing authorities, based on the pronunciation by our people of the Ling nationality. According to legend, once the mountain had no name. One day, the thunder god struck the mountain with shattering thunderbolts, and since then the local people have called it Faka Mountain, meaning a mountain stricken by heaven. Beijing's psychological war propaganda machine claims that Faka Mountain, which owes its name to our people of Ling nationality, is Chinese, to deceive and agitate the Chinese people. In fact, Faka Mountain is located inside Vietnamese territory, 600 meters from the Vietnam-China boundary line. Our border villages, such as (Liang Ping), (Kun Fa) and (Yao Men) are adjacent to the Contour 400 areas. The Chinese people on the Guangxi border, especially those of Ling nationality, all know that the mountain is Vietnamese territory. On the basis of its history and geographic location, Faka Mountain is definitely Vietnamese territory and has nothing to do with China.

COUNCIL OF STATE CONFERS ORDER ON CUBA'S CASTRO

OW219824 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 29 -- The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer the Gold Star order, Vietnam's highest decoration, on Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The decision, signed by President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, says that the decoration is made in acknowledgement of the outstanding contributions of Fidel Castro Ruz, the respected leader of the working class and people of Cuba, an eminent fighter of the world communist and national liberation movement, to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba.

NHAN DAN Congratulates Castro

OW300735 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 30 -- NHAN DAN's editorial today warmly congratulates Fidel Castro and wishes for closer Vietnamese-Cuban militant solidarity, in connection with a decision of the Council of State to confer on the Cuban leader the Gold Star order, the highest Vietnamese honour.

This, the paper says, is an expression of our high appreciation of and our great admiration for the revolutionary cause of the heroic Cuban people. It also spells out our warm feelings and sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of Cuba for their constant solidarity and support and their devoted, internationalist assistance. The decoration of Fidel Castro bespeaks our respect for and gratitude to this esteemed leader of the working class and the entire people of Cuba; this outstanding fighter of the international communist movement and the national liberation movement; this great, close friend of the Vietnamese people who has tirelessly worked for the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Cuba and Vietnam.

The paper recalls Fidel Castro's great services to the Cuban revolution, and says: For 23 years now Cuba has heroically held aloft the banners of national independence and socialism on the Western hemisphere, in defiance of aggression and sabotage by U.S. imperialism. The Cuban people, closely united around their party and government headed by Fidel Castro and with their devoted labour in socialist construction and national defence, have obtained great achievements, thereby enhancing their position and prestige in the international arena and contributing largely to the world's revolution.

Vietnam and Cuba, NHAN DAN goes on, are brothers motivated by the same revolutionary ideal and fighting in the same trench against imperialism.

Their militant solidarity has consolidated and developed ceaselessly for their own good, in the interests of the entire socialist community, and for the benefit of all forces of revolution, peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

The paper quotes Fidel Castro's famous declaration that the Cuban people are ready to even shed their own blood for Vietnam, and once more expresses gratitude for Cuba's full support and assistance during the anti-U.S. struggle in the past and in socialist construction and national defense at present.

NGUYEN THO CHAN PRAISES SOVIET EXPERTS, ASSISTANCE

OW291832 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 29 -- The effective work of Soviet experts at Soviet-equipped economic projects in Vietnam is highly appraised by Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the Central Emulation Committee of the Council of Ministers, in an article in NHAN DAN today.

He wrote: The Vietnamese-Soviet friendship labour emulation movement is gaining momentum at all the construction sites and factories where Soviet experts and workers are working. They have focussed efforts on helping Vietnam improve technology and labour organization so as to increase productivity and save materials, while stepping up the training of Vietnamese technicians and workers.

Thanks to the effective assistance of Soviet experts and the efforts of Vietnamese workers, the building tempo has increased remarkably in all key projects of the five-year plan including projects of gas and oil company, the Thang Long bridge, the enlargement of the Lam Thao superphosphate factory, the Bim Son cement works, the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant, the Pha Lai thermal-electric plant, and several coal mines. Production or building programs at these establishments have been surpassed by from two to 10 percent in 1981 and the first half of this year.

Overcoming difficulties, the Soviets working in the gas and oil industry have helped their Vietnamese colleagues fulfill the plans, discover more gas reserves and exploit the first gas deposit in the country. Soviet experts working at the coal mines have also fulfilled their emulation contracts with Vietnamese workers and technicians in opening up new mines on or ahead of schedule. In particular, I.T. Kongrachenko, a technical adviser in mining, has made important contributions to the drafting and execution of contracts on the supply and delivery of materials and equipment in due time and with the proper categories.

In their daily work, the Soviet workers and experts have always demonstrated a high sense of responsibility and set examples of simplicity and modesty. They have guided Vietnamese workers in every detail of their work, and given timely encouragement to those with an innovative spirit in production.

TAP CHI CONG SAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP

BK290729 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Jun 82 pp 59-66

["Study" column: Dong Thao article: "The Party's Economic Leadership" -- capitalized passages denote italics as published]

[Text] After the working class and laboring people have seized state power, the scope of the party's leadership becomes very extensive, encompassing the political, economic, cultural, military, diplomatic and other fields. In the stage of socialist construction, however, economic leadership remains the focus of all party activities. This is because the economy is the basis of politics and the foundations of the efforts to resolve the problems concerning the people's life, to strengthen national defense and to consolidate and develop the socialist system.

Whether the economy of a country develops rapidly or slowly, successfully or unsatisfactorily is a problem closely related to the party's leadership.

I

The party leads the economy but does not directly manage it. Economic construction and development is a cause of the masses. For this reason, to lead the economy, it is important that the party satisfactorily implement the system of THE PARTY PROVIDING LEADERSHIP, THE PEOPLE EXERCISING MASTERY, AND THE STATE TAKING CARE OF MANAGERIAL WORK.

To exercise economic leadership, the party should study and decide on a general revolutionary line, a line for economic development, a socioeconomic development strategy, 5-year and annual economic development plans, national economic policies, economic management systems, policies regarding economic management reforms.... Of these factors, the party's line is the most decisive. Depending on the actual situation in each stage, the party may decide to adopt a number of specific strategies, such as the grain strategy, the raw materials strategy, the energy strategy.... It may also advocate developing a number of important economic sectors such as agriculture, heavy industry, light industry, communications, transportation, capital construction, home trade, foreign trade, and so forth.

The national economy operates according to objective economic laws. Therefore, the party must hold fast to these laws. At the same time, it must take into account the country's characteristics so as to determine the correct economic lines and policies. We must fully understand the leading role of the basic socialist economic law in the system of socialist economic laws, because it reflects most eminently the essence and objective of the socialist production system, determines the developmental trend of social production and governs the application of other economic laws. Holding fast to this law means that in all of our economic activities, we must aim to step up production, attach utmost importance to economic efficiency, reduce production costs to the minimum and make the most profits so as to meet more satisfactorily all the needs of society.

A number of other laws in the system of socialist economic laws also play a very important role. The law of developing the national economy in a planned and balanced manner calls for the institution of a planning system suitable for each state so as to ensure a rapid pace of development for the national economy, to mobilize all potentials and to promote production, thereby responding to the demands of society. In light of our country's present conditions, which is characterized by the still prevalent small-scale production and the existence of many economic elements, the most suitable planning system would be a system combining planning with the use of market relations, which associates the concentration of planning work at the central level with the promotion of the role of the localities and basic units in planning, and which coordinates planning with economic accounting and socialist business. At a time when our social labor productivity is still too low, our economic system is still irrational, and our economic system is still characterized by bureaucratic practices and subsidization, the law of constant increase in labor productivity requires that the economy be urgently reorganized, the economic management system be updated and, simultaneously, utmost importance be attached to science and technology to save manpower and increase labor productivity. To apply satisfactorily the law of distribution according to labor, we must adopt a rational policy regarding accumulation and consumption, and urgently study ways to reform prices and wages so as to associate harmoniously the three economic interests (those of the entire society, of collectives, and of individual workers) and to encourage all people to zealously engage in productive labor....

Aside from the system of socialist economic laws, a number of other economic laws such as the law of value, and so forth, still have an effect on our country's economy. We should closely combine the transformation of old production relations and the building of new socialist production relations with the development of productive forces to ensure that production relations are always compatible with the productive forces, thereby stimulating the development of production. We should combine skillful application of the law of planned and balanced development with the law of value in order to manage the socialist economy. Recent realities in our country as well as the experiences of many fraternal countries have showed that the tendency to belittle or disregard the law of value is erroneous. Practice has also proved that it is utterly wrong to allow state-operated production and business establishments to carry on operations at any cost, thus compelling the state to perpetrually compensate for their losses, which prevents the economy from developing.

Along with holding fast to the economic laws, the party should correctly apply the two basic principles of economic leadership, namely unifying political leadership with economic leadership and democratic centralism. Unifying politics with economy means that the party must ensure its absolute leadership in the economic field, adopt correct political viewpoints in resolving economic problems, closely coordinate political and ideological education with economic work, and gear all economic activities to supporting political tasks. In the present conditions, correctly and effectively applying the principle of democratic centralism means to completely abolish bureaucratic centralism and, simultaneously, to overcome the phenomenon of dispersion to achieve appropriate centralization and to vigorously carry out decentralization so as to bring into play the spirit of collective mastery and the boundless creative power of localities, basic units and the masses in economic building and management.

To exercise economic leadership, apart from holding fast to the various economic laws, the party must have strong ties with the masses, always follow closely the status of production, the people's life and developments in the mass movement, be responsive to the economic life, and promptly discover the new, support the right and rectify the wrong. The party should build and implement the system of THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST COLLECTIVE MASTERY IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD. It must link the masses' responsibilities with their right to mastery and simultaneously enhance their sense of and capacity for mastery, thereby enabling the masses to clearly see that they truly are the masters in reality.

The essence of the masses' collective mastery in the economic field and the ways for the various mass organizations, especially the trade unions, to participate in economic management, should be concretized and institutionalized. Measures must be adopted to prevent and deal with acts violating the masses' collective mastery in the economic field.

Party cadres and members, especially in the basic units, must show eagerness and behave in an exemplary manner in front of the masses. They must listen to the masses' suggestions and promptly respond to their legitimate demands and aspirations. Those party cadres and members who have committed serious errors and have lost the trust of the masses should be dealt with, replaced and expelled from the party.

The mass organizations, which serve as a link between the party and the masses, should update their work style, do away with bureaucratic operational methods and guard against losing contact with the masses. They must restore the party's tradition of mass motivation, matintain close relations with the masses and enlighten and convert each person and each family, therefy enabling the masses to clearly understand and satisfactorily implement various economic policies of the party and the state.

The party exercises economic leadership through the state, and the state is an instrument for the working people to implement their collective mastery in the economic field. For this reason, the party should apply itself to BUILDING THE STATE and strengthening the economic management apparatus. For its part, the state should simultaneously exert its right to administrative management and implement business management methods in the economic field. We should overcome the position of the party undertaking the state's work. At the same time, we must intensify control over state organs and economic organizations in implementing the party's policies and resolutions regarding economic affairs.

The party must see to it that the National Assembly and people's councils exercise their powers in making decisions on important economic problems of the entire country and each locality, and in supervising the economic activities of the administrative organs at all levels. We should stress that the functions of the Council of Ministers and its Standing Committee are to concretize the party's line, elaborate state plans and organize their implementation; to decide on general policies and systems; to guide the coordination of activities among various sectors and echelons; and to control and supervise the implementation of these policies and systems by the various ministries and local people's committees.

We must pay attention to strengthening the organs for research into economic strategies, economic management and economic information, and production and business organizations, especially the basic units. On the basis of organizing production association, we should gradually streamline the ministries responsible for economic management and improve the structure of various ministries by abolishing bureaus, reducing the number of departments, cutting down the number of cadres serving as deputy chiefs, and implementing the system of one-man leadership. We must strengthen the associations of interbranch handicraft cooperatives at the central and other levels, as their important role deserves, and define more clearly the functions of these organs in economic management and economic relations with foreign countries.

We should also improve and strengthen the local economic management apparatuses by streamlining and suiting them to the volume of work in their localities. We should reduce the number of municipal and provincial government services since the existence of a ministry at the central level does not necessarily mean that a related service must be set up at the municipal or provincial level. The strengthening of the district-level apparatus should be carried out in conjunction with the efforts to streamline the apparatus and to improve the leadership at the provincial level.

We must study the promulgation of practical policies to streamline the staff of the administrative apparatus. For example, we can freeze the wage funds of an organ for a period of time. If the organ concerned can reduce its staff but still manages to fulfill its tasks, its wage funds will not be sliced. We should continue to pay the redundant workforce of various organs and enterprises for a certain period of time to allow them to take the initiative in reorganizing their staff in a more rational manner. If conditions permit, management and administrative organs and institutes for scientific research should shift to operating according to the system of economic accounting.

We must strengthen the economic legal system and step up research on and the promulgation of economic legislation. We must promptly examine and revise irrational and outmoded systems, regulations and procedures which cause trouble and inconvenience in economic management. We must satisfactorily propagandize and explain laws and develop a lifestyle and workstyle in accordance with the law. The inspection, economic arbitration, control and judical organs should intensify their economic inspection activities so as to promptly expose and judiciously try all breaches of economic laws and contracts.

The state should take firm measures in its struggle against negative practices and severely punish cadres and personnel who take advantage of their positions and powers to commit unlawful acts. It should resolutely punish hoodlums, embezzlers, bribe-takers, speculators and smugglers, and ensure political security and public order and safety, thereby enabling the masses to apply themselves to production and work with confidence.

Cadres decide everything. Therefore, to exercise economic leadership, the party should firmly control and constantly improve cadre work. It should evaluate and select cadres on the basis of the results of their work and their work plans. It should appoint and promote cadres according to their sectors, professions and capacity, in the right place and at the right time. It should pay attention to promoting local and specialized cadres. In selecting and appointing cadres in charge of various sectors and economic organizations, aside from the quality requirement, the party should also attach importance to their capacity for organizational and managerial work and refrain from playing undue attention to their technical knowledge and academic titles.

At present, it is an urgent and important task to strengthen at all costs the contingent of managers in various production and business establishments, enterprise associations, corporations, and districts. This is aimed at providing each of these units with a team of cadres capable of abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization and implementing the socialist business system.

Long-term programs and plans shouldbe adopted for the training of cadres, whose composition and quality must be ensured. In the immediate future, importance must be attached to the training of production andbusiness managers, administrative and economic managers, and other professional cadres. Practical plans should be formulated to build a contingent of reserve cadres. All incumbent cadres, especially those serving as heads of organs or units, should be entrusted with well-defined responsibilities for the training of reserve cadres. Cadres slated for various positions, especially the key ones, should undergo a necessary probationary period.

A policy should be adopted to make it mandatory for newly graduated cadres to work in basic units for a certain period of time. Permission to transfer should be granted to those cadres from the upper level who wish to serve in a basic unit, and to those in administrative organs who wish to be reassigned to a production unit or to go back to their former sectors or professions so as to work and live near their spouses -- if certain units are ready to accept them.

The assignment and management of cadres should be revised by closely combining work management with personnel management and according more power to all sectors, levels and basic units in cadre management. Regulations concerning cadre work must be scrupulously implemented. Collective democracy must truly be really ensured in the selection and assignment of cadres and formalism, arbitrariness and unprincipled practices in this task must be opposed.

All party committee echelons and heads of organs and units must personally take charge of cadre work and must devote their efforts to meeting, discovering, selecting and training cadres. The staff system of cadre work must be strengthened and its quality must be improved; low-quality, conservative, narrow-minded or prejudiced people should not be allowed to conduct cadre management.

To carry out these functions satisfactorily, it is important to develop a scientific, practical and specific work system and work style and to oppose conservatism, formalism, subjectivism and precipitancy. Words must be matched by deeds. Work must be done in an organized and principled manner; arbitrariness must be opposed. A system concerning the issuance and implementation of decisions should be formulated and promulaged at an early date. We must resolutely refrain from issuing decisions when satisfactory preparation has not been made and necessary procedures have not yet been performed. We must pay attention to organizing information work satisfactorily and promoting democracy in the process of preparing for the issuance of a decision. Once a decision has been issued, we must devise work programs and plans to implement it and must simultaneously intensify control of and uphold discipline in the implementation of our decision. We must improve the quality of conference, during which we must conduct discussions in a truly democratic spirit and draw unequivocal conclusions.

II

To exercise economic leadership in all respects -- from deciding on lines and policies and organizing managerial work to assigning cadres and controlling all activities of the state apparatus in the economic field -- the party may use many staff organs, including the state's economic organs. But it still needs an "economic general staff" of its own composed of its economic departments and sections.

In preparing for the issuance of a decision, the party may use various state organs. However, it is not advisable for the party to rely solely on these organs. It needs the assistance and advice of another organ in tackling, studying and considering a problem before it discusses the decision to be taken. Moreover, there are economic problems concerning many sectors and which the party committee echelons cannot turn over exclusively to any particular sector for study. Instead, they must assign the task of organizing the study of such problems to the various economic departments of the party. Only in this way can the forces of all sectors be mobilized and the intellect of many economic and technical cadres be tapped to resolve these problems. Besides, while the use of state organs to assist the party in its research work does have an advantage in that it helps the latter maintain close contact with reality, this practice involves a drawback due to the fact that these state organs often are so busy with their routine managerial work that they hardly have enough time to conduct a penetrating and serious study of the problems turned over to them. For this reason, there ought to be two sets of organs -- party organs and state organs. Only if these organs work together and complement each other can their research efforts yield good results.

With regard to the cadre problem, when the number of economic cadres is small, the party committee echelons may rely on the organization sections of the party committee echelons to manage these cadres. However, when their number becomes too large and the various economic and technical sectors have become more developed, the management of cadres should be decentralized and the party committee echelons should rely on their economic sections to manage economic cadres while their organization sections occupy themselves primarily with general managerial work. Moreover, only by relying on their economic sections to manage economic cadres can the party committee echelons implement the principles of work management and personnel management, thereby keeping their cadres work right on target.

Concerning control work, the party committee echelons cannot rely on state organs to carry out this task, because, in principle, control organs must be separated from management organs. The reason for this is that one cannot play ball and be the referee at the same time. Of course, state organs also perform control duties, but this control centers on specific matters whereas the party's control work focuses mainly on the implementation of lines and policies. In this task, the party committee echelons also cannot rely on the party's control sections, which are exclusively responsible for controlling the implementation of democracy and discipline within the party. The party committee echelons need their own economic sections to help in exercising economic control.

Still, we have yet to mention party and ideological work in various sectors and economic establishments. Here the party also needs an economic section to assist it in performing its supervisory and control duties in order to combine party building with economic development and ensure the party's leadership in all economic sectors.

Some people feel that in many places the party has successfully exercised its economic leadership for some time and has encountered no obstacles despite the absence of an economic section. Facts, however, tell a different story. We all know that the economic line laid down by the third party congress has been amended and perfected by the fourth party congress. In implementing this line, our economy has scored undeniable achievements. Generally speaking, however, the economic situation throughout the country, as well as in each locality, is developing slowly and imbalances and bottlenecks still persist. This situation stems from many causes. However, as far as leadership is concerned, an important cause was the absence of economic sections in the party committee echelons. If such sections had existed, then the cause would have been our failure to strengthen them sufficiently to assist the party committee echelons in studying and laying down specific positions and policies, satisfactorily managing economic cadres and controlling the implementation of the party's economic positions and policies.

Some are also of the opinion that economic sections are needed only at the central level because this level is responsible for laying down lines and policies. They feel that in the localities, which have only a executive function, such sections are not needed, at least for the time being. This line of thinking is wrong. Naturally, economic leadership in the localities differs from that of the central level in its scope. In principle, however, wherever the party comittee echelons exercise economic leadership, they need a staff organ for economic affairs. The fact is that evry locality has to study and concretize the economic line, positions and policies laid down by the central level so as to implement them in its area. It also has to assign cadres to economic work, control the implementation of the economic line, and so forth.

It should be added that party committees at various echelons are elected for a fixed period. Their composition, therefore, may change and some of their members may be entrusted with economic affairs in one term and with other tasks or not be reelected at all in the next. For this reason, if the party committee echelons do not have the assistance of the economic sections -- which are stable specialized organs capable of understanding the development processes of the economic situation and accumulating economic knowledge and experience -- they can in no way satisfactorily exercise economic leadership.

Therefore, the existence of the economic sections as well as the other specialized sections of the party is an objective necessity directly related to the existence of the party committee echelons.

Because of this necessity, the party should organize and strengthen economic sections. Depending on the specific needs of each locality and each period of time, the party may set up one, two or several economic sections, the staff of which should be compact, small and of good quality. Cadres of these economic sections must have good revolutionary qualities and a good understanding of the party's line and policies. At the same time they must be experienced in managerial work, well versed in cadre work and equipped with economic and technical knowledge. Just like the propaganda-training and organization sections, the economic sections are specialized organs of the party committee echelons. Therefore, the party committee echelons should appoint party committee-level cadres to take exclusive charge of these sections and should not let these comrades assume simultaneous administrative duties and vice versa.

Concerning the duties of the economic sections, a directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat has clearly clearly pointed out that we must, first, follow the research process or organize research to help the central level or party committee echelons prepare for the issuance of economic decisions; second, help all sectors and levels acquire a thorough understanding of various decisions and follow through and control their implementation; third, assist the central level or party committee echelons in managing cadres in various economy sectors according to specific regulations; and, fourth, follow party work in various economic sectors. For a long time now, however, there have been conflicting views on this matter. Some people have given emphasis to the research duty, on the grounds that the party still needs many concrete positions and policies. Some have underlined the control duty for the reason that many decisions have not yet been implemented. Others have preferred to consider cadre work as the foremost task, due to the fact that cadres decide everything.

All of these opinions are right in some respects. Basically, however, we should understand that each duty has its own importance and we should not regard one as being more important the others. Mentioning the research duty first does not mean that it is more important than the control duty. It means, rather, that to exercise leadership the party must do research work first to lay down lines and policies. Control and implementation then follow. On the other hand, it is because cadre work involves both research and control activities. Moreover, the three duties are closely related as far as their substance and methods are concerned. With regard to the former, after doing research and laying down a position or policy, we must follow through and control its implementation. Through this control effort we shall discover new problems which we must study in order to emend our position or policy. Concerning the method, we must conduct surveys and carry out control work when we study a problem. When we examine a problem, we must do research and suggest solutions.

Concerning research work, three kinds of problems may be the pbjects of this activity. Specific problems such as the direction of a sector's development or specific policies and measures should be the objects of state organs' research efforts, while the party's economic sections merely contribute suggestions. With regard to economic problems related to several sectors or which cannot be turned over exclusively to any state organ for resolution, the party Central Committee and its lower committee echelons may entrust an economic section with the main responsibilities for organizing research on these problems with the participation of other sectors concerned.

As for the major and more important problems, such as making preparations for party congresses at various levels, the Central Committee and lower party committee echelons shall organize subcommittees for research under the charge of key comrade leaders.

Concerning control work the best way is for the economic sections to constantly follow and supervise the activities of various economic sectors, seek out and promote positive elements and promptly detect and rectify erroneous practices instead of allowing errors to be committed first and organizing inspection and dealing with them afterward. In following the work of the economic sectors, if the party committee echelons see that a certain problem needs checking, they may, depending on the importance of the problem and its ramifications, assign the checking task to various economic sections or set up provisional inspection teams under the economic sections to look into the problem with the participation of the sectors concerned.

The aim of control work is to keep abreast of the situation, discover problems, rectify shortcomings and change the situation. Therefore, when carrying out control work we must correctly assess the situation; identify strengths and weaknesses; objectively analyze their causes; determine responsibility; and devise measures to overcome them. The important thing is that once control work has been completed, we must follow up and supervise the implementation of the suggestions of the control organ to see which suggestions have been heeded and which have not. In the latter case, we must continue our efforts to resolve the problem.

Cadre work involves many different tasks ranging from research and control to cadre management. In carrying out this work, there must be a clear-cut division of labor and cooperation between the organization and economic sections of the party committee echelons. The organization section is primarily responsible for conducting research and assisting the party committee echelons in laying down lines and policies regarding cadres. The economic section will only contribute suggestions. The economic section is responsible for controlling the implementation of cadre policies and cadre management in various economic sectors. For its part, the organization section will contribute suggestions and coordinate general work.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

OW300731 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 30 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warmest greetings to the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana. It said:

We wish your party's 21st congress fine success to contribute actively to the common struggle in the Caribbean and Latin American countries and the rest of the world against U.S.-led imperialism, racism and other international reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

On this occassion, we sincerely thank the People's Progressive Party and the people of Guyana for constantly giving a warm support to the Vietnamese people's just cause, in our struggle against U.S. imperialism in the past and in our present effort to build our country and defend it from China's expansionist policy.

AUSTRALIA

'CONCERN' OVER TREATMENT OF BAHAIS IN IRAN

BK290940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Australia and 16 other countries have expressed their concern to Iranian authorities over the treatment of people practising the Bahai religion in Iran. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, said the joint approach was made in the form of a note delivered in Tehran. The note sought a response from the Iranian authorities to an approach earlier this year, in which Australia also participated, seeking assurances that the human rights of the Bahais in Iran would be respected. Mr Street says Australia's support for the latest approach reflects its grave and continuing concern about their plight.

BRIEFS

WHEAT TO YAR -- Canberra, July 28 (AFP) -- The Arab Republic of Yemen has bought 100,000 tonnes of wheat from the Australian Wheat Board (AWB). The AWB announced today that this shipment would begin in the second half of August through to December, making the total sales to Yemen this crop year 374,000 tonnes, compared with 314,000 tonnes in the previous year. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 28 Jul 82 BK]

AID FOR KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES -- Australia is giving another $1.25 million to help Kampuchean refugees in Thailand and along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Of the total, $1 million will go the the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the remaining $250,000 will be used by the International Committee of the Red Cross for medical aid. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, said the latest donation brought to $23 million the total Australia has given to the Kampuchean relief operation since it started in 1979. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in Fnglish 1130 GMT 26 Jul 82 BK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PRIME MINISTER ASSAILS FRENCH POLICIES

BK291013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Port Moresby, July 29 (AFP) -- Recent action by France posed a threat to world and regional peace, said Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan today.

In support of this statement he cited the detonation of a nuclear device in Mururoa, French Polynesia, the decision to release on bail a Frenchman charged with the murder of a New Caledonian independence leader, and a report that French technicians had helped Argentina install and maintain Exocet missiles during the war over the Falkland Islands.

Sir Julius said, "We so often hear France talk of how it is a civilised culture, yet they are in the forefront of global arms producers. By now they are well aware of the Pacific's concern about nuclear explosions... Yet they have shown no sympathy towards our protests."

"And not so long ago, it appeared as if a peaceful move toward self-rule was in the wind in New Caledonia, but now tensions seem to be rising and the French appear unable or unwilling to keep the Europeans in New Caledonia under control."

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GHAZALI ARRIVES

BK300757 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0741 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, July 30 (ANTARA) -- Malaysia's foreign minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie arrived Thursday afternoon here to meet with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Upon arrival Ghazali refused to give a press statement except saying that his visit was to exchange views with his counterpart on the result of his talks with Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had during his visit to Kuala Lumpur presented the proposals of the three communist countries Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia on the question of settlement of the regional problem. [sentence as received] The talks were said to have bogged down but Malaysia was reported to have promised to study the Vietnamese proposal.

On Friday Malaysia's Ghazali will pay a courtesy call on President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik. Before returning to Kuala Lumpur Friday afternoon Foreign Minister Ghazali is scheduled to present 250,000 Malaysian riggits in aid for the victims of the Galunggung eruption.

IRANIAN EMISSARY MEETS SUHARTO, MAKES COMMENT

BK300836 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0813 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 30 (ANTARA) -- Ayatollah Amini, a special envoy of the Iranian second strongman, Ayatollah Montazeri, revealed here Thursday that his country will this year change its stand and favour Indonesia over the East Timor issue when it is taken up at the United Nations.

Speaking at a press conference at the Iranian Embassy, Amini said the stand taken by Iran opposing Indonesia in the previous UN sessions on East Timor stemmed from the uncertainty in the early stage of the Islamic revolution in that country. But now when situation has return to normal the Iranian Government has had time to review the decision and made the change, he explained.

He said his talks with President Suharto earlier that day had given him an impression that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger in the future. He described the talk as very fruitful, saying more such talks in the future will be useful to improve mutual understanding.

Amini said his mission to Indonesia and a number of other countries is to explain the Iranian in the Gulf war and Lebanon crisis and to express its view with regard to the coming nonaligned summit scheduled in Baghdad. Iran is against holding the conference in Baghdad, the capital city of Iraq with which it is now in war.

"I believe President Suharto fully understood our explanations on those issues", he said adding, "we're are against war and we are peace-loving people and we have no ambition to grab others' land". Therefore, Iran is fully in favour of the nonaligned ideals and remains one of its members, because "we believe in the lofty goals of the movement".

Amini said although his delegation was sent by a religious leader, his political statement represents the political stand of his country. Montazeri is chairman of the Qom Religious Supreme Council. He is regarded as second only to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the spiritual leader of Iran. Religious and political leaders in Iran have since the triumphant Islamic revolution worked hand in hand. There is no line spearating ulemas from the government authorities because the government administration is actually under the blessing of ulemas, he said. "Therefore, anything I say represents the government policies," he said.

Amini is scheduled to leave the country for Sri Lanka on Friday. He has been to Bangladesh before visiting the country.

OBSERVER URGES MORE DYNAMIC FOREIGN POLICY

BK300928 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0836 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 30 (ANTARA) -- The Indonesian OBSERVER newspaper Friday editorially suggested that Indonesia "can no longer afford to maintain a low profile in foreign affairs, voiceless and colourless, without a sense of direction and thus allowing herself to be pushed and pulled hither and thither in regional and global conferences."

It stated that at the moment regional and global political development could not be ignored any longer. "A low profile image which Indonesia has maintained so far will have to be discarded," it said.

The newspaper indicated that there was a school of thought that insisted that Indonesia should come boldly forward in the next summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad and "try to recapture the leading position it had enjoyed before amongst the nonaligned community."

It added that in this framework Indonesia was still able to play an important role in this (nonaligned) community, "different from the usual low profile attitude which signifies Indonesia's foreign policy in the new order."

The editorial however indicated that in charting a new course in her foreign affairs "Indonesia does not have to abandon old friends, but neither is it essential to antagonize potential foes when the latter do not show any inclination to be aggressive against her. Nor is it required from her to be extremely loud or excessively vocal. But it is about time that Indonesia gives real meaning to her own adopted principles of an active independent foreign policy within the framework of nonalignment. Her no policy line in ASEAN, in Southeast Asia, in Asia and the Pacific and worldwide needs a strong infuse of new initiatives and options based on new conceptions and ideas."

"It is easy to issue statements that both the Soviet Union and Communist China pose equal threats to the security of Southeast Asia. But again, this is the sort of no-policy statement which leads us nowhere. But this is in fact a remnant of past policies which prevailed until 3 or 4 years ago. Now the situation has changed. Indonesia is in the middle income bracket reassert herself in the handling of a genuine and positive nonaligned policy without fear or favour," the Indonesian OBSERVER's editorial declared. [sentence as received]

MALAYSIA

PROGRESS SEEN RESULTING FROM THACH VISIT

BK291512 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Malaysia's foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said yesterday that his four sessions of talks with the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, had resulted in progress in some aspects of the Kampuchean issue. He underlined particularly the Vietnamese desire to be friend with Malaysia and ASEAN.

"Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie had told Mr Thach that the Democratic Kampuchean Government was set up to fight the Vietnamese. If there is indeed such a fighting, it is at the choice of Vietnam and not Prince Sihanouk's government. The Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government was set up to find and facilitate a political solution to the problem and not act as a military wedge. This solution offers an honorable and acceptable way for Vietnam to leave Kampuchea, as this would mean the assumption of leadership by an open and [word indistinct] of all those who wanted to join with the Kampuchean people, given the final choice through elections of deciding the government that they want.

"It is also pleasant to read Mr Thach's statement that the Malaysian and ASEAN's concern over the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea and their stand on the total withdrawal of these troops was a legitimate one. It is indeed heartening to note Vietnam's appreciation of the ASEAN views relating to recent events in Kampuchea. By the same token, Mr Thach also appealed to ASEAN to appreciate Hanoi's concern about the security of Indochina and its presumption of the Chinese threat from the north. Malaysia had been painfully made aware of the threat by elements of the Malayan Communist Party who are still today directed and supported by Beijing. "But, at the same time, the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, had told the Vietnamese foreign minister that his nation had absolutely no justification for invading Kampuchea, installing its own government in Phnon Penh and continuing its military occupation of that country. The recent talks also show that Vietnam still maintained its maximum position of wanting to be in Kampuchea and helping the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Vietnam would not acquiese to the return of the Khmer Rouge to power. But there have been some significant movements away from Vietnam's earlier stand that the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible. Mr Nguyen Co Thach had stated that the positioning and number of Vietnamese troops was (?variable). This could be interpreted as signs of flexibility on the question of Kampuchea.

"But what Malaysia, ASEAN and indeed the international community would like to see is the very first commitment by the Vietnamese to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, to give positive help in the process of finding a truly Kampuchean government through the Kampuchean people, to help in securing and attaining the neutrality of Kampuchea and finally a pledge to help in the reduction of tension in Southeast Asia. All these objectives can be obtained if we get the support and cooperation of Vietnam."

BRIEFS

POLISH ENVOY ACCREDITATION -- Singapore, July 24 (AFP) -- The Polish Ambassador to Singapore Lucjan Lik today presented his credentials to President Devan Nair at the Istana (Palace). Mr. Lik, who is also accredited to Indonesia, is to reside in Jakarta. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0614 GMT 24 Jul 82 BK]

DENGUE CASES IN KELANTAN -- The dengue situation in Kelantan is worsening with 26 cases, including 2 deaths reported so far. The director of the state Medical and Health Services Department said the outbreak is serious and the department is still receiving new cases. The four latest cases, including that of a 9-year old girl, were detected in the past 6 days. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jul 82 BK]

FURTHER REPORT ON MARCOS 26 JULY SPEECH ON ECONOMY

HK300432 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Marcos thumbed down yesterday a labor agitation for a major increase in the minimum wage at a time when business is struggling to stay afloat.

Mr Marcos, in his state-of-the-nation address at the opening of the fifth regular session of the Batasang Pambansa, said that in other countries like America "unions are voluntarily abandoning their wage demands" and have even accepted wage cuts. On the demands of some labor groups for a wage increase, he said, "I will say in all candor that these demands are unrealistic, and our priority at this point must center on the employment of those without jobs.

The problem of unemployment was one of five main points in his agenda for government action. The others concerned the continuing thrust of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlara [KKK], the judicial reorganization, the legislative program, and the five-year economic program beginning 1983. He called the KKK the centerpiece of the government program to give gainful employment to the labor force which increases by 643,000 yearly. He said P1 billion was allocated for the first year of KKK operations, with another P1 billion scheduled for the coming year, plus P200 million for the local government support fund for the KKK. He said since the KKK started last year, 3,774 projects have been established, creating 140,817 new jobs. Three-fourths of these projects were established in job-short rural communities. "There is virtually hysterical demand today for the program to be spread to every nook and corner of the land," he said.

On judicial reform, he noted that there had been no such movement since 1901. "We need, first, institutional reforms in the structuring of our courts," he said. "Secondly, we need a sweeping revamp of personnel in the judiciary, principally aimed at restoring the competence and integrity of the bench. Finally, there is the need to revise the rules of court to do away with delays in court proceedings.

He said that in the legislative program before the batasan, these would be the most urgent tasks:

1. Reorganization of the government and standardization of compensation for government employees:
2. Eradication of graft and corruption:
3. Effective maintenance of peace and order:
4. Full implementations of the agrarian reform already instituted:
5. More measures to bridge the gap between rich and poor:

He called for quick enactment of amendments to the election code, the anti-graft law, and the education code: "I shall convene soon a meeting of the members of the cabinet and the General Military Council on the matter," he said:

The President also stressed the issue of reappointment of seats in the batasan in accordance with the constitution. He wanted this to be acted upon now "to make our parliament truly representative of our people."

On unemployment, he called this a major matter of concern. "Although the national unemployment rate remains at a manageable five percent, the unemployment rate has come up to 12 percent in Metro Manila." The reasons, he said, are plain: "Many industries are closed or closing down. In the copper and gold industries, as many as 40,000 workers are threatened to be laid off. Atlas and Marcopper were ready to close until government assumed some of their losses." He said that in other industries, the picture was the same: "Recessive trends are a fact." He appealed to management to keep industries going, saying that he could sit down with businessmen and industrialists to assist them in this matter.

At the same time, he told the ministries of defense and labor to look into reports that subversives had influenced labor ranks. "The welfare of labor, I will say again, has been and is my abiding obsession," he said. "But our attention at this point must be riveted on saving jobs and creating job opportunities and in keeping the incomes of workers in pace with the cost of living."

Citing the importance of the five-year economic program that would start five years from now, he said that there could be no doubt that national planning could be based on the perspective of a single year.

"The times call for a much more fundamental assessment of the position of the nation today: of the trends in national life, of the character of our institutions, of the situation of the various sectors of society, of the status of our relations with the world, and of the nature of the problems we face," he said.

The president invited the opposition to take part in the moral reconstruction of society through a democratic dialogue by parliamentary means and not by a mindless recourse to violence. He declared that the "vitality of our national life" derives in part from a creative and reasoned debate and from the participation of all in the reconstruction of society. He said it "is one of the grave distortions of the times we live in that those who sometimes claim to speak for moral order justify in the same breath the morality of violence." He declared that those who talk about moral revolution are several years late because this has been articulated time and again in the last ten years.

PREMIER VIRATA PREDICTS BRIGHTER PICTURE IN 1983

MK300109 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Cesar Virata predicted a brighter year for the country in 1983. Mr Virata said that the economy will improve and inflation will go down by 10 percent next year. Details from Batasan correspondent (Archie Reyes):

[Begin recording] An improvement of the economy and a 10 percent cut in the inflation rate in 1983 was predicted by Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Virata made the assessment as he said that the 65-billion-peso government expenditure program for 1983 had been formulated amidst prospects of a modest economic recovery. Virata said the expected economic improvement and narrower inflation rate would be due to the anticipated expansion in domestic production activities and substantial improvement in revenue administration. He said he expects the government's revenue intake to reach 44.3 billion pesos in 1983, representing a 14.7 percent increment over that of 1982. Of the total revenue inflow, according to Virata, 38.2 billion pesos or 86.2 percent will be generated from existing tax sources, 5.2 billion pesos from existing land tax sources, and the remaining 900 million pesos from new revenue proposals.

He also said that the government's gross borrowings for 1983 will reach (?9.6) billion pesos, and this is lower than that of 1982 on account of the expected tight credit situation abroad and the existing policy of allocating moe domestic credit to the private sector. He said the budget [words indistinct] for 1983 is expected to be about 10.2 billion pesos, or about 2.5 percent of the gross national product. [end recording]

Prime Minister Virata also assessed the performance of the Cabinet and the Executive Committee, which turned 1 year old yeaterday. The Cabinet helps the president formulate policies, while the Executive Committee oversees the day-to-day operations of the government. Prime Minister Virata said the two bodies have done well and that the people could look forward to an even more efficient Cabinet and Executive Committee in the days ahead.

[Begin Virata recording] It is a more tightly knit Cabinet, because we are aware of each other's programs and we believe that this system of having a modified presidential parliamentary system is working well. We have passed major legislation and we believe we have broken the system that resulted in deadlock, and we are moving well. [end recording]

The first lady is optimistic that the Philippine economy will bounce back from economic recession when the world economy recovers. Speaking before career officers of the University of Life, Madam Marcos noted that, even in the face of current difficulties, the Philippines is doing creditably. She said she expects the country to really take of economically once the world economy pulls out of inflation and recession. Madam Marcos attributed the Philippine resiliency to its natural and human resources, and she warned, however, that the Filipinos can only achieve real and lasting progress if they develop thier our technology.

A big portion of the proposed 618-billion-peso budget for 1983 will go to the local governments. Prime Minister Virata said the big outlay acknowledged the vital role local officials play in the national development and growth.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES LOCAL LEADERSHIP FAILURES

HK300111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has said the failure of local leadership in some isolated parts of the country had greatly eroded the people's support for the government's peace and order program. He was referring to civilian officials who operate at the grassroot level and are indifferent to the needs and grievances of the people. He also referred to some military commanders who engage in activities inimical to public interest and violate of the rights of the citizenry.

INFORMATION MINISTER BLASTS WESTERN MEDIA

HK300110 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Information Minister Gregorio Cendana denounced yesterday the Western media for trying to impose on the Third World nations. He accused Western newsmen of the most insidious form of intellectual imperialism. He lashed out at the Western media in his address at the meeting of the Thursday Club in Quezon City yesterday.

Cendana said the Western media want to condition the Third World to think what the imperialist powers want us to think. According to Cendana, the Western media are presuming to interpret for us events not only in the world but also in our country. The objective, according to the minister, is to dominate the mind, attitudes and beliefs. He called on Filipinos to be skeptical in reading or listening to Western interpretation of events in the Philippines. He said Western newsmen could not seem to report events in the Third World without bias and racial prejudice.

COLUMNIST DEPLORES 'SORRY STATE' OF OPPOSITION

HK300454 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 22-24 Jul 82 p 6

["Feedback" weekly syndicated column by Bobby P. Dacer: "When Will a Strong United Opposition Arise?"]

[Text] Implicit in the sustenance of the parliamentary form of government is the existence of an effective check-and-balance aspect of its operation which could only be provided by a political opposition of consequences: responsible, reliable, and enduring. This is so because in the same way that a kite sails higher and higher against a prevailing wind, so does a majority party -- and with it the government -- in the face of constructive criticisms and timely reminders from a fiscalizing party.

A majority party without any semblance of opposition to reckon with is unhealthy in a democracy because it tends to be overbearing, lazy and, God forbid, dictatorial. This is not, by the way, a theory borne out of local observation, the parliamentary system here being only four years old. This is only a warning that, unless and until a truly genuine opposition emerges before long, the symptoms of the very danger to a healthy democracy will develop to malignancy.

For indeed, since 1978 when the parliamentary machinery started grinding with the convening of the Batasang Pambansa there is still no political opposition to speak of. That group of candidates that seept the first election for batasan members in Central Visayas forfeited a splendid opportunity to serve as a nucleus for a nationwide opposition party because hardly had they warmed their seats in the legislature than they started forming blocs among themselves and, instead of rising as one man to fiscalize the majority party, fought each other for supremacy, resulting in its own fragmentation and consequent ineffectuality as fiscalizers.

A number of opposition groups fielded candidates in the 1978 and 1981 elections but after their bids (in which a handful won), they not only failed to unite into one cohesive fighting unit, but lost a golden moment to lead through inaction and default. Boycott of the political exercise would not and, in fact, did not prove anything. By staying away from the polls, how could a political group prove that their cause was accepted by the people? And is it not true that its threat to resort to armed revolution turned off support from decent, law-abiding sectors of society?

There are also opposition groups abroad, especially in the United States. Ironic it is, however, that although their leaders have never seen for thenselves actual conditions in the Philippines since the declaration of martial law, they paint their native land as on the verge of sinking just because they are not at the helm. Some of them have also the dubious distinction of openly advocating violence preparatory to their seizure of political power here.

Fragmented, disunited, and ineffectual -- this is the dismal state of the political opposition today. No less than the head of government and of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has perceived the danger signals and has repeatedly called for the various opposition groups to unite in the public interests. Consequently, some KBL members in the Batasan have proposed a subsidy for the opposition, obviously having noted in the chamber the decimation of potential fiscalizers.

What could be the reasons for the sorry state of the opposition? Crisscrossing and overlapping ambitions of each of their self-proclaimed leaders is one. Each of them would like to be president of the country. Lack of a credible and practical alternative program of government is another reason. The thrust of their efforts is merely to engender hate at President Marcos as if imflammatory public statements are enough to entitle them to take over the government. A third reason could be disagreement on the manner of dislodging the majority party from power. While some stick to peaceful means, others are fanatically for bloodshed.

On the other hand, what constitute the climate and the attributes of a truly genuine opposition conducive to a healthy democracy? Considering that some 70 percent of the country's population live in the rural areas, the latter should be the base of such an opposition. It should be in the barrios, the 'bondoks' and the countrysides where the opposition should be anchored and expanded. And it should be an opposition whose loyalty is firmly and deeply rooted on burning issues of the day, on principles and on its well-considered alternative program of government, not on personalities. It should shun violence and slander, and should subscribe to peaceful electoral processes in its bid for public office. It should be willing to persevere, sacrifice, and work beyond the call of duty, honestly convinced that the validity and wisdom of platforms are not reflected in numbers but in their intrinsic herits which are better appreciated in free, open debate. Above all, it should be an opposition with the best interest of the county always the paramount consideration.

Will the country and people finally realize such an opposition? Those who have committed themselves as members of the opposition should now provide the answer affirmatively before it is too late, to fiscalize what can be an overbearing, lazy and, God forbid, a dictatorial majority party.

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BANGKOK 7 AUG

Dhanabalan Arrives

BK061240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Hanoi is not prepared to discuss a solution to the Cambodian problem with the non-communist states in Southeast Asia, Singaporean Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said in Bangkok this morning. Mr Dhanabalan was talking at Don Muang airport on his arrival here for the special one-day session of foreign ministers in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to be held tomorrow in the Thai capital. The foreign ministers of the other ASEAN countries -- Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- are due to arrive in Bangkok today for the meeting.

In a hard-hitting statement, the Singaporean diplomat referred to Vietnam's attitude on Cambodia as "inflexible", and said that no amount of talking would change it. "Vietnam has not yet come to a point where it is prepared to negotiate a political settlement in Cambodia", he said. "The situation in Cambodia is the main point of difference between Hanoi and the ASEAN, and Hanoi has shown that it is not prepared to discuss a solution to the Cambodian problem".

Mr Dhanabalan said in spite of efforts by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to give the impression that his country is flexible, there has been no change in the Vietnamese position. He said that Mr Thach had made it clear during his visit to ASEAN countries last month that there will be no withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia until China signs a non-aggression pact with Vietnam. "Vietnam is prepared at a regional conference to discuss any other regional matters, but they will not talk about Cambodia", Mr Dhanabalan said.

The Singaporean foreign minister reiterated the ASEAN stand that Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia, and that the Cambodian people must be allowed the right to choose their own government. He said that the Cambodian issue would be discussed at tomorrow's meeting, which would be to finalise ASEAN's strategy at the U.N. General Assembly starting next month. "We have persuaded other countries not to give aid to Vietnam while she has this militant attitude, and we will continue to call on countries in the U.N. to support Cambodia with humanitarian aid", he said. He added that any aid funnelled to the newly-formed Cambodian coalition government made up of former head of state Norodom Sihanouk, ex-Premier Son Sann and the ousted Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge would not necessarily go to the Khmer Rouge, the only viable guerrilla force in Cambodia.

Talking about the alleged threats to ASEAN, Mr Dhanabalan said that the Vietnamese foreign minister had issued a warning to the ASEAN countries. He said that along with China, ASEAN was interfering in the internal affairs of the Indochinese states. He said that China had Maoist parties in the region, and told me that Vietnam could do the same thing. He warned that if ASEAN did not accept the situation in Cambodia, there would be danger for us, Mr Dhanabalan said.

Mokhtar, Ghazali Arrive

BK061300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- There is no real change in Vietnam's objective of keeping its troops in Cambodia, the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Malaysia said today in Bangkok. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie of Malaysia arrived together in Bangkok this afternoon for tomorrow's special one-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the five countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

"Vietnam feels that the only way to preserve its own security is to continue to occupy Kampuchea," Mr Ghazali said on arrival at Don Muang airport.

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SAKURAUCHI BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT TO PAKISTAN

For Karachi reportage on Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi's official visit to Pakistan beginning 30 August, including his talks with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, see the Pakistan section of the 31 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUZUKI, CANADIAN HOUSE DELEGATION DISCUSS TRADE

OW300817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 30, KYODO -- Japan will continue to pay due attention to Canadian requests for stepped-up imports of manufactured goods, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday. Suzuki made the statement when he conferred with a five-member delegation from the Canadian House of Commons, including Speaker Jeanne Sauve, Japanese officials said.

Noting that Japan and Canada have settled a bilateral dispute over Japanese car exports in a manner satisfactory to the both sides, Suzuki said he understands the Canadian hopes to sell more manufactured goods to Japan in addition to raw materials. He said his government will continue to pay due attention in this regard.

Mme. Sauve said Canada is now suffering from a severe economic recession with the unemployment rate now standing at 10 percent. She said her country hopes to overcome the difficulties in cooperation with Japan and other countries.

WATANABE CONSIDERING EMERGENCY TAX MEASURES

OW310329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 31, KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said Tuesday his ministry is considering taking emergency measures to cope with a huge tax revenue shortfall expected to total between yen 5 and 6 trillion (dollar 19.1 to 22.9 billion) this fiscal year.

Among such measures now under study are ways to increase non-tax revenues as much as possible through such steps as suspension of the allocation of an amount of the state budget as appropriations for redemption and interest payments on government bonds according to the prescribed rate, Watanabe said.

Speaking at a joint meeting of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council and Policy Affairs Research Council, Watanabe said the ministry is also considering using reserve funds earmarked for recovery of coins in circulation to partly cover the record tax revenue shortfall.

It is also necessary to issue an additional amount of deficit-covering bonds when the government adopts a supplementary budget for fiscal 1982 ending next March, the minister said as he explained the present state of the public finances and the ministry's budget compilation policy for fiscal 1982 and 1983 to the meeting. In compiling the supplementary budget for fiscal 1982, Watanabe said, the ministry will take measures to cut fiscal spending and grants to local governments.

It is necessary for the ministry to take these measures in the face of the surging fiscal deficit, which is expected to continue to exist in fiscal 1983 beginning next April, he noted.

Observers said Watanabe was believed to have made these statements to emphasize that the public finances are now in a "state of emergency."

Watanabe, meanwhile, told the meeting that, in his view, it will prove difficult for the government to fulfill its public pledge to wipe out all fiscal deficit in fiscal 1984 (April 1984-March 1985). He said, however, that it is undesirable for the government to immediately abandon the pledge because, if the deadline for eliminating the deficit is postponed, it may dampen government agency effort to curtail spending.

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ROK EMBASSY OFFICIALS BRIEFED ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW301019 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 30, KYODO -- The chief of the Ministry of Education's textbook examination section met with South Korean Embassy officials here Friday to explain how the ministry examines textbooks for use in the public school system. Kazuo Fujimura and two other ministry officials met with Embassy Minister Yi Sang-chin and Education Attache An Sang-sul.

The meeting came in response to mounting criticism in South Korea that the ministry is rewriting history in its review textbook process.

Ministry sources said the Japanese officials explained that while the ministry makes recommendations on changes in the textbooks it is left up to the authors whether or not to accept the advice. They also reportedly said that sections dealing with Japan-South Korea relations are examined in light of Japanese history and the bilateral friendship between the two countries.

During the meeting Isao Suzuki, director general of the Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau, thanked the South Korean Government for its discretion in dealing with the controversial issue.

Minister Yi responded that Seoul believes foreign countries should refrain from commenting on Japanese school textbooks as the issue is an internal problem. He said he hoped the alleged distortion of historical events in the textbooks could be settled through prudent measures by the Japanese Government.

REACTION TO PRC CANCELLATION OF MINISTER'S VISIT

OW020221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0057 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 2, KYODO -- China's virtual cancellation of its invitation for the Japanese education minister to visit China has embarrassed Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

The Chinese action gave amid increasing criticism against the rewriting of Japanese school textbooks concerning history before and during World War II. The Chinese claim the rewording in the textbooks distorts the past Japanese actions in China. On Sunday, the Chinese Government told Japan that it believes it inappropriate for Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa to visit China now "in view of the current developments." Ogawa had been invited to visit Beijing and Shanghai for talks with Chinese leaders next month.

Foreign Ministry officials avoided direct comment on the latest Chinese action, saying that it is a matter for the Education Ministry to decide on. But the officials hinted that Japan would have to restudy how to deal with the mounting criticism of the textbooks. They suggested that Japan has to prepare some fresh steps beyond the explanation already made about the Japanese textbook screening system.

The officials also fear that the latest developments may affect the planned official visit to China by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki late in September.

The criticism is growing not only in China but also in North and South Korea, Taiwan and other Southeast Asian countries.

The Foreign Ministry will make utmost efforts for a quick solution to the Chinese protest over the textbooks problem in order to prevent the matter from affecting the whole relations with Asian countries, officials said.

Education Minister Comments

OW020818 Tokyo KYODO in English 0657 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 2, KYODO -- Education Minister Heiji Ogawa said Monday it is "improper" for him to visit China now because of the current controversy over history textbooks concerning Japanese actions in China before and during World War II.

He was initially scheduled to visit Beijing mid-September at the invitation of the Chinese Education Ministry. But the ministry officially asked Ogawa Sunday to postpone his trip until the textbook dispute is settled.

Speaking to reporters Monday, Ogawa said, "I myself consider it improper to visit China under the present circumstances. "I want to visit China clear in mind after the problem is settled," he added. Ogawa also said he wants to create a "favorite climate" [as received] allowing him to visit the country.

The controversy stemmed from the Japanese Education Ministry's censorship of high school textbooks, which switched the wording Japanese "invasion" of China to "advance" into the country. The ministry's "guidance" also played down a 1937 massacre of Chinese by Japanese soldiers at Nanking. These have been criticized by the Beijing government and China's official news media as an attempt to justify Japan's wartime militarism in violation of the 1972 Sino-Japan joint communique.

RETIREMENT OF JCP CHAIRMAN NOSAKA ANNOUNCED

OW310427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Atami, Shizuoka Pref., July 31, KYODO -- Long-time Japan Communist Party leader Sanzo Nosaka will step down as chairman of the Central Committee finally and assume an honorary position, party officials said Saturday. Nosaka's retirement came on the final day session of the party's 16th convention which opened at the spa resort of Atami, some 100 kilometers southwest of Tokyo.

However, a successor was not appointed.

A member of the Japan Communist Party since its inception in 1922, Nosaka has presided over Central Committee meetings since 1958. Nosaka, who turned 90 last March, has resolved to recede from the frontline to revamp the party's image, and concentrate his energy on autographical notes now partially carried in the party's magazine ZENEI (VANGUARD).

NEW JCP PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN FUWA INTERVIEWED

OW020314 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] At its 16th congress, the JCP changed its leadership of the past 12 years which had Kenji Miyamoto as Presidium chairman and Tetsuzo Fuwa as Secretariat chief. It has thus now started a new leadership system with Miyamoto as Central Committee chairman, Fuwa as Presidium chairman, and Kaneko as Secretariat chief. New Presidium chairman Fuwa is 52 years old. A confidant of outgoing Presidium Chairman Miyamoto and a theoretician, Fuwa has long been regarded as next Presidium chairman. This morning we are going to present the following interview with Chairman Fuwa conducted by correspondent Morimoto:

[Question] Good morning. It seems to us that the personnel changes were rather abrupt and unexpected. Were they also unexpected to you, Mr Fuwa?

[Answer] I did not expect them while preparing for the congress.

[Question] Then they must have been sudden for you, too?

[Answer] Yes, they were sudden. It is customary for the JCP not to make arrangements on personnel changes prior to its congress. In the last stage of the recent congress, key members of our party leadership exchanged their views and plans on the selection of new Central Committee members. The plan to give me the new job was presented during this exchange of views.

[Question] In other words, it was quite unexpected for you, wasn't it?

[Answer] Yes, it was. [laughter]

[Question] It was 12 years ago that the dissolved leadership was first formed. What is the major reason for the personnel reshuffle? Why was it made at this particular time?

[Answer] Former Central Committee Chairman Nosaka, who is now 90 years old, expressed his earnest desire to retire from the first line and serve the party in a different manner. This was one of the direct motives for the reshuffle. From a long-term viewpoint, it may be said that the reshuffle is an expression of our party's policy, which places emphasis on stable leadership through a combination of historically tested and well-experienced veteran cadres and young cadres. However, as I said before, I did not plan to carry out the reshuffle at the recent congress. [laughter] Yet, it must be said that we have had this personnel policy in mind at all party congresses. At the recent congress, the number of Central Committee members increased to 211. In organizing the new Central Committee, we believed that it was important for veteran cadres to fully display their abilities and for young cadres in their thirties or forties to freely exhibit their fresh vigor and wisdom.

[Question] I understand that the JCP holds the policy line of independence externally and parliamentarism and peaceful revolution internally. Will there by any changes in this policy line?

[Answer] Our party observed its 60th anniversary this year. In this sense, the recent congress made a historical review with a particular emphasis and planned the future of our party based on this review. Over 20 years have passed since we adopted the policy line of independence, which you have just pointed out, and the current platform. We feel that the merits of this policy line have now been fully tested and are going to be demonstrated to the public. For example, many people have now begun to realize that the JCP's internal policy line of changing security treaty-oriented Japan into nonaligned Japan is the only way Japan [illegible]ld take in view of the current threat of nuclear war. The JCP's line of indepe[illegible]der [illegible] is also gaining increasing international attention. In this context, there can be no changes in the policy line of the JCP. Rather, it will further be developed. I will strive to open a new era in which our past efforts will bear fruit and be amply rewarded.

ABE INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, TRADE, AID

OW020226 Tokyo KYODO in English 0001 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By KYODO staff correspondent Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 2, KYODO -- The current stagnant state of the Japanese economy will soon force the government to take steps to stimulate domestic demand, International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe says. Reducing the huge budgetary deficits is necessary, but leaving the domestic economy as it is will lead to an accumulation of deficit-covering bonds and an increase in taxes, he said.

Japan's economic performance was one of main topics Abe and three other Japanese Cabinet ministers discussed with their Australian counterparts during a ministerial meeting in Canberra Thursday and Friday.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser welcomed the Japanese delegation to Canberra by asking about the economies of Japan and the United States, ostensibly to see if general elections are desirable, Abe related.

In an exclusive interview with KYODO News Service en route to Thailand from Australia, the powerful cabinet minister talked about the Japanese economy, trade friction with North America and Western Europe, economic assistance to South Korea, the controversial Sakhalin project and Japan's strengthened ties with Australia.

The MITI head called the official target of 5.2 percent economic growth in the current fiscal year "hopeless" and warned: "The growth rate may be in the two percent level if the present economic patterns continue to prevail. "The government has to restructure its budgetary policy," Abe admitted. "But we have to rejuvenate the domestic economy. If we don't, deficit-covering bonds will further increase and there will be a tax increase."

The trade minister, who says he has spent 80 percent of his energy on resolving trade problems, is now happy to see major trade friction with Japan's trading partners considerably subsided. Abe emphasized the need for a follow-up to the Tokyo government's market-opening measures since last December to help give foreign goods more access to the Japanese market.

He cautioned that Japan-U.S. talks about American exports of beef and citrus starting in October should have no bearing whatever on Japan's exports to the United States. "The agricultural produce matter should be handled separately," Abe said.

But the cabinet minister revealed that he is also very concerned about a drop in Japan's exports, a trend partly responsible for the poor domestic economic condition.

Abe warned his Australian hosts that their efforts to revitalize the steel industry through curtailment of Japanese steel exports are detrimental to free trade. The chances that the Canberra government will take such action, he said, are "50-50."

He declined to speculate on the volume of Japan's vehicle exports to the United States next year but expressed the hope the total shipments would not decline below the 1981 and 1982 levels of 1.68 million units a year.

Abe also said that:

-- Japan has continued to press Washington through diplomatic channels to reverse its decision to continue the ban on the shipment of electric logging and other equipment needed for the Russo-Japanese natural gas and oil project off Sakhalin Island.

-- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki asked him to decide on details of Japan's economic aid to South Korea through consultations with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi during their Canberra visit, but Sakurauchi did not consult him about the issue in Canberra. Abe now proposes a meeting of ministers concerned to finalize the aid issue.

-- His ministry will seriously study ways to promote the development of the so-called fifth-generation computers in cooperation with U.S. computer manufacturers, probably including International Business Machines Corp. He noted that a Japan-U.S. high technology working group is working on the issue.

-- Japan cannot make a promise to purchase natural gas from Thailand despite Bangkok's proposal to sell 3 million metric tons a year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHINESE PLA ANNIVERSARY

O Chin-u Message

SK010857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 1 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Geng Biao, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China.

In the name of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army, the message extends warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the minister of national defence and the entire officers and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army.

It says: Over the past 55 years the Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionaries, has covered a road of glorious revolutionary struggle under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Noting that the Chinese People's Liberation Army has performed brilliant feats in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the motherland and firmly defended the gains of the revolution won at the cost of blood, it continues: Today the soldiers of the fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army, united closely around the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, are reliably guaranteeing by force of arms the Chinese people's struggle for achieving the stability and unity of the whole country and building China into a highly civilized and modernized socialist power and vigorously struggling to modernize national defence. The officers and men of the Korean People's Army sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the officers and men of the fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army and warmly hail them.

As revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have gone through thick and thin together on the road of struggle against imperialism and for a common cause, the peoples and armies of the two countries are constantly consolidating and developing their friendly and cooperative relations, the message says.

Expressing the belief that the blood-cemented indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries will be further cemented and developed with each passing day, the message sincerely wishes the entire officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army greater success in their work for implementing the decision of the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and increasing the defence capacity of the country, restoring Taiwan to the People's Republic of China and reunifying the whole country.

PRC Attache's Party

SK310419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 31 (KCNA) -- Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Yu Kezhong hosted a cocktail party and a film show at his embassy on the evening of July 30 to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Invited there were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Kuk-yol, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces Comrade Paek Hak-nim, Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-nok and Kim Il-chol, Major General Choe Sang-uk, Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho of the KPA, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party Yu Yong-kol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Lieutenant General of the KPA Chong Chang-yol and other generals and officers, and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission Wang Jian and Chief of the Liaison Office of the CPV to the MAC Cu Zhanghong were present.

Speeches were made by Military Attache Yu Wezhong and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk. The attendants raised glasses to the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Before the cocktail party the attendants appreciated a Chinese documentary film.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK020200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0725 GMT 1 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 August article: "The Glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Chinese People" -- KCNA identifies this as an "editorial article"]

[Text] Today the fraternal Chinese people are significantly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA]. On this anniversary the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the fraternal Chinese people and the CPLA officers and men.

On 1 August 1927, the CPLA was founded in the flames of the ardent struggle for national and class liberation. With the founding of the CPLA, the Chinese people came to have, for the first time in their history, a genuine revolutionary army, an army of people to victoriously hew out the road of revolutionary struggle.

In the past period, the CPLA played a great role in the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao and the Communist Party of China. Displaying matchless valiance and heroism from the first days of its founding, the CPLA contributed to the unfolding of a new history of the people on the vast land of China by winning a glorious victory in the anti-imperialist war for national liberation and the revolutionary civil war. The victory in the people's revolution and the strengthening and development of a new socialist China effected a drastic turn in the history of the Chinese people's struggle and greatly contributed to intensifying peace in Asia and the world.

Today the Chinese people, firmly united around the Communist Party of China led by Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, are waging a vigorous struggle to turn China into a powerful socialist country by realizing the four modernizations, while adhering to the four principles.

The Chinese people, who have achieved stability and cohesion across the country, are enacting new upsurges on all the fronts of socialist construction by positively struggling, upholding decisions adopted at the 6th plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the CCP and the 4th session of the 5th National People's Congress. The CPLA is further strengthening the leadership of the party within the army and directing much effort toward the work of ideological indoctrination and combat and political training of soldiers. The CPLA is briskly waging a campaign to change its cadres and enlisted men through indoctrination into those who safeguard the party and the government and love the people and turn them into glorious model soldiers for defending their socialist fatherland as a steel-like fortress and for constructing a socialist, spiritual civilization.

As a result of the correct implementation of the CCP's military line, the CPLA has grown to be invincible revolutionary armed forces in politics, ideology and in military technique and its might is strengthening with each passing day.

The Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes attained by the Chinese people and the CPLA officers and men in building socialism and increasing the defense capacity of the country. Our people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people greater successes in the struggle to build a modernized socialist power having a high level of democracy and civilization and to reunify the whole of their fatherland by restoring Taiwan to the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people and the Chinese people are friendly comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have fought shoulder to shoulder against imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, for a long time. The communists and peoples of Korea and China have vigorously waged the struggle arm-in-arm against imperialists' aggression and for victory of the cause of socialism. In the course of this struggle, they have always supported and cooperated with each other, sharing joy and sorrow.

When the Chinese people were suffering under the yoke of imperialism, the Korean communists fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Chinese people and helped them in the liberation struggle by shedding their blood. In the grim war period when the Korean people were struggling against the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Chinese people, unfolding the banner of "Let us resist the U. S. aggression and aid Korea" and "Let us safeguard the country for the sake of protecting the nation," sent their Chinese People's Volunteers to the Korean front and actively helped the Korean people with blood in the just struggle.

The Korea-China friendship is, indeed, a precious one personally provided and cultivated by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and an indestructable one which has withstood all trials of history. Today the friendship between the peoples and armies of Korea and China is constantly growing stronger and developing under the deep care and considerations of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, and respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and respected vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

The Chinese people are denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for following the two-Koreas policy and committing maneuvers to provoke a new war, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and wholeheartedly supporting our people's cause of the reunification of the fatherland. In particular, the fraternal Chinese people are declaring their firm resolution to fight with the Korean people as comrades-in-arms in defiance of any trial.

The Korea-China friendship sealed with blood is a living model of proletarian internationalism and is displaying greater might with each passing day. Our people are proud of having neighboring comrades-in-arms like the Chinese people adhering to revolutionary fidelity. Our people will exert all efforts to further consolidate and develop traditional Korea-China friendship.

Today, when a tense situation has been created due to the ever more unscrupulous aggressive and belligerent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, strengthening the friendship and unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China is a powerful factor in removing the danger of war and defending peace in Korea and Asia and in solidly cementing the position of socialism.

In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army will stoutly struggle for the ultimate victory of the anti-imperialist cause for independence, firmly united with the Chinese people and the CPLA and unwavering in the face of any trial.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS U.S. ENVOY'S 27 JULY REMARKS

SK010320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 31 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 August commentary: "The Sophistry of a Brazen Aggressor"]

[Text] Recently Walker, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, issued a statement that is quite odd. In the statement, Walker babbled that the United States had hoped for the continuation of negotiations for securing a lasting peace and that he is disappointed by the lack of progress toward reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Like other acts and remarks by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Walker's play with words is a worthless fraudulent trick converting black into white. No one pays attention to Walker's statement, which is filled with falsehoods and deception. However, since he is trying to conceal the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, talking about such words as peace and easing of tension, and to shuffle off on others responsibility for the tense situation in Korea, which has become acute, we must expose the truth of this matter. Today, the tense situation is being aggravated in Korea and peace is being continuously threatened. This is attributable to none other than the U.S. imperialists, who are bent on aggression and war against our people, blocking the reunification of Korea by militarily occupying South Korea.

As is well known, on various occasions we have put forward proposals for realizing a dialogue between Korea and the United States and for replacing the truce accord with a peace treaty. Our proposals, as the most just ones for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as well as the peace of the world and Asia, have enjoyed unanimous support from various foreign countries and a broad range of the world's social circles. Instead of accepting our just proposals, the U.S. imperialists, however, have answered them by creating grave threats to peace, continuing to station their aggressive troops in South Korea and to run amok in maneuvers of aggression and war.

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. imperialists have repeatedly plotted for war either by dispatching countless war bosses to South Korea or by calling the puppets to Washington. To further complete schemes to provoke a war, the U.S. imperialists have waged large-scale combined military exercises, simulating the northern half of the republic as their target.

It is well known that the U.S. war maniacs, who have continuously reinforced the U.S. troops occupying South Korea with modern lethal weapons and equipment for operations, are accelerating the arms buildup of the puppet army by supplying a huge amount of military aid to South Korea.

Besides committing acts of espionage by frequently infiltrating SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into our republic's airspace, the U.S. imperialists have continuously perpetrated military provocations against our republic around the areas of the military demarcation line. No one can say that such acts are aimed at securing peace and easing tensions in Korea. Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a war against the Korean people, South Korea has been converted into a powder magazine, causing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to be extremely strained. Moreover, a situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created.

The stark facts are different from the picture painted by Walker. The aggressors, who have been running riot to prepare for a war, wantonly violating the truce agreement, are trying to shuffle off responsibility for aggravating tension to another, while leaving their acts unmentioned. This is like a thief calling another a thief.

Walker raved as if the U.S. policy were aimed at securing a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. He screamed about peace and the reduction of tensions, while occupying another's country and territory tens of thousands of miles far from his homeland and while bent on maneuvers of aggression and war. This is nothing but the sophistry of a brazen aggressor.

The U.S. imperialists are putting up a signboard of peace and of reduction of tension. This is not only aimed at thwarting the popularity of our proposals for peaceful reunification at home and abroad by misleading public opinion, but at realizing their wild desire for the invasion of Korea by encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique toward aggression and division. This is fully explained by the fact that, following the scenario given by his master, Walker clamored that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's proposals for reunification are measures to promote dialogue.

Those who gave the puppets the slogan of "communist annihilation" and are rallying them to confrontation and war against us are babbling about North-South dialogue. How ridiculous this is!

As for Walker, he is the errand boy of aggression who, before assuming the position of ambassador in South Korea, had formed sordid relations with former South Korean puppets, visiting the country several times. And he is a political swindler who is an object of the South Korean people's curse and denunciation for insulting the democratic figures, the patriotic youths and students of South Korea, by calling them spoiled brats. However loudly he may belt out the melody of peace and raise his pitch, no one will listen to him. With no slanderous propaganda can Walker damage our just stand on our country's peace and peaceful reunification nor can he justify the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their policy of war toward Korea.

If they really want a consolidated peace in Korea, the U.S. imperialists should reply to our proposal to replace the truce agreement with a peace agreement. How the United States responds to our proposal will be their answer to whether they choose war or peace. The U.S. imperialists should deliberate on this and immediately withdraw their lethal weapons and aggressive armed forces from South Korea in accordance with the determination of the United Nations, giving up their policy of occupation and war.

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISIONS

BK012302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 2 (KCNA) -- The Japanese Ministry of Education recently carried in textbooks of the high schools and primary schools contents beautifying and whitewashing the Japanese imperialists' aggression on and colonial rule over Korea and unreasonably distorting historical facts. In denunciation of this, the director of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Science made a public talk on July 31. Follows the full text of the talk:

Recently the Japanese Ministry of Education reportedly revised textbooks of the high schools and primary schools, completely distorting the aggressive acts committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past against Korea and other countries of Asia or deleting them from the textbooks. The revised textbooks carry contents prettifying and whitewashing the Japanese imperialists' aggression on the colonial rule over Korea, insulting the just national liberation movement of the Korean people and grossly distorting historical facts.

The textbooks say that the Japanese imperialists were given the diplomatic right of Korea under the "five-point treaty of 1905" and her right of domestic administration through the conclusion of the third Japan-Korea treaty. This, however, does not tally with historical facts. The Japanese imperialists invaded Korea by force of arms and robbed our country, brutally suppressing and slaughtering a large number of Korean people. It was not under an equal and fair treaty that the diplomatic right of Korea was transferred to and taken over by Japan at that time.

As the world knows, the Japanese imperialists forced the king and other feudal rulers of the Yi dynasty at that time to conclude the "five-point treaty of 1905", thereby robbing our country of its diplomatic right.

As for the "Chongmi treaty," which they call the third Japan-Korea treaty, it was a brigandish aggressive treaty by which Hirobumi Ito, the mastermind of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea, ousted the then king by force from the throne to seize the right of domestic administration. This notwithstanding, Japanese textbooks on history now say that at that time Japan took over the diplomatic right and the right of domestic administration from Korea. We cannot but denounce this as a crafty trick to embellish and veil the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea.

Japanese textbooks on history also distort the historical fact that the Japanese imperialists robbed the Korean peasants of land on a large scale under the name of "land survey." The textbooks describe the large-scale plunder of land by the Japanese imperialists under the name of "land survey" nerely as work for confirming the land ownership and taking over land as "government land." The "land survey" was, in essence, a brigandish plunder of land for changing the Korean peasants' land ownership to the "ownership" of the Japanese aggressors. Through the "land survey" the Japanese imperialist aggressors robbed the Korean peasants of over one million hectares of land and made part of it the ownership of the "government-general in Korea" under the name of "government land" and distributed the rest to the "Oriental Development Company" and various other colonisation companies and Japanese.

The Japanese textbooks on history also insult the just national liberation movement of the Korean people. They describe the March first movement as a "riot." The movement was a nation-wide uprising of the Korean people against the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and for winning national independence. The March first uprising was not an unjust "riot." Nevertheless, they describe the March first movement as a "riot". This is a wanton forgery of history for negating the just cause of the Korean nation and justifying the Japanese imperialist aggressors' brutal suppression of the movement.

Besides, the Japanese textbooks on history have not a few contents covering up the Japanese imperialists' vicious colonial ruling policy, saying that the Koreans were not forced but "encouraged" to visit the shrine, Korean youth and middle-aged were not forcibly drafted for "forced labour" but they "voluntarily" participated in it, and the Korean language was not prohibited but used together with the Japanese language as a common language.

This is a shameless distortion of historical facts that the Japanese imperialists invaded our country and imposed immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon the Korean people in the past, an intolerable insult to our people and a crafty trick to prettify the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea.

The Korean people and historians cannot repress indignation at the unjust act of the Japanese authorities but resolutely protest against and denounce it. History is an objective record of the facts of the past. Accordingly, no one is allowed to arbitrarily obliterate or forge historical facts.

Today the Japanese authorities revised textbooks to teach a distorted history to the rising generation. This is aimed to cover up the Japanese imperialists' aggressive crimes in the past, imbue the youth and children with an aggressive militarist idea and thereby justify their policy of militarisation and manoeuvres for overseas aggression and make ideological preparations to realise the reinvasion of South Korea and, furthermore, the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The Japanese reactionaries are now revising the constitution in favour of the stepped-up militarisation of the country and drastically reinforcing the armed forces of aggression in line with the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression. Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are strengthening their tieup with the former and the South Korean puppet clique and spurring on preparations to participate in future aggression of Korea, loudly clamouring as never before about the "Japan-U.S. security system" and the "common destiny of Japan and South Korea."

The Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks distorting history shows that their militarist aggressive nature has not changed but manifests itself in a more shameless form. This poses a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world and lays a big hurdle in the amity and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

To promote genuine amity and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan, the Japanese authorities must see to it that the lesson of the past history is not forgotten. The Japanese authorities must stop revising textbooks and correct them.

Now voices are ringing out ever more loudly protesting against and denouncing the Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks and demanding that they be corrected. The Japanese authorities are openly defying this just demand, saying that it is an "interference in internal affairs" and "unacceptable." but the tragic history of aggression and slaughter perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists in the past cannot be repeated. If the Japanese authorities want to atone for their past mistakes and crimes and do not want to follow the road again, they must look straight at the reality and act with discretion.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE

SK310439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, July 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appreciated on July 30 a national school children's art circle performance which had been perpared in celebration of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union. When he appeared in the box amid the playing of the welcome music, stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song'" and thunderous applause burst forth in the hall. Bouquets of flowers representing the loyal hearts of the entire school children were presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Appreciating the performance in company with him were Luise Rinser, a West German woman writer and anti-fascist fighter, and Mustapha Fersi, vice-president of the Writers Union of Tunisia, on a visit to our country. Woman fighters who took part in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle also saw the performance together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

National Worker Performance

SK020410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, August 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appreciated a national worker art circle performance on August 1. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the box amid the playing of the welcome music. The stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and thunderous applause burst forth at the hall. A basket of flowers carrying the ardent respect and reverence of the entire trade union members and workers was presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. West German woman writer and anti-fascist fighter Luise Rinser on a visit to our country also saw the performance.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK020425 Seoul YONHAP in English 0350 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pusan, August 2 (YONHAP) -- The prosecution Monday demanded death penalties for two key suspects in the March 18 arson at the American cultural center in this southern port city.

The Pusan District prosecution, in a final hearing of 16 defendants accused in connection with the fatal fire, demanded that Kim Hyon-chang, 32, and Mun Pu-sik, 23, the alleged masterminds in the case, be sentenced to death for violation of the national security law and other charges. The prosecution also demanded life imprisonment for five other defendants, all college students, on the same charges. They are Kim Un-suk, 23, Yi Mi-ok, 20, Choe In-sun, 20, Kim Chi-hui, 21, and Yu Sung-yol, 21.

Ten years in prison was asked for Pak Won-sik, 19, and Choe Chong-on, 19, students at a theological college for scattering anti-government and anti-American leaflets after the fire which killed one student and injured two others.

Five years in prison and a five year suspension of civil rights was demanded for Catholic Father Choe Ki-sik, 39, for concealing the key suspects in his Catholic church in Wonju. Six others involved in the arson face imprisonment ranging from three to seven years.

The prosecution stated during the trial that the defendants threatened the national security by sympathizing with North Korea's ideological line and attempted to create dissension between the United States and Korea. The prosecution also contended that Father Choe patronized the suspects by providing shelter for them to discuss anti-government precepts through informal study groups.

The defense counsel told the court that key suspect Kim was not directly involved in the Pusan arson although he played a role in the May 1980 Kwangju riot. The defense lawyers maintained that the informal study group discussed anti-government perceptions but did not praise communism.

The sentencing session is scheduled for August 11 in the same court.

CHON PROPOSES CREATION OF PACIFIC SUMMIT

SK020304 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 2 (YONHAP) -- In a major diplomatic initiative aimed at "all countries in the Pacific region," President Chon Tu-hwan has formally proposed the creation of a regular summit conference of Pacific countries to usher in "a great Pacific era of peace and prosperity."

Speaking at a news conference at the presidential retreat at the southern naval port city of Chinhae over the weekend, the South Korean leader said the shortest way to eliminating barriers and impediments to the realization of the great Pacific era would be to set up a regular summit for leaders of Pacific countries to address matters of common concern. Chon said the Pacific summit would be open "in principle" to all countries in the region, which diplomatic observers said could include not only Japan and the United States but mainland China, the Soviet Union and North Korea.

The chief executive said the summit would seek to tap the potential for development of Pacific countries and step up cooperation and exchanges in all areas among the member nations based on the spirit of reciprocity, equality, and mutual respect for sovereignty and independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Chon said the Pacific summit he envisages would set an example in dealing with the North-South problem by increasing cooperation between industrialized and developing countries in the region, and among developing countries themselves.

"It is beyond question that summit diplomacy is the most effective way to resolve the most difficult and urgent international issues," Chon said. "Hegemony by any specific nation or nations must not be tolerated. It is also my belief that the proposed body must not be politicized nor turned into a bloc," Chon said.

"I believe that the most expeditious way to triumph over various constraints, obstacles and challenges attendant upon the evolution of a Pacific era will be through an institutionalized, periodic summit conference of Pacific-basin nations to discuss matters of mutual interest and plans for cooperation," the president said.

"The basic agenda of the body should cover the questions of multi-faceted development of the limitless potential for progress in the region, expansion of trade within the region, strengthening of economic and technical cooperation, manpower development, enlargement and improvement of transportation and communications networks, and promotion of educational and cultural exchanges."

Saying he would have to obtain the agreement of the foreign leaders involved to translate his idea into a reality, Chon stressed he would do so, based on the ties of friendship he cemented during his visits to ASEAN countries last year.

In May, Chon proposed to Australian Prime Minsiter Malcolm Fraser the convening of a summit meeting of 11 Pacific countries -- South Korea, Japan, Australia, Canada, the United States, New Zealand and the five ASEAN nations. Chon's proposal met with favorable reaction on the part of the visiting Australian leader, and the idea of an expanded Pacific summit, which diplomatic observers said was aimed at 37 countries in the Pacific region, is considered a substantiation of that proposal.

CHON CITES 'DISSENSION' IN NORTH KOREA

SK020452 Seoul YONHAP in English 0340 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has said North Korea faces criticism from its fellow communist countries as well as internal complaints and opposition in its attempt for a communist dynasty.

In a news conference over the weekend, Chon said reports of dissension in the North are continuously coming from the country. Chon said domestic unrest in North Korea caused by the attempt for a dynasty is one of the biggest reasons for its refusal to respond to peace efforts by the South.

Chon, scheduled to visit four African nations and Canada in the latter half of August, said the African nations are providing strong support to Korea's nonaligned diplomacy and diplomatic efforts for peaceful unification by playing vital roles in international politics. Furthermore, those countries could be partners in mutual cooperation for economic development because they have great undeveloped potential. The president said he will do his utmost to further expand the current friendly relations with those countries.

Regarding the current economic situation, Chon said the economy has shown signs of recovery with the help of stabilized prices and an improved balance of trade, laying the foundation for long-standing growth. Chon predicted the gross national product will reach 100 billion dollars in five to six years.

The president also made the following points:

-- The recent curb money market scandal: As was revealed in the investigation and trial, the government or the government party was not involved in the case.

The current government will put an end to such irregularities, and it does not want to nor is it allowed to have such a political fund in order to extend its tenure in power.

-- The press: In connection with national development, the influence and social function of the press is highly valued. Without the development of a sound and truthful press, the realization of democracy, national reconciliation and social justice is impossible, he said. He added that the press and the government should be creative partners pursuing the same goal.

ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST KIM CHONG-IL ALLEGED

SK311356 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] (Correspondent Sin Song-Sun from Tokyo) An attempt in North Korea to eliminate Kim Chong-il by poisoning him was made by Kim Song-ae -- Kim Il-song's second wife -- and her supporters in late June, and becuase of this incident there is veiled enmity going on between the Kim Chong-il faction and the Kim Song-ae faction, TONGIL ILBO reported on 31 July.

Reporting this incident, the newspaper, quoting a source well versed in North Korean affairs, said that in late May, too, sons of party and military leaders conspired in a plot to eliminate Kim Chong-il, which was become known as the "Ongnyugwan incident."

The newspaper reported that the poisoning plot, which had been planned while Kim Chong-il was on a trip to a rural area, was uncovered and that, escaping at a critical moment, Kim Chong-il began to thorougly investigate the plot. Finding that this was a plot by the Kim Song-ae faction, Kim Chong-il has increased the purge of members of the Kim Song-ae faction.

Because of this incident, an atmosphere of terror has been created throughout North Korea and Kim Il-song is trying to reconcile the two factions through Yim Chun-chu, general secretary of the Central People's Committee, and Ho Cong-suk, secretary of the party, the newspaper reported. A son of Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon, was involved in this incident and thorough investigations are going on within the Chongnyon organizations to ferret out those involved in the incident, the newspaper reported.

OFFICIALS SCORE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

SK020011 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 82 p 2

[From the column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] In connection with Japanese Ambassador to Korea Maeda's remarks in Cheju that it would not be possible for Korea and Japan to reach agreement on the total amount of economic aid, the prevailing view in the government and ruling party is that Maeda himself must clarify his intentions.

On 30 July, a government source said: It is hard to understand why Ambassador Maeda, who knows very well the whole course of the Korea-Japan economic talks, should say such things at a time when publ'c sentiment on Japan is at its worst because of the distortation of historical facts in Japan's textbooks. To clarify why he said such a thing, it is desirable that he make the explanation himself.

Ha Sun-pong, member of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], was indignant over Maeda's remarks and said: We do not know why Ambassador Maeda, who best knows the Korean situation and who is expected to do his best to redefine the relations between Korea and Japan, should pour cold water on what was mutually agreed by the governments of the two countires as a settlement on the total amount. Djp Congressmen Choe Nak-chol denounced Ambassador Maeda: He exposed the two-faced characteristic, an inherent characteristic of Japan.

Ho Kyong-ku, member of the Democratic Korea Party, also said: Even before he came to Korea as Japanese ambassador, he had already made a slip of the tongue about the Korean people's expectations of the U.S. troops stationed in Korea and the present Korean Government. His remarks this time cannot but be interpreted as another slip of tongue. The Korea National Party's Yi Man-sop said: We must hold a Foreign Affairs Committee meeting at the National Assembly to find out what prompted Ambassador Maeda to say such a thing.

Embassy Official Cited

SK310107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Toshio Koto, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, said yesterday that Japan remains unchanged in its attitude toward negotiations now under way between Seoul and Tokyo over Korea's public loan request.

Explaining the controversial remark made by Japanese Amb. Toshikazu Maeda last Wednesday to Choe Tong-chin, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Koto implied that there is no change in the total amount of $4 billion in loans. Korea and Japan have agreed on the amount of $4 billion, but Maeda said in Cheju Island last Wednesday that it is insignificant to determine the total amount. Koto said that Maeda must have triggered the misunderstanding while explaining the Japanese budgetary system.

EDUCATION MINISTER VIEWS JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK020746 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho Monday said that South Korean concern about the reported erroneous historical descriptions in Japanese textbooks with regard to Korea-Japan relations is not for "reminiscent resentment" but for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries in the days to come. He said that if any country tries to gloss over or beautify its past crimes, it will destroy the meaning of history.

He made the remarks at the opening ceremony in Seoul of the Sixth International Conference of Academic Societies on Korean Affairs in the European region. Yi went on to say that at a time when the mutual dependence of nations is increasing due to the development of transportation and communications, it is "very reckless" for a country to attempt to increase its own national interests at the cost of international concerns and cooperation. "Such an attempt may impair the common efforts and responsibility of mankind for peace," he said. The history of a country contains not only errors and mistakes about its own people and crimes to a neighboring people, but also contributions to its development and to the development of mankind. This is why "we try to derive lessons from history," Yi said.

The four-day Seoul conference is being attended by some 100 scholars from 12 European countries, who specialize in the study of Korea.

Japanese Envoy Threatened

SK010729 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Protests over the history distortions in the Japanese textbooks continued from place to place yesterday, denouncing Japan for its unabashed attitude and reckless remarks by some Cabinet members.

The Japanese Embassy in Chunghak-dong, central Seoul, received a telephone call threatening the life of Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda at 7:50 p.m. Friday. On receiving the report, the police immediately beefed up security and began to restrict traffic around the embassy. According to embassy officials, a man in his fifties called and threatened, saying, "Ambassador Maeda is an enemy of Korea. I will kill him. The Japanese are all thieves. All go home!" Earlier at 3:30 p.m., the embassy received a threatening call from a man in his thirties that he would blow it up, officials said.

KAMPUCHEA CALLS CGDK 'DESPERATE FAILURE'

BK010819 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jul (SPK) -- The formation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," born prematurely at the initiative of Washington and Beijing, reveals their last chance and proves their desperate failure, noted the paper KAMPUCHEA in its commentary.

Sihanouk and Son Sann threw their masks by finally agreeing to embrace the cause of the rotten corpse of "Democratic Kampuchea." They became followers of Pol Pot in an association in which Pol Pot followers hold almost all military, diplomatic, financial and economic power.

The delay of the de facto organization of this government after the signing in Kuala Kumpur is explained by the struggle for power between the three Khmer reactionaries. The Pol Pot group holds the (?key posts), while Sihanouk, who has spent his whole life trying to assuage his ambition for power, was offered the post of president as an honarary title.

Pol Pot is still commander in chief -- the strongest (?position) -- although he is not on the list. It is a maneuver aimed at duping public opinion to reconstitute the bloody face of "Democratic Kampuchea" and at maintaining its unsteady seat at the United Nations. Sihanouk and Son Sann, attracted by a mirage of power, have taken shelter under the umbrella of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique whose name Beijing and Washington are doing their best to uphold, emphasized the paper.

SPK REFUTES BANGKOK POST REPORT ON BORDER FIGHTING

BK300748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jul (SPK) -- The Thai newspaper BANGKOK POST on 15 July 1982 carried a mendacious report according to which, during the 10 July meeting in Phnom Penh honoring the success of the sixth foreign ministers conference of the Indochinese countries, the Kampuchean minister of foreign affairs declared that "the fighting 25 months ago between Thai and Vietnamese forces at the frontier of Kampuchea and Thailand was initiated by the communist side" and that "the Kampuchean side was responsible for that fighting."

The Press Agency of Kampuchea, SPK, is authorized to categorically refute this slanderous report by the BANGKOK POST.

The PRK has always pursued a policy of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and has done its best to live on good terms with its neighbor.

It is Thailand which -- putting itself at the service of Beijing's expansionist policy -- has for more than 3 years committed many violations against the sovereignty of the PRK by shelling its territory, sending planes and ships to violate its airspace and territorial waters and helping the Pol Pot terrorists and other reactionary Khmers to enter Kampuchea to sabotage the peaceful life which has prevailed there since the toppling of the genocidal regime.

VODK SCORES SRV 'INCREASING' SETTLEMENT IN TAKEO

BK310948 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Is Sending Vietnamese Nationals To Settle in Kampuchean Territory in Takeo Province"]

[Text] During this July, the Vietnamese enemy has increasingly dispatched Vietnamese nationals to settle in Anlung Peam, Kompong Ampil and (Kompong Yon) of Kaoh Andet District and in Phnum Angkor Borei of Prey Kabbas District in Takeo Province.

It has also sent many other Vietnamese nationals to settle in various other districts of Takeo Province.

In July, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have continued to ballyhoo about their partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and their international conference proposal, and Nguyen Co Thach is touring Southeast Asia in order to launch his deceitful diplomacy on so-called peace, friendship and cooperation proposals. But in fact, the Vietnamese enemy has not withdrawn even a single soldier from Kampuchea nor is it halting its control even slightly in Kampuchea. On the contrary, it has sent thousands and even tens of thousands of its troops from Vietnam to be posted at various significant strategic battlefields, particularly in the western part of Kampuchea adjacent to the Thai border. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy has intensified the recruitment of the Kampuchean youth and people living in the zone that it is controlling temporarily and has sent them to fight and die in the place of Vietnamese. In the sectors along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border, such as Takeo Province, southern Kandal Province, Prey Veng Province and Svay Rieng Province, the Vietnamese have sent and continue to busily send many Vietnamese nationals to settle in our Kampuchean territory. They have plundered and confiscated the villages, houses, farms and croplands from our people, who are the owners, and have given them to the Vietnamese nationals. They have driven our Kampuchean people out of their land and sent them to live in the Vietnamese concentration camps where they live in the open air, without shelter, crops, water or land to till. This is a policy to exterminate the Kampuchean race that the Vietnamese Hanoi authorities are carrying out actively in Kampuchea.

These concrete events attest clearly that Vietnam is not preparing to withdraw from Kampuchea nor desirious of peace, friendship and cooperation with the Southeast Asian countries. On the contrary, Vietnam is increasing its strength and tightening its position in Kampuchea in an attempt to swallow up Kampuchea and make a southward drive. Vietnam's deceitful propaganda as well as its stick and carrot diplomacy launched in Southeast Asia are only aimed at preventing those in Southeast Asia from seeing its reinforcement of troops to strengthen its position in Kampuchea in preparation for its southward drive, and at making the Southeast Asian countries and other peace and justice-loving countries in the world which oppose the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea relax their vigilance and attention toward the realities in Kampuchea and the serious and concrete threats posed in this region by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

VODK SCORES THACH STATEMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK311150 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The World Knows All the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Maneuvers on Peace and Friendship"]

[Summary] "When he arrived in Bangkok as well as in Singapore, Nguyen Co Thach loudly declared that he sought peace and friendship and did not wish to quarrel with anyone.

"Everybody knows that Nguyen Co Thach is a fox and the chief liar of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. The Vietnamese aggressors are the worst criminals and barbarous murderers and their mouths and hands are soiled with the fresh blood of millions of Kampuchean people. They are the destroyers of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They prefer the law of the jungle and oppose international law, the UN Charter principle and the UN General Assemblies' resolutions.

"Now the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and Nguyen Co Thach pretend to seek peace and friendship. This is ridiculous and has made us angry. It is an affront to the conscience of all of mankind and to the souls of millions of Kampuchean, Lao, Thai and Vietnamese peoples who were mistreated and tragically massacred by the Vietnamese authorities during the past few years."

The Southeast Asian peoples and the entire world have already realized the Vietnamese enemy and Nguyen Co Thach's tricks regarding peace and friendship. These maneuvers have been waged with an attempt to hide their real dirty activities and desires. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy' concrete acts are completely contrary to what they said about peace and friendship.

"On the Kampuchean battlefield of their war of aggression, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are stubborn and are continuing their barbarous acts of aggression aimed at committing genocide against the Kampuchean race. They arrogantly oppose world opinion and the UN General Assemblies' resolutions on the Kampuchean problem.

"Since the beginning of this rainy season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies have sent more reinforcements from Vietnam to Kampuchea. They are preparing to increase their military operations in Kampuchea and to expand them, particularly to the Kampuchean-Thai border.

"With Thailand, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued to wage their violations of Thai territory which has made the situation more tense with every passing day. Concurrently, the Vietnamese have sent hundreds of spies to carry on destructive subversion in Thailand. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's propaganda machine in Hanoi and in Phnom Penh has increased its charges and threats against Thailand and other ASEAN countries. At the same time, Nguyen Co Thach, who repeats the words peace and friendship, barbarously threatened the ASEAN countries. When he arrived in Singapore for the beginning of his visit to ASEAN countries, he threatened these countries, warning them to beware of the Vietnamese setting up guerrillas in ASEAN countries in retaliation. He also said that Vietnam's patience is limited and it has the right to attack Thailand and ASEAN countries in self-defense and that Vietnam is prepared to struggle against the ASEAN countries for 5-20 years or longer.

"By examining their concrete activities, it is clear that the Le Duan Vietnamaese enemies are not seeking peace and friendship with countries in the Southeast Asian region. They do not have the slightest good will to be friendly or to live peacefully with Southeast Asian countries. Nguyen Co Thach says sweet words to propose and promise various issues in an attempt to trick everybody when the Vietnamese have many difficulties."

The Vietnamese diplomatic history has been marked with many tricky maneuvers in 1972, 1978 and 1980. The Southeast Asian peoples and countries know very well the Vietnamese hypocrisy and they do not let themselves be duped by them.

If the Vietnamese really want to be friendly with other Southeast Asian countries and to restore peace and security in this region, they have to respect and implement the UN General Assemblies' resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

SHELLINGS, OVERFLIGHTS FROM THAILAND REPORTED

SK020728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Aug (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week of 23-29 July, 66 shellings by 105-mm artillery pieces, 120-mm mortars and H-12 rockets from Thailand were reported in areas between 1 and 6 km inside Kampuchean territory.

The sector southeast of the Preah Vihear temples, Kompong Sralau and the border junction of Preah Vihear Province were shelled 10 times. Kip village, Kon Kak, Ampil, Poipet, Railin and Hill 505 (Siem Reap and Battambang provinces) were hit 28 times by artillery pieces located in Thailand. The sector west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, alone was hit 20 times and Hill 343 in Koh Kong Province 8 times.

Thai helicopters and L-19's flew over the border junction sector in Preah Vihear Province and over Poipet, Yeang Dangkum and Koh Kong town six times. Thai boats and armed vessels violated Kampuchean territorial waters 93 times intruding between 10 and 12 nautical miles in the vicinity of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands.

VIENTIANE SCORES U.S., PRC ROLE IN KHMER COALITION

BK010826 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Feature article: "An Uncremated Corpse Remains an Uncremated Corpse"]

[Text] Under Chinese and U.S. guidance, with ASEAN cooperation and with the sympathy of certain countries, on 21 June 1982 three exiled Khmer reactionary groups went to Kuala Lumpur to prepare for the signing of the so-called official document on the formation of a coalition government. Their basic purpose in signing this document is to oppose Vietnam and protect Democratic Kampuchea. This is a farce which has surprised no one. It is in line with the play Beijing has been performing since early last year. Actually, this show was scheduled to be performed sometime earlier. The delay in its performance was caused by the continued scrambling among the groups of lackeys who, with a feeling of resentment, refused to perform the duty which was assigned by their masters.

The start of the UN General Assembly session and of the Baghdad nonaligned summit conference is approaching daily. An uneasy feeling has been rising among the ruling circles because they feel that they may be unable to retain blindly the seat of the genocidal regime in the United Nations. This was why Beijing and Washington hurriedly forced their lackey groups to meet to discuss the formation of the so-called coalition government.

All those who have followed the situation can clearly understand that it is all a scheme of China and the United Sttes which have made up the frightful face of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime in hopes of deceiving public opinion and helping the regime continue to retain the Kampuchea seat in the United Nations and in other international organizations. Beijing and Washington have used this genocidal group as a tool to continue to interfere openly in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. It is disgusting to see that those who have shaped the Kampuchean coalition government are happy with this product which they regard as the representative of the Kampuchean nation. To the wide public opinion in the world, the coalition government is merely an uncremated corpse of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists. The formation of this coalition government is clear proof of the rude intervention of the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the imperialists which have reached into another country and forced the people in that country to earn a living in a way under their control.

It is regrettable that the ASEAN countries have participated as reserve actors in the performance of the aforementioned play. The ASEAN member countries should have thought again so as to understand whether or not Beijing is implementing a dangerous plan of making use of Maoist forces to oppose the governments of various countries in the region. Today, Beijing is doing this against Kampuchea. Who knows how it will use this same trick against the various Southeast Asian countries tomorrow? It is not necessary for the ASEAN countries to wait until tomorrow since they should have understood that they are now being used by China to oppose the Indochinese countries and to create a tense situation in this region so that Beijing can fish in troubled waters.

By setting up a government of uncremated corpses as mentioned above, the expansionists and the imperialists cannot hide the true situation in Kampuchea from public opinion. Over the past 3 years or so, the Kampuchean people, thanks to the leadership of the people's revolutionary party, have achieved successes in all fields. The Fourth KPRP Congress and the first national elections, which were organized in a genuinely free and democratic manner, concluded with glorious success last year. The situation in Kampuchea has vigorously returned to normal.

The Kampuchean people are confident in and have aligned themselves with the new system. The facts of the past 3 years or so have shown the firm advance of the Kampuchean revolution. They have also shown the systematic crushing of the dark schemes of various powers opposing the Kampuchean revolution.

No power can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. No matter how it is clothed or what make-up is put on it, an uncremated corpse remains an uncremated corpse. The carriage and three horses built by Beijing and Washington will only carry you to defeat. And you must be careful, the three horses will kick each other and will cause the carriage to overturn. This is the law of history in Kampuchea. The fact that cannot be hidden by anything or distorted by anyone is that the Kampuchean people have marched toward a new system along a path that they have selected by themselves. The Kampuchean people will not allow anyone else to decide their destiny. The Kampuchean seat in the United Nations and in all other international conferences must be given to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES VCP PROPAGANDA DELEGATION

BK311108 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 31 (OANA-KPL) -- Lao Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit, yesterday met here the delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by To Hung.

To Hung who is the director of the Vietnamese Marx-Lenin Printing House, had a cordial discussion with Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and minister of educations, sports and religious affairs. The Lao vice premier, on this occasion, congratulated the Vietnamese delegation and highlighted the relations of friendship between Laos and Vietnam.

During his visit, To Hung has given a series of lectures in several places.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

BK311106 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 31 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on July 29 received Jean Nobel de Bouillane de Lacoste, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Laos.

Phoumi Vongvichit, during the discussion, talked of the significance in promoting the diplomatic relations between the two countries based on peaceful coexistence for the interests of the Lao and French peoples. The vice premier also informed the French ambassador of the dark schemes of the hegemonists and expansionists against the LPDR as well as against Vietnam and Kampuchea. Adverse consequences of the U.S. imperialist aggressive war were also raised by Phoumi Vongvichit. He further informed the French ambassador of the development in education and the party policy concerning religious belief.

BRIEFS

SRV-AIDED HOSPITAL -- Vientiane, July 21 (OANA/KPL) -- A new 120-bed hospital constructed in Sepone District, Savannakhet Province by the assistance of the Vietnamese province of Binh Tri Thien was officially handed over to Lao Savannakhet Province, on July 14. At the handover ceremony, Le Tu Son, provincial party committee member and vice chairman of the people's committee of Binh Tri Thien, and Inpong Komthilat, provincial party committee member and chairman of the Savannakhet Provincial Administrative Committee, highly evaluated the assistance which so far reflects the actual deeds of the implementation of cooperation between the two sister provinces in particular, and between the two countries as a whole. The construction of this hospital assisted by Vietnam lasted for 18 months. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 21 Jul 82 BK]

SRV'S THACH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 30 JULY

BK310454 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnam will "keep the door wide open" for the Soviet Union to have bases in its territory if there is danger to itself, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told a press conference yesterday. He was replaying to a question on whether the Russians had been allowed to set up military bases at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam and Kompong Som in Kampuchea. He said there are no such bases in Vietnam at present. As for Kompong Som, the question should be addressed to the Kampuchean Government.

Reiterating that China constitutes athreat to Indochina as long as Pol Pot is in Kampuchea, Thach said that he does not wish the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Indochina to join forces against China. He insisted on a non-aggression pact with China. While agreeing with the concern of Thailand and ASEAN over the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea near the Thai border, he called upon the ASEAN countries to understand Vietnam's concern over the "Chinese threat."

Maintaining the conciliatory attitude he displayed at his talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri yesterday, Thach refused to answer questions about any acts of "hostilities" by ASEAN. He issued an implied threat, however, when he said, "We have the right to take whatever measures we think necessary for our self-defence."

Concerning threats against ASEAN attributed to him, he said that the press had been "emotional" in the reports and that "subversion" was their own interpretation -- "not ours" -- of several scenarios he had described to Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan. The five scenarios he considered possible were first, the current instability; second, peace throughout the area; third, a major war between China and Indochina; fourth, a separate peace between ASEAN and Indochina while China continued to play the role of an aggressor; and fifth, continued tension between ASEAN and Indochina but with China and Indochina settling their differences.

Thach said he favoured overall peace. He came to Thailand to "break the ice for a very favourable atmosphere for peace." Both Foreign Minister Sitthi and himself "are satisfied." He said, "I told him that one-hand clapping would have no sound. Everything must begin with agreement on both sides."

The concern of Thailand and ASEAN, he said, "is total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. We agree. But Thailand and ASEAN must meet our concern, which is the Chinese threat."

Another concern of ASEAN is "neutralisation" of Kampuchea. "Our concern is that all of Southeast Asia should be neutralised," he said. He made special reference to the ASEAN concept of a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

He said that the international conference on Southeast Asia proposed by the Indochinese foreign ministers "must be up for discussion." "If the conference could be held it would mean two-hand clapping." Participants could be discussed and "we must agree on the site," Thach said. He then said that he had forgotten to tell Air Chief Marshal Sitthi (whom he referred to as "my brother") that there must be an agreement also on the chairman.

He reported that there was an agreement on principles on how to handle problems. He stressed that "as long as Pol Pot is there, I declare there will be no withdrawal." He reported that ACM Sitthi regarded the "partial withdrawal" as a "good sign." He said it has been completed but declined to divulge details because it could be useful to the enemy.

Asked about Vietnamese intentions concerning Thailand's northeastern provinces, Thach said, "In 1981 the Laotian Government and the Khmer Government had pledged in a joint communique in Vientiane that they will respect the border. It was a unilateral declaration."

He called the recently formed coalition of Democratic Kampuchea an "illusion." He said, "Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann don't head the coalition."

He reported that he told Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie that any hope of dropping Pol Pot later was an "illusion."

After the press conference, Thach met Masabe Sarre, chairman of the International Committee on Kampuchea (ICK) Ad Hoc Committee, in his capacity as Senegalese ambassador to the United Nations. He referred to the "ICK" as "KIC or what it is, I don't know."

Later, in a final press statement at Don Muang airport before his departure for Hanoi, Thach said that a significant number of Vietnamese troops had already been withdrawn from Kampuchea, but he gave no specific figures. On the threat of hot pursuit into Thai territory, he said: "We have the right of self-defence."

The Vietnamese foreign minister said that since Vietnam had agreed to withdraw from the Thai-Kampuchean border, he would like the Khmer resistance force to be moved an equal distance from the border.

Meets ICK Official

BK301154 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] It has been revealed that the visiting chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok this morning. The meeting marked a new turn of events signifying a change of stance on Hanoi's previously rigid stand toward the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Chairman Sarre met Foreign Minister Thach in his capacity as Senegal's ambassador to the United Nations. The head of the seven-member delegation, which is conducting a fact-finding mission on the Kampuchean situation, said he also met a representative of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front at the Erawan Hotel. He said it would be useful to contact all the parties concerend on the Kampuchean issue.

Sarre, who along with his team will report to the UN General Assembly on the new elements on the Kampuchean situation, described the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a positive move. Commenting on the talks between Foreign Minister of Thailand Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the special envoy said the fact that both sides were interested in such a high level talk to solve the problem should be taken into account in the assessment of the current situation. Referring to the Kampuchean situation, Sarre said he was optimistic that a solution could be found for the Kampuchean problem since problems created by men could be solved by men.

After Thailand, the factfinding UN mission will visit Austria, Sweden, China, Japan and the United States.

Thach on Lao Resistance

BK301045 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP) -- Vietnam and its Indochinese allies will "react appropriately" if Laotian rightists go ahead with a plan to create an anti-Vietnamese coalition government in Laos, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today.

Mr. Thach, in an aside after a news conference, implied Vietnam would hold Thailand responsible if such a challenge emerged to the Pathet Lao government in Vientiane. "I think if there's no backing from some countries, they could not do that," he said, referring to Bangkok-based former Lao Prime Minister Phoumi Nosavon, an exile who bared the coalition plan in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Monday. Mr. Thach refused to be drawn on whether the Indochinese states would try to smash the planned alliance on the ground but said, "we must have the right to self-defense."

In the interview, Gen. Phoumi had said he planned to establish a broad-based "union government of national liberation" on a nub of Lao territory close to the border with Thailand and Khmer Rouge-controlled areas of Cambodia in "a matter of weeks."

BANGKOK POST Views Visit

BK310537 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Man for All Seasons"]

[Text] Vietnam's foreign minister has gone back to Hanoi, where he will undoubtedly be assessing his two-week, four-country area tour with great attention. In Bangkok, senior officials of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are already doing the same. As with all of Nguyen Co Thach's travels, his visits to Singapore, Burma, Malaysia and Thailand had their plusses and minuses for both sides.

One is always tempted to write of Thach, not that he is silver-haired but that he is silver-tongued. During the past 30 months that he has been Hanoi's foreign minister, he has stamped the job with his own style. That he is a skilled diplomat is clear, as he talks, jokes, grows serious, laughs. Only in Singapore, where government officials went on the attack and stayed there during the entire Thach visit, did the Hanoi envoy fail to win a few points.

We learned little from Thach that we did not already know. Here in Thailand, he repeated that Vietnam would like to get all its troops out of Kampuchea, but in the Hanoi view, it simply isn't possible. The mysterious "China threat" still exists, and in fact may be growing to the point where "independent" Vietnam is considering giving formal military bases to the Soviet Union.

He came to Bangkok not so much in a spirit of compromise as in a spirit of reducing tensions. He failed to offer a concession on the Kampuchean question, but listened to Thailand's viewpoint of the situation. His threat, that Vietnam might have to employ an undefined "right of self-defence" in the future, was uttered with the disarming smile he employs so much. He refused to discuss in public the Hanoi charges that Thailand had participated in efforts to overthrow his government, saying that to do so "could not help the present atmosphere" between the two nations. And there appears little doubt that the atmosphere between Thailand and Vietnam improved during Thach's visit. Whether it will remain that way remains to be seen. The major problems continue, just as if Thach had never visited here. The Thai-Kampuchea border remains, in effect, a Thai-Vietnam border. The puppet Heng Samrin regime continues to sit in Phnom Penh.

Our government did the right thing to allow Thach to come here on an unofficial visit, and to hear what he had to say. Talking never really hurt anyone, and there is no way of knowing just when the big breakthrough might come. That Thach provided no hope for such a breakthrough was predictable. But he did, for once, agree that Thailand's view, as well as that of Hanoi, must be seriously considered when Kampuchea is mentioned. That, and the generally amiable atmosphere, were the main gains of the visit. They're not all that much, of course, but in the present tense situation, any gain at all is worthwhile achieving.

ASEAN OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING ON DK SEAT IN UN

BK301459 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 30 Jul 82

[Text] Senior officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations already began a 2-day meeting in Bangkok to discuss a new round of diplomatic offensive to retain the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the upcoming UN General Assembly. An informed source said ASEAN senior officials will study a plan drafted about 3 weeks ago by ASEAN envoys to the United Nations which divides the areas of work each of the leaders of the newly formed Kampuchean coalition government should do to win international recognition for Democratic Kampuchea.

It is also expected that the five ASEAN foreign ministers will compare notes on their separate talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his tour of the four noncommunist countries.

According to a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Chet Sutcharitkun, a meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers is tentatively scheduled to be held in August.

Observers said that the votes for Democratic Kampuchea's credentials at the UN General Assembly could slightly drop as a result of some external factors. However, they maintained that Democratic Kampuchea is still likely to retain its seat. The Kampuchean coalition government was formally formed early this month with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its president.

Analyze Thach Tour

BK010518 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Senior officials of ASEAN agreed at the end of their two-day meeting in Bangkok yesterday that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's tour of Southeast Asia had indicated no significant changes in Hanoi's attitude toward the Kampuchean conflict.

Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri said both ASEAN and Vietnam showed they still stood firm by their policy over the Kampuchean problem. "ASEAN sees nothing new (in Thach's tour) but we see some encouraging signs for the future," he told reporters at the end of the meeting.

M.R. Kasem said the senior ASEAN officials compared notes on their analyses of Thach's talks with ASEAN foreign ministers during their meeting.

Thach ended his swing through three ASEAN countries and Burma with a meeting with Thai authorities on Thursday. He told reporters during a press conference on Friday that his "friendly talks" with Thai officials had created a good atmosphere for further discussions to find a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict. Mr M.R. Kasem said the senior ASEAN officials detected no significant changes in his stand. "What did change was only the atmosphere of the talks," he added.

The senior officials, he said, will forward their joint analysis on the latest development to a meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers which is scheduled to take place in Bangkok on August 7.

Apart from evaluating the result of Thach's visit to ASEAN, the senior officials also discussed a campaign to lobby for support by ASEAN and the newly-formed Kampuchean coalition to retain the UN seat of Democratic Kampuchea.

LAO TROOPS FIRE ON THAI FISHING BOAT ON MEKONG

BK310649 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 31 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] Chiang Rai -- Two Thai people were injured, one of them seriously, when Laotian soldiers fired on a Thai fishing boat in the Mekong River Thursday night, police reported yesterday.

They said three Thais were fishing in the river near Ban Huai Luk of Chiang Khong District, about 140 kms from the provincial seat at about 8 pm when they were attacked by Laotian soldiers from the other side.

It was not immediately clear why the Laotian soldiers fired on the fishing boat which was on the Thai side of the river.

Two of the people on board were injured. One of them, Run Inthawong, was reported to be in critical condition, the police said.

Laotian soldiers last week also fired at residents along the Mekong River in Khemarat District of Ubon Ratchathani. Governor Bunchuai Sisarakham said two houses were hit by the fire but nobody was reported injured.

REPORTAGE ON THACH TOUR OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Meets Malaysia's Rithauddeen

OW290731 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 29 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with the Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday. [27 July]

The two informed each other of economic development in their respective countries, and discussed measures to promote trade relations, which they said could be expanded.

A high-ranking official of the Malaysian Trade and Industry Ministry later told newsmen that his government did not prevent Malaysian businessmen from doing business with Vietnam. He said that last year his country had imported from Vietnam sea products worth 480,000 Malaysian dollars while selling to Vietnam machine parts worth 400,000 Malaysian dollars.

Ghazali Comments Cited

OW301905 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 30 — Vietnam really wants friendly relations with ASEAN, said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur yesterday on the Vietnamese foreign minister's recent visit to Malaysia.

The Malaysian foreign minister said that results of the visit were good. Talks between the two sides, he said, were frank, friendly, very useful and extremely effective, and the two sides better understood each others' stand and concerns.

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said that Southeast Asian countries had experience of China's subversive activities and that Malaysia and Vietnam agreed to continue dialogue in the interests of peace and stability in the region. He stressed that Malaysia's principle was to refrain from verbal attacks on other countries, and this is also the line of Vietnam, he noted.

Visits Thailand 29 July

BK301510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpt] During his tour of some Southeast Asian countries on 29 July 1982 Minister Nguyen Co Thach stopped over in Bangkok and held talks with Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on issues of concern to both sides.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach asked Minister Sitthi to convey the greetings of State Council Chairman Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong to his majesty the king and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Minister Sitthi also conveyed Thai leaders' wishes for health to the Vietnamese leaders.

During the talks, both sides agreed that Vietnam and Thailand share the common interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and decided to expand dialogue between the two countries to resolve differences and to cooperate with other regional countries in turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

Both sides are very pleased with the results of the talks. Minister Sitthi has accepted to visit Vietnam. The talks took place in an atmosphere of frankness, friendship and mutual understanding.

Attending the talks on the Thai side were Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, General Secretary of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri and many high-ranking officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

On the Vietnamese side were Ambassador Hoang Bao Son, chief of the General Affairs Department Phan Doan Nam and Chief of Asia Department 3 Tran Huy Chuong.

NHAN DAN Hails Tour

OW310920 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 31 — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand marked a new victory for the trend for dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, comments NHAN DAN today.

Nguyen Co Thach had, NHAN DAN recalls, frank and useful talks with government leaders and his counterparts in these countries, and many problems concerning bilateral relations and matters relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia were tackled.

In Rangoon, NHAN DAN goes on, the visit helped tighten the fine friendship ahd cooperation in many fields between the two countries, which, historically and geographically, are alike in many ways. Vietnam and Burma share common interests in maintaining peace and stability in the region. With a clear understanding of the well-meaning proposals put forth by the conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City early this month, Burmese leaders said they welcomed all initiatives conducive to peace and stability in the region and supported continued contacts and the enhancement of relations between Southeast Asian countries to settle regional problems. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the friendship between the two countries had constantly consolidated and developed. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach highly appreciated the active contributions made by the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In our view, the paper says, results of the visit to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand -- members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- were significant, although none of the outstanding problems concerning the region was settled. It is known to the public that until three years ago a state of tension and confrontation had existed for a long time between the two groups as a result of plots and maneuvres of the Chinese rulers in collusion with U.S. imperialism and various hostile forces in Southeast Asia. This was utterly detrimental to the interests of both the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Then thanks to the persistent and sincere attitude of the three Indochinese countries and of knowledgeable political circles in some ASEAN countries, the two groups have gradually embarked on dialogue, approving contacts and peaceful negotiations to settle existing problems in Southeast Asia. This trend for dialogue has been maintained and developed in spite of sabotage of Beijing and certain circles in Singapore and Bangkok. This is a victory for all peace-loving forces. It helps to reduce tension in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN continues: Many state officials of the three ASEAN countries which the Vietnamese foreign minister visited, particularly Malaysia, were genuinely interested in regional peace and stability and in dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. During the talks they said it was mutually beneficial to continue efforts to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

The formula proposed by Malaysia for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia (Z.O.P.F.A.N.) can be a basis for dialogue. Together with the seven principles advanced by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at the United Nations last year on behalf of all the three Indochinese countries, the Malaysian formula can provide the groundwork for discussions involving all countries in the region to find solutions to regional problems on the principles of respect for each others' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non interference, non imposition, and without foreign intervention.

They also agreed that a principle for solving any Southeast Asian problems is to respect the legitimate rights of each country, and promote dialogue and contacts for better mutual understanding.

The Malaysian and Thai officials participating in the talks with the Vietnamese foreign minister also agreed that there were new aspects worth studying in the proposals of the latest Indochinese foreign ministerial conference.

Trade relations were also discussed. Several ASEAN countries wanted to promote trade with Vietnam. Thailand and Vietnam agreed to discuss Thais fishing in Vietnamese waters. In fact it is good for both the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to maintain and strengthen economic ties between them.

The situation in Kampuchea, NHAN DAN says, has become more stable. The decision of goodwill of the three Indochinese countries to the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, their proposals for a security zone along the Kampuchea-Thai border and for an international conference on Southeast Asia have been received by broad sections of the public in the region and the rest of the world. Public opinion in the region has, on the other hand, exposed the Coalition Government for Democratic Kampuchea as a new mask for the Beijing-backed genocidal clique of Pol Pot. All efforts to maintain this monster will only complicate regional problems instead of reversing the situation in Kampuchea.

Noting that Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and the foreign ministers of Burma, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore accepted Nguyen Co Thach's invitation to visit Vietnam, NHAN DAN said: Nguyen Co Thach's Southeast Asian tour marked a new, important success of the trend for dialogue between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states which is expected to increase mutual understanding and remove tension in the region in the common interests of 350 million people. The peoples of the ASEAN countries, of Burma and the three Indochinese countries all wish to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation, and Nguyen Co Thach's visit was an active effort to make this come true.

The Chinese expansionists and their allies, NHAN DAN notes, are the only persons who are not pleased with this prospect. Not wanting to see dialogue between the Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia, they are resorting to dirty tricks and slander to divide the two groups.

AFP Cites 'Sources'

BK310190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0717 GMT 31 Jul 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, July 31 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's Southeast Asia tour has achieved its aim of restarting a dialogue with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, informed Vietnamese sources said today. No official statement is expected from Hanoi for a few days but the sources said the results of Mr. Thach's visits to Thailand and Malaysia were considered particularly "satisfactory."

Mr. Thach himself said his talks in Kuala Lumpur with Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed and Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie were "very calm, very friendly, very frank and very useful." He also described Malaysia's decision as "very responsive" to "examine very carefully" the Indochinese proposals for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

Hanoi praised the Malaysian leaders' decision to continue the dialogue and "refrain from worsening the situation." Although on the Cambodian issue, the two countries were still wide apart, Hanoi was said to be satisfied with the Malaysian decision not just to maintain a dialogue but also to refrain from making things worse.

While in Kuala Lumpur Mr. Thach said: "We, both sides, have agreed that if we cannot do anything better for peace we will abstain from doing anything bad for peace" and back in Hanoi he told AFP that this was "a very good thing."

Mr. Thach's meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was also considered by Vietnamese circles to have been unexpectedly "positive." Mr Sitthi said the meeting was carried out in a "good atmosphere" and was "better than expected."

The Thai foreign minister, who recently said he would not meet Vietnamese officials while Vietnam's position (on Cambodia) remained unchanged, actually said, according to Hanoi, that further discussions could take place in the future.

Diplomatic observers saw in Bangkok's reaction a softening in its position which could be considered a success for the Vietnamese foreign minister, whose declared aim was to convince his hosts, particularly Thailand, of Vietnam's "goodwill." It was thought significant in Hanoi that Mr Thach met the powerful National Security Council chief, Prasong Sunsiri.

PRC ACCUSED OF STAGING 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS'

OW301747 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 30 -- China staged many provocative actions against Vietnam's northern provinces from July 10 to 29.

On July 10, 30 Chinese troops intruded into Bat Sat District, Hoang Lien Son Province. They killed a peasant at work, and played havoc with a large area of crop. Five days later Chinese troops fired across the border into Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen, killing or wounding a number of domestic animals. On July 17, Chinese forces fired more than 40 mortar shots and many rounds of infantry ammuniton on Ban May area in the same province, destroying a number of houses.

In Cao Bang Province on July 22, Chinese troops crossed the border at marker post 91 into Tri Phuong District where they killed a woman. The following day dozens of Chinese troops intruded into Dam Thuy area in the same province. They killed two patrolling militiamen.

Two days later in Hoang Lien Son Province, a Chinese squad broke into Ta Ngai area. They killed one civilian and wounded another.

In Quang Ninh Province, 20 Chinese troops on July 29 intruded into Po Hen area and mined roads leading into different villages.

In the same period China sent many scouts into Tra Co and Po Hen (Quang Ninh), Xin Man, Hoang Su Phi and Quang Ba (Ha Tuyen), Vang Ma Chay (Lai Chau), and Tra Linh, Trung Khanh and Quang Hoa (Cao Bang). The intruders kidnapped a number of civilians and took away many cattle.

Chinese propaganda, at the same time, sang high praises of the Chinese which took part in the invasion in February 1979 and in subsequent occupation of Vietnamese territories.

PAPERS COMMENT ON ANNIVERSARY OF PRC ARMY

OW010825 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 1 -- The revolutionary tradition of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has been betrayed, says NHAN DAN in a commentary on the Chinese army day today.

"The Chinese People's Liberation Army", the paper says, "once achieved great exploits, confronting the powerful forces of the reactionary Kuomingtang, lackey of imperialism; the revolutionary army of the Chinese people had to undertake the historical long march. With the Soviet Union's great assistance, the Chinese People's Army counter-attacked the enemy and drove the Kuomingtang out of the mainland to Taiwan. After the birth of the People's Republic of China, the PLA continued defending the country and sided with the Korean people in the latter's resistance to U.S. aggression.

"It is regrettable that the Chinese revolution was later betrayed", NHAN DAN goes on. "The Communist Party of China and the socialist Chinese state were stripped of their power by the great Han chauvinist forces which carried out reactionary policies both at home and abroad.

"Vietnam stands in the way southward of the Chinese expansionists, and therefore became the first target of their aggression. In 1974, Chinese troops were sent to invade Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago. In 1977-1978 tens of thousands of Beijing military advisers manipulated the armed forces of the genocidal Pol Pot gang in Kampuchea.

"In February 1979, 600,000 Chinese troops were mobilised to attack Vietnam. In this war of aggression, the deterioration in the nature of Chinese soldiers became more obvious than ever. Like all other reactionary aggressive forces, Chinese troops committed repulsive crimes: burning houses, plundering and killing civilians in the most savage manner. Its fundamental weak point is in (?policy). Gone is the invincible moral strength of a revolutionary army, which fought for a just cause! The inevitable outcome of such a dirty war was humiliating failure.

"The adventurous, blind-folded pro-imperialist policy of Deng Xiaoping and company is driving China into a blind alley. The first victims are officers and soldiers of the Chinese Army, the main tools of that policy. The legitimate discontent among generals and soldiers toward Deng Xiaoping and his ilk is known to everyone. The revolutionary tradition of the Chinese People's Liberation Army could only be restored when the expansionist and hegemonist forces still in power collapsed", NHAN DAN concludes.

In this connection, the army paper, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, denounces the Beijing authorities for using the Chinese Army as an instrument of expansionism. The paper says: "The genuine revolutionaries and the people of China cannot help feeling [word indistinct] and indignant at the fact that the reactionary elements in the Beijing leadership are trying to turn the formerly revolutionary Chinese Army into a reactionary force. The People's Liberation Army's glorious past in the fight against imperialism for national liberation is being used to serve Beijing's expansionist schemes."

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS ANGOLAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW310051 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 30 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung today sent a message to his Angolan counterpart, Pedro Maria Tonha, on the 8th anniversary of the People's Armed Liberation Forces of Angola.

He said: As comrades and brothers of the people and the People's Armed Liberation Forces of Angola, the Vietnamese people and their army rejoice at and are very proud of your great achievements. We believe that under the leadership of the MPLA-Party of Labour which is continuing the cause of the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto, and with their spirit of revolutionary offensive, the Angolan people and their armed forces will record greater success in building and defending socialist Angola.

We take this occasion, Van Tien Dung continued, to express our profound gratitude to the party, government, people and the People's Armed Liberation Forces of Angola for their warm feelings, sympathy and resolute support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause in the past as well as in the construction and defence of our socialist country at present.

May the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples and armed forces further consolidate and develop more fruitfully.

TRUONG CHINH CONGRATULATES AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR

OW311819 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 31 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today warmly congratulated the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia Ninian Stephen. He wished the Australian people happiness and prosperity and Ninian Stephen many successes in his high office.

PRESS STATEMENT ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT ISSUED

BK020749 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0726 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 1 (ANTARA) -- The Soviet Union parliamentary delegation and members of the Indonesian Parliament at their meeting here Saturday agreed to condemn the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and to call for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. A press statement issued by the Indonesian Parliament after the meeting said the two sides also support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people now fighting for independence and the establishment of a free Palestine.

The delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas Saturday afternoon left for home via Singapore. They were sent off at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport by Speaker Daryatmo, Deputy Speaker Harjantho and Parliament Secretary General Wang Suwandi.

The two sides, according to the press statement, also declared support for the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, and further support the stepping up of mutually beneficial relations between the two countries in the political, commercial,economic, technology, scientific and cultural fields.

The two sides also stressed their mutual desire for the furtherance of relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia on the principles of peace, good neighbourliness, cooperation, equal rights, non-interference in their respective internal affairs, and mutual trust on the basis of the Bandung declaration principles.

The Soviet delegation, according to the statement, stressed the need for all countries to step up efforts to prevent a deterioration of the international situation and to maintain the process for the easing of international tension, and also to forestall a new phase in the nuclear arms race, and hoped that Indonesia as co-founder of the Non-aligned Movement could give an active contribution to this end.

The Soviet delegates also noted the importance of maintaining continued contacts between the Soviet Union and Indonesian parliaments to assist the cultivation of mutual understanding, foster the spirit of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting also agreed for the two sides to study the possibility of setting up a Soviet Union-Indonesian group and an Indonesian-Soviet Union group in respectively the Soviet Union Parliament and in the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee of the Indonesian Parliament.

The friendly talks between the Soviet nine-member delegation and the Indonesian side led by Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee Chairman Sukardi signalled the end of the delegation's six-day visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian Parliament's leadership.

The Soviet delegation arrived at the VIP lounge of the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport just a few minutes before takeoff, and this time was used by Speaker Daryatmo to present a souvenir to the guests in the form of a photo album about their visit to Indonesia.

The delegation had, besides Jakarta, toured Yogyakarta and Bali, made courtesy calls on President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik and held talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro, and paid a visit to Jakarta Governor Cokropranolo.

The delegation issued an invitation to the Indonesian Parliament to send a delegation to the Soviet Union, which invitation was accepted to be complied with at a time still to be fixed.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 149 3 August 1982

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SUZUKI TRIP TO PRC UNAFFECTED BY OGAWA INCIDENT

OW030200 Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 3, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday the cancellation of Education Minister Heiji Ogawa's scheduled trip to Beijing should not affect his own upcoming visit to China this September. Speaking to reporters in the Diet building, Suzuki simply replied "probably not" when asked if there would be any fallout from the Ogawa incident.

China rejected Ogawa's visit, originally planned for September, in protest over revisions made in Japanese school textbooks dealing with Sino-Japanese relations.

When asked if he would reaffirm the Japan-China joint statement during his trip to Beijing, Suzuki told reporters that it would not be necessary. The statement states that Japan takes full responsibility for its aggression against China during the war, and it has been at the center of the dispute over the text revisions. The government officially does not regard the textbook issue to be a diplomatic dispute. It is seeking to resolve differences with Beijing through working level talks in the Education Ministry and Foreign Ministry.

ABE, THAI PRIME MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

OW020851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 2, KYODO -- Japan told Thailand Monday it will send an investment mission early next year to promote closer economic relations. International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe stressed the importance of expanded Japanese investment in Thailand in a meeting with Premier Prem Tinsulanon. A senior MITI Official said the investment mission would possibly be sent in January or February. The official said that Abe called on the Bangkok government to improve the climate for foreign investment.

Prem expressed his deep appreciation for Japan's economic assistance and won a pledge from the visiting Japanese leader of further economic aid. Japan's economic aid to Thailand since 1968 has reached yen 384.1 billion, including yen 70 billion in the current fiscal year for a natural gas separation plant and nine development projects. Investment as of September, 1981 stood at dollar 77.2 million, accounting for 31 percent of Thailand's total foreign investment. The Thai premier hailed Japan's market opening measures designed to maintain free trade, officials said.

Abe also promised to help Thailand, probably the most stable force in the Southeast Asian region, promote exports to other countries. The MITI chief, referring to Thailand's promising natural gas project in the Siam Bay, added that Japan is ready to extend as much help as possible.

Also present in the Monday morning meeting were Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi. Abe was to confer with Punmi, Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan later in the day. Thai officials indicated that trade imbalance between the two countries -- dollar 1,190 million in Japan's favor last year -- will top the agenda.

Abe said that Japan backs the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Kampuchean policy. Thai Premier Prem told Abe his government is happy to see the creation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. He also added that the ASEAN's basic Kampuchean policy was not to interfere in the neighboring state's internal affairs but to help realize the wishes of Kampuchean people.

The Japanese delegation will leave for home Tuesday.

Trade Talks Continue

OW021255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug 2, KYODO -- Thailand asked Japan Monday to buy more farm produce and other goods to correct the trade imbalance which has been chronically in Japan's favor. Thai Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi also called for an early solution of the country's maize exports to Japan in a meeting with visiting International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe. Abe, in response to the Thai requests, said the Japanese Government will do what it can to resolve the trade issues, senior Japanese officials said.

The Japanese Cabinet minister also revealed plans to arrange a visit in fiscal 1983 to Japan by a group of Thai officials who will study marketing strategies at department stores and supermarkets to learn the tastes of the Japanese customer. Punmi urged Japan to take the lead in fighting the high U.S. interest rates which the Thai minister said has affected the economies of both developed and developing countries, according to officials who attended the one-hour meeting at the Commerce Ministry.

Punmi and Abe agreed in principle, the Thai commerce minister later said in an interview with KYODO News Service, that the trade imbalance whould be remedied. Punmi said he also complained to Abe that Japan's market-opening measures will benefit developed countries more than developing countries like Thailand. But the Thai minister said Abe expressed the will of the Japanese Government to promote imports from the Southeast Asian country. I trust him, Punmi added. When asked by Punmi about Thai maize exports to Japan this year, a Japanese spokesman said, Abe replied that it was up to private enterprises but that the government would try to make efforts to realize the Thai plan. Japan's maize imports from Thailand last year totaled some 200,000 tons. Japanese officials said Bangkok hopes to sell at least the 1981 amount.

Thai officials said their country welcomes Japanese investment but the commerce minister cautioned that Japan should invest in Thailand for mutual benefit. We want to export more agricultural products and industry products to Japan, Punmi stressed.

In addition to the trade imbalance, the Thais hope to settle a problem arising from natural gas exports to Japan. Japanese officials accompanying Abe said the country cannot make a commitment to buy natural gas from Thailand under a long-term energy program. Union Oil of California's revised estimate of natural gas reserves in the Gulf of Thailand places gas reserves at 489 billion cubic feet instead of an earlier forecast of 1.58 trillion cubic feet. The Petroleum Authority of Thailand has contested the revised amount of reserves. Whatever the exact amount of natural gas reserves there, Thai officials expressed the hope that Japan purchases natural gas from their country. If Japan fails to do so, Commerce Minister Sitthi [as received] indicated in the interview, we will look for another customer.

FINANCE OFFICIALS WELCOME U.S. DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW310425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 31, KYODO -- Finance Ministry officials Saturday welcomed the lowering of the U.S. discount rate as a sign the high U.S. interest policy, which had been under severe criticism from abroad, may be changing. But they doubted the U.S. rate cut, the second in about 10 days, would lead immediately to lower Japanese interest rates.

They also believed the ministry would go ahead with its plan to raise the coupon rate on 10-year national bonds to be issued in August by 0.5 point to 8 percent per annum and also long-term prime rates by the same margin to 8.9 percent from September, unless a big change comes in the yen's value or elsewhere. U.S. long-term interest rates remain almost unchanged and the difference between Japanese and American interest rates is not narrowing if long-term rates are compared, they said.

ACADEMIC DENOUNCES JAPANESE DISTORTION OF HISTORY

SK030748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Statement by president of Kim Hyong-chik Teachers College issued in Pyongyang 2 August 1982]

[Text] It has been reported that the Japanese Education Ministry has recently authorized textbooks that the Japanese have changed for the worse after having distorted and beautified the history of crimes concerning the Japanese imperialists' aggression against our country. In these textbooks, the stark historical facts are expressed totally irrelevantly or the brutal atrocity of plunder committed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors is glossed over and embellished.

The textbooks, first of all, cover up, rationalize and justify the aggressive crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists. The textbooks describe the Japanese imperialists as if they had justly assumed diplomatic rights and a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea -- which they had, in reality, wrested from the Koreans through the protectorate treaty between Korea and Japan concluded in 1905 and the Korean-Japanese new agreement concluded in 1907 under the threat of guns and bayonets. This act reminds us of the Japanese imperialists' aggressiveness and craftiness of that era, which they have now beautified as protection rather than aggression, and how they wickedly and recklessly wrested Korea's sovereignty in order to occupy it.

The textbooks also distort the facts to make it appear as if the Japanese were just in committing the historical crimes of forcibly demanding that Koreans worship at Shinto shrines and banning them from speaking Korean during the colonial rule with the aim of eternally eradicating the Korean national traits and as if they had allowed the Koreans to speak both Korean and Japanese. This is a brazen act aimed at justifying their past obstructions and schemes against Korea to make the Korean people colonial slaves.

These distortions and beautifications show they are not at all conscience-stricken about their past aggressive crimes and, furthermore, that they are even trying to conceal their crimes, thus clearly revealing their intention to justify future schemes of war and aggression. Moreover, the textbooks contain a hint that Japanese militarism, as in the past, will again appear as a ruler of colonies.

The textbooks, which have been changed for the worse, deal with the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation movement with animosity and deplore, full of revengeful thought and malicious intent, their loss of colonies because of their defeat in the war in 1945. The textbooks depict as just their measures to tighten security in order to brutally suppress the Korean people's anti-Japanese movement. The books emphasize that Japanese sovereignty was limited to the ma[illegible]nd islands. This vividly shows how much the Japanese are running wild to inspire r[illegible]en[illegible]ul ideas and ambition for aggression among the Japanese people and to realize their old dreams for colonial rule and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Our people, who experienced enough of the Japanese imperialists' aggression and plunder, cannot restrain their indignation over such measures by the Japanese authorities. In particular, our educators can never overlook the Japanese Education Ministry's cunning, reactionary scheme of absurdly distorting the stark historical facts. The Japanese authorities' schemes for changing textbook contents for the worse constitute wanton deceit and distortion of the stark historical facts concerning Korean-Japanese relations. Their act is an intolerable blasphemy of and open challenge to the Korean people.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that the Japanese Education Ministry's farce of changing textbooks for the worse coincides with the Japanese reactionaries' schemes that are running wild to strengthen their preparations for an aggressive war, while revising the constitution in favor of the country's militarization and aggression overseas and noisily crying out for the Japan-U.S. security system and the theory that Korea and Japan are in the same boat.

We clearly remember the historical fact that the Japanese imperialists, while enthusiastic about making inroads into the continent, were running amok with an education policy that would make the Korean people subjects of the Japanese empire and imbue the youth with fascist aggressive ideology. The Japanese Education Ministry's act of revising history, which is full of crimes, is an undisguised expression of strengthening militarist education in order to imbue the youth of Japan with aggressive ideology and is a prelude to the Japanese reactionaries' schemes of aggression and war aimed at again making inroads overseas, just as in the past.

The Korean people will not tolerate the farce by the Japanese people in authority to shamelessly distort history, nor will the Japanese people, who experienced misfortune and pains due to their country's overseas aggression.

Education that does not conform with social justice, the conscience of the times, science and truth cannot escape ruin in the future too, as in the past. The Japanese people in authority should bear in mind the past lessons, heed our just warnings and demands and immediately rectify their mistaken action.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES JAPANESE MILITARY BUILDUP

SK291357 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 28 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July commentary: "Where Are the Japanese Reactionaries Heading?"]

[Text] Recently, the Japanese Government formally approved the new, long prepared military buildup 5-year plan. Based on this plan, Japan is going to have a vast quantity of offensive weapons, including modern fighter-bombers, antisubmarine aircraft, ships, tanks and missiles through large military expenditures every year from 1983 till 1987.

According to news reports, when this military buildup plan is put into action, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces will be equipped with modern fighter-bombers and antisubmarine aircraft, whose numbers will stand next to the United States, and the naval defense forces will have ships whose numbers will surpass those of West Germany, ranking sixth in the world.

This shows that Japan -- which, fearing denunciation from public opinion within and without, has been asserting that it will not become a military power but an economic power and that it will aspire for peace but will not pursue war -- has openly and genuinely entered the road of accelerating war preparations, completely repudiating its hypocritic assertions of the past.

This plan for military buildup shows that the Japanese Government has in fact rescinded its past policy of limiting annual military spending to under 1 percent of the gross national product and has opened gates for an unlimited military buildup. The fact that Japan plans to increase its military strength on so large a scale in a time of peace, not war, is irrefutable evidence that the Japanese reactionaries are frenziedly trying to achieve their old dream of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, invoking the soul of the Japanese militarists who were defeated while trying to dominate Asia.

By revising elementary and middle school textbooks, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are now creating the social atmosphere in which the Japanese imperialists' aggression against Korea and Asia is praised and another Pacific war is (?encouraged). They also are trying to produce a legal basis for rationalizing dispatch overseas of the Self-Defense Forces, meanwhile providing contingency legislation to commandeer manpower and material resources for wartime. All these issues are linked.

Japan's large-scale military buildup was planned in response to the demands of the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, who are pursuing the ambition of world domination, regard the mobilization and use of Japan's military potential as an indispensible condition for implementation of its policy for invading Asia. In particular, they are trying to make Japan share the military burden on the same level as the NATO countries by strengthening the Japanese naval and air forces. To this end, not only the U.S. Government but also the military and congressmen have nakedly pressured Japan to increase military spending and beef up its military forces.

The Japanese Government's approval of the plan for military buildup, reflecting U.S. demands, demonstrates that Japan has been embroiled in implementing the U.S. imperialists' reckless war plans. This is the danger contained in the new plan for military buildup.

What we cannot overlook is the fact that, in essence, Japan's new plan for military buildup has been hurriedly set up and approved in order for Japan to participate in the U.S. imperialists' war of invasion against Korea. The U.S. imperialists, in a bid to provoke a new war of invasion in Korea, have been increasing U.S. military forces in South Korea and in neighboring areas and have accelerated modernization of the puppet armed forces, while employing every possible trick to induce the Japanese militarist force into their maneuvers.

The study for emergency in the Far East being undertaken simultaneously in Washington and Tokyo is essentially one for drafting a detailed plan for action to have military operations shared between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists in the event a new war of invasion is provoked in Korea. According to this very plan, the Japanese militarists, while loudly clamoring about the Japan-U.S. security system and the Japan-South Korea security system theory, are strengthening collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, accelerating preparations for participation in a future war of invasion against Korea. It is a well-known fact that the Japanese militarists have offered the territory of Japan for use as an operations and supply base for the U.S. imperialists' invasion against Korea, have often staged joint military exercises between U.S. troops and the Self-Defense Forces on the assumption of a war in Korea, have accelerated another invasion of South Korea and have strengthened military plots and collusion with the puppets.

It is more than clear that, following this new plan for military buildup approved by the Japanese Government, all of the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to prepare for a war will be rapidly pushed ahead on a full scale to a new dangerous stage.

The military buildup and maneuvers to prepare for a war by the Japanese militarists are anachronistic criminal acts which run counter to the aspirations of the two peoples of the DPRK and Japan as well as the Asian people, who demand peace and stability. They will further strain and complicate the situation in Korea and Asia, pose a threat to peace and security in this region, damage the national interests of the Japanese people and bring irrevocably serious consequences to Japan itself.

The Japanese reactionaries should realize that this is no longer the time when the Japanese imperialists could ignite the flames of aggression and run amok as they pleased. The Japanese authorities must look squarely at today's reality, act judiciously and prudently follow the road of peace, ceasing the manuevers to build up military strength and prepare for a war, as demanded by the Japanese and Asian peoples.

3 Aug Commentary

SK030456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 3 (KCNA) -- The "1,000-mile maritime defence problem" brought forward by the Japanese reactionary ruling circles is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy; it is intended to increase their military role in West Pacific and establish a military control over this area by inventing a pretext for overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces," declares NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

In the commentary captioned "Aggressive 1,000-Mile Maritime Defence Problem," the author says: The "1,000 mile maritime defence problem" harped on by the Japanese reactionary ruling circles gives rise to serious apprehensions from among the Asian people and progressive people the world over for its aggressive nature.

This "problem" had been a topic of debate in the Japanese reactionary ruling circles for a long time, the keynote of which is to sharply reinforce the "Self-Defence Forces" so they might gain the command of the sea and air in the waters within 1,000 miles from the Japanese coast in joint operation with the U.S. Navy "in case of emergency."

Under the pretext of guarding "the security of sea route of transport," the Japanese reactionaries scheme to enhance their military role in the West Pacific and establish their military control over it. This makes it self-evident that their expansionist design overseas has reached a very dangerous stage.

The "1,000-mile maritime defence problem" is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. Persistently clinging to the aggressive "policy of strength", the U.S. imperialists are making their desperate bid to maintain and expand their control over major areas of resources and military strategic vantages in the Far East, Middle East, Southeast Asia, etc. The U.S. imperialists demand the Japanese reactionaries to reinforce the "Self-Defence Forces" and bear heavier military burden in the West Pacific.

We should recall in this context that in a recently published report on the "U.S.-Japan defence relations" the United States urged Japan to largely increase military appropriations, arguing that the "self-defence" naval and air forces of Japan should "defend" the sea and air within 1,000 miles from Japan proper to support the U.S. forces in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Japanese reactionaries, on their part, are up to a scheme to realise their overseas expansion design by capitalising on the U.S. imperialists Asian strategy. To this end, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are getting feverish in increasing the attacking capacity of the "Self-Defence Forces" with the naval and air forces playing the main part, while drastically increasing military spendings. While reinforcing the "Self-Defence Forces", the Japanese reactionaries are working to cook up "a legislation for an emergency case" for carrying out a war of aggression, which would involve the execution of the operation of the "Self-Defence Forces" and establishment of a war-time legal system, commandeering of man-power and material resources and stockpile of reserves of main strategic supplies "in case of emergency." The Japanese reactionary ruling circles are now making haste with a legal step for legalizing the dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" overseas, openly claiming that "a strategy of prompt reaction" must be prepared for an instant blow to the adversary "in case of emergency."

All these facts go to prove that the "1,000-mile maritime defence problem" is designed to invent a pretext for the overseas dispatch of "the Self-Defence Forces", that the Japanese reactionaries intend to play a bigger military role in the Asian region by getting involved deeper in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and, taking advantage of this, realise their old dream of "the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere." The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries are a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and a criminal act rendering the situation acute in this area.

The Japanese reactionaries should act with discretion, looking straight at the changes of the times. Asia today is not the Asia yesterday when the Japanese militarists could strut about freely. If the Japanese reactionaries, oblivious of this, rush along the road of war, dancing to the drum-beating of the U.S. imperialists, that will never bring anything good to Japan itself.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS U.S. 'STRANGLER OF INDEPENDENCE'

SK300953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 29 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 July special article: "The U.S. Imperialists Are Heinous Stranglers of National Independence and Liberation" -- KCNA identified this as an 'article']

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists are harshly repressing the movement for national liberation by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, emerging as the heinous stranglers of national independence.

Today there is not a country on the three continents whose sovereignty is not infringed by the U.S. imperialists, and all face the threat of invasion from them. As the struggle of peoples on the three continents for national liberation and sovereignty is strengthening, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to again place newly independent countries under their thumb, viciously repressing the struggle for national liberation by the peoples of these continents.

The U.S. imperialists are thwarting with bayonets the peoples' struggle for sovereignty and liberation, either by directly occupying with their armed forces countries located in militarily strategic and economically important positions or by establishing military bases in these countries.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea for 37 years and exercised colonial fascist rule there. Stationing tens of thousands of aggressive troops in South Korea, they have harshly suppressed the South Korean people's struggle for sovereignty and reunification.

The Kwangju massacre, in which thousands of citizens rising up in the struggle for democratic rights, freedom and reunification were killed, was perpetrated under the U.S. imperialists' instigation. By handing over to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique vast military forces in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists allowed the clique to trigger the massacre of the Kwangju uprisers.

Babbling that South Korea is pivotal to U.S. interests, the U.S. imperialists have tried to grasp it as their colonial, military base and further enhance colonial, military fascist rule. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists, continuously increasing aggressive armed forces in South Korea and increasing military support on a large scale for the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, have converted the whole of South Korea into a living hell in which fascism and violence are rampant. As a result, South Korea has been converted into a complete colonial, military base of the U.S. imperialists and into the source of a new war in Asia. The South Korean people have become the colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists and victims of fascist bayonets.

In the Middle and Near East, too, the U.S. imperialists are viciously maneuvering to thwart the Arab peoples' struggle for sovereignty, liberation and national independence. Running their eyes over the important Middle and Near East region in terms of transportation and military strategy and its abundant oil resources, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a Jewish state in the center of this region in 1948 and, by arming them, have used the Israeli Zionists as their shock brigade to realize their wild desire. Handing over to Israel $2 billion worth of modern military equipment and lethal weapons every year, the U.S. imperialists have rallied the Israeli aggressors to various aggressive wars against the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

For the purpose of eliminating the PLO and making Lebanon their new base for aggression, on 6 June the U.S. imperialists had the Israeli aggressors perpetrate a brigandish armed attack on Lebanon.

The Israeli Zionists have occupied the broad area of southern Lebanon, bestially killing tens of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese people with lethal weapons handed over the U.S. imperialists, and have finally crept into Beirut. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to land their Marines in Lebanon, babbling about a solution to the Lebanese situation under the mask of a mediator. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are striving to realize their wild desire by repressing the struggle of people in this region, placing themselves in its center.

The question of the Middle and Near East has not been resolved so far and is becoming more complicated with each passing day. This is attributable to the maneuvers of aggression and interference in this region by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists.

In Latin America, too, the U.S. imperialists are running amok to maintain and expand their ruling system. A struggle against the United States and for independence is being vigorously waged in Latin America, once the tranquil backyard of the United States. In the flames of this struggle pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes have successively collapsed.

Embarrassed by this, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to all means and ways to thwart the people's struggle, increasing military support on a large scale for pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes, including El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia and Chile. Clamoring that they do not want El Salvador to be another Nicaragua, the U.S. imperialists are rallying rightist reactionaries to the suppression of people, supplying a large amount of lethal weapons for them to thwart the Salvadoran people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

According to reports, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating 34 percent of their military aid to Latin America on El Salvador and bestially suppressing and slaughtering the Salvadoran people, who are rising up in the struggle for freedom and liberation, by directly dispatching a great number of military personnel. Dragging about 2,000 military personnel, accounting for 10 percent of the Salvadoran Government's troops, into the United States, the U.S. imperialists ordered them to employ scorched-earth operations and rallied them to the liquidation of guerrillas.

Supplying all kinds of weapons to the Guatemalan reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to block the people's revolutionary advance by dispatching a great number of military personnel there. It has been learned that the U.S. imperialists, who have recently transferred $3.2 million worth of military equipment to the Guatemalan reactionaries, will transfer $2 million worth of helicopter parts to them.

To put the yoke of subordination on the countries which have gained national independence and are aspiring to an independent and new life, the U.S. imperialists are carrying out subversive maneuvers, including the overthrow of governments. Reactionary military coup d'etats and subversive maneuvers are among the vicious criminal means on which the U.S. imperialists are basing themselves to strangle the political independence of developing countries, block their social advance and extend the evil hand of aggression to them.

This is proved by attempts to overthrow the Seychelles Government in October of 1979 and in November last year. Regarding the Seychelles Government, which has taken an anti-imperialist stand and progressive measures, as an eyesore, the U.S. imperialists, together with the South African rascists, attempted to overthrow the incumbent government by secretly inserting their mercenary troops into the Seychelles. However, faced with the resolute counterattack of the alert Seychelles people, their maneuvers were frustrated.

To smash the Nicaraguan revolution in its cradle, the U.S. imperialists drew up plans to organize a special unit and insert it into Nicaragua. Furthermore, they are arming and dispatching Somoza remnants to this country.

Massing tens of warships, including aircraft carriers, on the Caribbean Sea, the U.S. imperialists are threatening the Latin American peoples advancing on the road of independence, staging provocative military exercises on the sea and in the air of this region. This clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are viciously and stubbornly committing manuevers to restore their old position.

Everybody knows well the U.S. imperialists' subversive maneuvers continuously committed in innumerable countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa, including Chile, Brazil, Syria, Benin, Burundi and Ghana. Up until today, ever since World War II, the U.S. imperialists have triggered about 100 military coups d'etat in various countries of the three continents to strangle national independence and liberation. Every fact confirms that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous stranglers of national independence and liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK310247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 30 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 31 July article: "The U.S. Troop Withdrawal From South Korea Is the Basic Demand for Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Independently resolving the question of the fatherland's reunification is the consistent principle that our party and the government of the republic are adhering to. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea [DCRK] made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most reasonable a. l realistic measure for independent solution of the reunification issue. To reunify the fatherland by realizing the proposal for founding the confederal state, an end should be put to occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his historic policy speech: All Korean people should rise as one in the struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea so that independent reunification of the fatherland can be expedited.

Our people have suffered the pain of national division for 37 years. The prolonged division, blocking the unified development of the nation, is even becoming the common feature while homogeneity fades as people die and is creating the danger of perpetuating the division of the people. If this situation continues, our people may be permanently divided and the South Korean people will never be able to end their status as a colonial slave. Moreover, if the division continues now while the situation surrounding us is complex, we can hardly safeguard the nation's independence and sovereignty. Indeed, early achievement of the fatherland's reunification is an important issue related to the fate of the nation. Thus, our people oppose the division, demand reunification and are actively struggling to achieve it.

The fact that reunification has not been achieved in Korea despite the people's desire and efforts is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' disturbing maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists, occupying half of our nation by force and interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea, are trampling underfood our national sovereignty and blocking reunification of Korea by pursuing the criminal two-Koreas policy. They are continuously reinforcing their troops to intensify the colonial rule over South Korea and expand the foundation for aggression, ceaselessly staging war exercise rackets and running wild with new war preparations. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea is being implemented by taking advantage of the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. aggressor forces is the greatest obstacle to Korea's reunification, the cause of all misfortune and pain of South Korean people and a basic factor disturbing peace in Korea. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops remain in half of the nation's land, the fatherland's reunification will never be achieved. Making U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea is a prerequisite and basic demand for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again stressed that all Korean people should rise in the struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea. This reflects the urgency of the basic demand for solving the reunification question.

There is no basic internal obstacle to the fatherland's reunification. The different ideologies and systems existing in the North and the South cannot be a hinderance to reunification. Since the entire nation is suffering the disaster of division and all the people have a common interest in achieving the reunification cause, the difference in ideologies and systems cannot serve as a condition that would make reunification impossible. People with different ideologies can live together in the same nation, and different social systems can exist within a unified country. Therefore, the difference in ideologies, ideals and systems between the North and the South is a question which can be resolved within the nation.

The basic obstacle to Korea's reunification is not within the nation but outside. It is none other than the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who attempt continuously to seize South Korea as their colony and military base, permanently splitting our nation and people into two. Implementing the policy for division in order to rule South Korea as their colony forever, the U.S. imperialists are fanatically blocking our nation's reunification. They fabricated a so-called regime in South Korea and present it as an independent country. This is nothing but a method to camouflage their colonial rule over South Korea. The actual rulers of South Korea who control domestic and foreign policies, dominate economy and exercise supreme military command are the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean regime is nothing but a tool fabricated by the U.S. imperialists to execute their colonial rule.

To perpetuate the division and fabricate two Koreas, the United States is scheming to legalize the puppet regime and to work out plots of simultaneous entry into the United Nations and of cross-recognition so that the puppet regime can be internationally recognized.

The U.S. imperialists' policy for division is an atrocious challenge to the national desire of our people for the fatherland's reunification, an outrageous interference in domestic affairs of Korea and a criminal act running counter to the trend of the times.

The question of the fatherland's reunification is an internal issue of the nation belonging to our people's self-determination. Our people have the sacred right of self-determination to decide our destiny by ourselves. We have sufficient ability to solve the nation's internal problems by ourselves. No outside force has any reason or excuse for interfering in the reunification question, which is our internal problem.

Korea's reunification question should be resolved in an independent way in accord with our people's intention and demand. This is also a unanimous demand of the world's progressive people advancing toward independence.

In actuality, we have the plan for founding the DCRK, which is a most realistic and reasonable national salvation program for independently solving the nation's reunification question. The plan for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most just, fair and reasonable national salvation program that reflects our nation's concrete reality and is based on the three principles for the fatherland's reunification: independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification, all of which were put forward as the nation's common reunification program between the North and South.

The plan for founding the confederal state has embodied both our people's desire for the fatherland's reunification and the demand of the times for the independent and peaceful solution of the reunification question. The full support of our people and peace-loving people of the world for the plan for founding the confederal state and their demand for its early achievement clearly demonstrates the justness and vitality of the plan.

When the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' interference in the domestic affairs of our country, our people will found the DCRK and achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by the united strength of the North and the South.

The U.S. troops have no reason or justification for remaining in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists babble as if they came to South Korea to fulfill their treaty commitment and to maintain peace in Korea. They are an outside aggressive force that sneaked into South Korea as an uninvited guest. No Korean has ever invited them. The treaty they cite was concluded with traitors who cannot represent the Korean people. Our people, by no means, recognize the foreign document fabricated by the imperialists and their stooges. The U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the ringleader of imperialism, international police and the mastermind of aggression and war -- are constantly maneuvering for division and war, occupying half of the nation's land. In this situation, peace cannot be maintained in Korea.

On the Korean Peninsula today, peace has been constantly threatened and a grave situation has been created in which an armed conflict may occur at any time. This is precisely a result of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists can by no means justify their military occupation of South Korea.

Peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification can be achieved only when the U.S. imperialists are withdrawn from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is terminated and South Korean society is democratized. The withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea is an indispensable requirement and basic precondition for national reunification. Aggressors never withdraw by themselves and the reunification of a country is never brought about by someone else.

Reunification is the supreme task of our nation. Everyone, if he opposes division and subjugation and treasures reunification and national sovereignty, should rise up as one in a nationwide struggle for forcing the U.S. forces of aggression to withdraw from South Korea. Unity is the source of invincible strength and the firm guarantee for victory. Only when the entire nation is firmly united under the banner of reunification and vigorously wages the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle can we drive the aggressors out of the land of our fatherland and surely achieve the historic task of national reunification.

The anti-U.S. national salvation struggle is directly linked with the struggle for opposing the South Korean flunkeyist, treacherous clique's policy of relying on foreign forces. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of dirty stooges of the imperialists and the flunkeyist and treacherous group which has sold out the country and the nation to foreign forces and which has handed South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a colony, while begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces. Only by overthrowing the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring can we successfully wage the national salvation struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

The South Korean people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle for national sovereignty is being strengthened with each passing day. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a just struggle for defending national prestige and honor and for achieving national independence and prosperity.

The present time is an era of independence. The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, which runs counter to the trend of the era of independence, can by no means last long.

Today the South Korean people are waging a resolute struggle by setting fire to the U.S. cultural centers, burning the U.S. flag in many places and demanding that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan ring step down from power. This is an expression of their resolute will not to permit the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The people's aspiration to live happily in the land of a reunified fatherland by opposing and rejecting foreign forces cannot be blocked by anything. The time when the U.S. imperialists could randomly run amok in South Korea, acting as if they were the masters, has already passed. The U.S. imperialists should give up their delusion of reigning as colonial rulers and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all lethal weapons.

Without fail we will build a flourishing and prosperous independent, sovereign state in the land of the fatherland by making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea with the united strength of the nation and by founding the independent and peace-loving Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS EGYPTIAN RECEPTION

SK010908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 1 (KCNA) -- Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country, gave a reception at the Ongyu Restaurant on the evening of July 31 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people. Invited to the reception were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Chang-son, Kim Man-kum and others as well as foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam spoke first at the reception.

Noting that the Egyptian Government and people extend support to the struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization for defending the liberation movement, particularly the full right to national self-determination, he denounced Israel for its aggression against the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine and the United States for its veto on a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon.

He said: Egypt bitterly condemns all manner of aggressive manoeuvres of imperialists against Palestine in Lebanon.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song supported the Egyptian people, standing on their side in the struggle aginst Israel.

Pointing out that they were deeply impressed by the tremendous successes achieved in the Korean revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: The Egyptian Government extends heartfelt congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean Government and people.

He noted that the DPRK has registered great successes in the international arena and is playing a leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement. He stated: Egypt supports the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the efforts of the DPRK to achieve national reunification.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next.

Saying that today the Egyptian people are actively struggling to maintain chajusong (independence) and develop the national economy and national culture under the correct guidance of their respected leader His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, he declared: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the Egyptian people.

He said: If the Middle East problem is to be settled farily, Israel must withdraw from all the Arab lands which it has illegally occupied and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found an independent state must be guaranteed. This is a unanimous will and demand of the Arab peoples including the Egyptian people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people will make all efforts to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the friendly Egyptian Government and people in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Egypt, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the respected leader of the Egyptian people.

KYE UNG-TAE RETURNS FROM MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

SK030030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 3 (KCNA) -- The government economic delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae returned home on August 2 by plane after a visit to Mozambique. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs on Tok-hwan and other personages concerned. Also present were officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

ORATORICAL MEETING HELD ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK021022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 2 (KCNA) -- A national oratorical meeting of youth and students took place in Pyongyang from July 28 to August 1 in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The meeting heard speeches on the greatness of the chuche-based military idea, wise leadership and noble communist virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the fatherland liberation war to victory and speeches on the mass heroism of soldiers of the People's Army and people in the rear who courageously fought for the freedom and honour of the fatherland and on the justness of our party's policy for national reunification.

BRIEFS

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES -- Pyongyang, July 24 -- Kang Tae-chin, Korean professor of the San Diego University of the U.S., left Pyongyang on July 23 by air after visiting the homeland. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 24 Jul 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION LEAVES -- Pyongyang, July 28 -- The delegation of workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Hyong-chin, director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, left Wonsan on July 27 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 27 Jul 82 SK]

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, July 23 -- A civil aviation delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yo-ung, director of the Civil Aviation Bureau, left Pyongyang by air on July 23 to attend the 18th Asian and Pacific regional meeting of directors of civil aviation bureau of the International Civil Aviation Organisation scheduled in Singapore. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 23 Jul 82 SK]

MINISTRY SEEKING RELEASE OF FISHING BOAT BY NORTH

SK030747 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 3 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry is engaged in continuing diplomatic efforts to obtain the release of the South Korean fishing boat "Masan-Ho" and its 35 crew members, abducted to North Korea July 13 on the high seas northeast of Ullung-to Island off Korea's east coast.

Ministry sources said the ministry was assured of active cooperation by the International Red Cross which has contacts with the North Korean Red Cross Society. They said the ministry was making continued efforts through the Red Crosses of other nations, including the United States, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. The sources added the ministry is also trying to create an international environment for the release through major press organizations in those countries.

DIPLOMATIC EFFORT PLANNED FOR PACIFIC SUMMIT

SK030126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- A senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday that an atmosphere conducive to the Pacific summit proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan is in the making and that the ministry will launch an all-out diplomatic effort for its realization.

In an interview with state-owned KBS-TV, Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won noted that Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser endorsed the Korean leader's idea of a Pacific summit last May, and said Canada, the United States and the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have also reacted favorably to the proposal. "These reactions have come earlier than we had expected," No said. "We will launch diplomatic efforts to hold a summit at the earliest possible date by persuading the governments involved." No observed that Seoul could play the role of an intermediary between industrialized members of the Pacific community and developing countries. He added that once the summit is established and supported by Pacific countries, its doors could be opened to communist nations in the region.

The vice minister noted that Chon has cultivated personal relationships with the leader of the United States and the ASEAN countries through official visits to those countries, and pointed out that Canada will soon be added to the list of Pacific countries that Chon has visited. The Korean president is scheduled to visit four African states and Canada during the latter half of August. "The president has been keenly interested in the idea of a Pacific summit ever since his inauguration in March 1981 and he has now laid the groundwork for translating that idea into reality," No said.

Chon initially proposed a summit meeting of 11 Pacific nations to Australian Prime Minister Fraser during Fraser's visit here in May. The Korean leader expanded the proposal at a news conference over the weekend, and called for a larger Pacific summit which would open its doors to "all countries in the region."

KOREA HERALD Hails Proposal

SK030130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Evolving Pacific Community"]

[Text] For the first time this year President Chon Tu-hwan discussed a whole range of state affairs and his policies with the local press during his summer vacation in Chinhae last week. The comprehensive presentation of the president's political views and projections sounded as much reassuring as it is down to earth.

The news conference touched on a variety of subjects including the impact of the recent financial and banking reform measures and the desirable style of political performance. The chief executive put the nation at its ease by declaring that our defense preparedness is watertight and in its best shape. We are now capable of coping with the menace from North Korea or any other source in both regular and irregular warfare.

President Chon's Chinhae statement was highlighted by an elaboration on the concept of evolving a new Pacific community arrangement which he brought up during his conversations with Austrialian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser during his visit to Seoul last May. A need to initiate a machinery designed to promote cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin has been more keenly felt than ever before, particularly in the economic field, as the center of the world's economic power, which once shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, is now moving to the Pacific region.

Their collaboration in exploring and harnessing the abundant natural resources will be enhanced by a complementary division of labor, reciprocal reduction of trade barriers and smoother flow of capital and technology among the members of the community. Joint undertakings should expand to cover other important areas.

Diversity of ethnic and cultural background and differences in the stages of economic development pose considerable difficulty in forging a regional consensus and integration. Some unfortunate frictions of the past may also have a divisive effect upon the nations of the Pacific. On the other side of the coin, however, there will also be found a wise common ground for mutual interest. This inspired President Chon to take the initiative in calling for an institutional organization of the Pacific region.

Such a proposal for the Pacific basin summitry has since been received with widespread and active affirmative response from many political leaders in the region. In a major step to further substantiate the overture the president dwelt on five principles along which the proposed summitry could be developed.

The Pacific summit should be institutionalized, be open to all, be based on the respect for sovereignty and independence, be devoted to exploiting all potentials and intensify cooperation among the developing and developed nations. The nonmilitary and nonpolitical tone of the proposed regional arrangement holds out good hope for them to live in peace and grow together.

CHON VIEWS TIES WITH AFRICA, SITUATION IN NORTH

SK030136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Chinhae -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Korea's cooperation with African countries will be very conducive to its diplomacy toward Third World countries in pursuit of a peaceful unification.

Requested to comment on his upcoming tour of four African countries and Canada in a news conference here Saturday, he said the African countries with their immeasurable potentialities will become complementary partners to Korea in economic development. President Chon said Africa, once called a "sleeping continent," is transforming into a "continent of vitality."

During his visit to Canada, he said, he will make his best efforts to expand and consolidate cooperative relations existing between Korea and Canada which he said has been a traditional ally. Located on the Pacific rim, he said, Canada will become an important partner of Korea on the threshold of the great Pacific era.

Turning to the North Korean situation, he said one of the problems facing North Korea is its anachronistic scheme to transfer power by heredity, which is ridiculed even by other communist countries. He said it is confronted by internal opposition as well.

North Korea, he said, will have to impose a stricter control on the society to suppress the people's opposition and disaffection and to direct them outward.

Recent reports indicate internal control has become stricter, he said. The examples, he said, are the ongoing purge of the military and the party on a large scale, the reclassification of North Koreans on the basis of their background and allegiance and their relocation. He said North Korea is also increasing tension on the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and on high seas.

One of the reasons why North Korea does not comply with the South Korean proposal for dialogue is internal opposition to the North Korean power succession, he said. The Republic of Korea's efforts for peace, he said, will not be reciprocated until North Korea solves its internal problems.

The reported visit to be made by Kim Il-song to mainland China, he said, is the manifestation of Kim's efforts to achieve the Chinese acquiescence to, if not recognition of, his succession of power to his son. Timed to President Chon's African tour, Kim's visit to China is intended to indirectly restrain the growth of South Korean influence in the world, President Chon said.

JAPAN CLARIFIES MINISTERS' REMARKS ON TEXTBOOKS

SK030226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government has said that Education Minister Heiji Ogawa's recent reported remarks in connection with reported erroneous historical accounts of past Korea-Japan relations in the new editions of some Japanese high school history textbooks were not true, it was learned from the Korean Foreign Ministry Tuesday.

Ogawa reportedly told a press conference July 27 that requests by South Korea and mainland China for the revision of the textbooks in question were "an interference in Japan's internal affairs."

The Japanese Government also confirmed that remarks made by Minister Yukiyasu Matsuno of the National Land Agency to the effect that Japan's 1919 annexation of Korea was not an invasion because of Korea's internal situation at that time were "nearly identical" to newspaper reports.

According to a ministry official in Seoul, the Japanese Government made the clarifications July 30 when an official of the Korean Embassy in Tokyo visited Kazui Okura, director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Northeast Asian Affairs Bureau, and asked for Tokyo's official views on the two Japanese ministers' statements. Okura reminded the Korean Embassy official of Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's remarks at the Japanese Diet July 29 which emphasized that the two ministers' words were not the Japanese Government's official position but their personal opinions. Miyazawa had indirectly denied Matsuno's remarks of "interference" at that time by describing them as "unconstructive", the official quoted Okura as saying.

'Stronger' Reaction Urged

SK030328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's opposition parties plan to press the government to take stronger actions regarding the distortion of historical facts in Japanese high school textbooks when the National Assembly convenes its education and culture information committee Thursday to address the issue.

The decision came during caucus meetings convened by the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) Tuesday to discuss their respective strategies at the forthcoming session, lawmakers of the two parties said.

The DKP and the KNP agreed that the Japanese attempt to whitewash Japan's atrocities during its colonial rule of Korea in revised history textbooks was tantamount to an "infringement on South Korea's sovereignty." A spokesman for the DKP said the Korean Government should not agree to a joint study of disputed parts in the textbooks by Korea and Japan unless the latter agrees to restore the facts as they were in previous editions of the textbooks. A KNP spokesman said his party will castigate pertinent officials for the low-key position with which they have so far dealt with the issue.

Textbook on Japan Planned

SK310109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Copies of a new special textbook with historical accounts of the Japanese invasion, annexation and rule of Korea are expected to be supplied to the country's middle and high school students at the start of the next semester, it was learned yesterday.

Informed sources said the preparation of the special textbook became necessary because of a move in Japan to cover up the occupation and rule of this country. They were referring to the current controversy raised by the preparation of new history textbooks in Japan containing distorted facts about the annexation. The sources said the planned teaching of the secondary school students with the special textbook is not intended to create hostile feelings against Japan. They said the aim of the plan is to teach the students the true historical facts about how the Japanese treated Korea.

The sources said during the current vacation, history teachers of the secondary schools will be given a refresher course on the past Japanese occupation of this country. The summer vacation for those schools will end late next month. Teaching-aid books to be supplied to the teachers for use in the next semester will include guidelines about how to teach their students about the Japanese occupation of Korea, according to the sources. They said the city and provincial boards of education are involved in the work of preparing the special textbook.

One report quoted Ku Pon-sok, superintendent of the Seoul City Board of Education as saying that middle and high school students have been taught about the Japanese occupation of Korea superficially in the past.

PAPERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT STAND ON TEXTBOOKS

CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial

SK021259 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Reject Japan's Official Stand"]

[Excerpts] The case of Japan's distortion of history is not an issue which can be settled ambiguously through diplomatic rhetoric. The issue is concrete and realistic. However, what the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry delivered to our government on 30 July, noting it as an official position, gives the impression that Japan considers it possible to smooth our injured feelings through persuasion. The director of the Primary Education Bureau of the Japanese Education Ministry, Suzuki, when he met with the Korean Embassy minister in Japan, said that Japan appreciates the prudent measures of the Korean Government in connection with the case of the distortion of history in the textbooks.

As stated, our government's measures are prudent. However, it should be noted that being prudent does not mean not being resolute. In other words, the fact that we are prudent does not mean that we should refrain from giving our opinion. We would like to clearly point out to the Japanese Education Minister and to director of the Primary Education Bureau that history, whether it is unfortunate or proud, is our undeniable inheritance.

Thus we are resolved to straighten out the case of the distortion of history even at the sacrifice of some practical interests, since we believe this issue takes priority over any other questions between Korea and Japan.

We can hardly understand the attitude of our Foreign Ministry after receiving the Japanese position as an official stand. What is acceptable to us at this point is a concrete promise to rectify the distorted portion by December, the deadline for ordering the textbooks in question.

If we miss the chance this time, it will not come again for 3 years, the next time there is a revision. How can the two nations of Korea and Japan get along as neighbors, as friendly nations and as members of the free world sharing the same values with such an unfortunate incident until then?

We again urge Japan to seriously reconsider. An effort to conceal the dishonorable past will only cause contempt and laughter from international society.

TONG-A ILBO 31 July

SK030530 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 82 p 3

[From the column "Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] For the past 20 years, Japan has been working even in foreign countries to embellish its history. Japan, which was reeling from a military defeat, entered the track leading to economic prosperity thanks largely to the Korean war. Japan, it appears, has ever since started to refurbish its image, while accumulating national wealth. The Japanese, who were jeered by the name of Japs, have long been exerting careful, organized efforts to eradicate that bad image virtually everywhere in the world.

As a part of such efforts, they embellished themselves as cooperators, not aggressors, and described themselves as a peace-loving, not bellicose, people -- a history-embellishing project.

For the past 20 years, the Japanese have collected some 20,000 textbooks from foreign countries, began distorting and embellishing their history line by line in those foreign textbooks, and had the foreign countries rewrite historical facts concerning their country in the textbooks. The Japanese have quietly been reaping successes in places where our sight did not reach, i.e., the work of distorting history in foreign textbooks. However, we did not know about it.

During the 1960's, we were engrossed in efforts to overcome our backwardness. We were in the midst of deep trouble caused by various political irregularities committed by some people who were bent on their own political security. Because we were in an era of poverty and an unstable domestic situation, we were not aware of the kind of plots being hatched over our head, and even if we did know of such plots, we were out of their reach.

With the beginning of the 1970's, however, the situation changed. Korean goods were to be found at every corner of the African Continent and our country's exports construction worldwide. It was common to see scholars and professors come and go from famous world universities. At least, ears and eyes capable of detecting, becoming enraged and making issues out of such distorted history, of insults inflicted on our nation and damage done to our national interests were plenty in number.

Why, then, had no ears and eyes detected the distortion of history of our country in the foreign textbooks? Were there people who knew of such distortions, but were too bureaucratic to even raise such issues regarding them as too trivial?

An old diplomat once told about the difficulties suffered by our diplomats following the establishment of our country. He said our diplomats at the time were paid only $200 in monthly salaries but were proud of having the Korean flag flying in foreign countries. Now the chiefs of overseas missions ride in at least Mercedes 280SE's, and other diplomats drive Peugeots. We can say that our country can now afford such items for their overseas work. Perhaps they are enjoying too much comfort, and deserve our criticism that they lack a sense of mission and are neglecting their duties.

An example of the concerned authorities' slothfulness can be easily found in their lukewarm and insincere attitudes. Our country has an institute specializing in textbook matters named Korea Educational Development Institute. But its activities are almost non-existent: One official at this institute would not tell about its accomplishments, saying "I am ashamed of saying what we have accomplished." As of the end of June this year, only about 300 foreign textbooks have been collected for research. For an institute where specialists supposedly research educational matters, this shows how they have neglected their so-called research on textbook matters.

With the Japanese distortion of history spanning the globe and in view of the need to start work to correct the distortions, it is regrettable that the government lacks a positive policy to deal with the situation.

The degree of our people's anger over the Japanese distortion of history is mounting. We feel it is our duty to know such things and nobody can be excused for his slothfulness. The lack of a firm attitude on the government's part should be brought to the people's attention.

In the fact of mounting criticism from the people, the government has been saying that it is watching the Japanese attitude closely and that it will take appropriate diplomatic measures against Japan. Maintaining such a negative attitude, the government has never lodged a protest with Japan. Why?

We understand that a hardline approach is not everything in diplomacy. Yet we also know that it is not correct for diplomacy to take a prudent and cautious attitude toward insults inflicted on the national pride which we cannot stand. Belated awakening is a problem. But when this belated awakening results in dishonoring the people, it is a more serious matter for our diplomacy.

CHEA SIM SENDS MESSAGE TO SRV ON WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK300846 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of Vietnam's War-Dead and Invalids Day (27 July), Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD, sent a message to the SRV party and government expressing his sympathy for the invalid combatants and the families of the fallen ones.

We express our profound gratitude to the courageous Vietnamese people led by the VCP for sending their best sons and daughters to the front, who, braving difficulties, bringing into play the traditions of struggle and holding aloft the banner of the August revolution, drove the aggressors out of Indochina.

President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the independence of Vietnam on 2 September 1945. This brilliant victory is due to the immense sacrifices and the patriotism of the Vietnamese people and army fighting in the same trenches as the armed forces of Laos and Kampuchea to liberate their peoples from French and Japanese domination.

We see exemplary conduct in the Vietnamese people who risked their best sons' lives to save the Kampuchean people from the claws of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and who continue to accord their aid and support to the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the maneuvers of Beijing expansionism and U.S. imperialism and for the building of socialist-bound Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people highly appreciate this noble gesture and forever inscribe it in their hearts. We see in the Vietnamese combatants the examples that we follow. We respectfully bow to the memory of Vietnamese combatants fallen on the battlefield, particularly in Kampuchea, and we would like to present our saddened condolences to their families.

Chairman Chea Sim wished that the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries remain everlasting.

BOU THANG VISITS HOSPITALIZED SRV TROOPS

BK300936 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of Vietnam's War-Dead and Invalids Day (27 July), Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, paid a visit on Tuesday, 27 July, to hospitalised Vietnamese combatants in Dangkao District, Kandal Province. He was accompanied by Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien.

On behalf of the party, government, people and army of Kampuchea, Bou Thang expressed his gratitude to the Vietnamese people. He highly appreciated the sacrifices made by Vietnamese combatants in fulfilling their proletarian internationalist task in Kampuchea. The people and army of Kampuchea, from generation to generation, will never forget the good deeds of the Vietnamese combatants for the Kampuchean revolutionary cause, he stressed.

Defense Minister Bou Thang affirmed that the special relations of freindship and solidarity between the two countries are a decisive factor in the victory of their struggle against the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces.

He said the Kampuchean people pledge to follow the example of the Vietnamese combatants and take into consideration their sacrifices and their spirit of proletarian internationalsim.

Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and other personalities accompanied Minister Bou Thang.

SRV'S PHAM KHAI, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PHNOM PENH

BK030211 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Aug (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Ministry of Industry, a Vietnamese delegation led by Pham Khai, minister of power, arrived today in Phnom Penh for a visit to Kampuchea. It was welcomed at the airport by Meas Samnang, minister of industry; and other personalities. Nguyen Hoa, acting Vietnamese charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, was also present.

PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

BK030552 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] With the agreement of the Kampuchean and USSR Central Propaganda and Education Commissions, a delegation from the Central Propaganda and Education Commission of Kampuchea led by Comrade Chun Yan, chairman of the Kompong Speu Province Propaganda and Education Commission, left for the USSR on 2 August at noon for a study visit.

Present at Pochentong Airport to see the delegation off were Comrade Som Chanren, chief of the organization directorate of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Ok Prathna, acting chief of the propaganda directorate of the commission; Comrade Pao Hamphan, acting chief of cabinet of the commission; and other cadres and personnel of the Kompong Speu Propaganda and Education Commission. Comrade Koleshnikov, acting charge d'affaires of the USSR to Kampuchea, was also present to see the delegation off.

VODK: KHIEU SAMPHAN, NUON CHEA VISIT BATTAMBANG

BK021131 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] From 25 to 27 July, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and a number of cadres paid a visit to the people, army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea on the Battambang battlefield. They also visited sick people and those affected with malaria, and called on the wounded and invalids in hospitals. They met and had exchanges with the people, combatants and cadres who are engaged in growing crops to support themselves, including sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar cane and vegetables.

During their visit and talks with the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and our people, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and the cadres who were with them discussed the great national union to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors. They asked our people to make every effort to achieve self-sufficiency according to their available means.

On the same occasion, the two personalities distributed to our people, combatants and a number of cadres various goods, including needles, cotton thread, lighters, flints and a quantity of medicine as an encouragement. The people were very touched by the visit of Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and our cadres who, despite their busy task of leading the struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors, made an effort to visit them in person.

The people pledged to improve their performance in fulfilling their duties and to increase their direct and indirect contribution to the struggle to chase the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors from their beloved fatherland.

VODK WELCOMES BANGKOK CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK010337 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle began on 31 July 1982 in Bangkok, capital of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The convening of this conference in Bangkok is of great significance to our Kampuchean people's just struggle because Thailand is a friendly country which borders Democratic Kampuchea.

The Thai Government and people and all the people of the ASEAN member countries have supported and are supporting the struggle of our Kampuchean people who are fighting against the Vietnamese regional expansionists right on the Kampuchean battlefield. Thai personages on the conference organizing committee have made every effort to bring about this conference. The Thai friends' efforts clearly attest to the role of Thailand -- a Third World country -- in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem and other big and small issues in the world. The Thai friends' efforts have encouraged the Democratic Kampuchean leaders, cadres and male and female combatants and all the Kampuchean people to fight more vigorously until final victory when all the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and exterminators of the Kampuchean race are driven out of the Angkor land -- our beloved fatherland.

The Thai king, government and people have supported and assisted our Kampuchean nation and people in a time of great misery and helped relieve them of this misery, thus enabling the friendship between Kampuchean and Thailand to flourish further and the people of the two countries, who have similar situations, to know each other even better than before. All of this contributes to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

Our Democratic Kampuchea has sent a delegation led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, and the Phum Malai artistic troupe to attend this conference so as to strengthen Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's friendship with Thailand, the Thai people, the other ASEAN countries and people and all the countries and people in Asia, and to oppose the Vietnamese regional expansionists backed by the Soviet global.

Our radio, Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, is confident that this Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists will achieve its aim.

VODK URGES MEASURES TO ENSURE AID GOES TO KAMPUCHEANS

BK300903 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] At the meeting of donor countries of humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people -- victims of the Vietnamese aggression -- held at the headquarters of the United Nations on 26 July, many countries requested that special attention be given to the Kampuchean people along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

A number of countries decided to provide more aid. Japan will give another 17,700 tons of rice, Australia, $1.25 million, the Philippines $8,000 and Great Britain 400,000 pounds sterling.

In the past, humanitarian aid which passed through the aggressor Vietnamese authorities had been diverted to feed Vietnamese troops and none had reached the Kampuchean people.

Therefore, donor countries should take measures to prevent their generous humanitarian aid from being used by the Vietnamese as a tool in their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They should do whatever is necessary to ensure that aid goes to the real Kampuchean victims by distributing it directly to them, as previously done by various international organisation along the border area.

MALAYSIA'S GHAZALI HOLDS TALKS WITH SITTHI 31 JULY

BK010404 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie flew unannounced into Bangkok yesterday and met with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila for urgent discussions on what he believes could be a major breakthrough in international efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Ghazali said in a press conference before his working dinner with Sitthi that he wanted to discuss "confidential ideas on Kampuchea" with his Thai counterpart. One of the ideas, he disclosed, was on a new concept of holding an international conference to discuss and find solutions to regional problems, including the Kampuchean conflict, and the Vietnamese fear of the "Chinese threat."

Ghazali said he raised a similar idea in his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Kuala Lumpur last week and his Vietnamese counterpart agreed "to think about it."

Leaders of the other four ASEAN member countries have been informed of this new development and Ghazali said the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Bangkok on August 7 will further pursue this idea. While ASEAN will stick to the demand for a complete withdrawal of the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, ASEAN, Ghazali said, will also try to "find ways and means to reciprocate Vietnam."

Emerging from the three-hour working dinner at Ambassador Hotel last night, Sitthi said he met Ghazali to "compare notes on our talks with Thach." He said he also had some exchange of ideas over the Kampuchean conflict with the Malaysian minister.

Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri, who also attended the dinner, said afterwards that through the talks with Ghazali Thailand learnt that Vietnam had said "something new" that needed to be studied. Vietnam, according to Ghazali's understanding, no longer considered military occupation of Kampuchea irreversible. Vietnam also appeared not to be as adamant on linking a complete Vietnamese withdrawal to an end of the "Chinese threat."

The maximum position Vietnam wants is to maintain the "status quo" but Vietnam began to realize that the present situation could be improved through a political settlement, Ghazali said. Ghazali said he believed Thach left Kuala Lumpur after two days of extensive talks apparently interested in looking for new ideas to solve the Kampuchean problem. "He (Thach) is looking for a way out," Ghazali added.

Another new proposal which Ghazali tried to put across to Thach was to have Vietnam deal with Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is president of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. Thach often called it an "illusion" during his talks with Ghazali. However, Ghazali pointed out that Prince Sihanouk had significant support of the world community as well as the Kampuchean people.

Thach hinted that Vietnam might deal with Prince Sihanouk when the Khmer Rouge faction had been excluded from the tripartite coalition.

Ghazali contended that a free election in Kampuchea could be a good opportunity for the Kampuchean people to decide which faction would be "ditched." He vehemently denied reports that ASEAN was preparing to "ditch" Khmer Rouge faction from the coalition government. Thach mentioned the possibility of holding an election in Kampuchea in his talks with Sitthi in Bangkok last Thursday.

In Bangkok, Thach also met with members of the ICK Ad Hoc Committee led by Senegalese Ambassador to the UN Massamba Sarre last Friday. Although the meeting was on a personal basis, Ghazali believed it indicated Vietnam's interest in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem through an international conference. Vietnam has proposed in its Ho Chi Minh City communique that an international conference be held to discuss regional issues. The three Indochinese states, the ASEAN five, and the five permanent members in the UN Security Council will be among the major participants.

However, ASEAN considered the communique a "non-document" since it was co-signed by a representative of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh which ASEAN did not recognize.

The idea of a new international conference discussed by Ghazali and Thach is a compromise between the ICK which Vietnam has boycotted and the Vietnam-proposed conference which ASEAN has ignored. Assessing these recent developments, Ghazali concluded that they made him a "little more optimistic." The picture looked "clear" and there were reasons for some "guarded optimism," he added.

Rebuts Thach Statements

BK010348 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali yesterday denied statements attributed to him by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach following their recent talks in Kuala Lumpur.

Thach said that Mr Ghazali had agreed on details for an international conference on Kampuchea, but the Malaysian foreign minister said in Bangkok yesterday that he had only supported the move in principle.

Mr Ghazali, who returns to Kuala Lumpur today, said that he had come to Bangkok for talks on new diplomatic initiatives aimed at achieving a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. He held talks last night with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at which they compared notes on their recent talks with Thach during his visits to Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok.

Mr Ghazali told a press conference at the Oriental Hotel late yesterday afternoon that he had initiated a move for an international conference on Kampuchea and had not "lifted" the idea from a so-called Ho Chi Minh communique as claimed by Thach. He stressed that ASEAN did not recognise the communique as an official document and strongly denied Thach's statement in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia "neither accepted nor rejected the Ho Chi Minh statement."

Mr Ghazali said that Thach had denied issuing threats against ASEAN during recent talks in Singapore and described reports that he had as a "distortion." He said he had refused to discuss a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea when Thach raised the matter in Kuala Lumpur because ASEAN was only interested in a total pullout.

Thach had used a two-pronged argument to justify the continuing presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Mr Ghazali said. The argument was based on what Thach described as the "Chinese threat" and the genocide carried out by Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge regime. Thach claimed that a total Vietnamese withdrawal would be possible only when Hanoi no longer perceived China as a threat.

However, Mr Ghazali expressed optimism that Thach's attitude had shown signs of softening during his recent visits to Singapore, Burma, Malaysia and Thailand. This was indicated by Thach's readiness to tone down an earlier statement that the Kampuchean situation was irreversible.

BURMA REPORTEDLY INSISTS ON TOTAL SRV WITHDRAWAL

BK030223 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 82 p 2

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Burma told Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his recent visit to Rangoon that it insists on a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people, informed sources revealed today.

In the first report on the Burmese Government's attitude, the sources said that it will recognise a government elected by the Khmer people.

Because of its strict non-alignment, Burma had not been expected to take a stand which obviously supports the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea. This is considered by ASEAN officials as an important setback for Thach.

Another disclosure about Thach's tour of Southeast Asia concerned remarks he made in Kuala Lumpur concerning various ASEAN countries. Thailand was the "devil," Singapore the "Devil's advocate," and Malaysia an "angel." Thach called Indonesia "inactive" and said he would like American forces to withdraw from the Philippines. He is due to visit Jakarta in October. There is no plan, as far as is known, for him to visit Manila.

Thach also told those countries he visited on his trip that signature of a non-aggression treaty with China would not lead to withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Laos. It is estimated that there are around 50,000 or 60,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos. Thach had said there must be a nonaggression pact with Beijing before total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

At no time during his tour did Thach commit himself on the question of self-determination for the Khmer people. This was despite an assurance by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that China had informed him that it would accept the results of a United Nations-supervised general election in Kampuchea and would resume normal relations with Hanoi when this had taken place.

Despite his denial, sources said that Thach did make a "veiled threat" when he informed Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan that Vietnam would exercise the "right of self-defence." ASEAN officials are of the opinion that Vietnam "does not have such a right in Kampuchea." Thach reportedly said to Dhanabalan that Vietnam "can wait five to 20 years" but Dhanabalan replied: "ASEAN can wait 30 years." The ball is now in Vietnam's court, not in the ASEAN or in China's court," ACM Sitthi told Thach.

If as Thach appeared to have indicated to Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea Ad Hoc Committee, the international conference on Southeast Asia, proposed by the Indochinese foreign ministers at their meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, will discuss Kampuchea as one of the most pressing regional problems, ASEAN may find the suggestion negotiable. Other issues could be relations between ASEAN and Indochina, the Hanoi-feared "Chinese threat," the ASEAN-feared Soviet threat, the ASEAN-proposed neutrality of Kampuchea and the Vietnam-urged neutrality of Southeast Asia.

ASEAN is unlikely to accept the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime as the representative of Kampuchea at such a conference, just as Vietnam is expected to oppose the participation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The most important task of the ASEAN foreign ministers when they meet at the Oriental Hotel here on Saturday is to assess Thach's visits to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon and Bangkok and, as a result of the assessment, to exchange views on what Indonesian Foreign Minsiter Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja should discuss with him when he visits Jakarta in October. Initial ASEAN assessment is that Vietnam has not changed its policy, only modalities. But Thach showed enough flexibility to encourage further exploration of Hanoi's real intentions. ASEAN officials also believe that if Thach's purpose had been to sow dissension among the ASEAN countries or to isolate Thailand he had failed. The ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to announce their firm adherence to the principles of the UN General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea but hold out hope of further discussions with Hanoi.

SRV CLAIM OF TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'UNSUBSTANTIATED'

BK300910 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, from the beginning of July fighting continued sporadically in Kampuchea near the Thai border but affected the Thai side of the border very little.

Reports show that, on most occasions, fighting was initiated by troops of the Coalition Government of Kampuchea and resulted in occasional loss to the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side. Vietnamese troops were reportedly moved about and reinforced opposite the Thai border at Trat Province.

It is evident that fighting in Kampuchea, particularly near the Thai border, continued to the same degree as before. Rotation and movement of Vietnamese soldiers continued as usual. These activities have occurred while Vietnam is launching propaganda about its troops being withdrawn from Kampuchea. There is no evidence of any Vietnamese troop pull-out from Kampuchea and, thus, Vietnam's claim about pullouts is unsubstantiated.

SRV-Khmer Rouge Clash Reported

BK010547 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese-led forces launched a major attack against Khmer Rouge guerrillas near the Thai-Kampuchean border on Friday night, and heavy artillery and mortar barrages continued throughout the night. Sporadic fighting was continuing yesterday afternoon, and exchanges of gunfire inside Kampuchea could be heard at this Thai broder district.

The extent of casualties was not immediately known, but some Khmer Rouge crossed into Thailand to escape the attack. The Thai Army, which went on alert at the area opposite the battle, later pushed the Khmer back over the border. A number of mortar and artillery shells fired by the Vietnamese forces were reported to have landed on Thai soil at Khlong Nam Sai, but no casualties were reported. The military sent up a light spotter aircraft to inspect the scene along the border yesterday morning.

The battle followed fierce clashes last weekend, in which the Vietnamese are thought to nave suffered serious losses, and a beefing-up of Vietnamese military strength in the area. Last week the Vietnamese reportedly reinforced their troops and moved at least five light PT-76 tanks into the area opposite the Thai districts of Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya. On July 18 and 21 the Vietnamese had moved 10 to 15 heavy trucks loaded with Russian weapons along Highway 5 from Sisophon District to Poipet District, Thai military observers said.

On July 28 heavy fighting was reported at Koup, Phnom Mak Hoeun, Sihanoukville and along Highway 502, about five kilometres inside Kampuchea from the Thai border. Friday's assault began at about 6 p.m. when the Vietnamese opened fire on Khmer Rouge forces which had withdrawn from the Khao Phnom Mak Hoeun area.

4TH ARMY COMMANDER SAYS CPM GUERRILLAS 'ROUTED'

BK311129 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] As a result of operations launched by the 4th Army Region to wipe out terrorist strongholds in the south, the national forces have captured the camps of southern separtists and guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malay [CPM] in Narathiwat Province, and in Na Thawi District, Songkhla Province. We bring you an interview given to the TV Channel 10 correspondent in Hat Yai District by Commander of the 4th Army Region Lt Gen Han Linanon on 30 July when he led a team of mass media representatives to inspect captured camps of Suksirin Subdistrict, Narathiwat Province, and Na Thawi District, Songkhla Province.

[Begin Han recording] We launched operations which have resulted in a complete destruction of the CPM guerrilla camps. This is because we felt that as an independent country we could not allow any outlaw armed forces in our country. Now, as for Malaysia, we have crushed the Malayan Liberation Army which is the tool of the CPM. From now on, Malaysia should not bother about the efforts of the CPM guerrillas to liberate Malaysia. They have no more strength. They have been routed as a result of our campaigns. Our intelligence officials used to be informed by Malaysian authorities about the size of the various CPM units.

We have found out that they are not that strong. After 10 to 20 years of operations, they have not grown any larger. I believe therefore that their plan to liberate Malaysia is hopeless. We have now wiped out all their strongholds. Besides, the remaining guerrillas were born in Thailand. Those who fled from Malaysia with the ideology of liberating Malaysia are now very old and cannot fight. I want to tell Malaysia that it should no longer worry about the liberation of Malaysia by the Malayan Liberation Army. Also as a result of our operations, tension along the common border has been lessened. [end recording]

Further Report

BK030413 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Songkhla -- the seizure of major strongholds of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) will directly affect the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) as the two outlawed parties had been assisting each other, Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Linanon said yesterday.

In an interview with the NATION, Lt Gen Han quoted "abundant documents," seized from the fallen Regiment 8 headquarters, as confirming that the guerrillas of the two parties had kept close contact with each other. "We have learnt that CPM had trained elements of CPT on boobytrap techiniques right here at the camp," he said.

He said that the seizure of the Regiment 8 headquarters had in effect barred CPM guerrillas from teaching Thai communist insurgents on the techniques to make and plant boobytraps. "This is why we have to repel CPM elements. Although the CPM might not pose a direct threat to Thailand, its growth will affect the stability of our country in the long run," he said.

Lt Gen Han said he had ordered his staff to study the techniques on boobytraps from documents seized at the camp as the military still had many lessons to draw from the insurgents over the matter. The military has not as yet defused all the boobytraps planted around the camp. About 40 soldiers were wounded by the boobytraps, according to the Fourth Army Region commander.

Lt Gen Han yesterday accompanied a team of senior Malaysian officials led by chairman of the regional committee Maj Gen Hasim to visit three regiment-size CPM strongholds which fell to government forces during the military offensive last month. The Malaysian delegates and their Thai counterparts also met at the regional border committee here to discuss the agenda for the upcoming general border committee conference due to take place in Malaysia late this month. The Malaysian delegation returned to its country later in the afternoon.

SUA TROOPS AT BURMESE BORDER REINFORCED

BK030237 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- About 700 Shan rebel troops were last weekend despatched to Doi Lang on the Burmese border to beef up the Shan United Army (SUA) force on the mountainous stronghold seized from the Burmese communists over a week ago.

Informed police sources here said that the arrival of the new reinforcement had increased the strength of the SUA to some 1,500 men under arms. The sources said further that it appeared that the Shan rebels intended to keep Doi Lang their new home after their last stronghold in Ban Hin Taek (now Ban Thoet Thai) was smashed by Thai Government force in February this year.

According to the sources, Doi Lang is an ideal place for narcotics kingping Khun Sa and his Shan rebel troops because it is located near the Kok River which will offer them a convenient transportation facility. Besides, overland travel to Doi Lang from the Thai border is much more difficult than to the Shans' former stronghold in Ban Thoet Thai, which is accessible by road almost the year round, the sources added.

Meanwhile, it was reported that sporadic clashes continued around Doi Lang, about three kilometres from the border, between the combined forces of SUA, a breakaway Kuomintang [KMT] faction and Lahu tribesmen on one side and the Burmese communists led by A Bi on the other side.

Colonel Yang Wei Kang, leader of the YWK faction which has broken from the KMT, told the BANGKOK POST at his border stronghold that the allied forces of the three factions last Saturday captured a heroin refinery in Burma which was owned by A Bi. The troops, he added, seized four oil drums each containing 100 litres of ether and two more drums filled with processed opium. He claimed that about 100 communists died in the month-long fighting -- most due to the lack of medical care -- while conceding that their own casualties were about 20 killed. About 45 were wounded and were treated at Fang District Hospital. A former aide of General Lao Tuan, Colonel Yang said that he committed 250 men from his private army to help Khun Sa fight the Burmese communists on personal reason. He said that he himself hated narcotic drugs, but declined to comment if he knew Khun Sa was involved in drugs trade and production.

In a related development, it was reported that about 100 Burmese communist troops had fled the fighting into Ban Muang Ngam of Mae Ai District on Sunday. No details were available.

LABOR CONGRESS ELECTS AHMAD NEW PRESIDENT

BK020338 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Labour leader Ahmad Khamthetthong was unanimously elected new president of the dispute-plagued Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) in a quiet balloting yesterday when his rival group, led by outgoing LCT President Phaisan Thawatchainan, boycotted the session.

The election, which finally came true after being postponed twice, saw Ahmad and his followers make a clean sweep of all the 40 executive posts in the lot. Ahmad's victory without competition ended the long-time leadership of Phaisan who had been president of Thailand's largest labour grouping for many consecutive years. Phaisan and his team had earlier withdrawn their candidacy from the showdown in protest against what he described as "foul play" by the rival wing to win the poll.

Only 174 representatives from about 60 labour unions attended the conference held at the State Railway of Thailand (SRT) to cast their votes. The total eligible voters numbered 379. About 140 supporters of Phaisan yesterday continued to boycott the poll.

Ahmad declared after the election that his executive committee would no longer tolerate an interference by an international labour organization in the LCT affairs. "We will emphasize self-reliance. Foreign aids must have no strings attached," he said. He was apparently referring to the Asian-American Free Labour Institute (AAFLI) which had earlier proposed that the two labour factions share the executive posts in a bid to compromise the bitter rift in the LCT. AAFLI has been the major financier for LCT. Ahmad said the new executives will meet on August 15 to farm out the responsibilities among themselves. Phanat Thailuan who was also elected to the committee might not be given the responsibility of education affairs of LCT as he had been criticized while being in charge in the past, according to Ahmad. The LCT executive for education will be assigned to contact foreign labour movements for aid to finance its education programme. Newly-elected LCT Secretary General Wichai Thosuwanchinda who succeeds Sawat Lukdot said he plans to improve the administrative system of the labour movement to ensure maximum efficiency.

AFP INTERVIEWS THACH ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK030728 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 3 Aug 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Aug. 3 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach says he is "very satisfied" with his recent Southeast Asian tour, adding that "now the dialogue has opened" with Hanoi's non-communist regional neighbors.

In an exclusive interview with AFP yesterday, Mr Thach said that both he and his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, had been "surprised" by the results of their talks, neither of them having expected anything "so good."

"My visit to Thailand was successful in the sense we established an atmosphere of detente and dialogue. Before, there was no dialogue," Mr Thach said. "Now the Thai foreign minister has agreed to visit Vietnam. Moreover we have come to the agreement that even if we cannot do anything to improve peace and stability, at least we can refrain from worsening the situation," he added. The Vietnamese minister indicated that he and his hosts had not touched on "concrete" problems, but had established principles. "That's already a lot," he said.

Mr Thach said that during his talks, "we agreed that the problems between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries must be solved while respecting mutual interests. Nothing must be imposed against the will of either of the two sides." "If the Indochinese countries respond to ASEAN's legitimate interests, meaning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the ASEAN countries must also take into account the legitimate interests of the Indochinese countries, meaning an end to the Chinese threat," Mr Thach said.

Mr Thach said he "hoped" that Marshal Sitthi might be able to have a positive influence on China, which backs the Khmer Rouge government ousted by the Vietnamese from Phnom Penh. But he did not know if this was "realistic."

Asked about a recent meeting in Hanoi between Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and Chinese Ambassador Qiu Lixing, Mr Thach said such contacts had already previously taken place and that he himself had met with the Chinese ambassador. "But nobody knew about it, that's all," he said.

He was asked about the possibility that China might "soften" its position towards Hanoi, which has asked Beijing to sign a peace treaty in return for a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Mr Thach replied: "One can never foresee the sudden changes in Chinese policy. There are always surprises in China. China is a big box of surprises."

As an example of the common points shared by the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, Mr Thach said, "the ASEAN countries are calling for the neutralization of Cambodia, and the Indochinese countries are calling for the same for the whole Southeast Asian region." "But if we can agree on a neutralization of all of Southeast Asia that would certainly include the neutralization of Cambodia," he said.

Another very positive development in the minister's view was that the countries he visited agreed that commercial relations should exist between private companies and Vietnam. "This is a good thing. There is no longer question of a blockade," he said.

Thai Spokesman Cited on Visit

BK021234 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] A Thai spokesman said in Bangkok last Friday that the ASEAN countries were very pleased with the results of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit.

The spokesman said: The meeting between Nguyen Co Thach and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila took place in an atmosphere of special friendship. On this occasion, Mr Thach expressed Vietnam's good intentions toward every country in Southeast Asia. The spokesman also declared: We want to keep the door open and sincerely wish to have better relations with Vietnam.

Many Western news agencies quoted the Vietnamese foreign minister as saying in Bangkok last Friday that China's military threat and ASEAN's support to the Khmer reactionary groups against the People's Republic of Kampuchea are poisoning the atmosphere of peace in the region and that China is inciting neighboring countries to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

DIE ZEIT INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER THACH

DW291239 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 30 Jul 82 p 7

[Interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Peter Sager in Hanoi; date not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Where does Vietnam stand today now that 7 years have passed since the unification of north and south Vietnam?

Thach: You in Europe had war for 6 years and it took you at least 6 years to recover. Vietnam had war for 30 years and it was much dirtier. The number of bombs dropped was twice as high as that in World War II. Therefore, we need more time to heal the wounds from the war. We still have many economic difficulties now, but next year we will produce our own oil for the first time.

ZIET: Vietnam's supply situation is somewhat disastrous but has improved somewhat last year. A liberal economic policy and piece work wages have contributed to this. Will this course be continued after the fifth party congress?

Thach: We were too idealistic. We overemphasized the interests of the state and the collectives and we underrated the interests of individuals. Therefore, we will now have to take interests of all three equally into account -- those of the state, the collectives and the individuals. We haven't coordinated them sufficiently so far. We must respect the interests of the individuals. We have introduced a new type of management in many industrial enterprises, and we will further develop this.

ZEIT: In north Vietnam agriculture is 95 percent collectivized. In the south you are still having difficulties with the peasants.

Thach: In south Vietnam 7 percent of agriculture has been nationalized so far. We motivate the peasants but don't force them into collectives. What is forced on people cannot work.

ZEIT: The resettlement of hundreds of thousands of people into so-called new economic zones was such a compulsory measure. Thousands returned from the country to the cities and thousands fled as boat people. Nonetheless, over 600,000 people are to be resettled again this year alone to increase food production and reduce unemployment in the cities.

Thach: Some of these economic zones were successful, others weren't. For city dwellers life in the country is simply very difficult. We are persuading those who fled from their villages to the cities during the war to return to the country. However, here too, everything that is forced is no good; it's the same as rape to love. However, so far we have had success with roughly 500,000 resettlers, most of them in the mountains and the Mekong Delta. We must invest to build up an infrastructure in these economic zones -- houses, schools, hospitals. As long as we don't have that, things are very bad.

ZEIT: Why is the real -- although secret -- currency still the dollar and not the dong?

Thach: Yes, that's a problem we will have to cope with gradually. We can't solve it through police operations.

ZEIT: So for the time being you will allow the black market, the free market and state trade to coexist?

Thach: The black market is a cancerous ulcer we have to eliminate. Just wait 5 or 10 years, then you'll see. Until we increase our productivity, we won't be able to tackle the black market problem. No one can stop it overnight.

ZEIT: What, in your view, are the most important points of the new 5-year plan?

Thach: We have five priorities: food production, consumer goods, energy production, increased exports, and transportation and communications. The emphasis of our budget is on agriculture and education. For instance, we no longer have illiterates in Vietnam. I understand that there are still 14 million illiterates in southern Europe. As for our military expenditures, we get most of our weapons from the Soviet Union and don't have to pay for them.

ZEIT: But an army of about 1.5 million men is an enormous burden on the economy.

Thach: That's not new to us. We have lived with this for more than 25 years. Vietnamese soldiers in the field only need some rice; they are not so demanding as the Americans, for instance.

ZEIT: Vietnam has the fourth largest army in the world and is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Don't you think this is out of proportion?

Thach: As long as we are threatened with war by Kampuchea and China, we have no other alternative. We will defend our independence. We still don't have time for peace. However, peace is what we need most of all. As long as we don't have peace, we also can't get our economy going again. Peace and reconstruction belong together.

ZEIT: Following Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea, the Federal Government froze some DM90 million of development aid it promised to give. On what conditions will you withdraw the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea?

Thach: I ask you: Why does the Federal Government still have good relations with China even though the Chinese marched into Vietnam in 1979 and still occupy part of our territory? We will withdraw our troops from Kampuchea when the Chinese threat is over. We could withdraw some of our troops earlier if Thailand stopped helping the Khmer Rouge along the border. Then we would easily cope with the Pol Pot people; then they would just be a small skin cancer.

ZEIT: Vietnam has stationed roughly half a million soldiers along the border with China. After the February 1979 border war, do you expect the second "punishment expedition" threatened by the Chinese will really take place?

Thach: The first attack was really quite foolish. A second would be even much more foolish, but unfortunately we are dealing with the most foolish people in the world. Therefore, we must be prepared.

ZEIT: China and Vietnam accuse each other of pursuing a "hegemonist and expansionist" policy. What role should your country play in Southeast Asia?

Thach: We want to contribute to peace and independence in this region. We would like to see Southeast Asia as a nonaligned bloc, free of all outside influence.

ZEIT: So it would be completely misunderstanding matters to consider Vietnamese policy to be militant?

Thach: We have never fought outside Indochina. However, the French, the Americans, the Chinese and the Thais have all been here in our country.

ZEIT: Does Vietnam have its own path between the great power blocs of China and the Soviet Union with the framework of socialism?

Thach: Yes. We are an independent socialist country, and belong to neither the Warsaw Pact nor NATO. We also don't have any foreign bases in Vietnam.

However, without Soviet military support we would have no independence. We want to have good relations with all countries, and have not slammed the door. It was the West which linked our relations with conditions we couldn't accept.

ZEIT: Last year, following a visit to Vietnam, Amnesty International published a report on the reeducation camps with an appeal to your country to dissolve these camps which have existed since 1975. According to official data, some 20,000 and, according to unofficial estimates, some 200,000 people are there without formal trials or court sentences.

Thach: Some 2 million Vietnamese collaborated with the Americans and we have released them. We put just a few thousand into concentration or education camps. Today there are a few more than 10,000 -- just a handful. They are all criminals. When I was in the West, I was asked: Why don't you release them? I said: We can't let criminals move around freely. However, if your country wants to take them, you can have them all!

ZEIT: There are many unhappy and dissatisfied people in what used to be called Saigon.

Thach: They suffer from the consequences of the easy life they had at the time of the Americans. They enjoyed it and now don't like to work hard for their living. Therefore, they want to flee and we let them. After 1975, when we wanted to keep them in the country we were criticized for that. Since 1979, that is to say, since we have let them leave the country legally, the criticism is: Why such a large exodus?

ZEIT: Why do you still have so many boat people (over 11,000 in the first 3 months of 1982 alone) despite the opportunity to leave legally?

Thach: Because those who leave our country legally are not so well received in the West as the boat people. Those who leave the country legally are not considered refugees but only as immigrants and don't have any special privileges.

ZEIT: Within the framework of family reunification, some 6,000 Vietnamese have entry permits for the Federal Republic, some of them since 1980. Why hasn't your government granted them exit visas?

Thach: There are not that many. Some changed their names and addresses. Also, don't forget our bureaucracy and, on a low level, corruption. However, think of the Lockheed scandal involving the Netherlands prince or the affair of the Japanese prime minister. Such a thing, corruption at high levels of the state, doesn't exist here.

REVIEW OF JULY ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW301321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Review of TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 7, 1982]

[Text] The July issue, 1982, of TAP CHI CONG SAN has come off the press. Its editorial entitled: "Carry Out Well the Political Activities on the Resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress" says: These political activities are aimed at the following requirements: To make the cadres and party members, particularly the leading and managerial cadres in various echelons and sectors, hold uniform views and reach high unanimity with the basic contents of the documents of the congress; to firmly grasp the spirit of the decisions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers; and to criticize the erroneous views running counter to the party's line and policy.

On this basis, we must review in depth the situation of the movement in the regions, sectors and grassroots units and review the leading activities of the party organization in the local area; draw lessons from experience; strengthen solidarity and hold aloft the revolutionary offensive spirit, the sense of responsibility and work capacity of cadres and party members.

We must map out a realistic program of action for the region, sector and grassroots unit with effective measures to resolve urgent and immediate socioeconomic problems, with a view to successfully implementing the resolutions of the congress and the decisions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. We must overcome errors and shortcomings at all costs. The editorial points out: The study of party documents during this phase of political activity is unlike the discussion of draft documents in the first phase of congresses of party organizations at various levels. In the first phase of past congresses of party organizations, party members and representatives discussed draft decuments with a view to contributing ideas for the formulation of documents to be presented at the party's national congress. At that time, party members and representatives had the right to make suggestions or amendments to the contents of draft documents in accordance with their knowledge. These draft documents, after being discussed, amended and unanimously passed by the party's national congress, have become congress resolutions. The party's national congress of delegates is its highest leading organ. The congress resolutions must be thoroughly understood and seriously implemented by all the party. Every cadre and party member must speak and act in accordance with the spirit of the congress resolutions. This is a question pertaining to the party's principle of organization.

The editorial also stresses: We must overcome the tendency of slighting the congress documents, thinking that the contents of these documents had already been discussed in the first phase of congresses of party organizations at various levels. This tendency reflects a lack of seriousness in the study of party resolutions. The documents approved by the national congress contain important changes and amendments compared to their drafts. If one does not thoroughly understand the contents of these documents and does not firmly grasp the congress's views on the party line, on the assessment of the present revolutionary situation and on the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage, one will not be able to correctly organize the implementation of the congress resolution.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh's talk to representatives of the Hanoi electorate.

On the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth, this issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN makes public the 22 December 1943 letter from Comrade Dimitrov, former general secretary of the Comintern, to Mao Zedong, outlining Mao's errors in sabotaging the Chinese Communist Party and the anti-Japanese national united front in China and in inciting an anti-Soviet psychology in the Chinese Communist Party.

This month's issue of the journal carries Comrade Nguyen Van Tran's article on the coordination of three techniques in economic management. The article says: After outlining the general orientation on economic management, the choice of managerial techniques appropriate to the characteristics and conditions of each stage and the situation in each locality, economic and technical sector is very necessary and important. Managerial techniques consist of gathering techniques affecting those under management to ensure their activities run smoothly in the course of implementing the set objectives. We must stimulate the interests of those under management so that, for the sake of the interests of the whole society and of their own, they will be concerned with raising productivity and with creating a motive force pushing production forward.

On the basis of characteristics affecting man in the course of management and on the substance of managerial work, ordinarily people gather managerial techniques into three groups: economic techniques, administrative techniques, and socioeducational techniques. These three techniques form a unified entity. They do not negate but complement one another, creating a combined strength affecting all aspects of managerial work, every worker and the collective of workers, and affects both the manager and the managed.

In order to correctly use the three managerial techniques, each leading cadre must firmly grasp the science and art of management. Under present conditions, this must be manifested in the concentration and division of power and responsibility, in an appropriate and high degree of concentration, in a vigorous division of power, in expansion of the right to decide what is appropriate for the concrete conditions of production and business enterprises at lower levels and in a clearcut division of power and responsibility. Power must go hand in hand with responsibility. This is precisely the requirement of the present improvement in economic management.

Next is Comrade Le Khac's article "Create a Great Development in Exports." The article outlines the main socioeconomic tasks during the 1981-85 5-year period and in the 1980's, which impose extremely large demands on export activities. The article then deals with the trends in the export market and the trends and structure of export goods during the 1980's.

This issue of the journal also carries Pham Van Nghien's article "Raise the Transit Capacity of the Haiphong Junction Center." After pointing to the irrational phenomena in Haiphong port's activities to show that this port is a very weak link in our country's communications and transportation system and that the stagnation in its activities -- which have existed for several years to a serious degree, causing considerable losses to various production sectors and affecting trade relations between our country and foreign countries -- is a problem of serious concern, the article deals with the major causes of this situation: The mechanism of activities at the Haiphong junction -- a clear picture of small-scale production in communications and transportation -- is incompatible with the laws of production development as well as with the special laws of transportation management. It does not correctly implement a number of principles of socialist management.

In addition, there are still many shortcomings in the port's material-technical base. The excessive damage to loading, unloading and transportation facilities is also a cause of imbalance between use and repair, between transportation and cargo handling.

The problem of the port can be resolved only in the context of the whole Haiphong junction center. This means that we must examine and resolve the problem from the point of view of the system, in which we must pay special attention to essential relations bearing a cause-and-effect character between the elements of the system, and must resolutely eliminate all unnecessary relations, because they do not create uniformity of the system and even reduce efficiency in the system's activities.

The raising of the transit capacity of the Haiphong junction center can be resolved only by a series of important measures, but first of all, we must establish a direct relation between the port and transportation units, through economic and professional contracts, and eliminate unnecessary relations between the port and merchandise owners in the delivery and reception of merchandise at the port.

Next is Van Hien's article "Perfect the Law and Strengthen the Socialist Legal System." The article stresses: In order to strengthen the socialist legal system, we must first gradually build a legal system, particularly laws on economic management. During the next 5 to 10 yeras, we must institutionalize the party's line and policy in a manner more systematic and comprehensive than before, starting with fundamental regulations, with a view to gradually concretizing in the legal aspect the system whereby the party leads, the people are masters and the state governs.

The article also deals with the question of organization of implementation of the law, the question of training a contingent of legal cadres and the question of strengthening the party's leadership over perfection of the law and strengthening of the socialist legal system.

This month's issue of the journal also carries Prof Vu Khieu's article "The Individual and Social Question in the Communist's Philosophy of Life," dealing with main questions of the philosophy of life, questions being constantly posed during the course of one's life to be resolved: Does one live only for oneself or for the entire society? What does one live for and how does one live? Dealing with the aspect of personal interests, the article says: Under the socialist system, on the basis of common ownership by the state and the collective of main means of production, social and collective interests constitute the foundation of personal interests. Personal interests do not oppose social and collective interests. On the contrary, they start from social and collective interests.

In our society, the individuals's legitimate income and the family's living standards can be raised only when society's production level develops, when the cooperative harvests a bumper crop and when enterprises fulfill their tasks. To work with devotion and to make increasing contributions to the collective and society also mean to attend to the livelihood of one's family and oneself. To make a little sacrifice for the interests of the enterprise, the agency or the cooperative can only mean to subordinate immediate interests to one's own long-term interests.

Next is Tran Hong Phong's article "Some Thoughts About the Struggle Against Bureaucracy." The article deals with the nature of the struggle against bureaucracy, analyzes its causes, points out its manifestations and harms and outlines orientations and measures to overcome it.

This month's TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Le Xuan Vu's article "About the Present Relations Between Economic and Cultural Development." The article shows that society's cultural level does not automatically depend on the level of economic development. This does not mean that it is entirely independent of the level of economic development. In the building of a new culture and new-type man, we should, and may, precede the actual situation of economic life by one step, but one step only, so that we may always be able to maintain a smooth balance, an effective mutual influence and stimulation between economic and cultural developments.

In the book review section of this month's issue, there is an article by Nhat Van entitled "Handbook For Writers and Artists," introducing the book "Culture and Art Also Constitute a Front," put out by the Van Hoc publishing house. The book contains President Ho Chi Minh's speeches and writings from the 1920's to the time of his demise. The article says: Each time strange guests appear on the art and literature front, shaking weak persons, we only have to recall President Ho's intimate, earnest and loving advice to become calm in order to march forward. Thus it can be said that this book is a handbook for writers and artists.

This month's issue of the journal also carries Thach Tin's article "Undeniable Betrayal," on reading (Francois Joyaux's) book "China and the Settlement of the First Indochina War -- Geneva 1954" published in Paris. The article shows that despite its limitations, this book is a serious and useful study containing valuable materials. This is another scientific proof of the Beijing leaders' undeniable betrayal of the revolutionary cause of the peoples of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. This is also another scientific proof of the expansionist and hegemonic nature of Mao followers, who are betraying even the Chinese people's revolutionary cause.

Next is Vu Hien's article "The Malvinas Incident," analyzing why the military conflict between imperialist Britain and Argentina on the Malvinas Islands took place a few months ago, what its consequences are, and what was gained or lost by the warring parties.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS TOKYO DISARMAMENT MEETING

OW021810 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 2 -- Premier Pham Van Dong has sent greetings to the 82 World Conference Against A and H Bombs currently held in Tokyo.

He said: Following the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament, the conference is expected to speed up the world people's movement for peace and disarmament now sweeping all parts of the world, especially Europe and America. The voice of people in various countries has become the strength of public opinion really capable of preventing U.S.-led warlike and reactionary forces from feverishly engaging in the nuclear arms race and from threatening peace and security of nations.

The Japanese people, victims of U.S. atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can see better than anyone else the disaster of a nuclear war. Therefore, the world conference annually held in Japan plays a very significant role in consolidating international solidarity and coordinating the world people's action for peace and disarmament, against war schemes hatched by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Beijing, expansionism and hegemonism and other reactionary forces.

DO MUOI RECEIVES LAO NATIONAL ART TROUPE

OW021814 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 2 -- Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently received the Lao national art troupe. He praised the Lao traditional art as reflecting the patriotic struggle and creative labour of the fraternal Lao people, and stressed that this tour of Vietnam by the Lao national art troupe would contribute to further strengthening the special friendship between the two peoples.

REPORT ON VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETING

BK301212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul pp 1, 4

[Text] The Presidium of the VFF Central Committee on 1 and 2 July held its annual meeting in Hanoi to carry out political activities to fully grasp the basic contents of resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress. The meeting adopted the correct evaluation made by the party congress on past victories and achievements and on the numerous difficulties, deficiencies and shortcomings that must be overcome to vigorously develop the present economic and social situation in order to meet the people's urgent and most vital requirements.

The meeting decided that the VFF must increase its activities, strengthen the solidarity of various strata of the people, religions and nationalities and urge them to close ranks behind the VCP led by esteemed General Secretary Le Duan. The VFF must also strengthen the people's political and spiritual unanimity, develop the working people's right to collective mastery, accelerate the three revolutions, and satisfactorily carry out the all people action slogan: "All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness!"

Various echelons of the VFF from the central to grassroot levels must formulate a concrete and effective action program in order to implement the resolutions of the party congress -- especially the 1982 state plan and the 1981-85 5-year plan -- solve urgent problems in production and the people's daily life, and triumphantly carry out the various political tasks set forth by the party and state.

After hearing a report by the preparatory committee for the VFF congress, the Presidium decided to accelerate tasks concerning the preparations so that the VFF can hold its national congress at the end of 1982 in Hanoi.

At this meeting the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee also agreed, together with the Vietnam Peace Committee, to launch "a national campaign for peace and disarmament against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces." This campaign is aimed at strengthening our people's love for their country and socialism, their spirit of proletarian internationalism and their revolutionary vigilance in various emulation movements to overfulfill the 1982 state plan, to build and defend the fatherland and to foil all schemes and acts of multifaceted sabotage being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. This campaign will last from now until September 1982 and will conclude on 21 September, the day when all countries will organize an International Day for Peace in accordance with the 36th UN General Assembly resolution.

The VFF once again expresses, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, vigorous support for the various peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, especially the recent statement made by esteemed L.I. Brezhnev, who said: "The Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons." The VFF supports and will strengthen solidarity with national independence movements and movements for peace developing throughout the world. It supports the just cause of struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors, and wholeheartedly supports the three Indochinese countries' initiatives for peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

The meeting stressed: To cope with the present situation in which our country is faced with numerous difficulties in the economic and social spheres, and while our enemies -- the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists -- are frantically conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage, all strata of our people must enhance their traditional solidarity, strengthen their confidence in the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP, develop revolutionary heroism and their right to socialist collective mastery and strive to overcome difficulties in order to fulfill triumphantly the cause of national building and defense, thereby implementing the sacred testament of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh.

BRIEFS

YOUNG LABOR VOLUNTEER FORCE -- Hanoi, VNA, July 31 -- In the first seven months of this year, almost 5,000 young men and women in Ho Chi Minh City have joined the Young Labour Volunteer Force. Of these, 3,000 went to build the Tri An hydroelectric power plant on Dong Nai River, northeast of the city, and the Daknong water conservancy project on the central highlands. The remainder are working at various state farms run by the Young Labour Volunteer Force. Since its foundation in March 1976, the force, now numbering more than 40,000, has reclaimed 37,000 hectares of virgin land, moved 4.5 million cubic metres of earth for irrigation works, and built 46 new economic villages for 40,000 settlers, in addition to many state farms. It is also effectively contributing to the eradication of illiteracy and social vices, and to the propagation of the revolutionary art and culture. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 31 Jul 82 OW]

AUSTRALIA

COMMENTS ON JAPAN-AUSTRALIA MINISTERIAL TALKS

BK310953 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpts] An important top-level meeting of Australian and Japanese ministers has concluded in Canberra. It was the seventh meeting of the Australia-Japan Ministerial Committee [AJMC], and while outwardly there was a very polite atmosphere on both sides, the message in the final speeches was very much to the point, as (John Lombard) reports from Canberra.

The Australian-Japan Ministerial Committee was set up following the visit to Japan in 1971 of the minister for trade and deputy prime minister, Doug Anthony. Because of the heavy interdependence between the two countries on trade it was thought there was a need for regular meetings at the highest possible ministerial level.

In keynote speeches, both Mr Street and his Japanese counterpart were quite blunt in discussing problems as they saw them in their bilateral relationship. Mr Street warned Japan that attempts to force raw material suppliers like Australia to bear the brunt of the economic downturn could endanger the security of long-term supply. There was a tendency during recession, he said, to press the supplying countries to bear temporary adjustments without sufficient regard to long-term development.

On the other hand, Mr Sakurauchi made it clear that Japan expected Australia to relax its import restrictions on manufactured goods in line with the spirit of proposal by the Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, to greatly reduce protection. Mr Street responded by saying Japan should examine restrictions it imposed on agricultural imports, and in this regard, Mr Street was clearly thinking of Australian beef export to Japan. But when Mr Street and Mr Sakurauchi came to speak at a press conference, they were rather more diplomatic in their comments. Mr Street:

[Begin recording] The meeting was held against the backdrop of a very difficult world economic situation and, as Mr Anthony said in the meeting, this makes this year's AJMC the most important one ever. Both sides agreed that there was a particular need for Australia and Japan to maintain a close dialogue. My discussions with Mr Sakurauchi covered East-West relations, the Middle East and a range of developments in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly Indochina. We noted that the prime ministers of both Australia and Japan will visit China shortly. We agreed on the importance of our relations with China, the direction of China's development and its (?trade and) world affairs. We also agreed that our regional policy gave high priority to the continuing security and development of the ASEAN countries and on our opposition to the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia. [end recording]

Of interest to the Australian side was the Japanese reading of the world economy. Mr Sakurauchi, speaking to the press conference through an interpreter, said Japan was trying to stimulate its domestic demand in an effort to avoid recession. And in so doing, he believed Japan could make some contribution to improving the global economy. He noted that recently there had been reported signs in the United States of a reduction in inflation and the lowering of interest rates. Mr Sakurauchi said that he believed that in the latter half of this year, there might be some economic upturn.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MICHAEL SOMARE ELECTED PRIME MINISTER

BK020805 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Papua New Guinea's new Parliament has elected the opposition leader, Mr Michael Somare, as prime minister. The voting was 66 for Mr Somare and 40 for his opponent, Father John Momis, leader of the newly formed National Alliance.

There was one abstention. Mr Somare, who is Papua New Guinea's first prime minister after independence in 1975, leads the Pangu Party which will form a coalition with the United Party.

Earlier, the Parliament elected the independent member from Milne Bay, Mr Dennis Young, as speaker by 66 votes to 42. In the Papua New Guinea general elections last month, no party won an overall majority and the various parties had since been negotiating on a coalition.

'Caretaker' Cabinet Announced

BK021026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By Rowan Callick]

[Excerpt] Port Moresby, Aug 2 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea's founding father Michael Thomas Somare was today returned to power as prime minister with a healthy 66-40 vote from parliament. The victory over his main rival Father John Momis, came in a parliamentary vote to elect a speaker and prime minister.

Mr Somare, 46, was prime minister from 1972, through independence from Australia in 1976 to March 1980, when he was ousted by Sir Julius Chan in a parliamentary vote of no confidence.

His Pangu Party scored heavily in the national election in June, winning 48 seats. His support today also included a number of independent members, and the six surviving members of the United Party, once the largest in the country.

Parliament will resume on Thursday afternoon, August 5, under new Speaker Dennis Young.

After his election, Mr Somare announced that a caretaker ministry of seven would run the country for two weeks until he was ready to announce a full cabinet.

The caretaker government is expected to be as follows:

Mr Somare -- police, defence, national planning.
Roy Evara, United Party leader sacked for disloyalty from the cabinets of both Mr Somare and Sir Julius, in the past -- works and education.
Martin Tovadek, United Party, health minister under Sir Julius -- health, public utilities.
Paias Wingti Pangu, likely to be Mr. Somare's deputy -- media, primary industry, transport, labour and culture.
Phillip Bouraga, former head of the prime minister's department and police chief, a pro-Somare independent -- finance decentralisation and environment.
Rabbie Namaliu, former head of the public service, Pangu -- minerals and energy, foreign affairs.
Matthew Bendumb, long-standing Pangu M.P. -- lands, justice, commerce, urban development, community and family services.

"I have stood in the position before and accepted the confidence of this parliament, though somehow I feel this time it is different," Mr Somare said after his victory today.

"Two years ago I was removed from office by a motion of no-confidence on the floor of this house. It was only made possible by the combined coalition of five parties. It took five jackals to pull down the Pangu lion. But they did it, and I accepted it with grace," he added. "But although I accepted defeat in parliament on that day, it was not at the hands of the voters. I reminded the members that when the time came, I would return with a mandate from the people. That day has come. I never lost the confidence of the people," he said.

Mr Somare called upon the new opposition to "lay aside the bitterness and rancour that has marred the so-called struggle for power in the last few weeks."

MOKHTAR-GHAZALI TALKS ON THACH VISIT REPORTED

BK310913 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0824 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 31 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that nobody should cherish the hope for the solution of the Kampuchean problem overnight. But clearly there are already some activities, namely that both parties are reacting to each other, the foreign minister said, responding to questions posed by newsmen at the Foreign Office at Pejambon Friday.

The foreign minister further pointed out that his meeting with Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie Thursday evening was to listen to his Malaysian counterpart's explanations on the results of his discussions with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The Ghazali-Thach meeting, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said, went smoothly and showed a change in the Vietnamese attitude. Most noteworthy of the Vietnamese change in attitude is on its presence in Kampuchea, the minister said.

Vietnamese military pull out from Kampuchea could now be discussed, but Vietnam appeared not willing to effect a total withdrawal of its troops as long as the imminent Chinese threat still remained, the minister said. But the Vietnamese-Chinese problem is a problem between both parties concerned, he added.

On the attitude of ASEAN towards the Kampuchean problem, the minister said we are not shifting an inch from our original stand. ASEAN wants a peaceful solution of the formation of a Kampuchean Government in accordance with the will of the people. So far coexistence is out of the question due to the unjust behaviour of Vietnam, Minister Mokhtar said. Vietnam should acknowledge that the Kampuchean people also have the right to freedom, Mokhtar added.

The Indonesian foreign minister was further of the view that Vietnamese military pull-out from Kampuchea did not constitute a positive change. It is only the initial symptom of a process of changes, he added.

Ghazali Remarks on Kampuchea

BK310804 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0721 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, July 31 (ANTARA) -- To allow the Cambodian problem to remain unsettled would cause the longer the greater [as received] trouble to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie declared here Friday.

The main trouble accruing to ASEAN has been the influx of Cambodian refugees into Thailand, Ghazali said, adding that actually not only ASEAN, but also Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union get their share of troubles from the problem.

The Cambodian problem, therefore, has to be brought to a solution as soon as possible he stressed. He further told a press conference attended also by Minister of Information Ali Murtopo that the Cambodian problem should be solved politically, and not militarily. For this purpose, ASEAN has tabled a resolution to the United Nations calling for giving the Cambodian people the right to form their own government.

Ghazali continued by saying following failure to enter into negotiations with the Heng Samrin regime, steps were taken to set up a coalition government. He expressed confidence that the coalition government headed by President Norodom Sihanouk offered a new alternative for a Cambodian solution. Ghazali noted that in efforts to seek a Cambodian settlement ASEAN and tried [as received] to bring Vietnam into the picture. He said he now saw a great change taking place in the Vietnamese attitude from its stance three or four years ago.

Speaking about his meeting a few days ago in Kuala Lumpur with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach he said the Vietnamese foreign minister took the occasion of the meeting to describe to him Vietnam's scenario of the Cambodian situation.

Ghazali also said the Vietnamese military pullout from Vietnam was not a complete withdrawal, but only involved personnel Vietnam appeared willing to effect a total withdrawal of troops only after the Chinese threat was disposed of. [sentence as received] According to Ghazali, in facing the Chinese threat Vietnam is placed before the alternatives, either to cooperate with China and abandon ASEAN or the other way round.

What Vietnam also is concerned about is an eventual return to power of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia after a total Vietnamese troops withdrawal. Ghazali further said he had told Co Thach that ASEAN actually was assisting it from foreign troops. [sentence as received] With the Cambodian problem settled, all countries in the region are likely to come to Vietnam's aid to defend its sovereignty, Ghazali asserted.

On the problem of the threat from China, Ghazali noted that China had for a long time been aiding underground communist movements in Malaysia as well as in other ASEAN member countries. We can understand that Vietnam, too, has been under pressure from the same danger he said. Ghazali was of the view that at some future time China would try to grab Vietnam, Cambodia and ASEAN but not now. To cope with this possibility Ghazali stressed the need for ASEAN to strengthen its defences, to enable it to repulse any Chinese expansionist moves in 15 or 20 years from now.

At the press meeting Ghazali strongly denied that ASEAN had accepted the Ho Chi Minh City statement implying a recognition of the Heng Samrin Regime. ASEAN has never declared acceptance of the statement, Ghazali stressed adding that the International Conference on Cambodia ASEAN has been striving for is based on th ASEAN plan, and not on the Ho Chi Minh City concept.

He also affirmed that the next ASEAN foreign minister conference would be held in Bangkok August 7 and not on August 5-6 as earlier scheduled. But he said he was still in the dark as to the main topic to be discussed at the meeting.

PRESS EDITORIALS URGE SIHANOUK-HENG SAMRIN TALKS

INDONESIA TIMES 26 July

BK310707 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "An Important Point for the ASEAN FMs Conference"]

[Text] One of the most important points to be discussed by the coming ASEAN ministers' conference to be held in Bangkok the 3rd week of next month will be the latest development of the Kampuchean question after the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government. In this connection, the daily KOMPAS of the 24th of July in its editorial "Vietnam, Kampuchea, ASEAN" said that with the participation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the coalition government, the coalition has muscle which has to be reckoned with by Vietnam. Vietnam and ASEAN have differences. But both have a similar basic attitude: Both sides do not wish the region of Southeast Asia, its mainland and archipelagoes, to be under the hegemony of one of the giant countries, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the United States. This should enable both Vietnam and ASEAN to foster an independent national authority in Kampuchea. Is it not an acceptable way out?

Now there is a dialogue between Vietnam and ASEAN. Efforts must also be made to start a dialogue between Sihanouk and Heng Samrin. If a political settlement is to be achieved, this is the right approach. To let the question drag on, will invite the hegemony of giant powers in the region.

We advocate here that the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting as well as Vietnam take this pertinent point into serious consideration.

KOMPAS 24 July

BK011509 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnam, Kampuchea, ASEAN"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning, there were no problems between Vietnam and the Southeast Asian countries which are united under ASEAN. The victory and the unification of Vietnam was expected to turn a new page, namely, national development based on nationalism which was not designed for the big power interest. The situation changed when Vietnam became involved in the Kampuchean issue. The Kampuchean issue has several dimensions, Vietnam's support for the liberation of the Kampuchean people form the Pol Pot regime's cruel oppression was welcomed. But, the presence of Vietnamese troops, estimated at between 150,000 to 200,000 was seen in a different light. This was considered to be a military intervention in another country's internal affairs. Such a massive military presence cannot be accepted, for it could set a precedent that could be seen as a threat to other Southeast Asian countries.

Vietnam's argument that the presence of its troops in Kampuchea is to deter the threat of the PRC will not be sufficient justification of Vietnam's position and it definitely cannot create trust on the part of the ASEAN countries. If, historically, Vietnam had been worried about the Chinese hegemonistic influence, Kampuchea also, historically, worried about Vietnamese hegemonism. The Kampuchean people's feelings toward Vietnam are similar to those of the Vietnamese people toward China. There is another implication, ASEAN countries are worried that Vietnam's concern for China might lead to an increasingly powerful and potential Soviet military presence in the Southeast Asian region.

By coincidence or by chance, the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government, which is supported by ASEAN, is having a positive effect. But, does that mean that militarily the coalition government will be able to expel the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea? Militarily it will not be possible. There is a need to seek more political cards.

We should not view Khieu Samphan as a figure who represents the Pol Pot regime, nor should we view Son Sann as a representative of the rightwing faction. We should view Prince Sihanouk as a Kampuchean nationalist figure, who has made his attitude clear during the Kampuchean war. Now, he is close to China and is even closer to North Korea. This may be due to circumstances or it might also be that he has already abandoned his independent nationalistic attitude. The coalition would have a different weight if only Khieu Samphan and Son Sann were taking part, but, since Prince Sihanouk is also in the coalition, politically the coalition could be reckoned with. It could also even be made an instrument for seeking a settlement of the problem, because both Vietnam and ASEAN have a similar attitude. Both sides do not want the Southeast Asian region, the mainland and islands alike, to come under the hegemony of one of the big powers.

However, the common attitude should have been able to lay a foundation acceptable to both Vietnam and ASEAN for the development of an independent national power in Kampuchea. Is that not the acceptable way for a way out? Under the present political reality, as far as the figures who are involved in the problem are concerned is it not Prince Sihanouk who can still be considered able to move and lead the development?

There had been dialogues between Vietnam and ASEAN, not as a bloc but on the individual level. Will it then be possible to attempt a dialogue between Prince Sihanouk and Heng Samrin? This might be the course for rapprochement rather than through a military settlement. If the Kampuchean problem is allowed to drag on, it will not only poison the relations between Vietnam and its neighbor countries, but it will also undermine the regional strength in this region.

This will tend to intensify the presence and the hegemonic influence of the big powers, which none of us desire.

MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIA'S FRASER ARRIVES, TALKS WITH MAHATHIR

BK020715 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Australian prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, was given a red carpet welcome at the Parliament Square in Kuala Lumpur this morning. The Australian leader flew in last night for a 4-day official visit to Malaysia. On hand to greet Mr Malcolm Fraser and his wife at the Parliament was Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. Also present were cabinet ministers, heads of diplomatic corps and other Malaysian dignitaries.

The first round of talks on bilateral and international issues between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and his Australian counterpart at the Parliament House began at 1115 in the morning. The Malaysian delegation at the discussion include the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie; the minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen; the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong; the minister of education, Datuk Dr Sulaiman Daud; and the minister in the prime minister's department, Datuk Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi.

Economic Issues Discussed

BK021513 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Malaysia expressed the need to conduct a proper study on commodity trading in retaining fairer prices for commodities. The issue was raised by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed during his talks with his Australian counterpart Mr Malcolm Fraser, in Kuala Lumpur today.

The prime minister points out that while prices of manufactured goods are fixed at the level bearing to the cost of production, in the case of commodities this is not done. It is fixed arbitrarily by brokers. The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, told newsmen this after the meeting between the two prime ministers. He said trade and economic issues dominated the discussions which were held at two levels. A restricted session was followed by a preliminary one attended by ministers and officials. Political issues are most likely to be discussed at the round of talks tomorrow afternoon.

In reviewing the current trade recession, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed on the need for fairer rules of trade by reducing trade restrictions and protectionism. The developed world should also provide greater access to exports from developing countries. To this end he suggests that the industrialized world should not retain their low technology and labor intensive industries. They should instead relocate them in developing countries with suitable world materials and manpower.

The prime minister also says Malaysia and Australia can identify areas in which they can cooperate on bilateral basis on the relocation of suitable Australian industry to Malaysia. Some products can be processed more cheaply in this country for the Australian market in view of the availability of raw materials and low cost of labor.

Radio Commentary

BK020945 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Relations between Malaysia and Australia are as good as relations between countries can be in the present context of international relations. Little discord is expected in the talks between the Australian prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, and the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

The talks between the two leaders are expected to be wide-ranging, but special emphasis will be given to economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. While trade between Malaysia and Australia has tripled since 1976, the trade balance is still very much in Australia's favor. Last year, for instance, Australia's exports to Malaysia, mainly metals, sugar and wheat, were worth over 1 billion ringgit, while Malaysia's exports to Australia, largely timber, wood, natural rubber and petroleum, were worth about 430 million ringgit. Mr Fraser is likely to be persuaded to open wider the door of the Australian market to Malaysian exports, especially manufactured and semimanufactured goods, to reduce the trade imbalance. It is also envisaged that Australia will be called upon to invest more in Malaysia.

Also likely to be featured in the talks are the Kampuchean issue, its coalition government and the Indochinese refugee problem. Malaysia is likely to call on Australia to give its support to the newly formed coalition government. As for the Indochinese refugee problem, Australia will be called upon to maintain its intake level. Last year it took in 15,000.

It is also expected that Malaysia will show its appreciation to Australia's recently adopted open-door policy in education, which enables Malaysians to study in Australian secondary schools. More and more students are going to Australia to further their studies because of the high cost of education in other countries. It is also to be hoped that it will not change its policy and increase the cost of education unreasonably.

As can be seen, while there is much to be discussed in the talks between the two leaders, there is also a minimum of outstanding problems which would cause disagreement and this would go a long way to further strengthen the existing close ties between Australia and Malaysia.

DATUK MUSA DENOUNCES MALAYSIAN COMMUNISTS

BK021343 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The government will not bow to pressure from any organization in or outside the country which criticized the government as being unfair in detaining those involved in communist activities. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says these organizations must also realize that the Malaysian Government will not compromise with the communists. They must also realize that the communists had carried out various activities, which have killed or maimed many Malaysians.

He made this clear at a thanksgiving gathering organized by the Ulu Muda Umno [United Malays National Organization] Division in (Sik) today. Datuk Musa said the government does not take lightly the influence of communists who are always waiting for the opportunity to carry out their terrorist activities. The communists had used various tactics and ways, including the use of religion, to influence the Muslims. Unfortunately, there are people who are not aware that they are being made use of by the communists. Datuk Musa stresses that the government will not allow the communists to gain power in the country.

SINGAPORE

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS SINGAPORE VISIT

BK311354 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Australia plans to maintain periodically a number of aircraft at (Tinga), while it withdraws part of its squadron of Mirages based in Singapore. The Australian defense minister, Mr Ian Sinclair, said that as his country upgraded its defense program, it was important that a way be found to recall the Mirages for retraining. Mr Sinclair said in this transition period, rotation stationing could be maintained in (Tinga) by the Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF]. He said that such stationing has been important in the defense relationship between Singapore and Australia. Mr Sinclair was speaking at a news conference at the Australian High Commission this morning. Earlier, he had talks with the foreign affairs and culture minister, Mr Dhanabalan, at city hall. Mr Sinclair left for the Philippines this afternoon to continue his tour of four ASEAN countries.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 151 5 August 1982

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EDUCATION MINISTRY: 'NO INTENTION TO CHANGE' TEXTBOOKS

OW050443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 5, KYODO -- The Japanese Education Ministry has no intention to "correct" revised social studies textbooks as demanded by China and South Korea, ministry officials indicated Thursday.

In a meeting between the vice ministers of the education and foreign ministries held at a Tokyo hotel, Tetsuo Misumi of the Education Ministry said his department holds no intention to change the textbooks as China and South Korea have demanded in official protests to the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was first between the two ministries since Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki ordered the issue solved Wednesday.

Meeting sources said Vice Foreign Minister Ryozo Sunobe took a flexible stand on the issue and indicated it would take some time for the two ministries to adjust their views on the question which threatens to sour relations between Japan and several Asian countries.

Meanwhile, at an Upper House Education Committee meeting, Education Minister Heiji Ogawa said he agreed with Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa that the South Korean protest is understandable, but a senior Education Ministry bureaucrat reiterated the ministry decision not to change the texts. Isao Suzuki, head of the Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau, told Upper House members the ministry has no intention of rewriting the texts as called for by China and South Korea.

Sakurauchi, Ogawa To Meet 'Soon'

OW041236 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 4, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Wednesday he will meet Education Minister Heiji Ogawa soon to discuss the growing controversy over Japanese school textbooks' descriptions of Japan's military actions in China and South Korea before and during World War II. "I will talk with Mr. Ogawa and try to settle the issue without delay," Sakurauchi said at a meeting of government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) leaders.

The meeting followed a formal protest lodged by South Korea Tuesday against what it called "distorted descriptions" in the history textbooks of Japan's militarism in Korea during its 1910-45 colonial rule of the country.

Other participants in the meeting included Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

All shared the concern over where the textbook dispute is leading them, LDP sources said. They said Nikaido is worried that there is no consensus among LDP Diet members over what should be done about the controversy. He did not elaborate, but there are some pro-China LDP members of Parliament who support the Beijing government in the current dispute.

The sources said a growing number of LDP parliamentarians now say the Education Ministry should have kept the term "invasion" alive in the high school history textbooks for use beginning next school year in April 1983. The view is shared by senior Foreign Ministry officials and members of a powerful pro-Seoul parliamentarians group, the sources said. But they added that such action will face strong resistance from conservative members of the ruling party. Therefore, the sources said, they ruled out the possibility of an early settlement of the controversy despite Suzuki's request at the meeting for joint efforts by the government and the party to end the controversy.

Link to ROK Loan Talks

OW050303 Toyko KYODO in English 0237 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 5, KYODO -- A high-ranking official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) expressed fears Wednesday night that a final settlement of a year-long Japan-South Korea loan issue would inevitably be delayed further.

The official, who declined to be named, said this is due to the growing controversy over Japanese school textbooks allegedly distorting Japanese military actions in Korea before and during World War II. He was the first senior Japanese Government official to speak about the possible linkage between the textbook controversy and the loan issue. The Japanese Government plans to separate the two issues with South Korea but Seoul is expressing great displeasure over Tokyo's handling of the textbook issue.

MITI 'FLATLY DENIES' DRAFTING BROCK LETTER

OW050553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 5, KYODO -- Controversy has flared up on the political front over whether or not U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock's letter seeking easier access to the Japanese market for American farm produce was "made in Japan." Key government offices involved were apparently divided on the issue, with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) flatly denying it and the Foreign Ministry cautiously avoiding comment at a recent series of parliamentary debate.

There has been speculation that MITI drafted the Brock letter in an attempt to soften strained trade relations with the United States over industrial products by shifting attention to farm produce. Brock handed the letter to Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) held in Paris last May, government sources said. The letter reportedly included a draft of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's statement on Japan's second package of market-opening measures at the meeting.

Answering questions at the Upper House's Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Committee session, a MITI official said "there was no such plotting" by the ministry.

Shinji Fukukawa, director general of MITI's International Trade Administration Bureau, said the ministry had phoned the U.S. trade representative office to brief it on Suzuki's speech, adding that might have been reflected in the Brock letter. Fukukawa later told a Lower House committee session MITI made the phone call in an effort to help internationally publicize Japan's market-opening efforts. He admitted the contents of the Suzuki statement were broadly identical with those of the Brock letter, including a reference to the need for increased imports of farm produce.

A Foreign Ministry official told the Upper House committee meeting "it is not appropriate to answer" the question. "We cannot say 'yes or no' because the American side has its own thinking and position," added Hiroshi Fukada, director general of the ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau. "I did not know MITI had phoned the U.S. side about the question," Fukada said. "It is regrettable MITI did not inform us beforehand."

The Brock letter was a personal one addressed to Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, political sources said. The question persists inside the government, with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa querying Abe if MITI was really involved, they said. Parliamentary questioning is also expected to go on amid opposition moves to seek submission of the controversial letter, they added.

INDIRA GANDHI ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

OW050813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 5, KYODO — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived for a stopover Thursday and Friday on her way home from Washington. While in Tokyo — her first visit here in 13 years -- Gandhi will meet Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for talks on building up relations between the two nations. The two met in the Mexican resort of Cancun last year when a North-South summit meeting was held.

ABE: AUSTRALIA, THAILAND SUPPORT JAPAN TRADE TIES

OW041025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 4, KYODO -- Australia and Thailand expressed their support for maintaining and enhancing free trade during recent high-level meetings with Japanese officials, International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday.

Abe, who returned from a tour of the two countries Tuesday night, said in a news conference that Australian leaders supported his initiative for a dialogue between oil producing and importing countries. Both Australian and Japanese Cabinet ministers discussed effective utilization of natural resources and investment, industrial cooperation and other matters during the Canberra conference. Abe said that the Japanese Government is opposed to Australia's plans to restrict steel imports to help salvage the ailing local industry.

DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF ITO ON BUILDUP PROGRAM

OW041311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 4, KYODO -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Wednesday declared that it does not intend to review the present national defense buildup program to meet demands of the U.S. Government. And he hinted that Japan would notify the Pentagon that it could not improve its defense power beyond the limits of the present national defense program.

Ito made his remarks in reply to questions by opposition Dietmen at the Upper House's Ad Hoc Committee on National Security, in connection with the five-year defense buildup program covering 1983-87, which was recently approved by the National Defense Council chaired by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Ito said the most pressing task for the Defense Agency is to fill the gap between the present defense capability and those goals prescribed in the national defense program outline. Thus, he believed it was not necessary to reconsider the present national defense program outline. Ito also said his agency would explain to the Pentagon that Japan would do its best to meet new circumstances, but it could not cope with additional defense buildup requests by the U.S. authorities. Japan and the U.S. defense officials will confer in Hawaii from August 30 to exchange views on national security affairs.

Haruo Natsume, director general of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, said at the Upper House committee meeting that Japan would explain that it could not improve its defense capability beyond the ceiling imposed by the national defense program outline. Natsume also said he would clearly notify the Pentagon authorities what Japan would be able to accomplish with its own resource, and what Japan could not accomplish. He emphasized that he would reject and U.S. demands that Japanese forces ensure the security of the sea lanes stretching 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese coastline. But he said he would explain at the meeting that Japan would do its utmost to accomplish the present five-year defense buildup program.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS GEN SCOTT'S 'PROVOCATION'

SK050917 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 5 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 August commentary: "An Open Scheme of War Provocation"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' war lunacy is growing every day. According to a report, Scott, deputy commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, at a recent seminar on Cheju Island openly blared that the U.S. forces in South Korea would be promptly involved in a war without congressional sanction in case of an emergency and that, for the maintenance of peace on the Korean Peninsula, they would not pull out. Thus, they preposterously provoked us.

His absurd remarks, which were made at a time when the U.S. imperialists and South Korean warmongers are continuously conspiring for war by frequently making mutual visits and waging war rackets, should not be overlooked.

The U.S. imperialists are consistently pursuing a policy for realizing their ambition for dominating all of Korea by permanently seizing South Korea as their colony and military base and by making it as a stepping-stone. Scott's utterances, demonstrating only the heinous nature as aggressor and warmonger, openly disclosed the sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists to realize their vicious design by starting another war of aggression in Korea, come what may.

The U.S. imperialists are more persistently adhering to adventurous war maneuvers in South Korea. As openly stated by the leaders of the U.S. imperialists, there are tens of thousands of well-armed U.S. troops and several millions of puppet regular army and homeland reserve forces in South Korea. Not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists are increasing U.S. troops in South Korea and reinforcing the puppet army and are continuously arming them with modern lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Having prepared various war plans, including a plan for nuclear warfare, they are ceaselessly waging military exercise rackets to perfect these plans. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists have decided to transfer weapons to South Korea without congressional approval in case of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula, and they have made preparations to bring in even the aggression forces present in the vicinity of the Korean Peninsula and on the U.S. mainland.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to inveigle the Japanese reactionaries actively into a Korean war. Studies of an emergency case in the Far East are being hastened. Not without reason did Scott blurt out that Japan might give airborne support in case of a war in Korea. When the U.S. imperialists cry for prompt involvement and so on, they make it plain that they are watching for an opportunity, having actually made all preparations to ingite a war in Korea.

Facts indicate that the danger of aggression in Korea comes from the South, not from the North.

Explaining the mission of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea to preserve peace, the U.S. imperialists complain about someone's southward invasion and provocations. But this is a brigandish protestation. It is well known even to a mere child that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea are aggression troops for gratifying the U.S. imperialists' aggressive desires.

Today the South Korean people are well aware that the U.S. imperialists are not helpers and protectors but the ringleader causing all disasters and misfortunes, trampling underfoot their national sovereignty. They have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle by upholding the slogan "Yankee go home!"

The U.S. imperialists' talk about peace and someone's southward invasion and provocations is a crafty ruse to justify their schemes to provoke another war in Korea and their South Korean occupation policy and to appease the daily growing anti-U.S. opinion at home and abroad. They are the very war-maniacs and heinous aggressors seeking to start a new war in Korea. If another war is started in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, it could easily extend to other areas and will cause a grave danger to peace in Korea and in Asia.

To say nothing of the Korean people, the world's peace-loving people are unanimously demanding that, for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea, giving up their heinous design for provoking another war.

If the U.S. imperialists continue moving ahead on the reckless road of war, running counter to the trend of the times, they will only expedite their own downfall. They must stop their maneuvers for a new war and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressive weapons, including nuclear weapons.

VRPR Scores Remarks

SK011246 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Delivering a lecture to a seminar for top business executives held on 30 July on Cheju Island, the deputy commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command babbled that the United States will not withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea and will increase its credits for military sales. This is a vicious challenge to the voices of the people at home and abroad demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces and military equipment from South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces is the source of all the nation's misfortunes and sufferings, the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a dangerous factor which may lead to the recurrence of war. Therefore, the war maniac's clamoring that the United States will not withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea in the interest of peace on the Korean Peninsula is indeed intolerable. The U.S. imperialists can by no means justify their occupation of South Korea nor can they conceal their true nature as aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw U.S. forces and all military equipment from South Korea as unanimously demanded by our people and the peace-loving people of the world.

RPR SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK050946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA) -- A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea stresses that the unwarranted penalties inflicted upon persons involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" must be immediately revoked and they be all set free unconditionally, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

In a statement issued on August 2 in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for demanding capital punishment and heavy penalties for 16 persons involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the spokesman brands this fascist outrage dictated by the White House as a desperate reactionary offensive to stamp out the consciousness of national independence and anti-U.S. patriotic forces in South Korea and prop up the shaking colonial military fascist rule and an unpardonable crime against young patriots of the nation.

Persons who set fire at the "American Cultural Centre" are patriots who took the road of the righteous anti-U.S. national salvation at the risk of their lives with a burning desire to restore the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, it notes. It says that the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan was an entirely just act dictated by the will and desire of the fellow countrymen for independence.

The statement says: It was the United States that plunged our people into a sea of blood for the mere reason that they resisted the colonial military fascist rule and aspired after freedom and liberation, and it is also the U.S. imperialists who instigated the puppets to inflict capital punishment and heavy penalties upon persons involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" and supress and stamp out the mounting anti-U.S. resistance movement. It has been clearly proved repeatedly that as long as there are the U.S. imperialists, our people's struggle for independence and democracy will continuously be stifled and, therefore, unless the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is brought to an end, it is impossible to realize the sovereignty of our nation, the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

Noting that the fascist suppression of persons involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" showed once again to the whole world the true color of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a special class watchdog of the United States, the statement says, and stresses: No matter how desperately the traitor Chon Tu-hwan may resort to treachery and fascism, he cannot quench the flames of the nationwide anti-U.S. resistance or escape a miserable end.

GFTUK DENOUNCES CONTROL DATA CLOSURE

SK050432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] issued a statement on August 4 in connection with the U.S. imperialists' closure of the Seoul branch factory of the U.S. Control Data company.

The statement says: The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea pungently denounces with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists' brigandish step of closing the Seoul branch factory of the Control Data company, considering it a crafty scheme to stamp out the ever mounting sentiments of the South Korean workers against U.S. imperialism and for independence and prevent the spread of the anti-U.S. struggle.

The closure of the Seoul branch factory of the Control Data company this time was a trick worked out by the U.S. imperialists in a planned way with the puppets. The responsibility for it does not rest with the South Korean workers.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are distorting the situation, talking about the "worsening of management," to make it appear as if the responsibility for the closure of the factory rested with its workers as well as with the Urban Industrial Missionary Association which "agitated for strike and slow-down" and incited "labour-management dispute" among the workers. This is nothing but a sophism designed to deceive public opinion and justify the suppression of the South Korean labour movement.

None of the female workers of the Seoul branch factory of the Control Data company have obstructed the management activity of the factory or involved themselves in its closure. They only demanded a wage hike, protesting against the payment of starvation wages less than a quarter of the miminum living cost by the factory side and, indignant at the unreasonable dismissal of leading trade union members who spoke for their unanimous will, demanded their reinstatement.

These just demands of the workers of the Seoul branch factory of the Control Data company are a legitimate resistance against the U.S. imperialists' colonial exploitation and national insult.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan group insulted the struggle of the workers of the Seoul branch factory of the Control Data company as an indiscreet one and groundlessly described it as one "instigated" by the Urban Industrial Missionary Association "inclining to the left" and even staged the farce of holding a "government"-sponsored "denunciation meeting."

Such acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys seek the sinister aim of threatening the South Korean workers, alienating the workers from the Urban Industrial Missionary Association to prevent the spread of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence among the workers, the basic class of society with strong fighting capacity.

Demanding the U.S. imperialists to take their hands of aggression and interference off South Korea and go back without delay to their den, the statement stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan group, betraying the nation and suppressing fellow countrymen to be a dirty lackey of U.S. imperialism, must give up the foolish attempt to prolong its remaining days under the wings of its master, discontinue suppressing the workers at once and step down from power of treachery.

The South Korean workers should hold high the banner of anti-U.S. independence, rejecting the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and policy of colonial plunder, and more valiantly struggle against U.S. imperialism and Chon Tu-hwan.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK050458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA) -- The closure of the electronic computer company, a branch factory of the Control Data company of the United States in South Korea, is intended to threaten the South Korean people and bar their daily growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence, says MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today.

Noting that the South Korean workers hired at the company had waged a just struggle for their right to existence and democratic freedom against harsh exploitation and oppression by the U.S. company side, the author of the commentary says: The company side, far from meeting the just demand of the workers, persecuted and suppressed them, in collusion with the puppets, and closed the factory in the end. They sought in this the heinous aim of barring the just struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence and for the right to existence.

Frightened by the sentiments of anti-U.S. struggle rapidly growing among the workers, the U.S. imperialists closed the branch factory of the Control Data company, seeking to threaten the existence of the workers of the factory, put down their anti-U.S. sentiments and, at the same time, cow the workers of other factories into refraining from the anti-U.S. struggle.

But, with no means or methods can the U.S. imperialists arrest the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence or keep them in colonial slavery for an indefinite period.

The South Korean people will not yield to the threat and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists and never stop their anti-U.S. struggle.

DPRK OFFICIALS HONOR KANG PAN-SOK MEMORY

Leaders at Gravesite

SK010850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 1 (KCNA) -- On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the communist womens' movement of our country, party and government cadres and working people laid wreaths at the grave of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang pan-sok and her statue on the morning of July 31. Wreaths sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed at the grave of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok and at her statue. A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army was standing at the grave of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, O Kuk-yol, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki, Chon Kyong-hui, So Yun-sok, Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin and other cadres and working people in the city.

Wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council and other party and power bodies, economic organs, public organisations and organs of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press, People's Army units, factories and cooperative farms. The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of Kang Pan-sok. Wreaths were also laid beneath the statue of Kang Pan-sok at the Chilgol historic site of revolution. Delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and a home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan also placed a wreath yesterday at the grave of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok.

31 July Pyongyang Meeting

SK010931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, August 1 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang memorial meeting on the 50th anniversary of the death of Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the communist women's movement of our country, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on July 31.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, O Kuk-yol, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki, Chong Kyong-hui, So Yun-sok, Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin and other cadres and working people and women in the city. The attendants observed a moment's silence with deep reverence in memory of indomitable revolutionary fighter Kang Pan-sok.

A memorial address was made by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

Chong Chun-ki Speech

SK020950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Report on memorial address by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at 31 July Pyongyang meeting]

[Text] Comrade Chong Chun-ki said: Today, when a new history of grandeur and prosperity is being brilliantly unfolded on the land of the fatherland and all the people are vigorously waging the general advance movement to achieve the task of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, we are greeting the 50th anniversary of the death of Kang Pan-sok, who was an immortal and indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and an excellent leader of the movement for the emancipation of women of our country.

He said: Marking this day, our people are recalling with deep emotion the brilliant revolutionary victory of Kang Pan-sok and her immortal revolutionary achievements and are pervaded with infinite reverence toward her.

He continued: Kang Pan-sok was born in 21 April 1892 in Chilgol, Hari, Yongsan-myon, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province.

Growing up in a progressive and patriotic family under a revolutionary influence in the period of national sufferings, during which the land of the fatherland was mercilessly trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the misfortunes of colonial slavery were imposed upon our people, Kan Pan-sok cultivated a high degreee of anti-Japanese patriotism and a noble and staunch character from her early days and stoutly pulled through a storm of life and a road of struggle, undergoing all sorts of sufferings in a stateless nation.

Following the arduous road of revolutionary struggle of Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement, she actively assisted in his revolutionary activity in defiance of the brutal persecution of the Japanese imperialists, fostered her sons into great revolutionary fighters and let them embark on the glorious road of revolution.

Kang Pan-sok aided in the revolutionary activity of the great leader with boundless devotion and devotedly struggled for the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people, upholding and following the revolutionary cause of the leader.

Even during the arduous period when the fascist repression of the Japanese imperialists was unprecedentedly unscrupulous, she surmounted all sorts of trials with infinite loyalty to the revolutionary cause and faith in certain victory and undauntedly struggled until the last moment of her life. Thus she performed great feats which will shine forever in the history of struggle of the nation.

Indeed,the life of Kang Pan-sok was the noble life of an enthusiastic communist revolutionary fighter who struggled, devoting all to the sacred revolutionary cause for the liberation of the fatherland, the interest of the people and the genuine emancipation of women.

He said: As a dependable revolutionary comrade of Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, she actively helped Kim Hong-chik with boundless devotion and utmost sincerity in his revolutionary activity, negotiating the road of the arduous Korean revolution at its dawn together with him during the change of the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

He continued: Deeply recognizing that the future of the country and the destiny of the nation was directly connected with his sacred revolutionary struggle for national liberation Kang Pan-sok defended the revolutionary faith of Kim Hyong-chik and his revolutionary task from the persecution and hindrance of enemies and kindly helped his revolutionary comrades day and night.

She volunteered to become a guard when Kim Hong-chik held a secret meeting with his comrades and devotedly performed difficult and risky secret liaison and weapon carrying missions. When Kim Hyong-chik was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and waged the struggle in jail, she took over his work and directly carried it out.

Indeed, reflected in the immortal achievements of Kim Hyong-chik in the history of anti-Japanese national liberation of our country are the warm sincerity and devoted struggle of Kang Pan-sok, who devotedly helped his revolutionary activity, surmounting all sorts of hardships in life and trials in struggle.

He said: Kang Pan-sok was the mother of Korea who made every effort to help the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in his revolutionary activities, standing in the van of the Korean revolution to achieve the cause on national liberation.

He said: Kang Pan-sok devoted all of her efforts to bring up the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song into a peerless hero and outstanding leader of the revolution who would save the destiny of the country and nation, carrying forward the will of his father at any cost.

He continued: Regarding it as her own joy and rewarding life to bring up sons into great youths struggling for the country and the people, Kang Pan-sok even did needlework and laundry for pay while living under extreme conditions and suffering sickness so as to earn school expenses for her sons. Thus she made every possible sincere effort to help in their studies.

Kang Pan-sok's love for her son was precisely the infinite noble and lofty love with which she brought up the bright future of the fatherland and the great sun of the nation and a fervent love for the whole nation.

Under such warm and noble love and deep care of Kang Pan-sok, the respected and beloved leader grew up to be the great leader of the revolution who would pioneer the future of the country and nation and who embarked on the road of sacred struggle for national liberation.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song started his revolutionary activities, Kang Pan-sok, sparing nothing and risking her life, helped in every way in his revolutionary work and thereby brilliantly adorned with her precious exploits the new historic era of the Korean revolution advancing along the road of independence.

Referring to Kang Pan-sok's energetic struggle to arm the masses with advanced ideology, to firmly organize revolutionary organizations and to rally the broad masses around them under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader, he said: While personally helping the work of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Paeksan Youth Union organized by the great leader, Kang Pan-sok directly distributed the newspaper SAENAL and sometimes performed the mission of conducting secret liaison activities and transporting weapons even under the tighty security nets of the enemy.

Despite suffering from a hard life and sickness, Kang Pan-sok took care of the comrades-in-arms of the leader, treating them like her own sons. She cooked food for them even at midnight, and dried their wet shoes and clothes. She even gave them money which she had saved from time to time for their travel expenses.

In particular, upholding the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by the respected and beloved leader, she devoted herself to the struggle for its realization and actively helped in the preparatory work for the armed struggle. This was why she rejoiced more than anyone else when the two pistols handed over by Kim Hyong-chik were increased to 10 and 100 and when the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla unit, the first revolutionary armed forces of our people, was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the forest of (Angye) and why she always wholeheartedly wished the future of the armed ranks great victory while imagining a liberated fatherland from the manly appearance of the members of the guerrilla unit.

He said: In the summer of 1932, the great leader learned of the critical condition of his sick mother just before he left for southern Manchuria together with his guerrilla unit. At that time the great leader bought one dae of hulled millet and called on his mother. However, Kang Pan-sok kindly urged the leader to leave her for the road of revolution, saying: If you properly carry out the revolution, I will recover. Leave home for the road of revolution without worry.

He continued: With Kang Pan-sok, the great mother of Korea, our people could have the great leader of the revolution for the first time in their thousands of years of history, and our country could greet the new day of restoration thanks to the devoted struggle and warm sincerity of the mother who backed the revolutionary activities of the leader with all her heart and soul.

He said: Kang Pan-sok was an outstanding leader of the Korean women's movement and a staunch woman political activist who marked the beginning of the communist women's movement of our country by brilliantly embodying in the women's emancipation movement the immortal chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader.

He stressed: The genuine road of the women's emancipation movement in our country was opened for the first time when the ideology of the independent women's emancipation was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Korean women's movement could enter its correct road of development when Kang Pan-sok started the women's movement, upholding and following the leader's ideology on women's emancipation.

He continued: On 26 December 1926, Kang Pan-sok founded the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first women's revolutionary mass organization in our country, under the guidance and support of the respected leader. She was elected as its chairman in accord with the unanimous will of all members of the association and all other women. With its roots spread broadly among working women, the Anti-Japanese Women's Association was a mass political organization opposed to the Japanese imperialists and was a chuche-type revolutionary women's organization struggling to achieve the idea of women's emancipation put forward by the respected leader, assuming this idea as its guiding line.

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association by Kang Pan-sok was a historic event which opened up a new era of the communist women's movement in our country. With the formation of this association, the working women in our country could struggle in a more active and systematic manner under the great leader's guidance by having their own genuine revolutionary organization.

Kang Pan-sok brought the broad masses of women to their senses and organized them through the activities of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association. She vigorously inspired them to national independence and social liberation.

Kang Pan-sok, devotedly fighting for the liberation of the fatherland and women's emancipation, visited any place Korean women lived without caring about the Japanese imperialists' tight vigilance. She revolutionarily awakened and inspired them to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists by educating them with anti-Japanese patriotism.

Through her active struggle, a great number of women were brought into revolutionary organizations in broad areas, including Musong. They courageously rose in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and waged various forms of struggle.

After the women's organizations were expanded, Kang Pan-sok consolidated their organizational systems and enhanced the militant function of the organizations of the Women's Association. She paid great attention to the work of organizationally uniting women.

He noted: Thanks to her active revolutionary activities, a number of women who had long suffered repression and contempt became aware of the truth of the struggle and grew into ardent revolutionaries. Thus, the women's emancipation movement in our country, breaking away from various evils handed down from earlier times, developed into a militant and revolutionary movement advancing in its own direction.

The immortal achievements made by Kang Pan-sok in the liberation of the fatherland and the women's emancipation struggle serve as a firm foundation for the development of the communist women's movement in our country and as a basis in the struggle of our people and women for the final resolution of the question of women.

He stressed: Kang Pan-sok is a model of a woman revolutionary possessing boundless loyalty to the revolution and indomitable revolutionary spirit, strong will and lofty character. She is a paragon of the simple, benevolent and wise Korean woman. She dedicated her all to the liberation of the fatherland and to the bright future of the people. Her heart was always filled with ardor for the revolutionary cause.

He continued: Kang Pan-sok was always staunch and resolute in the struggle against enemies. However, she was endlessly gentle and benevolent toward the repressed and despised workers and peasants. She sincerely helped and supported other people regarding their pains as her own.

Possessing all the fine characteristics of the diligent, benevolent and courteous Korean woman, she was always devoted to her parents and loyal to the sense of duty to her neighbors. She frugally managed her household even amid hardship. She was always polite and unpretentious and had a good influence on and led the people along the righteous path through her lofty and noble moral character.

Indeed, Kang Pan-sok performed most precious revolutionary feats for the cause of the Korean revolution and women's emancipation, devoting her whole life to the struggle for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and for the new development of the Korean women's movement.

He said: Kang Pan-sok, who had resolutely struggled for the liberation of the country and the emancipation of women, moving the site of struggle to Mangyongdae, Pongan-ri, (Chunggang), (Ingang), (Paldogu), Muson and Ando, died too early under bleak foreign skies at the age of 40 on 31 July 1932, never to see the liberated country.

Though her heart so highly pulsating on the glorious road of revolution ceased beating, the noble revolutionary life of Kang Pan-sok, who left a lofty revolutionary spirit and imperishable fighting feats, brightly shines like a star in the hearts of our people and her precious revolutionary exploits will shine forever in our people's revolutionary history and the history of the women's emancipation movement.

The causes of national liberation and women's emancipation so ardently desired by Kang Pan-sok were brilliantly realized by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously pioneered the road of the Korean revolution, upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, and achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation. He raised a mighty and dignified socialist country on this land and opened up an era of the great prosperity and development, unprecedented in our national history.

Thanks to the great leader's wise leadership and great benevolence, our people were permanently freed from various forms of exploitation and subjugation and are fully enjoying an independent and creative life. We recall with deep emotion the brilliant revolutionary life of Kang Pan-sok whenever we think of today's glory and happiness. We are resolved to dedicate our lives to the final victory of the revolution as did Kang Pan-sok.

Our revolution has not been completed. Our party and our people should more vigorously step up the revolution and construction to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, to expedite achieving the cause of national reunification and to win the final victory of the chuche cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should accelerate the revolutionary struggle and construction work more vigorously under the banner of the chuche idea. We should thus achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future and brilliantly achieve the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

We should effect a new advance in the struggle to remodel all society on the chuche idea by continuously and vigorously waging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. We should achieve the complete independence of the country so ardently desired by Kang Pan-sok and should more vigorously fight to realize the lofty ideas of socialism and communism across the entire land of Korea.

All party members and workers should arm themselves with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the lines and policies of the party -- the embodiment of his idea -- and should firmly safeguard and implement them.

We should more thoroughly prepare ourselves to be genuine communist revolutionaries with a chuche-type outlook and indomitable revolutionary spirit.

At the same time, we should staunchly protect and defend the party center politically and ideologically and at the risk of our lives, totally entrusting our lives up to the party. To the end we should remain loyal to the leadership of the party and the leader.

Deeply cherishing the sense of the glorious and grave responsibility assigned by the times and revolution, we should vigorously carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement for following and learning from the examples of the unheralded heroes. We should effect a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and expedite the achievement of the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader by creating the speed of the 80's with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima.

All party members and workers should vigorously wage the struggle to frustrate the daily increasing aggression and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea. Thus, we should achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date.

He stressed: We should make the lifetime intention of Kang Pan-sok blossom more brightly by continuously and vigorously struggling under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the banner of the ever-victorious KWP.

He concluded: Let us more vigorously fight for the reunification of the fatherland and for the final victory of the revolution in firm unity around the party Central Committee headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN URGES PARTY MILITANCY BE ENHANCED

SK031057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on August 2 printed an article titled "To Enhance Party's Militancy Is Important Guarantee for Vigorously Pushing Forward Revolution and Construction." The article says:

On August 2, 1974, the glorious party centre, basing itself on a scientific insight into a pressing demand of our party construction and revolutionary development, gave a comprehensive exposition of problems arising in improving and strengthening the party work.

To bring about a fundamental turn in the party construction and party activity in conformity with the demand of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, the glorious party centre expounded the general task of the party work, the problem of firmly building up the revolutionary ranks in a militant way and the need to thoroughly establish a revolutionary work method in the whole party. Along with this, it put forward a wise policy of strengthening the party guidance of economic construction.

Clarified in a concrete way in this revolutionary policy set forth by the party centre are the necessity of strengthening the party guidance of economic construction and its essence, the way of organising and mobilizing broad masses for the implementation of the party's economic policy, etc. This policy serves as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon in transforming all spheres of society in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea by energetically accelerating socialist economic construction and a programmatic guideline to be firmly adhered to by the party organisations at all levels in the struggle for the implementation of the party's economic policy.

It is a consistent policy of our party in the revolutionary struggle to ensure economic work by a political method.

Success in socialist economic construction depends on the party's guidance of economic construction. Only when the party's guidance of economic construction is correctly ensured is it possible to accelerate socialist economic construction as planned and intended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thereby achieve the development and prosperity of the country and rapidly improve the people's living.

The party's guidance of economic work is, in essence, a political guidance.

An important character of the party is that it is an organ of political guidance for directing the administrative and economic work by the method of party work. Accordingly, the party work should not be conducted by means of working in the stead of administrative and economic organs. It must be a political guidance to lead the administrative and economic organs and their personnel to carry out the party's policy without the slightest delay and make all the party members and working people work with a high sense of consciousness of being masters of the revolution.

Under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, the party's guidance of economic construction is fully ensured in our country. Today it has become the work method and work style of our party functionaries to actively put to the foreground economic functionaries and help them well when difficult and complex tasks arise so that they may carry out economic tasks with a clear-cut fighting method and confidence. Under the correct guidance of the party organisation amazing successes are being registered in the work for attaining the ten prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

In conformity with the demand of the developing reality today when the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are being promoted further in depth, the glorious party centre gave an all-round exposition of the problems arising in rousing the broad masses to the struggle for the implementation of the party's economic policy.

The article notes that an important problem arising in carrying through the party's economic policy is to make all the party members and working people accept the party policy as their own, energetically conduct economic agitation and vigorously keep up the speed campaign.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS CHAOSHUTAN MEETING ANNIVERSARY

SK041524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 4 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN on August 3 dedicates an article to the 45th anniversary of the Chaoshutan meeting of military and political cadres held in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The situation prevailing at that time made it urgent to give a scientific analysis and assessment of the prospect of the development of the Sino-Japanese war and, to cope with it, invigorate the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, thereby dealing a hard political and military blow to the Japanese imperialists and further intensifying and developing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, the author of the article says, and continues:

In order to cope with this fast changing situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called the meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in Chaoshutan, Changbai County, from August 1 to 5, 1937.

Giving an all-round analysis and assessment of the obtaining situation at the meeting, the great leader proved with a perfect logic that the Japanese imperialist aggressors who ignited the war would suffer a defeat and our revolution would certainly triumph.

Indicating the prospect of the development of the Sino-Japanese war with his scientific logic, he advanced a new strategic and tactical policy of intensifying operations for striking the enemy on the back and harassing its rear in broad areas including the banks of the Amnok and Tuman Rivers at a time when the Japanese imperialists were hell bent on aggression of China and dispatching more small units and underground political workers to the homeland to further expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

This was a most active, wise policy for dynamically developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole with it as the centre in view of the fast changing revolutionary situation, and striking a hard blow from the rear at the Japanese imperialists getting frantic in their war of aggression, thereby precipitating their defeat and promoting the cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

It was also a chuche-based policy for overthrowing the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and accomplishing the cause of the liberation of the fatherland by our people's own efforts and a revolutionary policy for supporting the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle under the banner of proletarian internationalism and promoting the development of the Asian and world revolution.

The great leader convened a meeting of commanders and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on August 12, 1937, and put into a concrete form the strategic and tactical policies advanced at the Chaoshutan meeting of military and political cadres and set forth immediate militant tasks for their implementation and in September published "Appeal to the Korean People" arousing the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the entire Korean people to an active struggle for precipitating the defeat of Japanese imperialism and accelerating the liberation of the fatherland.

According to the new strategic and tactical policies of the great leader, an operation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army for striking the enemy on the back and an active anti-Japanese struggle of broad popular masses were powerfully waged in face of the Sino-Japanese war.

As the great leader indicated the chuche-based strategic and tactical policies in keeping with the fast changing situation of revolution at the historic Chaoshutan meeting of military and political cadres, the Japanese imperialists' war of continental aggression was driven into a helpless confusion and predicament, the internal force of our revolution further increased and preparations for an all-people resistance were stepped up successfully, so that the Korean revolution as a whole could develop vigorously, stresses the paper.

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left here by air on August 4 for a visit to Czechoslovakia. It was seen off at the airport by personages concerned and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang Ludovit Fizek. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

CHEYSSON TO DISCUSS FRENCH RECOGNITION OF NORTH

SK050758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP) — The French Government intends to recognize North Korea, but in doing so, it wants to avoid endangering its existing relations with South Korea, a high-level Western diplomatic source said Thursday. The source, who declined to be identified, told YONHAP that "the question is not when Paris will recognize North Korea, but how it is going to do that."

"France will not recognize North Korea 'tomorrow' as (French External Relations Minister) Claude Cheysson aptly said, because it wants to do so with concurrence of the parties involved, including South Korea," the source said. The source, however, refused to speculate on the nature of the offer which Cheysson is expected to make as he seeks to feel out the Korean Government on the French intention to recognize North Korea.

The French foreign minister arrives here Friday afternoon [as received] on a two-day visit and he is expected to discuss the sensitive issue with Korean officials including Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok. There has been speculation that Cheysson will ask for Seoul's acquiescence in Paris's recognition of Pyongyang in return for France's good offices in the establishment of official links between South Korea and an unnamed communist country. But diplomatic observers are skeptical of the chance Seoul might accept such an offer unless the communist country to recognize South Korea turns out to be either Beijing or Moscow.

Cheysson is on record saying that France will proceed to recognize North Korea in "terms acceptable by all parties."

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK050034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Cheysson's Seoul Visit"]

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's three-day visit to Seoul which begins today is a meaningful event in this republic's relations with Paris. He is the first high-ranking official of the Mitterrand government and the second foreign minister of France to visit Seoul in the history of Korean-French ties that was established in 1949.

The two countries have continued all along to develop friendly cooperation in political as well as cultural and economic fields. Especially in the economic area, the two countries have remarkably increased their cooperation in recent years as may be underlined by the considerable volume of trade between them. The two-way trade has reached the $600 million level, although the latest statistics show a little decline which perhaps is attributable to the generally low performance of the world economy. French participation in Korea's economic development is likely to take on further impetus as Paris is one of the strong potential suppliers of technology and capital for some of the development projects to be carried out within this decade. It is noteworthy, in this context, that Korea recently became the first overseas market for French atomic power plants; France has supplied two of the 10 atomic power stations in Korea.

More significant, however, is the political dimension of Korea-French relations. France has continued to render firm support to Seoul's efforts to achieve a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and unify the divided country by peaceful means. Seoul's consistent endeavor for inter-Korea dialogue to pave the way for reapproachement and eventual unity between South and North Korea has yet to be reciprocated by Pyongyang. Toward this end, the need for strong international backing of our northward initiative is as great as ever.

Cheysson made it clear earlier this year, during the then Foreign Minister No Sin-yong's visit to Paris, that there was no change in the French position on the Korean problem. His Seoul visit this time is a proper occasion to reaffirm that posture to stress the necessity for joint search by Seoul and Pyongyang for a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue. As the previous leg of his current Asian tour was in Beijing, Cheysson must be well aware of the present circumstances facing Korea and East Asia. This republic's open-door policy has received no positive response as yet from either China or the Soviet Union which has a major role to play in Korea.

What arouses our concern under these circumstances is the French Government's attitude to North Korea being or to be shaped by the ruling Socialist Party's foreign policy based on the "principle of universality." In fact, the party's campaign platform commits the Mitterrand government to extending French recognition to Pyongyang sooner or later.

This question may emerge as one of the important topics between the foreign ministers of France and Korea when they sit together here. But again, the answer is very clear. French departure from its present Korea position toward Pyongyang recognition at this time would breach the delicate equilibrium in the peninsula.

SEOUL SINMUN LAUDS ROK-U.S. DEFENSE STRATEGY

SK041206 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Firm Will for Joint Defense Between Korea and the United States"]

[Text] The basic concept of the current Korea-U.S. joint defense strategy, which rules immediate response and mass retaliation if the Korean Peninsula is invaded, has been reaffirmed by General Winfield W. Scott, deputy commander of U.S. forces in Korea and chief of staff of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

At the summer symposium for top management hosted by the Korea Management Association held on 30 July in Cheju City, General Scott delivered a speech on "Reviewing the Situation in the Pacific and on the Korean Peninsula". In his speech, he revealed that the U.S. Pacific Area Command has the authority to immediately respond to a southward invasion by the North Korean puppets if they venture it. Thus, he made it clear that U.S. forces in Korea will immediately intervene in a war if it breaks out.

He said that if, miscalculating, the North Korean puppets venture briefly southward in invasion, by themselves, the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces will drive back the invasion all at once in the area north of Seoul by fully mobilizing the army, navy and air force and will lead the war to victory in a short time by destroying the military bases deep in the rear areas of the North Korean puppets. Thus, he again clarified the validity of the defense strategy of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces to maintain the present frontline, assuming mass retaliation as its primary component. General Scott's remarks are nothing new in view of the fact that they are not only based on the strategic concept of the current Korea-U.S. joint defense treaty but also are similar to what was clarified by the Governments of Korea and the United States in the joint communique issued at the 14th annual Security Consultative Conference.

In the joint communique, Korea and the United States confirmed that "security in Korea is the main axis for peace and security in Northeast Asia and is essential to the security of the United States." The United States, in particular, clearly noted that it will continue strengthening security in Korea with its nuclear umbrella and will offer rapid and effective support, regarding armed aggression against Korea as a common peril to the two nations.

Therefore, the new significance in General Scott's remarks are that he warned the North Korean puppets -- who are showing an unprecedentedly tough attitude toward the South in an attempt to gloss over their internal feud connected with the inheritance of power by creating external tension -- not to underestimate, even in the slightest, the will for joint defense between Korea and the United States which is being perfectly preserved. In fact, such warnings played an important role in the past in preventing war on the Korean Peninsula. The North Korean puppets, greatly inspired by the communization of Vietnam in 1975, showed signs of venturing a southward invasion at any moment. However, they did not attempt a provocation since the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces announced an offensive defense strategy that they would not only check and destroy the aggressor forces along the present frontline but also would deal a critical blow to the heart of the enemy. We remember this clearly.

The North Korean puppets, however, have recently again been attempting to play with fire. In order to strengthen Kim Chong-il's position as successor, whose "career in the revolutionary struggle" is short, they formed an organization exclusively charged with operations against the South called "5-Man Committee" headed by Kim Chong-il. It has been learned that they are scheming to perpetrate a large-scale destruction operation against the South in the form of irregular warfare. However, as shown in the "Team Spirit 82" exercise last spring and in the "Myolgong 28" training last month, they should clearly realize that their provocative maneuvers for "camouflaged revolutionary war" are foolish acts which would cause our side's immediate countermeasures and mass retaliation and expedite their own downfall.

What the North Korean puppets have to choose at the crossroads is clear. We would like to stress that calmly responding to our peace proposals is the only way for their survival.

JAPANESE COMMITMENT TO TEXTBOOK CORRECTIONS URGED

SK050044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Korean-Japanese relations are feared to be severly strained if the Japanese Government does not take prompt measures to rectify distorted historical facts in the new editions of Japanese high school textbooks. A government source yesterday said "all we have to do now is to wait for the Japanese Government's responsible reply to the Korean demands for a prompt correction of the historical errors." Korean diplomatic countermeasures, he said, will depend on how the Japanese Government will respond to the demand. Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok delivered the government message to the Tokyo government through Amb. Toshikazu Maeda Tusday.

"What the Korean Government is demanding is the Japanese firm commitment to a prompt rectification of historical descriptions concerning the Japanese annexation and invasion of Korea," he said. "However, concrete diplomatic measures have not been considered yet." If the Japanese reply is "lukewarm," he said, there will be a crisis in the Korean-Japanese relationship.

A diplomatic confrontation concerning the textbook issue is feared to spill over to overall relations, including the ongoing negotiations over "economic cooperation," between the two countries. A Japanese political decision, if made in consideration of friendly relations existing between the two countries, could solve the textbook issue with ease, the source said. Explaining that possible diplomatic steps following such a government demand are an ultimatum, recalling the ambassador, the reduction of the embassy staff and the withdrawal of the embassy, he said he cannot predict what course the government will take when the demand is not administered in a satisfactory manner.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO GIVE UP JAPANESE LOAN

SK050034 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Ambassador Maeda's Remarks"]

[Excerpts] The Korea-Japan economic aid negotiations have reached a point where we can no longer be optimistic about a smooth settlement.

Our side has repeatedly made concessions to Japan. In the first place, we made concessions on ground rules, then in the amount of aid and finally on the loan conditions. Our foreign minister even made an uncheduled visit to Japan. Still, Japan has not shown its sincerity. And just when we began to feel that the time had come to seriously reconsider whether or not to continue the aid negotiations, Ambassador Maeda caught our country off guard with unexpected remarks in Cheju.

For more than 1 and 1/2 years, Korea and Japan have been engaged in negotiations, occasionally in a tug of war, over the amount -- our side requested $6 billion while Japan reduced it to $4 billion. Suddenly, Japan has stepped back, saying that the two countries cannot agree on the amount for 5 years. We find this hard to understand.

Ambassador Maeda said something to the effect that the total amount of $6 billion or $4 billion, as reported by the Korean and Japanese papers, is meaningless, because the Japanese budget system is based on an annual basis. The essence of Ambassador Maeda's remarks is that an agreement on the total amount of economic aid, assuming the two countries come to an agreement, is only "an idea" or "a guess," and only a year's portion will be made public when both countries reach an agreement. If this is true, then have we been running to catch a rainbow?

Could it be that the Japanese reporters assigned to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, who customarily begin their day by breakfasting with the foreign minister, have been reporting incorrectly on the expected total amount and conditions of the loan because they are less versed in the Japanese budget system than the ambassador?

As we understand it, Korea and Japan mutually agreed on the total amount of economic aid at the outset of the negotiations, or at least they arrived at an understanding to start the negotiations on such a basis. Now the Japanese ambassador, who has been following the negotiations, states that the two countries cannot agree on the total amount when public sentiment in both countries is at its worst. His motive is suspicious. According to him, even after the two governments finally agree on the scale of economic aid and sign the agreement, Japan can nullify the agreement in the event Japan's domestic situation changes. In addition, at least as he sees it, the two countries will have to repeat the negotiations each year to determine the annual portion of the loan, even if Japan undergoes no drastic changes. Even if the negotiations are to be conducted for form's sake within the boundary of the agreed "idea" or "guess," Japan will certainly try to wield the upper hand in Korea-Japan relations by taking advantage of the loan ploy.

Because of the dispute over the distortion of history in the Japanese textbooks, we have reached the situation of needing to reconsider Korea-Japan relations as a whole, whether we like it or not. And we think it is necessary to fundamentally reconsider the economic aid question. We made concessions to Japan on groundrules first, and then on conditions of the loan. If the two countries agree on the total amount at $4 billion, we get only $800 million a year. What is more, we are to borrow the money at much higher interest rates than we had hoped.

If we are to take a humble attitude and if we are to abstain from saying what we deserve to say on matters such as history textbooks only to gain $4 billion loan, we believe that it is right to give up the Japanese loan, regardless of the amount. We are not saying this out of emotion. We say this because we believe, in view of our economic scale and export quantity, we can find other lenders for commercial loans.

ACTIVITIES OF BATMONH'S BULGARIA VISIT REPORTED

For Sof' ''BOTNICHESKO DELO coverage of the official dinner toasts by Jambyn Batmonh, chairm of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria and the communique signed during the visit of Jambyn Batmonh to Bulgaria 28-29 July, see the Bulgaria section of the 4 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

USSR STATE SECURITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

WA050928 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1932 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] On 21 July 1982, the USSR Committee for State Security delegation, headed by V.M. Chebrikov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, which had participated in the festivities connected with the 60th anniversary of the Public Security Organization of the MPR at the invitation of the MPR Government, left for home.

B. Dejid, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Party Control Committee, Colonel General S. Lubsangombo, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and minister of defense, U. Choyjilsuren, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and other officials as well as A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic, saw the delegation off at the Buyant-uhaa Airport.

SODNOM RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR TARABA

WA050930 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On 23 July 1980, D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received J. Taraba, Hungarian People's Republic ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, at his request and had a friendly conversation with him.

RESOLUTION CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN SEED PRODUCTION WORK

WA050933 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1921 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic have adopted a new resolution directed toward improving the work of the seed production enterprises, and raising the quality of the seeds of agricultural crops earmarked for sowing. The appropriate organizations and ministries are instructed to work out a set of measures to expand the varietal development of grain, vegetable and feed crops over a 10-15 year period as well as to strengthen the control exercised over seed production, storage and utilization. A number of measures were envisaged to materially stimulate the work of scientists and agricultural workers who achieved definite successes in raising the quality of seeds used for sowing.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON DAMAGE TO, RESTORATION OF ANGKOR

BK041159 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Aug (SPK) -- Recently the Voice of America broadcast incomplete testimonies on the efforts of the PRK in the preservation of the national cultural patrimony, particularly of the Angkor temples. In this connection, Minister of Information and Culture, Chheng Phon granted an interview to SPK.

To the question about the extent of the damage caused to the Angkor temples by Pol Pot, Minister Chheng Phon said: Thousands of foreign visitors, including journalists, television and magazine reporters from Western countries who have visited the PRK, have seen with their own eyes the great losses in human life, in materiel and in moral patrimony deliberately caused by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

Being a loyal disciple of his Beijing master, Pol Pot did not hesitate to implement the theory he had learned from the Cultural Revolution of Mao Zedong in 1967. This is why Angkor Wat and more than 1,000 other historic and cultural monuments spread throughout the country did not escape from this unforgivable destruction.

During the atrocious despotism of Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, not only did the hangmen refrain from doing anything to protect and preserve the Angkor temples, but they began from the first day of their accession to power to destroy them systematically. They expelled the workers and guards who worked for the Preservation of the Angkor Monuments Service in Siem Reap and destroyed the equipment used for restoration.

Since then, the whole area of Angkor had been invaded by a thick vegetation which thereby obstructed the access to the temples. The Pol Pot gang felled big trees which in their fall crushed the eastern gallery of Bayon, the gallery of Freah Khan and the surrounding wall of Vimean Akas....handmade stone figures of our temples were scattered everywhere. The vandals destroyed statues and bas-reliefs, such as those at the thousand-Buddha images galley in Angkor Wat.

They dismantled the stone blocks from the temples and used them as basements for granaries. They used undamaged temples to store paddy or as stables. Worse still, the stone blocks of the Snoeng temple (Battambang) were used to pave roads and those of the Preah Theat temple (Kompong Thom) to build a dam, and so on.... Along with this merciless massive destruction, the Pol Gang bartered the statues and sculptured stones for salt and pharmaceutical products from Thailand.

"While recalling the destruction of Kampuchea's historic monuments, particularly the Angkor monuments, one cannot forget the damage caused by the U.S. bombings during their war which lasted from 1970 to 1975 in Kampuchea," the minister stressed.

Concerning the measures taken by the revolutionary authorities for the protection of the Angkor monuments, the minister of information and culture asserted: Despite enormous difficulties, the KPRP and the PRK Government have taken necessary measures by giving the Ministry of Information and Culture the facilities to set up a commission for the preservation of the Angkor monuments. We have undertaken the work to clear land and retrieve scattered fragments of blocks, stone or statues.

Despite the lack of material means, but thanks to the efforts of our valiant workers who are confident in our party and government and animated by a deep love for their cultural patrimony, the 98 persons of the Preservation of the Angkor Monuments Service have succeeded in undertaking small-scale repairs by strengthening the props of many parts of the monuments which would have crumbled, in restoring a workshop for the repair of artifacts and a chemical laboratory, in returning to their sites and restoring recovered statues, and so on....

Along with the above-mentioned accomplished concrete measures, the PRK Government promulgated an order in council on the protection and safeguard of the national cultural patrimonies (No 227/80-BP of November 1980) confirming its will toward the protection and preservation of national patrimonies.

Regarding the foreign assistance to the restoration of the Angkor temples, the minister said: We only bank on the material and financial assistance of generous persons, international organizations and all countries regardless of their political tendency, with the sole condition that they would not impose unacceptable conditions on us.

We would like to stress once again that, besides our particular efforts for the safeguard of the Angkor monuments, we have also repeatedly sent out SOS's for Angkor to various foreign organizations and countries. We have asked for contacts with experts in archaeology all over the world so that together we can solve the question of restoring Angkor. Soviet, Vietnamese, Polish, French and Indian experts have answered our appeal and visited Angkor. Recently, for the second time, a group of Indian archaeologists came to Kampuchea. They set up two laboratories, "photo and chemical," and worked there for 4 months.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN TAKEO PROVINCE REPORTED

SK030112 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] With a clear understanding of their duty as the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces of Takeo Province, stationed in various districts and positions and imbued with a high sense of independence and mastery, launched sweep operations against the few enemy remnants remaining in the jungle and mountainous areas.

During the last 6 months of 1981 and first 6 months of 1982, all units stationed around Takeo Province launched a total of 86 operations against the enemies in such areas as Tram Kak District, Phnum Damrei Romiel and Kirivong District. Thanks to the high combat sprit and discretion of our people, we killed 19 enemy elements on the spot, wounded 5, captured 207 alive, accepted surrender from 187 and seized 41 weapons and some documents.

Because our armed forces launched these operations against them, our enemies have panicked, deserted or surrendered and no longer dare to come and commit their crimes.

KAMPUCHEA ON TASKS TO ENSURE RAINY SEASON CROPS

BK050753 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Aug 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Advance Enthusiastically Toward Achieving the Rainy Season Plan"]

[Text] At the beginning of the rainy season there was sufficient rainfall in all localities. With the guidance and assistance of all levels of the state power, our peasants have combined their efforts to till the land and transplant rice with remarkable results. In a number of places, such as Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom and Prey Veng provinces, almost half of the plan's sowing, broadcasting and transplanting work has been carried out. However, the speed of this rainy seasons' production efforts is in general still slow. In this case, our state power and peasants in all localities should raise their spirit of independence and mastery, improvisation, industriousness and love for labor in order to further increase production so as to fulfill the 1982 rainy season's plan.

It is necessary to increase the managing and organizing efficiency of the state power and of production solidarity groups; to follow up the implementation of production plans; to have a firm grasp of all the people's problems and needs and find solutions for them; and to report to higher authorities so that they can take timely and appropriate measures to check any untoward passiveness in the movement.

During the busy period of tilling and transplanting, the state power and the production solidarity groups should manage and bring into service all of the draft power and farm implements available in a locality in order that these productive forces will not lay idle when they could be used to increase production. The organization and distribution of productive forces and any methods for increasing production should be implemented carefully on the basis of the spirit of collectivism and in conformity with the acutal needs and size of the cultivable area.

In those localities which lack water for the transplanting of seedlings, the labor force should be mobilized to build networks of irrigation canals based on the spirit of mastery and improvisation and aimed at insuring immediate and long-term cultivation. All available water sources in and around the locality should be tapped to the maximum. For those places with enough water, collective tilling and transplanting should be done immediately. It is a fact that we lack water pumps. The state power should exercise their sense of economy and improvisation and use to their fullest capacity such primitive tools as scoops, water wheels and other types of buckets to irrigate ricefields. Each locality must see to it that it has enough seedlings for transplantation.

At the same time, care should be taken to look after draft animals. They should not be overworked because this will adversely affect the tilling. In a number of places, such as Svay Rieng Province, draft animals are suffering from diseases. The veterinary service should therefore provide urgent treatment on the spot.

While the tractor groups are helping to plow the land day and night, local state power should insure that there is enough fuel for the tractors and adequate food for the operators. Each locality should have an organizational structure and a detailed emergency plan in order to coordinate with the higher authorities to insure efficient contingency plans against all eventualities.

The transportation and communications service should insure the transportation of all kinds of materials and goods and other essential equipment, in particular it should provide a speedy transportation service to localities to meet the production requirements. In transporting goods from the provinces to remote areas, fuel should be saved by using to the greatest extent ordinary means of transportation, such as ox and buffalo carts, boats and sampans.

The trade service should have measures and emergency plans for providing seeds and necessary goods to ensure production in the event of natural disasters. The planning, finance and bank services should provide capital and assistance to the provinces so that they can carry out their plan to expand the cultivated area and in this way encourage the peasants who have volunteered to participate.

When weather conditions are unfavorable for transplanting rice seedlings, efforts should be turned to intensifying the planting of food and industrial crops, such as corn, peanuts, soy beans and sesame.

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS WITH IENG THIRITH

BK010712 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Summary] "A delegation of the Japanese committee for organizing the Kampuchean conference in Tokyo led by (Kiki Yowada), chairman of the Movement for Peace in Asia: and (Tada Suisikuji), member of the committee for organizing the Kampuchean conference in Tokyo, and made up of 15 members paid a visit to our Democratic Kampuchea from 28 to 31 July 1982."

Upon its arrival in Democratic Kampuchea, a number of our cadres warmly welcomed the delegation. "On the morning of 29 July 1982, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, received and had a long conversation with the friendly Japanese guests at an office of Democratic Kampuchea."

In the evening of the same day, the Japanese guests attended a meeting held to welcome the delegation by the people in Phum Thmei. A representative of the village committee made a speech, welcoming the delegation, thanking Japan and the Japanese people for their support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and expressing confidence that the Kampuchea-Japan friendship will become firmer.

"In his reply, (Kiki Yowada) said: From our 2-day visit, we see clearly that the just struggle of all the comrades will certainly win. We promise to contribute to your struggle at all times and in all forms possible." He also expressed confidence that the friendship between Japan and Kampuchea will develop further. The delegation also presented gifts to our people at the meeting.

"The friendly Japanese delegation ended its visit to our Democratic Kampuchea on the morning of 30 July and left for the Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese expansion to be held in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, from 31 July to 1 August 1982."

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO ULAANBAATAR -- Phnom Penh, 2 Aug (SPK) -- A delegation of Kampuchean Buddhists led by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUNFCD Council, left Phnom Penh today to attend the 6th congress of the Asian Buddhists Council for Peace which will be held in Ulaanbaatar from 10 to 15 August. The delegation was seen off at its departure by Phlek Phirun and Min Khin, respectively general secretary of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD Council. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 2 Aug 82 BK]

RICE AID TO TAKEO -- Phnom Penh, 31 Jul (SPK) — The Kampuchean Red Cross has distributed 25 tons of rice to the population in Prey Yuthaka, Samraong and Prambei Mum communes, Takeo Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 31 Jul 82 BK]

INOCULATIONS IN SVAY RIENG — Phnom Penh, 31 Jul (SPK) — Up to July, 83,140 persons were inoculated against cholera, 1,850 against malaria and more than 4,400 against tuberculosis in Svay Rieng Province, more than 100 kilometers southeast of Phnom Penh. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 31 Jul 82 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 25 tons of humanitarian aid to the people in Svay Rieng Province; the same amount in Prey Veng; and 10 tons in Kampot Province. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

KAMPOT TRANSPORT SERVICE -- Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK) — The service of transport, communications, bridges and roads of Kampot Province, more than 150 km southwest of Phnom Penh, established a plan to repair Route No 217 from Kompong Trach to Kampot and five bridges and to build five others. During the first half of this year, workers moved more than 1,430 cubic meters of stone for the restoration of a 24-km portion of Route 17, repaired two bridges and built another one in Toan Han, Kompong Trach District. They dug a ditch more than 3 km long. The transport section channelled more than 2,250 tons of goods including rice, chemical fertilizer, agricultural tools, cement and fuel from the provincial seat to various needy regions. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

LFNC GREETS CUBAN MONCADA ATTACK ANNIVERSARY

BK301248 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 30 (KPL) -- The Lao Front for National Construction on July 26 sent a telegram of greetings to the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution of Cuba on the occasion of the 29th commemeration day of the attack on Moncada Barrack.

"The great victory of the Cuban revolution culminating on January 1, 1959, says the message, is due to the successful Moncada attack which in itself served as the stimulating factor in the Cuban people's struggle. The whole Lao people are very proud of this act." The message continues to hail the success, the growth in strength of the Republic of Cuba on the international scene. The Lao Front for National Construction and the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution of Cuba will do its utmost to safeguard and consolidate the friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Laos and Cuba, concludes the message.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES YOUTH CONFERENCE

BK031024 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (KPL) -- Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit, at a recent meeting, appealed to the youths to enhance their revolutionary virtues in national defence and construction.

Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, presided over the conference to review the annual youth activities and the nation-wide campaign of socialist youth. The youth organisation of the ministries was awarded with the third class freedom (itsala) medal. The vice-premier also called on all the youths to concretize the resolutions of the third party general congress.

RADIO STRESSES COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT WORK

BK021430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Vigorously Promote Communications and Transport Work"]

[Summary] "Communications and transport work is extremely significant, not only for our economy and our people's livelihood, but also for our national defense and political and cultural development. Therefore, in the coming years we must strive to build more land transport networks in order to link all villages, districts and provinces throughout the country, build highways to the eastern sea coast and complete the oil pipeline from Vietnam to Laos. We must also improve water networks and constantly repair and maintain airstrips. Plans must be mapped out to consolidate, enlarge and build warehouses, boat landings, bus stations and storage facilities in certain vital localities. At the same time, a survey must be energetically conducted prior to building railway lines in our country in the late 1980's. All this constitutes the primary goals of communications and transport work as outlined by our party and state in the first 5-year state plan."

To fulfill these tasks we must clearly divide responsibilities between the central and local or grassroots levels. In addition, all rudimentary construction equipment must be used to carry out this work. It should be clearly defined which central organizations or localities are responsible for building which roads. We must avoid a tendency to rely only on the center, the province or the district to build small rural roads linking villages and cantons. The people of all tribal groups must be convinced of the necessity of expanding communications and transport networks. They must be encouraged to build paths for oxcarts or small roads to link all rural communities so as to closely supplement the construction of strategic routes by the center and the province, thus linking all communications and transport networks from the center down to the grassroots levels throughout the country.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BANGKOK

BK050543 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Australian Defence Minister Ian Sinclair and his party arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon for a four-day official visit here as the guest of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as defence minister.

He was greeted upon arrival at about 2:30 p.m. by Deputy Defence Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat and other ranking military officers from the Supreme Command Headquarters. He is scheduled to meet with his host this afternoon at 2 p.m. at Government House. Earlier in the morning, he is to meet with chief-of-staff of the Supreme Command, Gen Rian Ditthabanchong and call on Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila later. The Australian defence minister is expected to hold talks with Thai Government and armed forces leaders on military cooperation and other bilateral matters.

ACM Phaniang said yesterday that Mr Sinclair's visit to Thailand was the third leg of his ASEAN tour aiming to strengthen military relations between Australia and the ASEAN which quieted down after the dissolution of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

Tomorrow, Mr Sinclair will visit Khao-I-Dang refugee holding centre after hearing a briefing at the Internal Security Operations Command.

JAPANESE NEWSMAN SEES 2,000 SRV TROOPS WITHDRAW

BK050205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] A Japanese correspondent yesterday said he watched the withdrawal last month of more than 2,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Hitoshi Hattori, Bangkok bureau chief of the Nihon Denpa News (NDN) film company, said he was the only journalist of any nationality at the Highway 1 border when about 40 trucks and buses, each carrying about 60 troops, left Kampuchea for Vietnam on July 17. It was the first, and likely the only, eyewitness report of the Vietnamese withdrawal, which Hanoi has described as a "good will gesture." Other sources have described it as a regular rotation of troops during the rainy season, and some have claimed that Hanoi has already begun sending fresh soldiers to Kampuchea to replace those withdrawn.

Hattori said he followed the troops to the headquarters of the 7th Military Region, a 30-minute drive northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, where the soldiers dispersed for leave. Earlier reports from Ho Chi Minh City and other areas had cast doubt upon Hanoi's claims of a partial withdrawal, since there were no signs of the pullback in the former South Vietnamese capital.

"I expected the soldiers would go into Ho Chi Minh City for some sort of ceremony, to be greeted by the population, but in fact they did not," Hattori said yesterday.

In interviews with the Japanese cameraman, most soldiers said they had come from Siem Reap Province, although several said they had been pulled out of other areas near the Thai-Kampuchea frontier. Hattori quoted an NDN correspondent in Phnom Penh who told him that a total of 71 buses, trucks and tanks left Kampuchea in the withdrawal, but that some had taken different routes back to Vietnam. The soldiers he saw, he said, were mostly young and looked healthy. Most had been in Kampuchea more than two years, although they claimed they had had home leaves during the tours. Most were southern Vietnamese, Hattori said.

During the drive from the Vietnam-Kampuchea border along Highway 1, obviously organised villagers along the route lined the road and waved flags of Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. Soldiers waved back and smiled, the Japanese correspondent said. Each soldier wore a small badge given earlier in the day at a departure ceremony at the Phnom Penh independence monument.

The NDN Phnom Penh correspondent said between 5,000 and 6,000 Vietnamese soliders were at the ceremony, but it was unclear if all were scheduled to leave Kampuchea in the partial withdrawal. Vietnamese officials have refused on the grounds of military secrecy to give any details on the size of the withdrawal or to say where the troops were withdrawn from.

THAI RAT SAYS KAMPUCHEANS MUST FIGHT FOR VICTORY

BK041043 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Return to the Motherland"]

[Text] The BANGKOK POST on 2 August reported that 39,000 Kampuchean refugees in Thailand have volunteered to return to their homeland to fight and sacrifice their lives for the liberation of Kampuchea from foreign occupation. The decision by these Kampuchean refugees shows the love they hold for their homeland and their solidarity and determination to fight for the independence of their country.

World public opinion also wants the Kampuchean people to have their own legitimate government. The country now occupying Kampuchea has arrogantly and obstinately thwarted the aspirations of the Kampuchean people, who are the true owners of Kampuchea. We have pointed out before that the sovereignty of any country, big or small, is inviolable. The efforts exerted by the United Nations to make Kampuchea an independent, sovereign and stable country met with success when the tripartite coalition government was formed. However, the problem does not end here. The Kampuchean people themselves must fight and overcome the difficulties ahead in order to restore peace and develop their country.

Who can help the 4 million Kampuchean people? The Kampucheans themselves must unite with each other to fight for genuine independence and sovereignty. Some of the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand have already decided to return to their motherland. Other Kampucheans who are now scattered all over the world must contribute to their compatriots' national reconstruction.

We sympathize with these Kampuchean refugees. They have lost everything except the will to fight to liberate their country from the foreign aggressors so that they can have full independence and freedom. Kampuchea, a poor country which has been in a continuous state of war, will be developed and led to prosperity by the Kampuchean people themselves.

COMMERCE MINISTER VIEWS MILITARY GOODS TO LAOS

BK050549 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi said yesterday he hoped to discuss with Lao authorities the possibility of relaxing restrictions on the sales of Thai military goods to Laos when he visits the country next week. Punmi will lead a 14-man delegation for a visit to Vientiane to discuss bilateral trade and problems, including smuggling of goods along the border.

Thailand exports no military goods to Laos but Punmi said he hoped to explore the possibility of relaxing some restrictions governing the export of this kind of goods.

HMONG RESISTANCE FIGHTERS FLEE FROM LAOS

BK050327 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Chiang Rai -- Eight Hmong resistance fighters were detained yesterday morning when their raft crossed from the Lao side and landed on the Mekong River bank in Chiang Khong District, Provincial Superintendent Pol Col Win Prasopchok said. The eight hilltribesmen told police that they fled from Laos in a large group of about 150 men in roughly-built rafts early yesterday morning, adding that they didn't know the fate of the rest. Three of them told police that they came directly from China but the rest came from Houai Sai District in Laos. Police found in their possession three assault rifles, a machinegun, a camera and ammunition.

PRAYUT HEADS COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION COMMAND

BK050319 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] The prime minister has transferred his responsibility as director of the Communist Prevention and Suppression Command (CPSC) to Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani, Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek disclosed yesterday.

The transfer was ordered by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon himself last Thursday, according to the assistant commander-in-chief. Asked about the motive behind the transfer of office, Gen Athit said that it might be because Gen Prem could not find enough time to perform his duty as the chief of the CPSC.

Gen Athit also told reporters that the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has improved greatly, probably because of reduction in assistance to the Vietnamese from the Soviet Union. Vietnam now receives about one million baht worth of assistance daily from the Soviets which is only a third of what it used to get in the past, Gen Athit said.

PREM REVIEWS GOVERNMENT INTERNAL SECURITY POLICY

BK041331 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Spokesman of the prime minister's office Trairong Suwannakhiri reported to newsmen that, before the weekly Cabinet meeting yesterday, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon told the meeting about the government's internal security policy, emphasizing the two following policies:

First, he noted that internal situation has constantly improved as a result of the implementation of the communist suppression policy, especially policies No 66/23 and No 65/25. Operations carried out by the army regions have achieved overwhelming successes. The prime minister, however, noted that military operations have been too far ahead of the political operations. This is not what it should be, he said. He stressed the government's policy of giving priority to political operations and not to military actions. In order to achieve results for the political operations, the prime minister said all parties concerned must coordinate in solving political, economic and social problems, promoting the democratic system of government and eliminating official corruption. The prime minister urged that political work should take precedence over military operations.

Second, the prime minister reaffirmed that there will be no change in the policy towards communist defectors. The government will not punish defectors who surrender to the authorities. The government will give guarantees to the defectors concerning their civil rights and safety. There are still a large number of misled people who wish to leave the jungle and surrender to the government, but they are still not confident about the government's policy toward defectors.

The spokesman of the prime minister's office said that an effective implementation of the two above-mentioned policies will make it difficult for the communists' mobilization strategy and will contribute to the weakening of communist strength in the future.

National Security Council Secretary General Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, in his capacity as chairman of the committee in charge of communist suppression policies, also reported that the prime minister wished to make clear the policy and intention of the government regarding defectors' civil rights and security. All responsible government agencies have therefore been assigned to work out appropriate measures pertaining to the law and other aspects in order to give assurance to defectors. Those people should be given a chance to lead a normal life in our society and also contribute to our efforts to promote the democratic system of government with the king as head of state and to the progress of the country. This will also create national unity.

The prime minister also stressed at yesterday's Cabinet session that both executives and officials of government agencies must pay serious attention to the implementation of the prime minister's orders No 66/23 and No 65/25 in order to reduce conditions favorable to factors obstructing the development of democracy, civil rights and internal security.

BANGKOK POST Editorial

BK050349 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Good Chance for True Democracy"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's call to the communist insurgents to come out of the jungles and return to normal lives as good citizens could not have come at a more opportune time. The outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is suffering a major split between factions urging continued adherence to Beijing and those wanting to break from ties with China to seek alliance with Vietnam. The struggle for loyalties to foreign parent parties or differing ideologies is going to cause great confusion to the rank and file. Here is an opportunity for those who have gone into the jungles for the sake of their ideals and found that they are being made proxies for alien communist powers to rethink their hasty decision and return home. They should fight for their own country, not for other countries. And it is clear that the government is making it possible for them to work for their ideals in our own society.

The timing of the appeal could not have been better in another sense. August 7 is the anniversary of what the communist insurgents celebrate as the "Rifle Burst Day," which they regard as the starting point of their revolutionary war. On that day they might try some sort of show of strength, if they still have that strength or if their strength is not further sapped by more breakaway groups or major desertions to the government. If the CPT is so hampered that it cannot make a show of force, it will lose its credibility.

The "people's war," which is how the communists like to describe their struggle, is a war for the people's minds and hearts. It is an all-out war on all fronts -- political, economic, social, propaganda. In fighting this war, the government has to strengthen any weakness on these fronts. One of the first things it has to do is to get rid of bad officials, officials who are corrupt, who oppress the people, who take advantage of them, who do not serve them and help them with their needs. Officials are considered the extension of the central government into the rural areas and the remote corners of the kingdom. If they behave outrageously, the people will think of the government in unflattering terms.

Another most important task for the government is to make moves to ensure real progress towards true democracy. National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri, who is also chairman of the anti-communist policy committee, should take note of the fact that the best weapon with which to combat communism, a totalitarian ideology, is democracy. People's participation in government is the essential ingredient.

It must be recognised that many people have fled to join the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) not just because they have been mistreated by officials or because they have been disgusted with what the officials do but also because they feel that they have no role to play in the administration of their own country. Many of them have gone into the jungles believing that the CPT could provide them with the opportunities to attain their ideals. They must have found disappointment, instead, because the CPT imposes what is known as "iron discipline" and they know, too late, that communism would want to establish a dictatorship. If the anti-communist policy committee can get the government and Parliament to issue laws which will provide Thailand with true democracy the desertions from the CPT will be so great that the government can for the first time claim a genuine victory in the "people's war."

FORMER CPT MEMBERS FORM NEW PARTIES IN LAOS

BK040741 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Maj Gen Prayat Rotphothong, 3d Army Region deputy commander, told MATICHON on 29 July that the Nan Romyen and other suppression operations which were launched in the areas of Cheng Meng, Lao Hu and Nam Yao villages of Chiang Kham District in Chiang Rai Province and Doi Pha Chi Mountain of Tha Wang Pha District in Nan Province have forced communist terrorists and student groups under the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] to flee into Laos and to later join with the Vietnamese-backed Siam Party.

Major General Prayat disclosed that three parties have been set up by former CPT members in Laos. They are the Siam Party led by Comrade Muangthong, the Isan Ekkarat [Independent Northeast] Party led by Bunyen Wothong and the Mai [New] Party whose leader is still unknown. These three parties receive support from Vietnam. The deputy commander of the 3d Army Region said: "Because of the discontinuation of Chinese support for the CPT, they have had to turn to Vietnam for assistance and have had to form their own parties." The deputy commander said that the policies of these three parties are still unknown.

Regarding the prime minister's new anticommunist order No 65/1982, Major General Prayat said that the new order was issued to reinforce the previous order and aimed at eliminating influential groups in the lowlands or in towns which are in the CPT's united fronts.

SHAN FORCES, BURMESE COMMUNISTS CLASH 4 AUG

BK050315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Fighting erupted early yesterday morning on both sides of the Thai-Burmese border between a combined force of Shan, Lahu and breakaway Kuomintang [KMT] troops, with the Burmese Communists.

The scene of fierce skirmish was at Ban Huai Sala in Tambon Thaton, Mae Ai District close to a Lahu (Muser) village of Huai Muser. Police sources said that fighting started at about 8 am in and around the village, forcing the hilltribe villagers to flee into Mae Ai district. The sources said that the Shan United Army (SUA), Lahu and KMT troops attacked about 150 Burmese Communists led by A Bi who earlier crossed into Thailand in a bid to transit to Doi Sam Sao, about three kilometres to the north of Doi Lang on Burmese territory. The first clash between the heavily armed Shan-led troops and the communists began at about 4:30 am in Ban Na Yoi of Tambon Thaton, continuing throughout the day and spreading to other villages. The sources said that so far, they could not obtain casualty figures from either side.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS RESERVES -- Proved reserves in the Erawan natural gas field in the Gulf of Thailand are less than a third of the original estimate, industry experts said yesterday. Contrary to earlier estimates that the reserves totalled about 1.5 trillion cubic feet, up-to-date data has now put the proved reserves at less than 500 billion cubic feet, the experts said. Union Oil Company officials have informed the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) that there may be another 200 billion cubic feet, but that these are "probable reserves" only. The latest estimate is said to be more accurate than the earlier predictions because it is based on new production and pressure performance data. Previous estimates were made before the gas began flowing last October, and some were made as long ago as 1978. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 82 p 1 BK]

TRUONG CHINH SCORES U.S., PRC 'WAR OF SABOTAGE'

OW041520 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 4 -- "The enemies of Vietnam at present are U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism," said President of the Council of State Truong Chinh during his recent visit to the Infantry Institute.

He went on: "They collude with each other to conduct a war of sabotage in many fields against Vietnam and against the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions, and to divide the three Indochinese countries and the world revolutionary movement." He stressed the necessity to build an all-sided and modern national defense of the entire people and to combine the economy and defense, thus creating a comprehensive strength of the revolution.

FOREIGN MINISTER THACH COMMENTS ON ASEAN TOUR

BK041226 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Report on interview by Vietnamese Radio and TV correspondent with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on his recent tour of Southeast Asia -- date not given]

[Text] [Begin Recording] [Question] You have just visited Burma and several ASEAN countries. Would you please tell us about the results of these visits?

[Answer] I am very satisfied with the results of my last visits to ASEAN countries. The result of my visits is beyond our own expectations. Our expected objective is to explain to the ASEAN leaders the proposals of the Ho Chi Minh City of the three foreign ministers of Indochinese countries and to explore whether there is a possibility of dialogue between ASEAN countries and Indochinese countries. [sentence as heard] Now, the result, the first result is that we have established dialogue between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. The second thing is that we have agreed to the principle of dealing with the problems facing the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. The first principle is that we must meet the legitimate interests of both sides, not only one side. For example, so far as the question of the withdrawal of our forces from Cambodia, it is the interest of the ASEAN countries. We meet their request. At the same time, they must meet our interests, that is, the cessation of threats from China. Secondly, they would like to have the neutrality of Cambodia, we would like to have the neutrality of Southeast Asia. So, these two requests must be met at the same time. Thirdly, they are concerned about the security of Thailand, we are concerned about the security of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. So both sides must meet these interests. And fourthly, for instance, the international conference of Southeast Asia on the questions of participants, the agenda, the seat of the conference and the date of the conference must be discussed and must be agreed upon by two sides. this is the second result. The third result is that we have discussed bilateral relations between our two countries. I think the result is very good because if we see (?realities) these past 3 years, there is a great struggle between confrontation and dialogue. We could not solve any problem yet but there is a way for dialogue. [end recording]

Concerning the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Mr Thach said it is being highly valued by world public opinion: In face of this situation, the Chinese and other reactionaries have distorted the fact saying that Vietnam only withdrew sick soldiers or, before withdrawing part of its troops, Vietnam had sent more troops to Kampuchea. But when I met leaders of the ASEAN countries, they all said the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was a fine expression or at least a positive step that they all hailed.

Everyone sees that this is our good will which contributes to stabilizing the situation and bringing about peace in Southeast Asia. We hope that if Thailand takes another action or gives a positive response, we will withdraw more troops from Kampuchea.

HANOI DERIDES CGDK FORMATION AS 'BEIJING TRICK'

OW041355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Aug 82

["Current Events" talk by Dao Nguyen: "Beijing Play on the Thai-Kampuchean Border"]

[Text] The FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW, in its 16 July issue, carried a report describing some very comic scenes in the play of rigging up the disguised Pol Pot coalition government of Kampuchea, staged by the Beijing and Washington managers, with Bangkok's assistance, on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Following is a brief account of these scenes: On the afternoon of 8 July, in a persistent light rain, Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Sampham were seen riding two elephants while Ieng Sary, dressed in hunter's garb, an umbrella in one hand and his shoes spattered with mud, eagerly followed behind on foot to disappear in a grove. Thirty minutes later, Sihanouk came out of the thicket and mounted a car, flanked by Thai motorized policemen, which speeded to Bangkok where he held a press conference to announce that he had finished forming a coalition government and that he had just returned from a visit to rice paddies deep in the Khmer Rouge-controlled area.

Not only newsmen, but anyone who had a chance to hear that story could not help laughing at this trick of Beijing which, though still in great trouble over its four modernizations, even outdid, in terms of magical powers, Sun Wukong [the monkey king in Chinese mythology] who could travel as far as 130,000 li in the twinkling of an eye. Unlike Sun Wukong who had to travel long distances and resort to his magical powers to achieve his goal, Beijing only had the Kampuchean lackeys enter a grove and then come out of it, and in the process they created a monster, the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], and visited large areas of the liberated zone.

Admittedly, Beijing's talents are extraordinary, but still Sun Wukong was superior to Beijing because of his powers of metamorphosis which Beijing is obviously lacking. The actors put on stage by Beijing and Washington are still the same ones whose image they had failed to promote. The same actors were seen riding elephants and going by car to Bangkok, although their managers were speaking about them as if they were new people. If Sun Wukong had been in Bangkok that day, he would have sneered at Beijing's trick of trying to present its stale commodity labeled "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," which is still reeking of the Khmer Rouge's barbarous massacres but which Beijing, Washington and ASEAN contractors are doing their best to promote.

NHAN DAN SAYS U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR LEBANON CRISIS

OW050751 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 5 -- The United States is largely responsible for the genocidal crimes committed currently in Beirut by the Zionists, says NHAN DAN today.

The paper points out that the United States has unconditionally aided and abetted the Zionist warmongers, the perfidious enemies of the national independence and sovereignty of Arab nations. Since the beginning of Israeli aggression against Lebanon, it recalls, Washington's repeated words and deeds have entirely chimed in with and served Tel Aviv's war schemes.

The paper condemns both the United States and Israel for pressuring Palestinian fighters and the Palestine Liberation Organization, victims of Israeli aggression, to stop their self-defensive struggle and to withdraw from Beirut and other parts of Lebanon. It also denounces Philip Habib as pressuring, threatening and dividing Arab nations and the various political factions in Lebanon in an attempt to create the biggest obstacle to the united action of the Arab community and to limit their assistance and support for Palestine's just resistance under the P.L.O. leadership.

Obviously, the paper says, Washington and Tel Aviv have joined a plot in weakening and eventually eliminating the Palestinian people's armed struggle, partitioning Lebanon, rigging up a pro-U.S. and pro-Israeli administration in that country, luring Lebanon and several moderate Arab regimes into the Camp David accord, and eventually imposing a U.S.-Israeli neo-colonialist rule on the Middle East. It praises the militant determination of the Palestinian combatants and patriotic Lebanese forces supported by Arab nations, the socialist community, the Non-Aligned Movement and the whole of progressive mankind.

NHAN DAN concludes by hailing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a new, timely demonstration of the Soviet Union's solidarity with the P.L.O. and the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon in their just struggle.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS ARMY COLLEGE, GIVES TALK

OW050819 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, visited the Army College. He was accompanied during his visit by Comrade Nguyen Trung Tin, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Lam Dong Provincial People's Committee, Lt Gen Vu Lang, director of the Army College, and leading cadres of the college reviewed the honor guard with Chairman Truong Chinh, showed him around the local museum, library and classes, and reported to him on the college's activities. At the museum, Chairman Truong Chinh attentively viewed the photos and objects on display testifying to the developments of the Army College over the past 36 years. All the college cadres, students, and combatants gathered in the auditorium to warmly welcome Chairman Truong Chinh and listen to his talk.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR

OW041818 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Aug 4 -- The new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Vietnam, Kyaw Thant, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with him.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 4 AUG

OW050741 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Aug 5 -- The new Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dinh Nho Liem, yesterday presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Speaking on the occasion, Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem expressed the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese party, government, and people to the Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, the government and the people of the Soviet Union, and President Leonid Brezhnev personally, for their strong support and great, disinterested and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people's long struggle for national independence and socialism.

He quoted the political report of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam as underlining that solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the keystone of the foreign policy of our party and state. He reaffirmed Vietnam's full support for the peace programme for the 80's and the constructive proposals in the interests of world peace and security put forth by the Soviet party and government and President Leonid Brezhnev.

In his reply, Vice-President V.V. Kuznetsov quoted President L.I. Brezhnev as saying that the Soviet Union puts a high value on its friendship and cooperation with Vietnam and that the Soviet people will remain a reliable friend and ally of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Vietnam, he continued, is actively contributing to making the international atmosphere healthier. It is the outpost of socialism and peace in Southeast Asia. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam is countering the imperialists' and hegemonists plans and persistently striving for a healthy situation in the region. The Soviet Union fully supports the efforts of the three Indochinese countries in this direction, particularly their latest constructive initiatives put forth at the foreign ministers conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Ho Chi Minh City recently, he added.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI ACTIONS CONDEMNED -- On 24 July in Aden, capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party, and Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union who is currently on a visit to the PDRY, strongly condemned the criminal U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jul 82 BK]

FAMILIES LEAVE THAI BINH -- During the first 6 months of this year, some 459 families comprising 2,572 people have left Thai Binh Province for various new economic zones in the south. Most of them have been resettled in state farms or joined cooperatives in Dac Lac, Song Be and Thuan Hai Provinces. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Jul 82 BK]

AUSTRALIA

CORRESPONDENTS VIEW FRASER'S PRC VISIT

BK041502 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpt] The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, has just arrived in Beijing after spending 3 days in Malaysia. This is his second trip to China, and as political correspondent (John Lombard) reports from Canberra, Australian officials view the prime ministerial visit as being very important to the Sino-Australian relationship:

[Begin (Lombard) recording] There have been some important changes in China since Mr Fraser was last there in 1976. Mr Fraser is scheduled to have 3 hours of talks with Premier Zhao and, according to government officials, he is anxious to discuss economic and political issues.

China is desperately seeking new investment and the current leadership is re-emphasizing the need to build relations with Third World developing countries. The significance of Mr Fraser's current visit is that none of the party leaders in power now was there during his last trip in 1976.

Mr Fraser believes in the importance of seeing the new Chinese leaders at the highest level, and there is provision for the Australian prime minister to meet Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. Mr Fraser's program has 2 hours which are marked: reserved for meeting with senior Chinese officials, which is the Chinese way of indicating a meeting with Deng.

However, Mr Fraser is not the only world leader who is devoting time to a first-hand study of the changing situation in China. The British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and the Japanese prime minister, Mr Suzuki, are also scheduled to go to the Chinese capital in the near future. [end recording]

For a look at Mr Fraser's visit in the context of the overall relationship between Australia and China, here's our Beijing correspondent Richard Thwaites:

[Begin Thwaites recording] Apart from the inevitable protocol ceremonies, almost all the available time will be taken up in talks covering, in order, global issues, Pacific and Asian regional issues, and lastly, bilateral issues. If things go as expected, the bilateral relations between Australia and China will occupy the briefest part of the talks. The reason, I have been told, is that Australia-China relations are in such good shape that there'll be few issues to raise. Chinese leaders have every reason to be pleased with these bilateral relations as Australia gives the most and demands little in return.

China always describes its foreign relations as being conducted in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit. Australia's aid agreements with China are all described as cooperation and exchange agreements though it is rare to find an example where the Chinese Government is actually giving anything in return to Australia.

The Australian Development Assistance Board has a program of technical cooperation agreement which will cost Australia some $15 million during the next 5 years. Under these schemes, 6 Australian English-language teachers are working full time in Beijing while 22 Chinese teachers receive training in Australia.

Six Australian forestry experts are working in China's southwest on developing eucalyptus forestry for China. A stream of engineers and surveyors from the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation are carrying out surveys for a major hydroelectric scheme near the Burmese border. Four experts are planning a training program for agricultural aviation in China's far western region of Xinjiang. An agreement was signed in Beijing this week under which by the end of this year, 20 Chinese medical postgraduates will be studying in Australia while new equipment and Australian visiting lecturers travel to their medical college in Shandong Province.

Teams of Austalian lecturers in auditing will give courses to help China train the government and commercial auditors it has lacked until now. Australia spent $2.5 million on these schemes last year but the figure should reach over $10 million this year.

Under cultural programs, Australia has some 17 teachers gathered around tertiary institutions in China, and by the beginning of the coming academic semester, we will have about 40 Australian students in China, mostly studying language. By contrast, China will have close to 200 students in Australia, about half studying language while the rest study technical subjects.

The Austalian Embassy has been boosted over the past year or so with an information officer and a military attache. The rented premises are now bursting at the seams with officers working in converted bathrooms and kitchen. Plans for the building of a new and much larger embassy compound have moved slowly through the Chinese bureaucracy, but may finally reach the point of agreement during Mr Fraser's visit.

Trade remains healthy, though China has not been buying as much wheat or metal in the last year or so. Australia retained a surplus of $226 million in last year's figures in spite of a 38 percent increase in imports from China and a 20 percent drop in exports to China. China is pleased with Australia's policy of progressive lowering of import quotas from which China, with its fully controlled labor costs, expects to be the major beneficiary in sales of clothing and footwear.

Internationally, China is likely to seek Australian recognition or at least more open support for the new Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition headed nominally by Prince Sihanouk. In most other fields, Mr Fraser and Beijing's policymakers will find themselves in a great deal of sympathy. On the other hand, there remains a generalized deep suspicion of all foreigners which leaves the Chinese to see ulterior motives in all forms of assistance from foreigners, and therefore, to feel little gratitude or loyalty as a result of aid programs. It remains extremely difficult for Australian students or visiting scholars to gain access to Chinese historical or technical study material such as are freely avaialble to Chinese students in Australia. [end recording]

ARMY TO GET 'MOST SOPHISTICATED' COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

BK011200 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The Australian Army's new communications system will be the most sophisticated in the world, according to its manufacturers, Plessey. The company said in London that the $7 million contract would lead to contracts worth a potential value of between $150 million and $200 million. Plessey's Chairman Sir (John Clark) said that strategically, it was the most important army tactical radio contract ever awarded to the company. He said the system was expected to set a new standard for defense communications around the world.

NEW CALEDONIA

YATE PROTESTS GREET FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER

BK020811 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] In New Caledonia, more than 120 Melanesians have demonstrated at Yate following the arrival there of the high commissioner, Mr Christian Nucci, for an administrative meeting. Carrying banners which called for revolutionary Canaque socialist independence, the demonstrators asked the high commissioner to provide electricity and water for the local tribes, educational reforms and relief from unemployment. The tribes in the Yate District suffer from 80 percent adult unemployment and low educational achievements as well as a lack of bridges, water and electricity.

Mr Nucci replied that his mission had started work on these problems.

MOKHTAR CALLS ASEAN'S PROGRESS 'VERY ENCOURAGING'

BK041544 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja believes that the progress achieved by ASEAN during the past 15 years has been very encouraging, especially in the political field, as it has attained an excellent reputation.

In an interview with ANTARA in Jakarta today on the occasion of the 15th founding anniversary of ASEAN, the foreign minister said that ASEAN's influence in current international political forums is relatively great, not only due to the Kampuchean problem, but other issues as well.

KOMPAS VIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

BK041509 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 July 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Visit of the Minister of Defense and Security to the United States"]

[Text] The visit of the minister of defense and security, General Muhammad Yusuf, to the United States has been extensively covered and examined from various angles by our correspondent in that country. The minister said he was very satisfied with his meeting with President Ronald Reagan, and described his meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the talks between the two delegations as very cordial and held in a very good atmosphere.

Judging from the status of the U.S. civilian and military leaders who came to meet the Indonesian delegation as well as the scope and dimension of the talks, we can conclude that the U.S. Government regarded the visit as important. The United States cannot ignore Indonesia's geographic or strategic position in the Asia-Pacific region.

With the visit of the minister and the invitation to President Suharto to visit the United States next October, certain quarters are inclined to believe that Indonesia is gradually leaning toward the United States. Considering the question of the supply of military equipment, there are even people who think that Indonesia is gradually becoming dependent on the United States. These people are questioning whether Indonesia is still adopting an independent and active policy. It is the same question as when, during the old order, the Indonesian Government received its military supplies from the Soviet Union and maintained active contacts with the Eastern bloc while adopting a cool attitude toward the West, especially the United States.

By obtaining military supplies from a certain country and maintaining cordial relations with that country, we cannot say that the recipient country automatically abandons its independent and active policy. We cannot even say that a recipient country no longer adopts an independent and active policy even though it and the supplier country follow the same policy.

We can say that a country is regarded as being no longer independent and active in its international policy if it forms a political or military alliance with one or more countries belonging to a similar alliance. Under such circumstances, that country no longer decides its own policy but frames its relations with other countries in terms of a hostile attitude.

We must examine whether or not our independent and active policy is still functioning, in other words, is it still functioning in the national interest or in the interest of mankind? If the foreign policy we are following still benefits our national interest and paves the way for our participation to create a world order based on national independence, everlasting peace and social justice -- in line with Article 4 of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution -- then we can say that we are still following an independent and active foreign policy.

If we consider that our national interests at present could be guaranteed by obtaining military supplies from the United States -- although facts show that not all our weapons come from the United States -- then there is nothing wrong if we take this course, because it will not restrict or hinder our efforts to develop our international relations in line with the provisions of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution. It is this provision which constitutes the essence of our independent and active foreign policy.

TALKS WITH SINGAPORE COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER HELD

BK040958 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0734 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 4 (ANTARA) -- Singapore Minister of Communications Ong Teng Cheong held talks here Tuesday with his Indonesian counterpart Rusmin Nuryadin. The discussions, held at the Minsitry of Communications here, had the nature of routine consultations and this time dealt with telecommunication and air transportation between the two countries, the spokesman of the Ministry of Communications, Abdullah, told newsmen after the meeting.

The Singapore minister arrived at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport at 0900 yesterday for a 2-day visit in the company of senior officials, including Secretary General of the Ministry of Communications Sim Kee Boon and Director of Telecommunication Sun Siauw Ma. He was accompanied at the talks by the Singapore ambassador here, J.F. Conceicao.

One of the topics discussed was the possibility of Australia's participation in the submarine cable communication system (SKKL) linking Southeast Asia with the Middle East and Europe. This project is an extension of the Medan-Singapore SKKL system built on the basis of a memorandum of understanding signed by the two communications ministers on May 23, 1981.

The two countries have agreed to build the two systems -- one linking Medan-Singapore-Middle East-Europe and the other serving Singapore-Indonesia-Australia. The two projects are now still in the feasibility study stage. The western project is being handled by the four countries Indonesia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia and France and the eastern project by Indonesia, Singapore and Australia.

In the field of air transportation the two sides discussed matters concerning the "Flight Information Region" in the South China Sea area in the light of the best interests of civil aviation in the surrounding countries, including Indonesia. They also discussed the two of the Indonesian Palapa A-1 satellite for border communication between the two countries for realization early next year [sentence as received]. In the first stage, the satellite to link Singapore with Pekanbaru (Riau), Pontianak (West Kalimantan) and Samarinda (East Kalimantan).

BRIEFS

OUTGOING IRAQI AMBASSADOR -- Vice President Adam Malik 28 July received a courtesy call from the outgoing Iraqi ambassador to Indonesia, Hisham al-Tabaqjali, to bid farewell in connection with the completion of his assignment in Indonesia. The ambassador, who had been assigned in Indonesia for the last 4 years, will leave Jakarta on Monday. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 82 BK]

NEW CONSULS NAMED -- Jakarta, July 29 (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government has named nine new consul generals for overseas assignment as part of its drive to boost exports, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. They are Haringun Harjoatmojo to Los Angeles, Rudy Lengkong to New York, J.W. Damanik to Davao (southern Philippines), Abdul Azis to Vancouver (Canada), T.H. Nababan to Marseilles (France), Suteja Kartawijaja to Toronto (Canada), Eddy Subardi to Chicago (U.S.), Chaidir to San Francisco (U.S.) and Rakhmat Prawirasasmita to Penang (Malaysia). [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT 29 Jul 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S VISIT 'HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL'

BK041330 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser's 4-day official visit of Malaysia appears to have been highly successful, thereby laying the basis for greater improvement in the future relationship between the two nations. Minor misunderstandings of each other's action and policy had been successfully cleared up. A major surprise in the visit had come in the field of trade where Malaysia was expected to ask for greater access to Australian markets and a further relaxation of tariff barriers. Many Malaysians were pleasantly surprised to note that about 70 percent of Malaysian goods could enter the Australian markets duty-free. The Australian market was such an open one and Mr Fraser issued an invitation to Malaysian exporters to take advantage of it. Malaysia can thus be expected to be more aggressive in future in this task of selling more of our goods in the Australian market.

It was pointed out that despite the tariff and other barriers, Taiwan and Japan had penetrated the Australian market successfully. It was also shown that while Australia imported 1.4 billion ringgit a year of textiles and footwear, Malaysia's share of this trade was only 19 million ringgit. The Malaysian Ministry of Trade and Industry can thus be expected to mount a sustained effort to increase Malaysia's share of the Australian market and they are pleased at noting the decision by the Australian prime minister to initiate a joint trade department discussion as well as to help Malaysians learn the Australian system of direct selling to customers.

On the Kampuchean issue, the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, made no attempts to change the Australian stand that it cannot support the Pol Pot group as the representative of Kampuchea in the United Nations. Malaysia showed its understanding and respect for the Australian view of recognizing neither the Pol Pot nor the Heng Samrin faction. But Malaysia was successful in allaying the Australian fears that the new Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk would be dominated by Pol Pot. But, while Malaysia understood Australia's apprehension of the Pol Pot group, it was successful in getting greater Australian understanding, if not support, of the new Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government.

The Malaysian Government also expressed its appreciation over the question of Malaysian students studying in Australia. The 6,000 Malaysians formed the largest foreign student group and Australia has made no attempts to reduce this intake which has doubled every 3 years. We are also grateful that the Australian Government has continued to maintain its current policy that private students should be made to pay 35 to 40 percent of the total cost of their education. This has meant that more Malaysian students can now afford to study in Australia, thereby reducing the tremendous demand on university places in Malaysia's five universities.

Mr Fraser's expressed willingness to continue the present 15,000 people a year quota of Vietnamese refugees was also welcomed by the Malaysian Government which is now facing a residual problem of these displaced persons. Thus, it can be said that the visit of Mr Malcolm Fraser was a highly successful one. It may lead to even closer contacts between the two friendly nations.

GHAZALI CLARIFIES REMARKS MADE TO SRV'S THACH

BK311311 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] ASEAN is confident that both internally and internationally Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann have the credibility and ability to lead the Kampuchean people. However, in military terms the Khmer Rouge is the strongest of the three groups at this moment. This is what the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, told the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, during his recent 4-day visit to Malaysia. Tan Sri Ghazali said this in a statement issued to clarify an agency report quoting Mr Thach as saying he had told him that the coalition government was at present dominated by Pol Pot and that Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann were junior partners.

In the statement Tan Sri Ghazali explained he had informed Mr Thach that after the Vietnamese withdrawal and with the process of self-determination, it would be entirely left to the people of Kampuchea to decide who should run their affairs. Nobody could have any objection to the Pol Potist elements being dropped out. By the same token nobody would have any objection to the Heng Samrin group running the affairs if it was the wish of the Kampuchean people.

When Mr Thach said that this was an illusion, Tan Sri Ghazali said it was the Heng Samrin regime which was an illusion because it was a puppet government being put into place by Vietnam after its occupation of Kampuchea.

NEW STRAITS TIMES VIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH TOUR

BK311138 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Jul 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Line"]

[Text] The contrast in the results of Nguyen Co Thach's visits to Singapore and Malaysia must have mystified many. Reports from the island republic obviously showed that the Vietnamese leader and his Singapore counterpart Mr S. Dhanabalan had some pointed exchanges. The Vietnamese were just as inflexible as before was how the Singapore minister summed up Hanoi's attitude.

In Kuala Lumpur, both Malaysia and Vietnam expressed satisfaction and optimism over the outcome of the talks. Malaysia's optimism, however, is not unbridled as graphically illustrated by Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. "Like a bunch of roses, I enjoy the flowers but I take care of the thorns as well," said he. He would not commit himself when asked if Vietnam wanted a way out of the Kampuchean problem, saying that it would be presumptuous to pass that kind of judgment. But he perceives that Vietnam has a great deal of desire to be a close friend of ASEAN's.

The Vietnamese also left the impression that they have changed their rigid position over the Kampuchean issue. Ever since the January 1979 invasion of Kampuchea, open discussion by the Vietnamese on the conflict has been inconceivable. In fact, Hanoi chose all this while to deny there was a Kampuchean problem and had maintained that the situation there was non-negotiable and irreversible. This time around, both privately and openly, after the pleasantries, the Vietnamese leader dwelt entirely on the Kampuchean problem, including withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. The Vietnamese, however, have not come down from their maximum position. Given the differences between Vietnam and Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries, only time can tell if there is any sincerity on the part of Hanoi to bring to a peaceful end the protracted hostilities, the source of tension in South-East Asia. A definite positive outcome of the visits is keeping the communication lines open between ASEAN and Hanoi.

MAHATHIR SAYS INTERNAL SECURITY ACT 'ESSENTIAL'

BK041315 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has reiterated that the Internal Security Act [ISA] is essential for the security of the country. The government has the responsibility of looking after the security of the people. At present the government sees no reasons for a modification of the act. The prime minister was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur this evening after meeting the seven-member delegation of the so-called Human Rights Action Group.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed assured the group that all possible precautions were taken to ensure only the guilty were tried under the act. He expressed concern that if the ISA was relaxed, guilty persons would escape. The prime minister explained that it was the right of all Malaysians that they are not threatened by people who do not care about their lives, such as communist terrorists. Human rights must also consider not only the accused but also the fate of the victims and their families. He pointed out that there are 365 people who had lost their limbs and eyesight due to communist activities. Countless others had lost their lives.

The prime minister told the group that Malaysia had nothing to hide. He disclosed that another group from the Amnesty International had written to him requesting permission to visit Malaysia. He had no objection to the visit. Malaysia, he added, fully subscribed to the human rights clauses of the United Nations.

Police have reminded the people that any demonstration or rally in public places without police permission is against the law. A statement from the police headquarters advised the public that rallies might be used by subversive elements to create unrest among the people. It pointed out several organizations and individuals have staged protests to the visit by a group of foreign lawyers representing the so-called Human Rights Action Group to Malaysia with regard to the Internal Security Act. The public has been advised that any form of protest against the visit should be done within the law.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW RETURNS FROM UK, U.S. VISITS

BK301201 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew have returned to Singapore after a 2-week visit to Britain and the United States. During his stay in the United Kingdom, Mr Lee met the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the foreign minister, Mr Pym. Mr Lee also received the honorary freedom of the City of London. From London the prime minister went on to the United States for an unofficial visit during which he held talks with President Reagan, the secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and other American leaders.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

HK050037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Australian Defense Minister Ian Sinclair left yesterday with assurances of continued Australian defense cooperation with the Philippines, in view of the concern for the security and stability of Southeast Asia. Minister Sinclair was in Manila on a 4-day visit during which he held talks with President Marcos, Defense Minister Enrile and top military officials on Philippine-Australian defense relations and the situation in Southeast Asia. The Australian defense minister also lauded the well-developed defense cooperation between the Philippines and Australia. He said Australia wishes to foster closer defense cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

BUSINESS DAY SCORES U.S. OVER TRADE PROPOSALS

HK050648 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Parity Rights Myth Is Dead and Buried"]

[Text] The reported insistence of the United States for a grant of "national treatment and special preference" in the proposed trade agreement with the Philippines has again brought the issue of parity rights into focus.

The same arrangement was contained in the trade agreement the two countries signed in 1955. Even before the treaty lapsed in 1974, it had become clear that parity rights were a myth. The Americans came as colonialists and were rewarded with equal treatment. Their capitalists were placed on equal footing with local entrepreneurs in the exploitation of our natural resources. It was during the period of parity rights when American interests took roots here. But it can never be said that Filipinos have won the same headway in America's territory.

Under the parity rights atmosphere, Philippine exports of sugar to the United States took no less than four years to match quota levels set under the trade treaty. Once they reached the proper level, sugar exports needed the support of an external crisis -- that in Cuba -- to gain assurance of a steady market. Another major source of revenue for the Philippines, coconut oil, although given preferential duty at that time, could not fully penetrate the American market because the American vegetable oil producers were crying for protection. Protection of the American producers won.

On foreign investment, one established fact in the trends is that American firms preferred to stay in the Philippines because of high market penetration and high rates of profits. In one survey of American companies here, the parity rights was never mentioned as a basic consideration for putting their capital.

The Americans' demand for parity rights -- which surprisingly has been followed by at least one local proposal to hold a national referendum to determine the true sentiments of the Filipinos -- can only be viewed with alarm -- especially considering that the Americans are also proposing to impose absolute restrictions on Philippine exports to the U.S. under the same trade agreement. There are rules on international trade established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which must be our guide in our foreign trade relations with other countries. Surely it is only logical to assume that the United States will also follow these rules in the spirit of free enterprise, which the American Government never fails to champion. Agreeing to difficult demands being presented to us now by American trade negotiators would only represent a giant step backward in our march to boost trade.

Only the Americans have benefited from the parity rights arrangement between the Philippines and the United States. Simple evidence are the American consumer goods in the domestic market.

When the Philippine Government took the ending of parity rights in 1974 as a matter of fact rather than a cause for alarm, it took the most intelligent position. Philippine business was well aware of that event, and instead of panicking, became more imaginative in seeking new markets, new investors, and a fresh outlook towards growth. That led us to whatever advances we have achieved so far.

Parity rights perhaps can work if the two parties involved are of the same class. Between a developing country like the Philippines and an economic giant like the United States, there can be no parity. It is clear then that there can never be equality among unequals. For this reason alone, the U.S. demand for new parity rights with the Philippines must be rejected vigorously by the Filipino people.

But this is not to entirely belittle the wide perspective of economic relations between the United States and the Philippines during the effectivity of parity rights. For instance, the economic policies implemented by the Philippine Government and the uncertainties in the American political arena during the time did not help the arrangement to succeed. Nevertheless, it seems incongruous to have parity rights in bilateral relations now when interdependence among nations and multilateral arrangements are the best strategies. The parity rights myth is long dead and buried. Let's see it stays that way for good.

TIMES JOURNAL ON JAPANESE 'REWRITING OF HISTORY'

HK050128 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Is Japan Reviving Its Pre-War Dreams?"]

[Text] Considerable sound and fury have been generated by the attempt of Japanese historians to rewrite the history of their country. The historians recently wrote a new history textbook for use by Japanese schoolchildren. It was not simply a matter of writing a textbook. It was more a rewriting of history. And that has made a lot of difference and explained why Tokyo is now having difficulties with its neighbors, notably, China, and North and South Korea. Member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have not yet joined the chorus of complaints.

In the new textbook on Japanese history, the word "invasion" has been substituted with the more neutral word "advance." Thus, Japanese soldiers did not "invade" Southeast Asia, China and Korea. They just "advanced." Similar window-dressing has been done on the most ignominious events in modern Japanese history: The 1931 occupation of Manchuria, the conquest of Korea, and the infamous rape of Nanking in 1937. Japanese historians now simply refer to the Nanking massacre as an incident in which the Japanese "killed many of the Chinese Army." Previously, textbooks were more specific about Japanese atrocities: "The Japanese Army promoted killing, violence, robbery and arson... the victims numbered 200,000."

It may be that Japanese historians are trying to erase the lingering negative effects of Japan's past. They may be also trying to show that Japan no longer has designs for a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Understandably, Japan's neighbors do not look kindly on such efforts to obliterate the stigma of the past. China considers the revision of history serious enough to cancel this week the projected visit to Beijing next month of Japan's education minister, Heiji Ogawa.

The Philippine Foreign Ministry, for its part, should inquire whether this country has been affected by what seems to laymen to be a Japanese attempt to distort Asia's history. If so it behooves the government to comment -- even if only for the record.

REPAIR FACILITIES FOR SOVIET SHIPS URGED

HK050133 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Aug 82 p 19

[Text] The Philippine Shipbuilders and Repairers Association (Philsar) urged President Marcos yesterday to reconsider the negative recommendation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the offer of Russia and other socialist countries to repair their ships in Philippine shipyards.

Philsar President Capt. Hermenegildo Domingo said the ship repair offer would be a great boost to the development and growth of the shipbuilding and ship repair industry which has been suffering from recession for sometime now.

He said that despite the incentives given by the government, through PD [Presidential Decree] 666 to bail out the industry, practically all shipyards have been losing due to overcapacity compared to the number of ships to be serviced.

Domingo said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reported to have recommended to the president to shelve the offer based on intelligence reports of "Russian spies." He said the offer should be studied carefully based on the best interest of the country and not on "hysterical" intelligence reports.

According to Domingo, the number of Russian ships which called on Philippine ports in 1981, based on records of the Philippine Ports Authority and the Filsov Shipping Agency, Inc., local agent for Russian shipping lines, was about 155 vessels. Based on this figure, he said, the estimated volume of ship repair business for local shipyards would be between $25 to $30 million a year.

The shipbuilders said the negative recommendation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the offer runs counter to the policy of the president and the first lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos to open up trade links with all countries, including socialist countries like the Soviet Union.

"We are fully supporting the president and the first lady in finding new business opportunities for our country such as socialist flag ship repairs in a local and rational fashion, instead of yielding too quickly to the panicky and hysterical reporting of the so-called intelligence sources," they said.

They said that in the case of Singapore after discovering a Russian spy, the Singaporean Government just deported him, but kept the Russian ship repair business without unnecessarily depriving their shipbuilding industry the needed business.

"If we accept the offer of Russia to have her ships repaired in local shipyards, the proper government agencies are dutybound to go after so-called Russian spies if there are any," they said.

Russia and other socialist countries are a major buyer of Philippine coconut and sugar.

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BANGKOK 7 AUG

Dhanabalan Arrives

BK061240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Hanoi is not prepared to discuss a solution to the Cambodian problem with the non-communist states in Southeast Asia, Singaporean Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said in Bangkok this morning. Mr Dhanabalan was talking at Don Muang airport on his arrival here for the special one-day session of foreign ministers in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to be held tomorrow in the Thai capital. The foreign ministers of the other ASEAN countries -- Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- are due to arrive in Bangkok today for the meeting.

In a hard-hitting statement, the Singaporean diplomat referred to Vietnam's attitude on Cambodia as "inflexible", and said that no amount of talking would change it. "Vietnam has not yet come to a point where it is prepared to negotiate a political settlement in Cambodia", he said. "The situation in Cambodia is the main point of difference between Hanoi and the ASEAN, and Hanoi has shown that it is not prepared to discuss a solution to the Cambodian problem".

Mr Dhanabalan said in spite of efforts by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to give the impression that his country is flexible, there has been no change in the Vietnamese position. He said that Mr Thach had made it clear during his visit to ASEAN countries last month that there will be no withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia until China signs a non-aggression pact with Vietnam. "Vietnam is prepared at a regional conference to discuss any other regional matters, but they will not talk about Cambodia", Mr Dhanabalan said.

The Singaporean foreign minister reiterated the ASEAN stand that Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia, and that the Cambodian people must be allowed the right to choose their own government. He said that the Cambodian issue would be discussed at tomorrow's meeting, which would be to finalise ASEAN's strategy at the U.N. General Assembly starting next month. "We have persuaded other countries not to give aid to Vietnam while she has this militant attitude, and we will continue to call on countries in the U.N. to support Cambodia with humanitarian aid", he said. He added that any aid funnelled to the newly-formed Cambodian coalition government made up of former head of state Norodom Sihanouk, ex-Premier Son Sann and the ousted Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge would not necessarily go to the Khmer Rouge, the only viable guerrilla force in Cambodia.

Talking about the alleged threats to ASEAN, Mr Dhanabalan said that the Vietnamese foreign minister had issued a warning to the ASEAN countries. He said that along with China, ASEAN was interfering in the internal affairs of the Indochinese states. He said that China had Maoist parties in the region, and told me that Vietnam could do the same thing. He warned that if ASEAN did not accept the situation in Cambodia, there would be danger for us, Mr Dhanabalan said.

Mokhtar, Ghazali Arrive

BK061300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- There is no real change in Vietnam's objective of keeping its troops in Cambodia, the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Malaysia said today in Bangkok. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie of Malaysia arrived together in Bangkok this afternoon for tomorrow's special one-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the five countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

"Vietnam feels that the only way to preserve its own security is to continue to occupy Kampuchea," Mr Ghazali said on arrival at Don Muang airport.

"But it is Hanoi's occupation of Kampuchea that will bring the threat to all of us (in ASEAN), both from the Soviet Union and China." He said that during the recent visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Malaysia, Mr. Thach had reiterated that Vietnam would consider a total withdrawal of troops is the threat from China was removed. He added: "With China's involvement with local revolutionary forces (in ASEAN countries), Vietnam thinks that if they bring in the 'bogy' of the Chinese, we in ASEAN would feel much more sympathetic with the idea of a China threat." He said that what Vietname meant was the threat of subversion internally by China, not direct aggression from Beijing.

"I told Mr. Thach that if Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchean soil, a neutral Kampuchea under (former head of state Prince Norodom) Sihanouk would free Vietnam from subversion." Asked if the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge should be drooped from the newly-formed Cambodian coalition, Mr Ghazali said that it was for the Khmer people themselves to make that decision, not ASEAN, in spite of the fact that many Western countries disapproved of the regime. "We do not link approval with recognition," he said. The Khmer Rouge, ousted from Phnom Penh in January 1979, is still recognised by the United Nations as the legal representative of Cambodia.

Both foreign ministers said that in spite of Mr. Thach's recent visit to three ASEAN countries, "there is no real change in the objective of Vietnam to stay in Kampuchea". Mr. Mokhtar said that although Mr. Thach's visit had not brought any solution to the Cambodian problem closer, it had not been completely useless. "It is a good sign that he came on the planned tour in spite of the formation of the coalition," he said. "There is a need to maintain this dialogue between ASEAN and Vietnam."

Press Conference Held

BK071417 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The five ASEAN foreign ministers gave a joint press conference at the Oriental Hotel this evening on the ASEAN foreign ministers' special session. The session studied the Kampuchean problem and agreed that Vietnam has not changed its attitude and policy on the issue. ASEAN, meanwhile, if firm in its resolution to seek a political settlement to the problem by having all foreign forces pull out of Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to enjoy the right to self-determination. The session also assessed the result of the visit to Vietnam by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference of Kampuchea. [sentence as heard] It expressed thanks to the committee for its effort to seek ways to solve the problem.

Asked how the image of the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea can be improved since its inclusion of a faction unacceptable to others, the ASEAN foreign ministers explained that most UN members gave overwhelming support to Democratic Kampuchea. The new coalition government is made up of three Khmer factions. Prince Sihanouk himself agreed to forget the bitter past of his detention in Kampuchea for the sake of his country's future.

Concerning the meeting's assessment of the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to ASEAN and some European countries, the meeting considers that the Vietnamese foreign minister's trip was a diplomatic offensive. Vietnam wants to mount its campaign against China by stressing China's threats and its support for communist parties in certain countries. Vietnam also wants to obstruct ASEAN's efforts to seek a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. There is nothing new in Vietnam's proposals.

Asked whether there is any hope for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, the foreign ministers said the formation of the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea is a means towards a political solution to the problem.

BANGKOK POST Report

BK080755 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug pp 1, 3

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers concluded yesterday that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visits to three ASEAN countries showed no change in Hanoi's policy on the Kampuchean problem. In their turn, they reaffirmed ASEAN's stand on the principles of total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people under the United Nations General Assembly resolution and International Conference on Kampuchea decisions.

Before he left for home last night, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said he hoped that when Thach visits Jakarta and Manila in October there would be signs of some change.

At a press conference at the end of a one-day meeting, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie said that Thach had three objectives during his recent tour of Southeast Asia: To mobilise opinion against China, to frustrate ASEAN strategy and to regain Western sympathy. Thach tried to use the so-called "Chinese threat" to exploit the problem created by China in Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries previously. He tried to use "genocide" by the Khmer Rouge to regain the sympathy of European countries which used to occupy other countries. "It was a diplomatic offensive," Shafie said.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo emphasised that what the Khmer Rouge did "is condemned by every ASEAN foreign minister." However, the three factions -- including Prince Norodom Sihanouk, five of whose children were killed and who was imprisoned for three years by the Khmer Rouge -- submerged their animosities to form a coalition government. Now, instead of just the Khmer Rouge, the Democratic Kampuchea Government comprises three nationalist forces. Asked where ASEAN would go from now, General Romulo said: "We are staying where we are, on our principles."

Mokhtar said that steps have been taken to get Prince Sihanouk an invitation to speak at the Non-aligned Conference to be held in Baghdad later this year. It was learned that the ASEAN foreign ministers considered all options open to ASEAN, discussed tactics to implement strategy based on the UN and ICK resolutions, and exchanged views on global problems with particular reference to Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, noted that the ASEAN foreign ministers held their special meeting on the eve of the 15th anniversary of ASEAN. Today is the anniversary of the Bangkok declaration. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, reading a press statement, reported that an ASEAN task force had been formed and it will undertake a comprehensive review and appraisal of ASEAN cooperation on September 15 in Bangkok. The task force comprises three delegates from each country. It was learned that Thailand's team is headed by former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anan Panyarachun.

The foreign ministers "reaffirmed ASEAN's policy to make every effort and to continue with consultations to seek a comprehensive political solution within the framework and principles of the ICK declaration and other relevant UN resolutions, which have been overwhelmingly endorsed by the international community." When a foreign correspondent challenged this statement by saying that the abstentions were votes against Democratic Kampuchea, General Romulo explained how abstentions were used and meant what they were -- abstentions. ACM Sitthi read out voting figures for the past three years to show increasing support for Democratic Kampuchea.

The ASEAN foreign ministers stressed that total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people "would restore Kampuchea as a free, independent, sovereign and neutral country, and is vital to the establishment of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia."

The ministers "welcomed the Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a positive step towards the comprehensive political solution." They "urged the international community to render full support to Prince Sihanouk's government."

When asked what was meant by "full support," Shafie said that each government would make its own decision.

On Lebanon, the ministers "expressed their grave concern over the prevailing situation and called for the immediate implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions."

They also called for "global negotiations."

ACM Sitthi will inform Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, ICK Chairman, of the results of yesterday's ASEAN conference. All Thai embassies were instructed to inform the governments to which they are assigned about the results. The ASEAN foreign ministers are scheduled to meet with Pahr at the UN in New York on September 27. Thai officials commenting on yesterday's meeting said the conference showed solidarity among the ASEAN governments and the clarity of the ASEAN position on Kampuchea.

SUZUKI SAID DETERMINED TO REWRITE TEXTBOOK REVISIONS

OW080530 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 8, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has been determined to rewrite revised descriptions on Japanese history textbooks to calm down the storm in Japanese-Chinese and Japanese-South Korean relations, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Sunday. The influential daily newspaper, in a frontpage story, said the prime minister has delivered his intention to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa and has begun preparations to persuade his Liberal-Democratic Party to agree with him.

ASAHI, without making clear its news source, said Suzuki is concerned that anti-Japanese sentiments may flare up in China and South Korea should the textbook controversy be prolonged.

Suzuki: Issue Soon Resolved

OW081005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Nagasaki, Aug 8, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here Sunday the current controversy over textbook revision regarding Japan's wartime record in China will be resolved before his scheduled visit to Beijing in late September.

The prime minister expressed his belief at a news conference following his arrival here to attend the annual memorial service for victims of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki 37 years ago. The rites will be held at the city's Peace Park Monday morning.

Prime Minister Suzuki said his government will deal with the Japan-China dispute over revision of high school book descriptions of the actions of the defunct Imperial Army in China before and during World War II with "sincerity." He expressed the belief that the matter will be settled satisfactorily before "my trip to China" in late September.

He is scheduled to visit Beijing on September 26 on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan May 31-June 5.

"Japan-China friendly relations are now mature," Prime Minister Suzuki said. "I believe (the textbook issue) will be settled satisfactorily if we strive for it with sincerity."

He also indicated that he will call for a special session of the Diet in autumn to deal with administrative reform -- the streamlining of the burgeoning government structure -- measures to prop up the sluggish domestic economy and financial reconstruction.

Asked if his government was prepared to retract textbook terminology of the wartime Japanese "invasion" of China which has been revised to an "advance" touching off the current row with China, the prime minister said the issue has not yet reached such a "concrete" matter.

He said he will tackle the issue with sincerity by listening to views he obtains "through diplomatic and other channels." This apparently meant that he will wait for reports to be brought home by two government officials who flew to Beijing Sunday for a four-day visit.

Officials Leave for PRC

OW080733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8, KYODO -- Two ranking Japanese Government officials left for Beijing Sunday in an attempt to find a breakthrough settlement of the controversy over revision of high school textbook dexcriptions of Japanese actions in China before and during World War II.

They are Hiroshi Hashimoto, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, and Hitoshi Osaki, director general of the Science and International Affairs Bureau of the Education Ministry.

They are scheduled to stay in Beijing for four days for talks with Chinese Government officials on textbook revision which has become a bitter diplomatic issue involving Japan, China and South Korea. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's government has also expressed a desire to dispatch officials to Seoul but South Korea has thus far given no official indication of when it can accept them.

Both China and South Korea have officially demanded that Japan delete such expressions as "advance" for "invasion" of the defunct Japanese army into China and "mobilization" for "forced conscription" of Korean workers into Japan.

Hashimoto and Osaki are expected to tell Chinese officials that Japan would make all-out efforts to settle the issue and that friendly relations between Japan and China would remain unchanged. The two men are also likely to explain to the Chinese the Japanese perception of its obligations for the war, its diplomatic stance and the Education Ministry's textbook screening system, and seek Chinese understanding.

FTC REFUTES U.S. UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES CHARGE

OW060417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6, KYODO -- A U.S. Government official has charged some Japanese trade practices unfairly discriminate against foreign products, officials of the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) said Friday. The officials, who declined to be named, said James Murphy, U.S. assistant trade representative, had met senior officials of the commission, the Japanese watch-dog of trade practices under the antimonopoly law.

Murphy is visiting Japan to lead the U.S. delegation at the four-day Japan-U.S. working-level consultations on the second package of market-opening measures which opened Tuesday.

Murphy, at an unusual meeting with FTC officials, cited some specific examples of alleged unfair trade practices by Japanese firms or government agencies, the officials said. He said Japanese import systems for lumber and petrochemicals may be unfairly discriminating against foreign products and that the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation, a government agency, also is conducting unfair advertising for U.S.-made tobacco. He also noted there are also some examples of Japanese firms restricting American exports to Japan through equity participation in U.S. export companies, the officials added.

The FTC refuted the charges saying that the specific cases cited by the U.S. official do not necessarily represent unfair import restrictions. But it promised to take measures to correct unfair practices if they are detected, they said. The FTC also emphasized it is making every effort to improve Japan's distribution machinery -- which has been under growing criticism from overseas as a major aspect of protectionism -- as part of the second package of market-opening measures.

Murphy and Japanese FTC officials have agreed to cooperate in the exchange of information, they said.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION TALKS WITH U.S. END

OW070757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7, KYODO -- Japan and the United States Saturday ended two days of informal but "productive" consultations on expansion of high technology cooperation and promotion of research and development. The meeting focused on semiconductors, microprocessors and communications equipment, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The Japan-U.S. high technology working group, created earlier this year, held its first formal meeting in Hawaii July 7-9. A MITI official said the informal Tokyo meeting touched on various subjects, including those covered in the Hawaii conference. The working group will hold its second formal meeting sometime in September, he added.

The U.S. delegation, headed by Assistant U.S. Trade Representative James M. Murphy, complained about a slump in the share of U.S. semiconductors in the Japanese market following the entry into the market of local makers. The Japanese group, led by Kengo Ishii, deputy director-general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, insisted this was not the case and pointed to the fluctuating state of the microprocessor market.

The two countries also discussed the discrepancies in the amount of bilateral shipments of semiconductors with the Japanese putting U.S. semiconductor exports to Japan in 1981 at dollar 350 million while the U.S. estimated only dollar 150 million.

But the two countries agreed on the figure for Japan's semiconductors exports to the United States last year, dollar 350 million, a MITI spokesman said. The spokesman said the discrepancies were important in that both countries were nervous about the trade imbalance to be caused by such sensitive products as semiconductors.

INDIRA GANDHI CONCLUDES UNOFFICIAL VISIT 6 AUG

OW061141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6, KYODO -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left here for home by a special plane Friday evening after ending a two-day unofficial visit. She made her first visit to Japan in 13 years on her way home from the United States.

While in Tokyo she met with her Japanese counterpart Zenko Suzuki, during which she obtained Japan's assurance of its technological and economic cooperation for India's 1980-84 development plan.

SUZUKI PLEDGES GREATER EFFORTS FOR WORLD PEACE

OW090719 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Nagasaki, Aug 9, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki marked the 37th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki Monday with concern over growing arms race and a pledge to make greater efforts for peace. He was the first government leader in six years to attend the anniversary ceremony for the 1945 nuclear bombing of this southwestern Japan city.

In a prepared speech, Suzuki said the growing arms race is posing a threat to world peace. But he assured an audience of A-bomb survivors and other citizens that his government will maintain a three-point non-nuclear principle, banning production, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons in Japan.

Suzuki said, "We have been making efforts to bring about permanent world peace on the basis of this principle. Visiting Nagasaki now, I'm newly determined to continue the peace efforts."

The anniversary was held at the Peace Park built at ground zero of the second nuclear holocaust experienced by the Japanese toward the end of World War II.

U.S. GENERAL'S REMARKS ON U.S. FORCES CRITICIZED

SK071122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- Scott, deputy commander of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces," spoke ill of us at a "seminar," blaring that in case of emergency the U.S. forces in South Korea would be promptly involved with war without congressional sanction and the U.S. forces would not be withdrawn from South Korea for the maintenance of peace of the Korean Peninsula.

The signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says: This sophism of Scott was a war jargon openly revealing the heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to keep their aggression troops in South Korea and promptly hurl them on to the battlefields with the provocation of a new war of aggression and attack the northern half of the republic.

"Prompt involvement" and so on trumpeted by the U.S. imperialists, as a matter fact, made it clear that, in case of a war in Korea, the U.S. forces would automatically be involved without congressional approval.

It is shameless of the U.S. imperialists to argue for the "benefit" of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and cry over someone's "provocation" while mumbling about "maintenance of peace."

The U.S. imperialists' talk about "peace" and "provocation" is a deceptive slogan, to all intents and purposes, for justifying their policy of occupation of South Korea and war preparations against the northern half of the republic and an artifice to allay the anti-U.S. opinion growing everywhere in the world.

There has not existed and does not exist "threat of southward invasion" in Korea, and it is known to everyone that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are present in South Korea to keep hold on South Korea permanently as their colony and invade the northern half of the republic.

With no crafty ruse can the U.S. imperialists conceal (?their heinous) design.

VRPR URGES STRIKES BY WORKERS AT U.S. BASES

SK061015 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Dialogue on "The Need To Have a Correct View of the United States" from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [First speaker] To achieve the fatherland's reunification -- the supreme, long cherished desire of the people -- our people should rise up as one in the struggle to force the U.S. forces, the basic obstacle to our national reunification, to withdraw from this land. So, for this struggle, we should have a correct view of the United States.

[Second speaker] Yes, I agree. We should have a correct view on the U.S. forces in South Korea in particular. As we know, the U.S. forces in South Korea are a basic obstacle to national reunification, the ringleader disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula and the military force backing up the U.S. colonial rule over this land. Therefore, a correct view on the U.S. aggression forces occupying this land becomes a yardstick determining the people's stand on the question of national reunification.

Clamoring -- no matter how sweetly -- about national reunification while speaking no word about the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea is not an attitude of desiring reunification. The point is that we should have a correct view on the U.S. forces in South Korea.

[First speaker] That's right. Only when we have a correct view on the U.S. forces in South Korea can we actively join the anti-U.S. struggle and resolutely struggle under all adverse circumstances.

[Second speaker] That's right. The recently mounting anti-U.S. sentiment among the people along with the slogan "Yankee go home" are an expression of our people's firm will to restore national sovereignty by driving the U.S. forces out of this land. Therefore, our people should not have even the slightest delusion about the U.S. forces occupying South Korea but should have a view and a stand -- a view regarding them as aggressors and maurauders.

[First speaker] You are correct. Now, I think that important in the struggle to drive out the U.S. forces in South Korea is to correctly combine all forms of struggle.

[Second speaker] Yes, it is important to properly combine various forms of struggle. As you know, the forms of struggle can include protests, appeals, demonstrations, sit-ins, terror and strikes. In opposing the U.S. forces occupying South Korea we should properly utilize and combine these forms. In other words, it is important to actively and properly combine these forms of struggle if they are found conducive to the struggle opposing the U.S. forces in South Korea. These forms of struggle should be combined in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and with the intellectual level of the masses. At the same time, through this combination of these forms of struggle we should deal constant blows at the foreign aggressors [words indistinct].

[First speaker] I think it is most important for us to prevent U.S. forces in South Korea from setting feet in this land. [sentence as heard]

[Second speaker] That's right. The patriotic people of all walks of life as well as employees at U.S. military bases should everywhere resolutely refuse to participate in the transportation of war supplies of U.S. forces and in loading and unloading cargo and should strongly oppose frantic war exercises and the expansion of military installations. They should not overlook the barbarous acts committed by the U.S. forces in South Korea, such as acts defaming our people through rape, bloodshed, robbery, and maurauding. If our people wage a strong anti-U.S. struggle everywhere there are U.S. forces in South Korea, the latter will be unable to (?withstand this.)

[First speaker] To drive the U.S. forces out of this land and to reunify the divided fatherland, our people should firmly unite under the banner of anti-U.S. independence and struggle on a nationwide scale. This is important.

[Second speaker] That's right. History has never witnessed aggressors withdrawing by themselves from an area they occupied. The struggle to drive out the U.S. forces -- who are the most atrocious and cunning in the world -- in South Korea cannot be achieved with the strength of one or two men or with the strength of one social segment. Therefore, the people of all walks of life should firmly unite and struggle.

[First speaker] Unity is the only weapon of struggle and the key to victory.

[Second speaker] Yes. We can win victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle only through the united strength of the people. Therefore, anyone, if he desires national reunification, and if he is concerned about the country's destiny, should firmly unite under the banner of anti-U.S. independence, transcend differences in ideologies and political views, form a strong united national front and unfold a massive joint struggle. If our people firmly unite and wage an anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, the dawn of the fatherland reunification will come without fail.

[First speaker] That's right. We can discuss various other matters to banish U.S. forces from this land. Let us discuss them at some other time. Our people should firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and should rise as one in the nation-saving, anti-U.S. struggle to banish U.S. forces from this land and expedite the cause for the fatherland's reunification. Now it is time for us to close. I will see you later. Thank you.

U.S. SEEN AS MASTERMIND OF KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK080928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 8 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 August special article: "The U.S. Imperialists Are the Mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung Case" -- KCNA identifies this as a signed commentary]

[Text] Already 9 years have elapsed since the South Korean democratic personage Kim Tae-chung was illegally kidnapped in Tokyo, Japan, by the former dictator.

Kim Tae-chung, who has suffered all sorts of repression under the shackles of the cursed Yusin dictator, remains the victim of the fascist military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, languishing unimaginably in his jail cell. He is in a dangerous situation, not knowing when he will die.

Expressing deep concern over the fate of the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung, broad social circles of the world are raising their voices, demanding the immediate release of Kim Tae-chung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The barbarous acts of the South Korean fascist military elements who are evoking indignation from the people of the world are being committed under U.S. protection and control.

As is the case of all the maneuvers being committed by the South Korean fascist military elements, the U.S. imperialists are the mastermind of the act of suppression directed against Kim Tae-chung. The traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique's kidnapping of the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung in Tokyo in broad daylight in the early 1970's was in accordance with a U.S. CIA scenario.

Frightened by the aspiration for democracy and reunification growing among the South Korean people and Kim Tae-chung's political activities abroad following the announcement of the North-South joint communique, the U.S. imperialist aggressors maneuvered to eradicate him and craftily organized a kidnap plot when he arrived in Tokyo from his visit to the United States.

The kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung was a joint international terrorist act which was formulated by the U.S. CIA and executed by South Korea's puppet Central Intelligence Agency with the Japanese reactionaries' tacit approval.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppression of Kim Tae-chung is being committed at the order of the United States. Following the October incident, the people's aspiration and demand for social democratization and peaceful reunification rapidly grew in South Korea, deepening the crisis facing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. By establishing a fascist military dictatorial system more wicked than the Yusin dictatorship in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists schemed to overcome the weak colonial rule's crisis. The biggest obstacle facing the U.S. imperialists in their scheme were democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and the brave advance of the people of all walks of life who aspired to democracy and reunification.

It was for the eradication of such obstacles hindering their scheme to establish a fascist military dictatorship that the U.S. imperialists had Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, order the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligan group to obliterate the forces aspiring for democracy and reunification in the 17 May fascist violence.

At the orders of his master, the Chon Tu-hwan ring surrounded Kim Tae-chung's house by mobilizing some 70 martial law army troops on the evening of 17 May, 1980, and committed fascist acts of arresting Kim Tae-chung, who was in his pajamas in his study, and taking him to prison. Thus, the Kim Tae-chung case originated by the former dictator in the early 1970's took on a new twist with the political scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan hooligan clique in the 1980's.

Since Kim Tae-chung was placed in a cellar of the puppet security command, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has committed vicious acts of sentencing him to capital punishment on charges of so-called sedition, violation of anticommunist laws, national security laws and martial law decrees — fabricating preposterous charges after subjecting him to barbarous torture beyond imagination.

The snare set for Kim Tae-chung by the puppets was in fact ordered by the U.S. imperialists. Clearly, the U.S. imperialists openly supported the fascist clique's acts of fratricide and trampling on human rights by saying that the security of South Korea takes precedence over human rights when the murderous Chon Tu-hwan hooligan group, after covering the city with blood and dead bodies, was engaged in a game of murderous trial against democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic peoples.

Unable to execute their vicious plot to put Kim Tae-chung to death in the face of the strong denunciation and protest of the peace-loving people of the world, the U.S. imperialists, saying that they could appease public opinion at home and abroad and save face only by commuting the death sentence imposed on Kim Tae-chung to a life sentence, ordered the puppets to commute his death sentence.

This was an act designed to save U.S. face before public opinion at home and abroad. Their intention to destroy Kim Tae-chung in his prison cell has not changed.

Facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung case. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have been expressing regret and concern over the fate of Kim Tae-chung from the beginning, pretending that they had nothing to do with the Kim Tae-chung case and babbling preposterous lies. This is ignominious mockery of all the Korean people and the world's conscience demanding the release of Kim Tae-chung, who is being held without charge.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to appease the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence which is daily growing among the South Korean people and to dodge the protest and denunciation of the world by covering up their nature as the mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung case.

Such tricks of the U.S. imperialists will be exposed in broad daylight.

South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists, and the puppet clique is a perpetrator serving the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are monopolizing all real power in South Korea, ranging from appointment of puppets to commanding even puppet soldiers. Under such conditions, both the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, nothing but a marionette, would not have been able to fabricate such a big political scheme as the Kim Tae-chung case without the control or approval of the United States.

No matter what kind of tricks they may employ, the U.S. imperialists cannot cover up their vicious nature as the mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung case.

According to recent news reports from South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, not satisfied with its former plan to kill Kim Tae-chung slowly in the prison cell, is now hatching a new plan to hasten his death. With the purpose of poisoning Kim Tae-chung by giving him poisoned food, the murderous clique is reportedly looking for a man capable of executing such a scheme. With a vicious plot to kill Kim Tae-chung by injecting poison under the pretext of treating his illness, the murderous clique is reportedly training a puppet security command agent to conduct medical treatment under cover of a civilian doctor to produce in Kim Tae-chung complications commonly found in men his age.

Such a vicious plot is a joint scheme fabricated by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. Saying that the U.S. imperialists were regarded as an accomplice in the suppression of Kim Tae-chung just as they were an accomplice in the Kwangju massacre, a Japanese paper wrote that the United States pretends to be criticizing Chon Tu-hwan out of consideration for international opinion, while in fact chortling about murdering Kim Tae-chung. This is no accident.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to suppress and murder democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic and democratic forces and to perpetuate their colonial domination of South Korea cannot be tolerated.

The South Korean people recently have waged a brave anti-U.S. struggle for independence despite brutal suppression. This is an expression of the firm will of the South Korean people, who are determined not to tolerate aggressors trampling on their national pride and sovereignty and the fascist traitors who are devoted to all sorts of treason under the aggressors' protection.

Looking squarely at the reality in South Korea, where the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is advancing, the U.S. imperialists should stop inciting the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fascism, treason and division and leave South Korea, taking along all the weapons of mass destruction without delay.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should release all the political prisoners including Kim Tae-chung without delay and step down from power as is unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

VRPR NOTES U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL EXERCISE TO BEGIN

SK061339 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The United States and Japan are scheming to wage a large-scale joint drill between the U.S. 7th Fleet and Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force on the high seas, beginning 11 August.

A total of 34 naval vessels will participate in the upcoming drill, waging anti-submarine search and attack exercises. It is a criminal war game to be waged on the assumption of an assault on the Korean Peninsula in case of an emergency.

The United States and Japan should stop the criminal war game to be waged on the assumption of an assault on the Korean Peninsula.

U.S. DENOUNCED FOR OBJECTING TO NEW LOS TREATY

SK090433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN August 8 carried a signed article headlined "U.S. Imperialists' Scheme To Bar Establishment of New Sea Order."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are openly refusing to sign the Treaty of the Law of Sea which was adopted in conformity with the will and desire of the world people of broad sections, the article says: This reveals their aim to monopolize and plunder international sea-bed resources. It goes on:

The time has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists, acting the "monarch" of imperialism, could flout the destiny of the world and freely decide on international problems.

Even capitalist countries and satellite countries, to say nothing of the non-aligned and developing countries, are strongly protesting and denouncing the high-handed act of the U.S. imperialists in refusing to sign the new treaty of the law of sea.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to persist in the old unequal international sea order, ignoring the present reality, they will meet stronger condemnation and rejection from the world people.

FIRE AT U.S. BANK SEOUL BRANCH REPORTED

SK082334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- The Seoul branch of the U.S. Trust Bank burned down on the night of August 7, according to a report.

The fire broke out in an office room of it standing opposite to the puppet city hall in central district, Seoul, at around 2320. Though the puppets made a fuss to extinguish the fire, they could hardly approach the building, because "the fire leaping out of the office room was too furious," said the report.

They were thrown into greater uneasiness and fear by this fire which gutted in 90 minutes the Seoul branch of the U.S. Trust Bank, one of the U.S. imperialists' bases of aggression and plunder situated in the heart of Seoul, at a time when the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people was growing fiercer after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The South Korean puppets are raising a hue and cry, saying that it was "a fire of unknown origin."

FEELINGS AGAINST CHON, U.S. IN SOUTH'S ARMY NOTED

SK061547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are desperately trying to strengthen "anti-communist education" and "political and security education" and incite hostile feelings against the northern half of the republic in the puppet army. But, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" in South Korea, the soldiers and junior officers give vent to their grievances and antipathy against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges when they get together.

At a forward unit of the puppet army, when the "political instructor" of the regiment was getting overheated in "anti-communist education with the aid of an actual object," pointing at a "site of fierce battle" in the last war, a few soldiers hindered it by making a noise. This earned them corporal punishment. There are constantly heard from the puppet army soldiers the voices: "We curse the officers and Chon Tu-hwan who got promotion by murdering people," "We must expel the U.S. troops," "Sorry is the sight of the ROK Army freely manipulated by the U.S. commander" and "Detestable is the ROK Army life."

Expressing indignation at the scandals committed by relatives of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife, which have been uncovered one after another of late, puppet army soldiers say that they "will not serve as guards of Chongwadae." Noteworthy is it that the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments ran higher among the soldiers and junior officers of the puppet army with the rumour that "ROK Army" troops would be dispatched to a foreign country, which got afloat after the U.S. defense secretary showed up in South Korea late in March to be closeted with the puppets.

The soldiers denounce the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, saying in unison: "Soldiers are also men. We refuse to be dragged about like dogs by the Yankees."

Some time ago, a sergeant surnamed Kim said indignantly: "I refuse to be sent abroad. The disgrace of dispatch to Vietnam must not be repeated. I will not act a shield for the U.S. troops, selling my conscience for money." Lieutenant Kim, his fellow provincial, expressed sympathy for him.

There are acute antagonism and conflict, mistrust and secret strife between soldiers and officers, between junior and senior officers and between senior officers themselves and, in this gory atmosphere, no one knows what would happen any moment. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan himslef issued a fascist order to "strictly control rumours about the army" and said nervously: "If I be shot, it would be a bullet from one of the army."

SIHANOUK LEAVES PYONGYANG FOR BEIJING 7 AUG

SK080919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA) -- Samdech Nordodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, left Pyongyang on the morning of August 7 by plane for the People's Republic of China.

Leaving together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame were his aunt Princess Norodom Ket Kanya; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; and others.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk.

They were also farewelled by Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea Sam Sann, Indonesian Ambassador J. Kusumaharja Junjunan, Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Yugoslav Embassy Baljkas Dragutin.

FURTHER REACTION TO JAPAN TEXTBOOK REVISION

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK070624 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 6 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 August commentary: "Revelation of Reinvasion Design"]

[Text] In response to public opinion at home and abroad that demands the correction of badly revised textbooks, a high-ranking officer of the Japanese Ministry of Education said: We have no intention of rectifying the contents of the textbooks. We will not do that.

The Japanese Ministry of Education is, after all planning to use the textbooks, in which the history of invasion triggered by the Japanese imperialists in the past against Korea and other countries of Asia is completely distorted and forged in primary and high schools.

As has been exposed, the Japanese Ministry of Education embellished and whitewashed the outrageous aggression on, plunder of and the atrocious colonial rule over Korea. It described the robbery of our country's diplomatic right and its right of domestic administration as the transference through the conclusion of the treaty; the plunder of land on a large scale under the name of land survey merely as work for confirming the land ownership; the 1 March movement -- our people's mass uprising -- as a riot; and the forcible draft of our youths and middle-aged for use as cannon-fodder and dirt-cheap labor force as voluntary participation in war. This is an intolerable national insult to our people, a wanton distortion of history and a challenge to sacred education.

The Japanese Ministry of Education also distorted and forged the history of invasion of other countries of Asia. The acts of the Japanese reactionaries are being strongly denounced by the world's peoples as well as our people. Voices demanding the correction of badly revised textbooks are rising in many parts of Asia.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese reactionaries, impudently ignoring public opinion at home and abroad, are justifying their acts of distortion instead of admitting their distortion and forgery. Only those who harbor dark designs can commit such an act. The Japanese reactionaries' invariable wild desires are to militarize Japan, resume the road of overseas aggression, attain their reinvasion of South Korea and realize their old dream of forming the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The revision of textbooks is a part of maneuvers to realize such wild desires.

By lauding the blood-soaked past history of aggression of the Japanese imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries seek to cover up their crimes, justify their reinvasion maneuvers and lay an ideological foothold for realizing their militarist aggressive ambition by inculcating a militarist spirit in the mind of the younger generation. This did not begin yesterday or today.

It is well known that the Japanese reactionaries have had their people sing again war chants that once rang loudly at the places where invasion and slaughter were committed, have had them follow the exploits of those who died during the aggressive war and have had films extolling their aggressive war performed. The play of revising textbooks is nothing but an extension of such maneuvers.

The revision of textbooks is fraught with much greater danger in that it is timed to coincide with the arms buildup and acceleration of open war preparations by the Japanese reactionaries and in that its object is the younger generation. In compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are beeing up their armed forces. By recently endorsing the 5-year plan for increasing armed forces, the Japanese Government embarked upon the road toward becoming a big military power. It is hushing up legislative measures legalizing the dispatch of its Self-Defense Forces abroad and is preparing to enact law for contingency requisitioning of personnel and materiel for fighting a war. It is not difficult to guess what the consequences would be of a revival of the Samurai spirit of the past days. days when they invaded and plundered Korea and other Asian countries, nor what they would be of a massive buildup of military strength.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying to convert Japan into a militarist aggressive country, running counter to the aspirations of the Japanese people and the world's peace-loving people, and striving to realize their wild desire for expanding abroad. This is one of the reasons why the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to imbue the new generation with the militarist aggressive idea.

The Japanese people are demanding democracy and peace, opposing aggression and war. Many countries in the world are watching Japanese penetration into them and opposing it.

History cannot be changed no matter who may distort and forge it. The Japanese reactionaries should stop the play of revising textbooks, apologize for their aggressive acts in the past and no longer seek the way of militarist expansionism.

MINJU CHOSON Criticism

SK071118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education, MINJU CHOSON today says:

In distorting and forging history the Japanese authorities seek to beautify the policy of aggression in the past days and justify their militarization policy and manoeuvres of overseas aggression today. They must correctly record the aggressive crimes perpetrated against Korea, it demands.

A signed commentary of the paper titled "Shameless Distortion of History" reads in part: The distortion and forgery of history by the Japanese authorities is intended to beautify the policy of aggression in the past days and justify their militarization policy and overseas aggression manoeuvres today. By revising textbooks with a distorted history, the Japanese authorities seek to instill the militarist idea of aggression into the younger generation and thus make ideological preparations for carrying into practice their reinvasion scheme in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" at any cost.

The Japanese authorities must promptly discontinue such foolish acts as writing textbooks with forged history and correctly describe their aggressive crimes in Korea.

This time they distorted and forged not only the history of Korea but also the history of the aggression on China and Southeast Asia.

Such act of the Japanese authorities is sharply denounced not only by the Korean people but also by the world progressive public circles and the Japanese people.

If they persist in the forged history, failing to lend an ear to fair opinion of the world, they will be held fully responsible for all consequences arising from this.

PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentary

SK072259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) — If the Japanese authorities do not want to repeat the aggressive crimes and errors of the past days, they must not distort history, but record the historical facts as they are, so that the people and the younger generations may draw a lesson from them, says PYONGYANG SINMUN today in its commentary captioned "History Can Never Be Forged."

The author of the commentary notes that the revision of textbooks by the Japanese reactionaries in which historical facts are shamelessly distorted has become a target of scathing criticism and denunciation of the Korean people, the progressive public opinion of the world and the Japanese people.

The revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities, he says, is a shameless distortion of historical facts about the aggression on our country by the Japanese imperialists and the immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings imposed by them upon our people in the past; it is an intolerable insult to our people and a crafty ruse to beautify the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea.

The Japanese authorities' attempt to arbitrarily distort stark historical facts recognized by the world can never be tolerated.

Not much penetration is needed to see the aim of the Japanese authorities in distorting and forging hard historical facts in the newly revised history textbooks. By teaching a forged history to the rising generation to which Japanese imperialists' crime-woven history, the history of their aggression, is unknown, they seek to embellish the aggressive policy and criminal acts of the Japanese imperialists in the past period and inculcate the militarist aggressive idea into their minds.

Through this they try to justify their aggressive theory of "common destiny of Japan and South Korea" and make ideological preparations for realising their reinvasion design on South Korea and, furthermore, their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". This is eloquently proved by the fact that the Japanese authorities also distort this time the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on China and Southeast Asian countries, beside that on our country. The revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities distorting and revising history once again reveals to the world that their militarist aggressive design has not changed, but is being revived in a new form.

But the forgers of history are seriously mistaken. Historical facts are never erased, even though they are distorted.

However wantonly the forgers of history may distort it, the historical facts will remain as they are to denounce their crimes.

Chongnyon Letter to Minister

SK090430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 6 (KNS-KCNA) -- Delegates of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), including Yi Si-ku, director of the Education Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, called at the Japanese Ministry of Education on the morning of August 3 and handed a letter to the minister of education demanding a correct description of the historic facts about the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea in textbooks of Japan.

Noting that the sanction of the textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education did not merely involve a modification of phrases or a change of expression, but involved grave problems trampling underfoot the dignity of the Korean nation and impairing mutual understanding and friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples, the letter said: Such forgery of history can never be tolerated by the Koreans in Japan, the immediate sufferers from the barbaric colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The attempt of the Japanese Ministry of Education to distort and conceal stark historic facts is an intolerable insult to the Korean people.

We cannot construe such sanction of textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education otherwise but an act motivated by the intention to justify the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea and incite the militarist idea among the youth and children for an ideological preparation to stage a comeback to Korea.

We sternly protest against such act of the Japanese Ministry of Education, regarding it as an expression of the unfriendly policy toward the Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The letter demanded that the record about Korea in overall textbooks of Japan including the description about the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea be correctly written on the basis of historic facts.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK090756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea would consider granting the entry of an official Japanese delegation to clarify the distortion of Korea-related facts in Japanese high school textbooks only after Japan decides to correct the distortion, a senior government official said Monday. The official, however, denied Japanese press reports that Japan has again proposed to send its officials to explain the controversial rewriting of the history textbooks.

On Friday, Seoul turned down a request by the Japanese Government for admission of an official Japanese delegation to explain the case, saying that Japan has made no commitment to redress the errors in question.

Meanwhile, the government has instructed the Korean Embassy in Tokyo to protest the statement reportedly made by Yukiyasu Matsuno, Japan's state minister in charge of the National Land Agency, in which Matsuno referred to An Chung-kin, a Korean independence fighter who assassinated Hirobumi Ito, Japan's prime mover of Korea's annexation to Japan in 1910, out of patriotic motivation, as an "assassin."

Japanese Rightists Viewed

SK061214 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by TONG-A ILBO Tokyo correspondent Hong In-kon: "Anti-Korea Demonstration by Ultra-Rightist Group in Japan"]

[Excerpts] Cars running in downtown Tokyo loudly broadcasting military songs of the Japanese imperialist era through loudspeakers installed on every corner of their roofs are often seen. These propaganda cars often appear at buildings of leftist parties and groups including the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and Japanese Teachers Union, and diplomatic missions of communist states, including the Soviet Embassy. The cars are in the van of rightist propaganda by broadcasting anticommunist speeches. Strangely, such a car appeared in front of our embassy on the afternoon of 4 August. The aim was to denounce our country for demanding rectification of the distortion of facts on Korea in the Japanese textbooks.

The appearance of this car in front of our embassy could mean something more than a simple denunciation of Korea by a rightist group; this could mean the collapse of the former scheme in which a faction of Japanese "hawks" was none other than the "pro-Korea" faction or the faction "well-versed" in the Korean situation.

The Japanese rightist groups which give priority to an anticommunist line strongly supported Korea. Everyone considered this as very natural. They have envied Korea for the fullness of its anticommunist consciousness, while they were displeased with and furious at socialist forces within Japan. Their displeasure, above all, over the Japanese textbooks was great. They unhesitatingly called the textbooks the "Marxist-Leninist" textbooks.

With such a background, the Japanese textbooks began changing this year. However, they not only excluded Marxism-Leninism from the textbooks, but also attempted to include the idea of Japanese national supremacy. This showed that Japan's anticommunism has not remained anticommunism per se but has taken on the nature of ultranationalism.

A pro-Korea Japanese dietman said that he understands the significance of Korea's complaint and protest against Japanese textbooks.

He stressed, however, that if Korea gets excited over the issue of Japanese textbooks, as is the case today, those rejoicing over this will be none other than North Korea, Chongnyon -- North Korea's righhand group -- the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and the Japanese Teachers Union, which have connections with North Korea. In other words, Korea's protest against Japanese textbooks is not desirable for those jointly pursuing anticommunism. Other personages of the pro-Korea faction and the faction well-versed in the Korean situation have a similar idea. They seemed to ignore the fact that our national dignity and truth of history are as important as anticommunism, just as the idea of Japanese national supremacy is more important than anticommunism in Japan.

We may have to face the bitter experience of betrayal in that the "comrades" whom we regarded as the most reliable friends among many other Japanese friends are the back-stage manipulators of the textbook distortion.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Urges Unity

SK071002 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us Face It With National Unity and Force of Independence -- The Way to Rectify Japan's Prejudice and Distortions"]

[Excerpts] We consider it a timely and appropriate step that the government -- while maintaining a firm position on Japan's distortions about Korea in its history textbooks -- has conveyed to the Japanese Government a memorandum calling for "quick and concrete steps for the correction of the distortions."

The Japanese Government, even though it has been fully aware of the Korean's rage, has considered the distortions in the textbooks an internal affair. Such an insulting attitude toward us by the Japanese Government stems, we think, from the Japanese people's deep-rooted contempt of Korea. And furthermore, Japanese scorn toward Korea has now turned to a kind of arrogance, making the Japanese think they do not have to show repentance for the horrible crimes committed against the Korean people. Such an unremorseful attitude was the cause of the distortions about Korea in the history textbooks and made the Japanese Government arrogantly and insincerely reject our call for correction of the distortions.

We can say that Japan's arrogant attitude toward Korea implies a likelihood of Japan's repetition of the crimes against Korea. If this is the case, the frequent remarks about neighborly and friendly good-will relations and so forth which the Japanese Government authorities make these days are nothing but empty words. In actuality, the past history between Korea and Japan and the hard feelings which the peoples of the two countries have for each other make friendly good-will relations between the two countries difficult.

If Japan has no desire for true friendly relations with Korea, we have nothing to say. But, in any case, if Japan, due to reality, attaches even a little importance to friendly relations with Korea, Japan's efforts for friendship are necessary and, in this regard, the sentiment of scorn of Korea should be eliminated, starting with the government. Today's Korea is not that of the past. Japan must realize that Korea will not sacrifice national honor for such things as economic cooperation.

What is most important is that, should the Japanese Government continue to be insincere on the issue, the Korean Government must not hesitate to seek firm followup measures, including reevaluation of ROK-Japan relations. At the same time, it must not be over-sensitive about the impact which the textbook issue will have on economic negotiations between the countries.

If worst comes to worst, we may say that our nation has survived for the past 5,000 years without economic cooperation with Japan. Furthermore, when the prevailing national sentiment against Japan is fully concentrated, we will be able to cope with the present economic difficulties without a $4-billion loan from Japan.

As for what the citizens should do, the people must unite on this issue involving a foreign nation. Pushing the government with extreme slogans is not enough. The people must keep step with the government, which is adopting a firm position on the issue. They must render full support to the government. They must prepare spiritually and materially for the deterioration of ROK-Japan relations.

At the same time, we must clearly realize that our weakness is the basic cause of Japan's insult to us and, thus, we must exert utmost pan-national efforts for independent nourishment of national strength.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRENCH MINISTER CHEYSSON

Arrival, Dinner Remarks

SK080004 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 82 p 2

[From the column: "Tidbits"]

[Text] Surrounded by the reporters at the airport VIP room, Claude Cheysson, French foreign minister, who had flown into Korea at 1840 on the afternoon of 5 August on Korea Air Lines, answered reporters' questions for about 15 minutes on the alleged French move toward recognizing North Korea.

As soon as he had taken a seat in the airport's VIP room, reporters asked him to comment on foreign news reports that claim Minister Cheysson's visit is to notify Korea of the French decision to recognize North Korea. He said: "The French Government has made no such decision. Even if it has made a decision, would I inform you reporters about it before I notified the Korean Government?" He thus avoided answering clearly.

When repeatedly asked if "he would discuss with the Korean Government the issue of recognizing North Korea during his stay in Korea," Minister Cheysson replied that he "would discuss any issues the Korean Government wants to discuss." He said: Part of my purpose in visiting Korea is to pave the ground between the two countries for Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade, who is scheduled to visit Korea in September. As expected, Minister Cheysson showed interest in economic problems.

The welcome dinner for the French foreign minister arranged by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok on the evening of 5 August at the foreign minister's official residence lasted longer than usual, until 2300. According to one dinner guest, Cheysson said: I have come to Korea to listen to more Koreans and learn from them. This guest said he found that Minister Cheysson knew surprisingly little about the North-South issue, so he explained to Cheysson the reality of the North-South situation. After the explanation, Cheysson revised his speech, saying: It is my belief that the question of the division of Korea will be settled only by the Korean people themselves through dialogue and France will make every effort possible to this end.

Introducing (Nouaville), chief of Asian Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry who had accompanied Cheysson, as pro-ROK, Minister Cheysson reportedly said: This opportunity will serve as a good chance for us to understand Korea.

6 Aug Press Conference

SK061250 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug, 6 (YONHAP) -- French President Francois Mitterand will visit South Korea next year, the date of the visit to be decided later through diplomatic channels, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson announced here Friday.

Speaking at a news conference on the eve of his departure following a two-day official visit, Cheysson said he did not raise the issue of France's possible recognition of North Korea with Korean officials, although they discussed the Korean question in general. He called the division of the Korean Peninsula "abnormal and dangerous", and said: "Reunification of the Korean Peninsula is a question Koreans themselves should decide." But he said: "If we can help and if we are requested to do so, we will certainly be pleased to lend our assistance."

He voiced a hope for increased economic cooperation between France and South Korea, citing a host of areas in which French industry is interested, including transportation equipment such as the fast-speed train (TGV), a communications satellite for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and a liquified natural gas terminal. Cheysson, a former commissioner of the European Economic Community (EEC), noted that Korean-French economic cooperation should be viewed from the angle of Korean-EEC cooperation, and said he would arrange a meeting between the South Korean foreign minister and EEC member nations.

In response to persistent queries by reporters about whether he specifically raised the issue of possible French recognition of Pyongyang, he said: "It is out of the question that we would make a decision which would risk an upset in the balance of power and affect the security situation on the Korean Peninsula." Diplomatic observers interpreted his statement as a strong indication that France would review its announced position to someday recognize North Korea, in an effort not to damage its growing cooperative ties with South Korea.

Cheysson, who met with President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok during his stay here, will leave for New Delhi Saturday.

'N. Korea Card' Threat Viewed

SK070900 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 82 p 2

["Reporter's View" column: "North Korea Card"]

[Excerpts] The atmosphere at Kimpo International Airport when French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived on 5 July was strange. At the airport, it is cumstomary that visitors, with spontaneous smiles, exchange greetings with the South Korean foreign minister who has invited them, and reporters put forth pro forma questions about the purpose of the visit and so forth. However, on the day of Cheysson's arrival, there was no such protocol. As soon as he was seated, the reporters hurriedly carried out an assault of questions on him about French recognition of North Korea, and all present were keenly interested in every word of his answers. It was such a tense and grave atmosphere that even the veteran 30-year diplomat looked perplexed for a while.

Needless to say, it was the so-called "North Korea card" that created such an awkward atmosphere in which to meet the foreign minister of a traditional ally. Among the diplomatic difficulties which South Korea suffers because of the nation's division, what bothers it most is the North Korea card which the so-called friendly nations threaten to use.

It is well known that Japan has continued to diplomatically threaten South Korea by showing the card whenever the need arises on its part.

It is the Japanese who, on the one hand, continue the friendly rhetoric about neighborly relations and so forth and, on the other, always seek maneuvers to put their Korean counterpart in negotiations in a predicament, with the North Korea card hidden under the negotiating table.

The case of France, of course, is different because the recognition of North Korea was the pledge of the Socialist Party's election campaign and the present French system is one seeking socialist ideology. However, playing with the question of North Korea, no matter whether by France or Japan, upsets the balance among the diplomatic supporters surrounding the Korean Peninsula and eventually jeopardizes South Korea's security. In this regard, the French and Japanese dealings with the question of North Korea together constitute an element of common menace to South Korea.

Depending on the situation, different things are sought by showing the card. However, it is commonplace that economic issues are normally involved when playing of the card is threatened. The word "economic cooperation", which is very frequently mentioned during French Foreign Minister Cheysson's visit, can be interpreted in this context. All in all, we can say that the time has come for us to review our difficult diplomatic circumstances, in which we have to deal with the question of economic cooperation and the North Korea card.

CURB LOAN FIGURES RECEIVE JAIL SENTENCES

SK090346 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- The two masterminds of the biggest curb money market scandal in South Korea's history were sentenced to the maximum 15 years in prison Monday as requested by the prosecution on charges of fraud and violation of the foreign currency regulation law.

The so-called "queen" of Korea's private money market, Chang Yong-cha, and her husband Yi Chol-hui, former vice director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, were also fined one million U.S. dollars and 13 million Japanese yen by the Seoul District Criminal Court.

Former president of the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corp., Yi Kyu-kwang, who allegedly used his influence to aid the couple, was sentenced to four years in prison, a year shorter than the prosecution's recommendation, and fined 100 million won on charges of violating a special law which imposes a heavy penalty on certain offenses, including the acceptance of bribes. Former presidents of the Choheung Bank, Yim Chae-su and the Commerical Bank of Korea, Kong Tuk-chong were sentenced to seven and four years in prison, respectively, on charges of breach of trust concerning duties and receipt of bribes in breach of trust concerning duties. The two former bank presidents were demanded ten and seven years in prison by the prosecution.

The court sentenced former president of the Ilssin Steel Co., Cho Chang-kyun to three years in prison and former president of the Kongyung Construction Co., Pyun Kang-wu to five years on charges of breach of trust concerning duties and other offenses. The other 25 defendants charged in connection with the case were found guilty and face sentences ranging from 500,000 won fine to four years in prison.

Defense Lawyer Mun Sang-ik for Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol-hui said he would appeal the case to a higher court.

COUNCIL OF STATE ISSUES DECREE ON TERRITORIAL WATERS

BK081211 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Aug (SPK) -- The Council of State of the PRK has just promulgated a decree on the limits of the PRK's maritime zones and continental shelf.

The full text of the decree, signed on 31 July by Chairman of the Council of State Heng Samrin, reads:

The chairman of the Council of State, considering that the PRK has full sovereignty and inviolable rights over its territorial waters and its continental shelf;
Considering that the PRK must watch over its sovereignty, security and national defense toward the sea and ensure the best exploitation of natural resources in its territorial waters and continental shelf in order to serve the national defense and reconstruction efforts and the improvement of the people's living standards;
Considering the Constitution of the PRK;
And the Council of Ministers having been informed;
Has decreed the following:

Article 1

The full and entire sovereignty of the PRK extends beyond its territory and internal waters to a maritime zone adjacent to its coasts and its internal waters, designated by the name of the territorial waters of the PRK.

This sovereignty also extends to the airspace above the territorial waters of the PRK as well as to the seabed and subsoil of these waters.

Article 2

The width of the territorial waters of the PRK is 12 nautical miles (1 nautical mile equaling 1,852 meters) measured from straight baselines, linking the points of the coast and the furtherest points of Kampuchea's furtherest islands; these baselines are traced along the low-water mark.

These straight baselines are concretely defined in Annex 1 of this decree.

Article 3

The outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK is a line each point of which is at a distance equal to the width of the territorial waters from the closest point of the baseline.

In the maritime zone between Kach Kut Island and the terminus of the land border between Kampuchea and Thailand, the limit of the territorial water of the PRK follows the dividing line of the maritime waters determined by the historic border stipulated in the Franco-Siamese treaty of 23 March 1907.

Article 4

The contiguous zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond and adjacent to its territorial waters, with a width of 72 nautical miles measured from the outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK.

In its contiguous zone, the PRK exercises necessary control in order to oversee its security and to prevent and check violations of its customs, fiscal, health and emigration and immigration laws.

Article 5

The exclusive economic zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond its territorial waters and adjacent to the latter. This zone extends to 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK.

The PRK has sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation and the preservation and management of all organic or inorganic natural resources of the seabed, of its subsoil and of the waters above it and over other activities leading to the exploration and exploitation of its exclusive economic zone.

In its exclusive economic zone, the PRK has exclusive jurisdiction regarding the setting up and use of installations, devices and artificial islands and marine research; and has jurisdiction over the preservation of the marine environment and the control of pollution.

Without prior authorization or agreement by the PRK, foreign ships are forbidden to fish or exploit any natural resources in any form, or to undertake scientific research in the exclusive economic zone of the PRK. When they have obtained prior authorization or agreement, they must conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK concerning fishing, the exploitation of other natural resources and scientific research, and with other regulations relating to them decreed by the PRK, and must strictly carry out all obligations provided in the licenses or the contracts.

Article 6

The continental shelf of the PRK comprises the seabed and the subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK.

The PRK exercises sovereign rights over its continental shelf for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, preservation and management of its natural resources comprising mineral resources and other inorganic or organic resources belonging to sedentary species living on the continental shelf.

The PRK has the exclusive right to regulate the setting up and use of installations, devices and articifical islands or drilling on its continental shelf for the purposes of exploration, exploitation or any other purpose.

All activities carried out by foreigners on the continental shelf of Kampuchea, for whatever end, must be the object of an authorization or an agreement by the PRK Government and conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK.

Article 7

The PRK will settle, be means of negotiations with interested states, all problems concerning the maritime zones and continental shelf in a fair and logical manner on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Article 8

The PRK will negotiate and agree with the SRV on the maritime border in the historic waters zone of the two countries fixed in the agreement on the historic waters of the two countries signed on 7 July 1982 in line with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two states signed on 18 February 1979.

Article 9

All provisions contrary to this decres are purely and simply abrogated.

Article 10

The minister of national defense, the minister of interior and the ministers concerned are charged, each in his proper field, with the implementation of this decree.

Annex 1

The Baseline Retained for the Limitation of the Territorial Waters of the PRK

The baseline retained for the limitation of the territorial waters of the PRK is made up of segments of a line passing successively through the following points, the coordinates of which are expressed in degrees, minutes and tenths of a minute, the longitude being counted from the meridian of Greenwich.

Number	Geographical Place	Latitude (North)	Longitude (East)
1	Border point on low-water mark between Thailand and the PRK according to treaty of 23 March 1907	11° 38' 8"	102° 54' 3"
2	Kack Kusrovie	11° 06' 8"	102° 47' 3"
3	Kack Voar	10° 14' 0"	102° 52' 5"
4	Poulo Wai	09° 55' 5"	102° 53' 2"
5	Point 0 out at sea on the southwest limit of the historic waters of the PRK	According to the agreement of 7 July 1982	

CHEA SIM BATTAMBANG SPEECH ON SUCCESSES ACHIEVED

BK090618 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, made at 4 August meeting in Sangke District, Battambang Province -- recorded]

[Text] Battambang, one of our provinces located near the Thai border, is rich in natural resources. In the agricultural field, Battambang Province is the biggest producer of all the provinces in the country. Geographically, Battambang has plenty of natural resources, forests and mountains. It is located near the Tonle Sap Lake and a river running into the lake. It even has valuable minerals, particularly precious stones and diamonds. Its soil is fertile and suitable for growing rice and other crops. Our people in Battambang engage in agriculture, orcharding and fishing. Generations of our people in this province have a tradition of valiant struggle. They took part in the struggles against the French and U.S. imperialists and in the uprising against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Particularly, generations of our people in Sangke District have a tradition of valiant struggle since time immemorial. This clearly reflects the genuine spirit of patriotism of our people who have actively engaged in the revolutionary movement under the leadership of our party and state.

In the past more than 3 years of our Kampuchean revolution, our Kampuchean people throughout the country, including those liberated from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, have revived and are enjoying a new life under the new regime.

In the past more than 3 years, our party and state has set forth the tasks of national defense and construction as the two main tasks and duties of the Kampuchean revolution and the most important and necessary tasks for our Kampuchean people. After liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- subordinates of the Chinese expansionists -- our Kampuchean state power has returned to the hands of our people. Thus, this state power belongs to the people and must serve the genuine interests of the people. This is why we must defend and maintain this state power and our revolutionary gains forever. Initially, the most important thing we could do was to rehabilitate every aspect of work for national construction. Especially after 7 January 1979 when our people had just been liberated, we faced many large obstacles, especially the problem of food, that we had to solve for our people.

This was the most important problem. Right after liberation, our economy was weak and the amount of food in the hands of our people was very small, while the demand for food among our people throughout the country, including those in Battambang Province, was extremely high. Since we had only a small economy, we faced large obstacles. As food is vital for the people to live on, our party and state had to set up guidelines for rehabilitating the economy, especially in agriculture. The production of rice and other secondary food crops was the most important thing to do to enable our people to have sufficient food to eat.

Therefore, our party and state actively stimulated this movement. Our people and cadres at all levels agreed with this guideline of the party. They then organized production solidarity groups to enable our people to assist each other actively because immediately after the liberation we faced many difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Our party and state had to set up guidelines to rebuild our country from zero. Our people had faced all kinds of difficulties, and aside from food, they were in need of shelter, household items and agricultural tools.

Moreover, it was necessary to provide health care for our people throughout the country, including those in Battambang Province. As you all know well, our people suffered untold miseries under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Our people were in bad health. Our people in the areas ranging from the western region to Battambang Province were evacuated and forced to live in the mountainous and border areas adjacent to Thailand. They had no food and medicine and were very thin. We could hardly recognize the people who were liberated and sent back to their villages. They were thin and wore only rags. They had no food to eat.

This is to emphasize that in 1979 and in subsequent years, our party, state and cadres at all levels regarded the livelihood of our people as the most important factor. In order to allow our people to enjoy a better life, we must stimulate our people to launch production in accordance with their strengths and to use their labor force actively and promptly to meet the needs of our Kampuchean people throughout the country, including those in Battambang Province. This is the most important thing. Thus, our party, state and cadres at all levels in Battambang Province have made every effort in guiding and stimulating production in all fields, particularly in agriculture and industry, which we must quickly rehabilitate.

We reviewed and summed up the achievements we scored throughout the country as well as in Battambang Province, and found out that every aspect is progressing step by step in accordance with the direction of the rules and regulations of our Kampuchean revolution as well as that of the world revolution. This is because the national construction and defense task cannot be carried out within a day or two, or within a year or two. We must carry out this work in accordance with the rules and regulations of gradual advance. By so saying, we mean to stress that both national construction and defense must depend on the strength of our people who should display their labor force actively and vigorously. By so doing, we will be able to defend and make our country develop rapidly and our Kampuchean revolution will be able to advance through a transitional period toward genuine and authentic socialism.

I would like to inform all you comrades that to build and develop socialism, we need the socialist consciousness of men and of our Kampuchean people throughout the country. This is because national construction and defense must depend on the people's forces. The people are the initiators and builders of revolutionary annals. From its outset, the national liberation struggle has relied on the people. After liberation, the tasks of national defense and construction must also rely on the people's forces.

Realizing this significant and decisive factor, we must stimulate the movement to educate and make the people understand these two important tasks which are the duties of our Kampuchean people throughout the country and all the minority nationals in the northeastern region and elsewhere in the country. Thus, the lines and policies of our party, state and front are to stimulate the masses to have a spirit of patriotism and a sense of love for the people and their class. When our people have a firm spirit of patriotism and consciousness, we will certainly be able to build and defend our country rapidly and firmly. All of this is made possible through the strength of the people.

All the achievements we have recorded in all fields in the past more than 3 years are the outcome of the first stage of our Kampuchean revolution. We are advancing constantly, and our revolution is making even greater achievements in all fields. As a result, the people are enjoying even better living conditions. In the economic and agricultural fields, through the movement to stimulate our people throughout the country to increase production by forming themselves into production solidarity groups to serve as the collective forces, we have gradually improved and stabilized the people's living conditions. This is a success in the economic field over the past more than 3 years. In the field of national defense, we have succeeded in building and strengthening the three categories of our armed forces as well as the police force. They are now growing stronger and are capable of ensuring the defense of the country, the state power and the revolutionary achievements at the forefront. In public health, we have set up hospitals in the central and local areas and health networks from the top to lower levels have become systemized. We have trained public health cadres -- both political and specialized cadres. In the past more than 3 years, our public health cadres have increased both in terms of quantity and quality. We have improved health service for the people.

In education, all the children of our Kampuchean people throughout the country are attending school. We have built the ranks of educational cadres, teaching personnel and teachers. Buddhist monks are also teaching our pupils and students. Up to now, millions of our children are attending school from the first level upward. This is a great success. Similarly, we have achieved success in all other fields.

These achievements in all fields satisfy us and are appropriate to the period of more than 3 years of our revolution. These achievements have been made possible due to the efforts of our party, state and people throughout the country as well as our cadres at all levels. We must also realize that the victories we have scored in the national liberation struggle and the achievements we have made in national defense and construction are also attributable to the support and assistance given us by the fraternal socialist countries, especially the socialist countries in Indochina -- Vietnam and Laos. We have also received active and wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We have received the support and assistance from various international organizations for the urgent relief of our people and improving their living conditions since 1979. The fraternal socialist countries have continued to support and assist the Kampuchean revolution and our Kampuchean people.

Especially, we must be aware of the support and assistance given us by our neighbors and closest friends, that is, the Vietnamese comrades. The Vietnamese comrades have given us material, moral and physical support and assistance. They have helped us not only in our struggle to liberate ourselves from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, but have helped us over many generations. The Vietnamese armed forces, the Vietnamese volunteers, have helped our Kampuchean revolution morally and physically.

The Vietnamese people have sacrificed their blood and lives and the Vietnamese wives have allowed their husbands to help us in our Kampuchean revolution. This assistance is given according to the sacred request of our Kampuchean people and the treaty of cooperation signed between Kampuchea and Vietnam in 1979.

SPK REFUTES BBC REPORT ON KPRAF KILLING SRV TROOPS

BK080715 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1459 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Aug (SPK) -- The BBC on 6 August brodcast a report according to which eight Vietnamese combatants were killed by KPRAF combatants who afterwards fled into the forest.

SPK is authorized to make a statement completely rejecting this mendacious report. By broadcasting these lies, our enemies try to break the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity which constitutes a factor determining the successes won for the past more than 3 years by the Kampuchean people in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in rebuilding the country.

The Kampuchean people and army are always imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly with the Vietnamese people and army and these close bonds of solidarity continue to further strengthen in the struggle against the common enemy -- Chinese expansionism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction.

TEAM DISCOVERS NINE MASS GRAVES IN SVAY RIENG

BK090713 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] With the cooperation of the Svay Rieng Province's Information and Cultural Service and the Kompong Ro District People's Revolutionary Committee, from 23 to 30 July the criminal center's investigation team of the Ministry of Information and Culture discovered nine mass graves -- criminal centers of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- at the former Russei Sanh monastery in Phum Ta Koeng, Prey Thom commune, Kompong Ro District, Svay Rieng Province. So far, the team has found more than 300 skeletons.

According to the local people, under the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, this village and monastery were used as the biggest detention center and human slaughterhouse in Kompong Ro District. The traitorous clique mustered and barbarously massacred students, professors, intellectuals and innocent people in these areas.

After bringing the skeletons out of the graves, the people and the women's association in Prey Thom commune put them on display in the new Russei Sanh monastery so that national and international public opinion can see this new proof of the evil faces of the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys.

The investigation team is continuing to look for other graves.

VODK SCORES SRV DESTRUCTION OF ANGKOR, URGES PULLOUT

BK080706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The World Community Must Press the Vietnamese To Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea Immediately To Save and Preserve the Angkor Temples"]

[Summary] The Vietnamese aggressors recently ordered their lackeys in Phnom Penh to make slanderous accusations against Democratic Kampuchea, blaming it for the destruction of the Angkor temples. This is typical of the Vietnamese, who cowardly put the blame on other people while they -- the real culprits -- come out blameless.

In pursuit of their policy to exterminate the Kampuchean people and annex the Kampuchean territory — as they had done in the past — do the Vietnamese aggressors really care if the Angkor temples have disappeared? No. The Kampuchean people and the entire world have witnessed the Vietnamese destruction of Kampuchea, its people, its culture, traditions and customs.

At Angkor, the Vietnamese have tried every means to destroy the temples — symbol of the glorious Kampuchean civilization and the property of all mankind. These temples were plundered by Vietnamese soldiers who were posted in the area.

Many foreign papers have published reports testifying to the destruction of those temples by the Vietnamese. According to refugees and Khmer local officials at Angkor, "the Vietnamese destroyed many Buddha images at Angkor Vat and damaged other sculptures at Angkor Thom. The most serious criminal activities of the Vietnamese were the cutting down of trees around the temples. Many big trees which help to protect the temples were felled and timber was transported to Vietnam."

From 1976 to 1978, Democratic Kampuchea invited many foreign guests tp visit the Angkor temples. "Among those were the heads of state of Burma, Romania and Laos; leaders and ministers of China, Yugoslavia, Thailand and Malaysia; diplomats accredited to Democratic Kampuchea from Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Cuba, Yugoslvia, Romania, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Malaysia, Burma, Japan, China, Korea, Albania, Tanzania, Laos, Mali, Senegal, Vietnam, Guinea and Tunisia; government trade and cultural delegations from Singapore, Yugoslavia, Romania, Algeria, China, Korea and Thailand; and representatives of political parties and mass organizations from Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Japan." And in December 1978, four planeloads of tourists from Bangkok also visited the temples.

The world could see then that the Angkor temples were in good shape but they suffered under the Vietnamese who, through plunder and neglect, have been destroying these temples.

"This is why, in order to carry out the restoration of Angkor and thus save it, the Vietnamese must withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, restore peace there and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference. We appeal to all peace and justice-loving countries, the United Nations and UNESCO to press the Vietnamese to withdraw immediately all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, according to the UN General Assemblies' resolutions, in order to quickly save Angkor -- a cultural and artistic property representing the glorious civilization of the Kampuchean nation and people and a precious property of all mankind.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE WORK -- Phnom Pehn, 7 Aug (SPK) -- The biannual meeting of the Ministry of Posts and Communications ended its work on Phnom Penh on 5 August in the presence of Assistant Ministers Kim Seap and Can Chim. On his report Kim Seap said the transportation service moved 155,190 tons of goods to Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Kompong Speu and Kompong Thom Provinces and the northeastern provinces. Passenger traffic reached 550,310. The dockers of Phnom Penh and Kompong Som ports loaded or unloaded more than 86,970 tons of rice, rice seeds, chemical fertilizers, cotton rubber and so on. Forty-two kilometers of routes were repaired and bridges with a total span of 790 meters were restored or built. Two hundred and three trucks and cars, 17 train cars, 13 ships and 60 locomotives were returned to service. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 7 Aug 82 BK]

RADIO ON HAIG RESIGNATION, SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

BK081516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Feature article: "Alexander Haig's Resignation"]

[Text] Dear listeners, there is no doubt that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will lead to a more aggressive foreign policy which may even disregard the interests of some of the foremost allies of the United States. Haig's abrupt resignation came 18 months after a major struggle between Haig and other White House advisers took place over control of U.S. foreign policy. Even though the reason behind Haig's resignation is not clear, the promotion of William Clark, national security adviser and a close aide of Reagan, to be the administration's spokesman on foreign policy convinced Haig that his position was hopeless.

Clark had only joined the Reagan administration early this year as Haig's assistant when Richard Allen, himself an archrival of Haig, resigned. As a close friend of Reagan when he was governor of California, Clark became one of the president's influential advisers in addition to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Michael Deaver, Edwin Meese and James Baker. It is widely known that Clark, Weinberger and other advisers encouraged Reagan to increase economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in order to disrupt the construction of a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Europe.

Even though Haig did not approve of the gas pipeline construction project, he realized that the European countries had already made up their minds to proceed with the construction schedule. He knew that any economic sanctions which would disrupt the project could only lead to unnecessary conflict with close U.S. allies in Europe. Apparently Haig's decisions about the gas piepline construction project in Europe and his unconditional support for Israel in the Lebanese crisis prompted him to resign. His resignation was accepted by Reagan.

However, for us, there is no difference between Haig and the White House with regard to U.S. policy. If there is any difference between Haig and the California clique at all, it is only about how much consideration they should give to the opinions of their European allies when they draft U.S. foreign policy. When George Shultz becomes U.S. secretary of state, the influence of the California clique will be boosted. Shultz said that the United States should pay more attention to proposals made by several Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia which has close ties with the Bechtel Company with which Shultz himself was closely associated. The appointment of Shultz as secretary of state indicated that the warmongering foreign policy of the White House will become even more aggressive in the coming months, thus aggravating conflicts between the United States and its close allies.

RADIO HAILS SOVIET MATERIAL, SPIRITUAL ASSISTANCE

BK080450 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Feature article: "Soviet Assistance Constitutes an Encouragement for the LPDR People"]

[Text] In compliance with the treaty of all-round and permanent cooperation between the party, government and people of the LPDR and those of the Soviet Union, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union have always strengthened their profound friendship and solidarity.

While the Lao people were facing the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists during the past 20 years, the fraternal Soviet people stood side by side with the Lao people and assisted the latter's national salvation struggle until it was victorious.

In addition to giving material and spiritual encouragement, the Soviet people themselves shared weal and woe with the Lao people during their national-democratic revolution. Soviet aviation experts and members of the Soviet mass media also took part in activities in the Lao liberated zone. During the liberation of Phathi, Sam Neua and the Plain of Jars in Xieng Khouang Province, some Soviet comrades, dressed in the LPLA uniform, stayed close to the battlefronts to collect news of victories won by the Lao army and people for dissemination to the world's people. While the U.S. Air Force was escalating its bombing and strafing of the Lao liberated zone, some Soviet correspondents, such as (Ivan Shedov), (Dobokhai), and (Mikhail Ilivskiy) shared their daily living with their Lao comrades-in-arms.

After the war ended, the LPDR emerged. Laos has been given the honor of joining the socialist community. Under the leadership of the LPRP Central Committee -- a Marxist-Leninist party headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people throughout the country have been guided to take the path of socialism and to implement the immediate and long-term political strategy contained in a resolution adopted by the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau -- that is, to defend the country and fulfill socialist transformation and socialist construction in Laos.

However, the new and old enemies of Laos have become more arrogant and cruel. They are the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with other reactionary forces to sabotage and destroy Laos' cause of socialist construction and transformation, sabotage the special solidarity among the three Indochinese nations and spoil the all-round and permanent cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and between Laos and other fraternal socialist countries.

In the implementation of the treaty signed early in 1976 between Laos and the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet party, government and people have given unconditional material and spiritual assistance to the Lao people, government and people. Many Soviet experts and communists have volunteered to work in the LPDR in accordance with the Lao people's aspirations for the cause of socialist construction and transformation in Laos. Today, such aspirations have become greater in width and depth, because the Lao revolution is a scientific socialist revolution.

The Soviet Union has assisted in completing the construction of many projects in Laos, such as the construction of the Nam Neun bridge, Hospital No. 1, an oil depot, a Sputnik ground satellite station, a huge auto repair shop, the Tha Ngon agricultural machinery repair shop, the Pak Ngeum dam, a vocational school, Route No. 9 and other projects.

In implementing the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the Lao communists and people throughout the country will do everything to strengthen their all-round and permanent cooperation and solidarity with the Soviet people, other fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world in order to prevent and check a nuclear war, conventional wars or psychological wars unleashed by the imperialists and the international reactionaries.

The Soviet Union deserves to be called a reliable friend of the Lao people, the iron-like fortress of the socialist camp and the birthplace of the world revolution.

The Lao people are overwhelmingly greteful for this tremendous assistance. The Lao and Soviet peoples will continue their all-round and permanent cooperation forever and ensure that friendly relations blossom continuously.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW, OUTGOING ENVOYS

New Turkish Ambassador

BK051436 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, Aubust 5 (KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Turkey to Laos, Reha Aytaman, on August 4th presented credentials to President Souphanouvong at the presidential palace.

President Souphanouvong, on this occasion, wished the new ambassador to successfully fulfill his noble diplomatic duties in strengthening relations between Laos and Turkey. Ambassador Reha Aytaman, having presented credentials, conveyed the best wishes of the Turkish president to Souphanouvong.

The discussion between the two personalities took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship. The acting foreign minister, Khamphai Boupha, was also on hand.

Indonesian Envoy Departs

BK091158 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (OANA-KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to Laos, Pujo Prasetiyo, on August 7, bid farewell to President Souphanouvong after having accomplished his mission here.

President Souphanouvong had a friendly and cordial discussion with the ambassador in which he thanked the ambassador for his contributions to the strengthening of the diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Laos. He also wishes the ambassador to successfully accomplish his new mission and a safe trip home.

Outgoing Polish Envoy

BK071025 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 7 (KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to Laos, Marek Czurley, upon termination of his diplomatic mission, on August 5, bid farewell to Premier Kaysone Phomvihan.

Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, in a cordial discussion with the Polish diplomat, thanked the ambassador's efforts in enhancing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Poland. The Lao premier also seized the opportunity to congratulate the Polish people over the anti-revolutionary victory and their success in normalising social life in Poland. K. Phomvihan finally wished the ambassador success in his new mission.

Marek Czurley, on this occasion, expressed his gratitude to the Lao party and government for having provided him with facilities to fulfill his mission here.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATION DELEGATION TO USSR -- Vientiane, July 23 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communication, Public Works and Transport Ministry led by its deputy minister, Seun Phetsanghan, on July 21 left here for Moscow. The delegation is to attend the 2nd conference of the Lao-Soviet road construction teamwhich is being held in Moscow on July 22. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 23 Jul 82 BK]

SRV SALT TO CHAMPASSAK -- Vientiane, July 31 (OANA/KPL) -- The Vietnamese Nghia Binh Province recently sent another batch of 110 tons of salt to the southern Lao Champassak Province. With this new batch of salt, the assistance of this Vietnamese province to Champassak amounts to 200 tons. The mutual cooperation and assistance agreement has been signed between the two sister provinces. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 31 Jul 82 BK]

OFFICIAL DENIES THAI ROLE IN FORMATION OF CGDK

BK061323 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Director General of the Information Department Chet Sucharitkun, in his capacity as the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, and his deputy, Chaowalit Khongsarit, this morning jointly denied criticism by mass media and some people that the Foreign Ministry was behind the formation of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in Thailand. Chet said:

[Begin recording] I am not here to give an interview. I merely want to talk frankly with you newsmen. The first issue deals with criticism by some newspapers and some people on the formation of the CGDK, saying that we or the Foreign Ministry have allowed the three Khmer factions to form their coalition government in Thailand. The Foreign Ministry denies this accusation. We have never allowed leaders of the three Khmer factions to use Thai territory as the place to declare the formation of their government. You mass media representatives must have known that Prince Sihanouk and the leaders of the other two Kampuchean factions traveled to Kampuchea on three occasions. A Japanese television correspondent and other journalists witnessed their journey. They even filmed and took photos of the Kampuchean leaders' activities inside Kampuchea. They have also witnessed how the Kampuchean people welcomed Prince Sihanouk. Leaders of the three factions held a series of meetings inside Kampuchea prior to the formation of the coalition government. The Democratic Kampuchean radio also announced the formation of the coalition government on Sunday. I cannot remember the exact date. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry wishes to deny once again the accusation that it had masterminded the formation of the CGDK in Thailand.

Another issue is the accusation by foreign mass media that Democratic Kampuchean troops are on Thai soil or use Thai soil. We wish to deny that there are Democratic Kampuchean troops using Thai soil to fight the foreign occupying forces in Kampuchea. There is nothing secret along the Thai border with Kampuchea. Foreign mass media personnel and officials of international organizations often visit the border areas. A large number of officials of international organizations are stationed there. The chairman of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea, Ambassador Sarre of Senegal, and his party recently inspected the situation along the border. If Thailand allows Democratic Kampuchean soldiers to use Thai soil, these people would have seen them. The Foreign Ministry wishes to deny this accusation too.

Regarding criticism on the formation of the CGDK and Thailand's policy, I would like to tell you that the implementation of foreign policy is a complicated matter. Every country keeps how it implements its foreign policy on certain issues secret for national security reasons. No country can make public how it will implement its foreign policy in all aspects. I beg your sympathy. Sometimes, we are unable to inform you in advance on what the Foreign Ministry will do. However, the Foreign Ministry reaffirms that it has not forbidden any person to criticize or express his opinion on the implementation of its foreign policy. We have never prevented anyone from expressing his view if he is sincere. I would like to reiterate here that the Foreign Ministry has never thought of preventing anyone from expressing his view or criticizing its foreign policy. The Foreign Ministry, however, detests criticism that is aimed at personal affairs because each individual has his own pride. The foreign minister once said in the Parliament that if he made a mistake in implementing foreign policy, he would have to consider resignation. He made it clear on several occasions that if he caused damage to the country, he would consider resignation. Therefore, those who complained that the Foreign Ministry has gagged them or sent Special Branch police officers to prevent them from talking must have misunderstood something. The Foreign Ministry never did that.

I wish to stress here that the implementation of foreign policy is to secure Thailand's stability and lies within the framework of the government's policy statement presented earlier to the Parliament.

Touching on the formation of the CGDK, no country has so far opposed this matter. Nearly all of the foreign leaders who came to Thailand have agreed with the decision made by the patriotic leaders of the Kampuchean people in their joint struggle against the foreign aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. [end recording]

AUSTRALIA'S SINCLAIR SUPPORTS ASEAN ON KAMPUCHEA

BK071311 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Australian Defense Minister Ian Sinclair said he supports ASEAN's principle on the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions but he was not supposed to make any comment on the matter before consulting with his government. The Australian defense minister held a press conference at the Oriental Hotel this morning before leaving Thailand.

He said he supports ASEAN's efforts on the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions. He was against Vietnam's interference in Kampuchea and Vietnam's opposition to UN resolutions. He noted that although the Australian Government does not recognize Democratic Kampuchea, neither does it support the Heng Samrin regime. He said the government, the opposition and the people of Australia very much dislike the Pol Pot government for its genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people.

Commenting on the role of China and the USSR in this region, Sinclair said China showed a positive attitude toward the building of stability in the region. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is trying to expand its influence and interference in the region. He disapproved of the Soviet moves. Sinclair said there is an indication that the Soviet Union is establishing a permanent military foothold in the region. He cited the Soviet use of Danang base in Vietnam as an example.

The Australian defense minister stated during the press conference that his current tour is to show Australia's support for ASEAN's foreign policy and self-defense. The Australian Government, he said, has adopted military cooperation programs with the countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific in the form of bilateral cooperation based on the priority needs of those countries, on the transfer of technology and technical know-how, as well as spare parts. There are several activities under the Thai-Australian project, including the training and exchange of officials. Australia has also provided Thailand with 28.25 million baht for the purchase of 20 Nomad aircraft from Australia by the Thai Air Force.

NATION REVIEW REPORTS ON CPT CONGRESS, DISUNITY

BK050235 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Provincial leaders in Udon Thani, led by provincial Secretary General "Comrade Thung" and provincial committee member Comrade Yut, alias Suwit Niamsa, of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) have defected enmasse with their followers after the completion of the CPT's "Fourth Congress" which elected pro-Chinese leader Prasit Taphianthong as the new secretary general, according to government intelligence sources. The outcome of the "fourth party congress" recently served to irk major CPT groups in the northeast and south, the sources said.

The completion of the party caucus, which took place in three separate meetings in three regions and ended up with the newly-elected 25-member Central Committee electing the new party secretary general and the Politburo in north of Nan Province, was announced on Monday by a CPT spokesman through the CPT-run "VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THAILAND" news agency.

The party spokesman's statement provided few specific details about the controversial line of analysing the Thai society, but obviously stood firm with the Maoist strategy of using the armed struggle in the rural areas to "strangle" the "urban areas".

"The fourth congress agreed that the party must persevere in strengthening the jungle-based armed struggle and coordinate it with other forms of struggle, including political and economic campaigns....," the spokesman, whose identity is still not known, said in the "first statement about the fourth congress."

The party spokesman also described the atmosphere of the party congress as "being conducted in a united, enthusiastic and serious mood" and said details of the results of the caucus will be made public in later statements. However, an authoritative source who has been closely monitoring CPT development said the results are still fundamentally unchanged on the three major problems of the nature of the Thai society, the party strategy, and the party heavy's dependence on China. The usually reliable source also quoted intelligence reports as saying that the final results of the party Central Committee meeting were contrary to those of the meetings in the northeast and the south.

About 55 representatives of party branches nationwide met separately in the north, the northeast and the south as the first phase of the party congress in March and April this year. The meetings in the northeast and the south resolved that the "correct nature" of the Thai society was "capitalistic" and the economy is still dependent on "imperialism" with "negligible feudal influence" instead of a "semi-colonial, semifeudalism" as formerly held, according to informed sources.

The two regional meetings also passed a set of resolutions on its relations with other communist movements. They are:

1. The party will diversify its sources of assistance from foreign communist movements.

2. The party will reestablish its relations with the communist movements in the Indochinese countries.

3. The party will refrain from attacking the Soviet Union which has been the arch enemy of Beijing, according reliable sources.

The three separate meetings concluded their sessions by nominating the new party Central Committee in three separate lists which was later decided by the former CPT leadership. The newly-elected party Central Committee then convened the final stage of the party congress in northern Nana, where the CPT headquarters is believed to remain, to pick the new party secretary general and the Politburo. Authoritative sources said that, by logical extention, the former pro-Chinese leadership core of the outlawed party had managed to influence the composition of the newly-elected committee to their desire. Nearly 10 former members of the party's Central Committee had died and were replaced while most other former members retained their footholds in the supreme organ of the party, according to another source. However, the lists of the new party Central Committee and the new Politburo are still not known.

The authoritative sources said the majority of representatives from the upper northeastern, lower northeastern, and southern operational zones to the fourth congress were upset and angered by the outcome of the first session of the party Central Committee meeting in Nana, but reactions were still divergent and mixed. The source quoted intelligence reports as saying that the CPT provincial leaders in Udon Thani, led by provincial Secretary General Comrade Thung and provincial committee member Comrade Yut, alias Suwit Niamsa, defected en masse to seek assistance from Laos and Vietnam following the party congress.

About 20 of the estimated 40 provincial committee members of the upper northeastern operational zone were also dissatisfied with the results of the party caucus and were toying with an idea of defecting from the party to form another "neutral party," according to the sources. "As far as we could determine, the dissident leaders do not want to receive aid from Vietnam and Laos lest its image would be tarnished. They will continue to stress self-reliance in its operations," he said.

The other estimated 20 provincial committee members, including regional party Secretary General "Uncle Siam," consists of "neutral elements" and pro-Chinese "diehards," according to the source.

He also quoted another intelligence report as saying that at least three out of the five delegates to the party congress from the lower northeastern operational zone were "extremely disappointed" by the outcome of the crucial party caucus.

Another delegate, secretary general of the operational zone Comrade Chit, who is an "intellectual," was also upset with the fourth congress results, according to the source. He added that the so-called "progressive elements" in the southern operational zone, who were supposedly disillusioned with the caucus, had not taken any action as the military is putting pressure on communist guerrillas in the south. The degree of cracks in the rank and file of the party could still be measured partly from an intelligence report that some pro-Chinese elements harshly criticized the dissident operational zones for "narrow localism."

'FIERCE FIGHTING' ERUPTS BETWEEN CPT, RANGERS

BK070137 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Nakhon Ratchasima -- Seven Rangers were killed and four others seriously wounded in a fierce fighting between about 65 Rangers and 200 communist insurgents in a deep jungle here Thursday, the army reported yesterday. The army believed that about 20 communist guerrillas were killed and 30 others injured in the clash which took place on a mountain in Khon Buri District here.

The fighting, which lasted about 30 minutes, erupted when the communist guerrilas assaulted the Rangers who were patrolling the communist-infested area. The Rangers, based in Map Kap village in Khon Buri, were ordered to launch a search-and-destroy operation as part of a large-scale military offensive, codenamed "Ari Phai Operation," which was mounted jointly by the First and Second Army Regions on August 1.

Director of the military hospital at Suranari Garrison here, Col Suphot Samphattawanit, said that six Rangers were killed on the spot by boobytraps and fire from communist insurgents. Another died upon his arrival at the hospital. The injured Rangers were receiving treatment at the hospital, according to the hospital director.

First Army Region Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said the ongoing military suppression was aimed at liquidating communist strongholds straddling this northeastern province and neighbouring Prachin Buri. The casualties on the government side have been the heaviest in this province in recent months.

CEREMONY MARKS REPATRIATION OF 54 LAO REFUGEES

BK070924 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] On 6 August a ceremony was held in Ubon Ratchathani Province during which 54 Lao refugees were repatriated to their country. The ceremony, held at Chong Mek border pass in Phibun Mangsahan District which is on the Thai border near the LPDR, was presided over by Deputy Provincial Governor Thanasak Yuwabun of Ubon Ratchathani. The group was handed over to Thao (Chanyai), chairman of the Administrative Committee of Champassak Province. The 54 Lao refugees volunteered to return to their homeland to establish a new life.

The voluntary repatriation of Lao refugees has been carried out regularly by Ubon Ratchathani Province. The refugees are sent back in groups of about 50 to 60. The province plans to repatriate all the refugees as soon as possible.

MIA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HONOLULU 6 AUG

OW061544 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 6 -- A delegation of the office in charge of seeking information about personnel missing in the war in Vietnam led by Cu Dinh Ba left here today for a visit to the Joint Casualty Resolution Center and the Central Identification Laboratory in Honolulu at the invitation of the U.S. Government.

THACH INTERVIEWED ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK061114 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Interview by Vietnamese radio and television correspondent with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on his recent tour of Southeast Asia -- recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Dear comrade, you recently toured some countries. Our cadres and people would like to ask you about the results of this tour. First of all, would you please let them know how have you assessed the results?

[Answer] I recently visited Burma and three of the ASEAN countries. My visit to Burma -- as we had expected -- was very successful since our relations with Burma are very good. I already talked about this visit in an interview with VNA and I don't want to repeat it here. Now I would like to talk about my visits to three ASEAN countries generally. I can say that these visits were a success beyond our own expectations. We had planned to explain the proposals of the three Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Ho Chi Minh City held in early July 1982 to the leaders of the ASEAN countries and we had expected to persuade them to discontinue their policy of opposing the three Indochinese countries and to start a dialogue. For the past 3 years, we had strived to reach a dialogue without any success and they still opposed us most of the time. The results of my visits were that we have agreed with them on opening and continuing a dialogue between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. Our dialogue with them had been held for the first few months of 1980 but were sabotaged later by the forces which usually oppose the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. At that time, there was a dialogue only between Vietnam and Laos on the one side and Malaysia and Indonesia on the other. Now, the countries which used to pursue a policy of strong opposition, such as Singapore and Thailand, have also engaged in a dialogue with us. We think that this is a great success. The second success is that, previously, they wanted to impose their will on the Indochinese countries, demanding that Indochina meet their interests regardless of Indochina's own interests. Now we all agree that, in resolving the problems arising in the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, the principle of respecting both sides' legitimate interests must be observed with a bilateral agreement. We therefore think that both sides should agree on an international conference on Southeast Asia.

I discussed four problems with them. First, they are concerned about the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army from Kampuchea. I told them that our concern is the Chinese threat, but that we are ready to meet their interests -- that is, the withdrawal of our troops from Kampuchea. In return, they must think of our interests -- that is, the cessation of threats from China.

The second problem is their concern over the neutralization of Kampuchea, while we stand for the neutralization of Southeast Asia. So these two requests must be met at the same time.

Third, they are concerned about Thailand's security, while we are concerned about the security of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. So both these sides must meet each other's interests.

The fourth problem regards an international conference. The questions of participants, the agenda and the seat and date of the conference must be discussed and agreed upon by both sides. Only thus can an international conference be convened. This means that we can clap with both hands, and not just with one hand as in the case of the UN-sponsored conference. This principle has been agreed upon by the two sides but we have not yet discussed how each specific problem is to be solved.

The third result is that we have approved their request for talks with us on the question of trade relations on a private basis.

All these results, which would lead to the path of dialogue and approval of principles to solve problems, do not mean that all the problems that need to be solved by both sides have been settled. Thus, the results we have obtained in this tour are still limited. Yet to us they are great. Over the past 3 years we have been struggling for a dialogue in spite of the other side's policy of opposing it. Now at least it has agreed upon the path of dialogue. We consider it a success, a very great success, but we think it is necessary to consolidate it because the forces opposing the path of dialogue are still operating to undermine it. Such forces, for instance, include China and some press and ruling circles in Thailand and Singapore.

[Question] The Singapore press recently made much of the so-called Vietnamese threat. What are your views on this matter?

[Answer] I already presented my views on this matter in my interview with VNA. It is obvious that the Singapore press has distorted my statements, showing that it does not have a sense of responsibility on the question of peace and security in Southeast Asia. The press in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and many other countries is more responsible in this matter. Naturally, the Chinese propaganda appratus is notorious for its grudging and slanderous attitude.

[Question] We are among those at home who have viewed the results of your Comrade Minister's recent visit to Thailand and found that they were very good and beyond expectations. Could you, Comrade, tell us how you managed to obtain such good results?

[Answer] Before I arrived in Thailand and even on the very morning I met the Thai foreign minister, the Thai prers had been feeding back the distorted reports of the Singapore press. Thai political circles had also been pouring out many irresponsible statements. I arrived there with a good-will attitude and clearly explained to them our stand so that they could understand it more correctly. They also expressed a desire to have a dialogue. This shows that what the Thai press had said before did not suit the atmosphere of dialogue and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The results of my visit were beyond expectation because the truth was quite different from what they had anticipated. We should admit that there has been no dialogue between us and Thailand so far. Now that they have realized the failure of their policy of confrontation, they, as far as I think, will adopt a more pragmatic attitude in seeking a dialogue. That is why the unexpected results were obtained.

[Question] As your Comrade Minister's recent visits drew great attention from international public opinion, could you, Comrade, give us your general assessment of public opinion on your recent visits?

[Answer] We all know that there is a struggle in the world today for detente and dialogue and against cold war and confrontation. That is why my recent visits to the various Southeast Asian countries to press for dialogue and to promote peace and stability were widely welcomed by international public opinion -- including the Western press, especially the press in the United States and Southeast Asia -- but not by China, which felt very begrudging.

Everyone knows that China now poses a threat to and is creating trouble for Southeast Asia. It is trying to aggravate the confrontation between the ASEAN bloc and Indochina during my visits — the visits which were not welcomed by China and a number of newspapers in Singapore and Thailand. Those who did not welcome my visits are small in number. In general, my visits were highly welcomed by public opinion.

[Question] Thank you, Comrade Minister.

LEADERS GREET SINGAPORE ANNIVERSARY 8 AUG

OW081520 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 8 — Vietnamese leaders today sent their greetings to Singaporean leaders on the 17th independence day of the Republic of Singapore.

In their messages respectively to President Devan Nair and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong expressed their wishes of happiness and prosperity for the Singaporean people and of good health for the Singaporean leaders. The Vietnamese leaders also expressed the wish for further development and consolidation of the friendship between the two countries, in the interest of the Vietnamese and Singaporean peoples, and for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his counterpart Suppiah Dhanabalan.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

OW081608 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 8 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, Klaus Zorn, today made a farewell call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at the end of his term of office in Vietnam. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the ambassador.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR HANOI MEETING

OW071546 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 7 -- Delegations to the meeting of representatives of friendship associations of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia and the Soviet Union to be held on August 9 have arrived here.

The Lao delegation is led by Ounheuane Phounsa Vath, vice president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; the Kampuchean delegation by Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence and secretary general of the Kampuchea-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; the Mongolian delegation by Nyambuugiin Ishjants, corresponding member of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, doctor of history, vice-chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and member of the Central Committee of the Mongolia-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and the Soviet delegation by (Muradian Artour), doctor of history and specialist of the Institute for Research on the Economy of the Socialist System of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

The delegations were welcomed by Nguyen Khanh Toan, member of the U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. Academies of Sciences, vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the meeting; Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and Doan Tran Canh, deputy secretary general of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The delegations today visited the provincial capital of Lang Son, where they saw evidence of crimes committed by the Chinese expansionists agianst the Vietnamese people.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

OW090950 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 9 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture led by Vice-Minister Nong Quoc Chan recently paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with officials of the Ministries of Culture of the Soviet Union, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the autonomous republics of Dagestanskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya, and the autonomous province of Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya. The Vietnamese guests toured various cultural institutions.

In their meeting with Soviet cultural officials, the two sides agreed to further promote the cultural and artistic cooperation between the two countries.

VNA, BAKHTAR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT 2 AUG

OW061828 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 6 -- An agreement on cooperation between VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and BAKHTAR News Agency was signed in Kabul on August 2. Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador to Afghanistan Nguyen Sy Hoat on behalf of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, and Abdul Kazman, director of BAKHTAR News Agency.

Speaking on this occasion, Nguyen Sy Hoat praised the increasing development of the relations between the two countries and thanked the People's Democratic Party, the government and people of Afghanistan for their support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He also re-affirmed Vietnam's full support for the just revolutionary cause of Afghanistan.

TRAN DANH TUYEN THANKS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP BODY

OW071550 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 7 -- Tran Danh Tuyen, president of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association, has extended the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Japanese people as a whole for their solidarity with and valuable support for Vietnam in national construction and defence.

Tran Danh Tuyen's message of thanks was sent to Makoto Kandatsu and Yasuo Noritake, respectively president and executive director of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association, in reply to a letter addressed to the Vietnamese people by the 28th congress of the said association.

BRIEFS

LUU QUY KY DIES -- Hanoi, VNA, August 7 -- Luu Quy Ky, general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists Association, died on August 1 while on mission abroad, at the age of 63. Luu Quy Ky was also assistant to the director of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and vice-president of the International Organisation of Journalists. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0721 7 Aug 82 OW]

AUSTRALIA

PRIME MINISTER FRASER VISITS PRC, MEETS LEADERS

For coverage of Prime Minister Fraser's visit to the PRC, including Beijing accounts of a banquet hosted by Zhao Ziyang and a Melbourne Radio account of a 5 August press conference, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 5 & 6 August issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

NORTHERN TERRITORY WANTS U.S. FLEET TO USE DARWIN

BK071003 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The Northern Territory wants the U.S. aircraft carrier fleet to use Darwin as a base. The territory's chief minister, Mr Everingham, has urged the prime minister to support a move to deploy one of the U.S. carrier groups in Australia in the late 1980's as part of a long-term defense strategy in the Indian Ocean.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

HIGH COMMISSION ANNOUNCES NEW SOMARE CABINET

BK090732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Canberra, Aug 9 (AFP) -- The Somare government and allocation of portfolios as from today was announced officially here by the Papua New Guinea High Commission.

The reelection of Michael Somare as prime minister has confirmed earlier predictions that he would return to power following his Pangu party's victory in the June 28 general elections and the final split of the 30-month-old five-party coalition government late last month. The ministry is as follows:

Prime minister: Michael Somare
Deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry and national planning office: Pius Wingti
Minister for finance: Philip Bouraga
Minister for foreign affairs and trade: Rabbie Namaliu
Minister for justice: Tony Bais
Minister for education: Barry Holloway
Minister for decentralisation: John Nilkare
Minister for labour and employment: Casper Anggua
Minister for works and supply: Pato Kakarya
Minister for health: Martin Tovadek
Minister for defence: Epel Tito
Minister for police: John Kihena
Minister for lands: Bebes Korowaro
Minister for forests: Lucas Waka
Minister for home affairs: Roy Evara
Minister for media: Boyamo Sali
Minister for urban development: Kala Swokin
Minister for correctional services and liquor licensing: Pundia Kange
Minister for culture and tourism: McKenzie Javopa
Minister for state responsible for parliamentary services: Sir Pita Lus
Minister for public utilities: Michael Pondros
Minister for commerce and industry: Karl Stack
Minister for state responsible for public services: Tony Siaguru
Minister for environment and conservation: Halalu Mai
Minister for minerals and energy: Francis Didman
Minister for religion, youth and recreation: Tom Awasa
Speaker of the House: Denis Young.

MALAYSIA

RADIO ON ASEAN REJECTION OF SRV DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

BK091222 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A 1-day meeting of the foreign ministers of Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore [as heard] was held in the Thai capital of Bangkok over the weekend. It was held primarily to discuss the proposal made by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, in his visit to the three ASEAN capitals last month in what political observers had described as a diplomatic offensive in the wake of the newly formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

But all that the visits have achieved is to show that Vietnam is as unwilling as ever to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. All proposals Mr Thach made have conditions attached to them -- conditions that Vietnam fully knows will not be acceptable to the ASEAN states. It has proposed an international conference of Southeast Asian countries to replace the International Conference on Kampuchea under the auspices of the United Nations. To accept this proposal would mean going back to square one where the International Conference on Kampuchea already provides the framework for working out a solution to the Kampuchean issue. Then there is a proposal that Vietnam would withdraw all its troops only when the Chinese threat is out of the way.

In his talks with his counterparts in the three ASEAN capitals, Mr Thach has also described as an illusion ASEAN's assurance that a new Kampuchea without the Vietnamese presence would be nonaligned. So what all these proposals amount to is that Vietnam, in its diplomatic offensive, has shifted its posture but not the substance of its policies.

ASEAN, however, is still prepared to keep a channel of dialogue open although it has rejected all the proposals made by Mr Thach in his recent visit to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand. At the same time, the foreign ministers of the three ASEAN states agreed in the Bangkok meeting that ASEAN would initiate support for the newly formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming UN General Assembly next month. Prince Sihanouk, president of the coalition government, will be attending it.

It is expected that with the presence of Prince Sihanouk, there will be even more international support for the coalition government, ending any Vietnamese aspiration that the international body would give its puppet Heng Samrin regime the seat now occupied by the former Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot. Only the Soviet Union and its satellite governments would countérvote against giving the seat to the coalition government. And any reservation that few remaining countries may have would now be dispelled by the more representative coalition government of which the Khmer Rouge is just a component.

Another damaging consequence for Vietnam will be further isolation from the world democracies which could help it in its ecnomic recovery. The ASEAN states have already pledged that they would do all they can in this direction once the Kampuchean issue is resolved. It is now up to Vietnam to make the first constructive move that will lead to a solution of the Kampuchean problem.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW PREDICTS DIFFICULT ECONOMIC TIMES AHEAD

BK081533 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] In his National Day message, Mr Lee Kuan Yew warns of troubled times ahead for all countries, including Singapore. The prime minister points out that, of all ASEAN economies, Singapore's is the most exposed. He said in spite of the considerable momentum in growth in our economy, we shall find this year a difficult one.

A cautious assessment by the Ministry of Trade and Industry of 8 percent to 10 percent growth for 1982 made at the time of his New Year message has now been revised to 5 to 7 percent. If the economy in America is very weak, we may end up with less than 5 percent growth this year.

But, Mr Lee says, however difficult things may be, unless a reckless government mismanages our economy, we should never go back to poverty of the 1950's and 1960's. The answer to setbacks is not to wring our hands at our bad luck but to work harder, to improve our work attitude and to increase productivity. We should diversify our economy, upgrade technology in factories and in offices and increase knowledge and skill.

The prime minister says if we are prudent, we can manage our economy and preserve our savings to overcome a prolonged recession and avoid a catastrophe. If we trust to luck and take high risks, we shall be ruined. Singapore can offer a decent life for its 2.4 million people only if its society is well organized, its workers well trained and productive, its government honest, efficient and imaginative.

His deepest concern is how to make the young more conscious of security which is defense against threats to our survival, whether they are external or internal. Our young, from students in schools to full-time national service and those in the reserve must be fit. They must practice their military skills without (?battle) maneuvers and must be prepared to meet any emergency.

In defending how vital the security and stability of our ASEAN neighbors is to us, Mr Lee says: Today it is Thailand which is threatened. Tomorrow, it can be any one of us. Without ASEAN cooperation and solidarity, one by one we can be subverted and manipulated. He says: Once revolution and strife upsets stability, investment, development and prosperity will vanish. We shall all be refugees.

Mr Lee goes onto say that the younger generation of Singaporeans will inherit a much more complex and a much more developed economy which provides 2.4 million people with a standard of living and a quality of life better than most countries in Asia, outside Japan. They will have to defend it. They must be vigorous and bold in taking Singapore up the technological ladder. He reminds Singaporeans that they will grow and prosper only if both the young and old do not ever forget that their destiny depends upon a secure, disciplined, well-governed and a hardworking Singapore.

Further Report

BK081632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1241 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Singapore, Aug. 8 (AFP) -- Report by K.S.C. Pillai -- Mr Lee said high interest rates in America threatened to choke off an economic recovery, Europe was openly threatening trade wars and protectionism and Japan had scaled down its growth prospects for this year.

According to a note accompanying the prime minister's speech, Singapore's economy grew by 6.8 percent in the first half of this year, the lowest growth rate since 1976. The major growth areas were transport and communications, financial and business services and construction and trade. Manufacturing was adversely affected by the world recession and declined by 1.2 percent, the first negative growth in seven years. The prime minister noted that Singapore could withstand recession in the United States and Europe for one or two years, but not longer.

The note on economic conditions said that investment commitments for the first half of the year totalled 1,110 million dollars (500 million U.S.), which was about the same as last year. Some 70 percent of this was from foreign investors, mainly for the electrical/electronics, machinery and patroleum refining sectors. Total investment commitments for the year was expected to reach the targeted 1,500 million dollars (700 million U.S.), but tourism slowed down and grew by only 4.5 percent, which was under the targets. External trade was also badly hit, and grew by only 4.6 percent for the first half of this year compared with 12.9 percent for the same period last year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S ROLE IN SUCCESSION NOTED

Imelda Appointed to Committee

HK080048 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos has appointed the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos and three others to the Executive Committee. The appointments brought to 11 the number of members of the committee. The committee is a constitutional body created in 1981 to assist the president in administering day-to-day government affairs. Also appointed to the committee were Governor Ali Diamporo, representing the Muslim regions; Ambassador Roberto Benedicto, representing the Visayas; and Assemblyman Ronaldo Zamora, representing the youth sector, The appointment of the first lady to the committee was unanimously endorsed last July 25 by the ruling KBL Party during its caucus at Malacanang. Four more members are yet to be appointed to the committee to fill up the prescribed 15 seats.

In a memorandum to Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is chairman of the Executive Committee, the president said the appointments were made in view of the decision of the ruling party to broaden representation in the policymaking process. In announcing the new appointments, the president emphasized that membership in the committee was not permanent. The understanding regarding this decision, he said, is that this will serve the end of training qualified individuals for national leadership, specially representatives of the younger generation and the women, whose representation in decision and policymaking has so far been underemphasized.

In a talk with newsmen, he said he will ask the members of the Executive Committee to allow the training of young leaders, so that we will have a pool of leaders ready to take over the reins of government at any given time. This training covers the various echelons of leadership and different ranges of age and capabilities in different areas such as foreign affairs, security, economics, political and educational policies.

Committee's Role Explained

HK090231 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] If the president of the country dies, the Executive Committee, headed by the prime minister, will take over as head of state until a new president is chosen, Adrian Cristobal, presidential spokesman, told yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club of Manila.

Describing as "unfounded" any apprehension about the issue of presidential succession, Cristobal said the question of who will succeed the president is a "constitutional matter." To prove his point, he quoted Sections 4 and 7 of Article 7 of the Constitution.

Section 4 states that if the president-elect dies or fails to qualify, or if the president has not been chosen, the Executive Committee will take over the powers and duties of the president until a new president is elected. However, if the Batasang Pambansa withdraws its confidence in the prime minister, who heads the Executive Committee, the speaker would act as president until a new president is elected.

Cristobal said that what was contained in the "secret memorandum" the president left with Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian Ver, when Mr. Marcos went to Saudi Arabia, was an instruction to the latter to see to it that the provision on succession, namely, Article 7 Sections 4 and 7 of the Constitution, are complied with.

Then, the president cited the armed forces' enviable tradition of complete subordination to civilian authority and the Constitution, Cristobal said.

Succession Issue 'Premature'

HK090233 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The rule of succession to the presidency was assured yesterday to allay fears of a "constitutional crisis" in the event something untoward happens to the president.

Speaking before the Rotary Club in Manila, presidential spokesman Adrian Cristobal said the Constitution, as amended, is the bedrock of the government's stability. "A constitutional crisis might have arisen out of the present constitutional if its validity had not been upheld by the Supreme Court," he said. For this reason, Cristobal added, any apprehension about presidential succession is unfounded.

He said the question of who will succeed President Marcos is important but premature. "There is every indication that the ruling party will nominate President Marcos again in 1987." He said it is apparent that anxiety over succession stems from varying considerations about the identity of the probable successor.

He said: "It is not the process or the how, but the who which is the nagging question in some people's minds." "When elections are called, the parties will put up their candidates and very likely, the next president will come from the Kilusang Bagaong Lipunan," Cristobal said.

"As for any unforeseen eventuality, there is the Executive Committee," he said.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. BASES, NUCLEAR PLANT

HK090205 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] More than 300 antinuclear demonstrators demanded yesterday the scrapping of U.S. military bases in the country and a halt to the construction of the Bataan nuclear plant in Morong. They also called for a stop to the race for nuclear weapons and conventional arms in a two-hour rally in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila yesterday afternoon. The rally, organized by the Nuclear Free Philippines Coalition (NFPC), marked the anniversary of the dropping of a hydrogen bomb by U.S. planes in Hiroshima, Japan.

Former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, 82, NFPC head, said the U.S. bases in the Philippines "constitute a real danger to our national existence." He said that the bases would invite a nuclear attack from America's enemies. The U.S. maintains the Subic naval base, a 7th Fleet repair and logistics center, and Clark air base, home of the 13th U.S. Air Force.

The NFPC, an alliance of 70 groups throughout the country, said in leaflets distributed during the protest action that uranium-fired nuclear plants produce plutonium, a basic ingredient in the making of hydrogen bombs. It said the Morong plant is near Subic and Clark bases where, it claimed, nuclear warheads are stored.

Because of the country's strategic location, the NFPC said, the Reagan administration plans to use it as a base for war maneuvers and logistics in the event of a nuclear war in the Middle East and Northeast Asia. This could happen since the United States wants to protect its political and economic interests in the country, the region, and the world.

A former Univeristy of the Philippines professor, Mariflor Parfan, said that the payment for the $1.9-billion Bataan plant should have gone to the wages of Filipino workers and could have bought homes for the many squatters in the country. Among the other speakers was Endo Yoichi, 34, president of the Tokyo-based Fus-sa Citizens' League for Citizens of Anti-U.S. Imperialism.

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SAKURAUCHI, DIET GROUP DISCUSS TEXTBOOK REVISION

OW091225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 9, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi indicated his hope Monday that the Education Ministry will take steps leading to correction of its rephrasing of Japanese high school history textbooks which have angered neighboring nations.

Sakurauchi told a Lower House Foreign Policy Committee meeting that some kind of steps are needed in view of sharp international criticism of revised accounts of Japanese history before and during the last war. He said that he is asking fellow Cabinet ministers to deal with the problem properly considering the furor in China and South Korea. The Foreign Policy Committee met for three-and-half hours Monday to discuss the problem.

Sakurauchi said he was very concerned about escalating criticism in China and South Korea. The foreign minister said that Japan's position of repenting past faults was made clear when it established formal relations with South Korea in 1964 and China in 1972. He stressed that the matter be handled calmly.

When an opposition dietman asked whether the foreign minister would describe the war with China as an invasion, Sakurauchi replied that Japan should admit that it was sharply criticized as an invasion in international opinion. Referring to the Korean independence movement, Sakurauchi said that it was a national movement for independence against Japan's rule in the Korean Peninsula.

He said the current situation should not be allowed to continue and the problem should be settled "absolutely before Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China scheduled for late September."

In the meantime, a ranking official of the Education Ministry repeated its rigid stand of not accepting corrections in the textbook wording. Isao Suzuki, director general of the ministry's Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau, said that the proposed way out of attaching errata to the textbooks was not suitable as such was normally made for technical mistakes. Suzuki also said the ministry would not entertain requests by textbook publishers and authors to correct the wording.

Hiroshi Hashimoto, chief of the ministry's Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, met unofficially with Xiao Xiangqian, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in Beijing Monday.

Ministry Explains Revisions

OW100429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 10, KYODO -- The Education Ministry is circulating an internal classified document outlining the background and procedures leading to the controversial revisions of Japanese history textbooks, it was learned Tuesday.

The document, prepared by the Ministry and marked for internal use only, argues that the series of revisions regarding Japan's military exploits in China and Japanese colonial rule in Korea were aimed at conforming with objective historical accounts.

The revisions have triggered complaints from China, North and South Korea and other Asian countries that Japan is trying to whitewash war-time atrocities committed in China and suppressive measures against Korea.

In taking up the 1937-45 Sino-Japanese War, the ministry document argues that invasion or advance, rather than aggression, is more historically objective in describing the events leading to the seven-year war. The document also said the term "advance" conforms with historical descriptions of the China invasion by European powers as found in European textbooks.

On the "Nanjing Incident," (the rape of Nanking, as the 1937 massacre is known among some Western scholars) the Education Ministry said it had decided to delete the number of people killed because there is no way to establish the exact number of casualties. "The reported casualties ranged from as few as between 10,000 and 20,000 people to more than several hundreds of thousands killed. There is a huge discrepancy according to different historical data," the document said.

On "forcible" transfer of Korean labor to Japan to engage in wartime industries, the Education Ministry argued that it is legally correct to describe the event as "mobilization" since Korea was then under Japanese rule and Koreans had Japanese nationality. Moreover, the ministry pointed out, it is inappropriate to label the entire use of Korean labor as "enforced" because, apart from "mobilization," some Koreans moved to Japan of their own free will.

The Education Ministry also suggested that the term "rioting" used in describing the 1919 Korean independence movement does not necessarily have negative connotations. The term "rioting" was merely used to denote a course of action, and anyway most Japanese history textbooks still described the March 1, 1919 uprising as part of the Korean independence movement, the ministry said.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ACTION

OW100109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0059 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 10, KYODO -- The government pledged Tuesday to carry out "earnestly and faithfully" wide-ranging recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Administration Reform Council earlier this month.

The Cabinet of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki adopted the council's report at a regular session Tuesday morning and formally committed the government to implementing its recommendations. "It is the government policy to accept the report with the greatest respect and the government intends to carry out the recommendations earnestly and faithfully," a statement released after the Cabinet session said.

The statement also appealed for the nation's support of administration reform proposals but stayed short of spelling out a government commitment against raising taxes, the guiding spirit behind the Ad Hoc Reform Council headed by Toshiwo Doko, former president of Keidanren (Federaion of Economic Organizations). Suzuki has repeatedly said the government would cut down government deficits without seeking tax increases but the commitment was dropped in the statement, pointing to possibilities of tax hikes to make up the treasury shortfalls.

The statement said the government would seek immediate legislation to tackle urgent issues, such as the reform of the deficit-ridden Japan National Railways.

A timetable outlined in a strategy session of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party preceding the Cabinet meeting showed the government plans to work out a legislative bill on JNR reform later this month and submit it for Diet deliberation during the autumn extraordinary session.

Suzuki is also expected to appoint a state minister in September to take charge of the reform of the annuity system as proposed by the Ad Hoc Reform Council.

FINANCE MINISTER ON CURRENT ECONOMIC ISSUES

Yen Fall 'Temporary'

OW100245 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 10, KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said Tuesday he does not believe the yen's value will keep falling for a long time.

Watanabe said at a press conference that, in his view, the recent sharp drop in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar is just a "temporary" phenomenon caused by speculative trading. He says he does not believe the yen's depreciation was caused by factors such as a massive capital outflow from Japan.

Watanabe said monetary authorities will continue to conduct market intervention activity in an appropriate manner to stop the yen's precarious fall. He added he is not considering taking special action, such as emergency foreign exchange controls, at the moment.

The Japanese currency plummeted to a 28-month low of yen 263.00 against the dollar on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday, although it recovered slightly Tuesday.

Revenue Estimate Revision

OW100443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 10, KYODO — In a move bringing fiscal policy more in line with realities, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe indicated Tuesday the government will revise its revenue estimate downward in preparing a supplementary budget for fiscal 1982 later this year.

Watanabe told reporters the several trillion yen revenue shortage expected in the current fiscal year, ending March 31, will become clear in September. An unofficial estimate put it at yen 4.5 trillion (dollar 17 billion) compared with yen 2.9 trillion (dollar 11 billion) in fiscal 1981.

"We will come up with a realistic revenue estimate when an extraordinary Diet session is convened" later this year to act on the supplementary budget, Watanabe said.

The government has been criticized for making too optimistic revenue estimates despite the protracted economic slump that is cutting deep into tax revenue.

MITI'S ABE URGES MEASURES TO BOLSTER ECONOMY

OW071335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Sapporo, Aug 7, KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said here Saturday that the government will have to take measures in September to prevent the further deterioration of Japan's economy.

The economy is now in a "dangerous state," with growth rate for the current fiscal year 1982 threatening to drop below the 2 percent level against government forecasts of 5.2 percent, Abe said.

Speaking at a lecture meeting sponsored by the HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN (newspaper), the trade minister said the government should bolster the economy by stimulating public works projects during the second half of the year.

As other key measures which should be taken in September, Abe called for:

— More housing construction, as there is demand for at least 1.3 million new houses.

— Help for the aluminum, pulp and other industries stricken by slumping business.

— Supports for medium and smaller businesses.

Abe added that the government should implement these measures "even at some financial burden."

DFRF ISSUES STATEMENT ON KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK091028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 9 (KCNA) -- Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in a talk upon the lapse of 9 years since the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case occurred, expressed the hope that all the honest-minded people of the world would wage the movement for rescuing Kim Tae-chung on a broader scale.

In her talk on August 8, she said that though 9 years have passed since Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean democratic figure, was kidnapped in Tokyo by the former South Korean traitor under the backstage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, he is still suffering in a solitary cell where he is kept by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Recalling that Kim Tae-chung conducted brisk activities at home and abroad for the democratization of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country, she said: Feeling uneasy about this, the U.S. imperialists set in motion the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the South Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency which was active as its tool and framed a plot to murder Kim Tae-chung, unnoticed.

This was the case of the abduction of Kim Tae-chung which was perpetrated in broad daylight in the heart of Tokyo on August 8, 1973. The Kim Tae-chung kidnap case, which caused quite a stir in the world, vividly showed what a crafty and vicious violator of human rights and chieftain of international gangsterism the U.S. imperialists were.

The U.S. imperialists made the puppets let loose more than 20 "martial law troops" at dawn on May 18, 1980, to surprise the house of Kim Tae-chung and took him to prison without warrant. I consider this to be an act motivated by the judgement that his existence as a reputed "presidential" candidate in South Korea would rapidly rouse the sentiments for democracy among the people of all walks of life and eventually create a danger to the colonial rule.

The Kim Tae-chung case indicates that, as long as there are the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and they pursue the colonial policy, the democratization of society or the peaceful reunification of the country can hardly be realized.

The political parties, groupings, personages and fellow countrymen in South Korea and abroad, I think, should lift higher the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence which they have already held high and wage a more active struggle to drive out the U.S. troops and put an end to their colonial rule.

At the same time, they should continue to wage a relentless struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan group bent on fascism and war, treachery and division as a tool of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the reality of South Korea where the sentiments of anti-U.S. struggle for independence are growing with each passing day and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces.

Lastly, I express the hope that all the honest-minded people of the world will lift up louder voices condemning the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique of Chon Tu-hwan, their stooge, for persecuting Kim Tae-chung and conduct all forms of movement of broader scale for rescuing Kim Tae-chung.

EX-SOUTH KOREAN POLITICIANS CONDEMN PUSAN TRIAL

SK070450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 7 (KCNA) -- The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification issued a statement on August 6 denouncing the anti-national crime of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the dirty lackey of the U.S. imperialists, in inflicting capital punishment and heavy penalties upon persons involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The statement says: In March last hot-blooded youth and students embraced in the "Saebyokbyolhoe" (Morning Star Society) of South Korea scattered leaflets reading "Let us hold the torch of anti-U.S. struggle!" and "U.S., go home!" and, at the same time, set fire at the accursed "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan. This was an eruption of rancor and resentment pent up in the hearts of the South Korean people for 37 years of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and a declaration of the patriotic will to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and restore the sovereignty of the nation.

It is clear to everyone that this righteous action cannot be a crime nor can be a pretext of penalization and conscientious religionists who protected them cannot be a target of any interrogation.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group launched a search operation throughout South Korea with the general mobilization of the army and police and finally imprisoned guiltless people and is trying to penalize them. This is a big fascist rampage to put down the daily mounting anti-U.S. independence movement in South Korea and a dirty butchery of fellow countrymen to prolong its remaining days by sacrificing them for the sake of its master.

The consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the north for the promotion of peaceful reunification pungently denounces with surging indignation the entirely unjust fascist outrage of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan traitors against persons involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

As long as the U.S. colonial rule is maintained in South Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces remain there as ever, one cannot hope for national sovereignty, democracy, the solution of the question of people's living or the peaceful reunification of the country, the statement notes, and stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan group must look straight at the powerful tide of anti-U.S. imperialism and independence rising in South Korea, immediately stop the murderous trial of persons involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and promptly acquit all of them.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue encouraging the group of Chon Tu-hwan, the arch-traitor, to suppress the patriotic and independent forces of South Korea and give up their aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against South Korea and withdraw all their aggression forces at an early date.

We former South Korean politicians in the North ardently call upon personages of political parties, groupings and various circles of South Korea, overseas Korean personages and old friends, acquaintances and colleagues to rise up as one in the sacred cause of clearing South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, putting an end to their colonial fascist rule and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, firmly uniting under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism and independence regardless of differences in ideology and idea, party affiliation and religious belief.

VRPR URGES PROTECTION OF UNDERGROUND GROUPS

SK100536 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Dialogue on protecting underground organizations from regular feature program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] [First speaker] These days, the fascist hangmen are running amok to ferret out and obliterate the underground organizations of the youths and students carrying out the just patriotic activities under the banner of anti-U.S. and independence.

[Second speaker] True. Protecting underground organizations from the claws of the frantic suppression of the enemy is important for protecting the main force of the struggle and for saving the live embers of the vigorous future resistance for national salvation.

[First speaker] In protecting underground organizations, I think it important to keep their secrets.

[Second speaker] You are right.

[First speaker] Now we will discuss how to keep the secrets of these organizations. We know that it is important to protect the underground struggle organizations -- which are playing a leading role in the movement of youths and students -- from the claws of the enemy suppression and to keep the secrets of these organizations. Please, explain why it is so important to keep the secrets of the underground organizations.

[Third speaker] Yes. It can be said that keeping the secrets of the underground organizations is an essential demand of the underground struggle itself. Only when the secrets of the organizations are kept can the underground organizations and their members be protected from the fascist suppression and can the ongoing anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle be successfully continued.

[Second speaker] Then, what should be done to keep the secrets of these organizations?

[Third speaker] In organizing and maintaining the underground organizations, I think that the principle of secrecy must be observed. We can say that secrecy is the life of underground organizations. Therefore, above all, in organizing organizations and rallying members, those who have had difficulties and been tested in the life and struggle must be selected in a strict manner and, in the same manner, the organizations must be expanded. At same time, it is also important to continue the indoctrination of the members so that they may consider the secrets of their organizations as their lives.

[First speaker] In addition, to keep the secrets of the underground organizations and to protect these organizations, I think the camouflage of the organizations is very important.

[Third speaker] You are right. There are many ways to camouflage underground organizations. Among other things, what is most important is, I think, to use legal organizational names and to use methods with which free activities are possible. Only by doing so can the security of the underground organizations be guaranteed and the full-scale activities of the organizations be carried out. At the same time, I think that one of the important matters is to exercise keen prudence so that the members of the underground organizations do not get involved in careless struggle and expose their identity.

[Second speaker] And, as was the case with the Purim and Haknim incidents, in case the members of the organizations are arrested and detained and [words indistinct], what should be done?

[Third speaker] Yes, this is one of the principles of keeping secrets for the protection of underground organizations. In case members of the organizations are unjustly arrested, they must maintain their revolutionary faith and (?obligations to comrades) and not succumb to any torture in order to keep the secret of the organizations. At the same time, for the security of the organizations, the base of the organizations must be moved and shelters must be provided for the remaining members of the organizations.

[First speaker] I think there should be move things to do for keeping the secrets of the organizations. However, since we have limited time, we end our discussion here. Thank you.

VRPR ON MAJOR POWERS' ROLE IN REUNIFICATION CAUSE

SK100735 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[From "Today's Feature" program: "The Reunification of the Fatherland Is an Urgent Task Which Cannot Be Delayed"]

[Text] Ending the nation's division, which has imposed indescribable misfortune and agony on our masses, and achieving the reunification of the fatherland at an early date are the unanimous desire of the nation and a supreme national task whose accomplishment cannot be delayed.

The agony of national division which our masses have suffered for 37 years -- a longer period than that of the dark Japanese imperialist rule -- must not continue. If the reunification of the fatherland is not achieved at an early date and the division of the nation persists, our nation will remain split and our masses will suffer from colonial slavery.

As is known, throughout our long history our nation has remained homogeneous, living a happy life on the same land with the same bloodline inherited from the same ancestors and with the same language and culture. We can never allow the permanent division of our nation, which has survived as a single state safeguarding the security of the country and the dignity of the nation from countless aggressions by foreign enemies.

Our people, who lived together throughout a long history, freely travelling from south to north and north to south, have been separated because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and have no way of knowing the whereabouts of their relatives. They are suffering the agony caused by the declining homogeneity of our national language and living styles and customs which have been formed and nourished through a long history. Under these circumstances, if national division continues, our nation will remain divided forever and our masses will not be relieved from colonial slavery.

At the same time, if the reunification of the fatherland is not achieved at an early date, our nation will be unable to escape a destiny as victim of foreign forces.

History shows that the interests of small countries were infringed upon and small countries fell victim whenever major powers fought against one another to expand their sphere of influence. At the end of the Yi Dynasty, our country suffered great damages when Japan and Russia and China of the Ching Dynasty fought against one another to establish spheres of influence. In particular, it can be said that the fall of our country at the hands of the Japanese imperialists in 1910 was the result of the incompetence of the feudal rulers and the major powers' fighting aimed at establishing spheres of influence.

At that time, in return for Japan's noninterference in their occupation of the Philippines in the Pacific, the U.S. aggressors allowed the Japanese imperialists to occupy the Korean Peninsula. Because of the imperialists' scramble for spheres of influence, the fates of small nations are still endangered. When the interests of countries conflict and military confrontation among the major powers [yolgangdul] worsen, if the reunification of our country is not achieved and the division between North and South continues, the reunification and independence of our country and the sovereignty of the nation will not be achieved. Our masses will become permanent victims of foreign forces.

To prevent infringment upon national sovereignty by the major powers and their trifling with the destiny of the nation, to prevent the imposition of slavery on those who have lost the country, and to have relief from misfortunes and agony, our masses must bring the division of the nation to an end and achieve the fatherland's reunification at an early date. Our masses have no more important a task than the reunification of the fatherland.

CHINESE JOURNALISTS DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK062248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- A delegation of Chinese pressmen headed by Zuo Moye, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, arrived in Pyongyang on August 6 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Kang Tok-so, functionaries of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union arranged a part for the delegation in the evening.

At the party, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, speeches were made by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and head of the delegation Zuo Moye.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES PRC ARTISTIC DELEGATION

SK100355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on August 9 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese song and dance delegation headed by Zhou Weizhi, first vice-minister of culture of the People's Republic of China. Present on the occasion were Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

CONSULAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND 3 AUG

SK090814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- A consular agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw on August 3, according to a report.

The agreement was signed on our side by O Ung-kwon, DPRK ambassador to Poland, and on the Polish side by Marian Dmochowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

MINJU CHOSON ARTICLE MARKS FOUNDING OF ASEAN

SK080852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON here today carries a signed article on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It notes that the founding of ASEAN was of great significance in strengthening the bonds of friendship among the countries of this region and further expanding and developing their cooperative relations in the economic and cultural domains. The paper says:

ASEAN has since its foundation made great successes in its work for strengthening regional cooperation based on the principle of equality and cooperation.

It is important for building a prosperous new society to strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the Southeast Asian countries which are not only blessed with inexhaustible resources and production potentialities but also possessed of good experiences and technique exchangeable.

The ASEAN countries are strengthening cooperation in many fields such as the utilization of natural resources, industrial and agricultural development, expansion of trade and installation of transport and communication facilities.

In external affairs, too, they are striving to take a concerted action. ASEAN has strengthened its function and role through summit conferences, foreign ministers conferences and other conferences and contacts. Especially, "the Kuala Lumpur Declaration" on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, which was adopted at an ASEAN foreign ministers' conference, enjoys the unanimous support from the peoples in this region.

Our people and the ASEAN peoples are deepening understanding and sympathy through mutual visits and contacts. Our people wish the ASEAN member nations new success in their work in conformity with their desire and interests.

11TH ANNIVERSARY OF KIM'S STRUGGLE SPEECH NOTED

SK061256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 5 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August special article: "Let Us Reject Foreign Forces and the Treacherous Clique and Restore the Sovereignty of the People" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] We greet the 11th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's publication of his historic work "The Joint Struggle of the Asian Revolutionary People Against the U.S. Imperialists Will Surely Be Victorious." Under circumstances in which a struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is being vigorously waged in the northern half, in which the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has been stepped up in South Korea and in which the solidarity movement of the world's people for our cause for the fatherland's reunification has been strengthened, our people greet this significant day.

Greeting this day, we recall with excitement the immortal achievements of the great leader, who, by publishing the famous 6 August work, has provided an opportunity of bringing about an epochal change in achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification. When the work was published, the situation on the Korean Peninsula was very complicated. Isolated, rejected and driven into a defensive, passive position because of the anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian people for independence -- a struggle which was stepped up reflecting the demand of the era of independence -- the U.S. imperialists, while strengthening maneuvers for aggression and war in an attempt to continuously hold on the South Korea, obstinately sought the perpetual division of Korea. Because of this, a new obstacle was laid on the road of reunification, the danger of fixing division increased with each passing day and peace in Korea and Asia was greatly threatened.

The situation thus developed urgently demanded that nation-saving measures be taken to thwart the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for aggression and division and to open new prospects for the fatherland's reunification. Such being the case, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically analyzed the situation by publishing his historic work and set forth a policy for extensive North-South negotiations as a nation-saving measure for expediting the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: We are ready to have contact at any time with all political parties, including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual figures in South Korea.

The consistent stand our party and the government of the republic have assumed in solving the question of the country's reunification is to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by our people themselves through the united efforts of the North and South without any foreign interference. The fatherland's reunification is a pan-national task. This task can only be achieved successfully through the united efforts of all the Korean people.

The policy for extensive negotiations set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a patriotic reunification policy which makes it possible to achieve the country's reunification, using the independent national forces, and is a practical one which suits the desire of our people and the pan-national nature of the fatherland's reunification. This policy is also a positive one ending the protracted rupture of the North and South and expediting the cause for the fatherland's reunification.

Thanks to its justness, the policy for extensive negotiations won great sympathy and support from the world's progressive peoples as well as from our people and forced the South Korean authorities to go to the site of negotiations with us. Thus, a breakthrough was made in the barrier of division, which had long been tightly closed, political talks were held between the North and South and the North-South joint statement was issued with the three principles -- independence, grand national unity and peaceful reunification -- as a cornerstone. This demonstrated the great vitality of the policy for North-South negotiations set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This was the brilliant fruition of the policy for independent and peaceful reunification, which our party had consistently pursued.

Following the contact between both sides, we made every possible sincere effort to open the future path of reunification through negotiations between the North and South. Even after the South Korean rulers came up with a policy for fabricating two Koreas, violating agreed provisions in the joint statement, we did not stop our efforts for reunification. When the previous dictator was eliminated in South Korea and when political disturbances continued there, we proposed to achieve collaboration and unity and make a breakthrough for the people. Despite our efforts, no improvement was made in relations between the North and South, and a grimmer obstacle was laid on the future path of reunification. This was totally because of the vicious maneuvers for division by the U.S. imperialists who did not want Korea's reunification.

To squash people's aspirations for the fatherland's reunification, the U.S. imperialists had the puppets clamor that the joint statement was nothing but a piece of paper and the U.S. forces were not outside forces. They have reinforced the U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet armed forces. Through the repeated rackets of war games and military provocations, they have aggravated the situation and have instigated the South Korean puppets to national antagonism and confrontation.

They have incited the puppets to desperately oppose all our patriotic proposals for reunification. In an attempt to internationally justify our country's division, they have even set forth proposals for the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and for a cross-recognition of North and South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' splittist schemes are fruition of their aggressive ambition to hold on to South Korea as colony and military base forever.

In carrying out their world strategy by force, the U.S. imperialists have attached a greater importance to South Korea. They, who have maneuvered openly and covertly to maintain their colonial rule, which has been fundamentally shaken in South Korea, are exercising an unprecedentedly brutal rule by putting up such truculent military fascist elements as the Chon Tu-hwan ring and imposing military oppression on South Korea.

Although they are trying to make South Korea appear as an independent country so as to cover up and justify their colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are the real rulers who control the internal and external policies, exert influence upon economic affairs and exercise the prerogative of supreme command of the military sector in South Korea. South Korea is completely a U.S. colony that has no sovereignty in any field, including politics, economy, culture and military. The South Korean regime is nothing but a tool made by the U.S. imperialists to carry out their colonial and splittist policy.

If we can say that the Syngman Rhee regime -- the product of the 10 May separate, anti-patriotic election -- was designed to perpetuate national divisions, we can also say that the Pak Chong-hui regime -- the product of the 16 May military coup d'etat -- was aimed at squashing the aspirations for the fatherland's reunification that were spreading like wildfire in South Korea after the 19 April people's uprising.

The Chon Tu-hwan regime -- the product of the 12 December military coup to purge military leaders -- was also produced by the U.S. imperialists to maintain colonial rule in South Korea by blocking the rough waves of democracy and reunification since the October incident of 1979 and by fixing division.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan emerged as the chieftain of fascism by thoroughly getting rid of political opponents. He barbarously suppressed the Kwangju people's uprising by mobilizing the puppet army. By placing the whole of South Korea under atrocious military fascism and relentlessly suppressing the democratic figures and patriots including Kim Tae-chung, he is making a habit of all kinds of autocracy. The U.S. imperialists have instigated and pulled the strings behind the scenes in all these stories.

The ambition of the U.S. imperialists, who have divided our nation and are trying to continuously sit astride South Korea as a colony and a military base, is outrageous and vicious.

The U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into a colony and a dark land in which sovereignty and human rights are totally violated and eradicated, have changed South Korea into a dangerous hotbed of war and are accelerating the preparations for a war against us by even introducing nuclear arms. Because of their reckless schemes, the situation in the Korean Peninsula is extremely tense.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are strangling democracy and civil rights in South Korea, the wirepullers of the Kwangju massacre and the masterminds who are scheming to disturb the peace in Korea and to seek eternal division. As long as dangerous aggressors like the U.S. imperialists are left intact in half of the country's territory, we cannot achieve democratization of the South Korean society nor the country's reunification. This is the serious lesson which the history of division is teaching.

The reunification of the fatherland is a unanimous national desire of the Korean people. There is no change at all in our stand that the question of national reunification should be resolved by the efforts of the Korean nation itself without foreign interference.

We will, as in the past, exert in the future all efforts to accomplish the cause of national reunification according to the three principles: independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification.

The most reasonable and realistic way for achieving the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of national reunification is to found one confederal state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], by bringing together the North and South, leaving the two existing ideologies and systems as they are.

The proposal for founding the confederal state is a great program for reunification that illuminates the shortest way to the realization of the country's reunification on the basis of the three principles of national reunification and in compliance with the tangible realities of our country. The proposal for founding the confederal state embodies the aspirations of the nation of national reunification and the demand of the times for the independent and peaceful settlement of Korean affairs.

The world's people as well as our people have supported the proposal for founding the confederal state and demanded its earliest realization. This clearly evinces the justness of the proposal.

To achieve the founding of the DCRK, the two-Koreas plot of the United States must be thwarted and the U.S. imperialists' aggression on and interference in Korea be stopped. The U.S. imperialists must not seek the splittist two-Koreas policy but withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggressive troops and destructive weapons. The United States must stop its indiscreet act of egging the South Korean military fascists on to fascism, war and division and withdraw its hand of interference from Korea.

To end the aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists, the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique, their stooges, must be swept away. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a sordid flunkeyist, treacherous group leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colonial, military base and selling the country and the nation to foreign forces. Removing the flunkeyist traitors is a part of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to restore the national sovereignty and reunify the country. It is a most urgent task to force the U.S. imperialists aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and restore the lost sovereignty of the nation. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the only way of realizing the democratization of the South Korean society, achieving the reunification of the country and guaranteeing the prosperity of the nation.

This is the era of independence, in which currents of independence are sweeping over the whole world. Our people's aspirations for building an independent, new society -- a reunified and independent Korea -- without foreign forces and traitors are firm. Today the people's struggle to oppose the colonial, terrorist rule and to realize national sovereignty is strengthening in South Korea with each passing day. Setting fire to the U.S. cultural center and burning the U.S. flag even under harsh tyranny and suppression, the South Korean people have courageously waged the anti-U.S. struggle for independence,

demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, and have courageously waged the antidictatorial struggle for democracy, demanding the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan ring from power. Nothing can block our people's aspirations for smashing the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and division and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center, our people will realize the historic cause of national reunification without fail by forcing the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and, with the unified strength of the nation by founding the DCRK.

APPEAL ADOPTED ON SPEED OF 1980'S IN AGRICULTURE

SK090845 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Letter of appeal adopted at 1 August rally of members of Chongsan cooperative farm]

[Text] We, the members of the Chongsan cooperative farm, send this letter of appeal to all agricultural workers across the country. We are burning with a firm resolve to lead the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

When we effect great new revolutionary upsurges, upholding the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our fatherland will be converted into a more wealthy and powerful people's paradise. The socialist system of our country will display its infinite might and superiority. All of us should rise in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

The letter of appeal continues: The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a loyal battle to reenact a great upsurge in socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center. With the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the great leader's teachings and the party's policies to implement them, all of us should do farmwork in a scientific and technological way by completely enacting the chuche farming method, thus creating a great upswing in agricultural production. We should again display the might of the great chuche farming method to the world.

The letter of appeal points out: By thoroughly implementing the demand of the chuche farming method created by the great leader, the members of the Chongsan cooperative farm will contribute to the conquest of the heights of 15-million-ton grain production ahead of schedule by increasing the production of wet-field rice per chongbo by 123.8 percent and the production of corn per chongbo by 135.2 percent in the 1980's over this year's estimated yield.

The letter of appeal notes: By upholding the teachings the great leader has given to Chongsan-ri and militant tasks the party has assigned to it, the members of the Chongsan cooperative farm will reduce the labor force needed to take care of 1 chongbo of rice. By developing stock breeding, they will produce 150 kg of pork per household and 2 tons and 500 kg per work team each year. They will raise 10 chickens per household and 150 chickens per work team and more than 250 chickens per rice mill. Moreover, they will make every household plant more than 10 fruit trees.

The letter of appeal stressed: The grand tasks assigned us demand that we greatly display the invincible revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The letter of appeal continues: We should create the speed of the 1980's with the Paektu revolutionary spirit in which we smashed the enemy by manufacturing Yongil bombs during the days of the anti-Japanese bloody struggle, with the Chollima revolutionary spirit in which we created new norms and records by making what we did not have and finding what we lacked and with speed battle revolutionary spirit in which we stacked up grain stalks, beating the drum of the revolution in the great socialist construction of the 1970's.

The letter of appeal urges all the agricultural workers to intensify the agricultural production on a high level and elevate it on a higher scientific and technological foundation.

The letter of appeal adds: Firmly adhering to the party's chuche revolutionary lines and thoroughly implementing them are an important guarantee to win victory in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. To realize the mechanization and scientification of the entire rural economy, we will vigorously wage a mass technological renovation movement and do farmwork efficiently by devising various farming machines, including a modern cold-nursery rice seedling machine, a rice transplanting machine and a machine for application of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers; and remodel them in compliance with the realities of a cooperative farm.

To this end, we will increase the role and responsibility of technicians and strengthen creative cooperation between technicians and farm members.

The letter of appeal adds: Finding new arable land is an important way to increase grain production. We should continuously increase the area of arable land.

The letter of appeal notes: Increasing soil fertility is our party's consistent line. By increasing the production of compost by waging a battle to cut grass in a mass movement, all agricultural workers should spread more than 30 tons of fertile compost per chongbo on every paddy and dry field.

The letter of appeal urges all agricultural workers to devise measures to prevent in advance damage from blight and insects and rain and wind and to overcome the influence of the cold front.

The letter of appeal points out: All the agricultural workers will stretch the life of all farming tools and machines -- the precious assets of a farm -- and carefully manage them. By introducing new devices of tractors, they will save fuel.

The letter of appeal emphasizes: All the functionaries should improve farm management work, give priority to political work in accord with the demand of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, mobilize the wisdom and ability of the masses by working with them, meticulously plan organizational work and do all work in an assiduous and substantive manner.

The letter of appeal stresses: The key to victory in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is to vigorously wage the movement for winning the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement for following the examples of the unheralded heroes.

The letter of appeal notes: The Chongsan cooperative farm will win the double red banner of the three revolutions by April of next year by including the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in the goal adopted through discussions to win the double red banner of the three revolutions and by making every work team, subwork team and individual produce more than their own plan to attain the goal.

The letter of appeal urges all the agricultural workers to continuously increase the ranks of unheralded heroes working for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people by further developing and deepening the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes.

The letter of appeal concludes: By creating the speed of the 1980's and enacting new upsurges in agricultural production by becoming a sanctuary, honor guard unit and do-or-die unit defending the great sun and the great lodestar, lifting up the revolutionary banner of chuche, let all of us illumine the 1980's as a proud and glorious decade in the history of our fatherland and expedite the consummation of the chuche cause.

MINISTER SAYS TEXTBOOK REVISION 'ANACHRONISTIC'

SK100117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho yesterday said that "if a nation tries to justify its previous invasion of other countries, this not only amounts to an anachronistic act but is by no means acceptable by the conscience of educators."

Giving a congratulatory speech in a ceremony to open the 31st International Conference of the World Education Fellowship at the Koreana Hotel in Seoul, the minister continued that "it must be brought home that educators regard it as one of their supreme duties to raise high the torch of peace through mutual understanding and cooperation." The minister said the world we live in today has become a neighborhood, and the whole globe has become a single sphere of life that bind peoples from different countries in one way or another. "What is more, problems spawned in the dust of daily life are no longer of parochial character confined to particular countries but of universal nature, whose complexity defies the effort of any single nation. This fact brings with it a clear mandate that each country base its effort for the solution of problems on mutual understanding and cooperation. In reality, there are numerous instances where the goals serving the common interests of countries are forsworn in the primary concern with national interests than run counter to the former," he continued.

Minister Yi added that in seeking the realization of common goals, mutual understanding and establishing a tie based on this concept must be the first consideration. Subsequently, efforts must be made to strengthen the tie and this may well be achieved by having due respect and love for the people who live in different cultural backgrounds.

DKP Urges Action

SK100904 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has decided to urge the government to take the initiative to rectify erroneous accounts of past Korea-Japan relations in Japanese high school textbooks. In a Tuesday meeting, key DKP officeholders contended that the textbook distortions are the result of the "militaristic fantasy" of some "irresponsible" officials, and agreed to recommend that the government make every effort to correct the books. The DKP officials also said that repeated comments defending the textbooks by Japanese politicians are "intolerable," adding that if their remarks are true, Seoul must seek an official apology from the Japanese Government.

After the meeting, party spokesman Kim Chin-pae said the national indignation currently spreading across Korea is "entirely justifiable," and warned that the indignation will grow until Japan changes the textbook errors. Some DKP members, including Rep. Ko Chae-chong, insisted that Korean lawmakers boycott joint meetings of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union as long as the textbook issue is unresolved, saying that negotiations in other areas will be meaningless until the textbooks are corrected.

KOREA HERALD PRAISES 'FAIRNESS' OF CURB LOAN TRIAL

SK100107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Fair Trial of Loan Scandal"]

[Text] The sentences passed upon the defendants in the cause celebre of Yi-Chang couple's financial scandal could hardly seem harsh enough in view of the magnitude of the panic it had produced. However, the due process of law that was followed and the unwarped justice that was brought to the case leave little room for doubt or discontent.

No amount of penalties would suffice to make amends for the tremendous loss the two curb money market manipulators caused to myriad innocent investors and borrowers and to the integrity of the nation's banks and the financial world at large. The government also suffered a political blow from the rampant grapevine which, without warrant, suspected it of having a hand in the affair.

We are in no position to weigh the propriety of the specific prison terms meted out against the notorious Yi Chol-hui, his wife and a number of their cohorts with reference to the legal technicalities involved. This does not keep us from endorsing the rectitude of the decisions taken by the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday.

Throughout the court proceedings the accused parties have received speedy, open and just trial by an impartial tribunal to which they are constitutionally entitled. There was no evidence suggesting that anything but legal justice was at work. The sum total of criminal inquiry by the prosecution authorities and judicial hearings made it clear that the money market scandal involved no influence-peddling or venality on the part of government officials and that it had no connection whatsoever with political fund-raising. To the relief of all, the present government and the ruling party are cleared of reproach and incrimination for corruption.

The fact alone that a relation of the first family was arrested and given a four-year term for accepting money for expected good offices speaks for itself. His conviction on a charge less than flagrant comes as irrefutable proof of the uprightness and fairness of the law-enforcement and judiciary branches.

It is important that the government and its men on the bench should act with justice, equity and fairness without prejudice to all. They lived up to public expectations by dealing with the violators of law with no distinction as to their social standing, political ties or any other irrelevant considerations.

Although the case of the bank and curb market swindling is closed in the first instance, the price paid was exorbitant and devastating. Mere administration of justice can do little to make up for the economic and moral dislocations the nation suffered. In all aspects of our social milieu as well as in monetary and commercial activity, greater discipline and morality should be established to insure that no loan sharks, fixers and foolhardy hustlers are allowed to operate. This is a collective responsibility of our community.

YOUTH SOCCER TEAM TO PLAY NORTH IN SINGAPORE

SK100354 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] The Republic of Korea will meet North Korea Thursday in Group Two qualifying semifinals of the 23rd Asian Youth Soccer Tournament being held in Singapore.

The South-North encounter was decided when the Republic of Korea beat host Singapore 6-0 for second place in Pool B with three wins and one loss Sunday on the last day of the preliminaries. The North Korean team had already been assured of first place in Pool A with three wins.

This will be the third South-North soccer meeting. The first encounter was in the 1976 Bangkok meet when the Republic of Korea lost 0-1 to North Korea. In their second meeting in the 1978 Bangladesh event, the Republic of Korea defeated North Korea 6-5.

The match is being played under the round robin system with the top two teams in each pool entering the semifinals.

UNEN SCORES PRC LEADERSHIP'S 'TREACHERY'

OW071820 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 7 (MONTSAME) -- The present Chinese leadership is still going on along the road of treachery of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the newspaper UNEN writes, analyzing the home and foreign policy line of Peking.

The Chinese leaders, the organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee notes, are seeking to preserve Maoism as a theoretical basis of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) activity and as an ideological and political basis of the Cinese society. This testifies to the fact that they are still on the positions of treaty [as received] from the class and internationalist line. Moreover, having proclaimed anti-Sovietism as a guiding line of its foreign policy, Peking openly colluded with the most reactionary forces of imperialism.

Calling for the creation of the "united front" spearheaded against the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries, the ruling circles of China are trying to involve in it various opportunist and nationalist elements. At the same time they pursue a policy of the so-called "differentiated" approach to socialist countries and communist parties. The paper stresses that the hidden intention to split the socialist community and the international communist movement lays behind this policy.

As to the home policy, the Peking leadership, reviving the multistructural economy, encouraging the activity of the national bourgeoisie and attracting foreign capital, is seeking to raise its military and economic potential with the assistance of the U.S.A. and other capitalist states and to set up the material basis for implementing its great-power and hegemonistic plans.

In order to justify its collusion with imperialists, opportunists of different kinds and chauvinists, those in Peking started "modernizing" the reactionary Moaism leaving its basis -- hegemonism and anti-Sovietism -- untouched.

The paper exposes the attempts made at the 6th plenum of the C.P.C. Central Committee to counterpose this "Sinified Marxism" to the internationalist teaching of Marxism-Leninism, and to present the crimes conducted by Mao Zedong and his accomplices as "faults." The facts evidence that namely Mao and his accomplices are the main culprits of the severe ordeals which the Chinese people underwent.

The political course of the Chinese leadership is not only in line with Marxism-Leninism, [as received] but it is directly hostile to this teaching and to the principles of internationalism, the national daily UNEN points out.

TSEDENBAL THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONDOLENCES ON FLOOD

OW071810 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 7, (MONTSAME) -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic has sent a message of reply to Leonid Brezhnev. In it Yu. Tsedenbal expressed on behalf of the M.P.R.P. C.C., Mongolian Government and in his own name warm gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for his sincere feelings of sympathy with the natural disaster -- the flood in some parts of Ulaanbaatar. "The families of dead and injured are deeply moved by your attention," it reads.

With the feeling of heartfelt gratitude I would like to note that the effective help of the Soviet organizations in Mongolia considerably facilitates the work on the rapid liquidation of the consequences of the natural calamity, the message says.

SRV LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING AMBASSADOR DAMDINJAB

OW060123 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Aug (MONTSAME) -- Nguyen Duc Tam, Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C. and Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the S.R.V. received L. Damdinjab, Mongolian ambassador to the S.R.V. in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission and had a friendly talk with him.

RADIO URGES NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN, HAILS USSR STANCE

OW071823 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 7 (MONTSAME) -- The international week of actions for banning nuclear weapons which is going on now promotes the concentration of efforts of progressive forces of the world in the struggle for attaining this goal, against the arms race, a commentary of the Mongolian radio says.

The prohibition of nuclear weapons is one of the most important and most acute problems of the present. From the very first days of the appearance of this lethal weapon, the Soviet Union has been consistently coming out for its full elimination, and advanced a number of specific proposals in this direction, a commentator stresses. The commitment of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is the most vivid demonstration of good will. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state are doing and have always done everything in their power to ward off the danger hanging over the world.

However, the U.S.A. and other nuclear powers do not follow the noble example of the Soviet Union. They strive to the build-up of their nuclear arsenals. The decision of the Reagan administration to reject negotiations on the full and universal prohibition of nuclear tests testifies to this end.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POSTS ANNOUNCED

WA100931 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, B. Enebish has been relieved of his duties as minister of transportation of the MPF and D. Yondonsuren has been appointed minister of transportation of the MPR.

Also, S. Purebjab has been relieved of his responsibilities as chairman of the State Information Radio and Television Committee; L. Damdinjab as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea; and B. Jadambaa as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. L. Damdinjab has been appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

RAINS CAUSE HUMAN CASUALTIES, MATERIAL DAMAGE

OW060107 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Aug (MONTSAME) -- On 3 August torrential downpour in Ulaanbaatar caused serious material damage to some parts of the city. There are human casualties. A government commission is set up for adopting urgent measures on liquidating the consequences of the natural disaster.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT HOLDS JUNGLE MEETING

BK080300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] At a secret jungle camp in the rugged, eastern hills of Burma, the insurgent National Democratic Front (NDF) has recently concluded an important meeting which was hailed by one representative as "an important step towards unity in the struggle for democracy in Burma." It was the first time since the NDF was founded in 1975 that the different anti-government resistance forces in Burma had come together to discuss common issues and the political situation in their country, where an almost unknown civil war has been raging ever since the Union of Burma achieved independence from Britain in 1948.

Among the top level participants in this first NDF congress were Maj-Gen Bo Mya, president of the Karen National Union (KNU), Lt-Col Hseng Harn of the Shan State Progress Party (SSPP), President Aung Kham Ti of the Pa-O National Organisation (PNO) and President Nai Nol Lar of the New Mon State Party (NMSP) which at this meeting was admitted as the eighth member of the (NDF). Also present were delegates from the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), the Lahu National United Party (LNUP) and the Arakan Liberation Party (ALP).

Only the Palaung State Liberation Organisation (PSLO) was unable to send down a representative, due to the long and far from secure journey from its stronghold in Northern Shan State to the site in the south, where the meeting was held. Several rebel leaders when they arrived at the camp -- escorted by their personal security guards -- were suffering from malaria and dengue fever, common diseases among those guerrillas, who have been fighting in the jungles of Burma for several decades.

The most important outcome of the meeting was the decision to coordinate military operations against the Burmese Government's troops and also to try to set up a common NDF force. As a first step, token contingents, of about section or company strength, will be dispatched to the KNU headquarters from the different armies, which together make up the NDF.

"Separately, we cannot hope for victory," said a member of the Pa-O delegation. "But if we were united, our combined forces would outnumber the Burmese Communist troops and we could form a viable, third alternative to the communists and the Rangoon government." The same view was emphasised by KNU leader Bo Mya, who explained in an interview:

"Our main aims are to strengthen the NDF and to coordinate our movements. Because our ethnic minorities are oppressed by the present regime, we share a common platform to work from -- similar goals and a common enemy. We should unite and fight together."

The long-term objective of the NDF, as stated by rebel leaders, is to overthrow Ne Win's and San Yu's military government in Rangoon and to replace the current unitary state with a federal union, which would guarantee equal status for the various ethnic groups in Burma.

"We will lay down our arms only when there is a true Union of Burma with autonomy for all the different nationalities of our country," said one participant at the NDF congress. "This federation could include a Burmese state as well, but the Burmese could in no way be permitted to enforce their language and their culture upon the other peoples of the union."

However, the numerous ethnic insurgent groups in Burma have been accused by their critics of spending more time on talking and squabbling among themselves than on fighting.

The recent NDF congress expressed the intention of putting an end to this: To unite the forces and to launch centrally-directed military operations as part of a policy of action and close cooperation between the different resistance armies in place of the present stalemate.

The Burma Communist Party (BCP), which boasts an army of 10-15,000 Chinese-backed insurgents, now poses the main threat to the Burmese Government and most current battles in Burma are being fought between the BCP's and Rangoon's troops. The leaders of the ethnic insurgents claim that these two contending parties are just as bad as each other. They accuse the government of being "chauvinistic" in its approach to the ethnic minorities and they say that the BCP is a tool of foreign interests, that its officers are ruthless oppressors of the people in the areas under communist control.

"Only the NDF represents the people," claimed on NDF spokesman. "We compose the third, democratic force in Burma. Getting soldiers who are willing to fight for us is not difficult. But often we are forced to send the volunteers back to their villages again after training, because we are short of arms and ammunition."

So far, no outside force has been willing to support the NDF and this is -- according to spokesmen of the front -- the main reason why little progress has been made in their struggle for democracy in Burma.

Most ethnic insurgent groups in Burma have to survive on taxes levied on contraband from neighbouring countries destined for Burma's ubiquitous black-market, which is said to supply the country with 80 percent of its consumer goods. "But taxes alone are not enough," noted one local observer living near the border. "And what's more, the rebels are running out of time now. The Burmese Government, once isolated on the international field, is slowly being accepted by more and more governments in the world, partly because it claims to be fighting the communists and suppressing narcotics trafficking in the Golden Triangle.

"But these is now more opium being grown in the Burmese sector of the Golden Triangle than ever before and the Burmese drive against the communists has show such little success that Rangoon seems to be losing rather than gaining ground."

Above the meeting hall at the rebel camp hung the NDF flag, red in colour and with three white stars, which stand for liberty, equality and social progress. Despite the urge for unity at the NDF congress, neutral observers doubt whether the front is any nearer these three goals now than it was when the NDF was set up in 1975 -- unless foreign governments drastically change their attitude to these forgotten insurgents, who have been fighting since the 40's and the 50's, without outside aid and with the world largely unaware even of their cause.

BRIEFS

BRITISH GRANT -- Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning Dr Maung Shein and British Ambassador to Burma C.L. Booth today signed and exchanged notes on a grant of 2.2 million pounds or about 30 million kyats to Burma. The grant will be used to partially fund the purchase of three natural gas turbine generators and ancillary equipment for the Electric Power Corporation. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Aug 82 BK]

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM MPR COUNTERPARTS

BK091221 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a message of thanks from Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and Comrade Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The message stressed:

Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we are convinced that the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples will further develop in conformity with the interest of the socialist community and the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

We wish you and the fraternal Kampuchean people new successes in the struggle to rebuild the fatherland toward socialism, to defend the independence and sovereignty of the country and to fulfill the historic resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, and in the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, also received a message of thanks from Comrade Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic.

DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES SRV FORESTRY DELEGATION

BK080731 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Aug (SPK) -- Nuon Sareth, deputy minister of agriculture, on Thursday, 5 August, received in Phnom Penh the delegation of Vietnam's Ministry of Forestry led by Deputy Minister Tran Van Que.

Deputy Minister Nuon Sareth talked about the efforts of the cadres, workers and personnel of the forest exploitation department who, having surmounted countless difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, have won initial successes in the preservation and exploitation of forests. He underscored that these successes were attributable to the just leadership of the KPRP and to the disinterested assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Deputy Minister Tran Van Que expressed satisfaction at the results obtained by the Kampuchan people and wished for the intensification of cooperation between the two countries in the field of forestry.

Further Talks

BK080735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Aug (SPK) -- Nuon Sareth, deputy minister of agriculture, held talks in Phnom Penh on Friday, 6 August, with Tran Van Que, deputy minister of forestry and head of the visiting Vietnamese delegation.

The two sides discussed the strengthening of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam in the field of forestry.

They agreed on problems concerning the program of economic and technical cooperation for 1982 between Kampuchea's Ministry of Agriculture and Vietnam's Ministry of Forestry.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES FOR 30 JULY-5 AUGUST REPORTED

BK061036 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] During the past week, all reactionary Khmers -- lackeys of the imperialists and Beijing Chinese expansionists with the backing of the Thais, who allow them to use Thai territory as their refuge -- intruded into our territory to carry out their provocative and stealing activities almost 100 times with the support of Thai authorities who fired 105-mm and 120-mm cannons and H-12 rockets at a number of our villages along the border, almost 10 km inside our territory, in the sectors of Preah Vihear, Smat Deng, Pailin and hills 343, 199, 127 in Koh Kong Province.

On 24 July the area around Smat Deng in Pursat Province was hit five times; at times 100 rounds landed in the area. More than 100 rounds landed around the Preah Vihear temples on 27 July. At the same time, Thai L-19's and helicopters violated our airspace over Trapeang Kol in Preah Vihear and over Poipet, Yeang Dangkum and Koh Kong town. At sea, armed Thai vessels intruded 93 times in the vicinity of Kaoh Tang and Kaoh Kong islands. Despite the backing of Thai artillery fire, aircraft and armed vessels, all these activities in violation of our territory were soundly beaten by our army and people.

In Preah Vinhear Province, at a point 10 km north of Trapeang Kol, an enemy commando group intruding into the area was spotted by our highly vigilant revolutionary combatants who killed six of the enemy and seized five AK's and a radio set. On the same day, 24 July, a group of 17 bandits sneaked into the Yeang Dangkum sector in Battambang Province to steal the people's foodstuffs but were beaten by our regular forces in cooperation with the regional and militia forces who killed 13 of the bandits and seized 5 weapons.

On 23 July, two Pol Pot soldiers were killed on the spot by our forces who also seized two weapons and a map when they came to spy in Kantuot, Samraong District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. On 27 July, a group of about 20 enemy elements crossed the border from Thailand into the area west of Ta Sanh, and were intercepted by our border defense forces who killed 19 of them and seized 10 weapons including an 82-mm and a 60-mm mortar, and 8 AK's. A day later, on 28 July, three remnants of the Pol Pot forces snuck into Svay Chek commune in Battambang Province and were killed by our people and militia force even before they had time to carry out their robbery. We also seized three weapons including a B-40 rocket.

In Srei Snam commune, Srei Snam District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 33 enemy elements who had mingled among our people surrendered to the authorities. In Preah Net Preah District, Battambang Province, 138 people who fled to join the enemy also surrendered. In Soeng commune, two awakened Pol Pot soldiers surrendered to our revolutionary authorities bringing two weapons with them. In (Rumani) commune, Rovieng District, Preah Vihear, the people led our army to recover 17 hidden enemy weapons.

VODK: KHIEU SAMPHAN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EGYPT

BK100147 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan has just left the country leading a delegation to visit Egypt at the invitation of the friendly Egyptian Government.

This visit will further strengthen the long-standing bonds of friendship and solidarity that existed between our two countries and peoples of Kampuchea and Egypt. The Egyptian Government and people have always given support and assistance to the cause of our people's current struggle to defend our nation and Kampuchean race.

CEREMONY MARKS 'SOVIET UNION BUILDER'S DAY'

BK091240 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (KPL) -- The Soviet economic councellor to Laos, Engueni Sizov, on July 7, organised a ceremony marking the "Soviet Union Builder's Day" (August 8). Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, acting minister of communications and public works, was among the audience largely composed with engineers and workers.

E. Sizov, on this occasion, highlighted the important role of workers and builders, stressing on their creativeness in their work. He also said the builder's life is closely linked with the destiny of the nation. Consequently, this day is celebrated throughout the Soviet Union. The economic councellor also said that in celebrating the "Builder's Day," all builders are given the opportunity to review their achievements.

Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani and E. Sizov also highlighted the successful cooperation between Laos and the USSR in realizing several projects such as the construction of Nam Ngeun bridge, truck repair workshop, hospitals and oil-pipeline in which a number of Soviet and Lao engineers, experts, technicians and workers were awarded with various distinction orders. Joint projects such as the construction of Nam Ngeun and Pakkading bridges, the politechnical school, the national highway No. 9, the stone grinding mill and the 150-bed hospitals are to be taken up by the two countries.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES NEW, DEPARTING AMBASSADORS

New Burmese Envoy

BK091200 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (OANA-KPL) -- U Kyaw Thant, new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Socialist Republic [of the Union of Burma], presented credentials to the Lao president, Souphanouvong, on August 7. Present with President Souphanouvong at the credentials presentation was Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs.

President Souphanouvong seized the opportunity to wish the new Burmese ambassador successes in fulfilling the latter's diplomatic mission here which will further develop the existing friendship relations between Laos and Burma. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and neighbourliness. K. Boupa also received here, this morning, the new Burmese ambassador. The meeting dealt with the enhancement of friendship and good neighbourliness relations between the two nations.

Outgoing Polish Envoy

BK091250 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (KPL) -- President Souphanouvong, on August 7, received Marek Czurley, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to Laos, who bid farewell to the former upon completion of his diplomatic mission here. The Lao president, on this occasion, thanked the Polish diplomat for his efforts in strenthening the fraternal relations between Laos and Poland. President Souphanouvong also expressed conviction that under the leadership of the PZPR, the Polish people will overcome internal crisis and score great victory over the counter-revolutionary elements so as to normalize the situation in Poland. President Souphanouvong further wished the Polish party and government all the best in guiding Poland to socialism.

In return, the Polish ambassador highly hailed the success of the recent national 3rd party congress and also wished the Lao party and government great success in bringing prosperity to the Lao people. The ambassador finally expressed gratitude to the Lao party and government for having provided him facilities to fulfill his mission here. The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

PRASONG COMMENTS ON FOURTH CPT CONGRESS

BK091146 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Commenting on a report that the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] held the fourth party congress during March-April and appointed Prasit Taphianthong — Comrade Pracha Thanyaphaibun — the party general secretary to replace the deceased Comrade Mit Samanan, National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prason Sunsiri told MATICHON on 8 August that he had learned the same information from the news agency of the Voice of the People of Thailand.

Prasong said: "My understanding of the Fourth CPT Congress is that the CPT held regional meetings and each region conveyed its resolutions to a joint command of the CPT. The Fourth CPT Congress was not held in the manner of the third congress, which was attended by members of the regional committees and party members together in one place." According to Prasong, the way the CPT held separate regional meetings shows that it was unsuccessful in its attempt to convene the fourth congress, which had to be delayed for quite a long time because of acute internal disputes which led to divisions. Prasong said the divisions resulted from the government's conducting a correct policy against the CPT. The policy includes promotion of democracy and orders of the prime minister's office Nos 66/1980 and 65/1982.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

BK071004 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, has ended a visit to Thailand with a pledge to examine ways of increasing Australia's military aid with that country. Mr Sinclair said one of the proposals to be examined would be joint exercises with all three branches of Thailand's defense forces both in the Southeast Asian region and in Australia. To date, Australia's military aid to Thailand has been largely based on training programs for Thai servicemen in Australia.

Mr Sinclair also said Australia shared Thailand's concern about the presence of Vietnamese troops in neighboring Kampuchea and the spread of the Soviet Union's influence in the region. Radio Australia's Bangkok correspondent, Paul Lockyer, says Southeast Asian leaders have put pressure on Mr Sinclair to get the Australian Government to recognize the newly-formed Kampuchean resistance coalition. Mr Sinclair said he would relay these views to his government. At the same time, he stressed no decision had yet been made by the Australian Government concerning the issue.

Mr Sinclair, who has been accompanied by senior Australian defense officials, will visit Malaysia on the next leg of his tour. He has already visited Singapore and the Philippines.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON MAKES BANGKOK STOPOVER 8 AUG

BK091225 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The deputy foreign minister, Mr Arun Phanuphong, quoted French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson as saying that France has to study Vietnam's proposal on the Kampuchean problem before adopting an official attitude. Speaking to reporters following his informal discussion with the French foreign minister in Bangkok last night, Mr Arun said that France wants to hold more talks with ASEAN on the Kampuchean problem. Quoting the French foreign minister, Mr Arun added that France is willing to cooperate with ASEAN to restore peace in the region.

Mr Arun met the French foreign minister during his 1-hour stopover at Don Muang airport on his way home from a visit to China and South Korea.

BANGKOK POST INTERVIEWS GENERAL ATHIT

BKK80125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek, almost certain to be made army commander-in-chief from October 1, has no political ambitions and will support Gen Prem Tinsulanon's continuation in office as prime minister, Gen Athit told the BANGKOK POST in an exclusive interview.

"Why should I try to be prime minister?" asked the assistant army commander-in-chief and commanding general of the First Army Region due to hold the most powerful military position. He said he supports General Prem continuing as premier after the present term under the Constitution ends with general elections next April 22. "There's no one better," he said.

Dismissing speculation that General Prem is "indecisive," General Athit said: "Look at the case of the 4,000 or so M-16's shipped to Singapore. He asked me to deal with the matter without any consideration about anyone close to him who could be involved." General Athit said he also respects Gen Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the armed forces, and denied rumours of a struggle for power between them.

The above revelations of the thinking of Thailand's fastest rising military officer came amid the circulation of anonymous leaflets issued to discredit him. General Athit said there was no truth whatsoever to the allegation in the leaflets that he was building a political base for himself. He said he kept a copy in his pocket, had read it and was not concerned about it. "Nobody with intelligence is fooled. Anyone could write such things. I don't care for the cowards who dare not come out openly," he said.

Answering charges that he had been trying to get close to their majesties the king and queen, General Athit said: "It's my duty to be absolutely loyal to them. It is the duty of all Thais. I go to an audience when I am summoned." Concerning his visits to military units in various parts of the country, he said he followed the orders of the army commander-in-chief or of the defence minister. "It's part of my job," he said.

Asked about reports that he had been seeking favour among labour unions for political purposes, General Athit said: "I have never gone out to them. They have come to see me, to ask for my advice and my help. What I do mainly is to pacify them, to urge them to keep the peace. I usually tell them to go through the stages provided by law before going on strike. Besides, I don't do this alone. I invite representatives of the Labour Department and the police in to hear the discussion. After hearing all sides, I give a summation. I'm a coordinator."

Asked how the military regarded the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], General Athit said that the coalition was set up by the Khmer Leaders themselves. Thailand extended a welcome to Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president of a friendly neighbouring country as he passed through on his way to visit the Khmer people. "This does not mean that we are giving them arms to fight. We maintain our neutrality," Athit said. "Our duty is to watch over our national security and defend our territorial integrity at the border without any intervention. Our soldiers have been ordered to be careful, not to take sides, but if there should be an incursion they are to drive out the intruders, no matter which side they are on. Troops of any side violating the border will have to be pushed out."

General Athit said that Thailand "is a peaceloving country friendly to all, and we receive those who wish to come here with hospitality, like Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach." As for Prince Sihanouk, who is not exactly popular among certain sections of the Thai people, General Athit said: "Let's not consider personal feelings. We should regard him as the head of state of a Southeast Asian country."

As for military preparedness along the Thai-Khmer border, he said: "We have always maintained preparations for any eventuality, not just after the formation of the CGDK." He said the setting up of the coalition has not in any way altered the situation at the frontier. He said the strategic canal that has been dug "is not a boundary line. We dug it within our own territory. The defense forces are not stationed along the canal but along the frontier.

"Let's make this clear: The strategic canal does not mean a new boundary. Wherever there is no natural barrier like a watershed or Klong Luek, demarcation posts are set up to delineate the borderline. We have dug the strategic canal four to five kilometres within the border for various reasons. Most important, it provides water for agriculture on farms in the border area. Land on our side of the border is high while it is low on the Kampuchean side. As a result, when rain falls, the water runs down into Kampuchea. The canal provides a catchment area to hold enough water for farming.

"At the same time, being over 100 kilometres long both Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi, it serves as an obstacle to tanks and armoured vehicles of an invading force. It has been built by army engineers."

General Athit said that the forces at the border had been equipped with weapons and equipment, including those provided by the United States under the foreign military sales programme, with the capability to counter the Soviet armaments possessed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. "Besides, we have organised and trained villagers in self-defense units and for special operations which will act as auxiliaries for the military and perform such duties as harassment. We have had combined exercises involving civil servants, the police, the military and civilian volunteers in what to do in case of an attack. Cooperation in border defence is excellent. Pistols have been entrusted to some people but war weapons are stored in a manner which will enable immediate distribution in an emergency."

The black market at the border, reported Gen Athit, "is very much on the decline. This has made important areas of the border vacant, facilitating military movements and operations." The suppression of the black market "has also cut off supplies of food and other essential materials which would reach forces of the opposite side."

Asked about the so-called "Rangers," General Athit, who is in charge of them, explained: "Sua Pran (tiger-hunters) are volunteer troops engaged on a daily wage for regular service by the army. We us them for suppression operations against insurgents and terrorists. The most important characteristic of the Sua Pran is that they are people of the locality with knowledge of the terrain. This experience makes them pran who are supposed to be fully acquainted with the terrain. So we call them Taharn Pran (hunter-soldiers). We call them volunteers because they have not been conscripted.

"These Rangers are trained in military tactics which, combined with their expertise in terrain, make them effective in combatting communist guerrillas. We are using guerrillas to fight guerrillas. When we smash their strongholds and bases, the insurgents move around the jungles and towns as guerrillas. And we have to use guerrillas to defeat them."

There are Ranger units in all army regions and when General Athit visits them he wears a Ranger uniform without any rank (since the Rangers have no rank). He does so as assistant army commander-in-chief in charge of the Rangers "in the name of the army commander-in-chief."

Asked which part of Thailand's border is the most sensitive, General Athit said: "I don't like to classify any part of the border as most sensitive. But the area we are most concerned about is the eastern border. There are no natural barriers there. Actually, the situation has improved everywhere, including the south."

Asked about opinions expressed in certain quarters that the operations against the drug kingpin Khun Sa, or Chang Si Fu, created security problems along the northern border, General Athit said:

"Khun Sa deals in narcotics, has much wealth, has a large army and plenty of weapons. We had to use a big force to drive him and his army out of Thailand. This has resulted in a great reduction in the heroin trade which is beneficial not only to Thailand but to the rest of the world. It has not caused security problems along the northern border."

OFFICIALS DISCUSS KHUN SA FORCES' ACTIVITIES

BK090440 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Chiang Mai -- About 3,000 Shan rebels of drug kingpin Khun Sa, who took over the stronghold of another Burmese minority group on Doi Lang mountain range, about 3-5 kms from the Thai border, are building a new base there to replace Ban Hin Taek in a bid to resume heroin refining, Governor Chaiya Phunsiriwong confirmed yesterday.

In an interview with the NATION, the governor said leftist Muser hilltribesmen, led by Ei Bi were driven out of their stronghold on the mountain range late last month and are now wandering aimlessly, southwards along the Thai-Burmese border. Khun Sa's force, cooperating with another group of Muser hilltribesmen of Phya Ja-Er and a breakaway Kuomintang force led by Yang Wei Kang, also reduced to ashes about five Muser villages, including Ban Mai and Mok Cham, on Thai soil on grounds that the hilltribesmen were supporters of Ei Bi's force which is an ally of the Burmese Communist Party (BCP), according to the governor. He added that the raid of the Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) on Muser villages had rendered about 100 families homeless.

The governor said that the attack by SUA on Muser villages had prompted Thai villagers along the Thai-Burmese border to feel insecure, although nobody was wounded or injured in the spate of fightings between the Burmese minority groups. Three platoons of Border Patrol Police troopers have been stationed at Ban Huai Sala to serve as the forward force to prevent the fighting of the Burmese minority groups from spilling over to the Thai side, said Chaiya who added that reinforcements would be rushed to assist the government forces if necessary.

Meanwhile in Bangkok, a senior anti-narcotics official told the NATION that Khun Sa had to launch the onslaught against Ei Bi group on Doi Lang mountain range as a result of the government's military offensives against his former stronghold at Ban Hin Taek in Chiang Rai in January. He said that the prime purpose of Khun Sa's assault on Doi Lang mountain range was to re-open his heroin processing plants as he had realized that the government would not let his forces to produce the narcotic on Thai soil.

Khun Sa's fighters initially joined hands with the breakaway Chinese Haw force led by Yang Wei Kang and later cooperated with Phya Ja-er who is at odds with Ei Bi in chasing the so-called "Red Musers" from their stronghold. He said that Yang Wei Kang broke away with the Kuomintang's 93rd Division of Gen Lieu at Ban Mae Sa-Long in Fang District here as Yang wanted to produce heroin for sales.

The three-party alliance also attacked a Wa minority group of Pong Kang Sua and seized a heroin processing plant on the mountain from the hilltribesmen, the sources said.

Khun Sa's force seized five heroin plants from Ei Bi's force which was assisted by another narcotics kingpin Lao Su and his followers during their fighting late last month. The battles between the two groups took place after the Burmese troops had attacked the Red Musers on Doi Lang early last month, according to Secretary General of the Office of Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin.

Pol Maj Gen Phao said Khun Sa might plan to build his heroin processing plant at his new base as the old ones run by Ei Bi and Lao Su had been destroyed during the attacks by the Burmese forces. He said that there are now about 9-10 heroin processing plants on the Thai-Burmese border. Five of them are on Doi Lang, two in Mae Hong Son Province and the others at Piang Luang, south of Doi Lang.

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL INCOME -- The Royal Thai Government will seek an increase in benefits from the production of crude in Lan Krabu District of Kamphaeng Phet Province. The production is being carried out by Thai Shell Exploration and Production Company. The government intends to introduce a tax collection system to supplement Thailand's existing tax and royalty system which it considers too small. Meanwhile, the Petroleum Authority of Thailand has sought assistance from the Foreign Ministry to find petroleum tax specialists from Australia and Canada who can give advice for this matter as well as arrange a program to send its own officials abroad to study this field. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82 BK]

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY -- The Democratic Labour Party yesterday applied for formal registration as a political party whose membership is dominated by labourers. Sawat Lukdot, former secretary general of the Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT), was among a group of founders of the party who applied for registration of the party at the Interior Ministry. The party's leader is Seri Suchataprakan, a former MP of Ubon Ratchathani. Secretary general of the party Yongyut Watthanawikon said about 70 percent of the members of the newly-formed party are workers while the rest are farmers and people of other professions. About 60 percent of the members of the party belong to the labour union at the State Railway of Thailand [SRT], according to Yongyut. Sawat is the leader of the SRT Labour Union. Yongyut said the party will field 161 candidates in the next general elections as required by the elections law. [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Aug 82 p 6 BK]

PRC-JAPAN 'COLLUSION' CONTINUES DESPITE TEXTBOOKS

OW090848 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 9 — The Japanese Education Ministry cannot obliterate a lesson of history, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The public in many countries is rightly angered by the Japanese Education Ministry's rewriting the history of Japanese militarism's war of aggression, the paper notes. It recalls that on the night of July 7, 1937, Japanese troops attacked Lu Gou Qiao, opening its large-scale invasion of China. However, in a recent history Japan claimed that Japanese troops had only entered China.

The paper notes that the Chinese people have not forgotten this blood debt which is intolerable in the eyes of all men and women of conscience in Japan. It adds that the Communist Party of Japan has condemned the Tokyo authorities' attempt to distort history. The paper goes on: Ironically enough, the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership, while verbally protesting against the revival of Japanese (?militarism), are actually accelerating this revival by their deeds. However loudly they may protest, the Beijing authorities can deceive nobody, NHAN DAN points out.

The question is to prevent and defeat the collusion between Chinese expansionism and Japanese militarism. In their struggle against the common enemies, the Chinese and Japanese peoples are enjoying sympathy and support from the other Asian countries and from the whole progressive mankind, NHAN DAN concludes.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS HOLD HANOI MEETING 9 AUG

OW091555 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 9 — A meeting of representatives of friendship associations of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia and the Soviet Union was held here today on the initiative of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

The Lao delegation was led by Ounheuane Phounsavath, vice president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; the Kampuchean delegation by Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and general secretary of the Kampuchean-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; the Vietnamese delegation by Nguyen Khanh Toan, member of the U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. Academies of Sciences, vice president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences; the Mongolian delegation by Nyambuugiin Ishjants, corresponding member of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, doctor of history, vice chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and member of the Central Committee of the Mongolia-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and the Soviet delegation by (Muradian Artour), doctor of history and specialist of the Institute for Research on the Economy of the Socialist System of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Also present at the meeting were representatives of Vietnamese public offices, mass organizations, and cultural, scientific and social organizations.

Following the opening speech of Nguyen Khanh Toan, representatives of the five delegations took the floor exchanging views on the present situation in Asia and in the world as a whole. They particularly underlined the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the reactionary circles in the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactions as the cause of constant, serious threat to peace and security in Indochina and in Southeast Asia. They informed one another of their efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the arms race, and of the peace proposals concerning different regions, particularly Southeast Asia and other areas in Asia.

The participants warmly welcomed and fully supported the initiatives put forth in the communique of the sixth foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability. They expressed their desire to continue convening similar meetings, either bilateral or multi-lateral, of friendship associations to coordinate their efforts in the struggle against imperialism and Beijing expansionism, and for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

The meeting adopted a message to the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), condemning the criminal actions of U.S. imperialism and Israel, and reaffirming its full support for the just struggle of Palestine and other Arab peoples. A communique was passed at the closing of the meeting at 1600 hours today.

Yesterday, the delegations paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the office and the house of the late president.

Communique Issued

OW091609 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 9 Aug 82

["Communique on Meeting of Representatives of Friendship Associations of Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Mongolia and Soviet Union" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 9 -- The meeting of the representatives of friendship associations of Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Mongolia and the Soviet Union was held in Hanoi on August 9, 1982 on the initiative of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

The participants exchanged views on the present situation in Asia and in the world as a whole, and more particularly, analyzed the cause of the serious threat to peace and security in Indochina and the whole of Southeast Asia. They informed one another of their own countries' efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the arms race, and of their peace proposals concerning different regions, particularly Asia and Southeast Asia.

1. The participants note with joy that the loyal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, as well as the special Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean relationship have seen new steps of development manifest in every aspect of life and further pervading the sentiments of the people in each country. The strength of justice and this friendship, solidarity and cooperation is an important factor contributing to peace in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

2. The participants unanimously note that the origin of the present tension in the world lies in the bellicose policy of U.S.-led imperialist forces in collusion with the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership who are intensifying the arms race, threatening to provoke a nuclear war and inciting local reactionary forces to undermine the movement for national liberation and national independence, cause regional conflicts and splits between one nation and another.

The meeting highly values the contributions made by the socialist states and the peace forces in other countries to the cause of peace and disarmament in the world. On behalf of hundreds of millions of people in their own countries, the participants reaffirm their full support for the important initiatives on disarmament put forth by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They welcome and support the peace programme for the 80's put forth at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, particularly the recent statement of President L. Brezhnev on the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not be the first to use nuclear weapons. They welcome and support the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic for the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of violence in the relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific, support the goodwill proposal of the Afghan Government for normalizing relations with its neighbours, and welcome the constructive foreign policy of India aimed at preserving peace in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

They support the struggles for national liberation and the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist community, support the initiatives and efforts of the three Indochinese countries aimed at building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation, and welcome and support all the peace initiatives of other countries with a view to ensuring common and regional peace.

The meeting resolutely demands that the imperialist forces and international reaction stop the arms race and their acts of aggression and sabotage against the movement of national liberation and national independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It vehemently condemns Israel and the United States and demands that they put an immediate end to their genocidal aggression against Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab nations, and withdraw their troops from Lebanon.

The participants unanimously hold that to mobilize large numbers of the population of all strata in each country to push up the struggle for peace, against the arms race, in support for the national liberation and independence movement, and against the counter-attacks by imperialism and international reaction is an important task at present of the friendship associations aimed at strengthening peace and friendship among nations.

3. The representatives of friendship associations are of the view that the collusion of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is an outstanding feature of the present world situation, and constitutes a permanent threat to world peace, especially a serious threat to peace and stability in Asia.

Today, people of all walks of life in Southeast Asia, including a number of persons in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries, are aware that the expansionist and hegemonistic policy of Beijing authorities in collaboration with U.S. imperialism is the basic cause of tension and instability in the situation of Southeast Asia. Reality of past decades shows that the reactionary elements in the Beijing ruling circles have long nurtured their annexationist design on Vietnam and the whole Indochinese Peninsula aimed at paving the way for their expansion to the whole of Southeast Asia.

Though having sustained heavy defeats in their attempt to subjugate Laos, to use the genocidal regime of Pol Pot to turn Kampuchea into a springboard for expansion, and to invade Vietnam by a two-prong attack, one from the south and the other from the north, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, however, have not yet renounced their expansionist and hegemonist design. They continue to make provocations, thus straining the situation along the borders between Vietnam and China, between Laos and China, and between Kampuchea and Thailand, carry on a type of sabotage war in many fields against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea while making active preparations for another war of aggression aimed at annexing the three Indochinese countries. They continue to undermine the trend toward dialogue, incite the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries, encircle in an attempt to isolate Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea from the rest of the world. They continue to rally the reactionary forces, stooges of both China and the United STates in order to oppose the Indochinese revolution, nurture pro-Chinese reactionary forces in Southeast Asian countries as an instrument for pressure and subversion, thus causing permanent instability in this region. In Indochina, though they have caused a number of additional difficulties to the three peoples, they have failed to reverse the situation. The situation in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea continues to develop favourably and more and more steadily. Though remaining complex, the Southeast Asian situation is evolving in favour of peace and national independence.

4. The representatives of friendship associations warmly welcome and fully support the measures put forth in the communique of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam aimed at promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, considering them to be very important, fair and reasonable proposals dealing with many practical relationships and demonstrating the consistent policy of peace, friendship and cooperation and the sincerity and good will of the three Indochinese countries.

The meeting acclaims the three Indochinese peoples' attitude of constantly treasuring their time-honoured friendship and cooperation with the Chinese people and their stand for settling problems among these countries through peaceful negotiations. It welcomes the proposal of the three Indochinese countries for signing bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence with China as well as Vietnam's proposal for a resumption of the Sino-Vietnam talks.

The meeting warmly welcomes and regards as a positive step aimed at improving the situation along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand the decision of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to withdraw part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the implementation of this decision in last July and the proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to establish a security zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. It warmly welcomes the well-meaning initiative of the three Indochinese countries to convene an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, Burma, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Britain, France, India and the U.N. secretary general in his personal capacity.

The meeting firmly demands that the United Nations abide by the charter of this largest international organization by expelling the genocidal Pol Pot clique or any disguised Pol Pot junta from the United Nations and hand over Kampuchea's seat at this organization to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

The representatives of friendship associations sternly denounce the farce of forming the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the pressure and direction of Beijing in connivance with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN ruling circles, as a move to hide the ugly face of Pol Pot with a view to interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, preventing the process of revival of the Kampuchean people, and continuing to strain the Southeast Asian situation.

The meeting highly appreciates the recent visit to ASEAN countries and Burma by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The visit once again demonstrated the good will of the Vietnamese people as well as the other Indochinese peoples to promote the trend toward dialogue and enhance cooperation among nations in the interests of peace and stability in this region.

5. The representatives of friendship associations express their full support for the proposals of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning Asia into a region of peace, security and cooperation. They express their solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples now struggling against the aggressive and interventionist plots and manoeuvres of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism.

The meeting deems it necessary to further step up the mass movement in each country to expose the wicked plots and acts of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against the Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia. It supports the cause of national construction and defence of each Indochinese country, and backs the growing trend toward dialogue which actively contributes to peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

The representatives of friendship associations are very pleased with the results of this meeting and express their desire to hold similar meetings of friendship associations, bilaterally or multilaterally, aimed at coordinating their actions in the struggle against imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

LE DUAN CONGRATULATES JCP'S MIYAMOTO, FUWA

OW091547 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 9 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent his warm congratulations to Kenji Miyamoto and Tetsuzo Fuwa on their appointment respectively as chairman and chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee. The message, dated August 7, said:

We wish you the best of health and many achievements in your noble task. May the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Japan, and between the Vietnamese and the Japanese peoples further consolidate and develop.

VDP REVIEWS WORK, DECIDES ON TASKS FOR 1982

BK080343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] Central Committee has recently met to review its work in the first half of 1982 and to decide on its tasks for the last 6 months of the year.

After stressing the efforts of VDP members in production and other fields of work and their active contributions to the fulfillment of the VFF's tasks and the state plan for the first 6 months of 1982, the VDP Central Committee decided on the party's specific tasks for the second half of the year. It adopted an eight-point program of revolutionary actions and decided to launch a three-resolves emulation movement. It also called on all VDP cadres and members to study the Fifth VCP Congress resolution, to devote more thought to national construction and defense and, in the immediate future, to help fulfill the 1982 state plan.

BRIEFS

SEA PRODUCTS COOPERATIVES -- Implementing the regulation on sea products cooperatives, the country has to date established 499 fishing cooperatives, 565 production collectives and 1,073 production solidarity teams. Northern provinces from Quang Ninh to Nghe Tinh have basically completed fishery cooperativization. They have established 334 fishing cooperatives and integrated more than 94 percent of fishermen into collective production units. Central coastal provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai have established 165 fishing cooperatives, 531 production solidarity teams and 438 production collectives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Aug 82 BK]

HOANG LIEN SON GRAIN -- As of 30 July, Hoang Lien Son Province had delivered to state granaries 6,386 tons of grain, achieving 85.1 percent of its plan norm. Tran Yen, Van Yen, Van Chau, Yen Binh, Luc Yen, Van Ban and Bao Thang Districts and Lao Cai City have fulfilled their grain obligation plan norms and are selling their excess grain to the state at agreed-upon prices. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

MOKHTAR DELIVERS SPEECH ON ASEAN ANNIVERSARY

BK081331 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Speech by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of ASEAN'S founding -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Summary] Respectful Radio Republic Indonesia listeners, brothers and sisters:

On 8 August 1982, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, better known as ASEAN, will be exactly 15 years old. Despite its young age, ASEAN has made dynamic progress in all fields, especially in the economic field with the national growth of each ASEAN member country averaging between 6 and 8 percent per year -- one of the highest rates considering the current world situation which is plagued by recession and other problems that hinder growth.

"The rapid progress in all these fields was made possible because of political stability in the ASEAN region, a factor for further growth and development in each ASEAN member country.

"ASEAN, which was founded on the Bangkok Declaration, has been able to preserve its survival up to now and I am also confident it will be able to preserve it in the future because this association was established by its member countries on their own initiative without encouragement or interference by other countries." Based on past experience, intervention by big powers in this region results in confrontation and instability so that the countries in this region cannot concentrate on the national development so urgently needed by the people of each country.

"ASEAN countries have succeeded in establishing regional cooperation under a concept and system based on consultation and consensus, entirely different from existing regional organizations. With this system of consultation and consensus, ASEAN member countries have succeeded in establishing cooperation and consult each other in facing common problems."

Respectful brothers and sisters:

The commitments of the ASEAN countries to further the welfare of the people and stability in this region have strengthened ASEAN solidarity and promoted this association's position in international forums as a strong, dynamic and trusted regional organization, with its views on regional and international problems recognized or listened to by the international community.

"ASEAN consistently upholds its concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, or ZOPFAN, which is inspired by UN principles and the 10 Bandung principles, aimed at unifying a peaceful, free and neutral Southeast Asia which can ensure the independence and sovereignty of all countries in this region free from interference by foreign powers.

"This ASEAN position is reflected in its efforts toward a political solution of the Kampuchean problem as voiced by ASEAN in international forums, especially in the United Nations, nonaligned meetings and other forums which resolutely demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchean territory to enable the Kampuchean people to determine their own government in a free and private way without pressure or force."

ASEAN cooperation in the field of economy, especially after the first ASEAN summit meeting in Bali in 1976 which adopted an ASEAN agreement on friendship and cooperation, has been making encouraging achievements, especially after ASEAN economic ministers approved a new system of economic cooperation.

"Intra-ASEAN trade has further developed, especially in the last few years. In the context of trade expansion and liberalization under the preferential trade arrangement, some 8,563 kinds of goods have been included in the preferential arrangement with a tariff cut of between 20 and 25 percent.

"In the field of industry, preparations have been made, especially in Indonesia, which has completed 46.4 percent of the construction of the urea fertilizer plant in Acem which is expected to be fully completed by the end of 1983 or early 1984. Malaysia, which also gets a urea fertilizer plant project, plans to complete the construction of the project by 1985. The Philippines is to construct a copper plant and Thailand a soda ash plant."

In the private sector, an agreement has been reached to develop complementary industry among ASEAN countries, including the motor vehicle industry which is in the process of being developed. Complementary industry constitutes one example of the important progress in ASEAN economic and industrial cooperation, which could speed up the pace of industrial development in the ASEAN region, allowing the private sector to play a major role. Agreements have also been reached in other areas, such as in the financial and banking sector, energy, food, agriculture, forestry and so forth.

Culture and information constitute an aspect of cooperation which is no less important in strengthening ASEAN solidarity and mutual understanding between its peoples. ASEAN countries have different backgrounds in their culture, language and history and this requires efforts encouraging common views. "Various projects and activities in the field of culture and information have been promoted, especially in the last few years, during which 21 projects have been completed with 45 kinds of activities."

Progress by ASEAN in various fields has led ASEAN to be considered as one of fastest growing regions among developing countries. "In order to stimulate this growth, ASEAN needs to maintain cooperation with industrialized countries and it is in this context that talks have been held with friendly countries. ASEAN hopes to expand the marketing of its products, capital investment, development aid and the transfer of capital and technology with these countries."

Although ASEAN countries have achieved relatively encouraging economic growth, ASEAN continues to be concerned about the worsening international situation, especially the continuing recession in industrialized countries with no prospect for speedy recovery. "ASEAN also considers serious the continuing trend toward protectionism and continues to strive through existing international forums to ensure free trade in world markets.

"The outbreak of conflicts in various parts of the world, growing protectionism, inflation, high interest rates and high unemployment indicate the emergency of a critical situation in the international political and economic fields. This trend, if allowed to continue, will hinder ASEAN's economic growth and the prospect for improvement of the global economy. More than that, it will weaken the resilience of the system adopted by the Free World countries in general."

Respectful brothers and sisters: That briefly summarizes the progress made by ASEAN during the past 15 years, which has brought ASEAN to its present position in the international community and which reflects the aspirations of ASEAN governments and peoples to improve their material and spiritual life in this region.

Our region in Southeast Asia no longer constitutes an arena for exploitation or competition between superpowers. "The development that has taken place inside and outside the Southeast Asian region and the crises that have broken out in nearly all parts of the world have strengthened ASEAN's determination to promote ASEAN regional cooperation further in a more successful and useful way."

In economic cooperation, we can say with pride that we have achieved progress in fostering stronger ties among ASEAN member countries. Likewise, in the field of social cooperation, the main aim is to create a more advanced, prosperous and peaceful ASEAN. Social cooperation will involve social development with emphasis on the welfare of villagers and low-income groups.

Cooperation in the field of culture and information, now being developed, involves various fields such as linguistics, literature, astrology, cinema, people's arts, youth and women's affairs and so forth. Cooperation in these two fields is especially expected to be further expanded by encouraging public involvement in ASEAN activities which could become an important factor toward a common orientation to realize ASEAN's aspirations and objectives.

In confronting political challenges in this region, ASEAN is fostering its cooperation to adopt a single stand in order to: 1) Prevent conflict from spreading into the ASEAN region; 2) Prevent the superpowers from involving themselves in the conflict which could undermine the stability in the region; 3) Prevent the Sino-Soviet conflict from spilling over into the ASEAN region; 4) Defend the basic principles of respecting the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Southeast Asian countries and transform them into a region based on the ZOPFAN concept.

"In facing the coming years, especially the possibility of threats to stability and peace in the Southeast Asian region and the world economic recession, ASEAN member countries need to strengthen their solidarity to remain united and their conviction that cohesion with ASEAN is absolutely necessary for its survival."

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate that ASEAN will continue expanding its activities within and outside the organization for the attainment of the objectives we have decided together.

"I am very happy that, through its 15 years of existence, ASEAN has become increasingly familiar to the public, especially the Indonesian public, through activities popularizing ASEAN. What we have desired is that ASEAN would not be a means of cooperation between governments alone, but would grow into a wealthy instrument of cooperation between peoples of ASEAN member countries to achieve a common success. Thank you."

DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH PNG ON BORDER ISSUES

BK070847 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0816 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 7 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia and Papua New Guinea [PNG] signed four important documents at the PNG Foreign Office in Port Moresby on Aug 4.

The documents were three memoranda of understanding, respectively on the formation of a common border commission, the installation and operation of a high frequency radio network between Daru and Merauke for border communication between the two countries, and research and demarcation of the border area between the two nations; and special arrangements for traditional border crossing.

Signing for Indonesia was Foreign Office Secretary General Sudharmono and his PNG counterpart P. Matane acted on behalf of his government.

The signing of the documents constituted the result of a meeting in Malang (PNG) 18-21 November 1981 between delegations of the two countries for the setting up of a common border commission and for the discussion of other subjects connected with the border of the two nations.

Other matters discussed covered preparations for the holding of a common border commission meeting in Bali 24-27 August. They hoped the meeting would contribute to the completion of new phases in the arrangement of total development of the border area.

MALAYSIA

NEED FOR INTERNAL SECURITY ACT JUSTIFIED

BK051208 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Seven lawyers from the International Federation of Civil Rights in Paris, the Civil Liberties Union of Japan and the Legal Action Group of the United States, who are here to study and make representations on the Internal Security Act [ISA] and other such legislations, yesterday met the Malaysian prime minister, the deputy prime minister and the attorney general. They also visited the detention center, talked to several detainees and were also shown the guns, grenades, terrorist literature and press clippings on the works of the communist terrorists in the last 30 years.

The point has been clearly made. As far as the country's security laws are concerned, Malaysia has nothing to hide and neither is it prepared to be apologetic to foreigners who have no right to criticize it in the first place. The seven lawyers were told that in the last 30 years, 2,045 policemen and soldiers and 2,543 civilians were killed. Since 1975, 365 Malaysians have lost their arms, legs and eyes because of the activities of the terrorists. It is only quite natural for the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, to remark that it was indeed strange for the civil rights lawyers to criticize the laws that were clearly designed to prevent such death and suffering but at the same time they have not expressed their sympathy to the wives, children and parents who were the real victims of such terrorist actions.

The United States and Britain have long abolished the death penalty, but nations in this region have not done so. Malaysia has very valid reasons for maintaining this principle and the background of this can be found in its cultural history and the death penalty's deterrent value. But the Malaysian judicial system treats offenses carrying the death penalty very seriously with various levels of judicial appeals for those tried under these laws. There is a pardons board which reviews compulsorily all cases where the death sentence has been passed. And the final arbiter is his majesty the king. It is thus perfectly understandable that the Malaysian attorney general, Tan Sri Abu Thalib Othman, should express his irritation at lawyers from other nations who passed moral judgment on our judicial system -- a system that has been repeatedly endorsed by the Malaysian electorates in all the nation's previous general elections.

The fact that these seven lawyers have learnt that even under the Internal Security Act accused is innocent until the prosecution is able to convince the judge that he is guilty, showed the ignorance and naivete under which such civil rights organizations operate.

The Malaysian Government's stand on the Internal Security Act and the essential security cases regulations is that it is aware that it is harsh and that it is deliberately intended that it be so. It is intended to ensure that those who are indeed guilty and those who have a background of terroristic actions should be made to pay for their actions. As Dr Mahathir had stated, the Malaysian Government does not enjoy taking the life of a person, but if it has to be done to protect society and as a punishment for certain specified offenses, then it has to be done. Such laws are not just necessary but they have been in fact proven vital in the past in defeating the communist insurrection of 1948-60, the threat from Sukarno's confrontation policy and the urban guerrilla phenomenon of the mid 1970's. The end result has been that today there is a very little violent crime in Malaysia because of the ISA. The layman's or the ordinary Malaysian's view has been that in a peaceful society no one has any reason to carry an illegal firearm and that in case in possession of one, then he should face the consequences.

Finally, it must be remembered that we do have civil rights laws written in our constitution and these laws are respected and honored by the government and the police. Malaysians do not need foreigners to tell them how to protect and secure the freedom that they enjoy.

MARCOS, FRASER TALK ON TRADE, SECURITY 6 AUG

HK070041 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser held hour-long talks last night on trade, security and the international economy. The talks took place immediately after Mr Fraser planed in from China. The meeting was described as fruitful.

The two leaders, assisted by their top advisers, expressed their hope for an early recovery from the recession which has affected international trade and the world economy. They reaffirmed their desire for a relaxation of protectionist policies and the lifting of trade barriers and agreed to study measures to ease the imbalance in bilateral trade, which in the past few years has resulted in an average deficit to the Philippines of about $100 million.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has just returned from Samar, briefed the visitors on the situation in the area, where an Australian integrated rural development project is underway, and where fears have been expressed over the safety of Australian workers due to reports of communist dissident activities. Minister Enrile said the project site was safe and not within the area of conflict. He also said on-site investigation has clearly disproved reports of an alleged massacre in one of the Samar towns, which was played up in the foreign press, including a newspaper in Australia, and which may have prompted some alarm.

Australian Ambassador Richard Woolcott said the project has not been suspended, contrary to reports, and that it was merely undergoing the normal mid-year term review. He added that there was no prospect that it would not continue.

President Marcos and Prime Minister Fraser also discussed overall developments in the Asian region, including those in Kampuchea as well as in China, where Mr Fraser had paid a visit before coming to Manila.

Prime Minister Fraser and his party will leave for New Zealand early Sunday morning before returning to Canberra. He was originally scheduled to stay here only for a 2-hour stopover, but he decided to extend his visit to tomorrow morning.

MARCOS BLASTS TERRORIST PLOT, STRIKE PLAN

HK090006 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has disclosed a rebel oppositionist plot to stage a nationwide strike accompanied by terrorist bombings and killings. The president said the plot, codenamed "Operation Skylark," will be held some time next month to coincide with his birthday on September 11 or with his visit to the United States. The president made the disclosure during the joint anniversary celebration of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and the Integrated National Police yesterday. The chief executive immediately ordered the military to confirm the intelligence reports within a few days. And he strongly warned the plotters that if the reports are true, the full force of the law will be taken against them, including preemptive action.

[Begin Marcos recording] We have just received intelligence reports to the effect that there is a plan for a nationwide strike, which shall be accompanied by assassinations and bombings, perhaps on September 1, perhaps on September 11, perhaps it's during my visit to the United States. If subsequent intelligence reports confirm this conspiracy and this plot, and I will ask intelligence to submit the confirmation within the next several days, then we will have to take preemptive action. I merely want all these people who are planning this -- and I understand that some of my friends in the political opposition are part of this conspiracy -- I want them to know the seriousness and the gravity of this plot that they are planning.

I want them to know that some of their names have been included in the listing. I understand that labor leaders are also included. I understand that some of my friends in the MNLF are also included. I understand also that some of the intellectuals or pseudo-intellectuals are included. The lists are being finalized. Whatever happens, rest assured that that list will be kept intact, and we will hold them responsible for whatever happens in this nationwide strike and nationwide bombings, and nationwide assassinations. You cannot kill all of us. There will be some who will be left to finish you. [end recording]

At the same time, President Marcos ordered the immediate formation of a secret group to stop holdups and robberies in jeepneys and buses in Metro Manila.

In the same speech the chief executive also denounced the efforts of certain quarters to downgrade the military. He cited charges of massacres thrown against the military that were later found false and baseless. The chief executive said the elements downgrading the military were tools of foreign powers, in the same way that some oppositionists have allowed themselves to be used to smear the image of the country. The president cited as a case in point former Senator Jose Diokno, who appeared in a British Broadcasting Corporation documentary that gave a distorted picture of the situation in the Philippines. The president said he saw the move as politically motivated.

Opposition, Labor, MNLF Blamed

HK100154 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] President Marcos warned yesterday of a plot by subversives, certain elements in the political opposition, labor leaders, and leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front to hold a nationwide strike sometime next month. The strike plan, code-named "Operation Skylark," also calls for terrorist bombings and assassination attempts against high government officials and prominent personalities in the country, he said.

The president sounded the warning in a speech at the joint celebration of the 81st Philippine Constabulary and 7th Integrated National Police anniversaries at Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila, headquarters of the constabularly brigade.

The president said he had received intelligence reports indicating the nationwide strike will be carried out on Sept 1, Sept 11, or during his state visit to the United States.

The intelligence community, he said, has identified some of the leaders of the plot. He said they included some leaders of the political opposition, labor groups, the MNLF, and some intellectuals or pseudo-intellectuals. The president asked these groups to realize the seriousness and gravity of their plot.

The president, sources said, was obviously referring to a plot hatched on April 18 during a meeting in Jampiras, Sabah, which was attended by MNLF leaders headed by Melhan Alam, MNLF chief of staff, and Dr. Tham Manjoorsa, MNLF secretary general, Nhur Khan and Muslimin Sema.

Also in the Jampiras meeting were four leaders of the Communist New People's Army, including a rebel priest. The plotters allegedly started carrying out "Skylark" last May with targets in Zamboanga City, Basilan, Davao, and Metro Manila.

The president said he has asked military intelligence to confirm the report in the next few days. If the report is confirmed, the president said: "We will then have to take preemptive actions."

The president said the government will hold the plotters responsible "for whatever happens in this nationwide strike, nationwide bombings, and assassinations." The president stressed his disclosure of the plan was intended as "fair warning" to the "deluded and innocent."

"I want them to know the seriousness and gravity of this plot they are planning. You cannot kill all of us. There will be some who will be left to finish you," he said.

The chief executive said the plot might be intended to disrupt his coming visit to the U.S. and win the support of the forthcoming Islamic Conference in Nigeria.

The President also believed there is "an orchestrated attempt to downgrade the military" by certain elements who, he said, have allowed themselves to be used as tools by a foreign power. He cited the charges of a massacre in Somoroy, Northern Samar and alleged military abuses in Bicol, Mountain Province, and southern Leyte. "It is very obvious," the president said, "that there is an orchestrated effort to undermine the military, and I can tell you that we are not going to take this lying down and sitting down." "Yes," he added, "we are going to investigate all these things they want us to investigate, but we are not going to stop there." He gave assurances that the government will use "the legitimate weapons of the law."

The president also lashed out at the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) television network. He said the BBC came to him asking for assistance, with the assurance that they would broadcast the accomplishments of the new society. "Instead," the president said, "They (BBC) went over to the opposition leader, former Senator Jose W. Diokno, and also to Horacio Morales and Fr. Conrado Balweg, who was pictured in army fatique uniform." "Isn't it a shame to besmear the name and honor of our country and allowing oneself to be utilized as an instrument by an outsider to hurt his fellow countrymen?" the president asked.

DEFENSE MINISTER RULES OUT MILITARY SUCCESSION

OW070811 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Manila, Aug. 7 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile dismissed the possibility of a military takeover in the country and stated categorically that he was "not interested" in succeeding President Ferdinand Marcos in his post.

Mr Enrile discounted prospects of a military regime "in the near or remote future," the English language DAILY EXPRESS reported today. He added that an attempted military takeover would mean "full-scale civil war." The report said the defense minister favored a collective leadership which, he said, was ideal for the country whose people "will not accept a strongman rule."

Mr Enrile also indicated he was "definitely not interested" in the country's presidency when asked if he was a possible successor. The minister stated his position following widespread speculation that he and First Lady Imelda Marcos were among the possible successors to the presidency, held by Mr Marcos for the past 16 years.

Those entertaining ideas of a military takeover, continued Mr Enrile, "should have their heads examined," since the lives of many people would be involved before they military could succeed. He added that the Filipino political psyche as well as the country's history would not allow such a thing to happen. Mr Enrile said the military should always be subordinated to the civilian government and neither should it be a political organization.

MARCOS STRESSES PARTY, NOT INDIVIDUAL RULE

HK100010 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos says party rule, not the rule of one man, applies in the country's government. The president reiterated the government's basic framework of parlimentary rule before a Philippine delegation about to leave for a meeting of the International

Law Association in Montreal, Canada. The chief executive said there can be no single authority in our form of government because decisions are made by the party in power. The president explained that the national security code does not give additional powers to the president, since it is merely a compilation of existing decrees. Also, the chief executive spoke of the court actions that are always available to all who feel that their rights are being infringed. Thus, President Marcos said, talk about a one-man rule in the Philippines and violations of human rights cannot be further from the truth. The president declared that the government by its policy and by its democratic framework will always be committed to the cause of human rights, and will even bend backwards to preserve them if the government has to.

The president also warned the public again against the efforts of dissidents to use unsuspecting groups as instruments to gain their political ends. The chief executive said the public should never allow itself to be used as a tool to destroy the country's democratic system.

PRO-NPA GROUPS WARNED ON ANTIMILITARY CAMPAIGN

HK090521 Manila Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos has warned that the Communist Party of the Philippines is making use of concerned groups as instruments to prevent the execution of justice. Mr Marcos issued his warning as he noted the orchestrated propaganda campaign of the New People's Army against ongoing action by the military.

Talking to newsmen at Malacanang, the president cited the report by a group of concerned citizens in Bicol on the operation of military units against the NPA in the region. The chief executive said the report of the military operation was written and released while the battalions were just about to implement their mission. To underscore the obvious intent, the president said the report was written way before the actual start of the military operation. This was done to protect the NPA from the onslaught of the operational battalions that were assigned to Bicol, Mr Marcos told newsmen. He expressed concern that the ones who signed the report are either deliberately protecting the NPA or are being used as instruments by the Communist Party of the Philippines, and this is very serious, because it shows a national design, President Marcos added.

The president said it is worse that some provincial newspapers are spreading the NPA propaganda campaign, saying that various stories are beginning to sound like the subversive news spread in 1972.

Intelligence Reports on Campaign

HK100137 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Analysts in the intelligence community believe subversive elements are mounting a sustained campaign to discredit the armed forces (AFP), sources said yesterday.

The subversives have been spreading the propaganda line that the military will grab political power in case of a leadership vacuum in the government. The latest intelligence reports indicate that the leftist underground's new propaganda offensive is to sow confusion over the question of presidential succession.

The analysts said the subversives are trying to picture the military as "volatile and power-hungry." The obvious intention, the sources said, is to put to doubt "the AFP's role as guardian of law and order -- and consequently, peaceful political continuity -- and picture the men in uniform in a contrary posture so that the subversives themselves can take over and fill the power vacuum.

This propaganda line, according to intelligence experts, appeared to have been taken up by a number of opposition personalities who, in recent months, have questioned the intentions of the military with regards to presidential succession. Sources recalled that when President Marcos was on a state visit to Saudi Arabia, the opposition in the Batasan raised an uproar over a memorandum left behind by the president.

The memorandum read: "In connection with my coming trip to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I wish to inform you that I am depositing with Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, certain instructions, appointments and removals from office in the government which will be released if anything untoward happens to our party. I enjoin you to implement the instructions embodied therein which are, I believe, to the best of interest of our country. I hope you will not hesitate to abide by them if the circumstances so warrant. However, I leave the country in good hands and I pray that our trip will attain the peace and progress that we hope for our beloved country."

The opposition claimed the memorandum was paving the way for a military takeover in the event anything happened to the president. What was conveniently ignored, the intelligence analysts said, was that the presidential memorandum was addressed to Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata, Batasan Speaker Querube Makalintal, the members of the Executive Committee, members of the cabinet, all members of the Batasan, and members of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan.

This showed, according to the intelligence men, that the instructions were merely deposited with General Ver, but were intended to be implemented by the civilian authority, including the Batasan. The nature and language of the memorandum asserted in clear unmistakable terms civilian supremacy over the military, they said.

Some opposition personalities, the experts observed, have revived the issue by suggesting certain constitutional amendments demanding certain presidential actions that would, according to them, ensure orderly transition of power and avoid any bloodshed that may be caused by power rivalry, in which the military would supposedly be a key participant. The intelligence experts said this showed a renewed propaganda campaign to malign the armed forces and sow seeds of intrigue to assail the AFP's mandated role as an instrument of civilian authority to ensure the smooth and peaceful transition of power in accordance with the constitution.

In accordance with the constitution, the experts said, the Executive Committee headed by the prime minister will take over in an interim capacity in the event of permanent disability, death, removal from office, or resignation of the president until a new president is elected. If the vacancy in the presidency occurs earlier than 18 months before the expiration of his term, the Batasan shall, within 30 days of the vacancy, call a special election to be held not earlier than 45 days nor later than 60 days.

Army To Investigate

HK090217 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces (AFP) chief of staff, formed a six-man team yesterday to investigate alleged abuses or atrocities committed by military personnel against civilians in the Bicol region.

After President Marcos had cited reports of alleged military abuses, Ver created the team headed by Lt. Col. Cresenciano C. Santiago of the AFP Judge Advocate General's Office and ordered it to leave immediately for Bicol for the inquiry. Last Sunday, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile also directed Ver to look into reported atrocities.

Former Senator Tecla San Andres-Ziga, chairman of the Bicol Concerned Citizens Alliance (BCCA), had written Enrile urging an investigation of alleged abuses committed by some military personnel in the region.

The BCCA resolution, which Ziga sent to Enrile listed the alleged abuses, including names of victims and military personnel, the dates and places where these happened.

The alleged atrocities ranged from illegal searches of persons and houses to illegal arrest and detention of civilians, salvaging (summary execution), maltreatment and torture, burning of houses, rape, kidnaping massacre in the provinces of Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay and Sorsogon.

The BCCA resolution demanded "demilitarization" of the Bicol region where it said there are nine battalions of soldiers. The BCCA attributed what it called "escalation of military atrocities" to the presence of too many military troopers.

Ver told Santiago: "It has been my policy not to condone abusive soldiers and there will be no compromise in this." The inquiry will identify the soldiers involved, document every reported incident enumerated by Ziga and determine any criminal or disciplinary action taken or to be taken in each case. Ver also directed the team to list whatever properties were taken, damaged or destroyed by the soldiers, whether for warranted or unwarranted cause.

On the BCCA's demand for the pull-out of the military from the area, Enrile said the troops were needed there to counteract a terrorist campaign by dissidents which has continued to threaten the security and welfare of the populace.

Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, commander of Region IV (Quezon Bicol zone), said records in his office show there were only two incidents where the military were involved. The first, he said, was the shooting incident at Mabilo I, Labo, Camarines Norte, on July 23 which resulted in the death of five civilians, namely, Barangay Captain Eduardo Bayani, Barangay Councilmen Dionisio Villaluz and Manolo Lausin, Joey Cama and Carlito Manago. Elements of the 45th Infantry Battalion (IB), 5th Infantry Division (Army), were involved in the shooting.

The Camarines Norte Philippines Constabulary (PC) investigated the case and filed multiple murder charges on June 28 against PFC. Edwin Carmen, PFC. Leo Amulong, PFC. Oscar Sibunga, Peter Doe, Richard Doe and John Doe, all members of "B" Company, 45th IB. Three soldiers were discharged from the service and detained at the provincial jail.

The second incident, Ramos said, was the shooting to death of Jaime Magana of Daet, Camarines Norte, by Sgt. Jose Abalos of the 60th PC battalion. Abalos had been charged in court and is now under technical arrest.

BULLETIN TODAY Editorial

HK090211 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Silence?"]

[Text] The report said the Bicol Concerned Citizens Alliance headed by ex-Sen. Tecla San Andres-Ziga had adopted a resolution seeking assistance in the investigation of cases of atrocities committed by the military in the Bicol region. The resolution, dated May 30, cited numerous abuses -- illegal searches, illegal arrests and detention of civilians, summary executions, torture, kidnaping, and massacre.

These are grievous charges which deserve painstaking investigation by high authorities.

The report did not mention if the local civilian officials in the Bicol region had taken the initiative of appraising Manila of the abuses or what steps they had taken. For all we know the local officials had done something about the charges. Or it is possible that the petition was exaggerated.

Nonetheless, in case an abuse has been committed and no response to the complaint has been elicited from the proper government agency, it is the moral duty, at least, of the mayor or the provincial governor to help facilitate investigation and prosecution. The duty becomes pressing if many abuses are committed. There is a moral and political failure if the duty is left to a civic or opposition group since primary responsibility devolves on the elected officials.

What seems to have happened in Bicol is similar to the report coming from Bontoc, where it was left to barangay officials and village elders to complain to high authorities about the widespread depredations committed by an army group. What happened to higher local civilian authorities? Why did they not complain on behalf of the barangays? Their silence is deafening. In the absence of a good excuse, silence in such cases is definitely a disservice to the constituents.

GENERAL CITED ON IMPROVEMENT IN SAMAR SITUATION

OW080854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT 8 Aug 82

[By Monica Feria]

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 8 (AFP) -- The Philippine Armed Forces are fighting an intense battle against communist insurgents in the central Philippine island of Samar, one of the most depressed regions of the country. Just a year and a half ago, Samar Island had the worst communist insurgency problem in the country.

The chief of the 10,000-strong Eastern Unified Command, Gen Salvador Mison, said that, at that time, members of the so-called New Peoples Army (NPA) freely roamed the mountainous interior of the 13,578 sq km island. They raided municipalities, disarmed police forces and staged public antigovernment lectures.

Military reports today say they have cut down the NPA's armed strength and mass support by more than half and military attention has more and more shifted to the Quezon-Bicol region at the southern tip of Luzon Island. But Gen Mison, a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy, said the more important socio-economic battle to win the "hearts and minds" of the people continued in the eastern island which bore the deep scars of natural calamities and government neglect over the past decades.

In an official report, Gen Mison said that in barely a year and seven months they had cut the NPA's armed strength from 6,000 to 3,142 and cut down their estimated mass base support from 34,000 to 7,000. Official reports said some 372 NPA guerrillas had been killed at the cost of about 94 soldiers over the same period.

The general said the Communist Party of the Philippines reorganized under Maoist lines in 1968 had in 1972 chosen this backward island as a potential training base. Its rugged terrain, obvious lack of roads and bridges, and thick vegetation has made it ideal for guerrilla activity. The weather also helps them, the general said. "Here we have only two seasons, the wet and the very wet," and Samar, the country's eastern side-door, bears the brunt of some 20 Pacific typhoons a year. The difficult communications and terrain make the army's job more difficult and helicopter patrols are very expensive.

The eastern military command's blitz effort to hold the insurgency movement at bay has attracted increasing criticism from religious and human rights groups who charged that civilians had been increasingly dislocated and in some cases massacred in the crossfire of antidissident offensives.

Increasing lawlessness in the strife-torn island was brought into focus by the massacre last year of some 49 men, women and children in the northern interior village of Sag-od. The perpetrators of this massacre have yet to be identified.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 155 11 August 1982

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OFFICIAL FLEXIBLE ON RESUMING AID TO VIETNAM

OW101441 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 10, KYODO -- A ranking Foreign Ministry official Tuesday showed a flexible attitude toward resumption of economic aid to Vietnam, suspended after Vietnamese forces stormed into Kampuchea four years ago. Akitane Kiuchi, head of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, told an Upper House committee: "We are not necessarily going to insist on complete withdrawal (of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea)."

The Japanese Government had so far maintained that Hanoi should respond seriously to calls for talks to settle the Kampuchean issue as a condition for resumption of Japanese economic aid.

IRAN REPAYS PART OF PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT DEBT

OW110519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 11, KYODO -- Mitsui and Co. said Wednesday Iran has repaid a total of yen 130 million in capital and interests, due on Tuesday, to Japanese financial institutions in relation to a joint petrochemical complex project in southern Iran. The payment with interest added comprised a government yen loan, a direct loan extended by major Japanese city banks and a Mitsui and Co.'s deferred payment credit.

The second repayment for the loans, following the first one of yen 12.5 billion on February 10, has been taken by Japanese concerns as meaning that Iran has shown willingness to complete the stalled Iran-Japan project. The project, calling for construction of a giant petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeyni, south of Tehran, has been suspended since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war. Iran has also raised funds for the project through a loan guaranteed by Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), a five-company consortium led by Mitsui and Co.

Iran, however, rejected repayment in May as a counter-measure against the consortium's suspension of remittance to Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), a joint company set up for the project by Japan's Mitsui group and Iran's National Petrochemical Co. The Mitsui group made the May repayment to Japanese financial institutions in place of Iran. The Japanese side plans to press Iran to make the next repayment of yen 7,630 million due on August 27 at the fifth round of talks on the plant to be held in Tehran this month, Mitsui said.

JAPANESE, INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS HOLD MEETING

OW050455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 5, KYODO -- Japanese and Indian industrialists Thursday opened two days of discussion here on narrowing the gap in information on their respective fortes and capabilities for winning joint contracts and subcontracts in international projects. More than 220 Japanese and 170 Indian businessmen from 125 firms are taking part in the Indo-Japanese conference on joint-tendering and subcontracting being held at the Imperial Hotel. Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, and Shiv Raj V. Patil, Indian minister of commerce, addressed the meeting, the first in Japan, aimed at winning international biddings in which competition has been growing.

So far, Japanese and Indian firms have been competing with each other in bidding for projects in developing nations and there have been many cases where third countries have won the contracts.

The meeting is being held to exchange information on Japan's technology and capital and India's skilled labor for effective use in joint bidding for international contracts.

Patil said in his address: "We should explore all possibilities of combining the best of Japanese technology and the best of Indian capability to provide an attractive package to the prospective customers which can stand keen competition."

The opening ceremony was followed by group discussions on cooperation in civil engineering and construction projects, technical consultancy services, power generation, transmission and distribution, industrial plants and machinery. The meeting is being sponsored by India's semiofficial Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) and supported by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee.

G.D. Shah, EEPC chairman, said in an opening speech that Japan topped the list in foreign collaboration agreements between India and foreign firms approved to September last year. Out of 6,500 such agreements, 558 are from Japan, he added. Noting that present Indo-Japanese cooperation "is confined to only a few Indian and Japanese firms in third country projects," he said, "We are keen to have such contracts and cooperation on a more organized and regular basis rather than on sporadic, chance negotiations."

KYODO REVIEWS TEXTBOOK REVISION CONTROVERSY

OW101315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 10 Aug 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 10, KYODO -- Though under fire from all sides, a small group in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the Japanese Education Ministry are displaying a desperate, dogged determination to avoid correcting textbook accounts of Japan's actions before and during World War II.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa Tuesday asserted that the ministry has no intention of reversing the altered textbook description of Japan's history. The minister said in a Lower House committee meeting that textbooks deal only in objective facts.

For the past 30 years, the Education Ministry, with powerful support from within the ruling party, has battled tirelessly for a "correct Japanese view" of the war that the ministry thought was ignored by the U.S. occupation and then the leftwing-dominated Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso). Conveying the mood within the ministry, one high ranking official recently said that he recalls the "humiliation inflicted upon Japan."

The Americans banned geography and history, along with the traditional martial arts of kendo and naginata, from the school curriculum and Japanese school children learnt an American-approved version of their nation's actions in the 1930's and 1940's. After the occupation, Nikkyoso succeeded in promoting pacifist education under the slogan: "Don't send these students again to the battlefields." The preamble to the 1947 education law says that education must be conducted so as to bring up children to form a peaceful state and society.

The Education Ministry introduced its present textbook authorization system in 1952. Since then, all textbooks have been subject to screening by the Textbook Authorization Research Council, an advisory body of the ministry. Introduction of the screening system was the first steps in the ministry's efforts for "normalization" of public education. It was followed by the dropping of election in favor of a system of appointment to local boards of education (1956), introduction of an efficiency rating for teachers (1957), initiation of moral education (1958) and so on.

The ministry's efforts were at least partially aimed at destroying the power of the 570,000-member teachers union. Recent revisions in high school textbooks followed a massive campaign by the LDP over the last two years against the "biased" textbooks favored by Nikkyoso.

In the campaign, the Conservative Party has criticized the lack of patriotic ideas and sense of national defense.

Professor Emeritus Shigeru Watanabe of Senshu University, a member of the Textbook Authorization Research Council, claimed in a recent interview with the weekly ASAHI magazine that the Japanese postwar labelling of the war with China as an "invasion" was influenced by the activities of Chief Prosecutor Joseph Keenan of the Tokyo War Criminal Tribunal. "Keenan needed to call it an invasion. Otherwise he would be without grounds for prosecuting war criminals," he was quoted as saying. "A similar perception was created among journalists and public opinion without critical scrutiny," the professor of history added.

Commenting on last year's screening, Chief of the Education Ministry's Textbook Authorization Division, Kazuo Fujimura said that the word "invasion" was not welcome in textbooks. "It suggests an evaluation. School textbooks should provide only the facts," he was quoted as saying last December by the YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper. "If you write that the Chinese Government says it was an invasion, we will accept that," Fujimura said.

Some private textbook publishers followed the "advice" of the ministry and replaced the word "invasion" by the more neutral "advance."

With the revisions, a ministry victory seemed in sight. The effect, however, was to create a mounting chorus of protest against alleged "Japanese whitewashing of its wartime wrongdoing" in China, Korea, Taiwan and other parts of Asia that once fell subject to the Japanese imperial army.

In Japan itself, the row pits the Education Ministry -- defending the right to say what it likes in domestic school textbooks without outside interference -- against the Foreign Ministry, which is deeply concerned by possible damage to Japan's delicate relations with its neighbors.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday said again that Japan's responsibility and recollections of past actions should be expressed in the textbooks as they were in the 1972 Japan-China joint statement and the 1965 Japan-South Korea joint communique. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is under increasing pressure to settle the diplomatic controversy so that his scheduled visit to China late next month will progress without friction. According to the Education Ministry official quoted earlier, "the final bout may be drawing closer, but we're not finished yet."

BRIEFS

LOAN TO MOROCCO -- Tokyo, Jul 31, KYODO -- Japan has extended a yen 12 billion yen loan to Morocco to construct a modern sulfuric acid factory, the government announced. The Export-Import Bank of Japan will also extend yen 19.2 billion yen credit to the African country for the project, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 31 Jul 82 OW]

LOAN TO BOLIVIA -- Tokyo, Jul 30, KYODO -- Japan will provide a yen 5,544 million ($27 million) loan to Bolivia for railway repair works, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. The ministry said an agreement on the loan was concluded in the Bolivian capital of La Paz by Japanese Ambassador Toru Yoshimizu and Bolivian Foreign Minister Dr Agustin Saavedra. Bolivia is repairing the eastern line of its national railway system, damaged by heavy rain in January 1979, the ministry said. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 30 years, including a 10-year grace period. It bears an annual interest of 3.5 percent. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 30 Jul 82 OW]

PANMUNJOM 'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT MAC MEETING

SK111040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Kaesong, August 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting of security officers of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on August 11 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side sternly protested against continued provocations and violations of the U.S. imperialist aggression army against us in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom, and called the enemy side to account for these acts.

According to the statement of our security officer at the meeting, on July 28, four soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army at a post of the enemy side near Panmun Bridge threw stones at personnel of our side at a post on the opposite side.

Prior to this reckless provocation, on July 23, three soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army shook truncheons at guard personnel of our side in the southern yard of the restroom of the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

On July 21 when the 467th meeting of secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was going on, the enemy brought 34 more armed personnel than the designated number into the Joint Security Area, and illegally introduced almost every day many armed personnel into this area, letting them wear no designated insignia. Such provocations and violations committed by the enemy numbered 36 from July 12 to August 10. The security officer of our side strongly protested to the enemy side against increasing the number of armed personnel in the Joint Security Area to threaten the safety of our personnel and obstruct them in the performance of their duty, thereby creating the tension there, and asked the enemy side what steps it would take to stop provocations against our side.

The enemy side, however, refused to give assurances, on preposterous pretexts, that it would comply with the demand of our side.

The security officer of our side denounced the unjust stand of the enemy and stressed that an end must be put to the provocations of the enemy for security and order in the Joint Security Area.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES SOUTH KOREAN NAVAL EXERCISES

SK110944 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 10 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 August commentary: "A Reckless Play With Fire"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are staging naval firing exercises in the East, West and South Seas.

According to news reports, the puppets staged a naval firing drill in waters around Koje Island on 7 and 8 August and will reportedly stage a naval exercise in the West Sea for 4 days beginning 11 August. They are engaged in naval shooting exercises in all the coastal waters from Mukho harbor in the East Sea to Koje Island in the South Sea, extending the drill through the night. It is reported that such rackets will last until 26 August.

The puppet clique has recently fanned war and confrontation sentiments in Chinhae, prattling about provocations against the South. The current naval military exercise coincides with the puppet clique's repeated war exercises, linking them to us.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has been covering South Korea under a pall of gunpowder by staging a series of exercises such as Team Spirit 1982, has recently made a fuss by mobilizing residents all over the nation for blackout drills on the pretext of preparing against the North's surprise air attacks. The puppet clique has also staged a very provocative military exercise named "Myolgong," linking it to us, in areas around Seoul and Kyonggi Province by mobilizing a vast number of armed forces, including the puppet army, police and irregular forces [chun kunsaryok].

Hardly had the pall of war exercises settled when the puppets staged another military exercise at sea. The current naval exercise is part of war exercises ceaselessly staged against us by the puppets at the order of the U.S. imperialists. They are a premeditated and intentional maneuver to encourage a confrontation with us and to create a war mood. As indicated by a series of military exercises, blackout drills and the current naval exercises, the puppet's war exercises have recently been expanded, lengthened and made more vicious.

These facts show that the puppets' war rackets are becoming more reckless and are expanding.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's reckless rackets are the product and extension of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea. It is widely known that the U.S. imperialists are encouraging the South Korean puppets to war and confontation by supplying them with weapons and equipment to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base to accelerate preparations for a new war against our republic.

The current naval exercises were staged after the U.S. imperialists had summoned the puppet army chief of staff to the United States to deliver an order to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion, saying that the U.S. troops will be directly involved if a war breaks out in Korea. The U.S. imperialists' purpose is to accelerate naval operations for a northward invasion and to use the puppets as cannon fodder.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is playing the dirty role of pertetrator for the U.S. imperialists' policy of war. At a time when easing tension, maintaining and consolidating peace and achieving independent and peaceful reunification of the nation are emerging as the urgent aspiration of the times and people, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is staging war exercises against fellow countrymen at the orders of the aggressors. This is an intolerable act of treason and nation-selling running counter to peace and peaceful reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, isolated and rejected at home and abroad owing to its flunkeyist policy and tyrannical fascist military rule, is trying to find a way out through an adventurous military policy, while fanning war fever by staging firing exercises almost every day, straining the situation.

By so doing, the puppets are threatening the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antidictatorial struggle for democracy which are growing among the South Korean people by using military forces to stop their patriotic advance and maintain their colonial terrorist rule in South Korea. This, however, is a foolish daydream. The war exercises will bring nothing but destruction to the puppets. Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui were destroyed while playing the role of perpetrators of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and policy of war. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should realize how tragic the colonial puppets' fate is and abstain from running wild by drawing a lesson from history. The same fate awaits those who follow in the footsteps of the destroyed predecessors.

JAPANESE FISHING BOATS, CREWMEN RELEASED

SK110502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA) -- As already reported, on July 13 a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army on its routine duty captured three Japanese fishing boats which were catching fish after illegally intruding into the East Sea economic waters of our country.

An investigation confirmed that these boats are "Hamayoshi-Maru No. 6" and "Soho-Maru" belonging to the Kasumijo fishery cooperative in Kinosaki County, Hyogo Prefecture, and "Junyoshi-Maru" belonging to the Tamaemura fishery cooperative in Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. The crewmen of these fishing boats admitted that they intruded 8-13 miles into the East Sea economic waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and illegally caught fish. They admitted that their crime deserved punishment as it gravely infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the resources in the economic waters.

The Japanese fishing boats and their crewmen should have been severely punished by law for their criminal act. But the organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking into consideration the fact that all of them are poor fishermen and honestly admitted their crime and promised not to intrude again into the economic waters of our country and illegally catch fish and a request of the Dietman's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, the Japan Red Cross Society and the Japan-Korea Fishery Council for lenient pardon, decided to return all of the crewmen along with their boats.

The "Soho-Maru" and "Hamayoshi-Maru No. 6," which have gone through businesslike procedures for their departure, left on August 11; and "Junyoshi-Maru" will leave upon finishing its business-like procedures.

The Japanese side should make sure that there may not be a repetition of such violation as intruding into our economic waters.

REACTION TO JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION CONTINUES

Workers Denounce Revision

SK111033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 11 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON and all other papers here continue to carry letters from working people of all strata denouncing the revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities.

Nearly all the addressers of the letters are one-time sufferers from the brutal colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists over Korea and witnesses of history. In these letters they cite concrete facts roundly exposing that the Japanese Ministry of Education, through the recent revision of textbooks for the high school students and primary school children, is beautifying the gangster-like aggression and vicious colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists over Korea and crudely distorting stark historic facts.

Kim Myong-sop, a workteam head of the Hwasong cooperative farm, Yongsong District, Pyongyang, says in his letter: The March First Movement was a concentric explosion of the long pent-up anti-Japanese sentiments and wrath of the Korean people and a sacred patriotic struggle for the restoration of national sovereignty against the harsh colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. But, today the Japanese authorities describe the March first popular uprising as an unjustifiable "riot" in textbooks. This is an outrageous forgery of history for insulting the sacred patriotic struggle of the Korean people and justifying the brutal suppression of the movement. I can hardly repress my indignation at this shameless act of the Japanese militarists. There live in my village, too, participants in the March first popular uprising, and they often talk to us about it.

The Japanese authorities must immediately stop forging history, clearly realizing that with no swindle can they never erase the history of the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of our people for national sovereignty.

Choe Hyon, who lives in Namsin-dong No. 1, Songyo District, Pyongyang, says in his letter: In June 1940, I was taken to an alien land in "labor drafting" by the Japs, where I underwent all sufferings before returning home. I cannot repress anger at the description of the forcible "labor drafting" as a "voluntary" one by the Japanese reactionaries.

A hired hand at a rich family in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, I was taken to a coal mine in Kyushu, Japan, for the son of the master, leaving my solitary father in his sick bed. How can a son, however undutiful he might be, volunteer to go away, not forced by the Japs, leaveing his own father on the deathbed, with no one to support him?

Afraid that we should run away, the Japanese imperialists built tall walls around the "concentration camp" crowned with barbed wire and Japs with bayonets were standing at the single exit. If we went there "voluntarily," why should they keep us under such strict watch? With nothing can the Japanese authorities conceal the historic fact that they took away Korean youth and middle-aged people by force and subjected them to all sorts of hard labour under the shuddering threat of the bayonet.

Dr. Kim Yong-hwang at Kim Il-song University says in his letter: No sooner had the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea than they proclaimed that the Japanese language should be used at all the government and public offices, courts and other places and harshly suppressed the use of the Korean language in education, the press and all other fields.

Under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule our people were fined for speaking Korean and blacklisted as "seditious elements" or even thrown into prison for the mere reason that they carried Korean books. While strictly banning the use of the Korean language, the Japanese imperialists forced the compulsory use of the Japanese language. Moreover, the Japanese imperialists forced the Koreans to change their original name in Japanese style.

Such are historical facts. But, in the recently revised Japanese textbooks, they claim that in those days the Japanese language was the "official language" and even argue that the "change of names" was "voluntarily responded" by the Korean people with their "encouragement." This is an intolerable violation of chajusong (independence) of our nation and a wanton forgery of history.

A direct eye-witness of the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial policy and a Korean linguist, I strongly protest against and denounce the distortion and forgery of history by the Japanese authorities.

VRPR Hits Ogawa's Remarks

SK101227 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a press conference held on 5 August, Japanese Education Minister Ogawa said he did not intend to revise any textbooks. Prattling that the issue of the distortions in the textbooks could be solved if the countries concerned understand the Japanese position, he said he did not intend to revise them, nor should he.

As is known, in the history textbooks for Japanese high school students, the Japanese Education Ministry has completely distorted and fabricated the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression against our country by describing the act of robbing our country of its diplomatic rights and internal governing rights as a change of hands in accordance with a treaty, despoiling our farmers of their lands as an act of land registration, our people's 1 March mass uprising as a riot and the forced draft as a voluntary one, thus beautifying a vicious colonial rule.

Such acts by the Japanese authorities are an intolerable insult to our people's national pride and a violent distortion of history.

In this regard, people in and out of the country are raising voices demanding a correction of the textbooks and are strongly protesting and denouncing the Japanese. Despite such denunciations and protests, the Japanese militarists are trying to rationalize their distortions and fabrications rather than admit them, while showing an arrogance in defiance of pblic opinion at home and abroad. Such acts, intolerable as they are, could be committed only by those who are devoted to plundering and aggression against other countries.

Attempting to militarize Japan, make inroads abroad, realize their ambition to reinvade South Korea and, eventually, achieve their old dream of a Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere is the unchanged policy of the Japanese militarists. One part of such an attempt to achieve these ambitions is that the Japanese militarists have revised the textbooks and distorted history, evoking denunciations and protests from the world. By praising the old Japanese imperialists' history of aggression, the Japanese militarists are trying to cover up their predecessors' crimes. They are also trying to rationalize their schemes to reinvade South Korea and provide the ideological foundation to achieve their militarist ambition for aggression by infusing today's young generation in Japan with a militarist spirit.

A recent series of events clearly show this. By reviving the martial songs that once reverberated in the places they invaded and massacred people and by having them sung by present-day Japanese citizens, the Japanese authorities are praising the exploits of those who died in the war of aggression and are making today's Japanese emulate them.

They have also made a film hailing the war of aggression called "The Great Japanese Empire" and are promoting it. This is another example of their schemes.

It is no accident that the Japanese authorities are denounced. The historic lessons about the crimes and tragedy of war are losing their color. The spirit beautifying and viewing World War II in a positive light is growing in Japan. The game of revising the textbooks coincided with the Japanese reactionaries' reinforcement of the Self-Defense Forces and acceleration of naked war preparations. The distortions in the textbooks are even more dangerous because they are aimed at the new generation. This clearly shows that the Japanese militarists' ambition for aggression has not changed and is being revived.

Despite such facts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is acting subserviently, saying not a word. It is turning its back on stark facts and is showing a humble attitude toward Japan. This exposes its nature as a pro-Japan flunkeyist and an antinational criminal scheming to maintain a one-man dictatorship and entrench itself in office by getting more aid from Japan as a reward for traitorous acts.

Our masses will never tolerate the Japanese militarists' ambition and will bravely join the holy war to overthrow the pro-Japan flunkeyist, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is subserviently obeying the Japanese militarists.

KIM IL-SONG NONALIGNED LEADERSHIP NOTED

SK061105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA) -- Freelancer of France Jean Pierre Brule recently published an article under the title "Glory to the Great Leader President Kim Il-song, the Founder of the Immortal Chuche Idea." The author says:

For 70 years of life recorded in letters of gold in the history of the nation, the great leader President Kim Il-song has turned Korea into an exemplary country of the world by leading her along a straight path to a brilliant victory from an unprecedented adversity. President Kim Il-song is the father of people who is devoting his all to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people and a symbol of freedom and independence for hundreds of millions of people. He founded the immortal chuche idea holding the most shining place in the history of human thought and has developed it in depth and splendidly embodied it to convert Korea into a powerful and independent country.

The chuche idea is a banner of struggle not only for the Korean people but also for the oppressed people of the world.

By strengthening political sovereignty and building an independent national economy and a self-reliant national defence through the embodiment of the chuche idea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a proud example, beacon of hope and source of encouragement for the progressive countries of the world striving to carry out the cause of chajusong (independence).

Therefore, today the world's revolutionary people follow and highly respect and revere President Kim Il-song, the legendary hero, peerless patriot, genius of revolution and construction, great thinker and theoretician and leader of the world revolution. The world's progressive people also highly praise the chuche idea, a revolutionary world outlook, as a genuine declaration of human rights of our era and a fundamental guideline in solving by their own efforts all problems arising in the revolution and construction and realizing chajusong.

The great leader President Kim Il-song put forward national reunification as the supreme task of the nation from the first days of the country's division due to the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and has made all his efforts to realize it. He put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, an independent, democratic, peaceloving and non-aligned state, and the ten-point policy of the confederal state at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea to indicate an original and just road to realise the reunification of the country by the Koran people themselves without any foreign interference. The reunification proposal put forward by the president is a realistic and fair one acceptable to anyone. It can accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposal for founding a confederal state which accords with the interests of the entire Korean people enjoys the absolute support of the progressive organizations and people of the world desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. As this reunification proposal indicates a most reasonable way of settling the national problem in divided countries, meets the demand of the constantly changing external and internal situation, strengthens solidarity with the anti-imperialist, independent forces and guarantees the development of the Non-Aligned Movement, it makes a great contribution to the world people's revolutionary cause of building a new independent world.

The great leader President Kim Il-song is wisely leading the Non-Aligned Movement to preserve its intrinsic character, firmly defend its idea and principle and thereby exert ever greater influence upon the process of the change of the world. Many countries of the world who aspire after chajusong are struggling, guided by the just idea of external policy put forward by him in accord with the interests of their people and the desires of the world people.

President Kim Il-song has also made an immortal contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world working class and the development of the times by giving a perfect answer to the problem of continuing with the revolution. Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song the revolution is successfully going on in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a most brilliant example in the revolutionary struggle in our time. The great sun which rose from a straw-thatched house with low eaves in Mangyongdae, a holy land of revolution, is not only throwing brilliant rays over Korea but also shedding the rays of life throughout the world.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has rendered distinguished services to history and the times. This is a most significant event in our era.

The cause of President Kim Il-song who performed a world-wide feat in 70 years holds a most brilliant place in human history.

NODONG SINMUN EXPOUNDS ON SPEED OF 1980'S SLOGAN

SK071204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2227 GMT 6 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 August special article: "Our People's New, Historic March Which Is Advancing With Slogan for Creation of the Speed of 1980's Upheld" -- KCNA identifies this as an "editorial article"]

[Text] A struggle to create a new speed of advance, i.e., the speed of the 1980's, is being vigorously waged in our country. In the course of such a struggle, a new revolutionary upsurge is being created on all fronts of socialist construction and a brighter future is unfolding before the fatherland.

Today's proud reality is a noble fruition of the revolutionary leadership of our party, which is leading the revolution and construction to an endless upsurge with bold strategic slogans. Our party is the staff office of the Korean revolution and organizer and guide of all of our people's victories.

It is an important trait of our party's tested leadership art to lead the revolution and construction to an endless upturn with correct struggle slogans in conformity with the longstanding demand of revolutionary development and the people's aspiration put forth in a timely manner.

Thanks to our party's leadership, which always illuminates the revolutionary path with great struggle slogans, our socialist construction has always been successful with grand revolutionary upsurges, and the ultimate victory for the communist cause is firmly guaranteed.

1. The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's put forth by our party is a glorious project designed to create a decisive change in socialist construction and to energetically accelerate the imbuing of society with the chuche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should always set higher goals and struggle to implement them. We can consummate the revolution and build a communist paradise only when we ceaselessly struggle and develop.

Our revolution, which was pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu, has ascended a very high stage of tying society together with a single idea. Under the banner of the chuche idea, work for remodeling man, society and nature is being pursued and great victories and successes are being reaped in all sectors of the revolution and construction.

Our revolutionary cause, however, has not been completed, and more difficult and vast revolutionary duties face us now. Starting from a firm position of working to consummate the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, our party has recently put forth a militant slogan to create the speed of the 1980's -- a new speed in socialist construction.

This is a clear manifestation of the revolutionary traits of our party, which advances and renovates continuously, never boasting of its triumphs and successes.

The purpose of socialist, commuist construction is to bring about serious changes in all sectors and, therefore, we cannot afford to stand still for even a moment in our struggle to consummate this cause.

From the beginning of its leadership of the revolution and construction, our party has been struggling, assuming as a firm principle the need to advance socialist construction at constant high speed. So, our country's socialist economic construction has persistently followed a single path of upturn without the slightest deviation or turmoil. This great revolutionary history of grand upsurge, which has not known recession or stalemate for even a moment and which has singlemindedly pursued ceaseless renovations and, forward marches, is a great honor and pride to our people.

With its bold operations to create the speed of the 1980's now fully unfolded, our party is vigorously summoning the entire party and all the people to a struggle to implement them.

Reflected in these operations is our party's firm, unwavering determination to turn our country into a better place to live -- a people's paradise -- and to hasten national reunification and a complete victory of socialism by creating an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction in conformity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan and intention. The struggle to create a new advance speed, i.e., the speed of the 1980's, is first of all a rewarding struggle to achieve the 10 major perspective goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule.

The 10 major perspective goals of socialist economic construction put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a grand program for economic construction designed to strengthen the nation's political and economic might in all aspects and to improve epochally the people's living standard. They are also a brilliant plan to hasten the historic cause of socialist and communist construction.

Our people have already achieved a great success in socialist economic construction. To achieve ahead of schedule the 10 major perspective goals with which we anticipate a high speed of production and growth and construction of a large-scale, we should redouble our efforts and advance at a speed many times faster than the present one.

The struggle to create a new speed of advance that our people are engaged in now is a grand revolutionary advance designed to create an unprecedented speed in socialist economic construction to the fullest meaning of the word.

The victory of the struggle to achieve the goals of the second 7-year plan and the 10 major perspective goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule depends decisively on how the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is waged in all sectors.

Today's struggle to create a new speed of advance will be a manifestation of great revolutionary spirit, and the might of this struggle stems from the fact that it is based on the Chollima spirit and spirit of self-reliance. The Chollima spirit is a great revolutionary spirit enabling us to bring about world famous miracles and changes by stepping forward with 10 to 100 paces while others take only one step. This spirit is the main source of energy which has enabled us to embroider our country's history of socialist construction with astonishing exploits.

With the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, our people have achieved miracles and renovations, astonishing the world's people by emerging from the postwar ruins and crushing all sorts of manuevers by the enemies within and without, and they have established today's gigantic powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance and self-supporting in the shortest possible period -- unprecedented in history -- by ceaselessly advancing at a high speed.

Without the Chollima spirit and Chollima force, we cannot conceive of our country -- which has come to pride itself as the country of Chollima that only knows about upswing and advance -- breaking away from the backwardness it has suffered in the past. The Chollima spirit and Chollima force is a great spirit and verve of struggle which our people will have to carry with them and highly display forever in the future.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, which is being vigorously waged in all sectors under our party's leadership, is a struggle which has been generated with the Chollima spirit -- whose invincible driving power and vitality has been fully tested and proven in the practice of our revolution -- as its ideological and spiritual basis and waged with the ideological and spiritual basis as its weapons.

Because of this the spirit to create the speed of the 1980's is a powerful driving force enabling us to achieve ahead of schedule this year's vast plan and the second 7-year plan and achieve the 10 major perspective goals of socialist economic construction of the 1980's at all cost.

This being the case, for our people nothing could be a more honorable and proud task than to actively join in this rewarding struggle put forth and led by our party, and devote their wisdom and passion to it.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's -- a new advance speed -- is a glorious task of endlessly glorifying the tradition and history of enacting a great upsurge in socialist construction under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership. A great revolutionary upsurge has been continuously enacted in socialist construction in our country. This is characteristic of socialist construction. Holding in high esteem as a great leader the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has profound wisdom and a tested leadership, our people have quickly advanced since the commencement of socialist construction, without knowing the slightest stagnation and stalemate. Thus, they have fully demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of heroic Korea. This entire course has been a chronicle strewn with a heroic epic and great miracles and brilliant exploits unparalleled in history.

The lighting of the flames of the Chollima movement by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an historic event providing an opportunity to bring about a decisive change in socialist construction in our country and to instill a great revolutionary upsurge.

Socialist construction forged ahead on a full-fledged scale in our country during the postwar period. During this period, our party and people were assigned an historic task of carrying out a socialist revolution -- a most serious social change in history -- and of completing the basic construction of socialism. Achieving this vast task under the circumstances of inheriting a backward economy and of everything being reduced to ashes was difficult beyond description. Advancing at the speed of Chollima under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people brilliantly conducted a socialist reform in production in 4 to 5 years and ushered in a new era of Chollima in this land.

From the beginning, socialist construction in our country started with a great revolutionary upsurge. Thus, socialist construction has advanced along a single road of upsurge. Following the 1950's, during which the speeds of Chollima and Pyongyang were created, the speed of vinalon was created in the 1960's, astonishing people. In the 1970's, the unprecedented speed of the 70-day battle was created.

The historic task of industrialization, which others took several hundred years to complete, was completed in 10-odd years in our country. Our country, which was once most backward, was turned into a most powerful socialist country in 30-odd years. This is a great fruition of this course, in which these astonishing speeds were created.

Our party values the history of the great revolutionary upsurge led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It regards it as a noble duty to inherit and endlessly glorify this task. The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a worthwhile one designed to brilliantly implement such a plan of our party. When all the people unanimously rise and perform heroic exploits in creating the speed of the 1980's, they can more successfully glorify the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's -- a new advance speed -- is not only the brilliant inheritance of the history of a great revolutionary upsurge which has already been enacted in socialist construction, but also a higher stage struggle to achieve this end. This is the characteristic of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

The might of the mass movement for social change is related to the circumstances, the goal and the methodology with which this movement is carried out. The aim of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is to lay a firm material and technical foundation to completely suit [word indistinct] socialist society following the completion of socialist revolution and industrialization and the comprehensive technical (?reform) of the people's economy, and to make decisive progress in carrying out the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. This shows that the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's has an unprecedented, magnificent goal in socialist construction and that this struggle has as its vast task raising our revolution to a higher stage.

The work of creating the speed of the 1980's is a struggle which is waged through a speed battle -- a most vigorous work method. The speed battle is the basic battle form of socialist construction -- a method of attaining the best result both in quantity and quality in the shortest span of time by mobilizing all forces available.

Only when we adopt the method of the speed battle -- a most revolutionary form of battle meeting the requirements for developing our revolution and the desire of the people -- can we gain great successes in all sectors of socialist construction. This is a precious truth shown by our practical revolution.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's -- today's new speed -- is a great advance movement to continuously promote the spirit of the period of great Chollima upsurge and to add the might of the speed battle to this spirit. The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a high-stage, comprehensive and pannational struggle that enables us to brilliantly achieve unprecedented goals and vast tasks in socialist construction.

Through this struggle, chuche Korea -- Chollima Korea -- has embarked on the road of a new advance, and the 1980's shines as a most brilliant era in carrying out the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

2. Only under the wise leadership of the great party and leader can we enact a new, great upsurge in socialist construction and gain great successes.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's -- a new speed of advance -- is a struggle waged lawfully as a result of the immortal achievements the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained in leading the revolution and construction to victory and of the wise leadership of our party resolutely protecting and glorifying these achievements. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We have every potential to readily achieve the new, magnificent goal for socialist economic construction.

A great struggle cannot be waged automatically in a barren land. Socialist construction work, which has for a high goal, can only be carried out victoriously on firm political, ideological and material foundations. In the course of leading the revolution and construction to victory under the banner of the chuche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid firm political, ideological, material and technical foundations so as to enact a great revolutionary upsurge today. Through energetic meditation and research, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided precious ideological and theoretical assets -- such as the general goal and strategic line for building socialism and communism, the system and method of economic management and the method of men's activities -- in order to help us advance socialist construction without deviation. By firmly rallying the entire party and all the people, he has firmly organized a chuche-type revolutionary force, built a superior socialist system and a self-reliant national economy and strengthened their might in various ways. This is a firm basis for making socialist construction in our country always advance along the single road of continuous upsurge.

Our party has protected and consolidated this mighty basis that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided while, for a long time, devoting everything toward achieving victory in the cause of socialism and communism. Under the wise leadership of our party, the unity of our revolutionary rank has been matchlessly strengthened, and the political and ideological awareness of all the people has been greatly promoted.

To carry out the revolution and construction by utilizing the creativity of the people, we should rally the masses into a single political force. The might of the masses comes from their unity. When they unite into a single entity, they will display a very formidable strength and will create an astounding speed in socialist construction. Always attaching primary significance to the work of strengthening the unity of the revolutionary rank, our party has concentrated on this work. In particular, it has set forth a militant slogan for imbuing society with the chuche idea and has brilliantly carried out this work. This is a great event that provides an opportunity for marking a new turning point in strengthening the unity of our revolutionary ranks in various ways.

With the announcement of our party's revolutionary policy for imbuing society with the chuche idea, a bright way was opened for training all party members and workers as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries and for turning society into a body that is perfect, pure and ideologically flawless.

In the course of imbuing society with the chuche idea, a basic change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual trait, i.e., the work and life style of our people. From experiences in their daily life, all party members and workers have fully understood the greatness of our party, its wise leadership and immortal achievements. They have entirely entrusted the party with their destiny.

Today our people are defending and safeguarding our party politically and ideologically in defiance of any ordeal and trial, accepting our party's policies and lines as a life-and-death demand and regarding devotion of everything to the implementation of the policies and lines as their greatest reward and solemn duty.

The party is unfolding a grand plan, trusting in the people; the people are following the party, depending on the party for everything. This is, in a genuine sense, the strength of great cohesion and unity of the party and the people. The strength of great cohesion and unity of the party and the people is the fundamental resource for the stout advance of our revolution and the basic key to winning victory in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

Our party has also laid solid material and technical foundations for the creation of the speed of the 1980's. The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a great struggle for economic construction in which greatly increased production and a grand construction are envisaged. Since we have powerful material and technical foundations, we will certainly gain victory in this struggle.

As a result of the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy that has been pushed ahead under the energetic leadership of our party, the people's economy has been equipped with modern technology and the socialist self-reliant national economy has been proving its worth each passing day.

Our economy, which is totally different from that when we were paving the way for socialism, has been converted into a powerful and large-scale economy in which we are able to produce anything that we want to produce. In particular, experiences and achievements, which our party has gained in the course of creating a remarkable construction speed that has surprised the world's people, are precious foundations for continuously effecting upsurges in socialist economic construction.

Since 1980, leading revolution and construction, our party has directly arranged and vigorously led, with a bold operation and an outstanding organizational ability, countless great monumental creations, including the Chuche Tower, the Arch of Triumph and Changgwang Street. In this course, a great example of pushing ahead with socialist economic construction in a high speed has been created.

Our people's historic advance for creating the speed of the 1980's is a struggle based on precious experiences under our party's leadership and a struggle to comprehensively embody a miracle speed created in the course of constructing great monuments to all the sectors of the people's economy.

Our party has not only laid powerful political, ideological and material foundations, guaranteeing a high speed in carrying out socialist economic construction, but has kindled the flame of the new great revolutionary upswing by setting forth a correct fighting slogan. Even when a subjective and objective condition matures, a new upsurge in socialist construction is never effected by itself. Only when there are the wise leadership of the party and the leader and a great fighting slogan, organizing masses and mobilizing them toward the realization of a certain goal, can the new upsurge be effected.

The consistent principle of our party's leadership is to rally the people to a new victory by setting forth a unique fighting slogan in every period and on every stage of revolution and construction. In the difficult postwar period when revolution faced a grim trial, our party created a great period of upsurge in socialist construction by putting forward the political slogan: "Let us advance in the spirit of Chollima!" In the period when the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was presented, our party opened a new period of the speed battle under the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture -- all in accordance with the demands of chuche!"

Demanding a new period of the creation of a new speed of advance and setting forth a revolutionary slogan -- "Let us create the speed of the 1980's in the spirit of the great upswing of Chollima in the glorious 1980's when our revolution has reached a high level" -- is additional clear evidence of our party's excellent leadership art in leading revolution and construction to an endless upsurge by laying down a correct fighting slogan that meets the demand of the development of revolution and the aspirations of the public masses.

Thanks to the new revolutionary slogan set forth by our party, the socialist economic construction of our country can advance again at a high speed, and the future of socialist economic construction will be more promising. This gives our people endless pride, confidence, faith and hope.

For this reason, all party members and workers are vigorously rushing to all the socialist construction fronts with a burning passion for implementing without fail the revolutionary slogan laid down by the party. No force can block the new revolutionary advance of our people who are upholding the great revolutionary slogan under the leadership of the great leader and the party. The history of our fatherland will be embroidered in worldwide miracles and exploits.

3. The winning of a great victory in the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 1980's, upholding the glorious KWP leadership, is our people's rock-firm will and faith.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Without the leadership of our party our revolutionary struggles and renovation movements cannot advance even one step.

Today we are assigned the revolutionary duty of making the 1980's shine as a great decade filled with victory and glory in socialist construction by creating the new speed of advance. To win a glorious victory in this rewarding struggle, we should uphold our party's leadership. Our party is a tested political leader, leading the cause of socialism and communism to an ever-victorious road.

Without our party's leadership our revolution cannot advance even one step, nor can we expect any victory and success. This is invariable truth shown by the history of socialist construction, which has won the greatest victory in the most adverse circumstances.

Today our party is unfolding a grand plan for enacting new upsurges in socialist economic construction under the slogan demanding the creation of the speed of the 1980's and is in the vanguard of the struggle to realize the slogan. All party members and workers should enact heroic exploits in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's by brilliantly implementing our party's plan with a high political awareness and revolutionary passion.

What is more important in effecting new great upswings, upholding the party's leadership, is to closely combine the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's with the movement for winning the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement for following the examples of unheralded heroes.

As was delineated by our party, the core of the slogan demanding the creation of the speed of the 1980's is the work with people. Only when we make the masses display their revolutionary passion and creative positivenss by strengthening the work with people -- political work -- can we continuously maintain a great revolutionary upswing.

Combining the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's with the movement for winning the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement for following the examples of unheralded heroes signifies creating the new speed of advance by displaying the might of the movement for winning the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement for following the examples of unheralded heroes.

Enacting a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction through mass movement is the line to which our party has adhered since the first period in which our party led the construction of a new society. The socialist construction of our country has continuously advanced in the spirit of the speed battle joined to Chollima. This is attributable to our party, which has proposed various mass movements, including the Chollima work team movement, and has continuously deepened them.

The Pyongyang speed which surprised people in the postwar period was created in the course of staging the Chollima movement. The micracle of completing the grand 6-year plan 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule was created in the flame of the movement for winning the red banner of the three revolutions.

All the great events, exploits, miracles and changes recorded in the proud annals of the chuche fatherland were effected through our people's mass movement. The movement for winning the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement for following the examples of the unheralded heroes, which were proposed and are being led by our party, are powerful communist-type movements which enable socialist construction to be accelerated at a high speed by increasing the role of the popular masses, the masters of revolution and construction, and by making their strength and wisdom fully displayed.

Only when we firmly adhere to the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement for following the examples of the unheralded heroes and continuously deepen them can we vigorously accelerate socialist construction by fully displaying the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policy and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The party's organizations and functionaries in all the sectors and all the units should thoroughly grasp the party's intention of combining the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's with mass movements and to implement it. So, like the unheralded heroes, functionaries, party members and workers should be the creators of exploits and genuine revolutionaries who devote everything to the construction of socialism and the prosperity and development of the country. Thoroughly implementing the party's political slogan "Production, study and life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" is a firm guarantee to create the speed of the 1980's and achieve the ultimate victory of our revolution.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a very fierce struggle to enact great new revolutionary upswings in socialist economic construction. The struggle demands that all the functionaries and workers rise in the struggle with burning loyalty and extraordinary resolve. The slogan: "Production, study and life — all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" set forth by our party is a great revolutionary slogan which makes party members and workers fight to the end along the single road of revolution indicated by the party, firmly trusting in the party and the leader.

Reflected in this slogan is the fundamental position of our party which demands that all party members and working people display a high, persistent revolutionary spirit in socialist construction just like the anti-Japanese warriors who, during the arduous anti-Japanese revolution period, performed their revolutionary duties with a firm revolutionary belief that they had no right to die before they had carried out the comrade commander's order, overcoming all difficulties time after time.

Only when we have thoroughly embodied this slogan in our work and life can we have the noble revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm for struggle born in the forest of Mt Paektu infuse the nation and have the flames of the speed battle burn fiercely on all fronts of socialist construction.

With deep understanding that the slogan of production, study and life -- all in the manner of anti-Japanese guerrillas -- is the revolutionary slogan which should be upheld as the basis of the struggle waged to create the speed of the 1980's, all the party organizations, functionaries, party members and working people should live and struggle in accord with what this slogan demands of them.

Thus, all the functionaries and working people should join in the struggle to create a new grand upsurge, arming themselves with the revolutionary spirit and persistent spirit of battle of the anti-Japanese warriors. The functionaries should vigorously lead the masses by their personal example in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, lay the groundwork for organizational and political work and ambitiously direct them in production by completely adopting the work methods and work style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

To create the speed of the 1980's in all sectors of the national economy is a holy task to inherit the history of the Chollima marches led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a most rewarding struggle to establish a communist paradise in this land under the leadership of our party at an early date.

Cherishing deep in their heart the great national dignity and pride of living and enacting the revolution under the leadership of the great party and leader, all the party members and working people should continue the struggle more vigorously to accelerate imbuing society with the chuche idea and consummate the communist cause by effecting a new grand revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

CPC DECREES 5 SEP CITY MANAGEMENT DAY

SK060401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA) -- A decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on instituting day of city management was published. It says:

In order to provide our people with more cultural life environment, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally arranged a consultative meeting of provincial people's committee chairmen on September 5, 1962, and indicated a bright way to improve and strengthen city management.

To commemorate forever this historic day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brightly illumined the road of city management and convey to the generations to come his imperishable feats, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sets September 5 as "Day of City Management of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

INDUSTRIAL, POWER PRODUCTION SUCCESSES HAILED

SK091036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- Signal successes in production have been made in the drive for creating "the speed of the 80's" in Korea. The working people across the country have turned out in this drive with the resolution to carry out ahead of schedule the assignments of the vast second seven-year plan (1978-1984) and the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

In this drive the Ministry of Metal Industry boosted the output of steel and rolled steel 42 per cent respectively and that of pig iron 41 per cent in July above the monthly average in the first six months of the year.

The Kim Chaek iron works, which kindled the torch of the creation of "the speed of the 80's," has lifted the average daily output of rolled steel 68.9 per cent above that before it launched into the drive. The speed of production has increased 20 per cent in coal industry. The Sunchon district coal mining complex is carrying out its daily quotas at 130 per cent.

Successes have also been reported from the mining industry. The mines under the Mining Management Bureau of the Chagang Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance upped the average daily ore output 19 per cent in July above this year's record figure in the first half of June.

The Ministry of Power Industry has raised power output 20 per cent above last year's comparable period.

Innovatory achievements have been registered in all domains and at all units, including the February Eight vinalon complex, the Yongsong machine complex and the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory.

DEATH SENTENCE GIVEN TO TWO PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK110505 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Report by KBS Pusan affiliate -- The death sentence has been handed down to Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik at their trial for involvement in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan.

At 0930 at Court No 1 of the Pusan District Court, presided over by Chief Judge An Mun-tae, the death sentence was handed down against defendants Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik, with Choe Ki-sik sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and suspension of rights. All 16 defendants involved received sentences.

The following are the sentences of the other defendants: Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok sentenced to life, as demanded; Yu Sung-yol given 15 years; Pak Won-sik sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and suspension of rights; Choe Chung-won sentenced to 5 to 7 years imprisonment and 7 years suspension of rights; Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and suspension of rights; Pak Chong-hui sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and suspension of rights; Mun Kil-hwan sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and suspension of rights; Ho Chin-su given 2 years imprisonment; Kim Hwa-sok given 3 years imprisonment, and Yi Chang-pok given 2 years imprisonment and suspension of rights.

In his decision, the judge said that defendants Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik should be eliminated from society in light of their criminal motives and method of sympathizing with the line of the North Korean puppets while leading a left-leaning indoctrination class, of destroying human life by setting fire at a U.S. cultural center through the use of cell organizations, of alienating the ROK from its ally the United States -- with which it has maintained blood ties -- and of creating a disturbance in the country and society.

The judge also said that defendant Choe Ki-sik's act of assisting Kim Hyon-chang in seeking refuge after violating the law and of overlooking and even encouraging his conducting an indoctrination class is a violation of the law. The judge added that, although the crimes committed by the other defendants, except for defendants Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok, are grave, he has reduced penalties for them in light of their youth and future.

PARTY OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS

SK110227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- The floor leaders of South Korea's major political parties will meet Wednesday to discuss a parliamentary strategy to deal with the "textbook controversy" amid renewed attacks by lawmakers of both ruling and opposition camps of a Japanese Cabinet official for his continuing remarks defending the revisions in Japanese high school textbooks.

Speaking at a news conference Monday in Nagoya, Yukiyasu Matsuno, Japan's state minister in charge of the National Land Agency, said that critics of Japan's textbook revisions should take into account the historical circumstances of the colonial era, thus suggesting that Japan's colonization of Korea was inevitable.

At Wednesday's meeting, floor leaders of opposition parties are expected to demand that the National Assembly convene its foreign affairs committee to address the issue, which has triggered a diplomatic row between Seoul and Tokyo. Meanwhile, Korean lawmakers belonging to the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union said they may have to boycott the union's general meeting slated for early September in Tokyo in the absence of a commitment by the Japanese Government to correct the distortions.

Commenting on Matsuno's remarks, Rep. Pon Tu-wan of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said: "A politician with sound judgment would not have made remarks outraging a foreign nation. The textbook distortions are isolating Japan from the international community." Rep. Sin Sang-cho, a DJP lawmaker and a former journalist, observed that Matsuno's remarks "did not make any sense" and said the Koren Government should prod the Japanese Government and Matsuno to apologize.

Rep. Yi Man-sop, vice president of the minority Korea National Party, said Matsuno's remarks only aggravate the current strains between Seoul and Tokyo, and added the Japanese minister should apologize for what he said. Rep. Ho Kyong-ku of the Democratic Korea Party said Matsuno's remarks reflect the sentiment of some people in Japan, and voiced concern that such thinking would affect Korean-Japanese relations.

Construction Contract Shelved

SK110207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) — The state-run Korea Electric Power Corp. has shelved a plan to give the Marubeni Corp. of Japan a 30 million U.S. dollar contract to construct part of a projected liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal in Asan Bay, some 60 km south of Seoul, and a submarine pipeline between the terminal and the west coast port of Inchon, it was learned Wednesday.

Corporation sources said the decision was thought to be a result of the Korean people's growing anti-Japanese sentiment triggered by Japan's "distorted" historical descriptions of past Korea-Japan relations in revised editions of high school textbooks. The sources also said the Technicaz Gas Co. of France will be awarded a 120 million-dollar contract for the construction of three 100,000-kilolitre-capacity LNG tanks in consideration of a French desire to participate in the project which was expressed during the visit of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson to Seoul early this month.

International bidding for the construction of the pipeline, the three LNG tanks and a LNG plant was held last year and the foreign firms which submitted successful bids were to be announced last week.

Rallies Protest Textbooks

SK110035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] Outcry and fury over the controversial distortion of historic facts in Japanese school textbooks continued to rock the country yesterday. In Seoul yesterday, 13 social organizations established in memory of independence fighters and those killed for the cause of their motherland issued a collective statement in protest of the falsification of Korea-related history in Japanese textbooks.

Members of the organizations declared in the statement that the distortion of historic facts and a series of absurd remarks by Japanese officeholders should be denounced and rebuked in the name of the Korean people. They said that the world would not tolerate Japan if it decides to return to imperialism.

The statement called for the prompt correction of distorted accounts of historic facts and an official apology by Japanese Cabinet members for their "irresponsible" remarks on the textbook case. They also urged the Korean Government and people to sever diplomatic relations with Japan unless their demands are met. "The controversial remarks by Yukiyasu Matsuno, Japanese state minister in charge of national land, is tantamount to insults against martyred patriots," the statement said.

In the provincial city of Kwangju, Cholla Namdo, 500 citizens participated in a lecture in protest of the revision of historical facts. In a lecture session held in downtown Kwangju, Prof. Pak Chun-chae, 68, dean of the graduate school at Chosun University, said that it is absurd for Japan to brand the student uprising as a riot. During the Japanese occupation of Korea, Japanese imperialists called the student movement an independence movement and punished the student participants as political offenders, Prof. Pak said.

In his lecture entitled "Japanese Imperialists' Brutalities in Korean History," Prof. Song Chung-hwan, curator of Chonnam National University, said that while ruling Korea, the Japanese Government forced Korean people to report their farmland to the concerned authorities and exploited vast acres of irrigable land.

Later in the day, an estimated 300 Confucianism Association members held a rally and denounced the history textbook errors. They called on Japan to recognize that the Korean people staged a nationwide movement March 1, 1919, to obtain independence from Japanese colonial rule. They also adopted a seven-point resolution in which they said they will boycott Japanese products and urge the government to cut diplomatic ties between the two nations. They were joined by 1,200 aged people, affiliated with the Cheju-do and Songnam chapters of the Korean Senior Citizens' Association in their anti-Japanese rally.

In Pusan, the nation's second largest city, farmers infuriated by the falsification of historic facts Monday destroyed a monument erected in Puggu, Pusan, in memory of meritorious service rendered by Japanese workers to construct a bridge linking Pusan and Kimhae.

KOREA HERALD DISCUSSES ATOMIC BOMBINGS ON JAPAN

SK110333 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "One-Sided Memory of History"]

[Text] The 37th anniversary of the atomic attack on Nagasaki was marked by a ceremony at Peace Park in the once condemned city in Japan early this week. It was preceded shortly by a similar occasion in Hiroshima. Dropping of the genocidal atomic bombs is a tragic and bitter thing to remember. It would be the last thing for any sane man to repeat.

Naturally, any gatherings in memory of that lurid and catastrophic end to the Pacific war are accompanied by rallies against nuclear weapons. The motive is sufficiently humane and naive. The logic is apparently clear and sound. But, on second thought, we awaken to a missing link.

Not only the Japanese people, but also all of humanity vividly remembers the inhuman massacre and destruction that resulted from the world's first atomic bombing on Japan. Obviously the victims were Japanese. From this, however, it does not necessarily follow that the Japanese were innocent sufferers.

A fair retrospection should focus on what caused the Pacific war and what called for nothing short of the ultimate weapon to end the war which appeared unlikely to end without wholesale extermination of the desperate war machine. The central issue here is the sequence of events leading up to the outbreak of the hostilities and their horrendous implications.

The dramatic anticlimax of who dealt the final blow and who licked the ground is only a matter of secondary importance. At this juncture, it is very hazardous to pass casual judgment on the relative moral scores of the two parties to the duel. The question of who was the good guy and who was the bad one should be answered in a broader and impartial historical context and perspective.

Visitors to the Peace Memorial Museum in Nagasaki will see a massive collection of the remains of the atomic bombing, its bloody and brutal aftermath, but they will look in vain for anything on the historical background to Hiroshima. A recent New York TIMES dispatch points out that there is nothing in the museum guides, the books at the bookstand or the museum photo captions about the 1930's, which were the high tide of nearly half a century of Japanese aggression, chiefly on the Asian mainland. Nor is there any mention of Japanese militarism or the attack on Pearl Harbor on the day of infamy in 1941.

The exhibits at the museum are so arranged as to arouse suspicion that the Japanese sought to slant them in favor of the victims, while blaming Americans for inflicting the blow they had no choice but to deal. No one under the sun desires the holocaust to repeat. But this should not blind us to the responsibility of those who created the unwanted circumstances.

The current furor among many nations of East Asia over Japan's attempt to dilute references to its crimes of carnage, abuse and repression makes a definite case against the one-sided and self-justifying attitude of Japanese in interpreting and presenting the ugly past of the Japanese empire. Be it in Nanking or in Seoul or in Hiroshima, many historical records await to be straightened out by remorseful Japanese.

EPB REPORT SUMMARIZES ECONOMIC SITUATION

SK060238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP) -- An increased money supply, provided to invigorate South Korea's ailing economy in the aftermath of May's huge curb loan scandal, may threaten Korea's economic stabilization. According to an Economic Planning Board [EPB] report on monthly economic movements released Friday, the total money supply's basic monetary indicator (M2), which includes currency in circulation, demand deposits, time deposits and savings deposits, increased in July by 14.5 percent or 648.4 billion won (876.2 million U.S. dollars) from June's 457.3 billion won (618 million dollars). The figures showed a 32.5 percent rise from the level registered in the same month last year. The issuance of new currency, which had showed a moderate increase rate until June, rose by 16.3 percent in June compared with the same month last year.

According to the report, however, there are some signs that recovery is underway because the composite index of leading business indicators, which is a barometer for the economic climate two to three months ahead, rose by 2.2 percent in June, following slow but steady rises in the previous three months.

The country incurred a trade deficit of 295 million dollars in the first six months of this year, compared with the 1.9 billion dollar trade deficit in the same six month period last year. The report attributed the improvement to decreased imports.

Thanks to active overseas construction projects by Korean firms, the invisible trade deficit decreased fro 839 million dollars in the Jan.-June period last year to 131 million dollars this year, reducing the country's current account deficit from last year's 2.7 billion dollars to 724 million dollars at the end of June this year. Due to inactive capital inducement stemming from the wide gap between domestic and international interest rates, however, the overall balance of international payments registered a deficit 1.3 billion dollars, compared with 1.2 billion dollars in the first half of last year. The country's foreign exhcange holdings as of the end of June totaled more than 6.3 billion dollars, the same level at a similar time last year.

Industrial output and deliveries after seasonal adjustment in June rose by 4.3 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively, over the previous month. Although inventories decreased by 1.4 percent in June, they were still up 12.1 percent from the level of one year before. Machinery orders in June totaled 935.7 billion won (1.3 billion U.S. dollars), up 9.9 percent from the same month last year. Machinery orders from abroad in June increased by 81 percent, according to the report.

Commodity Imports Decrease

SK050750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's commodity imports in the first half of this year amounted to 11.8 billion U.S. dollars, down 7.3 percent from the same period last year, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Thursday.

Imports of raw materials for the manufacture of export goods in the six-month period amounted to 3.1 billion dollars, a mere 0.3-percent rise from the corresponding period last year. But imports for domestic consumption dropped by 9.7 percent to 8.8 billion dollars. Imports of consumer goods during the cited six-month period fell by 27.9 percent from 1.3 billion dollars last year to 920 million dollars this year. The decline in the imports of consumer goods chiefly resulted from a 44.2-percent drop in food grain imports from last year's 810 million dollars to 450 million dollars this year.

Imports of raw materials for both exports and domestic consumption were also off 6.7 percent to 5.4 billion dollars. Crude oil imports, which usually accounted for a quarter of the nation's total imports, also fell by 13.4 percent from last year's 3.4 billion dollars to 2.9 billion dollars this year, reflecting inactive production activities. Imports of machinery and other capital goods also registered a 7.6-percent decline to 2.5 billion dollars, reflecting indication of slack in new investments in production facilities.

Imports financed by private foreign loans plummeted by 75.3 percent from last year's 770 million dollars to 190 million dollars this year. This is a result of lower domestic interest rates than those available internationally, a ministry official explained. The official added that if imports go down at the current pace, the nation's trade deficits are expected to shrink from the original projection of 3.2 billion dollars to 1.5 billion dollars by the end of this year.

Tight Money Measures Planned

SK090801 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chu-song Monday directed his economic officials to take appropriate measures to withdraw currency in circulation to prevent it from upsetting the base of the country's economic stabilization.

At a meeting of leading government economic officials, the top economic policymaker expressed fear that an increased money supply since the May curb loan scandal might contribute to the threatening of stabilized commodity prices.

During the first seven months of this year, the country's commodity prices showed a moderate 3.1 percent rise (in wholesale prices) and a 4.6 percent gain (in consumer prices) at an annual rate. According to recent government statistics, however, the total money supply in the same period rose by as much as 32.5 percent to 2.6 trillion won (3.5 billion U.S. dollars) from the level of one year before.

The increased money supply has not affected commodity prices yet, but it could eventually cause an inflationary spiral, Kim said.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR INDIA, INDONESIA

OW110642 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1551 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 10 (MONTSAME) -- Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic M. Dugersuren left Ulaanbaatar today. He will make official visits to India and Indonesia.

M. Dugersuren was seen off at the capital's airport, Buyant-uhaa, by M. Eljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers: G. Badzarsuren, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee section; S. Damadarjaa, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic; and other officials. G.N. Rao, the ambassador of the Republic of India to the MPR; and A.A. Kondratenko, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in the MPR, were among these who saw him off.

TSEDENBAL SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

OW101752 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 10 (MONTSAME) -- Follows the full text of a message sent by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation:

In these days of the historical trial for the Arab people of Palestine, I address this message to you and the entire leadership of the P.L.O. to express once again the full support by the Mongolian people and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic of the heroic struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their freedom and independence against the joint offensive of the Zionist reaction and the American military.

Perpetrating new brigand aggression against Lebanon, Israel and its American protectors aim first of all at the destruction of the P.L.O., physical annihilation of the Palestinian people, liquidation of the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and also at creating an obedient puppet regime in Lebanon. Genocide against the Palestinian people and fascist type crimes on the Lebanese soil are conducted with the use of the most barbarous kinds of American weapons including chemical poisoning substances. These criminal actions are a direct outcome of the so-called strategic cooperation between Tel-Aviv and Washington.

The aggression launched by Israel against Lebanon is a component part of the global strategy of the American imperialism spearheaded against the national liberation movements and independent states occupying anti-imperialist positions. The facts show that the Reagan administration is seeking to use the situation shaped in Lebanon for a direct military interference for its mercenary motives. Washington has an object of perpetuating the occupation of a part of Lebanon and creating of a new bridgehead for the U.S. military presence in the region.

In this connection I would like to stress the great importance of the appeals of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the J.S.S.R. to the president of the U.S.A. as well as of the answers of the head of the Soviet state to questions from PRAVDA concerning the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The Soviet Government made a firm warning to the U.S.A. on the dangerous consequences of the military intervention in Lebanon planned by them and again advanced constructive proposals aimed at the achievement of stable settlement of the Middle East problem in the interests of peace, national independence and social progress of the Arab peoples.

Together with you we see that today as never before has increased the necessity to strengthen the unity of actions and cohesion of all honest and progressive forces of the Arab world in the struggle against Zionist and imperialist aggression for the defence of the vital interests of Arab peoples. The lessons drawn from the events in Lebanon testify to the fact that by united efforts only it is possible to frustrate far-fetched insidious plans of aggressive forces, to achieve peace and justice. We admire the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people and the PLO which gave a worthy rebuff of aggressors, set an example of courage and staunchness in upholding of the Arab peoples.

The Mongolian peole wrathfully condemns the criminal aggression of the united forces of reaction and join its voice to the demands of the peaceloving public to immediately stop bloodshed and unconditionally withdraw Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon. A wide campaign of support of the just struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people is carried out in our country. At mass meetings in towns and villages combat solidarity is expressed with the heroic people of Palestine and the PLO. We are confident that no force can break the spirit and will of the Palestinian people, enjoying full support of progressive mankind. The struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and social progress is invincible.

I wish you, dear Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and in your person the heroic Palestinian people new successes in the struggle against Zionist and imperialist algression, for exercising its lawful right for freedom and national independence, for the establishment of solid and just peace in the Middle East.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES OUTGOING INDIAN ENVOY

OW101804 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 10 (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, minister for foreign affairs of the MPR, received G.N. Rao, ambassador of India to Mongolia in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in this country.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN VETERINARY CONVENTION -- Ulaanbataar, August 10, (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian-Romanian convention on cooperation in the field of veterinary has been signed here. The document was signed by S. Sodnomodorj, minister of agriculture of the MPR and by C. Mindreanu, ambassador of Romania to Mongola. The convention opens up new prospects for the establishment of direct business contacts between the Ministry of Agriculture of the MPR and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In accordance with this document, mutual deliveries of veterinary equipment, medicines and bio-preparations, joint investigations of animal diseases and exchange of experts will be carried out. [Text] [Ulaanbataar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 10 Aug 82 OW]

CEMA FORESTRY CONFERENCE -- Ulaanbataar, August 10 (MONTSAME) -- The 20th session of the section on cooperation in the field of forestry and the 11th meeting of heads of forestry, and timber bodies of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have completed their work. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Sovet Union and Mongolia were party to the gatherings. The participants discussed problems concerning the further development of timber industry in the fraternal countries, the increase of output of woodworking enterprises and broadening of cooperation in the field of forestry. A protocol was signed during the session on cooperation in this field for 1983-1984. [Text] [Ulaanbataar MONTSAME in English 1724 GMT 10 Aug 82 OW]

MEMO WITH SRV POWER MINISTRY DELEGATION SIGNED

BK100450 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at Vat Phumm Restaurant on the evening of 8 August during which a delegation of the PRK Industry Ministry and a delegation of the SRV Electric Power Ministry signed a memo on the visit of the SRV delegation and the outcome of their discussions and exchange of views on the economic, scientific, technical and electric-power fields which will lead to the signing of an agreement between the two sides within the near future.

Signing the memo were Comrade Meas Samnang, PRK industry minister; and Comrade Pham Khai, SRV minister of electric power. Attending the ceremony were cadres and personnel from the PRK Industry Ministry and members of the SRV electric power delegation. Also present at the ceremony was Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON TERRITORIAL WATERS DECREE

In the item entitled "Council of State Issues Decree on Territorial Waters," published in the 9 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page H 1, add the following dropped paragraph to the end of Article 2:

The internal waters of the PRK are the waters located between the baseline of the territorial waters and the coasts of Kampuchea.

Article 4, line two should read" ...with a width of 12 nautical miles measured from..."

VODK SCORES CONTINUED SRV TROOP REINFORCEMENTS

BK100757 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Sent Another 70 Truckloads of Troops From An Giang Province in Southern Vietnam to Kampuchea Through Takeo Province"]

[Text] On 13 July, the Vietnamese enemy mustered 70 truckloads of troops and sent them northward from An Giang Province to Kampuchea, passing through Krabau and Tonloap markets along Route 2 and Takeo Province en route. The trucks stopped at Ronteas Hill. During this stop, two truckloads of Vietnamese troops jumped down from the trucks and fled back to Vietnam because they were afraid of being killed in battle. They would not fight and die in Kampuchea in the place of the Le Duan clique.

On the one hand, this report on the Vietnamese reinforcements in Kampuchea exposes the deceitful announcement of Nguyen Co Thach and the Hanoi clique that they have withdrawn some of their troops from Kampuchea in order to display Vietnam's so-called good will toward the ASEAN countries. On the other hand, this report clearly attests to the world that Vietnam has neither withdrawn nor is preparing to withdraw even a single troop from Kampuchea.

On the contrary, it has continued to send more troops to Kampuchea and has deployed troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border. This is being done in preparation for an intensification of military operations so that Vietnam can strengthen its position in Kampuchea and threaten the neighboring countries. All of this is aimed at implementing its own expansionist strategy and that of its Soviet boss in the Southeast Asian region.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- Phnom Penh, 5 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 30 tons of rice -- gift from UNHCR -- to the people in Takeo Province, 80 kilometers south of Phnom Penh. Six hundred families in Kaoh Andet, Samraong and Bati Districts received this aid. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 5 Aug 82 BK]

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES PLO SPECIAL ENVOY

BK071023 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, Aug 7 (OANA/KPL) -- The Lao president, Souphanouvong, this morning received here 'Ali Fayad, the special envoy of the Political Department of the PLO. At the cordial discussion, 'Ali Fayad briefed the Lao president on the courageous and resolute struggles of the Palestinian combatants, people and the Lebanese people against the Israeli aggressors who received support and assistance from the U.S. imperialists.

The special envoy also seized the opportunity to convey thanks and warm salutations of Yasir 'Arafat to the Lao president and other party and government leaders and people who have given support to the Palestinian people's struggle against the enemy's aggression. 'Ali Fayad further reaffirmed that with the strong supports from the socialist countries, the nonaligned members' states, the Muslim peoples and the peace-loving people throughout the world, the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples had courageously struggled against Israeli aggressors, and foiled all aggressive acts of Israeli warmongers, thus leading to final victory.

The Lao president, on this occasion, highly appreciated the courageous struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against Zionist aggressors backed by U.S. imperialists, and expressed his constant support to this just cause of the Palestinian people. "The party, government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic will do their utmost, standing side-by-side with the Palestinian and progressive Lebanese peoples in the struggle against the enemies until the final victory is obtained," said the Lao president. In conclusion, President Souphanouvong expressed his conviction that under the leadership of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the just struggle of Palestinian people will surely meet with splendid victories.

Earlier, 'Ali Fayad called on Lao Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Khamphai Boupha, in which the courageous and resolute struggle of Palestinian people was also discussed.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO DACCA -- Vientiane, Jul 26 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of the Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation Ministry led by the head of the ministry's office, Khamsing Sai-Gnakon, on July 24, left here for Dacca. The delegation is to attend the technical conference on rural development scheduled to take place on July 26 to 28. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 26 Jul 82 BK]

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION -- A Lao civil aviation delegation led by Phoun Khammounhouang, director of the Civil Aviation Department, left Vientiane on the afternoon of 24 July for Singapore to attend the 18th annual conference of civil aviation directors of the Asia and Pacific region, which will be held between 29 July and 3 August. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jul 82 BK]

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION -- Vientiane, Jul 24 (KPL) -- A.M. al-Masiri, Egyptian ambassador to Laos, on July 23, organized here a reception to commemorate the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Present at the reception were Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, Sali Vongkhamsao, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, along with other invited guests. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also on hand. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 24 Jul 82 BK]

SRV REQUEST FOR AIR TRANSPORT OF PLANE REJECTED

BK100644 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Thailand has rejected Vietnam's request to fly back the wreckage of its Soviet-built transport plane which crash-landed in the border province of Prachin Buri in February, Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said yesterday.

He said the government agreed that the Antonov aircraft would be returned to Vietnam and its wreckage has already been moved to U-Taphao in Sattahip to wait for Vietnamese officials to take it back by ship. Lt Gen Som said Vietnam wanted its military plane to fly into Thailand to take back the remains of the plane but "we will not allow another violation of Thai airspace."

After the government decided that the wreckage of the plane would be given back to Vietnam, the military has given the responsibility to the Foreign Ministry, he said.

The navigator of the Antonov-26 was killed in the crash-landing on Thai soil while 12 other Vietnamese airmen on board were arrested by Thai authorities. The 12 Vietnamese were later set free and returned to their homeland following an apology for the incident by Vietnam. The killed navigator was cremated in Thailand and his ashes were brought home by Vietnamese officials.

OFFICIALS STOP REPATRIATING KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK100130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Thai authorities have stopped the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees from the Khao-I-Dang refugee camp following a personal appeal from Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Norodom Sihanouk, diplomatic sources revealed last night.

Some 15,000 refugees had signed up, volunteering to return to Kampuchea to join the struggle against the occupying Vietnamese Army. Most of the refugees had asked to join the Sihanouk faction of the coalition government in Sihanouk Boray (town), originally O Smach, opposite Chong Chom in Surin Province. Some 2,000 refugees had already arrived in Sihanouk Boray from Khao-I-Dang. Adding to the 5,000 original residents at the camp, this had caused serious overcrowding in Sihanouk Boray which is encircled by old mine fields laid by both the Khmer and the Vietnamese.

Prince Sihanouk, who is in Beijing, made the request in telegrams to In Tam, his personal representative on the Thai-Kampuchean border, and to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, a government spokesman earlier told REUTERS.

The prince said In Tam should tell Kampucheans in Khao-I-Dang camp in Aranyaprathet not to cross back into Kampuchea "because in our zone they would lack food and risk being attacked or bombarded by the Vietnamese." He asked Air Chief Marshal Sitthi to keep "Sihanoukist" Kampucheans in the camp for the time being because of lack of food and medicine at the border. ACM Sitthi has not yet replied to the telegram, the spokesman said.

Government sources earlier said that Kampucheans were free to leave the camp for the border, where the anti-Vietnamese resistance groups are based. The sources said the Thai military would provide transport for Kampucheans wanting to go to the border. But any refugees who left could not legally return to Khao-I-Dang, which houses about 38,000 Kampucheans.

About 13,000 Kampucheans in Khao-I-Dang have told camp officials recently that they want to leave for the border and about 2,000 had already gone, refugee officials said. Many planned to go to nearby, well-established border settlements controlled by guerrillas loyal to Prince Sihanouk, the officials said.

Prince Sihanouk will leave China tomorrow for a week-long visit to Yugoslavia, his official spokesman said yesterday. Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan left last night for Egypt where he will stay until Thursday when he will join the prince in Yugoslavia in his capacity as vice-president and foreign affairs chief of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

SITTHI STATEMENT MARKS 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF ASEAN

SK100817 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Statement by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila -- recorded]

[Summary] Today marks the 15th anniversary of ASEAN's founding. Fifteen years ago on 8 August 1967, the then foreign minister, His Excellency Col Thanat Khoman, and the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore signed the Bangkok Declaration on the establishment of ASEAN. ASEAN is the organization of the Southeast Asian people, established by the Southeast Asian people and for the Southeast Asian people. When ASEAN was newly established, no one knew how long the organization could exist. ASEAN overcame numerous obstacles and difficulties and, on several occasions, confronted political storms. However, ASEAN has survived through mutual understanding, reconciliation, perseverance and close cooperation and coordination. ASEAN has realized the values of mutual cooperation and trust. At present, ASEAN is recognized by all countries as a regional organization. ASEAN major objective is to accelerate economic growth, social and cultural progress for prosperity and peace for its five member countries and the Southeast Asian region. We are elated that economic, trade and industrial cooperation among ASEAN member countries is growing and contributing to the strengthening of ASEAN member countries' economic and social infrastructure.

"The progress and achievements of ASEAN in the past were also assisted by the countries outside the region, particularly the developed countries."

"At the present we cannot isolate ourselves from the world community. What happens outside the country affects our stability. The grouping of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand over the past 15 years has created solidarity, stability and strength for our five nations and increased our bargaining power in our international activities. ASEAN's diplomatic success, which is well known all over the world, is the move to seek a peaceful solution through political means to the Kampuchean problem which is an immediate problem now endangering the peace, stability and prosperity of this region as a whole and of Thailand in particular.

"The ASEAN foreign ministers at their latest meeting in Singapore confirmed ASEAN's unswerving attitude that the crisis in Kampuchea can be settled only through the UN resolutions which provide a political and peaceful solution to the problem. Thailand maintains that ASEAN's actions in dealing with the Kampuchean problem conform with our national interest and stability as well as with the present government's policy, according to the policy statement presented to the Parliament on 28 March 1980."

"What Thailand and ASEAN are doing now is maintaining the effectiveness of the UN Charter. In seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, Thailand and ASEAN have considered the interests of all countries concerned. ASEAN has already opened the door.

"If Vietnam complies with the UN resolutions by withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own future, the Southeast Asian nations will take the first step toward the peaceful, free and neutral Southeast Asia as prescribed in the ASEAN declaration. Thailand and the other ASEAN member countries firmly believe that ASEAN cooperation at present and in the future is the tool that can bring peace, progress and prosperity to the region eventually."

COMMERCE MINISTER INVITED TO VISIT LAOS, DPRK

BK061456 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Statement issued today by Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Saowanti Khongsiri -- recorded]

[Text] The acting minister for industry and trade of the LPDR, Nousai Sitthisai, has invited the Thai minister of commerce, Squadron Leader Punmi Punnasi, to visit Laos between 11 and 12 August. In the invitation, the Lao side stated that the invitation is extended so that the two sides could exchange views on promotion and expansion of trade between the two countries in accordance with the joint communique existing between the two countries. Now the talks should be carried out under fraternal relations. Apart from this, the minister of commerce has also been invited to pay a visit to North Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in September as the guest of the North Korean Government.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON STATE OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

BK100148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union could improve if Moscow reassesses its policy of supporting subversive activities against other governments, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said yesterday.

Speaking to the Dusit Rotary Club at the Indira Hotel yesterday, Mr Arun said Soviet-Thai relations "were not completely in the dark." However, he accused the Soviets of supporting subversive activities against other governments and adversely affecting the Kampuchean situation. A reassessment in Soviet strategy would help bring about peace and stability and improve Moscow's relations with Thailand ans ASEAN, Mr Arun added.

NATION REVIEW VIEWS CPT'S PRASIT, MAJOR FACTIONS

BK100219 Bangkik NATION REVIEW in English 9 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Former labour activist Prasit Taphianthong, who was elected new secretary of the trouble-plagued Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) last month, is said to be the "least conservative among the conservatives" now in power in the outlawed party.

At the age of 57, Prasit is considered the youngest of all the seven remaining members of the previous Politburo of the CPT. The election of Prasit as the new boss of the pro-China party marked an end to the long-awaited "fourth congress" which was held more than 20 years after the last one in 1961.

Prasit, according to well-informed sources, had identified himself with a faction within the Politburo which included the late secretary general, Charoen Wan-ngam, and former Second Deputy Secretary General Thong Chaemsi. The sources said this faction was believed to have maintained a more independent line of thinking than the other two pro-Beijing factions in the Politburo.

The two pro-China factions, which were also at times at odds with each other, were led by former First Deputy Secretary General Wirat Angkhathawon and former Politburo member Damri Ruangsutham, who is now being detained in Bangkok after his arrest last year. Following Damri's arrest, Wirat was able to exert a higher degree of influence within the party.

The death of Charoen in Beijing in 1979 also forced Prasit to strike a "compromise" with Wirat to safeguard his own survival in the party's hierarchy. "This is one of the reasons why Prasit's rise to power was not opposed by Wirat," said one of the sources.

Unlike Wirat, who has strong connections with the Chinese, Prasit could well be said to be "a purer Thai" and was naturally the less controversial choice in the midst of strong criticism against the CPT's dependence on China.

The rising discontent among the "more progressive elements" within the party's rank-and-file over the CPT's steadfastness in its revolution strategy also tipped the scale in favour of Prasit. "Though he is definitely not the most liberal of all the Politburo members, Prasit seems to be more acceptable than others," the source said.

Prasit, therefore, was viewed by many as a compromising choice "more to pacify the growing dissidence among the liberal party members," another source said.

Prasit was a better known labour activist during the period of 1950's in the labour union of the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly -- a hotbed of labour activists at the time. His contemporary colleagues included Damri and Si Nothai who later also became members of the CPT after a series of purge of the leftists during the dictatorial Sarit regime.

The three joined hands to found the so-called "Saha Achiwa Movement" -- a powerful labour group -- during the period around 1957. According to available records, Prasit took his first trip to China in 1960 to study at the Marx-Lenin Institute in Beijing until 1967.

After his return to Bangkok, Prasit began his underground work until Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat came to power. He fled into the jungle in Ubon Ratchathani before moving to the headquarters of the outlawed party in the north. From then on, Prasit, who was known by his nom de guerre of "Comrade Sin or Hong," has been in charge of theoretical and propaganda fields of the party. "He is best known as a theoretician," said a source who claimed to have good acquaintanceship of Prasit.

Prasit, however, did not rise to power without any rivalry. Thong Chaemsi, another prominent member of the Politburo, also stood out as a likely choice to lead the party out of its present mess.

Thong was said by many to be equally acceptable to the liberal elements in the party. "Thong is believed to be more open-minded and responsive," said the source.

He said Thong was put in charge of affairs of the party following Charoen's death. But because of his Vietnamese origin, he did not command the trust a leader should. Thong reportedly became under increasing pressure from the pro-Beijing factions within the party and complained frequently that he wanted to call it quits.

With Prasit now at the helm, the leadership of the outlawed party, whose popularity has never suffered a more severe attack, is likely set to try to heal the splits that are threatening its whole structure.

Several regional blocs of the CPT, particularly those commanding the fighting forces in the south and northeast, have already made known their intention to break away if no visible changes in the party's strategy appear in the near future.

They claimed that the fourth congress has produced no tangible changes in the power structure within the party and that those who are now in power "had been fixed beforehand."

Sources with access to the party said last week that the mass defections of students and intellectuals from the party dealt a heavy blow to the liberal elements who did stay behind to fight for positive changes.

"Things could have been different if the students and the intellectuals had not deserted the party," observed one of the sources. "The conservative members could have been purged in the election."

The sources claimed that the powerful regional blocs, led partly by an influential regional commander, Suwit Niamsa or Comrade Yut, have already submitted an ultimatum with the newly-elected Politburo.

"They want a new election or they split," they said.

The challenge could not have come at a worse time for Prasit. The sources said Prasit will have to try to pacify the dissident members and at the same time satisfy the leadership of which he is a party.

But with things as they are now, there is no way he will be able to make both sides equally happy.

"Whatever course of action he decides to take, he knows a compromise will be difficult," the sources said.

BRIEFS

CROP REPLACEMENT PROGRAM -- Thailand is expected to get additional assistance from the United Nations for its crop replacement program soon. The additional contribution will enable Thailand to expand the project to 40 more villages in the north. This will bring the total number of villages that come under the project to about 80. The crop replacement program is aimed at encouraging hill tribesmen in the north of Thailand to grow other income-producing crops instead of opium poppy. According to the Thai secretary general of the Narcotics Control Board, international institutions have shown their interest to adopt this project in Pakistan following the success in Thailand. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VO DONG GIANG VISITS IRAQ

OW110747 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 11 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, recently visited Iraq with the aim of actively contributing to the success of the coming seventh non-aligned summit.

At a reception in Baghdad on August 7 by 'Izzat Ibraham, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, Vo Dong Giang asked him to convey a letter from President Truong Chinh to Iraqi President Saddam Hussayn, and explained Vietnam's views on noteworthy issues of the Non-Aligned Movement.

For his part, 'Izzat Ibrahim praised the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and highly valued Vietnam's concern and support for the just struggle of Arab nations, especially the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people against imperialism, Zionism and racism. He said he believed that with the support and assistance of the socialist countries including Vietnam and friends all over the world, that struggle would be victorious in spite of innumerable difficulties.

He hailed Vietnam's views on the movement's present major questions, and fully supported Vietnam's efforts towards turning Southeast Asia into a peaceful and stable zone without outside interference so that the peoples in the region might be able to build a prosperous and happy life for themselves. He asked Vo Dong Giang to convey greetings from the leadership and people of Iraq to the leadership and people of Vietnam.

Also present on this occasion was Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

On August 8, Vo Dong Giang held talks with Hadawi, adviser to the Iraqi foreign minister, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. He left Iraq on Monday.

POWER MINISTER RECEIVED BY PRK'S CHAN SI 9 AUG

OW101542 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 10 -- Chan Si, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, yesterday received in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Power led by the minister, Pham Khai.

The Kampuchean leader welcomed the successful visit of the delegation, describing it as a contribution to strengthening the ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Earlier, the Vietnamese delegation had discussed with a delegation of the Kampuchean power industry questions concerning the cooperation between the two countries in the field of electricity.

NHAN DAN URGES REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

BK091312 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 9 August editorial: "Review Economic Activities"]

[Text] Revolutionary theories are drawn from realities of the revolution and they, in turn, serve as guidelines for revolutionary actions. Realities of socialist construction in our country are very diverse. The task of reviewing these realities regularly and periodically, analyzing activities deeply in all aspects, pointing out strongpoints and shortcomings, and bringing forth lessons of experience and developing them into theories is of great significance to the task of leading and directing the revolution. The fifth party congress made important reviews in all spheres.

The congress also pointed to the need to continue reviewing past economic activities in order to devise, on the basis of lessons and practical experience, appropriate and correct viewpoints and policies and realistic and suitable forms.

To implement the congress resolutions, the party Central Committee Secretariat has instructed all sectors and echelons to continue reviewing economic activities from 1975 to 1981 in order to perfect their past activities and draw lessons from experience characterized by viewpoints and principles related to the policies for economic transformation and construction and for socioeconomic organization and management in support of the work program of the central level during its current term of office and, in the longer term, to prepare for the holding of the sixth party congress.

Review activities will be carried out through many steps with specific requirements and contents for each time period. As an immediate step, between now and the end of 1982, all sectors and echelons must, despite the need to carry out a large volume of urgent work, concentrate forces on reviewing a number of specific issues related to economic viewpoints and policies and to organization and management in order to support the implementation of the 1981-85 5-year plan and the 1983 plan, and further improve upon economic management and the planning of the national economy. The contents of review work consist of five categories of the most important and pressing problems which are closely interrelated. First, there are a number of problems concerning economic organization in the fields of production, investment in capital construction and consumption; the development of agriculture with attention focused on grain and food; the distribution of labor and the building of new economic zones; the development of industry, especially the consumer goods industry; exports; and communications and transport. Second is the implementation of the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the Fourth VCP Central Committee on developing production, improving economic management, renovating planning work at the grassroots level and decentralizing management to the local authorities. Third is the implementation of resolution No 26 and directive No 109 of the Political Bureau on distribution and circulation. Fourth is the transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce in the south and the consolidation of the production relations in the north. Fifth is the issue of building the district level.

Having reviewed these issues, in 1983 we will continue to review other issues concerning construction, economic transformation and the system of economic management with better quality and greater attention. The party Central Committee has pointed out that the basis of economic reviews is the party's lines, including the general line and the economic line, which are manifested in the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses.

We must use reality and the results of the implementation of a line as the basis to evaluate the application of that line. Reviews should be carried out by every sector and echelon and they should review issues that are under their responsibility. It is necessary for us to determine what is right and correct and what is wrong through reviews so that we can overcome all immediate difficulties to step up production, restore socialist order and stabilize the situation while creating important changes in all economic and social activities to help advance our revolutionary cause.

We have carried out economic transformation and development within the framework of the sharp struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths, as well as within the framework of the struggle against the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists with the support of the U.S. imperialists. Therefore. reviewing economic activities should also be carried out within the framework of these struggles in order to be able to analyze the nature of various problems, determine the principles of socialist economic management for the transitional period, and clarify the party's line on socialist transformation and construction.

Meanwhile, through reviews of the movement for productive labor and the movement for progressive models, every sector, echelon and unit should determine how to implement scrupulously such slogans as: Leadership by the party, management by the state, and mastery by the people; the state and the people work together, the central and local authorities work together; and combine the three interests harmoniously.

The moving force that encourages the mass revolutionary movement in the present stage is the need to make every issue clear. Together with the political indoctrination drive to study and understand thoroughly the resolutions of the fifth party congress, reviewing economic activities is an important objective of the work to prepare for the second round of the party congresses at all levels.

By firmly grasping the party Central Committee's views on leadership to review economic activities satisfactorily, all sectors and echelons will be able further to improve their leadership and management capabilities.

CULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS MEXICO CITY MEETING

OW110815 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 11 -- Marta Lopez Portillo, president of the Mexican Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, has promised to step up the movement of the Mexican people for solidarity with Vietnam in national construction and defence, especially by giving wider publicity to Vietnam's age-old and rich culture. She was speaking at a cordial meeting on August 4 between Mexican intellectuals concerned with Vietnam and Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu who was attending the 2nd World Conference on Cultural Policies in Mexico City.

The Vietnamese minister told his hosts about the cultural and educational achievements of the Vietnamese people in the past 37 years, especially since 1975.

BRIEFS

ASIAN GAMES TEAM -- Hanoi, VNA, August 9 -- The Vietnamese Olympic Committee has decided to send a team to participate in the 9th Asian Games scheduled to be held in India from November 19 to December 4. The Vietnamese participants will compete in five events: track and field, swimming, shooting, tennis and table-tennis. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 9 Aug 82 OW]

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE -- As of 30 July, Hai Hung Province had planted 107,444 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving almost 90 percent of the planned area. Tan Loc District and Hai Duong City took the lead in the planting work overfulfilling plan norms by 1-2 percent. The province is mobilizing manpower and equipment to supply more water to more than 21,000 hectares of ricefield which are threatened by the current drought. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

NGHE TINH RESETTLERS -- Nghe Tinh Province in the first 6 months of this year sent 11,430 persons, of which 5,528 are workers, to build new economic zones in southern provinces. During the same period the province sent 2,300 persons to various new economic zones in mountainous areas. The province is reorganizing the labor force to provide jobs for almost 20,000 local workers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

PACIFIC FORUM LEADERS MEET IN NEW ZEALAND

AFP Outlines Issues

BK081703 Hong Kong AFP in English 1615 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Rotorua, New Zealand, Aug. 8 (AFP) -- by Ray Lilley -- The dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific could cause more concern for South Pacific Forum nations than French nuclear testing.

Leaders of the 13 Pacific nations starting a two-day meeting here tomorrow have already expressed concern over nuclear dumping proposals for the Pacific region from both Japan and the United States. A senior Australian Government spokesman tonight told journalists there was "general concern" over the prospect of any nuclear dumping in the ocean or on deserted Pacific islands. Observers recall that the Japanese are seeking approval for the dumping of low-grade nuclear waste in deep Pacific trenches, and the United States has plans for dumping everything from scrapped nuclear submarines to general nuclear wastes.

Forum host, New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, siad the United States refusal to sign the Law of the Sea conference agreement had also stirred considerable comment when Pacific leaders held their "retreat" to discuss issues before the formal talks begin. The senior Australian Government spokesman said Pacific leaders were "concerned" at the U.S. move and what might result.

Meanwhile, about 50 anti-nuclear protesters today demonstrated outside the forum centre with banners such as "Stop nuclear war games," "French radiate death; Pacific people mourn," "Remember Hiroshima, Nagasaki; Disarm now."

The countries taking part in the forum here are Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Vanuatu is to ask South Pacific states to support it in having French-ruled New Caledonia placed on the United Nations Decolonisation Committee's list of 24 territories to be decolonised. Vanuatu Prime Minister Father Walter Lini said a draft resolution of the issue would be put to the heads of government of the forum nations tomorrow. "New Caledonia should become independent and Vanuatu is prepared to say it should happen immediately," he said, adding there should be a timetable for independence drawn up, "perhaps including some schedule for political power to be transferred to New Caledonia." Vanuatu wanted "more than just social and cultural changes" in the French-controlled territory.

"We fear further delay in decolonising New Caledonia and Tahiti will mean confusion and exploitation by outside powers who wait for these opportunities to arise in the (Pacific) region. Every member of the forum believes independence in New Caledonia is coming very, very soon. What is not clear is whether France can be persuaded to make it happen much more quickly," he said.

Report on Communique

BK101313 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Rotorua, Aug. 10 (AFP) -- by Ray Lilley -- The 13-nation South Pacific Forum, which has just wound up a three-day conference here, was united in attacking U.S. marine resources policy, French nuclear testing and Japanese plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific and to link its aid with fisheries access.

On the positive side, it agreed to provide 12 million U.S. dollars to help the Pacific Forum Shipping Line and had nearly resolved a Pacific airfare dispute.

Strongest criticism was levelled at the United States for its refusal to sign the Law of the Sea convention, and to recognise the rights of the small South Pacific nation states to exclusive exploitation of their skipjack tuna resources in their 200-mile economic zones. The United States was also attacked for threatening Papua New Guinea (PNG) after it seized an eight million dollar U.S. trawler found fishing in PNG waters. It was the forum's first strong criticism of U.S. policy in recent years.

The forum states unanimously rejected Japanese plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific, although Japan had said it would only dump the "low grade" waste if all the forum states agreed. But the conference's final communique restated members' "grave concern at the possible environmental hazards in the event of the Pacific becoming an international dumping ground for nuclear wastes", and issued a warning aimed also at the United States "not to store or dump nuclear wastes in the Pacific."

It strongly condemned French nuclear testing at its underground Mururoa Atoll site, as well as France's "failure to provide full details" of the effects of its testing.

But France earned praise from forum states for reform moves in its New Caledonia territory, and rejected a Vanuatu proposal to ask the French at the United Nations to withdraw their administration from the colony, as "counterproductive". The forum governments, although split on the issue, ended with a concensus hope that France "would continue the reform process" and "work closely with the kanak (native) people in formulating a political programme for a peaceful transition to independence."

Vanuatu Prime Minister Father Walter Lini accused Chairman and New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of creating divisions by his remark that the New Caledonian Independence Front did not represent all the people of the territory, just as the Palestine Liberation Organisation does not represent all the Palestinian people. Father Lini said that: "The Independence Front represents seven political parties which have worked for many years to try and get New Caledonia to be independent. As such we do not consider the independence front a PLO."

The conference warned big fishing nations to stop trying to tie their aid grants to Pacific island states to fishing zone access licenses, but named only Japan.

It also agreed to provide 12 million U.S. dollars capital for the financially ailing Pacific Forum Shipping Line to allow it to take up a European Investment Bank loan of 5.1 million U.S. dollars for the purchase of fifteen hundred containers. Container and equipment hire is the single biggest factor causing the line losses of millions of dollars a year.

The conference also ended by agreeing on a full study to work out "an effective and competitive air transport system" for the regions served by five competing airlines, a near-solution to the Pacific air fare war.

Forum heads of government reached consensus agreement on all but the decolonisation issue, which promises to be a festering sore in the South Pacific region.

Remarks by Area Leaders

BK091350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Rotorua, Aug. 9 (AFP) -- by Ray Lilley -- The South Pacific Forum's 13 nations are to tell the United States it should sign the Law of the Sea convention, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand said here today. Speaking in his capacity as forum chairman, Mr Muldoon said the South Pacific countries holding a two-day session here felt it "unreasonable" of Washington to have spent years negotiating it and refusing to adopt it.

"Our view (New Zealand's) is very strong," said Mr Muldoon. The fishing aspects of the Law of the Sea were far more important to the South Pacific region than they were to any other area of the globe. He said there was a suggestion the United States had de facto agreed to the fisheries aspect of the convention by agreeing to the licencing of tuna fishing boats by various countries. "That clearly is a move in the right direction if they're prepared to accept licensing -- if they're prepared to accept ownership of a highly migratory species, even though they do not formally recognise that," he said.

Forum spokesman President Teremiah Tabai of Kiribati said members had also agreed there "was no reputable scientific evidence to show nuclear waste dumping was not harmful." He said all the forum states were "very concerned" about proposals from both Japan and the U.S. to dump their waste in the Pacific region. Mr Muldoon said Japan had "said they won't proceed until they have general approval of their neighboring states." Asked whether the forum would not buy nuclear dumping in any form, Mr Muldoon said he would not put such emphasis on it. "The forum is not happy with it, and the Japanese say if the neighbouring states are not happy, they're not going to proceed with it."

Meanwhile, Fijian Prime Minister Raur Sir Kamisese Mara told the 13 France had taken the first formal steps towards New Caledonian independence with reforms recently introduced in the territory. Mr Muldoon said the feeling of Pacific states was that "independence will come at much earlier date than anyone thought possible even 12 months ago."

Question: By 1984? "Well, that kind of thing. This talk is current and comes from discussions the prime minister of Fiji has had with the high commissioner and others in his role as representative of the forum to France.

"Last year I said I believed that 20 years from now both French Polynesia and New Caledonia would be independent. But it seems pretty obvious that New Caledonia will be independent long before that. The position of French Polynesia is much different because of the French nuclear testing," Mr Muldoon said.

He (?thought) it was unlikely that former French territories like New Caledonia could become full members of the forum because they did not have a system of government similar to that of the other 13 forum states.

Fraser on Australian Aid

BK091330 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Australia is to provide South Pacific countries with $300 million in aid funds over the next 5 years. The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, outlined the aid program today at a news conference during a break in the opening session of the South Pacific Forum at Rotorua in New Zealand. The new scheme will replace an existing 3-year program and will substantially increase Australian assistance to the region.

Mr Fraser said the Pacific received $44 million from Australia in 1981-82. Under the new program, the figure should be $69 million a year but the exact total will not be known until the budget speech in Australian Parliament on 17 August. The Australian prime minister said the longer term of the new scheme would allow island countries to plan further ahead. The funding would go to bilateral programs and assistance to regional bodies like the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, known as SPEC, and the South Pacific Commission.

Mr Fraser also outlined two specific programs for regional aid. He said Australia would provide the ailing Pacific Forum Line with $2.3 million over 2 years to buy containers and new equipment for its regional shipping service. As well, Australia, on an equal basis with New Zealand, will fund feeder shipping services to Kiribati and Tuvalu. This is expected to cost the two donor countries $300,000 a year each.

[In a later report on Fraser's press conference, Melbourne Radio at 0830 GMT on 9 August added: "Mr Fraser also called today on the United States to do all it could to end the conflict in Lebanon and said Australia would provide $10 million for the reconstruction of Beirut. The prime minister said Australia was asking other developed countries to make similar contributions and the government would attempt to mobilize Australia's Jewish community to use its influence against Israel's invasion. He said Israel's use of its formidable strength in Beirut long after it had achieved its initially declared objective was short-sighted and foolish. By the continuation of its present policy, Israel was serving its own inerests and those of the region very badly. Mr Fraser said there could be no solution to the problem of the region by destruction, killing and war. He also said the United States had already been informed of his statement."]

AUSTRALIA

FRASER COMMENTS FURTHER ON U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

BK100659 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, is back in Canberra after a 10-day overseas trip in which he visited Malaysia, China, the Philippines and New Zealand where he attended the South Pacific Forum meeting. At an airport press conference, Mr Fraser elaborated on his statement of yesterday that the United States should take action on the situation in Lebanon. Mr Fraser said there were many measures that America could take. However, he stopped short of suggesting that the United States should end its arms sale to Israel. He said that would be the ultimate reaction.

Opposition Leader's Support

BK100940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] In Sydney today, the opposition leader, Mr Hayden, told leaders of the Jewish community he agreed with Mr Fraser that Israel had gone too far in Lebanon. Mr Hayden said the Labor Party applauded the prime minister's condemnation of Israel and supported his international initiatives to end the violence.

Later, the head of the largest Jewish organization in Australia said most Australian Jews supported Israel's action in Lebanon. The president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, Dr (Yarkim Schneeweis), was speaking after the meeting with Mr Hayden.

Sinai Force Withdrawal Urged

BK091338 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Bowen, says Australia should withdraw its units from the Sinai peace-keeping force if Israel does not agree to an immediate halt to its military actions in Lebanon. Mr Bowen says that compared to deaths, injuries, suffering and destruction inflicted by Israeli forces in Lebanon, the Fraser government's offer of $10 million for reconstruction was a token gesture.

He said it would have been more practical for the Australian government to have indicated very firmly to the United States that unless Israel was compelled to stop its mass destruction in Lebanon, Australia would withdraw from the American-sponsored force in the Sinai.

MOKHTAR: DIALOGUE WITH SRV SHOULD CONTINUE

SK101716 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja returned home this evening from a visit to Thailand and Brunei which began 6 August. Radio Republik Indonesia reporter Arif Hartoyo reported from the Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport in Jakarta as follows:

On his return at the Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport in Jakarta at 1920 today, Minister Mokhtar briefed newsmen on his official visit to Brunei.

[Begin recording] I just returned from a 2-day official visit to Brunei. It was a good will visit. I met Brunei leaders, and was received by His Highness Sultan Pangiran Bolkiah, Chief Minister Aziz and other officials.

As you know, the sultan of Brunei visited Indonesia last year and just recently a Brunei parliamentary delegation led by its speaker also visited us. This exchange of visits by Brunei and Indonesian leaders has been made so that they can get to know each other, which is important since Brunei becomes independent at the end of 1983 [end recording]

Prior to his Brunei visit, Minister Mokhtar attended an ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, on 7 August, discussing the problem of settling the Kampuchean conflict. On the same occasion, Minister Mokhtar also briefed newsmen in the capital on the ASEAN foreign ministers discussions in Bangkok.

[Begin recording] Briefly speaking, the ASEAN foreign ministers believe that the substance of the visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach showed no change in the Vietnamese attitude. It is still far apart from the ASEAN attitude which seeks a political solution to the Kampuchean problem based on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and granting the Kampuchean people the right of self-determination free from outside pressure.

Nevertheless, the direct talks between the Vietnamese foreign minister and those of ASEAN, in this case the foreign ministers of Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, were useful in the sense that they were frank. Indeed, it would be too much to expect that such a complicated issue like Kampuchea could be settled through a single discussion. [end recording]

In the end, the minister said that the dialogue nevertheless was the beginning of an exchange of views leading to a settlement, and it should be continued.

INDONESIA TIMES COMMENTS ON COMING MPR SESSION

BK020428 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Two Vital Possibilities During the MPR Session"]

[Text] The speaker of parliament, Daryatmo, stated to the press on Monday that the forthcoming session of the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly), tentatively scheduled for March, 1983, would be a milestone in the nation's history since it would decide on the main outlines of state policy for the next five years and elect the president and the vice-president. And besides, according to Daryatmo, there are two possibilities which cannot be ruled out: First, the forthcoming MPR session may adopt a resolution ending the practice of filling one third of the assembly's seats with appointed members. Second, the session may decide to hold a nationwide referendum on the application of Article 37 of the 1945 Constitution.

Actually these two questions are very touchy and sensitive questions. Both of them are closely inter-related.

As we know, the new order and the armed forces are irrevocable committed to the defence and maintenance of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and against any attempt by the extreme right or extreme left or any group to change and alter the state philosophy of Pancasila and the 1945 Constituion. For instance, our recent general elections, like other elections previous to these, were held on the basis of preserving and implementing Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. It has become a national consensus to maintain and preserve Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, but Article 37 of the Constitution provides for modifications of the Constitution. It reads as follows: "To modify the Constitution, there must be present at least two-thirds of the total members of the People's Consultative Assembly (sect. 1). Decision shall be made in concurrence with at least two-thirds of the total members who are present" (sect. 2).

In order to prevent modification and change in the Constitution, especially its preamble which contains Pancasila, the government must always be assured of a two-thirds majority in the MPR. So far, Golkar and appointed members assure the government of the two-thirds majority and more. So the appointment of one-third of the members is part of a mechanism to prevent the Constitution from being modified and altered. It is also a device to represent one of the most vital groups in the society which is not entitled to participate in the elections, namely the armed forces.

Now if the MPR session will adopt a resolution ending the practice of filling one-third of the assembly's seats with appointed members, some other means will have to be found that the Constitution will not be modified or changed. That would be for the MPR to hold a nationwide referendum on the application of Article 37 of the 1945 Constitution. For instance, to make it clear that our state philosophy of Pancasila is not subject to modification, change and replacement.

Some time ago, President Suharto suggested such a nationwide referendum on the application of Article 37 of the Constitution, of course if the MPR so decides.

Actually we are in a fix. To let Article 37 discharge its function will open the way for modification, amendment and alteration of the Constitution which is against our determination to keep the Constitution intact and to preserve it as it is. On the other hand, to delete the article means to modify the Constitution. Maybe the session of the MPR will be able to find a way of ensuring that Article 37 cannot be used to harm our fundamental principles of Pancasila, Musyawarah and Mufakat, economic democracy, economic structure based on brotherhood and cooperatives etc. And this way out will be placed before the people for their approval through a nationwide referendum.

Many honest and sincere people feel that membership of the MPR by appointment does not fit well with our democratic system. If the MPR succeeds in finding a way out, the appointment system can be abolished and our democratic system deriving from Pancasila democracy will be further improved.

MRS MARCOS INDUCTED INTO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OW101421 Quezon City RPN Televiswon Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The president is expected to complete the 15-member composition of the Executive Committee in the very near future. The president gave this indication in brief remarks during the induction of four newly appointed members of the Executive Committee.

President Marcos made it clear today that the successor to the president in case of his disability or death is the Executive Committee headed by the prime minister. There are now 11 members of the Executive Committee, three of whom recently appointed took oaths of office before the president today. They were the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Marcos, (Mindanao) new Governor (Ali di Marborro) representing the Muslim region, and Assemblyman (Renaldo Somorra) representing the youth. Philippines Sugar Commission Chairman (Roberto S. Benedicto), representing the Visayas and the private sector, has also been appointed. Other members of the committee include Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Deputy Premier Jose Rono, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, Budget Minister Manuel Alba, Cebu Governor (Eduardo Goulyas) and Assemblyman (Emmanuel Kalayas).

In his brief remarks, the chief executive said he intends to fill up vacancies in the 15-man Executive Committee very soon.

[Begin Marcos recording] It is my intention to implement, (?to fill), the membership so that as many men and women in government who [words indistinct] to take over the reins of government at any given time. And so, while we have not yet filled the entire membership of 15, we expect that very soon this will be done. At the same time, in the event of any untoward incidents that may happen to the president, it is the Executive Committee that calls a special election to replace the president. [end recording]

TIMES JOURNAL ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, TERROR PLOT

HK110103 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Ailments Aren't of Our Own Making"]

[Text] It is tragic that despite efforts by the government to restore full democratic rights to the people, a number of recalcitrants, abetted by overly ambitious politicians, secessionists, die-hard subversives and revolutionists and misled liberals, would seek to downgrade, if not destroy, the foundations upon which the new society stands.

The move was subtly prepared and timed.

The Philippine economy, like the economies of other Third World (developing and under-developed) countries, has been hard hit by inflation, recession and high interest rates. To this has been added the severe protectionist policies adopted and implemented by most of the highly industrialized Western countries, policies which would stunt further growth of our young industries, if not kill them.

Add to this the increasing number of unemployed and one has a unpalatable broth that Filipinos from all levels of society would find hard to swallow.

It is this very situation, precipitated by international developments attributed largely to the spiralling cost of oil and its effects on the budgets of developing and under-developed nations, that the Philippine Government must resolve and hurdle.

The truth becomes more apparent with a recent report from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which says that economic growth in the Third World has come to a virtual standstill and developing nations' economies face their worst crisis since the 1930's.

In plain words the UNCTAD said that high interest rates and recession in the industrialized countries have all but negated the advantages of increased exports and better farm output by developing countries in recent years. The slower growth has led to increased urban unemployment in several developing countries and social tensions and instability could increase if the crisis continues, the UNCTAD added.

Have the secessionists, revolutionaries, subversives, misled liberals and disgruntled politicians taken advantage of this situation in the Philippines to plot a conspiracy of terror involving assassination of ranking government officials, a series of bombing attacks and a nationwide violent demonstration next month?

If so, why should they blame the government for a situation not of its own making -- a situation that began as a result of warring groups in the Middle East supported by highly industrialized Western states, busy selling arms and raking in dollars from hiked oil prices, and the subtle ideologues furthering their aims in an effort to expand their sphere of influence?

President Marcos had reason to be angry. He also had reason to issue stern warning to those who would subvert the government.

Filipinos should consider the international aspects that led to the gradual erosion of Philippine economy as well as the economies of other Third World countries. They would better understand why it is necessary to help the administration find remedies to ease the hardships of the people.

Violence will never solve the problem. It could result, instead, in the shackling of the Filipino people by a totalitarian government alien to the Filipino way of life and the stifling of all right to dissent forever.

BUSINESS DAY REVIEWS ASEAN'S PURPOSES, GROWTH

HK110158 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Aug 82 p 11

[Two-part feature by reporter Abrino Aydinan: "ASEAN's Growth Reviewed -- Part I"]

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations marked its 15th anniversary last Sunday with, as in previous anniversaries, scarcely a whisper of celebration in the five ASEAN capitals. The average man in the street could not care less about the event, if he even knew at all what ASEAN is all about.

But no matter. Consciously or not, ASEAN's total population of more than 264 million have cast their lots with the 15-year-old proposition for regional integration -- their national political leaderships have made the decision for them.

Indeed, doubts raised in some conscious ASEAN quarters are not so much on the need for the organization as over the kind of ASEAN that will best respond to the need. In the final analysis, as the region's statesmen are so painfully aware, the relevance of the regional vision hinges on how it touches the lives of the people: how it can help deliver food to millions of hungry mouths and provide solutions to other age-old social problems.

Basic issue: Whether ASEAN is serving to cure the common afflictions which each member state cannot hope to overcome singly or whether it merely imposes new problems extraneous to national concerns, appears to be a basic issue which has impelled the private sector to call for a "review of ASEAN's fundamental purpose." ASEAN businessmen think the organization has been distracted from its original goal to evolve a regional economic community not unlike the European Economic Community. They charge that the progress of ASEAN cooperation has been wittingly or unwittingly steered into politics by its politically oriented leaders and is veering on military concerns (which is officially abhorred by ASEAN) at the expense of economic undertakings. Filipino businessmen have suggested that the running of ASEAN affairs should be left ultimately to economic ministers

rather than foreign affairs ministers, who, they think, have shown inability to "get the ASEAN economic community off square one." Against this background, the ASEAN ministerial meeting -- the council of the foreign affairs ministers which is the highest policy-making regular organ in ASEAN's structure -- last June decided to create a task force to study the progress, goals and assumptions of the organization.

Political: ASEAN officials and foreign observers agree that the cause of regional unity and cooperation has gained more headway in the political field than in any other, with the five noncommunist Southeast Asian countries' struggle against Vietnamese advance in the region as the focus. ASEAN, campaigning as a solid front in international fora, has repeatedly kept the government in control in Kampuchea away from that country's seat in the United Nations assembly. Although the international conference on the Kampuchean problem, whose organization ASEAN spearheaded, did not bring the conflict in the region any nearer to solution, ASEAN has apparently gone some way in getting Vietnamese response after its recent success in bringing together mutually hostile Khmer guerrilla factions and installing respected Prince Norodom Sihanouk at the head of a Kampuchea coalition government.

Amidst the world recession the ASEAN countries last year sustained the highest economic growth rate of any region in the world -- although it is doubtful whether such an accomplishment could be considered a result of regional cooperation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 156 12 August 1982

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SAKURAUCHI: TEXTBOOKS MUST REFLECT 'DEEP REGRET'

OW120935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Thursday Japan's school textbooks should reflect the country's deep regret about the military occupation of Korea between 1910 and 1945. If they do not reflect such regret at present, the government should do something to correct the situation without delay, Sakurauchi said at a news conference.

He said "deep regret" was expressed in a 1965 Japan-South Korea joint communique issued at the end of prolonged negotiations to restore diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Seoul.

Statement to ROK

OW111257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 11, KYODO -- The government will express its "sincere efforts" in a statement to South Korea Friday to settle the current growing dispute over Japan's revised school textbooks which Koreans say "distorted" Japan's military activities in Korea before and during World War II.

The sources said the government gesture is aimed at calming down South Korea's anti-Japan public sentiment that has been building up toward the August 15 anniversary of its national liberation from Japan's 35-year colonial rule in 1945.

The sources said the statement will be issued by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi or Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa.

Film on China War Approved

OW111201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 11, KYODO -- The Education Ministry now recommends that public school students ought to see a movie jointly produced by Japanese and Chinese which unequivocally depicts the Sino-Japanese war as an act of Japanese aggression in China. The ministry's appreciation, which contradicts its unbending stand on the textbook revision issue, was made known to the parties concerned Wednesday.

Attention had been focused on how the ministry assesses the film, following criticism by China and South Korea of the ministry's revised history textbooks which describe Japanese "aggression" in those countries during and before World War II as a mere "advance."

The film, tentatively titled "The Game Yet Finished," vividly describes mass atrocities and pillage committed by the former Japanese Army against Chinese, and gives the exact number of Chinese victims. It was co-produced by Yasuyoshi Tokuma, president of the Toko Tokuma Production Co., and Wang Yang of the Beijing Film Studio as the first joint work to commemorate the 10th anniversary of restored diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The film starts with a scene of a Japanese "go" player fighting his Chinese rival. The son of the Chinese falls into love with the daughter of the Japanese, but their romance is destroyed by the scars of war. It is to be released in Japan by Toho Co. through its theaters throughout the country in mid-September.

The majority members of a screening division of an advisory organ to the Education Ministry praised the film as an educationally-recommended one after a preview August 5. Supporters then separating the textbook controversy from the film world, emphasized that the movie places high values on peace and love of mankind.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa later endorsed their appraisal.

If a film is recommended as in this case by the Education Ministry, teachers are allowed to take their students to theaters as part of civics education.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN TOKYO

OW120633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi criticized Israel for its military incursion into Lebanon at a meeting Thursday with Fathi Abdul Hamid, director of the Tokyo office of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and representatives of the Arab diplomatic corps in Tokyo. This was the first official meeting between a Japanese foreign minister and a PLO representative present with members of the Arab diplomatic group.

The meeting held at the Foreign Ministry indicated Japan was taking an increasingly pro-Arab diplomatic stand on the Middle East situation. Sakurauchi criticized Israel for its military attacks in Lebanon and called for immediate suspension of such actions, while saying that the PLO should sit as a key party in talks for a settlement of the Middle East dispute. Hamid appreciated U.S. Mid East Envoy Philip Habib's mediation efforts which he said took the Lebanese and PLO positions into account.

When requested that Japan should make efforts internationally for recognition of the PLO, Sakurauchi said Japan's stand giving importance to the PLO remained unchanged. The Arab envoys asked Japan to make political efforts for a settlement of the Middle East conflict and not merely take a bystander's attitude. Sakurauchi said Japan would continue its efforts to make Israel suspend its military actions in the forum of the United Nations.

Present at the meeting were Hamid and the ambassadors of Syria, Iraq and Sudan.

MANIFESTO FROM RED ARMY LEADER RECEIVED FROM BEIRUT

OW120129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Four Japanese magazines and leftist newspapers have received copies of a 20,000-word manifesto penned by Fusako Shigenobu, 36-year-old leader of the Japanese Red Army, in Beirut at the end of June. The document, written in a cramped hand on 19 pages of report paper, is dated June 28, but was mailed July 21 in Milan, Italy.

Authorities say the manifesto is the first own publication by the Red Army, headquartered in Lebanon, since the Israeli invasion of the Middle Eastern country. The Red Army's two regular publications, the Japanese-language JINMIN TSUSHIN and the English-language SOLIDARITY, have not been published since the Israeli assault began.

A letter to the editors accompanying the manuscript apologizes for the haste with which it was written in the besieged Lebanese capital. The text itself is full of reference to the confusion and grim state of Beirut in the face of Israeli attacks.

Yasuhisa Tazaki, editor of CONVERSATIONS magazine, said his publication will carry the full text in several installments. "It's a fine indictment of the inhumanity of Zionist Israel," Tazaki said, adding Shigenobu apparently asked a Japanese leaving Beirut to mail the document for her.

In the document, the radical leader calls on Japanese anti-nuclear and pro-disarmament demonstrators to support the "inextinguishable Palestinian movement."

MITSUBISHI TO EXPORT BORING MACHINES TO PRC

OW120628 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Thursday it has received a 370 million yen ($1.4 million) order for three boring machines from the China National Technical Corporation for delivery in October.

The company said the machines, capable of both slant and vertical boring, will be used to construct main railway bridges for a railway line to be built between Beijing and Quinhuangdo to facilitate coal transportation from a mine in Shanxi Province. It is one of five construction projects China is promoting with yen loans from the governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. Mitsubishi, with a more than 50 percent of the domestic boring machine market, said this is the first export of such machines to China.

MACHINERY EXPORTS DECREASE IN FIRST HALF YEAR

OW120524 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Japan's machinery exports in the first half of this year decreased 4.3 percent from the year-earlier level to $47,843.7 million on a customs clearance basis, the Japan Machinery Exporters Association announced Thursday.

The association blamed the decline on a combination of various factors, including the global recession, decreased oil revenue in oil producing countries, swelling debts in non-oil producing developing nations, the readjustment of China's economic programs and voluntary export restraints by manufacturers against the backdrop of trade frictions with other countries. As a result, the association said, the share of machinery in Japan's total exports in the first half of this year -- $71.14 billion -- declined 0.5 percentage point from the comparable period of last year to 67.3 percent.

Of the total, heavy machinery, such as motor vehicles, industrial machinery, heavy-duty electric machinery and industrial vehicles, accounted for $32.4 billion, down 2.5 percent, and light machinery including home electric appliances and office equipment, $15.4 billion, 7.8 percent. Itemwise, motor vehicles (including parts) decreased 6.6 percent, machine tools 17.7 percent, industrial machinery 23.1 percent, home electric appliances 3.3 percent. Exports to North America increased 3.2 percent but those to West Europe decreased 7.4 percent and those to China plummeted 61.9 percent.

VLSI COSMIC RAY EXPOSURE TESTS TO BE CONDUCTED

OW120100 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Two governmental research institutes, aiming to develop VLSI (very large scale integrated circuits) not vulnerable to cosmic rays, will conduct a joint cosmic ray exposure test on CMOS, bipolar and NMOS RAM (random access memory) chips in mid-September, it was revealed Thursday. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp, (NTT)'s Mushashino electric communication laboratory and the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science will conduct the test -- the first of its kind to be undertaken in Japan -- September 17 or 18 off Sanriku, Iwate Prefecture, northeastern Japan, a laboratory spokesman said.

A big balloon carrying a microprocessor and equipment containing close to 400 such RAM chips will be flown to an altitute of 20,000 to 30,000 meters for 20 to 40 hours for that test, the spokesman said. He said the aim is to check how information of such memories will be upset when they are exposed to cosmic rays, especially heavy ion particles, such as the iron group. The extent to which such information will be upset will be recorded on magnetic type on line printer at the ground control center, he said. The memories to be tested will include 1- and 4-kilobit CMOS static RAM, 4-kilobit bipolar static RAM, 16-kilobit NMOS static RAM and 64-kilobit NMOS dynamic RAM, according to the spokesman.

CPRF MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM TAE-CHUNG KIDNAPPING

SK120120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Statement by Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the DPRK Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland -- read by announcer]

[Text] Already 9 years have elapsed since South Korean democratic personage Kim Tae-chung was illegally kidnapped in Japan as a result of a wicked plot of the U.S. imperialists. Abducted back to South Korea, Kim Tae-chung has suffered from all sorts of repression and harsh suppression by the puppet Pak Chong-hui clique and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. Even today, he remains shackled, languishing in an intolerable jail cell.

According to news reports, Kim Tae-chung is physically unable to move about freely as a result of harsh torture and is in a dangerous situation, not knowing when he will die.

Expressing my deep concern over the fate of Kim Tae-chung, who is facing death, and over the danger approaching him, I strongly condemn the tyrannical, repressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring directed to Kim Tae-chung, regarding their acts as an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people, who are aspiring for independence, democracy and reunification, and to the fair social opinion of the world demanding the release and acquittal of Kim Tae-chung and restoration of his original status.

The scheme of lawless suppression against Kim Tae-chung, who demanded peaceful reunification, is a clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists do not want democratic development in South Korea or the reunification of Korea. The U.S. imperialists do not care about human rights and democracy. Their only interest is in maintaining their colonial rule based on fascist dictatorship. The U.S. imperialists never hesitate to trample upon the South Korean people's rights and lives, and they commit any kind of ignominious, barbarous acts for their colonial rule.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists have been bent on destroying democratic and patriotic forces aspiring for reunification, which are deemed to be dangerous elements to their colonial rule.

Following national liberation, when Yo Un-yong tried to reunify the fatherland through collaboration with us, the U.S. imperialists assassinated him and fabricated the Syngman Rhee regime, and then they assassinated Kim Ku, who had struggled to establish a unified government on the basis of North-South negotiations and opposed the establishment of a single puppet in South Korea.

In the postwar period, when Cho Pongam was popular among the people for his efforts in line with his slogan of peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists arrested and murdered him, resorting to force in order to maintain the Syngman Rhee regime when it was faced with a crisis.

What is more, when the puppet Syngman Rhee regime was toppled by the 19 April popular uprising and as the spirit for democracy and peaceful reunification rapidly grew in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists encouraged Pak Chong-hui, trained by the U.S. CIA, to stage a military coup d'etat and had him eventually establish a fascist military dictatorship.

The kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung was a product of the U.S. imperialists' political plot to maintain their weak colonial rule in South Korea and to fabricate two Koreas.

Ten years ago, when the spirit of reunification grew to unprecedented heights in South Korea following the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint communique, the U.S. imperialists, embarrassed at this, instigated the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique to fabricate the notorious Yusin system and blocked the road for democracy and reunification. They had the traitorous Pak Chong-hui commit an act of international terrorism against Kim Tae-chung, who had been engaged in just activities for the social democratization of South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

While paying lipservice to human rights in South Korea and expressing concern over the treatment of Kim Tae-chung, the U.S. imperialists actually were making a show to mislead public opinion.

Following the 26 October incident, in which the traitorous Pak Chong-hui was eradicated, the mass struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification grew in South Korea. Faced with this, the U.S. imperialists tried to maintain the crumbling colonial ruling system by resorting to a fascist military dictatorship far more tyrannical than the Yusin dictatorship.

On 17 May 1980, martial law was expanded throughout the whole nation of South Korea and fascist attacks against the democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and the South Korean people demanding democracy and reunification began. This was in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' scenario.

Instigating their well-trained stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligan group, they even charged Kim Tae-chung, who was in a prison cell, with responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and tried and punished him on preposterous charges, such as sedition and procommunism, thus unscrupulously committing intolerable acts.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists had the Chon Tu-hwan ring commute Kim Tae-chung's death sentence to life imprisonment and then to 20 years in prison was a deceptive trick designed to appease raging public protest at home and abroad and to mislead public opinion.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the wicked stranglers of the South Korean people's human rights and democracy and that they are the vicious enemies of peaceful reunification. At the same time, these facts clearly show that neither solution to the human rights issue, nor social democratization nor peaceful reunification can be hoped for as long as the U.S. imperialists continue their colonial rule and as long as they continue schemes to intervene in the internal affairs of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should cease criminal acts making Kim Tae-chung a victim of their colonial rule and abandon their foolish dream of indefinitely continuing their colonial rule in South Korea. They should look squarely at the reality of South Korea where the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is raging and return to their den before meeting stronger protests from the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should abandon its traitorous acts of prolonging its dirty life in exchange for suppressing democratic personables such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic people in South Korea and maintaining the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea. It should immediately step down from the power it usurped at bayonet point.

We are firmly convinced that the South Korean people will stage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for independence to force the U.S. troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and to put an end to their colonial rule and maneuvers to interfere in the internal affairs of South Korea and that they will continue a tenacious struggle for the immediate release of all the democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and illegally imprisoned political prisoners.

10 August 1980, Pyongyang

VRPR ASSAILS SENTENCES GIVEN PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK111334 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Amid the strong protest, opposition and denunciation of people at home and abroad demanding a halt to the unjust trial of those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural

center in Pusan and their unconditional and immediate release, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, at the Pusan District Court on 11 August, committed a fascist outrage by handing down capital and severe punishments to 16 of them.

An atrocity was committed by handing down death penalties for Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang; life terms for Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok; 15-year prison terms for Yu Sung-yol, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui; 3-year prison term with 3-year suspension of rights for priest Choe Ki-sik, director of the Wonju Diocese of the Catholic Church; and 5 to 7-year prison terms for the others, including Pak Hyon-sik.

This is an undisguised challenge to people at home and abroad calling for the reversal of the unjust sentences of capital and heavy punishment for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and demanding their unconditional and immediate release. This is an intolerable crime running counter to the anti-U.S. and independence struggle.

The 16 persons involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan who were sentenced to capital and heavy punishments by the Chon Tu-hwan group are patriots who, with a firm resolve for the anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle, had engaged in just activities for the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

Their bold acts reflected the unanimous aspiration and desire of our masses, who do not want to live life under U.S. colonial slavery. Indeed, their acts were an eruption of the accumulated enmity and indignation against the U.S. aggressors, who have continued an illegal occupation of this soil for 37 years and imposed countless misfortunes and disasters on our masses.

Those involved in the arson clearly demonstrated in court the motive for the arson and their anti-U.S. conviction by saying that charges that they were sympathizers with communists clamored about by the authorities were a fraud fabricated through torture. They demonstrated that they set fire to the U.S. cultural center to let people at home and abroad know about their protest against the United States, which has continued its illegal occupation of South Korea and imposed the yoke of colonial slavery on the people there.

It is by all means patriotic and sagacious to rise in the resistance struggle with surging indignation against the U.S. aggressors, who are running amok with plunder and massacre, occupying another's land across the ocean and enforcing the tragedy of national division. They are attempting to make South Korea their permanent colony. Thus, those involved in the arson are not guilty and should not suffer punishment.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique imprisoned them and handed down death penalties and severe punishments at the murderous trial. This is indeed an intolerable criminal act which could not be perpetrated by anyone but such a filty stooge of the U.S. imperialists and peerless fascist tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to threaten our masses who aspire for anti-U.S. independence by handing down death penalties and severe punishments to detainees, charging them with unjust crimes. It is also attempting to justify its bestial repression of the patriotic masses. However, this is a preposterous fantasy. The strength of our masses aspiring independence is stronger than bayonets and guns. The vigorous trend of anti-U.S. independence throughout South Korea cannot be stopped.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop treacherous acts to win the favor of the U.S. masters and maintain its filthy life under their support by betrayong the fellow countrymen and punishing the patriotic masses in collusion with outside forces. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately reverse the unjust court judgment for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center and release all of the detainees immediately and unconditionally.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique moves ahead, in defiance of protests and denunciation at home and abroad, to punish the patriotic masses who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle, it cannot escape a more miserable fate than previous dictators, who were destroyed after perpetrating treacherous acts and relying on outside forces.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS VARIOUS WORLD LEADERS

Singapore's President Nair

SK082223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 8 sent a message of greetings to Chengara Veetil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore, on the occasion of the national day of the repubic. The message reads:

I warmly congratualte Your Excellency, your government and people on national day of the Republic of Singapore on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the common interests of the two peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

Jordan's King Husayn

SK101535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 10 to Husayn the first, king of Jordan, on the national day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The message reads:

I warmly congratulate Your Majesty and your people on the national day of your country.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the work for national prosperity and you good health.

Somali Party General Secretary

SK071535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on August 6 sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Siad Barre upon his reelection as general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. The message read:

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the entire party members and in my own, extend warm congratulations to you upon the successful holding of the second congress of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and your reelection as general secretary there. Your reelection as general secretary at your party congress this time is a manifestation of deep confidence of your people in you.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you new success in your responsible work for implementing the decisions of the congress and you good health.

RALLY MARKS CHANGSONG CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

Yun Ki-pok Report

SK0904511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- A meeting for commemorating the 20th anniversary of the historic Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on August 8 at the Changsong County house of culture. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform of the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Yim Hyong-ku, Kim Pyong-yol, Yom Chae-man, Pyon Chang-pok, Kim Pong-chu, Choe Tae-pok and other personages concerned, functionaries of local party and power organs, economic bodies and working people's organizations and working people in Changsong County.

Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., WPK, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said that 20 years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song built Changsong County, one of the most remote mountain areas in our country, into a model for radically improving the livelihood of the farmers in the mountain areas and convened a joint conference of local party and economic functionaries in Changsong to generalize the experiences throughout the county and made there the historic speech "Let Us Radically Improve the People's Living Standards by Strengthening the Role of the County and Further Developing Local Industry and Agriculture."

He said: The Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries was a historic meeting which marked a new milestone in evenly developing at fast pace all the areas and rural villages of our country and rapidly enhancing the living standards of the people including the farmers in the mountainous areas, and thereby removing the difference between towns and countryside and expediting socialist and communist construction.

Giving his repeated on-the-spot guidance to Changsong County from long ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the peasants could be well off in such remote mountain areas as Changsong County, too, and brightly indicated the direction to be followed by Changsong County and energetically led the county to successfully carry it into reality. Under his wise guidance a great change has taken place in Changsong, once known as the most backward and poor out-of-the-way mountain area in the past. All the mountains in Changsong have turned into golden mountains and valleys into valleys of stock breeding teeming with flocks of animals and the grain output rapidly increased to turn the county from a grain-deficit area into an area with surplus grain and, with the appearance of a number of local industrial factories using inexhaustible local raw material resources, and a solid supply base successfully producing various consumer goods for itself has taken shape in the county.

The historic Changsong joint conference was a meeting which marked an occasion of an epochal turn in developing all the areas of the country and expediting socialist and communist construction by generalizing all over the country the shining model for local economic and cultural development set up the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over a long period in Changsong County.

At the Changsong joint conference the great leader comprehensively analyzed and reviewed the experiences gained in Changsong County and set forth a programmatic task to all the counties of the country to follow this example.

Recalling that at the joint conference he propounded his unique idea of the position and role of the county as the regional unit and base in socialist and communist construction and laid down the tasks to develop the local industry to a higher stage and accelerate the technical revolution and cultural revolution in the countryside, the reporter stressed: The unique idea and policy set forth by the great leader at the joint conference are a bright beacon and a militant banner that opened a braoder road of hastening the complete victory of socialism and advancing to communism at fast pace in our country. The unique idea and policy advanced by him at the historic Changsong joint conference have been brilliantly embodied thanks to the energetic guidance of our glorious party centre.

After the Changsong joint conference our party centre deeply acquainted itself with the successes registered in local industrial factories and rural economy in Changsong, Sakju, Pyokdong and other areas of North Pyongan Province and in the people's life and, on this basis, has further enriched and developed the great leader's idea and theory of the position and role of the county in socialist and communist construction.

The local industry of our country has developed to a very high stage in the vigorous endeavours to implement the idea and policy put forward by the great leader at the Changsong joint conference. Over the past 20 years the number of the local industrial factories in each county have grown from 11 to more than 20 on an average and their production has augmented 14.7 times in our country and today our local industry takes a very great share in the nation's production of mass consumption goods and in the total state budgetary revenue.

The historic turn which has taken place in the efforts to create a model in Changsong and generalize the experiences throughout the country in the past 20 years is entirely a shining fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and a convincing proof of the great vitality of our party's policy of strengthening the role of the county and developing local industry and rural economy and thus enhancing the people's living standards.

Press Editorials

SK080924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 20th anniversary of the Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries held in August 1962.

20 years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song splendidly built up Changsong County located in a mountainous area of North Pyongan Province in the northwest of the country and developed the local industry and rural economy in conformity with the geographical features to set an example in radically improving the people's living and convened the Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries to generalise it.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the conference advanced a unique idea on the position and role of the county in the building of socialism and communism and a revolutionary idea and policies on steadily raising the people's living standard by effectively using all the local reserves and possibilities to the maximum and developing the local industry and rural economy in a comprehensive and diverse way.

These unique idea and policies embody the demand of the chuche idea for solving all the problems by one's own efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country and in the interests of one's people; they are a blueprint carrying a far-reaching plan to turn all the areas of the country into a paradise of abundance through the exploitation of all the resources, large and small, and a programmatic guideline to be held fast to by our party and people.

A great turn has taken place in the work of all our counties and development of local economy and culture along the road brightly indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Changsong joint conference and the local industry in particular has developed by leaps and bounds. Our local industry started from scratch. But each county has now an average of more than 20 modern local industrial factories. They have solid bases of natural resources and industrial raw materials on which they have increased the variety and quantity of products and greatly improved their quality. Today our local industry, therefore, occupies an important place in the production of mass consumption goods and holds a big share in the nation's total industrial output.

Rural economy has rapidly developed in all local areas through the application of the chuche-based farming method and particularly agriculture and stockbreeding have been combined together and mountains have been used in a comprehensive way in in-between and mountainous areas with the result that the material and cultural living standards of the local people have risen to a high level.

The far-reaching plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Changsong joint conference is being brought into full bloom and brilliantly embodied under the revolutionary leadership of our party. Our party has further developed and enriched the idea and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the county's position and role and is energetically leading the work for making the ideas and policies put forward at the Changsong joint conference display greater vitality.

Our reality and experiences prove that when the policies of the Changsong joint conference are firmly adhered to under the leadership of the party and the leader, the people in whatever out-of-the-way area can be so well off as in the plain area or town and an epochal turn be effected in the development of local economy and culture, stresses the editorial.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGES ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

From Mali, Austria, Ghana

SK061028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages or letters of solidarity from various countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. On the occasion of this month messages and letters extended most heartfelt greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In a letter sent on behalf of the attendants of a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people held in Bamako, Abdul Tierno Diallo, chairman of the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said: Considering that to put an end to the interference of outside forces in South Korea and realize genuine democratisation of South Korean society is a pre-requisite to the reunification of Korea, we present at the meeting strongly demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to the South Korean authorities' brutal suppression of the South Korean youth, students and people who are struggling for freedom, human rights and democracy.

Availing ourselves of this glorious opportunity, we express once again full support and solidarity for the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

We will make all our efforts in the future to further strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A message from Dr. Friedebert Kollmann, chairman of the Austrian Jurists Union for Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, says: We strongly demand the United States to withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea unconditionally and immediately and take its dirty hands of interference off Korea at once. We resolutely hold that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists of South Korea must step down at once from "power" and South Korean society be democratised. We will make all efforts to make voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and opposing the United States interference in the internal affairs of Korea ring out loudly as ever from among broad segments of people of Austria.

We are firmly convinced that under Your Excellency's brilliant leadership the heroic Korean people will certainly reunify the divided country independently and successfully build Korea, a powerful country of chuche.

In a letter sent on behalf of the attendants of a Ghana national meeting of solidarity with the Korean people held in Accra during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, chairman of the meeting Dr. M.M. Owusu Ansah said: We believe that under the outstanding and seasoned leadership of Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, the heroic Korean people will surely reunify the country independently and peacefully in the near future, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

For 40 years of life you, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, have led the Korean people along the road of victory to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Bright is the future of the Korean people under the seasoned guidance of you the dear leader. We are firmly convinced that the heroic Korean people will certainly realize their desire to wholeheartedly attend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in a unified country.

A message from Mwerekande Alexandre, chairman of the Rwandan Committee of Support for the Reunification of Korea, says: Our committee believes that the Korean people will surely reunify the country independently and peacefully by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Messages and letters wished the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

From Guyana, Burma, St Lucia

SK090440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from various countries on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war. The messages extend warmest felicitations and militant greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on this anniversary.

Eduin James, chairman of the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, says in his message: The shining victory won by the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a great military miracle previously unknown in the war history and a worldwide event which ushered in a new era in the national liberation struggle in colonies and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

This shining victory was entirely a result of the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist. The great exploits and precious experiences achieved by the great leader in the fatherland liberation war inspire to victory the world revolutionary people who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

U Aung Je, chairman of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, says in his message: The U.S. imperialists, failing to draw a lesson from the defeat they sustained in the Korean war and withdraw from South Korea, are persisting in the manoeuvres of aggression and war. All the developments in Korea vividly show that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists never changes. If the danger of war is to be prevented in Korea and peace and security be preserved in Asia and the rest of the world, the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists must be terminated. I demand that the U.S. authorities discontinue their reckless arms buildup and play with fire and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops and means of war. The reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

The chairman of the St. Lucian Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, notes: The precious feats and experiences achieved by the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war serve as a pabulum of revolution for the world revolutionary people in their struggle to put the final end to imperialism and colonialism and build a new independent and progressive society.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and firmly believe that the friendly Korean people under Your Excellency's wise guidance will achieve national reunification in the near future and the day will surely come when they will lead a happy life.

They wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

From South Asia, Latin America

SK101114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received solidarity messages and letters from various countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The messages and letters extend militant greetings to him and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Ashton Phillips, chairman of the Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of Guyana, in his message, says: The Korean people, in the war of three years forced upon them by the U.S. imperialists, defeated the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with politico-ideological and strategic and tactical superiority, thus showing to the world people that the decisive factor of victory in a war did not lay in the superiority in weapon and technique but in the strength of the popular masses who struggle, united in one body, conscious of the justice of their revolutionary cause.

The Korean people are today showing a world-wide example on the front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle under the outstanding leadership of you respected leader.

D.P. Maheshwari, chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations, in a letter sent by him on behalf of the attendants of a solidarity meeting organized in New Delhi by the federation, says: The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people and an urgent task which does not brook a moment's delay.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are running wild in the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea and creating grave difficulties in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops be withdrawn immediately from South Korea with all their destruction weapons, the freedom of activities be guaranteed to all the political parties and public organisations in South Korea and the democratisation of the South Korean society be realized.

We actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

The attendants of a solidarity meeting of Pakistan held in Lahore on the occasion of June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle say in their letter: We are following with deep concern the current situation of the Korean Peninsula where the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are scheming to provoke another war and seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea.

We denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime. We condemn their manoeuvres as an act going against the trend of the present era in which whole mankind demands chajusong (independence) and opposes dependence. We demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea with their all destructive weapons.

Luis Manuel de Araujo, president of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, in his solidarity message says: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and is struggling for their realisation. The South Korean authorities, however, oppose those reasonable proposals. They submit to the imperialists, serving for their interests, not for the interests of the Korean people desirous of reunification. The Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism expresses positive support and encouragement to the constructive reunification proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. We decide to devote our all, in the future, too, to the cause of Kimilsongism and the propagation of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The messages and letters wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

KWP PUBLISHES BOOK ON KIM CHONG-IL PERSONALITY

SK101529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) — The publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea brought out a book telling about the great personality of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The book, titled "Great Personality," is widely read among the people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader of our party and our people who personifies in himself on the loftiest level all the noble traits to be possessed of by the leader of the people. He is adorning the glorious and brilliant era of chuche with his seasoned leadership, fully inheriting the revolutionary ideas, outstanding leadership ability and noble communist virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Every page of the revolutionary history of the dear leader is recorded with immortal stories about noble communist virtues which are cherished deep in the hearts of our people to be conveyed from generation to generation.

The book contains some of many stories telling about his noble virtues. Carried in the book, consisting of seven chapters, are stories about his clairvoyance, seeing into the distant future of the times and mankind, peerless grit, indefatigable zeal and vigor leading the revolution along a straight path to victory, racing against the time, his warm love for the people and broad magnanimity, noble revolutionary fidelity and modest, simple and popular character, etc.

Standing at the head of the revolution and construction, the dear leader brightly illumines with his brilliant intelligence the road to be followed by our people. He regards the popular masses as a genuine teacher and always says that he is a son of the working people. He is always frank with people and shares bitters and sweets with them, deeply understands them and cares for them with a warm affection. This popular character is great force making the people race against the time.

The dear leader is a benefactor of political life who embraces functionaries and working people in his bosom of love and brings them up to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type. He trusts functionaries as revolutionary comrades, and teaches them in principle so that they may not miss even a step at their revolutionary posts but march ahead along a straight path.

He warmly loves the people, bestows unbounded benevolence upon them and looks after their life down to details with a paternal affection. Carried in the book are many emotional stories.

BRIEFS

PRC TABLE TENNIS TEAM -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- The August 1 men's and women's table tennis teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here for home on August 4 by train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- A working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of our country and the Polish Academy of Sciences for 1982-1983 was signed in Warsaw on July 26, according to a report. The plan was signed by Chu Sung-sop, first vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of our country, and Jan Kostszewski, vice-president of the Polish Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

SWISS AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- Werner Sigg, ambassador of the Swiss Confederation to our country, left here for home on August 3 by plane at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Aug 82 SK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO -- Pyongyang, August 9 -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Han Ik-su returned home on August 8 by plane after attending a symposium on the question of Korean reunification organized by the socio-economic study centre of the Third World in Mexico. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 9 Aug 82 SK]

KNRC URGES RESUMPTION OF NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK120523 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Korean National Red Cross statement issued 12 August and read by KNRC President Yu Chang-sun -- recorded]

[Text] Today marks the 11th anniversary of the 12 August Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] proposal for holding the North-South Red Cross talks.

Eleven years ago today, the KNRC advocated the search for dispersed families in the North and South from a humanitarian viewpoint and proposed to the North Korean side to hold the North-South Red Cross talks to realize this.

In line with this KNRC proposal, talks were started between the North and South for the first time since the national territory was divided a quarter century before and even a direct telephone line breaking the hard barrier of division was established, thus causing the dispersed families in the North and South to look forward to meeting their separated families again and making the entire nation in the North and South buoyant with expectations for the fatherland's unification. This notwithstanding, the North Korean side ruthlessly frustrated the ardent wishes of the entire nation by unilaterally announcing the suspension of the North-South talks on 28 August 1973.

In spite of the North Korean side's suspension of the talks, the KNRC has constantly urged the North Korean Red Cross Society to unconditionally resume the North-South Red Cross talks in conformity with the ardent wishes of the 10 million dispersed families and the entire nation. Moreover, the KNRC has made a proposal for carrying out as a pilot project a plan to locate aged parents by which the dispersed families would confirm their addresses and whether or not their aged parents are still living. Following this, the KNRC suggested, one after another, exchanges of photos of families, exchanges of visiting groups for paying tribute to ancestral graves, establishment of a meeting place and a place for mail exchanges at Panmunjom. To achieve a breatkthrough for resumption of the suspended talks, the KNRC has several times proposed meetings between the two sides' chief delegates to the North-South Red Cross talks and meetings between the presidents of the two sides' Red Cross societies.

However, none of these efforts by the KNRC has been realized owing to the North Korean side's rejection. If the North Korean side has the slightest intention of solving the problems facing the dispersed families in a humanitarian fashion, the above issues, which our side has persistently cried out for, can surely be resolved.

In this connection, in order to consult and solve the problems facing the 10 million dispersed families, I again urge the North Korean Red Cross Society to agree to the uncondtional resumption of the North-South Red Cross talks.

I think that the direct telephone line, which has already been established in Seoul and Pyongyang in line with the agreement between the two sides' Red Cross societies, should be resumed and that the function of the liaison office for the talks at Panmunjom should be restored to normal. I look forward to affirmative and sincere measures by the North Korean Red Cross Society on these issues.

Along with this, I express deep regret over the fact that although already a full month has passed since a total of 35 fishermen of our side's No 5 Masan-ho were taken to the North by armed North Korean naval craft while engaging in fishing operations on the East Sea on 13 July, the fishermen have not been returned. I once again ask the North Korean Red Cross Society to take the lead in order that all our fishermen can return to the bosom of their families, who have experienced bitter grief, at the earliest possible date in line with the Red Cross' humanitarian spirit and brotherly love.

Along with this, I again urge the North Korean Red Cross Society to positively cooperate so that a total of 406 fishermen of our side, whom the North Korean side has illegally kidnapped and forcibly detained in North Korea since 1954 until today, as well as the fishermen of the No 5 Masan-ho, can be returned as soon as possible.

JAPAN URGED TO RESPOND TO TEXTBOOK DEMAND

SK120955 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Thursday urged Japan to promptly respond to its Aug. 3 demand to correct the "distortions" of Korea-related facts in new Japanese history textbooks.

The message was delivered to Toshio Koto, minister and deputy chief of mission at the Japanese Embassy here, by Choe Tong-chin, the Foreign Ministry's director-general for the Asian Affairs Bureau, according to a source who was present at the Choe-Koto meeting.

"We have conveyed our deep regret over the lack of Tokyo's response to our memorandum of Aug. 3 demanding the correction of the distorted facts, and we are urging Japan's prompt response to the request to prevent a deterioration of Korean-Japanese relations," the source quoted Choe as saying.

A Korean Government source said privately that Seoul was expecting a response by Tokyo before Korean President Chon Tu-hwan leaves Monday on a tour of four African countries and Canada.

The source from the Choe-Koto meeting quoted Koto as saying that he understood that a consensus was forming in Japan that the textbook dispute should be resolved at an early date. He said Koto denied published reports that Japan is delaying its action on the matter, and said that he will immediately transmit Seoul's position to his home government.

Koto was also quoted as saying that the Japanese Embassy has not received any notification concerning media reports that the Japanese Government will make public its position on the textbook issue Friday.

Fishing Talks To Be Postponed

SK120057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Apparently affected by false descriptions of history in textbooks for Japanese students, an annual meeting of a binational fishing committee will be adjourned sine die, a source at the National Fisheries Administration said yesterday.

The source said that the 17th annual session of the Korea-Japan Joint Fisheries Committee was likely to be put off for the time being, due to the recent hot controversy between the two countries over Japanese "distortion of history" concerning her invasion of the Korean Peninsula early this century.

The joint committee was inaugurated in accordance with the fisheries agreement in 1965, when the two neighboring countries normalized their diplomatic relations.

The annual meeting was due to be held on Aug. 30 in Seoul to discuss ways of scientifically examining fishing resources and of rescuing maritime victims, the source revealed. The committee meeting was to focus its discussions on how to settle disputes among fishermen from the two countries. The Japanese side had initially asked its Korean counterpart to hold the gathering on Aug. 2-3.

Japanese Dietman To Visit

SK120128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) — Japan plans to send a vice chairman of the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians League to Seoul shortly in its effort to seek a solution to the textbook dispute between Korea and Japan before Korea's independence day which falls on Aug. 15, government sources here said Wednesday.

Saying that the settlement of the dispute has not been realized to date because of Korea's earlier refusal to accept a visit by a high-ranking official of the Japanese Ministry of Education, the sources disclosed that "the Tokyo government is now considering such a visit again." They also said that a vice chairman of the league will visit Seoul this week to explain Japan's position over the dispute to the Korean Government and parliamentary leaders.

Recalling the delivery of a letter from Yi Chae-hyong, the league's Korean-side chairman to his Japanese counterpart Ken Yasui earlier, they said the vice chairman will convey a reply letter from Yasui to Yi during his stay in Seoul. However, the league's secretary-general said nothing is concrete about such a visit.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa expressed the hope that the dispute could be settled by Aug. 15 because the day is Korea's independence day, but admitted that "Japan now faces difficulties."

KOREA HERALD PRAISES OUTCOME OF PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK120118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Judgment on Pusan Arson"]

[Text] The verdict handed down yesterday against the arsonists of the American Cultural Center in Pusan underlies, aside from its legal grounds, the nation's strong censure of terrorism that could affect its sensitive security situation. In effect, the shock of the incident, an unprecedented kind in several respects, has not petered out as yet, some five months after the occurrence.

It was obvious from the beginning that both the motivations and method of violence employed by the convicts could not be tolerated at all. Under no circumstances can the defendants' dissidence against the government as confirmed during the course of the hearing justify the act of terror they resorted to. To make matters worse, the burning of the official establishment of the nation's foremost security partner out of dubious political motivations leaves little room for extenuating consideration.

Terrorism has no place in any civilized society. Today Korea has many acute reasons for disapproving of terrorism insofar as internal stability is vital to national security. Under these circumstances, the arson in question was not only a reckless defiance but also a dangerous one to the nation's current endeavor for survival and progress.

The radicalism of the arsonists as expressed in leaflets scattered around the burned American office is apparent enough to identify them with an ideology this republic can never approve of. The slogans which accused the republic of "preparing for a northward invasion" are of the kind that may originate only in North Korean propaganda.

How to achieve one's worthy end is as important as the end itself. This importance is all the more towering in our circumstances facing a constant security risk. The kind of terrorism that the Pusan arsonists dared is inconceivable, to begin with.

Harsh dealing with terrorism is inevitable if only to discourage recurrence of the cursed practice. Any political belief would be refutable if it were to be forced on by means of terror. As a rule, few devices other than tough countering seem effective in meeting the terrorist challenge. This has been demonstrated in many parts of the world.

An especially regrettable side of the crime is a Catholic priest's involvement. Father Choe Ki-sik of the Catholic Church education center in Wonju, Kangwon-do, was convicted for providing refuge to the arsonists. Inasmuch as giving shelter to criminals violates the law, the priest's case makes no exception under the existing legal system.

The case is not closed yet, since it may be tried again at higher courts. But the recent process of hearing, as well as the horrendous commission of the arson, has underlined the need for us to beware of such misconceived radicalism as led the Pusan convicts to resort to terrorism. Those who may entertain such left-leaning radicalism are believed to be small in number. Still, the surfacing of such elements through the Pusan fire increases the necessity for stepped-up education for youth. The generational transition in progress adds to this necessity.

NO FOREIGN LOANS FOR 'NONESSENTIAL' PROJECTS

SK090139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided not to borrow foreign loans to finance non-essential development projects in the government sector next year, it was learned Monday.

A Finance Ministry source said that the decision was made because it would be very difficult to insure domestic funds for some public development projects to be partially financed with foreign loans because of next year's budgetary limitations. The government earlier resolved to pursue a tight-financing policy next year, tentatively estimating the fiscal 1983 budget at 10 trillion won (13.5 billion U.S. dollars), 500 billion won (675.7 million dollars) more than this year's 9.5 trillion won (12.8 billion dollars).

The decision is expected to delay the implementation of many development projects in the public sector envisaged in the 1982-86 fifth five-year economic and social development plan. They include the construction of the country's nuclear power plants Nos. 11 and 12, the third-phase of the Pusan port expansion project, agricultural development and west coast reclamation projects. The construction of the two nuclear plants was to start next year, but it will now begin in 1984 or after 1986, the source said.

Oil Imports Situation

SK110210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- During the first half of 1982, South Korea's crude oil imports dropped 11.9 percent from the same period last year to 83,725,000 barrels, while imports of oil products increased 148 percent from the corresponding period in 1981 to 12,096,000 barrels, an official survey showed Wednesday.

The survey conducted by the Energy-Resources Ministry also revealed that total Korean production of oil products declined 11.7 percent during the first six months of the year compared to the same period last year. During the cited period, domestic oil consumption drooped six percent from the same period last year to 87,848,000 barrels.

With record-high reserves of 10,722,000 barrels of oil products at the end of June, several domestic oil companies decided to rely on imports of oil products rather than use their own stockpiled supplies.

Canadian Coal Supply 'Assured'

SK050126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Ottawa, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- A senior official of the Canadian Mining, Energy and Resources Ministry said Wednesday that Korea could be assured of a long-term, uninterrupted coal supply from Canada as it is regarded as a major partner in the development of Canada's enormous coal potential.

He said in an interview that Korea is Canada's second biggest coal importer and hence, Canada is anxious to satisfy Korea's current and future coal needs. He added that 11 percent of Canada's total coal exports of 15.7 million tons last year went to Korea, worth 114 million dollars.

The official, who refused to be identified under ministry ground rules for interviews, welcomed further investments from Korea in the field of coal development.

The Pohang steel and iron mill is about to invest 52 million dollars in a joint venture with the British Colombia Coal Ltd. to develop coking coal to use in its mill. This project, dubbed the Green Hills Project, represents the first Korean direct investment in Canada. In addition, a number of Korean enterprises, including Ssangyong, are importing coal under long-term supply contracts with Canadian firms. The Ssangyong contract calls for 350,000 tons annually for the next 10 years.

The official said Canada's coal resources base was large enough to allow increased exports in the future and Korea would have no problem in getting them. Moreover, he added, there are no regulatory impediments to coal exports, although some other energy exports such as gas and electricity must receive approval from Ottawa.

Canada last year produced 40 million tons of various types of coal, an increase of 9 percent over 1980. A ministry spokesman said by 1985, extra production capacity of 15 million tons is expected, bringing the nation's total coal production capacity to 55 million tons.

BRIEFS

NEW KNRC HEAD -- Yu Chang-sun, until recently prime minister, is expected to be named soon new president of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC), it was learned yesterday. Yu, 64, will replace Kim Yong-sik when he is appointed to the top KNRC post. Kim assumed the post on July 20 last year. He is also president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC). Kim once served as ambassador to the United States. Yu served as prime minister from January to June 24. He had served as chairman of the Korean Traders Association before becoming the premier. Informed sources said the KNRC Central Committee will hold a meeting this morning and nominate Yu as new KNRC head. After his nomination, Yu will be appointed to the post with the approval of the president, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 1 SK]

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO U SAN YU

BK030740 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Huang Mingde, the ambassador-designate of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, presented his credentials to the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, this morning at 0930 at the office of the president in Windermere. Present on the occasion were Lt Col Aung Myint Baw, director general of the office of the president, and U Thein Aung, director general of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

UK AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has agreed to the appointment of Mr Nicholas Maxted Fenn, C.M.G. as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the SRUB. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 26 Jul 82 p 1 BK]

DPRK JOURNALISTS DELEGATION -- A three-member DRPK journalists delegation flew in to Rangoon on 25 July to make a study tour of Burma under the 1982-83 cultural exchange and cooperation program. The delegation, headed by (Han Chung-sop), member of the Korean Journalists Union [KJU] Executive Committee and deputy director general of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, will stay in Burma until 1 August. Other members of the delegation are (Sin Hwan-chol), KJU Executive Committee member, and (Yi Pok-su) of the KJU International Affairs Department. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jul 82 BK] A three-member DPRK journalists delegation led by (Han Chung-sop), member of the Korean Journalists Union and deputy director general of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, left Rangoon this morning after visiting Burma for a week under the cultural exchange and cooperation program between the two countries. On 30 July, Deputy Minister of Information U Aung Htay feted the DPRK journalists delegation at a dinner at the Karaweik Hall. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Jul 82 BK]

PRC TRADE DELEGATION -- A five-member trade delegation from the PRC headed by Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Jia Shi, arrived at Rangoon airport at 1230 on 4 August to discuss bilateral trade. The trade delegation was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Minister for Trade U Khin Maung Yi, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda and responsible officials. At 1900, the PRC trade delegation was feted at the Inya Lake Hotel by Deputy Trade Minister U Khin Maung Yi. The delegation plans to stay 5 days in Burma. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

PRC TRADE TALKS -- PRC Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and members of the Chinese trade delegation, who are in Rangoon for talks on bilateral trade, at 1000 on 5 August called on Trade Minister U Khin Maung Yi at the Trade Ministry on Strand Road. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Trade Ministers U Khin Maung Yi and U Ba Hla, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda, Director General of the Trade Department Dr Maung Maung Khin and responsible officials. Later, the PRC trade delegation held a meeting at the Myanma Export Import Corporation [MEIC] and discussed bilateral trade with the managing directors and responsible officials of the MEIC Agricultural and Farm Products Corporation; Paper, Stationery and Photographic Goods Corporation; Construction and Electrical Goods Corporation; and Motor Vehicle and Spares Corporation. In the afternoon, the PRC delegation, in the company of the director general of the trade department, inspected a 100-ton rice mill in Pazundaung. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Aug 82 BK]

CHAN SI WELCOMES SRV ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION

BK110700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Aug (SPK) -- Chairman Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Vietnamese delegation led by Pham Khai, minister of electric power.

Chan Si stressed the efforts of the Kampuchean people in restoring the national economy, particularly in the field of electricity which, even now, is facing difficulties left by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime.

Chairman Chan Si expressed satisfaction at the success of the delegation's visit and the strengthening of the Kampuchea-Vietnam cooperation in the field of electricity. The relation of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam will last forever, he affirmed.

Pham Khai briefed Chairman Chan Si on the results of his talks with Industry Minister Meas Samnang and praised the success of the restoration of electricity.

The delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day. It was seen off by Meas Samnang, minister of industry, and other personalities, Ngo Dien, Vietnam's ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the departure of the delegation.

A memo was signed at the end of the talks between the delegations.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, industrial establishments, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and the Angkor Wat temple.

Talks Conclude

BK110712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- On 8 August, Meas Samnang, minister of industry, and Pham Khai, Vietnamese minister of power, signed in Phnom Penh the minutes on the results of their talks.

In their talks, the two ministers agreed on the exchange of technicians, reconstruction of damaged establishments with Vietnam's aid, supplying of electrical materials to Kampuchea and cooperation for the good functioning of power stations. Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien was also present at the signing ceremony.

BATTAMBANG BATTLE REPORT FOR FIRST HALF OF 1982

BK100617 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Well aware of their duty to crush the enemy's maneuvers and schemes in sending its remnants from Thai territory to plunder our people and obstruct the advance of our revolution, the armed forces of Battambang Province have always heightened their combat readiness and strived to mop up the enemy elements and defend our localities. They have sent out forces on search and destroy missions against the enemy's hideouts.

In the first half of 1982, they launched 150 operations against the enemy, killed 33 enemy elements, wounded 28 others, captured 19 others and seized 81 assorted weapons. In addition, 8,074 enemy elements also surrendered to our forces. After being crushed on all battlefields by our forces, the exiled Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits never dare to pop their heads in to launch activities against and loot our people's property and rice again.

VODK HAILS BANGKOK CONFERENCE FOR SUPPORT TO DK

BK110253 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle was held in Bangkok from 31 July to 1 August 1982.

A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society; more than 250 delegates representing Asian countries such as Thailand, all the other ASEAN member countries, China, Japan, Pakistan and Bangladesh; and a large number of the Thai and Khmer personages met at the conference hall of the Mandarin Restaurant in Bangkok on 31 July and 1 August for this conference hosted by the Thai committee for organizing the conference on Kampuchea. This committee comprises His Excellency General Chana Samutwanit as chairman and many Thai personages as members. This is the first time that the mass organization of a Third World country which shares a border with our Democratic Kampuchea has organized a conference to support our Kampuchean people's just struggle.

During the conference, the excellency and all the delegates discussed the Kampuchean problem in an atmosphere of militant solidarity against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists and annexationists. The conference adopted a resolution, demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and calling for further support for Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

This Asian regional conference to support the Kampuchean people's struggle is of great significance to our Kampuchean people's struggle. This is because, despite the Vietnamese maneuvers to split the ASEAN countries and threats to them, the people in Asia, including the ASEAN countries, have told the Vietnamese enemy that it should withdraw all troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea dated 17 July 1981. This Bangkok conference also constitutes a great encouragement for our people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea to fight more vigorously in order to advance toward final victory.

On the night of 1 August, our Democratic Kampuchea's Phnum Malai art troupe gave a performance in honor of all the excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. The performance proceeded in a joyous and intimate atmosphere.

The Asian regional conference ended in an atmosphere of militant solidarity against the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists.

JAPANESE, SRI LANKAN, INDIAN DELEGATIONS VISIT DK

BK110404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] After attending the Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle, a group of our Japanese, Sri Lankan and Indian friends visited Democratic Kampuchea. The Japanese friends were led by (Makoto Ishizawa), head of the Japanese delegation to the conference; and the Sri Lankan and Indian friends included (Ala Kiyavanna), chairman of the Sri Lanka-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and (Rom Pati) from the Indian association called Friends of Democratic Kampuchea.

Upon their arrival on 3 August, the Japanese, Sri Lankan and Indian friends were warmly and cordially greeted by a number of Democratic Kampuchean cadres. On the afternoon of the same day, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, received the guests at an office of Democratic Kampuchea, on 4 and 5 August, the guests visited a village, hospital and school and attended a mass meeting.

In his reply to the welcoming speech by a female comrade representing the village committee, (Makoto Ishizawa) described the success of the Bangkok Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle. He added: I express high respect to all the Kampuchean friends who, since 1979, have struggled resolutely, enduring all difficulties, against the Vietnamese expansionists backed by the global expansionists in order to liberate and bring back independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to your country. I express sincere respect to all the Democratic Kampuchean combatants who have sacrificed their lives in this just struggle. May all the wounded combatants gain quick recovery.

(Ala Kiyavanna) and Professor (Rom Pati) said: The Kampuchean conference in Bangkok has ended. All the Kampuchean friends can be reassured that millions of people in the world stand by the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese regional expansionists and the Soviet global expansionists.

The Japanese, Sri Lankan and Indian friends ended their visit on 5 August and left for home safely by bringing along the sentiments of friendship from the Kampuchean people to the friendly people of Japan, Sri Lanka and India.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GIVES 'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' TO XINHUA

OW112016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Kampuchean Vice-President Khieu Samphan said here today that the Vietnamese aggressors have strategically lost their war in Kampuchea and the Kampuchean army and people, fighting under hard conditions, are making contributions to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here, Khieu Samphan said that "the over 300,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops (including service units) in Kampuchea are completely bogged down and worn out." He added that the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers "is getting lower and lower as the Vietnamese campaigns to annihilate the Kampuchean people during either dry or rainy seasons have all ended in failure."

The Vietnamese people, he noted, are also opposing the war. However, the Vietnamese leaders are very stubborn. By trumpeting the "partial withdrawal" scheme, he said, they hoped to "mislead the people and world public opinion which demand total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Kampuchean people free from outside interference." They also tried to bury all U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and lessen international pressure on them. The Vietnamese authorities are in fact increasing their forces in Kampuchea instead of withdrawing any soldiers, he stressed.

Khieu Samphan hailed the recent formation of the coalition government in Kampuchea. This coalition, he said, is based on the declaration of Kuala Lumpur of June 22, 1982 defining Democratic Kampuchea, a member of the United Nations, as the sole state of the Kampuchean people. "We hope that the coalition government will last till the final victory -- the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops," he added.

Khieu Samphan said that the Kampuchean Government and people are gaining more and more international support. He continued that the peace-loving peoples in the world today are increasingly realizing the true nature of Vietnamese expansion and aggression. He said that "the Vietnamese authorities are serving the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia and the whole Pacific region and Vietnam today is serving as a military base of the Soviet Union." To oppose Soviet expansion in the region, more and more people are realizing the need to support the Kampuchean people as well as the people in Afghanistan, he declared.

SOVIET EXPERTS AWARDED FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK

BK111151 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August [no date as received] (OANA/KPL) -- Soviet experts were recently awarded for their past 5-year active contributions to the Lao national construction.

General Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of the party CC, chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army, and minister of interior, presented five second-class Victorious Itsala orders, three third-class Victorious Itsala orders, four friendship insignia, and one 5-year commemorative insignia. The recipients have been working in the fields of defence, posts, industry and public works.

General S. Keobounphan expressed the Lao Government's appreciation over the efforts of the Soviet experts given to Laos.

Present on this occasion were also Thammasin Saikhamfan, acting minister of posts and telecommunication; Nousai Sitthisai, deputy-minister of industry and trade; and Rachit Kamiduline, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy to Laos.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS SINGAPORE NATIONAL DAY

BK101250 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 10 (KPL) -- President Souphanouvong recently sent a message to C.V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore, to greet National Day of Singapore.

The Lao president on this occasion extended his warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness and well-being to the president of Singapore and through him to the government and people of Singapore. President Souphanouvong also expressed his hope that existing good relations between the two countries and peoples will be furthermore strengthened for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister of Laos, also sent greetings to his Singapore counterpart, Suppiah Dhanabalan.

KHAMSOUK KEOLA ADDRESSES RALLY TO SUPPORT PLO

BK111201 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 11 (KPL) -- Thousands of Vientianese rallied here yesterday to support the struggle of Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces against the Zionist Israeli barbarous aggression in Beirut. The rally was organised by the Lao Front for National Construction.

Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, members of the government and mass organisation, and socialist diplomatic envoys were present at the mass rally.

Khamsouk Keola, vice-present and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, addressed the meeting by condemning the barbarous aggression of the Zionist Israelis backed by the U.S. imperialists.

He energetically denounced the terrorist acts of the aggressors who killed and wounded thousands of persons, caused nearly one million homeless and demolished several Lebanese cities and Palestinian refugee camps. K. Keola vigourously demanded the U.S. imperialists immediately end supply of arms to the Israeli militarists. K. Keola finally expressed full support of the Lao people who always have sympathy for the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters.

Mustafa Safarini, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to Laos, on this occasion, recapitulated the situation in Beirut and Lebanon. He also denounced the most barbarous acts of the Zionist aggressors who have barbarous weaponary, including the internationally banned weapons such as napalm, phosphorous, cluster and vacuum bombs largely provided by the U.S. imperialists. M. Safarini, on behalf of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, reaffirmed their determination to fight until the victory.

The mass rally also adopted a 5-point resolution which expresses the full and resolute militant support to the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters for their just and heroic struggle. The resolution also supports the telegram of L. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union which demands the U.S. President to mount pressure on the Zionist Israelis to stop their barbarous aggression.

SIANG PASASON MARKS SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

BK111510 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 11 (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, official organ of the party CC, first came into the public on August 11, 1975, says an article of the paper to mark the 7th anniversary of SIANG PASASON. During the national liberation struggle, the former of the SIANG PASASON, ITSALA, founded on August 23, 1950, heralded the success of the Lao revolution and mobilized the masses under the able leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to fight against the French colonialists.

In the new phase of the revolution, during the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the paper was known as LAO HAKSAT from January 6, 1956, relates the article. Following the glorious tradition of LAO HAKSAT newspaper, SIANG PASASON nowadays further carries a heavy burden in mobilizing the people and making known the achievements of the new regime, accounts the paper.

BRIEFS

OUDOMSAI PROVINCIAL MEETING -- Vientiane, August 4 (KPL) -- The party branch, provincial authorities and people of the northern province of Oudomsai recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam friendship and co-operation treaty, Major General Khampha Chareunphonmisai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and head of the northern High Military Command, and Bounmi, head of the Oudomsai Administrative Committee, addressed the crowd of 400 people. They both underlined the fruitful implementation of the treaty in all fields in the last 5 years. The special relationship between Laos and Vietnam on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was also hailed on this occasion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

HUNGARY-AIDED BRIDGE -- Preparations are being made to construct a bridge on Route 9 with Hungarian assistance. It is located at kilometer marker No 100 east of Savannakhet township. The Lao side is in charge of building living quarters for workers and technicians, while the Hungarian side is responsible for providing construction equipment and other material. Construction of this bridge will begin in September this year and will be completed in March 1983. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Aug 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE -- Vientiane, August 7 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of Lao civil aviation led by its director, Phoun Khammounhuang, on August 5, arrived here from Singapore. The Lao delegation had participated in the 18th annual conference on civil aviation work for Asian and Pacific countries held on July 29-August 3, 1982, in Singapore. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 7 Aug 82 BK]

SITTHI DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE, ASEAN STAND

BK120300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 82 p 5

["Text" of 11 August speech given by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in Bangkok]

[Text] Tonight marks another occasion when I appear at this forum to share some thoughts with you, or perhaps more accurately, to be subjected to grilling by a roomful of professionals whose propensity for tough questioning is well-known. Nevertheless, taking part in this seemingly masochistic exercise, I take comfort in the symbiotic arrangement between us, that is, members of the government and the press corps, in our duty to inform and be informed. It is important in a free society that we work together to make the best possible assessment of problems facing us. We in the Foreign Ministry benefit immensely from news and analysis provided by the press. Likewise, we are gratified when our own views and policies are given honest airing by the media.

It is in this spirit that I now turn to the Kampuchean question, to which I have been specifically requested by the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand to address this evening. I do not wish to burden you with the familiar background of this problem, but only to underline the following facts.

First, Vietnam has invaded and occupied Kampuchea in contravention of all principles governing the conduct of inter-state relations. Second, the Vietnamese action has seriously destabilised the security situation in Southeast Asia, thus exposing the region to further turmoil and conflict.

Third, the Vietnamese invasion has resulted in untold suffering among the Kampuchean people, while posing a great burden on other states having to care for large numbers of Kampuchean refugees who have fled their ravaged homeland. Fourth, in spite of the deployment of some 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, Vietnam is far from succeeding in her effort to control that country. And, finally, the neighbouring states of ASEAN, having been affected by and being concerned with the Vietnamese action, have proposed a reasonable and practicable alternative which will extricate all concerned parties from the morass created by the Kampuchean problem. Despite continued overwhelming support from the international community, Vietnam is still reluctant to accept what will essentially be compatible with her own genuine interests.

Two weeks ago, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. He came with a professed intention to seek a detente with the ASEAN countries, which, according to him, was vital for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We in ASEAN genuinely welcomed Mr Thach's demonstration of affability, and were anxious to discuss with him the Kampuchean question. While noting that progress was made in Vietnam's conciliatory attitude towards us, we regrettably felt Mr Thach fell short of convincing us that Vietnam had changed its policy and was now willing to discuss and negotiate a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Differences in the style and substance of his remarks at various places in ASEAN notwithstanding, Mr Thach's subsequent interview in his own country clearly pointed to the fact that he had primarily been concerned with telling the world Vietnam had scored a "big victory" in getting the ASEAN countries to drop confrontation and adopt a more "pragmatic" policy of starting a dialog e.

Lest Hanoi be given unlimited enjoyment in the exercise of propaganda, it should be pointed out that the recalcitrant or confrontational party has not been ASEAN. One is not certain, particularly after having listened to Mr Thach's attempt to define the all-pervasive "Chinese threat," if the lack of progress in the dialogue for a peaceful settlement cannot indeed be attributed to Vietnam's continual belief that its own solution, that is, to get on with the Vietnamisation of Kampuchea, is ultimately workable.

Be that as it may, I can state with equanimity that ASEAN is for dialogue. We want dialogue with Vietnam if the exercise will lead eventually to a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem which, as we have always maintained, entails the total withdrawal of all foreign forces as well as the implementation of the exercise to restore Kampuchea as an independent, neutral country posing no threats to others. As you are well aware, such are the provisions already contained in the declaration of the ICK [International Conference on Kampuchea] and other relevant UN resolutions. And here, I should like to repeat what I have said many times before: Our door is open, all that the other party need do is to cross the threshold.

You may wish to ask if Vietnam's recent proposals in the so-called "Ho Chi Minh City communique" were indeed not meant as a reflection of Hanoi's readiness to settle the Kampuchean question. Let me dwell on this statement by Vietnam for a few minutes. First of all, Mr Thach, in expressing Vietnam's "understanding" of ASEAN's "legitimate" concern, reiterated the offer contained in the communique of a partial troop withdrawal which, according to him, had been completed in mid-July. While this "unilateral" withdrawal might be regarded a step in the right direction for an eventual total withdrawal, we have little evidence that the offer was sincere and that there was indeed a genuine withdrawal and not just simply another routine rotation of disengaged troops.

On the contrary, we have received information that Vietnamese units near the Thai-Kampuchean border, notably at Siem Reap, had been preparing to receive thousands of new recruits both from the north and south of Vietnam. But it is not my intention here to argue about exact figures in the alleged troop pull-out and how many in replacements, other than to state that we are wary of the sign of "good will" as offered.

Let us take another of these proposals, namely, the offer for a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, with Thai troops on one side of the zone and only Heng Samrin soldiers on the other. Ever since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea Vietnam has tried to shift attention away from the core problem: the presence of 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The question is therefore not the Vietnamese troops along Thai-Kampuchean border, but their presence anywhere in Kampuchea which the international community objects to. Hanoi knew full well when they proposed such an offer that ASEAN or indeed the world could not possibly accept such an offer.

Now a word about the Vietnamese proposal of an international conference on Southeast Asia. On the surface it had an aura of reasonableness, especially when qualified by Mr Thach subsequently that everything pertaining to such conference was "discussable." Upon careful scrutiny, however, one began to see insurmountable hurdles. The Vietnamese proposal, in other words, was not open-minded, but was with conditions.

First, it did not purport to discuss the Kampuchean question as such, but rather the entire Southeast Asian region. Second, and here is the catch, such a conference would not be held without prior complete agreement between the ASEAN and Indochinese states in all aspects: agenda, venue, composition, etc... According to Mr Thach, this condition was really meant to accommodate ASEAN, to make ASEAN feel more "comfortable" in considering its acceptability. But when you look at it from the other side of the coin, it calls to question the sincerity of Vietnam in wishing to have such a conference, especially when the Ho Chi Minh City communique qualified further that the exercise of the international conference must not interfere in the internal affairs of another state. And one is often reminded by Vietnam that what constitutes the Kampuchean problem is an "internal" affair of its puppet Heng Samrin regime.

In the final analysis, ASEAN welcomes any move towards troop withdrawals from Kampuchea insofar as this is consistent with or is within the framework of the relevant stipulations provided for in the ICK declaration.

I am certain that no patriotic Kampucheans would want to see their great and proud nation relegated to the status of a mere appendage of Vietnam. In this respect, the oft-repeated argument that the Vietnamese have introduced stability and order to Kampuchea as a justification of the continued Vietnamese presence must be rejected. What the Kampuchean people want is self-determination; the right for Kampucheans to manage Kampuchean affairs freely and without any foreign imposition of will.

It is with this awareness that ASEAN has encouraged the formation of a nationalist Kampuchean coalition. We see the coalition effort leading not to prolonged fighting but as a means to a political solution. It is a viable alternative which is consistent with the universally accepted principle stipulating the right of nationalists to defend their homeland from alien occupation and to determine their own future. It is an alternative which offers possibilities that must be explored.

The coalition members have had to resolve sharp differences among themselves. They have had to make sacrifices and compromises to realise their common objective — the expulsion of foreign forces form their homeland and the return of Kampuchean independence and sovereignty. There is no doubt that the coalition has struck a responsive chord among the Kampuchean people. The warm and dramatic reception of the coalition leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in Kampuchea not so long ago has indicated an upsurge of this sentiment. We believe that the popular enthusiasm generated by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Sihanouk is not because it represents this or that leader or faction.

There are those who contend that we fail to appreciate Vietnam's legitimate security interests. Others contend that pressures, notably economic pressures, against Vietnam applied by the international community are vengeful efforts to bring Vietnam to its knees. The current efforts to deny economic assistance to Vietnam has one simple rationale: International assistance is invariably used by Hanoi to abet aggression in Kampuchea.

It is in the interests of ASEAN and the region as a whole to work towards an eventual viable Vietnam. We do not seek to bleed Vietnam. Vietnam is bleeding Vietnam with her present policy of the Vietnamisation of Kampuchea. Vietnam's adventure in Kampuchea diverts human, technical and material resources from her own war-shattered economy and inhibits assistance from other quarters which is needed to rebuild Vietnam. Thus goals set down in the latest Vietnamese strategy for national economic reconstruction as recommended in the fifth party congress will never be realisable.

The claimed essence of Vietnam's reluctance to negotiate our differences is the so-called "China threat." Hanoi constantly reminds us that we in Southeast Asia must guard against Chinese hegemonism and expansion. China has affirmed her support for a neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. China has also stated her complete willingness to sign a non-aggression pact with Vietnam after Hanoi completely withdraws from Kampuchea. Is it not a non-aggression pact with China which Mr Nguyen Co Thach said in ASEAN that Vietnam desires and sets as the condition for her total withdrawal from Kampuchea?

We do not underestimate the difficulties involved in resolving the Kampuchean problem. But I wish to express my gratitude for letting me convey to you some of our views on the complex situation. I, of course, know that all of you share with me the earnest desire to continue to explore avenues to peace in Kampuchea, to peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

Further Remarks

BK120340 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand following speech on 11 August]

[Excerpt] Question: ASEAN has stood firm on the Kampuchean question and left it to Vietnam to make all the moves. Will ASEAN come up with some alternatives to open up new areas that can be subjected to negotiations?

Answer: Nguyen Co Thach is going to Indonesia and the Philippines. We hope that he will change some of his stance. We try in every way to talk to him and I myself have told him that I would like to go to Vietnam too. We welcome other efforts to reach a solution and never closed the door. We have been talking to other concerned parties. Vietnam has raised the question of the "Chinese threats" but China also subscribes to the ICK resolutions and said that Kampuchea will not be used as a springboard to threaten other neighbouring countries.

Question: Does the Vietnamese rejection of the ICK resolutions mean that the dialogue that has recently been established ends here?

Answer: It may take some years before we reach agreement with Vietnam. Nguyen Co Thach and myself are friends -- you know, he called me brother. We will have to keep on talking and I feel that Vietnam wants to find a way out of its quagmire and we will try to accommodate.

Question: Can you make an assessment on Thach's statement that he will allow the Soviets to build bases in Vietnam?

Answer: I believe that he is kidding. Vietnam is a proud nation.

Question: Sihanouk reportedly feels that he lost flexibility in negotiating with the Vietnamese because he joined the coalition. Has he indeed lost flexibility?

Answer: At the beginning I think he did feel that, but after he signed the accord in Singapore he changed his mind. When he came to Bangkok and I asked him about it, he said that I'll never say that again.

Question: Is Vietnam really interested in a political solution? If yes, how would that affect Heng Samrin who said that the present situation in Kampuchea is irreversible?

Answer: Thach said when he was here that everything is negotiable. Your question is a good question; I told Thach that if he was sincere we will even help him to solve his country's problems.

Question: Will our colleague, Barry Wayne (an ASIAN WALL STREET [JOURNAL] correspondent who was expelled because of his article on a refuge camp), whom we miss very much, be allowed to return to Thailand?

Answer: I miss him too! I think we are your friends and I'll try to do my best...and he will return soon.

SAIYUT DISCUSSES MILITARY AID TALKS WITH U.S.

BK111131 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The United States understands Thailand's military plans and that a joint decision is needed under certain circumstances. Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon gave an interview to newsmen at Don Muang Airport yesterday upon returning from a visit to the United States:

[Begin recording] We want logistical support in times of need. First of all, we want faster delivery of the weapons, such as antiaircraft guns and cannons, we purchase under the assistance program. The United States assured us of prompt delivery to keep up with our armed forces' expansion plan. Second, since we have a limited amount of weapons in reserve, we therefore want the United States to be able to supply the weapons we need for self-defense quickly in emergencies. The delivery can be made either by air or by sea. We told the United States that with the money we have, we cannot buy weapons for sufficient reserves. We can have only a limited amount of weapons at a time. We therefore need their assistance. It should also be long-term military assistance and not just supplies in response to each request in times of need which is also slow to carry out. The United States acknowledged our need.

It also acknowledged the joint logistics plan between Thailand and the United States. During my visit, I stressed the need to test this plan as scheduled for next year. By the way, I would like to inform the public here that we have reached an agreement with the United States on a joint military plan. It is up to the two governments to decide -- whether the Thai Government wants to receive U.S. assistance and whether the U.S. Government would agree to assist us under certain circumstances. If an agreement is reached, this mutual plan which has been drawn up in detail will be followed up. It concerns purely military matters. [end recording]

Concerning U.S. assistance to Thailand, the supreme commander says: [begin recording] We told U.S. authorities to help push the foreign military sales [FMS] credits estimated at about $91 million for us next year. This still has to go through several stages. We tried to explain the military budget we received this year and the limits to our military budget as a result of the overall economic situation of our country. We told them we have to depend mainly on the FMS credits. They understood our point and assured us that they would fight for us in Congress.

The next issue is something new which I will also tell our unit commanders about later on. We also need to know about U.S. plans for weapons expansion for use in our consideration of weapons purchases for our armed forces. We have to know about U.S. weapons production plans, the types of weapons and the prices. Otherwise, we could again make mistakes as in the past. For example, we once needed 155-mm artillery and antiaircraft missiles but the United States refused to sell them to us. This prompted us to buy elsewhere and it was a waste of our budget money. We should have been able to make use of U.S. credits to purchase U.S. weapons. Besides, this resulted in an undesirable lack of coordination in the weapons systems used by the armed forces. We would have difficulty in planning weapons purchases if the United States does not tell us what weapons will be available.

[Question] Did you negotiate about the purchase of Harpoon missiles?

[Answer] The United States will send a team of experts for discussions with the Royal Thai Navy commander who will decide whether the navy will purchase the missiles.

[Question] Did the United States agree to sell the weapons to us?

[Answer] They have agreed to release the weapons for allied countries, but there are some technical conditions.

That means, to get the weapons those allied countries must have the technical capability to detect targets over the horizon. This is a technical point and I believe there will be no problem for us. Anyway, they want the weapons to be used for self-defense and not to pose a threat to allies. [end recording]

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON ANTI-CPT OPERATIONS

BK100823 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has announced that the deterioration of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is the result of conflicts which have occurred between the countries of the socialist world since 1979. Moreover, the recent strategic offensive by the government has forced the CPT to abandon its strongholds and permanent military bases in many areas. Due to the helpless failure of the CPT's political operations, at least 1,123 communist terrorists have surrendered to the government during the first half of this year. Of this number, over 500 terrorists have surrendered in the south.

The status of the CPT in each region of the country are as follows:

In the north, government forces have captured the CPT's strongholds in Chiang Rai, Phayao, Nan, Phitsanulok and Loei Provinces, forcing terrorists to flee these areas and leave large quantities of weapons, ammunition and belongings. More than 3,000 Meo supporters and about 100 terrorists have surrendered to government authorities. Military operations launched by the terrorists in this region were mainly aimed at obstructing road construction work.

In the northeast, the CPT's mass-mobilization operations in northern part of this region have usually proved unsuccessful. According to the accounts given by the terrorists at the regional committee level, the CPT is confronting with the Mai [New] Party in certain areas of Nakhon Phanom Province. In the southern part of this region, the communist terrorists are still carrying on their mass-mobilization operations in the common border areas of Prachin Buri, Nakhon Ratchasima and Nakhon Nayok Provinces and remain inactive in the rest of region.

In the central region, the CPT is very weak. It has no mass support and a very small military movement.

In the south, government forces have captured the CPT's military bases in Suart Thai, including its provincial and district command posts, thus weakening the strength of the terrorists in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalang, Trang, Satun and Songkhla Provinces. During the first half of 1982, more than 500 terrorists surrendered to the government.

NHAN DAN HITS PRC REACTION TO TEXTBOOK REVISION

BK101426 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 9 August article by (Phuong Ha): "They Cannot Obliterate a Lesson of History"]

[Text] Public opinion in many countries and among the Chinese people is greatly angered by the Japanese Ministry of Education's revision of history textbooks, especially concerning Japanese militarism's aggression against China. Feeling compelled to react, the Beijing leadership expressed the hope that the revision would not be exaggerated. The Japanese minister of education has suspended his visit to Beijing scheduled for September. Prime Minister Suzuki, however, said this has not affected his coming trip to China.

It is easy to understand the soft attitude shown by the Zhongnanhai leadership. China, according to them and as emphasized by Premier Zhao Ziyang, must accelerate bilateral relations with Japan regardless of ideological differences -- in fact, regardless of the Chinese people's honor and interests. On the night of 7 July 1937, Japanese troops attacked Chinese border defense guards at Lu Gou Qiao, opening their large-scale invasion of China. However, Japanese textbooks -- to be used at schools in the coming academic year -- only say Japanese troops entered China or clashed with Chinese guards and not that they invaded China.

The Japanese Education Ministry's textbook revision has violated the interests and honor of the two countries' peoples. The Chinese people experienced the cruel crime of a war of aggression waged by Japanese militarism. The Japanese people suffered the terror of two atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These events cannot be ignored in face of this distortion of history aimed at whitewashing Japanese militarism and removing the inferiority complex of Japanese youths caused by atrocities of their country's militarism.

The bloodthirsty aggressors who invaded China in 1937 cruelly killed and massacred more than 1 million people in Nanking, Shanghai, Shandong, Guangzhou, Wuhan and so forth. During that period, the Chinese people lived among destruction and hundreds of them were arrested, disemboweled, dismemberred and buried alive. The Chinese people have not forgotten this blood debt owed by Japanese militarism. This event is intolerable in the eyes of all men and women of conscience in Japan. The Communist Party of Japan has condemned the Tokyo authorities' attempt to distort history.

The powerholders in Beijing and Tokyo, however, have pursued a path running counter to the interests and aspirations of the two countries' peoples. Militarism is being revived in Japan. The textbook revision is merely designed to serve this revival.

Ironically enough, the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership, while verbally protesting the revival of Japanese militarism, are actually accelerating the revival of Japanese militarism, the revival of those militarist, bellicose Japanese forces which had trampled Chinese territory.

Pursuing the policy of big-nation expansionism and hegemonism, the Beijing reactionary groups are attempting to flirt with Tokyo and do all they can in exchange for Japan's pledge to participate in the struggle against the Soviet Union and Vietnam and to oppose peace and revolution in Asia and the rest of the world.

Significantly, Beijing has noted Suzuki's assurances that Japan will do its best to cooperate with China in its four modernizations, and that Japan will strengthen relations with ASEAN and support Democratic Kampuchea. Beijing officials have urged Tokyo to strengthen the U.S.-Japan military alliance and increase its military budget in order to turn Japan into a military power.

In reality, the Japanese leadership is satisfying the request of their friends in Zhongnanhai. They are escalating militarily. Tokyo has persistently increased its military budget from more than $10 billion in fiscal year 1982 to $17.4-18.2 billion in FY 83. They have allowed the Pentagon to set up dozens of military bases, including a nuclear weapons base, and to station tens of thousands of military personnel in Japan. They recently signed an agreement on military cooperation with China.

Those who have nurtured the dream of a tripartite military alliance — the United States, Japan and China — are attempting to oppose the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is an act which runs counter to the trend of the era and the vital interests of the Japanese as well as Chinese peoples.

The Beijing leadership can deceive no one with either their moderate protest or a strong verbal one, if there is any. The question is how to prevent and defeat collusion between Chinese expansionism and Japanese militarism. In their struggle against the common enemies, the Chinese and Japanese peoples enjoy the sympathy and support of the peoples of other ASEAN countries and the whole of progressive mankind.

NHAN DAN VIEWS SECOND PHASE OF DRAFTING YOUTHS

BK110224 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 10 August editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Second Phase of Drafting Youths Into the Army"]

[Text] During these historic days of August, scores of our youths are again eagerly setting out to fulfill their duties of building the armed forces and firmly defending the fatherland. This is the second phase of this year's campaign to draft youths into the army, and it will ensure success for the first year of the military service law.

Since promulgation, this law has been enthusiastically welcomed by youths and the people of various strata because it promotes the collective mastery of everyone in the cause of national defense.

The first phase has ended with fine results. Thirty-seven of 47 provinces and cities are reported to have fulfilled or overfulfilled their quotas. Troop recruitment shortfalls have been reduced sharply. A number of provinces which had failed to meet troop recruitment quotas have now fulfilled them. Youths have been setting out to fulfill their military service with eagerness and pride. Those youths returning home after fulfilling their military service have been given appropriate welcomes.

The drafting of youths during the second phase is actively underway in various localities. Many provinces have completed preparatory steps, such as organizing the registration and physical checkups for military service and preparing the paperwork for those youths who qualify for enlistment during this phase. Public organs, enterprises and factories have made a great deal of progress in complying with the military draft decision.

To ensure good results for the drafting of youths into the army, we must place emphasis on correctly complying with all stipulations of the military service laws, with standards, with the system of military exemption or deferment and with all the established methods.

Provinces and cities must ensure that they can complete the delivery of highly qualified recruits according to the set quotas within the mid-August to 15 September period to ensure that every recruit makes a good soldier, thus reducing cases of disqualification to the minimum. It is important that we properly prepare each recruit prior to his departure.

Chapter III of the military service law provides concrete stipulations for the preparation of youths for enlistment in the army. It also points out the responsibility of every citizen, administrative echelon, sector and mass organization -- especially in city wards, villages, precincts and districts -- to satisfactorily prepare youths in terms of their knowledge, thinking and sentiments. In addition, they must be made fully aware of their duties and honor and their right to participate in building steadfast armed forces so that they can defend the fatherland and the people.

For many decades now, our armed forces have served as a great school for succeeding generations of youths. The armed forces have contributed to turning out numerous outstanding cadres and combatants.

Although military life is full of difficulties and hardships, it is regarded as an ideal environment for the growth of youths and it is where youths are prepared in all respects to advance into the future. Thus, standing under the "Determined to win" military banner and being educated and trained in the armed forces are great joys for youths, as well as for every family which has children in the army.

It is necessary to enhance party leadership and the abilities to direct various administrative echelons, sectors and military draft councils in accordance with the functions and authority entrusted to them by the state. Military, public health, public security, information and cultural agencies must closely coordinate with each other in preparing youths carefully for enlistment into the army in accordance with schedules and the law.

Youths of military age to be drafted into the army during this phase will comprise those born between 1 September 1955 and 31 August 1964. Those who once refused to carry out military draft orders and were punished will also be inducted during this phase, if they are still of draft age. The names of those entitled to military exemption or deferment should be publicly announced in order to ensure fairness and accuracy in accordance with policies. Youths must be given 15 days advance notice of their departure so they can prepare for military induction.

With a fine tradition reflecting the sentiments of the entire party and people toward their sons and brothers taking up arms to defend the fatherland, all sectors and localities must satisfactorily organize the sendoffs for youths enlisting in the army. The festive day of departure must be the merriest day for the youths -- a festive day marking the close army-people love.

All military units, especially training centers for new recruits, must do everything necessary to welcome new recruits satisfactorily.

Satisfactorily preparing and fulfilling the task of drafting youths into the army during the second phase in accordance with stipulations amounts to creating a new step in systematizing the law on military service.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

OW111608 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 11 -- Klaus Zorn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, today paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly, before leaving here for another assignment. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the G.D.R. ambassador.

JOINT STATEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV JOURNALISTS

BK101556 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Indonesian Journalists Association and the Vietnamese Journalists Association signed a joint statement in Jakarta today concerning cooperation between the two organizations. The joint statement was signed by Harmoko, the chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association, and Tran Lam, the head of a visiting Vietnamese Journalists Association delegation.

Both organizations have agreed to abide by a joint communique they signed in Hanoi on 5 November 1981. The two organizations have also agreed to take concrete steps toward the creation of a new information and communication order.

In his remarks on the occasion, Harmoko hoped among other things that both countries, true to the spirit of nonalignment, would deepen mutual understanding and strengthen friendly relations. For his part, the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Tran Lam, who concurrently is the Vietnamese minister of printing, radio and television said that he was deeply impressed by development activities in Indonesia. He hoped that his Indonesian visit would strengthen friendly relations between Indonesia and Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese minister of printing, radio and television and concurrently chairman of the Vietnamese Journalists Association [words indistinct] Vietnamese visitor was received by radio director Mohammad Sani and the head of the Jakarta station of Radio Republik Indonesia, Anwar Siregar.

Tran Lam began his Indonesian visit on 2 August. He has visited a number of Indonesian provinces. The chairman of the Vietnamese Journalists Association is scheduled to leave Indonesia tomorrow.

SUHARTO RECEIVES IRAQI PRESIDENT HUSAYN'S ENVOY

BK110953 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0854 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 11 (ANTARA) -- President Suharto stresses the importance for maintaining and promoting the unity and consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement. The head of state made the statement when receiving the personal envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at the Bina Graha building here Wednesday.

The Iraqi envoy, Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, conveyed a personal letter of President Saddam Husayn to President Suharto.

President Suharto told the Iraqi envoy that the non-aligned consolidation, when properly preserved, would enable its member countries to achieve their ideal objectives.

Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, who is also Iraqi trade minister, told the press moments after two-hour meeting that his visit to this country was merely aimed at conveying the Iraqi president's letter to President Suharto about the planned non-aligned summit slated to be held in Baghdad in September this year. He said Iraq had taken all necessary steps and intensive preparations for the forthcoming summit.

During the meeting with President Suharto, visiting Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri was flanked by director general for political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Munawir Zadsali, and two Iraqi diplomats.

SUHARTO RECEIVES SOUTH KOREAN ENERGY MINISTER

BK111005 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0850 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 11 (ANTARA) -- Visiting South Korean Energy and Resources Minister So Sang-chol Wednesday met President Suharto, with whom he discussed possibilities of increased bilateral cooperation in development of energy resources. The South Korean minister also called on the Indonesian chief executive to introduce himself as his country's new energy minister.

Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto, who accompanied So during the meeting, told newsmen later South Korea wished to import Indonesian LNG (liquefied natural gas) at a rate of 1.6-2 million tons a year. Talks were still underway on the price and transportation, Subroto said.

On another occasion Wednesday Yudo Sumbono, president director of the national oil company Pertamina, said South Korea and Indonesia had reached agreement in principles that the LNG would be sold to South Korea at a CIF (cost insurance and freight) price. But the Indonesian side was stil facing the problem of transportation.

About Indonesian crude petroleum exports to South Korea, Yudo said the 1982-83 volume was down by 20,000 barrels a day compared to the quantities exported in 1981-82. The decline was attributed to a drop in South Korea's needs for LSWR [low sulphuric wax residue] oil.

MOKHTAR SAYS ASEAN STATES AGREE TO ADMIT BRUNEI

BK111223 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1141 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Aug 11 (ANTARA) — All five ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) member countries have agreed to admit Brunei into their regional organization's membership when a request to that effect is received. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja after arrival at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport from Bangkok Tuesday evening. The foreign minister had been to Bangkok to attend an ASEAN foreign ministers' extraordinary meeting on Aug 7. He had also made a two-day goodwill visit to Brunei which will proclaim its national independence by the end of 1983.

Mokhtar said Brunei had so far not yet made a representation for admission into ASEAN membership. But it had been showing great interest in ASEAN and twice attended an ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting as observer.

MASSACRES REPORTED IN TWO EAST JAVA DISTRICTS

BK111033 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 11 Aug 82

[By Suharyono]

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 11 (AFP) -- Armed troops and police have been rushed to two districts in East Java where dozens of people are belived to have been killed in an alleged wave of panic and violence against local witchdoctors. Fuelled by suspicion, deep-seated secular religious teachings and fanaticism, the massacres were carried out mainly last month by relatives of victims of robbers and witchdoctors practising black magic, official reports said today.

Although the situation in the Jember and Bondowoso Districts about 880 km (600 miles) east of here was today reported to be under control, a provincial administration official said police and troops were on the alert for any eventuality. Dozens of bodies were reported to have been found floating in the nearby Sampean River.

Observers recall that the Jember and Bondowoso areas are known as places notorious for thieves and black magicians fond of killing anyone they dislike. However, it appears all is not as it seems, and that some of those killed might not have been sorcerers or thieves.

East Java police chief, Brigadier General Pamudjie claimed that the incidents might have been exaggerated by those who lost relatives to foil the presidential election next March. But observers said his statement could be a sign of blaming those opposing the presidential election in which President Suharto is almost certain to be re-elected for a fourth five-year term of office.

Though East Java used to be the stronghold of supporters of the late President Sukarno, the province is now generally under full control of the military.

A number of military posts have been set up in Jember and Bondowoso, and provincial police say no further killings have been reported this month.

Similar mass killings took place last year when a total of 45 "black magicians and robbers" were murdered by the people, who were said to have taken the law into their own hands in revenge for the deaths of their relatives and parents. Last year's slayings were discovered only a month later when members of parliament visited the area.

Leading parliamentarian Yusuf Hasjim defied official statements that the dead were sorcerers and criminals. "Some of them were Moslem clergymen and the killings must have some political motives," he said.

MALAYSIA

NEW STRAITS TIMES ON RESULTS OF THACH'S VISIT

SK101653 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Aug 82 p 12

[Editorial: "New Course?"]

[Text] Is Vietnam changing course on Kampuchea? Or is Mr Co Thach merely striking a flexible pose for the international community even as Hanoi keeps intact the substance of its policy of subjugating Indo-China? There is no doubt that the resumption of dialogue after a two-year break allows ASEAN and Vietnam to understand each other's problems and concerns candidly. The possibility has emerged of evolving shared perceptions about Southeast Asia's long-range security interests. Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has explained that our insistence on a neutral and independent Kampuchea in no way diminishes our desire for a strong and stable Vietnam, capable of standing up to China. Mr Co Thach has, in return, acknowledged the legitimacy of ASEAN's concern over Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea and has softened his earlier stand on the "irreversibility" of Hanoi's military presence in the occupied land. There was also a visible narrowing of difference on the issue of an international conference on Southeast Asia which was proposed by ASEAN last year.

Does all this kindle a glimmer of hope for an end to regional hostility? Or is Hanoi merely seeking to improve its image on the international market where its requests for trade and aid have been spurned by much of the non-communist world? It is significant that Mr Thach did not give much away. He dubbed ASEAN's support for the Kampuchean coalition as an interference in the internal affairs of Phnom Penh. The total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was made conditional on ASEAN's ability to underwrite Beijing's good behavior. Even the "gesture of goodwill" of withdrawing some combat units from Kampuchea contained nothing new. The assurance that there was no intention to promote subversion in this part of the world was hedged in by a qualification that Hanoi reserves the right of self-defence.

Many other "concessions" were adroitly meant to work to the advantage of Vietnam. The international conference would bring de facto recognition of the puppet Heng Samrin regime. The proposal to Bangkok to stabilise the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border seeks to turn the problem into a bilateral one between Bangkok and Phnom Penh and to create divisions amongst the members of ASEAN. There is still some considerable way to go before outstanding differences are settled.

ASEAN MINISTERS MEETING, SRV ACTIONS VIEWED

BK111253 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The five ASEAN foreign ministers, who met in Bangkok last Sunday to discuss the Kampuchean issue, have reiterated their earlier stand that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea before a settlement could be found.

During the last few months, the Vietnamese have tried to [word indistinct] the issue of total withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea by stating that it is prepared to initiate a partial withdrawal of forces. At times, it has even spoken in terms of a substantial withdrawal of forces.

Last month, there were reports that the Vietnamese have in fact initiated the withdrawal by pulling back two divisions and that's the [words indistinct] to the so-called withdrawal. But, at the same time, there were also reports that fresh troops were being sent in to replace those withdrawn. It should, however, be clear to the Vietnamese leadership in Hanoi, now that no one quite believed them in the talks in terms of a troop withdrawal.

The Vietnamese attempt to link troop withdrawal with the reduction of Thai support to the three factions of Kampucheans, while fighting the military occupation of the country, having [words indistinct] unsuccessful. This attempt to create an instance that [words indistinct] has left a predictable failure. What has in fact happened is that Thailand has been forced to beef up its forces at its eastern border because of the actual threat from Vietnam and continued fighting in the border areas.

Thailand has stated repeatedly that it has provided no military support to any of the three resistance groups, but has been forced to provide humanitarian assistance to the nearly 1 million Kampucheans who have sought shelter in the safety of Thailand. This has caused a tremendous burden on Thailand's financial resources and indeed, instead of providing military assistance to the three resistance groups, it is the Thai Government that is in need of financial aid to provide for the refugees.

The Vietnamese Government attempt to link the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea to the removal of the so-called threat from China has also convinced no one. To begin with, it was Vietnam which committed an act of military aggression when it sent its troops into Kampuchea in December 1978 on the pretext that it wanted to save the Kampuchean people from the genocidal Pol Pot government. Hanoi also stated at that time that it was attempting to stop the attempt by China to dominate its [words indistinct]. But this attempt has convinced no one as it is difficult to believe that the rabidly nationalistic and extremely narrow-minded Pol Pot group would ever have accepted the [word indistinct] of semipower.

Hanoi has (?nerve) again to talk of a Chinese threat from the north and the need to secure its southern perimeter in order to face this threat from the north. One Vietnamese leader has even stated that Vietnam is prepared to wage two or three major wars with China if need be.

Once again, the vital point that has been sidetracked is that it was the Vietnamese military thrust into Kampuchea that provoked China to launch an invasion of Vietnam's northern provinces.

It is to be hoped that the leadership in Hanoi would view its military adventure in Kampuchea and its host of consequences on Vietnam's economy and national pride in its proper context. There really is no alternative and all sides will benefit if there is a military withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the holding of an internationally supervised general election.

SECURITY FENCES ALONG THAI BORDER TO BE BUILT

BK111457 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The government will start building security fences along the Malaysia-Thai border in Perak next year. They will stretch for 22 km from Bukit Berapit in Kroh to Lepang Menering. The Menteri Besar [chief minister] and state director of operations, Datuk Sri Haji Wan Mohamed Haji Wan Teh, says that survey work on the construction of the fences will be completed by the end of this year.

The security fences will cover all FELDA (Federal Land Development Authority] areas in Lepang Menering near the Perak-Thai border. FELDA [words indistinct] for the fences to be built as they are opening up 405 hectares of land in Lepang Menering for planting rubber.

Referring to the East-West Highway, opened to traffic from the first of last month, he says about 600 vehicles used the highway daily. The security committees of Kelantan and Perak will meet soon to discuss any problem regarding the usage of the highway.

NEW STRAITS TIMES CALLS FRASER VISIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

BK101700 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Aug 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Fair Dinkum"]

[Text] It has been a successful visit for both the visitor Mr Malcolm Fraser and his host Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. They had two rounds of plain speaking and straight talking in their characteristic manner. Their two countries will benefit from this timely and useful encounter. Of course, Australia has been a good friend of Malaysia. Australians have played a role in goldmining at Raub and combat action during World War II and in the communist insurrection during the emergency period. And there are at present nearly 7,000 Malaysian students -- more than half of the foreign student population down under. "From now on," Dr Mahathir said, "it will be much easier for us to solve any new problems that may crop up..."

However, we support the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Mr Fraser does not. In the economic field, the substantial trade imbalance with Malaysia and other ASEAN countries continues to throw a long shadow over Australian-ASEAN relations. Protectionism is a problem that Mr Fraser also has to live with; he has tried to get the EEC to lower its trade barriers. As such, is he not expected after all to lower the tariff walls in his own country in trading with ASEAN, a so-called priority area in Australia's foreign policy?

He had a point when he called on Malaysians to adopt a more aggressive marketing strategy. Despite high tariff barriers, other countries such as Korea and Taiwan have been able to penetrate the Australian market. How have they done so? Why can't we do the same? Before leaving, Mr Fraser dropped another useful hint. Australians have managed to set up a marketing organisation to help stabilise the prices of wool. We should accept his invitation to see how it works. As for Dr Mahathir's proposal that Australia should relocate low technology and labour intensive industries here, this is actually a ball which both sides will have to keep rolling.

DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA DISCUSSED

BK100653 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Australian defense minister, Mr Sinclair, now in Kuala Lumpur, has held talks with the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir, on defense cooperation between the two countries. Mr Sinclair is visiting Malaysia as part of a Southeast Asian tour which has already taken him to Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore.

The Malaysian deputy defense minister, Abu Bakar Mustapha, told Mr Sinclair at a dinner last night that Malaysia needed better equipped and well-trained men.

Combat Training Center

BK100933 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Australia is to provide specialist army advisers to help develop a new army combat training center in southern Malaysia. The minister for defense, Mr Sinclair, said the center would be major development in the Malaysian defense forces.

Speaking in Kuala Lumpur, he said the Australian assistance would cost up to $5.5 million over 6 years. He said up to 14 Australian specialists would be provided.

Mr Sinclair, who was on a 5-day official visit to Malaysia, announced the Australian assistance after talks on defense cooperation with the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir.

RAAF Mirage Transfer

BK111425 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The visiting Australian defense minister, Mr Ian Sinclair, says any changes to be brought about by the redeployment of the Royal Australian Air Force Mirage squadron in Butterworth will be implemented flexibly and taking full account of Malaysian wishes. One of the two Mirage squadrons will be transfered to Australia next year. Mr Sinclair says no decision has been made on the second mirage squadron. Its future will be reviewed after consultations with the Malaysian Government in 1984 or 1985. The Australian minister was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur this evening.

He adds that he is really impressed by Malaysia's efforts to develop its own defense capability. Australia will give its cooperation and assistance to Malaysia in this matter.

TIN MINERS CRITICIZE GSA STOCKPILED TIN SALE

BK111427 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Local tin miners have criticized the U.S. refusal to temporarily suspend sale of its General Services Administration [GSA] stockpile, despite appeals by the International Tin Council.

The president of the All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association, Datuk Hew See Tong, described the U.S. move as being downright irresponsible and extremely discriminatory of the interests of tin-producing countries.

In June and July alone, the GSA disposed of 820 tons of the metal, which was 13 percent of the average monthly permissible export amount for Malaysia. On the 29th of last month the GSA sold 285 tons compared with 245 tons transacted at the Pulau Penang tin market. Datuk Hew stresses that as such, a producers association should be formed to benefit tin-producing countries.

SINGAPORE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PANAMA ESTABLISHED

BK071121 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Panama and Singapore have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says the move is to strengthen the existing friendly relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

BRIEFS

SARAWAK DENGUE CASES -- Two confirmed cases and eight suspected cases of dengue have been reported in Sarawak since January this year. A spokesman of the State Medical and Health Department in Kuching said the latest suspected case is a 15-year old girl from (Siburan) on the Kuching-Serian Road. She was admitted to the Sarawak general hospital on 27 July. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82 BK]

PENANG, PERAK DENGUE CASES -- More dengue cases have been reported on Penang Island and Perak. On Penang Island, 6 more cases of dengue fever have been reported, bringing the total to 136 since the beginning of this year. The state director of medical and health services, Dr (Fonseka), told a news conference that the situation was still serious. In Perak, 5 new suspected dengue cases have been reported over the past 24 hours. A spokesman of the medical and health department said this brings the total number of cases in the state to 155, a threefold increase compared to that for the whole of last year. He described the dengue situation in Perak as serious. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

MARCOS SAYS BUSINESSMEN INVOLVED IN 'CONSPIRACY'

OW111431 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The president has linked some members of the business community to an alleged conspiracy to foment nationwide terror through strikes, bombings and assassinations sometime next month. The president told newsmen that the intelligence community has a watchlist of these business leaders who are reportedly helping finance the entire antigovernment conspiracy movement. The watchlist also includes labor leaders, intellectuals, pseudo-intellectuals, subversives and members of the MNLF.

The president exposed the terrorist plot last Sunday in a speech highlighting the joint PC-INP [Philippine Constabularly-Integrated National Police] anniversary of Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan, Taguig. The president then revealed that the targets of the assassination phase of the conspiracy were ranking government officials and military officers. The president said the nationwide strikes and bombings were aimed at centers of civilian authorities.

In today's interview with newsmen, the president again appealed to the leaders of the alleged conspiracy to desist from carrying out their plot. The president likewise assailed some labor leaders identified with the plot for reneging on their promise to abandon their participation in the conspiracy.

ENRILE SAYS CPP, NPA AIM TO ENSLAVE PEOPLE

OW111419 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile bared today that the Communist Party [of the Philippines -- CPP] and the New People's Army [NPA] were using every means to attain its ultimate objective of enslaving the people. Enrile bared this development in a keynote speech at the opening of a 2-day seminar on national security, insurgency and counterinsurgency among governors, mayors and other local leaders of Samar and Leyte at Tacloban.

Enrile said the CPP-NPA will not hesitate to use any means to attain victory, including the killing of anyone who resists the dissident movement. Enrile said many people were being deluded by the Marxists, whose political platform envisions the unattainable goal of complete equality among people, removal of the government and even the laws. Enrile said the seminar should be duplicated elsewhere in the country since it would harness coordination between the military and local political leaders in fighting our common enemy.

BUSINESS LEADER WARNS OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

HK120249 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] Fred Elizalde, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), has warned that 99 percent of business firms in the Philippines are now facing financial difficulties.

In a speech during a dialogue on the Philippine financial situation held at the Philippine International Convention Center, Elizalde reported that "we are passing through one of the most severe economic depressions in the history of mankind," and that the private sector needs government help. The PCCI president called on the government to act now to prevent the collapse of business firms by meeting their urgent needs for refinancing, better interest rates and effective fiscal incentives.

Elizalde expressed the view that the Central Bank's APEX loan program does not answer the immediate needs of the private sector since the scheme is designed more for assisting new projects. "The present urgent need is to strengthen current capabilities, revitalize on-going projects and save the present ventures."

Even those fortunate to have new and attractive projects, he pointed out, are confronted with conditions and collateral requirements that are too stringent for most companies to meet.

Elizalde said the various sectors of business and industry have raised various problems and their common sentiments, in the order of priority, are as follows:

1. The need for refinancing and adequate funding for existing businesses hard hit by recession.

2. Improve short, medium, as well as long-term interest rate structures.

BUSINESS DAY VIEWS ASEAN GROWTH -- PART II

HK120236 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Feature by reporter Abrino Aydinan: "ASEAN'S Growth Reviewed -- Part II"]

[Text] It is more apparent that the individual countries have been charting their national development plans without serious regard to a very fluid regional economic perspective, and some of them do not even hide their preference to go it alone while paying lip service to cooperation.

For all its declaration about its objective being primarily economic cooperation, ASEAN has not moved as fast as the private sector and some government officials would like it to. Impatient Manila businessmen predict that if the review of ASEAN progress directed by the AEM [ASEAN economic ministers] does not result in hoped for measures to make the ASEAN economic community a reality, this dream would never become a reality. And they have reasons for their fears.

The internal tariff cutting exercises in ASEAN have not set off a dramatic increase in intraregional trade; in proportion to their world trade, the turnover among the ASEAN countries is rather small. From 15.5 percent in 1970, it ironically declined to 13.8 percent in 1978, following the signing of the agreement on ASEAN preferential trading arrangements (PTA) in 1977. It is a measure of the futility of the exchange of voluntary tariff concessions, which produced most of the 8,000 items in the PTA list consisting of products not or minimally traded by any of the ASEAN countries, that the economic ministers ended the practice last year. To continue building up the PTA items, ASEAN has been automatically including in the list more and more low trade-value products and is considering to raise to $2.5 million the maximum import-value level of items that would come automatically under the preferential trading system. But critics are quick to point out that these items are about as significant to intra-ASEAN trade as their historically low trade values indicate. Certainly, ASEAN has a long way to go before it can even become a simple free-trade area.

In industrial cooperation, ASEAN has made the most significant strides in setting up big joint projects. Of these ASEAN industrial projects (AIP's), the two urea projects based in Indonesia and Malaysia as well as Thailand's rock-salt soda ash project have taken off the ground, while the Philippines' project has finally been decided to be a copper fabrication center, after changing options twice (first a phosphatic fertilizer, then a pulp and paper project). Meanwhile, Singapore has again made no move to contribute a regional project, after withdrawing its proposal for diesel engine manufacturing; Singapore has put up ludicrously low equity investments in the three proceeding AIP's. This modest progress in building common industrial plants has taken about six years.

The basic agreement on ASEAN industrial complementation (AIC) was approved last year after three years of negotiations, but apart from one finalized project for the five countries to gain exclusive rights to maintain existing facilities for certain automotive components and a yet to be finalized second package of automotive components production in the region, nothing else could be decided upon.

AIJV's: The private sector took the initiative in developing a program for ASEAN industrial joint ventures (AIJV's), which would make industrial cooperation easier by avoiding the tedious process of identifying products that would admit of production complementation among the ASEAN countries. After going through numerous drafts, which sought to do away with the limiting "industrial" qualification of the project and to expand the concept to include agriculture, trade finance, shipping and other services, the proposed AIJV guidelines failed to get final approval from the AEM, to the frustration of the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

After a fairly long period of dialogue with major trading partners and sources of inward investments and aid, ASEAN has realized its expectations are not matched by the quanitity and quality of assistance forthcoming from these quarters. The large amounts of ASEAN's funding for ambitious regional industrial projects have a willing donor only in Japan, and this on controversial terms which have invited charges of slick dealing on the part of the Japanese.

In a set of guidelines formulated last year for the further conduct of dialogues with third countries and organizations, ASEAN set down priority areas where meaningful cooperation with them should be negotiated and could be realistically expected. It has also taken tentative steps to forge formal relations with other Third World regional groupings such as the South Pacific Forum that includes newly independent and emerging island nations which may be culturally closer to the ASEAN countries than any other, and the Arabs' newly founded Gulf Cooperation Council. Realization: If anything, this thrust in foreign relations may indicate a growing realization in ASEAN that the usefulness to each member of traditional ties with the West rooted in its colonial past wanes as their interdependence grows. Consequently, with the frontiers of national interests expanded in a regional community, so is the horizon for cooperation with third parties. In this relation, Filipino private sector figures who perennially prod ASEAN towards its economic-community goal are taking up the Pacific community idea that originated outside ASEAN. This may be looked at as an ASEAN attempt to forstall any rivalries between ASEAN and other Pacific groupings for the attention of the major prowers in the region. One of these ASEAN private sector visionaries, David Sycip (president of Rizal Banking Corp. and a director of ASEAN Finance Corp.), has come out with his proposal for a "Western Pacific initiative."

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OGAWA VIEWS UNCHANGED ON TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

OW130359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 13, KYODO -- Education Minister Heiji Ogawa said Friday his idea against rewriting "distorted" accounts in Japanese textbooks remains unchanged, despite a suggestion by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to the contrary.

Sakurauchi said Thursday the Education Ministry should correct misleading descriptions in the textbooks about Japan's military activities in China and Korea before the end of World War II. "I think the foreign minister said so as a man in charge of diplomacy," Ogawa said at a news conference. "What I've said (against suggested textbook correction) remains unchanged," he added.

Ogawa has said correction of the textbooks, already approved by the Education Ministry, will damage the textbook censorship system.

Better Understanding With PRC

OW130114 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Aug 13, KYODO -- Japanese officials said here Thursday they and Chinese officials now understand each other better in the dispute over Japan's school textbooks after two rounds of talks on the issue harming relations between Tokyo and Beijing.

But the two officials of Japan's Foreign and Education Ministries quickly added that better understanding does not mean substantial progress in defusing the controversy. They said the Chinese were "very serious" in the talks held Tuesday and Thursday.

Further details of the talks cannot be given at the request of the Chinese, they added.

BRIEFS

AKITA-GANSU PACT -- Akita, Aug 5, KYODO -- The governors of Akita Prefecture and China's Gansu Province signed a friendship and cooperation agreement here Thursday, while their capitals, Akita and Lanzhou, became sister cities. Kikuji Sasaki signed for Akita; Li Dengying headed the 14-member Gansu delegation. Song Zhiguang, China's ambassador in Tokyo, also attended the official ceremony. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 5 Aug 82 OW]

YAMAGUCHI-SHANDONG PACT -- Yamaguchi, Aug 12, KYODO -- Top officials of Yamaguchi Prefecture, western Japan, signed an agreement Thursday establishing a sistership affiliation with Shandong Province in eastern China. It is the fifth such agreement between a Japanese prefecture and a Chinese province. Seven senior officials from Shandong attended the formal signing ceremony. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 12 Aug 82 OW]

BANK LOAN TO ROK -- Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- A group of 11 Japanese banks and insurance firms signed a contract Thursday to extend a yen 10 billion ($38 million) loan to Korea Development Bank of South Korea. The Bank of Tokyo, representing the lenders, said the yen-denominated loan will be repaid over a period of 10 years after a 5-year grace. The interest is the equivalent of Japan's long-term prime rate -- 8.4 percent currently -- plus a 0.3 percent commission. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 12 Aug 82 OW]

POPULATION STATISTICS -- Japan's population at the end of March stood at 117,776,771, up 0.66 percent over a year earlier, according to statistics released by the Home Affairs Ministry Saturday. This meant the rate of the annual population increase went down for the ninth consecutive year. It is likely that Japanese families will be made up of less than three people in 10 years from now. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 1 Aug 82 OW]

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES S. KOREA-JAPAN 'COLLUSION'

SK111548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "Military Collusion Which Has Entered Dangerous Stage" in connection with the Japanese reactionaries' further stepping up of military compact with the South Korean puppets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. Noting that the intensified military tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets finds expression in frequent mutual visits between their military bosses, the commentary says:

In the period from 1971 to 1977 South Korean tours by personnel concerned of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan numbered 37, 12 greater than in the preceding like period. In this period the number of visits of South Korean puppet military bosses to Japan was 50.

Noteworthy among mutual visits between military bosses was the South Korean tour of Yamashita, the then director general of the Defense Agency of Japan, in July 1979. He held "South Korea-Japan defence ministers talks" with the puppet defence minister to hatch a plot for intensifying the military compact and inspected the Military Demarcation Line area, whipping up a war hysteria.

The first visit to South Korea by Yamashita as incumbent director general of Japan's Defence Agency, opened up a new phase in further strengthening the military tieup between Japan and the South Korean puppets and in realizing the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military integration."

The Defence Agency of Japan openly announced that the blockade of three straits surrounding Japan is the basic strategy of the naval "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and went so far as to rave that "general joint exercises with South Korea are legally possible" for the blockade of the South Sea of our country. It disclosed even the plan to step up in real earnest exercises of the naval "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and the South Korean puppet army.

In recent years the right-wing hooligans of Japan held military training in South Korea, and in Japan the exercises of airplanes and tanks of the "Self-Defence Forces" were staged to carry out operations in Korea if a war breaks out there.

The Japanese reactionaries intensified military collusion with the South Korean puppets shows that they are stepping up their reinvasion of South Korea and viciously scheming in an undisguised way for their direct military involvement if the U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea.

The intensified military collusion between Japan and the South Korean puppets finds expression also in that the Japanese reactionaries are giving military "aid" including weapons to the South Korean puppets and zealously infiltrating into the munitions industry of South Korea.

According to the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, Japan fully supplies the South Korean munitions factories with special steel raw materials such as molybdenum, vanadium and tungsten needed for the manufacture of weapons and with techniques for the production of war supplies.

In recent years the Japanese reactionaries are directly investing in the munitions industry of South Korea to actively back up the South Korean puppets' production of munitions, to say nothing of supplying them with techniques and materials for the munitions industry.

The monopoly Zaibatsu of Japan has increased "aid" to South Korea's munitions industry and is now exporting various types of military equipment and weapons in large quantities to South Korea.

According to data available from publications, monopoly Zaibatsu of Japan is exporting large quantities of parts of warship, gun, machinegun, military truck and tank, communications apparatus, parts of radar, airplane engine and portable weapons and ammunitions to South Korea.

Facts show that the military tieup between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets has entered a very grave stage and is geared for the provocation of another war in Korea.

If the Japanese reactionaries, oblivious of the lesson of history, partake in the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, it will bring nothing good to them.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES JAPAN'S TEXTBOOK REVISION

SK121548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article says that the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks is an ideological offensive to eradicate the deep-rooted anti-war sentiments of the Japanese people and step up militarisation and war preparations.

Dismayed at strong public censure at home and abroad of their revision of textbooks on history, the Japanese Government authorities are hurriedly inventing incoherent pretexts outwardly, prattling about "understanding" and the like. But, in actuality, they are taking an overbearing attitude to ignore the just public demand at home and abroad.

The article titled "Ideological Offensive for Militarisation and War Preparations" says: Minister of Education Ogawa, speaking for the Japanese Government, openly ranted at a recent press conference that he "has no intention to change the description in the revised textbooks." And the director of the National Land Administration Agency claimed that Japan's colonisation of Korea and invasion of the Asian Continent in the past were "inevitable" in an attempt to defend the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Asia. This betrayed the real intention of the reactionary ruling circles of Japan.

What should be pointed out in connection with the revision of textbooks on history is that the reactionary ruling circles of Japan have no regrets at all at the aggressive crimes of the Japanese imperialists in the past. The history of the Japanese imperialists' invasion of Korea, China and [illegible] east Asian countries in the past was a bloody crime-woven history of wholesale massacre and wholesale destruction, a record of slaughter of millions of, tens of millions of guiltless people and the destruction of priceless cultural wealth and property.

What should be mentioned next in connection with the distortion of history is that the reactionary ruling circles of Japan have an impudent view of the Asian people. This finds graphic expression in the fact that the Japanese Government authorities try to categorically reject the just demand of the peoples of Asian countries for the correction of textbooks distorting history, simply dismissing it as an "interference in their internal affairs."

As for the demand of the Asian people concerning the textbooks distorting history, it is not a problem related to things within Japan but a problem of honestly describing the aggressive acts of the Japanese imperialists outside Japan, that is, in Korea, China and other parts of the Asian and Pacific areas. To claim that this demand is an "interference in the internal affairs" is outrageous, indeed. With such preposterous pretext they cannot justify their distortion of history.

Another thing to be mentioned is that through the distortion of history the Japanese reactionary ruling circles try to justify the Japanese imperialists' wars of aggression in the past and repeat the history of aggression. In embarking upon the road of Asian aggression in the past the Japanese militarists pursued the aim of establishing the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere", a colonial sphere of influence with Japan as its leader, on the vast Asian Continent. That today the Japanese reactionary ruling circles distort history to justify their past wars of aggression shows that they are going to take again the road of militarist invasion by inheriting the history of aggression and following in the footsteps of their predecessors.

The revival of militarism and overseas expansion are the state strategy of Japan and part of the ideological preparations to mobilize the people for war of aggression, and the revision of textbooks is a demand of this policy. Herein lies the danger of distortion of history in the textbooks. Today the militarisation of the country and war preparations are rapidly stepped up in Japan. For the establishment of a war system, politics is being rendered reactionary at a rapid tempo.

Along with acceleration of war preparations in political, economic and military domains, the Japanese reactionaries are trying their hardest to imbue the minds of the Japanese people with an aggressive militarist idea.

To revise the textbooks and teach a distorted history to the children and youth is aimed to make them accept as "a good thing" the Japanese imperialists' aggression in the past and thus use them with ease in war of aggression without any psychological resistance.

The article stresses: The Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks is an anachronistic act leading to the road of militarisation and war. The Asian people today are not the Asian people of yesterday. If the Japanese reactionaries think that they can invade Asian countries and dominate them again, it is a foolish delusion.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SENTENCING OF PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK130455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 12 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 August commentary: "People Will Take Revenge Many Times Over"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has again revealed its sordid nature as a pro-U.S., flunkeyist group.

Holding a sentencing trial on 11 August against those involved in the case of arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the Chon Tu-hwan clique passed death sentences on Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang, life sentences on Kum Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok, and prison terms of up to 15 years on 10-odd persons including Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-hui, and Yu Sung-yol.

In spite of strong protests and denunciations at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan clique imposed capital punishment and heavy penalties on numerous patriots on the orders of the U.S. imperialist masters. This is a nation-selling and treacherous act which cannot ever be tolerated.

The fascist hangmen's atrocious, murderous trial against the South Korean patriots has been provoking indignation of all people who cherish human dignity, independence and justice.

The burning of the U.S. cultural center in Pusan was an explosion of the pent-up fury and grudges against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and was an eruption of the unanimous aspirations of the South Korean youths, students and people against the United States and for independence, democracy and the fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists, who sneaked into South Korea as uninvited guests under the guise of liberators, have not been liberators, nor friends, nor aid-givers at all. The only things which the U.S. imperialists have given to the people while playing masters in South Korea have been subordination, a state devoid of rights, poverty, ruin, and division of the country's territory and of the nation.

It is clear that the South Korean people, who cherish national dignity, independence, freedom and democracy, cannot live forever with all kinds of national disdain and contemptuous treatment under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

It is just for the South Korean patriots to burn a U.S. cultural center, one of the aggressive strongholds of the U.S. imperialists. It is just resistance to the oppressors and is a patriotic act which should be highly esteemed.

Those who should be punished in South Korea are not the patriots but the Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling and treacherous group, which is selling the country and the nation to the outside forces. The very treacherous group is raving at and punishing the patriots. This is a sellout, a challenge to patriotism, and is a vicious attack on the anti-U.S. and pro-independent forces.

It is not worth mentioning further that the trials have been conducted by the U.S. imperialists pulling the strings behind the scenes.

Under the masters' order to ferret out and inflict severe punishment on those involved in the arson case, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has not an atom of national conscience in him, expressed his regret over the case and staged a farce of holding a murderous trial by even offering a vast reward and arresting the patriots.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the U.S. imperialists' stooge and is the most sordid and contemptible among all successive South Korean puppets.

The Kwangju massacre, which well revealed the atrocious nature of the colonial rule and fascist terrorism in South Korea, and the Kim Tae-chung trial case, which is called the greatest dark trial in the 20th century, were committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

This trial against those involved in the case of arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan is unprecedented because the trial is offering up the compatriots as sacrifices in order to curry favor with the U.S. masters.

This antinational trial is a fascist, frantic farce fabricated by those who have been seized with fear and have tried to escape the ever-deepening crisis of colonial rule.

Today, the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment is mounting among the South Korean people with each passing day and the anti-U.S. and pro-independence spirit is growing. Voices crying out "Yankees, go home!" "Overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique!" have been vigorously ringing out.

The vicious trial against those involved in the case of arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan is a product of the schemes aimed at squashing the people's aspirations against the United States and for independence, democracy and fatherland's reunification, repressing the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment and maintaining the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. However, with suppression they cannot reverse the course of their fate, which has already declined.

The more intense the suppression, the more it will only add fuel to the burning flames of struggle.

The unjust trial against those involved in the case of arson at the U.S. cultural center should be immediately cancelled and all patriots should be unconditionally released without delay. People will never tolerate the unjust court decision against the patriots and will by all means revenge themselves on the Chon Tu-hwan clique's criminal acts many times over.

FRIENDSHIP MEETING MARKS AUG 15 LIBERATION DAY

SK130430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held at the Pyongyang textile combine on August 12 to mark the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

Attending it were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui and other personages concerned as well as employees of the combine. O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting. Speeches were made at the meeting.

ROMANIAN ENVOY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN PYONGYANG

SK130441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA) -- Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi called a press conference at his embassy on August 12 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and social national liberation revolution in Romania.

He told the reporters that the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and social national liberation revolution in Romania paved the way for going over to democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction and created necessary conditions for a great revolutionary transformation.

The meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Nicolae Ceausescu on several occasions and their successful talks play a very important role in strengthening and expanding the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Romania, he declared, and continued: Romania extends positive support and solidarity for the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to avert the danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, he stressed, and said: We oppose the "two Koreas" plot and strongly demand an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement. He answered questions raised.

BRIEFS

PRC ENTERTAINMENT TROUPE DEPARTS -- Pyongyang, August 12 -- The Chinese song and dance delegation headed by Zhou Weizhi, first vice-minister of culture of the People's Republic of China, left here for home on August 11 by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts, Choe Yong-Hwa, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, and other personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. He Zhangming hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of August 9 upon the conclusion of the delegation's Korean visit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 11 Aug 82 SK]

YI POM-SOK PREVIEWS CHON'S TRIP TO AFRICA, CANADA

SK130959 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Friday the upcoming African tour of President Chon Tu-hwan attests to the expanding scope of Korean diplomacy and bears both political and economic significance.

In an exclusive interview with YONHAP, Yi said: "The president's trip will reaffirm the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Korea and African nations, and underscore our desire to expand such ties." Noting that African nations constitute 28 percent of the United Nations membership and nearly half of the Nonaligned Movement, the foreign minister said that Seoul will use the presidential journey to achieve a diplomatic advantage over North Korea on the African Continent. The Korean president leaves Monday on a two-week tour of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal, the first African tour by a Korean head of state.

Concerning Seoul's African policy, Yi said: "As a member of the Third World, Seoul hopes to cultivate friendly relations with all African nations, regardless of political ideology. We fully support independence movements being undertaken by some African countries. We condemn apartheid."

The foreign minister noted the economic importance of resource-rich Africa for resource-poor South Korea, and said Africa offers bright long-range prospects as a market for South Korean exports. As Korea seeks expanded cooperation with Africa, Yi cited construction and joint venture operations between private Korean and African firms as the most promising sectors to pursue. "We are still in the stage of exploration in terms of our economic cooperation with African countries. We want to share the experience we have had during the last 20 years of nation-building with our African friends," Yi said.

On the president's trip to Canada on the last leg of his journey, Yi voiced the hope that the Korean president's proposal for a Pacific summit will draw broad support in Canada, which has expressed an interest in the strengthening of relations among Pacific Basin countries.

WORLD BODIES URGED TO HELP RESUME N-S TALKS

SK130043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The International Red Cross, the United Nations and two other international bodies were urged by an association of North Korean refugees yesterday to play an appropriate gobetween role in reopening the deadlocked South-North Red Cross Conference (SNRCC).

In the petitions, the international organizations were asked to make every possible effort to relieve divided families in Korea of their long suffering in a humanitarian spirit. The petitions were sent to the heads of the international bodies by the Central Committee of the five provisional northern province headquarters shortly after a ceremony observing the 11th anniversary of the Korea National Red Cross proposal for the SNRCC.

The four are the chairman of the IRC International Committee; the U.N. secretary general; the chairman of the U.N. Committee on Human Rights; and the secretary general of Amnesty International.

The representatives of the five provisional headquarters decided to designate Aug. 12 as "Separated Families Day" with an eye to launching a pan-national move for the reunion of the dispersed family members.

Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said in a speech during the ceremony that the peace-loving people in the South should exert every effort to pursuade the Northerners to cast away their anachronistic illusion of unifying the Korean Peninsula by revolutionary means and by force. The projected pan-national movement by the separated family members would help to achieve peaceful reunification at an early date, earlier than expected depending on "our strenuous efforts," he said.

TONG-A ILBO VIEWS OUTCOME OF PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK130021 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 82 p 10

[Unsigned article: "Criminal Act Following a Misleading Ideology Cannot Be Forgiven"]

[Excerpts] The court has passed death sentences on defendants Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik, the two masterminds of the Pusan arson case, as demanded by the prosecution. The panel of judges also sentenced Catholic Fr Choe Ki-sik to imprisonment and most other defendants to heavy penalties. By doing so, the court has acknowledged the prosecutor's stance that anyone who violates national security should be punished sternly without exception.

By finding Fr Choe Ki-sik guilty of violating the national security law and of sheltering offenders, the judiciary rejected the defense counsel's assertion that he is innocent under canonical law and made it clear that, when one, even a priest, shelters criminals he will be subject to punishment according to the existing legal system.

The court acknowledged the prosecution's charges that the ideology of defendant Kim Hyon-chang and the college students, including Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk, sided with puppet North Korea's views and thus found them guilty of violating the national security law. The court ordered strong punishment against the defendants on the basis of its findings that the details of their indoctrination work and studies as well as the assertion of "complete preparations for northward invasion" and their demand for "the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea" benefited the communist puppet North Korea and directly echoed its assertions.

The court stressed: Although the defendants attempted a sophistry that they had carried out a courageous act for the restoration of freedom, their offences served communist puppet North Korea's objectives by plunging Korea into a diplomatic predicament and degrading its international prestige. The court said: There has been no dispute over the fact that their arson claimed human lives and they committed a reckless crime on the basis of a half-baked ideology. In view of these facts, they, though young students, deserve heavy penalties.

The court's verdict is of great significance in that it warned that no one violating the national security law can be dealt with lightly and that young men should not assume a careless attitude toward the question of national security. Though the defendants termed their indoctrination work for college students as studies to grasp the realities of society, it was radical terrorism following a misleading ideology. For this reason, the court imposed heavy penalties on the defendants.

'SOURCE' CONDEMNS JAPAN'S ATTITUDE ON TEXTBOOKS

SK130717 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Aug 82 p 2

[From the column: "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Although over a week has passed since the Japanese Government received the ROK Government's memorandum requesting the correction of distorted historical facts in the authorized Japanese textbooks, the Japanese Government has not yet shown a sincere attitude.

On 11 August, one source at the Foreign Ministry made a scathing remark: The Japanese Government seems to be preparing for a protracted battle. However, things will not go as they wish this time.

In analyzing the situation, he said: The Japanese side apparently thinks that if it casually delays, keeping in mind President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled tour of African nations, then the growing anger in the ROK will subside and they will be able to quietly pass off the history distortions without correcting them. His assessment was: In the past too, at every opportunity Japan has played such an orchestrated strategy.

The official stressed: This notwithsganding, everything will not go smoothly and according to the Japanese strategists this time. If they plan to delay, our government will also take the attitude of casually and pertinaciously clinging to this issue.

SCHOLAR WARNS AGAINST JAPAN'S REMILITARIZATION

SK130322 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Aug 82 p 5

[From the column "Morning Essay" -- article by Sin Il-chol, professor at Korea University]

[Excerpts] Pretense and real intent harmoniously coexist in the Japanese people's structure of consciousness. The disparity arising from the so-called "tatemae" and "real intention" has remained a constant issue in moral education in Japan. In our language, there is no word which can be equivalent to the Japanese word "tatemae." In a certain dictionary published in our country, I have found the word "tatemae" defined as policy or principle.

Moved by the Japanese people's utter kindness and their proprieties, we sometimes fail to distinguish between their pretense and real intentions.

Some 37 years after the Japanese imperialists withdrew from our country, we find exposed in the revised Japanese textbooks their real intentions which they have concealed behind their pretense, and we are infuriated by this. However, with their repeated hypocritical words, they say they have moderated the ignominious expressions, such as aggression, in their textbooks.

The problem is that most of the distorted portions in their textbooks are directly related with China and Korea, that is, the criminal facts which they should repent as aggressors and wrongdoers.

What they mean is that they want to teach the younger generations an embellished history, covering up their 100-year history since the Meiji dynasty replete with aggression in Asia. What is more, a more ominous, poisonous part of their revision of history in the textbooks is that they have begun to expose the ambition of militarist national evils which they have hidden for the past 30 years and that they, being proud of their economic power, have now exposed their real intention without ever examining the past.

For the past 100 years, whenever the Japanese revised their textbooks, the real problem was not the words or descriptions but a change in their view of history -- a sign of aggression against other countries in Asia.

As far as peace in Asia is concerned, the Japanese militarist wars have always been prepared in their textbooks. This being the case, the Japanese must see to it that they provide a device in the textbooks to prevent wars. This is a declaration from not only the Korean people but from all the Asian people.

With the revision of their history textbooks, the Japanese have once again exposed that they have neither a correct view of history for analyzing their barbarous aggression against Asia -- replete with ignominy and crimes -- nor a world outlook for peace in the world and Japan's role in Asia and that Japan is going back to spiritually immature ultranationalism.

In most cases, the individual Japanese are very pleasant and kind, but they are said to have something ominous in their group consciousness. In the group consciousness of the Japanese who are indoctrinated in the militarist view of the nation lies an astonishing moral numbness; rarely have they guilty consciences toward national crimes. The Japanese deceive themselves with a sickening superiority complex to cover up their guilty consciences, while prevaricating about the disparity arising from their pretense and real intentions. In this regard, Japan is a country lacking any guilty conscience about its most atrocious wars of aggression; it is a country which attributes its guilty acts to the people's loyalty to the emperor, passing the buck to somebody else.

Defeated in war, Japan made its emperor broadcast unconditional surrender to the Allies and signed the document of surrender in San Francisco. Prior to the normalization of Korea-Japan relations, our country received token compensation from Japan. However, Japan should have made a declaration apologizing for its past crimes to all Asian countries.

It is reported that Japan has revised the textbooks in order to eradicate the influence of the Marxist-Leninst view of history and to strengthen anticommunism. However, if the tilt to the right in the textbook revision has produced a distorion of the history of aggression against Asia and if it produces a colonial arrogance towards Korea, this is a more serious question. We agonize over the idea that Japan's tilt to the right and strengthening anticommunism is the same as the Japanese imperialists' daydream. If Japan's rightest anti-communism means beautifying militarism, as shown in the textbook revision, this will serve as a good opportunity for us to reaffirm Japan's real intention in its tilt to the right.

What disappoints us most is that Japanese public opinion supporting the textbooks, which has been leaning toward the right, is mainly backed by those who are said to have a good understanding of Korea or by pro-Korean Japanese. Those Japanese who profess to know Korea best and who have frequently visited out country are in fact not the people deserving our welcome. Those who were once bureaucrats of the colonial system in our country or those who, as policemen during the colonial era, suppressed the Koreans engaged in the independence movement, have claimed that they serve Korea's interests while actually viewing Korea in a negative way. Those who once served as bureaucrats of the colonial ruling system in our country, in particular, must have an incurable prejudice based on the colonial view of history.

Have any of those who claimed to know Korea best indicted the revision of history in the textbooks? We find a troubling dilemna in Korea-Japan relations in the fact that not a few leftist Japanese intellectuals have joined the Japanese intellectuals critical of the Japanese imperialists' aggression against Asia, but that none of those who claimed to be pro-Korean have done so.

Asian countries such as China and Korea, victims of the Japanese imperialists' aggression in the past, while keenly watching the consequences of Japan's tilt to the right -- aimed at pursuing its second attempt to attach more importance to the world outside Asia rather than to Asia itself -- should strengthen solidarity with each other to protect the mainstream of modern Asian history and form an international seminar to prevent Japan from distorting its history of aggression.

The real, wicked nature of Japan heading for remilitarization, which has been hidden behind the peaceful Japan, began to emerge in the textbooks.

ECONOMIC PLANNING MINISTER PREDICTS FUTURE GROWTH

SK130130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song said yesterday that the Korean economy could grow six to seven percent in the total output of goods and services this year and another seven to eight percent in 1983.

Addressing about 150 graduates of Korea University, he made the prediction on the condition that this year will end up with a normal crop of rice in the fall, while the remote signs of economic upturn, now evident, will continue into next year. Kim, who is also minister of economic planning, was invited as a guest speaker to the gathering of the university graduates who are now in the business world. The meeting was held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center early in the morning.

On the monetary side, the deputy prime minister was of the opinion that a 30 percent level of growth in the total money suits the nation as things go now. The total money or M2 is defined as currency in the public's hands and demand deposits at banks (M1) plus time and savings deposits at banks. Roughly within that range, Kim said, the government will properly catch up with other economic variables such as price moves, liquidity flow and international balance of payments.

"Basically," he went on to say, "the difference of perception now causes the difference of judgement on whether the economy is really in trouble or not." In connection with this, the top economic planner recalled that the Korean economy currently experiences a "period of low inflation." The trouble, he further said, is the nation's foreign debts which total about $35 billion at present. This weighs down on the economy somewhat, Kim pointed out, adding that "no big problem will arise, only if the heavy and chemical sector of the economy is to maintain the present pace of export growth." The accumulation of foreign liabilities was largely due to the excessive investments in the heavy and chemical industries in the past, he said.

Referring to the low-inflation trend, the deputy prime minister underlined that the business in general should refresh their perception of the economic phenomena as well as their management style. The same low inflation causes the fiscal revenue to drop, creating much difficulty for the government, he noted. In this respect, the deputy prime minister urged the business to make steady efforts to develop new technology and improve their product quality.

NORTH DEFEATS SOUTH IN YOUTH SOCCER MATCH

SK130118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Singapore (Special) -- Republic of Korea was upset by North Korea 3-5 Friday in a semifinal match of the 10-nation Asian Youth Soccer Qualifying Tournament before a crowd of 25,000. The unexpected result brushed away final hope of the ROK, defending champion of the Asian youth soccer, to take a place in the 1983 World Youth Soccer Championship.

The high-spirited ROK players got off to a good start by taking the leading goal just five minutes into the first half, dominating the game. Just one minute later, the North Koreans found a hard-won equalizer before ROK players regained a lead of 2-1 in the 15th minute with a header. The ROK allowed a penalty kick to North Korea three minutes later to end the first half at 2-2 tie.

After resumption, the ROK players, amid cheers from about 2,000 Korean spectators, came brilliantly to keep on pressure on the North Koreans, who looked far older, some of them well beyond the tournament's age limit of 19. They exchanged the lead in the first four minutes of the second half. From 30 minutes into the second half, ROK players visibly slowed down, apparently affected by sweltering heat and slippery ground, to allow two consecutive goals.

CULTURE MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PRC, DPRK

BK111522 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A five-member Burmese cultural delegation led by Minister for Culture and Information U Aung Kyaw Myint left by air this afternoon for the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the PRC and the DPRK. The cultural delegation was seen off at Rangoon Airport by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Education Minister U Kyaw Nyein, Health Minister U Tun Way, Deputy Minister for Information U Aung Htay, Deputy Minister for Culture U Than Maung, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui, responsible officials and heads of departments under the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The Burmese cultural delegation will make a study tour of the PRC and the DPRK lasting 3 weeks. Members of the delegation are Director General of the Fine Arts Department and the Institute of Culture U Win Pe, Director of the Research and Training Division of the Fine Arts Department and head of office of the Ministry of Information and Culture U Khin Maung Thaung, chief curator of the museum of the Institute of Culture U (Min Naing), [the director of the] research office of the Archaeology Department U (Yu Han) and secretary to the minister for information and culture U (Sein Win).

BRIEFS

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION -- A PRC delegation led by (Dong Chipan) called on the deputy chairman of the Burma Literacy Campaign Central Committee and the deputy minister of education, Dr Maung Maung Aye, yesterday at the cabinet office. The delegation is currently in Rangoon under the UNESCO program to observe the literacy campaign in Burma. The delegation also called on Secretary U Hla Shwe of the Burma Literacy Campaign Central Committee in the afternoon on 3 August to discuss the literacy campaign in Burma at the Burma Education Research Institute. The delegation viewed a slide show on the literacy campaign after their meeting with U Hla Shwe. The PRC belegation visited the martyrs mausoleum earlier in the morning to lay a wreath at the tomb of the national hero, Gen Aung San. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

SPORTS TEAM TO PRC -- A Burmese track and field team headed by the chairman of the Burmese Track and Field Federation, U Khin Maung Thaung, on the afternoon of 4 August left by air for the PRC to engage in friendly sports there. The track and field team comprises U Than Nwe as manager, U Hla Aung as trainer and 24 athletes. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Aug 82 BK]

DANCE TROUPE TO PRC, DPRK -- A 40-member national cultural dance troupe headed by Director of the Ministry of Culture's Fine Arts Department Lt Col (Thein Tin) left Rangoon by air on 4 August t entertain in the PRC and the DPRK under the cultural exchange programs. The troupe will tour the PRC and the DPRK for a 4 weeks. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has agreed to the appointment of Mr Raymond Leslie Jermyn as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to the SRUB in succession to His Excellency Mr Michael Mansfield. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 4 Aug 82 p 1 BK]

FOREIGN FREIGHTER SINKS -- Vessels from the Burma Navy and the Pearl and Fishery Trade Corporation were able to rescue all the crew members of (Gyowa), a frighter, which ran aground because of waves and later sank near the mouth of the Mayu River in Arakan state. The (Gyowa) is Panamanian registered and belongs to the (Ngow Hong Eng) Company. It was carrying about 5,000 tons of cement from the Philippines for Bangladesh. Of the 27 crew members abroad the ship, 14 were Burmese, 8 were Indonesian and 5 were from Taiwan. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Aug 82 BK]

SIHANOUK, SFRY'S STAMBOLIC BEGIN TALKS IN OHRID

For reportage on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and his talks with President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic, see the Yugoslavia section of the 13 August East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KAMPUCHEA REVIEWS INFLUENCE OF PEACE INITIATIVES

BK120456 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos Peace Initiatives Have Had Widespread Influence on the World"]

[Text] The declaration of the sixth conference of the Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao foreign ministers has had widespread influence both in Indochina and on the international scene. In Kampuchea in particular, the people, army, cadres, workers, peasants and intellectuals have organized meetings and sent petitions to the party Central Committee and the government expressing their unanimous support for these proper proposals of peace and good will. This is because since the time they were liberated from the danger of barbarous genocide, our people have had only one sacred wish, that is, to live in peace.

On the international scene, the impetus of this peace offensive also has had great impact and has received praise and support from the world. A number of circles and public opinion in the capitalist countries, particularly in those countries confronting the three Indochinese countries, have had to review their policies.

PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee, wrote: The most necessary point is that the ASEAN countries should show their true political attitude, evaluate accordingly the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries and respond positively to them in order to contribute to the establishment of peace, stability and good neighborly cooperation in the region.

The spokesman of the French Ministry of External Relations said: The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is a gesture of political and military characteristics. It will pave the way to finding a broad solution to the impasse which will lead to a permanent solution. The establishment of a safety zone is an initiative which should be considered immediately. This spokesman pointed out that the French Government does not object to attending an international conference on Southeast Asia.

The NATIONAL HERALD of the Indian Government expressed high appreciation for the proposals made by the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers' conference. It considered them as a positive step toward a lasting reconciliation in this region.

Progressive opinion in a number of countries has called on their governments to revise their policies on Indochina. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA published an article calling on the ASEAN countries to consider carefully the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and stressing that they should not mistakenly interpret the good will of the three Indochinese countries.

The official Chinese newspapers have insanely reacted to every point proposed by the conference by slandering the good will of Kampuchea and Vietnam which agreed to step ahead of the ASEAN countries by partially withdrawing Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. They have tried to block the way to establishing a safety zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border and to convening an international conference on Southeast Asia.

The recent trip to search for peace by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese minister for foreign affairs, to Singapore, Burma, Malaysia and Thailand, showed clearly the peace initiatives of the sixth conference of Kampuchean-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers and constituted a diplomatic activity which dealt a shameful blow on the dark desires of the Beijing authorities who are blocking relations and sabotaging dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Most importantly, this trip has made the ASEAN ruling circles become more aware of the peaceful stand of the Indochinese countries.

Many people with good will the world over have asked themselves why Thailand still objects to the proposal for establishing a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border? Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has admitted that Vietnam, which represents Indochina, does not want to see hostilities in this region. No one doubts that this kind of safety zone represents an objective factor for ensuring Thailand's security. We stress once again that we reject the claim by the Bangkok ruling circles that the soldiers of the remnant reactionary forces on Thai territory are the ones who guarantee Thailand's security. This is a serious misunderstanding.

In fact, Thailand's assistance to these exiled reactionary Khmers is the source of tension in this area. It should be recalled that progressive opinion in Thailand has also called on the Prem Tinsulanon governemnt to abandon its hostile policy against the Indochinese countries and also strongly condemned the role of Thai leaders, colluding with Beijing, in the formation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea of the three traitorous Khmer groups. But the Thai leaders have carried on their policy of trailing after Beijing toward Kampuchea, cheaply selling out their sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity and allowing the Pol Pot remnant forces and other reactionary Khmers to use Thai territory as a refuge. This shows that in fact Thailand has already lost a part of its territorial integrity.

The world can see more clearly the reactionary and bellicose face of the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialists and a number of lackeys in the ASEAN circle, and realize the real face of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in which Pol Pot leads Sihanouk and Son Sann by the nose. At the same time the world has a better understanding of the good will for peace of the three Indochinese countries which have unswervingly and persistently pursued a peaceful policy. This has further enhanced the prestige of the three Indochinese countries in the international arena.

RADIO WELCOMES TERRITORIAL WATERS DECREE

BK111310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Station editorial: "The Full and Complete Sovereignty of the PRK"]

[Text] The promulgation of the PRK Council of State decree on the limits of the maritime zones and continental shelf of the PRK dated 31 July 1982 has received a most enthusiastic welcome from our entire army and people. This is a most important legal document. It is designed to enhance the effectiveness of the PRK in defending its sovereignty and other rights with regard to its territorial waters and constitutes a step forward in the gradual expansion of our legal system.

The maritime zones and continental shelf of the PRK are extensive, inviolable areas full of highly valuable natural riches. These zones are of strategic significance in the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland against the sabotage maneuvers and aggressive acts of the imperialist countries and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists.

This restatement of the decree [ka cheng laeung sa chea thmei] on the limits of all maritime zones and the continental shelf reflects the role and prestige of the PRK which are reaching new heights in the international arena with every passing day.

It also shows that only the PRK Government has the capacity, prestige and right to determine and exercise its legitimate sovereignty. No previous Kampuchean regime could ever exercise such legitimate sovereighty.

According to this decree of the Council of State, Kampuchea's maritime zones and continental shelf are delineated and conformity with international law and the sovereign right and judgement of each state, which vary in meaning and extent, regarding coastal limits. The decree of 31 July 1982 sets forth provisions with regard to five major areas. These are: Internal waters, territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

Internal waters are those waters located between the baselines and the coast of Kampuchea and are regarded as part of the land territory of our state. For this reason, all foreign ships and vessels which want to enter or sail through Kampuchea's internal waters must without exception request prior authorization and, as they pass through these waters, must observe all Kampuchean regulations.

The width of the PRK's territorial waters is 12 nautical miles measured from baselines linking the points of the coast and the furthest points of Kampuchea's furthest islands. These baselines are traced along the low-water mark. The PRK exercises full and complete sovereignty over these territorial waters. Which also extends to the airspace above them and to the seabed and subsoil of these waters in conformity with international law and prevailing common practices.

The contiguous zone of the PRK is located beyond and adjacent to its territorial waters, with a width of 12 nautical miles measured from the outer limit of the territorial waters of Kampuchea. In this contiguous zone, the PRK exercises necessary control in order to oversee its security and to prevent and suppress violations of its customs, fiscal, health and emigration and immigration laws. Foreign military vessels wishing to enter this contiguous zone must request permission from the PRK Government. This measure is to ensure the exercise of the right to control, prevent and check at a distance all maneuvers of the enemies who are always seeking to violate the sovereignty of the PRK.

The exclusive economic zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters of Kampuchea. This zone extends 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline. In this exclusive economic zone, the PRK has full sovereign rights over its economic interests and sovereign rights over the exploration, exploitation, preservation and management of all organic or inorganic natural resources of the seabed, subsoil and the waters above the seabed and over all other activities in relation to the exploration and exploitation of the economic zone. The PRK also has exclusive jurisdiction regarding the setting up and use of installations and artifical islands and marine research. It has jurisdiction over the preservation of the marine environment and control of pollution.

All foreign ships are forbidden to fish or exploit any natural resources in any form or to undertake scientific research in the exclusive economic zne of the PRK without prior authorization or agreement of the PRK Government. When they have obtained prior authorization or agreement, they must conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK concerning the exploitation of natural resources and scientific research and with other regulations decreed by the PRK. Likewise, they must strictly carry out all obligations provided in the licenses or the contracts. This measure is aimed at protecting the maritime natural resources of our country and opposing all the designs of the imperialists and international and regional reactionaries to loot this valuable national heritage.

The continental shelf of the PRK comprises the seabed and the subsoil of the submarines areas that extend beyond the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to a distance of 200 nautical miles.

Though the PRK has not yet exploited them, no country may use the natural resources on Kampuchea's continental shelf. All activities carried out by foreigners on this continental shelf, for whatever end, must be authorized or agreed to by the PRK Government and conform with its laws and regulations.

The PRK will settle, by means of negotiations with interested states, all problems concerning maritime zones and the continental shelf on a fair, appropriate and equal footing and on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

All of this correctly reflects the principles embodied in the existing laws of the PRK regarding the defense of its sovereignty and rights over all its maritime zones in conformity with the foreign policy of the Kampuchean party and state and with the prevailing trend of the international law of the sea and law on international shipping.

In particular, it has been dictated by the need to safeguard the country's sovereignty and security and fulfill national defense obligations at sea as well as to ensure the proper exploitation of the natural resources in the maritime zones and on the continental shelf in the service of national defense and reconstruction and for the improvement of the people's living standards.

The entire army and people warmly welcome the promulgation of this significant decree on the limits of all maritime zones and the continental shelf of the PRK by the Council of State, proving to national and international public opinion the full sovereignty of the PRK which is the sole legal government of the Kampuchean people. This achievement is attributable to the will to unite as one body displayed by the entire army and people and the close cooperation and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam in the cause of defending the national independence and territorial integrity of the PRK.

Our entire army and people are determined to further strengthen and expand these bonds of solidarity so that this glorious gain is preserved forever.

VODK: IENG THIRITH MEETS JAPANESE REFUGEE GROUP

BK121322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A Japanese delegation from the Rescue Program for Kampuchean Refugees led by Mrs (Mashayuko Dana), general secretary of the Rescue Program for Kampuchean Refugees, including sister (Mary Human) and Mr (Yutaka Ariyoshi) as members, visited our Democratic Kampuchea 6-8 August 1982.

On the afternoon of 7 August 1982, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, warmly and sincerely met and held talks with the friendly delegation at a Democratic Kampuchean office. During this meeting a number of Democratic Kampuchean cadres were also present.

During its stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly Japanese delegation visited Chambak and Sangke villages. Arriving in Sangke village, Sister (Mary Human) said: Six months ago Sangke village only had houses and some of them were unfinished. Now all the houses are complete and there are crops and vegetation and it is almost unrecognizable.

The delegation of the Rescue Program for Kampuchean Refugees offered a quantity of medicines and materials to the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross to be distributed to the Kampuchean people.

On 8 August 1982, the friendly delegation successfully ended its visit to Democratic Kampuchea and safely returned to their fatherland.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP VISIT

BK131010 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 13 (OANA-KPL) -- A Vietnamese Justice Ministry delegation headed by its minister Phan Hien arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Justice.

The Vietnamese Justice Ministry delegation will exchange lessons on judicial and legal set up with the Lao Ministry of Justice officials. The two counrties' delegations will also sign a 5-year cooperation agreement in the legal and judicial fields.

HEROES DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SRV

BK121120 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Government, a delegation of the LPDR heroes led by Col (Siangsom), chief of Office 249, left Vientiane at 1000 on 7 August for an official visit to Vietnam.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the Nationalities Committee; Khamphet, member of the office of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; (Vu Ngan), chief of the SRV military attaches to Laos; and many senior cadres concerned.

TRADE TALKS WITH THAILAND OPEN IN VIENTIANE

BK121111 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 12 (OANA-KPL) -- Talks on trade were held here this morning between delegations of Laos and Thailand.

Lao Trade Minister Vanthong Sengmuang and Thai Minister of Commerce Punmi Punnasi led their delegations at the talks which dealt with issues pertaining to the improvement of trade relations between the two neighbouring countries with special emphasis on intransit goods. The talks were held in an atmosphere of good and mutual understanding.

Prior to the talks, the visiting delegation from Thailand met Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee. The Lao vice premier, on this occasion, hailed the visit of the Thai delegation, saying that this visit will help to enhance the friendship relations of good neighbours between the two countries which are to stay despite the difference in political set-up Laos and Thailand have.

Sali Vongkhamsao also reaffirmed the unchangeable stand of Laos in putting the best of its efforts to safeguard peace and expand the friendship relations of good neighbours between Laos and Thailand so as to make this part of the world a region furnished with peace, cooperation and all nations coexist in peace according to the joint communique signed between the two governments.

The Thai minister of commerce, on this occasion, agreed with the view expressed by the Lao deputy prime minister and pledged that he will contribute to the improvement of the good relations between the two countries and will see to it that no bad element will destroy such good relations between the two countries.

Minutes Signed

SK131019 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 13 (OANA-KPL) -- Thai authority promised to provide more facilities in view to accelerate the process of dispatching merchandise in transit to Laos, accounts the minutes signed here this morning between the trade delegations of Thailand and Laos.

The two sides also agreed to increase the commercial exchanges both at central and provincial levels on the basis of mutual benefits. The Lao trade delegation also agreed in principle to pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. The invitation was forwarded by Punmi Punnasi, minister of trade. The date of the visit will be fixed on the later date.

Signing the minutes were Vanthong Sengmuang and Punmi Punnasi, respectively trade ministers of Laos and Thailand.

The Thai delegation left for home this morning at Tha Deua ferry after a 3-day visit in Laos. Seeing the delegation off at Tha Deua were Vanthong Sengmuang and Chanpheng Boundaphon, respectively minister and vice minister of trade.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES BURMESE, DPRK, UK ENVOYS

BK121100 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 12 (KPL) -- The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Burma, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain, on August 11, paid courtesy visits to Lao Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit.

U Kyaw Thant and W.B.J. Dobbs, respectively the new ambassadors of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the UK, had separate meetings with the vice premier who is also minister of education, sports and religious affairs.

The ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the eve of his accomplishment of his mission in Laos, paid a courtesy visit to the vice premier to bid the latter farewell. The vice premier had a warm and cordial discussion with the diplomatic envoys, in which he emphasized on the importance in strengthening diplomatic relations between Laos and the said nations in view to promote mutual understanding and peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

SIANG PASASON SCORES KAMPUCHEAN COALITION PLAN

BK121118 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 12 (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, official organ of the party CC, today comments on the efforts of Beijing reactionary circles in close collusion with U.S. imperialism to restore to power the hateful phantom Khmer reactionary groups.

In its commentary, SIANG PASASON notes that having previously produced a comedy scene on the forming of the "coalition government" of the Khmer reactionary in exile, the Beijing ruling circles and their coproducer -- the imperialists -- are putting on a new act in which Sihanouk is the main character to trample upon the Kampuchean people's aspiration.

In putting on the new phase of their comedy, notes the paper, Beijing has successfully rallied certain ASEAN leaders to be their accomplices.

The Beijing reactionaries, furthermore, have tried to win supports both spiritually and materially from various countries which might help to deceive the people.

The recent Bangkok meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, the commentary ridicules, in particular its joint communique in support of the "coalition government," naively claimed that the Kampuchean problems would be solved if Vietnam withdrew its troops from Kampuchean and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny.

All of these clamorous campaign which was timely launched on the eve of the coming summit conference of nonaligned nations and the next 37th U.N. General Assembly, are aimed to maintain the ghost Khmer seat in the world organizations.

The acts carried out by some ASEAN leaders -- under the command of Beijing circles -- represent blatant intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These, in fact, will only further the tense situation in Southeast Asia, the paper emphasizes.

Referring to the good will of the Indochinese countries reaffirmed at the 6th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers held last month, the paper commends the readiness of the Indochinese countries to sit at the negotiating table in view to realize peace and coexistence among neighbours in Southeast Asia.

The paper further commends the gesture of good will to promote better understanding in which the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, had recently toured some ASEAN countries. This, the paper considers as a step moving toward a peaceful solution over regional problems. This gesture once again was opposed by Beijing and their accomplices.

However, the commentary confirms, the present Kampuchean situation is irreversible. This theatrical act cannot easily deceive the world opinions, and the ghost government as it is will impotently remain so. Moreover, the paper says, the fact is that the Kampuchean people as well as other Indochinese peoples, who had endured and known too well the barbarous experiences under Maoism and the U.S. aggression during which time some ASEAN nations were used as springboard to attack Indochina will not let any enemy to reverse the historical wheel.

The Beijing efforts to render barbarous crimes for other peoples, finally they themselves will harvest the adverse turn, concludes the commentary. [sentence as received]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- Vientiane, August 5 (OANA/KPL) -- The Laos-USSR Friendship Association [delegation] which attended the friendship week for Laos organised in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic returned here on August 3rd. The Lao delegation headed by Samsanit Khambai, secretary of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association, met representatives of several Soviet organisations, and attended mass rallies and art performances. It also visited various factories and places in Kiev Kharkou. The Lao delegation also gave lectures on the tradition of struggle, and recent achievements in national defence and construction of the Lao people. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 5 Aug 82 BK]

TURKISH AMBASSADOR -- Vientiane, August 6 (KPL) -- Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, yesterday morning received here Reha Aytaman, the new Ambassador extraordinary and plenipoteniary of Turkey to Laos. The discussion was centered on the further consolidation of the friendship relations between the two countries. Khamphai Boupha, on this occasion, wished R. Aytaman success in his diplomatic mission here in order to meet the interests of the two peoples. The ambassador recently presented credentials to Lao President Souphanouvong. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 6 Aug 82 BK]

SITTHI URGES CONTINUED ANTI-SRV 'POLITICAL BATTLE'

SK120805 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] At a reception for the Thai press held at the Press Center at the Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen that Thailand must continue the political battle against Vietnam, or Vietnam and the Soviet Union may continue to expand their influence in the region.

He disclosed that Vietnam was losing the political battle over Kampuchea. However, the battle should be continued because there could be no guarantee that Vietnam or the Soviet Union would limit their expansion in the area to Kampuchea.

He also said that the fact that Vietnam could not be trusted was illustrated in the way Hanoi Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had taken contradictory stances on Kampuchea during his recent tour of ASEAN. He said Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach would be tough or conciliatory depending on whom he was talking to and this has left ASEAN suspicious and uncertain of his motives. He added that Vietnam has also been very good at exploiting differences of opinion.

SRV ENVOY ASKED TO CANCEL TRIP TO NORTHEAST

BK120339 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Thailand has asked outgoing Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son to scrap his plan to visit "Vietnamese Nationals" in the northeast before his departure this month, a spokesman of the Vietnamese Embassy here said yesterday.

The spokesman said that the Vietnamese Embassy was willing to comply with the Thai request to "maintain the good relations" between the two countries.

The Vietnamese ambassador, who is tentatively scheduled to leave here on August 20, had earlier asked for permission from the Foreign Ministry to visit the Vietnamese refugees, who came here during the Dien Bien Phu era, in the northeast. He initially planned to tour most of the northeastern provinces where the Vietnamese illegal immigrants are living, according to another Vietnamese official.

A reliable source told the NATION that the provinces the Vietnamese ambassador had requested to visit included Nakhon Phanom, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Nong Khai and Prachin Buri, which borders Kampuchea. He said that government agencies concerned decided to turn down the Vietnamese request as the Thais "were still sceptical about the motive behind the planned visit."

Security officials could not practically provide "100 percent" protection to the Vietnamese diplomat if he was to visit the Vietnamese illegal immigrants, he said. "Just imagine what will happen if something terrible happened during the visits? Some of the Vietnamese people in the provinces are known to be anti-Hanoi," he added.

About 50,000 Vietnamese illegal immigrants who fled to Thailand during the French-Vietnam war about 30 years ago and their descendants are now living in Thailand. Thai officials believe that about 90 percent of them are still loyal to a certain degree to Hanoi.

SIXTY VIETNAMESE SHELLS LAND IN THAILAND

BK120520 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] About 60 Vietnamese rocket and mortar shells landed in Thailand yesterday as Vietnamese forces unleashed a heavy attack on Khmer Rouge guerrillas near the border in western Kampuchea.

The shells, which fell in paddy fields near Ban Nong Ian and Ban Khok Sabaeng, damaged two houses but caused no casualties.

Sources in Aranyaprathet said the Vietnamese attack was in retaliation for an unsuccessful Khmer Rouge assault on two Vietnamese bases in Kampuchea earlier yesterday.

Meanwhile, an unidentified band of Kampucheans yesterday killed two Thai children and an 18-year-old youth who were returning in a pickup truck with other villagers from the black market in Ban Thapsiam. The Kampucheans escaped with about 50,000 baht in cash and valuables from the truck after it careened off the Nong Samet-Thapsiam road.

MILITARY DENIES FORCED REPATRIATION OF KHMERS

BK120642 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] The Supreme Command has denied allegations by United Nations refugee officials that Khmers have been forcibly repatriated from Khao-I-Dang holding centre.

A military source said yesterday that Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff Gen Rian Dithabanchong had conveyed the denial to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Gen Rian denied that any Khmer refugees had been forced to return to their country, and said that applications for repatriation had been lodged voluntarily by some 15,000 Khmers in the holding centre, and the documents processed in accordance with UNHCR regulations, the source said.

The Khmers applied to return home following the successful formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, and refugees started returning in late June, the source said. Thai military provided the transport to ferry them across the border through safe passes, the source said.

On Monday diplomatic sources reported that the repatriation had been temporarily halted at the request of the president of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The reason given was that there were inadquate facilities for the returning Khmers on the other side of the border. There are presently said to be 34,027 Khmers in Khao-I-Dang. Military authorities estimate that about 20,000 are waiting to be resettled in third countries after the voluntary repatriation programme is completed. The military source added that two Khmer refugee camps at Sa Kaeo in Prachin Buri and Ban Phya Kamphut in Chanthaburi will be closed by the end of this year, and a small number of the Khmers there will be moved to Khao-I-Dang and Phanat Nikhom processing centre.

GEN ATHIT REVEALS 'RAPID DEPLOYMENT' UNIT

BK120316 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek yesterday revealed the formation of what he described as a special army deployment battalion that can be mobilized to any trouble spots in the country at short notice. He said the unity, known officially as "Rapid Deployment Battalion at Peace Time," is fully equipped with weapons necessary to deal with all kinds of unrests.

The unit, he explained, had no fixed headquarters. He said all army divisions throughout the country will be turned into such unit on a rotation basis. He did not give details of the nature of the operation of the unit which he said was conceived by the government.

Gen Athit yesterday inspected the preparedness of the combined task force of the Bangkok peacekeeping force at its headquarters yesterday. Known as "Norasingh Force," it comprises 153 personnel elected from various military units.

The task force, whose members can handle a wide range of tough military operations, is responsible for areas covering Bangkok and five surrounding provinces. Gen Athit said the task force can be deployed in any of the areas at only short notice because it had been trained for the purpose. The task force, which is equipped with armoured vehicles and rapid moving units, also specializes in sabotage and psychology work.

COMMUNISTS 'COMPLETELY DEFEATED' IN SOUTH

BK120519 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 82 p 12

[Text] The government has completely defeated the Communist Party of Thailand's military strategy in the south and the party has no more permanent headquarters here, Maj Gen Panya Singsakda, commander of the Fifth Army Division and Pho To Tho 43, said at the weekend in Hat Yai.

Gen Panya said the government had overcome the CPT militarily after it had adopted "Policy 66" -- Order No. 66/2523 of the prime minister's office which was a significant political and military strategy drawn up to fight the communists. He said that for more than a decade the government's policies had not only failed to defeat the CPT but had instead enhanced its strength as years passed by. Previously the government had never admitted that it was waging war on the CPT but said instead that the CPT had declared war on the government.

He said that previous governments used the term "supress" in dealing with terrorism but after Policy 66 was issued, the strategy had changed. "In past years we knew only that the military dealt with the CPT by supression, but since we made this clear-cut policy, we have had the new term 'national armed forces' which comprise all groups of people subscribing to the democratic ideal, fighting the CPT and successfully defeating them," Gen Panya said.

He said Policy 66 was tantamount to being the first policy in which the government has openly declared war on the CPT, both militarily and politically. He said the policy also emphasised the use of democracy in the fight with the CPT.

"Democracy is our winning card, the one which the CPT has most feared. Communism never fears dictatorship, but rather is fond of it," he said. He gave examples of dictatorial rule in countries like China and the Soviet Union in the past which later fell to communism. But he said that India, which is one of the world's poorest countries, had not become communist because the people there had democratic ideals, he said.

He said that after introducing Policy 66, the government had devised Policy 65, Order No. 65/2525, to deal even more effectively with the CPT. Policy 65 did not revoke Policy 66 but improved its political strategy for the fight with the CPT, Gen Panya said. The new policy mainly focused on developing democracy as well as using the military in fighting communism, he said.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS MESSAGE TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

OW121606 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 12 -- "No brutal force, no wicked scheme and trick can subdue the heroic Palestinian people", wrote Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong in a message to President Yasir 'Arafat of the PLO Executive Committee.

The message was conveyed to the Palestinian leader by Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, in his current visit to the PLO Executive Committee. The Vietnamese vice minister was received on August 11 by Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestinian National Council; Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and Qadri, member of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the Central Committee of the Fatah.

Chairman Pham Van Dong's message said: "As a close companion-in-arms of the Palestinian people the Vietnamese people consistently side with the Palestinian people, closely unite with them and resolutely support the just and certainly victorious fight of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples for their sacred national rights. We strongly condemn the blatant aggression of Israel against Lebanon and their genocidal crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, especially their atrocities in Beirut capital city in recent days. We demand that Israel and the United States end immediately the encirclement, blockade and attacks against Beirut, end immediately all acts of aggression and intervention against Lebanon, withdraw immediately and unconditionally Israeli troops from Beirut and Lebanon, and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

"No brutal force, no wicked scheme and trick can subdue the heroic Palestinian people, a people who have unceasingly struggled for more than 30 years for independence and freedom. The Palestinian people's fight will certainly end in glorious victory".

At the reception, Khalid al-Fahum thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong for his message, and stressed: "If the situation requires that the Palestinian fighting forces withdraw from Beirut, that does not in any way mean the end of our fight. On the contrary, the Palestinian combatants will then withdraw from Beirut with a higher determination and will close their ranks in their long struggle against the Israeli aggressors and U.S. imperialism. In this struggle, victory belongs to the Palestinian Revolution".

Vo Dong Giang Jordan Stopover

OW121604 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 12 -- Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang made a stopover on Tuesday in Amman, capital of the Kingdom of Jordan, in his current visit to the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He was received by Dr. Walid Ta'sh, vice-foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials of the Jordanese Foreign Ministry. The two sides exchanged views in an atmosphere of friendship on matters of common concern and concerning the development of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS

OW121600 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 12 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, yesterday received here the foreign delegations to the meeting of representatives of friendship associations of Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union, held in Hanoi recently.

Present at the reception was Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach welcomed the success of the meeting and sincerely thanked the friendship associations and the fraternal countries for their persistent solidarity with and assistance to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. He informed them of the result of his latest visit to ASEAN countries and Burma, and reiterated the wish for constant strengthening of solidarity and friendship among countries in Asia.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT MEETS SPECIAL ENVOY PHAM BINH

OW121602 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 12 -- Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary and People's Republic, on August 10 warmly received Pham Binh, special envoy of the president of the Vietnamese Council of State, Truong Chinh.

The Guinean president expressed his high appreciation of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national independence and reunification and of their victory. He hailed the efforts of the government and people of Vietnam for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He expressed the wish for further consolidation and fruitful development of the friendship and cooperation between Guinea and Vietnam.

LAO HEROES DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW130721 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 13 -- A delegation of Lao heroes led by Colonel Siengsom has arrived here on a visit at the invitation of the Council of Ministers office.

It was met by Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence, and representatives of the Council of Ministers office, the Commission for Economic Liaison With Foreign Countries, and the Vietnam People's Army. Also present were Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom and Lao Military Attache Colonel Sathien.

HANOI ARRESTS OVER 450 FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

BK120651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Implementing the policy of enhancing market management and protecting socialist property, over the past month the Hanoi municipal public security force, with the wholehearted help of various public organs and the people, has detected and made arrests in more than 450 cases involving the violation of socialist property, the manufacture of fake goods to cheat the people, speculation, smuggling and other illegal businesses. This recovered millions of dong for the state and has been highly praised by cadres, workers and the people.

Hoan Kiem Precinct has taken the lead in a campaign which has detected nearly 100 cases, including certain serious cases involving the trade of foreign currencies with foreigners and buying and selling of food stamps. Noteworthy is the case of Vu Thi Lan who resides at house No 38, Nguyen Sieu Street. She was reported to have been selling tens of thousands of counterfeit penicillin, (sulfatazine), aspirin and APC tablets, thus harming the people's health.

AUSTRALIA

SINCLAIR RETURNS, PRAISES ASEAN DEFENSE EFFORTS

BK131007 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, has arrived back in Australia after a tour of Southeast Asia with further praise for the support given by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to the coalition of resistance groups in Kampuchea. In a statement, Mr Sinclair said the ASEAN initiative will require the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. He described the initiative as important.

Mr Sinclair said he was impressed with the determination of the countries he had visited to develop their defense capabilities in the face of pressure from the Soviet-backed Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. The defense minister stressed that no decision had been taken on the future of Australia's second Mirage squadron based at the Butterworth Airbase in Malaysia. He said any changes brought about by redeployment of the first Mirage squadron will be implemented flexibly and take full account of Malysian wishes.

TIBETAN DALAI LAMA WANTS DIALOGUE WITH COMMUNISTS

BK091310 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tibet's self-exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, says he is confident he can establish a dialogue between Buddhism and communism. Speaking in Melbourne during his first visit to Australia, the Dalai Lama says both have a common bond -- they each want to improve living conditions for mankind. He says that with this bond in mind, he will travel to Mongolia and the Soviet Union next month to try to find common ground.

The Dalai Lama points out that a good dialogue between Buddhism and communism will affect several mission people in Asian countries which have adopted communist governments in the last 30 years. He says many of these people still want to be Buddhists because communism has not been a complete answer to their spiritual problems.

TALKS HELD AT UN ON SENDING TROOPS TO NAMIBIA

BK111129 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Australia has had informal talks with the United Nations about contributing troops to a peacekeeping force in Namibia. The renewed talks in New York have followed optimism among diplomats that years of negotiations might soon lead to an agreement on a cease-fire and Namibia's independence from South Africa.

A Radio Australia correspondent in New York, (Graham Dobell), says 4 years ago Australia offered to provide about 300 troops to any United Nations force sent to end the fighting between South Africa and the South-West Africa Poeple's Organization. (Graham Dobell) says no formal request to Canberra had been made but diplomats have expressed cautious hopes that the talks between African and Western nations will soon produce an end to the fighting and a timetable for South Africa's withdrawal.

INDONESIA TIMES VIEWS ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

BK091603 Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Be Critical and Objective on TNC's Impact"]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Indonesia still deems it necessary to invite more foreign investment into the country (PMA) [penanaman modal asing -- foreign capital investment] to shore up development efforts and boost national economic growth. It may be recalled that President Suharto, while submitting the 1982/1983 draft budget to the plenary session of the DPR [Dewan Perwakian Rakyat] (People's Representative Council), at the beginning of this year, stated that, while remaining a supplement, PMA is still needed, considering the fact that national private investors could not yet be expected to play a role similar to that undertaken by foreign investors both in financial and technological matters.

It must be understood that we neither depend nor intend to depend on foreign investments for development projects. The ability of internal sources to pay for the development budget is increasing. At the beginning of our development drive the major part of the development budget originated from foreign sources; now in the 1982/1983 development budget, development expenditures originating from domestic receipts make out 78.5 percent of the entire development budget, where those originating from foreign sources are a mere 21.5 percent.

Due to our bitter experiences during the colonial period, some of our people distrust foreign investments, a priori particularly transnational companies (TNC's), and fear that they may divert us from achieving a pancasila economy based on Article 33 of our Constitution.

While inaugurating a seminar on the role of investment in national development organised by the KNPI [Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia -- Indonesian Youth National Committee] on 3rd July, the coordinating minister for social welfare, Mr Surono, remarked that Indonesians should not a priori distrust foreign investments, but should be critical and objective in considering their impact.

In analysing the impact of foreign investments on our economy, we may say that our economic development has been stimulated and helped by Western capitalists. It does not mean that we are going capitalistic. Of course we must always guard ourselves against any pull towards capitalism, which is against the spirit and letter of our Constitution.

Mr Suhartoyo, the chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board, remarked at the same seminar that although the Indonesian economic system relies on the private sector, there are some differences with that implemented in the West and the USA. The Indonesian economy has three elements, namely, state owned enterprises, private companies and cooperatives which have the same rights and standing.

Regarding the transnational companies in Indonesia, Mr Suhartoyo stressed that we need not worry about them and that they are still needed as supplements to our own abilities in developing our economy. The government will remain in firm control of the operation of the companies and other foreign investments. The government does not give more facilities to foreign investors than to domestic investors. The truth is to the contrary. Not all industrial sectors which are open to domestic investment are also open to foreign investors. State-bank credits and loans are not available to the foreign investors.

In addition, the government also maintains direct control over investment through the DSP (the list of priority scale) [daftar sekala prioritas] whch guides investment. This is with a view to maintaining Indonesia's national interest and Indonesia's sovereignty over its economy and natural resources.

Some time ago, President Suharto stated that Indonesia is a religio-socialistic state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution reads: The economy is organised cooperatively based on principles of the family state. Branches of production which are important for the state and which dominate the life of most people, are regulated by the state. Land and water and natural resources therein are regulated by the state and shall be used for the greatest possible prosperity of the people.

TRADE MINISTER GIVES JAN-APR EXPORT FIGURES

BK050827 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0730 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug, 5 (ANTARA) -- Indonesian export performance was not all that bad despite the world is beset by economic problems, Information Minister Ali Murtopo remarked here Wednesday. Ali Murtopo was speaking to the press following a limited Cabinet session on economy, industry and finance headed by President Suharto.

Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro who was present at the press conference announced that Indonesian export of non-industrial products other than logs rose in volume by 127.8 percent during the first 4 months of this year compared with the export figure in the corresponding period of last year. However, the value of the exports fell by 7.2 percent.

Log exports during the 4-month period of 1982 declined both in volume and value respectively by 62.3 percent and 62.5 percent. This, he explained, was to be expected as a result of the government restrictions on the exports of that commodity.

Non-oil/gas exports during the January-April period this year rose in volume by 36.1 percent compared with the same period of last year but the value fell by 19.3 percent.

The minister announced further that Indonesian exports during the 4 four months including oil and gas totalled around 28.7 million tons valued at U.S.$6,853.8 million. Compared with the last year's performance in the same period the export volume rose by 4.5 percent but fell in value by 5.1 percent. The increase in the export volume was partly owing to growing exports of stone and sand. Exports of plywood during the 4 months rose in volume by 59.2 percent and in value by 73.6 percent or from 179,900 tons in the same period of last year to 286,400 tons in volume and from U.S.$47.8 million to U.S.$83 million in value. Exports of non-oil/gas products other than logs rose in volume by 117.8 percent during the period.

Inflation in July, according to Radius, was recorded at 1.11 percent. During the period of January to July this year the inflation rate was recorded at 6.98 percent. From April to July this year the inflation rate was 1.56 percent as against 2.7 percent in the same period in 1981.

CORRECTION TO JOINT STATEMENT WITH SRV JOURNALISTS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Joint Statement Signed With SRV Journalists," published in the 12 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page N 1:

In the penultimate paragraph, line two should read: "...Vietnamese Journalists Association, Tran Lam, visited the Indonesian national radio station in Jakarta today. The Vietnamese visitor..."

MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIA'S SINCLAIR DISCUSSES SE ASIAN ISSUES

Soviet Role in Indonesia

BK120930 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, has expressed concern at what he says is increased Soviet involvement in Vietnam. At a news conference in Kuala Lumpur at the end of his 5-day visit to Malaysia, Mr Sinclair said he had found special concern among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations over increasing Soviet involvement in Indochina. He said Australia shared this concern about Vietnam and the movement and capability of Soviet aircraft and ships in the area. Mr Sinclair said economic dependence of Vietnam on the Soviet Union must lead to a lessening of Vietnam's independent capacity.

New Look at Kampuchea Issue

BK120911 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 August 82

[Text] Australia will review its stand on the question of the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations before the next session of the General Assembly next month. Its defense minister, Mr Ian Sinclair, says the views expressed by ASEAN nations on the latest development will be taken into account. This includes the formation of the new government of Democratic Kampuchea. He was addressing a news conference in Kuala Lumpur on the conclusion of his 6-day visit to Malaysia.

Mr Sinclair described the formation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the outcome of an important initiative undertaken by ASEAN members. He adds that the success of this move will clearly require the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

MAHATHIR MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT'S SPECIAL ENVOY

BK120909 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The special envoy of the PLO chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, has called on the prime minister at his office in Kuala Lumpur. Mr 'Ali Fayyad has a special message from Mr 'Arafat and will brief the prime minister on the latest situation in Lebanon and PLO's position in the present crisis.

In his message, Mr 'Arafat thanked the Malaysian Government for its strong support to the Palestinian cause. He says that Malaysia is among the few countries that had given unselfish moral, political and financial support to the cause of the Palestinian people.

Dr Mahathir, on his part, has reassured him that his country will continue to give its support. Mr 'Ali Fayyad is on a week-long visit to Malaysia.

KING DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL AFTER OPERATION

BK121320 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] His majesty the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] has been asked by his doctors to rest for 2 or 3 weeks. The director of the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital, Datuk Dr Abdul Majid, says by Hari Kebangsaan [national day] on the 31st of this month, his majesty should be all right.

Our reporter said that his majesty looked fit as he strode out of the royal ward with a smile this morning. There was a large crowd to see his majesty off after an operation last week for appendicitis.

Among the VIP's present were the minister of health, Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, and his deputy, Datuk K. Pathmanaban.

ROMULO PROTESTS BBC DOCUMENTARY AS UNFAIR

OW131151 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Philippines today protested to the British Embassy in Manila a British Broadcasting Corporation [BBC] documentary on the Philippines. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo served the protest to the British Embassy. He was received by British Charge d'Affaires (Roy Marlowe).

The Philippine Government protest called the BBC London documentary unfair and unjust. Minister Romulo urged the appropriate British Government authorities to take immediate steps to withdraw the documentary from further public viewing.

Opposition Concurs in Protest

HK130043 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Philippines may elevate to the United Nations its protest against the British Broadcasting Corporation documentary as interference in the country's internal affairs. The opposition leadership, led by minority floor leader (Mariano Logata) joined the majority party in denouncing the British Government agency's BBC-TV program, and urged a government protest against the British Government in the United Nations. The move may be initiated by the Philippines national legislature during the current session.

The issue is the filming of a documentary on the Philippine situation by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The BBC utilized radical Filipino oppositionists in making the controversial documentary. Filipino legislators said the BBC documentary is an insult to the dignity and sovereignty of the Philippines.

PUBLIC SUPPORT SOUGHT IN ANTI-INSURGENCY DRIVE

HK130044 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The government is encouraging the public to involve themselves in the drive against lawlessness and insurgency. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the government will soon release the names and pictures of subversive leaders with prices on their heads.

The defense chief keynoted a seminar on insurgency and counterinsurgency in Tacloban City held under the auspices of the Eastern Command and of Maj Gen Salvador Mison. He urged the participants, composed of mayors and other local executives, to be aware of the enemy, that is, the New People's Army, so that, he said, we will understand what we are fighting. Minister Enrile said the NPA are there but we do not study them, whereas we only study our weaknesses. Enrile said now is the time to put a stop to these political [word indistinct], referring to the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

In the same seminar the defense chief cited the inherent dangers of communism, saying that they [words indistinct] would establish a government that they would call a transition government when in reality it would be a dictatorial form, resulting in a disaster to society and a total [words indistinct]. The defense chief, however, said that all these [words indistinct].

MRS MARCOS SEEKS INCREASED FUNDS FOR KKK PROGRAM

HK122357 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The first lady is asking an increased outlay for the KKK livelihood program to generate more jobs and perk up the local market. She also announced plans to convert public markets all over the country into multipurpose people's centers. Madam Marcos wants the KKK budget raised to as much as 4 billion pesos, to create jobs for as many as 700,000 Filipinos. At the same time the first lady urged the development of the local market potential for the products of industry.

Mrs Marcos made these proposals during the Executive Committee meeting which she attended for the first time since her induction, and in her meeting with local media representatives in Malacanang. During her meeting with reporters, the first lady also proposed the development of the Philippines as a trading center, and a research on new uses of Philippine exports suffering from depressed prices on the world market, such as copra and sugar.

During the Executive Committee meeting, the first lady pointed out that with only 1 billion pesos allotted to the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran, the national livelihood program had provided jobs for 180,000 people, and if the amount could be increased to 3 billion or 4 billion pesos, new jobs the KKK can provide will reach 700,000. She explained that once everybody has a job and has increased income, the 50 million people will compose a potentially rich market for the products of industry.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 158 16 August 1982

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KYODO: ROK POSTPONES SPORTS MEET WITH JAPAN

OW131313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 13, KYODO -- The South Korean Amateur Athletic Association Friday informed the Japan Amateur Athletic Association that the Japan-South Korea junior exchange athletic meet, scheduled to be held in Seoul August 21-23, has been postponed.

The postponement of the athletic meet indicates that anti-Japanese sentiment is running high in South Korea in connection with the textbook issue, Japan Amateur Athletic Association officials said.

The meet was originally planned for senior high school students of both Japan and South Korea as a summer vacation event. Therefore, the postponement actually means the event has been canceled, the officials said. Senior high school students up to the age of 19 were scheduled to compete in eight sports, including soccer, basketball, and tennis. Japan was planning to send about 170 athletes.

BANK OFFICIALS ON EFFECT OF U.S. DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW140201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0147 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 14, KYODO -- Japanese central bank officials said Saturday the latest U.S. discount rate cut can be taken as indicating that U.S. monetary authorities, while maintaining the monetary policy primarily aimed at fighting inflation, are now gradually easing credit to help shore up the flagging American economy.

Bank of Japan officials also said the action appears to be a measure to impress the American public that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board is now determined to continue to lower interest rates in the United States following the failure of the two previous discount rate cuts to push them down.

The officials said they expect the American discount rate cut -- the third in less than a month -- to have the effect of increasing the yen's value against the U.S. dollar. The recent depreciation of the Japanese currency in relation to the U.S. unit cannot be explained away only with the interest gap between the two countries, they said. But if the latest U.S. discount reduction, taking effect Monday, results in a decline in U.S. long-term interest rates, it will have a favorable effect on the yen's value, they added.

CIVILIANS TO HELP UN SUPERVISE NAMIBIA ELECTIONS

OW160841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 16 Aug 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 16, KYODO -- Japan is planning to provide civilians for U.N. peace-keeping operations to supervise elections for Namibia's Constituent Assembly scheduled for early next year, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday. This will be Japan's first personnel contribution to the peace-keeping efforts by the United Nations.

The sources said the plan will be conveyed to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who is expected to renew a U.N. call for Japan's cooperation in U.N. peace-keeping operations during his visit to Japan August 23-28. Japan has been urged by the United Nations to contribute personnel to international peace-keeping missions for various areas of international conflicts. Sending military personnel, however, would require revision in the current defense laws, which now lack provisions for the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces abroad in any capacity.

According to the plan, some 20 experts for electoral procedures and technical assistants will be sent to help the elections which will be held in March or April under the U.N. supervision.

The total number of the international team supervising the elections will be about 700, the ministry sources said. Additional to the personnel, Japan will also provide vehicles and power generators necessary for the elections. The sources said the U.N. Security Council will formally decide to hold the elections in September and will make official request for Japan's participation in supervising them.

INERTIA GUIDANCE SYSTEM FOR ROCKETS DEVELOPED

OW161053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 16 KYODO -- The inertia guidance system developed by Japan using the highest domestic technology is almost as good as the Delta Inertia Guidance Systems (DIGS) developed by the United States, it was revealed Monday.

The superb performance of the Japanese inertia guidance system developed by the National Space Development Agency for the big H1-A rocket was confirmed Monday after comprehensive simular tests conducted since early August at the agency's Tsukuba Space Center in Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture.

The inertia guidance system accurately guides intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and other missiles to their targets. DIGS has been used in the N2 rocket developed by Japan, but its internal merchanism and systems have been kept a close secret.

Japan's success in developing its own highly sophisticated inertia guidance system is expected to create a sensation around the world, technical experts said.

The inertia guidance system developed by the Japanese agency for the H1-A rocket consists of (1) and inertia sensor unit which detects the position, speed and posture of the rocket, (2) an inertia guidance computer that emits signals to fly the rocket along a predetermined course, (3) an electronics control system that sends out navigation signals to the rocket posture control engine, and (4) a data interface unit that regulates mutual transmission of signals sent out by various equipment and apparatuses, the agency officials said.

The agency started developing the inertia guidance system in 1977. With the participation of Nippon Electric Co., Japan Aviation Electronics Co., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd, and other top precision instrument makers, the most advanced domestic technology was mobilized to develop this inertia guidance system for the H1-A rocket. The new system is to be used when the H1-A rocket is launched in fiscal 1985.

BRIEFS

STEEL PIPES FOR PRC -- Tokyo, Aug 5, KYODO -- China has ordered 60,000 tons of seamless steel pipes from Japan, bringing to about 160,000 tons its committed purchases in the second half of this year, industry sources said Thursday. The order capped pricing negotiations under way in Beijing over the past week. Officials from four Japanese tubular steel manufacturers -- Sumitomo Metal Industries, Nippon Kokan, Nippon Steel and Kawasaki Steel -- returned home Wednesday and Thursday, saying China is becoming a major export market for Japanese tubular goods again. The Chinese appear building up over-adjusted stockpiles of oil-well and line pipes and other oil country tubular goods to meet rising domestic demand, they said. The Japanese apparently have accepted considerable price cuts as global demand for pipes and tubes remains depressed, forcing them to keep their mills running at only about half the capacity. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 5 Aug 82 OW]

REAGAN CALLED DUPLICITOUS ON CHINA ISSUE

SK140422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) -- Speaking at a press conference some time ago, the U.S. President said that the United States hoped for "continued development of relations with the People's Republic of China," while prattling that it would implement the provisions of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

NODONG SINMUN today comments on this double-dealing tactic.

The U.S. President's utterances show the double-faced tactics employed by the United States in its policy toward China and disclose the U.S. intention to regard Taiwan as an "independent state" and invariably pursue the policy of increasing political and military aid to Taiwan. The author of the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists had concluded a "defence treaty" with Taiwan, under which they rendered military aid to it, but after the "treaty" was abrogated as a result of the establishment of China-U.S. diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979, they adopted the "Taiwan Relations Act" to legalize their aid to Taiwan. Under this "act" the United States tries to justify its illegal sale of weapons to Taiwan and even claims that China's protest against this is an interference in its internal affairs, but this brigandish sophism of the U.S. imperialists reminding one of a thief calling others thief cannot hold water.

Their sale of weapons to Taiwan, a part and parcel of the sacred territory of China, is a crude infringement upon the sovereignty of China and a wanton interference in her domestic affairs.

This is also a violation of the principles of the China-U.S. Shanghai Communique of February 27, 1972, and their joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. In the communiques the United States recognised that there is only one China, Taiwan is part of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government of China and declared that the United States would not have state relations with Taiwan. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are zealously increasing military aid to Taiwan. This is as good as recognizing Taiwan as a "legitimate state."

In words, they say that it is the invariable policy of the United States to let the Chinese people solve the Taiwan problem. But, in actuality, they supply weapons to Taiwan and interfere in the internal affairs of China. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are more interested in making "two Chinas" a fait accompli than in the peaceful reunification of China. This is a vicious challenge to and an unpardonable criminal act against the entire Chinese people who are desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose the unjust acts of the U.S. Government ignoring the sovereignty of China and repeatedly clarified that they would not tolerate the "two Chinas" plot of the U.S. imperialists.

The commentary stresses in conclusion: As demanded by the Chinese people, the U.S. imperialists must give up the "two Chinas" plot, stop selling weapons to Taiwan and refrain from infringing upon the sovereignty of China and meddling in her internal affairs. This will be beneficial to the United States itself.

VRPR ATTACKS REAGAN POSITION ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK141114 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan held an unexpected press conference on 13 August. Touching on the Japanese distorted description of history textbooks, he babbled that he has an interest in the existing friendly relations, rather than in Japan's past history.

This is an intolerable act which openly patronizes and supports the Japanese criminal acts of scheming to imbue the youths and students with militarist ideology and justify their militarization policy and maneuvers to make inroads overseas by beautifying and embellishing their past aggressive policy through the twisted description of history textbooks.

The anti-Japanese sentiment in Asian countries, including our country, has been growing because of the twisted description of their history of aggression by the revived Japanese militarists. Such sentiments go against U.S. implementation of its Asian policy, so the U.S. imperialists are scheming to pacify them and help Japan -- its lackey ally -- escape its isolation in the international arena.

Our masses will never tolerate the criminal acts of the Japanese militarists who are distorting their shameful history of aggression while reviving militarism in every way under the aegis of the U.S. aggressors and conducting large-scale propaganda about it.

VRPR STATEMENT DENOUNCES PUSAN ARSON VERDICTS

SK140657 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Aug 82

["Text" of the 12 August statement by "RPR spokesman"]

[Text] On 11 August, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the most heinous national butcher, sentenced 16 persons including Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik, who were involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, to death, life imprisonment and other severe punishments under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, thus committing an intolerable crime.

The fascist violence act perpetrated in defiance of unanimous protest and denunciation at home and abroad is an intolerable crime against ardent youths and patriotic masses who are striving to build an independent, prosperous, new society by putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. It is a vicious challenge to the just and fair public opinion of the world that aspires for justice and truth.

They dealt a hard blow to the Yankee aggressors who impose shame, misfortune and tragedy on our people, having occupied this land for 37 years. Their acts should not be regarded as crimes but should be praised as patriotic deeds. However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to punish and massacre the patriots who performed just national salvation acts, charging them with crimes. This is an act of massacring fellow countrymen by the vicious puppets who are sustained by winning the favor of the masters, betraying the nation.

The bloody torture and barbarous punishments against those involved in the struggle of the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan show more clearly that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a peerlessly filthy and mean group of U.S. stooges and violent murderers. Is there any other traitor in the world like Chon Tu-hwan who is mercilessly punishing and massacring his own fellow countrymen who resolutely rose in the sacred anti-U.S. struggle to save their people from the ruin of having no independence, while actively supporting the brigandish U.S. imperialists who are perpetrating plunders, arsons and violence and while trampling underfoot his own nation and massacring the people?

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, sternly denouncing and condemning the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who punish and massacre patriots, declares that the illegal, murderous trial perpetrated by nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan is totally invalid and holds as follows:

1. Those involved in the struggle of the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, who rose in the sacred anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle, should be released immediately and unconditionally.

2. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should retreat to their home country before they face disgraceful defeat amid fierce flames of our grand anti-U.S. national liberation revolution carried out under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

3. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, realizing the fact that the day when the Yankee aggressors will be driven out from this land is drawing near, should stop acts of national butchery, stabbing the people with the sword, and should step down from power.

4. All patriotic national forces, realizing that the increasing fascist repression of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is a vicious plot aimed at oppressing the anti-U.S. flames for independence that are fiercely growing in South Korea, should more actively and more courageously rise in the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle.

[Dated] 12 August 1982, Seoul

NODONG SINMUN ACCUSES SOUTH OF TORTURING PRISONERS

SK140058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 13 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 August commentary: "A Demon in Human Form"]

[Text] We have received a horrible report from South Korea. According to a news report, the fascist hangmen on 22 July gouged out the eyes and kidneys of two condemned criminals awaiting execution of their sentences in Seoul and sold them.

The hangmen's cursed act is arousing the surging indignation of the people. The puppets raved that the condemned criminals donated their eyes and kidneys to repent for their sins. This is a shameless remark mocking public opinion.

The Pak Chong-hui clique sold the internal organs of dead children to the U.S. Biological Weapon Research Institute. However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is unhesitatingly committing barbarous acts far more cruel than the previous dictator. Isn't this an act of a bloodsucker in human form!

The puppets' atrocity is not isolated. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of human butchers who are professional killers. It opened the abdomen of a pregnant woman in Kwangju and took out and killed the embryo. It cut off the breasts of a girl student, tied her to a tree and killed her. It is not surprising that such a group of demons in human form gouge out the eyes and internal organs of live men and use them to make money.

The puppets recently sentenced to death South Korean patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center to win the favor of their U.S. masters and beg for more dollars, victimizing them in service to their masters.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, obedient to its masters but outrageously cruel to the fellow countrymen, like a wolf is becoming more violent every day. The puppets' cruelty follows the example of the U.S. barbarians, who were fattened through aggression and domination, massacres and atrocities and who made handbags with the skin of the native Indians and decorations with the bones of live men. The unprecedented barbarous military terrorist rule in South Korea today is based on such cruelty. The barbarous act committed recently fully exposed the filthy nature of the so-called moral politics advocated by the puppets.

The puppets sold the nation and people to outside forces, ceaselessly perpetrating frauds by abusing power, and gouged out the eyes and internal organs of the patriots and innocent residents, dragging them to the execution ground. This is the justice and morality they rave about.

The fascist hangmen, unhesitatingly committing various atrocities and massacres, reduced South Korea to a miserable dark land of the Middle Ages.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan clique remains in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot avoid disaster. Today, the indignation of the South Korean people is directed toward the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the U.S. aggressors, who are causing misfortunes and manipulating the Chon Tu-hwan clique behind the scenes. Only when the colonial terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges' ends can the people escape the pain and misfortune they endure today.

MINJU CHOSON CRITICIZES SOUTH'S AFRICAN POLICY

SK150947 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries an article exposing the crimes of the South Korean puppet clique against the African and Arab peoples in connection with its desperate attempt to approach their countries, pretending to be their "friend."

The author of the article titled "South Korean Puppet Clique Is Vicious Enemy of African and Arab Peoples" says: The true colours of the South Korean puppets as a vicious enemy of the non-aligned and new-emerging nations find expression first of all in that they have zealously defended the Israeli aggressors. It notes that when the Israeli aggressors provoked the third and fourth Middle East wars the South Korean puppets claimed that the Arab countries were responsible for the wars and sent many airmen of the puppet army.

Saying that the close relations between Israeli aggressors and the South Korean puppets are still maintained, the article goes on: No sooner had he been installed in the puppet presidential chair than the traitor Chon Tu-hwan promised "close cooperation" with the Israeli aggressors. In June when the Israeli aggressors again started an armed invasion of Palestine and Lebanon, he defended the aggressors.

The South Korean puppets actively vindicated the Israeli aggressors, saying that the world people's denunciation of the Israeli aggressors is a "groundless" one.

The South Korean puppets have also established dirty relations with the racists in Africa and are zealous in opposing the struggle of the peoples of this region for national independence and social progress. When the imperialists and colonialists launched an armed intervention against the African peoples, the South Korean puppets praised it as a "humanitarian step" and used vile languages, too dirty to speak, against the just struggle of the African people for freedom and liberation. When African countries achieved national independence and embarked upon the building of a new life under the slogan of "Africanisation", the South Korean puppets went so far as to insult their struggle as "a rash act" rejecting modern technology and civilisation and returning to primitive age.

The South Korean puppets are lackeys of U.S. imperialism who have all along opposed the just struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and for independence; they are a heinous enemy of the new-emerging nations.

It is foolish of the South Korean puppets to try to make their way into the new-emerging nations, shamelessly pretending to be "friend" of the African and Arab peoples.

The African and Arab peoples who set store by justice clearly see through the sinister attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the old stooge of U.S. imperialism, and will never be fooled by the deceptive machinations of the puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying to attain its sinister aim by worming itself into the non-aligned and new-emerging nations at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. But the aim can never be attained and the puppets will never be able to save themselves from the lot of international orphan.

NORTH BEATS SOUTH'S SOCCER TEAM IN SINGAPORE

SK132252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) -- At the preliminary games in Pool 2 at the Asian junior football championships under way in Singapore, our junior football team beat the South Korean team 5-3 in semi-finals at the Singapore state stadium on August 12 to qualify for the finals, according to a report.

Our team made powerful attacks, controlling the field from the beginning. Its first goal came at the sixth minute to be followed by the second at the 20th minute. Thus it scored two goals at half time.

In the second half, our team scored three more goals straight running by overpowering the puppet team with its technical superiority, to win a thrilling victory.

In earlier games from July 31, our boys outclassed Japan 5-0, Thailand 4-1, Indonesia 1-0 and the Philippines 4-0.

REACTION TO JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION CONTINUES

Japan-Korea Council's Statement

SK160504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 13 (KNS-KCNA) -- The National Council for Normalisation of Japan-Korea Relations on August 7 issued a statement demanding the correction of the distorted description of the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea in Janapese textbooks.

Noting that the distortion of historial facts through the approval of textbooks by the Japanese Government leads to the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military alliance and openly discloses an intention to go farther along the road of militarism, the statement denounces it.

After dwelling on the fact that the Japanese imperialists took away Koreans by force to subject them to all sorts of maltreatment and deprived the Koreans even of their names under the pretext of change of their names to Japanese ones, the statement stresses:

1. The Japanese Government should immediately correct on the basis of facts the distortion of the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on and colonial domination over Korea, apologize for its acts so far and stop arms buildup.

2. It should change its hostile policy towards Korea and its policy of freezing the division of Korea into the North and the South.

3. It should discontinue huge military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

4. It should guarantee the national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

NODONG SINMUN Denunciation

SK130556 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 12 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 August special article: "With Fraudulence and Jugglery They Cannot Cover Up Aggressors' Criminal Acts -- in Denunciation of Japanese Authorities' Distortion of History Concerning Their Aggression of Korea"]

[Text] The shamelessness of the Japanese authorities' farce of revising history textbooks has also been revealed in their beautification and embellishment of the history of crimes concerning the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: The Japanese imperialists enforced a truculent rule of terrorism in the style of the Middle Ages -- unprecedented in world history. The Japanese imperialists deprived the Korean nation of all rights and freedoms and did not allow at all the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association and religion.

The Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea was a harsh rule (?of conquest) unprecedented in the history of mankind. From their iron rule in the 1910's to the cultural rule in the 1920's and to the fascist rule beginning in the 1930's, the Japanese were unswerving in the truculent Middle Ages-style rule of terrorism aimed at eradicating the Korean nation and freely plundering our country's resources. This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities, far from trying to teach to their youths and students the truths of history, are scheming to cover up all kinds of crimes which they committed in Korea for 36 years, while even blaspheming our people.

To cover up the history of crimes concerning the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea, they, first of all, tried to cover up their criminal acts of plundering the Korean people's land on a large-scale through the decree on land surveying.

To cite an example, the Japanese history textbooks say that land ownership was confirmed through the large-scale land survey and that a vast amount of land was absorbed into government ownership. This description is propaganda, as if at that time in Korea, land ownership was not confirmed, but on the occasion of the arrival of the Japanese, the ownership of land was established for the first time.

At the same time, by distorting and depicting as so-called requisition the plundering of land by means of fraud, jugglery and brute force, they cover up the blood-stained record stained of their having deprived the Korean peasants and feudalistic government of land.

As has been revealed, in our country, land ownership had long been legally established. At the end of the feudalistic system, the land ownership system was in disorder. However, this disorder reflected just the change in the feudalistic system and never meant any disorder in the land ownership itself.

There was land omitted from the state land register because the land owners attempted to gain profits by way of tax evasion but there was no arable land without owners.

Therefore, the so-called confirmation of land ownership was totally unnecessary. The scheme was nothing but a trick aimed at plundering land under various kinds of pretexts.

Speaking of the requisition, it was on the premise of handing over land. Nonetheless, no one handed over their land or land owned by the state at his own will to the Japanese imperialists except for a small number of pro-Japanese elements. This is well revealed by the concrete process of land surveying which was carried out in full-scale fashion right after the occupation. By forcibly demanding that the Koreans report afresh their land ownership under the pretext of a land ownership survey, they disapproved all land ownership and documentary evidence authorized by our country up to then. They approved only the land about which the owners reported to (nishe) -- chief of land surveying bureau of the government-general -- the address, names, or the names and location of owned land, land category, serial numbers, grade and acreage within a time fixed by the governor-general. (Article 4 in the decree of land surveying)

Great restriction was placed on landowners' registration of their land. Registration procedures were very troublesome and complicated. At that time, Japanese documents stipulated that the government required landowners to give notice to the authorities on their ownership of land during a certain period, that, if necessary, the government would participate with the landowners, or those representing them, in sowing the land and that they should claim their ownership of land at the land surveying bureau after obtaining approval from the landowner committee. (page 348, section on policies, the History of Korean Agriculture)

Many farmers lost their land registration right by missing the specified period because of the troublesome and complicated procedures. The Japanese imperialists regarded those farmers who had failed to register as in violation of registration regulations and mercilessly deprived them of their land ownership, a cruel suppression of those who had disobeyed. This shows how piratically they usurped land owned by Korean farmers.

As a result of the Japanese imperialists' piratic survey of land, a declaration was made to turn over 133,000 chongbo of [words indistinct] and plant site and over 900,000 chongbo of farmland, including paddyfield, into state ownership by the Japanese imperialists. (page 602, A Survey Report on the Land and Land Tax Systems in Korea)

Also as a result of the survey of land, a feudalistic system for land ownership was maintained and strengthened in rural areas that favored the Japanese imperialists. After usurping over a million chongbo of land, the government-general of Korea became the largest landowner, with colonial firms, including the notorious Oriental Colonization Company, and Japanese landowners ranked after it. In 1918, the year the land survey was completed, the Oriental Colonization Company came to own over 77,000 chongbo of land and Japanese landowners, over 200,000 chongbo. Instead of managing their land in a capitalist manner, these landowners resorted to exploitation with an over 50 to 90 percent tenant rate. (page 370, Colonial History)

The land survey caused over 450,000 farmers to go completely bankrupt while the Japanese Government, firms and individuals came to own large amounts of land. This is the result of the land survey. Concealing an aggressive and piratic nature and saying that land in Korea was taken over in a fair manner and that the ownership of land was confirmed is an outrageous distortion of history and a brazen attempt to beautify and embellish the Japanese imperialists' facist colonial rule.

While concealing colonialists' maneuvers to exterminate the Korean people, the Japanese authorities have distorted a series of coercive measures that were to turn Koreans into the subjects of the empire by trampling underfoot the dignity of the Korean people.

In dealing with modern history in high school textbooks they said that the worship at the Shinto shrine had been encouraged and that the Japense language had been used in Korea as a common language with the Korean language. Historical facts are that the worship at the Shinto shrine had not been encouraged, but forced and that the use of the Korean language had not been permitted, but completely banned.

With the arrival of the 1930's, the Japanese imperialists, in order to meet the requirements for a war of overseas aggression, changed so-called cultural rule into an atrocious, tyrannical fascist one. They carried out a movement to turn the Korean people into subjects of the empire -- a movement to exterminate the Korean people ideologically and culturally. The aim of the rascals' attempt to turn the Korean people into subjects of the empire was not to temporarily cope with the Sino-Japanese war, but to adopt a lasting policy for maintaining their rule in Korea. (page 828, The History of 30-Year Rule)

As reflected in their remarks on the implementation of the policy for rule over Korea, their maneuvers to turn the Korean people into the subject of the empire proceeded from the basic aim of the Japanese imperialists' colonial policy and was the product of their policy for pacifying the Korean people. Proceeding from this aim, the Japanese imperialists forced the Korean people to worship at the Shinto shrine to thwart their independent spirit and instill in them the idea of worshipping the emperor -- an anti-communist consciousness. Saying that the Japanese sun goddess is the creator of the universe, that the Japanese people are the legitimate offspring of this ghost and that the Korean people should believe in this goddess because the Korean and Japanese people are a homogeneous people having the same ancestors, the rascals built Shinto shrines throughout the country and forced everyone to visit these shrines to worship them. Greeting regular annual events, they forced the people to visit these shrines. They forced students to visit them weekly in groups. When some of the students disobeyed, the Japanese, thinking this expressed an impure idea, had the police and military police arrest them.

During World War II, their attempt to force the Korean people to worship this ghost reached its zenith. They forced the family of each household to install on the wall of the living room of their house a household alter -- a ghost house and a miniature Shinto shrine enshrining the Japanese sun goddess -- and worship at this alter morning and night. By organizing neighborhood associations, they had these associations oversee these activities.

In light of history, it is obvious that the claim in the school textbooks that the worship at the Shinto shrine was encouraged is a sheer lie.

The claim that, together with the Korean language, the Japanese language was used as a common language is an outrageous distortion of history. This is an attempt to conceal the Japanese imperialists' maneuvers to exterminate the Korean language. Historic facts show that, in trying to turn the Korean people into subjects of the empire, the Japanese imperialists maneuvered to exterminate the Korean people forever by depriving them of their language.

By depriving our people of their unique language to turn our people into Japanese, the Japanese imperialists maneuvered to enervate the spirit of the Korean people and exterminate them. Thus, in the early 1930's, the Japanese imperialists' governor-general in Korea repeatedly issued coercive directives to local governments, urging Koreans to use the Japanese language. However, our people, who had a strong spirit of independence, did not use the Japanese language. Enraged by this, the colonialists resorted to a fascist method of comprehensively banning the use of the Korean language. After designating the Japanese language as a national language at the beginning of the 1940's, the rascals banned classes on the Korean language and the use of this language at all schools under a slogan for the common use of the national language. Under the slogan "from the national language of the school classroom to that of practical life," they banned the use of the Korean language in family life. Those who spoke the Korean language were treated like criminals. They were pelted by kicks and blows. Even those school children who spoke the Korean language were severely punished. They were not allowed to attend class and ordered to perform loathsome labor.

All agencies refused to give consultation to those who failed to speak the Japanese language. Writers were forced to write their work in the Japanese language. In August 1940, TONG-A ILBO was forced to cease publication because of its use of the Korean language. In the spring of 1944, only those plays written in the Japanese language were allowed to be presented. Those conscientious scholars who studied the national language and history were arrested and imprisoned. These facts show how wickedly the Japanese imperialist colonialists maneuvered to exterminate the Korean language. The imperialists usually cling to a policy of exterminating the language of a people to maintain their colonial rule forever. In the history of colonial rule, however, no people have been so desperate as the Japanese imperialists, who frantically and obstinately ran amok to exterminate the excellent language of our people in a short span of time.

A Japanese writer wrote: The Korean people were not allowed to read, write and learn in their mother tongue. They were forced to receive a Japanese education in Japanese. With the cooperation of the police, the military and the special intelligence agency, the governor-general attempted to deprive the Korean people of their national spirit by exterminating their language and suppressing education in Korean. This was a prerequisite for assimilation and a cruel way of ruling. (pages 20 and 66, The Japan-Residing Koreans as a Nation)

This notwithstanding, the Japanese Ministry of Education brazenly distorted history by forcibly mobilizing scholars.

The Japanese authorities also distorted historical facts, embellishing and fabricating the commandeering of the Korean people and their migration to Japan by force is a legal and voluntary immigration. This is a brazen lie and an intolerable insult to the Korean people.

The forced labor system was a coercive system by which the Korean youths and middle-aged people were commandeered and taken to Japan or other alien lands where they suffered under a slave system and were deprived of their last freedom of pursuing their jobs voluntarily.

According to the decree on drafting the people, proclaimed in October 1939, labor forces were to be drafted on the basis of the drafting order issued by the governor of a province. However, instead of observing this brigandish method, the governor-general indiscriminately took away youths and middle-aged persons from provinces to myons to fill a quota. A policeman always accompanied those who were drafting people. This was effective in preventing horror-stricken draftees from resisting and granted legitimacy to the operation. The commandeering was continuously committed. Sons had to opportunity to say goodbye to their aged mothers. Daughters were not allowed to meet their fiances before leaving. (page 73, The Japan-Residing Koreans as a Nation)

The Japanese imperialists prepared death certificates in advance at labor sites. Countless Korean draftees were victimized at railroad construction sites. There was a saying that each crosstie claimed the life of one Korean. There was no construction site where the bones of Korean workers were not buried. (page 69, The Japan-Residing Koreans as a Nation)

Labor drafting is certainly the most brigandish act of plundering human resources, a truculent way of exploitation unprecedented in history and a tragic bestial act mercilessly depriving the Korean people of their lives.

The Korean people are said to have voluntarily participated in this miserable coercive labor operation. This is nonsense. All sensible men in Japan have unanimously admitted that the labor draft was based on absolute rule. (page 14, The Japan-Residing Koreans as a Nation)

Millions of Korean mothers and wives who had strived not to be deprived of their sons and husbands cursed the Japanese imperialists. Tens of thousands of our youths and middle-aged people breathed their last under the whip of the Japanese imperialists, shedding tears of blood in a foreign land. Those who ignore these facts are the most brazen swindlers. The crimes of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea cannot be concealed. Even though time passes and eras change, the crimes of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists in Korea will remain stark historical facts indicting the criminal aggressors.

PRESS, GREETINGS, EVENTS MARK LIBERATION DAY

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

SK152346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA) -- Wreaths were laid beneath the liberation obelisk on Moran Hill on August 15 on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation. Honour guards were standing by the obelisk.

A wreath was laid there in joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Then wreaths in the respective name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, a wreath in joint name of the Central Committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Union of Agricultural Working People and a wreath in joint name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee were placed beneath the liberation obelisk. Working people in the city also laid bunches of flowers beneath the obelisk.

Present on the occasion were Choe Chon-kun, Yi Chong-mok, Pak Chung-kuk, Kil Chae-kyong, Han Su-kil, Kim Chong-u, Kim U-chong and other personages concerned. After laying wreaths they observed a moment's silence.

A wreath and bunches of flowers were also laid there by the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and the tourist group of active members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Present on the occasion were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet guests in Pyongyang. Also on hand were diplomatic envoys of various countries in the city.

Kim Il-song Greets Brezhnev

SK1415'5 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 14 to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own extend warm fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and people.

Our people, together with the Soviet Army, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieved the liberation of the country. This marked a historic occasion in opening up a broad avenue for the building of an independent, new Korea and the development along socialist lines and was an epochal event which increased the revolutionary forces and accelerated the fall of the imperialist colonial rule in the east of Asia.

Since then a radical change has taken place in the life of our people. Upholding the programmatic tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, our people are now vigorously struggling to further step up the socialist construction in conformity with the demand of the new stage of the developing revolution, drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea, terminate the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have been constantly strengthened and developed through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism since the liberation of Korea. The Korean people are rejoiced over this and convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will continue in the future to expand and develop in various fields.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you and the fraternal Soviet people great success in the work for implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and significantly greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Yi Chong-ok Greets Tikhonov

SK150904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The message extends warm greetings on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of Korea from the yoke of the Japanese imeprialists' colonial rule.

Since liberation the Korean and Soviet peoples have expanded and strengthened the bonds of fraternal friendship in various fields through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism, notes the message.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union will grow stronger and develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples, the message heartily wishes the chairman great success in his responsible work for the development and prosperity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK150318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 14 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August Editorial: "Let Us Expedite the Cause of the Fatherland's Reunification in Firm Unity Under the Slogan of Being Anti-U.S., for Independence"]

[Text] Thirty-seven years have elapsed since our people greeted national liberation by ending the barbarous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. Today our people greet the anniversary of the historic national liberation as the struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland is being vigorously waged in the era of unprecedented national prosperity and development.

The victorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and national liberation attained 37 years ago were historic events which provided the foundation for a new independent Korea and effected a basic turn in pioneering the national destiny. With the liberation of the nation, our people could cherish freedom and hope, ending a life as colonial slaves, and could embark on the road toward a new society and a new fatherland.

The achievement of the cause of national liberation was brought about by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and peerless patriot, by victoriously organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle, upholding the banner of independence.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people have long waged a bloody struggle to restore the nation by crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors and finally achieved the historic cause of national liberation. Thus, our people could vigorously advance toward independence, freed from the yoke of colonial slavery enforced by the vicious Japanese imperialists for nearly half a century.

The Korean people once suffered a shameful and miserable fate as a homeless race due to the occupation of our land by the Japanese imperialists. We experienced many misfortunes and pain, our national sovereignty completely trampled underfoot. It was the ardent desire of the Korean people and the greatest national task to restore national sovereignty by smashing foreign aggressors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, embarking on the road of revolution at an early date by deeply embracing the people's desire, raised the beacon of chuche on Mt Paektu and victoriously organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. Thus, the Korean revolution, which previously had suffered painful defeats, firmly entered a new road, vigorously advancing to victory. Thus, the ray of hope for national survival illuminated the fatherland.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the first national liberation war against colonial rule, organized and carried out by adopting the chuche idea as the guiding line. It was a long, adruous struggle forced to undergo numerous unprecedented difficulties and trials. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved the historic cause of national liberation by crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors with uncommon wisdom, iron-clad will and outstanding tactics. Indeed, the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the liberation of the fatherland were the cause which could be achieved by our people, who fought by upholding the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and under the banner of chuche.

The heroic Soviet Army also participated and scored exploits in the battle to liberate our fatherland by smashing the Japanese imperialists. Our people always remember and are grateful for this.

Thanks to the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and carried out under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the glorious revolutionary tradition -- the permanent cornerstone of our revolution -- was established and the miserable history of national ordeal was ended. Thus, the new era of national liberation from colonial rule was opened.

The triumphal return of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song after crushing the Japanese imperialists was a great national festival which opened a new history of rewarding struggle and creation in this land.

Since then, our people, under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have vigorously waged the struggle -- a new historic advance movement -- to achieve self-reliance, independence and socialism. The 37 years since liberation have been proud ones during which, our people, under the leadership of the party and the leader, have brought about a great change in this land by brilliantly materializing the chuche idea and basically changing the position of the fatherland. Because the country was divided and because the imperialists continuously maneuvered for aggression, this period was a difficult one during which our people had to pioneer the unfamiliar road of building a country, socialism and communism. However, by strenuously struggling, united firmly around the party and the leader, our people brilliantly carried out the two-stage social revolution and won a great, astounding victory in socialist construction. By repelling the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression, they firmly defended the sovereignty of the people.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country, which was once obscure, has been converted to a self-reliant, independent and self-defending powerful socialist country, and our people have come to endlessly demonstrate their dignity.

Under the party leadership and glorified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our fatherland has greeted a period of unprecedented national prosperity, and the position and might of the country have been matchlessly strengthened. A fighting, militant and youthful spirit prevails in our fatherland, and the future path of our revolution holds endless promise. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has regained the lost fatherland, raised the position of the country and the people to the highest level and provided our fatherland with a bright future. Indeed, this is an immortal achievement attained by him. This great achievement will shine resplendently generation after generation in the history of the fatherland.

Thirty seven years have passed since the Japanese imperialist aggressors suffered defeat. Since liberation, contrary to the northern half of the republic, which has advanced along the road of independence and prosperity, South Korea has traversed the road of subjugation by treachery. Despite simultaneous liberation, the tragedy of national division has continued in this land because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. Today, South Korea has been converted into a complete colonial state and a military base under the control of the U.S. imperialists, and the South Korean people have been forced to lead a miserable colonial, slave life under the claws of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have maintained colonial rule by replacing their stooges whenever puppet regimes faced crises. Today, by having the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique assume the role of stooge, they have executed a most wicked policy for colonial control. The U.S. imperialists have had the political, economic, cultural and military sectors in South Korea serve their aggressive aim. Seizing all power, including the prerogative of supreme military command, they have exercised influence over all sectors in South Korea. Although the U.S. imperialists have used various fraudulent tricks, saying that South Korea is an independent country, the South Korean puppet regime is a completely subservient, treacherous scarecrow regime that has no power whatsoever and is deprived of sovereignty.

Nothing can conceal the fact that the South Korean regime is a dirty tool in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonial control and that the U.S. imperialists have masterminded all the bloody tragedies and disasters in South Korea.

By eliminating the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea and by reunifying the fatherland, we could end the misfortune and tragedy suffered by our fellow countrymen, regain the sovereignty of the people and open a bright future path for the people.

Since the division of the country following liberation, our party and the government of the republic, regarding the task of reunifying the fatherland as a most important revolutionary duty, have made every effort to achieve this end. Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for national division, however, the cause for the fatherland's reunification has not been achieved. Smashing the splittists' maneuvers, reunifying the fatherland and regaining the sovereignty of the people is the supreme task of the people, which should not be delayed.

We cannot tolerate the division of the national territory by foreign imperialists and their violation of the sovereignty of the people. Our Korean people, who value the sovereignty of the country and the people more dearly than their lives, should rise unanimously in the sacred cause for reunifying the fatherland and defending the sovereignty of the people.

The question of the fatherland's reunification is the internal question of the Korean people. This question concerns the right of our people for self-determination. The Korean people have a sacred right for self-determination and are able to readily and independently pioneer their own destiny. Foreign forces have no grounds whatsoever to meddle in the question of the reunification of Korea.

The most important question in independently achieving the fatherland's reunification is to uphold the slogan for opposing the U.S. and for the independence struggle, to force U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and to end the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal Korean affairs. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Instead of referring to other things, those who sincerely want the fatherland's reunification should above all advocate the slogan for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

Today, the largest obstacle to achieving the country's independent reunification is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have increasingly and obstinately pursued policies for colonial control and war and have clung to a policy favoring two Koreas. By continuously shipping various sophisticated lethal weapons and military hardware to South Korea, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have increased military capabilities there. While supplying new weapons and equipment to the South Korean puppets and amassing large numbers of aggressive troops around the Korean Peninsula, they have continuously and frantically kicked up the racket of war exercises against us in the sky and on land and sea. As a result, a grave situation has developed in Korea in which the powderkeg of war might explode at any moment. Without removing the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea, we can never prevent the danger of war in Korea, nor can we regain the lost sovereignty of the people.

The attitude one takes toward the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' occupation of South Korea constitutes a basic yardstick measuring one's stand on the question of the fatherland's reunification. The spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle has been promoted today in South Korea. The flames of anti-U.S. struggle, which have prevailed in South Korea since the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, are the natural outcome of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there and are the eruption of the pent-up resentment of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists.

Exploitation and oppression engender struggles. Struggles lead to achieving freedom and liberation. When all the people fan the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle further through a united effort, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will flounder and will be forced to withdraw from South Korea.

No force can thwart the will of the Korean people to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and to regain the lost sovereignty of the people. By correctly viewing the desire of all the Korean people for the fatherland's reunification and the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle, which is ablaze in South Korea and which is the unanimous desire of the world's people, the U.S. imperialists should abandon the policy for the occupation of South Korea and for war and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their lethal weapons.

Instead of repenting their past crime of maintaining barbarous colonial rule in Korea for 36 years, the Japanese reactionaries, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, are once again wickedly maneuvering to reinvade South Korea. After extending their tentacles deep into South Korea for economic infiltration and militarily colluding with the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries have more brazenly maneuvered to militarily infiltrate South Korea. We should resolutely struggle against the reckless maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries, who while beautifying and embellishing the history of the blood-stained aggression of the Japanese imperialists and while traversing the road of militarization and overseas expansion, have frantically run amok to fulfill their wild desire for reinvasion of South Korea.

The Japanese militarists should correctly view the lesson of history and the trend of the contemporary era and behave discreetly.

To independently achieve the country's reunification, we should resolutely check the fascist South Korean militarists' treacherous policy of relying on foreign forces. Relying on foreign forces, we cannot avoid the miserable state in which the destiny of the

people is mocked by others. While treacherously maneuvering to rely on foreign forces and to provoke a war, the South Korean rulers are bestially suppressing the struggle of the people to achieve the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification. We cannot tolerate the crimes committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of toadyist traitors and human butchers -- in selling the interests of the people to its U.S. masters.

To check and thwart the U.S. imperialists' meddling maneuvers, we should eliminate the fascist South Korean military clique that has left South Korea as the U.S. imperialists' colonial military base and that has sacrificed the country to foreign forces.

The road toward relying on foreign forces, toward fascism, toward division and toward war, obstinately traversed by traitor Chong Tu-hwan is the way to commit graver crimes before the fatherland and the people and to expedite the rascal's downfall. The Chon Tu-Hwan ring should immediately stop its treacherous maneuvers against the desire of the people, bestial suppression of the people and step down from power without delay.

The most practical and rational way to independently achieve the reunification of our country is to thoroughly implement the proposals for reunifying the fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth party congress. Today, compatriots in the North and South and overseas are struggling more vigorously with each passing day to implement this proposal. Firmly uniting around a united national front for reunification and under an anti-U.S. banner for independence, all the people should rise as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and to implement the proposal for founding the DCRK.

To expedite the fatherland's independent reunification, we should follow the leadership of our party and vigorously forge ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the republic. Today, our party has victoriously led the struggle to implement the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan for expediting the fatherland's reunification. Following the leadership of the KWP, which has been trusted by all the Korean people and which has always led our revolution along a single, victorious road, is the factor that firmly guarantees the country's reunification without fail, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

Firmly uniting around the party and the leader, all functionaries and workers should vigorously accelerate the cause for imbuing society with the chuche idea and firmly organize our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically. At the same time, they should enact a new, great upsurge in socialist construction by accelerating the advance movement to create the speed of the 1980's so they can firmly consolidate our revolutionary base.

We should not forget even for a moment the history of the crimes committed against the Korean people by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. With firm class awareness and vigilance, we should smash at every step the enemy's aggressive maneuvers. The people of the northern half of the republic will positively support the righteous, patriotic struggle of the South Korean people with the affection of blood kin.

Many obstacles lie on the future path of the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification; however, the historic cause for the fatherland's reunification will surely be achieved in our generation. No force can block the future path of our people strenuously struggling to expedite the cause for the fatherland's reunification under an anti-U.S. banner of independence.

CHON DEPARTS ON VISIT TO AFRICA, CANADA 16 AUG

SK160233 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan embarked Monday on a 15-day official visit to four African nations and Canada.

In a departure statement at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Chon delcared: "Although Asians and Africans once stagnated in the backwaters, we are entering an age in which we will play active roles in shaping the course of world history." "It is my earnest hope that my African tour will make a substantial contribution to the unfolding of this new age," Chon said. Chon also said he was confident that Canada would be a valuable and powerful partner in forging a "great Pacific era."

During his stay in Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon, Senegal and Canada, Chon will discuss issues of mutual concern, including the promotion of bilateral cooperation with leaders of those countries. In his talks with African leaders, Chon will concentrate on the expansion of economic cooperation between Korea and the African countries in the sectors of natural resources, joint projects and technology. In Canada, he will exchange views on his proposed Pacific summit with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Chon will also explain South Korea's consistent efforts to reunify the Korean Peninsula by peaceful means to his African counterparts and Trudeau to gain their support. Chon, the first South Korean president to visit Africa and Canada, is expected to issue joint statements with the five countries' leaders.

Chon will visit Kenya Aug. 17-19 and meet with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi; Nigeria Aug. 19-22 for a summit with Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari; Gabon Aug. 22-24 to meet President El-Hadj Omar Bongo; Senegal Aug. 24-26 to meet President Abdou Diouf; and Canada Aug. 28-31 for a summit with Prime Minister Trudeau. Chon will be accompanied by his wife Yi Sun-cha and an 18-member entourage, including Vice Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui.

AMNESTY ANNOUNCED FOR LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

SK140312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to release 1,286 prisoners, including former lawmaker Kim Sang-hyon and poet Ko Un, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Korean liberation from Japan which falls on Sunday, Aug. 15.

Government spokesman Yi Chin-hui said Saturday that the amnesty measure is being made to provide the prisoners an opportunity to participat in the construction of a just and democratic welfare society based on social stability and national unity. Yi, concurrently culture and information minister, announced that 35 people will be freed with a suspension of the remainder of their sentences, and 1,251 others, including 208 juveniles, will be released on parole because of their model behavior in prison. Among those who will have their sentences suspended are Kim, Ko, and a third person jailed for conspiracy in a rebellion led by dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, four who were imprisoned in connection with the Kwangju uprising in May, 1980, and 28 others who were convicted of violating the now-defunct martial law.

15 AUG RALLIES PROTEST JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION

SK160423 Seoul YONHAP in English 0317 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- Many private South Korean social and cultural organizations, including the Korea Liberation Association (KLA), held rallies attacking Japan for distorted accounts of past Korea-Japan relations in recently revised textbooks Sunday across the country.

On the occasion of the 37th liberation day which commemorates Korea's freedom from the 36-year Japanese colonial rule before and during the Second World War, the demonstrators called for immediate corrections of the books. At total of 800 KLA members, consisting of freedom fighters under the Japanese rule of the country and their family members met in Pagoda Park in downtown Seoul to note that more than 600,000 Korean patriots were killed by Japanese authorities during the colonial period. The KLA members advised Japan to write history correctly, and adopted a message to the Japanese prime minister protesting his government's insincere attitude about the textbook issue.

The Korean Language Research Society had a meeting in its auditorium here to denounce the Japanese textbook perversion, and demanded that Japan admit its errors by rectifying the mistakes immediately. About 300 people from a Korean national Buddhist youth association assembled in another place here to criticize Japan for the textbook issue, and insisted that if any misfortune between Korea and Japan occurs in connection with the problem, Japan will be entirely to blame. More than 3,000 members of the Korea Senior Citizens Association met for the same purpose before the statue of a Korean patriot fighting against Japan in Namsan (South Mountain) in Seoul. In addition, many other South Koreans expressed their indignation about the Japanese Government's treatment of the textbook issue in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Chunchon and Taejon. They included 5,000 Christians from South Korea's National Church Council based in Seoul.

PAPERS MARK 37TH LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-song's Role 'Distorted'

SK150155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Who won World War II and brought national liberation to the Koreans? One is tempted to raise this naive -- if not silly -- question when he is encountered by defiant North Koreans indoctrinated to blindly follow what the communist regime in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula taught them.

Korea was liberated from the Japanese colonial rule on Aug. 15, 1945, as a result of the war won by the United States and other allied nations, although there was a steady independence movement by Koreans at home and abroad. The world knows this stark fact, except for the North Koreans who have been taught that Korea gained liberation thanks to the "anti-Japanese struggle" by Kim Il-song, according to the NAEWOE PRESS yesterday.

The NAEWOE story came out on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the national liberation today. The following is the summary of the NAEWOE article that exposes how fabulously the communist regime has distorted and fabricated historical facts involving the liberation. The distortion of historical facts are contained in the articles, so-called 'The History of Struggle By Kim Il-song," "History of Struggle for National Liberation By Koreans" and "The Legend of Kim Il-song." An example of distortion is shown below:

"When Russia declared war against Japan on Aug. 8, 1945, Kim Il-song, who had already drafted combat strategies for a final decisive battle against the Japanese imperialists, lost no time in issuing a combat order to all the units of the Korean People's Liberation Army.

"The liberation army, together with the Russian troops, fought brave battles in the area encompassing from northern Manchuria to southern Manchuria before they stormed toward the northern coastal areas of Korea. They later liberated Pyongyang and other key areas. Thus, Korea was liberated from the 36 years of dark age."

The distortion of history by North Korea, in a word, is aimed at promoting the campaign to idolize Kim and create a Kim Il-song mythology. As part of this scheme, North Korea revised modern Korean history as the "history of struggle by communists" in the 1950's and further amended it toward fabricating the "revolutionary stories" of Kim in the 1960's. The distortion of historical facts is obvious if the earlier historical descriptions of North Korea are taken into account.

North Korean history books said, until around 1956, that Korea owes its liberation to the "Red Army of the Soviet Union and we cannot forget the merits of Stalin." By this time, there was no mention about the "Korean People's Liberation Army."

Kim said in a speech at a Communist Party rally in Pyongyang, Dec. 17, 1945, that "the heroic Russian Red Army drove out Japanese imperialists from this land and brought us freedom and independence. We will never forget the brotherly cooperation shown to us by our Comrade Stalin, the great Russian people and the Red Army." Kim added: "The Japanese plunderers had to unconditionally surrender in the face of lightning attacks by the Russian Army."

Kim Il-song made it clear again that North Korea was indebted to the Soviet Union for its liberation when he chanted slogans at a public rally on March 1, 1946. The slogans said: "Long live the Russian Army which brought us liberation" or "Long live Stalin, our benefactor and great leader."

As reviewed above, North Korea fabricated or distorted historical facts to strengthen the campaign to beautify Kim's past and to justify the plot to hand Kim's power over to his son. North Koreans never mention the American role in World War II without which Korea's liberation would have been impossible.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK150148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "37 Years After"]

[Text] Koreans today observe a double anniversary -- the 37th of their liberation from Japanese colonial rule and the 34th of the establishment of the Republic of Korea. The one that apparently counts more of the two, at least in designating the day, is the former -- thus the day is generally called "Liberation Day." This shows how the people cherish emancipation from alien rule and at the same time bemoan the yoke of brutal Japanese militarism, which lasted for three and a half decades. And this year's anniversary has come under a particular spotlight as an occasion to renew our determination for national development as well as to reproach Japan for her past and question her future -- and that ironically at Japanese incitment.

On the eve of the anniversary which internationally commemorates the end of World War II, Koreans and their Asian neighbors having bitter experiences of Japanese encroachments have been enraged for weeks by the Tokyo government's attempts to gloss over, if not justify, Japan's pre-war militarism by rewriting high-school history textbooks. The attempt appears to be tenacious as the Japanese, while using diplomatic niceties, have been adamant against and even challenging the harsh protests mounting across Asia, giving rise to apprehensions and fears about a revival of Japanese militarism.

Conversely, it is an irony that none other than the Japanese provided an acute opportunity to remind ourselves, both adult eyewitnesses and the younger generation without personal experience, of the past cruelty of Japan and the pressing need to stand guard against her future behaviour by consolidating our own national strength. In fact, concern has been expressed by many knowledgeable Koreans about a trend toward "diluting" accounts in our school textbooks of Japanese atrocities committed in Korea, a trend that has been noticeable since the normalization of Korea-Japan diplomatic ties in 1965 in an obvious move to foster goodneighborly relations.

What is to be stressed on this occasion, Liberation Day, is that we are obliged -- as having been so -- to assume a positive, forward-looking posture for progress to live in a world in which national strength inevitably counts along with internationalism and interdependence. The textbook issue, for one thing, might be seen in this context because a proper rectification demanded, while straightening out contemporary history, could be taken as a Japanese commitment to the promotion of genuine peace and common prosperity in both regional and global dimensions.

Furthermore, we are committed to carry out the gigantic tasks of expediting a renewed nation-building process to bring about an industrialized democracy with advanced social welfare and justice and also to facilitate territorial unification by way of resolving inter-Korean questions.

There indeed are a number of hitches and challenges in attaining these goals -- problems ranging from prolonged recession, both domestic and global, to the unmitigated security threat from the North Korean communists.

Yet, Korean dynamism is aglow as ever, which has transformed the nation into a newly industrializing country during the past two decades and is now geared to make a "second takeoff."

Vitality is also conspicuous in the nation's external affairs, as underlined by the winning of the right to host the Olympic Games in a few years and by President Chon Tu-hwan's extensive tour through four African nations and Canada, due to begin tomorrow.

For the on-going development process to build national prosperity and glory for tomorrow, a greater sense of commitment and doubled endeavors by all walks of life are indeed in demand. Also in order in this connection is environmental improvement which will provide greater motivation for concerted national efforts and the pooling of wisdom.

PUSAN ARSON TRIAL DEFENDANTS FILE APPEALS

SK160836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- Kim Hyon-chang, 32, and Mun Pu-sik, 23, the two alleged masterminds in the arson attack on the American Cultural Center here in March, filed an appeal Monday through their defense attorneys.

The two defendants were sentenced to death Aug. 11, for violating the national security law and for committing homicide by arson. The March 18 arson attack on the U.S. facility claimed the life of one Korean student and injured three others. Anti-government and anti-American leaflets were found in the neighborhood of the center at the time.

All but two of the 14 defendants sentenced Aug. 11 to terms ranging from two years in jail to life imprisonment have now appealed their cases to the Appellate Court.

The 12 appealers included Rev. Choe Ki-sik, 40, a priest of the Wonju Diocese, 89 km southeast of Seoul, who had drawn three years in prison for providing shelter and money to Kim and Mun following the arson.

Mun Kil-hwan, 36, an employee of the Catholic Education Center in Wonju headed by Rev. Choe, and Yi Chang-pok, 43, a staff member of the Korea Christian Action Organization, did not appeal. Mun and Yi both were given suspended sentences.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THIRD SESSION OPENS 15 AUGUST

Leaders Honor Heroes

BK150134 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] At 0720 on 15 August all members of the National Assembly from all constituencies of the country to attend the third session of their First National Assembly laid wreaths at the Independence Monument in tribute to the fallen revolutionary heroes, cadres, male and female combatants and civilians who sacrificed their precious lives in all periods for the cause of the fatherland. Present on this occasion were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and member of the National Assembly, Phnom Penh; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the National Assembly, Prey Veng Province; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the National Assembly, Kompong Chhnang Province; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Central Organization Commission and member of the National Assembly, Phnom Penh; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and member of the National Assembly, Preah Vihear Province; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs and member of the National Assembly, Kompong Cham Province; and Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning and member of the National Assembly, Kandal Province.

After paying tribute to the dead, the National Assembly members from all constituencies went to the National Assembly to open the third session of their first term.

Session Opens

BK150611 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] At 0800 this morning, the National Assembly -- supreme organ of state authority and top representative organization of the PRK citizens -- opened the third session of its first term in a solemn atmosphere. Among the attendees in the presidium were Comrade Chea Sim, National Assembly member from the Prey Veng constitutency and speaker of the National Assembly; Comrade Heng Samrin, National Assembly member from the Phnom Penh constitutency and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Si, National Assembly member from the Kompong Chhnang constituency and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, National Assembly member from the Phnom Penh constituency and vice chairman of the Council of state; Comrade Bou Thang, National Assembly member from the Preah Vihear constituency, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Sen, National Assembly member from the Kompong Cham constituency, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Chea Soth, National Assembly member from the Kandal constituency, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Also attending the session were many cadres from various ministries, offices and departments of the central organization. Members of diplomatic missions from various friendly countries accredited to Kampuchea attended as guests of honor.

In his opening address, Comrade Chea Sim expressed high appreciation for the considerable successes achieved by the Kampuchean revolution during the first 7 months of the year in the military, economic, political, cultural and diplomatic fields.

He went on to say: Satisfied with the momentous successes during these first 7 months of the year and firmly confident in the future of the revolution and nation, during this third session the National Assembly will listen to reports and adopt bills on the protection of state property and bills determining the examination and settlement of complaints lodged by the citizens, and will listen to reports on the activities of the Council of State and National Assembly in the period between the second and third sessions and reports on the foreign and diplomatic activities of our party and state and on the activities in the first 6 months of the year in a number of provinces and cities.

Attendees of the session later on attentively listened to the report presented by Chairman Heng Samrin dealing with the activities of the Council of State in the period between the second and third sessions of the First National Assembly, and the report presented by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim on the activities of the National Assembly.

The session recessed at 1000 and will resume in the afternoon. A detailed report on the opening of the third session of the First National Assembly will be broadcast in this evening's third broadcast.

Chea Sim Address

BK151000 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Aug (SPK) -- The third session of the First National Assembly began its work in Phnom Penh this morning with a speech by Chairman Chea Sim, who reviewed the country's achievements since the beginning of the year.

On the rostrum were, among others, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Say Phuthang, vice chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

Also present were the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

Chairman Chea Sim opened the session with a speech. He said:

The third session of our National Assembly is being held today in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close solidarity which permeates our party, people and armed forces following the considerable successes that we have achieved during the first 7 months of 1982 in all fields: military, economic, cultural, social, political and diplomatic.

In the military and security field, during the last dry season we took the initative in attacking the enemy, thus upsetting his initial plans, pushing him into a defensive position throughout the season, inflicting heavy losses on him and foiling his intention to spread guerrilla warfare throughout the country.

In the economic field, dry season agriculture produced a high yield and our people are beginning to practice intensive cultivation with a new high-yield rice strain. In conjunction with dry season production, our people increased the amount of paddy sold to the state by 50 percent.

In addition to dry-season production, our people increased to the state, our workers have made great efforts in the areas of fishing, rubber exploitation, transportation and communications, trade activities, industrial restoration and the development of handicrafts and small industries.

In the areas of culture, education and health services, we have also made further progress.

In many localities mass movements -- such as dry season agricultural production; the sale of paddy to the state; struggle against the enemy; works in the service of combat; repair, construction and the clearing of routes; protection of communications lines ; and services for combat and production -- are gaining momentum.

The buildup of our revolutionary forces has also produced encouraging results: The training and reorientation of cadres is being carried out on a large scale. The consolidation of district-level power and the consolidation of bases has provided useful experience. The Revolutionary Armed Forces and the people's security forces have gained a certain degree of maturity in their armed struggle waged simultaneously with building work.

Diplomatic efforts have also been intensified. The odious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionist hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to sabotage our revolution have been foiled one by one. The strategic alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the special alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam have been strengthened further.

The decree on the sovereignty of the PRK over Kampuchea's territorial waters, maritime zones and continental shelf and the agreement on the historical waters signed between Kampuchea and Vietnam reaffirm the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK while further consolidating the militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

In particular, the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos issued a number of logical, reasonable and very important proposals in conformity with the consistent goodwill policy of peace, friendship and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries. These proposals have received warm support throughout the world.

In brief, during the past 7 months we have scored considerable successes, particularly in the military and economic sectors, with the military successes having a direct influence on the economic, political and diplomatic fields. And conversely, the successes obtained in other areas have make a positive contribution to the struggle against the enemy.

Chairman Chea Sim proposed that the National Assembly warmly congratulate the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the people's security forces, the various strata of the population, the various ethnic groups of the country, Kampucheans living abroad and the cadres of all services and at all levels for waging a courageous struggle and achieving glorious victories. He proposed that the National Assembly sincerely thank the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community, the peoples and governments of progressive countries, and our friends on all five continents for the considerable support they have given to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim went on to say: At a time when the reactionary forces are experiencing a series of defeats and are sinking into decay; when our country is becoming increasingly stable with each passing day, when the alliance of the three Indochinese countries, their multifaceted cooperation and their solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is steadily growing; when the attempts of the Chinese expansionists to incite the ASEAN countries into confronting the Indochinese countries has been exposed: when a trend toward dialogue is developing between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries; and when international support for Pol Pot is waning -- at this time the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, out of fear of defeat, have put pressure on the reactionaries in their pay to set up the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to regild the coat of arms of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals in order to maintain their presence at the 37th UN General Assembly and return them to the Nonaligned Movement.

Taking advantage of this occasion, they are working to increase their military activities and intensify their psychological warfare, their acts of economic sabotage and their diplomatic steps for the purpose of blunting the people's confidence in the revolution and enhancing the influence of the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The enemy nurtures great ambitions. We have to correct our shortcomings and overcome many difficulties. However, the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible!

Despite their collusion with Sihanouk and Son Sann, the Pol Pot gang will not succeed in concealing the ugly face of their criminal genocide. By associating themselves with the genocide of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann have dropped their masks and revealed their true nature as traitors to the nation and people and as the cat's paws of Beijing and the imperialists. This coalition, which is full of contradictions, was conceived at a time when the three groups of reactionary Khmers and their masters were in a position of defeat and this move will not save them from total defeat.

We vehemently condemn the establishment of the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is nothing but a farce. We demand that the United Nations, faithful to its Charter, expel the Pol Pot gang, no matter what disguise it may use. The PRK is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

By strengthening national unity and international solidarity, particularly by consolidating the militart alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos; by remaining on the alert; by fighting the enemy ceaselessly; and putting our shortcomings right we will surely win the final victory.

This morning, the representatives listened to the report of the Council of State presented by Chairman Heng Samrin and the report of the National Assembly made by Chairman Chea Sim on the activities of these two organs since the last session of the National Assembly.

The Council of State has, among other things, promulgated laws on the organization of the National Assembly and Council of State, on the organization and the activities of the Council of Ministers and on the organization of the jurisdictions and the courts. It has also issued a decreee on the powers and legislative clauses on the preparation of laws and regulations. All of these laws and decrees, Chairman Heng Samrin stated, are legislative documents necessary for the implementation of the Constitution and to ensure the proper application of the political line of the KPRP as well as to bring order in the application of the lettre normative to ensure legality.

The chairman of the Council of State also described the activities of the legal corps and personnel movements in the superior organs of state.

Chairman Chea Sim's report dealt essentially with the activities of the representatives in their constituencies and the suggestions they collected during their meetings with the population.

RADIO SCORES THAILAND'S POLICY ON CGDK ISSUE

BK141340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Thai Power Holders Should Listen to the Reasonable Opinions of Their People"]

[Text] The peaceful initiatives and proposals put forward by the three Indochinese countries clearly show their stand in favor of and their desire to promote peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. These initiatives and proposals have been enthusiastically welcomed and supported by progressive public opinion. But these constructive ideas have been opposed by a number of ASEAN power holders who what to complicate the search for solutions to a number of issues and to create more tension in this region.

The three Indochinese countries have always sought to normalize relations and promote cooperation between the different countries in the region in order to serve the vital interests of their peoples. The recent official visit by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, to Singapore, Burma, Malaysia and Thailand was a step toward attaining this important goal. The correct proposal of the PRK, issued in the communique of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos on the creation of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border, is a most reasonable way to ease the tension along the border of the two countries.

Vietnamese troops have been in Kampuchea in response to the sacred wish of the Kampuchean people to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK, which has been threatened by the Beijing Chinese expansionists. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten Thai sovereignty nor is it a danger for any country in this region.

Thus we have clearly adopted a correct stand toward Thailand, a neighboring country. Progressive Thai opinion also agrees with us. But the Thai power holders are stubborn and refuse to recognize reality. Instead, they are continuing to implement a poisonous policy of flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK. They are pursuing this policy in conformity with and at the instigation of the Beijing Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. They have forgotten about the interests of their own people and are pushing the situation deep into a dark and dangerous hole.

The Thai paper MATUPHUM, in an editorial published on 8 July, stated that the Royal Thai Government had made a serious error in its policy about the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This act is not unlike setting a fire near one's own house, and a house that is surrounded by highly combustible materials! This paper continued: The fact that Thailand is actively involved in the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a naive act. The Thai foreign minister paid a visit to China and came back imbued with Chinese ideas. The paper stressed that previous Thai positions and statements on this issue clearly show that the Thai authorities are not their own masters.

A Thai weekly, PATTAYA, on 12 July published an open letter written by its reporters and writers to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. This open letter said: The Royal Thai Government stands accused of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, something that threatens to bring the fire of war into our own house. Although Thailand is not at war, it has become a refuge and supply base for the three groups of Khmer reactionaries. Every day, these three reactionary Khmer groups use Thai territory as a base from which to wage their war against the Kampuchean people.

It is editorial on 8 July, SIAM RAT appealed to the Royal Thai Government to give priority to the national interest. Thailand should not become deeply involved in the Kampuchean issue, as public opinion believes that Thailand has facilitated the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

MATICHON reported on 17 July that Thailand should be neutral on the Kampuchean problem because the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing Chinese will benefit if Thailand continues to support these reactionary Khmer groups. There is a fear that the tense situation on the border could lead to war and that Thailand might then become a delicious meal for the Beijing Chinese and their lackeys -- the Communist Party of Thailand, which is Maoist -- who are pushing Thailand and Vietnam toward a war.

The BANGKOK POST reported on 3 August that about 50 Thai students gathered in front of the prime minister's office to appeal to the Royal Thai Government to reconsider its policy on the Kampuchean problem. This group of students expressed their regret that the Thai Government was involved in the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It suggested that the Royal Thai Government remain neutral on the Kampuchean issue.

In an open letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, these students stated that Thailand is in danger because the Royal Thai Government has interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. This group of students gave the Royal Thai Government 15 days to reply to their appeal. If there is no answer from the government, the number of protesters will increase.

MATUPHUM, on 5 August, said in an editorial that the Royal Thai Government and the Foreign Ministry should accept the opinion of this group of students because the ideas they expressed are reasonable.

If they evaluate this progressive opinion, the Thai power holders will be obliged by the force of reason to reconsider the policy that they have stupidly carried out. If they do not change their policy on this issue, the Thai power holders will in effect set fire to their own house. Up to now, they have cared for and provided refuge to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries -- acts that are the underlying cause of the permanent tension in this region. Concurrently, they have sacrificed Thai sovereignty by allowing the Beijing Chinese to use Thai territory as a base from which to supply foodstuffs, medicines and ammunition to the Khmer reactionaries.

The Beijing Chinese expansionists, on their part, have continued to feed and take care of the Maoists in Thailand and to incite them to obstruct the development of Thailand at every step. In fact, during a sweep operation in the south, the Thai army encountered more than 5,000 Maoists in this region. According to various observers, this number is double that of last year. Therefore, the Thai authorities must reexamine their policy and study the problem from all angles. Otherwise, they will undoubtedly be taken over by the dark scheme of the Beijing Chinese expansionists. They do not have much time in which to redress this situation.

Again we remind the Thai power holders that they must listen to and thoroughly reexamine the correct and progressive opinions of their people. They must not support the three reactionary Khmer groups led by Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. They have to strengthen and develop friendly relations with the Indochinese peoples. All of this is important for the Thai people and for the maintenance of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

KUFNCD DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HANOI MEETING

BK140331 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Aug (SPK) -- The KUFNCD National Council delegation led by Acting Secretary General Min Khin returned to Phnom Penh on Thursday after meeting with representatives of friendship associations from five countries. The rally meeting of delegates from Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, the USSR and Vietnam was held in Hanoi on 9 August at the initiative of the Vietnamese Committee for Friendship with People of Other Nations. The delegation was greeted by members of the KUFNCD Council. Nguyen Hoa, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present.

VODK REJECTS PRK TERRITORIAL WATERS AGREEMENT

BK140751 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Unattributed article: "The Kampuchean People and Democratic Kampuchea Refuse To Recognize, and Regard As Null and Void, All Agreements and Prolamations by the Aggressor Vietnamese Regime in Phnom Penh Regarding the Limits of Kampuchea's Territorial Waters"]

[Text] It was learned that last July the Vietnamese running-dog puppets in Phnom Penh signed an agreement with the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors demarcating sea boundaries between Kampuchea and Vietnam, and proclaimed the limits of Kampuchea's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.

The Vietnamese running-dog Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh is a Vietnamese aggressor regime installed at bayonet point by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors. These Phnom Penh puppets are completely ignorant; all affairs of the country are managed by the Vietnamese. Moreover, this Vietnamese running-dog puppet regime has been spat at and rejected by the Kampuchean people since it was first conceived and established.

Therefore, both legally and in practice, the Vietnamese running-dog regime in Phnom Penh is simply and merely an administration of the Vietnamese aggressors and does not represent the Kampuchean nation and people in the least. It is only a shield to cover up Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchean territory and slaughter of the Kampuchean people in its attempt to exterminate the Kampuchea race.

In the international arena, at the United Nations as well as in all international forums, no one recognizes this Vietnamese aggressor regime in Phnom Penh as the representative of Kampuchea.

In other words, both the Kampuchean nation and the international community, including the United Nations and other international organizations, have rejected this Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh. This Phnom Penh administration has no right to represent the Kampuchean nation and people. For this reason, it does not have any right to sign international agreements or other documents between Kampuchea and other countries. Hence, all agreements that the puppet Heng Samrin gang has signed with Vietnam to limit the Kampuchea-Vietnam sea boundaries as well as the other agreements and treaties already signed by the puppet Heng Samrin gang are of no value whatsoever. Its proclamation on the demarcation of Kampuchea's territorial waters and maritime exclusive economic zone is also of no value.

All of this is a device to allow Vietnam to occupy Kampuchea's territorial waters and plunder Kampuchea's natural resources in the sea and on the seabed, such as petroleum. It is also part of the maneuver to force Kampuchea's neighbors, particularly Thailand, to accept the Vietnamese running-dog puppets and Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh as a negotiating partner.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, which is the sole legal and legitimate government of Kampuchea representing Kampuchea both at home and in the international arena, have repeatedly rejected and regarded as null and void all these agreements and proclamations of the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh. They appeal to all countries and all foreign companies and enterprises to refrain from making any deals with the Vietnamese running-dog puppets in Phnom Penh, for the Kampuchean people refuse to recognize them and regard them as null and void now and in the future.

VODK: VIETNAM SENDS REINFORCEMENTS TO KRATIE

BK141224 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] On 28 July, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 400 reinforcements from Vietnam to Kratie town. This clearly shows to the world that what the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy claimed was a partial troop withdrawal is only a propaganda trick. The reality on the Kampuchean battlefield is that the Vietnamese have not withdrawn a single soldier. On the contrary, they are sending fresh troops to Kampuchea. They have sent reinforcements to Kampuchea both before and after their declaration of a troop withdrawal.

This clearly indicates that the Vietnamese are not ready to withdraw their troops but are seeking to strengthen their position in Kampuchea in order to further their goal of southward expansion, thereby achieving their expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet masters.

GRENADE THROWN AT PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

BK160602 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] At about 2215 last night an M-26 grenade was thrown onto the lawn of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's residence at Thewet, uprooting a palm tree and damaging some windows and the residence's ceiling. The crater caused by the explosion can be seen clearly. There were no casualties in the incident.

Police Department Director General Police Gen Suraphon Chunlaphram convened a meeting of police and military officials at the Police Department this morning to discuss the incident. The meeting ended at about 1030. Speaking to newsmen later, Suraphon said the Police Department has formed a joint committee of police, military and civilian officials to investigate the incident. The committee is headed by Police Lt Gen Narong Mamahon, deputy director general of the Police Department.

Suraphon said the audacious incident is regarded as serious because it was an attempt against the country's leader. The grenade -- its safety pin removed and left in a drinking glass -- was lobbed into the prime minister's residence over the wall separating the residence from the Army Club. The prime minister was at the residence during the incident but was not injured by the blast. A wedding reception was held at the Army Club before the incident took place. According to Suraphon, security officials are normally posted inside the prime minister's residence but none are posted outside in the compound. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot told newsmen that security for the prime minister must be improved. He said although the grenade used during the incident was designed for battlefield use, it was not necessarily thrown by soldiers.

AFP Report

BK160400 Hong Kong AFP in English 0350 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug. 16 (AFP) -- One or more unidentified assailants tossed an M-26 grenade into the compound of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon last night, injuring one staff member and causing some property damage, police said.

General Prem told a news conference this morning that the motive behind the attack was not yet clear, but that he had ordered stepped-up personal security measures. Asked whether it was a political attack, Gen. Prem said: "The ones who threw this must be my enemy."

An official of the Interior Ministry said the attack appeared to have been designed to "create instability and stir up problems for the government."

Gen. Prem, a retired army commander, was recently reported to have been the target of another attack while traveling in northern Lop Buri Province. According to an account in the Thai weekly MATICHON, one or more would-be assassins attacked the prime minister's motorcade on July 16 with a grenade fired from an M-72 launcher. Although the account was never officially confirmed, observers had noticed a tightening of security around Gen. Prem, who has lately resumed riding in a bullet-proof Cadillac accompanied by crack troops whose loyalty is considered beyond doubt.

At his brief news conference, Gen. Prem said he did not know whether the attack was tied to the possibility that he might be a candidate in the coming elections. It was necessary to await results of the police investigation, he said, speaking in Thai. In the meantime, the prime minister said his bodyguards had requested him to keep reporters and others at a distance, ending the give and take of impromptu statements to the press. Henceforth, he would only answer questions at formal news conferences, Gen. Prem said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PERMITS RICE SALE TO VIETNAM

BK150520 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Thailand has reversed a two-year-old ban on food sales to Vietnam to allow Thai merchants to make a sale of 48,000 tons of rice, paid for in cash by the Soviet Union, sources in the government said yesterday.

Foreign Ministry officials said they had carefully considered the sale and had given the green light mainly because Singapore businessmen continued to sell Thai rice to the Hanoi regime despite the Thai ban on similar deals by local businessmen. A Commerce Ministry source told the BANGKOK POST that the first of four shipments of 12,000 tons each would be on its way to Vietnam from Thailand within two weeks at most.

The 200 million baht sale is the first from Thailand to Vietnam since the June 23, 1980 invasion of eastern Thailand by Vietnamese troops. Immediately after that attack, the government ordered 16,400 tons of rice unloaded from two Russian ships which were due to depart for Vietnamese ports within hours. Thailand auctioned off that rice and Vietnam was enraged.

Government sources said Hanoi and Moscow have spent the past two years attempting to get around the ban, diverting Thai rice meant for other markets to Vietnam at a profit for outside businessmen. Last year, for example, officials believe much of the 277,000 tons of rice purchased from Thailand by the Soviet Union was diverted directly to Vietnam. During the first seven months of this year, officials have estimated that at least 50,000 tons of Thai rice shipped to Singapore was transshipped to Vietnam to the profit of brokers in the island republic. In addition, Thai sources believe much rice supposedly bound for Africa through Singapore was also diverted to Vietnam, earning more profit for businessmen outside Thailand.

Thai agreement to the sale to Vietnam, made through a local broker whom officials have refused to identify, came only after high-ranking officials were convinced that an embargo on Thai rice going to Hanoi was impossible to enforce. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has called for economic pressure on Vietnam to try to help force Hanoi to get its troops out of Kampuchea, but officials said the call was mainly aimed at stopping foreign aid to the communist regime. Thai officials agreed to the rice sale after serious consideration because of the leaky embargo and the resultant harm to Thai businessmen, while foreigners, mainly Singaporeans, reaped a profit.

"Selling to them, even through the Russians, is in fact one form of economic pressure, since it forces Hanoi or Moscow to use what little foreign exchange they have," said a diplomatic source. (A recent report by the International Monetary Fund said that Vietnam had foreign exchange reserves of some US$16 million, and would be unable to pay interest on outstanding loans this year.)

In addition to Singaporeans, a Thai go-ahead on rice sales directly from this country to Vietnam is expected to cut out a number of European commodity speculators who were trying to buy Thai broken rice for sale to Hanoi at a profit. "Some of them have already purchased the Thai rice for Vietnam while some are seeking credits from Europeans banks for financing the Thai rice purchase," a Commerce Ministry source said. Cash payment by the Soviet Union is helpful to the Thai exporters, who would find it difficult or impossible to obtain credit to finance the Vietnamese purchases because of Hanoi's foreign exchange problem.

PRASONG SAYS USSR INCREASING ARMS TO PRK, SRV

BK150520 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Soviet Union stepped up shipments of tanks and a new, improved AK automatic rifle to Vietnamese treoops in Kampuchea, even while Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was in Thailand ballyhooing a "withdrawal" of Hanoi forces, the head of the National Security Council said last night. Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri also told Thai newsmen that Soviet forces were firmly established at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay base, and using it as a spy station covering much of Asia.

The NSC secretary-general said the Soviets had moved new T-54 battle tanks and armoured personnel carriers into Kampuchea last month. He described the new combat assault rifle as the AKM-47, which has a plastic stock and fires faster and more powerfully than the traditional AK-47, in use with dozens of armies throughout the world.

These new weapons arrived at the time Thach was travelling around Southeast Asia recently to help publicise what Hanoi said was a partial withdrawal of its estimated 200,000 troops in Kampuchea. The arrival of the tanks, APCs and rifles, Prasong said, "indicates that Hanoi has no intention of pulling its troops out of Kampuchea."

Many Soviet advisers, weapons and tanks had been shipped into Kampuchea as recently as the last several weeks, Prasong said. In addition, Soviet advisers also were serving in Laos. He also said that Thach "lied" in claiming that Vietnam might in the future invite the Soviet Union to set up military bases in his country. The Soviet Union already had such a base, at Cam Ranh Bay, about 240 kilometres northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, Prasong said. Cam Ranh houses a major Soviet electronic intelligence station and a unit of TU-95 Bear reconnaissance aircraft, which overfly Asian territory and waters as far away as Japan and China, he said.

Vietnam, the NSC chief said, currently has between 50,000 and 60,000 troops in Laos, and up to 200,000 in Kampuchea. He said Soviet aid to Vietnam was "incomparable" to Chinese aid to the Democratic Kampuchea forces. "The Chinese give only a fraction of what the Russians give," he said. In addition, the Vietnamese had more and better weapons than the resistance forces. He added that China had no troops in Vietnam, no ships in Southeast Asian waters and no foreign bases. The resistance, however, had far better morale and will to fight than the Vietnamese, Prasong said.

Vietnam has tried to "Kampucheanise" the war by building the strength of Heng Samrin armed forces, but so far had had no success with this programme. Phnom Penh, he said, would become a province of Vietnam in short order if Hanoi continued its present colonisation policy. Schools in Phnom Penh already teach the Vietnamese language and use a Vietnamese curriculum. For the moment, Prasong said he saw no end in sight to the Kampuchean conflict, and he expected fighting to continue into the foreseeable future.

Touching on the question of foreign correspondents, Prasong said their reports must be more fair in the future, giving both sides of a story, because "we will not allow them to hurt us without giving us justice." Thai authorities have taken action against Thai newspapers which misreport the situation, he said, and the same would happen to foreign journalists. He said it was difficult to apply Thai law to foreign journalists, however.

SRV FORCES SHELL BORDER AREAS 10-11 AUGUST

BK141448 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported the following:

On 10 August at 0400 a group of about 200 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces attacked a jungle base of the Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border, south of Ban Nong Wa, Tambon Bang Malu, Kantharalak District, Sisaket Province. As a result of a 2-hour clash, 54 Kampucheans -- 32 men, 15 women and 7 children -- fled into Thailand at Ban Sao Thongchai, Tambon Bang Malu, Kantharalak District, Sisaket Province. Vietnamese forces fired mortar shells into the area south of Ban Sao Thongchai, damaging the village school.

On 11 August, between 1410 and 1855, Vietnamese forces sporadically fired heavy weapons at Thai territory in Prachin Buri Province. Ban Khlong Nam Sai, Ban Khok Sabaeng, Ban Saen Suk and the border area from Ban Wangmon to Ban Poipet were hit by about 60 rounds fired from 152-mm mortars. Three houses and a school dormitory were damaged.

The continued fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border indicates that Vietnam still maintains fighting forces and heavy weapons along the border. This is what many people realize. The fact also shows that Vietnam's claim about a recent troop withdrawal from the Thai-Kampuchean border area is nothing but a farce.

LAOS REQUESTS BAN ON EXPORTS BE RELAXED

BK151121 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Thailand will consider a Lao request to reduce a number of Thai goods banned for export to Laos. The deputy director general of the Foreign Trade Department, Oranut Osathanon, says that the request was submitted to a Thai delegation led by Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi during their recent visit to Laos. She says that Laos wants the number of the banned items to be reduced from 287 to 173 and these include medicine, motorcycles, tyres, batteries and seasoning powder.

Meanwhile, the Lao news agency, KPL, says that Lao officials will soon pay a return visit to Bangkok at the invitation of the Thai commerce minister.

PRASONG SAYS CPT'S ARMED FORCES REDUCED BY HALF

BK160148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand has lost more than half its armed supporters in the last three years, the secretary-general of the National Security Council, Squadron-Leader Prasong Sunsiri said on Saturday. He said the CPT's armed forces were now believed to number between 6,000 and 7,000 men -- less than half the 14,000 guerrillas the party boasted of in 1979.

Speaking to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand at a dinner at the Oriental Hotel, Sqn-Ldr Prasong attributed the CPT's decline to three main factors:

-- The government's successful suppression campaign which has destroyed most of the communists' major strongholds;

-- Changes in international politics; and

-- Internal rifts within the party.

Predicting that the CPT would lose even more of its supporters in the future, the National Security Council chief said that the communists would probably now concentrate on hit-and-run attacks against government forces because they were unable to rely on the people's support and had fewer bases in which to hide. He also dismissed reports that the CPT had held its fourth party congress this year. The party, he claimed, had organised regional meetings which in turn had submitted resolutions to the party's Central Committee based in northern Thailand. The party's third congress was held in Thon Buri in 1961, he added.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that many former student activists who had taken refuge in China had constantly sought permission to return home. He said the government would welcome their return but those who had lived in China for many years would be subject to an intensive investigation.

The squadron leader urged the government to take advantage of the CPT's current weakness and improve people's rights and freedoms. Promoting the democratic system throughout the country could completely wipe out communism in Thailand, he stated.

However, Sqn-Ldr Prasong rejected calls for the repeal of the anti-communist laws despite the government's success in wiping out most communist bases. He said the government could not abolish these laws as long as the CPT was committed to a policy of armed struggle.

RANGERS KILL 10 'INSURGENTS' IN 13 AUG CLASHES

BK150532 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Rangers killed an estimated 10 communist insurgents and wounded 20 during a fierce battle on Friday, field military sources said. One Ranger was killed and six were wounded when they triggered a land mine while pursuing the insurgents.

The battle broke out at around 1:00 p.m. when some 22 Rangers from Regiment 251 of the Second Army Region who were patrolling the Ban Nong Samet mountain range in Lahan Sai District, District, Buriram Province, were ambushed by a group of about 50 communist insurgents.

Seven Rangers were wounded by a mine as they were pursuing the insurgents into the mountain range. Three seriously wounded men were taken by helicopter to the Suranari Military Hospital in Nakhon Ratchasima, where one of them, identified only as La-Iat, 22, later died. The other four were taken to the Buriram Provincial Hospital.

REFUGEE CENTERS ALONG BURMESE BORDER PLANNED

BK151131 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The Interior Ministry is planning to set up refugee centers along the Thai-Burmese border to tighten control on about 30,000 Burmese minority tribesmen and some 20,000 Kuomintang remnants. Deputy Under Secretary of State for Interior Loet Hongphakdi says that the plan has already been approved by the Interior Ministry. He says that the ministry's Information and Foreign Affairs Division is now conducting a feasibility study of the plan before submitting it to the ministry for final approval. Mr Loet adds that according to the proposed plan, refugee centers would be set up in 10 provinces along the Thai-Burmese border. Refugee officials from camps which have been closed down would be transferred to work in the newly built centers.

BRIEFS

NORTHERN OIL DEPOSITS -- Thailand's hopes of a sizeable crude oil supply from Lan Krabue in the north have dimmed now that Thai Shell Exploration and Production Co Ltd has informed Minister in Charge of Petroleum Affairs Suli Mahasanthana that the company might be able to tap only 10 to 30 percent of the field reserves due to unfavourable geological features in its wells in Kamphaeng Phet Province in the north. A team of Thai Shell executives also informed the minister during a meeting last week that the company still could not exactly determine the field reserves but early estimates showed that "recoverable reserves" would be about 10-30 percent. They told the minister that the company had already drilled six wells and three more would be completed by October this year, according to well-informed sources. Thai Shell spokesman Pricha Phonprasoet told the NATION yesterday that the structure of the company's concession at Lan Krabue has many "faults" which rendered the crude oil exploration very difficult. He said the situation is quite "worrisome" and the difficulties prevent the company from reporting the exact field reserves to the government. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Aug 82 p 1 BK]

12 PRC PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED 28 AUGUST

OW141540 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 14 -- The Vietnamese Government has decided to release 12 Chinese captured during illegal instrusions into Vietnamese territory.

The decision was announced today to the Chinese ambassador, Qiu Lixing, by the director of the Foreign Ministry's China Department, Tran Trung, who said that the release would take place at the Huu Nghi border checkpoint, Lang Son Province, at 9 a.m. (Hanoi time) on August 28. Tran Trung demanded that China ensure safety for the release and related activities by refraining from firing, shelling, exploding mines, and other military activities in the area of the release from 9 a.m. on August 27 to 9 a.m. on August 29 (Hanoi time).

At 8:45 a.m. (Hanoi time) on August 28 liaison agents of the Vietnamese border post at Huu Nghi will contact Chinese liaison agents to arrange for the actual release, Tran Trung added.

PRC REACTION TO 'PEACE INITIATIVES' SCORED

BK131210 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Commentary by station commentator]

[Text] Only China and some of its followers have to date expressed concern about or criticized the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's tour of certain ASEAN countries. China has vehemently denied that it has any wish to intimidate the Indochinese countries, but if this is so, then why has it continued to disregard the proposal of the Indochinese countries for an agreement for peaceful coexistence? It has charged that our proposal is insincere and was made to conceal hegemonist desires. By making such an allegation, Beijing is being hypocritical, because it is a fact known the world over that China and the Indochinese countries are engaged in a conflict. A dialogue must be pursued to resolve a conflict. We proposed that Vietnam and China hold the third round of talks, but Beijing said the proposal was unreasonable. What then is reasonable? Should the confrontation be allowed to continue?

Opinion in India, France and many other countries believes that we took a step forward by undertaking a partial withdrawal from Kampuchea and that the move was a good gesture on our part. The Indonesian foreign minister said it was an interesting move, while the Malaysian foreign minister said Vietnam has a sincere desire for friendship with ASEAN. However, the Chinese administration and some foreign parties, including certain newspapers and the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, have made unfounded accusations that our gesture was untrustworthy, just a bait, a trap and so forth. Acutally, they are afraid that our proposal will help turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and they fear that its immediate result would be reduced tension and would induce a trend toward dialogue in the region -- conditions which China definitely does not want.

As for the collusion by the Chinese and U.S. administrations and certain reactionary powers to establish the so-called coalition government of the three exiled Kampuchean factions, even those who agreed with the idea have said that the establishment was a farce and thus meaningless. The fact that China has vigorously supported the coalition is not surprising because it was China which masterminded its formation, but the Yugoslav press' propaganda on the coalition's behalf is puzzling. Let us ask if any sane people support the criminals who killed 3 million Kampucheans and are seeking to kill more? Can anyone visualize what the situation in Southeast Asia would be like if the genocide in Kampuchea had not been halted and the invasion of Vietnam by the Chinese expansionists in February 1979 had not been repulsed?

Would there have been any Kampuchean soil and nation left for the sinners -- who see themselves as saints -- to claim for the continuation and peaceful development for the Kampuchean nation?

We feel that the reaction from China and some powers to date does not benefit them in any way. Such reaction only enables the general public to realize that our proposal is just, reasonable and generous. It could be that the reaction was made before thorough consideration. We hope that the Chinese administration will seriously study our peace initiatives and respond favorably, because there is nothing threatening about our proposal and it endangers no one. It only benefits peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Reactions made without careful consideration, such as those in the past, will only bring further isolation and further bare your true image to the world.

RADIO DISCUSSES CHINA'S 'EXPANSIONIST AMBITIONS'

BK131000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Article by station editor Duong Quang Ninh: "Southeast Asia in the Eyes of Beijing"]

[Text] As early as 1936, Mao Zedong exposed the ambitions of the Chinese ruling circles when he said: Our duty is to recover all the lost parts of Chinese territory rather than confining ourselves to protecting sovereignty within the Great Wall. What are the lost parts of Chinese territory to which Mao Zedong was referring? In 1965 he openly stated that they are the Southeast Asian region encompassing Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore and so forth where minerals are abundant.

In order to be more aware of Beijing's expansionist ambitions, let us review some features of the Southeast Asian region. This region holds a key position on the vital communications route linking Europe with Asia, the Americas and Oceania. Southeast Asian countries have huge deposits of precious raw materials and abundant tropical products. These countries supply 64 percent of the world's tin, 29 percent of its gold, 88 percent of its rubber, 65 percent of its coconut, 35 percent of its rice, 70 percent of its tropical hardwood, 40 percent of its fragrances and 84 percent of its palm oil.

Countries in this region have also become more attractive since it was discovered that the continental shelf in the Eastern Sea contains many huge oil and natural gas deposits. It has been almost 5 centuries sincethe Portuguese colonialists fired the first shots to capture Malaysia in 1511, and since then this region has been frequented by colonialists and foreign capitalists who came here to dominate and exploit. After the Portuguese came the Dutch, the British, the French, the Spanish, the Japanese and then the Americans. Naturally, Beijing is now very keen on the idea of sending 500 million Chinese peasants to occupy Southeast Asia, as advocated by Mao Zedong. They think that only by capturing Southeast Asia and building up their forces in the region will they be able to cope with the Soviet-West European bloc and expand their global strategy for world domination in accordance with the policy of the east wind prevailing over the west wind.

Although still unable to gain the upper hand over the Western capitalists, who with an abundance of money and weapons regard Southeast Asia as their vital interest, Beijing is trying to exploit its two advantages in Southeast Asia in order to gain control over the region. These advantages are: First, the Chinese bourgeoisie and the reactionaries among the 15-20 million Chinese residents in Southeast Asian countries. Second, various Maoist political organizations affiliated with or under Beijing's influence. It is reported that there are 3.7 million Chinese residents in Malaysia out of a total population of 12.5 million; 6 million Chinese in Thailand, around 4 million in Indonesia, and particularly, as many as 1.7 million in Singapore out of a total population of 2.3 million.

The Chinese comprador bourgeoisie -- an important prop for Beijing -- controls almost all of these countries' vital economic levers. They control up to $50 billion in capital and monopolize up to 80 percent of trade in the region. In Thailand, they control 90 percent of rice exports. In Indonesia, they control 60 percent of the total market capital. In Malaysia, Chinese residents own 350 out of the top 400 large enterprises.

Not only are these countries being manipulated economically by the Chinese residents, but they are also under the latter's heavy political influence. Public opinion in Thailand unanimously agrees that Chinese residents in Thailand can fix the price for a kilo of rice and decide on the premier they want in power.

Beijing has taken great pains to set up in the Southeast Asian countries many reactionary political organizations and has exerted great influence on them, using them as a tool for rebellion and subversion. It is not surprising to see that many Maoist organizations, officially tagged as Marxist-Leninist parties, are in fact Beijing's political tools. Many radio stations said to belong to one party or another and which have been set up inside China are in fact a component of Beijing's propaganda machinery. In addition, Beijing has also nurtured many reactionary groups and gathered exiled groups from various countries in order to set up organizations designed to oppose the existing governments in many countries. For instance, they have set up the Kachin tribal group against the Burmese Government and helped the Vang Pao bandit group against the Lao Government. At present, Beijing is rallying the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and other henchmen into the so-called Coalition Government of Kampuchea in order to oppose and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution.

To sum up, Beijing has used all manner of reactionary groups and opportunist elements, regardless of their political and social leanings, to sow division, obstruct progress and create rebellion in the Southeast Asian countries.

The defeat of the U.S. aggressors in Indochina, the present stability of the SRV, the victory of the Lao revolution and the liberation of Kampuchea from the yoke of the Pol Pot clique are factors that have foiled Beijing's expansionist ambitions to advance toward the Southeast Asian region.

A new Beijing scheme -- assisted by the United States -- is to weaken Southeast Asia in order to dominate this region in the long run. This scheme is designed to obstruct revolutionary developments in the three Indochinese countries and at the same time create confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. They have cut aid to Vietnam, incited rebellion in the SRV and waged a cruel war of aggression against Vietnam's six northern border provinces. They have, moreover, persistently threatened to teach Vietnam a second lesson.

The Chinese leaders nurture the hope that by concentrating their troops along the China-Vietnam and China-Laos borders, and by assisting the Kampuchean genocidal clique to fight against the Kampuchean revolution, they will be able to push the three Indochinese countries to a state of war and thereby prevent these countries from concentrating their efforts on their nation-building tasks. They also hope that by creating confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries and by pushing Southeast Asia toward constant instability and threat of war, the ASEAN countries will be forced to accept China's control.

It is essential to point out here, however, that while Beijing nurtures ambitions to dominate Southeast Asia, this region absolutely refuses to allow Beijing to fulfill its frantic ambitions. The strengthening of solidarity among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to oppose all Beijing's cruel acts of aggression is welcomed by progressive opinion in ASEAN countries which contends it is an essential way of effectively repulsing Beijing's expansionist drive into the Southeast Asia.

Despite differences in their political and social systems, the Southeast Asian countries unanimously agree that the threat to the independence and sovereignty of this region's countries in the long run comes solely from Beijing. This clearly shows our unswerving and absolutely correct position of standing ready, together with the ASEAN countries, to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. Only in this way can the peoples of Southeast Asia triumphantly oppose all the sinister schemes of Beijing expansionism.

SPECIAL ENVOY VO DONG GIANG CONTINUES MIDEAST TOUR

Visits Wounded Palestinians

OW131736 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 13 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of Premier Pham Van Dong, visited wounded Palestinian combatants at Yafa Hospital on Wednesday.

Accompanied by the director of the hospital, Doctor Ibrahim Adwal, Vo Dong Giang made a tour of the hospital. He conveyed to the wounded combatants the best regards of Premier Pham Van Dong and assured them of the Vietnamese people's strong support for and firm belief in the certainly victorious cause of the Palestinian people. He wished them prompt recovery.

The Palestinian combatants thanked Premier Pham Van Dong and the Vietnamese people for their warm feelings and said they would fight on till complete victory.

Visits Syrian Foreign Ministry

OW141822 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 14 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, while visiting the Palestine Liberation Organization, called at the Syrian Foreign Ministry in Damascus on Thursday.

He was received by Vice Minister Hasir Qaddur and other Syrian officials. The two sides exchanged views on questions of common concern, and on measures to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Present on this occasion was the Vietnamese ambassador to Syria, Vu Thanh.

Interviewed by Iraqi Paper

OW131734 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 13 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, recently granted an interview to the Iraqi paper ATH-THAWRAH during his visit to Iraq.

He said: The friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq is developing satisfactorily. Iraq supported and assisted Vietnam in its past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, and continues supporting and assisting its present national construction and defence. These relations were further enhanced by the recent Vietnam visits of Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and of a delegation of the Joint Iraqi-Vietnamese Commission for Economic Cooperation.

He said that Iraq and Vietnam had agreed that the coming summit of the Non-Aligned Movement should centre its efforts on the struggle for world peace and security and national independence and sovereignty, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, Zionism, apartheid and other hegemonistic forces. In this spirit, he added, the two sides held that in the present situation the Non-Aligned Movement should give the Palestinian people's just struggle a place of particular importance. He recalled that Iraq fully supported Vietnam's efforts to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation so that the peoples in the region might be able to build a prosperous and happy life for themselves.

Vo Dong Giang expressed high appreciation of Iraq's attitude regarding the venue of the coming non-aligned summit. He said that though having made every possible preparation in both material and content for the summit, Iraq had declared that it would not prevent the shifting of the venue if decided by a meeting fully accredited by the heads of states. He said he rejoiced at the declaration of the vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, 'Izzat Ibrahim, during his reception that whether the summit is to be convened in Baghdad or elsewhere, his country would fully support and closely cooperate with Vietnam's efforts in all the common questions of the movement and in the issues regarding Southeast Asia.

Dealing with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, Vo Dong Giang reiterated Vietnam's stand regarding the conflicts between member countries of the Non-Aligned movement as follows: All conflicts between member countries should be solved in the spirit of reconciliation and by peaceful means. Reconciliation should be achieved on the principles of equality and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and genuine interests, without imposition of one party's will on the other, and without outside interference. The Non-Aligned Movement should help the two parties with the reconciliation and should not support one party against the other. No measure should be taken that harms the movement's common efforts in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and other reactionary forces. In this spirit, he went on, Vietnam welcomed all efforts towards reconciliation and wished for the positive results of these efforts.

He described the present Israeli aggression as an impudent challenge to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and to the peace-loving and progressive people all over the world. He said: Vietnam most strongly condemns Israel for its acts of massive destruction and aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Israel would not have been able to be so unbridled in its acts in spite of worldwide condemnation if it had not been aided and abetted by the U.S. imperialists. The Non-Aligned Movement and other progressive forces in the world should do their best to rally forces as large as possible to back the Palestinian people in overcoming the current trails in their struggle. Vietnam would do its utmost to be worthy of the Palestinian people, its comrade-in-arms, he reaffirmed.

Vo Dong Giang welcomed all efforts aimed at bringing about prosperity and happiness for the Iraqi people thus contributing to the Arab people's struggle and to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. He said he believed that by pursuing this policy the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party would give Iraq a worthy role in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the international arena.

LEADERS' MESSAGE GREETS INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

OW141814 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 14 -- President Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong have sent a joint message to President Ghani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the Republic of India, in connection with India's independence day tomorrow.

The message says: "The birth of an independent India 35 years ago constituted not only a glorious victory for the Indian people, but also an event of great significance in the struggle of oppressed nations in Asia and throughout the world against imperialism, colonialism and for national independence. The tremendous achievements which the great Indian people, by their industrious and creative labour, have scored in all fields of national construction over past 35 years have made India more prosperous and have continously enhanced the prestige of the Republic of India in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Asia and in the world as a whole.

"We are very glad to note that the friendly relations and multi-sided cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of India have been increasingly consolidated and developed. We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to Your Excellencies and to the Indian people for having consistently expressed your sympathy with and support for the Vietnamese people's struggle to preserve our independence and to rebuild our country.

"We wish the fraternal Indian people, under your leadership, still greater successes in building a prosperous country and a happy life.

"May the friendly relations and multi-sided cooperation between our two countries further consolidate and develop".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to his Indian counterpart, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS ASIAN BUDDHIST CONGRESS

OW131732 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 13 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warmest greetings to the 6th Asian Buddhist Congress for Peace (A.B.C.P.), which will be held in Ulaanbaatar on August 14-16.

The message said: At present, the U.S.-led warlike imperialist forces are feverishly stepping up the arms race in nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation, seriously threatening peace and the survival of other nations. In Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, with U.S. complicity and backing, the Beijing authorities are accelerating their expansionist and hegemonist policy against the three Indochinese countries and undermining peace and stability in this region.

Since its founding, the A.B.C.P. has constantly striven for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Asia and the rest of the world. The convening of the 6th A.B.C.P. at this moment is of great significance. It will strongly encourage Buddhists in various countries to participate in the common struggle for peace and security in Asia and the world, and foil the bellicose and aggressive policy of the imperialist forces and other international reactionaries.

Being victims of the aggressions by colonialism, imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, during the past 35 years our people have put up an arduous fight and won glorious victories. More than anybody else, the Vietnamese people ardently cherish peace, peace in independence and freedom. The more they cherish their independence, freedom and peace, the more the Vietnamese people respect and strive to make modest contributions to the common struggle for the independence, freedom and peace of other nations. This is consistent policy of the Vietnamese Government and people.

On this occasion, on behalf of the entire Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to the A.B.C.P. and its members for having reserved their precious support to our just cause.

SRV Delegation Departs

OW131730 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 13 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Buddhist Church has left here for the Sixth Asian Buddhist Congress for Peace (ABCP) to be held in Ulaanbaatar from August 14-16.

It is led by the Most Venerable Thich Tri Thy and the Most Venerable Thich The Long, respectively president and vice-president of the Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church.

LABOR LEADERS APPREHENDED ON CHARGES OF SEDITION

Olalia, Others Arrested

HK150049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday assured that the rights of apprehended labor leaders will be fully protected. He assured them that they will be released immediately if evidence against them is not substantiated. The chief executive assured the labor ranks, including labor leaders and union members, that he has always been a friend of labor and that it is his intention to continue to protect the interests of labor with the power entrusted to him as president. With respect to labor leaders who may have been apprehended by the Metrocom, the police or by other intelligence agents, the president said he will order their release immediately if there is no evidence of commission of crimes of sedition, rebellion or subversion, or inciting to commission of these crimes; but those persons who by the commission of these crimes continue to be a danger to society have to be neutralized in the meantime.

A military offiers said yesterday that there is strong evidence that the group of Felixberto Olalia, chairman of the Kilusang Mayom-uno [1 May movement], is out to wreck the country's economy and not merely to get better wages. PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence chief Brig Gen Baltazar Aguirre Jr said that Olalia, who was arrested Friday night, has been inciting and engaged in conspiring to commit rebellion. He said the massive strikes Olalia and his men are planning to execute are part of the plot. Olalia was confronted with a pile of evidence gathered by the military, including a documented revelation by a top labor leader who exposed the existence of a plot. So far, he said, the military has proven that more than 20 big companies have been forced to close because of his plot, resulting in many workers losing their jobs.

The president and national secretary of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) yesterday said the arrest of certain labor leaders should be taken as a necessary step to safeguard the national welfare and the democratic way of life of the Filipino people. TUCP President Democrito Mendoza and National Secretary (Andres Dinglasan) said the TUPC has been concerned for some time over the seemingly open intrusion, in defiance of existing laws, by the subversive elements in the labor movement. They added that the principal aim of the subversive elements in the labor movement is not really to improve the workers' economic existence but rather to sow mass discontent, to encourage the people to revolt against the democratic and duly constituted government, and also to use the labor movement to further their political ideology.

Mendoza and (Dinglasan) said the TUCP viewed the arrest of certain labor leaders as a legitimate exercise of government, under the leadership of President Marcos, to protect the Filipino society against the continuing and alarming infiltration of the labor movement by subversive elements.

Charges Against Olalia

HK160018 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Military authorities have filed charges of inciting sedition and rebellion against labor union leader Felixberto Olalia Sr. The judge advocate-general's office filed the charges with the Quizon City fiscal's office. Olalia was charged on three counts of inciting to rebellion, which is punishable by up to 14 years in jail. He was also charged with at least one count of inciting to sedition, which carries a penalty of up to 8 years in jail.

Olalia is the chairman of the Kilusang Mayo Uno and president of the National Federation of Labor Unions. He was arrested Friday along with 13 other labor leaders for allegedly fomenting unrest in the labor sector to try to paralyze the economy. Olalia is now under detention in the PC [Philippine Constabulary] stockade in Quezon City.

Meantime fiscal (Josimo Arminez) has postponed Olalia's inquest for tomorrow, after Olalia's lawyer said they have yet to examine the charges against the client. Olalia however has signed a waiver of [words indistinct] continued detention.

Olalia was arrested and detained on the basis of a presidential commitment order recommended by PC Chief Fidel Ramos. General Ramos said it was necessary to detain Olalia because he was inciting other labor leaders to paralyze the economy and to undermine the national security. He asked that the military has the evidence to prove its case.

[Begin Ramos recording] We in the PC-INP [Integrated National Police] and the rest of the armed forces are ready to prove this. We have carried out, therefore, our constitutional duty to inform the president and accordinly have requested from him a presidential commitment order, because to have allowed Mr Olalia to go his merry way would have led to the disruption of our national economy, the deterioration of our national stability and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

For his part Judge Advocate-General Hamilton Dimaya has cited Olalia's [words indistinct] and activities to stir unrest in the labor sector. [passage indistinct]

As reported earlier, the 13 other labor leaders arrested with Olalia have been released. Metrocom Chief Prospero Olivas who conducted the arrests said proper care was taken to [words indistinct].

Documents seized in Olalia's home showed that the subversives were planning to bomb five-star hotels and water dams in Metropolitan Manila. There were also plans to set fire to the export processing zones in [word indistinct], Cebu, Zamboanga and Baguio. Also [words indistinct] bombings, assassinations and a nationwide strike.

Marcos Comments on Arrests

OW141345 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The president has assured the rights of arrested labor leaders will be fully protected. The president, in a statement released this afternoon by Malacanang, also said those arrested will be released immediately if evidence against them is not substantiated. But the president stressed those persons who by the reported commission of such crimes as sedition, rebellion or subversion or inciting to commit these crimes, continue to be a danger to society and thus have to be neutralized in the meantime [as heard].

The president's statement followed the arrest of Felixberto Olalia, leader of the Kilosang Mayo Uno [May first movement; KMU] and the (Kilosang Mangagawang Pilipino) with offices at the UCI Building on Espana. Also picked up with Olalia were 13 labor unionists belonging to the Olalia Group.

Padlocked and guarded by Metrocom troups after last night's raids and searches were the Panalo [Philippine Alliance of National Labor Organization] offices at (URC), the KMU office at (Shaw) Boulevard, and PAFLU [Philippine Association of Free Labor Unions] headquarters. After routine questioning, the 13 unionists picked up with Olalia were subsequently released.

Metrocom Chief Gen Prospero Olivas, in a statement, said a presidential commitment order against Olalia was issued upon request of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] under Lt Gen Fidel Ramos and by the Metrocom on the basis of alleged evidence showing there have been continued preparations for subversive activities. Such activities included terrorism, arson, assassination, coercion and nationwide strikes to paralyze the national economy, according to the Metrocom statement.

Camp Crame reports say insiders within the Kilosang Mayo Uno group confirmed the so-called earlier signs that leaders of Panalo-KMU were out to sow dissension, mass discontent and hatred. Brig Gen (Balthazar Agile), PC intelligence chief, also said they have evidence to show that Olalia and his group were planning to wreck the economy and have been inciting others to sedition and rebellion.

Meanwhile, the army has placed its units nationwide on alert against terror plotters. Army Chief Maj Gen Josephus Ramos took the move following revelations earlier made by the president that terror plotters were planning to carry out bombings, assassinations and other disturbances next month, especially when the president goes on his visit to the United States.

Ramos Comments on Arrests

HK140044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Persons identified as plotters of the nationwide terrorism and assassination plot next month will be arrested. Army Commander Maj Gen Josephus Ramos said special military teams will be sent out in the next few days to make the arrests.

However, General Ramos denied reports that the projected roundup of the plotters will be a prelude to the reimposition of martial law. He said the order is to get the conspirators before they could do any harm.

In a related development, military authorities in Cotabato City have discovered a terrorist plot to sow fear and havoc in the city and its environs. The plot was unfolded following the arrest of two suspects in Monday's grenade-bombing incident at the Family Savings Bank branch in Cotabato City. (Jerry Ricardo Trinidad), chief of the Cotabato Metropolican District Command, said the incident was perpetrated by urban terrorists to discredit the military.

Investigation of Foreign Unions

HK140222 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] The Labor Ministry is now investigating reports that Australian and Japanese trade unions are behind local labor strikes for higher wages.

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople directed Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo Noriel to check the reports which indicated that foreign trade unions have infiltrated local labor unions and are agitating them to demand higher wages.

A recent report published in the US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has confirmed the intervention of Australian and Japanese trade unions in the agitation of Southeast Asian labor unions for better working terms and conditions. According to reports reaching Noriel, foreign meddling in labor strikes in the Philippines aimed at discouraging the establishment of production plants here by Japanese and Australian investors.

Among the Australian labor groups reported to be helping local trade unions are the Storemen and Packers Union, Vehicle Builders Employees Federation, Textile Workers Union and the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union.

Noriel said the inquiry into the activities of foreign trade unions may include labor strikes in a dairy firm and two automotive factories.

He said that while the concern of these foreign trade unions for the welfare of local laborers may be genuine, their meddling could produce adverse effects on the economy, especially if the firms involved are export-oriented.

Labor Strike Potential Viewed

HK140211 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao: "Is the Labor Sector Capable of Holding Nationwide Strikes?"]

[Text] No group in the local labor movement seems to be capable of launching a nationwide strike, contrary to intelligence reports received by President Marcos of a subversive plot to launch such a general strike sometime in September. This is because the labor movement has been so fragmented and divided -- to such an extent that a number of major labor disputes have actually been caused by trade union rivalry -- that no single federation or labor center holds sway over any significant section of the movement.

The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), while the biggest labor confederation, is certainly not capable nor willing to launch a nationwide strike. Aside from being an officially government-recognized labor center -- with many of its top leaders holding positions in government bodies such as the social security system and the national wages council -- the TUCP has never been able to conduct a single mass demonstration at all, except for the government-sponsored Labor Day celebrations.

Squabbles: worse, the TUCP federations themselves have squabbles that have nearly split its ranks. Two of its largest federations, the Philippine Transport and General Workers' Organization and Philippine Association of Free Labor Unions (PAFLU), are each split into two factions with each of these factions claiming to be the legitimate representative of each of the two federations.

The Federation of Free Workers (FFW), one of the bigger (TUCP) federations, have even deviated from major TUCP policies. For example, it was the FFW which filed a case with the Supreme Court questioning the legality of the one-union, one-industry concept advocated by the TUCP and the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

The major federations of the TUCP have even recently lost the allegiance of big local unions. The Associated Labor Union (ALU) for example, headed by Democrito Mendoza, TUCP president, last year lost its Cebu-based Atlas Consolidated Mining Corp. local to the small Manila-based Philippine Social Security Union. The ALU also nearly lost its Bank of the Philippine Islands Metro Manila local if not for a last-minute agreement that the Metro Manila local would be practically an autonomous union although officially affiliated with the ALU.

TUCP's leadership of the labor movement has been so seriously doubted that as one top military official had noted that in the last Labor Day celebrations, intelligence reports showed that more workers attended the rival Pagkakaisa ng Manggagawang Pilipino-Kilusang Mayo Uno's (PMP-KMU) celebration at the Araneta Coliseum than the government-sponsored TUCP celebration at the Philippine International Convention Center.

In doubt: However, the actual mobilizing power of the PMP-KMU, which is known for its leftwing rhetoric, is seriously doubted by top Labor Ministry officials. They noted that PMP-KMU's ability to conduct demonstrations especially this year owes more to the fact that it was supporting strikes which no other labor group would support because of their legally weak positions. The workers idled by these strikes were mostly its manpower in demonstrations, they noted.

Recently, even the PMP-KMU's capability to conduct demonstrations appears to have weakened mainly because of the defeat of major strikes which it has supported. Observers noted that the PMP-KMU prestige has been seriously damaged because of the defeat of its strike at Solid Mills, Inc., especially since the union's former mother federation FFW had advised the union not to push through with their strike. Another blow to PPM-KMU prestige has been the defeat of the central Azucarera de la Carlota strike, which it reportedly supported. What was damaging to the PMP-KMU's prestige was that the union was not even advised to wait for the end of the mandatory seven-day period after a strike vote has been submitted. Because of this legal detail, the entire strike was declared illegal and the union's officers and a number of workers dismissed. Even if the Supreme Court had ruled against their favor on the 13th month issue, which was the strike issue, the PUM-KMU-supported union at La Carlota would have been intact if not for its legal blunder.

MARCO URGES COUNTERACTING SUBVERSIVE EFFORTS

HK160042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos has urged local government officials to go to their barangays and counteract antigovernment efforts by the subversives. Mr Marcos made the call in a meeting Friday with top officials and local executives of region 2 in Malacanang. He also told the local officials to reach out to their constituents as part of their fight against antigovernment activities. The president reiterated that public officials have the duty [words indistinct]. Reaching out, according to Mr Marcos, is the only way to find out the people's problems and how local executives can help solve them. He stressed that if reports are true that subversives conduct their activities in remote barangays, it is all the more reason for public officials to reach out. The president further stressed that some of the countryside barangays are not fully aware of the government's development efforts. He added that media alone cannot be expected to be adequately informing the public.

Mr Marcos also revealed that he will soon institute on all-out campaign against loose firearms in the fight against lawlessness and subversion. He said people will be asked to first register their firearms and be trained how to use them properly.

OPLE STRESSES JOB PRESERVATION OVER WAGE HIKES

HK150128 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Blas Ople says the government is more concerned now with the creation of more jobs and the preservation of present ones than a nationwide across-the-board wage adjustment. In a television interview, Minister Ople said this is the position taken by President Marcos in reaction to labor demands for a 3 peso across-the-board wage hike. Due to world recession, Ople said, some 100,000 jobs were lost last year. He said that the government would rather attend to this problem, induce foreign investment and provide more employment than work out a higher minimum wage for labor.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 159 17 August 1982

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OFFICIALS SEEKING WAYS TO SOLVE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW170343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 17, KYODO -- Japanese officials Monday continued discussions to seek ways for early settlement of diplomatic rows with China and South Korea over the textbook issue but no clear-cut answer was reported.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met a leading figure in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for Educational Affairs [as received], while the Foreign and Education Ministries examined possible steps to cool the anger of the neighboring nations. Political sources said the Education Ministry remained adamant on any revision of textbooks, while the Foreign Ministry wanted to leave open the possibility that they might be revised in future editions.

China and South Korea are demanding correction of historical accounts in Japanese high school textbooks due for use from next year. They charge that the Japanese Education Ministry has distorted historical facts on Japanese actions in Asia before and during World War II.

In talks with Suzuki, Takeo Nishioka, vice chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, said screenings conducted by the Education Ministry's advisory body are authoritative. Therefore, the revised accounts can hardly be corrected promptly through attaching errata, meeting sources quoted Nishioka as telling the prime minister. Nishioka also said LDP committees on education whose members are endorsing the Education Ministry's screenings will hold a joint meeting Tuesday to discuss the matter.

The meeting between Suzuki and Nishioka which lasted about an hour was the first effort by Suzuki to sound out opinions within the party. The government is expected to issue a statement later this month to announce its stand on the textbook issue.

Ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry agreed to incorporate three points into the statement:

-- Japan's repentance for past actions which injured neighboring countries.

-- Japan's unchanged diplomatic policy as a peace-loving country and

-- The acknowledgement of responsibility and repentance for the war through education.

Meanwhile, a top-ranking Foreign Ministry official said he was deeply shaken by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's remarks made on the occasion of South Korea's National Liberation Day Sunday. Recalling the 1910-45 colonial rule by Japan, Chon said, "We were even deprived of the last symbols of national identity and pride -- our own names and language."

JAPANESE IN ROK ADVISED TO KEEP LOW PROFILE

OW170351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 17, KYODO -- The Japanese school in Seoul has canceled its annual summer camp for students amid increasing anti-Japanese sentiment in this country, school officials said Monday. They said the decision was made on advice from the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

Some 200 students of fifth and sixth grades were scheduled to go to a campsite near Seoul for a two-day camp from Tuesday. Embassy officials said they advised against the excursion to avoid a possible incident.

Anti-Japanese feelings are mounting among the Koreans over Japanese school textbooks which they said distorted the history of Japan's colonial rule of Korea.

Several Japanese companies in Seoul instructed their Japanese employees to stay home on Liberation Day Sunday.

But some Japanese here say it is an overreaction. "There has been no direct violence against us or insults by Koreans even though anti-Japanese sentiment is rising," a Japanese said.

SPACE ALLOY EXPERIMENT CALLED SUCCESSFUL

OW160419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Kagoshima, Aug 16,KYODO -- The state-run National Space Development Agency announced Monday a success in producing and recovering amorphous and nickel alloys in space with a rocket designed specifically for the purpose.

The 10.5 meter-long, two-stage rocket was launched from the agency's Tanegashima Space Center Monday at 8:15 A.M., and its payload of two furnances dropped into the Pacific some 470 kilometers from the center about 15 minutes later, it said. The amorphous alloy produced in space is a noncrystalline substance considered to be a "breakthrough" material for solar cells.

The agency succeeded in alloy production and recovery with the eighth rocket of the series launched in September 1980. The previous two launches succeeded in the production stage, but the electric furnaces sank in the sea due to mechanical trouble and could not be recovered, the agency officials said. The agency plans to launch seven more tests by September 24.

AUTOMATED ION INJECTION DEVICE DEVELOPED

OW140417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 14, KYODO -- The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT) said it has developed a fully automated ion injection device to be used in producing very large-scale integration (VLSI).

NTT officials claimed the device to be the world's first full automation of ionizing process and a big step toward realizing totally unmanned LSI production. The new system is fully computerized to automatically handle ionizing process which was previously done by skilled workers.

The purpose is to ionize impurities, like boron, phosphor and arsenic, and accelerate them by high voltage to shoot on silicon wafer, a substrate of LSI. The automation of ionizing process has been long overdue for high random noise created in acceleration and electric discharges, the officials said.

Workers are only required to input classification of ion, voltage level and quantity of ion injection when using the new system. A worker would be able to handle five to six devices at the same time, the officials said. The number of personnel in clean rooms for LSI production would be drastically reduced by using this device to raise the yielding rate of LSI production, they said.

The NTT will use it in developing VLSI but is also expected to provide technical know-how to domestic semiconductor makers for producing the new device, the officials added.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO SINGAPORE, PAKISTAN -- Tokyo, 16 Aug, KYODO -- Hiromu Fukuda, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, was appointed Monday Japanese Ambassador to Singapore, the ministry announced. Shinichi Yanai, assistant vice minister for administration of the Foreign Ministry, was named Ambassador to Pakistan. Fukuda was replaced by Ryohei Murata, director general of the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau. Yoshio Hatano, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, assumes the post of chief of the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 16 Aug 82 OW]

FORMER SOUTH POLITICIANS HIT U.S. 'COLONIALISM'

SK160445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA) -- The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification issued a white paper on August 15 indicting the U.S. imperialists to the whole world for their unpardonable crime in converting South Korea into their colony after making their way into it under the guise of "liberator," on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

The Consultative Council is an organisation of former South Korean political figures who came over to the DPRK in the period of the Korean war in search of the road of alliance with communism and patriotism.

In the white paper former South Korean politicians, citing facts which they had experienced, exposed in full how the U.S. imperialists acted to keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base.

The white paper notes that the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea after August 15, 1945, trumped up a puppet National Assembly with Syngman Rhee who had been brought up for 40 odd years in the United States to be a pro-U.S. lackey as its "chairman" on May 31, 1948, instituted a "constitution" providing for the "president responsibility system" in July and cooked up the socalled "Government of the Republic of Korea" with him as "president" on the occasion of the August 15 "liberation day." It says:

The South Korean puppet regime is nothing but a tool for executing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy and a fig leaf for covering up their colonial rule.

The actual ruling machine in South Korea is the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. Having seized domination over South Korea, the U.S. Embassy indicates the orientation of the home and foreign policies of the puppet government, supervises and controls their execution, seizes the right of personnel management of legislative, administrative and judicial organs and political parties, organises the political forces in favour of the U.S. colonial rule and dictates them.

The white paper points to the fact that when the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown and desires for democracy and peaceful national reunification grew high rapidly in South Korea after the April 19 popular uprising in 1960, the U.S. imperialists instigated Pak Chong-hwi to stage the "May 16 military coup" and set up an ill-famed fascist dictatorship and picked up the special class pro-U.S. lackey and military hooligan, Chon Tu-hwan, toward the close of 1979 to establish a military fascist dictatorship, more truculent than the former one.

The "election" in South Korea is no more than a formal one for advertisement of democracy and the right to appoint puppet president is held entirely in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, it notes.

It says that the U.S. imperialists have thoroughly subjugated South Korea militarily and the South Korean puppet army cannot use even a drop of gasoline, to say nothing of weapons and ammunitions, without the consent of the U.S. imperialists and that the U.S. imperialists have completely seized the artery of the South Korean economy and subordinated it to their military purposes, totally blocking the road of the independent development of the national economy in South Korea.

The white paper points out that in the cultural sphere, too, South Korea has turned into a complete colony of U.S. imperialism.

REACTION TO PUSAN ARSON VERDICTS CONTINUES

Pyongyang Student Rally

SK131214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] A rally of Pyongyang college students denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for the criminal suppression of the anti-U.S. and independence struggle of the South Korean people, youths and students was held on 12 August. Responsible functionaries of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] and the LSWYK Pyongyang Committee and college deans were present at the rally along with college students of the city.

At the rally site, various slogans were continuously shouted saying: "We denounce the fascist suppression of the South Korean people, youths and students by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique; Immediately release the South Korean youths and students and the patriotic people who were unjustly arrested and imprisoned and void the sentences handed down on them; U.S. imperialists, immediately withdraw from South Korea; Overthrow the murderer and rascal Chon Tu-hwan; We actively support and encourage the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people!"

At the rally, Hyon Sok, vice chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, spoke first. He pointed out the fact that puppet rascal Chon Tu-hwan -- the dirty stooge of the U.S. imperialists -- at the homicidal trials of those involved in the act of arson at the Pusan U.S. cultural center, commited a fascist outrage by passing death penalties for student Mun Pu-sik and youth Kim Hyon-chang, life terms for students Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok, and up to 15-year prison terms for the remaining 13 of them including priest Choe Ki-sik.

He also pointed out the fact that, at the earlier trials of Chong Sun-chol and other patriotic youths and students who set fire to the Kwangju U.S. cultural center -- a tool of the U.S. imperialists' wicked ideological and cultural invasion -- and of Kangwon University students who burned the cursed U.S. Stars and Stripes, the Chon Tu-hwan clique committed the outrageous fascist atrocity of penalizing them in a package deal.

He said that the penalties the fascist hangmen carried out under the abetment of the U.S. imperialists are an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people and the patriotic youths and students seeking a new world of independence and a new society of democracy without foreign forces and fascism, and are desperate last-ditch efforts aimed at repressing the daily growing anti-U.S. and independence sentiment in South Korea and at shoring up the shaking fascist colonial rule.

He said that the daring act of the South Korean youths and students who disseminated anti-U.S. leaflets in many places in Pusan and burned the U.S. cultural center -- one of the U.S. imperialists organizations of aggression in South Korea -- was an eruption of the accumulated and cherished enmity and indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have continued the occupation of South Korea for as long as 37 years and have imposed the atrocious fascist colonial rule, and was a demonstration of their firm resolve to recover the sovereignty and dignity of the nation that they have been deprived of by the aggressors and to achieve a self-reliant independence.

Noting in detail with historical facts that the U.S. imperialists, who have relentlessly infringed upon the sovereignty of our people and the dignity of the nation for a century, still remain in the southern part of the fatherland, behaving as masters and imposing all kinds of misfortune and disaster on the South Korean people, Hyon Sok went on to say:

As proven by the facts, as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea and as long as their colonial rule continues, the South Korean people, youths and students are unable to be freed from their miserable situation, and the democratization of the South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country cannot be expected. Out of the experiences in their lives, the South Korean youths, students and people have too clearly realized this, so they denounce the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and raise high the torch of anti-U.S. struggle.

The burning of the Pusan U.S. cultural center by the South Korean youths and students was a manifestation of their burning patriotism and sense of independence and a proud patriotic feat that has reflected the unanimous desire of the South Korean people who oppose the domination and subjugation of the foreign force and yearn for an independent and democratic new life and world. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the stooge tamed by the U.S. imperialists -- described the just struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people as nation-ruining violence, a rash act and so on and commited a shameful act by calling on his master in a base manner to say that he was sorry and so on. At the same time, he carried out frantic manhunts and staged lunatic commotions of indiscriminately detaining and torturing youths, students and people everywhere in South Korea.

The speaker said: The crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally occupying South Korea, committing all kinds of undescribable offenses such as murder, robbery, plunder and rape, and indiscriminately infringing upon lives and properties of the South Korean people, are covered up. But the patriotic youths and students opposing the aggression of the foreign force and struggling to recover the sovereignty of the nation are branded as criminals, suppressed with guns and swords and treated with capital penalties. This is an act of treason against the compatriots that can be commited only by the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- the faithful dogs of the U.S. imperialists and the nation-selling traitors of the [word indistinct] -- and, thus, is unpardonable forever.

Hyon Sok said that he firmly denounces the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, running amok to obliterate the anti-U.S. and independence spirit growing in South Korea.

He went on to say: The conscientious religionists and democratic personages of South Korea are turning out to actively support the just struggle of the patriotic youths and students and strongly calling for expulsion of the wretched commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the wretched U.S. ambassador who recklessly insulted our nation. This vividly shows that, today, in South Korea, the spear of the struggle is pointed at the U.S. imperialists and the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is shaking at its root. Hyon Sok sent in the name of all the youths and students of the northern half of the republic, warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students and people waging, under the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and amid the fascist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, an unyielding struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

Saying that with the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the southern part of our fatherland, the agony and misfortune that the South Korean people are suffering cannot be eliminated and the true sovereignty of the nation and the reunification of the country cannot be achieved, the speaker went on to say: The South Korean youths, students and people must raise even higher the anti-U.S. independence banner that they have already raised and stage an even bolder struggle to repel the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces from South Korea and to end the colonial rule. With guns and swords and relentless punishments, the U.S. imperialists cannot quench the will of the people seeking an independent living. They must immediately withdraw, along with their aggressive forces and lethal weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring -- the executor of the policy of colonial subjugation of the U.S. imperialists and their cat's-paw -- must make an apology to the country and nation for its crimes and murders and step down from power without delay. At the same time, it must nullify the capital and heavy penalties unjustly imposed on the patriotic youths and students at the illegal trails and release them immediately.

The speaker stressed that, to achieve the reunification of the fatherland, the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation -- must be implemented.

The speaker said: The youths and students in the northern half of the republic must firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea -- the revolutionary ideology of the great leader -- and, under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious party center, firmly prepare themselves as trustworthy inheritor of the chuche cause and vigorously carry out the movement to create the speed of the 1980's with the same energy and spirit as that in the time of the great Chollima upsurge. By doing so, they must bring about upturns and innovations on every battlefield of socialist construction, further displaying the honor of the loyal youth file of the KWP.

He said that students and youths must uphold the party's study-first policy and study in the same manner as they wage battle in conformity with the magnificent situation of new revolutionary upsurge to prepare themselves as able men with knowledge, virtue and physical strength for the socialist and communist construction.

In conclusion, he appealed that everyone rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation -- the glorious party center and vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the final consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Chongnyon Official's Remarks

SK170515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 14 (KNS-KCNA) -- Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a talk on August 13 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for passing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon persons involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

In his talk he said that the fascist outrage is a desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress and stamp out the ever mounting sentiments of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence and a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the fair public opinion of the world.

The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan was an eruption of wrath and indignation pent up in the hearts of the South Korean people under the 37 years old colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and a righteous action of national salvation for driving out the U.S. imperialists and restoring the sovereignty of the nation, he noted.

No matter how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan gang may brandish the bayonet and intensify the fascist suppression, it cannot break the staunch fighting spirit of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence, democracy and national reunification or save itself from the doom, he stressed, and said: The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must revoke at once the unjust sentences passed upon those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and unconditionally set them free and immediately release all the political prisoners in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea, taking along all their destructive weapons including nuclear weapons.

The Japanese authorities must break off political, economic and military tieup with the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Christian Group's Statement

SK140944 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation issued on 13 August]

[Text] Together with all compatriots at home and abroad, our Christians are enraged at hearing the news that the treacherous bunch in South Korea has committed against God and man barbarous, atrocious crimes of sentencing capital punishment and heavy penalties on 11 August on the patriotic youths and students who set fire at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and to the righteous churchmen who protected them. Regarding as antinational, impure forces and as violent left-leaning criminals the patriotic students, who, with enmity against the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea with arms and forcing the South Korean people to suffer the destiny of colonial slaves, have set fire at these rascals' local aggressive agency and the conscientious religious figures, who protected them, the treacherous bunch has severly punished them. This is an intolerable, treacherous crime that could only be committed by traitors like Chon Tu-hwan.

On behalf of all Christians, the Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation bitterly denounces the Chon Tu-hwan ring for illegally, outrageously and barbarously punishing the patriotic South Korean youths and students and religious figures. We regard this act as a desperate, treacherous one designed to thwart an anti-U.S. spirit of independence and to leave South Korean forever a colony of the U.S. imperialists.

The arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan is a natural outcome of the protracted rule by the U.S. imperialists, reflecting the unanimous desire of the South Korean people to free themselves from control by foreign forces and to lead an independent life.

Occupying South Korea, wearing the mask of a liberator and maintaining a most atrocious, fascist colonial rule for 37 years, the U.S. imperialists have imposed immeasurable hardships and disasters on the South Korean people. Proceeding from their dirty, wild desire, the U.S. imperialists have completely trampled underfoot all democratic things, cruelly violated democracy and civil rights and converted South Korea into a prison without barred windows, into a powder-reeking military exercise ground and into a living hell in the latter part of the 20th century. We can see everywhere in South Korea vestiges of blood shed by the people who have falled with rancor under the iron shackles of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule. Kwangju -- a city of blood where scores of thousands of fellow countrymen were murdered -- is protesting today to all the world the bestial nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Every fact shows that the U.S. imperialists are our people's arch enemy with whom we cannot live under the same sky and are rascals without whose removal we cannot restore the sovereignty of the people and achieve democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

Without fearing death, the South Korean patriotic youths and students set fire to the cursed local aggressive agency of the U.S. imperialists. Righteous and conscientious churchmen assisted them. This reflects the people's independent consciousness toward defending their dignity and leading a worthwhile life as an independent people.

As for Father Choe Ki-sik, our fellow Christian, his assistance to those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center constitutes an act he committed as a Korean Christian for justice and patriotism. In light of Christian and national ideals, this act too is natural and just.

Those who have a national conscience will praise and bless these passionate and patriotic youths and the churchmen who courageously and righteously assisted them. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has imposed heavy penalties and capital punishment on them. He is a devil that is more vicious than Satan and a murderer who would make even Nero -- who became notorious for suppressing religion -- blush for shame.

Who should be tried by the people in South Korea? Needless to say, those who should be tried are the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who, crawling into another's country, have committed various crimes of aggression, plunder, murder and arson; and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has achieved his dirty aim by selling the country and the people.

Wielding bayonets, these criminals are trying to strengle justice and patriotism. No force in the world, hwoever, can thwart the will of thepeole struggling to defend their dignity and sovereignty. The present South Korean situation, in which there is a surging trend for opposition to the U.S. independence, antifascism and democratization, eloquently proves this.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate that the South Korean people will tolerate others' rule and colonial slavery indefinitely. The U.S. imperialists should correctly view the situation, stop trying to maintain their colonial rule by encouraging such human trash as Chon Tu-hwan and immediately withdraw fron South Korea, taking along their nuclear weapons and aggressive forces.

The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is running wild to prolong its remaining dirty life as colonial puppets by sacrificing its fellow countrymen at the altar, must step down from power without delay before it meets the same doom as that met by its predecessors.

There should be no difference in political views and religious beliefs in the struggle for the country and the people. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we firmly believe that Christians, our fellow Christians, and all religious figures in South Korea will firmly unite with people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths and students, under an anti-U.S. banner of independence and will surely win final victory in the sacred struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

VRPR SEES SOUTH KOREA'S AMNESTY AS FARCE

SK141143 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Today on the 37th anniversary of the liberation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced that it has decided to release a total of 35 prisoners, including a total of 28 prisoners who have been detained on charges of violating the so-called martial law with remainder of sentences suspended, and to release on special parole a total of 1,043 ordinary criminal offenders and 208 juvenile offenders in the juvenile reformatory.

This is another farce aimed at winning the people's favor. This is well revealed by the fact that while excluding most democratic figures, including Mr Kim Tae-Chung, conscientious offenders and political prisoners who should be released the ring has included in this measure those whose prison terms have already expired or have been almost finished, or the good-for-nothing ordinary criminal offenders.

The so-called violators of martial law whom the Chon Tu-hwan ring has granted a great grace are conscientious people who rose up against the fascist dictatorship and for democratization of the society. They are innocent. Therefore, they had, no reason to be penalized with prison terms in the first place. This notwithstanding, the ring has granted a great grace for them after illegally punishing them on charges of violating evil fascist laws, thereby cheating and riciculing public opinion at home and abroad.

Instead of staging a clumsy farce of cheating the people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should unconditionally and immediately release all political prisoners, conscientious prisoners and all patriotic masses whom the ring has illegally arrested and imprisoned and should step down from power without delay.

CPRF STATEMENT CONDEMNS TORTURE IN SOUTH KOREA

SK132246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on August 13 issued its Information No. 226 in connection with the atrocity of the Chon Tu-hwan thugs who gouged out eyeballs and kidneys from two prisoners under death sentence recently at the Seoul prison and sold them to rich men. The information brands this shocking bestiality as the worst barbarity in history putting into the shade the brutality of the cannibals and a vicious challenge to human cilization and human conscience. It further says:

They illegally arrest patriots and guiltless people and impose death penalties upon them and, as if this fascist outrage is not enough, commit such beastly crimes as gouging out eyeballs and kidneys from them. This is a thrice-cursed barbarity which can be committed only by Chon Tu-hwan the gangster, the rare murderer who thinks it a sport to slaughter fellow countrymen.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is the butcher of the nation and a pro-U.S. treacherous group which plunged Kwangju into a sea of blood and has turned the whole land of South Korea into a desolate graveyard of democracy at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

History and people will never tolerate human butchery of the fascist thugs and never let go scotfree those who committed indelible crimes to the nation and mankind.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE FLAYS JAPANESE WAR MOVIES

SK161540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today notes that the Japanese reactionaries seek to inculcate national chauvinism, misanthropy and militarist aggressive idea in the minds of the Japanese people and lead the younger generation in particular again along the road of a reckless war through the show of many militarist films. In its article, headlined "Fervor of Militarism Spreading in Japanese Moviedom" the paper says:

The Japanese reactionaries are massively producing and distributing films beautifying the criminal wars of aggression of the Japanese imperialists and notorious militarists, fascists, and chieftains of aggression of the past days to extensively use them in propagandizing militarist idea.

Its typical example is the film "The Greater Empire of Japan." It praises up to the skies as a "pacifist" and a "patriot" Tojo Hideki, the fascist boss who was sentenced to death at the Far East military tribunal and executed after the Second World War as the top-class war criminal who provoked and commanded the Pacific war and describes the Japanese imperialists' bloody war of aggression that spelled immeasurable calamities and sufferings to the Korean, Chinese and Southeast Asian peoples as an operation for "the liberation of Asia."

It is an intolerable insult to the Asian people and a challenge to human conscience to distort as "a liberation war" the barbaric war of aggression of the Japanese imperialist robbers who massacred tens of millions of people and destroyed valuable cultural wealth and properties in Asian countries and describe as "a patriot" Tojo, the truculent chieftain of aggression who stained his hands with the blood of defenceless people.

For the Japanese reactionaries to praise the "exploits" of Tojo who lived a crime-woven life in fascism and war and favorably assess the Japanese imperialists' war of aggression is a dangerous act for hastening militarisation by calling the spectre of Tojo and leading the Japanese people again along the road of a war of aggression.

It must be noted that the massive distribution of militarist war films in Japan is timed to coincide with the malrevision of textbooks.

The distorted history in textbooks for cramming the militarist aggressive ideas into the heads of the youth and children are chosen as the themes of the films. This indicates that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles take much pains to incite the fervor of militarism in a premeditated way among the people through school education and films.

Noting that "Hill 203," "The Wind Rages," "Disturbance" and other films embellish the war of aggression provoked by the Japanese imperialists in the past to establish their control over Korea and northeast China, the paper continues: In "The Wind Rages" the criminal aggressive activity of Hirobumi Ito, the chieftain of the Japanese imperialists' Korean aggression, in paving the way for their colonial domination over Korea is extolled as a great feat and he is praised as the top "patriot" of Japan.

In the film "Disturbance," the road of fascistisation and continental aggression covered by the Japanese imperialists is described as a way for delivering the people's life from distress and saving the country from a crisis and the members of the "border garrison" who ran about like headless chickens in an attempt to crush the operation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as "patriots."

The hurricane of militarisation sweeping Japan is a dangerous development. It is a foolish act going against the current of the time for the Japanese reactionaries to hasten militarisation and war preparations. Those who are trying to lead Japan again along the road of aggression and war will be unable to escape the same doom as Tojo who fell on that very road. This will never bring anything good to Japan herself.

SARIWON RALLY COMMEMORATES ROMANIAN LIBERATION

SK170455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 17 (KCNA) -- A Sariwon city meeting commemorating the 38th anniversary of the victory in the social-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania was held on August 16.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yi Chol-sun, vice-chairman of the Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province, People's Committee, said that the victory won by the patriotic people of Romania in the revolution for social-national liberation against imperialism and fascism was an epochal event which opened up a broad avenue for the Romanian people to build a new life.

Today the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have achieved big successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 12th congress of the party and building a multilaterally developed socialist society, he said, and continued: We highly appraise all the successes achieved by the fraternal Romanian people in the revolution and construction and sincerely wish them great success in the future, too.

Noting that the relations between the two countries based on chajusong (independence) are a model in the relations between socialist countries, the speaker expressed the belief that the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples would grow in strength and develop in the future, too.

Speaking next, Romanian ambassador to Korea, Constantin Iftodi referred to the friendly relations between the two countries. He said that the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, marked a decisive occasion in continuously deepening the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Romania, he noted, fully supports the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea which was put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The ambassador declared: The Romanian people watch with keen interest great successes achieved by the Korean working people in the drive for creating the "speed of the 80's" and in the endeavours for carrying out the second seven-year national economic plan ahead of schedule and sincerely wish them greater successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

KWP PRAISES PUKCHANG POWER PLANT WORKERS

SK140903 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the KWP has sent a letter of thanks to the workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three revolutions teams.

In the letter of thanks, the party Central Committee points out that it extends gratitude toward the workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three revolutions teams who have performed brilliant labor exploits in attaining the goal for electricity generation in the first half of the year by waging a devotional struggle with endless loyalty to the party and the leader.

In the letter of thanks, the party Central Committee points out: With a high degree of awareness for defending the great power base of the country and by displaying the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party policy, the working class of the Pukchang thermal power plant has achieved the proud success of overfulfilling the goal for electricity generation in the first half of the year by 110.8 percent, courageously overcoming all kinds of difficulties and obstacles.

In the letter of thanks, the party Central Committee points out: By vigorously waging the struggle for electricity generation and by normalizing the generation at a high level, they have supplied the various sectors of the people's economy with more electric power and have solved the acute electric power problem of the country, thus actively contributing to the development in all of the people's economy.

In the letter of thanks, the party Central Committee points out: The party Central Committee is satisfied with the workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three revolutions teams for their great contributions to the performance of the plan of the people's economy for the first half of the year by generating much electric power while upholding the party policy. The Central Committee highly esteems their labor achievements.

In the letter of thanks, the party Central Committee stresses: Electricity is the basic power of the people's economy and the Pukchang thermal power plant is a mighty power base which has a big share in generating the country's electric power. The Central Committee firmly believes that by brilliantly fulfilling the assigned task for generating electric power in the future too, the workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three revolutions teams will excellently repay the party's trust in and expectations of them, holding high the banner of the three revolutions.

A meeting conveying the letter of thanks from the party Central Committee was held on the spot on 5 August. Placed in front of the meeting place was the portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also hung in the meeting place were the slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious KWP."

Attending the meeting were the functionaries concerned, along with workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three revolutions teams of the plant. The meeting began with a chorus of "The Song of Gen Kim Il-song."

At the meeting, Yi Chol, secretary of the KWP Committee of South Pyongan Province, conveyed the letter of thanks from the KWP Central Committee.

Discussions were held at the meeting. The speakers said that they extended the greatest honor and warmest gratitude toward the glorious party center who has sent a letter of thanks to them. They pointed out that they will attain this year's goal for electricity generation ahead of schedule by meticulously controling and managing generating facilities -- the precious assets of the country -- by carefully checking and repairing facilities at the right time, by guaranteeing the full operation of the facilities, by vigorously waging the mass technological innovation movement, by endlessly renewing the technological and economic indices and generating more electric power, while displaying the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionally toward the great leader's teachings and the party policy.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the KWP Central Committee.

PYONGYANG HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING

SK131523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA) -- New residential quarters are taking shape at a rapid tempo in various parts of Pyongyang. Multistory flats for more than 10,000 families are under construction in the spacious Munsu-bol plain on the bank of the River Taedong. This district will form a self-contained unit of life with high-rise flats for more than 10,000 families, many public buildings, cultural welfare and public service establishments.

In the last one year or more since the start of the construction multistory dwelling houses for thousands of families have been completed and provided to people.

The construction of 41 18-story tower style flats is progressing apace in different places on the bank of the Potong River. Each flat of the new apartment houses has a floor space of 77-110 square metres. It has rooms papered with colourfully patterned vinyl sheet, a dining room, kitchen, warehouse, bathroom and flush toilet and will be provided with T.V. set, modern furniture and a whole kitchen unit.

In the last ten years or more, the capital has completely renewed its face as a result of the construction of more than 20 modern streets including the Chollima, Nakwon, Pipa, Kyonghung and Hasin Streets. In particular, the Changgwang Street, lined with tall flats up to 30 stories with a total floor space of 400,000 square metres, was built in 1980 to be a model in the construction of residential quarters. Along with the continued construction of modern residential quarters in different parts of the capital, the housing conditions of citizens are being steadily improved.

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATIONS RETURN -- Pyongyang, August 1 -- The delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Choe Chil-nam returned home on July 31 by place after visiting the Soviet Union and the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of our country headed by its first Vice-President Chu Sung-sop returned home by the same plane after visiting Romania and Poland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 1 Aug 82 SK]

TEACHERS, ECONOMISTS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang, July 31 -- The delegation of the Korean economists headed by Vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences Kim Chol-sik returned home on July 30 by train after attending a meeting of the executive council of the economists' association of the Third World held in Algeria. On the same day, a delegation of the Japanese Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Susumu Izuka, chairman of the Niighia Prefectural Teachers' Union, Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 30 July 82 SK]

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- The scientific and technological cooperation delegation of our country which had attended the 12th meeting of the scientific-technological cooperation committtee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic returned home on August 3 by train. A delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Dr. Shiro Shingawa, researcher of the institute and honorary professor of the Hokkaido University of Japan; and a delegation of the chuche idea study society of Japanese teachers headed by Kazuo Kishizuchi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hiroshima Prefectural High School Teachers' Union of Japan; arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. The Guyanese delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Thomas Sandiford, vice-chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and director of the Youth and Sports Department of the Ministry of Education, Social Development and culture; permanent representative of the Republic of Mali to the United Nations Seydou Traore; vice-chairman of the Tunisian Writers' Union Mustapha Fersi; the scholars delegation of the Dakar University of Senegal headed by Dr. Aloyse Raymond Ndiaye, chief of a department of the Philosophy Faculty of the Dakar University; and Polish youth judo selection left here on August 3 by plane after visiting Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

CHON PLEDGES SAFE PASSAGE FOR NORTH KOREANS

SK170049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 5

["Text" of address delivered by President Chon Tu-hwan during the ceremony marking the 37th anniversary of national liberation held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center 15 August]

[Text] My sixty million fellow countrymen at home and abroad: It is of special significance for us to greet this 37th Liberation Day at a time when the nation is vigorously emerging on the world scene and when both our sense of national pride and resolve to uphold it are stronger than ever before.

Furthermore, today marks the 34th anniversary of the launching of a democratic government which, for the first time in history, involved all citizens in the shaping of national policies. From the bottom of my heart, I wish to celebrate this day with all my fellow countrymen, the masters of this country.

On this fitting occasion, I exalt our patriotic ancestors who nobly sacrified for the cause of independence and all those who have dedicated themselves to the development of a democratic Korea.

Fellow citizens, the significance of this day lies in the potent lesson that tremendous pain results from the loss of sovereignty. The time since liberation is now longer than the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule. And yet, we continue to celebrate this day with profound emotion because the ordeal of subjugation has left such deep scars on our psyche. Punctuated by blood and tears, anguished sorrow and tortured laments, the pain cannot possibly be understood by anyone who has not actually experienced such an ordeal.

Many of our ancestors were shot or bayoneted to death by the Japanese imperialists. Totally deprived of freedom and property, our predecessors, many of whom are now quite elderly, suffered with seething anger the long years of poverty and oppression. We still vividly remember how we were deprived even of the last symbols of national identity and pride -- our own names and language.

The legacies of those painful days are still evident. Many of our fellow countrymen left the homeland to wander abroad to escape poverty and oppression. Many others were forcibly mobilized for hard labor in alien lands. Even today many of those compatriots weep with homesickness in such places as Manchuria, Siberia and Sakhalin. Tens of thousands of Korean residents in Japan are now leading a difficult life in the face of all kinds of discrimination. This is yet another sad legacy of the colonial period.

But the most tragic legacy is the current South-North confrontation between the two halves of the divided Korean Peninsula. It is superfluous to say that our homeland would never have been partitioned if it had not beeo forcibly occupied by the Japanese imperialists. And there would not have been any cause for a fratricidal war and the consequent wearisome confrontation that is wasting our energies even at this very moment.

The pain of subjugation not only marked the years of bondage but persisted until the present, with increased range and intensity. Accordingly, on Liberation Day, it behooves us all to once again contemplate the havoc that loss of independence can wreak and to determine to prevent any recurrence of such a tragedy. While strongly opposing any form of expansionism or colonialism whereby a nation seeks to subjugate another, we must further intensify our preparedness so as not to fall prey to these evils. We cannot ward off aggression and oppression merely by hating them. The Japanese imperialists were able to invade our land not because we did not oppose such aggression but because we were powerless to check it. If national might is strong enough, nobody will dare attempt to rape us, even if we do not voice any opposition.

History clearly shows how futile it can be for a weak nation to cry for peace and dignified independence. We have learned this through trying experience. The great lesson of Liberation Day should be that if we are resentful and chagrined at the past, we should be all the more intensely determined to build up national strength. It goes without saying that genuine national unity is indispensable to a continuous enhancing of national strength. Division and conflict, partisan strife and extreme confrontation, preoccupation with private interests and political intrigues do not sustain the full realization of national potential; rather, each of these only erodes national strength. We thus owe it to ourselves to humbly reflect upon the past. Looking back on the times preceding Japanese aggression, we must frankly ask ourselves whether or not we were genuinely united during that crucial period. We cannot but come to the acute realization that internal divisions hampered the mobilization of full national strength and were the major cause of our suffering from foreign invasions and harassment.

Today, we greet the anniversary of liberation at a time when the importance of national strength is as keenly felt as ever before. We must turn this Liberation Day into a great moment of redoubled efforts to eradicate the inimical habits that have persisted through history and forge true national unity and harmony.

Fellow citizens, I believe that the historic meaning of Aug. 15 is to be found in the fact that this particular day saw two liberations: The liberation from oppression by an alien people and the liberation from hereditary monarchy. The first liberation was achieved on this day in 1945 when the Japanese imperialists withdrew from our land. On this day in 1948, we achieved the second liberation with the founding of a republican government.

I believe it is of great historic significance that in restoring national dignity following liberation, we opted for a new political system, instead of reviving the old one. In other words, Aug. 15 is the day when our national identity was revived and also when Koreans were reborn as democrats to become the masters of the country. I am convinced that this rebirth was a very necessary and valuable turning point in our pursuit of happiness and prosperity as a modern people.

In spite of a lack of experience in democracy, we boldly chose new democratic values and institutions, even though there was considerable pressure to opt for a different political system. I think this decision reflects great national wisdom. Although there have been some vicissitudes in our constitutional history, it is beyond question in today's light that that decision was a truly sagacious one. True, many citizens have complained that democracy has not been satisfactorily rooted into Korean soil. But we can say with confidence however that our determination to make democracy work has steadily intensified and that we have become increasingly mature politically. I do not think there is a single citizen who is not convinced that democracy is absolutely superior to hereditary monarchy. There is no doubt that every citizen ardently wishes for all 60 million Koreans to enjoy this superior political system.

Unfortunately, however, this wish has yet to be fulfilled. Our brethren in the other half of the country have not yet experienced the joy of democracy. They have only known the monarchy that lasted until the end of the Yi dynasty, the 36 years of Japanese rule and the 37 years of hereditary nepotism resembling a dynasty. They are the only people on earth that have been continuously ruled by the same person for over 30 years. They live in a world totally insulated against the tide of democracy. This sad state of affairs affairs must be ended as quickly as possible, if only to enhance national pride. The best way to end it, of course, would be through democratic unification.

It was with the aim of establishing the image of a people creatively contributing to world progress that I proposed last year an exchange of visits and summit talks between the top leaders of South and North Korea, and that in January I announced a formula for national reconciliation leading to democratic unification.

Fellow citizens, as you know well, the liberation on Aug. 15, 1945 enabled us to reaffirm our spirit of independence. I am convinced that this spirit of independence must serve as the basic principle by which to solve the unification question. This basic spirit would be gravely violated if we were to repeat the tragedy of fratricide or the futile confrontation any longer. Firmly upholding the principle of self-determination of peoples, I belive that the time has come when we must demonstrate to the whole world that we are capable of solving by ourselves the question of unification -- the most cherished goal of all Koreans.

To that end, it is imperative that representatives of the South and the North sit down at a conference table to frankly and open-mindedly discuss the future. Without dialogue no issue can be resolved peacefully. If both sides keep their doors closed as they do now and avoid contact with each other, national reconciliation and unification will be delayed that much longer.

What is required both by history and our own desires is to throw the door wide open to contact and dialogue. To resolutely accomplish this end, I want to emphasize again the necessity for a summit, at the earliest possible date, between the top leaders of the South and the North. Once more I urge Pyongyang to resond affirmatively to this proposal. I am convinced, furthermore, that to facilitate the momentous task of carrying on sincere dialogue aimed at unification, we must also strive in concrete ways to promote national reconciliation. At the very least, this should involve an end to the present abnormal relations between the South and the North and the opening of the two societies to each other.

In that spirit, I take this occasion to announce that we shall be the first to open our doors to fellow countrymen living in any part of the communist world, including North Korea. I make it clear that any compatriot can freely and safely travel to and from the Republic of Korea and that the Republic of Korea will absolutely guarantee such free travel.

It is my conviction that only when anyone of Korean extraction can freely travel to and from his homeland, regardless of the ideology or political system he may subscribe to or where he may reside, can we effectively promote fraternal love and speed national reconciliation. This will no doubt ultimately become the driving force of national unification.

Fellow citizens, the 37th Liberation day has dawned. The time since liberation more than matches the 36 years of Japanese occupation. But with the scars of alien subjugation not yet completely healed, we must realize that we have not yet achieved full liberation from the legacies of that nightmare. Accordingly, we must establish a clear and precise perspective of national history and then strive in concert to complete our liberation by building up national strength and unifying our homeland. When this goal has been achieved, no nation will think of invading the Korean Peninsula and no people will dare look down on us. Rather, on the strength of the greatness and the limitless inner resources of our people, coupled with the geopolitical importance of the peninsula that links the world's largest continent with the world's largest ocean, Korea will be able to rise in stature and win the envy and respect of all people. All this depends on our own efforts and nothing else. The only sure guarantee that we shall not again experience the kind of pain and humiliation to which we were subjected in the pre-liberation years is to build a stronger and more prosperous country than the one that once ruled us.

To that end, we must bestir ourselves to greater national unity and redouble our efforts to cultivate the national strength. I am confident that our long-term, historic endeavors to build a strong and prosperous Korea will surely succeed if we fully exert our willpower and wisdom to the task of reinforcing the newly awakened self-confidence gained during the 1970's with the recognition of our ability to modernize the homeland. I earnestly solicit the concerted efforts of the entire people.

CHON STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR AFRICA, CANADA

SK170101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 5

["Text" of statement by President Chon Tu-hwan issued on departure for a tour of four African nations and Canada 16 August]

[Text] Fellow citizens: I am now embarking on a tour at the invitation of the heads of state of the four African nations of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal and of the governor-general of Canada. Following similar trips to the United States of America and Southeast Asia, this is my third summit tour since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic. Furthermore, since this is the first African tour by a Korean president, it is expected to contribute significantly to internationalizing Korea's capabilities.

Over the past two years, everyone has worked hard together to restore stability and prepare for the future, enabling us to advance proudly onto the world stage. I wish to pay highest tribute to every citizen for quietly devoting heart and energy to national development in the face of numerous domestic and international obstacles.

Fellow Koreans, we are now living in a constantly shrinking world with nations becoming more interdependent as a result of increasingly significant exchanges. On the one hand, the prospects for universal coexistence and prosperity are enhanced by this, while on the other international disputes and conflicts are becoming more far reaching, disturbing and destructive. Accordingly it behooves all countries and peoples to come to grips with the urgent mission of promoting understanding, friendship and cooperation to jointly shape an eternal future as one big family in the global village. It is my belief that Asian and African nations have an especially crucial role to play in this mission.

Asian and African nations not only share similar historic experiences but have much in common in immediate tasks and long-term ideals. Of special note is the fact that most peoples in Asia and Africa suffer a legacy of foreign colonialism, perpetual poverty that was often considered an inescapable fate, and ceaseless internal division and strife. These three tribulations have not only been a major source of misfortune and tragedy but have also been an enormous impediment to progress. I am convinced that by getting rid of the old yoke and attaining the common ideals of freedom, peace and prosperity, nations in Africa and Asia will be able to shape a better future not only for themselves but the world as a whole. I further believe that the promotion of understanding and cooperation among nations with similar historic experiences and common goals is a most effective way to facilitate the realization of shared ideals.

In this spirit, I want to emphasize that we have a responsibility to forge a new era of Afro-Asian cooperation not only in our own interests but also that of the world at large. Throughout history the countries of Asia and Africa have hardly ever invaded or otherwise harmed each other. This historic fact is a common source of pride and offers a basis for solidarity that enables us to unhesitatingly work in concert to shape an era of Afro-Asian cooperation, free of mistrust.

Fellow countrymen, although Africa and Asia were once synonyms for bondage, poverty and chaos, I predict that the coming century will see the two continents move onto the center stage of world affairs to make major contributions to the freedom, peace and prosperity of all mankind. Although Asians and Africans once stagnated in the backwaters, we are entering an age in which we will play active roles in shaping the course of world history. It is my earnest hope that my African tour will make a substantial contribution to the unfolding of such a new age.

I do not have the slightest doubt that the five countries will prove to be fine partners in our endeavors to realize our ideals and also those of all manking. The African nations, especially, are important forces in the Third World and other international arenas. They are strong friends who occupy leading position in the African region.

Through my visit, I will do my best to cement the friendly and cooperative relations that have existed, furhter solidifying the international standing of Korea, especially in Africa. Also, I will convey our appreciation and gratitude for their active support in recent years for the cause of the republic, including our policy for peaceful unification. I am leaving for those countries with high hopes that the international environment for peaceful unification will be steadily improved by deepening a sense of political and moral community.

The four African countries are endowed by nature with limitless potential. If this is linked with the knowledge and expertise that we have gained through economic development in the past decades, it is beyond question that we would complement each other well.

Canada, to be visited on the last leg of this tour, is a long-time ally who has not only fought side by side with us to throw back communist aggression but has also been building very close ties with Korea through political, cultural, economic and other pursuits. Moreover, I am conficent that being a Pacific-basin nation just like Korea, Canada will be a valuable and powerful partner in forging a great Pacific era. It is anticipated that the Canadian leaders and I will be able not only to broaden and deepen the existing relations between our two countries but also to carry out a meaningful dialogue on ways to advance the prosperity of the Pacific basin.

In the countries I am going to visit, especially Canada, there are many Koreans and citizens of Korean extraction working far away from their native land. I wish to convey to them the wholehearted encouragement and sympathy of all of you. Furthermore, this is a most appropriate occasion to renew the national determination to advance Korea onto the world stage through concerted efforts at home and abroad.

Lastly, it is my earnest hope that this tour will convince the world that Korea is determined, in the interest of peace and prosperity, to cultivate ties with all countries, transcending differences in ideology and institutions. Reaffirming this resolution, I am confident that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be a festival of all mankind, a medley of friendship and goodwill. I hope that this trip will lay the foundation for such a festival.

Fellow countrymen, as your representative, I am now leaving on a 15-day trip strongly resolved to enhance the prestige of the country throughout the five oceans and six continents. I promise to do my best to attain the desired results and hope that all of you will continue to support and encourage me. I am grateful to you for this enthusiastic send-off and pray for your happiness and that of your families.

Stopover in Malaysia

SK170142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Penang, Aug. 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, during his stopover here on the way to Africa, hosted a dinner for Korean ambassadors to the five Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries and Australia and New Zealand at his residence Monday evening.

During the meeting, the ambassadors were briefed on the background and diplomatic significance of Chon's proposal for a regular summit among presidents of Pacific nations by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok. The ambassadors were also advised to render diplomatic efforts to help realize the proposal in countries they are posted.

In a separate action, Foreign Minister Yi met his Malaysian counterpart Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie and discussed the promotion of mutual cooperation. It was learned that Yi and Ghazali exchanged views on ways to realize Chon's proposal for a Pacific summit.

Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha arrived at the Penang International Airport at 3:50 P.M. Monday and received a hearty welcome by Malaysian officials and some 300 Korean residents in Malaysia. Among those on hand at the airport were the Governor-General of Penang State Awang bin Hassan, Foreign Minister Ghazali, Korean Ambassador to Malaysia Choe Ho-chung and other Penang state officials.

Chon, the first Korean head of state to make an official visit to Africa and Canada, is scheduled to arrive in Kenya Tuesday for a summit with President Daniel arap Moi.

DJP URGES ACTION ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK170802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), prompted by the textbook dispute, decided Tuesday to set up a special body aimed at "boosting national spirit and strength."

DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said the ruling party also urged the government to take "resolute steps" against the Japanese Government which has not yet shown a positive response to Korea's call for correcting distorted accounts in Japanese textbooks of past Korean-Japanese relations. He explained that the projected special body reflects President Chon Tu-hwan's Aug. 15 call for establishing a clear and precise perspective of national history and building up of national strength.

Noting that Japan has not shown a sincere response on the issue for two weeks since Korea conveyed a protest memorandum to Japan, Kim reiterated that the government should take a resolute step against the "haughty" Japanese Government.

FIRMS SHIFTING IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO U.S., EC

SK160130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's major enterprises are shifting import sources from Japan to the United States and Europe in a bid to reduce the country's heavy economic dependence on Japan, business sources here said Monday. Korea's trade deficit with Japan in 1982 amounted to more than 2.3 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of June, 69.4 percent of the total trade deficit, according to the sources.

Domestic enterprises have been intensifying their market survey and sales activities in the American and European regions. In addition, they will dispatch large purchasing missions to North America in October and increase imports from European countries through the activities of bilateral economic cooperation committees, based on results from joint government-private trade missions sent to the European Community in June.

Included among the industries in which domestic enterprises are trying to increase imports are auto parts, shipbuilding technology, construction engineering, petrochemical products, textile technology, machinery, land transportation technology and power generating equipment.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

SK140258 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Wolsong, Korea, Aug 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Saturday completed the construction of nuclear powerplant No. 3 in Wolsong on the southeast coast, and loaded it with atomic fuel in a ceremony attended by Song Nak-chong, president of the Korea Electric Power Corp (KEPCO) and other dignitaries.

The Wolsong atomic powerplant, the first to use a Candu-pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR) in the country, will have a rated generating capacity of 678,700 kilowatts when begins full commercial operations in December. The powerplant construction was started by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) in January 1976 with foreign capital of 595.32 million U.S. dollars and domestic capital of 305.5 billion won (about 413 million dollars). The fuel loaded Saturday consisted of 4,400 bundles of natural uranium dioxide and 160 bundles of depleted uranium U-235 0.52 percent, all provided by the AECL. One bundle contains 37 nuclear fuel elements. In December, after the critical testing in November, the share of atomic energy in the nation's gross electric generation will be 11.8 percent, or 1,265,700 kilowatts.

The country's nuclear powerplant No. 1 in Kori on the southeast coast is already in operation. The No. 2 plant in Kori is now under construction by Westinghouse Company of the United States with dedication due in late 1983. The No. 2 plant will have a generating capacity of 650,000 kilowatts. The Kori powerplants use pressurized water reactors (PWR) and enriched uranium fuel.

The No. 3 plant will save the country five million dollars worth of oil and oil derivatives per annum and provide four billion kWh of electricity on an annual basis.

BRIEFS

MEETINGS ON REUNIFICATION -- Seoul, Aug 13 -- South Korea's Vice National Unification Minister Yi Pyong-Yong left here Friday for the United States to attend meetings concerning Korean reunification. Yi is scheduled to give lectures at the meetings arranged for the leaders of the Korean community as well as members of the Advisory Committee for Peaceful Unification Policy in America. Former Prime Minister Nam Tok-u will also lecture at the meetings to be held Aug. 15-30 in Chicago, New York, Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Toronto, Canada. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 13 Aug 82 SK]

ENERGY MINISTER RETURNS -- Seoul, Aug. 16 -- South Korean Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol returned home Sunday from a week-long tour of Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia where he participated in talks concerning the joint development of natural resources between Korea and those Southeast Asian countries. In Indonesia, So discussed Korea's imports of Indonesian liquefied natural gas (LNG) and Korea's interests in oil development off Madura Island. A Korean oil development company is now taking part in exploratory projects in the region. So also exchanged views with Malaysian petroleum officials on possible Korean participation in the development of their LNG and oil fields for importation to Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 16 Aug 82 SK]

ASIAN BUDDHIST CONFERENCE FOR PEACE OPENS

OW170214 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1738 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 16 (MONTSAME) -- The sixth general conference of the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace (A.B.C.P.) has started its work today at the A.B.C.P. headquarters under the Gandan Tegchinlen monastery in Ulaanbaatar, participating in its work are delegations and guests from 20 countries and representatives of more than 10 international organisations, outstanding figures of religious and non-religious movements for peace.

The 6th general conference ofthe A.B.C.P. is carried out under the motto: "For the implementation of the teaching of Buddha on peace and tranquility." The determination of the A.B.C.P. positions on the vital problems of the present, the mobilisation of Buddhists' efforts for the further expansion of the peace movement whereas the enemies of peace and detente activate their aggressive schemes and seriously deteriorate the international situation -- these urgent issues are on the agenda.

Messages of greetings to the participants of the conference were received from Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural; N. Tikho Pham Van Dong, prime-minister of the SRV; Souphanouvong, president of Laos; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of Kampuchea; Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, secretary general of U.N.E.S.C.O.; patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all-Russia.

Hambo Lama H. Gaadan chairman of the Mongolian National Preparatory Committee, made a welcoming address. Then S. Mibu, vice-president of the A.B.C.P. delivered an opening speech. The report on the activities of the A.B.C.P. between the two general conference was made by C. Jugder, A.B.C.P. secretary general.

The A.B.C.P. has come to its sixth general conference as an influential and authoritative international organisation having 15 national Buddhist centres in a dozen of Asian countries and maintaining cooperation with other religious and non-religious organisations such as the Christian Peace Conference and the World Peace Council. The 6th general conference will undoubtedly make a valuable contribution to the cause of peace on our planet.

Tsedenbal Message

OW170235 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1750 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Message, dated 16 August, from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR to the sixth general conference of the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace held in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 16 (MONTSAME) -- On behalf of the people and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, and on my own behalf, I warmly welcome the participants in the sixth general conference of the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace and wish successes for its work.

In the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace we see the sincere devotion and strivings of the Buddhists in the Asian countries to promote the cause of peace and security and good-neighbourly relations amongst peoples and states of the continent in conformity with principles of the Pancasila.

It gives me a pleasure to note that the movement of the Buddhists for peace is gaining growing recognition and support among the public in the Asian countries and that its contacts and ties of close collaboration with other peace-loving organizations and movements that actively work for salvation of mankind from the impending threat of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe are expanding.

Your conference is being held at a time when the situation in Asia and the world over has sharply aggravated due to the escalating militarist and aggressive course of the imperialist and hegemonist circles that seek to perpetuate in the international relations the policy and practices of brute force, blackmail and diktat.

Today, men and women of diverse views and beliefs everywhere come to realize ever more the grave consequence of the imperialist policy of military confrontation and the unprecedented build-up of nuclear arsenals and other sophisticated means of mass annihilation, the existing stocks of which are sufficient enough to wipe out life itself from the face of our planet.

The Mongolian People's Republic, along with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, has always been advocating the policy of consolidating the foundations of peace and good-neighbourly relations among nations. It's widely known that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries put forward a whole set of constructive proposals on key aspects of the contemporary international life.

It's understandable that the Government of the M.P.R. pays a particular attention to preserving peace and security of the Asian continent, where extremly dangerous seats of tension continue to exist as a result of the policy of the imperialist circles and their accomplices. The proposal of our government to jointly elaborate and sign a convention on mutual non-aggression, non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific is directed at promoting and consolidating the atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation among the states of the region. And we are pleased to note that this proposal has found a positive response among a broad strata of public in the Asian countries.

It's remarkable that peoples around the world, alarmed with the growing danger of thermo-nuclear catastrophe, are joining together in anti-war mass movements and launching broad-scale campaigns for curbing the arms race and promoting the disarmament, in which representatives of the Buddhists peace movement are also taking an active part.

I express the confidence that the A.B.C.P. sixth general conference will mark a new important momentum in further mobilization of efforts of Buddhist communities and public at large in defence of the sacred right of peoples to a peaceful life, which is the earnest of their happiness, welfare and prosperity.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, Mongolian People's Republic

Ulaanbaatar, August 16, 1982

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED

OW111315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- An experts delegation of the PRC Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and an experts delegation of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the People's Republic of Mongolia held talks in Ulaanbaatar from 25 July to 9 August to discuss questions concerning the upgrading of wired telephone and telegraph circuits between China and Mongolia. The two delegations signed a protocol in this regard.

BURMESE FORCES, NSCN MEMBERS CLASH, 17 KILLED

BK150702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 15 (AFP) -- Seventeen people, including ten members of the outlawed 'National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)' and seven Burmese security force personnel were killed in an encounter in northern Burma on Thursday, the UNI News Agency reported today.

The encounter followed an armed attack on a steamer anchored on the Chindwin River for unloading rations, arms and ammunitions for the Burmese security forces stationed in northern Burma along the Indo-Burmese border, UNI said quoting authoritative reports from across the border.

The Burmese security forces captured 'Colonel' Chocho of the NSCN in the encounter, the agency reported. One regiment of Burmese security force was detailed to apprehend the NSCN members living underground in northern Burma, it added.

The NSCN militants have been fighting a virtual war with the Indian and Burmese armies since 1956. They want an independent Naga state. There are about 777,000 Nagas scattered in the jungle on both sides of the Indo-Burmese border.

BRIEFS

PRC TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS -- The PRC trade delegation headed by the vice minister for foreign economic relations and trade, Jia Shi, which visited Burma for talks on bilateral trade, left Rangoon Airport on the evening of 8 August. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Deputy Trade Minister U Khin Maung Yi, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda and responsible officials. The PRC trade delegation stayed in Burma for 5 days and discussed bilateral trade matters with responsible officials. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Aug 82 BK]

PRC LITERACY STUDY MISSION -- A mission headed by Dong Qifeng of the People's Republic of China, which is in Burma under the UNESCO program to study literacy activites in Burma, left by air from Rangoon on 9 August after a 7-day study tour in Burma. The mission was seen off at Rangoon Airport by Secretary of the Burma Literacy Central Committee U Hla Shwe and responsible officials. The PRC mission, during its 7-day stay in Burma, had talks with responsible officials concerned on literacy activities and also toured Waw, Nattalin and Zigon to study literacy work. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Aug 82 BK]

KYAIKMARAW TOWNSHIP FLOODED -- Overflowing Ataran River and mountain streams due to heavy rains have inundated Kyaikmaraw township. Mon State People's Council Chairman Col Aung Tun and other state officials on 10 August inspected the township and discussed relief and disease-prevention programs, recultivation of crops on more than 22,000 acres of flooded paddy fields, and repairing of schools, private and public buildings. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Aug 82 BK]

PA-AN VILLAGES FLOODED -- Karen state regional party committee member U Saw Po Ni and other state officials on 7 and 10 August inspected the flooded (Linzan) and Hlaingnan village areas in Pa-an township and discussed relief measures. Incessant rains in Pa-an township have caused the Salween and Gyaing rivers to overflow and flood over 10,000 acres of farmland on both the banks of the two rivers. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82 BK]

LEADERS ADDRESS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THIRD SESSION

Further on Chea Sim Address

BK161500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 82

["Excerpts" of PRK National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim's report to third session of the First National Assembly on 15 August]

[Text] [Begin recording] As a true representative of the people, our National Assembly, in its first plenary session of its first term which opened on 21 June 1981, endorsed the PRK Constitution; organized the structure of the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers; elected members of the above institutions; and made a number of other decisions.

Pursuant to the stipulations of the PRK Constitution, the second session of the First National Assembly was held on 5 February 1982. At that time three National Assembly commissions were set up. These are the Legislative Commission, the Economic and Budget Affairs Commission and the Cultural and Social Affairs Commission. Three bills were also passed: on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State; on the organization and activities of the Council of Ministers; and on the organization of the jurisdictions and the courts: A decision on the 1982 economic and cultural plans and other decisions were also taken.

The National Assembly has fulfilled its functions as the supreme organ of the state power and the highest ranking popular organ of the PRK. [end recording]

The report also dealt with the activities of the National Assembly inside the country and abroad.

[Begin recording] The good results achieved by our National Assembly in the past reflect the resolute and deeply patriotic conscience of the National Assembly members in the service of the country and the people's interests. We hope that in the future our National Assembly members of both sexes will continue to strive as they have in the past to fulfill their duties in order to achieve greater results and more successes.

Finally, on behalf of the National Assembly, we would like to express our thanks and respect to all members of the Presidium, the National Assembly members of both sexes and our national and international guests. We wish all of you good health and great wisdom so that you may contribute actively to defending and rebuilding the beloved fatherland and advancing it on the path toward socialism. [end recording]

Heng Samrin Report

BK161503 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 82

["Excerpts" of PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin's report to the third session of the First National Assembly on 15 August]

[Text] [Begin recording] In this third session, the Council of State will submit to the National Assembly for examination and endorsement two other bills: The bill on the protection of state property and the bill on procedures to examine and solve people's complaints and accusations. The first bill has been drafted and is aimed at raising the sense of responsibility of cadres, personnel and workers in order to protect state property against sabotage by the enemy and against all phenomena of idleness and abuse of authority displayed by cadres, personnel and workers in the misuse of state property. The second bill is aimed at building and strengthening the correct relationship between the party, state, and state organizations and the people to protect state and collective interests and the interests of each citizen. [end recording]

Dealing with the foreign affairs activities of the Council of State, Comrade Heng Samrin stressed:

[Begin recording] The Council of State has listened to the report of the representative of the Council of Ministers on the PRK's foreign affairs activities, in particular on the sixth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City. At this conference, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries took many initiatives aimed at strengthening the struggle against the policy of aggression and intervention pursued by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the reactionary ruling circles of the ASEAN countries and their lackeys against the Kampuchean revolution and the three Indochinese countries and against the trend toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference brought to new heights the foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries. The Council of State unanimously endorses the abovementioned activities of the Council of Ministers.

Our country and the SRV signed an agreement on 7 July 1982 concerning the two countries' historical waters. The Council of State examined and signed the decree delimiting the maritime zones and continental shelf of the PRK. Both the agreement and the decree are very significant for the defense of our territory, the economic development of each country and the strengthening of the great friendship between the two fraternal countries of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The Council of State exchanged documents putting into effect a treaty of friendship between our country and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The comrade vice chairman of the Council of State and I have received and worked with many visiting international delegations. Among the foreign guests were the vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, the foreign ministers of Hungary and the Congo, many high-ranking military and economic delegations from socialist countries, and front and cultural delegations and magazine and television correspondents from fraternal and friendly socialist countries the world over.

These activities of the Council of State have contributed to strengthening the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries and to expanding friendship with fraternal socialist countries and other friendly countries in search of international support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of our people." [end recording]

Bill on State Property

BK161134 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Aug (SPK) -- This afternoon, the PRK National Assembly continued its work by, among other things, hearing the bill on the protection of state property.

The bill was submitted by Justice Minister Uk Bun Chhoeun.

RADIO HAILS THIRD NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK161148 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People Warmly Acclaim the Third Session of the First National Assembly"]

[Text] The PRK National Assembly opened its third ordinary session on 15 August 1982. It will examine the activities of various state institution in implementing the resolutions of the Second National Assembly session in order to assess the outcome of and draw experience from these activities so that we can strengthen and accelerate our drive toward total success. The National Assembly will also set targets for all tasks to be carried out by the end of 1982.

All Kampuchean people and the entire army warmly acclaim this significant political event because they fully understand that the National Assembly, elected on 1 May 1981 by 97.83 percent of the Kampuchean population in a democratic manner -- something unprecedented in Kampuchean history -- is the supreme organ of the people's state power. All members of the National Assembly are outstanding representatives elected by the people and from among the people of all strata -- workers, peasants, intellectuals, army combatants, monks and minority nationals. Their duty is to be responsible to the people and contribute to defending our independence, people's freedom and revolutionary achievements. Since all its activities must focus on improving the people's living conditions, the National Assembly represents the will and interests of the people and the revolution.

The Kampuchean people will always remember the great achievements of the National Assembly, which began with its first session on 24 June 1981 when it adopted a genuinely democratic constitution. Pursuant to this supreme law, the National Assembly elected various institutions, such as the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, to be responsible for different assignments in the service of the fatherland.

At its second session on 5 February 1982, the National Assembly approved three laws on the organization and activities of the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and on the jurisdiction and the courts. Moreover, the National Assembly set up targets for discussion by the third session on the further restoration of the national economy, the development of culture, the rehabilitation of agricultural production and the expansion of goods circulation. All of this is for the purpose of stabilizing the people's living conditions, actively serving the maintenance of security and national defense and ensuring the successful completion of all tasks. The National Assembly assigned the Council of Ministers to draft the 1982 budget and advised all sectors to strive to implement the important economic and cultural plans 1982 effectively.

During the period between the second and third sessions, the Kampuchean people struggled actively in accordance with the plans set by the National Assembly and scored new victories in military, economic and diplomatic domains.

In the last dry season, our KPRAF, in cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Army, launched operations to mop up the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Son Sann-Sihanouk elements, plunging them into an impasse, inflicting heavy losses on them and forcing them to flee and take refuge on Thai soil. Moreover, a part of the fraternal Vietnamese Armed Forces was withdrawn in July. Yet despite this withdrawal, the situation in Kampuchea remains as secure as before. This is proof of the development of our armed forces, both in size and quality.

In the economic sector, the peasants launched an intensive campaign to grow dry-season rice, during which they greatly expanded the amount of land cultivated the previous year. The sale of rice to the state overfulfilled plans by more than 50 percent. At the same time, fishing, forestry and rubber exploitation were rehabilitated and achieved greater success than in 1981.

The sectors of culture, education, health service and social welfare have also made steady steps toward fulfilling the sacred need to improve the living conditions and stabilize the moral and political standards of the people.

In the diplomatic field, the Kampuchean people have unceasingly sought to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese peoples. Recently, the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos was hailed by national and international public opinion, which vigorously supported our goodwill proposal to establish a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This initiative was regarded by progressive world opinion as a path leading to good relationships among the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

These considerable gains will be analyzed and assessed by all National Assembly members from all over the country in order to strengthen and develop the advance of the people in their national defense and reconstruction duties. All Kampuchean people are closely following the progress of the National Assembly session and are firmly confident that the third session of the First National Assembly will enact new resolutions to serve as a beacon leading the way for the people, army and authorities at all levels to implement the policy of the KPRP in the cause of defending and building our fatherland so that it will forever remain independent, peaceful, free and glorious.

All Kampuchean people wish the members of the National Assembly the best of health and success in carrying out every mission entrusted to them by the party and people. May the session be crowned with brilliant success.

SRV FORESTRY DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENT, DEPARTS

BK140339 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh 12 Aug (SPK) -- Nuon Sareth, deputy minister of agriculture, and Tran Van Que, Vietnamese deputy minister of forestry, signed in Phnom Penh this morning an official report on cooperation in the field of forestry between Kampuchea and Vietnam for 1982. At the end of their talks, the two deputy ministers agreed on the training of cadres, the exchange of technology and the orientation of cooperation for the year 1983-85.

The delegation left Phnom Penh today after completing its week-long visit to Kampuchea. Deputy Minister of Agriculture Nuon Sareth saw the delegation off at Pochentong Airport. Nguyen Hoa, counsellor at the Vietnamese Embassy [in] Kampuchea, was also present.

During its stay, the delegation visited the Chamka Dong agricultural technical school, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the Kompong Som port city, the Angkor temples and a sawmill in the northern suburb of Phnom Penh.

HENG SAMRIN MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

BK160957 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Aug (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received the Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, O.V. Bostorin, in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 14 August.

Chairman Heng Samrin denounced the formation of the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the instigation of the Chinese expansionists acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the ASEAN countries. It is only a smokescreen to cover up the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and a trick to fool public opinion and prolong the presence of the genocidal regime at the United Nations. However, Heng Samrin asserted, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

Heng Samrin voiced the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean party, government and people to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their material and moral aid to the Kampuchean people and expressed the hope that the multifaceted cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR will become even stronger in serving the interests of the two nations and peoples.

O.V. Bostorin said that the party, government and people of the Soviet Union are doing their best to strengthen and expand the bonds of friendship and cooperation uniting the USSR and Kampuchea in conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, attended the meeting.

RADIO SCORES ASEAN AS 'BROKERS' OF PRC POLICY

BK140357 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Commentary: "The Brokers of Beijing"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Aug (SPK) -- The ASEAN countries have just confirmed their role as the brokers of Chinese policy regarding Kampuchea.

According to Western sources, at the end of an extraordinary meeting held in Bangkok, the ASEAN foreign ministers called on the international community to support the alliance of Kampuchean traitors and assassins headed by Sihanouk, the core of which is made up of the wretchedly infamous Pol Pot hangmen. Do the ASEAN countries realize the risk they are taking by obstinately persisting in this policy blessed by the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists? After 3 years of fruitless betting on the Pol Pot gang to try to reverse the current of the Kampuchean situation, Beijing has produced the Sihanouk trump from under its sleeve. And believing that the occasion was favorable, the ASEAN countries took advantage of it to accelerate the establishment of a coalition, hoping that it would be to their benefit. But they could only make a cat's paw out of it. "Democratic Kampuchea" remains Pol Pot in essence despite Sihanouk and Son Sann, who are placed in front as a smokescreen to cover up the pool of blood shed by 3 million Kampucheans in the hellhole created by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

International public opinion has widely commented on that. Even in Thailand and other ASEAN countries, some circles have been aware of this masquerade, and have cautioned their governments against this interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people and against a policy which benefits only Beijing's hegemonist ambitions in the region. Thai students have also shown their concern on this dangerous policy of Prem Tinsulanon.

Far from taking notice, ASEAN still attempts to stake its last farthing. The statement issued by the ASEAN ministers of foreign affairs and the measures they have taken in an attempt to prolong the presence of the Pol Pot hangmen in the United Nations and even restore their seat in the Nonaligned Movement reflect stunning political shortsighteness! Do they really ignore that the traitors-assassins alliance headed by Sihanouk, a Beijing man, is only a point to allow the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to set foot in the region? If they do not, do they want then to act, as a Thai newspaper put it, like that peasant who warms a cobra in his embrace? What do they hope to get back in return by counting on Sihanouk whose decorative role has no value whatsoever since the moment he openly got in touch with the assassins? The Kampuchean people spit at this traitor. This is a fact. Why don't the supporters of this megalomaniac playboy draw the lesson from his recent visit to the "Kampuchean refugee" camps in Thailand? During this visit, according to foreign journalists present, only a small number of people welcomed him, more by curiosity than by sympathy, to see "this unique personage who got fat under Pol Pot" while millions of his compatriots were merely bags of bones, were dying in labor camps or under the blows of pickaxes or living miserably in the "people's communes." Some "refugees" even scornfully remarked to a Western journalist that Sihanouk is none other than Pot Pot.

And ASEAN is working in the hope that this ignorminous personage, who is maintained by Beijing, would represent Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations!

The nonaligned countries in 1979 expressed their horror at the Pol Pot assassins by expelling them from their movement. It would be the same thing again during their forthcoming summit. The United Nations must also take care of its prestige by following this example, whether "Democratic Kampuchea" is represented by arch-criminal Khieu Samphan, Pol Potist Sihanouk or any other puppet on the payroll of Beijing and responsible for the genocide of the Kampuchean people.

The sole and only authentic representative of the Kampuchean people is the Government of the PRK. It is also the sole legal government born out of truly democratic elections and supported by the quasi-totality of the Kampucheans who have survived genocide. It is the only one which really exercises its authority over the whole of the territory, the force of which is growing with every passing day. To ignore this reality and act for the corpse-like "Democratic Kampuchea" is to serve the policy of Beijing and to sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia. ASEAN must stop being the broker, before becoming another victim, of Chinese expansionism!

VODK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN'S ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

Meets People's Assembly Speaker

BK150426 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Accompanied by members of his delegation, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, called on His Excellency Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on 11 August.

On this occasion His Excellency Khieu Samphan expressed the friendship, affection and profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the people and Government of Egypt for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet masters. His Excellency Khieu Samphan hailed the victories won by the Arab Republic of Egypt in the defense of independence and sovereignty and in the restoration of the territorial integrity of Egypt.

During his talks with His Excellency Khieu Samphan, His Excellency Sufi Abu Talib admired the valiant struggle and the sacrifice of the Kampuchean people in their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. He expressed satisfaction at victories won by the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and said he was convinced that the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea will soon win final victory in their struggle against the aggression of the Vietnamese and the Soviets. His Excellency the speaker of the people's assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt assured His Excellency Khieu Samphan that he can count on the Egyptian people to be with him under all circumstances.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and were attended by His Excellency (Mazib), the Egyptian speaker's adviser on foreign affairs. In the morning of the same day, His Excellency Khieu Samphan and his delegation paid homage to the memory of President Anwar as-Sadat and Egyptian heroes at the mausoleum where they laid a wreath on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Meets Ghali, Leaves for Belgrade

BK160338 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; and His Excellency Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, held official talks at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo on the afternoon of 11 August.

The talks began with a meeting between the leaders in charge of foreign affairs of the two countries and proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. The Democratic Kampuchean and Egyptian delegations discussed tension and war in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation once again thanked the Egyptian people and government for their noble support and assistance to the Kampuchean poeple's just struggle to defend the Kampuchean nation, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression. The Arab Republic of Egypt has made lofty contributions of great political significance not only to the cause of Kampuchea's national independence, but also to the cause of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and elsewhere throughout the world.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation informed the Egyptian side of the victories won in military, political and diplomatic fields by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Army in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors who are now becoming bogged down deeply, weary and desperate on the Kampuchean battlefield. These victories of the Kampuchean people are inseparable from the valuable support and assistance of all the peace and justice-loving peoples and countries throughout the world, including the people and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Concerning the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation stressed the need to force the Hanoi authorities to respect and implement the resolutions on Kampuchea of the UN General Assembly which demand the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny and future without any outside interference through a free election under UN supervision.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation reiterated the stand of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government to support people throughout the world, particularly those in the Middle East, in their just struggle against foreign interference, aggression and occupation and for the right to self-determination and national independence.

On behalf of the fraternal Egyptian Government and people, His Excellency Butrus Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, greeted the Democratic Kampuchean delegation for the victories won by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government in their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. His excellency also expressed satisfaction over the formation of the CGDK. The Egyptian Government has supported the Kuala Lumpur statement on the formation of the CGDK. The Egyptian Government has reiterated its unswerving and firm support for the just cause of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government in the international arena, at the United Nations and in the Nonaligned Movement.

His Excellency Butrus Butrus Ghali reiterated that the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Egyptian people, who have always united with all the people throughout the world in their struggle for independence, will always stand by the side of the Kampuchean people who are struggling to defend Kampuchea's independence and territorial integrity. This stand of the Egyptian Government is based on the sacred principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement which are the essential principles for the defense of peace and security in the world.

At night on the same day, His Excellency Minister of State Ghali gave a banquet in honor of His Excellency Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

On the morning of 12 August, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation left Cairo for Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Seeing the Democratic Kampuchean delegation off at the airport were Egyptian Government officials; the acting charge d'affaires of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the ambassadors of the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Singapore, and representatives of the other ASEAN member countries assigned to Cairo.

SRV TROOPS ATTACK SON SANN CAMP NEAR BORDER

BK160202 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri -- Seven women soldiers of a Khmer resistance force were killed and many others wounded when Vietnamese troops assaulted about 40 followers of resistance leader Son Sann near his jungle hide-out opposite this Thai-Kampuchean border town over the weekend.

The Khmer guerrillas were about 2 kms from their camp, situated near Sangae and Sanlor Shangan villages at the border district, when a platoon of Vietnamese troops opened fire with rocket-propelled grenades and sub-machineguns. They were picking materials to build houses in the jungle camp when the fighting erupted last Friday at about 9 am near Sanlor and Kalor villages. Fighters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) later rushed to rescue the shattered force and retaliated against the Vietnamese attackers.

After the Vietnamese troops pulled out from the area, seven bodies of Khmer women were all found slashed at the throats at the scene. [as published] The Vietnamese were believed to have killed them before they withdrew.

Meanwhile, military sources at the border said about 300 troopers of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime last week defected to a Sihanoukist force based at Baan Nong Chan opposite Aranyapathet District. The defectors reportedly said they decided to desert their units due to strict control imposed by the Vietnamese forces on them. The Heng Samrin force in Sisophon was disarmed following the clash between them and the Vietnamese forces early this month. The Vietnamese also imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the town and put on around-the-clock guard to bar Khmer people from reaching international relief aids on the Thai-Kampuchean border, according to the defectors. The Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin forces were at odds over the ban for the Khmer people to receive relief aids at the border.

The Supreme Command earlier reported that fighting between Khmer resistance forces and the Vietnamese troops escalated along the border area opposite Sisaket Province on August 11.

TRADE DELEGATION'S TALKS IN LAOS REPORTED

BK170819 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Radio Thailand's correspondent in Nong Khai Province reported that Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi led a Thai trade delegation to visit Laos 11-13 August. The trade delegation's mission was to strengthen and expand bilateral trade between Thailand and the LPDR as well as to study certain related problems. The Lao delegation was led by Trade Minister Vanthong Sengmuang.

The two delegations agreed that trade between Thailand and Laos must be carried on in accordance with the Thai-Lao trade agreement dated 1 June 1982 and the Thai-Lao joint communiques signed by the two countries' prime ministers on 6 January 1979 and 4 April 1979.

Touching on border trade and commercial exchanges between the two countries' peoples, particularly at the provincial level, the Thai side has agreed to expedite the export and transportation of goods in transit from third countries to the LPDR while the Lao side will provide documents necessary for the transportation of goods in transit which had been stranded in Thailand before 1975. The Thai side has approved the transportation of the stranded goods to Laos provided that the Lao side assumes the responsibility if claims should later arise on ownership of the goods.

The Thai side has requested that the Lao authorities issue border-pass documents for authorized Thai traders.

The Lao side has agreed to consider this request and asked the Thai side to lift the ban on goods listed in the Thai Commerce Ministry's announcement No 16, particularly those essential for development of the country.

The Lao side proposed the reopening of the border passes at Chiang Khong-Houai Sai and Chong Mek-Phonthong for the expansion of border trade and the transportation of goods in transit to Laos. The Lao side was informed that the Chong Mek-Phonthong pass has been opened occasionally for delivery of goods. The Thai side has accepted the request to permanently reopen the two border passes.

The Thai commerce minister and his delegation also paid a courtesy call on Lao Deputy Prime Minister Sali Vongkhamsao and conveyed Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's best regards to LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan.

BREAKAWAY CPT GROUP FORMS 'INDEPENDENT' MOVEMENT

BK160159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] A group of Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) members who control most of the upper part of the northeastern region have broken away from the CPT and set up a new independent movement to fight the government, a senior intelligence source said yesterday.

The source said the new group was called the National Forces Movement. He said the group consisted or "progressive" members of the CPT labelled "Young Turks," and former activists and students who joined the CPT after the Thammasat University bloodbath in 1976. These former activists and students were reported to have already left the CPT because of dissatisfaction over its policy.

The breakaway stemmed from the fact that the CPT's claimed general congress earlier this year adopted a resolution reaffirming that Maoist revolutionary theory was the correct way to struggle against the government. This caused dissatisfaction among CPT members in many parts of the country, the source said. Another reason was that Comrade Chit, leader of the insurgents in the northeast, was not elected a member of the CPT's Central Committee during the general congress.

The founders of this new movement, according to the source, were of the opinion that both China and Vietnam were not sincere about social revolution in Thailand. The source said the new group had turned down the offer by a leading communist in Udon Thani, Comrade Yut, to help them persuade communist insurgents in the north and northeast to side with Vietnam.

The source said the group would continue to enforce the so-called "three strategic zones" policy adopted by Vietnam which concentrate operations in the jungle, the lowlands and the town. The founders of the breakaway group are reportedly in the process of selecting a leader. According to the source, the headquarters of the National Forces Movement might be set up in a town, possibly Bangkok.

'ILLEGAL' MON IMMIGRANTS TO BE SENT BACK TO BURMA

BK140602 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 6,000 ethnic Mons who illegally migrated into the country and have worked without permission for about 25 years on a plot of land owned by the army in Kanchanaburi will be sent across the border to Burma soon, a senior official said yesterday.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had switched on the greenlight to the proposal to evacuate the minority people. He said that the Mon people, who settled in Saiyok District in the province about 25 years ago, were hired to work on about 46,000 rai of farmland at Thung Kang Yang in the same district by a former commanding officer of the 93rd Division of the Kuomintang Army.

The employer, identified as Chaiyot Pinsukan, alias Phayap Pinsukan, illegally occupied the land in 1959 and later set up a company to export the produce from the farmland to Burma, the NSC chief said. He said that the Interior Ministry late last week informed Chaiyot to close down his business and hand over the farmland to a combined police and military force.

The government force was ordered to seize the land and control it on Tuesday, said Prasong, who added that the First Army Region could immediately make use of the farmland.

The NSC secretary general said officials had earlier allowed Chaiyot to occupy the land as he always claimed to be backed by some influential village headmen in the district.

He also said that the Mons had set up their own rule regardless of the authority of the province. "They have their own leaders and many Mons have been shuttling between the villages and the Burmese territory," he added. Prasong said that prompt action against the Mons was necessary, given the fact that they had violated the laws and could harm the relations between Thailand and Burma.

NSC took up the issue after First Army Region Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek had asked Prasong to solve the issue urgently on grounds that the First Army Region wanted to make use of the land. After having conducted a fact-finding mission on the spot, NSC called a meeting with representatives from related government agencies which ruled that the illegal immigrants must be sent across the border as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Kanchanaburi Governor M.L. Phaksuk Kamphu said he was waiting an order from the Interior Ministry to take action against the people.

About 40-50 families of Mons first settled on the land, which was used as an airstrip by the Japanese forces during World War II. Former Lampang MP Wichai Lochaya and his followers occupied the land during 1947-1957 to hire Mons to grow opium on the land at low wages. Wichai was later at odds with some Mon leaders over the ownership of the land. The conflicts intensified when the two rival parties exercised violence against each other. Chaiyot, or Maj Gen To Lao later took control over the land and hired the minority people to work on the farmland.

BRIEFS

RAW SUGAR EXPORTS -- According to the Board of Trade, Thailand's export of raw sugar in the first half of this year rose by 169.5 percent, while earnings increased by 104.5 percent over the same period in 1981. A total of about 1.445 million tons of raw sugar valued at nearly 1 billion baht were exported during January-July 1982, up from 537,000 tons in the first 6 months last year. The Soviet Union, China and the United States were the major buyers of raw sugar this year, purchasing 409,000 tons, 323,000 tons and 262,000 tons respectively. In addition, Thailand also exported some 89,125 tons of white sugar worth about 592 million baht during the period under review. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Aug 82 BK]

RADIO SAYS PRC WANTS TO DESTROY PEACE IN REGION

BK161442 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Beijing Does Not Want Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The goodwill proposal of the ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries and, especially, the recent visit to three ASEAN countries and Burma by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have helped develop the trend of dialogue between the states of different political systems in Southeast Asia. Many influential figures in the ASEAN countries as well as progressive public opinion advocated the development of this trend because it does not only benefit peace and stability in Southeast Asia but also contributes to easing world tension.

Only the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership oppose this trend of dialogue. They have tried to distort the Indochinese countries' proposal and Foreign Minster Nguyen Co Thach's recent Southeast Asian tour. They have resorted to a familiar trick of opposing ASEAN to the Indochinese countries. Actually, Beijing's reaction took no one by surprise because it never wants Southeast Asia to be turned into a zone of peace and security.

If the trend for dialogue develops and the Indochinese and ASEAN countries sit together to seek appropriate solutions to their outstanding regional problems, how can Beijing have the chance to fish in troubled waters? And how can it realize its plot of annexing one country after another in its expansionist ambition toward Southeast Asia?

Beijing, out of its attempt to cause tension and sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia, has been trying to oppose the three Indochinese countries. It ignores the Indochinese countries' proposal on the signing with China a bilateral or multilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence. It also eludes Vietnam's proposal on the resumption of the Vietnam-China talks which it has unilaterally suspended. Moreover, it has, in recent days, revived the defunct genocidal Pol Pot clique to pollute the international atmosphere and deceive public opinion so as to illegally maintain its seat at the United Nations.

However, its wicked plot has been exposed. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been termed as a disguised Pol Pot government. The Sihanouk card used by Beijing to cover the blood-stained face of Pol Pot has also been unmasked. As well-known Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett put it, Sihanouk is a card devalued the moment it is played. Sihanouk allied himself with the worst enemy of the Kampuchean people and he neither has any power bases in Kampuchea nor political support and, most importantly, no place in the hearts and minds of the people.

French Foreign Minister Cheysson said during his visit to China that his government has never had any intention to assist the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He also made known that no politicians in France can imagine a meeting or talk with the Pol Pot clique. Meanwhile, diversified activities have been held in Thailand, the United States and other countries demanding the ouster of the disguised Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

While hailing the Indochinese countries' peace initiative and their extra good will aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, world progressive public opinion comes out strongly against Beijing's hostile actions and its opposition to the Indochinese countries. Many sober-minded persons in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries have gradually realized the fact, as Malaysian Foreign Minister Shafie said, ASEAN shared Vietman's view on the threat of subversion from China.

Stemming from the common interest, that is peace and stability in the region, the trend for dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries is being consolidated in conformity with historical developments and the aspirations of the people in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The Beijing reactionaries will surely fail in their attempt to oppose this trend and cause tension and sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia in furtherance of their expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions.

LEADERS GREET INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

OW161628 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Aug 16 -- President of the Council of State, Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent their best greetings to President Suharto on the 17th anniversary of the independence day of the Republic of Indonesia. The message says:

May the Indonesian people under Your Excellency's leadership record many new achievements in building a happy and prosperous Indonesia, thus making worthy contributions to the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. May the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia further consolidate and develop.

We wish you the best of health and please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of our high consideration.

Vice-President of the Council of State, Nguyen Huu Tho also sent a message of greetings to Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik. The message says:

May the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia further consolidate and develop, in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

We wish the Indonesian people happiness and prosperity, your excellence good health and please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of our high consideration.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent greetings to his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

LEADERS' MESSAGE MARKS CONGO'S NATIONAL DAY

OW141820 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Aug 14 -- President Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message of greetings to Congolese leaders on the 19th national day of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The message, addressed to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma, notes that under the leadership of the Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo, the Congolese people have recorded great achievements in defending national independence and in building a new life. "These glorious achievements, coupled with a positive foreign policy, have enhanced the prestige of the People's Republic of the Congo in Africa, in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the world as a whole", the message says. It wishes the Congolese people greater success in national construction and defence, and the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries further consolidation and development.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to his Congolese counterpart, Pierre Nze.

TRUONG CHINH TOURS HO CHI MINH CITY INSTALLATIONS

BK140655 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, recently visited a number of production installations, public organs and precincts in Ho Chi Minh City.

Chairman Truong Chinh was accompanied by Comrade Phan Minh Tanh, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city party committee, on a tour of the Mien Nam detergent corporation, the Cuu Long detergent factory, the Foreign Trade Office, the Bureau of Commerce, Tan Binh Precinct and the Ly Thuong Kiet cooperative.

At these public organs, factories and enterprises, various leading comrades of the localities and installations concerned briefed Chairman Truong Chinh on their respective units' situation and guided him on a tour of various factories and an exhibition of consumer and export goods.

Chairman Truong Chinh commended various public organs and enterprises for working in conformity with various party resolutions, with the support and policies of the government and with the specific conditions in the localities concerned. which enabled them to overcome difficulties and step up production. The chairman had a close look at and praised a number of good-quality and well-presented consumer and export goods, especially those made from locally available materials.

Chairman Truong Chinh showed concern for the livelihood of the working compatriots, the implementation of policies on wages and bonuses, and the activities of the many party, trade union, youth and women's organizations at the grassroots level which contribute to the stabilization and gradual improvement of the people's lives in the current difficult situation.

Chairman Truong Chinh urged various production units to develop a self-reliant spirit by seeking ways to exploit locally available materials for increased production. The chairman advised various industrial, artisan and handicraft production installations to remember the duty of serving production, the welfare of the people and export operations, especially serving agriculture; and to contribute to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance -- the backbone of the all-people solidarity bloc.

Chairman Truong Chinh said: All of our thinking and actions must be based on the principles of the socialist revolution. Simultaneously, we must flexibly manage to discover new and creative measures, forms and working methods suitable to the specific conditions in each locality. He emphasized: We must carry out our tasks in such a way as to suit the situation of the "who will defeat whom" struggle between socialism and capitalism and the struggle against the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to impede our people's socialist revolution and socialist construction. All of our party, people and armed forces will certainly be victorious in these struggles. They must carry out the two strategic tasks put forward at the Fifth VCP Congress, namely, successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. All our actions, tough or flexible, must be directed at this common goal. In order to examine certain guidelines, measures, policies and doctrines to see if they are right or wrong, we must check to see if they are truly suitable and useful to the above-mentioned two revolutionary struggles and to the implementation of the party's two strategic tasks.

The leading comrades, cadres and office and manual workers of various public organs and units welcomed Chairman Truong Chinh with great elation and pledged to scrupulously implement all the chairman's advice by struggling to step up production to fulfill the 1982 state plan, thus contributing to successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS VISIT HO CHI MINH CITY

OW140745 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 14 -- The delegates of the Lao, Kampuchean, Mongolian and Soviet friendship associations to the recent meeting in Hanoi have visited Ho Chi Minh City.

During their tour, from August 10-13, the visitors were accompanied by Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. They were received by Ho Chi Minh City Deputy Mayor Le Quang Chanh, who briefed them on progress in the reconstruction of the city. They also toured economic, cultural and social establishments and took part in solidarity activities in the city.

A party was given in their honour by the local committee of the Communist Party and the municipal people's committee.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

OW141816 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 14 -- A delegation of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples led by Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Presidium member of the committee, visited the Soviet Union from July 31 to August 13.

It was received by A.S. Barkauskas, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in Moscow on Friday. Earlier, it had working sessions with leading officials of the host organizations, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and visited the province of Donetsk.

LAO NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

OW141818 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 14 -- A delegation of the Lao news agency KHAOSAN PATHET LAO (KPL) has paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA).

The delegation, led by Thieng Thiepvongsa, deputy head of the Press Department, paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. It compared notes with VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other places. It was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communisty Party of Vietnam.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES

BK160316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a circular on commemorating the 37th anniversary of the August revolution and the national day, 2 September. The circular clearly points out:

On the occasion of this year's August revolution and national day celebrations, the Secretariat has decided to organize an emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan in conjunction with the political drive within the party to promote a thorough understanding of the fifth party congress resolutions. The following activities will be adopted in this movement:

All localities and basic units should launch a drive to educate the masses in revolutionary traditions. They should educate the people in the traditions they have established since the August revolution to promote the will to fight, to overcome all difficulties and to successfully implement the various resolutions of the fifth party congress in their own localities and units.

In the immediate future they should strive to successfully carry out the 1982 tasks concerning production, the people's livelihood, national defense and security.

All localities should organize lectures on this subject in conjunction with their efforts to explain the fifth party congress resolutions. The information organs should continue to commend the achievements of various sectors and localities in production, the people's welfare, national defense and security. They should also commend frontrank models and progressive production methods.

Cultural, artistic and sports activities should be organized in basic units. Attention should be paid to meaningful, educational and popular activities. These activities must be aimed at promoting a healthy collective cultural life.

Small-scale meetings must be organized in all provinces, cities and basic units to commemorate the national day, 2 September. The following general slogans should be used:

1. Develop the tradition of the August revolution, uphold our fighting spirit and successfully implement the fifth party congress resolutions.

2. Successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

3. Step up production, practice thrift and care for the people's living conditions.

4. Actively participate in the socialist emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan.

5. Everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness.

6. Strengthen the special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

7. Strengthen the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

8. Actively contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

9. Long live the glorious VCP.

10. President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our cause.

HANOI MUNICIPAL VCP COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

BK151037 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] A conference was held by the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee from 11 to 14 August to study the fifth party congress resolutions, to formulate a program of revolutionary action for the party organization and people in the capital, and to launch a political drive to study and discuss the implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions in Hanoi. The conference was attended by members of the municipal party committee, party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen of various precincts and districts, and the key cadres of all sectors and mass organizations.

The participants first heard Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the VCP Central Committee and director of the Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, and Comrade Tran Tan, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, report on the basic spirit of the fifth party congress resolution and the implementation of the economic plan as well as the living conditions in Hanoi since early this year. They then discussed and agreed with the basic spirit of the congress resolution.

They stressed the new successes and progress achieved by Hanoi's people in industrial and agricultural production, in the maintenance of public order and security, and so forth. At the same time, they sternly criticized themselves for their shortcomings and for allowing the revolutionary movement to develop slowly, thereby failing to meet the demands of the revolutionary cause in the new situation.

On behalf of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee Standing Committee, Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi people's committee, clearly pointed out the considerable potentials of the Hanoi's people in terms of science and technology, manpower and material and technical bases. He also presented a number of guidelines for developing production, improving communications and promoting the people's welfare in keeping with the spirit of the fifth party congress resolutions.

In the immediate future, Hanoi will carry out a number of urgent tasks: namely, stepping up industrial and agricultural production and exports; improving distribution and circulation; strengthening market management; struggling against speculators, smugglers, makers of fake goods and illegal traders; ensuring public order, security and safety; and urgently preparing for the second-phase party congresses from the grassroots level upward.

The municipality will also concentrate the efforts of the entire Hanoi party organization and people on effecting marked progress in production and in caring for the livelihood of cadres, workers and other working people.

ILLEGAL EMIGRANTS SENTENCED IN BINH TRI THIEN

BK131322 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] According to VNA, the people's court of Binh Tri Thien Province held a session recently to try (Le Cong Lien) and his accomplices for murder and theft of socialist assets in order to flee abroad.

At the beginning of 1981, (Lien) and some bad elements in the province organized clandestine trips and induced many people to flee abroad. However, they were arrested before they could carry out their scheme. After his release from a rehabilitation camp, (Lien) contacted (Bui Xuan The) and continued their plot. They tricked 14 more people into giving them money and gold to buy food, fuel and transport in order to make a second escape by sea. They were detected by the security forces as they were attempting to escape. Taking advantage of darkness, (Lien) and (The) escaped and fled to the jungle. (Lien) continued clandestine contacts with (Hoang Thuong), (Le Van Phiem) and (Tong Van Huong) and began a third time to organize trips for people to flee abroad. Once again, they stole some weapons, stole a motorboat from the Binh Duong fishing cooperative and killed (Bui Ngoc Hung), the boat guard. The local militia immediately coordinated with border defense outpost No 144 and promptly surrounded them. Because of darkness, only 9 of the ring's members were arrested. The ringleaders, (Lien), (The) and (Thuong), escaped again.

With the assistance of the people and the local administration, the security forces later arrested (Le Cong Lien), (Bui Xuan The) and their accomplices. Since their crimes are very serious, the people's court of Binh Tri Thien Province has sentenced (Le Cong Lien) to death. (Bui Xuan The) received 20 years in jail and the others were sentenced to prison terms of 1-4 years. They all are liable for the damages caused to Bui Ngoc Hung's family and to the Binh Duong cooperative.

SUHARTO PRESENTS INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

BK161544 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0331 GMT 16 Aug 82

[President Suharto's state address before the 16 August plenary session of parliament to mark the 37th independence day -- live]

[Excerpt] Honorable brothers: Our security situation has been satisfactorily stable. We have safely passed through [word indistinct] and sensitive situations like the general election campaign period and election day. This was possible thanks to a vigilant and aware society which is not easily influenced by irresponsible movements and rumors and also thanks to the vigilance and alertness of the state instrument, the armed forces, which stood ready to maintain public security and order.

Meanwhile, we still have to give more serious attention to the elimination, once and for all, of all those responsible for the violent and brutal crimes which have taken place of late, such as the robbing and hijacking of buses and so on. I hope that all sections of the armed forces, particularly the police as the law enforcement agency, can overcome the disorders which have been a source of public restlessness.

Along with this, the development of the armed forces, designed to increase their ability to defend the sovereignty of the state and the security of the people and protect the country from threats from within and without, must continue to modernize their weapons systems and steps up their technical and combat skills.

Another step which must be taken in the context of stabilizing the development of defense and security is to develop our defense and security capability in the rural areas in accordance with the concept of people's total defense and security [hankhmrata].

We have also paid attention to developing a defense and security industry within the context of industrial development in particular and of national development in general. In order to provide a legal basis for further developing the defense and security sector, an organic law governing state defense is currently being drafted by this honorable assembly and the government. It is hoped that the draft can be completed soon.

Honorable brother speaker: While concentrating on the task of development, which forms the current historic task, we, however, cannot remain quiet about the flare-ups and turbulence occurring in various parts of the world. True to the concept in the Preamble of the Constitution, we are called upon to contribute to the realization of a world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. In this, we must continue to adhere to an independent and active foreign policy which is devoted to the interests of national development. It is in this spirit that, in foreign policy matters, we have formulated our attitudes and taken steps in various existing forums.

Our attention has been directed mainly toward the consolidation of the ASEAN organization, which has gradually consolidated the political views of its members in facing regional and international problems as well as toward the expansion of economic and development cooperation among its five member countries.

Regarding the Kampuchean problem, from the outset our attitude, which is also ASEAN's, has been clear; namely, we want to see Kampuchea a sovereign and peaceful country. As a sovereign nation, the Kampuchean people must have the right to choose their own government and determine their own future, without outside interference.

It is in this context that Indonesia, as well as ASEAN, supports the Coalition Government of [Democratic] Kampuchea, which was formed recently. Indonesia believes that the presence of foreign troops in the country is contrary to the wishes of the Kampuchean people; they must be immediately withdrawn from Kampuchean territory. Their presence is clearly contrary to the principles of friendship and neighborly relations and denies the Kampuchean people the freedom the determine their own government in a democratic way.

Another development which is a source of concern is the situation in Afghanistan, which remains unchanged. The presence of foreign troops there does not guarantee Afghan sovereignty which deserves our respect. Therefore, the foreign troops must be withdrawn.

Meanwhile, developments in the Middle East are alarming. The war between Iran and Iraq, two neighboring Islamic countries, is continuing. We, as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world and as friends, call on both sides to seek a peaceful solution to their conflict in the spirit of Islam.

The war between these two countries has weakened the unity of Arab countries, which is needed in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors who, arrogantly and in disregard of humanitarianism, have invaded Lebanon and its capital, Beirut, and killed and persecuted the Lebanese people and the Palestinians. Our views on this have been clear from the outset: We side with the Arab nations who are fighting Israeli aggression and stand by the Palestinian people in their struggle for the right to determine their own future and set up their own homeland.

ANTARA Report on Speech

BK161329 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1114 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, August 16 (ANTARA) -- Indonesian President Suharto declined [as received] here Monday that the 37th anniversary of the country's independence proclamation, August 17 this year, marked "the last stages of the services of the 1945 generation." He added that transfer of responsibility from generation to generation was basically "a proper and natural process."

The president emphasized this in a state address before a plenary session of the House of People's Representatives Monday morning on the eve of the 37th Independence Day, August 17.

Himself belonging to the 1945 generation, which fought physically in Indonesia's war of independence, Suharto stressed that the "liberating generation" was determined to ensure that "they will be able to leave the best of their as [as received] a strong base for the development and growth of the nation in keeping with the noble ideals of the independence proclamation."

As the country commemorates its 37th anniversary tomorrow, the 1945 generation would have devoted its service to the country for 37 years, he observed. And now a younger generation had emerged and its role would grow larger in coming years, he continued, adding that what was left behind by the present generation should form the foundation and the example of the coming generation.

Touching on the country's political parties, the president reiterated that all the socio-political forces in this country must assert that "the one and only principle they use is Pancasila -- the state philosophy and ideology."

He said that 16 years after the birth of the national will to reform the political life the nation had experienced three general elections. We must therefore continue and complete once and for all the process of reforming political life, which means that their respective aspirations should be aimed at realizing a balance spiritual and material prosperity consistent with Pancasila.

The head of state deemed it necessary to raise this question apparently because political parties were regarded to have given prominence to principles other than Pancasila at the peak of the general elections campaign earlier this year.

Warned the president: "The presence of other principles -- beside the principles of Pancasila -- as the special characteristics of the parties will prompt extreme elements, both from within and from without, to give greater prominence to other principles at times when the political struggle attains concrete forms... and that they also tend to easily stimulate narrow group fanaticism which can be readily exploited by extreme elements...."

On the other hand, by ideally adhering solely to the principles of Pancasila, the political parties concerned, he believed, will be able to grow every stronger and gain greater confidence from the people.

By Law No 5 of 1975 the nine Indonesian political parties were streamlined into two (the Moslem Partai Persatuan Pembangunan and the Democratic Partai Demokrasi Indonesia) plus the creation of the functional group (Golongan Karya).

Referring to the acceptance of the convention of the Law of the Sea by the UN conference recently, President Suharto said for Indonesia it was extremely important and historic. This is because the resolution constitutes a guarantee and recognition in international law of states that are archipelagoes that conforms with and ensures the execution of the archipelago principle.

Suharto also called it a milestone for the international community, especially because it is for the first time that an overall legal regimen has been created and that it regulates the use of the seas and the natural resources contained therein, inclusive of those on the ocean bed. He hoped that this convention can be signed and ratified immediately by the countries concerned so that Indonesia can start taking steps to give substance to the archipelago principle.

Referring to Indonesia's economic conditions the president dismissed as not in accord with facts and unfounded pessimistic views depicting the situation as so afflicted by ailments and injustice as to portend "total failure".

He admitted in some areas progress was still slow and some groups of people were still poor, "but as a nation we have already entered a more advanced level of progress as a result of development." He cited in this context the fact that Indonesia was recently categorized as a middle-income nation -- no longer a low income nation.

Despite adverse world economic conditions which resulted in sluggish demand for Indonesia's non oil exports and a fall in prices of these commodities on the international market, Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves had remained "within the bounds of adequacy". The government therefore was not considering devaluation of the rupiah but maintain the present floating and controlled exchange rate.

The president also cited Indonesia's successes in keeping inflation down amidst a world suffering from protracted inflationary trends. In the first seven months of 1982 the rate of inflation was under 7 percent and in the past six months less than 2.3 percent. He predicted in the coming months the rate of inflation would remain stable.

Indonesia's economy grew at a rate of 7.6 percent in 1981, one of the highest growth rates in the world, the president remarked and attributed this achievements to increased production in agriculture, industry and services. With rice production expected to reach 23 million tons this year Indonesia may soon become self-sufficient in this staple food.

The president listed the population problem and creation of job opportunities as "the biggest challenge" being faced by Indonesia in the economic development sectors. The 147 million population grows at an annual rate of 2.3 percent and the labour force by more than 6.5 million persons a year. Indonesia had to intensify its family planning program so that by 1990 the birth rate stands at not higher than 2.2 percent. In addition the government aimed to step up the rate of transmigration (resettlement of landless farmers from densely populated Java and Bali islands to the other islands) which under the current third five year development plan has been targeted at a total of half a million families.

Another great task being undertaken by the government was the creation of economic democracy through the promotion of the cooperative movement which was already making headway in the agricultural sector or rural areas.

ARMY CHIEF SPEECH CLOSES EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA

BK140815 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0730 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 14 (ANTARA) -- The Sixth Malaysian-Indonesian Army exercise code-named Kekar-Malindo VI was closed here Friday by Indonesian Army Chief of Staff General Poniman, who assessed the exercise as of a more advanced level than previous ones.

The command-post exercise applied battle simulation to bring more reality into the event, and also had a wider scope with the involvement of a brigade formation and other auxiliary units, he said. The equipment used in the drill was also of a more comprehensive kind, the general said, adding the hope that it would pave beneficial cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the "Malindo spirit." The exercise, which lasted ten days and involved no less than 1,000 members from the armies of both sides, was held in North Sumatra.

Poniman further said the exercise was intended not only to enhance military professionalism but also to step up mutual understanding and ideological concord in the implementation of the defence and security doctrine of the two countries. The two neighbor countries cannot but work together in efforts to strengthen their national security in the region, he stressed.

Flanking Poniman at the closing ceremony was Malaysian Army Deputy Commander Lieut, Gen Datuk Jagar Onn, who referred to the exercise as of great importance for the security of the two countries. The exercise, an annual affair since 1977, will next year be located in Malaysia.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES KAMPUCHEA'S NONALIGNED SEAT

BK141600 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Kampuchean Membership in the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] TANJUG, the official Yugoslav news agency, reports that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of Democratic Kampuchea, has called on Yugoslavia to restore Kampuchean membership in the Nonaligned Movement. Norodom Sihanouk made the call at a dinner in Ohrid, Macedonia, Yugoslavia, last Thursday. On this occasion, Sihanouk said that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea he led was no government in exile, because it functioned inside Kampuchea. He stressed that Democratic Kampuchea is the only free, neutral and nonaligned government in Kampuchea and which is recognized by the United Nations.

In view of Sihanouk's call, the question arises whether or not Kampuchean membership in the Nonaligned Movement can be restored. As it is, Kampuchean membership was suspended when the Nonaligned Movement held a summit conference in Havana in 1979. It was suspended because both the Khmer Rouge regime -- which was recognized by the United Nations -- and the Phnom Penh regime -- which is not recognized by the United Nations -- were not represented at the Nonaligned Summit Conference.

The absence of Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement was the result of a Cuban move which supported Vietnamese strategy concerning Kampuchea. According to the Vietnamese strategy, Kampuchean membership in the Nonaligned Movement had first to be suspended before Kampuchea could be represented by the Phnom Penh regime it protected.

Three years after the nonaligned summit conference in Havana, the Khmer Rouge regime is still recognized by the United Nations. Nevertheless, by mobilizing worldwide opinion concerning the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge after Pol Pot seized power from Sihanouk's hands in 1976, Vietnam is harboring the hope that what happened in Havana in 1979 can happen again in the United Nations in New York in 1982.

The Vietnamese hope has become questionable following the emergence of the 17 June [date as heard] declaration in Kuala Lumpur, which was followed the next month by the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Sihanouk. Only if Sihanouk withdraws from the coalition government can Vietnam's objective be attained.

In order to attain its objective, Vietnam has offered the convocation of an international conference, which could draw Sihanouk's sympathy. However, ASEAN's rejection of the Vietnamese offer implied that Sihanouk will not withdraw from the coalition government as hoped by Vietnam. Nevertheless, this does not automatically mean that Kampuchean membership in the Nonaligned Movement will be restored at the nonaligned summit conference next month, because Vietnam is going to make an all-out effort to foil Sihanouk's strategy by sending Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang to Iraq and other nonaligned countries. The outcome is still to be determined.

PLO ENVOY MEETS WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTER

BK160731 Jakarta OANA in English 0657 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 16 (OANA/BERNAMA) -- Former Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman and 'Ali Fayyad, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's special envoy, agreed Friday that Arab countries should play a more positive role to help end Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Tengku Abdul Rahman suggested that Arab countries should get together and form a united front to oppose the Israeli aggression in Lebanon which has entered its third month. The former prime minister and former secretary-general of the association of Islamic nations said that it was important for the Islamic world to recapture Jerusalem from Israel.

Fayyad said he would convey to Palestinian leaders the concern expressed by the Muslim community in Malaysia.

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SUZUKI: ASIAN CRITICISM OF TEXTBOOKS SHOULD BE ACCEPTED

OW171353 Toyko KYODO in English 1247 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 17, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday Japan should accept criticism from its Asian neighbors of school textbooks termed as "distorting" Japan's actions in Asia before and during World War II. But Suzuki also said it is also important to maintain Japan's textbook screening system.

The remarks, made in a meeting between Suzuki and three ruling Liberal-Democratic Party lawmakers, may signal Suzuki's readiness to change the textbooks within the framework of the screening system, government sources said. China and South Korea have been officially asking the government to replace "distorted" accounts about Japan's wartime military activities in the countries with "true historical facts." Suzuki met the LDP Dietmen to discuss how to deal with the textbook dispute, which has grown into a major diplomatic issue clouding Japan's relations with the two countries.

LDP To Take Measures

OW180239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 18, KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party will take "some measures" to settle the current diplomatic dispute involving Japan, China and South Korea over controversial textbook revisions, it was reported Wednesday.

LDP Diet members specializing in educational affairs met Wednesday morning to discuss the row concerning textbook distortions of Japan's conduct in China and Korea before and during World War II. A party member said the party will take "some measures within the framework of the existing textbook screening system" to settle the controversy. The party, he said, will consult with the Foreign and Education Ministries.

About 120 conservative members attended the meeting. Some members contended that Japan should not change contents of textbooks under "external pressure" because the screening system is a question related to the sovereignty of a state.

In the meantime, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi attended a meeting of LDP Diet members dealing with foreign affairs and repeated his earlier remarks that Japan should repent where repentence is necessary, an indication that he was in favor of deleting words in the texts which led to the current diplomatic dispute.

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION WITH U.S. UNSETTLED

OW170845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 17, KYODO -- The government could not produce a unified view during the current extended session of the Diet (Parliament) on Japan's cooperation with the U.S. in the field of military technology, a high-ranking government official said Tuesday. The official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) made the forecast, while asking not to be identified.

The question surfaced in June 1981 when former Director General of the Defense Agency Joji Omura visited the United States. The Reagan administration has been soliciting Japan's cooperation since then, and the Japanese Government was to present its policy in the current Diet session ending August 21 after considering the question in connection with its existing basic principles on arms exports.

Under the export trade control ordinance, the Japanese Government limits export of arms to the communist bloc, the nations to which the United Nations prohibited arms shipments and the countries at war or having the possibility of being engaged in an international warfare.

In the process, the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency supported cooperation, citing the necessity to "correct one-sided imports by Japan of military technology from the United States."

But the Ministry of International Trade and Industry opposed the idea and insisted that it is difficult to make exemptions to the current restrictions on arms export. Behind MITI's objection is the fact that the U.S. Government did not exclude the Japan-Soviet project to develop oil and gas off Sakhalin from its tightened sanctions against the Soviet Union, a political analyst said. He also cited as the reason for MITI's hard stance a burgeoning "technical friction" between the two countries, as evidenced by the recent IBM espionage case.

Japan's policy on the matter, therefore, will not be made clear until mid-September when Soichiro Ito, director general of the Defense Agency, will visit the United States following a three-day working-level meeting in Honolulu in late August on security between the two nations.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM FOR HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS CHANGED

OW180823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 18, KYODO -- A bill to change the electoral system for the House of Councillors national constituency became law Wednesday as it was approved at a House of Representatives plenary session.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and the conservative opposition New Liberal Club voted for the bill, while the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Democratic Socialist Party, Komeito and the Japan Communist Party voted against. Some independent members have rejected the bill as signifying the death of the upper house because it virtually prevents them from running in the national electoral district beginning next year.

Under the revised election law, voters will cast their ballots for political parties which will submit a list of candidates of each party's choice. The number of successful candidates will be determined according to votes each party gets. In the past, people voted for individual candidates with or without party affiliation.

A political party must have at least 10 candidates from now on if it wants to take part in an upper house national constituency election. At present, LDP has 134 members and JSP 47 in the House of Councillors, compared with nine independents in the 252-member Upper House.

The current Diet session initially due to end in May was extended until August 21 to discuss the upper house election bill.

BRIEFS

PRC, USSR EQUIPMENT ORDERS -- Tokyo, Aug 11, KYODO -- Tokai Kogyo Co said Wednesday it has received an order for industrial chestnut refrigerators from China and a salmon hatching facility from the Soviet Union. Officials said China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Province for plans to install four large 4,000 ton capacity refrigerators in Hebei Province for handling the export of Tianjin chestnuts. Tokai Kogyo will design and build the refrigerators for completion in August next year. The salmon hatching facility will be installed in Sakhalin Province to handle 30 million salmon eggs. The company will ship the necessary equipment to Sakhalin in November. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 11 Aug 82 OW]

AID TO BANGLADESH -- Tokyo, Aug 2, KYODO -- Japan has agreed to grant yen 2.54 billion (dollar 9.9 million) to Bangladesh for building a foodstuff warehouse and a radio broadcasting hall, the government announced Monday. Representatives of the two governments exchanged notes at Dacca Monday, confirming their agreement on the grant-in-aid. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 5 Aug 82 OW]

NODONG SINMUN PLAYS CHON'S LIBERATION DAY SPEECH

SK180550 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 16 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 17 August commentary: "Shameless Gibberish of Colonial Stooge"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called speech marking the liberation anniversary in Seoul on 15 August. In a word, his speech from first to last was full of his inner thoughts aimed at justifying the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, beautifying and embellishing the dark reality of South Korea and disguising his nature. His gibberish on that day establishes this fact well.

He babbled that with the defeat of the Japanese imperialists South Korea was liberated from national oppression, and that with a so-called government established, the country was liberated from dynastic rule. He even urged the South Korean people to be wary of aggressive policy and colonialism. It is brazenfaced for one who is selling the country and the nation to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors -- the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese stooge -- to dare to say such a thing. This is really ridiculous.

In South Korea today, the U.S. imperialists, who sneaked into Korea in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists, are playing the master.

There is no one who is not aware that the U.S. imperialists execute the prerogative of supreme command over the military, take control of the economy, and control and supervise the internal and external policies of the puppet regime. South Korea is not only the complete colony of the U.S. imperialists under the U.S. forces' military occupation, but also is becoming a sphere of activity for the Japanese aggressive forces. It is no secret that in South Korea, the despotic, fascist terrorist rule -- much more cruel than the feudalistic rule or the Japanese colonial rule -- has continued.

Today, the South Korean people are moaning, while the national sovereignty and freedom is being violated under the double torture of harsh rule by internal and external oppressors headed by the U.S. imperialists. Can we describe this as a liberation?

The sordid stooge, who is maintaining himself with the backing of his U.S. masters, while regarding as his creed the pro-U.S., flunkeyist idea and ideology of falling back on the United States, dared discuss so-called national liberation. This is preposterous.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about liberation or about precautions against colonialism. This is a gimmick aimed at covering up the fact that South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan regime is the U.S. imperialists' colonial stooge -- more detestable than Yi Wan-yong and Song Pyong-chun [Yi and Song were respectively education minister and home minister during the last days of the Yi Dynasty] who sold the country to the Japanese imperialists.

For the genuine liberation of South Korea, it is necessary to be liberated from the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule.

In his speech, Chon Tu-hwan also used the trick of depicting previous South Korea puppet regimes as democratic governments and describing himself as typical figure for realizing democratic rule. The so-called previous South Korea regimes were tools fabricated by U.S. imperialists to execute their colonial policy. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime is their most truculent executioner. The atrocity of the Kwangju massacre and the unprecendentedly dark court trial against Kim Tae-chung clearly show what the puppets consider to be democracy. The deceptiveness of democratic rule advocated by the puppets was also revealed by the fact that they kicked up a racket to appear as if they granted great grace to the prisoners by announcing the so-called amnesty on 14 August.

The amnesty has a disguise aimed at squashing the antigovernment sentiment growing among the South Korean people. The political prisoners who should have been released were not included in the amnesty. Behind the facade of amnesty, suppression of the patriots has been even more cruelly committed.

In recent days too, the puppets held a murderous trial against the patriots who burned a U.S. cultural center for national dignity and sovereignty and passed death sentences and heavy penalties on them. With such a sham amnesty, who on earth can they deceive?

The cutthroats, who have disemboweled pregnant women, cut off breasts of girl students and gouged out eyeballs and kidneys from bodies of living men and sold them because they had demanded democracy, are not qualified to babble about so-called civil rights and humanitarianism.

No matter how often the puppets may babble about democracy, they can never conceal their cruel nature as a military, fascist group that indiscriminately suppresses and murders people and stains South Korea with the people's blood.

On this occasion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan also put forth the theory of opening the society in order to disguise the free domecracy in South Korean -- the one established with guns and bayonets.

Some time ago, compatriots overseas, whose hometowns are in South Korea, visited there, regarding it as their fatherland, and many of them were accused of being impure elements or spies, and were arrested, imprisoned and tried. Involved in such a case were Japan-resident Korean students (So Sung) and his brother and compatriot (Hong Song-kil). The opening of society is a deceptive trick aimed at ridiculing compatriots overseas, appeasing, cheating and making a cat's-paw of them for their political sport.

If they are sincerely going to open South Korean society, they should abolish evil fascist laws including the infamous national security law and change the anticommunist policy into a policy of (?tolerating communism).

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's deceptive trick was also revealed by the fact that he again proposed the dialogue and so on, the idea of which has already worn out. This is ridiculous enough. If he really wants the fatherland's reunification, before talking about other things, he should talk about the need for forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and of ending the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea. However, as on previous occasions, he did not touch on this issue at all. Instead, he only repeated threadbare gibberish, such as national reconciliation through dialogue and contacts and the so-called talks between the highest responsible persons.

This situation in which the U.S. imperialists adhere to colonial rule and the two Koreas plot while occupying South Korea, and their stooges cry out for the North-South confrontation while killing people under the anticommunist slogan, babbling about the so-called dialogues on reunification, is like a dog howling at the moon.

By reciting from memory his U.S. masters' scenario, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made such absurd remarks. His remarks were only aimed at ridiculing public opinion at home and abroad. He has to escape isolation at home and abroad, which is deepening with each passing day owing to his forever intolerable crimes committed before the nation, so he had to try such a deceptive trick. This notwithstanding, no matter what gimmick he may resort to, traitor Chon Tu-hwan can never cheat anyone.

The following facts have been well known to the whole of the world: South Korea is the U.S. imperialists' colony; traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the U.S. tainted stooge; he is a puppet president who usurped power on the strength of U.S. backing; he is a fascist tyrant who murders compatriots; and he is a splittist, who opposes the country's reunification, and a warmonger. This being the case, among the compatriots at home and abroad and the world's progressive peoples, today, voices demanding the overthrow of traitor Chon Tu-hwan are growing further.

The antinational nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his crimes committed before history and the nation can never be concealed with anything. If he continues to pursue fascism, division and war by depending on outside forces, while making deceptive remarks such as the national liberation, democratic rule or independent reunification, he cannot escape ruin.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S PACIFIC SUMMIT PROPOSAL

SK180838 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 17 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN commentary: "The Puppet Stooge's Sordid Role"]

[Text] According to news reports, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has recently babbled about a summit meeting of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, a group of Asian countries and South Korea. Stressing the need for such a meeting, the puppets are trying to strengthen the contacts with these countries. It is ridiculous and unbecoming of a U.S. stooge like the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique to babble about such a summit. It is widely known that South Korea is absolutely a colony of the U.S. imperialists. As for the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, it is a dirty and well-trained stooge of the U.S. imperialists, a puppet president who usurped power at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and who now maintains a puppet regime.

Today, the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle for independence is growing as an unstoppable force among the South Korean people and the people of the world are raising their voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, rejecting the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. At a time like this, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to make South Korea appear to be an independent nation, maneuvering to win favor with people at home and abroad and advertising a summit to cover up a sad situation of a lone puppet.

By advertising such a meeting, however, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is only exposing more of its dirty nature as a stooge serving U.S. masters. The so-called summit of Pacific nations is not an invention of the puppets. It has long been advocated by the Japanese reactionaries with the positive support of the U.S. imperialists and in accordance with U.S. imperialist strategy against Asia.

Under the pretext of economic cooperation, the Japanese reactionaries have been seeking to establish a Pacific economic community and a new order by advocating the economic unity of the Pacific nations. Not long ago, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki again spoke of this in Honolulu. The purpose of the Japanese reactionaries' move to establish a Pacific economic community is to bring the countries in this area under Japan's domination so as to plunder their rich natural resources as they please and to harshly exploit the cheap labor force.

The nature of the Pacific economic community is nothing but a modern version of the Greater Far East Coprosperity Sphere advocated in the past by the Japanese militarists to dominate the Asian and Pacific countries. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists, while encouraging the Japanese reactionaries to establish the Pacific economic community, are trying to turn it into a military alliance system to be directed by their baton.

If the Pacific economic community is to be formed at a time when the U.S.-Japan security system exists, the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea are fully prepared and the ANZUS treaty linking the United States, Australia and New Zealand still functions. A community of economic character could easily be turned into one of a military nature. This is as clear as daylight. If this were to take place, first of all, the developing countries of this region would not only be subjected to economic domination of the industrialized nations, such as Japan, but they

would also be tied to the wheel of the U.S. imperialists' Asian military strategy. This would eventually trample the independence and national sovereignty of these countries and block their road of building a new society, bringing about nothing but the irrevocable consequence of disturbing the peace and stability of the region.

All the facts show that the South Korean puppets, playing the role of a shock brigade executing the policy of aggression of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, are contributing to leading the developing countries in the Pacific region along a dangerous road. The people of the Pacific nations still vividly remember the bloody history of aggression committed by the Japanese imperialists and the brutal acts of murder committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and Southeast Asia. They do not want a repetition of such an accursed history in this region.

This being the case, the peoples of these countries, regarding the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's babbling about a summit meeting, which was instigated by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, as absurd remarks by a puppet that has no fixed ideas of its own, ignore its remarks from the beginning. The louder it shouts about a summit meeting, the stronger will be the denunciation and rejection faced by the dirty imperialist South Korean puppets.

VRPR SCORES CHON'S VISIT TO AFRICA, CANADA

SK180358 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 16 August Chon Tu-hwan left to visit five countries with his faithful stooges. In connection with this, mobilizing all government-patronized political parties, government-patronized buglers and other rabble, the rascals are noisily advertising Chon Tu-hwan's tour, saying that it will make a display of the so-called independent diplomacy, will promote the national power and image of South Korea and will further promote the friendly and cooperative relations with these countries. But, this is a scheme aimed at deceiving the people and at misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

Chon Tu-hwan's current tour of the four African countries and Canada is in every way not only a puppet tour under the directives of the U.S. boss, but is also a tour designed to secure support of the two-Koreas line from Third World countries and to freeze the division of the country.

Chon Tu-hwan's tour of these countries is described as independent diplomacy. This is indeed preposterous. As is known, today South Korea is a typical colony of the United States and is a puppet state like Manchuria in the past, which was a puppet state under Japanese imperialism.

In South Korea, a signboard which reads the Republic of Korea [taehanminguk] is hung, and there is a National Assembly, which poses as a so-called sanctuary of the popular will, and a so-called judicial branch. But these are controlled by the United States and are nothing but a tool for the neocolonial rule of the United States. Thus, the United States completely controls all fields of South Korea -- political, economic, diplomatic and military.

Chon Tu-hwan's current five-nation tour is also being made in accordance with the directives of the United States. In other words, Chon Tu-hwan's tour is the tour of a colonial puppet of the United States who follows aggressive U.S. policy toward Africa. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring talks about independent diplomacy. This is nothing but a dirty trick to conceal its true nature as a puppet of the United States.

Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring that the purpose of the current five-nation tour is to enhance the so-called national power and image of South Korea and to promote friendly and cooperative relations with these countries. This is also a gibberish of [words indistinct].

The purpose of Chon Tu-hwan's current five-nation tour is to split and alienate the Third World countries, to escape international isolation by blocking the ever-increasing influence of the North among these countries, to embellish fascist rule and to secure support for the two-Koreas line.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist system today has been isolated and rejected not only by our people but also by the Third World countries. Today, many countries are rejecting Chon Tu-hwan, branding him a murderer, a fascist, a tyrant and a splittist. The number of countries severing diplomatic relations with South Korea is increasing each day.

Proceeding from this, while leering at the Third World countries in a bid to avoid of international isolation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to secure support from these countries and to justify its splittist schemes. But, this is nothing but a foolish delusion. The Third World countries will never be fooled by such cunning tactics and will wage the struggle to oppose and reject Chon Tu-hwan even more strongly. Our people will resolutely continue to struggle against Chon Tu-hwan, branding his current five-nation tour a splittist and treacherous tour.

VRPR SCORES CHON'S 15 AUGUST AMNESTY MEASURE

SK171218 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "A Clumsy Act of Disguise"]

[Text] Marking Liberation Day on 15 August, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group played a game of suspending sentences and granting amnesty to prisoners.

In connection with this, the group is saying through progovernment mouthpieces that it is granting a special favor to these illegally imprisoned people. This is a trick and a farce to appease public opinion at home and abroad denouncing the U.S. fascist colonial rule and to divert the people's denunciation and resistance directed toward the group. It is absurd for a murderer serving the United States -- the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- to babble about granting a special favor.

The majority of people imprisoned in now crowded jail cells struggled to regain national sovereignty in opposition to U.S. colonial rule or have waged a just struggle to regain the basic human right to existence and democracy. These people are innocent and have done nothing to deserve imprisonment. They were arrested for violating the fascist evil laws while they were struggling. All were imprisoned on preposterous charges.

The fact that the fascist hangmen imprisoned and punished them is evidence of the tyranny of illegal laws and lawlessness. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, while paying lipservice to suspension of sentences and a special amnesty for imprisoned persons, still hold in prisons the political prisoners and prisoners of conscience who deserve to be released. This is an intolerable criminal act.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is imprisoning numerous democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and prisoners of conscience to maintain the U.S. fascist rule in this land, subjecting them to torture and repression.

What is more, with murderous trials for those involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the group has committed a fascist act of sentencing to capital and heavy punishment those who had waged a just struggle under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring advertised the suspension of sentences and the special amnesty for prisoners is nothing but a farce to embellish maneuvers to repress civil rights, fulfilling its duty as stooge of the United States, and to cover up its dirty nature as a wicked murderer and fascist tyrant.

As revealed by the Kwangju massacre, the Chon Tu-hwan group is an intolerable group of human butchers which, on orders from the United States, brutally murdered the patriotic masses who rose against the outside forces to regain democracy and achieve national reunification. It is an unprecedented fascist group of tyrants which has turned all of South Korea into a prison cell without bars.

The murderous acts committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring since it seized power to maintain U.S. colonial rule in this land readily prove this.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is truly willing to do something -- at least as a token -- it should first of all abolish the fascist evil laws such as national security laws and immediately and unconditionally release the patriots and prisoners of conscience, including the patriots who struggled in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

At a time when all sorts of fascist evil laws fabricated to maintain U.S. colonial rule in this land are enforced, the release of a few people, if they ever really were released, is meaningless.

Even though the group is trying to appease and deceive the people by producing such a farce as granting favors, nobody will be deceived. Our masses will wage a more vigorous struggle to overthrow the military Chon Tu-hwan regime -- the puppet serving the U.S. colonialists -- and for the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners and democratic personages.

IRAN'S HEAVY INDUSTRIES MINISTER NABAVI VISITS

Arrives 16 August

SK162236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 17 (KCNA) -- A government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry, arrived in Pyongyang on August 16 by plane. A large number of working people in the city turned out to the airport, carrying bunches of flowers in their hands to meet the guests.

Set up amid welcomers were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, the supreme leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. When the delegation arrived, the crowd warmly welcomed it, waving bunches of flowers.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, personages concerned, and Iranian ambassador to our country, Nahavandian, and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

Meets With Ho Tam

SK180055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 17 met and had a friendly talk with the government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Minister of Heavy Industry Behzad Nabavi which paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were a personage concerned and Iranian ambassador to our country A. Nahavandian.

Meets With Yi Chong-ok

SK180101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on August 17 met and had a friendly talk with the government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Minister of Heavy Industry Behzad Nabavi which paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and Iranian Ambassador to our country A. Nahavandian.

Administration Council Banquet

SK180538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of August 17 in honour of the government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry of Iran, and Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang. Present there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC JILIN CPC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS

SK180515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- A Jilin provincial delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Song Jiehan, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the CPC, arrived in Chagang Province on August 16 on the invitation of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. It was met by Kang Myong-san, secretary of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned.

ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY MARKED BY FILM SHOWING

SK180502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on August 17 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania.

Present there were Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Sin Ki-chon, vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association; and other personage concerned and working people in the city.

Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy and cultural attaches of embassies of various countries in Pyongyang were invited there. The attendants appreciated a Romanian feature film after seeing round photographs showing successes achieved by the Romanian people in the revolution and construction since the victory of the revolution.

CHON ARRIVES IN KENYA, MEETS WITH PRESIDENT MOI

SK180120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Nairobi -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi agreed Tuesday to make common efforts to usher in a new era of cooperation between the two countries.

In a summit held behind closed doors at the state guest house, the two heads of state shared the view that it is important for developing countries to channel their power into close cooperation, it was learned. They also agreed to expand technological cooperation, strengthen economic and trade relations and promote cultural exchanges between the two countries. The two leaders agreed that Korea and Kenya would hold regular consultations to discuss joint ventures between the two countries on the private sector.

President Chon emphasized that it is important for the two countries to enhance mutual understanding and friendship on the basis of the Olympic spirit. Echoing the view, Moi pledged full cooperation to help Korea to hold the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games successfully. The Korean president said that it will be desirable to form a "development front" in an effort to further develop the relations of inter-dependence and mutual compensation among developing countries.

Chon explained to Moi that tension continues to exist on the Korean Peninsula, as North Korea has drastically built up its military power instead of abandoning its scheme to communize the peninsula by force. He pointed out that it is urgent for the divided parts of the Korean Peninsula to restore mutual trust by holding a summit, if they are to dispel tension and normalize relations. The Korean chief executive said that the new unification formula proposed by the Republic of Korea is the most comprehensive and realistic appraoch to Korea's unification.

In reply, the Kenyan president expressed positive support to the Republic of Korea's dialogue and unification policy, a meeting source said. As Chon said Korea and Kenya should be more staunch than ever before in opposing colonialism, since the two countries had experiences of fighting colonialism, Moi nodded, it was learned.

The two presidents exchanged views on a wide range of issues including the situation in Northeast Asia, African and world affairs and cooperation among developing countries. The summit meeting was held in a very friendly atmosphere, the meeting source said. Chon proposed that Moi visit Korea at an opportune time, and Moi accepted the invitation, the source said.

After the summit, Chon and Moi attended a meeting of senior officials of the two countries. The meeting was jointly presided over by Korean Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chun-song and Kenyan Vice President Mwai Kibaki.

Speaking before the meeting started, Chon said that it is necessary for the two countries to channel their energy into close cooperation in order to pursue the common goals of freedom, peace and prosperity and create a new history. He said that he expects the meeting will contribute to increasing bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

Moi said that Korea is a grateful country that recognized Kenya and dispatched its ambassador to Nairobi ahead of other countries when Kenya achieved independence. Touching on the technological training of young Kenyans, he said that Korea may send trainers to Kenya or Kenya may dispatch its young people to Korea for training. Earlier in the day, President and Mrs. Chon arrived here after eight hours and 30 minutes of flight from Penang. When the presidential plane touched down at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, President and Mrs. Chon were welcomed by President Moi, and other ranking officials including Vice President Kibaki and Minister of Foreign Affairs Robert Ouko.

In an arrival statement, Chon said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1964, the two countries have steadfastly developed bonds of friendship as partners in a variety of political, economic, social and cultural activities, pursuing the common goals of freedom, peace and prosperity.

"It is my hope that this visit will contribute to expanding and deepening our relations through a consolidation of our partnership aimed at peace and prosperity. We can accomplish this by sharing the precious experience and wisdom acquired in the course of our respective growth," he said.

PARTIES TO CONVENE ASSEMBLY SESSION ON TEXTBOOKS

SK180327 Seoul YONHAP in English 1310 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's major political parties Wednesday agreed to convene the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee next Tuesday to deal with the controversial "textbook issue" between Korea and Japan.

The agreement came during a meeting of floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the opposition Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party. The three leaders shared the view that the convocation of the Foreign Affairs Committee is necessary because of the growing national sentiment demanding the correction of distorted parts of Japanese history books and the Japanese Government's "lukewarm" attitude in the matter.

During the committee meeting, Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won will answer lawmakers' questions concerning diplomatic contacts to have the distortions corrected and the government's future measures to cope with the issue, parliamentary sources said. The committee meeting will also discuss a pan-national campaign to overcome adversities caused by Japan and rectify Japan's biased view of Korea, according to the source.

Delay of Lawmaker's Meeting

SK180134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 18 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union is considering postponing the annual convention of the bilateral body slated for Sept. 7 in Tokyo unless the Tokyo government takes appropriate measures to solve the "textbook issue" between the two countries.

Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, the union's Seoul-side chairman, and other leading Korean members of the union met Tuesday and discussed measures to cope with the issue. Emerging from the meeting, Rep. Yi Sang-ik, Seoul-side secretary general, said that a "decisive clue" for solving the problem should be found before the annual meeting of the union is called into session. If the problem as well as the longstanding ecnomic cooperation issue between the two countries are not solved, they will adversely affect the convocation of the joint meeting, Yi said.

Meanwhile, the opposition Korea National Party has already decided not to attend the union's annual meeting if the textbook issue is not resolved before Sept. 7.

SECOND-QUARTER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTED

SK180125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] It is significant that the nation's economy moved ahead during the April-June period despite the prolonged recession in industrial countries and reduced growth in world trade, relevant economists said yesterday.

Economists at the Bank of Korea (BOK) noted that the April-June economic performance, with the GNP growth rate of 4.6 percent, was rated good, especially compared to the 4.1 percent growth rate posted in the same period of last year. The quarterly GNP increase, though slower than in the second years of the late 1970's, is welcome news in that there was a rise in capital spending considered essential for the long-run health of the economy. Domestic fixed investment related to plants and equipment showed a whopping 10.2 percent increase over the like period of last year, which is in sharp contrast to a negative growth rate of 7.2 percent in the same 1981 quarter.

The BOK economists are certain that the nation will be able to attain this year's economic growth target of six to seven percent without a hitch barring unforeseen events such as a poor rice harvest. They also said that recently slow-going commodity prices will prove to be conducive to steady and solid growth of the national economy. In fact, a major premise of this year's economic planning backed up by the government is to arrest price inflation. The inflation rate has thus far shown a noticeably moderate trend. During the first seven months of this year, the commodity inflation rates recorded 2.2 percent (wholesale) and 3.6 percent (consumer) respectively, which in turn seem to make the government's economic planners confident that this year's inflation will be held down to a single-digit figure as planned.

Despite the real growth rate of 4.6 percent during the April-June period, however, some economic observers pointed out the nation's economy is still facing many woes. One is that a considerable portion of the second quarter GNP growth was dominated by overseas factors.

Gross national product (GNP), the total output of goods and services produced only within the country, posted a growth rate of only 2.8 percent during the second quarter, contrasting with a 5.2 percent growth in the corresponding period of last year. This means that such overseas factors as earnings from overseas construction and reduced external debts servicing following lower international interest rates have contributed as much as 1.8 percent to the overall growth rate during the second quarter. This also means that domestic production of goods and services remained relatively flat during the period. It was for this reason that the nation's total consumption expenditure during the second quarter registered a small increase of 2.6 percent over the like period of last year. In comparison, last year's second quarter total expenditure recorded a growth rate of 4.8 percent.

Moderate export performance was also cited as a gloomy factor for the nation's economy. The second-quarter export growth rate posted only 5.5 percent as compared with 24.1 percent growth rate recorded in the same period of last year. The poor export performance was largely attributed to the growing trend of protectionism in major industrialized countries plus weak overseas demand for Korean-made goods.

Meantime, the growth of the manufacturing industry, normally considered the mainstay of economic development, registered a mere 3.1 percent during the second quarter. The manufacturing industry grew by an average of 20 percent in late 1970's, leading off the overall economic growth.

Unemployment Drops 'Slightly'

SK180128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Unemployment dropped slightly by 0.1 percent during the second quarter (April-June) over the same period last year to 3.8 percent, according to figures released by the Economic Planning Board (EPB) yesterday. The figures show that the economically active population totaled 15,990,000 during the cited period, down 0.4 percent from a year earlier. Of them, 3.8 percent or 602,000 persons were jobless.

The total work force accounted for about 60.5 percent of the nation's population over the age of 14, which stood at 26,442,000, according to EPB, the government's top economic planning agency. Of the total workers -- 15,388,000 -- 42.5 percent or 6,. 45,000 were working in the tertiary industry and service fields. Next came 37.5 percent or 5,765,000 who worked in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery. The workers in mining and manufacturing totaled 3,078,000 or 20.0 percent. EPB, meanwhile, said that 5,104,000 or 33.2 percent were found to be selfemployed while 6,986,000 or 45.4 percent were employed by business firms or other work places. The remaining 3,298,000 or 21.4 percent were engaged in family-related businesses during the period, EPB added.

Of the 602,000 unemployed, 22,000 were previously engaged in agriculture while 580,000 were involved in non-agricultural businesses.

HUN SEN REPORTS TO ASSEMBLY ON FOREIGN POLICY

BK171015 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Aug (SPK) -- This morning, at the third session of the National Assembly, Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, presented a report on the international situation and the PRK's foreign policy.

He analyzed the situation in different regions of the world and pointed out that the worsening tension arises from the bellicose policy of the imperialists, first of all, the U.S. imperialists who, in collusion with the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and other reactionary forces, have interfered in the internal affairs of other states.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed to the efforts made by the USSR, other socialist countries, governments and progressive peoples to prevent war, and stressed the repeated peace initiatives taken by the USSR -- particularly in disarmament, the reduction of nuclear arsenals and the banning of chemical weapons -- initiatives which have received a favorable response from peoples the world over, even in Western and northern Europe.

Regarding events relating to Kampuchea, the minister of foreign affairs stressed: For more than 3 years, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries inside ASEAN, have resorted to various political, military, economic and diplomatic maneuvers against the revival of the Kampuchean people and against the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries; but they have met with one failure after another. The situation in our country is steadily improving, the revolution of the three Indochinese countries has been consolidated and their solidarity and cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries has been further strengthened.

On the so-called tripartite government of the reactionary Khmers, he said: Faced with the increasingly stable situation of our country and the world's trend toward abandoning Pol Pot, the U.S. forced ASEAN to agree with the Beijing reactionaries to form the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" in order to avoid a complete failure and to maintain the presence of the murderers and reactionaries at the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly.

On the direction of the party and government's foreign policy, the minister of foreign affairs indicated that the PRK will work to consolidate and develop the strategic alliance and cooperation in all fields with Vietnam and Laos; consolidate and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields with the USSR and other socialist countries; develop the relations of militant solidarity with communist and workers' parties, with revolutionary and progressive movements in the world and with the people's struggle in the world for peace, independence, the right to life, democracy and social progress; and frustrate the maneuvers of the Chinese reactionaries who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reacionary forces inside ASEAN, use the reactionary Kampuchean forces to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and provoke confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

This afternoon, the head of the Kampuchean diplomacy gave an account of the Kampuchea-Vietnam agreement on the historical waters and the decree on the delimitation of the PRK's maritime zones and continental shelf. Afterwards, he answered questions from National Assembly members concerning relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, Kampuchea's attitude regarding the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Kampuchea-Vietnam agreement on historical waters.

National Assembly members also heard Sim Ka, chairman of the Committee for the Control of State Affairs, present the bill on criminal procedures and settlement of cases concerning administrative disputes and accusations.

Answers Questions on Policy

BK171552 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1447 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Aug (SPK) — At the National Assembly, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen this afternoon answered several questions of the representatives regarding Kampuchea's foreign policy. The questions concerned relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, the Palestinian question and the agreement on historical waters between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Answering a representative who asked him to "talk about the reaction of the ASEAN countries to the peace proposals and inititives raised recently at the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference," the minister said:

The peace initiatives recently proposed by the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos foreign ministers conference are very important. They once again clearly confirmed the desire of the three Indochinese people to normalize relations among the Southeast Asian countries in order to reestablish peace and stability in the region. These proposals and initiatives have been widely welcomed by peace-loving public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world as well as by some of ASEAN's prominent politicians.

Following the visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister to four Southeast Asian countries, millions of people of this region and the world's progressive peoples noted and grasped the just position full of good will of the three Indochinese countries. This visit and position have increased the mutual understanding and trend toward dialogue among the countries of the region in conformity with everyone's aspirations.

In contrast, some high personalities in the Thai ruling circles worked up various slanders to falsify the meaning of the proposals and initiatives of the three Indochinese countries. For example, regarding our proposal on the creation of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border, with no valid grounds they said that "it is the proposal raised 2 years ago on the demilitarized zone" and "if anyone wants to create a safety zone, he should create it along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border!"

In fact, the three Indochinese had long proposed the creation of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border, but Thailand had rejected it. Now we propose creating a safety zone along the border of the two countries in which there are only the armed forces of the PRK on the Kampuchean side of the border and only the Royal Armed Forces of Thailand on the Thai side of the border. But Thailand again has rejected it. The Thai authorities claimed that "the threat comes from Kampuchea where Vietnamese troops are stationed along the border of the two countries." But when we proposed the above -- that is, no more Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea inside the safety zone and also no more remnants of the Pol Pot troops and other armed bands of reactionary Khmers on Thai territory inside the same zone — why then did they hastily reject our proposal full of good will?

In fact, the tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border stems from Bangkok's hostile policy regarding the PRK. The remnants of the Pol Pot gang found "sanctuaries" in Thai territory in order to plunder Kampuchean border residents. Thailand is responsible for repeated violations of the airspace and territorial waters of the PRK and many criminal acts committed during the past few years against the Kampuchean people, including the use of toxic chemicals to which many among our people fell victim.

Therefore, all the unfounded assertions, unreality and hostility of the responsible Thai authorities have clearly shown that Bangkok intends to follow the expansionist policy of the Beijing Chinese hegemonists who want to maintain tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and push the ASEAN countries into confrontation with the PRK and the countries of the Indochinese Peninsula in order to serve their expansionist maneuvers.

This is why Thailand continues to shelter the remnants of the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary forces in its territory, allowing them to conduct sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution and prevent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

To a question on the declaration of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference held recently in Bangkok, Minister Hun Sen stated: According to the Western press, the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Bangkok on 7 August issued a declaration demanding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can exercise their right to self-determination. This fact shows that:

1. Thailand and some ASEAN countries practice a two-faced policy. The first consists of following an obsolete reactionary policy that we have rejected on many occasions. They continue to serve the expansionist policy of China, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and continue to carry out hostile acts against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to sap the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. The second consists of accepting dialogue with the Indochinese countries in order, in reality, to appease world public opinion and that of their peoples who demand reconciliation with the Indochinese countries.

2. The leaders of Thailand and other ASEAN countries are in an endlessly embarrassing situation. In fact, the world's progressive opinion supported the peace initiatives full of good will of the three Indochinese countries, and even opinion in their own countries demands noninterference in Kampuchea's internal affairs which must be settled by the Kampuchean people.

In the same conference, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries made a declaration begging for international aid for the benefit of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" and are trying to protect the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The Thai leaders must know that they are playing with fire. Currently, Beijing is still using pro-Chinese rebels to conduct subversive acts in ASEAN countries, and many ASEAN personalities themselves have noted that the danger threatening the peace and security of their own countries comes from China. Thus, the creation of a so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" and the request for international aid for the benefit of the reactionary Khmers reflect the ignorance of some of ASEAN's ruling circles which pursue a policy incompatible with the reality of Kampuchea and with the interests of the peoples in Southeast Asia as well as the aspirations of their own peoples. This gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea threatens the security of independent and sovereign neighboring countries and will prove to be very dangerous for their own countries. Nothing is funnier than the Thai prime minister's assertion that the creation of the above-mentioned so-called "coalition government" constitutes a strengthening of security for Thailand.

Our people would be very happy to live in peace and establish friendship with the peoples of neighboring countries, particularly with the Thai people. However, they also insist on exercising their right of response and are determined to crush all subversive acts of foreign aggressors against the independence of their fatherland and against their freedom.

As for the attitude of Kampuchea regarding the struggle of the Palestinian people against the current aggression by Israeli Zionists supported by the U.S. imperialists, the minister said: Following the aggression by Israeli Zionists in Lebanon with the support of the U.S. imperialists to annihilate the Palestinian people and other patriotic Lebanese forces, our Foreign Ministry issued a statement vigorously condemning the aggressors and clearly demonstrating that this act of the Israeli Zionists stems from the so-called "strategic cooperation between Tel Aviv and Washington" which is trying to repress the Palestinian people's struggle and bring Lebanon under its domination.

Recently, we received 'Ali Fayad, special envoy of the Palestinian Liberation Front. The inhabitants of Phnom Penh organized a meeting of solidarity in honor of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who are fighting against the Israeli aggressors and U.S. imperislists, and expressed their strong indignation at the genocidal crimes perpetrated against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Our people and our government acclaim the valiant struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and once again express their solidarity and support for the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples against the Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialists aimed at recovering the sacred right of the Palestinian people and defending the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab peoples.

Regarding the agreement on the Kampuchea-Vietnam joint historical waters and the decree on Kampuchea's maritime zones, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers said: The PRK and the SRV decided to create a zone of historical waters to confirm their sovereignty and defend the security and rights of the two countries in the said zone and prevent all violations there. We oppose all violations of our maritime zones and continental shelf. We are, however, ready to negotiate, on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, with neighboring countries to settle disputed zones.

CIRCULAR ON CELEBRATING SRV NATIONAL DAY ISSUED

BK151130 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 13 Aug 82

[7 August Circular of the KPRP Central Committee]

[Text] The organization of the Srv National Day on 2 September:

This year, the fraternal Vietnamese people will celebrate the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 2 September. In our country, the comrade Vietnamese experts and cadres as well as the combatants of the VPA, armed with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, are helping us to reconstruct and defend our fatherland. It is necessary that our people and our National Army of all strata organize big activities, in order to strengthen the spirit of solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

1. The KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the KUFNCD National Council and the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association must send greetings messages to the Vietnamese party Central Committee, the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, the Vietnamese Front and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association. All provinces must send greetings messages to their sister provinces.

2. On the Vietnamese National Day, all ministries and all provincial, municipal and central offices must visit Vietnamese experts who are fulfilling their internationalist duty in these places. Informal talks have to be arranged by inviting Vietnamese experts working in these ministries or military units to tell revolutionary stories. The people and mass organizations must visit and greet Vietnamese troops in their localities.

3. The Ministry of Information and Culture and the friendship association must organize exhibitions, movie shows and lectures on Vietnam and the solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam in Phnom Penh and in all provinces.

[Signed] Bou Thang, for the KPRP Central Committee, Phnom Penh, 7 August 1982

KAMPUCHEA SCORES NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC REPORT ON ANGKOR

BK131211 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Who Is Preserving Our National Cultural Heritage and Who Destroyed It?" -- date not given]

[Text] Last July, the Voice of America broadcast an interview with Peter White and Wilbur Garrett excerpted from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC magazine for the purpose of duping public opinion concerning the true situation in Kampuchea, interfering in the PRK's internal affairs and opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

In this interview, Peter White and Wilbur Garrett groundlessly said that the Kampuchean people and the present Kampuchean Government cannot preserve and defend the Angkor temples, which are their national heritage, because of the on-going conflict. These two unreasonable individuals stated that they will make efforts to put on illegal exhibitions of Angkor photographs in Kansas City; Vienna, Austria; and Paris, France, in the near future. They look upon their ill-intentioned acts as a campaign in search of support from various governments for so-called measures to preserve the Angkor temples. They want to transform this area into a region that they call a demilitarized zone under the supervision of an international organization. This maneuver constitutes flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people.

All humanity knows that the Angkor temples were damaged by U.S. bombs. These temples also suffered serious damage at the hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- the cheap lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists. They did not even attempt to preserve these temples but instead deliberately damaged them, in particular Angkor Wat. They transformed a number of temples into ox stables and paddy granges. They broke statues notably those in Preah Poan at Angkor Toch. They used temple stones to build bridges, roads and various other works. Particularly badly pillaged were the Prasat Snoeng temple in Battambang Province and the Prasat Preah Theat temple in Kompong Thom Province. Stones from these temples were used to build roads and embankments.

They burned and destroyed old texts and treaties. These acts of destruction were aimed at completely demolishing our national tradition and customs. The Angkor temple complex became deserted and engulfed by the jungle. A number of old temples -- such as Bayon and Preah Khan -- were partly damaged by trees cut down by the Pol Pot gangs. These foolish acts seriously hurt the Kampuchean people and all of mankind. We very much regret such actions. These barbarous acts represent serious insults to the value of our national culture and to the conscience of all mankind.

The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC magazine also raised the issue of the damage done to the Angkor temples but it does not acknowledge that the main cause of this destruction was the war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists, and in particular the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which implemented a cultural revolution in conformity with foolish Maoist theory. This is a genuinely reactionary act by the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC magazine, which seems to be imbued with a criminal desire to obstruct the restoration of our national culture. In particular, this magazine wants to distort the ties of solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, which are the major factor in our revolution's victory.

After being freed from the danger of barbarous genocide and although the Kampuchean fatherland was facing serious obstacles and difficulties, the PRK Government paid great attention to restoring our national cultural heritage. We promptly organized an administrative council to examine and closely control our national cultural heritage, which was damaged by the genocidal regime. Due to these efforts, the Angkor Conservation Organization was immediately put into action to begin repairs and to oppose a number of vandals who had been committing crimes against our national cultural heritage.

In 1980, our government issued a decree law on the defense of the national heritage and national cultural estates. This decree emphasized the necessity of close cooperation between various ministries, offices, military units, local state powers and our people in order to protect and preserve our national cultural heritage. In the same year, we founded the Angkor Conservation Organization, comprising more than 100 employees and cadres. Guards were assigned to watch over and protect these temples. They also take care of important sites, such as the Angkor Wat temple, Bayon and, in particular, the Angkor complex.

Moreover, our government contacted experts from various friendly countries, such as the Soviet Union and India. It also appealed to UNESCO for assistance in the conservation and repair of the Angkor temples which are the heritage of all mankind. All of this clearly shows that the PRK Government conscientiously sought to conserve our national cultural heritage.

We reiterate that our genuine revolutionary state power is presently controlling the whole territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Therefore, without the permission of the state power, any photographic exhibitions or interviews on the Angkor temples are considered null and void and constitute criminal acts.

We completely reject any attempt to create a so-called demilitarized zone in the Angkor area under the supervision of an international organization, because this constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the PRK -- an independent and sovereign state.

Facts clearly show that the PRK Government is capable of defending and conserving the Angkor temples. Since the liberation of our territory many national and foreign visitors have visited the Angkor temples safely.

HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI GREET INDIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK150822 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Aug (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Indian National Day, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent their "warmest" congratulations to Indian leaders today.

In a message to Giani Zail Singh, president of India, Chairman Heng Samrin stressed:

We are convinced that the close ties of friendship and the traditional cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen, develop and serve national construction and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Chairman Chan Si, in his message to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, said that the Indian people have achieved great victories in all fields of national reconstruction after its independence. With its economic and technical potential, India is among the world's developed countries.

Pursuing a foreign policy of peace and nonalignment, the Republic of India has seen its role and prestige rise steadily in the international arena, contributing to the safeguard of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

I wish to express my profound gratitude to the Republic of India for its past as well as future aid and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction efforts.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen also sent his congratulations to his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao.

LAO, SRV JUSTICE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS ON JUDICIAL COOPERATION

BK140955 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 14 (OANA/KPL) -- Kou Souvannamethi, Lao minister of justice, yesterday morning met with his Vietnamese counterpart, Phan Hien, at Lanxang Hotel.

The discussion was centered on the cooperation in the legal and judicial field for the next 5 years between the two countries. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK171203 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 17 (OANA-KPL) -- Laos and Vietnam signed here yesterday a five year co-operation agreement in the fields of law and judiciary.

The agreement spells out that the two sides, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and special friendship, will regularly exchange lessons in the field and visits of delegations of lawyers and judicial personnel. Vietnam is also to help Laos in training cadres and organizing special refresher courses for Laos' judicial personnel.

Signing the agreement which conforms with the spirit of the agreement in cultural, scientific and technical co-operation of the two countries were Kou Souvannamethi and Phan Hien, respectively ministers of justice of Laos and Vietnam.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS INDIAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

BK140347 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] LPDR President Souphanouvong recently sent a congratulatory message to Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, in New Delhi. The message reads:

Upon learning that you have been elected president of the Republic of India, I am pleased to convey warm and sincere congratulations and best wishes to you for your good health, happiness and great success in your new, honorable and lofty duty.

I am convinced that the fine relations of friendship and existing cooperation between our two countries and peoples will be further consolidated and strengthened.

LPLA GENERAL STAFF CHIEF TALKS WITH OFFICERS IN VIANGSAI

BK161448 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] At 0800 on 4 August, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, interior minister and chief of the LPLA General Staff, met and talked with officers attached to various units and offices of the Viangsai cultural school.

General Sisavat hailed the successes and achievements recorded by the cultural school in the first half of 1982. He talked about the world situation as well as the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in the ASEAN countries. He called on everyone to unite and serve as a strong force to implement the various plans and policies adopted by the party and the state, including, for example, the educational and cultural tasks of the school. He also called on the school to produce people capable of responding to the army's tasks and to safeguard and beautify this historic town of Viangsai while achieving self-sufficiency and building self-reliant economic bases.

On behalf of all the officers attending the meeting, Brigadier General (Chanko) pledged to fulfill the call of the higher echelon.

NATION REVIEW: USSR MAY BE REVIEWING SRV POLICY

BK171705 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will tomorrow fly to Manila for talks with his Philippine counterpart Gen Carlos Romulo on the Kampuchean situation and the planned visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to that country, informed sources said yesterday. Describing the visit as a "routine exchange of views," an informed source who requested anonymity said the trip was arranged at the invitation of the Philippine foreign minister.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who has already toured three ASEAN countries of Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, is tentatively scheduled to visit Indonesia and the Philippines in October. The source said that the planned visit of the Vietnamese minister to the Philippines would be among the topics to be raised during Sitthi's visit to the country to this week. Sitthi is due to return here this Friday, according to another source.

In another related development, a senior Soviet official earlier this month toured the three ASEAN countries of Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore to sound out the opinions of the three countries over the Kampuchean problem and the relations between ASEAN and the Soviet Union. During his separate talks with Thai senior officials here, the director general of the Southeast Asian Affairs Department of the Soviet Union stood firm that the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea would not pose a threat to Thailand, according to informed sources.

A source said that the senior Soviet official did not "essentially' suggest any shift in the Soviet policy on its support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. However, he said that the trip, which was his second to Thailand, might indicate that the Soviet Union might be in the process of reviewing its policy on Vietnam. The senior Soviet official, who is of the ambassadorial rank, also suggested that he would continue visiting Thailand on a regular basis, probably once a year, according to another informed source.

Some officials believe that the Soviet Union is now bearing an increasing pressure from the economic grouping of East Europe countries (COMECON) which has been sharing a burden to prop up the ailing economy of Vietnam. The Soviet Union has wanted to improve its relations with ASEAN, but the non-communist grouping has stood firm that the relations would be improved only after the country changes its stance on the Kampuchean issue. Thai senior officials who met the senior Soviet visitor included Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem, S. Kasemsi, and Director General of the Political Department Asa Sarasin.

LAO OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR RETURN OF HELICOPTER

BK171650 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The LPDR will today retrieve its helicopter which a Lao pilot flew into Thai territory some time ago, landing at the operational base of the 21st Air Wing in Ubon Ratchathani Province. (Mani Luangvongsa), chairman of the administrative committee of Champassak Province, was sent to Ubon Ratchathani to return the helicopter to Laos.

Radio Thailand's correspondent in Ubon Ratchathani reported that the Lao official arrived in the province yesterday afternoon and will take the helicopter back to Laos today if the engine passes a flight test this morning.

The helicopter was flown into Thailand last May by Lt (Latsami Phimchan), a pilot in the Lao Air Force, who sought political refuge in Thailand. The Lao officer was later detained for interrogation and charged with illegal entry into the kingdom.

NHAN DAN PRAISES INDONESIA ON NATIONAL DAY

OW170807 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 17 -- NHAN DAN today praises the achievements recorded by the Republic of Indonesia since it became independent 37 years ago.

Indonesia has striven to build a new economy and has rid itself of the state of underdevelopment resulting from the 350 years of Dutch domination, the paper says. It notes that through three Repelitas (five-year development plans), the republic has tried to achieve three important objectives: self-sufficiency in food, development of key industries and increase in exports. Feeding a population of 150 million is not a simple matter, and Indonesia considers the development of agriculture a primary task, NHAN DAN says. Thanks to this effort, the paper notes, the import of food has dropped year after year.

NHAN DAN continues: Industry is encouraged. Many rubber, coffee and tea plantations have been restored and expanded... Indonesia is planning to regain its former position as the world's leading pepper producer, while developing the production of mineral oil and gas, the chemical industry, mining, and the production of consumer goods. The Indonesian Government also pays great attention to boosting exports.

In conclusion NHAN DAN says that the public in Indonesia is growing interested in making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability and in promoting economic cooperation among the nations in the region, with a view to establishing a new economic order in the world.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DELEGATIONS DEPART HANOI

OW171822 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 17 -- The fraternal delegations to the meeting of representatives of the friendship association of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia and the Soviet Union have left here. The delegations were seen off by Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and Doan Tran Canh, deputy secretary general of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY GROUP CONCLUDES 10-DAY VISIT

OW171818 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 17 -- The delegation of the Commission for Organization of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Say Phouthong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and head of the commission, has left here after a 10-day visit to Vietnam.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the office and house of the late president. It compared notes on the party building and cadre work with the Commission for Organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It also toured other places and exchanged views on the party work with the Hanoi municipal party committee, the party committee of Hoang Lien Son Province, the Public Health Ministry, the Finance Ministry and several industrial enterprises.

It was seen off by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and head of the Commission for Organization of the Vietnamese party Central Committee, and other senior officials. Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saron was also among the farewell party.

RADIO REPORTS ON LIFE IN REEDUCATION CAMP

BK171425 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Although there had been no bloodbath, nor any revenge on those who had worked for the Saigon regime in South Vietnam, many are still wondering how these Saigon collaborators are treated, especially in reeducation camps.

Today, in this edition of "Here and There in Vietnam" you will hear our correspondent's report on the daily life at a reeducation camp in the province of Quang Nam-Danang in the central coast.

They had worked as police officers, informers and other dirty jobs for the olden regime of Saigon. Some were officials of anticommunist parties. All were notorious for their crimes against the people of South Vietnam, and now they are inmates of a reeducation camp, called T-154 by Vietnamese Government officials, located in the province of Quang Nam-Danang.

Before South Vietnam was liberated in 1975, everybody in this region knew (Le Thi Doi), a notorious woman, and her family. She lived in the village of (Ky Chung) in the district of Tam Ky. Her house, hidden behind an impenetrable bamboo grove, used to be the launching place of mopping up operations and mass arrests. It was also where many patriots were detained and tortured. (Doi) has three sons: (Nguyen Vinh Lieu), (Nguyen Vinh Mang) and (Nguyen Vinh Manh). All had collaborated with Saigon police and were notorious as the bullies of the province.

After 1975 (Doi) and her sons were brought there. They were not tortured or humiliated. They got time to repent of their past. After spending some years at the Camp T-154, they were allowed to return home.

Walking along the lane shaded by coconut and jackfruit trees to the crop field and fishpond, we had a feeling of visiting a farm. The only difference is created by the sports ground where inmates can play football and volleyball. There is also a common room for social meetings and a classroom. I visited the camp carpenter's workshop and was strongly impressed by the durability of wooden articles made by the inmates. I was told that the camp manager also employed trainers of several crafts such as making of bamboo articles, brick and tilemaking, conical hat making, etc. This makes the camp a school providing both education and job teaching, and testifies to the humane policy of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam toward those who had worked with the other side of the past.

AMBASSADOR TO UN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 13 AUG

OW151546 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA,August 15 -- Hoang Bich Son, ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary and head of the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations, presented his credentials to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the U.N. office in New York on Friday. The U.N. secretary-general had a cordial talk with him.

GDR AMBASSADOR COMPLETES TOUR, DEPARTS 17 AUG

OW171824 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 17 -- Klaus Zorn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam, left here today, ending his term of office.

BRIEFS

MILITARY TRAINING COURSES -- With the aim of improving the quality of its military training activities in the second phase, the T-6 Regiment of the Chemical Corps has opened four training courses for squad level cadres and specialists and other courses for cadres from platoon to battalion levels. All these courses were centered on the methods of organizing and commanding military training, the amendments of common orders and regulations and the unification of major objectives of the corps' technical and tactical training. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 Aug 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

GHAZALI DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA WITH ROK COUNTERPART

BK171113 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said the formation of the government of Democratic Kampuchea [as heard] has led to very positive results in line with ASEAN's efforts in providing a political solution. The fact that Prince Norodom Sihanouk is able to visit Romania and Yugoslavia is encouraging. In addition, there has been overwhelming support from Kampucheans to refugee camps and inside Kampuchea. The support given by the people to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is an indication of the way the Kampuchean question is going to be solved. Tan Sri Ghazali was speaking to newsmen after meeting the South Korean Foreign Minister, Mr Yi Pom-sok, in the state of Penang.

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON CGDK VIEWED

BK171032 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Suharto of Indonesia yesterday stated that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea as they were not wanted by the Kampucheans. Four years of military occupation should have taught Vietnam that it cannot occupy a neighboring country without suffering the consequences.

Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have little or no support from the Kampuchean people. They are reportedly sufering from a high incidence of malaria and the desertion rate of its soldiers should prove to be alarming to the leaders in Hanoi. The Vietnamese have so far failed to convince any nation, including many communist countries, about the reasons for militarily invading Kampuchea, stationing a garrison of 200,000 troops in that nation and, according to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, launching a systematic campaign to Vietnamize the Kampuchean national character.

The prince had also alleged that today it is the Vietnamese who are catching fish at Kampuchea's Tonle Sap, which at one time provided much of the protein need of the Kampucheans.

President Suharto also reminded Hanoi that the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea was a clear violation of the principles of good neighborliness. The Vietnamese troop presence will also deter the Kampucheans from determining their government democratically. Indonesia, together with other ASEAN countries, wishes to see Kampuchea a sovereign and peaceful state. As a sovereign state, it was the people of Kampuchea who had the right to determine their own government and their own future without interference from outside. It was within this context that ASEAN supported Prince Sihanouk's coalition government.

Yesterday the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, pointedly reminded the Vietnamese to view the support gained by Prince Sihanouk government in a positive way. It is the direction from where a political solution will emerge and this would ultimately mean the assumption of power in Phnom Penh by Prince Sihanouk's government.

The Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government is a solution to the problem of finding a government in Kampuchea that will be accepted by all Kampucheans. It also provides the opportunity for Hanoi to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea honorably. The people of Kampuchea have already demonstrated their rejection of the puppet Heng Samrin government and the Vietnamese presence in their midst. Vietnam should not isolate itself further by the current resurgence of support for Prince Sihanouk -- a man who is revered and loved by everyone in Kampuchea.

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie stated yesterday that ASEAN was happy with the positive results achieved thus far by the coalition government. For example, it was encouraging that Prince Sihanouk could visit Romania and Yugoslavia. Several nations within the nonaligned group are also attempting to ensure his attendance at next month's summit meeting of heads of state and government of nonaligned nations. Prince Sihanouk will also attend next month's meeting of the UN General Assembly where the question of accreditation of the coalition government is expected to be discussed.

Domestically, all Kampucheans are aware that Prince Sihanouk has launched his government on Kampuchean soil recently. Some 400 troops from the Heng Samrin forces had defected to his side. Thus, the tide of history in Kampuchea is beginning to change in favor of those who support Kampuchea's integrity and honor and those who wish to see an independent, proud and free Kampuchea.

GHAZALI TO ATTEND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, VISIT MALI

BK171544 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said Malaysia will persuade members of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) to seek a solution to the Lebanese crisis resulting from Israeli aggression. He will head the eight-member delegation to the conference to be held in the capital of Niger from Sunday to the 27th of this month.

Tan Sri Ghazali said Malaysia is dissatisfied with the big powers in not assisting and preventing Israel of invading Lebanon. So far only the PLO has been asked to leave Lebanon and no move has been made to press Israel to withdraw from the country. The minister was speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur.

The OIC will seek ways for the reconciliation of Iran and Iraq. He said in line with this Malaysia will forward a proposal asking both parties to respond to the call for peace and stability in the Islamic world. Other matters to be discussed include Afghanistan and the Kampuchea question.

Before the conference, Tan Sri Ghazali will pay an official visit to Mali for 3 days. He leaves tomorrow. He will have discussions with his counterpart on bilateral matters, including the African refugee problem. Tan Sri Ghazali will also brief his counterpart on the latest situation in Southeast Asia, particularly the Kampuchean question and ASEAN's concept. The minister will also donate 10,000 tons of rice to Mali as Malaysia's contribution to drought victims in that country. He added, Malaysia will also consider offering technical assistance to Mali like fresh water culture, farming and resettlement schemes.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL SEEKS SUPPORT ON WAR, POLICIES

LD172216 Tehran IRNA in English 2011 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 17, IRNA -- The political undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry, Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Eslam, and his companions arrived here Monday night with a message from President Khamene'i to the Malaysian head of state.

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran was welcomed at the airport by the Malaysian deputy minister, Anwar Ibrahim, the political director general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, the Iranian ambassador, Ayatollahi and the staff on the Iranian Embassy here.

The Iranian delegation is to meet with the prime minister and the foreign minister of Malaysia and to clarify the Iranian position in the imposed war as well as the Iranian viewpoints about the forthcoming non-aligned summit conference.

UMNO YOUTH CRITICIZES U.S. ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION

BK141421 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] In Kuala Lumpur, UMNO [United Malays National Organization] youth have strongly condemned the United States for its one-sided dealing concerning the Israeli Aggression in Lebanon. Its leader, Datuk Suhaimi Kamaruddin, says the movement simply could not understand the tactic employed by Washington in wanting the PLO to recognize Israel, but not demanding that Tel Aviv recognize the PLO.

He said this to newsmen after receiving Mr 'Ali Fayyad, special representative of the PLO chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK150825 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A trade delegation from China arrived in Kuala Lumpur today for an 11-day visit. The 12-member delegation is headed by a minister in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mr (Chen Jie). A Ministry of Trade and Industry statement says the mission is keen on buying timber products and palm oil from Malaysia.

Meets With Pernas Director

BK171555 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Trade between Malaysia and China is encouraging but there is still room for improvement. The executive director of Pernas [National Corporation], Encik Anwar Datuk Yusuf, said this in a meeting with the visiting Chinese trade delegation in Kuala Lumpur. He said toward this end Pernas has set up a branch office in Hong Kong last year. This enabled Pernas to update trade information with China and Hong Kong.

Regarding the various trade fairs, the delegation has suggested to Pernas [words indistinct] on trade exhibitions only. Encik Anwar has told Malaysian traders to contact directly with their Chinese counterpart.

The head of the delegation, Mr (Chen Jie), said his country will [words indistinct].

MAHATHIR ADDRESSES MALAYSIAN INDIAN CONGRESS

BK150831 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says Malaysians should possess high ideals. This will contribute toward making the country great and on par with other developed nations.

Opening a Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] political symposium in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister said high ideals would force the people into a progressive society, both in the material sense and in motivation. Malaysians would then be respected wherever they go.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also spoke on the quality of a good leader. Leaders, he said, should heed the needs of their followers. Constant contacts between the leader and his followers must be maintained. They should follow the middle line of action and be ready to suffer unpopularity. The decision of the majority must be accepted, but this did not mean the minority should be completely neglected.

In Malaysian politics, the winner does not necessarily take all. The minority still has a say in all matters. However, the people should accept the establishment as it is.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir described Malaysian politics as unique. Nowhere in the world did leaders associate with their people as much as in Malaysia.

OLALIA SAYS KMU WILL PURSUE 'MILITANT STRATEGY'

OW171513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 17, KYODO -- A detained Filipino labor leader said Tuesday his radical group will pursue a militant strategy despite government efforts to demoralize workers by arresting him.

Felixberto Olalia, Sr., 79, told reporters during his arraignment on charges of inciting rebellion and sedition that the 150,000-strong May 1 Movement (KMU) which he heads never planned any terrorist activities.

Olalia, who has been in the labor movement since 1920, said his detention conditions are worse than those during his earlier prison stints -- three years for rebellion in 1951 and several months when martial law was imposed in 1972. He said he is jailed with common criminals. He faces an 18 year jail term if convicted.

Appeal for Release Issued

OW161315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the National Coalition for the Protection of Workers' Rights today appealed to President Marcos to order the release of Olalia on humanitarian grounds. Tanada called the news conference this afternoon in Manila and he issued the appeal to the president in view of Olalia's being 79 years of age. The former senator also claimed that labor groups wish to reconcile differences with the president and to live like brothers.

Documents Seized

HK180303 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] Subversives are planning to burn down the oil refinery and the export processing zone in Mariveles, Bataan, and destroy electric plants and Metro Manila's water supply in Ipo and La Mesa dams during their nationwide bombings next month, intelligence authorities said yesterday. They released documents seized earlier by military agents, which pinpointed the subversives' targets.

Other targets, they said, are the export processing complex in Mactan, Cebu, and five-star hotels in Metro Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga, and Baguio cities.

The documents were among those confiscated by security agents in a raid on the residence of labor leader Felixberto Olalia, Sr. and his offices in Quezon City. Olalia, who was arrested Friday night, was one of the labor leaders tagged by the military as having a hand in the plan to stage strikes and other mass actions next month.

Another document seized from Olalia's house, military authorities said, showed Olalia's "long history of involvement in the Communist Party of the Philippines." The document is his bio-data which Olalia personally prepared and signed, the military said.

According to the military, materials seized in the raids on Olalia's house and offices filled about one six-by-six truck. They said the materials include books, pamphlets, periodicals, and banners containing slogans calling on the people to rise against the government. Among the books was one entitled "Patnubay Para Sa mga Kadre at mga Kasapi ng Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas," and works of Lenin, tracts of Stalin, Ho Chi Minh and Kim Il-song.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton A. Dimaya, armed forces judge advocate general, who headed military lawyers in filing the charges, said there was clear evidence of Olalia's continuous and consistent effort to incite the people to overthrow the government.

Marcos: Rights Will Be Upheld

HK180032 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has assured that civil rights will be upheld in the crackdown on those who would foment sedition and rebellion. The president said there would be no oppressive use of authority, even against persons or groups plotting to stage nationwide strikes, bombings and assassinations next month. The full details of that story from (Bert Asuke):

[Begin recording] In a statement, the president said that only those who have committed the crimes of sedition, subversion, rebellion and those who have violated laws on the security of the state have to fear the full force of the law. Even those who are guilty will be given ample protection of their individual rights, no matter how much they have abused the freedoms of Philippine democracy, the chief executive emphasized.

The president's statement was issued in the wake of the arrest and detention of Felixberto Olalia, Sr, chairman of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), which has been identified as a front for the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

In his statement, the president said there was no need for alarm among the citizens in the current campaign to curb the [words indistinct]. He assured everybody that the constitutional processes and human rights of every citizen will be protected by the government and by the president. [end recording]

In the meantime the lawyers of labor leader Olalia have asked for more time to submit a counter-affidavit for their client. Olalia was brought to the Quezon City fiscal's office yesterday to present his side of the rebellion and defend himself against sedition charges filed against him by military lawyers. Olalia's defense also asked the court to return to their client the truckload of alleged subversive documents seized during his arrest. There is also a petition filed by Olalia's son with the Supreme Court, asking it to order the military to justify Olalia's detention at Camp Crame. The high tribunal ordered the military to present Olalia in court on August (?31) and explain why he was being detained.

Meanwhile, Metrocom Chief Prospero Olivas has denied reports that the Metrocom sealed off the offices of Olalia's Kilusang Mayo Uno headquarters in the raid. He also denied that 13 other KMU leaders and members were arrested and detained.

Following developments, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Fidel Ramos cautioned the military to be extra careful in dealing with labor leaders and members implicated in the plot to stage disruptive nationwide strikes. He said they should see to it that their rights under the new labor code are fully protected even in the toughest of crackdowns against their subversive schemes.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION COMMITTEE FORMED

HK180049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] A special committee has been created by KBL assemblymen to conduct a study on the issue of presidential succession. The committee is to be composed of the chairman and members of the Batasan Committee on Revision of Laws, Codes and Constitutional Amendments. The committee shall determine whether Article 7 of the new Constitution, providing for the manner of presidential succession, is self-operating, and if not, whether an implementing law is needed to make it operational.

FORMER SENATOR DIOKNO VIEWS POST-MARCOS ERA

OW171027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 17, KYODO -- A U.S.-supported military government after President Ferdinand Marcos is a foregone conclusion, a leading member of the moderate Philippine opposition said Tuesday.

Former Senator Jose W. Diokno added that Mrs. Imelda Marcos, powerful wife of the president, may immediately take over with military support, but "she cannot last half as long as her husband" because she does not have his political capability.

"I don't think Mr. Marcos can last very much longer," Diokno said, citing demands for the president's resignation last month by Cardinal Jaime Sin, whom Diokno described as a representative of the economic elite and conservatives in this predominantly Catholic country.

Diokno, 60, is a former secretary of justice who was imprisoned by Marcos for two years after the imposition of martial law in 1972. He now heads a nation-wide group of lawyers engaged in human rights work and has avoided joining any partisan political group.

Diokno predicted a worsening national and world economy and declining American support for the Marcos government, but he added that Marcos is a fighter who will not step down willingly. "It's wishful thinking," Diokno said of the possibility of the president's resignation, explaining that the current crackdown on militant labor leaders is part of a plan to crush the nationalist opposition with force.

Diokno said the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), as well as other rebel groups are incapable of taking over in the immediate future. The next government, he said, will necessarily be like the Marcos government and will surely involve the military.

The former senator explained that there still are "many good people" in the military who would back a freely elected government, and that any new government must take a more independent stand toward the U.S. Government, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

PEOPLE'S FORUM DISCUSSES PELAEZ SHOOTING

HK170255 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 27-28 Jul 82 p 2

["Window Shopping" column by Aurelio A. Pena: "Pelaez To Resign From KBL and Join Opposition?"]

[Text] Some weeks ago, during a seminar on the coco levy at the Pope Pius Center in Manila, Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez was reported to have said that he was having trouble reconciling his differences with some party members of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] and hinted that he might resign his party post and join the opposition some time next year. If this happens, it is possible the State Minister Pelaez could turn out a formidable foe against the incumbent Philippine president should he decide to run for president in the coming presidential elections.

Even former Senators Benigno Aquino, Raul Manglapus, Salvador Laurel or Reuben Canoy would have a hard time going through a presidential campaign, with Pelaez on the line-up.

It seems Pelaez, through all these many months fighting to abolish the coco levy and dismantle the well-entrenched and well-organized coconut monopoly, had managed to build up a "saviour" image for thousands of coconut farmers who still haven't got a complete grasp of the finer points of the entire Unicom [United Coconut Mills] program.

It is a pity, though, that the opposition thinks of him as a "fake" and questioned his motives in many instances. Of course it is now common knowledge that all the full-page Unicom ads one comes across in many newspapers explaining the coco programs' many 'benefits' are direct responses to Pelaez' many denunciations against the coco levy.

Among his peers in the Marcos government, the KBL and even his compadres in Cagayan de Oro, the state minister strikes out as a lonely man with a lonely fight which he described here in Davao sometime ago, as a "fight to the last."

It would be very, very unfair, however, to automatically link his attempted assassination last week to his current political and economic differences, because, as Marcos put it recently, it is possible MNLF terrorists could be "responsible" for the ambush, in their bid to attract attention of the Islamic Conference Organization which meets next month in Algeria. However, at the back of the minds of many, many people, it is altogether possible Pelaez poses a real threat to a certain number of strong interest groups who look at the state minister as a stumbling block to many plans and programs which must be pursued right to the very end.

It is very hard to believe, as many said after the assassination attempt, that Pelaez has "no enemies" and does not deserve to die this way. If the state minister has no enemies, at least many do not like what he's doing and the extent to which he has attacked certain powerful interests. Even the Philippine press will not even touch him with a ten-foot pole on his comments against these interests. Now it took an attempted assassination to put Pelaez on the front pages of our national papers.

To clear up all these doubts now bothering so many people's minds, it is best for the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] to dig deep into this attempted assassination case, not just to simply "identify and arrest the ambushers" of Pelaez, (as the Manila Metrocom puts it) but to trace up the entire conspiracy right to the very people who masterminded it.

The credibility of the government here is at stake, and Marcos can do no less than to personally see that this case is solved the earliest possible time. The attempted assassination does not look to many, as an ordinary crime that adds up the daily crime statistics of Manila, so it is very imperative that a thorough and impartial investigation be made by the NBI to help erase many insinuations and suspicions that only divide this country farther.

INDUSTRIES 'SUFFERING' FROM HIGH INTEREST RATES

HK180332 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Aug 82 p 23

[Text] The problem brought about by high interest rates and collateral-conscious financial system was the most common complaint aired by industries during last Tuesday's annual review of the financial system which was conducted by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI). Reeling under the impact of this problem are industries engaged in exportation, logging, tannery, chemical production and other manufacturing concerns. Leaders of these industries said that against a backdrop of increasing inventories and weakening demand, the problem aggravated the already difficult financial positions of many companies and caused the closure of several plants and factories.

The battery manufacturing industry complained that the high cost of money has caused untold hardship to its export trade, adding that the problem has provided competitors in the export market with a very important advantage. The garment industry commented that the high interest rates for medium- and long-term credit facilities are "prohibitively high" compared to the industry's marginal performance. The same industry said that at present, it still ships out its products even at a loss so it can hold on to its clients and sustain operations. The interest rate problem, it pointed out, is discouraging several companies from expanding their operations. Newcomers in the industry, on the other hand, end up in more serious financial difficulties due to the interest rate problem. The garment industry also observed that due to past scandals, the banks have become collateral-conscious, making it difficult for the industry to obtain much needed short- and medium-term loans.

The Philippine Wood Products Association (PWPA) said that logging firms are in a desperate situation resulting from the lack of soft loans for their industrial tree plantation projects. Unless soft loans are made available to the logging firms, PWPA said, the timber license of each company "stands to be cancelled for failure to comply with an executive order requiring licenses to convert up to 30 percent of their concession areas into industrial tree plantations." The Philippine Steel Rolling Mills Association reported that the high interest rates have forced the closure of plants and have withheld infusion of new investments.

The Chemical Industries Association of the Philippines said that many companies are suffering from illiquidity problems caused by, among others, increasing uncollected receivables. It said there is an urgent need for suitable long-term financing instruments which would take the place of short-term instruments which are being used to finance long-term projects.

The Tanners Association of the Philippines said that the tannery industry is "in deep trouble" caused by the high cost of money, spiralling prices of rawhides and energy. It urged the government to study ways and means "of reducing interest rates on loans for the industry or subsidize a portion of the loan interest".

PEOPLE'S FORUM SCORES CIVIL SERVICE 'BAD EGGS'

HK170303 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 27-28 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Return of Backsliders"]

[Text] When the national leadership effected a series of purges in the government service years ago, the country found sufficient reason to rejoice over the move, notwithstanding some kinks that characterized it. Many thought that the purges would instill some degree of discipline in the government service, or that the public officialdom would take the cue in favor of improved service.

Unfortunately for the citizenry, government offices today are teeming with men and women whose lust for power and money far exceeds their love for public service. There is no doubt that even the most suspect offices have some honest and efficient workers, but one cannot simply disclaim the fact that many offices have not only retained a number of "bad eggs" but have reemployed those who had been purged earlier. As expected, the unseen hand of politics has again played its deceptive role in the hiring or retention of hopelessly undesirable officials and employees.

There, too, is the case of workers who have transformed themselves, wittingly or otherwise, from dedicated and honest public servants into influential, power-hungry, cash-conscious and inept members of the government service. Popularly known as the country's "backsliders", these persons have been living high and acting like leeches that suck human blood in order to survive.

A thorough and serious study of the situation by the Civil Service Commission is in order, if only to prove that there is no substitute to true public service.

The "leeches" and the backsliders, many of whom enjoy protection by influential men in the government, have to go. The country can be better run without them.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 161

19 August 1982

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SAKURAUCHI URGES DIPLOMACY ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW190453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, reiterating his view on the current school textbook controversy, said Thursday the matter should be settled with China and South Korea based on existing diplomatic agreements. In a 1972 Sino-Japanese statement and 1965 Japan-South Korea joint communique under which diplomatic relations were restored, Japan expressed regret over activities before and during World War II in the two neighboring countries.

Sakurauchi told a meeting of the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee that correction naturally must be made if there are facts running counter to the "self-reflection" expressed by Japan in the two normalization agreements.

Sakurauchi's views were expressed in discussions conducted by the committee on the dispute with China and South Korea over alleged "distorted" textbook accounts on Japanese activities in the two countries before and during World War II. The foreign minister said the government planned to deal with the controversy by fully taking into account the severe criticism expressed by China and South Korea that Japan's actions represented "aggression." He expressed the belief the understanding of Beijing and Seoul could be obtained if detailed explanations were made based on the fact Japan renounced war under its postwar constitution.

Officials of the Education Ministry also told the committee that the ministry could not agree to changing the contents of the textbooks but revealed that it was seriously making a study for a solution while maintaining the present textbook authorization system.

Meanwhile, the Liberal-Democratic Party's Foreign Affairs Research Council and Foreign Affairs Committee agreed Thursday that the government should make efforts to settle the textbook dispute at an early date. At a joint meeting of chairman and vice chairman of the council and committee, strong views were expressed that the demands of China and South Korea on revision of the "distorted" textbook accounts represented interference in Japan's domestic affairs and that the government should not compromise on the matter.

But views also were expressed that corrections should be made by placing emphasis on diplomatic relations and to prevent Japan from becoming an "orphan" in Asia.

As a result of the conflicting views expressed, Zentaro Kosaka, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Research Council, proposed the adoption of unified opinion calling on the government to work for an early solution by taking into account Japan's national interests and diplomatic relations.

The LDP Education Affairs Committees also held a joint meeting Wednesday and decided to work out measures to solve the dispute within the framework of the present textbook screening system.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO ENLARGE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK

OW190035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry is planning to strengthen its information-gathering and analysis network to cope with the fast changing world situation, ministry sources said Thursday.

The ministry's plans call for establishment of two new divisions under the Research and Planning Department to take direct charge of intelligence-gathering and policy research. The ministry plans to ask for budgetary appropriations in fiscal 1983 for 38 intelligence-gathering posts, including 16 senior assistants for security, the sources said.

Information-gathering at the Foreign Ministry is mainly carried out by the policy planning and the analysis divisions under the Research and Planning Department.

But Japanese foreign-policy makers have pointed to the necessity of beefing of Japan's intelligence network to provide sorely-needed information to coordinate the country's conduct of foreign affairs.

Under ministry plans, the intelligence division will be responsible for the setting-up of a central computerized data bank with the ability to store and provide information 24 hours a day. The intelligence division will also be in charge of directing information-gathering activities in Japan's diplomatic missions, and will also carry out long-term policy research for the ministry, the sources said.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS DROP — Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO — Japan had a $1,291.8 million surplus on a customs clearance basis in July compared with a $1,509.2 million surplus a year before, the Finance Ministry announced Thursday. Exports totaled $11,948.4 million on an FOB basis, down 12.2 percent from a year earlier, and imports $10,656.6 million on a CIF basis, down 11.9 percent. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0631 GMT 12 Aug 82 OW]

ALUMINUM SMELTERY FOR PRC — Tokyo, Aug 11, KYODO — Nippon Light Metal Co has completed construction of an ultra-modern, computer-controlled aluminum smeltery in China, company officials said Wednesday. The 80,000-ton-a-year plant, built near Guiyang in electricity-rich Guizhou Province, is now expected to be delivered to China later in the year after training the workers, about 2 years after the construction began in the fall of 1980. Part of the new plant was commissioned late last year. The contract, awarded the Japanese company in 1979, is valued at yen 30 billion (about $115 million). [Tokyo KYODO in English 0415 GMT 11 Aug 82 OW]

PRC SILK IMPORTS -- Beijing, Aug 5, KYODO — Japan's annual import quotas for Chinese raw silk and silk yarn in fiscal 1981, carried over into the current year due to sluggish demand, have been slashed 25 percent from fiscal 1980. The two countries agreed on the quota cut at 2-day talks in Beijing concluded Wednesday, Japanese negotiators said. They will negotiate quotas for fiscal 1982, ending March 31, at future talks, they added. The two sides agreed to set the fiscal 1981 quota for raw silk at 11,500 bales (each bale containing 60 kilograms) and that for silk yarn at 4,000 bales. The two countries also agreed to set Japan's silk fabric import quota for the 27 months from January 1981 through March 1983 at 22.5 million square meters, plus 1,250 bales of silk yarn. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT 5 Aug 82 OW]

ELECTRONIC SWITCHBOARD FOR PRC -- Tokyo, 14 Aug, KYODO — Nippon Electric Co. has won a yen 200 million (dollar 763,000) order for electronic switchboards for international telex transmission from China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, company officials said. The switchboards, with a maximum capacity of 2,000 lines, will be shipped to Beijing toward the end of next January. They will be the first foreign-made switchboards for China's telex transmission, the officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 14 Aug 82 OW]

AID TO MADAGASCAR -- Tokyo, 14 Aug, KYODO — Japan will give yen 490 million (about dollar 1.4 million) in aid to Madagascar to help develop the nation's fishery industry, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. It said diplomatic notes on the grant aid were exchanged an Antananarivo between officials of the two governments. The aid will be used to buy Japanese refrigerating facilities, fishing boats and transport vehicles, the ministry said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 14 Aug 82 OW]

XINHUA REPORT ON PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE CITED

SK190545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China made a statement on August 17 on the China-U.S. joint communique on the settlement of the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, according to a XINHUA report.

Noting that the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America have reached agreement on the question of United States sale of arms to Taiwan and the two sides have released the joint communique simultaneously on August 17, it stresses that the United States' sale of arms to Taiwan is an issue which affects China's sovereignty. It says:

The joint communique has laid down the principles and steps by which the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should be settled.

The joint communique reaffirms the principles of respect for each others' sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Both sides also emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.

It further says: The U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should have been terminated altogether long ago. But considering that this is an issue left over by history, the Chinese Government, while upholding the principles, has agreed to settle it step by step.

The U.S. side has committed that, as the first step, its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that they will be gradually reduced, leading to a final resolution of this issue over a period of time. The final resolution referred to here certainly implies that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be completely terminated over a period of time.

In the joint communique, the Chinese Government reiterates in clear-cut terms its position that "the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair."

The statement stresses: What is important is that the relevant provisions of the joint communique are implemented in earnest, so that the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan can be resolved thoroughly at an early date.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK171547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 17 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles, arrived here on August 17 by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Cho Yong-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Friendship Society Banquet

SK190029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association arranged a party at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the evening of August 18 in honor of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association on a visit to our country.

Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Present on the occasion were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Cho Yong-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; and personages concerned.

The party was addressed by Chairman Kim Kwan-sop and head of the delegation Xia Yan.

The participants raised glasses to the blood-cemented indestructible friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

VRPR CONDEMNS CHON'S REMARKS TO PRESS IN KENYA

SK190716 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Amid the rising condemnation at home and abroad of the junkets to four African nations and Canada, Chon Tu-hwan arrived in Kenya on 17 August and uttered ridiculous gibberish to camouflage his shameful appearance with a masquerade.

At those talks, which were hurriedly set up after his arrival, he said words such as the struggle against colonialism, the proposal for the national reunification and so on. And, in exchanging greetings with the president of that country, he spoke English and behaved inappropriately, surprising those who were present. We cannot but say that this was an absurdity of the military hooligan and colonial puppet who has no sense of disgrace and humiliation.

Above all, it was shameless gibberish that he babbled about the experience in the struggle against colonialism and so on. As the world knows, today's South Korea is a total colony that has no sovereignty or independence and is under the complete subjugation of the United States. It is none but the United States that controls the domestic and foreign policies of the South Korean Government as well as its economy. At the same time, it is none but the U.S. aggressors who exercise the prerogative of supreme command in South Korea. This is a fait accompli that everyone knows.

As for the South Korean regimes, the past regimes of Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui and the present military regime of Chon Tu-hwan, all were or has been fabricated by the United States without exception, and were the puppets and is the puppet, acting at the direction of the White House and the U.S. ambassador in South Korea. Accordingly, the past regimes of South Korea have been and the present South Korean regime is a tool for the implementation of the U.S. policy of aggression and nothing more than a camouflage to conceal the colonial rule of the United States.

In fact, the puppet South Korea established by the U.S. imperialists is entirely identical to the puppet Manchurian state that was established in the northeast region of China under the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists. It was not by chance that the Washington POST of the United States called the South Korean Government an illusory image created to look as if it had independence under the domination of the United States.

The colonial puppet who considers the flunkeyist worship of the United States and the dependence on the United States as his credo and maintains his dirty life with the protection of his U.S. masters dared to babble about the struggle against colonialism. This is like a prostitute preaching on virginity. His gibberish about the struggle against colonialism is nothing more than a trick aimed at embellishing South Korea-- the historically deep-rooted U.S. colony -- and concealing the ugly nature of the colonial puppet.

In Kenya, Chon Tu-hwan also reiterated the worn-out deceptive reunification slogan. This, too, is ridiculous gibberish. As long as the United States continues the occupation of South Korea and persists in the colonial rule and the schemes for two Koreas, and as long as its stooges promote anticommunism and North-South confrontation, the gibberish about the dialogue for reunification is something like howling at the moon.

Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish in Kenya was nothing but a recitation of the scenario written by his U.S. masters and a last-ditch effort to extricate himself from the isolation and rejection at home and abroad. With such clumsy tricks, Chon Tu-hwan is trying to extricate himself from the daily worsening isolation at home and abroad. This is, however, a useless attempt. Our masses will not be deceived by the tricks of the Chon Tu-hwan ring but will stage an even more resolute struggle against it.

KCNA ATTACKS CHON AS SEEKING PERMANENT DIVISION

SK181133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- The splittist, flunkeyist and treacherous nature of Chon Tu-hwan finds salient expression above all in begging for the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are the main obstacle to the reunification of our country.

Chon Tu-hwan is the dirty flunkeyist traitor. As soon as he grabbed the puppet power, he called on his master across the ocean and asked the U.S. imperialists to revoke their "troop pullout plan" and keep aggression forces in South Korea for his "protection", saying that South Korea is "the defence line of Japan and the United States in the Pacific region."

Appointing the former chief of the secretariat of "Chongwadae" as "ambassador" to the United Nations, he babbled: We should share the destiny with the United States at any cost. Even if we are called puppets, we should prevent the U.S. troops pullout from South Korea. The continuation of division is the only way for us to live with the United States.

As he is such a despicable flunkeyist quisling, Chon Tu-hwan is dead set against the peaceful reunification of the country, inciting confrontation with the DPRK and keying up the tension on the plea of "threat of southward invasion," following the "two Koreas" plot and aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialist master.

He is begging larger quantity of weapons and equipment of the U.S. imperialist master. He introduced into South Korea military equipment and weapons worth 160 million dollars in the fiscal 1981 and plans to ship in more of them in the fiscal 1982.

What cannot be overlooked particularly in the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's war moves to bar the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is that together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, it is more frantically staging war exercises in a simulated attack on the DPRK.

A typical instance is the "Team Spirit 82," the "largest war exercises ever in history," which was held for a long period this year with the mobilisation of more armed forces than ever before.

The splittist nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seen with increasing clarity in brutally suppressing and slaughtering patriotic people, youth and students of South Korea who oppose U.S. imperialism and demand independence and national reunification.

The number of progressive youth and students arrested and imprisoned by the fascist thugs for 450 odd days after the "October incident" in 1979 was more than 56,180 and the number of patriots who were sentenced to death at secret military trial in Kwangju alone reportedly exceeded 200.

Extremely frightened by the fighting spirit against U.S. imperialism and for independence and national reunification which mounted sharply among the South Korean people after the Kwangju incident in particular, the fascist clique is cracking down more ferociously upon patriotic youth and students, people and democratic figures.

It reportedly fabricated over 200 anti-communist cases to suppress patriotic youth, students and people.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is craftily wearing the mask of "unification" to deceive public opinion and cover up his flunkeyist, treacherous and splittist nature.

But the South Korean people who see through the nature of Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-American flunkeyist and traitor, will fight more persistently against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism, independence and national reunification.

IRAN'S INDUSTRY MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK190036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 18 received the government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran on a visit to our country. Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also present were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-Tae, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and President of the Trade Bank Pang Ki-Yong. A. Nahavandian, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to our country, was also on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Tour of Various Sites

SK190838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA) -- The government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Minister of Heavy Industry Behzad Nabavi visited Mangyongdae on August 17. The delegation was accompanied by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae.

While being briefed on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw round with keen interest historical materials in his native home in Mangyongdae.

That day the delegation inspected the Kangson steel works. The guests made a round of the blooming shop, rolling shop, casting shop, etc. with keen interest. The head of the delegation said that the building of an independent national economy by the Korean working class in self-reliance is an example for the technicians and workers of Iran.

The delegation was also shown round the Pyongyang Metro.

VRPR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL 'GREAT NATION'S FATHER'

SK181032 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Mailman's article from "Today's Feature" program]

[Excerpts] Even though I had not walked much, the sweat was running down. I washed my hands in a stream and sat down beside it to take a rest. I could hear the murmur of a conversation somewhere near me.

"Brother, the general is now 70 years old, isn't he?"

"That is right. This year marks his 70th birthday."

The first speaker seemed to be about 10 years old and the second seemed to be around 13 years old.

"Then the general is a great old man," said the younger brother.

"Sun-nim, look at the sun in the sky. Do you think the sun gets old as time passes?"

"How can it age?"

"Of course not. As the sun burns forever, so the great general extending the greatest love to the masses is the sun of mankind who is ageless. For this reason, our masses always call the general the fatherly general."

"Fatherly general!" shouted the younger brother.

I felt like standing up and exchanging pleasantries with them, but I did not want to interrupt them. I thought I seemed to grasp the genuine meaning of the term "father" then.

When I was about to enter the gate of the old man Kim's, two aged people, including old man Kim, were exchanging conversations.

"How old is the dear leader this year?" asked an old man next to Mr Kim.

"He is 40 years old this year," answered Mr Kim and went on to say: "He is so young, but he is advancing, shouldering the country's future. You say you are still young, but he is much younger."

"That is true. Since he rose in the guiding star of Mt Paektu, he has shined. He is a great man who is warmly respected and admired by all the people. The star of the general and the guiding star of Mt Paektu! They are godsends. For this reason, the people have called the dear leader the great nation's father. Not to speak of children and youths, even such old men as we call him the great nation's father."

"Great nation's father," uttered the other two in a reverential voice.

I could not suppress my surging pleasure and looked up at the sky. The sunshine in the blue sky was brilliant. The sunshine, like the smile of the guiding star, seemed to shine a bright light on every house. I then understood why the residents of the village looked happy. Once again, I said the word "father".

KIM IL-SONG MEETS BANGLADESH BUSINESSWOMAN

SK140407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 13 received Atiya Bagmar, director of the A.B. Jute Company of Bangladesh, on a visit to our country. On hand was Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade.

The guest presented to the great leader the poem "Sunshines of the East" written by her family in celebration of his 70th birthday.

The great leader expressed thanks for it and had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

HWANG CHANG-YOP LEADS DELEGATION TO USSR

SK181612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of its Standing Committee, left Pyongyang today by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairmen of the SPA Standing Committee Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun and Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin and others.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY MARKED BY PHOTO EXHIBIT

SK190509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition opened at the Chollima House of Culture on August 18 under the sponsorship of the Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan. Present there were Hwang Sun-myong, minister of common education and chairman of the Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association; Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the association; personages concerned and working people in the city. The participants saw round photographs on display.

NORTH KOREAN DEFECTS ACROSS DMZ 18 AUGUST

SK190942 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 19 (YONHAP) -- A North Korean civilian defected to South Korea early Wednesday across the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas, the Defense Ministry announced.

Spokesman Pak Chong-shik of the ministry said Yi Hun-chu, 20, a farmhand in Paikchon County of Hwanghae Province, defected to a South Korean guard post located 15km northwest of the town of Kwanghwa around 01:00 on Thursday. The announcement said the defector crossed the Yesung River yesterday with the help of a plastic bucket under the cover of darkness. Yi said he was determined to escape from North Korea because he has been longing for freedom in South Korea, according to the announcement.

The announcement said the defector had been deported from a mine in South Pyongan Province to the farm after he attempted suicide because of the suppressed life, discrimination and hunger which he had to suffer arising from his being a non-communist party member.

Yi is the second North Korean civilian to defect to South Korea this year, following Kim Yong-chun, 31, who deserted communist North Korea and went to South Korea in January.

MAC MEETING TO CONVENE FOR CORPSE TRANSFER

SK191038 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 19 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) will convene its secretaries' meeting Friday for the transfer to North Korean authorities of the body of a North Korean civilian, the South Korean Defense Ministry announced Thursday.

The announcement said the unidentified North Korean was found drowned by a South Korean fisherman last Sunday in the upper stream of the North Han River in central South Korea. The man, who appeared to be in his late 20's, wore only underpants and had Korean and Russian words tattooed on his body, according to the announcement. It said the MAC's U.N. Command had confirmed that the dead person was a North Korean civilian, but it did not elaborate on his identity.

NORTH'S GENERAL SAID PURGED BY KIM CHONG-IL

SK190723 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo/YONHAP -- The rumor about the purge of North Korean puppet army Col Gen Kim Chol-man, which has been going around since last year, has been confirmed, a Japan-resident Korean daily published in Tokyo, TONGIL ILBO, reports today quoting a source who has recently been to Pyongyang, TONGIL ILBO reports that it has been confirmed that Kim Chol-man, who has not been seen since the end of last year,, was purged by the Kim Chong-il faction at last because of failure in the operations for domestic conflict [naeran].

According to TONGIL ILBO, the family of Kim has also disappeared from Pyongyang and Chongnyon Chairman Han Tok-su, who is Kim's relative by marriage, has been in an awkward situation, too. By the way, the rank "colonel general" held by Kim Chol-man, who has been recently purged, corresponds to "lieutenenat general" of the ROK Army.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS U.S.-BEIJING COMMUNIQUE

SK190225 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "DC-Beijing Communique"]

[Text] After about a year's tense tug-of-war and hard bargaining, Washington and Beijing have managed to settle or shelve a major issue in their relations -- that of U.S. arms deliveries to Taipei.

A nine-point joint communique has been issued in which the United States announced its intent to phase out weapons deliveries to Taiwan ruling out grounds for a "long-term" policy of arms sales to the Nationalist Chinese but endorsing in a separate unilateral statement the validity of the Taiwan Relations Act. In return, Communist China stated its "fundamental policy" to strive for a peaceful solution of the Taiwan question, retracting its previous refusal to insert in such a statement unequivocal references to the means of reuniting the island with the mainland on the ground that the question was an internal affair of China.

The joint statement is widely called a second Shanghai Communique -- the original one effecting Sino-American rapprochement 10 years ago -- and it indeed may be taken as a framework for future settlement of the Taiwan question.

Of course, it remains to be seen how effective the arrangement will be. For one thing, Taipei, an integral party to the question, promptly dismissed an agreement contained in the communique as null and void, reiterating its adamant stand against negotiations with Beijing.

Besides, Washington and Beijing voiced widely different analyses of the joint statement, which the former claimed was "mutually satisfactory" and fully consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act in contrast with the latter's stress that it only marked the beginning of a settlement of the Sino-American dispute and reaffirmation of its opposition to the American law on unofficial relations with Taiwan.

For all that, the communique is meaningful in that it has defused a sensitive dispute, which had once paralyzed relations between the United States and Communist China, and that the two powers are now back in detente to continue their cooperation for mutual and international objectives -- particularly to improve strategic cooperation concerning the Soviet Union. Indeed the need to forestall and contain Soviet expansionism, overriding for both Washington and Peking, should have played a vital guiding role in bringing about a renewed Sino-American accommodation.

What is also noteworthy about the communique is that it underlines the realistic approach being pursued by the Reagan administration as well as the pragmatism exhibited once again by the Beijing leadership. It was Mr. Ronald Reagan's advocacy of upgrading U.S. relations with Nationalist China, voiced during the 1980 presidential election campaign, that alarmed Communist China -- and again his announcement last January to continue arms sales to Taiwan that prompted Beijing to file harsh protests, including threats to downgrade diplomatic ties with Washington.

In this regard, the latest communique indicates to what extent President Reagan, in office now for 19 months, has reshaped his conservatism to meet the realistic demands of the international situation and those of American national interest. After all, it was a renowned anti-communist, Richard Nixon, who visited Communist China for an epoch-making detente a decade ago.

On the other hand, it must have been shrewd pragmatism that had led Beijing to commit itself to a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question and compromise on a gradual reduction of U.S. arms deliveries to Taipei, short of a specific deadline it had long demanded.

All in all, the revival of Sino-American detente will have a far-reaching impact on international politics, possibly including elements pertinent to the circumstances of the Korean Peninsula. Thus we are obliged to watch closely developments deriving, both directly and indirectly, from the joint communique of the two giants.

DJP SEEKS 'EXTENSIVE' REVISIONS OF TEXTBOOKS

SK190111 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 19 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to make extensive revisions of Korean school textbooks "to oust the Japanese colonial view of history," DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said Thursday.

Korean history, ethics, and Korean language books for primary, middle, and high school students will be changed because "considerable parts of those textbooks are described with a Japanese colonial view." "The DJP will change the textbooks to eliminate the colonial view and to inspire a sense of self-esteem and national spirit," he said. Yi said that a special DJP body designed to promote national spirit, composed of experts from various fields, will carry out the revisions, adding that cooperation will be sought from opposition parties, including the Democratic Korea Party.

Yi said that to collect public opinion for the rewriting of Korean textbooks, a public hearing will be held by the Education-Culture and Information Committee of the National Assembly. The ad hoc panel will make a reevaluation of the economic relations between Korea and Japan and "drive out" Japanese-influenced elements from political, economic social and cultural fields of Korean society, Yi said. The DJP will also study ways to rectify Korean's economic dependence on Japan and make a study of Japanese militarism, Yi added.

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLANNED

SK190131 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will invest 25.8 billion won (34.9 million U.S. dollars) in the development of semiconductor technology over the next four years, the Science-Technology Ministry said Thursday. A ministry official said that the bypolar process, complementary metaloxide semiconductors, gate array, automatic design, microprocess groups and memory devices will be emphasized in the research.

The total amount breaks down to 5.9 billion won for 1983, 7.4 billion won for 1984, 6.1 billion won for 1985, and 6.4 billion won for 1986, the final year of the country's fifth five-year economic and social development plan. (one U.S. dollar is worth 740 won.) Self-sufficiency in semiconductor technology will be attained by 1986 if the technology development and research projects are carried out successfully, the official said. The government will also invest 8.3 billion won (11.2 million dollars) into computer technology development during the same four-year period -- 1.7 billion won for 1983, 1.9 billion won for 1984, two billion won for 1985 and 2.7 billion won for 1986.

Technologies for language translating, terminal controlling, microprogramming, system design and operating systems will be developed on introduced from the United States and other advanced countries during the four-year period. In order to carry out the technology development projects successfully, a total of 2,180 technicians will undergo intensive semiconductor and computer technology training during the period, the official added.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THIRD SESSION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

17 Aug Discussions

BK180635 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Aug (SPK) -- The third session of the First National Assembly spent the whole of 17 August working in groups.

National Assembly members discussed the bill dealing with the protection of state property presented by Minister of Justice Uk Bunchhoeun; the report on the international situation and the PRK's foreign policy made by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen; and the bill on criminal procedures and settlement of cases concerning administrative disputes and accusations presented by Sim Ka, chairman of the Committee for the Control of State Affairs.

18 Aug Addresses

BK181334 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The fourth day of the First National Assembly's third session was 18 August. According to the agenda, this morning the session listened to addresses by national assemblymen from various constituencies throughout the country, including Kratie, Koh Kong, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Prey Veng and so on. In their addresses they welcomed the third session of the First National Assembly and unanimously agreed with the reports on the activities of the Council of State and National Assembly and on the foreign policy of our party and state during the first 6 months of the year.

They also completely agreed with the bills on the protection of state property and on criminal procedures and settlement of complaints and accusations. At the same time, they also dealt with the all-sided achievements -- military, economic, political and cultural -- made by each constituency between the second and third sessions. They also submitted a number of requests to the National Assembly and government aimed at improving the living conditions of our people including repair of communications lines, construction of schools and hospitals and so forth.

In conclusion, they expressed determination that, after completing this third session, all members of the National Assembly will join with the local authorities in making propaganda to exhort our people to accelerate national defense and regional reconstruction efforts in a bid to smash all kinds of enemy maneuvers attempting to sabotage the peaceful life of our people. The National Assembly recessed at 1100 and will resume its work this afternoon.

Meas Samnang New Industry Minister

BK181335 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] At 1400 on 18 August the third session of the First National Assembly resumed its work with the entire assembly listening attentively to explanations on the state budget and agriculture in 1982 presented by the Economic and Budget Affairs Commission and read by Comrade Men Chhan, member of the PRK Council of State. Comrade Chem Snguon, vice chairman of the National Assembly's Legislative Commission, read an explanation of the legislative commission's study of the bill on protecting state property and the bill on criminal procedures and settlement of complaints and accusations. Afterwards, Comrade Mrs Som Kimsuor, representative of the Cultural and Social Affairs Commission, read an explanation on the cultural commission's work, showing progress in the fields of culture, education, health services and social affairs in line with the 1982 work plan.

At the same time, the entire assembly session unanimously approved the decision of the Council of State regarding the appointment of Comrade Meas Samnang as minister of industry.

The session recessed at 1700 and will resume its work tomorrow morning.

FORMER SEREIKA MEMBER URGES 'RETURN TO NATION'

BK181017 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Statement by Maj (Uy Veng) of the Sereika commando forces, who just defected to the revolution -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] To all Sereika brothers who are serving the reactionary Beijing gang and U.S. imperialists:

My name is (Uy Veng), formerly a lieutenant in the Lon Nol period and presently a major in the Sereika commando forces. I would like to make an appeal to all brothers in the commando forces and other ranks of Sereika.

I returned to the nation on 7 June 1982. I was warmly welcomed by our people, the revolutionary armed forces and the state power. I received assistance of all sorts -- food, clothing and so on. I can move around freely, something which is nonexistent in the traitor's camps. As you all know, in the traitors' camps we live like fish in a bucket, deprived of every right and freedom, tortured, beaten, kicked about, and starved by the Thai.

During the 3 years we lived together under the rule of traitors Son Sann, Dien Del and Ket Ret, we were all exposed to misleading propaganda alleging that the revolutionary armed forces slaughtered those of us who defected. In reality, I have found that what happened was totally opposite to the claims of traitors Son Sann, Dien Del and Ket Ret. On the contrary, the armed forces, the revolutionary power and the Vietnamese friends gave me good care and enabled me to be reunited with my own family.

For this reason, you must return to the nation and stop serving the traitors, for these Sereika -- Son Sann, Dien Del and Ket Ret -- are traitors responsible for the tragedy and hardship of our people, for the separation of families and for the slaughter of their own compatriots.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES FOR 6-12 AUGUST REPORTED

BK150949 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] During the past week the remnants of the Pol Pot forces intruded into our territory to carry out their crimes in a number of areas along the border with the backing of Thai artillery fire, aircraft and armed vessels.

In the air, Thai L-19's flew five times over the sectors Yeang Dangkum, Malai and Koh Kong, penetrating 3-5 kilometers inside our territory. At sea, the enemy carried out 73 spying missions using vessels disguised as fishing boats. Along the border, Hills 343, 199 and 172 in Koh Kong were shelled 35 times with an average of 70 rounds daily using 100-mm and 120-mm mortars and H-12 rockets.

On 28 July in particular, 100 rounds landed on Hill 343 west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province; the sector west of Ta Sanh was shelled 13 times and Hill 505 in Pailin 10 times. On 28 and 29 July, H-12 rockets were used to shell the sector west of Nimit in Battambang Province. On 31 July, three H-12 rockets landed in Koh Kong destroying a villager's house. On 1 August, the Preah Vihear temples were also hit with five H-12 rockets.

At the same time, inside our territory, groups of bandits continued to steal our people's rice but they were duly punished by our army and people. On 27 July, five bandits who infiltrated to steal the people's rice in Kulen village, Choam Khsan District, [Preah Vihear Province] were ambushed by our forces who killed three of them and seized two weapons.

In (Tahem), Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province, five Pol Pot soldiers were killed on the spot when they sneaked in to carry out their spying and agitation activities along Rout 10. A 60-mm mortar and a military map were also seized. On the same day, 30 July, an isolated group of 10 bandits who infiltrated to steal foodstuff and destroy Route 68 in Chongkal, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, were ambushed by our forces who killed 7 of them and seized 5 weapons.

West of Smat Deng in Pursat Province, on 4 August, a group of five spying enemy soldiers were ambushed by our forces who killed two of them and seized five mines and a number of [words indistinct]. On the same day, the Pol Pot remnants carrying out their destructive activities along the border in Pursat Province were intercepted by our forces who killed six of them and seized seven assorted weapons and an elephant.

MORE MASS GRAVES FOUND IN SVAY RIENG PROVINCE

BK181159 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Between 5 and 8 August, the crime investigation team of the Ministry of Propaganda and Culture and that from the Svay Rieng Propaganda and Culture Service, in cooperation with cadres and personnel of Svay Teap District, carried out investigations looking for mass graves -- the legacy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime -- in the area of Trapeang Som, Tuol Ang village, Koki Som commune, Svay Teap District, and found 214 bodies.

This site of crimes in Koki Som commune was one of the biggest detention and slaughter centers in Svay Teap District during the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. After the 17 April 1974 liberation, pupils, students, lecturers, intellectuals, teachers, monks and innocent people were detained and then slaughtered in this security office. The victims were supposedly taken away to undergo a period of reeducation.

At present, our crime investigation teams are continuing their works in Svay Rieng Province.

VODK RAPS SRV TROOPS FOR 'FORCING' VILLAGERS' APPEAL

BK180435 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemies Forced Our People in Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, To Move To Have Vietnamese Troops Stay in Kampuchea"]

[Text] On 27 July, the Vietnamese enemies gathered our people, youth and village and commune administrative employees -- who they had forced to serve their aggressive state power -- in Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, to make a motion appealing to the aggressor Vietnamese troops to stay in Kampuchea. This is the cheapest and most vicious act.

When they sent thousands of their troops to attack and invade Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies shouted that they had come to liberate the Kampuchean people. When the entire world denounced and condemned their act of aggression and called for the complete withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies shouted that their troops invaded Kampuchea because they were invited by the Heng Samrin puppet group, which they put in power in Phnom Penh.

The Kampuchean people of all nationalities and social strata united with the Democratic Kampuchean Naitonal Army and guerrillas and waged a great struggle against them throughout Kampuchea and bogged them down. The Vietnamese troops experienced many difficulties in all fields and have reached a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, in addition to being isolated on the international scene.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemies shouted that they would withdraw a part of their troops from Kampuchea to appease the international community's anger. But concurrently, the Vietnamese sent more and more troops to Kampuchea. They have gathered the Kampuchean poeple in the various areas temporarily controlled by them to make motions and note their approval with their thumbprints of an appeal to the Vietnamese to continue to keep their aggressive and murderous troops in Kampuchea. This is the most vicious, tricky, cowardly and dirty maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They unashamedly lie to everybody.

VODK ON THAI NSC HEAD'S STATEMENT ON SRV

BK180550 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] On 14 August Prasong Sunsiri, general secretary of the Thai National Security Council, stated that the Soviets sent T-54 tanks, armored vehicles and more weapons to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese do not want to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. He said that the combative ability of the Vietnamese troops on the Kampuchean battlefield is decreasing, therefore, the Vietnamese need more modern weapons from the Soviets.

Prasong Sunsiri said: The Vietnamese are making efforts to implement their colonialist policy in Kampuchea. Phnom Penh is Hanoi's colony. The Vietnamese grab and control all affairs. The Heng Samrin puppet officials speak Vietnamese. Textbooks are printed in Vietnamese.

Concerning the Soviet military bases in Vietnam, the general secretary of the Thai National Security Council notes that Nguyen Co Thach said that the Vietnamese can allow the Soviets to establish military bases in Vietnam and says that this is a complete lie because everybody knows that the Soviets have a'ready set their base in Camranh Bay.

BRIEFS

PIONEERS DELEGATION TO SOFIA -- PHNOM PENH, 13 Aug (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, a delegation of Kampuchean pioneers headed by Pen Saroeun, member of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization Central Committee and deputy chief of the pioneers department, left Phnom Penh for Sofia on 12 August. It will attend the fourth peace flag 82 international meeting to be held in Sofia from 15 to 25 August. Acting charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Kampuchea Orlin Ghyaurov saw the delegation off. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 13 Aug 82 BK]

AID TO TAKEO, PREY VENG -- Phnom Penh, 13 Aug (SPK) -- During the first week of the current month, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 30 tons of UNHCR-donated rice to 600 families in Samraong District, Takeo Province. In the same period, 40 tons of rice were also distributed to the population of Baphnum, Preah Sdech, Kompong Trabek and Mesang Districts, Prey Veng Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 13 Aug 82 BK]

BATTAMBANG RED CROSS AID -- Phnom Penh, 12 Aug (SPK) -- The Red Cross of Battambang Province, more than 250 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh, distributed humanitarian aid to 2,210 families and 40 orphans in Battambang, Sangke and Moung Russei Districts. The beneficiaries received cloth, clothes, milk, books, household utensils and farming instruments. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 12 Aug 82 BK]

PHOUMI NOSAVAN TO SET UP REBEL GOVERNMENT 10 OCT

BK190145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] An anti-communist Laotian liberation government will be officially formed somewhere in Laos on October 10, General Phoumi Nosavan, acting prime minister, defence minister and supreme commander of the resistance government, told the BANGKOK POST in an exclusive interview yesterday. The liberation government whose primary goal is to liberate Laos from Vietnamese occupation and communist rule will be officially named "United Front of Laos People for the Liberation of Laos."

Phoumi said that the liberation movement has been given financial and material support from some foreign countries which he declined to name. He claimed that the movement now has at its disposal some 40,000 supporters -- many of them under arms -- in Laos. He said that he would announce the liberation government's policy, objectives and means of achieving them to the press in Laos on October 10.

The formation of the Laotian liberation government has seriously mooted by exiled Laotian officials following the successful establishment recently of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. General Phoumi, a former rightist prime minister who fled to Thailand after failing to overthrow the Vientiane government in 1967, said that the liberation government consists of former Laotian officials and patriots of the right wing, nationalist and neutral factions, but excludes the communists. Two are under death sentences in absentia by the Pathet Lao regime now in Vientiane and another faces life imprisonment if captured by the pro-Hanoi government.

All 28 members of his cabinet, including himself, will be presented to members of the press at a location, which is yet to be disclosed, in Laos on October 10, said the general. Military forces loyal to Phoumi are known to be in control of an area across the Mekong River from Thailand's Nakhon Phanom Province.

Apart from Phoumi, the other cabinet members are:

-- Inpeng Souli-Gnadap, deputy prime minister and minister of internal affairs;
-- Sisouk na Champassak, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs;
-- Kham-Ouan Lattanavong, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, economy, trade and industry;
-- Maj-Gen Koupasit Aphai, Maj-Gen Kong Le and Maj-Gen Vang Pao, deputy defence ministers;
-- Maj-Gen Kamhou Boutsalat and Maj-Gen Khamong Phoutthavong, deputy ministers of internal affairs;
-- Maj-Gen Oudon Sananikon and Chanthon Chanthalasi, deputy foreign ministers;
-- Sitha Sisombat and Khamphoui Volavong, deputy ministers of finance, economy, trade and industry;
-- Dr Somphou Oudonvilai, minister of education;
-- Khanthong Thammavong and Sithat Sitthiboun, deputy ministers of education;
-- Dr Khamphai Aphai, minister of public health and public welfare;
-- Dr Chantho and Dr Luan Volathanouvong, deputy ministers of public health and public welfare;
-- Khamking Souvansi, minister of justice;
-- Thongsavat Vongvanthong and Souvat Maokhamphiev, deputy ministers of justice;

-- Mouphan Saisit, minister of communications and telecommunications;
-- Maj-Gen Silak Pathammavong and Nuan Saisitthidet, deputy ministers of communications and telecommunications;
-- Tiao Sop Saisana, minister of public relations and tourism;
-- Bouvon Nolasing and Hung Sao, deputy ministers of public relations and tourism;
-- Oudom Lattanovong, secretary-general to the cabinet and his deputy Dr Pakit Chit-Oubon.

Maj-Gen Koupasis, former deputy commander of the Vientiane forces, Maj-Gen Vang Pao, former commander of the Meo mercenary force were sentenced to death in absentia by the Lao Central Supreme Court on September 4, 1975, whereas Sisouk, former defence minister before 1975, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Maj-Gen Kong Le, a former parachute battalion commander, staged a coup which helped install a neutralist government under Souvanna Phouma in 1960. He is now living in exile in China.

SOUVANNA PHOUMA REJECTS INDOCHINA CONFEDERATION

NC182140 Paris AFP in English 2129 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Prince Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the Laotian Government, came out here today against any idea of an Indochinese confederation.

In a conversation with newsmen, the 81-year-old former premier said that "all Laotians and Cambodians wish to remain independent," rather than join Vietnam in any confederation. The idea of such a confederation was periodically brought up in the Western press, the prince added, but such a thing in fact "does not exist and will never exist." The three countries had their autonomous governments, he recalled, and there was no central body for Indochina.

He did acknowledge that about 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers were stationed in Laos.

Asked whether he had turned communist, the prince, who headed Laos's neutralist faction for many years, replied: "Not at all. I am a patriot. I remain in my country, that's all," adding he was "an adviser to, not a member of, the government."

The prince, who met French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today over lunch for a discussion of ways for strengthening cooperation between their two countries, came here for a month-long visit. He plans returning to Vientiane via Geneva and Moscow, where he will undergo a medical checkup in connection with the stroke he suffered three years ago.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK181349 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (OANA/KPL) [On the occasion of the Indonesian National Day] Souphanouvong, president of the republic, in his message to President Suharto of Indonesia, on behalf of the government and people of Laos, conveyed congratulations and best wishes for good health, happiness and prosperity to the Indonesian people.

I sincerely hope that the good understanding and the friendly relations existing between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened and developed, thus contributing to the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, says the message.

Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha also sent a congratulatory message to his Indonesian counterpart Dr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

KRIANGSAK DISCUSSES GRENADE ATTACK ON PREM

BK190300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Leader of the National Democracy (Chart Prachatipatai) Party Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday urged the Interior Ministry to urgently find out the culprit or culprits of Sunday night's grenade attack on General Prem's residence and clear up the mystery behind it for the sake of the country. He said he believed in the capability of the ministry to nail the people who were responsible for the attack as well as to reduce, on the whole, crimes of a similar nature. "It (the ministry) should try to clear up the matter as soon as possible for the sake of the country's image," General Kriangsak said.

The former prime minister called for a crackdown against illegal war weapons and harsher punishment against violators as a means to prevent further incidents of this sort. Speaking at his party headquarters in Bang Khen yesterday evening, General Kriangsak said he was worried for General Prem after the grenade attack because the incident, besides directly reflecting the government's stability, indicated that his administration has run into certain problems. He admitted that it was impossible for any administration to be absolutely free of problems, but "never before in the country's history has the prime minister been treated like this."

"When even the prime minister can be the target of such an attack, what about the lives of the people on the streets?" General Kriangsak asked. He added that it would be untrue to say that the grenade attack on General Prem's residence would not affect the country's image because the news has been dispatched worldwide and if nothing else foreign investors would think carefully if they are to invest in Thailand.

General Kriangsak said there were several factors which could have led to the grenade attack but he personally believed the cause was politically-motivated. When asked to comment on a BBC broadcast which said the grenade attack stemmed from dissatisfaction against the military reshuffle in October in which it has been widely speculated that Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek will be promoted to the top army post, General Kriangsak said the report was just another speculation. He said, however, that the army should urgently announce the reshuffle so as to end the speculation on who will be the next army commander-in-chief. This would also help ward off any future unpleasant incidents, he said.

Press Views Attack

BK181501 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language Bangkok dailies -- MATICHON, MATUPHUM and SIAM RAT -- on 17 and 18 August carry editorials and a column commenting on the grenade explosion which took place at Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's Si Sao Thewet residence in Bangkok on the night of 15 August.

The 17 August MATICHON editorial, on page 4, entitled: "Why Assassinate the Prime Minister?" quotes Prime Minister Prem as saying that those who are behind the incident "must be his enemy." The editorial notes: "Since July, at least two attempts have been made on Gen Prem Tinsulanon's life. The first one took place on 16 July at the artillery center in Lop Buri Province. In that incident, the assailants used an M-72 mortar."

The editorial points out: "The persons who attempted to assassinate the prime minister could be urban communists or ordinary terrorists or military personnel who dislike General Prem or who want to protest the forthcoming annual military reshuffle, or even politicians who want to create a certain political situation. Whoever is responsible for the incident is following the wrong path, and his deed has exposed his ill intentions toward the country and people."

The 17 August MATUPHUM editorial, on page 4, entitled: "Something Is Behind the Grenade Explosion at the Prime Minister's House," says: "We are quite sure that politics is behind the incident. The question is what kind of politics is this? It is politics that is characterized by violence and barbarism." The editorial concludes by saying: "We urge the authorities to expedite the investigation to bring the culprits before the law and appeal to the government to be firm and solve the country's problems prudently. The people must oppose any attempt by anybody to lead the country away from the democratic path."

The 17 August SIAM RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled: "Bombing the Prime Minister's House," says: "The terms of the present government and Parliament will expire within the next few months in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. However, the grenade explosion at the prime minister's residence has proved that there is no safety in this country. Even the prime minister, the country's leader, lives in danger. Has the incident shaken the people's confidence in the government?" The editorial condemns the use of violence for political purposes and asks the government to explain the incident to the people in order to prevent unfavorable rumors which will be useful only to those elements harboring ill intentions toward the country and people.

The 18 August "ordinary reporter" column in MATICHON, on page 4, says: "The incident was to protest the appointment of Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek as the new army commander which will be announced in the forthcoming annual military reshuffle prepared by General Prem. As the date of the annual military reshuffle approaches, the protests and harrassment against General Prem will be more frequent. They will throw more bombs (according to rumors) if General Prem fails to heed their warning.

"Why do we say that Gen Ahit Kamlang-Ek is the target of terrorism at present and in the past? The answer is that a bomb explosion took place on the road near General Athit's house in early May. It can be said that the grenade explosion at the prime minister's residence a few days ago was a challenge to General Athit since General Athit, not the police, is directly responsible for security at the prime minister's residence." The column points out that the incident has embarrassed not only the prime minister but also General Athit. However, it also tests the ability of General Athit before he can "ride a white horse toward the post of the army commander in chief."

OFFICIAL DENIES SALE OF RICE TO VIETNAM

BK180752 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister of Thailand Dr Arun Phanuphong has disclosed that Thailand has not lifted its ban on the export of Thai rice to Vietnam. He said the Foreign Ministry has not received any request for the export of Thai rice to Vietnam. The Ministries of Commerce and Foreign Affairs would have to jointly consider the issue had it been raised. However, he added that the Soviet Union might have purchased Thai rice for transhipment to Vietnam. Thailand cannot prohibit the Soviet Union from reselling Thai rice to any country.

Meanwhile, a senior commerce official also reaffirmed that Thailand has no policy of promoting direct Thai export to Vietnam and said that the 400,000 [as heard] tons of Thai rice, which was reported to be destined for Vietnam, were actually sold to the Soviet Union.

VOFA REBUTS SRV REPORTS ON BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK181409 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] On 9 August VNA, citing a report of the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People, alleged that Thailand had violated Kampuchean airspace, territory and waters many times during the first week of August.

The Voice of Free Asia wishes to state that the Thai Government has noted on several occasions that reports of VNA and the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People are totally false and that such reports are propaganda aimed at slandering and defaming Thailand -- implementing a policy Vietnam excels at.

Vietnam itself has violated other countries' territory and the United Nations has adopted resolutions repeatedly calling for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam has claimed that its troops have been pulled out of Kampuchea. However, what Vietnam did was to move weapons and troops into remote villages and mountains and jungles in order to deceive journalists and foreign representatives observing the troop withdrawal in accordance with the joint communique issued recently in Ho Chi Minh City. These actions demonstrate Vietnam's desire to deceive the world and simultaneously to slander others.

USSR PROPOSES LONG TERM MAIZE-FERTILIZER EXCHANGE

BK180747 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Russia has proposed to the Thai Government to establish a long term contract on the exchange of its fertilizer for Thai maize. A high-ranking official of the Agricultural Economics Office says that the Ministry of Agriculture will have to study the offer carefully by taking into consideration the pros and cons of the offer as well as the pricing of these products. The proposal will later be submitted to the committee in charge of agricultural product exchanges for final approval.

Thailand and the Soviet Union last year entered into a contract worth about 500 million baht to exchange about 100,000 tons of fertilizer for 200,000 tons of maize. The Thai Government has already delivered half of its contracted maize to the Soviet Union and has already received half of the targeted fertilizer from that country. The remaining amount of maize will be delivered to the Soviet Union in October of this year, so the Soviet Union will deliver the remaining half of fertilizer to Thailand in February of next year.

CPT IN NORTHEAST SAID SPLIT INTO THREE FACTIONS

BK180315 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] The number of armed communist insurgents in the northeast, which shot to about 6,000-7,000 during the heyday of their jungle activity, had dropped drastically to only about 1,200-1,400 now, a senior army official said yesterday.

Chief intelligence officer of the Second Army Region Col Sa-Ngiam Rattanasimakon told the NATION that the ongoing military and political campaign mounted by the army region have also liquidated all the large-scale, permanent communist strongholds in the region. Of all the seven operational zones controlled by provincial Central Committees of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) in the upper north, the military had wiped out Zone 666 in Khon Kaen and almost crippled three others, Col Sa-Ngiam said. The three operational zones are Zone 777 in Udon Thani, Zone 555 in Sakhon Nakhon, and Zone 999 in Kalasin, according to the officer.

"We are now taking every possible measure to deprive the falling zones of their leadership and destroy their organizations," he said. He cited an example the military attempts to lobby for the defection of the secretary general of Zone 999 to the government. "His wife has already surrendered to the government and I expect the top leader of the zone to follow in her footsteps," he said.

He said that communist influence was still relatively strong only in Zone 111 in Nakhon Phanom, Zone 333 which straddles Kalasin and Yasothon, and Zone 444 in Upper Ubon Ratchathani.

"The three operational zones have long been established and the jungle terrain makes it very difficult for us to wipe them out," said Col Sa-Ngiam, adding that the communist armed guerrillas in the zones were estimated at about 550. However, he is convinced that all the large-scale jungle bases had already been overrun. "There are now only makeshift jungle camps in the area," he said. He added that the army region would keep up military pressure on the operational zones and launch political offensives against them at the same time.

Referring to the five smaller operational zones in the lower northeast, the chief intelligence officer said that the communist movements were still active only in Zone 205 and Zone 207. The communist activities in Zones 203, 30, and 11 which were active while the Khmer Rouge were in power, have almost totally ceased, he said.

Col Sa-Ngiam attributed the setback suffered by northeastern communist insurgents to policy 66/B.E. 2523 in which political measures are given precedence over military offensive. The policy has effectively switched communist insurgents and their sympathizers back to the embrace of the government, he said. He said that most of the communist defectors told officials that they agreed to the policy which would provide them with a chance of leading a normal life and encourage them to help develop the country through non-violence means. However, he said that actions must still be taken to fulfill the policy to the fullest extent. "We cannot solve the insurgency problem within a few years since it will take a long time to prove the sincerity of the government in solving the country's problems," he added.

Col Sa-Ngiam also said that factionalism in the rank and file of the outlawed party was also responsible for its weakening position. The communist insurgents in the region are divided into three major factions: The pro-Chinese group, the pro-Vietnam wing (which has set up "Phak Mai" party), and the group which welcomes aid from all foreign communist movements, according to the army officer. The bickering is particularly severe between the pro-Chinese faction and Phak Mai which has been attempting to extend its influence among the rank and file of CPT cadres, he said. "Phak Mai's operatives are especially active in Nakhon Phanom and the two rival factions have inevitably clashed with each other," he said.

Col Sa-Ngiam added that CPT members who have defected to Phak Mai would be hunted down and killed in what CPT leaders believed to be an uncompromising fight against the so-called "revisionists." He added that Comrade Wihan, who is commander of the battalion 111 in Zone 111, was recently slain as he was suspected to have tilted towards Phak Mai in Renu Nakhon District of the northeastern province. "Leaflets were circulated among party members following the assassination, claiming that Comrade Wihan had double-crossed the party," he said.

Col Sa-Ngiam said that the government regards all the three factions its enemies who must be destroyed. "Their approaches are different, but their aim is the same. They all want to seize power from the government through violent means," he added. He also said that Phak Mai members are persuasive in their propaganda campaigns to win the support from CPT operatives who are virtually their former colleagues. "The Phak Mai elements have been pointing out that the revolution in Thailand under the present situation would be realized only when communists receive aids from the neighbouring countries," he said.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SCORES PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

OW190855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries a commentary by Tu Ma Quang entitled "Reagan Is Helping Deng Xiaoping Prepare for the Congress." The commentary reads:

On 17 August, a joint communique was issued simultaneously in Washington and Beijing acknowledging a reduction in U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This is a sensational new event made public by the United States and China. According to some diplomats in Beijing, this is the second Shanghai communique, the main points of which are that the sales will not exceed in quantity those of recent years and that the United States will continue to sell modern F-5E fighter planes to Taiwan.

China contends that the reduction in sales will help eliminate an obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. The sensational aspect of the agreement lies in the fact that it was issued only about 10 days prior to the convening of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China [CPC] and that it was a political asset which Reagan presented to Deng Xiaoping to help him cope with other factions in a fierce power struggle.

In the face of its many setbacks in foreign and domestic policies and especially in the face of China's destiny and honor being jeopardized by its collusion with the United States and other imperialist forces, of the protracted, tough conflict within the ruling circles and of the Chinese people's increasingly vigorous struggle, the Deng faction has had to resort to many cunning and deceitful maneuvers to defend itself, including the maneuver of agreeing with the United States on arms sales to Taiwan. In reality, this agreement presents nothing new because the United States will continue these sales which will not exceed in quantity those of recent years. The ambiguous words of comfort in the joint communique regarding the termination date of arms sales and the reaching of a final solution have as yet no real value. What is that final solution and when can it be reached? No one knows.

Tying China's destiny to imperialism and colluding with the United States in opposing the world revolution constitute the basic strategy of the Deng faction or force now controlling China's domestic and foreign policies.

The Chinese people are reckoning with the crimes committed by the Deng faction since its assumption of leadership over the country, and it is certain that their struggle will not be diverted by malicious maneuvers.

In timely presenting a new political asset to Deng Xiaoping, the U.S. imperialists expect to participate in the Deng clique's struggle for power at the 12th CPC Congress in order to maintain their useful trump card in their reactionary global strategy.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN HITS CGDK LEADERS' TOURS

BK181407 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Wednesday said that Beijing and Washington are sending Son Sann, Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk abroad to advertise their Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

This move, the paper said, is aimed at putting on a new mask for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique so as to retain their illegal representation at the United Nations.

However, the paper pointed out, all the plots and maneuvers of Beijing and Washington and their stooges to reverse the Kampuchean table are doomed to failure.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET DRA INDEPENDENCE DAY

OW181556 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 18 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have sent a message of greetings to their Afghan counterparts on the day of independence declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

The message is addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council; and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers.

It reads: The great Sawr revolution has ushered in a new era for the country and people of Afghanistan, the era of genuine independence and freedom. During the last four years, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, with the great and effective assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the heroic people of Afghanistan have overcome many difficulties and trials, recorded many great achievements in the fields of economic construction, cultural development and national defence. The brillant success of the recent resounding victory of the army and people in the campaign to eliminate the bandits have underscored the determination of the entire Afghan party and people to carry out the strategic tasks of the revolution of Afghanistan at the present stage to foil all the subversive schemes of the reactionaries inside the country and the interference of the imperialist and reactionary forces, thereby contributing greatly to the struggle of the peoples of other countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The indomitable people of Afghanistan will certainly achieve the goals set forth by the Sawr revolution.

As a militant friend of the Afghan people, the Vietnamese people are very happy at the great achievements of the fraternal Afghan people in their national construction and defence, and wish them still greater success in their revolutionary cause.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the people of Vietnam firmly support the correct stand of the government and the people of Afghanistan for the consolidation of peace and stability in Southwest Asia.

We are very happy at the fine development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries in the interests of peace in Asia and in the world.

May the military solidarity, friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties and countries consolidate and develop with every passing day.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION

OW190839 Hanoi VNA in English 0759 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 19 -- The success of the August revolution in 1945 was a historic turning point for Vietnam, and to each Vietnamese it brought a new life, says NHAN DAN in its editorial today.

The paper goes on: "After obtaining independence the Vietnamese people had to fight for 30 years to completely liberate their country. Millions of people gave their lives for national independence, opening the path of socialism for the country."

The indomitable spirit expressed in the general uprising in August 1945, in the two national liberation wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists for national defence, is now being maintained and developed to build (?socialism), defend socialist Vietnam and surmount difficulties ahead".

The paper continues to say that the line of socialist revolution worked by the fourth and fifth congresses of the Communist Party is correct and that it ensures future success in revolution.

"Formerly a colony", NHAN DAN says, "Vietnam is now independent, united and free. The people, as masters of resource-rich country and with the support and assistance of fraternal countries and friends throughout the world, will succeed in building a new life in defending the independence and, thereby, will make greater contributions to the forces of socialism and to world peace".

DAC LAC CITIZENS HELP WIPE OUT DEGA-FULRO FORCES

OW190013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] A mass-motivation drive has been launched in Krong Bue District, Dac Lac Province to track down and wipe out the Dega-FULRO reactionaries and preserve public security and order in the villages. As a result of study sessions, a number of compatriots have provided tips to help the local administration and security forces track down and wipe out reactionaries. Many hidden Dega-FULRO installations and organizations in villages have been wiped out, and dozens of Dega-FULRO members who lived in their forest hideouts to carry out counterrevolutionary activities have been captured. Many Ede and Mnong nationality parents in the villages of (Kanhong), (Sedak), (Ch'noech), (Katum), (Ka Kok), (Buon Kang) and (Buon Dan Deung) have gone into the forests to persuade their sons to leave the Dega-FULRO force and return home to live normal lives, and have guided public security and militia forces in tracking down and wiping out in their lairs many wicked rebel leaders who owe much blood debt to our people.

BRIEFS

THANH HOA 10TH-MONTH RICE -- As of 5 August, collective peasants in Thanh Hoa Province had planted 10th-month rice on 135,000 hectares or nearly 95 percent of the planned acreage. Along with planting this rice on the remaining area, they are now switching their main field work to caring for and fertilizing the riceplants. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Aug 82 BK]

PHU KHANH DROUGHT CONTROL -- Some 8,000 hectares or one-fourth of the total area of summer-fall rich in Phu Khanh Province have been affected by drought. Thanks to effective countermeasures, the province has been able to save 6,000 hectares of this rice from being destroyed and ensured sufficient water for another 25,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Aug 82 BK]

DONG THAP PADDY COLLECTION -- By the end of July Dong Thap Province had collected 137,000 tons of paddy. This figure, which represents 91 percent of the annual plan and shows an increase of 21,000 tons over the same period last year, includes 132,000 tons collected from the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 82 BK]

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DUGERSUREN VISITS

Talks With Mokhtar

OW190309 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1735 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 17 (MONTSAME) -- International issues and bilateral relations were discussed in Jakarta at the negotiations between the foreign ministers of Mongolia and Indonesian Mangalyn Dugersuren and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Mangalyn Dugersuren arrived on an official visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian External Policy Department.

Today, the Indonesian people celebrates its independence day and the Mongolian minister is taking part in the festivities. His four-day stay in Indonesia includes meetings with Ali Murtopo, minister of information and Daud Yusuf, minister of enlightenment and culture and with other officials. Mangalyn Dugersuren will also acquaint himself with places of interest of the Indonesian capital.

Indonesia-MPR Press Statement

BK181137 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1055 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 18 (ANTARA) -- Mongolia and Indonesia have expressed their concern over the deterioration of international situation described as adversing [as received] to the positive trend of world development and international detente, peaceful cooperation of states and national independence of nations. This was contained in a joint press statement issued here Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of the Republic of Indonesia and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mangalyn Dugersuren of the Mongolian People's Republic in the joint statement appraised the efforts of nations to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons and expressed the hope that such efforts would ultimately lead to the total ban of the use of nuclear weapons.

They said that the prohibition of the use of force in the international relations and peaceful settlement of disputes is the basic condition for consolidating peace and security of nations in Asia.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in this context has taken due note of the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the Asian and Pacific states.

Both ministers expressed their concern over the deterioration of the Middle East conflict as a result of Israeli aggression against the Republic of Lebanon, and condemned the military actions taken against the people of Palestine.

They urged an unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops to the internationally recognized frontiers and spoke in favour of a just settlement of the Palestinian problem in accord with the UN resolutions.

Mongolia and Indonesia called for the intensification of the efforts taken by the Southeast Asian nations to turn the region into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

The joint press statement said that both ministers confirmed that their countries continue to exert further efforts to implement the resolution declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and to convene an international conference on this problem in 1983.

Mokhtar and Dugersuren reaffirmed the unconditional support of their two governments for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa against the evil systems of apartheid and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence.

The two ministers are in agreement that the role of the Non-Aligned Movement is an important factor in the struggle for decolonization and the maintenance of international peace and security.

Both agreed to cooperate closely in the efforts aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of equality and mutual beneficial cooperation.

The foreign ministers are of the same opinion that the reunification of Korea by peaceful means would serve the vital interest of consolidating peace and security in Asia.

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, they expressed their concern and stressed the need to find negotiated settlement as soon as possible.

The Indonesian foreign minister expressed his conviction that the visit of the Mongolian foreign minister would greatly contribute to the promotion of the existing good relations bewteen the two countries.

In the joint statement, the Mongolian foreign minister expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome and friendly reception extended to him and his party by the government and people of Indonesia during his visit. Dugersuren confirmed his government's standing invitation to the Indonesian foreign minister to pay an official visit to Mongolia at a time convenient for him.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja confirmed with thanks his acceptance of the invitation, the statement said.

Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren paid an official visit to Indonesia on August 15-18 at the invitation of his Indonesian counterpart. The Mongolian foreign minister during his visit was accompanied by B. Orsoo, head of the Asian Affairs Department; B. Doljintseren, head of the Press and Information Department; Z. Erendoo and Mrs. R. Baasan.

During his stay, he was received by President Suharto and paid a courtesy call on Vice President Adam Malik. He was also received by Minister for Foreign Affairs Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and Minister for Information Ali Murtopo. The Mongolian foreign minister attended the presidential state address at the Indonesian House of Representatives and the flag hoisting ceremony at the Merdeka Palace on the occasion of the commemoration of the 37th anniversary of proclamation of independence. He also visited the Indonesian miniature park (taman mini Indonesia Indah).

Foreign Minister Dugersuren expressed his satisfaction at the present state of relations between the two countries and noted that further development will continue to serve the interests of the two peoples and contribute to the cause of strengthening of peace and security in Asia. The joint press statement described the talks as fruitful.

PLO SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES TO BRIEF LEADERS

BK171645 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] A Palestinian special envoy Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, the PLO ambassador in Hanoi, arrived in Jakarta yesterday afternoon [16 August] to brief the Indonesian Government on developments in Lebanon as a result of the Israeli aggression. Al-Masri came with messages from Yasir 'Arafat and the chairman of the PLO Political Department, Faruq al-Qaddumi, for Indonesian Government leaders. Besides visiting Indonesia, the Palestinian envoy will also visit a number of other Southeast Asian countries on a similar mission.

EASING OF POLITICAL TENSION URGED IN OLALIA CASE

HK180312 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla: "Easing of Political Tension"]

[Text] The objective of the government should be to ease political tension. If there is little tension, massive trouble cannot possibly occur. There will be no need for "preemptive action."

If tension is not relieved, the government may prevail in case of a showdown with the people for the government and the people will be heavy. Moreover, one cannot tell how the outcome, though apparently favorable to the government, will affect the future of the state.

We hold the view that as far as politics are concerned this is a small country. It is made small by the traditional ability of the people to arrange compromises, to talk things together, by such traits as pakikisama and pakiusapan. More significantly, the protagonists know one another. The leading lights of the administration and the opposition used to run the business of government together, had shared parties, in fact.

Felixberto Olalia had been, before his arrest, in continual touch with the Ministry of Labor and Employment. Horacio Morales had been a high government official.

With the resources at its command, the administration could have known the political or ideological positions of such people. Once the positions were known, a dialogue with them could have been arranged. We do not see any difficulty, for example, in talking with Olalia and telling him that at this time his cooperation and assistance is needed by the administration on account of the critical times.

What happened was he was suddenly arrested and his house raided. There might have been good reasons for what may be called "preemptive action," but the result is Olalia is alienated from the administration. It would not have been necessary and the outcome might have had a lasting favorable effect on the administration because an adversarial relation was avoided.

When in an emerging adversary relationship, the government, which has the more powerful leverage, pleads, through a high representative with the other party for cooperation and assistance, the humility of the gesture is likely to be rewarded with a favorable response. It is more so in our country where the personal element in negotiations matters a great deal. Such an approach is not alien to particular leaders. Only last week, Gen Fabian C. Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces, was quoted as having said a military solution to our problems is not always proper. It is recalled that last year Minister Enrile personally talked with the militant student leaders and was able to persuade them to maintain the peace in the campuses.

It is in light of the power to achieve a political goal through pakiusap that we think the injunction to local government officials to fan out to the barangays to inform the people should include dialogues with known dissident leaders as much as possible as a means of easing tension at the grassroots. To do so would merely be asserting the Filipino way of resolving political differences.

It would not be advisable to close the door on those who still cling to the notion that better living conditions can be attained through violence. That was done in Chile a few years back and the government prevailed, but the cathedrals were filled with corpses.

The wisdom in a policy of easing political tension at an early stage is explainable by the tendency of tension to gather momentum if the positions are made unyielding by the absence of constructive and direct communication among the protagonists.

Government superiority can be asserted in a number of ways. There are no limits to ingenuity.

MARCOS' MOVE AGAINST SUBVERSION PLOT HAILED

HK190111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The propaganda campaign mounted by subversive elements has been effective in the countryside because it seems that nobody is there to counteract these efforts of the rebel elements. President Marcos, realizing the situation in the countryside, ordered public officials to leave their plywood chairs and their air-conditioned offices and go to the countryside to make the people feel the presence of the government. He urged them to go out to make contacts and counteract antigovernment propaganda by subversive elements. The president told local officials, particularly the governors and mayors, that they should not wait to be told, because it is their duty to maintain close contact with their constituents.

The move by the president is good and far-reaching. Especially those in remote areas where the presence of the government has not been really felt in terms of infrastructure projects and others, it is most necessary that local officials pay them regular visits and ask for their needs [sentence as heard]: it is through this sensitivity to the people's needs, and equally responding to these needs, that they are apt to appreciate what the government is doing for them.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SUCCESSION DRAFT

HK190030 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The special Batasan Committee studying loopholes in the law on presidential succession said details of the succession must be spelled out. The 1981 constitutional amendment entrusts the powers and functions of the president to the Executive Committee in case something untoward happens to the president. The special committee, headed by Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez, is drafting provisions that would make the succession smooth. The panel is expected to finish work and submit its draft proposals by tomorrow.

GENERAL MISON COUNTERS PRESS CRITICISM

HK190236 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] During a dialogue with press and radio people held recently in Tacloban City, EASCOM [Eastern Command] Commander Brig Gen Salvador M. Mison warned the mass media that "We (the military) are open to criticism. If we make mistakes, tell us. But if you start destroying (the military) to a point where people will not believe in us anymore, there will come a time when you will be running for your lives... all that I am asking from the press is a fair treatment. This was reported by THE REPORTER, a Leyte-Samar weekly publication in its July 21, 1982 issue.

Feeling alluded to, the chairman of the board of THE REPORTER, Gus Arnaiz, who has a string of military cases against him for publishing articles adverse to the military, said: "I don't think the majority of us in the mass media will be running away from what General Mison has in mind. General Mison does not need to threaten anybody, especially the mass media. What's really needed is to really impose strong discipline among the soldiers so that they will not commit abuses."

Arnaiz added that "the mass media isn't making the news. We only print or broadcast the news. The military is making the news, adverse or favorable."

In the same issue, the reporter also reported that "Mison admitted, reluctantly, that the NPA has a more efficient intelligence system than the military and even in propaganda, but we are trying our best to catch up if not overtake them.

Reaction to this, Arnaiz said: "It's a shame for the military commander of Eascom to admit the superiority of the NPA in intelligence and propaganda. There's really something wrong in the manner Eascom is being managed for being inferior to the NPA's in some critical aspects. By the very admission of General Mison, it appears that there should really be a revamp in Eascom."

BILL TO CLASSIFY CHURCH AS PART OF MEDIA PROPOSED

HK180329 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez proposed yesterday that a law be enacted classifying the pulpit and similar religious forums as part of the media of the land.

He said the pulpit should be made available for use not only to religious preachers but also to any citizen who may wish to avail himself of the right of reply in accordance with a constitutional guarantee to free speech and free flow of information.

Perez expressed the view that when religious preachers use the pulpit to ventilate political issues outside the realm of religious teachings or for advocacy of ideas which more properly belong to Caesar than to God, then elements of the body politics should be granted the right to avail of the same pulpit or forum to express contrary views.

The political affairs minister also proposed that religious preachers who choose to stray into the more mundane or the rough-and-tumble world of politics and political activity "should be prepared to receive their share of political debris and blunt reputation from those whose domain they have invaded." This was one of the subjects Perez discussed in his speech, "The Political Agenda of the New Republic," at the weekly meeting of the UN walkers club at the Manila Hilton yesterday.

Perez said the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) Party is now in the midst of studies and discussions to resolve political issues preparatory to the election of members of the regular Batasang Pambansa in 1984.

He said among the political questions President Marcos and the KBL are now considering are "turncoatism," accreditation of a second political party after the KBL, apportionment of regional representatives, block voting, synchronization of elections, and the manner of election.

Perez, who is also chairman of the Batasan Committee on Revision of laws, codes, and Constitutional Amendments, said that as soon as the 1983 budget is approved, his committee will conduct a series of nationwide public hearings on these issues.

He said several bills on "turncoatism" are now pending before his committee. These include proposals made by Perez himself, Assemblymen Arturo M. Tolentino, Ronaldo Zamora, Frisco San Juan, Salaonib Baternia, Carlos M. Padilla, and others.

The political affairs minister explained that in the June 1981 presidential election, President Marcos and NP [Nacionalista Party] candidate Alejo Santos obtained the first two highest number of votes. However, he said, the votes of Santos did not constitute 10 per cent of the votes cast as provided in the constitution.

For this reason, there is need for the Batasan to pass a law which would provide guidelines for the Comelec [Commission on Elections] to follow in determining which second political party should be accredited, Perez said.

MARCOS DISMISSES NPA, MNLF THREATS AS MINOR

HK140028 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos has dismissed the threat of the remaining dissidents in the country. In a talk with newsmen, the president stressed that they posed no real challenge to the government. He said the New People's Army has lost its leadership, while the MNLF rebels are a fragmented group fighting among themselves. He said the hard-core leaders of the New People's Army, down to the third rank of command, have either been captured or locked up in jail facing charges. What has been left, he added, are young kids desperately trying to make a name for themselves by staging ambuscades and pursuing desperate tactics that don't hurt much but make headlines. The president made the assessment when asked by newsmen to comment on the reported upsurge in NPA activities in the countryside. He described them as pure and simple terrorism.

On the Moro National Liberation Front, the president said the erstwhile sessionist movement has become so fragmented in its leadership that they have come to fighting among themselves. The MNLF has been divided into three or four factions, and the military is not fighting them, they are fighting among themselves, he added. The chief executive said that Nur Misuari, who is now only one of four leaders of the MNLF, has become so discredited in the Islamic Conference because of his reported liaison with the communists that the forthcoming meeting in Nigeria may just ignore him and his continuing demand for support. Apart from his communist leanings, the president said Misuari is also being accountable for a sizeable amount of funds. Besides, his insistence on an independent status for Mindanao is unacceptable to the Islamic Conference, President Marcos added.

President Marcos made this assessment after a meeting with officials of Region 2, where he urged them to cooperate with the military in the campaign against dissidents in the area. The president also said that he would look into complaints that some of the logging areas in the region were being operated by the dissidents.

NPA LEADER CAPTURED; MEMBERS KILLED IN NEGROS

OW161329 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Seven suspected NPA [New People's Army] members were reportedly killed and 5 others were captured in several gun battles over the weekend in (Hinoban), Negros Occidental. One of those captured was (Richardo Servando) alias (Commander Toto), head of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] Education Department for (?southern) Negros Occidental.

According to the same report, (Servando) was seriously wounded in the encounter with elements of task force (Kanlaone) and local policemen. Four of the other captured NPA members were women. All in all, there were four encounters between government troops and NPA members in Negros Occidental over the weekend.

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SUZUKI URGES SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW191307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday instructed the Education Ministry and Foreign Ministry to speed up their work to compile a concrete government policy to settle diplomatically the school textbook issue.

Suzuki made the decision as he said he is confident ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Dietmen have already reached consensus on the issue with due consideration to diplomatic affairs. The prime minister told the press Thursday evening concrete steps only are left to be worked out.

The Education and Foreign Ministries are expected to seek the prime minister's approval for concrete steps the government is to take during the weekend.

Earlier Thursday, the Education Ministry showed some indications it may be relaxing its hardline stand against revision of the texts in question when Isao Suzuki, a senior Education Ministry official, suggested the screening committee may be open to revising the texts when they come up for review again in three years. Suzuki, director-general of the ministry's Primary and Secondary Education Bureau, was the first senior official in the ministry to suggest any change in the books at all.

Meanwhile, a senior Foreign Ministry official said he was optimistic about the issue and suggested a draft of measures to settle the matter diplomatically may be shown to reporters at a press conference Monday. He said the prime minister may be ready at that time to present concrete steps the government will take to defuse the controversy among China, South Korea and other Asian countries and Japan. The Foreign and Education Ministries will work hard over the weekend to reach some compromise which will meet the prime minister's approval, the senior bureaucrat said.

Dietmen to ROK

OW200933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 20, KYODO -- Two leading dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will go to Seoul Saturday on a mission to settle the textbook issue with South Korea. The two are Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the party's special panel for school textbook problems, and Yoshiro Mori, former chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council's Educational Affairs Division.

They are going to Seoul at the request of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki who wishes to realize an early political settlement of the issue, according to an LDP source.

SAKURAUCHI, MALAYSIA'S ABDULLAH VIEW COOPERATION

OW191025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- Malaysian Minister Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Thursday arrived in Tokyo for a six-day visit to Japan to pave the way for a planned visit by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed in late October.

On his arrival, the minister without portfolio in the prime minister's department met with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to express thanks for Japan's cooperation in his country's vocational training, Foreign Ministry officials said.

As part of "the look-East policy," Malaysia is to send a total of 136 young men to Japan for a six-month course of vocational training. The delegation will be followed by another of 250 people next April.

Abdullah was quoted as saying that the 136-man-strong team represents only the beginning of a long-term program to provide vocational training in Japan.

Sakurauchi told him that Japan would do as much as it can for cooperation in the program, according to the officials.

The Malyasian minister is scheduled to stay in Japan until next Tuesday. Before returning home, he is to meet with the education minister, minister of international trade and industry and construction minister as well as representatives of institutions to take care of the trainees.

PLO SOURCE ON JAPANESE RED ARMY PULLOUT FROM BEIRUT

OW200030 Tokyo KYODO in English 0021 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, Aug 19, KYODO -- Members of the Japanese Red Army (Nihon Sekigun) in Beirut will leave Lebanon together with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a source close to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told KYODO News Service Thursday. He said Japanese Red Army members still were remaining in Beirut but added they will leave the besieged city with Palestinian guerrillas.

The Israeli Government approved Thursday the U.S. plan to evacuate the Palestinians from the Lebanese city, paving the way for implementation of the plan. The source declined to reveal the number of Japanese Red Army members still staying in Beirut, the time of their withdrawal and their destination. He said "They are not terrorists but are members of the PLO who fought against Israel." He declared that the PLO will never abandon them.

Israel had repeatedly claimed that some 700 international terrorists, including members of the Japanese Red Army and the Red Brigade of Italy, were hiding in Palestinian refugee camps.

SAKURAUCHI HAILS ACCORD ON ENDING LEBANON CRISIS

OW191305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday welcomed the Israeli Government's formal approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization's withdrawal from west Beirut and called for Israel to withdraw troops from Lebanon immediately. The statement, issued in Sakurauchi's name, said it was "essential" for Israel to pull out unconditionally to allow the Lebanese to form a new and vital government free from outside influence.

The statement is the fourth in a series issued on the Lebanese crisis which started with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on August 4. It is worded in the most critical tone of the four and cited the occupation by Israel of the West Bank and Gaza regions for the first time.

The statement said the Japanese Government strongly hoped that a government be established in Lebanon based on the will of the Lebanese people "following national reconciliation among the people." To make this possible, it went on to say, the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon is "essential." The government, therefore, once again calls on Israel for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon, it added.

It also said that in order to attain a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the rights to self-determination of Palestinians, including the right to build an independent state, and at the same time, the Israeli right of existence "needs to be recognized." It said Japan strongly hoped that the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip be improved "in a manner that the will of Palestinian inhabitants may be fully reflected."

NODONG SINMUN ON ACHIEVING NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

SK191143 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2329 GMT 16 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 August special article: "Independence of Country and Nation is Prerequisite to Realization of Independence of Popular Masses" -- vernacular for "independence" is "chajusong" and its functional variations, except where other vernacular is provided]

[Text] In his historic policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government To Imbue the Whole of Society With the Chuche Idea," the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated afresh the importance and significant of realizing the independence of the country and the nation in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses and gave a perfect answer to the principled problems arising from the work of realizing independence for the country and nation.

On the basis of the profound analysis of the essential problems of the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated the great truth, for the first time in history, that the question of realizing independence for the country and the nation constitutes a part of the basic components in accomplishing the independent cause of the popular masses and that the independence of the country and the nation is the prerequisite to the realization of the independence of the popular masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: The independence of the country and the nation is the prerequisite to the realization of the independence of the popular masses; the struggle for independence of the country and the nation is the struggle for independence of the popular masses.

The original ideology that the independence of the country and the nation is the prerequisite to the realization of independence of the popular masses -- which was elucidated afresh by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- is the great ideology which elucidates the truth that before we realize the independence of the popular masses, we should realize independence for the country and the nation and that the popular masses should, first of all, struggle to realize the independence of the country and the nation.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, the country and the nation are units of living, which have been formed over a period of time and are indestructible, collective bodies of people. Man, a social entity, forms a community along with the collective bodies called nation and class. Within the community, man struggles to defend and realize his independence. Incidentally the individual class -- a certain group of people -- forms a part of the nation; the nation is the collective body of the class and the circles. As long as countries and borders dividing them exist on the earth, the popular masses' struggle for independence is waged with nation-state units; the destiny of the popular masses is pioneered on a national or countrywide scale. In other words, as long as people live in nation-state units, we cannot think of the destiny of the popular masses, separate from the destiny of the country and the nation.

If the nation loses independence, then the country perishes; if the country is subordinated, the popular masses cannot escape slavery, either. Only when the independence of the country and the nation is guaranteed, can the popular masses successfully pioneer their fate in conformity with their aspirations and demands. Therefore, in the people's struggle to defend independence, the highest cause is to regain independence of the nation and to defend the country's independence.

Past experience shows us that in countries under national subordination and oppression, the struggle of the popular masses to defend independence should, above all, be directed toward the realization of independence of the country and nation, and, only when the question of regaining independence of the nation is resolved, can the struggle to defend independence be meaningful in a practical way.

The idea that the independence of the country and nation is a prerequisite for realizing independence for the popular masses is a most just ideology that has clearly illuminated the road capable of hastening the realization of people's creative and independent life by closely linking the struggle to achieve independence for the country and nation to the struggle to achieve the popular masses' independence.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that in order to achieve the independence of the country and nation we should achieve national independence [tongnip], that we should establish an independent government and that we must maintain independence in national activities. The situation a country and nation comes to be in depends mainly on what kind of government the country and nation adopt.

An independent government is a political weapon guaranteeing independence to a country and nation. Independence of a country and nation is guaranteed by national sovereignty and is realized by an independent government. Only by an independent government can the independence of a country and nation be defended, the independent rights of the popular masses -- their first life -- be safeguarded and all the policies be enforced in accordance with their independent aspiration and demand.

To achieve independence for a country and nation means to establish all the lines and policies independently, suiting them to the nation's situation, to implement them by the people themselves in the nation and to exercise a complete sovereignty in external relations. In other words, the question of achieving independence for a country and nation is to firmly establish national sovereignty free of domination and subjugation by outside forces, flunkeyism and doctrinism. It is also a question of embodying the aspiration and demand of the popular masses who want to live as a free master of the world without ever binding themselves to anything.

This being the case, the independence of a country and nation is not naturally generated by simply achieving national sovereignty and establishing a government. Even after a nation has achieved the independence of a nation and established a government, it loses the life of an independent nation if the nation fails to maintain independence in its national activities and neither can it avoid political and economic domination by outside forces nor achieve a complete independence of country and nation. Only when we maintain the independence in all sectors of national activities can we successfully expel pressures and interference from outside forces, achieve the principles of independence, self-reliance and self-defense and energetically accelerate the revolution and construction in accordance with the popular masses' aspiration and demand.

Indeed, the idea on achieving national independence [tongnip] establishing an independent government and maintaining independence in national activities is a key guideline that the nations and countries should firmly adhere to in achieving independence.

The idea that the independence of a country and nation is a prerequisite for the popular masses' independence, that in order to achieve independence of a country and nation we should achieve national independence [tongnip] and establish an independent government and that we should maintain independence in national activities -- all elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- is a unique elucidation of the legitimacy of the popular masses' struggle to realize independence and a banner of encouragement that gives a strong driving force to the people's struggle to achieve the independence of a country and nation and build a new and independent world.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, elucidating before our republic's government the tasks to achieve the independence of our country and nation, has taught that we should achieve a complete national sovereignty throughout the nation by reunifying the divided fatherland. Anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea and

independent reunification of the fatherland are the only ways to achieve a complete national independence in our country. To root out the tragedy of national division in our country and achieve a firm national sovereignty throughout the nation is a noble national cause to make South Korea independent and to defend the South Korean people's independence.

The social phenomenon mainly trampling upon the national sovereignty in a colonial state is the suppression of the nation by the imperialists. When the nation is subjugated by the outside forces and when national sovereignty is trampled upon, the popular masses become slaves, they suffer from suppression and exploitation and their independence is completely trampled upon.

In a bid to maintain a colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are now ruthlessly trampling upon everything that is national and progressive and robbing the people of their fundamental democratic rights and freedom, while practicing a fascist military rule in terms of politics. It is clear that independence of the people cannot be guaranteed in a place where things progressive, popular and national are regarded as crimes, the rights to existence and democratic freedom are trampled upon and slave-like obedience and subjugation are forced on the people. The only true way to preserve national dignity and defend the South Korean popular masses' independence is to put an end to the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, where the people are forced to suffer from national repression and subjugation, and regain the national sovereignty.

Because of this very situation, a struggle to reunify the country and regain national sovereignty in South Korea is a righteous struggle to make South Korea independent, safeguard independence of the South Korean people and to guarantee an independent and creative life to them.

The most important and urgent problem for the Korean people to regain a complete national sovereignty and for the South Korean people to live independently is to force the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the divided fatherland. As long as the U.S. troops continue to occupy South Korea and force division on our nation, neither national reunification nor independent and free life are conceivable for the South Korean people. The forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops is the source of all misery and unhappiness suffered by the South Korean people and the whole nation.

Based on the forcible occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are flagrantly scheming to keep our fatherland perpetually divided so as to achieve their ambition of aggression. They also are trying to provoke a new war in Korea.

Forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea is a basic requirement for making South Korea independent and reunifying the fatherland and an indispensible prerequisite for founding an independent and reunified nation and for the preservation of peace.

All of the Korean people today are energetically struggling to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. Anti-U.S. struggle is unprecedently being strengthened among the people of all walks of life in South Korea. This is a just, patriotic struggle to achieve the independence of the nation. When the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the path for our country's independent reunificaion will open wide.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a rational proposal for reunification in which the nation's fundamental interests are placed at a premium and in which national ideology is replete.

The question of our country's reunification is a matter of putting an end to domination and interference of outside forces, achieving a complete sovereignty of the Korean people, eradicating distrust and confrontation between the North and South and of achieving national unity. It is a question of national character but not a question of ideology or system. For this reason, a solution to the question of reunification of our country and our nation is a pannational question that all the classes and walks of life of the country are interested in, regardless of their ideas, systems, religions and wealth. It is a question of first priority that should be solved ahead of all other questions in the struggle to achieve the independence of our people.

The existence of a nation takes precedence over ideas, ideology, systems, factions, independence of man, revolution and construction. For this reason, whether we are nationalists or communists or whatever ideas and ideologies we may worship, we should defend independence of a country and nation ahead of all other things.

Only the proposal for reunification that subjects all the problems arising in reunifying the fatherland to the basic interests of the whole nation and to the accomplishment of independence of the nation can be the just one. The proposal for founding the DCRK, a proposal put forth reflecting such basic demands and basic positions, is a most unique proposal for reunification that put forth the question of nation in its preamble and elucidated the most straight forward path to found a unified state on the basis of national ideology and achieve independence of our nation in its entirety.

When the DCRK is founded and the 10-point policy for a unified state is enacted, then the independence of the nation will be firmly established on the Korean Peninsula as a whole and a complete sovereign, independent nation with dignity not depending on any outside forces and not participating in any blocs will emerge on it.

Our people will make every effort possible to achieve the national aspiration of establishing an independent and unified state and of living a happy and dignified life in a reunified fatherland not suffering from division. Our people who are vigorously struggling, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty and following the leadership of the glorious party center, will see to it that they achieve the holy cause of forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, reunifying the divided fatherland and of achieving national sovereignty throughout the nation.

DPRK, USSR DEFENSE MINISTERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

SK200414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 20 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, and marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the Soviet Union, exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 holiday.

In his message the Soviet minister of defence extended felicitations to the entire soldiers of the Korean People's Army in the name of the Soviet Armed Forces on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese occupationists.

The soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, he said, hail the successes achieved by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the building of socialism and express invariable support to the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country in a peaceful and democratic way.

He wished the officers and men of the Korean People's Army new success in carrying out the tasks set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and further increasing the defence capacity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A message of the minister of People's Armed Forces of our country extended militant salute to the entire officers and men of the Soviet Army in the name of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 holiday, the liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two armies sealed in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism would grow stronger and develop in the future and sincerely wished the minister of defence and officers and men of the Soviet Army new success in the struggle for the strengthening and development of the Soviet Armed Forces.

AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY GREETINGS, PRESS

Kim Il-song Message to Karmal

SK181630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 17 sent a message of greetings to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan. The message reads:

On the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan I warmly congratulate you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Korean people wish your people greater successes in their struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new progressive society under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by you.

I take this opportunity to firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow in scope and strength to mutual benefit of our two peoples.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK191054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

NODONG SINMUN in its article recalls that the Afghan people won the independence of the country by waging a struggle against foreign aggressive forces. The victory of the April revolution in 1978 was historical event of great significance in the Afghan people's struggle for consolidating the national independence and achieving the independent development of the country, it says.

The signed article of the paper points to the successes made by the Afghan people in the struggle for achieving the unity of all patriotic and progressive forces and building a new prosperous society after the victory of revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It goes on:

Our people congratulate the Afghan people on their achievements in the building of a new society.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Afghanistan are developing.

The Afghan Government and people highly estimate the successes made by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and express full support to our peoples just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop still further in the future on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace, our people wish the Afghan people new success in their struggle for national prosperity and progress of the country.

MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK200429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 20 (KCNA) -- A meeting of the Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong cooperative farm for marking the 38th anniversary of the victory of the revolution against imperialism and fascism and for social-national liberation in Romania was held on August 19 at the house of culture of the cooperative farm.

Addressing the meeting, Ham Yun-sik, chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm, said: Thanks to the victory of the August revolution in 1944, which recorded a shining page in the history of the Romanian people, the long-cherished desire of the Romanian people to achieve national independence and sovereignty against foreign aggressors was realised.

Today the Romanian agricultural working people are making big advance in the agricultural development, upholding the party's policy of carrying out the agricultural revolution personally initiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker noted, and said: We heartily wish the Romanian agricultural working people great success in the endeavours to carry out the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

We will continue to make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

Romanian Ambassador to our country Constantin Iftodi spoke next at the meeting. He said: I assure you that the relations of warm fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between Romania and Korea will constantly develop for the cause of socialism, peace and progress in our two countries and the world.

The Romanian people are following with keen interest the successes made by the Korean agricultural working people in the endeavours to carry out the magnificent program of grand nature remaking and attain the 15 million tons of grain production under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The ambassador wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country and for national reunification.

LOCAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES HOLD SESSIONS

SK200340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 20 (KCNA) -- Sessions of the provincial, city and county people's assemblies were held. The sessions were attended by deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.

The sessions discussed the problem of thoroughly implementing the policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The chairmen of the provincial, city and county people's committees made reports and deputies spoke at the sessions. The reporters and speakers said that in the historic policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive exposition of the mission and tasks of the people's government in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, the essence and historic necessity of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, important tasks arising in socialist economic construction and the problem of defending the chajusong (independence) of the country and the nation and making the whole world independent and strategic and tactical policies arising in the building of communism and in the carrying out of the cause of chajusong and ways for their implementation.

The reporters and speakers pointed out that the great leader with an extraordinary intelligence and outstanding insight propounded a unique idea and theory on the construction of the people's government on the basis of profound principles of the chuche idea and led the people's government to powerfully wage the struggle for realising the chajusong of the working masses by enhancing its function and role in each period of the developing revolution.

They proudly pointed to the fact that under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party the local power organs have been strengthened and developed into revolutionary and popular power organs firmly equipped with the unitary idea of the party and enhanced their function as power organs and their role as economic organiser and cultural educator, thereby pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and bringing about great changes in socialist economic construction.

The sessions stressed the need to actively struggle for implementing the policy speech of the great leader, upholding it, and thus accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and the final victory of our revolution, and proposed steps for this.

The sessions adopted relevant decisions.

REMINISCENCES OF KIM IL-SONG STRUGGLE PUBLISHED

SK171526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 17 (KCNA) -- The publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea brought out the allround reminiscences "Forty Years of Creation and Construction Under Red Sunrays" (Vols. 1,2,3,4,5) dealing with the history of the revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the liberation.

The authors of the reminiscences are Comrades Kim Il, Kang Yang-uk, O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Chon Mun-sop, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yi Ul-sol and Kim Man-kum.

The first volume covers the historical period from August 1945 to June 1950, the second volume from June 1950 to July 1953, the third volume from July 1953 to September 1961, the fourth volume from September 1961 to October 1966 and the fifth volume from October 1966 to October 1970.

The first volume, covering the period of peaceful construction, recounts how the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded a revolutionary party of new type and the republic after the liberation, built modern regular armed forces, organised mass organisations and enforced democratic reforms and how wisely he organised and led the struggle for the consolidation of the democratic base and the reunification and independence of the country.

The second volume deals with the fact that he exploded the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and sent it downhill by leading the fatherland liberation war to victory by his original strategy and tactics and outstanding leadership art.

It is recounted in the third volume that he indicated the original line of economic construction on giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture after the war and wisely organised and led the struggle for its implementation, and it writes about the Chollima movement in our country and the socialist transformation of the production relations.

Dealt with in the fourth volume is the fact that he spread the bright prospect of the 7-year plan at the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and led to victory the struggle for its successful fulfilment and the overseas compatriots movement.

In the fifth volume the authors write that he victoriously led the fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialisation, pushing aside the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, by accelerating economic construction and increasing the national defence capabilities in conformity with the obtaining situation, and wisely organised and led the struggle for accelerating the victory of the South Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The allround reminiscences "Forty Years of Creation and Construction Under Red Sunrays" is a textbook showing the unique idea and theory of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song giving most correct answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the democratic revolution and socialist revolution and in the course of building socialism and communism and the shining successes and precious experiences attained by the Korean people in the struggle for their realisation.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN GHANA -- Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana on August 4 met DPRK economic and technical delegation headed by Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs, on a visit to the country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Ghana and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the secretary in charge of finance and economic planning and the secretary in charge of agriculture of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana and Korean Ambassador to Ghana Choe U-chin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 10 Aug 82 SK]

NORTH KOREAN CORPSE RETURNED AT MAC MEETING

SK200558 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- The body of a North Korean civilian was transferred Friday to the North Korean side during a senior secretaries' meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, the United Nations Command here announced.

The announcement said the unidentified North Korean was found drowned by a South Korean fisherman last Sunday in the upper stream of the north Han River in central Korea. The man, who appeared to be in his 20's, wore only underpants and had Korean and Russian words tattooed on his body, according to the announcement.

COVERAGE OF PRESIDENT CHON'S VISIT TO KENYA

For Nairobi and YONHAP coverage of President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Kenya, including a report on a joint communique, see the East Africa section of the 20 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

KYONGHYANG SINUMN VIEWS U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

SK192358 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Second Shanghai Communique and the Korean Peninsula -- Our Interest in the Fact that the Taiwan Question Has Become Part of China's Internal Affairs"]

[Excerpts] As the question of Berlin was an important issue in Europe after World War II, so the question of Taiwan has been among the key issues in Asian politics.

The Taiwan question stems from U.S. failure in carrying out its Asian strategy. Whenever the Taiwan question has been raised, the United States has been unable to deal with it. In the 1972 Shanghai Communique, the United States made it possible to view Taiwan as another China by politically confirming the existence of Taiwan. On the basis of the Shanghai Communique, the United States has maintained awkward relations with Taiwan. In other words, in the course of pursuing its diplomatic strategy to end the Vietnam war, the United States has tried to deal with the China question by using U.S.-Communist China relations as a fait accompli. This attempt was made to bolster U.S. world strategy by recognizing international issues involving the possibility of a dispute as a fait accompli.

The Reagan administration made it clear in the joint communique that it will not interfere in the Taiwan issue. This is understood as a step to accept the Taiwan question, whose solution is not to be found in the Shanghai Communique, as a fait accompli. This step indicates U.S. strategy toward Communist China -- regarding the Taiwan question as China's internal affair -- became official.

The question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan no longer was a critical issue. To drive a wedge into the U.S. policy of arms sales to Taiwan as a way to deal with the China question, Beijing has made it a hot issue. This was Beijing's tactic.

The second Shanghai Communique has created another detente in relations between the United States and Red China. The new detente is expected to affect the development of relations among the United States, Red China and the Soviet Union. In particular, we must notice the effect of the new detente on Northeast Asian politics. We understand that in case any change should occur in relations among the United States, Red China and the Soviet Union, we should watch their stand toward the Korean Peninsula.

It is necessary to recall the development of ties between North and South Korea in the wake of the rapid progress of detente among the United States, Red China and the Soviets in the 1970's. In connection with the Taiwan question, which has been officially regarded as part of China's internal affairs, our major concern is focused on whether any rapid change will take place in the question of the Korean Peninsula. Our basic assertion is that the question of the Korean Peninsula should never be raised or changed in accord with the interests of neighboring powers and their need to advance detente.

As far as the question of the Korean Peninsula is concerned, it should be resolved by our own will for unification. We stress this point in connection with the second Shanghai communique.

MEASURES TO REDUCE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN SOUGHT

SK200048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] The government is now preparing a package of bold measures designed to reduce the chronic trade deficit with Japan, it was learned yesterday. Among the steps may be a total ban on the importation of certain products from the neighboring country, government sources said. The same sources said that the government will make public the steps within this month.

The nation can't afford to remain idle over the huge amounts of trade imbalance with Japan which have aggregated to $22.8 billion last May from 1966 when the two nations resumed diplomatic relations. The sources drew attention to the face that Taiwan has recently imposed a total import ban on many consumer products made in Japan in an effort to rectify the growing trade gap with Japan.

While Japan has recently taken a series of market-opening measures in favor of industrial countries like the United States, it shows no signs of improving the trade imbalance with developing countries, including Korea, trade officials said. Trade industry sources also alleged that Japan levies more than twice the import duties on Korean products than it imposes on products from industrial countries. Besides, the neighboring country imposes numerous nontariff barriers on imports from Korea such as import quotas and administrative guidance.

The need to reduce, and if possible, eliminate the trade gap with Japan is more strongly felt than before as merchandise exports, crucial to the Korean economy, are slumping these days. Commodity exports have been in the doldrums during the first five months of this year. Foreign sales declined during June and July, worrying the government's trade officers to a great extent. It was for this reason that the government had to modify its export goal for this year from $24.5 to $25 billion to around $23 billion. Indications, however, are that the nation will be unable to achieve even the reduced target.

BRIEFS

INVESTMENT IN ADB -- Seoul, Aug. 19 -- South Korea will newly contribute 3.5 million U.S. dollars to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) from 1983 to 1986. An economic ministers' meeting Thursday also decided to increase Korea's investment co the ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) by 220,000 dollars to 1 million dollars by the end of this year. The meeting also decided to chip in won-denominated certificates worth 8.4 million Fund Unit of Account (FUC), an equivalent of 24 million dollars, to the African Development Fund (AFDF) from this year to 1984. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 82 SK]

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER TLEYHAN DIES 13 AUGUST

OW190126 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Aug (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the MPR have reported with deep sorrow the death on 13 August, after a long and serious illness of Orony Tleyhan, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural, MPR minister of construction and construction materials and merited construction worker of the republic.

The obituary, which was signed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and other MPR party and government leaders, notes that O. Tleyhan devoted his entire conscious life, energy and talent to the cause of implementing the policy of the party and government, made a valuable contribution to the development of the MPR's construction industry and was one of Mongolia's principled, businesslike and demanding cadres.

O. Tleyhan was born in 1923. He graduated from the higher party school of the MPRP Central Committee, the higher party school in the Soviet Union and from the Mongolian State University. O. Tleyhan occupied a number of responsible positions in party and state organs. From 1965-68 he was the head of an MPRP Central Committee Department. O. Tleyhan had been MPR minister of construction and construction materials since 1968.

A member of the MPRP from 1943, he was elected a member of the MPRP Central Committee at the past four party congresses and was elected a deputy of a number of convocations of the MPR People's Great Hural.

ASIAN BUDDHISTS CONFERENCE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW190249 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1740 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 17 (MONTSAME) -- A plenary session of the 6th general conference of the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace (ABCP) was held here today, which elected the governing bodies of this organisation. The plenary session unanimously elected the head of the Mongolian Buddhists Hambo Lama H. Gaadan president of the ABCP.

At the first session of the executive council of the ABCP Professor C. Jugder (Mongolia) was reelected the general secretary and (S. Mibu) (Japan), (K. Obakula) (India), (Thich Minh Chao) (Vietnam) were elected vice-presidents of the ABCP.

The 6th general conference of the ABCP continues its work.

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- Ulaanbaatar, Aug 13 (MONTSAME) -- The Central Statistical Board of the Mongolian People's Republic has issued a communique on the development of the national economy for the first 7 months of the year. Eighty-five percent of the dam population have delivered their young. At present as many as 9,475 million head of young stock are being reared in the country. The losses of the young livestock have dropped 1.2 times as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As for industrial workers, for the past 7 months of the year they have produced 300 million tugriks (102 million dollars) worth of production more than in the same period of the previous year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 13 Aug 82 OW]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THIRD SESSION ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

19 Aug Members' Speeches

BK191154 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The First National Assembly of the PRK met for the fifth day of its third session on 19 August.

As of 0800 this morning, the National Assembly continued its work according to the agenda in an intimate atmosphere permeated with the spirit of revolutionary fraternity. All the male and female members of the National Assembly listened attentively to the speeches by the members from various constituencies, such as Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, Kompong Som, Kandal, Kampot, Ratanakiri and Svay Rieng. The speakers voiced total agreement with the work carried out by the National Assembly at this session and reported on the achievements and big successes made in all fields by each constituency at the beginning of 1982.

Later on, the comrade ministers of various ministries replied to various questions raised by the assemblymen from various constituencies on the goal of improving the people's living conditions.

The National Assembly adjourned at 1100. It will continue its work this evening.

19 Aug Session Continues

BK191240 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The PRK National Assembly continued its work session at 1400 on 19 August in an atmosphere of unity, solidarity and victory.

At this afternoon session, Comrade Chan Phin, finance minister; Comrade Ung Phan, minister attached to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of internal and external trade; and Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, replied to many questions raised by the assemblymen from various constituencies related to their respective ministries.

The National Assembly suspended its third session temporarily at 1600. This session will continue tomorrow.

Chea Sim Closing Speech

BK200620 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Aug (SPK) -- The third session of the National Assembly ended its work today after having unanimously voted, among other things, for the law on the investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens, and the law on the protection of state property.

The presidium members included, among others, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, vice chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Also present at the meeting were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim delivered a closing speech. He said:

The National Assembly has heard reports on the activities carried out since its second session by the Council of State, the National Assembly steering committee, various National Assembly commissions and deputies from various constituencies.

Although they are new to their work, the state organs and National Assembly deputies have accomplished their tasks according to the provisions of the Constitution and have achieved satisfactory successes.

The National Assembly has discussed and unanimously adopted the draft law on the protection of state property and the draft law on the examination and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens. It has also achieved some of its tasks. In adopting these draft laws, it has stressed the responsibility of cadres and the people for consolidating the basis of public finances and the national budget. State organs and economic bases must strengthen economic management with a view to improving it. Cadres and people must practice thrift and protect public property. All citizens have the duty to effect savings within the national budget.

In adopting the draft law on the examination and settlement of citizens' complaints and denunciations, the National Assembly, moreover, has enacted a complementary measure that will guarantee the citizens' legitimate right and interests in further cleansing the organs of power and eradicating the habits of intimidating and oppressing the people. These are necessary resolutions that reflect the wishes of the people.

The National Assembly has also heard and approved the report on the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean-Vietnamese agreement relating to historical waters and other diplomatic activities of the PRK.

The National Assembly is pleased with the great successes that have been achieved in all domains over the past 7 months. The situation in the country is becoming increasingly stable, its revival more marked, the revolutionary forces more consolidated and the strategic alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and international solidarity are flourishing. Meanwhile, our enemies have experienced one failure after another.

Our enemies still exist. They still cherish many dreams and ambitions. Serious consequences caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime cannot be completely overcome in a short period of time.

To participate in achieving victory for the fatherland, as members of the National Assembly, it is necessary for us, after this session, to make more contacts with the voters and seek to understand the aspirations of the masses and the real situation in the country. We must, together with party cadres, authorities and mass organizations, strive to educate the people, develop their initiative and sense of responsibility, answer all their just proposals in a timely manner, continue to stimulate all revolutionary mass movements vigorously and achieve effectively the following great objectives during the last months of 1982:

1. We must enhance our vigilance, avoid subjectivism and negligence and foil all enemy maneuvers during the coming rainy and dry seasons.

2. We must develop rainy season production in order to increase both the cultivated area and output and successfully implement the economic, cultural and health plans. We must inculcate in cadres and people the spirit of relying on themselves and avoiding he who runs to others for help. We must develop production, practice strict economy and protect public property. More than ever, it is necessary to make everyone understand the following slogan: "To produce is to love the fatherland; to practice economy is to love the people."

3. We must make every effort to organize and strengthen state institutions, the armed forces, security forces and mass organizations so that they truly belong to the people because they are created by the people and for the people. We must strengthen the districts, communes and villages.

4. We must further develop the friendship and strategic alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles, are striving to undertake more perfidious maneuvers and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- have formed a so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. But they all will certainly meet with lamentable defeat.

KAMPUCHEA SCORES ASEAN CALL TO SUPPORT CGDK

BK191426 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Farce Can Deceive No One" -- date not given]

[Summary] Following liberation day on 7 January 1979, the Democratic Kampuchean regime's secret was exposed to the world, that is, the barbarous and inhuman massacre of our Kampuchean people by the Democratic Kampuchean leaders. Progressive opinion throughout the world strongly condemned the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime for this crime. On the other hand, the international reactionaries -- the hegemonist-expansionists in the Chinese leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and a number of the ASEAN member countries -- have turned a deaf ear to this fact. They have sought by all means to conceal their crimes and have made every effort to muster all reactionary Khmers to return the genocidal regime to Kampuchea. "In fact, the formation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] by the three groups of the exiled reactionary Khmers is mainly aimed at realizing this criminal plan." The reactionary Khmers are making an all-out attempt to revive their lost influence in the international arena, particularly for the UN seat that they illegally occupy. However, this dark scheme is being exposed and condemned strongly by world public opinion.

Recently, progressive opinion in Thailand criticized the Thai Government for supporting and allowing the three reactionary Khmer groups to stay on Thai soil. They explained the danger arising from the three Khmer groups and called on the Thai Government to revise its policy of following in Beijing's footsteps.

"On 3 August, 4 days before the ASEAN foreign ministers met in Bangkok to map out plans for the so-called CGDK to retain their shaky seat at the United Nations, many Thai students demonstrated in front of Government House. They demanded that the Thai Government revise its policy of supporting the three traitorous Khmer groups. In their open letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, these students warned that Thailand has been dragged into a dangerous situation due to the policy of interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and threatened that they would intensify their protest." On 5 August, the Bangkok newspaper MATUPHUM pointed out that the Thai people dislike Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, that the Thai Government should not accept this person who used to oppose Thailand and that the Khmer Rouge murdered millions of Kampuchean people.

The BANGKOK POST carried a statement by Wong Phonnikon, former Thai deputy foreign minister, which criticized the Thai Government for supporting the CGDK. The Thai newspaper DAO SIAM pointed out in an article that Sihanouk is just a pawn that China is using to conceal the evil face of the Khmer Rouge.

The Indian newspaper PATRIOT said in a commentary that the CGDK is just a farce created by the imperialists and international reactionaries to conceal Pol Pot's evil face, to commit further genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people and to obstruct the rebirth of Kampuchea.

During his visit to Beijing, the French minister of external affairs rejected the so-called CGDK. The Australian ambassador to the Philippines has said that his country has not yet decided to stop supporting this CGDK.

"Obviously, the formation of this so-called coalition government is aimed at serving China's expansionist policy and U.S. interests arising from permanent tension in Southeast Asia, obstructing the developing trend of negotiations and bringing about confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN member nations so that they can fish in troubled waters.

"As mentioned in the proposals of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, the three Indochinese countries have displayed their good will to solve regional problems through negotiations free from outside intervention. The primary measure that should be taken is that the Thai authorities must accept the proposal for the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border and disarm all reactionary Khmer soldiers.

"The statement issued in Bangkok on 7 August by the ASEAN foreign ministers which called for international support for the so-called CGDK is just useless ballyhoo aimed at protecting the Democratic Kampuchean corpse's shaky seat at the United Nations and regaining its lost seat at the Nonaligned Movement. This desperate appeal is not the solution. On the contrary, it will only create an impasse that brings about greater tension.

"The Kampuchean people totally reject this statement by the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference, strongly condemn this new attempt to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and reaffirm that the PRK Government is the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people."

OVERFLIGHTS, SHELLINGS BY THAI FORCES REPORTED

BK180655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Aug (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week ending 12 August, Thai L-19's and combat jets overflew Kampuchean territory 8 times over regions in Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces, 4 kilometers from the border.

On the sea, Thai armed boats and small craft entered Kampuchean territorial waters 60 times between 2 and 20 nautical miles from Kach Kong and Kach Tang islands.

Thai 120-mm and 100-mm mortars shelled the area between 3 and 5 kilometers from the Khmer-Thai border 79 times. The areas east of the Preah Vihear temple, southeast and south of the tri-border intersection (Preah Vihear Province) were shelled 18 times. Kon Kak, the region west of Tasanh, the areas west of Pailin, west of Nimit, northwest of Svay Chek, northwest of Thmar Puok and south of Poipet (Battambang and Siem Reap provinces) cambe under artillery attacks from Thailand 22 times. The region west of Smat Deng (Pursat Province) along came under artillery barrages 31 times and Hills 343, 172 B, 199 and 293 in Koh Kong Province were bombarded 8 times by artillery.

SIHANOUK'S ACTIVITIES IN ROMANIA REPORTED

For Bucharest coverage of the visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea to the Socialist Republic of Romania, including his official talks with Ceausescu on 16 August, see the Romania section of the 16-20 August issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

IENG THIRITH RECEIVES VISITING DANISH DELEGATION

BK200458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A Danish delegation [name indistinct] headed by Miss (Khonae Erika) and made up of six members, including (Bungaard Denish), member of the committee for support for Democratic Kampuchea, visited our Democratic Kampuchea from 11 to 15 August 1982.

On the afternoon of 12 August, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchea Red Cross, received and had a cordial conversation with the delegation at Democratic Kampuchean offices. Also present at the meeting were some Democratic Kampuchean cadres.

During their stay in our Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly guests visited Phum Chambak, Phum Sangke and Phum Chamka Chek. They met and talked to the villagers and our cadres in charge of the villages. They were greatly impressed by the Democratic Kampuchean Government's efforts to improve the living conditions of the Kampuchean people who could not tolerate the oppression, arrests and massacres committed by the Vietnamese enemy and fled from their hometowns to live in these new villages, or those who have returned from the refugee camps to live in Democratic Kampuchea -- their beloved fatherland.

The Danish friends were impressed by the plants and rice that our people planted on small plots in a guerrilla manner.

The friendly delegation ended its visit to Democratic Kampuchea and left safely for home on 15 August.

BRIEFS

RIVER TRANSPORT SERVICE -- Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- The river transportaion service subordinated to the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts, intensified its operations of moving goods to various regions. During the first semester, 13,780 tons of merchandise and more than 22,900 passengers were carried. Repair workshops restored 20 light boats and repaired pumping pipes. Waterways were dredged. The quantity of earth dug is estimated at more than 19,000 cubic meters. Nautical charts of waterways linking Phnom Penh with Prey Veng, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Kratie are being drawn up. Last year, the service achieved the annual plan of moving 45,000 tons of goods and 38,000 passengers. [all figures as received] [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 10 Aug 82 BK]

AID DISTRIBUTION IN SVAY RIENG -- Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 30 tons of rice donated by the UNHCR to 600 families in Svay Rieng Province, more than 100 km southeast of Phnom Penh. The needy in Svay Rieng, Chantrea, Kompong Rou and Svay Teap Districts received these relief goods. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 9 Aug 82 BK]

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN MEETS SRV JUSTICE DELEGATION

BK181337 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (OANA/KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC, first vice-premier and acting in the capacity of premier, yesterday received here a Vietnamese delegation of the Justice [Ministry] led by its minister, Phan Hien.

On this occasion, N. Phoumsavan warmly welcomed the Vietnam justice delegation which has brought along to the Lao people warm sentiments of genuine solidarity and fraternal friendship. The special relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries, [which] no enemies can foil, have not only been fruitfully consolidated but have also bound the special fraternal alliance between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. This special alliance has contributed to the safeguard of independence of each country, noted Nouhak Phoumsavan. The first vice-premier seized this opportunity to convey his fraternal sentiments through the Vietnam justice minister to the Vietnamese leaders.

Phan Hien, in return, informed the first vice-premier [of the] success of his official visit to Laos. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity and cordiality.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO FIDEL CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

BK140352 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Aug 82

["Text" of greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the Supreme People's Council, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers -- dated 13 August]

[Text] On the occasion of your 55th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government and the entire Lao people, we would like to extend wholehearted congratulations and warm greetings to you.

During the long period of the revolutionary struggle and the cause of socialist construction in the Republic of Cuba, the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba led by you, have recorded all-round great successes, thereby heightening the status and role of the Republic of Cuba in the international arena and contributing to strengthening the night of the socialist community.

The Lao people regard you as their close friend and a staunch internationalist. Moreover, you have performed great, meritorious deeds in your international task and given positive support to the revolutionary causes of the world's people struggling against imperialism and reactionary forces and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We are very happy to have observed that, thanks to your important contributions, the fraternal relations of friendship, military solidarity and close cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Cuba have been strengthened and developed with each passing day. We wish you, comrade, good health, happiness, a long life and new success in carrying out your lofty tasks.

BRIEFS

WOMEN DELEGATION TO USSR -- Vientiane, August 12 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women Association led by Mrs Khamphon Phimmaseng, deputy president of the association's mobilizing committee and editor-in-chief of women's magazine NGING LAO, yesterday afternoon left here to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 12 Aug 82 BK]

PROTEST AGAINST SRV INCURSIONS LODGED AT UN

BK190415 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thailand has formally charged Vietnam in a protest note to the United Nations with landing a helicopter in Na Chaluay District of Ubon Ratchathani to deliver military supplies to "communist saboteurs."

In a note submitted to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last week, Thailand's permanent representative to the UN, M.L. Birabhongse Kasemsri accused Hanoi of supplying assistance to pro-Hanoi communist elements in the northeast. The note said the incident was one of the three violations of Thai airspace committed by Vietnamese forces during May and June, this year. The two other incidents occurred in the vicinity of Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces on the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Thai protest note said.

Birbabhongse, acting at the instruction of the Thai Government, also charged that Vietnamese forces had more than 20 times crossed the Thai-Kampuchean border during the same period. "In many cases, the Vietnamese intruders would retreat only after having clashed with Thai forces assigned to defend the Thai territorial integrity...," he said. He said that several hundreds of artillery shells fired by Vietnamese troops from the other side of the border landed on Thai soil in 20 incidents, resulting in the losses of the lives and property of Thai villagers on the border areas.

Vietnamese-manned fishing trawlers also violated Thai waters more than three times during the period and in one of the incidents captured three Thai fishing boats, he charged. He added that the Thai fishing trawlers were still confiscated in Kampuchea, though their crew members had been released.

"These incidents constitute further evidence of blatant and premediated violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity despite repeated Vietnamese statements that Thailand's border would be respected," the note said. He added that the violations showed that Vietnam is attempting to drag Thailand into the continued armed conflicts in Kampuchea. "The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate acts of hostility committed by the Vietnamese occupation force in Kampuchea and reaffirms its legitimate rights to undertake all measures necessary to safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity," the note said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach threatened during his visits to three ASEAN countries last month to support pro-Hanoi communist insurgency movements in the countries. Thai intelligence officials had earlier reported that Vietnam and Laos had supported a Phak Mai party which had broken away from the Communist Party of Thailand which is using Laotian soil as the springboard to carry out subversive activities in Thailand. Phak Nai's elements are now reportedly active in the northeast, particularly in Nakhon Panom Province, according to intelligence reports.

CLASHES, SHELLINGS CITED ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK190837 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Press briefing by Supreme Command Information Office Director Lt Gen Som Khattaphan at Supreme Command Headquarters in Bangkok on 19 August -- recorded]

[Text] After being withdrawn 5-10 km from the Thai border earlier, since the end of July the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops have again moved back to the Thai border, particularly in Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province, and Popipot and Thmar Puok Districts, Battambang Province. This movement of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops close to the Thai border indicates that there is a plan of action aimed against the Kampuchean resistance forces in the area. The movement of troops so close to the Thai border forces us to step up our vigilance.

Thai military intelligence has been expecting a major battle in Kampuchea since the end of July. In late July the Kampuchean resistance forces launched an attack against the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops at the camp at Ban (Soriya) and captured it. However, the next day Vietnamese troops, supported by artillery, retook Ban (Soriya). This clash at Ban (Soriya) was a major battle, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. On about 10 August, a battalion of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops -- about 200 men -- attacked a Kampuchean resistance command post in Choam Khsan District, which is opposite Thailand's Kantharalak District of Sisaket Province. The attackers captured many weapons. The fighting spread to the Thai border, but Thai troops were able to prevent it from spilling into Thai territory. In any event, about 50 Kampucheans fled to Thailand, where they are now under Thai custody.

In addition to these two major clashes, there has been continued small-scale fighting in Kampuchea near the Thai border since the end of July, particularly in Battambang and Preah Vihear Provinces and in Pailin.

The fighting in Kampuchea has always resulted in shells falling in Thai territory and damage to Thai property to a certain extent. Thailand has provided relief to its affected people and has protested the incidents. It has retaliated on every occasion when shells from Kampuchea have fallen in its territory. The retaliation ranged from first firing smoke shells as a warning, to mortar and artillery shelling if firing from Kampuchea persisted. Several shells from Kampuchea landed in Ban Mai Rut and Ban Khao Lan in early August.

Border Forces on Alert

BK200620 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Thai forces along the Kampuchean border have been ordered on the alert to prevent any skirmish between the Heng Samrin troops and Pol Pot's Khmer resistance forces from spilling inside the Thai border, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek said yesterday. He said the encounters between the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces and Khmer Rouge guerrillas led by Pol Pot along the Thai-Kampuchea border have escalated considerably of late. Heavy fighting between the two Khmer factions was reported at Phnum Mak Houn.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani and Gen Athit visited army camps in Prachin Buri on Monday. Gen Athit, who is acting commander of the First Army Region, reported that several houses near the border were hit by mortar shells which caused extensive damage. He added that about 200 to 300 Kampucheans fled the area and entered Thailand at Ban Khlong Namsai. Gen Athit said, however, that the situation there was under control because the Thai troops were on alert and prepared to keep the two warring Kampuchean factions inside their border.

According to a recent report the Soviet Union had been stepping up its shipment of arms to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

Khmer Rouge Group Pushed Back

BK191436 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Press briefing by Supreme Command Information Office Director Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, given at Supreme Command Headquarters on 19 August -- recorded]

[Text] More than 200 armed Khmer Rouge soldiers entered Thai territory in order to join Sihanouk's forces, according to our interrogation. I believe the NATION REVIEW report says the number of the Khmer Rouge was about 100, but actually the number was more than 200.

We could not allow them to transit our territory because it is our policy not to be involved in any way in the fighting or to support any Khmer group and we therefore pushed them back across the border. Those that had already entered our territory were disarmed and pushed out of the country. They can use routes inside Kampuchea to go wherever they want to go.

Khmer Serei Camp Attacked

BK200500 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- A Kampuchean villager was killed and four others wounded when a Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin force attacked a Khmer Serei camp some 20 kilometres south of Ta Phraya Wednesday morning. Stray artillery and mortar shells which landed in the middle of a Thai border village of San Sa-Ngae also wounded a Thai villager and caused damage to several houses.

A Thai military source said there were about 20,000 people in the Khmer Serei camp at Ban Kralo on the Kampuchean side of the border opposite to Ban Sa-Ngae during the time of the attack which started about 10 a.m. The camp was under the command of Son Sann, one of the three Kampuchean resistance coalition leaders.

One of the Kampucheans in the camp was killed and four others wounded when one of the shells from the attacking force landed and exploded in the camp about three kilometres away from the Thai border. The wounded were later sent to a hospital operated by Italian medical staff in Ta Phraya District, the source said.

More than 250 Thai villagers at Sa-Ngae had to temporarily evacuate their homes when several stray artillery shells landed in their village, wounding one male villager and killing a number of their livestock. The explosions also caused a fire which destroyed one house and damaged seven others. Local military and police authorities and district officials led by Ta Phraya District Officer Phalakon Suwannarat later visited the villagers and provided them with relief supplies.

'BLACK AUGUST' MOVEMENT TARGETS LEADERS

BK190704 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Aug 82 p 12

[Text] A highly placed source in the army told MATICHON that the "Black August" movement [not further identified] has targeted the following three government leaders: Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek and Commander of the 1st Army Division Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit. The government has issued a confidential order for stepped-up security for these three persons.

The source said that the "Black August" movement does not want to take the three men's lives but wants to discredit them because they control the nation's major forces. The movement wants to show that the strong security measures for those people are not an obstacle to their operations.

ATHIT VIEWS ARMY APPOINTMENTS, GRENADE INCIDENT

BK200514 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek said yesterday that "nobody is aware just yet" who will be named army commander-in-chief. "It's all up to the superiors to decide," he said.

Gen Athit, who has been strongly tipped to assume the top post in the army as of Oct 1, this year, was asked what he thought about the qualifications of Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Pamot Thawonchan, who is known to be a possible candidate for the top army slot.

Athit replied: "I have said it many times. And I'll say it again: The decision is up to the superiors. I personally think Gen Pramot is a good and suitable person. As for myself, I am simply performing my duty to the best of my ability."

Gen Athit, asked by reporters about a BBC commentary that the grenade-throwing at Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's residence Sunday night might have stemmed from the contest for the top army post, said: "How could a foreign broadcasting commentator know better than us Thais? The Thai mass media haven't even mentioned that point. How could people outside the army know better than those in the army? It's all up to the supreme commander, the army commander-in-chief and the defence minister."

Gen Athit said that the investigation into the grenade-throwing incident is being conducted by police "while the army is providing assistance in the form of feeding the necessary information." Asked about the accusation that he might have been behind the incident, Gen Athit appeared angry. He declared: "That's a very crazy accusation. Why should I do it? But I'm not the least bit concerned about those allegations."

Gen Athit, meanwhile, reported that the crime rate had been on the decline since the joint military-police patrols had been initiated in Bangkok. Gen Athit, in his capacity as Bangkok's peace-keeping director, said that he is in support of the proposal to amend existing laws to strictly control the possession of war weapons.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK200400 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "One Theory We Hope Will Be Proved Wrong"]

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan might have been indulged in too simplistic an analysis in urging that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon should name the new army commander-in-chief as soon as possible to "defuse the ongoing tension." But then, he might have hit the nail on the head, what with his thorough background in the military establishment.

Either way, the implication from the former premier was that Sunday night's grenade-throwing at Gen Prem's Si Sao Thewes residence was somehow directly linked to the imminent annual military reshuffle, a line of speculation which has been raised by people from certain circles. Premier Prem himself has not dismissed that theory outright although political and military motives could hardly be separated in this hotchpotch of interlinked personality conflicts and pressure groups.

It would, however, be a sad reflection of the country's state of affairs indeed if Gen Kriangsak's theory proves to be valid. It would have meant that we had come to accept the fact that the post of army commander-in-chief is so much sought after and is related to so much power that it becomes the centre of revenge, lobbying, secret manipulation and even outright violence, on almost an annual basis. Somehow, we have allowed the mentality of the country's power being centered on one particular army position to prevail in the society. It has, in fact, become a source of political and military instability in the past few years -- so much so that coups were plotted and crushed over the person who would be taking over that post.

Why should the whole country's fate rest with one single position in the army? The answer lies in the traditional mistake of over-concentration of powers within the army hierarchy. Like most government agencies, few people want to suggest changes in the status quo simply because the powers are simply overwhelming and the temptations are too strong to resist to keep things the old way, despite all the weaknesses and drawbacks that have haunted the system.

We shudder to think that the annual military reshuffle has again caused jitters and subjected the people of this country to the threat of deafening violence over this shameful and reckless jockeying for powers.

After the sound of the grenade explosion died down, some people started to talk about how foreign countries would view Thailand in a negative way. Forget about how others would look at us. Let's take a good, long look at ourselves and ask this very vital question: Why attach excessive importance to the army top post when we have been calling for de-centralization of powers from every other government agency?

DEFECTOR'S HELICOPTER RETURNED TO LAOS

BK190330 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Thailand has returned to Laos a Soviet made ML-8 helicopter flown to a northeastern Thai airbase by a defecting Lao pilot last May. A Lao team arrived in Ubon Ratchathani Province on Monday to claim the seized helicopter and fly it back to Laos.

A Thai military officer says that Thailand decided to return the seized helicopter to Laos in an attempt to help improve relations between the two countries. He, however, says that the Lao pilot who flew the helicopter to Thailand will be detained for illegal entry because he has sought political asylum in the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI POSTPONES TRIP TO MANILA

BK181317 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of Thailand Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has postponed his trip to the Philippines as his counterpart Carlos Romulo has taken ill. The Thai foreign minister was originally scheduled to visit the Philippines for talks with Romulo and other senior Philippine Government officials on the Kampuchean problem during 18-20 August. The visit would be arranged at the invitation of the Philippine foreign minister.

One of the topics to be discussed during his planned visit is how to cope with the visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Philippines. Nguyen Co Thach is tentatively scheduled to visit the Philippines and Indonesia in October. He had earlier toured the three ASEAN countries of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

BRIEFS

CROP DAMAGED BY DROUGHT -- According to the deputy director general of the Agricultural Extension Department, this year's drought has affected some 2.7 million rai of paddy and 3.25 million rai of corn cultivation areas, but these crops will not be totally destroyed. The extent of damage cannot be estimated at this time. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Aug 82 BK]

JAN-JUL RICE EXPORT -- According to the statistics compiled by the Foreign Trade Department, from January to July this year Thailand exported a total of 2.16 million tons of rice worth 13.604 billion baht. This represents an increase of 120,000 tons or 5.8 percent over the same period of last year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Aug 82 BK]

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: CGDK TRYING TO 'REVIVE CORPSE'

BK191041 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 August commentary: "No Magic Power Can Revive the Corpse"]

[Text] Beijing and Washington, together with other bad elements, are now trying to revive the political corpse of the Khmer reactionaries by forming the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK]. Their corpse-reviving scheme was designed to deceive public opinion into believing that the political corpse was really coming to life and to conceal the real face of the coalition government, which in fact is under the leadership of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

In this scheme, they also boast about the so-called unity among the Khmer reactionary factions as if they were not competing for power over the Kampuchean people. The scheme is also aimed at giving a cosmetic face lift to the Pol Pot genocidal clique in hopes of keeping the Kampuchean people's seat in the United Nations for it.

Beijing and Washington, together with their colleagues, hope that their propaganda campaign for the ghost government will gain more support for Sihanouk, who sold himself to the Pol Pot genocidal clique during 1975 and 1978, and make him look like an important person among the Kampuchean people. However, all of Beijing and Washington's tricks and schemes deceive no one. No magic power of China and the U.S. imperialists or other international reactionary forces can conceal the real face of the reactionary clique.

Public opinion is aware that the so-called tripartite coalition government was set up under Beijing's expansionist policy. Without money and weapons from Beijing, Sihanouk's ghost government will fall apart, and animosity will return to the three factions. Sihanouk is merely a leading star in the farce.

According to the FRG's DPA news agency, public opinion has correctly assessed Sihanouk's role as a roving ambassador of the Khmer Rouge. Indonesia's MERDEKA newspaper noted that the so-called Kampuchean Coalition Government was set up by comedians who have been trying in vain to form a military alliance for the Khmer reactionaries in order to distort the political situation and create more tension. Beijing, Washington and the ASEAN countries have colluded with each other to form, support, arm and try to legitimize the coalition government to wage a new type of war in Indochina by using it as a trump card against the Kampuchean people.

New clothes will not do the corpse any good. Those who are thinking of depending on the CGDK can never change the true nature of so-called Democratic Kampuchea, although they pretend to give Sihanouk power and call it a coalition government.

The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. At present, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has its own parliament and government elected by the people. The Kampuchean people's livelihood is being improved, and the revolution in Kampuchea is quite stable and cannot be destroyed by any power. This is the truth that has been accepted by those West Europeans who have visited Kampuchea.

The formation of the so-called coalition government by Beijing, Washington and ASEAN reactionaries is only a reaction to their defeat over the past 3 years and is a scheme to maintain the tense situation so that they can easily penetrate deeper into this region to destroy the peace, stability and security of all countries in this part of the world.

NHAN DAN MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK191703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 19 August editorial: "The Spirit and Will of the August Revolution"]

[Text] Regaining national and human dignity is the greatest achievement of revolutionary struggle. The commemorative day 19 August marks the decisive tuning point in Vietnam's history which led to an unprecedented change in the life of every Vietnamese. We spent thousands of years writhing under feudalism and almost a century under colonialism before we could stand up and smash those yokes and regain our national independence and people's democracy. The party of the Vietnamese working class had to spend almost 2 decades in revolutionary struggle before it could master the science and art of leading the uprising to win power and carry out the model people's national and democratic revolution triumphantly in a colonial and semifeudal country.

Experiences drawn from the August general uprising were valuable lessons in the struggles against the French and U.S. imperialists and the heroic struggle against the Chinese expansionist aggressors. Every step of our revolution has always encountered the strong opposition of our enemies from within and without.

The dynamic and creative August revolutionary offensive spirit encouraged our entire party, people and armed forces to maintain their correct line and indomitable force which enabled them to overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals to protect and develop the revolutionary gainstand defeat the forces of the leading, violent and cruel aggressors. The history of our nation has recorded these great and historic victories which have provided a new and unprecedented opportunity for the development of the Vietnamese people.

After the August revolution, our people spent 3 more decades in heroic and bloody struggle to fulfill the complete liberation of the nation and the unification of the fatherland. The cause of liberation could only be gained by flesh and blood. Millions of our beloved compatriots and cadres in many generations took turns in bravely sacrificing their lives for national independence and for leading the country toward socialism. Their struggle was imbued with a rising impetus which advanced viorously despite hardships and sacrifice. This impetus developed further into an imvincible force which could fulfill our just cause -- the cause that brilliantly shines forever. This great impetus was displayed in the August general uprising, in the two struggles for national liberation and in the war to defend the fatherland. It is now being maintained and developed for the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland and to cope with new difficulties and ordeals to lead the country to further advance.

The VCP and the Vietnamese people have undergone many ordeals and gained ample experience. When the revolution is obstructed by strong waves of opposition, they must close their ranks singlemindedly. This is the most vital factor for victory. Worry, fear and agitation are signs of weakness and causes of failure. This lesson and impetus has helped us to integrate ourselves in struggle and production in order to triumphantly implement the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions.

The socialist revolutionary line set forth and developed by the two recent VCP congresses is the sole and correct line guaranteeing all victories for our nation's revolution in the new stage.

Carrying out the party's line and turning it into the people's line, turning the VCP congress resolutions into reality and overcoming all erronous phenomena are the main tasks for all of us.

In our party's current political activities drive, each locality, sector and grassroot unit must carry out profound criticism and self-criticism concerning their tasks and and concretize their duties and objectives in order to implement the party congress resolutions successfully, especially the economic and social plan for the immediate future. They must satisfactorily exploit available capabilities and potentials, overcome obstacles in organization and management, integrate all forces to develop production, practice thrift and effectively solve various urgent problems involving the people's daily life. These are emulative targets for all sectors, localities, units and individuals.

Acute difficulties await us. Progress and new factors, however, have been recorded in various aspects. Grain production has been vigorously accelerated and new impetus has emerged in the rural areas. Initial progress has been achieved in industry and many other tasks are advancing along the correct line.

Under the slogan "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness," and with the indomitable impetus of the August revolution, let the entire party, people and the armed forces surge forward heroically to help our socialist revolution overcome numerous temporary difficulties and advance toward new victories.

Formerly a colony under imperialism, under the party and great esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's clear-sighted leadership our people have regained independence and freedom and have become masters of an independent, unified nation with rich and multifaceted natural resources. With the wholehearted support and assistance given by fraternal and friendly countries, we are absolutely certain we will be able to build a new and splendid life and firmly protect our national independence, thereby contributing vigorously to the cause of building the socialist force and maintaining world peace.

With the determination to develop the traditional August revolution and turn the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions into reality, let us stir up a seething revolutionary movement and mobilize tens of millions of people to exploit the creativeness and the noble virtue of the working people in order to develop the combined strength of the socialist collective mastery system. We are sure to achieve success.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION FOR LAOS REPORTED

BK191730 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 15 -- Vietnam is (?helping to build) three sections of highways in the northern provinces of Xieng Khouang and Houa Phan.

These are 130 kilometres of Highway 7 linking Nam Can to Phonsavan town, 90 kilometres of Highway 6 from Nam Non, and a 60-kilometre road from Phu Lau to Muong Hien. The section on Highway 7 has been completed and that on Highway 6 is nearing completion while the third is being urgently built.

Apart from difficulties caused by the shortage of materials and equipment and by the rugged terrain, the Vietnamese sappers had to remove or deactivate more than 100,000 assorted bombs and mines left behind by the enemy during the last war.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS MOKHTAR

BK170949 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Argentina thanks the Indonesian Government for the latter's great understanding of the Malvinas issue. This was stated by Argentine Foreign Minister Feliz Pena when he met Minister Mokhtar in Jakarta yesterday afternoon to discuss bilateral relations and the Malvinas issue.

Feliz Pena said that he was visiting Indonesia to step up economic cooperation between Indonesia and Argentina.

In addition to his meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Feliz Pena also met with Trade and Cooperative Affairs Minister Radius Prawiro.

AMBUSH ON SURVEY TEAM IN EAST JAVA REPORTED

BK191103 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0954 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Jayapura, Aug 18 (ANTARA) -- A geological survey team of the Department of Mining and Energy was ambushed by a band of "GPK" -- insurgents in the interiors of Irian Jaya last Thursday (August 12) in which one security guard escorting the team was killed while four team members, including one Australian national, were tortured and injured.

Deputy head of the Mining and Energy Department's regional service here, Oddy Soleh, disclosed to ANTARA Wednesday that the team comprising six Indonesians and four Australians plus one indigenous security guard had been conducting a geological survey of mineral deposits in the basin of Nambramo River, Retaf Kecamatan [subdistrict] since August 4. The ambush occurred only moments after the team landed in a region near Biri River, a tributary of Mambrano, located in Irian Jaya hinterland. Soleh did not mention the size of the GPK band which staged the ambush, only saying that all the eleven people in the team were taken into the jungle.

They were released on Saturday (August 14) but the security guard, who was not identified, was killed. During their captivity, four members of the team, including Christ J. Pigram (an Australian), had been tortured. Pigram was flown to Jakarta Tuesday (August 17) for further treatment while the three other Indonesians who also suffered injuries were still being treated at a clinic at Sarmi Kecamatan.

The joint Indonesian-Australian geological survey team to conduct a survey of mineral deposits in Irian Jaya was led by Nana Ratman with members consisting of Aminuddin, Dwiatmo, Sufni Hakim, Sahat L. Tobing and Temon Suwano (on the Indonesian side) and Duncan B. Ow [as received], R. Peter William, Christ J. Pigram and Peter E. Pieters (the Australian side).

The GPK band consisted of local rebels who used to call themselves members of the so-called "Organisasi Papua Merdeka" (Papua Independence Movement).

Meanwhile, the commander of the 17th military area which covers Irian Jaya, Brig. Gen. Sembiring Meliala, confirmed the occurrence of the incident. He regretted, however, that the dispatching of a team to the interiors of Irian Jaya for geological survey activities had been done without coordination with the local regional security agency (Laksusda). The incident would unlikely have taken place if the Irian Jaya Laksusda had been duly contacted for security coordination, he said. In spite of that the commander said he would provide security troops to the team to ensure that it could continue its surveying activities safely.

POLICE CONFIRM 'TOUGH' ACTIONS IN EAST JAVA

BK181151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 18 (AFP) -- The Indonesian police have officially confirmed that the military and police in East Java have shot 67 "criminals", of whom 12 have reportedly died, in "tough" joint operations, according to press reports here today. East Java Police Commander Major General Pamuji said that the criminals had been shot since last January, and the figures might increase, but he denied that it was revenge and dismissed allegations that operations were also directed against witchdoctors, press reports said. Informed sources said, however, that some 40 bodies had been found in recent months in the area.

General Pamuji said increased atrocities in East Java, particularly in the Jember and Bondowoso Districts, had obliged him to take "tough" measures. But he emphasized that the operations did not constitute revenge by the authorities. He said the most daring "crime" took place at the Kencong village in Jember where 10 criminals resisted the authorities and killed one soldier and badly wounded a policeman. "Soft action can no longer be used to deal with these criminals who have stepped up their atrocities," he said, adding according to one newspaper: "I am responsible for the deaths of these criminals."

The KOMPAS daily reported that people in the area of Jember "adopted a kind of shut-mouth attitude, though one and two villagers said that they had been given a target of 15 criminals to be wiped out in their village." The villagers fled on seeing strangers in their village, the paper said, adding that there men cutting grass fled when they saw the reporter approaching them.

'PETITION 50' GROUP RENEWS ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT

BK180857 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 18 (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government has come under renewed attacks from the prominent opposition group "Petition 50" which charged that the implementation of the people's sovereignty was "regressing." In an underground leaflet released here yesterday evening coinciding with the 37th anniversary of independence, a "statement of concern" addressed to the head of Parliament urged that this principle be given due attention.

The statement, signed by former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin on behalf of the eight signatories of the working group of Petition 50, charged that "there has been no progress in the "implementation of this principle of the people's sovereignty after 37 years of independence, 16 years of new order regime and three general elections." "An obvious regression has even occurred," the statement added, quoting the May 1982 general elections as an example.

In a previous petition, the group rejected any form of participation in the May 1982 elections alleging that they were unconstitutional because the sovereignty of the people was not respected in their representation in Parliament. Ninety-four of the 460 members of Parliament (DPR) are appointed by the president and the supreme body, the People's Congress (MPR), which can change the Constitution with two-thirds of votes, has only 40 percent of its members elected.

The so-called "national consensus" gives President Suharto the right to appoint a number of DPR and MPR members to prevent any change in the Constitution. The opponents thus accused the Parliament and the People's Congress, paralysed by the system, of acting as a mere rubberstamp of government decisions.

The Petition 50 groups, founded in 1980 and comprising some former top government officials, including a number of ministers, calls for a revision of the law which, it claims, is moving further and further away from the 1945 Constitution. However, its influence has been limited by the ban on publication and its signatories were said to have been harassed privately.

MARCOS DISCUSSES U.S. TRIP, INTERNAL SITUATION

HK200549 Manila Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Aug 82

["Meet the Press" program with Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos -- live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, I'm (Tina Monson) and we would like to welcome you to the premier telecast of "Meet the Press," the presentation of the National Press Club of the Philippines, in cooperation with (Maharlika) Broadcasting System Channel 4. After an absence of almost a year, "Meet the Press" is back on the air. Tonight on this program, which is also aired nationwide on radio, we are very privileged and honored to have as guest His Excellency the President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos to share with us his views on affiars of national and international concern. The members of the panel are Ben Rodriguez, editor of BULLETIN TODAY and president of the National Press Club; we also have (Vick Teneda) of the TIMES JOURNAL, president of the Malacanang Press Corps; and we have (Teddy Benigno), bureau chief of the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Before our panelists start asking questions, may we have an opening statement from the president.

[Marcos] Well, I personally want to congratulate the National Press Club for resurrecting this [word indistinct] from the ashes of the past. Now, let me talk about the subjects that will probably be of greater interest to our people. First, what actually is my feeling; what do I feel after all these announcements about a supposed effort or plot, conspiracy to take over the government in 1983 and the preemptive actions taken by government. I say, after all the steps taken by government, I am confident that the threat against the stability of the government has been aborted and completely dissipated. Now planning and conspiring is one thing, and implementing is another thing.

Secondly, the subject of succession. Actually, if it were not for Presidential Decree No 1514, which I issued after the approval of the ratification of the constitution some time back, it would not be necessary to approve any legislation on succession. But under that decree I did refer to the possibility under section 7 of Article 7, to the effect that in case of the disqualification, death or resignation of the president, the old setup was for the speaker to take over. Now, in view of the new provisions of the constitution, you have a conflict; you therefore, have a conflict between an administrative presidential decree and a constitutional provision. It is necessary that the legislature and the lawmaking body or the president now clarify this conflict. I would prefer that that Batasang Pambansa does the clarifying. And I am very happy that the deputy prime minister, who is majority floor leader of the Batasan, has called a party caucus in chambers and they have created the body headed by the political minister, Minister Leonardo Perez, to work out a clarification of this matter.

Now, the economic situation of the country. Yes, there are many difficulties, and there is not much expectation of any sudden changes in the crisis. We have been able to maintain our unemployment at a very low level overall in the entire country, but the unemployment level in Manila is increasing. There was one time when the unemployment level rose to 30 percent in the city of Manila. It has come down to 12 percent, but is averaging 15 percent, and this is one of the highest that we have ever reached in the history of the Philippines. We now must do everything in order to encourage further employment or self-employment. And of course I speak of the fact that while we are attending to the difficulties of the big corporations, we are not forgetting the small ones. In the last survey conducted by my useful survey team, monthly, one of the reports coming back was to the effect that they don't see through the media anything about any action taken by government to help the small industries. I would like to inform you that the support given by government to small industries constitutes a major segment of budgetary expenditures; exactly 800 million pesos for instance goes into small and medium-scale industries.

All this, and now the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran -- national livelihood program]. We speak of the KKK starting off with 700 million pesos; actually it is 1 billion plus another 700 million, and probably another billion, and all that is going to the hands of small merchants, traders and industrialists. We are encouraging all kinds of small enterprieses. Our ultimate objective of course is a balanced agroindustrial economy. We will proceed with big industries, but we must maintain our (?pressure) and momentum also in agriculture, and that is why we are all happy about the present development in increasing rice production, and perhaps now what we see on the horizon a success in the production of corn. All our targets are going to be attained.

But what of the bad news. Of course, exports have gone down 27 percent. We have to make up for this, and to do this we must create a domestic market for some of our products, and I therefore hope that we will be able to tie up the various markets in the private sector as well as in the public sector, and this is one of the targets apparently which the Human Settlements Ministry is working on.

By and large, we are moving forward and succeeding much more than we expected considering the obstacles that we are facing. So we look to the future with great optimism. There is darkness all around us, but this is the prelude only to the dawn we expect in the immediate future. When this is going to be, of course, is dependent upon many factors and one of them is the termination of recession in such countries like, especially like the United States. It is enough to note that the interest rates in the United States have come down from 18 1/2 to 14, and the activity in the New York Stock Exchange. I was surprised yesterday to discover that there has been quite a spurt in the buying of shares and stocks in New York. And therefore, we proceed with our plans, and I must just say that the present political setup with the Executive Committee has taken over much of the powers of the president, and is working very well, and for this I congratulate the prime minister, deputy prime minister, and the members of the Executive Committee and the Cabinet who are present here; I think, most of whom are attending this particular opening of the newly-resurrected "Meet the Press." Now, I am ready for the questions.

[Moderator] Thank you, Mr President. The first question will be asked by Ben Rodriguez.

[Question] Mr President, may I thank you for praising the [words indistinct] and may I also add that for one approaching 64 you look trim and healthy and should be able to carry the burdens of the presidency many, many more years.

[Answer] Thank you, thank you for the, that's a commercial, isn't it? [laughter]

[Question] However, Mr President, you must be aware of speculation going around concerning your health. I think it was revived recently when the Batasan suddenly became interested in trying to clarify rules on succession.

[Answer] One of the reasons I accepted your invitation to this "Meet the Press" was because I wanted to appear before television to squash these rumors to the effect that Deputy Prime Minister Rono has confidential information about the health of the president [laughter] and therefore has called suddently a caucus of the party. Were you going to ask me another question?

[Question] The question, Mr. President, can you kindly tell the nation about the state of your health? This is a matter that is not only of personal concern but...

[Answer] Well, I have just come through an executive checkup, that's what I call it, isn't it? Have you ever come through this massive thing? They don't feed you for 24 hours and they put all kinds of things into your innards [laughter], but I came out of it with flying colors; I understand they found nothing wrong with me, and they found my organs in normal order; I am supposed to be healthy enough to be able to operate normally, unless stricken suddenly with some injury or wound. I exercise regularly. In fact, if it were not for this I would be playing golf right now, but every morning I still go through my regimen of gymnastics and jogging of 30 minutes, which I did this morning. They take my blood pressure 3 times a day -- it was 116 over 78; just before I came here, it was 114 over 76.

It is quite true that the health of the president is important, I agree. I have no doubt that there are some people, some of my enemies, are praying for my illness and worse, but I guess man proposes, God disposes. Whatever we may brag about, the thing is, I suppose God knows best; if God wills that I live long, I will live long. As of now, I feel like I will.

[Moderator] Mr (Benigno).

[Question] Mr President, I would like to switch the conversation to the subject of succession. You recently appointed Madame Imelda Marcos as a member of the Executive Committee together with three other personalities. The speculation is gaining ground, Mr President, that the appointment of Madame Marcos as a member of the Executive Committee is just one step away from eventually designating her as the prime minister of the republic, and that consequently, if anything should happen to you personally, then she would be in the most favorable position to succeed to the presidency. Would you kindly grant us your insight on the subject, Mr President?

[Answer] This is the first time I hear it; in fact, you are the one who is articulating it, but I presume that you are articulating something that is in the minds of some people. Now, look, if you will study this whole thing you will find that I have refused to appoint the first lady to the position that many of the members of the ruling party wanted her to be appointed to. From the very beginning, the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] insisted that the first lady be appointed prime minister, and I refused. You remember that there was a big row, and who was it, Governor (Otela), Minister (Ingles), the Batsan and others stood up and practically took up the whole caucus insisting that she be designated immediately as prime minister, and I told them, no, it is not our intention to designate or appoint the first lady as prime minister, and I stood back and insisted that the prime minister appointee, now Minister Cesar Virata, be chosen, and which was seconded also by the first lady, and we won.

Now, I also insisted that the first lady be not included in the membership of the Executive Committee. Why? Because the Executive Committee is supposed to be the training ground of the new generation of leaders. Now, the first lady is getting training directly from me [laughter], she lives with me, she knows all my thoughts and ideas; she doesn't need to be a member of the Executive Committee to get any training for leadership, because she practically knows what is happening in my office, and therefore I did not believe it was necessary for her to become a member of the Executive Committee. But the KBL thought that perhaps it was necessary that the women's group, this side of our society, should be represented, and so they insisted and adopted a resolution, you know, and the caucus mandates and orders, and even the president cannot refuse such a mandate. This is one thing that our people must learn: We are now in a modified parliamentary system of government. We talk about decisionmaking; we talk about the president making decisions and all that, but the truth of the matter is that decisions are made in a consensus through a caucus.

I believe that the plan is to appoint more and more young men and more women into the Executive Committee. The plan is to stagger the ages of the Executive Committee and develop various echelons of leadership, and we will then rotate the members in the Executive Committee.

[Question] Mr President, since the law on succession is prescribed in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the organic and fundamental law of the land, what is the point in having the law on succession restudied by the Batasan?

[Answer] Because, if the Supreme Court is called upon to interpret on Presidential Decree 1514 and Sections 4 and 7 of Article 7 of the Constitution, you might have a conflict between legislative intention and Supreme Court interpretation; and you know that from my point of view, legislative intention should be supreme. The legislative intention should always be clarified. Remember, this is not the original provision of the Constitution, so now the question that arises is what was the intention of the party in power when is amended the Constitution? And this is something to be clarified, therefore, by the party in power. Through what? Through the president issuing another decree amending or replacing Presidential Decree 1514? No, it must be legislation and approved by the Batasang Pambansa. At least I would prefer it that way. But, if the caucus or the legislature insist, I will, because we have to clarify the intention in amending the Constitution. For instance, what are the powers of the Executive Committee when it takes over in case of death, disqualification, removal or resignation of the president? Are they caretaker powers? Are they interregnum government powers, or can they change policies? For instance, can they rescind treaties, agreements? Can they declare martial law? You cannot answer that by just reading the Constitution. You have to look through the interpretation, and for how long, and who exercises it, and what vote? Suppose many of them refuse to participate in the voting, and out of the 11 only 5 attend the vote, what happens? Now all of this [words indistinct] regulations, otherwise, you will be in limbo and you will have public chaos, conflict and possibly violence.

[Question by unidentified person] There seems to be growing concern about the possibility of a second round of martial law. I think it was heightened by the recent arrests of labor leaders following the discovery of a plot to overthrow the government by violent means in 1983. My question, Mr President, is do you think these events now pose a clear and present danger for you to think seriously about the imposition of martial law?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. I said in my opening statement that with the preemptive action taken by the government and with the counteraction that has been adopted, plus, of course, the fact that we have the powers provided for under amendment No 6 of the amendment of October 1976, which provides the president in case of any emergency [words indistinct]. I don't think there is any need for the imposition of martial law. First of all, let me go back to my opening statement. I said we have, I believe, aborted and dissipated the threat, if it existed at all, against the stability of the republic. Now that's quite clear, and I say it in quotes. By taking preemptive action, There's no [word indistinct] action at all, and by announcing the fact that we know there is a plot, and we know more or less who are in that plot, since we have aborted it. Now I would like to see how strong the characters of these men are who think that they can participate in a coup or in a plot knowing very well that some of their co-conspirators have already squealed on them.

[Question] In connection with this, Mr President, there was mention when Olalia was arrested that there was some business link or so in the conspiracy. How strong is the evidence against these people?

[Answer] We will not talk about it because this is a [words indistinct] affair pending, I'm afraid that we will be talking of matters that are up in the air. There are evidences connecting some businessmen, some clergymen, some, and when I talk of clergymen of course you know already about some of them -- Father Dilatori and the rest of them -- and so for the businessmen, you already know the fact that some of them are already facing, what is this, arson and the like, and some of them in the media, some are businessmen, but their companions were still operating, but we will not go into that now; we shall not identify them because thematters are pending before not only the judiciary but also before the investigating officials, and we would be undermining the power and authority of these officials if we spoke about this, especially the president. But the evidence is there, it is there.

[Moderator] Mr (Benigno).

[Question] Mr President, on the same subject, but with a slightly different aspect, the nonviolent traditional noncommunist opposition in the Philippines largely represented by the united democratic organization have often accused you of dictatorship, with the companion charge that even though you lifted martial law on January 17, 1981, [words indistinct] political polarization, that you have effectively [word indistinct] or discouraged their participation in the governmental affairs of the republic and that they say that consequently there is only one way open, only one alternative -- that of violence and probably the eventual accession of the Communist Party and the NPA to power. Could you kindly give us an insight on this?

[Answer] If that is true, why is there opposition in the Batasang Pambansa? If that is true, why is there opposition in the local government? All these people are living in a fantasy world, dreaming of running a country. They cannot even run their families. [laughter] Running a country, this is so ridiculous; talking about polarizing the people, they are the ones who want to be polarized.

I wish I could tell you what evidence we have in our possession about their operations. Some day I will; some day I will write about what they have been doing; some day I will bring out videotapes and tape recordings of their conversations with terrorists and subversives; some day I will write a book about the plots and conspiracies that have been undertaken by these men who claim to be peaceful men; and some day we will let our people judge as to whether they are even qualified to be considered for [words indistinct] or whether they should be thrown into the dustbin of history.

They organized a plot. Now why have they not been able to organize an opposition body? Why don't they go into the provinces and barangays, stay with the people in the villages, as we did when we were in the opposition. I was in the opposition for a long while. We lived with our people. Why can't they do that? They are living right here in Manila, on Roxas Boulevard, probably in some private dwelling, with some fascinating party, perhaps. I'm afraid that they are blaming us for their vices, their personal vices. Perhaps they should listen to their consciences rather than to me or to anybody else. All I can say is this: If I were running the opposition party, I would not be here complaining what Marcos is doing. I would be out there in the boondocks organizing, because everywhere you go there is some kind of a grievance against authority and against government. I don't need to tell you that in a developing country there is always deficiency. It is a legitimate part of the political opposition to organize the grievances of our people and utilize it as a weapon against the party in power. Well now, need I say more? Shall I write a book on how to organize an opposition party?

If they think that they can use the Communist Party or any militant subversive organization as an instrument to return to power, let me point to all the countries where the rightists and the supposed pseudointellectuals and the affluent members of society have tried to use the leftist elements, to be liquidated when they won the revolution.

[Moderator] Mr (Taneda).

[Question] In the light of that statement, Mr President, can we assume that the opposition enjoys as much protection as the ordinary citizen?

[Answer] Not only as much protection, they are given more protection, because we know that some of them are guilty of participating in subversive action and yet we have not touched them. So they are protected more than the ordinary citizen. I wish I could tell you the secrets that I know and the secrets many of us in the ruling party have, but this I can tell you: Some of these people in the opposition, the supposedly legitimate opposition, are in collusion with subversive elements, but we have not touched them, on my instructions, that they be protected.

[Question] Do you think that they have any chance against the majority party?

[Answer] Of course. Look at what happened in Region 7 -- which is supposed to be one of the regions which was a stronghold of the KBL -- not a single member of the assembly of the KBL won. All the members came from the (?Bisu Visaya). If they organize, I am sure that they will win more seats in the coming elections for the Batasang Pambansa. But [words indistinct] need encouragement. [laughter]

[Question] On another subject, Mr President, are there any compelling reasons why the judiciary reorganization after 1981 has not been implemented; for instance, the retirement of unfit judges, abolition of courts?

[Answer] Yes, well, actually we are about ready now to appoint. The problem was of course that we got caught up by all these other problems like this conspiracy, and I am not in the habit of appointing people whom I do not know, and I have to review every name.

[Question] Jaime Cardinal Sin, the archbishop of Manila, has recently been in the news. As a matter of fact, he gave an interview to the UPI in which he was quoted as saying that he was asking you to step down in favor of a new leadership because of the possibility of the communists getting much stronger in the Philippines, and I think it was yesterday, he was reported to have dressed down some military officers who sent him a subpoena to appear at the hearing regarding, I think the BBC, and I think he was quoted as saying that the military officers were trying to foment a quarrel between the church and the government. Would you care to comment on the recent statements and accusations of Cardinal Sin?

[Answer] [laughter] Why don't I just read the report submitted to me? Quote, the Cardinal alleged that he knew nothing about the case and urged that he not be involved in it. He further charged the elements who were trying to make the church and the state quarrel. I am not one who is questioning the statement of the cardinal. Anyway, I say that from my viewpoint the church and the state have no quarrel. They are aiming at one same thing, that is, the stability of our society. The church seeks to maintain the moral basis of our society. We have no quarrel with the church. We have a quarrel with individuals in that church who have turned subversive, because from our point of view they no longer belong to the church.

[Question] May I have a followup question, Mr President, about my earlier question on the opposition? Reports say ex-Senator Benigno Aquino has several times indicated his desire to return to the Philippines, but each time he turns back because of the period of [words indistinct]. Supposing that Benigno Aquino should return to the Philippines without the benefit of amnesty or an assurance thereof, what steps would the courts take?

[Answer] Suppose you were in my place. Would you ask, how would you answer such a silly question? [laughter] You don't announce policy on, say, something, suppose Aquino says, I [words indistinct] talking about giving me amnesty, this doesn't have anything to do with whatever it is. You are going to put me in an awkward situation. No, no, no. Let's look at it this way: If he were serious about all of this, he knows how to communicate with me because he has communicated with me many times, and when he wanted to extend his visa he know how to communicate with me. I extended it, so, why, why all of this talk now? Let us attend to it when it comes.

[Question] On law and order, Mr President, [words indistinct] the procedure of hiring marshals to protect the riding public from hold-up men, as we all know, human nature is frail, or open to temptations, some of these marshals may commit precisely the crimes that they are supposed to prevent. Now Mr President, who will protect the public from marshals who commit abuses?

[Answer] Ah, but they know that they are being supervised by other secret [word indistinct] because they have been told. Of course they don't know who are watching them, but they know there are supervisors, there are a double set of supervisors and senior officers moving around watching them. Now, talking about authority and its abuse, any kind of authority can be abused, but at the same time it is a matter of the quality of the men that we use, and let us not degrade our people that much. You know, the life of a policeman and a militaryman is not all that joyful. Every time you go out of your house as a policeman, you don't know if you are going to be buried, carried home, maimed or not. And yet we are in the habit of suspecting many of these policemen; of course, there are many scalliwags among them, and I have no mercy for people like that. But let us not generalize and say all of them are scoundrels. There are heroes among them, and let the heroes be honored.

[Question] On the state of the media in this country, Mr President, and its relations with your presidency: The media has been coming under attack recently because of what some people say is its continued timidity. In particular, the press has been coming under increasing attack because of its timidity in relations with government.

[Answer] [laughter] Of course, I wish it were really timid so I would not have to bother about reading the columns of the bulletin which keeps on niggling, [laughter]. No, I don't think it's timid, it's a matter of quality; it's a matter of saying the right thing at the right moment. Criticism has many faces. We are now at the point of reviewing many of our policies. Perhaps one suggestion that I can make is when you make a critical observation, perhaps you can help us by indicating the persons involved, when it occurred, so that we can immediately take action, instead of a general statement which is not supported by facts, or perhaps you could have somebody call up the public officer involved before you publish something derogatory about him. That's all that we are asking: About the public officer, is it true that he stole 200,000 pesos from the kitty? Instead of publishing something without first verifying the facts. [sentence as heard] I don't say that it has been done very often, but it has been done. Now, about the media being very timid. I doubt it; on the contrary, my complaint is that the media has published what -- interviews with Horacio Morales when he was still at large, interviews with Dante [words indistinct]; this is certainly not timid. Just explain, tell them what the truth is; the truth will prevail.

[Question] This morning in your meeting with the members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce you said that you are going to Washington on a state visit and as an invited friend, but you also complained about the declining trading relations between the Philippines and the United States. Can we assume now that you are going to take up this complaint with President Reagan?

[Answer] No, we are good friends. How should we put it? When brothers have matured enough, you can look at each other and accept the fact that you are both deficient in many ways and be objective about it. We're not hysterical; we don't have any bitterness. Accept the fact that you owe your brothers many favors. We owe the Americans, for instance, some things. We owe them a national educational system; we owe them a consensus liberal type of democracy; we owe them the beginnings of the plantation type of agriculture; we owe them also the beginnings of industrial development. We also owe them the problem of the south [laughs], since they entered into a treaty with the sultan of Sulu and treated the Muslims as a separate race.

We are now old enough to know that we have been released from what influence [words indistinct], so we can talk to each other as brothers. Really, we are mature enough to say, hey, by the way, brother, you know, you can't keep on exploiting me like this; you better give me a bit of support for all these things that you are getting from my country. That's what I meant.

Before, we used to look to the American, think of him as some kind of a miracle man, or God, but now he is our equal, because we are now mature, that's what I meant. So we can deal with each other frankly.

[Question] Is there any agenda for the state visit, Mr President?

[Answer] [laughs] For me, I go there on a friendly visit. I have no [words indistinct]. I'm just talking about a friend.

[Question] Mr President, you said you are going to have talks with President Reagan and also some ranking members of his Cabinet. Could you let us know the topics you will take up? Do you expect to conclude any agreements during your state visit to the United States?

[Answer] I really do not know what agreements [words indistinct]. Yes, some of my mission is to enter into some tax agreement, the updating of some of our agreements on, we hope, trade, but it doesn't, it isn't in my agenda. I am on a friendly visit; I intend to meet a friend. My friend has written me. It is my diplomatic obligation to visit him because he visited with me sometime back. He represented the president of the United States and inaugurated the cultural center when he was governor of California. I met him in California and he told me I should pay him a visit, and I admit the fact, I owe him a visit. [words indistinct] There are certain obligations, but this is a pleasant obligation for me.

[Question] On the eve of your departure, Mr President, I [words indistinct] on relations between the Philippines and the United States.

[Answer] I don't see any problem between the United States and the Philippines that cannot be settled by conversations between representatives. Certainly there are some difficulties which each country is facing. The United States is facing serious economic difficulties; it has many diplomatic problems. It has just finished its problem with the People's Republic of China on the Taiwan issue. It is negotiating a cease-fire and withdrawal of the PLO in Lebanon. I would presume this would lead to a Middle East overall lasting arrangement. I am told it is meeting some problems in its internal policies. Its unemployment has gone up, but they have brought down their rates of interest from 18 1/2 percent to 14. And there are things like this, you know, not for us to bother about. (laughter) I am going there knowing I am a visitor, and we're going to talk about how well he rides a horse and [laughter] well-cut his jodphurs are, whatever it is that he is wearing. The disagreements, these are left to the members of the mission.

[Moderator] Mr President, we are now about to wind up the show. With your permission, you have a closing statement to give before we finally close, sir?

[Answer] Ok, I have no closing statements. Do you want to ask any further questions? Let's see, probably on the economic situation, I intend to call a Cabinet meeting and a meeting perhaps even of the party before I leave for the United States. I would like a review of the basic policies, and these include the reorganization plans for government. You know we've been talking about the judiciary reorganization, but I have actually been working on the reorganization of government. This includes the elimination of some corporate entities and some agencies, some offices. I'm reorganizing also the offices of the president and the prime minister, because we have to exchange personnel. I also want to define more specifically the powers that are delegated to the Executive Committee, because I was reviewing the various decrees or letters of instruction and I found them inadequate to determine the parameters of activity, and I notice that the Executive Committee is spending a lot of time, too much time, on contracts. The contracts now are being reviewed by the National Economic Development Authority, they are being reviewed by a technical committee of the presidential management staff, and then are being reviewed by my office. And yet, it's still being reviewed by the Executive Committee. We are wasting a lot of time on this. Probably it is time to now appoint a single technical committee to review all these contracts and take them out of the hands of the Executive Committee, because its's wasting their time. The Executive Committee should be engaged in policy determination, and I think [laughter] that members of the Executive Committee are now getting bored with their job because of this. At the same time, I think that the finance managers, those belonging to the state financing corporations, should participate in certain instances when the Executive Committee meets, and we should authorize this.

Next, we reorganized by creating regional offices, and we are supposed to delegate authority from the ministry to the regional offices, but we are in limbo. We don't know whether there has been any delegation of authority? There is such long delay in decisionmaking. The people are still complaining, they still have to come to Manila, and that was one of the reasons why we reorganized! Now we have to go into this.

Some of the ministers also say that they are overloaded, that they are doing nothing but attending meetings and they cannot do any work at all. Now I think we should review the work of the ministers, and we should now start budgeting the time of the ministers, and some time should be allotted to meeting the public. Even my time, for instance, should be properly allotted in this manner.

Now let me close up with some of the economic indicators which are pertinent to our present situation. Do you know that the gross national product, which in 1972 was only 55 billion, in 1982 became 192 billion, at constant prices 269 billion, at current prices 97 billion. [Figures as heard] If you were to compare 1965 to 1981, the jump would be eight times. The per-capita income in 1972 was $240, in 1980 it became $755, and in 1981 it became $780, or 6,335 pesos. In January 1982 it was $862 or 7,157 pesos. [Passage on economic statistics omitted]

BULLETIN TODAY DETAILS ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT

HK191403 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Military investigators said yesterday that radical labor leaders, in concert with other subversive elements, plan a forcible takeover of the government by 1983, starting with nationwide strikes, sabotage, and acts of terrorism next month.

They said agitation in the labor sector is to be led by the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), an umbrella group of several workers organizations, under the plan. They identified the KMU as a front of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

The founder and chairman of KMU, Felixberto Olalia, Sr., is under detention at the Camp Crame stockade, on a presidential commitment order. He has been charged with inciting to rebellion and inciting to sedition.

Authorities dismissed the reported denials made by Olalia during an interview with newsmen at the Quezon City Fiscal's Office where the inquest is being held. They said enough evidence had been gathered to prove the government's case against him including records seized in his house and offices showing his involvement with the Communist Party dating back to the 1940's.

The evidence shows a definite link between industrial unrest in Metro Manila and other cities and stepped-up terrorist activities by the dissidents in the countryside, the military authorities said. The object is to trigger off widescale disorders, accompanied by bombings and assassinations, culminating in the overthrow of the government and its takeover by next year, they added.

Disgruntled labor leaders who were being enlisted into the plan have offered evidence to authorities showing that agitation in the labor ranks was intended not to secure economic benefits for workers but to paralyze the national economy, the authorities said. They pointed to instances when other industrial enterprises had to close down and lay off workers because of unreasonable demands. This situation, they said, is part of the overall strategy to force the closure of factories, scare away foreign investors, create unemployment, and promote worker unrest.

The jobless workers in turn are mobilized to participate in demonstrations, rallies, and other disruptive mass actions, the labor leaders were quoted as saying.

Although the KMU does not collect dues from its affiliates, it is well-funded and enjoys financing support from non-labor sources, including contributions from abroad, it was reported.

In seminars and teach-ins sponsored by the KMU and the Pagkakaisa ng Manggagawang Pilipino (PMP), participants from as far as the Visayas and Mindanao were reportedly flown in free. Busloads were also brought in from Mariveles, Bataan, where Olalia's group staged strikes that paralyzed operations at the Bataan export processing zone for several days last June.

Olalia and other labor leaders agitated during these gatherings for two-hour daily strikes nationwide beginning in September. These stoppages were to escalate into an all-out general strike, to be accompanied by a campaign of terror by subversives, the military authorities said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 163 23 August 1982

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STATEMENT ON TEXTBOOKS DUE 'BY END OF NEXT WEEK'

OW210455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 21, KYODO -- The government will iron out differences among its ministries by the end of next week to issue a statement to defuse the current textbook dispute, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Saturday. He earlier said the government will produce a "unified view" on the dispute, involving Japan, China and South Korea, by next Friday when Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi leaves for New Delhi on a four-nation tour.

Speaking for NHK TV's discussion program, Miyazawa said the government statement will focus on its intention to "correct what should be corrected (in the controversial Japanese textbooks) within its own policy and responsibility." The government will also assure China and South Korea that Japan still feels responsible for what it did to the two countries before and during World War II.

Meanwhile, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) decided to send two LDP delegates to South Korea for talks with Seoul government officials on the textbook controversy. LDP Lower House members Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Yoshiro Mori, both experts on education, will leave for Seoul Sunday evening, according to party sources. Originally, the two LDP leaders were to visit Seoul Saturday virtually as government envoys. But the plan has been changed and they will now visit South Korea solely as LDP delegates. The change was necessary because the Foreign and Education Ministries are still locked in a showdown over how to deal with Chinese and South Korean requests for the correction of "distorted" descriptions in Japanese school textbooks about Japan's military actions before and during World War II.

Sakurauchi Remarks

OW220800 Tokyo in English 0746 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Aug 22, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Sunday repeated an indication that the government will announce its basic view on the current diplomatic row with China and South Korea over the Japanese school textbook historical descriptions before he leaves Tokyo for an overseas tour on Friday.

Sakurauchi said he hopes the basic view will be worked out before his coming tour abroad, based on a statement on the matter to be released by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at a press conference on Monday and the reports to be made by two Liberal-Democratic Party delegates after their visit to Seoul. Asked by newsmen, the foreign minister said the government is making efforts for a quick and simultaneous settlement of diplomatic rows with Seouland Beijing over the issue. The Foreign Ministry has a strong expectation that the LDP delegates' visit to Seoul would pave the way for an early solution to the textbook row with South Korea, Sakurauchi said.

Sakurauchi made these remarks in a press conference here after inspecting the Soviet-held northern islands aboard a Japanese patrol boat earlier in the day. He also expressed a strong desire to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko when they attend the U.N. General Assembly in October and to have an exchange of frank views with Gromyko over the territorial issue and other problems. Sakurauchi said he would spare no efforts to obtain the Soviet permission on the resumption of seasonal visits by former Japanese islanders to family graves on the northern islands. Moscow now refuses such visits for military security reasons.

Descriptions To Be Restored

OW220434 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 22 KYODO -- Headlines in Sunday's morningers:

-- Education Ministry to Rewrite School Textbooks.

In an effort to settle the diplomatic dispute with South Korea and China over Japanese school textbook inspections, the Education Ministry Saturday decided to restore such descriptions as Japan's wartime "invasion" instead of "advance" into China and the South Korean "independence movement" instead of "riots" against Japan when the ministry screens school textbooks for use from fiscal 1984. (YOMIURI)

Rally Protests Revisions

OW211311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 21, KYODO -- About 300 citizens and students held a rally and demonstration march to the Education Ministry Saturday afternoon to protest the school textbook inspections in which they claimed the ministry distorted Japan's wartime actions in China and Korea. It was the first demonstration against the ministry by Japanese citizens since the textbook issue surfaced last month. The protest rally was organized by eight activist groups, including the citizens' society on the textbook problem and the Society of Asian Women.

At the rally, Prof Masami Yamazumi of Tokyo Metropolitan University harshly criticized the ministry for mishandling the textbook inspections. South Korean Christian leader in Japan, Yi In-ha, told the rally that the Chinese and South Koreans are now protesting the textbooks based on their desire to promote true friendly relations with Japan. The Japanese should pay heed to the real meaning of the Korean and Chinese protests, he said. Junior high school teachers called on other teachers to stand together in the campaign against the inspection system.

SAKURAUCHI VISITS USSR-OCCUPIED NORTHERN ISLANDS

21 Aug Visit

OW211251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Aug 21, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said here Saturday he could appeal to the United Nations this fall for Japan's long desire for restoration of the four Soviet-occupied islands east of Hokkaido. In a meeting with Japanese repatriates from the four islands, the foreign minister said he would repeat the Japanese claim to the so-called northern territories at the U.N. General Assembly in October.

Sakurauchi arrived here Saturday afternoon for this first inspection of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands Sunday.

The islands were occupied by the Soviet Union after the end of World War II. Sakurauchi's two predecessors -- Masayoshi Ito and Sunao Sonoda- also sought understanding of the Japanese claim to the islands from U.N. member nations at previous General Assemblies.

The former islanders requested that Sakurauchi strive to win Soviet permission for them to resume visits to graves on the islands, suspended since 1976 because of Soviet demands that would-be visitors have visas. The foreign minister said the Soviets disallow such missions from a military viewpoint, and emphasized that it is really a humanitarian problem. He said he would seize every chance to appeal for Soviet acceptance of such visits.

The foreign minister also denounced Soviet reinforcement of military facilities on Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands as rubbing salt into the wounds of former Japanese islanders.

Yosue Suzuki, one of 32 fishermen seized by a Soviet patrol boat near the islands in May last year and the only one to be released, appealed to Sakurauchi to win freedom for the other fishermen, including her husband. The foreign minister pledged his all-out efforts to gain their release.

22 Aug Visit

OW220728 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Aug 22, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi sailed close to the Russian-occupied northern islands Sunday on the first inspection of the territory in his present post. "When I saw Etorofu and other northern islands from a distance, my resolve for the return of the islands to Japan was strengthened," he later told newsmen.

Sakurauchi, who arrived at Nemuro on the eastern tip of Hokkaido Saturday, made the two-hour inspection aboard the patrol boat Mashu of the Maritime Safety Agency. Ichiro Nakagawa, state minister and head of the Science and Technology Agency, joined him in the inspection. Aboard the boat, Sakurauchi watched tensely the approach of two Soviet patrol ships on radar.

This was the fourth inspection of the northern islands by a foreign minister since Masayoshi Ito's visit in October 1990. Japan continues its territorial claim over the four islands occupied by the Russians just after World War II. The Foreign Ministry describes such an inspection as a demonstration of Japan's strong determination for the return of the islands to Japan.

Sakurauchi's visit here, however, drew an advance by the Soviet TASS News Agency which on Saturday criticized it as an anti-Soviet action.

DIET ENDS LONGEST-EVER SESSION 21 AUGUST

OW211337 Tokyo KYODO English 0817 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 21, KYODO -- The Diet (Parliament) ended its 96th ordinary session Saturday, longest since parliamentary law was revised in 1958. The session originally opened on December 21 last year but was extended 94 days on May 20, the day it was supposed to end.

During the extended session which ended on Saturday, the Diet passed a law revising elections of members of the House of Councillors running from the national constituency.

Another major issue -- proposed revision of a law concerning testimony of witnesses called into Diet committee hearings -- was carried over into the next parliamentary session. This issue is mainly concerned with persons reportedly implicated in the 1976 Lockeed payoff scandal.

BRIEFS

HELICOPTER TEST FLIGHTS -- Osaka, 16 Aug, KYODO -- Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. Monday announced the start to test flights for the first Japanese-developed helicopter aimed at obtaining type certification. The BK 117 helicopter, equipped with two 592 horsepower engines, has been developed jointly with Messerschmitt Boulkow Blohm, a West German aircraft maker. The utility helicopter, capable of carrying 8 to 11 persons, has a maximum cruising speed of 257 kilometers. It is the first helicopter ever developed in Japan, although its development was assisted by the West German company. Kawasaki said it has already received orders for 20 units of the helicopter while Messerschmitt has orders for 110. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1604 GMT 16 Aug 82 OW]

U.S.-S. KOREA COMMAND POST EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK221103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0916 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors and South Korean military fascist clique scheme to stage soon a provocative joint military exercise called "annual command post training of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command", according to a report.

The "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" announced on August 20 that it would stage the war exercise codenamed "Ulchi-Focusland 82" [as received] within this month. This exercise, the seventh of its kind, will reportedly be participated in by 6,000 men of the naval and air force command, U.S. Armed Forces Command and the U.S. Eighth Army command occupying South Korea under the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command."

They blare that this military provocation is aimed at rehearsing and assessing joint operations of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces" against "an accidental event."

The U.S. imperialists are commiting the criminal acts of aggravating the tension, frequently staging provocative war exercises, in defiance of the unanimous demand of the Korean and world people for the withdrawal of their aggression troops from South Korea.

VRPR Commentary

SK230817 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 21 August, a spokesman for the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command disclosed that a large-scale "Ulji Focus Lens '82" exercise would be staged to prepare against accidental occurrences throughout the whole of South Korea beginning the end of this month. In its aftermath, under the pretext of preparations against surprise attacks from the enemy in case of a so-called emergency, war games have been waged around Seoul. A fearsome scene was created in which the roads were closed both to vehicles and pedestrians for some time.

Prior to this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring carried out firing exercises on the sea off the Kojedo in the South Sea on 7 and 8 August and conducted similar firing drills on the sea off the west coast for 4 days beginning 11 August.

Before this, a large-scale counter-guerrilla infiltration drill was waged, arousing denunciation from within and without. These war exercises being conducted repeatedly by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring in recent days are very ominous, thus attracting great attention at home and abroad.

This shows that their schemes to prepare for a war have reached a dangerous and reckless stage. These exercises being conducted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are part of the ring's racket of endlessly waging war games to prepare for a northward war on the orders of the U.S. imperialists; they are premeditated and undisguised war schemes aimed at inspiring the North-South confrontation and aggravating the tense situation. Such reckless rackets of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are the direct result and continuation of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against the Korean Peninsula.

It has been well known to the world that in order to accelerate the preparations for a new war against the North while continually hanging onto South Korea as a colony and military base, the United States has been supplying the Chon Tu-hwan group with weapons and military equipment and inspiring the group to war confrontation against the North.

This war exercise is being conducted upon orders by the United States to the brains of the South Korean Armed Forces to speed up preparations for a northward war, summoning them to Washington, with violent remarks that in case of an outbreak of a war in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. forces would immediately intervene.

At a time when it is urgently demanded for the times and the nation to ease tension, maintain and consolidate peace and realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the group, keeping in tune with the U.S. aggressors, has repeateedly kicked up the racket of waging war games against compatriots. This can be described as an intolerable treacherous act against the nation, which is running counter to the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges' frantic war games are aimed at squashing the ever-mounting anti-U.S. and pro-independence sentiment and eradicating the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by distracting public attention. The war games are designed to inspire North-South confrontation and realize their wicked ambition for aggression.

Because the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been isolated and cornered at home and abroad owing to its flunkeyist and nation-selling policy, its military and despotic rule, the ring has been inspiring the zeal for war by kicking up a racket of playing with fire almost every day while desperately trying to seek a way out through military adventurism. However, this is nothing but a silly, wild dream.

Our people will never pull down the banner of struggle against the United States and for independence, against dictatorship and for democratization, which they have already raised high. They will wage a more strenuous struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors out of this land and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the reckless racket of preparing for a northward war and step from power without delay in conformity with the unanimous demand of people at home and abroad.

JOINT U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY MANEUVERS CRITICIZED

SK221138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 0900 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] A dangerous war exercise racket is being strengthened in Japan with each passing day. According to a report, on 17 August, the Ground Self-Defense Force of Japan started conducting a map exercise -- the largest one since the war -- at its 50 bases throughout the country. The map exercise, participated in by some 4,000 troops, is a cooperative operation between units, simulating an emergency, the report said.

On the other hand, a Japan-U.S. joint antisubmarine operational exercise is being conducted on the sea off Akita Prefecture. The aircraft carrier Midway of the U.S. 7th Fleet is also participating in this exercise.

According to an announcement, a Japanese-U.S. joint air force operational exercise will be conducted at Misawa air base in Aomori Prefecture from 23-27 August. For the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to simultaneously stage such military exercise rackets with the participation of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression is an extremely dangerous design to lead Japan to the road of aggression and war again.

ALLEGED U.S. BW TESTING IN S. KOREA DENOUNCED

SK211035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 21 (KCNA) -- Recently TBS television Broadcasting of Tokyo, screening a documentary film, said that during the Second World War at least 3,000 Koreans and Chinese were killed by the Japanese army through the experiments for bacteriological warfare.

Noting that the ill-famed bacteriological experts of the Japanese "Imperial Army" killed Koreans by pest, cholera and typhoid infection, the film said that bacteriological weapon experiments were conducted at that time at a secret concentration camp in "Manchuria" under the occupation of the Japanese imperialist aggression army.

It further said that after the Second World War U.S. Army intelligence officers, informed of the study of bacteriological warfare, heard an explanation from Japanese who had connections with it and took over the results of the study, and that the U.S. imperialists kept in the dark the Japanese imperialists' criminal bacteriological weapon experiments.

Ringleaders of bacteriological warfare of the Japanese "Imperial Army" who should have long been punished for their vicious crimes now raised their heads again under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and are making preparations for bacteriological warfare together with their U.S. imperialist masters against the Korean people.

It is an open secret that the inhumane bacteriological warfare committed by the U.S. imperialists during the past war of aggression in Korea had been prepared with the active backing of the Japanese imperialist war criminals and the virus of epidemic hemorrhagic fever now being spread by the U.S. imperialists, taking the South Korean people as human guinea pigs, was nursed by the notorious bacteriological "Unit 731" of the former Japanese imperialist aggression army.

Now many war criminals of the former "Unit 731" are making study of bacteriological weapons at "Unit 406", a bacteriological weapon laboratory of the U.S. imperialists stationed in Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture of Japan, in an attempt to realise their old, anachronistic dream.

VRPR DECRIES CHON'S VISIT TO AFRICA, CANADA

SK222357 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Focus on Topicism"]

[Text] [First speaker] On 16 August traitor Chon Tu-hwan embarked on a trip to visit four African countries and Canada. People at home and abroad have unanimously defined this visit as one conducted by a puppet in accordance with a scenario prepared by his U.S. master. In this hour we will talk about it with Madam Yun of this broadcast station. How are you, Madam Yun? On 16 August Chon Tu-hwan departed for four African countries and Canada. At a seeing-off ceremony held at the airport on that day, he issued a departure statement. I would like to briefly review this statement first.

[Second speaker] On 16 August Chon Tu-hwan left for four African countries and Canada, accompanied by his confidants, such as the vice prime minister, the foreign minister, the minister of commerce and industry and the presidential secretary general. At a pre-farewell ceremony at the airport, he issued a departure statement. He babbled verbosely about the aim of his visit — that is, the strengthening of friendly and cooperative relations with these countries in accordance with a scenario prepared by his U.S. master, the consolidation of South Korea's position in international society and the development of favorable world attitude for peaceful reunification.

Coinciding with this, government-sponsored warmongers and trumpeters clamored that this visit was the fruition of independent diplomacy, would demonstrate South Korea's national strength and would pave the way toward cultivating new relations between South Korea and Africa on an equal footing. This is very brazen.

[First speaker] Right. Chon Tu-hwan said his plan to visit Africa is the product of independent diplomacy. As a matter of fact, this visit is one conducted by a puppet in accordance with a schedule and scenario prepared by the United States.

[Second speaker] That's right. Chon Tu-hwan's visit to five countries is one designed to conceal his true color as a colonial U.S. puppet. He defined his visit as one reflecting independent diplomacy. This is very shameless. It is unbecoming for a colonial puppet to clamor about independent diplomacy. It is a matter of common knowledge that South Korea is a U.S. colony. South Korea is a typical colony in which U.S. neocolonialism has been directly introduced. It is a puppet regime resembling puppet Manchuria in the era of Japanese imperialism. In South Korea there are the National Assembly, political parties and a government. They are tools designed to maintain colonial U.S. rule. Like successive puppet regimes, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is in fact a scarecrow, puppet regime that is devoid of power and sovereignty and is designed to maintain U.S. neocolonialist rule. No matter how eagerly such a colonial puppet may clamor that it strives to achieve independent diplomacy, no one will believe it.

[First speaker] In light of the nature of this puppet regime, which cannot formulate any policy and budget without approval and sanction from the White House, we can figure out how Chon Tu-hwan arranged this visit.

[Second speaker] As you know, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, executor of U.S. policy for the Korean Peninsula, has received detailed directives from the United States through the U.S. ambassador in South Korea. Defining the Chon Tu-hwan regime as a colonial U.S. puppet regime, as a marionette regime mastermined by the United States, as a murderous regime that has cruelly slaughtered its fellow countrymen and as a fascist regime, our people, overseas compatriots and international society have unanimously denounced and rejected the United States and this regime. To mislead public opinion at home and abroad, the United States, facing this denunciation, has had puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the worst of its confidants -- embark on overseas visits. This is the background of the U.S. arrangement of these visits, that are meant to show that Chon Tu-hwan is not a U.S. puppet receiving instructions from the United States. Chon Tu-hwan babbled about independent diplomacy in his departure statement.

Arriving in Kenya on 17 August, Chon Tu-hwan clamored about the trend of the struggle against (?colonialism), pretending that he has become an anti-imperialism fighter. This is a trick designed to create an impression that South Korea is not a colony and that he is not a colonial president. No matter how eagerly Chon Tu-hwan may try to create the illusion that South Korea is not a U.S. colony and that he is not a puppet, the world's people as well as our people will not be deceived by the show. The more impatiently he tries to conceal his nature as a colonial puppet and that of South Korea as a colony, the more vividly he will reveal his dirty appearance.

[First speaker] As indicated by his remarks in Kenya on 19 August and his speech delivered prior to his departure for these countries, the purpose or intention for his trip is clear.

[Second speaker] I should have said at the beginning of this program that Chon Tu-hwan's purpose for visiting the African nations, in light of his speech prior to his departure and his remarks in Kenya, appears to be infiltration of Third World nations, developing countries and nonaligned countries of Africa in accordance with U.S. policy toward the African Continent.

He seeks to educate these countries on the splittists' policy so as to make two Koreas an established fact and then have it recognized in the international community. This can be found in his prattling about the 12 January proposal and the 5 June proposal and also about splittist policy under the pretext of creating conditions in the international community for peaceful reunification.

As you may know, Chon Tu-hwan's 12 January and 5 June proposals, replicas of Pak Chong-hui's 23 June special statement that centered on a simultaneous admission of the North and South into the UN but revised for the worst, are all false proposals designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. For this reason, public opinion at home and abroad have unanimously been denouncing and rejecting Chon Tu-hwan's proposals as splittist ones running counter to reunification and as false proposals for reunification, the purpose of which is to perpetuate the present state of division.

Nevertheless, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is now maneuvering to win support for its hackneyed proposals for reunification from those countries. In short, the clique's purpose is to perpetuate division by fabricating two Koreas at any cost.

[First speaker] Yes. In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is not interested in reunification. It is intent on fabricating two Koreas. [passage indistinct]

[Second speaker] As I said just now, Chon Tu-hwan is a puppet whose strings are pulled by the U.S. imperialist colonialists. Assuming the role of a spot errand boy executing the U.S. policy toward the Korean Peninsula, which is designed to perpetuate division and make two Koreas a fait accompli in the international community, Chon Tu-hwan made an appearance even in Africa. In Kenya, Chon Tu-hwan, without even mentioning the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, has once again exposed himself as a truly faithful dog executing the U.S. policy for fabricating two Koreas by prattling about dialogue and reunification. Although he is trying to mock the people at home and abroad by such a foolish act, he will fail.

[First speaker] Yes. Chon Tu-hwan babbled about cooperation and partnership in his current trip. I think these words can be uttered only by such an ignominious imposter as Chon Tu-hwan.

[Second speaker] Right. We can call Chon Tu-hwan an ignominious imposter or a little idiot. He is indeed a sad man, like a parrot who only mimicks what is dictated by the United States without ever saying what he really wants to say. He is raving about partnership. Whether he uttered such remarks because he did not know the true meaning of the workds or if he made such remarks in a bid to cover up the real nature of South Korea -- a colony of the United States -- is hard to tell. At any rate, the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a colonial puppet [word indistinct] that cannot live even for a moment without U.S. aid and protection.

How dare such a guy travel around the African countries under the pretext of a state visit? All this shows that he is fulfilling his duty as a shock brigade and perpetrator, executing U.S. strategy toward the Korean Peninsula and toward Africa. Chon Tu-hwan's visit to 5 countries is a puppet traitor's trip being carried out in accordance with the U.S. scenario and clearly showing that it is meant to fabricate two Koreas.

What I think of him is that whatever tricks he may employ, Chon Tu-hwan will never be able to cover up his dirty nature as a colonial puppet.

[First speaker] Right. He can never cover up his nature. Our masses will never forgive the crimes of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which, on orders from the United States, is attempting to fabricate two Koreas even in the international community, turning his back on reunification — the supreme hope of the masses.

Backed by the United States, Chon Tu-hwan is running down the road of flunkeyist and nation-selling crimes and, in exchange for this, is foolishly attempting to achieve secure power and entrench himself in office, while enjoying comfort and power. He should abandon such a scheme and step down from power without delay. Under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence -- a trend of the times, our masses will have to firmly unite to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, to put an end to U.S. colonial rule, and to overthrow the puppet Chon Tu-hwan regime. I believe they should wage a tenacious and holy anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

[First speaker] We now must finish this program for today. Thank you for speaking.

[Second speaker] Thank you.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION

SK220348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 21 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 22 August article: "Japanese Reactionaries' Act of Distorting History Is Part of Preparations for a War of Aggression"]

[Text] The voices of people at home and abroad protesting and denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' act of distorting history have been getting louder with each passing day.

Touching on the Japanese authorities' distortion of textbooks at a press conference, Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP], pointed out that this important issue is linked to the basic attitude of Japan since the war. He stressed that the JSP will work with other opposition parties to call the Suzuki Cabinet to account.

On the same day, at a press conference famous Japanese scholars warned that the textbooks, in which the Japanese imperialists' history of aggression had been distorted and falsified, would have a bad effect on the youths and students who did not experience the war. They resolutely denounced the Japanese authorities for revising the textbooks, saying that the authorities' way of thinking is like that of the old government-general in Korea, that the textbooks, which conflict with historical facts, are a fraud and that the distortion of textbooks if accelerating Japan's turn to the right. The former corps commander of the Chinese 4th Crops of the northeast anti-Japanese combined forces said: The Japanese Education Ministry has changed the word "aggression" in China to "advance" in authorizing the textbooks. This is an effort to beautify Japanese imperialism. Igniting a frantic war of aggression against China, the Japanese militarists occupied the vast land of China. How can this be described as a peace mission advancing into a country in a friendly fashion? This is brutal aggression; the so-called "advance" is a brigandish fraud.

He stressed that the Chinese will never forget the disaster and hardships inflicted by Japanese militarism.

In an editorial, the Thai paper BANGKOK POST strongly denounces the Japanese imperialists' schemes of aggression against Thailand. A Singapore paper in an editorial entitled "Is Japan Going Back to the Past?" revealed the Japanese authorities' act of falsifying history and their schemes of militarism.

It is very just that the people in Asia and the world, including Korea, China and Japan, harshly denounce and reject the Japanese authorities' manuevers to distort and falsify Japanese imperialism's history of aggression and criminal acts.

The Japanese imperialists are aggressors and plunderers who have invaded and plundered other peoples since the early days. They are truculent enemies of the Asian people.

About 80 years ago, they deprived our country of all authority and power with guns and bayonets. They imposed a harsh colonial slave rule on Korea and inflicted disasters and hardships on our people by illegally occupying Korea for 36 years.

The Japanese imperialists made inroads into China and occupied the vast Chinese land, including Manchuria. Pursuing the silly dream of becoming the leading power in Asia, they also committed a large-scale war of aggression against the Southeast Asian countries. During World War II, they occupied most of the countries in Southeast Asia -- Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Burma and Indonesia -- by force. They committed atrocious criminal acts of indiscriminately plundering and killing people in these areas.

As shown by the facts, the aggressive criminal acts which the Japanese imperialists committed wherever they went in Asia, including our country, are stern historical facts which no one can deny. The people in Asia and the world will not forget the Japanese imperialists' criminal acts.

The Japanese imperialists' criminal acts were clearly pointed out in the documents of the international trial held 34 years ago.

The Far East military court, composed of judges from 15 countries, decided the Japanese imperialists' had waged a war of armed aggression in Asia, including our country. With objective and scientific materials including the minutes of a Japanese meeting held in the royal presence, the minutes of a Cabinet meeting, the minutes of a meeting of ministers held in the royal presence, the documents of the Foreign Ministry of Nazi Germany and statements by war criminals who participated in making inroads into a continent, the court revealed that the Japanese imperialists had prepared and carried out a war of aggression in Asia.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities are going to shamelessly distort and falsify the history of aggression of Japanese imperialism. This is an intolerable act mocking history. This is nothing but an act to beautify past Japanese imperialists' crimes and follow in their steps.

The Japanese paper TOKYO SHIMBUN has revealed that the Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks originated from the nature of the government and the Liberal-Demo ratic Party, which are trying to beautify the past wrongdoings, cover up things that occurred before the war and revive militarism.

The Japanese reactionaries' distortion of textbooks has been arousing the indignation and denunciation of people at home and abroad. This is linked to the fact that they have revised the Japanese imperialists' crimes, running counter to the historical facts. What is more important is that the goal they seek to attain through historical distortion is very dangerous.

As pointed out unanimously by the broad political, social, press circles and publications in Asia and throughout the world, the Japanese authorities are trying to inspire a militaristic spirit and aggressive ideology in the youths and children to lead them to the road of war of aggression by praising the history of aggression of the Japanese imperialists. They are scheming to justify their militaristic line and expansionist policy, thereby realizing their old dream of the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere.

The Japanese reactionaries' distortion of textbooks is dangerous. This is well known. Their distortion of textbooks is linked to the fact that they have worked out a new 5-year plan for a military buildup to rearm the Self-Defense Forces with modern offensive weapons and equipment. They have intensively kicked up rackets of waging war games which are provocative in nature to oppose the Korean and Asian peoples. They also have been speeding up work on an emergency law to prepare for an overseas invasion.

This reveals that the Japanese authorities' distortion of history is part of their schemes to realize the ambition for militarization and overseas expansion.

These facts make the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world heighten their vigilance against the Japanese reactionaries' schemes to prepare for a new war of aggression.

If the Japanese reactionaries should forget the lessons of history and set out again on the road of aggression and war against the Asian peoples with a wild dream for realizing the old dream of the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Shere, they cannot escape the miserable fate of their predecessors.

KIM IL RECUPERATES, MEETS CEAUSESCU IN ROMANIA

SK220840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on August 19 met in Bucharest Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, now staying in Romania for recuperation and rest.

Comrade Kim Il conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed deep thanks for this and asked Comrade Kim Il to convey his most cordial and warm friendly greetings and best wishes for good health and long life to respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

He stressed that he fully supported the energetic efforts made by respected Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He referred to the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and wished the friendly Korean people great success in their efforts for the building of socialism and the prosperity of the country and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there was Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to Romania, was also present on the occasion.

Returns 23 August

SK222236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Burea of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president, returned to Pyongyang by plane on August 21 from Romania where he had been for recuperation and rest.

He was met at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok; Pak Song-chol; So Chol; and Yim Chun-Chu; vice-director of a department of the C.C., WPK, Kil Chae-kyong; and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok. Also present at the airport were Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang O.V. Okonishnikov.

Vice-President Kim Il left Bucharest for home on August 20. He was seen off at the airport by Petre Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-president of the State Council, and personages concerned. Ambassador Sin In-ha and officials of the Korean Embassy in Bucharest also turned out to the airport.

EVENTS, MESSAGES MARK ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-song Greets Ceaucescu

SK222225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 21 to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania. The message reads: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warmest felicitations and cordial comradely greetings to you and the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the fraternal Romanian people.

After the revolution was led to victory by the self-sacrificing struggle of the Romanian Communists and patriotic people, your people ushered in a new era for the building of a new life and national prosperity in the land of Romania, once backward.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the great successes the Romanian people have made under the guidance of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you in the endeavours for building a multilaterally-developed socialist society, adhering to chajusong (independence), and extend firm solidarity with your efforts for ensuring peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean and Romanian peoples have formed solid bonds of friendship through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will continue to grow stronger and develop in the future in accordance with the spirit of the agreement reached in the significant meeting with you in Pyongyang in April last and the joint statement made public at that time.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and your people success in the work for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Yi Chong-ok Greets Dascalescu

SK230446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania.

In the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in the spirit agreed upon at the talks between the heads of state of the two countries in Pyongyang in April, the message sincerely wished the Romanian premier great success in his responsible work for the social and economic development of Romania.

O Chin-u Greets Olteanu

SK230832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Romanian peoples and armies will be further consolidated and developed day by day, the message sincerely wished the minister of national defence and officers and men of the Romanian Army greater successes in their future work for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Pyongyang Rally

SK230442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting was held on August 22 to commemorate the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania. Hung on the background of the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Addressing the meeting first, Sin Ki-chon, vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, said that the Romanian people, after the liberation of the country from the fascist yoke, established a genuine worker-peasant government, enforced democratic reforms and successfully carried out the tasks of socialist revolution and construction of the foundation of socialism.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the fraternal Romanian people in socialist construction and external relations and warmly hail them, he noted.

Expressing satisfaction over the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries favorably developing day by day under the direct care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected leader of the Romanian people, our people will struggle in firm unity with the fraternal Romanian people to win the final victory of the cause of socialism and defend peace and security of the world under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, he stressed.

Romanian Ambassador to our country Constantin Iftodi spoke next. Declaring that Romania actively supports the new initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on reunifying the country in an independent and peaceful way through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he said that the "two Koreas" plot must be opposed, all the foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea without delay and the Korean armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

The Romanian people sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people greater successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and achieving national reunification, he said.

The meeting was attended by Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

KPA Unit Meeting

SK221056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs on August 20 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania.

Speaking first at the meeting Cho Yong-kun said that the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed uprising in Romania was a brillian fruition of the courageous struggle of the Romanian communists and patriotic people for freedom, national independence and chajusong (independence) and a momentous event that opened a new epoch in the history of the Romanian people.

Today the Romanian people and soldiers, he said, are waging an energetic struggle for consolidating the country's independence and sovereignty and carrying out the decisions of the 12th congress of the party under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

We who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Romanian people and soldiers will, in the future, too, make all efforts to consolidate and develop the friendship and solidarity between the two armies and fight on shoulder to shoulder with the officers and men of the Romanian Army for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism, declared the speaker.

Speaking next, Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang, referred to the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Korea. He said: The meetings and successful talks held in Bucharest and Pyongyang between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have played a very important role in expanding and strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic, he declared, invariably express firm solidarity with the realistic and constructive reunification programme of the Workers Party of Korea for reunifying the country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without outside interference and extend full support to the Korean People's struggle for realising their desire to live in a prosperous reunified country.

Film Week

SK220924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Test] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- A ceremony for opening a Romanian film week was held at the Nakwon cinema house on August 21 on the occasion of the 38th anniversay of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania. Present there were Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of culture and arts, personages concerned and working people in the city. Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy and cultural attaches of various embassies in Pyongyang were invited there.

Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony.

The attendants appreciated a Romanian feature film. Romanian feature films will be screened in Pyongyang and local cinema houses during the week.

VRPR ON KIM CHONG-IL STANDARDIZING KIMILSONGISM

SK192232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Ray of Guidance"]

[Text] [First speaker] As is known, brilliantly inheriting and making the chuche revolutionary cause resplendently blossom, the gifted leader Comrade Kim Chong-il led the revolution and construction through outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and energetic leadership. He has thus attained proud achievements which will shine forever in the history of mankind. There are many episodes of the achievements of the dear leader in inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause. In this hour, I would like to talk with you about the achievements he has attained in glorifying the great leader's revolutionary idea.

[Second speaker] A most proud achievement the dear leader comrade has attained on the road of the struggle to inherit and develop the chuche revolutionary cause is that he has standardized, developed and enriched the great Kimilsongism, the great leader's revolutionary idea.

[First speaker] The work of standardizing the leader's revolutionary idea is very difficult. This work cannot be done by everyone.

[Second speaker] Right. The work of scientifically and theoretically standardizing the leader's revolutionary idea is a very difficult and important work. This historic work cannot be done by everyone. I think the man who is endlessly faithful to the leader's revolutionary idea and cause can carry out this work. It is more difficult to standardize as a leading revolutionary ideology representing the present era the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea, which occupies the highest position in the history of the ideologies of mankind in its philosophical profundity, meeting the trend of the times, and to declare that the leader's revolutionary idea keeps pace with the revolution of mankind. While admiring and sympathizing with the respected and beloved leader's great revolutionary idea, we were distressed because we failed to delineate the aim of this idea.

[First speaker] The dear leader comrade has brilliantly fulfilled the ardent desire of our fellow countrymen and the world's progressive people to link the great leader's revolutionary idea to his name. Would you explain this?

[Second speaker] The man who has brilliantly accomplished the task assigned by the times as you have just noted is none other than the gifted leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. While superbly displaying pure, flawless loyalty to the great leader and striving to brilliantly accomplish the chuche cause, the dear leader comrade has mastered the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea perfectly through energetic, ceaseless study. While leading various sectors of the revolution, he has taken the lead in the work of standardizing the leader's revolutionary idea through creative meditation and untiring study.

[First speaker] With the brilliant fruition of lofty loyalty to the fatherly leader and ceaseless, creative meditation and study, he has finally standardized the great leader's revolutionary idea into the great Kimilsongism. Would you explain how he defined Kimilsongism?

[Second speaker] The sagacious comrade leader has elucidated that, both in terms of its current characteristics and historical status and of its ideological and theoretical contents and structural system, the great leader's revolutionary ideology is an original (?ideology) and theory that is fundamentally different from other theories. Therefore, having elucidated that ideology as the great ideology that can be linked only to the leader's (?name), he has standardized Kimilsongism in a classical fashion.

The dear comrade leader has said: Kimilsongism is the great leader's new, original ideology illuminating the road of the chuche era. Kimilsongism is, in short, a systematic way of developing and enriching the chuche idea. In other words, it is the monolithic system of the theory and method of revolution and construction, as well as an elucidation of the chuche idea and (?its foundation).

We can say that the dear comrade leader's classical standardization -- that Kimilsongism is the monolithic system of the theory and method of revolution and construction on the basis of [words indistinct] -- is a completely new and original truth, unprecedented in the history of scientific standardization.

[First speaker] The classical standardization of the great leader's revolutionary ideology, in reality, is the immortal achievement made by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It is a brilliant fruition of his excellent ideology, [word indistinct] and wisdom. We can say that it is a manifestation of his pure loyalty to glorify the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideology generation after generation. With the dear comrade leader's classical standardization of the great leader's revolutionary ideology, our nation and all mankind can enjoy the honor and happiness of linking the leader's revolutionary idea to his name forever.

[Second speaker] Right. The great leader's creation of the immortal revolutionary ideology was for the (?liberation) of mankind and a big event that has opened up a new stage in the history of mankind's development. We can say that the dear comrade leader's standardization of the great leader's revolutionary idea into Kimilsongism is the brilliant realization of the people's (?ardent wishes) to regard the chuche banner as the (?banner of mankind), while there also arises a (?demand) by world history to make the chuche idea the guiding principle for us to live by.

[First speaker] By the way, putting forth numerous new, original ideologies through energetic ideological and theoretical activities while standardizing the leading ideology of the times -- which cannot be done by everyone -- the sagacious dear comrade leader has been improving and developing, on a wide scale, all sectors in the ideology and theory of chuche.

[Second speaker] Yes, you are right. The dear comrade leader -- the thinker and theoretician of the great Kimilsongism -- has been endlessly developing and enriching Kimilsongism through energetic ideological and theoretical activities. Thanks to his original ideological and theoretical activities, the great leader's revolutionary ideology is being further developed and enriched. In recent days, he has greatly contributed to enriching the chuche idea by issuing a treatise on the chuche idea that theorizes, on a wide scale, about the [word indistinct], philosophical principle, [word indistinct] history principle, guilding principle and [word indistinct] of chuche Korea.

[First speaker] When we discuss the historical achievements made by the dear comrade leader in his sacred efforts to brilliantly consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader, we can talk with pride about his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities. We feel great pride in thinking that his achievements will shine in parallel with the history of mankind.

[Second speaker] Thanks to the presence of the respected and beloved leader, mankind has been given the great chuche idea -- Kimilsongism -- which is the only guiding ideology for revolution and construction; with the presence of the dear comrade leader, Kimilsongism has become an ever-victorious, mighty and practical weapon, for the world, which guides mankind toward the consummation of the chuche cause.

[First speaker] Yes. I think that our South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic masses of all walks of life should be more resolute in the sacred battles against the United States and for independence, keeping deep in their heart the national pride in carrying out revolution under the banner of the great Kimilsongism while holding in high esteem the sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song and the giant guiding star [hyangdoui kosong] Comrade Kim Chong-il. Let's conclude here. Thank you.

JAPANESE DIETMEN HOLD TALKS ON TEXTBOOK REVISIONS

SK230152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP) -- Two Japanese lawmakers from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Monday held a detailed discussion on the proposed correction of revised Japanese history textbooks with the Korean members of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union here.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the LDP's subcommittee on the textbook controversy, and former vice-chairman of the party's Education Department Yoshiro Mori visited Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, Seoul-side chairman of the union, to convey the Japanese stand on the controversy. The substance of the talks was not known immediately, but sources said both sides are committed to an early solution to the controversy and they indicated some proposals now under the Japanese Government's consideration.

The sources said the Japanese suggested the inclusion of "correction cards" in the revised editions, or sending similar cards to schools for reference after the commercial publication of the editions in September this year. The cards would be used until the next screening session of the "distorted" parts. The sources said the Japanese lawmakers also suggested the formation of a joint research committee to study the "distorted" historial accounts regarding past Korea-Japan relations and their correction. In addition, they asked Korean lawmakers to arrange meetings for them with Korean Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho and other high ranking Korean Government officials, sources said.

Korean representatives reportedly reconfirmed Korea's earlier stand calling for the immediate correction of the books and asked the Japanese side to disclose its official stand at an early date.

An attache who accompanied the Japanese lawmakers said Mitsuzuka and Mori visited the Korean Foreign Affairs and Education Ministries Saturday to discuss the issue. The attache added that Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will announce the Japanese Government's official stand on the controversy in a news conference Thursday after being briefed by the two lawmakers about the results of their Korean visit.

Acting Prime Minister on Issue

SK210222 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Acting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop stressed yesterday that the country needed to build up its national strength so as not to be despised by foreign nations.

Referring to Japan's recent distortion of historical facts about Korea in textbooks, he continued: "I think it is more important and urgent to rectify the Japanese standpoint than merely to make them correct a few words in their perverted textbooks." He made the remarks during a luncheon with presidents of universities and deans of colleges after their regular meeting at the Sejong Cultural Center under the sponsorship of the Education Ministry.

Indicating that excellent manpower was the only asset of the nation, poor in natural resources, he went on: "For our country to continue its development toward an advanced state, higher education institutions should play the role of fostering high quality manpower, which is essential to an industrial society."

KOREA HERALD VIEWS TIES WITH AFRICAN NATIONS

SK220216 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Korean Ties With Africa"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's current tour of Africa is remarkably expanding the avenue for cooperation between Korea and that continent in general and in particular, the countries he is visiting.

His talks with the leaders of Kenya and Nigeria, including President Daniel T. arap Moi and President Shehu Shagari, during the past week have provided a rare momentum for strengthening not only their bilateral ties but also cooperation between developing nations as a whole.

Korea and those African countries share a common colonial background which all the more intensifies their respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of nations. In fact, this respect is the very basis, as aptly confirmed by the Korean and African leaders at their summit talks, for international peace and security. Their firm commitment to this principle for national independence will continue to enhance the relationships to be developed between Korea and the African nations in the future.

As a matter of principle, cooperation between the developing countries is becoming increasingly important today; it certainly is as important as cooperation between the developed and the developing. It has been evident in the recent past that developing countries can share with each other more easily the experiences acquired in the course of their development than the developed nations can with the developing countries. In this regard, the developing nations will do well to redouble their endeavors to complement each other's development, while cooperation between the developed and the developing has to be continually stepped up.

It is gratifying that President Chon and his African counterparts went farther to explore some specific fields in which Seoul and the African nations can join hands for mutual benefit. In Kenya, the two presidents agreed to broaden and accelerate technical and economic cooperation in such areas as agriculture, livestock industry, fishing, education and science and industry, among others, through the exchange of experts and technicians. They also agreed on the need to continue regular consultations between Seoul and Nairobi in order to explore additional areas of cooperation.

Prospects for deeper Korean-Nigerian cooperation are now much brighter as a result of the cordial talks President Chon held with President Shagari during the last few days. Indeed, their warm and friendly discussion on a wide range of issues, including the prospect of political and economic cooperation between Korea and Nigeria, to all appearances outmatched the two short years of official ties between the two countries.

An agreement signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries on economic, science and technological cooperation between Korea and Nigeria will pave the way for their joint venture businesses and other industrial undertakings. Korea will be able to take part in Nigerian development programs to the extent that its experiences and know-how are useful in carrying them out. The summit discussion between President Chon and President Shagari indicates that the chance is good for the two countries to develop complementary ties in the course of their national development.

The rest of President Chon's African itinerary are also expected to be fruitful since Korea on one hand and Gabon and Senegal on the other are eager and sincere to expand their budding cooperation in various fields.

TONG-A ILBO SCORES PROPOSAL ON CAMPUS FUNCTIONS

SK221135 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by local news editor Yi Sang-ha from the column "Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho's recent remarks recommending that various campus functions, including student festivals and examinations at universities and colleges be held during school vacation draws our special attention.

Delivering a speech at a conference of presidents and deans of universities held on 20 August in Seoul, Minister Yi Kyu-ho emphasized the importance of maintaining an academic atmosphere on campus, saying that the creation of an academic atmosphere at colleges and universities constitutes the cultivation of national strength and a strong answer to challenges from neighbors, and recommended to the presidents and deans that from next year, universities and colleges prepare new schedules to hold campus functions, festivals and examinations after the semester ends so that possible lecture recesses due to such school activities can be prevented.

According to Minister Yi's idea, only lectures should be conducted and no students' functions, festivals and examinations are allowed during a semester and these functions, festivals and examinations are to be held during school vacation.

This idea may in a sense be regarded as one to enhance the academic atmosphere at schools. However, in light of the fact that students' functions, festivals and examinations on campus have been regarded as part of academic activities and as part of learning, Minister Yi's idea is hardly understandable. We are afraid that this idea, if adopted, would result in depriving students of the romantic atmosphere they are enjoying on campus.

Through such functions and festivals, students can mobilize their wisdom, promote mutual understanding and learn to unite among themselves. They can learn about society. Through sports activities on campus, students can temper themselves. Through examinations, they can compete with each other. Thus, these activities have been regarded as practical education.

It is not wise to recommend to universities and colleges to uniformly hold these functions only during vacation. However, it would be desirable to prepare the programs for school functions and festivals more constructively and freshly.

No one is opposed to enhancing the academic atmosphere. In the 1960's and 1970's, our universities and colleges had to face many trails. Almost annually, from the beginning of a new semester, various forms of disturbances took place. As a result, lectures had to be recessed. When a student who led a disturbance was arrested and punished, fellow students triggered another disturbance to protest this. Such chronic campus disturbances led only to the creation of hate and distrust on the campuses.

Minister Yi's remarks emphasizing the academic atmosphere in connection with the distortion in Japanese textbooks is regarded as very opportune. However, the point is whether an academic atmosphere among students can be created merely by the education minister's emphasizing it. An academic atmosphere among students cannot be created by the enforcement of an administrative order or by the education minister's administration of school affairs. An academic atmosphere imposed from outside cannot last long nor is it regarded as valuable.

We have often witnessed the fact that the Education Ministry's efforts to bind universities and colleges and to uniformly control students with the strength of administration resulted in many ill effects.

We are afraid the education minister's recommendation for holding school festivals and examinations during vacations will lead people to suspect that another intent lurks in the proposal instead of its being understood as Minister Yi's idea for enhancing the academic atmosphere.

We think that true and sincere campus functions and festivals will contribute to enhancing the academic atmosphere instead of damaging it.

WORKERS' RALLY PROTESTS UIM 'INFILTRATION'

SK200210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Changwon, Korea, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- A large number of workers rallied Thursday to protest the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM), a labor rights organization, for its "harmful infiltration" into businesses in this industrial complex in southern South Korea.

About 1,100 employees of the Dongyang Machinery Corp., a major auto parts and machine tool maker in the complex, staged a rally on their firm's premises to call for an immediate stop to recent UIM activity in Korean businesses.

In the meeting, the workers adopted a three-point resolution calling for the elimination of the UIM and the creation of cooperative labor-management relations.

Yi Kwan-hi, 40, a leading member of Dongyang's trade union, told participants of the rally that UIM should be deterred to save the company and prevent a repetition of the incident at Control Data Korea (CDK).

CDK, a semiconductor maker affiliated with Control Data of the United States, was permanently closed down July 20 partly due to frequent labor-management disputes triggered by workers who were "inspired by UIM elements."

Later in the day, 1,700 workers of the KIA Machine Tool Co., Ltd. and 400 others of the Tong Myung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. demonstrated for similar purposes in their respective companies' compounds.

Thursday's rallies were the first anti-UIM activities in this industrial complex, one of Korea's largest industrial centers. Workers of other companies housed in the industrial complex also gathered Friday to criticize the UIM. In Changwon, about 36,300 workers were employed in 122 companies as of the end of June.

CHEA SIM SIGNS DOCUMENT ON ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

BK201353 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] At 1530 on 20 August, at the former Royal Palace, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, signed the document ratifying the laws on resolutions unanimously approved by the National Assembly in its third session.

Among those attending this ceremony were Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and all members of the National Assembly.

Contentions, Property Laws

BK210940 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1448 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Aug (SPK) -- A ceremony was held this afternoon at the former Royal Palace in Phnom Penh at which Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, affixed his signature on the texts of the law concerning the investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens, and the law on the protection of state property.

Present at this signing ceremony were Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, vice chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea also attended this signing ceremony.

The law on the investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens enables citizens to participate in the management of the state and society and to share in the supervision of all the activities of cadres, employees, workers and combatants serving in the various public services in order to defend the interests of the state and the collective as well as their own interests.

This law is designed to guarantee the right of all citizens to present petitions and denunciations and to increase the sense of responsibility of our leaders and cadres in the public services with regard to the examination and settlement of complaints and denunciations deposited by the citizens. This law stipulates that competent services are obligated to examine and resolve such depositions.

The other law is designed to protect the material bases of the state in order to develop the national economy. Its objective is to raise the sense of responsibility of cadres, workers and citizens with respect to management and correct and efficient use of state property. This law stipulates that all citizens have the duty of protecting state property and should pay particular attention to increasing their sense of responsibility with regard to state property.

Reception Marks Assembly's End

BK210951 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Aug (SPK) -- A reception was held on the evening of 20 August in Phnom Penh to hail the success of the third session of the National Assembly, first legislature, which ended its work on that day.

Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, vice chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defence; Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities were present.

In his speech, Chairman Heng Samrin recommended that all deputies make every effort to satisfy the aspirations of the people and the requirements of the fatherland, and defend the revolutionary gains scored by the entire people in difficult circumstances so as to build an independent and democratic Kampuchea.

The work done during the past 6 days reveals the great importance of the defense and building of the country, in particular the building of our new society, said Heng Samrin. All deputies were involved in this, having made great efforts to improve state institutions with the aim of building a new, just and prosperous society, free of any oppression.

Our enemies continue to hamper our progress and our rebirth in the hope of plunging us once more into disaster and genocide. We are determined, under the leadership of the party, to closely unite with each other -- and especially to join together with Vietnam and Laos -- to attain our goal. Our enemies can never reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

After the reception, the deputies watched an art performance.

RADIO HAILS 'SUCCESSES' OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK220918 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Station editorial: "Brilliant Success of the Third Session of Our National Assembly's First Term"]

[Summary] The third session of the National Assembly, which was held from 15-20 August 1982, has successfully concluded with brilliant results.

"During this third session, the members of the National Assembly attentively listened to reports on the activities of the Council of State and the work of the National Assembly since its second session, reports on the international situation and the diplomatic work of our party and state, as well as the situation during the first half of 1982 in various provinces and municipalities. The National Assembly also listened to and welcomed the report on the sixth conference of foreign ministers of the three countries -- Kampuchea and Vietnam. These reports witnessed the great successes and achievements scored in all fields by the entire party, army and people.

"In particular, during this session the National Assembly examined and unanimously adopted two laws -- the law on the protection of state property and the law concerning the investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens.

"The law on the protection of state property aims to raise the sense of responsibility of cadres, employees, workers and citizens to protect state propterty against destruction by the enemies, all unhealthy phenomena and abuse of power to violate state property." State property belongs to the entire people and is managed by the state. It is an important material base of the state for developing the national economy.

"The law on the investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens enables citizens to participate in the management of the state and society and to share in the supervision of all the activities of employees, workers and combatants serving in various state and social organizations in order to defend the interests of the state and the collective as well as their own legitimate interests.

"This law is designed to guarantee the right of all citizens to present petitions and denunciations and to increase the sense of responsibility of leaders and cadres of state, social and KPRAF organizations with regard to the examination and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens."

The adoption of these two laws can guarantee the implementation of the KPRP political line and the improvement of relations between the party, state organizations and the people.

Our people have been very elated and have firm confidence in their brilliant future under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP when informed of the reports presented to the National Assembly. The great revolutionary gains recorded in all fields are efficient weapons to smash all the poisonous tricks of the Beijing Chinese expansionists colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against the revolution and the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Although they have created their so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea gathering the three Khmer traitorous groups led by Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, they can never obstruct the advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

"Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our entire people are determined to correctly implement the laws adopted by the National Assembly, to increase solidarity with all the people, strengthen international solidarity and, in particular, to develop the militant solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in order to defend and construct our prosperous Angkor fatherland through the transitional period advancing step by step toward genuine socialism."

KAMPUCHEA WELCOMES DECREE ON MARITIME ZONES

BK210420 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "The PRK's Full and Complete Sovereignty Over All the Maritime Zones and Continental Shelf" -- date not given]

[Text] Since the historic great victory on 7 January 1979, the great achievements made successively in all fields -- military, political, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic -- by our people who have become masters of their land and waters are undeniable and clear. This reflects the genuinely powerful strength of our revolution in carrying out the cause of national defense and reconstruction, advancing from one victory to another and enabling the PRK to develop firmly and constantly.

The decree on delimiting the maritime zones and continental shelf of the PRK promulgated on 31 July 1982 by the PRK Council of State reaffirms the role and full rights of the PRK which is fully capable and competent to determine and exercise its legitimate sovereignty appropriately.

It is well known that no previous Kampuchean regime ever issued any official law which clearly defined Kampuchea's maritime zones and continental shelf. Such an uncertain situation permitted the enemy to use Kampuchean territorial waters in opposing the just cause of our people. Particularly, in the past more than 3 years since the liberation of our country, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Bangkok authorities violated our territorial waters and stealthily channeled weapons, ammunition and food supplies to the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary Khmer groups. This was done to serve their aggressive ambitions. The Bangkok ruling circles have often committed illegal acts in our territorial waters by sending their trawlers and vessels to steal our fish and commit piracy, thus causing great losses to the lives and property of our innocent Kampuchean people. They also carried out provocations against our Kampuchean revolution.

The decree on the maritime zones and continental shelf of Kampuchea -- a legal document of Kampuchea -- has been issued in order to increase the PRK's effectiveness in defending its sovereignty and other rights with regard to its territorial waters in conformity with the KPRP's peaceful foreign policy and with the prevailing trend of the international law of the sea and law on international shipping.

Article 1 of the decree clearly defines that the full and complete sovereignty of the PRK extends beyond its territory and internal waters to a maritime zone adjacent to its coasts and its internal waters, designated by the name of the territorial waters of the PRK. This sovereignty also extends to the airspace above the territorial waters of the PRK as well as to the seabed and subsoil of these waters.

The decree clearly defines the PRK's internal waters, maritime zones, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. The maritime zones and continental shelf are of strategic significance in the defense of our fatherland against the sabotage schemes and aggressive acts of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and other reactionary imperialist forces. At the same time, they are zones full of highly valuable natural riches which will play a significant role in rehabilitating the national economy and ensuring that the building of our country will progress rapidly.

The PRK has full rights and complete sovereignty over the maritime zones and continental shelf clearly defined in the decree dated 31 July 1982. Any passage by foreign vessels, the exploitation of natural resources in any form or scientific research in these areas must receive prior authorization or agreement from the PRK. The PRK exercises necessary control over these areas in order to oversee its security and to prevent and suppress violations of its customs, fiscal, health and emigration and immigration laws. All the reactionary forces must immediately end their illegal adventures in the Kampuchean territorial waters. Such activities are regarded as provocations which run totally counter to the principles of international law and violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent and sovereign state. The reactionary forces must bear full responsibility for any untoward incident arising from their obstinate and irresponsible activities.

All Kampuchean people warmly welcome and enthusiastically support the decree delimiting the PRK maritime zones and continental shelf which are of great significance in political and economic fields and in national defense. In close unity with all state institutions and the armed forces in charge of defending our territorial waters, all of us pledge to defend our national sovereignty and security and ensure the effective exploitation of the natural resources in our maritime zones and continental shelf, thus successfully serving our mission of defending and building our fatherland and improving the people's livelihood.

On the basis of this legal document, the PRK continues to strengthen and develop the firm bonds of Kampuchean-Vietnam friendship and cooperation, particularly to correctly implement the agreement on the historical waters signed between the PRK and the SRV in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982. This will protect the genuine interests of our two fraternal nations and accelerate the cause of defending and building our socialist fatherlands on the road of victory, thus contributing actively to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

VODK SCORES CONTINUED VIETNAMESE TROOP PRESENCE

BK200720 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemies Are Not Ready To Withdraw Their Troops From Kampuchea But Are Preparing To Intensify Their War of Aggression and Expansionism"]

[Text] From the beginning of this rainy season, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have issued their tricky propaganda noting that they want to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

They have said that they want to live peacefully in Southeast Asia and to have good relations and cooperation with countries in the region. Concurrently, the Vietnamese staged the Ho Chi Minh City maneuver by proposing that an international conference be convened on Southeast Asia and a safety zone be created on the Thai-Kampuchean border. They stated that they partially withdrew their troops from Kampuchea in order to express what they called their good will toward Thailand and ASEAN. Nguyen Co Thach, the chief diplomatic liar of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies, travelled to Southeast Asia to stage the tricky diplomatic maneuver of selling these intrigues.

But everybody already knows that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies do not have any good will toward a solution to the Kampuchean problem. These Vietnamese proposals which were put forth in Ho Chi Minh City are the same as their previous succession of overtures. They are all tricky maneuvers to hide their crimes to invade and occupy Kampuchea, to commit genocide against the Kampuchean people and to destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They were staged to appease the anger and to ease the pressure of the world in order to avoid the implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and to dupe the world to accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli and to let them occupy Kampuchea forever.

The peoples of the world, especially the Southeast Asian peoples, clearly realize these dirty tricks of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies. Therefore, they have firmly denounced and rejected these maneuvers. What are the facts on the issue?

Up to now there has been a great deal of evidence to clearly show that the Vietnamese are not ready to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea as called for by the world community and in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. But they are preparing to increase their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They are making preparations to continue to occupy Kampuchea and to advance southward in conformity with their own aggressive and expansionist strategy and those of their Soviet masters in Southeast Asia.

First, when their propaganda machine and Nguyen Co Thach stated that the Vietnamese have partially withdrawn their troops from Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent more and more of their fresh reinforcement troops from Vietnam to the Kampuchean battlefield. On 10 June, the Vietnamese enemies transported fresh soldiers in 15 trucks from Vietnam to Ponhea Krek District, Kompong Cham Province. But while the trucks were stopped these soldiers fled and returned to their country. From 20 June to 13 July, the Vietnamese enemies sent 4,300 troops in 190 trucks from Tay Ninh in southern Vietnam to Siem Reap and Battambang battlefields. On 13 July, the Vietnamese enemies transported 2,500 soldiers in 70 trucks from Moat Chruk on Route 2 in Takeo Province northward. On 15 July, the Vietnamese enemies sent 400 reinforcement troops to Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province. On 16 July, they transported 200 fresh soldiers from Vietnam to Kompong Trach. On 23 July, they sent 160 reinforcement troops to Vat Prasat, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. On 28 July, they transported 400 soldiers to Kratie town. These are only some examples of the concrete evidence.

Secondly, the Soviets -- who have been the masters, supporters and accomplices of the Vietnamese in their aggression in Kampuchea since the end of 1978 -- have sent more weapons, tanks and armored vehicles to the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies' troops in Kampuchea.

Thirdly, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are sending troop reinforcements, tanks, artillery and antiaircraft cannons to the Kampuchean-Thai border, which they suggested should be a demilitarized zone, or their safety zone.

Fourthly, during his visit to Southeast Asia, Nguyen Co Thach acted to divide the ASEAN countries. He lied, cheated and threatened the ASEAN countries.

He directly threatened ASEAN when he said: The Vietnamese can organize guerrillas in the ASEAN countries, the Vietnamese have the right to retaliate against these countries; they have the right to attack Thailand in self-defense; the Vietnamese are ready to struggle against ASEAN for 5-20 years, and so forth. Concurrently, the Vietnamese have used the influence and strength of their Soviet masters to threaten everybody, such as when Nguyen Co Thach said that the Vietnamese could appeal to the Soviets to establish military bases in Vietnam. In fact, everybody realizes that the Soviets set up their military bases in Vietnam several years ago. Soviet warships and submarines, which conduct activities in the South China Sea, around Southeast Asia and in the Strait of Malacca, use naval bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam and in Kompong Som and Ream ports in Kampuchea.

These real events and lies, tricks and threats clearly show the most aggressive, expansionist, insolent and barbarous nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies. These facts indicate that the Vietnamese are not ready to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They do not want to live peacefully with neighboring countries in the region. They always maintain their aggressive and expansionist ambition in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese are stubborn in maintaining their aggressive and expansionist stand with Soviet support by continuing to wage their war of aggression in Kampuchea and by implementing their expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia in order to fulfill their expansionist ambitions and those of their Soviet masters. Therefore, all nations and peoples in this region must unite with each other and with other peace and justice-loving countries in the world to stand firm on the principle of the UN Charter and the resolutions of the three sessions of the UN General Assembly, as well as the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. They must call on and bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they immediately and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They should continue to assist and support Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people who are fighting the Vietnamese aggressors until they become more active and effective.

The Vietnamese cannot be pressured to withdraw their troops in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the world's pleas, peace cannot be restored in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia cannot be peaceful and stable for a long period unless peace- and justice-loving forces maintain their principled stand and take these above-mentioned firm and tough measures in conjunction with the Kampuchean people's struggle on the battlefield itself.

VODK: SRV WITHDRAWAL KEY TO PEACE IN KAMPUCHEA

BK211209 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean Problem Cannot Be Correctly Solved as a Contribution to the Defense of Peace and Stability in the Region and the Entire World Unless Pressure Is Brought To Bear on the Vietnamese to Withdraw All Their Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Excerpt] In his address to the Indonesian Parliament on 16 August, President Suharto of Indonesia emphasized that with respect to the Kampuchean problem Indonesia's stand is the same as that of other ASEAN countries -- support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. As people of a sovereign state, the Kampuchean people must have the right to determine their own destiny by themselves without outside interference.

The Democratic Kampuchean state is an independent and sovereign state and is a member of the United Nations.

The war of aggression waged by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy against Democratic Kampuchea since the end of 1978 is a most flagrant and barbarous violation of the fundamental principles of the law on international relations and the UN Charter, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other countries, the principles of non-aggression and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, as well as the principle of self-determination for peoples of all countries without external interference and pressure.

Such a violation of legal principles can never produce legitimate results. Therefore the international community rejects and does not recognize the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh. All sessions of the UN General Assembly convened since 1979 have recognized the Democratic Kampuchean state as the sole legitimate and legal state of Kampuchea. Every year they also have adopted resolutions calling on the Vietnamese -- who are the aggressors in Kampuchea in violation of the principles of international law -- to promptly and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people exercise their sacred right to determine their own destiny by themselves without outside interference.

The declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981 stressed that the basic way to correctly and permanently solve the Kampuchean problem is for the Vietnamese aggressor troops to be completely withdrawan from Kampuchea, the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea restored and all countries guarantee not to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Such a political solution to the Kampuchean problem can make Southeast Asia a peaceful, free and neutral region.

The fact that all peace- and justice-loving forces in the world are continuing to make every effort to solve the Kampuchean problem by bringing pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they respect the principles of international law, the UN Charter and implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea is not only a necessary measure to achieve a just and permanent solution to the Kampuchean problem, to restore peace in Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people exercise their right to self-determination but is also a necessity to maintain and defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to guarantee peace and order in the entire world.

VODK: SRV TROOP REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO KRATIE

BK211316 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] On 6 August 1982, the Vietnamese enemy sent 200 troop reinforcements from Vietnam to Prek Prasap District, Kratie Province. Most of these troops are students who were forced out from school by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They were given arms and sent to fight and die for the Le Duan clique.

This is the reality of the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea that Nguyen Co Thach sold in an attempt to cheat everybody in Southeast Asia recently. Since they announced that they had withdrawn part of their troops from Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy have successively sent hundreds and thousands of reinforcements from Vietnam to all battlefields in Kampuchea.

The world now clearly realizes that when the Vietnamese say they are withdrawing their troops it means that they will send in more reinforcements. If they say that they want peace it means that they are preparing for an expansionist war against neighboring countries.

PANEL VIEWS KAMPUCHEA ISSUE, SRV-USSR RELATIONS

BK210930 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Aug 82 pp 1, 22

[Text] The Soviet Union recently supplied Kampuchea with more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long-range 155-mm artillery pieces to bolster the strength of Vietnamese occupation forces, Mr Thanu Chalarak, assistant director-general of the Central Intelligence Department, said yesterday. Speaking during a panel discussion at the Central Security Command, Mr Thanu also said that about 80,000 "fresh" Vietnamese troops had been posted along the Thai-Kampuchean border. These troops, stationed from Ubon Ratchathani Province in the northeast down to eastern Trat Province, were capable of attacking Thailand at any time, he said.

Mr Thanu said that following the delivery of the tanks and long-range cannons, Hanoi had launched a new offensive on August 11 which aimed at annihilating the Kampuchean resistance forces. This had coincided with an intensified campaign by the resistance and had triggered skirmishes along the entire Thai-Kampuchean frontier, Mr Thanu said. He said that in the past six months Hanoi had committed about 10,000 troops to launch a summer offensive against the resistance forces. But the blitz was a fiasco and had resulted in about 3,000 Vietnamese troops being killed or injured. Kampuchean resistance forces had suffered about 1,000 casualties during the campaign.

He put the combined strength of the three resistance factions at between 50,000-60,000 men under arms: 40,000-45,000 Khmer Rouges; 9,000-10,000 troops loyal to Son Sann; and 3,000-5,000 Sihanoukists.

Mr Thanu said that the Kampuchean administration was controlled by a central organisation known as B-68 which was almost completely staffed by Vietnamese. The B-68 is divided into two sections: The A-40 which oversees the administration of the Heng Samrin regime and national strategic problems and the A-50 which is responsible for the Phnom Penh area. "Therefore, to negotiate for a peaceful solution in Kampuchea, one has to talk to the Vietnamese," he said.

Mr Thanu said that a conflict had developed between the Soviet Union and Vietnam over Kampuchea, of which obvious evidence was Moscow's move to provide aid directly to the Phnom Penh regime instead of channeling it through Vietnam as before. In the past three years, the Soviet Union had poured aid worth about US$1,000 million into Kampuchea via Vietnam while assistance from the international agencies totalled about US$860 million. Vietnam had siphoned off about half of this aid for its own use, Mr Thanu said.

Another panelist, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun, said that the Soviet Union wanted to expand its influence in Laos and Kampuchea directly instead of through Vietnam. Mr Chet said several Kampucheans and Laotians had been sent to the Soviet Union for training and the move had worsened the conflict between Moscow and Hanoi.

On the Kampuchean Coalition Government, Mr Chet said its president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had earned widespread support and acceptance from Khmers -- many of whom had held reservations about the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition because of their hatred of the Khmer Rouge. He also said that about 600 Heng Samrin troops recently deserted their units to join the Sihanoukists.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Hanoi still held a grudge against ASEAN for what it alleged was the five's meddling in helping the three Kampuchean factions to set up a coalition government. However, Mr Chet said he was optimistic that the Kampuchean problem could eventually be resolved through peaceful means. He also asserted that the ASEAN nations had never and would never provide arms to the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, nor had they ever conspired with China or the United States against Vietnam.

Further Report

BK220700 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] China and ASEAN knew beforehand that Vietnam intended to invade Kampuchea in December 1978, but China took no action because it wanted Vietnam to fall into a no-win situation and also bleed economically.

This was reportedly disclosed by Mr Chet Sucharitkun, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, at a panel discussion at the Central Security Command on Friday. Chet, who was then ambassador to Singapore, said he constantly maintained contact and carried out consultations with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew about the important developments in Vietnam and Kampuchea and also about the imminent invasion. Some of the ominous developments pointing to Vietnamese intentions during that time were: The defection of Heng Samrin, then a Khmer Rouge officer on Kampuchea's eastern border, to Vietnam; the eventual formation of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin; and the signing of a friendship and cooperation treaty between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in November 1978.

Chet said ASEAN governments sounded out the opinion of China about the imminent invasion and were told that China was also aware of it, but that it would not try to interfere because it would like to see Vietnamese forces bogged down in Kampuchea and also suffer economically. Then on December 25, 1978, as anticipated, about 120,000 Vietnamese invasion troops marched into Kampuchea, he said.

Chet also reportedly said that China's strategy on Vietnam was to allow the Vietnamese to move ten steps ahead, then she would move just one step and when Vietnam became too arrogant and aggressive, she would teach Vietnam a lesson from time to time. He told the audience that the current situation in Kampuchea proved to be exactly what the Chinese had anticipated. He pointed out that it has been more than three years since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea and still it could not subjugate the Kampuchean people.

TALKS ON RETURN OF AN-26 TO SRV CONTINUE

BK201443 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Negotiations are continuing between the Thai and Vietnamese authorities over the return of the Vietnamese Antonov-26 which crashlanded in Prachin Buri Province earlier this year. Thailand has asked Vietnam to pay 500,000 baht to cover the expense for disassembly and transporting the plane to Don Muang International Airport. The Thai authorities have also insisted that a commercial plane be sent to pick up the disassembled parts. Thailand has also asked Vietnam to assist in decoding the Russian script on various parts of the plane. However, Vietnam has maintained that they only want 10 parts of the plane and that they want to send a military cargo plane to U-Taphao airbase to pick up the parts.

Following the crashlanding of the plane in Sa Kaeo District of Prachin Buri, 12 Vietnamese soldiers were returned in May.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS MAIZE EXPORTS TO SRV

BK210858 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Aug 82 p 22

[Text] The government is considering allowing exporters to sell maize to Vietnam through the Soviet Union which will pay for the goods in cash, an informed source said yesterday.

The sale of Maize, the quantity of which is yet to be determined, will be similar in manner to rice sales to Vietnam which has already been approved by the government, the source said.

A ban on direct sales of rice to Vietnam was imposed two years ago after a Vietnamese incursion into eastern Thailand.

Exports To Be Increased

BK200929 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Aug £2

[Text] Thailand will increase export volume of Thai products to Vietnam to promote trade relations between the two countries. The Business Economics Department says that export items which have bright prospects include facial tissue, fresh chicken eggs, medicine and textile products. Thailand has gained trade surplus with Vietnam for the past 5 years, with the highest amount of 423 million baht in 1979, but last year the surplus amount decreased by 99 percent when compared with that of the preceding year. This is due to the decrease in export volumes of Thai products to that country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATES DISAPPROVAL OF LAO REBELS

BK200731 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Press statement given by Deputy Director General of the foreign Ministry Information Department Saowanit Khongsiriaadate -- date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] The Thai Government desires good relations with the present Lao Government, which is recognised by the United Nations. It has been seeking to promote relations with the Lao Government. The Thai Government therefore does not acknowledge, support or approve of a of a resistance movement against the legitimate government of Laos nor will it allow anybody to use of Thai territory to set up such a resistance movement.

LOCAL CHINESE RADIO STATION ORDERED TO SHUT DOWN

BK221620 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has approved the closure of a Chinese-language radio station set up 26 years ago to counter communist propaganda.

The station, operated by the Thai Rediffusion Co. Ltd, was a state enterprise under the Public Relations Department (PRD). Its closure was recommended by the National Security Council after the move received unanimous support from the under-secretaries of various ministeries and the chiefs-of-staff of the three armed forces.

National Security Council Secretary-General Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri said that the station, which sometimes leaked into telephone lines, had outlived its usefulness. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that there had been a steady growth in the mass media, including Chinese-language newspapers, since the station was set up. He said that because of the increasing number of Thai-Chinese who spoke Thai the station's audience was limited only to elderly Chinese. Its operation had resulted in a heavy debt burden on the PRD.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that the decision to order the station's closure had come as a private company had offered to take over its operation. The company was prepared to invest six million baht in the station. It is believed that the approach was rejected because it was considered difficult to prevent the station from being used for political propaganda and subversive purposes.

NHAN DAN URGES CONTACTS WITH PRC FOR RENEWED TALKS

OW230819 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 23 -- NHAN DAN today carries an article entitled "Our Consistent Stand on Relations With China." The article says:

A tension has existed for a long time in the relations between Vietnam and China, in spite of our unswerving goodwill and ceaseless efforts. The sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam held in Ho Chi Minh City from July 6-7 once again called on China to positively respond to the proposal of January 28, 1981 by signing unilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Laos and Kampuchea, as clearly stated in the conference's joint communique, fully support the goodwill proposals made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a resumption of the Vietnam-China talks to settle problems in their bilateral relations. In the immediate future, it is necessary to organize contacts between the two countries in preparation for the resumption of these talks.

Vietnam's sincere proposals, however, have not yet been met by China. The relations between Vietnam and China, good or bad, not only are important to the immediate and longterm interests of the people of each country; they are decisive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With regard to the People's Republic of China, a nextdoor neighbor, the Vietnamese party and state persistently pursue a correct, principled policy. The Vietnamese people are determined to defend their independence and sovereignty and protect every inch of their sacred territory. At the same time, they treasure the close time-honoured Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, a valuable asset shared by the two peoples. Vietnam stands for establishing friendly ties with China on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and solving through negotiations all problems bequeathed by history and all other disputes. This unchanging policy has been many times expressed by Vietnam in official documents, in party and state leaders' statements, in constructive initiatives and practical deeds.

In the political report to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam on March 27, 1982, General Secretary Le Duan said: "The Vietnamese people resolutely struggle to defeat all aggressive and annexationist schemes of the Chinese authorities against our country, but we maintain intact our friendly sentiments towards the Chinese people. Maintaining the policy of friendship and good neighbourhood with the Chinese people, we stand for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and settlement of disputes through negotiations. We have repeatedly proposed a resumption of the talks which have been unilaterally suspended by China, but the Chinese side has adamantly turned down our proposals."

Reality has substantiated Le Duan's words. Looking back at what has happened in the Sino-Vietnamese relations over the recent years, one can easily see an irrefutable truth: Vietnam has not done a single thing to worsen relations between the two countries or to cause confrontation with China, and in fact, the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people alone, have shown a sincere desire to settle all differences through peaceful negotiations, and have done everything for this end. Vietnam has consistently tried to take the initiative in creating favourable conditions for negotiations and to ensure their success.

Facts have also shown that contrary to Vietnam, China has shown no desire for peaceful negotiations and has never put forth any fair, logical solution to disputes between the two countries. China has tried to avoid negotiations, and whenever it had to negotiate, it made unreasonable demands with too many strings attached -- demands which cannot be accepted by any independent, sovereign country -- in an attempt to undermine talks or use them to attain what it had failed to obtain by other means.

Mention should be made of some typical cases: The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, dealing with Vietnam's desire to settle through peaceful negotiations the clashes initiated by the Pol Pot clique against the Vietnamese people, and exposing Beijing's part in these acts of war by the genocidal regime of Democratic Kampuchea, writes in its December 25-31, 1981 issue: "There is inescapable evidence that from the beginning he (Pol Pot) was supported and encouraged by China -- though this backing only became overt in 1978... Nevertheless, Hanoi showed restraint, continually appealing for a ceasefire."

It is still remembered that in reply to the Vietnamese constructive proposal on February 5, 1978, the Pol Pot clique, banking on Beijing's support, declared that it would sacrifice two million more Kampucheans to fight Vietnam for another 700 years in order to wipe out the 50 million Vietnamese (Phnom Penh radio, May 10, 1978).

On February 17, 1979, China sent 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam. The Vietnamese people and their armed forces fought back resolutely, delivering due counter-blows and driving the enemy back across the border. Even so the Government of Vietnam persisted in a policy of peace and negotiations. On March 2, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese side saying: "...After the complete withdrawal of Chinese troops to the other side of the historical border-line, which the two sides have agreed to respect, the Vietnamese side will be prepared to enter immediately into talks with the Chinese side, at the level of vice-minister of foreign affairs, on the restoration of normal relations between the two countries."

Its armed aggression failing, China had to enter into negotiations. Vietnam, prompted by its constant desire for neighbourly relations with the People's Republic of China, tabled an equitable, fair, reasonable three-point proposal aimed at solving urgent problems to ensure peace and stability along the Sino-Vietnamese border and to facilitate the settlement of dispute between the two countries.

In reply, China advanced an eight-point proposal, impudently demanding that Vietnam give up its policy of independence and sovereignty and follow the Chinese policy on opposition to the Soviet Union, to the socialist community as a whole, to fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, and to peace and revolution in the world. Then, unable to get the better of Vietnam through negotiating, China unilaterally broke up the first and second rounds of talks. More than two years have gone since, and the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has ten times officially asked China to keep its promise to start the third round. But China has turned down this demand with its customary overbearing attitude. At the same time China has intensified its war of general sabotage against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam while continuing assistance to the genocidal Democratic Kampuchea and other elements who have been overthrown by the Kampuchean people to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam. China also tries to sow discord between the AEAN and Indochinese countries, pit them against each other, and prevent and undermine the trend for dialogue between the two groups, a trend which is very important to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"Our people, despite all the atrocities committed against them by the Chinese aggressors, can clearly distinguish friends from foes. We always strive to preserve our friendship with the Chinese people and maintain neighbourly relations with the People's Republic of China." This was stated by President Truong Chinh while opening the fifth session of the Sixth National Assembly on May 28, 1979, recalling the three-point proposal made by the Vietnamese Government delegation at the first session of the first round of the Sino-Vietnamese talks on April 18, the same year.

The clear-cut, practical, correct and principled stand of the Vietnamese party and government regarding the Sino-Vietnamese relations has won world-wide support and sympathy. There are only the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles who are hostile to friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, and who have avoided sincere negotiations to solve disputes and restore neighbourly relations between the two countries. Their sinister designs run counter to the interests of the Chinese people and to peace and stability in this region, and have, therefore, been condemned even in China.

Vietnam's sincere proposals which were reiterated at the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in July last, still stand. The thing to do now is arrange for contacts in preparation for the resumption of negotiations.

RADIO CONDEMNS SINO-U.S. JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW222354 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Sino-U.S. Magic"]

[Text] On 17 August, Beijing and Washington simultaneously announced the Sino-U.S. Joint communique on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Western newspapers and publications call it the second Shanghai communique.

The Beijing authorities had various reactions to the United States' handling of the Taiwan issue during the past several months but the issue still could not be solved. The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS commented that in order for both sides to save face, the United States and China compromised on the Taiwan issue. However, people can clearly see from the communique that the United States will continue to sell weapons to Taiwan and use the Taiwan Relations Act enacted by the U.S. Congress to carry on its "two Chinas" policy. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reported that Reagan delivered a speech on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in which he reiterated that the U.S. policy as mentioned in the joint communique fully conforms to the Taiwan Relations Act.

The Beijing authorities, after a period of noisy hue and cry raised by Deng Xiaoping, will accept the neocolonial rule of Taiwan by U.S. imperialism. As U.S. Senator Goldwater pointed out, the U.S.-China joint communique on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan was nothing but an ambiguous and totally false statement. AFP pointed out that the United States, by using this ambiguous statement, could raise the quantity and quality of its arms sales to Taiwan. For a long time, world public opinion had already noticed that Deng Xiaoping's reactions to the Reagan administration on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan were nothing but hypocritical moves to deceive public opinion and alleviate the internal struggle among the Zhongnanhai authorities.

In fact, the common strategic interest of China and the United States, as claimed by Deng Xiaoping, is to oppose the Soviet Union and the fraternal community of socialist countries. China's future depends entirely on the pledges of the United States and Japan.

In his visit to the United States last year, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said that the Taiwan issue was but a small problem which would not affect the developing good relations between China and the United States.

If the Beijing authorities are really concerned for the national interests and the future of their country, they should take necessary steps to recover Taiwan. Why should they bargain with the United States on this issue? It is quite apparent that the concession made by the Beijing authorities on the Taiwan issue is primarily to seek an all-out alliance with U.S. imperialism in opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the fraternal community of socialist countries. As the Hong Kong magazine LOOK pointed out, Deng Xiaoping considers his "interests" as a top priority. The "interest" of Deng Xiaoping and his followers is to unite with U.S. imperialism in opposing world revolution. This runs totally counter to the genuine interest of the Chinese people.

AFP: HANOI DENIES PRC REPORT ON OPIUM SALES

BK201213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1557 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 19 (AFP) -- Hanoi has categorically denied China's accusation that Vietnam sells opium to Chinese at the two countries' border hoping to poison the Chinese people.

The report broadcast recently by Beijing radio "was an invention aimed at blackening Vietnam's reputation," authoritative Vietnamese sources said today. China had (?charged) that Vietnam had made massive efforts to increase opium production to solve the country's economic crisis.

THAI CHARGES ON BORDER INCIDENTS REBUTTED

OW210839 Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 20 -- According to Western reports, the Thai Foreign Ministry recently sent a note to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar slanderously charging that Vietnamese aircraft and fishing trawlers had violated Thailand's airspace and territorial waters in May and June last.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to decalre that this is sheer fabrication and that Vietnam always respects the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Thailand. The above-mentioned fabrication and slander only do harm to the atmosphere of dialogue between Vietnam and Thailand reached through the meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries late last month.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW221640 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 22 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to their Romanian counterparts on the 38th national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The message is addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Republic; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

It says: Over the past 38 years, the Romanian people under the R.C.P. leadership have brought about profound changes in their country. Starting with a backward agriculture and an underdeveloped industry, and devastated by fascist war, Romania has become a socialist country of modern industry, developed agriculture, advanced culture and science, with a higher and higher living standard.

The message says that the Vietnamese people rejoice at these great achievements of the fraternal Romanian people. It wishes the Romanian people under the leadership of the R.C.P. led by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu greater success in the important tasks set by the 12th R.C.P. Congress. It wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and governments in the interests of the two peoples, for socialism and world peace.

DUNG MEETS TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW221624 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 22 -- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, recently visited army units which had returned from Kampuchea last month.

He commended the officers and men of these units for their devotion to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause in spite of innumerable difficulties and sacrifices. Van Tien Dung was accompanied by Major-General Nguyen Minh Chau, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and commander of the Seventh Military Region.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS VISIT 16-19 AUG

OW201051 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 20 -- Y. Rogachev, ambassador and director, and A. (Duzukov), deputy director of the Southeast Asia Department of the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from August 16-19.

They were cordially received by Ha Van Lau, vice-minister for foreign affairs, and Ta Huu Canh, department director of the Foreign Ministry. The two sides, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, exchanged views on the Southeast Asian situation and other problems of common concern and reached unanimity on all points.

VCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR 19 AUGUST

OW201053 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 20 -- A delegation of the Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the commission, left here yesterday for a visit to the Soviet Union. It was seen off by Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Van Chi, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy head of the commission; and I. Ognetov, Soviet charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam.

SPECIAL ENVOY VO DONG GIANG VISITS TANZANIA

OW201804 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 20 -- Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, was received on Monday by Tanzanian Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya on his four-day official visit to the United Republic of Tanzania ending on August 17. He asked the Tanzanian prime minister to convey a letter from President Truong Chinh to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on the seventh non-aligned summit.

Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya expressed the Tanzanian Government's approval of Vietnam's view on the necessity to coordinate all efforts to maintain and promote the unity of the Non-aligned Movement against the frenzied opposition of imperialism, old and new colonialism, Zionism, apartheid and other hegemonist forces, and to step up the struggle for peace, international security, independence, sovereignty and development of all nations.

Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya also shared Vietnam's view that the aggressive war launched by the Israeli Zionists in Lebanon to exterminate the Palestinian Resistance forces is the most blatant challenge not only to the Palestinian people and progressive Arab nations, but also to the Non-Aligned Movement and all peace and justice-loving forces throughout the world. Therefore, the Non-Aligned Movement should do its best in coordination with other peace- and progressive forces to help the Palestinian people overcome their hard trial at present and win victory for their just cause.

Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya highly appreciated the three Indochinese countries' initiative for dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to settle their differences and make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. This is beneficial not only for the development of each country in Southeast Asia, but also for the increase of the strength of the Non-Aligned Movement in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. He asked Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang to convey the friendly feelings and warm solidarity of the people and Government of Tanzania to the Vietnamese state leaders and people.

Earlier, the Vietnamese special envoy had been received by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim. The two sides held talks in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding on the seventh non-aligned summit.

NHAN DAN ON VIGILANCE OF PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

BK180606 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 18 August editorial: "Sharpen Vigilance in Maintaining the Fatherland's Security"]

[Text] The August 1945 general uprising was a revolutionary storm which swept away the ruling machinery of colonialism and feudalism in our beloved Vietnam, and which led to the establishment of the revolutionary administration of the working class, peasants and the working people. During this period, all of the predecessors of the People's Public Security Force such as island self-defense units, worker-peasant self-defense units, scout units and anti-vice honor guard units fought heroically side by side with the revolutionary armed forces against the enemies from within and outside the country with a determination to defend the revolutionary administration -- which was then still in a state of infancy -- to protect the revolutionary gains and to safeguard the people's lives and property.

During the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, the People's Public Security Force was an army directly involved in the struggle against the emeny's spies and scouts and the reactionaries and criminals in order to exercise the state's dictatorial rights against the enemy and to ensure democratic liberties for the people. Thousands of scouts and spies which the enemy sent to our country by air, by boat or through cross-border land routes were captured by our people, People's Armed Forces and People's Public Security Force. Most recently, spy Vo Dai Ton, who had intended to carry out an extensive plot, was captured before he could do anything. With these achievements, the People's Public Security Force contributed greatly to the people's struggle for national liberation and unification.

After 30 years of suffering from war devastation, our people had no greater desire other than to live in peace in order to rebuild their country. However, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, waged a war of aggression against our country.

Under the correct leadership of the VCP, the People's Public Security Force once again upheld the nation's heroic tradition by joining with the People's Armed Forces and the people of various strata in a persistent and indomitable struggle which defeated the enemy's two wars of aggression, thus firmly defending the country's southwestern and northern borders and maintaining political security and public order and safety.

With the aim of annexing our country, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have resorted to every malicious trick to weaken our revolutionary administration before carrying out [word indistinct] activities. They have sought to use some naive or dissatisfied persons, a number of reactionaries among certain ethnic minority groups and various bad elements in combination with the U.S. intelligence network to create new reactionary organizations in the country and abroad. They have continued sending many scouts to our country to reconnoiter and study the situation and establish contacts and bases among the people of various nationalities in the border areas while using the Hoa people to conduct propaganda distorting the situation, slandering the local authorities and sowing division among the people in an attempt to weaken our people's confidence in the party and revolutionary administration. They have taken advantage of the time when our people are facing difficulties in their economic and daily life to speak ill of our leadership organs and revolutionary administration in the hope of making a number of our people suspicious and less vigilant. They have reintroduced and aroused a debauched lifestyle in an attempt to degenerate our youths.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have also colluded with the U.S. imperialists in sabotaging our economy. They have used their henchmen to carry out speculative, smuggling and [word indistinct] activities, and circulate counterfeit money and fake goods in order to disrupt the market, thus making the people's livelihood even more difficult. All these tricks are part of their strategy to expand the war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on numerous fronts -- military, economic, political, cultural and diplomatic -- to create favorable conditions for inciting rebellion to overthrow the revolutionary administration and pave the way for launching a large scale war of aggression.

As a key strike force on the front to maintain political security and public order, the People's Public Security Force must make careful studies to foil the enemy's cunning schemes in the new circumstances. They must propagate, educate and motivate the people to heighten vigilance against these enemy schemes with a determination to defend the revolutionary administration and to safeguard the country's security and the people's lives. On the basis of firmly grasping the idea of proletarian dictatorship and developing the working people's collective mastery, the People's Public Security Force must steel itself to become clean and comprehensively steadfast, capable of defeating the enemy's multi-faceted war of destruction.

One of the decisive factors for the success of the People's Public Security Force's task is to develop the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security vigorously and widely among various enterprises, worksites, cities, hamlets and villages. Led by the party, the People's Public Security Force must unite and cooperate closely with the People's Armed Forces and various mass organizations so a combined strength can be developed to foil all the schemes and actions of the enemy's intelligence agents and spies as well as of the reactionaries and other kinds of criminals.

Sharpening vigilance and readiness to destroy any reactionary or aggressive force which dares to attempt to overthrow the revolutionary administration or to invade our beloved fatherland is the steel-like determination of the entire party and people. These are also the indomitable characteristics of the heroic People's Armed Forces and People's Public Security Force.

MALAYSIA

LEE KUAN YEW ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MAHATHIR

BK221151 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew arrived in Kuala Lumpur this evening for a 24-hour visit. He was received at the Kuala Lumpur international airport by Prime Minister Katuk Sri Dr Mahathir, Minister of Information Adam Adib and other senior officials from Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] and the Singapore High Commission. Mr Lee is being accompanied by the second deputy prime minister, Mr Rajaratnam, Minister of Foreign Affairs Dhanabalan and other ministers and senior officials from the republic.

Tonight, Mr Lee will attend a dinner hosted by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir at Rumah Malaysia [Malaysia House].

Both prime ministers are expected to review bilateral matters as well as regional and international issues tomorrow.

Talks Begin 23 August

BK230809 Kuala Lumpur International Service on English 0600 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] [Prime Minister] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his Singapore counterpart, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, reviewed bilateral relations, especially economic cooperation, in Kuala Lumpur this morning. The two prime ministers met without any officials present. They will continue discussions over a working lunch.

Ministers and senior officials of the two countries held talks separately. The Malaysian side was led by Acting Foreign Minister Mr Adam Adib; Minister of Labor and Manpower Datuk Mak Hon Kam; and Deputy Minister of Defense Abang Abu Bakar, with other senior officials. The Singapore side was led by Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture Mr Dhanabalan, Minister of Defense Mr Goh Chok Tong, two other ministers and officials.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEEKS TO IMPROVE IMAGE OVERSEAS

BK191045 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will take steps to improve its external information activities. An overall review of the existing information system will be carried out and ways of improving it will be looked into.

The parliamentary secretary to the ministry, Mr Abdul Kadir Shiekh Fadzir, told newsmen this was necessary in view of evidence that various antigovernment and opposition groups were trying to subvert Malaysian students overseas in various ways. He said the government took a serious view of this and steps would be taken to ensure that they did not fall prey to these groups.

Mr Abdul Kadir said he had recently met representatives from the College and University Malaysian Students Association in Canada. The target groups on the review would be Malaysian students, Islamic international organizations and Islamic countries.

The ministry would provide up-to-date information on current issues, especially those concerned with the internal security act and labor activities.

Mr Abdul Kadir said he had been informed by the representatives that the Federation of UK and Eire Malaysian and Singapore Students Organizations had approached Malaysian students in Canada to join in antigovernment activities. However, they did not receive any response from Malaysian students there.

PRC AGREES TO IMPORT MALAYSIAN PLYWOODS DIRECTLY

BK191035 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] China has agreed to import plywoods direct from Malaysia. The leader of the visiting Chinese trade delegation, Mr Chen Jie, promised this when the delegation met officials of the Malaysian Plywood Manufacturers Association.

Mr Chen Jie, who was representing the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said this was in line with China's intention to establish a long-term direct trade with Malaysia. It could also help to stabilise and reduce prices. He said that one of the purposes of their visit to Malaysia was to buy plywoods.

The association's president, Mr (Chai Fuk Ling), said China had a big market for plywood and Malaysia had the capacity to fulfil the need. He recalled that China bought 300,000 cubic meters of plywood last year from Malaysia. However, a large portion of that country's import was done through third parties in Singapore and Hong Kong.

Mr (Chai) explained that the product was sold at higher prices directly than those being sold in Singapore and Hong Kong as overseas agents dealt in many products and were also involved in barter trade. Malaysia, on its part, was offering better quality plywood.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN SIGNED WITH BANKING CONSORTIUM

BK181521 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Malaysia today secured a 2.3 billion ringgit loan from a consortium of 70 international and local banks to finance its development projects. The loan is the biggest yet raised by any country in the whole of Asia. The minister of finance, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, signed on behalf of the Malaysian Government.

He says the participation of so many international banks in this loan reflects the great confidence of the international banking community not only in the government's economic and financial management, but also its economic prospects.

Tengku Razaleigh adds that the country has a reserved balance of 9.1 billion ringgit, which is equivalent to 4 months import based on current prices. The government had been able to register this figure, even though the country faced a deteriorating trade balance in the first 6 months of this year.

The minister is confident the country will be able to [words indistinct] reasonable rate of economic growth next year. He says, next budget will be a mildly expansionary one. He hoped the private sector will supplement government efforts toward this need.

FINANCE MINISTER PREDICTS ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1983

BK181523 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Malaysia's economic growth next year is expected to be better than this year's. Minister of Finance Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah says though there will be some difficulties, the government will formulate strategies to overcome them. He said the government is thinking of floating a bond issue in the European markets next month. This issue will not be as big as the latest 2.3 billion ringgit loan, but it will give the country exposure in the markets.

Tengku Razaleigh adds that the nation's reserves are expected to be around 9.1 billion ringgit at the end of the year, equivalent to 4 months retained import at current prices. He says the Malaysian economy is strong and has the resilience to weather the storm. Measures to maintain economic activities at the same tempo as in the past should achieve a reasonable rate of growth next year.

The minister also says the 1983 budget will be mildly expansionary.

On the 2.3 billion ringgit loan, Tengku Razaleigh says it will be drawn down progressively as and when required. He says the government will continue to seek foreign loans to supplement domestic loans for development purposes.

SINGAPORE

NEW ASSAULT RIFLE, LIGHT MACHINEGUN DEVELOPED

BK191417 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Aug 82 p 13

[Excerpt] Many Singaporeans who watched the National Day parade may not have noticed, but some of the marching soldiers carried a brand new assault rifle developed locally. Also on parade by the Second Singapore Infantry Brigade was a light machine-gun, Ultimax-100, also designed and developed here. Both are developed and manufactured by a MINDEF [Ministry of Defense]-owned company, Chartered Industries of Singapore (CIS) in Jurong. They are the first to be produced by the armament factory and have been hailed as major breakthroughs for the company.

The final design for the 3.7 kg assault rifle, the Sar-80, which is cheaper, just as accurate and safer than the standard issue M-16 used by the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF), was conceived after about five years of research and testing. The model is based on two prototypes from Britain's Sterling Armament Company.

The Ultimax-100, which can fire 520 rounds per minute, was designed and developed in early 1980 by CIS as an infantry section automatic weapon. It is understood that about 1,000 Sar-80's were delivered to the SAF between late 1980 and early 1981 while an order for the Ultimax-100 machine-guns has also been placed.

Both weapons won high praise from authoritative defence journals abroad.

MARCOS HOSPITALIZED FOR PNEUMONIA 21 AUGUST

HK220010 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos was admitted to the Veterans' Memorial Hospital yesterday because of chills, fever and cough. Dr (Eduardo Hamora) a chest specialist, was called in consultation by his personal physician, who strongly advised hospitalization because of the possibility that the president had pneumonitis. The doctors also believe that the recurrent cough is due to chronic asthmatic bronchitis. The president was advised to have complete rest without visitors until further medical advice.

Cendana's Comments

HK230035 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos is afflicted with slight pneumonia but is getting better. Doctors at the Veterans' Memorial Hospital, where he is confined, said they expect the infection to clear up in a week's time. In the meantime they have advised the president to take a complete rest. More on the president's condition from Information Minister Gregorio Cendana:

[Begin Cendana recording] The president's condition is improving and he is feeling better. There is some improvement in his [word indistinct] cough, according to the attending physician. The preliminary tests and chest X-ray indicate that the president has mild pneumonia. Barring any complications, Dr (Eduardo Hamora), who is the chest physician, specialist, expects the infection to resolve and clear up in a week's time. In the meantime the president is advised to continue complete rest. The response to his prescribed therapy will determine the future activities of the president that the doctors may allow. [end recording]

MARCOS ORDERS DECENTRALIZATION OF POWERS

HK210020 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpt] President Marcos has directed ministries to start delegating some functions to the regional offices and bureaus. The president said that decentralization is part of the government reorganization plan to speed up services and projects. He issued a letter of instruction to Prime Minister Cesar Virata to study how best the ministries can delegate authority.

In his letter, the president noted that many of the ministries have failed to appreciate the meaning of regionalization and delegation of authority to regional and bureau directors. Instead of delegating powers to these regional offices and bureaus, the president said, some ministries have even taken over their functions, converting these regional offices and bureaus into mere staff support offices. President Marcos stressed that this has resulted in the loss of efficiency and in the failure or delay of some of the projects.

MARCOS CALLS ON MEDIA TO STAMP OUT GRAFT

HK220018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The president yesterday called on Philippine media to help stamp out graft and corruption in the government. The president said that the media must be specific in raising their charges by pinpointing erring public officials and the irregularity they are committing. By being militant, the president said, media could be a partner of government in its on-going reforms. However, the president told newsmen covering him that they should not make general statements that are not supported by facts. Media could specify details like time and place of the commission of venalities, if media representatives are restrained by ethical practice or by libel laws.

The president also admonished some members of the media for some derogatory articles written about prominent citizens and ranking public officials. Victim of these adverse write-ups include businessmen (Antonia Florendo) and (Manuel Elisande) Jr, also a Cabinet minister. Even the prime minister, the president pointed out, has not been spared by irresponsible press reports.

Cendana Hits Western Media

HK220022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Media Affairs Minister Gregorio Cendana has charged the Western media for its one-sided tendency to report what it sees only wrong about the Philippines. However, he said, the Western media fails to record the Philippines' efforts in overcoming such deficiencies. Cendana also deplored the Western media's bent on carrying out an anti-Filipino campaign. The recent example, he said, is the TV documentary produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which based its commentary on the views and opinions of embittered members of the opposition.

Minister Cendana made these remarks while opening the government radio station DYJR in Calbayog City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE POWERS STUDIED BY BATASAN

HK210039 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos in the "Meet the Press" program cited the importance of defining the scope of the Executive Committee as a caretaker body. Otherwise, he said, confusion, conflict or even violence might arise. The bill will be given special attention by the Batasan, assuring it of swift passage, possibly by the second week of September. Added details from (Archie Reyes):

[Begin (Reyes) recording] In a discussion the other day, the special committee reached a consensus that there are loopholes in such provisions which empower the Executive Committee to exercise the duties of the president in case of permanent disability, death, removal from office, or resignation. Leonardo Perez said these loopholes or issues would have to be resolved to ensure a smooth and orderly assumption of the presidential powers in case the president is disabled or incapacitated. The bill will be submitted to the prime minister for his approval on Monday and eventually presented to the assembly and subjected to full consideration. Final passage of the bill will take place on 9 September, when [words indistinct] on third reading. [end recording]

MANILA COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON SUCCESSION ISSUE

HK210305 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Apolonia Batalla: "Thoughts on Succession"]

[Text] Perfectly valid questions were raised at the caucus of KBL [Kilusang Bangong Lipunan] assemblymen.

Because of the importance of succession, there must be a law to plug the holes in the constitutional provisions. As pointed out in the caucus, it should be clear who should preside in the Executive Committee in the absence of the prime minister, whether the committee can function without the prime minister in the event of succession, and whether the committee can function in the absence of a majority of its members.

These and other important questions should be resolved by a law, especially because there are no precendents to guide action in the event the Executive Committee takes over the functions of the president.

The caucus of the KBL assemblymen and the creation of a special committee on succession seem to stress the seriousness of the administration in maintaining the tradition of orderly succession.

The implication is the ruling party, if not the president, would not countenance the use of force in the event something untoward happens to the president. For if the constitution and the laws are not clear on the details about succession, disorder might occur and force has to be used in order to reinstate law and order.

If, when succession becomes necessary, there is a deep polarization of the political forces, it may be difficult to maintain order if the constitution and the laws governing succession are defective. If there is still time but the defects are not corrected, those in power are to be blamed for the disastrous consequences in the future. For that reason the present move ought to be appreciated.

There are special circumstances that must have been taken into account by the ruling party. It must have considered the present activities of the armed dissidents, the outlawry in some provinces in Mindanao, the anti-administration agitation in some quarters, the charge that there is one-man rule and the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people for political stability under the present form of government. That mix of factors makes the matter of succession all the more important.

If the loopholes in the constitution are plugged, to grab government power by the utilization of the armed forces will no longer be a strong temptation.

Incidentally, one thing ought to be clear by now. In the event of a power vacuum it will not be the military that will assert power over the civilian leaders because the military are not trained to assume political leadership, unlike in some countries. It is rather some political leaders that are likely to use the military or some segments thereof to assume supreme political leadership.

That can be done if there is some defect in the constitution. It has been well-stated elsewhere that rarely does a leader emerge to assume supreme power without some justification in law, since he has to reckon with the minds of the people, who either condone or oppose.

Traditionally, the military have never been a factor in partisan politics. The politicos fight for ascendancy in the limited fashion of true civilian leaders, and the equation is fairly simple.

In countries where the military play a role in partisan politics, the variables are multiplied, the political equation becomes complicated, and political stability can be had only at a premium.

For the inclusion of the military in the equation implies the use of force. Politics is raised to the ultimate sense. It is not farfetched to suppose that the KBL is now actively plugging the legal loopholes to convey the message that such a scenario is not to be the fate of the people.

OPPOSITION RALLY IN MANILA 22 AUG SCORES MARCOS

OW221150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) — At a rally here today opposition leader Salvador Laurel charged President Ferdinand Marcos with running a "police state" and some 1,500 workers and religious leaders demanded the release from prison of 79-year-old Felixberto Olalia.

Mr Laurel, 52, president of the United Democratic Nationalist Opposition (UNIDO), said at the labor rally that "martial law does not have to be reimposed here because it was never in essence lifted." He added that Mr Marcos had admitted in a televised interview last Tuesday that he was bugging and surveilling oppositionists.

The "Free Olalia rally" was held in a Roman Catholic church compound and other speakers called for the release of arrested labor leaders and a stop to government "harassment" of labor. Opposition and labor leaders called on the workers to "keep calm" and "not play into government hands" by doing anything rash. Mr Laurel said Mr Marcos' most serious admission during that nationwide telecast interview was that he had tapes of alleged conversations between "opposition leaders and terrorists." He took issue with Mr Marcos' statements that he was in fact "protecting" oppositionists, saying "all the important opposition leaders are in jail, in hiding, or in exile abroad." But Mr Laurel said the opposition party was "moving and organizing" and not staying in the comfortable confines of Manila as Mr Marcos said.

Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, 84, said the Philippine economic and political situation was "critical" and urged workers to continue organizing quietly so they may be "ready at the right time."

MANHUNT FOR ESCAPED COMMUNIST LEADER ORDERED

HK210818 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] A massive manhunt has been launched by the Ministry of National Defense for the capture of Jose Luneta, a top-ranking communist leader who escaped from his escort last Wednesday. Luneta is among the top CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] personalities accused in the (Karagadan) arms smuggling case. The full story from correspondent (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] Reports said he was with his prison escort, identified as a Top Sergeant (Avalino Tenco) of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] jail in Bagum Diwa for a dental appointment, when Luneta [words indistinct] that they drop by their house in Manila. It was there that the communist leader escaped. With the escape of Luneta, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has been prompted to order thorough review and strict implementation of maximum security measures in the handling of detainees, particularly top public order violators. In a directive to deputy defense minister for civil relations and concurrent chief of the office for detainee affairs, Carmelo Barbero, the defense chief among others ordered the suspension of the grants of passes unless impelled by reasons of extreme necessity, and that only the president or the defense minister can give the corresponding authority in case the detainee has to move out.

For his part, Minister Barbero immediately created a five-man committee to come up with the most efficacious security measures in implementing the directive of Minister Enrile.

Meanwhile prison escort Sergeant (Tenco) has been arrested and placed in the stockade. He faces charges of (?infidelity) in the custody of a prisoner. [end recording]

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 164

24 August 1982

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SUZUKI DISCUSSES TEXTBOOK ISSUE AT PRESS CONFERENCE

OW231021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday the current textbook dispute involving Japan and China will be settled "without fail" before his scheduled visit to Beijing late next month. "We are now making efforts to settle (the diplomatic row) in a way satisfactory to both our parties," Suzuki said at a press conference.

Asked if the government will comply with the Chinese request, Suzuki said: "We have been exerting our utmost efforts to make the textbook descriptions better and more appropriate." "We'll take concrete action without delay," he added. "We'll achieve a settlement (of the dispute) without fail before my visit to China."

Suzuki also said at the nationally-televised news conference: "I'm prepared to make my own political judgement (to settle the controversy) if asked by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa." Miyazawa, a former foreign minister, has been in charge of crisis management to defuse the five-week old dispute.

Suzuki's remarks coincided with an editorial in the English-language newspaper CHINA DAILY which urged Japanese leaders to take swift action concerning the textbook dispute.

On other major issues raised during the 60-minute press conference, Suzuki said:

-- He will stick to his strategy of "going natural" in connection with the scheduled LDP presidential election in November. He is expected to seek reelection as top LDP executive for another two years.

-- The current state of the national budget is "very severe," referring to a yen 2.88 trillion (dollar 11.3 billion) tax revenue shortfall, produced in fiscal 1981.

-- His pledge to draw up a national budget without deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984 is still alive.

The press conference was held to review the Diet session which ended Saturday.

AGREEMENT WITH PRC ON FISCAL 1982 LOANS REACHED

OW231033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Japan and China reached agreement Monday -- a day ahead of schedule -- on Japanese Government loans of up to yen 65 billion (dollar 255 million) for fiscal 1982, official sources said.

Yen 45 billion will be provided for three port and railway construction projects and yen 28 billion will be in commodity loans, they said. Interest is set at 3 percent per annum and repayment is over 30 years, including a 10-year deferment.

The working-level talks scheduled for Monday and Tuesday at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo came to an end early when Chinese officials accepted Japan's offer. Japan provided China with government loans of about yen 60 billion last year.

SUZUKI MEETS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

OW240737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 24, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday his government will consider supplying necessary equipment and personnel to U.N. peace-keeping forces to help strengthen the world body's function. Japanese officials told reporters Suzuki made the statement during a 90-minute meeting with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Suzuki said Japan has been financially helping the United Nations thus far but added: "Consideration will be given to supply equipment and personnel (for U.N. forces) within the framework of the Constitution."

The U.N. chief arrived from China Monday for a six-day official visit to Japan which includes an audience of Emperor Hirohito and a visit to the A-bombed city of Hiroshima in western Japan.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi in June told the Upper House Budget Committee amendment of the self-defense law might be needed as dispatch of Japanese defense personnel abroad is now prohibited.

After the Suzuki-De Cuellar meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters dispatch of such personnel is a future problem, indicating the government eventually has to consider the dispatch for closer cooperation with U.N. peace-keeping activities. He said the government was considering supplying military equipment like trucks and jeeps.

Suzuki first made the proposal for strengthening the U.N. peace-keeping functions at the second special General Assembly meeting on disarmament in New York in June.

The officials quoted Suzuki as urging Perez de Cuellar Tuesday to take necessary steps to check the abuse of the veto by permanent members of the Security Council and further strengthen the secretary general's function to mediate conflicts. Suzuki also proposed to the U.N. secretary general a plan to display important documents concerning the 1945 atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the United Nations, officials said. He also expressed his desire that the huge amount of funds developing countries now spend on arms should instead be used to stabilize the livelihood of their people.

The Peruvian secretary general was reported to have expressed the hope relations between the secretary general and the permanent members of the Security Council could be improved in order to prevent abuses of their veto power. He also proposed that member nations should submit to the secretary general bank "powers of attorney" in order to give him more authority in U.N. operations.

Suzuki briefed the secretary general on the Japanese Government's role to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and Perez de Cuellar expressed his appreciation of these efforts.

Perez de Cuellar conferred with Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, and met briefly with Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors, in the Diet Tuesday afternoon.

In a 15-minute meeting with Fukuda, the Peruvian secretary general said Japan has made a great contribution to the U.N. operation in political, economic and social affairs. He also appreciated the key roles Japan has taken for maintaining global peace, an essential U.N. mission.

Perez de Cuellar will go to Nasu in Tochigi Prefecture Wednesday afternoon to pay a courtesy call on Emperor Hirohito at the imperial villa there. The emperor has been staying at the villa north of Tokyo since August 13 recuperating from an illness.

SUZUKI REJECTS WATANABE RESIGNATION OFFER

OW231146 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe offered to resign from the Cabinet to take responsibility for the huge revenue shortfall in the fiscal 1981 budget, but Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki dissuaded the popular minister from doing so. Following his meeting with Suzuki Monday evening, Watanabe said at a press conference he would do his utmost to carry out his official duties.

The finance minister expressed his desire to resign in order to filfill a promise. Earlier this year, Watanabe declared he would resign if a revenue shortfall should arise when he was criticized by opposition party members for his over-estimation of tax revenue for fiscal 1981. The 1981 fiscal budget has a revenue shortfall amounting to yen 2.49 trillion (approximately dollar 9.78 billion).

The prime minister in answer to questions from the press, explained the circumstances in which Watanabe informed him of his desire to resign but Suzuki dissuaded him, telling him that it was not proper for the finance minister to resign when he is faced with the very important task of rehabilitating the deficit-ridden national finances.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DECLINES AGAIN IN SECOND QUARTER

OW201241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 20, KYODO -- Japan's industrial output in the second quarter of this year dropped for the second consecutive quarterly loss due to a decline of exports, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported Friday.

The main indicator of the nation's production at mines and factories fell 1.6 percent in the April-June period from a year before to 146.8 against the 1975 base figure of 100 following a 1 percent decrease in the January-March period. The second quarterly decline occurred, a ministry official said, despite a 2.4 percent increase (revised) in industrial output in June after two straight monthly drops in April and May from the year ago level. The official said the second consecutive quarterly loss, the first since the third quarter of 1975, reflected the stagnant state of processing and assembly industries some 40 percent of whose output is exported.

Private plant and equipment investment notably by Japan's medium and small enterprises was also on the wane, contributing to the quarterly drop in the nation's output, the ministry official added. Shipments in the second quarter suffered a 1.6 percent decrease from a year before to 138.3 in spite of a 2.3 percent rise (revised) in June, the last month for which latest information on Japan's industrial output was available. A drop in exports of key money earners such as video tape-recorders and semiconductors, coupled with export self-restraint and the global recession, was chiefly responsible for the shipment decrease, according to MITI officials. Inventories in the second quarter stood at 118, up 1.5 percent from the corresponding quarter of last year as the ministry revised in a final report the June inventories from a 0.1 percent increase to unchanged from May.

TOSHIBA PRODUCES COMMERCIALLY VIABLE LSI CHIP

OW231039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Toshiba Corp. has come up with what it claims to be the world's first prototype of a commercially viable large-scale integration (LSI) chip based on a compound of gallium and arsenic, it was announced Monday. Toshiba said it will be able to mass produce the new LSI chip -- replacing the conventional silicon semiconductor -- three to four years later after some technical improvements such as enhancing the degree of integration are completed. The company succeeded in burying resistors and other circuit elements into a gallium-arsenic base material with the aid of platina, a technical breakthrough no other manufacturer has yet achieved, a company spokesman said.

The new chip, of a gate-array type, measures 4.5 by 4.3 millimeters, incorporating 2,400 elements. It has 500 gates (switches). The speed of transmitting information between gates is 80 picoseconds (one picosecond is a trillionth of a second), five times the maximum speed for conventional silicon semi-conductors, the spokesman said. The new chip consumes 0.2 milliwatts, about a tenth of the electricity required for silicon versions, he added. An LSI chip based on a gallium-arsenic compound is regarded as one of the "next-generation semiconductors" suitable for giant computers for scientific calculation and other special uses.

VRPR BELITTLES REMARKS BY CHON ON AFRICAN TOUR

SK240026 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Wherever he arrives on his tour of the African countries, Chon Tu-hwan tries to deceive public opinion at home and abroad and to conceal his pro-U.S. flunkeyist, traitorous crimes by raving about freedom, peace and prosperity -- all deceptive words.

On 22 August, arriving in Gabon after concluding his tour of Kenya nd Nigeria, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has made such remarks once again. Here is an example:

Arriving in Gabon, Chon Tu-hwan unabashedly uttered such words as friendship with Africa, peace and freedom in his so-called reply speech. And in a speech made at the 23 August banquet, he babbled about such preposterous words as the North's guerrillas, acting as if he were hoping for peace. This is nothing but an act of a thief crying "Stop thief!" and the logic of an imposter who sticks to his own idea of confounding right and wrong.

As for the tour of Africa by Chon Tu-hwan, the U.S. stooge, it is part of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers against the struggle of the African masses being waged to liberate the African continent from aggression and [word indistinct] of imperialism, racism, colonialism and Zionism. In other words, Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Africa is nothing but the play of a puppet under the behind-the-scene control and at the orders of the United States. It is no secret the rulers of South Korea, offering this land as a military base to the United States, have actively responded to the U.S. ambition to achieve world domination.

Chon Tu-hwan is a U.S. stooge, traitor of the nation, war maniac and an enemy of the nonaligned peoples. The very fact that such a guy, appearing in the African Continent with his blood-stained feet and poking his nose here and there, raves about peace and friendship as he pleases is a challenge to the African masses who are struggling for independence, justice and peace and an intolerable mockery to the peace-loving peoples of the world.

It is abominable that Chon Tu-hwan, who is colluding with South Africa, Central America and the Zionists of Israel while sending armed forces to such countries as El Salvador and Israel, should rave about the North's guerrillas. What is more, Chon Tu-hwan, who is frenziedly preparing for a war of northward invasion while begging for a permanent presence of U.S. troops in South Korea, babbled about peace and prevention of disputes. This is detestable.

His babbling about the North's guerrillas is a fabricated falsity aimed at justifying his preparations for a war of northward invasion and a plot to fabricate two Koreas. His raving about friendship is nothing but a plot to divide and disintegrate the Nonaligned Movement and his babbling about peace is a trick designed to cover up his bellicose nature. Chon Tu-hwan is a bellicose element who is not entitled to talk about peace, friendship and independence. He is a colonial puppet and an international gangster.

Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the African countries is nothing but a pitiful last-ditch effort aimed at overcoming his troubling situation and the isolation facing him at home and abroad.

Through his visit to the African countries, which is being carried out in accordance with a U.S. imperialist scenario, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is trying to cover up his nature as a colonial stooge serving the U.S. imperialist, manic fascist, dictatorial system, in order to win support for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul from these countries and in order to justify his maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and driving a wedge between the countries of the Nonaligned Movement so that it splits and disintegrates. But this is a foolish maneuver of a man who tries to shovel against the tide.

Our masses and the African peoples will never be deceived by Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers and trickeries and will continue a more vigorous struggle until U.S. military occupation of South Korea comes to a halt and the flunkeyist and murderous nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan group is overthrown.

CHON CRUSHES ANOTHER ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

SK232301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Aug 82

["News for Soldiers" from the feature "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] In the midst of frequent assassination attempts on the life of Chon Tu-hwan, another shooting incident has taken place in recent days, attracting great attention from within and without.

According to military intelligence officials concerned, a group of army officials surrounding Kim Pok-tong, who have been expressing dissatisfaction over the discharge of Kim from the post of superintendent of the Korea Military Academy, reportedly hatched a plot to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan in a place in Seoul. Informed of this plot, Chon Tu-hwan reportedly mobilized soldiers attached to an army unit under the army security command and engaged the plotters in a long and fierce gunfight. This gunfight, according to army intelligence officials, took a heavy toll on both sides. Such gunfights, which have been taking place one after another in recent months, are interpreted as an indication that Chon Tu-hwan's days are numbered.

Voices denouncing Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Africa are also being heard even louder.

A Corporal Kim at (Ulji) unit said: With great fanfare, Chon Tu-hwan started his trip abroad. His trip abroad is the last-ditch effort of a colonial puppet. It has been an old-fashioned trick frequently employed by presidents of South Korea to make a trip abroad whenever they faced troubles at home and crises deepened. His current trip abroad is a part of his efforts to overcome the isolation facing him at home and abroad by winning popularity abroad. However, it will not work.

A Corporal Yi at (Paekma) unit said: Through his current visit to Africa, Chon Tu-hwan is trying to curb the North's growing influence in Africa and justify the two Koreas line by winning support for himself in the African countries. It is no accident that all soldiers are furious at his tour of the African countries.

'OPPRESSION' OF SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DENOUNCED

SK240253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 23 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August commentary: "Premeditated Political Repression"]

[Text] The campus oppression rackets by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are becoming more vicious every day. According to a report, the puppet clique, invoking the academic disciplinary act, expelled from schools and punished several thousand students of Yonsei University, Konkuk University and several other schools in recent years.

Reports say that the puppet clique's academic disciplinary act will be applied to all universities throughout South Korea. As they did whenever they punished the students, the puppets are attempting to make an excuse that the students were punished because of poor academic performance. This is nothing but a pretext to legalize the repression. The students, who were either expelled from schools or punished, are patriotic and conscientious students who demanded democratization of society and freedom on campus and who are discontented with outside forces' domination and interference.

The puppets' punishment of students is a heinous brigandish act to eradicate the movement of students and patriotic and democratic forces aspiring for anti-U.S. independence. How can the students, burning with ardent patriotism, idly look at the miserable situation in which national sovereignty, democratic freedom and human dignity are mercilessly trampled underfoot by the barbarous colonial terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique?

The South Korean students are well aware that as long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist rule are left intact, democracy, freedom on campus and desire for the fatherland's reunification can never be achieved. Thus, they courageously rose up in the sacred struggle for anti-U.S. independence. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique -- out-and-out stooge of the U.S. imperialists -- is exceedingly fearful of this; its fear is the very reason why it is repressing the campus.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is staging an operation to eradicate the student movement. The sacred campuses have been reduced to a military camp where fascism is rampant. The puppets have placed guards at the front gates of all schools, installed television monitoring devices and high-fidelity wall snoopers in the key points within the campus and infiltrated intelligence agents onto the campus. Thus, they are watching every move of the students.

The puppets, fabricating reactionary education laws that restrict free political activities such as the college entrance examination system, the graduation quota system, the system of appointment of professors and so forth, have bound the students with these laws. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to prevent the students' anti-U.S. struggle for independence by placing the campus under fascist rule and by tying the hands of the students.

The current punishment of students is part of the premeditated oppressive measures. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is attempting to expel from school and eradicate the conscientious students on the pretext of poor academic performance and is attempting to block their anti-U.S. independence, democracy and national reunification struggles by threatening them. This is, however, a foolish act of those who are scared. Nothing can oppress the spirit for anti-U.S. independence and for antifascism struggle increasing among the students. The repression will do nothing but fan the flames.

VRPR: ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED AROUND SNU

SK200842 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Leaflets appealing for an anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which were scattered around the Seoul National University [SNU] have aroused sympathy from citizens as well as students.

The leaflets read: Fellow students: The students who have cried out against the United States and for independence are suffering in prison and are being expelled from the campus. The masses' outcry over democracy and the three rights of labor are demanding our valiant struggle. How can we hesitate under the situation in which the campus, existing for a academic study, has been reduced to a military barracks and our just struggle for independence and against the United States has been bayoneted? Aware that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the only path to survival, we fear nothing. Let us turn out to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Let us assemble and unite under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Let us drive Yankees out of this land, overthrow flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan and put an end to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

PAK SONG-CHOL RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS 20 AUG

SK202222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on August 20 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Chinese pressmen headed by Zuo Moye, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association.

Present on the occasion were Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and Kang Tok-so, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Journalists Depart

SK220854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of Chinese pressmen headed by Zuo Moye, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, left for home on August 21 by train.

It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kim Yong-hak, director of the Publishing House of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; Kim Chong-hwan, editor-in-chief of PYONGYANG SINMUN; Kang Tok-so, vice chairman of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK; and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim He Zhangming hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of August 19 upon the conclusion of the delegation's Korean visit.

Head of the delegation Zuo Moye and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, factories, cooperative farms, educational institutions and other places of Pyongyang and local areas and toured Panmunjon.

IRANIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER NABAVI CONCLUDES VISIT

Talks With Trade Minister

LD191754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Mr Behzad Nabavi, who is visting North Korea, at the head of an economic and technical delegation, today met and conferred with that country's foreign trade minister. During this meeting they discussed expansion of trade relations and the Islamic Republic's requirements in essential commodities and capital goods. It was agreed that the Government of North Korea should carry out the necessary cooperation in this field in order to supply Iran's requirements.

Mr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the governor of our country's Central Bank, accompanied a member of the Iranian delegation, also met with the governor of the North Korean foreign trade bank today. During this meeting, they held talks on economic, banking and trade relations between the two countries. They also discussed North Korea's membership of the barter union.

It is worth mentioning that Iran is one of the main members of the barter union and managing directors of this union are chosen with Iran's proposal and its administrative affairs and development are under the supervision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

IRNA Report on Visit

LD211842 Tehran IRNA in English 1611 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug. 21 (IRNA) -- Iranian Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi, heading a delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) met the Korean deputy prime minister here on Friday night.

Behzad Nabavi, speaking at the meeting, stressed an expansion of bilateral economic and political relations. In another part of his speech, Nabavi referred to the characteristics of the Islamic revolution of Iran and to the decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution. Nabavi also referred to the determined principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its foreign policy and to the common positions of the two countries which would be considered for the (?expansion) of economic, political and technical ties.

Meanwhile, Behzad Nabavi met and conferred with the DPRK deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs on Friday afternoon.

The head of Iranian mission to DPRK also signed a letter of understanding on industrial, mines, agriculture, fishery, road and transportation and electricity fields.

According to this agreement, the amount of goods to be purchased from DPRK by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the late five months of 1982 [word indistinct] reach 70 million dollar and the figure will be 240 million dollar for 1983.

The Iranian mission left Pyongyang for Tehran after signing the note.

Farewell Banquet

SK210333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 21 (KCNA) -- Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is heading the Iranian Government economic delegation, arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of August 20 upon the conclusion of its visit to our country.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned. Present there were the members of the Iranian Government economic delegation and Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Trade Agreement Signed

SK220920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation and trade was signed in Pyongyang on August 21 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Iranian Government economic delegation headed by Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry, and A. Nahavandian, Iranian ambassador to Korea.

The agreement was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and head of the delegation Behzad Nabavi.

Minister's Departure

SK220917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- The government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Eehzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry, left for home on August 21 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned, and Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS REVOLUTIONIZATION OF SOCIETY

SK210148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 20 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 21 August editorial: "Let Us Continuously and Thoroughly Implement the Policy for Revolutionization and Workingclassization of the Whole Society"]

[Text] Our working class and workers, who are endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, are effecting a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, and an all-out march for the chuche orientation of the whole society is vigorously waged amid the flames of great revolutionary upsurges.

The important task facing us is to continuously and thoroughly implement the party's policy to revolutionize and workingclassize all the members of society.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should, above all, actively struggle to achieve the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. The revolutionization and workingclassization of society is the inevitable demand of socialist and communist construction and the most important revolutionary duty which the party and the state of the working class should fulfill -- even after the socialist system is established.

The revolutionization and workingclassization of society is our party's strategic policy which we should adhere to on a sustained basis.

For the party and the nation of the working class to successfully build socialism and communism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward at an early date the revolutionization and workingclassization of society as the most important revolutionary mission and stressed that this mission should be fulfilled.

The work of revolutionizating and workingclassizing the people has been vigorously carried out in the past under the correct guidance of our party. Proud exploits have been registered in this work. Through the struggle to revolutionize and workingclassize society, a basic turn was made in our people's ideological and spiritual outlook and great changes occurred in social relations. Disparity between the ranks of the working class and peasants has been drastically reduced and a great advance was marked in overall fields of revolution and construction. The actual experiences in our nation's socialist construction and today's realities clearly prove the justness and vitality of the policy for the revolutionization and workingclassization of society. We should vigorously expedite the final victory of the revolution by continuously and thoroughly implementing this policy based on previous achievements.

Waging the struggle continuously and vigorously for the revolutionization and workingclassization of all society is the inevitable demand of socialist and communist construction. We should build a firm material and technical foundation to construct communism. However, what is more important is to foster the people to become genuine communist revolutionaries. The process of building socialism and communism viewed from the point of class relations is the process of workingclassizing all members of society.

Whether we can advance toward communism rapidly or not depends on how we conduct the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people. Thus, the further socialist and communist construction progresses, the more attention should be directed to the work of indoctrinating and reforming the people. We should thoroughly revolutionize and workingclassize all members of society. Only by so doing can we successfully carry out the tasks in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, achieve the final victory of socialism and occupy the two fortresses of communism -- ideological and material fortresses -- at the same time.

Vigorously waging the struggle to revolutionize and workingclassize the whole society to revolutionize and working classize the whole society is emerging as a more important question as time passes and the revolution advances. Even after the socialist system is established, the remnants of outdated ideologies remain in the minds of the people and ideological and cultural infiltration by the imperialists continues. The people's living standard is being upgraded and their troubles and worries are removed as socialist construction progresses. Thus, a new generation with no experience in the trials of the revolutionary struggle will emerge as the main force of the revolution.

In this situation, if we neglect the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people, the people would be unaware of revolutionary awareness and class consciousness. They may show reluctance to carry out the revolution and struggle, being intoxicated with the happy life.

In such a situation, we can neither advance the revolution nor firmly safeguard the gains of socialism which we have already obtained. In order to carry the revolution to the end and accomplish the cause of communism, we should vigorously and ceaselessly advance the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society.

Thorough and continuous implementation of the policy for revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society is an urgent demand of the current situation and the revolutionary mission.

Today, our party and people are faced with the historic mission to achieve the chuche-orientation of society and the independent reunification of the fatherland, upholding the decisions of the sixth party congress. Our people have to fulfill this grave mission in a situation more strained than ever before due to new war provocation maneuvers and national splittist maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. This demands that we inspire the people's revolutionary zeal and solidify our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically based on class-consciousness. The key to registering an unprecedented upsurge in socialist construction by creating the speed of the 80's in all fields of national economy is in thoroughly revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people by properly conducting the work with men.

Experience has shown we cannot mark miracles and innovation without inspiring the people's enthusiasm and ideas. The struggle to create the speed of the 80's can be successfully carried out only when we inspire the people's loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle so they are capable of effecting any difficult task.

Thus, we should assume the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people as the basic task in the struggle for a new revolutionary upsurge. The policy for revolutionizing and workingclassizing society is a bright beacon illuminating the future of socialist and communist construction. Only when we continuously move ahead by upholding the slogan for revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society, the justness of which is full proved by revolutionary experience, can we accomplish the cause of communism under the banner of the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has already extensively elucidated the principle and method for successfully carrying out the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. He is constantly deepening them to cope with the demand of developing reality.

Our party demands that we thoroughly embody all these lines by consistently upholding them. To successfully achieve the revolutionization and workingclassization of society, we should organize this struggle in accord with the characteristic nature of various classes and circles. A prerequisite in revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society is to revolutionize the working class.

Only when we thoroughly revolutionize the working class -- the most advanced class in our society and the leading class of the revolution -- can we strengthen its leading role and revolutionary qualification and advance the revolutionizing and workingclassizing of all members of society. Party organizations should intensify ideological indoctrination and organizational discipline of the working class and continuously enhance its ideological, organizational and revolutionary awareness.

In particular, we should properly carry out the work of enhancing the class consciousness and revolutionary nature of the working class of the new generation to comply with the present situation in which the new generation who grew up after national liberation constitute the cadre members in the rank of the working class. The working class in all fields of the national economy, upholding the beacon fire of the new revolutionary upsurges ignited by the party, should overfulfill this year's state targets and vigorously accelerate its advance to occupy in advance the 10 prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

By doing so the working class should perform its heavy mission and responsibility, assigned before the party and the revolution, as the main force of our revolution.

The revolutionization and workingclassization of peasants is a very important task arising in the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. Only by revolutionizing and workingclassizing peasants can not only the revolutionary force be further strengthened and agricultural production be rapidly increased but also the class distinctions between the working class and peasants be eliminated and a classless society be realized.

By further strengthening chuche indoctrination and communist indoctrination among peasants, party organizations should firmly arm all peasants with the revolutionary ideology and collectivist spirit of the working class so that they can fully display the attitude worthy of the masters in their practical struggle.

Along with this, by conducting broad adult education work and work in popularization of science and technology among peasants, party organizations should also rapidly enhance their technological and cultural level up to that of the working class.

The rural economic sector should bring about a decisive turning point in workingclassizing peasants by pushing ahead with the work of changing cooperative ownership to popular ownership. Members of cooperative farms and all agricultural workers should vigorously struggle to make this year a bumper year and to achieve ahead of schedule the grain production goal of the 1980's by thoroughly implementing the chuche-oriented farming method with high revolutionary zeal and loyalty.

In revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society, it is still an important task to revolutionize intellectuals. Thanks to the party's correct policy on intellectuals, in our country the problem of the dual character of intellectuals has already been solved completely. Thereby, all intellectuals are serving only the working class and socialism.

However, in as much as intellectuals are apart from practical production activities and often conduct activities individually, they cannot be tempered revolutionarily and can be easily influenced by old ideologies if the struggle to revolutionize them is not steadily conducted.

We should continue to concentrate great efforts on revolutionizing all intellectuals so that they can faithfully struggle for the party and the revolution in the future, too.

The party organizations and the organs concerned should strengthen ideological education and organization life among intellectuals so that they can be educated and tempered revolutionarily. Along with this, the party organizations and the organs concerned should see to it that intellectuals learn, following the ideology, organization and discipline of the working class through their practical struggles.

Revolutionizing intellectuals is, above all, a task which they should carry out themselves. All intellectuals -- including scientists, technicians, educators, writers, artists and men of the press and publication -- should actively and constantly make every effort to revolutionize themselves. Thus, they should cherish infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution, strong revolutionary will and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. At the same time, they should brilliantly fulfil with high and abundant scientific and technological knowledge the revolutionary tasks imposed by the party.

Educating juveniles revolutionarily is a particularly important task in revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society. Juveniles are the future of our fatherland and the successors of our revolution. Therefore, the fate of the fatherland and the future of the revolution are influenced by how they are fostered.

In our country, under the correct leadership of the party, the work to revolutionize juveniles has been vigorously carried out. As a result, today the new generations fostered after the liberation of 1945 are playing the leading role in all fields of the revolution and construction with a revolutionary world outlook.

To continuously advance the revolution and construction and to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation, we should vigorously continue indoctrination work for juveniles and, at the same time, should firmly prepare the new generations to be communist revolutionaries of a chuche type.

By strengthening class indoctrination and revolutionary indoctrination among juveniles, the party organizations and education organs should see to it that juveniles always remember the miserable situation our people faced in the past, forever hate the exploitation system of imperialism and resolutely struggle to smash all class enemies and to achieve the final victory of the revolution.

All juveniles should voluntarily join study activities and organizational life, actively participate in the practical struggle for socialist construction and for the defense of the fatherland and constantly temper themselves revolutionarily. Thus, they should firmly prepare themselves to become the reliable successors of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Strengthening ideological indoctrination is the most powerful means of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the entire society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The strengthening of ideological indoctrination for the revolutionization and workingclassization of the entire society is an important task in the ideological work of the party. The reformation of men's ideologies is a course for rooting out old ideologies left in their heads and for arming them with a revolutionary ideology. Only by strengthening ideological indoctrination work can we successfully achieve the revolutionization and workingclassization of all members of society.

Party organizations should constantly strengthen ideological indoctrination work, including the indoctrination in the party's unitary ideology, and revolutionary indoctrination among the party members and working people in conformity with the demands of developing realities. Thus, they should see to it that the party members and working people uphold and follow the leader of the revolution with firm faith and a revolutionary sense of obligation as the young communists did in the early period of the Korean revolution. In particular, they should not only see to it that all working people firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and struggle, devoting their all for the victory of the chuche idea, but also prevent all forms of old ideologies, including flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism, from infiltrating into us.

Revolutionary practice is a powerful means to reform people's ideology. People can be tempered ideologically only through their rewarding struggle to implement the party lines and policies. Through this rewarding struggle, their revolutionary outlook of the world can be more firmly established.

The party organizations should closely link the ideological indoctrination of functionaries and working people to their practical struggle for the revolution and construction, thereby seeing to it that functionaries and working people carry out their revolutionary tasks in a responsible manner with the attitude worthy of masters. By doing so, the course of carrying out the revolution can precisely be the course of revolutionization.

Organizational life is a blast furnace for ideological tempering and a school for revolutionary indoctrination. Only through strong organizational life can all people grow up to be revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal to the party and the revolution.

We should further strengthen revolutionary organizational life among party members and working people in conformity with the demands of the reality in which the work for revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society has entered a very high stage.

All party members and working people should voluntarily participate in organizational life with a correct view of organization and constantly temper themselves revolutionarily under the guidance of the organizations.

Revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society can be successfully achieved through the course of mass movements. The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes initiated by our party are mass movements of a new and lofty form. Therefore, they are powerful driving forces in accelerating the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. These movements play great role in revolutionizing and workingclassizing people. This has been already proved by the practical struggle in the past.

All sectors and units should constantly follow and thoroughly implement the party policy for waging the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes. By doing so, they should see to it that the work for the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society is vigorously carried out in the flames of these movements.

The party is a militant organization. The party's basic mission is to indoctrinate and reform people. The party organizations should place priority on the work to revolutionize and workingclassize the whole society and constantly deepen work conducted with men — political work.

Only when all the party organizations carry out the work for the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society in a substantial manner, with a correct method, in conformity with the enhanced ideological and mental level of people, can our revolutionary ranks firmly rally around the party and the leader and greater advances be made in the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has achieved immortal feats in carrying out the cause of communism by advancing the policy of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society and by wisely leading the struggle to implement this policy.

Thoroughly implement the policy of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society is honorable work for infinitely glorifying the great achievements of the leader and for completing the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end.

All party organizations and functionaries should keep in mind the party's intention of continuously upholding the slogan of revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society and should effect a new turn in this work.

RECLAMATION SUCCESS CREDITED TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK231527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- Now a long peninsula is being formed on the western coast of Korea by linking far-off islands with big dykes looking like a wall. There vast land is stretching far away to the horizon. This new peninsula is being formed by the long distance belt conveyor in Ullyul, South Hwanghae Province. The conveyor, starting from the crushing ground at a mine lot of the Ullyul mine, is a grand monumental structure capable of transporting tens of thousands of tons of scraped earth.

The construction of this belt conveyor is associated with the great feat of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a genius of creation and construction. He boldly proposed the construction of the long distance belt conveyor there and wisely guided the project to build the grand structure. In January 1974 the dear leader put forward a plan to lay a long distance belt conveyor at the Ullyul mine, carry away mucks and hew ore in a big way for sending more iron ore to the Hwanghae iron works. He ordered a functionary to go down to the mine and acquaint himself with the situation there and work out a plan for the construction of the belt conveyor. A few days later, the functionary acquainted himself with the actual conditions of the mine and worked out a plan, and reported to the dear leader. The functionary proposed to lay a belt conveyor to the seashore.

The dear leader said that the conveyor should be laid far into the sea in a bold way, not to the seashore, and initiated a grand operation to lay the belt conveyor far into the sea. He drew red lines on the map. Red lines were drawn from Kumsanpo on the shore to Nunggum Island and, further, to Kom and Chongryang Islands and to Wolsa-ri in the south and to Sohae-ri in the north. He said that the sea would thus be dammed off and a vast land be obtained.

A gigantic battle took place in Ullyul according to the red lines drawn by him. He regularly received reports about the progress of the project and solved one by one all the knotty problems including the problem of the sea foundation work. It happened at a time when the project of laying the power transmission line in a 60 kilometre section to the electric motor room was going on. As the place was steep and the truck or tractor could not go up there, it was a difficult problem to erect electric poles there. Informed of this, the dear leader sent even a helicopter.

Thanks to the energetic guidance and meticulous care of the dear leader, the long distance belt conveyor was built on a grand scale in a brief period of time. This belt conveyor hourly carries far into the sea as much mucks as can be transported by hundreds of heavy-duty trucks. A new land as large as a county will make its appearance there.

UNC RETURNS NORTH KOREAN BODY AT MAC MEETING

SK240712 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Aug. 24 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) returned the body of an unidentified North Korean to the North Korean component of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) at a MAC secretaries' meeting here Tuesday.

The North Korean, believed to be a soldier in his 30's, was found drowned in the upper reaches of the Imjin River in South Korea last Friday. It was the second time in four days that a MAC meeting was held for the transfer of the body of a drowned North Korean.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOT TO MEET LDP ENVOYS

SK240826 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Aug 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Two Japenese dietmen, Mitsuzuka -- chairman of a special panel which Japan's LDP set up on the textbook issue -- and Mori -- former chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council's Educational Affairs Division -- who came to Seoul on the evening of 22 August on the textbook issue, began contacts with leading members of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union from 23 August and reportedly expressed a desire for meetings with high-ranking ROK Government officials. On this, however, the government has showed a cold response.

A government diplomatic source said on the matter: "They are not conveying the Japanese Government's official views, nor are they official Japanese Government envoys, the dispatch of which was discussed through diplomatic channels. Therefore, it will look somewhat awkward if government officials meet them." Thus, he indicated that high-ranking government officials would not meet them.

Another government source, by saying that "even if their mission is to test the ROK Government's stand, the contacts with the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union will suffice for their purpose," also limited the scope of their contacts to meetings with ROK National Assembly members.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], too, appeared indifferent on the Japanese dietmen's desire for a visit to DKP headquarters. On the Japanese delegation's desire to meet Yu Ok-u, DKP vice president, at party headquarters, those present at a meeting of the DKP Foreign Affairs Committee said that, since the purpose of their visit to Seoul is not clear and they have no concrete alternatives on the issue, there is no need for party officials to meet them. On the Japanese dietmen's desire to visit in the afternoon, Vice President Yu showed a lukewarm attitude by saying: "I have an appointment for today. So, I will meet them tomorrow, if I have business to discuss with them."

Further on Envoys' Visit

SK240238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean members of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union Monday demanded immediate corrections of "distorted" historical accounts in revised Japanese history textbooks and a "clear attitude" by the Japanese Government toward the textbook controversy. While meeting two Japanese lawmakers from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Korean national assemblymen requested specific dates and scope for the corrections in Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's Thursday news conference, and warned that Japan must take all responsibility if the books are not corrected.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the LDP's subcommittee on the textbook controversy, and Yoshiro Mori, former vice chairman of the party's Education Department, who arrived in Seoul Sunday for consultations concerning the controversy, said that "Japan's stand is to correct what should be corrected." Prior to the Monday meeting, Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, Seoul-side chairman of the union, met the Japanese and said "makeshift solutions will not be acceptable for the Korean people."

Meanwhile, Korea's leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) issued a statement Monday on remarks made by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki on the textbook controversy in a news conference the same day. The statement said: "We do not think the Japanese Government is properly dealing with the issue," and urged the Korean Government to take a "stronger" attitude toward Japan. DKP spokesman Kim Chin-pae blamed Suzuki's failure to admit the revised historical accounts are "distorted" while pledging "every effort to reach a solution" as a result of the Japanese belief that considerable mistakes do not exist in the descriptions. In the Monday news conference, Suzuki said Japan must respond "as soon as possible" to the furor, but failed to say when.

In another move, Korea's National Assembly will convene its Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday afternoon to hear Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won testify on the government's negotiations with Japan for the correction of the books.

EXPORTS TO 'MAJOR' TRADING PARTNERS DECREASE

SK230250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, August 23 (YONHAP) -- Korea's exports to its major trading partners have markedly decreased since the turn of this year, according to a Commerce-Industry Ministry report released Monday. The report showed that as of the end of May, exports to the United States and Japan decreased by 23.6 and 5.4 percent, respectively, compared with the same period of 1981. The figures also showed that exports to France, West Germany, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore fell by 23.7, 18.5, 13.9, 20.6 and 10.4 percent, respectively. Last year, Korea's exports to those countries registered increases ranging from 1.9 percent (Japan) to 14.8 percent (Singapore).

Korea's imports from those countries also dwindled during the period to register an overall 7.3 percent decrease, compared with a 17.2 percent increase last year. Korea's imports from France, the United States, West Germany and Japan decreased by 23.4, 22.2, 11.5 and 3.8 percent, respectively, while Taiwan registered a slight 0.3 percent increase in exports to Korea during the period.

OFFICIAL SAYS GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE USE OF COAL

SK240230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will increase coal's share of the country's total energy consumption from last year's 10.3 percent to 13.6 percent by 1986, an Energy-Resources Ministry official said Tuesday. The official said the move is necessary to reduce the country's heavy dependence on oil which currently accounts for 58 percent of total energy consumption. In addition, the amount of coal that can be supplied worldwide is seven times larger than that of oil, and coal prices are lower than oil prices, according to the official.

He estimated that coal consumption in the industrial sector would exceed 18.7 million tons by 1986, the final year of the current 1982-86 fifth-year economic and social development plan. The amount will include 4.6 million tons for use by general industrial firms, 6.8 million tons for power generation and seven million tons for steel-making. The expanded coal consumption will save the nation 384 million U.S. dollars a year, which would otherwise be spent to import more than 20 million barrels of Bunker C oil, the official said.

LAW ON COMPLAINTS, DENUNCIATIONS ANNOUNCED

BK231523 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 82

["Text" of law on investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens, read by Chem Snguon, vice chairman of the National Assembly Legislative Commission, during the third session of the First National Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] Law on the investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens:

Chapter I -- General Regulations

Article 1

People's control should be established over state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units and the individuals concerned in these organs with the intention of creating a correct relationship among the party, state power and citizens, strengthening the force of socialism, safeguarding the state and collective interests and the legitimate interests of the citizens, ensuring the right of the citizens to lodge complaints and file denunciations, and defining duty and heightening responsibility of the heads of state institutions, social organizations and people's armed forces units and the personnel of these organs in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens.

Article 2

The citizens of the PRK have the right to lodge complaints, file denunciations and submit suggestions to any state institution regarding offenses which are harmful to the state and collective interests or to the legitimate interests of the citizens and opposed to policies or laws perpetrated by state institutions, social organizations and people's armed forces units or any individual of these organs.

Article 3

State institutions, social organizations and people's armed forces units have the obligation to investigate and settle complaints, denunciations and suggestions of the citizens correctly in compliance with the state policies and laws, and must diligently seek the basis for the complaints or denunciations in order to help the offending state institutions, social organizations or any member of these organs amend them.

The state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units or individuals who are the object of the complaints or denunciations are required to take every measure to right the wrong in time, in accordance with the decision of the competent state organs.

Any activities which may obstruct the complaints or denunciations of the citizens or are intended as retaliation against those who have filed complaints or denunciations are forbidden. It is absolutely forbidden to help cover up actions of the state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units or the personnel of these organs who are the object of complaints or denunciations.

Article 4

The victims of malfeasance should be given moral compensation or material compensation for any damage they have incurred. According to existing law, the state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units or the personnel of these organs who have harmed other people must make compensation for whatever damages they have committed.

Article 5

The competent organs must cooperate with organizations concerned in making investigation and settlement of complaints or denunciations.

Chapter II -- The Acceptance of Complaints and Denunciations

Article 6

The citizens of the PRK may send their complaints or denunciations to or make them personally to state organs. All state organs are required to accept complaints or denunciations. State and social organs from the central to the district and city ward levels must establish a system for accepting the charges from the citizens. The location and date of the interview with the citizens must be made public. The organ receiving complaints or denunciations must record the content of the complaints or denunciations in a record book of changes. If the plaintiffs lodge a verbal charge, the nature of the charge should be recorded carefully, correctly and thoroughly and the plaintiffs should be asked to sign their complaints or denunciations contained in the record.

If the organ receiving the charges deems that the settlement of the complaints or denunciations is not within its jurisdiction, the charge document should then be forwarded to the organ concerned for investigation and settlement and the plaintiff should be informed of this action. However, if the plaintiffs make complaints or denunciations verbally, they should be advised to lodge complaints with the organ concerned.

Article 7

Any act which may expose a secret, alter the denunciations or provide a copy of the charges in writing or on tape to the accused organ or individual is absolutely forbidden.

Complaints must not be forwarded to the organ or individual under accusation if it is deemed that such an action may be harmful to the plaintiff.

Chapter III -- The Competence and Duration of the Investigation and Settlement of Complaints and Denunciations

Article 8

Complaints against the personnel within any organ must, by duty, be investigated and settled by the head or the leading committee of that organ. Complaints against the head or leading committee of any organ must, by duty, be investigated and settled by the head or leading committee of a higher authority directly supervising that organ.

Article 9

Denunciations against the personnel within any organ must, by duty, be investigated and settled by the head or leading committee of a higher authority of that organ. Denunciations against the head or leading committee of any organ considering the situation of the denunciations must be investigated and settled by the head or leading committee of higher authority directly supervising that organ or by the head or leading committee of any authority one level higher than the organ concerned.

Article 10

After the competent organ has investigated and settled the charges, if the plaintiffs do not agree with the finding they may bring the complaints or denunciations to a higher authority directly supervising that organ.

Article 11

Organs having the duty of investigating and settling complaints or denunciations have the right to request the organs concerned to supply them with necessary documents. The organs to which the requests are made must answer these requests.

Article 12

The chairman of the provincial or municipal people's revolutionary committees have the duty of investigating and settling complaints or denunciations already investigated and settled by the heads of subordinate organizations or the heads of lower-level people's revolutionary committees but which the plaintiffs are dissatisfied with. The ministers and heads of organs under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers are dutybound to investigate and settle complaints or denunciations already investigated and settled by the heads of subordinate organs but to the dissatisfaction of the plaintiffs.

Article 13

The chairman of the Council of Ministers is required to investigate and settle the following complaints and denunciations:

A -- Complaints or denunciations lodged against ministers, heads of institutions directly under the supervision of the Council of Ministers and chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees.

B -- Complaints or denunciations erroneously investigated and settled by the ministers, heads of institutions directly under the supervision of the Council of Ministers and chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees.

Article 14

The minister in charge of the control of state affairs is required to examine and submit to the Council of Ministers for investigation and settlement complaints or denunciations described in Article 13 of this law. Investigative organs in the localities, ministries and institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers are required to assist the chairmen of the people's revolutionary committees, ministers or heads of their own institutions in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations described in Article 12 of this law.

Article 15

Complaints and denunciations which, after investigation, do not concern administrative affairs should be forwarded by the state and social organs to the courts and jurisdictions for investigation and judgment according to existing law.

Article 16

Mass organizations and associations are required to investigate and settle complaints and denunciations lodged against their members as stipulated by their statutes. Complaints and denunciations which do not concern the infringement of any regulation of the statutes should be forwarded to competent organs for investigation and settlement.

Article 17

Complaints within the competence of the district and ward levels must be investigated and settled within 1 month at the latest as of the day the complaints are received. It should not take more than 3 months for the provincial, municipal and central levels.

Denunciations which fall under the jurisdiction of the district and ward levels must be investigated and settled within 2 months at the latest, as of the day the denunciations are received. It should not take more than 6 months for provincial, municipal and central levels. For complex cases necessitating a lengthy investigation, the competent organs must present a report to the higher authorities which directly supervise them and ask for an extension, but this extension should not be more than double the periods fixed above.

Chapter IV -- The Control and Supervision of the Investigation and Settlement of Complaints and Denunciations

Article 18

The Council of Ministers must have nationwide control of the investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens and counsel, advise and supervise the ministries and institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers as well as the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations.

The ministers and heads of institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers have the duty to control, counsel, advise and help organs under their supervision to investigate and settle complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens.

The people's revolutionary committees must control within their local jurisdiction the work of investigating and settling complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens, and counsel, advise and check the organs under their direct supervision in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations.

Article 19

After receiving complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens, the members of the National Assembly must investigate and forward these charges to the competent organs for settlement. The competent organs, in turn, must report to the members of the National Assembly on the outcome of the settlement of these complaints or denunciations.

Article 20

The Council of Ministers must regularly report to the Council of State on the work of investigating and settling complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens.

Article 21

The minister in charge of the control of state affairs, the control organs at all ministries, institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers and the local control organs are required to advise and review the acceptance of complaints and denunciations and the interview with the plaintiffs and examine the settlement of complaints and denunciations of the citizens, and they have the right to request all organs concerned with the charges to take all necessary measures to prevent offenses which lead to the complaints.

Chapter V -- Penalties and Regulations for Implementation

Article 22

Whoever accepts, investigates, settles and forwards complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens but fails to fulfill his duty, and whoever uses his position and rank to obstruct complaints, denunciations, investigation and settlement or intentionally refuses to implement the decision of the competent organs and harms the interests of the plaintiffs shall be punished by administrative law; that is, he will be warned, reprimanded, demoted in rank, demoted in position, forced to resign or dismissed.

Article 23

Whoever commits reprisals against the plaintiffs or the denunciators shall be punished with imprisonment from 3 months to 3 years. If the reprisals infringe upon any penal code provided for by existing law, the offender shall be punished according to this existing law.

Article 24

Whoever abuses his right to make denunciations by intentionally slandering other persons, state organs or any other organizations shall be punished by law.

Article 25

The Council of Ministers is in charge of the implementation of this law.

SAY PHUTHANG-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV

BK200751 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission led by Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the commission, returned to the fatherland recently after visiting Vietnam. Among those seeing the Kampuchean delegation off at the airport were Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and head of the VCP Central Committee Organization Commission; and other high-ranking cadres of the VCP; as well as Comrade Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Kampuchean delegation paid respect to President Ho Chi Minh's remains and visited his house and office. The Kampuchean delegation also held a work session with the VCP Central Committee Organization Commission, visited various areas and exchanged views with officials of various ministries in Hanoiand Hoang Lien Son Province.

HONG HA-LED NHAN DAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 AUG

BK200725 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Aug (SPK) — At the invitation of the general directorate of the journal KAMPUCHEA, a delegation of the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN, led by its chief editor Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for a friendly visit to Kampuchea.

It was welcomed upon its arrival by Khieu Kanharith, chief editor of KAMPUCHEA; I Lon, deputy director general of the Kampuchean News Agency SPK; and other personalities. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the arrival of the delegation.

Received by Men Saman

BK210940 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Aug (SPK) — Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, received the VCP NHAN DAN delegation led by its editor, Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, in Phnom Penh on Friday 20 August.

Men Saman stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Propaganda and Education Commissions have deepened, particularly between the papers KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN. She declared she is convinced that with the devoted assistance of NHAN DAN, the paper KAMPUCHEA will become a propaganda organ serving the people. Hong Ha said he will do his best to consolidate and further expand the relations between the two papers.

A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh on 19 August by the personnel of KAMPUCHEA in honor of the Vietnamese delegation.

Pen Pannya, deputy editor of KAMPUCHEA, said that the success achieved by the staff of KAMPUCHEA cannot be separated from the assistance and cooperation of the fraternal Vietnamese people who greatly contributed to the just struggle of the two peoples against the common enemy for independence, peace and socialism.

For his part, Hong Ha said he is convinced that the cooperation between the two papers will be crowned with further great success contributing to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK220306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Aug (SPK) -- Khieu Kanharith, editor of KAMPUCHEA, and Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and editor of NHAN DAN, signed an agreement in Phnom Penh on Friday, 20 August, on cooperation between the two newspapers.

Attending the signing ceremony were, among others, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Un Dara, director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Journalists Association; and Men Saman, director general of the Kampuchean press agency, SPK. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

Pen Pannya, deputy editor of KAMPUCHEA, had talks on the same day with Hong Ha. They briefed each other on the current situation and the future objectiveness of the two newspapers and discussed the draft cooperation for the 1982-83 period. They concurred with the appraisal for the expansion of cooperation between KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN.

Departs 21 Aug

BK220958 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Aug (SPK) -- At the end of a 3-day visit to Kampuchea, the delegation representing the VCP newspaper NHAN DAN, which was led by Chief Editor Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Saturday, 21 August. The delegation was seen off at its departure by Khieu Kanharith, chief editor of KAMPUCHEA.

A cooperation agreement between KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN was signed at the end of the visit. During its sojourn, the delegation was received by Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Education and Propaganda Commission. It visited the former Royal Palace, the National Museum and an exhibition on the friendship and cooperation between KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN. It also attended a meeting organized in its honor by the employees of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA.

VODK: SRV SENDS REINFORCEMENTS TO KAMPOT POSITION

BK220748 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] On 25 July the Vietnamese enemies sent 200 new soldiers from Vietnam to reinforce their position in Chakrei Ting monastery, Chakrei Ting commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province.

This news exposed the Vietnamese aggressors' trick of their so-called troop withdrawal. Since the time they declared their partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have sent in fresh troops, weapons and materiel from Vietnam to Kampuchea daily. This clearly shows the Kampuchean people and the world that the Hanoi declaration of a partial troop withdrawal was merely a cowardly and cheap trick.

The Kampucheans have had real experience with the Hanoi Vietnamese and are well aware of their tricky maneuvers. They know that the Vietnamese are not going to withdraw easily from Kampuchea unless they unite and persist in their struggle to force the Vietnamese to do so.

LEADERS' MESSAGE GREETS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK231029 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 23 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong, respectively general secretary of the LPRP CC and premier, and president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday sent a joint telegram greeting the Romanian leaders on the occasion of the 38th national day of Romanian Socialist Republic. The telegram was addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, Nicolae Giosan and Constantin Dascalescu, respectively general secretary of RCP CC and president of the RSR, president of the Grand National Assembly and premier of RSR Government.

During the past 38 years, under the leadership of the RCP, says the message, the Romanian people have step by step scored success in national safeguarding and development which in turn has continually improved the population's standard of living. The telegram further expressed conviction that the existing relation between Laos and Romania will further be developed for the interests of the two peoples, peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, sent a telegram to his counterpart Stefan Andrei.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS 19 AUG

BK200937 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of the SRV Justice Ministry led by Justice Minister Phan Hien, which has visited Laos since 12 August, left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 19 August. The delegation was seen off at Wattai airport by Kou Souvannamethi and Ounneua Phimmason, respectively minister and vice minister of justice, together with Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, chiefs of various offices and departments and cadres attached to the Justice Ministry.

During its stay in Laos, in addition to exchanging experiences and signing with the Lao side an agreement on cooperation in the field of law and the judiciary for 1982-86, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy prime minister acting on behalf of the prime minister. It also visited some historic places and economic establishments in Vientiane.

PUBLIC WARNED ABOUT POSSIBILITY OF FLOODS

BK240534 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Listeners, please be informed that according to predictions by the meteorological service, it may continue to rain over the next few days and the water in the Mekong River may rise. The officers, organizations and people along the riverbank, particularly those in Vientiane, are therefore warned to be vigilant and prepared to combat floods.

ATHIT SAYS FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA 'ESCALATES'

BK230819 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese troops have renewed military offensives against Khmer resistance forces opposite the Thai border province of Prachin Buri, senior army officials said yesterday.

Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek said the fighting between the rival forces in western Kampuchea had escalated and resulted in spill-overs across the border into Thailand. Artillery and mortar shells fired from the Vietnamese troops landed on Thai soil and caused damage to the property of Thai villagers along the border but not one was injured, he said. He said the Vietnamese were laying seige to Khmer resistance groups' strongholds and bombarded them with artillery in the renewed offensive. But the Vietnamese attackers were also met with strong resistance from guerrillas of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, he said.

Spokesman of the Supreme Command Lt Gen Som Khattaphan told the NATION that the Vietnamese recently sent 17 new tanks to reinforce its troops surrounding the Khmer Rouge stronghold on Phnum Malai mountain range. The number of the old Vietnamese tanks there was not known. He refused to assess the fighting situation at the major Khmer Rouge stronghold, but said the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces have tried in vain for three years to liquidate the resistance base.

Gen Athit said that the Vietnamese recently fortified their bases near the Thai-Kampuchean border to facilitate the use of military hardware in their campaigns against the Khmer resistance forces. However, he said the Vietnamese would be incapable of using their tanks on the border area as the soil was soft enough to get the tanks bogged down.

Villagers Evacuated From Border

BK220653 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri -- More than 70 families of Thai villagers have been evacuated from a border village here following sporadic shelling by the Vietnamese-backed forces against a stronghold for Khmer resistance forces near the border. The villagers were moved from Ban Sa-Ngae, about 12 kms north of here, to Ban Khok Phrik in Tambon Thap Sadet.

Local authorities decided to evacuate the villagers after the Vietnamese-backed forces intensified their daily shelling against the soldiers of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) opposite Ban Sanlo Cha-Ngan here. The bombardment of the KPNLF's stronghold close to the Thai border began on August 18 and continued sporadically. Military sources said that at least five KPNLF soldiers were wounded almost every day and rushed to an Italian-run hospital in the district. The sources also said that two Vietnamese soldiers were arrested by a group of Thai defence volunteers near Ban Sa-Ngae on Friday.

KHMER ROUGE DESERTERS JOIN SIHANOUK FORCES

BK240205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Most of the Khmer Rouge deserters who fled into Thailand from Phnum Malai last week have returned to Kampuchea to join the forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, according to a Moulinaka source yesterday.

Meanwhile more than 100 Khmer Rouge troops who tried to cross into Thai territory at Ban Sarongkong, about 20 kilmetres south of Aranyaprathet, were forced to turn back by Thai troops on Sunday night, military sources said.

About 100 of the 227 heavily-armed Khmer Rouge guerrillas, Mit Nari female militia and dependents who crossed into Thailand last Tuesday night were pushed back into Kampuchea, but the rest refused to return immediately and asked to be allowed to join the Moulinaka. A Thai military official said some were disarmed and sent to the Khao-I-Dang refugee holding centre. According to the Moulinaka source, the rest crossed back into Kampuchea from Surin last Friday to join the Sihanouk forces. The source went on to say that the prince has appealed for emergency food and medical aid from the World Food Programme.

Sunday's border incident could have been caused by a shortage of food, according to a senior Khmer Rouge officer. Mit Sok Phheap, deputy commander of the Khmer Rouge 474 Division, told reporters in an interview UNICEF has cut down its food distribution programme at the border from three times a month to twice. As a result, some guerrillas were trying to cross into Thailand to try to find food, he said. As the guerrillas crossed on Sunday, Thai troops of the Second Battalion, Second Infantry Regiment fired warning shots and flares, causing the approaching Khmer Rouge unit, estimated to be about 120-strong, to retreat into Kampuchea, sources said. Sources said fighting inside Kampuchea was reported as "slight" due to continuous rain. But military sources said the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin regime has reinforced its border force with light tanks and two new battalions of troops.

USSR SAID CONSIDERING CUTBACK IN AID TO SRV

BK221133 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] An expert on Southeast Asia at one of the universities in Thailand disclosed that the Soviet Union is reviewing a cutback in aid to Vietnam next year. The expert, who spent 2 weeks in the Soviet Union and Vietnam, interviewed senior officials in the Vietnamese Government, including Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He said a longstanding disagreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has been the question of how much aid the Soviet Union should give to Vietnam and a revision of Soviet aid will be made within the next year.

This revision stems from two factors: The Vietnamese desire to be less dependent on the Soviets and the Soviet desire for continued reducing aid to Vietnam. He said Vietnam used to depend heavily on the Soviet Union for basic consumer goods since the Vietnam war. But now that the situation is different, the dependence has lessened. Vietnam hopes that by 1985 it would not have to rely on the Soviet Union for food. He further elaborated that Vietnam views its present internal situation as rising economic recovery and rising expectation of increasing more agricultural produce step by step over the years.

Meanwhile, a recent official report said that Hanoi's debts with capitalist countries and foreign banks have increased to $1.7 billion along with its $80 million loan with the International Monetary Fund. The expert disclosed that Vietnam's problem with its southern half is becoming evident. Southern Vietnam has independent authority to conduct its own policy on a broad scale regarding economic, agricultural and trade with foreign countries, while its society is becoming isolated from the north. The problem of disintegration thus has become a major concern for Hanoi about how the present status could be maintained within the country. And this, he said, had delayed a possibility for Vietnam to create greater disturbances to its neighboring states.

BANGKOK POST SCORES VNA REBUTTAL OF THAI PROTEST

BK240217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Poisoning the Dialogue Spirit"]

[Text] Vietnam is upset that our government has complained to the United Nations about Hanoi's violations of Thai airspace and territorial waters.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said it was "authorised to declare that (the Thai protest) is sheer fabrication and that Vietnam always respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand." There is more than a slight amount of debate possible over the last part of that statement, but of course Vietnam is entitled to its opinion.

What bothers us more than the VNA version of the facts of the case is the conclusion it draws. The news agency said that because Thailand made public the facts of the cases involving Vietnamese violations of law, we are endangering "the atmosphere of dialogue between Vietnam and Thailand reached through the meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries last month." Thailand is doing no such thing.

The "danger" and tension between our country and Vietnam comes from the east of us, from Kampuchea and Vietnam. It comes from a rock-hard position from Vietnamese authorities who insist that their "irreversible" position on a number of issues is the only right one. While Hanoi establishes a "Vietnamese-Thai" border, we are supposed to accept this. When Hanoi produces a supposed "confession" of a man claiming that high Thai authorities are trying to overthrow the Vietnamese Government, we are supposed to grin and bear it. When our own prime minister is named as a man dedicated to warfare over peace, we are not to take the right of reply.

Then, when Thailand presents its case at the United Nations, Hanoi has the gall to claim that it is Thailand which is harming relations between the two countries. Communist jargon as used in Hanoi calls this "the trick of the thief calling 'stop, thief,'" to sow confusion among bystanders. We would call it arrogance. It there is going to be any "atmosphere of dialogue" between Thailand and Vietnam, let Vietnam begin seriously discussing issues, and violations of Thai territory is as good a place to begin as any. Holier-than-thou denials poison the atmosphere of dialogue.

POLICE ARREST 'INSURGENT LEADER' 22 AUGUST

BK231508 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Phetchabun -- A suspected communist insurgent leader who is on the most wanted list has been captured together with three other communist suspects yesterday, police reported.

Chot Sae Li, 32, and the three communist suspects were arrested in Tambon Wang Chompu in Muang District while on a mission to buy food for their "starving" comrades in Hin Rong Ka area, police said.

Police at first pounced on Chi Sae Chi, 27, after villagers noticed his suspicious behaviour while sitting at a bus terminal with several shopping bags. Chi reportedly confessed to police that he was a Hmong tribesman and a communist insurgent attached to the Tenth Unit in Hin Rong Ka. He said he came to town with two friends to buy food and medical supplies for those back in the jungle.

Later a police unit went to the village market and apprehended Charun Sae Tang, 42, and Sa-Ngeum Huatphrom or Comrade "Kamlai", 32. Both reportedly carried about 3,000 baht cash and a list of food and medical supplies to be purchased. Sa-Ngeum reportedly told police that about 100 insurgents waiting for him at the Tenth Unit in Hin Rong Ka were now starving and were frequently being attacked by government forces.

Police later arrested alleged insurgent leader Chot at a shop.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS FORMER SOUTH REVOLUTIONARIES

OW210025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September, at Ho Chi Minh City's Thong Nhat conference hall Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently cordially met and talked with officials who previously took part in the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Advisory Council, the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. Also present at the cordial meeting was Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee.

Chairman Pham Van Dong solicitously inquired about the health conditions of the officials. He noted with great joy that nearly all the officials, despite their advanced age, their poor health and their being in retirement, have continued to make contributions, along with the city's people, by motivating their children and grandchildren in building and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: In the great revolutionary undertaking of our party and people, older revolutionary generations have made noble sacrifices and worthy contributions. Our people will never forget the children of nation and class who have made valuable contributions. During the intimate encounter, the officials were very moved to see Chairman Pham Van Dong again. Many of them expressed constructive views to help the party and state develop its fine achievements and repel and check negativism in production and social life. All those present were of the view that, in order to uphold the glorious traditions of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September, now more than ever everyone must make contributions, strive to overcome all difficulties, promote overall production, gradually enhance all social aspects, and wholeheartedly care for the spiritual and material life of the worker to make our people wealthy and our nation strong and to fulfill venerated and beloved Uncle Ho's ardent aspirations and earnest recommendation in his sacred testament.

Meets HCM City Intelligentsia

BK220733 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Amidst the enthusiasm and pride brought about by the historic days of August, more than 100 intellectuals of both sexes from different sectors and disciplines representing the Ho Chi Minh City intelligentsia happily met at the Thong Nhat conference hall to greet Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to report to him about their work, feelings and aspirations. Many overseas Vietnamese intellectuals from France, Italy, the FRG, Belgium and Japan who are visiting the homeland also attended the meeting. Present were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the city party committee, and several members of the standing bodies of the city party committee and the city people's committee.

Chairman Pham Van Dong conveyed his cordial greetings to the socialist intelligentsia of the city and said: Today is a good opportunity to cordially meet together, talk to one another and jointly resolve practical problems to further increase our contributions to the cause of socialist construction in the city as well as throughout the country as a whole.

In the sincere and openminded atmosphere, many intellectuals took turns reporting to Chairman Pham Van Dong about their efforts to overcome the immediate difficulties while carrying out scientific-technological activities in support of national construction and defense. Some of them informed the comrade chairman of their living conditions and the quality of their scientific training and research activities at present; and at the same time, they suggested a number of measures for employing scientific-technological workers and organizing their activities in accordance with the specific conditions of the country.

Doctor of Oceanography (Bui Thi Can), Doctor of Economics Nguyen Xuan Oanh, Engineer (Huynh Thien Tong), Prof Doctor of Chemistry (Chu Pham Ngoc Son) and Prof Ly Chanh Trung -- who had met Chairman Pham Van Dong when he visited the city early in 1981 -- reported the results of the work they had promised to perform for the chairman at the previous meeting.

On behalf of the city party and people's committees, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh welcomed the diverse and constructive views presented by the intellectuals and stressed: The city party and people's committees will continue to create favorable conditions for the city's intellectuals -- socialist intellectuals as Chairman Pham Van Dong puts it -- to make ever bigger contributions to the nation's great revolutionary cause.

Chairman Pham Van Dong heartily praised the intellectuals for their valuable contributions in the past. He expressed concern over the difficulties facing their activities and urged them to strive to surge forward constantly to fulfill their missions as socialist intellectuals trusted by the party and the people. The chairman pointed out: Socialist construction is a great undertaking and a totally new and very difficult, complex task, especially in the case of our country -- a country with a poor and backward economy that went through decades of devastation by war. Therefore, to achieve success everyone must develop for himself great confidence, firm determination and a highly creative spirit.

He continued: Formerly we, with bare hands, fought with confidence in the final triumph of the revolutionary cause and achieved glorious victory. It must also be said that, along with fighting and winning victory, we also succeeded in building a powerful People's Armed Forces and developing the Vietnamese military science and art. I think that since we already succeeded in the military and national defense field, there is no reason for us not to succeed in other fields. Therefore, it is necessary to stress that today, in this glorious socialist revolution, we will certainly overcome all difficulties, build socialism successfully, defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly and lead our people to a plentiful, civilized and happy life. This conviction is based on history and science.

Chairman Pham Van Dong instructed the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees to study the diverse views presented by the intellectuals and gradually overcome the difficulties and obstacles to their efforts in scientific-technological research and application as well as their livelihood. He expressed the hope that each intellectual will work according to his conscience and make concrete contributions to the great undertaking now being vigorously carried out by our entire party and people.

With resounding and prolonged bursts of applause, the intellectuals at the meeting expressed their deep feelings and determination to carry out the instructions cordially given by respected and beloved Chairman Pham Van Dong.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP WITH AFGHANISTAN ESTABLISHED

OW201057 Hanoi VNA in English 0817 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 19 -- A meeting was held here today to present a new friendship organization -- the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association (V.A.F.A.) under President Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the Communist Party and minister of water conservancy. Present were Prof. Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples which sponsored the meeting; Do Xuan Oanh, Presidium member of the Peace Committee; Doan Tran Canh, Presidium member of the Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity; and others.

Addressing the meeting, Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the sponsoring committee, said that V.A.F.A. would actively contribute to consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples. He spoke highly of the Afghan people's great achievements in national construction and defence under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party led by General Secretary Babrak Karmal.

Nguyen Canh Dinh has sent greetings to his Afghan counterpart on Afghanistan's independence day.

YOUTH UNION GATHERING MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION

SK200805 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] To commemorate the August revolution and the National Day -- 2 September -- on 18 August the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee held a cordial function to gather various veteran core cadres who used to work as leading officials responsible for youth motivation tasks.

Attending the function were Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the VCP Central Committee and director of the VCP Central Committee Proselytizing and Front Department.

Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, on behalf of the union Central Committee, spoke on basic contents of the union's organization and educational task, on youth movement and revolutionary action programs designed to accelerate tasks concerning grain production, the practice of thrift, national security maintenance and socialist lifestyle building. He also reported on the drafting of the history of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Vu Mao expressed the profound gratitude of the union and the younger generations toward the party and state's leaders for their consistent attention to educate the younger generations and their assistance to help the union fulfill its tasks.

Those attending the function contributed many valuable ideas to tasks concerning educating and building the union, especially its grassroots organizations. They also pledged that they would regularly contact and assist the union to fulfill its tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES FILE CHARGES AGAINST OLALIA

HK240111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Military authorities yesterday filed charges against detained labor leader Felixberto Olalia Sr. The charges were for inciting to sedition and inciting to rebellion. Military prosecutors said they had sufficient evidence to convict Olalia. Quezon City Fiscal Seri Apostol recommended no bail for his provisional release.

LIBYA'S AT-TALHI ARRIVES FOR GOOD-WILL VISIT

OW221343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Manila, Aug. 21 (AFP) -- Libyan Secretary-General Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi arrived here today for a two-day goodwill visit, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported.

Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata met his Libyan counterpart whose 3-man party includes the secretaries for transportation and for economic and light industries. Full military honors were accorded the Libyan visitors, who had just come from Beijing and were on their way back to Libya, the agency said.

Honored at Luncheon

HK240115 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The first lady and human settlements minister, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, attended a luncheon yesterday in honor of Jadallah 'Aziz at-Thali, secretary general of the Libyan People's Committee. Mrs Marcos, in brief remarks, expressed hope that the remaining obstacles to the implementation of the 1976 Tripoli agreement would soon be overcome. She recalled that it was Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who was instrumental in forging the agreement during her visit to Libya. This agreement confirmed Philippine territorial integrity and sovereignty over Mindanao and Sulu.

LIBYAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON MINDANAO PROBLEM

HK180054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] On the Mindanao problem, Libyan Ambassador Mustafa Dreiza said the conflict there is an internal problem of the Philippines, and foreigners should not meddle in it. He also called for renewed negotiations between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front, stressing that dialogue could solve the conflict. Ambassador Dreiza discussed the Mindanao problem in a meeting with newsmen yesterday in Zamboanga city. He also said Libya and the Islamic Conference would be able to help solve the problem in the south. He also expressed his country's readiness to help support Muslim Filipinos in their economic and social improvement.

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SUZUKI MOVES TOWARD SETTLING TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW250621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Kanonji, Kagawa Pref., Aug 25, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki took another step toward settling the current textbook dispute Wednesday when he said the government will put concrete measures in a statement to be issued shortly concerning the diplomatic row. He said the statement will be ready in a day or two after talks with two Liberal-Democratic Party members, who returned to Tokyo Wednesday from Seoul.

On Monday Suzuki said the government will try harder to make the textbooks and the accounts they carry better and more appropriate. This was interpreted as the first official indication that the government may comply with a Chinese and South Korean demand for correction of "distortions" in the history textbooks about Japan's conduct in the two countries before and during World War II.

But Suzuki said at Wednesday's news conference that the government statement will not specifically refer to any particular "distortion" that may be corrected. "Rather it will be in line with our idea to make the textbooks reflect basic descriptions more correctly," Suzuki said. Suzuki also said the government will produce a general policy and that how it will be carried out is up to the Education Ministry, empowered to screen the textbooks. He ruled out the possibility of revising the high school history books before they are used starting next school year.

Ogawa Urges Caution

OW250031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 25, KYODO -- Education Minister Heiji Ogawa has asked the prime minister not to go too far in favor of China and South Korea in the current dispute over Japanese textbooks, government sources said Wednesday.

The request, made Tuesday, followed Monday's news conference in which Suzuki indicated his readiness to comply with the Chinese and South Korean demand for correction of "distortions" in Japanese textbooks about Japan's military activities in the two countries before and during World War II.

The sources said Ogawa reminded Suzuki that the Education Ministry is in charge of dealing with the textbook controversy. "We will regret it if we make pledges (to China and South Korea) which we cannot carry out," Ogawa was quoted as saying.

Ogawa and Suzuki met for 50 minutes to discuss the dispute which has developed into a major diplomatic issue clouding Japan's relations withthe two countries. Ogawa had planned to visit China early next month but the Beijing Government has withdrawn its invitation to him, saying he is "unfriendly" toward the country.

Dietmen Return From ROK

OW250411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 25, KYODO -- Two officials of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) returned here Wednesday after talks with South Korean officials on the current textbook dispute.

They were due to meet Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa later in the day to brief him on their four-day visit to Seoul. Miyazawa, a former foreign minister, is in charge of a government crisis management team to defuse the diplomatic row involving Japan, South Korea and China.

The LDP officials -- Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Yoshiro Mori -- tried, but apparently failed to convince the South Koreans that the Japanese Government has been making every possible effort to settle the dispute. South Korea has officially demanded correction of "distorted" descriptions in Japanese school textbooks about Japan's conduct during its 1910-45 colonial rule of Korea.

Report on ROK Talks

OW251041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 25, KYODO -- Two Dietmen, who returned home Wednesday from South Korea where they discussed the textbook issue with South Korean officials, called for a prompt political decision to be made by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to settle the diplomatic row.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's subcommittee on the textbook issue, and Yoshiro Mori, former chairman of the party's Education Department, reported on their discussions with Korean officials, including Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho, to LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and other top party officials.

Later, at a press conference, they told reporters that they got the Koreans to understand the Japanese textbook-screening system and Japan's move to revise the criticized accounts in history textbooks concerning Japan's colonial rule of Korea before and during the last war. They indicated that a solution to the diplomatic row would be possible if Japan meets Korean demands to the maximum within the framework of the present textbook-screening system. They added that the textbook issue is a question touching the Korean people's pride, soul and heart as well as their hardships under the Japanese rule and that such points should be incorporated in a government statement to be issued on the issue.

SAKURAUCHI: CIVILIANS TO BE SENT TO NAMIBIA

OW241107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 24, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi accepted a United Nations request that Japan provide civilian personnel to assist a U.N. peacekeeping force in Namibia, southwest Africa, supervise a ceasefire and elections. The foreign minister told U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Japan would send the personnel at a meeting between the two in Sakurauchi's office Tuesday.

The secretary general had asked Japan to provide the assistance to the international peacekeeping force in the troubled African country, Foreign Ministry officials said. It will be the first personnel contribution by Japan to U.N. peacekeeping activities.

Although final arrangements are yet to be made, negotiations are udnerway among parties concerned for the independence of Namibia, now under the military control of South Africa. According to the agreement reached so far, the ceasefire between the South African forces and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrillas will be followed by elections to a constituent assembly which is to finalize a constitutional platform for independence, the officials said. They said that the elections would take place early next year.

During the 70-minute meeting, Sakurauchi suggested the secretary general make a proposal to restrict the abuse of veto rights by the five permanent members of the Security Council in order to strengthen the peacekeeping functions of the world body, according to the officials. Perez de Cuellar, however, replied that a proposed amendment in the U.N. Charter, which is necessary to restrain the use of the veto, would most likely be vetoed, they said. He said he would rather improve the authority of the secretary general to counter the use of the veto.

In regard to the North-South problem, Sakurauchi told Perez de Cuellar that the industralized nations have agreed to start global negotiations for a new economic order by respecting the framework of existing international economic organizations. The Japanese foreign minister asked the secretary general to urge developing countries to start global negotiations.

The countries of the South are insisting on a new order of currency, trade and energy free from existing international institutions and are hesitating on the negotiations. The secretary general pledged to explain to the developing nations global negotiations would bring benefits to them and that they should be flexible.

MITI 1983 BUDGET REQUEST REPORT DETAILED

OW241303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 24, KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has made a budget request to create a national reserve system for rare metals which have taken on greater significance in the face of unstable supply, ministry officials said Tuesday.

They said the ministry is requesting a 810 million yen ($3.2 million) appropriation for the project which will supplement a private-level reserve structure for which the state is providing 490 million yen ($1.9 million) in the current fiscal year. State stockpiling of rare metals like nickel and chrome is necessary, the ministry stated in a budget request report for fiscal 1983, to guarantee the nation's economic security.

[illegible] officials said that the ministry's 1983 budget proposal, which was presented to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, contained a 25 billion yen ($98 million) request for revitalizing Japan's ailing basic industries such as aluminum and petrochemical. A senior ministry official estimated that Japan's aluminum production cost per ton is around 500,000 yen ($1,960) while the market price of the metal has dropped to below 300,000 yen ($1,176) today from some 450,000 yen ($1,764) two years ago. Additionally, MITI is demanding 2.85 billion yen ($11.2 million) for development of so-called "fifth generation" computers as part of an international effort to promote industrial cooperation in the high technology field.

These projects were contained in the ministry's 846.71 billion yen ($3,320 million) request in the government's fiscal 1983 general account budget. The ministry request for the next fiscal year starting April 1, 1983 means an increase of about 7 percent, 55.54 billion yen ($218 million), from the current fiscal year.

MITI is also asking for 12.99 billion yen ($50.9 million) for the quasi-governmental Japan External Tra[illegible] rganization (JETRO), up from 11.82 billion yen ($46.4 million) in the current fis[illegible] year, in a drive to contribute to the revitalization of the world economy and establish harmonious trade ties with other countries. The total, said Shigeo Muraoka, director of the ministry's General Coordinstion Division, includes a 230 million yen ($900,000) appropriation for setting up industrial cooperation and technology exchange centers in New York, London, Paris and six other major cities. Also included in the JETRO budget request was 1.36 billion yen ($5.3 million) for creation of trade and industry promotion and cooperation centers in the Philippines and Malaysia. Japan already maintains centers in Indonesia and Thailand to promote closer relations with the countries.

BRIEFS

AID TO INDONESIA — Tokyo, Aug 20, KYODO -- Japan will provide Indonesia with about yen 2.18 billion (dollar 8 million) in aid for construction projects in that country, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Notes on the grant were exchanged in Jakarta Friday between officials of the two countries. The aid consists of yen 1.8 billion for construction of a radio-television broadcasting training center and yen 375 million for construction of a geological institute. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT 20 Aug 82 OW]

NODONG SINMUN SEES CHON'S AFRICA TRIP AS 'TRICK'

SK242351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0750 GMT 24 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August article: "Enemy's Nature Cannot Be Hidden Under the Mask of Friend"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique is employing every trick possible to infiltrate newly-emerging and nonaligned countries. Pretending that it is a friend to the Third World countries, the puppet clique is now showing more enthusiasm in its game of invitation and visit diplomacy under the so-called pretext of political and diplomatic cooperation.

Prattling about diversifying export markets and securing raw materials, the puppet clique is also intensifying maneuvers to make economic inroads into these countries. However, such unseeming acts by the puppets are rejected and denounced wherever they go.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean puppet cannot approach the Third World countries nor does it have the qualifications to do so. South Korea is a U.S. colony and there are U.S. imperialist military bases in South Korea. The South Korean puppets are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in their brutality. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is not even qualified to approach the nonaligned countries, which are aspiring for independence and struggling against imperialism.

South Korea is a U.S. colony and the puppet clique is a U.S. perpetrator. The South Korean puppet clique cannot move even one step without receiving control and direction from its U.S. masters, and it cannot live even for a moment without being comforted in the bosom of its masters. This being the case, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, offering South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a complete colony and military base, assumes as its mission faithful execution of the U.S. imperialist masters' colonial enslavement policy.

Speaking about the U.S. imperialists, whom the puppets worship as their savior, they are the arch enemy of the Third World peoples. In the past, imperialists like the U.S. colonized the Third World countries and forced the people of the Third World to serve as slaves. Today, they are ceaselessly committing military intervention and subversive acts to crush the struggle the people of the Third World countries are waging to achieve national independence and to build a new society.

By becoming a dirty stooge of the imperialists, the flagrant enemy of the people of the Third World, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now challenging the people who are struggling against imperialism and aspiring for independence. The anti-imperialism and independence aspirations of the people of the Third World countries and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's pro-U.S. flunkeyist and traitorous acts are incompatible; therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan clique can never mingle with the peoples of the Third World.

Also because of its crimes committed against the anti-imperialism and national liberation cause of the peoples of the Third World countries, the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot go shoulder to shoulder with the newly emerging countries. The criminal acts committed by the South Korean rulers to crush the struggle for national liberation waged by the peoples of the Third World are still vividly remembered by the people of the world. In particular, Chon Tu-hwan, when he was serving the former dictator, was the first to rush to the battlefield of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and to randomly massacre people there who rose to achieve their just cause, thus emerging as a nefarious enemy of the peoples of the Third World countries.

Together with the former dictator, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique activly protected and supported the Israeli aggressors, the enemy of the Arab peoples and, under collusion with the African racists, committed indelible crimes against the peoples of the Third World countries by running riot in a bloodthirsty effort to strangle the struggle waged against imperialists and for national liberation of the African peoples.

Even today, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique is fulfilling its duty as a shock brigade for the U.S. imperialists' aggression against the Third World. The puppets are actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers aimed at disintegrating, splitting up and defeating the Third World countries and nonaligned nations one after another. The fact that the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan, while touring Southeast Asian countries last year, preached the U.S. imperialists' strategy to dominate the Pacific and openly raved about strengthening its military bloc is a concrete manifestation of this. The fact that the U.S. imperialist bosses praised the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique for contributing to the restoration of the friendly ASEAN countries' confidence in the United States through its tour of those countries clearly shows that the puppets are performing the aggressive scenario of the U.S. imperialists.

Particularly, the puppet clique's nature as a shock brigade executing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy is clearly shown in the fact that the clique is strengthening political and military collusion with the Israeli aggressors and the South African racist clique. As soon as he usurped power, the puppet clique called in the Israeli ambassador and promised active support for Israel. The puppet clique is expanding cooperation in the military field with the Israeli Zionists, South African racists and the traitorous clique of Taiwan, clearly showing that the puppet clique is a partner of the U.S. imperialists in executing their aggressive policy against the peoples of the Third World countries.

Facts indict the nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as the flagrant enemy of the peoples of the Third World. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique is anxious to infiltrate into the nonaligned nations by pretending to be a friend of those countries, because the South Korean puppet clique is isolated in the international community for its criminal policy of following the United States, for its suppression of the people and for perpetuation of national division.

As a result of the puppet clique's economic policy that depends on the outside forces, the South Korean economy is in trouble because of a shortage of raw materials and a lack of funds and markets.

By making inroads into the nonaligned nations, the puppet clique is trying to separate them from the anti-imperialists' struggle for independence front and to make them follow the U.S. imperialists in order to avoid its own isolation in the international community. It also tries to perpetuate national division by winning support for its splittist lines from the nonaligned nations and to rescue its sagging economy from bankruptcy by depending on the rich raw materials and fuel of the Third World countries. But this is a preposterous daydream. It is a foolish act for a colonial stooge without a bit of independence to try to join the ranks of independent countries.

The wily attempt on the part of the enemy of the Third World to pretend to be their friend will not work. The peoples of the Third World are raising their vigilance against the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is flirting with them with a sword up its sleeve.

No matter how cunning a mask it may employ to cover up its nature it cannot deceive the people. The more the clique tries to appear to be friendly to the peoples of the nonaligned nations, the stronger will be the hatred and denunciation evoked from these countries.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN NICARAGUA

SK200424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 20 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the ever more undisguised anti-Nicaraguan campaign of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, NODONG SINMUN Friday says: The U.S. imperialists must give up their anachronistic dream of solving all things with "strength" and promptly renounce their aggression and intervention scheme against the Nicaraguan people.

The author of the commentary, captioned "U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw Their Interfering Hands From Nicaragua," notes that the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against Nicaragua are escalating.

He further says: The aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Honduran reactionaries are leading the situation around Nicaragua to an ever higher pitch of strain and creating a grave situation in which another war of aggression might break out.

The Korean people bitterly denounce their aggressive moves against Nicaragua and express firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their struggle for defence of the nation's sovereignty and independence.

The aggression and intervention scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against Nicaragua is aimed at strangling the Nicaraguan revolution in its cradle and keeping off its influence ever growing in Central America.

The victorious advance of the Nicaraguan revolution is a powerful inspiration to the Latin American people who have risen up in an anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy and dealt a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists and their placemen.

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to vicious acts to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, hating it as a thorn in the flesh. The anti-Nicaraguan campaign of the U.S. imperialists, which is becoming more undisguised day by day, is their ridiculous act for crushing the Nicaraguan revolution with "strength."

The world progressive people who love peace and justice are actively supporting the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and unanimously denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Honduran reactionaries against the Nicaraguan people.

TANJUG NOTES IRAQ NOT TO HOST NONALIGNED SUMMIT

SK210847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 21 Aug 82

[KCNA identifies this as a "pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 20 (TANJUG) — A Yugoslav delegation headed by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, arrived here this morning and started an exchange of views with its Indian hosts on the most important international problems, especially the non-aligned countries' activity aimed at ensuring the successful holding and outcome of the seventh non-aligned summit. Another topic of discussion is further development of cooperation between the two traditionally friendly countries which are among the founders of the movement of non-alignment.

In New Delhi, it has been recalled that India, after Iraq had self-sacrificingly resigned its role as host to the seventh summit, officially indicated its readiness to organize a new summit meeting of the non-aligned countries, provided the other members of the movement agreed to that.

The Yugoslav delegation has arrived in India after the visits to Bangladesh and Nepal. In all its official and other meetings in Dacca and Katmandu, the vital place and importance of the movement of non-alignment in the endeavours for maintaining and strengthening world peace and stability was always stressed by both sides. It was also pointed out that it was essential to consolidate the unity of the movement of non-alignment and ensure all the necessary conditions for a successful holding of the seventh non-aligned summit.

BURMESE INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK210007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 21 (KCNA) -- A government cultural delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture, arrived in Pyongyang on August 20 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Chang-son, minister; and Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts; and Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other personages concerned.

Administration Council Banquet

SK210339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 21 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of August 20 in honour of the government cultural delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on a visit to our country.

Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son spoke first at the party. He said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Burma are growing strong and developing in all fields on the basis of the intimacy established between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader of the Burmese people His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win.

Noting that the new changes taking place in Burma today prove the correctness of the independent policy of the Burmese Government, the speaker said: We will as ever actively support and encourage the just cause of the Burmese Government and people vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

Head of the delegation U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture, spoke next. He expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded the delegation from the moment of its arrival in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between Burma and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have strengthened and developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975, the speaker expressed joy over the close cooperation between the two countries in cultural, art, economic and other domains.

The participants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Burmese people His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President U San Yu.

NODONG SINMUN ON WORK TO CREATE SPEED OF 80'S

SK240525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2220 GMT 23 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August editorial: "Functionionaries Should Formulate Organizational and Command Work for Creating the Speed of the 80's"]

[Text] At a time when the struggle to create the speed of the 80's is being vigorously waged in all domains of the national economy, our functionaries, economic functionaries in particular, are facing the grave task of leading this struggle to brillant victory by formulating organizational and command work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our people's revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit are very high and the nation's overall situation is very good. The party organizations at all levels and leading functionaries should organize and execute all tasks in a responsible manner, assuming an attitude worthy of maters. They should win the brillant victory in this year's struggle by actively inspiring the revolutionary zeal and initiative of the masses.

Formulating the organizational and command work is an important task that our functionaries should always see to in carrying out the revolutionary tasks. It is an urgent demand for leading the struggle to create the speed of the 80's.

Functionaries are the commanding staff of the revolution who directly organize and lead the execution of the party's lines and policy. The teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and all works for execution of the party's policy are organized, marked, controlled and executed by them. Therefore, the question as to whether the party's lines and policy are correctly carried out or not depends on how carefully and meticulously the functionaries formulate the organizational and command work. Without organizational and command work, the functionaries' activities cannot be possible by any means. We cannot talk about their loyalty to the party and the leader without this work.

The functionaries who implement the policy and tasks put forward by the party in a timely manner by formulating the organizational and command work and who make the masses' enhanced revolutionary zeal be reflected in actual results of the tasks are functionaries faithfully working for the party and revolution, for the fatherland and the people.

The socialist society is a highly organized society in which everything functions in a systematic way and all the people live and move collectively. Therefore, nothing could be successful in the socialist society if there were no support from correct organizational and guiding work. In particular, we cannot advance the socialist economy even one step farther unless we formulate economic organizational work and production command work at a time when the scale of the socialist economy has expanded and the relations between each domain of national economy and between each production process have become complex.

Economic organizational work and command of production are the prerequisites for socialist economic construction. We could make brillant achievements by continuously creating the Chollima speed, the vinalon speed, the Pyongyang speed and the 70-day struggle speed, which surprised the world's people, because economic functionaries in all domains and units properly carried out economic organizational work, commanded battles and produced and constructed more by enhancing the masses' revolutionary zeal and using the existing labor power, existing facilities and existing material.

The struggle to create the speed of the 80's -- a new advancing speed -- is being a vigorously waged on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the party's appeal. Those who should organize and command this struggle are none other than our functionaries. The potential for creating the speed of the 80's lies in the people's ideology and the functionaries' organizational work. When the functionaries deeply mingle with the masses and actively conduct the political work for them, inspiring their initiatives, and when they formulate economic organizational work and command production to fully utilize all the elements of production, an uncommon speed can be created.

In creating the speed of the 80's by planning and coordinating organizational and command work with the fighting spirit in which they enacted Chollima upswings in the postwar period and with the ambitious spirit in which they displayed the might of the speed battle in grand socialist construction, economic functionaries in all domains of the people's economy should endlessly illuminate the history of great revolutionary upswings created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more greatly demonstrate the glory and dignity of chuche Korea advancing under the party's leadership, continuously effecting renovations.

More important in formulating organizational and command work to create the speed of the 80's is for all leading functionaries to correctly grasp the party's intentions contained in the party's policy by deeply studying the latter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's policies embodying them are the only leading lines for revolution and construction and the criteria for establishing correct methods in all work. They delineate keys to all problems raised in organizing and leading production -- including organizing and mobilizing the masses and searching and mobilizing inner reserves -- not to mention clear directions and tangible ways to carry out all work.

For this reason, all leading functionaries should correctly grasp the essence and demands of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's policies set forth on every occasion. And, on the basis of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's policies, they should establish plans and organize and execute them.

By establishing a revolutionary study atmosphere, functionaries should develop themselves into experts and deeply study and seize the party's lines and policies. Moreover, they should steadily acquire a variety of knowledge needed for revolution and construction. Economic guidance functionaries, in particular, should possess a variety of knowledge and skills, studying well to acquaint themselves with their major fields.

Organizational and command work is creative work. However clear directions and methods may be and however correctly plans may be laid, we cannot achieve successes unless we carry out organizational and command work in a positive and creative manner in accordance with given circumstances.

Under the circumstances in which, upholding the party's line of effecting great revolutionary upswings in socialist construction, we are advancing at full speed, creating the speed of the 80's, countless complicated and difficult problems urgently awaiting solutions are being raised.

These urgent problems awaiting solutions are being raised due to different conditions and experiences. For this reason, no problem can be correctly resolved in a single way. So, on the basis of the party's policy, our functionaries should mobilize their wisdom and make desperate efforts to settle the tasks assigned to them with their own abilities and wisdom.

In conformity with the demand of the creation of the speed of the 80's, economic guidance functionaries, in particular, should closely combine the work of organizing and mobilizing the masses to search for inner reserves and vigorously stage the movement for technical innovation according to their level of preparedness and the economic tasks assigned to their units.

To carry out organizational and command work well, functionaries should go down to the producing masses and deeply grasp realities. As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The working masses are our teachers and our encyclopedia.

When they go down to the masses, participate in meetings and exchange conversations with them, functionaries can seize what should be urgently resolved in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's and can find keys to solutions. Furthermore, they can carry out organizational and command work in a substantive way based on their grasp of reality.

Recognizing that going down to the masses, learning from them and, based on their ability and wisdom, executing tasks assigned to economic guidance functionaries are our party's traditional work method, all economic guidance functionaries should give priority to going down to the masses.

Functionaries should go down to the masses, work in conformity with the demand of the work method advanced by the great leader and responsibly organize and lead the struggle to implement the party's economic policy. Along with this, functionaries should set practical examples for the masses, find out their problems and demands and resolve them in good time.

By increasing the role of the party's organizations, the party's organizations should correctly lead all functionaries to carry out organizational and command work well. The party's organizations and three revolutions team members in all domains and at all units of the people's economy should further strengthen the work of explaining and having permeate deeply into functionaries the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings on the work of organizing the economy and leading production. And they should make functionaries faithfully work for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people.

Along with this, the party's organizations should not only guarantee conditions in which, in conformity with the demand of the great leader's work method and the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, all leading functionaries can go down to the masses and work with them, but should also strengthen the party's guidance to leading functionaries so that they can mobilize party members and workers in the method of one functionary mobilizing ten party members and workers, 10 functionaries 100 party members and workers and 100 functionaries 1000 party members and workers.

In particular, the party's organizations should make functionaries work in the manner of masters. Also they should make functionaries greatly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Our functionaries are responsible persons in charge of directly executing the party's policy and commanders leading the producing masses.

By responsibly formulating economic organizational and command work to implement well the party's plan for effecting great upsurges in socialist construction by creating the speed of the 80's, functionaries should illuminate the 1980's as the most proud and glorious decade.

BRIEFS

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR -- Pyongyang, August 21 (KCNA) -- Zong Kewen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, arrived here on August 20 by train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 20 Aug 82 SK]

GDR TRADE DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, August 24 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Eugen Kattner arrived here on August 23 by plane. It was met at the airport by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Hermann Schwiesau, GDR ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 23 Aug 82 SK]

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

SK250139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho said Tuesday Korea will not "make any diplomatic deal" to resolve its demand for corrections of "distorted" historical accounts in revised Japanese textbooks, adding that "the longer Japan drags on, the tougher Korea will be." The highest education official in Korea said: "If Japan hurts the national prides and traditions of Korea and other Asian countries, it will create very serious problems internationally."

Meeting with two visiting Japanese lawmakers from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Yi said: "In a similar dispute between West Germany, Poland and the United States after World War II, those countries cooperated with each other with amicable attitudes."

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the LDP's subcommittee on the textbook controversy, and Yoshiro Mori, who arrived in Seoul Sunday for consultations over the controversy, replied that "the Japanese Government has pledged to correct the 'distorted' historical accounts in the textbooks." Mitsuzuka said the Japanese Government regrets its past actions before and during the Japanese colonial rule in Korea (1910-1945), while Mori apologized for the "controversial textbook descriptions" on behalf of the Japanese Cabinet and the LDP.

Assembly Views Textbooks

SK250148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No Chae-won told the National Assembly yesterday the government will give greater priority to resolving the textbook dispute than any other issue pending between Korea and Japan.

In testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee, No said the textbook controversy affects the Korean people's independence and self-respect. The government, he said, will give top priority to make Japan redress the distorted historical facts concerning Korea on all outstanding issues between the two countries.

Touching on Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's press conference Monday, he said the government thinks that Japan's top leader expressed his intention to correct the distortions. As Suzuki fell short of mentioning the timing and method of correction in his news conference, the government will map out proper countermeasures, closely watching the movements in the Japanese Government, he said. The vice minister said he does not believe that Japan will discriminate between Korea and Mainland China in settling the textbook issue. The government is launching diplomatic efforts to solve the dispute apart from the outstanding issue of Korea's request for public loans, he said. The government, he said, will ensure the textbook dispute will not be affected by the loan request.

The vice minister asserted a "rightful awareness of the past history between Korea and Japan" may be the starting point of the reformulated relationship of friendship and good neighbors. "The government's short-term objective is to have Japan correct distortions in modern history voluntarily and willingly," he said. The government's mid- and long-term objective calls for Japan to right erroneous descriptions of Korea-Japan relations in ancient and medieval history, he explained. He said it is rather difficult for the government to map out proper measures for the textbook dispute, since there apparently is a split between conservative and progressive forces of Japan on the issue.

He offered testimonials on behalf of Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok who is now accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on his trip of four African nations and Canada. The vice foreign minister added that the government collected 2,612 kinds of textbooks from 47 countries since 1975, and had distortions and erroneous descriptions found in 586 textbooks from 34 countries rectified.

Members of the assembly committee denounced the distortions as a denial by Japan of Korea's independence and sovereignty as well as of friendly relations between the two countries. They argued what Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki announced in his news conference Monday fell far short of living up to the Korean people's expectations. They urged the government to take strong measures against Japan to force it to correct the distortions contained in new Japanese history textbooks to be distributed next April.

Some members went so far as to demand the government reorient Korea-Japan relations, if the Tokyo government refuses to accept Korea's demand for immediate correction. They asked what measures the government envisages if Japan refuses to correct the distortions as demanded by Korea. The government must insure Japan will right the distortions, even if the loan request is retracted and diplomatic relations with Japan severed, they said. They called upon the government to work out measures in conjuction with Asian and Pacific countries which are against Japan's move to tone down its past war brutalities.

The vice minister revealed a total of 26 countries including Korea, Mainland China and other Southeast Asian countries have joined in the concerted criticism of Japan's distortion of history. He said 48 of 70 media in the 26 countries found fault with Japan's distortion.

'KOREA UNIFICATION BANK' TO OPEN 'SHORTLY'

SK240146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug.24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is expected to open its seventh commercial bank shortly, a Finance Ministry source said Tuesday. The new bank will be called the Korea Unification Bank and its backing will come from influential businessmen who came from North Korea, the source said.

A statement issued at a recent meeting of 75 representatives originally from the five provinces of North Korea said that the Unification Bank will contribute to the nation's economic development by maximizing the mobilization of domestic funds and by playing a leading role in economic exchanges with North Korea when Korea is unified in the future. The establishment of the bank will be authorized if its existence is deemed conducive to the advancement of the South Korean economy, according to the source. The bank, with an initial paid-in capital of 30 billion won (40.5 million U.S. dollars), will become the country's second commercial bank to be set up this year, following the Shinhan Bank which opened in early July.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NIGERIA

SK201025 Seoul YONHAP in English 0945 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- Nigeria and South Korea have concluded a bilateral agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Friday. The agreement, the first government-to-government accord between the two countries, was signed in Lagos Friday by Mrs. A.E. Oyagbola, Nigerian minister of national planning, and Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok. Yi is with the official party of President Chon Tu-hwan now visiting the African nation. The agreement, consisting of 12 articles, provides for increased Korean-Nigerian cooperation in economic, technical and scientific areas, as well as the undertaking of joint ventures.

LAW ON PROTECTION OF STATE PROPERTY ANNOUNCED

BK241230 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 82

["Text" of law on the protection of state property read by Chem Snguon, vice chairman of the National Assembly's Legislative Commission during the first assembly's third session -- recorded]

[Text] Law on the protection of state property:

Chapter I -- General Regulations

Article 1

State property belongs to all citizens throughout the country and is managed by the state. It is an important material base of our regime and the source of our economic and defense forces for ensuring the successful defense and construction of our fatherland, gradual advance through a transitional period toward socialism, and for guaranteeing the improvement of our people's livelihood with well-being, happiness and peace.

Article 2

The citizens of the PRK must honor and protect the state property. This is the sacred duty and genuine right of each citizen. If they see any waste of or activity harmful to the state property, each individual has the duty and right to make denunciations or lodge complaints to the competent ministries for the timely prevention of such acts. Any reprisal against those who made the denunciation or lodged the complaint is absolutely forbidden.

Article 3

Pursuant to law, the state organs, national defense organs, production enterprises, commercial enterprises and all other enterprises must set up control regulations on the acceptance, portage, maintenance, distribution, management and transportation of materials, goods and other state property, and publicize these regulations among cadres, personnel, workers and combatants for thorough implementation.

Article 4

Cadres, personnel, workers and combatants who are directly in charge of the acceptance, portage, maintenance, transportation, distribution and management of the state property must strictly implement the law and regulations on the control of the state property, make every effort to ensure that the state property is not wasted or damaged, manage the state property appropriately and thriftily, and take every necessary measure to protect the state property from any danger or enemy attack.

Article 5

The leaders of each economic sector, organization, enterprise and KPRAF unit have the duty to set a good example in the implementation of the law and regulations on the control of state property. They must not waste or cause damage to state property. They educate cadres, personnel, workers and combatants on the protection and maintenance of state property. They must keep a close watch on the conditions of state property in their control, clearly assign tasks for their subordinates to maintain and manage the state property correctly and in accordance with the law and regulations. They must regularly monitor and inspect the implementation of these laws and regulations, keep a regular inventory of state property and inspect the implementation of the regulations concerning the accounts of the state property and warehouses, and the preparation of statistics and reports on the control of state property. They must take necessary measures to prevent such activities as wasting or damaging state property. They must enforce strict and appropriate punishments against such activities.

Article 6

The good citizens who have protected state property will be awarded. The citizens who wasted or caused damage to state property will be punished according to the categories of their offenses defined by this law.

Chapter II -- Forms of Punishments

Article 7

By taking into consideration the conditions of the offenses and the interrelation between the state property and the offender, punishment will be taken in accordance with any one or several of the following punishments:

Punishment in accordance with the civil code; punishment in accordance with the labor law; punishment in accordance with the administrative law; and punishment in accordance with the penal code.

Article 8

Punishment in accordance with the civil code means compensation for the failure to fulfill the obligations mentioned in the agreements on the purchase, sale, loan, service, maintenance and transportation of the state property. The amount of compensation to be paid will be equal to the actual price of the losses incurred.

Article 9

Punishment in accordance with the labor law means material compensation. This measure will be imposed upon cadres, personnel, workers and combatants who violated the control regulations or damaged state property due to lack of responsibility while they were in charge of the control, acceptance, portage, transportation, maintenance, distribution and management of the state property. If their violations of the regulations or lack of responsibility caused damage or loss to the state property, the offenders must compensate for the total loss incurred. The compensation may be reduced if there is clear proof of reasonable cause for the loss. If the damage of the state property was caused by violations of regulations or lack of responsibility, the offender must compensate for the loss. The amount of money to be compensated must not exceed the 3-month salary of the offender. The compensation may be reduced according to the state of the offender's assets. Should there be more than one offender, all offenders must compensate for the loss. However, the total compensation must not exceed the actual amount of loss.

Article 10

Punishment in accordance with administrative law means warning, reprimand, demotion in rank, demotion in position, forcible resignation or dismissal. All of these administrative measures are to be imposed upon cadres, personnel, workers and combatants whose violations of the regulations or lack of responsibility have caused damage or loss to state property.

Article 11

In the case of force measure, that is, in the case of an unexpected and irresistible danger, disaster or attack by the enemy, damages or losses caused therefrom shall not be compensated.

Article 12

Whoever damages state property with intent to betray the revolution shall be punished in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the KPRC Decree No. 2-DL dated 15 May 1980.

Article 13

Whoever is found guilty of theft of state property or committing other offences which caused damage to state property shall be punished in accordance with Article 5 of the KPRC Decree No. 2-DL dated 15 May 1980.

Article 14

Whoever takes advantage of his position and authority to make use of state property for his own benefit shall be subjected to disciplinary action or ordered to compensate for the damage he caused. In the case of serious damage, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years.

Article 15

Whoever abuses his position and authority to intentionally misappropriate the principles and regulations concerning the control of state property and intentionally uses state property for any purpose other than intended, thus causing damage, shall be subjected to disciplinary action or ordered to compensate for the damage he caused. In the case of serious damage, the offender shall be subjected to imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years.

Article 16

Whoever infringes the penal code as mentioned in Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this law may be granted reduction in punishment in the following cases:

The offense is committed for the first time, and when the competent authorities have discovered this offence, the offender is willing to return the misappropriated state property or to make reparation for whatever damage he has committed;

Voluntary confession and exposure of accomplices;

The damage is slight.

Article 17

Whoever infringes the penal code as mentioned in Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this law shall be subjected to harsh punishment in the following cases:

Multiple offenses, even if he has not yet been charged;

Organized offenses;

Offenses with perfidious, dangerous and subversive intent; and

Offenses which cause serious material damage or serious consequences.

Article 18

Besides being exiled, the offender may be subjected to one or several of the following lesser punishments:

A fine of 500 to 5,000 riels;

Partial or total seizure of his assets; and

(?Deprivation of the right to shelter). The offender may be ordered to make additional reparations for the damage he has done.

Chapter III -- Regulations for Implementation

Article 19

The leaders of each economic sector, organization, KPRAF unit and each enterprise have the right to impose punishment according to the administrative law and labor law upon the offenders who infringe the control regulations or cause damage to state property due to lack of responsibility. Representatives from the Trade Union Committee, the Youth Association or the Women's Association shall take part in the hearing and decision on verdict.

Article 20

The provincial and municipal state prosecutors and people's courts and the military prosecutors and military courts have the competence to bring charges and try the offenses of sabotaging or damaging state property as mentioned in Articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of this law.

Article 21

If contentious civil affairs which concern the failure to fulfill obligations and lead to damage of state property occur between a state institution and a production solidarity group or between a state institution and the private sector, they must first be subjected to a reconciliation effort. If this reconciliation effort does not succeed, the files should then be forwarded to the municipal or provincial courts for decision.

Article 22

This law shall be effective the day it is promulgated.

Article 23

The Council of Ministers is in charge of counseling in the implementation of this law.

CHEA SIM-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

BK241535 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Aug (SPK) -- At the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by its chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, left Phnom Penh today for an official friendship visit to Bulgaria.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Say Phutang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Phlek Piroun, secretary general of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross; and other ministers and National Assembly members. Orlin Kostadinov Ghiyaurov, acting charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador to Kampuchea, were present at the departure of the delegation.

'SCHEME' TO HAVE SIHANOUK REPRESENT KAMPUCHEA SCORED

BK250709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "A Farce by the Three Puppets"]

[Text] The three puppets have staged a farce. This farce is divided into two parts. In the first part, the audience sees Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann holding a meeting in Kuala Lumpur in order to establish the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The second part shows these puppets touring various countries in order to propagate their so-called Democratic Kampuchea comedy. At the same time, one sees these puppets on their knees to beg for foreign aid.

It is known to all that Beijing and Washington are the manipulators of these puppets. The puppet playing the lead is Sihanouk. Why Sihanouk plays the lead is understandable.

The manipulators do not want the genocidal Pol Pot clique to play the lead because they are afraid that world public opinion will condemn Pol Pot's evil face. This is why they put Sihanouk in the front row.

So far, the farce staged by these puppets has only received a little applause from an audience who knows these puppets well, such as Yugoslavia and Romania. The sound of applause in Belgrade and Bucharest has not encouraged Sihanouk at all because previously these two audiences had acclaimed the Pol Pot clique despite the fact that it massacred 3 million Kampuchean people. Moreover, the fact that Yugoslavia and Romania support Sihanouk proves that Sihanouk is very skillful, on the one hand, at concealing the evil face of the Pol Pot clique whose hands are stained with the people's blood and, on the other, at opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. This is an offense that Sihanouk can never wash away in his life.

The Kampuchean people will always harbor a bitter grudge against and condemn this ugly treason by Sihanouk. We also regard the attitude of Yugoslavia and Romania as an intolerable act of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The scheme by a number of countries to send Sihanouk to speak at the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries is an act which runs totally counter to the will and hopes of the Nonaligned Movement. As they know, the summit conference of the nonaligned countries held in Havana in 1979 decided to leave the Kampuchean seat empty. No party has the right to speak at the conference on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Under whatever label, Sihanouk, who is the representative of the genocidal Khmer Rouge clique which has been condemned by all mankind, has no right to attend this conference.

No matter how keenly he tries to play his role, a puppet is a puppet. A puppet can never build a revolutionary history.

The Kampuchean revolution is advancing constantly. No reactionary force can obstruct this advance.

VODK REPORTS ON SIHANOUK, KHIEU SAMPHAN VISIT TO SFRY

BK201327 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation -- headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and with His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, as its deputy head -- paid a friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] from 11-14 August 1982.

His Excellency Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; His Excellency Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; His Excellency Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; His Excellency Mihailo Lompar, SFRY ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and other Yugoslav officials welcomed our Democratic Kampuchean delegation in the sincerest and warmest atmosphere. The two parties held talks on issues related to mutual interests and the current international situation. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, expressed his deepest thanks to the fraternal Yugoslav Government and people for their firm and steady assistance and support to the just struggle of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government.

In the name of the Yugoslav Government and people, President Petar Stambolic praised the victory scored by the Democratic Kampuchean people and government in their just struggle. He also welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which shows that the great national union of the entire Kampuchean people will struggle for the survival of their nation and race.

His Excellency Petar Stambolic emphasized the SFRY stand which continues the policies of President Tito, always upholds and defends the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and firmly opposes any violation of these principles. Based on the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the Yugoslav Government and people sympathize with, assist and support the present struggle by the Democratic Kampuchean people and government against the Vietnamese aggressors for national salvation.

These abovementioned talks were held on 12 August 1982 in Ohrid, Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in the warmest atmosphere, full of the spirit of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries -- Democratic Kampuchea and the SFRY. During its stay in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, our Democratic Kampuchean delegation was welcomed in the warmest and sincerest atmosphere by the chairman of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's parliament and other leaders as well as the people of this republic.

VODK REPORTS ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S REMARKS IN EGYPT

BK210424 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] During his recent visit to Egypt, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, granted an interview to Cairo newspapers on the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Cairo newspapers extensively published Khieu Samphan's interview. The Egyptian papers wrote:

On the military situation in Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, said: Strategically, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique has been defeated. The Vietnamese aggressor troops are tired of war and their morale is very low. They will inevitably be defeated in the end despite a daily $6 million of aid from the Soviet Union.

Khieu Samphan said that the formation of the CGDK was a bitter and shameful political defeat for the Hanoi authorities, who had done their best to prevent the Kampuchean patriotic forces from uniting in order to resist the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. Khieu Samphan stressed that the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas resolutely adhere to the 22 June declaration in Kuala Lumpur to continue their sacred struggle until the total liberation of their beloved Kampuchea fatherland.

On the diplomatic front, Khieu Samphan noted with satisfaction that peace- and justice-loving countries the world over have given firm and persistent support and assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. These countries now realize the expansionist policy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in Southeast Asia and the world.

Concerning the solution to the Kampuchean problem, Khieu Samphan said that this is predicated on the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Kampuchea and not on the so-called partial troop withdrawal, which was just a trick.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID TO PREY VENG -- Phnom Penh, 18 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 30 tons of rice from the UNHCR to the population in Kamchay Mea and Kanhchriech Districts, Prey Veng Province, 90 kilometers east of Phnom Penh. Each family received 50 kilograms of rice. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

SITTHI OPENS ASEAN STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

BK250809 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila opened the first meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok at 1600 today. In his speech, the foreign minister said this year is the 16th year of cooperation among the ASEAN Standing Committee and that this year is a year of political and economic challenge for the ASEAN members. The ASEAN members must continue to work hard and closely together with the international community to uphold the just principles of the UN Charter concerning sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination. This principle has been contemptuously trampled upon by Vietnam through its current occupation of Kampuchea.

The foreign minister said that the UN General Assembly is only about 1 month away, but Vietnam has not shown any indication of a change in its attitude toward the Kampuchean question. It has not paid any attention to the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, nor has it acknowledged the existence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Prince Sihanouk as president, which is a means toward a political and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

As for ASEAN economic cooperation, the ASEAN economic ministers have already done significant work in this field, and there is an ad hoc committee for reviewing and evaluating the results of ASEAN cooperation. Thus it is hoped that the various ASEAN governments will give favorable consideration to existing ASEAN economic activities.

A Brunei delegation is also attending the ASEAN Standing Committee meeting as an observer. The secretary general of the ASEAN Office has reported the following on the meeting.

At the meeting, the ASEAN Standing Committee largely studied economic social, cultural and information exchange cooperation. There were no political discussions. The meeting discussed several major projects, such as an ASEAN oil reserve. This would be of the same nature as the ASEAN food reserve, whose work has already begun. The ASEAN Standing Committee has approved the oil reserve project in principle and will study it in detail in the future. The meeting also discussed the results of past and future cooperation between ASEAN and non-ASEAN countries, such as cooperation with the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC.

The meeting discussed the formation of an ad hoc committee comprising non-ASEAN parties to evaluate the achievements of ASEAN since its inception and to make recommendations for improvement. The meeting also agreed to make Police Lt Col Chakthep Emsabut responsible for the antinarcotics field. It also appointed Sarawut Khongsiri to become the director for ASEAN's social and cultural affairs. In addition, the meeting discussed the expenditure of funds for various ASEAN projects.

BANGKOK POST DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN QUESTION

BK250349 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Alan Dawson's "Eye on Indochina" column: "Question of War or Peace in Kampuchea -- or Both"]

[Text] Frustrated analysts trying to figure out what's going to happen next on Kampuchea are convinced there is going to be major fighting or peace there. Or maybe both, although not at the same time.

Opinions vary widely among diplomats and Foreign Ministry officials on the likely next steps on the troublesome Kampuchea question. And it is beginning to appear entirely possible that those who detect peace feelers from Hanoi and those who see warfare in the future are both right.

For the moment, the threat of war is far greater than the threat that allout peace may break out. Intelligence officers from a number of countries including Thailand are concerned that the Vietnamese Army has plans for its biggest dry-season campaign since it took Kampuchea, including large-scale attacks across the frontier into Thailand. "The propaganda is already well under way, the diplomatic line is even more inflexible, and the military build-up has already begun," one source summed up. "It's going to be a very hot dry season." He might have added, with sufficient evidence from a number of Thai border provinces, that even the wet season is hotter than in the past.

Opinion is split on what analysts call "the big decision": whether or not the Vietnamese leadership will give the green light to large-scale attacks into Thailand. But based on currently available information, including secret field reports on Vietnamese troop movements, many sources predict the biggest military campaign by Vietnam since Hanoi troops swept into Phnom Penh after a two-week battle early in 1979. Many analysts believe the Vietnamese Army is getting ready to make its long-awaited attempt to try to wipe out the Khmer Rouge and other armed resistance. They are concerned. "There's only one way for them to do that effectively," said an experienced military analyst. "That's to come across the Thai border in strength,"following the resistance fighters in any retreat. There are very ominous signs that this could happen as early as the coming dry season, or possibly next year at the latest. The "partial withdrawal" of Vietnamese forces announced by Hanoi last month has relieved the occupation forces of what one source derogatorily labelled "the least good and reliable" of the Hanoi army in Kampuchea. Vietnam has completed its defence build-up at the Chinese border, and military planners have turned their full attention to Kampuchea, many sources indicate. And crack northern troops now are available to move into Kampuchea. The partial pull-out was to be permanent, according to the official announcement, only if Thailand reciprocated by reining in the resistance in their attacks. In fact, the resistance appears to have become stronger -- certainly it has on the political side -- and has begun serious planning to increase military pressure on Vietnamese positions.

[SRV Foreign Minister] Thach and the Vietnamese-installed officials in Phnon Penh have stressed often in recent weeks that their armies have "the right of self-defence and counter-attack," a phrase which obviously could cover chasing Khmer Rouge into Thailand and fighting on Thai territory. "Kampuchea is happy to live in peace with its neighbours, particularly with the Thai people," said [PRK Council of State Chairman] Heng Samrin's Foreign Minister Hun Sen in a speech to parliament. "But it has the right of self-defence and counterattack and is determined to crush any act of subversion of foreign aggressors against independence on its motherland and its liberty.

Obviously, the decision to send Vietnamese troops crossing into Thailand is a major decision which would have to be made by the Vietnamese Politburo. The last such big attack, in June 1980, led to the firing of the Vietnamese division commander who ordered the attack. He was relieved of command not for sending a regiment into Thailand, which he was authorized to do. He was instead fired because he timed the attack when Thach was travelling in the ASEAN area, and, more importantly still, because his troops lost the battle to clearly superior Thai military forces.

If Vietnam now makes "the big decision" to move into Thailand during an anti-resistance offensive, such attacks would clearly be bigger than the 1980 incursion -- "multi-division at least," says a foreign specialist on the Vietnamese military. The international bubbub would be considerable and would be extremely anti-Vietnam and pro-Thai. But Hanoi might well reason that the chance to destroy the Kampuchean resistance would be worth the trouble, and that peace talks could be put off until the brouhaha subsides.

Fight-and-talk or fight-then-talk tactics have both been used with what Hanoi considers success in the past against the French, the Americans, the Saigon regime, the Khmer Rouge and China. Vietnam has been putting new weapons in place in Kampuchea for at least six months, apparently believing that the army will once again be called upon to fight for Hanoi's terms for peace. And few if any Vietnam analysts believe that even with all its current domestic problems that the Hanoi regime or the Vietnamese people have reached the limits of their "pain threshold."

A senior Heng Samrin official, National Assembly President Chea Sim, still won applause when he told the assembly: "The Kampuchean revolution is irreversible." And Hun Sen, the world's youngest foreign minister, clearly showed the militant line of thinking when he told the parliament: "In reality, the tension along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier springs from Bangkok's hostile policy." Tough words come from Hanoi and Phnom Penh, backing up the analysis that Vietnam intends to fight for what it has in Kampuchea, and is not interested in negotiating a peaceful solution to the problem.

Footnote: This analysis is not unanimous among Indochina-watchers by any means. The opposing view has it that Vietnam is looking for a happy end to the Kampuchea problem, and is looking for it quickly. The theory springs from Thach's insistence during and after his visits to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand that a "spirit of dialogue" should exist between Vietnam and ASEAN. There is at least a faction, many believe, within Vietnam's ruling circles which seeks a compromise in order to end the tension over Kampuchea.

But some American planners who see more warfare in the future have warned the Reagan administration that it should prepare contingency plans for a response to such a cross-border operation by the Vietnamese Army. Sources say there are no specific plans currently in existence determining an exact response to possible military moves by Vietnam against, or into, Thailand.

SRV TROOPS, USSR ADVISERS DEPLOYED AT LAO BORDER

BK250231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] Vietnamese troop reinforcements and a small number of Russian advisers were deployed last week to a border garrison in Laos opposite Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai, presumably to receive Thai communist insurgents and to stem infiltration by Lao resistance forces.

A senior officer of the Third Army Region, who declined to be named, told the POST yesterday that an unspecified number of Thai insurgents had broken away from the predominantly pro-Beijing Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] to join a pro-Vietnamese faction in Laos through which they can more easily obtain weapons, ammunition and supplies to pursue their armed struggle. The officer said that more Thai insurgents are expected to desert the CPT and cross the border to Laos after their bases in Doi Pha Mon and Doi Pha Chi in Chiang Rai had been smashed by government troops earlier this year.

The Vietnamese troop reinforcement and some Russian advisers were trucked to a garrison in Huai Sai and Doi Phan Mon which straddles the Thai-Lao border. The officer said that the Thai insurgents had already moved their political base, called Zone 8/1, from Thoeng District to Phan District of Chiang Rai. He added that the guerrillas had made some headway with villagers in Phan District.

ARRESTS MADE IN 16 JULY MORTAR ATTACK ON PREM

BK250826 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] On 16 July an unknown number of culprits fired an antitank 72-mm mortar at Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's convoy in the artillery center compound, Narai Maharat camp, in Lop Buri Province.

The convoy was escorting Prime Minister General Prem to the camp's airport where he was to depart for Nakhon Ratchasima Province after presiding over a ceremony inaugurating a statue to the late Marshal Phibunsongkhram at the center. However, the mortar shell missed the prime minister's vehicle by inches, went through the branches of a tree by the roadside and exploded when it hit the hill. Nobody in the convoy was aware of the incident. Later Maj Gen Prasat Wimonsinlapin, commander of the artillery center, hand-carried a report on the assassination attempt tothe prime minister. Subsequently, the Norasing unit was set up to prevent such incidents.

A high-level army source informed MATICHON on 24 August that Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek appointed a committee comprised of Col Phutchong Ninkham, commander of the 1st Artillery Unit, and Col Amnuai Kitsuwan, commander of the Army Transport Department's Aviation Division, to investigate the incident. This led to the arrest of M Sgt Somchai Koetphon of Lop Buri Military District. Somchai, who is a relative of Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, was later released because of lack of evidence. The source also revealed that, as the investigation intensified, on 5 August Col Amnuai Kitsuwan led a number of soldiers to arrest four noncommissioned officers of the Lop Buri Military District's service company: M Sgt Surasak Kusonsuk, a unit commander; M Sgt Chaiwat or Chaiwai Rotsamoe; Sgt Sutchai Ma-Im and Sgt Thongchua Nonloet. On 7 August, Pvt Wichai Saengdet was arrested on the same charge.

The source said: "Eyewitnesses confirmed that they saw M Sgt Chaiwat Rotsamoe and Sgt Sutchai Ma-Im running away from the site where the investigating officers found three mortars, one of which had been fired. The other two mortars were loaded, but the shell in one of them was a dud. The five accused are now being detained at the first military circle's prison. They denied the charge."

It has been reported that Col Khemchat Nitisiri, deputy chief of staff of the Lop Buri Military District, who is suspected of being implicated in the incident, has gone on leave until 19 August. The investigating officers could find no evidence against him. Col Phuchong Ninkham has already submitted the results of the investigation to the army commander.

MATICHON VIEWS APPOINTMENT OF ARMY COMMANDER

BK241607 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Army Commander's Post: Why So Secretive?"]

[Text] Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democratic Party, has said the army lacks decisiveness in the appointment of the new army commander, because to date there is no clear answer as to whether Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek or Gen Pramot Thawonchan will get the post, further adding that this has led to divisions within the army. However, Gen Sitthi Chirarot and General Athit Kamlang-Ek have said the appointment of a new army commander is an ordinary issue.

The question which has arisen is: Is not the appointment to the army commander's post a thorny issue? Many will reply that it is. The fact is that the current problem, which reached the stage of using grenades and weapons to solve, originates from disagreement in the selection of Gen Prayut Charumani's successor as army commander.

General Kriangsak may have certain political purposes in making his remark, although he was a former supreme commander, defense minister and prime minister and thus had extensive lessons from and experience in annual military appointments. His views are thus noteworthy.

The attempts on the life of Gen Prem Tinsulanon -- using an M-72 and a handgrenade -- clearly show the existence and magnitude of conflicts within the armed forces, particularly the army.

The real cause of the problem is the discontent with General Prem favoring Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek to become the next army commander. The circles experiencing this discontent feel that General Prem is supporting General Athit in order to use the post of army commander to bolster his political throne to stay in power, at least for a certain period.

The Defense Ministry should settle the appointment of the new army commander to remove the people's anxiety, regardless of what the objectives for the appointment may be, particularly when important military and government officials agree that the army commander's appointment is not an extraordinary issue. Most importantly, it will enable the new army commander to start healing the division in the army and strengthen its unity in order to safeguard the country from external enemies.

MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR KUALA LUMPUR

BK250307 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt] A high-ranking military delegation left Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur yesterday for the 27th meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee.

Supreme Commander General Saiyut Koetphon said before departure yesterday that the meeting would review security problems and performance of operations to maintain peace and order along the common border during the past months. He noted that the elements which pose a threat to the security of peoples both sides of the border include the terrorist bandits, guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPA], criminal and Mafia-type influential people.

The general said that the Thai delegation, which will be headed by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, was expected to raise the problem about terrorist bandits to the attention of the Malaysian delegates. Other problems to be discussed at the meeting in Kuala Lumpur include border smuggling and dual citizenships of some people across the border. All security-related problems within or beyond the scope of joint Thai-Malaysian agreement and economic cooperation, namely the Kolok River basin programme, would be discussed during the meeting, he added.

The supreme commander said the Thai side would brief their Malaysian counterpart of the result of suppression of the CPM guerrillas in southern Thailand and would explain why Malaysian forces were not called in to help in the drive. He maintained that what the government had done so far against the security problem was enough evidence of Thailand's sincerity towards Malaysia. He said he expected a similar attitude from Malaysia in return.

BRIEFS

RICE SALE TO SFRY -- An agreement was signed on 17 August at the Foreign Trade Department for the SFRY to buy 13,650 tons of Thai rice worth 81 million baht for immediate delivery. Early this year the SFRY bought 13,000 tons of Thai rice. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

CEASE-FIRE ON PRC BORDER FOR 27 AUG-8 OCT PROPOSED

OW251215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1107 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Today, 25 August, our Foreign Ministry issued the following statement:

The Vietnamese people's National Day, 2 September, and the Chinese people's National Day, 1 October, are glorious historic days of each country's peoples. Prompted by the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China and the desire to ease tension in the relations between the two countries, on 14 August the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that both sides agree to abstain from conducting armed activities and other hostile activities and from opening fire along the two countries' border from 0000 Hanoi time on 27 August [1700 GMT 26 Aug] through 0000 Hanoi time on 8 October [1700 GMT 7 Oct] so as to create conditions for the people in the two countries' border areas to celebrate in peace the national days of their respective countries.

This constructive proposal on the part of Vietnam responds to the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, contributes to easing the tension in the border area, creates a favorable atmosphere for the settlement of the problems in the two countries' relations and is consistent with the desire for peace and stability of the peoples of the region's countries.

It is regrettable that so far the Chinese side has not responded to this Vietnamese proposal. The Vietnamese people, as always, honor and preserve their longstanding friendship with the Chinese people. In this spirit, the SRV Government on 25 August ordered the Vietnamese armed forces along the northern border to scrupulously implement this proposal.

The SRV Government once again asks the PRC Government to give a positive answer and order the Chinese armed forces to abstain from armed and other hostile activities and from opening fire along the common border.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that this sincere proposal and good-will act of the Vietnamese side will enjoy the sympathy and vigorous support from the Chinese people and broad world public opinion.

Commentary Lauds Proposal

BK251053 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] To create favorable conditions for the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples to celebrate their national days in peace, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on 14 August sent a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that the two sides conduct no hostile armed actions and a ceasefire along the common border of the two countries. The note pointed out: This proposal will take effect as from 0000 Hanoi time on 27 August to 0000 Hanoi time on 8 October this year. Our radio has this commentary:

This is not only a constructive proposal but also a practical deed showing the Vietnamese people's unchanged good will in pursuing thier policy of peace and friendship with the Chinese people. This proposal responds to the aspiration of both the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, contributes to easing tension along the common border and creates a favorable atmosphere for peaceful settlement of problems in the relations between the two countries.

It is necessary to recall that in the past 3 years, during the traditional lunar new year festival of the two nations and during New Year festival, Vietnam many times called on China not to conduct hostile armed actions against the Vietnamese people, but China rejected all these proposals.

It also rejected the good-will proposal made by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for signing bilateral or multilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence with China. In an attempt to sabotage the China-Vietnam talks, Beijing has ten times rejected our proposal for early resumption of these talks. This time Beijing has not yet replied to our 14 August proposal for a ceasefire by both sides.

This act shows that the Chinese authorities have cared nothing about the interest of the Chinese people themselves and the peace and stability of countries in the region. The Vietnamese people for their part always respect and want to preserve the traditional friendship with the Chinese people. Though receiving no reply from Beijing, the Vietnamese Government on 25 August still ordered its armed forces garrison along the northern border to cease fire. It also asked the Chinese side to order its armed forces to cease all armed provocations and their hostile activities in the Sino-Vietnamese border area.

The Chinese authorities often talked about their good will and desire for peace. Let them prove their words by concrete deed.

LEADERS GREET GDR'S HONECKER ON BIRTHDAY

OW250731 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 25 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended their warmest greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on his 70th birthday.

The congratulatory message was sent by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. It says:

Over the past years, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by you, the G.D.R. working class and other labouring people have made considerable achievements in the building of a developed socialist society.

As an outstanding son of the G.D.R. people and a prominent activist of the international communist and workers movement, you have made glorious services to building and defending the G.D.R. and actively contributed to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

With profound gratitude, the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam have always borne in mind the precious support and assistance given by the party, the government and people of the G.D.R. and yourself to Vietnam in the past war of resistance against U.S. aggression as well as in national construction and defence at present.

We wish you the best of health to join the SED Central Committee and the G.D.R. Council of State in leading the fraternal G.D.R. people to obtain new and ever bigger achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress with a view to building a developed socialist society in the G.D.R., thus contributing to the strength of the socialist community and to the struggle for peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

May the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the parties, the states and the peoples of our two countries be further consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Order Conferred

OW241736 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 24 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has signed a decision to confer the Gold Star Order, Vietnam's highest honour, on Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

The decision, made at the request of the Council of Ministries, highlights the GDR leader's "outstanding friendship, militant solidarity, and allround cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR."

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW250815 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 25 -- NHAN DAN today editorially wishes G.D.R. President Erich Honecker many happy returns of the day on his 70th birthday. The paper also says that the decision of the Vietnamese Council of State to confer the Gold Star Order on the GDR leader is of great political significance. It says:

"The conferment of Vietnam's highest honour on President Erich Honecker shows that the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam highly value his important role in and his great services to the building of a developed socialist society in the GDR as well as his remarkable contributions to consolidating and strengthening the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the parties, government and peoples of the two countries".

"The gesture," NHAN DAN continues, "also expresses the sincere feelings and respect of the Vietnamese party, state and people towards the beloved leader of the working class and labouring people of the GDR, and spells out Vietnam's deep gratitude to the fraternal party, state and people of the GDR for their great, valuable support and assistance."

President Erich Honecker's spectacular revolutionary record is closely linked to the revolutionary cause of the GDR working class and the foundation and development of the GDR, the paper says, reviewing the GDR leader's revolutionary activities, especially since World War II. NHAN DAN goes on: "As the esteemed leader of the GDR party and state, Erich Honecker has done his best for the might and prosperity of his country and for his people's happiness. Under the SED leadership headed by him, the GDR people have turned half of the former hideout of fascism into a land of peace, democracy, happiness, friendship and international solidarity." President Erich Honecker has actively contributed to the growing might of the socialist community as well as to the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the struggle for world peace.

The Vietnam-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation, NHAN DAN stresses, has brought about a strong development of the time-honoured friendship, fraternal solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the states and the peoples of the two countries.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR 24 AUG

OW241630 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 24 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway, Arne Arnesen, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Norwegian ambassador.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR, LEE KUAN YEW CONCLUDE DISCUSSIONS

Views on Kampuchean Question

BK241347 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The prime ministers of Malaysia and Singapore saw no disagreement exists in ASEAN joint efforts to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean question. The 24-hour visit to Kuala Lumpur by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew over the weekend had enabled the two leaders to assess ASEAN's strength and ability in such efforts. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said he now had a clearer picture on big power attitude toward Kampuchea.

At a joint news conference in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, Mr Lee explained that the United States was more interested in getting the Kampuchean question solved. This was because of Washington's long-standing ties with Thailand.

On world economic recession, Mr Lee Kuan Yew said he shared similar views to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's. The lowering of U.S. interest rates and the approval by Congress of the $98,300 million tax bill was helpful toward world economic recovery. However, he says these measures could not cure U.S. long-term problems.

Mr Lee said current relations between Singapore and Malaysia were so close that the two countries were interdependent. Singapore and Malaysia understood each other's problems and sensitivities and would cooperate closely to help one another in time of difficulty.

Bilateral Cooperation

BK231000 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Malaysia and Singapore have agreed on several moves to promote bilateral relations between the two countries. They include promotion of tourism, new flight schedules, exchange of personnel and the provision of training facilities. The accord was reached in a meeting between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his Singapore counterpart, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, at the Prime Minister's office in Kuala Lumpur.

The two leaders met privately for 2 hours before adjourning to the conference room where they were joined by the ministers and other members of their delegations. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed also entertained Mr Lee Kuan Yew to lunch at a leading hotel in the federal capital. Several Cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and the five Singaporean ministers joined the two leaders at luncheon.

FIFTH ASEAN-JAPAN SYMPOSIUM OPENS 24 AUGUST

BK241352 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The 5th ASEAN-Japan symposium began in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and the former Japanese premier, Mr Takeo Fukuda, delivered keynote addresses at the opening ceremony.

The main topics for discussion during the 3-day symposium will be how best ASEAN and Japan can insulate themselves from the persistent global economic slump, the volatile political situation and the stalemate in dialogue between developing and developed countries.

The participants are expected to determine how ASEAN and Japan can cope with the fast-changing world in a cooperative manner. Results in the past four symposiums have helped to upgrade and solidify Japan's policies toward ASEAN nations.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in his message to the [word indistinct] program in conjunction with the symposium, expressed confidence that ASEAN would continue to overcome various problems during the current recession and make further progress in ASEAN unity. He assured that Japan was determined to offer as much cooperation as possible to ASEAN.

The symposium is organized by the MAINICHI newspapers of Japan and the Asian Affairs Research Council.

Mahathir, Fukuda Speak

BK241400 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says development and industrialization efforts from developing countries can be hampered if protectionism in developed countries is not checked.

In his keynote address at the opening of the fifth Japan-ASEAN symposium in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister says the current recession also threatened to retard ASEAN industrialization efforts. However, through concerted efforts and ASEAN unity, the grouping has been able to face these challenges.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir points out that a stable and prosperous ASEAN is important for peace and stability in the region and, due to this, the grouping merits from Japan's support. The prime minister goes on to say, one aspect of Japan's aid is the setting up of the ASEAN promotion center on trade, investment and tourism in Tokyo. Japan has also extended aid totalling $1 billion for ASEAN industrial projects.

On Kampuchea, the prime minister says continued military occupation by Vietnam will only invite further interference, domination and rivalry among major powers in the region. This can lead to further instability.

It will be in the interest of Vietnam and ASEAN that the Kampuchean problem be quickly resolved. He said a political solution can be found through the declaration and resolutions of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir expresses the hope that the recently established government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Sihanouk will get the support of the international community.

Earlier, the former Japanese prime minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda, in his address said Japan provided aid amounting to $800 million to ASEAN last year. This represented a four-fold increase since 1967. Trade also soared at 16-fold increase. Last year's trade amounted to more than $36 billion.

Mr Fukuda was of the view that due to the current global economic recession, mutual cooperation between ASEAN and Japan should be further stepped up.

On Kampuchea, he said Vietnam should come to the negotiating table as soon as possible to find a comprehensive solution to the problem.

On the "look east" policy of Malaysia, the Japanese leader said it would cause a fundamental effort on the economic development of this country. Malaysia should make its own independent judgement on what should be learned from the Japanese. Japan, he added, had adopted Western technology and knowledge, but the traditional social system and work ethic had been preserved.

MARCOS TO DISCUSS SECURITY, ECONOMY WHEN IN U.S.

HK250115 Manila Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says security and economic issues will be taken up when President Marcos visits Washington next month. Virata made the statement after the Cabinet and National Economic and Development Authority sat down yesterday to lay down the groundwork for the state visit. No other details were immediately available.

Meantime, the first lady said the Washington trip would be more of the nature of a friendly call. But she said it will be no less important and will in fact have great implications not only to the Philippines but to the ASEAN region as well. Despite the national and regional dimensions of the state visit, Madame Marcos said it would be basically a call of one friend on another. She said the visit would also be made against the backdrop of the flexible foreign policies of the government.

MARCOS URGES BOOSTING TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

HK200029 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The president has called on the private sector to revive vigorous trade between the Philippines and the United States. The president told a visiting mission of the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce to find out what has gone wrong. The chief executive noted that Philippine-American trade has gone down by 27 percent in a year. He urged the mission, composed of 30 members, to help perk up the declining trade between the two countries.

Pointing out that Republic of the Philippines-U.S. trade is in a bad shape, the president told the mission that it is about time the private sector representatives talked with each other to find out what is happening and why the bilateral trade has gone down. The chief executive said he was shocked to learn that Philippine exports had gone down by 27 percent in a single year. It is our hope, he added, that the American Government will see the need to participate in the effort to resurrect trade between the Philippines and the United States.

Mr Marcos said that he was going to the U.S. in September as an invited friend and not for any particular specific mission. Matters like the question of trade ties have been taken up by other missions, but may be the subject of some conversations, President Marcos said.

The chief executive, citing the protectionist policies of some countries, declared that while the Philippines had reduced tariffs on 400 items, protectionism is rising in most markets, including the American market, which is equal to the combined markets of Europe, Japan and South America. Perhaps this is where the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce can help, because this problem can be overcome by interconnection between the private sector operators, the president said.

Speaking of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, President Marcos said the dynamism demonstrated by ASEAN and the social cohesion shown by its members to other countries of Asia will help much to bring about benefits to the traders from the United States.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who preceded the president, briefed the mission on the government's trade policies, including the preferential trade treatment given to American businessmen under the parity rights, and the present trade policy regarding foreign traders.

MARCOS MESSAGE READ AT DEVELOPING NATIONS MEETING

HK240117 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The president has reiterated his call for self-reliance among the Group of 77, or developing countries, in view of the global economic climate. The president said that the international community is undergoing painful economic adjustment due to the policies imposed by the developed nations.

The president said this in a speech read for him by Prime Minister Cesar Virata at the opening of the economic cooperation among developing countries conference, or ECDC meeting. The meeting is being held at the Philippine International Convention Center, where more than 200 representatives from Asia, Latin America and Africa are attending. The ECDC conference seeks to adopt a program for development among Third World countries.

In his speech the president said the Third World nations are still faced by trade protectionist policies, particularly against agroindustrial products from developing countries. The president stressed that the Philippines would seek minimum interest rates exemptions for developing countries on export credits for capital gains.

MARCOS EXHORTS LUZON LOCAL LEADERS TO IMPROVE

HK230152 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Aug 82 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Personal Contact With Rural Folks Considered Vital"]

[Text] President Marcos touched a festering sore on the country's body politic when he warned local government officials against neglecting to meet frequently with their constituents. "I am ordering you as your superior in the civil government to participate in this fight against the subversives, actively," he had said during a recent meeting with Cagayan Valley local officials. "When government officials fail to meet their constituents, the people feel neglected and disenchanted not only with those they have elected, but with the government as well."

The president could not have emphasized the attitude of, and problem with, a number of provincial, municipal and barangay officials, especially those in rebel-infested areas, any better. Moreover, the presidential directive could be interpreted as particularly directed at officials in areas now considered as special targets of New People's Army [NPA] propaganda activities. Unlike the dissident-infested regions like northeastern Luzon, eastern Visayas and Mindanao, which are economically depressed, central Luzon cannot be classified as poverty-stricken. A visit to barangays of some municipalities of Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan and Tarlac would convince anyone that compared with the populations of other regions, the people of central Luzon are more progressive, more prosperous and more literate.

A closer look at barangay life in central Luzon should show that (1) almost all families live in their own houses of strong materials built on their own lots; (2) each barangay has its own elementary school, electric power, water system, chapels, and accessible transport systems; 3) families receive support from members working either in Manila or abroad; 4) food is no problem; and 5) malnutrition among the young is not evident. Moreover, the basic causes of social unrest that kept the region in constant turmoil during the post-World War II period are no longer present.

Despite all these advances and advantages, the central Luzon provinces remain today a fertile ground for dissident proselytizing. An alarming number of barangay folks are falling for communist propaganda as articulated by highly politicized young NPA members in barrio teach-ins. The blame for such a situation may well be attributed to the apathy, neglect, arrogance, corruption and incompetence of local officials. It may be added that such an attitude is driving the people into the welcoming arms of subversives who are only took quick to exploit their advantage.

Still a further reason for the escalation of NPA activity in certain barangays in central Luzon is the "live and let live" attitude of some municipal mayors who ignore the small armed bands conducting teach-ins in the hinterlands provided the dissidents do not create trouble in town centers. They close their eyes in the hope that the problem would disappear. Now, the president has warned these officials: "I do not want anybody taking a neutral position."

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[BULLETIN TODAY 22 Aug]

MIYAZAWA ISSUES STATEMENT ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW260913 Toyko KYODO in English 0858 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Following is the full text of the statement issued by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa:

Statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa on Japanese history textbooks

1. The Government and people of Japan are deeply aware that, in the past, Japanese actions have inflicted great suffering and injury on the peoples of Korea, China, and the other countries of Asia, and we have embarked upon the path of a nation of peace in the penitence and determination that such events must never be repeated. Japan has affirmed this stance in the 1965 joint communique with the Republic of Korea as "Japan is deeply contrite over the aberrancy of past relations" and in the joint communique with the People's Republic of China as "the Japanese side is keenly conscious of the responsibility for the serious damage that Japan caused in the past to the Chinese people through war, and deeply reproaches itself." These statements were affirmation of the penitence and determination of Japan, and this awareness is not in the least changed even today.

2. The spirit of this Japan-ROK joint communique and this Japan-PRC joint communique should obviously be respected in Japanese education and textbook authorization. Yet there has recently been criticism on this point by the ROK, the PRC, and other Asian countries. Japan will pay full heed to this criticism in promoting friendship and goodwill with the nearby countries of Asia, and the government will undertake on its own responsibility to make the necessary amendments.

3. Accordingly, for future textbook authorization, the authorization criteria will be revised in the Textbook Authorization Research Council and care will be taken that the above gist is duly realized. For textbooks which have already been authorized, measures will be taken to realize the same gist promptly, and, as an interim measure until such can be effected, the minister of education will issue a policy statement and will see that the gist of section 2 above is fully reflected in actual education.

4. Japan desires to continue to develop relations of friendship and cooperation and to promote mutual understanding with the peoples of these countries and to contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world.

SUZUKI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 23 AUGUST

OW241121 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0600 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's 23 August press conference at his official residence -- live; reporters asking questions not identified]

[Text] [Question] The just concluded Diet session was an unusually long one. It scored a fairly high batting average by passing 95 percent of the bills submitted to the session. On the other hand, however, a number of bills were held for action at future sessions, triggering some criticisms. To begin with, how do you, as prime minister, evaluate this session that concluded on 21 August?

[Answer] As you said, it was a long session indeed, a 244-day session. In terms of substance, I could sum it up as a very fruitful session. The first thing that should be said for it is that is passed in time the budget bill for fiscal 1982 so that we did not have to compile a provisional budget plan. It was a budget which reflected the nation's need for administrative and fiscal reforms and, as a result, called for drastic curtailments in both revenue and expenditure.

The general account was up 6.2 percent over the previous year, while expenditures were up 1.8 percent. The curtailment was the sharpest in 30 years. I feel that the budget bill passed by the Diet marked the starting line for the nation's fiscal reconstruction in fiscal 1983 and subsequent years. In that sense, its passage was of great significance.

The Diet also passed a bill on streamlining administrative business relating to various licenses and approvals granted by the government. The bill was based on the second batch of recommendations by Rincho, the Extraordinary Administrative Research Council. Furthermore, it passed 77 of the 81 bills the government had presented to the session, including most of those relating to the nation's foreign policy. The government is satisfied with the performance.

One more thing I should add is the passage of proposed amendments to the public office election law, which centered on the national constituency electoral process for the House of Councillors. Inasmuch as it was an epoch-making bill, I was very happy with its passage at the extended session.

[Question] Turning to specific issues, I would like to ask a question about political ethics, whose upgrading amounted to a public pledge of the Suzuki government. The latest Diet session failed to pass legislation concerning Diet members testifying before the Diet. It also failed to summon witnesses for testimony [in the Lockheed payoff scandal case] thus causing criticism. Would you comment on this as president of the ruling party?

[Answer] Political ethics is an issue not limited to the last Diet session. Politicians are always required to keep themselves clean and to preserve the public's confidence in them. This is a basic requirement of democratic government. Questions involving political ethics are a task facing each and every session of the Diet.

In my opinion, political ethics are the business of each and every politician. I think that all politicians should always keep themselves and their environment clean, thereby trying to win public confidence. At the same time, it is necessary to make some institutional arrangements to firmly establish political ethics. The proposed legislation concerning Diet members testifying before the Diet, which you just mentioned, could be one such arrangement. The legislation in question, if passed, could be a vitally important piece of legislation affecting the foundations of the Diet's authority to investigate the national administration. It is therefore necessary that all strata of the people and all parties and groups fully discuss it and help the Diet enact a fine law.

During the last Diet session, the Legislative System Council held as many as 16 sessions on the proposed piece of legislation but failed to reach an agreement. I am sorry about the council's failure, but it should be noted that after all the bill was left in the hands of the speaker, which signifies a high-level treatment given the bill. It is my hope that the next Diet session will pass it at all costs under the speaker's leadership.

[Question] I would like to ask a question regarding the revised public office election law you have referred to. The first point is about the publicly expressed concern over the possibility of the revision leading to an upper house controlled by political parties and virtually subordinate to the House of Representatives. What is your view on this point? The second point is about apprehensions relating to the selection of candidates. As president of the LDP, what is your plan to insure fairness in formulating the party's list of candidates?

[Answer] Frankly speaking, I believe that as long as the House of Councillors is publicly elected, it is inevitable that political parties progressively increase their control of it. As you know, there was a nonpolitical group called Ryokufukai represented in the House of Councillors in the past; however, as the upper house passed through successive public elections, it found itself increasingly under the control of political parties.

Meanwhile, the national constituency electoral process for the House of Councillors in the past was considerably costly. Furthermore, it was difficult for voters to select candidates to vote for. Candidates also found it both time-consuming and physically difficult to cover the nationwide constituency.

It was concluded that the only way to correct all these problems was to change the system based on individuals into that based on political parties. Based on this conclusion, work started to establish a new electoral process governing the national constituency and thus to correct the past shortcomings by means of elections based on political parties. This work led to the revised public office election law.

In the meantime, I do not think that placing the House of Councillors under the control of political parties would impair the functions of the upper house under the bicameral system. Under the new system of proportional representation based on a prefixed namelist, each political party is expected to include highly qualified persons in its namelist. If all parties do so, I am certain that we will have upper house members worthy of their title and will even see the House of Councillors enhancing its functions.

Concerning the anticipated difficulty involved in the drawing up of the namelist of candidates, I must say that since this is a totally new system, the LDP and other parties will naturally encounter a great many difficulties in drawing up the respective namelists. This, however, is the kind of work that is unavoidable in carrying out the reform. As for the LDP, as you know, a committee has been created which will establish fair criteria, fully reflecting the views within the party. The LDP has thus launched efforts to make a selection from among highly qualified persons in all walks of life. I believe that all other parties are making similar efforts from whatever positions they are in now.

[Question] Our next question is about the school textbook issue, the solution of which has become an urgent task. Already a month has passed since the problem surfaced. During this period, both China and the ROK have persistently been demanding quick correctional action. [Words indistinct] What are your plans about handling the issue? It is about time for the prime minister to make a decision.

[Answer] Our country inflicted grave damage upon the peoples of China, Korea and other neighboring countries in the past war. It deeply feels its responsibility for it. On the basis of this reflection, Japan has been striving to develop relations of mutual trust, friendship and cooperation with them since the normalization of diplomatic relations. The perception manifested in the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-ROK joint communique has not changed in the least. I believe that this perception should of course, be correctly reflected in school education in our country, in screening school textbooks. I intend to do my best to make the descriptions in textbooks more appropriate. I have instructed that a study be made of how to specifically deal with the issue.

[Question] Do you mean that textbooks will be revised again?

[Answer] As I have said, efforts were made in the past to correctly describe historical facts in textbooks but I believe that further efforts should be made to make descriptions even more correct and more appropriate. Again as I have said, a study of specific measures to cope with the situation is under way and I have given instructions to speed things up.

[Question] When do you think this will be completed?

[Answer] As soon as possible. That is what I can say about it now.

[Question] [words indistinct] Would it be something answering not only the protests from China and the ROK but those from other Asian nations in general as well? The second point relates to your visit to China scheduled for next month.

When the textbook issue surfaced, it was understood that your scheduled visit to China would simply be to highlight the friendship between the two countries in connection with the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations. The textbook issue has added to the importance of the visit, has it not? With regard to the ROK, [words indistinct]. Would you comment on these two points?

[Answer] I think that the textbook issue has its roots in the deep national sentiments of the peoples not only of China and the ROK but also of other neighboring Asian countries. This leads me to conclude that the issue has a vitally important aspect. It relates to the ties of friendship, cooperation and mutual trust which we have endeavored so much to develop with neighboring countries. It would be a disaster if these international ties should be damaged and hurt. Thus, I take a very serious view of the issue and its impact. I believe that Japan should deeply reflect on the sacrifices, damages, losses, injuries and pains it inflicted upon the peoples of neighboring countries in the past war, that it should humbly listen to their complaints and criticisms about Japan, and that it should redouble its efforts to forge relations of true friendship, cooperation and mutual trust with them.

We should in this spirit exert our utmost efforts to solve the immediate issue at hand, the issue involving the descriptions in school textbooks. At the same time, I feel that similar efforts must be made on a people-to-people basis to strengthen friendship, cooperation and mutual trust with the peoples of neighboring countries by regarding them as our true brothers.

Speaking of China, we recently sent high-level, specifically director general-level, representatives of the Foreign Affiars and Education Ministries for consultations with the Chinese authorities on their views and criticism. Based on our findings, we are speeding up our study of a possible settlement acceptable to China, the ROK and other countries. I think that the issue should be resolved by the time I visit China; I should have it resolved by then without fail.

As regards the ROK, we are also conducting talks and exchanges of views on a comprehensive basis, through personal channels cultivated through time-honored associations involving the Japan-ROK Parliamentarians Union. Based, among other things, on information about the ROK authorities' views made available through these connections, we are striving to find a solution to the textbook issue as soon as possible. As you have pointed out, there are a number of other pending issues between Japan and the ROK. We hope to restore our relations with the ROK, with which Japan has most profound relations, at the earliest possible date, and to develop lasting cooperative relations between the two countries.

[Question] I would like to ask you about your personal perception of the textbook issue. The question of whether there was an aggression or an advance is now at issue. People, not only in China or Korea but also in Japan, think that the war was after all a war of aggression. I think that it was on the basis of this reflection that Japan drew up its present peace Constitution and adopted the position that its defense should exclusively be for self-defense. Was that war an act of aggression or an advance? In his Diet testimony, the education minister said that, in his definition, it was a war of aggression. What do you, as prime minister, personally think about this?

[Answer] I think that an evaluation of Japan's act in prewar days should be entrusted to historians in later ages. But it is true that internationally, including in China, Japan's acts in prewar days have led to a stern evaluation, criticism or perception in that they are regarded as aggression. I think that the government needs to fully bear this in mind.

Question] You said earlier that you want to have matters settled at an early date. By that do you mean that you want to work out specific measures to cope with the issue or [words indistinct]? What do you mean precisely?

[Answer] I meant what I said earlier. But I believe that the school textbook screening system is a very important pillar to prevent Japan's postwar education from becoming so-called ideologically prejudiced education and instead making it into an impartial and unbiased education. I think that we must continue to keep this screening system in the days to come. But at the same time we must treat well our neighboring countries in Asia with which we are now maintaining friendly ties. Yet these countries criticize us in connection with issues involving textbooks or historical descriptions. Japan must make great contributions in the international community in the days ahead, but if it has this kind of criticism or protests hurled at it by the Asian countries, there is nothing Japan can do about it.

I think that how we resolve and deal with these two issues is very important. Therefore, I am dealing with these questions very carefully, by devoting much time to it. But, since basically I maintain the view that I earlier described, I am having officials speed up the study so that a conclusion can be drawn as early as possible in accordance with my point of view. This is the present situation.

[Question] Prime Minister, you have not made clear whether you visited the Yasukuni shrine this year in your personal or in your official capacity. Because of this you have been subjected to the same kind of criticism as those leveled against Japan in connection with the textbook issues. I feel that the textbook issue and the Yasukuni issue boil down to one and the same question. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I think that your criticism, linking my visit to Yasukuni to the textbook issue, is unfounded. Regarding my view on my visit to the Yasukuni shrine, I have already clarified it over and again in the Diet. It is not a matter which I have to answer every time a microphone is put before my nose. I have made it clear in the Diet. I have even had it put on record by the stenographers, why I visited the Yasukuni shrine. I hope you will not worry too much about these things and hope that you will give your understanding.

[Question] [Words indistinct] The bill on the establishment of a Japanese national railways management committee has to be dealt with and there also is the issue involving fiscal deficits. Business recovery measures are also being demanded. I think that in this connection, plans have firmed up in general for convening an extraordinary Diet session. The question in this regard, I think, is when the session should be convened. In this connection you have said that it would be after the economic indices for September become available. On the other hand, on 16 October the candidates for the LDP presidential election will be put on public notice. In this connection, you are reportedly thinking of convening an extraordinary Diet session in late October or even after that. On the other hand, some quarters reportedly say that, if the session is called too early, all sorts of troubles may arise because of revenue shortages and other reasons, thus affecting your LDP presidential election. Others reportedly oppose the idea of convening the session at about the same time that former Prime Minister Tanaka is scheduled to receive his verdict. So, will you convene an extraordinary Diet session or not? And when will it be convened, if it is to be convened? Are you willing to call it into session before 16 October, or in September? Could you please answer these questions?

[Answer] Your question, in essence, concerns the convening of an extraordinary Diet session. Regarding the question of when to convene the extraordinary Diet session and the political tasks or bills to be dealt with at the session, various opinions have been put forward by various quarters within as well as outside the party. I am aware of this.

In the execution of the fiscal 1982 budget, considerations were given to business recovery measures and public works funds were allocated greatly ahead of schedule, as much as 77.3 percent. This may result in some strains in the second half of the year. From this viewpoint, some quarters hold the view that a supplementary budget mainly dealing with public works should be formulated and that it should be submitted to the Diet at the extraordinary session for approval. In addition, Rincho has come up with a package of basic recommendations dealing with important questions. Of these recommendations, those requiring urgent action, specifically those concerning a national railways reconstruction and management bill, revisions to the pension system and other measures, must be quickly dealt with even if we should have to call an extraordinary Diet session. These kinds of influential views and recommendations are worth listening to: I mean I share the same view as those who have presented these views and recommendations. The government plans to ask for the convening of an extraordinary Diet session at an early date as soon as the necessary preparations have been completed.

[Question] When you speak of an early date, do you mean that the session could be convened in early October regardless of the LDP presidential election?

[Answer] That is a question that I must of course discuss with the party. No decision has yet been made on the question of whether I should continue to give my services or not. As you know, the cabinet holds itself responsible to the party. I do not know if the party will decide to change the highest person in charge while the extraordinary Diet is in session. Apart from past practice, should the election be conducted and the highest person in charge changed while the Diet is in session? These are the factors to be taken fully into consideration. But, apart from this, as I have just said, I plan to convene an extraordinary Diet session at the earliest possible date after taking everything into consideration and as soon as the necessary preparations have been made. This is what I meant.

[Question] In that case, as you have just said, [words indistinct]: Since big calamities hit us this year, I feel that you will undertake public works and disaster relief measures on a considerably large scale. The scale and direction in that case [words indistinct]. Could you please [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Various surveys have been conducted on the scale of the disasters, but the damage to the public works sector due to the severe calamities centering around Nagasaki was relatively light. Of course, the damage to small and medium businesses and to individuals was considerably severe but the government has taken measures by making available government funds and loans. Therefore, it is possible to take measures for the rehabilitation of damaged public works within the limits of the present 1982 budget.

As I said earlier, the government took the bold step of allocating 77.3 percent of the public works funds ahead of schedule. What effect will this have on the recovery of business and how much should we earmark in the supplementary budget for public works in the second half of the year? I think that these are the areas we should examine thoroughly from all angles and should properly deal with in the days ahead.

[Question] Permit me to ask you about the deficit in fiscal 1982. We feel that the government has been driven into a situation where it could not avoid a drop in tax revenues. In what form, when and on what scale is the government going to issue deficit-covering bonds? We feel that the issuance of such bonds will be on a very large scale. If and when the government issues these bonds, what will happen to your big goal, the goal of freeing the government from deficit-covering national bonds by 1984? Is that goal really possible to achieve? To us, it looks very difficult. Please give your comment on this.

[Answer] A tax deficit considerably larger than anticipated was incurred in fiscal 1981. Since this 1981 tax deficit greatly affects the 1982 budget, as you just pointed out, revenue deficits in 1982 will inevitably be considerably high. I frankly feel that the situation has become very serious.

As you know, the government has balanced its accounts to make up for the tax deficit incurred in 1981 but it plans to make up for further deficits in drafting the 1983 budget. Regarding the 1982 revenue deficit, as I said earlier, I admit that it will greatly affect the 1982 budget. But it is too early yet to talk about how much it will be or when and how the government will deal with it. I hope to decide on the government policy with respect to this question when we formulate the 1983 budget.

[Question] In that case, do you mean that you do not plan to decide on it at the coming extraordinary Diet session?

[Answer] Do you mean the 1982 budget?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] What the 1982 tax deficit will be, we do not know yet. Of course, it will have some impact, for sure. But, as I said, the government at the present stage finds it difficult to estimate the exact amount, study other measures or draw up a supplementary budget and determine the amount of public bonds to be issued at the extraordinary Diet session. This is what I meant.

[Question] This was mentioned in the last question. That is, does your major resolve to shake the government free from a red ink budget by 1984 remain unchanged at the present stage?

[Answer] As I have just said, I am also aware that the situation has become very severe. But the goal of freeing ourselves from budget deficits is what I promised the nation. Personally, I will do everything in my power, take every practicable measure and strive to achieve that goal.

[Question] Let me change the subject and ask you about administrative reform. You mentioned it a little in connection with the political schedule, but we think that the core of the package of recommendations presented by Rincho is, after all, a reform of the national railways. The prime minister seems to find it desirable to establish the proposed management committee at an early date. What role do you expect the management committee to play? Some quarters -- particularly those within the LDP -- are even opposed to the ultimate goal of dividing the national railways and placing them under private management. In this connection, what do you think should be the ultimate goal of the management committee?

[Answer] I would like to get the bill on the establishment of a national railways reconstruction and management committee approved at an early date -- as soon as possible -- in September, if possible. I also hope to set up a preparatory office in the Cabinet Affairs Council of the prime minister's office. Always, I plan to tackle the task at an early date.

When the government received Rincho's package of recommendations, the government decided in a Cabinet resolution to pay maximum respect to the recommendations at the 10 August Cabinet meeting. Therefore, it is expected that the government will promote legislation on the basis of the intent of Rincho's recommendations as far as the National Railways Management Committee is concerned. The government will deal with the issue under that policy.

The last question deals with the question of dividing the national railways and placing it under private management. I think the question is whether the government -- not the management committee -- will handle it. But I think this is the most important task for the management committee. I think that management reorganization of the national railways is the central task of the management committee. Therefore, when this management committee is established and when it begins work, I will have it present its plan and conclusion regarding this question first of all, and in accordance with the plan and conclusion, the government will take legislative and other measures. I think this will be the way.

[Question] I have a question in connection with Rincho's recommendations. Fiscal reconstruction without tax increases is the goal sought in the recommendations, and it is also the Suzuki Cabinet's public pledge. However, some quarters within the government and the LDP have recently been expressing the view that increasing taxes might be possible if it is within the framework of the current taxation system. I would like to hear what you personally think of this, Mr Prime Minister?

[Answer] By fiscal reconstruction without tax increases Rincho means that the government should take bold steps in reducing and redressing its administrative and financial constitution, which became corpulent in the days of high economic growth. It calls for all-out efforts in the area of streamlining and rationalizing administration and finance and improving the Constitution before considering tax hikes. I think this is what Rincho means by fiscal reconstruction without increasing taxes.

I feel exactly the same way. The 1982 budget was formulated under the zero ceiling principle, but in formulating the 1983 budget, we plan to review both expenditures and revenues from the stricter position of minus ceiling.

[Question] An immediate question in connection with fiscal reconstruction is how to handle arbitration over public officials' pay. Despite the argument last year that pay hikes should be held in check, pay hikes were carried out in full in practice after all. In its recommendations Rincho stresses that pay hikes should also be curbed this year, and I think this view is held by a considerable number of the members of the ruling LDP. In this connection, are you planning to take measures that would virtually curb pay hikes such as changing the rate of hikes or delaying the effective dates of hikes? Also, if you decide to do so, when will it be? I would like to ask these two questions.

[Answer] What Rincho notes in its latest package of recommendations is that the National Personnel Authority [NPA] should be retained, but that the government and the Diet should fully consider the present severe financial situation and other factors in acting upon recommendations to be submitted by the NPA.

The same thing has also been pointed out by the NPA and, since the state's financial situation this year is even more severe than last year, the government plans to draw a conclusion at the ministerial council on wages after taking all factors into consideration.

Regarding the question of arbitration, the government takes the view that, for budgetary reasons, it is not so easy or simple to carry it out. From this viewpoint, the government has requested the Diet to pass its judgment on the matter, and the Diet carried it over to its next session. So, we will await the Diet's appropriate judgment.

[Question] Let me go back to the financial issue. At present, tax deficits in 1982 are said to amount to roughly 5 trillion yen, a far greater amount than originally anticipated, and the revenue deficit in fiscal 1981 was 2.5 trillion yen. Mr Prime Minister, you said earlier that the deficits would be covered in fiscal 1983. I think probably you meant to say that the deficits would be made up in fiscal 1983 by borrowing from the national bond adjustment fund. But tax revenues ran so short in 1982, too, and unless there is an impressive rise in business, tax revenues in 1983 are also expected to drop considerably. Now, would it be correct to say that, in formulating the 1983 budget late this year, you will keep the goal of reducing the deficit-ridden national bonds to zero in 1984?

[Answer] I believe I have answered that question already, but in settling accounts for the deficits incurred through tax shortfalls in 1981, the government borrowed money from the national bond adjustment fund. As is stipulated under law, the borrowings must be paid back by 1983 and the government will do so as a matter of course. Now, deficits in tax revenues might be incurred in 1982. In this connection, I said earlier that deficits in tax revenues might run to a considerable amount in 1982 also.

However, it is too early yet to discuss what measures the government will take. The amount of the deficits and other factors have not yet been firmed up and it is impossible to make a decision on the basis of a rough estimate. In this regard, I want to take the 1983 budget to be formulated for comparison. This is what I said.

[Question] In that case, would it be right to say that the supplementary budget bill will be a two-stage bill? In other words, the government will incorporate additional funds for public works in the supplementary budget bill to be submitted to the coming extraordinary Diet session, but it will deal with deficits in tax revenues to be incurred in 1982 at a later stage. Is this a correct way of thinking?

[Answer] I talked about it earlier. Some quarters suggest that the extraordinary session be called in September or early October, and I said that, to deal with reflation measures or the Rincho recommendations which call for urgent action, the government would ask for the convocation of the extraordinary session at an early date, as soon as the necessary preparations have been completed.

However, as I said just now, the deficits in tax revenues in 1982 are certainly expected to come to a considerable amount, but it will be impossible to get the full picture in late September or mid-October. Therefore, I said that the government would thoroughly study those aspects and deal with the situation.

[Question] Listening to your account, we get the impression that it will be a tough job to formulate the 1983 budget. However, would it be right to say that there would be no change in your public pledge to reduce the deficit-covering national bonds to zero by 1984, even after you are reelected?

[Answer] Putting aside the question of whether I will be reelected or not, I am doing everything in my power to achieve that goal. To make up for the shortfalls in tax revenues, we must rack our ingenuity in every possible way and look for sources of revenue. But I want to make clear that the introduction of large-scale new taxes, like an excise tax, is not in my mind.

[Question] Please allow me to change the subject now. The LDP will be holding various study and training meetings sponsored by its various factions from now to early September, and preparing for its presidential election as the deadline for candidacy is set for 16 October. Please excuse me for bringing up a little sanguine talk, but what are you, Mr Prime Minister, planning to do for yourself?

[Answer] Regarding this question of the presidential election, I have been saying for a long time that I will leave the matter to take its own course. Even now there is no change in this mental attitude.

[Question] Even though you say you will leave the matter to take its own course, when the time comes, will you be ready to hold talks on this question with so-called influential figures, including the supreme adviser?

[Answer] I do not know what you have in mind in asking that sort of question. But I am not in the least thinking of carrying out maneuvers to win a majority vote or visiting here and there to secure my own reelection.

[Question] I would like to ask you one more question in connection with the textbook issue. You said that you would get the issue resolved at an early date and some quarters within the government are talking about doing something before the foreign minister leaves on an overseas tour on 27 August. In that case, there are no more than 4 or 5 days left before 27 August. In this sense, Mr Prime Minister, you expressed your view, which I think is the first to come from the government. In this connection, do you have any plans to take the initiative and hand down a political judgment or decision to resolve the issue?

[Answer] At present, I am having details on the matter worked out energetically under the care of Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa. Depending on the situation, if the chief cabinet secretary seeks my final judgement, then I am thinking of drawing a conclusion on my own responsibility.

[Question] Is 27 August a target date? I mean to say, do you plan to get the issue resolved before that date?

[Answer] Well, I think that the chief cabinet secretary is working hard in the belief that it can be done by that time.

[Question] We can understand your position that you will leave it to take its own course, but we wonder if you have some sense of mission that you have a task left unaccomplished and you want to continue rendering service, or if the party's concensus is that you should be replaced, you are ready to yield your post to your successor. I think that this is a difficult question, but could you post to your successor? I think that this is a difficult question, but could you please clarify? [laughter]

[Answer] I will make my intention clear on 16 October.

[Question] I have one more question to ask you in connection with the textbook issue. Those portions deleted from the textbooks deal, not only with external issues, but also with the massacre of local inhabitants in Okinawa committed by the Japanese army. How are you going to handle such domestic issues?

[Answer] Regarding those humanitarian questions or other questions subject to criticism -- not only those external ones committed during the war -- we should deeply reflect and see that those things are not repeated in the days to come. In this connection, the government will study how to deal wtih those questions.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AGENCY BUDGET REQUEST

OW241339 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 24, KYODO -- A preliminary budget request completed by the Science and Technology Agency Tuesday for fiscal 1983 starting in April features sharply increased appropriations for the building of a new home port for Japan's first atomic-powered merchant ship and preparations for a science exposition to be held in 1985. The overall request totals 405.9 billion yen ($1.6 billion), up 5.2 percent from the agency's budget for the current fiscal year.

By major category, however, no increase is planned in appropriations related to atomic energy and space development from 176.2 billion yen ($691 million) and 87.7 billion yen ($344 million), respectively, for the current fiscal year. Moreover, a decrease of 2.1 percent to 5.5 billion yen is envisaged in appropriations for ocean development, while appropriations for life sciences and other comprehensive projects will also decline 1 percent to 27.294 billion yen, the sources said.

Conspicuous among individual budget items, however, is a more than twofold increase in appropriations for construction of a new home port for the nuclear-fueled Mutsu in Sekinehama, Aomori Prefecture, to 8 billion yen. The agency plans to complete the port in fiscal 1986. Also notable is a 3.5-fold jump to 12.1 billion yen in appropriations to prepare for the international exposition to be held in the academic town Tsukuba in 1985.

BRIEFS

LOAN TO GDR -- Tokyo, Aug 20, KYODO -- The Export-Import Bank of Japan said Friday it had extended a loan of yen 8.5 billion (dollar 33 million) to the East German Foreign Trade Bank. The East German Government will use the bank loan to import an audio equipment plant from Toshiba Corp, bank officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 20 Aug 82 OW]

JOINT EXERCISE 'ULCHI-FOCUS LENS' DENOUNCED

SK260155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2242 GMT 25 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 August commentary: "The War Lunacy Expediting Self-Destruction"]

[Text] The new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are becoming more violent. According to a report, the combined forces command of U.S. troops and the puppet army is staging annual command post exercises called "Ulchi-Focus Lens" beginning 21 August. At the same time, the puppets are continuously staging war exercises throughout South Korea, such as "Ulchi" training, civil defense drills, blackout exercises and so forth, by issuing an emergency mobilization order for homeland reservists upon the directive of the U.S. imperialists.

The spokesman of the combined forces command said the ongoing training is designed to exercise and improve combined and joint coordination between U.S. troops and the puppet army, plans and systems necessary to conduct emergency operations. The South Korean puppets are babbling that they will extensively review and examine the wartime mobilization system and the posture of total war through emergency mobilization training for homeland reservists and "Ulchi" training. These facts show that the ongoing military exercise is to more completely perfect the command system of the joint operation between the U.S. troops and the puppet army and strengthen the war potential. This serves as clear proof that new war provocation maneuvers in South Korea are reaching a dangerous stage with each passing day in accord with the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Korea.

Today, the U.S. imperialists, bringing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to the front, are fanatically accelerating war preparations to seize South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and to achieve their ambition to dominate all of Korea. The leaders of the U.S. imperialists, in particular, openly raved that they will utilize the Korean Peninsula militarily, whether directly or indirectly, in the interest of the United States, linking the Koran Peninsula with their vital interest. They are constantly increasing U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet army and bringing in modern lethal weapons.

The contacts between the military leaders of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean Army are more frequent than ever before and military conspiracies are being held one after another. In particular, war exercises between the U.S. aggressive troops and the puppet army are constantly staged. Even in recent months, the large-scale war exercise called "the Team Spirit 82", marine firing exercise, "Myolgong-28" military training and so forth have been staged. Thus, war exercises bearing close resemblance to a real war have been conducted constantly in the air, on the land and on the sea.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists' raving that they want peace on the Korean Peninsula and Chon Tu-hwan's babbling about peaceful reunification are nothing but empty words and that the very masterminds of the strained situation are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The danger of war in Korea comes from the South. Today the spirit for anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy is increasing every day among the South Korean people. The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and the puppets' barbarous terrorist rule are arousing strong protests and denunciation of the people at home and abroad.

In this situation, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are creating tension by repeatedly staging war exercises. Thus, they are attempting to divert the attention of the South Korean people elsewhere by creating a terrorism-ridden atmosphere and are attempting to appease the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment that is increasing at home and abroad.

The war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, which are becoming violent, merely expose their own aggressive and treacherous nature. The U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, abandoning the anachronistic policy for occupying South Korea by force and war maneuvers. They should stop rackets instigating the puppets to fascism, division and war. If the South Korean puppets continue perpetrating the criminal act of implementing the U.S. imperialists' policy of war as their stooges, they cannot avoid the stern judgment of history and the people.

VRPR DENOUNCES S. KOREA-GABON JOINT COMMUNIQUE

SK251319 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] In the statement jointly issued with the Gabonese president yesterday, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that as a temporary step until the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula is achieved, the entry of the North and South into the United Nations could contribute to easing tension.

This shows that he again revealed his intention to realize his ambition for long-term power by eternally dividing the Korean Peninsula while making the two Koreas a fait accompli in the international arena through the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations.

For 37 years, the tragic situation of the national division has continued and the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been brought to the brink of war. This is not due to the failure of the North and South to enter the United Nations but to the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their obstructionist schemes against reunification and their maneuverings to provoke a new war.

Even in another's country, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has revealed his inner thoughts to eternally divide the Korean Peninsula and begged for support for this. This clearly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most truculent splittist in the world.

CPRF FLAYS S. KOREA'S PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS

SK260748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Information No 227 of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued on 25 August in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] In recent days, with the new semester ahead, the South Korean puppet clique has been viciously kicking up the racket of suppressing the campuses under the pretext of academic discipline.

According to news reports, the South Korean puppets have recently punished or expelled from schools en masse in a tyrannical fashion some 2,500 students at various colleges in Seoul, including Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Tongguk University and Hongik University, under the cloak of poor academic records.

The racket of inflicting academic punishment on students has been kicked up in all regional colleges, including Kyongbuk National University and Kyemyong University in Taegu. News reports say the number of the students punished far exceeds that of previous years. Such a frantic racket of academic discipline is overbearing and high-handed fascist suppression of the campus and another reactionary offensive against the progressive youths and students.

Standing at the forefront of the nation-saving resistance against the United States and fascism, which is being strenuously waged in South Korea, are the youths and students who have an ardent sense of justice and patriotism.

Those who set ablaze the beacon fire of the anti-U.S. struggle by burning the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan are the youths and students who revere justice and are passionate in their patriotism. Those who burned the U.S. flag, the bloody Stars and Stripes, in Chunchon are patriotic students who do not tolerate injustice and nation-selling.

The just, patriotic activities of the youths and students who oppose the United States and aspire for independence are arousing the support and sympathy of broad circles of people of all walks of life in South Korea. These activities are creating fear among the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The academic discipline measures of the South Korean puppets is wickedly aimed at making the students docile slaves by squashing the sentiment against the United States and for independence among the youths and students and by bringing fascism to the campuses.

This is clearly revealed by the fact that on 20 August, the puppet education minister babbled at a meeting of university presidents and college deans that he would not tolerate any campus disturbance.

This notwithstanding, their suppressive racket is foolish. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique can punish and expel students but they can never stop the movement against the United States and for independence growing in South Korea.

The South Korean youths and students, who through experiences have been convinced that independence, democracy and reunification depend on ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, will march forward, holding high the banner against the United States and for national salvation until they create an independent, democratic new world without outside forces and fascism.

VRPR HAILS CHURCH STATEMENT ON PUSAN ARSON

SK260654 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a time when the voices protesting and denouncing the punishments given those who were involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan are growing at home and abroad, the Roman Catholic Church in South Korea issued a statement on 23 August strongly denouncing the punishments.

In the statement, the believers' peace council of this church pointed out that the police mercilessly tortured the arsonists and branded them as procommunist elements sympathizing with violent revolution, ignoring their assertion that the aim of the arson was to inform the people at home and abroad of their protest against the United States.

The statement, sternly denouncing the authorities and newspapers for slandering and calumniating the Roman Catholic Church as a hotbed of antigovernment figures, noted that Father Choe Ki-sik's act of giving refuge to those involved in the arson is just.

As the South Korean Roman Catholic Church justly pointed out in the statement and as the people from all walks of life unanimously protest and denounce, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's punishment of those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan is unjust and is an unprecedented fascist act.

As is known to the entire world, those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan are patriots who waged just activities for the nation's sovereignty and dignity with an anti-U.S. national salvation spirit.

Their courageous acts were an eruption of the accumulated resentment and indignation of our people against the U.S. aggressors who are causing innumerable misfortunes for our masses, having occupied South Korea for 37 years acting as masters.

This is clearly shown by the statement of the arsonists in court that the violent revolution raved about by the authorities is a fabrication achieved through torture and that they set fire to the U.S. cultural center to inform people at home and abroad of their protest against the United States, which is enforcing colonial slavery on our masses and illegally occupying South Korea.

The U.S. aggressors are enforcing the division of the nation, occupying our country to make it their colony, and perpertrating plunder and massacre. How could our masses merely sit idly by!

Their resistance struggle against the aggressors is just, reflecting our masses' unanimous desire to achieve independence by putting an end to the U.S. colonial rule. Thus, their struggle should not be regarded as a crime. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique sentenced them to death and severe punishment, unjustly charging them as guilty. This is a grave crime which should not be tolerated any longer.

Thus, the masses from various strata are protesting and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique for its fascist barbarity against those involved in the arson incident with surging indignation. They strongly demand their immediate and unconditional release. The statement of the South Korean Roman Catholic Church denouncing the punishment given those who were involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan is a boundlessly just act which reflects our masses' will and demand.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop committing nation-selling treachery to win the favor of its U.S. masters and maintain its filthy life by punishing the patriotic masses. It should immediately nullify the unjust judgment against those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center and immediately and unconditionally release all of them. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues punishing the patriotic masses who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle in defiance of the protest and denunciation at home and abroad, it will face a more miserable fate than previous dictators who collapsed after perpetrating treachery by relying on their U.S. and Japanese masters.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KIM IL-SONG

SK260415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 25 received credentials from Zong Kewen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS BURMESE INFORMATION MINISTER

SK252216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on August 25 met and had a friendly talk with the Burmese Government cultural delegation headed by U Aung Kwaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Present on the occasion were Minister Yi Chang-son and Vice-Minister Chang Chol of culture and arts, and Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

CHOSON ILBO HITS SUZUKI'S 23 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

SK240951 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary by correspondent Yi To-haeng in Tokyo]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki's 23 August press conference on the textbook issue was ambiguous, betraying people's expectations inside and outside Japan. At this press conference he did nothing but repeatedly stress what his officials had alluded to on many occasions after the textbook issue surfaced. He said: In the past war, our country caused serious damage to the peoples of neighboring countries, including China and Korea. We keenly feel responsibility for this. (Passage from the Japan-Red China joint statement) Since the normalization of relations based on the spirit of self-reflection our recognition of the Japan-China and Japan-South Korea joint statements has not changed.

He continued: It is natural that the spirit of such a recognition should be correctly reflected in school education. I am now reviewing concrete measures. Despite the use of these slick words, he did not utter a single word on when, what and how he would act. The Japanese press has regarded this affirmatively as an expression of a will for review and correction.

What is incomprehensible to Koreans is that the Japanese prime minister has indiscriminatingly applied to our case the passage in the Japan-Red China joint statement signed in September 1972 between former Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka -- Suzuki's predecessor and currently his political patron -- and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. It is possible that Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki recited what his officials had prepared beforehand. He failed to discern that the ROK was not China, to which Japan had caused serious damage in the past war. It appears that he tried to deal with Red China and the ROK simultaneously.

Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki has failed to recognize the historical fact that Japan occupied Korea far before it invaded China -- that is, it had occupied Korea to use it as a bridgehead for aggression against China and that because of this, the Korean people were forced to suffer more severe fetters over a longer period than the Chinese people did. With such an attitude, no matter how eagerly he tries to express his desire to normalize relations with the ROK at the earliest possible date, the Korean people will regard this as a futile effort.

Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, representing Japan, is very anxious to realize his visit to Red China in September this year in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries. At the press conference he said he was obliged to settle the textbook issue before his visit to Red China. Thus, he intended to deal additionally and simultaneously with another textbook issue with the ROK. It appears that, as a means of hastily and simultaneously settling the textbook issue involve the ROK together with that involving Red China, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki has sent lawmakers Mitszuka and Mori from the Education Department of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party.

In Seoul they attempted to meet high-ranking government officials who were not concerned with the textbook issue. Instead of trying to meet members of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary League, they expressed their desire to meet high-ranking government officials. Why did they want to meet these government officials?

Needless to say, Japan desires to settle the textbook issue politically with the ROK Government. Asked about a pending issue with the ROK Government at the press conference, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki said there are many pending issues. This was very suggestive.

By referring to a pending issue, Japan may try to prevent the ROK from abiding by its principles on the textbook issue. To achieve this end, the aforementioned Japanese lawmakers wanted to meet high-ranking government officials.

Two department chiefs of the Japanese Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, who visited Red China on 13 August, only explained the Japanese stand without conducting negotiations. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government, interpreting in a self-centered manner the Red Chinese authorities' remarks that they valued Japan's textbook review system, has laid down a principle that it will not correct textbooks which have already been reviewed.

On 22 August, XINHUA criticized this action taken by the Japanese Government. Such being the case, the Japanese lawmakers' attempt to politically settle the textbook issue through negotiations with high-ranking ROK Government officials is an internationally impolite act. We should not be deceived by this trick. We should not tolerate it.

MINISTRY PREDICTS INCREASE IN COAL IMPORTS

SK250304 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP) -- Despite a government policy to boost coal production and encourage the use of low-quality coal, South Korea's coal imports are expected to increase in the years to come, the Energy-Resources Ministry said Wednesday.

A ministry long-term coal import program showed that coal imports this year would reach 3.8 million tons, down from last year's 4.3 million tons. However, coal imports will increase to 4.8 million tons in 1983, 4.85 million tons in 1984, 4.92 million tons in 1985 and 5.42 million tons in 1986, the report showed.

Meanwhile, the government plans to increase coal stockpiles to two million tons by the end of 1986, the final year of the country's fifth five-year economic and social development plan, to insure a stable domestic coal supply.

Coal stored by the government totaled 1.3 million tons at the end of 1981. The figure is expected to rise to 1.5 million tons by the end of this year.

COMMENTATOR WELCOMES TSEDENBAL-BREZHNEV MEETING

OW210453 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Aug (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian public warmly welcomes the meeting between Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural, and Leonid Brezhnev which took place yesterday in Crimea. As well as previous meetings between the party and state leaders of Mongolia and the Soviet Union, this one will mark an important stage in the development and expansion of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet relations and will undoubtedly enhance the struggle of peoples for the preservation of peace and security on our planet, a MONTSAME commentator writes.

Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Leonid Brezhnev informed each other on the socio-political and economic developments of Mongolia and the Soviet Union and discussed paramount problems of bilateral relations.

As regards the international situation, great attention was paid during the meeting to the situation in Asia and the Middle East. The stable peace in the Middle East can not be achieved neither through separate deals nor through brigandage, violation and genocide as it was chosen by Israel. Only just and universal political settlement can secure vital interests of all peoples for whom the Middle East is a home, they stated. Expressing concern over the continuing Iran-Iraq war, the two sides spoke out for the political settlement of outstanding problems between these two neighbouring states.

The Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union bade welcome and fully supported the peaceful efforts and initiatives of the three Indochinese states aimed at the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, at the development of good neighbourly and equitable cooperation between the states of this region, the commentator stresses. The two sides expressed readiness to discuss with all states concerned of the Far East the ways of the radical improvement of the situation to make it possible for the peoples of this region to concentrate on the solution of the socio-economic tasks and to minimize their individual and joint efforts on ensuring their security.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW250859 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Aug (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh have sent a message of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the SRR, and C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SRR on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

During the years of people's power, the message reads, the Romanian people have achieved great successes in the socialist construction under the leadership of the RCP, in close-knit cooperation with the socialist community countries and has turned its country into a socialist state with modern industry, intensive agriculture and developed culture.

The Mongolian leaders noted with satisfaction the upward development of friendship and cooperation between teh two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism to the benefit of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples, in the common interests of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh wished the Romanian people great successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th congress of the RCP in the struggle for peace and security of peoples.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL

LD220707 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul, August 21, BAKHTAR -- A congratulatory message has been received here by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the regaining of independence of Afghanistan.

The telegram says: "The regaining of independence of Afghanistan achieved as a result of the national uprising of the people of Afghanistan has fulfilled a great role in the development of the liberation movements in Asia".

The telegram adds that the victory of April revolution, especially its new evolutionary phase, is a great turning point in the history of Afghanistan. And the people of Mongolia rejoice over the great gains of the people of Afghanistan led by the militant PDPA party in safeguarding the acquisitions of revolution against the interference of counter-revolution and imperialist and hegemonist forces towards construction of a new society. The telegram also mentions that the traditional and historic relations between the peoples of the two countries after the triumph of April revolution have acquired a new content and form. And these relations will further develop in the interests of our people, peace, security and social progress.

OBITUARY FOR ARMY GENERAL DORJ PUBLISHED 24 AUG

OW250829 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2006 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Aug (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN published an obituary on the death of Army Gen B. Dorj, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the People's Great Hural, chairman of the Mongolian Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and hero of the MPR. The obituary was signed by Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh and other MPR leaders.

B. Dorj was born in 1914 in Aldarhaan Somon, in Dzabhan Aymag to the family of a livestock breeder. He completed the M.V. Frunze Military Academy and graduate study at the Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. From 1937-40, he commanded a squad, squadron and division of the MPA; from 1940-48 he was MPR deputy minister of internal affairs and chief of MPR border and internal troop administration. From 1956-61 B. Dorj was MPR minister of troops and public security. He was MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, the GDR and the SFRY. From 1969-78 he was MPR minister of defense. From 1978, he was chairman of the Mongolian Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

B. Dorj was a member of the MPRP from 1937. At the last eight MPRP congresses, he was elected member of the MPRP Central Committee and was elected a deputy to the MPR People's Great Hural many times. B. Dorj was a hero of the MPR, was twice awarded the order of Sukhe Bator and received other orders and medals of the MPR. He was a cavalier of the Order of Lenin.

The obituary stresses that B. Dorj performed great service in consolidating the defense might of the MPR. He devoted all his conscious life to the cause of the party and people, was one of the senior party and state leaders and a prominent figure in the MPR armed forces. The obituary states that B. Dorj made a weighty contribution in developing and deepening international friendship between the MPR and Soviet peoples, other fraternal socialist countries and in consolidating military cooperation between fraternal armies.

SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 25 AUG

BK251422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Republic of Singapore S. Dhanabalan flew in to Rangoon Airport at 1440 today at the invitation of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Chit Hlaing.

The Singapore foreign minister and his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn, Burmese Ambassador to Singapore U Soe Myint, Director General of the Political Affairs Department U Tin Tun, Director General of the Protocol Department U Thein Aung and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Members of the delegation accompanying the Singapore foreign minister are Singaporean Member of Parliament and Managing Director of the (Ansaco) Company Ltd S. Chandra Das, permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Trade and Industry (Giam Tong Toh), Deputy Director of the Southeast Asia Division of the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department (Tan Seng Chye) and Assistant Director of the Southeast Asia Division (Robert Chua Heng Kong).

At 1830 today, the visiting foreign minister and his delegation called on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the Lawkanat room of the Karaweik hall. Later, Minister U Chit Hlaing hosted a dinner for the visiting foreign minister and delegation at the Shwewa room of the Karaweik hall.

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER LEAVES FOR PHILIPPINES

BK230728 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni left by air for Manila at 0745 today to discuss loans for the water supply project for Mandalay with the Asian Development Bank.

Minister U Bo Ni and his delegation were seen off at Rangoon Airport by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Minister for Mines U Than Tin, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi, Deputy Ministers for Home and Religious Affairs U Min Naung and U Paw Thein, Philippine Ambassador to Burma Constante Ma Cruz, Thai Ambassador to Burma Phirat Itsarasena, British Charge d'Affaires ad interim J.R. Leeland, Rangoon Division People's Council Chairman U Kyaw Myint and responsible officials of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs and the People's Police Force and the Foreign Economic Relations Department.

The Burmese delegation, after talks in Manila, will also study municipal work in the Philippines and Singapore.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS DELEGATION TO USSR -- At the invitation of the Red Cross Soceity of the Soviet Union, a Burmese Red Cross delegation headed by Vice Chairman of the Burma Red Cross Col Hla Bu with Red Cross Central Council members U Kyee Myint and Dr Kanbawza Khin Hlaing as delegation members left by air from Rangoon Airport for Moscow on 18 August. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

SPORTS TEAM RETURNS FROM PRC -- The Burmese track and field team headed by Chairman of the Burma Track and Field Federation U Khin Maung Thaung returned to Rangoon in the afternoon of 18 August after friendly meets in cities of the People's Republic of China. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Kyee Myint, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to Australia as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the United States of America. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Aug 82 p 1 BK]

CHEA SIM HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY

BK251607 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Aug (SPK) -- According to a report from the Bulgarian capital, immediately after its arrival in Bulgaria, the delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by its chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, held talks with the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's National Assembly led by its Chairman Stanko Todorov. The two parties analysed questions related to the cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries.

Chairman Chea Sim highly praised the development of cooperation between the two countries in all aspects of life based on Marxist-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the accord of friendship and cooperation signed in 1980 by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP.

He expressed his gratitude to the Communist Party of Bulgaria for its aid to the Kampuchean people in the construction of a new life and in the struggle against the attempts of the hegemonists and reactionary forces in the region to place obstacles in the way of the peaceful development of the country. According to BTA, the delegation will visit different regions of Bulgaria today.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES, THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS REPORTED

6-12 Aug

BK211027 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpt] According to reports we have received, during the week of 6-12 August, the Pol Pot bandits and other reactionary Khmers, supported by the Thai ruling circles who allow them to use Thai territory as a refuge, continued to carry out their senseless crimes of destruction and to disrupt the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

During the past week Thai aircraft flew 8 spying missions over such areas as the Preah Vihear temples, Anlong Veng, Phnum Malai, the sector west of Koh Kong town and Hill 343. At sea, Thai armed vessels carried out 60 spying missions into our territorial waters.

Along the border, on 33 occasions Thai artillery shelled such areas as the sector west of Smat Deng in Pursat, Nimit, Thmar Puck, the sector west of Ta Sanh, the Preah Vihear temples and Trapeang Kol. These barrages were fired in support of the Pol Pot bandits who crossed the border to carry out their crimes and disrupt the peaceful life of our people. The sector west of Smat Deng was shelled continuously for 5 days. Incoming fire averaged about 70 rounds per day. On 9 August, 180 rounds fired from 120-mm mortars and 105-mm cannons landed in our territory. On 8 August, the sector around the Preah Vihear temples was also hit by more than 150 rounds.

Apart from this, the Thai authorities used trucks to provide ammunition to the Pol Pot soldiers in various camps on Thai territory along the Kampuchean border opposite Pursat and Battambang Provinces. The ammunition included 120-mm and 60-mm shells, M-69 mines and a number of CKC rifles. In all their activities, despite the support of Thai aircraft, artillery fire and armed vessels, as well as in their intrusions inside our territory along the border to loot and plunder, they were all promptly defeated by our regular forces, our regional and militia forces, our cooperational groups and the people.

During the week of 6-12 August, in many places, group after group of these bandits were destroyed by our forces even before they had time to carry out their crimes.

In the sector west of Smat Deng in Pursat, with the support of Thai artillery fire, on nine occasions the Pol Pot remnants sneaked across the border in an attempt to destroy the positions of our border defence forces. But each time they suffered heavy losses inflicted by our vigilant forces.

On 8 August, we killed 3 of the enemy, seized a 12.7-mm rifle and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and an AK. Two days later, on 10 August, also in Pursat Province, the regional forces took four prisoners during their sweep operation in Bakan District. The prisoners led our forces to the temporary shelter of their comrades where we killed 10 of them and seized 8 weapons.

On 11 August, a group of 10 bandits sneaked into (Ta Tem) village, Anlong Veng, in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, to spy and plant mines along Route 69. They were all killed by our regional forces who also seized five weapons. A day earlier, on 10 August, at 0400, our vigilant border defense forces spotted a group of Pol Pot soldiers who were gathering east of the Preah Vihear temples. With the cooperation of the Vietnamese forces, we set out to destroy the enemy. The battle lasted just over an hour, during which we killed 50 of them on the spot, took 4 prisoners, seized an assortment of 35 weapons -- including a 120-mm, an 82-mm and a 60-mm mortar, a DK-75, a DK-82, and 30 other weapons -- and a 15-watt radio set. We also destroyed three ammunition caches. The two or three survivors fled in panic to the other side of the border.

13-19 Aug

BK231255 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Aug (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week 13-19 August, Thai helicopters, T-28 aircraft, jet fighters and L-19's six times flew over sectors located 2 km from the border in Koh Kong, Pursat, Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

Thai boats and armed vessels penetrated between 4 and 20 nautical miles into Kampuchean territorial waters 201 times in the vicinity of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands.

Sixty-two shellings from Thailand against Kampuchean territory by 120-mm and 80-mm mortars and H-12 rockets were recorded. The sectors south and southeast of the border junction in Preah Vihear Province were hit by artillery fire from Thailand four times; Ampil, Thmar Puok, Yeang Dangkum, Hill 505, the sector west of Ta Sanh and Poipet in Battambang Province were also hit 34 times. The sectors west and northwest of Smat Deng alone were under fire from artillery pieces installed in Thailand 15 times while Hill 343 in Koh Kong Province was hit five times.

Many Pol Pot and Sereika groups infiltrated into Kampuchean territory but were beaten back by Kampuchean border defense guards.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BEIJING, MET BY HAN NIANLONG

OW201326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Mme. Sihanouk and their party arrived here by air this afternoon from a friendship visit to Yugoslavia and Romania. They were greeted at the airport by Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and his wife.

Also on hand were diplomatic envoys to China of Yugoslavia, Romania, Democratic Kampuchea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Meets Wan Li

OW241359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this evening with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk.

Wan Li congratulated Samdech Sihanouk on his successful visits to Yugoslavia and Romania. Sihanouk spoke of the warm and sincere receptions accorded him by Yugoslav and Romanian leaders.

In a cordial conversation, the Chinese vice-premier reiterated the Chinese Government's firm support to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnamese aggressors and the Heng Samrin puppet regime.

Present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and his wife, and Pich Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China. After the meeting, Wan Li gave a dinner for Samdech and Madame Sihanouk.

VODK REPORTS SIHANOUK VISIT TO ROMANIA

BK230341 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, as its head, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, as its deputy head, arrived in Bucharest on the afternoon of 14 August 1982 for a friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania following its visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Upon its arrival at Bucharest Airport which was decorated with the national flags of Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation was warmly welcomed by His Excellency Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, other Romanian officials and the diplomatic corps of the ASEAN countries, China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Democratic Kampuchean and Romanian delegations held talks at the presidential office in Snagov on 16 August. His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by other Romanian party and state leaders, warmly and cordially welcomed the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. This warm reception reflected the good relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our two Kampuchean and Romanian peoples.

During the talks, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, informed the Romanian leaders about the situation in Kampuchea caused by the Vietnamese aggression and about the Kampuchean people's struggle for Kampuchea's national independence. The samdech said: In 1979, 1980 and 1981, the international community voted to approve resolutions clearly supporting Democratic Kampuchea and demanding the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea so as to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination through a free election. The samdech thanked the Socialist Republic of Romania for standing by Democratic Kampuchea -- a legitimate state that the United Nations continues to recognize as the sole government of the Kampuchean nation.

His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, welcomed the unity of the Kampuchean patriotic forces and the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. Concerning the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: It is necessary for all foreign troops to withdraw from Kampuchea and to create conditions for the Kampuchean people to solve thier own problems without any foreign interference.

Following the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu hosted a brilliant banquet in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. Many leaders of the Romanian party and state also participated in the banquet.

In his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Now once again Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people are going through difficult times. As friends of the Kampuchean people, whom we have always supported in their struggle for independence, we again wish to express our solidarity and our hope that they will regain full independence in order to be able to dedicate their efforts to economic and social development and welfare in independence and freedom and to choose by themselves their own path of development.

President Ceausescu added: It is necessary for all foreign troops to be withdrawn from Kampuchea so as to allow the Kampuchean people to solve by themselves their internal problems, free from any foreign interference. The Romanian people experienced foreign occupation over a long period, thus our people respect and support the struggle for independence waged by all people who want to become masters of their own destiny. We want the relations between Romania and Kampuchea -- friendly relations based on their longstanding cooperation -- to develop continuously. We hope the CGDK and the president of Democratic Kampuchea will become the lasting basis for the struggle to win back Kampuchea's independence and its free and independent development. I wish the Kampuchean people success in regaining their independence quickly.

In his reply, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said: The people of Democratic Kampuchea have been forced to wage an armed struggle in order to regain their sovereignty and their right to self-determination and national independence, as part of the territorial integrity of their homeland. The states and governments that officially recognize or have diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea are carrying out an act of justice as our Democratic Kampuchean state is the victim of foreign aggression. All foreign troops should withdraw from our Kampuchea.

The samdechpresident of Democratic Kampuchea expressed the Kampuchean people's profound gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu who, on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has given and is continuing to give noble support to our struggle for the liberation of our fatherland. The talks and banquet proceeded in the warmest and most intimate atmosphere.

On the evening of 18 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Madam Elena Ceausescu, hosted a dinner at the presidential palace in Bucharest in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Princess Monique Sihamouk and His Excellency Khieu Samphan. His Excellency Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei also attended this reception.

The hosts and guests had a friendly and cordial conversation. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the outcome of their talks and stressed their desire to strengthen and develop relations between the CGDK and the Romanian Government and friendship and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Romanian peoples in the interests of the two peoples and of international peace and cooperation.

After ending his successful visit to Romania, the president of Democratic Kampuchea left Bucharest on the evening of 19 August. Seeing the samdech off at the airport were His Excellency Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, other Romanian officials and the diplomatic corps of the DPRK, China and the ASEAN countries.

At noon on 18 August, the diplomatic corps of the ASEAN countries hosted a brilliant banquet at the residence of the Thai ambassador in Bucharest in honor of the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea and his Democratic Kampuchea delegation.

VODK: SRV STORES TOXIC CHEMICALS NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK250458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Transported 40 Big Crates of Toxic Chemicals From Vietnam to Phnom Penh"]

[Text] On 27 July, the Vietnamese enemy transported 40 big crates of toxic chemicals from Vietnam to their military storehouses south of Phsa Chas, Phnom Penh.

The world and the United Nations have strongly denounced and condemned the Vietnamese for their crimes of aggression in Kampuchea, genocide against the Kampuchean race and their use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre the innocent Kampuchean people. The UN General Assembly appointed committees to investigate the big crimes committed by the expansionist Vietnamese and Soviets in using toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos, Afghanistan and in other places. Concurrently, the world and the UN have brought pressure to bear on the Vietnamese, calling for a complete and unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the respect of the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny with no external interference.

Faced with continuous calls from the world and all mankind, the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists pretended to be deaf and mute. Furthermore, they rejected and flagrantly charged the international community with interference in Vietnam's internal affairs. At the same time, they staged tricky maneuvers aimed at duping the world in order to make it believe that Vietnam had changed its stand, wanted peace and wanted to live peacefully with neighboring countries. They made propaganda about their withdrawal of part of their troops from Kampuchea, while in fact, the Vietnamese did not withdraw even a single soldier from the Kampuchean battlefield. They sent more troop reinforcements and more Soviet-made weapons and military materials to Kampuchea. Currently, they are successively transporting more toxic chemicals to Kampuchea.

These Vietnamese activities do not make anybody believe or misunderstand that the Vietnamese are ready to search for peace, but clearly show that the Vietnamese are preparing to increase their war of aggression in Kampuchea and extend it beyond the Kampuchean border.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES -- Phnom Penh, 15 Aug (SPK) -- During the first half of this year, the passenger traffic of Phnom Penh city passed beyond the 381,000 mark representing a 16 percent increase over the same period of last year. The public works service cleared 8,000 metres of drainage pipes. During the same period, the communications service of Kandal Province repaired bridges in S'ang District and Takhmau town. Another bridge was under construction in Srok Thom village. Kandal Stoeng District. A stretch of Route 3 was repaired and 1,140 cubic metres of gravel were transported to repair other routes. Routes 1, 3, and 5 were repaired using 1,160 cubic metres of dirt. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 15 Aug 82 BK]

RED CROSS AID TO SIEM REAP -- Phnom Penh, 16 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 35 tons of rice from the UNHCR to the people in Chikreng, Sot Nikom, Srei Snam, Chongkal, Samraong and Banteay Ampil Districts in Siem Reap Province, 250 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. Each family received 50 kilograms. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 16 Aug 82 BK]

WAR VETERANS CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM SRV

BK241221 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 24 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao delegation of social security and war veterans led by its chairman, Meun Somvichit, last night returned home from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At the invitation of the Ministry of the Disabled Persons and Social Affairs, Meun Somvichit met with his Vietnamese counterpart, Song Hao, where lessons in the field were exchanged. These meetings are said to open up regular ties and cooperation between the two countries' ministries.

While in Hanoi, the Lao delegation visited the orthopedic centre and the centre for physical rehabilitation and vocational centre for handicapped children. Meun Somvichit also visited the rehabilitation and vocational centre for handicapped persons and rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Ho Chi Minh City. The Lao delegation also paid a courtesy visit to Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV and vice-premier.

INDONESIAN ENVOY BIDS FAREWELL TO PHOUMI, SALI

BK221420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] On the morning of 21 August, Pujo Prasetiyo, Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary to Laos, paid a call on Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, to bid him farewell before returning to Indonesia after completing his tour in Laos. On the same morning, the Indonesian ambassador also bade farewell to Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

During the respective conversations, Phoumi Vongvichit and Sali Vongkhamsao thanked the envoy for contributing to the further consolidation and strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and peoples for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. They also wished the envoy a safe journey and success in his new assignment. The envoy asked the deputy prime ministers to convey his warm salutations and thanks to the Lao Government and people for facilitating the execution of his duty. The conversations proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

LEADERS GREET GDR'S HONECKER ON BIRTHDAY

BK260339 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

["Text" of joint greetings message, dated 24 August, from Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan and President Souphanouvong to Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the GDR]

[Text] Beloved and respected comrade: On the occasion of your 70th birthday anniversary, we would like to convey to you, comrade, our sincere congratulations and best wishes.

Over the past 50 years or so of your fertile revolutionary activities, you have scored precious heroic deeds in the struggle against the Hitlerite fascists for the cause of national liberation, in the maintenance of revolutionary gains, and in the socialist construction of the GDR. At present, the GDR has become a developed socialist country with modern industry, and the people have enjoyed a plentiful and prosperous life. You, comrade, have also made a great contribution to the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist community and to the struggle for the cause of peace, for detente, for an end to the arms race and for cooperation among nations. Our LPRP and Lao people have highly appreciated your great contribution to the daily strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the LPDR for the interests of our two peoples.

On this glorious occasion, we wish you, comrade, good health and new success in performing your noble duties.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR-SRV RELATIONS

BK260654 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT 26 Aug 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 26 (AFP) -- Thailand sees scant chance of "weaning" Vietnam from the Soviet Union and fears their alliance could lead to Soviet stationing of nuclear arms in the region, Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said today.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Arun said Hanoi appeared to be drifting "deeper and deeper" into dependence on Moscow, largely because of the heavy cost of maintaining 150,000-200,000 troops in Cambodia. No other country could or would provide as much aid, including infrastructure assistance, to meet the threat perceived by Hanoi from China, Mr Arun noted. "And the Soviets don't do things for charity, you have to pay them back," he said, referring to Hanoi's recent statement that it was leaving the door open on possible Soviet base rights.

The Thai official dismissed as wishful thinking the notion Vietnam might one day reassert its traditional foreign-policy independence and veer away from Moscow, as did Egypt, Somalia and Indonesia in the 1960's and 1970's. He noted no socialist state had ever made such a major break and said the idea Vietnam could be "weaned away" had been disproven to those who tried it before the invasion of Cambodia in December 1978.

The danger, he indicated, was the Soviet Union might some day station nuclear-powered submarines and similar advanced equipment at the Vietnamese bases of Danang and Cam Ranh Bay. "The Vietnamese are capable of doing anything," he said, referring to the possible new dimension to Sino-Soviet rivalry in the region. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stressed at a news conference in Bangkok on July 30 that Vietnam could drop what is believed to have been its long reluctance to granting Moscow full base rights. "There are no foreign bases in my country, but that doesn't mean it will always be so in the future," said Mr Thach. "If there is some danger to my country (from China), we will not shut the door."

Mr Arun said the Soviet Union had studiously avoided making any such implied threats to Thailand and its regional non-communist partners to sanction their Cambodian policy at odds with Vietnam's. "They know very well they could lose (the right to navigate) the Malacca Straits," the waterway between Malaysia and Indonesia which is a short cut from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific, Mr Arun said.

The deputy foreign minister said the Soviet Foreign Ministry had sent the head of its Southeast Asian Department to Thailand immediately after Mr Thach wound up a two-week, four-nation regional tour last month "to sound out our reaction." He said the envoy had been oddly unaware that Hanoi's Cambodia position was slightly "softer" than Moscow's, notably on the question of an international conference and proposals for a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Thai-Cambodian border. But Thailand did not see any substantive changes in Hanoi's stand, Mr Arun said. Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuznetsov had met Mr Arun yesterday to pass on an invitation from his Soviet counterpart Nicolay Firyubin to visit Moscow, the Thai official added.

VOFA DISCUSSES SITTHI REMARKS ON PRC RELATIONS

BK251530 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Station editorial: "Thailand and China"]

[Text] Thailand has raised from the beginning the question of Chinese support for the illegal Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] with the Chinese Government.

This was revealed by the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand on 11 August. He was replying to a reporter who had asked for his opinion on Chinese support for the CPT during a question and answer period after he had addressed the club on the topic: The Kampuchean Question in Perspective.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also stressed that further economic development of the country, including helping the poor and addressing social grievances, would also lesson communist influence in the country. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi drew laughter when he said that a complete answer to the reporter's question could take the whole night. In summary, he said when Thailand established diplomatic relations with the PRC on 1 July 1975, M.R. Khukrit Pramot -- the then prime minister, who had gone to China to sign the joint communique establishing diplomatic relations -- had discussed extensively the matter of Chinese support to the CPT with top Chinese leaders, especially on the Chinese policy of differentiating state-to-state and party-to-party relations, The prime minister had emphasized that Thailand should be allowed to handle her own internal problems. Mutual understanding on this important problem had gradually increased and during the recent visit in August 1981 of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Thailand, the Chinese premier stated that China would only give moral support to the CPT and would not use the party to expand China's influence.

It was quite apparent, Foreign Minister Sitthi went on to say, that as Thai-Chinese relations developed, China was gaining more benefits from state-to-state relations with Thailand than from party-to-party relations. China had also stated that it cannot cut loose immediately the party-to-party relations because it had a long history; this would take some time. Thailand understood China's dilemma, which explains why we have not raised too much voice. The foreign minister said we are trying to solve the problem in a quiet way. To lessen the CPT's influence, Thailand had to solve her own social and economic problems, which successive Thai governments had sought to do, he added.

The Thai Government places great emphasis on developing the country and its democratic institutions was [as heard] trying to help the poor and disadvantaged as well as trying to lessen gaps and differences among the various classes of people. If this could be done, he emphasized, communism would not arise or be a threat to Thailand's internal security. The CPT is now posing very little threat because of such policies and more and more CPT members have defected, he concluded.

NATION REVIEW URGES FOOD, MEDICAL AID TO CGDK

BK260231 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Food, Medical Aid to Khmers Is Needed Now"]

[Text] The Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea although they are past masters in the art of guerrilla warfare and reputedly the world's best in guerrilla tactics, have been using conventional military strategy during past three years in fighting the patriotic forces east of the Thai border. We do not know the reason but all that we can say is that during the past dry seasons the mighty battle-tested army of the Vietnamese has not been able to overrun the scantily supplied Khmer Rouge, now reinforced by the guerrilla forces of President Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann of the coalition government.

But in a departure from the strategy of the past three years, the Vietnamese are now active during the rainy season. Hanoi's reaction to the formation of the coalition government has been strange and if they have formed any firm policy to counter it, it has neither been announced nor has it been made clear in its implementation. It should appear, even to those not versed in military strategy, that the shelling of the guerrilla forces in western Kampuchea would be the softening up of the opposition forces before the Vietnamese troops can bring along the tanks when the rains stop.

As has been pointed out to us by the strategists of the Sihanoukist forces, the timing of the aid that the coalition should receive is very important. As Moulinaka's Nhem Sophon said, rice is an important commodity which is both a defensive and an offensive weapon. This Sihanoukist group has also pointed out that aid, mainly food and medical supplies, is very badly needed before the rainy season ends because "sick soldiers cannot march on empty stomachs."

Here we have an interesting situation. While the rich nations of the world may continue to have second thoughts about arms aid, we doubt there is any objection to giving the coalition government what they most need -- food and medical supplies. The United States is on record that it will provide non-lethal assistance to the guerrillas of the coalition government. Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has said that Japan is considering [in italics] non-military aid to the coalition government. But right at this moment, talking of future contributions is of absolutely no help. Aid, especially food and medicines, are of no use at all if they are delayed.

ASEAN, without budging from its repeated stand of trying to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, should be able to help in this matter. They can easily convince countries in Western Europe, the U.S. and Japan how important the timing of food and medical aid is to the coalition government. ASEAN is coordinating its strategy for the coming UN General Assembly session which will be the dry season in Kampuchea. There is every reason to believe that the Vietnamese will mount a major offensive before the General Assembly session, if the present indications are correct.

The question of providing arms is altogether a different matter. Everyone knows that China has been supplying the guerrillas all along and is continuing to do so. Further both the Afghan and the Khmer guerrillas have proved themselves to be experts in capturing arms from their enemies and using them. But the question of arms aid and humanitarian aid must be clearly separated. Certainly nobody expects or wants Japan to provide rifles and grenades but if the situation is presented clearly to the Japanese authorities they will be able to see the need of the coalition government for food and medicines.

LAO, SRV ASSISTANCE FOR REBEL PARTY REPORTED

BK251300 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Charun Chamrak, Sawang Daendin District officer of Sakon Nakhon Province, told MATUPHUM on 22 August that Vietnam and Laos have assisted the Thai Northeast Salvation Party [Phak Thai I-San Ku Chat] in its political activities in northeastern provinces, particularly in Phetchabun Province, in an attempt to wrest influence in those provinces from the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]. He said Vietnamese refugees are providing organized financial support for the Thai Northeast Salvation Party.

According to Charun, the Thai Northeast Salvation Party is under the leadership of Bunyen Wothong. Its activities are largely economic and political, with some small-scale armed activities. The party's activities in areas along the Mekong River bank, such as in Renu Nakhon District, are limited because the masses in such areas are pro-CPT. The party's activities are reportedly much more intense in Phetchabun.

Charun said the Northeast Salvation Party's activities in Nakhon Phanom provinces are limited, largely consisting of political agitation by cadres who have received political and military training from abroad. Party cadres operating at the village level earn 1,000 baht a month from the party, while tambon level operators earn 2,000 baht and district level operators earn 3,000 baht a month. The party receives continued financial support from Vietnamese refugees.

Charun said the government learned that on 28 March Vietnamese refugees in Sawang Daendin District donated 80,000 baht for the party and it is closely following up on this information. The party's school for political and military training is 16 km within Laos, opposite the Bung Kan and Seka Districts. Charun said the party's members are pro-Soviet oldtimers and pro-Soviet CPT defectors. The party is trying to penetrate the areas where the CPT's influence has weakened or has been completely eliminated.

Meanwhile, a high-level Thai military source told MATUPHUM that the Thai Northeast Salvation Party's leadership is in Laos. Laos, with Vietnamese assistance, reportedly has set up 18 schools for political and military training for the party's cadres. The party now has less than 1000 armed cadres.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR EXTORTION, NOT ATTACK ON PREM

BK260307 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Five army men attached to Lop Buri military garrison have been arrested for alleged involvement in extortion, abuse of power and intimidation, informed military sources reported.

The five men were identified as Sgt-Maj [as published] Surasak Kusonsuk of the service company, Sgt-Maj [as published] Chaiwat Rotsamoe, Sgt Sutchai Mat-Im, Sgt Thongchua Nonloet and Pvt Wichai Saengdet. All of them are being detained by the military in Lop Buri, said the sources, adding that they were not involved in a recent attempt on the life of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon when a number of M-72 anti-tank rockets were fired on the premier's motorcade. The arrest of five men followed a probe by the military in Lop Buri after numerous complaints were lodged by people in the province accusing some military personnel of extortion and intimidation.

OFFICIAL WARNS BURMESE REBELS OF 'TOUGH ACTION'

BK260155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Tough action -- possibly including air strikes -- will be taken against warring Burmese rebel groups if they intrude into Thai territory, the commander of the Zone 3 Border Patrol Police [BPP] Maj-Gen Phairot Butsayanawin said yesterday. He said that if the Wa National Army or the Shan United Army, both heroin-trading groups, was found on the Thai side of the border, air strikes might be launched against their strongholds. He called for unity among all authorities concerned in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai, close to the Doi Lang highlands on the Burmese side of which the two rebel groups are believed entrenched.

During a visit to Doi Lang yesterday, Maj-Gen Phairot said that the situation on the Burmese side was still quiet despite earlier fears that fighting might erupt at any time between the Shan United Army under the control of Khun Sa and the joint Wa National Army and Burmese Communist forces. He said that any warring troops who spilled over onto Thai soil would be pushed back because the government was firm about its policy of not becoming involved in Burmese affairs. Meanwhile, he said, local and BPP forces would be sent to areas where minority tribes might flee the fighting into Thai territory.

NAVY TO RECEIVE HARPOON MISSILES FROM U.S.

BK260436 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The United States is ready to sell a number of Harpoon ship-to-ship missiles to Thailand to beef up the firepower of the Royal Thai Navy [RTN], Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun, RTN commander-in-chief, disclosed yesterday.

A team of U.S. military technicians sent here to appraise the capability of the Thai naval vessels for accommodating the Harpoon missiles met with Admiral Sombun at the RTN Headquarters last Monday. Admiral Sombun said that his talks with the American team resulted in the U.S. agreement to deliver the missiles to the RTN. The number of missiles to be purchased will depend on the capability of the corvette-type vessels which the navy plans to build, he said, adding that an additional quantity of the missiles would also be acquired as reserves.

Delivery of the Harpoon missiles -- at 23 million baht each -- will be made as soon as the construction of two corvettes planned by the navy is completed, said the admiral, adding that the navy is calling a bid for the construction of the two vessels. Construction will take about 34 months after a contract is signed between the RTN and the shipbuilder. The two corvettes will not be built in Thailand because Thai shipbuilders still lack the technology to build such warships, said the admiral who asserted that the RTN would pick the bidder who offers the best terms.

Before the delivery of the missiles, Admiral Sombun said naval officers would be selected and sent to the U.S. for a three-month training in handling and maintaining the missiles. He said further that the navy would soon end its coastal patrol craft construction programme and would put emphasis on bigger and more sophisticated vessels. Regarding the annual reshuffle in the navy, Admiral Sombun said there is no problem with the navy, because only a handful of senior naval officers are due to retire this year.

BRIEFS

ORE PRODUCTION REPORT -- The Mineral Resources Department reported that during the first half of 1982, Thailand produced a total of 6.24 billion baht worth of ores, an increase of 1.7 percent compared with the figure recorded in the corresponding period of last year. Thailand earned 6.41 billion baht from ore exports, a decrease of 9.2 percent when compared with last year's earning. During the period, Thailand produced 21,480 metric tons compared with 24,711 metric tons produced during the corresponding period of last year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Aug 82 BK]

VNA STATEMENT ON SEA DELIMITATION WITH INDONESIA

OW260139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Aug 82

[VNA statement]

[Text] Due to false reports that Vietnam has given up its stand on the delimitation of the territorial sea and continental shelf between it and Indonesia, VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare the following:

Vietnam and Indonesia are negotiating for the delimitation of the continental shelf and the territorial sea off the coast of southern Vietnam, and the two sides have always maintained their respective stands. Vietnam has explained its position many times and has called foreign oil companies' attention to the consequences of their continuing prospecting for and exploitation of oil and natural gas in the disputed areas.

NHAN DAN SCORES REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY

BK251010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Chieu Ly article on 24 August NHAN DAN: "Mr Reagan's Sophism and Trickiness"]

[Text] On 19 August, the U.S. House and Senate, voting 226-207 and 52-47 respectively, passed President Reagan's new tax increase bill. Earlier, on 16 August, in a lengthy televised White House address, Mr Reagan sought to defend his new economic program and to impress voters.

The new tax increase bill has shed more light on the true colors of the Reagan administration. Its passage, a decision fraught with unfathomable serious economic and political consequences, came at a time when the United States is preparing for midterm elections. Mr Reagan proposed a 3-year tax increase of $93.3 billion, mostly through indirect taxes. In the bill just passed by Congress, this proposal is linked with a decision to slash another $17 billion from federal spending, which was destined for various social welfare programs.

Both of these key provisions of the bill are yet another in a series of repeated blows dealt by the Reagan administration to the various strata of the American working people. When he first presented his new bill, Mr Reagan explained that it in no way meant a reversal of his administration's economic policy or philosophy. However, he could not deny that the bill represented a step backward in his basic economic plan. He also asserted that the proposed nearly $100 billion tax increase was necessary to make up for huge budget deficits, to cut bank interest rates and to move closer to economic recovery.

Yet, not too long ago, before entering the White House,, Mr Reagan still extolled the virtues of a proposed 30 percent, 1981-83 3-year tax cut and a $418 billion, 1982-85 tax break, which he considered to be strong economic stimuli. It should be recalled that on 7 November 1981, Reagan emphatically declared that there would not be the slightest change in his new economic program, no matter how the situation might develop. Now, the U.S. President is glibly defending his 180-degree turnabout. The bill recently passed by Congress has clearly exposed Reagan's conservative and opportunistic character. There has been absolutely no mention by the U.S. President of any cutback in military spending. Obviously, the United States is being governed by a warmongering administration which has persistently pursued the costliest arms race ever in history, ready to spend $263 billion in fiscal 1983 and another $1.6 trillion over the next 5 years for this purpose.

Last year, when proposing his tax cut program, Reagan claimed that it was designed to stimulate the economy and to speed up its recovery. Now, he asserts that taxes must be increased if the United States is to move closer to economic recovery. Obviously, the U.S. President is resorting to sophistry. The new tax increase bill immediately encountered strong opposition from many conservative Republican senators and even from several of Reagan's economic advisers themselves. Objectively speaking, the new tax increase was a utterly bitter pill which Mr Reagan has had to swallow with a smile. He has had to admit that, without a tax increase, U.S. budget deficits will snowball to horrifying proportions. If the United States continues to pour money into the arms race as planned without increasing taxes, it may suffer a budget deficit of no less than $160 billion during the next fiscal year.

The Reagan administration will undoubtedly be the first in U.S. history to accumulate a total budget deficit of more than $300 billion during its term of office. These deficits have been one of the major causes of the consistently high bank interest rates, a factor which has contributed to keeping the U.S. economy in the grip of one of the most serious crises since the end of World War II.

It is worth mentioning that, just as on previous occasions, this time around the tax burden weighs most heavily on the various strata of the American working people. On 16 August, Reagan himself had to acknowledge that the new tax increase bill was not popular.

For many years now, the ruling U.S. capitalist circles have been torn between two choices: To give priority to antirecessionary or to anti-inflationary measures. The new tax increase bill was essentially anti-inflationary; it was designed to further lower bank interest rates and to significantly reduce the rate of inflation. A series of measures applied recently by the Reagan administration has helped bring down the discount rate by 3 percent over the past 6 weeks, from 16.5 to to 13.5 percent, and the prime rate of many banks to about 14 percent.

U.S. business circles are still perplexed since the new tax increase has yet to exert a palpable effect on the economic recession. U.S. industry is still functioning at about 70 percent of capacity. Industrial output in July still represented a 10.3 percent decrease from the same period last year. Most serious was the unemployment rate, which has affected 9.8 percent of the work force, the highest level since 1941, with more than 10.7 million jobless people. There are indications that this rate will continue to rise. U.S. economist Paul Craig Roberts, who resigned from his position of assistant secretary of the treasury early this year, affirmed: The tax increase will result in a bigger budget deficit, not a smaller one, because the economic recession will become more serious.

Mr Reagan has recently made one self-contradictory statement after another. His economic policy is not consistent. The only thing that is consistent in his attitude is his conscientious protection of the interests of various big capitalist cliques, especially the U.S. military-industrial complex, and his squandering of U.S. national resources in an extremely costly and dangerous arms race. Reagan's popularity among U.S. voters is approaching its nadir.

TRUONG CHINH, LE DUC THO MEET VETERAN CADRES

BK250347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 24 August]

[Text] Today NHAN DAN frontpages a picture of and a report on a recent meeting between [Council of State] Chairman Truong Chinh and Comrade Le Duc Tho and revolutionary veterans in Ho Chi Minh City on the occasion of the anniversary of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September.

In an intimate and frank atmosphere, Comrades Truong Chinh and Le Duc Tho wished the veteran cadres the best of health always and hoped that they will contribute valuable experience to the tasks of developing the party and consolidating and protecting revolutionary power -- goals our people obtained at the expense of their blood.

OFFICIALS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY JOURNAL

OW252116 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 25 -- A get-together has been held here marking the 25th anniversary of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, a theoretical military and political review of the Communist Party of Vietnam for the armed forces.

General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of defence, and General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and head of the General Political Department, were among the review's reporters, contributors and readers present on the occasion. Speaking at the event, General Van Tien Dung said that the Council of State had decided to confer the Military Exploit Order, First Class, on the staff of the review in acknowledgment of its brilliant achievements over the past 25 years.

PHAM HUNG VIEWS PROTECTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY

BK251024 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] A conference was recently held in Ho Chi Minh City to study and discuss plans for implementing the resolution of the Council of Ministers on protecting socialist property and ensuring social order and safety. Attending the conference were key leaders of various administrative organs, the security force, the army, the police force and tribunals of provinces from Quang Nam-Danang to Minh Hai; leaders of military regions and army corps; and leaders of the sectors concerned at the central level.

Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired the conference to which he transmitted the Council of Ministers' resolution.

Comrade Pham Hung reminded sectors from the central to grassroots levels, localities and units to review their situation extensively; to set forth requirements and measures for quickly reorganizing the management and protection of socialist property; and to launch a revolutionary movement among the people to participate actively in the protection of socialist property and the maintenance of social order and safety and to counter the enemy's scheme of economic sabotage. He also urged them to implement the Council of Ministers' resolution scrupulously so as to contribute to implementing the 1982 and 1981-85 state plans successfully.

NHAN DAN VIEWS EMULATION AMONG SOVIET EXPERTS

BK251236 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Tho Chan, chairman of the party Central Committee Emulation Department: "Flowers of Emulation of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship"]

[Text] The Vietnamese-Soviet friendship emulation movement has developed vigorously at the project sites and in the factories where Soviet experts are working. Implementing their emulation pledges, all the Soviet experts have fulfilled their tasks ahead of schedule. They have helped our cadres and workers develop initiatives, rationalize production and improve technical and organizational work to increase labor productivity and economize on energy, materials and manpower.

They have also assisted in conducting basic and advanced technical training and in restoring and repairing equipment, some of which has been stored for a long time. In several localities, the Soviet experts have helped our cadres complete research on several valuable scientific subjects. No matter where they are working, they always orient our emulation movement toward fulfilling production and construction plans well, and accelerating socialist cooperation among component organizations and individuals. They have thus contributed to promoting the emulation movement.

In the Uong Bi electric power plant, the Soviet experts have pledged to emulate the Vietnamese collectives in increasing the generator output of each work shift and in assuring safety, even though the plant's equipment has not been fully installed. They have guided us in applying the system of chief-engineer and foreman control in order to give close guidance and centralize the operational control power. As a result, the plant fulfilled its 1981 plan for the first time. In the first quarter of 1982, the volume of electricity output exceeded the plan norm by 8 percent while the rate of electricity consumption within the plant decreased by 0.2 percent, the amount of fuel consumption decreased by 50 percent and the number of breakdowns decreased by 60 percent. The plant's functional cycle has increased to 150 percent, making 1982's first quarter the first quarter since 1975 during which the plant's capital accumulation increased to 50 million dong.

The Soviet experts of oil company No 1 and the Vietnam oil sector's geophysics company have signed a pledge with our cadres and workers to overcome all difficulties in fulfilling the plan. In 1981 and the 1982 first quarter, all units have fulfilled their assigned duties ahead of schedule under the emulation drive. They have discovered several additional oil-bearing stratum, tripling the 1980 reserve of oil. This has enabled us to industrially exploit the first oil well in our country for fuel to produce tens of millions of kilowatts of electricity, to establish seismologic lines at sea and to collect the first data on the substrata of our northern continental shelf.

In the geological units, the Soviet experts who join the emulation drive have achieved the units' major tasks. Entering 1982, experts in the 9th geology group have helped repair more than half of the unserviceable drilling machines. After 35 days of urgent work, all the machines resumed normal operations and by the end of February, 62.7 percent of the drilling plan for the first quarter, believed at first to be unachievable, has been completed.

The Soviet experts and our cadres and workers at the construction site of the Song Cong diesel motor factory set 14 emulation points under the drive to greet our party congress. All these points have been fulfilled satisfactorily with many of them completed ahead of schedule.

At the Thang Long bridge construction project site, the Vietnamese cadres and workers and the Soviet experts signed a cooperation pledge to emulate in fulfilling various specified items of the project. Every quarter together they have reviewed their work to draw upon their experiences and discussed measures to speed up construction rates. In 1981, the Thang Long bridge construction corporation fulfilled 2.6 percent of the plan norm and output value. For the first quarter of 1982, it has fulfilled 102 percent of the truss installation plan, overfulfilling the quarterly plan norm and the gross output value. The Soviet experts have trained our workers in applying the latest welding techniques to assemble various metal structural parts.

At the Haiphong port, besides helping revamp labor organization and management, the Soviet experts have signed emulation pledges with the transport agencies, the river transport department, the truck transportation department and various consigners to ensure safe shipments to the two construction sites of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant and the Bim Bon cement plant. The organization of such an emulation drive plays the role of encouraging gradually and uniformly units of various sectors assigned a similar task to increase their loading and unloading output. The loading and unloading output at the port has doubled and quadrupled in some months.

At the construction site to enlarge the Lam Thao superphosphate factory, all the Soviet experts have signed emulation pledges with the H76 project site headquarters, the V8 general department of chemicals and machinery assembling company No 3 of the Building Ministry and the factory's building committee to emulate in work systematically for years now. As a result, the 1981 plan norm for the project was overfulfilled by 16.5 percent and 105.9 percent of the construction plan norm for the first half of 1982 were fulfilled by the Vietnamese and Soviet workers at the site. Soviet team leader (Batrakov) and his assistant (Putkin) -- the proponents of this friendly emulation movement -- have stayed close to all units to provide adequate assistance to the Vietnamese cadres and workers.

At the Bim Son cement plant construction site, the Soviet experts have emulated the Vietnamese cadres and workers in installing production chain No 1 and produced the first tons of cement to greet our party congress. They have trained skilled Vietnamese workers to be core forces in various workshops. Soviet team leader (Marov) has frequently helped the Vietnamese cadres and workers improve labor organization to complete the construction work more quickly. Land survey engineer (Oradyev) together with our cadres and workers has performed surveying and measuring tasks for 6 continuous months over 5 kilometers of rugged rocky mountain roads to determine a line of access to quarries. Chief Engineer (Nalivachenkov) has helped us establish estimates for the purchase of reserve machinery. He has gone to the port to personally check every new arrival of machinery. He is always available to guide our cadres and workers in accurately installing machinery.

At the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project site, the Soviet experts together with our cadres and workers have completed ahead of schedule 12 projects and 193 difficult jobs with good quality. Those experts assigned to tunnel projects have guided our cadres and workers in applying new drilling techniques to double the work results. In the first half of 1982, 53.2 percent of the annual construction plan norm have been fulfilled.

At the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant project site our cadres and workers have signed a pledge to accelerated the construction of 75 project items bearing the fifth congress name to include the main generating plant, furnace No 1 and the 200-meter high chimney. The Soviet experts have suggested the application of new techniques to improve work and increase labor productivity from 5 to 10 percent. In the first half of 1982, 65.9 percent of the annual construction value has been achieved.

There have been also growing friendly emulation movements among the Soviet experts and our cadres and workers in the various mining areas and factories of the Coal and Mine Ministry. Since 1981, many projects have been completed on or ahead of schedule, ensuring good production and economic results. The Soviet experts have guided our cadres and workers in installing new pieces of equipment at the Cao Son mine.

Drilling machine No 9 and shovelling maching EKG7 have been installed 17 and 22 days ahead of schedule respectively. Our workers have been trained promptly to engage in production since December 1981 and accept production plans at the very beginning of 1982. As a result, Cao Son is the sole mine in the sector which has completed the excavation plan.

At the Cam Pha engineering center, the Soviet experts have cooperated with our cadres and workers in designing and building a machinery parts-cleaning machine that was commissioned in January 1982. This machine has saved costly manual work and has doubled work quantity and quality. They have also helped us manufacture machines to send furnace arches and cast iron with better quality. At the Cam Pha engineering plant, the Soviet experts have cooperated with Vietnamese workers to transform damaged 540 Bella trucks into towing and forklift trucks which are of great use in the engineering sector.

At the Mong Duong and Khe Cham mining areas, the Soviet experts and Vietnamese cadres and workers pledged to start mining effective April 1982. Nevertheless, mining actually began in February 1982 and on 19 May 1982, the eastern shaft began producing coal to mark Ho Chi Minh's birthday. Among the Soviet experts who have devoted most effort to Vietnam's coal and mine sector is adviser (I.T. Kongrachenkov). He has been instrumental in the signing of annual contracts for materials and in the timely supply and transportation of equipment items and materials to the mining areas. He has contributed many ideas to the annual and 5-year plans for the development of the mines. He has put forth measures to implement the plans and disseminate the Soviet coal sector's experiences in the management, guidance and organization of coal production. In the Soviet coal sector, the specialists' work efficiency has always been a great concern and action has been taken to increase their effectiveness.

At the workers' cultural hall construction site in Hanoi -- this project is financed by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions -- the Soviet experts have cooperated with our cadres and workers to accelerate the construction of various projects of the 1981 plan and have completed the work of the first months of 1982 with good quality. Soviet team leader (Bagatov), who controls the construction of a 1,200-seat theater balcony, has helped save thousands of square meters of casing timber. Chief Engineer (Mikhail) has taught our workers to rub rust off steel rods by sandblasting. Engineer (Gavilov) has shown our workers how to build walls, install steel framework and set up casing to pour concrete.

We cannot cite all the beautiful examples set by the Soviet experts at our various construction sites. We can derive several valuable lessons and experiences from the labor emulation spirit of Soviet experts who have upheld their sense of responsibility and proletarian internationalism in performing their labor tasks to assist our people. We like the Soviet experts for their simplicity, modesty and frankness and for staying close to our cadres and workers. We learn from them the progressive thinking and bearing of the working class, self-consciousness, the inspiration and discipline of work, and healthy relaxation in living activities. These comrades always take work results as criteria for evaluating man and consider them the base of bright socialist ethics on which to oppose selfishness and laziness unfamiliar to socialism. They have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to our people's revolutionary cause; respected our good men, good deeds, models and young offspring of the movement; and cheerfully introduced and praised our cadres and workers for their high skills and sense of responsibility and for their organizational initiative.

The Soviet comrades are very concerned with the life of our cadres and workers. Understanding our difficulties, they have encouraged us to increase labor productivity. They have always stimulated our cadres and workers to develop their organizational initiative and resolve the various economic and technical problems in production, especially the problem of organizing tasks and jobs.

We admire and thank the heroic Soviet people who have been educated and trained by Lenin's great party. These people have implemented proletarian internationalism with outstanding success in their own country which is composed of many republic states and people of hundreds of different nationalities.

JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO LAOS

OW201756 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 20 -- The delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice led by the minister, Phan Hien, has ended its eight-day visit to Laos made at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Justice. During its visit, the delegation was warmly welcomed by Nouhak Phousavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice-premier, and held talks with a delegation of Lao Ministry of Justice. Phan Hien and Kou Souvannamethi, on behalf of the two governments, signed a five-year cooperation agreement in the field of law and judiciary.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS ALGIERS TRADE FAIR

OW250733 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 25 -- Le Khac, minister of foreign trade and co-chairman of the Vietnam-Algeria Joint Commission for Economic Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation, arrived in Algiers on August 22 for the 19th Algiers Trade Fair. He was met on his arrival by Algerian Minister of State in Charge of Trade Ali O'Bouzar.

BRIEFS

UNIT IN KAMPUCHEA -- The 263d Battalion is an outstanding Vietnamese army unit sent from Ben Tre Province to perform its international duty in Kampuchea since January 1979. Cadres and members of the battalion have successfully won the sympathy of the people in Kandal Province by helping them clean the streets, till the land and collect timber from the forests to repair and build schools. In addition, they have established a very good relationship with the monks at a local Buddhist temple. Almost all of them can now speak Cambodian. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82 BK]

MILITARY TRAINING COURSES -- Embarking on the second phase of the military training program, the Chemical Corps has opened training courses for its cadres from platoon to regiment levels and chiefs of all chemical sections in the army, as well as for cadres of its staff, political, rear service and technical organs. The K-8 group and various chemical prevention noncommissioned officers and officers schools have carried out their training activities satisfactorily along with other assignments. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 17 Aug 82 BK]

AN GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT -- Through their physical examination, An Giang Province has selected 14,800 youths eligible for induction into the army in the second phase of 1982. Meanwhile, hundreds of party and Youth Union members in the province have voluntarily signed up for military service in this phase. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Aug 82 BK]

AUSTRALIA

FRASER COMMENTS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK210937 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The federal government says it will resist any attempt by the United States to cut back on Australian beef imports. The prime minister, Mr Fraser, said that during the past few days, problems had arisen over access for Australian meat on the American market. Mr Fraser said if the U.S. did not uphold its commitments in relation to Australian beef, it will be the gravest, the greatest travesty [as heard] of relationships between countries he had ever seen.

The prime minister, who was speaking in Tasmania, said the U.S. did not have a good trade relationship with Japan, but he said it was still better than its trade relationship with Australia.

USSR SCIENTISTS BOYCOTT PERTH MEETING

BK150935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The 25-member Soviet delegation is boycotting a conference in Perth being attended by more than 2,500 scientists from 50 countries. The boycott is in response to the federal government's decision to refuse entry visas to the two scientists who would have led the Soviet delegation to the International Congress of Biochemistry.

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said the decision was in line with the government's policy of restricting visits to Australia of senior Soviet officials. He said this was one of the measures taken by Australia to protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan more than 2 1/2 years ago. The spokesman said Soviet authorities had made clear they were not happy with the decision to refuse entry visas to the two scientists but there had been no official complaint about it.

The president of the congress, Prof (Wood) of the United States, says the decision has damaged Australia's international reputation and will severely disrupt the congress. He says participation of all delegations is needed for the congress to make official decisions.

Foreign Minister's Comments

BK181048 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Minister for Foreign Affairs Street says the Soviet threat not to send scientific delegations to Australia should be seen in its proper perspective. Mr Street said Australian policies have reminded the Soviet Union of the unacceptability of their policies in Afghanistan and Poland. The Soviet Union yesterday protested against the decision by the federal government to deny visas to two Soviet scientists to attend a conference in Perth.

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY MEMBERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

BK220950 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Two senior members of the Polish trade union Solidarity have arrived in Australia to discuss the plight of their organization with Australian trade unions. They said they are looking for moral, political and material help from Australians.

Mr (Jozef Melaskiy) and Miss (Nadda Voycek) escaped capture and detention when the Polish Government cracked down on Solidarity last December. They now live in Western Europe.

(Melaskiy) said the Polish Government's refusal to negotiate with Solidarity's underground leadership had made the situation in Poland dangerous.

SINCLAIR PRESENTS BILL ON FOREIGN WARSHIPS

BK181021 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Minister for Defense Sinclair has introduced legislation to Federal Parliament to give the government power to ensure the entry of foreign warships to Australian ports. Mr Sinclair said the bill is designed to authorize visits by foreign warships and protect them from obstruction or interference. It follows moves by the Victorian government to ban nuclear-powered or armed warships.

The bill provides for a $1,000 fine of, or 6 months in jail for anyone convicted of preventing hindering or obstructing the entry, berthing or departure of approved foreign warships from any Australian port. Mr Sinclair said the government believes visits to Australian ports by allied warships have the overwhelming support of the Australian people.

The opposition made no attempt to speak against the bill at today's second reading.

LAST OMEGA NAVIGATION STATION COMPLETED

BK160747 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Omega navigation facility in eastern Victoria is now completely operational. The facility was built under joint Australian-United States agreement and is the last link in a worldwide network of eight Omega stations.

Announcing the opening, the minister for transport and construction, Mr Hunt, said it would fill gaps in the Omega navigation system which had existed in parts of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and over Australia. The station has been criticized by antinuclear groups which say the Omega system can be used by planes and ships during a war.

Construction was delayed also for over 9 months when two unions involved in the building quarrelled over those members should be doing the work.

TAHITI

LEADERS OF MAOHI INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT ARRESTED

BK171200 Hong Kong AFP in English 0815 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Wellington, Aug 17 (AFP) -- The leaders of Tahiti's independence movement, the self-styled Maohi provisional independence government, and 50 of its supporters were jailed on Sunday by gendarmes (police), according to the New Zealand Greenpeace group.

The group, which supports independence movements in the French overseas territories in the Pacific such as Tahiti, said the detainees had not yet been charged or released from police custody. The group claimed a task force of gendarmes arrested "provisional government" President Mai Tetua, prime minister in [as received] Tamatea R. Taero, other government members and 50 supporters, during a raid on the party's headquarters.

The gendarmes were also reported to have ransacked offices and burnt the Maohi provisional government flag in the raid.

Greenpeace organisation spokesperson Elaine Shaw said news of the arrests came today from the leader of an independence movement in one of France's other territories -- New Caledonia -- Yann Celene Uregei. Greenpeace claimed the arrests were made as the French secretary of state for overseas territories, Henri Emmanuelli, was leaving the capital, Papeete, after a visit.

She said the move was a crackdown on the tiny, but rapidly growing, Maohi independence movement in Tahiti, which forms part of French Polynesia. Greenpeace said the arrests may have been sparked by the movement's plan for a national congress on August 21 in Papeete.

SUBROTO DISCUSSES OPEC VIENNA MEETING UPON RETURN

BK231010 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0757 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, August 23 (ANTARA) -- The meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Monitoring Committee held in Vienna on August 19 and 20 suggested to OPEC President Mani' ibn' Sa'id al-'Utaybah to maintain the highest production of 17.5 million barrels daily.

Minister of Mines and Energy Prof. Dr. Subroto stated soon after his arrival from attending the meeting also proposed the maintenance of the benchmark price of U.S. $34/barrel.

Apart from that, the Monitoring Committee, which consists of Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria and Indonesia [as received], forwarded a proposal for the setting up of a working committee to calculate the price differential of various kinds of OPEC crude oil. The Monitoring Committee forwarded to the OPEC president its decision to meet again in Abu Dhabi in the near future.

Subroto stated that the world oil market was still sluggish at the present time. He expressed confidence, however, that the oil price would improve not in a very long time, in view of the reduction of oil stock in the advanced countries.

The minister disclosed the production of oil by the OPEC member countries was still below the limit of 17.5 million barrels/daily at present, although the production reached 18.2 million barrels daily in July. The depletion of oil stock and the fact that OPEC oil production is still below the limit, according to the minister, guarantee the improvement of the world oil market in the near future.

The meeting also discussed reports that several OPEC members had produced crude oil over the production limit 17.5 million barrels daily. In this connection OPEC will make approaches to persuade them to abide by the decision on the production limits so as to maintain the OPEC unity, according to Subroto.

LEADING LAWYER ON TRIAL FOR 'INSULTING SUHARTO'

BK240727 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0705 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 24 (ANTARA) -- Lawyer "S" was tried here Monday on charge of insulting President Suharto. [Hong Kong AFP in English at 0629 GMT on 24 August carries a similar report which identifies the lawyer as Sunardi, former secretary of the Indonesian Lawyers Association.]

Prosecutor Kasim Hussein charged the 41-year-old lawyer with distributing letters, insulting the head of state, all chiefs of military commands in the provinces, chiefs of staff of the army, navy and air force, chief of the state police and Parliament leaders as well as to a number of leaders of groups considered opposition to the government and the mass media. The copies of the letters were sent to President Suharto himself, Vice President Adam Malik and Defence Minister/Chief of the Armed Forces General M. Yusuf.

The letter contained statements calling for the holding of an extraordinary general session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) to review the general election law, the law on political parties and the law on the composition of the MPR and Parliament and the regional assemblies (DPRD).

Through those letters the lawyer urged that the laws should be a reflection of the state ideology, Pancasila, and the 1945 Constitution. He also referred to continued split of the two existing political parties, PDR [Indonesian Democratic Party] and PPP [United Development Party] saying the current law on political parties and Golkar, the ruling group, was an illegal law.

The court investigating [as received] will be resumed on August 10.

MALAYSIA

RUBBER GROUP TAKES PRICE STABILIZATION MEASURES

BK241406 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries [ANRPC] has unanimously agreed to a recommendation to withhold 350,000 tons of rubber from the world markets during the next 6 months. It is aimed at stabilizing rubber prices.

At a 2-day meeting in Kuala Lumpur, which ended today, member countries also decided to adopt other measures to check declining prices. The meeting was attended by delegates from Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Singapore. Another member, Papua New Guinea, did not attend.

A statement issued after the meetng said consultations at the highest level should be held to discuss ways and means to alleviate the hardship affecting the industry, particularly small holders.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW RETURNS FROM TALKS IN KUALA LUMPUR

BK231446 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Singapore and Malaysia have agreed on a number of projects to promote greater financial and economic cooperation between the two countries. This was announced at a joint news conference in Kuala Lumpur after talks between Mr Lee Kuan Yew and the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

Commenting on his 2-day official vist to the Malaysian capital, Mr Lee said he believes it was of enormous value to both sides to be able to get on the same wavelength. He said we live in an interdependent world, but the relationship between Singapore and Malaysia is so close that we are more interdependent than any other countries. If we understand each other's problems and sensitivities, then we should be able to help each other in achieving more, and in times of difficulties in relieving the threat as that would be the aim of both our governments. Mr Lee said it was in that spirit that he has come to Kuala Lumpur and he was happy that he found the response in kind.

The prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew have returned home.

Comment on Talks

BK260819 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Aug 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Look Ahead to New Vistas"]

[Text] The second meeting between Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in eight months has yielded positive results. Several areas of cooperation have been agreed upon in what Mr Lee described as another meeting of minds. Last December, the two prime ministers broke new ground in reaching a frank understanding of each country's perceptions and problems. The latest get-together consolidates the bond of mutual respect which had been established. Unlike previous talks where the agendas were stacked with bilateral issues which had to be resolved, this week's meeting focused on forging new areas of cooperation. In moving from a problem-solving approach to one that is more forward-looking, the two leaders have enhanced the relationship between Singapore and Malaysia.

The fact that Dr Mahathir and Mr Lee can "get on the same wavelength" has resulted in lingering suspicions being dissipated. That probably explains why bilateral matters were disposed of so swiftly. The meeting also afforded an opportunity for our younger leaders to get to know their Malaysian counterparts. This is important as they are the ones who in future will represent Singapore in bilateral discussions. If the present cordial dialogue is to be preserved, it would be prudent for them to establish close ties with their Malaysian colleagues.

The several areas of cooperation identified hold much promise. If the joint projects yield results, and there's no reason to believe that they won't given the close relationship between the two countries, it will be a significant development. At a time when the world economy is in recession, Malaysia and Singapore would do well to increase bilateral economic cooperation. The benefits go both ways. The proposed gas pipeline is one example of how Malaysia's excess capacity in natural gas could be turned to the advantage of both countries. In the area of tourism, too, cooperation would result in mutual benefits. Malaysia has the resorts and places of interest which Singapore does not have. On the other hand, Singapore has the attractions of a cosmopolitan city and the advantage of being a major communication centre where air routes converge. Put the two together and you will have a more potent appeal to tourists. A similar argument can be extended to other areas of cooperation.

While it may not be easy at times to submerge national interests, bilateral differences can always be overcome in an atmosphere of trust when there is an appreciation of each other's sensitivites and requirements. However, increased bilateral cooperation is only the first step in which developing countries like Malaysia and Singapore can generate economic activity to offset the debilitating effects of global recession. Greater benefits can be reaped by extending economic cooperation on a regional basis.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES LABOR SECTOR 'WITCH HUNT'

HK260028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile denied yesterday the charges that the arrest of some labor leaders is part of a government witch hunt designed to intimidate militant workers. He said certain quarters are trying to mislead the people into believing that the recent actions by the government signify a position that is antilabor and oppressive. Enrile stressed that the reports were mere propaganda and far from the true intentions of the government. The defense minister made the denials in his address to the Personnel Management Association of the Philippines at a hotel in Makati.

According to Enrile, the arrest of labor leaders behind the terror, sabotage and assassination conspiracy insulated the mass of unwitting workers from the web of deception by the underground movement. He also emphasized that the government supports the untramelled exercise of labor rights within the constraints provided by law.

MRS MARCOS DISCUSSES HER ROLE IN POLITICS

HK260118 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] The first lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, said her diplomatic missions abroad had contributed to the image and the security of the Philippines.

In a TV interview titled "A Conversation With the First Lady" over Channel 4 Monday, Mrs. Marcos turned back criticism from oppositionist ranks that her trips were extravagant.

She declared that her dealings with world leaders had assured the country of the friendship and sympathy of the superpowers, thereby enhancing the security position of the Philippines.

At the same time, she declared that she had no presidential aspirations. "Frankly speaking, I don't want to lose my mystique as a woman," she said. She said that as one who had been intimately involved with the presidency for so many years, she knew that "The president has to be strong, the presidency calls for strength, and I am basically a woman, a dutiful woman." And as a woman, she said: "We make our dreams, our plans from the heart. But when one is president, there are many things that you have to decide with your head." Having been born a woman, with the mystique of a woman, she would like to die with that mystique.

The first lady said that her recent appointment to the Executive Committee was not a promotion. It was an added responsibility.

She defended the long tenure of President Marcos, noting that he was elected in a free election and that his stay in office should be veiwed in the context of the political traditions of Asia.

She cited Asian leaders who have stayed in power with the consent of their constituents -- like Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who has been in power for 23 years; Thailand's King Phumiphon, a reign of 37 years; and Indonesia's President Suharto.

There has been a one-party rule in Japan since the end of World War II and there is Taiwan, once ruled by President Chiang Kai-shek, and now by his son, she said.

"They pick on President Marcos and his 17 years of tenure because they think of us as a colony of the United States where the people change their leaders every four or eight years," she said.

POLICE CHIEF WARNS ON ABUSE OF CIVILIANS' RIGHTS

HK260046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos urged men in uniform assigned in Bicol to treat civilians with tact and diplomacy. General Ramos pointed out that abuses committed by soldiers result in the people's loss of confidence in them. At the same time, he said the people's faith in the leadership of President Marcos is also undermined. The general warned that abusive constables and policemen will be dealt with severely.

Even as he made the warning, General Ramos cited the officers and men of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulatory-Integrated National Police] (Raycom)-5 command for their success in containing the activities of communist terrorists and for maintaining the peace and other situations in their area.

NEW UNDERGROUND MUSLIM GROUP ACTIVE IN MINDANAO

HK230202 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] The existence of an underground Muslim organization in Mindanao with an apparent revolutionary orientation has been disclosed by military authorities in the south.

The group, called the "Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Free Enlightened Muslims," was formed some two months ago, Brig Gen Jimmy Bancola, overall supervisor of armed forces being organized for central and western Mindanao, told Brig Gen Jose P. Magno, Jr., Central Mindanao Command (Cemcom) chief, last week. Magno, in turn, bared the existence of the group to Maj. Gen Josephus Q. Ramos, army commanding general, when the latter visited Marawi City last week.

Lanao del Sur Gov. Mohamad Ali Dimaporo, newly appointed member of the Executive Committee, hinted to visiting Manila newsmen about the new Muslim organization but could not give details of its objectives and setup.

Bancola, a retired constabulary colonel who was recalled to service by President Marcos recently with the rank of brigadier general, withheld the identities of the movement's organizers.

Southern Command (Southcom) military authorities reported yesterday that some 600 kilos of explosives were seized from an inter-island vessel docked at the Zamboanga city port. The vessel also yielded 180 boxes of Blue Seal cigarettes.

Maj. Gen. Delfin C. Castro, Southcom chief, told the BULLETIN that the explosives could be part of the reported shipment entering the country to support the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA), and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) operating in southern Philippines. The explosives are popularly called by terrorist elements in Mindanao as "Colorato." Castro said the explosives came from Pata Island in Basilan, and were mixed with copra inside 42 sacks. The boat was loaded with 400 sacks of copra from Basilan. Castro reported that this is the second time Southcom elements captured almost the same weight and quantity of explosives. The first cache was intercepted shortly before the regional elections last June 17 in Mindanao.

It was learned that the same type of explosives is usually used by the NPA and MNLF terrorists in their bombing activities in selected areas in Mindanano. This was evidenced, Castro said, by the unexploded bombs recovered by the military in Davao, Zamboanga, and Cotabato cities. Some of the explosives are fixed with timing devices by the explosive experts of the MNLF and NPA terrorists BULLETIN sources said. A month ago a cache of explosives, rifle grenades, dynamite coils, and fuses were also captured by the Southcom intelligence unit (U-2) under Col Rolando Q. de Guzman in the house of a suspected MNLF contact in barangay Aplaya in Zamboanga city.

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MIYAZAWA ON ROK ACCEPTING TEXTBOOK ACTION

OW270913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27, KYODO — Japan must realize with sincerity and as soon as possible its promise to "make necessary amendments" in history textbooks, chief government spokesman Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday.

Miyazawa commented on a South Korean statement which indicated that Seoul accepted Japan's reply to its demand to correct what it called distortions of historical facts. Miyazawa, chief Cabinet secretary, told newsmen he knows well that South Korea is not necessarily satisfied with the Japanese action.

On Thursday, Japan announced that it committed itself to make necessary amendments in the textbooks under fire from neighboring nations for distorting historical facts about Japanese conduct during and before World War II. South Korean Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said in the statement Friday that South Korea would continue diplomatic efforts to see that Japanese history textbooks are corrected soon and that Japan accepted repeated South Korean requests and public opinion.

SAKURAUCHI LEAVES ON ASIA-EUROPE TOUR 27 AUG

OW270357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi left here for New Delhi Friday on the first leg of a 13-day tour of five countries. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo September 8 after also visiting Pakistan, Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark. This is the first time in two years for a Japanese foreign minister to visit India and Pakistan. Former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito visited the two South Asian countries in August 1980.

During his stay in New Delhi until Monday, Sakurauchi is scheduled to hold consultations with his Indian counterpart P.Y. Narasimha Rao and pay a call on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He will visit Pakistan for four days from Monday and hold talks with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan as well as visit an Afghanistani refugee camp.

Sakurauchi will hold consultations with his British counterpart Francis Pym during his visit to London between September 2 and 4. He will also visit the Netherlands September 4 and 5 and Denmark for three days from September 5.

During Sakurauchi's absence, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa will take over his duties as foreign minister.

DIET LEADER TOKUNAGA LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

OW270355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27, KYODO -- Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors, left here for Bulgaria via Frankfurt Friday for a four-day visit to the East European country. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo, September 17 after also visiting the Netherlands, Norway and Canada.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Tokunaga is scheduled to meet with Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. He also plans to meet with Jean Marchand, speaker of the Senate, when he visits Ottawa.

STEELMAKERS 'CALM' ON U.S. EXPORTS RULING

OW261003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 26, KYODO -- Japanese steelmakers reacted calmly Thursday to the U.S. Commerce Department's ruling that European countries subsidized steel exports to the United States. The ruling has been anticipated, steel company officials said, adding, however, it would have little impact on Japanese steel shipments to the U.S.

Many producers, nonetheless, expressed disappointment at the finding which they said shattered hope the U.S. and the European Common Market would move toward an early solution of the steel trade dispute. The ruling raised the possibility of the U.S. International Trade Commission coming up with a final ruling next October, calling for countervailing duties on European imports, they noted.

OFFICIALS WELCOME U.S. DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW270353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27, KYODO -- Japanese Government and Bank of Japan officials Friday welcomed the fourth discount rate cut announced by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board in five weeks and expressed hope that the yen would make a substantial rebound against the U.S. dollar soon. They believed U.S. monetary authorities are now adopting an easier monetary policy.

The dollar opened higher at yen 253.50 in Tokyo Friday morning despite the expectations by Japanese officials. However, they remained cautious about the outlook for U.S. interest rates. "It is almost certain the U.S. Government will suffer a huge deficit, and its projected massive financing in the private market will most likely stem lower interest rates," they said.

Bank of Japan officials said they would take a flexible attitude toward any change in Japanese monetary policy, including the official discount rate now pegged at 5.5 percent, "keeping a careful watch on future movements in the yen's value."

WATANABE HINTS AT POSSIBLE FISCAL EMERGENCY

OW270738 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27, KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe Friday hinted at possible declaration of a state of fiscal emergency to drive home to the taxpayers the severe condition of state finances.

After the day's Cabinet meeting, the finance minister met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to discuss various problems relating to the expected revenue shortfall in fiscal 1982 and the compilation of the fiscal 1983 budget. Suzuki instructed Watanabe to take appropriate measures to acquaint people with the hard financial situation and get their understanding.

Later Watanabe told reporters: "The exact amount of revenue shortfalls in fiscal 1982 is not yet known, but it will be necessarty sooner or later to proclaim something like a state of fiscal emergency." Watanabe said he told Suzuki that the fiscal 1982 revenue shortfall will be too big to be covered by an additional issue of national bonds and that a major cutback on expenditures will be inevitable. The finance minister also said that his ministry will explore every possible avenue of increasing non-tax revenues in both fiscal 1982 and 1983.

Watanabe took a cautious view of an additional public works spending, saying that "one must consider the negative effect of increasing the issue of national bonds to finance such spending."

SOUTH KOREAN ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE SUPPORTED

SK270654 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 26 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 August special article: "The South Korean People's Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence Is a Just Struggle for National independence and Prosperity" -- KCNA press review identifies this as an article]

[Text] The furious anti-U.S. movement for independence is sweeping across South Korea, where the people have been suppressed for so long.

Yesterday the flames of anti-U.S. struggle were raised in Kwangju, Pusan and Chunchon. Today the anti-U.S. flames for national salvation are rising and spreading in Seoul and many other parts of South Korea.

This shows the firm will of the South Korean people struggling to bring the U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule and subjugation to an end and to live an independent life. At the same time, this reflects the trend of the current era in which people are advancing along the road of independence. The South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a patriotic struggle to save the country and the nation and a just struggle for democracy and reunification.

The road of being against the United States and for independence is the only way to bring the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea to an end and to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

Only when they achieve victory in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence can the South Korean people be freed from the fate of colonial slavery and recover and safeguard independence and national sovereignty.

The elimination of the U.S. imperialists colonial rule and the achievement of independence are a first step to secure the human rights and dignity of the South Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If the country and the nation come under subjugation, the people cannot escape slavery. If the country and the nation have no independence, there is no independence for the people.

The independence of the country and the nation is a prerequisite to the independence of the people. If a nation is deprived of its sovereignty and comes under another's subjugation, it becomes as miserable as a cold, hungry dog.

The situation in South Korea is cl[illegible] idence of this. Today in South Korea, as the South Korean people themselves a[illegible]nit[illegible]ere is land but no sovereignty, and there are citizens but no rights to exist. Th[illegible]e are only oppression and extortion, maltreatment and poverty. South Korea is being suffocated.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique rave that there is a sovereign government in South Korea. However, this is a brazen lie. The present Chon Tu-hwan regime, as was the case with all former South Korean puppet regimes, is a colonial, submissive reactionary regime established by the guns and swords of the U.S. imperialists against the desire of the people.

The real rulers in South Korea are the U.S. imperialists, who have the real power there. It is the U.S. imperialists who devise and enact all policies. Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, to maintain their colonial puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists have continued to infringe upon the sovereignty of the nation and suppress the South Korean people's desire for independence, democracy and reunification. Because of the deprivation of the sovereignty of the country and the nation by the U.S. imperialist agressors, the South Korean people have been abandoned socially and politically. Only submission and subjugation have been imposed on them.

Because of the armed occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial mule, all national and patriotic things are relentlessly trampled on. Aggression and treachery are rampant.

As long as (?colonial) suppression is imposed on the people and the sovereignty of the country and the nation is relentlessly trampled, the democratization of society cannot be achieved nor can the independence of the people be expected.

The elimination of the U.S. imperialists colonial rule and the achievement of independence through the South Korean people's unyielding anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation are an essential demand for the recovery of the true sovereignty of the nation and democratic freedom and rights.

The South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence is also for the independent reunification of the fatherland -- the supreme desire of the nation.

The question of the reunification of our country is, in essence, one for recovering the territorial land and the sovereignty of the nation, which have been taken away by foreign aggressors. It is a matter of the self-determination of our nation.

To achieve the reunification of the fatherland in accordance with the desire and demand of our people, the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea must be eliminated and the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces must be withdrawn.

The U.S. imperialists'occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are a main stumbling block on the road to the reunification of our country and a basic factor infringing on the independence of the South Korean people.

With the aggressive aim to maintain South Korea as their colony, the U.S. imperialists have, as a basic strategy toward Korea, worked out the policy for two Koreas. They have been instigating the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, engaging in all kinds of plots and schemes.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's bestial repression of the South Korean people's desire for reunification in the 2000's in seeking the permanent division of the nation are all in accordance with a scenario written by the U.S. imperialists, seeking to continue their occupation and rule in South Korea.

All the facts show that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea, the cause of the reunification of the fatherland cannot be achieved. To achieve the reunification of the fatherland independently and in accordance with the desire and demand of our nation, freedom of speech in South Korea must be guaranteed and their rights to participate in the settlement of the reunification question must be guaranteed. This, too, is possible only when domination and subjugation have been brough to an end in South Korea and independence has been acheived.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces have been withdrawn and the people's independence has been achieved, the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will be achieved.

Indeed, democracy and reunification and the prosperity of the nation depend on the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The South Korean people, youths and students must fly higher the anti-U.S. banner for independence which they have already raised and wage a persistent struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea and eliminate their colonial rule.

It is an important requirement for the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country to eliminate the fascist dictators, depending on foreign forces for their lives.

Obedient to the brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is continuing its bestial suppression of the South Korean youths, students and people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. This is a fascist rampage of the traitors seeking to continue the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and, with their protection, maintain their dirty lives.

The South Korean people must continue to fan the furious flames of the struggle to overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, desperately seeking to remain in power and accrue personal gains by continuing the division of the nation and selling it to foreign aggressors.

When the people of all strata of South Korea unite as one under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and wage a pannational struggle, they can make the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea and bury the fascist colonial rule. On its grave, they can establish an independent democratic government to defend the sovereignty of the nation and pave the way to independent reunification.

South Korea cannot indefinitely continue as the colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean people will not indefinitely tolerate the colonial slavery and the ruthless violation and defamation of the national sovereignty and dignity.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realize the unyielding will of our people, who value human dignity and national sovereignty more than their lives. They must act with discretion and withdraw from South Korea at once, along with all their aggressive forces. The South Korean people's just cause for the elimination of the domination and subjugation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the achievement of independence will certainly be victorious.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK260905 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0734 GMT 25 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August article: "The Nonaligned Movement Is Advancing"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The Nonaligned Movement -- a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force in our era -- has daily expanded and strengthened. It is advancing victoriously. The banner of nonalignment -- our banner of independence -- is vigorously fluttering on all continents and in all regions of the world. Thanks to the magnificent advance of the Nonaligned Movement, the imperialist reactionary forces have declined with each passing day, and the cause of the world's people for independence and against imperialism has been vigorously expanded.

Under an antiimperialist banner for independence, the Nonaligned Movement was initiated and developed through the joint struggle of newly emerging countries against the imperialists' policy for aggression and blocs.

After World War II, the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists, while pursuing a policy of strength and the cold war, fabricated aggressive military and political blocs all over the world and wickedly maneuvered to place new independent countries under their control. This being the case, it was very important for new independent countries to defend national independence and achieve their independent development. Many newly emerging countries jointly struggled against the imperialists' domination, interference, plunder and marauding. This struggle gradually developed into a systematic form. Finally, in September 1961, the first summit conference of nonaligned countries was held. This marked the first historic advance of the Nonaligned Movement. Developing in the struggle for independence, the Nonaligned Movement has grown and been strengthened as a unique political force outside the bloc and a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in our era.

Since its inauguration with 25 countries, the Nonaligned Movement has rallied nearly 100 countries to its ranks, encompassing about 1.5 billion people and a vast area.

In terms of the number of countries, population and territories, the Nonaligned Movement has become the largest movement in the international community. Many countries and peoples, small and large, on all continents and regions, including Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania and Europe, have participated in the Nonaligned Movement. This shows the great vitality of this movement.

The Nonaligned Movement -- a progressive movement which opposes all forms of domination and subjugation and which seeks sovereignty -- abides by the principle for independence and against imperialism. It is a publicly-recognized principle of the Nonaligned Movement that it refuses to join any bloc and that it strives to achieve the development of individual member nations based on the principle of independence, territorial security, noninterference in others' internal affairs and mutual inviolability.

The noble principle of the Nonaligned Movement reflects the common desire of the people of our era for building an independent and propserous new world free from domination, subjugation, exploitation and plunder and the requirements of our era for helping all countries achieve sovereignty and traverse the road of self-reliance and independence. Because of this, despite the imperialist reactionary forces' subversive maneuvers for division and alienation, the Nonaligned Movement, while continuously expanding its ranks, has advanced victoriously.

Through its practical activities and struggle, the Nonaligned Movement has greatly influenced political life in the world and the development of history. With a united effort, nonaligned countries have positively struggled to demand the dismantling of all military blocs and the withdrawal of foreign military bases and the establishment of nonnuclear peace zones. This struggle has greatly contributed to thwarting the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to preserving world peace. The steady struggle of nonaligned countries to demand the dismantling of military blocs has greatly contributed to accelerating the dismantling of SEATO and CENTO. After withdrawing from CENTO in 1979, Iran and Pakistan joined the Nonaligned Movement. This is an indication the nonaligned policy has been victorious and that the imperialists' policy for blocs has become bankrupt.

The Nonaligned Movement has played an important role in the struggle to eliminate the old international economic order for exploitation and plunder and to establish a fair international economic order based on the principle of sovereignty. At various meetings held to discuss the world economy, including the recent sixth and seventh special UN sessions, the fourth UN trade promotion conference and the UN Law of the Sea meeting, nonaligned and developing countries, through a joint struggle, have dealt severe blows at the imperialists who have been tyrannical in the international economic sector and have taken rational measures in establishing a new international economic order. This is an example of the role of the Nonaligned Movement.

While eliminating the foundation of the imperialists for exploitation and strengthening the self-reliant nature of the national economy based on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, nonaligned and developing countries have strangled the lifeline of the imperialists by expanding and developing economic and technical exchanges with one another.

While obstinately clinging to their maneuvers for division and alienation by driving a wedge among nonaligned countries and by creating a dispute among them, the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, who regard the Nonaligned Movement as a thorn in their side, are running amok to thwart this movement. However, no maneuvers of the imperialists have blocked the victorious advance of the Nonaligned Movement.

Holding aloft the banner of unity, the Nonaligned Movement -- a powerful anti-imperialist force in our era of independence -- has strengthened the unity of its ranks through struggle. The seminar of nonaligned and developing countries held in Pyongyang in August 1981 to discuss the matter of increasing agricultural and food production and the seventh conference of the Press Agencies Pool of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries greatly contributed to strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Nonaligned Movement is now playing a more important role in the struggle of the people to eliminate all forms of domination and subjugation and achieve independence all over the world. Since emerging, the Nonaligned Movement has victoriously advanced with great vitality. This is because it has abided by and materialized its principle.

Our party and the government of the republic has made it their consistent stand to become faithful to the principle of the Nonaligned Movement and to expand and develop this movement. Since joining the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement on 25 August 1975, the DPRK has made every effort to strengthen and development this movement.

Just as it did in the past, our country, as a dignified member nation of the Nonaligned Movement, will make a positive effort to firmly abide by the principle of this movement and to strengthen and develop it. No force in the world can block the victorious advance of the Nonaligned Movement.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FOREIGN VISITORS, ENVOY

Ecuadorean Educators

SK220836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 21 received the delegation of Central University of Ecuador on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation of Central University of Ecuador headed by its President Carlos Oquendo Cepeda. Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him.

Outgoing Cuban Envoy

SK270017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 26 received Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to him.

Ugandan Defense Official

SK270021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 26 received the government delegation of the Republic of Uganda on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Peter Otai, minister of state for defence of the Republic of Uganda. On hand were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Minister of Public Security Yi Chin-su. Ugandan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country G.P. Ufoyuru was also present.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Ugandan President A. Milton Obote to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SIXTH CHONDOIST CHONGU PARTY CONGRESS HELD

Yim Chun-chu Speech

SK240425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 24 (KCNA) -- The Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party opened in Pyongyang on August 23. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the congress. The congress was attended by delegates and observers selected at the regional party organisations of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

An opening address was made by Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

Elected to the presidium of the congress were Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Hui-chun and Yi Tuk-yop, vice-chairmen of the C.C. of the party; and Kim Chong-ho, Chong Kum-sok and Yim Son-il, department directors, and Chang Hyo-sop, Mun Ung-ki and Paek Yon-uk, deputy department director of the C.C. of the party.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Tae-chun and Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Kuk-rol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; and Kim Song-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation were invited to the platform.

The congress adopted the following agenda:

1. On the review of the work of the Central Committee of t[illegible]doist Chongu Party.

2. On the revision of the programme and rules of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

3. On the election of the central leading bodies of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

The congress entered into the discussion of the first item on the agenda.

Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, made a report on the work of the Central Committee of the party.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, delegate of the Workers Party of Korea, made a congratulatory speech.

He said that the Chondoist Chongu Party has since its founding performed great feats in the struggle for the complete independence and sovereignty of the country and the prosperity and development of the country by fully displaying the patriotic idea of defence of the country and peace of the people and the independent spirit of "repulsing Western and Japanese aggression."

The past history of the alliance and collaboration between the Workers Party of Korea and the Chondoist Chongu Party based on the idea of united front of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a history of the creation of a good example of collaboration and unity between political parties with differing political views and "isms," he said.

The Workers Party of Korea, he declared, will as ever strengthen the unity and cooperation with the Chondoist Chongu Party and pool strength with all patriotic forces to carry to accomplishment the sacred revolutionary cause of our people at its head.

Choe Hui-chun, delegate of the Nampo regional party; Pak Sang-cho, delegate of the Hamju regional party; Chong Kum-so, delegate of the Chongju regional party; Kim Yong-ho, delegate of the Hwangju regional party; Mun Ung-ki, delegate of the Haeju regional party; Kang Yong-mu, delegate of the Pyongyang regional party; and Yi Chang-to, delegate of the Songchon regional party; spoke on the first agenda item.

They said that the new tasks advanced by the congress are a just fighting programme fully reflecting the objective demand of the development of the society of the northern half of the republic which has reached a higher stage and the will of the party members and Chondoists and stressed that they must uphold the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song to successfully fulfil them.

Noting that the members of the Chondoist Chongu Party and the Chondoists in the northern half of the republic are confronted with the sacred task to accelerate the building of a complete socialist society where all the working people can enjoy the highest value of man, they said they would thoroughly arm themselves with the great chuche idea, the invincible guiding idea of our people, further enhance their political and working level and thus powerfully organize and mobilize the party members and believers in struggle to consolidate and develop the socialist system.

They said that the members of the Chondoist Chongu Party will more actively struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea, terminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy toward South Korea and reunify the country with the internal force of the nation.

All the people who love the country must courageously turn out to determinedly smash the anti-communist policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and accomplish the cause of national reunification through alliance and collaboration with communism, closely rallied under the banner of reunification and national salvation, transcending the difference in ideology, idea, system and religious belief, they stressed.

They proposed the congress to send in its name an appeal to the Chondoists in South Korea and overseas powerfully encouraging them to advance more stoutly along the road of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and independent reunification.

Lastly they stressed that they would make all efforts to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, regarding this as their supreme task.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party, who was the representative of the party, and Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, who was the representative of the front.

The congress elected the drafting committee of the decision on the review of the work of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, the drafting committee of the revised party programme and rules and the drafting committee of the appeal to the Chondoists in South Korea and overseas.

The congress continues.

Chong Sin-hyok Report

SK240918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 24 (KCNA) -- The Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party opened in Pyongyang on August 23. Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the party, made a report on the work of the Central Committee of the party.

Noting that nearly ten years have passed since the Fifth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party (August, 1973) Chairman Chong Sin-hyok said in his report: During the period under review the Chondoist Chongu Party put it up as its most important task to achieve, above all, a harmony and unity of people in the building of a welfare society for the people and directed the primary efforts to the spiritual transformation of people.

He went on: Our party regarded the immortal chuche idea founded by the respected leader President Kim Il-song as the only guiding idea giving fullest play to chajusong (independence) of the nation and the value of man and the ideological and spiritual foundation for a harmony and unity of the whole members of society and, on this basis, has waged an active struggle for achieving harmony and unity.

Respected President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, is the center of a harmony and unity uniting the whole members of the society in a big family and the great leader of our people bringing the will and interests of our nation into one and wisely leading the entire people to their realization.

This honor and pride of our people have become firmer and brighter as we hold dear Mr. Kim Chong-il, another outstanding leader, in high esteem as the great successor to the cause of chajusong.

Recognizing the decisive role played by an outstanding leader of the nation in shaping the destiny of the country and the nation, the Chondoist Chongu Party has regarded it as a consistent principle to hold and attend in high esteem the respected leader President Kim Il-song as the supreme leader of the nation and the centre of harmony and unity of the people.

The reporter said that during the period under review the Chondoist Chongu Party had taken an active part in the endeavours for building socialist economy and chuche-based socialist national culture to build a welfare society of the people.

Today the Chondoist Chongu Party faces the heavy task to build a complete socialist society by energetically accelerating the socialist construction in the northern half of the republic, the reporter said, and noted: We, first of all, must further strengthen the people's government and enhance its function and role in every way, holding high the historic policy speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The deputies to power organs at different levels including the Supreme People's Assembly from the Chondoist Chongu Party, office workers at power organs at all levels and members of the Chondoist Chongu Party and believers must take an active part in shaping the state policies by their creative suggestion of policies and make best efforts to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the state policies.

Referring to the question of national reunification, the reporter said that the Chondoist Chongu Party, at its fifth congress, warmly hailed and supported the July 4 North-South joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification advanced by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and North-South dialogue and declared the three principles of national reunification confirmed by the North and the South as common principles of reunification the solid foundation of the party's policy of national reunification and bent positive efforts to observe and carry into practice these three principles.

The Chondoist Chongu Party, he stressed, has made every possible effort for the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il-song, regarding it as the most fair and aboveboard proposal for reunification and national salvation.

National reunification must be achieved under all circumstances in accordance with the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification laid down in the July 4 North-South joint statement and the most reasonable way for this today it is to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song, he emphasized.

If the country is to be reunified through the founding the DCRK, he noted, it is necessary to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea, put an end to the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and interference, decisively frustrate the South Korean rulers policy of reliance on outside forces and fascist suppression of the people, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial "regime" and establish a patriotic regime calling for reunification.

To thwart the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and the South Korean puppets policy of reliance on outside forces and relize the proposal for founding the DCRK, all the Koreans in the North and South and overseas who desire reunification must achieve great unity on the basis of common national idea, irrespective of the difference in ideology and religious belief and party affiliation and class, he noted.

The Chondoist Chongu Party will closely cooperate with the Workers Party of Korea and other friendly parties and public organisations, unite with anyone in South Korea who want reunification, irrespective of difference in ideology and idea, religious belief and political view and make active efforts to form a great national united front embracing patriotic political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the North and South and abroad, he declared.

The Chondoist Chongu Party will incessantly strengthen and develop solidarity with all the progressive peoples of the world who support the cause of peace in our country and its peaceful reunification and thus actively contribute to expanding the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our nation's cause of reunification, he stressed.

Appeal to South, Overseas Koreans

SK250415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 25 (KCNA) -- An appeal to the Chondoists in South Korea and overseas was adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party which was held in Pyongyang.

The appeal says that the biggest matter of concern for the fellow Chondoists at the congress hall overflowing all along with patriotic spirit was to accomplish the cause of national reunification at an early date and realise the age-old aspiration of "defence of the country and peace to people" on a nation-wide scale.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists who crawled into South Korea under the mask of "liberator" to lord it over as the new colonial ruler, have reduced South Korea to their complete colony with a tight hold on all the political and military, economic and cultural arteries, viciously trampling upon the ardent desire of the compatriots of the South for sovereignty and independence, the appeal says: The U.S. imperialist aggressors must be expelled from the sacred soil of our fatherland and only this promises a new era of independence and democratisation aspired after so ardently by the compatriots in the South and guarantees the day of national reunification, the earnest desire of the whole nation.

The fellow Chondoists who truly value the destiny of the country and the nation, whether they reside in South Korea or overseas, propertied or unpropertied, must all turn out on to the road of anti-U.S., national salvation and fight daringly to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from the southern land.

The struggle for overthrowing the military fascist clique of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a part of the struggle for ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a truculent human-butcher who, serving the U.S. imperialists as a despicable lackey, acts the executor of the colonial rule and suppresses in cold blood the just patriotic struggle of the compatriots of the South, and a despicable traitor who has committed unpardonable, most grave crimes ever known against the nation.

The fellow Chondoists in the South who ardently love the country should wage an undaunted struggle to remove traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the rare traitor and fascist-maniac, and do away with all the fascist laws and suppressive machines.

You should fight resolutely for the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and religion and for the freedom of political activities of all the political parties and organisations, and for an unconditional and immediate release of all the illegally arrested political prisoners including Kim Tae-chung.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of reunification, fully conforms to the three principles of national reunification and correctly reflects the objective realities of our country and the will and interests of the people of all strata; it is a most fair and reasonable great program of reunification which is acceptable to anyone who desires reunification.

For the establishment of the DCRK, an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceloving reunified fatherland, a great unity of all the political parties, groupings and people of all strata must be achieved, irrespective of difference in ideology and idea, political view and religious belief, under the banner of national reunification and, to this end, you must unite and cooperate with the communists, first of all.

The Chondoists in the northern half have been able to make a worthy contribution to the building of a new fatherland and realise their old aspirations for an earthly paradise by collaborating with the communists, declares the appeal, and stresses: We earnestly appeal to all the fellow Chondoists in South Korea and overseas to take the road of alliance and collaboration with the communists without hesitation and turn out as one man for the formation of a great national united front in close unity with all political parties, groupings and compatriots of all walks of life.

When all the fellow Chondoists and compatriots, brothers and sisters, at home and abroad unite in one body and staunchly wage the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle with united strength, the U.S. imperialists will surely be expelled from South Korea and the glorious day will certainly come when our 50 million fellow countrymen will hug each other in the Plaza of Reunification.

Congress Closes

SK250521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 25 (KCNA) -- The Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party which opened here on August 23 closed next day, successfully concluding its work.

Chang Ho-sop, Hyesan regional party delegate, Yi Yong-ho, Kaesong regional party delegate, and Kim Chong-ho, Munchon regional party delegate, spoke on the first agenda item yesterday.

They said that, holding aloft the national reunification policy of the great leader President Kim Il-song, they would actively support the just patriotic struggle of the Chondoists and people of all walks of life in South Korea and overseas for independence, democracy and reunification, conduct energetic external activities of the Chondoist Chongu Party to strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship with the political parties and religious organisations of all countries of the world and turn the party into a more powerful organisation and enhance its function and role in every way.

The congress adopted a decision on the review of the work of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu party, the first agenda item.

It discussed the revision of the party programme and rules, the second agenda item, and adopted a decision.

It adopted an appeal to the Chondoists in South Korea and overseas.

It elected the central leading bodies of the party, the third agenda item.

Chong Sin-hyok was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the party, Choe Hui-chun and Yi Sok-yo chairmen, and Chong Sin-hyok, Choe Hui-chun, Yi Tok-yop, Kim Chong-ho and Chong Kum-sok members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party.

The result of the election of chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the party held at a meeting of the commission was made public at the congress.

Chairman Chong Sin-hyok made a closing address.

He said that the Chondoist Chongu Party would as ever closely cooperate with the Workers Party of Korea and other friendly parties, upholding the correct national united front line of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of national reunification, and make every possible efforts to promote the unity of people pursuing the same purpose, strengthen the internal forces of the nation in every way and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at an early date.

He declared the Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chonpu Party closed, expressing the belief that all the delegates and the entire party members would implement with credit the line and policies advanced by the party congress, holding in high esteem the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

ARTICLES MARK RPR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

NODONG SINMUN Special Article

SK250228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 24 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August special article: "The Anti-U.S. Cause for Independence of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Is Victorious and Invincible"]

[Text] Today we mark the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification -- a genuine vanguard organization of the South Korean working class and working people.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are waging the arduous struggle against the colonial terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to restore the nation's sovereignty and to achieve freedom and liberation. Under these circumstances, they are greeting the anniversary of the founding of the RPR, the genuine protector of their class and national interests.

On this occasion, the working class and all the people in the northern half of the republic extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people.

The RPR was founded in the midst of the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification. From the first day of the national division, caused by outside forces, the South Korean people waged a ceaseless struggle against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to restore the nation's independence and freedom and to reunify the fatherland. They were not able, however, to win a decisive victory in their struggle because of the lack of the leadership of a revolutionary party armed with scientific programs of struggle and scientific strategy and tactics. Thus, the South Korean revolutionaries and people sought a key solution for leading the just cause of independence, democracy and reunification to victory by founding a party of the working class guided by the chuche idea.

The South Korean people learned this serious lesson from repeated arduous struggles and painful trials. The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, proceeding from the lesson of history, finally organized the RPR Central Committee through a bloody struggle. They adopted the declaration of its founding and its programs, taking the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as their guide. Thus, they declared the founding of the RPR to the entire world.

The RPR is a vanguard unit struggle in the interest of the people in South Korea including the suppressed and exploited workers and peasants and is a weapon of struggle. The RPR assumes the achievement of the people's freedom, liberation and independence as its lofty target of struggle. The founding of the RPR, which assumes the chuche idea -- the unique and correct guiding idea in revolution and construction -- as its guiding idea, was an epochal event in the development of the South Korean revolution and was of great historical significance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The RPR -- a unified Marxist-Leninist party and a party of the working class -- was founded amid the arduous revolutionary struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. With the emergence of a Marxist-Leninst party of the working class, the broad oppressed and exploited masses in South Korea had a genuine protector of their class and national interests. The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people for freedom and liberation had its reliable political staff office.

With the founding of the RPR, the broad South Korean masses could have a genuine protector of their class and national interests and their spokesman. Their struggle for national sovereignty, democracy and national reunification had its reliable political staff office. Thus, the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification could assuredly advance to victory along the scientific course of chuche.

The founding of the RPR was of historic significance to the development of the South Korean revolutionary movement. The RPR firmly traversed the road of revolution for reunification and patriotism, upholding the banner of chuche and overcoming repeated trials and difficulties.

With the conviction of sure victory and indomitable spirit, the RPR actively explained and propagandized the chuche idea among the party members and the people from all strata by adopting various measures and methods. It persistently waged the struggle to expand and strengthen the ranks of the party. Thus, the chuche-orientation of the party and revolutionary ranks has been more vigorously carried out, many chuche-type revolutionaries have been brought up and the ranks of the party have been expanded and strengthened.

The South Korean people endlessly admire and revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They are loyal to the respected leader, holding him in high esteem as the sun of the nation. This is the greatest achievement and success attained by the RPR in the course of the arduous yet glorious struggle for the chuche-orientation of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

The party is consolidating the mass foundation by indoctrinating the people from all walks of life and making them unite around the party. Thus, the RPR has been strengthened, has developed in to a revolutionary vanguard organization consisting of cadre members and party members with firm chuche outlooks and has planted its root deep in the broad masses. It has consolidated the organizational and ideological foundation for fulfilling the sacred revolutionary cause that it assigned to the working masses including workers and peasants. This shows that the basic question to assuredly advance the revolutionary movement in South Korea along the road indicated by the chuche idea has been brilliantly resolved.

The RPR effected a noteworthy advance in inspiring the people to struggle to eradicate the colonial terrorist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to achieve democracy and the nation's total independence. Putting forward the strategy and policies of struggle that correspond to the requirement of each step of the situation, the party has vigorously waged organizational and political activities through various propaganda and agitation measures. It has actively organized and mobilized the South Korean people to struggle against outside forces, fascism and nation-selling, to arm themselves with the idea of national independence and to achieve freedom and liberation.

The people's struggle for democratization of society and national reunification brought about the disgraceful collapse of the former dictator. This struggle developed into the Kwangju popular uprising against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's military fascist dictatorship. The Kwangju popular uprising was a prominent event that decorated the history of the South Korean people's antifascist struggle for democracy with brilliant exploits. Today, the South Korean people's struggle against outside forces and fascism and for national reunification has deepened and developed into a new higher stage.

The RPR is vigorously inspiring and encouraging the broad masses to fulfill the anti-U.S. cause for independence by firmly uniting them around the party, while accelerating the chuche-orientation of the revolutionary ranks.

The U.S. imperialists, having occupied South Korea for 37 years, are continuing to implement their barbarous colonial rule. They are increasing their armed forces to continuously seize South Korea as their colony and military base; they are attempting to turn South Korea into a nuclear base and a dangerous hotbed of weapons; they are implementing the vicious military terrorist dictatorship to perpetuate the division of Korea, bringing the Chon Tu-hwan clique to the front. The South Korean people are indomitably waging the struggle against the oppressors for freedom and liberation, even under the circumstances in which terrorism is rampant.

With the arson at the U.S. cultural center, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has been strengthened. It has greatly shaken the colonial terrorist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Upholding the slogans of "Yankee go home," "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States," and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan," the people are waging a courageous struggle against the treacherous nation-selling military fascist dictatorship, burning the aggressive U.S. organizations and the Stars and Stripes. This shows that the South Korean people, with correct awareness of the object and target of their struggle, have closely linked the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the antifascist struggle for democratization and that their struggle for national sovereignty and democracy has deepened and developed to a new, higher stage.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, frightened by the spirit for fighting against outside forces, fascism and for national reunification that is increasing every day among the South Korean people, are fanatically running amok to eradicate the RPR's activities and the people's patriotic struggle. Implementing an unprecentedly barbarous rule, they have mercilessly trampled underfoot the people's freedom and rights and have reduced South Korea to a medieval land of the dark ages. They have arrested and imprisoned and are wickedly punishing the patriotic masses and democratic figures who demanded democratic rights, freedom and national reunification.

The spear of oppression is particularly being aimed at the patriots and revolutionaries. However, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges can never block the advance of the South Korean people. The South Korean people will surely achieve freedom and liberation through their indomitable struggle by frustrating the obstruction maneuvers by enemies at home and abroad.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea in accord with the demand of the South Korean people and the UN resolution, abandoning their foolish fantasy of permanently remaining the colonial ruler. They should take their hands of interference off Korea. The fascist evil laws and oppressive organizations, which tie down the hands of the South Korean people, should be abolished. The RPR should be legalized and its activities should be guaranteed.

The just struggle of the RPR for anti-U.S. independence and antifascist democracy enjoys the support and encouragement of the people of the northern half of the republic and the world's progressive people advancing to independence.

The cause of the RPR advancing under the banner of chuche is invincible. The South Korean people's desire to raise a unified and prosperous Korea on the land of the fatherland by eliminating the colonial terrorist rule will be achieved without fail.

Propaganda Activity Report

SK270702 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Talk on propaganda activities by members of local chapters of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the 13th anniversary of the party's founding from the "Underground Newsletter" program]

[Text] This is a report from the Seoul city committee of our party. On the 13th anniversary of the founding of the RPR, the Seoul city committee of the party has recently prepared a guideline for party activities and sent it to the party organizations under the city committee. This guideline for the party activities is to thoroughly educate all party members on the basic party struggle line and to arm them with the revolutionary ideology of chuche so they can successfully accomplish the heavy but honorable revolutionary duties of our party.

According to this guideline, the propaganda department of the Seoul city party committee has published materials for the party members entitled "The Founding of the RPR and the Task of Party Members" and distributed them to the party organizations under the city committee for use in individual or group lectures for the party members in accord with their own situation. This guideline also instructs the party organizations and members to go down to the masses of working people and vigorously conduct propaganda activities.

According to a report, a cell party member who is conducting propaganda activities among workers of the Kuro industrial complex in Seoul is conducting lectures by distributing indoctrination materials sent from the party Central Committee among party members. The lecture includes discussions among party members to link the lecture to the practice of revolution.

It has been reported that the Seoul city party committee is conducting lectures for party members to thoroughly prepare them as core elements of the great Kimilsongism by using lectures [word indistinct] among the party organizations.

This is a report from the South Kyongsang provincial party committee. According to this report, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the founding of the party, the provincial party committee is vigorously conducting propaganda activities among the people in addition to lecture activities among party members.

Using materials entitled "The RPR Is the Genuine Vanguard Party Protecting the Interests of the Masses of Working People," the subordinate party organizations and party members of the provincial party committee are conducting activities among the masses of working people by explaining to them the materials in detail in an effort to more firmly rally them around our party and to encourage them to join the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy.

The contents of the materials of the party propaganda among the masses say that our party takes the immortal chuche idea -- which is a humanistic philosophy and outlook -- as its guiding principle. They say it is a party of the working masses organized with the oppressed and contemptuously treated workers, peasants, fishermen and working intellectuals as well as sons and daughters of the patriotic masses. They note that our party is the genuine vanguard of the working masses struggling for the independence and sovereignty of the country, national liberation and reunification -- the unanimous desire of the nation -- while always sharing its destiny with the working masses. With these materials, our party teaches the working masses in conformity with the degree and level of their knowledge.

Thus, our party members are actively conducting propaganda activities among the broad working masses. They can recognize that our party is a party genuinely struggling for their interests and voluntarily join the struggle for the implementation of our party's cause.

In addition to these propaganda activities, on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the party, party organizations throughout the country, including Kyonggi, Kangwon and South Cholla Provinces, are also conducting indoctrination activities for party members and party propaganda activities among the working masses in accord with the demands of the time by using various methods.

RPR Struggle History

SK231023 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Aug 82

[The 32d and last installment of serial program "Following the Glorious Footsteps Embroidered With Patriotism"]

[Text] The wholesale suppression in July 1968, which was known as the incident of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was a trial for our party, which was just growing up. Exposing their vampire-like nature, the fascist hangmen brutally massacred our revolutionary comrades, including Comrades Kim Chong-tae and (Choe Hong-chu), triggering a frantic racket to obliterate the RPR in its inchoate state.

However, our RPR was not obliterated or weakened. Rather, even under untold difficult circumstances, the basic organizations of the party were further expanded, leading core elements of the party were more firmly organized and the party foundation among masses was further deepened.

Despite such countless, arduous trials, the RPR finally held its founding convention in Seoul secretly on 25 August 1969, after having traversed a ceaseless, indomitable road of struggle. Thus, the party declared its founding to the world and adopted its party program.

As a result, the underground party organizations which were conducting party activities throughout the country were rallied into a unified underground party under the guidance of the party central guidance department, the local leading branches of the RPR were organized throughout the country and the basic cell organizations of the party were organized everywhere in the country.

Indeed, the founding of the RPR was a brilliant fruition of the great chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the resolution, and was a significant event in the development of our revolution.

With the founding of the RPR, which was composed of the leading fighters of the working masses of South Korea, including workers and peasants, and which adopted the great kimilsongism as its guiding ideal, our masses were, for the first time, able to have a true protector of national and class interests in this land. At the same time, the South Korean revolution struggling to drive out foreign forces, to overthrow the flunkeyist and treacherous group, to achieve national liberation and democratization of the society and to establish a true democratic regime in this land was able to vigorously advance toward the heights of firm victory under the guidance of a reliable militant general staff.

In its declaration and program, the RPR solemnly declared that it takes the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its guiding principle and that it is the vanguard of the South Korean revolution struggling to embody this idea.

The great chuche idea was precisely a ray for our South Korean revolutionaries and oppressed and exploited masses, the only compass illuminating the future of the South Korean revolution and the guiding principle of the revolution bringing infinite vigor to not only the present but also the future, let alone the past.

The declaration and program of our party embodying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great chuche idea -- the torch of the revolution and the truth of history in our times -- clarified that the present goal of the party is to establish a democratic system on this land through national liberation and the revolution for people's democracy and to achieve national reunification, which is the long-cherished desire of our nation.

This has become not only a common political program of all patriotic democratic forces struggling against the colonial and fascist rule in this land, for the democratic development of the society and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, but also the unanimous struggle goal of all masses.

The announcement of the organization, declaration and program of the RPR central guidance department aroused great repercussions externally. The revolutionary parties and peoples of the world, let alone our brothers in the north, expressed warm solidarity with us and supported and encouraged our revolutionary cause, rejoicing over our advance and success in struggle.

Indeed, the formation of the Central Committee of our party and the announcement of its declaration and program were another great turning point promising rapid progress of the South Korean revolution.

Thirteen years have passed since then. The course traversed by our party since then has been more arduous than ever before. Following the fascist repression of the Pak Chong-hui Yusin group, the fascist repression of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan military clique has reached an extreme point. As a result, the vestiges of democracy have vanished, without a trace.

Furthermore, the frenzied schemes of the enemies to obliterate our RPR and to ferret out revolutionaries and patriotic people have become more unscrupulous.

However, our party has never yielded to any frantic offensive of the enemies. It has been faithful to the mission as the vanguard of the South Korean revolution and has repeatedly victoriously advanced.

Despite the suppression of the fascist clique, the party organizations have been incomparably expanded and strengthened as compared with those in the early period after the founding of the party. The political, ideological and organizational cohesion of the entire party has been further deepened and the guiding and combat capabilities of the party organizations have been enhanced by far.

Thanks to various mighty means for mass enlightenment, including the party newspaper HONGMYONG CHONSON and the voice of the RPR, and the energetic activities of party members, the party's foundation among all masses, including the masses of workers and peasants, has been reliably deepened and the party's guiding ability in the mass movement has been also enhanced.

Today our RPR has appeared as a dignified party before the revolutionary parties of the world and is vigorously advancing amid the invincible ties with all the people at home and abroad.

The situation of the revolution over the past 13 years has shown that the revolutionary forces in this land have been rapidly united and strengthened under the guidance of our party, that the fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique has been sharply weakened and that the enemies of the revolution have been further isolated.

The South Korean revolution is now firmly entering a new stage of development. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is desperately trying to realize its wild ambition for long-term power. However, this wild ambition will be frustrated before the raging torrent of the revolution advancing like angry waves.

The RPR will more resolutely strengthen the revolutionary fordes in the future, too, and will wage a decisive struggle to overthrow the fascist dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan and to achieve the democratization of society.

Thus, our party will see to it that the stormy wind of the revolution sweeps the whole area of South Korea before long [pulwonkan], will finally smash the cursed subjugation, fascism, exploitation and the blood stained iron chains of repression in this land and will surely declare to the world the victory of the revolution for reunification.

VRPR EXTOLS LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF KIM CHONG-IL

On Leadership Ability

SK270010 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Article from feature program "Today's Feature" by Robin Ravales, chairman of the Suriname National Republican Party, entitled, "The Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is a Brilliant Successor to the Chuche Cause"]

[Text] The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader who is perfectly and flawlessly endowed with personality and gifts such as profound wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble morality, which are needed in brilliantly inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause and which a revolutionary leader should possess. He has thoroughly and consistently devoted his meditation and activities to completing the chuche cause by materializing the respected and beloved leader's idea and leadership and by advancing and leading the revolution to victory in accordance with the leader's plan and intention.

With an ironclad will to complete the chuche cause, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il completely mastered the leader's revolutionary idea in his school days. Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities, he has developed and enriched the great chuche idea.

What is important above all in his ideological and theoretical activities is that he has scientifically and theoretically standardized the leader's revolutionary idea. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has concisely standaridized the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea, defining it as a complete system for the theory and methodology of the chuche idea. While summing up with several words the leader's profound idea -- which cannot be conveyed with hundreds and thousands of books -- he has standaridized this idea by delineating its structure and characteristics, bringing into perspective its contents and profound meaning. This reflects profound ideological and theoretical wisdom.

With his standardization of the great leader's revolutionary idea, the great and unique nature of the chuche idea has become clearer, guaranteeing the final victory of the chuche cause. The scope of the dear leader comrade's ideological and theoretical activities is matchlessly broad. By setting forth profound theories and policies in various sectors of revolution and construction, including the political, economic, cultural, military and foreign affairs sectors, he has attained immortal achievements in developing the idea of mankind.

All the theories and policies he has developed are aimed at thoroughly abiding by and continuously developing the great leader's idea and cause. These theories and policies are logical and encourage the people. They are unique. Thanks to his ideological and theoretical activities, all theoretical and practical questions have been brilliantly solved in Korea for inheriting and developing the chuche revolutionary cause.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding ideological theoretician but also a leadership artist who, with skilled leadership, has performed miracles and enacted innovations in various sectors of revolution and construction. Setting forth great policies and fighting slogans in every stage of the development of the revolution, he has wisely led the people to implement these policies and slogans.

All policies, including the policy on speed battle, and slogans, including "Ideology, technology and culture -- all in accordance with the demands of chuche," "Production, study and life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" and "Let us live in our own way," that he has advanced are an ideological and theoretical weapon that vigorously encourages the people to implement the chuche cause and show infinite vitality and invincible might.

By giving detailed instructions on these policies while conducting the overall control and guidance of the party and state activities, he has developed all fields of the revolution and construction. He boldly and broadly conducts all work. Once he has decided to do a task, he proceeds with the task to the end with invincible fighting spirit and extraordinary revolutionary driving force.

He has constantly embarked on the road of on-the-spot guidance to solve all difficult and vast tasks in revolution and construction. Thus he has led the revolution and construction to a road of upsurge.

His excellent and tested art of leadership is producing a brilliant fruition in all parts of the country and is making great changes in revolution and construction. All changes unique to this century that have taken place in Korea recently cannot be contemplated apart from the name of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the genuine leader of masses who possesses great personality and who infinitely treasure and loves the working masses, devoting his all for them. Regarding it as his duty and mission to take care of the lives of the people, he has devoted all his efforts to this.

Overflowing under the foundation of the independent and creative life that the people of the DPRK, the fatherland of chuche, are enjoying today is the lofty, virtuous character of the dear comrade leader who loves the people infinitely and devotes all his efforts to their happiness.

Indeed, his politics are the politics of great love toward the people. The dear comrade leader is also a great teacher who infinitely treasures and loves functionaries, cherishing the lofty revolutionary love of comradeship and the revolutionary sense of duty. Thinking that life as a revolutionary fighter is a valuable existence that cannot be exchanged by anything, he has bestowed the most valuable political life to them and personally led them to glorify it forever. He has even taken care of their health problems, not to mention their work and life.

The modest, carefree and unworldly-minded personality is the most pure and excellent virtue that the dear comrade leader possesses. He considers it as a most joyful and happy time to mingle with the people. He always hears the voices of the people and discusses the affairs of the country with them without reserve, mingling with them. He not only shows the examples of popular traits to the peole but also leads all guiding cadres to become genuine servants of the people. Because of such great traits, he has close blood ties with the people and the people infinitely follow and uphold him, entrusting their all to him.

History has not witnessed a dignified people, like the Korean people, who are advancing being blessed with the leadership of both the great leader, who pioneered the road of the revolution for the first time, and the sagacious leader who is brillianty embodying, inheriting and completing the leader's ideology and leadership. This is a miraculous event in the history of mankind and is the greatest fortune bestowed on the Korean people.

The future of the Korean revolution is infinitely bright and promising. The star of guidance of chuche risen in Korea will shine its rays on the world and lead mankind to perform the lofty exploits for independence.

Worldwide Recognition

SK270745 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Dialogue Between two unidentified speakers from feature program "Ray of Guidance"]

[Excerpts] [First speaker] February 16 was the significant birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Greeting this day, the world's revolutionary people as well as our people endlessly respected, revered and admired the dear leader as never before. In this hour, I would like to discuss this.

[Second speaker] I have heard from Comrade Choe, who visited North Korea, that progressive people celebrated the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. They sent congratulatory messages and letters and many precious gifts to the dear leader comrade, greeting his 40th birthday. They also observed various felicitous functions and carried out press activities to praise his greatness. Indeed, the world seethed with ardent desire in marking his 40th birthday as a most significant, felicitous event.

[First speaker] It is the happiness of our people to hold in high esteem the dear leader comrade. It is also the delight and honor of the world's revolutionary people.

[Second speaker] On the occasion of the 40th birthday of the dear comrade, high-ranking party and government officials of many countries and progressive figures in various social circles, including the chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, the general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party, the general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, the speaker of the Bangladesh National Assembly, the chairman of the Press Agencies Pool of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries, the first and second speaker of the House of Representatives of Thailand, the general secretary of the Egyptian Communist Party and the general secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, sent congratulatory messages and letters to him. Over 1,400 messages were sent.

[Second speaker] In their congratulatory messages and letters, party and government leaders and people of various foreign countries unanimously praised the dear leader comrade as a great man of the century and as a guiding star of an era of independence and respectfully wished him a long life.

[First speaker] It is the greatest happiness and honor of our people to hold in high esteem as our leader the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, whom the world's revolutionary people revere. With endless happiness and honor to live and carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the great leader and the dear leader comrade whom the world's people revere, respect and admire, our people should vigorously struggle, following the party.

As Successor to Chuche

SK262333 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Dialogue entitled "Inheritance of Revolutionary Cause of Chuche and Our Attitude" from today's feature: "Let's Brilliantly Inherit and Consummate the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche"]

[Text] [first speaker] How are you? I want to talk with you on the issue of the inheritance of the revolutionary cause of chuche and our attitude. Would you first of all touch on the intrinsic attributes of the revolutionary cause of chuche?

[Second speaker] The revolutionary cause of chuche is the cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the lodestar for the liberation of mankind. It is the greatest and most sacred revolutionary cause in human history, and it regards the immortal chuche idea as its guiding ideology. In other words, the revolutionary cause of chuche regards the chuche idea, the guiding ideology of our era, as the leading ideology; it is the cause that, by brilliantly embodying the chuche idea, is designed to provide the fatherland's complete independence, eternal prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the generations to come for all ages. It is the cause aimed at constructing a communist world in which the ideals of mankind are in full bloom on the earth.

[First speaker] Yes. In reality, the revolutionary cause of chuche is the most sacred cause in human history. It is a revolution aimed at guaranteeing the really independent and creative life for the working masses -- the masters of history and powerful prime movers of social development -- by completely realizing independence for them.

I think that the revolutionary cause of chuche is the cause whose greatness, justness and indestructible vitality are substantiated through revolutionary practice.

[Second speaker] Right. The revolutionary cause of chuche is the great cause whose greatness, justness and boundless vitality have been clearly corroborated along the revolutionary path spanning more than half a century since it started. We can say that the revolutionary cause of chuche is the cause that does not know of setback and failure but is only embroidered with proud victory and glory. This can be shown by the fact that in the process of pioneering and leading this cause, the great leader has made epoch-making miracles and proud achievements unprecedented in any era of the human history.

Under the banner of the chuche idea, the great leader vanquished the brigandish Japanese imperialists and achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation. Since liberation, he has penetrated the prevailing situation at home and abroad in a scientific fashion and has provided a powerful revolutionary base in the north. He led the 25 June war, which was provoked by the aggressor U.S. imperialists, to victory, thus defending the national sovereignty and opening up a new era of upswing for the struggle against imperialism and the United States.

Since the ceasefire, he has led the masses to brilliantly achieve the socialist revolution and socialist industrialization in the North in the shortest period. Thus, he has changed the North into the socialist power of independence, self-reliance and self-defense.

[First speaker] Your remarks deeply convince use that the revolutionary cause of chuche is the most glorious cause personally pioneered and led by the great leader, the genius of the revolution, and that when we firmly inherit and glorify this cause, the ultimate victory of our revolution will be further accelerated.

[Second speaker] Certainly. The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is guiding the chuche cause by resplendently succeeding the cause, once said: We should entertain constant loyalty to the leader and should consummate the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader generation after generation.

In this regard, I think it very important for our South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic masses to correctly succeed and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche. That is because when this cause is accomplished, our nation's cause for national liberation and the sacred cause for democracy and reunification will also be brilliantly accomplished and, furthermore, the independent and creative life of our masses and the eternal proseperity of the nation will be achieved.

[First speaker] I see. We can say that, since inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause and brilliantly consummating it are the cause for our South Korean revolutionaries and masses, accomplishing it is their lofty duty. Now I would like to talk about the tasks assigned to South Korean revolutionaries and masses in inheriting and consummating the chuche revolutionary cause.

[Second speaker] More important in brilliantly consummating the chuche revolutionary cause is to possess a sense of loyalty to the great leader who created the chuche cause and who has guided it to victory. We cannot think of the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause as separate from loyalty to the leader because endless loyalty to the leader is a decisive guarantee for all of our victories. Only when South Korean revolutionaries and masses deeply entertain firm loyalty to the great leader, uphold and follow him, resolutely defend his authority and are faithful to his teachings can they more rapidly and successfully accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche.

[First speaker] I agree. I believe that, when our masses uphold the respected and beloved leader -- the great leader they have greeted and upheld for the first time in our nation's long history -- when they are faithful to his teachings, the glorious day will certainly come when the sacred anti-U.S. cause for independence will win victory and all of our fellow countrymen will live happily, upholding the leader, in a reunified and independent fatherland.

[Second speaker] Right.

[First speaker] Now I would like to talk about the tradition of revolution.

[Second speaker] The tradition of revolution is a very important question directly linked to the revolutionary cause of chuche. In other words, inheriting and developing the tradition of revolution achieved by the leader are of great significance in sustaining the life of the revolution. To brilliantly inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader, our masses should hold on to the glorious tradition of revolution achieved by the leader and brilliantly inherit and develop it.

The tradition of revolution, which our nation should inherit and develop generation after generation, is the tradition of revolution that General Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation -- achieved in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This tradition of revolution abundantly contains basic principles to which we should firmly adhere in the revolutionary struggle for independence and contains fighting experiences.

[First speaker] You mean that brilliantly inheriting and developing the tradition of revolution -- the deep and stout historic root of the chuche revolution and the eternal foundation for the victory of revolution -- are a basic demand to inherit and consummate the chuche cause generation after generation.

[Second speaker] That is right.

[First speaker] I think that South Korean revolutionaries and masses of all walks of life should make efforts to defend firmly the glorious tradition of revolution achieved by the great leader from the attack of reactionaries at home and abroad and to embody the tradition of revolution through practical activities.

I believe that, to inherit the chuche revolutionary cause, our South Korean revolutionaries and masses should reverentially uphold the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is aiding the great leader and brilliantly succeeding to his cause, and give loyalty to him.

[Second speaker] Right. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who our fellow countrymen admire as the guiding star of the nation, is the sagacious leader who has brilliantly inherited the chuche cause pioneered by the great leader and guided it to victory.

Since we uphold the outstanding leader, who is endlessly faithful to the great leader, the fatherland, the people and the revolutionary cause, as the successor to the chuche cause, the victory of our revolution is decisive and our nation has a promising future. This is the matchless glory and great fortune of our nation and masses.

[First speaker] The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, indeed, is the outstanding thinker and theoretician who is enriching the revolutionary ideology of the great leader through sagacious ideological and theoretical activities. And he is the standard bearer of creation and construction who is leading with tested leadership revolution and construction to brilliant victory.

As they have led their lives and fought, admiring the great General Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, for over half a century, so our revolutionaries and masses should vigorously advance the sacred struggle to accelerate the chuche cause, admiring the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the guiding star of the nation and firmly united under the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

RESPONSE TO JAPANESE MEMORANDUM ON TEXTBOOKS

SK270231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, August 27 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government Thursday handed over a memorandum on the Korean-Japanese textbook controversy to the South Korean Government. The memorandum was conveyed by Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Ryozo Sunobe to Korean Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok Thursday morning in the form of a response to an aide memoire which Seoul relayed to Tokyo August 3.

In the memorandum, the Japanese Government said it had studied with sincerity concrete measures it would take in consideration of the consequences of the issue in South Korea. The memorandum also contained the contents of the Japanese Government's official policy statement on the issue made by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa later in the day.

The South Korean Government is to announce its official position on the issue Friday in a statement. Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and other pertinent ministers held a meeting Thursday afternoon to discuss countermeasures to Tokyo's policy statement which pledged correction of the disputed historical accounts of high school textbooks in the next new edition to be published in 1985.

Culture Minister's Statement

SK271109 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Aug 82 p 1

["Text" of statement issued by ROK Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui in Seoul on 27 August]

[Text] 1. In response to our government's 3 August memorandum , the Japanese Government, on the morning of 26 August, sent a memorandum clearly indicating it will correct portions of the controversial Japanese textbooks under the authority of the Japanese Government. This memorandum contains the statement of the chief cabinet secretary -- the spokesman of the Japanese Government -- that was issued on the same day. We believe the pledge of the Japanese Government to correct the textbooks is the result of our government's repeated demands for a correction and our people's opinion.

2. We believe the textbooks that are to be approved in the future will undoubtedly reflect our position. However, the fact that portions of the textbooks at issue which were already authorized are to be corrected in 1985 does not meet our expectations. Continuously paying attention to the pledge of the Japanese Government to fully reflect our people's opinion and criticism in their educational system, we will make diplomatic efforts to achieve practical results.

3. We believe the correct awareness of our history is an important factor in preserving the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Japan based on mutual respect and reciprocity. Proceeding from this, we expect the relations between the two countries will be developed soundly in the future through the ceaseless efforts of Japan to rectify its erroneous depiction of history.

4. Keenly feeling the necessity to foster our national strength to support and promote the nation's dignity and the traditions of our national history, we should guarantee the united will and efforts of the people and the government.

Parties' Reactions Noted

SK270842 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 27 (YONHAP) -- Korea's ruling and opposition parties Friday reacted differently to the Japanese Government's official policy statement on the Korean-Japanese textbook controversy announced Thursday by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa.

A spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party commented that it is a natural consequence that Tokyo was repentant for the past invasion of Korea and acknowledged erroneous accounts in revised high school textbooks. The spokesman said that "the Japanese Government should perceive deeply the indignation of Korean and other Asian peoples triggered by the revision of history textbooks and exert sincere efforts to correct the distortions." The ruling party, however, expressed dissatisfaction on the Japanese Government's policy to postpone correction of the errors in the revised textbooks until 1985.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party criticized the official policy statement for being a pretext to drag on the correction of the textbook errors. "Any pretext will not cover up the distorted historical facts and the Japanese statement will not help the two countries normalize their strained relations."

The Korea National Party, the second largest opposition party, said in a statement that the Japanese Government position leaves problems, since Koreans want a "drastic" solution to the textbook issue.

A fraternity group of independent lawmakers denounced the Japanese policy statement, saying that it is far from Korean people's "just demand regarding the textbook issue." "The policy statement should be criticized as an act of deception," the group commented.

SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIAN STRUGGLE REAFFIRMED

SK270208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 27 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government reaffirmed Thursday its firm support for the legitimate rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and their just struggle for independence and urged all states and international organizations to increase their support for the struggle of the Namibian people.

In a message delivered to the U.S. secretary-general on the occasion of the Namibian Day, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said that "South Korea has strictly adhered to the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, while positively participating in various conferences in support of the Namibian people under the auspices of the United Nations."

South Korea has made contributions annually to the various funds including the U.N. trust fund for institute for Namibia. This year, the government pledged 50 thousand U.S. dollars to the fund. Yi also said that the South Korean Government is prepared to provide the Namibian people with such assistances as granting scholarship for Namibian students or inviting them to Korea for technical training. The Korean Government last year extended its invitation to the U.N. Council for Namibia to send one of its missions to Korea in a sincere effort to facilitate assistance for the Namibian people.

COURT SENTENCES FORMER NDP MEMBER TO PRISON

SK270809 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] According to a report from Pusan, the senior judge of the Fourth Criminal Department of the Pusan District Court, (An Hyong-tae), sentenced defendant Yi Man-che, 35, 422 Yongha 1-tong, Nam Ku, Pusan, former member of the New Democratic Party, to 5 years' imprisonment on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Defendant Yi Man-che made 1,250 copies of subversive printed materials slandering the government and instigating illegal assembly and demonstration. He disseminated them by mail to eminent personages at home by using an alias or scattered them downtown. The court noted that defendant Yi spread groundless rumors in crowded tea rooms and restaurants, attempting to arouse the citizen's animosity against the government, and disturbed the trial proceedings by constantly raising objections to the judges. The judges said they had decided to isolate him from society for the time being since he offered no sign of repentance.

SINGAPORE'S DHANABALAN CALLS ON PRIME MINISTER

BK261452 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Visiting Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at 1500 today at the prime minister's office. Also present at the meeting were Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office U Hla Tint, Singapore Parliament member and Managing Director of the (Intraco) Company Ltd S. Chandra Das, permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Trade and Industry (Giam Tong Toh) and Deputy Director of the Southeast Asia Division of the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department (Tan Seng Chye).

At 1300, the Singapore foreign minister and party had talks on matters of mutual interest with the Burmese delegation headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the Foreign Ministry annex. Present together with Minister U Chit Hlaing at the talks were Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Burmese Ambassador to Singapore U Soe Myint, Directors General [of the Foreign Ministry] Daw Than Han and U Tin Tun, and other directors.

Earlier this morning, the Singapore foreign minister and his delegation visited the martyrs mausoleum and laid wreaths at the tomb of national leader Gen Aung San. They also visited the Shwedagon pagoda and the National Museum.

Received by U San Yu

BK270927 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, received the visiting foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore, S. Dhanabalan, at the president's office at 1000 this morning in Windermere.

Present on the occasion with President U San Yu and the Foreign Minister of Singapore were the general secretary of the Council of State, U Aye Ko; a member of the Council of State, Brig Gen Tin U; the minister fof foreign affairs, U Chit Hlaing; the director general of the president's office, Col Aung Myint Baw; Member of Parliament and Managing Director of (Intraco) Ltd. S. Chandra Das; permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Trade and and Industry, (Giam Tong Toh); and Deputy Director of the Southeast Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department (Tan Seng Chye).

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO BANGLADESH -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Thein Han as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the People's Republic of Bangladesh. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 Aug 82 p 1 BK]

BANGLADESH NEW AMBASSADOR -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has agreed to the appointment of M. Keramat Ali as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the SRUB in succession to His Excellency Syed Namjuddin Hashim. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 Aug 82 p 1 BK]

AGRICULTURAL LOANS -- This year, the Burma Agricultural Bank will extend more than 1.048 billion kyat worth of agricultural loans in 169 townships for cultivation of monsoon paddy as well as over 11.4 million kyat of agricultural loans in 96 townships for cultivation of other crops through village banks. So far, for the monsoon paddy, 4,805 village banks in 149 townships have distributed 725 million kyat of loans to 792,796 peasants who are bank members. In another 33 townships, 563 village banks have distributed about 40 million kyat of agricultural loans to bank member peasants numbering 91,861 for cultivation of other crops. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

CHAN SI ATTENDS TRADE MINISTRY COURSE OPENING

BK260741 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 25 August carries a 16.5-minute report with portions recorded on a ceremony held at the conference hall of the Trade Ministry to open the first administrative course for cadres from various companies and directorates under the ministry, in the presence of "Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of internal and external trade; Comrade Thong Chan, deputy minister of internal and external trade; and Comrade Poun Ponloe, deputy minister of internal and external trade."

The announcer says "Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of internal and external trade, made a speech on the activities of the Trade Ministry carried out in the past 3 years which brought about great achievements for the people and nation. The comrade emphasized the immediate tasks of cadres and personnel in the ministry, adding that they should strive to develop their revolutionaly ethics and build an ordinary and good lifestyle. In particular, the essential factor is for them to stimulate agricultural production and practice thrift to the maximum in all aspects with an aim to stabilize and make the people's livelihood advance toward prosperity."

The announcer then presents a recorded speech by Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. In conclusion, the announcer says "the first stage of this Ministry of Internal and External Trade course ended at 1100 in a warm and joyous atmosphere permeated with great pride over the achievements made in all fields by the Kampuchean revolution."

Chan Si Address

BK261217 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Speech by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, made at 25 August opening of an administrative course for cadres of the Ministry of Internal and External Trade -- recorded]

[Text] Our Trade Ministry was quickly established immediately after the liberation of our country in order to satisfy the people's needs. In order to meet this requirement, a trade ministry had to be established quickly. It was assigned the duty of receiving aid given to our people by various countries, particularly the fraternal socialist countries and peace-loving countries throughout the world. In cooperation with the specialized transportation sector, it was responsible for distributing aid to localities throughout the country in order to avert the famine which was then threatening our people. This was why the Trade Ministry had to be established immediately to take charge of the reception and distribution of aid to save our people from famine and to improve the health of those people who fled from the claws of the genocidal clique. At that time our country still did not have any currency. Therefore, I regard your work as of great value. How were our people's health, their living conditions and clothing when they first fled from the claws of the genocidal clique into the jungles and mountainous areas? How are they now? How are the cities and the countryside?

We can see that in the past more than 3 years, our society has undergone many changes. The Trade Ministry has made a significant contribution to the new face of our society. This is because, aside from receiving and distributing aid to the people to help avert the famine, the comrades have made great efforts to encourage and to buy crops from the people in their production drive. Aside from purchasing crops and food from the people, the Trade Ministry has organized dealers to sell various goods, such as salt, clothes and kerosene, to the people. [Words indistinct] targets to sell goods to the people. You sold quite a large amount of goods to the people in order to encourage them to sell rice to us.

We must sell goods to the people because they have money after having sold rice to us. [passage indistinct]. Thus, our comrades have taken part in the purchase and sale of crops and goods as a contribution to improving our people's living conditions. This is a contribution made by the Trade Ministry. However, you must strive to improve the system of purchase, sale and barter with the people. We must strive on, enduring all hardship. As the trade sector, we [words indistinct].

In the economic and financial sector, the comrades have made great efforts. Although this work is new to us, the comrades have begun the task in a planned way. Many sectors have started trading. In the past, we worked without plans -- neither monthly nor any other plans. We gave out whatever we were asked for because we had no plans on anything. But now the comrades know how to map out plans for everything. We have made plans for work throughout the country. Each plan is made up in accordance with the size of our population and the requirement of our people. With these plans, the comrades can assess profits and losses. In trading, there are profits and losses, but everyone wants profits rather than losses in doing business. No one wants to lose in trading.

Thus, in order to profit from trading, we must have plans. We seek profit rather than loss. In fighting the enemy, everyone wants to win. Nobody fights in order to lose. If we are to lose, why should we fight? This is similar to trading. Thus, the apparatus in all sectors must make preparations. Earlier, many sectors within your framework were not properly arranged. They were unbalanced. However, the comrades have strived to rearrange them and improved things to a great extent. Some have been removed and installed in other work suitable to their capability, knowledge and state of health. This is the effort that our comrades have made.

Concerning this course, the comrades must study hard. This course is of greater significance than that in the past. This course is directly related to your ministry and your business. I have recalled all these weak and strong points and achievements made by your ministry and some of you as well as some targets in order to encourage you to study hard and realize the role of your ministry in the defense and construction of the country. You must realize the trust placed in all of you by our party which has assigned you in charge of materials and capital worth several million riels.

Our revolution is making a constant advance and achieving victories in all fields -- economic, cultural, social, political and military -- as well as in domestic and foreign policies. All of you have made active contributions to all the achievements in the past 3 years as I mentioned above. Thus, you must strive to increase your knowledge. You must heighten your sense of patriotism, responsibility and revolutionary vigilance against the enemy and strive to improve your daily tasks. In this immediate period when you are attending this course, you must try to ensure success in study as well as in the work at your ministry. [Words indistinct] of the ministry. This is what I want to entrust to you.

In conclusion, I wish all of you success in this study. The success of this course will be beneficial to this ministry as well as a good example from which the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers will draw experience and for the other ministries to follow. [applause]

POLISH AMBASSADOR BIDS FAREWELL TO CHEA SIM

BK231047 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Aug (SPK) -- Sergiusz Mikulicz, Polish ambassador to Kampuchea, paid a farewell visit to Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, on 21 August, before returning to his country to take up other duties.

Sergiusz Mikulicz deeply thanked the party, government and people of Kampuchea for the facilities granted to him to carry out his duty. He promised to work to further develop the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation which unite the parties, governments and peoples of Poland and Kampuchea.

Chea Sim expressed high appreciation for the satisfactory results of the Polish diplomat's work in Kampuchea. He said these results have contributed to the consolidation of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Poland for 3 years since the liberation of Kampuchea from genocide. Chea Sim declared total support for the bitter struggle and the just measures taken by the Polish party and government to save the nation and defeat all subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and accomplices.

He also talked about the success achieved by the Kampuchean people during 3 years under party leadership and with the assistance of socialist countries and progressive peoples the world over.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES HEAD OF FRANCE-BASED AID GROUP

BK221111 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Aug (SPK) -- On Saturday, 21 August, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, received in audience in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Association for Aid to the Cambodian People led by its president, Ing Meng Keat, who arrived in Kampuchea on 16 August.

Ing Meng Keat informed Chea Sim about the activities and aims of the Association for Aid to the Cambodian People and its efforts to provide moral and material help to the Kampuchean people. He also talked about close relations among the associations of Kampuchean nationals in France, which, he affirmed, always support the Kampuchean people. He praised the revolutionary gains which the Kampuchean people have scored over the past 3 years and affirmed that these successes are due to the correct leadership of the KPRP, the KUFNCD and the PRK Government as well as the efforts of the Kampuchean people. He expressed his indignation and horror with respect to crimes and destruction perpetrated by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime against the Kampuchean people.

The president of the Association for Aid to the Cambodian People promised to do his best to consolidate its ties with the Kampuchean people in order to contribute to the construction and to the restoration of Kampuchea.

KUFNCD Chairman Chea Sim thanked the association for its support to the Kampuchean people. He stressed that the correct leadership of the KPRP, to the moral and material aid of fraternal socialist countries, in particular Vietnam and developing countries. [sentence as received]

Received by Chan Si

BK241548 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Aug (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on 22 August the visiting delegation of the Association for Aid to the Cambodian People headed by its president Ing Meng Keat.

Ing Meng Keat affirmed the political stand and objective of his and other associations' activities aimed at helping the Kampuchean people.

Chan Si talked about the objective of the Kampuchean revolution. He also spoke about the development in all fields in Kampuchea over the past 3 years -- a result of the unremitting struggle of the Kampuchean people for independence, freedom and peace.

Chan Si congratulated the Kampuchean intellectuals inside and outside the country for their precious contribution to the cause of their fatherland and stressed the attention paid by the Kampuchean party and government to training intellectuals. He condemned maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their ASEAN lackeys, and the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Chan Si said the Kampuchean people, strengthened by their unity and with the assistance of fraternal countries, particularly Vietnam, will defeat them.

Chan Si called on Kampuchean residents abroad to help the Kampuchean people unite more closely to make a prosperous country according to the aspirations of the Kampuchean people, out of a Kampuchea which was almost completely devastated by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals.

VODK SCORES SRV 'SUBVERSION' IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

BK261457 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Exterminators of the Kampuchean Race Cannot Escape From Being Condemned by the World and the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] While member countries of the Nonaligned Movement have been discussing preparations for its seventh summit meeting which will be convened in the near future, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy -- the aggressors against Kampuchea who barbarously violated and trampled under foot the sacred principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter over the past nearly 4 years -- sent Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, to discuss activities and maneuvers, to lie to and dupe the nonaligned countries and everybody in an attempt to block participation by Democratic Kampuchea in the next nonaligned summit meeting. They are trying to have the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacated again and are preparing to have it occupied by their running dogs and puppets in Phnom Penh.

Why are the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors trying to stage such dirty and cheap activities? Firstly, the Vietnamese are afraid of Democratic Kampuchea's influence. Democratic Kampuchea, which has waged a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors during the past nearly 4 years, has received increasing sympathy, assistance and support from the world, especially from the nonaligned countries.

Secondly, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are scared of the nonaligned countries' voice of justice. Most of the nonaligned countries which are loyal to nonaligned principles oppose the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. They also oppose Castro's barbarous act of leaving the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant in violation of the Nonaligned Movement's principles.

Thirdly, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are afraid that the Nonaligned Movement members are more fully and clearly becoming aware of their most criminal and fascist acts caused by their occupation of Kampuchea and their genocide against millions of Kampuchean people by betraying and violating as well as trampling under foot the principles of the Nonaligned Movement of which Vietnam is also a member.

The Vietnamese are afraid of being denounced, condemned and pressured by the nonaligned countries to respect the Nonaligned Movement principles and the resolutions of the nonaligned summit meeting, which called for unconditional and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Just as nobody can cover a dead elephant with a basket, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy cannot hide its crimes. Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and genocide against the Kampuchean people in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race is obviously flagrant.

The entire world, mankind and all nonaligned countries clearly realize the crimes committed by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy in its aggression against Kampuchea by arrogantly and barbarously violating the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, international law and the UN Charter. They have strongly denounced and condemned as well as continually called over the past nearly 4 years for a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as was expressed in the resolutions of the nonaligned meeting at the beginning of 1981 and consecutive resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

The whole world and mankind, including the nonaligned countries, clearly realize the ugly face of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy, who is the most arrogant, barbarous and fascist expansionist aggressor in our era. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are the cat's paws of the Soviet international expansionists in Southeast Asia. They oppose the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. They destroy this movement. They have engaged in subversion inside the Nonaligned Movement aimed at diverting this movement to serve their own expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet masters and their other allies. Everybody knows that the Vietnamese oppose the principles of international law, the UN Charter, the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the call from the entire world and mankind which have persistently demanded for nearly 4 years their complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the respect of the Kampuchean people's sacred right to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference.

Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, swallowers of territory and race exterminators can never bury these truths. They can never escape from being condemned by the entire world and humanity and, in particular, by all peace- and justice-loving countries and countries which love and respect the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter. One day the nonaligned countries will reexamine the criminal and unjust act of Cuba, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their ilk against Democratic Kampuchea of flagrantly and barbarously violating the principles of nonalignment. Cuba and its allies left vacant the seat of Kampuchea -- a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement. They have prepared to replace Democratic Kampuchea with the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh. The overwhelming number of nonaligned countries, which respect the nonaligned principles and are loyal to the Nonaligned Movement, will certainly not allow Vietnam and Cuba -- the cat's paws of the Soviet international expansionists -- to make rain and thunder as they wish in the Nonaligned Movement forever. They will unite and take measures to restore the legitimate rights of Democratic Kampuchea and its seat in the Nonaligned Movement in the future as they have supported the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the UN since 1969.

BRIEFS

KOMPONG CHHNANG TRANSPORT -- Phnom Penh, 21 Aug (SPK) -- Workers of the communications, transport and posts service of Kompong Chhnang Province, 90 km northwest of Phnom Penh, achieved their plan to transport 3,900 tons [figure as received] of merchandise. The transport service channeled various goods from Phnom Penh to different localities of the province; more than 5,000 tons by roads and 300 tons by rivers. The road and bridge service paved 900 meters of road with stone, and other work sites are being set up. The provincial postal service distributed tens of thousands of letters. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 21 Aug 82 BK]

PHNOM PENH PORT ACTIVITIES -- Phnom Penh, 24 Aug (SPK) -- Dockers of the Port of Phnom Penh unloaded 17,950 tons of rice, agricultural equipment and building material averaging more than 800 tons daily. They also repaired a bridge and various handling machines and equipment for the port's expansion works, and 11,570 cubic meters of dirt were moved. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 24 Aug 82 BK]

SITTHI VISITS MANILA TO DISCUSS ASEAN UN STRATEGY

BK261157 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is now on a visit to the Philippines to work out a common stand for the upcoming UN General Assembly meeting scheduled for 27-28 September. The visit follows an invitation from his Philippine counterpart Carlos Romulo. After the Philippines, Foreign Minister Sitthi will also visit Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia for the same purpose. According to Minister Sitthi, upon arrival in New York the ASEAN foreign ministers will hold a 2-day meeting to map out strategy on the seating of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. The ASEAN foreign ministers will also hold talks with President of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is due to arrive there in the middle of next month.

Returns; Discusses Task Force

BK270307 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo is optimistic that the success of the ASEAN task force may lead to the holding of ASEAN summit, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said upon his return from a day's working visit to the Philippines yesterday. ACM Sitthi said that he met with President Marcos and exchanged views with Romulo on ASEAN strategy on the Kampuchean issue in the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly in New York next month. He said a former Philippine president was appointed to head the Philippine representation in the ASEAN task force, while the Thai side is to be led by former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Anan Panyarachun. The task force is scheduled to meet in Bangkok on September 15 to review all matters regarding the Kampuchean problem. ACM Sitthi said Mr Romulo was hopeful that the task force would pave the way for the ASEAN summit.

While ACM Sitthi was in Manila, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau was also visiting the Philippines and also met Marcos and Romulo. But ACM Sitthi said Romulo told him that there was nothing new from Lau on the Kampuchean problem. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach plans to visit the Philippines in November, he added.

While in Manila, Sitthi also delivered a message from Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to Marcos.

Further Remarks

BK270856 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has returned from the Philippines, arriving at Bangkok airport yesterday evening. He told newsmen at the airport that he was accorded warm hospitality during his visit and that he was greeted upon his arrival at Manila airport by Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi disclosed that he had talked with his Philippine counterpart about the latter's participation in the next UN General Assembly session on the Kampuchean problem. The session is scheduled to open on 9 September and will be attended by Prince Sihanouk and President Marcos on 15 and 17 September, respectively. The foreign minister told newsmen that he had handed a get-well message from Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon to President Marcos, who has just recovered from an illness. The Philippine president asked him to convey his best wishes to the Thai prime minister on the occasion of his birthday. The foreign minister, however, declined to reveal the issues he discussed with the Philippine president.

Regarding the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the foreign minister said that the Philippines has given much of the credit to Thailand. He said he believed that this success should be attributed to the joint effort of all parties. The Philippine foreign minister told his Thai counterpart that the position of the Democratic Kampuchean Government would be further improved.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR PEACE ON PRC-VIETNAM BORDER

OW260759 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 26 -- To live in peace is the legitimate aspiration of the population on both sides of the Sino-Vietnamese border, says NHAN DAN today.

The paper is commenting on a proposal made by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on August 14 that the two sides refrain from armed activities and other hostile acts along the common border from August 27 to October 8, on the occasion of the Vietnamese and Chinese National Days. It says: The inhabitants along the border have suffered from a prolonged tension caused by China, and it is not difficult to meet their desire, provided China is willing.

NHAN DAN points out that the Vietnamese proposal aims at enabling Vietnamese and Chinese in border areas to celebrate their respective national days in peace. It says: This proposal, like others made by Vietnam for previous public festivities, is an expression of Vietnam's sincere intention to help in easing the tension on the common border and paving the way for the settlement of problems in the relations between the two countries.

We always have at heart the time-honoured friendship between the two peoples and their peaceful life, and we hold that any attempt to dash their hopes will not only harm peace and stability in the two countries, but also pollute the atmosphere of the whole region. But it is regrettable that, as the relations between the two countries became worse, China has not responded to any of the constructive proposals raised by Vietnam, and has not taken any really constructive initiative itself.

Although China has not yet replied to the August 14 note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Vietnam, as made clear in a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement released yesterday, persists in its effort to preserve and defend its long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. As a matter of fact, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on August 25 did order Vietnamese Armed Forces along the length of the common border to act in strict conformity with this proposal.

We hope that China, in the interests of the Chinese people, will positively respond to our proposal by ordering its forces to cease all armed activities and other hostile acts, including shelling and firing, along the common border.

PRC 'IMAGINARY VICTORY' IN PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE HIT

BK261313 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have for the past week made much fanfare about what they called victory in the Shanghai communique No 2 signed on 17 August 1982. They boasted it as an important step to solve the differences in the relations between China and the United States and a major victory because China succeeded in forcing the United States to make one step backward with the threat to downgrade diplomatic relations with the United States if the latter continues to carry out its two-Chinas policy.

Listening to such boast, people could think that the United States has accepted the backward step. China, it bragged, had advanced further in the settlement of the Taiwan issue which is facing Deng Xiaoping and his faction while being condemned by public opinion in China for having sold Taiwan to Washington. [sentence as heard]

But what appears in the nine articles of the 17 August communique and statements and explanation made by U.S. President Reagan and U.S. State Department is the opposite. In this communique, besides general articles saying that the United States committed not to infringe on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, there is no hint of the United States'willingness to give up its two-China policy.

Thus China conceded the clause reading the United States acknowledges China's stand on one China and Taiwan is part of her territory U.S. backward step. [sentence as heard] As pointed out by the U.S. State Department in its open explanation and its testimony at the Foreign Relations Committee, the United States only acknowledged this Chinese stand, not showing any other views.

Moreover, right after the announcement of this communique, U.S. President Reagan affirmed that the relations between the United States and Taiwan cannot be affected by this communique. That is to say about the general articles, but what about concrete articles such as Article 6 of the communique on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan? Through this article, people easily see that the United States still has the right to continue its arms sale to Taiwan. It only committed to reduce -- not to completely stop -- arms sales to Taiwan and no concrete timing has been set to end such arms sales.

Meanwhile, the Chinese authorities committed to give up their intention to reunify Taiwan through violence and only two days after the announcement of the Sino-U.S. communique, U.S. President Reagan himself announced at the Congress Washington's continued contracts with Taiwan on the production of F-5E jet fighters worth $240 million.

Public opinion in the States and the West at large remarked that the United States gets a lion's share in the communique of 17 August. This is right. Beijing is making quite a scene about an imaginary victory. With the 17 August communique -- the second Shanghai communique, as it is known to the West -- Beijing cannot hide its intention to sell dirt cheap Taiwan to America, a thing it did 4 years ago in exchange for the stepping up of relations and collusion with Washington.

Deng Xiaoping once declared that the Taiwan problem is not important. It does not matter if we solve it one hundred years later. The latest Sino-American communique has spurned the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people, namely, to unite Taiwan with Mainland China.

Publicizing the so-called victory in solving the Taiwan problem, Deng Xiaoping obviously attempted to ward off with U.S. support the pressure from opposition parties in the scramble for power in the coming party congress. Once Deng Xiaoping has consolidated his foothold in the Chinese leadership it is certain that the Sino-American alliance will be strengthened to oppose the Soviet Union, socialism, peace and national independence. So that's the essence of the 17 August Sino-American joint communique. The defeats to (?the plans of) the Beijing leadership won't get it nowhere.

SPECIAL ENVOY VO DONG GIANG VISITS ZAMBIA

OW252115 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 25 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of State Council President Truong Chinh, paid an official visit to Zambia from August 19-23.

The secretary general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, H. Mulemba, received the Vietnamese envoy, who handed him a letter from President Truong Chinh to Zambian President K. Kaunda, who was abroad on business. Speaking at the reception, Vo Dong Giang praised the active role played by Zambia in the Non-Aligned Movement and liberation movements, particularly those in Southern Africa. He also told the Zambian leader of the Vietnamese president's views on the current important issues of the Non-Aligned Movement.

After expressing his identical views on the issues discussed, Secretary General H. Mulemba said that now, as before its independence day, Zambia has closely followed the efforts of the Vietnamese people, which, he said, gave encouragement to the Zambian people in their struggle. He extended his congratulations to and admiration for the heroic people of Vietnam. Both Vietnam and Zambia, he said, were striving to build their countries into progressive and developed ones, while continuing to discharge their international duties.

He also said that Vietnam should believe that in Zambia there was no betrayal of the people's interests and those of the progressive forces in the world. He stressed that Vietnam had sincere and wholehearted friends in Zambia. He asked the Vietnamese envoy to convey greetings from the party, the government and the people of Zambia to the Vietnamese party, government and people.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang also met and had working sessions with the foreign minister and other senior officials of the Zambian Foreign Ministry. The meetings took place in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding.

On August 22, Vo Dong Giang visited and held talks with leaders of the Southwest African People's Organization (S.W.A.P.O.) and the African National Congress (A.N.C.) who were present in Lusaka. These talks took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity.

SRV, BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRIES SIGN ACCORD

OW250831 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 25 -- A cooperation agreement for 1982-1985 has been signed between the Foreign Ministries of Vietnam and Bulgaria. The agreement, signed by Hoang Luong, Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, and Mariy Ivanov, first vice-minister for foreign affairs of Bulgaria, was sealed during a visit made by the former from August 19-23.

Hoang Luong was also received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who expressed satisfaction with the development of the friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and countries. Stoyan Mikhaylov also said that Bulgaria fully supported the constructive proposals made by the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City last July for a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia.

Hoang Luong and Mariy Ivanov compared notes on relations between the two countries and on international problems of common concern.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ALLOWS ECONOMIC ZONES FUND

BK270630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Implementing the slogan: The state and the people work together in building new economic zones, the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision permitting provinces and districts where there are people leaving or coming to resettle in new economic zones to establish a new economic zones building fund.

The provincial or district people's council is authorized to set up this fund according to the various incomes of each locality. Localities may mobilize laborers, peasants, handicraft workers and other strata of people to contribute money to the fund -- money obtained from their 2-5 man days.

The decision says: The new economic zones building fund will be used to help relieve the initial difficulties of resettlers in new economic zones. This includes buying them equipment for production and seeds, and providing them with pocket money, household appliances and living quarters.

The fund will be managed by an organization responsible for the building of provincial or district new economic zones, and the money will be deposited in the local state bank. The local financial organization is responsible for guiding and inspecting the management of this fund in accordance with the general system. The local people's committee will make an annual report on the management situation and submit a balance statement to the people's council.

ARMY PAPER ON MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES' TASK

BK261325 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Task of Maintaining Security and Order in the Militia and Self-Defense Forces at the Grassroots Level"]

[Text] The militia and self-defense forces are armed forces that are organized throughout the country, and their organization and activities are always closely related to the grassroots level and the localities. They serve as the core force in maintaining security and order and protecting the revolutionary administration at the grassroots level. Along with the other armed forces, especially the people's security forces, it is the duty of the militia and self-defense forces to always uphold vigilance so as to actively discover and promptly suppress counterrevolutionary elements, resolutely smash all disturbances and actively struggle to prevent all negative phenomena. While the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are intensively waging a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage in an attempt to weaken and then annex our country, it is all the more important for us to defend the revolutionary administration, safeguard our labor in socialist construction and protect the lives of the people. This, in fact, is a fierce, protracted and complex struggle in which the militia and self-defense forces are required to possess a high fighting spirit, a sense of organization, strict discipline, valor and determination in carrying out their tasks and functions.

Recently many militia and self-defense units in the rural areas as well as in cities and municipalities, and especially those in the border and coastal areas, on offshore islands and at important positions along water and land communication lines, wharves, seaports, bus terminals and so forth, have effectively contributed to maintaining security and order, thus winning the confidence, affection and support of the local party organizations, administration and people. Various organizational measures have been adopted to enable members of the militia and self-defense forces to carry out the task of maintaining security and order without having to cease their production activities, and they have realized considerable results. However, up to now many establishments and localities have, in spite of the complicated situation, failed to pay attention to properly using the militia and self-defense forces to maintain security and order, and in some places, a number of cadres and combatants belonging to the militia and self-defense forces have not failed to abide by the law of the state in an exemplary manner, but have also participated in negative deeds or closed their eyes to the disruptive acts of bad elements, thereby damaging the prestige of their units.

To develop the capabilities of the militia and self-defense forces for maintaining security and order, it is necessary first of all to firmly and vigorously consolidate militia and self-defense force detachments and to ensure that they are politically stable, closely organized and socially popular. In order to guarantee the quality of a broad-based armed force of the masses such as the militia and self-defense forces, experience gained so far dictates that we must base ourselves on practical activities and rely on the people to discover and select fully qualified persons for admission to the organization.

The maintenance of security and order requires that all cadres and combatants of the militia and self-defense forces thoroughly understand the law and be prepared to enhance their sense of responsibility in implementing the law. This will help them promptly discover and correctly deal with criminal acts and protect the people's right to collective mastery. Grasping the law and carrying out tasks according to the law are effective measures for suppressing the armed counterrevolutionary groups and hoodlums and hooligans who are conducting illegal activities

Tasks concerning the maintenance of political security and social order and safety require uniform leadership in order to develop the combined strength of the various forces effectively. To achieve this, each unit of the militia and self-defense forces must base its actions on the tasks entrusted by the local party organization and administration to formulate programs and plans in cooperation with the people's public security force, the army and the youth union in carrying out various tasks and the division of labor effectively.

Vague formulation of plans and solving problems after the fact are practices that will not produce expected achievements. Division of labor must also be clearly defined within the militia and self-defense forces in order that specialized detachments may be formed as a core force and other detachments will be able to carry out various tasks comprehensively. Members of the detachment responsible for maintaining security and order must be carefully selected and must be composed of outstanding cadres and combatants who once worked in critical areas or were assigned to important tasks. They must be given professional training, however, in order to enable them to carry out their tasks both overtly and covertly and solve developing problems promptly and correctly.

Close cooperation in maintaining security and order always exists between the self-defense force and the guard force of organizations and enterprises as well as between the militia force and the people's public security force. However, we should neither combine these two organizations into one nor allow them to operate totally independent from each other. Without uniform leadership and cooperation, we cannot create a vigorous fighting strength and score achievements in the maintenance of political security and social order.

The establishment of militia and self-defense forces detachments for maintaining security and order at the grassroots level is a good initiative which should be applied comprehensively, especially in critical areas. However, these detachments should be of the appropriate size, with emphasis on qualitative results rather than quantitative achievements in order to avoid performing tasks just for the sake of form.

Formulating an appropriate policy to improve spiritual and material facilities for members of the militia and self-defence forces, educating them and helping them to enhance their vigilance and maintain their fighting impetus and quality are tasks that must be carried out consistently in order to enable them to perform their tasks of maintaining security and order satisfactorily.

In localities where there are militia and self-defense forces, their organization and tasks must be satisfactorily carried out and political security and social order must be firmly guaranteed and maintained.

REVIEW OF AUGUST ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW260849 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Review of TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 8, Aug 82]

[Text] The August 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has come off the press. Its editorial, entitled "Improve the Quality of Education," reveals the deficiencies in the quality of education at present and points out that in the coming years all educational sectors must strive to create conditions for enhancing the quality of education in accordance with the party's training objectives, while paying attention to promoting education on various essential tasks in a number of regions.

The editorial also enumerates the decisive economic and social factors in determining requirements in the quality of education and stresses that while enhancing the quality of education, we should pay attention to ideological tasks so as to ensure strict adherence to the party's political line and should continue the movement to promote education on revolutionary ethics and the capacity for knowledge and practice in order to meet the requirements in the new division of labor in the national economy as well as the requirements in the task of class struggle and national defense.

The editorial continues: The raising of the quality of education and promotion thereof requires, first of all, an appropriate improvement in the educational system, the curricula and the training plan. While progressing steadily in the switch to the reformed educational system, we should further improve the existing school system. The general school curricula should be revised to incorporate labor, general technology, and vocation-oriented training. A categorization of training at an earlier stage in general middle schools should be adopted so as to prepare students fully for vocational studies in which technically oriented labor productivity must be highlighted. Meanwhile, the training of exceptionally gifted students should also be improved. The system of vocational schools and technician-training schools should be restructured and consolidated. Also, attention should be paid to opening vocational training classes to serve agricultural production and the production of consumer and export goods. Vocational middle schools, advanced schools and colleges should restudy their training objectives and revise their curricula and training plans accordingly and suit their training systems to the requirements in the related economic zones. We should advance toward building, for each region and each province, centers for training scientific and technical cadres, from the vocational middle school to the college level, in order to make realistic contributions toward fulfilling the scientific and technical training plan for production.

The editorial also deals with questions of stepping up the ideological task in schools, building up the contingent of teachers and educational management cadres, improving the teachers' living conditions, and enhancing school management so as to make schools and classes worthy of their names.

Next is an article entitled, "Build Up the Contingent of Teachers To Meet the Requirements of Reformed Education," by Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education. After analyzing the weaknesses and shortcomings of our present contingent of teachers, which are adversely affecting educational undertakings, as well as their causes, the article points out: Pedagogical reforms must be aimed primarily at enhancing the quality of the body of teachers so that the requirements of reformed education will be met, so that this body will be up to political and professional standards and so that it will be capable of keeping abreast with the constant developments of the new society and younger generations. Pedagogical reforms must enhance the revolutionary and scientific characters of the contingent of teachers so as to turn teachers into truly revolutionary fighters on the ideological and cultural fronts, the "soul shapers" [kyx saw taam hoonf] for the younger generation. Pedagogical reforms include many tasks, both long-range and immediate tasks. For the immediate future, we must strengthen the educational task and the management of the contingent of teachers while caring for the teachers' lives and enhancing their social status. We should combat the average achievement mentality and other negative phenomena within the body of teachers and raise their sense of responsibility and their fervor in the performance of tasks. We should simultaneously improve the managerial and control systems and intensify political and ideological indoctrination for teachers. Trade unions and the youth union must further step up the movement: "Each teacher, male or female, is a bright example for students." Local party committee echelons and administrations should consider teachers as party cadres.

The article then discusses some specific tasks that should be carried out with regard to the contingent of teachers.

Also featured in this issue is an article by Comrade Nguyen Van (Chan) on the question of restructuring the economy. The article points out: Seeking by all means to overcome, step by step, the imbalances in the economic structure is an investment-related task, an economic strategy, a matter relating to the art of economic management. With such significance, restructuring the economy and our existing economic structures is an indispensable, fundamental and pressing task. Restructuring the economy creates preconditions for the further development and socialization of our national economy and helps make realistic adjustments to the important components of the economy in its advance toward overcoming the existing economic imbalances.

Restructuring the economy, in essence, bears the nature a strategy for development of social economy and a strategy for economic management. The article then offers a number of measures for the implementation of the economic restructuring.

Next is an article entitled "Thoroughly Grasp the Party's Economic Line; Vigorously Develop Local Economies in the Immediate Stage," by Comrade Nguyen Xuan Huu, secretary of the Phu Khanh provincial party committee. The article expresses the opinions of the local party committee echelons on a number of issues set forth by the fifth party congress: Agricultural developemnt, agroindustrial relations in the immediate stage, and control of capital for the vigorous development of local economies.

This month's issue also carries Comrade Che Viet Tan's article entitled "Renovate the Planning Task at the Central, Local and Grassroots Levels." The article points out: In order to ensure that the managerial echelons at the central, local and grassroots levels can truly exercise control over the economy and truly formulate, harmonize, defend and implement their own plans, we necessarily must practice planning from the grassroots level up, using a new planning mechanism, in which the principles of economic accounting and socialist transactions are thoroughly grasped, to replace the old mechanism which is restrictive, bureaucratic, subsidy-based and increasing less dynamic and efficient. The new planning mechanism is one which attaches importance to the principles of both democrateic centralism and expansion, to both the state-established plan norms and the use of economic levers, which both promotes the creativeness and igenuity of the localities and grassroots units and sets high criteria for discipline and responsibility; which simultaneously strengthens the socialist economic sectors and provides guidance so that the operations of individually owned, privately owned and sideline economic installations will be geared to the objective of the state plan. The renovation of the planning task at all levels in accordance with the above-mentioned spirit will give rise to an improvement in the quality, efficiency and disciplinary nature of plans and will ensure that careful calculations will be made to achieve overall countrywide harmony -- harmony in the sectors, localities and at the grassroots level.

Then comes an article by Comrade Vo Chi Cao dealing with the consolidation and development of economic accounting and the building up of the right of enterprises to financial independence. The implementation of this measure is the best way to eliminate the long-standing practice of granting subsidies. It links the planning system with the system of checking the efficiency and responsibility in implementing state plans and encourages initiative at the grassroots level. The article also mentions the necessary conditions that the state must create in the coming years to help the enterprises practice economic accounting.

Next is an article entitled, "The Population Explosion and Its Impact," by Le Nang An. Through the concrete data presented, the article shows that the vigorous and rapid growth of our country's population has caused a great impact in the fields of food supply, educational development, population and labor distribution, environmental protection, job opportunties, housing drinking water, energy, communications, transport, sanitation, service supply, and so forth.

The article then suggests measures for carrying out our party's and state's population policy in which the first and foremost task is to arouse the consciousness, will, and feelings of everyone in society with regard to this issue.

Next is Hai Dang's article entitled "Build up a Strong, Stable Working Class To Make The Party Strong and Stable." The article points out that within a fraction of cadres and party members there exists a tendency to separated the working class from the party, and recognize only the party's leading role, but not that of the working class, in revolution, thereby slighting the task of building up the article also exposes the strengths, shortcomings and weaknesses of the contingent of workers and mentions the task that should be carried out to create a strong, stable working class.

Also featured in this issue is an article by Pham Thanh introducing Comrade Le Duan's book on socialist collective mastery, an important book which presents a systematic view of the collective mastery system -- one of our party's contributions to the treasure of scientific communist theory -- which clearly shows us the path in gradually building the socialist collective mastery system in line with the level of development in each of our country's stages of revolution and which contributes to helping us further grasp the basic issues in the fifth party congress resolution.

This month's issue also carries Prof Dao Van Tien's article entitled, "Scientific Knowledge Can Be Gained Only Through Correct Self-Teaching Methods." The article exposes the shortcomings of many self-taught personnel and discuss a scientific, efficient self-teaching method.

Next comes an article by Thien Nhanentitled, "Counter the Enemies' Economically Destructive War." After exposing the schemes and tricks used against us in the economic field by our enemies -- primarily the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists -- the article shows that our struggle against the enemies' economic schemes and tricks is an arduous, decisive and very complex class struggle that is closely related to the political, ideological, cultural and social domains. Therefore, we should raise everyone's consciousness regarding our enemies' multifacited war in general and their economically destructive war in particular so as to heighten vigilance, take preventive measures and wage an effective struggle.

Then comes an article entitled, "Some Questions on Chinese Military Strategy." by Nhuan Vu. The article points out that it is on the basis of a counterrevolutionary political policy that the reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles have devised the Chinese military strategy, a strategy advocating the domestic use of the army as a tool to repress the people and those who are opposed to the clique of Maoist followers and to collusion abroad with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary forces in the implementation of their expansionism and hegemonism, their policy of creating great chaos in the world and in their war preparations to oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam. That reactionary military strategy has come into being at a time when the Zhongnanhai leaders are incapable of realizing their ambitions by their own means. It manifests, on the one hand, the expansionist and big-nation hegemonistic nature of the reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles and, on the other, many hard-to-solve contradictions. Therefore, it certainly will go bankrupt as the Chinese people are awakening to reality and the world's three revolutionary currents are launching furious attacks.

BRIEFS

VIETNAM-USSR FISHING COOPERATION -- Since early this year, the Haiphong branch of the Central Marine Products Corporation has received 1,600 tons of sea fish from various Soviet trawlers under a program of cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This volume of fish exceeds the plan set for 1982 by more than 100 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Aug 82 BK]

FOREST MANAGEMENT BY COOPERATIVES -- To date more than 2.05 million hectares of forests have been turned over to some 4,000 cooperatives in 17 northern provinces and two southern provinces for management and exploitation. Together with the people and state-operated forestry forces, these cooperatives have planted 403,475 hectares of forests in centralized areas and 2 billion trees in various localities. Forests in centralized areas in some mountainous provinces have reportedly begun to supply raw materials for the mining, paper and fiber industries and special products for export. [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 4 BK]

AUSTRALIA

DEFENSE EQUIPMENT ALTERNATIVES DEBATED

Briefing on Harrier Jets

BK250918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The manufacturers of the British jump-jet have been telling the Defense Department how the sea Harriers performed in the Falklands war. A Radio Australia reporter in Canberra says that the makers of the Harrier want Australia to buy the aircraft but have been told Australia will hold off until it is clear whether or not the navy is to get a new aircraft carrier. Each Harrier costs $14 million. That's about the same in American dollars.

Report on Aircraft Carrier

BK260724 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] A federal government committee says a new aircraft carrier should not be the first priority for Australia's defense planning. A report of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense says it believes the cost of a new aircraft carrier would be up to $1,000 million with another $500 million for aircraft. The committee points out that cutbacks in spending mean training hours for pilots have been reduced to a minimum for safety and 13 of the navy's 19 Grumman fighter aircraft are in storage.

The report says the defense forces need an airborne early warning system and recommends that navy Skyhawks should be taken out of storage and used as land-based strike aircraft.

LIBERALS DEFEAT CENSURE MOTION IN PARLIAMENT

BK251615 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, says the royal commission into the ship painters and dockers union has blown up in the prime minister's face, unexpectedly revealing large scale tax evasion. During an opposition censure motion against the government in Parliament today, the Labor leader claimed the extent of the fraud revealed in the Costigan report would have been as much as $15 billion. That's about the same in American dollars.

In his report to Parliament, Mr Costigan found that federal officials knew of a major tax evasion scheme in 1973, but because of inaction and negligence, allowed it to flourish without prosecution. He also found the schemes could have been prosecuted under existing laws and that legislation introduced in 1980 was unnecessary.

During the censure motion, the treasurer, Mr Howard, said it would take years for the high court to test the validity of pre-1980 legislation and until then it wouldn't be known whether Mr Costigan's legan opinion was correct. Mr Fraser said he couldn't care if people were caught by new or old legislation as long as they were caught.

The censure motion was defeated on party lines. In the Senate, Democrats are supporting Labor's censure motion and Radio Australia's Canberra office says the result will depend on the vote of an independent senator.

ENTRY VISA FOR FRETILIN LEADER REFUSED

BK260919 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] A representative of the Fretilin nationalist forces in East Timor has been refused an entry visa to Australia.

A spokesman for the federal minister for immigration, Mr Hodges, said Mr (Jose Ramos Horta) had been refused a visa on the recommendation of the foreign affairs minister. He said Mr (Horta) represented an organization which the government did not recognize.

Describing the action as shameful, the chairman of the Australian-East Timor Association, Dr (Preston), said Mr (Horta) had been invited to submit to a Senate standing committee his proposals for a resolution of the East Timor conflict.

The Australian Council for Overseas Aid said the blocking of Mr (Horta's) entry was unacceptable, and would deprive the Senate hearing of a major source of vital information.

VISIT BY FRENCH ENVOY TO NOUMEA EXAMINED

BK231345 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] The French high commissioner in New Caledonia, Mr Nucci, has arrived in Australia during his south Pacific tour to explain the program of reforms the French Government is trying to introduce in its south Pacific territory. Political correspondent (John Lombard) reports from Canberra:

[Begin recording] Mr Nucci was the member of the Socialist government of President Mitterrand who was chosen by the president to go to Noumea to bring about a series of reforms in New Caledonia. The Melanesian population at New Caledonia, which represents about 46 percent of all the people on the archipelago, had been urging the metropolitan government in Paris to set a date for independence.

So far, the Mitterrand government has refused, saying only that it will review the statute which governs New Caledonia next year. The French parliament decided last year that the territory would be ruled by a decree from Paris for 1 year, and Mr Nucci was sent to Noumea to implement a number of reforms. These are intended to remove injustices and inequality from such issues as land ownership, economic development and judicial matters. They were described by the French minister for overseas territory, Mr Emmanuelli, as bold and audacious. However, supporters of rightwing European elements were involved [words indistinct] riots last month, and invaded the territorial assembly during a debate on the reform.

The situation in New Caledonia is now calm, and Mr Nucci told a news conference in Canberra that he would not tolerate any further outbreaks of violence, either from the left or from the right. In an interview he told me that his most fervent wish for New Caledonia was that the Melanesians and the Europeans could learn to live together and work out a sensible program of reform.

Mr Nucci had already visited Fiji and New Zealand before coming to Australia. Today he had several hours of talks with Australian officials in the departments of foreign affairs, defense and that of the prime minister. A meeting is scheduled with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Tony Street, and the deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party and Labor spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Lionel Bowen.

Mr Nucci told his news conference that the French Government felt it was important that countries in the south Pacific region fully understood the program of reforms the Mitterrand administration was trying to implement. On its part, the Australian Government has already welcomed the moves initiated in Noumea. Mr Street has said that they were going in the right direction but, like Mr Nucci, he too deplored last month's violence. [end recording]

MARCOS RECOVERED, MEETS SRV, THAI OFFICIALS

OW261249 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The president has fully recovered from his respiratory infection and his exercise tolerance is now normal. However, attending physicians have advised him to limit visitors for the rest of the week. One of the president's few visitors today were the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister and the Thai foreign minister. Jose Carlos has details:

[Begin recording] The president looked healthy and was in a jovial mood when he received Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau this morning at Malacanang. The president told thevisiting Vietnamese official that the close friendly relations between the Philippines and Vietnam will not change, despite the difference in their foreign policies. The chief executive said whatever be the disagreements between the two countries in relation to Kampuchea and ASEAN, the Philippines will continue to strengthen relations with Vietnam. He said that the problems confronting the region can be settled by reason. For his part, the Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau personally delivered a message from Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to the president. In that message, Pham Van Dong praises the president and the first lady for the reorientation of the Philippine foreign policy towards friendship with other countries. President Marcos also said he was pleased to hear from the Vietnamese leader of his goal to help secure peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Later, the chief executive met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand. They exchanged views on mutual trade problems between the Philippines and Thailand.

Present during the meeting were Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo. [end recording]

SURVEILLANCE OF LABOR SUSPECTS CONTINUES

HK270016 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says surveillance continues on labor and business leaders suspected of maintaining links with communist groups. In a talk with newsmen, Enrile said the watch is necessary to protect the security and the stability of the state, but the defense chief stressed that military action against these labor and business executives is being carefully planned so as not to violate their rights under the law.

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SUZUKI ON PRC REJECTION OF TEXTBOOK STATEMENT

OW300248 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 30, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki indicated Monday his government has no intention of restudying an official statement it issued last week concerning the current row over Japanese high school history textbooks.

The prime minister made the remark in commenting on reports that China has rejected the latest Japanese Government's statement on textbook revisions, which Beijing and other Asian countries said distorted Japan's behavior before and during World War II in Korea and China. Suzuki said since the government clearly said it would correct the content of the textbooks with sincerity, there is no choice but to "fully explain" to China on the government statement.

The government's explanation will be given through diplomatic channels, but the prime minister indicated the government may send a special envoy to China in the future.

Ogawa Comments

OW290921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Kannami, Shizuoka Pref., Aug 29, KYODO -- Education Minister Heiji Ogawa suggested Sunday Japan might send a special envoy to Beijing seeking Chinese understanding of a government statement on the textbook issue announced Thursday.

Addressing the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's (LDP) national seminar, Ogawa said he was "relieved" at South Korea's acceptance of the statement in which the government pledged "necessary amendments" to school textbook accounts of Japanese actions in neighboring countries in and before World War II.

Referring to China's refusal to accept it, he said the government had done all it could within the framework of Japan's textbook screening system. He said the government would explain its positionto China "sincerely and wholeheartedly" through diplomatic channels.

He later told reporters his ministry had done its best, suggesting it would not reconsider the official statement as sought by China. Asked about the possibility of dispatching a special envoy to Beijing, Ogawa said "It could occur depending on situations."

SAKURAUCHI ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI FOR 4-DAY VISIT

For Delhi coverage of Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi's official visit to India beginning on 27 August, including his meeting with Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, see the India section of the 30 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JSP TO ASK GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE FISHING ACCORD

OW281111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Yamaguchi, Aug 28, KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Chief Ichio Asukata said here Saturday he will ask the government to invite a North Korean negotiator to resume talks on a bilateral fishery agreement that expired at the end of June. Speaking to reporters, he also said he wants the two-year private agreement elevated to the status of a government agreement.

The agreement expired after the Japanese Government rejected a planned visit of North Korea's chief negotiator Hyon Jun-guk to Tokyo. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea. Several Japanese fishing boats have been seized in North Korea's exclusive fishing zone since the agreement lapsed.

SUZUKI REAFFIRMS POLICY ON MILITARY FORCES

OW281134 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Kannami, Shizuoka Pref., Aug 28, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Saturday reaffirmed his government's policy of not possessing military forces strong enough to threaten Japan's neighbors. The prime minister touched on defense as well as domestic issues such as the country's deficit finances in a speech at the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's national summer seminar.

In the hour-long speech, Suzuki said Japan will "carry out the minimum defense buildup necessary for a nation of peace." He said Japan will continue to uphold its non-three nuclear policy -- not introducing, not manufacturing and not-possessing nuclear weapons -- and will "not have military power (that can be of) a threat to neighboring countries."

The prime minister also referred to the summit of industrially advanced nations in Versailles in June and to the United Nations special General Assembly on disarmament in New York, both of which he attended. He said Japan contributed to reactivating the world economy at the summit, adding that Japan also helped lay the ground for abolishing nuclear weapons and for disarmament.

Speaking on the reconstruction of national finances, the prime minister said the government must make all out efforts to stop issuing national bonds in fiscal 1984. There have been reports that the government may not be able to meet this goal because of a tax revenue shortfall in the current fiscal year ending next March 31 which will exceed yen 5 trillion.

Suzuki was originally scheduled to deliver a speech titled "Choices for the 21st Century" in which he was to say he is keenly aware of the increasing responsibility he has and that he is determined to reconstruct national finances and streamline the government. He apparently decided not to deliver that speech because its tone could be interpreted to mean he is strongly interested in seeking reelection as party president late this year. Suzuki has officially refrained from commenting on whether he will run again for party president.

4 TRILLION YEN OF NATIONAL BONDS TO BE ISSUED

OW300815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Kannami, Shizuoka Pref., Aug 30, KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe indicated Monday that the government would additionally issue about yen 4 trillion (dollar 15.5 billion) worth of national bonds to redress an expected revenue shortfall in fiscal 1982, ending March 31.

The indication was a clear sign that the government has in effect abandoned its plan to put its finances back in order by phasing out the flotation of deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1984, financial sources said. At a Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) lecture meeting held here, Watanabe also said tax increases and a heavier burden on social welfare beneficiaries will be inevitable.

The finance minister stressed the need for a sizable cut in national expenditures. "If Japan does not make the combined efforts, it may fall into an inflationary trend like the 'British disease' of resorting to unreserved issues of national bonds," he said.

Watanabe made the statements in relation to compilation of a fiscal 1983 budget, which he will explain to LDP members Tuesday. This was the first time Watanabe specified an amount in connection with possible additional national bond issues.

But Finance Ministry officials said the amount the minister hinted would not cover a revenue shortfall in the current fiscal year. The shortfall is estimated at yen 5-6 trillion (dollar 19-23 billion).

Watanabe noted it is necessary to prop up the flagging economy by additional public works spending rather than by lowering interest rates. Reduction of interest rates may bring about further depreciation of the yen, he said.

DEFENSE AGENCY DRAWS UP FY 83 BUDGET REQUEST

OW260849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 26, KYODO -- The Defense Agency Thursday drew up its yen 2.8 trillion (dollar 11.1 billion) budget request for fiscal 1983, the first year of the next five-year defense buildup program. This represents a 7.346 percent increase over the current fiscal year despite budgetary austerity by the government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The figure is less than the 7.75 percent hike this year. Suzuki has said he will keep other government spending below the level of fiscal 1982, started in April.

Major items on the agency's fiscal 1983 shopping list include 20 F-15 jet fighters and 10 P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes. The contracts for the airplanes, other military hardware and defense facilities will compel the government to spend about yen 2.48 trillion (dollar 9.9 billion) in fiscal 1984 and beyond. If the agency's budget is approved by the Diet (Parliament) as it is, defense spending is expected to exceed 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) during the next fiscal year at the earliest, despite the government's 1976 policy to hold it below that level.

While the United States has reason to be happy with the proposed defense spending, it will draw tough resistance from Japan's opposition parties. Some leftist parties claim Japan's Self-Defense Forces are not needed. The defense budget request came four days before Japanese and U.S. officials meet in Hawaii to discuss bilateral defense cooperation in the western Pacific. The U.S. Government has been persistently calling for Japan's substantial defense buildup.

The agency's shopping list also includes 75 74-model main battle tanks, 18 203-mm self-propelled howitzers and 10 AH-1S antitank helicopters. Most of the weapons will be deployed in the northern island of Hokkaido, considered vulnerable to possible Soviet attack. The agency plans to build up maritime defense capability by newly deploying three destroyers, a submarine, a missile vessel and a large replenishment ship during fiscal 1983.

The proposed budget also seeks yen 61.2 billion (dollar 245 million) in financial contributions to the U.S. forces in this country. This represents an 18.7 percent increase over the current fiscal year.

BRIEFS

ROBOTS TO USSR, BULGARIA -- Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- A government-sponsored Japanese firm said Thursday it may start leasing industrial robots to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other countries. A spokesman for Japan Robot Leasing Co. of Tokyo said that the way has been cleared for leasing robots to foreign countries now that the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan agreed to finance such business if it takes the form of "lease and purchase." He said the company has already received leasing inquiries from major business corporations in Australia, Argentina and Taiwan as well as government agencies in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Noting that the Soviet Union had asked for leased robots for development of Siberia, the spokesman noted difficulties in such case due to the possibility of violating the regulations of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control (Cocom) and unavailability of robots able to withstand the extreme low temperatures in Siberia. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 19 Aug 82 OW]

U.S. SOLDIER REPORTED TO CROSS OVER TO DPRK

SK281037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 28 (KCNA) — PFC. Joseph T. White, belonging to the 3rd Squad, 3rd Platoon, "A" Company, 31.1 battalion, 2nd Division, of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea, crossed the Military Demarcation Line and came over to the northern half of the republic on the morning of August 28.

He sought political asylum, saying that it is a wrong policy for the U.S. Government to send American youths to the far-off Korean soil, an alien land, and force upon them an army life against the Korean people and he had thought it shameful to take part in such aggressive act.

He is now under kind protection of the competent organ.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES CHON'S AFRICAN TOUR

SK290531 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 29 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 August commentary: "Sordid Trip of Deception by a Colonial Stooge"]

[Text] The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the dirty stooge of the U.S. imperialists and flagrant traitor, has recently toured African countries, such as Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's African tour was carried out at a time when the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule of South Korea and the puppets' policy depending on the United States have been more strongly denounced and rejected than ever at home and abroad.

In its trip to these countries, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has pursued the goal of deceiving and mocking public opinion at home and abroad by covering up its nature as a traitor, nation seller, colonial stooge and fascist murderer, of raising its popularity and winning the favor of these African countries by beautifying South Korea to make it appear an independent country so as to emerge from the daily-deteriorating isolation facing it in the international community.

For this reason, its trip to these African countries was carried out in accordance with the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists, who are bent on keeping South Korea as their colony and military base. The trip was one of thorough deception staged on the basis of scenario written by the U.S. masters. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's babblings in the African countries clearly show this.

Wherever it went on its tour, it unabashedly raved about being thoroughly anticolonial. It is widely known to the world that the U.S. imperialists have been controlling military prerogatives of supreme command and practicing colonial rule in South Korea by occupying it for nearly 40 years. It is none but the U.S. imperialists who are acting as the masters controlling everything in South Korea.

As for the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, it is a stooge well and long trained by the U.S. imperialists and a colonial errand boy who is faithfully executing the U.S. masters' colonial rule, national division and war policy.

The colonial rule of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the only legacy of traditional colonialism left in the world.

It is a preposterous and unseemly act that a sordid colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists should babble about anticolonialism. If the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique possesses a shred of anticolonialism, it should, first of all, have denounced U.S. imperialism, the source of modern imperialism, and opposed the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea. However, because it is the lowest class U.S. stooge, it dared not articulate its condemnation of its masters' colonialism.

It is as ridiculous as a prostitute opposes prostitution that it babbled about anticolonialism.

Also, at every opportunity in its tour, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique ignominiously raved about freedom, peace and prosperity. How can a bayonet-toting military gangster group like the Chon Tu-hwan clique prattle about freedom, peace and prosperity?

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is a fascist murderer who, with tanks and armored personnel carriers, submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood and turned the whole land of South Korea into a dark world devoid of fundamental freedom and democracy. It is also a war maniac which is daily staging military exercises aimed at attacking us in the air, sea and on ground and the ringleader which has plummeted the South Korean economy into an extreme distress by its various scandals and plundering policy.

How can the puppets who, under instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have turned the whole land of South Korea into a prison cell without bars, a powderkeg of war which can explode at any time, and reduced the people's livelihood to the greatest misery, bring about peace, freedom and prosperity?

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's prattlings are nothing but deceptive trick to cover up the tragic reality of South Korea and to hide its antipopular crimes which have caused such a tragic reality.

The deceptive acts by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique have also been exposed in the fact that it is touting deceptive proposals for reunification and a proposal for summit talks between the supreme leaders of the North and South, which have already been denounced and rejected at home and abroad, and is begging for support for them.

The most important and the priority problem arising in solving independently the question of our country's reunification is to force U.S. troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and put an end to U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Korea.

If the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique really hopes for national reunification, it should first of all demand that U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, however, never mentioned forcing U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea during its current trip to African countries. Instead, it repeatly babbled about such cliches as the so-called national harmony or democratic reunification.

Essentially, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, while repeating that the only way to deal with the North is confrontation and that we should not imagine peaceful reunification, has only staged anticommunist rackets, encouraged confrontation between the North and South and built still higher the wall separating the North and South. In short, it is an intolerable national splittist.

It is an ignominous act of displaying the head of a sheep and then selling dog meat that such a national traitor who is bent on national division should beautify himself as an advocate of reunification by touting deceptive proposals for reunification abroad.

The proposal for a simultaneous UN admission by the North and South advocated by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is a deceptive splittist proposal and a plot designed to fabricate two Koreas and perpetuate national division. The deceptive and fraudulent nature of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is well exposed in its slandering of us. In a bid to obstruct our patriotic stand for reunification and the great overseas influence of the most realistic and fair proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has uttered such vicious words as the North's policy of reunifying the South by use of force and about its military buildup.

As for the threat of southward invasion frequently cited by the puppets, it is a fabrication to deceive public opinion at home and abroad and a hackneyed slogan to cover up its vicious plot for a war of northward invasion.

When the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique was prattling about the North's policy of reunifying the South by use of force, the northern half of the Korean Peninsula was vigorously creating the speed of the 1980's generating from the struggle sites of the great socialist construction for national prosperity. The South was engaged in frenzied powder-reeking war exercise rackets on the assumption of a southward invasion.

Through this stark reality, people clearly see that the threat of invasion comes from the South.

Describing itself as a partner of the developing countries of Africa, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique babbled about mutual cooperation and promoting friendly relations in its current trip. It even made preposterous remarks that it supports the cause of the Namibian and Palestinian peoples. This is a poor masquerade.

It is well known to the world that the South Korean puppet cliques have been an enemy of the people of the newly emerging countries such as the peoples of the African and Arab countries as twin stooges of the U.S. imperialists, along with the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists.

Employed as mercenary troops of the U.S. imperialists, the puppets have massacred the people who rose in struggle to liberate their nation in the Southeast Asian jungles, stood alongside the Israeli aggressors against the Arab peoples by sending aircraft pilots whenever wars broke out in the Middle East and opposed the struggle of the South African people for national liberation by establishing friendly relations with the South African racists and sending a puppet military advisory group.

Despite this, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, assuming another shape, has tried to overcome its isolation in these countries by babbling as if it were supporting the African and Arab peoples in opposition to the South African racists and Zionists.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a dirty stooge of the imperialists, is now executing the aggressive policy of the imperialists. It has not been able to avoid denunciation from the peoples of the African countries.

No matter what sweet words he may have uttered during his tour of the African countries, he has not been able to cover up his wicked nature as a servant of the imperialists and an enemy of the Korean and African peoples.

No matter how much powder it may apply to make it appear beautiful, a crow can never transform itself into a white heron. Because of its nature and constitution as a dirty stooge of the U.S. imperialists and fascist murderer, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not qualified as a party to talk to reasonable men and dignified, sovereign countries.

It is a political farce that a brutal murderer who has stained his hands with the blood shed by his fellow countrymen, a lone stooge who is denounced and cursed by the people of the world and a dirty colonial stooge who is capable of prolonging his political life under the protection of the bayonets of the imperialist masters, should babble about being a partner or promoting a friendly relationship.

It is also ridiculous that the stooge who has offered the South Korean economy to the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists and who has to beg for millions of tons of rice to prolong its life on top of a mountain of debts totaling billions and billions of dollars should prattle about cooperation.

Hidden in such empty words are the wicked intention to earn a few handfuls of foreign exchange by exporting a labor force and to bolster the weak economy by inducing fuel and raw materials at a cheaper price.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's diplomacy, designed to enhance its popularity under a mask to cover up its dirty face, will not work. Needless to say, such diplomacy will become an intolerable insult to people who are advocating independence and struggling against all kinds of subjugation and domination.

The more desperate it becomes, the more the dirty nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring will expose itself before the world. Its efforts will hasten its isolation in the international community.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, a dirty stooge of the imperialists and a fascist murderer running counter to the trend of times of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, cannot avoid destruction.

SOUTH KOREAN MOBILIZATION EXERCISES SCORED

SK290844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 29 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique started a provocative river-crossing exercise on August 25 with the mobilization of a puppet army unit in an attempt to divert elsewhere the attention of the people opposing U.S. imperialism and aspiring after independence, according to a report. The puppet prime minister, the "minister of national defence" and the "chief of general staff of the army" and others turned up at the exercise ground that day and ran wild in whipping up a war atmosphere, crying about someone's "surprise attack" and the like.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique is staging "training of rehabilitation" of the bridge spanning the Han River between Yongsan and Noryangjin in Seoul from August 26 with the mobilization of a large number of personnel and heavy equipment.

VRPR: NUCLEAR WAR DANGER CREATED BY U.S.

SK291304 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Talk on "The Danger of Nuclear War Mounting on the Korean Peninsula" from "Hour for Compatriots Abroad" program]

[Text] Compatriots abroad: Today's international situation is being aggravated because of the Reagan regime, which is pursuing a policy of a military buildup and military confrontation under the slogans of military superiority and the rebirth of a strong United States.

In particular, the situation of the Korean Peninsula, which is a main target of the U.S. global strategy along with the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, has reached a very dangerous stage because of U.S. maneuvers to trigger a new aggression war and even a nuclear war in this region at any time. In fact, the Korean Peninsula, one of the main targets of the aggressive global strategy of the Reagan regime, has become a region where the possibility of a war breaking out is most clearly seen.

Successive regimes of the United States have realized the geopolitical importance and role of the Korean Peninsula in the implementation of U.S. global strategy and have attached great military and strategic significance to this. The U.S. war maniacs, including former U.S. President Truman, have regarded the Korean Peninsula as an ideal war ground guaranteeing success in their strategy in Asia and as a strategic base. Proceeding from this, following World War II, the United States hastily occupied South Korea illegally. Using it as a key base, it has dreamed of occupying and dominating the whole Korean Peninsula.

To realize such a dirty ambition, the United States not only has enforced its policy of making South Korea a colony and military base by establishing anticommunist, terrorist and dictatorial regimes in this land but has also frantically accelerated preparations for a war of northward invasion.

Such schemes of preparing for a war of northward invasion have been even more unscrupulous lately. The danger of war created by the Reagan regime is increasing with each passing day.

The deployment of tactical nulcear weapons in South Korea reveals the nature of aggression and bellicosity of the United States, which has continuously brought in nuclear weapons, openly clamoring that it will not rule out the use of nuclear weapons whenever the opportunity presented itself. As is widely known, an announcement of the Brookings Institution of the United States and military affairs experts in Japan and Western countries have already reported that 1,000 nuclear warheads are now deployed in South Korea. Such a large number of nuclear weapons -- which are said to be the equivalent of 1,700 times the power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan -- are capable of killing 160 million people. In other words, the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea can destroy our nation as many as three times over.

Such huge amounts of nuclear warheads have been deployed in the area along the demilitarized zone and many other areas, including Ulsan and Kunsan, and in military bases in Japan and the Pacific.

The U.S. imperialists not only have deployed such huge amounts of nuclear weapons but also have frequently staged nuclear war exercises simulating the North as the target of a nuclear attack. The South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise codenamed Team Spirit staged by the U.S. imperialists annually can be said to be a preliminary war to complete preparations for a nuclear war of northward invasion.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to trigger a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, regarding this region as a test site for a limited nuclear war.

The foreign press have reported that the Korean Peninsula is in danger of being the first test site and the first actual site of a limited nuclear war. This is by no means accidental. Because of the criminal war policy of the Reagan regime, our nation is in a very grave situation in which it may become entangled in the calamity of nuclear war.

Our people remember the miserable scenes of Hiroshima, Japan, where an atomic bomb was dropped for the first time in history by the U.S. imperialists 37 years ago. If a nuclear war breaks out in this region in accordance with the Reagan regime's strategy in Korea, who will be the victims of the nuclear war? Our people and the people in the North and the South will be the victims.

Compatriots abroad: Because of the U.S. aggressors' occupation of South Korea, our people have been suffering the tragedy of national division for over 37 years, failing to achieve the national reunification which they so ardently desire.

Enduring such a tragedy of national division is a deplorable thing. Nevertheless, our people still have to face the danger of national annihilation because of a nuclear war. Should we idly watch such a situation develop?

Everyone, if he sincerely loves the country and the nation, wants national reunification, does not want to live as a slave in a U.S. colony and does not want to become a victim in a nuclear war, should rise up in the sacred anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to make the U.S. forces withdraw from this land, to end the colonial rule of the United States and to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war in this region.

Withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea, withdrawing the nuclear weapons from this land, ending the U.S. colonial rule in this land and preventing the danger of a nuclear war are an ardent task assigned to our people and a precondition for achieving peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification. By actively waging a nationwide anti-U.S. struggle for independence to regain human dignity and national sovereignty, the people of all walks of life should more vigorously struggle to liquidate U.S. colonial rule and to establish an independent and democratic new society and a reunified fatherland without foreign forces.

VRPR: LETTER FOR ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE CIRCULATED

SK291132 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Fatherland news from "Hour for Compatriots Abroad" program]

[Text] At a time when anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment is daily increasing in the fatherland, a letter of declaration for anti-U.S. struggle for independence in 1982 in the name of the fraternal association of students in Kwangju is being circulated in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon. This letter of declaration has aroused support and sympathy among students and citizens.

The letter of declaration for anti-U.S. struggle for independence for 1982 points out: Thirty-seven years have passed since the country was divided into North and South. This division has been frozen into a permanent division. This national tragedy is a result of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's schemes hindering reunification.

The letter of declaration appeals to students and people throughout the country to rise up in the anti-U.S. struggle to end the U.S. occupation of South Korea and to achieve national reunification.

On the other hand, according to a report, members of an underground club of the students of a certain university in Pusan recently held a mock trial of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and burned him in effigy. Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to execute and massacre those youths and students who lifted the torch of anti-U.S. national salvation by setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center.

On that day, the students sentenced traitor Chon Tu-hwan to death, branding him a special traitor, and burned an effigy of Chon Tu-hwan on the spot. Following this, the students sent a message to Chongwadae in which they said: "You have already been executed in the name of the people. You should admit all your crimes you have committed before the nation and go to hell."

It has been belatedly learned that on 20 March the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which sentenced to capital punishment and severe penalties the patriots who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan to oppose the military occupation and colonial rule of South Korea by the United States and to make our peoples' anti-U.S. struggle for independence known to the world, distributed an announcement and reference materials prepared and fabricated by the National Security Planning Agency in connection with the Pusan arson case to newspaper companies and other press organs and forced these press organs to report them. This incident is arousing great indignation among the people.

According to this report, the materials distributed by the National Security Planning Agency included materials for questions and answers for use in a press conference and for use by personages appearing on radio and television.

These materials for questions and answers were prepared beforehand so that at the press conference reporters could not raise questions other than the prepared ones. Supplementary reference news data were also distributed to reporters in addition to materials for questions and answers so they could not quote any other data other than these and could not find the truth of the case independently. Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring forced newspaper editors to write the titles and subtitles of news articles on the arson case within limitations designated by the National Security Planning Agency.

Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to brand the patriots involved in this case as hooligans and block the anti-U.S. aspiration for independence of our people with false reports full of slander and fabrications.

NODONG SINMUN EXPOUNDS ON PROPOSAL FOR DCRK

SK280534 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2313 GMT 27 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 August special article: "The Establishment of the DCRK Is a True Way for Solving the Question of Reunification"]

[Text] The proposal for reunification of the fatherland through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song continues to elicit a wide response at home and abroad because of its justness.

Voices supporting and welcoming this proposal and voices calling for an earlier realization of it are daily growing among the people of our country and people of the world. This is because the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK has elucidated the most correct way to solve the question of reunification and the national question in our country by reflecting the national aspiration, the concrete reality of our country and the interests of the North and South.

Only when a nation solves national questions in a correct way can its people maintain dignity and independence and achieve national prosperity. The question of reunification in our country is a matter of putting an end to intervention by external force in the internal affairs of Korea, realizing the complete sovereignty of our people throughout the whole nation, eliminating distrust and confrontation between the North and South and achieving national unity.

In a country like ours whose territory is artificially divided by outside forces and where different ideas and systems exist in the North and South, solving the national question emerges as a very difficult and complicated matter.

But putting forth a new proposal to reunify the fatherland through the establishment of the DCRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated a most correct way for a successful solution to such a difficult and complicated question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The proposal to reunify the fatherland through the establishment of the DCRK newly put forth at the sixth party congress is the most reasonable, just and realistic proposal for national reunification.

The proposal to found a confederal state put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a patriotic proposal for reunification which has placed national interests at a premium, having them take precedence over ideas and systems. The nation takes precedence over ideas and systems. If we continue to be separated into North and South without achieving complete national sovereignty, our people in each half of the country will not be able to achieve independent development.

The proposal to found a confederal state is a most reasonable and realistic proposal enabling us to solve the national question, leaving the two contradictory [sangban toenun] systems in the North and South.

The proposal to establish the DCRK is an all the more reasonable and realistic proposal for solving the national question in that it enables us to achieve the complete sovereignty of our people. Complete national severeignty will be achieved only when we put an end to all sorts of intervention in the internal affairs of our people by outside forces and when we independently solve all the problems arising before the country and nation.

The confederal government elucidated in the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is an independent government which is to sweep away throughout the nation all sorts of intervention in the internal affairs by outside forces and dependence on foreign forces, to exercise complete sovereignty in domestic and external activities and solve all problems arising in the national politics in the basic interests of the Korean people and in accordance with reality of the country. This shows that the proposal for the establishment of the confederal state is a just proposal reflecting the fundamental demands necessary to realizing the nation's complete sovereignty.

The proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is one for the solution to the national question in that it enables us to achieve nation's united development and prosperity. Only when a nation is achieving united development and prosperity in conformity with its aspirations and demands can it maintain its independence, dignity and honor.

In order to achieve our nation's united development and prosperity, we should put an end to national division and achieve national reunification. When we have reunified our fatherland, we can achieve united development by mobilizing national resources, technology and strength and wisdom and open a firm prospect for national prosperity.

The proposal for the establishment of a confederal state elucidates a short cut to lessen the differences between the North and South -- the result of a continued division -- and to achieve a united development of the country and people by establishing a unified state, leaving the two contradictory systems existing in the North and South.

It is expected that the DCRK will place the overall interests of the country and people at a premium and will discuss common problems in the interests of the country and people. It also expected that the governments in the two areas will make efforts to lessen the differences of the North and South and for a united development of the nation.

The proposal for reunifying the country by founding the DCRK is a unique one which meets the situation in our country. Confederal states known so far have taken the form of national and state confederations based on identical social and political systems. Experience up to now suggested that mutually contradicting social systems could not exist in a confederal state.

The proposal for forming a confederal state is a chuche-type, patriotic one which enables us to achieve the cause for the country's reunification by recognizing and tolerating two mutually differing two systems, taking into consideration the situation in our country, the basic interests of the people, the desire of our people and the situation in areas surrounding our country. This new proposal is a most rational and practical one which can be accepted by those who love the country and people. It meets the desire of the world's people for fairly resolving the Korean question.

Voices have been raised at home and abroad in demanding the implementation of the proposal for founding a confederal state. This proves the justness and vitality of this proposal.

To resolve the national question in our country, we should force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and should end their maneuvers meddling in the internal affairs of our country.

While hindering the reunification of our country by occupying South Korea for 37 years, the U.S. imperialists, brazenly meddling in the internal affairs of Korea, have wickedly maneuvered to perpetuate division and fabricate two Koreas. To hinder the reunification of our country, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a nuclear base by increasing aggressive forces in South Korea and by shipping to it mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons. To justify their occupation policy, while continuously kicking up war exercise rackets against us, they have heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Proceeding from an aggressive aim of perpetuating the division of Korea at any cost and of continuously holding on to South Korea as their colony, the U.S. imperialists, while strengthening their maneuvers for aggression and war, have obstinately hindered the reunification of our country. To conceal its policy for colonial control over South Korea, the United States has called it an independent country. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the real rulers in South Korea who, seizing power, including the prerogative of supreme military command, have exercised influence over everything there. The South Korean regime is a tool executing the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonial control.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have hindered the reunification of our country and violated the sovereignty of our people. Ending the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and thwarting their policy for aggression are keys to resolving the national question in our country. The question of the reunification of our country is an internal affair which can only be settled by our people. The U.S. imperialists have no grounds whatsoever for meddling in the internal affairs of our country. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should not meddle in the question of the reunification of our country, immediately withdraw from South Korea and take their hands off Korea.

To achieve the country's reunification, we, along with forcing the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea, should thwart and check the maneuvers for division by the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- their stooges. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a most wicked executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonial rule. Of the successive puppets in South Korea, it is a group of the most brazen splittists.

Deep-rooted in South Korea today is the rancor of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- their stooges. Their anti-U.S. struggle for independence has intensified with each passing day. The South Korean people clearly understand that only by eliminating the fascist, military colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and by founding the DCRK can they completely restore national sovereignty, achieve the democratization of South Korean society and extricate themselves from today's disasters. Upholding slogans reading "Yankees must withdraw," and "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan," they are resolutely waging an anti-U.S. struggle to achieve independence and democratization and to oppose fascism.

The South Korean people's anti-U.S. and anti-fascist nation-saving struggle reflects the unanimous desire of the people for building in the fatherland a single reunififed Korea -- a society of independence where there are no foreign aggressors and traitors.

Implementing the proposal for founding the DCRK at the earliest possible date is the vital demand of the people and is a guarantee for resolving the reunification question -- a national question. We will make every effort to fulfill the long-cherished desire of the people for leading a happy life in a reunified fatherland free from fascism, treacheries and division. No force can thwart the desire of our people for the fatherland's reunification. Nor can it block our advance to completely resolve our national question. By founding the DCRK through smashing the hindering maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad, our people will surely accomplish the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification -- the sacred cause of solving the national question.

HWANG CHANG-YOP LEADS SPA GROUP TO USSR

Meeting With Kuznetsov

SK230437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 22 (KCNA) -- V.V. Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met at Kremlin on August 19 the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, on a visit to the Soviet Union. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion.

Chairman Hwang Chang-yop, head of the SPA delegation on authorisation, conveyed to V.V. Kuznetsov Order of National Flag First Class which had been decided to be awarded to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.P. Shitikov, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities V.P. Ruben, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet M.P. Georgadze, and deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet K.V. Lebedev and O.B. Rakhman, and other official figures. Present there were the members of the DPRK SPA delegation and Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong.

The DPRK SPA delegation arrived in Moscow on August 18 for a visit to the Soviet Union. It paid a courtesy call on V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation visited the Mausoleum of Lenin and laid a wreath before it and also laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier before the Kremlin wall. It inspected the Lenin Museum in Kremlin.

Delegation's Return

SK260407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KNCA) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, returned home on August 25 by plane after visiting the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairmen of the SPA Standing Committee; Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health; and other personages concerned. Present there were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Moscow for home on August 24. It was seen off at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and officials of the embassy.

Earlier, the delegation met the chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and was entertained to a breakfast by the USSR Supreme Soviet. While staying in the Soviet Union, the delegation visited Moldavia and Ulyanovsk from August 19 to 23.

Moscow Coverage of Visit

For Moscow coverage of the visit to the USSR by a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by SPA Standing Committee Chairman Hwang Chang-yop, see the Northeast Asia section of the 20 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Meeting With Pak Song-chol

SK270416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on August 26 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles.

Present there were Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Cho Yong-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; and Chinese Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen.

Embassy Reception

SK270422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen arranged a reception at his embassy on the evening of August 26 upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Invited to the reception were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Cho Yong-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; and personages concerned.

The members of the delegation headed by Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles, were present on the occasion.

Head of the delegation Xia Yan and Chairman Kim Kwan-sop made speeches at the reception.

The attendants drank toasts to the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of the respected Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Vice-Chairman Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Delegation's Departure

SK271607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles, left here on August 27 by air.

It was seen off at the airrport by Cho Yong-chol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, personages concerned and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

GDR'S HONECKER AWARDED ORDER OF NATIONAL FLAG

SK232210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proclaimed a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding Order of National Flag First Class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. The decree, dated August 6, reads:

On the 70th birthday of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awards Order of National Flag First Class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to him who has contributed to the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the people's well-being and made a contribution to the development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR.

GDR DELEGATION SIGNS 1983 COMMODITIES PROTOCOL

SK252221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (KCNA) -- A 1983 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on August 25. The protocol was signed in Pyongyang by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade of Korea, and Eugen Kattner, vice-minister of foreign trade of the GDR.

Delegation's Departure

SK270005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Eugen Kattner left for home on August 26 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau.

UGANDAN DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS 28 AUGUST

SK281615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 28 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Peter Etai, minister of state for defence, left here on August 28 by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Minister of Public Security Yi Sang-pyok and personages concerned.

SEOUL SINMUN ON POSSIBILITY OF REAGAN VISIT

SK300131 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Rumor About President Reagan's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] It has been learned that the Korean Government has been informally notified on U.S. President Reagan's plan to visit Korea. According to the report from the Washington correspondent of this newspaper, President Reagan plans to make official visits to allied countries in east Asia, including Korea, during the first half of next year and accordingly, the U.S. administration is discussing detailed itineraries and agenda with the related countries.

We wish to, first of all, express full support for President Reagan's plan to visit east Asia, because it is important today for the leader of the United States, which has close relations directly and indirectly with the countries in this region, to make a breakthrough in the diplomatic field by paying a visit to the region.

As is known, U.S. policy toward east Asia is "to develop the tripartite cooperative system among the United States, Japan and Communist China to cope with the Soviet Union." This was the so-called logic of one versus three. In other words, the United States attempted to check the Soviet policies of expansionism and of upsetting the status quo with the tripartite cooperative system and to maintain peace and stability in east Asia based on it.

However, the U.S. logic of one versus three has not been effective. It has been revealed, first of all, that Communist China has had difficulties in building modern military strength capable of fulfilling its part within the tripartite system because of its domestic poverty. At the same time, Japan is hesitant to increase its military forces to the level the United States expected. The ambiguous policy of the Reagan administration toward Communist China and Taiwan had the side effect of applying the brakes on the growth of the tripartite cooperative system. The clash of economic interests between the United States and Japan also exerted a similar influence.

In this situation, the Soviet Union actively maneuvered for "reconciliation" with Communist China. Accordingly, a delicate change began taking place in the attitude of Communist China toward the Soviet Union.

The possibility of "reconciliation" between Communist China and the Soviet Union, which was laughed away even a few years ago, has been cautiously reviewed recently by not a small group of experts, showing a new trend of the times.

At this point, diplomatic observers stress the necessity of new "resolution" on the part of the United States. In essence, they propose that the United States, reconsidering its previous policy on east Asia, launch a new stable international order with more durability. Its new choice would be none other than the common body of the Pacific rim. As stressed many times by President Chon, the center of international policies is moving toward the Pacific area. Thus, it is desirable that the countries in the Pacific rim establish a firm regional cooperative body transcending their ideologies and systems.

When a regional cooperative body develops soundly based on mutual respect for sovereignty and on the principle of friendship and reciprocity, it will surely serve as a breakwater against the forces distrubing peace and as an effective guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the countries within the region.

From this standpoint, we firmly believe that President Reagan's visit to Korea would be an occasion for frank discussions between the leaders of Korea and the United States for the advance of the Pacific era.

The Fifth Republic, realizing its role as a motive force of the new Pacific era, firmly believes that a consensus of views on this matter between the leaders of Korea and the United States and a common program designed to this end would greatly contribute to peace and prosperity in East Asia.

Needless to say, this is the sound direction in which to develop Korea-U.S. relations, marking the centennial of their establishment.

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL STAND ON TEXTBOOKS QUESTIONED

SK280102 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Will Watch the Future of Japan"]

[Text] With what attitude should we accept the Japanese Government's official view on its distortion of historical facts? What troubles us above all is the part of the textbooks which will be used in 1983. We have urged Japan to immediately correct the distorted historical facts on Korea in the textbooks before they are distributed among students, who are sensitive. In its memorandum to our government and in the statement issued by the chief cabinet secretary in a press conference, the Japanese Government has announced its policy that, because of the textbook review system, it will correct erroneous parts in 1985. By this, the Japanese Government means that it will officially respond to our demand for correcting distorted historical facts on the condition that it will do so not immediately, but 3 years hence.

Japan's textbook review system prescribes that textbooks may be corrected on a 3-year basis. This means that the textbooks in question can be corrected in 1986. The Japanese Government intends to use corrected textbooks not 3 years later, but 2 years later -- that is, in 1985, 1 year ahead of the scheduled year. It said it will conduct on-the-spot correction of errors by 1985 by issuing education bulletins.

In view of the attitude taken by some Japanese politicians and government officials in doggedly opposing correction and in outrageously defining the demand for correction as interference in Japan's internal affairs, we accept as a positive step the attitude of recognizing the distortion of historical facts as an erroneous act and of promising to take corrective action.

We regard as a sincere attitude the Japanese Government's official recognition of its distortion of historical facts as an erroneous act and its vow that it will assume responsibility for correction. The Japanese Government said it would not correct textbooks immediately because of the textbook review system and strife between the rightwing and leftwing forces.

We doubt whether the Japanese Government, without facing serious objection, can correct textbooks 2 years hence, when a conservative trend might increase, as we view the present trends in Japan. What situation will develop if the education minister appointed 2 years from now is more conservative than the incumbent minister and if the former is nostalgic about the restoration of militarism? Thus, the biggest problem in our evaluation of the Japanese Government's official stand is whether we can trust it.

The Japanese Government has conveyed its decision to our government in the form of a memorandum. Contrary to our government's use of a note in submitting its demands, the Japanese Government has used a high-level diplomatic gesture. The Japanese Government has promised that it will conduct on-the-spot correction of erroneous sections for 3 years and that it will strive to correctly reflect in school education and in textbooks the feeling of repentance for its past deeds as clarified in the South Korea-Japan joint statement issued after the signing of the basic treaty between the two countries. This is an attempt to convince us that Japan will take corrective action 3 years from now.

When a country deals with foreign affairs, just as in handling domestic politics, from time to time it bends its principles on the pretext of pragmatism. Our government has accepted Japan's official stand as affirmative. If Japan regards this as concession as far as our principles are concerned, it will make a grave mistake. We will never withdraw or concede as far as our principle of defending our dignity by correcting distorted historical facts is concerned.

For the sake of good will and friendly relations between the ROK and Japan, we do not want to drive the Suzuki Cabinet into a corner. Instead, we are greatly concerned about a climate in Japan in which the spirit of aggression prevails against us because of the distortion of historical facts. Therefore, we do not consider that the issue concerning the distortion of historical facts will be settled by the Japanese Government's memorandum in which it said it will take corrective action 3 years later.

What we have learned from Japan's distortion of historical facts is that, while continuously making every possible effort to correct distorted historical facts, we should be vigilant against Japan's nostalgia about its past -- the cause of the issue.

In addition to those already found to be erroneous, we should strive to correct distorted historical facts which will possibly be found in the textbooks of Japanese schools of all levels. To achieve this, we should cooperate and make joint efforts with Japanese academic circles and government authorities.

In maintaining relations with foreign countries, Japan should draw a lesson from the issue. If Japan forgets its past and behaves arrogantly to its neighboring countries, this will only result in its international isolation.

CHON CONCLUDES STATE VISIT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Communique With Senegal

SK270246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, Aug 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and his Senegalese counterpart Abdou Diouf agreed Thursday that Korea and Senegal would start negotiations at a proper time on the early conclusion of bilateral pacts on maritime transport, prevention of double taxation and investment guarantee.

In a joint communique issued by the two presidents following Chong's state visit to Senegal, the two leaders also agreed that Korea and Senegal should promote their cooperative relations. The communique said the official delegations of both sides reaffirmed the need for accelerated "South-South" cooperation, and discussed concrete programs, which can contribute to the development of Senegal.

Korea will participate in the fifth international fair of Dakar in November 1982, and Senegal will take part in similar exhibitions to be held in Seoul, according to the communique. It said the two presidents expressed the hope that Korea would become a member of the African Development Bank in an effort to expand Korean-African cooperation.

The two leaders reviewed the latest developments in the southern region of Africa, and strongly condemned the apartheid of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. They agreed to sign a protocol for the enforcement of a bilateral cultural agreement concluded in Seoul in 1979, the communique said.

The Senegalese president accepted President Chon's invitation to visit Korea, the date of the visit to be decided later through diplomatic channels, it said.

Trade With Senegal Discussed

SK270152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, Aug 26 (YONHAP) -- Korean and Senegalese business leaders met Wednesday to explore expanded bilateral economic ties in the wake of the summit talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and his Senegalese counterpart Abdou Diouf. During the meeting, held at the Dakar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Korean side expressed hope for active participate in major development projects envisaged in the Senegalese four-year economic development plan.

Among 40-odd Korean businessmen who attended the meeting were Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Chong Chu-yong, charman of the Federation of Korean Industries.

A top Dakar business leader said that the Korean chief executive's visit here was expected to accelerate economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Korean side decided to send a working-level mission of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses to Senegal to pave the way for joint ventures and technical cooperation between the two countries. Both sides also agreed on possible extention of financial facilities from Korea to Senegal for the African country's purchase of Korean fishing vessels. Senegalese business circles expressed their willingness to form joint ventures with Korean firms in the fields of power generation, oil refining, housing construction materials and dyeing, and import 30-odd Korean commodities including electric and electronic products, farm tools and medical supplies.

Stopover in Las Palmas

SK270156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Las Palmas, August 26 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan arrived in this Spanish island Thursday afternoon for a two-day stopover at the end of his state visits to four African nations -- Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal.

At the airport, the president and First Lady Yi Sun-cha were greeted by Korean Ambassador to Spain Yon Ha-ku and Spanish military commanders and Las Palmas officials. About 500 Korean nationals on the island, a base for Korean deep-sea fishermen, were also at the airport, waving flags to greet their president.

Before leaving Dakar, Senegal, earlier in the day, Chon issued a press statement in which he said he is "very satisfied" that the four African nations have firmly expressed their willingness "to join hands with us in our resolute determination to open a new era of mutual cooperation."

Chon is to leave here Saturday for Canada, the last destination of his two-week overseas tour.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS PRC 'ILL WILL' TO SRV

BK290321 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1445 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Aug (SPK) -- The spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry today issued a statement condemning Beijing's ill will regarding the Vietnamese proposal to cease all armed provocations and hostile activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border on the occasion of the national days of the two countries.

The full text of the statement reads:

On 14 August 1982 the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a message to China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking it to agree to cease all armed provocations and hostile activities along the border of the two countries from 0000 on 27 August 1982 to 0000 on 8 October 1982, Hanoi time, in order to create favorable conditions for the peoples in the Sino-Vietnamese border region to celebrate their national days on 2 September and 1 October in security and peace.

The constructive proposals put forward by the Vietnamese side in response to the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples to contribute to reducing tension at the border and leading toward good relations between the two countries were, on the contrary, completely rejected by the Chinese side on 26 August 1982. Despite this rejection, however, the Vietnamese side has declared a unilateral cease-fire.

All of this shows that in the past as well as at present the Chinese ruling circles persist in maintaining their big-nation hegemonist-expansionist, bellicose and aggressive position and remain indifferent to the desire for peace of their own people as well as that of the neighboring countries in order to intensify tension and instability along the border between the two countries as well as with other countries in the region.

This is regrettable. The three Indochinese peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have always preserved the tradition of coexisting peacefully with the fraternal Chinese people, but the Chinese ruling circles always stubbornly insist on opposing this offer.

The government and people of the PRK declare that they very firmly support the SRV's good will proposal for security along the Vietnam-China border. They resolutely condemn the incompatible and dangerous attitude of the Chinese leadership and demand that it put an end to all provocative activites in order to ensure a peaceful life for the peoples at the Vietnam-China border.

KONG KORM PAYS VISIT TO PDRY, ETHIOPIA

PDRY Visit 17-20 Aug

BK280700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1450 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Aug (SPK) -- Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs and special envoy of Chairman Heng Samrin, arrived in Aden on 17 August for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], according to a report from the capital of Yemen.

He was greeted at the airport by Bamasade Abdula Abouta, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities. Also present were SRV Ambassador Tran Viet Dung and the acting charge d'affairs of the USSR accredited to the PDRY.

During his stay, Kong Korm was received by Mahmud Nigasbu, under secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, and Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs. Kong Korm transmitted a letter from Chairman Heng Samrin to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The leaders of the PDRY affirmed their total support for the PRK and the peace initiatives concerning Southeast Asia put forward by the sixth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers.

A reception was hosted by the PDRY deputy foreign minister in honor of his Kampuchean counterpart.

The special envoy of the chairman of the PRK Council of State left the PDRY on 20 August for a visit to Ethiopia.

Arrives in Ethiopia 20 Aug

BK280707 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Aug (SPK) -- Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy, Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in socialist Ethiopia on 20 August following his visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

He was greeted on his arrival by Deputy Minister Tibebu Behele and other cadres of Ethiopia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ambassador of Vietnam and the USSR accredited to socialist Ethiopia were also present.

During a meeting with Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, Kong Korm handed him a letter from Chairman Heng Samrin addressed to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. Kong Korm informed the Ethiopian foreign minister of the situation in Kampuchea and described the initiatives taken by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in order to reestablish peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Felleke Gedle-Giorgis affirmed his total support for the PRK in its struggle against the maneuvers of the reactionaries both inside and outside the country. He stressed that the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" of reactionary Khmers headed by Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan is in reality none other than the Pol Pot gang in disguise. He pledged to do his utmost to make known the real situation in Kampuchea and affirmed Ethiopia's soldiarity with Kampuchea in the struggle against their common enemy.

ROMANIAN LEADERS' WELCOME FOR SIHANOUK SCORED

BK290831 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 28 Aug 82

["Commentary: A Not Too Praiseworthy Act" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Aug (SPK) -- During his trip to rally people to serve the interests of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, Sihanouk stopped over in the Socialist Republic of Romania between 15 and 18 August where, as "president of Democratic Kampuchea," he received "a warm welcome" from Romanian leaders.

It was a culpable act on the part of the Romanian leaders,who are fully aware of the true nature of the "Democratic Kampuchea" represented by Sihanouk. It was as true a hell as could ever exist in the civilized world as more than 3 million Kampucheans perished in different forms of massacre of which only Hitler could be jealous! Social and economic structures were disrupted and done away with, schools were transformed into prisons and people lived like animals and slaves.

Furthermore, it is widely known that the ruling clique of "Democratic Kampuchea" was the cat's paw of the Chinese expansionists as the Pol Pot gang subjected Kampuchea to this experiment in Maoist strategy -- one of the most reactionary in the world. This archcriminal undertaking was broken halfway by the people's uprising with the assistance of our brothers from Vietnam. Attempts over the past more than 3 years to bring the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang back to power have also been frustrated.

Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and international reaction thus turned to the "Sihanouk card" by making him president of a "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" in order to avoid the anticipated collapse of the last support they still enjoy at the United Nations. Therefore, as the well-known Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett has observed "...Pressures exerted on him (Sihanouk) by Washington, Beijing and the ASEAN countries -- all in the Washington-Beijing orbit -- and his illusions and nostalgia for power have led him to take the fatal step of aligning himself with the worst enemies of the Kampuchean people..." Sihanouk, retrieved thus from the trash can of history by Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism, is only Pol Pot wearing a mask: a Pol Pot disguised and manipulated by Beijing and international reaction. A 20 August cable of the Italian news agency ANSA was reveling in this regard when it noted that "Sihanouk, who usually lives in Pyongyang, has traveled frequently to Beijing since he became president of the tripartite government."

The reception granted to Pol Pot's Sihanouk by the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania was therefore in difiance of the will of the Kampuchean people who are determined to opposed categorically the return of the genocidal regime under Sihanouk's label. Not only does this Romanian policy fail to contribute to easing the existing tension in Southeast Asia but it also runs against the world movement for peace, national independence and socialism.

KAMPUCHEA LAUDS 'SUCCESS' OF ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK270934 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Aug 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Warmly Acclaim the Success of the Third Session of the National Assembly's First Term" -- date not given]

[Text] In the third week of August 1982, the PRK National Assembly solemnly opened its third session in an atmosphere full of solidarity and unity between the entire party, people and army. This session was convened at the time when the whole country has welcomed great successes achieved in all fields during the past 7 months of this year. It successfully ended its work.

During 6 days, genuine representatives of the people from 20 constituencies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea responsibly fulfilled their noble mission to examine, discuss and solve various important issues for the defense and construction of the country. The supreme institution of our nation was satisfied to notice the steady advance of the Kampuchean revulution and highly praised various revolutionary gains achieved by our people between the second session of the National Assembly and the third session. It also was pleased with the success of the sixth conference of the three foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, the signing of the accord on historic waters between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the progress of other diplomatic work.

The National Assembly discussed and unanimously adopted the national budget for 1982. The draft law on the protection of state property and the draft law on investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens. The entire Kampuchean people warmly acclaim the high decisions during the third session of the National Assembly. These resolutions aim to raise the sense of responsibility of state employees and the people. They also intend to make state finances and the state budget have a strong base to improve the efficiency of economic management. They are aimed at heightening the national conscience to ensure thrift and the protection of public property. They also guarantee the genuine right and interests of citizens.

In his closing address, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, solemnly stated: The situation of the country is stable. The rebirth process of the country is better. The revolutionary forces are developing.

The strategic relations between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the forces of international solidarity are steadily increasing. Various maneuvers of the enemies are being defeated successively.

In this glorious atmosphere, we must develop the factors which guarantee our victory and sharpen our determination to struggle for and reach the important goals in the final months of 1982. We must make efforts to correctly fulfill the following indispensable requirements:

To always heighten the vigilant and revolutionary spirit. It is necessary to always avoid subjectivity or negligence. We must be determined to defeat all enemies' tricks in the next rainy and dry seasons. In particular, we have to smash dirty, tricky maneuvers and the cheating psychological war of the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries in the Thai power-holders circle on their formation of their so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

To always wage a struggle according to our slogan: "To live and work according to the state Constitution and laws." We must make efforts to score good achievements on the battlefield of agricultural production during this year's rainy season. The surface of land for crops and yields have to be increased. We have to struggle hard in all fields to successfully achieve economic, cultural, educational, health, social-affairs plans and so on. We must heighten the spirit of mastery, improvement and self-reliance. We must assist and cooperate with each other in emulation drive movements. Production in all fields must be increased. Concurrently, it is necessary to carefully implement the habit of good thrift and the protection of public property. We must always promote the slogan: "To produce is to love the nation. To practice thrift is to love the people."

To actively participate in the strengthening of the real force of the revolution by making efforts to build various institutions of the state power, the armed forces, the security forces, the party's organizations at all levels, the mass organizations and production solidarity teams. These institutions and organizations must be strengthened and become the property of the people, be created by the people and work for the people.

To uphold the banner of proletarian internationalism by being determined to always defend, care for and strengthen the strategic and revolutionary alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. Concurrently, it is necessary to increase solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Relations with progressive, peace- and justice-loving forces in the world must also be developed.

SIHANOUK PLANNING AFRICA TOUR PRIOR TO UN MEETING

OW281640 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Aug. 28 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the recently-formed anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition, plans to make a six-country tour of Africa before going to the United Nations in New York next month, a reliable source said here today.

The trip would be part of a diplomatic offensive by the coalition, which has the backing of Southeast Asia's non-communist states and China, to win the support of countries of the Non-Aligned Movement for the coalition's struggle against the regime installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese.

Prince Sihanouk, who generally resides either in Beijing or the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, has just paid visits to Yugoslavia, which is influential in the Non-Aligned Movement, and to Romania. A reliable source said that the prince had made contacts with a view to visiting Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zambia.

Prince Sihanouk is expected to take part in the upcoming annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, at which Vietnam and its Soviet bloc allies are expected to contest the Cambodian representation as they have every year since 1979. The anti-Vietnamese coalition is expected to have the support of China and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups the region's non-communist states: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

VODK: SRV 'INTENSIFYING SUPPRESSION' IN PHNOM PENH

BK270907 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Is Intensifying Suppression in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] The Vietnamese aggressors are intensifying the suppression of our people in Phnom Penh, arresting and detaining them for no reason at all. At the same time, they established four prisons in Phnom Penh -- at the Catholic church north of Vat Phnum monastery, Ta Khmao, Prey Sar and near the Interior Ministry -- and another prison in Trapeang Phlong, Ponhea Krek District, Kompong Cham Province. Each prison is capable of detaining from 1,000-2,000 persons. All the wardens and investigators who torture the Kampuchean people are Vietnamese. Our people, who are being imprisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors, are fettered day and night. These prisoners are allowed to eat only a little food and drink only once a day. Worse still, the Vietnamese enemy has mixed poison into the food and water to kill our people in the prisons. Many of our people have been killed every day.

Because of the current intensified arrests and detention of our innocent people, all the old and new prisons of the Vietnamese enemy are now packed with our people, just like sardines in boxes. Since there is no more space in these prisons, the Vietnamese enemy kills hundreds of our people from these prisons every day.

The Vietnamese enemy has intensified the arrest and massacre of our innocent people living in its zone in a more barbarous and cruel manner because it has faced a serious impasse militarily and politically on the Kampuchean battlefield, and because our Kampuchean people from all walks of life and of all nationalities have united as one under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and launched vigorous struggle in all forms available, thus isolating the Vietnamese enemy from the Kampuchean people and plunging it into greater difficulties. Particularly in Phnom Penh, which is the lair of the Vietnamese aggressive administration, the Vietnamese enemy is intensifying the suppression, arrest and detention of our Khmer people in a most barbarous and cruel manner for fear that if the Khmer people's intensified struggle against it is revealed to world public opinion, Vietnam would be exposed as the aggressor and a most cruel, barbarous, fascist and cowardly murderer.

This intensified suppression against our people attests to the failure of the Vietnamese enemy's Khmerization policy in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggressors can never smash the will to fight, the desire for independence and the spirit of patriotism and heroism of our Kampuchean nation and people. The Kampuchean people will always unite as one under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and rise up to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators until all of them are driven out of our Kampuchean territory.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID TO SVAY RIENG -- Phnom Penh, 24 Aug (SPK) -- Recently the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 118 tons of rice to people in Chantrea, Kompong Rou, Rumuol and Svay Rieng Districts in Svay Rieng Province. Each family received 50 kilograms. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 24 Aug 82 BK]

VIENTIANE RALLY FOR PEACE, AGAINST ARMS RACE HELD

BK281207 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 2300 GMT on 27 August begins a live broadcast from the That Louang ground in Vientiane city of a mass rally to "stage a display of force for peace and against the arms race and the nuclear war adventures of the U.S. imperialists who are instigating their stooges to create confusion in various parts of the world."

Prior to the official opening of the rally, the announcer describes the disastrous effects of a nuclear war and the increasing number of nuclear weapons produced in "imperialist" countries and their satellites.

At 2320 GMT the announcer says that more than 10,000 people have arrived at the site of the rally. He goes on to describe the current world situation, noting "aggressive by nature, the U.S. imperialists have encircled the Soviet Union and other progressive countries with more than 2,500 bases located in more than 10 countries. They have stationed more than half a million troops and thousands of nuclear weapons at their bases. In Europe alone, they have forced their NATO allies to increase military budgets and installed medium-range nuclear missiles in these countries. All these missiles are aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which are the main forces for peace."

According to the announcer, placards with the following slogans are displayed: "Long live world peace;" "Wholeheartedly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia and the three Indochinese countries;" "Resolutely support the movements for peace, national independence, democracy of the various nations in the world;" "Long live the unity among the various nations struggling for world peace and happiness;" "Stop producing neutron bombs."

At 0012 GMT on 28 August, the announcer says that more than 20,000 Vientiane residents have arrived at the That Louang ground. At 0030 GMT an unidentified male master of ceremonies is heard to announcer the following:

"My respects to Buddhist monks, respected members of the presidium of the rally, dear comrades and friends: While the entire party, army and Lao people are jubilantly concentrating their efforts on implementing the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, today, the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], the Lao Committee for the Defense of World Peace, the LFNC committee of Vientiane city, the Central Federation of Lao Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union are jointly holding a rally as a show of force for peace by the people of various tribes uniting under the LPRP and to display their resolute struggle against the arms race and the new world war adventures of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges."

According to the master of the ceremonies, the participants in this rally include: "Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Khampheng Boupha, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the Supreme People's Council [SPC], and chairman of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union; Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, chairman of the Lao Committee for the Defense of World Peace; Souk Vongsak, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the party's mass mobilization and front committee; Mrs Phetsamon, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union; (Inpeng Vongsana), member of the Vientiane municipal party committee and chairman of the LFNC committee of Vientiane municipality; Thongphoun Anantasounthom, chairman of the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization; Savang Chanthepha, member of the SPC and vice chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions; (Taiphet Silavit), member of the mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; other SPC members; ministers and deputy ministers; chiefs and deputy chiefs of ministerial-level committees; members of the LFNC Central Committee; representatives from various ministries and mass organizations; Buddhist monks; workers, cadres and state employees from various offices and organizations; and Vientiane residents."

At 0034 GMT, the master of ceremonies invites Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani to address the rally in his capacity as chairman of the LAO Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

Spelling out the purposes of the rally, Singkapo Sikotchounlamani says: "Today cadres, combatants, state employees and people of various strata and tribes in Vientiane municipality, representing the peace-loving Lao people of various tribes throughout the country, have marched from various parts of the municipality to rally here in a joint show of force for peace and against the arms race and the nuclear war adventures of the U.S. imperialists who are instigating their stooges to create confusion in various parts of the world, in an attempt to risk a war to exterminate the lives and property of the peace- and justice-loving people."

Describing U.S. activities in various parts of the world, Singkapo notes "U.S. imperialist" support for the Israeli Zionists in their aggression against Lebanon and the U.S. role in "instigating" the South African racists to suppress the patriotic people and occupy Namibian territory for use as a springboard for intervention and aggression against Angola and Mozambique.

Assailing the Chinese leaders' current policy, Singkapo says: "The bellicose line of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists is clearly evidenced by their threats to peace and national independence and by their aggression against the three Indochinese peoples." He continues: "The historic victory recorded by the three Indochinese countries in 1975 constitutes a defeat for the Beijing reactionaries' vicious scheme. The Indochinese countries have achieved peace, and this has become a great obstacle to China's expansionism and hegemonism. This is why they are bitterly indignant and are seeking every possible way to sabotage the unity among the three Indochinese countries. To achieve their vicious scheme, the Beijing reactionaries, supported and assisted by the U.S. imperialists, continue to support and encourage the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique."

Regarding the SRV, Singkapo says: "Since sustained heavy setbacks in their aggression against Vietnam early in 1979, the Beijing reactionary ruling clique has threatened to teach Vietnam a new lesson. It continues to carry out armed provocations along the Vietnam-China border both of land and at sea. At the same time, it has rejected the Vietnamese Government's proposals for renewed talks to peacefully settle bilateral problems."

Touching on Laos, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani says: "Displeased with Laos' policy of independence and self-determination, the Beijing reactionary ruling clique has mustered and fed exiled Lao reactionaries in China and sent them to plunder and carry out provocations along the Laos-China border. Moreover, it has pressured that Thai reactionaries to assist the exiled Lao reactionaries in carrying out provocations along the Lao-Thai border in order to harm the relations between Laos and Thailand. The Beijing reactionary ruling clique, carrying out its cruel scheme, is seeking to separate Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea from the ASEAN countries."

Then Singkapo describes the balance of forces which is now shifting in favor of peace, national liberation and social progress. He discusses the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the 17th USSR trade union congress, which include measures to limit nuclear weapons, end nuclear arms tests and production and reduce armaments.

With regard to Laos, Singkapo says: "The Lao people of various tribes -- victims of imperialist wars of aggression for several decades -- are well aware of the ruthlessness and ferocity of wars and understand very well the price of peace, national independence and justice. The Lao people always wish to live in peace so as to build their country. We desire to have friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries for the sake of peace, friendship and stability in the world."

He continues: "We wholeheartedly support the people's struggles throughout the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and against arms race and nuclear war adventures. We demand that the U.S. Government completely end the arms race and nuclear war adventures. We strongly condemn the U.S. role as an international gendarme, threatening world peace and stability. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop implementing their bellicose policy of aggression against other countries and, at the same time, withdraw their troops from the various bases in foreign countries. They must immediately dismantle such bases."

Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani continues: "We solemnly condemn and demand that the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles immediately give up their expansionist and hegemonist policy of following the U.S. imperialists and opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Beijing reactionaries must completely abandon the policy of swallowing up the three Indochinese countries and expanding their influence to Southeast Asia. They must respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese countries as well as of the various countries in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, they must adopt an appropriate attitude toward the Indochinese countries' peace proposals. For example, they must urgently and sincerely respond to the SRV's reasonable proposals for continued talks."

In conclusion, Singkapo calls on compatriots at home and abroad to unite closely, contribute to peace movements against the arms race and concentrate their strength, capability and intelligence on building and defending the LPDR. His speech ends at 0117 GMT.

Immediately after the speech, the master of ceremonies invites a representative of the participants to read a resolution adopted at the rally. It says:

"Support various proposals for peace and disarmament, particularly the proposals put forth by the Soviet Union at the 26th CPSU congress and the Soviet declaration at the United Nations that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, absolutely support the peace initiatives of the MPR and the three Indochinese countries, aimed at creating an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence in this part of the world; wholeheartedly support the struggles waged by all nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and against the arms race and nuclear war adventures by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen; resolutely demand that the U.S. Government and its satellites stop the arms race and completely halt nuclear arms production and nuclear war adventures; vehemently condemn the U.S. role as an international gendarme, which is threatening world peace and stability; the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop implementing the bellicose policy of aggression against other countries and, at the same time, withdraw their troops from various bases located in other countries in the world and completely dismantle such bases; the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, will further strengthen unity among all tribes, continue to strengthen the special solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, continue to strengthen all-round solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to defend and build the country and advance along the path of socialism, continue to safeguard and promote the friendly relations with the various neighboring countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence and will resolutely contribute to defending peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

At 0125 GMT, the master of ceremonies leads the participants to shout the above-mentioned slogans. After this, he announces the end of the rally at 0128 GMT. The live broadcast ends at 0129 GMT.

VOFA DENIES VNA REPORT ON BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK271317 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] On 23 August, citing a report by the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People, VNA reported that Thailand had violated Kampuchean airspace, territory and waters many times from 13 to 19 August. It also reported that during that week Thailand fired many types of shells into Kampuchea and allowed various patriotic Kampuchean groups to use its territory to attack Kampuchea. The Voice of Free Asia wishes to state that the above report is totally false and that it is propaganda aimed at slandering Thailand and at misinforming other countries about Thailand.

SRV TROOP REINFORCEMENTS ON THAI-LAO BORDER NOTED

BK290627 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Uttaradit -- Local authorities along the border with Laos have been put on alert following a new mobilization of the Vietnamese forces on the other side, a senior police official here reported.

Provincial police chief Pol Col Sanoe Loetphan said about 700 Vietnamese soldiers were despatched from Luang Prabang to a border village facing here. The unit was supported by two tanks and two antiaircraft guns, he said. He said the Vietamese soldiers were also sent to other border areas opposite here and Loei. It was suspected that the Vietnamese were planning some kind of a military action against the Laotian rebels.

Uttaradit Governor Kan Rakmani said yesterday Laotian authorities had, since the beginning of this month, stopped their people from crossing the Mekong River to Thailand here while at the same time conducted frequent mobolizations visible from this side. He said the military movements were more frequent since early this month in areas around Sayaboury opposite Loei.

Further Report

BK300407 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Hanoi recently reinforced its forces along the Thai-Lao border with three new divisions pulled out from Kampuchea, a reliable source told the NATION over the weekend. The source, who closely monitors the Indochinese situation, said Vietnam recently sent about 20,000 new soldiers into Kampuchea to replace the withdrawn three divisions which moved to Laos.

The mobilization was reported in the middle of last month in the wake of a claim by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who said during his Southeast Asian tour that Hanoi would withdraw part of its troops from Kampuchea as a good will gesture for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The source, who asked not to be named, said the overall threat to the security of Thailand substantially increased following the so-called partial withdrawal, given that three new divisions of Vietnamese combat troops were deployed along the Thai-Lao border. He estimated that each of the three divisions comprises about 5,000-7,000 soldiers.

Earlier intelligence reports show that the Vietnamese in Laos have been supporting the subversive operations of a pro-Hanoi faction of communist insurgents, who had broken away from the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) and set up their own "Phak Mai" party, in the northeast of Thailand.

The source linked the removal of the three Vietnamese divisions to the Thai-Lao border to a veiled threat of backing communist insurgency in Southeast Asian countries delivered by Thach during his visit to Singapore as part of his Southeast Asian tour recently.

He said that Hanoi did pull out some other forces back to Vietnam, but confirmed earlier statements by government leaders that the soldiers summoned back were suffering from fatigue, wounded in the prolonged war, and contracted diseases in Kampuchea.

The source also said that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea recently started to step up their military operations aimed at discrediting the newly-formed coalition government of the three Khmer resistance forces. "The three resistance groups actually maintain their separate forces and the formation thus should not affect the situation in Kampuchea, from a military point of view, but it did create political impact both within and without the country," he said.

POST REPORTS KHMER ROUGE ATTACK ON SRV STRONGHOLD

BK300327 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Five Vietnamese soldiers were killed in a Saturday night battle after an all-out Khmer Rouge offensive against a Vietnamese stronghold near here, field military sources said.

The Khmer Rouge suffered one dead and two injured but seized four AK-47 rifles from the Vietnamese during the fierce fighting opposite Ban Khlong Namsai, about 17 kilometres south of here.

The sources said the attack against the Vietnamese Highway No 502 stronghold at Sihanoukville took place after a few days of quiet caused by heavy rain that flooded the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

The fighting started when the Khmer Rouge attacked at about 8:30 p.m., the sources said. The Vietnamese reportedly put up strong resistance and the battle in pitched darkness lasted for about one hour with both parties using rockets and mortars. The battle ended with sporadic clashes which were still continuing yesterday morning, the sources said.

They said the Vietnamese soldiers have sent for reinforcements and have started building additional bunkers to prepare for any further Khmer Rouge offensive.

OBSERVERS EXPECT NEW SRV ASSAULT ON COALITION

BK290444 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Thai Armed Forces are braced at key border points for any incursion resulting from an anticipated Vietnamese offensive to "break" the new Democratic Kampuchea coalition before the United Nations General Assembly late next month, military sources said yesterday.

Intelligence reports have reached Bangkok that fresh Vietnamese troops flown in from north and south are being prepared for operations near the Thai frontier with 400 new Soviet T-54 tanks, Soviet 130-mm artillery (reputedly with a longer range than the U.S. 155-mm guns) and AKM-47 personnel weapons (with higher capability than the old AK-47's).

The Vietnamese soldiers have been flown to Siem Reap for dispatch to border areas where they are expected to attack not only the Khmer Rouge but also the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and the Sihanoukists, all forces of the coalition headed by President Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Thai defence forces will not allow any troops involved in the armed conflict -- Vietnamese, Heng Samrin, Khmer Rouge, KPNLF or Sihanoukists -- to cross into Thai territory.

Official Thai observers have been watching for signs of Vietnamese military moves designed to "test" the coalition, and they believe that the indications are clear that the crucial assault is imminent, although there are still two more months of the rainy season left. In the past two years Vietnamese forces had been quiescent during the last part of the rainy season, waiting to attack with the start of the dry season.

Thai military sources noted that all this activity had given the lie to Hanoi's propaganda about a "partial withdrawal."

Because the tanks will not be able to operate effectively in the mud of the rainy season, an all-out offensive is not considered feasible, but operations to dislodge Democratic Kampuchea coalition forces are expected. Heavy fighting is anticipated at the camps of the various coalition forces near the Thai border.

These troop movements are believed to have a political as well as military objective, the military target being to disable the coalition forces and the political purpose being to damage the credibility of the coalition itself. The latter is seen as a tactic by Hanoi to try to get the General Assembly to evict Democratic Kampuchea from the U.N., leaving the Kampuchea seat vacant. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had preached the "vacant seat" solution to the Kampuchea problem during a tour of Europe before he visited Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.

Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said that if the UN ever threw out Democratic Kampuchea, it would be setting a "dangerous precedent -- which could lead to an attempt to toss out Israel."

Meanwhile, Prince Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge) and Prime Minister Son Sann (KPNLF) are already lobbying countries in various regions of the world for their support in the U.N. Credentials Committee and at the General Assembly. Efforts are being made for Prince Sihanouk to speak to the non-aligned conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM MALAYSIA BORDER MEETING

BK271442 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot has returned from Kuala Lumpur, where he participated in the joint Thai-Malaysian general border committee meeting from 25 to 27 August. Speaking to newsmen upon arrival at Bangkok airport at 1950 today, General Sitthi said the meeting proceeded in good atmosphere -- there were no disagreements, as reported by some newspapers. The meeting reviewed the security situation along the Thai-Malaysian border in an effort to improve it. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the economic and social development efforts in the border areas and agreed to conduct surveys of various economic and social development projects for the mutual benefit of the people of both countries.

The meeting also noted with satisfaction the progress of the survey and delineation of the border despite the existence of some difficulties. Since October 1973, border posts have been erected along 292 km of the total border distance of 576 km.

The next meeting of the joint Thai-Malaysian general border committee -- the 18th -- will be held in Thailand in 1983.

Discusses Guerrilla Suppression

BK280300 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said yesterday that Thailand and Malaysia agreed to continue their joint offensive to wipe out communist guerrillas along their common border.

Speaking to reporters on his return from Kuala Lumpur after a two-day meeting to discuss matters relating to the Thai-Malaysian border, Gen Sitthi said officials of both countries agreed that the situation along their common border has improved following suppression by the authorities, who also succeeded in seizing several camps of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM). He added that Thai and Malaysian officials also reviewed their past cooperation along the border on security and economic aspects as well as their joint naval and air exercises.

The problem of insurgency by CPM on the border has to be jointly solved by Thailand and Malaysia, while the separatists movement is our internal problem which we will have to solve by ourselves, the interior minister said.

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian Home Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said yesterday that the continued vigilance of the security forces of both countries should be much more aggressive to deny "our common enemy any movement one way or the other to threaten the security of the countries." He was speaking to reporters before Gen Sitthi left for Bangkok.

He said the regional border committee (RBC), comprising Thai and Malaysian security personnel, had been ordered to conduct area military, political and psychological security operations, to deny access to the guerrillas. Datuk Musa said the RBC, which meets every month, had been told to produce up-to-date maps of the particularly sensitive Betong-Kroh District to enable security personnel to know the area better.

He said they agreed that social and economic development of the area should supplement their campaign against guerrillas sheltering in the jungle along the frontier.

JAPAN, SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTERS STOP OVER

BK280321 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi assured Thailand yesterday that Japan will work closely with ASEAN over the Kampuchean issue in the upcoming United Nations General Assembly.

Sakurauchi made the assurance during a brief meeting with Director General of the Political Department Asa Sarasin while making a stopover at Don Muang Airport on his way to India yesterday.

Asa quoted the Japanese minister as saying that Japan will keep a close consultation with ASEAN so that they will adopt a common stand in their efforts to drum up support for the Kampuchean coalition at the U.N.

The Japanese foreign minister, according to Asa, also proposed to talk to countries in Africa and the Middle East friendly to Japan for their support for Democratic Kampuchea. Sakurauchi also reiterated the Japanese Government's pledge to continue its relief aid to Indochinese refugees in Thailand, Asa said.

Meanwhile, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan yesterday also made a brief stopover at the airport on his way back from a trip to Burma. Asa and Dhanabalan had a meeting, but both refused to say what was discussed.

JAPAN TEXTBOOK ISSUE SAID NOT TO AFFECT THAILAND

BK290959 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, the revision of school textbooks on the history of World War II by the Japanese Government -- which has triggered strong protests from the PRC and South Korea -- does not affect Thailand. The Thai Embassy in Japan has sent translations of the textbook to the Foreign Ministry, and the revised portion of the textbook simply says that Thailand was an ally of Japan during World War II.

Japan has reportedly promised to correct the revisions, strongly opposed by China and South Korea, within the next 2 years.

Japan's new history textbook plays down the Japanese soldiers' brutality against the Chinese and Korean peoples before and during World War II, and were originally planned to be introduced into schools next April.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE'S VISIT, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK270229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization is seeking permission from the Thai Government to open a PLO information office in Bangkok, a representative of the organization told reporters yesterday.

Mr 'Ali Fayyad, an officer of the PLO Political Department (foreign affairs), who is in Thailand as an official guest of the Thai Foreign Ministry, said that the request has been met with a "positive response." Fayyad, who earlier met with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem Samoson Kasemsi, and Director-General of the Foreign Ministry Political Department Asa Sarasin, said that the officials have received his request for further consideration.

The former PLO ambassador to Hanoi, presently in charge of Southeast Asian affairs, is on a tour of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and has already visited Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia. He will leave today for the Philippines.

Fayyad said that his organization deeply appreciates Thailand's and ASEAN's support for the national rights of the Palestinian people in various international and regional forums even though Malaysia is the only ASEAN country that rocognized the PLO. Vietnam and Laos also recognized the PLO, which has embassies in Hanoi and Vientiane.

Asked about his organization's stance on the Kampuchean problem, Fayyad said that the PLO wants to maintain good relations with all countries and does not want the Kampuchean problem to stand in the way of developing relations with either the Indochinese or the ASEAN countries.

On the present evacuation of PLO guerrillas from west Beirut, Fayyad denied that it constitutes a major setback for the PLO. "The pullout does not mean the end of the PLO as a military and political force. We still have a large number of guerrillas in the east, north, and southern parts of Lebanon. And the pullout has created political sympathies in many countries, including those in Europe. Already media and public opinion in the United States is swinging towards us," he said.

Western media and observers have noted that the ongoing PLO evacuation is a setback that could destroy the organization as a military and political force, since its fighting force, which was concentrated in west Beirut, will now be scattered.

Further Report

BK270231 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] A special envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) yesterday wound up his four-day visit here as part of his tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to drum up support for the movement's cause against Israel, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The envoy, identified as Ambassador-at-Large Sami Ahmad [name and title as published], arrived here on Monday as the fourth leg of his ASEAN tour, the spokesman said.

He added that the PLO delegate had paid a visit to Director General of the Political Department Asa Sarasin to discuss the situation in Beirut, Lebanon, and express the movement's gratitude for Thailand's continued support. Thailand recognizes United Nations resolutions supporting the self-determination of the Palestinian people.

The source said the PLO delegate did not renew the movement's request for permission to set up its office here.

After Thailand, the special envoy would visit the Philippines as the last leg of his ASEAN tour. He had earlier visited Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia before coming here, according to the spokesman. He added that Sami Ahmad, who had requested to visit here as guest of the Foreign Ministry, had originally been scheduled to arrive here on August 20, but later postponed the trip to Monday.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA ESTABLISHED

BK270540 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has issued the following announcement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Venezuela:

In order to promote closer cooperation and good understanding between the peoples of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Venezuela, the Governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Venezuela have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations between the two countries as of 27 August 1982 and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level.

[Signed] Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

POST NOTES KING 'FULLY RECOVERED' FROM RELAPSE

BK300241 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] His majesty the king has fully recovered from a relapse and his health is mending daily.

Officials at the office of his majesty's principal private secretary yesterday said the general condition of his majesty has improved significantly and that he has recovered from the relapse which occurred two weeks ago. His illness was caused by mycoplasma, a pneumonic virus, which resulted in inflammation of the lungs.

Officials said the team of doctors have recommended that though fully recovered, his majesty should recuperate for at least three months, during which time his majesty should not be burdened with official duties.

His majesty, therefore, will for the duration of his recuperation be represented at official functions and duties by her majesty the queen, HRH Crown Prince Wachiralongkon and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon -- in that order, the officials said, adding that HRH Princess Chulaphon has not been appointed to represent his majesty as she is expecting a baby in a few months' time.

TWELVE CAPTURED CHINESE REPATRIATED 28 AUG

OW281900 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 28 -- Authorized by the Vietnamese Government, the Huu Nghi border station, Lang Son Province, at 9 a.m. (Hanoi time) today returned to the Chinese side 12 Chinese captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory.

The release was made in accordance with a communique sent by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on August 14.

The Chinese returnees pleaded guilty, and expressed their gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for their humane treatment and leniency towards them during their captivity.

SRV TO ACT ON PROPOSAL TO PRC 'UNILATERALLY'

OW280757 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 28 -- It was "unwise" of China to turn down Vietnam's proposal for cessation of all armed activities and other hostile acts along the Sino-Vietnamese border on the occasion of the Vietnamese and Chinese National Day, comments NHAN DAN today.

The paper says: There can be no doubt about our good intention, which was prompted by our concern for peace and stability to the population on either side of the common border. We want to enable Vietnamese citizens in border areas to join the rest of the country in celebrating independence day without being harassed by shelling or firing from China. We also respect the historical date which the fraternal Chinese people are commemorating shortly, and we seek to create an atmosphere of peace to pave the way for settling peacefully problems concerning the two countries.

NHAN DAN continues: This was not the first time Vietnam made such a proposal, nor was it the first time China rejected our good will. In fact, China has not budged an inch from its stubborn policy of maintaining tension on the border. It has not done a single thing to improve relations with Vietnam. Such an attitude is unwise.

The paper says: The Vietnamese people put a great store on their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. In this spirit, the Vietnamese Government has declared to unilaterally act according to its proposal, and has demanded that China respect Vietnam's good will. On the other hand, the Vietnamese people, in the face of the Chinese refusal, will be all the more vigilant in defending peace and their territorial sovereignty.

We believe that our sincerity will have the sympathy and support of the Chinese people and the public in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, the paper concludes.

VNA REPORTS PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS FOR 19-24 AUG

OW272300 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 27 -- China has taken a series of provocative actions along the common border with Vietnam.

On August 19, groups of Chinese soldiers intruded into the area of Si Lo Lau in Phong Tho District, Lai Chau Province, firing at villages. Considerable damage was caused to the population.

In Hoang Lien Son Province on the following day, Chinese forces repeatedly attacked with small-arms fire the area of marker post 8 in Muong Khuong District, killing a number of cattle. Again, on August 27, a number of houses in Lao Cai and Ban Qua areas where destroyed by Chinese shellings and strafings.

On August 20 and 22, Chinese soldiers, in many groups, broke into the areas of Tai Van and Po Hen in Quang Ninh Province. The intruders committed looting and destroyed a number of houses.

In Ha Tuyen Province, Chinese forces on August 23 fired more than 300 cannon and mortar shots and many rounds of small-arms ammunition on Dong Van District, killing a number of cattle and destroying many houses.

On August 24, ten Chinese soldiers intruded into the area of marker post 56 in Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang. They took away by force one inhabitant.

Meanwhile, Chinese combat planes made hundreds of single sorties over border areas. On August 25, one flight overflew Loc Binh District, Lang Son Provinve, from six to eight kilometres this side of the border.

DENG XIAOPING'S POLICY, RESULTS CONDEMNED

BK290938 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "What Has Deng Xiaoping Brought to the Chinese People After 4 Years in Power?"]

[Text] China's propaganda machine recently has worked overtime to publicize Deng Xiaoping's line, which it labeled as that of the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee held in 1978. It boasted that this line has helped achieve stability and unity in Chinese society, bring about economic development, improve the Chinese people's living conditions, and so forth. This bragging was aimed at boosting the Deng faction's prestige on the eve of a new round of political wrestling at the 12th CPC Congress.

As a popular adage goes, a thin cloth cannot frustrate a sharp eye. The noisy propaganda campaign mounted by the Chinese press can in no way conceal the stark reality from the world. What has Deng Xiaoping brought to the Chinese people after 4 years in power?

The first things Deng did were to renounce China's national sovereignty, implement the shameful policy of giving in to U.S. imperialism over the Taiwan issue, and actively oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam to realize his dreams of hegemony and expansion.

It is a fact that, after returning to power in late 1978 and early 1979, Deng feverishly promoted China's alliance with U.S. and Japanese imperialism. Then, casting principles to the wind, he signed with the United States and Japan a document restoring relations among the three countries on the basis of opposition to hegemonism, which is in fact opposition to the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement.

In this respect, it can be said that Deng Xiaoping has exceedingly outdone Mao Zedong. In the past, Mao only invited Nixon, the ringleader of U.S. imperialist aggressors, to China. Deng has now thrown its doors wide open for top U.S. politicians and military men and let them in on many of China's military secrets. He has allowed the U.S. imperialists to build electronic eavesdropping stations at the Sino-Soviet border to serve U.S. military purposes. From their political alliance with the United States, the Chinese authorities are gradually advancing to a military partnership with Washington, firmly tying China to the U.S. war chariot at the expense of Chinese national security.

In the past, Mao Zedong betrayed Vietnam's sacred anti-U.S. cause by signing the Shanghai Communique with Nixon. Deng Xiaoping has doublecrossed the Vietnamese people by mobilizing 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam in an attempt to subdue and annex it. In so doing, he hoped to win U.S. trust and assistance in carrying out his modernization plan designed to transform China into a superpower.

This action by Deng Xiaoping has tarnished Chinese history and has seriously undermined the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. It has, therefore, been strongly condemned by the Chinese people.

To win Washington's friendship, Deng Xiaoping has renounced Chinese national sovereignty over Taiwan. Before concluding the agreement on normalizing relations with the United States in early 1979, Deng Xioaping declared: The Taiwan problem can be set aside for our offspring to resolve 100 years from now. This means that, in reality, Deng has agreed to give up Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan in order to secure relations with the United States.

Recently, to cope with Chinese opinion which has strongly denounced Deng's submissive pro-U.S. policy, the Beijing and Washington authorities hatched the so-called Shanghai communique II, allegedly to settle the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. In fact, this was a move aimed at alleviating Deng's predicament and sheltering him from strong criticism at the forthcoming 12th CPC congress. The daily RENMIN RIBAO, China's official paper, stated: This communique will be scrupulously implemented. In a letter to the UN secretary general, who visited China recently, Deng himself asserted: This agreement was a correct step.

One wonders how this communique could be a correct step when it affirmed the existence of the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act, which included an important provision allowing the United States to continue its arms sales to Taiwan.

Scrupulously implementing a communique which affirmed the existence of the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act as RENMIN RIBAO promised means that Deng Xiaoping will continue to seriously and obsequiously carry out the policy of selling out Chinese national sovereignty to U.S. imperialism.

This was the first result Deng Xiaoping's policy has brought about for the Chinese people.

The second result of Deng Xiaoping's line, over the past 4 years, was the attempt to create military strength for implementing Chinese hegemonism and expansionism by ceaselessly pursuing a policy of arms race, squandering untold amounts of the Chinese peoples' wealth in the production of nuclear weapons and delivery mechanisms for these arms.

In its 17 February issue, China's English-language paper CHINA DAILY disclosed that China still gives priority to designing and improving modern weapon systems and that its military spending has reached new heights.

According to a radio Australia broadcast on 2 January, a spokesman for China's National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission revealed that over the past 15 years China has unceasingly concentrated on carrying out very costly nuclear tests. In 1980 and 1981, China successively test fired various types of medium-range and intercontinental missiles, necessitating an appropriation of more than 40 percent of the national budget for military spending. Thus, China's military expenditures still account for the largest portion of its budget, while its appropriations for education, public health and the Chinese people's welfare trail far behind even those of many underdeveloped countries.

Military modernization is the essence of Deng's four modernizations program. Such a policy has created additional difficulties for China's weak economy and has thwarted the efforts to ensure a decent life for the Chinese people. No less than 200 million people still suffer from malnutrition in China. A flood in early 1981 alone was sufficient to drive 130 million people into famine.

Third, we must mention Deng's policy of internal purge. Over the past 4 years, this policy has repeatedly caused upheavals in Chinese society.

The Chinese and foreign press have revealed power struggles and purges in various Chinese organs and enterprises which seriously hampered official work and production. Contradictions between the administration and the armed forces have become so acute that they may wreck the stability of Chinese society. Moreover, the administrative and structural reforms Deng has carried out since early this year have also encountered stiff resistance from the opposition since they were essentially a blatant purge campaign.

According to an issue of HONGQI magazine published early this year, Deng had to admit that the first-phase administrative structural reforms had encountered considerable difficulty and that the second-phase reforms in the central organs of China had faced even greater difficulty.

Deng's policy of nonstop purge has continued to upset Chinese society, which has suffered more than 10 years of violent upheavals. This was the true nature of the so-called unity and stability which Deng has achieved for China.

The last, but not least, result of Deng Xiaoping's line was the consequence of its open-door policy for Western capitalists at the expense of national independence and sovereignty. This policy has had a baneful influence on the Chinese economy and society, has firmly tied China's economy to those of foreign capitalist countries, and has linked China's economic crisis with the general crisis which is gripping the capitalist economies around the world.

These were what Deng Xiaoping's line brought to the Chinese people. Far from helping to resolve the two political and economic crises which beset China in the wake of the Cultural Revolution, this line has caused them to become even more serious. That is why the opposition has exploited the failures of Deng's line, giving his faction many a rough time and causing a sharp drop in its prestige on the eve of the 12th CPC Congress.

In early 1981, the paper BEIJING RIBAO carried the following question of some Chinese: Wasn't the line of the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee -- that is, Deng Xiaoping's line -- the origin of all of China's troubles, difficulties and sufferings?

With the consequences arising from Deng's policy and the problems faced by China and its people over the past 4 years, there is now reason to affirm that this remark by the BEIJING RIBAO readers was totally correct.

Despite the strenuous efforts of Beijing's propaganda machine to embellish Deng Xiaoping, the consequences of his policy on China have clearly pointed out to the Chinese people the sources of their sufferings, thereby prompting them to struggle even more resolutely to take their country back to the road of genuine socialism.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS WARSAW MEETING

OW290835 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 29 -- Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minsiter Hoang Luong attended the conference of deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries held in Warsaw on August 25-26 at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Ministry.

The participants discussed problems relating to the present international situation on the occasion of the coming 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The conference reached unanimity of views on all problems discussed.

VCP PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES GROUP VISITS USSR

OW272056 Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Aug 27 -- M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, received a delegation of provincial secretaries of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Moscow on Wednesday.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Nguyen Van Chinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of Long An Province's party committee. Also present at the reception were V.A. Karlov, president of the C.P.S.U. Agriculture Department, and Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

During their visit to the Soviet Union from August 13-25, the Vietnamese guests had working sessions with officials of the C.P.S.U. Agriculture Department and leading members of the party committees of Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov, Andanodar region. They toured various industrial, agricultural and cultural establishments in those localities.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR USSR 28 AUG

OW282304 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Aug 28 -- Two delegations of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association left today for the Soviet Union to participate in the celebrations of the Vietnamese National Day there.

One delegation is led by Vu Thang, vice-president of the association. The other is headed by Tran Suyen, president of the branch of the association in Phu Khanh Province.

COUNCIL OF STATE HOLDS SESSION 26-27 AUG

BK280218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] On 26 and 27 August the Council of State held a regular meeting under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the meeting was Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State heard Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach report on his visit to Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and the Kingdom of Thailand from 16 to 30 July.

The Council of State warmly welcomed the fine results of the visit, which has further strengthened the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Burma. The visit has also accelerated the trend toward dialogue among the countries in the region in order to build a Southeast Asian zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, thereby contributing to world peace.

2. The Council of State heard Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh report on the 36th CEMA conference. The Council of State unanimously noted that this conference has strengthened the fraternal cooperation among and helped accelerate the process of socialist construction in the member countries.

3. The Council of State heard Minister of Home Trade Le Duc Thinh, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report on the implementation of the regulation on the suppression of speculation, smuggling, producing fake goods and conducting illegal business.

The Council of State discussed this matter and stated that a scrupulous and consistent implementation of this regulation must be carried out and that close supervision and inspection must be continued in order to stop speculation, smuggling, producing fake goods and conducting illegal business. Putting an end to such practices will contribute to stabilizing the cadres' and people's daily lives and eliminating negative phenomena in the economy and society.

4. The Council of State heard Minister of Justice Phan Hien, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control Tran Le report on the program for drafting laws and regulations in the last 6 months of this year. National Assembly Judiciary Committee Chairman Tran Quang Huy reported on the ideas of his committee in this regard.

The Council of State discussed and adopted the proposed program.

5. On the occasion of the National Day, 2 September, and at the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has decided to grant an amnesty and reduce jail terms for culprits who have satisfactorily improved their conduct.

USSR ANNIVERSARY EMULATION DRIVE ANNOUNCED

BK280828 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Emulation Department recently issued a circular instructing various sectors, localities and the people to organize a nationwide emulation drive to greet the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR -- 30 December 1922-30 December 1982.

After stressing the significance of the establishment of the USSR -- the first nation which brought together many people of various nationalities -- the events of historical significance following the October Revolution and the vigorous development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and solidarity, the circular says: At the conclusion of the emulation drive to mark Vietnam's National Day, 2 September, various sectors and localities must urgently review and draw experience from their activities and organize a further emulation drive to greet the 60th founding annivesary of the USSR as a demonstration of the friendship and solidarity between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

The circular also urges localities and sectors to strive, through this emulation drive, to accelerate the advancement of the nationwide socialist emulation movement.

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG PADDY COLLECTION -- As of mid-August, the Hai Hung provincial food sector had collected more than 18,700 tons of paddy beyond the compulsory quota through the exchange of nitrogenous fertilizer and goods and cash purchase. Hai Hung is encouraging its peasants to sell another 2,300 tons of paddy to the state so that it can fulfill the target set for the collection of 21,000 tons of grain beyond the compulsory quota. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Aug 82 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG RICE HARVEST -- Quang Nam-Danang Province has finished harvesting 18,100 hectares of spring-summer rice with an average yield of nearly 4 tons per hectare. Compared to last year, the cultivated area for this rice crop has increased by some 1,700 hectares, the yield per hectare has increased by .021 ton, and the output has increased by 10,000 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

PRC CLAIM TO PART OF NATUNA ISLANDS REPORTED

SK271132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 27 (AFP) -- China has lodged a claim for part of the oil-producing Natuna Islands in the South China Sea -- the subject of a territorial dispute by Indonesia and Vietnam -- according to press reports here today.

The reports said China has claimed an area as far as the waters near the Indonesian island of Bangka, east of Sumatra, which is the country's main tin producing island.

The eveninger SINAR HARPAN (RAY OF HOPE) in an unsourced report said that the current talks between Indonesia and Vietnam on the continental shelf boundaries on the Natuna Islands were important and had made satisfactory progress.

Foreign Ministry officials refused to comment on the paper's report.

An agreement on the delineating of the border between Indonesia and Vietnam would help solve the problem of oil exploration near and on the Natuna Islands, the paper said. The paper dismissed American press reports that Hanoi had dropped its claim, saying the reports were not true.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY (VNA) also denied the saying that Jakarta and Hanoi were still negotiating and Vietnam held foreign oil companies responsible for all the consequences of their exploration in the disputed areas.

Indonesia had abandoned the principle of "median lines" and Vietnam had stopped using the "thalweg" system in the talks following the law of the sea convention last April, the paper said. Indonesia has allowed five foreign companies to conduct off-shore oil exploration near the Natuna Islands, believed to contain substantial oil deposits.

The paper said that before the fall of the south Vietnamese government, Indonesia had sent warships to the disputed Natuna Islands to protect the foreign firms from south Vietnamese planes. Indonesia has built an airbase at Ranai, one of Natuna Islands, which was recently inaugurated by Defence Minister General Mohammad Yusuf. A number of F-5E skyhawk jet fighters and Hercules C-130 transport aircraft are based there.

USSR OFFERS TO HELP WITH TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM

BK291019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union wants to help Indonesia makes its transmigration program a success by providing more agricultural equipment, Soviet deputy trade attache here, Vitaly I. Boiko, said last night. The Soviet Union was eager to help modernize agriculture in Indonesia so that the transmigration scheme would be successful, he said.

Trade relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union have always been in favour of Indonesia with a surplus of $43 million in 1980 and $35.6 million last year, he said. The Soviet Government was taking steps to balance the trade ties between the two countries by exporting more products to Indonesia, he added. The Soviet Union exports to Indonesia machinery, cotton, factory equipment, tractors and other heavy tools and imports from Indonesia rubber, oil, leather, pepper and other spices.

ENVOYS' ACTIVITIES AT ICO CONFERENCE REPORTED

BK260812 Jakarta ANTARA in English1702 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 26 (ANTARA) -- An amendment proposal of the Indonesian delegation toward a Moroccan draft resolution dealing with solution of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict was unanimously approved by the session of the political and infomation commission of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) lasting in Niamey, Niger, from August 23-26.

The Indonesian delegation,represented by director for international organization affairs of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, Wisber Lubis, forwarded to the session the Indonesian stand that the conflicting parties, Iran and Iraq, should seek peaceful solution to end the Persian Gulf war under the spirit of Islamic brotherhood.

Such an Indonesian stand was also contained in the earlier speech of Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who had stressed the importance for promoting unity and integration among all the Islamic countries the world over.

The Indonesian delegation also called on the floor that the earlier statement of President Seni Kountche dealing with peace appeal to the Iran-Iraq warring parties be made as one of the clauses of consideration of the draft resolution. The Indonesian appeal was also fully agreed upon by some countries attending the Islamic countries meeting.

The draft resolution which will further be discussed in the ICO's coming plenary session appreciated efforts made by the peace commission which was established in the third Islamic summit in At-Ta'if in seeking solution of the Persian Gulf armed conflict.

The conflicting parties were also called upon to immediately cease fire and accept proposed Islamic peacekeeping troops supervising the truce. The ICO conference was participated in by 43 Islamic countries except Egypt and Afghanistan.

BORDER TALKS WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA END

BK280920 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0710 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, August 28 (ANTARA) -- The three-day Indonesia-Papua New Guinea joint border committee meeting ending in Denpasar, Bali, Friday stressed the importance for promoting a special bilateral cooperation dealing with traditional border crossing, exchanges of information on border development and communications.

Non-traditional border crossing between the two countries was also among the important issues taken up in the meeting.

The Indonesian delegation to the meeting, led by Sudarmono, and its PNG counterpart, led by Paulias Matane, shared the same opinion that the two countries should stick to the 1975 agreement dealing with solution of the possible common border problems.

The Indonesian and PNG delegations also expressed satisfaction over the mutual understanding and goodwill shown by the two sides to maintain proper neighbouring relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, Indonesian delegation leader Sudarmono said he was convinced that any common border problem could best be solved if the two countries' governments showed more openness in dealing with the issue.

The PNG delegation leader, Paulias Matane, on the other hand, stressed the need for the two countries to maintain the balance of development around the common borders with a proper respect to traditional rights of the surrounding people. The two sides also agreed to continue the bilateral meeting in Papua New Guinea next year. [Words indistinct] Matane, who is secretary general of the PNG Foreign Ministry, visited some tourist objects in the paradise island of Bali following conclusions of the meeting. Friday night the PNG delegation was scheduled to return home.

PRESIDENT'S SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES SUCCESSION ISSUE

HK280225 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Aug 82 pp 7, 14

[Speech of Presidential Spokesman Adrian Cristobal before Manila Rotary Club, 5 August 1982 -- Part I]

[Text] Last month when President Marcos went to Saudi Arabia, there was an understandable but quite unwarranted consternation about a secret memorandum to the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Being human we Filipinos love a good story, specially when it is of extreme confidentiality, and we'll probably be unhappy with full disclosure. Perhaps, the doctrine of executive privilege has been formulated to indulge this propensity.

Anyway, what did this secret memorandum to the chief of staff contain? First of all, President Marcos directed Gen. Fabian Ver that in case of any doubt as to the latter's action in the event that the president may not perform his duties, he, the chief of staff, should see to it that the provision on succession, Article VII, Sections 4 and 7, of the Constitution are complied with. Then the president cited the armed forces' enviable tradition of complete subordination to civilian authority and the Constitution. Finally, the president said: "You are well aware that under the channel of command, only the president as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces can directly command the chief of staff, the various service commands and the commanders of field units...no direct authority in the civilian government and the military can direct the armed forces, dispose of various operating units, officers and personnel, or deploy them, except the commander-in-chief, or the chief of staff, when so authorized by the commander-in-chief."

This is nothing more or less than a clarification of the channel of command and crystallization of constitutional duty in the event of an emergency involving the capability of the chief executive where conceivably some confusion may arise. Significantly, the Constitution emerges here, as it should, as the bedrock of our stability.

What seems to be worrying some of us is the probability of a constitutional crisis. This is rather strange, since we have never had one. The closest we came to a constitutional crisis was at the turn of the century when the Paterno Cabinet proposed to the Americans -- without much success -- an autonomous government for the Philippines. Mabini vigorously opposed this on the ground that it violated the very constitution which Paterno and his group had framed and ratified in Malolos. Proclamation 1081, which came a little more than two generations later, although challenged before the Supreme Court, was an issue whose resolution could have been anticipated; for it was based on a strict construction of the commander-in-chief provision of the previous Constitution. Now, a constitutional crisis might have arisen out of the present Constitution if its validity had not been upheld by the Supreme Court. But it was. And the constitution stands. If, then, the anxiety about a constitutional crisis is ill-founded from the point-of-view of both experience and logic, why is there apprehension about presidential succession, which is a constitutional matter?

Article VII, Section 4 provides: "If at the time fixed for the beginning of his term, the president-elect shall have died or shall have failed to qualify or if the president shall not have been chosen, the Executive Committee, headed by the prime minister, as hereinafter provided, shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the president until a president shall have been elected and qualified. If the Batasang Pambansa withdraws its confidence in the prime minister, the speaker of the Batasang Pambansa shall act as president until a president shall have been elected and qualified.

"In the event of death or failure to qualify as herein provided, the Batasang Pambansa shall call a special election in the manner provided in Section 7 hereof."

Section 7, in turn, specifies that if "the permanent disability, death, removal from office or resignation of the president occurs earlier than 18 months before the expiration of his term, the Batasang Pambansa shall, within thirty days from the time the vacancy occurs, call a special election to be held not earlier than 45 days nor later than 60 days from the time of such call to elect a president to serve the unexpired term."

It must be said, therefore, that any apprehension about presidential succession is unfounded, but to the extent that it is also a sincere apprehension, it must be directly addressed.

Some say that the Constitution, being new, is untested, but this ignores two obvious and basic facts. The first is that our people's adherence to constitutions is a matter of record. We have had three and our people have always supported them. The second fact is that the constitution is the source of our present stability.

But a deeper source of anxiety is, ironically, our very stability now. It is President Marcos who has been keeping this country together in its most dangerous years of passage. There are those, therefore, who ask if there is, or what would be, life after Marcos? This anxiety recognizes the personal authority and power of the man who as a consequence is regarded as a national anchor on the one hand and villified as a dictator on the other. But sentiments are misguided. Any freshman in political science understands that Marcos' powers, quite apart from his personal qualities, derive from the Constitution and any successor will have the necessary powers for the maintenance of stability.

It is apparent, however, that the anxiety over succession stems from varying considerations about the identity of the probably successor. Not process, or the how, but the who is the nagging question in some peoples' minds.

REACTION IN U.S. TO ANTI-MARCOS GROUPS HAILED

HK280152 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Do Americans View Us Differently Now?"]

[Text] Finally, some Americans are waking up to the reality that radical Filipino elements in the United States have become potential threats to public safety and could be possible causes of public disorder in the immediate future.

The revelation is timely, coming as it does on the eve of the scheduled state visit of President Marcos to the U.S. sometime next month.

The statement of U.S. Rep. MacDonald (Democrat-Georgia) on the threat posed by anti-Marcos pressure groups in America should not be taken lightly. Hundreds of Filipino radicals sought refuge in the United States when President Marcos imposed martial law on this country in 1972. The bulk of these refugees consisted of die-hard communists, political oppositionists or disgruntled elements.

Of them, Rep. MacDonald said: "I ask my colleagues to consider carefully the anti-American goals of these militant pressure groups and to recognize that the ultimate beneficiaries of the U.S. withdrawal from the Philippines will be the Communist Chinese and the Soviet Union."

The handful of activists opposing Marcos and expected to give the president some embarrassing moments during his state visit call themselves CAMD and Philippine Solidarity Network. They have been lambasting President Reagan's "stronger America" foreign policy and Washington's invitation for Mr. Marcos to visit the U.S.

America has always been the bastion of liberty and freedom. Within its complex democratic processes, peoples of various colors, ethnic background and religious creeds came together to breathe the free air of an enlightened and free republic. That radical ideologues have taken advantage of these rights to spout their subtle propaganda to undermine the very pillars of American democracy is just one of those things in the U.S.

But in a developed and highly industrialized and educated country like America where people are fully aware of the perils posed by anarchism, nihilism and communism, Filipino leftists can only become a nuisance and, at worst, a threat to peace and order.

It is good to know that the pendulum has begun to swing backward. Where in 1975 many American legislators were openly critical of the martial law administration of Mr. Marcos and even openly symptathized with his radical critics, today they have become more understanding of the steps taken by the Filipino chief executive to stop the incursion of communism.

A fresh breeze may be sweeping across the American heartland. It is hoped that the breeze bears with it the same warmth and understanding most Filipinos have of Americans, despite past differences.

ARRESTS OF DISSIDENTS BY MILITARY REPORTED

HK290022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The military has arrested several key members of the dissident movement engaged in the conspiracy to stage violence and terrorism nationwide next month. This was announced yesterday by President Marcos after a conference with intelligence officers. He said the arrests took place in various parts of the country.

Those arrested included high-ranking members of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army, the Socdem [Social-Democrat] United Democratic Front, and the Moro National Liberation Front. Those apprehended were led by Imagani Serrano, a leading member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, in charge of mass action, and Jocelyn de Guzman, a well-known subversive. Serrano was identified as the organizer of demonstrations, especially violent ones.

SURRENDER OF 1,445 MNLF MEMBERS REPORTED

HK290045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Military authorities said 1,445 Moro National Liberation front members and sympathizers in Zamboanga del Norte surrendered yesterday. Brig. Gen (Serillo Bueno), PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region IX commander, accepted the surrender in a ceremony in Dipolog City. The group was led by MNLF combatants, who yielded 37 high-powered firearms.

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AGRICULTURE MINISTER TAZAWA LEAVES FOR PRC

OW021241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 2, KYODO -- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa left Tokyo for Beijing, Thursday on a 12-day official visit to make an on-the-spot investigation of an agricultural development project in northeastern China. He will confer with his Chinese counterpart Lin Hujia in Beijing, Friday and exchange views on the Japan-China agricultural cooperation program.

The Japanese minister will proceed to Heilongjiang Province in northeastern China next Tuesday to closely inspect the joint development project by Japanese and Chinese agricultural experts in marshy ground located at the junction of three big rivers. Tazawa will return to Beijing later and pay a courtesy call on Vice Premier Wan Li at the latter's office before returning home September 13.

SUZUKI TALKS TO PRESS ON SEALANE DEFENSE

OW030833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 3, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday, Japan's policy to defend its sealane extending 1,000 nautical miles from its shores should be carried out within the framework of Japan's independent defense policy.

Speaking to newsmen at his official residence here, Suzuki said strict constraints should be imposed on such sealane operations under the peace Constitution, if such defense operations are to be carried out under the collective security measures between Japan and the U.S. and other allied nations.

The prime minister made his comment on the outcome of the defense consultations with the U.S. in Honolulu, where the U.S. officials urged Japan to drastically increase its air defense, antisubmarine and ground defense capability.

Government on Bonds, Sealanes

OW030607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 3, KYODO -- The government Friday reiterated its official pledge to end dependence on deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984, but did not rule out the possibility of floating huge amounts of such bonds during fiscal 1982 and 1983. This was in reply to questions submitted to the government by Seiichi Inaba, Socialist member of the House of Representatives, about the pledge made earlier by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his political responsibility in this regard.

However, the government promised its maximum efforts to realize the pledge aimed at achieving fiscal health. The Cabinet adopted such an official position paper Friday morning.

The government is expected to suffer a revenue shortfall of nearly yen 6 trillion (dollar 23 billion) in fiscal 1982 ending next March. As a result, it will have to issue huge amounts of deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1982 and 1983.

In its position paper, the government refuted Inaba's claim that former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka practically controls the Suzuki government.

It also rejected the allegation that Japan has committed itself to the defense of sealanes extending up to 1,000 nautical miles off the Japanese coast at a meeting of Japanese and U.S. defense officials in Honolulu. "Japan has not made any pledge to the U.S. for the defense of such sealanes, though it is strengthening its sea defense capability by stages," the position paper said.

ENGINEERING TEST SATELLITE LAUNCH 'SUCCESSFUL'

OW030645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Sept 3, KYODO -- Japanese space engineers successfully launched an engineering test satellite (ETS) III into earth orbit Friday afternoon from the space center on Tanegashima Island, southern Japan. The National Space Development Agency which operates the satellite named it as Kiku (Chrysanthemum) IV.

The satellite is to revolve around the earth every 105 minutes at an average altitude of some 1,000 kilometers from the surface of the earth, the agency said. The artificial moon was launched atop a three-stage N-rocket developed by the agency and it was placed into orbit some 27 minutes after launching by disconnecting it from the final stage of the N-rocket while flying over Santiago, Chile, a spokesman at the agency said.

The cubic satellite 85 centimeters long each side and weighing about 385 kilograms, is equipped with two big wings of solar batteries capable of generating 300 kilowatts per hour. The satellite cost some yen 4.3 billion.

Space experts will study the functions of the satellite's solar batteries and three-axial-altitude-control system which is necessary for orbit controll of large satellites such as marine observation satellites and a large geostationary satellite weighing some 500 kilograms to be launched in 1985.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY DRAWS UP FY 83 BUDGET REQUEST

OW281149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 28, KYODO -- The Transport Ministry said Saturday that it will ask for a fiscal 1983 budgetary appropriation of 1.51 billion yen ($6 million) to prepare for the construction of a 5,000-ton helicopter carrier.

The ministry explained that such ships will be needed by the Maritime Safety Agency (Coast Guard) when Japan assumes responsibility in the future for search and rescue operations over 1,200 nautical miles from its coasts under international convention. At present, Japan conducts operations only within 500 nautical miles of its coasts, the ministry said.

A 5,000-ton-class ship capable of carrying two helicopters actually costs about 10 billion yen ($40 million). But the ministry said it will ask for 1.51 billion yen in the initial year only for design and other preliminary necessities for the construction of the vessel.

The ministry said that it will also ask for another 3 billion yen ($11 million) to be earmarked in the fiscal 1983 national budget as an initial appropriation for the expansion work at the Haneda International Airport. To meet increasing demand for the use of the airport and solution of the noise pollution caused by airplanes at the time of landing and takeoff, the ministry said it plans to expand the area of the airport 2.7 fold through land reclamation. The whole expansion, including construction of three new runways to be completed in about 10 years' time, will cost about 500 billion yen ($2 billion), the ministry said.

The total budgetary appropriation requested by the ministry for fiscal 1983 will come to 11.08 billion yen ($44 million), the ministry added.

SOUTH KOREA'S CALL FOR DIALOGUE DENOUNCED

SK030438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 2 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 September special article: "The Splittist Scheme Being Committed Under the Pretext of Reunification"]

[Text] Through pro-government propaganda mouthpieces, the South Korean puppets are now staging commotions about dialogue, reunification and national harmony with each passing day, pretending that they are interested in the question of national reunification.

The puppets' babbling about reunification is not new. It is nothing but an old document which the puppets formerly advertised but were forced to throw into the waste basket in the face of public denunciation at home and abroad.

The fact that the South Korean puppets are preaching an old document at the same time when they are engaged in frenzied diplomatic visits under the pretext of improving external relations is a ridiculous commotion staged by those who are trying to emerge from the isolation and rejection faced at home and abroad. The puppets will never be able to mislead public opinion by such deceptive propaganda.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean authorities have assumed the role of shock brigade, following splittist lines, abandoning the conscience of the Korean people and the pledges they have committed before the nation in the North-South joint communique.

South Korea, which is under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists, is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are the practical rulers of South Korea, making all decisions and exercising all control ranging from the exercise of the military prerogative of supreme command to control of the domestic and external policies of the puppet regime and supervising and controlling the execution of those policies.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is nothing but a tool fabricated by the U.S. imperialists to maintain South Korea as their colony. For this reason, the puppets have no other duty but to obediently execute orders and directions from their masters.

The theory of reunification that the South Korean puppets are raving about is what was given to them by the U.S. imperialists in an effort to cover up their splittist maneuvers, whose chief purpose is to perpetuate the division under the pretext of reunification.

This is well manifested in the so-called proposals for reunification that the puppets have been preaching under the control of the U.S. imperialists.

The deceptiveness of the puppets' theory of reunification written by the U.S. imperialists is completely shown in the so-called 22 January proposal, which is centered on a provisional agreement on the basic relations between the North and South and general elections.

If we are to reunify the divided fatherland, we naturally should demolish the wall separating the North and South and abandon the act of encouraging division. In short, the question between the North and South is not a question between different peoples and it cannot be resolved through an agreement.

Despite such clear facts, the puppets clamored about concluding an agreement. The puppets do not mean to demolish the wall separating the North and South, but to build a still higher wall.

The fact that the South Korean puppets proposed in the agreement to maintain the existing armistice in force and to respect treaties and agreements concluded with third countries is nothing but a scheme to perpetuate the U.S. occupation of South Korea, to maintain the aggressive and sell-out treaties and agreements that the puppets have concluded with their U.S. masters and to maintain the existing division.

The so-called principle of national self-determination and general elections based on democratic procedures that the puppets clamored about are also preposterous. Under the conditions that the U.S. imperialists are occupying South Korea and trampling upon the nation's independence, are elections on the basis of the principle of national self-determination possible? Also, under the condition that in South Korea numerous politicians are imprisoned and people are taken away if they speak about reunification, can we still talk about democratic procedures?

The puppets' advocating talks between the supreme leaders is not for reunification but for perpetuation of division. The question of our country's reunification can be successfully resolved only through the united strength of the broad patriotic forces of the North and South on the condition that U.S. troops are withdrawn. This is a national demand arising from the pannational character of the question of national reunification.

Reunification of our country is work for the benefit of the entire Korean people in the North and South and work that can be resolved only when all the Korean people are united. To solve the basic problems for national reunification, it is necessary to eradicate the misunderstandings and distrust between the North and South caused by continued division, promote confidence and understanding and achieve national unity.

Dialogue between the North and South which is to reflect the consensus of the people cannot be monopolized by a few people. As we have persistenly asserted, North-South negotiations should become negotiations for reunification and, to this end, people who oppose division and aspire for reunification should sit face to face.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is encouraging confrontation between the North and South by staging anticommunist commotions and suppressing the patriotic people demanding reunification, is not qualified to speak about reunification. By proposing the talks between the supreme authorities, the puppets exposed their intention to monopolize dialogue, to perpetuate division by continuously laying obstacles to a solution to the question of reunification and to permanently offer South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a colony.

History shows that as long as the U.S. imperialists continue occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppets -- becoming tools serving the U.S. imperialists in enacting their policy of subjugation and colonialization -- continue to execute their masters' splittist maneuvers, nothing will be solved, no matter how much dialogue is carried out, and we cannot achieve the cause of reunification. In particular, we have nothing to gain from having dialogue with the Chon Tu-hwan clique -- a group of most vicious executors of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and splittists.

Reunifying our divided country cannot be achieved through only [word indistinct] but through the course of taking practical measures to eradicate the obstacles laid to reunification. Forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea is a prerequisite for the achievement of the national reunification.

Not only has the Chon Tu-hwan clique dispensed with uttering a word about forcing the U.S. imperialists -- the fundamental obstacle to our country's reunification -- to withdraw from South Korea, but it also is begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

It is like putting the cart before the ox to speak about reunification with obstacles laid to reunification left untouched, and it is a stark lie. Essentially, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is not the least interested in reunification. It is a dirty imperialist stooge which is devoted to the perpetuation of division on orders from its U.S. masters. Dialogue, elections and reunification babbled about by the puppets are all false. The puppets' real intentions are to maintain South Korea as a U.S. imperialist colony, by perpetuating division.

It is widely known that the Chon Tu-hwan clique, ever since it usurped power by bayonet, babbled that reunification with the North is impossible and has hindered reunification by offering such proposals as simultaneous UN admission of the North and South, cross recognition of the North and South and even the theory of reunification in the 2000's.

The first thing the Chon Tu-hwan clique did after taking power was to visit its U.S. masters and beg for a permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops -- the basic obstacles to reunification -- and massacred the patrioitc people in Kwangju, imprisoning democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung en masse.

As clearly exposed in all facts, the proposals put forth by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are nothing but camouflage designed to cover up the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by the U.S. imperialists. Nonetheless, the puppets put the label of reunification on them and are now sticking to splittist maneuvers. This is nothing but a trick to raise its popularity and to cover up its stooge-like nature by pretending that South Korea is an independent country.

Voices now supporting and welcoming our proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and voices calling for an earlier realization of it are growing with each passing day at home and abroad. Embarrassed at this, the South Korean puppets are trying to prevent our most realistic and just and fair proposal for reunification from having any influence at home and abroad by pretending that they are interested in the question of reunification.

In South Korea the people's struggle to oppose fascism and division and to achieve democracy and reunification is continuing. Faced with an irretrievable situation, the puppets, following the U.S. imperialists, are trying to stop tthe people's struggle by misleading public opinion under the pretext of false reunification.

The South Korean puppet clique's game of reunification is the dance of a puppet dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialists. The puppet's game only further exposes its nature as a shock brigade executing the splittist lines of the U.S. imperialists -- the wicked enemy of reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately abandon the criminal maneuvers of mocking the nation over the sacred question of reunification.

All the Korean people of the North and South will surely crush the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, and see to it that the historic cause of national reunification is achieved.

VRPR CRITICIZES CHON TRIP TO AFRICA, CANADA

SK030349 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Dialogue from "Focus of Topics" program]

[Text] [First speaker] How are you? Despite the strong protest and condemnation at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's junket to the African nations and Canada has been completed. Now, let us talk about the purpose of his current visit to the five nations first.

[Second speaker] Before I talk about the purpose of Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Africa, let me first talk briefly about the background of his African trip. As you know, we can say that the time of Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Africa synchronized with a time when the crisis of the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea has been further aggravated and Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist rule of seeking reliance on the United States has been subjected to stronger condemnation and rejection at home and abroad.

The anti-U.S. sentiment, which has rapidly increased since the Kwangju incident, has risen to a flood tide recently. As a result, such bold anti-U.S. struggles as the burning of the U.S. flag at Kwangwon University and the arson case by patriotic youths and students at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan were waged.

Besides these, the voices "United States, withdraw from South Korea" and "Yankee, go home" are spreading throughout the country.

Furthermore, because of various forms of swindling incidents which have taken place in succession, the economic stagnation which has reached the worst situation, the increasing economic plight of the people, the frantic anticommunist policy for confrontation and the policy of division and war, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring has been not only subjected to condemnation and rejection at home and abroad but also isolated internationally.

Chon Tu-hwan visited the African nations and Canada precisely at such a time.

[First speaker] From what you have said, I think we can easily and clearly see the purpose of his recent visit.

[Second speaker] Yes, it's true. In a nutshell, Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit was aimed at escaping these crises and isolation at home and abroad. In other words, Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to these countries was intended to conceal his dirty nature as a colonial puppet and murderer and to recover his lost popularity, deceiving and deriding public opinion at home and abroad. His visit was also intended to court the good graces of the African countries by making South Korea appear to be a sovereign state so that he can escape the international isolation.

[First speaker] You are right. This can be clearly proved by Chon Tu-hwan's remarks in the African countries and Canada. Upon arriving in Kenya, the first country to visit, he shamelessly clamored that he would be completely faithful to the ideal of anticolonialism. This is indeed preposterous.

[First speaker] I agree with you. It is indeed shameless and ridiculous for the U.S. colonial puppet to talk about opposition to colonialism and faithfulness to anticolonialism.

[Second speaker] All people of the world know well that South Korea is a U.S. colony occupied by U.S. forces and the United States is acting as the master. It is the United States that controls the internal and external policies of the South Korean Government and supervises the implementation of these policies. It is the United States which grasps the arteries of the South Korean economy and exercises strong influence over it. It is also the United States that exercises the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army.

Chon Tu-hwan is also a stooge fostered by his U.S. boss, like the successive rulers of South Korea. He is a colonial errand boy who has faithfully executed the U.S. boss's colonial rule and policy of aggression against Korea.

[First speaker] That's right. In fact, South Korea is a sovereign state in name only. It is virtually a colony like Manchukuo, which was the puppet state established by the Japanese imperialists in the northeast region of China in the past.

[Second speaker] It is indeed ridiculous and preposterous for such a colonial stooge to clamor about the struggle against colonialism, the ideal of anticolonialism and so forth. This is nothing but Chon Tu-hwan's trick to cover up the fact that South Korea is a U.S. colony and that he is the dirty double colonial stooge, like Yi Wan-yong and Son Pyong-chu, who sold out the country to the Japanese imperialists in the past.

Judging from the fact that he is the U.S. colonial puppet who cannot move even one step without directives from the United States, it is only clear that his recent trip to Africa and Canada was made in accordance with U.S. directives.

[First speaker] Yes. During his recent junket, Chon Tu-hwan, it is said, begged for support for the so-called threadbare reunification policy or proposal for direct talks between the highest responsible persons in the North and South -- which have worn out and been denounced and rejected at home and abroad -- while conducting propaganda about them. What do you think of it?

[Second speaker] During his tour around African nations, at every opportunity, Chon Tu-hwan talked about reunification as if he had become an apostle of reunification. His acts remind us of a poor hayseed peddler hawking his clumsily made sham goods in a back alley. This notwithstanding, however, he may try to ballyhoo the good-for-nothing sham goods, which no one takes notice of; by putting new labels on them, his inner thoughts cannot be changed and no one will be cheated.

[First speaker] Originally, Chon Tu-hwan is the national splittist who is not even qualified to talk about reunification or talks. He is punishing and murdering those who cry our for reunification, while saying that the only way to deal with the North is confrontation and that no one should imagine peaceful reunification. While begging for the permanent stationing of the U.S. forces -- the obstacle to the reunification -- in South Korea, they are inspiring anticommunist racket and the North-South confrontation.

[Second speaker] You are right. When Chon Tu-hwan vociferously conducted a propaganda about reunification and so on in Africa, he inspired the sense of North-South confrontation by waging a large-scale war game called "Ulji Focus Lens '82" on the assumption of the northward invasion, while keeping tune with United States.

Nonetheless, Chon Tu-hwan went so far as to even conduct abroad propaganda about the so-called reunification policy — which he had conducted propaganda about in Seoul. Such a policy is nothing but a disguise aimed at covering up their antinational and anti-popular criminal nature and cheating and ridiculing public opinion.

The so-called proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations, which Chon Tu-hwan spread propaganda about, is also a freak variety of the fraudulent splittist policy. This proposal is nothing but a ruse aimed at fabricating two Koreas and perpetuating the country's division.

[First speaker] Yes. During the recent junket, while depicting himself as a partner of the developing African nations, Chon Tu-hwan babbled about mutual cooperation and the promotion of friendship. He even made remarks supporting the cause of the Namibian and Palestinian people. This is really shameless gibberish.

[Second speaker] Yes. It has been well known to the world that South Korea's successive rulers -- as the twin stooges of the United States along with the South African racists Israeli aggressors -- have acted as the enemy of the peoples of the Third World, nations including the African and Arab peoples.

Despite such facts, Chon Tu-hwan, pretending that he has become an angel, babbled as if he were supporting the cause of the African and Arab peoples and opposing the South African racists and Israeli aggressors. His purpose in doing this is to boost his dirty image in these countries and win their support so as to emerge from the isolation he faces.

[First speaker] I think Chon Tu-hwan, no matter how much lipservice he may pay, will never be able to cover up his dirty nature as a U.S. stooge and as an enemy of our people and peoples of the African countries.

[Second speaker] It is nothing but a political farce that a dirty colonial stooge should prattle about partnership or about promoting friendship. In addition, it is more ridiculous that a person who is sitting on a mountain of debt totalling billions and billions of dollars and begging for more money should clamor about cooperation. Such acts on the part of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the African countries and Canada is nothing but a visit of deception to cover up his dirty nature and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad so as to emerge from the isolation he faces in the international community. It is also a splittist visit to win support for the two Koreas line and eventually to perpetuate national division.

However, he cannot cover up his dirty nature with such poor tricks nor can he emerge from the isolation he faces in the international community. I think our people will condemn and reject the Chon Tu-hwan clique's criminal acts of embellishing its visit to African countries and Canada and will bravely join the sacred struggle to overthrow it.

[First speaker] Right. We have run out of time. We must end our program now. Thank you for speaking to us.

[Second speaker] Thank you.

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON IMPROVED RICE YIELDS HELD

Delegations' Arrival

SK010345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA) -- Delegations and delegates to the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be held in Pyongyang arrived here on August 31 by plane. They are:

A delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, president of the Agricultural Academy of China; a delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; delegate of the Republic of India V.B. Chai, director of the rice development of the Ministry of Agriculture; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture; a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhamad Afzal Malik, director general of the Runjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; a delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol and personages concerned.

Opening Day Proceedings

SK020936 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK opened in Pyongyang on 1 September. At the study tour and consultation, the successes and experiences in agricultural production, particularly in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice by brilliantly applying the chuche farming method in the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be studied and the successes and experiences gained by Asian countries in this field will be exchanged.

The study tour and consultation, which is being held under the circumstances in which the demand of food is increasing throughout the world with each passing day and, accordingly, top priority is being given to work to increase the production of food, is of great significance in increasing agricultural products by achieving stable high yields of paddy rice and in developing friendly and cooperative relations among the countries participating in this study tour and consultation.

Present at the consultation are the PRC delegation led by Lu Liangshu, president of the Agricultural Academy of China; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma led by U Tin Hlaing, director of the agricultural corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; delegate of the Republic of India V.B. Chai, director of the rice development department of the Ministry of Agriculture; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Armesh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan led by Muhamad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

The DPRK delegation, led by Vice Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, is also present.

Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech.

Yi Hak-chol, vice chairman of the Agricultural Commission and head of the DPRK delegation, announced the opening of the meeting. Ardently welcoming the delegations and delegates from various countries to participate in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK, he said: The study tour and consultation is of significance in the development of agriculture of each country.

He further said: Through this opportunity, we will exchange and learn good experiences of each country, including our experiences gained in the domain of the cultivation of paddy rice. This will greatly help each country achieve high and stable yields of paddy rice. He continued: The study and consultation will be an excellent opportunity to exchange and learn from each other's experiences. Through this cooperation, friendly relations among the countries participating in the meeting will be closer.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK, delivered a congratulatory speech. Following this, the head of the PRC delegation, Lu Liangshu, delivered a congratulatory speech. Expressing pleasure with his participation in the Asian regional consultation and study tour on the achievement of stable and high yields of paddy rice, he extended deep thanks to the DPRK Government.

He went on to say: Under the leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP, great successes and rich experiences have been attained in agricultural production. I firmly believe that the current study tour and consultation will greatly contribute to the development of the cultivation of paddy rice in Asian region.

He noted: Developing the production of paddy rice in the Asian region, which holds the top position in the size of area under the cultivation of paddy rice and its production, is a question affecting everybody and is of great significance in resolving the demand for food throughout the world which grows with each passing day.

He stressed: The production of paddy rice in the DPRK holds an important proportion in grain production and has reached a very high level. There are technical problems in the country which are valuable for us to study.

He continued: Managing water well, extending irrigation networks, nursing seedlings in cold beds, increasing paddy field cultivated with the help of machines and introducing rational planting method are the most effective methods to increase the output of rice per chongbo. We think that your country's technical measures to increase the production of paddy rice are of significance in the development of the cultivation of rice in the Asian region.

He pointed out: Rice is among the staple grains in China. In 1980, the area in which rice was cultivated accounted for 29 percent of the total area under grain cultivation and rice production was 43 percent of the total grain output.

He continued: China has a long history in the cultivation of paddy rice and good experience in the rice cultivation. Since the PRC was founded and socialist agriculture was created, rice production has increased and rice research work has greatly developed. He added: Through the exchange of experiences among the delegations of countries participating in the meeting, China will gain assistance in the production of paddy rice. He concluded: I firmly believe that we will register successes in the study tour and consultation.

A congratulatory speech was also made by Muhammad Afzal Malik, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He said: On behalf of delegations and scientists present at the consultation and study tour, I express thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the Korean people for having made it possible to arrange the study tour and consultation in the DPRK.

He noted: Only when we continuously increase agricultural production can we feed an increasing population and guarantee the supply of materials in good time for industry based on agriculture.

He pointed out: For good soil and water management, the selection of good strains of rice and the modernization of farming machines, functionaries and scientists in the agricultural sector should receive great, wise, devoted and encouraging guidance. Without such guidance, we cannot expect high yields in agricultural production. He went on to say: Since they are holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and are under his leadership, the Korean people are registering great successes in agricultural production and leading the happiest lives.

He added: The DPRK is reaping high yields of over 7 tons per chongbo. We hope that we will learn of your experiences during the consultation and study tour. I once again extend thanks to your country for warmly welcoming us. I firmly believe that the consultation and study tour will bring about great successes.

Amresh Man Pradhanang, delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal, said in his congratulatory speech: On behalf of delegations and delegates present on the study tour and the Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of rice in the DPRK, I express deep thanks to you for having made it possible to arrange the meeting in the DPRK.

He further said: Increasing agricultural production when population and the demand of food are increasing throughout the world with each passing day is a very important question to which the first priority should be given. He noted: Rice is a staple in many Asian countries. The consultation and study tour is of great significance. He concluded: The successes attained by the DPRK under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song in achieving stability in rice production and increasing its output carry weighty significance. We think that we will learn precious experiences during the consultation and study tour. I am convinced that the discussions at the consultation and the recommendations to be adopted at the meeting will be very useful for increasing rice output and agricultural production in Asia.

The consultation elected a chairman, vice chairman and rapporteur general. Vice Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the DPRK delegation, was elected chairman; director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of India V.B. Chai, delegate of the Republic of India, vice chairman; Abdul Majid Chaudhry, member of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, rapporteur general.

The agenda items adopted at the consultation include general studies on the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea, Korea's experiences in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice, experiences of Korea in other agricultural dmains, presentation of experiences by delegations of other countries and a study tour.

Vice Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the delegation of the DPRK, delivered a key-note speech on "general studies on stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea".

The consultation continues.

Call on Kim Chang-chu

SK021226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA) -- Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, on September 1 met and had a friendly conversation with delegations and delegates of various countries to the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were: the delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, president of the Agricultural Academy of China; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, director of the agriculture corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; delegate of the Republic of India V.B. Chai, director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute. Vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol and personages concerned were on hand.

DPRK UNFAO Committee Banquet

SK021311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA) -- The DPRK National Committee of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the Agricultural Commission arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegations and the delegates of different countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Hyong-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol and other personages concerned.

Addressing the banquet first, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu said: The current study tour and consultation will prove to be an excellent occasion in finding a way for successfully solving the food problem, one of the most vital problems in peoples life. Noting that it is very important to increase the production of rice, a high-yielding crop, in satisfactorily solving the food problem, he said: Notably in our Asia, rice has traditionally been the staple grain crop. Therefore, to achieve its stable high yields is the key to the overall solution of the food problem in this region.

Saying that, if all countries exchanged their good experiences in rice cultivation and introduced them to suit their specific conditions, they would actively contribute to securing stable high yields of rice, he stated. In this sense, the study tour and consultation taking place in our country at the proposal of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is, indeed, of great significance.

He spoke of the great successes made by the Korean people in overall agricultural production, particularly in rice cultivation, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. He expressed the belief that the study tour and consultation would serve as a good occasion in developing understanding and friendship between the Korean people and other Asian peoples.

V.B. Chai, delegate of the Republic of India, took the floor next on behalf of the delegations and delegates of different countries. He said he would like to express, first of all, thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the invitation extended to the delegates of Asian countries so they could learn the successes and experiences of scientific farming in the DPRK which reaps a bumper harvest every year. The stable high yield of paddy rice in the DPRK, we believe, is a result of a series of steps such as strengthened scientific researches, establishment of a complete fertilizing system and enhancement of the level of management, he said.

Noting that many farmers of the Asian region are now facing difficulties in irrigation, drainage, extermination of blight and noxious insects, fertilizing, and other problems, he said: We lay high hopes on your experiences in solving these basic problems.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the development of friendly relations between our country and other Asian countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the heads of state of the countries represented by the delegations and delegates present there.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SRV LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

SK011738 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 1 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend felicitations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

After the independence of the country, the Vietnamese people achieved the complete Liberation and reunification of their country through their arduous struggle and are struggling for the fulfilment of the third five-year plan.

Believing that the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries will develop, I take this opportunity to wish the Vietnamese people success in their struggle for building socialism.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS LIBYA ON 1 SEP ANNIVERSARY

SK311601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 31 to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the September 1 revolution of the Libyan people. The message reads:

On the 13th anniversary of the September 1 revolution of the Libyan people I warmly congratulate Your Excellency on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

I take this opportunity to wish you and the friendly Libyan people greater successes in your struggle to create a new life.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOSTS MEETING FOR NONALIGNED DAY

SK021222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry organised a friendship meeting with officials of the missions of non-aligned countries in Pyongyang on September 1, day of non-alignment. Invited to the meeting were diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of non-aligned countries in Pyongyang. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and personages concerned were present there.

The meeting was addressed by Vice-Minister Kim Chung-il and Indonesian Ambassador Kusumaharja R. Junjunan.

The guests visisted the Sambong cooperative farm in Pyongwon Country, South Pyongan Province, and did the sights of Lake Yonpung on an excursion boat.

UNC RETURNS N. KOREAN BODY AT MAC MEETING

SK030315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Sep 3 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command returned the body of a North Korean to the North Korean side of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Friday during the 470th MAC senior secretaries' meeting. The North Korean was found drowned Tuesday.

UN DISAPPROVAL OF NORTH OVER RICE SEMINAR NOTED

SK310758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 31 (YONHAP) -- An international conference on agriculture slated to be held in North Korea became almost abortive because Pyongyang denied South Korea's participation, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The conference, entitled "Study Tour and Regional Consultation on Achievement of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice," was scheduled to begin Sept. 1 in Pyongyang under the co-auspices of North Korea and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Pyongyang, has however, been persistently trying to write off South Korean presence in the ten-day conference to be attended by 11 member countries in the Asian and Pacific region.

North Korea has been preparing to host the conference on orders from Kim Il-song since late June when FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma visited the North Korean capital, according to the ministry. Ever since that time, Pyongyang has consistently opposed the entry of the South Korean delegation into the meeting in defiance of an international convention guaranteeing the participation of every member country of an international organization.

In response to North Korea's diehard stand, the FAO decided not to participate in the Pyongyang conference and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) withdrew a financial aid to the program, the ministry said.

South Korea intended to take advantage of the conference for the exchange of export opinions among the member countries as well as between South and North Korea, according to the ministry.

Observers here predict that North Korea might be compelled to go ahead with the conference without any participation or financial assistance of the FAO and the UNDP.

PAPER ANALYZES REAGAN'S POLICY TOWARD MIDEAST

SK030152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan Plan for Mideast"]

[Text] Closely following the evacuation of the last Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut, President Ronald Reagan announced a new U.S. plan for settlement of the Middle East question, placing its focus on the establishment of Palestinian self-government in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip under Israeli occupation since 1967. The proposal, though cautiously described as a reflection of what the United States thinks is the best formula for a lasting peace, is meaningful in that it is the first coherent and overall peace blueprint enunciated by the Reagan administration for the Mideast.

While various ideas suggested and roles played by Washington during the past 20 months were more or less expedients if not follow-throughs of initiatives taken by the previous administration, the latest Reagan proposal squarely hits the right nail -- the Palestine issue -- and aims to bring Jordan, an integral party so far sitting on the sidelines, into the peace process.

It thus should be seen as a new American approach upgrading or superseding the Camp David formula which, despite its explicit provisions, has failed to provide a breakthrough in prolonged negotiations between Egypt and Israel on Palestinian autonomy.

The 1978 accord worked out by the Carter administration -- with which the new plan is supposed to be consistent, according to U.S. official insistence -- is after all virtually dead, since it has achieved its primary goals, the Egypt-Israel approchement, followed by the return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egyptian hands last April.

Like the Camp David framework, the Reagan formula, even if fully implemented, will be short of achieving an ultimate and comprehensive resolution of the Middle East problem. For instance, it does not envision the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, the core of the regional question, against which the president voiced categorical opposition, as he did against the Israeli annexation or permanent control of the occupied territories.

But then, the stark tension-ridden and intricate conditions in the region prohibit any once-and-for-all formula which, however desirable it might be, would not be feasible as a base for actual negotiations.

Accordingly, the new American overture is realistic, as it aims to pave the way for an evolutionary, ste-by-step process for Middle East peace, the Palestine problem included. In fact, Mr. Reagan himself described his plan as "part of a fresh start formula" for a durable, just and lasting peace.

What is particularly notable is that the proposal was made just hours after the last group of Palestine Liberation Organization fighters left Beirut, a departure for which the Israelis had vehemently fought to augment their security and in which the United States had been involved as an intermediary.

Their evacuation has indeed provided a rare momentum for starting negotiations among the parties concerned in a new dimension, and Mr. Reagan has quickly seized the moment in an action that is also obviously designed to check attempts by the Soviet Union and hard-line-Arab states to complicate the situation.

The U.S. plan must be a bitter pill to swallow for the Israelis, especially Premier Menahem Begin and his hard-core supporters. If so, it is a price these intransigent Israelis have to pay for the havoc they have created in the recent invasion of Lebanon. After all, Israel's security and peace rest on negotiated settlements of outstanding questions, not on forcible means.

It is hoped that the Reagan principles, though lacking specific provisions in many respects, will change the tide in the Middle East and prompt meaningful negotiations for peaceful coexistence and common prosperity between Arabs and Israelis.

DISCORD OVER POSTPONEMENT OF TOKYO MEETING NOTED

SK030249 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Sep 82 p 2

[Article from column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] On 31 August the Seoul side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League put off the joint general meeting of the league, which was scheduled to be held in Tokyo in September, until early December on the grounds that it is difficult to convene the meeting under the circumstances in which the Japanese side has not adopted tangible measures to correct the controversial textbooks.

In connection with this decision, some concerned personages of the government are for and others are against the decision. A concerned personage of the government said: The decision to postpone the general meeting of the league is an effective method to urge Japan's sincerity. In consideration of public opinion in Korea, the convocation of the meeting is not desirable. However, another personage concerned asserted that the Korean side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League has followed public opinion. Politicians should try to resolve problems facing them with a challenging attitude toward the problems, sometimes even countering public opinion.

Severely denouncing the Korean members of the league for putting off the meeting, he said: They have no willingness to unfold their demands in a systematic and resolute manner by participating in the meeting. They seem to have postponed the meeting for fear of being denounced by public opinion at home.

FOLLOWUP REPORTS ON CHON STATE VISIT TO AFRICA

New Diplomatic Ties Slated

SK021213 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP) -- Encouraged by the diplomatic and economic achievements of President Chon Tu-hwan's African visit, the South Korean Government has decided to make efforts to establish new diplomatic relations with 15 more African countries, it was learned here Thursday. The list of 15 nations was not immediately available.

The government also decided to finalize within this year the various agreements proposed and agreed upon in principle in the joint communiques issued by Chon and the heads of the four African states Chon visited in August -- Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal. For example, the South Korean Government will join the African Development Bank in January 1983 with 22 million U.S. dollars in capital investment, a government source said.

Preparations for Korean visits by the heads of the four African states, whom Chon invited during his visits there, will also get underway by the Foreign Ministry, the source said.

Economic Group To Be Sent

SK021218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 2 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will dispatch an economic delegation to Africa soon to accelerate economic cooperation agreed upon during President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to the four African nations of Kenya, Gabon, Nigeria and Senegal.

Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, who accompanied Chon, told reporters Thursday that the delegation will comprise working-level officials from economy-related ministries and will survey possible sectors where Seoul and those countries can cooperate.

Kim said the South Korean Government will finance Korean firms planning to extend their businesses to the region and will revise the country's financial system so that domestic banks operating overseas will be able to finance those firms.

The top economic planner also said the African nations could be possible markets for goods semi-finished in Korea. He also noted that repair services for automobiles and TV sets as well as necessities, such as soap and toothpaste, will find markets in the region.

The survey team will also visit other countries in Africa besides the four Chon visited August 17-28, including Liberia.

Resource Development Sought

SK030120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 3 (YONHAP) -- The Energy and Resources Ministry plans to undertake joint ventures in mineral resource excavation with the four African countries that President Chon Tu-hwan recently visited, ministry sources said Friday.

The sources said the projects would start with resources like uranium, which are not costly to transport, and gradually be expanded to include other minerals with commercial feasibility. Other projects under study include technical assistance in the construction of a thermal power plant in Nigeria, imports of phosphate rocks from Senegal and coal imports from Canada, according to the sources.

The Korean president returned Wednesday from a two-week tour of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon, Senegal and Canada.

Business Leaders on Trade Ties

SK020745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 2 (YONHAP) -- Leaders of South Korea's four influential economic organizations, who accompanied President Chon Tu-hwan on a tour of four African nations and Canada, Thursday acknowledged the great potentialities of economic cooperation between Korea and Africa.

They shared the view that Korean firms interested in setting up business footholds in the dark continent should focus their efforts on participating in social infrastructure and other development projects and the exploration of vast natural resources there in the form of joint ventures, rather than on increased trading.

They, however, said that careful and thorough preparations are essential for the country's economic advancement into Africa and that Korean firms exploring business relations with Africans should carry out their programs on a long-term basis.

President Chong Su-Chang of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that many African countries are implementing their own economic development plans and they are very eager to learn useful lessons from Korea. "There is an ample room for Korean firms to participate in construction and other civil engineering projects because they have ardent desire to build key social facilities. Establishing small and medium-sized firms to supply daily necessities is especially promising," Chong said.

Noting that the four African countries the chief executive visited are playing leading roles in Africa, President Chong Su-yong of the Federation of Korean Industries cited agricultural development, crude oil imports, uranium ore development, deep-sea fishing industry and iron ore development as promising fields for economic cooperation with Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal.

President Sin Pyong-hyon of the Korean Traders Association said that economic cooperation with the resource-rich countries in Africa will gain further momentum with the chief executive's state visits to them, adding that Korean firms should seek to improve their business relations with the African countries based upon long-term and well-designed programs.

KOREAN-BORN CHINESE LEAVE FOR PRC AFTER ROK VISIT

SK020731 Seoul YONHAP in English 0715 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 2 (YONHAP) -- A Korean-born Chinese couple left here Wednesday for their home in Manchuria following an emotional home-coming trip after 37 years.

An Su-yong, 61, and his wife, Yi Ok-lim, 49, of Wuchang Prefecture, Manchuria, had completed a 100-day visit with their relatives in South Korea at the invitation of An's brother, Su-tong, who now lives at Suncheng in southwestern Korea. The couple, who carry Chinese passports, are known to be the first Korean-born Chinese to have visited their homeland since China became a communist nation in 1945. South Korea and China still do not have diplomatic relations.

Meeting with reporters at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, the Ans, who were to fly to Hong Kong to get a connecting flight to mainland China, said they were grateful to the Korean Government for granting their homecoming trip.

Saying that they were planning to revisit Korea with their four sons next fall, the Ans said the Korean community in Manchuria would certainly be delighted to learn that the South Korean Government now allows expatriate Koreans to visit their homeland.

A fairly large Korean community is said to be in Manchuria, whose residents include those forcibly deported by Japanese authorities to work at labor camps during WW II years.

"Upon our return home, we would tell your compatriotes of how their relatives are doing in Korea," the Ans said, explaining that, while in Korea, they met with some 20 Koreans, who asked them to convey their regards to their relatives in Manchuria.

South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, in a Liberation Day message last Aug 15, declared that the Korean Government would welcome homecoming visits by Korean residents overseas, and said the government would ensure a safe trip for visiting expatriates.

BUMPER HARVEST OF RICE ANTICIPATED THIS FALL

SK020124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is expected to harvest its best crop of rice in five years this fall despite unfavorable weather conditions caused by a long drought and typhoons, the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry said Thursday.

Although Korea suffered a heavy drought until mid-July and was partly affected by two typhoons in late July and mid August, the 1982 goal of 194 million bushels of rice will be easily achieved, the ministry said.

Ministry officials attributed the bumper crop to nation-wide efforts to overcome drought damage and to the failure of the typhoons to directly hit the country. The officials added that temperatures during August contributed to the excellent crop.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK021200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Greetings message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly on the 37th anniversary of the SRV National Day -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's proclamation of independence on 2 September, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, KUFNCD and the Kampuchean people and in our own names, we extend warm congratulations to the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, VFF and the Vietnamese people.

On the historic day of 2 September 1945 at Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi, the Vietnamese Communists and hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life throughout the country celebrated with great joy the initial proclamation of independence of the SRV, marking the Vietnamese people's complete liberation from the more than 80 years of oppression and exploitation by the French colonialist regime. The founding of the SRV marks a historic stage in the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people and encourages the national liberation movement of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the world, as well as the struggle for independence and social development. This event blazed a trail for the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national liberation and their effort to build socialism.

During the past 37 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP, the fraternal Vietnamese people checked the aggression of French colonialism and the devastating war of aggression of U.S. imperialism, reunified their fatherland and crushed the war of aggression of the reactionary Beijing expansionist-hegemonists. In addition, they have aided the Kampuchean people in smashing the bloody genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The Vietnamese people have successfully restored their national economy, which was devastated by a series of wars of aggression. They have succeeded in building the socialist regime throughout the country and are cooperating with the Lao and Kampuchean people in opposing the all-out devastating war of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries.

The Vietnamese people have made an appropriate contribution to strengthening and increasing the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries which is consolidating the developing role of socialism, peace and progress in Southeast Asia and the world.

As a comrade-in-arms with a common goal and common enemies and who has always shared victories with them, the Kampuchean people are elated at all the wonderful victories scored by the heroic Vietnamese armed forces and people over the past 37 years. The KPRP and Kampuchean people clearly understand that the fraternal VCP has provided the Kampuchean people with disinterested, magnificent, wholehearted and effective assistance, including flesh and blood sacrifices. They will never forget these precious services.

We are convinced that in light of the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions and under the skillful leadership of the VCP, founded and tempered by Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people will win many more and greater achievements in the cause of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and in the defense of their beloved fatherland, in a most appropriate contribution to the strengthening of relations -- particularly those of the three Indochinese countries -- and to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the great friendship, close militant solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and among the three Indochinese countries develop further with every passing day.

We wish you the best of health and success in your noble mission.

BORDER VIOLATIONS BY THAI FORCES REPORTED

BK301430 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Aug (SPK) -- During the week ending 26 August, 9 Thai planes and 161 Thai boats violated Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, not counting the 62 shellings from Thai territory, according to military sources.

Thai planes and helicopters, including I-19's and OV-10's, carried out reconnaissance flights along the border up to 3 km inside Kampuchean territory, while Thai armed vessels operated in the area of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang Island.

Shellfire from 120-mm and 82-mm mortars was directed against Trapeang Kol (Preah Vihear Province), Poipet, Kamrieng, Pailin and Hill 505 (Battambang Province), Smat Deng (Pursat Province and Hills 343, 199 and 172 (Koh Kong Province). During that week, several groups of Pol Pot reactionary Khmers which attempted to cross the border were pushed back toward their bases in Thailand by Kampuchean border guards.

SON SANN INTERVIEWED BEFORE TRIP TO KAMPUCHEA

NC021440 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 2 (AFP) -- Democratic Kampuchea, represented by a recently formed tripartite coalition, will continue to be recognized by the United Nations over the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian Government of Heng Samrin, former Premier Son Sann said today.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE before his departure for Cambodia, Son Sann predicted that Democratic Kampuchea -- which now includes supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his own National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People -- would obtain a "more significant (UN) success than in 1981" when it was composed only of the Khmer Rouge.

The General Assembly last year voted 79 votes to 36, with 30 abstentions, to keep Democratic Kampuchea seated. Son Sann said Democratic Kampuchea would be represnted at the UN this year by its three principal leaders -- Prince Sihanouk, president, Khieu Samphan, vice-president for foreign affairs, and himself, premier.

Claiming to lead a resistance army of 10,000 men from inside Cambodian territory, Son Sann said the situation there had evolved favourably for the opposition forces. "The populations, traumatised by the excesses of the Khmer Rouge, at first thought they had found a protector in the Vietnamese," he explained. "That period is over." "Our peasants, our daughters and young men are undergoing even harsher treatment by the (Vietnamese) occupiers."

He said the reaction of Hanoi to the formation of the coalition in Kuala Lumpur last June illustrated the "fears of an occupier who finally understands that the Khmer resistance has overcome its divisions to reclaim its national territory."

Son Sann, who will spend about 10 days in Cambodia before flying to New York for the General Assembly session September 21, said he hoped France would back Democratic Kampuchea in the UN vote and would stop sending aid to Vietnam. France, which abstained in the 1981 vote, could be considered as giving a "bonus to aggression" with its continuing aid to Hanoi, he said.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Kaysone, Souphanouvong Message

BK030712 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 82

["Text" of joint greetings message, dated 1 September, from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, on the 37th anniversary of the SRV National Day]

[Text] Beloved comrades: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the SRV's National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government, the Lao people and in our own names, we are elated to convey fraternal salutations, best wishes and special solidarity to you, comrades, and through you, to the VCP, the State Council, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and to the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people.

Thirty-seven years ago the Vietnamese people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party with great Comrade Ho Chi Minh as leader, accomplished the August revolution and established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 2 September 1945. Pursuing the glorious revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, the VCP has led the Vietnamese people to heroically carry out the hard, protracted struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. Following the struggle, the Vietnamese people scored a historic victory, the victory which led to the complete collapse of old colonialism and which marked an unavoidable collapse of neocolonialism. They have also defeated the aggression and annexation of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. At the same time the Vietnamese people have scored great successes in the economic building, cultural development and daily improvement of their living conditions. Simultaneously, they have wholeheartedly fulfilled their international obligations, thereby making significant contributions to the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, to the maintenance of peace and stability in this region, and to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community. Their fulfillment of international obligations has constituted a vigorous encouragement for the struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

As close friends who have shared weal and woe, shared the common ideals and fought together against the common enemies and together won victories systematically, our Lao people would like to wholeheartedly hail the glorious achievements of the Vietnamese people and consider those achievements as our own. We are elated to note that both in the past period of national liberation struggle and the present period of struggle for the cause of national defense and construction the Lao people have always enjoyed support and assistance from the party, government and fraternal people of Vietnam.

On this occasion, we would like to express profound gratitude to the party, government and fraternal people of Vietnam for the aforesaid great, precious assistance. We wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new successes in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Fifth VCP Congress and the implementation of the 5-year plan -- from 1981 to 1985 -- so as to continuously march forward firmly to a new culmination in the cause of defense and building of the socialist country.

Long live the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Vietnam!

Foreign Minister's Message

BK030734 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Greetings message, dated 1 September, from Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, to Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV, on the 37th anniversary of the SRV National Day]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the SRV's National Day, I am elated to convey fraternal salutations and best wishes to you, Comrade.

Over the past 37 years, the heroic Vietnamese people, under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party with great Comrade Ho Chi Minh as head, have carried out a heroic struggle for national independence and freedom, thereby defeating old and new colonialism of the imperialist aggressors. At present, with the correct, indomitable leadership of the VCP headed by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Vietnamese people have overcome various difficulties and have scored great achievements in defending and building their beloved country. They have smashed the schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to sabotage and destroy the Vietnamese revolution.

On behalf of the LPDR Government, I would like to avail myself of this occasion to wholeheartedly hail the great and glorious achievements and victories of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and consider those achievements and victories as our own. I wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new and still greater success in implementing the resolutions adopted by the Fifth VCP Congress so as to contribute to the strengthening of militant solidarity among the three countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- and to the maintenance of peace in this region and the world.

May the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam be gloriously developed and strengthened with each passing day, and be everlasting!

I wish you, Comrade, good health and great success in carrying out your noble cause.

FORMER LEADERS' ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO POWER SCORED

BK021115 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Talk entitled "A Traditional Lao Folk Ballad Entitled 'The Story of the Eight Champac Trees'" contained in a bulletin of the Federation of Lao Students in France]

[Summary] "Out of the blue, Outhong Souvannavong has proclaimed himself king. Next time, he may declare that he is a god. Recently, he wrote a letter to various associations. His long letter said that eight former Lao leaders had agreed to cooperate with one another to fight for the liberation of the country. These leaders vowed that they would abandon their old feuds and start anew. They had visited the United States to ask for assistance from that country. The eight leaders are Ngon Sananikon, Khamphan Pan-Gna, Inpeng Souli-Gnathai, Houmphan Sai-Gnasit, Sisouk na Champassak, Gen Koupasit Aphai, Gen Vang Pao and Gen Phoumi Nosavan. Nobody has any doubts as to whether these eight persons have done anything good for the country. Some say they are good -- especially their families -- but these persons were expelled from Laos by the entire Lao people in 1975."

Their pledge to abandon their old way of life shows that they openly confess to having committed numerous crimes in the past. These people are too old to change.

"As for their admission that they have visited the United States, doesn't this show that they are serving as U.S. lackeys?"

As is known, the United States committed an untold number of towering crimes in Laos by dropping tons of bombs on Lao soil to kill Lao people and to destroy their property. During the 20 years of U.S. aggression in Laos, the United States imposed severe hardships on the Lao people, making 70 percent of them illiterate and taking to the so-called American way of life. During that period, these eight persons faithfully served as servants of the U.S. imperialists. They never paid any attention to improving the well-being of the people. When the United States was defeated and driven from Laos, these eight persons also fled with their masters. Therefore, it is very difficult for Outhong Souvannavong to pick up pieces of that shattered corrupt leadership and put them back together again.

"All in all, their ultimate goal is to return to power in Laos so as to revive the old regime. But is there any former kingdom in the world which has been transformed into a republic and then returned to being a kingdom? Is there any country which has been transformed into a socialist entity and then become a capitalist state again?"

The Lao people completely toppled the monarchical regime on 3 August 1975. And now -- 6 years later -- Outhong Souvannavong is trying to revive that rotten corpse. He should know that the Lao people have already put them in the dust bin of history.

SOVIETS HAND OVER SIGNAL TRAINING CLASSROOM

BK010930 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Summary] A ceremony was held at the officers' training school in Xieng Khouang Province on 23 August 1982 to mark the handing over of a signal training classroom to the Lao side by Soviet experts. "Attending the ceremony as guests of honor to witness the handing over of the classroom to the officers' training school were Brig Gen Somsak Soukkhavong, director of the school; representatives of the Soviet Army's political and military experts in Laos; Maj Bounthom, signal committee member attached to the General Staff Department; and a number of Soviet experts."

At the ceremony, a representative of the Soviet Army's political and military experts in Laos delivered a speech handing over the classroom. "He first praised and hailed the close Lao-Soviet spirit of friendship. He said: The Soviet experts have, for a long time, joined with the officers and men of the intermediate and high-level officers' training school in positively constructing the school building and installing the technical equipment used in studies."

He also stressed that the signal corps serves as a significant tool for the Lao army to march forward to fulfill the military tasks entrusted to it by the party Central Committee. He added that the cooperation in setting up the signal training classroom reflects the daily strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and armies of the Soviet Union and Laos. With the spirit of profound friendship and solidarity, the Soviet experts have positively performed the task of building the classroom and installing the signaling and technical equipment in it. As a result, a full set of technical materials capable of communicating over long distances has been installed in the classroom.

Brig Gen Somsak Soukkhavong then made a speech accepting the signal classroom. He first expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet experts for their assistance in building the signal classroom. He said: "The success in setting up the signal classroom is the fruit of the implementation of the agreement on mutual assistance signed between the two countries. It also marks a new developmental step in the all-round assistance given to Laos by the Soviet Union." He added that he would do his best to guide the maintenance and effective use of the modern signal equipment in serving the building of the contingent of cadres of the Lao army.

At the end of the ceremony, the two sides signed a document on the handover of the classroom amid an atmosphere of profound friendship and cordiality.

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HA VAN LAU VISITS

Arun, Ha Van Lau Talks

BK020408 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Sep 82 p 4

[By Somphong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau yesterday hinted that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach might seek a meeting with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] in New York later this month.

Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said after about two hours of talks with Lau that the Vietnamese visitor expressed interest in the holding such a meeting, but he went short of proposing it.

Arun said he informed Lau that the ASEAN foreign ministers would be available for talks in New York during September 25-30. The ASEAN ministers will then be attending the UN General Assembly.

Lau, who toured Indonesia and the Philippines before his visit here, confirmed to Arun that Nguyen Co Thach would visit the two ASEAN countries in October and November respectively to continue sounding out the opinions of ASEAN partners on the Ho Chi Minh City statement, announced earlier this year by Vietnam, Laos and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, which calls for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

Lau also told Arun that both sides should try to keep open the channels for dialogue in pursuit of a political solution to the Kampuchean conflicts and the so-called regional issues.

Despite reactions from ASEAN countries towards the Ho Chi Minh City proposals, ASEAN has not so far discussed a joint stand on the issue in an official manner, Arun said.

They discussed the details of the Kampuchean issue during the meeting which he described as a follow-up to the latest visit of Nguyen Co Thach here.

"Although Lau suggested no shift in the Vietnamese stands, the Vietnamese would have a better understanding of our positions," he said.

The Vietnamese visitor insisted that Hanoi had partially withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea, but left it a guessing game over the number of the troops alleged pulled out, Arun said.

"He was adamant that the partial military pull-out did take place, regardless of what others have said," said Arun who would only say that it was a problem of how much credence Hanoi has in the eyes of other countries.

However, when pressed by Lau for a definite reaction to the claim, Arun told his Vietnamese counterpart that the Thai anti-Hanoi attitude would be directly proportionate to the extent of the Vietnamese military pull-out.

"In other words, I was telling him that our anti-Hanoi attitude is as partial as the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea," he told reporters.

Another point Lau was trying to get across was that Hanoi sincerely wished to seek a solution to the problems which have hampered improvement of the relations between the Indochinese countries on the one hand and ASEAN on the other hand, Arun said.

Arun did not say how he responded to Lau's supposed "olive branch," but senior Thai officials had earlier made it clear that the issue was not over the intention to improve the cool relations, but rather the terms on which a reconciliation will be based.

"Hanoi might want to accommodate the wishes of Thailand and ASEAN, but on its terms and that's unacceptable to us," a senior Thai official recently told the nation.

International Conference

Lau was quoted as saying that the name and the agenda for an international conference as well as its participants are "negotiable" as it would be a means to achieve a political settlement on the issues between the two regional blocs.

He also accepted that the Kampuchean issue was not a problem between Thailand and Vietnam, but rather a question involving many other parties, particularly the Khmer factions themselves.

The two deputy foreign ministers, however, did not get down to discussing details of the proposed international conference on Southeast Asia, as Arun made it clear that Thailand preferred a political settlement within the framework of the United Nations and that International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK).

"We want to be backed up by the United Nations and the ICK in our search for a political solution to the Kampuchean conflicts," he said.

Lau was also attempting to make it a point that the Kampuchean problem should be left to the Khmer people to settle themselves, according to Arun who was short of confirming that the statement was a mild extension of the Vietnamese charge of the alleged ASEAN interference in the Kampuchean affairs.

"I asked him if the Khmer Rouge weren't Khmer people," he added.

Coalition Government

If anything, Lau came up with a more definite comment towards the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach obviously refrained from referring to the coalition government during his last visit here.

But, this time, Lau said he left [as published] that the formation of the coalition government would make it more difficult for talks to solve the Kampuchean problem.

"He said the formation would strengthen the position of the Khmer Rouge," Arun said.

Nevertheless, Lau took note, without further arguments, of the Thai views that the formation had provided a new option that should be acceptable to both the Indochinese states and the ASEAN five.

Arun said that the meeting did not specifically touch on the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the three Indochinese countries, but they discussed the rivalry of superpowers in the region in general terms.

"If the superpowers extend their hands into the region, small countries like ours would be in trouble. The small countries share an interest to maintain peace in the region," Arun said.

Arun also quoted the chairman of the Hungarian presidium as recounting that he had told an African leader that grass would be trampled when elephants fight each other.

"The African leader responded that grass would be destroyed even when elephants laugh," he said.

Arun said Lau apparently got his message.

Chinese Threat

Lau reaffirmed Hanoi's stand that it would totally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea only if and after the so-called Chinese threat was removed. "He did not clarify the so-called Chinese threat. It's I who clarified on the issue, to him," Arun said.

According to the previous statements by Vietnam, the so-called Chinese threat could be interpreted into four points, Arun said. "First, the Chinese threat means the border conflicts between Vietnam and China. If the threat is on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, then we could do nothing to help Vietnam," he said.

He said that if Vietnam viewed the Chinese threat from the subversive activities allegedly backed by Beijing to weaken the Hanoi government, the threat would not involve Thailand and ASEAN either.

But if Hanoi is afraid of a Chinese attack with long-range weapons, then Vietnam should regard this as a consequence of the superpower rivalry in the region, and not an issue between it and Thailand, Arun said.

"If the Chinese threat was to come from a Kampuchea ruled by the Khmer Rouge, Thailand and ASEAN had already provided a way out for Vietnam: an independent and neutral Kampuchea not hostile to all parties concerned," Arun said.

Lau did not argue or confirm any of the interpretation, but to Arun's amazement, he jotted them down obviously to report it to his superiors.

Arun also said that Lau had promised to study the Thai views himself apart from reporting it to his superiors.

The Thai deputy foreign minister also told his counterpart that Thailand did not want to be anybody's enemy, but it would not take any aggression sitting down either.

The attitudes of both sides were apparently as wide apart as ever, but Arun, who seemed to be optimistic throughout the news session, said that at least the Vietnamese had shown his intention to talk.

The agreement to keep the door open for talks aside, the only consensus between the two deputy foreign ministers [was] that the two countries share interests in some fields.

Arun said: "We agreed that both countries share interests as neighbours in the same region, as small countries and as developing states."

Further Report

BK020930 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach plans to meet with ASEAN foreign ministers in New York during the United Nations General Assembly, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong said yesterday. He said he was told by his Vietnamese counterpart, Ha Van Lau, during a two-hour talk yesterday that the New York meeting -- if it can be arranged — would be beneficial to all parties.

Dr Arun said Lau confirmed the partial Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and stressed that Vietnam was sincere about finding a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. But the deputy foreign minister told Lau that linking Hanoi's perception of the China threat with its occupation of Kampuchea was unacceptable, as both were entirely different matters.

He said Lau told him that Hanoi hoped talks between ASEAN and Vietnam are continued. Hanoi will do its part by having Thach visit Indonesia in October and the Philippines the following month, after which Vietnam will be able to gauge ASEAN views on a proposed regional meeting on Kampuchea, Arun quoted Lau as saying.

However, Arun told Lau that ASEAN is committed to the UN resolution on Kampuchea and would take part in meetings held only under UN auspices. Lau, he added, had complained that the formation of the new Khmer coalition government had made talks more difficult "because they (Vietnam) regard the coalition as a boost for the Democratic Kampuchea stand."

In spite of some difference in opinion, Dr Arun said both their views had much in common because the two countries have mutual interest at various levels. He said they also discussed the growing Soviet influence in Indochina and its repercussions on smaller countries like Vietnam and Thailand.

Meanwhile, Dr Arun has accepted an invitation from his Russian counterpart, Nikolay Firyubin, to visit the Soviet Union next month. He will leave Thailand after foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila returns from New York. Dr Arun said yesterday that Firyubin last month assigned a director-general of the Political Department to confirm the visit and last week the Soviet ambassador in Thailand reconfirmed the trip.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK030422 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Lau's Visit Shows Stand Is Softening"]

[Text] Foreign ministers, deputies or otherwise, do not go gallivanting around the various capitals of the world just for the fun of it, since they are even more protocol-conscious than heads of governments or heads of states. So when Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, a name we had not heard before, drops by in Bangkok and has a long chat with Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, he had some specific reasons, because his immediate superior, Nguyen Co Thach, had recently done a lot of talking about Kampuchea with leaders in Singapore, Malaysia, Burma and, naturally, Thailand. Almost every conceivable topic that arose subsequent to the formation of the coalition government was discussed at that time.

Before Lau arrived in Bangkok he had dropped by in the Philippines and Indonesia -- two countries Thach did not visit during his recent trip, but intends to visit soon. Obviously, Lau brought a stethoscope and a thermometer with him to check out Thailand as to any possible changes in thinking that might have occurred as a result of Thach's visit. But even he should have known that was a waste of time. He also, obviously, wanted to gauge the possibility of a meeting in New York, when the UN General Assembly convenes, about the possibility of Thach conferring with the ASEAN foreign ministers who would also be there.

Neither Thailand nor any ASEAN partner has side-stepped opportunity that came their way to discuss the problem of Kampuchea because of the basic form belief that a political solution must be found. We cannot ostrich-like ignore that there is a guerrilla war going on in Kampuchea, but ASEAN efforts in the UN and elsewhere have always been geared to end the fighting and get Vietnamese troops out of the country so that the Khmers can run the affairs of their own country. The ASEAN sponsored formation of the coalition government -- whether Hanoi believes it or not -- was designed to bring the political solution closer and not to escalate the guerrilla war.

Lau's visit at this time -- he said that Thach was also making a wing through ASEAN in October and November -- is quite clearly an information gathering trip about the possibility of ASEAN ministers meeting Indochinese ministers, something that is out of the question if the foreign minister of the Heng Samrin regime is included. Thach and Lau cannot have forgotten that most nations of the world, like ASEAN, recognize the coalition government, one of whose key members holds the foreign affairs portfolio.

The framework for discussions toward a possible political solution exists in the international conference of Kampuchea (ICK) and we have a sneaking suspicion that Vietnam wants to take part in it saving as much face as possible. From our point of view the question of face-saving does not arise at all, since nobody need be shy of sitting down and talking about an important subject, whether the final outcome is agreement or disagreement. We are also aware of the fact that, despite the monsoon, the Vietnamese have stepped up their activities against the guerrillas in western Kampuchea in an attempt to hold some more trump cards in their hands. And even these point to Hanoi's acceptance, perhaps partial, of working out things at the conference table.

But we cannot discuss Lau's visit without complimenting Arun for the touch of humour with which he laced his diplomacy. At every opportunity both Thach and Lau had stressed the "Chinese threat" without spelling it out. So Arun took it upon himself to explain to Lau what exactly is the Chinese threat! And Lau carefully took notes!

SRV REQUEST TO RETRIEVE PLANE PARTS APPROVED

BK030428 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Vietnam's request to retrieve only some important communications equipment from its Antonov transport plane which crash-landed inside Thailand early this year was approved by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon yesterday, informed sources said. The sources said that Hanoi will take the retrieval of the communications equipment as a "symbolic return" of the plane, whose wreckage is now being kept at Sa Kaeo District of Prachin Buri.

Hanoi sent a team of technicians to inspect the plane wreckage on June 25 and found that it would be too costly to ship the whole thing back to Vietnam, according to the sources. They decided to ask Thailand for only some of the communications equipment to be returned.

The plane, carrying 13 people on board, crash-landed in Sa Kaeo on February 11 after Thai jetfighters tried to intercept it. One of the Vietnamese on board was killed in the incident, and the remaining 12 crewmen were detained for a brief period before being repatriated in May.

The sources said that Hanoi will leave the wreckage of the plane to Thailand which, "for the sake of friendship," had agreed to pay for the cost of removing the communications equipment. They said Gen Saiyut officially signed an approval for the return of the communications equipment yesterday morning. "And this brings the whole incident to an end. There will be no more problem concerning the plane," the sources said.

Thailand had initially offered to allow the Vietnamese to take back the plane by sea from Sattahip deep-sea port. The Thai Government had demanded an official apology from Hanoi as a condition for the return of the crewmen and the aircraft.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE NATIONAL DAY

Truong Chinh Addresses Meeting

OW011815 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Hanoi, VNA, September 1 -- The 37th anniversary of the August revolution and the National Day of Vietnam were solemnized at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall this afternoon.

Among the participants were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and other Vietnamese leaders, such as Pham Hung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Van Tien Dung, Le Thanh Nghi and Vo Nguyen Giap; and representatives of political parties, nationalities, religions, the armed forces and the population of the city. Lao Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit was seated on the presidium.

The meeting, which was also attended by foreign diplomatic enboys and foreign visitors and experts, was opened by President Truong Chinh, who said: Over 37 years of hard struggle, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people had to carry out a 30-year war for national liberation against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists in order to win glorious victory, accomplishing the cause of national liberation and reunification, taking the country into the period of transition of socialism.

Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam seven years ago, our state and people have endeavoured to heal the wounds of war, to rehabilitate and develop the economy, develop culture, carry out socialist transformation in the south, consolidate and perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, step by step build the material and technical basis for socialism along the general line for the transitional period worked out by the fifth [as received] party congress.

Taking advantage of the fact that our country had just emerged from the war and was still facing numerous difficulties the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists used their lackeys, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary butchers, to commit genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people, at the same time to attack our country at the southwestern border and sent 600,000 troops to invade our country at the northern border.

Once again our people rose up in defence of the fatherland, successively defeating the enemies on both battlefronts. But the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists have not yet given up their sinister design of weakening and invading Vietnam. Colluding with U.S. imperialists, they have carried out a many-sided war of destruction against Vietnam, unceasingly provoking it on the norther border. Our people, while striving to solve the problem of which will win in the struggle between socialism and capitalism, are fighting against the schemes and acts of destruction and aggression of the enemies. These two struggles are closely associated.

Today, our people are facing extremely great and heavy tasks. The recent fifth party congress affirmed the correctness of the general line charted by the fourth party congress. It also concretized that line and made it more diversified. Numerous difficulties still lie ahead of us, yet advantages are fundamental, while difficulties are temporary. The prospects for our revolution are bright.

Phan Hung on Public Security

BK020853 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The national security defense movement has over the recent past made much progress both in depth and in width.

This mass movement has exerted a realistic effect on the tasks of ensuring political security, protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety. On the occasion of this year's 2 September National Day, on the morning of 1 September the Hanoi public security force organized a friendly get-together with more than 100 outstanding representatives of the national security defense movement.

Addressing the meeting, Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior, commended the results obtained and the outstanding individuals of the movement. He urged all party and administrative committee echelons in the capital city to pay attention to leading and guiding the movement more closely and regularly. The youth, the army and all sectors and mass organizations must coordinate their actions closely in ensuring political security, maintaining social order and safety and protecting socialist property. Juridical organs must rely on the mass movement to resolutely and appropriately punish speculators, smugglers, producers of fake goods, stealers of the state and people's property and professional hooligans who disrupt social order and safety.

NHAN DAN Lauds Security Forces

BK011348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 1 September editorial: "Bright Examples in Safeguarding the Fatherland's Security"]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the August revolution anniversary and the 2 September National Day, the Council of State has granted the "VPA hero-" title to 11 units and 5 cadres and combatants of the people's public security force for their many combat exploits and achievements in safeguarding the fatherland's security and maintaining public order and security. This is an honor for the people's public security force and reflects the pride of our people.

We warmly congratulate these units, cadres and combatants of the people's public security force. They are the progressive models of the heroic people's public security force and also the bright examples in the movement for the defense of the fatherland's security. Regardless of where they are stationed -- be it in the remote northern border highlands, in the southwestern border jungles or on the furthermost off-shore islands on the borders of the country -- all of our heroic units, cadres and combatants have always upheld their wonderful revolutionary determination to endure hardships and overcome difficulties. With their optimism for the revolution, they have always fulfilled their assigned missions in an outstanding manner.

Faced with a difficult and complex situation, the people's public security forces of Lang Son Province and of various districts, such as Hai Ninh in Quang Ninh and An Son in Thuan Hai, have always remained loyal to the country and faithful to the people. They have fought stalwartly, bravely and resourcefully. In addition, they have contributed to foiling many perfidious schemes and tricks of the enemies as well as of the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals and to safeguarding various villages and hamlets, thereby protecting the people's lives and property and maintaining the border security.

The political security office of the Lam Dong provincial people's public security force, the antireactionaires office of the Thuan Hai provincial people's public security force and the serious crime suppression squad and the antireactionaires office of the Hua Giang provincial people's public security force have acted as an advisory staff for the local party committee echelons and have directly organized the capture of many enemy espionage and commando teams and notorious bandit groups.

The Tien Lanh convict management and reeducation camp in Quang Nam-Danang has reflected the humanity of our party and state in its reeducational and correctional policy aimed at paving the way for those people who have embarked on a wrong path to return to the people and the fatherland so that they can earn their living honestly.

Stationed at sparsely-populated Minh Chau village on a small island 40 km from the mainland, the people's public security force there, which includes three female members, has coordinated its activities with the people's armed forces and the local people of various strata, thus creating a localized fighting strength. It has captured tens of Chinese boats and junks and hundreds of the enemy's spies and commandos when they intruded into our country's territorial waters.

The people's public security forces of Loc Thanh village in Lang Son and Bat Dai Son village in Ha Tuyen have relied on the people and have coordinated with the people and the local armed forces in frustrating many of the enemy's cunning schemes.

People's public security agents Nguyen Thai Binh, Lam Van Thanh, Luu The Ha, Duong Minh Ngoc and Nguyen Duc Thinh are the outstanding sons of the people and the country who have sacrificed themselves for the country and wholeheartedly served the people.

All the brilliant combat exploits and outstanding achievements of various heroic units and individuals have stemmed from the correct lines and policies of our party and state in combination with the vigorous leadership of the party committees and local administration at all levels and the Ministry of Interior. By thinking and acting in accordance with great President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, these units and individuals have always imbued themselves with a sense of diligence, frugality and honesty, loved and helped their comrades, remained absolutely loyal to the government, and respected the people while performing their work devotedly and struggling resolutely and resourcefully against the enemy.

Although our country is now in a state of peace, we still have to deal with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. We also have to remain ready to cope with the threat that the enemy could launch a war of aggression on a large scale. Meanwhile, despite noteworthy achievements in the economic field, our people's daily life is still rife with difficulties and the situation concerning political security and social order and safety in our country is still affected by complex developments.

In its resolutions, the fifth party congress has entrusted our entire party, armed forces and people with two strategic tasks -- to build and to defend the socialist fatherland. Our people's public security force is duty-bound to understand thoroughly and implement satisfactorily these resolutions aimed at successfully carrying out the campaign to make itself pure and strong and accelerating the mass movement to safeguard national security.

Constantly upholding their revolutionary awareness, let all the combatants of the people's public security force devote every hour and minute to the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Let them actively and continuously suppress violators of socialist property and maintain social order and safety with valor and resourcefulness.

By following the examples of various heroic units and individuals, coordinating closely with the army and mass organizations, and by relying on the public and respecting and developing the working people's right to collective mastery, our people's public security force will certainly be able to fulfill all its assignments, thus contributing actively to the struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN Greets National Day

BK020814 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 2 September editorial: "The Revolution Is Advancing"]

[Text] Our nation has some memorable days in which we can take pride. The day of 2 September 1945 was a glorious historic day on which great President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. Ever since, with an administration mastered by themselves, our people have been living in an era of independence and socialism.

On this great festival, with feeling and with boundless gratitude, we look to extremely respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of our party and state and the educator, organizer and leader of our people in their persistent revolutionary struggle to achieve today's glorious victories.

The past 37 years consisted of stages of continuous and stalwart struggle by our entire party, people and troops who have surmounted countless difficulties and hardships and have withstood many sacrifices and ordeals. We have successively and gloriously defeated the truculent and perfidious forces of aggression -- the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries -- to defend the independent, free and unified fatherland firmly and advance the entire country to socialism.

We celebrate this year's National Day at a time when the Fifth VCP Congress has just adopted resolutions specifying the tasks, objectives and guidelines for our people to advance in the 1980's. In the light of the VCP congress resolutions, our national construction and defense has undergone new changes and has scored new achievements which, though small, are of great significance.

This year, we have harvested a bumper winter-spring crop with the largest ever recorded production volume, despite much poorer material and technical conditions than in previous years. The cultivation of the 10th-month crop has been accelerated throughout the country. In particular, drought and waterlogging in the north have been overcome. Unless there are serious typhoons or floods, we are likely to have a good harvest.

This year, our people are striving for the first time to produce a considerable quantity of grain domestically instead of having to import large quantities, as we have for the past few decades. The amount of state-collected and purchased grain has increased fairly well. In the rural areas, the enthusiastic labor movement has reached high tide and the peasants' lives have clearly improved and stabilized.

Despite many difficulties and shortcomings, all industries, including the handicrafts and artisan industry, have optimally used domestically available raw and other materials and have developed their initiative and creativity to turn out many products for society.

As we have concentrated our efforts and materials on various major projects, our capital construction work is not too dispersed as it was in previous years and has generally kept up with the planned rates.

On the distribution and circulation front, there are some complicated developments. This year, the state has done better in collecting and purchasing agricultural and industrial products. Despite its effort, it has not fully met requirements for ensuring the livelihood of cadres, workers and civil servants, especially in major cities and industrial complexes.

Initial measures to change the managerial system and to eliminate the ills of a centralized and bureaucratic administration of subsidization, and policies of material and moral incentives which are based on the correct application of socialist economic laws, are bringing about a new atmosphere and new ways of thinking and working in society and among workers.

Our educational, scientific, cultural, artistic, public health and social tasks continue to develop.

The above achievements demonstrate the party's correct lines, the country's great potential, our people's sense of self-reliance and our realistic ability to overcome the present towering difficulties so as to achieve the socio-economic targets set by the party congress. All our party, people and troops are emulating in fulfilling the two strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress to build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland firmly.

We are in the initial stage of transition to socialism. This is the stage of fierce class struggle between the two paths of socialism and capitalism to resolve the question of who will defeat who and to carry out socialist transformation and construction in our country. This is the stage of the most positive and profound revolutionary changes in every field.

Consequently, we must firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship, develop the laboring people's collective mastery, and carry out the three revolutions simultaneously; accelerate socialist industrialization; build large-scale socialist production, a new culture and new socialist men; and consolidate national defense and firmly maintain political security and social order.

Moreover, in our country's present situation, there is also our people's fierce and complicated struggle against the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. These two struggles are proceeding very fiercely and complexly in all domains, especially on the economic battlefront encompassing distribution, circulation, culture and ideology throughout the country, but mainly in major cities.

Our party, people and troops are dutybound to win total victory in these two struggles. All of our present thoughts, actions, guidelines, measures and policies must be aimed at winning victory for our people in these two struggles in order to contribute to fulfilling the two strategic tasks set by the party congress.

Stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood and building the material and technical bases of socialism are aimed mainly at boosting the industrial production of consumer and export goods. Completing socialist transformation of the south, consolidating socialist production relations throughout the country, heightening vigilance, consolidating national defense and maintaining security and order firmly always remain the objectives which we must fulfill.

All the people's enemies are hanging together to besiege, sabotage and press our country so as to weaken us economically and cause us to collapse politically. They have miscalculated. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people have stood firm and have developed and advanced steadily.

The deciding factor in the successful implementation of the party resolutions is building and making our party politically, organizationally and ideologically firm and strong.

Through the current political indoctrination drive to prepare for the second round of party congresses at all echelons, we should carry out the educational tasks in depth among party members to teach them socialist revolution so as to ensure that an identity of views prevails in the entire party on the socialist revolution line. We should indoctrinate cadres and party members on revolutionary ethics; oppose petty bourgeois and capitalist thinking, individualism and opportunism; and overcome all manifestations of political, disciplinary and organizational deterioration, of degeneration and depravation in lifestyle, of bureaucratic bearing and of conservative views on things.

We are in a bright situation. The position of our country in the international arena has been increasingly enhanced. The revolution is clearly advancing. The socio-economic situation is improving. The situation of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries is also very beautiful. The comprehensive strength of the great Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole is being increasingly consolidated to become one of the important factors in protecting peace and in opposing the arms race policy of the U.S. imperialists and cohorts.

Despite our many difficulties ahead, our advantages are also great. With our revolutionary will and unselfish labor spirit, with the constantly improved management system, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, with the special relations of solidarity with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, and with the support of all progressive mankind, our party, people and troops will certainly succeed in fulfilling the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. Let us devote everything to the socialist fatherland for the sake of our people's happiness.

Reception for Foreign Experts

OW022347 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 2 -- A reception for foreign experts here was given this evening by Nguyen Huu Thu, cabinet minister and general secretary of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Vietnam's National Day. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Huu Thu extended sincere and profound gratitude to the foreign experts for their devoted assistance to the Vietnamese people in restoring and developing the economy and culture, and in building socialism in accordance with the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

USSR Marks SRV National Day

OW020817 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 2 -- A mass meeting was held in Moscow on August 31 to mark the 37th National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and open a ten-day program of Soviet-Vietnam friendship in the Soviet Union. The presidium of the meeting included A.S. Barkauskas, alternate member of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; V.N. Makeyev, member of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vu Thang, member of the VCP C.C. and secretary of the provincial committee of Binh Tri Thien and vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, head of a Vietnamese delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union; and Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

Addressing the meeting, German Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, said: The August revolution ushered in a new era in the time-honoured history of Vietnam, one of the first nations to gain genuine independence and freedom and who chose the road to socialism bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

Together with our Vietnamese friends, he continued, we sincerely greet the great achievements of the Vietnamese people in national construction. Despite many difficulties, the peace-loving foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is being fruitfully implemented. Vietnam is making an important contribution to the consolidation of socialism, common peace and international security.

On the same day, the book publishing and distribution committee of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet writers society, and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society held a ceremony to open ten days of publicity for Vietnamese books and photos at the All-Union state library of foreign literature.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES HANOI VOTERS' MEETING

BK021308 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Jul 82 pp 5-7

[Truong Chinh address at Hanoi voters' meeting on 1 July -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] DEAR COMRADES AND COMPATRIOTS: The Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly has concluded with great success. At this session, the National Assembly examined the following issues:

-- The establishment of our criminal law code.
-- The work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control.
-- The draft 1982 state budget.
-- The new national anthem.
-- The byelections of members of the Council of State and chairmen of National Assembly standing committees.

The most important point of the session, however, was to EXAMINE THE DRAFT 1982 STATE BUDGET. After listening to reports on this issue and heated discussions of it, the National Assembly issued a resolution approving the draft 1982 state budget presented by the Council of Ministers. The National Assembly also entrusted the Council of Ministers with the task of providing close guidance for all sectors, echelons and grassroots units so that they can fulfill or overfulfill all the targets of the 1982 state plan and state budget already approved by it.

The draft state budget constitutes an important part of the state plan. Therefore, the guidelines for the successful implementation of the 1982 state plan are closely linked with all the current important and urgent tasks on the economic front. On this occasion, I would like to tell you very briefly about the guidelines for the implementation of our state budget and financial policy, which have recently been discussed by the National Assembly.

These guidelines call for our efforts to increase the sources of income in support of the state budget while paring down unreasonable or still unnecessary expenditures in order to ensure that the state is provided with sufficient funds for necessary spending, and gradually surmount overdrafts and achieve a balance between revenue and expenditure. If we want to achieve this objective, it is necessary for us to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

-- STEP UP PRODUCTION because it is the source of financing. Efforts must be made to successfully fulfill or overfulfill all production plans, especially those involving the important products of the national economy and those products which are necessary for the people or which can ensure substantial income for the state.

Development of production should be carried out along with the effort to improve production efficiency and the quality of products, economize on the use of manpower, materials and capital, and reduce production and circulation costs.

— MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO PLACE THE SOURCES OF GOODS AND MONEY UNDER STATE CONTROL. All state-operated enterprises must scrupulously implement the systems concerning the delivery of goods and the turnover of various revenue producing items. It is necessary to expand the socialist trade network, step up the collection and purchase of goods, strengthen market management, and struggle resolutely against theft, speculation, smuggling, the production of fake goods, and illegal businesses. It is also necessary to satisfactorily carry out the collection of taxes and debts, ensuring that all industrial, commercial, agricultural and other taxes are collected in accordance with policy.

— APPLY THE MOTTO THAT THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER, AND THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES WORK TOGETHER in the economic, cultural, educational, artistic, medical, and sports and physical education fields. Strictly practice thrift in production, construction, and daily life.

— All sectors, echelons and units must CARRY OUT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SCRUPULOUSLY UNDER A UNIFIED SYSTEM established by the state.

While the responsibility over these tasks rests heavily on various state organs and enterprises, our workers, peasants handicraft workers, small merchants and citizens should also shoulder an important part of this responsibility by enthusiastically expanding production, practicing thrift, participating in the construction of various central level and local projects, selling products and paying taxes and debts to the state in accordance with the set norms, implementing all the policies concerning market management, and struggling against all manifestations of negativism and violations of policies and law in society.

By satisfactorily carrying out these tasks, we will be able to not only implement the draft 1982 state budget, but also be able to create favorable conditions for new changes in the country's general economic and financial situation.

DEAR COMRADES AND COMPATRIOTS, it is the responsibility of Hanoi -- our capital -- to take the lead among other localities in making new changes in the economic and social fields in the present stage. I hope that the municipal people's council and people's committee will transmit the spirit of the recent National Assembly session to all people in the municipality, and will adopt specific and creative measures to outstandingly carry out all the tasks which have been laid down by the party and the state.

May I heartily wish all of our compatriots in the capital good health so that they can participate enthusiastically in the socialist emulation movement, thus helping to make the 1982 state plan and state budget a success.

Thank you, comrades and compatriots.

NHAN DAN ON PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION UNITS

BK281500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 28 August editorial: "Rearrangement of Production and Construction Installations"]

[Text] In our advance from small- to large-scale socialist production, we are gradually overcoming imbalances in our economy. In the years ahead, our problems of energy and raw and other materials will still remain acute while our financial and transportation capacities will be limited. Meanwhile, the organization and division of productive labor and the distribution of factories and farms is still irrational in some respects.

There are still some managerial problems in relations between the central and local governments and among various sectors. Quite a number of industrial and agricultural installations are still unable to determine the production guidelines and product projects for their specific material conditions. They cannot, therefore, stabilize and accelerate production.

Although many installations have made great efforts in production and business, the economic activities in general still yield few results because the output of equipment has not been used optimally and production capacity is still wasted. Too many construction projects have been established, surpassing our capacity in terms of materials and capital, and construction work is dispersed, prolonged and inconsistent.

This situation calls for quick action to rearrange the production and capital construction installations in our economy. To arrange does not mean to decrease production. On the contrary, it is to exploit all capacities and latent potentials to revamp and improve the organizational and managerial systems and structures. It is a rearrangement of primary installations in line with our practical capacity in terms of energy, materials and transport. At the same time, it agrees with the economic development guidelines and tasks of the Third 3-Year Plan and for subsequent years. This is aimed at creating favorable conditions for production to develop steadily in the right direction, at achieving ever-higher results and at creating new balances in the economy.

The guidlines for rearranging production and construction installations are to concentrate forces on fulfilling, by all means, the vital objectives of the economy, of which the center is agriculture, namely, grain, food products and some important industrial plants. We should strive to develop the production of consumer goods, especially those commodities which serve the people's livelihood and export, and create a large source of revenue for the budget. We should also develop the major heavy industries such as electricity, coal, chemical, engineering and construction materials.

The production and business systems of various sectors and branches from the central down to local and grassroots levels will be rearranged into a rational structure of many components, which will mesh and link closely one to another, to produce the dynamism to overcome the phenomena of dispersion, duplication and excess intermediary levels which lead to waste.

According to this guideline, the production and construction installations of each sector and in each locality should be classified and organized as specified in Directive No 120 of the Council of Ministers: Major installations are given sufficient energy and materials on a priority basis in order to develop production steadily. Those installations to which the state has not assured such supply will be authorized to independently procure additional raw and other materials in order to maintain and develop production. Their business methods should be appropriate and in strict compliance with the state laws and regulations on production and business. Those installations which cannot procure raw materials to produce under the former guidelines are authorized to adjust their production guidelines and product projects to use material and technical bases rationally and maintain the assigned work force. All other installations which cannot maintain production, despite all efforts to do so, will be authorized to close down temporarily or lose some of their components. They must maintain their equipment well and transfer their workers to other jobs.

Capital construction projects will be rearranged to cope with our capacity in terms of capital and construction materials. The rearrangement is aimed at fulfilling the requirements of expanding production and overcoming the situation in which investment is dispersed, construction work is prolonged and inconsistent and the economic results remain low.

Investment in new construction projects will not be made as long as the capacity of similar projects on hand has not been utilized. We should cancel or suspend those projects which cannot be built because of lack of materials or which can be constructed but will not have enough energy and fuel to operate. The rearrangement of production and construction installations is part and parcel of the reorganization of the entire economy. Its final goal is to develop the economy healthily and to bring about largeer gross national production and nationl income, greater economic results, reduced production costs and ever-increasing labor productivity.

This important task must be organized and implemented adequately by all sectors and authorities at all echelons to bring about practical results.

PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION GROUP VISITS USSR

OW011647 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 1 -- A delegation of the Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Tran Kien, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the commission, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from August 20-30. The delegation matched notes with the Control Committee and the Auditing Commission of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and the auditing commissions of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and of the party committees of the cities of Alma-Ata and Moscow. On August 30, it was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. On August 31, the delegation returned to Hanoi and was met at the airport by Soviet ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

FRIENDSHIP GROUPS GREET SOVIET SPACE SUCCESS

OW301945 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 30 -- Leading officials of Vietnamese friendship organizations have extended their warmest greetings to their Soviet counterparts on the recent safe landing of the crew on board the Soviet Soyuz T7 spaceship. Their joint congratulatory message was signed by Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and Xuan Thuy, president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and addressed to Z.M. Kruglova, president of the Presidium of the Union of Soveit Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and G. Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

GOLD STAR ORDER PRESENTED TO GDR'S HONECKER

OW011910 Hanoi VNA in English 1654 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA September 1 -- Accredited by the Vietnamese Communist Party and State, Ambassador Pham Van Kim on August 30 conferred the Gold Star Order -- Vietnam's highest distinction -- on Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, on the occasion of the latter's 70th birthday.

Speaking on this occasion, Pham Van Kim said that the Vietnamese Communist Party and state highly value Chairman Honecker's great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the German Democratic Republic.

The decision by the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to confer the Gold Star Order on Comrade Erich Honecker, the ambassador said, manifests the deep gratitude of the Vietnamese Communists and people for the strong and warm support of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the fraternal G.D.R. people, and for the outstanding contributions of Comrade Erich Honecker to the consolidation and development of the close friendship, military solidarity and all-round co-operation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as well as (?that of) the S.R.V and the fraternal G.D.R."

In his reply, Chairman Erich Honecker highlighted the close relations between the two parties and peoples, and said that the solidarity [words indistinct] for the Vietnamese people had been deeply engraved in the hearts of the GD.R. people in the anti-U.S. struggle, for national salvation in the past and remain so in the present national reconstruction and defence.

TRUONG CHINH SENDS MESSAGE ON LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY

OW312331 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 30 — Presidents of the Council of State Troung Chinh today sent greetings to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan and Arab Jamahiriyah on the 13th anniversary of this revolution.

In his message, President Truong Chinh said: The Vietnamese pepole rejoice at the great achievements which the Libyan people, under your leadership, have recorded since the first of September revolution in various fields of building and defending the country, frustrating all aggressive schemes and acts of sabotage and the positive policy carried out by Libya against imperialism and Zionism, and its support for the national liberation movement, have incessantly raised the prestige of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the Middle East, Africa, the Non-Aligned Movement and the world at large.

On this occasion, I would like to sincerely thank the Libyan people for their support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people during their war of resistance in the past as well as in the cause of building and defending the country at present.

I wish the Libyan people many new successes in defending and building a prosperous country. May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Libya consolidate and develop with every passing day.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of Libya.

FOREIGN SUBMARINES' USE OF LOCAL STRAITS VIEWED

BK010825 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 1 Sep 82

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 1 (AFP) -- Indonesia does not oppose the passage of foreign submarines through its straits as this poses no immediate danger to the country's security in the present international situation, well-informed sources here said today. The statement is contrary to some press reports from Thailand, which quoted Thai Security Council Chief Prasong Sunsiri as saying in Bangkok on Monday that the Soviets' interest in the Straits of Sunda and Lombok represents a great danger to the future of Indonesia.

"It has been known for a long time that Soviet, U.S. and other countries' submarines have been using the (1,500 metre-deep) Lombok Strait, but this poses no threat for Indonesia," an Indonesian official said. "It is very difficult for submarines (especially during wartime) to pass through either the Malacca Strait (which links the Indian Ocean with the Java Sea) because of its shallowness (about 50 metres), or the Sunda Strait which is also shallow and is troubled by turbulent undersea currents, a foreign military expert here said.

The Lombok Strait, which is a very deep fault between the islands of Bali and Lombok, 1,300 km (806 miles) east of here, provides the easiest passage for the submarines, the expert said. However, the straits can be controlled with monitoring equipment to detect the submarines, their tonnage and power system, he added.

In case of war, the straits can be turned rapidly into important defence points without incurring heavy expenses by planting deep-water explosives, the well-informed sources said.

The Malacca, Lombok and Sunda Straits, which are important maritime routes for oil tankers and merchant ships sailing between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, are also seen as vital strategic points in the event of conflict.

Indonesia is aware of the interest of several foreign powers in these straits, the sources said, recalling that in February this year, a Soviet diplomat and an Aeroflot chief were expelled following an espionage affair in which an Indonesian marine officer of the topographic service had supplied the Soviets with sea-charts and military document, particularly information on sea routes.

SUBROTO SAYS 'NO INTENTION' TO NATIONALIZE CALTEX

BK011119 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1054 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 1 (ANTARA) -- The Indonesian Government has no intention whatsoever of nationalizing the American oil company Caltex nor any other foreign company with which it has signed a contract.

Mines and Energy Minister Subroto made this statement Wednesday in connection with a widely publicized proposal by the Riau branch of the All-Indonesia Federation of Labour (FBSI) that the American company shouldbe nationalized rather than allowed to operate further under a production sharing contract. The labour organization had suggested the drastic action in reaction to the news that the government was trying to renegotiate the conditions of a production sharing contract signed with Caltex in 1971 and due to take effect in November 1983. "All contracts the government has signed with oil companies will be honoured. There is no plan to deviate from the existing contracts," Subroto said.

Referring to the 1971 contract with Caltex Subroto said it was normal procedure for a foreign company to sign a new contract in anticipation of the expiry of a current contract. The "work contract" under which Caltex has been and is still operating in Indonesia is to end in November 1983. The minister said talks with Caltex to change the conditions in the 1971 contract were still going on.

In its talks with Caltex the government was obviously trying to obtain better conditions than are provided in current contracts with other companies, he said.

The change from "work" to "production-sharing" contract was to enable Caltex to increase its investment and thus to increase its production. The change was also meant to bring about increase in transfer of technology especially technology required in recovery of old wells, he said. With the talks going on the minister was hopeful that an agreement (on new conditions) could be reached with Caltex before November 1983. National Security Agency Chief Admiral Sudomo Wednesday corroborated Subroto's statement rejecting the idea of nationalization.

Subroto and Sudomo were both speaking to newsmen minutes before attending a limited Cabinet session on economic, financial and industrial affairs chaired by President Suharto.

PERTAMINA TO BUILD GAS PLANT IN NATUNA ISLANDS

BK030047 Hong Kong AFP in English 0413 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 2 (AFP) -- Indonesia is to build a liquified natural gas (LNG) plant on one of the Natuna Islands in the South China Sea, which is being disputed with Vietnam, said president of the state owned Pertamina Oil Company, Yudo Sumbono. The Natuna plant is expected to produce some eight million tons of LNG after 1990, he said in a television interview last night.

Indonesia is expanding its two LNG plants at Arun (North Sumatra) and Badak (East Borneo), he said, adding that the combined LNG production of Arun, Badak and Natuna is estimated to reach 25.3 million tons in 1994. Indonesia's LNG exports reached some one third of the world's consumption and Pertamina plans to increase annual LNG exports from 10 million tons at present to over 14 million tons in 1990, he said.

BRIEFS

TV BROADCASTING STATIONS -- Jakarta, Aug 25 (ANTARA) -- Early after its establishment some 20 years ago, the TVRI (Indonesian Television System) could only broadcast one hour daily and only for Jakarta. But at present it is able to broadcast eight hours daily. The TVRI has now nine broadcasting stations, 210 relay stations and ten mobile stations which are able to operate in rural areas. This was stated by radio, television and film director General Dr Sumadi in his report at the inauguration of the newly built TVRI production centre and at the symbolical dedication of the perumas-built low-cost houses in Dili, East Timor, by President Suharto here Tuesday. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0810 GMT 25 Aug 82 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT -- The Japanese Government has decided to give Indonesia about 5,615 billion rupiah grant to finance the construction of a television and radio training center in Yogyakarta and a biology laboratorium in Bandung. Notes regarding this grant was exchanged in Jakarta today between Japanese Ambassador Toshio Yamazaki and the Director General for Economic and Sociocultural Relations With Foreign Countries Rusli Noor. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 82 SK]

FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENTS -- Jakarta, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Indonesia is in the relatively happy position of having its foreign debt repayments form less than 20 percent of its total export value, a spokesman of the Central Bank said today. Overseas debt repayments for the 1981-82 fiscal year (until April 1, 1982) totalled 1,649 million U.S. dollars (including 840 million dollars for loan interests) or 11.6 percent of export value that for the same period reached 14,269 million dollars, the spokesman said. The previous fiscal year, exports totalled 16,188 million dollars and debt payments reached 8.3 percent, he added. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 27 Aug 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

IRANIAN, VIETNAMESE ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

BK021017 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] His majesty the yang dipertuan agung has again stressed the need for Muslim countries to close ranks. This would enable Muslims to face the challenges in a more effective manner. The king said this when he received the credentials of the Iranian Ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Mohammad Sadeq-Ayatollahi, at the National Palace in Kuala Lumpur today.

Later, when receiving the credentials of the Vietnamese ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Nguyen Can, the king said the two countries should work toward establishing peace and stability in the region. This should be developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation.

CULTURE MINISTER ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

BK011515 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 1 (AFP) -- Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Datuk Mokhtar Hashim was today refused leave by the high court here to apply for an order to quash two certificates issued by the attorney-general relating to his trial for murder. Datuk Mokhtar's application which also sought leave to apply for the quashing of the order by the Tampin magistrate transferring the case to the high court here was refused by Justice Hashim Veop Sani. The certificates were issued by the attorney-general, Tan Sri Abu Talib Othman, under the essential (security cases) regulations 1975 on July 10, when Datuk Mokhtar and four others were charged with murder in the Tampin Magistrate's Court.

Datuk Mokhtar, together with a company manager, Mohd Nordin Johan, 33, Kampung headman Rahmat Satiman, 54, businessman Aziz Tumpuk, 53 (now deceased), and Aziz Abdullah, 65, were alleged to have murdered former Negri Sembilan State Legislative Assembly Speaker Datuk Mohamad Toha Talib. The offence was alleged to have been committed at Kampung Sri Asahan, Gemenchih, Negri Sembilan, about 60 kilometres south of here on April 14 this year.

Justice Hashim Yeop, in dismissing the application by Datuk Mokhtar, said the nature of the certificates in themselves made them unreviewable.

VOMD: CPM SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC CPC CONGRESS

BK021606 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Congratulatory telegram greeting 12th CPC Congress sent to CPC Central Central Committee, signed by CPM Central Committee; dated 31 August 1982]

[Text] Beloved brothers: On the occasion of the successful convocation of the 12th National Congress of the CPC, on behalf of all CPM members and all officers and men of the Malayan People's Army, we extend our warmest congratulations to you, comrades, and through you to all CPC members.

The congress is taking place during a new historical era. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and thanks to the correct ideological, political and organizational guidance and the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, socialist China is moving ahead step by step on the correct road of building a strong and modern country in line with China's own situation and has attained one victory after another in the great struggle for material and spiritual progress.

The decisions regarding a number of historical questions of the party since the establishment of the PRC, which were adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee, have (?established) correct dialectical and historical materialism and have formulated a scientific conclusion dealing with the party's historical experience since the founding of the PRC. By seeking the truth (?of the fact), the party has made correct evaluation of the historical position of the great teacher, Comrade Mao Zedong, and Mao Zedong Thought. (?They) have exerted and will certainly continue to exert a great and far-reaching influence on the Chinese revolution and the country's development as well as on the international communist movement.

We are fully confident that the successful convocation of the 12th National CPC Congress and its decisions will no doubt vividly contribute to further (?consolidating the opinion) of the entire party, army and people of all nationalities throughout China, strengthening the close relationship between the party and the masses, pushing forward the four modernizations of China, uniting the fatherland, fighting hegemonism, building world peace and completing the great task in a new historical era.

Both parties and the peoples of Malaya and China have a very close revolutionary friendship and strong militant unity. The friendship and unity, which are based on proletarian internationalism, can certainly be further strengthened and developed.

Long live the great CPC!

Long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of both the Malayan and Chinese parties and peoples!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought!

SINGAPORE

LEE ON U.S., U.K. SUPPORT FOR ASEAN ON KAMPUCHEA

BK011401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1706 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Singapore, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- Both the United States and Britain have pledged continued support for the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told Parliament here today.

Such a solution would involve the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the holding of United Nations-supervised elections under the terms of the resolution passed at last year's International Conference on Cambodia in New York, the prime minister said.

The expression of support was made in talks with President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during Mr Lee's visits to the two countries last month.

Mr Lee said he felt reassured by Washington's commitment to Thailand's security and to its obligations under the Manila Pact.

Mr Lee, who was answering a question by opposition member of Parliament, J.B. Jeyaretnam, said he brought U.S. and British leaders up to date on developments in Southeast Asia drawing particular attention to the dangers posed by Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. "American and British leaders were aware of the implications for ASEAN of Vietnam's continuing occupation of Cambodia," he added. Mr Lee said he also explained the circumstances leading to the successful formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is opposed to the Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh.

ARRESTS OF COMMUNIST SUSPECTS CONTINUE

HK030015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Constabulary authorities continue to arrest suspects in the subversive conspiracy of terror, sabotage and assassination and to seize the government. Six more members of the Communist Party of the Philippines who have infiltrated the labor movement have been arrested in several raids. They were all linked to the subversive plot supposed to be carried out starting this month.

Arrested in dawn raids in Metro Manila were (Veronica Razon), (Irene Jose), (Richard de Leon), (Enrique Tangalin), (Marcelo Estrela) and (Conchita de la Cruz). The military traced their whereabouts and confirmed their identities after intelligence authorities broke down the subversive code. Their names were found in the documents seized earlier in the offices and residence of Kilusang Mayo Uno Chairman Felixberto Olalia Sr.

The arrest of the 6 brought to 23 the number of Communist Party members now in military custody. Authorities said they are among the brains of the conspiracy of terror and rebellion.

In a related development, the army's engineering brigade yesterday augmented the planks of security to Metro Manila's vital public utilities, to thwart possible sabotage attempts by subversives. Elsewhere, perimeter security was doubled for on-going government projects. The commanding general of the 51st Engineering Brigade, Brig Gen (Simeon Ver), told newsmen that the moves formed part of the red alert status enforced Tuesday. The general made the move after President Marcos announced a plot to paralyze the nation's economy through widespread bombings and arson this month.

MARCOS' DAUGHTER RESIGNS FROM GOVERNMENT POSTS

OW021225 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 2 (AFP) -- Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos last night confirmed daughter Imee, whose secret marriage to a dashing sportsman was heady headline stuff early this year, had resigned all her government posts. Mrs Marcos told the AFP that Imee, 26, had only six months to finish her law studies at the state-run university of the Philippines and needed every chance to concentrate. Mrs Marcos also told AFP, at the Malacanang presidential palace last night, that as a result, Imee would not be able to join President Ferdinand Marcos' state visit to the United States this September.

MARCOS CREATES COCONUT INVESTMENT COMPANY

HK020025 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A new coconut investment company, to be owned by coconut farmers, has just been formed. President Marcos issued Executive Order 825 to this effect, directing the Philippine Coconut Authority to immediately proceed with the incorporation and organization of the company, under the corporation code. The new company will have an initial fully-paid capital stock of at least 100 million pesos, paid from proceeds of the levy imposed under the law on the Coconut Investment Fund. All the shares of stock will be owned by the coconut farmers who have duly registered their coconut investment fund receipts. Pending the distribution of the shares of stock to the coconut farmers, the shares will be voted by the Philippine Coconut Producers' Federation, or Cocofed, since it is the recognized national association of coconut producers.

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MOLOTOV COCKTAILS THROWN AT EDUCATION MINISTRY

OW071409 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 7, KYODO -- Molotov cocktails were hurled at the Education Ministry and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party headquarters here Tuesday night apparently in connection with the textbook revision controversy, but no damage was reported. Police believe the actions were taken by radical elements, either leftists or rightists, against the government's response to the diplomatic row over the textbook controversy.

Police said a young man wearing a white helmet rode a motorcycle to the Education Ministry and hurled two Molotov cocktails at the ministry's east entrance in Kasumigaseki in central Tokyo around 7:30 p.m. The man fled after scattering leaflets denouncing the ministry for admiring Japan's aggressive war against China and censuring the Japanese imperialists' aggression against the peoples of China, Korea and other Asian countries.

Some five minutes later, two Molotov cocktails were hurled by a motorcyclist at a parking lot of the LDP headquarters. He fled after scattering similar leaflets.

In both incidents, the Molotov cocktails burst into flames but caused no damage. The incidents occurred in the wake of a demonstration staged by about 800 rightists at the Education and Foreign Ministries Tuesday afternoon criticizing the government for its "weak-kneed" diplomacy in connection with the textbook issue.

While hunting for the attackers, police took strict precautions at the prime minister's official residence, the Foreign Ministry, and the Chinese and South Korean embassies in Tokyo.

SAKURAUCHI VISITS GREAT BRITAIN, DENMARK

For coverage of Foreign Minister Sakurauchi's visits to Great Britain and Denmark, including a meeting with Britain's foreign and trade secretaries and the Danish foreign and prime ministers, see the 7 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

STEEL PIPE REPRESENTATIVES VISIT MOSCOW FOR TALKS

OW070827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 7, KYODO -- Japan's big four steel pipe mills have sent representatives to Moscow for talks on the price, volume and other terms for the supply of big-diameter pipes for shipment in 1983, Nippon Steel Corp. (NSC) said Tuesday. An NSC official said Sadao Irie, managing director, and Yoshihiro Tsutsui, deputy general manager of the pipe export department, both of NSC, would negotiate with V/O Promsyryeimport (Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corp.) over supply terms.

The official said the big four mills -- NSC, Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. and Kawasaki Steel Corp. -- are ready to supply about one million metric tons of large-diameter line pipes -- pipes for pipeline -- to the Soviet Union over a one-year period starting next January, if agreement on the price and other terms is reached.

The Soviet corporation in 1980 expressed a wish to import about one million tons of large-diameter line pipes from Japan yearly in the coming years. Last year, the Soviet corporation contracted with the big four mills for the purchase of 795,000 tons for shipment from April 1982 to March 1983.

The governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan (Eximbank) extended a five-year yen loan to the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade carrying interest at 8 percent per annum.

Mill sources said the loan terms would be the No. 1 problem in new line pipe export negotiations with the Soviet Union. Under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) guidelines, the minimum interest rate on officially supported export credit from Japan is set at Japan's long-term prime lending rate plus 2.3 percent. Japan's long-term prime lending rate rose 0.5 percent to 8.9 percent per annum, effective September 1. Thus, the new Eximbank loan interest will be 9.2 percent, according to an Eximbank official.

PRC PRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 12-DAY VISIT

OW071015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 7, KYODO -- A five-member Chinese press delegation arrived for a 12-day visit to Japan which includes a meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The delegation, led by Tan Wenrui, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, official paper of the Communist Party, came at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. While in Japan,the delegation will also visit industrial plants and farming areas.

WATANABE, PRC FINANCE MINISTER MEET IN TORONTO

OW060853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0708 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Toronto, Sept 6, KYODO -- A Japanese official said Sunday International Development Association (IDA) loans should not be concentrated on a specific nation, indirectly criticizing lending to India.

Tomomitsu Oba, head of the Finance Ministry's International Finance Bureau, made the indirect criticism at an annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Meeting sources said the IDA, called second World Bank, was lending more than 30 percent of its loans to India.

Oba was addressing at a joint development committee on behalf of Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, who met with his Chinese counterpart Wang Bingqian earlier in the day and was told China want Japanese support to get more IDA loans or at least equal to India's level. Watanabe told Wang Japan does not think it good for IDA loans to be concentrated on a specific nation.

Oba told reporters after the committee, however, that he did not have China in mind when making the address. But the sources said Japan was apparently putting importance on China in its overseas assistance through international organizations.

Besides the IDA loan issue, Chinese Finance Minister Wang told Watanabe that China plans to raise its gross national product (GNP) per capita to dollar 1,000 in the year 2,000 from the current dollar 291 in its long-term economic plan. China is aiming to achieve the goal by scoring an average 7.2 percent GNP growth in the first half and another 10 percent rise in the latter half of the planning period, Wang explained to Watanabe.

BRIEFS

PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCHERS TO PRC -- Tokyo, Aug 31, KYODO -- Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. will dispatch researcher to China early next month to negotiate details on a joint development project for new medicines derived from plants, company officials said Tuesday. The company will also receive two Chinese researchers for data on plants and to analyze ingredients to synthesize new drugs jointly with China. Otsuka is currently constructing a medical fluid factory in Tianjin to be operated from autumn next year. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 31 Aug 82 OW]

SR-71 FLIGHT INTO DPRK AIRSPACE REPORTED

SK071720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1709 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 12:02 on September 7 and then into the airspace above the Kangyong Peninsula, the southwestern part of South Hwanghae Province, at around 13:38 for espionage purpose.

The U.S. imperialists' espionage against the northern half of the DPRK is getting more frequent, timing to coincide with all forms of military exercises they are staging one after another in South Korea and the vicinity of our country, while hastening new war preparations.

The espionage acts committed by them through the infiltration of spy planes into the eastern and western airspace of our country and into the air above the area within the military boundary numbered 20 since August and more than 130, entering this year.

This clearly shows once again that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very one aggravating the tensions in Korea and the robbers crudely violating the sovereignty of our people.

They must end their occupation of South Korea and immediately withdraw from our country and discontinue at once espionage against the northern half of the DPRK.

VRPR ON U.S. SOLDIER'S REASONS FOR DEFECTING

SK070815 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Feature "Hour for the Armed Forces": station commentator Madame Yun's talk entitled "Why Did PFC White Seek Political Asylum in the North?"]

[Text] Men and officers of the armed forces: On 28 August, Joseph T. White, PFC of the 3d Squad, 3d Platoon, A Company, 31.1 Battalion, 2d Division of the U.S. forces in South Korea, sought political asylum in the North. What made PFC White, who said he has parents, two brothers and two sisters back at home in Missouri, the United States of America, seek political asylum in the North?

In his press conference held on 4 September in Pyongyang with reporters, both Korean and foreign, he said: I came over to North Korea crossing the Military Demarcation Line, seeking political asylum on 28 August last. Nobody instigated me to come over to North Korea. I sought political asylum not [illegible] passing emotion but by my own deep conviction.

Saying that, he explained his motivation for seeking political refuge. He said that the first reason why he sought political asylum in North Korea was that he thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. Government to send U.S. troops to South Korea.

PFC White enlisted in the army in October 1981 and came to South Korea last March. Although high-ranking officers told him when he was sent to South Korea that the U.S. troops were being sent to South Korea to protect South Korea from aggression from the North, when he was actually serving in South Korea he came to doubt the mission of the U.S. forces there. He, who had found repugnant what he saw of the Kwangju incident in South Korea on U.S. television, has recently come to know of the preposterous loan scandal in which Chon Tu-hwan's direct involvement has been exposed. He once again felt that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is corrupted and barbarous.

The United States, however, is giving this corrupted Chon Tu-hwan clique lots of U.S.-made weapons and money, deploying even nuclear weapons in South Korea. Saying that the purpose of the United States in doing this is to have South Korea forever as a U.S. military colony, PFC White exposed the United States as the practical ruler of South Korea and South Korea as a U.S. colony.

While performing duty at the Military Demarcation Line since last July, he came to realize that the words "threat of aggression from the North" are a sheer lie. He saw through his binoculars that the North Korean farmers were farming peacefully in a vast plain with tractors and that a happy and peaceful life was blossoming in beautiful villages. Such a reality made him think many things.

Why should the American soldiers be at the demarcation line dividing another's country into two? Thinking of this, he came to feel shame over his situation. Noticing the South Korean people's eyes of curse focused on the American soldiers on the streets and in the villages in South Korea, he came to be disillusioned while feeling that hatred toward him.

He did not want to dedicate his youth to the wrongs the U.S. administration forced upon him. He came to think that he should free himself from such a disgraceful life as early as possible. He said: I wanted to express in action my opposition to the unjustifiable policy enforced by the U.S. administration. I also wanted to indict to the world the vulnerability of the U.S. Government, which indulges in corruptness, criminality, immorality and hedonism. My political asylum is an expression of my indignation against the internal and external policies of the corrupt U.S. Government.

He also said that his political asylum was to seek a genuine life as a man. PFC White is said to have grown up in a poor family. His father works at an automobile factory. His two brothers are unemployed. He had to leave college because of financial difficulties. Knowing well that the United States is an unfair society that is a paradise for the rich and powerful but a hell for the working people who are suffering from starvation and poverty, he knew he could not even hope for a bright future after his discharge from the army. He has longed for a fair society free from exploitation and oppression.

While working in the Demilitarized Zone, he came to know that there is a society in which he can lead a truly worthy life, within a very short distance. So he infinitely yearned for the North.

As early as in his middle school days, he came to know many anecdotes about President Kim Il-song, the great leader of our nation and a great man of the 20th century. Not long ago, he happened to see pictures carried in the U.S. magazine LIFE showing the 70th birthday celebrations of President Kim Il-song. He was greatly impressed by the pictures. Since then, he has collected pictures and other materials about the North.

PFC White said: In this way, I came to firmly believe that the people in the North are leading happy and stable lives under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il. I came to firmly believe that the society in which I can enjoy a free and happy life is precisely the North where the great leader President Kim Il-song is enforcing the policy for the people.

This firm belief made him take a brave and determined action to seek freedom and happiness. Thus, he finally went over to the North on 28 August, braving all risks and difficulties, and requested political asylum. Saying that that day was a significant day on which he entered a bright new world, PFC White said he would never forget it.

PFC White, in a press conference in Pyongyang, expressed his opinion to the U.S. government and American soldiers in South Korea. Saying that while living in the peaceful North he came to more clearly understand that it is unjustifiable for the United States to occupy South Korea and to make preparations for a nuclear war, he continued: I think the U.S. Government should not waste huge amounts of money and resources in such reckless things but should give poor people food and jobs so that they may enjoy a peaceful life. The U.S. Government should not hinder the Korean Peninsula's reunification and should withdraw the U.S. aggression forces from South Korea.

Saying that soldiers of the U.S. forces in South Korea, too, have no reason whatsoever to oppose the North, PFC White added: It is a criminal act to hinder the reunification of the Korean Peninsula. U.S. soldiers should demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

Officers and men of the South Korean Army: This is not the outcry of a single U.S. soldier but the outcry of all conscientious U.S. soldiers. It is also the demand of our times and of our nation . You should insist on the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and the U.S. forces from South Korea in response to this voice and embark on the road of anti-U.S. struggle for independence in high spirits to achieve national liberation and to regain the prerogative of supreme command of which you have been deprived by the U.S. aggression forces.

U.S.-JAPAN-SOUTH KOREA ALLIANCE PLAN ASSAILED

OW041854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1606 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists are now scheming to knock into shape a triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and the South Korean puppets and thereby form a new aggressive military alliance in the the Asian and Pacific region, trump up a larger aggressive military organisation in the future in this region with it as a mother body and, furthermore, perfect a global military strategic system by connecting it with a military alliance now projected in the Middle East region and with "NATO."

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today prints an article, saying that the maneuvres to form the triangular military alliance have become very dangerous. It goes on: The triangular military alliance is a product of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. The U.S. imperialists, saying that their relations of alliance with Japan are a "pillar of Asia," direct all efforts to strengthening the military tie-up with Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries, on their part, plan to take a road of overseas expansion with the backing of the U.S. imperialists through the formation of the triangular military alliance and realise their reinvasion of South Korea as an immediate goal by strengthening the political and military collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

And the South Korean puppet clique intends to block the struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy and for the reunification of the country and remain in power indefinitely in reliance on the "strength" of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries.

The triangular military alliance is a military alliance based on the commonness of the interests of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and the master-servant relations, with the U.S. imperialists as the master. The U.S. imperialists have long projected to form the aggressive military alliance.

Now there exist the "U.S.-Japan security treaty" between the United States and Japan and the so-called "mutual defence treaty" between the United States and South Korea. Through these bilateral treaties the triangular military alliance has been virtually formed with U.S. imperialism as the axis.

To make closer military relations between Japan and South Korewa which do not exist in form in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea trianglar relations, the U.S. imperialists are zealously instigating the Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets to strengthen their military collusion and tie-up.

Noteworthy here is the U.S. defence secretary's tour of South Korea and Japan some time ago. During his tour of Japan and South Korea Defence Secretary Weinberger was closeted with their military brasshats to strengthen the triangular military alliance with the United States as the axis.

The U.S. imperialists have already established the "combined armed forces command" with the South Korean puppets and formed the "Japan-U.S. defense cooperation sub-committee" with the Japanese reactionaries.

In particular, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, at "the 18th U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting" in Tokyo early this year, discussed "the situation of northeast Asia and the world," "Japan-U.S. defense cooperation" and other problems and reached an agreement to start "study of emergency in the Far East."

"Emergency in the Far East" precisely means "emergency in the Korean Peninsula" and its "study" is mainly aimed to extensively mobilise the self-defence forces of Japan, using Japanese territory as a sortie, operation, ordnance and logistics base in case the U.S. imperialists start another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying the scheme to establish a military command system of Japan and South Korea. All facts show that the triangular military alliance system of the U.S., Japan and South Korean puppets is being further perfected and geared to ignite another war in Korea.

JAPANESE PROVOCATIONS AGAINST CHONGNYON FLAYED

SK030451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary titled "Premeditated Provocations for Undermining Patriotic Work of Chongnyon" denouncing the ever more wanton provocative acts of the Japanese reactionaries against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Koreans in Japan.

The author of the commentary cites concrete facts exposing the criminal acts of the rightwing gangsters of a Japanese anti-communist plot-breeding organisation and police in slinging mud at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongnyon, using telephones for threats, committing arson, etc.

He said, the unbroken chain of provocations of the Japanese reactionaries are unpardonable hostile acts obstructing the patriotic work of Chongnyon and infringing upon the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Hating Chongnyon as a thorn in their flesh, they have committed such criminal acts as keeping a watch on and spying into the activities of the Chongnyon organisation and stretched their hands of suppression to it under one and another pretext.

When voices are growing louder among the Koreans in Japan against the embellishment of the Japanese imperialists' brigandish aggression on Korea and their colonial rule and the flagrant distortion of stark historic facts through the recent revision of textbooks, the Japanese reactionaries, displeased with this, are intensifying their hostile acts against the DPRK and the Chongnyon organisation.

This shows that the unceasing provocative acts of the Japanese right-wing gangsters against Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan are an undisguised expression of their hostile policy toward our republic and that they are committed in a planned way under the patronage of the Japanese authorities.

By threatening Chongnyon, a legitimate overseas compatriots organisation of the DPRK, and intensifying their hostile policy toward our country, the Japanese reactionaries attempt to lull the voices denouncing them which are growing louder with the revision of textbooks and reverse the situation which has turned unfavorable to them. But this is a futile act.

The Japanese authorities are under legal and moral obligation to fully guarantee the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan either in view of the historic background of their question or in view of the principles of international law and international usage.

Denouncing with national resentment the Japanese reactionaries' unlawful acts of infringing upon the just patriotic activities of Chongnyon and the democratic national rights of the Koreans in Japan, remaining hostile to our republic, our people strongly demand the Japanese authorities to take necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such criminal acts and ferret out and severely punish those involved in the recent provocative acts.

If the Japanese authorities persist in their illegal acts against Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan, defying our repeated protests, they will be entirely held responsible for the grave consequences arising from this.

SOUTH KOREA CALLED ENEMY OF THIRD WORLD

SK040333 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 3 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 4 September commentary: "A Clumsy Trick of Masquerade"]

[Text] On the occasion of the Day of Namibia, the puppet South Korean foreign minister unbecomingly babbled that he supported the Namibian people's right to national self-determination and independence. Simultaneously, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique itself, which had toured a series of African countries, also babbled that it supports the cause of the Saharan, Namibian and Palestinian peoples.

Such ignominious sophistry and deceptive maneuvers by the puppet hooligan Chon Tu-hwan clique will not work.

It is absolutely ridiculous that a puppet clique which, as a dirty colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, has committed all kinds of evil acts against the newly emerging countries, should clamor that it supports the national self-determination and independence of someone.

Essentially, the so-called regime in South Korea is a puppet colonial regime fabricated at gunpoint by the U.S. imperialists and maintained by them. Also, it is nothing but a tool faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war policy. For this reason, the puppet South Korean clique, a U.S. imperialist stooge with no peer, has opposed the just cause of the peoples of the newly emerging countries, including the peoples of the Asia and Africa, devoting itself to disturbing peace and security.

Whenever war broke out in the Middle East in the past, the puppets, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, maneuvered against the Palestinian and Arab peoples by even sending pilots, choosing sides with the Israeli Zionists. Also, running counter to the unanimous will and interests of the African peoples, the puppets, at orders of the U.S. imperialist masters, established friendly relations with the South African racists, who were rejected and denounced by the African peoples. They have run wild to crush the struggles waged by the South African peoples, such as the Namibian people, for national liberation by even sending a military advisory group and dispatched several tens of the puppet military officers to West Sahara to join in the punitive expeditions against the Saharan people.

People still vividly remember that in the past some puppet South Korean envoys, returning from visits to African countries during which they paid lipservice to economic cooperations and exchanges with the African state leaders and personages of all strata, indescribably slandered the African people by saying that there are no clear-cut lines in African politics, economy and culture because Africa is a dark society, that there is neither culture nor art that the Negroes cannot even count for they are extremely forgetful and, therefore, it is impossible to do business with them and that they are peoples with no history.

What is more, as for the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, it is a vicious murderer who has been trained in the U.S. imperialist brutality and in the consciousness of a human butcher and an intolerable criminal who, rushing to the battlefield of the U.S. imperialists in Southeast Asia and taking the lead in the scorched-earth operations of burning all, destroying all and killing all, committed all kinds of brutalities such as killing innocent residents in surprise attacks on peaceful villages there.

How ridiculous that such persons today are wily playing tricks to make them appear as friends of the African and Arab peoples! This is nothing but an insult and mockery of the African and Arab peoples, who love national independence, peace and justice.

The purpose of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's attempt to shamelessly pretend that it is a friend to the African and Arab peoples and to win their favor is as clear as daylight. The bungling masquerade trick by the puppets is a foolish trick to cover up their nature as a fascist hangman and as a dirty U.S. imperialist stooge, eschew the isolation they face in the international community by misleading public opinion at home and abroad and, eventually, to join the ranks of the newly emerging countries.

No matter what wily tricks it may try to employ, the puppet South Korean clique will never be able to cover up its dirty and wicked nature. It is well known to everybody that the puppet South Korean clique, a bunch of vicious and ignominious, two-faced persons, is playing the role of the perpetrator executing the imperialists' policy of aggression and war policy while preaching freedom and peace, is devoted to subversive acts and slander while preaching prosperity and is hindering the national cause and independent development of other countries while advocating friendship and cooperation.

It is no accident that more and more people, such as the peoples of the nonaligned countries, are condemning and rejecting the South Korean Chon Tu-hwan clique as an imperialist stooge and as a fascist murder.

Dependence on outside forces, national division, fascism and maneuvers for war pursued by the South Korean flunkeyist and sell-out group are incompatible with the just cause of the peoples of the newly emerging countries, including the African and Arab peoples, who are struggling for sovereignty, independence and peace against all kinds of subjugation and domination.

The peoples of the newly emerging ocuntries, including the African and Arab peoples, who are aware of the South Korean puppets' criminal nature, will never tolerate their ignominious and slanderous maneuvers of deception.

KWP PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO POLAND'S GOMULKA

SK070018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- Korean cadres on September 6 called at the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the death of Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka, former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. A wreath in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was laid before the portrait of the deceased.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, Yi Song-hui, Kim U-chong, Yi Kun-su and other personages concerned observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased and signed the mourners' book.

PAPER URGES CATCHING UP WITH, SURPASSING JAPAN

SK031345 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "On the Day of National Disgrace, We Think About Overwhelming Japan -- Let Us Grasp the Nature of Japan, Catch Up With It and Gain Superiority Over It"]

[Excerpts] August 29 is the 72d anniversary of the day of national disgrace. However, it is regrettable that, these days, we often forget to remember the day.

Now that the textbook issue has been settled, at least diplomatically, we think it worthwhile to ponder the significance of the day of national disgrace. Reviewing the day 72 years ago on which the nation was completely deprived of its sovereignty is not done because of reactionary sentiment, but is done to make a firm determination not to be deprived of national sovereignty and have the national dignity defiled again in the ruthless international community, where we see no signboard of imperialism but the logic of strength is still dominant.

The growing national campaign to gain superiority over Japan which has been kicked off in the wake of the textbook dispute must not end up in a chorus of slogans or in braggadocio. The campaign to overwhelm Japan is a long-range and future-oriented task to nurture national strength and reinforce the base for national prosperity and, thus, is a start of the movement to promote the might of the nation to defend the dignity of the nation.

What we have learned in the wake of the textbook dispute is that we have few Japanese experts who know everything about Japan. This is, we consider, an outcome of our extreme taboo on Japan. This state of ignorance concerning Japan has been created by the cultural mechanism of the past era in which study of Japan was considered as pro-Japanese and unconditional denunciation of Japan as patriotism.

Now, we must do away with the self-defense mechanism against Japan and begin an active study of Japan to better understand it. Rather than continuing to emphasize the history of Korea's conveyance of culture to Japan, we must make efforts to eliminate the remnants of Japanese imperialism which began to accumulate with the opening of Korea to the world, and must demonstrate continental nobility by making an affirmative evaluation on the merits of Japan.

Our country will soon reach the goal of $2,000 per capita GNP and, as a semi-advanced nation, is constantly moving forward to join the ranks of the advanced countries. However, GNP is not the only measurement for an advanced nation. In order to become a truly advanced nation, the citizens must grow in proportion to the development of the society. At the same time, they must become citizens with polished and matured manners towards other nations. At the same time, they must abandon the all-or-nothing concept and the principle of uniformity and, based on pluralism for variety, must seek the common good of the nation and individual happiness as well. This is the characteristic of a truly advanced nation.

In a nutshell, the slogan for overwhelming Japan is to do away with the emotional anti-Japanese sentiment. It is the concept of highly rational competition and the issue of self-revolution, not to seek to depend on foreign forces, but to seek self-cultivation. At the same time, it is a movement of our times for self-nurturing, and not a reactionary anti-Japanese campaign, but a future-oriented movement to understand Japan.

The history of the day of national disgrace shows that, if national consensus is not achieved and efforts of the nation are not concentrated, national dignity and sovereignty cannot be defended. For the nurturing of national strength and the development of history, we must mobilize the national consensus achieved in the wake of the textbook dispute. By so doing, we must reinforce the foundation of the nation. This is, we must remember, a true victory over Japan and the way not to repeat the day of national disgrace.

CHON SEES POTENTIAL FOR ROK-AFRICA COOPERATION

SK080140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 8 (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that there is great potential for cooperation between Korea and Africa. Addressing a reception hosted by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop at the Capitol Building, Chon said Korea and Africa have much to offer each other. Chon, who recently visited four African countries and Canada, said that technology and skilled manpower are the most desirable forms of assistance that Korea can offer to Africa. Chon also noted that his African tour provided "a turning point" in diplomatic competition with North Korea in Africa.

Touching on his trip to Canada, the president said he and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau agreed that Chon's proposed Pacific summit may lead to "a Pacific era" as well as contribute to South Korea's diplomatic activities.

FINANCE MINISTER KANG PAYS VISIT TO CANADA

Departure From Seoul

SK040726 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sep 4 (YONHAP) -- A 16-member South Korean delegation, led by Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik, left here Saturday for Toronto to attend the 37th annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Sept 6-9. Before returning home Sept. 18, the delegation will conduct seminars on the Korean economy in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles.

Remarks in Toronto

SK080259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Toronto, Sept. 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik says Korea will have no difficulty servicing its foreign debt, noting the Korean economy is "making visible improvement." Kang was briefing Korean community leaders and representatives of Korean trading firms based in Toronto Monday evening. He said Korea's debt servicing ratio was 14 percent, well within a manageable level, with an outstanding external debt of 33.5 billion U.S. dollars as of last July. The figure is an improvement compared with the debt servicing ratio of 25 percent in the early 1970's with an outstanding debt of only three billion dollars, he said. A debt servicing ratio of 20 percent or more is considered dangerous.

The IMF-World Bank annual meeting now underway here is dominated by concern over a looming international debt crisis.

Kang admitted there were a number of economic problems facing the country, including a slow growth rate of exports. He said, however, the nation's strength lies in its 'problem solving capacity,' adding that Korea will be able to overcome any future economic difficulty as it has in the past. Kang said the Korean economy was poised to make a 'second leap' that would put the nation firmly in the ranks of industrialized nations in the not too distant future.

MEETING WITH EGYPT ON ECONOMIC TIES OPENS

SK270129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] The second joint meeting of the Korea-Egypt and Egypt-Korea economic cooperation committees was held in Seoul yesterday, sponsored by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI).

The one-day Seoul meeting was attended by Kum Chin-ho, vice minister of commerce and industry; Ea Chae-hang, executive vice president of the KCCI; Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Dakrouri, member of the Egyptian parliament; Yun Cha-chung, president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra); and some 70 business leaders of both countries.

At the annual event, both delegations reviewed the current economic situations of their countries and emphasized the necessity of further increasing two-way trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Korea was represented by a 30-member delegation headed by Ea Chae-hang, concurrently acting chairman of the Korean chapter of the committee, while the 15-man Egyptian delegation was headed by Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Dakrouri, also acting chairman of the Egyptian chapter. Reviewing the current trend of bilateral trade, both sides agreed to expedite the trade of such goods as textiles, electronics equipment, steel products, agricultural tools and machines, plywood, raw cotton, aluminium and grains. Both delegations also agreed to ask both governments to make mutual efforts to materialize an early agreement to double taxation avoidance, and a simplified cutoms clearance procedure for samples. One KCCI official said that Egyptian delegation promised to ask their government to invite members of the Korean business community regularly to the annual Cairo international trade fair.

Calling attention to the general foreign investment policies of the two nations, both delegations agreed to encourage its respective business community to undertake joint ventures in the other country. According to the KCCI official, the Egyptian delegation also pledged to provide financing through the Development Industrial Bank of Egypt, if Korean business concerns participate in Egyptian development projects.

Acknowledging the fact that the respective stages of development of the two economies provide ample chances for cooperative projects in such areas as steel and metal, fertilizers, medicine, textiles, food and construction materials, both delegations exhorted the other to explore those opportunities. It was also agreed to make every possible effort to promote the transfer of technology for small and medium enterprises in both countries, the KCCI official said.

In the opening ceremony, Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry Kum delivered a speech. He said in his congratulatory message that two-way trade volume between Korea and Egypt had expanded to $152 million last year from $18 million in 1976, posting a gain of about 8.5 times in the short period of five years. To find new commodity items with trade potential, he stressed the need to expand the exchange of commercial information and private visits by traders to each other's country.

The KCCI, meanwhile, said that Korea's major export items to Egypt are textiles, electronics equipment, steel products and plywood. Those items occupied very high percentage of Korea's total exports to Egypt last year. Major Korean imports from Egypt included raw cotton, aluminium, and grains. The largest import item from Egypt was raw cotton, which amounted to $13,964,596 last year, capturing some 44 percent of Korea's total imports from Egypt.

NORTH TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THAI SOCCER MATCHES

SK080106 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 8 (YONHAP) -- Thailand will not invite North Korea's soccer team to this year's Queen's Cup football tournament Oct. 10-19 in Bangkok, it was learned here Wednesday. The organizing committee for the soccer tourney reported to the Korea Amateur Football Association (KAFA) that it will invite South Korea's Hanyang University squad, Mainland China, Romania and Poland to the annual soccer competition. A KAFA official said the Hanyang University team had made a strong protest against Thailand's previous plan to invite a North Korean team to the tourney. South Korea finished third in last year's Queen's Cup tournament.

VOPB ARTICLE WELCOMES 43D ANNIVERSARY OF BCP

BK061608 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Unattributed article: "The Burma Communist Party Is the Most Faithful Champion of the People of Burma"]

[Text] Let us first salute the tens of thousands of martyrs who have fallen in the struggle to liberate their country and the people of all nationalities. The glory of these martyrs will shine forever and will remain indelibly engraved in the history of our party and the revolution in Burma.

The 43-year history of the Burma Communist Party [BCP] has been a history of struggle against British imperialism, Japanese fascism and successive reactionary governments to liberate the people of all nationalities. Just as it has struggled with utter devotion for the complete emancipation of the people of all nationalities in the past 43 years, it will continue to do so until the people are finally liberated.

Our party's 43-year history is mainly a history of armed struggle. Treasured sons and daughters of our party, who have showed unrivaled bravery and have made unparalleled self-sacrifices in the national war struggles against British imperialism and Japanese fascism, became national heroes. In the same manner, today they are heroically struggling as class heroes in the civil war created by successive reactionary governments since 1948.

From the time our party was founded until now, it has advanced along a path strewn with self-sacrifices and hardships. It was not a march on a bed of roses. The reason our party has to advance along such a tortuous path is because it intends to genuinely liberate our country and our people, and ultimately to establish a new world in which there is no exploitation of man by man, nor oppression of one race by another race; in other words, to establish a new world where all of mankind is liberated.

The main reason why our party has been able to advance along such a tortuous path over the past 43 years is because it is equipped with an ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and a moral weapon of forever upholding the interests of the people and forming an integral part of the masses, as well as because it utterly detests national and class exploitation and oppression and it is immeasurably loyal to the cause of liberating the people. No political party in the history of Burma has ever moved along the type of tortuous path the BCP has advanced along, made self-sacrifices as the BCP has done or shared the same experiences as the BCP has experienced.

Recently, we have heard and read about profusely wirtten accounts of how the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] has completed its 20 years. When the country's power was seized with the backing of the military, when military might was used as a threat or for persuasion, when the country's funds were used lavishly and when a party was formed with the backing of the military, the BSPP came into being instantaneously. When they thought that just having a party was not enough to call it a modern-day party, they hired some people to write an ideology for the party; thus, the birth of a twisted, mixture of an ideology. Such was the way the BSPP and it's ideology -- the system of correlation of man and his environment -- came into being.

Any military dictator can set up such a party. A party like the BSPP, which has never come across any difficult times, has never been tested and does not have a revolutionary line or thinking, and which only serves a handful of persons in the military clique, can never be a strong party. As it had come into being instantaneously, it will disappear in no time at all.

The fascist party established by the Italian dictator, Mussolini, disappeared immediately after the death of Mussolini. The fascist party lasted only for 23 years. Fascism, which became the world's public enemy No 1 originated from Mussolini's fascist party. The Ne Win-San Yu military clique's party -- the BSPP -- will also definitely be noted for its notoriety and go down as a blotch on the history of Burma.

In late 1980 and the first half of 1981, the BCP had two rounds of talks with the military government to end the civil war and to build peace in the country. Giving due consideration to the conditions at home and abroad as well as to the basic interests of the people of Burma, our party made as many concessions as it could during the negotiations. However, the military government did not want to end the civil war or to build peace in the country; it merely clung blindly to the state Constitution which legalizes the one-party dictatorship and which was written by its own hand and passed through the use of threat. It repeatedly demanded only the abolishment of the BCP, the people's army and the base areas. When their demands were not met, they unilaterally terminated the talks.

We the communists, after studying and analyzing the absolute conditions at home and abroad, and with an eye toward the future, ardently desired to achieve the following:

1. To end the civil war and build peace in the country;
2. To give full democratic rights to the people;
3. To build national unity;
4. To raise the standard of living of the people;
5. To oppose Soviet and U.S. hegemonism and domination, particularly the former's hegemonism and domination; and
6. To safeguard world peace.

For these reasons, we pragmatically adopted a flexible give-and-take attitude at the talks.

Since the unilateral termination of talks by the military government, political and economic conditions at home and abroad have taken a turn for the worse. The arms race and the contest for spheres of influence by the world's two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- have intensified; economic problems have worsened in the capitalist world; the economic war between the United States and Western Europe has been aggravated; Third World countries are increasingly shouldering the burden of the world's economic problems; the Afghan national war against Soviet aggression continues and there is no sign that Soviet social-imperialism is about to yield; the Kampucheans' national war against Vietnamese hegemonists is continuing fiercely, and there is a possibility that the flames of this war will leap across the border into Thailand; there have been wars between British imperialism and Argentina for the Falklands, between Iran and Iraq and between Somalia and Ethiopia, as well as Israel's war of aggression in Lebanon, national defense wars and regional proxy wars because of behind-the-scenes maneuvering by the United States and the Soviet Union. With each passing day, conditions for a multinational war are becoming more prevalent in the world.

What is the Ne Win-San Yu military government doing under such a tense international situation? It continues to intensify the reactionary civil war, brags about eliminating the communist party in a short time, slanders the communist party unjustly, finds a way out from the economic and financial difficulties it is facing by becoming more dependent on all types of imperialists and reactionaries, blindly clings to its one-party dictatorship system and tries to perpetuate the system for generations to come, continues to deprive the people of their basic democratic rights, creates greater rifts between nationalities and unflinchingly continues the unjust war against minority nationality groups, contributes to lowering the standard of living of the people, and continues to keep the people in the dark when it comes to foreign affairs and to the stand taken by the military government in international affairs.

All of these acts are shortsighted and reactionary because they make the country sink deeper into the quagmire and because they ignore the interests of the people of all nationalities and serve only the interests of a handful of military clique members.

Our party will resolutely oppose and fight such reactionary acts. As long as the military government continues its anticommunist and antipeople reactionary civil war, we shall continue to wage a just war to defend ourselves. At the same time, we will actively continue to struggle to end the civil war and to build peace in the country, to give basic democratic rights to the people by abolishing the one-party dictatorship, to build national unity, to raise the standard of living of the people, and to oppose imperialism and hegemonism and to safeguard world peace.

Our party will join hands and struggle together with any class, race or individual who is for and who supports these programs and objectives.

Unavoidably, our party has been involved in the civil war for more than 34 years. That war was created by the reactionary antifascist People's Freedom League government and continued by successive governments. In order to preserve ourselves, we have to counter this reactionary civil war with our revolutionary war.

In the over 34 years, we have tried many times to end the civil war. But unilateral action by successive reactionary governments has disrupted our attempts. Whenever the opportunity arises, we will continue to endeavor to end the civil war.

There is imperialism and hegemonism in the world today. As long as the two exist we cannot avoid wars of aggression. When there is war of aggression, it is natural for national wars waged by the victims of aggression to emerge. Today, some countries are involved in national wars to oppose imperialism and hegemonism. One day, our Burma may also have to fight in a national war to oppose hegemonism in the same way as Kampuchea and Afghanistan. If a national war were to break out, we, the communists, grasping patriotism, are ready to fight any enemy aggressor in the forefront and in the most difficult position.

Communists took up the same responsibilities during the war against Japanese fascism. This is a historic fact which cannot be deleted or erased by any enemy class. If there comes a time to fight in another national war, communists will once again prove through practice that they match their words with action.

The future of our country and people is bright. We, the communists, will relentlessly fight for that bright future. We shall most faithfully serve the people of Burma. We shall overcome any obstacles that come across our way and attain victory without fail. This is our iron-clad pledge.

U BO NI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MANILA, SINGAPORE

BK051421 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Burmese delegation headed by Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, which visited Manila for talks with the Asian Development Bank [ADB] on a water supply project for Mandalay, returned to Rangoon by air at 1415 today. The Burmese delegation, after talks with the ADB on the water supply project for Mandalay, also studied municipal work in Manila.

On their way back, Burmese delegation members also visited Singapore to study municipal work there.

INFORMATION, CULTURE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LPDR

BK071130 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Information and Culture, a delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture led by its minister, Chheng Phon, left Phnom Penh today for a friendly visit to the LPDR.

It was seen off by Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information and culture, and other comrades. Kampasong Duongsithi, acting charge d'affaires of Laos to Kampuchea, was also present.

CHUM BUNRONG-LED AAPSO DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HANOI

BK070812 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee led by its secretary general, Chum Bunrong, left Phnom Penh today to attend a conference on peace and stability in Southeast Asia convened in Hanoi, 10-12 September.

The delegation was seen off by Phat Phanu, vice chairman of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee. The presence of Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also noted at the delegation's departure.

VNA DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 6 SEPTEMBER

BK070826 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean news agency SPK, a delegation of the Vietnamese news agency VNA, led by its director general Dao Tung arrived today in Phnom Penh for a friendly visit to Kampuchea and to discuss the extension of cooperation between the two agencies.

It was welcomed on its arrival by Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK; I Lon, deputy director general of SPK; Pen Panhnha, acting chief editor of the KAMPUCHEA paper; Mrs Som Kimsuor, deputy director general of the "Voice of the Kampuchean People" radio station; and representatives of mass media of Kampuchea. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

HUN SEN ATTENDS CEREMONY TO MARK NEW AIR SERVICE

BK041638 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- A ceremony opening the Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City airline run by the Kampuchean Civil Aviation "Akaschar Kampuchea" [Kampuchea Airlines] was organized today at Pochentong Airport in the presence of Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

Tea Banh, deputy minister of defense in charge of aviation, and other personalities attended. Also present were USSR Ambassador O.V. Bostorin, Vietnamese military attache Vu Nha and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

On this occasion, Tea Banh made a speech. Since the first days of 1979, he said, with the precious assistance of Vietnam's civil aviation general administration which sent its best cadres and experienced technical employees to Kampuchea and endowed Kampuchean airfields with part of its so precious technical materiel, all favorable conditions have been created to enable us to reestablish the activities of Pochentong Airport. So far, the airport has controlled with no trouble approximately 10,000 landing and takeoff operations and received more than 30,000 passengers and about 4,000 tons of luggage and mail transported between Kampuchea and fraternal and friendly countries.

Also, enjoying the reinforced assistance of the Soviet Communist Party, government and people, he went on to say, the aircraft of the young Kampuchean Civil Aviation "Akaschar Kampuchea" bearing national markings will ensure regular services linking the restored capital of the PRK with the great city bearing the name of the SRV's respected President Ho Chi Minh twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tea Banh affirmed that this fact also eloquently proves that no criminal scheme however perfidious and disgusting of the imperialists, Beijing expansionists and their lackeys can slow down the advance of the valiant and hard-working Kampuchean people on the road to restoration and development, and that the political, economic and social situation in the PRK is unquestionably irreversible.

VODK: KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS TANJUG CORRESPONDENT

BK080337 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] On 4 September 1982, (Kolpar Ritrak), representative of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG in Bangkok, arrived in Phnum Malai region for a visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

In the afternoon of the first day, the friendly guest visited villages, schools, laboratories, a workshop (?making artifical legs for the disabled combatants) and hospitals.

On the morning of 5 September 1982, Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, held talks with and hosted a lunch in honor of the friendly Yugoslav guest. Also present during the talks and lunch were Mrs Ieng Thirith and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres. During the talks, the Yugoslav friend spoke of his good impressions of the high patriotic spirit and love of the people by Democratic Kampuchean leaders who are holding high the banner of the sacred great union of the entire nation and sharing weal and woe with the people, male and female combatants in leading the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The situation of this struggle has been developing well in all fields and is good at present. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators are bogged down and cannot extricate themselves from this situation. They will be completely defeated in the end.

On the afternoon of the same day, the friendly Yugoslav guest left the Democratic Kampuchean zone and returned safely to his bureau.

VODK URGES SUPPORT FOR DK SEAT IN UN ASSEMBLY

BK061644 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "We Hope That More Peace- and Justice-Loving UN Member States Than Before Will Vote in Support of the Democratic Kampuchean Seat"]

[Text] Every year, at the opening of the UN General Assembly the Vietnamese aggressors use every maneuver to keep the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations vacant, in preparation for introducing their Phnom Penh lackeys.

This year, the Vietnamese aggressors will certainly raise this question of the Democratic Kampuchean seat again. Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal and legitimate state representing Kampuchea and it is a member of the United Nations, recognized as such by this organization even before Vietnam.

Over the past few years, Democratic Kampuchea has been a victim of the Vietnamese aggressors, who have sent their troops to invade and occupy the country since the end of 1978. Thus, Vietnam is a bandit state which has insolently and savagely violated the laws and practices governing relations between states and the principles of the UN Charter.

As a bandit, Vietnam has no right to propose that the Democratic Kampuchean seat be left vacant. On the contrary, it is the Hanoi Vietnamese themselves who should be punished and expelled from the United Nations, because they are the bandits and aggressors who have violated the UN Charter and the principles of international law and destroyed peace and stability in Southeast Asia in disregard of the UN General Assembly's resolutions and world opinion.

Supporting the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations is a just act and a duty of each member state -- as defined in Article 1 of the UN Charter, which must be followed and implemented in order to preserve the principles of the UN Charter and order in the United Nations so that each country cannot whimsically violate them. It is also necessary in order to preserve order in the world.

This is why at each successive session of the UN General Assembly since 1979, despite Vietnam's tricks and maneuvers to have the Democratic Kampuchean seat left vacant and to have Democratic Kampuchea expelled from the United Nations, all peace- and justice-loving member states have continued to vote to maintain this seat as that of the sole legal and legitimate representative of Democratic Kampuchea. And they have done so in increasing numbers: in 1979 there were 71 votes in favor of this; in 1980, 74; and in 1981, 79.

So, this year we hope that all these countries will continue to vote in support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat and those which have been abstaining will vote in favor of this seat to show their correct stand against aggression and to safeguard the principles of international law, the UN Charter, the rights and freedom and the good order in the Unided Nations and the world. In addition, this will serve as a means to pressure the Vietnamese to abide by the UN General Assembly's resolutions which require them to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to solve their own problem and decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

It is only by providing assistance and support for the Kampuchean people's struggle, voting in support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations, and putting pressure on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, in conformity with the UN General Assembly's resolutions, that contributions can be made to peacefully solving the Kampuchean problem in a just manner, thus benefiting peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

BRIEFS

SRV AVIATION DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Civil Aviation, a delegation of the Vietnamese Civil Aviation led by Tran Manh, director of the General Department of Civil Aviation, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a visit to Kampuchea. It was greeted by Tea Banh, deputy minister of defense in charge of aviation, and other personalities. Also present was Nguyen Van Dieu, adviser of the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1446 GMT 3 Sep 82 BK]

HEALTH DELEGATION TO MPR -- Phnom Penh, 4 Sep (SPK) -- A Kampuchean health delegation led by Deputy Minister Chhea Thang left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 2 September, for Mongolia. It will attend the 23d health ministers' conference of socialist countries to be held in Ulaanbaatar, capital of Mongolia, on 9 September. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 4 Sep 82 BK]

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS -- Phnom Penh, 31 Aug (SPK) -- During the first half of the year the land transport service attached to the Ministry of Posts and Communications transported 83,940 tons of paddy, foodstuffs, salt, fuel oil, farm and manufactured products from Kompong Som-Ville port to Phnom Penh and various provinces. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT SPEAKS AT HANOI AWARDS CEREMONY

BK071300 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy prime minister, delivered at 31 August ceremony in Hanoi to present Lao National Gold Order to Truong Chinh, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the SRV Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan; respected and beloved Comrade President of the Council of State Truong Chinh; respected and beloved Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; respected and beloved Comrade President of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho; beloved comrades:

Today, amidst a joyous atmosphere in which the Vietnamese people throughout the country are celebrating the 37th anniversary of their national day, the delegation of our party and state has the great honor to represent the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and the LPDR Government to present the National Gold Order -- our nation's highest honor -- to Comrade President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, outstanding leaders of the Vietnamese party and state and great and intimate friends of the Lao people.

Since the 1930's, pursuing the path of combining nationalism with Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism under the guidance of the great President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Pham Van Dong have closely associated their lives with the resounding and majestic movements of the Indochinese Communist Party in the past and the Vietnamese Communist Party at present. [Words indistinct] assuming prominent party and state positions in the brilliant leadership built and nurtured by the great President Ho Chi Minh, and members of the current VCP Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the two comrades brought into full play their strength, wisdom, abilities and virtues to serve the party to successfully carry out the August revolution, and to lead the struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists to complete victory, thus fulfilling the task of national reunification. They have also led the struggle to defeat the two wars of aggression launched by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, thereby securely defending the national independence and sovereignty and writing another glorious page for the history of Vietnam.

On the national construction front, with their tireless movements in many spheres, the two comrades have made efforts together with the entire party to lead the Vietnamese people to overcome numerous difficulties created by the enemies as well as the vestiges left behind by the war until they have scored numerous significant successes, building greater potentials for national defense and socialist construction.

Appreciating the teachings of the great President Ho Chi Minh, who laid a firm foundation for the relationship between the two parties and peoples with solidarity and militant alliance, the two comrades have always coordinated with other Vietnamese party and state leaders to preserve, foster and strengthen this special relationship and solidarity, thus making it bear fruit continuously. The friendly relations, lasting trust and strong unity between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam during both times of difficulty and of triumph, and the mutual assistance and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam which has been gloriously developed in all fields are all the fruits of the correct and exemplary leadership of our two parties in resolving the relationship between our national interests and international interests. You two comrades have made significant contributions to this effect.

Respected and beloved Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Pham Van Dong:

Our Lao people are very proud to have two renowned comrades who have scored extravagant meritorious deeds to the revolution of a country as great friends. On this occasion, as you are both to be awarded with the highest-level medals, our party and state would like to express the profound appreciation, respect and gratitude of our Lao people to two indomitable revolutionary fighters such as you, who have devoted their entire lives of heroic, prosperous activities to the cause of struggle for independence, freedom and socialist, for the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the people, and for the solidarity and militant alliance between our two countries.

Beloved comrades: Our Lao people are elated at the great achievements scored by the heroic Vietnamese people in the cause of building and defending their socialist country during the past years. We are firmly convinced that under the correct and creative leadership of the VCP Central Committee, headed by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan -- outstanding activist of the international communist-worker movement who has worthily pursued the cause of great Chairman Ho Chi Minh -- the Vietnamese people will certainly be able to overcome various difficulties and trials and successfully fulfill all the tasks put forth by the fifth party congress so as to lead the Vietnamese revolution to march forward to a new, ever higher level.

In the process of development of their protracted recolutionary struggle in the past as well as in the present, our Lao party and people have always enjoyed sincere, precious support and assistance from the party, state and fraternal people of Vietnam. Our Lao people will always remember this unselfish assistance full of pure international socialist friendship and would like to express their profound gratitude for it.

The third congress of our Lao party, which concluded recently with glorious success, has once again proved that the solidarity with Vietnam is a sacred love of the nation and a law of victory for the Lao revolution. The firm solidarity which has been built and strengthened with the blood of our two nations is most precious. We pledge to nourish and maintain that solidarity like the apple of our eye. We will absolutely not allow any reactionary force to undermine it. Our entire party and people, uniting closely around the party Central Committee with respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan as head, are resolved to concentrate all their abilities on consolidating and further strengthening the special solidarity and militant alliance between the two countries of Laos and Vietnam, as well as among the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea so as to together safeguard national independence and build socialism in their respective countries. This will contribute to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the core in the cause of peace and revolution in Southeast Asia and the world, and to foil and smash all schemes of dividing, sabotaging and destroying the current revolution of the common enemies, namely, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary powers.

Long live the special solidarity and militant alliance between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea!

May great Chairman Ho Chi Minh last forever in our revolutionary cause!

We wish Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho and other comrade leaders of the Vietnamese party and state good health.

Now, allow me to bestow the highest-level medals of the LPDR on Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Pham Van Dong.

SRV TROOPS FIRE ON THAI FISHING BOAT, KILLING 1

BK081003 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The chief police investigator of Muang District police station, Samut Sakhon Province, has reported that a Thai fisherman was killed over the weekend when the Vietnamese fired on a Thai fishing trawler fishing near a Vietnamese island. Another fisherman was also slightly wounded. According to him, the fishing trawler, Thida Nawin went into the Vietnamese waters on Saturday and was fired on by Vietnamese soldiers on the island. It has been reported that the Vietnamese fire killed one of the fishermen and slightly damaged the port side of the trawler. The survivors later reported the incident to the Muang District police.

KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES ARRESTED IN UBON RATCHATHANI

BK080953 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] A naval spokesman has reported that 14 KHMER people were arrested while attempting to cross the Mekong River from Laos to the Thai bank and 3 Thai men who escorted the refugees were killed in an exchange of fire with a Thai naval patrol boat in Ubon Ratchathani Province. According to him, the three men in one of the boats first opened fire at the patrol boat upon being ordered to surrender and the ensuing fighting resulted in their deaths.

The Khmer people, including women and children, were sent to immigration officials for questioning. The leader of the refugees said they were all ethnic Chinese who fled from Phnom Penh to Laos, hoping to cross the border river to the Thai side. They planned to enter Thailand to join other refugees in holding centers in Ubon Ratchathani Province.

OFFICIAL SAYS PLO OFFICE TO BE CONSIDERED

BK040728 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Thailand will consider a request by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to set up a liaison officer here, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Director General of the Information Department Chet Sucharitkun told a news conference that PLO special envoy 'Ali Fayyad visited here last week to make the request. "We took note of his request and informed him that we will study the call," he said.

The PLO, which is a member of the 95-nation Nonaligned Movement, has now 115 offices of representation worldwide. So far, Malaysia is the only country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that has allowed the PLO to set up an office in the country.

Asked whether the Thai contacts with the PLO would irk Israel, Chet said Thailand will base its decision on the PLO request on its interests. "It's our right to accept or turn down the request," he said. Chet said that a PLO political affairs chief had visited Thailand during July 29-August 1 five years ago for talks with then Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkul, as part of his ASEAN tour to drum up support for the PLO's cause. "The Thai Government then issued a statement in support of the PLO on the conflicts in the Middle East," he said. He said that Thailand recognizes the PLO as a legitimate organization and seconds the UN resolutions involving the self-determination of the Palestinian people.

PREM TO APPROVE MILITARY COMMAND STRUCTURE SHIFT

BK070235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as defence minister, yesterday said he will approve the proposal that the commanders-in-chief of the three armed forces be automatically made deputy supreme commanders. This move would become effective before the annual military reshuffle to be announced on October 1, Gen Prem said.

"It (the proposal) is a good idea. I think I will approve it, because it will create a closer relationship between the Supreme Command and the various branches of the armed forces, as well as enhance coordination between them," he said. The Council of the Defence Ministry will not have to be consulted on the decision, Gen Prem explained. He added that as defence minister, he will give the order to approve the proposal.

In an exclusive report, the BANGKOK POST revealed details of the proposal on Saturday. The report quoted Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon as saying that he and other senior military officers had suggested to Gen Prem that the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force should automatically be made deputy supreme commanders. Gen Saiyut emphasised that the idea was initiated collectively, and not by himself.

Asked last night to comment on Gen Prem's approval of the proposal, Gen Saiyut said only that he would have to wait "a few days" until he receives an official order from Gen Prem. He said that it was up to the defence minister whether the proposal is taken up by the Council of the Ministry of Defence or not.

Informed military sources said that the automatic appointments would greatly enhance the stature and clout of the supreme commander, as it would place the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy, and air force directly under his command. Under the present military structure, the three commanders-in-chief, who are the real power-holders in the armed forces, are not normally appointed deputy supreme commanders.

Reporters questioned Gen Prem whether assistants would now be appointed to help the commanders-in-chief, since they will have a lot of work to do while occupying two positions at the same time. But the prime minister said that the decision had been well thought out and assistants would not be necessary.

He added that there should be no problems during this year's military reshuffle because the present three deputy supreme commanders are due to retire at the end of the month, and the new commanders-in-chief of the three armed forces can immediately take over their positions. The outgoing deputy supreme commanders are Gen Chao Swatdisongkhram, Admiral Ophat Chamikon, and Air Chief Marshal Amphon Kondi. Gen Prem said that his majesty the king will be informed of the annual military reshuffle in the middle of this month.

He said that the automatic appointments would save the government some 60,000 baht per month in salaries that were usually paid to the three deputy supreme commanders.

GRANTING CITIZENSHIP TO CPM DEFECTORS PROPOSED

BK040730 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Pattani -- The Interior Ministry has agreed in principle to a proposal to grant Thai citizenship to members of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) as an incentive for them to surrender to authorities, a senior army official said yesterday.

Commander of the Fifth Division Maj Gen Panya Singsakda told the NATION that Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot agreed to the proposal as a solution to the insurgency problem in the south. "The minister told me that it was a good idea for solving the problem. He said he agrees to the proposal in principle," Maj Gen Panya added. Maj Gen Panya said that the measure was designed to undermine the armed struggle of CPM. "It is a political offensive to be launched by the Fourth Army Region, and would provide CPM members with a chance to live a peaceful life on the condition that they first lay down their arms," he said.

Not only the CPM defectors who were born on Thai soil, but also any other communist insurgents, would be rewarded with Thai citizenship in exchange for their defection to the government, said Maj Gen Panya, who is responsible for the security affairs in the five southernmost provinces. The commander said that the issue was not raised during the recent meeting of the general border committee in Malaysia. "The meeting mostly touched on the situation in the south and the Malaysian delegates praised Thai officials for our crackdown on the CPM," he added.

KING ORDERS DECREE TO CONVENE PARLIAMENT 23 SEP

BK080925 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Cabinet was held at Government House today and chaired by Prime MInister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. Among the topics of interest which were discussed at the meeting: The prime minister informed the Cabinet members that his majesty the king has ordered that a decree be issued to convene an extraordinary session of the National Assembly commencing from 23 September.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS UNCOVER LARGE ARMS CACHE

BK030429 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Government forces on Wednesday uncovered a large cache of arms and ammunition believed to have been buried by communist insurgents at the junction of Kalasin and Khon Kaen Provinces. The haul included 25 SKS rifles, 23 carbines, one M-60 machinegun, three M-16 assault rifles, three M-3 machineguns, five AK-47 assault rifles, three M-1 rifles and a considerable amount of ammunition and hand grenades. All the weapons were greased and buried in the rugged Dong Mun area straddling Kranuan District of Khon Kaen and Kalasin's Huai Mek and Nong Krungsi Districts.

As ordered by Lt-Gen Phak Minakanit, Second Army Region commander, a border patrol police unit led by Pol Lt-Col Khachon Saiyawat was despatched to Dong Mun to search for arms suspected to have been hidden in the area. The search team carefully combed the Dait stream area, where they uncovered the first haul of arms which included 58 rifles. Later, they found another cache about three kilometres from Ban Na Kam Noi of Tambon Nong Yai, Nong Krungsi District. All the weapons were later taken to the Second Army Region command and shown to the press.

Pol Col Michai Nukunkit, deputy commander of the Second Region border patrol police, said that the mission succeeded with the cooperation of local villagers.

NHAN DAN REJECTS PRC TROOP MOVEMENT ACCUSATION

OW040755 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 4 -- NHAN DAN today condemns China for joining its voice with the propaganda campaign of the United States and other reactionary forces in cooking up the story that Vietnam has sent reinforcements to the Kampuchean-Thai and Lao-Thai borders.

By mouthing this slander, the paper says, they want to kill three birds with one stone. They aim, firstly, to cover up their crimes and to blame Vietnam for the tension in the region; secondly, to play down the influence of the new reasonable and fair proposal set forth by the Indochinese foreign ministers conference in July last, which have won regional and world-wide support; and thirdly, to lessen the significance of the withdrawal of Vietnamese army units from Kampuchea and to undermine the trend for dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

Deception has always been a major policy of imperialism and other reactionary forces, NHAN DAN points out, adding that this policy will never bring them the expected results.

OBJECTIVES OF PRC'S 12TH CPC CONGRESS RIDICULED

OW051441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82

[From today's press review]

[Text] Regarding Mr Deng Xiaoping's current party congress in Beijing, today's NHAN DAN carries a "current events" talk entitled "Ten Wrong, Two Right."

The talk says that the two congresses that are praised are Mr Mao's seventh congress and the current congress of Mr Deng, that the first six congresses were scrapped, that history is reckoned only when Mr Mao and his doctrine were legally recognized, that the current congress participants have legalized Mr Deng's "four modernizations" doctrine, and that achievements of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th congresses were either partially affirmed or rejected completely.

The main theme of the current congress is the program for economic development, with the set objective of quadrupling China's agricultural and industrial production by the end of this century, that is, every 4 and 1/2 years, China's economy will increase 100 percent. If this rate of development is achieved, by the year 2000 China would produce about 1.2 billion tons of grain because, according to Beijing's publicized statistics, China's annual grain production exceeds 300 million tons. These figures are highly imaginary, exceeding by far those mentioned during the Great Leap Forward period. A four-fold industrial production increase in 18 years for China is obviously greater than that of Japan. Probably, Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai and Wang Ming, and those Chinese Communists who waged a life-long struggle for the liberation of the Chinese working class and people, would feel sad. As for Mr Mao, he would feel half joyful, half sad -- joyful because his doctrine continues to be implemented, sad because his handpicked successors have been completely ousted. As for Mr Deng's closest international friend, the United States, it has nothing to worry about because the antihegemonist policy has been strongly affirmed at the 12th CPC Congress.

NGUYEN CO THACH GREETS LAOS ON TIES ANNIVERSARY

OW061828 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 6 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on Sep. 5 sent a message of greetings to Khamphai Boupha, Lao acting-minister for foreign affairs, on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The message says:

We rejoice to note that over the past twenty years, the friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Laos has constantly consolidated and developed and has become a decisive factor of the success of each people in their struggle for national liberation and to build and defend their countries.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos signed on July 18, 1977 has vigorously encouraged the two peoples to enhance cooperation and mutual assistance in order to gain new successes in socialist construction in both countries, the message adds.

Nguyen Co Thach expressed the Vietnamese people's gratitude to the party, government and people of Laos for their generous and great support and assistance. He wished the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, further success in implementing the resolutions of the third party congress, thus taking Laos steadily and firmly to socialism, and positively contributing to the struggle for peace, stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

CHU HUY MAN SEES OFF LAO DELEGATION 3 SEP

OW032341 Hanoi VNA in English 1435 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 3 -- The Lao delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party and vice-premier, left here today after presenting the Lao National Gold Order to President Truong Chinh and Premier Van Dong.

It was seen off by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party and vice-president of the Council of State, many other Vietnamese officials, and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom.

The delegation gave a farewell party in Hanoi, which was attended by President Truong Chinh, Premier Pham Van Dong, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, and other high-ranking party and government officials.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ASEAN COUNTRIES

Visit to Indonesia

OW041902 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 4 -- Back from a conference of the developing countries in the Philippines, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau paid a visit to Indonesia from August 29-31.

He was received by Maraden Panggabean, acting minister for foreign affairs, whom he informed of the Vietnamese people's efforts in national construction and defence, and of the peace proposals put forth by the latest conference of the foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries.

Maraden Panggabean, for his part, said he greatly valued the time-honoured friendship between Indonesia and Vietnam, especially in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for independence, freedom and national sovereignty. He also expressed the Indonesian people's sympathy with the patriotic fight of the Vietnamese people who, he said, are regarded as companions-in-arms of the Indonesian people.

Ha Van Lau had working sessions with the acting general director of political affairs, and other officials, of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. He also toured several cultural establishments in Jakarta.

Visit to Thailand

OW061826 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 6 -- Ha Van Lau, vice minister for foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Thailand from September 1-3 Upon his arrival in Bangkok on the morning of September 1, Ha Van Lau called at the office of the Thai Foreign Ministry in the company of Do Ngoc Duong, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy. Arun Phanuphong and Asa Sarasin, respectively vice minister and general secretary of the Political Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry, conferred with Ha Van Lau on questions regarding bilateral relations and on regional issues of common concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of frankness, friendship and mutual understanding, reflecting the desire of both sides for promoting the dialogue on the basis of the concern for each other's genuine interests, without imposition of one party's will on the other and without outside interference. The two sides agreed to continue the exchange of views in preparation for the coming meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries. On the morning of September 2, Ha Van Lau had a cordial meeting with Vietnamese residents in Bangkok and from other parts of Thailand who gathered at the Vietnamese Embassy for the celebration of the National Day.

BANGKOK POST interview

BK061050 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Sep 82 p 4

[Interview with Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau "following his trips to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Deputy Minister, you have followed your minister (Nguyen Co Thach) to Thailand and to the ASEAN countries in general. Have you found a different attitude in the ASEAN countries and Thailand because of his visit?

Answer: I went to attend the meetings of the developing countries in Manila, and I took this opportunity to meet my colleagues in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. Then I went to Jakarta to meet my colleagues in Indonesia, and when I came here I took this opportunity to meet with my colleagues in the Foreign Ministry of Thailand. In my visits to these countries and my meetings with my colleagues in these three countries, I followed my foreign minister.

First of all, I want to express satisfaction of my foreign minister, Mr Thach, with the visits to the countries he visited (Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand). My visit to these countries and my talks had the aim of consolidating what was talked about during the visit of Mr Thach to these countries, and also to meet with my colleagues to see if there are other ways to improve and to better what we have done up to now. In addition, we want to make contributions to peace and stability in the region. We also wish to promote friendship and better the relations in this region.

What I have realised during my visits and talks in these countries is that they also take what my foreign minister has told them, and they have studied it. I have also seen that they have agreed to continue the dialogue. I think we have common wishes, the parties concerned.

Question: When your minister returned to Hanoi after his trip, what was the analysis inside the Foreign Ministry of the trip? Was it as great a success as he thought at that time, or were there more serious thoughts?

Answer: Well, if you mention about the success of the trip of my foreign minister, I have seen that this is also the opinion of the ASEAN countries as well as my country. We also agreed to have a dialogue with each other, which is conducive to peace and stability in the region, on the basis of taking each other's interests into consideration without imposition of views on each other, and without outside interference. All countries in the region have to join hands to find solutions. And this will lead to peace and stability in the region.

Question: Since it is so important to so many countries, why doesn't Vietnam take all its troops out of Kampuchea?

Answer: We know this is very important to other countries, as well as the three Indochina countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea themselves. The reason why our troops, the Vietnamese troops, are still there you know already. The Chinese threat to the three Indochinese countries is still there, and continues to exist. In order to show our good will towards Thailand and other ASEAN countries, we decided to withdraw a part of our troops in Kampuchea in July. We felt that although the Chinese threat was there, we wanted to show our good will. As stated in the joint communique from Ho Chi Minh City, if this Vietnamese move on troop withdrawals from Kampuchea has a positive response from Thailand, we will make additional moves to withdraw additional troops from Kampuchea. We will do this right after the Thai side responds positively. If that happens, we will withdraw a more significant number of troops from Kampuchea. Now we are waiting for such a response.

Question: The reality seems to be that the withdrawal has been met quite cynically by many people. In Ho Chi Minh City, for example, newsmen could not find troops that had been withdrawn, and in Thailand there are many reports that in fact, at the Thai-Kampuchean border there are more significant numbers of Vietnamese troops there now. Where does that leave us after this reported withdrawal?

Answer: In the place of our good will in this action, some people play down this move. They are not for the easing of tension in the region, and so they would like to lessen the significance of our troop withdrawal. Some people in Ho Chi Minh City have not seen this withdrawal, and some people here in Bangkok also don't know about this withdrawal (first-hand). But the whole world witnessed this withdrawal through the report of NDN (Nihon Denpa News, a Japanese film agency which filmed Vietnamese troops crossing into Vietnam from Kampuchea). Maybe you know the Vietnamese very well. What we say is, "We mean what we say." If the Thai side responds positively to our move, we will continue to withdraw significant numbers of our troops. We will do what we have said. As far as the withdrawal is concerned, there is such modern high technology in the military field, troop movements cannot be hidden from anyone these days. My counterparts in the region have told me that the fact of a Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea has contributed to easing tension in the region. They told me that. Now my counterparts in the region also expressed their suspicion, yes, about the troop withdrawal. But I said to them, we mean what we say. Whether or not you believe it is entirely up to you.

Question: My point was that the mood seems to be doubtful. Sometimes it doesn't matter what is true, it's what people think about something. It seems that some people doubt this troop withdrawal. If they doubt it, then what does this do to the spirit of dialogue and the search for a solution in Kampuchea?

Answer: You are right in saying that if they doubt, this affects the atmosphere and spirit of dialogue. Among those people, there are some who doubt this. But there are others who admit that it is true, and that's why the dialogue will continue. They also admitted and verified the fact of troop withdrawal. They also expressed their wish to continue the dialogue.

What is behind the mood, the fact that they are doubtful? Well, we want to show good will to them and help to promote the dialogue. We have done that, and this is a result we have achieved up to now. And that's the point of the dialogue, to disperse all the doubts that they have, and to strengthen the understandings. On our part, we also have good will in mind, to contribute to peace and stability in the region. We also advocate peace, cooperation and friendship with countries in the region, and I think no one can be suspicious of such good will on our part and such objectives. And we have no suspicions of the ASEAN countries. They have the same objectives as us. I think if we agree on these objectives, we can find solutions that are acceptable to all the countries in the region.

Question: Is the main part of the Chinese threat to Kampuchea the Khmer Rouge?

Answer: That is just one point. You know also that the Chinese are doing everything possible to carry out their all-sided sabotage against Vietnam and Laos as well as Kampuchea. They use the Pol Pot clique to oppose the rebirth of Kampuchea. But the Chinese also continue to consolidate their troops along our border and carry out their infiltration and hostile activities on the sea and the land. On the occasion of our National Day, we proposed a cease-fire between China and Vietnam along the border, to begin one week before our National Day (Sept 2), to last until one week after their National Day (Oct 1). The Chinese refused this even for their National Day.

Question: It seems inside Kampuchea the Vietnamese troops are there mostly to fight the Khmer Rouge troops. The ASEAN countries, all of them, have stated publicly that they do not like the Khmer Rouge, and do not wish the Khmer Rouge to return to power in Phnom Penh. Why is it then not possible to work towards some solution which would recognise Kampuchean nationalists but eliminate the Khmer Rouge?

Answer: First of all, I would like to mention the guerrilla war conducted inside Kampuchea. They are making a big fuss about that, but they exaggerate. It is not true. I can say that the situation in Kampuchea under the Heng Samrin government now is becoming more and more stable. I can say it is more stable than some other countries in Southeast Asia. If you would listen to the information by the Kampuchean Government in Phnom Penh, you would know that. In addition, many, many journalists and reporters have been in Kampuchea and they have made their own reports about this. But the so-called guerrilla war inside Kampuchea is exaggerated. They would like to interfere in the Kampuchean internal affairs. They would like to create an artificial image that inside Kampuchea there are areas controoled by the Pol Pot remnants. This is for their own purpose. In fact, these Pol Pot remnants are stationed along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea. They receive assistance and also weapons and everything from China to infiltrate deep into Kampuchea. But they cannot do that. You've seen this for three dry seasons now. I spoke to my counterparts in the region on this, and told them that these Pol Pot remnants, if they still exist, will (eventually) turn into bandits and this is very dangerous for the people and governments of this country.

Question: That's my point, why can't there be some agreement to exclude the Khmer Rouge?

Answer: You include two aspects in your question. The first one is the internal affairs of Kampuchea. The second one is foreign affairs. As far as the first aspect is concerned, that is an internal affair. Whatever matters concern the internal affairs must be decided by the Kampuchean Government, the Heng Samrin government itself, and we cannot do anything about this. Pol Pot committed genocide, killing three million Kampuchean people, and they have no rights whatsoever to talk about relations. The second aspect of the question concerns foreign affairs. The fact is that now the Chinese support the Pol Pot remnants against the sovereignty and rebirth of the Kampuchean people. This question must be dealt with. This is the responsibility of the world community to allow the Kampuchean people to live in peace, stability and according to their own ways, their own choice.

Question: It seems that Vietnam has protected its interests in Kampuchea but has failed to take into account the interests of others, most especially Thailand. Is there a compromise possible where everyone's interests in the Kampuchea area are taken into account?

Answer: I can say that other countries don't consider the security interests of Vietnam at all. They would like to impose so-called political solutions on the Kampuchea people. We understand the security concerns of Thailand. We understand this concern. That's why we have decided to withdraw a part of our troops from Kampuchea to show them. If Thailand and ASEAN take the interests of Vietnam into consideration, if they respond positively to this move, we will have further withdrawals of more significant numbers of troops. We have stated this.

As far as peace and stability in the region is concerned, who are also making initiatives towards aspirations for a peaceful and stable region? It is Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which has made proposals. We have made several proposals towards this aim. We realise that it is not only beneficial for Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, but it is also beneficial to ASEAN countries themselves. In addition to our proposals for troop withdrawals, we also have made the region's security proposals, the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia, and such proposals by us are under study by the ASEAN countries.

Question: You were ambassador to the United Nations (until his appointment to the ministry position), so what do you think will be the result of the Kampuchean vote this year?

Answer: We have repeatedly stated that so long as the UN organisation maintains the seat of the Pol Pot regime or the disguised Pol Pot regimes (the three-party coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk), it cannot play any positive and constructive role in contributing to peace and stability in the region. Not at all. You have thus seen there have been many, many resolutions on the so-called Kampuchean question. Up to now, you can see how far they have gone. Even people who vote for those resolutions say the same thing. They say they are in a stalemate in Kampuchea. Why? Because the resolutions don't keep pace with the reality in Kampuchea. These resolutions run counter to the Charter of the UN. The UN recognises a government that is not in control of its own people. It imposes on others its own resolutions. How can they be implemented?

It is our view that the countries in the region must get together to discuss and find a solution on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and independence of each other's countries in the region. We must not impose conditions on each other, and we must not have outside interference. We must take into account each other's interests. That's why the three Indochinese countries recently proposed the convening of the enlarged international conference on Southeast Asia.

I would just like for a moment to comment on the press coverage of my trip here. I had two hours of talks with the deputy foreign minister of Thailand, Mr Arun Phanuphong, and the two sides exchanged views with each other on bilateral and regional questions. Our talks were useful, and were frank and friendly. The two sides listened to the views of each other, and they agreed with each other to continue our dialogue and to have further study of each other's views. It is not that we agreed upon some concrete points; it was an exchange of views. The Thai press, some of them, misquoted what I said and made commentaries on my points which did not conform to what Mr Arun and I said -- for example, on the questions of the Khmer Rouge and on the coalition government. Neither side during the talks mentioned the so-called Soviet influence in Southeast Asia. I don't want to have debate on this, but please make clear the view of my country.

Question: The Non-Aligned Movement has declared the Kampuchean seat vacant. Vietnam will attend the summit, wherever it's going to be now. Will Vietnam oppose a speech to the Non-Aligned Movement by Prince Sihanouk?

Answer: Who will Mr Sihanouk represent at such a forum?

Question: There is a suggestion that Prince Sihanouk is a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Answer: What about the other founders of the Non-Aligned Movement? Will they insist on making a speech in the meeting?...

Question: So the answer is....

Answer: So anyone who wants to make a speech at the movement can make a speech? That's one aspect. Within the movement, there is no procedure for guests without invitations to attend. An uninvited guest cannot make an address at the movement. That's the practice.

Question: I know Vietnam will not invite Prince Sihanouk, so I presume the answer to the question is that Vietnam will oppose Sihanouk's making a speech?

Answer: You can understand my points. They don't need any more reaffirmation. I would like to make clear the three points to you to avoid misunderstanding. First, on whose behalf could he speak? The second point, if he insists on making a speech as a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, other founding members would insist on doing the same. His position as a founding member has no value at all to the current members. If other founding members also insist on making a speech, how can the forum for the movement proceed? [Third], there is no procedure for the uninvited to appear at this forum. So these are the three points.

NAVAL UNITS HOLD 'COMBAT READINESS' EXERCISE

BK070756 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Executing the VPA General Staff's 1982 training plan, the naval force recently conducted a military exercise for the benefit of commanders and two-echelon organs. The purpose of the exercise was to inspect the combat readiness of naval units and draw experiences for improving naval combat plans and replenishing the documents of the entire armed forces and the naval force concerning the conduct of a military campaign. Prior to the exercise, the naval force staged a trial drill to draw experiences for the preparations for the excersise. The tasks set forth for this naval exercise were to achieve close coordination with the People's Air Force and coastal units, to defeat the enemy's landing from the sea, to foil his war of maritime blockade and to ensure the fatherland's sea communication activities.

The exercise achieved set requirements and objectives, ensured safety, secrecy and economization and, therefore, brought about realistic results for commanders and two-echelon organs. It was truly a useful maneuver. Following the exercise, the naval command organized the drawing of experiences, quickly turned the lessons learned during the exercise into regular tasks and, on this basis, established necessary systems and practices for improving cadres' organizational leadership and command abilities in fulfilling routine and combat tasks.

LEADERS GREET ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

OW280004 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Aug 27 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], on his 40th birthday. The message is signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. It says: "We note with joy that under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the PRA headed by you, fraternal Angola is advancing firmly, and that the friendship between our two countries is consolidating and developing steadily." The message wishes the Angolan president the best of health and new success in his noble mission.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS PDRY ARMY DAY

BK011040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 11th founding anniversary of the Yemen People's Army, Comrade Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense, has sent a message of greetings on behalf of the VPA to the comrade minister of national defense of the PDRY. Following is the text of the message:

Respectfully to Comrade Salih Muslih Qasim, minister of national defense of the PDRY, Aden. Dear Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 11th founding anniversary of the Yemen People's Army, on behalf of all the generals, officers, noncommissioned officers and combatants of the VPA, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey to you and, through you, to all cadres and combatants of the Yemen People's Army, our warmest greetings.

Over the past 11 years, by developing the nation's heroic struggle tradition, the Yemen People's Army, together with all of its people, has smashed all dark schemes and acts of sabotage by various reactionary forces in the country and abroad in collusion with the imperialists, thereby recording many glorious achievements in national construction and defense. As its comrade and brother, the VPA is very elated and proud of the great successes of the people and the People's Army of Yemen over the past years. We strongly believe that under the far-sighted leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the people and People's Army of Yemen will continue to score many still greater achievements in the struggle to build and defend their beloved country.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, government, people and army of the PDRY for the sympathy and firm support they have given the Vietnamese people in their past revolutionary struggle as well as in their present struggle to build and defend their socialist fatherland. May the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries be further consolidated and developed, and may I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and many new successes in your heavy responsibility. My respectful regards.

[Signed] Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

LEE KUAN YEW, DELEGATION ARRIVE 7 SEP FOR TALKS

BK071227 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew, along with a 36-man party, arrived in Jakarta this afternoon for a 3-day working visit in Indonesia. They were received at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport by President and Mrs Suharto and Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik. Also on hand at the airport to welcome the Singapore guests were Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Defense and Security Affairs Minister M. Yusuf, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Panggabean, Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance and Industry Wijoyo Nitisastro, [Jakarta] Governor Cokropranolo and other invited guests.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew was accompanied by Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong, and a number of senior officials nad Singapore journalists.

This afternoon, Prime Minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew paid a courtesy call on President and Mrs Suharto at Merdeka Palace, followed by a courtesy call on Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik at their residence on Diponegoro Street in Jakarta.

At 2000 this evening, the Singapore guests will attend a banquet at Negara palace, hosted by President Suharto and his wife.

First Set of Lee-Suharto Talks

BK080937 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0900 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 82 (ANTARA) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew had a two-hour talk with President Suharto at Istana Merdeka (Presidential Palace) here Wednesday to work out possibilities of closer cooperation in ASEAN (grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and Indonesia) to reduce the effect of the world recession on each of the member countries.

Secretary of State Sudharmono, following the meeting of the two heads of government, told newsmen that Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and President Suharto had exchanged views and ideas about world problems encountered by the ASEAN members.

He said that among the world problems affecting the interest of Indonesia and Singapore and other ASEAN members was the world recession. In this conjunction, Sudharmono added, the two leaders had discussed how ASEAN could cooperate in riding over export impediments, for instance, through diplomacy by ASEAN.

The two leaders were said to be optimistic that the world recession would not adversely affect ASEAN countries.

Minister of State Sudharmono further said that the two leaders observed indications that the world recession would subside, for example, by the reduction of bank rates.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew himself told newsmen he was "very satisfied" with his talk with President Suharto which encompassed a great many problems, including the changing international politics, the Pacific area and the Middle East.

He had also talked with the president about the world economic situation. Even though recession was playing havoc at the moment, the two leaders, according to the prime minister, were relatively optimistic about the future of ASEAN and that ASEAN would not be too badly affected by the world recession.

When asked by journalists to give more details, Lee Kuan Yew replied: "We will have another meeting tomorrow."

In reference to the bilateral relation Secretary of State Sudharmono said that the two leaders discussed the possibilities of promoting cooperation in all fields between Indonesia and Singapore.

Lee Kuan Yew, according to Sudharmono, asked his host about the possibility for Singapore to jointly work on joint exploitation Indonesia natural gas. The of [as received] Indonesian natural gas, either liquefied natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, need further study, he said.

Both leaders also discussed ways and means of promoting cooperation in tourism and the expansion of projects on the Batam Island. According to Sudharmono, Singapore, for example, could supply electricity to the projects on the island. He said the Singapore participation in the projects' expansion in the island could encourage Singaporeans to invest their capital there.

Indonesian and Singapore also discussed the speedy construction of ASEAN industrial projects now under way in both countries, Sudharmono said.

YUSUF ON DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH SINGAPORE

BK080909 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0843 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 8 (ANTARA) -- Expanded and closer cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore in defence and security was discussed by Minister of Defence and Security Army General M. Yusuf and his Singapore counterpart, Dr. Goh Chok Tong, here today.

After the one-hour meeting, General Yusuf, who is concurrently armed forces commander, said both sides agreed to further develop the existing close relations between the two countries, especially within the ASEAN context.

Both sides had also agreed to continue exchanging views on defence and security.

When asked to comment on the security situation in the Philip Strait between Singapore and Bintan Island, where pirates were said to operate and then got away into Indonesian waters, Yusuf said it did not pose any particular problem.

General M. Yusuf also said he had accepted an invitation from his Singapore counterpart to visit the island republic, but that no date had been fixed for the visit, as he was still very much preoccupied.

During the visit to the Department of Defence and Security, Dr Goh was in the company of the permanent secretary at Singapore's Defence Ministry, Lim Siong Gwan, defence director at the ministry [one name, two titles as recieved] and a number of staff officials of the island republic's Foreign Office and the military attached in Jakarta. Dr Goh is member of the entourage of visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

MOKHTAR RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC LEADERS' MEETING

BK050849 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja this afternoon returned home from visits to Niger in Africa, Austria and Thailand. On his arrival at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Minister Mokhtar told reporters that the 13th annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization, which was held from 22 to 27 August in Niamey, Niger, discussed the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the bloody confrontation between Iraq and Iran, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and matters related to economic, social and cultural cooperation.

After attending this meeting, Minister Mokhtar held talks in Vienna with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in his capacity as chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea. His talks dealt with efforts to maintain the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Norodom Sihanouk.

En route home, Minister Mokhtar made a 2-day visit to Bangkok and held talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on ASEAN's diplomatic efforts to help Democratic Kampuchea to retain its UN seat.

PARLIAMENT PASSES NEW DEFENSE, SECURITY BILL

BK061701 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] A bill on provisions for basic defense and security of the Indonesian Republic was passed into law by acclamation at a plenary session of Parliament this morning. The new law, which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, will replace law No 29 of 1954, which is based on the 1950 provisional Constitution. Political groups in parliament expressed the belief that the new law provides a (?strong basis) for the dual function of the military.

By passing the bill on provisions for basic defense and security of the state, Parliament and government have established, through the president, a law on defense of the state.

The government will soon take steps to complete discussions on the bills on armed forces volunteers, compulsory military service and national reserves in line with the new defense law. The government will immediately draft bills on (?people's preparedness), Indonesian state police, public protection and utilization of natural energy sources and national infrastructure for defense and security of the state, mobilization and demobilization.

Attending the parliamentary session at which the bill was passed were Defense and Security Affairs Minister General Yusuf, the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the armed forces, the state police chief and senior officials of the Defense and Security Affairs Department.

SUBROTO ON OIL PRODUCTION, CALTEX CONTRACT

BK070923 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0901 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 7 (ANTARA) -- Indonesian crude oil production will be retained at 1.3 million barrels per day (BPD) in line with the production cutdown agreed on by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Minister of Mines and Energy Prof Dr Subroto said.

"But it will not always be 1.3 million barrels exactly, sometimes it may be slightly more, sometimes slightly less," the minister said in reply to press questions here Monday.

Subroto said the some 300,000 BPD slash from 1.6 million BPD previously has been apportioned to only the foreign oil contractor companies, including Caltex, Total and Union. Caltex's daily production, for instance, has been reduced from a previous 700,000 to 500,000 BPD.

On the possibility of Indonesian production being lower than the OPEC-imposed ceiling, Subroto said this could be due to such factors as relatively uncompetitive prices of certain oil types, and certain old wells still in production performing not as expected.

On negotiations now underway with Caltex for an extension of its working contract expiring November next year, Subroto said the government wants a better deal than the 85 to 15 ratio (in favour of the government) that now generally applies in running production sharing contracts with foreign companies.

A preliminary agreement signed by the government and Caltex in 1971 provides for the old working contract due to expire in November next year to be changed into a production sharing agreement to be in force till the year 2001.

But the government wants a better share than the 85-15 ratio now generally in force, the minister said, noting that Caltex as the biggest oil contractor with a long record of operations in the country must have gained back its capital investments a long time ago.

MARCOS PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES U.S. VISIT

HK060446 Manila Domestic Service in English 0206 GMT 6 Sep 82

[News conference held by Philippine President Marcos -- live; location not given]

[Excerpts] [Marcos] Mrs Marcos and I, on the invitation of President and Mrs Reagan, will make a state visit to the United States commencing on 15 September. Frankly, the schedule has not yet been drafted or firmed up, although I expect to be back before the end of the month. And in the light of this announcement, I would like to take this opportunity to appraise our people on matters regarding the visit which I hope to undertake on their behalf.

The forthcoming state visit is the second which I will be making to the United States as president of the Republic of the Philippines. As some of the members of the media will of course recall, I made a visit to Washington in 1966, in September, actually, during the first year of my presidency. Sixteen years have now passed since that first visit, and during this interval many developments have occurred.

We view this forthcoming journey as an opportunity to assess the meaning of these developments on Philippine-American relations across the Pacific, which at this point now span some 84 years. At the same time, our visit to the United States will provide us with an opportunity to return a gracious visit to the Philippines made in 1969 when President Reagan was the governor of California, and he came as a representative of the president of the United States to inaugurate the Cultural Center, in 1969.

I have the feeling that the President of the United States is a little busy. I have been going over his proposal on the Middle East settlement, and I realize the various obstacles and difficulties that they must be confronted with. We of course will have meetings with President Reagan and members of his Cabinet, members of the United States Congress, and with representatives of the American private sector, more specifically, probably the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce, and the Foreign Policy Council. These meetings will no doubt afford useful exchanges to our bilateral relations and to other matters of interest to both our countries.

I wish to emphasize, however, that this is mainly a friendly visit. No formal agenda has been set for these meetings. No agreements are included or set to be concluded or signed. Matters of this nature are of course pending discussion. The textile agreement, the CIQ [customs, immigration and quarantine] agreement on the bases, the [word indistinct], the timing for the renegotiation of the bases -- things like this are all pending. It might be possible that we can set a date for the exact time for the renegotiations of the bases. There are talks that have been going on on tax treaties and the utilization of some of the funds, like security system funds, which they now call their economic assistance fund, although the military bases agreement of 7 January 1979, the [word indistinct] is security assistance fund, which is $50 million a year, signed by the first lady on the improvement of some of the facilities around the military bases. There are many consultations and talks going on, slated not only for this year but for the coming years.

I might add that I really do not wish to impose on President Reagan's time [words indistinct] because the administration is preoccupied with major initiatives, such as he has announced his plan for the Middle East. Our problems in the Philippines and Asia are certainly almost marginal in comparison to the problems of the Middle East.

I see as the main value and significance of this forthcoming visit the opportunity it provides both for our countries to renew their close and historic ties with each other, and to reaffirm our common belief that these ties are best secured and promoted when they are founded on mutual respect and interest.

When we embark on this journey 1 week hence, I hope about a week from now, we do so with our country never more capable and resolved to contribute to the enrichment of these relations, and never more self-reliant and secure as a sovereign nation.

We pride ourselves in believing that we have become mature, and we can look anyone in the face and say that we know exactly what we owe you, but we know exactly what you owe us, and that there are no hard feelings about things in the past, but there may have to be hard bargaining about things of the present.

The discovery in recent weeks of certain efforts to sow disturbances in the country and government -- swift action to contain them in no way will detract from the stability of our national life today. As I have said, the preemptive action taken by the government I believe has aborted the plot. The public and the nation have nothing to fear from these threats, nor should there be any fears about violations of citizens' rights while the government takes action against persons or groups involved. The same forthrightness and strict observance of legal processes that has governed our actions so far will continue, and all those taken into custody will have their day in court. It is instead a manifestation of the importance of relations with the United States that so-called oppositionists heighten their efforts to disrupt an initiative to strengthen relations on our part.

Finally, I wish to announce that in the course of our visit to the United States, I shall have the opportunity perhaps to address the international forum of the United Nations General Assembly and to meet with Filipino-American communities in the United States, as many of them as possible. The former provides us a welcome opportunity to reaffirm our links with the family of nations and to lend our voice and support to the work of building a world order and international cooperation for development, something in which we have participated as a member of the Third World group of nations. The latter continues an effort we have long pursued, the enrichment of ties and the building of understanding between Filipino-Americans and their homeland. I have no doubt that on the eve of this important journey for our country, all our people are more than ever aware of the importance of our relations with other peoples and countries, and that the national caucus is heard where diplomacy is effectively promoted for the attainment of cooperation with other nations.

Now I am ready for questions.

[Moderator] The first question will be asked by the president of the Malacanang press corps, Mr [words indistinct] of the TIMES JOURNAL.

[Question] If you don't mind my saying so, you look so trim and sprightly this morning. Is there a special reason for this?

[Answer] Thank you. I finished exercising about 30 minutes ago. I look trim because I have come down to 127 or 128 from my original 130.

[Question] About this plot to undermine the government by fomenting a series of strikes, assassinations and bombings -- what is the present score, Mr President?

[Answer] Well, I have received all kinds of secret reports, intelligence assessments. We have arrested CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] leaders, etc. etc., and the armed forces, particularly the intelligence, seems to be on top of the situation. As I said during the national "Meet the Press" interview, I think we have aborted the plot. We have eliminated the possibility of an implementation of the original plot to engage in nationwide terrorism. But as you and I know, terrorism can be brought about by a few people. All of us who were in the underground during the Japanese regime, who fought with only a few men, know that all you need is a few dedicated men to start all kinds of sabotage and terrorism, and therefore it is [words indistinct].

[Question] Does this plot include some foreign-based people, Mr President, or is it merely a homegrown problem?

[Answer] There have been some strange vessels that have been observed off our shores. I cannot reveal to you the identity of these vessels, but they have been observed and they have been driven off. We do not believe that they succeeded in landing any firearms or explosives or personnel.

[Moderator] Mr (P. Bresco) of the [words indistinct] press.

[Question] I welcome you on behalf of the foreign press. We are very grateful that you have consented to appear in a news conference this morning. You said that there might be a date set for the talks on the U.S. bases agreement during your visit....

[Answer] Well, as you know, we are supposed to review and renegotiate the military bases agreement, actually they call it now the military facilities agreement, effective 7 January 1979, every 5 years. Therefore, if that is dated 7 January 1979, in '83 or '84 we should be starting.

[Question] Mr President, may I ask you specifically, are you satisfied with the current level of what the Philippines calls the rent which is paid by the United States Government for use of the bases, or would you ask for an increased amount, and if so, what amount over the next 5-year period?

[Answer] Frankly, this matter is not a question of whether it is sufficient rent or not. I don't think I break a confidence by saying that I would like to see exactly what the plans are for Asia, I would like to see what the plans are for the Philippines, I would like to see what the plans are for the United States and the Philippines, and then let us see whether our agreements complement, or rather, implement [as heard], and I suppose if they don't, then we had better start working together; otherwise, let's forget the whole thing. [laughter] Because as you know there are lots of [word indistinct].

[Question] Is there any chance that the Philippine Government will ask to have the bases agreement terminated in the distant future?

[Answer] Well, let me put it this way -- you know that the ASEAN has set as a long-term goal the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and security, which means that no military bases can be sustained, tolerated, within the region. But we have always stated that this is a long-term goal, and this is sufficiently flexible for everybody to feel comfortable about it. Now, the problem is that events have caught up with us -- Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and now the problem in the Middle East, the question of the present [word indistinct] by the Chinese or the Vietnamese, and the Vietnamese taking over [word indistinct], and so on and so forth -- things like this. We may have to review the.... This is exactly what I mean; where exactly do we stand? What are the plans? What do we anticipate? What are the scenarios? What do we expect in the next, say, 5 years, 10 years, 20 years? I may not be there, but certainly the successors or the people of the Philippines will ask me, why actually didn't this guy Mr Marcos prepare for this? They say he was somebody who knew something about military plans, and yet he never prepared for it! And this may have to be studied, not necessarily on this visit, but, as you know, we have a mutual defense board, and perhaps [words indistinct], and then you have your regular meetings between the two defense officials. All of this, as I said, is still up in the air, it's [words indistinct]; to this extent, it's a little untimely.

[Moderator] We have now Mr (Jan Niscolowski), who is the bureau chief of [words indistinct] and came all the way to ask questions.

[Question] Mr President, as you pointed out, this is your first state visit to the United States in more than 15 years. What are the reasons that you have not traveled to the United States during this time, and could you define for us how you see the changes in Philippine-American relations since the middle 60's, when they were defined in large measure by the cooperation in the Vietnam war?

[Answer] Well, first of all, a leader travels to other lands for various purposes. One of them is principally to enter into negotiations for the attainment of certain limited or distant objectives, and during the last 16 years, I have always felt that the primary responsibility of the political leadership in the Philippines was not to be obtained in delivering speeches or speaking to leaders in the United States. In fairness to the United States, the United States has been generous in sending delegations to the Philippines. What I'm saying is we have quite a voluminous amount of homework to be done in the Philippines.

Look in 1965 -- we were facing problems which we felt were insurmountable. Then in '69, '70, positive anarchy, then the rebellion, and then proclamation of martial law, and all of this prevented any travel abroad. In fact, the only travel abroad was for shifting the diplomatic orientation, for instance, the adherence to the Third World, or the new international economic order, this meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, and then the foundation of the Group of 77 after the meeting here in Manila.

[Question] What would make you happy when you return to Manila at the end of this month after your visit to the United States, in terms of what you have come away with from the United States after your visit?

[Answer] Well, I would be very happy if the President succeeds in attaining not only a successful peace plan in the Middle East, but a plan which would be the beginning of the prevention of nuclear war.

[Question] Is there anything closer to home in terms of Philippine-American relations that you would like to receive assurances on before you come back?

[Answer] I already said I would be very happy to find out exactly what the plans are for Asia. I'm still in the dark about all of this, you see. I suppose Asia is on the back-burner, as it were, because there are too many things being done in South Asia, and the Middle East, but one cannot delay for long the planning for contingencies in this part of the world.

[Moderator] We have Mr (Edward Monroe) from UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, who has been wanting a one-on-one interview with you, sir.

[Question] Sir, you have approved the appointment of 11 people so far to the Executive Committee, leaving 4 seats still unfilled. Do you expect to appoint any military officials to fill those remaining seats?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not, sir?

[Answer] Because these are... the Executive Committee is supposed to train the leaders of the civilian government, what you would call the political leadership. The military is not a part of the political leadership. The military supports the political leadership. In fact, this letter which I left behind with General Ver when I went to Saudi Arabia contained nothing but an order that in view of the fact that he is the only other officer other than the commander in chief who has disposal of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and who can deploy forces, he is directed to, he was directed, in that letter, to deploy them in such a manner as to support the duly constituted authority and to enforce the decisions of the Executive Committee. And he was also directed to see to it that any coup would be immediately thwarted, and finally, as chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, he was to convey to every officer and enlisted man my order that the tradition we have established in the Philippines that the Armed Forces of the Philippines is a protector of the civil government and is subordinate to the divil government shall be maintained by every officer and enlisted man and civilian in the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

[Question] Mr President, how do you respond to opposition charges that this plot was concocted by the government as an excuse to crack down on labor unions and to demonstrate to Americans and potential foreign investors that you are in full control?

[Answer] If that is so, why all the evidence that they cannot even deny? We have some evidence which is in the handwriting of some of the accused. I will have it shown to you.

[Question] When will that evidence be produced?

[Answer] It was produced, [words indistinct] the accused were confronted with it. For instance, this particular plot is in handwriting. They were confronted with this; they were asked, whose handwriting?

And at the same time, May I [word indistinct] why is it that all of a sudden we captured 400 firearms in the hands of non-NPA members? Four hundred firearms we have captured since the beginning. I should not have informed you about this, but I might just as well tell you now. Explosives -- they had explosives in the hands of non-NPA members, noncommunists.

[Question] Non-NPA?

[Answer] Non-NPA, no. Why? Where was it being brought in, through some of the most unusual places? None was in the hands of fishermen; if they were in the hands of fishermen, they would tell you they were being used for illegal fishing, but none were in the hands of fishermen. And why the killing of barangay captains in some places? And their councilmen? Not by NPA. Why? Then at the same time, where is the money all coming from? Why have they been able to mount a strong demonstration? And what is [words indistinct]. Why doesn't he come out and tell us, explain to us, where he got all the money? [Words indistinct] we have asked that the organization, the Kilusang Mayo Uno, explain to us, where did this money come from? Who contributed to it?

[Question] Are there opposition leaders, businessmen or intellectuals among the 35 remaining suspects still at large?

[Answer] Yes, there are some. I'd rather not mention any names.

[Moderator] Mr (Alex de Globo) of [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr President, 5 years ago the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization ceased to exist. How would you perceive the future development of relations in the Pacific area? The relations between neighboring countries, would they take share along the lines of military alliances, or would the people of this region find different forms and means to attain the goals of security and prosperity?

[Answer] Well, first of all, let me set the background aright. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was dismantled, but the Manila Pact, from the interpretations made by some legalists and scholars, continues to exist, and therefore the obligations under the Manila Pact bind certain countries, including the United States. Now, starting from there you can more or less develop all kinds of scenarios. That is what is happening now. I cannot anticipate to you exactly what is going to happen, but you have heard the United States say that if Thailand is attacked, the United States would be compelled to come in.

[Question] Going back to the Pacific community, how would you perceive the possible shape of this community, what kind of central relationship within this framework?

[Answer] I would prefer it if the Pacific community is a community which would be, would [word indistinct] whatever developments there are in ASEAN, because ASEAN cannot think in terms of any other organization until ASEAN blossoms into a strong aggroupment, which it is developing to be. But right now, for members of ASEAN to think of any other organization would be [words indistinct]. But we would be willing to participate and cooperate with other Pacific countries in the attainment of economic objectives, but military objectives, I don't know; frankly, I have not thought very much of this.

[Question] Your Excellency, there is some concern here about nuclear bases. In your conversations with President Reagan, sir, are you going to discuss even informally the matter of nuclear bases here, as well as the Bataan power plant?

[Answer] Well, I don't know whether I can now reveal to you the contents of the exchange of notes between the two governments, but the two governments have an agreement on this particular matter, and they involve precautions against the Philippines being, in any manner, involved in any nuclear war.

[Question] Does this mean that the unhampered use of the bases precludes the use or storage of nuclear weapons?

[Answer] There is a specific agreement entered into on this. And with respect to the safety precautions at the nuclear generation plan, I'd like you to know that the reason why the price or the cost has gone up is because we have insisted on the inclusion of safety requirements by the United States after the Three Mile Island incident.

[Moderator] Mr Ross Munro would like to ask a question.

[Question] You have said twice this morning that you want to know what are the U.S. plans for Asia. Does this suggest that you are concerned that the United States still pays too little attention to Asia in general, and specifically, are you concerned that the U.S. commitment to ASEAN is still questionable?

[Answer] (laughter] No, probably they never told us. What I said is, probably they just never told us, and I think it's about time that partners told each other exactly what their plans are for any possible contingency.

[Question] So you are seeking something more specific.

[Answer] Well, I think that comparative statement is completely wrong, because I have never asked anything before, and nobody has ever asked anything before. We merely assumed that the mutual defense act was sufficient, but the developments all over the world indicate that it is necessary to determine exactly what possible actions would occur in the event of certain contingencies.

[Question] Another question related to the U.S. visit. You have repeatedly said that the emphasis is going to be on friendship and on communications with the President of the United States, and yet when the leaders of any two major nations get together, whether those nations are rich or poor, friendly or unfriendly, the two leaders who sit down together always have a specific shopping list of one sort or another or they would not be getting together. In the context of the Philippines' economic problems, many of which are of course externally caused, isn't it incumbent upon you as president of the Philippines to seek specific and concrete changes in trade relations or on the bases agreement which would help your country economically? And if so, what are those things on your specific shopping list?

[Answer] Well, frankly, I don't think that President Reagan is the kind of president who deals with detail. I think he is the type who depends upon his staff to inform him about [words indistinct]. If you talked to President Reagan about ladies' dresses [laughter], he probably would say, I really don't know anything about it, and probably he would turn to Secretary Brock and the others. And that is exactly what will happen. But, you are correct, I probably will say, what happened to the list I gave you in Cancun, but that's about all....

[Question] Then you do have a shopping list. You gave him a shopping list in Cancun?

[Answer] I didn't give him a shopping list; he asked me, what are the problems you think are existing between the two countries, the chief ones. Why? Because he was with his advisers, with his White House staff. I don't know if Mr Meese was there, but anyway, one of the advisers was there, and of course, the former secretary of state was there, Secretary Haig, and Secretary Regan, and I saw him, and he said, what are the matters that you think are pending, can you give our people something to work on?

And so we made a listing, and they have been working on it. Secretary Brock sent a committee here on textiles and garments. They couldn't come to an agreement. And then there was the investment act, and that's why the problem of parity and national treatment has come up. And then the matter of the financing of the nuclear power project, and so on and so on. But in all probability, I would probably ask him about the global negotiations that he is [word indistinct] now.

[Question] In an inverview I had with the first lady last week, I asked her about the status in the government of your daughter Imee Marcos, and she hinted to me at that time, but was not specific, that Imee Marcos may have submitted her resignations in the (Kapitan barangay) and the experimental cinema because of the pressure of her law studies. Can you clarify the various reports that are around about that whole matter?

[Answer] Don't you think [laughter] that's something for the young lady, who is 26 years old, to answer? You know, that's really none of the media's business what she does. We have decided that as she is above 21 years old and she is apparently intelligent, she should be allowed to decide what kind of a life she's going to have. I would thank everybody if you would allow her to make her own decisions. To be frank with you, I have not talked to her. The last time I talked to her we agreed that she would take whatever decision she wants to take. All I ask is that she thinks [words indistinct] I said, you know I have always dreamed of a lawyer taking over from me my law books and all my writings on law. Do you feel you would be able to do that? And she said, yes, I think I can. Well, that was it. I don't think she has resigned from any of her positions you are talking about; I haven't received any resignations.

[Question] When you leave for the state visit, who will be left behind to administer the day-to-day affairs of the state?

[Answer] We were hoping that the prime minister would be back by then. [The prime minister is currently in Toronto] But as you know, under the law, it is the Executive Committee; whether it is the prime minister or the deputy prime minister, the fact is they do so with the Executive Committee.

[Moderator] Mr [word indistinct] of CBS.

[Question] The Americans have said that they are interested in parity but are not pushing debate on the matter. If this comes up during what you call the hard-bargaining talks that may arise in your Washington visit, what will be your response?

[Answer] I don't think it will come up, because I don't intend to talk about investment law. I pray it wouldn't come up. Under the investment law, the provision pertaining to the treatment of American investors as to whether they would be given national treatment or the most-favored nation role would be the issue. The issue has repeatedly been raised in the past. The Philippine Government has maintained the position that since midnight of 3 July 1974 parity terminated, and that the United States agreed they would not insist upon a revival of parity rights, and therefore for anyone to now say that the United States is asking for parity rights, you will have to convince me that they have reneged on their promise that was made to us in 1974. So you are saying now that parity is up for question, right? Though we have stressed from the beginning, I don't think the Americans really insist on parity.

[Question] You said that you would have a long hard look at Philippine-American relations when you visit Washington, and if these talks don't come up to your expectations in relation to the basis for [words indistinct], would you be prepared to tell the Americans to pack up and leave?

[Answer] No, no. [laughter] What exactly do we expect with our present role as an ally of the United States? What are the advantages of being an ally of the United States? You know the national interest of the Philippines has to be taken into account. You and I understand our younger generation when they confront us and they ask us, isn't it true that in the last war 75 percent of all our cities were wiped out because we fought with the Americans, beside the Americans? Isn't it true that we lost 1 million men? Isn't it true that we failed to move as fast in development economically because America did not help us as much as the others, but that on the contrary they imposed certain quotas on our exports while they brought in their products into the Philippines free? Things like that, and you and I have been answering this repeatedly, with things like, whatever we do we will get involved in a war anyway, because we [words indistinct] that any fighting here in Asia would involve the Philippines, that is just the basic assumption. Now come some of our strategists saying that is not entirely so, and you see the military men and the strategists, the military academy students, the staff studies going on about this, and the question still arises, all right, suppose we fight beside America, what do we get out of it? And whom do we fight? Then the next question, we are supposed to be protected against an attack from outside, attack by whom? And in what form? Things like this, it is not just a matter of the military bases, it is an overall study. You know for my birthday I wrote a book entitled "The New Philippine Republic -- a Third World Approach to Democracy," which deals with all of this. It includes some appendices also that were (?secret). Perhaps the younger generation that will follow us, the next leadership that will follow us, will find in this book some of the basic facts on which today's decisions, such as even now we must start thinking about, the contingencies. Are we supposed to be fighting Vietnam, China, Japan, the Soviet Union? And if so, with what weapons? I am raising the questions that are being asked, that may appear before some of the young officers in the military, and they ask me this. They ask me point-blank: You fought beside the American soldiers, don't you agree that part of this was adventurist spirit and not just principle? And of course, I had to admit, yes, I wanted to go to battle, I wanted to go to fight, I had soldier's blood in me, I am born of men who fought revolutions in the past.

You remember the joint resolution of 9 June 1944 of the American Congress which authorized the establishment of military reservations in the Philippines, which was approved also by President Quezon. And then you men said, did he have any choice at all since he was in Washington in asylum? That's when he ran out on us; he left Corregidor with MacArthur. Then Roxas signed the parity agreement as a bargain for the Bell trade agreement, 600 million war damage payment. Things like this, all the things we have to think about now. Even my children ask me all about this.

[Question] All these steps that have been taken to bolster the Executive Committee lead me to believe, Mr President, please correct me if I'm wrong, that, are you thinking of stepping down after your term, definitely?

[Answer] Well, it appears I might, but the trouble is that the party hasn't. I asked the party, for instance, will you allow me to rest for a while? Look, I have been working for 16 years without any vacation, why can't I give all the powers to the Executive Committee for 6 months and watch everybody do their job, and let me sit by, probably go to my home town, stay there for 6 months, or [words indistinct], and watch everybody work. If there is any emergency, call me up. But my intention too is that all those who are given these powers be thrown into the water to see if they know how to swim or not. You don't quit the presidency like that. You are elected up to 1987, what kind of a scoundrel are you that you [laughter] just say you quit, you don't do such things. You might sit down and take a rest, but certainly I have been elected up to 1987, and you are responsible if anything goes wrong; they will decapitate you anyway. Now in 1987 we will talk about it, but now what I intend to do is get some people into the Executive Committee, some more people, and let them run things. And I will stay on the sidelines and enjoy talking to you. [laughter]

[Question] Recently you had talks with the Cambodian leaders Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk [words indistinct]. In this context, how would the issue of Cambodia figure in your talks with Mr Reagan?

[Answer] Well, in the first place, as you are well aware, there are some people in the United States that have shown skepticism for the Pol Pot regime. In fact, they have withdrawn support for the Pol Pot regime in the seating in the United Nations. And it is the position of ASEAN that this new consolidation of forces is much more presentable than the old Pol Pot regime. Don't you think so? [sentence indistinct]

[Question] But since they are asking for assistance...

[Answer] I did not ask for any kind of assistance.

[Question] No you didn't, but the two gentlemen are interested in assistance, and how will this figure in your talks with the United States?

[Answer] I do not intend to take it up.

[Moderator] Mr (Ohira) of NHK.

[Question] On this occasion I would ask you to comment about the behavior of Japan. First, there is the Japanese history textbook affair. If you have noticed this, could we have a comment? And sceondly, [words indistinct] Japan recently acted to increase military capability. Could you please comment?

[Answer] About the history books about the war, this has become a very very tender spot in the relations between Korea and Japan and China and Japan. You will notice that the Philippines has kept quiet about this. We look with some sophistication at all of this. We realize that most of the big countries doctor their histories to fit requirements. Have you seen some of the American histories of Bataan and Corregidor? There was no mention of Filipinos at all. They say it was fought by Americans. I did not see any Americans when I was fighting. And so when I read anything like this I laugh to my heart's content. And I also know what happened during the guerrillas. Many of the Americans who [words indistinct] could not move around. They were hidden by us because they would have been caught. But when the Americans landed, they became our commanding officers, so they became the heroes, and when the Japanese general surrendered, [words indistinct] we were not even mentioned. Nor was any Filipino present during the surrender of Yamashita in the house of the American ambassador in Baguio. Did you see the painting of it? The painting is of American officers taking the surrender of two generals [words indistinct], not a Filipino is mentioned. One time, last time I went to Washington, he gave me a copy of the surrender document with an apology [words indistinct]. Do you also know that I was almost executed by Americans because I [words indistinct] I was ordered executed without a court martial. So I recalled all the men whom I had spread among the units under the command of the Americans and said, come and get me, if you can.

Well, I laugh about these things, I think that the Filipino is sophisticated about many things. Most of the casualties were Filipinos. In one combat alone 6,000 died. They preferred to die rather than surrender. Shall I tell you some more about distortions of history? [laughter] That's one reason why I do not think a [words indistinct]. Do you see the pictures that they always splash about the death march? Do you see Filipinos in the pictures of the death march? Never! Only Americans. Why? Probably we should complain against the Americans, not against the Japanese! [laughter]

And secondly, the pursuit of military power, you know, I have always thought, all of us committed errors about underestimating the power of the Japanese. We underestimated the capability of Mao Zedong uniting about 1 million [as heard] Chinese. We underestimated, the French, Americans, everyone underestimated the discipline and character of the Vietnamese. Underestimation was committed also in North Korea. To be frank with you, I feel Japan will become what it wants to become when it wants to, no matter what anybody says. But it will do so this time with a little more grace, knowing the lessons of the Second World War, don't you agree with me? [laughter]

[Question] Mr President, we know that one of the irritants in Philippine-American relations is in the area of trade. Do you or does any minister accompanying you on this trip [words indistinct] will replace the current treaty with a more equitable treaty?

[Answer] Well, that's what we have been working on. We have been working on this for quite a while. But in fairness to America, let me say this, that they have shown willingness to do so. I'm not saying that the bureaucrats have been accomodating, but I find a schizophrenic attitude in the American Government. Their leaders are friendly, the bureaucrats are obscure. Now perhaps this is because the bureaucrats have to demonstrate their capability for meditation. Perhaps that's the reason for this. Now, when this is going to change, I don't know.

I understand also there is some distortion in the media. Some of the mediamen tell me they write sometimes a few pleasant stories that they treat as a joke. But I would think that the bureaucrats are trying to earn their salaries and to establish their credentials as hard bargainers. Now perhaps it's time that we called the attention of the higher-echelon bureaucrats that they are being mean and hostile to us. I don't know, [words indistinct].

Look at sugar. They are just about to bring in a sugar agreement with [words indistinct]. (?China and Thailand) were complaining to us they had a 1-percent quota. We are better off; we have, I think, about a 28-29-percent quota, but we pay a duty. Of course, our export earnings have gone down by 27 percent, our imbalance, deficit imbalance is unthinkable, we really ought to be able to cut it down by the end of the year. But it has hurt us, hurt us so much that we have had to cut down on some infrastructure; that is why it is so difficult to attend to the increase in salaries which we would like to give to some of our government people. But you know with the development of the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhatan at Kaunlaran -- National Livelihood Program], small and medium-scale industries and the new uses for our export products like coconut oil, the new diesel fuel, for instance, these are some things that can cut down on imported fuel.

Anyway, there is no hiding the fact that we are hurting. Just like small countries, even the big ones are hurting. We are hurting, and we are hoping that we will be able to recover before the middle of next year, or the end of the year. But I am also happy that with the present crisis, the KKK took off like a [word indistinct]. Everybody's asking for it, and it has found its domestic market, which is something we had hoped would happen.

[Moderator] Mr President, we have allowed the press conference to go beyond its alloted time. May we thank you not only for ....

[Marcos] Oh, don't thank me. I have enjoyed myself. Thank you very much.

ROMULO: JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISIONS 'DISTURBING'

HK060016 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo described the reported revisions in Japanese textbook accounts dealing with World War II as disturbing and an omen. Mr Romulo made the comments in an interview with the Hong Kong bureau chief of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation. Foreign Minister Romulo was quoted as saying that the textbook revision has disturbed the Philippine thinking on the probable directions of Japan's future relations with Asian countries. Mr Romulo said the attempt to modify historical facts may be an omen, a dangerous tendency to alter the status of Japanese military invasion in occupied countries during the last world war.

Noting Japan's stated intention to correct the revisions, Mr Romulo expressed hope this would be fully implemented. He said this would be a manifestation of Japanese sensitivity to the sentiments of other Asian countries.

OLALIA, 67 OTHERS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

HK050031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Authorities yesterday filed a charge of conspiracy to commit rebellion against 68 persons, including detained Kilusang Mayo Uno Chairman Felixberto Olalia, Sr. The charge was filed by Brig Gen Hamilton Dimaya, armed forces judge advocate-general, before a panel of prosecutors in yesterday morning's inquest proceedings at Camp Crame. Of the 68 persons charged with conspiracy to commit rebellion, 33 have been nabbed and detained by the military on the strength of a presidential commitment order. The rest are still at large.

State lawyers said no court could question the legality of the arrest and detention of persons charged with crimes against national security. Solicitor-General Estelito Mendoza said this in seeking the dismissal by the Supreme Court of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by (Sultan Abdullah ali Pagasun), customs district collector in Cagayan de Oro. (Pagasun) is being detained by the military on a charge of rebellion. He was arrested on July 14 on the strength of a presidential commitment order. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed by (Pagasun's) lawyer, (Eugene Tan) seeking his immediate release. Mendoza said (Pagasun) had been engaged in supplying firearms to the MNLF. He was also accused of involvement in the MNLF plot to carry out armed struggle through destabilization campaign that would include assassinations, bombings and arson in major urban centers.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has warned the country's professionals against political promises of the subversive movement, saying that these are simply falsehoods couched in perfumed language. Enrile particularly referred to the coalition government supposed to be installed in the aftermath of an armed takeover of the government. He said this was provided for in the draft program of the national democratic front, or NDF, of the Communist Party of the Philippines, seized by the military following the capture of NDF Chairman Horacio Morales Jr on April 21. Enrile described the draft program as an attempt to prostitute the ideas of freedom to the ends of tyranny. Enrile spoke before the southern Tagalog-Bicol area conference of the Philippine Jaycees in Calamba, Laguna, yesterday morning.

Enrile said after the so-called revolution, the coalition government will be scuttled and replaced by a totalitarian regime.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 176 10 September 1982

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SUZUKI DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS, ECONOMY

OW090929 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 9, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday his conservative government will strive to boost and develop friendly relations with neighboring Asian countries. At the same time, the prime minister said Japan is in a critical situation financially, stressing that the government must make an "all-out effort" to achieve financial rehabilitation. Prime Minister Suzuki made the remarks in a speech at a meeting of the Research Institute of Japan, a private gathering, at a Tokyo hotel.

He touched on a variety of subjects ranging from revision of textbooks which sparked a diplomatic row involving Japan, China and South Korea, to Japan's domestic political issues.

Suzuki appeared to be reluctant regarding the early holding of a special parliamentary session. His predecessors, former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, have been calling for a special session of the Diet at an early date to explain to the people the current state of national financial plight.

The prime minister said he wanted to take a little more time before working out new measures to give a shot-in-the-arm to the sagging domestic economy. He pointed out a fairly good economic growth rate -- reaching around 5.1 percent on an annual basis under the national income statistics -- for the April-June period.

This percentage, he said, could be achieved centering chiefly on domestic demand but added that he wanted to study various statistics before drawing up additional economic measures. He said the unusually cool summer weather in July and August also would have to be taken into consideration.

On diplomacy, Prime Minister Suzuki reemphasized his belief that the maintenance of friendly and cooperative relations with Asian nations is important for Japan.

JAPAN-PRC OIL PROJECT SAID TO TRIPLE IN COST

OW040549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 4, KYODO -- A Sino-Japanese project to develop crude oil in China's Bohai Bay is expected to cost almost three times the original estimation, Japan-China Oil Development Corp. officials said Saturday. The company, a joint venture of the governmental Japan National Oil Corp. and 47 private companies, has told the participating firms revised estimations of the promising project, the officials said.

Exploration funds, all of which are to be financed by the Japanese partners, were newly estimated to cost dollar 590 million -- a 2.8-fold increase from the original dollar 210 million, the officials said. Development costs including funds for production facilities are said to total dollar 4,670 million, a 2.3-fold increase, they said. Japan and China are also expected to extend the exploration period by two years to seven years from the original five years covering June 1980-June 1985.

Under a governmental-level agreement signed between the two countries in December 1979, the development funds are to be 49 percent financed by Japan-China Oil and the rest by China. If the development funds exceed dollar 1,020 million, Japan is responsible for the surplus amount. But since the development funds are estimated to expand, the problem will be how to finance the additional fund, industry sources said.

According to revised projections, the production of crude oil will begin in 1986, yielding 140 million kiloliters of crude oil, up 40 million kiloliters from the original projection, by the year 2008, the officials said.

CALL FOR EARLY DIET SESSION HINTS 'OPEN DEFIANCE'

OW100749 Tokyo KYODO in English 0649 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 10, KYODO -- Two key ministers of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's Cabinet Friday called for an early convening of the next extraordinary session of the Diet (parliament) to discuss business-stimulating measures.

The call, regarded as open defiance of Suzuki, was made by Toshio Komoto, chief of the Economic Planning Agency, and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, at a Cabinet meeting. It echoed similar urgings by their political masters this week -- former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, the powerful bosses of anti-mainstream factions in the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

Political pundits said the call by Komoto and Abe is a prelude to a hot contest among LDP leaders before the scheduled November election of the LDP president currently held by Suzuki. Komoto, a businessman-turned politician, recently declared his candidacy for the LDP presidency in the November election.

After Friday's Cabinet session, Suzuki attended a meeting of prefectural governors and said the government should rigidly restrict additional public works spending in compiling a supplementary budget for this fiscal year ending in March. He said additional fiscal spending is to be restrained except in unavoidable cases such as natural hazard rehabilitation works, a remark obviously geared to Komoto, Abe and other rivals in the ruling party.

Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, regarded as a close Suzuki associate, threw his support behind the prime minister by showing a negative stance toward additional public works spending. He told reporters after the Cabinet meeting that the government could not decide on the size and other modalities of pump-priming measures within September.

But Abe made a different statement at a press conference after the Cabinet meeting. He said he believed the national economy is in a serious slump and added the Cabinet should first decide on the basic policy of additional reflationary measures within September. He warned private capital investment and exports are sluggish and consumer spending has slowed down since July.

Susumu Nikaido, LDP secretary general and also a close Suzuki associate, indicated difficulty in convening an extraordinary Diet session within September as demanded by antimainstream factions. He was opposed that the Diet session not be held before October 16 when the party presidential election will be officially announced.

WATANABE REPORTS ON FY 83 'ULTRA AUSTERITY' BUDGET

OW100439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 10, KYODO -- Japan will have an 'ultra austerity' budget in fiscal 1983 beginning next April, with particular emphasis laid on defense and foreign aid. This emerged Friday as a tally of budget appropriations requests submitted by various government agencies was reported at a regular Cabinet session by Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.

The total of budget requests was put at yen 50.1 trillion (dollar 192.8 billion), up 0.9 percent over the fiscal 1982 budget. The Finance Ministry said the growth rate was the lowest since 1961, when the ministry began compiling the budget on the basis of appropriations requests by government agencies. The total of requests for the fiscal investment and loan program, generally known as the second budget, came to yen 22.4 trillion (dollar 86.3 billion), up 10.6 percent over fiscal 1982.

With a fiscal 1983 revenue shortfall estimated at close to yen 5 trillion (dollar 19 billion), the Finance Ministry will try to axe the budget requests as much as possible.

But Finance Ministry officials conceded there might be a modest increase in the final budget scale, saying that the total figure reported by Watanabe did not include a repayment of the yen 2.25 trillion (dollar 8.7 billion) the ministry borrowed from the National Debt Consolidation Fund to make up for the fiscal 1981 revenue shortfall.

The general expenditure, which does not include debt servicing expenses and subsidies to local governments, totaled yen 33.1 trillion (dollar 127.3 billion), up 1.5 percent over the comparable figure in the fiscal 1982 budget, the lowest growth rate since 1955.

By government agency, the Defense Agency sought appropriations totaling yen 2.8 trillion (dollar 10.7 billion), up 7.3 percent, the sharpest increase of all. The Foreign Ministry, which oversees Japan's foreign aid, requested yen 359.5 billion (dollar 1.4 billion), up 7 percent. But seven agencies, including the Imperial Household Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, cut their appropriation requests below this fiscal year's levels. The Finance Ministry has decided to reduce the amount of deficit-covering bond issues next fiscal year by yen 1.96 trillion.

But mainly due to higher interest rates, the fiscal 1983 debt servicing expenses will increase from yen 7.8 trillion in fiscal 1982 to yen 9 trillion (dollar 34.8 billion) next fiscal year, it said. The 10.6 percent increase in the fiscal investment and loan program is the smallest since 1965. Finance Ministry officials said the total amount of the program will have to be cut to some yen 21 trillion, in view of the bleak prospect for revenue performance.

Bigger appropriations under the program were requested by the agency in charge of building three bridges between Honshu and Shikoku, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, which undertakes Japan's official development aid to poorer countries, and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The fund, for example, sought appropriations totaling yen 349 billion (dollar 1.3 billion), 58.5 percent more than in this fiscal year.

BRIEFS

LINEAR-MOTOR TRAIN TEST -- Hyuga, Miyazaki Pref., 2 Sep, KYODO -- Heading toward practical use of the linear-motor vehicle now under development, the Japanese National Railways (JNR) Thursday succeeded in a manned test run of the superspeed magnetically-driven "floating train." The success came 20 years after the JNR began a development study for the post-Shinkansen superspeed train. The 2-car test vehicle, "MLU-001," with 3 people on board shuttled twice on a 7-kilometer test line here Thursday afternoon. In the test, the vehicle floated after running 900 meters in 35 secords and went on running for 3.3 kilometers over 50 seconds hitting a maximum speed of 262 kilometers an hour. The maximum speed was more than twice that of a Shinkansen bullet train and equivalent to that of a YS-11 plane. The JNR aims to attain a speed of 500 kilometers an hour in the second-stage manned vehicle experiments. The JNR said the linear-motor vehicle will be put to practical use between 1985 and 1995. It will enable people to travel to Osaka from Tokyo, a distance of about 550 kilometers, in about an hour. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 2 Sep 82 OW]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ASIAN RICE SEMINAR

Second Day's Session

SK030435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA) -- The study tour and the second-day session of the Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 2.

According to the agenda, experiences in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice in our country were made public at the consultation.

Yi Man-song, director of a department of the Agricultural Commission, and Kim Chong-kil, Pak Yong-sik and Yi Tae-ho, laboratory chiefs of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, introduced the successes and experiences achieved in the irrigation, mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture and soil control in our country.

They, to begin with, made public experiences in irrigation. They said that the overall irrigation carried out successfully in our country in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the rural theses has brought bumper crops in recent years, not suffering natural damages, despite very unfavourable conditions in which whimsical weather continued. This proves that our country did well to define irrigation as the primary task of the rural technical revolution and carry it out with success. Noting that when the irrigation of the paddy fields had been completed in the main, our country undertook extensive projects of dry-field irrigation and drainage systems, they introduced the successes and experiences gained in this field.

Then they presented experiences in readjusting land and establishing a system of land control in rice farming to increase the paddy rice yield in the past period. Presenting experiences in carrying out mechanisation including rice-transplating technique, they noted: We correctly defined the order, scope and ways of mechanisation in conformity with the economic conditions of the country and started it from plains vastly occupied by paddy fields and expanded it to in-between and mountainous areas.

They spoke of the experiences of our country in mechanising rice farming by widely introducing rice seedling-plucking machines, rice-transplanting machines, rice harvesters, travelling rice thrashing combines and other modern farm machines. They said: In our country each 100 hectares of land under cultivation have seven tractors in plain areas and six in in-between and mountainous areas. With the successful promotion of mechanisation in paddy and non-paddy farming, solid material and technical foundations have been laid for our peasants, who toiled with small tools in the past days, to attain high yields, working with ease with the help of machines. They also presented experiences in the chemicalisation of agriculture in our country.

Our country has built solid chemical industrial bases to supply sufficient quantities of chemical fertilizers and herbicides to the countryside every year, they said, and declared: The task of chemicalisation has entered the stage of completion in our country today.

All these successes are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

In the afternoon, the delegations and delegates made a study tour. The guests inspected the National Economy Institute and the Mirim lock gate.

Third Day's Session

SK040413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 3. Experience gained in achieving the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea was introduced first at the session.

Kim Myong-chan, Choe Sok-tal and Yi Tong-chun, section chiefs of the DPRK Academy of Agricultural Science, dwelt on successes and experiences gained in the cultivation of paddy rice, production of seeds, crop physiology and its utilization, rice harvesting and its after-treatment.

Deputy head of the Chinese delegation, who is vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, introduced China's experience gained in high stable production of paddy rice; head of the Burmese delegation U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Burma, Burma's experience in the cultivation of high-yielding paddy rice; delegate of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture of Nepal, the production of paddy rice in Nepal; delegate of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, high stable yields of paddy rice in Bangladesh; head of the Pakistan delegation Muhammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan, the agriculture of Pakistan, with main emphasis on rice cultivation; head of the Thai delegation Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the rice cultivation in Thailand; and delegate of India V.B. Ghai, director of the Directorate of Rice Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, India's experience in the struggle for the high stable yields of paddy rice.

Also introduced at the session were successes and experiences of the DPRK in the management and operation of cooperative farms, the enhancement of scientific and technical level of agricultural personnel and working people, state policy for the betterment of the life of farmers and utilization of electrical power in the development of agriculture.

The consultation continues.

Fourth Day's Session

SK091124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- The fourth-day meeting of the Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 8.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was adopted first at the meeting amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

It was stressed at the meeting that Korea's experience in rice farming and achievement and experience in the agricultural domain which delegations and delegates of various countries studied while touring cooperative farms, reservoirs, pumping stations, factories and schools, etc. are highly beneficial for achieving stable high yields of paddy rice and increasing agricultural production.

Speaking first at the meeting, delegate of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, noted: Korea's agriculture has made rapid development. In particular, Korea has achieved very high yields in rice production.

He stressed that the Korean people owed all their successes in agriculture to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea.

Head of the Burmese delegation U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, said that Korea, with a small area of land under cultivation, most of whose land covered with mountain, has overcome unfavorable conditions by introducing irrigation and drainage system and is increasing agriculture production thanks to her scientists who are effectively making researches in this domain. Back home, we will widely introduce in Burma such successes and experience gained in your country, he said.

Deputy head of the Chinese delegation Min Shaokai, vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, said: Korea's successes serve as a valuable example for and encouragement to us. We will strive to introduce the Korean people's achievements in agricultural science in our agricultural production.

Kim Kwang-un, member of the DPRK delegation, said: The current consultation and study tour not only marked an excellent occasion in finding proper ways for the agricultural development of each country, for the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in particular, but also was very fruitful in strengthening the friendship among countries.

Delegate of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the great leader President Kim Il-song has provided all good conditions for the consultation and study tour. I am happy to learn this time from Korea's experience in achieving high stable yields of paddy rice, he said.

Head of the Pakistan delegation Muhammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan, stated that the Korean farmers are highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and applying the chuche methods of farming to increase grain production. What struck us with admiration is that per hectare rice yield is 8 tons or more, he said.

Head of the Indian delegation V.S. Ghai, director of the Directorate of Rice Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that to boost agricultural production it is very important to prevent drought damages by properly conducting irrigation. Korea's great achievement gained in the agricultural production including rice cultivation by carefully tending paddy and non-paddy fields and introducing irrigation system gives us a vivid example, he remarked.

The consultation continues.

Pak Song-chol Meets PRC Delegate

SK040352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA) -- Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on September 3 met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, president of the Agricultural Academy of China, participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present there were Yi Yong-kyon, president of the Academy of Agricultural Science, and personages concerned, as well as Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country.

Pak Song-chol Meets Other Delegates

SK091120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 8 met and had a friendly talk with delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were deputy head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Min Shaokai, vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, and members of the delegation; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Burma; the delegation of the Republic of India headed by V.B. Ghai, director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of India; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture of Nepal; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol was on hand.

VENEZUELAN SOCIALISM MOVEMENT SECRETARY VISITS

Airport Arrival

SK070011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- Pompeyo Marques, general secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on September 6 by air. The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KWP Reception

SK070448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hosted a party on the evening of September 6 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of Pompeyo Marques, general secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism.

Attending the party were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

Vice-Director Cho Yong-kuk spoke first. Noting that the two parties and the two peoples are striving to consolidate peace, democracy and national independence and achieve the independent development of the country, he declared that this commonness is an excellent basis for further development of the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples.

The Venezuelan Movement to Socialism has grown to be a great political force enjoying the support of the broad masses of the people in Venezuela today by vigorously struggling to protect the natural resources of the country from the imperialists, consolidate the national independence and achieve the independent development of the country.

He continued: We highly estimate your party's righteous struggle and sincerely hope that it will bear better fruits in the future.

Speaking next, General Secretary Pompeyo Marques said: Highly important is the role of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is strengthening and developing the Non-Aligned Movement and pursuing a peaceful foreign policy under the very strained and complicated international situation in which the danger of war is growing in many parts of the world.

The Venezuelan Movement to Socialism highly estimates the example set by the Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in maintaining the principle of chajusong and the principle of nonalignment, he declared, and continued: We highly estimate the course covered by the Korean people over the past 50 years or more under the guidance of the Workers Party of Korea and its leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We maintain relations with progressive, revolutionary, democratic and socialist forces on the basis of mutual respect and equality. We have established friendly relations on this basis with the Workers Party of Korea, too.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the health of respected Comrade Pompeyo Marques.

KWP, Venezuelans Hold Talks

SK080512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) — Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 7 between the Workers Party of Korea and the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism. Present at the talks on our side were Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned and attending there on the opposite side was General Secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, Pompeyo Marques.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

SK080051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 7 received Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS LETTER TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK081759 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1633 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a personal letter on September 2 to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, in connection with the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian resistance fighters courageously fought against the barbarous armed invasion and massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists and Zionists in collusion with each other and defended with honour the national dignity of the Palestinian Arab people. The letter reads:

Respected Comrade Chairman, I extend fervent militant salute to you, my close friend, expressing firm solidarity with the entire Palestinian resistance fighters who are waging an undaunted struggle courageously overcoming the grim trial that befell the Palestinian revolution.

In the last days the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian resistance fighters waged a valiant struggle against the barbarous armed invasion and massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists and Zionists in conspiracy with each other and safeguarded with flying colours the national dignity of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Israeli aggressors encircled western Beirut and perpetrated all manner of dastardly and vicious moves for a long period with the mobilization of all kinds of modern military equipment and destructive weapons in an attempt to stifle the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine Liberation Organisation for good. But they could not subdue the Palestinian resistance fighters but failed to achieve their heinous purpose in the end.

We highly appraise the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people and resistance fighters against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors under the correct leadership of you, respected comrade chairman.

Though you sustained much losses in the recent war and had to leave the position in Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and its revolutionary armed forces have been further tempered and steeled through the struggle and the international prestige and position of the PLO have risen still higher with the unanimous support and sympathy of the world people.

Contrary to this, the Israeli Zionists and the U.S. imperialists who zealously instigated them have landed themselves in thorough isolation, strongly condemned by the world people, as they disclosed to the whole world their true colour as a most shameless aggressor and brigandish criminal.

This tells that you have won victory politically and morally.

Today the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian people are undergoing temporary difficulties. But if they rally close their fighting ranks and keep up the staunch struggle, more firmly seizing their destiny in their hands in the future, they will certainly achieve the final victory.

As long as the Palestinian people are alive, the flames of the Palestinian revolution will never be quenched.

We strongly hold that in the Middle East region the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists should be stopped at once, the Israeli aggressors be completely withdrawn from the occupied Arab land and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the rights to return to their native place and found an independent state be restored at an early date.

During the recent war in Lebanon, we made all efforts we can to assist the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their just cause.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand foursquare behind the fighting Palestinian and other Arab peoples and render active support and encouragement with might and main to you in the struggle to take back the territory and achieve national liberation and independence and sovereignty.

In closing, I sincerely wish you and the Palestinian people a shining fruition in the sacred struggle for the victory of the cause of the Palestinian revolution as well as your health.

With highest considerations.

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS DELEGATION VISITS

Airport Arrival

SK070043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) — A delegation of various parties of Denmark consisting of parliamentarians from various political parties headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on September 6 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KWP Reception

SK070453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hosted a reception on the evening of September 6 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties.

Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party. It was attended by Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun and personages concerned.

Vice-Director Kim Yong-sun spoke first, to be followed by head of the delegation Lasse Budtz.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship between the Workers Party of Korea and various political parties of Denmark, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the health of Her Majesty Queen of Denmark Margrethe the Second.

KWP, Danish Parties Meet

SK091117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 7 and 8 between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties.

Attending the talks on our side were Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

SK100606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on September 9 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS EDUCATIONAL FUNDS TO JAPAN

SK091105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 440 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the Korean residents in Japan.

The 85th remittance brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends sent by the great leader to 33,174,227,033 yen (in Japanese currency). The educational aid fund and stipends sent this time will help toward the development of the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

KIM IL-SONG TOURS PYONGYANG MACHINE PLANT

SK091135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0916 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on September 8 went to the east Pyongyang machine plant and saw various kinds of new mining machines and machine tools manufactured at different machine plants of our country. He was accompanied by Comrades So Yun-sok, Hyon Mu-kwang, Cho Se-ung, Hong Song-nam and Hong Si-hak.

The mining machines and machine tools on display are new kinds of modern and efficient machines manufactured at various machine plants through a vigorous technical innovation drive.

Acquainting himself in detail with the structure, efficiency and mechanism of the new machines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed satisfaction with the fact that the entire party members and workers of machine plants have manufactured efficient machines by giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and highly appreciated their successes.

After seeing round the machines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward detailed tasks to produce more modern mining machines and machine tools and gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in developing our coal industry into a new higher stage.

CENTRAL MEETING PRAISES KIM IL-SONG PUBLICATION

SK051326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA) -- A central meeting marking the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (September 5, 1977), was held Saturday with a large attendance at the People's Palace of Culture. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Pak Song-chol, So Yun-sok, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Il-tae, Kim Man-kum, Choe Tae-pok, Chi Chang-ik, Hwang Sun-myong, Pak Yong-chol and other personages concerned together with central and local educational functionaries and teachers of schools at all levels.

A report was delivered by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The reporter said: "Theses on Socialist Education" propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche-based, great educational programme fully complying with the demands of revolutionary practice in our era and giving comprehensive answers to all problems arising in socialist and communist education by successfully embodying the immortal chuche idea. The great theses on education is based on and is run through with the immortal chuche idea.

The originality and greatness of the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" and the source of its inexhaustible vitality lie in that it is based on the chuche idea ideologically, theoretically and methodologically.

The great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" is the first to give a perfect answer to the question of bringing up communistic man, paving the way for a successful solution of the fundamental problem of communist construction. Clearly expounded in the theses is the basic principle of socialist pedagogy, the starting point in solving all problems arising in socialist education. The great leader, basing himself on a perfect philosophical exposition of the essential character of man, propounded that the purpose of socialist education is to rear people as communistic revolutionaries with chajusong (independence) and creativity. He taught that the basic principle of socialist pedagogy is to revolutionize, working-classize and communize people.

The fundamental direction of socialist and communist education has been definitely indicated and a basic cornerstone for the development of theory on socialist education on a solid scientific basis provided by the basic principle of socialist pedagogy. Not only the purpose and fundamentals of socialist education but also principles and ways for their realisation are expounded in an allround way in the theses.

The revolutionary principles expounded in the theses, the principles of embodying the party spirit and working-class spirit, thoroughly establishing chuche, combining educatio- with revolutionary practice and organizing educational work on the responsibility of the socialist state serve as a fundamental guideline in putting an end to the outdated mixed education, definitely drawing the working-class line in socialist, communist education, decisively rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism and conducting educational work independently and creatively in conformity with the demand of the revolution and with the specific reality of one's own country.

The theses also clearly explains the questions as to the revolutionary and scientific content and method of education, the most advanced socialist educational system under which the state educates the entire people on its full responsibility, the tasks and role of educational institutions and guidance and assistance to education. Indeed, the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" is an educational encyclopedia giving overall scientific answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in remoulding people into true communistic men of chuche type and a grand monumental work on education without an equal in the profound and scientific nature, originality and rich content.

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who published "Theses on Socialist Education" by brilliantly applying the immortal chuche idea has wisely organized and led the struggle for its implementation, the reporter said: Upholding the chuche-oriented idea of the great leader on education, the glorious party centre has wisely guided the struggle for implementing the educational theses.

The glorious party centre put forth the policy of ideological switchover, proceeding from the theory of ideology that idea decides everything, and saw to it that personnel and working people have a correct viewpoint on and attitude toward education. It energetically mobilized the whole party and entire people in the worthwhile struggle for the implementation of the theses on education with the mobilization of all propaganda and agitation means and methods.

"Theses on Socialist Education" has fully displayed its vitality, and new revolutionary changes have taken place in our education over the past five years under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre. The great vitality of the theses on education finds its manifestation, above all, in the fact that the younger generation is growing up to be reliable communistic revolutionaries of chuche type and a new change is taking place in their mental and moral traits.

Strong organization and discipline together with a high ideological level are one of the important features of our youth and children.

The great vitality of the theses on education is also expressed in the general qualitative improvement of education. The contents of education in the domains of common and higher education have been revised on the basis of the demand of the developing reality and the successes of modern science and technology, with the result that the content of education has been firmly based on party policy and its scientific and theoretical level further raised.

Over the past five years since the publication of the theses on education, the content of education in natural science and technology in the domain of higher education has been improved in accord with the requirements of the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and of the development of modern science and technology and its level raised to a higher stage.

The great vitality of the theses on education finds another expression in that the entire people are studying and the struggle is going on vigorously to implement the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society.

Today in our country there is no one who is uneducated or ceases to study half-way. All people regard studying as the first and foremost task of revolutionaries, continue studying for life and, in this course, the general cultural and technical level of society has been rapidly raised.

As a result of the setting up of farm colleges, fishermen's colleges and the college on TV, along with 21 factory colleges and 12 factory higher specialized schools over the last five years since the theses was published, a great progress has been effected in the struggle to intellectualize the whole of society, the final-stage task set forth in the educational theses.

The great vitality of the theses on education also finds manifestation in the growing social concern for and strengthened social assistance to education. Since the publication of the theses the educational work has been conducted under the care of all people and the whole society as never before and a vigorous movement for social assistance to education is going on in all parts of the country.

The reporter stressed: The last five years, in which we have implemented the theses on socialist education, are a significant period when precious experiences and shining successes have been gained in education and the socialist educational system of our country has further thrown its radiant rays under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre; they are fruitful days in which the validity and vitality of the theses on education have been fully proved.

We came to be firmly convinced through our own experience that only when we advance along the road indicated by the educational theses can we successfully solve the most difficult problem in socialist and communist construction, the problem of remoulding man, the problem of rearing communistic man, and constantly develop our socialist education into a genuine revolutionary education. We also came to make the conviction that we could successfully realize in the not distant future the intellectualization of the whole of society, the high goal set forth in the educational theses.

UNCOVERING OF GROUP OF RESIDENT SPIES ANNOUNCED

SK100458 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] A group of resident spies, who carried out clandestine activities for 25 years based in Seoul and North Chungchong Province, has been uncovered. The Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP] arrested 29 resident spies who perpetrated clandestine activities for 25 years by taking advantage of blood relations among them in Seoul and North Chungchong Province after receiving training in espionage in North Korea. The ANSP took 12 of them into custody, referring 4 to the Prosecutor's Office without restraint, and released the rest of them with generosity.

The arrested spies and their supporters are as follows: Song Chi-sop, 59, former employee of Military Police Organization; Song Ki-chun, 54, representative of Taejin Chemical Company; Song Ki-sop, 58, former Seoul city administration official; Han Kwang-su, 69, former professor at Ewha Women's University; Song Ki-pok, 40, teacher of Singwang Girl's Middle School; Song Ki-hong, 37, head of (Sillim) Fine Arts Institute; (Song Ki-su), 35, chiropractor; (Han Yong-su), 45, director in Sonkyong Company, Limited; (Han Yong-hui), 51, Tong Saemaul woman activist; (Song Ho-sop), 53, driver; (Song Kwang-sop) 47, bean curd merchant; and (Kim Chun-sun), 52, wife of Song Ki-sop.

Those who were sent to the Prosecutor's Office without restraint are: (O Kuk-myong), 60, wife of Han Kwang-su; (Song Ki-son), 33, daughter of Song Chang-sop; (Song Hui-sop), 45, band player in a restaurant; and (Han Chae-hui), wife of Song Chang-sop, an agent in the North who died in 1977.

The remaining 13 people, including a certain Kim, wife of (Song Ki-hong), were released, as they showed sincere repentance during investigation. According to the announcement of the ANSP, the arrested spies, including (Song Chi-sop), are either relatives or children of Song Chang-sop, now deputy director of the Liaison Department of the North Korean puppets' Workers Party who infiltrated into the South eight times since 1957 and engaged in espionage activities.

After being brainwashed by Song Chang-sop and his wife, (Han Kyong-hui), they crossed over to the North or received espionage training in the South and committed espionage activites for 14 to 25 years. They were thus all arrested by the ANSP. Spy (Song Chi-sop), second cousin of Song Chang-sop, spy in the North, received secret espionage training for 20 days after crossing over to the North in July 1958 and returned to the South taking along with him password documents and operational funds. He perpetrated espionage activities for 24 years, collecting information concerning the military and campuses, and reported to the North Korean puppets nine times. Spy (Song Ki-chun), after being brainwashed by Song Chang-sop in 1960, received espionage training in the North, to which he crossed over in September 1968. He carried out espionage activities for 14 years, collecting information on military and industrial facilities, and reported to the North Korean puppets 11 times.

Spy Song Ki-sop, former Seoul city administration official, and a second cousin of Song Chang-sop, was brainwashed by (Song Chang-sop) and perpetrated espionage activities for 24 years with the callsign of "Soknisan No 114". He reported national secrets, including the method of spotting forced identification cards and the wartime emergency mobilization plan of Seoul city administration and intelligence concerning campuses, to the North Korean puppets.

Spy Han Kwang-su, former professor of Ewha Women's University, is the brother-in-law of Song Chang-sop. He was coaxed and educated for espionage activities by Song Chang-sop, who was sent to the South in 1960.

With the individual call sign of "Han River 125," Han continued espionage activities for 22 years, reporting as many as 13 times to the North Korean puppets on such political and campus information as a name list of the faculty of Ewha Women's University, status of student demonstrations, status of elections, and campus rumors regarding the Kwangju situation.

Spy Song Ki-pok, teacher of Sinkwang Girl's Middle School, is the eldest daughter of Song Chang-sop. She was given education in espionage in 1960 and engaged in espionage activities for 22 years. By having contacts four times with the North Korean spies who infiltrated into the South, she received $10,000 in operational funds to be used for contingenceies. She twice acted as guide for the North Korean spies who were returning to the North, doing black market dollar exchange business which was previously conducted by her mother, Han Kyong-hui, and collecting information on campuses and the national railroad administration, reporting to the North Korean puppets twice on this.

Spy Song Ki-hong continued espionage activities for 14 years, receiving radio messages of the North Korean puppets at the direction of Han Kyong-hui. He reported to the North Korean puppets on such military secrets as the military structural systems and counter-espionage operations.

Spy Song Ki-su was persuaded by Song Chang-sop in 1968 and was educated for espionage activities. Establishing a false company called "Oriental Advertisement Company," he has continued espionage activities for 14 years, playing the role of supplying shelters to the spies sent from the North.

Han Yong-su, managing director of the Sonkyong Company, and Han Yong-hui, chairman of a township committee of the New Community Movement, who have been detained on charges of helping spies, are the brother-in-law and sister-in-law of Song Chang-sop. They worked for spies by conveying operational funds to spy Han Kyong-hui and doing other things.

The ANSP noted that the leading members of the spy ring were a former member of the central Standing Committee of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, a college professor, a middle school teacher, a director of a company, an employee of the Seoul city government, and that most of them are intellectuals who were educated in Japan or college graduates.

The ANSP noted that Song Chang-sop, a cadre of the KWP of the North Korean puppets, infiltrated into the South as many as eight times to give directions on the espionage activities and a huge amount of operational funds amounting to 180 million won was conveyed to conduct black market dollar exchange business, an advertising business and a taxi service in a disguised manner in Myong-dong, Chungmu-ro, Chong-no and other places. Thus, the spy ring rounded up this time established a base for prolonged espionage activities and was an intellectual and systematic spy ring, noted the ANSP.

The ANSP further noted that the members of the spy ring had their sons and daughters, who were students of four colleges in Seoul, join in the espionage activities and, through them, collected information on the campus situation, and have instigated students by creating and spreading subersive rumors to bring about political and social unrest, whenever campus disturbances or serious incidents took place.

The ANSP said all must realize that, as disclosed by the spy ring rounded up this time, the North Korean puppets are continuing to go on a rampage with bloodshot eyes in strengthening the underground revolutionary force to communize the South and are employing all means to exploit South Korean relatives in their southward operation by using family connections as a decoy.

The ANSP said that, considering the fact that some former politicians and somewhat high-level intellectuals were exploited by the spy ring consciously or unconsciously, all must increase their vigilance against communists so that they do not bring about individual misfortune and endanger the national security by imprudence and mistakes.

CHUNGANG ILBO VIEWS PRC CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

SK080500 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Wide Open Communist China and the West"]

[Excerpts] Not running counter to the hope of the outside world which wishes Communist China to follow pragmatist lines, the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, with the world's attention riveted on it, has adopted a new constitution and is now reshuffling party organizations.

With the abolition of the party chairman system, six vice chairmen -- Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng -- will have to leave their posts. The retirement of old vice chairmen will, first of all, open the door to power for younger party members, and it will serve as an opportunity for a person tied to the Cultural Revolution like Hua Guofeng as well as an aged party leader like Ye Jianying to leave their posts without friction.

When, following the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the party's position over the government is weakened by way of reviving the system of president to lead the government with the convocation of the National People's Congress by the end of this month, Communist China is expected to emerge different from what it has been up to now, as the purification movement ends.

Communist China's policy will prefer bread to ideology. In other words, Communist China's policy will give priority to improvement of the people's living standards through economic construction rather than revolutionary zeal, departing from the proletarian internationalism and revolution export lines.

Proletarian internationalism, while bringing no substantial benefits, only strains relations with the advanced Western countries. Since Communist China needs cooperation from these Western countries for economic construction based on pragmatist lines, it is natural for Hu Yaobang to declare a departure from proletarian internationalism at the opening of the congress.

We know perfectly well that Communist China will remain a communist country no matter how many times it transforms itself. Nonetheless, we hope the results of the 12th National Congress of the CPC will lead to a road of dependence between Communist China and the Western countries, and that the outside wind that Communist China accepts will eventually blow over the Amnok River and West Sea to reach North Korea.

We hope Communist China, which is to open its society, will make a contribution to easing relations with Korea and to the preservation of peace and stability in Northeast Asia, including the easing of the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF OIL PRODUCTS REPORTED

SK010219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's consumption of oil products has increased since the second quarter of this year, an Energy-Resources Ministry report revealed Wednesday. The report showed that the country consumed a total of 15.25 million barrels of oil products in July, up 17.4 percent from the figure registered during the same month last year.

According to the report, the July consumption of naphtha was 1.72 million barrels, a 58.2 percent increase over a year earlier, and that of bunker C oil showed a 15.2 percent gain. South Korea consumed 12.7 percent more light oil in July than during the corresponding month of 1981, and the use of butane and propane rose 83 and 31.2 percent, respectively, from last year's figures. The consumption of gasoline, however, decreased 31.3 percent to 365,000 barrels, the report said. During the first seven months of this year, Korea used 3.1 percent less oil products than during the first seven months of 1981.

TALKS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH SRV HELD

OW091838 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- A consultative meeting was held here to discuss the bilateral Mongolian-Vietnamese relations and some topical international issues of mutual interest. S. Dambadarjaa, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R., D. Chuluundorj, head of the Foreign Ministry department, took part in the meeting on the Mongolian side and Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the S.R.V., Cao Kien Thiet, ambassador of the S.R.V. to the M.P.R., on the Vietnamese side.

The consultative meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding. It reaffirmed the identity of views of the two sides on all questions discussed.

Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the S.R.V., was received by J. Batmonh, member of the Politbureau of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, and M. Dugersuren, minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET DPRK NATIONAL DAY

OW091822 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh cordially congratulated the fraternal Korean people on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the formation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic (K.P.D.R.).

A telegram of congratulations by the Mongolian leaders addressed to Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok says: The liberation of the Korean people from the Japanese yoke in which the decisive role was played by the Soviet army ushered in a new era in the history of the Korean people and led to the foundation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. During the years of people's power, the working people of the K.P.D.R. led by the Workers' Party of Korea (W.P.K.) in close cooperation with the socialist countries successfully repelled imperialist aggressions against this country and achieved great successes in the development of its economy and culture and are now working for the implementation of the tasks advanced by the 6th congress of the W.P.K. The just struggle of the Korean people for stopping the imperialist interference into its internal affairs and for the unification of their country through peaceful means earns world-wide support of the peace-loving and progressive forces.

The Mongolian People's Republic, the telegramme points out, abiding by the principle of socialist internationalism, stands for strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the K.P.D.R. which benefit both the Mongolian and Korean peoples and for consolidating peace, democracy and socialism in Asia and the world over.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW091847 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh sent a message of greetings to the leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria T. Zhivkov and G. Filipov on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

On September 9, 1944, the telegramme says, the Bulgarian people with the decisive help of the Soviet army overthrew the fascist yoke and the monarchic dictatorship and embarked on the road of socialist development, the goal selflessly fought for by the prominent Bulgarian revolutionaries. The Bulgarian people led by the Bulgarian Communist Party, in closeknit cooperation with the socialist community countries, has turned Bulgaria into a developed socialist country in a historically short span of time and is developing now and is succeeding now in the further development of the economy and culture and in raising the material well-being of their country.

Being an inseparable link of the socialist community, a member of the Warsaw Treaty organization and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Bulgaria greatly contributes to the cause of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and of heightening the might of the world socialism. It persistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and invariably stands for preserving and deepening detente, for consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The Mongolian leaders noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and close, fruitful cooperation between the M.P.R. and the P.R.B. based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are deepening and expanding with every passing year. Their vivifying source is the identity of views and close-knit interaction between the M.P.R.P. and the B.C.P.

AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW091809 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- Addressing the current session of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, D. Erdembileg, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, emphasized the importance of preventing the arms race in outer space and denounced the U.S. plans to develop a whole series of space armaments.

These far-reaching plans of the United States, the Mongolia ambassador noted, are connected with a possible military application of reusable spacecrafts, which are being developed in the U.S. under the shuttle programme. According to press reports, Pentagon's experts are elaborating projects of deploying military bases in outer space with the help of these vehicles, of placing in space anti-satellite mines and creating large space-borne systems of anti-rocket defence. Work is proceeding on the study of the feasibility of using shuttles as carriers of various weapons. There are also other major projects for militarisation of outer space, pertaining to the use of the shuttles. As Major General G. Welch, assistant chief of state of the U.S. Air Force, stated recently, our activity is ebbing [as received] space and shuttle with its ability to lift heavier and more sophisticated cargo plays here the role of catalizator [as received].

What distinguishes new U.S. projects is that the shuttle is a basic element of these plans which enables the functioning of all devices now under elaboration. These devises include laser weapons based on powerful platforms and light weight instruments for short-term operations in outer space and in the atmosphere. One of the major programmes of paramount importance for the Pentagon is the development of laser weapons. They are designed to destroy ground- and sea-based, air- and space-borne targets. The work on creating such weapons is being carried out within the framework of the so-called triad of space-borne laser weapons, which according to the FOREIGN POLICY magazine, could lead to the emergence of a combat space system in the near future. Tests of the triad elements in outer space are scheduled for 1984-1985. The U.S. also reported on the creation of an anti-satellite system on the basis of a light weight interceptor. It is carried by a small missile launched from a F-15 fighter. The tests of the mini space interceptor are scheduled for early 1983 and it will be put into service in mid-80's.

But the United States is not only developing space armaments. The necessary conditions for their use are also being provided. As is known, since September 1, the near-earth space has become a Pentagon's new potential theatre of military actions. This day a special space command under the U.S. Air Force is to enter into force. The chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force was quoted by the Western press as saying in this connection, that "researches in the field of space armaments will make it possible for us to start soon military operations in outer space". The implementation of these plans and programmes might have a negative influence on the process of disarmament. Therefore, the task to prevent the arms race in outer space is urgent and vital, Ambassador Erdembileg stressed.

SPECIAL ENVOY KONG KORM VISITS SEYCHELLES

BK100714 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK) -- Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Victoria, capital of the Republic of Seychelles, on 29 August. He was greeted at the airport by D. Bonlam, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles.

During his stay, Kong Korm was received on 30 August by Jacques Hodoul minister of foreign affairs of the Seychelles. Kong Korm handed him a message from Chairman Heng Samrin informing him about the real situation since 7 January 1979, about the treason of Pol Pot, who seized power in 1975, and about the perfidious maneuvers of the enemies to create the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Kong Korm affirmed that proposals of the sixth Indochinese countries' conference actively contribute to the strengthening of peace, friendship and cooperation of the countries in the region.

Jacques Hodoul stressed the unchanging position of the Seychelles Government and people in always supporting the peace initiatives of the Indochinese countries and condemned the creation of the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Visits Madagascar

BK100705 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK) -- During his mission to Africa, Kong Korm, Kampuchean deputy foreign minister and special envoy of Chairman Heng Samrin, visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Deputy Foreign Minsiter Kong Korm was cordially received by his Malagasy counterpart, Michel. On that occasion, special envoy Kong Korm hailed the successes achieved by the Malagasy under the correct leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka. The PRK Government wholeheartedly supports the initiatives advanced by the Malagasy Government to build the Indian Ocean into a region of peace, he affirmed. The Kampuchean diplomat expressed his gratitude to the Malagasy Government and people for their precious support to the Kampuchean Government and people.

The Malagasy deputy foreign minister hailed the great successes scored in all fields by the Kampuchean Government and people since the toppling of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime. He affirmed that Madagascar always stands at the side of the PRK in the struggle against the maneuvers and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the international reactionaries against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. He applauded the efforts and good will of the PRK in solving differences in this part of the world through negotiation.

The Malagasy diplomat declared complete support for the peace proposals put forward by the conference of Indochinese countries foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City. He strongly condemned the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" which he considered as a maneuver of the imperialists and the expansionists aimed at destroying the cause of the PRK's reconstruction, peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

During his stay in Madagascar, special envoy Kong Korm also met many ministers and political and social personalities.

He was seen off on his departure on 3 September by Laurent Fradaddy, deputy chief of the president of the republic's office. The ambassadors of the USSR, Vietnam, Cuba and the GDR to Madagascar were also present.

SIHANOUK STOPS IN PARIS ON WAY TO UNGA SESSION

NC091412 Paris AFP IN English 1406 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 9 (AFP) -- Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here yesterday for a brief private visit to France.

Head of a newly-formed coalition opposed to the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, Prince Sihanouk left Beijing Tuesday and will later fly to New York for the opening of the next United Nations General Assembly session on September 21. Following the UN session, where he will represent the coalition along with former premier Son Sann and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, Prince Sihanouk is expected to go to Washington for talks with U.S. officials.

VODK APPEALS FOR REVOLT AGAINST SRV 'AGGRESSORS'

BK100638 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Appeal to Khmer soldiers -- read by announcer]

[Text] To all brothers and sisters -- Khmer soldiers, militiamen and civil servants -- who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them:

In 1979, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors shouted loudly and thought that they could completely exterminate our Kampuchean race. But, during the past four dry seasons and rainy seasons, they graoned like rats suffering from fever. Their situation of defeat darkly covers their army and made their soldiers permanently worried. In every passing day many of their soldiers are killed. Many others are injured and disabled. They also suffer from malaria. They lack food, medicine and clothes. They are homesick and worried about their parents and families who are suffering in their country. But, in particular, they do not have any hope of winning their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They are all worried about their death in the future. Many of them deserted. In sum, the situation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' troops is deteriorating in all fields. Their manpower has declined. Their physical force and morale are low. The Le Duan Vietnamese group is stubborn, so it drafts the people and youths from its country and sends them to serve in the war of aggression in Kampuchea, but many of them are killed as if they were thrown into a deep crevasse.

Because of a lack of manpower, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their troops to surround our brothers and sisters' villages, to arrest and forcefully draft you. They forced you to serve them, to fight and die for them at the frontline or to guard and patrol their supply lines, positions and barracks. Concurrently, they have committed great crimes and inflicted enormous suffering on our people, some of whom were your parents, families and relatives. You have seen with your own eyes how the Vietnamese enemy aggressors robbed and destroyed our people's belongings and foodstuffs, even fish paste filters. They barbarously raped our girls. They savagely tortured our people. They have committed genocide against our people with all their means -- with their weapons, famine and toxic chemical weapons.

Dear brothers and sisters -- Khmer soldiers, militiamen and civil servants -- please do not let the Vietnamese force you to serve them in killing our Kampuchean nation and race. Please do not serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors as fighters, patrollers of roads and guards of their positions and barracks. Please revolt against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Please use your guns to fire on them. Please burn down the Vietnamese ammunition dumps and food stores, and please join your Kampuchean nation and people. At least, would you please desert and return to your villages and earn your living as common people. In short, please firmly grasp our Democratic Kampuchean slogan: Khmers categorically do not serve the Vietnamese in killing their nation. Khmers categorically do not fight fellow Khmers. Khmers unite to fight the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate their beloved Kampuchean nation, fatherland and race.

PRK CULTURE MINISTER MEETS SISANA SISAN

BK100349 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 September, Sisana Sisan, minister of culture, received a delegation of the PRK Ministry of Culture and Information headed by its minister, Chheng Phon. The delegation is on a friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Culture Ministry.

On this occasion, Minister Sisana Sisan hailed the visit to Laos by the Kampuchean delegation. He said the visit will contribute to further strengthening the relations and special cooperation, especially in the cultural field, between Laos and Kampuchea. He also wished the Kampuchean delegation glorious success in its visit to Laos.

Minister Chheng Phon expressed thanks to Minister Sisana Sisan as well as to the Culture Ministry of Laos for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation. The guest and host conversed in an atmosphere of cordiality and close friendship.

The Kampuchean delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon. It was welcomed at the airport by Sisana Sisan together with Neou Samom and Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK and the SRV to Laos.

KAYSONE, SOUPHANOUVONG GREET DPRK NATIONAL DAY

BK100722 Vientiane Demestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Joint greetings message, dated 8 September, from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK]

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government, the Lao people and in our own names, we would like to convey our sincere congratulations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you, to the Korean Workers Party, the DPRK Government and all Korean people.

Over the past 34 years, under the leadership of the KWP headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and with the support and assistance from various fraternal socialist countries, the Korean people have defeated the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and their satellites, and have achieved glorious success in building their country. As a result, the status of the DPRK has risen majestically in the international arena. In other fields, the KWP and the DPRK Government have taken the initiative in proposing various measures aimed at reducing the hostilities between the two Korean parts with a view to marching forward to a peaceful and independent achievement of national reunification.

The Lao people have firmly supported the Korean people's just struggle for peaceful and independent reunification of the nation without any interference from outside.

On this glorious occasion, we wish for the daily consolidation and development of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Korea in the interest of peace and socialism. We wish the fraternal Korean people new success in the cause of peaceful reunification of the Korean nation. We also wish the Korean people still greater success in the cause of building and maintaining socialism and in the implementation of the second 7-Year Plan of the DPRK.

NAMELIST OF COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF WORLD PEACE

BK071011 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 7 (KPL) -- The Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party recently decided to reorganize the National Committee for the Defence of World Peace. The nine-member committee includes:

Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, president;

Hiam Phommachan, vice-president;

Savang Chanthepha, vice-president;

Khamsouk Vongvichit, vice-president;

Dr Oudom Souvannavong, vice-president;

Khammon Phonkeo, Bounya Phitsavat, Nouban and Khamtan Thepvali, members of the comittee.

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL -- Vientiane, August 18 (OANA/KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on August 17, received here Yun Chong-sop, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who reaches the end of his diplomatic mission here. The vice-premier, on this occasion, underlined the need to improve and strengthen the relations in the interests of the two countries and peoples. [Text] [Vientiane KMP in English 0917 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

POLISH, MPR AMBASSADORS DECORATED -- Vientiane, August 19 (OANA/KPL) -- Marek Czurley, Polish ambassador to Laos, was decorated here, on August 18, with a friendship medal for his active contributions to the tasks of strengthening the friendship relations between Laos and Poland. Earlier, the Lao Government, as an act of acknowledgement of his good deed, also presented a similar distionction to the former Mongolian ambassador to Laos, Jambyn Nyamaa. On this occasion, Khamphai Boupha, member of the party CC and acting minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the Lao Government presented the award to the Polish ambassador. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 19 Aug 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV -- Vientiane, September 1 (KPL) -- A delegation of southern Champassak Province, led by its party deputy secretary and also chairman of the Administrative Committee, recently returned home from Vietnamese Nghia Binh Province. During its 10-day friendship visit, the Lao delegation discussed with the Vietnamese side issues on strengthening of the friendship relations, the special solidarity between the two sister provinces. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

'GROUP 77' DELEGATION -- Vientiane, September 6 (KPL) -- The Lao delegation to the economic conference of the "group 77" held [by the] UN [in] Manila from August 23 to 28 was back home on September 2. The delegation was headed by Soulivong Phasitthidet, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 6 Sep 82 BK]

GIFTS FROM UNICEF -- Vientiane, September 4 (OANA/KPL) -- Aid from UNICEF was presented recently to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs. The aid included apparatuses for educational statistics work, 14 sets of school room materials for teacher's training school, note-books, black-boards, corrugated iron sheets, cement, 4 vans, electric equipments and motor-pumps. Under the current UNICEF aid program to Laos (1979-1981), the recipient will receive over 2 million U.S. dollars. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 9814 GMT 4 Sep 82 BK]

BOMB EXPLOSION NEAR DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTED

BK100104 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] An explosion took place yesterday at 2013 near the Defense Ministry on the side facing the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Immediately after the explosion military and police officers came to the explosion site to investigate. Among the police and military officers arriving to make an investigation were Police Lt Gen Chamrat Chantharakhachon, metropolitan police commander; Police Lt Gen Narong Mahanon, deputy director general of the Police Department; Gen Chamnan Ninwiset, deputy undersecretary of the Defense Ministry; and other senior military officers. They also gave instructions to step up security measures. The explosion was caused by C-4 type explosive. The explosion caused no deaths, only injuries.

Prem Comments

BK100630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] So far the motive of the party which detonated explosives near the Defense Ministry last night is still unknown. The interior minister said this morning that he does not believe the explosion was the work of the communist terrorists and he disagrees with the speculation that it is related to the upcoming appointment of a new army commander. However, he said the explosion is an act of terrorism committed by people who have ill intentions toward the country.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as defense minister, said he regrets the incident. He condemns whomever is responsible as a coward. He said he cannot say now who is responsible.

The explosion damaged part of the Defense Ministry building as well as part of the adjacent Foreign Ministry building.

PLAN TO APPOINT SUPREME COMMANDER ANNOUNCED

BK080528 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] From now on, the most senior of the commander-in-chief of the three armed forces will become supreme commander, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani revealed yesterday. Gen Prayut said that this is part of the newly announced plan for the commanders-in-chief to be automatically appointed deputy supreme commanders.

The general, who was visiting the army welfare department at Bang Pu, said that whoever becomes supreme commander will relinquish his position of deputy supreme commander and this position would be left vacant. He said that this would not set a precedent, pointing out that in the past Field Marshal Thanom Kittkhachon and Gen Soem na Nakhon both held the supreme commander and the army commander-in-chief positions at the same time. The present supreme commander, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, is due to retire next year, Gen Prayut said. He said that one disadvantage about the automatic appointments plan is that several generals in the three armed forces who were expecting to become deputy supreme commanders will be disappointed. Those that were formerly in line will lose out on the three positions that each carried a salary equivalent to that of a field marshal.

However, the government will now not have to pay 60,000 baht a month in salaries to the three deputy supreme commanders, since they will already be paid as commanders-in-chief, Gen Prayut noted. He said this is a sacrifice which those generals who were in line for the deputy supreme commander positions must make.

The main benefit of the plan is that it will improve coordination between the three armed forces and the Supreme Command. The positions of commander-in-chief and deputy supreme commander are interlinked, and the new scheme should improve military efficiency, Gen Prayut said.

He said the supreme commander's power would not really be increased by having the commanders-in-chief work directly under him, because the supreme commander already has power over the three armed forces. "It's not true that the army c-in-c is more powerful than the supreme commander. Look at me. I don't have any power. . . You people are not even afraid of me," he told reporters.

Deputy Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat said that the three armed forces will have to come to an agreement over the deputy supreme commander positions as a result of the automatic appointments. Something will have to be worked out over the problem of the field marshal payscale that was previously offered to the deputy supreme commanders, he said. ACM Phaniang said that the ministry has already consulted Gen Saiyut on the issues involved and the matter now rests with the minister of defence, Gen Prem Tinsulanon. Asked if the plan was proposed because the supreme commander wants to have closer control over the three armed forces, ACM Phaniang admitted that this was probably true.

Neither Gen Prayut nor ACM Phaniang would comment, however, on the forthcoming military reshuffle or give any hint on whether Gen Pramot Tawonchan or Gen Athit Kamlangek would be appointed army commander-in-chief.

FOUNDING MEMBER OF CPT SURRENDERS IN BANGKOK

BANGKOK POST Report

BK080500 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] One of the founding members and a member acting secretary-general of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Udom Sisuwan, and his wife, Comrade Maitri, surrendered to government authorities in Bangkok on Monday. It is also believed that another 12 CPT members, all of whom are relatives or friends of Udom, planned to surrender soon. They are said to include CPT spokesman Pluang Wannasi.

Udom, 62, also known under aliases of Uncle Som and Comrades Su (fight) and Saha, is the highest-ranking CPT member ever to surrender to the government. He is a member of the CPT's seven-man Politburo, one of the 18 members of its Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee for Coordinating Patriotic and Democratic Forces.

Pol Maj-Gen Ari Karibut, deputy commissioner of Central Investigation Bureau, said yesterday that he had received a telephone call at his home last Saturday from a woman who identified herself as Udom's wife. He said that the woman, who told him that her husband wanted to surrender unconditionally, later came to his house and took him to see Udom at a hideout in Bangkok.

The deputy commissioner quoted Udom as saying that he was satisfied with announcement No 66/2523 of the government and hoped that he would be treated fairly by government officials. He said Udom had complained of failing health and of the rift within the CPT. He said that he expected more communists to give themselves up to the government following Udom's surrender.

Udom and his wife, Comrade Maitri, were sent to the Bangkok interrogation centre on Monday to be questioned by its chief, Pol Col Kasem Saengmit. Pol Maj-Gen Ari said that Udom and his wife would not be detained because there were no criminal charges pending against them. "We will question them only when necessary and they can go to the centre (interrogation centre) anytime they wish," he said.

Udom and a number of communist suspects, including Pluang Wannasi, were arrested and detained without trial by the late Field Marshal Aarit Thanarat in a purge of communist elements in 1958. Udom was released in 1965 and fled with his close friend Chit Phumisak to the densely-jungled Phuphan ranges in the northeast.

Udom, who was born in northern Lampang Province, was among the first group of Thai communists to attend the Marxist-Leninist Institute in Moscow. He is the only member of the Politburo who can speak Russian fluently. He was elevated to the Politburo in 1976, replacing Phin Bua-on, who was apprehended in Bangkok several years ago. He was named acting secretary-general of the CPT when the post's previous holder, Charoen Wangam, died in Beijing two years ago.

Udom, who was in charge of CPT front affairs, was one of three nominated for the post of secretary-general at a regional meeting in April this year which the party described as its fourth congress. The other two were party ideologue Prasit Taphianthong and Thong Chaemsi, who is in charge of military affairs. Udom is thought to have become disgruntled when Prasit was elected to the post.

Commenting on Udoh's surrender, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said that he didn't believe a top-ranking communist such as Udom was sincere in giving himself up to authorities. Gen Sitthi said that he still mistrusted Udom and several others who had defected before him. He said that the claims of starvation and a hard life in the jungle which ranking communists gave as the reason for their defection were neither logical nor believable.

"I used to work in anticommunist affairs and, therefore, have enough experience..." he added.

Hailing the surrender as a sign of the extent of the rift within the CPT, Army Commander-in-chief Gen Prayut Charumani said he believed Udom was upset after he was not elected party secretary-general because of his pro-Hanoi line, which is opposed by the predominately pro-Beijing faction within the executive. He also described the CPT's claim to have held its fourth congress this year as propaganda designed to bolster the sagging morale of members.

Meanwhile, Thoetphum Chaidi, a former labour leader and a CPT defector, said he suspected Udom might not have relinquished his Marxist ideology, and may try to prove to the party that he could perform his "front" affairs more efficiently in Bangkok. Thoetphum said Udom's surrender was clear indication of a rift between Udom and the other Politburo members, particularly Prasit.

Another Politburo member, Damri Ruangsutham, was arrested by Fourth Army Region troops in Ban Na San District, Surat Thani Province, in April last year and is awaiting trial.

NATION REVIEW Report

BK080505 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] In a way, the defection of Udom Sisuwan from the trouble-plagued Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) marks another major turn in the power struggle within the CPT leadership.

The Maoist wing, led by party strongman Wirat Angkhathawon, has further consolidated its power and might have even emerged the most powerful force in the outlawed party. If the intelligence reports suggesting that another Politburo member, Prasit Taphianthong, was elected by the recent CPT Fourth Congress, were correct, then undoubtedly Wirat has successfully taken control of the outlawed party.

Udom and Prasit, believed to have been backed by Wirat, were reportedly two major candidates vying for the post of party secretary general before the fourth congress, according to authoritative sources. Udom, who was elected a Politburo member, did not confirm to government authorities that he had decided to surrender because he was not given the party's top post, but officials believed his disappointment might be part of the motivation, considering the earlier intelligence reports that Udom himself was fighting hard to take over the party's top post.

Anyway, the fact that Udom has declared himself the advocate of a new line of thinking in the party (which was obviously defeated in the party congress) indicated that the pro-Beijing faction has at least fundamentally succeeded in maintaining its influence over the party platform.

Authoritative sources have told the NATION that Prasit might have been elected to the party's top post because of his tilt towards Wirat's faction recently. Prasit had originally belonged to a faction which grouped late party Secretary General Charoen Wangam and another Politburo member, Thong Chaemsi, who have been trying to keep a distance from the Chinese influence in the outlawed party. "But since Charoen died of a liver disease a few years back, Prasit was prompted to adjust his stance to strike a compromise with Wirat's faction. This is necessary for him to remain in power," a usually reliable source told the NATION.

Meanwhile, Thong was reportedly under heavy pressure from the pro-Chinese factions in the party because of his Vietnamese origin. He recently was said to have confided to his close aides that he would like to quit the party. Both civilian and military intelligence sources have said that Udom had tried to keep alive the "united front to coordinate the patriotic and democratic forces" of which he was chairman to help him achieve his goal. "This is an indication of his zeal to get the party's seniormost position. You know, the united front has virtually been rendered defunct, as most members have defected to the government," a source said.

He said that Udom was not elected to the party's top post partly because of the lurking skepticism among the rank and file within the party over his loyalty to the party. Udom was once arrested in the Sarit administration and during his detention at the Latyao detention centre, he had developed friendly relations with senior police officers of the Special Branch Division. Among them is former Special Branch Division Commander Pol Maj Gen Ari Karibut, to whom he surrendered on Monday. According to some intelligence reports, some of his opponents even charged him with being a "fifth-column" for the government.

Apart from Wirat's faction and the grouping led by Udom, there is also another pro-Chinese faction, led by former Politburo member Damri Ruangsutham. The group has been dubbed "Deng-ist group," after Deng Xiaoping. Damri and Wirat have been engaged in bitter conflicts in the past years. The controversy could be traced back to 1965, when the CPT moved the Voice of the People of Thailand (VOPT) clandestine radio station from Vietnam to southern China in Kunming. Wirat then managed to replace Atsani Phonlachan, a member on the party Central Committee attached to Damri's faction, with his follower, Sak Suphakasem, as head of the radio station, official sources said.

A source quoted an intelligence report as showing that Sak then castigated Atsani for adhering to the "feudalist style" of working. Sak also removed Suchin Akkharasamit, who is Atsani's follower, from the clandestine radio station, when he took over his new post.

The rift between Damri and Wirat, however, appeared to reach a peak in late 1970, when Damri launched a campaign against Wirat, criticizing his opponent for failing to pay adequate attention to the strengthening of party strongholds. The source, citing an intelligence report, said that at one time during the nine-month ideological debate, Wirat charged Damri with "revisionism". Both Wirat and Damri have their proteges in important slots in the party organization and it was not until the downfall of the "gang of four" in China that the balance of power between the two powerful factions tended to change in favour of the Dengist group, the source said.

"Damri should have been elected the new party secretary general, if he had not been arrested in April 1981," the source commented.

Damri's arrest had the effect of reversing the trend and helping Wirat remain as powerful as ever, if not leader of the most powerful faction in the pro-Chinese party. His arrest, the election of Prasit to the party top post, and the defection of Udom from the party thus indicated that the Maoist faction has finally emerged the most powerful and dominant force in the Thai Communist Party.

On the other hand, Udom's surrender to the government also confirmed the official analysis that the pro-Chinese line of thinking still plays the dominant part in the struggle of the party for control of the country.

Udom told officials after his surrender that he decided to defect because of his disillusionment with the pro-Chinese influence over the party. He was also quoted as saying that he was upset over the pro-Chinese "diehards" in the party leadership who refused to shift the party platform to a more nationalistic direction. "For one thing, Udom has not undergone education at the Marx-Lenin Institute in Beijing, the same way most of the other CPT leaders had. And this might be why he does not blindly adhere to the Chinese line," an authoritative source told the NATION yesterday.

The surrender of Udom, the seniormost CPT member ever to have defected to the government, also reaffirmed official belief about the serious ideological cracks within the party and suggests that more senior CPT members may follow in his footsteps in the foreseeable future.

Documents released by CPT after the fourth party congress have shown that the party would still place emphasis on its armed struggle based in the rural areas in line with the Maoist strategy of using the rural areas to gradually "strangle" the urban areas, despite growing pressure from the nationalistic and pro-Vietnam elements for a shift of importance to the struggle in the urban areas. The documents also show that the party still adheres to the traditional analysis that Thailand is a "semi-colonial, semi-feudal" society vis-a-vis the new line of thinking which says that the "capitalist conditions" have already prevailed in the country.

Footnote: The balance of power within the CPT leadership might have to be re-assessed if new intelligence reports that "party Secretary General Pracha Thanyaphaibun" is not Prasit, but Thong, proved to be true.

A highly authoritative source told the NATION yesterday that officials now tend to believe the new intelligence reports. "I am 80 percent confident that the party secretary general is Thong," he added. He said that although Thong does not carry much influence in the organization, he was probably the most respected person among the rank and file in the outlawed party. "This might be the reason why he was elected to the party top post," said the source, who added that Wirat and his followers have been much abhorred by party members for his nepotism.

NATION Editorial

BK090630 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Udom's Defection: Who Now Controls CPT Hierarchy?"]

[Text] Udom Sisuwan is a symbol. Udom Sisuwan was a man who rose high in the hierarchy of the Communist Party of Thailand. Udom Sisuwan was 24 years in the jungle, except for the periods he was in China for brief periods. Udom Sisuwan surrendered to the Thai authorities unconditionally. Does all that make sense? Taken together, the life of a man for 24 years -- the prime between the ages of 38 and 62 -- are the most productive, be he a dockworker or a cabinet minister. Why did Udom do what he did?

We do not have the answer, and we doubt very much that Udom has the answer. We have, unfortunately, more questions. Did something happen to him that soured him against the Pibulsonggram regime, during which his intellect started working the wrong way, so much so that he was quickly under detention when Sarit Thanarat snatched the reins of power? Or was it that Udom had a puerile intellect that told him that communism was the panacea for Thailand? We are not interested in how high he worked himself up in the CPT hierarchy, but we are really interested in what goes on in the mind of people who arrogate to themselves the right to find solutions for all problems.

In one of our rare statements we agree with Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot that Udom did not defect because of bad food and hard life in the jungle -- if he had stood it for 24 years he certainly can stand it as a top-ranking member of the CPT even if he is a sexagenarian. But unfortunately, Sitthi, as usual, came up with the non sequitur so typical of him -- that Udom thought that he could be more useful to the CPT by surrendering to the police than otherwise. For goodness' sake -- didn't Sitthi think that being underground in Bangkok and laying the foundation of urban terrorism would have served the cause of the CPT better?

Udom's surrender, logically, relates to statements made by two persons who cannot be more dissimilar in their outlook -- National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The one thing they are agreed on is that there is a split right now within the CPT as to whether the Chinese or Vietnamese are controlling them. Thach actually threatened Thailand while he was in Singapore that Hanoi would become more active in the CPT if Thailand did not show any "positive reaction." No better proof is necessary than the helicopter incident about which Thailand complained to the United Nations.

The obvious conclusion, definitely illusory, is that Thailand can sit back and wait for the leadership "battle royal" between China and Vietnam for the control of the CPT, but such a lackadaisical attitude must not lull the attitude of the government, more especially the internal security operations command (ISOC). Udom was a top man in the CPT and he is a victim of the Sino-Vietnamese rivalry for the control of the CPT. His defection should be taken very seriously, whether he is still a communist or not. There is no question that during the days of Udom's CPT activities he was pro-Chinese.

Does his defection mean that the Vietnamese are gaining the upper hand in the CPT? Let us not forget the words of Deng Xiaoping (we do not know what designation to use for him) when he was in Thailand: The Chinese Communist Party supports the CPT while the Chinese Government supports the Thai Government. That is a statement, openly made, which we thought we could live with, but if the Chinese are losing their grip over the CPT, a logical conclusion to be derived from Udom's defection, then ISOC has a real headache.

PRAYUT COMMENTS ON ARMY POSTS, UDOM SURRENDER

BK080725 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Speaking to newsmen yesterday, Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani said the planned appointment of commanders of the armed forces to become concurrently deputy supreme commanders would enhance coordination between the supreme commander and the commanders of the armed forces.

It would also save money from the national budget because the payscale for three field marshal posts would be eliminated. Prayut expressed the belief that the new appointment system will be followed in the coming years. He also expressed the hope that from now on the most senior and suitable commander from one of the three armed forces would be appointed supreme commander.

Asked about the surrender of a leading member of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], General Prayut said Udom Sisuwan contacted the 2d Army Region some time ago to convey his intention to surrender, possibly due to conflicts within the party. He said that so far he had received no report to confirm that Udom Sisuwan had surrendered. He said it would be good news if Udom had surrendered.

Prayut said the Fourth Congress of the CPT was different from previous congresses in that it took over a month to complete and it was held in separate places. The usual practice was for the congress to be held in a single place. The new practice could have irritated Udom Sisuwan.

Asked if the successful suppression of the communist terrorists in the hills would force them to move into the urban areas or on the plains, Prayut said it would not be easy for the communist terrorists to do so because it would require prior preparations. In any event, some of them would be able to infiltrate into the urban or plains areas but the authorities would be able to verify their presence. Prayut said most of the communist terrorists have lost confidence in their colleagues due to widespread distrust among them.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST DEFECTORS

BK100650 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot says that defected members of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand will be closely watched and help will be given to those who really want to reform. General Sitthi says that the number of defections of high-ranking members of the outlawed communist party has been extraordinarily high during the past months. He says that the reason for the marked increase of the defectors is the effects of the government's order No 65/25 which persuades the communists to lay down their arms and participate in the country's democratic system.

This minister adds that requests for protection by some of the defectors will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Those who have committed criminal offenses will be dealt with in the court of law.

HILLTRIBE INSURGENTS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

BK090738 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] A total of 82 hilltribe insurgents surrendered to Thai authorities on Monday. About 7,500 hilltribe people, including women and children, have left the jungles in the northern provinces of Phetchabun, Loei and Phitsanulok and come over to the government side.

Thai Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani earlier said that the high defection rate was the indicator of victory for the government. In a major suppression earlier this year, government forces crushed most of the insurgent strongholds, obstructing the insurgents' bid to secure a corridor to the northeast. In May alone the government forces seized two bases, killing 12 insurgents and wounding 16 others.

VNA REJECTS THAI ALLEGATION ON FORCE BUILDUP

OW091534 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 9 -- Japanese KYODO news service on September 7 quoted Thai military sources as saying that Vietnam had increased its forces in Kampuchea and was massing troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border for an attack after the rainy season.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject this fabrication. Similar allegations have often been made in an attempt to discredit Vietnam which, out of good will, has withdrawn part of its armed forces from Kampuchea, to serve the purpose of Beijing expansionism and hegemony to perpetuate tension and confrontation among Southeast Asian countries, thereby undermining peace and stability (?in the region).

CPC CONGRESS SAID TO REAFFIRM PRO-U.S. POLICY

BK091359 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] At the current 12th Congress of the CPC, Hu Yaobang said that China is siding with the Third World countries in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, a lofty internationalist duty. But, in fact, who are the friends and foes of the Chinese authorities?

The 12th party congress has been held in Beijing with the participation of nearly 1,600 delegates. No foreign guest except former U.S. President Nixon was invited to attend. Busy as they were, China's top leaders -- Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang -- took spare time to hold talks with Nixon on the need to strengthen Sino-U.S. relations against the Soviet Union and the world revolution.

Before the opening of the congress, Washington and Beijing at the same time made public a joint communique on the U.S. reduction of its arms sales to Taiwan. In fact, this agreement is nothing new because the United States continues to sell weapons to Taiwan. This agreement is a political investment Reagan supplied in time to Deng Xiaoping for his preparation of this congress.

Deng's closest international friend is the United States, who does not need to be worried about Hu Yaobang's statement, because at this congress the close, pro-U.S. policy is reaffirmed.

UNDERSTANDING, STUDYING CONGRESS DOCUMENTS URGED

BK081448 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Jul 82 pp 1-4

[Editorial: "Carry Out Well the Political Activities on the Resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Fifth VCP National Congress has reviewed the actual situation of our nation's revolution and set forth strategic tasks for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. The congress has determined tasks, orientations and targets, especially economic and social targets for the period 1981-85 and the 1980's. The congress has adopted policies and measures aimed at bolstering the party's fighting strength, the state's management capability and the workers' role in collective mastery. The congress documents are of great theoretical and practical significance and illuminate the way for the entire party, people and armed forces to score new achievements in the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Organizing discussion of the party documents for the entire party to grasp and implement the VCP congress resolutions is a very important task. The political report of the VCP Central Committee at the congress states: "After the Fifth VCP Congress A POLITICAL EDUCATION DRIVE will be carried out profoundly throughout the party using the discussion of the party congress resolutions as a means of educating party cadres and members on the party's line and policy. Serious criticism and self-criticism will also be conducted to criticize erroneous thoughts and enhance the revolutionary impetus and sense of responsibility of the VCP members in the new situation and task." (Footnote: political report at the Fifth VCP Congress, TAP CHI CONG SAN, issue No 4, 1982, p 84).

Implementing the resolutions of the national party congress, the VCP Central Committee Secretariat has decided to CARRY OUT A POLITICAL ACTIVITY DRIVE WHICH IS AIMED AT ENABLING ALL PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS TO UNDERSTAND PROFOUNDLY THE CONTENTS OF THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS OF THE CONGRESS AND DISCUSS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS RESOLUTIONS.

The VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers have further concretized the party national congress resolutions by implementing them in decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and those of the Council of Ministers, especially decisions on urgent and immediate tasks. Tasks concerning the study and implementation of the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions must be associated with those concerning the study and implementation of the decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. This political activity drive is aimed at meeting the following REQUIREMENTS:

-- To enable the party cadres and members, particularly the leading and managerial cadres in various echelons and sectors, to formulate uniform views and reach high unanimity on the basic contents of the documents; to firmly grasp the spirit of the decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers; and to criticize the erroneous views which run counter to the party's lines and policies.

-- On this basis, to review in depth the situation of the movement in localities, sectors and grassroots units and review the leadership activities of the party organizations in these places; to draw experience from the movement; and to strengthen solidarity and heighten the revolutionary offensive spirit, the sense of responsibility and work ability of party cadres and members.

-- To map out realistic programs of action for localities, sectors and grassroots units with effective measures for resolving urgent and immediate socioeconomic problems, successfully implementing the resolutions of the party congress and the decisions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers and overcoming mistakes and shortcomings at all costs.

The study of the party documents during this political activity phase is not similar to the discussion of draft documents during the previous first-round congresses of party organizations at various levels. In these first-round congresses, party members and delegates discussed draft documents with a view to contributing ideas for the formulation of documents to be presented at the party's national congress. At that time, party members and delegates had the right to make suggestions or amendments to the contents of draft documents in accordance with their knowledge in order to contribute positively to the common tasks of the party. These draft documents, after being discussed, amended and unanimously passed by the party's national congress, have become congress resolutions. The party's national congress of delegates is its highest leading organ. Its resolutions must be thoroughly understood and seriously implemented by the entire party. Every party cadre and member must speak and act in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the congress. This question pertains to the party's organizational principle.

This political activity drive is aimed at enabling party cadres and members to hold uniform views and reach a high unanimity of views on the basic contents of the documents. Therefore, efforts must be made to understand the contents of the documents clearly and to discuss further the various problems which were not discussed extensively at the first-round congresses, as well as problems and views relating to the present urgent tasks. Meanwhile, it is necessary to criticize erroneous views which run counter to the party's lines and policies.

We must overcome the tendency to neglect the study of the congress documents and the argument that the contents of these documents were already discussed at the first-round congresses. This tendency is reflected clearly in the perfunctory study of party resolutions. The documents approved by the national party congress contain important changes and amendments to the drafts. Failure to understand the contents of these documents thoroughly will make it impossible for us to correctly organize their implementation.

During this current phase of political activity, discussion should be organized among party cadres and members so that they will firmly grasp the contents of the documents of the congress and its views concerning such matters as the party's lines, the assessment of the present revolutionary situation and the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage.

As for the party's lines, the views of the congress affirm that the general socialist revolutionary line and the line on building the socialist economy set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress are correct. To accelerate socialist construction in our country, party cadres and members and the people must continue to grasp and implement these lines correctly.

As for the assessment of the revolutionary situation, the views of the congress represent a unanimity of views on the victories and achievements which our people have scored over the past years, and on the present actual economic and social situation of our country and the objective and subjective causes of this situation as mentioned in the documents.

As for tasks, the views of the congress reflect a clear understanding of the present two strategic tasks -- successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. They display an understanding that building socialism is the primary task and an awareness of the unyielding struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, the close association of these two strategic tasks, the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country, the acuteness and complexity of the struggle between us and the enemy and the struggle between socialism and capitalism. They are in unanimity with the four objectives and major economic and social policies and measures -- especially the requirements of socialist industrialization and the question of advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale production in the immediate future -- as well as with the main tasks of the 1981-85 5-year plan and other urgent economic tasks. They also reflect a firm grasp of the system of party leadership, people's mastery and state management -- a system which has been, significantly, further concretized in the documents of the party congress.

For more than half a century, our party cadres and members have maintained their fine tradition of achieving a high unanimity of views on matters concerning the party's lines and views on domestic and international affairs, and placed their firm confidence in the clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee.

However, aside from these basic strengths, a number of party cadres and members, due to their lack of correct and scientific thinking, their inadequate knowledge of the actual multifaceted situation or their wavering in the face of the present shortcomings, obstacles and difficulties, are entertaining views that are opposed to those of the party. Therefore, in this phase of political activity we must, through the study of the party congress documents, enable all party cadres and members to enhance their views, overcome erroneous thoughts and have a high unanimity of views on the basic contents of the documents.

First of all, it is necessary to overcome vague thoughts about the acuteness and complexity of the struggle between us and the enemy and the current struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths in our country.

It is necessary to eliminate the method of perceiving things onesidedly, subjectively and unscientifically, and not from a historical viewpoint. For example, some people see only military, political and diplomatic victories, while underestimating and even denying the economic and cultural achievements which our people have scored in their arduous struggle. They have failed to understand the necessary cause and effect relationship between these victories and achievements or have emphasized only mistakes and shortcomings in leadership and supervision while failing to properly evaluate the objective difficulties in analyzing the cause of the situation.

Localities and establishments are currently preparing for the second-round congresses of party organizations at various levels. This political activity phase must contribute positively to these preparations. On the basis of enhancing the understanding of the contents of the party congress documents and the spirit of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's decisions, party cadres and members must contribute their sound ideas to the work review reports and draft programs of action of their party committees and sectors, using them as a basis for preparing reports to be presented at the second-round congresses of party organizations.

In implementing the party congress resolutions, various party committee echelons must not only grasp the spirit of these resolutions, but must also correctly evaluate the actual situation of various aspects of their sectors, localities and units. They must extensively review strengths and weaknesses in their leadership and supervision over the implementation of the party's lines and resolutions in the past months. On this basis, they must positively and steadily formulate programs of action in order to, first of all, fulfill the 1982 state plan satisfactorily.

To implement the resolutions of the party congress, there must be a marked improvement in the qualities and capabilities of party cadres and members. Only when they strive to enhance their qualities and abilities and are determined to overcome their shortcomings and weaknesses will they be able to contribute positively to the implementation of the resolutions of the party, their sectors, their localities and their units. This political activity phase, in association with the review of the distribution of party membership cards, must be instrumental in improving the party cadres' and members' qualities and abilities.

In this political activity phase, all party cadres and members must use resolutions of the party congress as a guide for scrupulously reviewing their tasks over the past 5 years and carry out serious self-criticism in order to improve their revolutionary qualities and work abilities. The review of past tasks must be centered on -- as specified in a directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat -- awareness of current events and the party's lines and policies; the implementation of major tasks over the past 5 years; and the improvement of revolutionary qualities according to the requirements specified in the party political report. On the one hand, each party cadre and member must think and prepare carefully for the serious and realistic review of their tasks according to these requirements; in particular, leading and managerial cadres must set an example in this matter. On the other hand, party organizations must make party cadres and members aware of their mistakes and shortcomings and help them to have correct views and the determination to strive to meet the requirements of the revolutionary tasks in the new stage. In general, self-criticism and criticism by party cadres and members will be conducted in party chapters in close association with the review of the party membership card issuance and the holding of congresses of grassroots-level party organizations. The ideas, criticisms and remarks of the masses may be collected if they are needed. As for cadres involved in the preparations for the second-round congresses of all-level party organizations, they must carry out self-criticism under the supervision of party committee echelons.

The resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress are the light to illuminate the way for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. To turn these resolutions into reality, party cadres and members must firmly grasp the basic contents of these resolutions. The current political activity phase is aimed at helping the entire party to understand thoroughly the contents of the documents of the congress and discuss their implementation. It is of great significance in that it contributes to strengthening the solidarity and single-mindedness within the party on the basis of the party's revolutionary lines and views. In association with party membership card issuance and the holding of the second-round congresses of all-level party organizations, it helps to increase the party's fighting strength and create conditions for the party to fulfill its role as a vanguard party of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. All party committee echelons and party cadres and members must be fully aware of the significance of this political activity phase and strive to make it a splendid success.

VCP CONDOLENCES, TRIBUTE ON DEATH OF GOMULKA

Condolence Message Sent

OW061824 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 6 -- The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today sent the following message of condolences to the Polish United Workers Party:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam is deeply shocked at the news of the death of Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka, former first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, a well-known activist of Poland and of the international communists and workers movement. Comrade W. Gomulka made great contributions to the founding of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish United Workers Party, to socialist construction in Poland, as well as to the development and consolidation of the friendship and militant solidarity between Poland and Vietnam. "We extend our heartfelt condolences to you and the bereaved family."

VCP Delegation's Tribute

OW081021 Hanoi VNA in English 0849 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 7 — A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today called at the Polish Embassy in Hanoi and paid floral tribute to Wladyslaw Gomulka, former first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, who had just passed away.

The delegation included Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Committee for External Relations of the party Central Committee; and Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister.

The delegation wrote in the mourning book: "Boundless regret for Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka, a well-known activist of Poland and of the international communists and worker's movement, who made great contributions to the development and consolidation of the friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Poland."

LAO INDUSTRY MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

OW092105 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 9 -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry, Small Industry and Forestry led by its vice-minister, Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan, visited Vietnam from August 26 to September 9.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation visited several economic establishments and reviewed with officials of the Vietnamese Ministries of Construction, Power, Water Conservancy, Light Industry, Food Industry and other concerned agencies the implementation of the agreement on economic, scientific and technological co-operation between the two governments for 1982.

Minutes of the discussions were signed in Hanoi yesterday by the Lao vice-minister and the Vietnamese ministers of the ministries concerned. Present on the occasion were Dang Thi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, president of the Commission for Economic Liaison with Foreign Countries; Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the C.P.V. C.C., minister of construction; and others. Also present were Maysouk Saysompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao section of the Lao-Vietnam economic, cultural, scientific and technological co-operation, now on mission in Vietnam; and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL PROMISES SUPPORT FOR SRV

OW092100 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 9 -- Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director-general of UNESCO, has renewed his promise to continue UNESCO's support for Vietnam. He was receiving the credentials of Nguyen Van Nhan, Vietnam's permanent representative to the UNESCO, in Paris on September 7. Present on the occasion were Deputy Director-General J. Kabore and other high officials of the UNESCO director-general's office.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH MALAYSIAN ENVOY

OW080929 Hanoi VNA in English 0843 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 7 -- Malaysian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Abdul Halim bin Ali today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially conversed with him.

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW301916 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 30 -- Prasetiyo Pujo, new Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with him. Also present on this occasion were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Vice-Director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State Le Trang.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES SRV ENVOY, VIEWS TIES

OW280010 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 27 -- Angola is always with Vietnam in national construction and defence, declared President Jose Eduardo dos Santos when accepting the credentials of Vietnamese Ambassador Ho Tu Truc in Luanda on August 21.

He condemned the expansionist policy of the Chinese ruling circles, and voiced support for the good will of Vietnam in solving outstanding problems with China. Angola rejoices at its good relations with Vietnam and hopes that they will further develop in many fields, he said.

MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO, SRV ENVOY DISCUSS TIES

OW280014 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 27 -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has expressed the hope that relations between his country and Vietnam will continue developing in many fields in the common interests of the two peoples.

Speaking to the new Vietnamese ambassador, Nguyen Minh Phuong, on Thursday, he expressed satisfaction over the development of these relations over the past years. President Jose Lopez Portillo said that the government and people of Mexico admired the Vietnamese people's success in national construction and defence. For his part, Nguyen Minh Phuong thanked the Government and people of Mexico, especially President Jose Lopez Portillo, for their sympathy and support.

Afterwards, Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong and his staff laid a wreath at the monument dedicated to the memory of Mexicans falling in the struggle against foreign aggression from 1846 to 1847.

BRIEFS

SOVIET BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION SPECIALISTS -- Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at the Thang Long bridge construction site recently scored new achievements to greet the 37th founding anniversary of the SRV and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. They assembled spans Nos 5 and 6 of the bridge in 8 days and are striving to complete spans Nos 7, 8, 9 and 10 before Vietnam's National Day, 2 September. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

HANOI ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- Hanoi Municipality has extended economic and technical cooperation toward 16 provinces to exploit the country's potentials in raw materials and technical and material bases in order to strengthen industrial production and accelerate agricultural development. Hanoi has signed two-way economic contracts with Binh Tri Thien, Quang Ninh, Son La, Ben Tre and Lang Son Provinces for raw materials, agricultural products and goods exchange for this year valued at 204 million dong. These provinces have initially supplied to Hanoi a volume of raw materials and goods valued at 28 million dong. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY FOOD CONFERENCE -- The Ho Chi Minh City food industry sector recently held a conference with representatives from 21 southern provinces and cities to discuss measures to develop industrial crops and food processing methods between 1983-85. The sector plans to increase the average output of sugar, tobacco, tea, vegetables and fruit by 20 percent annually. The sector is formulating plans to cooperate with its counterparts in the Soviet Union, Cuba, Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist countries to develop the planting and processing of industrial crops, especially pineapple, tobacco and tea. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

AUSTRALIA

GHAZALI, FRASER DISCUSS KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM

BK070259 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] Malaysia's Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has made a surprise, unofficial visit to Canberra for talks with Australia's prime minister, Mr Fraser, and the foreign minister, Mr Street. Political correspondent (John Lombard) reports from Canberra:

[Begin recording] Although no announcement had been made by the Australian Government and the Malaysian High Commission in Canberra -- it was unaware of it -- officials confirmed that the three men had lunch at Mr Fraser's official residence in Canberra. Mr Street also had separate talks with his Malaysian counterpart, who has been in Australia on a private visit.

The discussions fulfilled an undertaking given by Mr Fraser during his trip to Kuala Lumpur last month. Then, Mr Fraser promised to brief the Malaysian Government on talks he was to have with the Chinese Government in Beijing -- the next stop on his Asian tour. When Mr Fraser heard at the weekend that Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie was making a private visit to Australia, he arranged for the Malaysian foreign minister to fly down to Canberra from Sydney.

I understand that prominent in the discussion was the issue of the new coalition that has been formed in Kampuchea. In June, the leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions signed the declaration setting up the new coalition. This was welcomed by the states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- and China. Vietnam was predictably critical and claimed the coalition was an attempt to put a new face on the Khmer Rouge, who have been accused of committing genocide in Cambodia.

The issue of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations will come later this month at the General Assembly meeting in New York, and sources told me that the Australian cabinet is to decide its decision in the next few weeks. Despite opposition from ASEAN, Australia abstained for the first time when the credentials question came up in the world body last year.

I understand that Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie was particularly interested in what Mr Fraser could tell him of China's view on the Kampuchean coalition, and a source told me that the Malaysian minister did not put any pressure on Mr Fraser or Mr Street to change the Australian vote at the United Nations.

The talks over lunch were described as very friendly and was said to be a good indication of the close relationship that has been built up between the two governments. [end recording]

VISA BAN ON SOVIET SCIENTISTS BEING REVIEWED

BK081021 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Australia is considering modifying its policy of not granting entry visas to top Soviet scientists. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, told a meeting of the joint government parties today that the policy adopted in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was more severe than that of other countries including the United States. Mr Street said Australia was considering bringing its policy into line with other countries.

The statement followed Australia's refusal some weeks ago to allow two Soviet scientists to visit Perth for an international conference of biochemists.

MIGRATION MINISTER DISCUSSES AGREEMENT WITH SRV

BK100119 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 9 Sep 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] After 4 years of negotiations, the Australian Government has reached an agreement with Vietnam's government which will permit Vietnamese migrants to come to Australia. (John Lombard) reports from Canberra:

[Begin recording] Since the fall of Saigon, now known as Ho Chi Minh City, in April 1975, Australia has accepted more than 52,000 Indochinese refugees, most of them Vietnamese. About 2,000 of them fought pirates and stormy seas to arrive off the Australian coast in boats, and the rest were accepted by Australia from various refugee camps in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. But for the last 4 years, the Australian Government has been trying to deal directly with the Vietnam Government in Hanoi over about 6,000 people who have been sponsored by Vietnamese who have already arrived in Australia. Most of them are close family, but there has been a reluctance from the part of the Hanoi government to allow them to leave.

There have also been difficulties, according to sources here, in getting access to Vietnamese officials. In fact, it is only relatively recently that the Vietnam Government has allowed Australian immigration and health officials into the country to carry out essential medical checks on the prospective migrants. However, the way now seems to be clear for the first group of about 450 Vietnamese migrants to come to Australia. Australian officials are now in Ho Chi Minh City processing the applications. They'll probably be flown out either directly to Australia or via Bangkok, although negotiations are continuing on that score. I spoke to the minister for immigration, John Hodges, and asked him about the progress being made on the processing of the migrants:

[Hodges] Well, I am very pleased to report that the orderly departure of people from Vietnam is about to take place. It has taken now 4 years for my department to reach agreement with the Vietnamese authorities on this subject. Lists have been agreed to, and currently — indeed this week, I understand -- processing of the first 450 people of a total of about 6,000 has actually commenced. So, I am confident that in 2 or 3 months time we will probably see first arrivals in Australia.

[Question] Are you hopeful that all of the 6,000 will eventually be able to come to Australia?

[Answer] Yes, I am. There are some very touching cases here, of course. You have children who have made it to Australia... I have got one particular case referred to me where two young children about 4 years ago came to Australia. Their father drowned on the boat coming across to Malaysia and their mother, they have discovered, is back in Vietnam. So, hopefully, we can get some priority to cases of that nature. Yes, I am hopeful that the 6,000 will be able to come.

[Question] What are the problems that you mention of negotiating with the Vietnamese?

[Answer] Well, there have been protracted negotiations and it has just been a case of reaching agreement with the Vietnamese authorities. We have been prepared to put officers in there now for many years and have only just recently achieved that result. We've got officers in there, the normal health checks are taking place, I understand, using Vietnamese doctors. And so the process is really rolling.

[Question] Now, these people, most of them would have come, presumably, from the south of the country?

[Answer] Yes, it is my understanding that the majority of them have, and they will be primarily, I understand, from Ho Chi Minh City. [end recording]

HAYDEN CHALLENGES FRASER TO HOLD EARLY ELECTION

BK091104 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, says the government is considering as a matter of urgency whether to extend the powers of the royal commission into the ship painters and dockers union. In documents tabled in Parliament earlier this week, the commissioner, Frank Costigan, called for powers to issue search warrants and writs that would legally compel people to appear before the commission. Meanwhile, legislation enabling the government to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate tax evasion schemes has been passed in the House of Representatives. The schemes were revealed in an interim report by Mr Costigan.

The federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, has challenged Mr Fraser to call an early election over the issue of tax avoidance. Mr Hayden said the Australian people should be able to decide on, what he termed, this national scandal. He said tax evasion on a huge scale had become a way of life with Liberal Party members and supporters. However, Mr Fraser and Mr Hayden's call for an early election showed how inconsistent the opposition leader could be.

BRIEFS

BANK BRANCH IN PRC -- The Bank of New South Wales has become the first Australian bank to open a branch in China. The Wales chairman, Sir (Noel Foley), said the main role of the office in Beijing would be to promote a flow of goods, services and commercial information between Australia and China. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 82 BK]

WHEAT SALES TO IRAQ -- The Wheat Board has announced the sale of a further 75,000 tons to Iraq. The wheat will be shipped over the next 2 months. The sale brings total wheat sales this year to 558,000 tons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

REPRESENTATIVE TO UN -- Australia's new permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Richard Woolcott, presented his credentials on 1 September to the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar. Mr Woolcott has held the positions of high commissioner to Ghana, ambassador to Indonesia and ambassador to the Philippines. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

WEST SAMOAN CITIZENSHIP ACCORD -- The New Zealand and Western Samoan Governments have signed an agreement which deprives nearly 100,000 Western Samoans of the right to automatic New Zealand citizenship. The agreement is a special addition to the bilateral friendship treaty signed by the two governments in 1962. It overturns a recent Privy Council ruling which said most Samoans were New Zealand citizens, whether they were living in New Zealand or Western Samoa. Under the annex to the treaty, which was signed in the Western Samoan capital of Apia, only Samoans now living in New Zealand are granted automatic right to New Zealand citizenship. Included are more than 20,000 people, among whom are several thousand overstayers -- islanders staying illegally in New Zealand after the expiry of their temporary entry permits. Only 1100 Western Samoans a year from the island will be allowed to seek permanent residence in New Zealand. The ruling had caused concern in Canberra. As there are no restrictions on New Zealanders migrating to Australia, it was feared federal immigration targets could be severely affected by an influx of Western Samoans. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Aug 82 p 22 BK]

MALAYSIA

PLO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PLANS FOR 'ARAFAT VISIT

BK061033 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sep. 6 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat plans to visit Malaysia as part of a wider regional tour, the PLO representative here, Ahmad al-Farra, said today. Mr. al-Farra said Mr. 'Arafat wished to personally thank Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed for Malaysia's support of the Palestinian cause. The PLO representative was speaking to reporters after calling on the parliamentary secretary to the Foreign Ministry, Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, at the Foreign Ministry here.

Mr. 'Arafat, he said, wished to visit several countries in the region and wanted to start with Malaysia. However, no date had yet been set for the visit as Mr. al-Farra was still making the arrangements. Mr. al-Farra noted that Malaysia was the first Asian non-Arab country to grant Al-Fatah (the largest Palestinian group within the PLO) an office in Kuala Lumpur as early as June 1969.

The Al-Fatah office was elevated to the office of the PLO in 1974.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO ASIA, EUROPE -- The king has presented credentials to the Malaysian High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea, Mr Kamaruddin Abu, and the Malaysian ambassador to Austria, Mr Ajit Singh. Earlier, the king also presented credentials to the Malaysian ambassador to Indonesia, Datuk Mohamed Rahmat. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW JAKARTA PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

BK091523 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Singapore has reached agreement in principle with Indonesia on the purchase of Indonesian liquefied natural and petroleum gas, LNG and LPG, for Singapore's power stations. Mr Lee Kuan Yew told a news conference in Jakarta today that he had raised with President Suharto certain specific areas of interest. One is the possibility of a pipeline from the Natunas to Batam, from where Singapore can tap the gas. Singapore expressed a willingness to enter into a firm commitment provided a pipeline is laid to Batam and Singapore will make the connection from Batam to Singapore.

Another possibility is a second source from the Conoco gas field about 400 kilometers northeast of Singapore. The size of this field has not been determined but if it is found sufficiently large to justify an investment of a pipeline, again this can be done through Batam down to Singapore.

The third possibility is a purchase of LPG from the Arjuna field about 600 kilometers southeast of Singapore. In this case, however, a Japanese firm, called C. Itoh, will be involved. This is because Singapore will not be able to use all the fractions in the LPG. It will only use the heavier fractions. The proposal will be subject to negotiation between C. Itoh and Pertamina.

The prime minister and President Suharto also discussed the joint promotion of tourist projects and the development of Batam. On tourism, Mr Lee said Singapore now has four times the number of tourists that Indonesia has. There is a mutual advantage if we can make tourists come to Singapore in larger numbers, because from Singapore they can go on package tours to Yogyarkata, Borobudur, Bali or other Indonesian tourist destinations. The prime minister said he believed there is tremendous potential to be tapped.

Singapore, he pointed out, convinced the Malaysians that there was a potential to have a direct flight between Singapore and Penang and vice versa. The result has been a tourist boom in Penang.

On Batam, Mr Lee stressed that progress had been made. He said the Indonesian minister in charge of the Batam project, Dr Habibie, would be visiting Singapore later this year. He will meet members of the international chambers of commerce and industries and others who want to clarify certain issues.

The prime minister said he explained to Dr Habibie that the decision to invest in Batam was made by the industrialist, but Mr Lee stressed the Indonesian promoters must pick the kind of industries they want and interest the industrialist in them.

Asked to clarify cooperation between Singapore and Indonesia on defense, Mr Lee pointed out that there has been bilateral cooperation both in intelligence and security matters. There have been some joint naval and air exercises. At a later stage, the exercises will become trilateral and at least [as heard] quadrilateral. It is a matter which will have to evolve naturally. The idea will be multinational exercises and encompassing all members, so that there will be no misunderstanding as to the perception of the communist threat.

Mr Lee said he and President Suharto shared the same perception of the nature of the long-term threat to this region. They want no communist influence, aggression or subversion either from the Vietnamese, Chinese or communist [as heard] or any of these from a major power or a major power acting through a surrogate. Me Lee said we were doing well, and if they left us alone, we would do better still. Mr Lee said if they left our internal elements and dissidents alone instead of encouraging them, then we could all be friends.

Asked to explain his perception of the long-term threat from the Vietnamese, Mr Lee said he did not think the Vietnamese were by themselves a threat. To be a threat, they must have a military productive capacity. They only have fighting men and no industrial capacity. Their threat emerges from the supply of weaponry by the Soviets.

Mr Lee said the bone of contention between China and Vietnam and the Americans supporting China against Vietnam is not just over Kampuchea, it is the increasing Russian influence in Vietnam, particularly in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay. He pointed out that as long as there was Soviet presence and the danger of long-term increased capacity to use Vietnamese bases, Vietnam must expect the present situation to continue. The Americans will go on denying them economic aid and diplomatic recognition until they cut off their links with the Soviet Union.

On Kampuchea, Mr Lee said the tragedy of the whole conflict was that Kampuchea was really the side issue. The main issue was whether the Soviets will become a major power in the region because of Vietnam.

There will be a telecast of the prime minister's news conference after the 9:45 English news on TV.

The prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew are back in Singapore. On their departure from Jakarta, they were seen off at Halim airport by President Suharto and Mrs Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik and Mrs Malik and several senior cabinet ministers.

BULLETIN TODAY VIEWS PROBLEMS OF U.S.-RP RELATIONS

Part I -- U.S. Press Criticism

HK090144 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Sep 82 pp 7, 12

[Article by correspondent Joe L. Magbanua: "Marcos To Come Face to Face With U.S. Criticism (first of a series)"]

[Text] An American news weekly once featured the Philippines in its cover story as the "Powder Keg in the Pacific." Filipinos who knew better just laughed off the canard as typical of the American press which, according to REUTERS NEWS AGENCY, "five out of six" Americans no longer believe in.

The "powder keg" that TIME reported would blow the Philippines sky-high must have been dud, as TIME itself usually is, because exactly three years to the month after that Sep 24, 1979, issue, the president of the much-maligned country in the Pacific, Ferdinand E. Marcos, will go on a state visit to the U.S.

The presence of the Filipino leader in Washington, D.C., (his first was in September 1966) should also blast the myth that TIME and its ilk had woven, about the state of his health. President Ronald Reagan invited President Marcos to his country while both were attending the summit conference at Cancun, Mexico, last year. While there, Marcos water-skied, to the consternation of the Western media; and he is, today, strong enough to go 15 rounds of boxing with his ill-wishers.

Thus, come September, the president will come face to face with his critics, the doubting Thomases, and of course, with those who had applauded him. For it is not correct to say that all Americans didn't like the president's resort to martial law "in order to save the republic and to reform society." It was precisely because Marcos had considerable U.S. approval for what he did, which approval rose to crescendo as martial law turned out to be good for the nation after all, that the U.S. Government agreed to play host to him for the second time.

And why not? Despite predictions among American cynics that martial law would turn out to be another Frankenstein that would destroy its creator, despite warnings that the Philippines would be another flashpoint in this part of the world and despite jeers from certain Filipino expatriates, this nation had not only survived manmade and natural disasters but had also emerged stronger from the martial law experience.

The Philippines, in its moment of crisis, did not involve U.S. forces in the solution of its domestic problems despite its being an ally, as evidenced by the three agreements between them: the mutual defense pact, the military assistance pact, and military bases agreement. In the Vietnam fiasco, some 50,000 Americans died; here, not a single American soldier was ever drawn to the secessionist "front." Filipinos fought their own battles alone against homegrown rebels and subversives, and against foreign-backed separatists in the south.

President Marcos goes to the United States not as a mendicant with palms outstretched praying for alms, nor as an errant prodigal son asking for forgiveness for past transgression, nor as a weak commander-in-chief asking to be bailed out of a military situation which has gone out of control. He goes as a leader of a nation which has undergone a transformation from one controlled by the oligarchy to a nation with new ideology -- the Filipino ideology.

Addressing the joint session of the U.S. Congress in 1966, the Philippine president warned Americans of the grand design of communism to create world hegemony, if not world domination. He reminded them that the communists eventually gobbled up the vast Chinese mainland by first winning the rural folks to their side. Once the rural areas fell, the cities also fell. From the standpoint of Red global strategy, the rural areas of the world are Asia, Latin America, and Africa, while the United States and Western Europe constitute the cities.

Thus, looking back and, at the same time, appraising contemporary events, observers would immediately notice that the communists had faithfully adhered to their battle plan. Their incursions in the Asian mainland, in South America, as well as in neighboring island countries, unerringly point to the rural-areas-first-and-then-the cities priority scheme to cover the world with their ideology. Filipinos do not have to look beyond their shores to be convinced of this scheme. In their bid to conquer the archipelago, the communists' thrust start in the rural areas.

Part II -- Anti-Marcos Drive

HK100133 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by correspondent Joe L. Magbanua: "'Demo' on FM State Visit in United States Collapses Even Before It Has Started (second of a series)'"]

[Text] There could have been no better timing of the second state visit of President Marcos to the United States than at this stage of RP-U.S. relations and in the context of the presidential image before the world.

The president and the first lady, Madam Imelda R. Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Metro Manila, had journeyed to the mainland China where they formalized relations between the two countries. They had also gone to Soviet Russia where they signed agreements on economic and cultural matters. Moreover, in that epochal sojourn to Saudi Arabia, they secured assurances that the Philippines would have continuous supply of much-needed oil, patronage of Filipino labor and increased trade relations.

China, Russia and Saudi Arabia -- relations between each of them are sufficient credentials for a country to be held in esteem in the family of nations. It is the triumphant aftermath of the first couple's historic journeys to these prominent states of the world that they go to the White House in Washington, D.C.

As he prepared his U.S. state visit, President Marcos has observed that every time the Islamic Conference board is about to commence, separatist remnants in the south would go on a binge of terroristic activities in order to impress the conference that they still constitute a force to reckon with and, therefore, deserve continued financial and military aid.

Similarly, Filipino "rebel" stragglers in the United States had bally-hooed in the Western press their projected "demo" timed for the president's arrival. This was obviously to drumbeat once more a self-serving fund drive, for their coffers are virtually empty after one-time contributors had turned their backs on them -- in disgust.

Where have all the collected funds all these years gone? What have the self-proclaimed "rebels" done that should merit the continued support of Filipino communities in the U.S.? These are among the queries that the "rebels" had not answered satisfactorily to this day. As a matter of fact, the demoralization that has been sweeping what remained of "rebel" ranks has been attributed to discoveries that supposed "common funds" went to the wrong pockets.

Equally furious over the fund anomalies are contributors who claimed: "We were gypped by our fellow countrymen in the name of national liberation." They were sweettalked into parting with their hard-earned money for "patriotic rallies and demonstrations" mostly by paid mask-wearing non-Filipino, for attending luncheon and dinner meetings at exorbitant administration prices, for financially supporting propaganda sheets and for other "logistical purposes."

Today, former contributors to the "rebel" cause know better. Thus, "rebel" stragglers have to invent new gimmicks which they think would be free from suspicion from members of the Filipino communities across the vast American Continent.

But the much-publicized and talked-about "demo" on the state visit of the Philippine president has collapsed even before it has started. At any rate, the Philippine president will go on a state visit to the U.S. When he did it for the first time in 1966, he had just received his first four-year mandate, and any issue against him was out of order.

How the president will be received in the U.S. and what he would say there this time, of course, remain to be heard. One thing is certain, though; the Americans will see and hear for themselves the man who availed of the constitutional measure that the Americans had incorporated into the Filipinos' fundamental law during their colonial administration here. They will, for sure, be in for a surprise. For while the American governors-general had utilized martial law to prevent the "native" from staging an uprising, as they also did in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other colonies, the Filipino president used it not only "to save the republic" but also to "reform society."

Saving the society from the onslaught of those who would assume state power through force and violence and maintaining law and order, constitute the inescapable rationale of martial law wherever it is availed of. The Philippine president gave meaning and substance to the emergency measure by utilizing it to extirpate the roots of rebellion by introducing novel and unprecedented reforms in all facets of society.

The declaration of martial law "to reform society" appears to be the bone of contention of those who opposed, and still criticize, the Philippine president in imposing "1081," but the country's Supreme Court sustained its exercise. And to Filipinos who adhere to the rule of law, it was enough that the high tribunal had spoken. To them, that's what matters.

MRS MARCOS DISCLOSES PLOT TO DISCREDIT HER

HK100017 Manila Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The first lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, has disclosed a plot of anti-government elements to create disorder in Metro Manila while she is out of the country accompanying President Marcos. Mrs Marcos revealed this plot during a meeting with Metro Manila mayors, vice mayors, barangay leaders, police and military officers. She said the plot was similar to the abortive plan of subversives and labor leaders to destabilize the government through violence.

In the case of Metro Manila, the first lady said, the objective of the antigovernment elements is to discredit her as Metro Manila governor and as wife of the president. Mrs Marcos said the planned disorder is also intended to embarrass her and the president while they are in the United States.

She called the meeting to adopt measures which will ensure the peace and stability of Metro Manila, especially during her absence.

CUBA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS

OW071231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, Sept 7 (AFP) -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today said "negative" U.S. policy toward his country would likely remain unchanged despite Cuba's expressed (?willingness) to normalize its relations. Mr Malmierca told newsmen that Cuba had encountered a "non-cooperative attitude" from the United States in the past when it brought up its desire to normalize diplomatic relations.

Mr Malmierca, 52, arrived here today from Frankfurt, Germany, for an official visit to the Philippines to exchange opinions over various international issues, particularly those which might be taken up in the seventh meeting of non-aligned countries next year.

Cuba is the present chairman of the non-aligned countries whose scheduled meeting in Baghdad [words indistinct] through this year. Mr Malmierca said that the meeting would most likely be held in New Delhi early next year.

Technology Agreement Signed

OW091249 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The president today hailed the signing of a technological and scientific agreement between the Philippines and Cuba as an auspicious start in the transfer of technology to Third World countries. The chief executive pointed out that it is now necessary for those in the Third World with new knowledge and progress to spread these to the developing nations. At the same time, the president emphasized that the Philippines and Cuba are getting closer to each other because of this policy among Third World countries.

SUSPECTED CPP MEMBERS ARRESTED IN QUEZON CITY

OW091251 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Military intelligence operatives have foiled an attempt by antigovernment forces to hold a top-level meeting in Quezon City, with the arrests of three suspected members of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. Arrested were (Isagani Sarano) who carries a 150,000-peso reward on his head, (Ricardo Reyes) and (Joselyn de Guzman), all alleged members of the national commission for mass movement of the CPP. The three were arrested while they were waiting for other participants of the top-level meeting to arrive. The aborted conference would have brought together ranking officials of religious groups, oppositionists, CPP members and representatives of labor groups. Those arrested were charged with conspiracy to commit rebellion.

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KYODO EXAMINES SCOPE OF ABE'S COMING VISIT TO PRC

OW110849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 11, KYODO -- Japanese Trade Minister Shintaro Abe will leave next Tuesday on a six-day visit to China in a bid to reaffirm the two countries' determination to expand their bilateral economic cooperation.

The visit, first to be made to China by a Japanese political leader in the wake of the diplomatic settlement of the row over the textbook issue, is regarded here as the "litmus test" on China's future stance toward Japan. The settlement came earlier this week when China accepted Japan's proposal for mending the government's revision of school textbook accounts of Japanese wartime acts in China.

Abe, minister of international trade and industry, is making the visit prior to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China later this month. He is expected to hold talks with top Chinese leaders in Beijing, including strongman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The official purpose of the visit to is to attend a ceremony to be sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) there to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

According to informed sources here, the talks with the Chinese leaders will cover the proposed increased in financial support for the Japan-China joint project to develop oil resources in Bohai Bay and Japanese participation in other Chinese oil development projects, including those in the Yellow Sea.

LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS EDUCATION MINISTRY BOMBING

OW130641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept 13, KYODO -- A radical leftist group has claimed responsibility for attacking the Education Ministry and the headquarters of the Liberal-Democratic Party with Molotov cocktails last week, police said Monday.

Handbills distributed by the League of Communists Saturday said the armed attack was carried out in response to struggles by Asian peoples against Japanese imperialism, police officials said. They said the handbill is headlined: "Textbook Prettification of Invasion Should Be Condemned," in an obvious reference to the just-settled school textbook dispute involving Japan, China and South Korea.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL APPROVES SPENDING HIKE

OW130515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 13, KYODO -- The National Defense Council Monday approved the Defense Agency's request for a 7.3 percent increase in defense spending in fiscal 1983 starting next April. This compares with the 7.8 percent hike this year. The approval came after hot debates for and against the defense spending increase, government sources said.

While Finance Minister Michio Watanabe called for restraint on defense spending in view of the current deficit-ridden national budget, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Economic Planning Agency Chief Toshio Komoto said the first priority should go to defense budget. "We were asked by the United States to make greater defense effort at the Japan-U.S. security consultative meeting at Honolulu earlier this month," Sakurauchi was quoted as saying in endorsing the 7.3 percent defense spending hike. Komoto echoed and said the defense budget increase is necessary to put Japan's 1983-87 defense buildup program "into orbit," according to the sources.

Watanabe recently tendered his resignation to take responsibility for a yen 2.88 trillion (dollar 11.3 billion) tax revenue shortfall in fiscal 1981. But he has stayed in the office at the request of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The government plans to keep its overall national spending in fiscal 1983 below the level of the current fiscal year.

SUZUKI TO DECLARE FINANCIAL 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

OW101305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 10, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in an unusual public gesture, will declare on September 16 that Japan's national finances are in a "state of emergency," informed sources said Friday. The declaration, to be made at a special news conference, was billed as an effort by the prime minister to seek the nation's understanding for the serious fiscal crisis resulting from tremendous revenue shortfalls.

The sources said, however, that it was actually intended as a political compromise -- an alternative to an early convocation of an extraordinary Diet session, which has been demanded by prominent figures within the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). These politicians, including three former prime ministers, have urged him to call the Diet into an extraordinary session at an early date and frankly explain the fiscal crisis to the nation.

The decision to issue a declaration of a state of financial emergency followed a series of meetings held this week by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa with four former prime ministers -- Takeo Fukuda, Takeo Miki, Kakuei Tanaka and Nobusuke Kishi -- the sources said. Of them, all but one -- Tanaka -- called for an early convocation of an extraordinary Diet session. However, Suzuki is reluctant to comply with the demand.

The sources said the prime minister's unusual news conference would produce no small repercussions in the political world at a time when the Cabinet and the LDP are increasingly split over the assessment of the economic situation and the need for pump-priming measures, with only about a month to go before the public announcement of the date for the LDP's presidential election. After explaining the fiscal plight at the news interview, they said, Suzuki would answer questions from the press corps.

The focal point of attention is how far Suzuki will go in clarifying specific measures to fulfill his public pledge to eliminate deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984, the sources said.

Fukuda and other LDP leaders critical of Suzuki's policy are urging him to abandon the public pledge which they contend is already far removed from reality. By so doing, they want to call Suzuki to account for what they consider the failure of his economic policy, with an eye to the LDP's upcoming presidential election, the sources said. Under these circumstances, they said, the prime minister's unusual statement on the fiscal crisis will no doubt result in further fueling an intra-party jockeying for political advantage with the approach of the presidential election.

In the statement, the prime minister is expected to note that tax revenue shortfalls for the current fiscal year ending next March will amount to yen 5-6 trillion (dollar 19-23 billion). He will also say that this will have a serious effect on the fiscal 1983 budget.

As another indicator of the fiscal crisis, Suzuki will point out that the outstanding balance of public bond issues will add up to yen 100 trillion (dollar 385 billion), the sources said. He is also expected to stress the necessity of taking emergency measures to tide over the fiscal plight, including a drastic curb or freeze on government workers' wages, the sources said.

MIYAZAWA URGES EXPEDITION OF ECONOMY PACKAGE

OW101313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 10, KYODO — Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa instructed officials of three government offices Friday to expedite preparations for the adoption of a new business-stimulating package. Miyazawa issued the instruction when he summoned ranking officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the Finance Ministry and the Economic Planning Agency to his office to adjust views on the necessity for the government to adopt a new pump-priming package.

Miyazawa's action came amid a growing discrepancy of views between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other key members of his Cabinet on the advisability of the government adopting such a package under the present circumstances.

At a regular Cabinet meeting earlier Friday, Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, called for early convening of an extraordinary Diet session for the adoption of a new set of measures to shore up the faltering economy.

Prime Minister Suzuki, however, has been showing a negative attitude regarding the advisability of taking such measures, pointing out that reconstruction of public finances takes precedence over pump-priming measures in view of the soaring fiscal deficit.

While admitting that the Japanese economy is now in a slump, Suzuki told a meeting of prefectural governors earlier Friday that he had no intention of pledging additional fiscal spending on general public works projects in compiling a supplementary budget for this fiscal year ending next March. Suzuki said any additional public works investments should be limited to such projects as natural disaster rehabilitation projects.

In this connection, Miyazawa indicated at a press conference after the meeting with the officials of the three government offices that the government would have to pledge additional general-purpose public works spending in the supplementary budget. Miyazawa's statement, political observers said, was apparently prompted by the heated discussions which took place at Friday's Cabinet meeting about the advisability of adopting a new pump-priming package and the fact that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party had also decided it was necessary for the government to adopt it by the end of this month.

In a related development, Kazuo Sugiyama, director general of MITI's Industrial Policy Bureau, reported the results of meetings held between Abe and 21 representatives of key industries this week to review the present state of the domestic economy. At the meetings, the ind[illegible] leaders reported that business conditions are deteriorating rapidly in most indus[illegible]ie

Ministry sources said MITI had decided to enforce business-stimulating measures as soon as possible under such circumstances. Based on this decision, the sources said, the ministry would work out a pump-priming package by around September 25.

Meanwhile, a government leader indicated the formal adoption of the new package by the government would be delayed until the second week of October. It is difficult for the government to adopt it by the end of this month due to such factors as Suzuki's scheduled China visit starting on September 26 and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's arrival in Tokyo next week, said the official, who refused to be identified. The government leader also pointed out that Abe was scheduled to visit China and the United States later this month and in early October.

He added that the compilation of the fiscal 1982 supplementary budget would be delayed until late next month since preparation takes about two weeks after the adoption of a pump-priming package.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SUZUKI DROPS TO 32.6 PERCENT

OW130825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 13, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his Cabinet have slipped to the lowest level of public esteem since Suzuki became prime minister, a KYODO news service poll has shown.

The results of the poll (ninth in a series) conducted September 4-5 put the support rate at 32.6 percent, down 8.4 percent from the previous survey, and the non-support rate at 50.3 percent, up 4.5 percent. The poorest showing in the two years and two months of the Suzuki administration apparently reflects growing numbers of middle-aged and elder supporters of his governing party "bolting" from the prime minister.

Liberal-Democratic supporters' confidence rate for Suzuki dropped to 52.1 percent from 65 percent in the previous poll conducted in June, and the non-confidence rate rose to 32.9 percent from 25.9 percent. Support for the LDP itself maintained a still favorable rate of 48.1 percent.

The latest survey followed guilty verdicts for some politicians implicated in the Lockheed payoff scandal and the closure of a regular Diet (parliament) session which hotly debated state deficits and administrative and National Assembly reforms.

The latest findings are understood to have reflected wariness of the Suzuki Cabinet's failure to keep public pledges concerning important political problems as well as his personal lack of leadership in the recent school textbook dispute.

Analyzing non-support for Suzuki, the most cited reason was economic policy -- 30 percent. Even 35.7 percent of LDP supporters criticized his economic policies as unfavorable. The survey also said 20.2 percent of people monitored said they could not trust Suzuki himself, and that 12.4 percent said they could not agree with his diplomacy.

Meanwhile, the popularity rating for the Japan Socialist Party increased by 3.1 percent to 16.6 percent while that for opposition parties as a whole rose by 4.8 percent to 34 percent.

BRIEFS

BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR -- Tokyo, 3 Sep, KYODO -- Hitachi Ltd. said Friday it has come up with a new "bipolar" type of transistor claimed to perform twice as fast and permit more than three times as much circuit integration as conventional products. It is expected to go a long way toward improving the performance and reducing the size of computers, video cassette recorders and other electronic equipment, officials said. Based on what is called a sidewall base contact structure (Sicos), the Hitachi product features symmetrical location of three key transistor components -- emitter, collector and base areas -- that permits reduced electric power consumption as well as faster performance and greater integration. The symmetrical feature also allows the Sicos transistor to amplify electric current in both forward and reverse directions, enabling both analogue and digital circuits to be integrated on a silicon wafer chip. This has opened the way for mass production of large-scale integration circuits (LSIS) with new performance, the officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 3 Sep 82 OW]

GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM PROTESTS 'U.S. CRIMES'

SK070513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published the following memorandum exposing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in turning South Korea into their complete colony and the colonial dependence of the South Korean "regime" and its true color as the U.S. imperialists' instrument for aggression, upon the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea:

Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

September 8 this year is the day of the 37th year since the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea. Thirty-seven years have elapsed since one country, one nation was divided into two. In this prolonged period of tragic division, South Korea has been reduced to a complete colony of the United States, and its people have been forced to suffer the fate of colonial slavery.

The relationship between the United States and South Korea is most typical of that between the Suzerain state and colony. The U.S. imperialists now advertise that South Korea is an "independent state" in order to deceive the people of the world. The South Korean puppets try to cover up their true colours as a hatchet man of the imperialists, join the ranks of the Non-Aligned Movement while clamouring about "independence" and get recognition from the socialist countries and the newly emerging countries. It is the United States which acts the master in South Korea. The South Korean "regime" is, de facto, a tool of the U.S. imperialists for their aggression.

The master and stooge talk about "independent state" and "independence", refusing to face the stark reality. Their clamourings are aimed at neutralizing the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for independence, justifying their colonial rule in South Korea and executing their criminal policy of permanently dividing Korea into "two Koreas".

This is an unpardonable criminal act, a mockery of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world who are fighting for national independence and sovereignty.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby publishes this memorandum, deeming it necessary to show up the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into their complete colony, and the South Korean "regime's" colonial dependence and its true colour as an instrument for aggression.

Establishment of the U.S. Imperialists'
Colonial Ruling System in South Korea

Aggression and plunder, domination and subjugation are inherent in the nature of imperialism and these are the mode of its existence. Everywhere the imperialists set foot, bloody aggression and plunder are committed and a policy of colonial enslavement is imposed. South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists is no exception to this case.

U.S. imperialism which had grown rich on huge amounts of war profits during the Second World War emerged as the chieftain of imperialism and the bulwark of modern colonialism. It defined world conquest as the general line in its external policy and openly revealed their wild ambition to show itself to be a new ruler in Asia in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists, who had harboured already from more than 100 years ago the vicious ambition to reduce Korea, which is of military strategic importance and abounds in natural resources, into their colony, entered the soil of South Korea under the pretext of disarming the Japanese aggressive army after the Second World War. All acts of the U.S. imperialists, who had occupied South Korea without shedding even a drop of blood under the guise of "liberator", were aggressive from the beginning. Everything was geared up to the creation of colonial structures. They considered that an easy way of turning South Korea into their colony was to keep the colonial ruling system and apparatuses of the Japanese imperialists intact in its early period.

In this regard, John Hodges, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying South Korea, confessed as follows: "I am using Japanese ruling machines because at present it is a most effective way of management." ("People's World", September 19, 1945.)

The U.S. imperialists showed no interest in disarming the Japanese aggressive army in South Korea and, on the contrary, they saw to it that Japan kept the colonial system in South Korea until they made full preparations to enter South Korea. On August 20, 1945, in pursuance of the policy of the White House, MacArthur, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army stationed in the Pacific, demanded of Abe, "governor-general of Korea," full responsibility for "public peace" in South Korea.

On September 2, John Hodges issued a "proclamation" announcing that the South Korean people must be patient obediently even if they disliked the rule by the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists who made an entry into South Korea on September 8 published the notorious "MacArthur Proclamation" to announce the establishment of the "military administration" and forced the South Korean people to obey it unconditionally.

MacArthur stated in "Proclamation" No. 1 as follows: "... By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof". "Territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority." "Proclamation" No. 2 stated that any person who did any act of violation of "Proclamation" No. 1, should suffer "death or other heavy punishment" upon conviction by military occupation court. (The collection of proclamations by the military administration. 1947 ed. p.1.)

The MacArthur "proclamation" was the open declaration of the establishment of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Following the announcement of the "MacArthur Proclamation", the U.S. imperialists set up "the South Korean military government," an alias "military government office" on September 11.

The South Korean people who were liberated from the yoke of vicious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists desired to exercise their sovereignty. However, the U.S. imperialists pursued a policy of colonial enslavement which required the unconditional sacrifice of South Korea for the sake of their strategic interests.

The U.S. "military administration" was the colonial ruling machine which took over the ruling system of the Japanese imperialist "Government-General of Korea", the brutal colonial ruling machine unprecedented in the world.

Arnold, the first U.S. "military governor," said: "I myself, Military Governor Arnold, am holding the powers and rights exercised by the Korean ex-governor-general." Then he declared: "There exists only one government in Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and it is the military government established on the basis of the proclamation of MacArthur, general order of Hodges and civil administration orders of the military government. ... It monopolizes domination and authority in all aspects of politics." (South Korean newspaper MAEIL SINBO, September 16, 1945, "People's World," January 5, 1946 This was the declaration [with which] Arnold took office as a new governor-general of South Korea.

In the wake of Arnold's arrogant utterance, John Hodges said haughtily: "Two governments cannot exist within one country. At present in South Korea the U.S. military government is the sole government. Sovereignty cannot yet belong to the Korean people. Since the supremacy over Korea belongs to our military government, the sovereignty of the People's Committee must be abrogated, and it must exist as a political party or otherwise it must be dissolved."

In South Korea the people's committees established on the initiative of the people were all dissolved and the patriots and other people who turned out to the struggle for the genuine freedom and independence of the country were savagely suppressed. However, the direct rule and brutal repression by the U.S. imperialists through the "military administration" encountered strong resistance on the part of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists mercilessly massacred the patriotic people who rose up against their policy of colonial subjugation. In Cheju Island alone, they killed or wounded over 70,000 people, one-third of the whole inhabitants, converting the whole land of the island into a sea of blood.

As they could no longer continue their colonial subjugating policy with the undisguised colonial rule through the "military administration", in the face of strong resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists began to resort to the more sinister and nefarious neo-colonialist method. Ostensibly, the U.S. imperialists staged a farce of transferring the sovereign power in South Korea to the Korean people and withdrawing from it. In the meantime, they tried to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea through the instrumentality of their faithful henchmen.

The U.S. imperialists impelled the faithful pro-U.S. lackey, traitor Syngman Rhee who had been groomed carefully by the billionaires of the Wall Street for 40 years, toward putting up the deceptive slogan of the "union", and marshaled the reactionary forces. On May 10, 1948, the U.S. imperialists staged a separate election in South Korea in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the Korean people, thus setting up the Syngman Rhee puppet "regime."

This was a move to divide Korea artificially and establish a neo-colonialist ruling system in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists misled the internal and external public opinions to give a false impression that the separate election which might lead the country to ruin was a "democratic election under U.N. supervision" in an attempt to attach any "legality" to the election opposed by the entire Korean people.

The historical facts, however, eloquently show how this May 10 separate election was held. Just before the "election" was held, the U.S. imperialists set up the "special guard headquarters" in the U.S. "military administration" and deployed the mobile forces equipped with tanks, artilleries and machine-guns throughout South Korea, putting planes into the air and ordering fleets in Pusan and Inchon to be on standby alert.

They had barricades built around the "polling stations" and posted armed police and terrorists in every nook and corner. The so-called "polling stations" were under the strict supervision of the agents of terrorist organizations and "voting" was carried out in their presence.

James Roper, UP correspondent who inspected the "election", said that "the atmosphere of election resembled that of a city under martial law" and a "representative" of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" confessed that "in South Korea no air of free election prevailed." In the North Kyongsang Province alone, 10-20 per cent of "voters" turned out for the "election" and 30 constituencies failed to announce the "voting result" even ten days after the "election." This was how the puppet regime of South Korea advertized by the U.S. imperialists as an "independent state", came into being.

A publication of the United States wrote: "South Korea started functioning with Syngman Rhee as a head on the basis of the first election on May 1948. However, this independence, in fact, is no more than an actual extension of the system under the U.S. occupation."

As the stark historical fact shows, what is called "government" in South Korea is nothing but a puppet regime that the U.S. imperialists concocted in order to forcibly repress the will of the popular masses, cover up and justify their policy of colonial subjugation and prolong their colonial rule in South Korea. This puppet regime was toppled by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people in April, 1960. This proved graphically that it was not the legitimate government established on the initiative of the people, but the bogus government cooked up by the United States.

U.S. Imperialism Is Real Ruler of South Korea

Everything in South Korea is completely subject to the United States. The U.S. imperialist colonial rule extends deep to all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture. Convincing proof is provided by all historical facts produced and reality brought about by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Political Domination

An independent state must have its sovereignty and real power to independently work out its internal and external policies and implement them. However, the so-called "government" of South Korea is devoid of sovereignty or independence. Through a number of shackling "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have fixed by law the master-servant relations and trampled down the sovereignty of the South Korean people at will with the backing of tens of thousands of their occupation troops.

No determination of the puppet regime is represented in the internal and external policies now in force in South Korea. Their drafting and execution are strictly subject to the "approval" and "ratification" of the White House. The U.S. imperialists exercise unlimited power by which they can kill or replace even a South Korean "president" at will if they want. In South Korea there are "National Assembly", "government" and "political parties" in name, but they are none other than a screen to cover up the neo-colonialist character of the U.S. imperialists.

The real ruling apparatus politically controlling South Korea is the American "Embassy" in South Korea. The American "Embassy" seizes the right to political control on South Korea, defines the orientation of all the internal and external policies of the puppet regime and supervises and controls its drawing and implementation; it takes all the rights of personnel management including the right to select the highest representative of the puppet government and organizes and controls the political forces in favour of their colonial rule.

Whenever the South Korean puppets' politics had been in a critical phase, it directly or indirectly intervened in it, always playing the principal role.

As disclosed in the "Genealogy of the South Korean Military Government," Syngman Rhee, who was toppled by the April 19 popular uprising in 1960, withdrew from "Chongwadae" after making a "resignation statement" on the "strong order" of the U.S. side from McConoy, the then U.S. "ambassador," and the nomination of "Ho Chong caretaker government" was also decided by his role. At the time of "May 16 military coup d'etat" in 1961, too, the American "Charge d'Affaires" Marshal Green was charged with the mission to carry out on the spot the grand undertaking of the "military coup d'etat" and did exactly according to the libretto of the U.S. CIA.

Chang To-yong, former chief of the General Staff of the South Korean puppet army, in the "second trial on the case of counter-revolution in the army" confessed that he, who had taken a passive attitude to the "military coup," was given the instruction from the American "Embassy" to cooperate with the Pak Chong-hui clique in a "military coup."

The fact that the "May 16 military coup" was intervened [as received] by the American "Embassy" and staged according to the libretto written by the U.S. CIA became clearer by the confession of Allen Dulles, former director of U.S. CIA, made on May 23, 1964, in his resignation statement that "most successful in the overseas activities of the U.S. CIA during his tenure of office was the military revolution in South Korea."

It was none other than the American "Embassy" in South Korea that took its share in the murder case of Pak Chong-hui who was shot dead by his right-hand man, that instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to stage the "December 12 army purge coup" and take "May 17 measure to expand martial law throughout South Korea," and that proposed transferring to him a force tens of thousands strong and heavy military hardware under the U.S. imperialist aggressor army command to suppress by force of arms.

Former American "ambassador" to South Korea, Gleysteen, said in the luncheon with the "members of parliament" of ruling and opposition parties on May 23, 1980, that "the American side had already expressed its understanding of and consent to the nation-wide extension and strengthening of the martial law."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, too, told the editors and publishers of South Korea that all incidents were "reported to the U.S. authorities beforehand" and obtained their consent.

It is also a well-known fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan acted under the instructions of his advisors, i.e. John Lamazza, administrative councillor [as received] of American "Embassy" in South Korea, Frederick Krause, deputy president of the "American Chamber of Commerce and Industry" in South Korea, a retired armyman calling himself "colonel" who served long in the 8th Army command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea.

Touching on such state of affairs, a South Korean newspaper pointed out: "The present government focuses its attention on the moves of the American Embassy in South Korea. When South Korea falls into a deep political crisis people cannot but turn their eyes naturally to the American Embassy to steal a glance at its moves." Another newspaper wrote that "their influence on the South Korean Government is strong enough to say that their policy towards South Korea was changed whenever the American ambassador is replaced."

Pak Chong-hui had once admitted the U.S. imperialist colonial rule with these words: "Thanks to the God for enabling America to lead South Korea". Traitor Chon Tu-hwan said that "the politics of South Korea has been controlled by the United States" and that he was acting according to the "instructions of the American advisors."

This proves that the political ruler of South Korea either in the past or at present is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

Economic Dependence

Depending on outside forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and the economically subjected nation cannot free from colonial slavery. [sentence as received] South Korea is completely dependent on the U.S. imperialists economically. U.S. imperialism is lording it over as the greatest plunderer in South Korea.

From the very beginning of their entry into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists seized the major arteries of the South Korean economy under the name of the "vested property", through the instrumentality of the system of military occupation. The "vested property" plundered by the U.S. imperialists was a colossal amount of property accounting for 91 per cent of the total capital of the South Korean stock company at that time. Even according to the doctored data released by the U.S. State Department, its total amount was more than 80 per cent of all properties of South Korea.

U.S. economic control over South Korea has been established through the so-called economic "aid", various "treaties" and "agreements", apparatus for plunder and the investment by U.S. monopoly capital. Economic "aid" of the U.S. imperialists is a means of realizing the crafty neo-colonialist domination, that is, to administer medicine after giving disease. Through the "aid" the U.S. imperialists have seized the economic arteries of South Korea and subjected it to their military and political purposes, and plundered 120,000 million dollars, 10 times more than the total sum of the "aid" since their occupation, thus opening to view their predatory nature as the colonialists.

How U.S. imperialism has established its control over the South Korean economy and seized the economic arteries is clearly seen by the following shackling "treaties" and "agreements" concluded by force with the South Korean puppets.

It is stipulated in the "agreement on the transfer of finance and property" concluded in September 1948 that the puppet government "shall keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the U.S. military government in Korea". It provides for the right of the U.S. Government to the property and its annexes in which it is interacted, be it corporeal or incorporeal, movables or immovables, and points out that "ownership shall be transferred to the U.S. Government at its request". The "treaty of friendship, trade and navigation" signed in November 1956 confirmed that under this treaty the United States is vested with the unlimited right "to engage in all kinds of trade, industry, banking and other profit-making activities no matter what form they may take."

Earlier, the "convention of the ROK-U.S. joint economic committee on planning for economic reconstruction and financial stability" was signed in December 1953. This resulted in strengthening the local apparatus of the U.S. imperialists for economic domination in South Korea.

By this "convention", the U.S. imperialist "economic coordinator" obtained the "right" to "examine all the provisions of economy and planning" of South Korea. And through the "Joint Economic Committee" the U.S. imperialists could force on the puppet government the decisions of "Office of the U.S. Economic Coordinator" and fully grasp and control all economic activities including the implementation of the "economic aid plan".

The U.S. imperialists' control over the South Korean economy has been further strengthened through the "agreement on economic and technical aid" in February 1961, which was the synthesis of previous economic "agreements". This "agreement" allowed the U.S. imperialists to legalize the "joint examination" of the South Korean "budget". It was stipulated that they were to be invested with authority to directly control and use the "budget" of the puppet regime at will, and American merchants and their families in South Korea were to receive equal treatment with "diplomats" and were exempt from all taxes. Indeed, this "agreement" was a replica of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" which facilitated the U.S. imperialists aggression and economic plunder on Korea 100 years ago. Even the South Korean "parliament members" blamed that this "agreement" resembled the "Ulsa Treaty" concluded between the Japanese imperialists and the feudal rulers of Yi Dynasty. (South Korean TONGYANG NEWS, Seoul, Feb. 19, 1961.)

The U.S. imperialists' control over the South Korean economy is further backed up by the investment of monopoly capital of the United States in South Korea.

The direct investment of the U.S. monopoly capital in South Korea amounted to 427 million dollars as of 1981, which occupied 24.3 per cent of the direct foreign investments. The trans-national enterprises of the United States have concentrated their investments on such key industries of South Korea as oil refinery, petro-chemical and automobile industries and, thereby seized its economic arteries to accelerate economic subordination and militarization.

The U.S. monopolies which rule supreme in South Korea, while enjoying extraterritorial privilege and every special favour, are working its workers like beasts of burden and obtaining excessive profits by the means of tricky price and unequal exchange in trade. As a result, the South Korean puppets are now handicapped by heavy foreign debt amounting to more than 35 billion dollars most of which is due back to the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists also exercise their control over the South Korean economy through their resident local ruling establishments such as the "U.S. Agency of International Development" in South Korea. No wonder that the Japanese journal SEKAI described the "U.S. Agency of International Development" in South Korea as a "government hidden in the South Korean regime."

As is shown above, the South Korean economy has become an appendix economy completely subordinated to the U.S. imperialists and South Korea has been converted into a market of U.S. surplus commodities, and its source of raw materials and supply centre of cheap labour.

Dependence of the South Korean economy on the U.S. is daily increasing. Agricultural production, in particular, has been destroyed. South Korea, once a granary, has been converted into a land of famine which has to import more than 8 million tons of grain every year. All this results from the policy of dumping surplus agricultural products and the policy of expropriating land for military use.

There are over 7 million unemployed or semi-unemployed, 300,000 prostitues and over 3 million children of non-school attendance. A human trade policy is officially recognized. Thus, people are suffering from the worst hardships of living.

Seizure of Military Command

Military command is one of the important criterion of an independent state. An independent country naturally exercises command of the army. If a country fails to assume command of the army, it cannot be called an independent state.

Command of the South Korean puppet army 700,000 strong is entirely in the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The U.S. imperialists assume all command of the South Korean puppet army through various shackling "treaties" and "agreements".

In the "temporary administrative agreement on military affairs and public security to be enacted in the interim period" concluded in August 1948, the U.S. imperialists legalized the continued occupation of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the command over the military and police forces of the puppet regime. And they reaffirmed their jurisdiction and command over the South Korean puppet army and took measures to strengthen them in the "mutual military aid agreement" concluded in January 1950 and the "agreement on establishment of U.S. Army advisory group".

In order to further strengthen their direct control and command of the South Korean puppet army, the U.S. imperialists concocted the "agreement on transfer of supreme prerogative" (what they called "Taejon Agreement") in July 1950 aiming at direct subordination of the South Korean puppet army to the commander of the U.S. Army occupying South Korea, while confirming the already concluded military agreements.

Under this "agreement" all supreme prerogatives on the South Korean puppet army were transferred to the U.S. Army commander occupying South Korea and the U.S. military "advisors" were dispatched to the South Korean Army ranging from the "Ministry of National Defence" of the puppet regime to the army corps, division, regiment, battalion and even to military training camps to command and supervise them.

The U.S. imperialists flagrantly violated the armistice agreement which envisaged the pullout of all foreign troops from Korea after the war, cooked up the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" in August, 1953 and thereby obtained the indefinite "right" to deploy thier aggressive forces all over South Korea and its vicinity. They even charged the South Korean puppet army with a duty to "cooperate" with the "collective defence" of the U.S. aggressive troops in the Pacific area.

The U.S. imperialists have reaffirmed the permanent occupation of South Korea by their aggressive troops through many other military "agreements" and establishments of military institutions, making it possible to push forward their scheme of converting South Korea into a military base. In this way, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea could completely seize all supreme prerogatives such as operational command, mobilization of military personnel, reorganization of structural system, personnel affairs of the South Korean puppet army and all civilian forces. Now the South Korean puppet army is not allowed to use even a drop of gasoline as well as weapons and ammunitions without directive or approval of the U.S. imperialists.

Referring to the present reality Yang Yu-chan, former ambassador of the South Korean puppets to the U.S., lamented that "now the United States has placed all our weapons under its control.

In addition, our gasoline consumption is under U.S. control. It supplies us only a part of it. Under this condition, no one can mobilize the national defence force at his will without U.S. consent." (South Korean newspaper TAEJON DAILY NEWS, August 16, 1978.)

The Japanese journal ECONOMIST commented that the South Korean 'Government' is not in a position to exercise any supreme prerogative and carry out any independent operational action without permission and command of the U.S. in all spheres of weapons, ammunitions and equipment.

An American commentator Dwight Kut said that the fate of South Korea is "entirely planned by the United States either militarily or economically" and even the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST commented that the "present South Korean regime is a military government under the instruction of the United States." [REUTERS, Washington, June 21, 1967.)

Cultural Subjugation

The U.S. imperialists are completely dominating South Korea culturally and ideologically, too. Through the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, the "U.S. International Communication Agency", the "cultural centres" and "information centres" set up in all parts of South Korea, the "educational division" and "technical aid division" of the "USAID" and branches of U.S. international organizations, "foundations" and "advisors" they are steering, supervising and controlling all affairs from the formulation of the cultural policy of the puppet regime and its execution to the ideological tendencies of the South Korean people.

Their domination and subjugation of the South Korean ideological and cultural sectors are legalized by the "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with the South Korean puppets. Through the "agreement on exchange of official publications" they seized the right to conduct press and broadcasting activities freely in South Korea and grasp and control publication and broadcasting propaganda in South Korea. And through 30-odd various subjugating "agreements" related to education they even held the right to frame the education policy of the puppet regime and permit or close schools.

They infiltrate into South Korea the reactionary ideas and corrupt culture which were already rejected by human society and denied by history long ago in an attempt to stamp out the independent consciousness of the people and reduce them to impotent beings contaminated by the idea of worshiping or fearing the U.S., pessimism, depravity, flunkeyism and submission. As a result, the brilliant culture of our nation and beautiful manners and customs handed down from our ancestors are vanishing away in South Korea and all sorts of morbid practices and social evils are rampant in society.

Referring to the South Korean reality which has been converted into a garbage bin of all sorts of reactionary ideologies, even a South Korean publication lamented, saying: "Our idea cannot but be reduced to the international slave, because the realm of our thought has become degenerated like this". All the facts clearly show that South Korea is a complete colony which is surbordinated out-and-out to the U.S. imperialists politically, economically, militarily and culturally and that they are the U.S. imperialists, the real ruler who has seized all the power in South Korea.

An American publication pointed out that the U.S. policymakers towards South Korea regard the U.S.-South Korea relations not as "horizontal" but as "vertical ones", and the United States treats South Korean puppet regime merely as a "regime on paper".

Gleysteen, the former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, also declared that talking about "equal relations" between the U.S. and South Korea is "unrealistic" and "there can be no real equality" in all their relations. (South Korean "Radio First", June 29, 1982)

South Korean "Regime" Is a Tool
For U.S. Imperialist Colonial Rule

The whole period of U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea was characterized by annals of bloodshed, aggression, war, division and murder. For a long period of colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists have further strengthened their policy of colonial enslavement, incessantly replacing puppet "regimes" in South Korea, and all the successive South Korean puppet "regimes" fully accepted this policy and carried it into execution as servant of colonial rule.

It has been fully laid bare in the world how all the successive puppet regimes in South Korea have executed the Korea policy of the U.S. imperialist master. The main Korea policy of the U.S. imperialists between the end of the 40's and the beginning of the 50's was it ignite an aggressive war to swallow up the whole of Korea on the basis of their easy occupation on half of the Korean territory. They considered their hand-raised stooge Syngman Rhee to be a well-qualified man in realizing their aggressive Korean strategy, actively induced him to fortify the foundation of colonial rule and trigger off a fratricidal war.

As for Syngman Rhee, he was a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor who participated in the First World War "peace conference" on the instruction of his master already in 1919 and behaved himself disgracefully, begging for "freeing Korea from Japanese rule to leave her in the hands of the United States". Being such a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor, he waited on the United States hand and foot and made no scruple to sell off even the country and people for his master U.S. imperialists. All the crimes committed by the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, the colonial tool of the U.S. imperialists, were unpardonable ones which were for the sake of his master against the nation. Especially he plunged the whole country and the entire people into the scourge of war by raising a disturbance of fratricidal war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. This treachery was a serious crime indelible in history.

After the war, when they found it impossible to realize their wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism", the ambition designed to dominate the whole of Korea by force of arms, the U.S. imperialists embarked upon further reinforcing their division and war policy, taking the "two-Koreas" plot as their basic Korean strategy. They took Pak Chong-hui as the only lackey who could inherit such pro-American trait of Syngman Rhee in materializing this Korean strategy.

Pak Chong-hui was a traitor to the nation. Already in the spring of 1940 he, as a second lieutenant of the Japanese Army, cut his finger with a razor and wrote in blood to pledge himself to be "loyal" to the "Japanese empire". He became notorious as a vicious murderer by killing a large number of patriots who had fought sacrificingly for the liberation of the country. On top it it, he was a special agent who was transferred to U.S. intelligence office as a useful spy after the defeat of Japanese imperialism. He was a dyed-in-the wool traitor who had become large-boned with the selling of the country and the betrayal of the nation. He took power through "May 16 military coup" manipulated by the U.S. CIA and then established the notorious "Yusin" fascist dictatorial system to concentrate everything on putting into effect the "two-Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists.

Immeasurably serious, indeed, is the crime the Pak Chong-hui fascist dictatorial regime perpetrated against the country and people as the tool of U.S. imperialist colonial rule. In particular, at a time when the entire fellow countrymen were burning with the ardent wish for reunification with the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement, hw went so far as to openly proclaim the manufacture of "two Koreas" to be their "policy" by announcing the "July 23 special statement" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. It was the crime indelible down through generations to come. As he was such a marionette, he begged for the indefinite occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression army. And at a time when the U.S. imperialists said that "the United States would remain a powerful being" in South Korea even if a dialogue is held between the North and the South, he prattled: The "U.N. forces can not be outside forces" and "as the U.S. Army is our helper and protector it can not be foreign force."

With the backing of the U.S. imperialists, he blurted out: "Though we are of the same blood we can not live with the communists in the North. If we are to live we must defeat them. Defeating the North alone is our way out". He frantically stepped up war preparations and spirited off in broad daylight in the centre of Tokyo democrat Kim Tae-chung who demanded peaceful reunification.

The craftiness of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy toward South Korea was more concentrically revealed between the end of the 70's and the beginning of the 80's. The serious political crisis in South Korea made Pak Chong-hui useless any longer as well. This led the U.S. imperialists to raise the "October incident" in 1979 and place Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of special grade with all the traits of the former dictators, in the puppet regime as a new lackey for their colonial rule.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful pro-American stooge picked up and tamed by the U.S. imperialists already 20 years ago. He is an unprecedented fascist tyrant and mankiller. He received the military education for aggression and massacre in the United States when he was a confidant of the former dictator. He slaughtered numerous South Korean patriots and people who demanded democratization and reunification, and went to the Vietnam war front as the commander of the 29th Regiment of the "White Horse Unit" of the puppet army and randomly killed guiltless people there. All his acts committed so far at the instigation of his master U.S. imperialists since the "army purge coup" were aimed at strengthening the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialists.

Upon the order of the U.S. imperialists "to suppress with iron-fist", traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed unprecedented tragic crime indelible down through generations to come -- murdering 5,000 compatriots and wounding tens of thousands of people in Kwangju City alone -- in an attempt to block the vibrant trend for democracy and reunification which surged up after the "October incident" and to prop up the colonial rule which was at a crisis. There is no other fascist tyrant in this world who genocided en masse the fellow countrymen in this way at one time.

No sooner had he seized power than traitor Chon Tu-hwan called on his master U.S. imperialists across the ocean and prattled that he "would not forget the benevolence of the United States even if he dies". Recently he even held various "commemoration functions" to worship and curry favour with his master, embellishing the sanguinary history of 100 years aggression of the U.S. imperialists on Korea after the signing of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty", an aggressive, subjugating unequal treaty, as a history of "amity", "friendship" and "cooperation".

Even through atrocious fascist suppression of those involved in the arson of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan on March 18, he revealed his true colours as a stooge once again. This incendiarism by South Korean youth and students was an eruption of their wrath and indignation pent up against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied South Korea and pursued colonial rule for 37 years. It was a patriotic act to drive out the U.S. imperialists and regain the national dignity and sovereignty which has been trampled underfoot.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan disgracefully visited the U.S. master and apologized. On the other hand, he committed such an outrageous act as imposing capital punishment including death or life imprisonment upon those involved in the arson.

In accordance with the aggressive Korean strategy of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan now actively turned out as a shock-brigade for the implementation of the policy of aggression, war and division. Clamouring about the "decisive battle in the 80's," he is now taking up a positive attitude to mobilize all manpower and materials for war preparations and ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of the republic. How zealously he behaves himself as a shock-brigade for the execution of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists is furnished by the fact that he is maneuvering to draw South Korea and developing countries in this region into a new political military bloc while croaking about what is called a "summit talk" of the countries in the Pacific region.

As seen above, the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea was rooted by Syngman Rhee, branched by Pak Chong-hui and now becomes more poisonous by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, all of whom are successive flunkyist traitors. All the facts prove that the successive South Korean "regimes" were puppet "regimes" devoid of any independence and they differ little from puppet "Manchoukou" faked up by the Japanese imperialists in the northeast region of China in the past.

The American WASHINGTON POST described the South Korean puppet government as "a deceptive false image to camouflage as if it had any independence under the domination of the United States." This patently shows the subordinate relations between the suzerain state and its colony and between the master and his servant in South Korea.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan ridiculously tries to place South Korea on the "equal status" with the Third World countries and disguise his clique as their "friend" in an attempt to win recognition from the new-emerging nations and the socialist countries.

The dispatch of their troops to South Vietnam in the past and their assistance to the Israeli expansionists vividly showed that the South Korean puppet regime is the most faithful instrument for the implementation of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the enemy of the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world who are struggling for national independence and sovereignty.

As is known, at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the South Korean puppets seriously insulted the Third World countries including the non-aligned nations, saying: "The non-aligned countries are indulged in rudeness in the United Nations by force of numbers" and "the United Nations has been converted into a pandemonium of the non-aligned countries."

Small wonder that the non-aligned nations and other Third World countries gave South Korean puppets a flat refusal whenever they attempted to enter the U.N. The conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in Lima rejected the admission of the South Korean puppets into this movement and many countries in Asia and Africa successively took resolute steps of severing diplomatic relations with South Korean puppet regime.

Ours is an era of chajusong, when hundreds of millions of world people, once oppressed and maltreated, have become masters of their own destiny and embarked upon the road of building a new life. It is an intolerable shame of this century that there exists such a colony as South Korea on this globe today, end of the 20th century.

In reflection of the demand of the times, the South Korean people are waging a resolute anti-U.S. independence struggle to achieve national sovereignty, setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre" and the "Stars and Stripes", defying harsh repression. The peace-loving peoples the world over who treasure national sovereignty and independence condemn the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule and lift up their voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express heartfelt gratitude to the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world, international organizations and the international democratic organizations for their active support to and solidarity with the righteous cause to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate that the South Korean people will tolerate the doom of colonial slaves forever, but discard their foolish dream that the Korean people will give up the cause of national reunification and accept "two Koreas". Unshakable is the will of the Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and build an independent new society, a reunified independent Korea with no outside forces and traitors in their land.

The U.S. imperialists should put off the helmets of "U.N. forces", get out of South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressive armed forces, and take their hands of intervention off Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the peace-lovers the world over. Their occupation of South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of our country is totally illegal and with nothing can they justify it.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must discontinue his treacherous acts and step down from "power" as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad. While advocating "independence" he is on the rampage to join the Non-Aligned Movement and get recognition of the socialist countries and the newly-emerging nations. It is nothing but a ridiculous dream.

The machinations of the South Korean puppets to realize the "simultaneous admission into the U.N." and the "cross recognition" for the manufacture of "two Koreas" and join the Non-Aligned Movement will be unavoidably denounced and rejected by the socialist countries and the Third World countries including the non-aligned nations.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of our country is terminated, the Korean people can easily settle the national reunification problem independently and peacefully.

We have the most realistic and reasonable plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will enable us to reunify the country independently and peacefully on the principle of overall national unity. The plan of reunifying the divided country by way of establishing the DCRK incorporates the lofty idea and principles clarified in the July 4 North-South joint statement and the demands of the times for the independent and peaceful solution of Korea's reunification question. With the united efforts of the nation, the entire Korean people will force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and establish the DCRK, thereby realizing the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Ko[illegible] and [illegible]ll the Korean people express the conviction that the governments and peoples o[illegible]ntries of the world valuing justice, peace, sovereignty and independence wil[illegible]eserved support and solidarity to their righteous struggle to drive the U.S. [illegible]gressor troops out of South Korea, put an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule, [illegible]ed national sovereignty and achieve the independent and peaceful reunific[illegible]ountry.

Pyongyang, September 7, 1982

CPRF INDICTS U.S. 'OCCUPATION' OF SOUTH KOREA

Part I

SK111145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] published an indictment on September 8 accusing to the whole world the U.S. imperialists of their never-to-be-condoned crimes committed in South Korea on the lapse of 37 years since their occupation of South Korea.

In the first part, "Occupation Forces in the Guise of Liberation," the indictment says: An emergency round-the-clock meeting of the coordinating committee of the state, army and navy departments continued for many days at the Pentagon from August 11, 1945, on the direct order of Truman.

A plot was woven at the meeting to occupy even a part of Korea under the pretext of the "line of disarming" the Japanese troops. The 38th parallel line bisecting the territory of Korea was thus drawn. To take over the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists in toto, the U.S. imperialists let them take charge of "maintenance of public peace" in South Korea till the U.S. troops' occupation, even after their unconditional surrender.

Lieutenant General of the U.S. Army Harrison, who flew into South Korea leading 37 subordinates on an aggressive mission, at that time took over documents on property and administrative rule from persons concerned of the "government general" in Korea and informed them of the formal intention of the U.S. side that it will "leave South Korea under the 'government general' for the time being and the U.S. command will only manage and supervise." This was the background of the "disarmament" of the Japanese imperialists which the U.S. imperialists noisily advertised as a pretext for their occupation of South Korea.

On September 8 the U.S. imperialist aggression forces under the armed escort of the Japanese imperialist army and police landed in Inchon. This was the beginning of the criminal history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. That day was another disgraceful day when the South Korean people were bound by the colonial chains of the heinous U.S. imperialists who took the place of the brutal Japanese imperialists.

From the first day of their occupation the guns of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces were levelled not at the defeated Japanese imperialist army but at the South Korean people. The gun report that sounded at the Inchon port on September 8 was a report of aggression announcing the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and a report of crimes proclaiming the start of the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialist barbarians engrossed in murder, war and atrocity.

From that time people in South Korea shed blood with a deep rancor in all places under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

On September 9, students of the Yonhui College were shot dead by the Japanese imperialist police who were out for the "maintenance of public peace" in Songbuk and Yongsan districts of Seoul. Infuriated at this, students fought with the Japanese imperialist police. Several hundreds of U.S. imperialist aggression troops who rushed to the scene at an emergency report indiscriminately fired at students.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, having occupied the whole area of South Korea by force of arms, proclaimed a military administration on September 11 and replaced the signboard of the "government general in Korea" of the Japanese imperialists with a U.S. military administration. In this way the U.S. imperialists' harsh military repressive rule surpassing the military rule of the Japanese imperialists was established and the people's committees set up by the people on their own initiative in all parts of South Korea were all dissolved.

Historical facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces who landed in South Korea were not a "liberator" but an occupationist and they acted as the enemy of the South Korean people from the first day of their occupation.

Part II

SK111705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- On the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public an indictment accusing them to the whole world of their never-to-be-condoned crimes in South Korea.

In the second part, titled "Domination by Aggression Forces," the indictment says: The South Korean "regime" is nothing but a screen to veil the colonial rule of the United States. In the whole period of its existence from its emergence the South Korean puppet regime was framed up and has been maintained by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The Syngman Rhee puppet government was not an independent power established in accordance with the will of the South Korean people. But it was a marionette regime rigged up by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops with their bayonets according to the necessity of the U.S. imperialists for their colonial rule. The successive puppet regimes which appeared in South Korea after the Syngman Rhee puppet government were all the same.

When the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists was faced with a crisis by the April 19 popular uprising, their occupation troops in South Korea engineered the "May 16 military coup" to frame up the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime. It was also the U.S. forces command in South Korea that gave birth to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime when at the end of the 1970's the traitor Pak Chong-hui was toppled by the resistance of the South Korean people for democracy and the colonial rule was faced with another crisis.

As the reality shows, the change of the "regimes" and selection of the puppet presidents in South Korea were decided by the White House and carried into effect with the military backing of the occupation troops in South Korea.

The U.S. forces command stationed in South Korea has such a big power because the U.S. imperialists lay main emphasis on the conversion of South Korea into a military base in their colonial rule over South Korea. First of all, the U.S. imperialists attach great importance to South Korea in military strategy. Hence, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces play a main role in the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea.

The prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet army is held in the hands of the commander of the U.S. forces. As the U.S. authorities themselves admitted, the puppet army is a "watchdog for protecting the domination of the United States over South Korea," "supplementary forces of the U.S. troops to be used as a tool in opposing the northern half of the DPRK" in accordance with the U.S. Korean strategy and a colonial mercenary army which, as could be seen at the time of the war in Southeast Asia, is used by the U.S. imperialists in their war.

There are no legal restrictions on the U.S. forces occupying South Korea. They have and exercise all powers in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have more than 2,000 military bases all over the world and have concluded the "status of forces agreements" with over 40 countries. But there is no place in which the number of the occupation troops, their quarters and period of their occupation are not restricted as in South Korea.

The military "agreements" concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets put no restrictions on the period of occupation, the deployment of military facilities and military bases and the number of the occupation troops, their branches of arms and service and kinds of weapons introduced there. Under the "U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea have the right to requisition land, buildings, facilities, and manpower at will, if they consider necessary for their occupation. The area of farm land requisitioned by the U.S. forces in South Korea amounts to 150,000 hectares.

Even foreign press reports, describing such master-servant relations, said: "The United States is not in South Korea. But, South Korea is in the United States."

Part III

SK111733 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- On the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public an indictment accusing them to the whole world of their never-to-be-condoned crimes in South Korea.

In the third part, titled "Barbarians of the 20th Century in Human Skin," the indictment says: The U.S. imperialists acted not as a "defender of democracy" but as its strangler from the first days of their occupation of South Korea.

In his letter to Hodges, commander of the occupation forces, Truman said that no danger is graver than allowing democracy in executing the U.S. South Korean policy. Hodges cooked up the "case of the Chongpansa forgery of notes" copying after Hitler's "Reichstag fire case" and outlawed the Communist Party in South Korea and, under "military government ordinance" Nos. 55, 72 and 88, disbanded democratic political parties and public organisations, closed down progressive newspapers and journals and suppressed freedom of the press, assembly and demonstration.

118,621 people including 14 "national assemblymen" were arrested and imprisoned in the one year of 1949 alone because they demanded democracy. Kim Ku, Yo Un-hyong, Cho Pong-am and other prominent South Korean nationalists and patriots were assassinated or murdered with the help of the U.S. imperialist occupation forces.

When the April 19 popular uprising broke out, Eisenhower ordered officials concerned to bring the South Korean situation under control at any cost. (UPI, April 13, 1960)

The "U.S. ambassador" in South Korea, who received action orders from the White House and Pentagon, instructed the traitor Syngman Rhee to form a "force to suppress the riot" and proclaim a "martial law," and the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces occupying South Korea moved the 15th Army Division under his command to Seoul from the Military Demarcation Line.

When the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled, the U.S. imperialists set in motion the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to engineer the "May 16 military coup" through the traitor Pak Chong-hui with the backing of their armed forces occupying South Korea. The South Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" was organised and the "anti-community law" and various other new fascist laws were cooked up, in addition to the "national security law." The press was brought under the control by the "government" and all assemblies indoor and outdoor were banned. In the "case of the national federation of youth and students for democracy," more than 4,000 personages were arrested and Kim Tae-chung and a large number of other democrats, youth and students detained or penalized.

The real nature of the U.S. imperialist occupation forces as the strangler of democracy was fully disclosed particularly during the massacre operation in Kwangju in May 1980.

When the people rose in uprising in Kwangju, Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, transferred to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan three divisions and an armoured unit of the puppet army under his command and ordered the traitor to brutally crack down upon the Kwangju popular uprising. It was owing to such suppression by the U.S. imperialists that Kwangju was plunged into a sea of blood, thousands of citizens were killed and the demand of the South Korean people for democracy was suppressed in cold blood. The fabrication of the military "regime" by the U.S. imperialists through the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan brought about a period of military fascist rule darker than that of Pak Chong-Hui to South Korea.

In the period up to September 15, 1951, after the outbreak of the aggressive war in Korea the U.S. imperialist barbarians slaughtered more than one million guiltless people in South Korea alone for the mere reason that they gave support to our people's power and people's army.

After they started this war early in the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists, during their temporary occupation of Sinchon, South Hwanghae Province, slaughtered one-fourth of its population on the murderous order of occupation Army Commander Harrison to "throw everything living and moving into ashes." On October 24, 1950, the barbarous U.S. imperialist aggression forces carried prisoners of war of our side from Inchon port to Pusan port by their landing craft "L.S.T." and "Samnangjin" and several other transport ships, during which they stifled to death an average of more than 150 on each boat and threw them into the sea. Such outrage continued till December 10 of that year. The U.S. imperialist warship No 1091 which was discharging a special mission given by the Pentagon was anchoring in the sea off Koje Island where those who survived arrived. In the ship the POW's were injected with viruses of cholera, typhoid fever, pest and meningitis for the experiment of bacteriological warfare and atomic bomb radioactive experiment, gas weapon test, artificial freezing experiment, bone temporance operation for treatment and various other medical experiments and operations were conducted on them. Numbers were sealed on their bodies with a hot iron stamp according to different experiments. Experiments were conducted 3,000 times a day. The barbarians who shaved the hair of a woman, painted the lower part of her body and threw her out to the street for mere fun of it; lewd animals who rape women, be she a girl of 12, an old woman of 60 or a pregnant woman, along the street in the broad daylight; those who carry away girls to rape them in a group, take a photograph of their naked bodies and break into civilian houses to violate women and gouge out one

of their eyes as a token -- these are the U.S. imperialist barbarians who boast of "civilization." The U.S. imperialist aggression troops are barbarians and robbers of the 20 century in human skin.

Part IV

SK111800 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- The indictment published by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland accusing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea of their crimes says in the fourth part titled "Powder Magazine in the Far East": The strategical aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in occupying South Korea was to dominate the whole of Korea and invade the Far East and Asia, taking it as a springboard.

MacArthur, who had been dreaming of becoming the "ruler of the Far East," openly ranted: "By occupying Korea we will be able to seize the whole area from Vladivostok to Singapore. Then nothing will be impossible for our strength."

The war of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists in Korea in 1950 was their first attempt to realise this aggressive ambition. The incidents of "Pueblo" and "EC-121" in the 1960's and the "Panmunjom incident" in the 1970's were their second and third dangerous provocations aimed to realise the aggressive ambition they failed to attain in the 1950's. But all their attempts miscarried miserably in face of the heroic Korean people. It is the nature of U.S. imperialists to run wild, while going downhill.

Today the U.S. economy is undergoing the worst difficulty ever since the end of the Second World War. Reflecting their crisis at home and abroad, the U.S. monopolies have set up the most bellicose government and are pursuing a cold war. In accordance with the U.S. imperialists' war policy the powder magazine of South Korea is being filled with mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons.

The U.S. troops occupying South Korea are being reorganized and their combat equipment is replenished, reinforced and supplemented with the latest type equipment. The ground units of the U.S. occupation forces are being equipped with latest type guns, tanks and missiles which have not yet been supplied to any overseas units and the air force is supplied with latest type fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons and close-support planes. The strength of naval force is being nearly doubled mostly with war-experienced personnel and the centre of the strategic deployment of the Seventh Fleet moved to the East Sea of Korea, while the Chinhae port of South Korea is being turned into its operational base.

War maniac Reagan has already hinted the possibility of "using nuclear weapons in the Far East." The U.S. imperialists plan to ship neutron bombs and field nuclear missiles into South Korea in addition to a large number of nuclear warheads already introduced there. To comply with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' war policy, the combat power of the puppet army over 700,000 strong is being reinforced, and more than 7.7 million young men were registered as eligible for compulsory military service and over 1.8 million people for wartime mobilization.

The military expenditures of the puppet government last year were 92 times the 1965 figures. The militarization of economy is being stepped up and munitions factories, strategic roads, harbors and airfields are being newly built or expanded in various parts.

Large-scale offensive operation exercises are being held in succession. The joint operational exercises of the U.S. forces and the puppet army staged by the U.S. imperialists every year are expanded in scale from 100,000 to 160,000 men in the number of participants, from one month to three months in the duration and into offensive exercises in nature, simulating on all-out armed attack on the northern half of the DPRK, into war exercises reminiscent of actual fighting in intensity.

Due to such reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has today turned into huge army barracks rare to be seen in any part of the world, into a dangerous touch-and-go nuclear base, and the dark clouds of war are permanently hovering over the Korean Peninsula and peace in Asia is gravely endangered.

37 years of the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea is a history of biggest crimes in the world in the 20th century. Under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists South Korea has turned into a showcase of neo-colonialism, a graveyard of democracy, a theatre of human slaughter and immorality and a powder magazine for war. Unless the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is terminated, independence and democracy cannot be realised in South Korea nor can the peaceful reunification of the country be realised. It is only too natural that the South Korean people are today rising up valiantly in the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggresssion forces out of South Korea and smash their colonial rule, holding aloft the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism. The South Korean people will hold still higher the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence they have already upheld and persistently struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea is the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the world people who prize peace and progress. The U.S. imperialists must quit South Korea at once.

MAC SECRETARIES' MEETING 13 SEP REPORTED

SK131134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 13 Sep 82

[Text] Kaesong, September 13 (KCNA) -- The 471st meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom today.

At the meeting secretary of our side Colonel Kim Yon-ki protested against military provocations incessantly committed by the enemy against us in the Demilitarized Zone in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the agreed points between the two sides and called him to account.

According to the statement of the secretary of our side, the South Korean puppet army, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, perpetrated an armed provocation on September 7 by firing automatic weapons into the area of our side in the central sector of the front and committed the criminal acts of bringing recoilless guns, machineguns and combat personnel into the Demilitarized Zone at several spots of the western and central sectors of the front.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought a number of troops of their aggression forces armed with "M-16" automatic rifles to posts of the MAC headquarters area on August 4 and September 1. The cases of violation of the armistice agreement and agreed points by the enemy side from July 17 to September 10 numbered more than 3,200.

Noting that the military provocations of the enemy have rendered the situation in the DMZ more gruesome, the secretary of our side demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures so that such criminal acts might not be committed again. But the enemy failed to give assurances that they would meet our demand.

Pointing to the unjustifiable act of the enemy, Secretary Kim Yon-ki remarked: All the facts prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors resort to premeditated acts to increase tension in our country and, furthermore, invent a pretext to provoke a new war. Declaring that, if the tension is to be eased and the danger of a war be removed in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and war preparations of the United States be stopped, he warned that the enemy must look straight at the reality and stop running riot.

NODONG SINMUN CLAIMS CHON CREATES WAR ATMOSPHERE

SK110448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 10 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 September commentary: "Those Digging Their Own Graves"]

[Text] At the third military academy of the puppet army on 9 September, traitor Chon Tu-hwan whipped up a war fever, babbling about making utmost efforts to seize power superiority and foster capabilities. On the same day, he showed up a puppet air force base and repeated the same remarks. He also waged a flight drill as a demonstration of power.

Accompanied by the bosses of the puppet army, Traitor Chon Tu-hwan appeared at various places and created a war atmosphere. This reflects the uncomfortable circumstances facing the puppets.

As soon as a new semester began, South Korean youths and students staged demonstrations against the treacherous maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Public opinion denouncing the puppet clique's fascist policies is rising at home and abroad. According to reports from foreign countries, there is a strong indication that the puppet military circles are showing their distrust of Chon Tu-hwan. It is said that the inner group of the ruling circles of the United States and Japan do not think that Chon Tu-hwan can cope with the unstable situation in South Korea. These developments are unfavorable to Chon Tu-hwan.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which faces isolation at home and abroad, is attempting to extricate itself from the crisis by turning people's attention elsewhere. The military fascist clique is also committing maneuvers of bravado and bluster with the help of the U.S. masters and intensifying the anticommunist confrontation racket against us.

On that day, coming up with the rumor of southward invasion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan maliciously slandered us. Moreover, he sent up an airplane in the direction of the North and clamored about the deep significance of the flight. It goes without saying that such a provocative act followed the directive of the U.S. masters and exposed traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wild desire for northward invasion.

While paying lipservice to dialogue and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in reality, is fanatically resorting to every means to step up preparations for war, causing North-South confrontation under the signboard of the strengthening of capabilities. This is a very serious development and an extremely reckless and dangerous act which can cause a military clash at any moment. We are watching this with vigilance.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvering to confront us with strength is a foolish act. The South Korean puppets should not view our sincere efforts concentrated on the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and on a peaceful solution to the reunification question as an expression of weakness. Even though we treasure peace, we will not tolerate those who pounce with swords to harm us. The South Korean puppets should not miscalculate and act discreetly.

If the South Korean puppets lead the situation to a dangerous phase, bent on a reckless racket of playing with fire with the support of the U.S. imperialist masters, this will only bring about their digging their own graves.

ANOTHER FIRE AT PUSAN CULTURE CENTER REPORTED

SK100026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- Another fire broke out at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan on the afternoon of September 8, throwing the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique into panic, according to a report. The fire started in the reading room on the ground floor of the "American Cultural Centre" which was set on fire on March 18 by patriotic students and inhabitants of South Korea. The flame spread to various surrounding articles in a twinkling, causing a big commotion.

TEXT OF PAK SONG-CHOL NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

SK091022 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0805 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, at Pyongyang central meeting marking the 34th anniversary of DPRK founding, held at the 8 February House of Culture on 8 September -- live]

[Text] Comrades: Thirty-four years have passed since the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, declared its founding to the world. Today, we are significantly commemorating with a high national confidence the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, under the magnificent circumstances in which the whole party, the entire country and all the people are unanimously turning out to the struggle to implement the decisions of the historic Hamhung plenum of the KWP Central Committee, new upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction, the anti-U.S. spirit for independence is growing and a struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification is being vigorously waged in South Korea. [applause]

On this historic day, by the authority of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, I warmly congratulate, in the name of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and the government of the republic, all the people, including workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, who have devotedly struggled for the prosperity and development of the republic and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

I send militant greetings to all the South Korean people, including the South Korean revolutionaries, youths, students and patriotic democratic figures who are tenaciously struggling to eradicate the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to achieve the democratization of society and national reunification, looking up to the republic as a beacon of hope. [applause]

Along with this, I send warm greetings to the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all overseas compatriots who are courageously fighting in alien lands for democratic national rights and the reunification of the fatherland, with lofty national pride as citizens of the republic. [applause]

I warmly welcome comrades and friends from foreign countries who are with us to celebrate the national festive day of our people. [applause]

Comrades, the DPRK is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle. [applause]

Our republic is a power which has inherited the brilliant tradition of the building of the people's power established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a revolutionary power of a new type based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying upon the united front of the broad popular masses. [applause]

For the working popular masses, including the working class, to achieve complete national and class liberation and successfully fulfill the socialist and communist cause, the question of sovereignty, above all, should be correctly resolved. Based on his scientific analysis of the missions of our revolution and of the relations between society and class in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth lines for building a chuche-type power to meet the reality of our country, established at guerrilla bases the people's revolutionary government -- a power of a unique type -- and gained precious achievements and experiences. [applause]

The establishment of the people's government throughout the country after liberation, amid all the people's high revolutionary zeal, was the brilliant embodiment of the lines for building people's government which had been laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was a government directly inheriting the people's revolutionary government organized at the guerrilla bases. [applause]

Thanks to the precious achievements and rich experiences gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the building of the people's government in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people were able to creditably solve the question of power and successfully carry out democratic reforms in a short period, smashing all the obstructionist maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad even under so complicated and confused a situation as that after liberation and, on this basis, finally accomplish the historic cause of founding the DPRK in September 1948. [applause]

The founding of the DPRK was a brilliant realization of the long-cherished desire of our people to achieve the sovereignty of the nation and the independence of the country and an event of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people. [applause]

With the founding of the republic, our people became the true masters of the state and society and a powerful and dignified people of an independent state which no one dare provoke, and they came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Indeed, the founding of the DPRK marked the emergence of an independent people and the glorious birth of chuche Korea. [applause]

From the first day of its founding, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK took the great chuche idea as its firm guideline and thoroughly implemented the line of independence in all domains of state activity, thereby achieving a brilliant victory in revolutionary struggle and construction work and performing imperishable feats for the fatherland and the people. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our country, the color of which was once obliterated on the world map, is well known as an independent, socialist country all over the world and our people, who were suffering from maltreatment, are enjoying a rewarding life to their heart's content as the genuine masters of their destiny. This is the result of the thorough adherence of the government of the republic to the line of independence in all state activities.

The course which our republic has victoriously pioneered on the road of building a new society is one of glorious struggle and advance whereon the sovereignty of the country and the nation has been resolutely defended and made brilliant under the most difficult circumstances and a proud course along which has been ushered in the era of great national prosperity, unprecedented in the country's 5,000-year history. [applause]

In the initial period of its founding, the government of the republic attained great successes by vigorously waging the struggle to prepare for the socialist remodeling of production relations on the basis of the democratic revolution in the northern half of our country and to pave the way for the self-reliant national economy.

In the harsh period of ordeal of the war against brigandish armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the government of the republic reorganized all systems to wartime footing under the slogan: "Everything for the victory in the war" and vigorously rallied all the people to the heroic struggle for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland, thereby ensuring the great victory in the fatherland liberation war and honorably defending the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation. [applause]

Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war fully demonstrated the boundless vitality and invincible might of our republic following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and clearly showed that no imperialist aggressors can bring to their knees a people who defend a country's sovereignty as the masters. [applause]

In the postwar period, the government of the republic and our people were assigned the difficult and important tasks of pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and construction, while healing the scars of war.

Under the difficult circumstances of the postwar period, when everything had been destroyed by the war, the government of the republic, firmly adhering to the basic line for chuche-oriented socialist construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim-Il-song, successfully carried out vast tasks of rehabilitation construction in a brief period with the self-reliant revolutionary spirit, paved the way for the self-reliant national economy and rapidly stabilized and promoted the wretched lives of the people.

Reshaping the old production relationships into socialist ones in urban and rural communities constituted the basic content of the socialist revolution and was an inevitable demand for the development of society and economy in the northern half after the war.

By vigorously pushing ahead with work for reforming the old production relationships into socialist ones in accord with our party's policy for agricultural cooperation -- remodeling the type of economy into a socialist one prior to technical innovation -- and with the policy for reforming private commerce and industry into socialist forms, the government of the republic established unitary rule over socialist production relationships in a short period of only 4 to 5 years and built the most advanced socialist system on this land, where the root of exploitation and repression was permanently eradicated. [applause]

The establishment of a socialist system was a great social reform which completely realized the social and political sovereignty of the working masses in our country and a great victory which firmly consolidated the entire people's political and ideological unity, based on the worker-peasant alliance, on a new social and economic foundation on which the country's productivity could continuously develop in a rapid speed. [applause]

Relying on the established socialist system, the government of the republic accelerated the overall construction of socialism and successfully carried out the difficult task of industrialization in a short period of only 14 years by waging the vigorous struggle to complete socialist industrialization, thus converting our country into a socialist industrial state possessing modern industry and a developed rural economy. [applause]

Thanks to the realization of socialist industrialization, our country ultimately overcame economic and technological backwardness and joined the ranks of the world's advanced countries, and our people, who had been despised and humiliated by others due to the backward economy, permanently extricated themselves from such a status and appeared as a powerful and developed nation in the international arena, enjoying rights equal to those possessed by the world's big and small countries. [applause]

The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are the basic revolutionary contents which a nation of the working class should carry out after the socialist system is established and are the basic measures for socialist and communist construction.

In the new stage of revolutionary development, when the victory was won in socialist revolution and socialist industrialization was achieved, the government of the republic vigorously pushed ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture under the tested leadership of our party, assuming the chuche-orientation of entire society as its final target, and effected a great upsurge in all fields of socialist construction. [applause]

The struggle to reform all society in accord with the demands of chuche has been more intensely carried out than ever before while at the same time we have vigorously waged the technical and cultural revolutions, giving priority to the ideological revolution in accord with the party's policy. Thus, the three revolutions have firmly become a task of the masses themselves.

The three revolutions team movement has been strengthened in all domains of national economy, and the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions has been actively carried out. In the course of this, the tasks of reforming men, society and nature were marked with ceaseless new renovations. [applause] As a result of the forward push of the ideological revolution, all workers are firmly armed with the chuche idea, our party's revolutionary ideology, and the entire society is filled with the chuche idea. All people are struggling with conviction along the road indicated by the chuche idea, entertaining burning loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP and firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

Today, all our workers help and lead each other under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one", with common ideals and objectives. They are sincerely carrying out their tasks for the fatherland and people, society and groups, constantly making renovations and advances toward a brighter future for the fatherland with revolutionary zeal and vigor.

The policies for the economic and technical revolutions are being successfully implemented in all domains of the national economy, and the struggle for the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of national economy is being vigorously carried out. Thus, we have effected a great advance in liberating workers from arduous labor and improving their working conditions. The self-reliance of the national economy is being strengthened and the nation's economy has reached a higher technical and scientific foundation.

Today, our industry is constantly developing at a speedy pace, free from the worldwide economic crisis. [applause] Great productive upsurges have been effected in all domains of the national economy thanks to the heroic struggle of all workers to fulfill the magnificent programs for socialist construction put forward by the Sixth KWP Congress. [applause]

Production has rapidly developed on all fronts of socialist economic construction and a great number of monumental creations have been raised everywhere. Thus, the nation's economic strength has been further consolidated.

Socialist agricultural construction has been accelerated along the road shown by the socialist agricultural thesis. Constant upsurges have been effected in agricultural production by implementing the chuche agricultural method. Great innovations are taking place in land reclamation work and in projects to expand the nation's cultivated land.

The struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge era is being vigorously carried out on all fronts of socialist economic construction in our country, in accord with the party's appeal. Ceaseless innovative successes are being made in production and construction. [applause]

The government of the republic has marked great successes in the construction of socialist culture under the party's guidance. [applause] New progress has been made in the education of the people and in training the cadres of the nation along the road shown by the socialist education thesis. Our new generation receives a perfect middle-school-level education until they reach working age. They are growing as reliable reserve forces in communist construction with general knowledge at the middle-school-level and basic knowledge of modern science and technology. [applause]

With successful implementation of the party's policy for strengthening scientific research work through firm adherence to the chuche-type stand, significant scientific and technical inventions and successful research work have come about in economic construction and in the development of national culture.

Thanks to the brilliant embodiment of our party's chuche-type literary idea and unique policy for literature, our socialist literature and art are serving as a powerful weapon arming our people with chuche-type revolutionary traits and inspiring them to creative labor and heroic exploits. [applause]

Our nation's social system is developing more solidly everyday based on brilliant successes made in the course of carrying out the three revolutions, and the strength of the republic is constantly being enhanced and consolidated in all fields -- political, economic cultural and military. [applause]

The road of glorious struggle and victory along which our republic has traversed under the banner of the chuche idea has shown that our people's government is a genuine political organization representing the interests of all the workers in our country, including the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals, and is a mighty political weapon ensuring an independent and creative life for working people. [applause]

Our people's government has excellently fulfilled its mission and role as a representative of the people's independent rights and a skillful organizer of their creative life at every step and at all times in our revolution, as the leader assigned responsibility for their happy material and spiritual life and as the reliable protector of their independent and creative life. [applause]

Indeed, our republic is a genuine people's country and prosperous chuche fatherland ensuring genuine political freedom and rights for all our people and giving a happy, rewarding life to them. [applause]

With peerless superiority and brilliant achievements made for the fatherland and people, the government of our republic enjoys the absolute support and trust of the entire Korean people. [applause] Our people firmly believe through actual experience that only the government of the republic can ensure an independent and creative life for them. They foresee their happier future in the prosperity and development of the republic. [applause] All changes and turns marked in the development and growth of our republic as well as in the situation of our people are the consequences of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP and are the proud victory of the immortal chuche idea. [applause]

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a unique line for building the people's government based on the chuche idea and established genuine state power for workers and peasants in our country by brilliantly embodying the line. Thus, our people came to firmly hold the position as the masters of the nation and society. We were able to victoriously pioneer the future of the fatherland and the people.

The leader indicated the chuche-type revolutionary lines and policy at every step and time in the development of revolution and in the consolidation of the social system in our country, and wisely led the people's government to constantly enhance its role and functions. Thus, the government of our republic could successfully carry out the difficult and gigantic tasks raised in socialist revolution and socialist construction. It has been strengthened and developed into a mighty political weapon with which we could excellently carry out the historic cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP, all the people in our country, regarding it as the highest honor and pride to live and carry out the revolution as the citizens of the endlessly prosperous republic, are now renewing their ardent determination to struggle, sacrificing everything for the defense of the government of the republic and further strengthening and developing the republic. [applause]

Our people, who are advancing under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and our party will achieve a greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, and our republic will prosper forever. [applause]

Comrades, to reunify the divided fatherland and realize complete national sovereignty throughout the nation is the paramount aspiration of the whole Korean people and the most urgent task facing us.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the government of the republic has the urgent task of completely achieving national sovereignty on a nationwide scale by forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and reunifying the divided fatherland.

Our party and the government of the republic, assuming as its most important revolutionary duty from the day the country was divided the reunification of the fatherland, has been making every sincere effort possible for the realization of this duty.

Nonetheless, owing to the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the cause of national reunification has not yet been achieved and there are still grave obstacles to the future of reunification.

We cannot tolerate the division of the national territory and the violation of national sovereignty by foreign imperialists. The question of national reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people and a question lying within the province of our people's right to self-determination.

The Korean people are a proud people who are entitled to the sacred right of national self-determination and a wise people capable of steering their own fate with their own hands.

Outside forces have no reason or justification whatsoever to meddle in the question of Korea's national reunification.

The most important issue in achieving our country's reunification in an independent fashion is to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and to end the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the chief obstacles to our country's reunification and the key factors trampling the independence of the South Korean people.

Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the tragedy of national division continues and South Korea has been turned into a complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, and the South Korean people are now forced to suffer from tragic colonial slavery.

Though today the U.S. imperialists are trying to make South Korea appear an independent country, it is none but the U.S. imperialists who are de facto rulers of South Korea, exercising all real power, such as the prerogative of supreme military command, and are determining everything as they please.

The U.S. imperialists have totally subordinated South Korea in all fields -- political, economic, cultural and military -- to their aggressive aims and are persistently clinging to the two-Koreas plot, stepping up the colonial enslavement policy and the policy of war at an ever faster pace.

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs are further reinforcing the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army by incessantly bringing into South Korea all kinds of ultramodern destructive weapons and military equipment and are getting frantic in military provocations and war exercises directed against us, amassing large forces of aggression around the Korean Peninsula. As a result, a grave situation capable of igniting the flames of war at any moment is being created in the land of Korea.

All these facts clearly show that the danger of war cannot be eliminated and that the question of national reunification cannot be resolved independently as long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression remain in South Korea.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are pushing ahead with overseas expansion and running wild to realize their dream of invading South Korea once again, while beautifying and embellishing the blood-stained sordid history of aggression of the Japanese imperialists. The reckless maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries are a big obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea.

In order to achieve our fatherland's independent reunification, the military fascist clique in South Korea, which has entrusted South Korea to the U.S. imperialists for their colony and military base and is offering the country as sacrifice to the outside forces, should be eliminated. The so-called regime in South Korea, which has no real power and sovereignty, is an out-and-out puppet regime subordinated to the U.S. imperialists. It is a sordid, nation-selling regime which is executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subordination and war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which usurped power with guns and bayonets under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, is barbarously oppressing and murdering the South Korea people struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to achieve the democratization of the society and the fatherland's reunification, while consolidating the treacherous policy of depending the outside forces and schemes to provoke a war.

All things national have been obliterated by villainous, flunkeyist nation-sellers in South Korea today, and South Korea has been placed under the double subordination of Japan and the United States. Under the fascist suppression of the outside forces and the puppets who have colluded with outside forces, South Korea has been turned into the most cruel human hell at the end of the 20th century where people's freedom and rights are mercilessly trampled underfoot.

In no way can the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique justify their policy of war, their splittist schemes and rackets of fascist oppression, nor can they quench the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit. [applause] In South Korea today, anti-U.S. struggle spirit is growing with each passing day. The flames of the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle, which are spreading throughout South Korea, are the inevitable result of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and of their colonial rule and are an explosion of the pent-up fury and resentment of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean people's anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle is a patriotic struggle aimed at saving the country and the nation and is a just struggle for democracy and reunification.

By forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, ending their colonial rule, overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and establishing an independent and democratic regime, further upholding the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner, the South Korean people will defend national sovereignty and open up the road to independent reunification. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at the desires of all the Korean people toward the fatherland's reunification, the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle being set ablaze, and the trend of the times supporting Korea's independent reunification, thus ending their occupation of South Korea and their policy of war and withdrawing immediately from South Korea, taking along the aggression forces and lethal weapons. [applause]

The Japanese militarists should learn a due lesson from their past defeat suffered on the aggressive road for overseas expansion and should act with discretion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the sordid policy of dependence on outside forces and the brutal suppression of the people and step down from power without delay.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues to pursue fascism, division, confrontation and war schemes while making a habit of depending on outside forces and committing treacherous acts running counter to the people's aspirations, it will only result in accelerating his ruin.

The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve our country's reunification in an independent fashion is to reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK, as elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Today, the struggle to realize our new reunification proposal is being vigorously waged among the compatriots in the North, the South and abroad. The voices supporting the Korean people's just struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification by founding the DCRK are rising higher among the world's progressive peoples.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I extend deep gratitude to all governments, international organizations, international democratic organizations, progressive political parties, public organizations, struggle organizations and figures of all walks of life of various countries, and the world's peace-loving peoples that always extend active support and solidarity to our people's just cause. [applause]

For the realization of the proposal for founding the DCRK, newly elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all Korean compatriots in the North, the South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, systems, factions and political opinion. [applause]

If all compatriots in the North, the South and abroad seek unity and vigorously wage a reunification movement only on the basis of a common national ideology, they can frustrate any obstructionist schemes of the enemies, threby making it possible to advance the historic cause for the fatherland's reunification. [applause] Anyone who wholeheartedly wants the country's reunification and sets store in the future of the nation should vigorously turn out in the pannational struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK, firmly rallying around grand national front reunification.

When the DCRK is founded and the 10-point political program for the reunified country is fulfilled, national sovereignty will be achieved on a nationwide scale and a dignified sovereign state, a reunified independent country which is not dependent on any outside forces and does not participate in any bloc, will emerge on the Korean Peninsula. [applause]

Many obstacles and difficulties exist on the road to the fatherland's reunification. This notwithstanding, the Korean people will overcome them with the united efforts of the entire nation and will certainly achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

Our people's struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is being waged in close connection with the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and for independence, which is being waged on an international scale. The imperialists, who are frightened at seeing that the people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence is being whipped up with each passing day, are endlessly committing maneuverings of aggression and provocation against the newly emerging nations, while desperately trying to maintain and expand their supremacy. They are oppressing militarily the oppressed people who have risen up in the righteous struggle for liberation.

Because they are in a difficult situation, the U.S. imperialists have openly professed the policy of strength and have given priority to strengthening the existing military blocs and military alliances for the realization of this policy. They are running amok to create new military blocs in various places of the world including Asia and the Pacific area and are further strengthening their schemes of aggression and war.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and other war maniacs, today the international situation is being further aggravated and the danger of new world war is growing with each passing day. Struggling to eliminate the danger of a new war and to defend the peace and security of the world is the most important task facing the peace-loving people of the world.

To eliminate the growing danger of a new world war and to achieve solid world peace, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for world independence must be implemented. The proposal for world independence is a firm banner enabling the complete liquidation of all kinds of domination and subjugation and the achievement of the complete independence of the world as a whole. [applause] The task for world independence calls for the countries and nations of the world to firmly maintain their independence and to further expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

As a prestigious member of the Nonaligned Movement, the DPRK is exercising complete independence in the international community and is making all efforts for the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the DPRK Government and the Korean people, as they have in the past, will more vigorously struggle in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries and with all progressive peoples of the world to thwart and smash the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to achieve the independence of all countries and nations and to accelerate the independence of the entire world. [applause]

Comrades, today, the government and people of our republic are facing the honorable task of securing the brilliant achievements we have won in revolution and construction and leading our revolution to a new higher stage in accordance with the revolutionary line and policy put forth by the historic Sixth KWP Congress.

In his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly held last April, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of scientific insight into the demands of our revolutionary development, which has entered a new higher stage, and the inevitability of the achievement of the communist cause, brilliantly delineated the path to be followed by our revolutionary government. [applause]

The policy speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great militant program which has brilliantly delineated the way and method for the construction of a communist paradise in our country in which the complete independence of the people will be achieved by permeating the society with the chuche idea through vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. It is a banner of encouragement for the achievement of the complete independence of the country and the nation and for vigorously inspiring the people to the struggle for world independence. And it is an immortal classic document which has synthesized the theories of the chuche communist revolution and deepened and developed them to a new higher stage. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Communism is the three revolutions plus the people's government, the thorough implementation of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture through the ceaseless consolidation of the people's government and the enhancement its function and role will bring the communist paradise where the complete independence of the people will be achieved.

We must uphold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great program for the construction of communism, further consolidate our people's government and enhance its function and role. To do this, we must vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture so as to build a communist paradise at an early date, in which the entire society will be permeated with the chuche idea. [applause]

With lofty pride and confidence in living and working under our most superior revolutionary government, all working people must vigorously advance to further consolidate and develop our republic, which was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and to bring out new miracles and innovation in the fields of ideology, technology and culture. [applause]

All working people must more firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea and maintain boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. In doing this, they must prepare themselves more properly as chuche-type communist revolutionaries devoting themselves under all circumstances to the struggle for the victory of the chuche idea. [applause]

We must further consolidate the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, which are based on the chuche idea, speed up the revolutionization and workingclassization of the society and defend from generation to generation and brilliantly embody the party's glorious revolutionary tradition, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. [applause]

The attainment of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and successful attainment of the 10 great long-range goals of socialist economic construction of the 1980's via thorough implementation of the line of the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the national economy, which were called for by the historic Sixth KWP Congress, are important tasks facing us today.

Upholding the decision of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the KWP Central Committee, which was held recently, we must concentrate all our efforts on the attainment of the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. In so doing, we must vigorously struggle to bring about a new turn in the development of the machine industry. [applause]

The sectors and units of the national economy must fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and meticulously plan economic guidance and organizational work. In so doing, they must unconditionally and thoroughly accomplish all economic tasks given by the party. [applause]

Upholding the militant appeal of the party, our functionaries and working people must vigorously wage the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 80's while closely meshing it with the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by the unheralded heroes. In so doing, they must bring about new revolutionary upsurges in the sectors of the socialist economic construction and vigorously struggle for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

With an attitude worthy of the people in the era of the revolution and struggle, the working people must work and live their lives always with a mobilized and alert posture and in a militant manner and emulate the noble examples which the young communists set during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In so doing, they must maintain the unyielding revolutionary spirit and persistently move forward along the road of revolution directed by the party and the leader. [applause]

Under the banner of the KWP winning 100 victories in 100 battles, our revolution is constantly developing to a new, higher stage and even more brilliant vista is opening for the future of our republic and people. [applause]

Let all of us vigorously march forward for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, for the complete victory of socialism, for the eternal prosperity of the republic and for the ultimate consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [shouts] Long live the glorious KWP -- the organizer and promoter of all victories of the Korea people! [shouts] Long live the DPRK -- the glorious fatherland of the Korean people! [shouts]

COLLECTION OF WORKS ON THREE REVOLUTIONS PUBLISHED

SK031505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently brought out in different languages "On the Three Revolutions," a collection of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Contained in the book are 16 immortal classic works including reports to the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congresses of the Workers Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee (excerpts) delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and "On Vigorously Carrying on the Three Revolutions, Ideological, Technical and Cultural, in the Domain of Industry," "Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions" and "Theses on Socialist Education."

Propounded in those works are the necessity and tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the ways of their fulfilment and introduced there are successes and experiences gained by our party and people in the struggle for implementing the line of the three revolutions.

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounds that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a struggle for realizing chajusong (independence) of the masses of working people and a strategic task which a working class party in power must firmly maintain from the first days of its embarkation upon the road of building a new society.

The great leader defines the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, after the establishment of the socialist system as the main content of the revolution to be carried out by our party in the socialist society and as the task of continued revolution to be carried out till the building of communism and refers to shining successes registered in all domains, political, economic and cultural, by vigorously waging the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Pyongyang, September 8 -- Kim Yun-chong has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Pak Won-chol as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, according to decrees of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 7 Sep 82 SK] Pyongyang, September 13 -- Choe Kang-kuk was appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Gambia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 12 Sep 82 OW]

NORTH REFUSES REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW WITH PFC WHITE

SK130436 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The 471st meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom at 1100 today. At today's meeting, which was held at the request of the United Nations Command [UNC] side, the UNC side repeatedly requested an interview with PFC White, who was missing in action [siljong toeo] as of the 28th of last month and is being detained by the North Korean puppets.

Regarding this, the communist side rejected the UNC side's request by saying that the UNC side should refer to the report from the central news agency of the North Korean puppets dated 4 September that said that PFC White had sought political asylum. The UNC side, however, repeatedly requested a personal interview with PRC White, while noting that it cannot accept recorded film and other recorded material offered by the North Korean puppet side.

OFFICIAL HOPES NORTH WILL ATTEND '88 OLYMPICS

SK110145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Sports Minister Yi Won-kyong said Friday that all member nations of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will be invited to the 1988 Seoul Olympic games, adding that "we sincerely hope North Korea will participate." Appearing before the National Assembly's special committee for the Seoul Olympics, Yi said: "Free participation of all member countries has been promised to the IOC by the South Korean Government." Yi also revealed that the government plans to select 5,000 Olympic hopefuls from among six million students aged 10 to 19 by the end of this year.

FURTHER REPORTS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

Foreign Minister's Remarks

SK110152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will deliver a request for the correction of distorted Japanese textbooks to Japan next week, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Friday. Yi said the contents of the request will include the immediate correction of modern history and gradual corrections of ancient history concerning Korea and Japan through joint research by scholars of the two countries. Yi made his remarks at a meeting of an ad hoc panel of the Seoul-side Korean-Japan Parliamentarians Union, which handles matters related to the Japanese textbooks. The special committee urged the government to firmly state Korea's position pertaining to the revision of Japanese screening principles for school textbooks and teaching guides.

Japanese Lawmakers To Visit

SK130042 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- A three-member delegation from an ad hoc committee of the Japanese side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union, which is handling the disputed textbook issue, will arrive here Wednesday to discuss the correction of distorted Japanese textbooks with a Korean committee.

Spokesman for the Seoul-side of the parliamentary body Pak Kyong-sok said Monday the two special committees will try to work out measures for the prompt rectification of modern history and gradual corrections of ancient history concerning Korea and Japan through joint research.

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR CHUNGANG DEMONSTRATION

SK110521 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The police arrested two collegians yesterday for having distributed leaflets containing anti-government slogans and thus violating the law on assembly and demonstration, and requested arrest warrants for five others on similar charges. Arrested by the Noryangjin police are Yi Kun-won, 23, a junior in the department of literature at Chungang University, and Yim Chae-son, 23, junior in the athletics department of the same school. They were picked up by the police at around 11:55 a.m. last Thursday shortly after they scattered 300 flyers, titled "A Letter to My Fellow Students," from the rooftop of the school's library. They were also charged with attempting to stage an anti-government demonstration on the campus that day. The five others, whom the Sodaemun police requested arrest warrants for, are Yonsei students Ha Song-chan, 21, Yuk Song-chu, 20, Miss Kim Un-cha, 21, Miss Yi Mi-chong, 20, and Miss Pak Sun-chong, 21. According to the police, the five printed 500 leaflets, titled "Anti-Fascism: Declaration of a Struggle for Democratic Liberation," last May 4 and distributed them on the campus and in tearooms in the vicinity of the school on four occasions during the last semester. Ha Song-chan was additionally charged with allegedly having seditious materials while participating in "membership training" at the UNESCO students' association at the Yonsei University training camp in Togong-ni, Wabu-myon, Kyonggi-do, last Sept. 4.

DOMESTIC F-5F JET FIGHTER PUT INTO SERVICE

SK100411 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The first supersonic fighter aircraft manufactured in Korea was put into service yesterday after an impressive demonstration flight at a southern air base, marking a great step forward toward self-reliance in national defense.

The F-5F jet fighter, the latest model in the F-5 series which can fly 1.6 times the speed of sound, was produced by Korean Air Lines with the technical assistance of the U.S. Northrop Aircraft Co. Named "Chegong (Sky Conqueror) No 1," the aircraft was officially turned over to the Republic of Korea Air Force to assume the critical mission of defending the nation's air space.

President Chon Tu-hwan closely inspected the interior and exterior of the two-seat aircraft and observed with great satisfaction the entire process of its test flight. Accompanied by the first lady, the president also looked around the production facilities.

Defense Minister Yun Song-min and a number of other government, military and parliamentary leaders attended the dedication ceremony, which started at 11 a.m., along with U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker, Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander-in-chief of the Combined Forces Command, and representatives from Northrop Co.

With the commissioning of the F-5F, the Republic of Korea, which 32 years ago met North Korean aggression with only a few L-4 light planes, became the third nation in non-communist Asia to operate fighter aircraft of its own production.

When President Chon arrived at the ceremony site, 16 Korean and U.S. Air Force fighters made an aerial greeting with a fly-by over the air base, releasing colored smoke. As the president unveiled the aircraft bearing the "Taeguk" emblem on its formidable body, all participants in the ceremony loudly applauded.

Soon the aircraft, piloted by Lt. Col. Yu Song-yol, taxied to the runway and took off into the sky. After making high-speed passes over the air base, including various forms of aerial maneuvers, the plane landed at the runway and returned to the ceremony site.

"The test flight proved that this aircraft has superb maneuverability and excellent electronic detection capabilities that ensure victory in aerial fights. I'm proud to fly an aircraft built with our own hands," said Col. Yu.

A test pilot from Northrop Co. said the Korean personnel engaged in the production of the aircraft fully demonstrated their high level technological ability, comparable with those in any developed nation.

The local production of the fighter aircraft opened a new chapter in the continuing development of Korea's defense industry, which has already reached an advanced level in manufacturing ground and naval equipment. Started in full vigor in the latter half of the 1970's, the arms industry has entered mass production of various guns and ammunition and is continuously improving long-range missile systems. A combat destroyer was launched in 1980 and Korean Air Lines has been producing light helicopters with U.S. technical support.

Korea and the United States had agreed on the co-production of fighter aircraft in their annual security consultative meeting in 1979. It is aimed to bolster the air defense power of the republic as well as increasing its high-technology defense industry. Authorities of the two countries later chose F-5F as the initial type of aircraft to be produced in Korea as it was considered most suitable for the Korean defense situation and adequate for the economic and technological conditions in the country. The United States had begun supplying F-5A "freedom fighters" late in the 1960's as part of the Korean Armed Forces modernization program.

EXPORT GROWTH URGED TO IMPROVE ACCOUNT DEFICIT

SK030115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Traders Association (KTA) Friday called for export growth through technological innovation, improved overseas competitiveness and stepped-up marketing activities to improve the country's current account deficits.

In a report on the recent international payments position of South Korea, KTA said the country's current account deficits amounted to 833.2 million U.S. dollars as of the end of July this year, a drop of 2.4 billion dollars from the same period last year.

While only 8.5 percent (204 million dollars) of the current account improvement came from export growth, 57.6 percent (5.4 billion dollars) was due to decreased imports and 33.6 percent by the invisible trade sector, according to the report.

The improved current account situation through decreased imports not only hinders the country's future economic growth but also impairs the international competitiveness of Korean-made commodities, and it will further deteriorate in the event of price hikes of major raw materials in international markets and increased investment in production facilities, the KTA report said.

In order to rectify the current account deficits, enterprises should increase their exports through technological innovation, replacement of worn-out facilities, improved quality and overseas competitiveness, the report concluded.

SPECIAL ENVOY KONG KORM VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

BK101547 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] On 24 August, Comrade Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs and special envoy of Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, arrived at Maputo, capital city of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM]. On hand to warmly greet the delegation at the airport were the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, the head of the Socialist Directorate, cadres from it and other officials of the PRM Foreign Affairs Ministry. The comrade SRV ambassador and the Soviet acting charge d'affaires to the PRM were also present.

During his stay in the PRM, Comrade Kong Korm held cordial and friendly talks with Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs and minister of state of the PRM. Comrade Kong Korm talked about the real situation in the PRK since the historic 7 January 1979 victory day and about the victory of the Kampuchean people over the U.S. imperialists in 1975 -- a victory which was usurped by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal gang which massacred 3 million Kampuchean people. The comrade also talked about the criminal maneuvers of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism who use the Sihanouk-Son Sann label to mask and defend the barbarous massacre committed by the Democratic Kampuchean regime.

The comrade stressed the various peace initiatives proposed at the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers with the aim of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship and good cooperation.

Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano expressed his support for the PRK.

On 27 August, Comrade Kong Korm gave a press conference and answered in detail many questions relating to Kampuchea. Comrade Kong Korm's interview was given wide coverage by Mozambique and foreign newspapers and the Mozambique radio. In the evening of the same day, Comrade Kong Korm attended a reception hosted in his honor by the PRM minister of state.

On 28 August, Comrade Kong Korm held cordial talks with Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the PRM. During the talks, Comrade Kong Korm briefed Comrade Samora Moises Machel on the realities in the PRK. The comrade president said that he had met Comrade Heng Samrin at the very beginning. The PRM is very happy about the revival of the new Kampuchea which is progressing in every field. The PRM totally supports the peace proposals of the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers. With a number of African countries, the comrade promised to expel Pol Pot's representative from the United Nations. Finally, Comrade Samora Moises Machel said that the enemies of the PRK are also the enemies of the PRM.

Apart from these talks, Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy visited farms, cooperatives, factories and other big enterprises.

On 28 August, Comrade Kong Korm left the PRM for the Republic of Seychelles.

SPECIAL ENVOY HOR NAM HONG VISITS CAPE VERDE

BK111722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK) -- During his stay in the Republic of Cape Verde from 19 to 20 August, Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy Hor Nam Hong was warmly received by Cape Verde Prime Minister Pedro Pires.

Hor Nam Hong recalled that following the Kampuchean people's victory over the U.S. imperialists in 1975, the zealous lackeys of Beijing, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, seized control of the party and massacred 3 million Kampucheans.

Hor Nam Hong briefed his host on the real situation in Kampuchea and the revival of the Kampuchean people following their 7 January 1979 historic victory over the Pol Pot gang and on the peace proposals of the sixth Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Ho Chi Minh City.

For his part, Pedro Pires declared total support for these proposals. He affirmed that the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Sihanouk as its leader is an insignificant farce.

The Kampuchean diplomat also met with Silvina Manuel da Luz, Cape Verde minister of foreign affairs, and other cadres of the ministry.

Visits Benin

BK111730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK) -- During his visit to the People's Republic of Benin, Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy, Hor Nam Hong, was received by Adjo Boco Ignace, acting president of the People's Republic of Binin and chairman of the National Assembly, in Cotonou on 25 August.

Hor Nam Hong handed over a letter from Chairman Heng Samrin and informed him of the real situation in Kampuchea since the 7 January 1979 historic victory, the wholesale massacre of the Kampuchean people by Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan hangmen after the victory over the U.S. imperialists in 1975, and the creation of the so-called tripartite coalition government of the reactionary Khmers. He also talked about the peace initiative put forward by the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers.

Adjo Boco Ignace expressed the unchanging position of Benin in supporting the PRK Government which he affirmed is the authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

Hor Nam Hong also met with Girigissou Gado, chairman of Banin's People's Revolutionary Party Foreign Relations Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs. Hor Nam Hong left the People's Republic of Benin on 26 August after a 5-day visit.

SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO GUINEA, N.Y. TRIPS

OW120427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1854 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- The "deadly sickness" threatening Cambodia is the "Vietnamisation" of the country, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said today in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The former Cambodian head of state, now president of the tripartite anti-Vietnamese coalition, was in Paris for a two-day visit before leaving today for Guinea. He will return here Thursday before going to New York for the September 21 session of the United Nations General Assembly. In New York, Prince Sihanouk will give the main speech on the Democratic Kampuchean Government's delegation during debate as to who will hold the Cambodian seat at the U.N.

Prince Sihanouk said today that Cambodians were "chased from their land and marriages were forced upon them so as to give birth to a new race, more and more dominated by the Vietnamese whose aim was the political and ethnic Vietnamisation of Cambodia."

The ebullient prince said the agreement by himself and his former prime minister, Son Sann, to join forces with the Khmer Rouge came down to "choosing between the better of two evils." "I lost five children and 14 grandchildren at the hands of the Khmer Rouge, so I have no reason to like or cooperate with them," said the prince, "but since the Vietnamese refuse to recognise our independence we have a duty to fight."

According to the prince, "any political solution in Cambodia will come about through a resistance war as the Vietnamese only understand force." Though he admitted that the joint Khmer Rouge-nationalist resistance could not defeat the Vietnamese, he claimed "it could make their lives intolerable."

While in the United States Prince Sihanouk will meet with a number of U.S. leaders. He will again be in France in December when he said he would meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

In the interview, Prince Sihanouk said Cambodians "were waiting for both military and financial aid from all its allies and friends." But, said the prince, whereas the Chinese give an unlimited supply of arms to the Khmer Rouge, they want him "to get a small packet of dollars from the Americans" so as to be able to buy their machineguns.

KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEWED BY TANJUG CORRESPONDENT

AU091804 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Phum Thmei, Kampuchea, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- "Instead of partial withdrawal, Vietnam has continued to dispatch fresh troops to Kampuchea in order to make up for the daily losses inflicted on it by the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea." This was stated by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs of the coalition government, in his interview with Drago Tolp, TANJUG correspondent in Bangkok.

Strengthening Resistance

Khieu Samphan said that recently the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea received large new shipments of Soviet tanks and artillery weapons. However, he said that since 1979 the situation has been increasingly favorable for the resistance forces which have achieved noticeable progress on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. "The recent formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reflects and has been influenced by the general situation and the strengthening of the broad national resistance against the Vietnamese aggressor," Samphan said.

"During our recent visit to Yugoslavia, we felt the deep sympathy for the struggle of the Khmer people and were able once again to convince ourselves of the support extended by Yugoslavia to the government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Khmer people in their struggle to achieve their legitimate rights," he added and stressed that great efforts were made to form the coalition and achieve the basic goal, which is the unification of all patriotic forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor, as a result of which the coalition must continue its activity and work straight through until the Vietnamese troops depart and even beyond. "For our part, we will adhere to this goal and respect the principles of the Kuala Lumpur declaration," Khieu Samphan said. It was he and the leaders of the other two fronts, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, who signed the document on the basic goals, framework and principles of the coalition.

Vietnam's Problems

Khieu Samphan said that out in the countryside they are engaged in constant political activity not only among those who supported them prior to 1979 but also among those who opposed the process of collectivization and the former authorities. The results achieved so far also would not have been possible without the support of the entire population. As he pointed out, cooperation has now also been established with the so-called "self-protection" forces which the Vietnamese organized in villages as well as with the Khmer soldiers who were forced to enlist in the army of the puppet regime. According to Samphan, Vietnam has problems not only in the military field but also in the political and economic fields because of difficulties in the supply, transportation and control of its own troops.

He believes that Hanoi continues to engage in diplomatic maneuvers, thereby demonstrating that it is not ready to accept the demands for the withdrawal of its troops. The vice president of Democratic Kampuchea emphasized that, until now, they have repeatedly expressed to Hanoi their readiness to sign a nonagression and friendship treaty between the two countries after the withdrawal of its troops.

According to Samphan, following the departure of the Vietnamese troops, independent, peace-loving, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea will not demand any compensation for the destruction suffered during the aggression. As regards the international activity of the authorities of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan said that their current goal is, at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, to consolidate the seat of the coalition government and induce the General Assembly to clearly and firmly confirm the resolutions adopted at its past sessions which demand the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from the country. He also said that at the summit conference of nonaligned countries, Democratic Kampuchea will raise the question of fulfilling its right to once again be represented in the movement. On the eve of the session of the UN General Assembly, the members of the inner cabinet of the coalition government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, will hold talks in New York about their future actions, and the session of all members of the coalition government is scheduled to be held in the middle of October.

KHIEU SAMPHAN RECEIVES U.S. JOURNALISTS

BK130540 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] On 4 September 1982, (Daniel Stephen) and (Grepeck), U.S. journalists, arrived in the western region of Democratic Kampuchea.

On the morning of 5 September, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, granted an interview to the American guests. Present on the occasion were Mrs Ieng Thirith and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres.

During their stay in the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled zone, the American guests visited a number of villages and interviewed our people who have returned from refugee camps in Thailand. The guests saw with their own eyes that our people are making every effort to increase production to support themselves and the frontline battlefield. They also noted our people's good impression of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas who are waging a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy agressors with great sacrifice.

The American guests filmed a group of Democratic Kampuchean combatants of the National Army and guerrillas who demonstrated guerrilla tactics and the use of modern weapons combined with primitive weapons. They also filmed a group of female guerrillas of the transport units and the transportation of foodstuffs and ammunition to the frontline battlefield.

On 10 September, the American guests safely left the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FILM WEEK -- Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture and the Soviet Cultural Center opened in Phnom Penh the week of Soviet movies to commemorate the anniversary of the nationalization of cinematographic production by Lenin (27 August 1919). Iev Ponnaka, chief of the Motion Picture Department and other Kampuchean cadres were present on that occasion. Boris Romanov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present. On that occassion, Boris Romanov emphasized the importance of the nationalization of films production which led to the edification of a socialist and national culture replying to the aspiration of the people after the great Russian October Revolution [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 29 Aug 82 BK]

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED BY LE MONDE

BK101322 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[September 9 interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister and member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, by LE MONDE correspondent Jacques de Barrin -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Is there really a Chinese threat to Laos?

[Answer] Since early 1979, along with their aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists have concentrated important military forces on the Laos-China frontier with the view to threaten Laos and to put pressure on Laos -- the latter with an aim to separate Laos from Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Beijing ruling circles have fed a certain number of exiled Lao traitors in their territory and use them in the subversive activities and provocation along the Laos-China border.

The Beijing ruling circles' aim consists of forcing the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples to allow Beijing to use the latter group's territory as a springboard to extend their influence and their domination in the entire Southeast Asia. However, these dark schemes are being held in check because the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples will more and more strengthen their solidarity so as to safeguard their territory and to maintain their policy of peace, independence, sovereignty, and regarding this matter no compromise will be allowed.

[Question] How has the integration of mountainous tribes been achieved and what are the problems involved?

[Answer] In Laos there are 68 ethnic groups which can be grouped into three main nationalities, and most ethnic groups of those three nationalities live in both mountainous and plains regions. Under their domination, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists divided them up and cultivated sentiments of contradiction among the tribes on both ideology and the style of living so that the tribes would be in conflict with one another. All of these efforts were aimed at creating favourable conditions for the imperialists and their henchmen to be the master of Laos.

Right at the beginning of the revolution in 1945, we started to eradicate illiteracy among all people with the view to transform and create a basis of equality in all fields and we have progressively strengthened the national solidarity. All ethnic groups of all nationalities enjoy full rights as Lao citizen in all fields.

The efforts in the integration of the ethnic groups who were segregated for centuries by the reactionaries have met with lots of difficulties due to differences in their political consciousness, economic situation, lack of communication network -- all of which accentuate the difficulties. In addition, the international reactionaries and U.S. imperialists and their allies have increasingly intensified their psychological war to incite more and more people to leave the country and become their henchmen.

But during the past 7 years, thanks to political education, people understand more and more the party and government policy. Furthermore, thanks to the good rice harvest in various socialist production units, fewer people leave the country and more and more of the refugees these days decide to return home and, together with their countrymen, have participated in the construction of the fatherland in accordance with the party's and government's policy.

I am convinced that the time will come when the Lao people, appreciating the policy of the party and state, will create better conditions than ever before for the integration of various ethnic groups within one homogeneous population.

[Question] What is your opinion of the movements of various groups opposing your regime? What is your reaction to the recent formation of a coalition government?

[Answer] There are fewer and fewer people these days who can be enticed by the enemies and are willing to come back as henchmen to plunder Lao territory along the border and, upon having more appreciated the party's and government's policy which serves their interests, these people will come back home and will regret having served the enemies.

As far as the so-called "government coalition" is concerned, I think that it is only an unattainable sweet dream of a small group of reactionaries who are being manipulated by the enemies. They are being used as puppets in propaganda which aims to misguide the world opinion. Thus the so-called "formation of a government of coalition" is just a momentary cloud which will soon disintegrate by itself because the government which enjoys administrative power in the Lao People's Democratic Republic stands more firmly then ever on its feet and will continue to lead the people to build their country for a better future and thus none of the reactionaries will be able to mislead them from their targets.

[Question] What is your expectation with regard to the renewal of diplomatic relations with France?

[Answer] I am very glad that the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the French Republic have finally renewed their diplomatic relations. I hope these relations will make the French people understand the Lao people -- who always consider the French people as their good friends -- more. Thus the French Government and people will be in a better position to appreciate the needs of the Lao people, to study the possibility regarding necessary aid to Laos and what in return the French can sincerely expect from the Lao people, who will continually consolidate the solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

[Question] Is the Lao army capable of containing the current Chinese threat? How much longer will the Vietnamese troops remain in Laos?

[Answer] We have time and again said that the Lao party and government depend on popular national defense. This means all three and a half million Lao people take part in the national defense and public security, having as a solid pillar the Lao People's Armed Forces which have scored victories step by step against the much stronger enemies.

Nowadays, the Lao army, being a solid pillar in our national defense forces, will be able to safeguard the national independence and sovereignty, as we realize that we are struggling for the just cause against the unjust external aggressions. In this regard, if it is needed, we have full rights to ask for aid from the Vietnamese armed forces or those of the other friendly countries which have concern for the security of Laos. Such troops will stay in Lao territory as long as there is external threat and they will only leave when the Lao Government and people judge for themselves that the enemies' threat has come to an end.

[Question] What is the aim of the present governmental reshuffle? How can the government stay close to the people it serves?

[Answer] The reshuffle of the government which is being carried out at present has as its target to best realize the party's policy and governmental plan. The approaching method is to create "rapprochment" between the government cadres and the masses. That means that cadres in all administrative sectors, having studied the party's and government's political lines, will organize the discussions among the masses in the country with the view to reaching unanimity in opinion from which the policy can be best implemented. The population must realize that the single aim of the party and government is to render satisfaction to them all.

Only by so doing will the masses have high regard for cadres and correctly appreciate the aspiration and purpose of the government; and through these cadres, they will be able to feed back suggestions to the government. Thus the government can solve problems in the interests of all.

[Question] When will the new constitution be adopted?

[Answer] The new constitution of our country is under study, keeping in mind it must be made more suitable to the new situation of the country. Once ready, it will be submitted to the People's Supreme Assembly for adoption and then it will officially become effective.

[Question] The government has admitted the existence of reeducation centers. When will such centers be closed down?

[Answer] We have never denied the existence of the centers for the purpose of reeducating officials and personnel of the old regime who must appreciate the policies of the party and government. The reason behind the establishment of the centers stems from the fact that under the colonialist French, these persons had learned and adopted on the whole repressive measures which for more than 60 years have been used against the people. The same is true in the 20-year period of the U.S. aggressive domination in Laos. Hence, there is a need to point to the Lao people to understand their right and wrong behavior and to redress their behavior in the interest of the Lao people.

As regards to this matter, it is evident that such reeducation efforts have been met with good results. These can be backed by the fact that a good number of people who have acquired a correct self-mastery attitude now have returned to work in various government institutions. However, there are yet some people whose concept of the situation is not at the best satisfactory level, and upon joining their families at the request of the latter are deceived by counterreactionary propaganda and escaped from their beloved country. Therefore, we hold that it is still necessary to maintain the centers. The date of their returning, however, depends on themselves.

[Question] I visited Vietnam and met with Nguyen Co Thach who said that Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Kampuchea only when China ceases its aggression and provocation against Vietnam and renegotiates and signs a mutual peaceful coexistence agreement with Vietnam. Would Laos lay similar conditions to that in establishing good relations with China?

[Answer] The conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers had issued a joint communique demanding that the Beijing ruling circles stop all military provocations against the three Indochinese countries and to solve all conflicts through peaceful negotiations.

As for Laos, we call for a halt to the massing of their troops along the Lao border which threatens the security of Laos. We also demand that they stop feeding and supporting the Lao gangs in exile stationed in Chinese territory who carry out provocations along the Laos-China border. Laos and China will coexist in peace if our demands are met.

BRIEFS

NEW BURMESE DIPLOMAT -- Vientiane, September 10 (OANA-KPL) -- Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, yesterday morning received here U Sai Thaw Da, the new Burmese charge d'affaires a.i. to Laos. On this occasion, K. Boupha wished the diplomat much success in fullfiling his mission here in view to contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations of good neighbour and friendship between the two countries for the cause of peace and coexistence in this region. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 10 Sep 82 BK]

SITTHI VISITS SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA FOR TALKS

Remarks on Departure

BK101638 Bangkok WORLD in English 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning left for a two-day visit to Singapore and Malaysia for talks on the forthcoming United Nations conference due to be held in Bangkok. His first port of call will be Singapore. ACM Sitthi is scheduled to arrive back in Bangkok tomorrow at 5 p.m.

Speaking to reporters at Don Muang Airport before leaving this morning, ACM Sitthi was asked to comment on Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's recent speech which suggested that it would be useful for all ASEAN member nations to hold joint military exercises to improve ASEAN defences against communist hegemonism in the region. The foreign minister said that he thought the suggestion came as a response to Lee's worries that the Soviet Union was expanding its influence in the region through Vietnam. ACM Sitthi said there were already bilateral agreements among ASEAN countries concerning military exercises and narcotics suppression activities and that any stepping up of military exercises might generate the impression that ASEAN was a military rather than an economic grouping.

Referring to the disagreements between Thai and Malaysian security forces over communist suppression methods and the general security situation along the Thai-Malaysian border, ACM Sitthi said the issue was like a disagreement between two family members, saying that it was only a small dispute that would easily be resolved.

Comments on Kampuchean Issue

BK110945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today there had been no sign of any withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, but he did not expect any major fighting on the Thai-Cambodian border during the current wet season. "According to our reports there has just been a rotation of troops and bringing in of new equipment," instead of any withdrawal as promised in the Ho Chi Minh communique of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in July this year, he said.

The Thai foreign minister, who flew in from Singapore today after talks on Cambodia with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, on the Cambodian situation, had a two-hour meeting with his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. He also called on Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

Talking to pressmen later, ACM Sitthi said that as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, he had updated the Malaysian and Singapore leaders on the latest developments in Cambodia, with special reference to the strategy to be followed at the United Nations to ensure the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the world body.

In reply to a question, ACM Sitthi said he was confident that Democratic Kampuchea, which is now headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, would retain its seat in the United Nations when the credentials issue comes up before the new General Assembly session which opens later this month. He expected the vote in favour of Democratic Kampuchea to be more or less the same as last year. "We may gain a little or lose a little," he said. Marshal Sitthi suggested the presence of Prince Sihanouk as head of the Cambodian delegation to the UN might help improve their position.

In reply to a question, the Thai foreign minister said he did not think there would be any "major engagement" by Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Cambodian border during the current rainy season. Asked about reports of recent clashes in the area, he said: "We have heard there was some fighting. It appears to be in small groups of twenties." He said that "if Vietnamese troops shoot across our border now, it would be more as part of reconnaissance than anything else."

Asked to comment on the reported statement of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Jakarta earlier this week that it would be "ideal" for all ASEAN members to join in multilateral military exercises, Marshal Sitthi said this was not raised in his discussions in Singapore. He said it was a good idea to have bilateral or multilateral exercises. "Of course it will be useful for us, but we are not heading for any military pact," he added.

Marshal Sitthi, who was accompanied by Asa Sarasin, head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, left for Bangkok soon after a lunch hosted by the Malaysian foreign minister.

News Conference Held on Return

BK121237 Bargkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Report on news conference by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on his return from Singapore and Malaysia at Bangkok airport on 11 September -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Sitthi recording] Relations between Thailand and Malaysia are specially important. Malaysia and Thailand are close friends, and even with the new government of Malaysia, both countries intend to maintain their relations as such. Malaysia always treats Thai nationals and officials well. [end recording]

Regarding the Soviet military assistance to Vietnam, the foreign minister said: [begin recording] Vietnam has received new Soviet weapons. I told newsmen during an interview in Malaysia that I believe that Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops are still near our border. We believe that they are waiting for the dry season. We have to wait and see. Newsmen asked about reports of a Vietnamese incursion into Thailand. I told them that I have not heard anything about it. If true, it must be Vietnamese troops on a patrol mission. Fighting is limited to 10-20 soldiers during the rainy season. We cannot predict what will happen in the next dry season.

[Question] Did you tell them about the possible meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and Nguyen Co Thach in New York?

[Answer] It depends on Nguyen Co Thach. We did not talk about a meeting between Nguyen Co Thach and foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries. He has already met with me, Ghazali Shafie and Dhanabalan. It is unlikely that he would meet the five ASEAN foreign ministers in a single meeting. If he requests a meeting with me, I may meet with him again. But that is unlikely. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun and I have already talked with him and his deputy. [end recording]

Further on Remarks to Press

BK121050 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Thailand and Malaysia are good neighbours and both countries intend to stay that way, Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila said last night on his return from a visit to Singapore and Malaysia.

He also quoted Singapore officials as saying that Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew had not been serious when he suggested joint ASEAN military exercises. ACM Sitthi's remarks on relations with Malaysia, made at Don Muang Airport, were seen as an attempt to downplay remarks by senior Thai officials that Malaysia was "not sincere" about wanting to tackle problems along the common border.

ACM Sitthi told reporters that Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed had left a party meeting to talk to him for an hour. "I told him that we considered Malaysia our good neighbour and he replied that Malaysia attaches special importance to Thailand as a neighbour and has never thought of changing this attitude," he said.

ACM Sitthi said he and Mahathir had discussed the problem of the Muslim minorities in the four southernmost Thai provinces, but declined to elaborate, saying he had to report to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon first.

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian officials said ACM Sitthi, Mahathir and Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie had discussed the question of seating the newly-formed Kampuchean resistance coalition at the United Nations. In Singapore, from where ACM Sitthi flew to Kuala Lumpur yesterday, he discussed the same issue with Prime Minister Lee and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan. Dhanabalan told reporters after the meeting that there was no problem in transferring the seat currently held by the Khmer Rouge to the new Democratic Kampuchea coalition.

In Bangkok, ACM Sitthi said he had not discussed his reported call for multilateral ASEAN military exercises when he met with Lee for an hour, but said Dhanabalan had told him that it had been only a passing remark by Lee, which was not intended to be taken too seriously.

FURTHER ON JOINT BORDER TALKS WITH MALAYSIA

Talks End 8 Sep

BK090716 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] The ninth meeting of the joint Tahiland-Malaysia land boundary committee ended yesterday with both sides expressing satisfaction over the outcome of the talks and the progress of work on border survey and demarcation.

The purpose of the three-day meeting which began on Monday was to review the progress of last year's survey and demarcation and to discuss future location and work.

Describing the meeting's atmosphere as friendly, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, who headed the Thai delegation, said that Thailand and Malaysia have come to a better understanding of their joint task along the common border.

A memorandum ratifying the eighth demarcation line -- 18.6 kilometres long -- established during August 1 last year until July 31 this year, was co-signed on Monday by Gen Saiyut and his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Datuk Arshad Ayab, under-secretary of the Malaysian Ministry of Land and Rural Development.

Since the beginning of this joint effort in 1973, 58 percent of the total length of the common border, or 335.6 km, has been demarcated. Gen Saiyut told reporters that the work should not be regarded as re-establishing the borderline but an improvement of the old demarcation done by Thailand and Great Britain. Asked about the 200-kilometre fence which Malaysia has put up near the Thai border recently, Gen Saiyut replied that it is Malaysia's domestic affairs, since the fence is in its territory. He also said that Thailand will soon put up a fence stretching from Sadao to Padang Besa in Songkhla Province and to Betong in Yala Province for narcotics and immigration control. Gen Saiyut said that Malaysia will host the next meeting in Kuala Lumpur next June.

Radio Views Talks

BK130405 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Sep 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Excerpts] Thailand and Malaysia have completed the demarcation of about 335.6 km of the frontier between the two countries. The distance represents about 58 percent of the entire border line. This joint effort started in 1973 and has the objective to improve the old demarcation done by Thailand and Great Britain.

Early this month high-ranking officials of the two countries met in Bangkok to review the progress of last year's survey and demarcation and to discuss a future location and work. The Thai delegation was headed by Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon, while his Malaysian counterpart was the undersecretary of the Ministry of Land and Rural Development.

General Saiyut had said the officials involved in the demarcation faced no accidents and ambushes from terrorists during their operations.

THAI RAT Editorial

BK090734 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 5 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand's Discontent"]

[Text] The commander of the 4th Army Region has stated in public that Malaysia has not given full cooperation in the suppression of the terrorists along the Thai-Malaysian border, particularly in the suppression of the terrorist bandit movement. Thai and Malaysian officials have met many times in the past to discuss border problems, but this is the first such utterance by a Thai officer who is in charge of security along the Malaysian border.

The 4th Army Region commander's frank remarks probably reflect the discontent of the suppression officials under him and he was bold enough to make them public probably because he wields some influence in the current government. At any rate, it would be beneficial for both the Thai and Malaysian Governments to look into their respective suppression machineries.

In the past, Malaysia has suspected Thailand of being a sanctuary for the Chinese communist guerrillas, but Thailand has denied this. Malaysian soldiers have on many occasions crossed the border to join Thai troops in joint suppression campaigns, and Thailand has not made an issue out of it. However, Thailand has noted that terrorist bandits would flee into Malaysia whenever it launched suppression campaigns.

In sum, both Thailand and Malaysia suspect each other, but they have not brought this matter up for discussion at their meetings. It seems that only cooperation was made public in their joint statements about the meetings. Now that the suppression side has made known its points, Thailand and Malaysia should take the opportunity to amend their various forms of cooperation so that they will yield mutual benefits. Thai-Malaysian cooperation at the government-to-government level seems good, but Malaysia appears to show considerable desire to please the parties which control the majority of votes in its northern region.

In the meantime, Thailand must show to Malaysia that it sincerely wants to bring peace to the areas near the common border and desires cooperation in which neither Malaysia nor Thailand takes advantage of the other. We hope that future meetings between the two countries will show progress on the border situation. We hope that Malaysia will show its sincerity by not exploiting its neighboring country for its domestic political interests. Malaysia's domestic political interests must be separated from interests of bilateral relations with Thailand; otherwise, mutual suspicion will never be resolved.

Thai-Malaysian border cooperation against both ordinary criminals and political terrorists will bring peace to the border. A dispute between countries having a contiguous border usually intensifies to open conflict; the Indochinese situation is a good example. We do not want such an occurrence on the Thai-Malaysian border.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK030450 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, as chairman of the government-private sector consultative committee in charge of economic problems, delivered a speech at the reception held last night to mark the committee's first founding anniversary. He said: All parties are much concerned about the country's economic situation and wish to see the government solve the problems quickly. Our nation is like a big boat with both the government and private sectors as its crewmen. Once a problem arises, everyone must help to find the solution. Our economic problems are many and long-standing, but they are not insoluble, provided we establish mutual understanding and a common view of the real nature of our problems and seek solutions through joint efforts.

The economic troubles derive basically from two sources, namely, the instability of the world economy, and the fact that we have not prepared ourselves to meet it. However, the government has done its best to ensure economic growth. Many countries admire the way we are handling our economic affairs.

The prime minister continued: To solve our problems in the foreign sector, we must implement a policy that keeps us in step with the world. Under this policy, representatives of private institutions have been invited to accompany official teams to foreign countries. Thai ambassadors and officials of the Commerce Ministry and other agencies with offices abroad have been clearly instructed on the government's policies. The prime minister said he wishes to invite the private business sector to join the government sector in implementing its policy of keeping in step with the world to form a single economic team for the country.

The prime minister said: The weakness that threatens the survival of the nation in the future is rural poverty. He said that, throughout his military career, he had been in such close contact with the countryside that he could claim to know the life of the people in rural areas well. There are tens of millions of people who are now living in poverty and do not have enough to eat. This is a strategic problem which must be solved by the government in order to free these people from poverty. If we succeed, it means that we have solved the problems for the majority of the people.

Taxation, the prime minister said, is another issue concerning everyone. The government has mapped out measures to lighten heavy burdens of farmers, instead of filling its coffers. Meanwhile, an export refund law was passed to help the private business sector. Two investment service centers have been set up to process investors' applications for promotional privileges within 19 days for each case. Officials of the two centers who fail to carry out their duties properly will face disciplinary action. It is anticipated that this new policy will help create a better investment climate in the country.

BRIEFS

1981-82 RICE PRODUCTION -- Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Chuan Likphai has disclosed that during the 1981-82 crop season, Thailand produced 15 million tons of rice and used about 56 million rai of land for rice cultivation. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Sep 82 BK]

VNA REJECTS PRC 'FABRICATION' ON AIR INTRUSION

OW121644 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing alleging that on September 10 two Vietnamese MIG-21 jet planes intruded into the air-space of Guangxi Province, China, for two minutes.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to categorically reject this fabrication. This is premeditated action of the Chinese authorities aimed at coping with Vietnam's proposal for cessation of all armed and other hostile activities along the Vietnamese-Chinese border on the occasion of the national days of the two countries, and at misleading public opinion, which is welcoming Vietnam's good will and expressing its wish for peace in the Vietnamese-Chinese border areas.

NOTE TO UN REJECTS THAI CHARGES OF INTRUSIONS

OW111555 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- The Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations has sent a note to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, rejecting the fabrication contained in the note of August 16 sent by the Thai permanent mission to the secretary-general alleging that Vietnamese troops had intruded into Thai soil and territorial waters.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY VIEWS 12TH CPC CONGRESS

OW121508 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China has legitimized Deng Xiaoping's line, remarks NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says: In recent years, never has an official document of the Communist Party of China contained so many technical terms of Marxism-Leninism as the documents of the 12th congress. Obviously, they have taken pains to write them in such a way as to try to create an impression that that is a new jug containing new wine. Their hope is to fool the Chinese people and other people round the world into believing that the Beijing leaders are returning to the path they have abandoned.

However, at light touching, the thin Marxist-Leninist paint will go off and Maoism modernized to suit Deng Xiaoping's doctrine about the cat will be revealed in full. The core of this ideology is the selfish national interests. Deng's view is that all is for the national interests and that any doctrine that serves the national interests is good. This is pragmatism advocating complete reliance on capitalism and strategic cooperation with imperialism to gain capital and technology to carry out the four modernizations in order to create the material basis of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

NHAN DAN continues: At Deng's congress, they have also spoken of opposing imperialism and colonialism, but have endorsed full alignment with the U.S. and the imperialism camp to oppose the world socialist system.

The 12th congress has legitimized Deng Xiaoping's line and confirmed him as leader, although he has declared to pull back to the second line. However, he has, in fact, still seized key positions. Deng has basically made a revolution in the leadership, but this does not mean he has won complete victory. The power scramble is unfolding right amidst top circles.

One has to look at what Deng Xiaoping does, but not merely listen to what he says. He may have used all the terminology of Marxism-Leninism, but his heart is daily beating to the rhythm of imperialism against world socialism.

BACKGROUND TO POLICY TRENDS IN PRC REVIEWED

OW130233 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 4 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 28 August article: "China in the 6 Years Since Mao Zedong," subtitled "Reviewing the Past Helps One Understand the Present"]

[Text] After repeated delays, the 12th CPC National Congress is scheduled to open on 1 September. A UPI dispatch from Beijing said that the congress would be a milestone in Deng Xiaoping's successful completion of a series of political maneuvers and that supporters of his views on modernizing China would take the place of (?dissident) veteran cadres within the CPC. This is not a groundless prediction, because U.S. journalists are quite familiar with the behavior of Deng Xiaoping, who used to call the United States a paper tiger and has now called himself a poor friend of the United States. As an old Chinese saying goes, reviewing the past helps one understand the present; that is, we can gain new insight through restudying old material. A review of the development of China in the past more than half a century indicates that, since the founding of the CPC in 1921, the revolutionary struggles of China and its people has always been carried out amidst life-and-death struggles among various factions within the CPC. It has been an incessant bloody struggle for power between the revolutionaries and the counterrevolutionaries, between the revolutionaries and the opportunists. The entire process of development is perpetuated in struggles between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary roads. The former is represented by the Chinese working class, which has maintained close contact with the international working class and world revolution, while the latter is represented by nationalists and opportunists of various shades who, with ancient emperors' chauvinism and petty bourgeois and counterrevolutionary bourgeois ideologies, have been hostile to socialism and communism.

The CPC was founded with the assistance of the Comintern and the CPSU. It shouldered the historical task of leading the workers' revolution and revolutionary movements waged by other democratic patriotic forces in China. After six congresses, the CPC gradually defined the nature and content of the revolution in China, namely, it would be that of a nationalist revolution. Combining nationalism with the movement against imperialism and feudalism, the CPC solved the question of the (?course) of the Chinese revolution. Because of this, the CPC was able to lead penetrating and vigorous revolutionary movements in various parts of China in the 15 years from 1921 to 1935. With numerous heroic fighting chapters in its history, the CPC built itself into a proletarian, revolutionary political party which had glorious traditions and broad and deep support, winning the trust of the Chinese people and admiration from the progressive peoples of the world. From the time of heroic struggle against opportunist forces within the party, including the Chen Duxiu faction, until now, Maoism has always been the most dangerous and harmful thing to the CPC. Maoism, which was a new ideology developed from petty bourgeois nationalism and big-power chauvinism, called for the resurrection of the (?Heavenly Kingdom). After staging a coup d'etat and seizing the leadership at the Zunyi Conference, held at the end of the Long March, the Maoists, who called for sinicized Marxism and building Chinese-style Marxism, in fact followed a bourgeois nationalist revolutionary line. They rejected what they called the Russian version of Marxism. In order to impose their views and line on the party, Mao Zedong and his followers launched a rectification campaign and purged tens of thousands of people. They attacked those who repudiated the political program put forward at the Sixth CPC National Congress in 1928 as dogmatists who worshipped things foreign. The report delivered by Mao Zedong at the Seventh National Congress in 1945 concerning the coalition government explained his views on new nationalism and was aimed at affirming his leading position in the party. In this way, the first round of the power struggle, which started with the coup d'etat at the Zunyi Conference, lasted 10 years, bringing the number of victims to nearly a million, including countless deaths. During this period, Mao Zedong had already expressed his intention to betray the Soviet Union and tried his utmost to establish contacts with the United States, playing the trick of sitting on the top of a mountain to watch the tigers fight. However, he miscalculated in his intention. The year 1945 was not only the year in which Mao Zedong Thought and the nationalist line won initial victory within the CPC, but was also the year in which the Soviet Union and world revolution won a historic victory.

The great victory of the Soviet Union changed the balance of power in the world, promoted the revolution in China and, at the same time, disrupted Mao Zedong's strategic alliance.

As an ultra opportunist, Mao Zedong coasted along with the changing situation and solemnly declared his unreserved admiration for the Soviet Union, addressing it as big brother. The immense assistance given by the Soviet Union to China was one of the decisive factors in the victory of the Chinese revolution. The foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949 was not only the great achievement of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle, led by the CPC, but also a brilliant victory of the unity and friendship of proletarian internationalism. As a result of struggle waged by the genuine socialist forces in the CPC, the Eighth CPC National Congress in 1956 defeated Maoism and formulated a program on socialist revolution in China.

Just a year later, Mao Zedong launched a counterattack and (?mustered support) to impose his thesis on the three flags in a vain attempt to force China to make a great leap forward and become a superpower. This struggle lasted 10 years and Mao Zedong was once again defeated. In 1966, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched. Mao Zedong ordered the Red Guards to bombard the bourgeois leadership in the party. He relied on the army and 30 million Red Guards to stage the second coup d'etat to subvert the CPC and seize power. Nevertheless, he encountered strong resistance in the CPC and from Chinese society, causing a ruthless civil war, which destroyed the Chinese cultural legacy. Mao Zedong successively eliminated opponents, but failed to stop resistance.

After Mao Zedong Thought became the predominant force in the CPC in 1945, from 1966 to 1976, the decade of the second round of the power struggle, he tried, by hook or crook, to make Chinese society and the world situation develop according to his subjective wishes. It was also a decade of unprecedented growth in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Vietnamese people won a brilliant victory over the No 1 imperialist aggressors. The three big revolutionary trends of the times overcame the obstacles caused by Mao Zedong Thought and vigorously surged ahead to mature in accordance with the law of historical development. Now, the Chinese expansionist hegemonists can no longer use Marxism-Leninism as their signboard and have, therefore, unabashedly colluded with U.S. imperialism in opposing the Soviet Union and betraying the Vietnamese people, carrying out the most sordid activities in the international arena. As a result, after the death of the great helmsman, China was on the verge of collapse. Although the method of struggle between the lines and for power has changed somewhat since Mao Zedong's death, its intensity and complexity are on a par with the life-and-death struggles in his lifetime.

If the history of the Communist Party of China is characterized by endless factional struggles, the path traversed by the CPC since Mao Zedong's death, especially in the 5 years between 11th and 12th congresses of the party, has been a (?stormy) one.

Even now, Deng Xiaoping and his faction are attending the congress as limited winners. Quite a few of their strong opponents are still seated together with them in the front row. Only the Jiang Qing and Wang Dongxing factions have been totally ousted.

The last telling blow dealt at Deng Xiaoping by Mao Zedong, through the gang of four, was in early April 1976. Just 15 months after Deng Xiaoping's rehabilitation, for which he had made self-criticism, admitted his guilt and again acknowledged Mao Zedong as his master, he was again brought down by the Jiang Qing faction.

On 9 September 1976, Mao Zedong died. Having suffered so much, the masses of the Chinese people all hoped for change. A new alignment of forces took shape among the various factions in power.

After the Red Guard faction was suppressed, Deng Xiaoping, together with the Hua and Ye factions, taking advantage of the masses' desire for a change, mounted an anti-Cultural Revolution campaign in order to muster their forces. At the same time, they put forward many reform slogans. The Hua and Ye factions, which were credited with the downfall of the gang of four, joined forces. Hua Guofeng inherited power from Mao Zedong. However, he felt unable to consolidate his position on his own. In July 1977, Deng Xiaoping was reinstated for a second time. Since then, an acute struggle has taken place between the Deng and Hua factions.

Political life in China in the past 5 years has been very complicated. There is the struggle of the masses for their livelihood rights and to safeguard the future of the country. There is the struggle of the true revolutionary forces against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of those in power. But most conspicuous is the power struggle of the Deng faction against all other factions. The Deng faction tries to defeat and eliminate all other factions to arrogate all power to itself. However, the other factions are not reconciled to their defeat and, having lost one position after another, are doing their utmost to fight back.

After the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and a number of working conferences of the CPC Central Committee, and at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Hua and Ye factions found themselves in an increasingly inferior position, and the Deng faction gained control of many key departments. What does this change mean?

The Deng faction describes the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as a great turning point of far-reaching significance in the party's history since the founding of the People's Republic. At that session, Deng Xiaoping put forward the four modernizations strategy, also known as the New Long March, aimed at building China into a modern, powerful socialist country beginning to (?stand on an equal footing) with the Soviet Union and the United States by the end of the century.

After the third plenary session, we saw some new things indeed taking place in China's economy. There were some improvements in economic work; some "left" guiding thoughts in economic construction were criticized; [words indistinct] sector of the economy was revived; economic plans were readjusted; individual farming was resumed; material incentives were used; and a policy of opening to the outside world, mainly to the developed countries of the West, was adopted. These pragmatic economic measures have brought some results and served the Deng faction's purposes of deceiving the masses and advertising his line. However, before long facts showed that Deng's strategy was no less adventurist than Mao Zedong's strategy of the three red banners.

Deng Xiaoping's war of aggression against Vietnam in early 1979 quickly exposed the nature and goals of his entire line and policies. While the Chinese leaders prepared and held the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to shift the work emphasis to the four modernizations, they also stepped up preparations to teach Vietnam a lesson. At the same time, Deng Xiaoping visited the United States and Japan and asked the most reactionary imperialist and militarist forces to lend him a helping hand in his planned armed invasion of Vietnam.

The war of aggression against Vietnam in early 1979 not only constituted a terrible crime committed by Deng Xiaoping and his followers against a socialist country and exposed their betrayers' features, but caused them to suffer heavy losses militarily, politically, economically and spiritually.

Deng Xiaoping's theories are nothing but Mao Zedong's theories expressed in different ways and forms, that is, modern, pragmatic Maoism, which, in essence, is no different from the past.

The reactionary clique among the Chinese authorities has realized that the "left" adventurist line cannot succeed and that they must take another road -- the road of completely siding with imperialism in order to use its funds and technology to build China into the world's greatest industrial and military power within the shortest possible time. This amounts to further allying with imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union, the socialist community and world revolution.

However, the militarization of the national economy and alliance with imperialism against the socialist countries for the achievement of expansionist and hegemonist goals have become profound factors hindering national economic development and impoverishing China's working people.

Deng Xiaoping's four modernizations policy, like his foreign policy, runs counter to the Chinese people's interests and wishes. Its inherent contradictions are quickly revealed. In a short period, the four modernizations program has become deflated, like a balloon. At first, the program had an economic target totaling more than U.S. $600 billion. It has now been reduced by two-thirds and will later be further readjusted. Like Mao Zedong in the past, Deng Xiaoping has been, and is, faced with resistance from many quarters, including the armed forces, on which anyone who wants to hold power in China must rely. Like Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and his followers have no choice but to mount one movement after another to get rid of dissidents.

At the end of 1981, the last of the 3 years of economic readjustment, Zhao Ziyang was forced to announce that another 5 years, or an even longer period, would be needed to carry out readjustment. The resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to embark on a New Long March to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country before the end of this century. Since the beginning of 1981, Beijing leaders including Deng Xiaoping have, time and again, indicated to foreign visitors that China only plans to attain a relatively comfortable standard of living by the end of this century.

A UPI commentary on 8 December 1981 pointed out that 1981 had been a year of political and economic trial for Deng Xiaoping. It is reported that until shortly before the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress, the Deng faction had continued to suppress various forces opposed to it. What the Deng Xiaoping faction has to say at the 12th CPC National Congress will certainly remain the same. But it cannot be the only voice at the congress. At the 12th CPC National Congress, within the CPC, and in Chinese society, there are other voices, including the voices of justice from those who have fought bloody battles for the true revolutionary cause of the Chinese working class and the Chinese nation.

No matter what mantle it assumes and how unpredictable and modernized it is, the essence of Maoism is still big-nation expansionism and big-power hegemonism. Expansionist hegemonism is the political manifestation of the theory of the heavenly dynasty of a big nation and has become out of date against the background in which imperialism disintegrated and big and small nations, even small island nations, embark on the age of independence and freedom and become independent sovereign states.

Instructed by Mao Zedong in the past and again by the Deng Xiaoping faction today, the reactionary forces among the Chinese authorities have persistently carried out a policy hostile to the socialist community and the Soviet Union, citadel of peace and revolution in the world, and opposing Vietnam, which is upholding the banner of national independence and socialism. The Chinese policymakers have loudly attacked Soviet hegemonism and sworn that they will never seek hegemony. However, the criterion for verifying truth is not empty talk, but actual action. Mao Zedong and the present Chinese leaders share a common point in their ultimate goal. To achieve their hegemonist aim, they have committed various perverse acts just as the ancient emperors of the Qin, Chu, Qi and Han Dynasties did. They are different only in the methods for achieving their aim. The bayonet and the pen were the two primary tools of Mao Zedong, while the Deng Xiaoping faction has pursued a pragmatic policy. It is the policy of resorting to all means to lay the material foundation, as quickly as possible, for political strategy. However, the policy has failed to yield the results expected by the Deng Xiaoping faction. In allying with the imperialists, the Deng Xiaoping faction has gone further than Mao Zedong and, with its anti-Soviet policy, formed the counterrevolutionary alliance and antisocialist front which includes the United States.

Deng Xiaoping has openly called the Soviet Union the No 1 enemy and most dangerous power. He has urged the United States, Japan and other imperialist countries to step up the arms race and stir up international tension. He has opened China's door for Western capitalism and allowed the United States to set up a base in China for monitoring Soviet intelligence. Under arrangements by the Deng Xiaoping faction, China, the United States, Japan and NATO have carried out strategic cooperation in the political, military, economic and other fields. Although difficulties and contradictions remain, (?cooperation) has materialized.

Another example showing that the Deng Xiaoping faction has gone further than Mao Zedong is the destructive war in various fields against the Indochinese countries since the disastrous defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam launched by China.

Maoism, since Mao Zedong's death, has rapidly exposed its true countenance and suffered one failure after another. First of all, the strategy of the four modernizations has been declared bankrupt. Although the economic situation is a little better than during the Cultural Revolution, the socio-economic crisis has continued to be aggravated. The target set earlier had to be abandoned. Second, the war of aggression against Vietnam encountered a total defeat and China withdrew from Kampuchea. Third, the remnants of the Hua Guofeng, Jiang Qing and Ye Jianying factions could not be restrained easily. Antagonist forces still exist in party, government and army organizations at various levels, notably at and below provincial level. Therefore, the Deng Xiaoping faction has been compelled to compromise with the various factions.

The situation in various fields in China is still chaotic and (?tense) and is not, as claimed by the Beijing propaganda machine, characterized by great order. The Deng Xiaoping faction may gain the upper hand at the 12th National CPC Congress, but will not be in a dominant position, as Mao Zedong was at the 7th and 9th CPC National Congresses. Mao Zedong was in an absolute dominant position at these congresses, but the development of the situation ultimately changed everything. In view of the Western mass media's speculation in the early 1970's concerning China after Mao Zedong's death, the Maoist faction said at that time that the Great Cultural Revolution would ensure that China retained its color tens of thousands of years from now. Mao Zedong designated his well-tested successor and told him: "With you in charge, I am at ease." Shortly after Mao Zedong died, the situation took a drastic change. The strategic arrangement of the great helmsman was wrong.

Deng Xiaoping has followed Mao Zedong's example in appointing a number of his confidants to key positions so that he can withdraw to the second line and be a backstage ruler. Deng Xiaoping will not feel at ease in his late years. The development of the situation in China in the next decade will be determined by the result of the next round in the power struggle.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

Greeting by Nguyen Huu Tho

OW110835 Hanoi VNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation, led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, was welcomed at the government guest house in the centre of the city by Nguyen Huu Tho, National Assembly chairman; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly and general secretary of the Democratic Party, who hugged the distinguished guests warmly as they alighted from their outrider-flanked cars.

Present at the event are Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee, member of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee, head of the party Commission for External Relations and chairman of the National Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations; Dao Van Tap, chairman of the Economic, Planning and Financing Committee of the National Assembly and head of the Commission for Social Sciences; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and other Vietnamese senior officials. Also present was Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

After the official introduction, Chairman Stanko Todorov and his party were presented with flowers by a group of red-scarved children, and the large crowds of well-wishers thronging the park outside the guest house gave prolonged cheers to the envoys from the land of the great Georgi Dimitrov. The delegation was then warmly received by Nguyen Huu Tho and the vice chairmen and committee chairmen of the National Assembly.

Meeting With Truong Chinh

OW111524 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, September 11 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today received at the presidential palace the National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party C.C., chairman of the National Assembly. Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and Le Trang, deputy director of the National Assembly and Council of State offices, joined in the reception. Bulgarian Ambassador Filip V. Markov was also present.

President Truong welcomed the visit of the Bulgarian delegation as a fine expression of the longstanding friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples. He expressed the Vietnamese people's elation at the great achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people in the building of a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Todor Zhivkov. He welcomed Bulgaria's correct foreign policy, especially its proposal to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. President Truong Chinh thanked the Bulgarian party, government and people for their devoted assistance to Vietnam in the past liberation war as well as in the present national construction and defence.

In his reply, Stanko Todorov expressed the Bulgarian peoples admiration for the Vietnamese people's heroism in fighting and in construction, in upholding their role as the inviolable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Nguyen Huu Tho Hosts Banquet

OW111802 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho gave a banquet at the presidential palace here tonight in honour of the visiting Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, who is also Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Present were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-president and general secretary of the Council of State; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and others. Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov was also present.

In his toast, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho praised the Bulgarian people's great successes in building a developed socialist society, and wished the Bulgarian guests success in their current visit.

In reply, Chairman Stanko Todorov spoke highly of the fraternal militant solidarity between the two peoples. He said the Bulgarian people would always support the Vietnamese people in their just revolutionary cause.

Assembly Groups Hold Talks

OW121800 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- Talks were held at the presidential palace here today between delegations of the Vietnamese and Bulgarian National Assemblies.

The Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, included Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-president and general secretary of the Council of State; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of the Commissions for External Relations of the party C.C. and of the National Assembly; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and others.

The Bulgarian delegation led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, included Stoyan Markov, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee, head of its Industrial Commission, and president of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development; Penko Gerganov, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee, first secretary of the party committee of Pleven Province and member of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development; Evtim Kostov, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee's Control and Audit Commission, member of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development, and president of Mikhailolrad's People's Committee; Dimitur Viyachev, member of the Executive Council of the Bulgarian People's Peasant Alliance, secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, and member of the Central Commission for Foreign Trade; Penka Khristova, member of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development and secretary of the People's Committee of Tolbukhin City; and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Markov.

The two delegations informed each other of the situation concerning the socialist construction in their respective countries and exchanged views on issues of common concern. They worked out measures to further strengthen cooperation between the National Assemblies of the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, close friendship and mutual understanding.

Tribute at Mausoleum

OW121752 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The visiting delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly headed by Chairman Stanko Todorov paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here today.

Yesterday, the Bulgarian guests called at the People's Army museum, and were warmly welcomed by Major-General Le Chieu, director of the museum, and other officers.

NHAN DAN Welcomes Visit

BK110804 Hanoi Domestic Sercie in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 11 September editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Distinguished Bulgarian Guests"]

[Text] Headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and a Bulgarian National Assembly delegation is due to arrive in Hanoi today to begin an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of our National Assembly.

Together with the compatriots in the capital, the people throughout our country are very glad to welcome these envoys of the fraternal Bulgarian people and are showing their great joy over this new development of the close friendship between Vietnam and Bulgaria.

The militant solidarity and the relations of cooperation between our two fraternal countries which were developed and strengthened by Comrade Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Georgi Dimitrov have gone through a long period of development. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria have been strengthened constantly and have developed to the benefit of the two fraternal peoples and of the socialist community.

Our people admire the heroic revolution of the Bulgarian people and highly appraise the fruits of the labor of our Bulgarian friends in building socialism in their country. Seven 5-year plans have been carried out satisfactorily. The national economy has developed constantly at a high rate, thus advancing Bulgaria to the rank of developed countries in Europe as well as in the world. The Eighth 5-Year Plan (1981-85) is being carried out successfully. Developed socialism is advancing at a steady rate.

The many shining successes of socialim which have resulted from the implementation of the April guidelines and the new program of the Bulgarian Communist Party, under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, reflect the intelligence and the diligent and courageous working spirit of the fraternal Bulgarian people. These successes, which contain many diverse experiences, have contributed to emphasizing the superiority of pragmatic socialism.

Pursuing a correct foreign policy, the Communist Party, the state and the people of Bulgaria have paid great attention to strengthening their alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, have actively supported the world revolution and progress, and have persisted in struggling to maintain peace and security in the world, including peace and security in Europe and the Balkan region.

In their relations with our country, the party, the state and the people of Bulgaria have always strongly supported our revolutionary undertaking. They have given our people their wholehearted, invaluable and effective assistance. These friends have heartily assisted us in building socialism and have resolutely sided with us in our anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in our present struggle against the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership which are working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists. We sincerely thank the party, state and fraternal people of Bulgaria for their solidarity and valuable assistance.

With deep emotion, we remember a solemn assertion by Comrade Todor Zhivkov that Vietnam can always trust the fraternal support given by the communists and the entire working people of Bulgaria.

Thoroughly aware that international solidarity is a great source of strength and an important factor for victories, our people are very elated at the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist countries.

Following our people's historic victory over the U.S. aggressors, these relations have entered a new developmental stage. The visit to Bulgaria of our state-party delegation led by Comrade Le Duan in October 1975, and the visit to Vietnam of the Bulgarian state-party delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov from September to October 1979, were important events that marked a new page in the history of relations between the two fraternal countries. The effects of the treaty of friendship and cooperation have also been serving the revolutions in each country and the benefits of the common revolutionary cause.

We are convinced that this visit to our country of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation will even further strengthen the militant solidarity and will further expand the relations of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Bulgaria.

With our warmest sentiments, we respectfully wish esteemed Comrade Stanko Todorov and other members of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation fine success in their friendship visit to our country.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS LETTER TO PROVINCIAL MEETING

BK070752 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The Ministry of Finance recently organized a conference in Thanh Hoa Province to exchange experiences and initiatives in improving accounting work throughout the country. The conference was honored to receive a letter from Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong. In his letter, the chairman pointed out: This conference is important as far as the building and development of the economy is concerned. We cannot manage and operate all activities of the national economy effectively if accounting work is done poorly. Therefore, we must always think of and study ways to constantly improve accounting work at all echelons and in all sectors and establishments.

GROUP ON AGED FORMED; NGUYEN HUU THO REPORTS

OW032337 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 3 -- A national committee for the International Year of the Aged has been set up here. At its first meeting on August 31 the committee adopted a programme of action and an appeal, and heard reports on various aspects of the care of old people. One report was made by Nguyen Huu Tho, the committee's chairman, who hailed the International Year of the Aged as a cause of conscience in line with the tradition of the Vietnamese people. Nguyen Huu Tho also said that the number of old people was increasing, with nearly four million sexagenarians and older ones, or 7.4 percent of the population. This, Nguyen Huu Tho said, has posed a whole range of economic and social problems to be solved satisfactorily in order to ensure a comfortable life for the aged.

The committee's leading body includes five vice-chairmen: Doctor Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; Nguyen Thi Xuyen, representative of the Women's Union; Pham Khac Hoe, representative of the Fatherland Front; Nguyen Kien, representative of the Ministry for Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs; and Mai Van Muon, representative of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports. It is assisted by a 14-member Secretariat under Doctor Nguyen Cong Thang.

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Asia & Pacific

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MINISTER ON SUZUKI'S RESPONSE TO PRC AID REQUEST

OW140351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki intends to respond positively to a Chinese request for Japanese technical help in development of the Sanjian Plains in Heilongjiang Province, northeastern China, when he visits China from September 26. This was revealed Tuesday by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa when he met the press after conferring with the prime minister to report the results of his China visit September 2-13.

He told Suzuki the Chinese Government wanted to discuss the problem at the forthcoming Japan-China summit meeting or at the scheduled bilateral ministerial meeting toward the end of the year. Suzuki showed great interest in the Chinese project, and Japanese and Chinese leaders will certainly consider it at their meeting scheduled for September 27, Tazawa said.

Japan has been carrying out a three-year development survey at a 40,000-hectare model area in the 10-million-hectare Sanjian Plains, most of it undeveloped, at a cost of yen 1 billion since last year at Chinese request for Japan's technical cooperation.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR WEEK'S VISIT

OW111213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Osaka, Sept 11, KYODO -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived here Saturday on a week-long visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. He is the first Cuban foreign minister to visit Japan. He is stopping here on his way home from official visits to Spain and the Philippines.

After visiting Kyoto Sunday and Hiroshima Tuesday, Malmierca will proceed to Tokyo Wednesday, where he will make a formal call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday. Meetings are also planned with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Cuba, hard hit by foreign currency shortages due to plunging prices for sugar, its mainstay export item, sought a 10-year moratorium on some dollar 3 billion in debts to Western consortium members, including Japan, on August 30. Malmierca's visit is aimed at seeking the Japanese Government's understanding and cooperation regarding the request. Visiting Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade, Ricardo Cabrizas, officially made a related request when he met his Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe, Friday.

However, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi is expected to reject any such request on the grounds that the issue should be discussed by all the creditor nations. The main focus of the talks between the two foreign ministers is expected to be the international situation. Sakurauchi will express the Japanese Government's opposition to Cuba's dispatch of troops to Africa and its intervention in Central American conflicts, Foreign Ministry officials said.

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 7 SEPTEMBER

OW070753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 7, KYODO -- Zaire's Foreign Minister Yoka Mangono arrived in Tokyo Tuesday for a four-day unofficial visit to Japan. The foreign minister will pay a call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday and is scheduled to meet with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday to exchange views on promotion on bilateral ties, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Central African Republic is rich in mineral resources such as cobalt and copper. Japan has provided Zaire with a yen loan totaling yen 34.5 billion, the highest amount given to a nation south of the Sahara, to help construct a bridge over the Zaire River.

ABE, GATT DIRECTOR GENERAL HOLD MEETING

OW140425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, KYODO -- The director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) called on Japan Tuesday to take the initiative in making a projected GATT ministerial meeting successful, officials said. Arthur Dunkel also asked for Japanese help in maintaining free trade principles in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe.

A ministry spokesman said Dunkel called the weeks preceding the controversial GATT conference November 24-26 in Geneva "crucial" to its outcome. Despite requests for a delay in holding the meeting from some European countries, the director general said it will go on as scheduled, the spokesman said.

Abe raised the issue of European complaints about Japan's distribution networks and industrial structure saying it has no bearing on GATT Article 23. The ministry spokesman quoted Dunkel as saying he is closely watching developments.

Dunkel conferred with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi before his talks with Abe. He was to meet with Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa and Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto and pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki before leaving for home later in the day.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS SEALANES DEFENSE

OW140617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, (KYODO) -- A Defense Agency official told the Diet Tuesday the sealanes to be defended by Japan are not limited to those to the southeast and southwest, as previously stated by the agency. Haruo Natsume, head of the agency's Defense Bureau, made the remarks in answer to interpellations at the House of Councillors Audit Committee and Ad Hoc Committee on Security Affairs.

He said the sealanes to be defended are to be set up subject to conditions in an emergency and will be fixed in terms of sea areas, not of mere lines. This was regarded as widening the scope of sealanes to be defended up to 1,000 nautical miles off the Japanese shore to a sea area.

Natsume said the aim is to secure security for ocean traffic and that Japan will defend sealanes by a combination of antisubmarine patrols, defense of ports and key straits and securing of security of sealanes.

Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito also said Japan will participate in a Japan-U.S. joint study on defense of sealanes, agreed on at a bilateral security consultative meeting held in Honolulu earlier this month, within the limits of Japan's individual self-defense right, not from the viewpoint of collective security.

DEFENSE AGENCY ISSUES 1982 WHITE PAPER

OW140155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, KYODO -- The Defense Agency issued its annual report Tuesday declaring that a large-scale Soviet military buildup is a "serious challenge" to Western nations. At the same time, it said Japan must reinforce its defense capability, particularly its ability to defend sealanes for vital supplies.

The agency issued the report, the 1982 edition of its white paper on defense, after receiving approval of the Cabinet of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The white paper said the Soviet Union's policy of expansion against the background of its large-scale military buildup is a "serious challenge to Western nations." It said that as a member of the West, "it is important for Japan to build up its defense capability," especially in the defense of sealanes.

The white paper also stresses the need to build up the patriotism of the Japanese people and awaken their interest in defense affairs. It asserts that every Japanese citizen has an important obligation to make utmost efforts in a national emergency to protect the homeland against invaders. Firm support by a patriotic public would enable the defense forces to defend the homeland effectively in an emergency the paper said.

The paper calls for creation of a nationwide divil defense system to cope with damage from a possible invasion. It urges thorough study of such an organization as soon as possible with the consensus of the people.

It said greater efforts should be made to maintain the nation's stockpiles of strategic defense materials to tide over the emergency. Specifying the key role to be played by the defense industry in the event of contingency, the white paper urged the government to take effective steps to nurture businesses related to weapons and defense equipment.

It also stressed that Japan has to play a key role for defense of the Western bloc because of its economic power. Japan now shares 10 percent of the world gross national product (GNP).

But the Defense Agency is not sure how far Japan can go in defending itself, according to the white paper. Though Japan has the right to collective defense under international law, the paper went on, the country is "regarded" as being unable to exercise it under the postwar peace constitution.

The white paper also said Japan's basic defense policy, which calls for U.S. military help only when the country cannot cope with external aggression alone, remains unchanged.

The Japan-U.S. security treaty has played as a deterrent against possible invasions of Japan, according to the white paper. But it added that the 1960 accord has also served to ensure U.S. national security.

The United States now stations about 45,000 troops in Japan, including 22,000 marines. The white paper said Japan has been doing its best to help reduce U.S. defense spending by accepting a larger share of the cost of maintaining the U.S. forces in the country.

The 1982 edition of the white paper was released following a Japan-U.S. security consultative meeting held in Honolulu earlier this month, in which the United States sought Japan's stepped up defense buildup. The three-day meeting made a major step in bilateral military cooperation with agreement to start joint study on defense of Japan's vital sealanes in the event of war.

The white paper was made public one day after the National Defense Council approved the agency's 1983-87 defense buildup program. By completing the five-year plan, the white paper said, Japan can achieve the level of defense capability set by the national defense program outline drawn up in 1976 at least in terms of quantity.

But some parliamentarians of Prime Minister Suzuki's Liberal-Democratic Party call the 1976 defense program "inadequate," saying it was a product of detente between the United States and Soviet Union.

The five-year plan has earmarked about yen 4.5 trillion (dollar 17 billion) for military hardware, including 75 F-15 jet fighters and 50 P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes. The Defense Agency also plans to purchase 373 tanks, many of them to be deployed in Hokkaido, the major northern island considered vulnerable to possible Soviet attack.

The white paper also called for greater Japan-U.S. cooperation in military technology and equipment exchanges, taking note of repeated U.S. requests for a two-way flow in the field instead of the present one-way traffic from the United States to Japan. Another form of Japan-U.S. cooperation involves joint military exercises which will be further promoted in the future to enable joint operations more "smoothly and effectively" in the event of emergencies, the white paper added.

Opposition Reaction

OW140531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 14, KYODO -- Japan's opposition political parties were divided Tuesday in their reaction to the latest defense report issued by the government.

The major opposition Japan Socialist Party charged that the report was designed to "justify" the country's defense buildup program. The party, which is opposed to the Japan-U.S. security treaty under which the U.S. is committed to provide Japan with the nuclear umbrella, said the report is also aimed at giving up the so-called "exclusive defense strategy" and openly switching to offensive "frontal defense" strategy.

The moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party said it appreciated the report for giving more detailed analysis on the international situation, centering on the Soviet threat. However, the party said it was regrettable that the defense report confined itself to giving out only general principles and failed to provide the people with any clear "directions."

The Japan Communist Party said the "special characteristic" of the report is that it "incorporated" Japan into the concept of limited nuclear war. It said the report also "candidly" showed the government's plan to positively deal with the defense of sealanes stretching 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese archipelago on the basis of the pledge Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made in summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last year.

BRIEFS

TRADE MISSION TO PRC -- Tokyo, Aug 31, KYODO -- The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade said Tuesday it will send a powerful economic mission to China late next month to explore the possibility of reinvigorating bilateral trade. An association official said the mission, to be made up of some 35 top executives of manufacturing, trading and financial companies, will meet with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders during its September 21-25 stay in Beijing. They will discuss with the Chinese leaders such matters as promotion of bilateral trade, now not particularly active due to China's economic readjustment, and cooperation in factory modernization, he said. They will also exchange views on Japan's stepped-up imports of Chinese coal oil and extension of financial aid in the development of these resources, he added. The mission, led by association President Toshiwo Doko, was originally scheduled to visit China starting September 1. But its departure has been postponed due to reasons on the part of China. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 31 Aug 82 OW]

MATERIAL ON NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES, GREETINGS

Defense Ministry Reception

SK060959 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces on September 7 arranged a film reception and cocktail party on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Invited there were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army were present.

The cocktail party was addressed by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and military attache of the Romanian Embassy Constantin Anghel, head of the military attaches corps.

The attendants of the cocktail party toasted the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and friendly nations, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of the party and government leaders of the countries represented by the military attaches present there.

Prior to the cocktail party, they saw the documentary film of our country "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem."

Workers' Soiree 9 Sep

SK100618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- A soiree of working people in Pyongyang was held on September 9 at Kim Il-song Square in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was set up at the square.

The soiree was attended by Comrades So Yun-sok and Chong Chun-ki, and Yi Yong-su, Kim Man-kum, Kim Pong-chu, Kim I-hun and other personages concerned together with working people. Also present at the soiree were members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding headed by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups. Foreign delegations and guests on visit to Korea and officials of foreign embassies here were invited to the soiree.

Prior to the soiree, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum made an opening address.

The attendants of the soiree enjoyed the holiday evening with high honor and pride in living in the endlessly prospering land of chuche. Members of Chongnyon delegations and home-visting groups and foreign guests joined the working people in dancing. At the end of the soiree the attendants shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!"

Film Week

SK060812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA) -- A film week marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened on September 5.

"The glory of Our People Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem", "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People", "Under the Rays of Lodestar" and other documentary films showing the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, their brilliant revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary feats and "The Star of Korea", "People of Yangchimal Village", "Forest Rustles" and other feature films of a high ideological and artistic level will be screened during the film week at the cinema houses and houses of culture in different parts of the country. Opening ceremonies were held on September 5 at the provincial and county seats and cities.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK102351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 8 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 September Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle To Realize the Modeling of the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea Under the Banner of the Republic"]

[Text] Already 34 years have passed since our people founded a true independent nation for the first time in their history and embarked on the road of building a new society under the banner of the DPRK -- the glorious fatherland. Our republic has energetically traversed the road of victory replete with glory. Today, our republic has arrived at a most glorious and brilliant era in the course of its development.

Under the leadership of the party, the republic's might and position are getting stronger than ever and an endlessly brilliant prospect is unfolding before it. Firmly convinced of the final victory in the revolution and bright future of the fatherland, our people, who are creating a great upsruge in the struggle to implement the militant tasks put forth in the great Leader Kim Il-song's report to the Sixth party congress and his policy speech, are marking the significant 34th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Marking this historic national day, all the people in the nation are offering the highest form of honor and warmest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brought a fundamental change to the position of the fatherland and people and provided a brilliant future for them by founding and leading our republic.

The DPRK is a banner of freedom and independence for our people and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism. The superiority and might of the government of our republic have been fully demonstrated in the victorious acceleration of the revolution and construction and in the defense and realization of the independence of the working masses and of the country and the nation. It is a great exploit performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to have built this great republic and the genuine power of the working class suited to the demand of the times and to have provided a guarantee for the accomplishment of the cause of communism in our country.

The founding of our republic 34 years ago was a brilliant fruition of the chuche-based idea of government construction and the energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who directed all his efforts to a correct solution of the question of power from the first day of his revolutionary activities in his early years.

In the darkest days, when the sufferings of our people who were robbed of their country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors were at a peak, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the heroic armed struggle to liberate the fatherland and to establish power of the working class by taking the lead in the Korean revolution.

By defeating the strong Japanese imperialist aggressors in a protracted struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean communists and people opened a broad road for liberating the nation and building a new system and new life by themselves. It was a miracle and an event worth recording in the annals of world history that the people of a small and weak power defeated a savage imperialist enemy on the strength of the nation's chuche-based forces and then achieved the cause of national liberation.

In the course of the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the brilliant revolutionary tradition -- the ever-lasting foundation of our revolution -- and a strong base for building the people's government was provided.

Thanks to such precious treasures, we were able to found the people's government without delay under the complicated circumstances that followed national liberation and we have been able to strengthen and develop the revolutionary government into an invincible one, as it is today.

The founding of the DPRK -- this was an important historic event epochally significant in the development of our revolution and the life of our people.

With the founding of the DPRK, our people became true masters of the state and society firmly seizing power in their hands and a powerful and dignified people whom no one dare provoke.

With the founding of the DPRK, our people came to more dynamically advance the revolution and construction, and our country which had been eclipsed on the world map for a long time, came to emerge proudly into the international arena as a full-fledged independent and sovereign state. Indeed, the founding of the DPRK was a great national jubilee and an undying landmark which gave birth to an independent, new Korea and fundamentally changed the position of our people.

Our republic is a mighty political organization which struggles to realize the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party and leader.

Up to this day, since its founding, the government of the republic has successfully acquited itself of its noble missions and role, pulling through the storm of the rigorous class struggle and grandiose creation and change.

The whole course of the history of the republic is a chronicle of a heroic epic of struggles and exploits which have recorded immortal accomplishments in the history of the nation by energetically accelerating the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By energetically accelerating the revolution and construction by leading the masses of people, the government of the republic has established a most advanced socialist system on this land which in the past was dominated by plundering and repression and turned our poor and backward country into an independent socialist country with strong self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture and strong defense capability.

Some 30 years is not a long period in our long national history of more than 5,000 years. However, during this period our republic has done much for the freedom and happiness of the people and national prosperity. Under the banner of the republic, a creation of the world in the true meaning of the word has taken place in the land of the fatherland and all the aspirations that the people have long dreamed of and hoped for have blossomed into reality.

The course on which the government of the republic has led the revolution and construction has not been smooth. Under the leadership of the party and leader, the government of our republic and people, while overcoming all difficulties and trials doubly laid, have erected a most advanced socialist system on this land and turned our country into a wealthy and prosperous, powerful socialist country by carrying out the socialist revolution self reliantly, in our own way, and by achieving the cause of socialist industrialization.

By advancing following the banner of the republic, our people defeated the U.S. imperialists in the 3 years of the fatherland liberation war, honorably defended the nation's independence and, in the postwar period, safeguarded the revolutionary gains and national independence, overcoming endless aggressive maneuvers of the enemy.

Today, our republic is in the middle of an era of prosperity. In the midst of a march to imbue society with the chuche idea, overall development has been achieved in all fields -- politics, economy, culture and military -- a brillant communist future is being hastened and the might and position of the republic are growing to unlimited heights.

At no previous time has our fatherlands been prosperous and displayed its might in all aspects as today, when it is led by our republic. Indeed, the road of 34 years trodden by the republic has been a rewarding one which opened a shortcut to socialism and created a most superior and new socialist life under the wise leadership of the party and leader and is now shining with glorious course of exploring the untrodden path leading to socialism and oommunism.

Because of this great history and accomplishment, the republic is absolutely supported and trusted by all the people and is enjoying indestructible, high authority and dignity.

The whole course of the history of our republic is also a proud course in which the government of the republic has been strengthened and developed into a invincible revolutionary government capable of consummating the communist cause under the leadership of the party.

Today, work systems, order and discipline are firmly established in the institutions of our government to guarantee the leadership of the party and leader. Also firmly established are the revolutionary work method and popular work spirit. Thus, our people's government is smoothly carrying out its function and role as the representative of the independent rights of the working masses of people, organizer of the creative ability of the working masses of people, master of the house responsible for the people's livelihood and protector of the working masses of people for their creative and independent life.

It is a source of great happiness for our people to have a powerful revolutionary government with combat capabilities which always acts in accordance with the party's intentions and mass aspirations and firmly defends socialist gains under any circumstances.

All the victories achieved in the struggle for the strenghtening and development of our republic and its prosperity are a precious fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Shouldering all the burdens of state construction from the first days of the founding of the republic, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has energetically guided the struggle for the strengthening and development of the republic.

It is the fundamental principle constantly adhered to by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to firmly guarantee the leadership of the party and to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in state construction and state activities. Such leadership by him has been firm guarantee for the government of the republic's resolute defense of its character as a political weapon upholding our party's guidance and for successful implementation of the party's revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence by organizing and mobilizing the entire people.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has braved and overcome difficulties and trials with an ironclad will and matchless unswerving courage in the face of any storn and with a profound revolutionary activism, our republic and people have firmly maintained the lifeline of the Korean revolution and have continuously performed astounding miracles of the century.

Embodying the revolutionary idea and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is now wisely leading the government of the republic to discharge its mission and role as a weapon to imbue society with the chuche idea. Grasping the overall work of the state, our party has had the government of the republic steadily struggle to remodel nature, society and man in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea under the banner of the three revolutions.

Today, the entire country is overflowing with revolutionary zeal and with a militant spirit. Amid the flames of the speed battle, great monuments have been built, and the appearance of the fatherland has daily changed. This demonstrates the might and wise leadership of our party.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, we could not imagine the glorious past and present and bright future of our republic. The authority and honor of our republic is the high authority and honor of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP. There is no greater pride for our people than to live and carry out the revolution in the great fatherland founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by our party.

Today, the government of our republic and the people are assigned a historic duty of bringing about a decisive change in the struggle to finally complete the chuche cause by vigorously struggling to implement the instructions in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the KWP is assigned the glorious task of struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea by upholding the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

Imbuing society with the chuche idea is the general mission of our revolution and is the historic duty of the government of the republic. By building a paradise of communism in this land by vigorously struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea, the government of the republic should brilliantly accomplish its historic mission.

The people's government and the three revolutions are the great banner of building communism. Only by thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- through continuously strengthening the people's government and by increasing its role can we build the paradise of communism in which the sovereignty of the people is completely achieved.

We should further strengthen the people's government to meet the requirements for the development of the revolution and should increase its militant role in various ways. In all sectors of state activities, the government of the republic should thoroughly materialize the chuche idea, should brilliantly implement mass lines and should further strengthen its centralized guidance of society.

The three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- are the general lines of our party in building socialism and communism. By correctly following the line of the three revolutions and by vigorously and equally carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions while placing priority on the ideological revolution, we should successfully carry out the work of remodeling man, society and nature.

With an attitude worthy of masters and with a lofty sense of responsibility, agencies and functionaries of the people's governments at all levels should continuously improve their guidance and management of economic construction and should bring about change in all sectors of cultural construction and service work. Functionaries of all government agencies should correctly carry out their work at any time and under all circumstances to meet the party's confidence and the people's expectation by thoroughly overcoming all timeworn work methods, such as bureaucratism and subjectism, by adopting a revolutionary work method and popular work style and by possessing high-level party-mindedness, the trait of the working class and popular nature.

All party members and workers should brilliantly implement the decision on the historic Hamhung plenary meeting and should create the speed of the 1980's -- a new advance speed -- by vigorously advancing with the spirit of the period of a Chollima upsurge in the postwar era, fully displaying endless loyalty to the party and the leader and the fighting revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Thus, they should achieve a great victory in an all-out advance movement to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and the 10-point prospective goals for socialist economic construction and should once again demonstrate the honor of chuche Korea.

A key for strengthening the people's government and for functionaries of government agencies to accomplish their glorious duty is to follow the leadership of the party. Our party is a great guide who organizes and leads the struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. The government of the republic is a most comprehensive political organization which embodies the leadership of the party. Without the leadership of the party, the people's government cannot advance even a step. Nor can it correctly accomplish the duty assigned it. Functionaries of government agencies at all levels should entrust the party with everything, should solve questions in state construction and activities to thoroughly meet the intent of the party center and should firmly establish the spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing party lines and policies.

Our republic is a great gain which we have attained through the protracted, bloody struggle of the people and through their creative labor. All party members and workers should not forget how dear the price they have paid to build today's prosperous republic. They should passionately love their fatherland, defend and firmly consolidate the socialist system and the revolutionary government of workers and peasants even at the cost of their lives.

By strengthening socialist legal life, all sectors and units should help everyone willingly abide by legal norms and regulations with the lofty spirit of observing the law and fiercely struggle against the instances of violations of state laws and order. To this end, it is important for party administrative functionaries to set an example to the people.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is a supreme national duty assigned the government of the republic and our people. Although over 30 years have passed since the republic was founded in accordance with the consensus of all the Korean people, our fatherland has not been reunified. In contrast to the northern half of the republic, which has traversed the road of independence and prosperity, South Korea -- which has traversed the road of subjugation and decline -- has been degraded into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists.

It is intolerable for our people -- who have lived for several thousand years in a single land as a homogeneous people -- to be divided and for the South Korean people to be unable to extricate themselves from a miserable life as colonial slaves.

Since the first day of national division, the government of the republic has advanced correct policies for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and other rational proposals and has made every effort to implement these policies and proposals. Due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate two Koreas, however, there is a great obstacle on the road to reunification, and the danger of perpetual division of the people has increased with each passing day.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are continuously shipping to South Korea mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and military equipment and have increased troops there. While continuously kicking up war exercise rackets against us, they have further heightened tension.

While clinging to the treacherous policy of relying on foreign forces and of dividing the people and to maneuvers to provoke a new war, traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- a thoroughgoing puppet of the U.S. imperialists -- is bestially suppressing the struggle of the South Korean people to achieve the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification.

The situation shows that, without ending the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' interference in Korea, we can never solve the question of the fatherland's reunification. Holding aloft an anti-U.S. banner of independence, we, therefore, should resolutely struggle to achieve the cause for the fatherland's reunification.

The most rational and practical way to achieve the reunification of our country is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the sixth party congress. All Korean compatriots in the north and south and overseas should achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by unanimously rising to thwart the maneuvers of the splittists through the united efforts of all the Korean people and by founding the DCRK at the earliest possible date.

Strengthening solidarity with international revolutionary forces is the consistent policy of the government of the republic. Just as we did in the past, we, holding aloft the banner of independence and uniting with the world's revolutionary people defending independence, will continuously and strenuously struggle to build a new independent, peaceful world free from imperialism, domination and subjugation and to achieve independence world wide.

The revolutionary cause of our people is just, and the future of the republic is endlessly bright. No force can block the advance of our people grasping sovereignty under the leadership of the great party and the leader.

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification, the complete victory of socialism and the endless prosperity of the republic, upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

RPR Greetings to Kim Il-song

SK110930 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the RPR to Kim Il-song sent on 9 September on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the chuche fatherland:

We, who are accelerating the grand march against the United States and for independence, while looking up to the socialist fatherland of chuche, a beacon of hope and a land that endlessly prospers under the brilliant ray of glorious Kimilsongism, greet meaningfully the 34 anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

On the occasion of the festive National Day, the Central Committee of the RPR extends respectfully the greatest glory and the warmest greetings of congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the chuche fatherland, reflecting the boundless admiration and loyalty of the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the south.

We, who are waging rigorous battles against the United States and for national liberation in order to construct a new independent society in the south, land of colonialism, recollect with deep emotion the glorious revolutionary activities of the great leader, who has set an example of an independent government for the first time in history and founded a prospering and flourishing chuche paradise. The RPR members, who look up to the northern sky, are filled with ardent admiration and the most sublime feelings toward the leader.

During the era of national sufferings, when the misfortune of losing national rights hung over the 3,000-li land, Comrade Kim Il-song, legendary hero, who took the lead in the revolution with great ambition and wisdom for the liberation of the fatherland, created the immortal chuche idea and started the revolution of the era of independence. Putting forth as the basic question of revolution the issues concerning sovereignty, he achieved the precious experiences and made brilliant achievements in founding an independent revolutionary government in the arduous and peerless flames of the anti-Japanese battles.

By founding the DPRK and by successfully resolving the sovereignty problem on the basis of the resplendent anti-Japanese tradition after liberation, the great leader, the sun of the revolution, brilliantly opened up the promising road of the new Korea.

The founding of the republic by the great leader was a historic declaration that announced that the first country of workers and peasants, which rose high on the colony of the East, was posed to make a grand march. It was the revolutionary event that declared the birth of chuche Korea illuminating to the whole world the ray of the brilliant chuche idea.

The great leader, a master of the art of leadership, has highly performed matchless exploits and made immortal achievements by endlessly creating the sensation of the unprecedented revolutionary changes and miracles in human history on the grand advance road for independence and socialism in leading the republic.

Because of the great leader's leadership, the republic determinedly overcame the rigorous ordeals of the fatherland liberation war and performed an epoch-making exploit of driving the Yankee aggressors downhill toward ruin. It is brilliantly shining as a paradise of people's welfare in which all people glorify the genuine human dignity and worth and enjoy the free and happy life to their heart's content by making ever-victorious strides as the socialist power of independence, self-reliance and self-defense by winning victories in the socialist revolution and socialist industrialization.

Today in the northern half of the fatherland, which is raising a gale and large waves in the creation of the new speed of the 1980's under the guidance of the glorious KWP, which is loyally upholding the ideology and leadership of the great leader and flying high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea has reached a high level, the people's economy is being fruitfully made chuche-oriented, modern and scientific and the 10-point prospective goals of the socialist economic construction are being successfully attained.

The republic, in which all people follow with loyalty the respected and beloved leader and the KWP, in which the leader, the party and the masses form an integral body, grandly celebrated this April the 70th birthday of the great leader, the founder and leader of the new Korea, as the greatest political festival of the nation. Thus, the republic has displayed more vigorously to the world an invincible unity and cohesion and embroidered the history of the chuche fatherland with the most brilliant chapter in its annals.

In the course of the practical struggle for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious KWP, the republic has been strengthened and developed as the most independent socialist state, which independently delineates and resolves all lines and polices in a chuche-oriented fashion. The republic has also become more tested as the most powerful political weapon that thoroughly guarantees the independent rights and creative activities of the working masses.

Today there exist many countries, large and small, on the earth. But we clearly see that the DPRK, founded and led by the great leader, is the only man-centered country where man is placed in the center in all thinking and practice and the masses are the masters of the state and rulers of society, and is the only independent country that acts according to its own faith, not budging under the baton of any big power.

Because the republic marches forward under the banner of the KWP, upholding the leadership of the great leader, the sun of all people, the prestige of the republic has been enhanced more in every nook and corner of the world and the waves of support and solidarity to our country's cause for reunification are creating rougher waters each passing day. The wheels of the whole world's pro-independence movement, with the chuche Korea as its axle, is running forcefully in the chuche track toward the bright future.

In reality, because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is leading the revolution of Korea and of the world to victory by indicating the orientation of history with the bright rays of chuche and leading the genuine independent government, the ul' nate consummation of the chuche cause and the bright future of a reunified and independent fatherland are firmly promised.

Because the great leader, the sun of the nation, stands (?on a grand peak) of the center of the era of independence and because the dazzling reality of the DPRK, which is resplendently shining along with the esteemed name of the leader, stimulates endless hope and courage, the revolutionaries and masses of all walks of life in the South gather faith in certain victory and indomitable fighting spirit even under the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule. This is lighting the conflagration against the United States and for independence.

The rapidly intensifying anti-U.S. resistance, as shown all over the country by the echoing of the angry outcry -- "Yankees, go away!", the burning of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' hangouts and by the tearing to pieces and burning of the blood-stained Stars and Stripes, is a demonstration of the firm will of the masses in the South, who are trying to escape from the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule that extorts blood and tears and who are trying to enjoy genuine freedom and happiness in an independent, new society.

Deeply realizing that the genuine way to enjoy lives of independence and creativity as the brothers in the North lies in waging a national liberation struggle to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule under the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner, our party and the masses of all walks of life will more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and nation-saving resistance.

The road of revolution is still rugged and arduous. But, our party will end the U.S. imperialists' colonial, fascist rule and establish an independent government, pulling down the barrier of division and ushering in the bright morning of a reunified fatherland with the sun of chuche and its guiding star shining dazzlingly and the banner of invincible Kimilsongism flying in the van.

Reflecting the unanimous desires of the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the South, for the victory of the revolution seeking reunification and the ultimate consummation of the chuche cause, for the prosperity of the chuche fatherland and the happiness of all the nation's future generations and for the victory of the world revolution and the prosperity and development of the era of Kim Il-song, the Central Committee of the RPR respectfully wishes long life and good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the lodestar of freedom and liberation and the sun of mankind.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the RPR, 9 September, 1982, Seoul

Beijing Embassy Reception

SK120956 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the DPRK to China, arranged a cocktail party on 9 September at his embassy in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Invited to the party were Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC] and vice chairman of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and other leading personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also invited there.

Toasts were made by the DPRK ambassador and Huang Hua.

In his toast, the ambassador noted: Inheriting the brillant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK was founded on 9 September in 1948.

He pointed out the resplendent course which the republic has traversed for the past 14 years under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

He said: Upholding the chuche banner under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, the Korean people have established the most advanced socialist system on a land which was dominated by exploitation and repression and have converted the poor and backward country into a socialist country possessing a solid self-reliant national economy, brillant national culture and powerful defense capabilities.

He further said: The Korean people are effecting new upsurges to achieve the militant tasks assigned by the Sixth KWP Congress.

Expressing his firm belief that the 12th CPC Congress will be a historic event rallying the entire CPC members and Chinese people to new militant exploits, he noted: In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people, in a firm unity with the fraternal Chinese people, will fight and win victory together with them on the single road of the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

In his toast, Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs noted: Under the wise leadership of the KWP and their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the heroic Korean people have attained brillant successes in all fields of socialist construction for the past 34 years by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

He continued: The Chinese people ardently celebrate the successes attained by the Korean people and heartily hope that they will register greater successes and construct a more flourishing and beautiful country in the future.

He went on to say: The Chinese people will as always support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and resolutely oppose the two-Koreas plot of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea without fail [pandusi] and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. The question of Korean reunification should be resolved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was set forth by President Kim Il-song, without any outside interference. We firmly believe that the cause of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland will achieve final victory.

There exist very good relations between the parties and countries of China and Korea. These relations were established by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime, together with President Kim Il-song, and they have been strengthened and developed through the protracted common struggle. In recent years, the meetings and exchanges of views in various ways between the leaders of the two countries have brought the traditional relations to a new stage. The Chinese people are greatly rejoiced over this and heartily hope that such friendly relations between the two parties and countries will continue to develop with each passing day.

The attendants toasted the continued consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China, the good healthand long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

PRC Friendship Banquet

SK100630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (KCNA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association hosted a banquet in Beijing on September 8 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The banquet was attended by President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs He Ying, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Qian Liren, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yan Jinsheng, Vice-Minister of Culture Ding Qiao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economy and Trade Lu Xueqian and other personages concerned. Invited to the banquet were Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

Toasts were made by Wang Bingnan and Chon Myong-su.

In his toast, Wang Bingnan said that the 34-year course of the DPRK has been a period in which the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song have won one victory after another in all fields of socialist construction.

Noting that today the heroic Korean people are striving to attain the grand goals set by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and achieve the reunification of the country at an early date, he wished the Korean people greater, new success in their future struggle.

He stressed that the blood-sealed friendship of the peoples of China and Korea is constantly growing in strength and developing under the care of the leaders of two countries.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC Culture Ministry Reception

SK081002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (KCNA) -- A film reception and a cocktail party were arranged by the Ministry of Culture of the State Council of China on September 6 in Beijing on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture of the State Council of China; Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture; and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Invited there were Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

A Korean film and a Chinese film were screened at the film reception.

At the cocktail party that followed the film reception toasts were made by Vice-Minister Ding Qiao and Ambassador Chon Myong-su.

Saying that the heroic Korean people have achieved great successes in all spheres under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song, vice-minister Ding Qiao declared: We resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said that the Chinese people set great store by the China-Korea friendship and are resolved to make all efforts to consolidate and develop it.

He proposed a toast to the prosperity and grandeur of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples of China and Korea and to the health and longevity of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people.

Film Week in PRC

SK110822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (KCNA) — A Korean film week opened in China on September 9 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this connection the opening ceremony of the "DPRK Film Week" was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture at the Tianqiao Theatre in Beijing on September 8.

It was attended by Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and a large crowd of people. Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing were invited to the ceremony.

The vice-director of the cinema bureau under the Ministry of Culture spoke there. The Korean feature films "Two Captains", "The Beautiful Land in the Four Seasons", "The Problem of our Next Door", etc. will be shown in eight Chinese cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Taiyuan and Xian.

Moscow Embassy Reception

SK100548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 8 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong on September 7 arranged a banquet at his embassy on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in the banquet hall.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.S. Barkauskas, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers I.I. Bozhul, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs V.F. Maltsev, Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M.N. Smirnovskiy, Vice-Minister of Railways V.P. Kalinichev, Vice-Minister of Merchant Marine V.V. Beletskiy, Vice-Minister of Power Industry L.P. Safronkov, and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of different countries to the Soviet Union were also present. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Moscow Workers' Meeting

SK101118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- A meeting of representatives of the working people in the Soviet capital was held in Moscow in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

It was attended by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.S. Barkauskas, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers I.I. Bodyul, Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M.N. Smirnovskiy, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Y.V. Bernov and others as well as working people in the city.

Speaking at the meeting, Y.N. Bystrov, vice-minister of fisheries of the Soviet Union and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, referred to the significance of the founding of the DPRK and noted that the working people of the DPRK were bringing about fundamental socioeconomic changes.

Today the working people of the DPRK, he said, are energetically striving to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and beat the targets of the second seven-year plan for the development of the national economy under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Turning to friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea, he declared that the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union have consistently supported the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

A celebration was also held at the "Osvobozhdenny Trud" woolen textile mill in Moscow.

A soldiers' meeting at a tank division of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic was attended by the political commissar of the division and officers and men of the unit.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Film Week in USSR

SK111040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 9 (KCNA) -- A Korean film week opened in the Soviet Union on September 8 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. That day its opening ceremony was held at the "Gorizont" cinema in Moscow.

Attending the ceremony were Vice-Chairman of the State Film Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers B.V. Pavlenok and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city. Invited there were Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and Korean Embassy officials and the Korean film delegation headed by Kim Pyong-hui on a visit to the Soviet Union.

The vice-chairman of the State Film Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers and the head of the Korean film delegation made speeches.

The attendants saw the Korean feature film "Talmae and Pomdari."

A Korean film week is also to open in Alma-ata, Kazakhstan.

Greetings From PRC Leaders

SK101733 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from the Chinese and Soviet party and state leaders on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

A message sent in joint name by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, says:

Over the past 34 years the heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have achieved brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and construction and built their country into a developing and prosperous socialist state.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is pursuing an independent foreign policy and adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism and has made important contributions to the strengthening of the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World countries.

The message stresses: We resolutely demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

We warmly support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song and will extend firm support to the Korean People's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification till the final victory.

We sincerely hope that the China-Korea friendship, fraternity and cooperation will grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

Greetings From USSR Leaders

SK101340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] On the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Soviet party and state leaders have sent a congratularoty message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council. The congratulatory message reads as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK:

On the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we extend congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the KWP, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the State Administration Council of the DPRK and all Korean people in the name of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

In September 1948, for the first time in the land Korea, a genuine, independent and democratic state of workers and peasants was founded. This serves as a special historical event in the lives of the Korean people.

Under the leadership of the KWP, their vanguard unit, the workers of the DPRK have laid a firm foundation for the socialist change of the society and have made big strides in the development of industry, agriculture, culture, and scientific technology.

The DPRK's social and economic successes are positive proof of the superiority of the socialist system and are results of the DPRK's close cooperation with other socialist countries.

The Soviet people warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people on these successes made in socialist construction. We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK based on Marxism-Leninism and on socialist internationalism will, in the future too, be endlessly consolidated and develop in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism and international reaction and to achieve peace and social advance as well as for the cause of our two peoples and universal world socialism.

We wish success to you and all workers of People's Korea in carrying out the tasks for further development of the economy and culture of the republic put forth by the Sixth KWP Congress and in achieving the fatherland's reunification -- the Korean people's long-cherished desire -- on the basis of a peaceful and democratic foundation.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

8 September, 1982

Kremlin, Moscow

FURTHER DETAILS OF 471ST MAC SECRETARIES MEETING

SK140203 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The 471st secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 13 September.

At the meeting, our side protested against military provocative acts ceaselessly committed against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] by wantonly violating the armistice agreement and bilateral agreement, calling the enemy side to account.

According to Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, our side's chief secretary, at around 2125 on 7 September, the South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation by firing automatic weapons into our side of the area, across the site near a point 1,000 meters southeast of marker No. 0725 of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] on the central front under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. Prior to this, also at around 1205 on 7 August, the South Korean puppet army committed a similar armed provocation against our side's guard post across the site near a point 450 meters south of the marker No. 0630 of the MDL.

Also at around 1347 on 3 August, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppet army committed a serious armed provocation of taking aim at and firing at our side's personnel with a large-caliber machinegun across the site near a point 950 meters southeast of the marker No. 0730 of the MDL.

At around 0950 on 20 August, the South Korean puppet army dragged in a 90-mm recoilless rifle into the site near a point 1,950 meters east of marker No. 0046 of the MDL on the western frontline and, at around 1625 on 19 August, introduced a machinegun into the site near a point 850 meters south of marker No. 1738 of the MDL on the central frontline.

The enemy side also conducted a military exercise by putting some 20 armed combatants into the site near a point 400 meters east of marker No 0233 of the MDL on the western frontline at around 1220 on 18 August. At around 0920 on 3 September, the enemy side set up combat positions by putting some 30 combatants into the site near a point 1,350 meters southeast of marker No 0503 of the MDL.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced several U.S. imperialist aggression troops armed with M-16 automatic rifles respectively into an (?unknown) hill guard post in (Songhyon-ri) near the southern area of the MAC Headquarters at around 0925 on 4 August and into the (Oryonggye) guard post at around 0700 on 1 September.

The number of violations of the armistice agreement and agreed matters by the enemy side during the period from 17 July to 10 September has reached some 3,200-odd cases.

Our side's chief secretary said that these facts showed that the enemies were committing military provocations against us continually and pertinaciously by gathering armed forces in the DMZ and mobilizing them. He said that, in this connection, the situation within the DMZ has been proving more serious. Strongly protesting to the enemy side for committing numerous violations of the armistice agreement against us, our side's chief secretary demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures so that such criminal acts are not committed again. However, the enemies did not guarantee to comply with our demand.

Pointing out the enemies' wrongful act, our side's chief secretary continued as follows: The military provocative acts ceaselessly committed against us by the enemies in the DMZ area are part of their schemes to provoke a new war. This is well corroborated by the enemies' recent ominous military move. Undisguisedly revealing their wicked attempt to sit astride all of Korea by all means, igniting a new aggressive war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are even more pertinaciously adhering to the adventuristic schemes of war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean warmongers are discussing one war plot after another. So as to further prepare for provoking a war, they are building up their military strength and waging provocative war games. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists are frequently committing shooting incidents in the DMZ area by pushing the South Korean puppet army into it. All facts show clearly that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further aggravating the tense situation in our country and, furthermore, are deliberately scheming to make an excuse for provoking a new war.

Our side's chief secretary said that in order to ease the tension in Korea and remove the danger of war, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces should withdraw from South Korea and the U.S. schemes for preparing a war should be stopped. He noted that the enemies should look squarely at the realities and should not behave indiscreetly. In conclusion, our side's chief secretary emphatically said that, should the enemies fail to heed our warning and continue to carry out military provocative acts against us, they will be fully responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

SALE OF ELECTRIC BATONS TO SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED

SK140809 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2316 GMT 13 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September commentary: "Criminal Act Egging Puppets on to Fascism and War"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to offer to the South Korean puppets about 500 electric shock sticks to be used in quelling resistance and military hardware and its parts at an estimated cost of $60 million.

News from foreign countries report that electric shock sticks are used not only in repressing the masses, but in torture and interrogation and that the supply of military equipment and parts will help the puppet army raise its operational readiness to the highest state.

The aid of the U.S. imperialists to the puppets is a criminal maneuver to strengthen the suppression of the people by arming the puppet police with updated suppressive means and to step up preparations for war by augmenting the military bases of the puppet army.

These facts clearly expose that peace and security, about which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have babbled whenever they have opened their mouths, are nothing but tricks to hide their colonial fascist rule and mock public opinion at home and abroad. Grabbing South Korea as their permanent colonial military base, the U.S. imperialists are striving to dominate even the northern half of the republic. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are not only exercising the most atrocious and bestial colonial rule in South Korea through a treacherous betrayer like Chon To-hwan — their tainted stooge, fascist murderer and war maniac -- but are spurring preparations for war against us by arming the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army with modern lethal weapons.

Since this year began, there have been murderous trials of youths, students and people from various strata, who have turned out to the anti-U.S. struggle for democracy, reunification and independence, frequent infiltrations by the U.S. espionage planes into the territorial airspace of the republic and powder-reeking military exercises in South Korea and in its sea areas. This shows that the suppressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets and their preparations for war have reached a reckless stage.

South Korea -- a colony of the U.S. imperialists -- has been converted into a desolate land in which human and civil rights are not ensured and one the likes of which can be found nowhere in our era, a cursed human slaughterhouse and a dangerous powder magazine that may explode at any moment. The U.S. imperialists are rallying the puppets to murderous outrage and to preparations for war, offering more suppressive means and military equipment to them each passing day. This is linked to the fact that their colonial rule is faced by more serious crises than before.

The anti-U.S. spirit for independence is growing with an irresistable strength among the South Korean youths, students and people of all walks of life. Moreover, the popular masses' resentment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is skyrocketing. For this reason and to maintain their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists are further rallying traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the suppression of the people and war maneuvers. Clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialist masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is desperately committing treacherous and nation-selling acts to maintain the rest of his life.

The U.S. imperialists' offer of electric shock sticks and military hardware to the puppets originates from that need. However, the ever-strengthening fascism and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will result in them digging their own graves. As the developments in the situation in South Korea have shown, the South Korean people, who have struggled for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence, will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

LATE REPORT: KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO PRC ANNOUNCED

SK141030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will shortly pay an official state visit to the People's Republic of China on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

UNEN ARTICLE LAUDS TSEDENBAL-BREZHNEV MEETING

OW111025 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 10 (MONTSAME) -- Communists and the working people of Mongolia see in the recent Crimea meeting of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal with Leonid Brezhnev an outstanding event for the further development and deepening of the Leninist friendship and close cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, B. Badarch, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, writes in the newspaper UNEN. The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship founded and bequeathed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the working people of the world, and Damdin Sukhe-Bator, the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, has been and is an inexhaustible source and a reliable guarantee of the historic accomplishments of the Mongolian people, the author notes. The attentions of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and personally of Y. Tsedenbal and L. Brezhnev are always focused on the further development of this friendship.

B. Badarch writes that the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in 1966 during the official friendly visit to Mongolia by the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by L. Brezhnev, and also official and friendly visits of the party and government delegations of the Soviet Union and Mongolia in 1974 and 1976 opened up breath-taking vistas of the development of the Mongolian-Soviet relations.

At present, ministries, departments, all aymags and large [word indistinct] of Mongolia maintain direct contacts with the related ministries, [word indistinct], autonomous republics and territories of the Soviet Union. All these are bearing fruit in the socialist construction of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society with a membership of more than 540,000 is bringing mighty contribution to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, B. Badarch emphasizes. The society carries out large-scale measures on the popularization of the successes achieved by the Soviet people and on spreading the advanced Soviet experience among the working collectives of Mongolia.

The recent Crimea meeting of Comrades Y. Tsedenbal and L. Brezhnev has demonstrated the full determination of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union to continue actively and purposefully working for peace the world over and for averting the threat of nuclear catstrophe, the article says.

PRC SOVEREIGNTY OVER TAIWAN RECOGNIZED

OW111731 Ulaabaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 11 (MONTSAME) -- The U.S. Taiwan policy is considered by the Peking leaders as an infringement upon China's sovereignty over Taiwan and as a striving of the U.S. administration to perpetuate their control over this island, the newspaper NOVOSTI MONGOLII writes. The newspaper underlines that the U.S.A. is not going to sacrifice this stronghold in Asia.

The M.P.R. fully agrees with the thesis on China put forward by L. Brezhnev in Tashkent, it was emphasized at the recent meeting between L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal. Then the Soviet leader stated that the U.S.S.R. had never supported, nor did it support now, in any form the so-called concept of two Chinas and it always recognized and continues to recognize the P.R.C.'s sovereignty over the island of Taiwan, the organ of the MONTSAME news agency notes.

ACTIVITIES OF DAO TUNG-LED VNA DELEGATION REPORTED

Meeting With Bou Thang

BK131212 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1453 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK) -- Today, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, met with the delegation of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, VNA, led by its director general, Dao Tung. Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK also attended this meeting.

Bou Thang praised the aid and support provided by VNA to the SPK and described them as "good acts contributing to the strengthening of the Kampuchean revolution's progress." He spoke about the extension of SPK's activities inside as well as outside the country and hoped that SPK and VNA would cooperate more closely.

On that occasion, Dao Tung spoke about the assistance provided by VNA to SPK, the building of SPK's technical bases and the relations of cooperation between the two agencies now and in the future.

Meeting With Chea Sim

BK140716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- On Sunday 12 September, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Vietnamese news agency VNA led by its director general, Dao Tung. Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK, was also present during the meeting.

Chea Sim talked about the successes during the past three years due to the untiring efforts of the Kampuchean people under the clearsighted leadership of the KPRP and aid and assistance of fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam. Chairman Chea Sim highly praised the aid provided by VNA to SPK in the propaganda field during the past 3 years.

He emphasized that this visit will contribute to the consolidation of ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries as well as the two agencies. He denounced and condemned sabotage activities of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Khmer reactionaries, notably the formation of the so-called "tripartite coalition government" -- the origin of tension in the region.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation affirmed VNA's consideration to intensify technical training for SPK cadres.

Technical Cooperation Protocol

BK140722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- On the afternoon of Sunday (12 September), Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK; and Dao Tung, director general of the Vietnamese news agency VNA, signed in Phnom Penh a protocol on professional and technical cooperation between SPK and VNA.

Present among others at the signing ceremony were Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Un Dara, director general of "Voice of the Kampuchean People" radio station; Min Khin, acting secretary general of the KUFNOD; and Pen Panhnha, acting chief editor of the KAMPUCHEA.

The protocol deals with multilateral cooperation between the two agencies for the period 1983-85.

Delegation Departs

BK140824 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1501 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- The delegation of the Vietnamese news agency VNA led by its director general, Dao Tung, left Phnom Penh this morning at the end of its 2-week visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK: Un Dara, director general of the "Voice of the Kampuchean People" radio station; Pen Panhnha, acting chief editor of KAMPUCHEA; and representatives of Kampuchean mass media. Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure.

During its stay, the delegation visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the model commune "Prek Takov" of Kandal Province, textile factory at Russei Kev, the Chamka Dong glass factory and the Kompong Kantuot orphanage (Kandal Province).

It was received by Chairman of the National Assembly Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. A meeting and a reception were organized by SPK in honor of the delegation.

A protocol on professional and technical cooperation between SPK and VNA for the period 1983-85 was also signed.

ASIAN PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATES ARRIVE

BK140858 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1505 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- Delegates of the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia, convened in Hanoi from 10-12 September under the patronage of AAPSO, who were led by AAPSO Vice Chairman Abdul Aziz, chairman of the Information and Liaison Center for Asia, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a visit to Kampuchea. These delegates represent AAPSO committees of Sri Lanka, the Philippines, the USSR, the MPR, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, the PDRY, Afghanistan and India.

They were welcomed upon their arrival by Men Chhnan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Min Khin, acting general secretary of the KUFNCD Council; My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh KUFNCD Committee; Phat Phanu, vice chairman of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee; and Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association. Nguyen Hoa, acting Vietnamese charge d'affaires; and Khampasong Duongsith, acting Lao charge d'affaires, were also present.

THAI BORDER INCURSIONS DURING AUGUST REPORTED

BK120220 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Sept 82

["Roundup of KPRAF activities during August 1982"]

[Excerpt] All the perfidious maneuvers and dreams of the genocidal Pol Pot hangmen have been dealt an even more crushing blow by our army and people, despite the fact that they are supplied with arms and material by Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and the Thai ruling circles. Nonetheless, the remnants are continuing to frantically cross the border to carry out crimes against our people. Throughout last August, while sending small groups into our territory to loot and harass our people's peaceful existence, they also carried out sabotage activities to cause trouble for our people in a number of border regions. In particular, the Thai sent their reconnaissance aircraft, armed boats and artillery units to shell our territory around the clock.

Some sectors and points were hit every week, such as Hills 343, 199 and 172 of Koh Kong Province, the Smat Deng area of Pursat Province, Poipet, Nimit, Hill 505 and Pailin in Battambang Province and the sector around the Preah Vihear temples. Despite the cover of aircraft and artillery fire, the groups of bandits hiding in the jungles were attacked and soundly beaten by our revolutionary armed forces, such as in (Ta Sin) of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's Anlung Veng area, where 10 enemy soldiers attempting to scout and plant mines along Route 69 were killed by our armed forces and militia and five weapons were seized.

On the preceding day, 10 August, a unit of Pol Pot remnants gathered at a point east of the Preah Vihear temples. Thanks to our high sense of vigilance and in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, our forces smashed this unit in time. The clash lasted from 0400 to 0530 and resulted in 50 enemy deaths, 4 prisoners, the capture of 35 weapons and a field radio and the destruction of 3 ammunition caches.

In Battambang, at Kop village 20 km south of Poipet, a group of 15 enemy soldiers were intercepted. Ten of them were killed and three weapons were seized. Later on, in Romiet commune of Thmar Puok District, our militiamen killed eight Pol Pot bandits on the spot when they were making contact to get foodstuffs. On 20 August, 20 Pol Pot remnants were sighted by the people in Kratie District. In cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, the regional forces surrounded and killed 15 of them and seized an assortment of 20 weapons.

During the last week of August, as in previous weeks, groups of enemy remnants were smashed by our armed forces in several areas even before they could commit sabotage attempts. For example, on 26 August a group of some 20 bandits was intercepted by the revolutionary armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces. Thirteen of them were killed and six others were wounded when they showed their faces in an attempt to loot our people's food in Sot Nikum District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. We also captured a number of weapons.

Later on August 27, the forces of Puok District in cooperation with the militia attacked a temporary troop rallying camp nearly 20 km north of Angkor temple. We killed 10 enemy soldiers and seized all their weapons.

VODK REPORTS DEFECTIONS BY HENG SAMRIN OFFICIALS

BK130605 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The head of the Information Office of the Heng Samrin puppets -- running dogs of the Vietnamese enemy -- assigned to Stockholm in Sweden has stopped serving the Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh and has absconded from the office with his wife and children and 88,000 French francs. Before fleeing, the official also sold his official car and the office equipment.

At the same time, another official of the Phnom Penh puppets who is head of the Information Office in New Delhi also stopped serving the Vietnamese aggressor administration and fled from his office.

These events show that apart from a handful of the Heng Samrin puppets no other Khmer people are willing to serve the Vietnamese enemy in killing their fellow countrymen. Every Khmer who is forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy is well aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' difficult situation and the trend toward their final defeat. This is why the Khmer have kept fleeing from the Vietnamese aggressors and joined the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle in order to quickly save their nation, people and race from being massacred and exterminated by the Vietnamese aggressors.

SPC ON SLOGAN, ARMY NAME, CABINET POST CHANGES

BK140306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[6 August 'communique' of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee]

[Text] On 14, 15, 19, 20, 29 and 30 July 1982, the Supreme People's Council [SPC] Standing Committee held meetings under the chairmanship of SPC Chairman Souphanouvong. The following are decisions which were made on various important issues discussed during the meetings:

1. To change the slogan normally used in official functions. The new slogan reads: The peaceful, independent, unified and socialist LPDR. This is in order to be in conformity with the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress.

2. To change the name of the LPLA to the Lao People's Army.

3. To approve the law on the affairs of the LPDR Council of Ministers No 1/82/SPC, dated 20 July 1982, which has been changed to replace the law on the organization of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR No 100/SPC dated 30 July 1978.

4. To approve the proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to change the positions of certain ministers and to appoint new ministers to replace old ones who have been transferred to other posts.

[Signed] Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC on behalf of the SPC Standing Committee.

Vientiane, 6 August 1982

INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV

BK111229 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao delegation of industry, handicrafts and forestry headed by its deputy minister, Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan, was back home yesterday from an official visit to Vietnam.

During the visit, the Lao delegation held talks with a number of ministries officials and signed minutes of the talks in the fields of irrigation, electricity and light industry, food industry, geology and handicrafts cooperation.

LAO, KAMPUCHEAN CULTURE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

BK111231 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao and visiting Kampuchean cultural delegations, yesterday, held talks on co-operation in the field between the two countries.

Heading the Lao cultural delegation at the talks was Minister of Culture Sisana Sisan, and the Kampuchean delegation was headed by its Minister Chheng Phon. The constructive meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

SITTHI SPEAKS FURTHER ON SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA TRIP

BK131524 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said after his 2-day visit to Singapore and Malaysia that he was optimistic that Democratic Kampuchea will win more votes than last year to retain its seat in the United Nations. He told reporters at Don Muang International Airport upon his return from Malaysia that all the reports coming in are positive. He said all the five ASEAN countries and their allies still continue to lobby support for the newly formed Kampuchean coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Foreign Minsiter Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand said the question of Kampuchea in the upcoming UN General Assembly was among major topics he discussed with Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew and Malaysian Premier Datuk Sri Mahathir during his visit to the two countries. He also met his counterparts, Dhanabalan of Singapore and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie of Malaysia.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi quoted Dhanabalan as saying that Lee Kuan Yew's call for a joint military exercise of ASEAN was only a passing statement. It was not meant to be a serious statement. The Thai minister also said he had told Malaysian leaders that he believed Hanoi had no real intention of withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese have been pouring in more weapons while still maintaining a large number of troops along the Kampuchean border with Thailand. He said he also discussed with Malaysia and Singapore about the possibility of Prince Sihanouk addressing the meeting of the nonaligned countries. India, which might be the alternative venue for the meeting, had indicated that it would welcome Sihanouk to deliver a speech as a founder of the movement but not as a representative of Kampuchea.

On the question of a possible meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in New York, the Thai foreign minister said he is willing to meet him, but he does not think it is necessary. He said the Vietnamese foreign minister had already toured three of the ASEAN countries and his deputy has also met Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong of Thailand recently.

When later asked to comment on the present state of relations between Thailand and Malaysia, the Thai foreign minister said Thailand and Malaysia are good neighbors and both countries intend to stay that way. He told reporters that, during his visit to Malaysia, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed had left a party meeting to talke to him for an hour. The foreign minister said that he told the Malaysian premier that Thailand considers Malaysia a good neighbor. The Malaysian premier replied that Malaysia attaches special importance to Thailand as a neighbor and has never thought of changing this attitude.

NATION CITES OPPOSITION TO ASEAN MILITARY ROLE

BK130240 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Even a Hint of Military Bloc Is Self-Defeating"]

[Text] Foreign Minster Sitthi Sawetsila, being the country's top diplomat, brushed off a statement by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew saying that Lee was concerned very much by the Soviet threat to this region. That was before he left for Singapore, but on his return Saturday night, he said that Lee was not quite serious in his suggestion that the five members of ASEAN should hold a joint military exercise. Even considering the diplomatic language used, we would not accept that explanation from Sitthi.

Our foreign minister must know, as everybody else does, that Lee can be cuttingly sarcastic, but he has never been known to be humourous or "unserious" in public. And Lee is not one of those kinds of politicians who let their tongue wag and who later retract statements -- Lee is always precise and clear.

What he said about the joint ASEAN military exercise was deliberate kite-flying -- an idea that he had formed and which he wanted to seek kicked around by other ASEAN leaders. He is aware, as every fellow-member of ASEAN, that anything to do with defence coordination is totally alien to the ASEAN charter. Despite its birth pangs, ASEAN has survived as a regional entity for 15 years and grown from strength to strength. Earlier Southeast Asian regional organizations, like Maphilindo [Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia] and ASA [Association of Southeast Asia], suffered infant mortality. Primarily ASEAN was conceived as an economic entity which would benefit the noncommunist nations of the region. There were also cultural exchanges stipulated in the charter.

That ASEAN became a political force was more due to the fact that the role was being steadily thrust upon her by external forces. The debacle of 1975, when South Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos became communist states, heightened ASEAN's political role -- and actually this glued the organization further and made it stronger. The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea amply demonstrated this fact, and by stoutly opposing Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, ASEAN not only gained greater inner strength, but a whole lot of international prestige.

ASEAN has been accused several times of being a military alliance by Hanoi. Worse, the Vietnamese leaders have also implied that ASEAN as a military alliance is a stooge of the United States. But ASEAN does not have to defend herself against these snide accusations because the rest of the world does not attach any importance to the figments of imagination that emanate from Hanoi. It is because of this we take very strong exception to what Lee has said.

From another point of view, it does not matter whether Lee was being serious in suggesting the five-nation military exercise or was cracking a joke. The point is what he has said will provide ideal grist for Hanoi's propaganda machine. We cannot speak for other ASEAN members, but if our reading of the Thai leaders is correct, there is great opposition to turning ASEAN into a military bloc -- that is not what Lee said, but a joint military exercise could easily be interpreted that way.

PREM APPROVES DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER PLAN

BK140617 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] According to Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, Gen Prem Tinsulanon has officially approved the proposal appointing commanders of the three armed forces concurrently as deputy supreme commanders in the interest of stability of the armed forces. He said a royal decree need not be issued for the appointments, which will become effective from 1 October. General Saiyut said job responsibilities will be delegated to the deputy supreme commanders after their appointments take effect. He said he is confident that the appointment of commanders of the armed forces as deputy supreme commanders will contribute to the efficiency and stability of the Thai Armed Forces, as well as saving money from the national budget.

CPT POSITION VIEWED IN WAKE OF UDOM SURRENDER

Prasong Comments

BK110650 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Pracha Thanyaphaibun, recently appointed secretary-general of the Communist Party of Thailand, does not exist, Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Squadron Leader Prasong said that Udom Sisuwan, the Politburo member of the CPT who recently defected from the party, told him that because of internal party division, the CPT could not agree on who should be appointed to the post of the secretary general. "He (Udom) told me that Pracha Thanyaphaibun, the new secretary general of the CPT, exists only in name. The rift (between the pro-Chinese and the pro-Soviet groups) within the party made it necessary for the CPT to invent "Pracha Thanyaphaibun" to conceal the disunity within the party," Sqn Ldr Prasong told reporters.

Sources at the Internal Security Operations Command said they previously believed that Pracha Thanyaphaibun and another Politburo member, Prasit Taphianthong, were the same person.

Sqn Ldr Prasong said that Udom's information points to the fact that the CPT is at its worst since the party first announced their policy of armed struggle in 1965. "Only about five percent of the CPT leadership still hangs on to the armed struggle tactic. They are mostly old leaders who have been trained in China some 30 years ago," Prasong said. He estimated that there are no more than 7,000 armed CPT guerrillas at the moment and that the number would continue to decrease. Thus the CPT's effectiveness is now no more than what it was about 20 years ago. He said that Udom Sisuwan, one of the seven Politburo members and a former secretary of the northeastern branch of the CPT, had given himself up because he did not think that armed revolution would ever bring the CPT to victory in Thailand.

According to Sqn Ldr Prasong, Udom said that he gave himself up because he believed in the government policy to forgive former guerrillas, and that he now just wanted to live a quiet life like other people. Udom, who is 62 years old and suffering from tuberculosis, supposedly told Prasong that he got tired of living under the dictatorial whims of just a few people that control the CPT.

Asked if criminal charges will be filed against Udom, Sqn Ldr Prasong replied that the government policy is to use political methods to beat the CPT, so other measures and laws will be implemented to ensure the confidence and peace of mind of defectors. The present government policy is to pardon communist defectors as former members of the CPT, but criminal charges could be brought against them. Prasong also said that Udom's safety is ensured and that he has all the right other citizens have.

He also predicted that since Udom held a very important position in the party and was the secretary of the I-San (Northeast) branch of the CPT, other communists that have known or worked with him before will soon follow his trail out of the jungles.

Official Warns of Infiltration

BK110648 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 82 p 20

[Text] The continuous flow of communist defectors is attributed to the new strategy of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand adopted immediately after the April 1, 1981, abortive coup, Dr Somchai Rakwichit, an expert on communist insurgency, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

Dr Somchai, a former Internal Security Operations Command official, said that the CPT in fact tried to take advantage of the near-clash in Bangkok between the rebellious troops and government forces. The coupmakers failed to rally public support so the coup ended in a failure. Dr Somchai said it was likely that if there were communist infiltrators in the capital, they should have been able to create serious rifts between the confronting armed groups which could lead to a bloody civil war, all to the benefit of the communists. He said that the insurgents, after an urgent meeting held last November, reached a decision that such a group of infiltrators was needed in Bangkok, but its implementation was then still pending.

Dr Somohai said Politburo member Udon Sisuwan, an advocate of the "three-operational-zones-and-two-battle-fronts strategy" and "urban struggle strategy" lost his hold in the party leadership when his followers were demoted from key positions in the party and replaced by the supporters of Wirat Angkhathawon, another Politburo member who is a faithful follower of the Maoist line "jungle surrounding the city".

Such a rift, however, is relatively too minor to cause any critical confrontation within the party, particularly between Udom and Wirat, both of whom are profoundly loyal to China, where both were intensively trained, Dr Somchai argued, adding that the only obvious difference between them is their backgrounds. Udom was brought up in urban area while Wirat grew up in the countryside which to some extent determines their differences on the course of struggle. He contended that evidence showed that Udom actually came to Bangkok for treatment of his serious lung problem almost four months ago, and nearly got arrested in the process. The close call, he noted, might have prompted Udom to give himself up to the government by taking advantage of the government's amnesty offer. Should he be arrested, he will be in the same helpless situation as Damri Ruangsutham, another Politburo member arrested in Surat Thani last year. Damri is being tried in the military court on charges of communist activities, internal rebellion, endangering national security, carrying arms without a license, and resisting arrest.

By manipulating the situation, Dr Somchai believed, Udom would be able to pursue his advocated line that has been played down within the CPT and he could even regroup other disgruntled defectors who are now free in Bangkok to implement the new strategy derived from lessons of the April abortive coup.

Reiterating that the two communist factions will never fight each other, but rather let the other to pursue and prove its own advocated course, he cited: "The Chinese civil war is a very good example. When the CPC suffered from a series of losses to the KMT, Mao then defected from the Soviet-inspired group and adopted the "jungle surrounding the city" tactic which eventually led the CPC to total victory on the China mainland in 1949."

Dr Somchai warned that the amnesty offer is a double-edged sword which has to be wielded wisely and restrainedly. Only through a genuine democratic system under which people of different ideologies, including the communists, can participate under a decentralised economic system, can the government can deal effectively with the problem of communist insurgency, he concluded.

PLAN TO EVICT MONS IN KANCHANABURI DISCUSSED

BK140524 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 1982 p 3

[Excerpt] The National Security Council has told the Interior Ministry and the First Army Region to finalise plans to evict about 6,000 Mons who entered Kamchanaburi illegally from Burma. Mr Loet Hongphakdi, the out-going under-secretary of the Interior Ministry, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that details of th eviction process will be worked out to include the Interior Ministry, the First Army Region and other government agencies at a meeting to be held at the Interior Ministry. The scheduled eviction of the Mons, who entered Thailand to work on a big plantation near the Thai-Burmese border, has been delayed due to the sensitive nature of the task, Mr Loet explained. He said that not all of these 6,000 Mons would be repatriated because some of them are claiming to hold Thai citizenship. In effect, this means that the authorities will have to consider each of them individually. Stressing that those who cannot provide proof of Thai citizenship will be evicted by troops from the First Army Region, the under-secretary disclosed that he was scheduled to inspect the plantation soon.

Mr Loet explained that the Thai authorities have no power to take any action against the reported collection of toll fees by these Mons from people traveling across the border because the toll booth is reported to be on the Burmese side of the border.

AAPSO PEACE, SECURITY CONFERENCE HELD IN HANOI

Arrival of Delegations

OW091628 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 9 -- Foreign delegations have come here for a conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia, and a conference of the A.A.P.S.O. [Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization] Presidium Committee on Asian Security to open tomorrow.

These delegations represent the A.A.P.S.O. and national committees of India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Nepal, the Soviet Union, Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

They were welcomed by Tran Hoai Nam, Presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and Pham Khac Quang, Presidium member of the same committee and director of the A.A.P.S.O. Information and Liaison Center for Asia.

Opening of Conference

OW111135 Hanoi VNA in English 0914 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 10 -- The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia opened at the International Club in Hanoi tonight under the joint auspices of the Committee on Asian Security of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the A.A.P.S.O. Information and Liaison Centre for Asia.

Attending the conference are an A.A.P.S.O. delegation led by A.A.P.S.O. vice-president Abdul Aziz; a Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Thi Binh, A.A.P.S.O. vice-president, president of the A.A.P.S.O. Presidium Committee on Asian Security and Presidium member of the Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; a Lao delegation led by Sinkapo Sikhotchounlamani, minister and president of the Lao Peace Committee; a Kampuchean delegation led by Chum Bun Rong, department head of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; a Soviet delegation led by I.V. Gorsuyev, editor-in-chief of the Planeta Publishing House and vice-president of the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; an Indian delegation led by Kalim Bahudiran, professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University; a Philippine delegation led by Jose D. Logarto Jr., chemical engineer; a Thai delegation led by [name indistinct], journalist; an Afghan delegation led by [name indistinct] Karim Mohammad, who is responsible for task of developed capitalist countries and developing countries in the International Department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; a Sri Lankan delegation led by Abdul Aziz, general secretary of the Sri Lankan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; and a Yemeni delegation led by Sa'id Salim al-Memba, chairman of the Financial Supervision Commission of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party. Also present at the opening session were representatives of public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi.

In his opening, Abdul Aziz, vice-president of AAPSO, said: "Permit me at the outset to welcome you to this historic meeting which is being held at a time of immense tension in our region. We are meeting at a period in which vast and meaningful changes are taking place on our continent. These changes are being resisted by the reactionary imperialist forces aided by their old and new allies. This is the cause of these tensions. There is the leader of the imperialist world, the United States of America, whose central point of policy is to obstruct the path of history by using its mighty superpower force to prevent humanity on our continent and in the world from going on the road of a socialist life. In this nefarious task, it is growingly aided by Japan, which is utilizing its vast industrial power to help in designs of the U.S.A. These forces have acquired now for some time a new ally, viz, China. Thrown into these imperialist activities are the various smaller nations in the region.

"In the centre of these reactionary forces stands Vietnam, facing the onslaught of reaction against itself and against the people of Kampuchea and Laos. Vietnam, inspired by its own progressive and socialist ideologies and policies and aided by the world of socialism under the leadership of the great Soviet Union, is facing the challenge that imperialism is posing to it, so as to destroy it. It is therefore in fitness of things that our historic meeting is taking place in Hanoi, the beautiful capital of a beautiful country. Though ravaged first by the war of liberation and then by wars of attrition from the United States of America and China, Vietnam has stood up like a rock and is facing all their powerful enemies at the one and the same time. Vietnam has performed its duties to the cause of socialism and humanitarianism and for sovereignty and liberation to a degree that its struggle would go down in the annals of history in the letters of gold.

"People of Vietnam, you have not only liberated your own land with the sweat and blood of your people by fighting against the world's strong superpower, the United States of America, but you have also fought wars against China and, above all, in fulfillment of your humanitarian duty, rescued the people of Kampuchea from the mass-murderer Pol Pot's most hated regime. A.A.P.S.O. and I salute you in our humble homage to your services in the cause of humanitarianism. We salute you as heroes not only in the fight for your own people and your socialist ideologies, but also for the cause of socialism on the continent of Asia. We salute your dedication and pay your respects in a homage to your unparalleled struggle."

A. Aziz continued: "In our deliberations, we shall have to decide the questions as to from where does come the threat to security in Asia. It is not difficult to identify what those forces are. They are the United States of America, Japan, their new ally, China, and of course their other allies in the region."

After dealing with developments in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Palestine, the A.A.P.S.O. vice-president said: "Cooperation between the countries of Asia is a long-felt need for achieving the goal of peace and security in Asia. To thwart the attempts of imperialists who wish to destroy peace and security in Asia, cooperation between the Asian countries in all fields is a vital and essential necessity. Exchanges and contacts, bilateral and multilateral, in the fields of education, culture, technology, on problems of environment, development of resources, communications and a host of other questions, has to be developed. Above all, the vital need for economic cooperation in the matter of industrial, agricultural and technological development has to be greatly emphasized."

"If the continent of Asia succeeds in achieving these goals, this will be a sufficient guarantee against imperialist onslaught on our continent," A. Aziz said in conclusion.

In her speech, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Committee on Asian Security of the AAPSO Presidium, reviewed the urgent issues arising from the world and Asian situation. She resolutely condemned the collusion between U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary forces in the Beijing ruling circles, which, she said, seriously threatens peace and security of the Asian peoples. She exalted the victories of the Asian peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and international reaction. Nguyen Thi Binh emphasized the need and possibilities of comprehensive cooperation between all political forces in Asia in fulfilling the common tasks, namely, defending peace and security, consolidating national independence and achieving socio-economic development.

In their welcome speeches, foreign delegates thanked the host country for helping in organizing this conference.

NHAN DAN Welcomes Meeting

BK111601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 11 September 1982]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries on page 4 a commentary entitled "For the Sake of Peace, Security and Cooperation in Asia." The commentary reads in part as follows:

At present, the adventurist policy pursued by Washington and the Beijing hegemonists is posing a grave threat to various nations in Asia. Therefore, carrying out the struggle for peace and security is truly a task of paramount importance and a prerequisite for the development of cooperation among various countries in the region in order to build a prosperous Asia.

It is clear that only by resolutely struggling against sinister schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists can the Asian people firmly maintain peace and stability, protect national independence and promote cooperation among various countries in the region. This struggle must be closely linked with the world people's struggle for peace and disarmament.

The AAPSO-sponsored international conference, which opened yesterday in Hanoi, is aimed primarily at discussing the grave situation now facing the region and at studying and coming up with a joint activity program for the present and long-term plan with the purpose of boosting all-round cooperation among all the political and social forces in Asia in order to achieve common targets, namely, safeguarding peace and security, consolidating political independence, strengthening economic independence, and struggling to achieve the establishment of a new international economic order.

Nguyen Thi Binh Address

OW111245 Hanoi VNA in English 0933 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 10 -- Safeguarding peace and security in Asia as a precondition for promoting cooperation among countries in the region with a view to building a prosperous Asia [word indistinct] Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, president of AAPSO Presidium Committee on Asian Security, at the opening session of the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia held here this evening.

On the Asian situation, Nguyen Thi Binh said: "First of all, I would like to draw your attention to the gravity of the threat of war presently hanging over the world as a result of the adventurous and war-like policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles, especially since early 1981.

"Since coming to power, President Reagan has adopted an extremely dangerous foreign policy with the 'direct confrontation' strategy as the mainstay and using military strength including nuclear weapons as an instrument for realizing it. The danger of extermination by nuclear war is posing a serious challenge to all mankind. The U.S. strategy of 'direct confrontation' with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is at the same time being fiercely directed at the national liberation movement.

"All countries taking [word indistinct] party of independent development in Asia, Africa and Latin America, together with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, have become the common object of the Reagan administration's policy of war and aggression.

"I am all the more conscious of the fact that the struggle of the Asian people to defend their national independence is (?linked more) closely than ever with that of the world people for peace and disarmament.

"The biggest scheme nurtured by the U.S. in Asia is to (?see) a de facto trilateral military alliance between the U.S., Japan and China. As the political situation does not permit the formal establishment of trilateral military alliance, the U.S. has created a type of triangular alliance comprising three bilateral alliances: U.S.-Japan, Japan-China and U.S.-China.

"The U.S. and China have divided their zones of influence in Asia, according to which the U.S. not only approves, but even encourages and lends a hand to China in realizing its hegemonist policy against the neighbour countries on the Asian continent, especially in Southeast Asia, primarily the Indochinese countries; for its part, China supports the U.S. 'presence' in Asia and the Pacific, its maintenance of troops in South Korea, thus hindering the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"The collusion between U.S. imperialism and Beijing expansionism and hegemonism in their 'parallel actions' to realize their 'common objectives' in all regions is a permanent factor endangering world peace, particularly the peace and security of the Asian nations, primarily in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

"These 'parallel actions' gravely undermine the trend of independence, peace and centrality that has developed vigorously in Southeast Asia following the glorious victory of the Vietnam, Lao and Kampuchean peoples in their anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. Realistic-minded elements in the Southeast Asian ruling circles have clearly acknowledged and rejoiced at this tendency.

"The people of Southeast Asia (and of Asia as a whole) rejoiced at the developing cooperation on many planes between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the five ASEAN countries from the mid-1970's till the end of the decade. The results of this cooperation have had an advantageous impact on the exploitation of the abundant potentialities of these countries, contribution to the development of their economic power, strengthening their political independence, and for the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, cooperation and prosperity.

"But this situation ran counter to the will for the imperialist and reactionary forces, notably the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. It is for this reason that they have been conspiring together to sabotage this positive trend, provoking division and confrontation between the countries of Indochina and those of ASEAN, creating destabilisation in the Southeast Asian region to have the opportunity to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries and realize their aggressive and expansionist schemes.

"We know that the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have long been coveting the riches of Southeast Asian countries. Mao Zedong affirmed at a meeting of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party in August 1965: 'By all means, we must have a firm hold on Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore. This region is abundant in resources and worth the price we have to pay. After having a hold on Southeast Asia, we can strengthen our power in the region. And we will have sufficient force to enter into confrontation with the Soviet-East European bloc. The Eastern wind will blow off the Western wind'.

"As for the U.S., it advocates 'reestablishment of the United States' leadership in Southeast Asia and in the whole of Asia with the their 'Reagan doctrine'.

"There are the 'common objectives' of the Beijing hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists in Southeast Asia. There 'common objectives' have pushed the U.S. to support by diverse means China's hostile activities against the countries of Indochina.

"The spearhead of the expansionists' and hegemonists' attack is aimed at Vietnam, for they consider a socialist, unified and independent Vietnam an insurmountable obstacle on their path of expansion into Southeast Asia.

"After their defeat in their war of aggression against Vietnam in February-March 1975, they have not given up their scheme to annex our country. At present, they are conducting a type of special war of destruction against our country in many aspects in order to weaken us and at the same time to prepare the conditions to launch a large-scale war to invade our country.

"In Kampuchea, they are feverishly conducting their 'special war' from the Thai territory, using Pol Pot remnant troops, conspiring with Khmer exiled reactionary factions to carry out commando acts, sabotage and terrorism aimed at preventing the revival of their Kampuchean people; they have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to set up the so-called 'unified fronts' and the 'tripartite coalition government' of the reactionary Khmer regime, hoping (?for) staving off the complete decomposition of the genocidal 'Democratic Kampuchea' corpse.

"As regards Laos, they have resorted to many perfidious manoeuvres, such as infiltrating agents to carry out sabotage from within, rallying Lao reactionary elements, establishing counterrevolutionary bases, conducting commando and sabotage activities and inflicting armed conflicts on the Lao-Thailand border. At the same time, they have massed Chinese troops along the Sino-Lao border, threatening aggression against Laos. They have also stepped up psychological war and slander activities with a view to lowering the prestige of the Lao Government, sowing division among different Lao ethnic groups, plotting to prop up a separatist state labeled 'Meo Kingdom' in northern Laos.

"Vis-a-vis the five ASEAN countries Beijing has on the one hand sought to draw them to its side and on the other hand secretly fostered local Maoist elements to carry out subversions against the (?loyal) governments. Burma, which has been following a neutral policy in Southeast Asia, is also victim of Chinese expansionism. In east Asia, the People's Republic of Mongolia has to confront the permanent threat of aggression from China.

"In southwestern Asia, the Chinese authorities are conspiring with the U.S. to use Pakistan as a base for their 'undeclared war' against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"In south Asia, the Beijing hegemonists keep pursuing their goals of aggression and expansion against India while professing their 'willingness to restore the traditional friendship with India.'"

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh went on: "Threats of war and aggression cannot intimidate the Asian peoples (?who) are proud of the fact that whenever there are threats and challenges by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists, the people have given due responses to them whether in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia or Afghanistan, India or Lebanon.

"Over the past few years, the Indochinese peoples managed a continuous and multiform struggle against the expansionist policies of the Beijing authorities in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other forces of reaction and have inflicted heavy setbacks upon them.

"The defeats suffered by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in their war of aggression against Vietnam and in their schemes of annexing Kampuchea and Laos are the heaviest in this phase of overt expansionism in Southeast Asia.

"But these defeats have another unfavourable political consequence for the prospects of Beijing hegemonism: They have laid bare the reactionary bellicose nature of the present Chinese authorities and impel the Asian and world people to heighten their vigilance and step up their struggle. A growing number of persons in the ASEAN region circles have become aware of the danger of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism for their own countries.

"The Vietnamese people, right from the days of their resistance war against U.S. aggression, have clearly realized the wicked design of the Chinese authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against the liberation of South Vietnam from the U.S. neocolonialist yoke. While they are determined to wage an uncompromising struggle against all schemes of aggression and domination by the Beijing hegemonists, the Vietnamese people always treasure friendship with the Chinese people which we regard as precious common property of the peoples of the two countries. We always stand for promoting friendly relations with the Chinese people on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and of negotiations to solve problems left by history and other questions under contention. This consistent policy has been expressed many times in official Vietnamese documents, in statements by Vietnamese party and state leaders, and in Vietnam's constructive proposals and practical deeds, such as the proposals for resuming talks between Vietnam and China to solve problems of relationships between the two countries. That consistent policy has been reiterated in the July 7, 1982 appeal by the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea demanding that the People's Republic of China give a positive response to the prevous proposals by the three foreign ministers on the signing of bilateral or multilateral treaties to guarantee the peaceful coexistence between Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and China.

"As regards ASEAN, we wish to promote relations of cooperation in multiple aspects because we are sure that this cooperation will contribute to the common struggle of the Asian peoples to strengthen their political independence, economic and social development, and to building Asia into a zone of peace, security and prosperity, thus contributing to the defense of world peace and security. Between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries there are no contradictions of interests. On the contrary, there is a common interest, namely to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the threat by their common enemy: Beijing expansionism and hegemonism. We acclaim the statement on concord adopted by the ASEAN conference held in Bali in February 1976, which expressed the desire to 'create favourable conditions for the establishment and development of peaceful cooperation between Southeast Asian countries on the basis of mutual respect and benefit.'

"We wish that the governments of the ASEAN countries will respond positively to the three Indochinese countries' proposals on commencing an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, Burma, the Soviet Union, China, the U.S., Great Britain, France, India and the U.N. secretary general. We are certain that this conference will create conditions for promoting mutual understanding between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries and for foiling the enemies' schemes of division and confrontation between these two groups in order to facilitate their interference in the internal affairs of (?Southeast) Asian countries, thus harming our legitimate interests.

"We highly value our Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Burma. This visit has contributed to promoting the trend toward dialogue, stepping up cooperation beneficial to peace and stability in the Southeast Asian (?region)."

Concerning regional cooperation, Mrs. Binh said: "Unity makes strength; that is an age-old proverb of all nations, that is the fundamental principle, the raison d'etre of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement as well as the Non-Aligned Movement.

"To confront this diabolical alliance of all forces opposed to peace, freedom and progress in Asia and the world, we invite our conference to focus on the formulation of an immediate common programme of action and a long-term plan aimed at promoting multi-form cooperation between all Asian political and social forces to fulfill our common task, that is, to defend peace and security to strengthen our political and economic independence, develop our economy and society, and to struggle for the establishment on a new international economic order.

"It is our view that in the political field, the struggle against the schemes and acts of sabotage, war and aggression of our common enemy have created a broad basis for our cooperation. Each initiative aimed at safeguarding peace, security and stability in Asia and the world gives rise to new possibilities for promoting our cooperation. For that reason, we warmly acclaim the peace programme for the 80's set forth by the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U., particularly the statement by President L.I. Brezhnev to the effect that the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons. We warmly support the proposal advanced by the People's Republic of Mongolia on the signing of a treaty of 'non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific', support the good will proposals of the Afghan people aimed at normalizing relations with their neighbouring countries, acclaim the positive foreign policy of India for the defense of peace in Asia and the world, warmly hail the initiative taken by the nonaligned countries aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, as well as that taken by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at striving to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. In the economic and cultural fields, there are also broad bases for cooperation among the Asian countries.

"We have similar objectives in the task of liquidating the consequences of centuries-old colonialist domination in our respective countries.

"We can have cooperation and exchange experiences in solving such problems as restoring and developing the previous legacies of our national cultures threatened with decay as a result of cultural oppression by imperialism, and preserving the purity of our national languages. We also have similar objectives in applying a correct strategy of economic and social development.

"We can have cooperation and exchange experiences in solving numerous questions like carrying out industrialization, developing agriculture, solving food problems, carrying out democratic reforms, ensuring ever broader participation of the working people in the political life and in economic and social development. We have common objectives in the struggle against multinational corporations and for a new international economic order.

"We can plan diverse efficient actions to realize the combination in the struggles on such fundamental problems as the defence of the right to mastery as regards natural resources; the transformation of the international trade structure in order to guarantee the developing countries' interests; the reorganization of the international financial and banking system, in order to heighten the developing countries' position in solving problems of capital investment; the formulation of a code and regulations on the activities of multinationals in order to oppose their control over the developing countries' economy.

"We gladly acknowledge the active role of the socialist countries in the struggle of the developing countries for an independent economy and a new international economic order.

"We can look out together for various possibilities and forms on cooperation with the socialist countries in solving such problems as the development of trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the exchange of techniques through bilateral cooperation with the socialist countries' companies, or (?multilateral) cooperation with the participation of capitalist firms.

"Naturally, the economic and social cooperation between Asian countries in the solving of the above mentioned problems must be carried out on a governmental basis. Yet, mass organizations including solidarity committees, friendship associations, can contribute to promoting their cooperation by such forms of action as to exchange visits, to [words indistinct] on economic and social achievements in friendly countries, to organize seminars on the four above-mentioned questions, to ensure a regular exchange of research documents and to make reports on these activities, to submit collective proposals on the basis of collective research to the governments of countries concerned for consideration.

"We think that the AAPSO Information and Liaison Center for Asia can efficiently carry out its task of coordinating the activities of mass organizations in the Asian countries, primarily the solidarity committees and friendship associations, contributions to the cooperation that we all desire".

Meeting Of Liaison Center

OW121754 Hanoi VNA in English 1159 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The conference of the AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia was held in Hanoi this morning.

In his opening speech in the capacity as president of the centre, Abdul Aziz, vice-president of AAPSO, made known that several centres had been created (one in Geneva, one in Vienna and one in Nicosia), and that today an information and liaison centre was officially opened in Hanoi.

Professor Khac Khao Quang, director of the AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia in Hanoi, then introduced the main tasks and programme of activities of the centre. The centre, he said, would help in materializing contacts among Afro-Asian solidarity committees in Asia, and between these committees and broad public opinion, mass-media organizations, and develop activities of AAPSO in Asia in the field of information and propaganda.

Attending today's conference of the centre were delegates of AAPSO from Afghanistan, India, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, the USSR and the PDRY.

Late in the afternoon, the AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia was officially inaugurated at its head office (105 Quan Thanh Street) in Hanoi.

Pham Van Dong Meets Delegates

OW121742 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace here this afternoon the delegates to the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the conference of the Information and Liaison Centre of AAPSO for Asia.

He expressed his joy over and his high appreciation of the fine result of the conference, and said that that result marked a new important development in the promotion of the solidarity of Asian people.

Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: "The Asian peoples and other peoples in the world need peace, security and cooperation. We must strive for these noble goals, because they are the aspiration, the will and also the interests of all peoples on our continent. The present situation in Asia and the world is very criticial due to the fact that the U.S. and other reactionary forces are colluding with one another to undermine peace and detente, accelerating the arms race and preparing for a nuclear war. However, the peoples and progressive organizations in Asia and the world are determined to unite together and persist in their struggle to foil all plots of the war-mongers. In the world today, those who make history and who are determined to fight and to win are the people, but not imperialism and its henchmen".

On behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people, Chairman Pham Van Dong sincerely thanked AAPSO and other peoples for their fine sentiments and warm and precious support to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

A.A.P.S.O. Vice-President Abdul Aziz and other delegates said it was an honour for them to come and attend the conference held in the homeland of the great President Ho Chi Minh. They said that A.A.P.S.O. and Asian and African people highly respect the Vietnamese people and that this respect stemmed from their admiration for the Vietnamese people's fight for independence and freedom. They also said that this fight not only liberated the Vietnamese people from the colonialist and imperialist domination, but also boosted the struggle of other peoples for liberation and social progress.

Vice-President Abdul Aziz and other delegates denounced the U.S. imperialists for colluding with Japan and the Chinese expansionists to undermine peace, security and cooperation in Asia. They reaffirmed the Asian people's determination to persist in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation on this continent and laid stress on A.A.P.S.O and the Asian people's firm support for the Vietnamese people's just cause.

The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Communique Issued

OW120801 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia issued in Hanoi today the following communique:

The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia as convened by the Committee on Asian Security of the A.A.P.S.O. Presidium held its sessions in Hanoi, capital city of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on September 10-12, 1982. Participating in the conference were representatives from Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, P.D.R.Y., Philippines, Thailand, the Soviet Union.

With a high sense of responsibility for peace and security of the Asian peoples, the conference seriously examined and discussed the urgent issues arising from the world and Asian situation.

The conference observed with deep concern that since the Second World War, never has the world situation become so critical as it is today. The Reagan administration has been pursuing an extremely dangerous foreign policy of stepping up the arms race, gaining military supremacy, resorting to the direct confrontation strategy and conducting the cold war with a view to reverting the process of international detente; the danger of a nuclear war is ever increasing with the Pentagon's limited nuclear war and prolonged nuclear war strategies. The world peace is thus being seriously threatened.

This situation has directly affected peace and security in Asia, where the United States once conducted the most brutal war of aggression in history and is now trying by every means to maintain its control as part of the U.S. global strategy.

The U.S. military bases extending from the Gulf region to the Western Pacific, making an arc of bases from the United States through South-East Asia, Diego Garcia and the Horn of Africa, linking them with the U.S. fleets in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region, and the Rapid Deployment Forces always standing ready to defend the so-called U.S. vital interests zones, not only pose a direct threat to the Asian peoples, but also constitute U.S. important strategic bases in its world war strategy.

On the other hand, the hot spots as constantly created by the U.S. have endangered peace and security in the region and at any time could become the scenes of international conflicts. The U.S.-abetted Israeli aggression against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon; the undeclared war waged by the United States and other reactionary forces against the Afghan people; the tense situation on the Indian continent as a consequence of U.S. intensive arming of Pakistan which threatens stability in the region; the constant threat of aggression against the Soviet Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the nurturing of Pol Pot remnants against the Kampuchean people's resurrection and the provocations against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea are all clear proofs of the schemes hatched by the United States and its agents and international reactionary forces against the liberation movement, threatening the independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of countries.

Particularly dangerous is the ever closer collusion between U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary forces in the Beijing ruling circles who have nurtured their ambitions of expansion and hegemony, thereby seriously threatening peace and security of the Asian peoples and increasing the danger of war in the region and elsewhere.

The conference resolutely condemns the United States and international reactionary forces for their bellicose policy of threatening peace, security, independence and territorial integrity of the Asian countries and demands that U.S. military bases be dismantled and U.S.-created hotbeds of war be eliminated to ensure that the Asian peoples might live in an atmosphere of peace, independence and freedom.

The conference strongly condemns the Israeli and U.S. aggression in Lebanon and expresses its utmost admiration for the Palestinian people and liberation fighters and the Lebanese progressive forces in their undaunted struggle against the brutal Israeli and U.S. aggression aimed at physically destroying the Palestinian people. The conference strongly supports the struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable national right and an independent state under the leadership of P.L.O., the sole representative of the people of Palestine.

The conference vehemently condemns the schemes by the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles and other reactionary forces against the resurrection of the Kampuchean people and the national reconstruction of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos. The conference declares that the so-called tripartite coalition is merely a farce aimed at camouflaging the genocidal Polpotists. The conference demands the expulsion from the United Nations of the Pot Pol clique. The conference demands the restitution of the legitimate position of the Kampuchean people's Republic in the United Nations as well as in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The conference strongly condemns the undeclared war waged by the U.S., China and other reactionary regimes who are supplying ammunitions and equipment to the reactionaries in an attempt to subvert peace, independence and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; the conference expresses its hope that the problems relating to Afghanistan will be settled through peaceful dialogue as proposed by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 24 August, 1981.

The conference notes with satisfaction that in spite of feverish activities of the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, the calm voice to defend peace and the practical proposals aimed at reducing the tense situation in the world as well as in Asia is gaining an ever echoing response among the peoples.

The conference appreciates the Soviet policy for the defence of peace in the world and in Asia as advocated in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, president of the Supreme Soviet, in Tashkent last March, and especially hails and supports the recent declaration of the Soviet Union to pledge not to be the first country to use nuclear weapons.

The conference welcomes the proposal of the People's Republic of Mongolia for signing a convention of non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between the countries in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. It acclaims and supports the proposals of good will by the Afghan Government for the normalization of relations with the neighbouring countries. It supports the appeal by the non-aligned countries for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It welcomes India's constructive foreign policy for the defence of peace in Asia and the world over.

The conference supports the Japanese people's struggle against the U.S.-Japan security treaty, the revival of Japanese militarism and U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons on their territory and for a peaceful, democratic and neutral Japan.

The conference condemns the occupation by the U.S. troops of South Korea, the violation of human rights by the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan, and supports the proposals of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea for peaceful national reunification.

The conference especially acclaims the consistent policy of peace and friendship of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which aims at normalizing the relations with China and the resuming of Sino-Vietnamese talks. It hails their proposal to convert Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. The proposals of the 6th conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and Vietnam's agreement with Kampuchea to withdraw a part of Vietnamese troops for home constitute important initiatives and practical deeds which express clearly the good will of the three Indochinese countries in the peaceful settlement of the regional problems.

The participants in the conference are happy to witness the strengthening of brotherly friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean peoples.

AAPSO supports the solidarity of three countries that have put forward several initiatives aimed at establishing good neighbourhood relations with Southeast Asia.

Friendship and cooperation between the Asian countries are important factors to ensure peace in the region. The Bandung principles which originated from the soil of Asia and have been accepted by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) as guiding principles in its activities, once carried out fully, will help to ensure that the developing countries could live in independence, peace, friendship, cooperation.

The conference wishes that there are certain encouraging developments in the settlement of the contesting problems in the region. The dialogue between India and Pakistan, between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Vietnam's proposals to sign with China an agreement for the normalization of relations, the new steps in the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, to which the recent visit by Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach has made an important contribution -- all these are fresh airs blowing over hot points. Let peace, friendship and stability in Asia be consolidated.

The basis for peace and friendship among the countries is cooperation in economic, cultural and other aspects of social life.

Asia is a vast continent with abundant natural resources and manpower, but it is also a continent wherein there are many underdeveloped countries as a result of colonialist and imperialist exploitation for centuries.

On the [words indistinct] economic and social development and improvement of the people's livelihood, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation and reciprocal assistance for development between the countries in the region are of great importance and necessity.

The conference wholly approves the appeal by the non-aligned summit conference in Havana for the promotion of collective self-reliance between the developing countries.

Peace and security in Asia are first and foremost the responsibilities of the Asian peoples. To strive for the building of relations of peace and friendship between countries to promote economic, social and cultural cooperation, to foil all schemes of imperialist and reactionary forces, constitute the way to defend peace and security in Asia, contributing to the consolidation of world peace, the way leading the peoples of Asia to a bright future.

The conference is of the opinion that the forthcoming meeting of the AAPSO Presidium in Tashkent could be an important political manifestation contributing to the unity of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement.

The conference appreciates the efforts of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) and its national committees in Asia which have been ceaselessly working for noble objectives and considers that it is necessary for us to work with ever more perseverance and patience, to mobilise all peoples of good will and all peace- and justice-loving forces to create a powerful mass movement for peace, security and cooperation in Asia.

The conference welcomes the setting up of the AAPSO Information and Liaison Center for Asia with its head office in Hanoi and calls upon the AAPSO national committees in Asia for cooperation in making their own contributions to the effective operation of the center.

The conference expresses its sincere thanks to the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity for creating every favourable condition to make the conference successful and wishes the Vietnamese people ever more victories in the defence and reconstruction of their beloved fatherland.

Closing of Conference

OW120831 Hanoi VNA in English 0802 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 — The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia held in Hanoi under the joint auspices of the Committee on Asian Security of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization and the A.A.P.S.O. Information and Liaison Centre for Asia closed with success this morning.

In their speeches, delegates from Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, P.D.R.Y., Philippines, Thailand and the Soviet Union seriously examined and discussed the urgent issues arisen from the world and Asian situation. The participants expressed their deep concern over the critical situation in the world today and vehemently condemned the collusion between U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary forces in the Beijing ruling circles. All the delegates laid particular stress on the necessity to promote friendship and cooperation between the Asian countries which they considered as an important factor to ensure peace and security in the region.

At its closing session today, the conference adopted a number of documents relating to burning questions in Asia.

The conference has decided to send a telegramme to the secretary general of the United Nations, saying: The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia strongly feels that the representation of Kampuchea at the United Nations by the Pol Pot clique brings shame to the community of nations. The people of Kampuchea have rid themselves of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and have embarked on the new road of rebuilding their society and life under the leadership of the government headed by Heng Samrin. The conference demands the expulsion of the Pol Pot representative and the seating of the representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In a telegramme to Fidel Castro, president of the Non-Aligned Movement, the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia strongly feels that the representative of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin be admitted to the Non-Aligned Movement as the genuine representative of the Kampuchean people who are now engaged in building a new life and society. The Heng Samrin government in its foreign policy pursues sincerely the spirit and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and enjoys full confidence and support of the entire Kampuchean people, the message noted.

In a message addressed to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian people, the conference reasserted the solidarity and total support of the Asian peoples and the A.A.P.S.O. national committees in Asia to the just and immortal cause of the Arab Palestinian people to achieve their inviolable national rights, including the right to establish an independent and sovereign state of Palestine on their sacred territory. The participants came out strongly against the Israeli aggressors' blatant acts and demanded the latter to immediately withdraw their troops from Lebanon and Beirut capital.

The conference also adopted a programme of actions for the Committee on Asian Security of the A.A.P.S.O. Presidium, including the launching of an urgent campaign of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

A resolution on the Gulf region, the Arab sub-continent (Peninsula) and the Red Sea was adopted unanimously, remarking that the military presence and aggression of U.S. imperialism is threatening the security, sovereignty and stability of the peoples in the region, jeopardizing international security and peace. The conference has set out political tasks aimed at materializing security and peace of the peoples in the region.

In its resolution on Afghanistan, the conference strongly condemns the undeclared war waged by imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, hegemonist Beijing regime and other reactionary regimes of the region who give moral and material help to counter revolution and organize infiltration from across the border into Afghanistan to interfere in its international affairs. This conference believes that imperialism and reactionaries are hindering the restoration of peace and consolidation of independence and national sovereignty of the D.R.A., the resolution said, adding: This conference fully supports the peaceful proposals of the D.R.A., relating to the situation around Afghanistan, and desires the problems of the region will be settled through peaceful and political negotiations as proposed on May 14, 1981 and August 24, 1981 by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In a message to the people of Vietnam, the conference wrote: The conference wholeheartedly supports constructive measures and practical acts taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, such as the proposals for resuming talks between Vietnam and China to solve the problems of relationship between the two countries as well as for the promotion of mutual cooperation and relationship between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries.

In this connection, the conference warmly acclaims the constant policy of Vietnam as once again expressed in the communique adopted by the July 7, 1982 conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, and considers S.R.V. Foreign Minister Nugyen Co Thach's recent visit to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Burma as an active step to promote dialogue and cooperation beneficial to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole of Asia.

The conference salutes the heroic Vietnamese people in their efforts for national reconstruction and defense and wished them greater successes in their struggle for freedom and independence.

MARCOS' ITINERARY FOR U.S. VISIT DETAILED

HK140014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos is all set to leave for the United States tonight to start his second historic state visit at the invitation of American President Ronald Reagan. The president will make a stopover in Honolulu en route to Washington to officially start his American tour on September 15, Washington time. While in the United States, Mr Marcos will be accompanied by the first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, along with other Cabinet Ministers and senior officials. The chief executive will hold talks with President Reagan and other ranking American officials and representatives of the private sector. The Marcos-Reagan talks will deal with bilateral relations and security matters concerning Asia and the Philippines. From the Honolulu stopover, the president will proceed to Andrews Air Force base near Washington.

On the eve of his departure, President Marcos told newsmen at Malacanang that his official American visit would reiterate the friendly and cooperative relations between the Philippines and the United States. He said that it will replenish the reservoir of good will the Philippines has for Americans.

The presidential party will include Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, and other high-ranking government officials. Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is attending an IMF-World Bank meeting in Toronto, Canada, will join the presidential party in Washington.

The itinerary of President Marcos includes a visit to the United Nations as guest of the General Assembly, a meeting with UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar and with the Council for Foreign relations. President Marcos is also scheduled to address the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in New York, to be interviewed by the WASHINGTON POST and NEW YORK TIMES editorial boards, and appear on the "Meet the Press" television program.

These interviews by the U.S. media will afford the president the opportunity to correct the misconceptions and biased attitudes of the American media toward the Philippines.

PROBLEMS WITH U.S. IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS AIRED

HK140135 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Immigration Men Still Discriminating"]

[Text] There is something mystifying about the way U.S. immigration officials continue to reject Filipino visitors to the United States despite the issuance here of valid visas by the office of the American consul general.

The latest of these series of incidents involved two Filipinas who were not only refused entry to Seattle, Washington State, but were also jailed for three days in the city jail. An American lawyer effected their release through the district court; but the judge ordered the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to hold their passports and return airline tickets until the women leave the country.

What was most embarrassing for the Filipinas was that they held valid passports and legitimate five-year business travel visas issued by the Manila office of the American consulate. These acts of discrimination continue to remain a thorny and sensitive area by both governments to resolve them once and for all.

What bothers many would-be visitors to the United States is the unreliability of visas issued by the American consul general's office in Manila. This has been admitted by some of the past officials of the consul general's office. If this were so, it would mean that officials and agents of the U.S. Immirgration and Naturalization Office can and do without further evaluation reject the validity of visas issued by the U.S. Embassy here for reasons which the local embassy must know but does not, for if it did, it would have never issued such visas in the first place. Or is there just a subtle move to restrain Filipinos from entering the U.S.?

It is hoped that President Marcos takes up this ticklish matter with U.S. President Reagan during his state visit. There is no better time than now to clarify all irritants that could affect future Philippine-American friendship.

DETAILS OF PHILIPPINE-CUBAN AGREEMENT REPORTED

HK110207 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday the signing of technological and scientific agreement between Cuba and the Philippines was an auspicious start in transfer of technology between Third World countries.

He said this was vital because of the failure of advanced countries to transfer their technology to developing nations: "It is now necessary that those in the Third World who have acquired new knowledge and progress through their dedication and specialization spread these to the developing countries."

"Politics has nothing to do with science, development, and economic progress," Mr. Marcos said, adding that if Cuba and the Philippines were getting closer to each other, this was in accordance with Third World policy.

The first lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, joined the president in thanking Cuban President Fidel Castro and the people of Cuba for the technological transfer.

Mrs. Marcos and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca Peoli signed the agreement.

Minister Peoli said he hoped this would be the first step in the broadening of relations between the two countries. He brought the first couple a personal message from President Castro.

The agreement stipulates an exchange of technology aa well as experts, scientists and consultants.

Cuba would help in propagating a new breed of dairy cattle producing 110 liters of milk a day. Local cows produce only five to 10 liters.

In an earlier agreement between the Cuban Government and the Philippine Dairy Corp, it was agreed that Filipino dairy men would be trained in Cuba and that Cuba would supply the semen from its cattle to the Philippines for artificial insemination. Cuba would also donate high-yield dairy cattle to the Philippines, to be raised in three dairy genetic farms in Los Banos, Masbate, and Bukidnon. The Philippines would give Cuba technology on mildew-resistant corn, high-yield soya beans, and advanced fishery.

VER: ARMY ALERT LIFTED; SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

HK110018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] On national security, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver said the situation across the country is now under control and the subversive terror conspiracy has been negated. In view of this, General Ver said the alert order to all armed forces and police units throughout the nation has been lifted. General Ver also said the total number of persons arrested in connection with the terror conspiracy stands at 33. He also said the list of wanted persons in connection with the plot does not include any members of the clergy or newspapermen. Thirty-four others are being hunted by the authorities for involvement in the plot.

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ASEAN NEWS AGENCIES MEET IN INDONESIA

BK101159 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0739 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sept 10 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The ASEAN news agencies have adopted a resolution reaffirming the need for the government of the respective countries to implement the practice of channeling foreign news in the country through the national news agencies. The resolution was passed at the four-day sixth annual meeting ending here Thursday of four ASEAN news agencies -- ANTARA of Indonesia, BERNAMA of Malaysia, PNA of the Philippines and TNA of Thailand.

The meeting has also adopted another resolution calling for a lower telecommunication tariff for the national news agencies. It appealed to the United Nations specialised agencies to help finance studies on computerisation of news exchange networks. The representatives recommended members of news agencies to each undertake a study on the feasibility of launching a photo service in their respective countries to step up and complement the news exchange among them. A common style book compiled by Malaysia's BERNAMA was adopted by the meeting, which also approved eleven project proposals to widen their scope of cooperation.

The meeting was also attended by observers from India's PTI and South Korea's YONHAP which have a link-up with ASEAN news exchange networks. Singapore, which has no national news agency, was also represented at the meeting. Information Minister Ali Murtopo, who gave a key-note address, emphasized that the news agencies were one of the main vehicles to bring to reality the proposed new international information and communication order which is a vital support for the realization of the new international economic order demanded by Third World countries.

Cabinet secretary concurrently chairman [as received] of the supervisory board of ANTARA news agency noted with satisfaction that cooperation among the ASEAN news agencies has grown to become the most advanced in the ASEAN cooperation in the field of information. He said the progress is bound to have a significant bearing on development in ASEAN countries. The representatives at the meeting agreed that they should enhance their cooperative efforts toward fostering a sense of regional identity, solidarity and fellowship.

An exchange of views and discussions were held with representatives of mass media end-users toward realising the ultimate goal of the ASEAN news exchange network. They shared the views that governments of the respective countries should pay greater attention to the financial needs of the news agencies. It was agreed that an expanded meeting between news agencies of the ASEAN countries and media end-users of the region is to be held in Manila, tentatively scheduled for January next year.

JAPAN-FRANCE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP

OW150119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 15, KYODO -- Japan and France have agreed to set up a joint committee to study ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation. The agreement was reached during the three-day second meeting of the so-called "Japan-France Wisemen's Group," held here Monday through Wednesday.

Japan was represented by Yoshihiro Nakayama, former ambassador to France, novelist Yasushi Inoue, Haruo Suzuki, chairman of Showa Denko K.K., and Tadanobu Usami, president of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei).

The Japanese delegation notified the French side that five business leaders will be named members of the joint committee. They are Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp., Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan Motor Co., Ryoichi Kawai, president of Komatsu Ltd., Seiji Tsutsumi, president of Seibu Department Store, and Toshihiro Tajima, adviser to the Industrial Bank of Japan.

During the meeting, the two countries also agreed to promote cultural interchanges in such forms as translation of Japanese novels and poems into French. The next meeting of the Wisemen's Group will be held in Tokyo late next January.

SUZUKI TAKES BLAME FOR RECONSTRUCTION FAILURE

OW160823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 16, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki apologized to the nation Thursday for failing to live up to his pledge of reconstruct the deficit-ridden government finances on schedule but denied responsibility for economic mismanagement.

Declaring that public finances are in a "state of emergency," Suzuki conceded it has become impossible to phase out the flotation of deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984, as he had repeatedly pledged earlier. "I have no excuse to make for failure in pushing the financial reconstruction program as scheduled," Suzuki told a press conference.

The government had a yen 2.5 trillion (dollar 9.5 billion) revenue shortage in fiscal 1981, ended last March 31, and is expected to run another yen 5-6 trillion (dollar 19-23 billion) shortfall in the current fiscal year, most of it to be covered by additional bond flotation. Suzuki blamed the unprecedentedly large revenue shortage on the protracted global economic slump in the wake of the two oil crises that resulted in Japan's growth slowdown.

But the Japanese economy showed relatively favorable performance regarding growth, employment and inflation control compared with the economies of other industrial countries, he said. "I think our economic policy has had no major failure" when internationally compared, he said. Suzuki indicated Japan's financial difficulties resulted from unexpected economic developments such as the oil crunch rather than from failure in economic policy.

Suzuki said he will not abandon the fiscal 1984 goal of financial rehabilitation because it could invite a "go-it-easy" attitude. But he did not show any prospect of early financial reconstruction, simply pledging redoubled efforts to cope with problems in the coming year for the present.

Suzuki said the government will float additional bonds worth more than yen 3 trillion (dollar 11 billion) to help cover the fiscal 1982 deficit -- a move running counter to the financial reconstruction program. The additional bond flotation will be carried out as an emergency measure on top of other deficit-covering measures such as spending cuts, he added.

KOMEITO CHAIRMAN RAPS GOVERNMENT DEFENSE POLICY

OW160403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Sept 16, KYODO -- The second major opposition party Komeito expressed a warning Thursday that the current government defense policy may put Japan on a track toward renewed military power.

Singling out the Defense Agency's plan to defend Japan's two vital sealanes off the Japanese coast, Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri said it is an attempt to scrap the country's policy limiting Japan's military action to self-defense. "(The sealane defense plan) is an extremely dangerous option," Takeiri said in an address to a Komeito Central Committee meeting.

He also said the government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki should hold Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) "at any cost."

"The people are beginning to feel dangers that Japan is making its first step toward military power," Takeiri said at the meeting.

BRIEFS

FOOD AID FOR KAMPUCHEANS -- Tokyo, 10 Sep KYODO -- Japan will supply yen 550 million (dollar 2.1 million) worth of canned fish in fiscal 1982 through the World Food Program (WFP) for relief of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told the Cabinet Friday. The foreign minister said the canned fish is being supplied from the standpoint of assisting Thailand which is suffering from a heavy financial burden because of the influx of the refugees. Japan has extended medical and food aid totaling yen 37.8 billion (dollar 145 million) since fiscal 1979 for relief of the refugees through the WFP and other international organizations from a humanitarian standpoint. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT 10 Sep 82 OW]

NTT SYSTEMS DIGITALIZATION -- Tokyo, Aug 25, KYODO -- The governmental Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp (NTT) has decided to install 256-kilobit dynamic RAM (random access memory) chips in its information processing and digital switching systems for the first time in the world, it was announced Wednesday. An NTT spokesman said the systems, equipped with 256-kilobit dynamic RAMS -- very large scale integrated circuits (VLSI) -- would be installed starting in fiscal 198[illegible] [illegible]ning next April. The spokesman said the adoption of the systems represents [illegible] step toward digitalization and a marked functional improvement of NTT's information system which the corporation is aiming to achieve early in the 21st century. NTT developed a 256-kilobit dynamic RAM in 1979 for installation in information processing and digital switching system processors. The super RAM then had a pattern width of 1 micron. The 256-kilobit dynamic RAM just developed by NTT for practical application has an access time of 150 nanoseconds (1 nanosecond equals one billion of a second), and a pattern width of 1.5 to 2 microns, The spokesman said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 25 Aug 82 OW]

MITI PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION -- Tokyo, 13 Sep KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is prepared to set up an overseas public relations division to coordinate the coverage of Japanese economic activities by foreign journalists, it was revealed Monday. Ministry officials are currently negotiating with Administrative Management Agency officials on the upgrading of the Overseas Public Relations Office to a new division, said Hidehiro Konno, the office director. The division whose establishment is subject to government ordinance will have a stall of 11, including the office's 5 ministry officials, Konno said. He predicted that the division will start work in April at the earliest or by October at the latest. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 13 Sep 82 OW]

KIM IL-SONG STOPS AT DANDONG EN ROUTE TO BEIJING

SK152232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Dandong, September 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Sinuiju and arrived in Dandong, a border city of China, on the afternoon of September 15 by special train for an official state visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The Dandong railway station was decorated in welcome attire and crowded with working people of all strata and school children and youth in the city who came out with flowers and balloons in their hands. The national flags of our country and the People's Republic of China were flying over the railway station.

Making a trip to Dandong from Beijing to warmly greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country.

Also present at the Dandong railway station to welcome the great leader were Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Zhang Tiejun, member of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning provincial party committee and deputy governor of Liaoning Province; Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of Shenyang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Shishan, member of the Liaoning provincial party committee and secretary of the Dandong city party committee; and Xing Xiwen, secretary of the Dandong City party committee and mayor of Dandong.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the station, the crowds warmly welcomed him, waving bunches of flowers and balloons, dancing and raising the cheers of "hurrah!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train and shook hands with cadres who made a trip from Beijing to greet him and leading personnel of the local party and government organs. Flowers were presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by young pioneers. After having a brief rest, talking with cadres who came out to greet him, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the special train and headed for Beijing amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

Arrival in Beijing

SK160928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, today by special train for an official state visit to the PRC upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC.

Arriving in company with him were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-Sok, member of the political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister.

He was also accompanied by Comrades Hyon Chun-kuk and Yi Chang-son, members and vice-directors of department of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Also arriving with him were Comrade Qiao Shi, member and alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, who had greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Dandong, a border city of China.

DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the PRC, Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee, also accompanied the great leader from Dandong.

The Beijing citizens enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Festive mood pervaded the city of Beijing which was beautifully decorated in his honour. Flags hanging from strings were fluttering everywhere and the flags of the two countries symbolizing the blood-sealed, traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples were flying on the flagpoles of the railway station plaza.

The railway station compound and its adjoining plaza were packed to overflowing with working people, students and school boys and girls, lovely children and women in national costumes. Waiting for the arrival of the special train, they sang and danced with boundless respect and reverence for the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and warm sentiments of friendship with the Korean people.

Present at the compound of Beijing railway station to greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the party; Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, state councillor and minister of national defense; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and state councillor; Comrade Huang Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; and leading personnel of the party and power bodies and the army. Also present at the station were Korean Embassy officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

The special train slowly pulled in Beijing railway station at 11 a.m. (Pyongyang time). That moment stormy cheers of "Hurrah!" and "Warm welcome!" and the sound of drums and gongs shock heaven and earth and a sea of flowers surged over the welcoming crowds in waves. The crowds burst into shouts of "Hurrah!" waving flags and bouquets high above their heads and lovely children and women danced graceful dances, their faces bright with joy.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train, acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and other party and state leading personnel of China exchanged warm greetings with him. Children presented bouquets of flowers to him.

A grand function welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held in the station compound. National anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China were played.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, reviewed the guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When the welcome function was over cheers burst forth again. Women of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang.

Waving to the cheering crowds, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song walked into the railway station plaza through the station building. The welcoming crowds setting waves rolling on the sea of flowers overflowing the wide plaza, raised cheers at the top of their voices, overjoyed and excited at greeting respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and intimate friend of the Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, headed for the guest house after heartily responding to the warm welcome of the enthusiastically cheering crowds, passing before them.

'STATIONARY SPYRING CASE' CALLED FABRICATION

SK150541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet Security Planning Board recently invented a new drama called "stationary spyring case" which is allegedly formed of relatives of Song Chang-sop and his wife Han Kyong-hui, the couple playing the leading part.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Wednesday brands it as a base fabrication of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to prolong their days by clinging to the coattails of their U.S. imperialist master bent on maintaining and reinforcing the colonial rule in South Korea.

The signed commentary captioned "Base Fabrication To Prolong Their Days" says: To make this fantastic "case" appear plausible, the puppets spread the lies that they had received a fabulous amount of operative fund from the North, run camouflaged enterprises in black-market dealing in dollar and taxi business, and had wireless contacts several times, and so forth. They even cooked up code-numbers of individuals such as "Songnisan" No. so and so and "Hangnag" No. so and so. Indeed, it is a ridiculous fabrication befitting the puppet Security Planning Board.

The falsity of this "case" faked up by the puppets is well illustrated by the fact that they linked with this "case" in a far-fetched way Han Kyong-hui, who had died a few years ago while engaged in black-market dealings in dollar, as they themselves announced, and made her "spyring chief." It is nothing but a ruse to conceal the falsity of the "case" to present a dollar dealer who died a long time ago as the chief of the so-called "spyring."

The fabrication of this "case" indicates that the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique in South Korea is facing an acute crisis and they feel serious unrest.

In this new drama the U.S. imperialists and their stooges seek to divert the people's attention elsewhere, appease the people's sentiments, threaten the students who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and, furthermore, suppress the intellectuals and old politicians. And they intend to incite by this fabrication the spirit of anti-communist confrontation among the South Korean people and justify their war preparations against the northern half of the republic.

Those who resort to lies and fabrications will get nothing from them but will only precipitate their own isolation.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

SK160339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA) -- A plan for cultural cooperation for 1982-83 between Korea and Yugoslavia was signed in Pyongyang on September 15. It was signed by Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON DANISH POLITICIANS' VISIT

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK120843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties now on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central committee, were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Farewell Banquet

SK140032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA) -- The delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties arranged a party on September 13 at the Moran restaurant upon the conclusion of its visit to our country.

Invited to the party were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Yong-sun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and other personages concerned. Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party.

Head of the delegation Lasse Budtz spoke first at the party. Vice-Director Kim Yong-sun made a speech next.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship between the Workers Party of Korea and the Danish political parties, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the health of Her Majesty Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark.

Delegation's Departure

SK150008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA) -- The delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the party, left here on September 14 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VENEZUELAN SOCIALIST LEADER

SK120851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received General Secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, Pompeyo Marques and his wife on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the workers' party of Korea, and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNISM

SK150830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2222 GMT 13 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September special article: "The People's Government and the Three Revolutions Are the Great Banner of the Construction of Communism" -- KCNA identifies this as an editorial article]

[Text] Regarding the program set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for building communism, our people are now victoriously accelerating the cause of socialism and communism. Communism is materialized in the supreme, ideal sociality of mankind. It is the rule of the development of history that all countries and peoples advance toward socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's illumination of the road toward communism through the setting forth of a great chuche program for building communism shines as a great revolutionary achievement he has attained for the contemporary age and for mankind. In his historic policy speech on the task of the people's government in imbuing society with the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song newly developed and integrated a revolutionary theory on communism. The respected and beloved leader's work is an immortal classic document brightly illuminating the future path of communism with a new ideology, theory and principle.

What occupies the most important position in the new ideas and theories the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded in his work is the theory that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions. The development of this great principle is, indeed, of great significance in developing the revolutionary theory on communism and in achieving the revolutionary cause of the working class.

1. The principle that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions -- the principle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded in his work on the task of the people's government in imbuing society with the chuche idea -- is a great, unique, profound and rich program for building communism. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions. When we thoroughly carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- by continuously strengthening the people's government and by increasing its role, we can build the paradise of communism, in which the sovereignty of the people is completely achieved.

The essence of the principle set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song says that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions and that, to build a communist society, in which the sovereignty of the people is completely achieved, the party of the working class should continuously strengthen the people's government and should continuously and vigorously forge ahead with the three revolutions. This most clearly indicates the road toward accomplishing the cause of communism without deviation.

Communist society is a society in which every social member is totally developed, in which the social and political sovereignty of the people is completely achieved and in which material demands are fully met. When we forge ahead equally with the work of remodeling all members of society into communist-type men and the work of developing production capacity to make distribution according to demand, we can successfully build such a communist society. Accordingly, continuously strengthening the people's government and thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- using them as a political weapon, is the most correct way to build communism.

The theory that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions is a theory based on the great chuche idea and which proceeds from this idea. The chuche idea is the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook in our era and is an immortal banner which leads the people's revolutionary cause to victory. The chuche idea is a correct ideological and theoretical basis for developing all revolutionary theories on communism to meet the nature of social movements. Since this principle is based on the chuche idea, it is great, unique and creative.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's principle is great because it has standardized the program for building communism with the working people as the core.

By developing the revolutionary theory of communism with the working people as a core, we mean to expound the principle of building communism and the lawful nature of this principle. Developing the revolutionary theory on communism with the working people as a core is the lawful demand of the revolutionary movement and is an important yardstick showing the justness and greatness of the revolutionary theory.

All revolutionary and social movements are projects designed to achieve the sovereignty of the people. The people exist at the center of the revolutionary movement in our era. Those who demand communism are the working people. Those who directly build communism are also the working people. Without the working people -- the main force of history -- we cannot imagine the victorious advance and completion of the communist cause. Therefore, all principles and theories on communism should be developed and expounded with the working people as a core. This is the basic requirement for comprehensively systematizing and completing scientific theory on communism in our era.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's principle that adding the three revolutions to the people's government will lead toward achieving communism expounds the lawful nature of building communism based on the principle of society and history that the people are the main force of history.

The people's government -- a major component of the principle -- is a political organization which represents the interests of the working people and which comprehensively provides the people with an independent and creative life. The three revolutions are carried out only by the broad strata of the people. These revolutions are designed to finally liberate them from all legacies of the old society.

The situation shows that, without a chuche-type understanding of the people, we cannot explain the essence of the communist society, the lawful nature of the work of building this society, the nature and duty of the people's government, the contents of the three revolutions and the method of carrying out these revolutions.

The principle overflows with the idea of building the communist society by increasing the position and role of the people, taking them as the core. This shows that the principle is a unique program for building communism, correctly reflecting the desire of the people of our era and the characteristics of the revolutionary movement.

The greatness and unique nature of the principle that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions rest with the fact that this principle most correctly and comprehensively reflects the principle of building communism and with the lawful nature of this principle.

Communist society is a society in which the sovereignty of the working people is achieved on the highest level and in which this sovereignty is comprehensively guaranteed. To accomplish the communist cause, we, therefore, should carry out the movement to achieve the sovereignty of the working people in all sectors of social life. What is most important in this regard is to strengthen the government to meet the lawful demand for building communism and to correctly solve the question of continuing the revolution.

The principle set forth by the respected and beloved leader gives a perfect solution to this question. The principle expounds that the people's government has become the most powerful weapon to build communism in view of its nature, duty and role. In general, governments of the working class have in common representing the interests of the working people and struggling for them. However, these governments differ in terms of their class foundations and in how they deal with the question of comprehensively providing the people with an independent and creative life.

Just as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, the people's government is based on the league of workers and peasants led by the working class and resorts to the united front of the broad strata of the people. This government is a new type revolutionary government. Because of this, the people's government is a most comprehensive political organization representing the interests of all the people. This government is a political weapon to comprehensively provide the working people with an independent and creative life.

Hence its function and role as the representative of the working people's right to independence, the organizer of the creativity of the working masses, the master responsible for the people's livelihood and the protector of the people's independent and creative life.

This clearly shows that the people's government, in its character, mission, function and role, is in accord with the inherent demand of communist construction and that it is a most superior revolutionary government capable of wonderfully serving the working masses to achieve independence as a whole.

The cause of socialism and communism is to be advanced and consummated through protracted class struggle and economic and cultural construction. This being the case, in order to achieve victory for this cause, the government of a state should strengthen its function and role in all fields for realizing the working people's independence, along with suppression of the antagonistic class. This is an indispensable requirement for building a government during the period when the construction of communism is being completed.

Our people's government can most smoothly carry out its mission, as a political weapon, of organizing and leading every aspect of people's life, class struggle and economic and cultural construction and its mission of guaranteeing the people's independent and creative life as a whole.

Starting from this point, the principle clearly elucidates the idea that socialist and communist construction can be completed only when the people's government is strengthened. The principle also newly indicates the conditions for the accomplishment of the cause of communism by formulating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture as the basic way of building communism.

Correctly elucidating the basic way of building communism is a key factor necessary for leading the communist cause to victory.

Only when this problem is correctly solved can we successfully build communism without deviation. The most important problem in correctly elucidating the basic method of building communism is to determine what kind of revolution we should carry out, in what manner, at every phase of the revolution, especially after the construction of socialism. Success and the fate of socialist and communist construction depends on how to solve this problem.

The principle clearly elucidates ways to realize the working people's independence most rapidly and as a whole by defining the three revolutions as the basic way of building communism. The three revolutions are the basic way of building communism, because they are a firm guarantee for solving most smoothly all the problems arising in the building of communist society.

Communist society is one in which all the members have been remodelled as communist men equipped with revolutionary ideas and consciousness and a high degree of culture and a most advanced society whose conditions for material and cultural life have reached a high enough state to guarantee the working people an independent and creative life.

In order to build such a communist society, we should occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism by continuing the revolution in the domains of remodelling man, society and nature.

If we direct our efforts mainly to economic construction and neglect work of remolding man, we can neither train the people to be communist men nor carry out economic construction smoothly.

The practical experiences of our era clearly tell us that providing material and technological foundations alone are not enough for building communist society, but we must capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism together.

The three revolutions are themselves a struggle to eradicate the remnants of the old society in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and to create new communist ideology, technology and culture; this is the content of the continuous revolution in a socialist society. And the three revolutions are a revolutionary way conforming to the nature of the socialist system and the will of the popular masses.

Only when the three revolutions are powerfully pushed ahead can the work of remolding man, transforming society and remaking nature be successfully carried out to capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism and can the complete social equality of the working people be realized. For this, the three revolutions are the essential way of building communism.

This is an original theory which has been discovered through practical experience in communist construction in our era and corroborated by reality. This is a guiding principle to which we should firmly adhere all the time until we construct a communist society in which the independence is completely realized.

The greatness and originality of the proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions also lie in that it emerged on the basis of the demand of the times and rich practical experiences of our revolution.

All theories and propositions are born, reflecting the demands of the times and experiences of the revolutionary struggle. Thus, the greatness and originality of any revolutionary theory are significantly connected with circumstances of the times and on what premises the theory emerges.

Only theories and propositions which reflect most correctly and widely the demand of the times and the experiences and lessons of the revolutionary struggle and whose justness is corroborated in revolutionary practice will display the boundless and invincible vitality in the people's carrying out the revolutionary cause.

The proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions is a great idea and theory because it emerged on the basis of the practical demand of our era, in which socialist and communist construction is the order of the day, and the experiences of our revolution in hewing a short-cut to communism.

A long time has passed since the theory of the working class was born, and the revolutionary movement has advanced far. The struggle for socialism and communism in our era is being vigorously waged on a world wide scale. Many countries regard socialist and communist construction as a pressing practical task, not as an ideal of the distant future.

The realities of today demand that revolutionary theory be consummated to the end by strenuously advancing the socialist and communist cause. Possession of such a theory was necessary in order for the party of working class to map out correct struggle lines, tactics and strategies and to lead the people with conviction to the bright communist future.

The proposition, which the respected and beloved leader has recently standardized and put forward, is a new scientific, revolutionary theory which gives the most perfect answer to the demand of the times of our era and to revolutionary practice.

The proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions is a great one because in particular, it has emerged on the basis of the rich practical experiences of our revolution.

The road along which our people have (?advanced) the socialist and communist cause under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a glorious path along which we have achieved great victories by vigorously struggling, holding up the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions.

Our people, who made a first step toward the construction of a new society while empty-handed, have reached a very high level, where the complete victory of socialism is near at hand.

Totally because the respected and beloved leader has energetically led us to strengthen the people's government at all times and at every stage and to strengthen the people's government and to vigorously carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- by using this government as a weapon, our people have achieved such a great victory in their struggle to build socialism and communism.

Earlier, during the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had already discovered the form of people's government -- the new-style revolutionary government -- thus setting up the people's revolutionary government at the guerrilla bases. With the people's government as a weapon, he thoroughly carried out the democratic revolution and socialist revolution on the liberated fatherland.

Since the first day of construction of a new society, the respected and beloved leader has had our party and people's government carry out the revolution in the ideological, technological and cultural sectors. After the victory of socialist revolution, he put forth the three revolutions as the basic revolutionary tasks.

Because of such wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, our people could always firmly defend the gains of revolution under difficult and complicated circumstances and could unfold the new era of prosperity of today, by effecting a fundamental turn in all sectors -- economic, political and cultural.

The proposition that the people's government plus the three revolutions means communism is the theoretical sum total of the historical struggle of our revolution which has advanced victoriously under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions and is an original revolutionary theory discovered in the practical struggle of our people in socialist and communist construction.

The proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions is a complete program for communist construction which is entirely new and original in all aspects -- in its ideological and theoretical basis and content and the condition and circumstances of the times in which it emerged.

Historically, there has never before existed a greater theoretical proposition than the proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions, which contains extraordinarily rich contents and ideas expressed concisely and clearly. The proposition could be standardized and put forth only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great thinker and theoretician and man of deeds, who created the theory of communist construction in our era and in endlessly developing and enriching the theory.

2. The great program advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that communism is the people's government plus the three revolutions carries great significance in carrying out the communist cause to the end.

It is all the people's ardent desire to construct a communist society in which the independent and creative lives of the working masses are completely guaranteed. Indicating the road for people to realize such a desire was the historical task presented by our era. That he has developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of communism by advancing this new program now is an epochal event giving a correct answer to the theoretical and practical problems raised by the times and advancing the socialist and communist cause.

The significance of the presentation of the proposition lies, above all, in that it brightly indicates a clear road along which a party of the working class and people can accomplish the socialist and communist cause without deviation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: The people's government and the three revolutions are great banner for communist construction. When we march forward, holding high the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions, we can achieve the complete victory of socialism and advance the bright future of communism.

In order to construct communism -- the grand cause to completely achieve the independence of the popular masses -- we should possess a weapon which we can consistently hold. Furthermore, today's reality, in which the struggle for socialism and communism has reached a new, higher level and the demands of the popular masses aspiring for independence are unprecedented, earnestly demands that the bright road for communist construction be clearly indicated.

This urgent task of our era was brilliantly achieved when the respected and beloved leader set forth a great program that communism was the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions. The road indicated by the principle set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most correct one for building a communist society -- in which the sovereignty of the people is completely achieved -- without deviation.

The struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people is now being waged by individual countries, and the destiny of the people is being pioneered by individual nations. This being the case, to achieve sovereignty and to successfully build socialism and communism, communists and peoples in individual countries should found and continuously strengthen governments which are firmly based on broad strata of people and should completely liberate people from the yoke of nature and society and all forms of timeworn ideologies and culture by continuing the revolution. Under circumstances in which imperialists and all reactionary forces are desperately running amok to exterminate the people's cause for independence and to block their progress toward socialism and communism, we cannot protect or successfully pioneer the destinies of the working people, the country and the people without strengthening the government of the state and without continuing the revolution.

The work of the party and people of the working class in preserving a victorious revolution and in completing the communist cause depends on how successfully they grasp their states government and how thoroughly they carry out the revolution by resorting to this government.

The principle set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song enables the party and people of the working class to continue the communist revolution to the end without the slightest deviation, twists and turns, stalemate or stagnation by carrying out the work of strengthening the people's government -- a political organization representing the interest of the people -- and by raising the basic demand for grasping the three revolutions in the context of continuing the revolution. Accordingly, when we uphold the people's government and the banner of the three revolutions as indicated by this principle, we can successfully build a communist society by firmly defending the sovereignty of the country and the people and by achieving a great victory in remodeling man, society and nature.

Since the principle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reflects the desire of the people for dignity and since it has immortal truth, it has attracted the people and has become an immortal banner accelerating the revolutionary change of the era of independence. With the appearance of this great principle, the people, including the working class, have come to possess a powerful weapon to build a communist society under a correct banner. Thus, with firm confidence and lofty revolutionary zeal, they have been able to vigorously accelerate a worthwhile advance movement along a straight road to build the paradise of the people.

The significance of the principle that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions lies in the fact that, by comprehensively describing the appearance of the future communist society, it has further developed and enriched the revolutionary chuche theory on communism.

The important issue in establishing the theory on communism is to clear up questions concerning the future communist society in a scientific manner. With the correct solution of this issue, the people can willingly build a communist society with a clear aim, hope and confidence.

By setting forth the principle that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has integrated all principles and theories on communism and developed them into one having new contents.

The important feature of the principle put forward by the respected and beloved leader is that it gives a perfect solution to the politics and factors of social development in a communist society based on a scientific analysis of the features of the communist society of the future and the sociopolitical relationships to be established there.

Giving a correct answer to the politics and the factors of social development in the future communist society is of very great significance in comprehensively understanding communist society. With a correct solution to this question, the party and state of the working class can set a clear goal and vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to achieve it.

In his work, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that politics exist in all societies. By this, he meant that in a communist society politics exist along with political organizations, bodies designed to conduct politics. The great leader then expounded that in a scientific manner, after the construction of communism, the struggle to abandon timeworn things aid to create new things will continue in the ideological and technical sectors because the work of training and indoctrinating men, of reforming social relations and of conquering nature should continue and that, through this struggle, society will continuously develop. This is a scientific solution to a question of theory which has not previously been clarified and is a pioneering event in the development of the theory of communism.

Since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has most correctly solved the question concerning politics and the factor of social development in communist society, the chuche-based revolutionary theory on communism has been further developed and enriched, and the people have come to have a clearer idea of the future of communism. Thus, they have been able to more resolutely rise in the struggle to build an ideal society in which sovereignty is completely achieved, having a clear view not only of the present and but also of the future of communism. Because of this, the principle has become a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon helping the people become confident and encouraging their struggle not only in the present era but also throughout the entire period of building socialism and communism.

Indeed, the principle that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions is a bright lighthouse vigorously encouraging the struggle of the people to achieve socialism and communism and leading them to a great victory. The respected and beloved leader's setting forth of this great principle is another immortal contribution to the development of the revolutionary theory on communism and to the achievement of the cause for sovereignty.

The respected and beloved leader's great achievements while devoting his lifetime to the struggle to lead the cause of the people for independence to victory with profound wisdom and great revolutionary activism will shine forever with the victorious advance of the communist cause, and the significance of the principle will become greater with each passing day.

3. Brilliantly implementing the great program that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions is the most important revolution duty assigned our party and people today. The struggle to materialize the principle set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a very vast and sacred historic task of building the paradise of communism in which the sovereignty of the people is completely achieved. The struggle to accomplish this cause is by no means simple. The road of achieving this cause will face many difficult and complicated tasks. However, our people have a firm conviction that they can readily implement the program for building communism set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Such a conviction held by our people has been unswervingly strengthened through the protracted, ordeal-ridden practical struggle over the course of our revolution.

Because our glorious party has led the Korean revolution along a single, victorious road, our people have the firm conviction that they can brilliantly implement the program for building communism set forth by respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche revolutionary cause has traversed a victorious, glorious and proud road in our country under the leadership of our party, and this cause can be finally completed only under the leadership of our party.

Our party is assigned a weighty, historic task of implementing to the end the program for building communism set forth by the respected and beloved leader. It has invincible might to successfully accomplish this task. The greatness and invincible might of our party in brilliantly implementing the program of communism rests with the fact that, regarding the chuche idea as the leading guideline, it has vigorously struggled to achieve the final victory of this idea.

The work of adding the people's government to the three revolutions is basically the struggle to accomplish the cause of communism under the banner of the chuche idea. Only when we uphold the banner of the chuche idea, therefore, can we brilliantly carry out this work.

Based on the lawful nature of the construction of communism and on the historic experience of our revolution, our party has set forth the revolutionary slogan for imbuing society with the chuche idea and has led the struggle to achieve this end. All the ideological and theoretical activities of our party in building socialism and communism consistently proceed from the chuche idea and aim at achieving the overall victory of the chuche idea.

In carrying out its activities, our party has always assumed a chuche-type stand and has solved in our style all theoretical and practical questions in building the government and in carrying out the three revolutions to meet the situation in our country and the desire of our people. Thanks to the positive activities of our party, the chuche idea has been brilliantly materialized in building the government and in all sectors of social life, and the independent, creative life of the working people has blossomed as a whole.

Such chuche-type leadership on the part of our party is a firm guarantee for implementing the great program for building communism. The greatness and invincible might of our party in brilliantly implementing the program for building communism rests with the fact that it has been strengthened and tested in grim struggles and that it has attained rich experiences and achievements. Emerging from the deep and strong roots of the anti-Japanese revolution, our party has victoriously led our revolution, overcoming all difficulties and trials under immeasurably difficult and complicated circumstances.

Because of its accuracy and consistency in formulating lines and policies and because of its boldness and persistence in the struggle to implement these lines and policies, our party has become a most powerful party for which no task is impossible. In particular, as the guiding force of the proletarian dictatorial system, our party has firmly guaranteed the party's leadership of the people's government and has assisted in making an epochal advance in carrying out the three revolutions.

The experiences and achievements our party has attained in strengthening the people's government and in accelerating the three revolutions are very great. They are precious assets which are of immortal significance in accomplishing the communist cause.

Led by our party, which is endlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause of the working class and which has tested leadership, our people will brilliantly implement the program for building communism, overcoming all storms and trials.

Upholding the great program set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously struggling following the leadership of the party center, we should accelerate the revolution and construction and should surely build the paradise of communism in the fatherland.

The most important thing in implementing the chuche-based program for building communism under the leadership of the party is to more firmly consolidate the people's government and increase its role in various ways.

Just as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made clear, our people's government not only is the government which met the stage of the democratic and socialist revolutions but also is a most superior government which suits the period of building socialism and communism today. By having the pride to possess this revolutionary government and by continuously strengthening the people's government, we would help this government further demonstrate its might and vitality.

Thoroughly implementing the line of our party for the three revolutions is an important requirement for brilliantly implementing the chuche-based program for building communism. The three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- are the general line for building communism and a strategic policy consistently pursued by our party.

Only when we firmly grasp and thoroughly implement the line for the three revolutions, just as we did in the past, can we achieve a great victory in revolution and construction and expedite the final victory of the chuche cause. Upholding the line of the party for the three revolutions, we should devote everything to the struggle to implement this line. In particular, we should develop the three revolutions team movement and the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, initiated and led by our party.

The principle that communism is the sum of the people's government and the three revolutions is a great revolutionary program for accomplishing the cause of communism under the banner of the chuche idea. It is a source of matchless honor and happiness of our people to take the lead in pioneering the bright future of communism, following the road indicated by this great principle. We will brilliantly accomplish the cause of communism by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by continuously and strenuously advancing under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions.

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING -- Pyongyang, September 14 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on September 13 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the society for the promotion of relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Robert Elmecker, member of the Austrian Parliament. Present on the occasion was Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korea-Austria Friendship Association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 14 Sep 82 SK]

HERALD SPECULATES ON KIM IL-SONG'S BEIJING VISIT

SK160123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Beijing Visit"]

[Text] North Korea's Kim Il-song is reportedly embarking on a trip to Beijing today. Timed to closely follow the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party that ended last weekend, Kim's visit with the new Chinese leadership carries many political implications for the shifting tangle of relationships among communist governments in Northeast Asia.

With few specifics of his visit with his big brother available to us, it is hard to determine exactly what led to the current trip, the first since seven years ago (in April 1975) when he talked with the two late ideological and revolutionary meteors -- Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. It will not, however, be too wild to guess that three things are heavy on the mind of the North Korean boss while crossing the Yalu River.

The first is how to bring the "revisionist" and increasingly liberal leaders in Beijing to approve, at least tacitly, of his attempt at effecting a hereditary succession of power through his son, Kim Chong-il. Open blessings are hard to come by; yet, quiet connivance may be successfully sought after.

Theoretically Beijing would find it difficult to support Pyongyang's bid for dynastic succession to perpetuate the reign of the Kim clan now that the former has abolished the exalted post of party chairman to prevent one-man rule by a despot and ensure a sort of collective leadership. The Chinese obviously moved to forestall the recurrence of a personality cult and the despotism of a supreme leader like the late Mao.

As a matter of practice, however, China cannot force its version of liberalized one-party government upon Pyongyang lest such action should antagonize and estrange that spoiled and wayward little brother. Beijing lost Vietnam to the Russians and it is anxious to keep North Korea in its fold even at the price of some coddling.

As for Kim, he is in vital need of Chinese consent to his unpopular heirship in order to placate and subdue internal opposition to his leadership. Winning China over to its side would also make it easier to reduce possible pressure from the Soviet Union. Appeals for more economic and military aid and political support to recover from diplomatic setbacks are two other main objectives of Kim's journey to Beijing. The shattered economy of North Korea is in need of a shot in the arm. It also wants modern military hardware to replenish its aggressive war machine.

The successful diplomatic tour of President Chon Tu-hwan through many parts of the world and Seoul's impressive rise in international stature as evidenced by the hosting of the 1988 Olympics got on Kim's nerves. Thus, he is groping for a way out by making a trip to Beijing to beg for help and inspiration.

China has its hands full with the task of economic modernization and possibly mending its fences with Moscow. It can hardly afford to involve itself much in succoring or emboldening Kim Il-song. Encouraging his militarism and aberrance would only destabilize Northeast Asia.

NORTH KOREAN DEFECTOR HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

SK160309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- Life in North Korea is a nightmare for its residents who are subjected to over 15 hours of forced labor a day, a defector from North Korea divulged Thursday.

Speaking at a news conference here, Yi Hyon-chu, 19, a former coal miner in North Korea, also said that the communist country is busy with war preparations, conducting preliminary shooting exercises at homes. Yi said North Korea has seen suffering from a growing shortage of food and consumer goods since 1979 and that this has led to frequent thefts in northern society. Yi defected to South Korea Aug. 19 by crossing a river with the aid of an empty plastic oil container.

Yi said top priority in the education of North Korean youths is the idolatry of Kim Il-song, ruler of the country since 1945. He told reporters that his dream has been to "full my stomach and travel where I want to go," indicating that North Koreans are not allowed to travel without getting permission from the authorities. Yi also spoke of anti-Americanism in North Korea, citing an elementary school math problem which asks, "How many would remain if seven of 10 Americans were killed by a hand grenade." Young North Koreans are also learning antagonism against Americans and South Koreans through educational films whose titles include "We Accuse American Imperialists" and "Homeland Liberation War" (Korean war).

Looking at thriving apartment complexes in Seoul and a variety of commodities displayed at downtown department stores, he said, "I feel I was betrayed by North Korean authorities."

ROK, FRENCH TRADE MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

SK140121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Visiting French Minister of External Trade Michel Jobert yesterday met with his Korean counterpart Kim Tong-hui to discuss in detail matters of mutual concern pending between Korea and France in the fields of trade and economic cooperation.

The french minister, who flew into Seoul Sunday for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim, was reported to have expressed the French Government's willingness to participate in Korea's proposed development projects including nuclear power plants, tidal water power stations and a Seoul-Pusan express railway system, among other things.

Among other projects to which the French Government expressed a growing interest in the meeting are the construction of Korea's second integrated steel mill, the Seoul and Pusan subway system and Seoul sewage disposal terminal, according to the ministry sources. The Korean-side, meanwhile, asked France to ease its trade protectionist measures against Korean-made textile goods, footwear and TV sets, among others, during the bilateral commerce ministerial meeting, the sources said.

Following the two-hour meeting with Minister Kim, French Minister Jobert had a working luncheon with Kim during which more frank views on ways to promote two-way trade and economic cooperation between Korea and France were discussed.

Minister Kim, welcoming Minister Jobert and his party to Korea, said in his luncheon speech that the future of Franco-Korean economic collaboration is brighter than ever before. "For centuries France has played a leading and progressive role in world affairs. Among the developing nations in particular, France commands a degree of influence and respect perhaps unmatched by any other country," he said. He then asked the French Republic to "be a worthy example in this time of world recession" expressing his confidence that the spirit of French statesmanship will rise above temporary concerns and help lead the world toward a stronger and more stable international trading partners.

In the meantime, Minister Jobert had a meeting with French expatriate businessmen in Seoul late in the evening at the French Embassy. He is scheduled to pay a series of visits to the ministers of foreign affairs and transportation and other leading figures today before leaving here late in the afternoon.

Members of the official delegation include Gabriel Peronner, special sdvisor to the minister; Bertrand Schneiter, deputy director general of external trade relations of the Ministry of Economy and Finance; Christian Charret, technical advisor; Edouard Valensi, advisor; and Jacques Mouton, assistant director of the Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Industry.

Departure Comments

SK141214 Seoul YONHAP in English 1035 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP) -- French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert said here Tuesday that French industry is willing to undertake French-South Korean joint ventures for the manufacture of French-licensed equipment in Korea, especially for export to third countries.

Speaking at a news conference prior to his departure following a two-day official visit, Jobert cited sewage processing, production of Renault (state-owned French automobile manufacturer) trucks, and bullet trains as potential areas for joint ventures.

France has been vying with Japan for the sale of bullet trains for South Korea's projected fast-speed railway between Seoul and Taejon, 165 kilometers south of Seoul, with the Korean Government's decision still pending. Jobert's proposal of technology transfer is considered a fresh incentive for Korea's decision makers, local observers said.

Jobert, one of the four senior ministers in the French Cabinet and former foreign minister under President George Pompidou, recalled his first visit to Korea in 1977 as a private citizen, saying that the opening of a French school in Seoul attests to the growing cooperation between Korea and France. "French-Korean exchanges these days are quite different from those of five years ago. French industry is increasingly attracted by Korea's potential," Jobert said.

Responding to a reporter's question, the French minister refused to commit himself to supporting Korea during the forthcoming negotiations at the European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels on new textile export quotas for Korea, saying that France cannot override EEC rules by importing more textiles from Korea than other EEC nations.

Jobert noted that South Korea's atomic power plants Nos. 9 and 10, which use French models, will be inaugurated within a few weeks, and said the share of Korean industry participation in the project is 30 percent, compared with an average of five percent in the country's other nuclear power plants using either American or Canadian technology.

Jobert said his current visit will not have any decisive bearing on President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Korea already planned for next year, but said he hoped that the proposed exchange of visits between South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and his French counterpart will be realized at an early date.

Jobert, who met with President Chon, Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui, and other senior officials of the Korean Government, left Seoul Tuesday afternoon.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM

SK160155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- Korea and Malaysia have agreed on the need for a barter system to increase two-way trade. Korean Deputy Premier Kim and his Malaysian counterpart Musa Hitam also agreed in a meeting Wednesday to conclude pacts concerning binational aviation at an early date and to step up technological exchanges. In addition, the Malaysian official asked for Seoul's cooperation in the inauguration of thrice-weekly flights by the Malaysian Airline System (MAS) on the Seoul-Kuala Lumpur route to which Kim pledged sympathetic consideration.

During the meeting at Kim's office, the Korean deputy premier asked for the Malaysian Government's cooperation to rectify Seoul's ever-increasing trade deficit with Kuala Lumpur. The Malaysian official responded favorably to the request, saying that the growing number of Korean workers in Malaysia and the imports of Korean-made construction equipment will help balance two-way trade.

The Malaysian official arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a five-day visit at Kim's invitation.

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH MALAYSIA SOUGHT

SK160632 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is seeking concrete ways to cooperate with Malaysia in technological fields in an effort to boost bilateral ties as expressed in the Southeast Asian nation's "look East" policy. Government sources said Thursday that consultations were under way among pertinent ministries to select institutes that would receive Malaysian trainees in shipbuilding, construction, energy and small and medium industry fields.

The consultations came after the Malaysian Government has expressed the hope that Korea could accept a group of 60 Malaysians for training in those sectors, according to the sources.

Also under consideration by the government are the dispatch of Korean-language instructors to Kuala Lumpur, establishing of a technology training center in a Malaysian college of engineering and on-the-job training for Malaysians for the construction of the projected Penang bridge, they said.

COURT UPHOLDS 1-YEAR PRISON TERM ON DISSIDENT

SK160328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Supreme Court Thursday turned down an appeal by a former dissident editor of a monthly magazine and upheld the original sentence of one year in prison.

Kim Sung-kyun, 43, a staff editor of now-defunct SASANGGYE, was indicated in June 1970 on a charge of printing an anti-government poem in the magazine's May issue. Also indicted were two other staff members and the writer of the poem, Kim Chi-ha, 41. The poem, "Ochok" (Five Thieves), satirically condemned the corruptness and luxury of "high class" people at the era.

Kim, released on bail in September 1970, was put to prison again in January 1978 and sentenced to one year in prison with a stay of execution for two years.

PAPER URGES 'PROGRESSIVE CHANGES' IN LEGISLATURE

SK100824 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Lively Parliamentary Activities and Mutual Complement -- Citizens' Expectation on Preparations for the Coming National Assembly Session by the Ruling and Opposition Parties"]

[Text] The season of politics is drawing near. The 90-day regular session of the National Assembly will begin from 20 September. Accordingly, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], and the Korea National Party [KNP] are now reportedly in full swing preparing for the coming session.

In the operation of the coming National Assembly regular session, we may see some changes from its operations last year. We hope that the National Assembly will make some progressive changes, not backward ones, and that it will reflect people's opinion in a more refined manner. As for the last regular session, it was the first one which was held after the inauguration of the 5th republic and opened with representatives, 80 percent of whom were elected as lawmakers for the first time. However, we believe all of them have now gained experience in politics and have had enough self-examination by now.

It is in these circumstances that President Chon Tu-hwan, who is DJP President, on the afternoon of 6 September invited all DJP lawmakers to Chongwadae and hosted a tea party for them. On the occasion, President Chon reportedly had a friendly conversation with those present at the party. It has been reported that he made many remarks on the political posture that the party should adopt in making preparations for the coming National Assembly session. Saying that the DJP must have acquired a full understanding of the posture and tactics of the ruling party and of the role of its individual members, President Chon reportedly emphasized that there must be no creation of factions or disintegration.

As to the relations between the ruling party and opposition parties, he reportedly urged that trivial issues not be made a political issue, that there not be extremes in confrontation and that there be no repetition of such bad practices of the past era as all-or-nothing confrontation. In addition, he reportedly said that trying to win popularity through statements at the National Assembly session is an evil practice of the former politicians. In the former part of his remarks, we think he stressed the complementary relations between the ruling party and opposition parties and meant that national interest, not the interest of political parties, must come first. His remarks on lawmakers trying to win popularity remind us of his determination for a single-term presidency. We think that he implicitly emphasized the principle that the politics of democracy is politics by the people's opinion.

We can say that, when the lawmakers of the ruling party make a firm determination for single-term service by upholding the intent of the president of their party and consider the future of the nation as more important than their popularity, we will see clear progress in the work of improving the political atmosphere. To this end, the ruling party, we have learned, has decided to actively seek legislation on lawmakers at the coming National Assembly session. In this regard, we expect bold and progressive legislative activities at the forthcoming National Assembly session.

For instance, in the revision of the family court procedures act, which should be accomplished for the promotion of the social status of women and to meet the demands of the trend of the times, lawmakers must not fear insignificant opposition of those who elected them. Instead, they must demonstrate their futuristic and guiding role. We think it is entirely appropriate that the ruling party is trying to prevent imprudent legislation and to guarantee sincerity in the activities of the Standing Committees of the National Assembly.

Meanwhile, the DKP is reportedly going to make concentrated efforts at the forthcoming session to galvanize politics and to give priority to political legislation. At the same time, it will reportedly urge the government to stop coming out with rash economic measures and will seek policies aimed at protecting the livelihood of the common citizens.

As for the KNP, it will reportedly struggle to keep the government budget for the next year at the level of this year and, as follow-up measures to the Chongwadae talks held last 16 June, will seek the formation of a special committee for political development, a special committee for emergency economic measures and an investigative committee for the improvement of elections systems.

We think it is entirely appropriate that the opposition parties are seeking to galvanize politics and to attach importance to the economy. However, while concentrating on political legislation, they must not handle the deliberation of the government budget rashly or enact any imprudent legislation. We think it is inevitable to consider the limits in National Assembly operations and to consider its efficient operation at the same time.

Finally, we think that there should be an epochal improvement in the government attitude at the National Assembly interpellations. The government has voluntarily informed the National Assembly of follow-up steps taken by the ministries concerned for matters dealt with at the interpellations of the National Assembly extraordinary session held last 7 July. At the forthcoming National Assembly session, too, the government must show its sincerity toward the legislative body.

We hope that the ruling party and the opposition parties, and the legislative branch and the executive branch establish complementary relations in which they respect and understand each other. This is because we believe that affirmative new practice in this regard will contribute to the Koreanization of democracy.

ASPECTS OF PROPOSED 1983 BUDGET BILL DISCUSSED

SK130315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sep 13 (YONHAP) -- The government hopes to spend 3.5 trillion won (4.7 billion U.S. dollars) or 32.8 percent of the budget total of 10.5 trillion won, in fiscal 1983 on defense. A budget bill for next year released Monday showed that the budget, which is an increase of 9.8 percent from this year, will be derived from 10 trillion won in tax revenues and 500 billion won from the issuance of national bonds. (One U.S. dollar is currently worth about 740 won.)

Next year's per capita tax burden will rise by 5,000 won from this year's 260,200 won to 265,200 won. Nearly 1.8 trillion won will be spent on economic development projects, up 5.7 percent from this year, and 649.4 billion won will be spent on social development projects, up 8.1 percent.

While domestic tax revenues next year are estimated to increase by seven percent to nearly six trillion won, customs duties and defense taxes will drop by 2.5 and 8.3 percent, respectively, to 1.3 trillion won each. This is necessary because of the limited tax revenue sources caused by the government's price stabilization policy, an Economic Planning Board official explained.

According to the official, next year's budget was worked out on the assumption that wholesale prices across the country would rise by five percent, commodity shipments overseas would reach 25 to 25.5 billion dollars, Korea's international payments deficits would amount to 1.5 billion dollars and the national economy would grow by 7.5 percent.

The budget bill will be submitted to the National Assembly early next month for approval after consultations between the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK140117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Belt-Tightening Budget"]

[Text] The government has fixed a general budget bill for next year which reflects a stringent tight-financing policy and accordingly features retrenchment in several respects.

The budget scale is set to surpass the 10 trillion won level, the largest in the nation's history. But then, its increase rate over the previous year's scale is the lowest since 1973. The 9.8 percent increase envisioned for next year marks only about a half of the current year's, which itself registered a low for years. Moreover, it will be the first deficit budget in more than two decades, with national bonds amounting to 550 billion won set to be issued to cover the red ink, an expedient which many past spending bills deliberately shunned despite their obvious deficit-causing factors.

What is notable about these aspects is that they underline the realistic and straightforward approach the government is taking to tide over pressing economic hardships, primarily attributable to recessions on both the domestic and global scenes, by leading the van in a national drive for austerity and thrift.

A budget deficit or tight financing is not an isolated phenomenon in today's international community. Advanced countries like the United States and Japan -- and for that matter a number of smaller countries -- are stricken by serious fiscal problems in one form or another, particularly revenue short-falls due to the prolonging recession. Under the prevailing circumstances, belt tightening is unavoidable and indeed imperative. In this regard, the 1983 budget bill may be taken as an inevitable choice to sustain economic stability.

Based on the assumption that next year will see an economic growth rate of 7.5 percent and wholesale price hikes will be pegged at 5 percent, with exports amounting to $25 billion or a little more, the bill is clearly in pursuance of less growth and low inflation. Besides the slackening tax revenues, which in the aggregate are to increase by only 3.6 percent over this year, the bill includes other sizable constraints lessening flexibility in its management.

That is, over 70 percent of the total expenditures is bound to be channeled to "sanctuaries" -- about one-third or 6 percent of the gross national product to national defense and the rest earmarked either as subsidies for education and provincial administrations or as wages for public servants.

For all its restraints, the spending bill, compiled for the first time according to the so-called "zero base" budgeting formula, envisages due investments on a selective basis. Outstanding among them are spendings on social development programs including social welfare, public health and environmental improvement schemes -- a highlight that underscores one of the government's pronounced targets of building a welfare state.

In the economic development sector, emphasis is placed on public projects designed to effect "balanced development" among provinces, ranging from the expansion of infrastructures to renovation of agro-fishery industries.

In addition to the two policy goals, the bill is also aimed, directly or indirectly, at reinvigorating business and economic performance, maximizing investment effects, keeping a tight lid on public utility rates and thus achieving moderate yet viable economic growth based on stability, especially that of commodity prices.

Nonetheless, the budget bill appears to contain some potential drawbacks -- for instance, what would happen should the national economic growth next year fall short of the projected 7.5 percent -- and room for a realignment of the investment priority order as well as for further cuts in spending. These and other problems are hoped to be properly dealt with and settled in the forthcoming deliberation by the National Assembly, to which the bill will be submitted shortly.

KUFNCD MEETING WELCOMES AAPSO DELEGATION

BK151514 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] At 1430 on 15 September the KUFNCD National Council organized a grand meeting at the Bassac riverfront theater hall to welcome the visiting AAPSO delegation led by Vice Chairman Abdul Aziz.

On the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade Men Chhan, acting secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Min Khin, acting secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Phat Phanu, vice chairman of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee; and representatives of Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, India, Mongolia, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Thailand and the Philippines. A large crowd of cadres, personnel and workers form various central ministries and offices and representatives of ethnic groups, the Buddhist clergy and local population attended the meeting. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps from friendly countries accredited to Kampuchea.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Men Chhan, acting secretary general of the Council of State, warmly greeted the AAPSO delegation, which is visiting the PRK while bringing along its warm support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people. Comrade Men Chhan also reiterated the crimes of genocide committed by the Pol Pot traitors -- lackeys of Beijing expansionism -- against the Kampuchean people for more than 3 years. He also talked about the revival of the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the party and government of the PRK -- the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

Afterwards, the meeting participants attentively listened to the speeches by the representatives of the Sri Lankan, Vietnamese, Lao, Soviet, Indian, Mongolian Afghan, South Yemeni, Philippine and Thai delegations. In all these speeches, full support was expressed for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people in restoring and building their nation. The speakers also expressed support for the peace proposals of the three Indochinese countries put forward at the sixth Indochinese foreign minsiters conference. Before concluding their speeches, the speakers invariably condemned the traitorous Pol Pot gang, Beijing expanionists and U.S. imperialists and promised to do their best to demand that the United Nations expel Pol Pot and hand over the Kampuchean seat to the PRK.

In conclusion, head of the delegation Abdul Aziz read the communique of AAPSO, the main points of which deal with support for the PRK.

THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS, SHELLINGS REPORTED

BK160730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep 82 (SPK) -- According to military sources, Thai boats and armed vessels entered Kampuchean territorial waters in the vicinity of Koah Kong and Kach Tang islands 237 times.

Thai combat aircraft and L-19's made three reconnaissance flights over the areas between O Da and Soda, Phnum Malai and Poipet, and Hill 343, located 1-4 km from the border.

Kampuchean's territory was under artillery fire from Thailand 53 times, including 3 against the border junction sector in Preah Vihear Province and 19 against Ampil, Khvav, the sectors west of Soeu and west of Kop, Pailin and the sector west of Ta Sanh and Hill 505 in Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces. The sector west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province was hit 18 times and the vicinity of Hills 343, 199 and 172, 13 times.

CHEA SIM GREETS BULGARIAN LIBERATION DAY

BK120726 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Greetings message from Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, to Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, on the 38th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation day -- date not given]

[Text] For the past 38 years, the valiant and courageous Bulgarian people have strived successfully to surmount all difficulties. They have now entered a socialist era which is developing in all fields, thus enabling their prestige to soar even higher in the international arena.

The Kampuchean people enthusiastically welcome all victories scored by the Bulgarian people. They constitute a great impetus for our movement to rebuild and make our nation develop vigorously after suffering the great destruction caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. By adhering firmly to the spirit of socialist proletarian internationalism, the Bulgarian people are continuing to give mental and material support to the Kampuchean people.

On this occasion, I would like to express sincere and most profound thanks to the Bulgarian party, front and people.

VODK: GUERRILLAS ATTACK VIETNAMESE IN PHNOM PENH

BK151400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] On 5 August our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese at O Russei market in Phnom Penh, wounding an enemy soldier. On 18 and 19 August they attacked the Vietnamese in the vicinity of the Phnom Penh Sport City, killing three and wounding four. On 21 and 27 August they attacked the Vietnamese responsible at their broadcasting office south of the central market, wounding two of them, destroying a telephone set and cutting off 300 meters of telephone cable. On 24 August our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese at the Prek Kdam ferry crossing, killing three, wounding two and destroying a car and some materiel.

In summary, our guerrillas in and around Phnom Penh put out of action 15 Vietnamese aggressors.

Long live our valiant guerrillas and people in and around Phnom Penh!

BRIEFS

SRV NATIONAL DAY EXHIBIT -- Phnom Penh, 2 Sep (SPK) -- An exhibition placed under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Information and Culture in honor of Vietnam's National Day was opened in Phnom Penh on Wednesday by Minister of Information and Culture Chheng Phon. Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Chey Sophea; Vice Chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association and of the Kampuchean Women's Union Chhuk Chhmi; KUFNCD Deputy Secretary General and Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association Secretary General Vandy Kaon: KUFNCD Deputy Secretary Min Khin; and representatives of various ministries attended the opening ceremony. SRV Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 3 Sep 82 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 35 tons of rice donated by the UNHCR to 700 families in Svay Teap, Chantrea, Svay Rieng and Rumduol districts in Svay Rieng Province. At the same time, 115 tons of rice were distributed to the people in Prey Kabbas, Kaoh Anmdet, Treang, Bati and Tram Kak Districts in Takeo Province. Each family received 50 kg of rice. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 11 Sep 82 BK]

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE ANNOUNCES MILITARY CHANGES

BK111056 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[19 September announcement by the Thai Prime Minister's Office on the appointment of military officers -- read by announcer]

[Text] His majesty the king has graciously appointed the following military officers to the royal service:

Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry:

1. Lt Gen Udom Tithasiri, attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a lieutenant general, to be attached to the office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry;
2. Maj Gen Phong Siripho, 3d Army Region deputy commander, to be attached to the Office of Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a lieutenant general;
3. Maj Gen Somphan Ruangwaithaya, commander of the Armed Forces Research and Development Center, to become director of the Armed Forces Industrial Department;
4. Maj Gen Rawi Mukdaprakon, deputy director general of the Secretariat Department, to become director general of the Secretariat Department;
5. Rear Adm Bujphop Bunyaphisan, deputy technical director general of the Armed Forces Industrial Department, to be attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry;
6. Maj Gen Prachuap Bunyakuakun, assistant director general of the Secretariat Department, to become deputy director general of the Secretariat Department;
7. Maj Gen Det Songkhrophan, attached to the office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a major general, to be attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry;
8. Maj Gen Prachong Saengbuakaeo, attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a major general, to be attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry;
9. Col Somsak Phaonak, to become assistant director general of the Secretariat Department;
10. Col Chatri Ruthirawat, to be attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry;
11. Col Sanit Chanthakhot to be attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a major general;
12. Col Prawat Komonman, to be attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a major general;
13. Group Capt Sawai Wiphatanawin, to be attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a major general;
14. Group Capt Phaithun Phetthet, to be deputy technical director general of the Armed Forces Industrial Department;
15. Col Kawi Ketkan, to become deputy director general (technical) of the Defense Energy Department;
16. Col Chao Khongphunsin, to become aide to the defense minister and attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry.

Supreme Command Headquarters:

17. Gen Prasoet Mokkhasamit, chief of staff officers to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
18. Gen Lak Salikhup, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
19. Lt Gen Phinyo Watcharathet, chief of the Military Intelligence Department, to become chief of staff officers to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
20. Lt Gen Chaloei Sanguansak, assistant army chief of staff for intelligence, to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a general;

21. Lt Gen Krit Chicharoen, director of the Information Operations Center, to become director of the Directorate of Education and Research;

22. Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

23. Lt Gen Wibun Raosathian, deputy chief of staff of the Central Directing Division of the Office of the Supreme Commander, to become director of the Supreme Command Information Office;

24. Lt Gen Banchoet Khongkhachan, adjutant general of the Adjutant General's Department, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

25. Vice Adm Praphat Chanthakhet, director of the Directorate of Education and Research, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

26. Lt Gen Panya Khotchasangsi, director of the Directorate of Joint Communications, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

27. Lt Gen Amnat Naksawat, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

28. Lt Gen Somdet Phunket, assistant chief of staff officers to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

29. Maj Gen Suraphong Sisanan, deputy director for administration of the Armed Forces Intelligence Operations Center, to become director of the Armed Forces Intelligence Operations Center;

30. Maj Gen Thanom Waithanomsat, assistant chief of staff of the Central Directing Division of the Supreme Commander's Office, to become deputy chief of staff of the Supreme Commander's Office;

31. Rear Adm Prasit Chanwinit, deputy commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College, to become commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College;

32. Maj Gen Prayut Kosonyutthasan, secretary of the Supreme Command Headquarters, to become assistant chief of staff officers to the Supreme Commander's Office;

33. Maj Gen Channarong Wibunnarong, deputy director of the Armed Forces Intelligence Operations Center, to become director of the Armed Forces Intelligence Operations Center;

34. Maj Gen Bandit Amattayakun, deputy commander of the Military Intelligence Department, to become commander of the Military Intelligence Department;

35. Maj Gen Phaibun Siriyakon, deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, assuming the pay scale of a lieutenant general;

36. Air Vice Marshal Wichit Sirikun, deputy director of the Joint Communications Directorate, to become director of the Joint Communications Directorate;

37. Maj Gen San Phisutthisak, deputy commander for administration of the Security Center, to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office;

38. Maj Gen Seri Herabat, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to become adjutant general of the Adjutant General's Department;

39. Maj Gen Phayon Phumhiran, deputy director of the Royal Thai Survey Department, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

40. Maj Gen Sowat Phaengsapha, director of the Joint Operations Directorate, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

41. Maj Gen Sanan Khayanrangapphan, commander of the Joint Education Research Center, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

42. Maj Gen Samphao Sikhacha, deputy director of the Joint Operations Directorate, to become director of the Institute of Psychology for National Security of the Joint Operations Directorate;

43. Maj Gen Nisai Baingoen, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

44. Maj Gen Wasan Phanit, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

45. Maj Gen Prasit Sitthikun, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to become deputy director of the Joint Operations Directorate;

46. Rear Adm Wiru Kongchan, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

47. Maj Gen Phat Akkhanibut, chief of staff officers of the Supreme Commander's Office, to become deputy director of the Joint Operations Directorate;

48. Air Vice Marshal Bunloet Suwannarat, deputy comptroller general, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

49. Maj Gen Wichian Thanyasiri, medical officer of the Supreme Commander's Office, to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;

50. Maj Gen Komon Kesonsukhon, education director of the joint forces school of the Education Research Department, to become commander of the joint forces school of the Education Research Department;

51. Capt Wichai Mana, to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a rear admiral;

52. Col Pricha Suwannachata, to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;

53. Col Sanit Phadungkit, to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;

54. Col Rat Phumphaisan, to be attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;

55. Capt Wiwat Sattayanon, to become deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office;

56. Col Phirayut Phiriyayothin, to become commander of the Military Research and Development Center of the Education and Research Directorate;

57. Col Banchop Phongsophon, to become deputy director for administration of the Intelligence Operations Center;

58. Group Capt Chuchok na Nakhon, to become deputy commander of the Armed Forces Staff College;

59. Col Choetchai Laola, to become deputy director for academic affairs of the National Defense College;

60. Col Tem Suwannatemi, to become attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;

61. Col Chat Chaiyawut, to become director for education of the joint forces school;

62. Col Angkun Kanchanahoti, to become deputy comptroller general;

63. Col Wisit Kiwanon, to become deputy adjutant general;

64. Col Sombun Sitthichok, to become deputy director for operations of the Intelligence Operations Center;

65. Col Kanchana Chantharangkun, to become secretary of the Supreme Command Headquarters;

66. Col Somkhuan Suwan, to become chief of staff officers of the Supreme Commander's Office;

67. Col Chawan Kanchanakun, to become director of the Office of Civil Engineering;

68. Col Thamniap Thapmani, to become assistant chief of staff of the Central Directing Division;

69. Col Akkhani Milinthanut, to become medical officer of the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;

70. Col Thian Chonmaitri, to become deputy director of the Joint Communications Directorate;

71. Col Wichian Chanphensi, to become deputy technical director of the Royal Thai Survey Department;

72. Col Yao Senarak, to be a specialist in the Royal Thai Survey Department;

Army:

73. Gen Athit Kamlangek, assistant army commander, to become army commander;

74. Lt Gen Sup Aksaranukhro, deputy army chief of staff, to be deputy army commander;

75. Lt Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, director of the Territorial Defense Department, to become assistant army commander;

76. Lt Gen Prathom Soemsin, deputy army chief of staff, to be assistant army commander;

77. Lt Gen Charuk Charusila, special operations officer of Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

78. Lt Gen Prayun Bunnak, assistant army chief of staff for operations, to be deputy army chief of staff;

79. Lt Gen Banchop Bunnak, chief of the Army Comptroller, to be deputy army chief of staff;

80. Lt Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok, adviser to the army, to be attached to the Army Headquarters;

81. Lt Gen Wichit Chittasawi, assistant army chief of staff for logistics, to be attached to the Army Headquarters;

82. Maj Gen Sa-at Prasoetsom, deputy chief of the Medical Department, to be chief of the Medical Department;

83. Maj Gen Phingkan Sucharitkun, chief of Transportation Department, to be adviser to the army;

84. Maj Gen Phat Urailoet, deputy commander of 1st Army Region, to be commander of the 1st Army Region;

85. Maj Gen Chanai Karunyawanit, quartermaster general, to be assistant army chief of staff for logistics;

86. Maj Gen Seni Chamnianwai, attached to Army Headquarters, to be special operations officer of Army Headquarters, assuming the pay scale of a lieutenant general;

87. Maj Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, attached to Army Headquarters, to be assistant army chief of staff for intelligence;

88. Maj Gen Charu Chatikanon, deputy chief of the Territorial Defense Department, to become chief of the Territorial Defense Department;

89. Maj Gen Suraphon Bannakitsophon, deputy commander of the Army Region, to become chief of the Army Comptroller;

90. Maj Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, director of joint operations, to be assistant army chief of staff for operations;

91. Maj Gen Dam Prayunson, deputy commander of the 2d Army Region, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

92. Maj Gen Charun Khaothiamsang, deputy commander of the 1st Army Region, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

93. Maj Gen Rucha Chunlakrangkha, commander of the 4th Army Circle, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

94. Maj Gen Prasat Wimonsinlapin, commander of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

95. Maj Gen Narunat Bunyarattaphan, director of Office of the Auditor General, to be deputy chief of the Territorial Defense Department;

96. Maj Gen Chanya Prachitromran, chief of staff of the Army Field Forces Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

97. Maj Gen Prawatwong Hutaswei, attached to Army Headquarters, to be commander of Lop Buri Military District;

98. Maj Gen Kamhaeng Chanthawirat, director of army intelligence, to be deputy chief of the Territorial Defense Department;

99. Maj Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, deputy chief of the Territorial Defense Department, to be commander of the Artillery Center;

100. Maj Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin, commander of the 4th Army Division, to be deputy commander of the 3d Army Region;

101. Maj Gen Amphon Sombunying, commander of the Artillery Center, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

102. Maj Gen Sangat Chanwathitanon, chief of staff of the 3d Army Region, to be chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department;

103. Maj Gen Sathon Waikhakun, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

104. Maj Gen Aran Bunchanaphong, commander of Udon Military District, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

105. Maj Gen Uthai Kokilanon, commander of 1st Logistic Brigade, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army Region;

106. Maj Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, chief of staff of the 4th Army Region, to be deputy commander of the 4th Army Region;

107. Maj Gen Sombun Chiwaprasoet, commander of the 2d Logistics Brigade, to be deputy commander of the 2d Army Region;

108. Maj Gen Kasem Sumanan, commander of the 1st Military Circle, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army Region;

109. Maj Gen Phisit Hemabut, commander of the 6th Army Division, to be deputy commander of the 2d Army Region;

110. Maj Gen Saritwong Wongthuaithong, assistant chief of the Medical Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters;

111. Maj Gen Amphon Sisaeng, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
112. Maj Gen Prachan Phimphayon, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
113. Maj Gen Pramot Suwannadun, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
114. Maj Gen Amnuai Siriwat, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
115. Maj Gen M.L. Chua Sahawut, special operations officer, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
116. Maj Gen Pradit Ninlason, special operations officer, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
117. Maj Gen Charat Senawong, special operations officer, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
118. Maj Gen Phiraphon Phichitphairin, commander of Chiang Mai Military District, to be commander of the Army College;
119. Maj Gen Khanung Simarut, commander of Lop Buri Military District, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
120. Maj Gen Atsura Rumakhom, special operations officer, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
121. Maj Gen Wirayut Phongmi, special operations officer, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
122. Maj Gen Mana Waramit, commander of the Army College, to become chief of transportation;
123. Maj Gen Chai Chamachot, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
124. Maj Gen Aram Ruangsi, chief of staff officer of the Army Commander's Office, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
125. Maj Gen Sathit Phongsawai, chief of staff officer of the Army Commander's Office, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
126. Maj Gen Pralong Phonchan, chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
127. Maj Gen Laphon Siripanaka, chief of staff officer of the Army Commander's Office, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
128. Maj Gen Atsawin Thephakham, attached to Army Headquarters, to become deputy chief of the Medical Department;
129. Maj Gen Phisan Thepsittha, director of the Education Division of King Mongkut Medical College, to become assistant chief of the Medical Department;
130. Maj Gen Bamphen Burakhom, attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the pay scale of a major general, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
131. Maj Gen Thamrongrat Kaeokan, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters;
132. Col Sumon Sathitsathian, to be an army specialist;
133. Col Thawon Khlaisut, to become special operations officer at Army Headquarters;
134. Col Surat Inthasiri, to become commander of the 1st Logistics Brigade;
135. Col Prayot Thawonsiri, to become special operations officer at Army Headquarters;
136. Col Udon Rattankan, to become special operations officer at Army Headquarters;
137. Col Banlu Unsisong, to be an army specialist;
138. Col Wichian Sangkhaphraiwan, to become chief of staff of the Army Education Directorate;
139. Col Prasoet Kanchanaroek, to become special operations officer at Army Headquarters;
140. Col Samran Sirironnarong, to be an army specialist;
141. Col Methi Sutthasit, to become chief of staff officer of the Army Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;
142. Col sathian Sukrason, to become director of the Personnel Directorate;
143. Col Seri Kanchanayothin, to become chief of staff officer of the Army Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;
144. Col Phisit Santabut, to become commander of Udon Military District;
145. Col Chalao Chaemsophon, to become commander of the 4th Military Circle;
146. Col Mahithon Bunyanurak, to be an army specialist;
147. Col Sanit Sisiri, to be an army specialist;
148. Col Chalat Niyomthai, to become chief of staff of the 4th Army Region;
149. Col Prasoet Sakuncharoen, to become director of the Education Division of King Mongkut Medical College;

150. Col Aphithep Intharaphithak, to become commander of Chiang Mai Military District;
151. Col Wichai Phoemsap, to become chief of the Army Accounting Control Office;
152. Col Wisan Iam-aran, to be an army specialist;
153. Col Wisit Atkhumwong, to become chief of staff of the 3d Army Region;
154. Col Ngamphon Nutsathit, to become chief of Army Intelligence;
155. Col Arun Pariwattham, to become commander of the 2d Logistics Brigade;
156. Col Watthachai Wutthisiri, to become commander of the Anti-Aircraft Division;
157. Col Sombat Khamatsathian, to become chief of staff officer of the Army Commander's Office, assuming the pay scale of a major general;
158. Col Siri Thiwaphan, to become commander of the 4th Army Division;
159. Col Kasem Thammakun, to become special operations officer at Army Headquarters;
160. Col Prasoet Phengsukan, to be an army specialist;
161. Col Santi Suwannakhon, to become commander of the 1st Military Circle;
162. Col Suchinda Khraprayun, to become director of the army operations directorate;
163. Col Wimon Wongwanit, to become commander of the 1st Special Combat Division;
164. Col Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, to become commander of the 6th Army Division;

Navy:

165. Vice Adm Thawatchai Triphet, assistant navy chief of staff for personnel, to become chief of the Hydrographic Department;
166. Rear Adm Suthep Wasantasing, attached to Navy Headquarters, to become adviser to the Navy;
167. Rear Adm Chua Ketsasathian, attached to Navy Headquarters, to become chief of the Naval Education Department;
168. Rear Adm Chinda Chai-udom, director of personnel, to become assistant navy chief of staff for personnel;
169. Rear Adm Athit Sisukri, chief of the Naval Finance Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
170. Rear Adm Witsanu Prapsakun, chief of the Fleet Training Command, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
171. Rear Adm Siri Suwannawat, civil engineering chief of the Naval Dockyard Department, to become chief of the Technical Developments Division of the Naval Dockyard Department;
172. Rear Adm Watthanaphon Seniwong na Ayutthaya, attached to Navy Headquarters, to become chief of the Fleet Training Command;
173. Rear Adm Chatchai Thaikla, deputy chief of staff of Royal Fleet Command, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
174. Rear Adm Thalang Chanthanaprayun, deputy commandant of the Naval Officers College, to become director of personnel;
175. Rear Adm Phutchong Iamsamut, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
176. Rear Adm Chalo Siribun, chief of the Technical Planning Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
177. Rear Adm Sitthiphon Sitthisiri, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
178. Rear Adm Sawaeng Duangchan, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
179. Rear Adm Wichit Wannawichai, chief of staff officer of Navy Headquarters, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
180. Rear Adm Narong Namasonthi, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
181. Rear Adm Song Krongthong, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
182. Rear Adm Amphon Singhanarong, chief of staff officer of Navy Headquarters, to become deputy commandant of the Naval Officers College;
183. Rear Adm Prathuang Chantharapha, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters;
184. Capt Wit Chitanawit, to be a navy specialist;
185. Capt Sanong Wichitnan, to be a navy specialist;
186. Capt Supho Imwicha, to become chief of staff officer of Navy Headquarters;
187. Capt Siwit Isarangkun na Ayutthaya, to become senior technician of the Naval Dockyard Department;
188. Capt Sommai Sukhaphan, to become chief of staff officer of Navy Headquarters;
189. Capt Wichan Suasan to become director of the Machinery Factory Division of the Naval Dockyard Department;
190. Capt Seni Wattasing, to be a navy specialist;
191. Capt Somphon Watthanaphat, to become deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet Command;

192. Capt Sawet Bunyasap, to be a navy specialist;
193. Capt Prayot Chunnapiya, to be a navy specialist;
194. Capt Sathian Rangkhasiri, to be a navy specialist;
195. Capt Prathuang Khongritthisuksakon, to become chief of the Public Works Department;
196. Capt Pricha Sukkhatham, to be a navy specialist;
197. Capt Sitthiphon Phongsuwan, to become chief of the Naval Finance Department;
198. Capt Suriya Chanthachoto, to become chief of the Planning Division of the Naval Dockyard Department.

Air Force:

199. Air Marshal Somphon Burutrattanaphan, deputy air force chief of staff, to become assistant air force commander;
200. Air Marshal Prapha Wetchapan, director of the Air Operations Control Department, to become deputy air force chief of staff;
201. Air Marshal Kiat Fuangwutthiran, commandant of the Air Force Command and General Staff College, to become assistant air force chief of staff for operations;
202. Air Marshal Wathit Lohasut, assistant air force chief of staff for logistics, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
203. Air Marshal Nawi Maharakkhaka, assistant air force chief of staff for logistics, to be director of the Air Operations Control Department;
204. Air Marshal Wanchai Philaiphong, adviser to the air force, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
205. Air Marshal Chaiyut Khotchathin, assistant air force chief of staff for personnel, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
206. Air Vice Marshal Chalo Suraphiphit, attached to Air Force Headquarters, to be adviser to the air force;
207. Air Vice Marshal Chamlong Punnakiti, director of personnel, to become assistant air force chief of staff for personnel;
208. Air Vice Marshal Chamnan Phattharayothin, director of logistics, to be assistant air force chief of staff for logistics;
209. Air Vice Marshal Phayong Siribut, chief of the Ordnance Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
210. Air Vice Marshal Prayut Phoemsap, chief of the Quartermaster Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
211. Air Vice Marshal Suraphon Sophaphong, director of operations, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
212. Air Vice Marshal Pruangwit Hongsanan, director of intelligence, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
213. Air Vice Marshal Athon Rotchanawiphak, chief of the Civil Engineering Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
214. Air Vice Marshal Sompho Panyasuk, director of the Education Division of the Air Force Academy and professor at the Air Force Academy, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters and be a professor at the Air Force Academy;
215. Air Vice Marshal Suchin Charuchinda, director of Chantharubeksa Hospital, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
216. Air Vice Marshal Wichit Worahiran, director of welfare, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
217. Air Vice Marshal Watthana Mungkandi, chief of the Finance Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
218. Air Vice Marshal Saha Chunkarat, director of the Institute of Aviation Medicine, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
219. Air Vice Marshal Chirot Buranabut, commandant of the Air Force Academy, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
220. Air Vice Marshal Suchit Ronnaritwichai, adjutant general, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
221. Air Vice Marshal Darun Pusapawan, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
222. Air Vice Marshal Sanit Yaembunchu, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
223. Air Vice Marshal Somphong Chomwilai, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
224. Air Vice Marshal Sura Khiamnoi, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;

225. Air Vice Marshal Adung Thammatharanon, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
226. Air Vice Marshal Chayet Isarangkun na Ayutthaya, air force specialist, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters;
227. Air Vice Marshal Kitti Yetsutchai, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters;
228. Group Capt Phutchong Yotkrai, to be adjutant general;
229. Group Capt Somnum Sikasamat, to become director of welfare;
230. Group Capt Thotsaphon Sisurakrai, to become chief of the Ordnance Department;
231. Group Capt Arun Phatthanasiri, to be director of education at the Air Force Academy;
232. Group Capt M.L. Chit Phisuban, to become chief of the Quartermaster Department;
233. Group Capt Sommai Manaruchi, to be an air force specialist;
234. Group Capt Aran Chaloemsaenyakon, to be chief of the Finance Department;
235. Group Capt Charoen Sirisawat, to be an air force specialist;
236. Group Capt Manat Thaima, to be an air force specialist;
237. Group Capt Chamnan Angsusing, to be an air force specialist;
238. Group Capt Thawi Thukit Wannakan, to be an air force specialist;
239. Group Capt Soetsak Atsawamani, to be an air force specialist;
240. Group Capt Suthep Sidama, to be an air force specialist;
241. Group Capt Suchira Chayangkhanon, to be director of Chantharubeksa Hospital;
242. Group Capt Manochao Palakawong na Ayutthaya, to be director of the Institute of Aviation Medicine;
243. Group Capt Nimon Bunyanurak, to be chief of the Civil Engineering Department;
244. Group Capt Woranat Aphichari, to be director of operations;
245. Group Capt Kaset Rotchananin, to be director of logistics;
246. Group Capt Kan Phimanthip, to be director of intelligence;
247. Group Capt Wira Kitchathon, to be commandant of the Air Force Academy;
248. Group Capt Phisit Sikatsin, to be director of personnel.

The announcement is effective as of 1 October 1982.
Announced on 9 September 1982.
Countersigned by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

BANGKOK POST Comment

BK121107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 82 p 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-Ek has made it to the top -- in the military, that is. And his position has been strengthened with officers loyal to him named deputy (Lt-Gen Sup Ak-Saranukro) and assistant commanders (Lt-Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan and Lt-Gen Pathom Soemsin).

Even the officer named to succeed him as commanding general of the First Army Division, Maj-Gen Phat Urailoet, is his man. The First Army, based in Bangkok and responsible for defence of the central plain and eastern Thailand, wields not only military but also political influence. The commanding generals of the Second (northeast), Third (north) and Fourth (south) Army Regions who retain their posts are either for him, having studied with him, or are not in any way against him.

Gen Athit can be expected to further strengthen his position when he appoints colonels and those of lower ranks who are in actual charge of armed units. However, he may have to be cautious not to make waves with powerful present commanders.

Another significant fact of the annual military lists is that no one was appointed to the vacancies created by the retirement of the deputy supreme commanders representing the army, the navy and the air force.

This means that Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon's plan for all the commanders-in-chief of the armed services to become automatically deputy supreme commanders is coming into effect. This will give General Saiyut some supervision over all the services. This is the first time that a supreme commander has had such power. The system works both ways, with the supreme commander and the commanders-in-chief maintaining a power balance with each other, which can provide stability for the government as well as unity among the armed forces.

An important transfer is that of Maj-Gen Prawatwong Hutasewi from being simply attached to the Army Command Headquarters to the powerful position of commander of the Lop Buri Military District. He replaces Maj-Gen Khanung Simarut. It was at Lop Buri that rockets were unsuccessfully fired at a motorcade conveying Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during a visit to Lop Buri as defence minister.

Shifted to inactive poasts were Maj-Gen Prasat Wimonsilapin, commander of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division, and Maj-Gen Amphon Sombunying, commander of the Artillery Division.

It is also noted that deputy commanding generals in the various regions have been replaced, with the incumbants being given inactive posts or posts without command over armed units. Some officers believed to be close to former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan have been removed from top intelligence posts.

Gen Athit's appointment may not make everyone in the military happy because of his past rise to the highest and most potent post, and because he advanced over a more senior officer. However, he showed himself capable of command when he successfully suppressed the April coup last year. His advice and assistance have been sought by labourers, students and other public bodies. He has visited military units around the country.

In the most recent exclusive interview, Gen Athit told the BANGKOK POST: "I am not interested in politics. I support General Prem to be prime minister for another five years. I visit military personnel on the orders of my superiors. I have no dispute whatever with the supreme commander. I meet only those groups which come to visit me. I only see their majesties the king and queen when I am summoned to an audience."

A man definitely dedicated to nation, religion and monarchy in a democratic society, Gen Athit can be a stabilising influence for the next three years -- if he can neutralise elements in the military opposing him or win them over to his side, if he can turn "enemies" into friends, and if he continues to gain public confidence.

Although generally considered controversial, Gen Athit, popularly known as "General Sunday," has been able to confuse his critics. As it looks at present, he can make it.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK140520 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Supreme Command Revamping Must Give It Punch"]

[Text] There are many wisecracks that have been made and can be made about the Supreme Command in Thailand. One of them is that it is the parking place for unwanted generals, admirals and air marshals. The other is that it is a gutless and toothless entity which is completely divorced from reality. We can go on ad infinitum, but these will suffice our purpose. Late Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, who was, militarily, much under the influence of the Americans, set up the Supreme Command, himself becoming the head, in some sort of an imitation of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, which is neither gutless nor toothless.

Having set this up, Sarit was not quite sure what to do with it, and in no time at all, possibly because of desuetude, then Supreme Commander Sarit, who did not need that position to exercise his dictatorial rights, made it a place where sinecures could be found for out-of-favour high-ranking military officers so that they could be consigned to limbo. Somehow, fantasy rather than factuality transformed the Supreme Commander, in the outer fringes of people's imagination, to an institution which would bring to bear the full wrath of the three armed services, coordinating them, if Thailand ever faced external aggression. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Gen Saiyut Koetphon, the present supreme commander, realizes this deficiency all too well and both he and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon are in accord with making the Supreme Command an effective force in the country, something like the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, on which it was originally patterned but actually lost its raison d'etre as time went by. But again there is some clouded thinking about making all three commanders-in-chief -- or the TRA, TRN and RTAF -- deputy supreme commanders so much so, together, they will be able to give the Supreme Command at least some ability to coordinate the armed forces at a time of crisis.

We strongly like the idea, but to us it is not quite sure that the process that has been set in motion is exactly right. Gen Saiyut, however, seems to have set some new idea hatching. If all goes well, the senior-most commander-in-chief -- army, navy or air force -- will be the supreme commander and the other two commanders-in-chief will be his deputies. We believe that this will rather confuse the issue, since one man will be wearing two hats.

Not that in Thailand we are not used to seeing military officers wearing quite a few hats, but we are talking about something that would potentially be the most powerful military unit of this country. Let us turn the question the other way around. Suppose the senior-most commander-in-chief is made to relinquish his command before he becomes the supreme commander; then a situation will exist when there will be a supreme commander who is over the three different arms of the military and thus will be in an effective position both to coordinate the three branches and also to work out an effective strategy with his deputies.

Going back a couple of decades or more, we think Sarit's idea was a good one, but the effectiveness of it stopped with its conception. Again Sarit's idea is a good idea, but we do not want it to be a half-baked one. Without referring to internal threats of subversion, insurrection and separatism, for the first time since the days of imperialism, Thailand can clearly feel a possibility of external threat. After a long, long time, we believe that the Supreme Command should come of age and should have the iron fist, without the velvet glove, for all to see and, if necessary, feel.

It might be argued, in our typical lackadaisical way, that the effectiveness of the Supreme Command should be improved step by step. We do not agree. Since change is in the wind, and the initiative has been spelled out, let us make the right changes, not from the point of mutual accomodation, but from the sole point of giving the Supreme Command the edge and power to carry out a duty, which we hopefully presume it will not be called upon to discharge.

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST FLOOD DAMAGE -- According to the director general of the Public Welfare Department, floods caused by heavy rainfall in the northeastern region during the second week of September resulted in the damage of 4,352 homes and 2.16 million rai of farmland. Floods also caused three deaths. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Sep 82 BK] According to the agriculture minister, recent floods in the northeast caused damage to 48,700 rai of farmland in irrigated areas. Of this, 5,500 rai -- about 12 percent of the total irrigated farmland -- suffered total damage. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Sep 82 BK]

COMMENTARY SCORES PROPOSAL FOR ASEAN EXERCISES

BK151606 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Dangerous Collusion"]

[Text] Recently, the ASEAN countries have been clamoring for joint multilateral military exercises. The aim of such exercises is to strengthen ASEAN's opposition to the communist powers in the region. This idea is dangerous and belongs to the United States and the international reactionaries. It has the intent of promoting the arms race, creating tension in Southeast Asia and the world and undermining the promising trend toward dialogue and detente. It is a premeditated move aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the joint U.S.-Chinese plan to transform ASEAN into a military alliance to create tension and instability in Southeast Asia and to use ASEAN as a frontline for confrontation with the Indochinese countries.

Public opinion notes that those expressing support for a joint military exercise among the ASEAN countries also hope to benefit from the formation of a market in the region for weapons produced by U.S, UK and Italian companies. It is funny to learn that the ones who encourage such joint exercises are those who have said repeatedly in public that ASEAN is nothing more than an economic grouping.

The clamor for such exercises shows that reactionary powers in the ASEAN countries are colluding closely with the United States and the Beijing reactionaries to revive the corpse of SEATO under a new disguise in order to undermine the trend for peace, independence and neutrality present in the countries in this region. They want to replace dialogue with confrontation and create confusion instead of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship in the region.

While the U.S. imperialists are speeding up the arms race, waging cold war and preparing for a hot war by staging large military exercises among the NATO and ANZUS countries and holding joint exercises with Japan, South Korea and Thailand, the call for joint exercises among the ASEAN countries serves the interests of the warmongers. The peace-loving people of the world and Southeast Asia cannot forgive it.

U.S.-Beijing collusion is the sole cause of trouble and lack of peace in Southeast Asia. The expansion of U.S. military strength in Southeast Asia and U.S. support for Beijing's multifaceted destruction efforts against the Indochinese countries and use of Maoist organizations to subvert ASEAN countries are posing danger to independence, sovereignty, security and peace in Southeast Asian countries. The primary and most urgent duty of the Southeast Asian people now is to struggle against the U.S.-China schemes in order to protect peace, stability and security in the region. This is a matter of survival for the ASEAN countries.

With their unswerving foreign policy of peace and friendship, the Vietnamese people as well as the other people of Indochina always wish to live in friendship with all Southeast Asian countries. They want to hold dialogues and contacts to better mutual understanding and to cooperate in building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship.

We had voluntarily taken the initiative by advancing sincere and constructive proposals to ease regional tension in the interests of all the regional countries' peoples and for the sake of world peace and security. This act of good will has been welcomed by the world public and many leaders in Southeast Asia. Those who plot to check and sabotage the trends of detente and dialogue by their adventurous policy of belligerence and confrontation are unaware of the situation. They will only meet with defeat. No one can check the advance of history.

RECEPTION, GREETINGS TO DPRK MARK NATIONAL DAY

Embassy Reception

OW081713 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 8 -- The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Democratic People's Republic of Korean Embassy in Vietnam, Yi Hong, and Mrs Yi Hong, gave a reception here this evening in honour of their country's 34th National Day.

Present on the occasion were Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Ha Van Lau, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and others. Other guests were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi.

The hosts and guests raised toasts to this glorious date in the history of Korea and to the people's achievements in national construction and defence. They wished for further consolidation and development of the friendship and occperation between the DPRK and Vietnam.

Leaders' Greetings

OW081742 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 8 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent messages to their Korean counterparts, warmly greeting the 34th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's foundation day. The messages are addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the D.P.R.K. Administration Council.

They wish the Korean people further achievements in socialist construction and in implementing the second seven-year plan, and reiterate the Vietnamese people's constant support for the D.P.R.K. Government's proposal for peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

The messages wish for further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Korean counterpart Ho Tam.

EVENTS, GREETINGS MARK BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

Mass Meeting, Exhibit

OW081103 Hanoi VNA in English 0844 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 7 -- A mass meeting has been held in the provincial capital of Thanh Hoa, south of Hanoi in honor of the 38th National Day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Present at the meeting were Ha Trong Hoa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the province's party committee; Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Markov; and others.

Speaking on the occasion, Ambassador Markov presented the brilliant and all-round achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people over the past 38 years. He said that Bulgaria had completed the period of socialist construction and now entered the stage of building the material and technical basis of a developed socialist society.

"From a backward agricultural country," he said, "Bulgaria had become a country with a modern industry, a highly mechanized agriculture, and a developed culture and science. Its gross national income is up ten-fold and its total industrial output by 63 times over 1939, the (?best) year before liberation. Its brilliant economic achievements have created favourable conditions for markedly improving the Bulgarian people's material and moral life."

The Bulgarian ambassador praised the friendship and militant solidarity between Bulgaria and Vietnam, and wished the Vietnamese people many new and still bigger successes in socialist construction, especially in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth C.P.V. Congress.

Another meeting has been held for Bulgaria's anniversary at the Phuc Thinh brick and tile factory on the northern outskirts of Hanoi, which has been built with Bulgarian assistance.

A photo exhibition, "Bulgaria's Achievements in Building a Developed Socialist Society" has been opened in Hanoi on this occasion.

Embassy Party

OW091750 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 9 -- The Bulgarian ambassador to Vietnam, Philip Markov, gave a party here today for his country's 38th National Day.

Present on this occasion were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice premier; Vu Dinh Lieu, vice premier and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-president of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, Presidium member of the Central Committee on the fatherland front; Ha Van Lau, deputy foreign minister; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee; Vu Xuan Chiem, deputy defence minister; and others. Other guests were members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

Philip Markov and Do Muoi toasted the achievements made by the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples in socialist construction and national defence. They wished for further development and consolidation of the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

Leaders' Greetings

OW081728 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 8 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended their warmest greetings to Bulgarian leaders on the 38th anniversary of Bulgaria's National Day.

In a joint message to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; party General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"Over the past 38 years, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the industrious and creative people of Bulgaria with the close alliance and all-sided cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have recorded great victories in building socialism, turning their country into one with modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology and ever increasing cultural and living standards.

With these great achievements and its foreign policy of peace and international cooperation, the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria has become an ever more important factor for peace and stability in the Balkan region and elsewhere in Europe, and has made active contributions to strengthening the socialist system, and to the world peoples' common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"The Vietnamese people are very proud and happy at the splendid achievements of the Bulgarian people, and sincerely wish them under the leadership of the B.C.P. headed by esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov still greater success in building a developed socialist society in their beautiful homeland.

"We note with joy that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples have constantly consolidated and flourished on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist proletarianism, and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries".

The message expresses profound gratitude for Bulgarian support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. It wishes continuous consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two countries.

On this occasion Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petar Mladenov.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES SEVERAL DIPLOMATS

Indonesian Envoy

OW141808 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to Vietnam, Pudjo Prasetyo, today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially conversed with him.

Departing Thai Envoy

OW151812 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 15 -- Khanit Sicharoen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Vietnam, today paid a farewell call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before going home for a new assignment. The Vietnamese Government leader had a cordial talk with him.

Departing British Envoy

OW151818 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 15 -- Derek Tonkin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, today paid a farewell call on chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before his departure for home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially conversed with him.

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEAKS AT MILITARY ACADEMY

BK160720 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Sharing the emulation spirit of the entire country and determined to carry out successfully the resolution of the fifth party congress, almost all academies, colleges

and officers' schools of the army recently held ceremonies to open the new academic year. Attending these functions were the minister, vice ministers and high-ranking cadres of the General Staff and general departments of the Ministry of National Defense.

At the advanced military academy, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense, said: The fourth and fifth national party congresses set forth and systematically concretized the political and military lines for nationwide application during the socialist revolution. Our army has the heavy duty and great honor to organize the successful implementation of party lines, and is also dutybound to contribute to developing and concretizing the party's military line. The advanced military academy must make its worthy contributions to the fulfillment of these tasks of the army.

In particular, the comrade minister urged all cadres, instructors and trainees to always uphold the spirit of creativity in carrying out research, giving lessons and studying the scientific military line and the military art of people's war for the defense of the fatherland; to creatively apply the experience gained during the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars as well as during the recent war against the Chinese expansionist army; and to inherit and develop the traditions and experience of our forefathers in fighting the enemy. Also, he said, it is necessary to creatively learn from the experience of the armies of fraternal countries, first of all the Soviet Army and Navy -- an army that is highly experienced in national defense war and is a standardized and modernized revolutionary army that symbolizes the military might of the countries belonging to the socialist community.

Analyzing the methods for studying and applying experience gained in the revolutionary struggle, the comrade minister stressed: It is necessary to firmly grasp the general rules of people's war in our country and recognize the special characteristics of the current war for the defense of the fatherland as compared with the former anti-French and anti-U.S. wars. In studying and applying the experience already gained, we must avoid empiricism, dogmatism and duplication as well as the tendency of stressing only the special characteristics of the current war for the defense of the fatherland or mechanically separating the experiences gained from each stage.

Upon entering the new academic year, all cadres, instructors and trainees at all the schools throughout the army declared their determination to constantly study Marxist-Leninist theory, firmly grasp the party's general line and economic line, and thoroughly understand and apply the basic points of the resolutions adopted at the fourth and fifth party congresses so as to ensure that party lines will serve as the guiding light for all military activities.

The academies and schools of the army also professed their resolve always to pay attention to trainees and to the objectives and requirements of the academic year as well as to the situation and tasks of the army with the aim of constantly enhancing academic and scholastic standards, contributing to increasing the fighting strength of the army and the might of the all-people national defense system, and readily defeating all the schemes and maneuvers of the Chinese reactionaries acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in order to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and fulfill its international obligations.

MALIK ON ASEAN EXERCISES, MIDDLE EAST ISSUE

BK151407 Jakarta OANA in English 1155 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Pool item"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sept 15 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Vice President Adam Malik has stated that the GBHN (outlines of state policy) to be decided by MPR (Consultative Assembly), the higher sovereign body in the country, will lay greater emphasis on economic matters since the next five years will mark a grave situation as a result of the world recession and international crises precipitating in various parts of the globe.

Adam Malik told this to newsmen following his talk Wednesday morning with President Suharto at Cendana residence on matters relating to the coming MPR/DPR [Parliament] session as well as the world economy.

Asked for his comment on the result of the Arab summit conference at Fes, Morocco, recently, Vice President Adam Malik regarded the agreement which laid emphasis on the Middle East problem, particularly Lebanon, as a step forward.

Adam Malik believed that the Arab summit at Fes marked the emergence of a sense of reality on the part of the Arab world. He said the Arab countries no longer lived in a dream world. They had already made an assessment of the proposal of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and this was "a good sign indeed."

Israel rejecting [as received] it was, according to the vice president, "a common thing, because you can't expect any proposal to be accepted by everybody."

"Still, what is important, assessment of the Reagan proposal was already a start of a tripartite discussion involving the Arab countries, Israel and the United States," he said.

Concerning an overall solution of the Middle East problem, Vice President Adam Malik emphasized that the United States should be more active in making its contribution. "The Reagan proposal clearly indicated that the United States desired the existence [words indistinct]. This being a start, what remains to be done is how to see to it that Israel would not feel derogated and the Arabs would not consider themselves to be under pressure," he commented.

Asked to comment on Lebanon President-Elect Al-Jumayyil's violent death by a bomb explosion, Vice President Adam Malik said: "Terror is a consistent phenomenon in Lebanon. Once terror started it would never end, but this brings no solution."

Queried about Singapore PM [Prime Minister] Lee Kuan Yew's view on joint multilateral military exercises among ASEAN Nations (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and Indonesia), Adam Malik replied: "The desire to conduct joint military exercises is good but creates problems. Why should we do something that gives rise to problems?" He said.

The vice president pointed out that bilateral exercises had already been done, between Singapore and Indonesia, between Malaysia and Indonesia, between Thailand and Indonesia and between Philippines and Indonesia. "Thailand has already rejected multilateral exercises. So let's be careful.

"The principle of mutual understanding among ASEAN is enough. Multilateral military maneuvres would only raise questions and open up front," he stated.

As of the post of U.S. ambassador for Indonesia being still open, Adam Malik said the vacancy would hopefully be fulfilled before President Suharto starts his travel abroad next month.

MATERIALS ON PNG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Jakarta Press Conference

BK101504 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Papua New Guinea's [PNG] Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu has said that his country had always had good relations with Indonesia, although not without problems. He said that the two bordering countries were challenged by the task of identifying their common interests and purposes.

Speaking at a press conference in Jakarta this afternoon, PNG Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu said an agreement had been reached with Indonesia on border matters, namely, on ways of approaching border problems. Both the Indonesian and PNG Governments noted the importance of continuing development along their common border.

Speaking to Indonesian and foreign reporters in Jakarta this afternoon, Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu also reaffirmed the opinion of the PNG Government that Irian Jaya and East Timor were an inseparable part of the Indonesian republic. [passage indistinct]

Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu [words indistinct] trade and technical cooperation between PNG and Indonesia.

Comment on FPM Rebels

BK101413 Hong Kong AFP in English 1300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sept. 10 (AFP) -- Indonesia will not be allowed to carry out hot pursuit of the Free Papua Movement (FPM) rebels into Papua New Guinea (PNG), PNG Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu said today. FPM, outlawed by the Indonesian Government, wants to secede from Jakarta and set up an independent state of West Papua. Many FPM leaders reportedly have fled to PNG. "We do not recognise FPM, but we shall not allow hot pursuit of FPM men by foreign troops on our territory," Mr. Namaliu told a press conference.

PNG and Indonesia have agreed to act against those crossing the border illegally. The foreign minister said: "Those making illegal crossings will be arrested."

Indonesian troops have allegedly crossed the border in hot pursuit of the FPM rebels who often would cross over to PNG. "The border problem constitutes a source of challenge," Mr. Namaliu said.

Mr. Namaliu will be the first foreign government minister to visit East Timor, incorporated into Indonesia six years ago.

Trade links between the two countries are weak because both countries produce nearly similar goods such as rubber, copra, coffee and others, the foreign minister added.

Bali Press Conference

BK131439 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Papua New Guinea (PNG) -- Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu has said that his country will again support Indonesia at the UN General Assembly in New York on the integration of East Timor with Indonesia. The PNG foreign minister made the statement during a press conference in Denpasar, Bali, this afternoon following a 2-day visit to East Timor.

Foreign Minister Namaliu also related the impressions of his firsthand observation of the development in East Timor Province. Radio Republik Indonesia reporter Hendro Martono reports the following from Denpasar, Bali:

[Begin recording] PNG Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu, who was accompanied by the secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Department, Sudharmono, made a firsthand observation of the development in East Timor Province for 2 days, Saturday and Sunday. The guest from PNG visited a resettlement center for East Timorese in Maliana District. He also visited a number of irrigation systems which have increased paddy production from 6 tons to 18 tons per hectare. Speaking to reporters in Denpasar, Bali, PNG Foreign Minister Namaliu also said that he was very much impressed by the development undertaken by the Indonesian Government together with the East Timorese. [passage indistinct]

PNG Foreign Minister Namaliu also stressed the need for Indonesian and PNG people to strengthen their relations so as to foster mutual understanding and cooperation between the two neighboring nations. [end recording]

During his 2-day visit to East Timor, PNG Foreign Minister Namaliu paid a courtesy call on East Timor Governor Maria Gonsalves and was entertained by an East Timorese cultural night in Dili, the capital of East Timor Province.

Tomorrow, the PNG guest will leave Denpasar for Jayapura via Ujungpandang, returning home on Wednesday following a 2-day visit to Jayapura.

Arrival in Irian Jaya

BK150841 Jakarta OANA in English 0811 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 15 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Papua New Guinea (PNG) Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu and party Tuesday arrived in Jayapura, capital of Irian Jaya Province, for a two-day visit on his way home. The foreign minister has been in Indonesia since August 8 for an official vsit, and has toured, besides Jakarta, also East Timor, and Bali, before flying on to Irian Jaya. Accompanying Rabbie Namaliu were PNG Ambassador to Indonesia James Benson Gegayo; PNG Foreign Ministry Secretary Paulias Matane; PNG parliamentarian Legu Vagi; and Assistant Secretary for Asia Sebulon Kulu. Indonesian officials accompanying the party included Director of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry J.B.S. Kadrusman.

The group was welcomed at the Sentani airport of Jayapura by provincial Executive Secretary Imade Martha and other key officials. (The province is still without a definitive governor after the recent death of Busyiri Suryowinoto.)

An administration spokesman told ANTARA the foreign minister, while in Jayapura, will be hosted at dinner in government house, featuring also an exchange of souvenirs. Thursday morning Rabbie Namaliu and party will visit the state university "Cenderawasih" and tour a number of villages in the environs of Jayapura. The foreign minister and party will later the same day fly back to Port Moresby by an Air Nugini airliner.

Namaliu's Departure

BK151609 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Papua New Guinea [PNG] Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu, in the course of his visit of Irian Jaya today, observed the construction of a main highway linking (Abepantai) and (Obujung) by the Public Works Department at a cost of more than 7 billion rupiah. In this visit, the PNG foreign minister was deeply impressed by the type of local administration which he termed as having a positive benefit for the welfare of the Indonesian people in Irian Jaya. Foreign Minister Namaliu said that since Papua New Guinea is still a developing country, his government was determined to send more students to Indonesia for various training. The PNG foreign minister left the Sentani airport to return home by Air Nugini.

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LEADERS CONDEMN 'MASSACRES' AT PALESTINIAN CAMPS

Suzuki Comments

OW200208 Tokyo KYODO in English 0147 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 20 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday he was angered by the massacres at two Palestine refugee camps in west Beirut late last week. Suzuki told newsmen such cruel acts could not be tolerated. The killings took place while west Beirut was under Israeli occupation, Suzuki said. An early withdrawal of Israeli troops is necessary, the prime minister said. Suzuki made the remarks before going into the second round of talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is on a six-day official visit which began Friday.

Sakurauchi Statement

OW201101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 20 (KYODO) -- Japan Monday expressed its anger at the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut under control by Israeli forces. Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said in a statement that it is "an extraordinarily outrageous act of violence that a great number of innocent Palestinian refugees were massacred in area under control by Israeli troops." "The Government of Japan expresses its anger at these cruel acts," the statement said. It said that the Japanese Government strongly condemns the Israeli thrust into west Beirut, for it runs counter to the cease-fire agreement, as well as the agreement reached among the parties concerned on the withdrawal of the Palestinian armed forces from west Beirut. The statement called for immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces to positions held before September 15 in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 520. It also expressed Japan's desire that the life and security of the Palestinian inhabitants be assured by the immediate reinforcement of U.N. observers.

In the meantime, Fathi Abdul Hamid, chief representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Tokyo, met with Yoshio Hatano, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East and African Affairs Bureau, according to ministry officials. The meeting was held at the request of Abdul Hamid to call on the newly appointed director general in charge of Middle East affairs. Hatano conveyed Sakurauchi's statement to Abdul Hamid.

The PLO representative told Hatano that his organization appreciated the standpoint of Japan which, he said, marked a step forward in understanding better the position of the Palestinians than Europeans.

SUZUKI MEETS WITH PRC PRESS DELEGATION 17 SEP

OW171123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 17 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told a visiting Chinese press delegation Friday that Japan and China must work to make their relationship an unshakable one. The prime minister made the remarks while meeting with a five-member delegation led by Tan Wenrui, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, official paper of the Chinese Communist Party, at his official residence in downtown Tokyo, Japanese officials said. Suzuki is to leave for an official visit to China on September 26.

"While there may on occasion be small disturbances between our two countries, these are only a temporary phenomenon when seen from the long history of friendly relations between Japan and China," Suzuki told the delegation. The prime minister also touched on economic relations, saying Japan would take a positive approach on new projects with China and would cooperate as much as possible in the country's economic development.

ABE RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT, CITES IMPRESSIONS

OW200801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 20 (KYODO) -- China is placing more emphasis on heavy and chemical industries than ever before to quadruple the nation's industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000, International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said Monday. To realize the ambitious target, the Beijing government is seeking Japan's continuing financial assistance despite the recent rift over interpretation of history and Chinese cancellations of plant and machinery orders from Japan, Abe said. Abe made the remarks in a news conference which also covered his talks earlier in the day with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his planned trip to Washington next month. He returned Sunday night from a 6-day visit to China.

"China is putting a considerable amount of weight to heavy and chemical industries," he said. "And the Chinese consider development of energy, transportation communications and rare metals essential" to quadruple industrial and agricultural production by 2000. Chinese leaders, including Premier Zhao Ziyang, whom Abe met, viewed the history textbook controversy positively, and he quoted Zhao as saying: "The issue will help strengthen bilateral relations in the long run." "I felt the need for a durable relationship between the two countries," the MITI minister said in summarizing his first Chinese trip, which also took him to the ancient capital of Xian. In Xian, the Abe delegation was briefed on a color TV tube plant partly assisted by a Japanese electric firm, Hitachi, Ltd., and heard complaints from Japanese engineers about differences of opinions stemming from their cultures and societies.

Abe said he relayed his observations on China and his forthcoming visit to Washington October 1-6 to Suzuki, who is also scheduled to pay an official visit to China starting September 26.

In the course of his talks with Chinese economic planners, officials said, Abe proposed the signing of a bilateral investment protection accord on which Tokyo and Beijing have been negotiating. The Chinese took note of the Abe request but were non-committal, the officials added. The MITI leader extended invitations to his Chinese counterparts, Chen Muhua, a state councillor in charge of trade, and Tang Ke, petroleum industry minister, to visit Japan. Tang replied he would visit Japan next year. Abe told the petroleum industry ministry the Japanese Government would do its utmost to extend economic aid for an oil development program in the Bohai Bay area which is projected to cost as much as dollar 600 million.

KATMANDU REPORTS NEPALESE MINISTER MEETS SUZUKI

BK171531 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supply Yadav Prashad Pant yesterday called on Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in Tokyo. At the meeting, Suzuki assured Pant that Japan would extend all possible cooperation to Nepal [words indistinct] rapid economic development. Besides some finanicial assistance, the Japanese prime minister assured that his country would continue to provide technical support to build up manpower required for Nepal's development. Pant is also (?reported) to have apprised Suzuki of the current shortfall in food grain production in Nepal and what is being done to deal with the problem on a short- and long-term basis. In response to Pant's request for assistance in the area, Prime Minister Suzuki said that Japan will favorably consider (?food aid) to Nepal.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S PRC VISIT

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

SK170918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the guest house on the morning of September 17.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Huang Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Qiao Shi, member and alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice-ministerof foreign affairs; Comrade Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liason Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Also present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ha[illegible] iendly talk with Comrade Deng Xiaoping in an amicable and cordial atmosphere.

Lunch Hosted by Deng Xiaoping

SK170908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, arranged a luncheon Friday in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the luncheon were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and suite members and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Huang Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

17 Sep Talks With Leaders

SK172225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (KCNA) -- Talks were held today in Beijing between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Attending the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and premier of the State Council; Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee: Comrade Huang Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister; Comrade Qiao Shi, member and alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Theater Performance 17 Sep

SK180919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China on the evening of September 17 arranged a music and dance performance of Chinese artists at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on visit to China.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to see the performance.

Also invited were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. DPRK Embassy officials and Korean specialists in China also saw the performance.

The audience included Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Zhu Muzhi, member of the CPC Central Committee and minister of culture; Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Qian Liren, deputy head of the International liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and leading cadres of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the People's Liberation Army as well as a great many working people in the city.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the box, conducted by Comrade Peng Zhen, the entire audience warmly welcomed him with stormy applause that shook the hall.

The performance began with grand choruses of "Song of General Kim Il-song," the Korean song "Song of Glory to the Leader", and "Our Banner Is Communism" to be followed by a colorful program, which included the dance "The Petrel," the Korean dance "At the Spring," the tenor solo "The Song of Yanan," the Korean song "Guerrilla March," the national instrumental music "Yaozu Dance Music" and the Korean song "The Girl on the Swing."

All the numbers of the program well represented the noble mental and moral traits and sentiments of the Chinese people who are fighting vigorously for socialist modernisation and the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China. Through the performance the Chinese artists well showed the deep respect and reverence of the fraternal Chinese people for the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and their warm friendly feelings for our people.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic plane. At the end of the performance, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Peng Zhen and other party and government leaders of China, mounted the stage amid the loud strains of the welcome music and stormy applause that rocked the hall, and presented a floral basket to the artists warmly congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Departure From Beijing

SK180913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Beijing by special train on the morning of September 18 on a local tour in the People's Republic of China.

He was accompanied by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

Leaving with him were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Also accompanying him were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was seen off at the railway station by DPRK Embassy officials in Beijing and their families.

19 Sep Talks With Deng

SK192225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 19 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on September 19 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Lunch Hosted by Kim Il-song

SK192230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on September 19 in honor of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Invited to the luncheon were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commssion and advisor to the Foreign Ministry: and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central

Committee of the WPK and vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the Central Committee of the WPK and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the PRC.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm and amicable atmosphere.

Arrival in Chengdu, PRC

SK192238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, by special train on September 19 on a local tour of China.

He was accompanied by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

Arriving with him were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members, and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Also accompanying him were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The city of Chengdu was overflowing with great excitement and joy and its streets were beautifully decorated in festive attire to greet the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The compound of the railway station was packed with thousands of working people, youths and students, and artists in Chengdu City who came out with flags and bouquets in their hands, overwhelmed with high honor and great joy at meeting the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the railway station to meet him were Comrade Tan Qilong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee; Comrade Lu Dadong, member of the CPC Central Committee, second secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee and governor of Sichuan Province; Comrade You Taizhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Chengdu Military District; Comrade Zhong Hanhua, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and political commissar of the Chengdu Military District; and other leading personnel concerned of Sichuan Province, Chengdu City and Chengdu Military District.

At 23:30 (Pyongyang time) the special train slowly pulled in the compound of Chengdu railway station. The welcoming crowds expressed deep respect for and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, raising cheers "Warm welcome to President Kim Il-song!" Gaily dressed students and artists warmly welcomed him, dancing and singing with bouquets of flowers, colored ribbons and ornaments in their hands.

Waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping and exchanged warm greetings with leading personnel of Sichuan Province, Chengdu City and Chengdu Military District. Children presented bouquets of flowers to him. He acknowledged the cheers of the crowds, slowly passing before them, and got in the car and headed for the guest house. Though it was night, more than 100,000 Chengdu citizens turned out to the streets and warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song along the road of tens of ri to the guest house.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK180359 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2242 GMT 17 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 18 September editorial: "Grand Demonstration of Invincible, Militant Friendship"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK, arrived in Beijing on 16 September to make an official state visit to the PRC at the invitation ofthe Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council of the PRC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China is in progress at a time when a new change is being made in the development of the revolution in the two countries of Korea and China and when one complicated situation after another is occurring in Asia and in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China is attracting great attention and interest from the peoples of Korea and China and the progressive peoples in Asia and the world.

The Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council of the PRC are treating the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with wholehearted and cordial welcome. The fraternal Chinese people are warmly welcoming the respected and beloved leader. The leaders of the Chinese party and government and the Chinese people are expressing a high respect for and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is a clear expression of the revolutionary support from the Chinese party and people toward our party and people.

That the leaders of the parties and governments of Korea and China exchange opinions and consolidate the unity by frequently coming and going, thus waging a common struggle, has been an excellent tradition established between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's return visit to China this time forcefully shows that the militant friendship and revolutioanry unity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China are being further consolidated and developed with each passing day. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China this time carries a great significance in the struggle for the socialist and communist cause of the peoples in Korea and China and in the struggle for defending the peace in Asia and the world and for consolidating the unity among the anti-imperialist and independent forces. Above all, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China serves as an epoch-making event that develops the invincible friendship and unity forged between Korea and China to a new, higher stage.

Korea and China are the closest neighbors whose rivers and mountains adjoin each other.

Because of their common circumstances and purposes, the korean and Chinese peoples have long waged the struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggressors together. In the course of this, they have shared joy and sadness by forging the militant comradeship and friendship in blood.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: Our two countries' peoples have always set store by the friendship forged in blood as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and by the sense of duty as the class brothers. Unwavering under any hardships, they have endlessly consolidated and developed the friendly relations.

The two peoples of Korea and China have not only shared the fate of life-and-death along the single road to revolution in the past, but today, also, marching forward shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle for independence and socialism. In reality, the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples is a militant friendship between the comrades-in-arms based on the revolutionary sense of duty, is a great friendship that achieved a shining victory in the common struggle against imperialism, and is an eternal friendship that nothing can break.

Because of this visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean and Chinese friendship will be brought into fuller bloom on a new track of history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China is in progress at a time when both the peoples of Korea and of China are making new great strides in revolution and construction. This is a very meaningful event for the peoples of the two countries.

Not long ago, the 12th Congress of the CPC was successfully held in China. The congress reviewed the achievements and experiences made by the CPC and the people in revolution and construction and clearly indicated the road for the Chinese people.

The congress put forward a general task of the new era to build China into a highly modernized and highly democratic socialist country by realizing the four modernizations while adhering to the 4-point principles, achieving self-reliance and waging an arduous struggle. And the congress put forth the line, plan and policies to realize the program. The congress also put forward the task for the struggle to reunify the entire country by restoring Taiwan and to defend the peace by uniting with the world's peoples. The congress organized a new Central Committee headed by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

All Chinese are warmly congratulating with delight the success of the congress and the whole of China is seething with exaltation. The 12th Congress of the CPC largely displayed the unity and cohesion between the party and the people and the might of the party and largely encouraged the popular masses who have turned out in the socialist, modernization construction. The congress marked a new milestone in strengthening and developing the CPC and in the history of the struggle of the Chinese people.

The Chinese people are great people and the CPC is a glorious revolutionary party that is leading the Chinese people to the single road to victory. Under the correct leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people achieved the victory in the people's revolution and pioneered the road to socialism. They have, in recent years, entered a new historic stage on which they realize the socialist modernization by surmounting obstacles laid on the road along which they have been marching forward. Once the policies set forth by the CPC are realized, the Chinese people will enjoy a richer and more civilized life and the might of the PRC will be further strengthened.

The Chinese people are vigorously waging the struggle to oppose the two-Chinas plot and to restore Taiwan -- their inseparable territory -- to the fatherland. Restoring Taiwan to the fatherland and reunifying China are the sacred, independent rights of the Chinese people. The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over everything that is going well in China and sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people a new brilliant success in the struggle to accomplish the task for the socialist, modernization construction put forth by the party's 12th congress.

Today, the Korean people are vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in the northern half of the republic and are struggling to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's program for the socialist and communist construction, which he elucidated in his report and his policy speech to our party's sixth congress. The fatherland's reunification is an ardent national desire of the Korean people and is the greatest national task facing our people.

The highest priority in resolving the fatherland's reunification problem is to force the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas policy. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their splittist policy are basic obstacles blocking our country's reunification.

To achieve our country's independent and peaceful reunification, the South Korean society should also be made independent and democratic. South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists; not a vestige of national sovereignty remains there. The South Korean puppet clique is a sordid nation-seller that mercilessly suppresses people and sells the country to the foreign forces.

The South Korean people are resolutely struggling against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the puppet clique's policy of depending on foreign forces and its fascist suppressive schemes while they struggle for making the society independent and democratic and for achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon the policy of colonial occupation over South Korea and the anachronistic policy of national division, should immediately withdraw their aggression forces from South Korea and give up their two-Koreas plot.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by our party is the most realistic and reasonable reunification program for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for constructing an independent reunified state.

The fraternal Chinese people always actively support and encourage our proposals and our just struggle for the fatherland's reunification.

Our people feel grateful for this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China, which is taking place at a time when the peoples of Korea and China are making strides in revolution and construction, shows that the friendly relationship between the two parties, countries and peoples is being further consolidated in the struggle for the common cause with each passing day. His visit not only encourages our people but also pleases the Chinese people.

The present international situation is not calm. Because of the imperialists' schemes, various types of disputes and contradictions are becoming acute, military clashes are taking place and the danger that a new world war might break out is growing in various places of the world.

The imperialists are intensifying their maneuverings to subordinate again the newly emerging nations, the Third World countries, by splitting them up and alienating them from each other.

It is important for all the world's progressive countries, including the socialist nations, nonaligned countries and the Third World nations and the peace-loving peoples to set up a wide-ranging reunification front by firmly uniting with each other and to defend the peace by jointly standing up to the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

As in the past, the Korean people will firmly continue to maintain its independence and to march forward hand in hand with all the world's progressive peoples and will positively struggle to oppose the imperialists' schemes of aggression and war and to defend peace in Asia and the world. The Korean and Chinese peoples share the line of battles and are taking united action in the struggle to realize the anti-imperialist and independent cause and to safeguard the world's peace.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's current visit to China will make it possible to bring the opinions of the two parties closer to an agreement and to further intensify the joint struggle. The current visit will serve as an important turning-point which further consolidates the great friendship and unity between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China and enhances the fraternal cooperative relations to a higher level.

PRC Coverage of Visit

For PRC coverage of the visit by DPRK President Kim Il-song, including the text of CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang's speech at a banquet on 17 September in Beijing, see the Northeast Asia section of the 15 September and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

DETAILS OF 17 SEP MAC SECURITY OFFICERS' MEETING

SK180951 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of the security officers of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held on 17 September at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side. At the meeting our side lodged a protest to the enemy side and called it to account, noting that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces were increasing tension in the Joint Security Area in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement and agreed points between the two sides.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side, the U.S. imperialist aggression army brought into the Joint Security Area 21 more armed personnel than the designated number and one machinegun to a building of the enemy side south of the MAC conference room on the morning of 13 September. Earlier, the enemy also brought a machinegun along with tens of armed personnel into the Joint Security Area on the mornings of 24 August and 3 September. Moreover, at around 1006, 31 August, and around 0930, 13 September, the security personnel of the enemy side at the post southeast of the MAC conference room obstructed the routine performance of duty of our side's personnel by making a provocative gesture at them on the opposite side. Also, at around 1705, 12 September, and around 1142, 14 September, the U.S. imperialist aggression army personnel committed a similar provocation at the location south of Military Demarcation Marker No 0099. Such provocations and violations committed by the enemy numbered 47 cases from 11 August to 16 September.

The security officer of our side lodged a strong protest to the enemy side and condemned such a deliberate obstruction of the routine performance of duty of our side's personnel by illegally bringing machineguns and numerous armed personnel into the joint security area and by making a provocative gesture at our side's personnel. He pointed out that these are deliberate and premeditated acts by the enemy side to increase tension in the Joint Security Area. But the security officer of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces foolishly attempted to cover up their crimes under an absurd pretext. Refuting the unreasonable pretext of the enemy side, the security officer of our side emphatically said that the enemy side should bear in mind that if it continues its rash provocations against us, failing to renounce its untenable stand and attitude, it should be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising from this.

In conclusion, our side's security officer strongly demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures to stop the provocations and violations that are aggravating tension in the Joint Security Area.

KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO BEIJING VIEWED, ASSESSED

Unification Minister Comments

SK190133 Seoul The KOREA HERALD in English 19 Sep 82 p 1

[By staff reporter Yi Sang-pil]

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik predicted yesterday the current trip by North Korean leader Kim Il-song to Beijing will produce "little substantive" outcome largely due to differences in policy lines between the two communists countries. Kim is now on a "wooing tour" to mainland China for the first time in seven years in a bid to earn military, economy and foreign diplomacy support.

In an exclusive interview with the KOREA HERALD, the unification minister commented that Kim is soliciting the support of the Chinese leadership to help him check Seoul's promotion of relations with Third World countries, particularly following President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to four African nations and Canada. He estimated that Pyongyang is seeking to reaffirm relationships with Beijing at a time when China has launched a new leadership at the end of a recent Communist Chinese party congress.

Kim must have several other issues to discuss with Beijing leaders, including the controversial power succession, withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from the Korean Peninsula and an increased supply of Chinese oil, he said. However, Son predicted, Beijing is not in a position to openly back the "power succession" since the newly appointed party platform of China explicitly forbids personality cult.

Despite the conflicting stands of the two communist countries, Beijing may have to condone the forming of a communist monarchy in North Korea for fear that Pyongyang may tilt toward Moscow. He also said that massive military aid by Beijing cannot be expected in light of China's relations with the United States as well as the Soviet Union and its intention to preserve the status quo on the Korean Peninsula.

Given Deng Xiaoping's pragmatic plan to modernize his country, Son went on to say, China would be unable to provide Pyongyang with significant economic assistance. "In this regard," the unification minister said, "there will not be any change in the relations between the two."

Touching on the tripartite relations among Beijing, Moscow and Pyongyang, Minister Son said that North Korea is walking on a tight-rope between the two communist giants. The unification minister did not preclude the possibility that Kim will visit Moscow for military and economic aid, in case he is unsatisfied with Beijing's response for aid.

When asked to comment on future inter-Korean relations, he voiced an optimistic view, saying unification will be achieved eventually because of the ardent desire by 60 million Korean people. He said that the North Korean communist regime can no longer ignore international opinion which strongly supports Seoul's unification formula.

Minister Son has recently visited several countries in Central and South America and Southeast Asia to inaugurate new overseas chapters of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy (ACPUP). On the result of his visit, he said he was moved by the anti-communist posture of the Korean residents there which, he said, is so strong that North Korean communists will not dare infiltrate.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK180025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Maneuvers"]

[Text] What is happening in North Korea or how its communist leadership behaves for internal and external consumption is something that has to be closely observed with great concern because of its obvious impact on peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the future settlement of inter-Korean issues, which in turn are vitally related to the regional situation.

Another factor demanding such keen concern is the very fact that North Korea is one of the most closed societies on earth -- even in the communist bloc -- and that its leadership, bent on adventurism and aggressiveness, is largely deemed unpredictable.

Against the backdrop, a scene is being staged in the form of Kim Il-song's visit to Beijing, the first in seven years, closely following the much-publicized Chinese Communist Party's 12th National Congress. Also notable and coincident with his trip is an analysis of the North Korean military capability and changes in its armed forces leadership, which was given by the commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command and the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command in Seoul.

Discussing Kim's journey first, it has to be admitted that pinpointing the tour's precise purposes -- let alone assessing its probably outcome -- is still premature. Nonetheless, it can be surmised that the trip is ultimately designed to sustain and restructure, if needed, the Pyongyang-Beijing relationship in view of hierarchical changes taking place or being formulated in both communist states -- and that in opposing directions.

Kim, who has ruled North Korea for the past 36 years and is now aged 70, is laded with the paramount issue of power succession, which he has maneuvered to solve by grooming his own son as heir apparent. In fact, the son, Chong-il, has already been installed in the second or third highest positions in several key apparatuses of the Pyongyang hierarchy. This attempt to create a hereditary dynasty is not only unprecedented in the communist world, but also in sharp contrast with Beijing's successive campaigns to wipe out traces of the personality cult of Mao Zedong, which resulted last week in an institutional change in the party leadership barring the emergence of a one-man rule.

The reform moves sweeping China must be embarrassing to the idolized ruler of North Korea, who is now apparently trying to obtain Chinese connivance at the hereditary move and sustain "brotherly" relations with Beijing by playing a "Soviet card" -- leverage owing to his equidistance diplomacy toward the two giant communist neighbors, China and the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, the Chinese must feel ambivalent. While Kim's attempt to set up his own dynasty should be disgusting, Beijing is obliged to take a real-politik choice to bring North Korea closer to its side or at least keep it from swinging to Moscow. Such a dilemma was illustrated by the latest disclosure that two top Beijing leaders, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, made a secret visit to Pyongyang last April -- obviously to woo North Korea, but shunning the impression that they paid homage to Kim's notorious personality cult.

Besides the political issues, Beijing and Pyongyang appear to have a number of practical problems to settle, including China's oil and arms deliveries, and they are certain to rehash a rhetorical reaffirmation of their close ties. But then, it is to be pointed out that there is a widening gap in their approaches to the leadership question and perceptions in dealing with swiftly changing international developments, in which Beijing displays shrewd pragmatism.

Though not directly related to Kim's tour, noteworthy is a warning posted by UNC Commander Gen. Robert Sennewald this week that the emergence of a new generation in the North Korean military leadership, highly indoctrinated and Soviet-trained for modern warfare, might significantly increase the danger of miscalculation. Such ominous developments in North Korea, both on its political and military fronts, arouse our deep concern and stimulate the need for futher safeguards against Pyongyang's malicious schemes.

NEW BELGIAN ENVOY TO ASSUME AMBASSADORIAL POST

SK200311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP) -- The Belgian Government has appointed Marcel Ban Roey, a director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to be its ambassador in South Korea, succeeding Ambassador Charles Winterbeeck, the Foreign Ministry here announced Monday. A ministry spokesman said that the new ambassador is expected to assume his Seoul post in late December.

BULGARIA'S STANKO TODOROV LEADS ASSEMBLYMEN'S VISIT

Airport Arrival

BK181056 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assembly of the PRK, a National Assembly delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, arrived in the PRK at 1000 on 18 September for a friendly and official visit.

Waiting to greet the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrades Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Phlek Phirun, secretary general of the National Assembly; other cadres from various central departments and a multitude of Phnom Penh citizens.

Comrade Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea, and many other friendly countries' diplomats accredited to Kampuchea were also present on that occasion.

Meeting With PRK Leaders

BK190823 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK) -- The National Assembly delegation of the PRK led by Chairman Shea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNOD National Council, held talks in Phnom Penh on 18 September with the visiting National Assembly delegation from Bulgaria led by Chairman Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo.

Attending the talks were, among others, on the Kampuchean side: Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and Meas Huon, acting charge d'affaires of Kampuchea to Bulgaria; and on the Bulgarian side: Stoian Markov, member of the BCP Central Committee, chief of the Industrial Department of the Central Committee and chairman of the Economic and Public Development Commission; Penko Guerganov, member of the BCP Central Committee, member of the Economic and Public Development Commission and first secretary of the Pleven City ward party committee; Evtim Kostov, chairman of the Mikhailovgrad City ward People's Council and member of the Economic and Public Development Commission; Dimitar Viatchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council, member of the Bulgarian People's Agricultural Council Central Committee and member of the Foreign Trade Commission; Penka Khristova, secretary of the Talboukhin City ward People's Council; and Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea.

Chairman Chea Sim talked about the situation in Kampuchea, the development in all fields during the past 3 years and, particularly, the development of the National Assembly since its first session. He briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the tense situation on the Kampuchea-Thai border caused by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary Khmer forces who have set up the so-called tripartite government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. Despite these maneuvers, he noted, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

Stanko Todorov talked about the construction of Bulgaria into an industrialized country from a backward agricultural country. During the past 38 years, Bulgaria has achieved successes in all fields thanks to the efforts of the Bulgarian people and the assistance of the Soviet Union. Bulgaria has categorically condemned and rejected the illegal presence of Pol Pot at the United Nations, Stanko Todorov stressed. The two sides agreed on the cooperation between the two assemblies and on the situation in Southeast Asia, the settlement of the conflict with China and the avoidance of a possible nuclear war in the Balkan region.

Reception 18 Sep

BK191254 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly, hosted a reception in Phnom Penh Saturday evening in honor of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation.

Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and other personalities were present. Members of the diplomatic corps responded to the invitation.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman Chea Sim said: We highly appreciate your visit as a contribution to the strengthening and deepening of the bonds of fraternal friendship, solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between the PRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in conformity with the spirit of the Kampuchea-Bulgaria treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Sofia on 25 November 1980 by Comrade Heng Samrin and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Recently, the Communist Party and fraternal people of Bulgaria have just celebrated the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRB. The PRK and the Kampuchean people as a whole express their cordial greetings to this solemn day which marks the great successes that the Bulgarian party and fraternal workers have obtained successively in building up the socialist fatherland of Georgi Dimitrov to its present state.

It is true that the achievement of this marvelous work is attributable, first of all, to the just and enlightened leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] of which Comrade Todor Zhivkov is now the eminent leader, to the patience and perseverance of the creative and skillful Bulgarian workers and to the internationalist cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries in the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact and particularly of the Soviet Union which provides the framework for socialism and the struggle for peace.

We are convinced that the fraternal Bulgarian people will win great successes in realizing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, bringing to the Bulgarian society new and great social and economic progress.

The PRK accords its unreserved support to the foreign policy of the PRB in strengthening and developing its relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, and in maintaining solidarity with the progressive forces and peace-loving peoples in the world to oppose the aggressive and hegemonist policy of U.S. imperialism and the international reactionaries who are poisoning the international situation in order to push mankind toward the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

On the other hand, we highly appreciate the consistent policy of the PRB in the Balkan region, which constitutes an important factor for the peace and stability of this region as well as the world.

Here, permit us to assure you that the PRK supports the initiatives and efforts of the PRB to turn the Balkan region into a nuclear-free zone and the efforts that the PRB and fraternal socialist countries have made so that the Madrid meeting would be crowned with success for the benefit of peace and security in Europe and the world.

In this context, the peace program put forward by the CPSU constitutes an effective counterweight to foil the bellicose policy pursued by U.S. imperialism and international reaction.

At present, our party and people are actively working to carry out the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress. We are convinced that during your stay in the PRK, you will be able to note the revolutionary gains achieved by our people during the past more than 3 years and all the work being carried on in order to make the country progress step by step toward socialism.

To arrive at these successes, we have surmounted many difficulties owing to, on the one hand, the consequences left behind by the genocidal regime which are a heavy burden for us and, on the other hand, the sabotage and subversive actions against our national reconstruction efforts by Beijing expansionism-hegemonism, U.S. imperialism, the Thai authorities, international reactionary circles and the reactionary Khmers in their pay. They are the ones who react by trying to destroy our revolution by any means as in setting up the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" sowing discord among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and between these latter and the socialist community, provoking instability in Asia, and blocking the efforts by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the progressive forces in the ASEAN countries to establish good-neighbor relations between Indochina and ASEAN and between Kampuchea and Thailand. Moreover, they spurn any constructive initiative aimed at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

Whatever their maneuvers or activities, they cannot stop the progress of the Kampuchean revolution or the Indochina revolution.

The rock-like union of the Kampuchean people around their KPRP, the fraternal solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, the aid and support of proletarian internationalism accorded by the USSR, the PRB and the other fraternal socialist countries, and the increasingly growing support of the progressive forces and peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over constitute a sure guarantee for the victory of our people withstanding all kinds of difficulty and triumphing over the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and reaction, and in building a sound and prosperous new Kampuchean society, contributing to the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Once again, I would like to stress the importance of your present visit which will further deepen the feelings of friendship and solidarity between our two parties and peoples.

Within a month, our two assemblies have exchanged their respective delegations. This reflects the coherent cooperation between the legislative organs of our two countries which, henceforth, will labor in the service of our two peoples, the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Stanko Todorov affirmed that the Kampuchean people's struggle against colonialism and imperialism has always enjoyed the sympathy and support of the Bulgarian people. We wholeheartedly hail the overthrow of the bloody Pol Pot regime which sowed so much suffering and woe on the ancient soil of Kampuchea. Currently we are following with fraternal interest the remarkable achievements of the heroic people and workers of Kampuchea in the rehabilitation of the economy, the stabilization of social life and the socialist revival of their fatherland.

Together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the PRK is striving to foil the designs of imperialism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia and the world.

We are convinced that under the leadership of the KPRP and with the aid and support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people will win more important successes in the construction and defense of their country. No obstacle raised by imperialism, hegemonism and reaction is able to block the peaceful upward movement of People's Kampuchea.

Our party and our people pay particular attention to successfully realizing the decisions taken by the 12th BCP Congress for the future construction of an advanced socialist society in our country. We are carrying out complex tasks of high responsibility.

We work for a great goal, which is to create ever more favorable living conditions for all workers in our country. This strategic orientation of the BCP enjoys the full support of the people. In the process of realizing this policy we rely on the support of and cooperation with the Soviet Union and on unity of action with the members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The friendship which unites us with other fraternal socialist countries can be qualified as being internationalism at work and a factor of our ascension.

Fraternal and fruitful relations unite the PRB and the PRK. These relations are traditional and vast horizons open before them. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries has inaugurated a new stage in deepening the rapport of brotherhood and solidarity between Bulgaria and Kampuchea. The two countries maintain active political relations. They are deepening their economic, scientific and technical cooperation and expanding their cultural exchanges. The development of our relations can also be seen through the exchange of visits by our National Assembly delegations. We are convinced that our current meeting, in which we carry on the exchange of views started in Sofia, will be another contribution to strengthening the friendship, unity and cohesiveness of our two countries and of peace and security in the world.

The building of a new life in our countries cannot be separated from the struggle for the safeguard of peace. In an international juncture of serious deterioration caused by the adventurous actions of imperialism, hegemonism and the reactionary forces, our two peoples struggle resolutely together with all progressive mankind against the aggravation of tension in international relations and for peace and mutual understanding. The PRK holds a noble place in this struggle. The United States, in collusion with some ASEAN countries, is using all possible means to prevent the rebirth of Kampuchea. Through its foreign policy, China lends a helping hand to the schemes of imperialism and leads subversive actions against your country. Guided by bad intentions, the enemies of the Kampuchean people have set up a puppet government of exiles which has neither the political nor the moral right to represent the Kampuchean people. The PRB resolutely demands that an end be put to the representation of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" at the United Nations and that the PRK Government assume its seat at the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of its people.

I would like to express our full support for the proposals of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for settling disputes in Southeast Asia by means of negotiations and through a dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

Delegation's Departure 20 Sep

BK200702 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Sep (SPK) -- The Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 3-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD Council; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the National Assembly; and other personalities. A large crowd of people from Phnom Penh came to bid farewell to the delegation, and Pioneers offered flowers to the visitors.

During its stay, the delegation visited the Angkor Temple (Siem Reap), the orphanage No 2, the Tuol-Sleng high school-jail and the former royal palace. It was received by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State. The delegation also attended a reception hosted by Chea Sim that was followed by an artistic show.

KHAMPHAI BOUPHA MEETS U.S. MIA FAMILIES GROUP

BK171301 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 17 (OANA-KPL) -- "Laos had returned all American war prisoners and remains of the soldiers even before the U.S. made a demand on this matter," informed officials here at their meetings with the National League of Families of Americans Missing in Action These same officials also reassured this American delegation that Laos, according to the country's conditions and the people's ability, still further searches for the remains of dead American soldiers. Laos people, the source said, have deep sympathies with the bereft American families that lost family members in Indochina war and other American war victims.

During the league's visit here from September 13-16, the Lao Government had provided facilities and cooperation including the visits to war plane crash sites. The said American delegation, on its way to Vietnam, met the Lao Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha, the head of the National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans Meun Somvichit and the Lao delegation of war veterans led by Col. Khamla Keophithoun, head of the Interior Ministry's office.

The delegation of the National League of Families of Americans Missing in Action, on these occasions, expressed its appreciation on the humanist policy of the Lao Government and said that the information will be transmitted to the American people in view to press the U.S. administration to adopt appropriate position vis-a-vis Laos. The charge d'affaires of the American Embassy to Laos was on hand on all these occasions and also expressed his appreciations on facilities provided by the Lao Government.

LPRP LEADER KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN TO VISIT GDR

BK180944 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 18 (OANA-KPL) -- A top-ranking party and government delegation will visit the German Democratic Republic on September 20, at the invitation of Erich Honecker, disclosed a press-release today.

Erich Honecker, who is general secretary of the Executive Committee of the German Unified Socialist Party and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, recently extended the invitation to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR CALLS ON SOUPHANOUVONG

BK170533 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Luis Reyes Mas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Laos, paid a courtesy call on Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, at the presidential office in Vientiane on the morning of 16 September. On this occasion, Ambassador Luis Reyes Mas handed over and conveyed to President Souphanouvong a message of friendship and solidarity from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.

President Souphanouvong expressed thanks to Ambassador Luis Reyes Mas for bringing him the message and asked the ambassador to convey his best regards to Fidel Castro and other party and state leaders of the Republic of Cuba. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship and cordiality.

SRV SEIZES THREE THAI TRAWLERS; ONE BOAT MISSING

BK190140 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese vessels seized three Thai fishing trawlers and about 75 crewmen fishing near Vietnamese waters on Thursday, fisheries sources reported yesterday. Another trawler, the Siripairoj 10, which carries about 20 crew, lost contact with the radio centre in Samut Prakan after it was chased and shot at by an armed Vietnamese vessel converted from a seized Thai fishing boat, the sources said. According to the sources, a large Thai fleet was fishing in international waters near Vietnam's (O-B Yai) Island on Thursday evening when five armed Vietnamese vessels appeared and started chasing the trawlers.

Many of the trawlers simply cut their nets and fled the scene, but three were captured after a long and wild chase, during which the Vietnamese opened fire, the sources said. The three seized trawlers were Lakchai Udomsak 9, the Thanadorn Nava 5 and Tatchai Navee -- all from Samut Sakhon Province.

The sources said the Siripairoj 10 contacted the Samut Prakan radio centre at about 2230 when it was chased and machine-gunned by a Vietnamese boat, but later it lost contact, raising fears that it may have been sunk, the sources added.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'CLARIFICATIONS' ON LEE PROPOSAL

BK171520 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1100 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] At a press conference held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center this morning, Mr Chet Sutcharitkun, the director general of the Information Department, clarified foreign news reports which said that Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila had rejected the military cooperation proposal of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. The Foreign Ministry is required to make some clarifications because that report was totally wrong and misleading.

In the press interview given by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on 9 September, the Singapore prime minister told the newspaper MERDEKA that there has been bilateral cooperation, both in intelligence and in security matters, between Singapore and Indonesia for several years and some joint naval and air exercises. At a later stage these exercises could become trilateral and later guadrilateral. Chet futher quoted the Singapore prime minister as saying on behalf of ASEAN member countries that they wanted this region to be without communist influence or aggression, and if they left ASEAN alone, the ASEAN countries would do better still.

Chet said that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has stated clearly that he will not comment on statements by leaders of ASEAN countries. Therefore, foreign news reports that the foreign minister rejected the Singapore prime minister's proposal are false.

POST: ASEAN DRAFT RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA PLANNED

BK200133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] ASEAN plans to submit a resolution at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly session which reaffirms its call for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday.

The draft resolution includes a provision calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea to ensure the nation's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutrality and adds that the Kampuchean people are entitled to the right of self-determination free from outside interference.

The resolution refers to the formation in June of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea comprising the factions headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, and its subsequent establishment in Kampuchea.

Another matter of concern to ASEAN, particularly Thailand, is the continuing deployment of foreign forces close to the Thai-Kampuchean border, which the resolution says has heightened regional tensions.

The draft also covers the refugee problem, the source said. He said it also reaffirms ASEAN's plan to establish -- once the Kampuchean problem is settled -- an inter-governmental committee to urge all states in the region to provide assistance to rebuild Kampuchea's economy and to aid its social and economic development.

Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila heads a delegation which leaves for the United States tonight to attend the opening ceremony of the 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, scheduled for September 25.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will be accompanied by the Foreign Ministry's Under Secretary of State M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi; Political Department Director-General Asa Sarasin; Information Department Director General Chet Sutcharitkun; Office of ASEAN-Thailand Deputy Director-General Det Bunnak; Councellor Sarasin Wiraphon; and Mr Sakthip Krairoek, the foreign minister's secretary.

ACM Sitthi is due to arrive in Washington, D.C. on Wedensday, where he will meet with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinburger and Secretary of State George Shultz and other State Department officials. Their talks will centre on Kampuchea and the refugee problem, U.S. aid to Thailand and bilateral trade, the source said.

ACM Sitthi is expected to arrive in New York on September 25 and is scheduled to address the UN General Assembly during the Kampuchean debate four days later, the source said.

VISITING JAPANESE PARTY LEADER ON CGDK SUPPORT

BK140426 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in nglish 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpts] A senior member of a Japanese opposition party said last night that Japan should not provide non-military assistance to the newly-formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea until the coalition is "firmly established and wins wide international recognition." MP Watanabe of the Japan Democratic Socialist Party (JDSP) told the NATION that Japan should give only moral support for the coalition government for the time being.

Watanabe, who is chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the party, also hinted that it would become clear whether the coalition government would enjoy wide international support and become stable after the UN General Assembly late this month. "It takes a couple of more months to decide on the issue," he added.

However, Watanabe said his party's position on the Kampuchean issue is the same as that of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). "We are supporting the ASEAN efforts to achieve a political settlement of the problem and it mignt be the best solution to achieve the neutralization of Kampuchea, if possible," he said.

Asked what he thinks is the second best solution, if the ASEAN's aim could not be fulfilled, he said it is now too early to figure out an alternative to the aim. "Moreover, we are just starting on the way to the target with the formation of the coalition government," he said.

He said that it was rather difficult to achieve a political solution for the moment and hoped that with the economic isolation imposed on Vietnam and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime would finally prompt a political solution.

The position of the party, which commands 32 out of 511 MP's in the House of Representatives, is the same as that of the government as far as Japan's denial of economic aid to Vietnam is concerned. Touching on Japanese aid to the Indochinese refugees here, Watanabe said Japan should increase the assistance, "from a humanitarian point of view."

Watanabe belongs to a delegation of MP's that is visiting here on a fact-finding mission. The delegation met Thai leaders, including Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, and Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan during its stay here.

He said his delegation agreed in principle to the premier's request for Japan to help tip the balance of trade in the favour of Thailand and to reduce the tariff wall Japan imposed on the import of agricultural crops from Thailand.

The delegation, which also plans to conduct similar fact-finding missions in other ASEAN countries, will submit its proposals to improve the relations between the two countries to the Japanese Government, according to Watanabe. The Japanese team, which arrived here on Sunday, is due to return to Japan on Wednesday.

PROTEST PLANNED OVER U.S. TAX ON SHRIMP IMPORTS

BK200715 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Sep 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Thailand will protest to the U.S. Government over its plan to impose both a tax wall and import quotas on imported frozen shrimps. Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Chuan Likphai says that he has asked the Foreign Affairs Ministry to lodge an urgent protest with the United States over the plan. The plan poses a serious threat to Thai shrimp exports. The United States is the second largest buyer of Thai frozen shrimps after Japan. Mr Chuan says many other exporting countries are protesting against the plan which was proposed by the U.S. House Committee on Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, and approved by the Congress under the shrimp industry development act. The act empowers the U.S. president to impose the tax wall and allows the U.S. Commerce Department to limit imports. At present, imports of frozen shrimps into the United States are free of tax. In 1980, the United States bought around 3,000 tons of frozen shrimps worth about 239 million baht.

Meanwhile, Vice President of the Fisheries Association of Thailand Chia Kokphon says that the imposition of the tax wall and import quotas pose a serious threat to the fishing industry. Mr Chia says that Thai shrimp fishermen rely heavily on sales to the United States. He expresses concern that the prices of other marine products in the local market would also be affected as local exporters would offer to buy shrimps at lower prices because exports of the product face strong competition from other exporting countries. Mr Chia adds that fishermen selling shrimps at low prices will be forced to offset any loss by raising the prices of other marine products.

VNA REJECTS XINHUA 'FABRICATION' ON HOSTILITIES

OW181734 Hanoi VNA in English 1648 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- The Chinese news agency XINHUA on September 17 alleged that Vietnamese troops on September 13 and 15 intruded into and opened fire at several areas in the Chinese border province of Guangxi.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication. This is a deliberate act of the Chinese authorities to cope with Vietnam's proposal that Vietnam and China stop armed activities and other hostile actions including firing and shelling along the common border on the occasion of their two national days. This is also aimed at misleading public opinion which is welcoming Vietnam's good will and desires to see peace along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

VNA REJECTS THAI 'FABRICATION' ON TROOP BUILDUP

OW171544 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 17 -- According to an A.F.P. report datelined Bangkok, September 16, Thai military authorities alleged that Vietnam has beefed up its troops in northwestern Cambodia and that upswing in fighting had spilled into the Thai border provinces, including shellings and troops intrusions.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject this fabrication, and to reaffirm that Vietnam always respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. This fabrication is aimed at distorting the good will of Vietnam, which has withdrawn part of its troops from Kampuchea, disturbing the atmosphere of dialogue between Vietnam and Thailand, and only serving the interests of Beijing expansionism and hegemony.

U.S. DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS ON MIA'S

BK200254 Hong Kong AFP in English 1542 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 18 (AFP) -- The corpses of five U.S. soldiers, whose discovery was announced in June to a delegation here of American veterans, have all been identified, an American with another cisiting group said here today. The remains might be returned to the United States in October, said a member of a delegation from the Washington-based National League of Families of Americans Missing in Action, which arrived here Thursday from Laos.

Delegation president George Brooks said it was the first time representatives of families of men missing in action (MIA) had come to Vietnam since the end of the war in 1975. Each of the four members of the delegation lost a son, brother or husband in Laos or in Vietnam. (?One) body had been identified in June, that of Gerald Patrick Frye, who was killed on July 19, 1967. According to the delegation member, the names of the four other dead GI's will be released when their families have been notified. Four of the five corpses were found in Ha Nam Ninh Province south of Haiphong, including the one initially identified. The fifth came from Quang Ninh Province, north of Haiphong.

The delegation met today with officials from the Vietnamese office in charge of the search for American MIA's and then visited the wreckage in Ngoc Ha of a U.S. B-52 shot down on December 27, 1972. The delegation also saw a former prison for captured American pilots, which is now the army's film studio.

The delegation has decided not to go to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and was due to meet tomorrow with Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and to leave Hanoi for Laos next week.

NHAN DAN RAPS U.S., PRC BACKING OF DK UN SEAT

OW190801 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 19 -- NHAN DAN today directs attention to the fact that the United States and China are seeking to maintain the presence of Khmer reactionaries at the United Nations. The paper quotes U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John H. Holdridge as declaring at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on September 15 that the United States had again decided to support the position of ASEAN to continue accrediting "Democratic Kampuchea". This, the paper says, was followed up the next day with a call from the Chinese news agency XINHUA for opposition to the vacation of Kampuchea's seat.

NHAN DAN notes that along with smear propaganda against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Beijing and Washington have raised a false alarm about an imminent Vietnamese attack on the Thai-Kampuchean border. They also gave the public a wrong interpretation of the peace proposals made at the July meeting of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, and presented in a bad light the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea -- a gesture of good will welcomed by broad sections of the world public, NHAN DAN adds.

NHAN DAN continues: "The fact is that many more U.N. member countries have come to loathe the Pol Pot clique, and they do not want the United States and China to continue to exacerbate tension in Southeast Asia to the detriment of peace and security in the region and the rest of the world. Moreover, many countries have received with sympathy the well-meaning statement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea that in case of the expulsion of the Pol Pot clique, and the vacation of Kampuchea's seat, it would not press for immediate seating. At the same time, the consensus among the Non-Aligned Movement to leave the seat vacant has caused other countries to approach the problem more carefully so that this international body can rid itself of the genocidal clique in conformity with its Charter". "This is a new trend at the U.N. General Assembly this year. Regrettably, it is ignored by the supporters of a political corpse", NHAN DAN says.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW181858 Hanoi VNA in English 1654 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met his French counterpart, Minister Claude Cheysson, in Paris on September 17, on his way to New York for the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two ministers reviewed the development of relations between the two countries since Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to France. They also discussed a number of international issues of common concern.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP ENDS VISIT

Departure of Delegation

OW181836 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by Chairman Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, left Ho Chi Minh City at noon today after a friendship visit to Vietnam. It was seen off at the Tan Son Nhut Airport by Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Mai Chi Tho, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, mayor, and head of the group of National Assembly deputies in the city; and other high-ranking officials. Also present was Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

During its stay in the city, the delegation visited a number of economic, cultural and social establishments. It also called at the Phuoc Hoa rubber company and the lacquerwear and ceramics workshops in Song De Province, and the oil and gas company at the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector.

The guests were warmly welcomed at a reception and a party by Mayor Mai Chi Tho, who expressed great satisfaction at the good development in the Vietnamese-Bulgarian friendship.

Communique on Visit Issued

OW181944 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- The following communique, released to the press here today, is about the friendship visit just paid to Vietnam by a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly:

At the invitation of the chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from September 11-18, 1982.

During its stay, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. It was warmly received by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the S.R.V. Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the S.R.V. Council of Ministers. It also met with representatives of the people of all walks of life and toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Everywhere it received a warm welcome, which expressed the Vietnamese people's warm feelings for the people and the land of Bulgaria.

A delegation of the S.R.V. National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, and the delegation of the P.R.B. National Assembly led by Chairman Stanko Todorov informed each other of the situation in their countries and their achievements in all fields of socialist construction and national defence, and exchanged views on bilateral relations and international problems of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, and the two sides saw eye to eye on all points.

The Vietnamese side warmly congratulated the Bulgarian people on their great achievements in 38 years of socialist construction under the correct leadership of the glorious Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Vietnamese delegation highly valued the principled foreign policy and active efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, and voiced full support for its policy to build good neighborhood relations among the countries and peoples of the Balkans and to make the region nuclear free. The Vietnamese delegation wished the fraternal Bulgarian people success in the tasks set by the 12th B.C.P. Congress.

The Bulgarian delegation hailed the brilliant victories obtained by the Vietnamese people in 37 years of staunch struggle under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam for socialist construction and national defence.

The Bulgarian side voiced full support for the foreign policy of good will pursued by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Bulgarian delegation warmly welcomed the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's constructive proposals for normalized relations with China on the basis of peaceful co-existence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and settlement of disputes through negotiations.

The two delegations hailed the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Vietnam and Bulgaria in October 1979 as a solid foundation on which to promote their fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation in the interests of the two peoples, of the socialist community as a whole, and of the common struggle of nations against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The two delegations declared that greater efforts would be made to help further the Vietnamese-Bulgarian treaty.

The two delegations hailed the Soviet people's great achievements in building the material basis of communism, and voiced full support for the Soviet Union's peace programme put forth at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev's commitment that the Soviet Union will not be the first to resort to nuclear weapons, and for the many important Soviet initiatives regarding peace and security in Asia, Europe and other parts of the world.

The two delegations voiced resolute support for the Lao and Kampuchean peoples in national construction and defense, and strongly condemned the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rigged up by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces to cover up the genocidal nature of the Pol Pot clique, deceive world public, oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth, and serve China's expansionist and hegemonist designs on Southeast Asia.

The two delegations affirmed that the national assemblies of various countries were playing a more and more important role in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. They declared that the national assemblies of these two fraternal countries would work untiringly for the noble objectives of this struggle.

The two sides unanimously held that the P.R.B. National Assembly delegation's visit to the S.R.V. was an important contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples and the national assemblies of the two countries.

The P.R.B. National Assembly delegation warmly thanked the National Assembly and the entire people of the S.R.V. for the warm welcome given it in Vietnam. Comrade Stanko Todorov invited a delegation of the S.R.V. National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho to the People's Republic of Bulgaria for a visit at its convenience. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho accepted the invitation with warm thanks.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW190803 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 19 -- NHAN DAN today editorially describes the recent visit of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Stanko Todorov as a vivid expression of the good development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria.

The paper says that the Vietnamese people were deeply moved by the warm feelings of close friendship and militant solidarity brought to them by the Bulgarian envoys.

NHAN DAN says that the most important result of the visit, as announced in the communique released to the press yesterday, was the complete identity of views on all issues of common concern, which Chairman Stanko Todorov himself regarded as a very important contribution to the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Recalling the main points of the communique, the paper says: "The two sides highly valued the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries. Its effectiveness has further promoted the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria in the interests of the two peoples and of the socialist community and the world revolutionary cause as a whole. The furtherance of cooperation between the two national assemblies has made an active contribution to the implementation of this treaty".

It also recalls that, referring to the international situation, the Bulgarian delegation vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism and the expansionist and hegemonist forces in the Beijing ruling circles for pursuing a hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries, obstructing dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and maintaining tension in Southeast Asia. The Bulgarian delegation, on the other hand, highly valued Vietnam's internationalist services to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. It firmly supported the Lao and Kampuchean peoples in national construction and defence, and resolutely condemned the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" rigged up by Beijing in collusion with the United States to deceive public opinion and serve China's expansionist and hegemonist designs.

NHAN DAN concludes by saying: "We will remember Chairman Stanko Todorov's kind words: 'We shall always side with our Vietnamese friends in their just cause. I would like to reaffirm that we shall never change in our iron-clad determination to join you in the common struggle to defend socialism and for its complete victory.'"

HOANG LUONG'S 6-8 SEP VISIT TO MPR DESCRIBED

OW111656 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Luong paid a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia from September 6-8 at the invitation of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry.

The Vietnamese diplomat was received by Jambyn Batmonh, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the party's Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs.

J. Batmonh hailed the achievements of the Vietnamese people in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He paid high tribute to the active and reasonable proposals of the sixth conference of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers, noting that these proposals are important for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Hoang Luong also met with J. Zhamuan, chairman of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Balkhajav, first vice president of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy head of the Mongolian section of the Mongolia-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Hoang Luong also conferred with Mongolian Vice Foreign Minister Danbadarjaa on measures to enhance bilateral relations as well as on international issues of common concern. An agreement on cooperation between the two foreign ministries for the period 1982-1985 was signed on this occasion.

SINGAPORE

DEFENSE MINISTRY RESHUFFLES GENERAL STAFF

BK191046 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] General Staff has been reshuffled following the appointment of the acting chief of General Staff, Brig Gen Tan Chin Tiong, as the second parliamentary secretary to the Home Affairs Ministry. Maj Gen Winston Choo resumed his command as the chief of General Staff after returning with a master's degree from Duke University in America.

Col Mancharan Singh Gill, who was the commander of the 3d Division, has been appointed deputy chief of General Staff from this month. Col Lee Hsien Loong, who is the assistant chief of staff, Operations, has taken the new post of chief of staff, General Staff. He will coordinate the work of all the assistant chiefs of General Staff and report to Maj Gen Winston Choo. The Defense Ministry said the post of chief of staff was introduced in July because of a heavy workload of the General Staff chief, which covers four SAF activities.

Additional Details

BK191106 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] These are the changes in the Singapore Armed Forces General Staff which have taken place since July. They involve six assistant chiefs of General Staff (ACGS).

G1 (Personnel) -- Col Ng Jui Ping, 34, who just returned with Maj-Gen Winston Choo and Col Khan Yue Yeong from a master's course in history, has replaced Col Ha Weng Kong in this post. Col Ha left recently for the same course at Duke University in the United States.

G2 (Intelligence) -- This staff function has been taken over by Col Chin Siat Yoon, 32, who has a master's degree in science. It was held by Col Sin Boon Wah, 30, who left two days ago to study for a master's degree in business administration at the University of California in Los Angeles.

G3 (Operations) -- Col Lee Hsien Loong, 30, who holds this post, took on an additional new appointment of the chief of staff (General Staff) from July 1. As chief of staff (General Staff), he is the co-ordinator of all the six ACGS and reports directly to Maj-Gen Winston Choo. Col Lee has a master's degree in public administration from Harvard and a BA mathematics Tripos first-class honours from the University of Cambridge.

G4 (Logistics) -- This post was formerly held by Col Chin Siat Yoon, who moved to G2 in the current changes. Lt-Col Tang Mun Poh, 35, a certificate-in-education holder, assumes this post. He was the commander of (?9th) Division Support Command (DISCOM) since 1980.

G5 (Plans) -- Col Boey Tak Hap, 30, continues holding this post. He has a bachelor of science (honours) degree.

G6 (Training) -- Lt-Col Yong Choon Kong, 29, who has a bachelor of science (honours) degree, remains in this department.

Brig-Gen Tan Chin Tiong, 38, the former deputy chief of the General Staff, left for the Home Affairs Ministry to become its second permanent secretary two days ago. Succeeding him as deputy chief of the General Staff is Col M.S. Gill, this year's only National Day awards public administration (military) gold medal winner. Col Gill, 48, is a physics graduate and is a former commander of the 3rd Division.

The commander of 3rd Division is now Col Kwan Yue Yeong, 35, who previously held the appointment of ACGS (Operations).

MANILA PAPERS COMMENT ON MARCOS VISIT TO U.S.

TIMES JOURNAL 18 Sep Editorial

HK200658 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "America's Destiny Tied to the East"]

[Text] No greater compliment could have been paid a visiting head-of-state than that given President Marcos by U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his welcome remarks at the south lawn of the White House last Wednesday. "Yours is a respected voice for reason and moderation in international forums," Mr Reagan said of Mr Marcos. "The Philippines today is a recognized force for peace and security in Southeast Asia."

Likewise, no better reply to the compliment could have been given Mr Reagan by Mr Marcos when the Filipino chief executive said that his people, as well as the peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the Free World, looked to Mr Reagan and the United States to continue to uphold the ideals of democracy and freedom through strong foreign policies.

The exchange of compliments was, in fact, conclusive proof of what every Filipino and American has known all along -- that Philippine and American good will and friendship for each other have been and will continue to remain closely bound under special relationships.

The U.S. President's support for the Philippine program of government was quickly followed by American agreement to help the Philippines "completely modernize" its armed forces. Initial steps in this direction will be taken late this year when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile meets with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

American good will was also shown in the remarks of three ranking American officials -- U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge and special trade negotiator William Brock -- who said that the U.S. will give the Philippines wide access to the U.S. market as soon as the American economy "picks up".

All these topics were discussed more concretely and in greater detail during a closed door conference at the cabinet room of the White House between Mr Reagan and Mr Marcos, assisted by their key advisers. Also taken up were international issues such as the Middle East tinderbox, the Kampuchean issue, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Japan's future role in Asia.

Early indications show that Mr Marcos and Mr Reagan are in full agreement on policies to be followed in the re-arming of Japan and on the issue of Kampuchea.

That Mr Marcos has admitted that the Philippines and the U.S. "have come to an agreement on how to work out an arrangement to resolve possible misunderstandings that may arise in relations between the two countries in the future" is in itself a big step forward towards removal of many irritants, involving American nationals in this country and Filipinos and Philippine Government.

Good will and simple pragmatism are the anchors under which Philippine-American relations are being renewed and improved. Mr Marcos knows this and so does Mr Reagan.

It is hoped that the "Europe first" policy followed by earlier American presidents may give way to an "Asia first" policy since it is here where the destiny of the Free World may be determined in the battle for the minds of men.

BULLETIN TODAY 18 Sep Article

HK200558 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "Reagan Makes FM His Right and Left Hand Man in Asia"]

[Text] Washington, D.C., Sept 16 -- Even the more blase of reporters among Washington's cynical corps of correspondents executed double-takes when President Reagan welcomed visiting Philippine President Marcos so effusively on the White House lawn this morning. None could believe their ears. Mr Reagan was endorsing Mr Marcos for another stint in Malacanang -- the Philippines' seat of power -- instead of the other way around. Where President Johnson said in Manila in 1960's that Mr Marcos was his right hand man in Asia, Mr Reagan said here today that their mutual comrade was his right and left hand man in Asia.

Everybody expected Reagan to be nice and polite to the visitor. That Reagan called attention to "close friendship -- one forged in the shared history and common ideals -- enjoyed by our two peoples" was not expected. Nor was Reagan's praise of Marcos' "valiant" part in "defense of freedom and democracy" in World War II cause for eyebrow lifting.

But when Mr Reagan said "the values for which we struggle -- independence, liberty, democracy, justice, equality -- are engraved in our constitutions and embodied in our people's aspirations," reporters sat up and took notice. The American President stilled for all time whatever doubts critics may in future try to raise about the Reagan administration's support for President Marcos and his regime.

The Marcos record "in the search for self-determination by Southeast Asian peoples, in addressing the problems of economic development, in the improvement of standards of living of the Filipino people, in the nationwide electrification program," each were all cited by Reagan. He added that the U.S. remains the Philippines' leading trading partner, "reflecting American confidence in your progress and prospects for economic growth." He pointed to the administration's ability to keep American markets open for the products of the Philippines.

Mr Reagan's praise for President Marcos' role in the forging of security relationships in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was almost fullsome. "Our security relationship is an essential element in maintaining peace in the region and is so recognized," Mr Reagan said. He added: "Mr President, under your leadership the Philippines stands as a recognized force for peace and security in Southeast Asia through its bilateral efforts and through its role in ASEAN which is the focus of our regional policies in Southeast Asia. Mr President and Mrs Marcos, the United States deeply values its close friendship and alliance with the Philippines. We seek to use this visit to further strengthen our ties with your country."

TIMES JOURNAL 19 Sep Article

HK200654 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 19 Sep 82 p 4

["Viewpoint" column by Salvador P. Lopez: "Two Styles of Speaking"]

[Text] Listening on television to the speeches of President Reagan and President Marcos during the welcome ceremonies at the White House, one was struck by the dramatic contrast in style of the two speakers. The difference was one of form and substance, manner as well as matter. Where Mr Reagan was cordial and friendly, Mr Marcos was glowing and fervent. And these qualities were reflected in what they said: The Reagan speech was measured, almost matter-of-fact, yet generous, while the Marcos response was emotional, almost rapturous, and fulsome to the point of adulation.

The next morning, as you read the text of the two speeches, these impressions fairly leap at you from the newspaper page. In cold print, the contrast between them becomes even more emphatic.

Mr Marcos has always preferred to deliver extemporaneous speeches, as well as speeches that seem extemporaneous. To do this, he used to depend on a fabulous photographic memory which enabled him to deliver long speeches from memory. Recently, however, he has been resorting more and more to the use of an inconspicuous electronic teleprompter.

Mr Marcos is a top star of the old Philippine school of oratory. His skill has been honed in the hustings, in the endless grind of campaign speeches at election time. He is a veteran of many electoral campaigns. He comes from a long career of public speaking where the main qualification is the ability of leap to one's feet, at the drop of a hat, and start orating from the top of one's head.

The oratorical gift is an important element of his public persona, and it is easy to understand why he would wish to continue employing it wherever he goes. But there are occasions when this penchant for instant oratory is better left at home or locked up in a hotel room. A state visit is such an occasion.

The reason is simple. A speech delivered off-the-cuff, no matter how carefully prepared beforehand and committed to memory, can never have the accuracy and precision of a written text. Beyond a certain age, the memory or the capacity for fluent speech has a tendency to wobble or fade away, with disastrous consequences for the grammer and syntax, not to mention the logic, rationality and wisdom of what is being said.

President Reagan delivered a carefully crafted speech that evoked the right sentiments and said the right things. It was appropriate to the occasion. It alluded to the close friendship between the two peoples, "one forged in shared history and common ideals". It recalled that "in World War II, Americans and Filipinos fought side by side in the defense of freedom." He reminded his guest that "the values for which we struggled -- independence, liberty, democracy, justice, equality -- are engraved in our constitutions and embodied in our people's aspirations."

The speech of Mr Marcos did not quite respond either to the tone or the substance of the Reagan speech. The desire to be gracious was there, but what came out was adulation.

He committed the Philippines to the "principles of American democracy". He added: "We learned to love these ideals and principles.... We have always stood by these ideals. We shall continue to do so, whatever may be the cost.... We stand for the ideals of democracy that is our legacy from the United States of America."

The other day, in this column, we foresaw the possibility that the two presidents, in referring their common devotion to "democracy", could be using the same word and meaning different things by it.. This now seems to have happened.

One could wish therefore that President Marcos had made his commitment to democracy in a carefully thought-out written speech like Mr Reagan's. An extemporaneous speech full of rhetorical flourishes in neither appropriate nor adequate for this purpose.

If, on the other hand, the Marcos speech was as sincere as it was spontaneous, then we would like to be shown when he returns how he proposes to make action fit the word.

'SUPERAGENCY' PROPOSED TO HANDLE GRIEVANCES

HK180023 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver proposed yesterday the creation of a superagency to act promptly on the people's grievances. The proposal was brought up by General Ver in a meeting with the Executive Committee, led by Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono. Rono is the government caretaker in the absence of the president.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 183 21 September 1982

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FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT BY UK'S THATCHER

Tour of Scientific, Nuclear Sites

OW181043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Taukuba, Ibaraki Pref., Sep 18, KYODO -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Saturday visited Tsukuba Academic City north of Tokyo for a firsthand look at examples of Japan's allied [as received] science. Mrs. Thatcher, on the second day of a six-day official visit to Japan, flew to this city about 60 kilometers north [words indistinct] including Ichiro Nakagawa, a Cabinet minister and head of the Science and Technology Agency, also escorted the British couple.

When she reached the state-run electrotechnical laboratory, she was cheered by researchers and primary school pupils who waved small national flags of the two countries.

The obviously fascinated British prime minister fired a battery of technical questions at the director. She commented before reporters that Britain is superior in capacity as to discoveries in basic science, while Japan is ahead in direct applications for profit.

After the hour-long inspection tour, Mrs. Thatcher flew by helicopter to the Tokaimura nuclear power center.

She was the first foreign government leader to visit the Pacific coast center, the nation's first commercial nuclear power plant which went into full operation in 1967. The 160,000-kilowatt-hour plant is the only Japanese nuclear facility using a British-made reactor. Its fuel is also being supplied by Britain. Thatcher and her party also visited the British ship "Pacific Swan" now berthed at the power plant pier. The vessel carries spent nuclear fuel to Britain for reprocessing. The prime minister planted a tree in the facility's garden in commemoration of her visit.

The one-day trip through the prefecture later took her to the nuclear fusion laboratory of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute. She flew back to Tokyo by helicopter in the evening.

Comments on Beirut Situation

OW190853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 19, KYODO -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spent a busy day Sunday, visiting a robot factory and a cultured pearl shop and meeting former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Thatcher, who arrived in Japan last Friday for a six-day official visit, toured the facilities of FANUC, Japan's top maker of numerically controlled (NC) equipment and industrial robots. Showing interest in a fully-automated motor production facility, the British prime minister put questions about Japan's high technology to Seiuemon Inaba, president of the company. Although British technology is not inferior to that of FANUC, Thatcher said, the problem is how British firms cut down prices.

Commenting on a reported massacre in Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut, she said those who committed such a cruel thing should be severely condemned. She added that people should express deep concern over the incident, although they must first discover what actually happened there.

Meeting With MITI's Abe

OW200959 Toyko KYODO in English 0945 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 20, KYODO -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday she was shocked by the postponement by Nissan Motor Corp. of a decision on setting up a plant but expressed the hope the Japanese auto firm will make an affirmative decision on the issue. Thatcher expressed concern about Japanese exports of machining centers, numerical control equipment to Britain in a meeting with Shintaro Abe, the minister of international trade and industry.

The visiting British leader told Abe she was "shocked" by Nissan Motor's announcement to delay a decision on whether or not to build an automobile plant in her country, a ministry spokesman said. The spokesman said Thatcher expressed the hope Japan's No 2 automaker will make a positive decision on the British venture. She conferred with Nissan Motor Chairman Katsuji Kwamata Sunday in a bid to persuade the maker of Datsun cars and trucks to build a plant in Britain.

In response to her concern about Japan's NC exports, the ministry spokesman said, Abe pointed to a 24 percent decline in NC exports to Britain in terms of value on a yen basis in the April-July period from a year before. The MITI official said the decrease was apparently caused by sluggish demand in Britain.

The two leaders agreed on continuing industrial cooperation between the two countries and Abe said Japan is prepared to accept British engineers for training sessions. The two countries have held two seminars in Tokyo and London last year and in June and a third seminar is slated for November in London.

Abe said the Japanese Government is not happy about European moves to bring the trade issue to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Thatcher said Britain and other European countries are not criticizing Japan's social and cultural structures but simply expect Japan to buy more manufactured products from Western Europe.

Lunch With Emperor

OW200711 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 20, KYODO -- Visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband Denis were received in audience by Emperior Hirohito Monday at the Imperial Palace. The 30-minute audience, 20 minutes longer than initially scheduled, was their first meeting in about three years. Thatcher visited Japan for the 1979 Tokyo summit of industrial democracies.

The 81-year-old emperor later hosted a luncheon in honor of Mr and Mrs Thatcher. About 40 participants, including Crown Prince Akihito, Princess Michiko, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi [attended].

Further Talks With Suzuki

OW200709 Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 20, KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his British counterpart Margaret Thatcher agreed to strengthen political dialogue and economic cooperation between the two countries Monday, according to Japanese officials.

The two leaders also shared disgust at the massacre in Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut, they said.

The second and last round of their meetings, following one last Friday, was termed "fruitful." It lasted for more that two hours in a "cooperative atmosphere," according to officials.

Referring to the Beirut massacre, Mrs Thatcher was quoted as saying that she was "shocked by the horror" and that she had "an abhorence of the atrocity.

Suzuki, saying that he deplored the mass killing, agreed the matter should be discussed at the United Nations for adoption of an adequate resolution calling for withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

In regard to the bilateral economic affairs, Thatcher urged Japan to make "very great efforts" to alleviate its trade surplus with Britain which totaled about dollar 1.3 billion in the first half of this year. The British prime minister called for direct investment by Japanese firms in her country and purchase of BAE 146 civil aircraft and Harrier fighters as well as equipment for exploration of off-shore oil fields, the officials said. She said Japan has invested in Britain only in 24 cases, providing 7,000 jobs, compared with 1,000 such investments in her country by the United States.

As for the influx of Japanese goods into Britain, she appreciated the share of Japanese cars in the British market has been held at 11 percent through self-restriction by the Japanese auto makers, but she pointed out numerical controlled machine tools and forklift trucks as striking items in import from Japan.

Suzuki explained Japan's market opening efforts since last year in cutting tariffs and establishing an Office of Trade Ombudsman for dealing grievances in connection with trade with Japan, according to the officials. In regard to the numerical controlled machine tools and forklift trucks, Suzuki said Japan is making them less competitive by setting a bottom price. Mrs Thatcher wished for an agreement for industrial cooperation between the two countries to be concluded as soon as possible, while Suzuki expressed similar hope for early conclusion of a science and technical cooperation agreement, officials said.

Regarding a political dialogue, the two leaders agreed to extend the regular meeting to more frequent talks between the working-level officials and even to private and parliamentary levels, the officials said.

At the request of Mrs Thatcher, Suzuki explained his perception of Chinese thinking, saying that cooperation is necessary not only by Japan but also by the United States and West European nations for development of the country with large potentials. The British prime minister is scheduled to visit China after her stay in Japan until Wednesday.

Mrs Thatcher sought understanding that Britain has no intention to negotiate on possession of the Falkland Islands because Britain secured the islands at the cost of life of several hundred soldiers. Suzuki was non-committal, officials said.

They said the two leaders did not touch the controversial deal of equipment for Siberia gas pipeline construction with the Soviet Union due to lack of time.

National Press Club Speech

OW211027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 21, KYODO -- Japan's persistent surplus with its major trading partners cannot be allowed to continue without threatening the world's free trade system, Britsh Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here Tuesday. She said European nations welcomed steps taken by Japan to open its market, but warned we are bound to judge by results.

Speaking at the Japan National Press Club on the closing eve of a six-day official visit to Japan, Thatcher said her talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Japanese Government and business leaders had been very friendly. However, she said Japan's ten-year-old trade surplus with the United Kingdom must be rectified and called for greater Japanese investment in Britain, increased industrial cooperation between the two countries and greater Japanese imports of British capital goods.

Thatcher said her talks with Nissan Motor Corp during her stay here were confidential, but any decision by the firm to begin vehicle production in Britain would be warmly welcomed. Noting that only 24 Japanese firms had set up facilities in Britain compared with around 1,000 from the United States and 170 from West Germany, Thatcher said greater Japanese investment would be a significant way of overcoming protectionist sentiment. I believe we got that point across, too, she said.

She also said Britain had put 18 proposals for industrial cooperation ventures to the Japanese Government, compared with only three proposals made so far by the Japanese side.

Describing Japan's market as harder to penetrate than any other in the industrialized world, Thatcher said of 1,700 million pounds worth of British aerospace products exported in 1980, only 30 million pounds worth went to Japan. In the same period, Britain sold over 170 million pounds worth of vehicle components to the United States, 280 million pounds to West Germany, but only 7 million pounds to Japan. Yet because of its size, Britain's trade imbalance with Japan could only be put right by greater Japanese imports of British capital goods, Thatcher said.

Asked about the sanctions imposed by the United States on U.S. technology for the European-Soviet gas pipeline, Thatcher said that had the sanctions been discussed before contracts with the Soviet Union were concluded, the Europeans might have gone along with the U.S. idea. However, she said it was unreasonable for the United States to try to block contracts already freely concluded between West European countries and the Soviet Union. But she said this problem among the allies was small compared with the enormous and overriding interests that unite us.

Thatcher departs Wednesday for China and said that during her talks with Chinese leaders she would be seeking arrangements to keep the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, whose future as a British crown colony is contingent on a lease which expires in 1997.

SUZUKI COMMENTS ON UPCOMING TRIP TO PRC

OW211115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday he intends to directly refer to the textbook issue which recently caused serious Sino-Japanese diplomatic strain when he meets Chinese leaders during his forthcoming visit to China due to start Sunday. He told reporters he was happy about the upcoming six-day official visit to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

Concerning the textbook revision controversy, Suzuki said he would tell Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders that Japan will speedily carry out the promise made in a government statement issued late last month to amend distorted accounts of Japanese militaristic actions before and during World War II in Japanese history textbooks. Noting that the issue had stirred the sentiments of the Chinese people, Suzuki told reporters that Japan will pledge to strengthen and expand friendly ties with China in accordance with the principles and spirit of the 1972 Japan-China joint communique. Suzuki also said he wil tell Chinese leaders that Japan will make more efforts for world peace and to ensure that this country will not become a military power threatening its neighbors.

He also said he will sound out Chinese leaders on views about China-Soviet relations amid recent speculation about possible rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union.

Referring to North Korean President Kim Il-song's current visit to China, Suzuki suggested that Kim's visit was not likely to cause any change in relations between North and South Korea but he said he would ask Chinese leaders about China-North Korea relations.

In the field of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, Japan will ask China to shift its weight to private economic cooperation from yen loans on a government-to-government basis while promising legislative efforts to facilitate that purpose, Suzuki said. Suzuki said he will stress that China's modernization line will lead to peace and stability in Asia and peace and prosperity in the world. He also disclosed his intention to express thanks to Chinese foster parents of Japanese residents orphaned in China.

Suzuki said he favored the issuing of a brief Japan-China joint press communique at the conclusion of his visit, although the question of whether such a communique will be issued is still being discussed through diplomatic channels.

SUZUKI NEGATIVE ON PRC-USSR RAPPROCHEMENT

OW210613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0603 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 21, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday gave his negative views about possible rapprochement in China-Soviet relations when he met David Watt, visiting director of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs. Suzuki and Watt exchanged views on Asian situations in a 30-minute meeting at the prime minister's official residence here.

When Watt asked Suzuki about recent indications toward rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union, Suzuki said: "It will be difficult for the Soviet Union to meet preconditions demanded by China" for improvement in Beijing-Moscow relations.

Prior to his forthcoming visit to China starting Sunday, Suzuki also said he wants to talk with Chinese leaders on what Japan can do for China while taking first-hand look to the country.

As to situations in Taiwan where Watt visited before coming to Japan, he said both the Taiwanese Government and people were worrying about U.S.-China and U.S.-Taiwan relations but at present Taiwan was convinced of the recent U.S. explanation. Watt said that Taiwan seemed rather uneasy about its domestic economic slump.

Watt paid a courtesy call on Suzuki in return for the prime minister's lecture delivered at the British institute when he visited Britain in June last year.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA CONCLUDES VISIT

OW171137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 17, KYODO -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca left for home Friday after a week-long visit to Japan.

During his visit, the first to Japan by a Cuban foreign minister, he met Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. Before meeting the Japanese officials, he toured Kyoto, an ancient capital in western Japan, and the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S PRC VISIT

Tour of Dam in Sichuan

SK201638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1613 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, inspected the Dujiang Dam this afternoon in Guan County, Sichuan Province.

This dam is a grand irrigation setup which supplies life-giving water to 27 counties of Sichuan by harnessing the torrential stream of the River Min. It is living proof of the courageous and resourceful struggle of the Chinese people to bring whimsical nature under control.

Tens of thousands of people warmly welcomed the great leader along the 100-ri long road from the guest house to the dam. At the dam, a large crowd of people were waiting for the arrival of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with warm sentiments of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived, the crowd warmly welcomed him, bursting into cheers.

He was warmly met on the spot by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

After being briefed on the irrigation processes of the Dujiang Dam, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the dam, highly praising the creative talent of the Chinese people. He expressed thanks for showing the dam and presented a silk banner symbolising Korea-China friendship to the dam administration. He left the dam amid warm cheers of the well-wishers.

Banquet in Sichuan

SK201625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 20 (KCNA) -- The Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government arranged a grand banquet this evening at the guest house in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to Chengdu.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet. Also invited were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Dommission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and leading personnel concerned of the province, city and military district.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause.

Comrade Tan Qilong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, made a toast at the banquet.

Then a toast was made by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

O Chin-u Toast at Banquet

SK210439 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, made a toast at a grand banquet arranged by the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on a visit to Chengdu. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping, esteemed Comrade Tan Qilong and esteemed comrades and friends:

We think it our great glory and pleasure to visit China, our fraternal country, with the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to be ardently welcomed yesterday and today in Chengdu by hundreds of thousands of citizens.

Authorized by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, I express heartfelt thanks for the kind accompaniment of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the long trip and for the warm hospitality accorded us by the cadres and people of Sichuan Province at this time.

Attaching great importance to the current official state visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Chinese party and government are making all sincere efforts for a success of this historic visit.

The China visit of the great leader is an epochal event in further cementing and developing anew the blood-sealed militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese parties, countries and peoples.

To constantly consolidate and develop Korea-China friendship is a unanimous desire of the two peoples. It is a great contribution to energetically pushing ahead with the socialist and communist construction in the two countries and promoting the common cause of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

Sichuan Province is a place with a long history and with the brilliant footsteps of the Chinese revolution. It is also the place which, under the slogan "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the homeland and defend the nation," positively helped our people during the Korean war by sending to the Korean frontlines a great number of excellent sons and daughters, including heroes (Hwang Chaegwang) and (Ku Songun), as members of the Volunteers' Army. Since our arrival here, we have experienced the Chinese people's invariably warm, fraternal friendship and militant solidarity with the Korean people. We have also witnessed and been impressed with the successes which, adhering to the line and policies of the CPC, the people of Sichuan and Chengdu have attained in socialist revolution and construction. The happy life blossoming in this province clearly shows that the aspirations, which the people of this province have long cherished, have been finally realized in this era in which the CPC leads China. We firmly believe that, by more greatly displaying the revolutionary spirit

of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance together with the Chinese people [as heard], you will win a new victory in achieving the grand tasks for the modernization of socialism.

The Korean people, who have always shared life and death, weal and woe with the Chinese brothers on the same road of revolution, value all your successes as their own and draw great inspiration from them.

We are greatly happy to have such a reliable revolutionary comrade-in-arms as the Chinese people for our neighbor and will make all efforts in the future to further consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship as times goes by.

Esteemed comrades and friends, at this place, overflowing with fraternal friendship and friendly feelings, I propose a toast to the everlasting and imperishable friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the flourishing and prosperity of the PRC, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health of Comrade Tan Qilong and the good health of comrades and friends here.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS SOUTH'S NAVAL EXERCISE

SK190419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN September 19 comes out with a commentary captioned "Heading for Destruction" flaying the provocative naval firing exercise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan group in many parts of West and South Seas.

Noting that the South Korean puppets are kicking up a dust of war more frequently these days on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the author of the commentary says:

The military rehearsals of the puppets are taking place at a time when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is growing daily and the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is facing a serious crisis in South Korea. This indicates that their war clamour is a premeditated and deliberate war gamble for inciting confrontation with us and strengthening fascist tyranny by creating a war climate at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists.

While raising the war clamour, the puppets faked up a "spying case" and scheme to frame up what they call "model school children's corps" in an effort to foster antagonism and confrontation within the nation and intensify suppression of the patriotic students and people. This is not accidental.

It is an urgent demand of the time and the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea, ease tension and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At such a moment, the Chon Tu-hwan group, at the request of the U.S. imperialists, is kicking up a war racket, seeking distrust and antagonism between fellow countrymen and cracking down upon the people more harshly. This is an unpardonable treachery against independence, democracy and peaceful reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, finding itself in a fix, isolated from the people, is fanning war fever in an attempt to find a way out in the policy of military confrontation. The puppets hope to maintain the colonial terror rule by making military threats against the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and their anti-"government" struggle, diverting their attention elsewhere through the furtherance of the spirit of confrontation and intensifying fascist repression.

But this is a mistake. The defunct puppets met their doom while doing so. Now the Chon Tu-hwan group is following in the footsteps of its predecessors. The puppets should draw a lesson from the end of their predecessors and stop running riot and promptly give up the play with fire.

KIM CHONG-IL REMARKS CITED ON U.S. 'ATROCITY'

SK210024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Station reporters' travelogue on the Sinchon Museum from the "Ray of Guidance" program]

[Excerpts] Last June, our reporter team visited the Sinchon Museum in Sinchon-up, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province located 300 ri south of Pyongyang. Sinchon-up is the place where, occupied for 50 days during the Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed atrocities, slaughtering 35,000 inhabitants, one-fourth the total population of Sinchon County.

At the Sinchon Museum, which was opened on 25 June 1960, materials showing the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Korean war and the history of their aggression against Korea for the past 100 years are displayed in detail.

Upon arrival in the museum, we looked around the exhibitions. In the first room of the museum, a guide said: On 23 January 1962, 20 years ago, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il visited this museum. Looking around the exhibitions he gave us valuable teachings. Having heard such a significant story by the guide, we felt as if we were inspecting the museum, directly accompanying him.

Explaining the exhibitions with a voice of hatred, the guide said that the dear comrade leader had said: The U.S. imperialists [words indistinct] have imposed countless misfortunes and sufferings on our people. There was no place in our land of 3,000 ri where the U.S. imperialists failed to set their feet. Everywhere they set foot, the blood of the people was shed. The modern history of our nation is a (?warning) indicating the vicious crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists. No matter how long a time may elapse, the aggressive nature of the imperialists will not change. The great leader has taught that our people should struggle against the imperialists to the end until they have met their doom. Indeed, these remarks by the dear comrade leader revealed that his will against the United States and the imperialists was vigorously burning.

We looked around various evidence showing the large-scale massacre in Sinchon perpetrated by the U.S. rascals and the exhibitions displaying the remains of the slaughtered patriots and inhabitants. Cherishing burning hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists, we entered an exhibition room where the blood-stained clothes, shoes and burned hairs of the Sinchon inhabitants mercilessly slaughtered by the U.S. imperialists were displayed.

According to the guide, seeing this (?miserable) evidence, the dear comrade leader was unable to repress his surging indignation and hatred and said: Indeed, this is a heart-rending thing. [passage indistinct] We should not have any illusions about U.S. imperialism. The brutal nature of imperialism will never change. We must beat the imperialists -- who are wolves devouring men -- to death.

These remarks by the dear comrade leader have excited our hearts to further burn with the hatred and hostile feeling against our inveterate enemies.

These remarks by the dear comrade leader in Sinchon have excited our hearts to burn with the hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors more strongly.

Having completed the inspection of the Sinchon Museum, we have come to more strongly feel that our revolutionary struggle for national liberation and against the United States to drive out the U.S rascals and to regain (?national sovereignty) is an urgent demand of the times and is the utmost task arising before our revolutionaries and patriotic people. We left the Sinchon Museum, cherishing our will to struggle against the United States and for national salvation more deeply in our hearts in accordance with the teachings of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il.

DFRF TALK URGES MOVEMENT TO RESCUE KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK182312 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Talk issued 17 September by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] -- read by announcer]

[Text] It is two years since, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique sentenced South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to death on fabricated charges at the first trial held by the military court in the headquarters of the puppet army.

Expressing a deep concern over the circumstances in which Kim Tae-chung has been suffering from hardships in prison, being bestially suppressed and maltreated by the fascist hangmen, and in which he has been facing life-threatening danger, I issue this talk with the desire for rescuing him soon.

As is already well known to the world, the death sentence imposed on Kim Tae-chung on 17 September 2 years ago was unwarranted. The death sentence was an act of political suppression totally fabricated by the U.S. imperialists and premeditatedly committed by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Dismayed at the unprecedented growth of the movement for democratization and for reunification in South Korea since the October incident by which the former dictator was eliminated, the U.S. imperialists, in an effort to cope with the crisis in their colonial rule, established a more truculent military fascist, dictatorial system than the Yusin dictatorship and launched a knavish fascist offensive against democratic forces, including Kim Tae-chung, and forces seeking peaceful reunification. Though they cried for the protection of human rights, babbling about regret and the like, the U.S. imperialists, indeed, were the ringleaders who egged the South Korean puppets on to fascist suppression and murderous acts and the masterminds who instigated them to impose the death penalty on Kim Tae-chung on the fake charges at the court-martial. The U.S. imperialists were also the ones who, when the unjustifiable act of trying Kim Tae-chung and passing a death sentence on him faced a strong protest and denunciation from impartial public opinion, wrote the scenario for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to perform in commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment and then to 20 years in prison. The commutation following the U.S. imperialists' scenario was aimed at lulling the rising public opinion and at seeking stability for their colonial rule over South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only suppressed Kim Tae-chung according to the U.S. imperialists' script, but, in a conspiracy with its masters, has attempted to physically liquidate him in prison. Kim Tae-chung, who is imprisoned in a solitary cell at Chongju prison, is almost treated as if he were a criminal under a death sentence. Visits from his family are restricted; newspapers are withheld; and, according to a report, he is suffering from all kinds of hardships, including an aggravating stomachache and neuralgia in a narrow and musty cell. In his letter to his wife on 29 July, Kim Tae-chung said that the days in the cell of Chongju prison are the most difficult ones of his life.

Dissatisfied with plunging Kim Tae-chung into a deadly situation, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is plotting to murder him secretly. According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is hatching a horrible scheme to kill Kim Tae-chung either by putting poison in his food or by injecting poison on the pretense of medical treatment. Every fact clearly confirms that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are the heinous stranglers of human rights and the truculent enemies of democracy and peaceful reunification.

The fate of Kim Tae-chung is hanging in the balance. He is confronted with danger that may end his life on the gallows at any moment. I think that any Korean, if conscientious, will never just sit back and watch the fate of Kim Tae-chung, who has ardently demanded democracy and peaceful reunification.

The movement for rescuing Kim Tae-chung is linked to the struggle to make South Korea an independent, democratic society and to reunify the country in a peaceful way. To resolve the Kim Tae-chung question, we must force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, eradicate their colonial rule and simultaneously overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

All the compatriots at home and abroad should more vigorously wage the struggle to rescue Kim Tae-chung, closely combining the movement for rescuing Kim Tae-chung with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should clearly watch the reality of South Korea where the anit-U.S. waves for independence are vehemently surging, stop the play of inciting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique that is bent on fascism, treachery and division and on suppressing the democratic personages and patriots, including Kim Tae-chung, and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all weapons for aggression. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must stop the fascist suppression of the democratic personages and patriots, including Kim Tae-chung, and the treacherous and nation-selling act of leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists permanently and step down from power without delay.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will continue to positively support the righteous patriotic struggle of the South Korean and overseas compatriots who, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence, are fighting to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, end their colonial rule and interference with internal affairs, democratize South Korean society and reunify the country in an independent and peaceful way.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK182256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "U.S. Imperialists' Scheme To Put Kim Tae-chung on Political Altar Is Unpardonable" on the lapse of two years since the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique passed a death sentence upon democratic figure Kim Tae-chung.

Recalling that, unable to execute the death sentence on him, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "commuted" it to "life imprisonment" and then to "20 years in prison," the article says:

The death sentence passed by the Chon Tu-hwan murderous gang on democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and its "commutation" were not its own invention. They were, to all intents and purposes, a political burlesque staged under the manipulation and instructions of U.S. imperialism, its master.

U.S. imperialism is the very one strangling democracy and human rights of the South Korean people and the backstage manipulator of all the brutal repression and murder committed by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The persecution of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan group is also wirepulled by U.S. imperialism. Dismayed at the rapidly growing action of democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung and patriotic students, the U.S. imperialists secretly ordered the Chon Tu-hwan clique to remove Kim Tae-chung from the political scene. "Promptly take a retaliatory step: Arrest Kim Tae-chung and tear off his limbs or throw him into a ditch after killing him." "If Kim Tae-chung is left alone, its all up with us. We must get rid of him. Do away with Kim Tae-chung with the expansion of the scope of the emergency martial law." These orders issued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to his top-class servants were nothing but murderous orders from the U.S. imperialists.

After faking up charges against Kim Tae-chung through savage tortures, the fascist clique sentenced him to death in accordance with the script of their master.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique acted upon the script of the U.S. imperialists in "commuting" his penalties twice. This manipulation of the U.S. imperialists was made crystal clear when the U.S. authorities blurted: "The death sentence on Kim Tae-chung must be commuted to life imprisonment to tone down public opinion at home and abroad and save the face of the United States". The "commutation" was a humbuggery which can be committed only by the U.S. imperialists who resort to every conceivable intrigue to maintain their colonial repressive rule over other nations and by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who stoop to any infamy in seeking personal ease and pleasure and gratifying their greed for power.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists feign innocence, as if they have nothing to do with the conspiracy to kill Kim Tae-chung, expressing "regret" and "concern" like a murderer mourning the death of his victim. With no crafty ruse can they conceal their true colour as the very one responsible for the scheme to kill Kim Tae-chung, stresses the article.

NEW YOUTH GROUP IN SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED

CPRF Information 230

SK181108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] made public Information No. 230 on September 17, denouncing the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to trump up the "Model Students Corps of the Federation of Youth and Children," an anti-communist fascist organisation, with young students. The information says:

The South Korean puppets started on September 14 the formation of the "Model Students Corps of the Federation of Youth and Children" with primary, middle and high school students. In working hard to form this sham organisation the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks a sinister scheme to use simple-minded youth and children in maintaining the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and realising its wild ambition for long-term office. This group tries to forcibly enlist school children into the fascist organisation and train them into slaves obedient to it from their young age.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland considers this move to be an anti-national crime of benumbing the chajusong (independence) and fighting spirit of youth and children and bringing them up to be colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists, and vehemently denounces this.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors should give up at once the heinous scheme to prolong its remaining days and realise its wild ambition for long-term office by making them servants of foreign forces and fascists. The South Korean school children and youth and their parents should not be inveigled into the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to frame up a "government"-controlled organisation of youth and children, but check and frustrate it.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK181244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0234 GMT 18 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 18 September commentary: "Traitor's Dirty Farce"]

[Text] On 14 September the South Korean puppets announced that they will organize a students model corps to be composed of primary, middle and high school students through a government-patronized organization called the Korea Youth League. It is said that this organization is to implant the view of the nation among juveniles. The contents of the so-called view of the nation that Chon Tu-hwan has clamored about are already well known to the world.

As has been proved by all facts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while trying to imbue the people with anticommunist idea and pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist idea, has noisily told the people that they can survive only by maintaining the posture of North-South confrontation internally and by relying upon foreign forces externally.

The so-called view of the nation that the puppets are clamoring about is, in a nutshell, a trecherous and antinational idea and view to confront the nation and advance hand in hand with foreign forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to organize the students model corps composed of primary, middle and high school students, clamoring about the establishment of the view of the nation, is a dangerous scheme to forcibly implant its distorted idea of selling the country and the nation even among juveniles. Needless to say, this is an intolerable criminal act. What Chon Tu-hwan has perpetrated thus far in South Korea is only his desperate act to freeze division by kicking off rackets of confrontation against us, while carrying foreign forces on its back.

Today, numerous South Korean youths and students have been forcibly organized into such a paramilitary organization as the Student Defense Corps and have been forced to receive military training to become cannon fodder. All human and material resources have been utilized in the preparations of a war of northward invasion. All of this is an aftermath of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's rackets for confrontation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's plot to organize the student's model corps has faced the strong opposition and rejection of the people. The South Korean people, youths and students will by no means want to become the victims of the racket for confrontation. The puppets' talking about "recruitment of volunteers" is nothing but a hurried voice uttered in the face of the resistance of the people, youths and students. By further fanning distrust and antagonism among the nation, making fraudulent use of the name of the nation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has tried to soothe the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment for independence and the movement against fascism and for democracy in South Korea, to freeze the division of the country and to realize its wild ambition for long-term power through the military fascist dictatorship. The schemes to organize the students' model corps are a dirty farce in a bid to utilize young students and juveniles in such criminal plots.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most vicious traitor among the successive puppets and is a group of anticommunist confrontation. In the past, Hitler also fabricated a youth organization and ran wild to implant the Nazi idea of aggression among youths in a bid to realize his wild ambition to dominate the world. But he finally met his doom. Following the case of Hitler, traitor Syngman Rhee was also engrossed in treachery and treason and anticommunist confrontation, clamoring about "Hwarangdo spirit." But he met his doom in the face of the stern judgment of the nation.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan ring is following the footsteps of those who had met their dooms in the face of the judgment of history and the people, calling their departed souls. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must renounce the confrontation schemes of trampling underfoot the intelligence and future of the nation under the mask of the nation. Getting entangled in schemes to fabricate the students' model corps means getting entangled in the treacherous, fascist and war farce of the puppets. Therefore, all students and juveniles as well as men of sense oppose the establishment of the organization. The South Korean people, youths and students will never tolerate the antinational criminal act of the puppets.

HERALD REPORTS PRC FIGHTERS SUPPLIED TO NORTH

SK190618 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Mainland China provided North Korea with more than 20 A5 fighter planes, its improved model of the MIG 21, early this year, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Saturday, quoting Japanese Government sources.

SANKEI said China's strengthened military assistance to North Korea might have a large impact on the military situation of East Asia, since it is regarded as part of China's new global strategy connected with Beijing's movements to alter its foreign policy. Among the indications of change are Chinese top leader Deng Xiaoping's visit to Pyongyang last April, Beijing's invitation and "enthusiastic" welcome this time of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, Beijing's allusion to a possible improvement of relations with Moscow and scathing criticism of Japan's militarism.

It was the first time for China to supply North Korea with A5 fighters, the most sophisticated of Chinese aircraft. In 1975, China provided North Korea with 50 MIG-19s of its own making. The newspaper said 45 fighter planes were sent to North Korean air force bases directly from assembling factories in China. The issues was brought up in the last U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting in Honolulu during which Japan projected the number at 20 whereas the United States estimated 40, the newspaper said.

Up to now, China has cautiously provided North Korea with crude oil, AN2 planes and T62 tanks, expressing fears that excessive military strength might prompt North Korea to make adventurous moves. The supply of A5 fighter planes, therefore, is interpreted as a change in China's cautious attitude toward military assistance to North Korea. Japanese military specialists said MIG-21s, though outmoded, are still powerful in launching preemptive strikes, and that MIG-21s are an important weaponry to China which is seeking a modernization of its armed forces. The specialists shared the view that it is unusual for China to provide 20, or half of its annual production of 40 planes, to North Korea. They voiced fears that such Chinese military assistance to North Korea, if continued, would seriously affect the military situation of East Asia including the Republic of Korea and Japan.

This military assistance is deeply connected with China's new global strategy, Japanese Government sources said, noting that China and North Korea have made secret efforts to improve their relations since last year and that China is making moves to improve ties with the Soviet Union.

ROK URGES UN EFFORT TO SOLVE KOREAN QUESTION

SK210313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- The Foreign Ministry Tuesday called upon the United Nations to help create international conditions conducive to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. "South Korea calls upon the international community to help reduce tension and establish peace on the Korean Peninsula, the ministry said in a statement issued on the occasion of the first International Day of Peace. The establishment of peace in this part of the world will greatly contribute to strengthening international peace and security not only in Northeast Asia but in the world as a whole," the statement said.

Saying that Koreans regard U.N.-declared International Day of Peace as "important" in light of tension on the Korean Peninsula, the statement stressed that "South Korea, which has experienced a fratricidal war, is determined to prevent the recurrence of war in Korea." It further said that Korea wished to join the international community in reaffirming its commitment to world peace and security according to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.

Pointing out that the declaration of the International Day of Peace is very significant because it was adopted for the first time by consensus at the U.N. General Assembly, the statement said that U.N. will be able to play as effective and decisive role as the Charter envisages and to strengthen its capacity to keep the peace. The International Day of Peace was adopted by the 36th General Assembly of the United Nations Nov. 30, 1981.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 20 SEP

SK200533 Seoul YONHAP in English 0500 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly opened Monday a 90-day regular session which will deliberate on the 1983 budget bill and about 190 other bills. Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and all cabinet members were present at the opening ceremony held at the National Assembly building on the islet of Yoido here.

Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, in an opening address, said that the lawmakers should do their utmost in performing the noble mission to speak for people's aspirations and to promote national power. He also said, "No one can dare to despise or distort our history and cultural heritage when our national power is increased and our potentiality is demonstrated."

High on the agenda in the session are the government-proposed budget bill for next year scaled at the equivalent of 14.2 billion U.S. dollars, a supplementary budget bill for this year and revisions of the National Assembly law, local autonomy law and basic press law which were tabled last year. The parliamentary session will act on the approval of Kim Sang-hyop as prime minister and Chong Hi-taek as chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection Tuesday and the prime minister's administrative address will follow Oct. 4.

According to a timetable, representatives from three major parties -- the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the opposition Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party -- will address in the plenary session Oct. 5 and a total of 21 lawmakers both from the ruling and opposition parties will mount the rostrum for question-and-answer sessions Oct. 6-13.

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

SK210248 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] On 19 September, the Seoul Kwanak police station arrested four Seoul University students on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. They are: Yi Chae-chol, 21, senior in Civil Engineering Department; Kim Hak-nin, 21, senior in architectural engineering; Kim Yong-ho, 22, senior in resources engineering; Song Ho-chin, 22, senior in mechancial engineering. The police are also searching for three students, Kim Chung-hyon, 22, senior in metallurgical engineering, No Chong-nae, 22, freshman in the Engineering College, and Chong Sung-il, sophomore in physics. They are accused of taking the lead in the anti-Japanese and antigovernment student demonstrations at noon on 16 September on the Seoul University Kwanak campus, after hanging out a 1-meter-wide and 10-meter-long placard reading "Suspend economic cooperation! Rectify the distortions! Down with the Japanese imperialists!" and scattering some 1,000 leaflets from the fourth floor of the student hall.

Meanwhile, Seoul University decided to expel the seven students involved in the demonstration on 16 September and to temporarily close the student club rooms and editorial office of the university newspaper. It also decided to prohibit all student gatherings in each college. It has been learned that 9 students and 15 policemen were injured during the demonstrations by Seoul University students on 15 and 16 September.

HUN SEN PROTESTS 'CRIMINALS' PRESENCE AT UN

BK210543 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] On Thursday 17 September, Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram to Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, and to Imree Hollai, chairman of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, sharply protesting against the presence at the United Nations of genocidal criminals and their accomplices in the name of Kampuchea, a presence which he called "immoral, illegal and contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter". Following is, substantially, the text of the telegram:

Knowing that representatives of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals continue to dishonor the prestige of the United Nations with their presence at the 37th session, I would like to express the deep indignation of the more than 6 million inhabitants of the PRK -- the recent victims of these criminals who still pretend to represent them at this august assembly. The so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" is only a genocidal regime hated and overthrown by the Kampuchean people, condemned by and sickening to peace- and justice-loving peoples all over the world who insist on its exclusion from the international scene. Recently, the reactionary forces, their masters, forced them to unite with other traitors to the nation under the new label of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" hastily set up in a foreign capital to fool international opinion, to hide the criminals' odious face, to maintain tension in Southeast Asia and, in particular, to reimpose this genocidal regime on the Kampuchean people.

For all these reasons, in the name of the National assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the entire Kampuchean people, I am taking the liberty of raising a sharp protest against the presence of these genocidal criminals and their accomplices in this assembly.

This presence is immoral, illegal, contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter, contrary to the aspirations and interests of the reborn Kampuchean people, and constitutes an insult to the memory of the more than 3 million Kampucheans savagely massacred and a blow against the universal conscience. In the name of morality, of justice and for its prestige, the United Nations must expel these genocidal criminals as the Nonaligned Movement has done and restore the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations to the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

In this spirit, we insist on the participation of a PRK delegation at this current session. Meanwhile, as proclaimed at the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held at Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982, the PRK does not insist on the immediate restoration of its right to representation at the United Nations if the United Nations expels the genocidal criminals and their associates.

The so-called "Kampuchean problem" does not exist and is only a plot by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese and regional reactionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. All resolutions relating to Kampuchea adopted without PRK representatives present are considered null and void and constitute a flagrant and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

I will be grateful to you for the circulation of this telegram as an official document of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

Excellencies, accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHEA SIM MAKES VISIT TO PREY VENG PROVINCE

BK190936 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0552 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Sep (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, recently paid a working visit to Prey Veng Province, 90 km east of Phnom Penh.

During a meeting, the chairman listened to the report presented by the local authorities and according to which Prey Veng Province has so far planted 121,750 hectares of rice, including 530 hectares of the IR-36 strain, representing 65 percent of its plan. Prey Veng Province also planted 450 hectares of corn, 1,200 of beans, 750 of manioc and 320 of vegetables. Early rice is being harvested.

The post and communications, trade, and finance and banking services have efficiently responded to the needs of the people. Schools and medical units have been established in rural areas.

The chairman of the National Assembly expressed satisfaction at the successes achieved by the people in the province over the past more than 3 years in rebuilding and defending the country. He later asked them to do their best to fulfill this season's agricultural production plan and to obtain a good harvest.

He stressed that national unity and close cooperation with Vietnam are decisive factors of the Kampuchean revolution's victory. The so-called "tripartite coalition government" of the traitorous Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann only serves the interests of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Chea Sim called on cadres to carry out agitation work among the people to guide them to consolidate the armed and security forces and to increase their vigilance against the enemy's perfidious maneuvers.

DK FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES IOC VISIT TO SRV

BK200424 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Statement issued 18 September by the spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Recently, when the International Olympic Committee [IOC] visited Hanoi, the Le Duan Vietnamese clique lured this international organization to contact and recognize the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh in order to use this connection within the framework of their common maneuver to legitimize Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

The Hanoi Vietnam clique has become more bogged down on the military battlefield and is more isolated on the international scene. They are trying to extricate themselves from this impasse by taking available opportunities to stage such dirty tricks.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea categorically denounces and condemns this new maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese. The Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh is only a shadow of the Vietnamese aggressor's troops in Kampuchea. Various organizations -- political, economic, cultural, sports -- created by the Hanoi Vietnamese clique in Phnom Penh are all instruments to serve their aggression in Democratic Kampuchea.

Therefore, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to appeal to the IOC not to have contacts with the administration or sports organization in Phnom Penh. If any contact between the IOC and the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh is established, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique will undoubtedly use this relationship in their propaganda to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea. The only legitimate organization is the Kampuchean National Olympic Committee subordinated to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- a member of the United Nations.

Democratic Kampuchea, 18 September 1982

BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK201248 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (KPL) -- The National Assembly delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR] headed by its president, Stanko Todorov, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Bulgaria [BCP], arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly. The special aircraft landed at the Wattai Airport at 11 am and Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the LPSA, members of the LPRP CC, the Council of Ministers, the Standing Committee of the LPSA, high-ranking military and civilian officials and a large crowd of Vientianese are waiting for the delegation at the runway. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the BPR to Laos, the ambassadors of Kampuchea, the charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Laos and staff of these embassies were also on hand.

At the runway, Souphanouvong and other Lao leaders shook hands and gave warm accolades to Stanko Todorov, then the members of the Lao Young Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to welcome the state guests. Souphanouvong accompanied the Bulgarian guests reviewing the guards of honour of the Lao People's Army and shaking hands with members of the government, LPSA and the diplomatic corps of Laos. Then the motorcade brought the Bulgarian delegation to the capital through large crowd of Vientianese who held national flag of both countries and chanted slogans welcoming the delegation and hailing the Lao-Bulgarian friendship and solidarity.

Souphanouvong Receives Visitors

BK210405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] At 1500 on 20 September, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the LPDR, received at the presidential office the delegation of the BPR National Assembly led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the BPR National Assembly. Comrade Souphanouvong expressed his pleasure at welcoming Comrade Stanko Todorov and his party -- the first top-level delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly to pay an official friendship visit to Laos, a country which has been liberated and is marching toward socialism. He also wished the delegation a happy and successful visit so as to enhance the profound friendship, solidarity and brotherhood within the same socialist family between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Bulgaria. Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed appreciation for the friendly and hospitable welcome accorded him and his delegation.

The guest and the host then held talks on issues that reflected the traditions of heroic struggle and the great victories scored by the two peoples of Laos and Bulgaria under the clear-sighted leadership of the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties. Comrade President Souphanouvong firmly stated that with the special solidarity and friendship among the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and with the effective support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the LPDR, like the BPR, will certainly achieve success in marching toward socialism. Comrade Souphanouvong and Comrade Stanko Todorov conveyed the warmest mutual regards from the comrade party and state leaders of the two countries on the basis of profound friendship. They took turns toasting the good health of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade First Secretary Todor Zhivkov along with other comrade party and state leaders.

Comrade Sisana Sisan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of culture and chairman of the Lao-Bulgarian Friendship Association, accompanied Comrade President Souphanouvong in receiving the Bulgarian guests on this occasion. Also present were Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Constitution Commission, and Comrade Zhecho Radunov, BPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI HEADS DELEGATION TO UNGA

BK210758 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila left Bangkok last night for the United States to attend the opening session of the 37th United Nations General Assembly scheduled for this weekend. Accompanying the foreign minister on this month-long visit to the United States and some European countries are Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi and Director General of the Political Department Asa Sarasin.

The foreign minister is due to arrive in Washington D.C. tomorrow to hold talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz on the Kampuchean problem and some other related issues. The foreign minister is scheduled to arrive in New York on 25 September to attend the opening session of the 37th United Nations General Assembly. He will address the assembly during the Kampuchean debate 4 days later. Following their 22-day stay in the United States, the foreign minister and his party will pay another 8-day visit to some European countries, including England and West Germany.

Airport Interview

BK210814 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Interview given on 20 September by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to unidentified newsmen at Bangkok airport -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] The prime minister has assigned me to work on many things, including our trade with EEC members and the United States. We have been cooperating with the EEC in the economic field, and the prime minister has asked me to work in accordance with what he had earlier agreed upon with them. During this trip, I will be acting as a representative of both Thailand and ASEAN. I might be questioned about the establishment of the rubber and tin associations. I will also discuss our enrollment in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, tapioca exports and the crop substitution program which is aimed at encouraging our farmers to grow other crops instead of tapioca.

[Question] Would you please tell us about our effort to lobby for support for the Kampuchean Government in the United Nations?

[Answer] The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin officials have also been sent to foreign countries to gather support. I believe we can do better.

[Question] Do you mean Vietnam is trying to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant this year?

[Answer] That is impossible. They can try, but we know all their tricks and have foiled them all.

[Question] What about support from the West European countries?

[Answer] We have gained more support from them. The Netherlands will also vote for us. EEC officials told me on Friday that if the former one-party Kampuchean Government can acquire sufficient votes in the United Nations, the new tripartite coalition government should be able to draw more votes. Take it easy. You wait and see. We have been doing our best.

[Question] What will you discuss with Mr Weinberger?

[Answer] I do not want to talk about this matter because it is a military affair assigned to me by the prime minister and General Saiyut. It will probably pertain to what General Saiyut did during his last trip to the United States.

[Question] For instance?

[Answer] Military aid. We will request an increase in financial assistance.

VOFA DENIES VNA ACCUSATION OF BORDER VIOLATION

BK201434 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on 16 September 1982 quoted news reports of the so-called SPK, accusing Thailand of violating Kampuchean soil, territorial waters and airspace between 3 and 9 September.

The Voice of Free Asia is authorized to categorically deny this accusation. Similar accusations have often been made in an attempt to discredit Thailand in the world community. This move is only groundless propaganda aimed at slandering Thailand.

SRV RELEASE OF THAI TRAWLERS, CREWMEN REPORTED

BK210235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Samutsakhon -- Two of the four Thai fishing trawlers captured by the Vietnamese last week have been released along with a total of about 90 crewmen, Samutsakhon Fishery radio centre reported. The centre, quoting radio messages received from Thai trawlers fishing in international waters near Vietnam, said the two Thai vessels already released were the Chaisak Nawi 3 and the Siriphairot 10. They are expected to arrive in this province today. The two vessels and the other two fishing trawlers -- the Lakchai Udomsak 9 and the Thanandon Nawa -- were reported seized by armed Vietnamese vessels last Thursday while fishing in international waters near Vietnam.

The radio message quoted some of the released crewmen as saying that the Lakchai Udomsak 9 and the Thanandon Nawa are being detained at O-B Yai [name as published] Island near Vietnam along with other fishing vessels previously captured by the Vietnamese, the centre said. The crewmen also said it is likely that the captured vessels will soon be released as "the Vietnamese are running out of food to feed their prisoners."

The centre quoted the radio message as saying that one of the trawlers released, the Siriphairot, had to be towed back by the Chaisak Nawi since the boat had been stripped of all equipment and engines by the Vietnamese. The message also said that three crewmen -- two aboard the Siriphairot and another aboard the Lakchai Udomsak -- had been killed when the pursuing Vietnamese vessel opened fire on the trawlers. The Vietnamese later disposed of the bodies by throwing them overboard, the centre said.

SRV REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED NEAR EASTERN BORDER

BK210153 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Field military sources yesterday confirmed previous reports that the Vietnamese have moved up more troops and military equipment to reinforce their positions along the eastern Thai border. The sources said they are now sure that the Vietnamese 302nd and 10th Divisions are replacing troops that were pulled out from along the Thai border opposite Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi, and Buri Ram. They said that more heavy weapons, such as 130mm and 155mm cannons, are being brought to the Vietnamese bases there.

On Sunday, heavy fighting erupted between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese forces at Ban Thapsiam, near Phnum Chhat Mountain opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri.

The two sides exchanged artillery, recoilless rifle and mortar fire from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. According to the sources, three Khmer Rouge were killed and two wounded, while the Vietnamese casualties were not known.

PROJECTS ADOPTED TO EASE TENSIONS WITH MALAYSIA

BK210752 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee has agreed to carry out three projects to reduce tension along the Thai-Malaysian border and to boost the economy of the border areas between the two countries.

The first project is the construction of a lighthouse worth about 5 million baht at the Golok River to reduce conflicts along the border river. Chief of the Thai-Malaysian Regional Border Committee Col Wirat Malaiwong says the lighthouse will enable fishermen to know whether their trawlers are sailing in Thai or Malaysian waters. Colonel Wirat says that when a crime takes place on the Golok River it will be easy to be known which country will be responsible for the probe into the incident.

The second project is the building of two ferries in Takbai District of the southern Province of Narathiwat. The project will enable automobiles and trucks to be ferried across the river for the first time. It will also help facilitate communications between people on both sides of the river and will indirectly boost the economies of both banks.

Another project is the utilization of a water reservoir in the southern province of Satun and a possibility of Thailand to sell fresh water to Malaysia. A preliminary feasibility study on this project is being conducted with a 1-million baht budget.

GENERAL RULES OUT 'QUIET COUP,' CITES UNITED ARMY

BK190119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] A ranking army officer yesterday ruled out a "quiet coup" in the coming months, as predicted by well-known political analyst Dr Chaianan Samutthawanit.

Deputy Commander of the First Army Region Maj-Gen Phat Urailoet said he didn't believe there would be a "quiet coup" because "the people do not want it."

Major General Phat, who was named commander of the First Army Region in the recent military reshuffle, maintained that the army was united and fully supported the next army commander-in-chief, Gen Athit Kamlangek. He disclosed that a number of guidelines in combating the communists were adopted during a meeting called last Friday by General Athit of the police, military officials and civil servants.

They include calls for unit commanders to explain to their subordinates the essence of the government's anticommunist strategy and promotion of development projects, particularly those with royal sponsorship.

LE DUC THO DISCUSSES COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

Part One

OW071113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Sep 82

["Part One" of talk by VCP Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho: "On the Question of Developing New Factors and Perfecting the New Management System in Agricultural Cooperatives" -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Comrade Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, recently made an inspection tour of Vu Thang, Nong Vinh, Dong Quang, Ninh Quang, Phu Luong, Hai Van, Khanh Phu and Loc Ha cooperatives and of Dong Hung, Hai Hau and Nam Ninh Districts in Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces to study and get a clear view of the management status of agricultural cooperatives. The first part of his talk "On the Question of Developing New Factors and Perfecting the New Management System in Agricultural Cooperatives," given at the end of the tour, follows:

During the past half month, I have toured eight cooperatives and three districts in Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces, primarily to extensively study the status of agricultural cooperatives that are applying the product contract system. Many advanced, average and mediocre cooperatives have applied this contractual system while others have applied the piecework contract system and some localities have awarded contracts without specified quotas. I have obtained some initial results in grasping the general situation. It would be better if I had the time to spend a few more days or a couple of weeks in the villages to meet more people engaged in productive labor.

During this tour, my objective was to study the application of the new management system in grassroots agricultural establishments and concentrate efforts on completing the study of a particular issue. However, I have to start by analyzing the general situation because any issue is related to other issues and to the party's line and policies. At present, an important issue closely related to other issues is knowing where we are along the path to socialism. It implies a thorough understanding of the party's line and the determination of appropriate forms, steps, measures and polcies in the implementation of tasks in each stage.

As pointed out by the fourth party congress, we are now at the beginning of the transition period to socialism. The fifth party congress has determined the steps to be taken during the transitional period of the 1980's. What is this transitional period? What are the characteristics of the present road? I have some suggestions as food for thought.

According to a review conducted by Marxist-Leninist theoreticians, a society's movement from capitalism to communism must go through three periods -- transitional, socialist and communist -- whose contents, steps and speeds are different in each country. The transitional period has many profound and thorough transformations: the emergence and growth of the socialist national economic system, the improvement and perfection of production relations, the intensification of socialist production forces and the conception and development of socialism. It is a period in which socialism appears, but is not completely achieved. As pointed out by Lenin, this period is composed of many years of the most painful difficulties and characterized by the toughest struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads. The special economic character of this period is the existence of many economic components.

Our country has been unified, but has not yet achieved economic unity. There are three economic components in the north and five in the south. All peasants and the bulk of artisans in the north have joined the cooperatives. The majority of peasants and artisans in the south still work separately. We must continue to transform trade in the north and industry and trade in the south. For this reason, we must transform and consolidate production relations, adopt a correct policy toward each component, and strengthen and develop the leading role of the socialist economic components. This is the only way we can avoid leftist or rightist tendencies.

Since there are many economic components, Lenin predicted that a complicated situation could not be avoided. He said that all difficulties and all complexities involving a policy reside in the fact that the special tasks for the transitional period must be taken into account.

Our country is advancing toward socialism by bypassing the period of capitalist development. This can be done because Vietnam's revolution is occurring at a time when the entire world is going through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism under the leadership of the party of the proletariat, and when the socialist system is developing vigorously as a decisive factor in the development of human society. This is the best way to shorten the process of the capitalist development period which is full of hardships. This means that we are advancing toward socialism from a state of backward agricultural production, primarily with the bulk of laborers working as artisans and without a large mechanical industry as a material premise of socialism. We must gradually advance from small-scale production to socialist, large-scale production. In this advance during the transitional period, which is replete with difficulties, we must climb many winding steps. Our country had to conduct the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation after the war against French colonialism. Wartime was coupled with construction. While we are concentrating efforts on gradually overcoming the difficulties in building socialism at present, we must still cope with a many-sided war of sabotage and stand ready to cope with a situation in which the enemy may start a large-scale war of aggression.

We must review this situation to be aware that our advance from small-scale production -- at a time when there are many complicated domestic and international developments -- must encounter many difficulties and hardships in the initial stage of the transitional period. We must also be aware of generalities as well as particulars.

As everyone knows, the process of achieving socialist large-scale production in a small country like ours is quite different from that of other socialist countries. Because we have little experience, we must learn while working. During our advance, we must improve production relations and gradually exercise the working people's mastery in the economic sphere. However, what is decisive is achieving socialist industrialization because socialist large-scale production requires the material and technical bases of socialism, that is, a large mechanized industry which, as Lenin put it, can help achieve agricultural transformation.

Socialist industrialization is the central task for the transitional period. Over the past years, we have exerted efforts in transformation and construction and scored initial achievements. In order to achieve industrialization, we must take the appropriate steps in all stages because a previous step can create a premise and the conditions for us to advance to the next step. Much capital is needed to achieve industrialization. At present, however, we are still unable to be self-sufficient in food and clothing, our revenues cannot cover all expenses, accumulation for our national economy cannot be realized, and, after a protracted war, our people's livelihood is facing many difficulties. The present stage is a necessary time for us to effect a change by stabilizing our national economy, achieving self-sufficiency in food, securing enough money for our expenses, beginning to realize accumulation for our national economy, gradually building material and technical bases of socialism and completing the transformation and consolidation of socialist production relations throughout the entire country. We must grasp these main objectives in order to concentrate efforts on somehow achieving them.

At present, manpower is our greatest asset. Land can be immediately exploited at a low cost and various trades and occupations can be developed. Therefore, we must fully use the labor of each individual and family, as well as the potential of the land, trades and occupations in various localities and throughout the entire country, to develop production and increase the gross social product.

The fifth party congress has mapped out an economic strategy for the first stage which consists of concentrating efforts on vigorously developing agriculture as the frontline; taking a step toward advancing agriculture to socialist large-scale production; stepping up the production of consumer and export goods, continuing to build a number of essential heavy industries, especially energy and machinery industries; and combining agriculture and industry into a rational agroindustrial structure.

We have said that we are building socialist large-scale production. However, a number of our comrades have forgotten that we are advancing from small-scale production, that is, from scattered handicraft production with low labor productivity when we have no accumulation to the initial stage of the transitional period when our postwar economy is facing many difficulties. Failing to thoroughly understand this, we have assessed our economic and social situation during this period on the basis of the standards of successful socialism, wanting to quickly achieve something great when there are no possibilities, and when, as Lenin put it, we pay no attention to the transitional steps and intermediary links. We want to build large-scale establishments without knowing how to combine the large-, medium- and small-scale ones and the mechanized, semimechanized and handicraft installations which must be suitable for each trade, occupation and locality.

Under the present circumstances, when production is carried out largely by handicraftsmen and with agricultural hand implements, and when many places are still short of half of the needed manpower and tools, we must pay more attention to building medium- and small-scale installations and to semimechanization and handicrafts. While building indispensable, rational, large-scale installations, we must learn how to organize in order to combine many small-scale installations into large-scale ones.

In agricultural transformation, we want to swiftly advance to large-scale production at a time when conditions are still not suitable and we have failed to achieve mechanized agriculture in an orderly and synchronous fashion, and, as a result, we must pay a certain price. Therefore, we must promptly gain some experience from this.

Making use of integrated strength, a valuable experience which we have gained, results from the implementation of general and economic policies and from the simultaneous implementation of our party's major policies approved by the fifth party congress. Because we proceed from small-scale production, many sectors and potentials in our economy remain untapped. Therefore, we must have a correct policy for putting all sectors of the economy to use and avoid wasting any force in our efforts to constantly develop the socialist economic sectors; fully use all capabilities; coordinate rudimentary and modern means and the use of manual, semimechanized and mechanized means, and coordinate small, medium and large scales; and coordinate the work of central and local levels and the work of the state and the people. This is the only way we can fully tap all potentials in the use of labor, land and occupations to develop production and build a new economic structure step by step.

To proceed from small-scale production means advancing from an economy where the production of commodities is still on a small scale to vigorously developing the production of socialist commodities, especially agriculture, which yields many consumer and export goods. In our economic mechanism, the state plan must be considered the centerpiece. However, importance must be attached to the economic levers and market relations.

In the economic mechanism, the market is a means for commodity exchange during the period of transition. When an economy remains a multisector economy, the market is the most common place for contact among all sectors of the economy. In the still fairly extensively prevailing free market, a fierce struggle is occurring between socialism and capitalism. Transforming the free market should not be viewed as its pure and simple elimination. Neither should market management be interpreted as consisting solely of countering speculation and smuggling and collecting taxes. In fact, market transformation and management requires the capability to reorganize it, promote its positive aspects and struggle to overcome its negative aspects with economic, administrative and educational measures -- the economic measures being of foremost importance. Only through market organization and management can we properly coordinate planning with market activities and creatively and effectively conduct market relations in the advance toward socialism so that market relations will contribute to promoting production and stabilizing the people's livelihood.

Practicing limitations and restrictions show the failure to understand the objective rules of the multisector economy. However, relaxing control and running after free market trends means allowing nonsocialist sectors of the economy to develop spontaneously and without control. All these manifestations are incorrect tendencies.

During wartime, our economic management system was of the type of a subsidy-based administrative system which was somewhat suited to that particular period. Since liberation, with the restoration of peace in the lives of our people, the subsidy-based administrative system has created many obstacles for production at various levels and in various sectors. Unlike a firmly established socialist economy, our country's economy, which is still proceeding from small-scale to large-scale socialist production, is one with many sectors, many levels of technology and many scales which is experiencing many large imbalances and lacks of effective information system. To match the characteristics of such an economy, we should have an appropriate system of economic management which is lively, creative and capable of eliminating conservatism, sluggishness and rampant subsidization. In the meantime, we should have a contingent of ethical, qualified cadres in charge of management.

A number of resolutions and policies encouraging production have provided a means for all levels and grassroots units to secure more freedom of action. As many new factors have emerged, the old management system has been gradually eliminated. However, the new management system has not taken shape uniformly and concrete guidance is lacking. As a result, manifestations of liberalism have arisen. Thus, while the system of management is still ridden with centralism, bureaucratism and subsidization and while many outdated policies which have created great obstacles in production have not been revised, tendencies toward liberalism, individualism, parochialism and localism -- characteristic of the small-scale production mode and which we must struggle to overcome -- have appeared. The economic mechanism we apply during the transition from small-scale to large-scale socialist production calls for more freedom to develop initiative for the grassroots units and localities, and a bold, uniform decentralization of management for the localities in order to turn each level into a complete planning unit, especially the district level, which is an important strategic unit in developing agriculture and conducting the three revolutions at the grassroots level. Properly training and assigning cadres is the decisive factor for ensuring implementation of the new economic mechanism. In addition, we must ensure that the central level can firmly grasp the major work and tasks that should be managed, exercise strict control, implement contracts among localities and units and ensure correct relations in economic interests among the state, the collective and the worker, between agriculture and industry, between the state and various sectors of the economy, and among localities in order to promote the spirit of mastery in each echelon, each unit and each individual and to boost production.

Before embarking on the agricultural issue, we have tackled some general issues in order to better understand our party's policy and the agricultural issue taken up in the latter part of my talk. In the immediate stage of the transition period when we are still proceeding from small-scale production and when our economy remains a multisector economy, manual production prevails and labor productivity is low, we must have a practical historical viewpoint in assessing agricultural production and management situations and find the proper ways and measures to formulate appropriate policies. During the transition period, many types of new work exist and we still learn through practice. Blunders are inevitable. We should strive to creatively apply party policy, vigorously promote new factors and resolutely overcome the negative aspects resulting from subjective shortcomings. However, there are objective negative aspects that we must temporarily tolerate and seek ways to contain.

Although numerous difficulties remain, our party has a correct policy. In addition, we have gained very valuable initial experiences, our people are a very good people who always closely support our party's undertakings, our country's potential is great and we have secured cooperation and assistance from socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. We will certainly overcome difficulties in our advance.

Part Two

BK061500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Part Two" of talk by VCP Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho entitled "On the Question of Developing New Factors and Perfecting the New Management System in Agricultural Cooperatives," subtitled: "The Status of Agricultural Cooperativization in the North" -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Now I am going to talk about the status of agricultural transformation in the north. This issue must be reviewed fully in order to discover strong points and shortcomings. Comrades, I am going to present here some observations for you to discuss:

It can be asserted that we were right in encouraging the peasants to join work-exchange teams and cooperatives immediately after carrying out land reform to allocate lands to poor peasants. With the new production relations, the peasants have had the proper conditions for applying advanced technical methods and using their labor more rationally and, as a result, production has picked up, the cooperatives' income has increased and the peasants' living conditions have improved. By organizing the peasants into socialist collective economic units, we have prevented the formation of classes in the countryside for an economy characterized by small-scale production of goods itself gives birth to spontaneous capitalism on an hourly and daily basis.

During the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, the cooperatives actually served as rear service bases that made it possible for millions of people to set out in the quest for the liberation of the south and national reunification. This is a point that must be asserted.

We have also recognized at an early date the important role of management. With the passage of time, we have come to realize ever more clearly that it is difficult to organize peasants into cooperatives, but it is even more difficult to manage these units and to select the methods of management suitable for an economic organization which, though its production materials are already collectivized, continues to rely on manual labor for production. Cadres who have gained some experience in directing the production efforts of a family on a few hectares of land are now in charge of a production unit working on hundreds of hectares. We have concentrated efforts on improving management for the first and second rounds. More progress has been made in management and distribution has been carried out in a more judicious manner. However, the management system for cooperatives still remains inappropriate in many respects.

I have made inquiries in various units and have found out that, while still small in size, the cooperatives have encountered fewer difficulties in work but negative aspects have already started to surface in management. While the management system has yet to be rationalized, the cooperatives have rapidly expanded in size without exception and cadres are being replaced frequently. This has created many difficulties for the various units. During the period when the entire country was waging the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation with such slogans as "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and "All for the frontline, all for victory," the laboring people were enduring unequal distribution and a hard life in the interest of the entire country's struggle. Nevertheless, managerial work has displayed ever-increasing weaknesses. The practice of liberally logging man-days and work credits developed; economic benefits were low; and corruption, indulgence in parties and a lack of democracy were fairly prevalent. The masses had many questions to ask but, at that time, they tried to suppress their dissatisfaction. In spite of this, not a few cooperatives broke up, especially in the mountainous regions.

Since our struggle ended victoriously with the restoration of peace and the reunification of the entire country, the movement to reorganize production has been expanded. Some progress has been made by a number of cooperatives in the formulation of production programs and plans and in the organization of labor; but many cooperatives have been upgraded to the village level, even though all the conditions were not met and managerial work was still plagued with many problems, especially those concerning the organization of labor and the payment of wages.

We have been slow in revising a number of agricultural policies that are no longer suitable in the new situation. The general situation is that production has ground to a halt; the laboring people have lost their enthusiasm for production; and negative phenomena in cooperative management such as corruption, waste and disregard for the masses' right to mastery have increasingly developed.

While labor is the most valuable asset and the source of all social wealth, the party Central Committee's sixth plenum reported that the laboring people do not engage in production enthusiastically. The truth was that the laboring people, with their inherent virtue of diligence, instead of getting bored with their work, are simply not as interested in working for the cooperatives as they are in concentrating their efforts on other work activities in order to increase their income and ensure their livelihood.

Land is an unreplenishable resource in agriculture, but tens of thousands of hectares are left lying waste or fallow in the Red River Delta. The land belonging to the cooperatives produces low crop yields whereas the 5 percent of land allotted to families of cooperative members has been given meticulous care and often yields an output twice that of the collective. Strictly speaking, the socialist production relations are now weakening, and seriously in some places. Of course, there are a number of progressive cooperatives which have achieved high crop yields, but the number cannot be multiplied as long as the efficiency of a production system as a whole is dependent on the performance of the majority of the cooperatives — say 70 to 80 percent of the total.

Why is this? The reasons vary from locality to locality, but, generally speaking, they can be attributed to the following: Previously, and especially during the war, we received considerable aid and used it primarily in the north. We expanded the electricty network to serve production in many rural areas. The amount of chemical nitrogen fertilizer, most of which we received as gratuitous aid, was twice the amount available at present, and it was sold to the cooperatives at such a cheap price that it was virtually given away free. Agricultural machinery, gasoline and oil were supplied to the cooperatives in fairly large quantities. It can be said that previously, the state had the capability to provide fairly large quantities of technical supplies for agriculture, and with the administrative management system based on subsidization, the cooperatives, especially progressive ones, were provided with whatever they needed.

The current situation is quite different. Gratuitous aid is no longer available. The cooperatives have gradually adopted a profit-and-loss accounting system in conducting their operations. The contradictions that are inherent in the management of the cooperatives have now surged to the fore. In wartime, the spiritual driving force of "All for victory" enabled the peasants as well as the people of other walks of life to readily endure privations and inequities and to be content with having enough to live and fight by. The situation now is no longer the same. In peacetime construction, just distribution is required among the various production units as well as among the peasants, and cooperative members expect that their living conditions will improve on the basis of their ever-increasing contribution of labor to the cooperatives.

Inappropriate organization of management has made it impossible to carry out field work in accordance with the crop cultivation schedule, and the products yielded by the harvest are subject to waste. With the three-contract system, we used to link the end products with each collective but not with each laborer; hence, his failure to uphold responsibility in production. Ineffective business methods coupled with the widespread practice of liberally logging man-days and work credits led to a situation in which man-day value kept decreasing.

The more unjust the payment of wages, the less effective it will be in encouraging the laboring people to work hard and efficiently and to save every dong and every bowl of rice in the course of production. Serious corruption and waste coupled with problems concerning the organization of labor and distribution in the cooperatives, which stem from irrational policies for grain and the prices of agricultural products, make the laboring people lose their enthusiasm for production and prevent them from doing their best for the cooperatives. As a result, land productivity is low, production expenses keep increasing, economic efficiency is poor and income from the collective economy drops; all this contributes to further eroding the laboring people's enthusiasm in production. This vicious circle exists simply because we have been slow to detect and correct shortcomings.

I can say that wherever I went, I asked the cooperatives about their own process of development, and the aforesaid causes are drawn tentatively from what I have already learned. Comrades, these are simply some initial observations. You should review the situation yourselves and focus your attention first of all on the two points concerning cooperative management and agricultural management, and the agricultural policies that have been promulgated so far, in order to draw useful conclusions that may help us advance.

Continuation of Part Two

OW091504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Continuation of "Part Two" of talk by VCP Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho entitled "On the Question of Developing New Factors and Perfecting the New Management System in Agricultural Cooperatives," subtitled: "Evaluation of the Application of the New Management System in Agriculture" -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] After the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the state amended a number of agricultural policies. Relations between the state and the peasants have partially been settled. There remain many problems which I will now address, but I cannot yet tackle the issue of relations among peasants.

At that time, the situation was very serious. Many comrades at the grassroots level told me that it was an emergency situation. Although the upper echelon had not yet promptly set forth a policy, cadres, party members and cooperative members had to find a solution for the sake of their livelihood. The most urgent tasks were to organize labor in such a way that rice output would be higher, that there would be more equitable distribution and that laborers' responsibilities would be connected with their benefits in order to encourage everyone to actively product much more social wealth and increase cooperative grain yields. It was all related to the contractual system. Thus, the system was unofficially applied in some places, even in 1977. The system was applied spontaneously; there were different methods of implementing it, and many shortcomings were committed. An inquiry into the matter revealed that the common practice was to contract out a number of tasks to families instead of individual laborers in addition to the application of the system of end-product contracts in order to avoid missing the season for crop cultivation, inadequate care for crops and harvest waste.

The inception of the party Secretariat's Directive No 100 was not in the minds of the party Central Committee members, but was the recapitulation of the masses' suggestions to set forth a new contractual system in agriculture, namely, the contracting out of product quotas to groups of workers and individual workers. The masses have promptly accepted this system because they have come to realize that it is rational and consistent with the practical interests of laborers and can stimulate the development of production. In reality, the new contractual system is based on ensuring the three types of benefits and the legitimate interests of laborers and on linking laborers' benefits with the finished products. Previously, this was not given adequate attention.

Unlike industrial production, agricultural production involves primary and secondary labor forces. The secondary labor force is not small and can do many things. So far, we have feared hardships and regarded family work as individualistic. Why? The new contractual system involves entrusting a family with a number of appropriate tasks in order to associate the collective economy with the family economy. Some tasks assumed by a family are connected with those undertaken by cooperatives and are managed by the collective. This is collective labor.

During my inspection tour of cooperatives where the product contract system was being applied, including the advanced and mediocre ones, everyone reported that with the new contractual system, the peasants have enthusiastically participated in production and labor; land has been resurveyed and used in a better way; the question of proportioning fertile and infertile land has been settled; materials have been used thriftily and more effectively; harvests have been reaped neatly without waste; the peasants have paid attention to applying advanced technical methods to increase productivity and develop production; mediocre cooperatives have greatly increased productivity; advanced cooperatives have also increased productivity; and all cooperatives have been consolidated and management work has been improved, as a result of the correct implementation of the contractual system.

However, some comrades have disapproved of the new contractual system. Not all members of cooperatives that have achieved good results in their work through the application of the system have approved of it. Some people have remained hesitant, but the number of persons accepting the system might account for more than 90 percent as revealed by the Vu Thang Cooperative members.

The new contractual system should be expanded without hesitation because of its obvious strong points. However, we should not attribute all successes to the new contractual system and should guard against exaggeration. There are many reasons for the achievements in production and for the improvement of the people's livelihood. They include weather, the new contractual system, material and technical bases, cadres and state policies. It is incorrect to deal only with the new contractual system because this will lead to disregard for intensifying overall improvement in the management of cooperatives and other links, which, in my opinion, require very great efforts. If we do not take weather conditions into account, we will be embarrassed when we are faced with severe natural disasters and a bad harvest in a particular year. In agriculture, production will not increase rapidly and unceasingly if investments are not increased and advanced technical methods are not applied. This is the key and most basic issue.

The new contractual system is but a link in the management of cooperatives. It stimulates the development of production and helps increase productivity to a certain extent. However, it is a very important link that can directly affect laborers' benefits and responsibilities. This system has contributed to creating advantages, reducing difficulties in production and encouraging people to apply new technical methods. For this reason, it is a truly strong motive force that accelerates the development of production. But it must be fully associated with the three revolutions in order to generate a combined strength with which to constantly increase production.

The new contract system also shows many shortcomings in the organization for implementation. Because of its new application, this system is not yet perfect, which is understandable. We can enumerate many shortcomings in the course of implementing the new contract system in various areas, with the shortcomings being serious in some areas.

So far every change in the size of cooperatives has had an adverse effect on existing material bases. At present, many localities are dividing large-size cooperatives into many smaller ones. In my opinion, we should, generally speaking, make changes in the sizes of production teams in order to cause less trouble and to minimize the loss of property; this is more suitable. Some areas have discarded nearly all existing material and technical bases; others have had many dead buffaloes or have not planted the planned rice varieties; still others have not exercised strict management between the five tasks and three tasks or have failed to exercise strict control.

Many new problems have arisen, which have caused a number of comrades to hesitate to apply the new contract system. We should understand that those shortcomings should be promptly remedied. The shortcomings are due to failure to correctly apply the new contract system, to a cooperative's longstanding inefficient management, or to the weaknesses of a cooperative itself. But there are also shortcomings that are ascribed to higher levels, including the state and the central level. We should have an objective view and should not ascribe every shortcoming to the new contract system.

In pointing out both strong points and weaknesses, we do not mean to seek a balance. We should detect all weaknesses in order to remedy them and in order to realize better achievements. However, we must view the strong points as the fundamental factor and apply the new contract system definitively.

While implementing the product contract system, we must exert strict control to promptly detect shortcomings and must remedy them resolutely. We have not merely begun to apply the new contract system; we have applied it for three seasons.

During the period of transition, any measure or method adopted presents imperfections in some aspects. Also, there are positive and negative aspects in economic life. This is an objective necessity. However, we must prompt detect and solve new contradictions in order to continue to advance.

Opinions differ about new things -- this is understandable. However, we should adopt a unified evaluation method in order to achieve unity of thought. During the transition period in which we proceed from small-scale to large-scale socialist production, positiveness and creativity play an important role. Creativity always stems from the grassroots level and from practical work. Any evaluation of a new fact must be based on party policies. In the present situation, it is important to work with realistic economic efficiency, with the greatest economic efficiency being an increase in gross social product and labor productivity and an improvement in the people's living conditions. There may be many ways to increase the gross agricultural product but, at present, it is very important to use the work force and land fully in order to expand occupations.

Management must aim to carry out set tasks and planning in the right direction in order to achieve high economic efficiency, increase gross social product, ensure, step-by-step, the right to collective mastery of the workers, and constantly consolidate the new production relations. We must promote production, but we also must strive to consolidate the new production relations, firmly control the means of production, and carry out management and distribution according to set principles.

Consolidating the new production relations involves many tasks, the most important of which is to develop the cooperative's production and constantly improve the lives of cooperative members. This will cause the cooperative to adhere to the whole society and cause cooperative members to adhere to the cooperative. We can assert, on the basis of this evaluation standard, the suitability of the product contract policy.

As mentioned in the earlier part of my talk, the new contract system is only a part, but a very important part, of the management mechanism of a collectivized socialist economic unit. A perfect management mechanism includes planning tasks and material, incentive and cadre policies. As part of an entire system, the contract system is related to other parts of the entire system and can operate only in a perfected management mechanism. Therefore, I do not want to use the term product contract, which is limited in meaning. A better term would be new management system, because, in fact, it not only is closely related to many other tasks in a cooperative, but also affects many sectors at the district and provincial levels and is setting in motion many aspects of agriculture management.

Renovating management is aimed both at boosting production and contributing to the building of a new countryside and a new type of cooperative member. Under the socialist system, peasants concern themselves with labor and private ownership. Proceeding from small-scale to large-scale socialist production, we must build, step by step, a new type of socialist man, a man who is conscious of mastership and is capable of exercising it, who adheres to the motto "One for all and all for one." We must simultaneously develop agricultural production and build a new socialist countryside. This undertaking is replete with difficulties and obstacles, but we will certainly overcome them in our advance.

Some comrades are worried about the fact that, with the application of the new contract system in which families are entrusted with some tasks closely related to end-products, private ownership mentality may develop among cooperative members, class division may occur in the countryside, and the mutual affection there may vanish altogether. Their worries may be somewhat well-grounded, but we should make a proper analysis of the situation in order to steady our confidence in the new management policy. [To be continued]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 186 24 September 1982

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CABINET APPROVES ANNUAL 'BLUE BOOK ON DIPLOMACY'

OW240243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 24, KYODO -- Japan needs to identify itself much more with the international community to contribute to world peace and stability, particularly in the political, economic and military spheres, according to this year's blue book on diplomacy, released Friday after Cabinet approval. The report called for "internationalization of national life" to cope with Japan's increasing burdens in wrestling with international problems.

The key theme of the annual report apparently reflected recent frictions with foreign nations in trade relations, as well as disputes with neighboring Asian nations over school textbook accounts of Japan's past militaristic history.

The blue book stressed the increasing need to reinforce and develop relations with the United States as the keystone of Japan's diplomacy, while calling for establishing stable relations with the Soviet Union by resolving Japan's territorial claims. The report reconfirmed the nation's policy of helping China in its economic development and to make every effort to promote stability in the Asian region.

The paper reviewed international developments during 1981 and Japan's diplomatic efforts toward individual countries and regions of the world. Analyzing the world situation since the latter 1970's in perspective, it set forth four guidelines to govern the nation's diplomacy:

-- To settle East-West conflicts and work for stable relations on the basis of self-restraints and mutual benefits;
-- To revitalize the stagnant world economy despite protectionist pressures;
-- To stabilize the upheavals in the Third World on the basis of peace and development, and to establish constructive relations between the North and South in the spirit of interdependence and solidarity; and
-- To ensure solidarity and effective cooperation among industrialized democracies in undertaking these tasks, by maintaining and developing amicable relations.

The paper said these tasks are similar to those facing the international community and that Japan is required to make positive contributions. "Our contribution to world peace and stability could bring us pain and require sacrifice in short terms," it said. "But it should be considered as necessary to secure our long-term national interests." It is important "not to avoid our international responsibilities to gain the confidence of the whole world," the paper said.

Referring to frictions created as a result of increasing contacts with foreign nations, the paper cited Japan's own social and economic system and customs as a detriment to further development of international exchanges. Japanese systems and customs should be reviewed and, if necessary, improved to promote the internationalization of the national life, the report said.

In regard to development during 1981, the paper said that the deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations has not been corrected despite moves for negotiations and talks on arms reduction. Relations were worsened when martial law was imposed in Poland in December, 1981, followed by economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland by Western countries.

Under the circumstances, the paper stressed the need to maintain a balance of power for creating stable relations with the Eastern bloc. At the same time, the report noted that efforts for arms control and disarmament are lowering the balance of power as far as possible.

The paper saw no prospects of peace in the Middle East, as no progress has been made in negotiations for self-administration of Palestinians. The Iran-Iraq war remained stalemated during the year and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan also continued unsettled, leading to growing international concern about the security of the Persian Gulf, the report said.

As for the Kampuchean issue, no prospects are seen for its settlement, and the situation in Latin America remains unstable, the paper said. Japan should work actively in concert with Western nations and other parties concerned to achieve stability in the Third World, the paper said. It referred to the possibility of Japan sending civilians to engage in U.N. peace-keeping operations and called for contributions toward the economic, political and social development of the Third World through economic assistance.

The annual report noted that the world economy was plagued by inflation, unemployment and low growth in the aftermath of the 1979 second oil crisis. Oil-producing countries were facing worsened balance of payments due to an oil glut and some of them were forced to review their economic development programs.

Throughout 1981, a number of East European and developing countries registered mounting debts which they became hardly able to pay. Snowballing debts have emerged as one of the world's crucial problems, the paper said.

Under the circumstances, the paper expressed Japan's concern about growing trade protectionist moves, saying such moves could jeopardize the Western Allies' basic values, freedom and democracy. Japan should take the initiative to develop the world free trade system as the second largest economic power. To deal with the tasks the international community faces, it is necessary for the Western nations to unify basic strategy in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation, the paper said.

The United States is Japan's most important partner in sharing the international burden in political, economic and security affairs, the paper stressed. The Japan-U.S. security treaty is the pillar of Japan's security, along with its own efforts to build up its defense capability and diplomatic efforts to create a favorable climate for the nation, the paper said. It also called for stronger political and economic ties with the West European nations.

The paper listed Japan's major diplomatic efforts during 1981 as follows:

Asia:

Japan made extraordinary efforts to promote peace and stability in the region. Based on the perception that the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula is essential to the security of East Asia, Japan assisted on the flank to ease tensions in the region. Japan supported a proposal made by President Chon Tu-hwan for peaceful reunification of Korea in January 1981, hoping for negotiations between North and South. With North Korea, Japan has maintained its policy of expanding trade, economic and cultural exchanges.

A summit meeting between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was held in October 1981, followed by the second ministerial meeting in December. Economic relations with China have developed smoothly and Japan is making utmost efforts to cooperate in the economic construction of that country.

Japan is supporting the ASEAN countries to develop into a vital cooperative body. Prime Minister Suzuki made a tour of the five ASEAN countries in January. Financial support for ASEAN joint projects was extended.

In regard to the Kampuchean issue, Japan supported the standpoint of ASEAN and worked together with the ASEAN members for reestablishment of peace in Kampuchea. Japan assisted Indochina refugees by providing financial aid, expanded quotas for residence in Japan and providing temporarily sanctuaries for boat people.

The United States:

The need is growing to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the United States, which is the keystone of Japan's diplomacy. Through the prime minister's U.S. visit in May, the two countries reconfirmed their close alliance and that their solidarity and cooperation are important to the rest of the world.

Latin America:

Japan promoted further mutual understandings with Latin American nations.

European Community:

Despite frictions due to Japan's huge trade surplus, Japan endeavored to establish stable relations with EC countries, extending the economic relations to industrial cooperation.

Soviet Union:

Japan is seeking to establish stable relations with the Soviet Union by concluding a peace treaty resolving the Soviet occupation of the northern territories. At a meeting between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers in New York in September, Japan made its position clear to the Soviet side, but Moscow repeated its standing argument that there is no territorial issue between the two countries.

Middle East:

Japan has made active contributions to economic and social development in the Middle East through economic and technical assistance. Japan made efforts to create an international climate conducive to reach peaceful settlement of Middle East conflicts. In regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Japan renewed its demand for withdrawal of Soviet troops and continued its sanction against the Soviet Union. It also called for early settlement of the Iran-Iraq war and supported international efforts for mediation between the two countries.

'FLOATING AIRFIELD' FOR U.S. FORCES UNDER STUDY

OW230901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Sep 23, KYODO -- Japan is studying a plan to build a floating airfield near Tokyo for night training for U.S. carrier-borne aircraft, according to government sources.

Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito will explain the plan to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Washington next week, the sources said.

Tokyo Bay, Sagami Bay and waters off Boso Peninsula, east of Tokyo, are among major candidates for the site, the sources said. The Defense Agency has called for a yen 10 million (about dollar 37,000) fund in the fiscal 1983 budget to promote the study, they added.

Ito is scheduled to leave Tokyo Saturday for a 10-day visit to the United States. On September 30, Ito will meet with Weinberger in Washington for annual consultations between top defense officials of the two countries.

LDP'S SUSUMU NIKAIDO LEAVES FOR ROMANIA, SFRY

OW221305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 22,KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, secretary of general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, left here Wednesday night for a tour of Romania and Yugoslavia. In Bucharest, he will meet with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other leaders.

Nikaido will arrive in Belgrade Saturday for talks with Prime Minister Milka Planinc and other leaders before returning home next Wednesday.

DIET SPEAKER FUKUDA LEAVES FOR CSSR, GDR VISIT

OW210043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 21, KYODO -- Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, Monday night left on an official tour of Czechoslovakia and East Germany lasting until early next month.

Fukuda, accompanied by the chairman of the Diet policy committees of various parties, will visit Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. He will go to East Germany at the invitation of Horst Sindermann, president of the Presidium of the legislature Volkskammer.

Fukuda and his party are scheduled to return home October 5.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION IN BEIJING -- Beijing, Sep 15, KYODO -- Japan's semiofficial trade promotion agency, JETRO, Wednesday opened an energy-saving equipment and measuring instruments exhibition at the Beijing exhibition hall with Shintaro Abe, visiting minister of international trade and industry, cutting the ribbon. The show was held to help China step up the modernization of its agriculture and light industry and make such industries more energy-saving, according to a Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) official. A total of 2,400 items, including industrial robots and electronic equipment of various types, were exhibited by 49 Japanese enterprises. The exhibition will last until September 29. During the exhibition, Japanese experts will speak on "energy-saving measures in the industrial sector," and hold a technical conference on quality control. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 15 Sep 82 OW]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S PRC VISIT

Chinese Speaks at Lian Banquet

SK230008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ma Wenrui, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee, made a toast at the banquet arranged this evening by the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the CPC and the Shaanxi provincial people's government in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to Xian.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: The industrious and courageous Korean people with excellent revolutionary traditions have turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the ruins of war into a prospering and flourishing socialist country with an indomitable will and devotion under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, upholding the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defense.

We firmly believe that the Korean people will attain the magnificent targets of the second seven-year plan under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and certainly achieve the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country and that a more powerful, reunified, independent and sovereign Korea will imposingly rise in the East of the world without fail.

Yanan of Shanbei was the center of the Chinese revolution. Here the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Zedong led the Chinese revolution from one victory to another. After the liberation of the whole country the people of Shaanxi Province under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China have carried on unprecedented socialist construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and thereby wonderfully changed the looks of Shaanxi Province.

At present the people of our province are studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and struggling with full confidence to materialize the far-reaching programme set forth by the 12th National Congress of the party.

The visit of President Kim Il-song to our province is a very great encouragement to the people of Shaanxi. The people of our province will learn better from the good traits and revolutionary, heroic spirit of the Korean people and thus constantly advance the work of construction in all domains of the province.

O Chin-u Banquet Speech

SK230003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, made a toast at the banquet arranged this evening by the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Shaanxi People's Government in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to Xian.

Comrade O Chin-u said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a long journey from Beijing to Chengdu by train in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and stayed there together with him, and then Comrade Hu Yaobang came to Chengdu and kindly accompanied him in the long journey to Xian from Chengdu. This clearly shows particular intimacy forged between the leaders of the two countries and powerfully demonstrates how genuine and solid the friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples is. This greatly delights all of us.

In fact, we have seen, felt and learned a lot of things in the course of our current visit to China. We were deeply impressed by the fine successes achieved by the Chinese people in the building of a socialist, new China under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China.

We are greatly pleased with the fact that the visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is successfully going on amid the particular concern and cordial hospitality of the Chinese party, government and people. This visit is now evoking widespread repercussions internationally for its great significance in the strengthening of the Korea-China friendship and the development of the world situation.

The relations of militant friendship firmly forged betwen the Korean and Chinese peoples with fraternity and revolutionary principle are a relationship as inseparable as that between the lips and teeth and a relationship of kith and kin which will never change in any storm. The Korean people will always set store by the traditional friendship with the fraternal Chinese people and will make every effort possible in the future, too, to constantly consolidate and develop it.

Visit To Huaqing Hot Spring

SK231514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the Huaqing hot spring 30 kilometres east of Xian on the morning of September 23 in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Along the route to the Huaqing hot spring, a large number of people enthusiastically welcomed the great leader with cheers. Red flags were fluttering at the entrance of the Huaqing hot spring decorated in festive attire and working people, school youth and children were dancing, waving bunches of flowers, garlands and coloured ribbons.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived there together with Comrade Hu Yaobang, the crowds warmly welcomed him, shouting "Welcome, welcome" and "Warm welcome to President Kim Il-song." While being briefed on the hot spring, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the place, widely known for its hot spring and for the "Xian incident."

Employees of the Huaqing hot spring presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the functionaries of the Huaqing hot spring and left a gift there. He posed for a photograph with Comrade Hu Yaobang. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left there, warmly farewelled by the crowd.

Tour of Xian Museum

SK231522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, inspected the museum displaying terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang in Lintong County, Xian City, this morning in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Along the over 40-kilometre-long route from the guest house to the museum, hundreds of thousands of people, youth and students, kindergarten children, workers of industrial districts and people's commune members of rural villages enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the feelings of deep respect for him and militant friendship towards our people, waving garlands and flower kerchiefs.

Managerial personnel and people standing at the entrance of the museum were filled with great joy and deep emotion at meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Red flags were fluttering in the compound of the museum. School youth and children with bunches of flowers, garlands and colored ribbons were performing a beautiful dance, raising the cheers of "Welcome, welcome," "Warm welcome" and "Warm welcome to President Kim Il-song."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was warmly met at the gate of the museum by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Zhang Ze, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the CPC, and managerial personnel of the museum. He was briefed on the museum at the reception room and received a gift and souvenir from the secretary of the museum party committee.

Together with Comrade Hu Yaobang, he saw life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang and then posed for a souvenir photograph.

He made a round of the exhibits of the museum.

After the inspection of the museum he made an entry in the visitors book and presented a gift to the museum. He left the museum, enthusiastically seen off by the crowd.

Kim Il-song Receives Gift

SK231505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift on September 23 presented by Comrade Ma Wenrui, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the CPC; and Comrade Yu Mingtao, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the CPC and governor of Shaanxi Province, in the name of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the CPC and the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for the gift.

Departure From Xian

SK241045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Xian on the evening of September 23 by special train after winding up his visit to Shaanxi Province. Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left there in company with him.

The streets of Xian and the Xian railway station compound were pervaded with a warm farewell atmosphere. Despite a rain, hundreds of thousands of citizens and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army turned out to the 16 kilometre long streets from the guest house to Xian railway station. At the railway station compound and plaza working people, school youth and children and artists of the city, with the flags of Korea and China, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands, sang and danced, beating drums and gongs. Present at the compound to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were leading personnel concerned of the province, city and military district.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the railway station together with Comrade Hu Yaobang, the loud cheers of "Warm farewell" and "Warm farewell to President Kim Il-song" burst forth in the compound. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed by the crowds, acknowledging their enthusiastic cheers.

He exchanged farewells with the cadres who came out to see him off. Children presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song.

He got into the train together with Comrade Hu Yaobang, waiving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds.

BULGARIA'S ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN TODOROV VISITS

Airport Arrival

SK232315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang Thursday by plane for a visit to our country.

The delegation consists of Stoyan Markov, director of the Industrial Department of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Social and Economic Development Commission of the National Assembly; Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Provincial Committee of the BCP; Evtim Kostov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mihaylovgrad Provincial People's Council; and others.

A large crowd of working people in Pyongyang came out to the airport with bouquets in their hands to meet the delegation.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, were set up amidst the welcoming crowd.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and others. Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

SK240437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on September 23 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Khristo Kelchev.

SPA Party for Bulgarians

SK240459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly arranged a party Thursday evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly on a visit to our country.

Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bueau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, and Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and others were present there.

Speaking first at the party, Chairman Hwang Chang-yop said: Today the fraternal Bulgarian people are struggling to fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan set forth by the 12th party congress ahead of time and build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on the basis of the already made successes.

We, he went on, sincerely rejoice over the great successes made by the Bulgarian people, an intimate class brother of ours, in the socialist construction of the country and express solidarity with them in the struggle against the imperialists' aggression and war policy and for converting the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and ensuring a durable peace and security in Europe and the world.

He expressed deep thanks to the Bulgarian party, government and National Assembly for their invariable active support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Pointing out that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries based on the intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov are growing stronger and developing day by day, he said: We will as ever make all efforts to further develop and strengthen our friendship and cooperation with the Bulgarian people in the spirit of the agreement reached at the meetings of the heads of state of the two countries in Pyongyang, Sofia and Belgrade.

Chairman Stanko Todorov spoke next. The Bulgarian people, he said, support in every possible way the just struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Pointing out that the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Korean peoples have a voluminous history, he said: The visit of a party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the DPRK in 1973 and the visit of a party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria in 1975 recorded most shining pages in this history.

Our current visit, we believe, will contribute to the strengthening and development of cooperation between the people's assemblies and peoples of the two countries and to the continued implementation of the points of agreement reached at the meetings between our party and state leaders. We are happy to note that the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea are being strengthened and developed.

The Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are pursuing an anti-imperialist policy, fighting against colonialism, old and new, and supporting the peoples freed from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. We express full support to the consistent struggle of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea, he noted, and declared: If Korea is to be reunified peacefully, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea.

We stress our principled support to the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country at all international conferences and on all occasions, he stated.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES CHON'S 22 SEP SPEECH

SK240344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 23 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 September commentary: "Worthless, Rash Act of Bellicose Element Instigating Confrontation"]

[Text] On 22 September in Seoul, the puppet South Korean clique staged commotions by holding a ceremony to mark the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Civil Defense Corps. In his speech, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which appeared in the farce as the main actor, babbled about the communizing of the South by the use of force and the hackneyed theory on the threat of southward invasion and cried out for confrontation with us on the basis of strength, while putting on to somebody the responsibility for the ever-strained situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Under the name of security and regional defense, he also called for an acceleration of war preparations, babbling as if it were in the nation's interest.

In its speech, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has exposed its dark nature as a colonial puppet which is seeking survival by executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. At a time when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland have emerged as an urgent demand of the times and of the nation, the clique encouraged confrontation and war consciousness, running along the road of military adventurism. This is nothing but a traitorous, bellicose and rash act of disturbing peace, impeding national unity and hindering national reunification.

Shamelessly, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique spoke of the policy of confrontation which it has been declaring on the basis of strength as if it were a measure for peace and reunification. This, however, is what has been fabricated by the U.S. imperialists -- fabricated propaganda confounding right and wrong.

South Korea, which has completely been turned into a U.S. colony, a military base and a nuclear base, is ceaselessly shipping in a vast quantity of weapons of mass destruction and stepping up its military forces, while staging large-scale war exercises against us and frequently firing at us along the Military Demarcation Line.

It is not necessary to explain that such a racket of playing with fire at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists on the Korean Peninsula, where the North and South are militarily confronting each other, is a dangerous act which can provoke military clashes and even war at any time.

At a time when we maintain that we should ease the strained situation in order to preserve and consolidate peace on the Korean Peninsula and resolve the question of Korea in peaceful ways and achieve national reunification by way of establishing a confederal state, leaving the systems existing in the North and South, the clique thwarts the people's aspiration for reunification, steps up military forces and stages war rackets. To babble that these acts are for peace and reunification is a stark lie and will convince nobody. Anticommunist confrontation and war maneuvers are incompatible with peaceful reunification.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's babbling about democratic harmony and democratic reunification in its speech is nothing but a trick to follow the road of war against us under cover of this slogan.

It is preposterous hypocrisy and sophistry that the puppet clique has cried for confrontation on the basis of strength under the pretext of security and urged an acceleration of war preparations designed for fratricide, while saying that these were for the nation.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's prattling about security, which it camouflaged under the name of the nation and patriotism, is only a dirty product of the policy of aggression by the outside forces and the anticommunist confrontation policy of a colonial stooge which is to execute the outside forces' policy of aggression. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is playing the dirty and shameful role of perpetrator, executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and, in return for this, trying to achieve its ambition for long-term office under the protection of its masters.

The policy of confrontation on the basis of strength, however, is a road of crimes leading to treason and sell-out which will only bring about destruction.

The policy of confrontation on the basis of strength by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, who turns its back on the nation and runs counter to people's will, is nothing but an act of suicide just like jumping into a fire with a load of faggots on one's back. Those who enjoy playing with fire are likely to die in the flames. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop running riot and act judiciously.

CHON'S 'INDEPENDENCE MUSEUM' PLAN SCORED

SK160510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the Chon Tu-hwan group's drama of building an "independence museum," NODONG SINMUN Thursday says: This is a burlesque for disguising South Korea as an "independent state" and justifying its pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyist treachery by misleading the people and public opinion.

Hidden behind the fuss over the building of the "independence museum" is the sinister intention of the Chon Tu-hwan group to lull public opinion and deliver itself out of isolation, notes the signed commentary captioned "Cheap Drama of Pro-U.S., Pro-Japanese Stooge."

It further says: The treacherous color of the Chon Tu-hwan gang is made all the clearer by the contents of the "historical materials" to be displayed in the "museum." The Chon Tu-hwan group, the most faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, totally excludes the historical materials on the U.S. imperialists' Korean aggression from the intrusion of the pirate ship "General Sherman" in 1866 to their occupation of South Korea on September 8, 1945, and their brutal colonial rule, and our people's anti-U.S. struggle against them. Moreover, it intends to paint as "independence fighters" political mountebanks and swindlers who sought personal pleasure by collecting "independence donations" from compatriots under the signboard of "independence movement."

This is, indeed, an unpardonable distortion of the history of our people's noble national liberation struggle and an intolerable insult to the patriotic forerunners who fought with all devotion for the sovereignty and independence of the country.

The South Korean puppets are stringing out the high-blown words that the construction of the "independence museum" is aimed at awakening the people to "the history of national distress" and fostering "the spirit of independence" among them.

It is not unknown to anyone that South Korea is a U.S. colony which is under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation for already 37 years and the U.S. imperialists are the real rulers who hold and exercise all powers in South Korea.

How can the puppets, who have sold the sovereignty of the nation to their masters, executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy, dare talk about "memorial of independence" or "spirit of independence?"

It must not be overlooked that they have launched a big "fund-raising" campaign under the pretext of building this bogus "independence museum" for distorting history and making a mockery of the people through a "nation-wide movement." It is a shameless robbery to empty the pockets of the poor population under this pretext. Even if the colonial puppet talks about "independence", he cannot cease to be a puppet, and even if he builds the "independence museum", South Korea cannot be an "independent state."

If South Korea is to restore the lost sovereignty of the nation and enter upon the road of independent development, it must make the U.S. imperialist aggressors hindering it withdraw and get rid of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which serves as the guide of the U.S. imperialists in their colonial enslavement policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up the drama of building the "independence museum" for reversing black and white and distorting history and promptly stop shameless plunder of the population.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with a commentary headlined "Despicable Burlesque of Flunkeyist Traitor."

SUCCESS IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT WORK REPORTED

SK130841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA) -- The railway transport workers of Korea carried over 18 million more tons of load than the traction capacity in the past 8 months of this year. Through the movement for the creation of "the speed of the 80's" many railway stations have honoured their freight transport plans for this year. Upwards of 100 railway stations carried out their second seven-year plan (1978-1984) assignments ahead of the schedule. Big success was recorded in the modernization of railway transport, too.

The electrification of the Haeju-Sariwon and the Hoeryong-Komusan lines has been wound up in a brief period. Automation or semi-automation has been introduced in 22 railway stations and sections in the Yongdae-Chomaksan line.

In the last two years or so, scientists and technicians in the domain of railway transport have introduced thousands of technical innovation proposals, thereby greatly contributing to the development of the country's railway transport. In this period more than 1,180 machines and installations were devised and manufactured by them to raise the level of technical equipment of railway transport and further perfect the production processes.

BRIEFS

YI CHONG-OK MEETINGS WITH ENVOYS -- Pyongyang, September 18 -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 17 met and had a talk with Iranian ambassador to our country A. Nahavandian who paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Sep 82 SK] Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 17 met and had a talk with Sultan Muhammad Dutta, Pakistan ambassador to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and an official of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 18 Sep 82 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP WITH INDIAN OFFICIAL -- Pyongyang, September 10 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on September 9 met and had a friendly talk with Dr. S.K. Mitra, former director of the National Council of Eduational Research and Training of India. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 10 Sep 82 SK]

COMMUNIST NATIONS TO BE INVITED TO '83 IPU MEET

SK240104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The choice of Seoul as the venue for next year's 70th general congress of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is the most striking result Korean parliamentary diplomacy has obtained. Together with the success in winning the right to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul at Baden-Baden, West Germany, one year ago, the decision by the IPU during its annual session in Rome Wednesday to hold the next meeting here is regarded as the greatest diplomatic triumph over North Korea in the sharp South-North showdown in international forums.

The Korean victory in the Rome meeting of the 98-nation world body of lawmakers was largely due to President Chon Tu-hwan's visits to the five ASEAN member countries last year and four African nations this year. This is well proved by the fact that delegates from Asian and African countries supported to the utmost the Korean effort to stage the next IPU session in Seoul during the Rome gathering.

The outcome of the meeting is sure to provide a great turning point for Korean diplomacy in the days to come, enabling it to maintain steady supremacy over North Korea in various international meetings. The IPU decision has also frustrated North Korea's never-ending maneuvers to twist Seoul's peace formula for democratic unification through national reconciliation in the world community. The vote in the IPU commission, in which each member nation has two votes, was 82-32 with 24 abstentions.

Further significance of the IPU meeting in Seoul is that people from communist countries including the Soviet Union and non-aligned nations will be given a chance to visit Korea. The government has adopted an open-door policy to all states.

Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, head of the Korean delegation to the Rome meeting, said yesterday in a telephone interview that all communist countries including North Korea would be invited to the Seoul session. Noting that the Rome meeting was participated in by 88 member countries, he said: "I am confident that the Seoul meeting will be attended by a similar number of member nations."

HERALD CALLS FOR REVITALIZATION OF UN FUNCTION

SK230131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Revitalizing United Nations"]

[Text] The hair-raising story of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and rising world outcries against the possible Israeli role in the atrocities provides a grim backdrop for the 37th General Assembly of the United Nations that opened yesterday in New York. The high ideals and hopes which inspired the charter member nations into forming that international peace-preserving organization have faded to a widespread sense of frustration and impotence after 37 years of its existence.

Disputes and conflicts multiply and become more complicated in contrast to the growing divisiveness and weakness of the United Nations. Facing its current session this year are mountains of issues threatening peace, economic stability, and human rights. A total of 139 items are on the agenda to be attacked by the organization in the coming three months. However, definite solutions are not forthcoming, throwing discredit upon the ability of the organization to manage crises and look after the well-being of the world.

The ranks of the United Nations swelled to embrace 157 member states today, more than tripling the initial membership. In reverse, its authority and power have waned greatly through successive failures to prevent limited wars and settle disputes in many parts of the globe.

Some go so far as to disparage the United Nations as the divided nations. Granting that the world body has fallen far short of our original expectation for a world government as most of its resolutions and appeals have fallen on deaf ears. The organization has made earnest efforts to reduce tensions and fight brush fires. Its mediation role has not been entirely fruitless. It would be too uncharitable to consider the United Nations as little more than a debating society. With all its defects, it still remains the only ultimate international authority to which nations of the world are ready to turn to for judgment and help. The responsibility for rescuing and strengthening the organization rests with its members and the whole of humanity.

No doubt the United Nations made little headway in disarmament and political integration of the world. Its service and achievement in the way of humanitarian and socio-economic activity are more impressive. It has played a vital role in the development of and cooperation in the economic, social, educational and cultural fields as well as in the relief of refugees, the sick and the starved.

The basic mission of the United Nations as chief guardian of international peace and security must be better fulfilled. In this connection, the observance this week of the first international day of peace declared by the last U.N. General Assembly was significant enough. The designation was inspired by Korean educator Chu Yong-sik who first brought up the idea in Costa Rica last year to be later adopted by the world organizatin.

Korea has had close ties with the United Nations. Despite its adherence to the Pacific principles, Korea is denied U.N. membership. Rectification of its membership and revitalization of its functions are needed now to make the stagnant United Nations an effective and going concern.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS TO CONCENTRATE ON ECONOMICS

SK231403 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Sep 82 p 2

[From the column: "Tidbits"]

[Text] On 22 September the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] decided to designate among its junior lawmakers those assemblymen who will interpellate the government at the plenary National Assembly session. The DKP originally planned to designate them among senior assemblymen, namely, Rep Sin Sang-u, Ko Chae-chong and O Hong-sok. As Rep Ko Chae-chong and O Hong-sok declined to be designated as interpellators, however, the party renounced its original plan and instead decided to designate junior members, balancing with other political parties that have designated their interpellators among their junior lawmakers, it was learned.

It was learned that, of 30 assemblymen who volunteered to become interpellators at the National Assembly session, only 3 or 4 want to interpellate on politics, diplomacy or security and that the rest want to interpellate on the issue of the economy.

Commenting on the senior solons' tendency to decline speaking at the plenary session and the tendency among those designated to speak on the subject of economics, the people within and outside the party said: This precisely reflects today's political reality. They also denounced the party leadership, saying: We cannot understand such an act by party leaders who have sought the restoration of politics.

TASK FORCE INAUGURATED TO INCREASE EXPORTS

SK240116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The government inaugurated a task force yesterday to help increase overseas trade and manpower exports. The move is a follow-up to President Chon Tu-hwan's state visits to four African countries -- Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal -- and Canada in August.

In this connection, two government-private missions will be dispatched to Africa in late October. Such missions will also be sent to Southeast Asia and North and South America and Oceania, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB). Headed by the vice minister of economic planning, the task force consists of an overseas cooperation committee and two research teams.

The ad hoc committee will work out measures to effectively realize the binational agreements president Chon produced during his state visits to four African countries, Canada, the five member countries of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and the United States.

The committee, also chaired by the vice economic planning minister, will be a watchdog over the on-going business tie-ups between Korean and related foreign countries. The committee consists of first-grade officials (at the level of assistant minister) from concerned ministries, the vice presidents of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA), directors of the Bank of Korea (BOK) and the Korea Export-Import Bank and the vice presidents of major private economic organizations including the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) and the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI). The special committee, according to the EPB, will hold a regular meeting every month and extraordinary meetings, if necessary.

The first research team on the task force is devoted to studying ways of expanding economic cooperation with developing countries. It will also study measures to expand technical cooperation between Korea and foreign countries. The second research team will conduct region-by-region surveys over Korean enterprises' prospective stride abroad. It is to study bottlenecks to Korean business advances into developing countries. Furthermore, it will study ways of fostering skilled workers in connection with the nation's overseas cooperation activity.

The two research teams will be respectively led by EPB bureau directors. The team will also deal with the dispatch of the envisioned government-private missions to the four regions. The classifications of the Africa-bound teams are based on languages used by them -- English and French. The English language team will cover Kenya, Nigeria and Liberia while the French language team will cover Gabon, Senegal, Zaire and Central Africa.

FULL-FLEDGED OFFSHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT PLANNED

SK180242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to embark on full-fledged offshore oil development projects beginning next year, an Energy-Resources Ministry official said Saturday.

The first phase of a five-year offshore oil development program envisages that the state-run Korea Petroleum Development Corp (PEDCO) will complete an analysis of seismic surveys of Korea's offshore mining zone Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6, where oil and gas potential is said to be very high, by next year.

PEDCO concluded an agreement with the Korea Institute of Energy and Research last July to study the seismic survey results and select promising prospecting sites. From 1984 through 1986, the newly-established Korea Drilling Co. will drill two oil wells a year with the country's first oil rig to be built by Daewoo Shipbuilding Co. PEDCO will conduct the oil development projects in a joint venture with a foreign company or under foreign technical guidance, the official added.

SOCIALIST JUSTICE MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR MEETING

OW240829 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1728 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 23 (MONTSAME) -- The ministers of justice of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and also the delegates from Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Angola arrived in Ulaanbaatar to take part in a regular conference of the ministers of justice of the socialist countries.

The delegates laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan -- the founders of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the people's state.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RAPS U.S. ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN

OW240827 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1748 GMT 23 Sep 82

["Statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the MPR" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 23 (MONTSAME) -- The escalation of the anti-Cuban campaign and hostile actions against Cuba by Washington induces growing condemnation of the world over. A bill on the creation of a new radio station for ideological sabotage against the Republic of Cuba has been recently adopted by the Senate commission. The recent adoption by the U.S. Senate of Congress of the so-called "Sims amendment" to the resolution of the budget of the next fiscal year has become an evermore vicious illustration of a "crusade" against the real socialism. This act has the aim to legitimate the use of force by the U.S. administration against the Republic of Cuba.

In this connection the world public is correct to note that the Washington hostile intrigues against the Republic of Cuba have entered a new and extremely dangerous stage. The "Sims amendment" serves also as an evidence of the fact that Washington is creating an atmosphere for the military encroachment of the United States into the countries of Central America and the Caribbean basin under pretence of deterrence of a "Cuban threat". It is of common knowledge that the U.S. pursued the "gun-boat" policy of "big stick" policy in this region and repeatedly denounced armed interventions against Cuba, Nicaragua and the other states. The present U.S. administration follows more impudently and openly this hegemonistic course trying in every possible way to suppress the movement of peoples for national and social liberation and to keep and strengthen its rule in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States have chosen socialist Cuba -- the first to light the torch of genuine freedom on the American continent -- as the main object of their subversive activities in the Western Hemisphere. The successes of the Cuban people in socialist construction and the steady growth of the international prestige of the Republic of Cuba inspire the other countries and peoples of Latin America to the struggle against the U.S. policy of dictate and threat. It infuriates Washington, which by their adventurist steps threaten peace and security not only in this region but the world over. In the interests of their imperial ambitions the United States conducts armed provocations against Nicaragua and the patriotic forces of El Salvador through their obedient military junta. They also pursue the policy of genocide in relation to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples by the hands of the Israeli fascists and right-wing Christian cut-throats.

The Mongolian People's Republic together with peace-loving forces of the world demand that the United States should stop their undermining acts and a slanderous campaign against socialist Cuba. The MPR once again expresses its steadfast and combat solidarity with socialist Cuba, with the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean basin waging the struggle against the imperialist domination for their national independence and social progress.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UK, NEW YORK

BK191421 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpt] U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, left Rangoon airport at 1530 today for a good will visit to Britain at the invitation of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Francis Pym.

The foreign minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, Transport and Communications Minister Thura U Saw Pru, Construction Minister U Hla Tun, Home and Religious Affairs Minister U Bo Ni, Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, high-ranking officials of the Defense Ministry, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, U.S. Ambassador Patricia M. Byrne, FRG Ambassador Dr Helmut Turk, Japanese Ambassador Masatada Tachibana, ROK Ambassador Yi Kye-chol, British Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim J.R. Leeland, French Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Michel Penaud and UNDP Resident Representative in Burma Erling Dessau.

Minister U Chit Hlaing was accompanied by Army Vice Chief of Staff Lt Gen Tun Yi, Foreign Ministry Directors General U Tin Tun Yi and U Tin Tun, Deputy Directors U (Kyaw Win) and U (Pe Thein Tun), and personal assistant to the foreign minister Navy Capt (Aung Myint).

Following the good will visit to Britain, the foreign minister and his delegation will attend the 37th UN General Assembly which opens in New York on 21 September.

VOPB REPORTS COMBAT NEWS FROM EASTERN KENG TUNG

BK171328 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Combat news from eastern Keng Tung: On 1 August, an attack conducted by a small unit of the people's army wounded over 10 enemy soldiers in Wan Lang. On 10 August, a clash with the enemy at (Lan Si Auk) village killed six enemy soldiers and wounded four. On 11, 12 and 13 August, attacks conducted by small units of the people's army in (Wan Ying), (Hwe pu) and (Wan Loi Payagon) killed 7 enemy soldiers and wounded nearly 20 others.

Additional Report

BK190907 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] On 14 August, a battle at (Namhkaw-hko), eastern Keng Tung, resulted in one enemy soldier being killed and two others wounded. On the same day, an attack by a small unit of the people's army killed one enemy soldier. On 18 August, another enemy soldier was killed as a result of an attack by a small unit of the people's army at (Babe). On 24, 26 and 30 August, clashes broke out around (Taleng-Pokloi) old village, and around Wan Kawng-(Lang Hsat) in Mong Yawng field. One enemy soldier was killed and 10 others were wounded in the clashes.

During the same month, small units of the people's army destroyed six of the enemy's bridges.

On 1 September, the people's army attacked the first column of the military government's mercenary 13th Infantry Regiment at (Bonlong), east of (Buthi) in Kutkai region. The attack killed 14 enemy soldiers and wounded 5 others.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

Meeting With Bou Thang

BK230817 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Sep (SPK) -- On Wednesday (20 September), Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission, received in audience in Phnom Penh the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation led by Isvetan Nikolov, alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and vice chairman of the Bulgarian Communist Party External Relations Committee.

Bou Thang talked about the barbarous crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique, which is still occupying the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. He is convinced that progressive opinion in the world will condemn this illegal presence and that Kampuchea will recover its legitimate right at the United Nations. He also talked about the propaganda work of the commission in various districts, localities, enterprises, and factories. Furthermore, he presented the development of the Kampuchean revolution, which is due to the tireless efforts of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP and to the close cooperation with Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries. He thanked the Bulgarian party, government and people for their aid to Kampuchea in various fields, particularly in the field of propaganda.

On this occasion, Isvetan Nikolov emphasized the consolidation of the close cooperation which has tied Kampuchea with Bulgaria since the first visit of Todor Zhivkov to Kampuchea. During his visit, Isvetan Nikolov affirmed that he saw the destruction and massacres caused by the Pol Pot clique, which, he said, constitute an unprecedented fact in the history of mankind. He saw the Kampuchean people's determination to recover their economy and culture, which were completely destroyed. He acknowledged the complete support of the Bulgarian party, government and people for the building of Kampuchea. He related the building of Bulgaria from an agricultural and backward country to an industrialized country thanks to the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

The two parties exchanged viewpoints on propaganda work concerning the cooperation between the two countries in this field.

Talks With Heng Samrin

BK240722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Sep (SPK) -- Today, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, received in audience in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Isvetan Nikolov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Bulgarian Communist Party External Relations Committee.

The general secretary told his guests about the successes scored by the Kampuchean people in all fields and particularly about the successive defeats of the enemy's maneuvers which are aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution. He unmasked in particular the creation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN reactionaries, particularly Thailand. This maneuver, he said, is aimed at fooling world opinion, particularly member countries of the United Nations, in order to maintain the presence of the genocidal regime's representatives in this organization.

Chairman Heng Samrin stressed: The Kampuchean people, who enjoy the support of fraternal socialist countries, particularly of the Soviet Union, and thanks to the Kampuchean-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance, are consolidating their country. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and because of the rock-like national union, the Kampuchean revolution will be victorious. General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed his confidence that the multifaceted cooperation between Kampuchea and Bulgaria will be increasingly fruitful.

Isvetan Nikolov expressed his satisfaction with the unceasing development of the Kampuchean revolution and highly praised the good will and peace initiatives of the Kampuchean people. Isvetan Nikolov affirmed that the Bulgarian people are always at the Kampuchean people's side in their struggle for the defense and consolidation of their revolutionary gains.

Men Chhan, acting general secretary of the Council of State was present on this occasion. Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

RED CROSS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW VISIT

BK240808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2400 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of the chairman of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR, a Kampuchean Red Cross delegation led by Comrade Phlek Piroun, chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, left the PRK for the Soviet Union on 23 September to attend the Red Cross conference of socialist countries to be held in Moscow from 27 September to 3 October. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Min Khin, acting secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Mr Samedi, secretary general of the Kampuchean Red Cross; cadres, and many other staff of the Kampuchean Red Cross.

SRV QUAN DOI NHAN DAN DELEGATION VISITS

Arrival in Phnom Penh

BK170631 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK) -- At the invitation of the management of the paper KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY, a delegation from the Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN led by its editor, Tran Cong Man, arrived in Phnom Penh today for an official visit to the PRK. The delegation was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Ros Sovan, acting editor of the paper KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires, and Vu Nha, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea, were present at the arrival of the delegation.

VNA Reports Bou Thang Meeting

OW231541 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 23 -- A delegation of the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (PEOPLE'S ARMY), led by its editor-in-chief, Colonel Tran Cong Man, paid a visit to Kampuchea from September 16-23 At the invitation of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces' paper.

During its stay, the delegation was warmly received by Bou Thang, Politbureau member, and head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training, of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committe, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defence. It also called on the General Political Department and was welcomed by its acting director, Kham Chan, and other officers. The delegation exchanged professional experiences with the staff of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces' paper, and discussed measures for further cooperation between the two sides for 1983.

Group Ends Visit

BK240805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Following a successful visit to the PRK, the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN delegation led by Comrade Tran Cong Man, editor of the paper, left for home on 23 September. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Ros Sovan, editor [nipon neayok] of the paper KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY; Comrade An Sum, chief of the KPRAF Propaganda and Education Department; the directors general and deputy directors general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio station, the Kampuchean news agency SPK, the papers KAMPUCHEA and PHNOM PENH; and many other cadres and personnel from the paper KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. Comrade Vu Nha, military attache, and Comrade Nguyen Hoa, first counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea, were also present.

MEETING DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF RICE CULTIVATION

BK230849 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Sep (SPK) -- During the past 6 months, people throughout Kampuchea have cultivated 1.07 million hectares of rice, including 6,600 hectares of the IR-36 strain, fulfilling 70 percent of their plan, according to agricultural sources. During a meeting which began in Phnom Penh on 20 September under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Agriculture, Minister Nuon Sareth gave a report on the agricultural work accomplished over the past 6 months.

Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Kratie and Kompong Cham Provinces are on the verge of completing their plans, while Ratanakiri Province has exceeded its plan.

More than 2,000 hectares of rice were hit by drought and ravaged by destructive insects, as compared with 100,000 hectares last year.

The areas planted with subsidiary crops such as corn, manioc, potatoes, beans...total approximately 100,000 hectares, or 68 percent of the plan, while the areas planted with sesame, peanuts and sugarcane, estimated at 18,340 hectares, have doubled the projected plan. Also, 6,000 hectares of industrial crops have been planted.

The Caray and Prek Rumdeng dams, Kompong Cham Province, measuring 2 km in length, have been repaired. Six pumping stations in Takeo Province with a capacity of 200,250 cubic meters per hectare and those at Kompong Kantuot (west of Phnom Penh), Anlung Kngan and Tuol Bakha in Phnom Penh city capable of dispensing water for more than 3,650 hectares of ricefield have been returned to service. The construction of Prek Samraong station, Kandal Province, projected to irrigate 600 hectares of ricefields during the dry season and 2,000 hectares during the rainy season, is nearing completion. The meteorological station in Svay Rieng is under restoration.

The operational groups of the Ministry of Agriculture have assisted the population of Kandal, Kompong Cham, Takeo, Pursat and Kompong Speu Provinces and Phnom Penh city in irrigating 8,980 hectares of ricefields. The tractor operators have tilled 68,210 hectares of land for them. Provinces throughout the country have cleared 68,870 hectares of land, including 20,000 hectares in Battambang. Compared with the same period last year, the number of cattle has been increased to 189,300 head. Fishermen hauled in 68,700 tons of fish, including 3,000 tons of deep-sea fish, against 50,000 tons for the same period last year.

Forest exploitation has yieled 28,470 cubic meters of wood, including 8,100 cubic meters of timber for construction and 860 tons of charcoal.

Ten training courses were opened for 450 cadres of the Agriculture Ministry.

The Agriculture Ministry has supplied various provinces with 1,500 tons of high-yielding IR-36 seed 26,100 tons of chemical fertilizers, 80,000 liters of insecticide, 14 tons of rat poison, 2,500 sprayers, tens of thousands of plowshares, mould boards and gunny bags.

The meeting continues.

VODK: HANOI UNJUSTLY SEEKS TO REMOVE DK UN SEAT

BK231030 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "As the Aggressors in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Have No Right To Ask for the Democratic Kampuchean Seat at the United Nations To Be Left Vacant"]

[Summary] Recently, Nguyen Co Thach arrogantly proclaimed in Paris that even if the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations was left vacant, the Vietnamese are in no hurry to have their lackeys in Phnom Penh occupy it.

Democratic Kampuchea is a UN member and has been recognized as such since 1975. The Vietnamese, ignoring the principles of international law and the UN Charter, have invaded and occupied Kampuchea since 25 December 1978. This is why three successive sessions of the UN General Assembly have passed resolutions demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. "Therefore, if anyone is to be expelled from the United Nations, it should be the Vietnamese -- who are the aggressors -- and not Democratic Kampuchea, the victim."

As the UN General Assembly is about to begin its sourth session since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam has turned around and said it is not in a hurry to have the puppets installed in the United Nations. "This is the plaintive and desperate cry of a severely punished dog which tries to get sympathy from other people." However, no one will fall for these maneuvers, as Vietnam is well known for its "expansionst policy and its ambitions to dominate neighboring countries, create an Indochinese federation and control Southeast Asia." It is also well known that the puppets in Phnom Pehn are just running dogs of Vietnam. No one will allow Vietnam's puppets to have a seat in the United Nations "because to do so would be tantamount to legitimizing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea."

"At the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, many more countries will unite in condemning the Vietnamese aggression and continue to vote in favor of Democratic Kampuchea, which is the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea and the victim of barbarous Vietnamese aggression.

PHOUN SIPASEUT WRITES LETTER TO ASEAN COUNTERPARTS

BK240242 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Sep 82

["Text" of 15 September letter to ASEAN foreign ministers from Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and LPDR minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the foreign ministers of Laos, the SRV and the PRK]

[Text] On behalf of the foreign ministers of the SRV, the PRK and the LPDR, I am pleased to inform your excellencies of the following:

Recently, as a result of the efforts of the countries in the region as well as those of other peace-loving countries throughout the world, a trend toward dialogue and an atmosphere of detente has appeared in the relations among our countries. The peace proposals made by the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea at their 7 July 1982 conference and the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea have been welcomed by world public opinion. It especially pleases me to note that the ASEAN countries have seen various new factors and that they have shown their intention to continue studying these proposals.

With a desire to promote agreement and cooperation between the two groups of countries, we would like to explain further the proposals adopted by the three Indochinese countries recently.

1. China's big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy is a basic threat to the three Indochinese countries and a root cause of the threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Facts over the past 3 years have shown that China has openly striven to oppose dialogue and harmony between the ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries. It has determinedly resorted to military measures by using the Pol Pot clique to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. It is China itself which has rallied military forces along the border to threaten Vietnam and Laos regularly. It has fostered Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean reactionaries to conduct infiltration and rebellious activities against the legitimate governments of the three Indochinese countries. China has also persuaded and motivated other countries to blockade and isolate the three Indochinese countries while using every possible means to maintain the tense situation in Southeast Asia.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is aimed at checking the Chinese threat. Certain ASEAN member countries are also aware of the fact that the Kampuchean problem is actually a problem between China and the Indochinese countries, and not a problem between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. The three Indochinese countries are well aware that the ASEAN countries want Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. What the three Indochinese countries want is an end of the Chinese threat to them. I feel that the three Indochinese countries and the five ASEAN countries should respect each other's desires and just interests.

Over the past 3 years, the ASEAN side has always demanded that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea without considering the security interests of the three Indochinese countries. The three Indochinese countries are prepared to respond effectively to the desire of the ASEAN countries for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, the interests of the three Indochinese countries must also be respected, which means the Chinese threat must be ended. The three Indochinese countries have proposed to China that a treaty of nonaggression and noninterference in one another's internal affairs be signed. Unfortunately, as of now, China has yet to give a positive response to the proposal.

2. The Thai side considers the presence of Vietnamese troops near the Kampuchean-Thai border as a threat to the security of Thailand. But, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos maintain that the use of Thai territory by China, the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary forces to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people is a threat to the security of the Indochinese countries. Facts over the past 3 years have shown that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has not posed any threat to the security of Thailand.

The Thai side has stated on many occasions that it is not necessary for the three Indochinese countries and Thailand to sign a treaty on nonaggression. This is because there is no danger of aggression against Thailand from Vietnam. On the contrary, the various activities of the Pol Pot clique and of other Khmer reactionaries in Thai territory have posed a serious threat to the security of Kampuchea. They have also caused repeated clashes along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The formation of the so-called tripartite Khmer coalition government is an act which assists the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries to step up activities against the PRK and sabotage the revival of the Kampuchean people. As a result, the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border has been aggravated. By protecting, supporting and aiding those reactionaries, the ASEAN countries have gone even deeper along the path contrary to their expressed goal of a political solution to the problem. These acts will become a dangerous example of outside interference in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign countries, which runs counter to the principles of the UN Charter and of the Nonaligned Movement.

I feel that it is necessary for both sides to respect the security interests of both Thailand and Kampuchea. to reach this goal, effective measures are required to block the use of one country's territory to oppose another. Based on this stand, in July 1980 the PRK proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. It is regrettable that the Thai side rejected the proposal, maintaining that Thailand cannot withdraw its troops from its territory.

In the recent conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, the three Indochinese countries considered the Thai stand on the demilitarized zone and adopted a new proposal on setting up a safety zone along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. The new proposal responded to the Thai stand since Thailand would not have to withdraw its troops from part of its territory. According to the new proposal, only various forces belonging neither to Thailand nor the PRK are to be withdrawn from the safety zone. The three Indochinese countries reiterate that they are always prepared to exchange views and reach an agreement with the Thai side on details of the problem, for example, the width of the safety zone and the distance from the Kampuchean-Thai border the Vietnamese troops are to be withdrawn. In addition, measures will be adopted on removing the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries as well as refugee camps far from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The three Indochinese countries feel that a form of international supervision over the safety zone should be set up.

To show its good will, the PRK and the SRV have recently gone one step forward by unilaterally withdrawing part of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. If the Thai side positively responds to this good will, the PRK and the SRV will withdraw more troops from Kampuchea. In case Thailand cannot accept the proposal on setting up the safety zone, the three Indochinese countries are prepared to exchange views and reach an agreement with the Thai side in order to put forth measures which can guarantee strict respect for the Kampuchean-Thai border and the form of international supervision so as to guarantee peace and stability along the border between the two countries.

The PRK has stated on many occasions that a decision on this issue has nothing to do with de jure mutual recognition. The PRK will not allow the problem of mutual recognition to be an obstruction to exchanging views and agreeing on the safety zone.

The lessons of the past 30 years show that when the United States and Thailand joined with Vietnam and China in signing the 1961-62 Geneva agreement on Laos and when the United States and Vietnam signed the Paris agreement on Vietnam in 1973, it did not mean that the signatory states recognized each other.

3. The ASEAN countries agreed on an international conference under the framework of the United Nations to solve the Kampuchean problem. This conference was unilaterally organized by the ASEAN countries without paying any heed to the protests of the three Indochinese countries. It was a conference organized only by one side. The three Indochinese countries have proposed convening a regional conference betweeen the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries, but this proposal was rejected by the countries in the ASEAN group. As a result, the regional conference was not held.

Facts over the past 3 years have shown that an international conference will be successful only when all parties directly concerned agree to it and participate in it. The international conference organized by the United Nations in July 1981 has only met with failure.

With the good will to seek ways and means to resolve this unusual situation and by combining the proposal of the ASEAN countries on convening an international conference with that of the three Indochinese countries on convening a regional conference, the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, at their recent conference, proposed convening an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the nine countries situated in the region and six other countries outside the region. The nine countries in the region are the three Indochinese countries, the five ASEAN countries, and Burma. As for the six other countries, they are the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France, Britain and India. Said conference will be convened after an agreement is reached among the various countries directly concerned, for example, the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, on the participants, agenda, place and date of the conference. There may be disagreement among the participating countries on elements of the conference, particularly the problem of Kampuchea's representation.

I feel that said problem can be settled through an exchange of views and a decision acceptable to all parties can be reached. This problem should not be allowed to obstruct the convening of the conference. The three Indochinese countries hail the United Nation's contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but by retaining the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the United Nations has obstructed its own positive role. There may also be disagreement on the conference agenda.

I feel that the conference should discuss all regional problems raised by the two sides on the basis of complete equality. In my view, there are many ways to approach this. For example, the agenda may be agreed upon jointly or may remain unagreed. On the other hand, there may be an agenda consisting both of issues jointly agreed upon and those not agreed upon. Regarding the conference site, I feel that the conference can be held in any country in Southeast Asia or in any neutral country in Asia or Europe, for example, in Rangoon, New Delhi, Paris, Stockholm or Vienna. This would depend upon agreement by the two groups of countries. Regarding the date of the conference, I feel that problems concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia are very urgent problems, and that the sooner they are solved the better. Therefore, we should convene the conference in the last 3 months of 1982 or in early 1983.

4. Facts in the past 3 years have shown that all the ASEAN and Indochinese countries have great, common interests, namely the safeguarding of peace, stability and cooperation in the region. The disagreements between the two groups of countries can be settled through a dialogue held on the basis of the following principles:

A. The two sides respect each other's just interests.

B. The two sides maintain equality and join in making decisions completely without pressure by one side on another and without any outside interference.

I am elated to note that the dialogue between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia has now begun. I hope that the two sides will try to maintain and promote the current atmosphere of detente and dialogue, or at least refrain from doing anything that will aggravate the situation. I hope that all other countries outside the region, which desire to see peace and stability realized, will also do everything possible to create favorable conditions for an exchange of views on the basis of gradual harmony and cooperation so as to settle the various problems related to the two groups of countries in the region. I also hope that the United Nations will also make its positive contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In this spirit, I sincerely hope that good understanding will be maintained for the proposals of the three Indochinese countries. I propose that a meeting be held between the countries of the region or between representatives of the two groups of countries to exchange views during the forthcoming 37th UN General Assembly session.

I express my high respect to your excellencies on this occasion.

PRESS RELEASE ON BULGARIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

BK231214 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 23 (KPL) -- Following are excerpts of the press release issued today at the conclusion of the 4-day visit of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by its president, Stanko Todorov:

On the talks held between the delegation of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and that of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], it is disclosed that:

They had discussed [word indistinct] concerning the strengthening and development of relations, and already close cooperation between the LPDR and the PRB, and similarly between the two countries' legislative bodies. The two parties had also exchanged views on the current international problems of common interests.

The talks, which were carried out in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, were marked with perfect identical point of view on all issues raised.

On relations between the two countries, the document reads:

"The two sides are completely satisfied with the extensive development of relations between the LPDR and the PRB which are based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as well as on the treaty of friendship and cooperation and various agreements signed between the two countries.

"The two parties have reaffirmed their determination to strive for the development and deepening of friendship ties and cooperation between the LPDR and the PRB so as to serve the interests of the peoples of Laos and Bulgaria and those of peace and socialism."

Concerning the international issues, the two delegations at the talks observed:

"The two parties hold the view that the fresh outbreak of the world situation takes effects from the stepping up of the war policies of American administration. This is the result of strengthening efforts of military and political collusion between the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists and other reactionary forces against peace, socialism, USSR, national liberation movement and progressive peoples.

"The two parties express support and high appreciation over the USSR peace program and peace initiatives forwarded by L. Brezhnev along with the proposals of socialist countries at different conferences which can serve as bases in the process to attain international detente, the cessation of arms race, disarmament, aiming to establish a good understanding among the peoples for the safeguarding of peace and security in the world."

Raising the Indochinese issues, the press release says:

"The Bulgarian party resolutely voices its support to the propositions of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea made on July 7, 1982 in Ho Chi Minh with regards to the establishment of contacts between the Indochina and ASEAN groups, aiming to speedily make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation".

"The Lao party," continues the document, "highly appreciates the unchangeable politics of the PRB aiming to make the Balkan Peninsula a zone of good neighbourliness, understanding and cooperation so as to transform it to a nuclear-free zone."

On Lebanon, the press release states:

"The two parties strongly condemn aggression of Lebanon and violation of the cease-fire by Israelis who are occupying west Beirut and massacre Lebanese and Palestinian population. They insist on unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Beirut and Lebanon.

"The two sides totally support Middle East peace initiatives presented by L. Brezhnev on September 15 1982 and the UN resolution regarding the cease-fire and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from Lebanon.

"The two sides express their determination to put all efforts to contribute to the consolidation of unity and the strength of socialist community and totally support the peoples' struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism".

The press release gives account on the evaluation of the visit saying that it represents an important factor in the development of the Lao-Bulgarian ties of friendship and cooperation which will continually blossom.

The president of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, Stanko Todorov, invited Lao President Souphanouvong to visit the PRB. This has, in principle, been accepted.

LPRP, CPSU DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS IN VIENTIANE

BK231023 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The LPRP delegation headed by Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the party and state Control Commission of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers, and the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade (Pereudine), member of the CPSU Central Committee's Control Commission, held talks in Vientiane on the morning of 22 September to exchange views and experiences on the party and state control work of the two parties and states both on a short-term and long-term basis. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of great friendship and fraternal cooperation filled with understanding on all issues of mutual interest.

On the evening of 21 September, Comrade (Pereudine) and the delegation paid a courtesy call at the office of the party and state Control Commission of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. Accompanying the delegation on the call was Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos. On this occasion, Comrade Maichantan Sengmani hailed the visit to Laos by the delegation with the aim of strengthening the relations and great solidarity between the two parties and states. At the same time, he also wished the delegation brillant success during its visit.

Comrade (Pereudine) thanked Comrade Maichantan Sengmani and the party and state Control Commission of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDP Council of Ministers for according a warm and intimate welcome to the Soviet delegation.

The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of intimate and warm friendship.

SUPREME COMMAND ACCUSES SRV OF MASSACRING KHMERS

BK240639 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] The Supreme Command yesterday charged Vietnam with massacring over 100 Khmer civilians in a recent public execution at a village in southeast Kampuchea. It said that the victims were gunned down and their bodies buried in a mass grave in the presence of several Khmer witnesses in Prey Veng Province.

About 1,000 Vietnamese people also arrived in the province during July and August for resettlement, the Supreme Command said. About 100,000 Vietnamese people have been resettled in Kampuchea along the fertile banks of the Bassack River since the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime came to power, according to an intelligence report. The Supreme Command added that the Vietnamese people had set up their own administration run by Vietnamese officials independent of the Phnom Penh rule. It also reported that Vietnamese troops were also forcing about 200 Khmer people in order to fortify their military installations at Ban Nimit and Ban Soriya in Poipet District of Battambang Province.

POST: SRV FORCES IN PRK RECEIVE ARMS SHIPMENT

BK240637 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea recently received a large shipment of military supplies, including T-54 tanks and 152-mm artillery guns, a Supreme Command spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman said three freighters docked in Kompong Som seaport in southwest Kampuchea early this month and unloaded an unspecified number of T-54 tanks, 152-mm artillery guns, 140-mm rockets and other military hardware. He also said part of this supply had been sent to Vietnamese troops in Battambang and elsewhere in west Kampuchea. According to the spokesman, Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops have recruited a large number of Khmer civilians to build bunkers in Poipet, opposite Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri Province.

NATION EDITORIAL DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK210303 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "All Is Not Quiet Over the Eastern Front"]

[Text] There are several factors about, or relating to, Kampuchea, which have recently emerged, tardy as usual, which together must have some logical overall meaning: 1) The United Nations General Assembly began its totally unproductive talkathon last night. 2) About 50 Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been killed by the Vietnamese in western Kampuchea in an unprecedented monsoon offensive. 3) The number of Soviet "advisers" in Kampuchea has vastly increased. 4) The Vietnamese are building a series of helicopter pads in some sort of a leap-frog operation.

Early this month this newspaper reported the high possibility of a Vietnamese first-strike during the rainy season. In an analysis, we said that such an act could be predicated on the UN General Assembly debate on Kampuchea. But how do we tie in the increase of the Soviet advisers? If so far this newspaper's reportage and analyses have been correct, it does not require much intelligence to conclude that the Soviet advisers are necessary to provide the logistics. But of course nothing is that simple and we cannot get away with being simplistic where the Vietnamese are concerned in their strategy for establishing the "greater Indochina federation."

The Russians, from our point of view, have every right to be in Kampuchea, because the Vietnamese are carrying out the Kremlin's policy and the Russians have a supervisory role and secondarily an advisory role. The Soviet Union has every right to be dissatisfied with the Vietnamese performance, but they dare not voice the criticism since the Vietnamese will counter with: "Are you doing any better in Afghanistan?" But the Kremlin strategists are as good as those of any other country and they know that the Vietnamese will be taking a grave risk if Hanoi decided to demolish all resistance in western Kampuchea.
We have always held that the armed forces of Vietnam, indisputably the fourth largest standing army in the world, could make mince-meat of the Khmer Rouge and allied patriotic forces of President Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann. What Hanoi must realize -- and the Russians must also realize somewhat their own impotence -- is that if the Khmer Rouge are threatened with the possibility of being wiped out, then China may teach Hanoi her "second lesson". During the first lesson of 1979, the Russians are vociferous, but acted the role of bystanders.

So the four facts which we enumerated at the outset not only coalesce, but do point to strategies which we are not too happy about. It is Thailand's policy, and that of her partners in ASEAN, to find a political solution and, to that effect, Thailand will try to get the UN General Assembly to endorse a comprehensive political settlement for Kampuchea. That resolution will pass with a thumping majority with countries like Ukraine and Byelorussia and their cohorts voting against it. So what? Haven't we got a few of those resolutions in our pocket now?

No, these are not questions to tickle anybody's funny bone. If the reality of the developing situation is understood properly now, one is worried that the fighting in Kampuchea is going to escalate, to an extent we are afraid to speculate upon. We know, and our military leaders like Gen Saiyut Koetphon and Gen [title as published] Prasong Sunsiri have warned us of this well in advance. Thailand does not want an escalation of warfare in Kampuchea. Thailand does not want a head-on war between the forces of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam in which, anybody can see, the Vietnamese war machine, fuelled by the Russians, will win. And Thailand does not want the Chinese to be teaching a "second lesson" to Hanoi.

But if Hanoi insists on toeing the Kremlin line, there is nothing that Thailand can do about it. Yes, the UN General Assembly can pass resolutions, but those resolutions will only add to the stacks of paper that have already piled up, and over which lots more will pile up. Pessimists will say that it is a "no win" situation for all sides. We wish we could believe that. Optimists will say that a political solution will be found. We wish we could believe that also. But if some serious thinking is done, it can be seen that the war in Kampuchea is escalating, and will continue to do so, and the bottom line is that the Sino-Soviet conflict may spill over. Would somebody like to take a bet that the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress, concluded last week, did not consider all the options open?

INCREASED SOVIET AID, ADVISERS IN PRK REPORTED

BK200821 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Soviet advisors in Kampuchea have markedly increased to over 800 compared with an estimated 500-600 last year following a pledge by the Soviet Union to provide the Heng Samrin regime with direct economic assistance worth about U.S. $1,000 million (about 23,000 million baht) for 1981-1985, according to an intelligence report. An authoritative source told the NATION yesterday that among indications of the growing Russian presence in Kampuchea was the booming construction of new residential abodes for Soviet personnel in Phnom Penh.

It is not known whether the Soviet advisors include military personnel, but the source confirmed that the Soviet Union has projects to train the Heng Samrin regime's military officers. There are now over 1,000 Vietnamese advisors in Kampuchea, apart from an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in the war-torn country, the source said.

The newly-posted Soviet advisors were believed to be helping the Phnom Penh administration to implement projects to improve public utilities, deep-sea ports, air fields, as well as agricultural and industrial production in the country, according to the source.

Soviet economic assistance to the Heng Samrin regime, which was initially channelled through Vietnam, has been directly reaching the Kampuchean regime through the deep-sea port of Kompong Som, the source said. "The rice purchased by Moscow for the Phnom Penh regime has been shipped to the port for delivery to the Vietnamese-backed government," the source cited as an example. National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri had earlier said that the renovation and extension of the Kompong Som deep-sea port under the supervision of Soviet advisors were accomplished in March, 1980. The port is now directly controlled by Soviet personnel, and not the Vietnamese. The authoritative source noted that the Soviet pledge to provide about U.S. $1,000 million worth of economic assistance to the Heng Samrin government marked an increase from previous years. The value of Soviet aid to the regime during 1979-1981 was estimated at about U.S.$300 million (about 6,900 million baht), the source added. Moscow wants an independent presence in Kampuchea and direct contact with the leadership following reported abuses of aid by Vietnam. The Soviet aid was pledged during ousted Kampuchean Prime Minister Pen Sovan's visit to the country last year. Pen Sovan and Heng Samrin made their first official visit to the Soviet Union during February 1980. Pen Sovan later visited the country during September last year to consult with Moscow economic planning officials about direct economic assistance covering 1981-1985. Sovan also received promises of assistance for the period up to 1980 [year as published] from the Soviet Union.

LAO FIRMS SHOW INTEREST IN BUYING PRODUCTS

BK220731 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Commerce Ministry, in its bid to open a new market in the LPDR for Thai medicine, has sent eight samples of Thai pharmaceutical products to the Lao medical department for analysis. The Lao authorities are satisfied with the results of the analysis and have allowed Thai medicine to be imported into that country. Moreover, private Lao firms have also shown an interest in buying 81 Thai products with a total value of about 34 million baht. The Thai goods Laos wants to buy are condensed milk, dry-cell batteries, car batteries, food seasoning powder, flour, bicycles, bicycle tires and spare parts.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON BEIRUT MASSACRES

BK231339 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Statement of the Foreign Ministry, issued 23 September]

[Text] The Thai Government and people are deeply saddened by the massacre of a large number of Palestinians at the refugee camps in Beirut on 17 and 18 September 1982. They condemn those responsible as well as their accomplices in this brutal, inhuman and irresponsible act. The Thai Government appeals for the rights of all civilians to be respected without discrimination and that allacts in violation of the rights and safety of those people be ended.

VNA: SRV SAYS NO AMERICANS STILL BEING HELD

OW231535 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 23 -- A delegation of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia left Vietnam today concluding an eight-day visit since September 16.

On Sept. 17 and 19, the delegation had working sessions with the Vietnam office for seeking American missing personnel and on Sept. 20 it was received by Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister.

The Vietnamese side reaffirmed that no American is still held in Vietnam and explained clearly Vietnam's humane policy and good will in the search for the missing.

The Vietnamese side considers the settlement of the M.I.A. question a humane question and urges the U.S. Government to avoid any action that may prevent the search.

The Vietnamese side expressed its sympathy for the delegates of the league and of the families of the missing Americans and promised to do all it could to alleviate their worries, thus contributing to promoting the friendship between the two peoples.

The American delegation noted that its working meetings with the Vietnamese side were useful and said it hoped the search for the M.I.A.'s would progress.

ISSUE OF KAMPUCHEAN UN REPRESENTATION VIEWED

NHAN DAN Commentary

OW230845 Hanoi VNA in English 0806 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 23 -- The Kampuchean people's demand to expel the genocidal Pol Pot clique from the United Nations is a legitimate one, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen's message to the U.N. secretary general and the president of the 37th U.N. General Assembly. "This demand," the paper notes, "is totally in line with the present realities in Kampuchea."

"In their nearly four years in power, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, henchmen of Beijing, in pursuance of a policy of genocide, killed no less than three million innocent Kampucheans, subjected millions of others to physical and moral sufferings, destroyed the national culture and ruined the national economy. The so-called 'Democratic Kampuchea' was widely condemned for its innumerable genocidal crimes. Following their victory on January 7, 1979, the Kampuchean people have taken their destiny into their hands. The genocidal regime was buried and has no capacity whatsoever to represent the people of Kampuchea."

Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the paper goes on, the Kampuchean people have over the past three years overcome all hardships and trials and recorded great achievements in all fields. With the situation in the country having stabilized, the entire people of Kampuchea took part in the general election to elect their own National Assembly which later adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. With its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and non-alignment, the P.R.K. has become a factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and its international prestige has risen constantly.

NHAN DAN recalls that a larger number of former collaborators of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Kheiu Samphan clique have gone over to the revolutionary administration, and quotes Foreign Minister Hu Sen as saying in a recent interview with the Kampuchean news agency S.P.K.: "For those Kampucheans who are in the ranks of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique or who are collaborating directly of indirectly with them to prevent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people for the benefit of the manoeuvres of the Chinese hegemonists, if they quite the ranks of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, cease to collaborate with them and respect the Constitution of Kampuchea, then they may enjoy their full civil rights, may stand for election and vote in the free elections as has been stipulated in the Constitution, and foreign observers will be invited to watch the free general elections in Kampuchea."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The lenient policy towards those who have gone astray and now want to mend their ways and return to the people and the fatherland is another expression of the policy of national union and of making use of all the abilities... of Kampuchean patriots for national rehabilitation on the basis of respect for the Constitution. This policy is yet another indication that the Kampuchean situation has become more stable, that the rebirth process has made important steps, and the Kampuchean people are supporting the government policy for national development. At the same time, it also spells out the fact that the new regime has done its best for the people and is enjoying their confidence and love."

"Realities have eloquently proven that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people and it possesses adequate conditions for undertaking Kampuchea's international commitments and carrying out its duties as a member country of the United Nations organization as stipulated by the U.N. Charter. To oust the genocidal clique from the United Nations and return the Kampuchean seat to the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a correct and necessary action compatible with the real situation and with the aspiration of the Kampuchean people and of the whole progressive mankind and beneficial to the U.N. reputation and prestige.

"Beijing, working hand in glove with Washington and other reactionary forces, has done its utmost to cling to the so-called 'Kampuchean problem'. They have put the label of 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' on the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in an attempt to deceive the world public and back the Pol Pot clique to retain the Kampuchean seat it has illegally occupied at the United Nations."

The paper stresses: "All resolutions relating to Kampuchea to be adopted without the participation of the representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be completely invalid and constitute a gross and inadmissible interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs."

Radio Commentary

BK231128 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People's Legitimate Right of Representation"]

[Text] In his 17 September message to the UN secretary general and the president of the 37th UN General Assembly, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen once again pointed out: Whatever the label, the presence of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique at the United Nations is totally illegal. The Kampuchean people's sole legal and genuine representative at this international body should be the PRK.

One year ago, at the 36th UN General Assembly, although the United States, China and other international reactionary forces tried to protect and maintain the illegal seat of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan Clique at the United Nations, they failed to stop the representatives of the various peace- and justice-loving nations in the world from raising their voice of sympathy and support for the Kampuchean people. As the voice of Grenada Prime Minister Bishop is still echoing in our conscience, how can we, the peace- and justice-loving people, allow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals to sit together with us in this international body?

Not only did the many genocidal crimes committed by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan -- which were detected last year in Svay Toeur village, Svay Rieng Province, and in many other areas of Kampuchea -- make the Kampuchean people feel more horribly disgusted about Pot Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, but these crimes also further aroused the indignation of progressive opinion.

In an increasingly desperate position, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and those who are regarded by Kampuchean history as good for nothing and who are being directed by Beijing and other international reactionary forces have been compelled to hide themselves under the cloak of a tripartite coalition government in an attempt to deceive the public. But whatever the label, their nature will continue to be that of a stinking political corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals whom the Kampuchean people declared dead on 7 January 1979.

No matter what kind of perfume they may be given to wear by Beijing and their other masters and how beautiful they may be made up to maintain their illegal seat at the current 37th UN General Assembly, they will be unable to fool progressive public opinion. Their presence at the UN forum is aimed merely at giving a helping hand to Beijing in the latter's game of creating tension in Southeast Asia and, more seriously, at reimposing the genocidal regime on the Kampuchean people as desired by the Beijing expansionists.

Foreign observers have affirmed that in reality there is no Kampuchean problem. Only Beijing and the international reactionary forces have purposely created this problem. What is their purpose? Progressive public is well aware of it. They want to distort the revival of Kampuchea. They want to create a political base for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other scum of Kampuchean history to show that they are not a phantom set up in a foreign capital, and that they occupy land and have forces in Kampuchea. They also want to mar the good image of the PRK before public opinion.

Reality, however, does not favor Beijing and the other international reactionary forces' aspiration. The PRK is becoming unprecedentedly strong. Its prestige in the international arena is expanding. On the other hand, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique and their accomplices, who hide under the tripartite coalition government label, have been increasingly isolated. Those representatives who were forced to vote for them at the 36th UN General Assembly now feel nausea when shaking hands with Pol Pot's representative at the United Nations and want to wash their hands immediately afterward.

At the Thai-Kampuchean border area, those Kampucheans who were forced by the genocidal clique to follow them on 7 January 1979 are fed up and want to go back to live with the other Kampuchean people. This is an indispensable path. The PRK has pursued an open-arms policy for these people. If those Kampucheans who have worked with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique or who are directly and indirectly collaborating with them against the Kampuchean revival in order to serve the Chinese hegemonist scheme really want to go back to Kampuchea and are willing to respect the PRK Constitution, they are eligible to enjoy citizenship rights as other Kampuchean people.

This policy of the PRK has clearly encouraged an all-people solidarity spirit to restore the country and the comphensive use of the abilities of its Kampuchean patriots. This policy has also demonstrated the increasingly stable situation in Kampuchea and the fact that the revival of Kampuchea has second and continues to score very great achievements.

The Kampuchean people place their confidence in the new regime and the desire to carry out the tasks of the nation and the PRK, a state designed for the people and wholeheartedly supported by the people. This character cannot and will never be inspired by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and their accomplices.

The legal, genuine and sole representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations and other international organizations is the PRK, elected by the Kampuchean people in the May 1981 general elections. All UN resolutions concerning Kampuchea without the consent of the PRK are therefore null and void. The issuance of these resolutions is an act of unacceptable gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. This has been affirmed in the message by PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen to the UN secretary general and the 37th UN General Assembly president.

All the sinister schemes of Beijing and other international reactionary forces are surely doomed to failure in the face of the just cause of the Kampuchean people, which is warmly supported by all progressive mankind.

PRC JOURNAL ACCUSED OF 'DISTORTING' HISTORY

BK231343 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] In its 7th issue, the Chinese magazine HONGQI said that Vietnam was not established as a state until 200 BC and that northern and central parts of Vietnam formerly belonged to Chinese territory. This absurd claim demonstrates the evil scheme of reactionary forces in the Chinese leadership. When and how the first state of Vietnam was set up is well written in books of history of Vietnam and also those of China, and this was confirmed by archaeological finds. The Hung kings of Vietnam established the first state called Van Lang in Phong Chau in the year 2000 BC. Another king, Thuc Quan, set up his kingdom at Co Loa just outside Hanoi in the year 300 BC, and between the years 40 to 43 AD, the Trung sisters established their kingdom at Me Linh. By distorting historical facts, the reactionary forces in the Chinese leadership hope to make blackwhite and make believe that Vietnam always has expansionist ambitions. The Chinese magazine HONGQI even went to the length of fabricating history about Vietnamese national history Ly Thuong Kiet, who defeated the Qing invaders from China in the 11th century.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS NGUYEN CO THATCH IN PARIS

PM231457 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, held in Paris by Patrice de Beer: "Mr Nguyen Co Thach Gives Reassuring Picture of Vietnamese Diplomacy" -- date not given]

[Text] On the eve of his departure for the UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese foreign minister made a brief visit to Paris. Mr Nguyen Co Thach had talks here with [External Relations Minister] Cheysson, who had just had a meeting with the five ASEAN ambassadors. Mr Thach said that there had been "progress" in his talks with his French counterpart, especially in the bilateral sphere, although the question of rescheduling Vietnam's debt is primarily a matter for the IMF. In addition, he confirmed that Paris had been informed back in April of the Vietnamese proposal for a partial unilateral withdrawal from Kampuchea announced in July. He welcomed "French policy which does not recognize the Kampuchean coalition government," and expressed the hope that France will "contribute to the cause of peace."

Criticizing Prince Sihanouk, president of the coalition [passage illegible] who in LE MONDE (14 September issue) had strongly condemned the Vietnamese presence in his country, Mr Thach refrained from final condemnation or injurious statements Of course, he and his delegation will leave the hall when the prince addresses the UN delegates; he described his presence at the head of the coalition as a "sop" making it possible to "vote while holding one's nose" for the Khmer Rouge who, according to him, still control the coalition. He added that the prince was committing "political suicide" by forming an alliance with the Khmer Rouge. But, questioned on whether Mr Heng Samrin's pro-Vietnamese regime or Prince Sihanouk could represent Kampuchea at the international conference advocated by Hanoi, Mr Thach merely replied: "All the positions of the two sides must be discussed." He denied that contacts had been established with the prince's representatives.

That desire by Mr Thach to adopt an open approach, at least in form, was also demonstrated with regard to China. Border incidents have waned -- falling from 100 per month in 1980 to between 15 and 25 this year -- and, he said, "there is a de facto cease-fire on the border. Our offer was officially rejected by the Chinese, but they told us that if we observed it, they would do likewise." That situation has been going on for 6 weeks and, Mr Thach explained, "it is impossible for only one side to respect a cease-fire." He said he is "still optimistic," although "the threat of a second Chinese 'lesson' is still hanging over our heads."

Those remarks may seem surprising at a time when Hanoi, like Beijing, is continuing to report border incidents. What is the real situation in the area? Is Hanoi trying to justify in advance possible concessions on Kampuchea -- whose fate has always been linked with the "Chinese threat" -- by stating that tension has eased on the Sino-Vietnamese border? It is also possible that Hanoi is taking account of attempts at a rapprochement between Moscow and Beijing. Vietnam, Mr Thach said, thinks that "it is a good thing if China adopts the course of detente with its neighbors."

Mr Thach also denied having threatened ASEAN countries in July that he would grant the Soviets bases and reserving a "right of response" against Thailand: "There are no Soviet bases," he stated; the facilities granted by Vietnam are the same as those given by Singapore to other powers. "That does not mean that there will not be any in future. Nor does it mean that there will be. We are keeping all our options open for the good of our country." As regards the "right of response," "it is necessary to envisage all eventualities. Since Thailand and ASEAN are hostile to us, we have the right to defend ourselves, in other words, to do to them what they have done to us. We have not done that. We hope we will not have to do it in future."

As for the partial withdrawl, treated with disbelief by ASEAN and other countries since it is a "unilateral gesture," the number of men withdrawn "may be announced at the appropriate time, if the other side does something." Finally, Mr Thach stated categorically that there would be no new Vietnamese offensive on the Khmer-Thai border, contrary to what Bangkok has been predicting for some time.

On the eve of the UN debate on Kampuchea, Hanoi is adopting a reassuring attitude and preaching negotiation -- "everything can be negotiated," aside from the Khmer Rouge presence, Mr Thach said -- whereas all the indications point to a broad vote in favor of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition.

CONFERENCE TO SUM UP NATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN HELD

OW211757 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 21 -- Fifteen million Vietnamese have so far signed their names in support of the campaign for peace and disarmament.

This was made known in a report at a conference held here today to sum up the nation-wide campaign for peace and disarmament, against war schemes of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, which was launched on July 2 this year by the Presidiums of the Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Peace Committee of Vietnam.

Prof. Pham Huy Thong, Presidium member of the Peace Committee, said in his report: "People of various strata throughout the country have warmly responded to and eagerly participated in the campaign. Almost 15 million people have participated in meetings, marches, talks, teach-ins, and club activities, and signed their names in support of the campaign. The participants included people of all ages, all walks of life, religious sects, political parties, and mass organizations".

Speaking at the conference, Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, noted that through this campaign the Vietnamese people had expressed their ardent aspiration for peace and their determination to oppose the arms race.

Representatives of the Hanoi population, of youth and women's organizations, the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the intellectuals, and minority people took the floor, expressing their determination to struggle for peace and against war schemes of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces.

The conference unanimously adopted a statement of the Presidiums of the Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Peace Committee, which said among other things: "The Vietnamese people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and other reactionary war-like imperialist forces which are now seriously threatening peace and security of other nations. We fully support the peace programme and the important initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries aimed at eliminating the danger of war, fully support the consistent policy of peace of the three Indochinese countries, severely condemn and resolutely foil all schemes and acts of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership who are attempting to sabotage the Indochinese peoples' peaceful construction and demand that the Pol Pot murderers be expelled from the United Nations. We reaffirm our solidarity with and resolute support for the just and certainly victorious struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors."

Further on Statement

OW220838 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 22 -- "Fifteen million people of all walks of life in our country have signed their names in strong support of measures to prevent nuclear war, stop the arms race, and speed up disarmament," say the Presidiums of the Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Peace Committee of Vietnam in a statement here yesterday. The statement, adopted at a meeting to review a nationwide peace and disarmament campaign from July 2 to September 21, says in parts:

"To struggle for peace is now the most important task of mankind. It is closely linked with the revolutionary struggle of the working class and nations. To eliminate the danger of nuclear war, safeguard peace and the existence of nations, and defend man's right to life are the demand and responsibility of everyone in the world. The Vietnamese people, fighting courageously for decades to defeat U.S. imperialism and Beijing expansionism, to wrest back independence and freedom and contribute to the struggle for world peace, yearn all the more earnestly for a lasting, stable peace...

"The Vietnamese people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and other warlike imperialist and reactionary forces which are stockpiling strategic and nuclear weapons, thus posing a serious threat to peace and security, and confronting mankind with the danger of a devastating nuclear war...

"We fully support the peace programme put forth at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We fully support Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev's statement on the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons, and the important initiatives taken recently by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries...

"We fully support the peace policies of the three Indochinese countries, and their practical, reasonable well-meaning proposals for friendship and cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and all their neighbours and all other countries in the region, for the sake of peace and security in Southeast Asia. We strongly condemn and are determined to foil all schemes and acts jointly hatched and taken by reactionary circles in Beijing and U.S. imperialism to undermine the three Indochinese people's efforts at peaceful construction and threaten their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"We reaffirm resolute support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people and other Arab nations in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression to recover the territories illegally occupied by Israel, to restore to the Palestinian people their sacred national rights including the right to return to their homeland and there to set up a Palestinian state, independent and sovereign, under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), their only legitimate representative".

The statement supports Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev's proposals for a stable peace in the Middle East. It condemns the Israeli aggressors and their henchmen for massacring Palestinian refugees in Beirut, and demands the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the capital of sovereign Lebanon.

The statement continues by saying that the struggle for peace remains very difficult, and that the Reagan administration's adventurous policy and the collusion between U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemony and expansionism remain a permanent threat to security and stability (?in) Asia and other parts of the world and a danger to the whole of mankind.

"Favoured by the balance of forces, we are sure to gain still bigger successes through persistent and concerted actions. Peace, the fruition of the common struggle of all nations, can be preserved", the statement concludes.

Cardinal Trinh Van Can Letter

OW181953 Hanoi VNA in English 1656 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- Cardinal Trinh Van Can has extended support for the nation-wide campaign for peace and disarmament launched in July by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Vietnam Peace Committee. In a recent letter to these two organizations, the cardinal urged all Vietnamese Catholics to pray and act for world peace, particularly peace and prosperity in Vietnam. "In the spirit of Catholicism, I always condemn the reactionary forces for their arms race and their preparations for a nuclear war which threaten peace, independence and security of all nations and would eventually destroy human life", Cardinal Trinh Van Can added.

Mass meetings, teach-ins and signature collections have been organized in Ha Son Binh Province, northwest of Hanoi, and in the Mekong Delta provinces of Kien Giang and Minh Hai in response to the peace campaign.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS UN WORLD PEACE DAY

BK210550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 21 September editorial: "Progressive Mankind Resolves To Protect Peace"]

[Text] Today, 21 September 1982, is the Day for World Peace launched by the United Nations. It is also the day on which we end the nationwide campaign for peace and disarmament against the war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces which the Presidiums of the VFF Central Committee and the Vietnam Peace Committee jointly launched on 2 July this year.

These campaigns are important political events. They respond to the will and aspirations of our people and progressives in the world who are struggling for a lasting peace on our planet. The policy of the United States, NATO and other international reactionaries is aggravating the world situation. The U.S.-led warlike forces are frenziedly accelerating the race for strategic and nuclear arms. This is very dangerous and unprecedentedly expensive.

This arms race is closely connected with the polices of increasing arms exports, inciting and maintaining conventional military conflicts and intensifying and expanding military pledges and alliances in larger spheres. This arms race is further fostered by a series of extremely reactionary doctrines of peace and war and by many psychological warfare campaigns aimed at distorting and slandering the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

In particular, the Reagan administration is implementing a military buildup plan -- the largest in U.S. history -- to regain military superiority over the Soviet Union. It has purposely interfered with and undermined East-West relations and the process of international liberation movements of nations.

It is the United States that has secretly supported the reactionaries in Poland and Afghanistan. It is the United States that has sided with the Thatcher government to fiercely oppose the Argentine people's sovereignty over the Malvinas archipelago. In particular, it is the United States that has plotted and schemed for the belligerent Israeli ruling circles. The United States has supported and encouraged them to wage an aggressive war against Lebanon and has condoned their extremely cruel massacre of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

By having maintained for years their systematic hostile acts against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, by condoning and encouraging the Pol Pot clique to wage a cruel genocidal war against the Kampuchean people, by currently fostering this clique, and especially by waging an aggressive war against Vietnam in February 1979, the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles have proved to be in fact an ally of the United States and other warlike imperialist forces. Their four modernizations policy -- especially the modernization of their army -- and their policy of maintaining Maoist groups in the Indochinese countries are aimed at serving their expansionist and hegemonist schemes, posing a real and long-term threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

However, the war plans of the United States and other warlike imperialist forces are being prepared under a very disadvantageous situation, at a time when the economy of the world capitalist system is in a serious and profound crisis and when the contradictions among the developed capitalist countries have become very acute. These plans have met with the constant growth of the three revolutionary currents in the world. The general balance of forces in the international arena continues to change to the benefit of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. There have been powerful integrated forces on our planet to prevent war and safeguard a lasting peace.

Adhering to the nature of socialism, Vietnam and other countries in the socialist community always contend that peace is always closely associated with progress and revolution. They always regard the struggle for peace as a strategically important and urgent task of our era.

The Soviet Union has always taken the lead in making proposals with good will and a constructive spirit for disarmament, world peace and detente in order to stop the arms race and advance toward the limitation and reduction of weapons deployment, especially stragetic weapons, so as to concretely ease world tension.

The principle of peace for the 1980's as set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress has symbolized the sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union toward mankind's future and destiny. The Soviet Union has unilaterally reduced a number of its troops in East Europe. It is the first and sole country to announce that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Recently, President Brezhnev once again made a six-point proposal aimed at seeking permanent peace in the Middle East.

It was mainly in line with the Soviet initiative that the 36th UN General Assembly late last year adopted the historic document on the prevention of a nuclear weapons disaster. Many important Soviet proposals on peace and disarmament have been included in the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly to be convened today.

Concerning Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have always strived to foil all schemes to oppose, undermine and create tension being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. They have also struggled tirelessly to accelerate the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

The foreign ministerial conferences of the three Indochinese countries have repeatedly proposed many important initiatives and constructive ideas aimed at easing the tension in the region. They have proposed seven guiding principles in the relations of coexistence among countries in Southeast Asia. The SRV's good will for peace was clearly manifested in its recent decision to partially withdraw troops from Kampuchea.

All peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community have had a profound effect on world opinion. Peace movements have taken shape in the West -- Western Europe, Japan and in the United States -- which have demonstrated a common and strong aspiration for peace and the profound indignation of thousands of millions of men to the U.S. and NATO arms race.

More than ever before, the struggle of nations for independence, sovereignty, democracy and social progress is connected closely with the struggle for world peace and security. Never before have the forms and methods of struggle for world peace been so diversified and fruitful as in the recent past.

Always cherishing peace, independence and freedom, our people have contributed their flesh and blood to the cause of peace for mankind. In winning the aggressive wars waged by the United States and the reactionaries among the Chinese ruling circles, our people have disregarded all sacrifices and hardships not only for the sake of their peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, but also for peace in Southeast Asia and the world. Our people have also participated positively in all the movements and progressive campaigns for world peace, friendship and security of all nations.

Warmly welcoming the national campaign launched on 2 July 1982 for peace and disarmament against the war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, nearly 15 million people throughout the country have participated enthusiastically in various fruitful activities and have signed letters to support this campaign. Through this campaign, our people of all ages and social classes and strata throughout the country have manifested their high vigilance and determination to struggle against the war schemes of imperialism and other international reactionaries, especially the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage against our country.

Through this campaign, our people have manifested their determination to implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress by striving to build socialism successfully and to staunchly defend the socialist country. Together with the world people, they will struggle to protect peace and oppose the war preparations by imperialist and international reactionary forces.

The struggle for peace and disarmament is a long and complicated struggle. Reason and victory belong to progressive mankind, which is determined to secure a lasting peace for the world.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH FOREIGN PEACE DELEGATES

OW222307 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 22 -- Tran Dang Khoa, vice-president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, received here on September 18 the Soviet delegation to the recent conference here on peace, security and cooperation in Asia headed by I.V. Gorsuyev, vice-president of the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

On the same day, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, received here the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the same conference headed by Sa'id Salim 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Also on Sept. 18, Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the VCP C.C., minister of water conservancy and president of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association, received here [name indistinct] Karim Mohammad and another member of the Afghan delegation to the aforesaid conference. The Vietnamese officials informed the guests of the program of activity for 1982 of the Vietnamese association for friendship with the above countries and expressed sincere thanks to the latter for their effective cooperation and assistance.

TRUONG CHINH TO VISIT USSR IN MID-OCTOBER

OW241217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The SRV Foreign Ministry issued the following communique on 24 September 1982:

At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a delegation of the VCP and the SRV state headed by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, will pay an official friendship visit to the USSR in mid-October 1982.

BRIEFS

WFTU OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 9 -- Vladimir Prokopov, head of the Propaganda and Press Board of the World Federation of Trade Unions, visited Vietnam from August 28 to September 7. He attended the 37th National Day of Vietnam and had working sessions with concerned parties. Vladimir Prokopov was received by the Secretariat of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and by Nguyen Duc Thuan, the federation's president. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 9 Sep 82 OW]

AUSTRALIA

BAN ON VISITS BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS LIFTED

BK240932 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The ban has been lifted on Soviet scientists attending conferences in Australia. The president of the Australian Academy of Sciences, Professor (Birch), says the foreign minister, Mr Street, has given an understanding that Soviet scientists will be allowed to attend future conferences.

Professor (Birch) says international scientific conferences in Australia were threatened following the refusal by the federal government to issue visas to two Soviet biochemists earlier this year. The ban was imposed as part of sanctions following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PROBABLE UN ISSUES

BK231254 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 23 Sep 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Street leaves Australia this weekend for the United Nations General Assembly meeting to be held in New York next week. In Canberra, Street talked to political correspondent (John Lombard) about the trip.

[Begin recording] [Street] The United Nations General Assembly, quite apart from the debate in the plenary session itself, provides a wonderful opportunity to have talks with counterpart foreign ministers from all over the world. In particular, this time I'll be meeting the new U.S. secretary of state, Mr Shultz, for the first time. But I'll also be seeing many other foreign ministers as well. So, in addition to contributing to the general debate, I hope to have useful talks with a wide range of people.

[Question] What do you think are likely to be the major issues coming before the General Assembly?

[Answer] There'll be a number of issues. I would expect the Middle East to be probably the most immediate. And I've no doubt the Falklands will arise at some stage. The events in Afghanistan and Cambodia are still high on the agenda of countries from those areas and still there is the prospect of launching global negotiations. We hope that can be done, and we will work as hard as we can to see that it does come about. But nevertheless there are still difficulties in that respect.

[Question] Well, if I can take some of those issues, what is the Australian position in regard to the slaughter of Palestinians?

[Answer] Our position has been made very clear both by the prime minister and me in the Parliament over the last few days. It's difficult to find words to describe the horror with which we view that massacre, and we hope that eventually a full explanation of what happened and how it happened will be forthcoming. But it's so difficult, of course, to make any judgment because all the reports we have are hearsay reports. We're not there, in fact, ourselves.

[Question] Would Australia support an enquiry into the matter?

[Answer] We would certainly like to see a determination of what the circumstances were. Now, obviously, we would have to look at the terms of any resolution when it came up. We haven't had any forenotice of that as yet.

[Question] You also mentioned the issue of Cambodia. This will come up in the credentials question. What will Australia's position be?

[Answer] It probably will come up. The vote on the credentials has happened over the last couple of years. It's not an automatic thing but I'd expect it probably will come up. And our attitude is this. We're encouraged by the formation of the coalition government in Cambodia. It is yet early days to see how this coalition will operate and how effective it will be. We certainly could not support anything which was merely a front for the Khmer Rouge -- for the Pol Pot forces -- or which turned out to be a vehicle which ended up in the Khmer Rouge returning to power in Cambodia. Nevertheless, we recognize Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann as very distinguished patriots of their country, and you might have noticed that only a few days ago we announced quite substantial support for them. But as for the credentials issue, we'll determine our position in the light of circumstances at the time.

[Question] Your government was criticized for its decision on giving aid to Kampuchea on the grounds that you were giving in to pressure from ASEAN.

[Answer] Oh, not at all. No, not at all. We make no apology whatever for giving aid to Sihanouk and Son Sann. Neither do we make any apology at all for not directing our aid to the Khmer Rouge -- to the Pol Pot forces. This was a recognition of Australia's respect for Sihanouk and Son Sann, as I said, as genuine patriots.

[Question] You mentioned the Falklands -- the Falklands dispute. In what sense do you think that might come up, and what will Australia's position be?

[Answer] Well, we can't determine the position in advance of events because we don't know how it will be handled. But as I said, I'd be surprised if it didn't emerge. As you know, during the Falkland crisis, we gave our strong support to the United Kingdom because of the unprovoked aggression by Argentina. We're very glad, of course, to see an end to hostilities there, and we hope that that can be transformed into something permanent.

[Question] The situation in Poland has been quiet recently. Do you think that's likely to be an issue?

[Answer] I think the quietness or otherwise has been pretty variable. For example, there were some very serious disturbances a few weeks ago at the end of August. And it's clear that the repression of martial law is still very much in force in Poland. It has clear that there is a huge gulf between the population of Poland and the people who imposed that martial law. And our position is quite clearly that martial law should be lifted, that all detainees should be released and there should be commenced again that dialogue which had started between the Solidarity movement and the government and the church prior to the imposition of martial law. And until those three conditions are fulfilled, it's difficult to see the pressures in Poland being reduced.

[Question] Do you think it's likely there would be any discussion on the world economic situation?

[Answer] I think it's almost certain in one forum or another -- in one form or another. I mentioned earlier the question of global negotiations and I'd expect the world economic position to be discussed in that context as well. And particularly in the period where countries are becoming increasingly inward looking where protectionist pressures are increasing. We're certainly concerned about that as a major trading nation and I'd expect the developing countries of the world to be just as concerned because their very life blood depends on the capacity to trade as well. So, yes, I'd expect that to be a fair focus of attention. [end recording]

STREET RAPS DISBANDMENT OF 'HELSINKI' GROUP

BK230952 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Minister for Foreign Affairs Street has strongly criticized the Soviet Union for disbanding a human rights monitoring group. Street told federal parliament the government viewed with grave disquiet the disbanding of the Helsinki group which was set up in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Accords on human rights.

Street said the government has made it known to the Soviet authorities its concern about abuses of human rights in the Soviet Union and in particular, about the fate of dissidents.

BRIEFS

AID FOR EAST TIMOR -- Australia is to give another $300,000 for relief work in East Timor. Announcing the donation, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, said this would bring to $6.2 million Australia's total distribution for relief work in East Timor since 1975. Mr Street said the money would help the International Committee of the Red Cross both directly and through its cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross to carry out humanitarian relief. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 82 BK]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCREASED -- Foreign investment in Australia reached the record level last financial year. The Bureau of Statistics estimates that investment was higher than $8,600 million. This was $3,600 million more than in the previous financial year. The Australian dollar is worth slightly less than the American dollar. There was also a record quarterly investment in the 3 months to the end of June. It was more than $4,000 million -- double the inflow in the March quarter or in the June quarter last year. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Sep 82 BK]

URANIUM MINE CLOSING -- The mining of uranium yellow cake at Queensland's Mary Kathleen mine has finished. Mary Kathleen Uranium Limited, a subsidiary of CRA, announced that operations have stopped at the mine in line with plans announced by the company in January this year. The mine first began to operate on major uranium deposit in north Queensland in 1956. The closure of the mine affects about a 100 miners while further 200 workers will have to find work when the treatment plant shuts down in mid-October. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR TO VISIT FIJI, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK231531 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The computer system in the Ministry of Defense will be upgraded within the next few months to beef up its logistic capability. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohammed said the minicomputers presently used by the armed forces are inadequate to meet the various requirements of the forces. The prime minister told newsmen this after visiting the central ordnance depot at Batu cantonment in Kuala Lumpur.

The prime minister said he would visit Papua New Guinea on his way home after attending the regional commonwealth heads of government meeting in Fiji next month. He hoped his visit would help pave the way for closer cooperation between the two countries.

MALAYSIA FACING BIGGEST DEFICIT EVER

BK181242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Kota Baharu, Malaysia, Sept 19 (AFP) --Malaysia is expected to face a deficit of payments totalling 9,000 million dollars ($3,913 million U.S.) in its 1982 current accounts, Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said today. BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY, quoting Mr Razaleigh, said that this was the biggest deficit the country would face since it gained independence. At the same time, Malaysia was also expected to face a deficit of about 3 billion dollars ($1,304 million U.S.) in its trade balance, he said. In the first six months of this year, the deficit was 1.5 billion dollars ($652 million U.S.), he added.

The downturn in the two sectors resulted from the world economic recession which was projected not to be able to recover in the next six months, he said. Nearly all of Malaysia's primary exports such as rubber, tin, palm oil and timber were getting poorer markets, he added. He said the price of palm oil had dropped from $1,300 (about $565 U.S.) a tonne at the end of last year to $650 dollars (about $82 U.S.) at present.

He also disclosed that about 30 small tin mines in several states had been forced to close down in the last nine months, causing about 15,000 workers tobe laid off. World demand for timber from Malaysia continued to decline as a result of the stagnant construction industry, he said. He added that rubber smallholders no longer enjoyed the good incomes they had in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO PNG -- Malaysian High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea Kamaruddin Abu presented his credentials to PNG Governor General Sir Tore Lokoloko in Port Moresby on 14 September. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Sep 82 BK]

CHOLERA CASES IN SARAWAK -- In Sarawak, cholera has spread to Lundu District in the First Division. One confirmed case from Selampit village has been admitted to the Lundu District hospital. A spokesman for the state Medical and Health Services Department in Kuching said another two confirmed cases have been reported in Sibu District in the Third Division. Ten carriers have also been reported -- 8 from Limbang and another 2 from Muka. This brings the total of cholera cases in the state so far to 74 with 5 deaths and 360 carriers. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Sep 82 BK]

BULLETIN TODAY NOTES GOVERNMENT STABILITY

HK240131 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 82 p 6

[By Apolonio Batalla: "Case for Stability"]

The president was asked a number of times in the U.S. about what may happen in the Philippines if something should happen to him. He was asked in New York about stability, evidently because that has something to do with investment decisions. Such questions involve the long-run picture, for businessmen know that the president is capable of keeping things under control. What might happen after him is another matter.

It may be useful to note that the Philippines is not a traditional society with a traditional type of leadership. In a traditional society the people do not elect their leader, and oftentimes leadership is hereditary. As a consequence, the important institutions are headed by relatives or friends of the leader. The army, for example, swears loyalty to the leader rather than to the nation. The institutions are shaped or designed for the preservation of the leader. In some cases, the passing of the leader in the traditional society throws the nation into chaos or anarchy, for when the leader dies the institutions which are designed for his convenience collapse. Sometimes, that does not happen. Still, transition provokes speculation.

In the Philippines, the leader is incidental. One can search in vain in the literature distributed for the armed forces for any indication that the armed forces exist to serve the president rather than the nation. One can look at the records of the AFP [Philippine Armed Forces] for any passage that says they are the personal bodyguard of the president. The armed forces are told the president is their commander-in-chief, but only because he is the president. Another institution is the schools. The children are told to respect the president but they are not told to be personally loyal to him. It is obedience to tradition that students are in the vanguard of protest. There is no way of recasting their minds except to impose a totalitarian government. The bulk of the civilian civil service is sworn to uphold the law and serve the nation. There has been no attempt to reshape it in order to make it loyal to the president alone. In Malacanang itself, the employee is not made to swear loyalty to the president. But every employee in the government swears to abide by the constitution and the laws.

All this means that if something happens to the president, the institutions will survive and will hold the nation together. While most of the government institutions are headed by people close to the president, the institutions are so constructed as to make their respective leaders incidental.

The Philippines is to be distinguished from other countries which have had only a nodding acquaintanceship with the republican form of government before they are overwhelmed by their own radical forces. Because democracy was implanted here shortly after the turn of the century, that form of government has become traditional or habitual. It would take some doing to change the form of government without considerable bloodshed. To would-be autocrats, there would be no alternative to bloodshed, to attain the goal. To people who have lower ambitions, there is no alternative to traditional democracy.

We cannot think of any person of leadership capabilities who is likely to opt for bloodshed in order to change tradition. On the other hand, there are many who would take a crack at power by the constitutionally-mandated methods. Somehow the political culture, developed for close to four-score years, will assert dominance. Still, there are many challenges to long-run stability. For one thing, our elections should be kept free and honest. For another, the rule of law should command more respect. But no democracy is not without challenges.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 187 27 September 1982

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SUZUKI INTERVIEWED ON SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

OW250728 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, "Sino-Japanese Relations and Japan's Diplomacy" by NHK reporter Korehito Obama; participants include writer Yasushi Inoue and former Ambassador to China Heishiro Ogawa, at Suzuki's official residence -- recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Obama] Thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister, for giving us this opportunity despite your busy schedule today. We hear that decisions were made at today's Cabinet session on such important matters as the outline of administrative reform, the issuance of a state of emergency for the national railways, and the freezing of the recommendation for pay raises for government employees by the national personnel authority. The political situation seems to be somewhat tense, but I would like to concentrate our discussions on Sino-Japanese relations in accordance with the terms agreed upon for arranging this interview.

Well, just 10 years have passed since Sino-Japanese relations were normalized. What impressions do you have as you look back upon these past 10 years?

[Suzuk] I think that Sino-Japanese relations have made a marvelous, wonderful development in these 10 years since normalization. At that time, I was the chairman of the LDP Executive Council. As I recall the difficulty I experienced in achieving a consensus within the party, I am filled with deep emotion.

[Obama] Mr Prime Minister, you are scheduled to leave for China the day after tomorrow. What do you intend to ask the Chinese leaders and the Chinese people during your visit?

[Suzuki] This year marks the 10th anniversary of Sino-Japanese normalization. In this memorable year, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan first, and this time I am going to visit China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. As evidenced by this mutual exchange of visits between the prime ministers, friendly, amicable relations between the two countries have made great strides. Japan, for its part, has cooperated with China in various aspects of her modernization effort. I want to see with my own eyes the development China has made in this period. I also want to have full discussions with the Chinese leaders on the question of how to develop Sino-Japanese relations in the remainder of the 1980's and into the 21st century.

Furthermore, the recent 12th CPC Congress adopted China's new leadership setup for the next 5 years, as well as new domestic and foreign policies. I would like to hear more about these matters directly from the Chinese leaders. I will also explain Japan's foreign policy and other matters to them so that both sides can deepn their understanding.

[Obama] Mr Inoue, I understand you are going to go to China the day after the prime minister leaves.

[Inoue] That is right. I am going to visit China to attend celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of Sino-Japanese normalization. I feel very happy. In these 10 years, Japan and China have developed a wonderful relationship, unprecedented in the world. Before normalization, contacts between the two countries had been limited to private-level exchanges. But since normalization, exchanges both on the private and official levels have complemented each other, effecting very good results. In my view, the past 10 years have been a dream-like, wonderful period. I believe it to be our duty to deepen these exchanges and make the ties between the two countries closer.

[Obama] What is your comment, Mr Prime Minister?

[Suzuki] I am completely in agreement with Mr Inoue. When I trace back the 2,000 years of Sino-Japanese exchanges, I can find no time in this history when Sino-Japanese relations were so friendly and stood on such a firm basis of mutual trust as today. At no time did the two countries and the two peoples trust each other and cooperate with each other as much as today. I recall that Mr Zhao Ziyang stressed peace, friendship, equality and reciprocity, and particularly long-term stability. He said that no matter how stormy international relations and other situations may become, Japan and China should develop their friendly and cooperative relations on a long-term basis on the foundations of friendship which they have built so far; I fully agree with him. We would like to build a fruitful Sino-Japanese tie in the future without fail.

[Obama] When we look back on the past 10 years, we feel that things have progressed very smoothly. But recently, over the textbook issue, there has been some awkwardness in relations between the two countries. When you go to China, Mr Prime Minister, do you intend to touch on this issue?

[Suzuki] I feel that I had better personally explain Japan's basic position on the issue. Our government clarified its basic position on this issue some time ago in the form of a statement by the chief Cabinet secretary. The statement said that Sino-Japanese relations will be developed further on the basis of the spirit of the preamble to the Sino-Japanese joint statement, as well as the principle of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and that it is necessary to have this intent reflected more correctly and appropriately in textbooks and in education. The statement also says that corrections will be made under government responsibility. I want to clearly state to the Chinese side that the Japanese Government will put into practice with sincerity and as soon as possible what the chief Cabinet minister said in his statement. I also want to explain Japan's peace diplomacy based on her postwar peace Constitution so that the Chinese people can fully understand it.

[Obama] What do you think is behind this dispute?

[Suzuki] The dispute has been settled diplomatically, at least. But the issue is deeply rooted in the national sentiments of the Chinese people. Therefore, I believe that we should not stop at correcting historical descriptions in textbooks but also pay full attention to these sentiments. We should fully explain by word -- and prove by deed -- what position Japan has taken since the end of World War II, how Japan has reflected on its past mistakes, and how Japan was reborn as a new nation, determined not to commit those same mistakes, so that friendly and trustworthy relations can be developed not only between the governments but also between the peoples.

[Obama] I would like to move into the subject of what Sino-Japanese relations and exchanges should be like in the future. What is your basic idea in this regard, Mr Prime Minister?

[Suzuki] As you know, China has been pursuing the four modernizations as its major new goals. We are also very glad that it is building an open China while pursuing a moderate foreign policy. Japan, attaching importance to this policy, intends to render as much cooperation as possible in the implementation of this policy. China has a grand and ambitious plan to quadruple productivity, including agricultural and industrial productivity, by the year 2,000 by successfully implementing its modernization plan. Considerable difficulties will be encountered in achieving this goal, but Japan will stint no cooperation in all aspects, including the funding, technical and managerial fields.

In the past 10 years, the number of people taking part in personnel exchanges has been boosted from 9,000 at the time of normalization to 130,000 at present. In the fields of trade and commerce, the volume of trade has increased from $1.1 billion at the time of normalization to more than $10 billion today.

Inasmuch as China seeks to consolidate her internal system and take concrete measures for modernization while looking forward to the year 2000 on the basis of the foundations built in the past 10 years, I hope this endeavor will succeed without fail. I believe that to make the Sino-Japanese ties still closer through cooperation in China's modernization will not only accord with the common interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples but also contribute to the peace and prosperity of Asia and the world.

[Obama] As regards economic exchanges, these have followed a rather trial and error process. Mr Ogawa, what is your opinion of this, as seen from your point of view as former ambassador?

[Ogawa] Since China is such a big country with so large a population and has little experience in dealing with the world economy, there have been many trials and errors. As a consequence, China cancelled some plant contracts and suspended some construction projects, to the dismay of the Japanese officials concerned. However, in my view, the trial-and-error process was unavoidable. Japan should look on the process with compassion. I think that, in the future, Japan should take the course of boldly providing aid where China is really in need of Japanese cooperation. Too many misgivings will not be good for cooperation.

[Suzuki] Mr Ogawa, China has a population of over 1 billion, her territory is vast, and she is rich in natural resources. She has various favorable conditions for developing these resources and for building industries and stabilizing the people's livelihood. However, as you have just pointed out, this is a Herculean task. In cooperating in this task, Japan has so far resorted mainly to yen credits and government-to-government trade and technical cooperation through the Export-Import Bank. I think Japan should continue this kind of direct government-to-government cooperation through dialogues between the two countries.

Nevertheless, inasmuch as China plans to carry out this Herculean task by mobilizing people in all walks of life, I think private-level cooperation will become important. I expect private-level cooperation will gain a relatively greater weight. In this sense, China should create conditions favorable to Japanese investments, joint ventures, and technical cooperation. In this connection, the question of signing an investment protection treaty is under discussion between the two countries. Also under discussion is the question of signing a tax treaty. I think it is incumbent upon the two governments from now on to create a [illegible] ironment which will enable private businessmen in the two countries to have genuine tru[illegible] in each other and cooperate without anxiety.

[Obama] I understand you are going to visit the Baoshan steel complex.

[Suzuki] That is right. I hear that China has a plan to further expand that steel mill. I would like to see how the present project is progressing.

[Obama] I think there is also a question of personnel exchanges.

[Suzuki] Mr Ogawa, many Chinese students are in Japan. In addition, cultural and various other delegations visit Japan from China. In this connection, a proposal for building a Japan-China hall has been brought to the fore with a view to providing living accommodations to Chinese students and others. I plan to tell the Chinese side when I get there that the move for this hall is mounting and that the Japanese Government intends to support the move as much as possible so that the plan can materialize. Japanese businessmen and dietmen are busy trying to put this plan into practice. I think that the plan will be put into effect as soon as possible so the hall will become a stronghold for exchanges.

[Obama] I think there are many problems to tackle in the future to promote personnel and cultural exchanges. Mr Prime Minister, when you visit China this time, you plan to deliver a lecture to ordinary Chinese people, don't you?

[Suzuki] Yes, I am scheduled to deliver a 30- to 40-minute lecture. In addition, I will also have a press conference for Japanese and foreign reporters. I want to take that opportunity to tell them frankly what ideas Japan has, what kind of cooperation Japan can provide for the future of China, so that they can understand us in these respects.

[Obama] When we look at the way China is handling international politics, China looks like quite an old hand in some respects. Recently, I hear, there has been a move to restore her relations with the Soviet Union. What is your opinion of this, Mr Prime Minister?

[Suzuki] In his political report to the recent party congress, General Secretary Hu Yaobang touched upon the question of improving Sino-Soviet relations or of repairing them. He seems to have laid down many conditions for this. He proposed that if the Soviet Union settles this or that problem in good faith and demonstrates its sincerity in deed, China will improve her relations with the Soviet Union. Included in these conditions is the demand that the Soviet Union reduce the 50 or more divisions of Soviet troops presently deployed along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia to 21 or 22 divisions, the same level which existed in the Khruschev era. Another condition involves the question of what to do about Soviet support to Vietnam, as well as the question of Soviet military bases in Danang, Cam Ranh Bay, and other places. Another condition involves what the Soviet Union will do about the present state of Afghanistan.

However, in my opinion at any rate, this move seems to be a manifestation of China's intention to cope with international diplomacy from a broad, flexible point of view. At any rate, this is an important issue on which I would like to hear the Chinese leader's views directly. Since this issue will have a great impact on the peace and security of Asia and the future international situation as a whole, I want to hear directly from the Chinese leaders about whether or not there is a change in China's policy toward the Soviet Union.

[Obama] If there is a major change in Sino-Soviet relations, it is bound to have a considerable impact on Japan. Aside from Sino-Jananese relations, let us now turn our diplomatic eyes to Asia as a whole. What is your opinion of Japan's relations with Asian countries?

[Suzuki] In considering Japan's Asian policy, I think it is very important that Sino-Japanese relations are founded on an unshakable relationship of trust and cooperation. Japan has continued various forms of support for and cooperation with ASEAN. How China will deal with ASEAN and how she will work hand in hand with ASEAN in handling the Vietnam and Kampuchean questions will have a profound effect on the peace and security of Asia as a whole in the future.

Recently, President Kim Il-song visited China. Peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula are very important for peace in Asia. In this sense, the fact that President Kim Il-song visited China immediately after the CPC congress to hold talks with the Chinese leaders is bound to have an impact on the future of Asia. Therefore, I would like to have an in-depth exchange of views from a lofty standpoint with Chinese leaders on this subject also.

Since Japan is part of Asia, I think it very important in the interest of peace in Asia for Japan to step up exchanges with Asian countries, such as China, ASEAN, and South Korea and to build friendships with them truly on the people's level.

[Obama] Mr Prime Minister, do you have any plans to make a trip abroad before the end of the year and after your return from China, even though you will be very busy with the LDP presidential election and so forth?

[Suzuki] No, I do not have any.

PRIME MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

Departure Reported

OW260436 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 26, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki left for Beijing at 11 a.m. Sunday on a six-day official visit to China to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. He is scheduled to have the first round of talks with his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang in the evening. The second round of Suzuki-Zhao talks is set for Monday morning. Suzuki was accompanied by his wife, Sachi, and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Arrival in Beijing 26 Sep

OW260648 Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept 26, KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived here at 2:25 pm (3:25 pm Japan time) Sunday for a six-day official visit to China to review the first decade since the restoration of bilateral diplomatic relations in September 1972. This is the first trip to China by a top Japanese Government official since the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Suzuki's mentor, visited Beijing in late 1979. Suzuki and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will hold the first of their scheduled two rounds of talks beginning at 4:45 pm at the Great Hall of the People here.

Suzuki and his party were met at the airport by Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Chinese officials as well as Japanese children waving flags. Suzuki was immediately whisked to the state guest house in a limousine. He was due to attend a welcoming ceremony at the Great Hall of the People and later to hold his first round of talks with Premier Zhao.

Miyazawa Hails Talks

OW270901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 27, KYODO -- Japan's chief government spokesman Monday hailed the outcome of a Sino-Japanese summit in Beijing, saying it was significant for progress in bilateral relations toward the 21st century. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters relations between the two countries have developed smoothly since they normalized their diplomatic ties 10 years ago. Two rounds of talks between Japanese and Chinese Prime Ministers Zenko Suzuki and Zhao Ziyang have opened up a new, significant prospect for further relations between the two countries, Miyazawa said. Suzuki went to China Sunday for a six-day official visit to mark the 10th anniversary of diplomatic normalizations.

RIGHTISTS ARRESTED FOR PROTESTING SUZUKI PRC TRIP

OW260919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 26, KYODO -- Police Sunday arrested 64 rightists for obstructing police [on] duty and road traffic during their demonstrations against Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China. Police said 42 rightist organizations mobilized about 400 men and 60 campaign cars in Tokyo streets in noisy marches against Suzuki's visit which started Sunday. About eight cars blocked a street in Shibuya, temporarily stopping traffic.

KIM IL-SONG, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO PRC

Return to Beijing

SK242250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned to Beijing this afternoon by special train after winding up his local tour of China.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, returned together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Returning in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

Also arriving in Beijing in company were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met at Beijing railway station by officials of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing and their families.

24 Sep Talks With Hu Yaobang

SK242252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again on September 24 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

PRC-CPC Gift Presentation

SK242257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 24 received in Beijing a gift presented in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the gift prepared by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council by Zhang Longhai, chief of protocol of the PRC Foreign Ministry. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for their gift.

Farewell Banquet 24 Sep

SK250923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing upon the conclusion of his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. The national flags of our country and the People's Republic of China were hanging side by side on the wall of the banquet hall.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Hao Yilin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Office of the party Central Committee; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Mao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and minister of textile industry; Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, state councillor and minister of national defense; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and state councillor; Comrade Liu Lantao, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, leading personages of the CPC Central Committee and ministries and committees of the PRC State Council, leading personnel of various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, former CPV leading members, representatives of former CPV heroes and leading personnel of the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Also invited there was Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China. Also present were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Then Comrade Hu Yaobang made a speech.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments from beginning to end.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK250934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged this evening at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing upon the conclusion of his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. Follows the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, respected comrades leading cadres of the Chinese party and government, comrades and friends:

Our visit to China which has received particular attention and cordial hospitality from the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and all the Chinese people is coming to a successful end.

Allow me, first of all, to express deep thanks to respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other leading cadres of the Chinese party and government for their presence at this humble banquet we have arranged.

Every day we have spent together with intimate comrades-in-arms during our visit to China has been a very meaningful day which has brilliantly adorned Korea-China friendship and further deepened militant friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the two countries.

Of particular importance are our official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and a number of our talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. At the talks and conversations we have widely discussed the problems of common concern including those of further strengthening the bonds of traditional Korea-China friendship and reached a complete consensus of views on all problems discussed.

During our visits to Beijing, Chengdu and Xian, we have had the pleasure of seeing the new changes that have taken place in the ideological and spiritual features of the Chinese people and in all domains of socialist economic construction since the third plenary meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We have also had emotional meetings with the fraternal Chinese people and talked about many laudable deeds recorded in the history of Korea-China friendship.

Everywhere we went the fraternal Chinese people cordially received us and warmly welcomed us as if they were meeting their own blood relatives after a long separation.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping were kind enough to accompany us and deepen our friendship by taking much time off from their very much schedules to implement the decisions of the party congress.

On this joyous occasion overflowing with the feelings of militant fraternity and friendship, I would like to express deep thanks once more to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people for their hearty and cordial hospitality accorded us during our visit.

On our current visit to your country at this important historic moment in the development of the Chinese revolution, we have witnessed the great changes in China and her people's creative activities and learned a great deal from them.

We have clearly seen a victorious future of China in the vivacious looks of the people of all her nationalities who have risen in the struggle to accelerate socialist modernization with a great hope and firm confidence, closely rallied around the Communist Party of China.

Our people regard the struggle of the Chinese people as their own, actively support it and sincerely wish that all work in China will be successful.

I firmly believe that the industrious and talented Chinese people will certainly achieve a brilliant success in the struggle to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the 12th national congress of the party.

Comrades and friends, we are very much satisfied with the results of our current visit to China, which are excellent in all respects. These results will be a powerful encouragement and impetus to the revolutionary struggle and construction work in Korea and China and display a great vitality in accomplishing their people's common cause of anti-imperialism.

Our party and our people will bring to fuller bloom Korea-China friendship which has been strengthened through our meeting with the Chinese brothers this time and actively strive to expand and advance the cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new higher stage in all fields of politics, economy and culture. Back home, we will convey to all our party membership and people the fraternal greetings from the members of the Communist Party and people of China and tell them about everything we have witnessed and felt here.

Firmly believing that this visit to China will be a historic occasion in bringing friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples to a new higher stage, I propose to a toast, to lasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the strengthening and development of the Communist Party of China and the prosperity of the People's Republic of China, to solidarity among the world peace-loving people, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, to the health of comrades cadres of the Chinese party and government, to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Hu Yaobang Banquet Speech

For text of CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang's speech at 24 September Beijing banquet hosted by Kim Il-song, see the Northeast Asia section of the 27 September China DAILY REPORT.

Kim's 26 Sep Departure

SK260406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Beijing on September 25 by special train after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Leaving together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members.

Also leaving to accompany the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Beijing to the border city of Dandong were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC, also left Beijing.

With regret at parting, Beijing citizens enthusiastically saw off the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was leaving after recording another shining chapter in the annals of the Korean-China friendship by deepening the militant friendship and fraternity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and demonstrating to the whole world the might of the indestructible friendship and unity between the two peoples.

The flags of Korea and China, red flags and colorful buntings were flying over the Tiananmen Square and streets and working people in all walks of life and youth and students turned out to the streets leading from the guest house to the railway station. The Beijing railway station plaza and compound were pervaded with a warm farewell atmosphere to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They were crowded with working people, youth and students and lovely children carrying the flags of Korea and China, bunches of flowers, colored ribbons, balloons, flower fans and hand drums with beads in their hands, who were singing songs and performing dances amid the beating of drums and gongs, filled with the sentiments of boundless respect and reverence for respected Comrade Kim Il-song and warm friendly sentiments toward our people. Fluttering on the flagpoles of the railway station plaza were the flags of our country and the People's Republic of China symbolizing the everlasting Korea-China friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at Beijing railway station amid the playing of the welcome music. That moment the stormy cheers of "Farewell, farewell", "Warm farewell" and "Warm farewell to President Kim Il-song" burst forth and waves of flowers rolled on.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied from the guest house to the railway station by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Huang Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister; Comrade Jiao Ruoyu, member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC and governor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Present at the Beijing railway station compound to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council; Comrade Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, state councillor and minister of national defense; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and state councillor; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and leading personnel of the party and government bodies and army. Officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Beijing were also present.

A grand farewell function was held at the station compound for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China were played. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When the farewell function was over, the cheers again burst forth. Amid the growing farewell atmosphere the crowds warmly greeted the success of the official state visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China, which marked an epochal occasion in bringing the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples to a higher stage and will greatly contribute to more powerfully expediting the revolution and construction in the two countries and to consolidating peace in Asia and the world. A Young Pioneer presented a bunch of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang and warmly hugged them. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song got into the train, waving to the cheering crowds. The special train left Beijing railway station at 01:05 in the afternoon (Pyongyang time) amid the rising cheers of wellwishers and rolling waves of flowers.

Thanks Chinese Leaders

SK261545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks on September 26 to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, upon passing through Dandong, the border city of China, after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

We are greatly pleased with the fact that our visit to China this time was very successfully conducted amid the sincere hospitality of the Communist Party of China and the government of the People's Republic of China, particularly amid the personal, special care of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Passing through your border city of Dandong linking Korea and China, I extend warm thanks from the bottom of my heart to you and through you to the Communist Party and the Government of China and the entire Chinese people.

Our visit to China this time marked an epochal occasion in strengthening and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has been tested and consolidated through all the vicissitudes of history.

Believing that the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further expand and develop in the future in all domains, I warmly hope that under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China the fraternal Chinese people will convert China into a modern and highly civilized socialist power in a brief period through vigorous endeavours to implement the decisions of the 12th national congress of the party.

Stops Over in Dandong

SK261557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Dandong, September 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this morning passed through Dandong, the border city of China, on his way home after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Working people and school youth and children of Dandong warmly saw off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who was returning home after his official state visit to the PRC. A large number of people in their holiday best turned out to Dandong railway station with the flags of Korea and China, bunches of flowers, garlands, fans, coloured ribbons and balloons in their hands. The flags of Korea and China were hanging side by side in the railway station compound.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into Dandong railway station, the well-wishers raised enthusiastic cheers with warm friendly sentiments. The great leader alighted from the train and waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowd. Children presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted at the railway station by leading personnel of party and government organs and army units in Liaoning Province and Dandong who came out to see him off.

After a brief rest in the reception room, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged farewells with Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, who had accompanied him from Beijing to Dandong; and leading personnel of the party and government organs and army units of the Liaoning Province and Dandong city.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started to leave, the railway station compound resounded with the cheers of "Farewell, farewell," "Warm farewell," "Warm farewell to President Kim Il-song" raised by the crowd waving bunches of flowers and colored ribbons above their heads. The crowd enthusiastically saw off with unbounded respect and reverence the great leader who paid an official state visit to the People's Republic of China, powerfully demonstrating the indestructible friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China and making a great contribution to consolidating and developing it onto a new higher stage.

Returns to Pyongyang

SK261640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned to Pyongyang on September 26 by special train after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Returning together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister.

Also returning home, accompanying him were Comrades Hyon Chun-kuk and Yi Chan-son, members and vice-directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. He was also accompanied by Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotenitary to the PRC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China this time is an historic event which has strengthened and developed onto a higher stage the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the great tradition of the Korea-China friendship many years ago with the party and state leaders of China through his deep intimacy with them and has defended and developed it. This time he visited China again and turned a new chapter in the history of the Korea-China friendship by further deepening the close relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China who are struggling and advancing together, helping and supporting each other.

Through his visit to China this time, the great leader Comrade Kim Ilsong made great contribution to accelerating the revolution and construction in Korea and China, the strong bastions of socialism in the East, consolidating peace in Asia and the world and strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist independent forces.

The entire people of the country meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was returning home after successfully winding up his visit, accorded an unprecedentedly cordial hospitality and warm welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm by the party and state leaders of China and the fraternal Chinese people in the whole period of his visit, were filled with unbounded joy and emotion and high pride and the whole city of Pyongyang was in a warm welcome atmosphere.

Set up at the railway station plaza was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen there were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" and streamers reading "We extend the highest glory to the great leader returning home from his successful visit to China" and "We warmly greet the success of the great leader's visit to China."

Present at the railway station compound to greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-nim and Choe Yong-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Chon Pyong-ho, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Choe Chae-u, Kim Tu-nam, Chong Kyong-hui, Yi Kun-mok, Cho Se-ung and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang, department directors of the party Central Committee, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, commanders of the different arms and services and generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of working peoples organisations and scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and press organs.

Also present there was Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, now staying in the homeland. Also on hand were He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings with the leading cadres of the party and state and officials of the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang who turned out to meet him. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the railway station plaza, the welcomers who were crowding there burst into the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" overwhelmed with unbounded emotion and joy.

The welcomers were filled with a determination to struggle more stoutly to accelerate the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche, bring the Korea-China friendship with a long historical tradition into full bloom generation after generation and strengthen the unity with the revolutionary people of the world under the leadership of the party, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

S. KOREAN FISHERMEN SEIZED 13 JULY TO BE RELEASED

SK270017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) -- KCNA has been authorized to report the following: On 13 July 1982, a naval patrol boat of the KPA Navy checked an unidentified boat which intruded illegally into a spot in latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes north and longitude 132 degrees 50 minutes east in the economic waters of our side in the East Sea.

According to investigations conducted by the relevant institutions, the unidentified boat checked by us is a South Korean fishing boat, Masan-ho No 5, registered in Sokcho harbor, South Korea, and the 35 people aboard are crewmen of this boat.

The Masan-ho No 5 left Sokcho harbor at around noon of 18 June 1982 and was fishing for squid in the South Sea centering around Cheju straits from 20 June.

Finding no fish in the South Sea, the boat began to move to the East Sea on 6 July, continuing to move up to waters in latitude 38 degrees 30 minutes north. Unable to find fish in these waters either, contrary to expectation, the boat moved northward in pursuit of fish on 12 July and at around 1130 on 13 July came to intrude deep into the economic waters of our side in latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes and longitude 132 degrees 50 minutes.

The crewmen of this boat frankly admitted to their crime of intruding deep into the economic waters of our side in the East Sea and illegally fishing there.

Despite the fact that the Masan-ho No 5 illegally intruded into the waters controlled by us, we have decided -- starting from a humane and compatriotic stand -- to treat them magnanimously instead of punishing them, as they are poor South Korean fishermen who came into our waters in pursuit of a school of fish rather than for other, impure, objectives.

The South Korean fishermen spent pleasant and happy days here, enjoying the warm compatriotic hospitality of our people while staying in the northern half of the republic. While witnessing and experiencing the true superiority of chuche socialism provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation -- and brightened by our glorious party, the South Korean fishermen toured many cities and rural communities such as Pyongyang in the northern half of the republic, and enjoyed sightseeing in famous places such as Mt Mohyang and Mt Kumgang. Those who had diseases recovered completely from their sicknesses after receiving the benefit of gratuitous medical treatment at special medical clinics equipped with modern facilities.

Thanks to our side's compatriotic measures, the boat and fishing tools of the South Korean fishermen have been mended or repaired. The crewmen of the Masan-ho No 5 have truly been moved by our sincere compatriotic hospitality and measures, and are grateful for them.

As a reflection of the noble aspiration of all compatriots in the north and south to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by achieving national unity under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and out of a feeling of consanguinity, we will send the crewmen of the Msan-ho No 5 to their homes in South Korea as soon as possible so that they can be reunited with their families.

[Signed] 26 September 1982, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES SOUTH'S PEACE STATEMENT

SK250522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique in a "statement" made public on September 21 through the "Foreign Ministry spokesman" ranted that they "are determined" to "prevent the recurrence of war" and achieve "peace" in the Korean Peninsula and they urge the international community to work for the creation of a climate for a "peaceful settlement" of the Korean question. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary titled "Dastardly Peace Psalm of Warliker."

The commentary says that this is one more ruse designed to conceal their crime in disturbing peace and heightening the tensions by kicking up a war racket together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

No one will be fooled by such shameful jargon and cheap trick of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, it says, and continues:

Now the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, still entrenched in South Korea, are plotting to unleash another war of aggression.

In compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the powder magazine of South Korea is filled with quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea are reorganized and large-scale attack operation exercises simulating an all-out armed invasion upon the DPRK are going on.

Amid the loud cry for "destroy-communism" the combat power of the puppet army 700,000 strong is rapidly beefed up, the militarization of economy hastened and munitions factories, strategical roads, harbours and airfields built or reconstructed on an expansion basis in various parts.

A vicious war maniac who is whetting his dagger with a wicked design to slay fellow countrymen in league with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the chieftain of aggression and war, while begging for their presence in South Korea, shamelessly ranted about preventing war and achieving peace. This is an intolerable insult to and mockery of the world's progressive people who love justice and peace.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique think nothing of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. They are interested only in faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of new war preparations, their Korean strategy.

In raising a hue and cry as if they were concerned for peace, the puppet clique seek to cover their true colors as despicable traitors, war maniacs who are going against the desire of the Korean people for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and are playing up to the new aggressive war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists on the one hand, and to deceive public opinion at home and abroad on the other, to deliver themselves from international isolation. This is the last-ditch efforts.

Before talking about "peace" the Chon Tu-hwan group should take steps for the withdrawal of the U. S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, give up the reckless war provocation manoeuvres and step down from power at once.

KCNA REPORTS HARVEST OF RICH RICE CROP

SK241022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA) -- Korea has again brought about a rich rice crop by successfully surmounting the unfavorable weather of severe drought through a scientific and technical farming as required by the chuche method of farming.

Rice harvest is at its height now. It is carried out on thousands of hectares every day in South Hwanghae Province, a granary. Many cooperative farms in the province confidently foresee an average of 9-10 tons or more per hectare in rice harvest. The number of the ears per pyong is 190-200 more than last year and the number of the grains of each ear 3-4 more.

Cooperative farms in other provinces such as South and North Pyongan and Kangwon Provinces are carrying on rice harvest at tremendous speed by concentrating machines and manpower on it. Cooperative farms are hastening thrashing along with harvesting.

LIST OF TEXTBOOK CORRECTIONS CONVEYED TO JAPAN

SK270745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sep 27 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Monday conveyed to the Japanese Embassy a list of 39 items which it wants to be corrected in the Japanese history textbooks accused of downplaying Japan's colonial atrocities inflicted on Koreans, a ministry spokesman said. In conveying the list to Toshio Goto, minister at the Japanese Embassy, the spokesman said, Director-General of the Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau Choe Tong-chin called for the correction "at the earliest possible date" of the obvious distortions of historical facts relating to Japan's colonial occupation of Korea (1910-1945). The items pertaining to this period included Japan's colonial invasion of Korea and the assassination in 1909 of Hirobumi Ito, a ranking Japanese official, by a Korean patriot, An Chung-kum. Choe suggested that a Korean-Japanese joint research committee be formed for the correction of the items relating to the other period. The 39 items cover both ancient and modern history of Korean-Japanese relations.

Choe also demanded an "appropriate" rectification of the descriptions of post-World War Two Korean-Japanese relations in Japanese history textbooks, saying that those descriptions are feared to damage the friendly relations between the two Asian neighbors.

The Japanese envoy was quoted as saying that the Japanese Government is holding consultations in line with its commitment to correct the erroneous parts in Japanese history textbooks. He also told Choe that he would transmit the Korean Government's list, adding that he also noted Seoul's concern about the description of post-war relations.

In another move, a five-member Korean parliamentary delegation will leave for Tokyo Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Korean-Japanese Joint Parliamentary Committee on Textbook Affair in Tokyo Thursday.

LEADER OF 1980 KWANGJU DEMONSTRATIONS SENTENCED

SK270938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Kwangju, Korea, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- District court here Monday sentenced an alleged leader of the 1980 demonstrations to five years in prison on charges of violating martial law and plotting to topple the government. Pak Kwan-hyon, 30, a former president of the Chonnam University Student Union, was indicted in April this year on charges of leading anti-government campus demonstrations from April to May in 1980, which allegedly triggered the turmoil in this provincial capital, some 260 kilometers south of Seoul. The prosecution had demanded a sentence of 10 years for Pak.

The court also sentenced Chonnam University graduate Sin Yong-il, 23, to two and a half years in prison plus another two and a half years suspension of civil rights on charges of violating the national security law and laws concerning assemblies and demonstrations. Sin was arrested for distributing anti-government hand bills on Sept 22, 1981, in front of the student union building at Chonnam University, and for leading a demonstration.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

BK250658 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Sep (SPK) -- The Council of State of the PRK met in an ordinary session in Phnom Penh on 21 September in the presence of Chairman Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The Council of State adopted a decree on the conferment of medals and the creation of honorary titles of the republic and discussed other problems.

DECREES ON PROPERTY, CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS SIGNED

BK260702 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1519 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, signed two decrees to promulgate and put into effect laws passed by the Third Session of the First National Assembly. These laws deal with the protection of state property and investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens.

BATTAMBANG DEPUTIES INFORM PEOPLE OF NEW LAWS

BK270756 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) -- Recently deputies of the National Assembly from Battambang Province, led by Kong Srung, vice chairman of the Battambang People's Revolutionary Committee, visited people in three communes of Moung Russei District, Battambang Province, about 300 km northwest of the capital.

Kong Srung informed the people of the success of the third session of the National Assembly's first term and of the law on protection of state property, the law on investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and complaints filed by citizens and laws already adopted by the first session.

He praised the great successes in all fields scored by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP and with the aid and support of fraternal socialist countries and progressive people in the world, particularly Vietnam and the USSR. He emphasized that all these successes confirm the confidence of the people in the just leadership of the KPRP and the international and national solidarity of the people in the defense and reconstruction of the country.

KPRAF ACTIONS AGAINST POL POT REMNANTS NOTED

BK240924 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Sep 82

["Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpt] It is widely known that the Kampuchean people will never forget the heart-rending tragedy which took place over 3 years ago because there was not a single family which did not lose at least one of its members under the genocidal Pol Pot regime. At present, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and ASEAN countries have frantically established the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a maneuver to continue sabotaging the peaceful life of our people and to maintain the genocidal Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

In order to display their power during the 37th UN General Assembly Session, the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann Sereika elements, with the support and assistance of the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionary ruling circles, have crossed the border and come through the jungle to intensify their subversive and sabotage activities against the lives and property of the people in a number of areas along the border, particularly under the cover of Thai aircraft, armed boats and artillery pieces.

In the past week, Thai L-19's and helicopters violated our airspace during three reconnaissance flights 1 to 3 km into our territory over the areas of Preah Vihear and Kamrieng and Hill 343 of Koh Kong Province. At sea, Thai armed boats made 279 intrusions into our territorial waters. On 13 September a Thai armed ship which trespassed into our territorial waters was immediately chased back by our territorial waters defense forces. Along the border they fired 105-mm artillery pieces and 100-mm mortars on 70 occasions 5 to 10 km deep into the areas around the Preah Vihear temples and north of Trapeang Kol, including 29 times against Anlung Veng, Thmar Puck, Romeas, Kamrieng, Pailin and Samlot; 22 times against the sector west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province; and 13 times at Hills 343, 199, 172 and 309 in Koh Kong Province. At the same time groups of bandits inside our territory continued to loot our people's rice. However, each of them was duly punished by our armed forces, militia and people.

Constantly vigilant, our armed forces launched timely counterattacks against the adventurous infiltration attempts by the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann Sereika elements. They succeeded in firmly protecting every square inch of our territory in the border region and in ensuring security for our people's peaceful existence. On 11 September a group of Pol Pot remnants sneaked into the area north of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, but was intercepted by the 13th Battalion of Brigade "Khar," which killed three enemy soldiers and seized 2 AK's, 2 sticks of TNT, 61 detonators and 20 kg of rice. On 14 September, at a point 5 km west of Smat Deng, another group of Pol Pot elements, attempting to plant mines and gather information about the emplacement of our armed forces along the border, was intercepted by our vigilant combatants, who killed two of them on the spot and seized 2 AK's, 100 meters of mine detonating cable and 15 mines. On the same day a group of Pol Pot remnants attempted to destroy a stretch of Route 69, 10 km west of Anlung Veng. Thanks to their alertness on guard duty, our forces pounded the enemy saboteurs, killing three of them and seizing 30 kg of rice. Earlier,on 12 September, two groups of enemy soldiers who were planting mines along Route 58 in the Kamrieng area were intercepted. We killed four of them and seized 2 AK's and 11 mines. Some 15 km west of Choam Khsan, a group of enemy soldiers conducting activities in the sector was smashed by our border defense combatants, who killed three of them and seized two B-40's and a radio receiver.

Our regional forces, militia units and local people closely cooperated with each other in sweeping out the Pol Pot bandits who hide in the jungles and wait for a good opportunity to plunder our people's property. On 14 September a group of isolated Pol Pot bandits trying to loot our people's food and cattle was encircled by our regular and militia forces. One of them was killed, two others were captured and two AK's were seized. On 11 September, in the Phnum area west of Kampot city, six bandits who were looting our people's food were killed on the spot by militiamen in cooperation with regional forces. We seized 4 weapons and 40 kg of rice. In the same region, on 10 September, a group of Pol Pot soldiers tried to loot our people's rice but was intercepted by our militiamen, who killed two of them and seized two weapons before they could commit any crime.

KOMPONG SPEU EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW RICE STRAINS

BK181016 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Statement to station correspondent by the chief of Kompong Speu Province's agriculture service on planting techniques for and experiments with MTL-36 rice strain -- recorded]

[Summary] "There are many MTL rice strains. The MTL type comes from the IR-36 rice strain which we have received from Kompong Speu Province's sister province of Cuu Long. Hundreds

and thousands of tons of IR-36 rice have also been supplied by other socialist friends and international organizations. The Council of Ministers decided to send them to our Kompong Speu Province for experimentation.

"Findings at each planting site show that the long-grained IR-36 strain yields 3 to 6 tons of good husked rice per hectare if the right amount of fertilizer is applied. As for the short-grained IR-36 strain, its yield is classified by the Central Agriculture Service as too low, as it produces husked rice of lower quality. Still, many peasants continue to place high faith in this type of rice because it used to yield 2 to 5 tons per hectare."

Cuu Long Province's agriculture service has given Kompong Speu six new rice strains, namely MTL-36, MTL-30, MTL-43, MN-6-A, MN-8-A, and (IR-Kaizen), which are crosses of IR-36. Kompong Speu Province has experimented with planting these six strains and has harvested the MTL-36 and MTL-30, which yielded 7-8 tons per hectare and 5-6 tons per hectare respectively. "The rest are still under experimentation. There are indications that the (IR-Kaizen) strain will grow and yield even better than MTL-36."

Let me discuss the characteristics of these new rice strains. Their grains are long and planting methods are no different than those for the IR-36. Their stems are a little longer than the IR-36. The more fertilizer we use on them, the better they grow and yield. They do not lodge. The seedbed does not need to be fertile soil, so the sandy soil of Kompong Speu Province suits this purpose well. The bed should be slightly water-logged and the seeds should be completely dried. If they are newly harvested, they should be preserved for at least 1 month before sowing. Soak and incubate them for 24 hours, then give them another 24 hours for germination. Ten ares or 1,000 square meters of seed-bed can accommodate 60 to 70 kg of germinated seeds. This will be enough for 70 ares to 1 hectare of land. As I said, the planting methods are similar to those used for the IR-36 strain.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

BK241545 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Sep (SPK) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Tsvetan Nikolov, alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee External Relations Committee, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 23 September, at the end of its 4-day visit.

It was seen off by Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Sok Sen, representative of the party Central Committee External Relations Committee; and other personalities. Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the Bulgarian delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, member of the KRPR Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. It also held talks with Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission.

The delegation visited the national museum, the Russei Kev textile factory, Orphanage No 1, the Tuol Sleng high school-prison and the mass grave at Choek Ek, Kandal Province.

VODK HITS SRV DISREGARD OF UN VOTES ON KAMPUCHEA

BK250929 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "In Its Current Fourth Discussion of the Kampuchean Issue, the UN General Assembly Should Take Measures To Pressure Vietnam Into Immediately and Unconditionally Withdrawing All Its Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea in Accordance With the Resolutions of the Previous Three UN General Assembly Sessions, and Should Not Allow Vietnam To Sidetrack and Temporize Any Further"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly first discussed the problem of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea in 1979. After holding thorough discussions for several days, the 1979 34th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from outside interference. Subsequently, in 1980 and 1981, the 35th and 36th UN General Assembly Sessions discussed the Kampuchean issue for the second and third times respectively and adopted resolutions again requesting the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The 1982 37th UN General Assembly has now begun and will soon hold discussions on the Kampuchean issue for the fourth time.

Three years have elapsed since the UN General Assembly adopted its first resolution on Kampuchea. However, this first resolution has remained on paper only. Not even the smallest part of this resolution or of the second and third resolutions in 1980 and 1981 has been implemented. This is because Vietnam has refused to respect and implement these resolutions. On the contrary, it has rejected and castigated all these resolutions and obstinately and barbarously carried on its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. In particular, before the opening of the 37th UN General Assembly, aside from preparing maneuvers to fool world public opinion in order to lure and make others accept Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli, the Vietnamese Hanoi clique has sent tens of thousands of new troops to the Kampuchean battlefields, received a large quantity of weapons, artillery pieces and tanks from its Soviet boss, deployed troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border and prepared networks of air-defense trenches, airfields and helicopter pads along the western border of Kampuchea in order to expand its war of aggression against Kampuchea, put pressure on the Thai border and pose a greater threat to peace and security in this region. All of this clearly shows that Vietnam is not preparing to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly in its previous three sessions. On the contrary, Vietnam has made preparations for an advance.

In the face of Vietnamese obstinacy in refusing to respect and implement the UN resolutions of the past 3 years, can peace- and justice-loving countries which uphold the UN Charter in this region and elsewhere throughout the world stand idly by? We are convinced that at the current UN General Assembly, the countries which cherish peace, justice, norms governing international relations and the UN Charter in this region and throughout the world, particularly those countries which voted for the past resolutions demanding Vietnamese withdrawal, will jointly raise their voices in condemnation of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, denounce the Vietnamese aggressors who have obstinately and grossly trampled upon the resolutions adopted previously by the UN General Assembly by refusing to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and jointly demand and pressure Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from outside interference by allowing them to choose their own political system through a free election under UN supervision.

Only through Vietnamese withdrawal and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination can the Kampuchean problem be solved comprehensively and permanently and can Kampuchea again enjoy peace and security and restore its independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned state, thereby contributing to defending peace and security in the whole of Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

PHOUN SIPASEUT LETTER TO ASEAN MINISTERS HAILED

BK260917 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Unattributed article: "The Three Indochinese Countries Always Have Good Intentions Toward ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] On 15 September 1982, on behalf of the foreign ministers of the LPDR, the SRV and the PRK, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the LPDR, sent a letter to the ASEAN foreign ministers in the hope of boosting conciliation and resolving problems in this part of the world so as to create an atmosphere of peace and stability.

In his letter, Phoun Sipaseut indicated that China's policy of expansionism and hegemony is the major threat to tranquillity in the three Indochinese countries, and at the same time the major threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The situation in this region over the past 3 years shows the Beijing ruling clique's hostile intentions against the people in the three Indochinese countries. It has created disturbances in this region and is striving openly to oppose dialogue and conciliation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. It is resorting to military means -- through the Pol Pot clique -- to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. On the Chinese border, the Beijing ruling clique is mustering a large number of its troops to constantly threaten the SRV and the LPDR. It is fostering Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean reactionaries to carry out interventionist and subversive activities against the legal governments of the three Indochinese countries, thereby creating a tense situation in Southeast Asia.

Phoun Sipaseut, in his letter, raised a point to ponder concerning the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The objective of the three Indochinese countries with regard to the presence of Vietnamese troops is to check the Chinese threat. As for the ASEAN countries, they have only asked for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Yet, the ASEAN countries do not appreciate the security interests of the Indochinese countries. However, the Indochinese countries are willing to respond to the ASEAN side's desire. Nevertheless, the security interests of Indochina must be respected, too -- that is, the Chinese threat must be removed.

Regarding problems with Thailand alone, based on the peace proposal advanced at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries on 7 July 1982, Phoun Sipaseut elaborated in his letter on the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border as follows:

The Thai side regards the presence of Vietnamese troops near the Kampuchean-Thai border as a threat to Thailand's security. Meanwhile, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos consider the use of Thai territory by China and the routed Pol Pot clique together with other reactionary Khmer forces opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people to be a threat to the security of the various Indochinese countries. As a matter of fact, the activities carried out by the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries from Thai territory have seriously threatened the security of Kampuchea, thus causing a continually explosive situation on the common border. In addition, the establishment of the so-called tripartite coalition government is aimed at increasing assistance for the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries to step up activities against the PRK. In giving such assistance and support, the various ASEAN countries will only go deeper on the path that runs counter to their objective of finding a political solution as declared by themselves. Such acts constitute interference in the internal affairs of sovereign and independent countries and a violation of the principles of the UN Charter and of the Nonaligned Movement.

For this reason, Phoun Sipaseut proposed in his letter to the ASEAN foreign ministers that a demilitarized zone be jointly set up along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Nevertheless, this proposal has been rejected by the Thai side.

However, Phoun Sipaseut reaffirmed and elaborated on the principles and methods for setting up a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. He called on the Thai side to implement the proposal on the setting up of the demilitarized zone in order to serve the two sides' mutual interests.

In his letter, Phoun Sipaseut also clearly elaborated on the proposal on an international conference on Southeast Asia put forth by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, aimed at easing tension in this part of the world.

The dispatch of Phoun Sipaseut's letter to the ASEAN foreign ministers shows the Indochinese countries' good intentions -- the Indochinese countries are always concerned with and seek to settle the tense situation in the region. The Indochinese countries are trying to make the ASEAN countries understand that the tense situation in the region is mainly caused by the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese leaders in collusion with the imperialists. This is to reach mutual understanding and practical cooperation in order to ensure genuine peace and stability in this region.

In his letter, Phoun Sipaseut also expressed pleasure at the great and common interests between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in the past -- that is, to safeguard peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Meanwhile, Phoun Sipaseut sincerely hoped that there will be more understanding for the Indochinese countries' proposal. He also called on the ASEAN countries to effectively implement this proposal.

SIANG PASASON SUPPORTS PRK'S 'JUST STANDPOINT'

BK241144 Vientiane KPL in English 0937 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL) -- The party organ, SIANG PASASON, today published a commentary supporting the stand-point and propositions of Kampuchea in view to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Referring to the Foreign Minister of Kampuchea Hun Sen's interview to SPK agency on last September 17, SIANG PASASON said: The firm policy of peace of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aiming to solve the Kampuchean problem was reaffirmed; and furthermore, on September 21st, the foreign minister of the PRK had sent a letter to the general secretary of the United Nations restating the just stand-point on the Kampuchean seat at the UN.

In his interview, the paper related, Foreign Minister Hun Sen, gave a clear recapitulation of the present situation in Kampuchea by saying: The situation in Kampuchea is now stabilized -- Kampucheans firmly follow the present government and actively participate in the national construction and defence, in which they have scored considerable successes in economic as well as in cultural fields, having thus improved step by step their standard of living.

The Government of the PRK now enjoys full support of the population of all strata including the misguided persons who one time had followed the rampant forces of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan. The presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, the paper says, does not threaten any third country. In this regard, Vietnam and Kampuchea, last July, jointly took the initiative to partially withdraw the Vietnamese forces in view to promote the normalisation of relations with Thailand.

On the creation of the so-called "tripartite coalition democratic government", SIANG PASASON qualified it as a perfidious maneuver of the Beijing reactionary circles and of imperialists who aim to create tension in Kampuchea, Indochina and other parts of Southeast Asia. The

Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's letter addressing to the general secretary of the UN and the chairman of the UN General Assembly vigorously denounced the so-called "Kampuchean Democratic Government", SIANG PASASON adds. The letter also protested against the presence of the author of the Kampuchean genocide at the UN, and requested the UN to hand over the representation right to the sole legal government of the PRK and asked the UN to admit the delegation of the PRK to attend the 37th UN General Assembly.

The letter, SIANG PASASON also added, on this occasion, also reaffirms the position of the PRK's Government issued at the Indochinese foreign ministers' [conference] (July 7, 1982) saying that the PRK at present will not ask for the UN seat and agree to temporarily let the seat [be] vacant under the condition that the UN expels bloody killers Pol Pot group out of its organisation. SIANG PASASON also disclosed that the letter finally declared that there is no Kampuchean problem and stressed that all the UN resolutions which are not acknowledged by the representative of the PRK are null and will only represent interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. SIANG PASASON also voiced that the world justic-loving (?people) should appreciate these constructive, logical and rational propositions. This proves once again the just and reasonable foreign policy of the PRK.

The Lao people, SIANG PASASON concludes, firmly support the propositions of the PRK and consider them as the most constructive, reasonable and rational. The Lao people also demand the UN to expell the criminal Pol Pot group out of its organisation and hand back the Kampuchean seat to the people of Kampuchea.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

Leaders Attend Banquet

BK251551 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On the evening of 22 September, a farewell banquet in honor of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation was held at the party and state central club at the end of its 3-day friendship visit to our bountry. Attending the banquet were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SPC; Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the SPC Standing Committee, and vice chairman of the Constitution Commission; Comrade Mrs Khampheng Boupha, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the SPC Standing Committee, and vice chairman of the Election Law and Decree Commission; Comrade Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the SPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Budget Commission; Comrade Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the Nationalities Committee; and Comrade Sisana Sisan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of culture. Attending the banquet on the Bulgarian side were Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman fo the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; members of the delegation; and the Bulgarian ambassador to Laos. A large number of Lao and foreign guests also attended the banquet.

During the banquet, the host and guest took turns expressing their views on strengthening and consolidating the time-honored fraternal friendship between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Bulgaria.

Further on Press Release

BK250917 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Press release issued 23 September in Vientiane on visit to Laos by Bulgarian National Assembly delegation]

[Text] At the invitation of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] of the LPDR, a delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Comrade Chairman Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo, paid an official friendly visit to the LPDR from 20 to 23 September 1982.

Comrade Stanko Todorov and his party were warmly welcomed by the SPC and Comrade President Souphanouvong. During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade Stanko Todorov paid courtesy calls on Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the LPDR, and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. During the meeting, the hosts and guest held talks in an atmosphere of cordial freindship. The Bulgarian delegation also visisted some economic establishments, cultural institutes and historical sites in Vientiane.

A delegation of the SPC and the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation met and held talks. The two sides informed each other of the situation in each country and discussed matters concerning the strengthening and development of the close relations and cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria and between the two parliaments. They also exchanged views on various international problems of mutual concern. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete unanimity on all issues.

Both sides expressed great satisfaction with the implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries and the extensive development of relations between Laos and Bulgaria, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to strive for the further development and deepening of the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the LPDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic so as to serve the interests of the Lao and Bulgarian peoples and of peace and socialism.

Concerning international issues, the two sides unanimously agreed: Current tension in the international situation is caused by the war policies pursued by the U.S. ruling circles which have stepped up their collusion with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces against peace, socialism, the Soviet Union and against the national liberation movement and progressive movements of various nations.

The two sides highly valued and completely supported the Soviet peace program and various peace initiatives put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev as well as the peace proposals put forth by various socialist countries at different conferences, which serve as a good basis for international detente, for halting the arms race and for disarmament, aimed at creating an atmosphere of understanding among countries for safeguarding peace and security in the world.

The Bulgarian side resolutely supported the proposal of the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982 with regard to meetings and discussions between Indochina and ASEAN, aimed at speedily turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The Lao side highly appreciated the correct and unswerving foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic, aimed at making the Balkan Peninsula a zone of good neighborliness, mutual understanding and cooperation and at turning it into a nuclear free zone.

The two sides solemnly condemned Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the violation of cease-fire agreements by the Israelis who are occupying west Beirut and cruelly massacring the Lebanese and Palestinian people. They demanded that Israel immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Beirut and Lebanon.

The two sides completely supported the proposal for peace in the Middle East put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on 15 September 1982 and the resolutions of the UN Security Council on a cease-fire and an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The two sides expressed their determination to do their best to contribute to strengthening the unity and strength of the socialist community. They totally supported various nations' struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the fine success of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation's first official friendly visit which constitutes an important factor for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria. Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, invited the SPC to send a Souphanouvong-led delegation to visit the Bulgarian People's Republic. Comrade Souphanouvong accepted the invitation with pleasure.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS BEIRUT MASSACRES

BK251352 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Statement of the LPDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 23 September]

[Text] On the night of 17 September and the morning of 18 September, the Israeli fascists and their henchmen inhumanely repressed and murdered several thousand innocent Palestinian people living in the Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut. Most of the victims were old people, women and children. It was a fascist and genocidal act against innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people, arrogantly challenging the conscience of mankind and inciting unparalleled worldwide indignation.

The Lao people of all tribes who faced numerous tragedies during the U.S. imperialist war of aggression are extremely indignant at the Hitlerite fascist act of the Israeli aggressors and their henchmen against the heroic Palestinian people. We strongly protest the criminal act of the aggressors. The LPDR Government resolutely denounces the genocidal act of the Israeli aggressors supported by the United States, and demands that they immediately and unconditionally cease their criminal acts and totally withdraw their troops from Lebanon and the territories of other Arab countries they have illegally occupied. The LPDR Government calls on the peoples and governments of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to promptly check the bloody hands of the Israeli fascist aggressors and to vigorously support the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Lao people and the LPDR Government always stand side by side with the heroic Palestinian people, and firmly believe that under the resolute and unyielding leadership of the PLO, the heroic Palestinian people, highly indignant at the enemies and further forging a spirit of resistance against the Israeli aggressors, will undoubtedly score complete victory in the struggle for their fundamental national rights in setting up an independent and sovereign state of Palestine on their native land.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES LAW ON ORGANIZATION

BK250542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Communique issued 22 September by the Office of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] The Office of the Council of Ministers, based on the various resolutions adopted at the National Congress of People's Representatives on 2 December 1975 and considering that the law on the Council of Ministers of the LPDR No 1/82/SPC was approved at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council on 20 July 1982, agreed on the following:

Article 1: This law concerning the Council of Ministers shall replace the law on the organization of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR No 100/SPC dated 30 July 1978.
Article 2: This law has been promulgated as of today.
Article 3: The Council of Ministers shall execute this law in accordance with its duties.
Sealed and signed: Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR; Vientiane, 22 September 1982
[Signed] Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, minister and chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers

U.S. STATEMENT ON FURTHER MILITARY AID CITED

BK260149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The United States will provide Thailand with an additional $9.9 million (227.7 million baht) in military aid to promote modernisation of the Thai Armed Forces and to demonstrate "the strong security relationship" between the two countries, the U.S. Government said yesterday.

A State Department statement, issued by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, said the amount would raise to more than $75 million the amount of guaranteed credits and grants Washington would provide Thailand this fiscal year under the foreign military sales programme, which provides military equipment to "friendly nations" on favourable terms. The statement was issued in Washington after a three-day visit by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who met with high-level officials. He arrived in the United States on Thursday.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the statement said, reaffirmed U.S. support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the question of Kampuchea. ASEAN backs the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the establishment of a neutral and independent government there. Shultz also reaffirmed to Sitthi, the statement said, the "clear U.S. Government commitment to the security of Thailand... and U.S. support for Thailand as the ASEAN frontline state."

INSTITUTE TESTS REMOTE-CONTROLLED MISSILES

BK270803 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 82 p 5

[By Thawon Thammachatwichit]

[Text] It pierced the sky with startling speed, while on the ground all eyes were fixed on its progress. The scene was the artillery range in Saraburi last Thursday. The object of attention -- the experimental rocket of the King Mongkut Institute of Technology [KMIT]. The successful testfiring of three KMIT missiles is part of the KMIT's rocket research programme, which is funded by the National Research Council in an attempt to develop the nation's first guided missile, said Engineer Dr Phirasak Worasuntharosot.

The missile, which is remote-controlled, is three inches in diameter and 1.20 metres long. It was launched from a lanky launch-pad and landed about five to seven kilometres away.

Dr. Phirasak said its initial speed was nearly 140 metres per second, and after one and a half seconds the missile broke the sound barrier, reaching a speed of over mach 1. The 10-kg missile, fueled by KMIT-formulated composite solid propellant, emits no smoke and has a price tag of 1,700-1,800 baht.

"This is a break-through in our missile programme because we are able to produce rockets which do not emit smoke, Dr Phirasak said. "Our missile was able to burn for five seconds as compared to the one-second combustion time of other similar missiles."

The vice rector of KMIT, Dr Koson Phetsuwan, reached by telephone on Friday, told the POST that more than 100 KMIT missiles have been test-fired and the institute is now beginning work on guided missiles. "We hope to have these missiles ready by the next fiscal year," he said. Both he and Dr Sitthichai Phokaiya-Udom are working on the missile's guidance system.

According to Dr Phirasak, a guided missile test-launch will be carried out next month. He said the guidance system features a special TV screen with two crossing hairlines with its target focused in the centre.

VNA STATEMENT WARNS COMPANIES ON PRC OIL CONTRACTS

OW251544 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 25 -- According to foreign sources the Chinese authorities have made contracts with foreign oil companies for the prospection and extraction of oil and gas in the eastern part of the Bac Bo (Tonkin) Gulf, and will conduct geological surveys around the Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare the following: The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, basing on valid historical and legal grounds, has many times affirmed its sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and the entire territorial waters and continental shelf of Vietnam.

Vietnam will firmly defend its sacred sovereignty, and will not tolerate any encroachment on the resources held in its territorial waters and continental shelf.

Those foreign companies prospecting for oil in Vietnam's territorial waters and continental shelf without permission from the Vietnamese Government will have to bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their illegal activities.

VNA REJECTS PRC MEDIA REPORT ON KHMER MASSACRE

OW251633 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 25 -- Radio Beijing yesterday quoted an allegation by the Thai Supreme Command that Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea recently killed more than 100 Khmers at a village in the province of Prey Veng.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject this as a mere fabrication designed to serve the Beijing expansionists' vicious scheme of sowing distrust between the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people and undermining the militant solidarity and special relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

EX-MEMBERS OF FULRO SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

OW260837 Hanoi VNA in English 0759 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 26 -- Following are the names of the seven ex-members of the so-called "United Front of Struggle of Oppressed Races" (F.U.L.R.O.) who have recently surrendered to the Vietnamese Government:

1. Narya Duk, alias Ya Duk, 40, K'ho national, native of Lam Dong Province. He was made "first vice-president" and "vice-premier" of F.U.L.R.O.
2. Nayku, 57, Edeh national, native of Darlac, "general" and "military and political advisor" of F.U.L.R.O.
3. Habron, 60, K'ho national, native of Lam Dong, protestant pastor, "advisor" of F.U.L.R.O.
4. Ralanthul, 33, Gia Lai national, native of Gia Lai-Kontum, "captain, regiment chief-of-staff" of FULRO.
5. Trachidin, alias K'din, 27, K'ho national, native of Lam Dong, "deputy chief of province" of FULRO.
6. Ysunier, 30, Edeh national, native of Darlac, "lieutenant-colonel, in charge of administrative affairs of FULRO's third military zone", and
7. Y-Yang K'buc, 34, Edeh national, native of Darlac, "captain, deputy chief of province" of FULRO.

At a meeting with Hoang Tuong Minh, chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly, in Hanoi on September 25, the above-mentioned misguided highlanders related the miserable errant life led by F.U.L.R.O. remnants hiding [in] the forests, where they suffer from hunger and diseases.

They said that although its members hold military ranks, in fact FULRO is but a handful of people, so is its "government," and its "divisions" or "regiments" barely consist each of 14 to 20 men and the whole group is gradually disintegrating because it is not supported by the people.

They also denounced the Chinese reactionaries for using the Pol Pot genocidal gang to pit F.U.L.R.O. against the Vietnamese revolution.

They expressed gratitude for the government's leniency and for its permission for them to visit Hanoi to understand more about the policy on nationalities of the party and state. They pledged to join people in their localities in persuading other misguided highlanders to return to the people.

PEOPLE IN LAM DONG URGE REBELS TO SURRENDER

BK261253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The people of various nationalities in Lam Dong Province have successfully persuaded many of their loved ones who are followers of the Unified Front for the Struggle of the Oppressed Races [FULRO] to return home. In (Non Thon Ha), (Ca Gia) and (Ung Re) villages, almost all of those who had earlier joined the FULRO have now come out of the jungles to be reunited with their families.

Various localities in the province have often invited village elders and priests to attend group meetings to explain to them about the party and state policies on nationalities aimed at rallying all former FULRO leaders to the revolution's side, as well as to tell them about the true nature of FULRO and the crimes this organization has committed against the people. In such districts as Lac Duong and Don Duong, elderly people's committees and cells have been formed in every village and hamlet to establish guarantees for FULRO returnees.

Many village elders have succeeded in rallying a large number of FULRO members, including some leaders, to the people's side. Mr (Ia Pho) went into the jungles all by himself to successfully arrange for the return of five FULRO members and the surrender of 100 FULRO supporters. Mr (Ia Nhiec), Mr (Ia Labua), Mr (Co Giau), Mr (Hotuan), Mr (Horue), and Mr (Hamat) each succeeded in bringing from 4 to 14 FULRO members back to their families.

The Lam Dong Provincial Women's Union has also urged all women whose husbands and sons have joined FULRO to try and persuade their loved ones to return home. Some of these women have even gone into the jungle to bring their husbands and sons home by themselves. Sister (Malieng) in Don Duong District successfully persuaded six FULRO members to come out of the jungle to surrender themselves and their weapons to the revolution. Sister (Hara) has gone into the jungle several times in an effort to talk her husband -- a FULRO leader -- into defecting to the revolution's side. (Nhia Gia) and Nhia Ot) -- two sisters in Dong Duong District -- even managed to disarm and force three FULRO members to surrender when they were collecting firewood in a forest.

NGYUEN CO THACH MEETS FRENCH CP OFFICIAL IN PARIS

OW242000 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 24 -- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister for foreign affairs, has had a cordial talk in Paris with Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member, secretary, and head of the External Relations Commission of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

Nguyen Co Thach, who was on his way to New York for the 37th U.N. General Assembly, discussed with Maxime Gremetz measures to strengthen the long-standing solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, and exchanged views with the latter on problems of common concern.

Maxime Gremetz reiterated the full support of the French Communist Party and working people for the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries. He said that sooner or later the universally-condemned genocidal Pol Pot clique would be ousted from the United Nations and Kampuchea's seat would eventually be given to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS UN SECRETARY GENERAL

OW260200 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 25 -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday received Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 37th U.N. General Assembly. Javier Perez de Cuellar and Nguyen Co Thach exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern. Before that, Nguyen Co Thach was received by Imre Hollai, president of the 37th U.N. General Assembly. The two discussed matters relating to this session.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT HO CHI MINH CITY

Arrival of Group

OW171952 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 17 -- A delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentarians Union has arrived in Ho Chi Minh City for a visit at the invitation of Mayor Mai Chi Tho. The delegation is composed of Councillor Takazawa Torao, former vice chairman of the Socialist Party and member of the union's Executive Committee; Councillor Tachiki Hiroshi, Political Bureau member and head of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee; and Tsumekichi Tomuro, secretary of the Japanese foreign minister.

The delegation was cordially received by Mayor Mai Chi Tho, who thanked Japanese friends for the warm welcome given him during his recent visit to Japan, and expressed the belief that the Vietnamese-Japanese friendship would further develop.

Departure 24 Sep

OW250055 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 24 -- A delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentarians Union left Ho Chi Minh City yesteday after a week-long visit at the invitation of Mayor Mai Chi Tho. The guests were seen off by Mayor Mai Chi Tho and many other National Assembly deputies and leading officials.

During their stay, the delegation was received and feted by Mai Chi Tho, the city's Fatherland Front Committee, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries, and the local group of National Assembly deputies. It also visited a number of factories, the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector and Lam Dong Province.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 188 28 September 1982

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FURTHER REPORTS ON SUZUKI VISIT TO PRC

For coverage of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China, beginning 26 September, including his talks with Zhao Ziyang and banquet speeches, see the Northeast Asia section of the 27 September and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

ESAKI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE ISSUES

OW210443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 21, KYODO -- Beginning with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Tokyo and U.S.-Japan agricultural negotiations scheduled to resume September 30, Japan and its trade partners are now plunging into a new round of consultations on trade frictions following a summer lull. KYODO's Yasushi Watanabe and Roslyn Hayman met with Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Special Committee for International Economic Measures, who earlier this year led LDP missions to Europe, the United States and Southeast Asia, to discuss the trade problem. Excerpts follow:

KYODO: During your missions, were you able to achieve understanding of Japan's trade policy?

Esaki: The purpose of each trip was different. With the European Community (EC) and the United States we have the problem of trade frictions to resolve. With the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), it was a matter of deepening our friendship and deciding directions for future economic cooperation. The common point in both cases was that we had a frank exchange of views -- explaining our position and listening to our friends' concerns -- which was extremely fruitful. Especially with the United States, I believe we developed a strong pipeline for communications. After Japan introduced its second round of market-opening measures in May, U.S. trade representative William Brock and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige both let me know they appreciated the efforts Japan had made.

Q: Were you happy with the Europeans' response?

A: I think they appreciate Japan's reducing nontariff barriers to a level comparable with Europe or the United States and introducing an ombudsman system to deal with trade complaints. But compared with the United States, understanding of Japan in Europe is still low -- and therefore also their efforts to sell goods in the Japanese market. It's a problem of language and distance. For example, there are about 300,000 Japanese living and working in Europe, but only a tenth that number of Europeans and Americans in Japan. This type of trade imbalance -- this "personnel imbalance" -- must be resolved.

Q: It often seems Japan is being made a scapegoat for its trading partners' own economic ills. What can Japan do to overcome this?

A: Gaston Thorn, then head of the EC Commission, told me: "Japanese imports are cutting into Europe like a laser beam." I said: "Aren't you exaggerating things?" Only 2.5 percent of the EC's total imports come from Japan. So I asked him: "How can you claim Japan is responsible for Europe's unemployment and economic slowdown?" What I said was that we should stop talking about "imports like laser beams," and concentrate our efforts on greater industrial and technological cooperation and working to expand manufactured imports.

Q: The Americans and Europeans are asking for a further reduction in Japan's tariff rates for biscuits and chocolates. While the trade volumes may be small, positive action on this could have great symbolic significance. How do you propose to meet these requests?

A: It would be difficult for us to reduce tariffs beyond the levels already agreed on. We have just completed a thoroughgoing round of liberalization measures.

But the problem is not just one of duties. Our local ingredients in Japan -- flour, sugar, powdered milk -- cost double world prices. Joint venture companies, like Meiji-McVitie Ltd. or Kanebo Cadbury Ltd., are making biscuits that suit Japanese tastes and are selling well. Danish manufacturers have introduced good products here after studying what Japanese consumers like and achieved very good sales -- despite high prices. The question will come up during our talks with the Americans in October on beef and orange import quotas. And in the case of Britain, we are thinking of inviting a group of biscuit manufacturers later this year to visit Japnaese manufacturers, supermarkets and so on, and see for themselves what products suit Japanese tastes -- not too sweet, not too buttery, etc.

Q: Europeans are also urging Japan to open its market wider to whisky and cognac....

A: The problem in the case of whisky is distribution, not tariffs. The last time Mrs. Thatcher was here we agreed on reducing the tariff as part of the Tokyo round. One problem is the system of sole agents -- which in the case of whisky and brandy are joint-ventures with French or British firms. The margins to these sole agents averages 61 percent.

The problem is the idea in Japan that foreign whisky sells if it's dear. You drink Suntory yourself and buy Old Parr for your boss. It even gets to the stage where, if you lower the price too far, the imported product won't sell. As a result, we are asking supermarkets and chain stores to work together with agents and stock some of these products at cheaper prices. We have just asked the Fair Trade Commission to examine the sole agents' margin.

Q: How do you see Japan's relations with the Southeast Asian nations?

A: ASEAN, to Japan, is like the Middle East to Europe or South and Central America to the United States. ASEAN supplies Japan with important resources, oil, LNG and so on, and this is one reason Japan has become what it is today. In this sense, Japan must do all it can to transfer technology and cooperate in personnel development and financial assistance with ASEAN countries. Japan must give unstintingly its agricultural technology -- because a sound agricultural basis is essential for development toward modern nationhood -- and maintain its official development aid, which is to be doubled over the current five-year period. Even if it is hard for Japan, this is something we must do. I think that is fundamental in our relations with our neighboring countries.

Q: With the United States facing elections in November, and local contents legislation before the U.S. Congress, there is a wave of growing protectionist sentiment in that country. What can Japan do in this situation?

A: First of all, we have sent a three-man mission from the LDP to study the situation and listen to U.S. complaints, and we are maintaining close dialogue through various channels. But trade imbalance today is a different matter from forcing your products on some colonized territory. If a product is good, inexpensive and has good after-sales service, it's as natural as water flowing downhill -- it meets consumer needs.

Japan itself has a huge market -- 116 million Japanese -- and good products will sell. There's still a lot of room for growth of imports in the Japanese market if U.S. and European exporters will only make the effort. No matter how hard people say the Japanese market is to penetrate, having only one-tenth the representatives here that Japanese firms have in overseas markets just isn't enough.

I think Japanese trading companies should put more efforts into making money through imports -- not just through exports. That would open up the distribution system more to overseas goods. And we have to change the Japanese notion that imported goods are luxuries. The government must make efforts in this direction, and so should the housewives.

CHON'S 'VEIL OF PATRIOTISM' RIDICULED

SK280745 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 27 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 September commentary: "Traitor's Trick of Wearing the Veil of Patriotism"]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan ring started sanctification work, such as excavating the bones of Koreans who were bestially killed by the Japanese imperialists in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, during the 1 March Movement, making a grave for them and erecting a memorial tower.

Prior to starting work, however, the puppets noisily spread the anti-Japanese campaign for patriotism by mobilizing government-patronized propaganda tools. The puppets, who are not interested in work, are trying to put on a mask of patriotism through such a propaganda offensive. Contrary to its aim, the acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are, however, only arousing public opinion that denounces the brazen traitors of the nation at home and abroad.

This is also natural. As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is an unprecedented traitor worse than the former puppets. Accordingly, he is not qualified to talk about patriotism against foreign force before the people. Everybody knows that, prior to his assumption of the puppet presidency, he called on the U.S. masters and begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

It is no one but the Chon Tu-hwan ring that arrested, tortured and harshly executed the patriotic students who set fire to the U.S. cultural center, harboring their pent-up national grudge against the U.S. imperialists who, in place of the Japanese imperialists, have exercised colonial rule in South Korea. Referring to the relations with Japan, while the South Korean youths, students and people are waging the anti-Japanese struggle in denunciation of the Japanese reactionaries for distorting the history of aggression in Korea, including insulting the 1 March Movement, the South Korean puppets are suppressing their righteous struggle with bayonets and begging for more economic and military aid, kowtowing to the Japanese reactionaries.

Following the treacherous pro-Japanese road, the puppets held a drinking bout in honor of the pawns of the Japanese reactionaries and committed the shameful act of extolling the bestial acts of the Japanese imperialist aggressors, singing a war chant "Tohiko" that was sung when they subdued Korean patriots. If the martyrs of the 1 March Movement had survived, they would spit on the dirty face of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is committing pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese acts, and box his ears.

While babbling about memorial work, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is putting its hand on the remains of the patriot[illegible] the 1 March Movement. This is a criminal act[illegible] insulting their patriotic soul[illegible]. [illegible]itor Chon Tu-hwan's act deserves to be rejected by the South Korean people for his criminal purpose.

As is known, the awareness of national independence opposing domination and subordination by outside force is greatly growing among the South Korean people. And the awareness is coming to the surface as the anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese struggle for independence. The South Korean people's struggle against foreign force is expanding with each passing day, being combined with the struggle against the puppet regime introducing foreign force into South Korea, and showing a tendency toward intensification.

Embarrassed by this development, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running amok in camouflage as if he were against aggressors and subordination. The wildcat scheme cooked up this time is the outcome of the last resort to hide his dirty face as a heinous flunkeyist traitor under the mask of patriotism, to lull the antiforeign force and antigovernment struggle by youths and students and thus to maintain his power.

It is obvious that, however desperately he may perform such a play, the sordid colonial stooge, flunkeyist traitor, cannot be transformed into a patriot. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot hide his nature as a traitor with any trick. Nor can he thwart the South Korean people's antigovernment struggle.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF UIM

SK271017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 26 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 September commentary: "Base Campaign of Colonial Stooge"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique is kicking up a dirty racket to ostracize the Urban Industrial Mission [UIM]. According to a report, by mobilizing the residents of Songnam City, the puppets have held a lecture meeting to slander the UIM and performed a farce of making them adopt a resolution. Following this, they have made a row of holding mass rallies to prevent the infiltration of the forces of the UIM into business circles at various enterprises, including Taeyang Corporation.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's racket to ostracize the UIM is the outcome of its maneuvers to block the South Korean workers' struggle for rights to survival, freedom and independence and against the United States and to further place the labor movement under the government's control.

As had been reported, the workers of a U.S. electronics company in Seoul have recently risen up in the sit-down struggle [as heard] against the United States, demanding increased wages and the reinstatement of their colleagues who were illegally fired. Their struggle has drawn great attention at home and abroad in that it was waged when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence was growing daily among the South Korean people of all walks of life.

Dismayed at this, the puppet clique not only harshly suppressed the workers who rose up in the struggle, but fired them en masse in a conspiracy with the company, closing the factory. It goes without saying that this is a heinous challenge to the just demand of the workers.

When numerous workers lost their jobs and were forced out, the puppets committed various maneuvers to shift responsibility for the result onto the UIM, describing the result as having been caused by the commotion of the workers that was inspired by the UIM.

By imputing responsibility for the closedown of the factory onto the UIM, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to drive a wedge between the UIM and workers and to turn the target of workers' resistance elsewhere, thereby weakening their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

It is never groundless to say that, when South Korea is faced by a serious crisis in colonial rule, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique runs amok to oppose the UIM. Today, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppressive and tyrannical rule is rapidly rising among the people from various strata.

Religionists are joining positively with this spirit. With the fascist suppression of the patriotic students, who set fire to the American Cultural Center, as a start, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment movement of religionists has come to the surface. The UIM has been known as a denomination that conducts its activities and adopts doctrines against domination, plunder, oppression and exploitation by foreign monopolies and domestic comprador capitalists, representing the interests of the poor and realizing equality. Originating from its doctrines, the UIM sympathizes with the workers' struggle for rights to survival. Its influence is further expanding among workers. This shows that the South Korean people of all walks of life are uniting in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

Maintaining its life by sticking to dependence upon foreign force and to fascist and tyrannical rule, the Chon Tu-hwan clique fears this, so it is trying to bridge the crisis facing its rule by preventing the UIM from exercising its growing influence over workers and by placing the labor movement under the control of the government.

The racket to ostracize the UIM follows the script written by the U.S. imperialists and is masterminded by them. The closedown of the electronics company was a retaliatory action, taken by the U.S. imperialists, against the workers of the company who rose up in the anti-U.S. sit-in struggle. This notwithstanding, by using the puppets to transfer responsibility for the closedown of the company and for the dismissal of the workers, the U.S. imperialists are trying to turn the arrow of the anti-U.S. struggle targeting them elsewhere and to prevent the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence from spreading into a wide range of workers.

Every fact clearly exposes the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a group of the most faithful executers of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and their sordid perpetrators. The plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to thwart the South Korean workers' anti-U.S. aspirations for independence cannot be realized. The South Korean workers have recognized through practical experience that the U.S. imperialists are neither friends nor supporters, but brazen aggressors and plunderers and that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is an intolerable group of colonial stooges. The South Korean people and workers will sweep away aggressors and traitors and more stoutly fight to realize national sovereignty, rights to survival and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop its dirty racket that, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, it is kicking up to thwart the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

VRPR REPORTS ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT AMONG SOLDIERS

SK280026 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Talk on increasing anti-U.S. sentiment among soldiers from the "Hour for the Armed Forces" program]

[Text] As the day marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the South Korean Armed Forces draws near, anti-U.S. sentiment is rapidly growing among patriotic officers and men of the armed forces. This can be said to be an expression of the righteous struggle of the patriotic officers and men to reflect on the 34 years of disgrace and crime and to put an end to their disgraceful destinies. We believe that when you look back on the past 34 years, you feel gloomy and sad. How have the officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces lived? How should they live to love the country and the nation?

The anti-U.S. sentiment rapidly growing among the officers and men of the armed forces today is precisely an answer to the questions raised by the times, the nation and the people.

When the U.S. cultural center in Pusan was burned by patriotic students last 18 March, when students in Seoul and Chunchon waged a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle, shouting "Yankee, go home" and burning the U.S. flag, and disseminating anti-U.S. leaflets, and when clergymen issued an anti-U.S. statement, numerous officers and men inwardly extended sympathy to this and did not spare to extend cheers to the struggle of the patriotic students.

Since then, in the army units where patriotic officers and men are assigned, anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan leaflets, scribblings and unsigned letters of complaints have been found more frequently. The talks on the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the people of all strata have been a focus of topics among officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces.

These are certainly acts of patriotic officers and men encouraged by such an anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the people of all strata.

The U.S. schemes for aggression against, division of and intervention in the Korean Peninsula and its aggressive global strategy have aroused the anti-U.S. sentiment among the patriotic officers and men of the armed forces.

Seven years ago, the United States had already deployed 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons and 54 planes capable of loading nuclear weapons in South Korea. Since then, the United States has continuously introduced various lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea. The United States has also mobilized the South Korean Armed Forces in various war exercises, including the Team Spirit military exercise.

The heinous design of the United States to mobilize and utilize the South Korean Armed Forces as victims of its strategy against the Korean Peninsula and as a bulletproof shield of its aggressive global strategy has been vividly laid bare to the world.

As the arrogance of the vicious officers of the South Korean Armed Forces who follow the U.S. policy of aggression against the Korean Peninsula has become further unscrupulous and their irregularities and corruption have become further rampant, the conscientious and patriotic officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces have further intensified their anti-U.S. struggle.

As the day marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the South Korean Armed Forces draws near, the patriotic officers and men have turned out in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence so that they can get rid of the disgraceful position as hired mercenary troops.

With the founding of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in November 1978, the legal status, whereby the man who exercises the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Armed Forces is the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, who received directives from the White House and the Pentagon, and the South Korean Armed Forces are the hired mercenary troops of the United States, has been reconfirmed. Not content with this status, the conscientious and patriotic officers and men have tended to neglect the execution of orders and performance of duty. The incidents of desertion and resistance against vicious officers have become more frequent. The conscientious and patriotic officers and men are cursing the criminal path traversed by the South Korean Armed Forces.

This results from their awareness that the U.S. military government was the maternity ward in which the South Korean Army was born and that the 34-year history, in which it has maintained its life, regarding the venom of the U.S. imperialists as life-saving water, is a history of a mercenary army which has been filled with disgrace.

Under the instigation of the United States, the South Korean Army has mercilessly killed 70,000 residents of Cheju Province who rose up in the struggle for independence and sovereignty, has been rallied to the criminal 25 June northward war, has dispatched to Vietnam 320,000 officers and men, victims of the proxy war for the United States and its bulletproof shield, and has been mobilized to suppress the patriotic people of all walks of life who turned out to the struggle against foreign force and fascism.

In May 1980, the South Korean Army was mobilized to massacre the patriotic Kwangju citizens, leaving an indelible disgrace in history. All crimes committed under U.S. instigation are felonies for which the South Korean Army should atone to the nation, the masses and progressive mankind. for this reason, the conscientious and patriotic officers and men of the South Korean Army are joining in the struggle against the American imperialists.

From last March to August various cases, such as scattering anti-U.S. leaflets and scribbling anti-U.S. slogans, have frequently taken place. It has been learned that four cases have taken place in the Sangho unit, five cases in the Chilsong unit, three cases in Pukhansan unit and four cases in (Polma) unit. Recently in the Piryong unit, handbills reading: "The U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea!", "Long live the struggle for democracy and liberation!" and "Let all of us join in the anti- U.S. struggle for independence!" have been scattered. This had embarrassed the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Officers and men of the South Korean Army, turning out for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, putting an end to the disgraceful destiny and criminal 34-year history and meeting the demand of times and the aspirations of the nation is a patriotic way in which you can become the independent army of the nation and in which you can live for the nation and masses. We firmly believe that you can further bring glory to your youth on this road.

VRPR SUPPORTS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

SK260312 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As already reported, amid the patriotic students' massive demonstrations, which have continued day after day against the U.S. aggressive policy, Japan's distortion of history textbooks and the servile nation-selling acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is fawning upon and yielding to this, on 24 September, some 1,000 patriotic students of Korea and Yonsei Universities took to the streets and waged a fierce street demonstration.

Following the annual soccer and basketball games between Yonsei and Korea Universities, the demonstrators who dashed out to the center of the town that night chanted songs and marched along the street in surging waves hand in hand, shouting such anti-Japanese and antigovernment slogans as: "Correction of distorted textbooks!","Pro-Japanese regime, step down!" and "Let's overthrow the fascist regime!" Courageously fighting for as long as 2 hours while standing up to the several hundred suppressive policemen, the demonstrators ardently appealed by shouting "Citizens, join us!"

Prior to this, on 21 and 22 September, Yonsei University students staged struggles of demonstration while shouting such slogans as: "Yankees, go home!","Let's overthrow the Japanese militarists and the fascists!" and "Let's overthrow Chon Tu-hwan!" On 8 September, Korea University students also staged an anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle. And, in recent days, anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggles have continued day after day in such universities in Seoul as the Seoul National, Ehwa Women's, Songgyungwan and Tongguk Universities.

The righteous anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle by the patriotic students, which has continued day after day, is an explosion of the pent-up sentiment against the United States and Japan. It is an eruption of our masses' deep-rooted grudge and resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan ring. It is a very just, patriotic act.

As is known, our masses can never forget the 36-year-long history of national sufferings of the ruined country under the rule of the Japanese imperialists, during which they had led lives in bitter tears while having imposed on them the fate of colonial slaves -- more miserable than a dog in a house of mourning -- and being deprived of national sovereignty. By the way, dreaming again of the old status of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese militarists, who have been revived by the United States, are extending their evil hands of reinvasion deep into this land. In particular, in recent days, by distorting their past history concerning the invasion of Korea, the Japanese reactionaries have further accelerated militarization and their schemes to reinvade.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is taking a servile, humiliating stance toward Japan regarding the Japanese reactionaries' overbearing and haughty distortion of history and their schemes of aggression. We can well grasp this by the fact that the ring supported the so-called government opinion announced by the Japanese authorities -- which undisguisedly revealed their inner thoughts not to correct the twisted history textbooks -- saying that that opinion fully reflected our people's views and criticism.

This is an intolerable, nation-selling and treacherous act which shows that -- not concerned with how the national dignity is trampled underfoot or how history is twisted -- the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to tighten its grip on power by consolidating the South Korea-Japan collusion and begging Japan for a $4-billion loan.

Today, Japan, a defeated nation in the war, has again been revived and rearmed and has extended its evil hands of reinvasion deep into this land. In recent days, twisting history concerning their past aggression in Korea, the Japanese reactionaries are taking an overbearing and haughty attitude. In this connection, the Chon Tu-hwan ring takes a servile and humiliating attitude toward Japan. All this is being done under the patronage and instigation of the United States.

How can anyone who sets store by national sovereignty and dignity watch idly with indifference the stern reality of today and the ring's nation-selling and treacherous acts?

The patriotic students in Seoul, including the students of Yonsei and Korea Universities who staged a fierce street demonstration, have continued recently a day-by-day struggle against the outside forces and the government. This is a very just patriotic act which reflects our masses' unanimous aspirations for regaining national sovereignty and dignity, which have been trampled upon by the outside forces, and building a new world of independence and a new society of democracy free from outside forces and fascism.

This notwithstanding, on 24 September, when the students of Yonsei and Korea Universities staged a street demonstration, the Chon Tu-hwan ring bestially suppressed their righteous struggle and arrested scores of students by mobilizing several hundred suppressive policemen.

This is an intolerable, treacherous act against the nation which only can be committed by a pro-U.S., pro-Japan, flunkeyist nation-seller like traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has not an atom of national conscience but only tries to maintain wealth and position for himself and his kinsmen and his sordid life by depending on the outside forces.

With the fascist suppression, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to eradicate those opposed to the outside forces and the government, an opposition which is being fiercely staged around the college campuses day after day, and to maintain its colonial fascist rule. However, this is a silly act.

The youths and students who live in the cause of justice, who are enthusiastic about patriotism and are bold in the struggle, will never tolerate the U.S. occupation of South Korea, the distortion of history textbooks by the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's servile, pro-U.S. and pro-Japan nation-selling acts. Responding to their righteous struggle, the masses of all walks of life will resolutely wage the pannational struggle against the outside forces and the dictatorship.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S TODOROV

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

SK250406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 24 between delegations of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Attending the talks on our side were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the C.C., the Workers Party of Korea; and on the opposite side were Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, who is heading the delegation; Stoyan Markov, director of the Industrial Department of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Social and Economic Development Commission of the National Assembly; Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Provincial Committee of the BCP; Evtim Kostov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mihaylovgrad Provincial People's Council; and other members of the delegation and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Khristo Kelchev.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tribute to War Veterans

SK251032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly laid wreaths before the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army and the liberation obelisk on September 24. Honour guardsmen of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the monument and the obelisk.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; and Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

After laying a wreath before the monument the guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters. Then, the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the liberation obelisk. Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O.V. Okonishnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the liberation obelisk.

Visit to South Hamgyong

SK260442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, visited South Hamgyong Province on September 25.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Khristo Kelchev.

It inspected the February 8 vinalon complex, the Yongsong machine complex and the Suhung cooperative farm in Hamju County.

The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a party in honor of the delegation.

Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, spoke at the party.

Noting that the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov are making a great progress in the fulfilment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan set forth by the 12th party congress, he said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the building of socialist society and wish them greater success in their creative labour.

We will as ever make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the cooperative relations between the two countries, he stressed.

Stoyan Markov, director of the Industrial Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Social and Economic Development Commission of the Bulgarian National Assembly, spoke next.

We have seen in Korea the great successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said, and added: Your successes truly delighted us.

He continued: Although our two countries are far away from each other geographically, they are closely linked with each other for their common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism and communism.

The Bulgarian people have deep understanding of the sufferings of the Korean people from the division of the country forced by the U.S. imperialists and of your struggle for national reunification. The U.S. troops must be withdrawn immediately from South Korea and Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves.

The attendants toasted the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, to good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Evening at Theater

SK270442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" on September 26 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; and working people in the city. Bulgarian Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang also saw the performance.

At the end of the performance the delegation presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SK241054 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok left for New York Friday afternoon to attend this year's United Nations General Assembly.

While in New York, he will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and foreign ministers of eight other nations including France, Peru, Brazil and West Germany to discuss matters of mutual concern, a Foreign Ministry official said.

He is also scheduled to confer with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the international situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

On his way back home, he will visit London Oct. 3-6 to discuss with British Foreign Minister Francis Pym economic cooperation and other matters pending between the two countries, the official said.

FOREIGN MINISTER YI MEETS WITH SHULTZ 26 SEP

SK270254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] New York, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Sunday in New York to confer on matters of mutual concern, including President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for a summit meeting of Pacific basin countries.

Yi arrived in New York Saturday for a week-long visit and will have talks with top-ranking U.S. officials and foreign ministers from other countries attending the United Nations General Assembly.

During their meeting, Yi and Shultz discussed ways to improve the capability of Korean Armed Forces and to expand Seoul's exports to the United States.

Yi explained Chon's recent visit to four African nations -- Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal -- and Canada, as well as Chon's proposal for a Pacific summit.

Shultz responded favorably to Yi's request for U.S. support to materialize the proposal, saying that the proposal is constructive and important.

The Korean minister also requested more favorable U.S. Government foreign military sales terms.

Shultz said the U.S. will not contact North Korea without consulting Seoul and will actively cooperate with Seoul in international forums, including the United Nations.

Yi addressed the current Korean-Japanese controversy regarding erroneous descriptions of past bilateral relations in Japanese high school textbooks and Shultz expressed his sympathy for Seoul's protest, according to the officials.

Prior to his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, Yi met with John Holdridge, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs in the State Department.

KOREAN DAILY VIEWS JAPAN'S DEFENSE WHITE PAPER

SK250537 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Buildup of Its Military Capability -- It Should Be Faithful to the Joint Defense of the Free World"]

[Excerpts] Japan is tilting toward the right. Japan's white paper on defense for 1982 shows this. On 22 September Japanese dailies reported that the Japanese Government

plans to build a large airstrip on the Tokyo and Sagami Bays for joint use both by the United States and Japan if needed.

The United States will be informed of this plan at defense ministrial talks to be held in Washington on 30 September between the United States and Japan.

Needless to say, Japan regards the Soviet Union as its aggressor. It is worth to note that Japan's defense white paper for 1982 emphasizes more strongly than the United States the Soviet military expansion and threat.

Although the white paper does not specify the territory of broad-area defense, it underlines this concept, such as patrols in the area around sea routes, alluding to the pledge by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki to U.S. President Reagan in Washington in May last year to defend 1,000 nautical miles of sea routes. A week before his visit to Washington, Ito, director general of the Japan Defense Agency, said that Japan will independently take charge of the defense of the area that falls into the precinct of 1,000 nautical miles.

Just as the white paper has pointed out, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is unstable because of North Korea's buildup of its military capability on a large scale in the 1970's. Accordingly, we cannot negatively view for the time being Japan's military buildup in response to the U.S. joint strategy against the Soviet Union. However, we believe it wrong for Japan to become zealous in creating a social atmosphere of patriotism and a revival mood on the pretext of increasing its military capability. We believe that the distortion of historical facts in school textbooks is the product of a sense of superiority cherished by the Japanese people and of the trend for militarism.

We demand that Japan's military buildup be devoid of an aggressive desire expressed prior to World War II and that this effort proceed from a desire to participate in the joint cause of defense together with the people of the Free World. We cannot forget the historical fact that Japan's mighty military capability did not benefit us.

SEOUL STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR SCATTERING HANDBILLS

SK250607 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] The Yongsan police station in Seoul on 24 September arrested Yi Pyong-chol, 23-year-old senior of the History Department of Tanguk University, and Miss Yi Sun-ok, 21-year-old junior of the Business Management Department of this university, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

They were arrested on suspicion of scattering 250 copies of printed antigovernment materials at a dining hall on the campus at 1225 on 22 September and of instigating their fellow students to stage a demonstration on the campus.

Further Arrest

SK250608 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] The Sodaemun police station in Seoul on 24 September arrested Miss Choe Chong-sim, 22-year-old senior of the History Department of Ehwa Women's University, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. She was arrested on suspicion of scattering impure printed materials on the campus on 22 September.

THAI, PRC CHARGE OF SRV MASSACRE OF KHMERS DENIED

BK280740 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Sep (SPK) -- On 24 September Beijing Radio quoted the charge of the Supreme Command of the Thai Army that Vietnamese Armed Forces recently massacred more than 100 Kampuchean civilians in a village of Prey Veng Province.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK is authorized to reject this vile lie made up in Bangkok and picked up by Beijing. In uttering such a lie, the Thai Supreme Command is playing into the hands of the Beijing hegemonists who, afraid of the steady reinforcement of the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity, are looking for any means to break it, including the invention of false information to discredit Vietnam to the Kampuchean people who, in turn, will never forget the merits of those who saved them from the genocide of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan -- lackeys of the Chinese expansionists.

THAI MILITARY ACTIONS PRIOR TO 23 SEP REPORTED

BK270709 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) -- On 17 September Thai warships and Thai border guards shelled Hills 237 and 343 in Kampuchea's Koh Kong Province.

According to a military source, during the week ending 23 September, Thai boats entered Kampuchean territorial waters 219 times, between 5 and 10 nautical miles off Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands. Thai F-5's and L-19's flew 10 times over Kampuchean border regions, viz Poipet, the area north of Koh Kong, Dangkum, the region west of Smat Deng and Kamrieng.

Forty-six mortar shellings against Kampuchean territory were recorded. The sector of border intersection in Preah Vihear Province alone suffered from five Thai artillery shellings. Fourteen other artillery bombardments were directed against Kor Kak, Khvav, Dangkum, Poipet, Thmar Puok in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces. The area west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, was bombarded 14 times and Hills 343, 199 and 172 came under Thai artillery fire 13 times.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, REPRESENTATION VIEWED

BK260904 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "For the Prestige of the United Nations and World People's Faith in the United Nations" -- date not given]

[Text] According to the UN Charter, the General Assembly convenes each year in September in order to solve international problems. Without the participation of the Kampuchean people's legitimate representative, the General Assembly -- which began its 37th Session on 21 September 1982 -- placed the so-called Kampuchean problem on its agenda.

For several years, the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionists have induced the United Nations to embrace the stinking corpse of the Democratic Kampuchean regime. In order to cling to the UN seat shaken by the heavy storm of justice that has blown from all sides, an abortive coalition government was forcibly established on 22 June 1982 in Kuala Lumpur. Picked as president was wicked Prince Sihanouk, who once was an accomplice of the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and who has already been condemned and rejected by the Kampuchean people.

The presence at the 37th UN General Assembly of the three reactionaries -- Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann -- in order to act as representatives of the Kampuchean victims who survived the massacre of the Democratic Kampuchean regime constitutes an insult to the memory of the more than 3 million Kampucheans savagely and unjustly massacred.

This presence is illegal and contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter and will further tarnish the prestige of this world body. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] is only the genocidal regime in disguise. Everyone recalls Europe's Hitler. Hitler killed only other races, but Democratic Kampuchea's genocidal clique massacred its own people and race at Beijing's behest.

The Kampuchean people and all peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world nurture great indignation at and demand the expulsion of this Democratic Kampuchean corpse from the United Nations. Moreover, this so-called CGDK does not have even an inch of land or people on Kampuchean soil. With only a small piece of land at Khao I-Dang camp in Thailand, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan troops and a handful of its own troops, the CGDK cannot represent the 6 million Kampucheans living in the PRK. The Kampuchean people who suffered under the genocidal regime and who have been living happily for the past more than 3 years under the PRK regime will never be hoodwinked by the enemies.

Having repented and been encouraged by the generous policy of the PRK, more Kampuchean people who have been misled have returned to join the revolutionary power. They enjoy full rights as citizens of the PRK.

In the past more than 3 years, under the leadership of the glorious KPRP and with the enthusiastic participation of the people throughout the country, our people's republic has consolidated its strength, advanced firmly step by step and succeeded in healing the deep wounds caused by the criminal hands of murderers Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. The party, government and people are uniting as one under the correct and clear-sighted guidance of the KPRP. Our state power from the central to grassroots levels has been strengthened. Major state institutions, such as the National Assembly, have been elected by the people. The Constitution, which is the supreme law, has been promulgated for implementation by the people, thus ensuring the Kampuchean people's right as masters of the country.

In the name of morality and justice and for the sake of its prestige, the United Nations must expel the genocidal clique as the Nonaligned Movement has done and restore the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations to the PRK, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

As clearly stated in PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen's 17 September 1982 telegram to His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and His Excellency Imre Hollai, chairman of the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, the PRK does not insist on the immediate restoration of its right to representation at the United Nations if the UN expels the genocidal criminals and their associates.

We would like to stress once again that the so-called Kampuchean problem -- which actually does not exist -- is only a dark scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionary clique and the reactionaries in this region to maintain tension in Southeast Asia and reimpose the genocidal regime on the Kampuchean people. For this reason, all resolutions relating to Kampuchea adopted without the PRK representatives' presence or participation are considered null and void and constitute a flagrant and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The situation in Kampuchea is not only irreversible, but also is advancing constantly toward permanent victory. Our Kampuchean people have full rights to decide and manage the destiny of their country as an independent nation. We forever hold aloft the patriotic banner and closely adhere to proletarian internationalism, particularly the firm Kampuchean-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity.

For the sake of its noble prestige, the United Nations must expel the criminal clique from the UN seat in accordance with the aspirations of the Kampuchean people. Any government or any person who continues to recognize the representatives of the Democratic Kampuchean corpse has no right to raise for discussion the problems of human rights and national independence.

VIENTIANE COMMENTS ON MIA DELEGATION'S VISIT

BK271358 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Article: "The Lao People's Good Intentions Toward the American People"]

[Text] As reported earlier, representing U.S. mass organizations, a delegation of the families of American soldiers missing in action during the war, led by George Brooks, paid a visit to Laos to improve and promote good relations between the Lao and American peoples. The delegation's trip to Laos marks an important step in cementing the fine relations between the two peoples. As for the Lao people, they are always willing to continue searching for the remains of the American soldiers in accordance with the Lao people's actual conditions and capabilities.

To demonstrate and affirm the humanitarianism of the Lao side, despite difficulties and the remoteness of the sites of plane crashes where U.S. soldiers were killed, the Lao side provided every convenience to lead the delegation to inspections of the sites.

In Pakse District, Champassak Province, the delegation was warmly welcomed and received every possible convenience from the local administration. Phouthong Douangboupnaphan, member of the provincial Guidance Committee, welcomed them with expressions of solidarity, love and pleasure and pointed out the difficulties in travelling to see the plane crash sites. He also emphasized the good intentions and humanitarianism of the Lao Government and people toward the American people.

Even though the Lao people of various nationalities were victimized by U.S. bombing during the war, the Lao Government and people are not angry at the American people. They hold to the saying "Let bygones be bygones." Now, what can be done to promote mutual understanding and to take further steps to improve relations between the Lao and American peoples?

When the delegation arrived in the Ban Thong Hi area, which is about 30 km east of Pakse town -- the site of a plane crash -- it experienced some difficulties since it had to go through dense jungle and swampy areas before reaching the site. The delegation searched for the markings and number of the plane on the remaining fragments. Widow (Ann Hart) sorrowfully searched for the remains of her late husband and found the pieces of bone. She asked to take them back for research work. Demonstrating its good intentions, the Lao side did not reject her request and allowed her to take back whatever the delegation wanted.

To further clarify the situation, Uncle La, representative of the villagers who witnessed the crash, recalled what had happened to the plane. He said: The plane dropped bombs to kill the people, thus frightening the people in the area. It was shot down by our people attached to the army on 21 December 1972.

After seeing these facts with their own eyes, the delegation and the U.S. charge d'affaires to Laos, who took part in all of the delegation's activities, acknowledged and realized the righteous spirit and hospitality of the Lao people toward their guests, which contradicts rumors spread in the United States by those having ill intentions toward the new Lao system who said that the Lao people are vulgar, barbarous, cruel and so forth.

Prompted by the good intentions and humanitarianism of the Lao government and people, the delegation pledged to reveal the spirit of the Lao people and the situation in Laos to the American people so that the U.S. Government will adopt an appropriate stand toward the LPDR.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO GDR

Results of Talks

SK251536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] According to ADN reports from Berlin, on the afternoon of 20 September, the Lao party-state delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, held official talks with the GDR party-state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Comrade Erich Honecker hailed the important successes scored by the Lao people in building a foundation for the socialist system and in defending thefruits of these successes, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan thanked the GDR for its support in the struggle to defend and build socialism in the LPDR.

The two sides unanimously agreed that the mutual cooperation between the two parties and states has been successful. The agreement which was signed during the visit to the GDR by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in 1977 greatly enhanced the success of such cooperation.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade Erich Honecker reaffirmed the firm intention of both sides to continue to strengthen the economic and political cooperation between the two countries. The two sides denounced the aspirations of the imperialists for military supremacy, as well as their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

The two sides stressed that it was necessary to adopt positive measures to oppose the U.S. nuclear strategy, with a view to achieving arms reduction and arms limitation, as action on this matter is important to the struggle to safeguard peace and eliminate the danger of nuclear weapons. The two sides saw the danger of the maneuvers by the imperialists against the countries in Asia. The two sides hailed the proposals made by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states with regard to problems in Asia, and denounced attempts by the imperialists and reactionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Attending the meeting, which was conducted in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, were Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; and senior cadres of both sides.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and the Lao party-state delegation arrived in the GDR on the morning of the same day. Before holding the official talks with the GDR party-state delegation, Kaysone Phomvihan paid a call on Comrade Erich Honecker. On this occasion, the two sides exchanged views on the further development and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the two states. In this regard, the two sides unanimously agreed that they must further strengthen the cooperation between the two parties so as to establish a firm foundation for greater cooperation between the two countries in the future. Comrade Erich Honecker reiterated that the people of the GDR will always resolutely stand side by side with the Lao people.

The two sides expressed concern with the serious deterioration of the international situation resolting from the policy of confrontation and the arms race of the ultra-aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the U.S. imperialists. In the face of such developments, the two sides expressed their vigorous support for the significant initiative of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing nuclear war and safeguarding world peace.

23 Sep Departure

BK260812 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Our party and state delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, left Berlin on 23 September after ending a 4-day official friendly visit to the GDR. On hand to see Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and his party off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport were Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and many GDR party and state leaders.

During their stay in the GDR, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his party laid wreaths at the monument to the unknown who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the fascists and at the monument to Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives during the liberation of Berlin during World War II. Kaysone Phomvihan called on Comrade General Secretary Erich Honecker and met and held formal talks with a GDR party and state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Erich Honecker signed a joint communique and a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the GDR.

In addition, the Lao party and state delegation visited some historic places and industrial establishments in Potsdam and other areas where it received a warm and cordial welcome from the responsible persons and workers concerned.

Treaty, Communique Signed

For GDR reportage on a joint communique and LPDR-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during Kaysone Phomvihan's visit, see the East Germany section of the 27 September East Europe DAILY REPORT.

LPA CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS VIENTIANE YOUTHS

BK260618 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] On the morning of 25 September, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, interior minister, chief of the Committee in Charge of Guiding the Mobilization of the Masses of the party Central Committee, chief of the LPA General Staff and chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, met and chatted with youths from various ministries, departments, youth unions, cantons and districts in Vientiane Municipality at Vientiane Theater.

On this occasion, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan praised and hailed the actual achievements scored by the youths in the past, particularly in serving the Third LPRP Congress.

At the same time, he pointed to the situation of the enemy, who has failed in his subversive schemes to sabotage the party congress. The general also briefly talked about the youths' immediate tasks, such as preparations for the forthcoming national youth congress, the launching of emulation campaigns to score achievements in welcoming the youth congress and the task of improving the organization and ideology of the youths at each level.

Gen Sisavat Keobounphan encouraged the youths in Vientiane Municipality and throughout the country to engage in production more effectively and to thoroughly oppose enemy schemes in order to safeguard state administrative organizations at all levels. He also encouraged them to step up and improve their cultural, educational, artistic and sports activities and to totally oppose the rotten culture of the various Western countries, with the aim of creating favorable conditions for the success of the forthcoming national youth congress.

POST: SRV, KAMPUCHEAN TROOPS SEIZE THAI TRAWLERS

BK280236 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese and Kampuchean troops seized six Thai trawlers carrying a total of about 145 crewmen over the weekend, fisheries sources reported yesterday. They said Vietnamese troops disguised as fishermen seized four Thai vessels and about 100 crew members while they were fishing in international waters about 30 nautical miles south of O-B Yai Island on Sunday.

The Vietnamese, believed to be using vessels previously confiscated from Thai fishermen, opened fire on the Thai boats with machine-guns, the sources said. No injuries were reported, but the fate of the crewmen was still unknown last night.

The Thai vessels were named as the Mit Phaibun 1 and Mit Phaibun 4, owned by Mr Kee Sae Ung, and the Chanphen 1, owned by Mr Panya Panyasan, both of Muang District, Samut Sakhon, and the Si Kamontham 8, owned by Mr Prasit Kamontham of Muang District, Samut Songkhram.

Meanwhile, two other Thai trawlers with a total of about 45 crew members were seized by Kampuchean troops of the Heng Samrin regime on Saturday and Sunday, the sources said. They said the vessels were near Kong Island about 25 nautical miles from the coastline when three Khmer boats appeared and seized the Thai vessels and all the crew members. The trawlers were named as the Thanakon Chai 1, owned by Mrs Oraphan Charoensit, and Si-Thai 12, owned by Mr Thawatchai Limthanasan, both of Muang District, Samut Sakhon.

Earlier this month armed Vietnamese vessels seized four Thai trawlers fishing in international waters near Vietnam. Two of them, with 90 crewmen, were released last week.

NEW WEAPONS REPORTEDLY SENT SRV TROOPS IN PRK

BK251413 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] A shipment of new military hardware, reported to include the new type of powerful rocket launchers, were sent to the deep-sea port of Kompong Som early this month for the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, the Supreme Command said on Thursday.

The report is that the new shipment arrived at the Kampuchean deep-sea port in three ships, but provided no details about the qualities of weapons. The shipment reportedly included 130-mm rocket launchers which are capable of landing a rocket as far as 10 km away, according to the Supreme Command. A number of 152-mm artillery pieces was believed to be among an assortment of the military hardware, he added.

An informed source says that the military recently believed that the Vietnamese have introduced the 140-mm rocket launchers and the 152-mm artillery pieces to fight against the Khmer resistance forces. Our assumption is based on the size of some craters caused by rocket and artillery explosions, he said. The rockets used by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are of 120-, 122-mm types, says the source, who added that the 122-mm rockets could land as far as 7 or 8 km from their launchers. The newly introduced 152-mm artillery shells have a shooting range of 12 km for the trajectory projectiles, and 17 km for straight projectiles. The artilleries used by the Vietnamese forces now are of the 105-, 120-, 155- and 130-mm types, according to the source.

HENG SAMRIN FORCES SAID BRUTALIZING LOCAL PEOPLE

BK260833 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, fighting in Kampuchea is increasingly, affecting the Kampuchean population, and the international community should pay attention to the situation and act to bring the situation under control before the Kampuchean people become extinct.

From the beginning of 1982 the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side organized armed volunteer units to maintain security in Prey Veng and Kompong Cham Provinces. However, the local people have fled to join the Democratic Kampuchean side, forcing the Vietnamese side to regularly send secret agents into the area to monitor the movements of the local people and to punish dissidents.

In mid-August, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side took back weapons earlier given to the volunteers. It seized buses from the people in Battambang and Pursat. Vietnamese soldiers reportedly massacred about 100 villagers in a Prey Veng village in front of the local people. During July-August about 1,000 Vietnamese were resettled in Prey Veng and organized themselves separately from other local people in an attempt to assimilate the Kampuchean people as Vietnamese.

The Supreme Command also notes that in early September three ships reportedly berthed at the Kompong Som port to offload new modern weapons for Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea. Vietnamese units in Battambang now possess 140-mm rockets which have a 10-km range, in addition to their standard 152-mm artillery pieces and T-54 tanks.

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers have stepped up fortification of their positions at Ban Nimit and Ban Soriya in Poipet District. About 200 Kampucheans are drafted daily to work on the fortification effort.

AID TO CGDK, REPRESENTATION IN UN DISCUSSED

BK270229 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Several European Economic Community (EEC) countries are considering providing material aid to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a diplomatic sources told the NATION over the weekend. The source, however, declined to name the countries, saying that it would not be nice to identify them for the moment, as the governments have not approved the requests, believed to be made by the non-communist groups in the coalition government.

West Germany is the only member of the EEC that has been providing material aid to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government. The United States, Japan and Australia have agreed to provide or continue providing material assistance to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which loosely binds together the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and the Khmer resistance groups loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The source said that foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreed during their meeting in Phatthaya late last year that each ASEAN partner would decide on its own, without having to inform others, whether it would give assistance to the coalition government.

Only Indonesia has made known its position over the issue. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has told the NATION that his country was ready to provide non-military assistance to the coalition government at "an appropriate time". Singapore and Malaysia have reportedly agreed to give material aid to the coalition government, but not official confirmation has been made so far from the other two ASEAN countries.

The source said that although some ASEAN partners might have agreed to give the aid, the bulk of the material assistance for the coalition government would come from countries outside the non-communist grouping.

"Giving material assistance to the coalition government is something problematic for ASEAN countries which have to take into account many factors, including the domestic situation of each country," he said. However, he said he believed that the coalition government would become stronger and stronger.

Meanwhile, an informed source in the Foreign Ministry told the NATION that the pattern of the votes on the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea during the on-going UN General Assembly would be the same as last year. He said that despite ASEAN's manoeuvres for support from some of its allies, most of which have abhorred the Khmer Rouge, the increase of the votes of support for the Democratic Kampuchean Government would not be dramatic. "In fact, we believe that the number of the votes of support would be more or less the same as in the previous year," he said.

He said that among countries approached by ASEAN for their votes for Democratic Kampuchea were Australia and the Netherlands. However, the two countries appeared very reluctant to change their positions to vote for the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the UN General Assembly, according to the source.

POST COMMENTS ON PHOUN SIPASEUT LETTER TO ASEAN

BK270135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "No Peace Formula in Laos Letter"]

[Text] One of these days soon, we expect, we will hear about another great breakthrough on the Kampuchea issue. It seems that the foreign minister of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut, has written a polite letter to the foreign ministers of all five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The letter calls for peace in the area and intimates that Mr Phoun and his government in Vientiane could perhaps be the middleman in this Kampuchean problem.

It is almost certain that some of the lesser-informed people in the world will soon pick up this letter and point to it as a sign that Indochina really wants peace with ASEAN and stop all the bickering over Kampuchea. The gentle language of Mr Phoun's letter will almost certainly delude a few of the least-informed into believing that Indochina is conciliatory and is looking for compromise on the Kampuchea letter.

Mr Phoun, in his seven-page letter, does in fact make two previously unmade points. One is that Indochina is ready to accept international policing of the Thai-Kampuchea border. The other is that Indochina would talk over who could represent Kampuchea at an international conference.

Neither of these points is particularly valid. Neither has the slightest importance. There is no need for troops of any nation other than Kampuchea and Thailand to be at the border. Only citizens of these two countries live there. Get the foreigners out of the area and there would be no problem. There is only one significant foreign group at that border, and it is made up of soldiers from Vietnam. And Thailand and ASEAN need no favours on allowing the Kampuchean government which they recognise has freedom to participate in decisions affecting its nation. [sentence as published]

The rest of Mr Phoun's letter is nothing more than the usual slavishly pro-Hanoi drivel that one has come to expect from the Vientiane regime. Mr Phoun's letter is a reiteration of the Vietnamese view that China is the root of all evil in the world, further proof that Indochina wants peace but only on Hanoi's terms.

Vietnam wants its own puppet in Phnom Penh and refuses to discuss anything else but maintenance of that regime. Vietnam wants to station its troops abroad no matter how other nations feel about this and refuses to discuss any other possibility. Vietnam wants everyone to believe that the Khmer Rouge, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann are some sort of foreign invader of Kampuchea, when in fact they are Khmers who are highly concerned about their country. Vietnam wants Thailand to intern all Khmers at the border, including all refugees, and have them moved hundreds of miles away.

The point is that what Vietnam wants, Laos wants. And that is why Mr Phoun has written his letter. One would hope for a serious discussion about peace for Kampuchea, but such hope has yet to be gratified, even by the Laotian letter.

REFUGEE CAMPS TO BE CUT FROM 10 TO 4 BY YEAREND

BK230309 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Thailand is attempting to reduce the number of its refugee camps from 10 to 4 by the end of this year. The National Security Council [NSC] says that the remaining camps will consist of one for the Lao hilltribes, one for the lowland Lao, one for the Kampucheans and another one for the Indochinese refugees accepted for settlement in third countries. The NSC, however, classifies the Si Khieu camp as the detention center and thus it is not included among those to be dismantled this year. The NSC says the Si Khieu camp now contains about 6,200 Vietnamese boat people and some military defectors from Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, the UN High Commission for Refugees, or the UNHCR, reports that 10 UNHCR-assisted refugee camps in Thailand have already been closed during the past years. The report says that the camps have been closed following the resettlement of 165,000 refugees over the last 2 years. The report says that new arrivals during the last 2 years have amounted to only one-third of those who departed. The report, however, says that a large number of refugees are waiting for the resettlement. It says that by the end of August more than 100,000 refugees will remain on Thai territory.

Thailand has reportedly called for nine Western countries to speed up their intake of the refugees because the country can no longer bear this heavy burden alone. The UNHCR report adds that Thailand has the biggest (?caseload) in Southeast and East Asia, with more than 100,000 refugees at the end of August.

'CONCERN' EXPRESSED ON U.S. SUGAR IMPORT QUOTA

BK220339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 82 pp 17, 19

[Excerpts] The United States has allocated to Thailand a market share of 1.4 percent of its global sugar import quota, which for the 1982-83 season starting next month will be equivalent to 42,000 tons of raw sugar, an informed source said.

The Reagan administration introduced sugar import limits since May to help local producers sell their more expensive sugar and save expenses on price supports. Thailand has protested since June that the 1.4 percent market share of the total U.S. sugar imports given to Thailand is not a fair representation of Thailena's sugar exports there, but the U.S. has insisted that the decision is final. The source said that the U.S., however, has agreed to let the quota be used at any time during the 12-month period instead of dividing it into four quarters with the unused quarterly quota being forfeited when the period expired.

Officials have expressed concern that the U.S. sugar import control will seriously affect Thai sugar exports next year as Thai sugar production has increased and the market share calculation formula is not an accurate measure for Thailand. The U.S. has set its global sugar import quota at 2.99 million tons for the 1982-83 season and 381,000 tons for July to September, of which Thailand was allocated 5,345 tons.

ARMY MOVES TO CUT OFF AID TO INSURGENTS IN EAST

BK260324 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Parts of five eastern provinces will be declared off-limits to unauthorized persons in a new move by the First Army Region to flush out the remnants of communist insurgents still operating in the areas, a senior army official told the NATION yesterday. Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the chief-of-staff of the First Army Region, said the move is also designed to stop large-scale forest destruction by influential people. The decision to clear the areas of unauthorized persons was taken after consultations at all levels of government, including with the governors, police, and forestry officials concerned, he said. He said he expected the commander of the First Army Region, Gen Athit Kamlangek, to sign the order on Monday. It will then take effect beginning October 1.

The areas affected are in Sanamchai Khet District of Chachoengsao, Bo Thong sub-district of Chonburi, Klaeng District of Ranong, Makham, Tamai and Pong Nam Ron Districts of Chanthaburi and Wang Namyen sub-district of Prachinburi. Maj Gen Wanchai said once the areas are closed, communist guerrillas would be denied the support of the masses. "We intend to cut off all aid to the insurgents getting through from the masses," he said. However, he admitted the mesure might have affect on the local people, too. He said authorities of the First Army Region and provincial officials on September 9 discussed steps to be taken to countery any possible effects. Local authorities will be responsible for providing land for people who can no longer go to work in the areas declared off-limits. "But we may still be lenient with people in some areas. They will be allowed into the areas after having their identity cards checked," he said.

Maj Gen Wanchai said that not many communist insurgents were still operating in the areas and that their mobility depends heavily on support from the masses. He said the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) began expanding its operating zones from the northeast to areas bordering Prachinburi and Nakmon Ratchasima in 1976-1977. Following a large-scale military suppression campaign by the government, the CPT, with support from the Khmer Rouge, returned to the areas. He said the communist insurgents also made use of Kampuchean territory as a springboard for operations in Chanthaburi, Chonburi, and Rayong. They established a foothold and have been there ever since. But during the past few years, the government has successfully suppressed the insurgents in areas bordering the five provinces, he said. Maj Gen Wanchai said that after declaring the areas off-limits, the army will use martial law to deal with intruders, particularly those who engage in illegal logging.

2D ARMY REGION CONDUCTS ANTI-INSURGENT DRIVE

BK260126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] One communist insurgent was killed and 25 captured during a 10-day suppression operation by the Second Army Region at the common border of Sakon Nakhon and Udon Thani Provinces, a spokesman of the Second Army Region said yesterday. A large amount of arms and ammunition was also seized during the operation which ended on Wednesday, he said. Among the insurgents arrested by the combined military, border patrol police and Ranger forces were members of provincial and district levels of the Communist Party of Thailand's Zone 555 headquarters, whose strongholds were situated along the borderline of Sakon Nakhon and Udon Thani Provinces which cover Wang Sam Mo sub-district, Sithat and Kumphawapi Districts. Among the prominent CPT members captured during the operation were Suphan Saraphon, alias Comrade Rayong -- a CPT member at the provincial level -- Lela Sidadit, or Comrade Thuanchai, and Chian Duangdai, alias Comrade Krung.

VCP RESOLUTION ON CELEBRATING USSR ANNIVERSARY

BK240820 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 22 September the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau issued Resolution No 02/NQTU on celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. The resolution says in part:

Sixty years ago, following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on 30 December 1922, under the direct leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the first multinationality worker-peasant state in the world -- the USSR -- was founded. The founding of the USSR was one of the greatest gains of the October Revolution, a vivid symbol of the great thoughts and the correct policies on nationalities of V.I. Lenin and of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and an historic event of international significance in mankind's struggle for equality and friendship among nations.

After reviewing the great achievements of the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in their struggle to defend and build the socialist Soviet fatherland, the resolution says:

Over the past 60 years, together with the emergence and growth of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system as a whole, the national liberation movement has constantly developed, causing the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. The ever closer association of the national liberation movement with the Soviet Union and the socialist system as a whole has created a great strength for the revolutionary forces, proving the truth of our time that national independence is closely associated with socialism.

The struggle of the working class and people in the capitalist countries has strongly developed on a large scale, with a high mettle and in diversified forms in the bitter struggle against U.S.-led monopoly capital and warmongering imperialism, against oppression and exploitation and the policy of arms race, and for the rights to life, democracy, world peace, security and cooperation among countries.

The three revolutionary currents of our time have become a combined strength, constantly attacking imperialism and colonialism and neocolonialism and promoting the nations' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

U.S. imperialism in collusion with Beijing expansionism and hegemonism and other reactionary forces are frantically opposing socialism and the revolutionary movement of nations in the world, speeding up the arms race, blatantly making propaganda for and brandishing the threat of nuclear war, and undermining world peace and security.

The peace program for the 1980's put forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and the many subsequent peace initiatives, especially the recent statement of President L.I. Brezhnev in his letter to the delegates to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament that the Soviet Union undertakes not to use nuclear weapons first, are aimed at saving mankind from an exterminating nuclear war. The peace-loving diplomatic activities of the other fraternal countries in the socialist community are becoming a force inspiring nations to struggle for peace, the greatest happiness of nations.

With regard to the Vietnamese revolution, the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union have always rendered us their wholehearted, great and effective support and assistance. This is one of the factors ensuring all successes of the Vietnamese revolution. The growing and ever strengthening friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have taken a new qualitative step forward with the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The Fifth VCP Congress has set forth strategic tasks for our country's revolution in the new situation. They are to build socialism successfully and be ready to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The congress affirmed that solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of our party and state's foreign policy.

On this occasion, the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to organize a grand celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union and launch a nationwide propaganda campaign to introduce to our people the great historic significance of the founding of the Soviet Union. The propaganda campaign is also designed to make our people aware of the brilliant results of Marxism-Leninism and the Leninist policy on nationalities, the Soviet people's achievements in building socialism and communism, the multifaceted development of each Soviet republic, the valuable experiences and examples of devoted struggle and labor of the Soviet people and the peace-loving foreign policy of the party and state of the Soviet Union.

Associated with the task of making the people understand and implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, this propaganda campaign is aimed at heightening our people's confidence in our party's and state's domestic and foreign policies, strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and helping our people understand that the great and effective support and assistance given to our people's revolutionary cause by the Soviet people is inspired by the international socialist spirit. It is also aimed at strengthening our militant solidarity with the world revolutionary and progressive forces and motivating our entire party, people and armed forces to bring into full play their creative labor abilities in order to emulate in implementing successfully the tasks laid down by the Fifth VCP Congress and, in particular, the 1982 state plan and in scoring achievements for the celebration of the 6th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Party Central Committee departments, party and state organs performing foreign and information and propaganda tasks and all party committee echelons must work out specific plans for carrying out this resolution.

IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH CONCLUDES VISIT

OW171958 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 17 -- President Juan Antonio Samaranch of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) left here today, satisfactorily concluding his visit to Vietnam. He was seen off at the airport by Ta Quang Chien, president, and other officials of the Vietnam Olympic Committee. Before his departure, Juan Antonio Samaranch had held a press conference. He highly valued the results of his visit to Vietnam and expressed the hope that following this visit, the cooperation between the I.O.C. and the Vietnam Olympic Committee would further consolidate. The president answered questions by journalists on the international Olympic movement and on the 1984 Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles.

Yesterday afternoon, President Juan Antonio Samaranch and his party compared notes with the president and other members of the Vietnam Olympic Committee on the present international Olympic movement as well as on the activities of the Vietnam Olympic Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS ACCORD WITH AFGHANISTAN SIGNED

OW181904 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- An agreement on cooperation in postal and telegraphic service between the Vietnamese and Afghanistan Governments and a professional protocol between the Vietnamese general post offices and the Afghanistan Ministry of Information and Communications were signed in Kabul on September 16.

The signatories were Nguyen Si Hoat, Vietnamese ambassador to Afghanistan, and M.A. Watanjar, Political Bureau member of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and minister for information and communications.

After the signing ceremony, M.A. Watanjar praised the developing relations between Afghanistan and Vietnam. He said: The signing of this agreement and protocol will further enhance the technical cooperation as well as the political and economic relations between the two countries.

SUPPLEMENTARY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS SLATED

BK260358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] During a session held this June [month as heard], the Council of State decided that the following localities will hold supplementary elections of National Assembly deputies to replace a number of deputies who have passed away:

Nghia Binh: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 1 to replace Comrade Vo Van Dinh, alias (Vo Hoan), former chairman of the provincial People's Committee and deputy of Nghia Binh Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in February 1982.

Thanh Hoa: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 1 to replace Comrade Maj Gen Hoang Minh Thi, former commander of the 4th Military Region and deputy of Thanh Hoa Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in September 1981.

Haiphong Municipality: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 3 to replace Comrade Prof Ton That Tung, former director of the Vietnam-Germany Friendship Hospital and deputy of Haiphong Municipality to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in May 1982.

Son La: One National Assembly deputy will be elected for the whole province to replace Comrade Sr Col Hoang Chim, former commander of the Son La Province Military Command and deputy of Son La Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in October 1981.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum: One National Assembly deputy will be elected for the whole province to replace Comrade To Trung Thanh, alias Nam Vinh, former deputy secretary of the Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial party committee and deputy of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in July 1982.

An Giang: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 2 to replace Comrade Vu Van Can, former minister of public health and deputy of An Giang Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in June 1982.

The Council of State also decided to set up a Committee for Supplementary Elections of National Assembly Deputies with Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman and general secretary of the Council of State, serving as committee chairman.

The Committee for Supplementary Elections of National Assembly Deputies met recently to hear reports on the preparations made for the supplementary elections of National Assembly deputies in the aforementioned localities and to discuss its activities. The committee highly appreciated the activities performed by the VFF committees at all levels and by electoral committees and teams of the aforementioned provinces and municipality in preparation for the supplementary elections. The committee also expressed the hope that the voters will actively participate in the elections to choose their worthy deputies to the National Assembly. The committee decided to send out teams to inspect election activities in a number of localities.

The supplementary elections of National Assembly deputies will be completed in November 1982.

4TH MILITARY REGION INSPECTS VARIOUS UNITS

BK191050 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The 4th Military Region Command recently inspected a number of units of the regular army, the local army, and the militia and self-defense forces in the region. All of these units have satisfactorily carried out the five emulation targets, which involve achieving a high degree of combat readiness; firmly maintaining political security and social order; ensuring close unity and strict observance of discipline among soldiers; satisfactorily maintaining weapons, materiel and technical equipment; and carrying out production and practicing thrift to improve the life of soldiers in all respects.

The Binh Tri Thien Provincial Armed Forces have adopted plans to ensure combat readiness and to struggle against the enemy's sabotage activities in all hamlets, villages, organs, schools, enterprises and state farms. Nghe Tinh has exerted great efforts in building and consolidating district combat fortresses, and has begun to conduct coordinated combat well in the three regions -- mountainous, delta and coastal. The armed forces in the province, together with the public security service and the people's security network, have launched 234 drives to track down and wipe out holligans, thieves, and illegal traders. The providence has just successfully concluded the second phase of training. Some 312 of 347 villages in the province have completed the 1982 military training program. Meanwhile, the Thanh Hoa Provincial Military Command has inspected work related to combat readiness in the coastal areas and on off-shore islands, and has completed the formation of the militia forces in 20 districts. Thanh Hoa Province has also organized six refresher courses to improve the capacity for command of 3,140 military cadres at the district and village levels.

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEAKS AT HANOI AWARD CEREMONY

OW221425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] This afternoon, 22 September, the Education Ministry held a ceremony to present awards to students who won prizes at international mathematics and physics contests. Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vu Mao, secretary of the Ho chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, attended the ceremony. After hearing reports on the contest results by Comrade Hoang Xuan Chinh, a professor who led the team of Vietnamese students participating in the international mathematics contest, and Comrade Prof Duong Trong (Bai), who led the team of Vietnamese students at the international physics contest, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap expressed his views. He warmly praised the male and female teachers and students for having overcome difficulties and done their best to win glory for the country. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap presented an award to student Le Tu Quoc Thang, first prize winner in mathematics. Comrades Ho Truc, vice education minister, and Vu Mao presented awards to the other prize winners.

INTEREST RATES FOR SAVING ACCOUNTS TO INCREASE

BK250643 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 25 September 1982]

[Text] On 23 September the Council of Ministers issued a decision on increasing the interest rates for saving accounts and loans in order to encourage various economic units and the people to deposit their idle money in state saving banks and credit cooperatives and to promote increased management and use of funds in accordance with the principles of economic accounting.

MARCOS' TALKS WITH U.S. PRESS VIEWED AS SUCCESS

BULLETIN TODAY Editorial

HK271644 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "President as Defendant"]

[Text] We cannot recall any other visiting head of government who had voluntarily submitted himself to the intensive grilling by the hardboiled members of the U.S. mass media. But that was what the president did. It was as if he sought out the media, notably television, which is the most sensitive of all, in order to present his side of the Philippine picture.

He know, of course, that he would stand as defendant. As what most visiting dignataries do, he could have opted for minimum exposure, such as limiting his appearance to the National Press Club in Washington. For state visits are affairs between heads of government or of state. To give some statements to media is purely optional on the part of the visitor.

If the president decided to subject himself to the intensive questioning of the American journalists in their own offices and elsewhere, it could only have been due to the desire for a dialgoue.

He had long complained of the biases of the hostile segments of the American media. He must have believed that there could be no better spokesman for his administration that he himself.

He also must have believed that by talking directly to the most important officers of the media organization and to the American public he would be able to solve whatever problem of onesidedness existed in reporting on the Philippine situation.

The problem had to be handled that way because the U.S. Government, which has been cooperating with the Philippine Government in the spirit of friendship, has no influence on the press. On the other hand, what the American media report may influence some parts of the U.S. Government.

The moral of the willingness of the president to answer the most embarassing questions from the press is that he has the courage of a leader brought up on the democratic tradition.

For showing that virtue, he should be given credit by the practitioners of the media.

TIMES JOURNAL Editorial

HK271650 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "FM's Detractors Failed To Hurt Him"]

[Text] It was expected from the outset that the American press and political and ideological detractors would harass President Marcos with an unending list of questions or with a continuous barrage of criticisms involving violations of human rights, control of the press and reported on-going corruption in the Philippines.

The purpose was to discredit the Filipino chief executive before the American public and create in the American public mind apathy and even a great dislike for Mr Marcos in the course of his state visit.

But the plan, if it was organized at all, backfired. In Filipino parlance there developed an "overkill" (too much harassment instead of just plain and simple queries with an intention to be clarified). And judging from the viewpoint of many Filipinos here, President Marcos was relegated to the position of an underdog.

That the president weathered the storm is a tribute to his astuteness and full comprehension of the workings of geopolitics, developments in the international field and the thinkings of the Western press. He had all the answers at his finger-tips as soon as the questions were popped. He never stuttered or appeared flabbergasted by the questions. Above all, he had the incanny ability to relate his answers with similar developments in other countries where conditions were anything but good.

From all appearances, Amnesty International (AI), the London-based human rights group, and members of the American press underestimated the president's well-rounded knowledge of developments not only in the country he governs but also in the rest of the world.

The president rose above the pettiness of partisan politics, met his critics and interrogators head on and came out of the encounter that much the greater.

He also gained for himself a supporter in the person of Congressman Larry MacDonald of Georgia who charged Amnesty International, Mr Marcos' bitterest critic, with following a double standard of making sweeping allegations of human rights violations in Free World countries (the Philippines included) which were fighting communism while holding down criticism on communist countries which were notorious in violating human rights.

It would not be too far-fetched to suggest that the next time Amnesty International asks the president to explain certain human rights violations in the Philippines, the president ask AI to direct its query to Congressman MacDonald. AI could get some very interesting answers.

ALLIANCE REPORTED AMONG REBEL GROUPS' TROOPS

HK280140 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[By Nelly Sindayen]

[Text] Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, chief of the Southern Command (Southcom) in Mindanao, revealed yesterday that the military arms of the three major rebel groups have formally organized an alliance.

Speaking before the United Nations Walkers Club, Castro said: "Definitely, there's an alliance" among the Moro National Liberation Front's (MNLF) Bangsa Moro Army [BMA], the Communist Party of the Philippines [CCP] New People's Army (NPA), and the Partidong Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas' Sandigan Army.

The existence of the BMA-NPA-Sandigan alliance is revealed in documents seized from both the MNLF and the CPP, the Southcom chief told his audience.

Castro stressed that as a result of this new alliance, "you don't hear of any fighting between the MNLF and the CPP and the Sandigan in Mindanao." The alliance, he said, is possibly headed by a "common leader" whose identity he did not disclose. Castro also affirmed a common military and government belief that MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari is a communist and has always been one since the 60's.

Castro refused to comment when asked if the Libyan Government is giving Muslim rebels any aid. The only kind of support Libya gives the Muslims, he said, is development support through the hospital in Marawi City, Castro said. He added that Libyan Ambassador Mustafa Dreiza has pledged to establish manpower skills training centers for Muslims as well as Christians in Mindanao.

Castro said the MNLF is now divided into three factions: the Misuari faction, the Hashim Salamat faction, and the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization faction of former Congressman Rashid Lucman.

Despite the continued suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in Mindanao's regions 9 and 12, he said, the military authorities hardly take advantage of the situation. He added that the continued suspension of the privilege has been recommended by the Muslim leaders.

Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. de Guzman, commander of Constabulary Region XI based in Davao City, alerted his men yesterday against possible attacks by Communist rebels to avenge the loss of their top leader. De Guzman informed Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, that they have received intelligence reports that the NPA was planning reprisal actions following the death of Edgar Jopson, 35, No. 1 CPP leader in Mindanao. The NPA offensive would be carried out this month or the first few days of next month in line with the CPP-NPA's "Operation Skylark" or "September movement" to stage strikes, bombings, and assassinations nationwide. Jopson was slain in a shootout with lawmen in his Skylark subdivision hideout in Cataluna Grande, Davao City, last Sept. 20, hours before the NPA was to launch attacks on several targets coinciding with the anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

De Guzman informed Ver that he has also ordered an intensified hunt for Rolly Kintanar, No. 2 CPP-NPA man in the area who is likely to succeed Jopson. Kintanar has a peso 150,000 price on his head.

MNLF Leader's Denial

HK280212 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Sep 82 p 15

[By Nelly Sindayen]

[Excerpt] Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has denied reports of a formal tieup between the MNLF and the Communist Party of the Philippines' New People's Army. Misuari told the London-published ARABIA magazine that the alleged tieup is being "used as a bogey" to gain more assistance from the United States.

The MNLF chairman's denial came a few days before Southern Command chief, Gen. Delfin Castro, said an alliance has been forged between the MNLF's Bangsa Moro Army and the NPA.

POWER STRUGGLE SPARKED BY CPP LEADER'S DEATH

HK280214 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 15

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] Zamboanga City, Sept. 26 -- Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, informed President Marcos today that the killing of Communist leader Edgar Jopson in a shootout in Davao City has triggered a power struggle among Communist Party leaders in Mindanao. Ver was speaking at the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the southern Philippines logistics base in Malagutay here when the president's overseas telephone call came.

Calling from New York, the president and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is with the presidential entourage, wanted to keep abreast of developments in the country, particularly in southern Philippines.

Before the anniversary program started, Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno, Jr., commander of the Central Mindanao Command (CEMCOM), and Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. de Guzman, commander of Constabulary Region XI based in Davao City, briefed Ver on the peace and order situation.

Ver was told of an ongoing power struggle between Rolly Kintanar, No. 2 man in the Communist Party setup in Mindanao, and Benjamin de Vera, former top CPP leader in the area before his capture. De Vera wanted to regain his former post after he escaped from his captors.

Ver was told that the rank-and-file of the CPP/NPA would rather recognize Kintanar as their new leader because they reportedly distrusted De Vera. They suspected that De Vera, who managed to "escape" weeks after his capture, had been "turned loose" to spy for the government on his companions, who have a total pesos 2.2 million price tags on their heads. Magno and De Guzman, who have teamed up in the hunt for the other remaining CPP/NPA leaders, said the distrustful dissidents were even blaming De Vera for Jopson's death at the hands of government troopers.

Another mission of Jopson, it was said, was to organize the military arms of three major rebel groups into an alliance to fight a "common enemy" -- the government. Formation of the alliance was confirmed by documents seized during the raid on Jopson's hideout, Ver was told.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SEARCH ON FOR CPP, NPA LEADERS

HK270548 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[By Jose de Vera]

[Excerpt] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, sent President Marcos in the United States yesterday a detailed report on the killing of Edgar Jopson, 35, Communist Party leader in Mindanao, in a shootout in Davao City last Sept. 20.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief told the president and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that the killing of Jopson and the capture of three of his men dealt a big blow to the dissident movement in the south.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Defense renewed its offer of peso 2.2 million in rewards to anyone who can give information leading to the capture, dead or alive, of 15 top officials of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

The peso 2.2 million reward is broken down as follows: Rodolfo Salas, CPP Central Committee chairman, peso 250,000; Rafael Baylosis, CPP secretary general, peso 200,000; Juanito Rivera, CPP Military Committee chairman and commander of the NPA, peso 200,000.

Antonio Zumel, former newspaperman and head of the CPP National Commission on Education and Propaganda, peso 125,000; Ignacio Capigsan, peso 175,000; Benito Tiamson, Noel Etabag (head of the CPP in Western Visayas), Sotero Llamas, Romulo Kintanar (No. 2 man of the CPP in Mindanao), and Prudencio Calubid (No 1 in Eastern Visayas), peso 150,000 each. Santiago Sta. Romana, Ericson Baculinao, Mila Aguilar Roque, Josefina Corpuz, and Roberto Tacbod, peso 100,000 each.

Ver's report was based on that submitted by Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. De Guzman, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulatory-Integrated National Police] commander of Region XI.

De Guzman arrived yesterday from Davao City and briefed Ver on the intelligence operations against the NPA in Davao City.

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 190 30 September 1982

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SAKURAUCHI LEAVES FOR UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

OW291050 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 29, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi left for the United States Wednesday night to attend the 37th United Nations General Assembly. Sakurauchi returned to Tokyo from China earlier in the day. He accompanied Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki who is now in Hangzhou on a six-day official visit to China. Sakurauchi is scheduled to address the General Assembly on Saturday.

During his stay in New York until October 5, the foreign minister will hold talks with his counterparts from Britain, Poland, the Soviet Union and the United States as well as Democratic Kampuchean President Norodom Sihanouk. He will also meet with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at a reception to be held by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on October 2.

Sakurauchi will fly to Canada to confer with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Minister for External Affairs Allan MacEachen. He will return home on October 9 via Vancouver.

PRC'S WANG ZHEN MEETS FORMER PRIME MINISTER

OW300329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 30, KYODO -- Members of a visiting Chinese goodwill mission, led by former Vice Premier Wang Zhen, met with former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for some 30 minutes Thursday and exchanged views on Sino-Japanese relations. The 15-member mission is in Japan to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Japan-China diplomatic relations. At the meeting, Fukuda said it was important for global peace to maintain friendly ties between the two countries.

Wang agreed with Fukuda's views and expressed gratitude for efforts made by Fukuda in materializing the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship in August 1978. Fukuda was prime minister at the time.

SOVIET DANCERS BANNED FROM HOKKAIDO TOUR

OW241233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, Sept 24, KYODO -- A Russian dance company has been prevented from giving performances in two Hokkaido communities near the disputed northern territories due to pressure from the Foreign Ministry, the Japan-Soviet Friendship Association said Friday.

The Ensemble Leli Dance Troupe, from the city of Magadan on the Sea of Okhotsk, arrived in Niigata Friday at the invitation of the association and other organizations for a tour that is to take it to 10 cities in Yamagata, Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures, Hokkaido and Tokyo.

However, the ministry reportedly informed the troupe just before it left Moscow Wednesday that visas would not be issued unless Nemuro and Rausu, a small fishing community, were stricken from the tour. Both towns have been involved in territorial confrontations with the Soviet Union over fishing and other activities.

A ministry spokesman said the restriction had been imposed because members of the troupe engaged in activities other than their dance performances during a previous tour to the area in 1979.

Toshiharu Okada, a Japan Socialist Party member of the House of Representatives and director of the friendship association, said he had heard nothing of the alleged activities when he accompanied the ensemble on its previous tour. "The ministry has provided no concrete answer to my inquiries," Okada said. "I am not convinced." The Ensemble Leli has 29 members and performs ethnic songs and dances.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH IRAN TO START PROJECT

OW300205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30, KYODO -- Japan and Iran have agreed to start six-month preparatory work within a month for resumption of construction at a long-stalled petrochemical project in Iran, Japanese delegation sources said Wednesday night. They said, however, that both sides remained wide apart on a critical question of additional funding for the project and only agreed to discuss the issue again in six months.

The Japanese delegation, headed by Karoku Yamaguchi, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), held the fifth round of talks with Iranian partners since September 18 in a bid to break the deadlock over resumption of construction work on the project. ICDC is a five-company investment consortium and Japanese partner in the some dollar 3 billion project.

Speaking to newsmen early Thursday morning, Yamaguchi said it is necessary to dispel mutual distrust gradually so that both parties may find a satisfactory solution six months later. He also said the Japanese side will send some 10 technical experts to Iran within one month for the preparatory work. The Japanese partner has already made it clear it will provide technical aid for the petrochemical project if the Iranians pledge additional investment.

Top executives of Mitsui and Co., the leader of the five-member Japanese consortium, Thursday expressed disappointment over the fact that a solution to the question of additional funding has been postponed. The delegation returns home October 2.

LDP'S NIKAIDO IN SFRY, MEETS PRESIDENT, OTHERS

OW280429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 28, KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, met with Yugoslavian President Petar Stambolic in Belgrade Monday and the two agreed on the need for efforts to preserve the world peace and stability. Both agreed that the solution of the question of the developing countries' economic position is an inseparable part in such efforts, according to a Yugoslavian TANJUG news agency report monitored here. Nikaido underlined Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement and the contribution of the movement to the world peace and stability, the report said. The Japanese politician handed Stambolic a message from Japan's Premier Zenko Suzuki.

In a separate meeting Monday, Nikaido and Marin Cetinic, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialsit Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), shared a common call for all countries' efforts toward relaxing world tension, stepping up peace, disarmament, global negotiations and expansion of the U.N. role. The Japanese and Yugoslavian leaders emphasized that the good political relations between the two countries were not being followed by corresponding economic cooperation. They agreed on the need for further efforts to promote bilateral relations in all fields, especially at the economic level, the report said. In the discussion, Nikaido said Yugoslavia has great economic potential for the development of tourism. Nikaido was visiting Belgrade on his week-long tour of Romania and Yugoslavia. He will return to Tokyo Wednesday.

PRC NATIONAL DAY MARKED BY VARIOUS EVENTS

Diplomatic Reception

SK292210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry arranged a friendship get-together on September 29 on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Invited there were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and personages concerned were present.

Speeches were made by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Ambassador Zong Kewen on the occasion.

The attendants drank toasts to the everlasting friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Film Festival Opening

SK290406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- A Chinese film week opened on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Its opening ceremony was held on September 28 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe.

Attending the ceremony were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Yi Sang-tae, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong, and working people in the city. Present there on invitation were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang, Chinese guests staying here and cultural officials of foreign embassies in the city.

Kim Myong-ho, deputy director of the General Bureau of Movies of the Ministry of Culture and Art, spoke at the ceremony. Noting that the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China won a great victory in the people's revolution through their protracted struggle and founded the People's Republic of China, a genuine people's state, he referred to big successes the Chinese people have made in the socialist revolution and construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Today the fraternal Chinese people are energetically advancing toward a brighter future after the victorious conclusion of the historical 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, he said, and declared: We extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people and men of culture and art who started a new [illegible].

Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke next. Stating that the recent visit of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song to China is a great encouragement to the Chinese people, he said: Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song good health and longevity. I also wish good health to respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

He said that under the wise guidance of Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea the Korean people have made great successes in the struggle for the building of socialism and the development of national culture and for the reunification of the country.

Noting that the men of letters and art of Korea, upholding the literary and art ideas of the Workers Party of Korea, have produced many literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value warmly praised and loved not only by the Korean people but also by foreigners, the ambassador said: Many spectators of our country appreciated excellent masterpieces of Korea many a time and highly estimate and praise them.

After the ceremony the attendants saw the Chinese feature film "A Foggy City." During the film week Chinese films will be shown at cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas.

Friendship Associations' Party

SK300429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Associaiton arranged a party Wednesday evening at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Invited to the party were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang and Chinese guests staying in our country.

Present at the party were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Chae-suk, vice minister of foreign affairs; Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade; Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs; Chong Chang-yol, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army; Cho Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Chairman Kim Kwan-sop spoke first at the party. He said that the victory in the people's revolution of China and the founding of the People's Republic of China occasioned a radical turn which marked a new epoch in the life of the Chinese people and an important event which greatly changed the appearance of Asia and the world.

Over the past 33 years the Chinese people, smashing at every step the subversive moves of the class enemies at home and abroad, have turned China, once backward, into a new socialsit China developing and prospering with each passing day by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, he said, and continued:

In particular, new changes have taken place in the ideological and mental traits of the Chinese people and socialist economic construction since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

We sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people, rallied closely around the Communist Party of China, will achieve greater successes in their sacred struggle to carry into practice the program of construction for socialist modernization by accelerating a new march for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and to reunify the whole of China by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

He said that the blood-sealed Korea-China friendship has now been brought into full blossom under the deep care and considerations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

He stressed that the recent official state visit to the People's Republic of China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historical event strengthening and developing the unbreakable friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China onto a higher stage, further accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries, defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world and strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

The Korean people will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people to the last for the victory of the cause of independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism, he said.

Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke next. He said that the people of different nationalities of China are studying with earnest the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the CPC and vigorously striving to open up a new phase as a whole in the construction for socialist modernization by implementing them.

The fraternal Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and President Kim Il-song have advanced in the saddle of Chollima, upholding the correct principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defense and holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and thereby turned their country into a socialist state with a modern industry, developed agriculture and powerful defense capabilities in a short span of time, he said.

Noting that to make the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and achieve national reunification is the greatest national desire of the Korean people, he stated that the Chinese people have consistently supported and encouraged the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We resolutely support President Kim Il-song's reasonable reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he stated, and stressed: In particular, the visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to Korea in April this year and the recent successful state visit of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song to the People's Republic of China have brought to a new stage the firm unity and the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, he stressed.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. A performance was given at the party by artists of the Korean People's Army song and dance ensemble.

Film Showing 27 Sep

SK280437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) -- The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association arranged a film reception and a cocktail party on September 27 on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Present there were Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-Chong and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association Cho Yong-chol and other personages concerned. Invited there were He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and Chinese guests staying in our country.

Speeches were made by Vice-Chairman Kim U-chong and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim He Zhangming at the cocktail party.

The attendants at the cocktail party raised glasses to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated a Chinese documentary film and newsreel and a Korean feature film.

EX-UNIVERITY PRESIDENT IN SOUTH KOREA VISITS

SK290357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- Mr. Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Society for Promotion of National Unification" in the United States, pastor of the "U.S. Presbyterian Church" and ex-president of the Sungjon University of South Korea, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on September 28 by air for a visit to the homeland.

They were cordially met at the airport with warm compatriotic feelings by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Kim Man-kun, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; and Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the DRFR. At the airport Mr. Kim Song-nak and his wife had an emotion-charged meeting with their relatives.

Party Given by CPRF

SK290429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] arranged a party Tuesday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for Mr. Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Society for Promotion of National Unification" in the United States, pastor of the "U.S. Presbyterian Church" and ex-president of the Sungjon University of South Korea, and his wife on a visit to the homeland.

Present at the party were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the DFRF; Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and other personages concerned.

Chairman Ho Chong-suk spoke first at the party. She warmly welcomed Mr. Kim Song-nak, who has visited the homeland again from the faraway United States, with a lofty love for the country and the nation.

Noting that Mr. Kim Song-nak is dauntlessly struggling even under the difficult conditions abroad with a noble desire to devote the rest of his life to the patriotic cause of national reunification, she said: We highly appraise your efforts for reunification and national salvation as an expression of your deep respect for the great leader and boundless love for the country, nation and people. In order to terminate the tragedy of territorial division and national split and achieve the historical cause of national reunification as early as possible, she said, all the patriotic forces at home and abroad should unite as one and dynamically wage the movement against U.S. imperialism and for independence to force the U.S. troops, the very one who split our nation and obstructs its reunification, to withdraw from South Korea and realize the complete sovereignty of the nation.

Mr. Kim Song-nak spoke next. I had the greatest honor of being received by respected President Kim Il-song during my visit last year, he said.

Noting that the development of the North is widely known not only to the Korean residents in the United States but also to the compatriots in the South, he said: In particular, a great change taking place in the consciousness of our compatriots in the United States is that they study and accept the chuche idea.

Today groups for the study of the chuche idea have been organized in the United States to conduct brisk activities. While studying the chuche idea, they highly praise the idea as a great idea and long for the North where people live, help and lead each other along and advance toward the unification and prosperity of the nation, as required by the chuche idea.

He continued: What I felt especially while coming to the homeland this time was the fact that the respected president is highly praised throughout the world.

On my way to the homeland this time I saw for myself in Beijing that the Chinese people deeply respect President Kim Il-song and highly praise his exploits. All people in China talked about president Kim Il-song. In this I felt once again the greatness of the president and was convinced that the country would surely be reunified under his leadership.

The attendants of the party drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-Il.

LETTER REVEALING PUSAN ARSONIST'S MOTIVES CITED

SK261023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- In his letter to a churchman of South Korea, Mun Pu-sik, a student who set fire to the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan in March this year, said that he wanted to express his will through the arson at the "American Cultural Center" for meting out "punishment to the United States for its historical crimes in this land."

This letter written by him before he was arrested by the South Korean fascist clique was carried in the September issue of the Japanese magazine "SEKAI."

All political voices in South Korea indicate that the United States has always manipulated the dictators, he notes, and goes on: Let us take the Kwangju incident, for example. Why did the United States grant to Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer of defenseless people, the prerogative of the massacre operation against the Kwangju citizens?

It transferred the operational command to the "ROK Army" to slaughter patriotic citizens in Kwangju crying for democracy and freedom and, consequently, a large armed force was hurled to kill them. This historical brutality is known to all generations.

The United States and Chon Tu-hwan are preparing for other evils while trying to justify this brutality with the showy veil of "blood alliance," "friendly nation," and so forth. Therefore, he says, we inflicted a penalty on the United States by means of an arson in broad daylight.

Declaring that he was not "ordered" or "instigated" by anyone to do the arson as the puppet clique alleges, he says: "I myself planned and did it."

In conclusion, he writes: I know that terrible tortures would be inflicted on my small body during the investigation. I make it clear hereby that, even if something other is made public, anything else but my above-said confession is entirely false.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON BULGARIAN ASSEMBLYMEN'S VISIT

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK282218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2157 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Il-song on September 28 received the delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Also on hand were Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Khristo Kelchev, BPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Embassy Party

SK290419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Khristo Kelchev arranged a party at his embassy on the evening of September 28 upon the conclusion of the visit of the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly to our country.

Invited to the party were Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Chin-ok, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Chairman Stanko Todorov spoke first at the party. He said: We were most greatly excited by deep considerations of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for our delegation and deeply moved when he received us.

During our visit to Korea, we understood better the successes made by the fraternal Korean people in the socialist construction under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the industriousness and passion of the working people of Korea and the successful implementation of the vast tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the WPK and at the subsequent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

He stressed that the Bulgarian People's Republic has supported and will invariably support in the future, too, the policy of the Workers Party of Korea for reunifying the country free from foreign interference and in a democratic and peaceful way.

He expressed satisfaction with the talks held between the two delegations. I am confident, he said, that our talks will make a great contribution to strengthening mutual understanding and many-sided cooperation between the two peoples and two parties.

Speaking next, Chairman Hwang Chang-yop said: Through our meeting and talks with you this time, we came to have a better understanding of the struggle waged by the fraternal Bulgarian people to achieve the prosperity of the country and safeguard peace and security in the Balkan Peninsula and Europe under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

He continued: The visit of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country this time has greatly contributed to further developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and national assemblies of the two countries. We will make all our efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Bulgarian people in the future, too.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Delegation's Departure

SK300427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, left here for home by plane on September 29.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Chin-ok, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK. Also on hand were Bulgarian Ambassador Khristo Kelchev, and officials of his embassy and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

During its stay in Korea the delegation toured Pyongyang and local areas.

Speaking at a party arranged by the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee on September 27, Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Provincial Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, said: To support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification is the invariable, consistent stand of Bulgaria. We fully support the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all the destructive weapons from South Korea and hold that the Korean people should be left to solve the problem of their country by themselves.

EMBASSY PARTY MARKS BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

SK240843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA) -- Raiko Prokopov, military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of September 23 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Invited to the party were Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Chong Chang-yol and O Chae-won and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made at the party by military attache Raiko Prokopov and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SEPTEMBER STEEL PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

SK241511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA) -- Steel production is increasing through the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80's" in Korea. These days the iron and steel works in all parts of the country are boosting the daily output by 27 per cent in pig iron, 20 per cent in steel and 15 per cent in rolled steel above the daily average in the first half year.

The steel makers throughout the country are effecting unprecedented innovations in production, closely combining the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80's" with the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement for learning from the examples of the unassuming heroes. The Kim Chaek iron works perfected a new smelting method, thereby upping the daily output of pig iron 37 per cent, steel 42 per cent and rolled steel 34 per cent in September above the daily average in the first half of this year.

Entering September, the Kangson steel complex raised the daily steel output 1.8 times compared with the daily average in the first six months of the year. New norms and new records are being created at the Hwanghae iron works, the September [date indistinct] iron works, the Chongjin steel works and the April 13 Iron works, too.

The iron and steel works throughout the country are vigorously carrying on reconstruction projects on an expansion basis to strengthen the independence and chuche-orientation of the ferrous metallurgical industry and increase production in a prospective way.

BRIEFS

KPA DELEGATION TO PRC -- Pyongyang, September 28 -- A delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General of the KPA Yun Chi-ho left Pyongyang on September 28 by plane for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Chong Chang-yol and Major General O Kyong-hun of the KPA, and Yu Kezhong, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 28 Sep 82 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING -- Pyongyang, September 23 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop Wednesday met and had a friendly talk with Hans Koechler, professor at University of Innsbruck of Austria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 23 Sep 82 SK]

CHON WARNS OF INCREASED THREAT FROM NORTH

SK301100 Seoul YONHAP in English 0947 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sep 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday: "North Korea has recently beefed up its offensive firepower and improved its irregular combat capability," adding that "the North has concentrated its military units on areas below the Pyongyang-Wonsan line."

In a statement issued on the occasion of South Korea's 34th Armed Forces Day, Chon emphasized that the maintenance of "strong power" is the most effective way to counter "those who turn a deaf ear to the voice of the reason." Chon stressed: "Our commitment to strong power cannot be delayed or hesitated until the North Korean communist regime admits its power inferiority and responds to our peaceful efforts toward reunification." Chon continued to say: "It is unpredictable whether the North will attempt another reckless war as a breakthrough to solve its domestic problems. There is an ever-widening gap between the national power in the South and the North Korean people's political and economic dissatisfaction."

YI MEETS WITH OFFICIALS WHILE AT UN SESSION

SK300122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok Tuesday obtained a reaffirmation of Australian support for President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for a Pacific summit when he met with Australian Foreign Secretary Tony Street at the U.N. Headquarters in New York. When Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited Seoul in May, he said President Chon's proposal is a "constructive and interesting one which merits the closest possible examination." According to a U.N. dispatch reaching the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday, Street said the Australian Government welcomes Chon's initiative and proposed that ASEAN member states and other countries involved discuss the overture.

The dispatch said Minister Yi also met with Vice State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Berndt von Staden of the Federal Republic of Germany and discussed ways of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. Yi and Staden exchanged views on Northeast Asian affairs, including North Korean leader Kim il-song's visit last week to Beijing and the recent 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of (mainland) China, the dispatch said. Staden said the Federal Republic of Germany will cooperate fully in helping resume the deadlocked inter-Korea dialogue.

The Korean minister of foreign affairs also met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yaqub Khan of Pakistan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulai Conteh of Sierra Leone to discuss the Korean situation and economic cooperation. Yaqub expressed a wish that economic cooperation between the two countries be continuously promoted. Conteh, who is scheduled to visit Seoul late next month, said he will take advantage of his forthcoming visit to study Korea's economic development.

Further Report

SK300833 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] New York, Sep 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Wednesday agreed on the need for the reduction of tension and the maintenance of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Yi and Cuellar, during their meeting here Wednesday afternoon, also agreed that the two will jointly study a peaceful solution to the problem of two Koreas. The two exchanged views on overall world situation, including that of the Korean Peninsula. Yi is currently visiting New York where the U.N. General Assembly is in session.

Prior to his talks with the U.N. secretary general, the foreign minister met with his counterparts from Brazil, India and France.

In his talks with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Yi conveyed to the top Brazilian diplomat a letter of invitation for Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo to visit Seoul. Yi also invited Guerreiro to visit South Korea during the talks, which were centered on bilateral pending issues, including that of South Koreans' emigration to the South American nation.

Yi later met with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and requested the latter's support for Seoul's position in the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations slated for late February next year.

After talks with other foreign ministers now attending the U.N. General Assembly, Yi will fly to London Oct. 3 to meet with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Francis Pym and other British Government leaders.

SINGAPORE DEVELOPMENT MINISTER VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrival 28 Sep

SK290059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Teh Cheong Wan, minister for national development of Singapore, flew into Seoul yesterday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Korean Minister of Construction Kim Chong-ho to seek furthering of economic cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of construction.

In a brief press conference, held upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport, Singaporean Minister Teh said that the Singaporean construction market offers abundant building opportunities for Korean contractors, adding: "Singapore's business connection with Korea is characterized by a growing presence in our country of Korean contractors endowed with highly disciplined and skilled workers." He continued to say that while here, he will make an inspection tour of Seoul subway construction sites to learn about advanced technology of Korean builders.

Singapore is expected to be a much larger construction market for foreign contractors, as it will undertake a massive subway building project from 1985 through 1990. The city-state is reportedly known to have placed an estimated $2.5 billion order with foreign contractors for building the subway system during the cited period.

He then spoke highly of the diligence of Korean contractors, saying that Korean workers operating in Singapore are hard-working and disciplined workers and economic ties between the two newly industrializing countries are ever-growing, especially in the area of building activities. "I hope that my visit will be another occasion to further intensify the economic relations between the two countries," he said.

Singaporean Minister Teh will have a talk with his Korean counterpart Minister Kim today to exchange a wide spectrum of views on the construction-related cooperation between the two nations.

Meeting With Chon

SK300221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP) -- Teh Cheong Wan, visiting minister for national development of Singapore, paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae Thursday.

Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho was also on hand. They flew into Seoul Tuesday for a five-day visit at Kim's invitation to seek expanded bilateral economic cooperation between Korea and the Southeast Asian country.

U.S., MALAYSIA, THAILAND TO COMPETE IN LNG PROJECT

SK280327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP) -- The U.S. State of Alaska entered international competition Tuesday with Malaysia and Thailand to participate in the second phase of South Korea's liquefied natural gas (LNG) project which starts in 1989, Energy-Resources Ministry sources said. The sources said that Chairman Walter J. Hickel of the Alaska LNG Economic Cooperation Council visited Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol Tuesday and proposed supplying 1.5 million tons of LNG a year to South Korea beginning in 1989. So promised due consideration if the Alaskan proposal contains favorable price conditions.

Canada is also considering taking part in the second phase LNG project, and the state-run Korea Electric Power Corp. will soon open negotiations with Ottawa, according to the sources.

The first phase of the project, which started last year, includes the construction of a LNG terminal and pipeline by 1986, and imports of 1.6 million tons of LNG per year possibly from Indonesia until 1988. Negotiations over imports of the Indonesian gas, however, are stalled over price and transportation conditions.

632 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR CORRUPTION

SK300130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP) -- The Board of Audit and Inspection disciplined 632 government officials last year for irregularities in central and provincial officies and state-run institutions. According to a report submitted to the National Assembly Thursday, the board uncovered a total of 4,093 irregularities, which incurred 28.5 billion won (about 38 million U.S. dollars) of property loss during 1981.

The board has ordered the disciplined public servants to return 26.3 billion won and to compensate for the remaining 2.2 billion won. One U.S. dollar is currently worth 740 won.

In addition, the report said 60 officials were punished for misconduct in executing the national budget and in collecting taxes, as some 17.2 billion won was misappropriated in 1,475 cases.

BOU THANG, THAN CHAN MEET VPA DELEGATION

BK250530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A VPA discussion delegation led by Comrade Mai Ding Hai [Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0436 GMT on 28 September, in a report on the visit of the VPA group, identifies Mai Ding Hai as "chief of the VPA Political Department"] paid an official friendship visit to Kampuchea from 16-23 September at the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry. During its visit, the delegation called on Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, and Comrade Than Chan, acting chief of the KPRAF General Political Department. The delegation also organized talks on the results of the Fifth VCP Congress, the construction of the new VPA and Vietnam's victories in its struggle against the Chinese aggressors for the benefit of cadres and combatants at the three KPRAF general departments, the municipal military commands, the infantry school and the logistics schools in Kandal and Kompong Speu Provinces. Everywhere it went, the delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed with great joy by our cadres and combatants. Our cadres and combatants have all paid great attention to the explanations given by the delegation, which reflected the development of the VPA in its tasks to build socialism and defend its socialist fatherland. The delegation also met and exchanged views with leading cadres of units subordinate to the General Political Department on the VPA's experiences in ideological work and the construction of the VPA. Before the end of its visit, the Defense Ministry organized a banquet in honor of the delegation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of most intimate, fraternal friendship.

The delegation ended its successful visit to the PRK and returned home on the morning of 23 September.

PROVINCIAL LEADER MEETS WITH LAO COUNTERPART

BK280808 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) -- Recently, a delegation of Stung Treng Province led by Thang Bai, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, visited the Lao province of Champassak. The delegation had talks with its Champassak counterpart on its experiences in the task of leading and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two provinces.

GDR JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION GROUP PAYS VISIT

Arrival 27 Sep

BK280804 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) — At the invitation of the Kampuchean Journalists Association, a delegation from the Association of Journalists of the German Democratic Republic led by Griesheimer, chief editor of the daily FREIE PRESSE, arrived in Phnom Penh on 27 September for a friendly visit. It was greeted by Pen Panhnha, acting editor of the paper KAMPUCHEA; Som Kimsuor, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio station; and other personalities. Werner Plotz, second secretary of the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present when the delegation arrived.

Meeting with Un Dara

BK290855 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Sep (SPK) — On Monday, 27 September, Un Dara, vice chairman of the PRK Journalists Association, received in Phnom Penh the GDR Journalists Association delegation led by Griesheimer, chief editor of the newspaper FREIE PRESSE. Un Dara and Griesheimer discussed intensification of cooperation between the two associations.

Pen Panhnha, acting chief editor of KAMPUCHEA, and Van Sunli, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio station, were present at the talks.

EDITORIAL PROMOTES WORK IN EDUCATION FIELD

BK261014 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Sep (SPK) -- In an editorial on the opening of the fourth school term during 1982-83, the paper KAMPUCHEA noted that "under the banner of the KPRP and the government, the Kampuchean people have bravely faced difficulties and achieved great successes in all fields, including education."

The central organ of the KUFNCD recalled the painful past when the feudalists and capitalists pursued the policy of obscurantism in order to rule and during which only children of wealthy families were educated, and when the Maoist doctrine which was implemented by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan -- followers of Maoism -- completely upset the nation's educational system.

With the tireless efforts of the people and the devoted assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and international humanitarian organizations, education has expanded in the past 3 years into rural areas, with steadily improving quality. The retraining of teachers has been stepped up so that they have been imbued with the policies and lines of the party and state and transformed into new socialist people who are educated and love their work.

The evolution of the Kampuchean revolution raises new problems for education. The outlying provinces must build primary and secondary schools in communes. It is necessary for schools to be in a position to receive 90 percent of the school-age children in the delta provinces and over 50 percent in hilly or outlying provinces. Boarding facilities should also be made available to secondary school children of minority groups.

The paper KAMPUCHEA said that expanding and consolidating schools and introducing socialist methods of teaching would contribute to the development of new people.

ACCELERATING RAINY SEASON RICE PRODUCTION URGED

BK291122 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Sep 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Pledge To Vigorously Accelerate Rainy Season Production" -- date not given]

[Summary] In the first three quarters of this year, our people enthusiastically joined in the drive to defend and expand our revolutionary achievements. "On the production front, although our society has just emerged from ruins, although we have suffered shortages of everything and the enemies of all stripes have sought by all means to sabotage and hinder our rebirth; and although the weather conditions, at certain times and in certain places, have been unfavorable, our valiant peasants have most enthusiastically sharpened their will and successfully transplanted 1,066,323 hectares of rice. Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Kratie, Kompong Som [as heard] and Ratanakiri Provinces achieved 103.9 percent of the plan, while a number of other provinces fulfilled more than half of the plans." The production of subsidiary crops has also been carried out successfully, thus contributing to our efforts to overcome shortages during the transitional period between the dry and rainy seasons and to improve our people's living conditions. All these brilliant achievements have been made possible by our success in building strong forces to serve the national development task, improving the people's standard of living and restoring the national economy. We have strengthened and expanded the organization and control of production solidarity groups and promoted cooperation and mutual assistance. The correct implementation of the economic policy on the management of the forces and supplies and the distribution of land and agricultural products constitutes a great encouragement for our peasants in their production drive, thus contributing to restoring the national economy and ensuring security and public order throughout society. The establishment of the agricultural infrastructure in accordance with the new system has proceeded most effectively.

Farm tool production, communications, transport, material supply and various other sectors have strived hard in serving agricultural production in accordance with the requirements of the party and state. "The armed forces stationed along the Thai border and in the mountainous areas defended and are preparing to effectively defend our peasants' production drive.

"Since this year's rainy-season agricultural production must end in the middle of October, the authorities in all localities must stimulate our peasants to transplant rice more vigorously in order to produce sufficient food supply for consumption and for barter with the state, thus ensuring better living conditions and contributing to restoring the national economy."

By striving hard on the production front at the end of this rainy season, we will achieve successive victories which will create favorable conditions for our beloved fatherland to develop toward prosperity, thus bringing happiness for our people.

VODK ON PREPARING AGAINST SRV 'TOXIC SUBSTANCES'

BK300830 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Directive of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, dated 25 September, to committees and commanding officers of all battlefields and all units]

[Text] At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are completely in an impasse on the battlefields of their aggression in Kampuchea. Over the past four dry and rainy seasons, they have suffered heavy losses in their army due to low morale, defection, malaria, lack of food and clothing, and frequent quarrels in the ranks.

Together with their expansionist and annexationist policies to include Kampuchea in their stinking Indochinese federation and their aggressive expansionist policy toward the south, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors will strive to use all military means to stubbornly continue their occupation of Kampuchea.

In the coming fifth dry season the Vietnamese aggressors will certainly used poisonous substances and toxic chemical weapons even more than in the previous dry season in order to resist the attacks of our national army and guerrillas. Therefore, the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas requests that all committees and commanding officers in every battlefield and unit -- in the front as well as in the rear, and in particular those in western Kampuchea and in the border area -- pay great attention to the use of poisonous substances by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors in the coming fifth dry season. They should take measures to keep track of these uses and make preparations for the prevention of and treatment against this in accordance with the experiences and measures which we have been adopting.

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF TRADE CADRES -- Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK) -- At present, 256 trainees are attending economic courses, the 12th and 13 classes, under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade. These cadres are studying economic management, accounting, techniques for distributing foodstuffs and internal and external trade. During the 11 previous classes, 3,137 persons were trained, including 1,630 from various districts and provinces. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 10 Sep 82 BK]

BREZHNEV RECEIVES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN IN KREMLIN

For a Moscow TASS English report on the 29 September Kremlin meeting between Kaysone Phomvihan, LPRP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 29 September and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CPSU DELEGATION CALLS ON KHAMTAI SIPHANDON

BK291332 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL) -- Pereudine, member of the Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union CC, and his delegation, yesterday paid a courtesy visit to General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, standing member of the party Central Committee's Secretariat and vice president of Council of Ministers. The Soviet ambassador to Laos, Vladimir Sobchenko, was also on hand.

General Khamtai Siphandon on this occasion expressed his gratitude to the CPSU CC for its permanent support and assistance to Laos. He went on to say that the visit of Pereudine and his delegation has furnished the Lao side with great experiences on the party and state control. The visit furthermore also contributes to the concretisations of the Third National Congress of the LPRP. General Khamtai Siphandon seized this occasion to convey his fraternal salutations to the Soviet leaders and wished Pereudine a good trip on the way back home.

Pereudine, in return, informed the general of his activities in Laos during his visit and conveyed the salutations of the Soviet leaders to the Lao leaders. The discussion was friendly and cordial.

Delegation's Departure

BK301026 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 September, the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Pereudine, member of the Control Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, left Vientiane for home after ending with glorious success its 9-day official friendship visit to Laos. On hand to see Comrade Pereudine and party off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the party and state Control Commission of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, vice chairmen of the party and state Control Commission, together with many high-ranking cadres from the office of the party Central Committee and the office of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, together with Soviet experts working on assistance to Laos and a number of embassy staff members, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

During its stay in Laos, the CPSU delegation called on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, standing member of the party Central Committee's Secretariat and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and met and exchanged experiences with a delegation of the LPRP. In addition, Comrade Pereudine delivered a lecture explaining Soviet party and state control work to Lao cadres. The delegation also visited historical sites and some factories and plants as well as production establishments in Vientiane.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DEFENSE OFFICIAL -- The antiaircraft battalion based in Vientiane held a ceremony on 24 September to the results of work done in the past year. Among those attending was Brig Gen Choummali Sai-Gnakon, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPA General Staff. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 27 Sep 82 BK]

POST: SRV, PRK PREPARE FOR DRY SEASON ACTION

BK300357 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] As the rainy season draws to a close, Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces are reinforcing their strongholds in preparation for a new round of battles with the Khmer resistance forces in the dry season, field military sources report. More troops have been moved into areas along Highways 5 and 502, linking Poipet, Battambang and Phnum Malai. Heavy weaponry including 130-mm and 152-mm howitzers, 107-mm and 122-mm ground-to-ground missiles, M-113 armoured personnel carriers and T-54 tanks has been brought in, the sources said. They said new concrete bunkers -- each able to hold 12 men -- have been built opposite Aranyaprathet District in Ban Kup, Phnum Mak Huen, Ban Nimit and Poipet. The sources said fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and Khmer rebels was reported inside Kampuchea seven or eight kilometres from Ta Phraya District.

Meanwhile, some 1,000 Vietnamese have reportedly been settled in a community in Prey Veng Province, east of Phnom Penh, where fishing is the major industry.

SRV, PRK SAID CONVERTING TRAWLERS INTO GUNBOATS

BK300413 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Heng Samrin regime forces have seized many Thai trawlers and converted them into gunboats to attack other Thai fishing boats operating in international waters, the Supreme Command reported last night. The announcement said that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces had seized Thai fishing trawlers and equipped them with weapons and telecommunications systems for military use. The converted trawlers had often intruded into Thai territorial waters to attack Thai boats, resulting in deaths of Thai fishermen. The announcement said that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces had meanwhile tried to accuse Thai of intruding into their territorial waters. The announcement also predicted that heavy fighting would erupt soon near Phnum Chhat Mountain opposite Aranyaprathet of Prachin Buri Province. The Supreme Command said that intelligence reports indicated that high-ranking Vietnamese authorities at the 479 command post in Battambang Province planned to crush Kampuchean resistance forces in the area. "It is possible that heavy artillery shells will land in Thailand and there might be incursion into Thai territory again if the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces attack the Kampuchean resistance forces," the announcement said.

LAO REFUGEES ESCAPE FROM CAMPS ALONG BORDER

BK300255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Several hundred Lao refugees have escaped from refugee camps along the Thai-Lao border in the last three months, and some are on the verge of starvation, military sources said yesterday. The refugees, mostly Mongs, left the camps after realizing that third countries would not accept them and that the camps were to be closed down. Most of the refugees are from the Sop Tuang camp in Mae Charim District of Nan Province, the sources said. They said many of them are still roaming around mountainous areas inside Thailand, but a larger number have sneaked back into Laos.

While refugee camps in the north have been officially closed, there are still several thousand refugees living there, as they have no place to go. A number of those who left the camps have faced starvation, and some have returned to the camps seeking rice from United Nations officials or relatives still living there. A source at the Displaced Persons Relief Organisation of Thailand confirmed the existence of the roaming Lao refugees.

On the subject of Kampuchean refugees, the relief source said that there were more than 100,000 Khmers in the three camps at Ban Sa-ngae, Nong Chan and Nong Samet of Prachin Buri Province. Camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be closed this year except for the Khao I-Dang centre, where about 15 international relief organisations will continue to work with the refugees.

LPDR, SRV VICE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO VISIT IN OCT

BK291446 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] There has been a report that the vice foreign ministers of two Indochinese countries will visit Thailand during October. LPDR Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha, accompanied by a group of four to five officials, will visit Thailand in October after returning from the United Nations General Assembly Session in New York. According to the report, the LPDR deputy foreign minister will visit Thailand as a guest of the Thai Government and will meet with the Thai deputy foreign minister. They will hold talks on bilateral relations as well as on other matters of common interest.

From 1 to 3 October, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau will make a stopover in Thailand on his way to Europe. There has been no report so far on his meeting with Thai officials during the visit.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA ESTABLISHED

BK300816 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office, dated 30 September]

[Text] With a desire to promote friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations starting on 30 September 1982 and to exchange ambassadors at a later date.

[Signed] Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

PARLIAMENT SESSION PASSES 1983 BUDGET BILL

BK250653 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Parliament yesterday approved the 177,000 million baht 1983 budget bill in its second and final readings following a 2-day debate during the extraordinary session started on Thursday. Attending the session were about 300 members of Parliament and top government officials, including Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his five deputies.

The bill was submitted to Parliament for its second and final readings following scrutiny by the scrutinizing committee. It was approved in its first reading during the ordinary session of Parliament last May.

PULO GROUP SENTENCED FOR 1977 ATTACK ON KING

BK290231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Bangkok Military (Criminal) Court yesterday sentenced four members of the outlawed Pattani United Liberation Organization [PULO] to heavy jail terms after finding them guilty of trying to assassinate their majesties the king and queen in 1977. Abdul Lomae Dormae Hasong, 23, Lorning Sa-e, 16, Doha Hor-a Lame, 18, and Mae Paju were initially sentenced to death, but this was reduced to long jailterms because their guilty pleas during police questioning were taken into account. Besides the attempted assassination charge, the four were charged with insurrection, belonging to a criminal group and secret society, attempted murder and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

During the trial, the court was told that a gang of PULO bandits, including the four, had planted two bombs near the White Elephant Pavilion in Muang District of Yala Province, where their majesties, together with Princesses Sirinthon and Chulaphon, were to preside over an award-giving ceremony on September 22, 1977. The four men said in court that they were taking part in the celebrations and denied that they planned to kill anyone. The court found them guilty on all counts, except insurrection. A panel of three judges, led by Deputy Chief Justice of the Criminal Court Manot Phiansanong, spent more than an hour reading the verdict yesterday morning. Of the four, Lorning Sa-e received the lightest sentence -- 32 years. The other three received life imprisonment, which was further reduced with Mae Paju sentenced to 60 years, Abdul Lomae to 54 years and six months and Doha Hor-a to 54 years.

CLASH BETWEEN SHAN, BURMESE CP REBELS REPORTED

BK220205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Chiang Mai -- One Shan guerrilla and a rebel of the Burmese Communist Party [BCP] were killed when fighting broke out between the two rival factions on Monday in the area of Doi Laem inside Burmese territory.

A Border Patrol Police [BPP] source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that fighting erupted between a 48-man Shan United Army (SUA) force and about 20 rebels of the BCP under the leadership of A Bi. After about half an hour, the BCP retreated, the source said. Another BPP source said that A Bi and his men are now hiding in the area of Ban Huai Sala of Mae Ai District inside Thailand.

But despite the retreat, BPP intelligence reports said certain drug traffickers such as Lao Su, Ku Wai Min, Pa Pong Kang Sua, who formerly operated illegal heroin refineries under the control of Khun Sa, have left the SUA to join A Bi. Lao Su reportedly has gone into hiding in the area of Ban Pha Laung of Mae Ai District inside Thai territory.

Meanwhile, the SUA force of Khun Sa, which recently seized back the area of Doi Lang, is reportedly building a new stronghold there. Khun Sa often sends small pockets of armed rebels to attack other minority forces in the Doi Lang area, the report said.

A BPP source said there was no fighting between the two rival groups inside Thai territory. Two BPP companies from Mae Sariang, Mae Hong Son, and Nan were sent to reinforce the BPP 1st Company, based in Mae Ai District.

GOVERNMENT SENDS GREETING ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK301110 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of State and the Council of Ministers today sent a greeting to China's 33d National Day. This is a glorious historic day of the Chinese people.

MEKONG COMMITTEE MEETING IN THAILAND NOTED

OW260202 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 25 -- The Interim Mekong Committee has held its 15th session in Bangkok, during which it reviewed activities in 1982 and adopted programme for 1983. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Dinh Gia Khant, vice-minister of water conservancy and president of the National Mekong Committee. It was decided that the next meeting will be held in Vientiane in January 1983.

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW272056 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 27 -- The delegation of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by First Deputy Director S. Nikolov left here today, concluding a five-day visit to Vietnam. While here, it was received by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It compared notes with the Foreign Relations Commission of the C.P.V. Central Committee, visited the late President Ho Chi Minh's home, and toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the coal province of Quang Ninh.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES HANOI

OW201859 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 20 -- The G.D.R. Defence Ministry delegation led by Major-General Werner Otto, deputy general inspector of the G.D.R. National People's Army, left here today after attending the ceremony of naming the army officers' technical college after Wilhelm Pieck. During its stay, the delegation exchanged views with the academic staff of the college on teaching methods. On September 18, the delegation was received by Hoang Van Thai, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam C.C. and vice-minister of national defence. The delegation also visited the Vietnam People's Army museum.

JURIDICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED

OW200825 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 20 -- Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic have signed in Berlin a protocol for further juridical cooperation between the two countries up to 1985. The protocol, signed by Vietnamese Minister of Justice Phan Hien, and his G.D.R counterpart, Dr. Hans Joachim Heusinger, provided for further cooperation in improving court work, promulgating laws, in public education on laws, and other matters. The two ministers also discussed juridical work in both countries.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ACCORD WITH ALBANIA SIGNED

OW211800 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 21 -- The fifth session of the Vietnam-Albania Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Hanoi from September 17 to 20. A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries for 1983-84 was signed on September 18 by Tran Tri, chairman of the Vietnamese section, and Maxhun Peka, Albanian ambassador and chairman of the Albanian section of the joint commission. On the same day, Dang Huu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam C.C. and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, warmly received the Albanian delegation.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES DEPARTING UK AMBASSADOR

OW211840 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 21 -- Derek Tonkin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, today paid a farewell call on Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State, before his departure for home. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with the ambassador. Also present on this occasion was Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

TAY NINH ACTIONS AGAINST POL POT, 'BANDITS' NOTED

BK300619 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpt] With determination to fulfill the emulation goals, the forces manning border outposts in Tay Ninh Province have conducted 559 patrols and 6 search and mop-up operations along the border. They have promptly detected and dealt successfully with some strongholds of the Pol Pot remnants and bandits of the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races]. They have thus contributed to effectively defending security along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border.

LAM DONG BUREAU AWARDED FOR CRUSHING REBELS

BK300741 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] On 28 September a ceremony was organized in Lam Dong Province to receive the title of Vietnamese People's Armed Forces Hero which the Council of State awarded to the Political Security Bureau and fallen hero (Lam Van Thanh) of the People's Public Security Forces in Lam Dong Province for their outstanding achievements in struggling against the FULRO reactionaries. Since liberation, the cadres and combatants of the Political Security Bureau, who have overcome countless difficulties and hardships, have fulfilled their assigned duties outstandingly and have helped to break up almost all the FULRO forces operating clandestinely in the jungles. The Political Security Bureau has been awarded Armed Exploits Medals First and Second Class by the Council of State. It has been cited as the determined-to-win unit for many consecutive years. Fallen hero (Lam Van Thanh) had entered the FULRO command hideouts 11 times and won over 7 groups of 52 FULRO members including 14 high-ranking commanders. He sacrificed himself bravely in the line of duty.

MILITARY REGION 4 COMBATS 'WAR OF SABOTAGE'

BK290934 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Military Region 4 has set up many model "safe and victorious" villages, city wards, enterprises, organs and units to counter the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

The military region party committee recently held a meeting with provincial party committee secretaries and heads of provincial propaganda and training boards and security forces to exchange views on and discuss guidelines and measures for the struggle against this war. The military region has strengthened the network of propagandists who have been sent to cities, towns, organs and units to make people understand the requirements for the struggle. This propaganda work has helped people heighten their awareness of the nature, schemes, objectives, tricks and strength of the enemy. It has also helped cadres improve their views on and heighten their responsibility in comprehensively building firm and strong local units so they will take the initiative in countering and defeating the enemy's war of sabotage.

A movement to build "safe and victorious" villages and city wards has been initiated on a trial basis in a number of districts in three provinces, and experiences will be drawn to develop the movement throughout the military region. Almost all districts, cities and towns in the three provinces have improved methods of organization, command and training of militia and self-defense forces. Militia and self-defense forces in Ky Son, Ky Anh, Huong Son, Huong Dien, Huong Hoa and Phu Loc Districts have conducted exercises to deal with the enemy's war of sabotage.

The military region and related provinces have directed districts, cities and towns in launching campaigns against the enemy's psychological warfare tricks and negative manifestations and in organizing forces to track down and punish reactionaries, ruffians, hooligans, smugglers and elements who still poison the people's minds with reactionary cultural works. Eliminating superstition is also one of the objectives of the campaigns. So far, model "safe and victorious" units have been set up in Hai Thuong village (Trieu Hai District) and in 13 other villages and 2 city wards in Binh Tri Thien Province; in Tien Thuy village (Quynh Luu District), Nghi Huong village (Nghi Loc District) and others in Nghe Tinh Province; and in Quang Thanh and Quang Nham village (Quang Xuong District) in Thanh Hoa Province. In the armed forces of the military region, units H06, H83 and M6 of Infantry Group 1 and unit 6 of the local force are model "safe and victorious" units.

SECURITY, SOCIAL ORDER WORK IN MILITARY REGION 3

BK280830 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] While maintaining combat readiness, the armed forces in Military Region 3 have joined the party and administrative committee echelons and people's security forces in the region in intensively educating the people to heighten vigilance, launching mass movements to oppose negativism and ensuring political security and social order and safety.

Such movements as the "bugle sound of three defenses" movement, the "security baton" movement, the "planting of bamboo trees around villages and hamlets" movement, the "participation of all people in guard and patrol work" movement and the movement to ensure safety for localities and units have been launched throughout the military region. The consolidation of militia and self-defense detachments and the establishment of people's security teams in vital areas have also been accelerated.

To date, 89 percent of villages and 77 percent of city wards in the military region have set up security and national defense platoons and squads. Militia and self-defense companies, battalions, regiments and divisions in villages, districts, towns and cities have undergone military training. Border defense forces and full-time militia and self-defense units have been well trained.

They have done a good job in patrolling and controlling the situation in localities, especially key areas. As a result, they have discovered and promptly prevented hundreds of cases of infiltration and sabotage by the enemy and have captured almost all those who tried or intended to flee abroad. Compared with the first 6 months of 1981, violations of security this year have decreased by 34 percent and thievery by 35 percent. Pham Kha village (Nam Thanh District, Hai Hung Province) is taking the lead in the movement to ensure "order and security." Learning from this example, 14.6 percent of villages in the military region have performed this task as satisfactorily as Pham Kha village and 73 percent of villages are rated fairly good in this field. Particularly in Cat Hai District (Haiphong) -- a district which controls many offshore islands -- no serious violation of law has bee recorded since early this year. The district armed force has arrested a number of dishonest elements coming from other places and has captured four Chinese boats and ships which violated our territorial waters. In Yen Loc village (Ha Nam Ninh Province), theft was serious in past years; this year, no serious case has been reported. The village cooperative recently recovered and put into production 12 hectares of illegally owned land. In the cultural domain, the people in the military region have Level I general education background, while cadres and youths have completed Level II general education studies.

The security situati n in the military region is now more stable than in the past. All people have been organized to help maintain security and order. Their assistance is effective and has facilitated discovering and preventing negative manifestations, opposing and refuting the enemy's psychological warfare allegations and frustrating his acts of sabotage. The military region's slogan "Once security is adequately maintained, the people can sleep well" is being carried out.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS HANOI MEETING ON SECURITY

BK240508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 23 September the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee held a conference to review and discuss coordinated operating measures aimed at stepping up the mass movement for the safeguarding of the fatherland's security among the four sectors, namely the public security service, the armed forces, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Federation of Trade Unions in the municipality. Attending the conference was Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior.

The conference unanimously noted that in compliance with Resolution No 12 of the municipal party standing committee and with various resolutions and directives of the party and the state, the People's Public Security Force of Hanoi, in close coordination with the people's armed forces and various sectors and mass organizations, especially with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Federation of Trade Unions of the municipality, has, in the past, motivated a large number of people to participate actively in the movement for the maintenance of public order and security and social safety and for the observance of administrative discipline and the state law, and to contribute to stepping up the emulation movement to engage in productive labor and care for the welfare of the people in the capital. However, negative phenomena in economic and social life continue to develop in a complex fashion. The conference unanimously adopted a program and targets for coordinated action among the four sectors for the period ahead with the purpose of propagating and teaching, on a profound and widespread basis, the armed forces, the Youth Union and office and manual workers to heighten their sense of revolutionary vigilance, unite closely, coordinate actions in satisfactorily maintaining public order and security, be determined to protect socialist property, actively oppose theft from within as well as from without, eradicate all acts of hooliganism, and satisfactorily maintain public order, administrative discipline and social law.

Comrade Pham Hung informally addressed the conference. He warmly praised the people's public security force, the armed forces and various sectors and mass organizations in the capital for their unity and singlemindedness and for their great efforts and coordinated action in stepping up the movement for the safeguarding of the fatherland's security through their resolute crackdown on criminals, which has realized encouraging initial achievements, thus contributing to maintaining security in the capital.

NHAN DAN VIEWS SOUTHERN COOPERATIVE DRIVE

BK220927 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] As many as 27,703 production solidarity teams have been set up so far in the southern provinces. During the first half of 1982 alone, some 2,500 such teams have been consolidated or improved in terms of quality to pave the way for their elevation to production collectives. The organizational work and operational scale and objectives of these production solidarity teams vary. Some have been organized according to a plan for adjacent areas and plots in combination with the activities of the hamlet production committees. Meanwhile, all peasant families help each other carry out production. Some localities have formed interbranch production solidarity teams and work rotation and work exchange teams to ensure mutual assistance and to maintain trade relations with the state on a two-way basis. Other localities have set up work rotation and work exchange teams for each specific job and production program on a temporary basis, or have formed work cooperation teams responsible for the construction of roads and the supply of water, seeds, water pumps and tractors. These organizational methods have helped the peasants and laborers strengthen their solidarity and enhance their sense of organization and collective mastery, thus making it possible for them to assist each other in each specific job and program while creating favorable conditions for them to advance on the path of agricultural cooperativization.

Experiences acquired in the past show that while encouraging the peasants to embark on collective production with such transitional forms, we should not press them to always follow a specific organizational form and scale or to stick to certain transitional forms for a long time, but should actively create favorable conditions for them to set up production collectives. Some localities, because of their failure to firmly grasp the role and effectiveness of these transitional forms, have witnessed laxity in leadership and failed to encourage the peasants to participate in collective production under various transitional forms. Although production solidarity teams have already been set up in these localities, failure to provide them with the necessary operational guidance has made the presence of these organizations a mere formality, as they cannot develop their effectiveness and can even give rise to negativism.

The party Central Committee Agricultural Department is guiding all localities in reviewing experience so as to enable them to perform their work in the transitional stage ever more satisfactorily, thereby creating favorable conditions for the agricultural cooperativization movement in the south to develop rapidly and steadily.

BRIEFS

AID FROM USSR -- Hanoi, VNA, September 16 -- the Vietnam Commission for Marketing Cooperatives received here today aid from the Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the Soviet Union. Present at the reception was Nguyen Sang, head of the Commission for Marketing Cooperatives, and representatives of the Commission for External Relations of the VCP Central Committee, the Foreign Ministry and the aid reception board. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin handed over samples of the aid to the Commission for Marketing Cooperatives. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Sep 82 OW]

SUHARTO'S OCTOBER ITINERARY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

BK291512 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] President and Madame Tien Suharto are scheduled to leave the country on 6 October to embark on a 17-day good-will tour which will bring them to Spain, the United States, South Korea and Japan. The State Secretariat, in a press release today, says that the head of state's official visit to the four countries will commence with a visit to Spain from 7 to 10 October. From Spain, the president and entourage will go to the United States for a 5-day visit from 10 to 15 October. They will then proceed to South Korea for an official visit from 16 to 19 October. The tour will be concluded with a visit to Japan from 19 to 22 October 1982.

The good-will visit to the four countries is meant to step up friendly relations and mutual cooperation. President Suharto is scheduled to hold official talks with the respective heads of states and governments to be visited and to discuss various matters of common interests. Besides Madame Tien Suharto, others accompanying the president on his good-will visit will include a number of cabinet ministers and their wives, a number of high-ranking government officials and journalists.

VACANCY OF U.S. AMBASSADORIAL POST QUESTIONED

BK300905 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0812 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Editorial -- SINAR HARAPAN, Sept 25, 1982: 'New U.S. Ambassador?'" -- ANTARA headline]

[Text] For almost a year the post of U.S. ambassador to the capital of the Republic of Indonesia has been vacant. In the tradition of diplomatic relations, such a vacuum can be interpreted from various angles. Among other things, the relations between the two states concerned are cool in all respects or there is a disguised attitude of protest. The fact is that the real situation is different.

The relations between Washington DC and Jakarta are rather close, even though there are some bilateral problems which need to be settled fully, like the application of the archipelagic principle to U.S. warships, the necessity that government goods be transported by Indonesian flag ships, the necessity to purchase Indonesian non-oil and gas commodities in case bids for government projects are won, and probably other problems which the two sides do not consider it prudent to make public. But on the whole, it must be admitted that the relations of the United States as one of the superpowers and Indonesia, the biggest country in Southeast Asia, are rather satisfactory. This was reflected in the brief speech of President Ronald Reagan when he received the credentials of the new Indonesian ambassador to Washington DC, Lieutenant General Hasnan Habib.

But why has the post of U.S. ambassador to Jakarta been vacant so long, after Ambassador Edward Masters left in November 1981 at the end of his term of office? One of the criticisms of the government of President Reagan is the inadequate preparations when it took over power early in 1981. Among other things, important diplomatic posts had to wait for candidates for a long time. When the names of the candidates were announced, they turned out to be old friends of Ronald Reagan from his Hollywood days or business connections from the State of California. Regarding the post in Jakarta, Washington DC actually had enough time to look for a suitable candidate because the incumbent ambassador was retained until a short time before the end of 1981. But what happened?

Now about 15 years after the new order and a relatively stable situation was created in Southeast Asia, thanks to, among other things, the success of the new order in the region, we observe a kind of indifferent attitude in Washington DC. Indeed, official U.S. rhetoric is pleasant to hear, but measured by political realism, the situation in Southeast Asia is judged only as a function of strategic relations between Washington DC and Tokyo and between Washington DC and Beijing.

MALAYSIA

ISLAMIC YOUTH PROMOTE BOYCOTT OF U.S. GOODS

BK261219 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Esso, Caltex and Mobil products are among the U.S. goods that 22 organisations in Malaysia will boycott in protest against the United States' policy on the Palestinian problem, BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported today. This was announced by Sidek Fadzil, the acting president of the Malaysian Islamic Youth Movement (ABIM) -- which initiated the boycott -- at a Palestinian solidarity rally and the launching of the boycott, the agency said.

More than 1,000 representatives of the organisations taking part in the boycott attended the function here today, BERNAMA said. The boycott, beginning tomorrow, would involve more than half a million members of these organisations, it said. Other products include soft drinks such as Coca Cola, A and W Root Beer, Pepsi Cola and 7-Up and cigarettes such as Winston, Salem, Lucky Strike, Marlboro and Kent. Also affected are fast foodchains such as Kentucky Fried Chicken, A and W, Popeye and MacDonald's and financial institutions such as First National City Bank, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan Bank and American Express card.

MALAYSIA MAY AUGMENT UN FORCE IN NAMIBIA

BK290954 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Malaysia is ready to send 700 infantrymen to augment the UN peacekeeping force in Namibia. Their departure date is to be finalized. Their stay in South-West Africa will be wholly paid for by the United Nations. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, announced this following talks with the UN secretary general and the UN commissioner for Namibia in New York.

During their meeting Mr Perez de Cuellar sought clarification on ASEAN's stand in the Kampuchean issue. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told the UN chief that basically members of the association shared similar views in their efforts to help settle the problem. The two leaders also discussed the Iran-Iraq conflict. Mr Perez de Cuellar appreciated the move by the nine-member Organization of Islamic Conference [ICO] peace committee to mediate in the conflict. The UN secretary general, however, felt that such peace efforts should be coordinated with the world body and the Nonaligned Movement. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is a member of the peace committee, said the task was within the context of the UN Organization. As Iran and Iraq were Muslim countries, the OIC had a special role to play in trying to bring about an end to the fighting.

Earlier the Malaysian leader told American experts on Asian affairs and other influential foreign policy advisers in New York that no grand design should be tried purely because it sounded good or that it had worked elsewhere. He said ASEAN as a regional group had produced positive results in terms of economic prosperity and regional stability. The success or failure of any regional grouping did not depend on the concept of neighborly cooperation alone. They depended on the willingness to understand each other and, accepting the shortcomings, to work within the constraints.

On trade, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the economic strength of each ASEAN country would have to be built up before there could be real free flow of trade among them. This would ensure that the benefits accruing from the lifting of trade barriers would be mutual and that the flow would not be in one direction. There was no great hurry among ASEAN governments as well as business community to lift tariff barriers. The economic strength of each country must be built up first before they open the floodgate. The prime minister said ASEAN's first and greatest achievement was in the exchange of mutual experience and administrative knowhow which had led to economic growth and stability. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said it was an acknowledged fact that the ASEAN five had achieved remarkable progress in the world where economic growth had become very limited.

MARCOS RETURNS FROM U.S., CITES VISIT'S SUCCESS

OW300713 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 30 Sep 82

[By Teodore Benigno]

[Text] Manila, Sept 30 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today described his two-week visit to the United States as an "unbelievably phenomenal success" with more Americans now aware of the Philippines' "strategic importance" for world stability. Returning today to a jubilant welcome by tens of thousands of Filipinos, President Marcos said U.S. President Ronald Reagan "set the tone" for the state visit's success at the White House "by meeting us with the substance of goodwill and brotherhood." The Philippine president said that he and President Reagan "reviewed and discussed the full range of our bilateral relations" and understandings and agreements were reached "where previously there were doubts, hesitations, misunderstandings and even conflict."

The two chiefs of state, he said, took up "security links" aimed at "maintaining peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and throughout the world" and agreed regular ministerial level meetings on security would start next February. "I see in the U.S. today," Mr Marcos told the welcoming crowd at the Manila International Airport, "a growing recognition of our strategic importance as a nation and growing appreciation of the contribution we made to international stability."

The two countries will also review their military bases agreement, which will be up for renewal in 1984, starting April 1, 1983, in Manila. The president, however, was silent on the base rental issue. For use of the Subic naval base across Manila Bay, homeport of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and Clark air base in central Luzon, the U.S. has been paying rental since 1979 of 500 million dollars for a five-year period.

Mr Marcos also pointed out that "the American people and the political leadership now recognize the importance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a trading partner" having just discovered "the U.S. trades more with ASEAN or Asia than with Europe." The president also now expects more American investments in the Philippines "as they now realize that our investment climate is one of the best in all of Asia."

The president ticked off a brace of Philippines-U.S. agreements signed in the U.S. covering taxes, agricultural cooperation, an Export-Import Bank loan for a Philippine nuclear project, typhoon warning and traffic techniques and provisions for continuing dialogue on defense and finance matters.

After the airport welcome, President and Mrs Marcos rode in an open black Mercedes limousine at the head of a motorcade that wended its way through tens of thousands of cheering, waving, applauding Filipinos lining seaside Roxas Boulevard en route to Malacanang palace. The 12-kilometer (7.5 miles) route was festooned with streamers, buntings, flags exceeding the number and level of adulation when Pope John Paul II visited this Catholic country about two years ago. One huge placard even referred to President Marcos as the "foremost leader of the whole of Asia." Another read "I am a Filipino, Marcos is my idol," while the majority of the placards referred to the Philippine couple as "doers and achievers." Two chartered Philippine Airlines planes brought the Philippine delegation back to Manila from Honolulu, the second bearing the 65-year-old president who has ruled this country for 17 years.

PRESS DISCUSSES OUTCOME OF MARCOS' U.S. VISIT

TIMES JOURNAL Praise

HK300208 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "FM's State Visit Boosts RP Prestige"]

[Text] President Marcos returns home this afternoon from a state visit to the United States that has created for himself the image of a controversial but respected leader.

He also left behind in the minds of those who met and talked to him a picture of a highly articulate Asian whose command of the English language and of the means of expressing it clearly made it possible for millions of American listeners and viewers to gain a better perspective of the Philippines, its development and its many problems.

He became controversial when he told Americans, many of whom still believe that the Philippines, the Philippine Government and the Filipino people could be led by the nose, that the empire days were over and that the Philippine Government and its people expected to be treated as co-equals in international relations. Yet in the same vein, the president assured the American Government and people that the Philippines stood four-square behind them as an ally of the West, not only because this country is a democratic state and believed in the democratic system of government but also because it could not and would never tolerate dictatorship or communism. Mr Marcos' singling out of Soviet-backed Vietnam as the biggest threat to the security of Asia clinched this viewpoint.

Despite the barrage of media questions involving violations of human rights, continued detention of ideological and political enemies, and corruption in high government circles, the president hurdled them with apparent ease, to the disappointment of some media groups who still feel that the American press is obligated to tell the Philippine Government and its people what's wrong with them, what to do about it, and just how to do it.

All in all, the manner in which Mr Marcos made his hectic tour of the United States, despite claims that he is sickly and ailing, is anything short of phenomenal. His meetings with members of the U.S. Congress, with delegates of the United Nations General Assembly where he delivered an address appealing for international sobriety, with businessmen-members of the Philippine American Chamber of Commerce in New York City, with the heads of the international fair group in Knoxville, Tennessee, with the editorial boards of THE WASHINGTON POST in Washington, DC, the NEWSWEEK and TIME magazines and THE NEW YORK TIMES in New York City, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES in Los Angeles, California, and the address before the National Press Club remain the high points of the president's visit to the United States.

He won from President Ronald Reagan the full understanding of the Republican administration and the continued support of the United States towards future Philippine development militarily and economically. The various agreements signed by the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos and other ranking government officials with their American counterparts are proofs of this.

This country and its people can now expect things to hum, as soon as the agreements are implemented and additional pacts are signed. It is obvious that the president's "friendly visit" to the United States was a success.

Welcome home, Mr President, and thanks for a job well done.

BULLETIN TODAY Editorial

HK300235 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Common Denominator"]

[Text] It turned out that the president's trip to the United States was fruitful in a number of ways. It reaffirmed the friendly ties between the two countries. It provided the occasion for the signing of several economic agreements that will be beneficial to the Philippines. It opened the eyes of more American businesmen to investment possibilities here. It gave an opportunity for the president to confront U.S. media and explain his side in a number of controversies. It also gave the Filippino communities the chance to see the president in the flesh and hear him.

If we are to view the visit in the context of time, its purposes both for the United States and the Philippines have a common denominator -- the promotion of Philippine stability. For the Philippines, like many other developing countries, suffers from the worldwide recession. It is faced with the problem of maintaining stability in the face of grave economic difficulties.

The Philippines is also struggling to preserve its integrity as insurgency nibbles at the fringes of its society.

There is no question the United States, its government and people, prizes Philippine stability, for the Philippines has a form of government patterned after that of the United States, it is a U.S. ally, it is the haven of sizeable investments, and it allows the U.S. Government use of two large military bases. There are a number of other factors, including cultural ones, that make the United States interested in Philippine stability.

How Philippine stability can be enhanced is implied in the visit and in almost all the aspects thereof. The visit cannot, therefore, have a more practical, overarching purpose. We like to believe that the two governments have learned a few things about how that purpose can be fulfilled.

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SUZUKI RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO PRC

OW010803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki returned home Friday afternoon after winding up his six-day official visit to China. While in China, Suzuki conferred with his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and other leaders.

NO PRIOR CONSULTATION REQUIRED TO DEPLOY F-16'S

OW010054 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1, KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa has declared that the deployment of two F-16 fighter-bomber squadrons at the U.S. Misawa Air Force Base in Aomori Prefecture, which Japan has decided to accept, was not subject to the requirement for prior consultation between the two governments stipulated by the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Speaking at a press meeting Thursday afternoon, Miyazawa said the deployment of two F-16 fighter bomber squadrons did not meet the definition of a major change in deployment necessitating prior consultation, as the verbal understanding reached in January 1960 stipulated that such consultation is necessary only for changes involving a division or more. The verbal understanding was reached between then Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama and then U.S. Ambassador to Japan Douglas MacArthur II.

Miyazawa also told the press that Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito, now visiting Washington to meet U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, notified Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that he believed Weinberger might urge him to accept deployment of the two F-16 fighter bomber squadrons at the Misawa base. Ito met with Suzuki in Tokyo prior to Ito's departure for the U.S. earlier this month.

Meanwhile, Thursday, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) issued a warning that the government of Prime Minister Suzuki could be drawn into U.S. strategic involvement against the Soviet Union if it approves the U.S. proposal for the deployment of the two squadrons of fighter-bombers in Aomori Prefecture.

SOVIET TOKYO ENVOY RAPS WESTERN SEA MINING PACT

OW301139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 30, KYODO -- The Soviet Union regards an agreement among the United States and three European nations concerning deep-sea mining claims as violating the draft Law of the Sea Treaty concluded last April, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Y. Pavlov said Thursday.

Foreign Ministry officials said that Pavlov conveyed Moscow's view to Takakazu Kuriyama, head of the ministry's Treaties Bureau and the Office of the Law of the Sea Conference, when the Soviet ambassador paid a call on Kuriyama. Pavlov made no concrete proposal for any Japanese response, they said.

Kuriyama was quoted as saying that the Japanese Government considered that any deep-sea mining exploration should be conducted within the framework of the Law of the Sea and the resolutions attached to it. The agreement in question, signed in Washington earlier this month by France, the United States, West Germany and Britain, envisages development of the deep-seabed independently outside the Law of the Sea Treaty.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PRC NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

O Chin-u at Embassy Banquet

SK010950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the PRC's founding, Zong Kewen, ambassador of the PRC to our country, arranged a banquet at the embassy on the evening of 30 September.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Chong-chu, vice premier of the Administration Council; Kim Kwan-sop, Hyon Chun-kuk, Yi Chan-son, Pak Chung-kuk, Chang Chol, Kim Chae-suk, (Yi Yong-kun), Chon Il-chun, Kim Chin-ha, Kim U-chong, Cho Yong-chul, (Won Chol-kap), (Wang Kyong-hak) and other functionaries concerned; and Chon Myong-su, our country's ambassador to the PRC.

Attending the banquet were staff members of the PRC Embassy to our country and Chinese guests staying in our country.

Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke first at the banquet. He said: At a time when the two peoples of China and Korea warmly congratulate Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people, on the success in his China visit, we deem it especially intimate and are happy that the Korean comrades, along with us, celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

He noted: Organizing and holding a series of functions celebrating this brilliant festive day of the Chinese people for a couple of days, the Korean comrades again displayed the deep friendship of the Korean people toward the Chinese people. We are greatly impressed by this.

He said: On behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I extend the hearty gratitude to the respected President Comrade Kim Il-song, the KWP, the Korean Government and the faternal Korean people.

He said: By achieving a great victory in the socialist revolution and construction through self-reliance and arduous struggle along the socialist path under the leadership of the CPC since the founding of a new China, the Chinese people have largely changed the looks of China.

He noted: The CPC recently held the historic 12th congress and put forth the programmatic tasks to open up a new phase, in a wholesale way, of the socialist modernization construction before the Chinese people. Today, the Chinese people inspired by the spirit of the 12th Congress of the CPC are dynamically advancing in high spirits and full of confidence toward a new victory in the construction for the four modernizations of socialism.

He said: On reflection of the past 33-year-long history, the Chinese people have undergone many twists and turns. Whenever the Chinese people have triumphantly marched forward or undergone temporary setbacks, the party and people of Korea have always stood together with us and shared joy and sadness with each other.

He then said that the Chinese people are very grateful for such a fraternal sense of duty, which has been embodied by the Korean comrades and exists only between comrades-in-arms.

What particularly delighted the Chinese people recently is the fact that as soon as the 12th Congress of the CPC was concluded, the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song paid an official state visit to China, which has historical significance, he said, and went on: This great event itself is a tremendous support and encouragement to the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction.

The recent visit further deepened the friendship and further consolidated unity between the leaders and peoples of our two countries and brought the friendly relations between our two parties and two countries to a new stage of development. The recent visit again establishes the fact that no force can break the traditional friendship forged in blood between the peoples of our two countries and that this friendship will certainly be passed on generation after generation and remain forever.

In associating with friends, the most important thing is to understand each other's mind, he said, and continued: As clearly shown by several rounds of talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese leaders, the relationship between the leaders of our two countries is, in reality, one in which they open their hearts to each other. Only such a friendship is a precious and genuine one. The Chinese people set store by this friendship. No matter how complicated and difficult the future road may be, they will stand together with the Korean people forever and move ahead shoulder to shoulder, together toward the common goal of socialism and communism.

He said: The Korean people have achieved brilliant successes in the revolution and construction by implementing the principles of independence, self-reliance and self-defense and have carried out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- thereby changing the looks of the country with each passing day, constantly enhancing the international prestige of the DPRK.

He stressed: All the successes of the Korean people are the result of the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP and the fruition of the Korean people's self-reliance and arduous struggle.

He continued: The Chinese people deem it great joy that Korea, their brotherly neighbor, has such a great and outstanding leader, such a staunch guiding force of revolution and such a heroic people. The Chinese people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Korean people continued new victories under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP.

The Chinese people have always followed with deep interest and sympathy the Korean people's cause for the country's reunification, he stated, and pointed out: The government and people of China have consistently held that the United States should completely withdraw its troops and equipment from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. We fully support the proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and oppose any moves to create two Koreas. In their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the Korean people will always enjoy resolute support from the Chinese people as close comrades-in-arms.

Comrade O Chin-u spoke next. He said: At a time when all of the country is seething with an exalted atmosphere over the grand program set forth by the historic 12th party congress, the Chinese people, today, meaningfully mark their felicitous national festive day. By the authority vested in me, on this day I convey warm congratulations and militant greetings from the Central Committee of the KWP, the DPRK Government and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the CPC, the PRC Government and the fraternal Chinese people.

He said: Thirty-three years ago, the Chinese people achieved victory in the people's revolution through a protracted arduous struggle under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC and founded the PRC, a genuine people's country -- for the first time in Chinese history. He went on: The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC were important historic events that opened up a new chapter of socialism in China.

Over the past 33 years, the great Chinese people, firmly rallied around the CPC, have rapidly changed the appearance of old China and built a new China vibrant with a new life in the vast land of China by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. These epochal changes that have taken place in China make a great contribution to greatly advancing the development of human history and strengthening the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces in Asia and the world.

In reality, the path, which the fraternal Chinese people have traversed since the PRC was founded, has been the glorious one of struggle and advance that has achieved the great historic changes in the revolution and construction while smashing the activities of class enemies at home and abroad. In recent years, the great Chinese people have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country, overcoming the difficulties that cropped up on the road ahead of them, and entered a new historical stage of realizing socialist modernization in all fields.

He said: The fraternal Chinese people are now filled with high determination to vigorously march forward following the revolutionary lines put forward by the 12th Congress of the CPC and every nook and corner of China is forcefully seeting with the revolutionary spirit.

He stated: The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the fact that all things have gone well in China since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC and wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people more shining successes in their struggle to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic, socialist state by accomplishing the tasks for socialist modernization and construction put forth by the 12th party congress and reunify the whole country by restoring Taiwan to China.

He said: At this moment when we share friendship with the fraternal Chinese comrades, we come to recall warmheartedly and with the greatest joy the days during which the great leader made a visit to China recently. The Chinese party and government attached an important significance to the recent visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and exerted their sincerity so that this historic visit could bear excellent fruit.

The leading cadres of the party and the government and people of China cordially treated the great leader as the noblest guest and warmly welcomed him with the invariable revolutionary sense of duty and deep friendship toward our party and people. They expressed their firm will to fight along with the Korean people forever under any hardship and storms.

Whenever they received exciting news that forcefully demostrated the indestructible friendship and unity between the two peoples of Korea and China during the great leader's stay in China, our people were seized with endless joy and kept more deeply in their heart the dignity and the pride for which they have forged inseparable blood ties with the great Chinese people in the ordeals of history and for which they have consolidated and developed the ties.

He said: The two peoples of Korea and China fought together shoulder-to-shoulder in the anti-Japanese sacred battles. They are revolutionary comrades-in-arms who fought and shed their blood together in the same trenches in the rigorous Korean war against the U.S. imperialists. They are class brothers who have shared joy and sadness.

He noted: The peoples of our two countries not only shared the fate of life and death along the single road of the revolution in the past, but also are fighting together, while supporting and helping each other, in the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

The recent visit to China by the great leader forcefully displayed to the world that the militant unity and friendship forged in blood between the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China are indestructible and that no force can break them, he said, and continued: Really, the recent official state visit to China by the great leader is a great hstoric event that beautifully records another most brilliant chapter in the proud annals of Korea-China friendship and places the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples on a new track. The Korea-China friendship the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is bringing into fuller bloom together with respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping is a great friendship based on the particular intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and a friendship that will be as eternal as the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

He said: Our people most greatly set store by the great successes made during the recent visit to China by the respected and beloved leader and they are filled with a firm will to bring into bloom forever, generation after generation, the traditional Korea-China friendship by further consolidating and developing it in the future.

He pointed out: With the spirit of the era of great Chollima upsurge and upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report to the Sixth KWP Congress and the programmatic tasks he put forth at the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, our people are vigorously waging the movement to create the speed of the 1980's in order to cause again a great upsurge in socialist economic construction. They are also struggling to advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

He said: On this occasion, I extend deep gratitude to the party, government and people of China, which hold in high esteem the achievements our people are making in the revolution and construction and which always support and encourage positively our people's just struggle to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The attendants at the banquet drank toasts to the immortal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Kim Il-song's Greetings

SK301611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on September 30 to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and on my own, I extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese people under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China won victory in the people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, and thereby became a genuine master of a new historic era when they build a new life, seizing their destiny in their hands and greatly contributed to the growth of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of Asia and the world.

The industrious and talented Chinese people vigorously accelerated the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle along the road indicated by the Communist Party of China, thus turning their country into a new China pulsating with a socialist life.

Today the great Chinese people rallied closely around the Communist Party of China, their reliable vanguard, have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country, successfully overcoming difficulties lying on the road ahead of them and are vigorously struggling to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic, socialist state, upholding the tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China which marked a new milestone in the history of their struggle.

Epochal changes and shining successes in the People's Republic of China have a great influence upon the development of human history and the international position of China is rising higher.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the Chinese people in all domains of the struggle for carrying out the four modernisations, firmly adhering to the four principles, and warmly hail them.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who converged their destinies into one and shared weal and woe in the bloody joint struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggressors for a long period.

The peoples of our two countries have always closely supported and cooperated with each other in the course of carrying out the common cause of national and class liberation and socialist construction and are today, too, fighting shoulder to shoulder on the road of the struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism. We were accorded warmest and sincere, cordial hospitality by the leading cadres of the party and government and fraternal people of China during our recent visit to the People's Republic of China.

Our recent visit to China was an important event which grandly demonstrated to the whole world the indestructible might of the Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has withstood all trials of history.

Satisfied with the fact that the Korea-China friendship, whose firm bonds have been established on the basis of close comradeship and noble revolutionary principle, is developing onto a higher stage generation after generation in the course of visits and contacts between the leaders of the two countries, we express the conviction that the traditional friendship and unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further consolidate and develop in the struggle for the common goal and idea of independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the sacred struggle to carry out the tasks of construction for socialist modernization set forth at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

Yi Chong-Ok's Greetings

SK302310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Noting that the great Chinese people who became the genuine master of the country with the founding of the People's Republic of China have turned China into a new socialist China as it is today over the past 33 years in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China, the message says:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and warmly hail them.

Expressing the belief that the militant friendship and unity and cooperative relations between Korea and China will grow stronger and develop in the future, it sincerely wishes the Chinese premier and fraternal Chinese people greater success in accomplishing the sacred cause of carrying out the militant tasks set forth at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK010803 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 30 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October editorial: "We Warmly Congratulate the Chinese People on Their National Day"]

[Text] Today, the fraternal Chinese people mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC at a time when they have started a new significant march upholding the decisions made at the 12th CPC Congress. Marking this day, our people are sending warm congratulations and friendly, fraternal greetings to the Chinese people.

Under the correct leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people achieved brilliant victories for the people's revolution by waging a protracted and bloody struggle against the outside aggressors and domestic reactionary forces and founded the PRC on 1 October 1949. The period of 33 years that the Chinese people have traversed since the foundation of the PRC has been a course of rewarding struggles and shining victories.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The appearance of the old China, which had once been dominated by exploitation and repression and which suffered poverty and starvation, has disappeared for good. Now a new socialist China has emerged in a gigantic shape over the vast Chinese continent, evincing brilliant rays.

The Chinese people, since the founding of the republic, have turned backward old China into a socialist new China pulsating with life in a short period by displaying a high degree of revolutionary spirit, self-reliance and hard struggle, united closely around the CPC. Notably in recent years, the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country, surmountaing obstacles and difficulties on their road of advance, and have entered a new historical stage of realizing socialist modernization.

The 12th National Congress of the CPC held recently summed up the precious achievements and experiences of the CPC and the Chinese people in the revolution and construction and marked an epochal milestone in further strengthening and developing the party and lifting the revolutionary struggle and constructive work to a high stage in China.

Armed with the revolutionary spirit of sovereignty, independence and self-reliance, the Chinese people are now engaged in a vigorous struggle to implement the new programs for struggle put forth by the 12th congress of their party. They also are struggling to reunify the whole country by returning Taiwan to their fatherland.

The international position of the PRC is rising still higher and its influence is increasing daily. All the changes taking place now in China are a shining fruition of the creative application of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions of China by the CPC.

Our people genuinely rejoice, as over their own, over the successful progress of all work in China and warmly hail it. Korea and China are close neighbors whose mountains and rivers are linked and whose people maintain a specially cordial friendship between them. The peoples of Korea and China have established a blood-sealed militant fraternity and friendship while sharing life and death with each other in the protracted joint struggle waged against imperialists.

The great Korea-China friendship based on a historical tradition has been consolidated and developed into the closest of comradely relations through frequent visits and contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries and they are being brought into fuller blossom today by energetic activities and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The recent visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a demonstration of the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples; it was a historic event that decorated a shining chapter in the history of Korea-China friendship, The sincerest hospitality and warm welcome accorded by the Chinese party and government leaders and the Chinese people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly showed how deep the intimacy between the leaders of the two countries is and how solid and sincere the friendship and solidarity and fraternity between the two people are.

The Chinese party, government and people have always positively supported the just struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people are proud of having the Chinese people as their close comrade-in-arms. The Korean people will make every effort possible to further strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship based on militant fraternity and revolutionary duty through generations.

Our people sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people will win brillant victory in the struggle to build a highly cultured and highly democratic socialist power by accelerating socialist modernization.

PRC DEFENCE MINISTER RECEIVES KPA DELEGATION

SK010445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, on September 30 met the delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Huang Yukun and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

ITALIAN JOURNALIST NOT ABLE TO MEET PFC WHITE

OW011154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct. 1 (AFP) -- North Korean authorities have refused a Western journalist permission to meet the young U.S. soldier who allegedly defected to North Korea, after earlier implying that an interview would be granted. The soldier, Private First Class Joseph White, crossed into North Korea from South Korea at the end of August. The North Koreans have always claimed he defected but have not as yet allowed any verification of this by the U.S. Army.

Returning here after visiting North Korea, the Italian newspaper IL GIORNALE NUOVO's correspondent Fernando Mezzetti told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that North Korean officials had agreed to let him meet the 21-year-old American, if unspecified "departments concerned" agreed.

He quoted the North Korean officials as saying: "It is in our interest" to let him conduct the interview with Private White, whom Pyongyang authorities say asked for asylum in North Korea. But, subsequently, Mr. Mezzetti was told that the meeting would be impossible, with the explanation that the young American "was touring the country".

WALKER REMARKS ON CROSS-RECOGNITION, DIALOGUE HIT

SK010244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 30 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October commentary: "Aggressive Absurd Remarks of Governor-General in Colony"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker spoke at a lecture meeting. Speaking about the outdated theory on cross-recognition and the question on the North-South dialogue, he raved that the other countries should help achieve them, that the United States will continue to maintain relations as an ally and cooperate with South Korea and so forth.

Walker's remarks intensively reflect the aggressive policy of the incumbent Reagan golvernment to seize South Korea as its permanent colony and military base by fabricating two Koreas.

The cross-recognition raved about by him is aimed at making two countries of North and South Korea by dividing our nation, and at legalizing this internationally. Thus, the U.S. imperialists' cross-recognition theory has been sternly denounced and rejected by all Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

Walker's reiteration of this theory again exposed the U.S. imperialists' aggressive intention to continue occupation of South Korea by blocking Korea's reunification at any cost. The question of dialogue raved about by him is being put forward with such a vicious intention.

The dialogue between the North and South should seek reunification, not division. The dialogue for reunification can be held only by those who truly wish the nation's reunification. We repeatedly made it clear that we would sit with anyone who opposes the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their interference maneuvers and who seeks an independent position, and sincerely negotiate with him on the question of the fatherland's reunification.

Nevertheless, Walker is attempting to send the South Korean puppets to the sacred site to discuss the national destiny on the pretext of dialogue. This is a deceitful act designed to conceal the treacherous, nation-selling nature and crimes of the clique of Chon Tu-hwan -- filthy colonial stooge and vicious splittist. This also embraces a heinous plot to conceal his criminal act to fabricate the two Koreas and to deceive public opinion, pretending he is interested in Korea's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt to permanently seize South Korea as their colony while outwardly treating South Korea as an independent country is more clearly shown in Walker's remarks that the United States will maintain relations with South Korea as an ally and will cooperate.

It is well known to the world that South Korea is a U.S. colony totally subjugated politically economically, culturally and militarily, and that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a faithful colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists. The relations between the United States and South Korea, like the relations between the Japanese imperialists and puppet Manchuria in the past, are the master-servant relations between master and colony.

Walker is playing the role of governor-general of a colony under the signboard of ambassador. It is no secret that Walker controls everything in South Korea in accord with the U.S. imperialists' directives. Nevertheless, he babbles about relations of allies, cooperation and so forth. This is indeed ridiculous. His remarks also contain a cunning scheme to embellish South Korea as if it were an independent state, with the vicious, dark intention of strengthening his domination and control over his stooges in every way on the pretext of being an ally.

Walker's raving clearly shows the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as splittist and colonial ruler and their aggressive objective to dominate all of Korea by occupying South Korea. However, the U.S. imperialists' wicked scheme to continue colonial rule over South Korea by permanently remaining in South Korea will never be achieved.

The spirit to demand democracy and independence in South Korean society is increasing every day among the South Korean people and overseas compatriots, who are denouncing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the puppets' treacherous, nation-selling policy of dependence on outside forces. The U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all aggressive forces and lethal weapons. They should stop instigating their stooges to fascism, division and war.

CPRF INFORMATION 232 ON STUDENT SUPPRESSION

SK010450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] made public Information No. 232 on September 30 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for brutally suppressing and arresting patriotic students who held anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-"government" demonstrations.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan clique mobilized hundreds of plain-clothes men and heavily-armed riot police to bestially crack down upon the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-"government" patriotic struggle of students at Sogang, Koryo, Seoul, Tongguk, Songgyungwan and Ewha Women's and other universities and arrested scores of them, the information says:

Some time ago, the puppets organized such government-sanctioned activities as "protest" and "demonstration" against the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks. But today they are harshly suppressing South Korean students who rose in the real anti-Japanese, patriotic demonstration. This clearly betrays their black-hearted intention.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is a gang of dirty pro-Japanese traitors flouting the people with sham anti-Japanese activities and suppressing the real anti-Japanese demonstration with bayonets. Its "protest" is a trick to wear the mask of "patriotism" by availing itself of the people's anti-Japanese sentiments.

The pro-Japanese flunkeyist treachery of the Chon Tu-hwan group is wholly manipulated by the U.S. imperialists.

Answering questions of reporters as to the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks, Reagan himself said that "the present should be considered more important than the past" and the present relations with Japan be maintained on good terms in disregard of the past crimes of Japanese imperialism.

It is not accidental that the anti-Japanese demonstration of South Korean students which was caused by the textbook issue is now expanding into an anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle. The puppet clique's suppression of the students' patriotic struggle is a desperate attempt to stamp out the mounting anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students and people and maintain the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and thereby prolong its dirty remaining days.

VRPR RIDICULES CHON'S TRIP TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

SK010356 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Article from column "Echo of Public Sentiment"]

[Text] A documentary film entitled "The People's Great Leap" -- a film on Chon Tu-hwan's trip to five countries -- is being shown at theaters in Seoul. Those who have watched this film say that the screening resembles the display of dog's dung by wrapping it in a satin cloth. Thus, they tell anecdotes concerning Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Africa and Canada. Now, let us consider come of these anecdotes.

During Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Gabon, the Gabonese military band suddenly played the national anthem of North Korea at the airport, causing a great disturbance. Greatly perplexed, Chon Tu-hwan tried to descend from the reviewing platform. Members of the retinue who accompanied him on his trip, totally confused, yelled and ran to and fro, urging officials concerned to stop the performance. Those who watched the scene laughed, saying that it was ludicrous for the retinue members to make a fuss in fear of the president who looked like a jackal.

What became a subject of derision above all was Chon Tu-hwan's behavior. Grunting to Gabonese President Bongo, Chon Tu-hwan threatened him, saying that he would not leave his quarters the next day. The Gabonese president visited him in his quarters and told him that the leader of the military band, who only knew of the DPRK -- a chuche fatherland -- as far as Korea was concerned, was responsible for the incident. Only by repeatedly asking him to show generosity regarding the incident could the Gabonese president pacify Chon Tu-hwan. Hearing this, the Gabonese people contemptuously defined Chon Tu-hwan -- a colonial president of South Korea -- as a nutshell president. They said that it was natural for the powerless president of a country which has no sovereignty to receive such treatment.

Similar incidents took place everywhere Chon Tu-hwan went. During his visit to Nigeria and Kenya, there was unnecessary playing of music at functions held at the airports. In Kenya there was the omission of the first and second measures when the main body of the music was played following an overture.

There was no firing of a salute at the airport in Kenya. In Senegal and Canada only salutes signaling arrival were fired. In Gabon and Senegal, no sooner had Chon Tu-hwan alighted from the plane than a salute was fired. In Nigeria a salute was fired as he emerged from the door of the plane.

What was something to see was not the omission of salutes and the timing of firing, but the frightened look Chon Tu-hwan assumed at the peal of firing. Alighting from the plane in Gabon and Senegal, Chon Tu-hwan tucked his neck turtlelike into his hunched shoulders, frightened at the peal of a salute. His face suddenly turned as pale as white paper. Members of the retinue were sorry to look at him. In Nigeria Chon Tu-hwan quickly hid in the plane when a salute was fired as he was about to disembark. He mistook this salute for shooting at him. He looked like Pak Chong-hui who hid under the rostrum when Yuk Yong-su was shot.

People say that Chon Tu-hwan spent days of uneasiness and anguish during his trip to Africa.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'EMPTY TALK' OF PEACE

SK251042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA) -- "Freedom," "peace" and "prosperity" advertised by Chon Tu-hwan the military gangster are an empty talk intended to veil the deplorable reality of South Korea today and conceal his clique's anti-popular crimes in causing it. This is stated in an article of NODONG SINMUN Friday titled "No Sophism Can Conceal Treacherous Color of Colonial Puppet."

Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique changed such empty words in an attempt to veil its ugly color as a despicable colonial stooge of U.S. imperialism and as a fascist murderer, the article says: South Korea is a colony totally dependent on U.S. imperialism. It is the U.S. imperialists who act the master in South Korea. The South Korean people are subject to colonial slavery, deprived of national sovereignty by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It is a mockery of public opinion to talk about freedom, keeping mum about this reality.

The "peace" trumpeting of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is also a sheer fraud. In South Korea the aggression forces of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war, are hatching a plot to unleash a new war, having deployed even nuclear weapons. This itself denies traitor Chon Tu-hwan the right to talk about "peace."

Worse still, he is an executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. His "peace" trumpeting is no more than a trick to cover up his clique's crimes in disturbing peace and heightening tension by kicking up war rockets together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

As for "prosperity" advertised by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, it is a replica of the outcry for "the building of a welfare society" raised by him earlier. It is a ridiculous distortion of the reality.

The puppet clique's scheme of dependence on foreign forces under the guise of building a "welfare society" has only brought critical results -- depression and bankruptcy of the national economy, price hike, increase of unemployment and so on.

NODONG SINMUN ON STRENGTH OF WORKERS PARTY

SK300724 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2223 GMT 29 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 September essay: "The Strength of the Workers Party" -- KCNA identifies this item as a "political essay"]

[Text] Today our people live in the most glorious and rewarding era of the Workers Party, unprecedented in our long history, and are overflowing with the spirit to create a new great history.

Our country is vigorously accelerating the march of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea in firm unity among the entire party, all the people and the whole army as one under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious party, beating the drum of revolution and sounding the trumpet of the speed battle.

Everyone is full of endless joy and pride in getting born in the worthwhile era of the Workers Party and living and carrying out the revolution in the bosom of the party. Our people are advancing and advancing, firmly convinced of the justness of their cause and clearly seeing the prospect of the revolution and bright future with faith in certain victory and revolutionary zeal.

There are no people or nation in the world like our people and nation that today overflow with pride and confidence and are filled with firm conviction in the future.

Where do today's unprecedented pride and conviction of the Korean people come from? The KWP, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has an invincible strength, and has inherited the brilliant tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle. The KWP is leading our people only along the road of socialism and communism with unwavering confidence, overcoming all difficulties and trials.

The strength of Korea creating today's new history is the mighty and invincible strength of the Workers Party. The pride and confidence of Korea emerge from the fact that we have the Worker's Party.

The words, "strength of the Workers Party," give our people the faith in certain victory and courage because of their profound significance and greatness. These words always resound amid great faith and romanticism. The words, "strength of the Workers Party," are a proud song of Korea praising the greatness and invincibility of our glorious party -- the organizer, the stimulator and the guide of all our people's victories -- and is the song of surging conviction and faith.

1. Today Korea is ceaselessly advancing and leaping with boundlessly magnificent plans and goals while creating new, great things every moment. The Arch of Triumph was magnificently erected on the hillside of the historic Moranbong in Pyongyang, the capital of our fatherland, reflecting the vivacious spirit and great passion of today's Korea.

Our people raised the Arch of Triumph high to reflect the unanimous wish of national loyalty on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader. With not only lofty significance but also with unique artistic nature and magnificence, the Arch of Triumph of Korea exhibits pride to the entire world. The people who visit the Arch of Triumph are boundlessly moved by the marvelous and mysterious strength that miraculously erected this great monumental creation of our era, with admiration of the great history engraved in the arch. Saying it is an incredibly marvelous fact that such a great creation was raised in only one year, a foreign friend with deep interest asked our secretary guiding the tour of the Arch of Triumph: With what strength could Korea create this miracle?

This was not a question deserving an ordinary answer. If the question were related to such issues as the materials, funds and manpower directed to the construction work, it would not have been a matter of miracle and mystery.

How could we calculate and explain merely with numbers the strength that raised the Arch of Triumph. Therefore, our secretary proudly answered: The great, miraculous and mysterious strength that raised the monumental creation of the era of the Workers Party is the strength of the Workers Party. He added that the Workers Party initiated, organized and erected this monument. The answer that all uncommon phenomena in Korea and the secret to all miracles effected in this land are results of the strength of the Workers Party reflects our people's deep emotion.

Korea has very great strength -- the strength of the Workers Party -- that no other people have. Because we have this strength of the Workers Party, we can raise any great creation and can effect any miracle we want to.

The proud word that our people would like to shout to the entire world whenever we see all the miraculous events and creations taking place in this land shows Korea's pride and today's splendid, national strength.

Our people's enhanced ideological and spiritual state, which all the world's people admire, seething life of the nation and the spirit to implement the revolution, have emerged from the proud sentiment that we have the strength of the great, mighty and invincible Workers Party.

Today a new spirit of upsurge to demonstrate the extraordinary resolution and determination of Korea and its vigorous passion is quickening in this land. Korea, which has been effecting ceaseless miracles and upsurges throughout the entire history of the socialist construction, is rising again full of vigor and courage.

Upholding the party's militant appeal for effecting another great upsurge in the socialist economic construction just as in the great Chollima upsurge period after the congress of November 1956, all the people have risen in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's -- the new high speed.

Those who are registering new exploits in steel production with the unprecedentedly lofty target of increasing steel production by 1.5 to 2 times are not only the workers of the Kimchaek iron works and Kangson steel plant; workers in the large-scale bases of nonferrous metal in our country, including Komdok, Tanchon, and Hyesan, are firmly resolved to attain the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal. Thus, the entire nation is overflowing with the vigor and spirit for great upsurge in economic construction. This is a great Korean outcry that is vigorously resounding with the trumpet's call to the speed battle at a time when many world nations are suffering unprecedented chronic economic crisis and stagnation, setback and defeatism.

Our fatherland is effecting a greater upsurge and more rapidly advancing with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima. If some ask our people how Korea's spirit soars to the skies, we will proudly answer: Because we have the strength of the Workers Party.

It is said that one of the most difficult problems facing many countries in the world is overcoming the influence of cold fronts. The drought, which has hit our country this spring and continued throughout the summer, was an unprecedently severe one. There has never been such a drought.

This notwithstanding, we have never seen careworn looks on the faces of our peasants. On the contrary, our peasants were in high spirits. It is said that, while looking at a corn field that was well cultivated thanks to irrigation facilities, the members of the Pobu cooperative farm in (?Okchon) County exchanged the following remarks: It makes no difference whether or not the weather is favorable. The cold front is powerless in Korea. Just as they said, a bumper harvest is expected with more than 12 tons of corn yielded per chongbo on the field of the No 1 work team, over which broad laughter was echoing.

Today, our people see no anxiety in pioneering their destinies. They have no anxiety about today, nor do they worry about tomorrow. Our people, who are unperturbed over waves of adversity, are stoutly creating their new lives, firmly trusting their party and are being further united around the party as a harmonious family.

Where does this great confidence that our people possess in their daily lives and in pioneering their destinies come from? If anybody asks what gives them great confidence, our people will proudly answer that they have the strength of the Workers Party.

As a vigorous heart enables an organic body to actively move by continuously supplying nutritive substance for it and a boundless source enables a large river to flow strongly, so a great source enables a people to possess a high ideological and spiritual state. The unprecedented revolutionary passion and confidence of Korea, which advances in a high spirit, fearing no difficulty and being unperturbed at the waves of adversity, is provided by the strong and invincible strength of the Workers Party.

2. There are various types of pride and confidence in a country and a people. A long history and brilliant cultural tradition may be the pride of one nation while a beautiful natural environment could be the pride of another.

When we talk about the high pride and confidence of our nation, we, above all, refer to our own strength, with which we are able to pioneer our destinies in a creative and independent manner. The dignity and glory of a country and nation are obtained and defended by its strength, and its destiny and future are decided by its own strength. There have been not a few nations whose brilliant cultural tradition, beautiful morals and diligence were well known to the world. However, some of them fell or have been oppressed and coerced into disgraceful slavery. The reason was that they did not have their own powerful strength. Because they had no strength, nations were reduced to victims in the survival of the fittest and peoples were forced to suffer from misery and humiliation.

The powerful strength with which a nation can pioneer its destiny in an independent and creative manner is the genuine dignity, glory and great pride of a nation. For this reason, we denounce all unjustifiable and reactionary power that tries to go against the development of history and oppresses the independence and creativity of the masses of the people.

We extol, however, the just and progressive strength that advances history and defends the independence of the masses of the people. Furthermore, we are striving to increase such strength. The strength of the Workers Party is the most powerful and great strength among strengths with which a country and nation can victoriously and independently pioneer its destiny.

The strength of the Workers Party is the strength of consistency and of unity and cohesion with which we can resolve all problems raised in pioneering our people's destinies.

It is said that the greatest might in the world is that of unity. When the people are united and the party is united, this unity becomes an infinite strength that is almighty and invincible. The strength of the Workers Party is the might of unity and cohesion on the highest level in history. It is the might of consistency that has emerged from the firm unity of the party, the leader and the people on the basis of one ideology and one will.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In our country all people are firmly armed with the party's unitary ideology, are firmly united around the party and move as one in accordance with the command of the party. There is no other such great party and people in the world.

The consistency of the strength of the Workers Party is one in which the entire party, all the people and the entire army act unanimously based on the party's ideology and will, in which the masses unanimously rise up in accordance with the party's signal and in which the whole of the country unanimously advances in accordance with the party's command. The strength of this unprecedented consistency is almighty, showing that when the ideology of people is mobilized, they can do anything. And it is miraculous, showing that, when the party, the leader and the people are united with one will, they can conquer every fortress. Because it possesses this almighty and miraculous strength, our Korea sees no impossibility in pioneering the destinies of our people and independently and victoriously resolving its problems.

Thanks to this almighty strength, though the U.S. imperialists once said that it would be impossible for us to rise up on the ruins, we, like a phoenix, were able to rise up. Moreover, we created the heroic epic of the great Chollima march through which we achieved, in only 14 years, industrialization that took others hundreds of years to realize. Furthermore, we created a history of cataclysmic change in which we filled arid land with life-saving water and built a people's paradise in a land of backwardness and poverty.

Because we have this almighty and miraculous strength, we are effecting unprecedented upswings in industry and agriculture, overcoming the influence of the cold front and of economic crises. We are also creating a mangificent, beautiful chuche world in this land, remodeling and reforming everything, including nature, society and man, in accordance with the will of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea.

The strength of the Workers Party, with which we are remaking nature as we want, with which we are making the most of time and our minds and with which we reform the world as we choose, is a great strength that has never before existed. The strength of the Workers Party is the strength of a great and ever-victorious tradition that leads the destinies of our people to a single road of victory under any condition and circumstance. It is said that the most indestructible and consolidated strength is the strength of tradition along with the strength of unity. Tradition, which is perpetuated and cemented generation to generation, is a consolidated strength. As it is difficult to change those having experienced defeat into winners, so too those possessing the tradition of winners possess powerful strength with which they never concede honor and dignity obtained with blood.

Our glorious party inherits the most brilliant tradition -- the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition. The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is a tradition in which we victoriously pioneered the destinies of our people under the worst circumstances and during the most arduous period of our revolution. It is also a tradition of great winners who have been ever-victorious under all adverse circumstances.

The strength of the Workers Party, because it has embodied this victor's tradition, which will develop and grow without a hitch for thousands of years to come, as its inexhaustible source and everlasting habit, is an unrivaled power that knows no defeat, only victory, and is an invincible power that never fails to achieve its goals, never yielding to nor backing away from any kind of trials and ordeals.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Have our people ever failed in winning victory even once during war or in the period prior to and after a war? Never.

The history of our revolutionary struggle, which has been ever-victorious in the bloody struggles waged against all kinds of enemies and in the arduous struggle to explore a new, never-trodden path, has recorded numerous, astonishing heroic epics produced by this great tradition of the Workers Party. Thanks to this great power of tradition of the Workers party, we were able to stand up to the U.S. imperialists when they pounced upon our young republic without hesitation and were able to crush the myth of their strength, achieving victory after victory, crushing at every step all kinds of enemy challenges, vicious blockades and pressures.

Production, study, life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas! Today's great history is energetically accelerating the march of imbuing society with the chuche idea under this revolutionary slogan that is engraving the brilliant anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition into our bones and flesh and embodying it in the day-to-day practices and activities. From this, we are vividly and emotionally experiencing the great and invincible strength of the tradition of the Workers Party that is achieving only victories and advances without a single failure or retreat, fearlessly and unhesitatingly tackling any kind of ordeals, breaking through barriers and making roads if there are no roads.

There have been many parties and politicians that claimed their own programs for struggle and ideologies and made many declarations and pledges before history and the masses. Some of them have been implemented. However, many of these numerous declarations and pledges have never been implemented and numerous excuses have been offered for the failures. There have been no circumstances in which our party has had to justify failures or admit them. The only party on earth which, never experiencing a single mistake or failure in the course of implementing its lines and policies, has achieved victories in the course of implementing thousands and thousands of decisions without a hitch, is the KWP.

The strength of the Workers Party is steering the fate of our people to victory after victory and to a bright future without succumbing to any kind of trials and tribulations, while remolding nature, reforming society and men and changing them on the strength of the great ideology and will of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

As sung and praised by our people, the strength of the Workers Party never fails in forging anything it wants to make if it is determined, creating any kind of miracle conceivable on earth.

From this invincibility and might emanating from the strength of the Workers Party, our people have come to see the only strength they can absolutely trust and trust their fate to as a whole and have come to have a conviction that they will always achieve victory and glory only by following what is dictated by the party.

3. The strength of the Workers Party is a great strength that has brilliantly achieved our people's aspiration for living a dignified life forever as a people of strength.

In retrospect, our people's 5,000-year history has been replete with ups and downs in which our people prospered because they had strength or were ruined because they lacked it. It was also a history that has taught us a bone-chilling lesson and the philosophical principle that people without strength cannot avoid the ignominy of living a life of slavery. All the sufferings, shame and sorrow of a people without their own country, forced on our people in the past, were none but the sorrows of a people of a small, weak country, the shame and sufferings of a people lacking strength.

On the day our people, who have inherited a history of 5,000 years from generation to generation, became slaves without a country, our people cried: "Today, we greatly lament and weep." This was one of the sorrows, shames and sufferings experienced by our people. The last cry of the members of an army in the cause of justice, who either fell or scattered, and the grudge of the secret envoy dispatched at the end of the Yi Dynasty to The Hague by King Kojong who could not let the world know the name of Korea even after he shed blood and sacrificed his own life, were none but the sorrows, shames and sufferings our people experienced.

How can Korea, which has suffered such hardships in the past, come into existence shining at one corner of the East and evince brilliant rays to every corner of the world?

The history of our people and nation coming to enjoy the dignity and honor of being a truly powerful people began when our people started to bravely steer their fate with their own hands under the great chuche banner and when our fatherland began to display its dignity as a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance and self-defense, which became possible thanks to the great, powerful and invincible strength of the Workers Party.

The strength of the Workers Party is invincible because it has assumed the immortal chuche idea as its guidance idea and inherited the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

Thanks to the strength of the Workers Party -- the new, powerful strength of the legendary Chollima and the strength of the Workers Party that is invincible and great because it was added to the speed battle -- our people can display the dignity and honor of being the people with strength not only today but forever. With what can our people's dignity and honor be compared? The strength of the Workers Party is that of Korea and confidence in our party's great strength is that of the people in the Workers Party.

Let us listen to what an old anti-Japanese warrior has joyously said: I endlessly trust our party. I have a clear vision of what will become of our party in the future through the extraordinary organizational power and leadership of our party. Now, nearly 40 years have passed since our party was founded. Has there ever been a time in the past when our party center was successful in uniting the entire party, all the people and the entire army and in driving them to advance as one as today?

Whenever we come to think of the might of our party, I feel very strong at heart and I cannot suppress the surging faith and joy that we can surely reunify our fatherland and consummate socialist and communist cause if only we follow such a great party.

How movingly the song of confidence of our people, who deeply believe in our party, is emerging from the words of this old warrior who has loyally and singlemindedly upheld the great leader in the arduous course of the revolution and even now, unwaveringly upholds our party with passion and energy!

The extraordinary organizational power and power of mobilization of our party -- the outstanding and mysterious power of the leadership which, with dexterity, boldness and firmness, has firmly rallied the entire party, all the people and entire army around a single idea and will and leading the rank of thousands and thousands to the implementation of a single object -- is what makes our people trust, uphold, love and follow the party so much.

Party, in essence, means strength. Warriors organize a party to multiply their strength by a hundred times and the party is born out of class consciousness aspiring for the might of unity. However, as has been proven by history, not every party has commanded great strength.

For the first time in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, our glorious party center has achieved a rock-firm political and ideological unity of the party, leader and people — the highest degree of unity and cohesion -- on the strength of a single idea, the chuche idea, and strengthened and developed our party into a revolutionary chuche party — an ever-victorious party displaying invincible strength by displaying the tradition of the revolution from generation to generation.

Right now, our people firmly believe that as in the past, so too in the future our revolution will forever win victory after victory and our fatherland will be endlessly promising. For our people, today, full of worth and happiness, is also precious. However, what is more precious and important than today is the fate of our revolution's tomorrow and the future prosperity of our nation.

As our people sing "Tens of millions of li following the great leader, tens of millions of li following our party," so too has the path of victory, which we have traversed, been far-off and rugged, and so is the future path, along which we should win victory. Therefore, our people are never content with or self-conceited about today's victory and endless happiness but they foresee, always with a particular class-awakening and burning national sense of duty, the future of our revolution and of the nation.

Above all, our people want themselves to be strong and invincible. Therefore, (?generation after generation) our people have preferred valiant and forceful songs of struggle. They want the party, which struggles, carries out revolution and is strong, to lead us. What a great happiness and glory it is for our people to own the strength of the great, powerful and invincible Workers Party!

Earlier, half a century ago, for the first time in their history of several thousand years, our people greeted the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun and the legendary hero. Through his boundless greatness, they saw the might and invincibility of the nation. While glorifying and singing the praise of them by reflecting them in numerous legends of Mt Paektu, our people have acquired endless national dignity, hope and conviction.

Today, obtaining the highest national dignity and pride and a firm conviction in the future, from the strength of the great and invincible Workers Party our people are accelerating the grand march of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, highly displaying their mettle as [word indistinct]. There is nothing to be afraid of, not even violent winds, rain or an active volcano spurting lava.

The strength of the Workers Party, which gives (?tenacious) dignity and pride and encouragement to our people and friends, gives fear and uneasiness to our enemies. As long as there is that strength, there is no fortress in the world that we cannot seize nor is there any difficulty that we cannot overcome.

With the strength of Workers Party we will create and advance everything in this land that we want and will continue victorious forever.

PRODUCTION UPSWING REPORTED AT KOMDOK MINE

SK271016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The Komdok mining complex, a large non-ferrous ore production base, is now bringing about a new upswing in production, upholding the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on attaining the 1.5 million ton target of non-ferrous metals.

Through the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" the miners there are these days boosting mineral production over 1.5 times as compared with the corresponding period of last year. They dynamited at one blast 5-6 times as much ore as before by introducing an efficient comprehensive blasting method. While increasing production, the complex is pushing ahead with the expansion project of pits on a large scale.

Many shafts including the shaft No. 13 with a capacity of millions of tons are under construction at a time. A new cutting face with a rated capacity of 15 million tons is being built in the Nam pit. Big cutting faces are under construction also in the Chongnyon, Ponghwa and Roun pits. The expansion projects of dressing plants Nos. 1 and 2 are progressing apace to create additionally a production capacity equal to a new dressing plant. Dressing plant No.3 under construction will have a capacity nearly 12 times that of the existing ones.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has built the Komdok District into a powerful, leading non-ferrous ore production base with a far-reaching plan to dynamically promote the upsurge of socialist economic construction as a whole by extensively tapping the underground resources of the country.

The introduction of large-sized, modern and high-speed equipment has been realized in this complex to excavate in three days as much minerals as turned out in one year in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule. Bright is the prospect of this complex. Its production will increase respectively two times and over three times in 1983 and 1984 as against the 1982 state plan.

CHON STRESSES NEED FOR FIRM NATIONAL SECURITY

SK010900 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Text of statement issued by ROK President Chon Tu-hwan on 34th anniversary of the founding of the South Korean Armed Forces]

[Text] Today, we observe the 34th anniversary of the founding of the armed forces, our resolve to strengthen the national self-esteem and create a self-reliant national security is firmer than ever. Joining the rest of the nation in commemorating this significant day, I extend my congratulations and encouragement to the members of the armed forces who are working diligently around the clock in the front and the rear to carry out their duties, patriotically.

To look back, the armed forces have established a proud tradition by protecting the nation in times of emergency at the cost of many lives. The armed forces heroically repelled the unprovoked invasion by the North Korean communists during the Korean war and have since resolutely crushed their unceasing provocations. The armed forces remain firmly united around the sole resolve to protect the nation and with indefatigable spirit, have achieved remarkable growth and development.

With this, the 34th anniversary, the armed forces have fully matured and are indeed impressive, being one of the strongest in the Free World. The pride of our armed forces stems from highly competent personnel armed with modern hardware and having versatile battle experience. They have trained long and hard and built up an esprit de corps, firm in patriotism and a faith in victory. They are surely the crack forces of the Free World.

It goes without saying that the armed forces owe their development to the dedicated support and contributions of all citizens. We can hardly think of a viable defense without a strong nation, and thus it is the sweat and determination of the people that has nourished the growth of the armed forces by expanding the national potential. I extend my heartfelt appreciation for the support of all of you who have sacrificed to pay defense taxes and contribute to the development of the military and the defense industries. I am also grateful for the cooperation of everyone which has allowed the funnelling of a large amount from the national budget, no less than 6 percent of the gross national product, into the defense of the homeland.

Fellow countrymen, world history has clearly shown the fate of those people who were incapable or lacked the determination to safeguard their nations themselves. Furthermore, in today's cruel world situation, we are witness to the tribulation of countries lacking in a strong defense and the determination to remain secure.

Aware of the hard reality that the cries for peace of the powerless are little more than empty shouts, we must be thoroughly prepared for any contingency lest our land become the target of aggression again. On the other hand, no matter now earnestly we oppose aggression and abhor war, the danger of these will persist so long as the other side fails to comprehend our resolve or miscalculates our abilities.

Right under our noses is the world's most closed, unpredictable and irrational group, the North Korean communists. In an attachment to the daydream of communizing all of Korea by force of arms, they have rejected all our constructive and rational proposals for unification. It is possible that they will attempt another assault as an outlet for domestic problems resulting from the deepening gap in national strength between the South and the North, growing political and economic discontent among their people, and persisting power struggles over the projected hereditary power succession. Lately, North Korea has shown some unusual symptoms. They have built up their offensive firepower drastically and bolstered military mobility while concentrating on bolstering the ability of the irregular troops. They have also massed troops south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, especially in the western sector.

In addition, they have scattered seditious leaflets in large numbers and broadcast slander over the public address system no fewer than 700 times a day on the average in a frantic bid to foment tension and fan unrest in the south. They have not relaxed a bit their attempt to test our defense preparedness. They continue to infiltrate armed agents into the South and abduct innocent fisherman.

The best way to cope with the situation is for the people, the government and the military to unite firmly and thereby to maintain a watertight security and promote the expansion of national strength. The most effective way to confront those who ignore the voice of reason is to be very powerful. We cannot relax or falter in our march toward national strength at least until the North Korean communists concede their inferior strength and respond favorably to our peaceful unification efforts.

I expect that you, the men and women of the armed forces, who are fulfilling your respective duties to safeguard the homeland, will redouble your efforts to establish a stronger spirit and discipline and will further refine tactical skills, ever mindful that you are the vanguard sustaining our mighty national strength.

Again, I express my deep thanks to the people for their support for the development of the armed forces and pray that good luch will be with all of those of the armed forces in the days ahead.

'SELF-PURIFICATION' OF CIVIL SERVANTS PROMOTED

SK300136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sep 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to launch an anti-corruption campaign for the "self-purification" of civil servants by the end of the year, the Social Purification Committee announced Wednesday.

A committee announcement said the campaign will be specifically designed for officials carrying the rank of section chief or higher in six areas, including police and tax administration, which it said are vulnerable to corruption. The committee is one of the pet projects of President Chon Tu-hwan, who assumed the nation's highest office with promises to establish a "just" society.

FIVE COLLEGIANS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATION

SK290056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Five collegians in Seoul were arrested yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration for causing campus disturbances. The Seoul Kwanak Police arrested Pak Chong-kon, 22, a sophomore in the Dentistry Department, Seoul National University, and Kim Chung-hyon, 22, a senior in the Metal Engineering Department, SNU. The two students, who disappeared after allegedly masterminding student demonstrations, surrendered to the police at around 6 p.m. last Sept 25.

According to the police, Pak instigated a demonstration on the campus at around 1 p.m. last Sept 24, scattering 250-odd anti-government fliers, and another student demonstration in front of the YMCA Building in Chongno at around 4 p.m. that day along with some 50 students. Kim is charged with having agitated a campus demonstration at noon last Sept 16. Along with four others, Kim distributed 2,500 fliers containing anti-government slogans in front of the student hall, and shouted anti-government slogans using loudspeakers, the police said.

Three Tongguk University students were arrested by the Seoul Chungbu police on similar charges. They are Kim Song-uk, 21, who was expelled from the Department of Zen Buddihism; Kim Yong-sik, 22, a junion majoring in forestry, and Kim Huong-min, 21, a junior in the Department of Physics. The three tried to provoke a campus demonstration at around 12:20 p,m. last Sept 22, distributing 200-odd anti-government fliers in front of the students' dining hall, police said.

EPB MINISTER NOTES 'GRADUAL' RECOVERY OF ECONOMY

SK290215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP) -- With the business warning indicator (BWI) registering an average of one point in August for the first time this year, the South Korean economy is headed for a gradual recovery, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said Wednesday. In a bimonthly report to President Chon Tu-hwan on the state of the nation's economy, Kim said the country's wholesale and consumer prices rose 0.4 and 0.5 percentage points, respectively, in September, bringing the wholesale and consumer price inflation since the end of last year to 2.1 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, the top economic planner said, the deficit in the current account stood at 829 million U.S. dollars in August, and the nation's foreign exchange holdings reached 6,072 million dollars.

Exports were rather sluggish in September, totaling 1,167 million dollars as of Sept. 25, a decrease of 1.6 percent from a year earlier. Letter of credit arrivals, considered an advance indicator of exports, also declined 2.2 percent to 982 million dollars.

The total money supply as of Sept. 20 rose 28.9 percent from a year earlier. The construction sector showed a brisk performance with government construction permits granted for 17,761,000 square meters as of Aug. 31, an increase of 27.5 percent from a year earlier. The unemployment rate stood at 3.9 percent, all but unchanged from a year earlier.

ROK-EEC TEXTILE TALKS FALL SHORT OF AGREEMENT

SK290204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP) -- Korea and the European Economic Community (EEC) ended their third round of textile talks without agreeing on a reduction of Korean textile exports for 1982, a high-ranking commerce-industry official said Wednesday. Yu Tok-hwan, director-general of the ministry's Trade Promotion Bureau, said that the two sides failed to narrow their positions on the rate of Korea's export cutback in sensitive items, such as shirts, sweaters and blouses, in the textile negotiation Sept. 15-24 in Brussels.

Yu was Seoul's top delegate to the textile talks, in which the Korean side insisted on a five-percent decrease of sensitive items from 1981 while the EEC suggested a 10-percent reduction. The two sides, however, agreed in principle to compensate for the reduction of sensitive items with other textile products. The talks are expected to resume after the EEC ministerial conference slated for Oct. 26 but the date was not fixed. Korea's textile exports to EEC member countries stood at 1.14 billion U.S. dollars last year, or 18.5 percent of its total textile exports, and 72.6 percent of the exports to the region last year were made on a quota basis.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN POLICE DIRECTOR -- Seoul, Sept. 28 -- Cesar Mendoza Duran, visiting director general of the Chilean police and a member of Chile's ruling junta, paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Kim Sang-Hyop Tuesday. Kim hosted a luncheon in honor of Gen. Mendoza who flew into Seoul Monday at the invitation of An Ung-mo, director general of the National Police. During his stay until Oct. 1, he will meet senior government officials, visit the police college, tour Panmunjom truce village, and inspect the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. [Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 28 Sep 82 SK]

MPR EXPANDS TELEVISION BROADCAST SYSTEM

OW290308 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Sep (MONTSAME) -- On September 27 the Mongolian television is 15. For the past period it has become an inseparable part of the Mongolian people's every-day life. The volume of the national broadcasts has doubled. Today, about 400 thousand people, in other words, one in every four citizens of the country, regularly watch television.

The construction of the 2,000-km long radio-relay line ushered in a new important stage of the development of the Mongolian T.V. and extended considerably the zone of telecasts. Thanks to this, the inhabitants of the six western aymags (provinces) got the possibility to watch T.V.

At present, receiving stations of the "Ekran" space telecommunication are operating in more than 40 towns and somons of this country. They gave the possibility to watch the central Soviet television programmes.

Another 20 stations of this kind will be put into operation this year. For the current five-year plan period, a new radio-relay line linking Ulaanbaatar with the town of Choybalsan (eastern Mongolia), is to be built. All these will make it possible to increase considerably the T.V. audience and secure stable receiving of both Mongolia and Soviet television in the far-away areas of the country.

Today, Mongolia is a member of the international "Intervision" organisation. It cooperates with the relating organisations of the fraternal countries. They regularly exchange telecasts and television films and make joint telefilms.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN VISITOR -- Ulaanbaatar, 24 Sep (MONTSAME) -- G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received Stoyan Krustev, chief editor of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee journal POLITICHESKA AGITATSIYA, who is visiting Mongolia in accordance with the interparty cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Bulgarian Communist Party. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1918 GMT 24 Sep 82 OW]

BOU THANG DISCUSSES THAILAND IN INTERVIEW

BK291410 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Interview given by Bou Thang, minister of national defense, to an unidentified SPK correspondent -- date and place not given; read by announcers]

[Text] Question: Recently, the Thai authorities alleged that Vietnam was engaged in a new troop and war materiel buildup along the Thai border in preparation for an offensive against the Pol Pot rebels. What is your opinion of this allegation?

Answer: Before answering this question, permit me to recall past actions by the Thai authorities against the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples:

1. During the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina, the Thai authorities authorized the U.S. imperialists to use their territory so U.S. aircraft could make bombing sorties against the three Indochinese countries on a daily basis. Moreover, they sent their soldiers as mercenaries of the U.S. aggressors to commit aggression in Indochina. In particular, the destruction caused by this aggression left behind indelible marks and vestiges for generations in our beloved Kampuchean territory. It can be understood how painful it was for our Kampuchean people to see their homes, towns, villages and rice-fields damaged and destroyed by the U.S. aggressors' bombs.

2. Following the 17 April 1975 liberation, after the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys were vanquished, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan traitors, under the instigation of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, implemented a genocidal policy, massacring more than 3 million Kampucheans and wreaking complete havoc on the nation. Moreover, they committed aggression against Vietnam, indiscriminately slaughtering the Vietnamese people. Furthermore, they also launched raids against Thailand.

3. The 7 January 1979 victory of our front brought this genocidal regime to a definitive end. It also ended this regime's aggression against Vietnam and Thailand. For this reason, Thailand should acclaim our victory over its aggressors. Instead, the Thai authorities have allowed these criminal aggressors to take refuge in sanctuaries along the border inside Thai territory and have supported them by giving them food, arms and munitions to sabotage the peaceful life of our people. The Thai authorities have gone as far as to directly commit aggression on land, in the sea and by air so as to enable the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary groups to carry on their troublemaking activities along the border. In the political field, they have painstakingly initiated the farce of setting up the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to resuscitate the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime by using capricious and power-hungry Prince Sihanouk and old monkey Son Sann as the smokescreen.

At present, as the UN session is underway, Thailand is spending huge sums of money to fool other people into supporting these traitors. Therefore, the Thai authorities are their direct material and political supporters. No one doubts that Thailand does not intentionally follow the policy of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and all stripes of international reactionaries or serve China's expansionist strategy.

The Thai authorities are indifferent to the security of their own people. Instead, they persistently and stubbornly follow the policy of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism in maintaining the Pol Pot remnants and a handful of Khmer traitors to create insecurity along the border while vociferously perpetrating the slander that our Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces are concentrated along the border. This is a ploy to get greater military aid from their masters -- namely, China and the United States. At the same time they have noisily threatened to drive the refugees back so as to get additional humanitarian assistance. Therefore, the accusation made by Thailand was hatched simply and merely in accordance with the tactics of the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists, who seek to perpetuate tension in the region to facilitate their exploitation of the natural and human resources in our region as part of their strategic expansionist policy.

Question: Regarding the frequent Thai violations of Kampuchea's territorial waters, airspace and territory and the hostile attitude of the Thai authorities in providing shelter for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants and other reactionary Khmers, do you have any measures to take against them?

Answer: As stipulated by the Constitution of the PRK, the foreign policy of Kampuchea is one of independence, peace and nonalignment. We want to coexist peacefully with all countries, near and far, regardless of their political tendencies, on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and reciprocal benefit. It is in this spirit that our government has proved to be very patient and has made repeated overtures to Thailand as contained in our proposal in Vientiane in January 1980 and the proposal of the three Indochinese foreign ministers last July. The Kampuchean side has repeatedly proposed that a demilitarized zone be established along the Kampuchean-Thai border. However, the Thai side has rejected this. When we proposed that a safety zone on the Kampuchean side of the border be manned only by Kampuchean forces and that the Thai side of the border be manned only by Thai forces, Thailand rejected this as well. To show our good will, we agreed with Vietnam to unilaterally withdraw a part of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to demonstrate our peaceful posture and, if Thailand responded positively to our proposal, we would look into successively withdrawing more Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, not only did the Thai authorities fail to respond positively, but they even spurned our good will, distorted the truth about this troop withdrawal, caused insecurity along the border and foolishly continued to provide support for the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers in an attempt to sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean people so as to please the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists.

Let me stress that it is easy to crush the Pol Pot gang in Thai territory, but we have too much respect for Thai sovereignty. I would like to emphasize that if we had wanted to attack Thailand in retaliation for its attitude, we would have done so during the 1 April 1981 coup attempt, for at that time its troops along the Kampuchean border were all sent to Bangkok. The border was then very open, yet we did not do anything. Thailand must therefore understand Kampuchea's position. It should never forget that its hostile activities badly affect the Thai people's interests because such a policy follows in the wake of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and all stripes of international reactionaries. If this policy does not change, the Thai authorities will certainly be smashed one day by the Thai people.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SIHANOUK'S ROLE IN CGDK

BK301124 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Commentary: What Role Does Sihanouk Play?" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Sep (SPK) -- According to Western sources, Sihanouk will soon speak before the United Nations. In the name of who or what will he speak? In the name of the relatives and parents of 3 million Kampucheans -- among them many of his children, nephews and nieces -- massacred by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime? No. In the name of the 6 million Kampucheans who survived the genocide and who are settling down to rebuild their martyred country reduced to nothing after the Pol Pot gang's reign and to defend it against the return of the murderers? Not them either.

He will represent "Democratic Kampuchea." That is the regime inspired by Maoism, governed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, and already toppled by the people on 7 January 1979. It is a regime reduced to a gang of criminals living at the Thai border with Beijing's aid in collusion with Washington and reactionary circles in the world.

It is a regime represented during last UN General Assembly sessions by Ieng Sary -- a sinister personage of whom the U.S. delegate hypocritically said: I wanted to wash my hands immediately after shaking hands with him. It is a regime whose henchmen are working to reimpose it on the Kampuchean people.

It is not the first time that Sihanouk has spoken at the UN General Assembly. In 1979, after having just been freed from his gilded cage in Phnom Penh, he shamelessly pleaded in favor of his torturers and the murderers of his people. Some foreign observers thought that he had not yet recovered from his stupor, that he was still a hostage of the Khmer Rouge and that he had to please their masters in Beijing. But 3 years have already passed since then.

During these 3 years, the Kampuchean people have done much to reconstruct their country. The face of the country has changed greatly due to the efforts of the survivors of the genocide. Their determination to defend their gains by peaceful work is more obvious, and the authority of the PRK is growing in the international arena. These 3 years have also marked the failure of Beijing's attempt to turn the situation in favor of "Democratic Kampuchea." It was only because of this that Beijing recently accepted the creation of a so-called "tripartite coalition" dominated by the Pol Pot gang or the Khmer Rouge to prevent "Democratic Kampuchea" from being expelled from the United Nations as it was from the Nonaligned Movement. By agreeing to represent his lame coalition, Sihanouk has lent his mask to hide the bloody face of his people's murderers. In so doing, he has betrayed his people and the memory of 3 million dead, among them his own children. He is only a puppet in the hands of the Kampuchean people's enemies. By serving the "Democratic Kampuchea" of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, he has completely discredited himself in the eyes of the Kampuchean people because they fiercely oppose the return of this regime under any form.

Without the force of the people's uprising, without Vietnamese internationalist aid, what would the fate of the Kampuchean people be today? As for Sihanouk, would he be alive to deny historic realities and to show his ingratitude?

Is the presidency of a criminal regime, a ghost government which does not have a single inch of territory, so well paid that Sihanouk can forget his own words when he declared: "Only idiots will fall into the trap of the Khmer Rouge's united front." (AP 2 September 1980).

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

BK301021 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Sep (SPK) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29 September issued a statement rejecting the 8 September resolution of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regarding the human rights situation in Kampuchea. The text of the statement reads as follows:

Recently, the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities transmitted to the Human Rights Commission a resolution regarding the human rights situation in Kampuchea. As an article of bad faith, this resolution constitutes a further flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and represents a travesty of the realities in Kampuchea.

In fact, through its 8 September resolution, the subcommission pretends to be concerned about the enjoyment of human rights by the Kampuchean people, who have just been liberated from the criminal regime of unprecedented genocide. In reality, it has let itself be used by the mendacious propaganda apparatus of the unscrupulous imperialists and expansionists to cover up their complicity in the genocidal crimes committed against more than 3 million Kampucheans by a gang of criminals in their pay.

This propaganda is aimed at diverting world opinion from the systematic violations of human rights perpetrated by these savages when they were in power and, even now, in the camps of Kampuchean refugees located in Thailand. But it is aimed in particular at putting a layer of cosmetics over the ugly faces of the genocidal criminals so that they can continue to fool world opinion and usurp the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. The so-called coalition government recently set up in a foreign city -- a product of the dictate passed down by the imperialists, expansionists and regional reactionaries to the three groups of traitors in order to use the name of Sihanouk, the joker prince -- is aimed specifically at this goal.

It is a shame that the honorable delegates who were commissioned to defend human rights have, in reality, done the opposite. Are they aware that by executing the orders of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists they not only oppose more than 6 million Kampucheans, but they also run counter to the interests of mankind and betray the interests of their own people?

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly deplores the fact that not only has the subcommission ignored the crimes of genocide and systematic violations of human rights committed even today on the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand by the remnants of the army of that accursed regime of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea and the Thai authorities, but it has also very candidly interfered, through the expedient of human rights questions, in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, who are being reborn as a nation. Furthermore, these poor refugees were either forced by the remnant army of the traitorous gang to follow them during their flight to Thailand or were lured by the so-called humanitarian aid into becoming cannon fodder for the Pol Pot hangmen's army.

For all these reasons, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorized to reject this erroneous resolution of the subcommission. Morality and justice demand that the criminals be duly punished.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES TO PEASANTS NOTED

BK240803 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Sep (SPK) -- In August, the Agriculture Ministry delivered 2,590 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,730 liters of insecticide and 270 sprayers to various provinces. Priority was given to Takeo, Kompong Speu and Prey Veng Provinces, which received, respectively, 850, 550 and 320 tons. Kompong Chhnang Province received 320 tons. The ministry's cadres visited localities to show the people how to use the chemical fertilizer. In October 32,250 tons of chemical fertilizer will be sent to the peasants. By August, peasants throughout the country had received 18,150 tons of chemical fertilizer, 2,640 sprayers, 21,100 mould boards, 42,630 plowshares and hundreds of tons of corn and rice seed, insecticide and rat poison.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC COUNTERPART

BK010648 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Greetings message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to Huang Hua, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, dated 27 September]

[Text] To His Excellency Huang Hua, member of the State Council, PRC minister of foreign affairs and head of the PRC delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly:

Your Excellency, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the glorious PRC, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and in my own name, I am very glad to send my warmest congratulations and most friendly greetings to you, and through you, to the government and people of China.

The founding of the PRC -- made possible through supreme sacrifice -- was a most important historic event. Following 33 years of brilliant achievements, the PRC is courageously stepping forward in an atmosphere of stability and unity throughout the country and striving to achieve greater victories in accordance with magnificent modernization programs which will certainly transform China into a modernized country in the next two decades.

Although a big country, the PRC has always followed a foreign policy based on equality and mutual respect with every country -- no matter how small -- and has stood firmly on the side of the just cause of peoples in countries which are victims of aggression. This has raised the PRC's prestige ever higher on the international scene. The firm stand of the PRC in pursuing its foreign policy has been tested over many years during its relationship with our Kampuchea, which is only a small country.

At present, while our country is suffering the barbarous aggression of the Hanoi Vietnamese clique, the PRC has again resolutely supported our just national struggle. On this occasion, the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express once again our moving gratitude to the PRC. The invaluable support of the PRC and all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over is a great encouragement to us in our present struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea which will contribute to the safeguarding of peace, stability and security in the region and in the world.

Would Your Excellency please accept, once again, my congratulations and greetings and wishes for your good health and success in your noble mission.

DK UNIT AMBUSHES SRV SOLDIERS IN PHNOM PENH

BK300131 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] On 16 September our special unit ambushed the Vietnamese enemy soldiers on Sok Hok Road, west of the central market in Phnom Penh, killing two of them. On 17 September, our special unit threw handgrenades at Vietnamese soldiers in the Road 3 area, at the road junction of Decho market in Phnom Penh, killing two of them, including a captain. In sum, we killed or wounded four Vietnamese soldiers, including a captain. Long live our valiant and courageous guerrillas and people in Phnom Penh!

VODK CITES AUGUST BATTLE RESULTS FOR PHNOM PENH

BK250632 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Last August our comrades in arms on the Phnom Penh battlefield killed 6 Vietnamese enemy troops and wounded 9 others for a total of 15 enemy casualties. Long live our valiant and courageous guerrillas and people on the Phnom Penh battlefield!

VIENTIANE REPORTS KAYSONE MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

BK010801 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] According to a TASS report from Moscow on 29 September 1982, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, who is resting [phakphon] in the Soviet Union, met with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the meeting, the two state and party leaders exchanged information on implementation of the resolutions of their respective party congresses dealing with the political, economic and ideological problems which are now being consolidated and perfected by the LPRP, the CPSU and the laboring peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev spoke of the problem of the implementation of the 11th 5-year plan by the Soviet laboring people, the economic problem and the success of the food program of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan spoke of the successful implementation of the first 5-year plan, measures to stabilize the economy, and a gradual improvement of the material and spiritual living conditions of the Lao people.

Regarding the problems of all-round enhancement of Lao-Soviet relations, the two leaders stressed it is necessary to increase the efficiency in economic cooperation between the two countries, and to make use of the Lao resources in a most fruitful way. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev pledged to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan that the Soviet people will, as always, continue to render assistance to the fraternal Lao people in the settlement of various major problems put forth by the Third LPRP Congress.

On international issues, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev expressed the conviction that in light of the dangerous situation caused by various imperialist aggressors -- first and foremost the U.S. administration -- it is necessary to put an end to or ease the tension which has been created purposely. He also noted the importance of the initiative aimed at reducing the danger of war and the stepping up of effective measures for the prevention of nuclear weapons in the maintenance and consolidation of peace.

The Lao leader hailed the genuinely creative policy of the Soviet Union on disarmament, particularly the bold initiative of the Soviet Union, which has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. He also expressed the hope that other nuclear superpowers will follow this noble example.

The two sides unanimously agreed that a guarantee of a wide and lasting settlement of the Near East issue is an urgent problem. They also vehemently denounced the aggression and atrocities carried out against Lebanon by Israel with the support of the United States.

The Lao Government fully supports the Soviet views on the principles to realize appropriate and durable peace in this region. The Soviet Union highly appreciates and supports the Lao efforts aimed at calming the situation in Southeast Asia. It also supports the proposals of the conference of the foreign ministers of the LPDR, the SRV and the PRK in Ho Chi Minh City. These are directly related to the proposal to convene an international conference with the participation of the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN member countries, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Britain, together with India and Burma, to discuss the Southeast Asian situation.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of close, fraternal friendship and cordiality. Comrade Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Andrey Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade (Inpong Soulinthanou), aide to the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, also attended the meeting.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY

BK301200 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Vien.iane, September 30 (KPL) -- The Lao minister of defence, Khamtai Siphandon, yesterday sent a message to Hungarian Minister of Defence General Lajos Czinege, greeting the 34th founding anniversary of the People's Army of Hungary [HPA].

The message says: "On the occasion of the 34th founding anniversary of the HPA, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the Lao People's Army and on my own behalf, I would like to convey to you and through you my warm salutation and congratulations to all the Hungarian combatants.

"Closely following the leadership of the party and having a heroic tradition and creativeness, the message congress [as received] of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, the Hungarian People's Army is now a powerful and modern army fulfilling its tasks in the national defence and socialist construction in Hungary and, side-by-side with other socialist countries and particularly with other members of the Warsaw Treaty, it has firmly safeguarded peace and security in Europe in the world."

"The Lao People's Army is proud of these successes of the HPA," the message points out. Finally, Khamtai Siphandon wished the HPA to score new and greater success and wished for the strengthening of friendlv alliance between the two nations and armies.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

BK291342 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL) -- The second refresher course on ideology was closed here on September 27 after 4 months of study. Sixty-one educational cadres from various parts of the country attended the course. Present at the closing ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bounthiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, physical education and fine arts; and other high-ranking officials.

After the report of the school director on the result of the seminar, Phoumi Vongvichit addressed the audience stressing on the importance of this course and called upon everybody to put the theory into practice.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS AWARDS CEREMONY

BK301148 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 30 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts yesterday organised here a ceremony concluding its second 1982 emulation campaign and awarded its cadres for the last five-year achievements. Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Bounthiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, Souli Nanthavong, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technics, and over 400 cadres and teachers of the ministry attended the ceremony.

Outtama Chounlamani, at the ceremony, gave a full report on the education field during the fast five years disclosing that the literacy rate is at present 85 per cent, over 150,000 persons are now attending the adult education courses throughout the country, and technical and university students population has increased 4 times compared to 1975.

The Ministry of Education on this occasion awarded hundreds of cadres with various medals, and over thousands of persons received certificates. Phoumi Vongvichit then addressed the attendants, hailing their achievements and appealing to them to give out more efforts to promote the national education.

VNA REPORT ON VIOLATIONS OF KAMPUCHEA REJECTED

BK301436 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on 28 September 1982 quoted a news report of the so-called SPK accusing Thailand of violating Kampuchean soil, territorial waters and airspace between 17 to 23 September. The Voice of Free Asia is authorized to categorically reject this fabrication. Such a slanderous act is only groundless propaganda aimed at discrediting Thailand in the world community.

PLANE PARTS HANDED OVER TO SRV REPRESENTATIVE

BK011026 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry at 0930 today handed over to a Vietnamese Government representative parts from the Vietnamese AN-26 which violated Thailand's sovereignty and landed in Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province, on 11 February 1982. The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, Saowanit Khongsiri, reported on the handing over to newsmen this morning:

[Begin recording] On 21 May 1982 the Thai Government handed over to Vietnam all 12 crewmen of the crashed plane and the remains of the Vietnamese official who died and was later cremated in a ceremony sponsored by the Thai Government at the request of the Vietnamese Government. On 25 June 1982 the Vietnamese Government sent three Vietnamese technicians to Thailand to consult with Thai technicians on dismantling the wreckage to return it to the Vietnamese Government. As a result of the conslutations between the Thai and Vietnamese technicians, which ended on 13 August 1982, Vietnam requested only those parts of the plane which could easily be transported back to Vietnam, and agreed that the handing over of those parts which Vietnam wanted would represent the symbolic handing over of the entire plane -- the AN-26, serial number 26264 -- by the Thai Government. The Thai Government this morning presented to the Vietnamese Government representative the parts from the plane which Vietnam wanted. [end recording]

SITTHI ACTIVITIES AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORTED

Meets Nguyen Co Thach

BK010224 Bangkok BANGKOK POST 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has told his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach that Thailand is ready to consider and discuss any concrete proposal within the framework of relevant United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea.

ACM Sitthi's statement was made during a 30-minute meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York between himself and the Vietnamese foreign minister. The September 27 meeting was arranged at the request of the Vietnamese foreign minister.

ACM Sitthi said he believed the Kampuchean problem would be solved eventually if Vietnam was really sincere about a peaceful settlement. However, he also expressed disappointment over "interference" by the Loatian foreign minister, whose proposals on Kampuchea, he said, had contributed little to improving prospects of a settlement.

During the meeting, Thach said Vietnam was willing to cooperate in searching for a solution to the Kampuchean problem. ACM Sitthi reaffirmed that he would accept Thach's invitation to visit Hanoi at a date to be set at both sides' convenience.

Addresses UN Session

BK010440 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila lined Thailand up with most Third World nations on all major international political, economic and military issues in an era-breaking address before the United Nations General Assembly in New York yesterday. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi:

1. Extended recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organisation as representing the Palestinian people and unequivocally supported their "right to return to their homes and their properties."

2. Said that "the illegal occupation of Namibia must be unconditionally and immediately brought to an end," and supported efforts of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to attain independence of Namibia "by all possible means."

3. Said that the "ruthless suppression of Afghan patriots must be brought to an end."

4. Asked the General Assembly to "reiterate its call for the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea," adding that "a genuine commitment by the party concerned would be welcomed as a positive step in the right direction."

5. Warned of the possibility of "new waves" of refugees to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

6. Complained that efforts to narrow the gap between the rich and poor nations "have not been satisfactory" and that "our export earnings have been adversely affected by protectionist policies of certain developed countries."

7. Urged that disarmament and reduction of the arms race in both nuclear and conventional weapons remain "a priority issue of concern to this assembly."

8. Called for talks between North and South Korea to bring peace to the Korean Peninsula.

9. Rapped the Security Council which, he said, "all too often finds itself unable to take decisive action to resolve international conflicts," adding that "its resolutions are increasingly defied or ignored by those that feel themselves strong enough to do so."

10. Appealed to UN members to "rededicate ourselves to the principles and purposes of the Charter and to use more effectively the machinery of the UN."

On the Middle East crisis, Marshal Sitthi said: "The military aggression committed by Israel against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon...has undermined efforts on the part of the international community to find a just and lasting settlement to the conflict." He joined a call for the "expeditious and total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon..." ACM Sitthi said that while Israel was "a recognised reality, the legitimacy of Palestinian yearnings for statehood must also be recognised." He expressed Thailand's support for the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organisation to seek a solution to the Afghanistan crisis, which "destabilises the precarious balance in that vital region."

On Kampuchea, he said that "the present situation has interrupted the process of constructive cooperation among countries of Southeast Asia and brought about an intensification of big-power rivalry in the region."

ACM Sitthi dismissed proposals made by Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuth to his ASEAN counterparts for a regional conference and a Thai-Kampuchea safety zone, saying that they had been made before for propaganda purposes.

On a related issue, he said that the Thai Govenrment "is sadly disappointed by the recent sharp decline in resettlement rates in third countries for Indochinese refugees in Thailand." He also urged donor countries to continue relief and aid programmes for 100,000 Thai villagers displaced as a result of the Kampuchean refugee influx.

"The most natural solution would be for the refugees to return safely to their work. The Thai Government, in cooperation with the UNHCR's office, will continue to promote and assist in the programme of voluntary repatriation by land, sea and air," the foreign minister said. "Pending the full implementation of this programme, safe relocation of the Kampuchean displaced persons in the border areas which are accessible to relief supplies seems to be a viable alternative."

On the world economic situation, Marshal Sitthi urged UN members to cooperate "to achieve our worthy common goal of a restructured and equitable economic order for the world community benefiting all mankind."

On disarmament, he said: "Our task must surely be to rededicate ourselves to the principles enshrined in our Charter on non-use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for the territorial integrity of states, and concurrently seek to resolve international issues by peaceful means."

Further on Sitthi Address

BK010312 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Oct 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Excerpts] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshall Sitthi Sawetsila calls for Vietnam and its allies to join the UN peace process on Kampuchea. Speaking to the UN General Assembly yesterday, the Thai minister said that the Democratic Kampuchea coalition recently formed under Prince Norodom Sihanouk offers new hopes for improving prospects of achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that the ongoing bilateral dialogues between ASEAN countries and Vietnam have not brought up to now substantial progress or substantive changes in Vietnam's position. He accused Vietnam of delaying tactics in regard to the UN peace process on Cambodia. He said Thailand had received reports indicating the recently announced withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia was merely a rotation of troops, with new units arriving since the end of April. The Thai foreign minister rejected the Vietnamese proposal for establishing a demilitarized zone between Thailand and Cambodia.

The Thai foreign minister said that peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict would pave the way toward the realization of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia which would provide for orderly development of all peoples in the region irrespective of their differences in political, economic or social systems.

POST Views Address

BK010505 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Watershed in Thai Diplomacy"]

[Text] Our foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, could not have done more to make Thailand acceptable as a valuable member of the Third World than by the fighting speech he made at the United Nations General Assembly this week.

The address can be considered a historic watershed in Thai diplomacy since it marks a distinctive turning point in our foreign policy. In the past Thailand has never really been accepted by the Third World as one of their own, much less by the non-aligned nations, as a result of our total commitment to the positions taken by the United States and the West in Korea, Vietnam and other areas of the world and of our participation in the Southeast Asian military alliance known as SEATO. No matter how eloquently we phrased our foreign policy statements to claim an independent stand, our neutrality and non-involvement, and our desire for friendship with all countries, irrespective of their political or economic or social systems, our motives had mostly been considered suspect by many Asian and African countries. Now, with a monumental and inspired surge of plain speaking, he may have swept aside doubts and suspicions and carved for Thailand an honoured place in the Third World.

Never before has Thailand come out so unequivocally and so strongly for people fighting for their independence against imperialist forces in various parts of the world. Marshal Sitthi deserves our admiration for the way in which he has brought to the conscience of the world the plight of the Palestinians, the Namibians, the Afghans and the Kampucheans. Our firm opposition to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and to the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan has been well-known and we maintain our support of the principles of the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions for solving these two conflicts. It is worthwhile at this stage to recall, as Marshal Sitthi did in his speech, that the principles are total withdrawal of the invasion forces and self-determination for the dispossessed peoples.

It is more likely than not that the recognition extended the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as representative of the Palestinian people has been precipitated by the massacre in Lebanon, which dramatised the plight of the Palestinians and brought into world focus what Marshal Sitthi described as the right of the Palestinians to statehood. This demonstrates to the Arab and Muslim nations without denouncing Israel's right to continue to exist that Thailand's heart is in the right place.

Less expected was our foreign minister's outright support for the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). His call for an unconditional and immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South African forces "to enable the Namibian people to achieve sovereignty and independence in an integrated Namibia" could not have been more timely. Thailand, which has more or less in the past neglected or ignored such questions in Africa and Asia, now shows it takes great pride in being a Third World country fully engrossed in Third World affairs. Thailand is well on the way to being admitted into the Non-Aligned Movement.

BRIEFS

PRC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- The seven-man radio and television delegation from the PRC, which arrived here on 10 September, concluded its official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government and left Bangkok for home on 25 September. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Sep 82 BK]

OUTGOING POLISH, ROMANIAN ENVOYS -- His majesty the king today graciously assigned her majesty the queen to receive the outgoing Polish ambassador to Thailand, Jan Majewski, and the outgoing Romanian ambassador to Thailand, Iosif Chivu, respectively; to bid farewell at Chitlatda Palace. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Sep 82 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY TURNS OVER U.S. TROOPS' KIN

OW010739 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 1 -- Prompted by the traditional humanitarian policy and good will of the Vietnamese Government and in consideration of the long-cherished aspiration of the American people and non-governmental organisations, a representative of the Ho Chi Minh City's foreign service signed on September 30 at Tan Son Nhut airport a document turning over 11 offspring of American troops and nine of their relatives for family reunion in the United States.

The representatives of the U.S. non-governmental organizations and people expressed thanks to the Vietnamese Government and people for their humanitarian policy and good will gesture.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS NEW YORK PRESS 29 SEP

OW010915 Hanoi VNA in English 0834 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Octover 1 -- "Democratic Kampuchea coalition is only cheap cosmetic," remarked Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at a press conference he held in New York on September 29. Answering questions on the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea, he pointed out that "irreversibility means that Pol Pot or Pol Pot with some cosmetics cannot come back to Kampuchea."

Answering a KYODO correspondent's question on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Armed Forces from Kampuchea and on the attitude of the ASEAN countries on this issue, Nguyen Co Thach said: "Only July 7, when the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City made public the decision on troop withdrawal, some ASEAN countries rejected our proposals and afterward, when we had withdrawn part of our troops, they said that the withdrawal was a rotation. So you can see that from the beginning they want to discredit our proposals because they want to avoid taking the next step, that is, to have no more sanctuaries for the Pol Pot [as received] in Thai territory."

"If the ASEAN countries are serious in this matter we can talk and we can agree on the problem of whether it is possible to withdraw or not," he further said.

Replying to THE NEW YORK TIMES' question concerning "a neutralized Cambodia," Nguyen Co Thach said: "We are for the neutralization of all Southeast Asia, including Kampuchea. We have proposed to the ASEAN countries the same thing they had put forward in the Kuala Lumpur declaration in 1971. They proposed the neutralization of Southeast Asia and now we have proposed the same thing, but the ASEAN countries are not eager to consider it. Why do you only like to neutralize only Kampuchea and not the whole Southeast Asia?"

On the question of Sino-Vietnamese relations raised by the BLACK AMERICAN magazine, he said: "Our door is always open, and I wish that the other [side] also opens its door. I am very optimistic."

Asked about the charge that Vietnamese Armed Forces had used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea, he stressed: "I can officially affirm that there is no such use. It is a pure fabrication just like the Pentagon Papers, just like the incident of the Gulf of Tonkin."

On relations with the ASEAN countries, Nguyen Co Thach said: "There is now an atmosphere for the dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN countries." He recalled the contents of the recent letter of the Lao foreign minister to ASEAN.

To a question put by the American correspondent Gabriel Alexander concerning the UN role in a solution to the Kampuchean issue, he said: "We appreciate very highly the good offices of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and between China and Vietnam. We welcome his offer and his contribution to the cause of peace and stability. But we can't accept his role as secretary general of the UN while the Pol Pot still have their seat in this organization."

FURTHER REPORT ON PRC NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

OW301729 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30 -- The Council of State and the Council of Ministers today sent a joint message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the 33rd Chinese National Day.

The message says, notably: "The Vietnamese people always treasure their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people. The government and the people of Vietnam have persistently tried their best to restore this friendship and normalize the relations between the two countries as soon as possible, in the interests of the two peoples and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world".

Also today, the Vietnam-China Friendship Association extended greetings to its Chinese counterpart, saying: "Always cherishing the traditional friendship between the two peoples, the Vietnamese people have constantly tried to preserve and develop it.

"On this historical anniversary, the Vietnamese people wish the Chinese people prosperity and happiness".

SUPREME COURT DELEGATION VISITS USSR 15-24 SEP

OW242026 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 24 -- A delegation of the People's Supreme Court led by Pham Hung, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the court, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from Sept. 15-24.

It had working sessions with a delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court led by L.N. Smirnov, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and president of the court, and made a tour of the Autonomous Republic of Daghestan. A cooperation agreement between the two supreme courts for 1983-1985 was signed. The delegation was received by P.G. Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

TAP CHI CONG SAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO USSR

OW211837 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 21 -- A delegation of the TAP CHI CONG SAN (COMMUNIST REVIEW) of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by its editor-in-chief Hong Chuong has paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Richard Ivanovich Kosolapov, editor-in-chief of the KOMMUNIST, a theoretical review of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

During its stay, the delegation exchanged professional experiences with the board of editors of the KOMMUNIST. The two editors-in-chief agreed on further cooperation between the two sides in the years to come.

SPECIAL ENVOY PHAM BINH VISITS MADAGASCAR

OW272058 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 27 -- Pham Binh, special envoy of President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from September 22-26.

To President Didier Ratsiraka, he conveyed greetings from President Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese leaders, and explained Vietnam's views on relations between the two countries and international problems of common concern. For his part, President Didier Ratsiraka described this visit as an expression of the close militant solidarity between the two peoples. He reiterated support for Vietnam's reconstruction and defence.

Pham Binh had working sessions with Foreign Minister Remi Richard, who expressed vigorous support for Vietnam's foreign policy of keeping peace and stability in Southeast Asia, favoured the vacation of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and the expulsion of the Pol Pot clique, and wished for further promotion of the friendly ties between the two countries in the interests of peace, national independence and social progress.

NHAN DAN CITES HOANG LIEN SON ACTIVITIES

BK010635 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Article by The Nghia in 28 September NHAN DAN]

[Text] Hoang Lien Son Province has launched a political drive among the party organizations of various echelons, sectors and organizations to study and discuss ways to implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress. After this drive, these party organizations have realized more clearly the position and responsibilities of a border province in implementing the two strategic tasks -- namely, strengthening national defense and firmly defending the fatherland -- while expoiting the advantages of a mountainous province which is rich in natural resources in order to build the economy.

After being forced to withdraw from the province's seven northern districts and towns, the Chinese aggressors have constantly conducted shellings to harass our border outposts and our population centers in Muong Khuong and Bat Xat Districts. They have daily sent their scouts and commandos to make contact with reactionary elements in the province, kidnap our cadres, bribe, cajole and threaten our people, loot their property and destroy crops in various villages close to the border. All these enemy maneuvers are aimed at undermining the fighting spirit of our compatriots and combatants and weakening our economy.

Fully aware of the enemy's perfidious schemes, the Hoang Lien Son provincial party organization has given priority to the task of building each district and town into a strong fortress. The backbone of the province's defensive line is those army units stationed in various districts. They have achieved close combat coordination with the local self-defense militia force in quickly punishing the aggressors for their nibbling operations, shellings and menacing actions or for inciting riots.

In addition to their combat missions, these army units have joined with the local people in reclaiming wastelands and have participated in planting rice and subsidiary food crops, thus contributing to meeting part of their own food requirements.

The militia force of various villages and hamlets have constantly undergone military training, have stepped up production and have made every effort to protect the lives and property of the compatriots of various nationalities. All the local party organizations have put forward the watchword "every citizen must be a good security agent," and have paid attention to motivating the people to detect those reactionary elements which are abusing ethnic sentiments and family relationships to secretly carry out scouting and targeting activities for the enemy scouts and commandos.

In order to carry out these tasks triumphantly, the province's party organization is paying special attention to increasing the number of capable leading cadres in border districts and towns and resoultely expelling various degenerat. members from the party. The province is also supplying the front area with various kinds of commodities on a priority basis, including consumer goods, foodstuffs and materials. It has gradually improved roads and bridges and built cultural establishments in order to stabilize the people's daily life and support combat and production.

Concerning the economic domain, the province's guideline on economic restoration and development is based on the main targets of the 1982-83 plan, especially the 1983 plan. Many questions have been repeatedly asked as to why Hoang Lien Son, a province with hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests, more than 48,000 hectares of ricefields, almost 50,000 hectares of fertile land and with abundant mineral resources such as coal, apatite, graphite, kaolin and plants for special and pharmaceutical products, has not been able to produce sufficient grain, foodstuffs and consumer goods to meet the people's demands and to fulfill its grain obligation satisfactorily.

Reviewing the implementation of the party organization's resolutions over the past 5 years, the province's party committee noted that one of the key factors which led to this shortcoming was the use of a number of inactive cadres who do not thoroughly understand the central resolutions. Some believed that the failure was due to the province's characteristic of mountainous agriculture, which does not allow an increase in rice output -- these include insufficient investment, backward cultivation methods, poor soil, adverse weather conditions, insufficient labor and limited managerial cadres. The others argued that the main task for border districts and towns is to consolidate and build national defense and that economic development is the responsibility of rear districts. Whatever their opinions, a number of sectors in the province did not assign work to cadres according to their specialized fields. Many cadres and economic specialists were integrated into the province's offices and services and a number of economic advisers have no practical experience. The formulation of plans by various echelons and sectors was not based on the principle of balancing theory, especially with regard to raw material, equipment and available labor. As a result, these plans were difficult to implement. They produced low economic results and required repeated adjustments. This has caused a reduction in labor productivity and an increase in the final product cost.

A number of party cadres and members have not assumed any responsibility or any sense of organization and discipline, to the extent that they have become degenerate and degraded. The shortcomings mentioned above have led to sluggishness in the operations of some economic sectors. Hoang Lien Son produces tens of thousands of tons of subsidiary food crops every year and has tens of thousands of hectares of sugarcane. However, the processing of food crops has not been given the proper attention yet; production management is a mess; technology and equipment are not being improved; and raw material are being distributed haphazardly, resulting in serious wastage. The crop allocation pattern has not been clearly established yet. Some districts have, within the past 10 years, changed their crop allocation pattern as many as 7 times. The collection, purchase and maintenance of crops at harvest time is not well-organized, thus causing losses to the people.

The province has determined its orientations and tasks for exploiting the potentials of every area and establishment, and, at the same time, it has set forth measures for their practical implementation. Through this political drive, the sense of responsibility of the various echelons and sectors has been further enhanced and the province's guidance has become more concentrated. The provincial party committee has laid great emphasis on the tasks of stepping up the production of grain and food along the line of intensive cultivation, developing the breeding of domestic animals, carrying out small-scale land reclamation and expanding the areas for growing rice and food crops in an effort to fulfill the 1982 plan, which calls for a grain putput of 256,000 tons, 258,000 hogs, 110,000 buffalo, 23,000 head of cattle and 30 million dong worth of agricultural products for export. Advancing on the successes of the recent 5th-month spring crop, the province has, in this 10th-month crop season, planted almost 29,000 hectares of rice, scoring an increase of 1,000 hectares over last year. This is a new step forward on the part of the party organization and people of various ethnic groups in the province.

Combining agriculture with forestry, Hoang Lien Son is expanding the areas of both short and long-term agricultural crops; providing raw material for the processing industry, the consumer goods industry and for export; and fullydeveloping crops, livestock and special products.

A pressing task of Hoang Lien Son at present is to organize satisfactorily the preservation of natural and newly planted forests, while exploiting more than 100,000 cubic meters of timber and other types of forestry products for delivery to the state.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DIRECTIVE ON CADRE TRAINING

BK301034 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] On 1 September the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on intensively training and improving state administrative cadres at all levels.

The directive said: Training and improving state administrative cadres has been neglected in past years. Most administrative cadres at all levels have not been trained and improved in state and social management, nor have they been educated to understand socialist laws. Because the apparatus of state organs is cumbersome and the training and improvement of cadres is inadequate, the effectiveness of state management is limited. Many places have even violated state laws and regulations and the people's right to mastery.

The directive pointed out: The central administrative school must open regular refresher courses so that from 1983 to 1985, cadres who are incumbent members of provincial and city people's committees, heads of bureaus and services and chairmen of people's committees of districts, precincts, towns and municipalities subordinate to provinces will be equipped with the necessary knowledge of state management. In the immediate future the school must concentrate on educating cadres in essential matters related to state management, state laws, the constitution and recently promulgated decrees. They must also be taught to understand the functions, tasks, powers, work methods and state management work of administrative authorities at all levels as specified in the country's Constitution and laws. The school is responsible for preparing the contents of refresher programs to be submitted to the chairman of the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval. It must coordinate with the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Government Organization Committee and the Ministry of Justice in drawing up study materials for the refresher courses. Meanwhile, it must send cadres to district, provinces and cities where training and improvement work is fairly good to draw upon experiences in state management. Such experiences are necessary to improve the school's students and prepare study materials for administrative schools in provinces, city wards and towns. Village and city ward people's councils must ensure that each of their members attends a refresher course once during his tenure. The central administrative school must also guide provinces and cities in training cadres for grassroots-level administrative echelons and provide plans for improving incumbent officials. Beginning in 1983, this task must be initiated in those provinces and cities where conditions permit.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers instructed the director of the central administrative school and leaders of related echelons and sectors to seek support and cooperation from the Soviet Union in opening a number of refresher courses for state managerial cadres. The school must prepare study programs and other study materials for cadres of all categories at the village, district, provincial and central levels. It must increase the contingent of full-time and part-time teachers and strengthen its material bases, equipment and other facilities in order to fulfill the tasks entrusted.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECISION ON CHECKING FUEL USE

BK221145 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 28 August issued a decision on inspecting the use of coal, gasoline and oil. The decision says: It is necessary to launch a drive to inspect implementation of the norms set for the use of coal, gasoline and oil among various sectors and echelons in order to investigate the use of these supplies in excess of the norms so that petitions for countermeasures can be submitted to various authoritative organs; to investigate and deal with all manifestations of negativism in the management of coal, gasoline and oil which could cause great losses to the state; and to submit petitions to the Council of Ministers for policies, measures and management systems aimed at economizing on the use of coal, gasoline and oil among various major economic sectors.

A steering committee for this drive will be set up with one vice chairman of the State Inspection Commission as its head, one vice chairman of the State Planning Commission who is in charge of supply as its deputy head, and the vice chairmen of the State Science and Technology Commission and the vice ministers of supply as members. The State Inspection Commission will be permanently in charge of the steering committee for this drive. This steering committee will directly inspect implementation of the norms set for the use of coal, gasoline and oil at the Ministry of Power in work related to the production of electricity; at the Ministry of Mines and Coal in work related to the excavation and transport of soil and stone, and the supply of coal in accordance with required quality and quantity for electric and industrial production; at the Ministry of Food Industry in work related to the production and processing of sugar: at the Ministry of Communications and Transportation in work related to the operation of the truck, railway and riverine transport sectors; and the Ministry of Supply in work related to the receipt, storage, transport and delivery of gasoline and oil and the accurate measurement of the norms set for fuel wastage in the process of transportation and business transactions and the actual norms between capacity and weight.

The decision also points out that, based on the requirements of this inspection drive, the heads of various sectors and echelons are duty-bound to conduct inspections in their respective sectors and echelons and to report the results to the steering committee of the inspection drive.

This inspection drive will begin early in September 1982 and will end in late January 1983 at the latest.

WATER CONSERVANCY MINISTRY ON COMBATING FLOODS

BK250714 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, rain, varying from light to moderate, was reported on 23 September and during the early morning of 24 September in almost all areas in the north. There was particularly heavy rain in Thanh Hoa, where the monsoon season is just starting, submerging thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice under floodwater.

On 23 September the amount of rainfall in various areas in Vinh Phu was recorded at between 50 and 53 mm. The amount of rainfall recorded in Viet Tri at 1300 on 24 September was 78.6 mm. Light rain was reported in almost all the districts in Ha Bac, while the amount of rainfall in Hanoi varied from 26-160 mm, with heavy downpours concentrated in Phu Tho District and Son Tay City. There was regular 20-40-mm rainfall in Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh Provinces, and certain areas, such as Kim Chi of Hai Hung, reported 75-mm rainfalls.

With the inundated area caused by previous downpours still relatively large, the current rain is causing more floods in Ha Nam Ninh Province.

Since the monsoon season in the northern provinces and cities from Thanh Hoa northward will soon be over but the monsoon season in provinces from Thanh Hoa southward is just beginning, the Ministry of Water Conservancy urges various localities from Thanh Hoa northward to take precautions against late-season rain if 10th-month rice is to be protected until the harvest. The ministry also urged the localities to take advantage of the receding water levels in various rivers by concentrating on draining floodwater by natural methods and to reserve electricity for use by those localities such as Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, which are being affected by rain-related floods.

DECISION ESTABLISHES STATE PRIZE COMMISSION

BK261030 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recently issued a decision establishing the State Prize Commission [uyr ban giair thuwowngr whaf nuwowcs]. This commission has the duty of considering and recommending to the chairman of the Council of Ministers the awarding of the Ho Chi Minh Prize and the State Prize for Achievements in the Fields of Science and Technology, Literature and Art, Education, Public Health, Sports and Physical Education.

The State Prize Commission has Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong as its chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap as its vice chairman. The members of the commission are: Comrades Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; poet Cu Huy Can; painter Tran Van Can; Prof Hoang Dinh Cau; Prof Phan Dinh Dieu, doctor of mathematics; Prof (Vu Tuyen Hoang), doctor of agricultural science; Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, doctor of physics; Prof (Dang Huu); Prof Nguyen Van Huong; composer Nguyen Xuan Khoat; Prof Tran Dai Nghia; architect Huynh Tan Phat; Prof Dao Van Tap; writer Nguyen Dinh Thi; Prof Le Van Thoi, doctor of chemistry; Prof Nguyen Khanh Toan; Prof Nguyen Dinh Tu; literary critic Ha Xuan Truong; and Prof (Vo Tong Xuan), doctor of agricultural science. The term of office of the State Prize Commission members is 5 years.

Assisting the commission in its work are the Council of Prizes for Science and Technology, the Council of Prizes for Social Sciences, the Council of Prizes for Literature and Arts, the Council of Prizes for Education, Public Health and Sports and Physical Education, and a permanent component of the State Prize Commission posted in the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The organizational structures and work procedures of the various councils and the permanent component will be determined by the chairman of the State Prize Commission.

Each year, on the occasion of National Day, the commission has the responsbility of submitting to the chairman of the Council of Ministers for consideration and decision a list of the candidates it would like to recommend for the Ho Chi Minh Prize and the State Prize.

Operational expenses of the State Prize Commission are to be included in the expenditures of the Council of Ministers' Office.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ESTABLISHES TEACHERS DAY

BK010719 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Decision of the Council of Ministers on Vietnam Teachers Day, dated 28 September]

[Text] In order to demonstrate the concern of the party and state for teachers, point out clearly the important position and role of teachers in training a class of new men to build socialism and defend the socialist country, and promote our people's traditions of always respecting and treasuring teachers, on 28 September 1982 the Council of Ministers decided to set aside 20 November each year as the Vietnam Teachers Day.

With a view to making 20 November really significant, beginning in October every year, the administration and mass organizations at all levels will hold a conference to review the tasks and activities of teachers in their localities -- what has been done and what is to be done -- in order to mobilize teachers to develop the fine traditions of Vietnamese teacher circles by improving their quality and ability and by setting good examples for students to follow.

Teachers should initiate some forms of activities to enchance their awareness of honor and responsibility in the present society of our country. On this basis, they will struggle to fulfill their noble task even better.

The 20 November Teachers Day will be organized and sponsored annually by the people's committees and the education councils at all levels in coordination with the education sectors and the people's organizations. Authorities of the administration and sectors at all echelons should send leading cadres out to the field to inquire about the teachers' living conditions and to hold cordial meetings with teachers. On such occasions, meritorious teachers may be commended or rewarded.

The Vietnam Teachers Day can be organized solemnly and practically, avoiding all ostentatious forms which might cause troubles for students and their parents. On 20 November each year, the teaching and training tasks in schools may be adjusted to give teachers some rest and a chance to participate in the entertainment activities of the schools and localities.

PROVINCES INCREASE GOODS PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT

OW182012 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 18 -- The central province of Quang Nam-Da Nang in the last eight months turned out a quantity of export products worth some 100 million dong (Vietnamese currency), almost fulfilling the 1982 target and grossing an export value six times as much as in the same period last year. Some main products including cinnamon and cane-chair tops are from 40 to 60 percent above the yearly target. Sixty percent of the products are small and handicraft articles, 15 percent are sea and forest products and the rest are agricultural products. The province has zoned a 5,000-hectare peanut area, a 1,000-hectare pineapple area, a watermelon area which gave 2,200 tonnes for export this year, in addition to a sesame and a mulberry areas.

Ly Nhan District in Ha Nam Ninh Province in the last eight months made 8 million dong worth of export products, (80 percent of the annual target), mostly from local materials. Twenty-four of the 36 agricultural co-ops of the district have set up groups for handicraft production or combining handicraft and agricultural production. Villages on the banks of the Red River have put 1,000 hectares under jute for materials. Farmers in the district have also made rice paper, straw-brooms and cane-chair tops for export.

Quynh Phu District in Thai Binh Province has zoned 1,500 hectares for jute, rush and chili. The district has yearly yielded 1,600-1,800 tonnes of jute, 4,000-5,000 tonnes of rush, and 250-350 tonnes of dried chili and made 100,000 square metres of jute carpets and 150,000 metres of mats. All this has provided jobs for some 2,000 people.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA -- Hanoi, VNA, September 28 -- A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Mayor Mai Chi Tho left yesterday for a friendship visit to Bulgaria and some other countries. It was seen off at the Tan Son Nhut Airport by Phan Minh Tanh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and deputy secretary of the city's party organization; Le Dinh Nhon, deputy mayor; and others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 28 Sep 82 OW]

SUHARTO ADDRESSES OPENING OF DPR/MPR SESSION

BK010919 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0808 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, October 1 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Indonesia is resolved to expand cooperation with ASEAN member countries grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

This was emphasized by President Suharto when addressing the newly formed House of Representatives (DPR) and People's Deliberative Assembly (MPR) in a joint "commissioning sessions" here Friday. The DPR and MPR are set up following the May 5 1982 general elections.

President Suharto said the ASEAN cooperation is in the light of strengthening national resilience of respective countries as well as regional resilience for the attainment of a peaceful, free, neutral and prosperous zone. Indonesia, he went on, is determined to adhere to her independent and active foreign policy based on independence, durable peace and social justice. The foreign policy will be carried on through forums for bilateral, regional and international cooperation. In that light he mentioned such forums as the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference organization and the United Nations.

To materialize a new world order into a more just and humanitarian setting, especially in the light of a new international economic order, Indonesia will intensify her efforts to support and foster solidarity and a cohesive attitude as well as intensifying cooperation among the developing countries.

Referring to the world economic recession, the Indonesian head of state said that the situation is adversely affecting that country's economy. But he assured the nation that his administration will do its best to make the effects of the recession on the national economy as small as possible. He said the world economic recession caused concern because there are no signs that the condition will not be slackening.

Referring to domestic affairs, President Suharto described the question of job opportunity expansion as one of the central problems in Indonesia's further phase of development. He said that the nation is resolved to accelerate the rate of development in the next Pelita IV (1984-1989) with consistent continuation of the trilogy of development, cherishing equity in the advancement of social justice, economic growth and sound and dynamic national stability. In the context of expanding job opportunities and of solving the population problem, implementation of transmigration will be intensified. The implementation of family planning, which shows most encouraging results to date, will also be intensified, the head of state said.

Elaborating on the work to be done in next Pelita IV, President Suharto said that the plan has dual aims to be achieved simultaneously. The first is to raise the standard of living, of cleverness and well-being of the entire people, making them ever more just and equitable. The second is to establish a strong foundation for the following phases of development. In doing so, he further said, priority will be given upon economic development with emphasis on the agricultural sector in order to continue the effort to consolidate self-sufficiency in food. At the same time, he added, the nation will step up industrial development so that the country canproduce industrial machinery, both for heavy and light industry.

President Suharto in his address containing the basic ideas of the draft state policy reiterated the co-relation between development and national stability. He said that the consolidation of national stability will strengthen national resilience and simultaneously as practical application and perpetuation of Pancasila which is of utmost importance in consolidating national integration. [sentence as received]

The head of state in that light sees it necessary to affirm that all the socio-political forces use Pancasila as the one and only political principle on consideration that the national development is practical application of Pancasila. As Pancasila accepted as such, he went on, democracy in the country is not fading, nor must differences of opinion die. President Suharto emphasized that Pancasila democracy allows all the socio-political forces to have the widest possible opportunity to offer the best possible programs for the progress and well-being of the people. Religious organizations continue to have rights and honourable place in the Pancasila-based country. Pancasila is not a religion. It cannot replace religion, the chief executive pointed out.

Referring back to the development acceleration, President Suharto said that the work needs considerable funds. As the nation is determined to grow and develop by her own strength, development funds must come primarily from sources of domestic capacities, with foreign sources being only complementary. He said steps must be taken so that the ability of the state and the public to finance development keeps increasing.

The distribution of the burden of development between groups with high incomes and groups with low incomes is felt to be increasingly just, so as to stimulate the equitable distribution of development and the pattern of modest living that is extremely important for strengthening social solidarity.

President Suharto told the new DPR and MPR members that the mobilization of funds from public savings will also be intensified. Domestic investments must be constantly stimulated and its role heightened and foreign investments are still open in specific sectors, he added. The nation must make the national economy grow and spur on development even faster yet, he said. In order to distribute equity widely, regional and rural development will be continued, and greater attention needs to be given to the groups of low income earners such as fishermen, handicraftsmen, landless peasants, small farmers, farm labourers and small entrepreneurs. Attempts will be continued to strengthen and expand the role of cooperatives through the intensification of guidance and assistance.

In order to consolidate dynamic economic stability, the policy of balanced and dynamic budget will be continued and improved, President Suharto said.

Speaking about the appointment of one-third of the members of MPR from the armed forces, President Suharto said that the step is based on the national consensus in the context of constitutionally safeguarding Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Article 37 of the 1945 Constitution states that amendments to the Constitution may be submitted if at least two-thirds the number of MPR members are present and may be approved by at least two-thirds of the number of members in attendance. Appointment of armed forces members, amounting to one-third the total members of MPR, then should it happen some time that a general session of MPR is inclined to make amendments to the Constitution on the basis of Article 37, then the members of the armed forces who have been appointed will be able to prevent that intention of the general session of MPR by not attending the sitting, President Suharto explained. Since without the attendance of one-third of the appointed members of MPR it will certainly be difficult for MPR to achieve a quorum of two-thirds of the members, thus the intention of MPR to amend the Constitution will not be carried out.

According to President Suharto, in the context of promoting the growth of democracy, and in connection with the existence of a desire to abolish the provision for the appointment of one-third the members of MPR, another constitutional measure should be found to ensure that Article 37 of the Constitution is not easily used to amend the 1945 Constitution.

President Suharto took some 25 minutes to address DPR/MPR with members consisting of 916 people. The DPR/MPR meeting called "commissioning sessions" will last until Sunday.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 192 4 October 1982

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SAKURAUCHI REJECTS POLISH REQUEST FOR MORE AID

OW030719 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 2, KYODO -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has asked Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi to improve Japan's economic assistance in the rebuilding of his country, but Sakurauchi turned him down because of the Warsaw government's policy of military rule in the East European nation. The two foreign ministers met at a New York hotel Saturday evening to exchange views on the bilateral and international affairs. The foreign ministers were visiting New York to attend the current United Nations General Assembly.

Olszowski was quoted by a Japanese Government official who attended the meeting as urging the second Polish-Japanese Joint Economic Committee meeting be held at the earliest possible date and direct political consultation between the two governments in order to improve friendly relations and economic cooperation between Tokyo and Warsaw. He was also quoted as telling Sakurauchi that although he highly evaluated the Japanese assistance to Poland made in the spirit of humanitarianism, he expected more assistance from Japan in rebuilding the country's economy.

During the meeting, Olszowski extended an official invitation to Sakurauchi to visit Poland at a convenient time, but the Japanese foreign minister refused to accept it. Sakurauchi insisted Japan could not accept the proposal at present and demanded three conditions should be met before additional Japanese assistance to the East bloc nation could be made, according to the Japanese officials. The three conditions which the West bloc nations are pressing Poland to meet are early lifting of martial law, early release of political prisoners and early holding of a direct dialogue with the independent labor organization "Solidarity" and Catholic Church authorities.

As to the proposed visit to Warsaw, Sakurauchi said he could not make an official visit to Poland, as Japan has joined with other Western countries in economic sanctions against Poland. But the Japanese foreign minister pledged to continue economic assistance based on the spirit of humanitarianism. He also expressed his wish that the Polish Government redouble its efforts to improve relations with West bloc countries at the earliest possible date.

JAPAN-USSR TALKS ON SAKHALIN OIL PROJECT SLATED

OW020415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 2, KYODO -- Valdimir N. Sushkov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, is coming to Tokyo Sunday for talks on Sakhalin oil and gas exploration and development plans for next year and later, it was revealed Saturday. Japan's Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. said that while here for about two weeks, Sushkov will confer with the company and the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan.

DEFENSE CHIEF ITO DISCUSSES WASHINGTON TALKS

OW031047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] San Francisco, Oct 2, KYODO -- The U.S. Government and Congress have pressed Japan to take a much more positive stance on defense buildup, Japan's Defense Agency chief said here Saturday en route home from more than a week's visit to the United States. Soichiro Ito, director general of the Defense Agency, told KYODO news service that U.S. Government and congressional leaders questioned whether Japan could remain as lazy in its stand on defense problems as hitherto. The defense chief said he did not interpret this as a call for an immediate revision of Japan's national defense program outline -- basic long-range defense buildup plan -- drawn up in 1976, but as a call for Japan to "assume a new stance" on defense policy.

Ito said he would convey Washington's strong call for an increase in the fiscal 1983 defense budget to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Finance Minister Michio Watanabe following his return to Tokyo.

With Japan and the U.S. agreeing to deploy F-16 fighters at the U.S. Air Force base in Misawa, Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan, Ito said, "the time has come when the two countries should study a new plan for joint operations."

An outline of the questions and answers exchanged between a KYODO reporter and Ito is given below:

Q: What about the American call for an increase in the defense budget?

A: I interpret the U.S. call as implying that the rate of increase in Japan's defense appropriations for the next fiscal year should be in excess of that for the current. Not only President Reagan but also the U.S. State Department share the Defense Department's view. (Thus, the entire U.S. Government is calling on Japan to assume) a pretty heavy financial burden (in defense buildup).

Q: The U.S. showed a severe posture in matters of cooperation in military technology. How about this?

A: President Reagan is showing about the same interest in this matter as in buildup in the defense budget. This shows how severe a stand Washington is taking.

Q: Wherein lies the problem?

A: The problem is what to do about Japan's military technological cooperation with the U.S. in the event the latter becomes a belligerent. The U.S. is calling on Japan to continue to accord the same treatment even in case it becomes a party involved in an armed conflict. It is the view of the Japanese Government that if the U.S. becomes involved in an armed conflict, then Japan would not extend military technological cooperation to it. This depends on the "political" judgment of the prime minister.

Q: What do you think is the aim of the U.S. deploying F-16 fighters at the Misawa air base?

A: I do not know. The U.S. claimed that Japan and the U.S. are joining forces to restore the military balance, broken by the Soviet military buildup in the Far East....

Q: Is the military balance broken so much?

A: The U.S. side claims so.

Q: How about the division of roles between the F-16 air wing and Japan's Air Self-Defense Force?

A: Basically, there will be no change (in the role of the Japanese air force). The time has come for the two countries to study a joint operation plan on the basis of the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation guidelines.

Q: The division of defense responsibilities in sealanes inside and outside 1,000 nautical miles from Japan has become clear, hasn't it?

A: Yes. It became clearer at every defense talk. The U.S. is calling for the buildup of antisubmarine and air defense capabilities (in sealanes). We will watch the future course of joint studies on the matter. We wish to start joint studies later in the year.

Q: How about your impressions about your whole defense talks in the U.S.?

A: Washington pins really strong expectations on Japan as an ally. They quizzed me how long Japan could remain as lazy in its stand on defense problems as hitherto. We must assume a new stance on defense, commensurate with our national strength and conditions.

However, it is impractical to discuss a possible revision of the 1976 national defense program outline right now. First of all, we should achieve the buildup target set in the outline by fiscal 1987. To attain that target, we must adopt such a stance as would secure a necessary defense budget for fiscal 1983, the first year for the new mid-term defense buildup plan (fiscal 1983-87).

SAKURAUCHI REITERATES JAPAN'S SUPPORT FOR CGDK

OW030441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 2, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi repeated here Saturday Japan's support of Democratic Kampuchea, an anti-Vietnam Kampuchean coalition government officially formed by three Kampuchean resistance groups in July. He revealed Japan's continued support when he met with three leaders of Democratic Kampuchea -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is president of the anti-Hanoi government, Vice President Khieu Samphan and Premier Son Sann.

Prince Sihanouk expressed thanks for the Japanese Government's political support for his new government and humanitarian assistance to the Kampucheans.

The prince told Sakurauchi that the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phonm Penh has no control in ruling the war-torn Kampuchea and that the Vietnamese forces are isolated and helpless in Kampuchea.

The prince said his government is trying to bring Vietnam to the conference table. If Hanoi should agree to join an international conference on Kampuchea, the relations could be normalized, Sihanouk stressed.

JAPANESE, ROK LAWMAKERS MEET ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW301055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 30, KYODO -- Thirteen Japanese and South Korean lawmakers met in Tokyo Thursday to discuss "distortions" concerning Japan's past colonial rule of Korea in Japanese school textbooks.

A diplomatic row over the issue was officially settled earlier this month with a Japanese Government statement reiterating Japan's responsibility for sufferings the Koreans underwent during the 1910-45 occupation. But the South Korean Foreign Ministry later released a list of 13 "distortions" in the modern history textbooks, which Seoul wants to see corrected. One correction desired involves Korea's March 1, 1919 national independence movement. South Korea demands that Japan stop calling the movement "rioting" in the textbooks.

The five-man South Korean delegation to the one-day Tokyo meeting, led by Rep. Yi Tae-sun, repeated the correction request. But Ken Harada, a House of Representatives member from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, and seven other Japanese delegates said the Tokyo government cannot immediately meet the request because of technical procedures.

Thursday's meeting at a Tokyo hotel was a joint session of the Japan-(South) Korea and (South) Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League. The Japanese and South Koreans agreed to set up a joint study group on the ancient historical relationship between the two countries at the meeting.

AFP: DPRK ARMY PURGED, OFFICERS DEFECT TO PRC

OW020802 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 2 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Merciat]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 2 (AFP) -- The leadership of the nearly 800,000-strong North Korean Army was purged early this year, coinciding with rumours that several senior North Korean officers had defected to China, informed sources said today. The sources, who have been closely watching events in North Korea, said that some 10 generals had been removed for unknown reasons at a time when North Korean President Kim Il-song's bid to name his son and his successor designate, Kim Chong-il, as one of the state vice presidents was defeated by the Pyongyang communist regime.

Rumors have been circulating for some time that some senior North Korean officers had defected to China this year. Although the rumors could not be confirmed, they are believed to be true by certain Western diplomats who speculate that the defections may be a result of the purge.

During President Kim's recent visit to China, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang caused a sensation by disclosing that he had accompanied China's strongman Deng Xiaoping on a secret trip to North Korea in April. Western diplomatic circles here generally hold that the visit of the two top Chinese leaders to North Korea, a country which seeks to chart an equidistant path between China and the Soviet Union, could have been prompted by problems emerging between Beijing and Pyongyang. However, the warm welcome given to the North Korea president last month in China and even the fact that he had made the visit suggest that the unidentified problems had been dealt with, the diplomatic circles said.

Mr Hu did not say when Mr Deng and he had visited North Korea, a country with a population of 20 million ruled by an extremely strict and closed regime. But according to diplomatic sources, the two Chinese leaders could have gone to Pyongyang after the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim on April 15, which was elaborately celebrated in keeping with the personality cult of President Kim, whom the Pyongyang propaganda described as "the greatest man ever known in history."

Meanwhile, early in April, the Supreme People's Assembly -- North Korea's parliament -- surprisingly did not elect the president's 41-year-old son as one of the country's three vice presidents, despite the fact that he is his father's successor designate. It was around the same time that some 10 generals were removed, said the sources who have been watching North Korean events closely, noting that a fraction of the army seems to be bitterly opposing the dynastic succession planned by the president. Continuing rumours of purges within the Pyongyang regime circulate from time to time just like in 1978, the year which saw massive purges in the army and the administration.

KIM CHUNG-IL LEAVES FOR NEW YORK NONALIGNED MEETING

SK020403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, left Pyongyang on September 30 by air to attend the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries to be held in New York. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk.

KPA DELEGATION FETED IN CHINA 28 SEPTEMBER

SK030924 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of National Defense arranged a party on 28 September in Beijing in honor of the delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho on a visit to China, according to a XINHUA report. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

Present on the occasion were Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Liang Biye and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the PLA General Political Department, and other personages concerned.

The party was addressed by Deputy Director Liang Biye and head of the delegation Yun Chi-ho.

In his speech, Deputy Director Liang Biye praised the KPA for the exploits achieved in the protracted struggles and successes achieved in political and ideological work, in military exercises and other fields. He noted that the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and China are related as lips to teeth and that they are sharing life and death, weal and woe.

Deputy Director Liang Biye noted that the exchange in the political work between the armies of the two countries in recent years has been most successful. The current visit of the delegation will contribute to the promotion of the exchange in the political work and friendly relations between the two armies, he said.

The party took place in a friendly atmosphere. Prior to the party, Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation.

CPC REPLIES TO KWP GREETINGS ON PARTY CONGRESS

SK020407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea received a message dated September 28 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in reply to a message of greetings the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent to Comrade Hu Yaobang on the successful holding of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the latter's election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC and to a message of greetings it sent to the 12th National Congress of the CPC. The reply message says:

We extend sincerest thanks for messages of warm congratulations sent respectively by the Central Committee of your party and Comrade Kim Il-song on the holding of the 12th national congress of our party and the election of Comrade Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

We are very pleased with the daily development of the great friendship sealed in blood between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea.

We heartily wish the fraternal Korean people new greater success in carrying out the cause of building socialism and achieving national reunification and the cause of defending peace in Asia and the world under the guidance of their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea.

JSP CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON PRC TRIP

SK020405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings dated September 27 from Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, upon his return home after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

I am sincerely rejoiced over the fact that your excellency recently visited the People's Republic of China, had friendly talks with the supreme leaders of China and returned home safely after registering brilliant success for the development of the friendship between Korea and China, ensuring of peace in Asia and the advancement of the cause of Korean reunification. I am confident that your excellency's recent personal external activity will surely exert a favourable influence on the future situation of Asia and the world and on various immediate struggles to be waged by both of us and be a powerful encouragement.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHONGNYON VISITORS

SK282216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 28 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group headed by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). Comrade Kim Chung-nin was present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song cordially received the members of the congratulatory group and had a talk with them in a warm atmosphere. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for them.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY FETES THAI DELEGATION

SK300432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party on the evening of September 29 for the government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Prapas Limpabandhu, deputy minister of commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand. Minister Choe Chong-kun and Vice-Minister Yi Song-nok of foreign trade were present there. The party was addressed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and head of the delegation Prapas Limpabandhu.

The attendants raised glasses to the expansion and development of friendship and trade relations between the Korean and Thai peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Majesty respected King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

CONGO PARTY, GOVERNMENT GROUP VISITS 27 SEP-2 OCT

SK271548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Bongou Carmille, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, secretary general of the presidency of the party Central Committee and political advisor to the president, arrived in Pyongyang on September 27 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Chon U-kyong, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission.

Feted by Chong Chun-ki

SK280451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of September 27 in honour of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Bongou Carmille, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, secretary general of the presidency of the party Central Committee and political advisor to the president.

Present there were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chon U-kyong, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and other personages concerned.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki spoke first at the banquet. He said: Under the leadership of the Congolese Workers Party headed by respected Comrade President Denis Sassou Nguesso, the Congolese people are successfully carrying out the worthy tasks put forward at the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Workers Party, courageously overcoming obstacles and difficulties cropping up on the road ahead, and thus changing the looks of the country.

He further said: The Congolese Workers Party and the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo and the Congolese people are resolutely struggling against colonialism and all manner of domination and for the complete liberation of Africa, pursuing a non-aligned policy in external relations.

We express firm solidarity with the Congolese people in their struggle for defending the gains of the revolution from the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries and building a new society along the road of socialism and sincerely wish them new success in their future struggle, he said.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Bongou Carmille said: The visit of the delegation to your country is an expression of the Congolese people's firm support to and solidarity with the just anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the most respected, great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He expressed firm support to the policy for the peaceful reunification of the country advanced by President Kim Il-song and denounced the reactionary manoeuvres of the Seoul puppet regime, the stooge of imperialism.

We are concerned about the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East and Africa, he said. He denounced the fascist aggressive acts of the Israeli racists against the Palestinian people.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Congolese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK020159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 1 received the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Bongou Carmille, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, general secretary of the presidency of the party Central Committee and political advisor to the president. On hand were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Chong Song-nam, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of external economic affairs, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift from Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Report on Departure

SK030913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Bongou Carmille, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, general secretary of the presidency of the party Central Committee and political advisor to the president, left here for home yesterday. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Chon U-kyong, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission.

While staying here, the delegation went round Pyongyang, Nampo and other places. It was feted by the Nampo Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Nampo Municipal People's Committee.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS GUINEA ON NATIONAL DAY

SK011635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 30 sent a message of greetings to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of her republic. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of her republic, the national holiday of the Guinean people, I extend warm felicitations to you, the Government of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and the friendly Guinean people, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the Guinean people under your correct leadership have achieved great successes after independence in building a new Guinea, independent and prosperous, and have made a great contribution to the sacred cause of the complete liberation of Africa.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations established between our two countries will grow in strength and develop in future through the common struggle for defending world peace and national sovereignty, I take this opportunity of wholeheartedly wishing you and your people greater successes in the struggle for the building of a socialist society.

Pyongyang Meeting

SK030910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- A meeting marking the 24th anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of her republic was held Saturday at the Chollima House of Culture here under the auspices of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic.

The meeting was attended by Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and chairman of the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association, Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. A letter to President Ahmed Sekou Toure was adopted.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK021541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 24th anniversary of the independence of Guinea and proclamation of her republic. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The Guinean people have covered a road of struggle since independence for building an independent, prosperous new country under the correct leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Many revolutionary changes have taken place in this period. The imperialists' foothold of colonial exploitation was destroyed and industry, agriculture, transport and foreign trade are developing.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy, the Guinean Government is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa. The successes made by the Guinean people in building a new society are conducive to the complete liberation of Africa and the accomplishment of the common cause of non-aligned countries. Our people hail the successes of the Guinean people.

Korea and Guinea established bonds of friendship long ago and have consolidated and developed them. The visit of President Ahmed Selou Toure to our country in April for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song following his Korean visit in 1979 and 1980 was a signal event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Guinea to a new, higher stage. The Korean people are proud of having such close brothers as Guinean people in Africa.

Our people will, in the future, too, advance hand in hand with the Guinean people on the same road of struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism. The Korean people sincerely hope that the Guinean people will gather better fruits in their endeavours for building an independent and prosperous new country.

DPRK, TANZANIA SIGN ACCORD ON AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE

SK021049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 1 (KCNA) -- A ceremony for signing a document on the inauguration of an agricultural science institute was held in Dar es Salaam on September 27.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were the delegation of the Agricultural Science Institute of our country headed by Han In-hwan on a visit to Tanzania and Korean Ambassador to Tanzania Chong Nam-ho, and on the Tanzanian side were Minister of Agriculture J.B. Machunda, the chief secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Asian Department director of the Foreign Ministry, the director of the Labor and Administration Department, the director of the Technical Department, the director of the Planning Department, and the director of the Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the general director of the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural Scientific Research of Tanzania.

The document on the inauguration of the Agricultural Science Institute was signed by Ambassador Chong Man-ho and Agricultural Minister J.B. Machunda. They spoke at the ceremony.

The Tanzanian agricultural minister said in his speech: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song showed a deep concern for the development of agriculture in African countries at the consultative meeting of agricultural ministers of East and West African countries who participated in the symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production held in Pyongyang in August last year.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea helped establish an Agricultural Science Institute in East Africa for the development of agriculture of non-aligned countries and African countries. As a result, today two agricultural science institutes have come into being in Africa. This is an important aid of Korea to the non-aligned countries. This Agricultural Science Institute founded in Tanzania will register big success in the future as one for the development of agriculture in East and Central African countries. We will actively learn from the fine examples of Korea in the development of agriculture through the Agricultural Science Institute of Tanzania. In conclusion, he sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to President Julius K. Nyerere.

After the ceremony the head of the delegation of the Korean Agricultural Science Institute introduced the future prospect of the newly-built Agricultural Science Institute.

HONG SONG-NAM HEADS DELEGATION TO GDR, POLAND

SK300450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- A government coal industry delegation of our country headed by Hong Song-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance, left Pyongyang on September 29 by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Chairman of the Extracting Industry Commission Kim Sang-kun. Also on hand were Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador, Klaus Barthel, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy, and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

O CHIN-U GREETS HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK291226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the day of its armed forces. Noting that today the Hungarian People's Army has achieved new successes in its work for reliably defending the socialist homeland, upholding the tasks set forth at the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the message sincerely wishes the Hungarian minister of national defense greater success in his responsible work for increasing the defence capacity of the country.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON REUNIFICATION OPENS

SK040330 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- The 2nd international workshop on the Korean unification opened here Monday in Seoul with 17 Korean and nine foreign scholars participating. During the three-day meeting, sponsored by the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification policy, the participants will focus their discussions on ways of realizing a democratic unification of the Korean Peninsula, influences of the international situation on the unification and familiarizing with Korea's unification policy.

In an opening speech, Son Chae-sik, secretary-general of the advisory council, said that Korean unification is not only a question solely concerning Korea as a nation but also has a profound ramification for international politics. In addition, he said, Korean unification through peaceful means and procedures would require both the South and North Korea to overcome the extremely difficult task of transcending complicating ideologies and systems.

CHON ADDRESSES NATION'S FOUNDING DAY CEREMONY

SK040150 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday called on the nation to accelerate the construction of a "democratic welfare nation."

In his address to the ceremony marking the nation's 4,314th foundation day, Chon emphasized the nation could overcome the current "severe international circumstances" with the ancestors' wisdom and courage, bringing an opportunity for another take-off. Chon pointed out that the development of a nation does not depend on a given situation, but to how the people respond to the changes and challenges from outside.

CHON ADDRESSES MILITARY, PRESENTS AWARDS

SK030321 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan has called upon key military commanders to concentrate their efforts more than before on the development of the armed forces with pride in the fact that they have now grown to be the world's strongest force, pointing out that they are organized with crack soldiers and their morale is higher than at any other time.

"Whenever the country was faced with a crisis, our military contributed considerably to realizing both political and social stability to tide over it and also to economic growth directly and indirectly," he said.

The chief executive praised the efforts the military has hitherto made for its own growth during a ceremony at Chongwadae Friday to give national medals to commanders who had made meritorious contributions to national security, on the occasion of the 34th Armed Forces Day.

Noting that the military had helped farmers produce a bumper crop this year by such means as water supply, the development of underground water and rice transplantation when they suffered drought while engaging in its own duties, the president stressed: "Our armed forces should devote themselves to sharpening their combat capability and contribute more to realizing balanced regional growth nationwide."

During the ceremony, he gave the Order of National Security Merit, Tongil Medal, respectively to Gen. Kim Yun-ho, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Kim Sang-tae; Gen. Pak No-yong, deputy commander-in-chief of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command; and Gen. Chong Ho-yong.

He gave presidential citations to six exemplary military units. He also put four-star insignia on the shoulders of Gen. So Chun-yol, who was promoted to full general.

RANGOON RADIO STATION ATTACKED BY KNU INSURGENTS

BK291414 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] At about 2130 on 28 September 1982, five insurgents, led by Maj (Taw Thi), alias Mahn Ngwe Aung, of the 20th regiment of the 7th Karen National Union [KNU] Brigade hijacked a vehicle at the Insein bus terminal and attacked the radio station on Prome Road and the People's Police Force station in Kamayut with M-72 launchers, M-79 launchers and AK-47 automatic rifles. The insurgents fled after the attack.

Soon after the incident, a joint operation was launched by the Rangoon Military Command Headquarters, the National Intelligence Bureau and the People's Police Force to conduct a thorough search of the insurgents' possible hideouts. Information provided by a worker led to the recovery of the vehicle hijacked by the insurgents. It was found near the Institute of Education's Nawade Hall at about 2200 on the same evening.

A thorough search by the joint operation around Nawade Hall resulted in a clash with two Karen insurgents. At 2230, Karen insurgents Sergeant (Richard) and Lance Corporal (Khin Maung), alias (Reggie), were captured with their weapons.

The two insurgents revealed during interrogation that Mahn Ngwe Aung and his party were hiding in the house of night watchman (Saw Tun Mutu) in the compound of the French assistant commercial attache, Patrick M. Manon, at No. 58-C Inya Road and at (?Bishop home), No. 44 Prome Road. These sites were thoroughly searched.

At 0500 on 29 September, (Khin Maung Lin), alias (Tu Kay), was arrested at (?Bishop home). He was unarmed. At the same time, a search carried out at the Inya Road compound of the French Embassy's assistant commercial attache led to a clash at close range with Karen insurgent Maj (Taw Thi), alias Mahn Ngwe Aung, and Sergeant (Myo Myint). The two were killed and weapons, ammunition and a time bomb were found.

During the operation, two Karen insurgents were killed and three were taken alive. Weapons seized included 2 used M-72 launchers, 6 new M-72 launchers, 2 new M-79 launchers, 2 AK-47 automatic rifles, 1 38-caliber pistol, 1 Beretta pistol, 25 M-79 shells, 133 AK-47 shells, 6 AK-47 cartridges, 16 38-caliber shells, 16 Beretta shells, 7 U.S.-made handgrenades, 5 [word indistinct], 25 A-2 bombs, 2 (MMA-Lock-52), 5 smokebombs, 2 clocks for time bombs, 1 detonating device, 4 packets of gunpowder, and 2 gunpowder slabs. A government soldier, 10 members of the People's Police Force and 8 civilians were wounded. Of the wounded police force members, Police Corporal (Hla Myint) and motor vehicle policeman (Nyunt Shwe) died from their wounds in hospital at 1130 today.

Karen insurgent Maj (Taw Thi), alias Mahn Ngwe Aung, was given the death sentence in 1977 for an assassination attempt on the national leaders but was set free under State Council amnesty proclamation No. 2/80. He went underground to join the Karen insurgents after being charged by the People's Police Force with embezzling cooperative funds. The authorities concerned are planning to take effective measures against the three captured Karen insurgents.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO PRC, DPRK -- In accord with the 1982-83 Burma-PRC cultural exchange program and at the invitation of the DPRK Government, a six-member delegation to study radio and television broadcasting, headed by Director General of the Information and Broadcasting Department U Tin Aung Tun, left by air this afternoon for the PRC. The Burmese delegation will make study tours of the PRC and the DPRK for 3 weeks. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Sep 82 BK]

COMMENTARY REAFFIRMS INDOCHINA PEACE PROPOSALS

BK011114 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "For Peace, Stability and Cooperation"]

[Text] The sincere wish of the three Indochinese countries to contribute to building peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia against the direct threat of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists is a most appropriate gesture in serving the common interests of the ASEAN and Indochinese countries and peace in the region.

Desiring to coexist in peace with their neighbors, the three Indochinese countries have firmly concentrated their attention on seeking a settlement through negotiations by putting forward successive peace proposals with the aim of easing tension, creating an atmosphere of detente and promoting good relations among the countries in the region. In particular, the peace proposals full of good will of the sixth conference of foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982 were warmly received by world public opinion, including a segment of public opinion in the ASEAN countries. This marks the important significance of the exchange of views between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- just as noted in the 15 September letter of Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, sent to the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries on behalf of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries. The letter even more clearly stressed the importance of the three countries' proposals raised previously in order to fulfill the sacred aspirations of the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries which have similar interests and significance.

It is true that the expansionist-hegemonist policy of the Beijing ruling circles constitutes a major threat to the three Indochinese countries and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In this case, the two groups of countries must appropriately respect each other's interests. The three Indochinese countries clearly understand the interests of the ASEAN countries, which want to see all Vietnamese troops withdrawn from Kampuchea. However, the interests of the three Indochinese countries are to put an end to the Chinese threat against them.

The three Indochinese countries are always ready to respond to the wishes of the ASEAN countries regarding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea on the basis of respect for the interests of the three Indochinese countries, that is, an end to China's threat.

The Thai side considers the presence of Vietnamese troops near the Kampuchean-Thai border as a threat to its security. However, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos maintain that the use of Thai territory by China, the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmers to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people is a permanent threat to the security of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. Therefore, while Kampuchea respects the security interests of Thailand, Thailand must also respect the security interests of Kampuchea. In this case, effective measures are required to block the use of one country to oppose another country.

Therefore, the new proposal of the three Indochinese countries on the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border is a most appropriate and necessary answer. In the safety zone in Kampuchean territory there would only be the armed forces of the PRK, while the Vietnamese forces which are fulfilling their internationalist duty in Kampuchea would not be stationed in this zone. In the safety zone in Thai territory there would only be the forces of the Kingdom of Thailand, while the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer forces, as well as the refugee camps, would be completely moved away from this safety zone. If this can be accomplished, security along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand will certainly be ensured.

In connection with this proposal, Comrade Phoun Sipasuet stressed in his letter that the three Indochinese countries are always prepared to exchange views and reach agreement with the Thai side on details of the problem, such as the size of the safety zone, and that agreement on this question has nothing to do with de jure mutual recognition. The PRK will not allow the problem of mutual recognition to be an obstruction to exchanging views and agreeing on the safety zone.

Recently, with the good will to seek a settlement through negotiations, the three Indochinese countries put forward a proposal to convene an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the nine countries in the region -- namely, the three Indochinese countries, the five ASEAN countries and Burma -- and six other countries situated outside the region -- namely, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France, Britain and India.

In this connection, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut'e letter also added that the conference should discuss all regional problems raised by the two sides on the basis of complete equality. The agenda of the meeting may be agreed upon jointly or may remain unagreed. The agenda may also consist of both those issues jointly agreed upon and those not agreed upon. The conference may be held in any country in Southeast Asia or in any neutral country in Asia or Europe -- for example, in Rangoon, New Delhi, Paris, Stockholm or Vienna -- as agreed upon by the two groups of countries. All differences between the two groups of countries can be completely settled through negotiations or exchanges of views held on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests and complete agreement without pressure or external interference.

We are firmly confident that in the face of this gentle gesture the ASEAN countries will certainly understand even better our good will proposals and will do their best to maintain and promote the present atmosphere of detente and dialogue by refraining from causing the situation to deteriorate.

SIHANOUK TO ASK U.S. FOR HUMANITARIAN AID

OW030943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 3,KYODO -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said his anti-communist government will ask for humanitarian aid from the United States when he and his colleagues meet with U.S. officials shortly. He made this clear in an exclusive interview with KYODO news service at a New York hotel Saturday, also attended by Vice President Khieu Samphan and Premier Son Sann of Democratic Kampuchea. The prince, president of the anti-Hanoi government, said he is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Wednesday and Vice President George Bush Friday. The prince stressed the Kampuchean coalition government will be entering a new phase in diplomatic relations with the U.S., as the forthcoming meetings will mark the beginning of "direct talk" between the two countries.

Since the formation of the coalition government in July, Democratic Kampuchea has been broadening its diplomatic activity, backed by the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). But it is only China that has so far given military and financial assistance to the Kampuchean government. And the prince said China provided his 3,000-member corps with arms only once a few months ago.

The prince stressed the necessity to beef up military resistance until the Vietnamese agree to sit down at a conference table.

He also expressed thanks to the Japanese Government for the political support it gave to his new government and for the humanitarian assistance it gave to the Kampucheans.

On relations with advanced countries beside the U.S. and Japan, the Kampuchean government is trying especially to improve its ties with France, the prince said.

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION OF PRC COMMEMORATED

SPC, Government Greeting

BK021138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] On 1 October, the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the LPDR Government sent a greetings message to the National People's Congress [NPC] and the PRC Government in Beijing. The message reads: On the occasion of the celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the SPC and the LPDR Government would like to extend sincere congratulations to the NPC, the PRC Government and the Chinese people. During the past 33 years, the heroic Chinese people have continuously struggled to safeguard the gains of their revolution and to build the country toward development and prosperity. May the Chinese people record new, greater success in their revolutionary cause! Laos and China are neighboring countries. The peoples of Laos and China have had a tradition of friendship since ancient times. We hope that these relations will be improved in the interests of the two nations and for peace in this region and the world.

On the same occasion, Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Huang Hua, state adviser and foreign minister of the PRC.

Chinese Embassy Reception

BK030723 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] On the evening of 1 October, (Wang Baoming), charge d'affaires a.i. of the PRC to Laos, hosted a reception at the PRC Embassy on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Attending the reception were Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, chairman of the Lao Committee for the Defense of World Peace; Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission; and many deputy ministers and senior cadres from various ministries. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives from various international organizations in Laos also attended the reception. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

SIANG PASASON VIEWS LAO-SOVIET SUMMIT MEETING

SK021135 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- The Lao party paper, SIANG PASASON, today comments on the recent fruitful meeting between Lao party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. The paper hailed the meeting between the general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and president of the Council of Ministers and the CPSU general secretary, who is also president of the Soviet Supreme Presidium, L. Brezhnev, in which the latter reassured the Lao leader that the USSR will firmly assist the fraternal Lao people in achieving the tasks as stipulated in the resolutions of the third general congress of the LPRP. This reassurance, SIANG PASASON continued, is a great encouragement to the entire Lao people who are implementing the first 5-year state plan. Giving further accounts, the article said on this occasion the two top leaders informed each other of the progress on the implementation of the resolutions of the general congresses of the LPRP and the CPSU in their respective countries. They also pledged to improve the efficiency in the co-operation between the two sides. With this regard, the USSR is to assist Laos to better exploit its natural resources, the paper said.

On the international matters, the paper pointed out the conviction of K. Phomvihan and L. Brezhnev that while facing the hot international situation provoked by the aggressive imperialist forces, it is necessary and possible to stop and tone down the tension which has deliberately and artificially been created, all of which is for the safeguarding of peace.

"K. Phomvihan," the paper said, "seized this occasion to highly appraise the constructive policy of the USSR on the matter of arms reduction, and the non-deployment of nuclear arms." The paper added the two sides were unanimous in finding out a durable solution in the Middle East. Both sides condemned the aggression and cruelty committed by Israel backed by the USA, and Laos firmly supported the USSR propositions to reach a durable peace and solution in this region, the paper said, and the USSR highly appreciated and supported the principles of Laos and the propositions of the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference with a view to settling the situation in S.E. Asia.

SIANG PASASON, finally, on behalf of the Lao people, reaffirmed that the Lao people will do their best to strengthen the friendship, combatant solidarity and all-round co-operation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and the USSR.

BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

BK011125 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (KPL) -- Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, on September 30 received here the visiting Bulgarian delegation led by Tsvetan Nikolov, alternate member of the BCP CC and deputy head of its department for International and Foreign Policy.

Sisomphon Lovansai, who is also vice president of People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], on this occasion highly appreciated the visit to Laos of the Bulgarian delegation which will further contribute to the consolidation of the friendship, solidarity and the fraternal combatant alliance between the two parties, states and peoples. The Lao leader also thanked the Bulgarian people for their material and moral support to the Lao revolution as well as in the present socialist construction.

Touching on current problems in the national construction in Laos, Sisomphon Lovansai informed his guest that thanks to the special combatant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese states and the active support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Lao revolution is continually developed and no enemy can undermine it, stressed the Lao leader.

In return, T. Nikolov informed Sisomphon Lovansai on the results of his visit to Laos and conveyed warm salutations of the Bulgarian leaders to their Lao counterparts.

Later in the afternoon, T. Nikolov led his delegation to leave Vientiane after a 4-day visit to Laos. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party CC, head of the Office of the party CC, and other high-ranking officials. Zhecho Radunov, Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samon, respectively ambassadors of Bulgaria, Vietnam and Kampuchea to Laos,were also on hand.

GDR HIGHER EDUCATION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

BK011118 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of Ministry of Tertiary and Technical [Education] of the GDR led by its deputy minister, Guenther Bernhardt, arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts. The GDR delegation is to review with the Lao side the implementation of the cooperation agreement signed in 1980-81 between the two countries and to discuss on other cooperation assistance between the two countries.

SUPREME COMMAND SAYS SRV CHARGES 'GROUNDLESS'

BK040253 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Headquarters of the Thai Armed Forces said the Vietnamese charges against Thailand were merely part of Vietnam's groundless propaganda. Radio Hanoi on 29 September charged Thailand of violating Kampuchean airspace and territorial waters and firing into a Kampuchean province. The Supreme Command also said that Vietnam charged Thailand of firing F-10 missiles into Kampuchea. The fact is that the Thai Armed Forces have never possessed an F-10 missile before.

The Supreme Command stated that such charges are only Vietnam's pretext to maintain its forces in Kampuchea and to distract attention of the world public from Vietnam's violation of Thai sovereignty.

KHMER, SRV-LED FIGHTING NEAR BORDER REPORTED

BK030203 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces engaged in fierce mortar and gun battles near the Thai-Kampuchean border here on Friday night, informed guerrillas and Thai military sources said yesterday.

More than 20 82-mm mortar shells believed fired by the Heng Samrin forces slammed into rice fields in Ban Non Sung and Ban Nong Ian, about 17 kilometres south of the district. However, there were no casualties or serious damage to property. About 200 villagers from Ban Kok Sabang who were attending a temple fair marking the end of Buddhist Lent were forced to take shelter in bunkers during the mortar barrage, which began at about 1830.

A Khmer Rouge officer told the POST that fighting broke out after about 50 guerrillas from the 474th Division attacked an outpost of Vietnamese-led Samrin forces at kilometre marker one of Highway Five near the railway. He said that the outpost which houses concrete bunkers was built early last month. During the clash, he said, the guerrillas were given support by their comrades in Kae Don, opposite Ban Nong Ian, who fired 82-mm mortar shells. He said that no guerrillas were killed in the incident, but claimed that enemy troops sustained some casualties and their outpost was damaged. The officer said that early last week, about 700 Vietnamese troop reinforcements were sent to the Ban Nimit base together with six trucks mounted with "Stalin Organ" 120-mm rockets. He said he believed the rockets were recently sent from the Soviet Union.

Thai military sources and the guerrilla officer agreed separately that fighting inside Kampuchea would escalate as the rainy season is almost over now and that floods on the Kampuchean side are receding.

SRV DEPUTY MINISTER REAFFIRMS TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK020202 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] A senior Vietnamese official insisted yesterday that Hanoi had withdrawn some troops from Kampuchea and was waiting for the Thai Government to respond to the pullout. Interviewed during a stopover in Bangkok while en route to Geneva, Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau asserted that the partial pullout was not an ordinary rotation of troops and claimed that there was evidence to substantiate the withdrawal.

"The world knows very well that we have done what we said," Lau told the POST during the interview at Don Muang Airport. He then cited as evidence the recent screening on Japanese television of what purported to be the troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. "We have done our part. Now it's up to Thailand to respond to our move," Lau said, but declined to elaborate on the kind of reaction he expected from Bangkok.

Lau reiterated Vietnam's persistent call for the removal of the "Chinese threat" as a key factor for total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He reemphasised that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was in line with the February 1979 treaty of friendship between Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

Lau Declined comment on Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's rejection of the Ho Chi Minh City communique of the three Indochinese countries which offers what is claimed to be a viable basis for a just and lasting settlement of the conflict in Kampuchea. Lau said that he was yet to get a report on the matter. He said that Vietnam could not take part in any UN-sponsored international conference to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem "as long as the Pol Pot regime retains its seat in the UN." Such a conference "could never achieve any positive or substantive outcome," he said.

FURTHER ON SITTHI-NGUYEN CO THACH MEETING

BK011420 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] At the request of the Vietnamese, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila saw Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, for 30 minutes at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 27 September. Foreign Minister Sitthi used the occasion to renew acquaintance with Foreign Minister Thach.

Foreign Minister Thach was profuse at his verbal assurances of Vietnam's peaceful protestation and its willingness to cooperate in the endeavour to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Foreign Minister Sitthi expressed welcome for any Vietnamese constructive contribution to the solution. Pledging Thailand's own readiness to consider and discuss any concrete proposal within the framework of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the International Conference on Kampuchea declarations, the Thai foreign minister voiced optimism that the problem could be settled eventually provided Vietnam would be sincere about the peaceful settlement. However, he also expressed unhappiness and disappointment at the recent attempt by the Laotian foreign minister to serve Vietnam's cause by peddling the latter's ideas and proposal on the Kampuchean problem which has actually contributed little to the improvement of the prospect for a settlement. Foreign Minister Sitthi, as a gesture of good will and his sincerity to participate in the common search for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, reaffirmed his acceptance in principle of Thach's invitation to visit Hanoi at a future date to be fixed at the convenience of both sides.

OFFICIALS CRITICIZE FRENCH BARTER DEAL WITH SRV

BK011230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Oct. 1 (AFP) -- Thai senior officials today criticised a recently concluded barter arrangement between the French Interagra group and Vietnam as a move that "would not contribute to peace and stability" in Southeast Asia.

Officials noted that Thailand and the United Nations had "called and continues to call upon" the Vietnamese Government to withdraw its 150,000-200,000 troops from Cambodia. "The international community should demonstrate concretely their dissatisfaction to Vietnam that this call has not been heeded," they said. "Therefore, the news of this barter arrangement, if true, would not contribute to returning peace and stability to the Southeast Asian region," they added.

The 200 million U.S. dollar deal, the largest of its kind for Hanoi, involves exchanges of agricultural products and equipment. According to Hong Kong sources, Interagra is expected to obtain some 100,000 tons of Vietnam-bound rice from Thailand.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS SIHANOUK ON SKV PACT

BK011152 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The Thai Foreign Ministry today supported Prince Norodom Sihanouk's demand for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, but stopped short of endorsing his proposed peace pact with Vietnam. Spokesman Saowanit Khongsiri said Thailand supported the prince's proposal for the signing of a treaty of peace and non-aggression between his "Democratic Kampuchea" coalition and Vietnam. The prince spelled out the proposal in an address yesterday to the UN General Assembly in his capacity as president of a coalition that links the Khmer Rouge with his and ex-Premier Son Sann's non-communist groups. Under the proposal, the treaty would be signed after the [passage indistinct]. This, he maintained, would be "possible" only if Vietnam withdrew its forces from that country.

SPOKESMAN CLARIFIES POLICY ON PLO RECOGNITION

BK011318 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, Saowanit Khongsiri, has stated that reports on the Thai Government's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization being a change of Thailand's policy might create misunderstanding. He said Thailand has not changed its policy on the Palestine Liberation Organization. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's address at the United Nations reiterated Thailand's original stand on its support for the resolutions on the Palestinian issue which require Israel to give back to the Arab countries the land it seized from them, to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people and their right to set up an independent Palestinian state and to have legitimate representation. Meanwhile, Israel will remain an independent state as recognized.

The deputy director general of the Information Department also reported on the Soviet Government's invitation to Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong to visit the Soviet Union. No date has been fixed for the visit because Thailand is still awaiting a reply from the Soviet Union as to whether it would agree to Thailand's request that the visit take place during the second half of October.

POST: CZECHOSLOVAK PLANE VIOLATES AIRSPACE

BK040414 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Royal Thai Air Force jet fighters intercepted a Czechoslovakian aeroplane carrying 170 people when it violated Thai air space near the Lao border on Friday, an air force spokesman announced yesterday. The plane, a Soviet-made Ilyushin-62, was escorted to the air force base at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport and searched before being allowed to resume its flight.

The spokesman said the Czechoslovakian commercial flight crossed into Thai airspace in Nong Khai Province, opposite Vientiane. Two F-5E planes were scrambled from the air base at Korat to intercept it. The spokesman said the plane was on its way to Bombay from Vietnam. All the 170 passengers aboard were believed to be Vietnamese. The spokesman said the pilot complied with instructions to land at Bangkok and admitted he had taken the wrong route. The air force accepted the pilot's explanation and after searching the plane, allowed it to continue to Bombay.

TRUONG CHINH PAYS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Departure 3 Oct

OW031528 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 3 -- A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic by Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, left here today for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The delegation includes general Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C. and minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party C.C., member of the Council of State, and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Do Chinh, member of the party C.C. and deputy-head of its Commission for Economy; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party C.C. and ambassador of Vietnam to the Soviet Union; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy-director of the party Central Committee's Commission for External Relations.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the send-off. Also present were Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Le Thanh Nghi and Huynh Tan Phat, vice-presidents of the State Council; Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Do Muoi, and Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau members of the party C.C.; and other high party and state officials. Soviet ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

NHAN DAN Greets Visit

BK040609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 4 October editorial: "Close Solidarity and All-Round Cooperation With the Soviet Union Is a Principle, a Strategy and Revolutionary Sentiment"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation of our party and state led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, arrives in Moscow today to begin an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese party and state delegation is visiting the Soviet Union at a time when the Soviet people are zealously emulating one another in labor to greet the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th founding anniversary of the glorious USSR, to carry out the important tasks laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress, and to fulfill the 1982 plan and the 1981-85 11th 5-year plan.

Through the delegation, our entire people express their sentiments of solidarity, their trust, their love and their gratitude to the great Soviet people, and their profound and warm revolutionary regards to the homeland of Lenin.

With our tradtional friendship, we extend warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet people who, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU and true to the revolutionary thoughts of Marxism-Leninism, have over the past 65 years set a splendid example in revolutionary heroism, have made extraordinary efforts in creative labor, and have undergone enormous trials and sacrifices to firmly defend the Soviet state, to successfully build developed socialism, to turn the Soviet Union into the leading advanced industrial country of the world, and to vigorously advance to the stage of building the material and technical bases for communism.

As the first worker-peasant state founded after the October Revolution had ushered in the era of victorious socialism, the Soviet Union has always been in the van of the internatinal struggle against capitalism and reactionary forces. As the conductor of the greatest fights in history, it has made important contributions to changing the face of the world and tipping the balance of power in favor of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Born under the slogan of peace for nations and freedom for the oppressed, the Soviet state has now become the most reliable bastion and defender of peace and revolution. The peace program for the 1980's laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress and the peace initiatives of Comrade Brezhnev, the outstanding Soviet party and state leader, have been the greatest contributions to the peaceful life of the peoples of all nations. Following the road charted by the October Revolution, the Vietnamese Communist Party and people have regained the most preciousof all things, namely, independence, freedom and national reunification, and have entered the era of socialism.

The Vietnamese have been extremely elated at the new qualitative development of the militant solidarity and the relations of cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union since the signing of the treaty of friendship and coopertaion between the two countries in 1978.

The September 1961 summit meeting was a new symbol of the solidarity and unanimity between the two parties and the two countries concerning the problem of Vietnamese-Soviet relations as well as the basic issues of our time. On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan clearly pointed out: In past years, especially since the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, the fraternal solidarity between our two parties and countries has become even more solid, and Vietnamese-Soviet relations in all fields have entered a stage of brilliant development.

As Vietnam's most powerful and reliable friend and ally, the Soviet Union has resolutely sided with our people and has promptly and generously responded to our needs in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. In the past, close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union were our deep sentiments. Today, in the minds of our entire people, they have become a matter of principle and a strategic issue. For all Vietnamese generations, they constitute a strong moving force which will help advance our socialist cause to total victory.

The Fifth VCP Congress affirmed that solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union always remains the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state. The current official friendship visit of our party and state delegation is aimed at realizing the spirit and the will of the congress and at continuing to develop the Vietnamese-Soviet militant solidarity and all-round cooperation even more vigorously in the interests of the two peoples and for the sake of the victory of the world peoples' revolutionary cause.

Each step forward in the development of Vietnamese-Soviet militant solidarity and all-round cooperation is a positive contribution to consolidating and reinforcing the socialist system and strengthening the struggle for peace throughout the world. It is also a guarantee of the success of our people's two strategic tasks, namely, defending the socialist fatherland and building socialism. Simultaneously, it helps strongly consolidate national independence and the position of socialism in the Indochina Peninsula as well as peace, stability and security in this region.

NHAN DAN HITS SIHANOUK UN SPEECH, PRC ASIA ROLE

OW021025 Hanoi VNA in English 0758 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 2 -- By addressing the UN General Assembly in the name of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," Sihanouk has rushed headlong in a new adventure to cover up the political corpse of the genocidal regime, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes: "Sihanouk thought that by just appearing as 'president of the coalition government', he could whitewash the heinous crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique who had killed three million Khmers including his five children and 14 grandchildren, as he had himself denounced quite often. Shutting his eyes to the vigorous rebirth of the country under the leadership of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, he is exerting all efforts to advertise for the defunct regime of Pol Pot, while continuing to heap slanders on Vietnam, and distorting the friendship and solidarity between the two countries, seeing a close brother of his people as an aggressor. One may ask: What would have been his own fate and how many more Kampucheans would have been murdered should (?the) genocidal gang and their master continue to rule in Phnom Penh?"

NHAN DAN notes that over the three years and more since liberation, the Kampuchean people as master of their own destiny have been concentrating on rebuilding their country in independence and peace, and have always wished to establish good neighbourly relations with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia.

But the Chinese expansionists have stubbornly countered these efforts, using military measures by the hands of the Pol Pot gang in an attempt to curb the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and overthrow the People's Republic of Kampuchea Government, the sole legal and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people headed by President Heng Samrin. Beijing, which has used the Pol Pot clique to massacre the Kampuchean people and to oppose Vietnam and Laos in its expansionist move to Southeast Asia, is today carrying on this scheme by new tricks. Now as in the past, the permanent threat to Sihanouk's homeland remains the hegemonist policy of the reactionary circles in the Beijing leadership. By virtue of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, Vietnamese forces have entered Kampuchea at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with a view to coping with that threat.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has shown its good will by withdrawing part of its forces from Kampuchea, and joining the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in proposing an international conference on Southeast Asia.

"Sihanouk," the paper says, "has made black white and aligned himself with the Pol Pot gang to serve as a tool for Beijing, thus destroying the little influence he still has among certain Kampuchean circles due to his previous opposition to the genocidal gang. He is rushing headlong on the path of betrayal to the interests of his own people".

"As pointed out by the P.R.K. Government, 'the Kampuchea problem' does not exist except that it is a scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese reactionaries and the regional reactionaries to meddle in the affairs of the Kampuchean people. The presence of the Pol Pot genocidal clique under whatever signboard is immoral and illegal. It runs counter to the Charter of the United Nations, cuts across the legitimate aspiration and interests of the Kampuchean people, and constitutes an insult to the memory of more than three million massacred Kampucheans and a challenge to the conscience of the whole progressive mankind. All proposals and resolutions regarding Kampuchea made without the participation of the representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are null and void, and represent an inadmissible brazen interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people," the paper concludes.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON BEIJING 'SLANDER' CAMPAIGN

BK020818 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 October commentary by Huynh Mai: "Behind the Noisy Slanderous Campaign"]

[Text] Over the past few days, the psychological warfare mouthpieces of Beijing, Washington and their cohorts have stirred up a slanderous campaign against Vietnam, distorting the situation in Kampuchea.

They have fabricated all sorts of stories, such as Vietnam is bringing more troops and weapons into Kampuchea; Vietnamese troops are advancing to the Kampuchean-Thai border; Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops at all from Kampuchea; many big battles have taken place in Kampuchea and they [Khmer Rouge] have suffered losses because of Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals, and so forth.

Obviously, such tedious slander and distortion of the truth can hardly fool anyone. When reporting this news, the Western press circles in Bangkok had to admit that there was no evidence to support the news reports by Beijing and Thailand and that an independent source of information is not available to confirm these news reports.

These users of Goebbels-type propaganda tricks hope that by repeating the same lie, people would mistake it for the truth. What is their purpose in such a propaganda campaign? This is a trick to cover up their crimes which are straining the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Several times SPK of the PRK has denounced before public opinion the armed provocations staged by the Thai authorities, with the encouragement of Beijing and Washington, which violate Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

They have attempted to counter public opinion that is sympathizing with and vigorously supporting the three Indochinese countries' good will initiatives to bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In particular, Vietnam's move to make the first step by withdrawing some of its units from Kampuchea is being warmly welcomed by the peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world.

The louder the three Indochinese countries' peace proposal and Vietnam's good will attitude resound, the more fully exposed will be the deceitful nature of Beijing and its cohorts, which have long distorted the situation in Kampuchea and Vietnam's foreign policy of peace and friendship. They have tried to fabricate a story about instability in Kampuchea in order to mislead the world public into believing that war is still going on in Kampuchea and the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer bandits still control some areas in Kampuchea. They have attempted to beautify the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], which was established by them, by making people believe that the bandits also control some population and some land, while in fact these bandits are stationed in Bangkok and in hideouts on the Thai side of Thai-Kampuchean border.

This psychological warfare campaign is aimed mainly at misleading broad segments of world public which are resolutely demanding that the Pol Pot clique or disguised Pol Pot clique be expelled from the United Nations and that this international organization should not harbor the Kampuchean people's executioners and betrayers, whom mankind has despised and insulted.

It was not by accident that along with this absurd slander campaign Beijing has clamorously implored that Kampuchea's UN seat not be left vacant and that Washington is harping on its continued support for Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. Nor was it without cause that those of the same feather as Beijing and Washington had uttered a series of allegations, striving to praise the monstrous CGDK and claiming to support it in the United Nations against Vietnam, and opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

However, this noisy slander campaign only reflects their embarrassment and inability to counter the stand of Vietnam and Kampuchea, which is shining with a just cause and good will. It also attests to their fear that the Pol Pot clique or disguised Pol Pot clique is becoming increasingly isolated in the world. It is clear that they are panicked by the increasingly stable situation in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean revolution is advancing steadily and irreversibly. The PRK's international prestige and position is being enhanced with every passing day. The Kampuchean people's just cause is winning ever more vigorous support from the peace- and justice-loving people in the world.

FIRST GROUP OF AMERASIAN CHILDREN LEAVES FOR U.S.

OW012120 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 1 -- In pursuance of its humanitarian policy, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has allowed the first batch composed of 11 half-breed American children and nine of their relatives to leave for the United States on Sept. 30, 1982. The hand-over was made in Ho Chi Minh City. The Vietnamese side turned over these children and their relatives to the representatives of seven American charity organisations who had come to receive them. The representatives of these U.S. organisations have expressed thanks for this gesture of good will of Vietnam.

NHAN DAN REBUTS U.S. CHARGE OF SLAVE LABOR IN USSR

OW020959 Hanoi VNA in English 0815 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 2 -- NHAN DAN today condemns the Reagan administration for starting a slander campaign against Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. The paper recalls an allegation by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that "the Soviet Union may be using slave labor -- including Vietnamese -- to build its natural gas pipeline from Siberia to (?Western) Europe" [and] a statement by the U.S. State Department on Sept. 22 that "several thousand Vietnamese may have been coerced into working in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe." "The United States seeks to defame socialism, thereby discrediting the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the socialist community as a whole," NHAN DAN says. It continues: "These are odious allegations... The cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is one of friendship. It is equal cooperation based on noble internationalism. Vietnamese working in the Soviet Union receive good treatment and heartfelt assistance from the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union. No amount of slander by imperialism and reaction can alter this fact. "The United States," NHAN DAN says, "wants to use this campaign to press its West European allies into stopping supply of pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union." "But in doing so, the Reagan administration is only revealing its failure to check the extension of East-West economic relations and the process of international detente," NHAN DAN comments.

FRENCH BUSINESSMAN SIGNS BARTER ACCORD WITH SRV

BK040900 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, Oct. 3 (AFP) -- French communist-leaning businessman Jean Baptiste Doumeng has signed a firm contract with Vietnam for the sale of a 20 million-franc rice husking-drying-stocking plant, reliable sources said here today. A barter agreement totaling 200 million U.S. dollars was also signed during the "Red millionaire's" five-day visit to Vietnam last week, the same sources said. The rice plant would be installed in South Vietnam, and sources said there was a need for 50 similar plants for the next five years. The barter agreement also called for the delivery in the next five years by Interagra, the group chaired by Mr Doumeng, of 200 million tonnes of fertilizer and 500,000 tonnes of wheat or flour. In exchange, over the next five years, the French group would plan to purchase 2.5 million tonnes of charcoal and 80,000 tonnes of rice in 1983.

FOREIGN MINISTER MOKHTAR ADDRESSES UN SESSION

BK040835 Jakarta OANA in English 0736 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 3 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has stated the situation in Kampuchea has not changed substantially and remains a matter of serious concern, and indeed no meaningful progress has been achieved in seeking a political solution to the problem.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly Thursday, Mokhtar stated that foreign troops were still in Kampuchea, despite repeated calls by the international community for their total withdrawal. The U.N.-supervised election to enable the people of Kampuchea to determine their own future [had] not taken place. The efforts by the U.N. and the International Conference on Kampuchea to seek a political solution had yet to yield meaningful results. "Despite the lack of progress, however, the national forces of Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which is a clear expression of the will and determination of the Kampuchean people to regain their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, it is important to note that the coalition government has pledged to work for the International Conference on Kampuchea." [sentence as received]

Mokhtar stated that it remained the sincere conviction of the Indonesian Government that it would be in the interest of all of the parties to seek a peaceful and negotiated political solution to the Kampuchea problem and that the U.N. and the International Conference on Kampuchea provided the best forum to stimulate the achievement of such a political solution. "The ASEAN countries are committed to seek a just political solution to the conflict [so] that suspicion and mistrust would be removed from the area, thus paving the way for the resumption of a meaningful dialogue and cooperative relations among the states in the region. We could then look forward with greater confidence to the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, thereby fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of all peoples in the region for stability, progress and prosperity," he said.

Referring to the Indian Ocean, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja pointed to the growing apprehension that the region is rapidly becoming the focus of a new cold war rivalry between the superpowers. Indonesia is convinced that the convening of the international conference on the Indian Ocean is an essential step towards the establishment of zonal peace. He remarked it was a truism that the convening of one conference might not suffice to resolve all of the problems pertaining to the Indian Ocean. However, he added, the conference should be a first step to improve the political and security climate in the region.

Speaking about Afghanistan, he said that political solution to the problem of Afghanistan had become urgent. He said the crisis in Afghanistan has also affected the process of detente. "Indeed," he said, "it has exacerbated tensions and anxiety throughout the world and has hindered the resolution of a number of issues of worldwide concern."

In line with the United Nations efforts, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference have reiterated the urgent need to seek a comprehensive political solution to the problem on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan.

He pointed out that the UN secretary general had also taken constructive steps in seeking a solution to this problem.

"We believe that any such solution should ensure that the Afghan people will be able to determine their own future free from foreign intervention and interference," Mokhtar said.

Touching on Namibia, the Indonesia foreign minister said Indonesia will firmly oppose any effort by South Africa to impose any fraudulent electoral, constitutional or political (?solution to the) issue that would be in contravention of UN Resolution 435 and which are designed to perpetuate South Africa's domination of the territory. He recalled that at the Arusha meeting the Indonesian delegation endorsed the call for "a Geneva-type conference at which all outstanding issues should be discussed and resolved together in a comprehensive manner". He said the early scheduling of such a conference might help intensify current efforts to overcome South Africa's intransigence. Despite the many obstacles that continued to block the way to securing Namibia's independence, the negotiating process had shown some signs of progress as noted in the secretary general's report. "Every effort should be made, however, to compel South Africa to negotiate in good faith and within the guidelines established by Resolution 435," the Indonesian foreign minister declared.

In another part of his speech, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Indonesia appeals to the small number of countries which have not adopted the Law of the Sea convention to reconsider their position so that the convention can become truly universal in nature and application. Mokhtar recalled that on April 30, 1982, the third U.N. Conference of the Law of the Sea adopted a comprehensive Law of the Sea convention, "which is a monumental achievement in multilateral negotiations under the UN auspices". The fact that the convention was adopted by 130 countries and was opposed only by four indicates that it was acceptable to the overwhelming majority of the states in the world.

Regarding the North-South dialogue, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja called on world nations to give more serious attention to the dialogue which he said was running only at slow pace. He said given the slow pace of the North-South negotiations, the measured progress of collective self-reliance among developing countries is more indispensable now than ever. He said: "Indonesia is committed to this process, not only because it is transforming the patterns of development, but because it constitutes an essential ingredient for the rapid advancement of the developing countries".

He reiterated that Indonesia endorses the results of the review and follow-up meeting of ECDC [Economic Conference of Developing Countries] recently held in Manila. Its recommendation to start the negotiations on a global system of trade preference (GSTP) among developing countries and the development of food security reserves deserve the particular attention of all nations. "In our opinion, the implementation of the GSTP through a gradual approach will ultimately help the efforts for trade expansion among developing countries," he said. Cooperation on food security reserves can best be implemented through sub-regional and regional arrangements, which could then be extended on a worldwide scale, he added. "We in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have initiated such an arrangement and are in the process of trying to further develop the ASEAN food security reserve cooperation," he reported.

Pointing to the international economic order, Mokhtar stressed that the international economy has plunged to one of its lowest depths in decades. He said the seemingly hopeful signs generated at the Cancun and Versailles summits in seeking a breakthrough in the stalemated global negotiations had proved to be illusory. "We are pleased", he added, "to note that there has been a gradual increase of understanding by some developed countries on the inevitability of interdependence. It is our hope that these countries would be willing to undertake adequate adjustments for achieving this concept (of interdependence)."

The restructuring of international trade is a vital vehicle for achieving self-sustained development. And above anything else, access to markets is crucial. Regretfully, the escalation of protectionist measures practiced by some developed countries has seriously eroded the efforts of the developing countries to expand their exports. The sharp deterioration of their terms of trade continues to aggravate their already serious economic plight.

In this context, the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting provides an excellent opportunity and historical turning point for the reassertion of fair international trade practices. Such action is imperative for the expansion of trade of the developing countries.

With reference to global problems, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja declared that it was only by recognizing the interests of the developing countries and their vast potential to contribute to a more peaceful and prosperous world of genuine independence that one could begin to address the global problems lying head.

He also said that as long as the great powers sought to enhance their security in disregard to the interests of the smaller powers so too would the question of universal collective security envisaged in the UN Charter continue to be elusive.

One of the cardinal features of the new international system must, according to Mokhtar, be greater equality and a greater voice in the decisionmaking on vital issues for all members of the international community.

Pointing to the role of the United Nations, he said Indonesia remains convinced that despite its present inadequacies the United Nations still represents the best instrument to transform hopes for a more peaceful, just and prosperous world order into reality.

"Therefore, if our organization is to fulfill the role as the focal point for the global management of the critical problems of our time, it is imperative that a new sense of purpose be installed in its mechanism and procedures so as to prevent it from degenerating into a sterile debating forum.

"My delegation further believes that in this effort the Non-Aligned Movement to which Indonesia belongs could and should give its important contribution, both at the conceptual level and in initiating concrete proposals, as it has consistently done in the past on the global issues of peace, security and international economic cooperation," he said.

Pointing to disarmament, he expressed the hope that the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on disarmament would be pursued with a sense of urgency so that it would lead to meaningful limitations and significant reductions in nuclear weapons. He said the nuclear powers should, moveover, recognize that it was no less important to pursue multilateral negotiations by enabling the Committee on Disarmament to discharge the responsibilities and renew efforts to negotiate on the priority issues.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the second special session on disarmament, which was convened with great expectations to follow up on the decisions of the 1978 final document, had become a casualty of the present climate of destruction and tension, and degenerated into a series of platitudes, devoid of substantive commitments.

"Thus, the inability of the session to adopt a comprehensive program of disarmament, regarded by many states, including my own, as crucial to our efforts for an integrated approach, was a great disappointment."

FURTHER REPORTS ON ENDING OF MARCOS U.S. VISIT

Remarks Upon Return

HK040508 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 11, 13

[By Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Excerpts] President Marcos, reporting to the people on his arrival yesterday from a 15-day visit to America, said the visit increased U.S. awareness of the Philippines' strategic importance and its contributions to world stability.

The president, whose plane touched down at the Manila International Airport at noon, told welcomers at the airport of the achievements of his visit, including reaffirmation of U.S. and Philippine commitments under the mutual defense treaty and an agreement to hold regular strategic consultations. This will facilitate scheduling of the renegotiation of the military bases agreement next April in Manila, President Marcos said. The president cited the conclusion of economic, trade, scientific, educational, and cultural agreements important to the further development of the country.

He said the visit corrected certain misinformation and misconceptions about the country and its leadership in U.S. media. The mission, he said, also strengthened bonds of friendship with the American people, aside from enhancing ties on the government level.

He said that from the moment President Reagan opened the doors of the White House to him and his party, the warmth of his welcome words "immediately set the seal of amity and meaningful friendship and cooperation" on his visit. He said he will always cherish President Reagan's words which proclaimed, in no uncertain terms, the high value which America attaches to its relations with the Phillipines.

Because of some distorted reporting by the Western media in the Philippines, the president said he gave importance to meetings with leaders of the various media organizations in the United States. "I meant by this to test what I have often feared, that so much of this unfavorable publicity is rooted in the lack of adequate information about us, on propaganda tactics mounted against our country by Filipino opposition groups in the United States and on the evident failure of some of the American media to really understand problems and conditions in the Third World," he declared. The exchanges have been very enlightening, the president said. While the opening of the dialogue could not change the situation overnight, he added, he was optimistic that the foreign media may be persuaded to be more open-minded and objective on what is happening here in the future.

The president said he will give a more detailed report on the "new understanding" between the Filipino and American peoples when he addresses the Batasang Pambansa later.

On the issue of security, the president said that two governments agreed on the importance of the Philippines' role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The president said the two governments reaffirmed their respective commitments under their mutual defense treaty and agreed on the holding of regular stratetic consultations on the ministerial level, to start in February between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Further Comments on U.S. Media

OW300729 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Manila, Sep 30 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos said today that it was "unbelievable, shocking but true" that American media did not even know the Philippines had elections, a Constitution, and a Supreme Court.

In his return address at the Manila International Airport after a two-week visit to the United States, the president rapped U.S. media's "unfavorable slant" in reporting on the Philippines, which he blamed on "lack of adequate information."

Mr Marcos explains that this was why he spent much of his two-week visit meeting with U.S. media representatives, who failed "to understand conditions in Third World countries." "They do not even know we have elections, they do not even know we have a constitution, they do not know martial law has been lifted, they do not know we have a Supreme Court," the president said. "In the United States, we had to explain and patiently show that ours is a democratic country," the president said. The president added that American media did not know the Philippines had doubled its gross national product (GNP), succeeded in its agrarian reform program and substantially increased the income of farmers.

KYODO on Manila Demonstration

OW011305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 1, KYODO -- Some 5,000 anti-U.S. demonstrators gathered in downtown Manila Friday to denounce the government of President Ferdinand Marcos and criticize his recent U.S. state visit. Chanting "Marcos, Hitler and dictator," students, workers, priests and nuns burned effigies of Marcos and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in front of the central post office building in a busy section of the city.

"Dismantle the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," read one large streamer hoisted by the demonstrators. "Stop political repression," said another. Some 1,000 anti-riot policemen with four fire trucks surrounded the noisy demonstrators, who slowed down rush-hour traffic but dispersed peacefully after four hours of radical speeches, songs and plays.

BULLETIN TODAY Editorial

HK040826 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Helping a Friend"]

[Text] One incontrovertible fact resulted from the president's trip to the United States. The trip made the U.S. Government and important segments of the American public more aware of the Philippines and the importance of its friendship with the United States. In turn, this awareness led the United States to ask more questions about the Philippines.

The agreements signed in Washington and the president's appearance before the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in New York reflect the principal Philippine problem and imply U.S. willingness to cooperate in solving that problem, which is how to ease the difficulties in the short run and help rush the development process in the long haul. There is no question the Philippines needs the assistance, and there is no question either that the United States is willing to help in the areas indicated by the Philippine Government; the Philippines is an important ally. But the U.S. Government, confronted as it is with many problem areas, must be made sufficiently aware and it has to be backed by public opinion. What makes assistance urgent is the effect on the Philippine economy of the long recession in the West. The onset of the recession caught the Philippines structurally unprepared because of its heavy reliance on its traditional exports. Although its so-called non-traditional exports have gone up remarkably well despite the recession, those exports make up a small percentage of total exports, unlike the situation in the newly industrializing countries in this part of the world. At the same time, exports have not kept apace with imports, one reason being heavy reliance on imported oil.

But the Philippines is not a basket case, and relatively little is asked to enable it to surmount the current difficulties. This fact should be considered along with the other factors to prove the wisdom of cooperation.

MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR Comment

HK040629 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 28 Sep 82 pp 2, 7

["Free Ward" column by Alfredo Gonzaleve II: "State Visit, Too Long and Becoming Irrelevent"]

[Text] When President Marcos went to the United States last September 14, without being told, we knew it was a friendly call to the American leadership and a chance to exculpate himself from the unfavorable stance of the American media and his overstaying in office and the Philippines' authoritian government foreigners claim is unnecessary.

One of the accusations Mr. Marcos tried to justify by defending his government in public forums covered live in TV circuits is on the issue of human rights on the denial of due processes -- for instance, the sweeping arrests of citizens on the strength of presidential orders bypassing the duties and responsibilities inherent upon our lawful courts which Malacanang chooses to disregard. Examples were the mass arrests of labor leaders suspected in planning to create disorder and terror which should have been given the benefits of doubts in conformity with due processes. For all its credibility, the resources of the Amnesty International, an organization formed to protect human rights all over the world, was questioned by Mr. Marcos. Since the leadership of President Marcos was being accused, his innocence should be extended priorities until proven beyond reasonable doubts. Likewise, we expect the Marcos government to treat local issues on the same range and level. But we can cite an example where and when a presidential directive, Letter of Instruction [LOI] No. 14-A, where and when mass and/or summary dismissals of government workers took effect without protecting constitutional rights of citizens to be accused or charged and investigated. This issue is the fore on the substance on human rights provided for in a democratic Constitution as that in the Philippines. By denying thousands of government employes the venue where they earn their daily bread for their families and loved ones and declaring these innocent victims (because they were not given their day in court) perpetually unfit and disqualified from gainful employment is a grave injustice that will forever besmirch the credibility of the Marcos leadership unless otherwise rectified and/or reconsidered in the very near future. We are just telling the truth because this is of public knowledge and it involves without doubts human rights processes.

When we preach democratic principles as to its applications and remedies, we should by all means treat it to the letter on the whole context of its premises. To let emotions prevail, disregarding the basic tenets of our bill of rights will indeed be reduced to abuse of power and the non-observance of human rights. On this score, we can be invited to relieve President Marcos for any clarification on his doubts on the issue whether "due processes" should be denied citizens as in the case of LOI No. 14-A, which do not carry any criteria on sedition and rebellion or whatnot that involves safety of people and state.

How long should President Marcos be abroad just to pay a social call on the White House and on the side talk about trade and commerce? These are the duties of deputies, but we hope the working vacation of Mr. Marcos will help relieve the tension in seeking fruitful remedies and avenues of greener pastures for the Philippine economy we consider is poor.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 193 5 October 1982

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GROMYKO CLAIMS ISLANDS IN TALKS WITH SAKURAUCHI

OW050033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 4, KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed Monday there is no territorial dispute between Moscow and Tokyo, Japanese officials said. Gromyko told Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi the Soviet Union did not take over tiny islands east of Hokkaido by unjust means.

Japan claims these islands -- Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan islands and Habomai group -- were occupied by the Soviets after World War II. The officials quoted Gromyko as saying the islands were Soviet territory.

The two foreign ministers met for about an hour and half at the Soviet mission to the United Nations Monday (early Tuesday Japan time).

Sakurauchi proposed opening bilateral talks to conclude a Japan-Soviet peace treaty after settling the territorial dispute, the Japanese officials said. Gromyko, however, put forth a counterproposal to conclude the good neighborhood and cooperation treaty which Moscow proposed in 1978, the officials said.

No peace treaty has been signed between Japan and the Soviet Union, although the two countries issued a joint declaration in Moscow in October 1956 formally declaring an end to the war. The good neighborhood treaty does not touch on the Soviet-held northern islands and calls, among other things, for barring each country from using its territory for aggressive acts by a third country. The Soviets regard this as aimed against the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Japan has maintained it would (?not) enter into talks for a peace treaty without first settling the territorial dispute. Sakurauchi said the Soviet Union took advantage of a similar treaty with Afghanistan to invade the central Asian state in December 1979, the officials reported.

Gromyko appeared to have no intention to accept a repeated Japanese call for him to visit Japan, the officials said. The Soviet foreign minister told Sakurauchi he would consider the call positively, but there exists no favorable atmosphere in Japan for a visit now. Gromyko said there were moves in Japan to complicate Moscow-Tokyo relations. Japan invites the Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan while sticking to the territorial issue which the Soviet Union regards already settled, he was quoted as saying.

The Japanese officials said Gromyko's remarks represented a setback from previous meetings with Sakurauchi. Last June, Gromyko told Sakurauchi that he would consider the visit to Japan and would consult with Kremlin leaders, they noted. There has been no foreign ministerial visit in either direction since January 1978 when then Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda went to Moscow. Gromyko previously visited Tokyo in January 1976.

Russo-Japanese relations have cooled since defecting Soviet Air Force pilot Viktor Belenko flew to Japan aboard a top-secret MIG-25 fighter in September 1976. Moscow-Tokyo ties further deteriorated following the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1980 espionage scandal involving a Soviet Embassy official in Tokyo and the 1981 Japanese decision to designate February 7 as an annual Northern Territories Day.

However, the two foreign ministers did reach agreement to open working-level talks in Tokyo next spring. The meeting will be the third of its kind. The previous meeting was held in Moscow last January 20-22 between Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Firyubin.

Meanwhile, Gromyko promised to study a Japanese request to free 32 Japanese fishermen detained in the Soviet Union, the officials said.

Both Gromyko and Sakurauchi are now in New York to attend the 37th United Nations General Assembly. Sakurauchi, who left Japan last Friday, is scheduled to go to Canada Tuesday and return home Saturday.

SAKURAUCHI SPEAKS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW020108 Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 2, KYODO -- Japan Friday urged the United Nations to strengthen its peacekeeping functions, enhance its functions in the field of disarmament and reinforce its role in the sphere of economic and social development. In a speech delivered to the U.N. General Assembly, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said that this is necessary for developing relations of mutual trust among states through the United Nations.

Saying that the world organization has not functioned in sufficient effectiveness to maintain international peace and security, Sakurauchi urged that the authority of the U.N. secretary general be utilized to the maximum extent.

He reminded the assembly of a Japanese proposal that the secretary general promptly send his representative to investigate the facts in areas of dispute and that his authority in mediation and conciliation be strengthened.

The Japanese foreign minister also said that the Security Council has not performed its tasks effectively, although it has the primary responsibility for maintenance of world peace and security. "It is particularly important that its (Security Council's) permanent members recognize anew the significance of their duties and cooperate among themselves," he said. He thus virtually urged the five big powers to refrain from abusing their veto power, which Japanese Foreign Ministry officials say hinders U.N. peacekeeping capability.

Sakurauchi also said that the U.N. peacekeeping activities suffer from the absence of a clear provision in the Charter regarding these activities. He stressed the need to re-examine the peacekeeping operations with a view to enabling them to be carried out speedily and effectively.

The foreign minister reaffirmed Japan's readiness to cooperate with the U.N. transition assistance group helping Namibia achieving independence, by providing civilian observers. According to the Foreign Ministry officials, Japan is planning to send civilians to help supervise the election in Namibia.

On the question of disarmament, Sakurauchi repeated three principles Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki put forward in his speech to be U.N. special assembly on disarmament in June: promotion of nuclear disarmament, utilization of human and material resources released by disarmament, and strengthening and reinforcement of U.N. peacekeeping functions. Saying that progress in nuclear disarmament depends on the nuclear weapons states, Sakurauchi emphasized the primary responsibility of the United States and the Soviet Union and the "absolute necessity" of their efforts toward nuclear disarmament.

As for the United Nations' role in economic and social development, Sakurauchi explained Japan's mental view that revitalization of world economy is essential for the attainment of world peace and prosperity.

He said that Japan would contribute to establishment of better North-South relations, and promote constructive dialogue with the developing countries.

Japan realizes the political significance of the global negotiations on international cooperation for development, and sincerely hopes that every arrangement for launching them will be completed as soon as possible, he said.

The foreign minister said that Japan is demanding the reversion of Soviet-held Japanese northern islands, saying that Japan and the Soviet Union have not yet concluded a peace treaty due to this issue, even though Japan "sincerely hopes to develop stable relations with Soviet Union."

Sakurauchi also renewed Japan's call for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

He strongly urged Vietnam to end its military intervention in Kampuchea, calling for international efforts toward a comprehensive political settlement.

The Japanese foreign minister denounced Israel for its invasion of Lebanon. He added that the recent massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut was "an extremely outrageous act of violence."

On the situation in the Korean Peninsula, Sakurauchi hopes effort toward realization of dialogue between the South and the North would continue, while welcoming and appreciating President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal made in January this year.

MITI MINISTER ABE ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR TRADE TALKS

OW020207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 1,KYODO -- Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe arrived in New York Friday for talks with U.S. officials on bilateral trade issues and the GATT ministerial meeting scheduled for November.

On Saturday he is scheduled to have an unofficial meeting with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock in Washington.

On Monday he is to meet with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge, presidential advisor Edwin Meese and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Martin Feldstein.

KOMEITO GROUP TO VISIT PRC TO TALK WITH LEADERS

OW010636 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1, KYODO -- Japan's No. 2 opposition party, Komeito, said Friday it will send a mission to China October 7-25. Party leader Yoshikatsu Takeiri will head the mission, the 11th. Deputy leader Bunzo Ninomiya and chief policy planner Yoshiaki Masaki are among mission members, Komeito said. The mission will meet with Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, it said.

TRADE TALKS WITH CSSR END, CHNOUPEK TO VISIT

OW300831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 30, KYODO -- Japanese and Czechoslovak industrialists ended here Thursday two-day discussions on expanding trade between the two countries with a protocol pledging to cooperate further in third markets.

It was also agreed that they would meet in Prague for the 10th joint session in the spring of 1984.

A Czechoslovak spokesman said Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will visit Japan October 25-28 as an official guest of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The discussion centered on ways to increase Japanese import of Czechoslovak machinery and consumer goods and promote cooperation in overseas construction projects.

The 50-member Japanese delegation was led by Eiji Suzuki, president of the Japan-Czechoslovak Economic Committee and chairman of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd. Jaroslav Marek, chairman of the Association of Foreign Trade Agencies (USOZ), led the 13-member Czechoslovak group.

Karel Houska, Czechoslovak ambassador to Japan, told newsmen that his country hopes to promote economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Japan for the development of nuclear energy and coal since the two countries are similar in that they lack natural resources. Stressing that nuclear power will be a main source of energy for Czechoslovakia's electricity by 1990, the ambassador said that his country is now saving crude oil for use in chemical industry rather than for electricity. The Soviet Union supplies crude oil to Czechoslovakia at a price 30 percent lower than the world market price, he added.

UPPER HOUSE COMPOSITION CHANGES AS KIYAN RESIGNS

OW050827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 5, KYODO -- Shinei Kiyan tendered his resignation Tuesday as an independent member of the House of Councillors to run in the Okinawa Prefecture gubernatorial election next month. Backed by the Japan Socialist and Communist parties, he will take on incumbent conservative Governor Junji Nishime, who is seeking reelection.

His resignation increased the number of vacancies in the 252-member upper house to six. The Liberal-Democratic Party has 134 members in the House, JSP 47, Komeito 27, JCP 12, the Democratic Socialist Party 11, New Liberal Club and its affiliates 7 and independent groups 8.

BRIEFS

PRC FLOATING CRANE ORDER -- Tokyo, Sept 18, KYODO -- China has ordered two 200-ton floating cranes costing yen 1 billion (dollar 3.8 million) each, using yen credit, from Wako Koeki Co, a medium-sized Japanese machinery exporter in Tokyo, the company said Saturday. The cranes, whose angle is freely changeable, will be used for construction of port facilities in Shijiusuo in Shandong Province, a company spokesman said. Yoshinaga Manufacturing Co. will make and ship the cranes between next May and June, he said. The order followed a similar Chinese order for a coal shipment plant worth yen 10 billion (dollar 38 million) from Mitsui and Co. and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHI) in June, representing the first contract using yen credit. The plant, with annual capacity of 20 million tons, will be built in Qinhuangdao in Hubei Province. The Wako spokesman said that the comapany would step up efforts to win further Chinese orders in future. Business with China accounts for 80 percent of Wako's annual transactions, totaling yen 45 billion (dollar 172 million). [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 18 Sep 82 OW]

GRANT AID TO HONDURAS -- Tokyo, Sept 17, KYODO -- Japan exchanged notes with Honduras in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, Friday on the extension of grant aid totaling yen 300 million (dollar 1.1 million), the government announced. The grant aid will be used to help finance the purchase of chemical fertilizer to carry out the Central American Nation's plan to increase food production, it added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 17 Sep 82 OW]

U.S.-S. KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS SCORED

SK020545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 1 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 October commentary: "Criminal Plot Between Master and Stooge"]

[Text] According to a report, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz met with the South Korean puppet foreign minister in New York and discussed the situation on the Korean Peninsula and international affairs.

Babbling about the threat of the so-called southward invasion by the North, the South Korean puppet implored his master to continue stationing the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, for more aid to beef up the armaments of the puppet army and for support for the proposal of the meeting by the leaders of Pacific littoral states.

In reply to the puppet's demand, Shultz repeatedly pledged the U.S. commitment to South Korean security. This fact shows that, through the talks between master and stooge, a criminal intrigue to maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea and to accelerate preparations for aggressive war against us was mapped out.

The threat of southward invasion about which the puppets have clamored is completely false. The rumor about the threat of southward invasion is nothing but an excuse to slander our policy toward independent and peaceful reunification, to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist regime of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and to justify their maneuvers to prepare for war.

The commitment to security which Shultz pledged to the puppet is a pretext to realize such a heinous plot. This is well explained by the situation developing in South Korea. Frantically kicking up anticommunist rackets in South Korea under the plea of the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are intensifying their fascist terror of the people and beefing up the armed force of the U.S. troops and of the puppet army by introducing more updated operational means and murderous weapons into South Korea.

In recent days, the U.S. imperialists have decided to offer the puppets $60 million worth of military hardware and parts. Furthermore, they are egging the puppets on to fascism, division and war.

Under the control and instigation of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and murdering people of all walks of life who have risen up in the struggle against the United States and fascism and for independence and democracy. And he is inciting enmity and confrontation against us by fabricating various incidents.

Coinciding with this, the puppets, who have waged the Ulchi exercises, the emergency mobilization exercises of home reservists and the Myolgong exercises, including the combined command post exercises, are staging firing exercises daily on the East, West and South Seas.

The reality shows that the threat of war comes from the South and the U.S. imperialists are resorting to every means and method to help the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is forsaken and rejected by the people, and to maintain the unstable colonial rule.

At the talks with his master, the puppet foreign minister came up with the meeting of the leaders of Pacific Basin countries. This follows the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists. As for the question of meeting of the leaders of the Pacific Basin countries, the proposal was not the creation of the puppets, but was set forth by the U.S. imperialists for the purpose of politically and militarily dominating the Pacific region countries. In addition, the proposal was given credence by the Japanese reactionaries to realize their old dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As the sordid dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese masters, the South Korean puppets are only playing a role of marionette in accordance with their script.

By making the South Korean puppets take the lead in conducting propaganda on the question of the meeting of leaders, the U.S. imperialists are trying to pretend that South Korea is an independent state, hide their colonial rule over South Korea and help the puppets extricate themselves from international isolation.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may make last-ditch efforts to rescue the puppets, to maintain the colonial fascist rule and design an aggressive plot against us, such attempts will not work.

Upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence and the antifascist banner for democracy, the South Korean people and overseas compatriots are vigorously waging the struggle to do away with the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The U.S. imperialists must not run amok indiscreetly and must clearly see the development of this situation. The further the U.S. imperialists run mad to maintain their colonial rule, egging the South Korean puppets on to fascism, division and war, the more will such maneuvers arouse the people's denunciation and protest.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES U.S. KOREAN POLICY

SK050917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Monday came out with an article headlined "U.S. Imperialists' Two Koreas Policy and Its Aggressive Nature." Noting that the U.S. imperialists put it forth as the basic strategy of their Korean policy today to create "two Koreas," the author of the article says:

All the policies of aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists in Korea at present proceed from and are run through with the "two Koreas" plot.

The "two Koreas" policy is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' desperate scheme to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base. Entering the 1970's, an epochal phase was opened in the solution of the national reunification question by our active initiative and efforts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a policy of wide-range negotiation as a new national salvation step for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, representing the demand of the fast changing internal and external situation and the unanimous desire of the entire people of North and South Korea. This led to the publication of the historic North-South joint statement the keynote of which is three principles of national reunification -- independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification.

With the growth of the might of our republic and the creation of a favorable phase for the accomplishment of the cause of our country's reunification, the U.S. imperialists found it impossible to realize their aggressive desire to dominate the whole of Korea from the "stand of strength." Pushed into a position of passive defence under such situation, the U.S. imperialists are working to keep hold on South Korea at least at any cost.

The "two Koreas" policy is an aggressive policy for keeping hold on South Korea as a colony and military base and a splittist policy for leaving our country and nation divided into two forever.

The U.S. imperialists leave no measures untried in pursuing their aggressive "two Koreas" policy. They are trying to legalise "two Koreas" in the international arena by presenting South Korea as an "independent state" and even inventing the "proposal for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of North and South Korea and "proposal for cross recognition."

The reunification of Korea is an internal affair of Korea which does not allow intervention and interference of a third party. To argue for "international arbitration" in the Korean reunification question contradicts our people's will to solve it independently and the North-South joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification and the United Nations resolution supporting and welcoming it.

Moreover, the South Korean "regime" is, by origin, not an independent regime worthy of being dealt with by the independent states. The U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea is the lever for their aggressive and splittist manoeuvres. Crying for "equilibrium of forces" in Korea, they are trying to maintain their military domination over South Korea and back the permanent division of Korea with "strength."

The "equilibrium of forces" harped on by the U.S. imperialists is a dangerous slogan not only for underpinning our country's division with strength but also for starting another war of aggression in Korea. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces is the chief obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, a wanton interference in the internal affairs of our country and a heinous crime against the trend of the times.

Our people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression, intervention and division but certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY EXERCISES DENOUNCED

CPRF Information 233

SK021025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued Information No. 233 on October 1 denouncing a criminal war exercise staged recently by the South Korean military fascist clique in the South Sea against us.

Pointing out that on September 27 the South Korean puppet clique staged a "combined naval mobile exercise" in the South Sea under an imaginary condition of wartime with the mobilisation of destroyers, high-speed craft, patrol planes and helicopters and various armed forces, the information says:

This war exercise held under the deceptive motto of "Countering the North's attack" was an extremely adventurous play with fire reminiscent of actual fighting for attacking us from the sea and sky and from under water.

This patently shows what a shameless sophism and hypocritical jargon the Chon Tu-hwan group's talk about "peace" and "unification" is. In persistently following the road of military confrontation with us, caught with a war fever, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks the aim of perpetuating the division of the country in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and intimidating the South Korean people and students who have risen in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence and of realising the wild ambition for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must stop acting as a war servant of the U.S. imperialists, deport itself with discretion and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the people.

The U.S. imperialists must be mindful that it will bring nothing good to them to instigate their stooges to heighten tension and kick up war rackets in Korea. They had better go back to their den, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons before it is too late.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK030930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the combined naval mobile exercise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in the South Sea, NODONG SINMUN Sunday says:

The puppets claimed that the exercise was aimed at "countering" someone's "provocation." But, it was, in actuality, designed to perfect preparations for invading the northern half of Korea from the sea. The signed commentary says:

This is proved by the fact itself that the exercise was carried out in the offensive form.

Needless to say, the exercise, held at the dictate of U.S. imperialism, was another example of the war frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a local shock force executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is faithfully executing the aggressive policy of foreign forces and prolonging his remaining days in reward for this. He is now getting overheated in war preparations on the instructions of U.S. imperialism.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets increase the danger of war in Korea. There exists in Korea a danger of northward invasion, not a "danger of southward invasion."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a despicable colonial puppet of U.S. imperialism, a heinous enemy of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a war maniac. The trumpeting of the South Korean puppets about "peace" and "peaceful reunification" is nothing but a camouflage to veil their true color. Their repeated war exercises are also aimed at diverting elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and lulling their righteous struggle by creating tensions under the pretext of fictitious "danger of southward invasion." The war manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique will only precipitate their own destruction.

CPRF INFORMATION DENOUNCES U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS

SK041003 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[CPRF Information No 234 issued 3 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to a report, on 28 September at a lecture commemorating the centennial of the so-called Korea-U.S. treaty, U.S. Ambassador Walker made a long harangue on cross-recognition the alliance with South Korea and so forth.

It is impudent nonsense to give a lecture to commemorate the criminal day when the U.S. imperialists started to invade and subjugate our country. Furthermore, it is despicable to talk about cross-recognition, which no one recognizes and accepts, and alliance with South Korea at the cursed place.

It is another intolerable challenge to and mockery of the South Korean people, who call for the liquidation of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and for sovereignty and independence and the peaceful reunification of the country, that the very man who had made absurd remarks insulting the patriotic youths, students and democratic personages in South Korea, calling them spoiled brats, talked about cross-recognition, alliance and so forth this time.

Such remarks by the U.S. ambassador, the on-the-spot proxy of the U.S. imperialists, vividly reveal the U.S. imperialists' invariable stance and their aggressive ambition to divide Korea permanently and to hold on to South Korea as their permanent colony. As is well known, South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, and the South Korean puppet regime is a tool faithfully implementing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and division.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen himself once said that it is unrealistic to argue about equal relations between the United States and South Korea, and that no practical equality can exist in all relations between the two sides. This means that the U.S. imperialists themselves admit that the relations between the United States and South Korea are those of a suzerain state and colony.

Today, the people of the world are raising their voices to curse and condemn the South Korean regime, branding it as a colonial puppet regime without sovereignty and independence and a treacherous and splittist regime.

Realistically, in South Korea today, the U.S. Embassy, the on-the-spot ruling organ of the White House, holds real power and controls all fields -- political, economic, military and cultural. As a result, the South Korean people have been forced to endure the destiny of bondage under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and their national sovereignty has been mercilessly trampled underfoot.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists talk about cross-recognition and alliance, intending to disguise South Korea, their vassal state, as an independent state, thereby getting two Koreas legalized internationally and lulling the consciousness of national independence and the anti-U.S. movement for independence growing among the South Korean people, concealing their ugly color as the colonial ruler.

With no honeyed words and crafty ruse, however, can the U.S. imperialists camouflage their schemes to perpetuate the division of Korea and their colonial enslavement policy toward South Korea and evade their responsibility for these criminal acts.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their anachronistic colonial rule and schemes to fabricate two Korea, withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons, and take their hands of intervention off Korea.

VRPR SCORES CHON'S SPEECH ON THREAT FROM NORTH

SK020246 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss remarks made by the Chon Tu-hwan group on Armed Forces Day. In activities on Armed Forces Day, the Chon Tu-hwan group frantically kicked up rackets by conducting various government-sponsored functions. It made a fuss in the morning by making a show of force and by flying planes. Winding up at the frontline, it made hostile remarks reeking of gunpowder. Chon Tu-hwan appeared before the audience and made a speech.

In his speech on 1 October, traitor Chon Tu-hwan slandered the North from beginning to end, supported a theory of nonexistent southward invasion and stressed North-South confrontation and supremacy of power by telling the lie that North Korea will soon attack the South.

Prior to this, on 30 September Chon Tu-hwan visited the central frontline and made hostile remarks calling for annihilation at the initial stage of warfare, for spiritual arming and for perfect combat readiness. Such remarks by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are indiscreet rackets kicked up by a bunch of military hooligans who resort to swindling, fraud and intrigue in ruling the country, representing the frantic behavior of hostile war maniacs who run amok to make war preparations under the signboard of peace and who maneuver to perpetuate division under the pretext of achieving reunification.

It is ludicrous for Chon Tu-hwan to support the fictional theory on the threat of southward invasion. It is well known that the theory on southward invasion, which he has frequently trumpeted, is a sheer lie. Chon Tu-hwan's habitual clamoring about the threat of southward invasion and reunification through communization with arms is aimed at dampening the people's spirit of anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, at pacifying their discontent with him and at justifying his preparations for a war of northward invasion. This is proved by history and the situation.

While frantically running amok to make war preparations to attack North Korea by begging for the permanent deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea and by following the U.S. imperialists' strategy for aggression against the Korean Peninsula, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to conceal its crimes by absurdly telling a lie that someone's act is unusual and that he has a wild desire for southward invasion. This is a robber's brazen act of shouting, "Stop, thief!"

The ringleaders who have heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula and have increased the danger of war are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the hostile Chon Tu-hwan group -- their stooges.

In his speech Chon Tu-hwan called for assuming a security posture and combat readiness and for fostering national strength. Visiting frontline units, he clamored about training for small units, about night combat training and annihilation at the initial stage of warfare. This reveals the wicked, hostile nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group which has gloatingly sought an opportunity for northward invasion. By a security posture, he meant security for a colonial, fascist terrorist rule in South Korea. By the fostering of national strength, he meant to develop military potential to expand the colonial system in South Korea to North Korea. In short, because the Chon Tu-hwan group is restless, it boisterously conducted government-sponsored functions and made remarks on the 34th anniversary of the activation of the armed forces.

As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now facing a grave crisis. The anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle, which has spread throughout the country like a prairie fire, has expanded, developed and been intensified with each passing day. The economic policy of relying on foreign forces and the plunderous labor policy against workers have rapidly increased the discontent of the workers. In addition, the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan group's treacherous, toadyist act and its antipopular, antireunification and antipeace crimes have further deepened its international isolation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's isolation has daily deepened at home and abroad.

Traitor Chon-Tu-hwan and his ring in greeting Armed Forces Day increased the sentiment of North-South confrontation by kicking up anti-North and anticommunist rackets and by repeatedly making hostile remarks reeking gunpowder -- this in a desperate attempt to extricate itself from a crisis. It is eager to extricate itself from the present crisis by pacifying the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which has daily developed among the people, by fiercely kicking up anticommunist rackets, by slandering North Korea and by diverting the attention of the people. However, this attempt is a foolish act of trying to dam a large river with a leaf.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group's indiscreet maneuvers to maintain the U.S. colonial rule and to remain in power for a long time by taking a pro-U.S. and anti-North stand and will vigorously struggle to banish U.S. forces from this land, to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet group.

CHON'S FOUNDATION DAY SPEECH CRITICIZED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK050413 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 4 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 October commentary: "Gibberish of Traitor in the Mask of Nation"]

[Text] On 3 October, the Chon Tu-hwan ring of South Kroea held a ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the Tangun's accession [National Foundation Day].

In the so-called congratulatory speech read by the puppet premier, Traitor Chon Tu-hwan desperately tried to hide his treacherous and nation-selling nature and to camouflage himself as a patriot, making absurd remarks, such as the ancestor's founding ideology or the legitimacy of national history. The puppet traitor raved about unity and the cultivation of strength for survival, groundlessly slandering us by coming up again with the stereotyped rumor of the threat of southward invasion by the North and of its communization of the South with armed force. Such frenzied remarks by traitor Chon Tu-hwan expose the dark intention of the colonial stooge who is seeking his survival by inciting anticommunism and apprehension over a North-South confrontation and by strengthening fascist suppression and war policy.

It is ridiculous for the puppet traitor to camouflage himself under the cover of the nation, babbling about ancestors or nation and using the nonexistent rumor of the threat of southward invasion as a shield to hide his treacherous nature. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an outrageous military rascal who is not qualified for talking about ancestors or nation, a heinous fascist murderer who was trained by the U.S. imperialists and a sordid betrayer.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a matchlessly thorough colonial stooge who is executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subordination and of war, upholding the U.S. imperialist aggressors as protectors and saviors. Everyone knows that, to meet the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialist masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is playing the role of a war perpetrator, inciting enmity and confrontation within the nation and accelerating preparations for war by introducing U.S. imperialist military equipment into South Korea. He is also a pro-Japanese element who is begging for aid of a military nature, kowtowing to the Japanese reactionary force and intensifying collusion with it.

It is a well-known fact that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime is a puppet regime sustained by them and that the U.S. imperialist local governing organs, including the U.S. Embassy under the signboard of diplomacy and command of the U.S. forces, reign over South Korea. Even so, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to hide his dirty nature as a colonial stooge by clamoring about nation or sovereignty in a sham manner.

No matter how desperately he may speak out, traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot cover up the crimes he has committed before the country and nation or his dirty nature as a colonial puppet. The heinous traitor should have been executed on the gallows by the people as the butcher of the nation and truculent pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge who, by committing the Kwangju massacre, betraying the nation and country and brandishing a sword given by the U.S. imperialist masters, has soaked the land of South Korea in the blood of the fellow countrymen. This traitor dares to wag his tongue about ancestors or nation, an intolerable mockery of ancestors and an unpardonable insult to the honor and dignity of our nation.

In an effort to camouflage the dark reality of South Korea created by his treacherous and nation-selling acts, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored about pioneering a new history and about a leap. Today in South Korea, however, instead of pioneering a new history, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is committing a crime of cementing the old Yusin system into a more outrageous fascist system by reviving it under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, running counter to the development of history. Instead of leaping forward, South Korea is facing a situation in which, under the colonial terrorist rule, national dignity and sovereignty is being trampled underfoot, economy is running to bankruptcy and the people's livelihood is falling into deeper distress.

There is no way that traitor Chon Tu-hwan can hide the miserable reality of South Korea or mock public opinion at home and abroad. The South Korean people will never be deceived by the vicious gibberish of the puppets and will put traitors, who are bent on treachery and betrayal, before the tribunal of history.

VRPR Commentary

SK050013 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, in a speech read by another at a ceremony marking the nation's Foundation Day held in the Sejong culture hall in Seoul, Chon Tu-hwan once again fanned war fever and viciously slandered the North. In the so-called speech at the ceremony, he told such lies as the North is attempting to expunge our national history as a whole and it is attempting to communize the South by force, encouraging people to have an anticommunist consciousness and fanning war fever for a northward invasion. Clearly, nothing else could come out of the mouth of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the United States and a war maniac. We cannot, however, overlook the outrageous remarks impudently made by him this time.

In recent months, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, prattling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, staged exercises daily such as the Ulchi exercise, all kinds of naval firing practices, alert mobilization exercises of the Homeland Reservist Corps, Civil Defense Corps exercises and blackout drills. Even on Chusok, the clique had a so-called parade of heavily armed combat troops of the three armed forces in a ceremony held in Seoul to mark Armed Forces Day. We do not need to explain that such madness has been designed to thwart our people's anti-U.S. spirit for independence through a war of northward invasion.

As is widely known at home and abroad, it is none but the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring who are trampling upon our people's sovereignty, obliterating our people and running riot in preparation for a war of northward invasion. In the 37 years since they occupied this land, replacing the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists have forced on our people indescribable disasters, pains and miseries and have been playing the master and colonial rulers of South Korea, doing whatever they like.

As was the case with all the preceding puppet stooges in South Korea, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has been serving the U.S. imperialists as a faithful colonial stooge and as a perpetrator executing the U.S. imperialist policy of obliterating people. On orders of the U.S. imperialists, it is trying to cede the whole of the Korean Peninsula to the U.S. imperialists as a colony, while running riot for a permanent division of the country, and trying to provoke a war of northward invasion. To this end, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is cruelly executing and massacring our people who fight against U.S. colonialist rule. This has clearly been manifested in the bloody tragedy of Kwangju in which the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique had the heavily armed, murderous special warfare corps indiscriminately kill men, women, the old and young by stabbing them, running over them with tanks, gouging their eyes out or cutting off their breasts.

It is, therefore, preposterous and also an intolerable insult to the nation that the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique -- a faithful puppet colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, a murderer of the nation and fascist tyrant -- should dare rave about national history and about the nation's independent spirit.

Then, why is the Chon Tu-hwan ring emphasizing anticommunist confrontation and war preparations more in recent months than ever? This stems from the seriousness of the crisis facing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in recent months. Today, the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system in this land has been weakened from its foundation owing to the strong anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of our people.

Awakened to the serious fact that they will not be able to extricate themselves from today's pain and misery unless they bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and achieve their national sovereignty, our people are now engaged in an anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle with slogans such as "The United States is not a friend of the Korean people," "Yankee, go home" and "Let us overthrow the surrogate regime of Chon Tu-hwan," driving the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring to a serious crisis. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out of the crisis by suppression of the patriotic masses who have risen in the national liberation struggle, by vicious anticommunist rackets and by provocation of a war of northward invasion.

The purpose of the war provoking commotions staged in the so-called ceremony marking the nation's Foundation Day on Chusok is to threaten our people who have risen under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and to keep their colonial rule in the face of a crisis by diverting the people's attention. However, this is nothing but a foolish daydream.

Our people will continue the national liberation struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The more frenzied the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring become, the higher they will raise the banner of struggle. The Chon Tu-hwan group, a faithful colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, will certainly never be able to avoid an ignominious end along with its U.S. masters because of our people's strong struggle.

VRPR STATEMENT ASSAILS STUDENT SUPPRESSION

SK020850 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Statement issued 29 September by RPR spokesman -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan treacherous clique has recently turned out to the road of imposing bloody suppression on the patriotic youths and students who have risen up in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antifascist resistance struggle for democracy.

On 27 and 28 September, the fascist hangmen committed the outrage of suppressing with bayonets the students of Sogang University who issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese treacherous acts and staged a fervent demonstration on campus and in the streets, shouting slogans reading: "Yankee, go home," "Down with Chon Tu-hwan," "Correct the distorted textbooks," "Away with the pro-Japanese government." And then the fascist hangmen arrested tens of students.

Prior to this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed bestial acts of arresting and imposing inhuman torture and suppression on numerous students of universities in Seoul, including those of Seoul University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, Ehwa University, Korea University and Chungang University, who had turned out to the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antifascist struggle since the opening of the new semester.

Such suppression of South Korean students by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a stifling of patriotism by treachery and an unpardonable criminal act against justice and democracy.

As for the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks, it is a foolish trick to justify their criminal acts of rushing along the road of militarization with the old dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and of stretching the tentacles of reinvasion deep into South Korea by embellishing and whitewashing the crimes of the Japanese imperialists against our nation in the past.

Today, world public opinion is bitterly denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks and anti-Japanese struggles are taking place one after another in the world. This is a logical result.

Having supported the revival of the militarization of the Japanese reactionaries and opened wide the road leading to their reinvasion of South Korea, following the directives of the U.S. masters, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring, ever since the textbook issue was raised, has connived at and protected the Japanese militarists' revision of textbooks and harshly suppressed the anti-Japanese struggle by patriotic and democratic forces, while holding government-patronized functions to lull mass public opinion.

Because they can neither sit idly by looking on at traitor Chon Tu-hwan's sordid treacherous and nation-selling acts and the Japanese reactionaries' haughty and insolent attitude nor tolerate the heinous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists instigating them, the hot-blooded students have resolutely raised the torch of struggle. This is natural patriotism.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has bestially suppressed the hot-blooded youth and students. This is the most despicable treacherous act that can be committed only by such a traitor as Chon Tu-hwan clinging to the coattails of the U.S. and Japanese masters.

In harshly suppressing hot-blooded youths and students who have risen up in the patriotic struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors has once again revealed its nature as a gang of murderers who have no scruples about slaughtering tens of thousands of fellow countrymen at a time for their masters.

Sternly denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan gang for committing the fascist suppression of patriotic youths and students, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification asserts as follows:

1. The Chon Tu-hwan gang of fascists must immediately release the illegally arrested and detained students.

2. The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of students and the people and be sternly punished by the people.

3. The Japanese reactionaries must promptly correct textbook distortions and apologize to our nation.

4. The United States must stop its criminal acts of encouraging the militarization of the Japanese reactionaries and their reinvasion of South Korea and of protecting and controlling the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring and go back to its hangout.

5. By responding to the appeal of the hot-blooded youths and students to join in the patriotic resistance struggle, the people of all walks of life should bravely rise up in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle -- the road of patriotism -- holding aloft the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

KPA UNITS MARK CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK050857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting was held on October 4 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Han Chu-kyong belongs on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Jaroslav Kanovsky, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, and Jan Gazik, Czechoslovak member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and a Czechoslovak staffer of it, were invited to the meeting which was attended by soldiers of the unit.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Earlier, a soldiers meeting was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs to mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

POLISH ART TROUPE GIVES PERFORMANCES IN KAESONG

SK050923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The Polish "Nowaruda" song and dance troupe gave several performances in Kaesong from October 2 to 4.

The performance was appreciated by Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, Kim Chang-kyo, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Committee for Economic Guidance, and Chong Chang-hwa, secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people and artists in Kaesong.

Zbigniew Jurewicz, Polish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and Polish staffs of it also saw the performance.

On the evening of October 1 the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee arranged a banquet for the song and dance troupe.

While staying in Kaesong, the song and dance troupe inspected Panmunjom and cultural relics in the city and took a rest at the Pakyon waterfall.

NODONG SINMUN OFFICIALS FETE POLISH PRESS GROUP

SK050459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The NODONG SINMUN office arranged a party on the evening of October 4 at the Chongnyu Restaurant for the delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party.

Invited to the party were the members of the delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU headed by its Editor-in-Chief Bek Weslaw and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and personages concerned attended the party.

Kim Ki-nam and Bek Weslaw made speeches.

The attendants drank toasts to the solid friendship and solidarity between the parties, peoples and party organs of Korea and Poland, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelsi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

GFTUK HOLDS PLENARY MEETING IN TANCHON 28 SEP

SK300447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was held on September in Tanchon.

The plenary meeting discussed tasks facing trade union organizations in the struggle for thoroughly implementing the programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

After a report was delivered by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, speeches were made by many attendants at the meeting. They stressed that the teachings of the great leader given at the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central committee were a programmatic guideline for attaining ahead of schedule the vast ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and successfully realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy to accelerate the cause of building socialism and communism.

The meeting pointed out that the trade union organizations at all levels should discharge their honorable duty as a reliable helper of the party, staunch defender and executor of the party's policy of vigorously struggling to hit the 1.5-million-ton target of non-ferrous metals ahead of schedule, introduce press and stamp-forging methods and make revolution in welding and insulated material production in the domain of engineering industry in hearty response to the call of the party and the leader.

WALKER SPEECH, ISSUE OF NATIONALISM DISCUSSED

Lawmaker Comments

SK031321 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Nam Chae-hui, National Assemblyman of the Democratic Justice Party: "Understanding and Misunderstanding Nationalism"]

[Excerpts] On 28 September I attended with great interest a lecture given by American Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker on "Korean-American Relations: The Challenges That Lie Ahead," on the occasion of the centennial of the establishment of Korean-American diplomatic relations.

In the past, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and former U.S. Ambassador to Korea Marshall Green gave lectures in Seoul. Former U.S. Ambassador to Korea Gleysteen also gave a lecture in Washington. These lectures aroused great interest. However, in the light of his status as the incumbent ambassador to Korea representing the United States, I felt that Mr Walker's lecture constituted the final word.

Ambassador Walker's speech was generally satisfactory. But I could not repress disappointment at his assault on Korean nationalism. I felt that if the U.S. conservative forces linking President Reagan, Senator Jesse Helms and Ambassador Walker have the same feeling about Korean nationalism as voiced in Walker's speech, this is a serious problem.

Not long after he assumed his present post, and at a time when national sentiment against Japan in connection with the distortion of Japanese textbooks was not seething, as it is today, Ambassador Walker, in a speech at the Korea-U.S. Association, already warned of possible deviations in Korean nationalism. But this time he bitterly criticized only the negative aspects of nationalism, without referring to its positive side. Furthermore, this time he took nationalism as the keynote of his speech concluding the functions commemorating the centennial of the establishment of Korean-American diplomatic relations. This draws our attention and makes us feel gloomy.

Why did Mr Walker intentionally criticize and warn of Korean nationalism again and again? Is Korean nationalism really deviating? Hasn't Mr Walker forgotten, for instance, the tragic end and lesson of the Vietnam war, which tended, in a sense, to be a struggle for nationalism? Isn't he turning a deaf ear to the desire for national reunification on the divided Korean Peninsula? I had many questions, including the above, to ask him at the lecture. But I could not ask them because of time.

Former Secretary of State Dulles once said that "neutrality is immoral." I wonder if Mr Walker felt like saying "nationalism is also immoral" at the lecture. If Ambassador Walker had referred to the positive aspects of nationalism even a little, we would have taken his statement on nationalism as one on a general theory on nationalism, because nationalism has, by nature, two aspects -- namely, the positive and the negative. It was indeed unkind that the ambassador to a divided country only criticized nationalism.

I think that Mr Walker's worries about Korean nationalism are nothing but baseless anxiety. Korea is not a big country, but a small one. It has been divided into two parts. It has an economy dependent on exports, with a society and politics open to the international community.

When the 4 July North-South Joint communique was issued, referring to the phrase "without the interference of foreign forces" in the communique, Prof Yi Ho-chae of Korea University in Seoul, talking about the distinction between "good foreign forces" and "bad foreign forces," said that we should cooperate with good foreign forces and utilize them properly. I agreed with this. The United States is our "good foreign force." If someone asks me about Japan, I would hesitate to answer. But I think that Japan is still an ambivalent foreign force to us.

Therefore, I do not hesitate to agree with Mr Walker's statement in the speech that anti-U.S. sentiment is limited to only a small number of people. An absolute majority of Koreans still have an image of the United States as Santa Claus.

Our nationalism is a modus vivendi and wisdom for the survival of our people. Our country, though they call it a semi-developed country, is still developing. On top of that, our country is divided. Should I explain why Korea needs nationalism under such circumstances? Our nationalism is a philosophy we need to establish national self-reliance, to consolidate national unity and achieve national unification. In essence, our nationalism is, unlike Ambassador Walker's suggestion, not offensive or xenophobic, but defensive. What is more, we refuse to be a closed society like Burma. Our nationalism is an open and international one that seeks cooperation in the international community.

Communism always schemes to make nationalism choose sides with it. Communism in Communist China and Vietnam is a good example. We do not need to explain. The combination of communism and nationalism is always short-lived, strategic and false. We have watched the developments in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and we are presently watching the situation in Poland. Nationalism should unite with democracy. The combination of nationalism and democracy is what should be pursued by Korea.

I presume that Ambassador Walker must have read (Selig Harrison's) "Widening Abyss -- Asian Nationalism and U.S. Policy," an old book published in the United States, but I recommend it to him for reference. I also want to recommend a book published in Korea, "Treatise on Korean Nationalism," coauthored by Song Kon-ho and Kang Man-kil. Though I do not agree with their opinion, I believe that reading the book will certainly help Ambassador Walker refocus his view of Korean nationalism.

Our nationalism is for internal rather than external use. Some Americans, comparing Korea to Vietnam, say this or that about Korea, but Korea is fundamentally different from Vietnam. Nonetheless, we are trying to make the best use of the dear lesson taught by Vietnam in correcting what is defective, if anything, about our nationalism. Our effort to sweep away the residue of the Japanese imperialist colonialism is one thing in question. Let us try to see the better side of the residue of colonialism that has been inevitable because it was necessary for anticommunist struggles following our national liberation. Now is the time to correct the distortions of national history in all fields.

We are presently raising funds for building an independence hall whose purpose is to renew our determination. Some have launched an enlightenment campaign called "campaign to overcome Japan" to awaken our nation. The aim of these movements is to build a prosperous country with tightened belts, while maintaining our identity. I do not see any deviation or excess of Korean nationalism, do you? I cannot understand why Ambassador Walker is so jittery about our nationalism. The deviation of nationalism suggested by Ambassador Walker is maintained by only a small portion of Koreans, as is the case with anti-U.S. sentiment as understood by Ambassador Walker. I think it is correct to view our nationalism as still generally insufficient.

Responding to an attendant who, during the question-answer session, said that the United States is hardly trustworthy, Ambassador Walker humorously said: "Isn't asking if Korea can trust the United States for its security like Adam, who answered Eve's question, 'Do you love me?' by asking, 'Who else is there?'" The point of the anecdote is an undeniable factor in U.S.-ROK relations, but aren't there other "secret devices [kimi]" such as delicacy?

I believe that the majority of Koreans will want Ambassador Walker, a scholar specializing in China affairs, to make a contribution to deepening understanding and to strengthening ties between Korea and the United States, with a much broader view than career diplomats.

SEOUL SINMUN Article

SK030850 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Kim Hak-chun, professor of the Department of Politics at Seoul National University: "Antiworld Nature of Antinationalism -- My View on U.S. Ambassador Walker's Misunderstanding"]

[Excerpts] If it was primarily aimed at drawing the Korean people's attention, U.S. Ambassador Walker's speech was successful. In his 28 September lecture, under the theme "Korean-American relations -- The Challenges That Lie Ahead," sponsored by the United States Information Service to celebrate the centennial of the establishment of Korean-U.S. diplomatic relations, Ambassador Walker, whose remarks have caused controversy several times in Korea, frankly disclosed the U.S. Government's position toward the future of the relations between the two countries. In his speech, he showed a tendency to regard Korean nationalism as dangerous. For this reason, his speech is drawing a keen reaction from Korean intellectuals.

Ambassador Walker's speech involves not a few questions we hardly understand. What we cannot understand, in particular, is his contempt for and prejudice against nationalism. No former U.S. ambassador to Korea has viewed nationalism as a disturbing idea. In a word, his speech was filled with abhorrence of nationalism.

Of course, I do not completely reject the validity partially shown by his logic in "declaration of antinationalism." Everyone knows that today's international system is characterized by mutual dependence. To peacefully maintain this mutually dependent world, it is necessary for us to have harmonious cooperation and wise coordination. There is no need to reemphasize this. However, it is not desirable to ignore national individualism or nationalism only by singling out the nature of mutual dependence in international relations. To be frank, ignoring nationalism is tantamount to haughty advice that powerless countries and developing nations should blindly submit to an international political, economic and legal order in favor of the powerful. This is nothing but a high-handed diplomatic attitude intentionally forcing the big powers' view of international order onto small powers.

We are in a situation in which we have not formed a unified state. In other words, we remain at the pre-unification stage in which we have not finished the work of national construction. Demanding that our fellow countrymen, who are in such a situation, abandon nationalism is no different than the advice that our nation commit suicide. Our nation is at the stage of historical development in which we should make continuous efforts to consummate the cause of building an independent nation-state, deeply cherishing the passion of nationalism aspiring for unification. Ambassador Walker should recognize this point once again.

Finally, I wish to point out that Ambassador Walker's assault on nationalism was characterized by undiplomatic and stinging rhetoric. His technique of using symbolic terms seemed to make us feel as if nationalists were a group of chauvinists. In addition, he showed boldness in using undisguised and threatening expressions -- "Today, it is impossible for countries not to interfere with each other."

In his preliminary statement, by referring to the date of his lecture, falling on the anniversary of the recovery of Seoul, Ambassador Walker reminded attendants that General MacArthur liberated Seoul from communist rule. Thus, it seems that he tried to silence the nationalistic trend in Korea, taking advantage of the hand of "the liberator United States." If this was true, his remarks only reflect his incorrect judgement.

Korea wants to maintain an alliance of equality with the United States. The Korean people are well aware that the U.S. troops in Korea are indispensable not only for the security of Korea, but for the U.S. policy toward East Asia, that is, for the national interests of the United States. The task that we should engage in for the continuous development of the relations between the two countries, above all, is establishing the correct U.S. understanding of Korean nationalism. Without a genuine understanding of Korean nationalism, U.S. policy toward Korea will result in failure.

CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial

SK011332 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Nationalism and Korea"]

[Text] One of the interesting ironies produced in the ceremonies held to mark the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations, in which well-intended remarks were abundantly made by the attendants, both Korean and American, is that many people stressed that the United States was not necessarily a reliable ally to Korea before the Korean war. In their dissertations and in a series of newspaper articles and radio and television talk shows, scholars and journalists pointed to the fact that the United States approved of Japanese rule of Korea through the so-called "Katsura-Taft" secret agreement in 1905, and the ignorance and lack of concern over Korea on the part of the Roosevelt administration in the course of dealing with remnants of World War II were the main cause of the division of Korea. Because these facts have given us important material and an opportunity to refocus our vision of the United States, the ceremonies held to mark the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations have been successful, more than mere festivities. In light of the degree of our dependence on the United States following national liberation,when we say our view of the United States has been refocused, we mean our people have been awakened to self-reliance in the affirmative sense. Such a phenomenon, coupled with the controversy over human rights in South Korea, the issue of phasing out U.S. troops from South Korea, the Pak Tong-son incident and trade friction between Korea and the United States, might have appeared in the eyes of the Americans as nationalism working against the relations between the two countries.

Delivering a lecture entitled "Korean-American Relations: The Challenges That Lie Ahead" on 23 September, Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to Korea, expressed concern over our country's expressions of national self-centeredness, attracting our attention. This is not irrelevant to the active reevaluation of the relations between Korea and the United States that has taken place during the last year.

Noting that Korea and the United States face a very hard task in maintaining open and free trade and economy, Ambassador Walker said that the advantage of the free enterprise system can be undermined by the sentiment of nationalism, by assertions of trade protectionists and by ephemeral considerations of certain interest groups. He expressed his concern that the Koreans, justifiably proud of their achievements in recent years, could be tempted toward expressions of national self-centeredness that might undermine the very positive image they have created in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

We want to express our gratitude to the noted scholar of political science turned diplomat for this friendly concern. However, we cannot help refuting his opinion that the economic growth our people achieved during the 1970's might drive our people to a counterproductive xenophobic and emotional nationalism.

We are dependent on the United States for our security. Our economy is thoroughly export-oriented. Politically speaking, because of the reality of the confrontation between North and South, our country cannot take the road of independent lines or self-support. A reality such as this does not allow our country to take the road of xenophobic nationalism suggested by Ambassador Walker. It is even less likely that we allow extreme nationalism or the unrealistic attitude of detesting foreigners, saying they have no place in our country. Ambassador Walker further noted that such perspectives on world affairs as "Third World," "Nonaligned Movement" and "theory of subordination" are perceptions framed in active but unproductive, obstructive thinking. However, contrary to his concern, we are not worried that such perceptions will restrict our country's external relations in the form of expressions of national self-centeredness. They are only things that we try to understand. The theory of subordination, in particular, is viewed with a critical eye in our country.

Few, if any, will object to Ambassador Walker's assertion that we should reject xenophobic nationalism. Nonetheless, we want to stress that nationalism is not incompatible with reciprocity and mutual cooperation needed in today's advance-oriented and productive international community and, in particular, with the mutual dependence and cooperation required in the relations between Korea and the United States.

It has been our country's reality and traditional way of thinking not to adopt frenzied national self-centeredness even after our country had entered the ranks of the advanced countries. However, nationalism that has as preconditions and stresses an open society, mutual dependence within the international community and cooperation among allies is what we must positively strive to achieve. This means that we maintain national dignity and pride, respect those of other countries and follow the road of cooperation in the international community.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK030232 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Nationalist Tendency in the ROK -- We Should Reject a Dogmatic, Radical Idea of Internationalism Without Nationality"]

[Excerpts] A lecture given by Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to the ROK, to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the Korean-American diplomatic relations, was very useful and meaningful to us. This lecture reminded us of things which we had been liable to forget and was very informative on U.S. policy toward the ROK. However, we were dismayed when he said that Koreans could be tempted toward expressions of national self-centeredness.

Our internal and external efforts to achieve independence and self-development are in no way the manifestation of self-centered nationalism. Accordingly, there is no possibility that these efforts will undermine existing ties with our allies. Basically, these efforts proceed from the principle of cooperation with foreign countries. We believe that the United States will understand that our effort for cooperation with developing countries -- for South-South cooperation -- is not intended to lead to confrontation with developed countries.

The majority of our people fully understand that, thanks to U.S. aid, we have been able to maintain security and achieve development over the past 30-odd years. It is certain that, despite the distorted view of the United States on the part of the majority of thoughtless radicals and dissidents, our awareness of blood ties with and of gratitude to the United States will not waver and change. This is particularly true when we think of the rapidly expanding and developing friendly relations between the peoples of the ROK and the United States.

Saying that those who overeagerly emphasize nationalism -- that is, political activists -- or those who are fanatic nationalists are tempted to demand absolute independence, Ambassador Walker expressed concern that, when demand for such absolute independence increases in the ROK, it will jeopardize ROK-U.S. relations. As Ambassador Walker is well aware, however, the number of people demanding absolute independence in this country is very few, if any.

The international situation is destined to change. Therefore, the international situation surrounding the ROK and the United States will change. To firmly protect an open social system from the enemy and to firmly maintain the political systems of the two countries, which emphasize human rights and freedom, the relations of alliance between the two countries should be solidified, as we see today despite change in the situation surrounding us. To continuously maintain such solid relations of alliance, the two countries should cope with the surrounding situation with a mature attitude of extensively understanding the internal situation of their counterpart.

Accepting friendly advice from Ambassador Walker, our people should reflect on ourselves to some degree. We should above all not forget that, since the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the United States has become very nervous about the sentiment of our people toward the United States. Needless to say, the United States must have been greatly dismayed at this unprecedented incident. It might have mistaken the incident caused by a minority of thoughtless people as one denoting that the sentiment of our people toward the United States has changed for the worse. Our people should consider this.

Another question our people should reflect on is the attitude of internationalism without nationality. This attitude is liable to cause trouble to our allies with regard to our internal affairs. We cannot deny that a minority in our society assume an indiscreet attitude of internationalism without nationality.

Considering the situation which the ROK is facing, we believe that our people should develop their nationalist consciousness. However, excessive nationalist sentiment will result in our allies misunderstanding us, handicapping our country.

We urge the people and the government to make efforts to prevent a verbal dispute between the ROK and the United States over remarks made by Ambassador Walker.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK040436 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reconsideration of Nationalism -- We Ponder Over the Correct View on Nationalism on the Anniversary of the Tangun's Accession [National Foundation Day]"]

[Excerpts] Today, our observance of the anniversary of the Tangun's accession makes us ponder over the identity of the nation and our status in the world.

The culture of the Tangun Choson Dynasty has been handed down to us through various dynasties. In the process, our ancestors have assimilated neighboring cultures, such as Buddhist, Taoist and Confucian cultures, and, more recently, have introduced the Western spirit, which is based on science.

There have, however, been serious debates on how to harmonize our own culture with foreign cultures. Today, in particular, when we live in the global village, the target of the most acute debate is the way in which we should correctly realize national independence. This question becomes not only a subject of domestic discussion about the correct road of nationalism, but an object of international discussion about relations between nationalism and mutual dependence. In this regard, we should point to the fact that nationalism has often been misunderstood, misused, confused and distorted. This has caused unnecessary conflict regarding the question of how to define the term "nationalism" and brought about the fallacy wherein desirable nationalism is confused with undesirable nationalism. In the 1980's, unlike the 1950's, nationalism is being defined as self-identity, independence and various other values. As a result, the demand for nationalism is being justified as a fait accompli. This notwithstanding, the more nationalism is justified, the more complicated becomes the answer to the question regarding the correct view of nationalism. We can say that the friends of our nation warned us concerning our nationalism because of their lack of understanding.

On a worldwide scale, Western powers should correctly understand the aspirations of developing nations for economic and cultural reciprocity and equality. The Soviet Union should not oppress the just self-expression of its minorities and of the peoples of East Europe.

The relations between Korea and Japan, whether or not cooperation between the two countries will be successful, as the United States expects, totally depend upon the decision of the Japanese ruling circles. There will be no problem as long as Japan does not commit unjustifiable acts causing the Korean people's anti-Japanese national sentiments to explode, such as an attempt to justify their old colonial rule. The Korean people's recent anti-Japanese nationalism is not xenophobia based on mere sentiments against Japan, but a nationalism opposed to the other nationalism that is misused by the Japanese ruling circles and based on their ideology of advance. The most important task we now face is doing away with various kinds of confusion, ambiguity and misuse that are attendant on nationalism by clearly outlining our own type of civil and democratic national ideology at the earliest date.

It goes without saying that our civil and modern nationalism was born from the national movement at the end of the Yi Dynasty and in the period of the anti-Japanese struggle and, since then, it has grown. What we should do is lay the groundwork for the most reasonable and intellectual nationalism being associated with the world by firmly linking the spirit of the national movement to the free democratic system. This is our preparation for the nationalism that we should pursue in the period of unification.

ROK, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN NEW YORK

SK030322 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 1

[By Kim Tae-ung, KOREA TIMES correspondent]

[Text] New York -- Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Japanese counterpart, Yoshio Sakurauchi agreed here Saturday (Oct. 2) to hold the ministerial conference between the two countries within this year in positive efforts to improve their relations marred by recent controversies. The two foreign ministers, who are here to attend the U.N. General Assembly, met for an hour and a half from 8:30 a.m. local time at the Pierre Hotel, accompanied by two ranking officials each. Their discussions covered a wide range of bilateral issues, including the Japanese history textbook question, and international affairs of their mutual interest.

Minister Yi told reporters after the meeting that Minister Sakurauchi informed him of the contents of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's conversation with Chinese leaders on the relations between Beijing and Pyongyang during his recent visit to China. As to the bilateral matters between Seoul and Tokyo, the two ministers agreed to make "all necessary diplomatic efforts to establish good neighborly ties," Yi said. The substantial action in this direction will be the convening of the ministerial talks, Yi explained. The date and place of the talks will be decided through diplomatic channels, Yi said. Korean officials expected that the conference would be held between late November and early December because of the Japanese schedule for the election of the prime minister.

Yi said that Minister Sakurauchi assured him that the Japanese Government was resolved to make efforts with sincerity to correct the controversial parts in Japanese high-school history textbooks concerning its relations with Korea as clarified earlier by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa.

As to the question of economic cooperation, the two ministers agreed that it was desirable to explore ways to reach a satisfactory settlement, taking more time to consider developments in economic situation, Yi said.

During the meeting, Yi explained to Sakurauchi on President Chon's recent state visits to African countries. Sakurauchi was quoted as saying to Yi that he "sincerely congratulates the success" of the president's African tour.

Yi expressed his satisfaction over the result of the talks with Sakurauchi, saying that he believed the meeting helped iron out much of the differences that had existed between the two countries during the recent days.

GOVERNMENT DISCLOSES FOREIGN LOAN PLAN FOR 1983

SK040231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will induce a total of 1,205 million U.S. dollars in 14 new public loans next year from foreign banking institutions, according to the government's 1983 plan for the inducement of foreign loans released Monday. The projected loans include 180 million dollars for the improvement of coal and cement transport systems, 200 million dollars for rural water supply projects, 551 million dollars for the installation of centralized traffic control on the Seoul-Pusan railroads, and 274 million dollars for other public service projects. The projected loans break down to: 210 million dollars from the Asian Development Bank, 180 million dollars from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, 210 million dollars from the United States, 52 million dollars from Saudi Arabia and two million dollars from West Germany. The government has yet to decide on loan sources of the remaining 550 million dollars.

Meanwhile, the government has decided to introduce a total of 5.7 billion dollars of foreign capital next year, 1.8 billion dollars less than the comparable target for this year.

MPR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW011800 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 1 (MONTSAME) -- The Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic sent a message of greetings to the State Council of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the formation of the PRC on behalf of the Mongolian people. The message conveys hearty congratulations and best wishes to the Chinese people.

MONTSAME INTERVIEWS DALAI LAMA DURING MPR VISIT

OW050039 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1725 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, October 4 (MONTSAME) -- At invitation of the head of the Mongolian Buddhists Hambo Lama, Kh. Gaadan, Dalai Lama visited this country from September 17 to 26. During his stay in Mongolia he granted an interview to a MONTSAME correspondent.

Question: This is your second visit to Mongolia. You have been to Darkhan and Erdenet and some other parts of the country. What impressed you the most during your present visit to Mongolia?

Answer: My impression which I got this time is first, the general people's expression towards me which touched me very much. It indicated that despite the many changes, the long history, there are still traces of that long history, of close relations between Mongolia and Tibet, which are very much alive in the Mongolian people's heart. When I see these things, I am very touched and very happy and moved. Then I was in some places, Erdenet and as well as Darkhan. You see, they are a sort of complex new towns, townships, and also a sort of new generation, young people, hard-working and bright. Within a short period, I should say, the achievements are quite significant. I am very impressed with these interesting developments and also the people's living standard. It seems good and education and health seem very nice. Of course, Mongolia has a very vast land, and you are facing a shortage of manpower. In any case, your big farms -- mechanised, also dairy farms are using machines, which is very nice. So I hope and pray for every success in future. Mongolians and Tibetans are almost like twin brothers. In the daily way of life there are many similarities. There is much in common, racially, culturally and religiously.

Question: In what ways can durable peace and security be established in the Asian continent and all over the world?

Answer: Unfortunately, despite the progress of science and technology in human society, the general atmosphere of distrust, suspicion, cheating, bullying, these kinds of things are happening in many places. So now what we are lacking is, I feel, real warm human feeling, warm heart and mutual trust and mutual respect. In other words, real genuine recognition of oneness of mankind, humanity. There are differences in nations, differences in races, different country, different faith, different ideology and system -- these I believe are secondary and the main thing and the most important is that all are the same human beings. Everyone wants happiness and do not want suffering. And everyone (?ought) to be happy. So you see, the recognition of that sort of thing and harmony is mutual respect and mutual help. That is most important thing and that is based on real sense of brotherhood and sisterhood. So through the uplifting of compassion and love, we can create individual peace and through that real, genuine lasting world peace can be achieved.

Question: What are your views on the proposal of the M.P.R. to draft and sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific?

Answer: Yes, that is very good, very noble task and from the Buddhist viewpoint, it is real add of the Dharma [as received]. In any case, every effort for world peace is a noble task. Everyone who wants real peace, who wants happiness, should make attempt, should support the solution of noble task.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SIHANOUK ROLE IN CGDK

BK020444 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean Revolution Always Advances Firmly"]

[Text] With the manipulation of the Beijing expansionists, the spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean corpse, Sihanouk, in his capacity as the president of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK], has been installed in the shaky seat of the 37th UN General Assembly in order to recite whatever his boss dictates.

It is general knowledge that following the liberation on 7 January 1979, Sihanouk was one of the many people released from the prison of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique by the Kampuchean revolutionary army and the Vietnamese forces. But Sihanouk did not accept this fact. On the contrary, he knelt down and bowed his head to serve the Chinese big-nation hegemonists' expansionist policy and turned against his own people. At that time, Sihanouk, who once again became a puppet, was ordered by the Beijing expansionists to represent the Pol Pot murderers at the United Nations, where he strongly condemned the Kampuchean revolutionary army and the Vietnamese forces who saved him from prison. Moreoever, Sihanouk shamelessly begged the United States and the West European countries for money to be used to buy weapons for opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean land and people. But due to successive defeats, the Beijing Chinese have installed Sihanouk in a dishonorable post as president of the so-called CGDK in which he must cooperate directly with traitors Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann.

Sihanouk has sold himself cheaply to Beijing and continued to raise his voice in order to maintain the shaky seat at the United Nations for the Democratic Kampuchean genocidal clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists. Until now, Sihanouk has had no significant role, except for being a parrot that recites only the words of its boss. As a matter of fact, Sihanouk has bowed his head to serve the Beijing expansionists' policy in opposing both the Kampuchean fatherland the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Thus, Sihanouk is a person who has committed an unpardonable, most heinous offense against Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people.

It should be recalled that Sihanouk -- one of the victims detained and tortured by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- has been saved from prison for just a few years. In the past, Sihanouk had complained about Pol Pot's atrocities in killing a large number of his children and family members. But at present Sihanouk has turned a deaf ear to the truth and put himself in the service of the murderers who killed his children and more than 3 million innocent Kampucheans. It is a universal truth that no one can cover the rays of the sun with a palm. Likewise, whatever Sihanouk might say at the 37th UN General Assembly will not affect the Kampuchean fatherland and the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean revolution is advancing firmly toward prosperity; no reactionary force can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. During the past more than 3 years, under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP and with the valuable support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the socialist community, our people have scored great revolutionary achievements in all fields and succeeded in building a Kampuchean society which is far better than the previous societies. In the future, we will be even better.

SURRENDER OF SEREIKA MEMBERS TO AUTHORITIES NOTED

BK041034 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Oct (SPK) -- During the last half of this year, several hundred men of "Sereika" (armed organization of the traitor Son Sann), who took refuge in Thailand, surrendered to the (?people's revolutionary authorities) in various localities of the border province of Battambang, about 300 km northwest of the capital.

The returnees revealed that their manpower is decreasing following desertions, which are increasing every day because, according to Eng Veng, 48 years old and "battalion commander" of Sereika, "I myself, as well as many other 'Sereika' men suffered a lot under Pol Pot. My wife and children were barbarously killed by his henchmen."

Eng Veng, former lieutenant under Lon Nol, left for Thailand after 7 January 1979 because, he said, "I did not have confidence in the revolution." Concerning the formation of the "tripartite coalition," he realized that "to associate with the Pol Pot gang is to lock oneself in the tiger cage" and that "to collaborate with them is to lend assistance to the hangmen of genocide."

"The realities in Kampuchea are completely different from the propaganda in Thailand," Eng Veng noted. "The development in all fields, even in remote regions, and the joy of children who go to schools in communes and villages removed my distrust and now make me determined to contribute to the building of the country." "The formation of the tripartite government," he continued, "is only to cover the corpse of the Pol Pot genocidal regime and to reinstall it in Kampuchea. The reactionaries forced refugees to enroll in their forces."

Phe Sary, 35 years old, native of Ponley commune, Prey Kabbas District, Takeo Province, surrendered to the revolutionary power with other Sereika at the beginning of September. He said he "decided to return after realizing the false propaganda of the enemy. Other repatriates had the same fate as mine. Life in the camp was humiliating, and oppression became more vigorous. I had had enough with these "bandits' and the population, who were taken by force, are using any means possible to return to Kampuchea."

At present, Eng Veng, Phe Sary and other returnees are living with their families, completely enjoying their civil rights in an independent and democratic state. They are working to rebuild a new life.

During the last dry season (November 1981-April 1982) 6,185 Sereika and Pol Pot men who took refuge in Thailand or clandestinely operated inside the country surrendered to the people's power after realizing the progress of the country in all fields.

110 FOREIGNERS SAID KILLED AT TUOL SLENG UNDER DK

BK020945 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Oct (SPK) -- According to documents displayed today during a press conference in Phnom Penh, 85 foreigners, including 13 women, were imprisoned, tortured and executed at the Tuol Sleng high school under the "Democratic Kampuchea" regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan between April 1975 and November 1978. To this figure, add 25 children, including 5 girls.

The lists, compiled by the responsible officials of the school-prison -- which has now been transformed into a museum -- according to the documents established by the Pol Pot warden, show the names, surnames, places of arrest, nationalities, occupations, dates of entry into Tuol Sleng and even dates of executions.

There were 31 Thai, 24 Pakistanis, including 8 women, 14 Indians, including 3 women, 5 Americans, 4 Lao, including 2 women, 3 Frenchmen, 2 Australians, a New Zealander and an Englishman. The 25 children slaughtered were of Indian nationality.

Frenchmen Rovin Bernand, Harard Bernard and Cotigner Andre Gaston were transferred to Tuol Sleng on 15 April 1976; Americans James William Clark and Lance MacNamara were imprisoned on 23 April 1978; Michael Scott Deed and Christopher Edward DeLance on 26 November 1978; and Stuart Glass on 13 August 1978. New Zealander Barry George Hamill was imprisoned on 13 August 1978, at the same time as Englishman John Dawson Dewhirst, whereas Australians Ronald Keith Dean and David Lloyd Scott were incarcerated on 2 November 1978.

According to the documents, Thuch Rin, who is at present the Khmer Rouge delegate for cultural affairs in the so-called tripartite coalition presided over by Sihanouk, was one of the men responsible for the arrests of these foreigners.

Many journalists and foreign diplomats accredited to Kampuchea attended this press conference in the presence of Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information and culture of the PKK.

The "Tuol Sleng Extermination Camp" is the new name given by the present government of the PRK following the 7 January 1979 liberation to the "Tuol Svay Prey" high school, transformed after 1975 by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique into a prison called "Security Center S21." The detainees were tortured there before being killed, whether they were high-ranking cadres, old people, children or mere citizens. The hangmen used bludgeons, subjected the victims to electric shocks, peeled off their finger nails, poured water into their noses and mouths, or plunged them into barrels filled with water. They did all this until the victims admitted to crimes they had not committed.

According to the figures recorded by the services of Pol Pot, 14,499 Kampuchean adults were kept there are killed between 1975 and June 1978. If the number of children, including babies, and the victims of massacres perpetrated from July 1978 to January 1979 -- whom the documents do not account for -- are taken into account, the figure would be about 20,000 victims. On the day Phnom Penh was liberated -- 7 January 1979 -- the last 14 victims of the regime were found on the torture beds. Fetters, instruments of torture, the "regulations" that the victims had to observe during torture, heaps of clothes taken from the detainees and mass graves were discovered there.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR

BK010804 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Oct (SPK) -- On Thursday, 30 September, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in audience in Phnom Penh Zikmund Tobias, CSSR ambassador to Kampuchea. Chairman Chea Sim told the ambassador of the successes in all fields scored by the Kampuchean people under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, success which are inseparable from the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance and close cooperation with socialist countries, in particular with the CSSR. He denounced the tripartite coalition government of "Democratic Kampuchea" of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- lackeys of the Chinese expansionists -- which does not represent anyone and is aimed at regilding the coat of arms of the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

Zikmund Tobias highly praised the progress of Kampuchea and affirmed that the CSSR Government and people are ready to help the Kampuchean people.

VODK REPORTS 10 KILLED BY CHEMICALS IN KAMPOT

BK020737 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Having failed to recruit our people to fight and die in their place, on 23 and 24 September, the Vietnamese murderers used toxic chemicals in Phum Prey A Yao and Phum Damnak Snuol, Sre Khnong commune, Chhuk District, Kampot Province, causing 10 inhabitants to die instantly. Some other inhabitants are dying one after another.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 38 tons of rice donated by the UNHCR to 770 Kampuchean families who have just returned from refugee camps in Thailand. These families have been resettled in Bos Sbov and Chhnuo Meanchey, Sisophon District, and Sambuo commune, Mongkolborei District, in Battambang Province. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 15 Sep 82 BK]

SIANG PASASON HAILS LAO-GDR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

BK011131 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 1st (KPL) -- The party paper SIANG PASASON today hailed the friendship relations between Laos and the German Democratic Republic which recently culminated in the signing of the 25-year Laos-GDR friendship and cooperation treaty.

The paper says the signing of this 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and GDR in Berlin by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Unified Socialist Party and president of the State Council, is the fruit of continuation of the long tradition of relationship between the two countries. This represents the primordial and historical political event, which will stimulate ever than before the fraternal friendship, combatant solidarity, all-round cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, the party daily added.

The two sides, the paper continued, in the treaty are to engage to invigorate the all-round cooperation while strictly observing the principles of equality, legality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of each country and for mutual interest. Both sides also pledge to enlarge the cooperation in the economical, cultural, scientific and technical fields in view to consolidate socialism in each country and at the same time to meet the material and spiritual aspirations of the peoples of both sides.

Laos and the GDR, the paper went on to say, have decided to consolidate the harmony of the socialist community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and decided to foil all maneuvers and collusion between imperialism and other international reactionaries. At the same time, both sides are committed to support all the peoples struggling against colonialism of all shades, racism of all kinds, and to promote solidarity with Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are newly liberated from imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism and are now struggling to consolidate their national independence and social progress.

The partners of the treaty also pledge to promote peace, international security and detente for the reduction of arms race, the daily quoted the treaty, and both signatories considered imperative to respect various states' boundaries in Europe demarcated after World War II including the state boundaries between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany. The latter is the most important condition guaranteeing peace and security in Europe.

Both sides also supported the efforts in view to promote Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, the paper points out.

As far as West Berlin is concerned, the paper continued, both sides considered that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and is not under administration of the FRG.

The paper finally concludes that the Lao people throughout the nation are glad to witness this important event which will consolidate fraternal friendship, combatant solidarity between the two countries.

EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV CONFERENCE

BK050550 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts led by Deputy Minister [title as heard] Khamphong Phanvongsa left Vientiane of the afternoon of 2 October to attend a conference of chiefs of vocational training organizations of socialist countries to be held in Ho Chi Minh City of the SRV 5-12 October. After attending the conference, the Lao delegation will also sign with a delegation of the SRV Higher and Vocational Education Ministry a protocol on educational cooperation for 1982-83.

POST: SON SANN FORCES KILL 12 SRV SOLDIERS

BK050608 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Armed Forces loyal to resistance leader Son Sann killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers in fighting late last month opposite Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri, a resistance spokesman said yesterday.

A press release by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said Kampuchean forces began an operation against Vietnamese positions between Sisophon and Poipet towns north of Highway 5 on September 20 and that heavy fighting was continuing. Resistance sources said Vietnamese vorces had moved into the area with fresh troops early last month, and that KPNLF troops had begun an operation to try to dislodge them. The KPNLF spokesman said three resistance soldiers were killed and 22 wounded in the fighting.

The spokesman claimed that the guerrillas captured four rifles, a machinegun and assorted other military equipment, and had dismantled 2,500 metres of Vietnamese telephone communication lines.

Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh regime said yesterday that "hundreds" of soldiers from the Son Sann forces have surrendered to the pro-Vietnamese administration during the current rainy season. Official SPK news agency also claimed that between last November and April, 6,185 members of the anti-Vietnamese resistance turned themselves in under an amnesty programme run by the Heng Samrin regime. The agency quoted a man who said he was a Son Sann battalion commander who quit the resistance after Son Sann aligned himself in the Democratic Kampuchea coalition with the Khmer Rouge.

NATION REPORTS CGDK LEADERS TO MEET EARLY NOV

BK020304 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan plan to fly here early next month to attend the second round of cabinet meeting of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government inside Kampuchea, a reliable diplomatic source told THE NATION last night. The source said Prince Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), will shuttle between Thailand and Kampuchea for about 10 days on his second trip to this country after the formation of the coalition government.

The three Khmer resistance leaders are now attending the UN General Assembly in New York, during which the CGDK's credential is expected to be challenged by Vietnam and other communist countries in the orbit of the Russian influence.

The source said that the cabinet meeting would be held under an agreement of the three Khmer resistance factions that the cabinet will meet every three months. The cabinet met for the first time in early July following the formation of the three-party coalition government in Singapore in June. The source, however, declined to disclose the agenda of the second round of meeting.

Another informed source told THE NATION that Prince Sihanouk would leave the leadership of the CGDK delegation at the UN forum to Prime Minister Son Sann to meet some of his friends in the United States before the end of the General Assembly. Vice President Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, is also in the delegation.

A source in the CGDK, meanwhile, said that Vietnam will certainly raise objection to the UN's resolution on the recognition of CGDK in the UN General Assembly, although it is convinced that it will lose again this year. He confirmed earlier speculations that CGDK would receive more supporting votes from the assembly than the previous year during the credential battle. "The question is how much more the votes of support will be," he added.

Referring to the situation inside Kampuchea, the source admitted that Vietnamese soldiers appeared to have stepped up their military operations against Khmer resistance forces nationwide. He said the fighting during the rainy season is more fierce than the previous ones, claiming that over 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers have been thrown in at the battlefields in the war-torn country.

About two-thirds of the forces were, however, used for transporting logistics supply from the Vietnamese major military installations deep inside Kampuchea to the forefronts, as the Vietnamese are suffering the problem of logistic supply, according to the source. He said the Vietnamese soldiers had to be used to transport the logistics supply, as the Khmer resistance guerrillas have been successful in attacking and frequently cutting off the logistics routes through Highway No 5 and No 6. "Another reason is the flooded terrains during the rainy season," he added.

The source also noted that the Vietnamese seemed to have changed their tactics by using smaller units of troops in their nationwide campaigns against the Khmer resistance guerrillas. He cited as an example of the escalated fighting the Vietnamese attack on the Khmer Rouge stronghold on Phnom Chat Mountain, opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi, but did not provide the scale of the fighting and the casualties on both sides.

SITTHI DISCUSSES REFUGEE ISSUE IN UN ADDRESS

BK031450 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] In his speech to the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said the turmoil in Indochina, particularly the armed conflict in Kampuchea, has resulted in large numbers of people fleeing to seek food and shelter in neighboring countries. Since 1975, over 1 million people from Indochina have sought temporary refuge in Thailand, a country of first refuge in Southeast Asia.

Although the numbers have been reduced and many refugees have been resettled in third countries, the situation remains one of grave humanitarian concern to the international community. There are still over 150,000 Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean refugees in Thai holding centers. Furthermore, with the fighting in Kampuchea, there is every possibility that new waves of refugees and those displaced persons now numbering some 200,000-300,000 along the Thai-Kampuchean border will spill over into Thailand.

Therefore, countries upholding humanitarian principles should give serious attention to the need to expedite resettlement of refugees and increase resettlement opportunities in third countries.

The foreign minister said the needs of the Kampuchean people remain real and apparent along the Thai-Kampuchean border as well as in Thai holding centers. The influx of Kampucheans, as well as Vietnamese incursions into Thailand and cross-border shellings, have also displaced nearly 100,000 innocent Thai villagers. Therefore, we urge donor countries to continue to support the humanitarian programs of the United Nations along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centers in Thailand and to assist the Thai Government in the relief and rehabilitation of the affected Thai villagers.

ATHIT DENIES RESHUFFLE INTENDED TO BUILD SUPPORT

BK041450 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] General Athit Kamlangek has issued two orders reshuffling 80 middle-ranking officers following his installation as army commander-in-chief on Friday.

The reshuffle was interpreted by observers as a move by the new army chief to strengthen his influence in the army following the annual military reshuffle late last month, which saw several officers who can cooperate with Gen Athit being promoted to important posts.

However, the new commander-in-chief denied that he was building up his military base and said he would not dare to tread the same path taken by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, as claimed by some critics. He said that the reshuffle proposals were submitted by division commanders with the approval of all regional commanding generals. "I did not work everything out alone. There are hierarchical duties and responsibilites which are to be honoured, although the transfers did not please everyone," he said. Denying that there is a rift within the army, Gen Athit said that the army's stability and efficiency are the highest priorities.

GENERALS SPEAK ON SUCCESS IN WAR AGAINST CPT

BK280137 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The masses of the armed combatants of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) are expected to start streaming out of the jungles next year because of the serious conflicts within the party and their vanishing faith in the armed struggle, a senior army official declared yesterday. Director of Operations Maj Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut told a press conference that the government is prepared to accept them back into the society where they can fight through peaceful means. He said the CPT had been toeing a wrong line of revolution and been ignorant of their mistakes. "Its fourth congress was just nonsense. It was a self-destroying congress because they did not recognize their mistakes," Maj Gen Chaowalit said during the press conference after a high-level meeting to report on the government's success in fighting against communist insurgency during the past six months. He said the continuous defections by high-ranking communist members are a clear indication of the seriousness of the conflicts within the outlawed party.

Maj Gen Chaowalit, who is to become assistant army chief of staff in October, said the CPT is disintegrating either because the masses have disowned the party but the leadership still wants to pursue their struggle, or because the leadership has given up but the masses still want to continue fighting. "Right now, the communist insurgents are preparing to lay down their arms... I expect to see the masses of the armed combatants of the CPT stream out of the jungle in 1983," he said.

Speaking at the same press conference, Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations Lt Gen Prayun Bunnak said the government had won the war against the CPT, which was weakened to the point that the party could no longer use forces to seize state power. Lt Gen Prayun said the government had during April-September concentrated on weeding out the remnants of the communist insurgents in all parts of the country. He said the army will continue keeping military pressure on the CPT until it is wiped out. "But they may continue creating chaos through subversive activities," he warned. All the major strongholds of the CPT have been destroyed and its arms seized by the government forces, while its sympathizers had been declining, he said.

Maj Gen Chaowalit attributed the government's success in its war against the CPT to the famous policy No. 66/2523 and disclosed that the government is stepping up its "political offensive" through all levels. "It is imperative that people at the highest level of the government must understand the problem," he said.

The meeting yesterday was attended by several high-ranking government authorities with Premier Prem Tinsulanon as chairman. Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani, Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri and governors of all provinces were among those present.

Further on Prayun Remarks

BK280503 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The government has scored a "complete victory" over the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand and has virtually stalled its armed revolution, said a high-ranking army officer yesterday following a top-level meeting to evaluate anticommunist operations. "Six months ago we said we were winning the war against the communists. Today we want to confirm that we have won the war completely," said Assistant Army Chief of Staff for Operations Lt Gen Prayun Bunnak at a press conference. The meeting at the Chunlachomklao Military Academy was chaired by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and attended by more than 500 high-ranking government officials, including cabinet members, members of Parliament, and high-ranking personnel from the armed forces, police, ministries and various departments concerned.

Lt-Gen Prayun attributed the government's victory to successful implementation of political and military campaigns starting in 1980. "We can say now that the CPT is no longer in a position to topple the government by force," he said. He added that the CPT would need three major factors -- organisation, united front members and sufficient armed men -- if it wanted to stage a large-scale revolution. However, all of these factors do not now exist as a result of campaigns launched under Government Order No. 66/23, which grants amnesty to those communists who surrender voluntarily to the government, he said. He said most of the CPT's armed factions have been crushed and a large number of military supplies seized, while major rifts have taken place within the CPT itself, as clearly seen by the many defections. The united front members, mainly villagers, have also withdrawn their support for the communists, thus isolating them, he said, adding that "it is likely all their members will finally surrender." He admitted, however, that the CPT was still capable of staging sporadic attacks, sabotage and other action aimed to create unrest in the country, but he said the government was not unduly worried as long as it had the cooperation of the people. Lt-Gen Prayun pinpointed major regions where suppression campaigns have met success:

-- Major CPT bases at Doi Pha Mon, Doi Yao, Doi Phachi, Phu Miang, Phu Khat, Hin Longka, and South Umphang in the north were destroyed and large amounts of military supplies were seized.

-- In the northeast, all major Red strongholds at Phu Sang and Phu Khiao and the adjoining zonal line of the Second and Third Army Regions have been wiped out in the past year. Pressure is now being exerted on small armed groups.

-- In the central plains, the First Army Region has destroyed bases in Kanchanaburi, Phetchaburi and Prachin Buri Provinces and has been successful in reducing communist influence over the villagers. The First Army also met success with the CPT's united fronts, particularly with its schemes to develop the city's slum areas.

-- In the south, the Fourth Army Region seized a major CPT stronghold, Camp 508 in Surat Thani, and the Communist Party of Malaya base at Khao Namkhang.

On the same topic, the director of the Army Operations Department, Maj-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, said Prime Minister Prem emphasised the government's political campaign as a continuing measure against communism during yesterday's meeting. He said the premier gave special attention to the government's policy to improve the political and socioeconomic systems as the next step in its fight against communism, especially the kindling of the people's faith in democracy and free enterprise.

NATION REVIEW SAYS CPT LEADERSHIP DISINTEGRATING

BK290327 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "CPT Leadership Shows Signs of Disintegration"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand, or rather we should say communist insurgents in Thailand, have been at the crossroads many times, but at present they seem to have very little choice as to which road they have to take.

It is very easy to disclaim that the military authorities in Thailand -- the Supreme Command or the Internal Security Operations Command, or whatever -- are pulling a fast one and that communist insurrection that has been with us for over 2 decades is being steadily downgraded in order to boost the prestige of the military. But at this time, that does not seem to be the case.

There are too many variables involved to come to such a conclusion through logical argument. However, the main points can be enumerated as the continuing number of defections increase and the success which our armed forces have achieved in suppressing insurgency continues. But at first we must consider what the leadership of the CPT and its ranks and file are composed of. They are not people who are ideologically committed, people who have read and been convinced by Marx, Engels and Lenin. The most reading they may have done is the "little red book" of Mao Zedong's thoughts.

Without any real ideological orientation, they have been manipulated by outside forces because they are mainly those who have hated autocratic governments, or who have some personal dissatisfaction to work out, or who have read about revolutions and thought them to be glamorous, or just plain antisocial elements. Such a grouping is totally amorphous and, so long as outside authority was exercised on them, they had some reason to fall prey to propaganda about military dictatorship.

But steadily, since 1978, they began losing their raison d'etre. To put that thought in other words, they had almost nothing to fight against. The leadership -- and we are talking about CPT's Thai leadership -- could see that China was becoming more and more friendly to Thailand on a government-to-government level. And, further, they were in a better position to understand what Vietnam was doing in Kampuchea and in Laos, then even those of us in Bangkok.

From all the news that has been appearing in the newspapers during the past month, and from what responsible persons have been saying during that time, it is clear that the CPT leadership has cracked -- worse, it has disintegrated. The question whether Humpty Dumpty could be put together again is purely rhetorical. There was a threat voiced by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Singapore not too long ago that his country will take over the leadership of the CPT and create troubles for Thailand if this country kept on supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. But, from today's point of view, that is an idle boast because taking over a disintegrating leadership in the CPT is neither easy nor can it be done within a short space of time.

Of course the Vietnamese would like to take over the CPT leadership, but that is not so easy since contacts are very tenuous. China, at least, has openly said that it is and it will maintain party-to-party relationship with the CPT and has been doing so. Several of the leaders who have defected have complained that the Thai in the CPT leadership have little say in important matters, while it is the Chinese who are always in overall command. It is too late in the day for the Vietnamese to try to cut for themselves a piece of the cake -- because there is no cake.

Almost everyone in Thailand has realized that there is a certain calmness in the country. And calmness, bordering on indifference, is not something which insurgents can exploit.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN RUBBER PURCHASE -- Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi has disclosed that Malaysia has agreed to buy 20,000-30,000 tons of natural rubber from Thailand as part of the buffer stock to be maintained here. Malaysia will begin buying in November and is awaiting the result on consideration of the Finance Ministry on taxation for rubber buffer stock and the readiness of the public warehouse organization to provide warehouse facility. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82 BK]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF TRUONG CHINH TO USSR

Arrival Reported

OW041724 Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, October 4 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and president of the Council of State, arrived in Moscow at noon today for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. Large numbers of Muscovites and Vietnamese students gathered at Vnukovo Airport with miniature flags, flowers and posters to greet the delegation.

President Truong Chinh was met at the plane's ramp by K.U. Chernenko and M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau members and secretaries of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, and other high-ranking Soviet party and state officials. Also present at the airport were the ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Khamta Douangthongla, and the charge d'affairs A.I. of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Tep Hen.

The welcome ceremony began with the review of the guard of honour, and after the two national anthems had been played, President Truong Chinh was introduced to the members of the official reception committee, to resounding cheers from other well-wishers. The road from the airport to the Kremlin, where President Truong Chinh and his party were to stay, was bedecked with the national colours of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and bunting and streamers.

Before its arrival in Moscow, the delegation stopped over in Tashkent, where it was welcomed by N.D. Khudayberyyev, president of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, and many other leaders of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Additional Reports

For Moscow reportage on the visit of the party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh to the Soviet Union, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 5 October and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

VPA DELEGATION ATTENDS WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

OW300951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] According to TASS, the "Shield 82" military exercises began as scheduled on 25 September on Bulgarian territory and in Black Sea regions near Bulgaria, with the participation of staffs, army and naval forces of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. The exercises were conducted under the command of Army General Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister. On 27 September delegations from the Warsaw Pact countries arrived in Bulgaria to participate in the military exercises. Also attending the exercises was a Vietnamese military delegation headed by Col Gen Le Trong Tan, vice national defense minister and chief of staff of the VPA.

BREZHNEV FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS IN BAKU CITED

BK281255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] According to TASS, on 26 September in Baku, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU central committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Lenin Order to the Azerbaijan SSR in recognition of the great achievements recorded by Azerbaijan in implementing the 1976-80 5-year plan.

Speaking at the order presentation ceremony, Comrade Brezhnev stressed the ever-increasing contributions made by Azerbaijan to the Soviet economy and welcomed the great efforts undertaken by this republic to carry out the national grain program.

On foreign relations, the comrade pointed out: Generally speaking, in its international activities, the Soviet Union supports the promotion of those countries that have been freed from colonial and semicolonial domination and are embarking on the road of independence and progress. We believe that the policies of these countries may satisfactorily influence the world situation. For this reason, like other socialist countries, the Soviet Union actively supports the consolidation of peaceful cooperation, unification and solidarity among Asian, African and Latin American countries, and the strengthening of the prestige and effectiveness of the organizations of these countries such as the OAU, the Arab League and so forth.

For many years and even for decades, the Soviet Union has strived for international detente. To us, detente is a very profound and broad concept. First, it is the common trend of those nations and their leaders who do not want to prepare for war and create hostility with other nations, and who desire peaceful cooperation with other nations. It is normal contact among countries and nations, strict respect for the standards of international law, respect for each country's sovereignty and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Last, it is the continuing desire to contribute, through practical actions, to preventing the arms race from spreading throughout the world, and the desire to consolidate security on the basis of strengthening mutual trust ever more deeply, in accordance with principles which are equitable and common to both parties.

From a general point of view, detente is a historic achievement of all nations. Whatever the circumstances, we must not allow it to be trampled upon by the bigoted and egoistic policies of imperialism. It must be protected, developed and consolidated and it will be the victory of human conscience over dangerous and frenzied warlike acts. We are convinced of such a victory, because we trust in human intelligence and in the self-preservation instinct of all nations.

Remarks on PRC Relations

BK301118 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] President Leonid Brezhnev has reaffirmed the Soviet people's desire to live in peace with all nations and to concentrate all efforts on building the country.

Speaking in Baku on Sunday, the Soviet president said: Detente is the historical gain of all nations. In any case, it should not be trampled upon by narrow-minded and selfish politicians of imperialism and it must be defended, consolidated and developed.

He considered the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China, on the basis of mutual understanding, respect for each other and mutual benefit, a very important problem. In addition to our present friendship and cooperation with Asian countries, this will be a good contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia as well as in the whole world, Mr Brezhnev added.

VNA REJECTS THAI CHARGE ON TROOP DEPLOYMENT

OW041708 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 4 -- Thai army officers, quoted by Radio Beijing yesterday, said that a great number of Vietnamese troops with heavy weapons had been deployed along Highway 5 and Highway 502 linking Poipet, Battambang and Phnum Malai in Kampuchea, in preparation for a new offensive.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication. As we have already pointed out, slander of this kind is aimed at distorting Vietnam's good will, belittling the significance of the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, and furthering the dark designs of Beijing expansionism and hegemony.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL WORK AT BORDER POSTS

BK010728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 26 Sep 82

[September 1982 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by (Bui Nguyen): "Political Work at Forward Positions Set Up To Counter the Enemy's Nibbling Operations"]

[Text] The fifth party congress pointed out in its resolution: Our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and, at the same time, having to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy. The war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist clique is quite different from the war of destruction launched by the U.S. imperialists -- with the support of their navy and air force -- against the northern part of our country in the past. It is a war of sabotage in all aspects -- economic, military, political, psychological, cultural and social.

In the recent past, along with intensively sabotaging our economic and daily life and frenziedly conducting psychological warfare and espionage activities, the enemy has continuously expanded its military activities which are characterized by many armed nibbling operations against various heights and vital positions along the northern border. In view of this, party work and political work at all forward positions must undergo changes so as to effectively cope with the enemy's schemes and tricks. Efforts must also be made to equip our cadres and soldiers with a strategic outlook so that they study and assess correctly and adequately the enemy's nibbling operations in its overall plan for the current war of sabotage.

To carry out political work satisfactorily at all forward positions along the northern border, we must, first of all, make our cadres and soldiers profoundly understand all the schemes and the nature of the war of sabotage waged by the enemy and, on that basis, assess most adequately the significance of its armed nibbling operations. This is necessary to enhance their vigilance and fighting will so that they can stand ready to fight the enemy and hold fast to their forward positions, thus firmly defending every inch of territory along the border.

The enemy's armed nibbling operations are not accidental or spontaneous activities; they have become a new strategic measure aimed at achieving new military objectives under the strategy of the Chinese reactionary clique's multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. In nibbling at various forward positions along the northern border, the Chinese reactionaries aim at occupying part of our territory to build fortifications and roads for maintaining direct links with their rear areas and consolidating and strengthening the deployment of their forward forces, as well as establishing new springboards to continue their nibbling operations or launch a large-scale war of aggression when conditions permit.

Through their nibbling operations, they also hope to detect our advantages and weaknesses or loopholes in each defensive area as well as along the entire defensive line, and to study our intentions and preparedness in all aspects. They also use these operations as an alternate training measure to familiarize their troops with realities on the battlefield even though they still cannot launch a war of aggression on a large scale. Moreover, by conducting these nibbling operations, the Chinese reactionaries hope that they can gradually achieve their objectives without having to face protests from public opinion in their own country and in the world and without affecting their four modernizations plan.

It is most important to carry out political work at various forward positions in such a way as to ensure that all cadres and soldiers know how to defend these positions and other defensive areas under their responsibility, as well as how to annihilate enemy troops and smash their nibbling operations.

It is the stability of each forward position which will help to create the common stability of each group of forward positions and each defensive area. To contribute most positively to the fulfillment of this task, we must carry out party work and political work in such a way as to make all cadres and soldiers thoroughly understand their duties so that they can take the initiative in preventing and countering the enemy's nibbling operations and uphold the spirit of fighting independently in annihilating the enemy to defend their forward positions and defensive areas without having to depend on or wait for reinforcements from the rear areas.

It is necessary to make all cadres and soldiers clearly understand the role of forward positions and firmly grasp the specific tasks assigned to each of them and to their units so that they will understand what they should do to help defend these positions firmly and how to do it. It is also necessary to instill in each of them a high degree of fighting will so as to enable them to hold fast to their positions, stand ready to annihilate the enemy, and fiercely counterattack their nibbling operations.

Efforts should be made to ensure that everyone is ready for all eventualities so that they can defend their forward positions resolutely and successfully against enemy nibbling operations, no matter how big or malignant. For this reason, it is even more important to make each forward portion display the spirit of fighting independently so that it can assume all combat duties and fight gallantly on its own.

If every forward position can develop its strength fully and vigorously in order to fulfill its duties satisfactorily without having to depend on reinforcements from other units or from its higher echelon, we will be able to make our defensive line ever stronger while successfully maintaining secrecy about the status and firepower deployment plans and systems at all forward positions, thus making it difficult for the enemy to detect and assess our advantages and weaknesses.

We must closely combine party work and political work with other political assignments at all forward positions. This is aimed not only at carrying out ideological work, but also at closely observing the performance of organizational work and combat preparation and combat duties. It is action which shows whether or not ideological work is tremendously effective. Therefore, we must closely combine ideological work with organizational work and must use the results obtained during the actual daily activities of the cadres and soldiers to inspect the performance of ideological and political work at various forward positions.

Even before the struggle against nibbling operations was launched, party work and political work played an active role in helping various forward positions formulate combat plans and making everyone -- from cadres to soldiers -- understand these plans thoroughly. We must vigorously develop the creativity of everyone in discussing and providing views for the revision and improvement of combat plans aimed at diminishing the enemy's vital forces while firmly defending our forward positions with minimum losses.

Suitable contingency plans for combat are usually available at every forward position. However, under all circumstances, political work must be focused in particular on making the cadres and soldiers recognize the most applicable plan along with enabling them to prepare themselves both ideologically and organizationally for the most difficult and decisive eventuality. All cadres and soldiers are required to hold fast to their forward positions, no matter what the combat plans. They should know how to act in order to help annihilate the enemy and defend their forward positions.

It is the duty of all forward positions to remain constantly combat ready and to prepare continuously for all combat activities. In view of this, political work at all forward positions should be focused vigorously on that duty. It is necessary to use the combat plans and the results of the work in preparing to implement these plans to train, motivate and direct the masses in how to act.

In conducting combat activities at forward positions, it is necessary for everyone to be familiar with the terrain and to firmly grasp the firepower and barricade networks. Every cadre and soldier must know how to use well all types of weapons and equipment provided and must be familiar with the enemy's weapons so that they can use them when necessary.

Political work is not only aimed at closely observing the way each component or individual prepares for combat, but is also aimed at closely observing every aspect of the work so that any issue involved which needs reinforcing or correcting can be promptly detected. It is always necessary to use the requirements of the contingency plans designed for the fiercest counterattack under the most difficult conditions to inspect readiness in all aspects. Only by combining a high degree of fighting will and good combat tactics with adequate preparation in terms of material and technical equipment can we ensure success and make our cadres and soldiers firmly confident.

How can we fight independently or for any length of time according to the combat plans if we have guns but not sufficient ammunition, if our guns and ammunition do not match, if our combat trenches are not connected and up to technical standardsa, and if we have weapons and equipment but not enough rice, food, water and medicine due to lack of effectiveness of our logistics and army medical services?

Thus, combat preparation work is extremely painstaking. It can be said that this is a continuing process which is subjected to constant replenishment and improvement. The better the preparatory work, the greater our combat achievements will be. This is the duty of those in charge of procurement, logistics and technical work. This is also a part of the party and political work at forward positions. It is necessary to focus ideological and organization activities as well as all other political activities concerned on comprehensively accelerating combat preparation work at forward positions.

We should use the results of our struggle to improve the fighting strength of all forward positions and evaluate our actual effectiveness. Countering the enemy's armed, nibbling operations is always the foremost and permanent duty of all forward positions along the northern border defensive line. Those assigned to these positions should always remain in a state of combat readiness. That is the objective requirement and the special characteristic of operational law at places where we confront the enemy face to face.

We must launch successful counterattacks against enemy nibbling operations and, despite their efforts to cause constant tension, we must organize life at these forward positions rationally to be able to carry out our tasks regularly and on a long-term basis. That is why the normalization of life at forward positions is very important to and has great effect on the morale of the soldiers. That is also an objective of party work and political work at forward positions.

Normalizing life at forward positions does not mean optimism or, for instance, relaxation of vigilance, but it means to relax with the understanding that we must always be in a state of combat readiness. To achieve this goal, we not only have to standardize all combat readiness procedures, but also create favorable conditions for the successful organization of a happy, healthy and vigorous life suitable to the actual conditions at each forward position.

We should not allow life at forward positions to exist on a daily basis just because we have to maintain combat readiness and fight the enemy strenuously. On the contrary, we must, on the basis of firmly ensuring all combat readiness procedures, quickly put life -- including the spiritual and cultural life -- at all forward positions in good order. Realities at many forward positions show that this should and can be done.

Despite numerous difficulties at forward positions, many companies and battalions have already built their own clubs and two-room cultural houses.

Although it is located only 100 meters from the enemy line, the 1st Battalion is still able to conduct physical training at its forward position. All forward positions have arranged sufficient space for such activities as table tennis, volleyball, single bar routines, parallel bar routines and even soccer.

The song and music movement has also flourished vigorously at various forward positions. Many companies have formed their own bands, using mainly self-made instruments such as flutes, single-string guitars and two-string violins. Many forward positions have also paid attention to organizing and improving the material life of their cadres and soldiers. At those forward positions situated on 300- or 400-meter-high hills along the northwestern border, cadres and soldiers have even defied difficulties to install pipes to bring in water from as far away as 2 or 3 km for their daily consumption. Some units have sought to secure a source of fresh food for their daily diet right in the hills by raising fish in various natural ponds and lakes while many others have raised chickens and hogs and grown vegetables and beans, almost enough to satisfy their needs, thus helping to alleviate an important part of their logistics problem.

Developing the advantages of the localities in which they are stationed, many units have collected timber and bamboo from the forests to build mess halls, living quarters, clubs and conference halls, as well as to make furniture such as office desks, beds and personal lockers.

Normalizing life at forward positions is a task which conforms to the objective requirements of our combat duties as well as to the legitimate aspirations of our cadres and soldiers. All nibbling operations of the Chinese expansionists have not been conducted on a separate basis; they have, in fact, been carried out in combination with other activities in the strategy of their war of sabotage in the border areas.

As pointed out by the resolution of the fifth party congress, faced with the present situation, countering the war of sabotage waged by the Chinese reactionary clique is the main objective of the struggle for national defense and the responsibility of our entire party, people and armed forces. To achieve this we must closely combine the struggle against the enemy's nibbling operations with the struggle against their sabotage activities in the economic, political and psychological fields. We must also combine the strength of our armed forces with that of all localities concerned in order to form a great combined strength to fight and defeat the enemy in all fields.

To carry out political work at forward positions, we must know how to rely on the combined strength of the localities in which our troops are stationed, and must know how to combine this work closely with all the activities of the local administration and mass organizations against the war of sabotage, which are placed under the centralized and unified leadership of various party committee echelons.

In addition, we must make careful plans and must regularly brief cadres and soldiers on the enemy's schemes and activities in areas where our troops are stationed and on the intentions of the concerned localities. On the other hand, we must make all of them clearly understand the duties assigned to each of them and each unit in the common struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage by various localities and armed forces along the northern border.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY OBSERVED -- Hanoi, VNA, September 28 -- A meeting was held today by the command of the anti-aircraft service of the Vietnam People's Army to mark the 134th Hungarian Army Day. Speaking on the occasion, the commander of the service, Major General Hoang Van Khanh, praised the achievements of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces in building themselves into a modern army in defence of socialist Hungary. For his part, Lieutenant Colonel Bela Sebok, military attache to the Hungarian Embassy here, wished the further consolidation and development of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the parties, the peoples and the armies of Hungary and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Sep 82 OW]

MOKHTAR SAYS THACH TO VISIT JAKARTA 'THIS MONTH'

BK041333 Hong Kong AFP in English 0329 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will visit Jakarta this month, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said last night. The date of the visit had not been officially set, Mr Mokhtar said on his return from New York where he had attended the U.N. General Assembly. Vietnamese Embassy sources here said Mr Thach would most probably visit Indonesia during the last week of this month.

Mr Mokhtar said he had held a meeting with Mr Thach in New York to discuss the Cambodian problem, and the proposed international conference on Cambodia. "There is still a gap of difference between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the proposed conference," he said. Vietnam wanted the conference to discuss everything but ASEAN urged that the conference whould deal with the Cambodian problem alone, he added. Mr Mokhtar told the U.N. General assembly that the situation in Cambodia had not changed substantially and remained a matter of serious concern. He reaffirmed that the ASEAN countries (Singapore, Thailand, Malyasia, the Philippines and Indonesia) were committed to seek a just political solution of the Cambodian problem. "Suspicion and mistrust should be removed from Southeast Asia, thus paving the way for the resumption of a meaningful dialogue and cooperative relations among the states in the region," he added.

On East Timor, he said he was hopeful that Indonesia would gain more supports on the Timor issue, which would come up in the assembly debate probably before the end of the month. Several U.N. members of former Portuguese colonies put forward a resolution every year opposing Indonesia's annexation of East Timor which has become Jakarta's 27th province.

PARLIAMENT, ASSEMBLY LEADERS ASSUME OFFICE

BK031146 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Supreme Court President Mujono installed the newly elected leaders of Parliament [DPR] and the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] at the fourth DPR and MPR open plenary sessions held consecutively in Jakarta today. The DPR and MPR leaders were elected at the respective third plenary sessions of both bodies yesterday. Those elected to the DPR leadership were Amir Makhmud of the armed forces faction as chairman and four vice chairmen, including Nuddin Lubis of the United Development Party faction, Amir Murtono of the Functional Group faction, Hardyantho of the Indonesian Democratic Party faction and Kharis Suhud of the armed forces faction. These people, along with Sunandar Priyosudarmo of the regional representatives group in the MPR, who was elected as the fifth vice chairman, now form the MPR leadership.

PNG COURT FREES INDONESIAN REBEL LEADER

BK301601 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government [words indistinct] the court decision to drop charges of illegal entry against anti-Indonesian guerrilla leader Rumkorem and his followers, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Port Moresby. The Rabaul District Court on Tuesday dropped charges against Rumkorem and his friends of having illegally entered Papua New Guinea territory. The court set free the 10-member guerrilla group led by Rumkorem. They are a splinter group of the Operasi Merdeka Papua, OMP, [Free Papua Operation] who want an independent Irian Jaya free from the Republic of Indonesia. A report from Port Moresby says Rumkorem and his friends are en route to Vanuatu in the Solomon Islands to seek political protection. Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu during his recent visit to Indonesia gave an assurance of the recently established Papua New Guinea Government under Prime Minister Michael Somare that action will be taken against any Free Papua group which crossed into Papua New Guinea.

MALAYSIA

VOMD EDITORIAL GREETS PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK031414 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Editorial: "May the People's Republic of China Be Prosperous and Strong"]

[Summary] October 1st is the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. On this occasion, as the heroic Chinese people celebrate their National Day in rousing socialist development, all nationalities in Malaya are also elated with the victories of the PRC, which is moving forward step by step toward attaining prosperity and strength.

"Peace and stability in this Asian region, particularly Southeast Asia, are very closely related to the resolute attitude of the 1 billion Chinese people against any threat of foreign aggression and their desire to develop their own country peacefully. It is a fact that it is unimaginable to maintain a peaceful and relatively stable situation in many countries located between the Philippines and Afghanistan without the resolute and impressive capability of the PRC against Soviet ambition and aggression. The great achievements of the Chinese Communist Party and government in improving the fate of the common people and its continued contribution to world peace and stability in this region and the whole world have been acknowledged and appreciated by many more governments and people throughout the world."

"Now many people are paying very careful attention to the fact that in view of [words indistinct] some ASEAN nations are vigilant against Soviet-Vietnamese plots while actively supporting the formation of a coalition government of Kampuchea comprised of the three anti-Vietnamese factions. However, the compromise and appeasement by the ruling cliques in Malaysia and Singapore remain a fact. All people know that as the Kampuchea coalition government became established, both the Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques particularly cultivated one of the factions in order to pressure and [words indistinct] the other factions. [Words indistinct] they are suspicious, afraid and hostile to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. This led them to their inability to see objectively who the main threat to this region is. The Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques obstinately refused to recognize the fact that the Democratic Kampuchean army and people are the real and most impressive force in resisting Vietnam's aggression and in preventing Vietnam from spreading the flames of war. Furthermore, they could not bear to see the military strength of Democratic Kampuchea grow from day to day. They entertained the illusion that through persuasion and compromise the Soviet Union and Vietnam would be willing to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea. With hidden motives they expressed the view that Vietnam could be pulled out of the Soviet embrace with economic bait and by turning the direction of Vietnam's aggression and agitation northward.

"It is indeed because of this that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are taking advantage of the views of the Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques. Using all kinds of tricks, they have exploited the different views to strain the friendly relations between ASEAN and China by creating the so-called China threat. However, the people entertain an entirely different view than the ruling reactionary groups. The progressive circles and army and the revolutionary people at large of all nationalities in our country hold the view that the development and consolidation of the socialist system in China is a great boost for the people in this region in their struggle to safeguard the independence of the country and national liberation."

Our people know well that the establishment of the PRC in 1949 not only marked the victory of China's new democratic revolution, but also opened a new page in the history of the overall destruction and decline of colonialism in Asia and Africa. Without the victory of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and without the strong blows by the Chinese people against the U.S., British, Japanese and other imperialist forces, the direct dark colonialism in Southeast Asia might not have been completely ended.

"The Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques are uneasy about the possibility of China exporting revolution to this region and shaking their positions because they are afraid that the complete eradication of class exploitation and repression in China will open the eyes and strengthen the conviction of our people on the democratic national revolutionary course that should be launched.

"Actually, whoever studies history and the facts without political prejudice should know that socialist China, as one of the main promoters of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, has thus far been honest and frank and has been tested in its diplomatic relations. Socialist China has always been willing to coexist peacefully with countries having different social systems and has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries.

"In the past few years, for the sake of peace, stability and prosperity in Asia in general and the Southeast Asian region in particular, the PRC Government has launched a series of efforts which have been appreciated by many nations and people in the regions concerned. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly asserted the PRC's call that the social and political system of a country should only be chosen and determined by the people themselves without foreign interference. Their statements are reliable and their deeds have been tested.

"However, the Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques strongly (?interpreted) the phrase non-interference in the internai affairs of other countries as meaning the Chinese Government and people must abandon [word indistinct] aid and even moral support to all oppressed and repressed countries and peoples. This is simply an unrealistic illusion as everyone knows there is no force in this world which can sever mental relations and feelings among people of various countries having a common ideology, not to mention the militant friendship among revolutionary people who believe in socialism.

"The U.S.-Soviet contention for world hegemony has created disorder in many countries throughout the world. The Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism and aggression in Southeast Asia will not be limited to Kampuchea and Indochina. In the face of such a serious situation, countries in Southeast Asia and all peace-loving countries should strengthen their cooperation and take strong measures to prevent aggression and maintain peace. Peace and stability in Southeast Asia calls for a prosperous and strong socialist China which resolutely opposes hegemonism. We are of the view that the mutually friendly relations in all sectors between the two sides -- Malaya and China -- not only reflect the people's wishes but are also a necessity for the development of the situation. Therefore, statements and steps which are deliberately aimed at obstructing the proposal for strengthening the relationship between Malaya and China should be erased and opposed."

The struggle of the Third World countries in the international economic field also needs the participation and active support of a prosperous and strong China. China is concentrating its attention on the attainment of socialist modernization and has attained visible results.

In conjunction with the 33d anniversary of China's National Day, we wish the PRC prosperity and strength.

MARCOS URGES JAPANESE ACTION ON BILATERAL ISSUES

HK050553 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday requested the Japanese Government to expedite actions on pending problems between the Philippines and Japan. The president conveyed this request through Ambassador Hideho Tanaka who called to congratulate him on the tremendous success of his state visit to the United States which will contribute greatly to the stability in Southeast Asia. The president cited among pressing problems between the two countries: 1) the request of the Philippines for a $120 million advance for the copper-mining industry; 2) the 20 percent reduction on tariffs on Philippine bananas and the question of Philippine-made corrugated cardboard boxes; and 3) the pending air agreement. The president told Ambassador Tanaka that during his visit to the United States, he had said the Philippines was depending on Japan for support in the copper-mining industry. The president pointed out that it was to the advantage of Japan that the mining companies continue operations; otherwise, Japan would lose 40 percent of its copper ore sources.

PONCE ENRILE CRITICIZES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

HK030644 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has hit four international groups. He said yesterday the London-based Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches have Marxist leanings. The defense minister denounced the two international organizations during a friefing for members of the defense press corps on the recent state visit of the president to the United States.

Defense Minister Enrile said his assessment of the leanings of the two organizations, particularly in democratic and developing Third World countries, including the Philippines, was confirmed by a report published in the October issue of the READER'S DIGEST. The defense minister feferred to an article entitled "Karl Marx or Jesus Christ?" by Joseph Harris in the magazine's October issue. He said the article's analysis was an eye opener.

Enrile criticized the Amnesty International report on alleged violations of human rights and its attempts to interfere in the affairs of the Philippine Government. Enrile said Amnesty International is even recommending that the government repeal the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1981 and restore security of tenure in the judiciary.

Enrile said that members of the Amnesty International, through their local representatives, came to the Philippines in 1975 with the list of persons to be interviewed. Among those in the list were Father Idisio de la Torre, Renato (Precipe), [name indistinct], Julio Segun, Reynaldo (Ilaw), Reynaldo Guillermo, (Cenon) [name indistinct], Charlie (Palmarve), Allan (Naswides). Enrile said: De la Torre later disappeared, and the Catholic hierarchy blamed this disappearance on the military. But Enrile said after 6 months, De la Torre turned up in Germany with a woman, supposedly a nun, with whom he had eloped.

MARCOS SETS UP RP-U.S. DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

HK030829 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos has created a Philippine-American business development council to expand Philippine participation in the U.S. market. (?It attracts) the American capital in (?prime) dealing in preferred areas of investment in the country.

The council, created by the Executive Order No 831, aims to take advantage of the favorable interest generated in the American business community as a result of the president's recent visit to the United States. The council will coordinate and integrate efforts of the private and government sectors in trade investment promotions.

The World Bank in Washington (?holds) the $36 million loan for geothermal energy development in the Philippines. The total costs of the project indicated is $71.5 million. The project calls for the drilling of exploratory geothermal wells in the (Bagon Manido) area in Southern Luzon and (Polinpino) in southern Negros and also in areas close to Manila. The Philippines is considered one of the countries with the largest geothermal energy potential. It is now second to the United States in geothermal power production. Several geothermal plants are now in operation in (Misamis) and the Bicol area. The project will reduce further Philippine dependence on imported crude for energy sources.

MARCOS REAFFIRMS POLICY ON PRIVATE INITIATIVE

HK050607 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The president reassured foreign investors yesterday that the government's basic policy to encourage private initiative will continue as long as he is president. The president gave his assurance during the courtesy call of officials of Kimberly Clark Corporation of Wisconsin. The president told officials of Kimberly Clark Corporation that as long as he is president, he will certainly encourage private initiative and will not change the rules of the game nor in any manner sacrifice private initiatives. Headed by the chairman and chief executive officer, Darwin Smith, Kimberly Clark Corporation officials informed the president that they have recently inaugurated a 200-million tissue and cigarette paper factory [as heard] in San Pedro, Laguna. This will provide an additional 900 job opportunities for the local labor force.

EXPORTATION OF RIFLES TO CERTAIN NATIONS PLANNED

HK040820 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The Philippines is planning to export XO rifles to friendly countries. Affirmation has been sought from the United States during the recent visit there by President Marcos. The request for permission to export XO rifles was filed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin with the U.S. State Department. Permission is needed under the agreement between the Philippines and Colt Armament Corporation, which has the exclusive contract with the U.S. Government to manufacture XO rifles. The Philippines acquired the manufacturing capability under a technology transfer agreement with the U.S. Government. Thailand is one of the countries which want to buy [word indistinct] rifles from the Philippines. Thailand has initially requested for 65,000 rifles, valued at $250 each. Morocco also wants to import XO rifles from the Philippines.

General Ver's Comments

HK040844 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, said yesterday more countries are interested in buying Philippine-made armaments as he announced the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] initial export earnings of P17 million. The export earnings were generated from the AFP's export of radio communication sets and mini-cruisers from August 1981 to July 1982, he said.

"Inquiries from various countries have been received to buy our locally manufactured M-16 assault rifle, mortar tube, mortar ammunition, caliber 5.56 mm ammunition, rifle grenades, gun barrels, M-16 magazine, air force practice bombs and our 110-kilogram bomb," Ver said. Ver said these items are promising nontraditional export commodities.

He also said the AFP's self-reliance defense program [SRDP] has provided employment for 2,202 skilled and semi-skilled workers. Through self-reliance, he said, "the country has saved P45.3 million, not to mention the dollar savings that were realized as a result of the cost difference between a locally manufactured item and the imported equivalent."

Ver said that "aside from the economic advantage it has gained through the implementation of the SRDP program, the country's defense capability has been enhanced." The country has been producing its own armaments since 1974, such as the M-16 rifles, rifle grenades, mortars, gunboats and other defense items. As a result of the successful SRDP program, Ver recently released P91.6 million to finance on-going self-reliance projects in various units of the AFP.

Col. Jose C. Bello, Jr., acting deputy chief of staff for material development, said the SRDP is in line with the pronouncement of President Marcos "for an imaginative effort in making use of our indigenous resources to achieve the objective of self-reliance."

"It is also aimed to develop allied civilian industries to enable them to extend meaningful assistance to the national effort in terms of producing our own defense equipment and armaments," he said.

TWO NPA FIELD COMMANDERS REPORTED KILLED

HK010237 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] Six government troopers and two rebel commanders were killed last Saturday in Camarines Sur, Sultan Kudarat, and Negros Occidental, Camp Aguinaldo reported yesterday.

In Camarines Sur, a truck loaded with army soldiers and militiamen was fired upon at barangay Halupan, Lupi town. During the exchange of fire, an official report on the incident said, Army 2nd Lt. Danilo Rigos, Private First Class Mario Luna and civilian Home Defense Force member Eddie Lucero were killed.

In Basak Lebak, Sultan Kudarat, an army trooper and two militiamen died defending the local police station which was attacked by some 50 heavily armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army [NPA], a sketchy report said. The report did not identify the government fatalities.

In Camindanagan, Sipalay, Negros Occidental, two NPA field commanders identified only as Rex and Ka Rogel were killed after their group shot it out with a government patrol.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 194 6 October 1982

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MIYAZAWA ON U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY'S REMARKS

OW060407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 6, KYODO -- A top Japanese Government spokesman said Wednesday there would be no wonder cure for the yen's recent depreciation. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa was commenting on an overnight remark on the depreciation by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, who attributed the yen's decline chiefly to the Japanese economy facing a crisis. Miyazawa said: "It is important for the government to make every effort to eliminate its deficits and stabilize commodity prices for some time to come."

FIRST GROUP OF PRC GRADUATE STUDENTS ARRIVES

OW060645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 6, KYODO -- The first group of 148 Chinese students arrived in Japan Wednesday to take Japanese university graduate courses with Chinese Government scholarship aid. Of the total, mostly majoring in science and engineering, 66 landed in Osaka to enter universities in the Kansai District, and the rest came to Tokyo. They are newly graduated elite sent to Japan following six-month preparatory studies in China. They had entered universities throughout China after passing the country's first nationwide uniform entrance examinations since the Cultural Revolution and graduated last January.

The Chinese will enter 38 Japanese state and other public universities including the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University and Tokyo Metropolitan University as research students for a period of six months. They will take examinations next spring for two-year master courses.

The program to accommodate Chinese students sent by the Chinese Government got under way in 1979. A total of 1,049 Chinese came to Japan under the program as of May 1 of this year. There are 780 Chinese currently studying in Japan.

PRC TRADE OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

OW060745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 6, KYODO -- A senior Chinese trade official predicted Wednesday Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations would "achieve a greater development" in the next 10, 20 years. Noting Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had exchanged visits in recent months, Dai Jie, director of Import and Export Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said these "marked a new chapter in the Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations," whose future would be very bright. Dai was speaking at the opening ceremony of the China exhibition in Tokyo, describing it as "of great help to the promotion of Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations," on the heel of the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Trade balance between Japan and China turned into the latter's favor last year for the first time in five years, but China is concerned about deterioration in the trade environment resulting from a slump in the international economy. China has instructed its sectors concerned with trade to achieve annual export targets, which have not been disclosed so far.

Jade carvings, pottery, inkstones, cloisonne, accessories such as necklaces, and industrial crafts such as woven fabrics and embroideries are among some 370 items on display at the show being held at the exhibition hall of the semiofficial Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) in the World Import Mart building in Ikebukuro, western Tokyo. The exhibition, lasting until December 25, is sponsored by JETRO and the Foreign Trade Bureau, and the Import and Export Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

ROK FISHING BOAT ARRESTED IN JAPANESE WATERS

OW060431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Sakaiminato, Tottori Pref, Oct 6, KYODO -- A South Korean fishing boat was captured by Japanese authorities in the Sea of Japan Tuesday for allegedly violating Japanese territorial waters, maritime safety officials said Wednesday. The boat was identified as the 34.85-ton No. 3 Taechang with 11 crewmen. It was captured about 20 kilometers east of Iki Island and towed to this port late Tuesday night, the officials said.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROK POSTPONED TILL 1983

SK060033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is said to have concluded it is impossible to resume economic cooperation talks and hold an annual ministerial meeting with Korea within this year. A ministry source said Tuesday they will have to be postponed to next spring, pointing out both countries' busy political schedules. It will be impossible to hold the meeting as well as to reopen negotiations on the loan package of $4 billion because the Korean National Assembly is in session and the Japanese Diet plans to have an extraordinary meeting while the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) elects its chairman, he said.

Another source said the resumption of economic talks would invite misunderstanding now that the anti-Japanese movement triggered by the textbook dispute is intensifying in Korea. A recent foreign ministers' meeting in New York failed to make a breakthrough in revitalizing the strained relations between the two countries, he said. The textbook controversy, though diplomatically settled, may flare up again if the Tokyo government fails to redress the Korean people's ill feeings when revising the disputed textbooks.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS ARGENTINE, ARAB LEAGUE LEADERS

OW050155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0131 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 4, KYODO -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari Monday asked Japan to support a U.N. resolution calling on Argentina and Britain to hold consultations on the claim to the Falkland Islands. Lanari made the appeal when he met Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, both here to attend the U.N. General Assembly session.

Sakurauchi told Lanari his government will carefully study the request, Japanese officials told reporters. The resolution was presented by 20 countries in Latin America.

Sakurauchi also met Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, whose Tokyo visit has been postponed twice. During the meeting, the Tunisian official renewed his hope to visit Japan. His schedule will be worked out by working-level officials of the two countries, the Japanese officials said.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS CANADA'S MACEACHEN INFORMALLY

OW060631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Ottawa, Oct 6,KYODO -- NATO's foreign ministers at a meeting here Saturday and Sunday agreed to take comprehensive measures against the Soviet Union, Canadian Foreign Minister Allan J. MacEachen said Tuesday. MacEachen disclosed this during talks over dinner with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi at an Ottawa hotel. Sakurauchi earlier arrived here to attend a regular Japan-Canada foreign ministerial conference. MacEachen hesitated to reveal details of the NATO meeting but said the NATO members took a Soviet threat seriously and agreed to improve arms in Europe, Japanese officials told reporters.

Sakurauchi, who flew here from New York where he attended the U.N. General Assembly, will meet MacEachen in the ministerial conference Wednesday.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON REMARKS AT AIR BASE

SK060311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 5 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 October commentary: "Rash, Reckless Acts of Warmonger"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's war frenzy is reaching a very reckless stage. According to a report, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, abruptly appearing at an air force base on the central front on 3 October, inspired war frenzy at the direction of the U.S. imperialists. That day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about establishment of a perfect nighttime mobilization posture, the importance of early morning and so forth.

Today, military exercises are being staged in South Korea one after another to mobilize all potentials for the execution of war and conspiracy for war is being repeatedly held between the U.S. imperialists and the puppets.

The bellicose acts and remarks of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are very ominous and are of a very dangerous nature. It is not difficult to understand the meaning of the long-term raving on a perfect nighttime mobilization posture, importance of early morning and so forth made by the Chon Tu-hwan clique during its tour of military bases. Recklessly raving on the extermination of communism and so forth whenever they find time, the South Korean puppets are accelerating reinforcement and modernization of the puppet army to reach a complete war preparation posture and intensifying the military provocation maneuvers against us.

Every day since traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped power there has been a continuation of powder-reeking war preparations and military exercises against the same people. The instigation of war by the traitor puppet's tour of the puppet army units is clear evidence showing that he is going to trigger a war against the northern half of the republic at last and that he is watching for the right time.

We cannot think of the puppets' war maneuvers as distinguishable from the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea. The U.S. imperialists, bringing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to the front, are attempting to permanently seize South Korea as their colony and military base and to achieve their ambition to invade all of Korea. The U.S. imperialists are strengthening U.S. forces occupying South Korea and their forces of aggression around the Korean Peninsula. They are continuously bringing in modern lethal weapons. At the same time, they are instigating the South Korean puppets to the road of military adventure. The remarks of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz made on commitment for security to the South Korean puppets some time ago are aimed at driving the puppets to war.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, attempting to find a way to survive by depending on outside forces and waging war rackets, runs amok to faithfully execute the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, faithy colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is not interested in the nation's peace and peaceful reunification; he only seeks to achieve his ambition for power and to live in splendor at the cost of executing the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy.

A strained situation in which war could break out at any moment persists on the Korean Peninsula due to the new war preparation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is indeed the enemy of peace and peaceful reunification and is the culprit faithfully executing the policy of war and colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists -- vicious aggressors and warmongers. It is ridiculous that such a rascal should rave about peace and reunification, the people and independence. The anti-U.S. spirit for independence and antifascist spirit for a struggle for democratization are increasing further among the South Korean people. The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and the puppets' barbarous terrorist rule are arousing strong denunciation and protests by the people at home and abroad.

The rash, reckless acts of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, scheming to find a way out from a deepened crisis at home and abroad by waging war rackets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are foolish acts similar to digging his own grave.

The U.S. imperialists should stop the anachronistic occupation of South Korea and abandon the policy of war. They should discontinue instigating the puppets to war. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues running down the criminal road of executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of war against fellow countrymen as a filthy puppet of the U.S. imperialists' colony, it cannot avoid stern judgment by history and the people.

MENTION OF KOREAN ISSUES NOTED IN UN SPEECHES

Gromyko Cited

SK051049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko touched upon the Korean question, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly on October 1, according to a report from New York.

He said: The situation of the Korean Peninsula has not yet been normalized. This increases tension in the Far East. The Korean question can and must be solved in a peaceful way without any foreign interference as the government of the DPRK proposes.

Huang Hua Cited

SK061038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- Speaking at the plenary meeting of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly on October 4, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua expressed full support to the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, according to a report from the U.N. headquarters.

He said: The Chinese Government firmly supports the positive proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We firmly support President Kim Il-song's proposal for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We always hold that in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the "United Nations Command" must be dissolved immediately in accordance with Resolution 3390B adopted at the 30th session of the General Assembly, all U.S. military forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, and the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement through negotiations between the parties concerned.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK051107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 4 received credentials from Mohamed Lakhdar Balid, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang attended the presentation ceremony.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

SYRIAN SOCIALIST BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Meeting With Chong Chun-ki

SK042335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria headed by Muhammad Nasir, alternate member of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, arrived in Pyongyang on October 4 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang Anwar Wabbi.

KWP Banquet for Syrians

SK050541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The Workers Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as they have already clarified in their statement and solidarity letter, will in the future, too, regard as their own the cause of the Syrian and Palestinian peoples and other fraternal Arab peoples and fight resolutely, standing on the side of the Syrian people in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists and for taking back the occupied territory and restoring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

So said Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, speaking at a banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 4 in Pyongyang in honour of the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria headed by Muhammad Nasir, alternate member of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Noting that recently the Israeli aggressors patronized by the U.S. imperialists are committing without hesitation aggressive acts for stifling the Palestinian revolution, violating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lebanese people and menancing the security of Syria and the Middle East and brutally massacred defenceless, barehanded Palestinian people in West Beirut, Comrade Chong Chun-ki stressed: We scathingly denounce with towering anger the brigandish aggressive acts of the Israeli aggressors in the Middle East.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and people of Syria, he noted, have registered great successes in the building of a new society, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence after the "corrective movement" in November 1970.

Your party and people are waging a resolute struggle for the just cause of defending the dignity of Arabs against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors, the speaker said, and continued: We sincerely rejoice as over our own over the successes achieved by the resourceful and courageous Syrian people and wholeheartedly wish them a new success in their future struggle.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Muhammad Nasir conveyed greetings of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the Korean people.

Our party highly estimates the great successes and victories achieved by the Korean people in all domains, the speaker said, and added: They are common successes and victories of all peoples struggling for liberty and unity.

The Syrian people, he said, under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of advance of the Syrian people, are fighting side by side with your people on the common front against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists, their stooges.

We, he stressed, will certainly drive the aggressors out of the Arab soil by the resoluteness of our people and with the support and encouragement of the forces of progress and liberation standing on our side.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the militant friendship between the Workers Party of Korea nad the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and between the Korean people and the Syrian people, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the outstanding leader of the Syrian people.

O KUK-YOL PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO PLO OFFICIAL

SK060422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- Korean cadres on October 5 called at the mission of the Palestine Lieberation Organisation in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the assassination of Comrade Abu Walid, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement and commander-in-chief of the central operations room of the joint forces. Wreaths in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Palestine Friendship and Solidarity Committee were laid beneath the portrait of the deceased.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Kim Pong-chu, Cho Yong-kuk, Pak Myong-ku, Kim U-chong, Kim Chang-yong, Sok Ung-chin and other personages concerned observed a moment's silence in memory of the decased and signed in the mourner's book.

MEETINGS MARK GDR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK060837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on October 5 at the Changdok school to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Kim Ui-kol, principal of the school, spoke first at the meeting. He recalled that the German Democratic Republic, the first worker-peasant state, came into being on the German soil 33 years ago, clearing away all the leftovers of fascism, and, with this, the people of the GDR became the true master of the country and the possessor of a genuine people's power.

Today the GDR people, he went on, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by respected Comrade Erich Honecker, have achieved great successes in various fields of socialist construction through an energetic socialist emulation to carry out the decisions of the 10th congress of the party and fulfill the new five-year plan ahead of schedule.

We sincerely rejoice as over our own over the successes made by the fraternal people and educators of the GDR in socialist construction and education in the past period and wish them greater successes in the future, he said.

Klap Rarthel, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang, spoke next. Noting that the meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the DPRK in 1977 marked an occasion of an epochal turn in consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he expressed the firm belief that this great friendship and cooperation would more powerfully develop on a solid basis in the future.

The GDR people, he said, sincerely rejoice over the precious successes registered by the DPRK people in socialist construction and in enhancing the international dignity of the country under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Stating that the GDR people has consistently supported the Korean People's just struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully, he stressed: We demand that the U.S. troops be unconditionally and completely withdrawn from South Korea together with their weapons.

A soldiers' meeting was held on the same day at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang-su belongs.

THAILAND'S DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER VISITS

Meeting With Kong Chin-tae

SK050447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0327 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 4 met and had a friendly conversation with the government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Praphat Limpraphan, deputy minister of commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok was on hand.

Delegation's Farewell Party

SK050451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- Deputy Minister of Commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand Praphat Limpraphan, head of the government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand, arranged a party on the evening of October 4 upon the conclusion of his delegation's visit to Korea.

Invited to the party was Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade. Members of the Thai Government trade delegation attended the party.

Head of the delegation Praphat Limpraphan and Vice-Minister Yi Song-nok made speeches at the party.

The attendants raised glasses to the expansion and development of friendship and trade relations between the Korean and Thai peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

KIM IL-SONG INSPECTS LOCK GATE, CROP FACILITY

SK052224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on October 5 inspected the Maekjon lock gate in its finishing stage and the industrial crops treating facilities built on the Todok cooperative farm in Samsok District.

He was accompanied by First Vice-Premier Kang Song-san, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party So Yun-sok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Premier Choe Chae-u, Secretary So Kwan-hi, Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong, Vice-Premier Kim Chang-chu and Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin. After inspecting the Maekjon lock gate and the industrial crops treating facilities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in stepping up the grand nature-remaking for completely changing the appearance of the country and in increasing the production of industrial crops and their treating capacity. He went round the modern Maekjon lock gate splendidly built at the time-honoured Maekjon ferry of the Taedong River.

After acquainting himself with the construction of the lock gate, he noted with deep satisfaction that it had been well built ideally. He expressed thanks to the entire constructors who had successfully built the Maekjon lock gate, another great edifice of the Workers Party age, in a short period of one year and a half by carrying to shining materialisation the policy of speed campaign put forward by our party.

With the construction of the modern Maekjon lock gate, he said: It has become possible to further develop the water transport on the Taedong River and the natural scenery around it has been rendered more beautiful to turn into a wonderful site of cultural rest for the working people. He said that it is an earthly paradise for the people.

He taught that orchards should be created on the hills around the lock gate, effective readjustment projects including embankment be carried out and more holiday homes for the working people be built at the foot of the mountain at the ferry where a lake has now taken shape.

He taught that the lock gate builders should continue their vigorous struggle to construct the Tongam and Hadang lock gates by 1985 and effect a radical change in the water transport on the Taedong River.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the industrial crops treating facilities of the Todok cooperative farm. He saw first of all the operation of an industrial crops harvester on the farm and expressed deep satisfaction over the removal of one more toilsome manual labour of farmers and extended thanks to the workers and technicians who had designed and manufactured the modern and efficient new farm machine.

He put forward a task to produce and supply a larger number of modern farm machines to the countryside and raise their utility rate to actively mechanize the cultivation and harvest of industrial crops.

Then he inspected the new industrial crops treating ground built by this farm and indicated concrete tasks arising in processing and treating industrial crops in large quantities. Saying that it is necessary for further increasing the production of industrial crops which is of weighty importance for the improvement of the people's living and raising the capacity of their processing and treatment to rationally organise production and actively stimulate peasants zeal for production so they might increase the production of industrial crops, he indicated a concrete direction and ways for this.

The Maekjon lock gate builders and the entire agricultural working people of the Todok cooperative farm are filled with a firm determination to effect a new upsurge in the building of lock gates and production of industrial crops by thoroughly implementing the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL MEET ARMY INSTRUCTORS

SK052230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on October 5 met the attendants of a meeting of teachers of the military schools of all levels of the Korean People's Army.

At nine a.m. the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces, arrived at the February 8 House of Culture. At that moment stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song!" burst forth. Bouquets of flowers carrying the boundless reverence and loyalty of the entire officers and men of the People's Army and the teachers of the military schools of all levels were presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, member of the Military Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee, of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted on the spot by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Tu-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Kang-hwan, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff of the KPA; and KPA generals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the attendants of the meeting of teachers of the KPA military schools of all levels and posed for a photograph with them.

NATIONAL HEAT CONTROL WORKERS HOLD MEETING

SK020925 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A meeting of national heat control workers was held in the People's Palace of Culture 28-29 September. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was respectfully placed with the flag of the republic for a background. Slogans which read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were hung in the meeting site.

The meeting was attended by First Vice Premier Kang Song-san, Secretary Yun Ki-pok, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice Premier Kim Tu-yong and functionaries concerned, including Choe Man-hyon and Kim Sang-ho, together with responsible personages of central and local party and government organs, responsible personages of economic guidance organs and heat control workers of plants and enterprises throughout the country.

The meeting began with the singing of "Song of General Kim Il-song." The meeting summed up the implementation of the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the meeting of national heat control workers held in June 1972 and discussed the tasks of heat control workers.

At the meeting, First Vice Premier Kang Song-san conveyed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching titled "Let Us Effect an Innovation in Heat Control Work" given at the above meeting of national heat control workers.

Following this, Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee, made a report. After the report, (Ho Chae-mok), manager of the Chongjin Chemical Fibers Plant; Cho Chi-won, chief engineer of Kim Chaek iron works; Kim Tae-kwan, deputy chief engineer of Sunchon Lime nitrogen fertilizer plant; Yi Sun-to, deputy chief of a workshop at Sariwon cornstarch plant; (Kye Hyong-chun), manager of Taean heavy machinery complex; (Yi In-kun), heat control worker at Sinuiju knitting plant; Yi Ki-pok, chief engineer of Tanchon magnesia plant; O Ik-ho, chief engineer of Chongjin steel works; Kim Un-pyo, chief of a workshop of (Chomirae) cement plant; Yi Kyong-sik, worker of Pyongyang pottery plant; and Chong Kwang-su, chief of a workshop at Hyesan textile plant, participated in discussions.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions said: At a time when the working people throughout the country are vigorously waging a struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in an effort to fulfill the second 7-year plan and the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic report and policy speech at the Sixth KWP Congress and his

programmatic tasks advanced at the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, we are today holding this meeting of national heat control workers.

They stressed that this meeting will be an opportunity for a new turn in smoothly meeting the increasing heat energy demands in the national economy by improving and strengthening the work of heat control. Heat is basic energy in modern industries like electric power. Therefore, we can say that production proceeds from the work of heat control. Based on his scientific analysis of the position and importance of heat energy in socialist economic construction, the great leader has elucidated a way of independently solving the heat energy problem by setting forth a policy to build and firmly organize heat energy bases and to improve the heat production and management in an independent manner.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions said: The ideological indoctrination work among heat control workers has been carried out in depth, closely linking it with the implementation of other revolutinary tasks, while placing priority on indoctrination work in loyalty to the party and the leader and indoctrination work in the unitary ideology. As a result, all heat control workers have come to more firmly arm themselves with the party's unitary ideology and have reliably defended their assigned posts with the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the great leader's teachings and the party's policies.

They also pointed out the success attained in making heat control work chuche-oriented through the vigorous waging of the technical revolution.

Noting the great leader's policy to produce modern boilers in conformity with the realities of our country and to develop the production of heat energy with our own raw material resources, those who made reports and participated in discussions stressed that this policy has opened a broad way which can smoothly meet the increasing demands of heat energy in the national economy by comprehensively utilizing the heat resources of the country.

They also said that the great leader has taken concrete measures for utilizing low calorie coal and has wisely led us to develop and strengthen the self-reliant and chuche-oriented ferrous metal industry of our country by developing the metallurgical industry dependent on our country's resources.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions pointed out that the glorious party center, which has brilliantly implemented the far-sighted plan of the great leader, has wisely led in actively introducing those boilers using low calorie coal -- which is abundantly available in our country -- and in effecting constant innovations by enhancing the role of the technical innovation shock brigades.

They also pointed out that the glorious party center has brought about a new turn in freeing heat control workers from arduous and difficult work by letting them raise the beacon fire of overall automation.

They also said: Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, the local demand for heat energy has been smoothly guaranteed through the widespread introduction of new boilers in all fields of the national economy. As a result, epochal success has been registered in strengthening the self-reliant and chuche-oriented nonferrous metal industry.

They said: Various valuable suggestions for technical innovation have been actively adopted in the field of heat control, heat facilities have been scientifically managed and operated, coalyards have been effectively maintained and a movement to economize on coal has been vigorously unfolded. As a result, the task of economizing on coal, given by the great leader at the meeting of national heat control workers, has been brilliantly carried out.

They also said: With the modernization of boilers and their facilities and the mechanization of arduous work that requires a great deal of strength, the task for labor economization has been successfully carried out and the production bases for modern boilers and heat insulating materials have been firmly built.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions emphasized that the glorious party center, which has always paid deep concern to heat control work, has shown a great deal of care for heat control workers so that they can lead their lives cheerfully, in good health.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions said that all proud successes attained in the field of heat control, since the meeting of national heat control workers held 10 years ago until today, are totally the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership and great care of the great leader and the glorious party center. At the same time, they extended the utmost glory and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, along with the unanimous loyalty of all participants of the meeting.

Saying that today the heat control field is faced with the militant task of smoothly meeting the increasing demands for fuel and heat by the national economy, the meeting of national heat control workers stressed that all functionaries and heat control workers should improve and strengthen the technical management of heat facilities and heat production and consumption processes in conformity with the demands of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific with the spirit of unconditionally and absolutely carrying out the great leader's teachings and the party's policies, and that they should vigorously push ahead with scientific research activities and a technical innovation movement for economization of heat energy.

The meeting stressed that heat control workers should not only further demonstrate their communistic attitude toward labor, but also improve their labor organizational work and strengthen their technical innovation movements and that they should increase production with less effort by mechanizing and automating heat control work.

The meeting also stressed that all reserves and potential should be fully mobilized and utilized so as to further increase the production of modern boilers and their spare parts.

The meeting also stressed that to successfully carry out the task assigned to the heat control field, all heat control workers should be more firmly prepared to become the communist revolutionaries of a chuche type who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center.

The meeting stressed that, to improve the heat control work, heat control workers should be assigned to plants and enterprises on a permanent basis and their technical level should be enhanced.

Saying that the struggle to increase the production of heat energy by improving and strengthening heat control work and to economize on fuel and heat is a honorable and rewarding struggle to brilliantly implement the far-sighted plan of our party, the meeting stressed that, by vigorously waging the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes, linking them with the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, functionaries and heat control workers should effect a new turn in heat control work and thus repay with loyalty the high political trust and care of the great leader and the glorious party center.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS FORESTRY WORKERS MEETING

SK030907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- A meeting marking the 20th anniversary of forestry workers day was held on October 2 at the Central Hall of Workers here. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Yim Chun-Chu, Yun Ki-pok and Kim Tu-yong, and Tong Min-kwang, Kim Pong-chu and other personages concerned as well as workers, technicians and office employees in the domain of forestry.

Vice-Premier Kim Tu-yong made a report. He said that the forestry of our country has covered a proud road of development under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and brilliant successes have been achieved in this course. The greatest success in developing the chuche-based forestry is the overall introduction of the cyclic felling method which was indicated by the great leader in a unique way and is led by the glorious party centre, he stressed.

With the introduction of the cyclic felling method it has become possible to place timber production on a scientific basis and normalise it on a high level and a change has been brought about in the living of lumberjacks, he said. He referred to the strengthening of the material and technical basis of forestry beyond recognition.

Remarkable successes have been registered in making a comprehensive use of timber by extensively developing the timber processing and timber chemical industries in particular, he stressed. He said that the working people in the domain of forestry are leading a happy life under the warm love and solicitude of the great leader and the party.

RICE HARVEST IN N. PYONGAN PROVINCE REPORTED

SK030253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to today's MINJU CHOSON, agricultural workers in North Pyongan Province are accelerating their harvesting on the final stage. Harvest in Unjon, Yongchon and (Pure) plains -- the granary of the west coast -- is good. And a bumper harvest is expected in Yongbyon, Taegwan, Changsong and Pyoktong Counties.

According to data released by the province, Yongju, Yongchon and Yongbyon Counties are expected to increase the yield of paddy rice per chongbo by over 600 kgs compared to the highest crop year. Kujang County, in particular, is estimated to yield 980 kgs per chongbo, more than the highest crop year. Many counties in North Pyongan Province this year will produce more than 1,000 tons of grain over the yield of the highest crop year. Yongchon and Yongju Counties will yield more than 8,000-12,900 tons of grain over the production of the highest crop year.

As of 29 September, the agricultural workers of the province harvested over 80 percent of rice by waging the speed battle. Now the agricultural workers of North Pyongan Province are vigorously staging the struggle to finish the rice harvest in a few days and then to finish threshing in a short period.

BRIEFS

KCNA DELEGATION TO PRC -- Pyongyang, October 5 -- A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its Deputy General Director Hong Hyon-Chong left here by air on October 5 for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Deputy General Director of KCNA Han Chong-sop and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 5 Oct 82 SK]

CHON PLEDGES TO EXPAND TIES WITH PACIFIC NATIONS

National Assembly Address

SK040754 Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan declared Monday that the Korean Government would try its best next year to expand cooperation with Pacific countries to open "a new era" of the Pacific region.

In an address at the regular session of the National Assembly dealing with the fiscal 1983 budget scaled at the equivalent of 14 billion U.S. dollars, Chon said his government would concentrate its efforts on realizing his proposed Pacific summit at an earliest possible date.

In the budget message outlining overall domestic and foreign policies for 1983, Chon said his government will push for a policy to help Third World friendly countries to share Korean experience and technical expertise acquired in the course of Korea's economic development and modernization.

Touching on Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations, Chon said the Korean Government would continue to develop a substantial partnership with the United States in various sectors of bilateral cooperation, including security matters.

Reviewing diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, Chon said that it is important for both countries to develop bilateral cooperative relations in the spirit of reciprocity and mutual respect. Expressing regrets over "distorted" descriptions in Japanese history textbooks of past Korean-Japanese relations, Chon committed continued efforts through diplomatic channels to urge the Japanese Government to take immediate and responsible measures for the revision of "erroneous" accounts in Japanese textbooks.

Emphasizing that Korea would continue to keep an open-door policy toward communist countries based on the spirit of mutuality, Chon called for reciprocal responses on the part of communist countries.

Commenting on the reunification issue of the Korean Peninsula, Chon said Seoul would launch a "rational and magnificent" policy next year to induce Pyongyang into becoming responsive to the South's consistent efforts to reunify the divided halves of the Korean Peninsula by a peaceful means.

The Korean chief executive said Korea would maintain a solid defense posture to protect national security and peace from any outside threat. To this end, he said, Korea would establish a mass-production system for highly-sophisticated weapons as well as bolster combat-ready capacities through various substantial military exercises.

Chon said Korea would increase economic cooperation with countries rich in energy resources, diversify sources of energy to decrease its dependence on crude oil, and explore domestic continental shelves as well as overseas oil fields. He also said Korea would launch a pan-national energy-saving campaign next year, continuing to accumulate enough stockpiles of oil and coal aimed at stabilizing the country's demand and supply of energy.

Chon pledged that the government would exert every possible effort to materialize a second economic take-off next year for the national development.

Economic Growth Predicted

SK050048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] This year's economic growth is expected to be about six percent with the commodity price rise pegged at five percent, President Chon Tu-hwan predicted yesterday. He said these economic achievements will be possible although the exports increase has dropped to about five percent this year, far below the annual average growth of 20 percent.

The economic growth for this year is three percentage points below the original target of eight percent. The government envisaged the wholesale commodity price rise of 10-14 percent for this year.

The president made these and other remarks in a speech made at the National Assembly upon submitting a supplementary budget bill for this year. Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop read the speech on behalf of the president.

The president said the international balar e of payments position has been improved thanks to stabilized prices and economic growth. In view of this economic picture, he said, the government will emphasize "qualitative" growth of exports rather than "quantitative" increase, reinforce the competitive power for heavy and chemical industries, and achieve a "substantive" increase for wages and salaries.

Political Parties' Reaction

SK050054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday welcomed President Chon Tu-hwan's budget message while the two major opposition parties were rather reserved in making a positive comment.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the ruling party, welcomed the message as the one which reflects the government's strong will to realize another takeoff by pushing ahead with economic growth and promoting public welfare. "President Chon's determination to achieve another economic leap will boost public morale," he said.

Highly praising the government's policy toward the opening of a new Pacific era, expansion of the medical insurance system and the improvement of educational and sports facilities, Kim said the government and ruling party will endeavor to establish an atmosphere favorable to development in all fields of state affairs through political and social stability.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) said the government's plan to revamp the industrial structure in a way to encourage export activities is "appropriate." Rep. Kim Chin-pae, the DKP spokesman, however, said it is to be regretted that there was no detailed mentioning on having democracy take a firm root in the country.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Sung-il, spokesman for the Korea National Party, commented that the message is "somewhat" insufficient in manifesting the government's attempt to achieve national strength and unity. It is regrettable that the message seemed to have not been made based on "thorough analysis into the political inertia, economic difficulties and social distrust," he said.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK050044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Policy Blueprint for '83"]

[Text] Commitment of all national resources and energy to a second economic takeoff and stronger defense through sustained stability and growth keynoted the blueprint of government administration for 1983 delivered to the National Assembly yesterday in a presidential message. The generally low-keyed and substantive tone of the address may assure us that the government is aiming not too high, but it means to do what it says it will do.

Coming in the form of a budget message on the occasion of launching parliamentary debate in the regular autumn session, the presentation from the chief executive is comparable to the state of the union message of the United States President to Congress. As such, it is a most important address setting out guidelines of administration policies and programs for the coming year.

President Chon Tu-hwan touched on the whole range of areas of administrative concern from economy to foreign relations, from welfare to sports. Cutting across all the proposed blueprints are a firm sense of self-reliance and active pursuit of development with maximum openness toward the outside world.

In submitting estimates for the budget scaled at 10.5 trillion won, the president projected a steady growth rate of 7 to 8 percent, while holding fast to price stability. He sees that much of growth in real terms is necessary to absorb the yearly increment of nearly a half-million work force.

The administrative policy speech read by the prime minister on behalf of the president stressed the need for acquiring an adequate reserve of petroleum and coal, in addition to accelerating the exploration of oil fields overseas and diversifying the sources of energy supply. Greater efforts were pledged to expand economic ties with resource-rich countries.

The government envisioned consolidation of cooperation among nations of the Pacific community to usher in an era of the Pacific Basin. Toward materializing his proposal for a Pacific summit, President Chon promised to take initiatives so that it may be called as soon as possible.

Seoul, according to the president, will continue its open-door course for all, including ideologically unfriendly communist countries. It is ready to share with Third World nations the skill and experience Korea gained from its fast economic gorwth and modernization. North Korea again was invited to respond to Seoul's bid for reconciliatory dialogue.

The determination of the administration to uphold law and order is reassuring, as its drive for reform of social ethics and bureaucratic rationalization has only begun to bear fruit. Any change in statutes and institutions will hardly produce good results unless the nation regenerates a wholesome civic and political culture. Streamlining administrative procedures and holding bureaucrats accountable to the people are required to straighten out many of the irregularities that still persist.

Parliamentary interpellations and discussions will follow the administrative policy address of the president. In the entire course of legislative action on the budget and other bills, the basic requirement of growth in stability should be the guiding principle.

ROK TO IMPORT 200 MILLION BARRELS OF CRUDE IN 1983

SK040244 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Energy-Resources Ministry has projected 1983 crude oil imports at 200 million barrels, a 1.6 percent increase over a year before. Ministry officials said Monday the ministry put the estimate of the 1983 domestic petroleum demand at 194 million barrels which is 1,000 barrels more than this year. Korea's crude oil import had been on the rise since 1968 at an annual rate of more than 10 percent until the two oil crises shrank the domestic demand. The ministry recently revised its mid-term energy supply and demand plan for 1982-85 period by readjusting the originally projected 8.3 percent of annual increase rate of domestic demand to 4.4 percent.

Coal Import Reduction

SK060405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's anthracite coal imports are expected to total 2,436,000 tons by the end of the year, 1.6 million tons less than in 1981, the Energy-Resources Ministry said Wednesday. The ministry also planned to cut anthracite imports by half to 1.42 million tons next year, on the anticipation that the government-stockpiled smokeless coal will amount to 8.86 million tons by the year end. Domestic consumption of the smokeless coal totalled 12.45 million tons, 59 percent of the year's supply, as of the end of August.

KPRP ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PATRIOTIC EMULATION DRIVE

BK060826 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[KPRP circular on organizing and leading patriotic emulation drive to build and defend the fatherland -- date not given]

[Text] Revolution is the cause of the people as well as of cadres and armymen. Therefore, it is necessary for the people to actively join in and effectively carry out the revolutionary movement. Following the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and the liberation of the country, under the correct leadership of the party, our people's revolutionary movement has developed gradually and acheived great victories in succession. However, the cause of national defense and construction is an extremely protracted and noble cause. Thus, it is necessary to organize a more extensive, enthusiastic and incessant emulation drive throughout the country in order to stimulate the great and powerful strength of the people to fulfill all revolutionary tasks successfully.

1. Emulation means patriotism and love for the people means increasing physical and intellecutal strength in order to most effectively fulfill the tasks of defending and building the fatherland.

2. The significant points of the emulation drive are: to fight the enemy effectively; carry out work well; fulfill all duties toward the state; have a high sense of conscience and thrift in maintaining and protecting the property belonging to the state and the people; and consolidate well both internal and international solidarity.

3. The objective of the emulation drive is to enable the state to enjoy firm independence and the people to enjoy freedom, a good livelihood and happiness.

4. For this reason, each sector, locality and unit and every cadre, combatant and individual must join in the emulation drive.

A. The people emulate in launching production, practicing thrift, defending collective property, fulfilling duties toward the state, searching for and crushing hidden enemies who launch slanderous propaganda against or speak ill of our revolution, criticizing and developing cadres and publicizing and implementing well the policy of national and international solidarity.

B. The units, cadres and combatants in the KPRAF and the police force emulate in building and improving qualities in political and specialized fields, carrying out well the combat and mass stimulation movement, enhancing solidarity with and learning well from the VPA, crushing enemy elements effectively, persuading large numbers of enemy troops to surrender and return to the revolution and stimulating the drive to increase production and improve the standards of living.

C. The state institutions, factories, schools, cadres and the state workers and personnel emulate in fulfilling tasks well; heightening revolutionary vigilance in defending their respective units and the fatherland; maintaining and protecting state property well; practicing thrift; studying hard; behaving humbly toward, enhancing affection for and assisting the people; and consolidating well internal and international solidarity.

D. Villages, communes and production solidarity groups emulate in increasing production, practicing thrift in using the property belonging to the state and the people, providing good living conditions for the people, successfully fulfilling the tasks assigned by the state, fighting against the enemies effectively, properly maintaining security and public order in villages and communes and participating in building the armed forces in their localities.

5. Names of prestige to be bestowed upon outstanding units or individuals in the emulation campaign:

A. Among the revolutionary armed forces: Units of regular, regional, guerrilla, militia and police forces may receive the following three categories of names of prestige: "vanguard combatant" and "vanguard unit"; "resolute to win combatant" and "resolute to win unit"; and "heroic combatant, and heroic unit, of the armed forces and police forces."

B. There are three names of prestige for cadres, workers and personnel of state-run enterprises and for those of collective labor organizations belonging to the citizens: "vanguard worker" and "vanguard unit"; "model worker" and "model unit"; and "heroic worker" and "heroic unit."

6. The organization and leadership of the campaign:

A. At the central level: Set up a Central Emulation and Recommendation and Reward Council to be presided over by a comrade vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. This council will have the comrade minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers as its permanent vice chairman and the comrade vice chairman of the Central Organization Commission, the comrade vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, the comrade chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions, the comrade chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization and the comrade chairman of the Women's Union as members to assist the party and government in leading the emulation campaign and deciding on giving of rewards throughout the country. An emulation and recommendation and reward department is set up in the cabinet of the Council of Ministers to assist the Council of Ministers and the Central Emulation and Recommendation and Reward Council in examining and studying all systems for emulation and recommendation and reward policies and in deciding on nominations for recommendation and reward.

In each specialized sector, each level, each establishment and each unit there should be an emulation and recommendation and reward council which is made up of representatives of the authorities and mass organizations to assist the party and state in leading the emulation campaign and examining and deciding on recommendations and rewards in the specialized sector, locality, institution and unit concerned. At the same time, a number of cadres should be assigned specifically to assume the emulation and recommendation and reward duty to assist the emulation and recommendation and reward council of each specialized sector, level, institution and unit.

B. Based on the duty assigned to them for each given phase, the specialized sectors, localities, institutions and units should work on and put out specific traits, characteristics and emulation periods for each institution, unit and individual to implement. Every year, the emulation campaign should be launched in two phases: the first from July to December to celebrate the founding anniversary of the front and the 7 January independence day, and the second from January to June to celebrate the founding anniversaries of the party and army and the anniversary of the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship treaty. From now until the end of 1982, launch a new emulation drive to celebrate the national independence day in the near future as the kick-off of the campaign and as a springboard for the nationwide emulation drive.

C. Inculcate into cadres, combatants and people the idea that to emulate is to be patriotic and to be patriotic is to emulate. Continue to imbue oneself with and uphold the sense of patriotism, love for the people and mutual affection, solidarity and mutual assistance in order to advance shoulder to shoulder toward progress and carry out revolutionary tasks.

D. Through each phase of the emulation campaign, try to discover and recommend good persons, good work performances and good units so as to exemplify heroism and draw lessons for other people and units to learn from and emulate, and also in order to find good cadres for the revolution.

E. The government should use common sense in enacting the recommendation and reward policy for citizens, institutions and units having accomplished many emulation achievements.

F. The Council of Ministers and specialized sectors at all levels should closely study this circular, give advice on its implementation and take concrete actions in order to foster this emulation drive and, for the time being, the emulation phase at the end of 1982.

EDUCATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR SRV MEETING

BK050630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Oct (SPK) -- A Kampuchean delegation led by Pen Navouth, minister of education, left Phnom Penh this morning to attend the 10th conference of socialist countries on professional training scheduled to begin on 5 October in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off by the personalities of the Education Ministry. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure.

GDR JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION DEPARTS 30 SEP

BK011044 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Oct (SPK) -- The delegation from the GDR Association of Journalists led by Griesheimer, chief editor of the daily FREIE PRESSE, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 30 September, at the end of its 4-day visit in the PRK.

It was seen off by Pen Panhnha, acting editor of the paper KAMPUCHEA, and Van Sengli, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio station.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and Un Dara, vice chairman of the PRK Association of Journalists and director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio station. It also met with the heads of the Kampuchean news agency SPK and the paper KAMPUCHEA. The delegation visited the headquarters of the Kampuchean mass media, the former royal palace, the national museum, the fine arts school, the Tuol Sleng extermination center, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, the cigarette factory in Chak Angre and the Kampuchea No 1 printing house.

PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' ALONG NORTHERN BORDER CITED

BK051044 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Report: "Oudomsai Today"]

[Excerpts] Oudomsai is a province situated in the middle of the five northern provinces. It serves as both a political and a military base. It is noteworthy that in the past this province was considered a rear area, while now it is considered a frontline area.

Oudomsai has a common border with China. This border is full of all-round danger because the Chinese ruling clique has recently taken advantage of the border areas to create disturbances and conduct sabotage activities under various forms. It has carried out military schemes by encroaching upon territory and threatening Laos while sowing division between the army and people, conducting psychological warfare and so forth.

During the first 6 months of this year, the Chinese reactionaries have paid attention to developing exile forces and mobilizing them to conduct activities in Oudomsai, Paktha and Na Mok Districts. In Paktha District alone, they sent exiled Lao reactionaries to carry out activities on four occasions. However, these reactionaries were wiped out or captured. The prisoners of war revealed that all of them received military training in China and that they were sent back to persuade and buy off youths to follow them in preparing an uprising and fight to seize Oudomsai. According to them, they planned to wage this type of warfare for as long as 4 years. China has mobilized the 93d Chiang Kai-shek Division and the Maoist Thai forces to join in this warfare.

On 18 May 1981 China sent its forces to conduct activities and fire at our Lao border defense forces in a barbarous manner. Worse still, they have sabotaged our construction of socialist agricultural cooperatives. Occasionally, they have sent exiled soldiers to gather along the border and threaten and conduct provocations against Laos. In addition, they have engaged in deceitful propaganda aimed at disrupting the solidarity between Laos and Vietnam and between Laos and the Soviet Union.

Actually, the people of Oudomsai as well as the people of all other northern provinces have never suffered from starvation. While China is making deceitful propaganda claiming that China has plenty of rice and food, each day the Chinese people living along the border on the Chinese side beg for rice from the Lao people.

All schemes and tricks of the Chinese reactionaries have been systematically checked and defeated by the people of Oudomsai Province. The Oudomsai armed forces and people have also suppressed the exiled Lao reactionaries, thus preventing them from engaging in activities. The armed forces and people have united closely and are prepared to fight to defend the country.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS ANNUAL BOAT RACE

BK050948 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 5 (OANA-KPL) -- The annual boat racing marking the end of Buddhist Lent took place here on October 3. 36 boats from various ministries, departments, districts and villages participated at the annual regatta.

Among those present at the racing were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Thongmani Thiphommachan, alternate member of the party CC, vice secretary of the party of the Vientiane Municipality; and other members of the government.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

POST REPORTS DEFECTION OF PHNOM PENH OFFICIAL

BK060214 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A high-ranking official of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, his wife and two escorts defected to Thailand last month, informed sources in the Thai Supreme Command told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The sources named the official as Di Lamthal, who earlier this year was head of the General Department of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh. He is believed to be the highest ranking defector so far from the central government. The sources said Di Lamthal, his wife, Mrs Seda, and two escorts whose identities are not yet known disguised themselves as refugees and traveled on foot from the Kampuchean hinterland to a refugee encampment in Ban Nong Samet which is controlled by troops of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front who are loyal to Son Sann. The four defectors surrendered to the Khmer Serei troops and were later transferred to Khao I-Dang holding centre in Ta-Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province, where they are now under the custody of the Thai military. The sources said the four told Thai military officers during a preliminary interrogation that they could not tolerate the Vietnamese-style administration in Kampuchea and that they wanted to go to a third country.

Di Lamthal is thought to be aged between 38 and 40. During the Lon Nol administration, he worked for World Vision, the U.S.-based voluntary agency, and later he managed to survive Pol Pot's regime of terror in Kampuchea.

He first came to public attention in the early part of 1980 as a personal secretary to Foreign Minister Hun Sen. In mid-1980 the Heng Samrin-controlled SPK radio [as published] described him as head of the Political Department, but there are doubts whether this is really accurate. At some point, probably in late 1980, Di Lamthal was sent to study in Eastern Europe, and he was next seen in Phnom Penh in November 1981 where he had become head of the American and Western European desk at the Foreign Ministry. From there he is thought to have moved to the General Department. His brother is working in the Planning Ministry in Phnom Penh.

NATION ON UN DISCUSSION OF KAMPUCHEA, PLO

BK020222 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW In English 2 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Problem: New Dimension Might Develop"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and President Norodom Sihanouk of Kampuchea made the keynote speeches about the country to our east in the United Nations. They said nothing new, just as British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said nothing new, either. Addressing the UN General Assembly for the first time -- Sihanouk was addressing it for the sixth time -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed decided to speak about the internationalization of Antarctica -- quite an exciting subject.

We are not trying to be blase about the speeches in the United Nations General Assembly, but desperately trying to find something new that has come up. Sitthi is said to have announced that Thailand has recognized the PLO, but IF HE DID SAY THAT [passage published in italics], it comes in rather as an affront to the PLO than as a dramatic change in Thailand's foreign policy. Sure enough, our foreign minister said that "while the state of Israel is a recognized reality, the legitimacy of Palestinian yearnings for statehood must also be recognized." Is that a change in Thai foreign policy?

However, we do admit that now that the PLO has lost its stronghold in Beirut, there is an added significance. It has been the policy of Thailand, which has been again and again reflected in these columns, that peace in the Middle East is impossible without a Palestinian homeland. Yes, Palestinians do not have a homeland, while right next door to us a country called Kampuchea or Cambodia is being raped. Prince Sihanouk made a stirring speech about his people -- we use the word 'his' because he was once the king of Cambodia -- and the so-called president of the UN General Assembly, a Hungarian whose name is quite unimportant, preferred to be absent. Possibly, if he had been present, he would have been hounded by the secret police of his own country.

Sihanouk, despite all his charisma, did not set the UN General Assembly on fire. As a matter of fact, we wonder what would set the General Assembly on fire. If country X threw an atom bomb on country Y, the chances are that the General Assembly will vote on it and there will be more absentees and abstainers than the voters. Sihanouk, despite his reputation for using superlatives and hyperboles, made a logical presentation of the case for the coalition government which, we hope, would be able to bring about a political solution.

In this, ASEAN is at variance with China, which has not deviated from its policy of a military solution based on the oft-repeated intention of "bleeding Vietnam white." But what Sihanouk has logically argued, as Sitthi did before him, is that a political solution is still possible with a neutralist (in the best sense of the term) Kampuchea in the offing. The problem which Vietnam now faces is the failure of ASEAN to find a political solution, since that would leave only the Chinese solution as the viable alternative.

Like all the speeches at the UNGA are predictable -- except for Singapore's "fire and brimstone" -- the outcome is also predictable. The United Nations General Assembly will vote for all "foreign troops" (not Martians) to leave Kampuchea and Afghanistan. It has happened before, but does the Soviet Union, Vietnam or the president of the General Assembly -- we've checked up his name -- Imre Nagy, sorry, Imre Hollai, care a fig?

But we do believe -- or should we say hope? -- that some sort of a consensus is being formed among the richer countries of the world to give ample non-military aid to the coalition government in Kampuchea, a factor that may tilt the balance and may eliminate the Chinese formula.

POST CRITICIZES FRENCH FIRM'S TRADE WITH SRV

BK050725 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Doing a Deal With Vietnam"]

[Text] Big business and socialism supposedly do not mix, but that's only the theory. Good communists often in fact find themselves doing business with good capitalists, and quite often they are good at it. The Soviet Union drains millions of dollars away from capitalists with its shipping policies, which are to get the business by charging lower rates. The communists in Beijing shamelessly exploit "foreign friends" by charging them many times the amount paid by local citizens for hotels and transportation.

Now Vietnam has joined hands with a capitalist in a U.S. $200 million deal. The fact that the capitalist happens to be a "fat cat" socialist makes it no less extraordinary. Still unable to feed its own people, nor even to predict when it can feed its own people, Vietnam is going to sell off some of its assets.

Hanoi has set up a barter deal with French businessman Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, the essence of which is that Vietnam will trade off some of its property -- high-quality rice, tea, coffee, charcoal and the like -- in exchange for low quality rice, fertiliser and some other foodstuffs.

This is not just some interesting deal which we in Thailand will watch from the sidelines. For one of the products involved is Thai rice. Specifically, Mr Doumeng reportedly has promised to deliver 100,000 tons of broken Thai rice to Vietnam as part of his deal with the communists.

We should be asking ourselves if this is in Thailand's interests. Food is a strategic weapon and should be treated as such. We should pay attention to where our excess food goes, to be sure that it does not become a weapon in the wrong hands. Mr Doumeng could undoubtedly obtain the rice -- and may indeed be planning to do so -- outside Thailand. Vietnam itself, and the Soviet Union, have bought tens of thousands of tons of Thai rice in Singapore in the past two years for shipment to the hungry people of Vietnam. Recently, of course, Thai authorities have authorised rice exporters to sell Vietnam-bound rice simply because they were losing deals to the Singaporean merchants who were making money while simply acting as middlemen.

But if Mr Doumeng comes to Thailand asking for rice, our authorities should look at his request very carefully indeed.

PRASONG NOTES RESPONSE TO REFUGEE AID APPEAL

BK021458 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, Thailand's appeal for third countries to accept more refugees has received a good response. Several countries have notified the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] that they would resettle more refugees in their countries. Prasong noted that after Thailand described its refugee burdens to the UNHCR, UNHCR representatives called on him on two occasions to explain UNHCR assistance programs and to inform him that the United States hopes to resettle more refugees from Thailand. The number the United States can accept will be known next week.

Prasong disclosed that the Canadian ambassador confirmed to him that Canada will keep its pledge regarding the refugee matter. An Australian refugee affairs official also called on him this morning to confirm his country's refugee assistance program.

Prasong said a Thai delegation composed of himself, Thai Ambassador to the United Nations Pracha Khunakasem; Deputy Interior Under Secretary Charoenchit na Songkhla; and Internal Security Operations Command and Supreme Command representatives will participate in the UN-organized refugee conference in Geneva from 11-20 October. At the conference Thailand will bring up the reduction in the number of refugees being resettled from its camps. After the conference the delegation will visit the World Food Program offices in Rome to discuss food assistance for the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. The delegation will return to Bangkok on or about 25 October.

SUPREME COMMAND RELEASES REFUGEE STATISTICS

BK301001 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Statement by Supreme Command Information Office on Indochinese refugees and illegal immigrants in Thailand -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The number of Kampuchean illegal immigrants under military detention at various temporary holding centers is 46,940. Of this number, 17,648 are being detained at the Sa Kaeo holding center in Prachin Buri Province, 29,111 at Khao I-Dang center in Prachin Buri, and 181 at Khao Lan center in Trat Province.

2. The number of refugees and illegal immigrants awaiting departure for third countries at various transit centers is 32,835 -- 15,251 at Phanat Nikhom center in Chon Buri Province and 17,584 at Phraya Kamphut center in Chanthaburi Province.

3. From November 1980 to August 1982, a total of 24,651 refugees returned to their homelands under the voluntary repatriation program.

4. There are about 290,000 Kampuchean people living in Kampuchea opposite the Thai border from Ubon Ratchathani to Prachin Buri Provinces.

5. There are 1,898 Vietnamese along the border areas.

6. The number of Indochinese refugees under the Interior Ministry's control is 87,194 -- 79,355 Lao, 856 Kampuchean and 6,983 Vietnamese.

7. From 1975 to June 1982, a total of 399,521 refugees were resettled in third countries. Participants at the annual conference on assistance for Indochinese which was held in Bangkok on 15 and 16 July and the meeting of donor countries in New York on 26 July agreed that there are only two solutions to the refugee problem. The first is to resettle refugees in third countries, and the second is to repatriate them to their countries of origin. Therefore, Thailand has sent a number of refugees back to their home countries and hopes that this is one way to solve the problem. However, it is also necessary to send refugees to resettle in third countries.

RECALCITRANT DON SAWAN REFUGEES TO FACE ARREST

BK010614 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Nong Khai Governor Kuson Santitham said yesterday that any of the 1,842 Laotian refugees who refuses to leave the Don Sawan camp here and check in today for transport to their new camp in Ubon Ratchathani Province will be arrested. Yesterday was the deadline for all the refugees, including those living with Thai relatives in the province, to move out of this northeastern provincial camp. Supplies of food were halted yesterday as a means of forcing the refugees to move to their new camp. The chief of the Nong Khai provincial office, Wit Limanonworachai, told the POST that there were only 55 refugees yesterday who said they would defy the order. Prior to the deadline, many of the 1,842 refugees had actually moved out of the camp and were living with their Thai relatives, Wit said, adding that they could, however, return to the camp for food. But Governor Kuson said the checking-in procedure applies to those refugees living with their relatives as well. Many of the refugees had escaped the camp for fear that they might be transferred to other holding centers. According to one of the refugees, they became more reluctant to leave the camp when they learned of the sudden appearance of Maj-Gen Thonglit Chotbengboun, former commander of the Laotian Fifth Army Region. The refugee alleged that Maj-Gen Thonglit is planning to form a government-in-exile with other military men.

COMMUNIQUE ON PRC 'HOSTILE ACTIONS' RELEASED

BK060356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] A communique was released here today in connection with hostile actions taken by China against Vietnam in July, August and September. The communique, issued by the Commission for Investigation of War Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists, says:

In July, August and September 1982, the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership resorted to perfidious moves in continuing their hostile policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

While ceaselessly spreading the contention that China actively develops mutually beneficial relations of friendship and equality with other countries in the world, that China constantly unites and cooperates with all Third World countries and, together with other peoples, persistently struggles against hegemonism, in defense of world peace, and that China wants to improve its relations with Vietnam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership have, in reality, feverishly stepped up criminal activities against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The following are a number of their actual activities:

They have not only maintained the existing army units, military bases and battlefields close to the Vietnam-China border, but also brought more special force units to areas opposite Muong Khuong, Hoang Lien Son Province; Meo Vac and Dong Van, Ha Tuyen Province; Tra Linh, Ha Quang and Trung Khanh, Cao Bang Province; and Loc Binh, Lang Son Province; moved more artillery pieces to the area opposite Chi Ma, Lang Son; and actively consolidated and reinforced their battlefields and military communication lines.

They continue to occupy the Hoang Sa Archipelago and some parts of the Truong Sa Archipelago of Vietnam, and have signed contracts with foreign oil and gas companies on the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas in the eastern part of the Gulf of Tonkin and carried out geological surveys in the vicinity of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, which belong to Vietnam.

While making shameless slanders about Vietnamese troops' armed provocations, including shellings into Chinese territory, Chinese troops in fact carried out 32 shellings and 62 intrusions into areas in Binh Lieu and Quang Ha Districts, Quang Ninh Province; Loc Binh and Trang Dinh, Lang Son; Bao Lac and Tra Linh, Cao Bang; Dong Van, Meo Vac, Quan Ba, Vi Xuyen and Xin Man, Ha Tuyen; Muong Khuong and Lao Cai town, Hoang Lien Son; and Phong Tho, Lai Chau, killing or wounding many Vietnamese civilians, killing a number of cattle, destroying many dwellings and taking away many persons.

Chinese armed vessels disguised as fishing boats made thousands of intrusions into Vietnam's territorial waters from Quang Ninh to Nghe Tinh, carrying out espionage activities and disrupting Vietnamese fishermen's normal activities.

Chinese fighter aircraft made thousands of flights along the Sino-Vietnamese border. One such flight was carried out about 10 kms inside Vietnamese airspace over the Vinh Thuc coastal area in Quang Ha District, Quang Ninh Province, and another flight 10 kms inside Vietnamese airspace over Loc Binh District, Lang Son Province.

The Chinese authorities continued to smuggle spies and armed bands into Vietnamese territory to make contacts with their agents to build reactionary bases for psychological warfare activities, to sabotage Vietnam's economy and organize reactionary armed groups.

By resorting to all propaganda means such as leaflets, clandestine activities of their henchmen, newspapers, radio broadcasts and diplomatic statements, the Chinese rulers continuously spread psychological warfare allegations to divide the Vietnamese people, drive a wedge between Vietnam and ASEAN and the world as a whole, instigate opposition, and lure Vietnamese into illegally leaving the country; slanderously charged Vietnam with invading Kampuchea and Laos; and threatened to wage a war against Vietnam [VNA in English at 1548 GMT on 5 October, in a report on the communique, renders this phrase as "threatened to invade Vietnam"] if the border situation failed to improve.

These criminal acts against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with similar acts against Laos and Kampuchea, have proven that the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership have not given up, but stepped up their war of sabotage in many fields to weaken and eventually subjugate the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries.

The Commission for Investigation of War Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists Against Vietnam vehemently denounces before domestic and foreign public opinion the above-noted plots and crimes of the Beijing authorities and calls on the Vietnamese peoples and peace-loving and justice-loving people throughout the world to heighten their vigilance and step up their struggle for an immediate end to China's hostile plots and acts against Vietnam and Indochina as a whole and to demand that China respond to the constructive proposals for normalization of the relations between Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries and China, thus bringing peace and stability to Southeast Asia.

VNA REJECTS PRC 'COOKED-UP STORY' ON PROVOCATIONS

OW051622 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 5 -- Radio Beijing on October 10 alleged that Vietnamese Armed Forces on October 1, 2 and 3 "fired in provocation" at different places on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject this cooked-up story. It was a deliberate move on the part of the Chinese authorities in the face of Vietnam's fair proposal that the two sides refrain from armed activities and other hostile actions along the border on the occasion of the two countries' National Days. The move is also aimed at misleading public opinion, which welcomes Vietnam's good will and wishes for peace on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

TRUONG CHINH ACTIVITIES IN SOVIET UNION REPORTED

Moscow Welcoming Meeting

OW060959 Hanoi VNA in English 0934 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- A mass meeting was held at the ball bearing factory in Moscow yesterday to welcome the Vietnamese party and state delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union. The meeting was jointly organized by the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party, the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The cultural palace of the factory was richly decorated with the flags of the two countries and banners praising the unshakable fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties and governments of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Taking part in the meeting presidium where V.V. Grishin, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow party committee, and P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Speaking at the event, G.S. Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, said: "The friendly relationship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is characterized by a common sincere concern over each other's victories and their mutual support and assistance in carrying out their tasks of socialist construction."

"The Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union", Titov went on, "highly value the principled stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of further consolidating its militant solidarity and close relations with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and enhancing their good neighbourhood and mutually beneficial cooperation with the other countries in Southeast Asia. The Soviet people firmly believe that the enemy's schemes against socialist Vietnam will fail".

A worker of the factory, labour heroine N.M. Motova, on behalf of the factory's workers, took the floor to wish the working class and the entire people of Vietnam still greater successes in socialist construction.

Addressing the meeting, the secretary of the Moscow Leninist Young Communist League, V.N. Arkhipov, stressed that "the Muscovite youth and the entire Soviet youth will do their best to develop the fraternal ties between the youth of the two countries, will work untiringly in the interests of the socialist world and will continue giving Vietnam full and all-round support".

Addressing the meeting, President Truong Chinh said: "over the past 25 years, the Soviet people have bravely surmounted many difficulties and hardships, and accepting great sacrifices to defend the Soviet power, winning resounding victory in World War Two and saving the whole mankind from the fascist danger. They have also successfully built developed socialism, continually improved the people's material and cultural standard, while fully discharging their international obligations. The Soviet Union is the firm mainstay of peace and socialism as well as of world revolution".

About the relations between the two countries, he said: "Even in the first days of the Vietnamese revolution the Soviet people already extended to them their loyal friendship, expressed their sympathy with and support for the Vietnamese people, shared with the latter the fruits of their labour, and sent to Vietnam great and timely material aid, thus contributing in a large measure to the Vietnamese people's victory over the aggressors".

"Today", President Truong Chinh went on, "at a time when the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are conducting a war of sabotage in many fields against the Vietnamese people who are building socialism from a backward economy, without going through the stage of capitalist development, the support and assistance from the Soviet Union constitutes a decisive factor for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defence.

"The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed in 1978 marked a new stage in the development of the Vietnamese-Soviet relations".

"To consolidate and develop the fraternal friendship between our two countries is both an obligation and a revolutionary sentiment of the communists and working peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The communists and the entire people of Vietnam, prompted by genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism, will do their best to cultivate this great friendship and make it everlasting", President Truong Chinh said.

Group's 3-4 Oct Activities

OW060817 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- The party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam visited the Lenin Museum in the Kremlin on Monday afternoon. The delegation was accompanied by P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidum of the Supreme Soviet, and others. The delegation was accompanied by P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and others. The director of the museum took President Truong Chinh and his party to visit Lenin's office and residence in Moscow during the first years of the Soviet power.

President Truong Chinh made the following entry in the visitors book: "V.I. Lenin's great doctrine will be forever a compass for the working class all over the world in their struggle to master their destiny and to build the bright socialist and communist future.

"Lenin's virtues will be forever a bright example for the revolutionaries.

"Following the path of V.I. Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and trained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, a loyal disciple of V.I. Lenin, the Vietnamese people have won many glorious victories and will certainly succeed in building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam, thus making active contribution to the defence of peace, and to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people".

The museum's director presented President Truong Chinh with the facsimile of an album of photographs on V.I. Lenin taken by his contemporaries and collected by his wife, N.K. Krupskaya.

Yesterday morning, the delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum and visited the mausoleum. There, President Truong Chinh and his party also paid their respects to the outstanding leaders of the Soviet state, and the eminent leaders of the international communist and workers movement. Later, the delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier. The wreath bears these inscriptions: "Eternal gratitude to the heroic Soviet soldiers who have laid down their lives for the Soviet power and for the freedom of mankind". President Truong Ching also reviewed a guard of honour of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Talks With Brezhnev

OW060807 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- The Vietnam party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State, on October 5 held talks in the Kremlin with a delegation of the Soviet Union led by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party C.C., member of the State Council, and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Do Chinh, member of the party C.C. and deputy head of its Commission for Economy; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party C.C. and ambassador of Vietnam to the Soviet Union; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy-director of the party Central Committee's Commission for External Relations; and Ta Huu Canh, director of the Department for the Soviet Union of the Foreign Ministry.

On the Soviet side were K.U. Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; Marshal D.F. Ustinov, Political Bureau member and minister of defence; I.V. Arkhipov, member of the party Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; V.F. Malchev, member of the party C.C. and first vice-minister for foreign affairs; A.M. Aleksandrov, member of the party C.C. and assistant to the party general secretary; B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the party C.C. and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; V.P. Falin, member of the party Control Committee and first deputy department head of the party C.C.; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy department head of the party C.C.; and I.A. Rogachev, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Southeast Asia.

The two sides informed each other of the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and those of the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U. They discussed measures to further promote the friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples and international matters of common concern. The two sides reached unanimity on all problems discussed. The talks took place in an atmosphere overbrimmed with friendship and fraternity.

5 Oct Kremlin Banquet

OW060721 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union offered a banquet in the Kremlin last night in honour of the Vietnamese party and state delegation. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and the Vietnamese head delegate, President Truong Chinh, delivered speeches at the banquet, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. The host side also included M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, M.S. Solomentsev, K.V. Rusakov, and other senior officials.

Brezhnev Banquet Address

OW060937 Hanoi VNA in English 0919 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, delivered the following speech at the banquet in honour of the Vietnamese party and state delegation:

"We are really happy to receive here, in Moscow, Comrade Truong Chinh, and the party and state delegation headed by you, the representatives of the communists and working people of fraternal Vietnam.

"The result of our friendly meetings has been, as always, very clear. It has confirmed the identity of our views and our objectives. It is a new and concrete contribution to the development of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

"Our multifarious cooperation is based on the glorious traditions of Soviet-Vietnamese fraternity. This has been proven in the defence of socialism as well as in our peaceful creative labour. The treaty of friendship and cooperation serves as an effective base of our relationship. The Soviet people have always united and will continue to unite with the Vietnamese people.

"We admire this people who, after long years of heroic struggle against the aggressors, are today building a new life in difficult conditions.

"With their heroism and their firmness, the Vietnamese people have earned the profound esteem of all mankind. We are confinced that socialist Vietnam's active contribution to the safeguarding of peace and the building of peaceful cooperation in Asia and the world as a whole will further raise its high prestige on the international arena.

"We know very well that nothing can shake the will of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to build a new life. They have on their side loyal and reliable friends, among them our Leninist party and our Soviet state.

"Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation today has extended to all domains of the political and economic life. Its prospects are considerable. We note with pleasure that our two parties have profited more and more by this cooperation. Let us, therefore, consolidate and multiply by all means the efficacity of our bilateral relations.

"While concentrating their forces on peaceful construction and on improvement of the people's life, our peoples must also be prepared to defend their homelands and socialism. This is no easy task. But we have accomplished it well with you in the past, and we will do so in the future.

"The world situation has been dangerously aggravated. The forces of aggression of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, are launching a nuclear arms race on an unheard-of scale. They have announced a 'crusade' against socialism and against the liberation struggles of the peoples. They have openly allied themselves with the reactionaries and the butchers almost throughout the world. They have cynically meddled in the internal affairs of other peoples and threatened their security and independence.

"All this has placed a great responsibility on all those who have peace at heart and who are not indifferent to the future of mankind.

"Our talks have once again confirmed that the Soviet Union and Vietnam share common views on international issues, on ways of struggle to ease tension, to prevent the arms race, and to consolidate peace.

"Among the important topics we have discussed today with the delegation led by Comrade Truong Ching has been, of course, the question of our relations with the People's Republic of China.

"On this question, too, we share a common view: We are for the normal relations of good neighbourhood with China, for friendship with the Chinese people. Such is the line of the congresses of the C.P.S.U. and the VCP, and we will strive to apply this line consistently. This is not easy given the weight of the past. However, as we have indicated, this is possible if we tackle it with calm, without prejudices, and on the basis of real and genuine reciprocity. In so far as we are concerned, we are for such an evolution.

"To build a sound climate in Southeast Asia is an imperative necessity. The aspiration of the martyred peoples of this region for an enduring peace and for security has found its expression in the proposal to create a zone of peace there.

"We think that the development of the dialogue between the countries of Indochina and of A.S.E.A.N. will serve well the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia.

"An international conference on Southeast Asia as proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea would be an appropriate forum for the discussion of the outstanding problems and for the adoption of mutually acceptable decisions.

"We unreservedly support the other constructive initiatives formulated last year by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Soviet Union, like other peace-loving countries, wholeheartedly wishes the millions of people living in Southeast Asia an enduring peace and prosperity".

Truong Chinh Speech

OW061015 Hanoi VNA in English 0946 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- The following speech was made by President Troung Chinh at the banquet given for the Vietnamese party and state delegation he was heading, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Government, of the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin yesterday:

I sincerely thank the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for their invitation to a Vietnamese party and state delegation for a visit to the great Soviet land, and we thank them for their big, warm welcome. I also thank Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his heartfelt words about the revolutionary cause of our party and people and about the friendship binding our two peoples.

It is fortunate for us to be in the Soviet Union, the land of the great Lenin, at the peak of a labour emulation movement by the labouring people in anticipation of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. On the occasion of these great days in the Soviet Union, which are also festive events for labouring people throughout the world, I am happy to extend to the communist and other citizens of the Soviet Union the fraternal greetings and best wishes from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the S.R.V., and the Vietnamese people. Led by the wise leadership of the C.P.S.U. and loyal to the ideals of the revolution initiated by the great Lenin, the fraternal Soviet people have worked with creativeness for 65 years. They have made extraordinary efforts with very great sacrifices in an extremely valiant struggle, firmly defending the first socialist state of the world and building with success a developed socialist society.

Beginning as an agricultural country besieged by imperialism, the Soviet Union has become a leading industrial country in the world. It is giving full play to the superiority of socialism and is playing a leading role in this era, the era of victory of socialism on a world scale.

The U.S.S.R., made strong by the strength of this era, proved its invincibility right in its infancy, and has never ceased to gain in strength. Today, with its unchanging Leninist peace policy and its wonderful achievements, the Soviet Union not only is a rallying banner, but also has big economic and military potentials. It is the bulwark of world peace, a reliable supporter of the nations struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialimsm.

No force of imperialism, war and reaction can check the advance of this first socialist country and of the three currents of revolution in the world. It has been proved so by life in the past and at present, and will remain so in the future. No amount of slander and distortion can belittle the great contributions made by the Soviet Union to peace, national independence and social progress under the leadership of the glorious C.P.S.U. headed by respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the worthy Marxist-Leninist continuator of Lenin's immortal cause and a famous fighter who has tirelessly struggle for world peace and for friendship among nations. The fraternal Soviet people, ardently patriotic, nobly internationalist, intelligent and resourceful, will successfully carry out the resolutions of the 26th party congress and the great programmes in the 11th five-year plan for economic and social development, to take Lenin's country towards new peaks of communism.

The Socialist October Revolution brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the Vietnamese people. The historic victory of the Soviet Army in World War II created very good conditions for the victory of the August revolution in Vietnam. The role played by the Soviet Union in the world and selfless Soviet assistance to Vietnam have greatly contributed to our people's success in liberating themselves and in building a free and happy life.

I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the S.R.V. Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese people, our sincere gratitude to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people.

We know that many difficulties are still ahead of us. Yet we firmly believe that the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the VCP led by General Secretary Le Duan, and by coupling their own efforts with the great assistance of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, and friends throughout the world, will take all these difficulties in their stride, and will satisfactorily fulfill the two strategic tasks set by the Fifth VCP Congress: to make a success of socialism and firmly defend socialist Vietnam from all hostile schemes and moves of Chinese expansionism and hegemony in collusion with U.S. imperialism, while actively contributing to the cause of peace and the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

We will consistently treasure the long-standing friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people. We are all for normalized relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China based on mutual respect for independence,

sovereignty and territorial integrity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on respect for each other's legitimate interests, on equality and mutual benefit, and on peaceful settlement of disputes.

In this spirit, we have made a series of logical, reasonable proposals, which have won the support and sympathy of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and the peace-loving public in the world. Unfortunately, none of these has received any response from China.

We welcome the statement made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Tashkent that the Soviet Union's policy regarding Europe [as received],is one of peace and cooperation and of resolute opposition to the enemy of peace and cooperation. We highly value the Soviet support for the proposals of the three Indochinese countries concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We strongly condemn the Reagan administration's policy of stepping up the arms race, creating tension, threatening war and aggression in the world. We fully support the peace programme advanced by the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress and the important peace initiatives made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself.

Our talks today were conducted in a warm atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship. They were an expression of our complete identity of view on all matters on the agenda. We reaffirmed our determination to follow up the success of the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1978. Mindful of President Ho Chi Minh's instructions in his last testament, the Vietnamese people will be always grateful to the Soviet Union, and will guard their friendship with the Soviet Union as jealously as they guard their own eyes. They will make every effort to ceaselessly consolidate and develop this friendship as a permanent determinant of the victory of their own revolution.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 6 October carries text of Truong Chinh speech, adding the following at this point: "In the jubilant atmosphere of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and greeting the Soviet people's big festive days, I propose a toast:

["To the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union; to the successful building of communism by the Soviet Union; to Comrade Brezhnev's health; to Comrade Le Duan's health; to the Soviet party and state leaders' health; to the Vietnamese party and state leaders' health; to the health of all of you comrades at this banquet."]

SRV-USSR TRANSPORT CONSTRUCTION REVIEWED

OW041758 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 4 -- The group in charge of the construction of transport projects under the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its third meeting here from September 28 to October 3.

It reviewed cooperation in building the Thang Long bridge, the Hanoi railway terminal, and the Haiphong port, and agreed on steps to speed up progress.

The minutes of the meeting were signed by Nguyen Dinh Doan, Vietnamese deputy minister of communications and transport, and K.M. Kozlov, Soviet deputy minister of transport construction.

AUSTRALIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SIHANOUK IN NEW YORK

BK051052 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, has refused to say how Australia will vote on the question of who should represent Kampuchea at the United Nations. The deposed Pol Pot regime currently holds the Kampuchean seat in the UN General Assembly. The UN Credentials Committee will tomorrow begin considering whether Kampuchea should be represented by the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin administration, which is in power in Phnom Penh. Last year, Australia abstained from voting on the issue.

Mr Street has held talks in New York with the former Kampuchean head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the newly formed coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups which wants to represent Kampuchea at the UN. Speaking after the talks, Mr Street said Australia would continue to help Kampuchean refugees and opponents of the Heng Samrin government. He said Prince Sihanouk was convinced that if free elections were held in Kampuchea under UN auspices, 90 percent of the people would vote against the government. The foreign minister said he was convinced that Prince Sihanouk was absolutely sincere in his wish to ensure that Kampuchea was a truly neutral, independent country. But Mr Street would not say whether Australia would vote at the UN for the coalition led by the prince.

A Radio Australia correspondent in New York, (Jim Middleton), says diplomats at the UN believe Australia will once again abstain from voting.

NEW CALEDONIA

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ADOPTS REFORMS FOR TERRITORY

NC052319 Paris AFP in English 2305 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 5 (AFP) -- A series of measures to reform the French Pacific Ocean territory of New Caledonia -- notably concerning land distribution -- were adopted today by the French Government. Drawn up by Overseas Territories Minister Henri Emmanuelli, in conjunction with new Caledonian High Commissioner Christian Nucci, the most important of the new statutes will see tribal land rights recongized under the new law. This has been a major demand of the island's independence movement, which in the last elections won 35 percent of the vote.

A land office, representing the state and local European and Melanesian residents, will decide over what land rights will be exercised. Local land rights commissions will be set up and a rural lease established so Melanesians can carry out modern farming techniques. A second statute adopted today sets up a development office whose aim is to decentralize the territory, thus closing the gap between the capital, Noumea, with its 60,000 inhabitants, and the many other islands with a population of 80,000. The third measure established a scientific, cultural and technical office which will promote Melanesian culture identity. A fourth reform will appoint tribal assessors to the civil and appeals courts.

The list of reforms for the territory will be completed when a further two statutes concerning energy and mineral police are adopted before the end of 1982.

The French Government has proceeded by statute with the territory's reforms, to put an end to what Mr Emmanuelli called "unacceptable injustices."

PRESIDENT SUHARTO DEPARTS ON 17-DAY TOUR

BK061133 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0758 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 6 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto left Indonesia Wednesday morning to start a 17-day tour which will take him to Spain, the United States, South Korea and Japan.

Garuda's "Kalimantan" DC-10 bringing the president and a party of 71 persons took off Halim Perdanakusuma Airport at 07:48 local (West Indonesia) time or 1448 GMT for a first stop in Geneva, Switzerland. First Lady Ibu Tien Suharto accompanied the head of state. The president's party also includes top cabinet ministers, Prof. Wijojo Nitisastro, coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry; Prof. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister; and Sudharmono, minister and state secretary.

Vice-President Adam Malik was on hand at the airport to send off the president.

Sudharmono, before boarding the plane, told reporters the president during these visits intends to exchange thoughts and views on the world situation with the leaders he will meet. Among others he will meet with President Ronald Reagan of the United States in Washington. He said the president also hopes to bring about an enchancement of relations between Indonesia and the four countries he is visiting.

President Suharto's visit to Spain will start on October 7 after a night's stay in Geneva. He will arrive in the United States October 11, then in South Korea October 16 and in Japan October 19.

He is expected back in Jakarta October 22.

SUHARTO ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONY

BK050959 Jakarta OANA in English 0831 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Madiun, Oct 5 (ANTARA-OANA) -- President Suharto said here Tuesday, on Armed Forces Day, that the change from the older to the younger generation now going on in Indonesia will determine the future course of the nation's history. Soon, he said, the older generation who fought for the birth and freedom of the nation will recede into history. He was speaking as the inspector of ceremony at the 37th anniversary of the Indonesian Armed Forces held here Tuesday morning.

The succeeding generation, the generation of development, will now come forward to carry on the struggle to bring into reality the ideals of the fight for independence which had been paid with sacrifices by the people, the president said.

To the younger generation within the rank of the armed forces, he urged for preparation for the urgent task of shouldering a historical duty with the deepest sense of responsibility. "Make yourself a better generation then the previous generation because the growth and the stoutness of a nation always demand the emergence of a better younger generation," he said.

The concept of the dual function of the armed forces has to be implemented with the greatest sense of responsibility with the full understanding of its meaning and spirit as set down in the state defence and security law, he said. The president said implementation of the armed forces' dual function in the future will be no less heavy than what had been done by the armed forces since the war for independence till now; the future development of the nation will become more complicated in step with the demands of progress. He said the armed forces' younger generation should meet this challenge with a full sense of responsibility and a great self-confidence.

He said: "Together with the armed forces our nation has undergone various historical tests in the past, and we have come out of these tests safely and becoming stronger."

The president said the existence of a strong armed forces is a sure guarantee for the survival of a nation. The Indonesian defence and security system, he said, is built on the support of the whole potential of the Indonesian people, with the armed forces acting as the backbone. "Because of that, as the capability of the armed forces continues to get better in years to come, we should also help build the general capability of the Indonesian people as the basic component of the defence and security system."

In his address, President Suharto said that the current domestic security situation and condition in general was favourable. However, according to the head of state, the physical and spiritual tranquillity of the people had frequently been disturbed by various criminal offences taking place among the society. "That is intolerable," President Suharto said.

He called on the society and the police to intensify efforts to cope with the crimes saying that the attitude of the people themselves was decisive to the increase or decrease of crimes. President Suharto also stressed the importance for eliminating the fundamental sources of crimes through acceleration of development.

In other parts of his speech, President Suharto also touched the integration between armed forces and the people which he said had enabled the nation to carry out the recent general election in a direct, general, free and confidential manner.

President Suharto said militarism, authoritarianism and totalitarianism could be avoided only if all the elements of the nation, without exception, were fully loyal to the Pancasila state ideology.

Concluding his speech, President Suharto also elaborated on the newly enacted bill on state defence which was described as one of the nation's efforts to make the Indonesian struggle a success. Through the act of state defence, the military members can, together with other social forces, participate actively in the efforts to substantiate independence. However, President Suharto said, the spirit of those enforcing the act of state defence was more decisive.

The 37th ABRI (Armed Forces) anniversary celebration was attended by certain ranks and files next to invitees from throughout the country.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT -- Jakarta, Sept. 30 (ANTARA) -- The Egyptian Government has given its agreement to the appointment of Barkah Tirtadijaya as the new Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt to replace former Ambassador Ferdi Salim who has returned to Indonesia. Ambassador Barkah Tirdjaya was born May 30, 1923. He attended the Command and General Staff College course at Fort Leavenworth, USA, in 1963-64. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0856 GMT 30 Sep 82 BK]

NEW SAUDI ENVOY -- Jakarta, Sept. 30 (ANTARA-OANA) -- President Suharto has reiterated that Indonesia is consistently and unwaveringly in support of the struggle of the Arab nations to oppose Israel's aggression and is always on the side of the Palestinian people in their great fight for independence. The president declared this when addressing the new Saudi Arabian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, (Sheikh Mohammad Said Bashrawi), who presented his credentials at Istana Merdeka (Merdeka Palace) Thursday. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 0844 GMT 30 Sep 82 BK]

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF TO RESUME IN NOVEMBER

HK060336 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The Philippines' negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for standby credit arrangements -- the facility through which the IMF finances economic restructuring programs of member-countries -- will resume next month, Prime Minister Cesar Virata told BUSINESS DAY. If the negotiations succeed, the country will be able to tap the facility next year, he added.

Virata also said the country can borrow this year from the IMF compensatory financing window, the facility through which countries can borrow to cover deficits in their international payments. The government expects a huge deficit in the country's current account -- foreign trade and invisible transactions such as earnings of Filipino workers overseas.

The compensatory financing line may be insufficient to meet the country's deficit in international payments. The government is seeking a $180-million loan from the IMF compensatory financing window, while the payments deficit is expected to reach about $720 million this year. Other means available to the country to finance such a deficit are the use of its international reserves (both of the CB [Central Bank] and of the commercial banks) and getting commercial loans.

CB Governor Jaime C. Laya said the country has enough foreign currency reserves to finance the deficit, with the CB alone having $2.6 billion. Around $525 million of commercial loans can also be drawn, he added.

Reports are that foreign bankers believe the Philippines' credit worthiness had declined, and that they would be willing to lend to the country only at high rates. Asked whether the country would have to pay high lending rates, Laya said, "Hindi naman siguro." He said the CB has always proved wrong previous reports about poor chances for the CB to get good rates.

Laya said a big portion of the country's payments deficit was because of oil imports, which are "not immediately payable." The country's revolving credit for oil imports, which can be renewed automatically upon maturity, are usually for six months, he added.

Virata is also confident about the country's ability to obtain "good credit terms," noting that the demand for loans has been relatively low in recent months. "Besides, what bankers say they want is one thing; what they give is another," the prime minister said.

EXTRADITION TREATY'S STATUS IN CONGRESS NOTED

HK060338 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that the United States and the Philippine Governments stand to benefit from the proposed exportation treaty involving the two countries. Enrile stressed that the proposed treaty is not a one-way street. The defense minister emphasized this as he disputed allegations that the measure was directed mainly toward getting political dissenters sanctuary in the United States. The proposed exportation treaty will cover Filipino fugitives in the United States facing serious charges in the country. Once ratified by the U.S. Senate, the treaty will enable the Philippine Government to ask for the immediate deportation of Filipino criminals from the United States. In equal measure, the U.S. Government can also ask for the exportation of American criminals who seek sanctuary in the Philippines.

AUSTRALIAN PRIEST ARRESTED FOR ABETTING REBELS

HK010424 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A Negros Occidental judge has issued a warrant of arrest for a Columban priest. The move came following a raid on the priest's office last week with seizure of various ammunition and explosives. The warrant of arrest for Father Brian N. Gore was issued by Judge (Akawa Kasataya) of the Kabankalan Municipal Court.

Report reaching the Defense Ministry yesterday said the task force (Kalon) is awaiting the issuance of another warrant based on complaints of civilians against the priest for multiple murders.

Father Gore's office was earlier raided by elements of the army stationed in (Rinal) Kabankalan. The government troopers acted on a tip that the priest's office would be used as a meeting place between him and NPA [New People's Army] terrorists.

Denial of Charges

HK040904 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The head of the Columban papal society in the Philippines yesterday denied involvement by an Australian priest, the Reverend Brian Gore, in subversive activities and said military charges against him must have been based on misinformation. The Reverend Paul Cooney, vice superior of the Society of St. Columban in the Philippines, said in a signed press statement that Gore has never incited people to acts of violence or associated with people who see violence as a solution to the problems of our day. The military held Gore for questioning last September 24 after troopers raided his parish convent in Negros village of Oriental, supposedly because of a tip that he was to meet with Communist New People's Army leaders. The military claimed seizing a hand grenade, five bullets and subversive documents from Gore's office.

AFP Report

OW031359 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP) -- The Roman Catholic missionary group Society of Saint Columban (SSC) today strongly denied government allegations one of their priests was a subversive and consorted with Communist rebels. Father Brian Gore, 38, was briefly detained by the military and his house in Oringao village, Kabankalan town in Negros Oriental Province in central Philippines, raided on September 23 and 24. The military alleged they seized subversive documents, a grenade and ammunition in the raid.

Father Gore, from Perth, Western Australia, "has never incited people to acts of violence or associated with people who see violence as a solution to the problems of our day," Columban vice superior in the Philippines, Father Paul Cooney, said. "Father Gore is deeply involved in the welfare and problems of the people, but he never worked against the government," he added.

The Ireland-based society's justice and peace office also issued a statement condemning the military actions against the Australian priest who had been working in Negros since his arrival in the Philippines in July 1969. The charges were a "great slander (and) the raids and alleged evidence from a group of Kabankalan residents shows every evidence of an orchestrated campaign against Father Gore," the office added.

Earlier, the association of superiors of major religious orders in the Philippines, a grouping of heads of Roman Catholic orders of priests and nuns, said the charges were "harassments and an attempted frame-up". The society, however, could not confirm local press reports that military have already filed the charges, but added that Fr Gore was ready to answer all charges any time.

The society, in denying allegations of fraternization with the Communist New People's Army (NPA) said to be operating in the mountainous locale of Oringao parish, labelled it "the greatest slander against Father Gore". They said the Australian missionary, one of the 300 non-Filipino Columbans working in the Philippines, "is well known for his uncompromising preaching of justice and condemnation of wrong, perpetrated either by the military or NPA".

REBELS, SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASHES WITH NPA

HK030832 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Twenty-seven persons, including 11 rebels, 8 government soldiers and 5 civilians, died in clashes in (Gagogen) Surigao City and north (Badavago).

In (Goma Lawangang Cotabato), three cattle rustlers were killed by patrolling civilian volunteers. Eleven rebels and two soldiers were killed in clashes between the New People's Army and government troopers in (Gagogen) Surigao City last Wednesday. A 15-men constabularly patrol battled the 30-man NPA group in (barrio bisaluen) in (Gao) city, (?killing) 9 rebels. Some of the fatalities were identified as Jose de Rosa, Jr., Antonio de los Reyes, Baby (Ascero de los Reyes), [name indistinct] Artero, Pablo Pagara, [Name indistinct], [Name indistinct] Simon and Antonio Patero.

Two women hostages were rescued by soldiers of 436th PC [Philippine Constabulary] command. Their names were withheld. In Surigao City, an NPA group led by (Pepe Diman), alias Commander Dante, clashed with military troopers. (Diman) and two soldiers were killed.

HABEAS CORPUS RESTORATION IN MUSLIM AREAS FAVORED

HK040834 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Habeas Corpus in South"]

[Text] Responsible Muslim leaders have been recommending the restoration of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in regions 9 and 12. These are the predominantly Muslim regions. They say that the continued suspension of the privilege makes people fearful of arrest and indefinite detention without charges. Our view is the recommendation should be examined closely in relation to the prevailing conditions.

It is evident that the conditions have vastly improved. In recent months important military officers have been saying that because of the improvement in the peace and order conditions many military units have been moved from Mindanao to other parts of the country. It is also clear that the people in the two regions clamor for normalcy.

Trouble is reported from time to time, but it is of a scale that to our minds does not warrant the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus -- an extraordinary measure imposed during an emergency. One of the diffculties posed to the decisionmakers is the impossibility of quantifying the effects, under certain circumstances, of a restoration or a suspension. There is no assurance that restoration will lead to the improvement of the peace and order conditions because there is no precise measurement available. It is, then, normal to fear that restoration of the privilege might lead to the deterioration of the conditions.

However, another way of looking at it is the restoration of the privilege will give a psychological lift to the population. And the vast majority of the population is peace-loving. Restoration will boost government popularity and hurt the cause of a relatively few anti-government elements.

If we grant that insurgency is a battle for the minds of the people, the restoration of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus will undoubtedly be a powerful weapon for the government.

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BANK OF JAPAN GOVERNOR REGRETS REGAN REMARKS

OW061259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 6, KYODO -- Stressing the basic strength of the country's economic fundamentals, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa expressed regret Wednesday about U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's alleged negative remarks about the Japanese economy. He said that maintaining the stability of currency markets is "a common responsibility" of major countries such as the United States and Japan. If Regan's remarks turned out to be as reported, the governor said, "it would increase the instability of the market and it is regrettable."

Maekawa said the yen's continuous decline in value against the U.S. dollar was "too extreme," adding the situation should be rectified as early as possible. "I don't see any new factor in the Japanese economy" which has caused the yen's depreciation, he told a news conference. He stressed that Japan's fundamentals are basically sound, although other countries may be gradually realizing thorny issues the Japanese economy has been confronted with. Maekawa said his central bank is watching developments in the money market "with great interest." He predicted that the yen's drop in value would greatly affect prices and corporate profits.

Economic Crisis Denied

OW061303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 6, KYODO -- A senior Finance Ministry official said Wednesday U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's remarks blaming the yen's depreciation on an economic crisis in Japan are based on misunderstanding. The official, who declined to be identified, told reporters the Japanese economy is not in crisis. "Japan is still running ahead of other countries in terms of such basic economic factors as economic growth, inflation, unemployment and the balance of payments," he said. "Regan's view linking Japan's budget deficit to an economic crisis in a short-circuit manner is based on misunderstanding," he added.

DEFENSE CHIEF QUERIED IN DIET ON F-16 DEPLOYMENT

OW070801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 7, KYODO -- The Defense Agency said Thursday the planned deployment of U.S. F-16 fighters at Misawa U.S. Air Force Base in Aomori Prefecture is intended to restore military balance in the Far East and strengthen the U.S. deterrent against the Soviet forces in the Far East. The agency also said F-16 fighters' main task is to carry out ground attacks and its sphere of action covered the Soviet Maritime Province, southern Sakhalin and southern Kurile Islands.

The agency told this in answering interpellations made by Socialist Takahiro Yokomichi and other Socialist dietmen in a session of the House of Representatives Ad Hoc Committee on Security Affairs.

Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito, who recently visited the United States for summit talks on defense, told the committee that the U.S. expected Japan to make greater defense efforts and that Japan has to make its defense buildup efforts with the U.S. expectation in mind.

Yokomichi claimed the deployment of F-16 fighters at Misawa would increase tension with the Soviet Union and warned against Japan's involvement in the U.S. strategy.

Ito said Japan consented to F-16 deployment in the belief it would be in its interest.

Haruo Natsume, head of the agency's Defense Bureau, said the deployment of F-16 fighters is intended to improve military balance in the Far East to cope with the Soviet military buildup, confirm the U.S. commitment to peace and security in Japan and the Far East and to strengthen the U.S. deterrent power.

Yokomichi also questioned about the Japan-U.S. joint study on sealane defense and said there was perception gap between the two countries about Japan's defense of sealanes up to 1,000 miles from its shores. Natsume said sealane defense is a cumulative combination of strait defense, harbor defense, wide-area patrol and air defense on the sea. He also said there is no perception gap on the matter between Japan and the U.S. The agency also rejected the idea of dividing the northwestern Pacific into two zones to be defended separately by Japan and the United States.

Ito also said his agency wants a 7.346 percent increase at the least in the defense budget for fiscal 1983.

A Foreign Ministry official also said the Soviet Maritime Province is not within the Far East mentioned in the Japan-U.S. security treaty, but F-16 fighter sorties to the area in case of emergency in the Far East would pose no problem.

SUZUKI PLEDGES IMPLEMENTATION OF MARKET OPENING

OW070621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 7, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki pledged Thursday Japan will steadily implement market-opening measures and encourage foreign enterprises to sell their products in the Japanese market. Additionally, he called on the nation's traders to increase imports of manufactured goods to help resolve the trade problem with the United States and Western European countries.

Suzuki made the remarks before the first high-powered trade conference in 11 years at the prime minister's official residence. The prime minister was briefed by his trade minister, Shintaro Abe, on the aggravated U.S. sentiment which Abe warned could lead to a resurgence of trade friction in the face of rising unemployment in that country. Abe later told a news conference the prime minister was very attentive to his report on his recent trip to Washington but did not make much comment during their meeting prior to the start of the trade conference.

Suzuki told the conference his government is prepared to "steadily implement" market-opening measures that it announced late last year and early this year. While calling for expansion of imports of manufactured products which accounted for about 24 percent, dollar 34.8 billion, of the nation's total imports in 1981, the prime minister urged "foreign enterprises to make aggressive approaches to our country's market."

During the hour-long meeting, Suzuki, who chaired Thursday's conference, other Cabinet ministers and about two dozen Japanese business leaders heard an ominous report forecasting the first year-to-year drop in Japan's exports in three decades. Renzo Taguchi, the Ishikawajima-Harima heavy industry advisor who presided over the conference's coordination council that prepared the report, said the country's exports and imports will drop by some 6 percent to 7 percent in the current fiscal year to dollar 140 billion and dollar 130 billion. Yoshizo Ikeda, an advisor to Mitsui and Co., a leading trading company, proposed that the government should make efforts to "impress Japan as an open market on other countries." Ikeda was also quoted as saying foreign traders should be more patient in penetrating the Japanese market and making profits, citing his firm's 100-year-old expertise as an example.

Tatsuzo Mizukami, chairman of the Japan Foreign Trade Council, who attended the previous trade conference chaired by the late Premier Eisaku Sato 11 years ago, urged the Suzuki government to map out a policy calling for overall expansion of both domestic demand and exports.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY VISIT

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK062236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 6 received the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Muhammad Nasir, alternate member of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK, were on hand. Also present was Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented him with a gift in the name of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Talks With KWP

SK070409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria in Pyongyang on October 5 and 6.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the KWP Central Committee, and other personages concerned, and on the Syrian side were the members of the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria headed by Muhammad Nasir, alternate member of the national leadership of the party, and Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SEYCHELLES DEFENSE MINISTER BERLOUIS VISITS

Airport Welcome by O Chin-u

SK060431 .yongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- A military and youth delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of youth and defence of the Republic of Seychelles and chief of the defence forces of Seychelles People's Defence Forces, arrived in Pyongyang on October 5 by air for a visit to our country. A large number of soldiers of the Korean People's Army welcomed the guests at the airport.

It was met at the airport by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the KPA.

A welcome function for the delegation took place at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of the Republic of Seychelles and our country His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, in company with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed a KPA guard of honour. The guests responded to the warm cheers of the crowd, passing before it.

Talks With O Chin-u

SK060434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, on October 5 met and had a friendly talk with the military and youth delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of youth and defence of the Republic of Seychelles and chief of the defence forces of Seychelles People's Defence Forces, which paid him a courtesy call.

Present there were generals and officers of the Korean Poeple's Army.

Defense Ministry Banquet

SK060451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet Tuesday evening in honour of the military and youth delegation of the Republic of Seychelles on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of youth and defence of the Republic of Seychelles and chief of the defence forces of Seychelles People's Defence Forces.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and genrals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade O Chin-u spoke first at the banquet.

Head of the delegation Ogilvy Y. Berlouis spoke next. Saying that he visited Korea to assure the Korean people of the unfailing support and solidarity of the people of Seychelles in their struggle to build a proud nation where the imperialist enemy would never be victorious, he continued: The people of Seychelles have got deep admiration for the very way the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, has built a prosperous nation.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, through all its splendid achievements, has shown to the world that nations, if they were not too greedy and not under the influence of imperialism, could also create a country like yours where people are happy and enjoying social justice. The DPRK is indeed a guide to other nations who are really prepared to rid themselves of all the evils which still plague other countries.

We in Seychelles know that the DPRK is doing its best to have one united Korea. We support you in this. We have no doubt that you will succeed in this cause in the not too distant future.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles.

O Chin-u's Banquet Speech

SK070037 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Speech by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, at 5 October banquet arranged by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces in honor of the Seychellois military and youth delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, we are very pleased to welcome the military and youth delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, minister of youth and defense of the Republic of Seychelles, that is visiting our country with warm friendly sentiment toward our people and People's Army soldiers, and we warmly welcome your visit to our country. This visit will mark and important occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and armies.

The peoples of Korea and Seychelles, who established friendly ties in the joint struggles against imperialism and for independence, have supported and cooperated with each other for the realization of common goals and a common idea. The historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected His Excellency President France Albert Rene was an epochal event in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and armies. We regard it as the utmost pleasure to have the Seychellois people and army as true friends in the Indian Ocean.

Korea and Seychelles are both nonaligned countries striving to build a new society, free and prosperous. We express full support to the just struggle of the Seychellois people for repulsing the subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and their stooges, defending the country's sovereignty and turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and sincerely wish them a new success in their struggle to build a new society.

It is our people's supreme national aspiration to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Seychellois Government took a just and determined step of severing its diplomatic relations with the South Korean authorities in May 1980 in denunciation of the suppression of people by the South Korean military fascists and thus expressed its full support and solidarity for our people's just cause. I express my sincere gratitude to the Seychellois Government and people for constantly and positively supporting and backing the just cause of our people to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Cherishing our friendship with the people and army of Seychelles, we will advance in the future, too, in firm unity with the fraternal Seychellois people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for accomplishing the cause of making the whole world independent.

Finally, wishing you pleasant and beneficial days during your visit to our country, I propose a toast to the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Seychellois peoples and army, to the good health and long life of His Excellency President France Albert Rene, the outstanding leader of the Seychellois people, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il and to the good health of the comrades and friends who are with us at this place.

O Chin-u Calls on Berlouis

SK070359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister

of People's Armed Forces, on October 6 paid a return call on His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of youth and defence of the Republic of Seychelles and chief of the defence forces of Seychelles People's Defence Forces, who is leading a military and youth delegation of the Republic of Seychelles to our country.

Present there were Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Ralph Adam, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and senior secretary of the Ministry of Youth and Defence of the Republic of Seychelles, who is a member of the delegation.

A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Army Day Party at Embassy

SK061032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- Jaroslav Kanovsky, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party on the evening of October 5 at his embassy to mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Invited to the cocktail party were Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, Major General O Kyong-hun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek attended there.

Military Attache Jaroslav Kanovsky and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk made speeches at the cocktail party, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

O Chin-u Greetings to Dzur

SK060827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, Minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The message noted that the Czechoslovak People's Army has smashed at every step the moves of counter-revolutionaries at home and abroad and firmly defended their motherland and gains of revolution in the past period.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the armies of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism will continue to develop favourably in the future, too, the message sincerely wished the minister of national defence new successes in his responsible work for increasing the defence capabilities of the country.

GDR NATIONAL DAY MARKED BY LEADERS' GREETINGS

Kim Il-song Greets Honecker

SK061617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on October 6 to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government and people of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Since the founding of the republic, the GDR people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have turned their country into a prosperous socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture by successfully carrying out several five-year plans.

Today your people are making great efforts to build a developed socialist society and defend peace and security in Europe.

We sincerely rejoice over the successes the GDR people have registered in the struggle for accelerating the building of a developed socialist society and increasing the general might of the country by giving full play to their creative enthusiasm, while standing firm at the western outpost of socialism, and warmly hail them.

The friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism are developing more favourably day by day in various domains, political, economic and cultural.

Believing that the bonds of the traditional friendship betwen our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I wish your fraternal people great success in their endeavours for implementing the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Other Leaders' Greetings

SK070417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the GDR founding.

We are happy to note that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries are daily strengthening and developing in many fields, said the message.

It sincerely wished the chairman of the Council of Ministers great success in his responsible work and the GDR people in their struggle for implementing the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and achieving the constant prosperity of the country.

Meanwhile, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop and Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent messages of greetings to President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer of the GDR respectively.

O CHIN-U INVITED TO EGYPTIAN ARMY DAY RECEPTION

SK070428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA) -- The military attache of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang arranged a reception on the evening of October 6 at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the occasion of the Army Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Invited there were Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Chong Chang-yol of the Korean People's Army and other KPA generals and officers. Military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang were also invited and Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam and officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang attended there.

The Egyptian military attache and KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk made speeches at the reception.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Egypt, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

OVERSEAS WORKERS PRESENTED AWARDS, GIFTS

Kim Il-song Presents Gifts

SK042241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on October 4 awarded gifts to the members of the group of agricultural technical cooperation which had achieved many successes in the United Republic of Tanzania where it had been dispatched.

Present on the occasion together with the members of the group were First Vice-Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee So Kwan-hui, Vice-Premiers Hong Song-yong and Kim Chang-chu.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly appraised their successes and awarded them precious gifts.

The members of the group extended highest honour and deepest thanks to the great leader who bestowed upon them this glory and happiness today.

Yim Chun-chu Confers Awards

SK061129 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremony for awarding orders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the members of the group of agricultural technical cooperation dispatched to the United Republic of Tanzania was held on October 3. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the hall.

Attending the award ceremony were Yim Chun-chu, secretary general of the Central People's Committee [CPC], Om Tok-hwan and other functionaries concerned.

At the award ceremony, after reading a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Secretary General Yim Chun-chu conferred the orders of the republic on the members of the group of agricultural technical cooperation dispatched to the United Republic of Tanzania.

At the ceremony Yim Chun-chu, secretary of the Central People's Committee, conferred order of National Flag First Class upon Kim Chang-hwan, head of the group, and on two other members; the Order of Labor upon two members and the Order of National Flag Second Class upon three members of the group who, firmly armed with the chuche idea, had made large contributions to the development of the agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania through research and cultivation there for mechanizing agricultural production and increasing maize output, bravely overcoming all the obstacles and difficulties, thus helping to raise the external prestige of our country and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the United Republic of Tanzania, by displaying intense loyalty to the party and revolution.

Speeches were made. The speakers said that although the group on agricultural technical cooperation was doing what it had to do in the United Republic of Tanzania, the great leader bestowed the honor of awarding high state orders on them. They pointed out that their gratitude of possessing this honor was incomparably great. And they said that they extended the greatest honor and warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, who allowed such joy on that day. The speakers manifested the determination to live up to the deep trust and expectation of the party and the leader by continuously directing efforts to the research and cultivation for further raising the maize yield in the United Republic of Tanzania and making a positive contribution to enhancing its agricultural production.

CHONGJIN PEOPLE WELCOME RETURNEES FROM JAPAN

SK061028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) -- Working people of Chongjin held a meeting on October 5 warmly welcoming the compatriots who had returned to the socialist homeland from Japan in the 186th batch.

Speaking at the meeting Chang Chin-kwon, vice chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, said that the realisation of repatriation of Japan-resident Koreans to the socialist homeland is a result of the warmest love and deepest care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for overseas compatriots and a great historic event demonstrating the true superiority of our socialist system and its invincible vitality.

The great leader and the glorious party centre, he noted, show meticulous care and deep love and kindness to the returnees so that they may work, study and live without any worry in the embrace of the homeland.

Speaking on behalf of the 186th batch of returnees, its head, Pak Il, referred to their emotion and joy at being embraced in the bosom of the socialist homeland, saying that they had been taken to an alien land because of the loss of the country and absence of power. He extended their thanks to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, the benefactors of the rebirth of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan.

Present at the meeting were Yi Kong-su, deputy director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and Ho Chin-kyu, secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

BRIEFS

KWP DELEGATION TO PRC -- Pyongyang, October 6 -- A delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Choe Man-kuk left Sinuiju on October 5 for a visit to Liaoning Province of China . It was seen off at the airport by Hyon Pyong-chol, secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 6 Oct 82 SK]

BULGARIAN FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang, September 24 -- A film show was held on September 23 at the February 8 House of Culture on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army. Present there were personages concerned and soldiers of the Korean People's Army. Raiko Prokopov, military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang, was invited there. The attendants appreciated a Bulgarian film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 24 Sep 82 SK]

FURTHER REPORTS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Parties Give Keynote Speeches

SK060029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) yesterday called for the development of a climate for dialogue politics, while the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) demanded the revitalization of politics and the restoration of "public trust." Those demands were made in keynote speeches made by representatives from the three major political parties in a plenary National Assembly session.

Rep. Chin Ui-chong, DJP chief policymaker, said it is prerequisite to the lifting of the political ban on former politicians to eliminate the remanants of the old political era and, in turn, to develop a new political milieu for dialogue.

Rep Yi Tae-ku, DKP vice president, said he feels certain that the only solution to all existing problems lies in what he called the restoration of politics. Priority should be given to modernizing politics in the present decade, he said.

Meanwhile, Rep. Sin Chol-kyun, chief policymaker of the KNP, proposed the assembly form an ad hoc committee to revamp various controversial political laws and handle other political issues. Sin said he feels confident that the proposed ad hoc committee will help create a sound political atmosphere.

Speaking of economic issues, the KNP chief policymaker asserted that the government-proposed national budget bill for 1983 should be drastically modified in accordance with expected tax revenues. The government should retract its plan to issue national bounds and retrench subsidies and funds for nonessential projects as much as possible, he said. He also called for the formation in the assembly of a special committee to work out measures designed to overcome the present economic difficulty.

The assembly will embark on a six-day interpellation today. A total of 21 lawmakers will take the floor during the question-answer session and concentrate their queries on political, security, diplomatic, economic and social issues.

Further on Chin Speech

SK061135 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Oct 82 p 2

["Gist" of speech by Chin Ui-chong, chief policymaker of the Democratic Justice Party, at 6 October session of the National Assembly]

[Text] With the issue of distortions of history in the Japanese textbooks, the movement to overcome Japan is spreading across the nation like wildfire. We should turn this movement into a motive force for creating new history. For this, we should establish a more concrete view of national history to conquer the view of colonial history as well as of class history. Thus, we should firmly establish national sovereignty [minjok chuchesong] and, based on this, we should Koreanize democracy.

To Koreanize democracy, we should, first of all, reject long-term power by one man. Second, we should create a new image for politicians. Third, we should consolidate the new political climate. For this, we should settle the politics of dialogue through discussion and persuasion rather than struggle to the extremes, thus thoroughly eliminating the trend of distrust, the government, the ruling camp and the leading class of society should strive to eradicate the basis and causes of distrust. We should, in particular, prevent the fabrication of vicious wild rumors and eliminate the erroneous tendency of being dazzled by such rumors.

Needless to say, we should review pending political issues, such as the implementation of the system of provincial self-government is to carefully study necessary preconditions and conditions and strike to realize such conditions based on existing reality. This also applies to the issue of lifting the political ban. The ban on political activities imposed on some of the old politicians is the result of the unfortunate situation which made such a measure inevitable.

Thus, I believe it is a fundamental task to put an end to the political climate of the old era and to bring about political traits of dialogue based on trust.

In the economic field, we should, first of all, inspire businessmen's enthusiasm for business enterprises. For this, the government's economic policy should maintain consistency, and changes in policies should take place gradually. We should transform the system of a government-led economy to a civilian-led economic system by easing and abolishing various restrictions under the government-led economic system.

Second, the industrial structure should be reorganized in such a way as to increase earnings of business firms. We should break away from the production pattern -- aimed at boosting sales figures only -- of importing parts and simply assembling them, but should help domestic small and medium industries nurture parts industries. The small and medium-sized industries which produce parts should be nurtured from the viewpoint of industrial policy and those industries should be affiliated with conglomerates.

Third, the government is requested to give special consideration to the development of technology.

Fourth, so as to eliminate waste in distributing limited national resources, the government should promptly and drastically readjust insolvent enterprises.

By eradicating the idea of looking down upon farming on the basis of the theory of comparative superiority, the government should exert efforts to develop irrigation, arrange arable land and pave roads in rural villages and should establish a great principle of granting compensation for farmers' production costs in purchasing autumn and summer-harvested grains.

A policy aimed at remedying the unbending nature of the budget should be mapped out. The The governmemt should pay attention to the fact that the issuing of national bonds in the new year may cause an increase in the amount of currency, thereby necessitating the working out of careful and meticulous countermeasures.

A series of inauspicious events which have taken place during past 2 years were the product of the way of thinking of the old era. This shows that without reform in the way of thinking, it is difficult to realize a genuinely just society. Paying attention to the fact that those events took place in a transition period during which the measures toward achieving self-regulation had been undertaken, we should more actively push ahead with the social cleanup movement and the movement to reform our way of thinking.

While continuing multifaceted efforts to consolidate the friendly and cooperative relations with the United States, we should map out a clear-cut plan toward developing the triangular cooperative system among the ROK, the United States and Japan. We should be on the lookout so that the ROK not be subordinated to U.S. policy toward Japan.

We should by all means force North Korea into the forum of dialogue, and for this, we should actively conduct multifaceted diplomacy for unification, including diplomacy toward the communist bloc,

Further on Yi Speech

SK060253 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Oct 82 p 2

["Gist" of speech by Yi Tae-ku, vice president of the Democratic Korea Party, at the 5 October session of the National Assembly]

[Excerpts] How well has the National Assembly accepted public opinion and represented the public? Unfortunately, I have no proud, affirmative words to answer such a question. It is true that we were unable to organize a special committee to investigate the government offices -- an inherent right vested in the National Assembly -- in regard to the rice scandal, the Uiryong incident and the Mrs Chang scandal. What is more, the members of the National Assembly, who cannot be held liable for their speeches in the House, have been restricted and shown signs of atrophy in their speeches.

When real power is concentrated in one place, except for the few within the boundary of power, the absolute majority of the people are likely to be isolated and an invisible wall will separate the government and people. All such problems can be solved by politics and, therefore, the only way to fundamentally cure them is to restore the role of politics. In short, politics is nonexistent. There may be a difference in the degree and recognition of such a phenomenon, but politics, while appearing to exist, is in reality nonexistent. This is the present political reality. This is because we have inherited the political and cultural legacy of the Democratic epublica arty, which was devoid of politics, and because we have not been able to eradicate such a legacy.

It is true that political stability is necessary for economic growth. However, we already have learned from history the lesson that an attempt to justify the exercise of absolute power always results in a change of power because the attempt lacks justification and, just as the ruler, lacks morality.

We are no longer in an era in which one must sacrifice himself for the benefit of another. Our political culture has not yet been successful in overcoming the stage of feudal political culture. Political modernization based on the spirit of voluntary participation is what we urgently need. To this end, freedom of the press should be guaranteed. When freedom of the press is restricted, society enters a dark world due to the forced silence, and eventually new chaos results.

Also, the role of the House should be exercised properly for political modernization. It is a reality that the House is not exercising its inherent functions, not to mention its role of checking and supervising. A model case of this is the fact that we were not even able to form a special committee to investigate major incidents. It is our duty to call for a balanced development of parties, both ruling and minority, for the modernization of politics. The ruling party is suffering from obesity, while minority parties are suffering from malnutrition.

The election systems should also be revised for political modernization. As a logical justification of the government system centered on a president, the president should find direct public credence. For a president to find direct public credence, he must be elected by a popular election system. For this reason, the election system should be revised. As for the parliamentary election systems, it is irrational that the majority party should take two-thirds of the representational seats. This is the reason it is necessary to revise the parliamentary election systems.

I call for an immediate use of the local self-government system. Under the pretext of a poor degree of financial self-support on the part of the local self-governments, the government has been delaying the practice of the local self-government system that is clearly stipulated in the Constitution. We cannot but view this as having a political purpose.

There are many more tasks to tackle for political modernization. To cite a few: the issue of lifting the political ban on the old politicians, the issue of human rights, normalization on the campuses, the issue of the need to either revise or abolish undemocratic laws and the labor-management issue. These, all byproducts of political instability, can be solved smoothly when politics is put back on the right track.

Already more than a year has passed since we began talks for Korea-Japan economic cooperation, but we do not know how much progress has been made so far and the amount that will be settled upon in the talks. Now distortions in Japan's history textbooks have engulfed the economic talks. The issue of the Korea-Japan economic talks should be settled as soon as possible, separately from the issue of distortions of history, regardless of success or failure. The government should determinedly redefine Korea-Japan relations -- even if it has to run the risk of severing diplomatic relations with Japan -- confident that the people will back its decision.

The main reason for our economic hardships stems from the structural contradiction of our growth-oriented economic policy. Reduction of the 6 percent of the gross national product earmarked for defense expenditures -- the chief cause of our national budget's inflexibility -- is a heavy task that should be solved by highly political and diplomatic means.

I express my deep concern over how many of my suggestions contained in this speech will be reflected in national policy, because the government and ruling party, ever since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, have never paid attention to our effort to promote political development through dialogue.

Parties React to Speeches

SK062328 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] After the keynote speeches were delivered in the 5 October plenary session of the National Assembly, members of the majority and minority parties rated each other's keynote speeches as having shown an attitude for dealing with problems seriously.

Stressing that "in the speeches of the opposition parties there were portions that both the government and majority party should listen to and examine closely," Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the Democratic Justice Party, said: Our party's chief policymaker Rep. Chin Ui-chong's mention of the practice of a local self-government system and the issue of lifting the political ban on the old politicians was not simply political rhetoric.

Commenting somewhat critically on the keynote speech of his party, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the DJP, said: Because the speech stressed too many ideals and causes, it was like listening to a lecture on the ABC's of political theory.

Democratic Korea Party floor leader Yim Chong-ki said: It is significant that the DJP has mentioned the issues of a local self-government system and an end to the political ban imposed on the old politicians.

Korea National Party floor leader Yim Tong-chin said: I am not satisfied with the DJP speech because it did not mention political development in detail.

Rep Cho Il-che, chairman of the KNP policymaking committee, criticized the DKP, saying that "the DKP's keynote speech had no appeal because it only criticized the old regime, turning a deaf ear to today's problems."

6 Oct Interpellations

SK070130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The lawmakers of the opposition parties requested the government yesterday to take drastic political measures for what they called national reconciliation by such means as the lifting of political ban on former politicians during the first-day interpellation session of the regular house sitting.

Rep. Kim Ki-su of the Korean National Party (KNP) asked Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop whether he was willing to recommend directly that President Chon Tu-hwan remove the ostracism at this moment to help create real harmony among the people. He claimed that the political outcasts were deemed to have already shown sincere repentance if the government judged that they had not engaged in political activity so far.

Rep. Ho Kyong-ku of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) also insisted that the people now expected the government to adopt political programs for the cause of the total national unity.

Three lawmakers -- Reps. Kim and Ho and Ha Sun-pong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) -- took the floor to question the administration on national political affairs, diplomacy and security during the session in the presence of the premier and cabinet ministers concerned. The major issues the legislators tackled included the readjustment of Korea-Japan relations following Japanese textbooks' distortions of historical accounts; early implementation of the local autonomy system; the promotion of Pacific summit talks; and overall security problems surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

In particular, Reps. Ha and Ho took issue with a recent remark made by U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker in which he said the U.S. hoped "Korea will avoid the patterns of nationalistic self-centeredness which often backfire." Rep. Ha inquired of Prime Minister Kim about his view of Walker's speech and about his idea on eliminating such a gap of opinions in understanding nationalism.

Reps. Ha and Kim showed keen interest in the recent visit of North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song to China in terms of its possible effect on the development of close relations between Pyongyang and Peking. They asked what was the government's counter-plan against the latest movement surrounding China.

Rep. Ha of the DJP questioned the administration about the possibility of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul and the prospects for Korea-U.S. relations after Reagan's visit.

The House interpellation will continue for five more days until next Wednesday on three agenda items -- politics, diplomacy-security, and socioeconomic affairs.

Focusing his questions mainly on political affairs, Rep. Ho of the opposition DKP suggested that the assembly and the administration form a joint body to deliberate various political bills such as an amendment to the National Assembly law.

Prime Minister Responds

SK061324 Seoul YONHAP in English 1144 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop Wednesday expressed the hope that conditions will ripen at an early date for the lifting of the ban on political activities of those outcast from South Korean politics in 1980.

In an appearance before the National Assembly plenary session, the prime minister was responding to the question raised Tuesday by the majority Democratic Justice Party and minority parties by recalling President Chon Tu-hwan's pledge to gradually reinstate political outcasts "at an appropriate time". Kim did not elaborate on the conditions that would have to be met before reinstating the outcasts. There are known to be 567 people on the political blacklist drawn up by the government in 1980 under a new law which bans until June 1980 political activities of those accused of corruption and other improprieties.

On the adoption of local autonomy system, Kim said it would be desirable to implement the system after all local units achieve some measure of financial self-reliance.

Asked to comment on U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker's recent speech warning against an excessive Korean nationalism, Kim said he did not think that the U.S. envoy's remarks were made with the understanding of or at the request of the U.S. State Department, and stressed the need for safeguarding nationalism in South Korea.

Kim said there would be no progress in the Seoul-Tokyo talks on the Korean request for official Japanese loans without resolving the textbook issue, and added that the loan talks should not interfere with the correction of the distortions in the disputed Japanese history textbooks.

Defense Minister Responds

SK070328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min Wednesday said: "The nation's defense industry, now assembling sophisticated fighter aircraft domestically, will surpass that of North Korea in the near future."

The defense chief revealed that South Korea "now produces M-16 rifles, field guns, missiles, patrol boats, destroyers and various kinds of ammunition. Models of light armored vehicles with endless-track drive will also come out next year."

Answering questions posed by lawmakers during the plenary session of the National Assembly, Yun said: "The combat capability of the nation's reserve troops will be upgraded to the level of regular forces, while that of soldiers actively enlisted will be also reinforced, to maintain superiority over North Korea." He added that the balanced development of both tangible and intangible combat capabilities will be sought as a first step toward the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

In addition, Yun said: "A joint South Korea-U.S. information system collects and evaluates information on Korea and then transmits data analyses to each partner simultaneously."

Unification Minister's Remarks

SK070124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik said the government is working on a measure designed to break the deadlock in the inter-Korea talks. Serious studies are being made on the framework of the forthcoming constitution for a unified Korea, but the government is not ready to disclose the results of the studies, he said.

Touching on relations between North Korea and mainland China, he said he expects that relations will be brought closer in the political, economic and military fields. He said, however, he does not think China will render support for North Korea in a way that will break the military balance between the South and North Korea.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED 7 OCT ON ALLEGED SPY

SK070608 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] A death sentence was handed down for the former teacher who falsely sought asylum after being won over by the North Korean puppets while staying in West Germany as a mine worker. Senior Judge Yi Yong-pom of Seoul District Criminal Court Collegiate Department 13 passed the death sentence today for defendant Kim Chin-mok, 43, a spy who falsely sought asylum after being won over by a North Korean puppet agent while he was staying in West Germany as a miner. Kim was indicted for violation of the national security law. Former teacher Kim went to West Germany in 1974 as a mine worker and was won over by a North Korean agent. He received espionage training in Pyongyang and falsely sought asylum in West Germany in 1977, disguising himself as a North Korean doctor. Defendant Kim found employment in a West German hospital, married a Turkish woman, and expressed to the ROK Embassy in Turkey his desire to work for the ROK and make deceitful entry into Korea. He was caught while carrying out espionage activity, and was arrested and indicted.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ASEAN DISCUSSED

SK050110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 82 p 7

[Excerpt] A joint seminar on Korea-ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) economic cooperation opened under the sponsorship of the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology (KIET) at the World Trade Center Korea building yesterday. Pak Song-sang, president of KIET, said in his keynote speech that most forecasters predicted that the growth rate of the world economy in the 1980's would be a little lower than that of the 1970's, but with an improved inflation rate. Pak said: "The world economy seems to be suffering from a long wave of slow growth and will continue to do so if there is no dramatic change in policy to cure the present malaise." He pointed out that reemergent protectionism in the industrial countries was a major threat to the continued growth of world trade. Fortunately, economic cooperation between ASEAN and Korea had been increasing in various fields such as commodity trade, joint ventures and technological cooperation, he said. Taking all the external and internal factors into consideration, he said that the ASEAN countries and Korea could derive maximum benefits by cooperating as development partners.

HUN SEN WARNS THAILAND ON 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS'

BK070927 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Pehn, 7 Oct (SPK) -- Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, voiced his total rejection of any resolution on Kampuchea to be voted by the 37th UN General Assembly Session.

Minister Hun Sen on Wednesday, 6 October, attended a conference sponsored by the municipal people's committee, gathering more than 400 representatives of Phnon Penh workers. Hun Sen denounced the recognition of the bloody and genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime by the United Nations.

Minister Hun Sen denounced the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists who, through ASEAN -- particularly Thailand -- ar aggravating tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border against the Kampuchean revolution.

Over the past 3 years, the Kampuchean people have always wished to turn this border into a zone of peace, but the Thai ruling circles which have forever followed the Beijing clique have undertaken sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Respecting their traditional friendship with the Thai people, the Kampuchean people have taken care not to counter the provocative actions of Thailand. However, patience has its limits. If the Thai authorities do not cease these actions, we may resort to our right of legitimate defense.

Hun Sen denounced and condemned international reaction headed by U.S. imperialism which, pretending to be the champion of human rights, has supported the genocidal Pol Pot clique or that of Pol Pot in disguise such as Sihanouk ad Son Sann, which, claiming to defend peace, has supported the Israeli Zionists and South African racists.

The Kampuchean people always uphold the banners of peace and independence and join their struggle with that of the Southeast Asian people and the progressives of the world.

The strategic alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is a factor determining the victory of the Kampuchean revolution and that of the three Indochinese peoples, affirmed Hun Sen, who declared: If China agrees to sign a treaty of nonaggression with the Indochinese countries, the PRK will contribute to the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to the convening of an international conference on the problems of Southeast Asia.

The minister launched an appeal to the Kampucheans misled by the fallacious propaganda of the traitors to the nation to surrender themselves to the revolutionary power. Following their surrender, if they respect the Constitution adopted by the Kampuchean people and if they take part in national construction and defense, these persons will enjoy all rights of citizens.

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK070340 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Text" of 30 September speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, at the 37th UN General Assembly session -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Secretary General, distinguished delegates: This is the sixth time in the past 25 years that I have had the honor to speak before the United Nations to defend the interests of my country and my people in front of the distinguished delegates of the UN member states,

Like the last time I made a statement to the UN Security Council in 1979, following the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it is the crucial question of my country's life or death as a free and sovereign nation that I have come to defend at this UN General Assembly today.

First of all, allow me to express my respect to his excellency the president of this General Assembly. I would like to express my high salutations to His Excellency Ismat Kittani and I sincerely admire him for having led the work of this latest UN General Assembly session with competence and honesty and without taking sides. I would like to extend best wishes to His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. We would like to express our admiration for all the expressions of conscience and great sacrifice made in the cause of justice and peace. I greet all the delegates present here -- among whom I am honored to notice many sincere friends -- on behalf of my country, our coalition government and the Kampuchean patriots who are fighting on the battlefield in the most difficult conditions but full of resolute determination to liberate our fatherland.

Contrary to certain false allegations, our government is not a government in exile. All members of our government live and fight on Kampuchean soil with our heroic combatants. Despite the efforts of the Vietnamese army to control and occupy the whole of our country, we have managed to liberate and firmly control vast regions not only near the Thai border, but also in southwestern and northeastern Kampuchea. Last July, I myself toured three liberated zones deep inside our territory by car, on foot and on elephant back. Wherever I went I was welcomed by well-disciplined armed forces and millions of people, among whom I noticed, with satisfaction, many children.

Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea express their sincere gratitude to the United Nations which, since 1979, has rejected the attempts by the regime installed by foreigners in Phnom Penh to occupy the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. Eeryone here knows that the Phnom Penh regime has no identity. It is under the permanent control of the Vietnamese aggressor authorities and survives only with the support of two foreign countries. Even those who favor the occupation of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations by the Phnom Penh regime know this.

To recognize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh means, first of all, recognizing and allowing foreigners to continue indefinitely their occupation of our country, which has been a full member of the United Nations since 1955, and putting our country under the colonial control of a foreign country which has arrogantly violated the UN Charter and scornfully ignored the resolutions of the United Nations demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. Second, it will convince other countries which are victims of aggression and occuption -- countries not from the Third World -- that they are in no position to resist and eliminate aggression from a foreign country. Finally, it will increase tension and the risk of war breaking out in the whole region.

Geographically speaking, Kampuchea is located in an important area strategically. Originally, I tried to make Kampuchea a buffer state between two states with different ideologies. Everyone knows that war spilled into Kampuchea from Vietnam and is now raging further westward. As an independent, nonaligned and neutral country which does not allow the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory, our country should be a major factor for peace not only in the Indochinese Peninsula, but throughout the whole of Southeast Asia and the Far East as well.

On the contrary, Kampuchea has become a colonial state and a military base of two expansionist-hegemonist countries. This is a threat to the stability, peace, security and progress of the nations and peoples of the whole region, and it might cause an armed confrontation with incalculable consequences between (?different) superpowers who have conflicting interests in the Asian region.

As you are all aware, the Hanoi ruling circles and their clique have grossly insulted me, ridiculed me and offended me, but I have not responded to these attacks. I would only recall the fact that in Asia prior to 1970, there was no leader who was as sincere a friend of Vietnam as me, none who rendered as many important services to the Vietnamese patriots in the north and in the south in their struggle for Vietnam's independence.

In view of the occupation of our country by the Armed Forces of the SRV, it is my duty to remind the Hanoi leaders that in the past they promised many times, both verbally and in writing, to always remain grateful and absolutely respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

Between the end of 1979 and early 1980, I wrote three long letters to Pham Van Dong, prime minister of Vietnam, a friend and a former comrade-in-arms, proposing bilateral talks between the Vietnamese Government and myself in Hanoi or in any other city of his choice, to resolve differences between the two sides through peaceful means. I stressed in my letters that if the SRV agreed to let Kampuchea recover its independence and right to self-determination, the government representing the people's aspirations, chosen through free elections under international supervision, would maintain relations, cooperation and friendship based on equality with neighboring and fraternal Vietnam.

I waited for 3 years for some positive sign from Hanoi, despite the fact that some of my compatriots accused me of being friendly with Vietnam. But as a reward for my efforts to find a peaceful solution and restore mutual trust by making my country completely neutral under international supervision and guarantees, the Hanoi leaders said -- or made other people say -- that they would not discuss matters with a person who represents nothing and has no political future. They also said that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

However, as in the past, I bear no grudge against Vietnam. I have always believed that considering the geographical positions of our two countries, we will always be neighbors and must tolerate each other. This tolerance, however, must be based on equality and not on a master-servant relationship. The present Hanoi government did not analyze the situation, but chose to quickly forget the many good deeds that the Kampuchean people and myself had done for the Hanoi Vietnamese during the arduous period of their struggle for independence and the reunification of Vietnam. Furthermore, the Hanoi government forgot the assistance and support of the world community in the struggle in which Vietnam was victim of colonialism and imperialism. Now that it has become an independent and unified country, Vietnam itself is changing into a colonial and imperialist country. It has arrogantly and insolently gone so far as to seriously threaten neighboring countries who are worried about Vietnamese expansionism.

We noticed that during his last trip to Southeast Asia, the foreign minister of the SRV threatened some Southeast Asian countries who simply demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, allowing the Kampuchean people the right to decide their own destiny. The Vietnamese foreign minister accused the governments of some Southeast Asian countries of interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, but everyone knows that it is Vietnam which is insolently and barbarously interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Vietnam is occupying our country, has stationed its troops in our country and has plundered vast amounts of our natural resources, while the ASEAN countries only demand that Vietnam -- the invader and aggressor -- let Kampuchea be the master of its own destiny.

The late President Ho Chi Minh, at whose funeral I was the only head of state, liked to say that there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom. But now, one can see in the deeds of his successors that this slogan applies only to Vietnam, which has the right to take away the independence and freedom of neighboring countries -- Kampuchea and Laos -- and to move forward to attack other countries which are militarily less powerful than Vietnam.

In the case of Kampuchea, it is clear that the SRV intends to occupy it indefinitely through its puppet government. It is in the light of these realities and these painful circumstances that I have felt compelled to join in a tripartite coalition and to participate in armed struggle in order that my country might become master of its own destiny again.

Mr President, Mr Secretary General, distinguished delegates, in 1979, 1980 and 1981, the United Nations adopted clear resolutions outlining the path for a just solution to the Kampuchean problem which resulted from Vietnam's political and expansionist territorial ambitions. The International Conference on Kampuchea, held in New York in 1981 under the sponsorship of the United Nations, adopted a just declaration and resolutions in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the interests of Kampuchea and Vietnam and those of the peoples of the whole of Southeast Asia.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, like the Kampuchean people, categorically rejects any other conference organized by the SRV with the backing of the Soviet Union and its followers. Any conference with the participation of the puppets in Phnom Penh and Vientiane will not diccuss the Kampuchean problem, but will declare that the problem has already been solved and will maneuver others into a de facto recognition of the Heng Samrin puppets installed by Vietnam. On this question, neither Democratic Kampuchea nor any freedom- and justice-loving country will fall into Vietnam's trap.

If the SRV really wants to contribute to restoring peace and stability in the region, as a member of the United Nations it must abide by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and take part in the International Conference on Kampuchea. In order to reduce tension in the region, simply declaring a partial troop withdrawal is not enough; furthermore, there is no evidence of this partial troop withdrawal. As a matter of fact, Vietnam recently sent fresh troops from Vietnam into Kampuchea to reinforce its aggressor forces there.

I would like to stress that only the total withdrawal of Vietnam's aggressor troops from Kampuchea -- followed by free elections under the supervision of the United Nations so that the Kampuchean people can choose representatives to the parliament and senate, a prime minister, head of state and their political regime -- will result in a just solution to the Kampuchean problem. As long as the SRV refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, my government will fight with all its strength against the policy to make the occupation of Kampuchea permanent.

After 3 years, we know for certain that in our country -- which is under Vietnam's heel -- political objection is ruthlessly suppressed, resulting in either the disappearance or imprisonment of the protestor. The Vietnamese frequently use toxic chemical weapons, in particular toxic gas, on Kampuchean guerrillas and people who refuse to acquiesce to Vietnam's domination. The Vietnamese aggressors are intensifying their plunder of Kampuchea's natural resources and economy. They have sent in their own people to take over fertile land and fish-rich rivers and lakes, expelling the Kampuchean people who are the owners from their villages. Vietam has tried to make Western observers visiting Kampuchea believe that Kampuchea was invaded and has been occupied but is not under Vietnamese subjugation, and that Kampuchea is enjoying freedoms and well-being not experienced for many years. They have denounced some journalists who have tried to tell the truth about Kampuchea.

Mr President, Mr Secretary General, distinguished delegates, earlier I said that we have no other recourse but to take up arms to defend the destiny and future of our country and nation. I know that there are some who ridicule our resistance, saying that we are too weak and are not in a position to worry the Vietnamese aggressor troops. Whether weak or strong, we have the sacred duty to strive to fight with all our capabilities against the aggressors. I do not predict that we will achieve victory in the near future or at any time, but I can assure you that we will continue the struggle until the very end without grudge but with a resolute and firm determination. The foreigners who are imposing their yoke on our country and who are plundering our country will at some point, sooner or later, realize that they will not be secure in Kampuchea. They will also realize that Kampuchean territory will become hotter and hotter for them.

We are not fighting against the Vietnamese people; we are only fighting for peace and to restore independence and freedom to our country, which has become a vassal state of Vietnam. We definitely do not want a "pax Vietnamica" or a "pax Sovietica". What we want is true peace to live with full rights and freedom. We do not want anything from anyone else, but seek only to restore sovereignty and territorial integrity to our country. Once we achieve this goal, we solemnly pledge to live in peace with all our neighboring countries, particularly with Vietnam, as well as with those countries which respect us, regardless of their political or social systems. Is this an unreasonable demand or one which cannot be defended?

Mr President, Mr Secretary General, distinguished delegates, we solemnly declare before this General Assembly that in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, once Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea everything between our two countries can be solved.

We are ready to sign a treaty of peace and non-aggression with Vietnam as long as there is recognition and respect for the present territorial integrity of the two neighboring countries. This is a fair and reasonable proposal that I make on behalf of our coalition government to the leaders and people of Vietnam. I firmly believe that if the Vietnamese leaders listen to this demand, full of common sense, the peoples in Southeast Asia, like people the world over, will be very glad and satisfied because it means that not only will our Indochinese Peninsula live once again in peaceful coexistence, but the risk of war spreading will also disappear.

However, at present the SRV has not chosen the path of reconciliation and peace. It insists on having what they call another international conference which will not be convened to discuss the Kampuchean problem, but to discuss their so-called security, peace and neutrality for Southeast Asia.

On this question, I would like to draw the attention of all the distinguished delegates present here to the fact that the Kampuchean problem -- which is the central issue -- would not be discussed at all because the participants to such a conference would be forced to extend de facto recognition to the Heng Samrin puppet regime which is a surrogate of Hanoi and Moscow. No justice- and freedom-loving country would abandon its ideals to attend such a conference, which only serves the personal interests of the expansionist aggressors and colonialists.

Who, in fact, is responsible for destroying security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia? It is none other than Vietnam which, with the backing of the Soviet Union, is occupying Kampuchea by force and is threatening Thailand and the other ASEAN countries and even countries further afield.

Any conference concerned with the peace and stability of Southeast Asia must first solve the Kampuchean problem. Once this is done and Kampuchea has regained its independence and sovereignty, Southeast Asia will have no more problems because countries neighboring an independent and neutral Kampuchea will have nothing to worry about.

It is correct that the ASEAN countries should refuse to sign a nonaggression treaty with Vietnam as suggested by the latter, and I would like to sincerely greet the ASEAN countries who have shown political common sense and courage. Such a treaty would have been a disaster, like the one signed by Chamberlain and Daladier in Munich in 1938 in an attempt to appease Hitler and Mussolini. This kind of treaty is only a harbinger of future aggression against the countries and peoples who sign it.

The distinguished delegates present here already know the reason why another conference -- which will not discuss the Kampuchean problem and which will not seek to find measures to end the occupation and colonization of our Kampuchea by Vietnam with the backing of the Soviet Union -- cannot be convened. If it does not raise the Kampuchean question and does not solve the Kampuchean problem, then there is nothing to discuss but to kneel before the dictates of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. No one can participate in Vietnam's conference with Vietnam's agents in Phnom Penh, who only survive with the protection of a vast number of Vietnam's troops. To accept the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea means to capitulate to jungle law.

At present, many countries are the victims of the implementation of this law by superpowers. I believe that member countries of the United Nations, at least those who still adhere to the principles of freedom, independence, justice and peace, will pressure Vietnam to end its occupation and colonialist domination of Kampuchea by adopting resolutions and taking measures that will pressure Vietnam into restoring its own dignity.

Mr President, Mr Secretary General, distinguished delegates, I know that we appear very much absorbed by our pressing problems, but as a member state of the United Nations, I would like to affirm our position on a number of important issues.

1. I would like to express sincere gratitude on behalf of my country and my people to all the countries which have accepted Kampuchean refugees in a generous and humanitarian way, and in particular to the Kingdom of Thailand, which has shouldered a heavy burden in providing refuge for and looking after the tens of thousands of Kampuchean refugees who have fled from death, sorrow, hardship and savage oppression, refusing to bow to Vietnamese threats.

I would also like to express sincere gratitude to the other ASEAN countries which have provided active assistance and support -- diplomatic and otherwise -- for our cause. I welcome other countries who have accepted Kampuchean refugees and those who have given them humanitarian aid.

On the same occasion, I would also like to greet and thank the secretary general, His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the International Red Cross, UNICEF and other humanitarian organizations which have been and are providing assistance and support for the Kampuchean refugees and for my other compatriots.

2. I would like to greet the Vietnamese people who have been forced by the Hanoi government to serve its adventurous colonialist policies and who have endured for many years all kinds of hardships. Tens of thousands have been compelled to go into exile by boat. I have no right to ask the Western countries to stop providing aid to our neighboring country which is the victim of the injustice of its own government, but in the name of the Kampuchean people, I have the duty to ask all those countries which are not accomplices of Vietnamese colonialism not to provide financial, economic and material aid to the Hanoi authorities because that regime is not going to use this aid to help the Vietnamese people, but instead will use it to continue the war of aggression and occupation in our country.

3. I would like to again express our solidarity with fraternal Afghanistan which, like us, is presently also struggling to restore the right of self-determination to its own people. We also support the fraternal Lao people who have expressed the desire to see their country regain its independence, rights and freedom.

4. I would also like to express solidarity with the fraternal Palestinian people who are struggling through all kinds of difficulties to achieve the creation of their homeland. We continue to officially recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

5. We resolutely support the fraternal Korean people whose just desire is to reunify their country by firmly supporting the wise proposals full of patriotism of Chairman Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to achieve this reunification independently and peacefully.

6. We hope that the two fraternal countries of Iraq and Iran, which at present are at odds with each other, will strive to solve their problems through peaceful means, achieve reconciliation and coexist peacefully once again.

7. We would like to express our grief over the loss of many lives in Lebanon -- the former Switzerland of the Middle East. We hope that strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon will be restored and that all foreign troops be withdrawn immediately from this country, leaving the Lebanese people free to solve their problems themselves.

8. We would like to again express our fraternal solidarity with the heroic people of Namibia who are fighting under the leadership of SWAPO to liberate their country from the colonialist and racist Pretoria regime.

I would like to thank the General Assembly for attentively listening to this long address. Thank you very much.

VODK CITES MILITARY SUCCESSES BY DK FORCES

BK030654 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People's Struggle Against the Vietnamese Le Duan Enemy Aggressors Is Advancing Constantly Under the Leadership of Our Democratic Kampuchean Government"]

[Excerpts] During the current rainy season, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have sent large numbers of reinforcements, weapons and war materiel to Kampuchea in an attempt yo redress their defeats and total impasse on the battlefield during the last dry season and

display their strength on the eve of the 37th UN General Assembly, thus fooling world public opinion into believing that Vietnam has gained full control of Kampuchea and making the United Nations accept the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This is a criminal and dark design of the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors. However, although the rainy season has now almost ended and the 37th UN General Assembly has been in session for several days now, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors still have been unable to harm our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

By the end of the current rainy season, the serious situation and total impasse suffered by the Vietnamese aggressors since last dry season will have deteriorated and become more complicated in all fields. Meanwhile, our Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government has developed favorably step by step. In fact, during the current rainy season, the Vietnamese aggressors have been unable to take any major initiative on the battlefield. On the contrary, they have been on the defensive. With a sense of initiative, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have launched attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere, in the western and northern regions and various other battlefields in the interior of the country.

For example, on the western battlefields -- Koh Kong, western Leach, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon south of Route 5, Mongkolborei, Thmar Puok, Sisophon north of Route 5 and Chhep-Thalabarivat — our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, with a sense of initiative and mastery, have launched vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors, wiped out many medium-sized and small positions of the enemy, crushed many of the enemy every day and penetrated deep into Route 5, which is the main strategic transportation line of the Vietnamese aggressors. We have cut several portions of Route 5 in areas from Nimit in Battambang Province to Pursat Province. The Vietnamese enemy have been unable to use these portions of Route 5 for transporting supplies to its troops on the western battlefield.

We have also destroyed several sections and bridges of the Pursat-Battambang railroad, thus crippling the Vietnamese transportation along this railroad. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have launched vigorous activities against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield. During this rainy season alone, we wiped out many platoon-size, company-size and battalion-size positions of the Vietnamese enemy, liberated a number of villages and communes and crushed a large number of Vietnamese aggressor troops. In particular, we destroyed several portions of Route 6, which is the Vietnamese enemy's strategic line for transporting supplies from the east to the western region battlefields, paralyzing Vietnamese transportation on this road.

Our Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas have also launched successive attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in the interior of Kampuchea, such as in the southwestern, western and northeastern regions, as well as the eastern region, which is adjacent to the Vietnamese border.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID -- Phnom Penh, 21 Sep (SPK) -- In September, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed more than 71 tons of rice offered by the UNHCR to 1,430 Kampuchean families who returned from refugee camps in Thailand. Helped by the people's revolutionary power, these families settled in Ratanamondol, Preah Net Preah and Mongkolborei Districts, Battambang Province, about 300 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. On the same occasion, foodstuffs were distributed to population in Rolea P'ier, Toek Phos, Kompong Tralach, Baribo, Kompong Leng districts of Kompong Chhnang Province, 90 kilometers northwest of the capital. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 21 Sep 82 BK]

VNA REPORTS LAO DELEGATE'S UN ADDRESS

OW061119 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA October 6 -- Laos' acting foreign minister, Khamphai Boupha, has told the UN General Assembly that it is fundamental and imperative to find an overall solution to the situation in Southeast Asia.

Addressing the 37th plenary session of the General Assembly on October 4, Khamphai Boupha said that the international situation has not ceased to deteriorate since the 36th session and the international community is facing a crisis because the most bellicose circles of imperialism are still bent on implementing their adventurous policy of aggression and economic blockade.

Turning to the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, he said: "The problems which now confront Southeast Asia are essentially provoked by external interferences. Therefore, it is fundamental to urgently proceed to an overall settlement. All delay would only exacerbate the already tense situation."

He recalled the message of September 15, 1982, sent by the Lao foreign minister on behalf of the three Indochinese countries to the foreign ministers of the member countries of the ASEAN.

He stressed that experience over the past three years shows that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten in any way the security of Thailand, and Thailand itself has on many occasions declared that there is no need to sign non-aggression treaties between Thailand and the three Indochinese countries since there is no danger of a Vietnamese aggression against Thailand. On the contrary, the activities of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries based in Thailand have seriously threatened the security of Kampuchea, leading to a permanently explosive situation at the frontier between Thailand and Kampuchea. The recent formation of the so-called "tripartite coalition government" aims to help the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries to intensify their activities against the P.R.K., to prevent the revival of the Kampuchean people and to aggravate tension at the frontier between Kampuchea and Thailand. By aiding this government, the countries in the ASEAN can only run counter to their stated objective of finding a political solution. This has created a dangerous precedent of foreign intervention against the independent and sovereign nations and violated the principles of the U.N. Charter and of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Khamphai Boupha stressed: "We must take into account the interests of both Thailand and Kampuchea as far as security is concerned. To this end, effective measures must be taken to prevent that the territory of one of the two countries is used against the other."

He recalled the earlier proposal of Kampuchea to set up a security zone at the Kampuchea-Thailand border and Vietnam's decision to withdraw part of its troops from Kampuchea.

Khamphai Boupha rejected any international conference on Kampuchea, saying: "The past three years have demonstrated that an international conference can be fruitful only if the directly concerned parties approve it and take part in it. The international conference held under the U.N. auspices in July 1981 has only come to an impasse."

He recalled the proposal of the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries for an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of nine regional countries and six countries outside the region, and specified some related questions such as the composition, venue and date of the conference.

The Lao head delegate also spoke of the progress made by the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the past three years in reconstruction as well as in the consolidation of the state power.

He said: "Today, the international community can, by basing itself on facts, impartially and objectively draw a comparison between the four years of genocidal terror under the Pol Pot regime and the three years of the P.R.K. Government, and see which of them has done better for the good of Kampuchea and its valiant people, and which merits the honour and qualification to speak in the name of Kampuchea."

Khamphai Boupha stressed that the United Nations should restore to the P.R.K. Government, the only authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people, the place which is its due and expel the representatives of the butchers of the Kampuchean people even though they are now embellished by a new cosmetic.

By so doing, he said, our organisation will not only enhance its prestige but also do justice to the Kampuchean people, and most of all, to the memory of three million of them who have been massacred by Pol Pot.

SOUPHANOUVONG BIDS FAREWELL TO THAI ENVOY

BK061149 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 6 (KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, Sunthon Khongsak, yesterday bid farewell to President Souphanouvong after completing his term in Laos.

President Souphanouvong, who is also chairman of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, had a warm and cordial discussion with the ambassador and congratulated him for his contributions in strengthening the relations between Laos and Thailand for the interests of both peoples, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Lao president also wished S. Khongsak a good trip on the way back home and much success in furthering his new mission.

CULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATE

BK071131 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (OANA/KPL) -- Sisana Sisan, member of the party CC, minister of culture, yesterday morning received Lev Cherstinikov, the visiting representative of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association. S. Sisan, and his host [as received] on this occasion, discussed issues on mass media with a view to developing cooperation in this field between the two countries.

Lev Cherstinikov, who arrived here on October 5, is also to open a photo exhibition to mark the 60th anniversary of USSR.

TRUONG CHINH DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOR KIEV

OW061625 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation this afternoon left Moscow for Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Large numbers of Muscovites lined the streets from the Kremlin to Vnukovo Airport, which was brilliantly decorated with national flags of the two countries and streamers praising the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship to bid farewell to the distinguished Vietnamese guests.

President Truong Chinh and his party were accompanied to the airport by K.U. Chernenko and M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau members and secretaries of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; and many other senior party and state officials.

After the two national anthems were played, President Truong Chinh, in the company of Soviet leaders, reviewed the guard of honour of the three military services of the Soviet Armed Forces.

K.U. Chernenko, M.S. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders went up to the plane's ramp to hug President Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese guests and see them off.

The Vietnamese delegation was accompanied to Kiev by P.G. Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the C.P.S.U. Commission for External Relations; and B.N. Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

Earlier, General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and other Vietnamese guests visited the Lenin Military Academy, where he had a cordial talk with officers and cadets of the institute and wished them success in teaching and training.

USSR'S CHERNENKO RECEIVES NGUYEN KHANH 4 OCT

OW062350 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 6 -- K.U. Chernenko, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on October 4 cordially received the delegation of the Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The reception was attended by S.P. Avetisyan, deputy head of a C.P.S.U. Central Committee department; Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem; and others.

While in the Soviet Union, the delegation, led by Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of its office, had working sessions with various commissions of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, visited the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia and studied experiences of its party grassroots organizations in their implementation of the resolutions of the 26th party congress. Wherever it went, the delegation was warmly received.

USSR'S RUSAKOV RECEIVES VCP DELEGATION 4 OCT

OW062251 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and head of its External Relations Commission, received in Moscow on Monday a delegation of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led

by Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of the commission, now on a visit to the Soviet Union. Present on the occasion were M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee's External Relations Commission, and Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Earlier, the Vietnamese delegation had working sessions with leading officials of the External Relations Commission, the International Department, and the Oriental Institute, of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee.

The Vietnamese and Soviet officials expressed their joy at the development of the friendship and cooperation betwen the two countries, discussed measures to strengthen these ties, and shared identity of views on international problems of common concern.

The Vietnamese guests visited the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republc. It worked with officials of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and toured several economic and cultural establishments in the republic.

'POL POT CLIQUE' CGDK PRESENCE IN UN SCORED

BK051153 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Their Place Is To Stand Before the Bench"]

[Text] At a time when Beijing and Washington and other international reactionaries were trying to maintain the genocidal Pol Pot clique's illegal UN seat, not far from this international organization's headquarters progressive American organizations held a meeting at the World Church Center in New York to show a film on the Kampuchean people's rebirth. After the film, the meeting participants were given copies of an open letter addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The letter bears the signatures of more than 3,000 personages from various political, artistic and literary circles -- including former U.S. Ambassador to Kampuchea Adams -- and demands that the UN representative of the United States vote for the genocidal Pol Pot clique's expulsion from this international organization.

Together with the American people, progressive mankind has also voiced its hatred and contempt for the genocidal clique and has demanded that this clique be doomed to the same fate as mankind's previous genocidal criminals. The genocidal Pol Pot clique has turned the beautiful Kampuchean territory into a colossal mass grave not only for the more than 3 million Kampucheans whom it killed but also for foreigners.

The revolutionary Kampuchean administration once discovered and made public a list of five foreigners killed by the genocidal clique at the Tuol Sleng prison and in various provinces. It recently discovered and made public another list, with a number of passports attached, of 85 foreigners of Thai, Lao, Indian, Pakistani, New Zealand, British, French, American and Australian nationality -- including 20 children and 5 Indian women -- whom the genocidal clique killed in 1975. This is not to mention the thousands of Chinese people all over Kampuchea tortured to death when the genocidal clique was being taught by its Beijing master the most effective way to exterminate mankind. Even though the exact number of mass graves and foreigners killed in Kampuchea is still unknown, the nature of the genocidal clique is too notorious. Its acts are no different then those of Hitler previously or of the Zionists in the Middle East currently.

If Hitler herded nearly 1 million people from 23 countries into the slaughterhouses at Mauthausen and Auschwitz, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan also led all those who fell into their hands to the Tuol Sleng prison and mass graves of Kampuchea. If the Palestinian people -- from infants to the eldest -- are being massacred in Lebanon by the Begin-Sharon clique's soldiers, the children and old people of Kampuchea and both Kampuchean and foreign women also knew the way to the mass graves under the regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

In 1945, the Hitler criminals were condemned by progressive mankind at the Nuremberg international tribunal. On the other hand, the genocidal Kampuchean criminals are now being helped by Beijing, Washington and other international reactionaries.

One of the masterminds behind the massacre of foreigners in Kampuchea was Thuch Rin. He is now the education minister of the camouflaged Pol Pot tripartite coalition government. As for the former Tuol Sleng prison chief (Kang Kem), he is still in refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Their genocidal ringleaders Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan are playing the role -- staged by their Beijing boss -- of vice prime ministers and ministers in the camouflaged tripartite coalition government established in Bangkok by Beijing and other international reactionaries. They are still living and dancing to Beijing's tune, opposing the Kampuchean people who have already faced the heights of suffering during the days their genocidal policy was implemented. With this sham tripartite coalition government, they hope they will be able to deceive public opinion and neutralize progressive mankind's hatred and contempt for them.

However, no matter how beautifully they adorn themselves and regardless of what perfumes of the Western countries and other international reactionaries they may use, their bodies still reek of a macabre odor. No matter which personages they may send to the United Nations, they will merely be a smokescreen covering the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea, and those who vote for them to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations will have to cover their noses while voting for a corpse.

Progressives in the United States and throughout the world have demanded that the Pol Pot clique and disguised members of this clique be expelled from the UN forum. They must stand before the bench and the guillotine which mankind has reserved for genocidal criminals of the past and present.

Further Commentary

BK070424 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Beijing, Washington and some other reactionary forces are feverishly campaigning for the Pol Pot genocidal clique's continued occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. To this end, every wicked move is resorted to at the current UN General Assembly Session.

Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan themselves are ordered to advertise their coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], a disguise of the Pol Pot clique. Meanwhile, it is said that Pol Pot remnant troops keep winning many military victories here and there inside Kampuchea. In so doing, Beijing, Washington and their followers want to make people believe that the CGDK is not a disguise of Pol Pot government -- nor a shadow government -- but is a tripartite government which has the land, people and zone under its control. They also hope to win some more votes and voices of sympathy. But it is not easy to deceive public opinion.

Isao Ogiso, a correspondent of the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN who recently visited the so-called capital of the coalition government, reported that the government is illusory and only exists on paper. Isao Ogiso quoted the vice chairman of the administrative council of the Sihanouk faction as saying that nothing is similar to the coalition government. We acted separately. The only thing we spared for the Pol Pot clique is ill will and hatred. In fact, the CGDK is only a cheap cosmetic to cover the bloodstained face of the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

In recent days, the Kampuchean people have discovered more evidence of the crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique. More [than] 110 foreigners incarcerated, tortured and murdered at the Tuol Sleng prison in Phnom Penh between April and November 1978 were identified as American, British, French, New Zealander, Australian, Indian, Pakistani, Thai and Lao; some of them were diplomatic personnel who were legally present in Kampuchea at that time, women, children, sailors, fishermen and traders.

The PRK now has ample evidence to confirm that one of the murderers of these foreigners is Thuch Rin, also called (Krin), who is now delegate of the Khmer Rouge in charge of culture affairs in the CGDK presided over by Sihanouk. Besides, many more mass graves have been discovered in Svay Rieng, Kandal and other localities. No mask and no cosmetic of any kind can cover up these genocidal crimes for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

In the past 3 years, the land of Angkor, under the Heng Samrin regime, has been resurged with a new life. More and more people who formerly collaborated with Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary groups have crossed over to the people. All the returnees enjoy the citizen rights and may stand for elections and vote in free elections as have been stipulated in the Constitution of the PRK. The Government of the PRK in the past 3 years has proved to be an administration elected by the people. It has effectively managed all affairs of the country and won the people's hearts and minds. Its prestige keeps increasing in the international arena. To hand over Kampuchea's seat at the U.N. General Assembly to the PRK and expel the Pol Pot clique from this organization is an act in conformity with the realities in Kampuchea. This is also an act in conformity with morality, justice and the U.N. Charter.

Beijing, Washington and other Western countries have talked much of the protection of human rights. Let us see how they act at the U.N. General Assembly.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES LAO, KAMPUCHEAN TEAMS

OW292320 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Hanoi, VNA, Sept.29 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State, today received the Lao and Kampuchean volleyball teams currently on a visit to Vietnam. Also present at the reception were Ta Quang Chien, head of the General Department of Physical Culture and Sports, and representatives of the Lao and Kampuchea Embassies in Hanoi. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed the visit of the Lao and Kampuchean volleyballers, who, he said, had brought to the Vietnamese people the warm friendship and solidarity of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples. He said that the friendly matches played between the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean volleyball teams were a vivid manifestation of the all-sided cooperation between the three countries. He expressed his hope for further development of sport activities between the three countries.

SPECIAL ENVOY PHAM BINH MEETS MAURITIUS PREMIER

OW242034 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 24 -- Pham Binh, special envoy of Premier Pham Van Dong, paid a visit to the Republic of Mauritius from September 20-22. Pham Binh handed to Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth a letter from Premier Pham Van Dong, and expalined to him Vietnam's views on relations between the two countries and on international problems of common concern, especially matters relating to the coming non-aligned summit and the 37th UN General Assembly. Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, for his part, asked Pham Binh to convey his best regards to Premier Pham Van Dong, and expressed his government's support for Vietnam's policy on Southeast Asia. He wished for further consolidation and development of the cooperation between the two countries. Pham Binh also had working sessions with the first vice minister for foreign affairs of Mauritius.

LE DUAN TOURS HAIPHONG MUNICIPALITY ENTERPRISES

OW04004 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, recently visited Haiphong Municipality. Comrades Doan Duy Thanh, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee; Le Thanh Duong, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; and Nguyen Dan, chairman of the municipal People's Committee, briefed Comrade Le Duan on the local situation and accompanied him on a visit to a number of enterprises, the Dinh Vu New Economic Zone and Tien Lang and Thuy Nguyen Districts.

The leather shoe enterprise in the muncipality was the first production unit to have the honor of welcoming Comrade Le Duan. After shifting to manufacturing shoes for export, the enterprise has increased its output value by more than 20 percent and its workers' income by 50 percent.

Comrade Nguyen Gia Khao, deputy director of the enterprise, accompanied Comrade Le Duan on a visit to the Vietnam-CSSR cooperative workshop and the workshop in charge of manufacturing soft sandals for the Soviet Union. More than 600 dayshift workers cheerfully welcomed Comrade Le Duan. Standing beside cutters and sewing machines, he inquired about their production work and lives, carefully examined each product, commended them for endeavoring to ensure product quality and urged the enterprise to strive to expand production in order to better satisfy the needs of fraternal countries. Before leaving the enterprise, Comrade Le Duan and the workers posed for a memorial photograph and then enthusiastically sang the song "As If Uncle Ho Were Present on the Joyful Day of Great Victory."

During his visit to a glassware factory, Comrade Le Duan inquired about the production work and urged the factory's leaders to uphold their activity in production and trade and to seek by all means to fully use the capacities of the machines and equipment and to restore the production of goods needed for the construction of cold-resistant homes in rural areas. The factory's director pledged to resolutely implement the comrade general secretary's recommendation.

During his visit to the Ben Kien shipyard of the Duyen Hai machinery plant, Comrade Le Duan praised its cadres and workers for successfully building a 600-ton coaster and urged the plant to successfully cooperate with other machinery plants in boosting the production of water transport facilities with the aim of developing waterways and seaways and increasing north-south transport capacity.

Taking a great interest in the opening up of virgin land in the coastal areas of Haiphong, Comrade Le Duan visited the Dinh Vu New Economic Zone, which delivered more than 30 tons of shrimp and fish to the municipality for export in 1981. Some 2,000 hectares of new land are expected to be used in agricultural production and raising of marine products in a few years. In the near future, Dinh Vu will become a tourist center which will be connected with Do Son and Cat Ba Island to form a chain of tourist centers lying along a seacost several kilometers in length. Comrade Le Duan expressed the hope that Haiphong would soon complete the building of this important new economic zone.

Comrade Le Duan spent much time visiting Tien Lang District. While en route to the district, he made a stopover at the Cau Se duck farm, a duck export installation. During the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance wars, Tien Lang recorded many glorious feats of arms. Exposed to the sea, 70 percent of the 9,000 hectares of agricultural land in this poor district have acidic, saline soil. For many years in the past, production was suspended because of the lack of fresh water for plants and of hybrids suited to coastal fields. During the past 2 years, through properly solving the water and hybrid problems and through implementing the system of end-product contracts with workers, Tien Lang has made good progress in many aspects. In fact, in 1981 the district for the first time overfulfilled its rice production plan by 5 tons and delivered as many as 5,000 tons of paddy to state granaries, the largest quota ever. Tien Lang is now reclaiming land from the sea to open new land and has begun cultivating part of the new land. The local people's livelihood is now better than in the past 2 years. With these initial changes, Tien Lang was very enthused and honored by Comrade Le Duan's visit. All villages, economic installations, boards and sectors in the district sent their representatives to welcome the comrade general secretary.

After hearing district party committee Secretary Nguyen Lieu's report on all aspects of the local situation, Comrade Le Duan had a cordial talk with the comrade members of the district party organization Executive Committee and with representatives of grassroots party organizations. He cited the achievements scored by Tien Lang over the past 2 years and urged all party organizations and compatriots in the district to unitedly develop the country's tradition of valiant struggle and to strive to advance the revolutionary movement even more vigorously. He contributed concrete views on the use of labor and land to exploit economic potentials in order to solve the food, clothing, housing and educational problems for the local compatriots and to positively contribute to building socialism in the entire country. Pointing to the conditions of scarce land and a large population, he stressed the need to carry out intensive cultivation and increase the number of crops in order to achieve a paddy output of 7-8 and then 9-10 tons per hectare while stepping up stockbreeding, especially hog, buffalo, duck and fish breeding. He urged the restoration and expansion of mulberry planting and sericulture to help solve the clothing problem and stressed the need to create conditions for all families to build brick homes, to rapidly increase exports and to organize peasants in such a way that they can work 300 man-days per year, including 100 man-days for export work.

Comrade Le Duan spoke of building districts along the lines of combining agriculture with industry, stressed the role of the district level in economic management and in organizing the people's material and cultural life and conducting the three revolutions in the countryside, and pointed to the importance of forming a new type of socialist man. He urged teachers to properly fulfill the task of forming students into fully developed persons and advised young people to strive to train themselves in accordance with the criteria for socialist men.

In Thuy Nguyen District, after visiting the ricefields and embroidery workshop of My Dong cooperative, Comrade Le Duan was briefed by district party committee Secretary Dao Huong on the local situation and held a work session with the members of the district party committee Standing Committee. He noted with pleasure the achievements scored by Thuy Nguyen District in agricultural, small industrial and handicraft production, organizing the people's life and maintaining order and security. Dealing with the trend in local economic development, Comrade Le Duan stressed the need to ensure sufficient food for some 200,000 people in the district, to effectively exploit the potentials of hilly and mountainous areas and to create a source of local raw materials for the development of handicrafts and small industry. He urged the district to expand sericulture, increase the cultivate area for soybeans and reserve a certain area for sugarcane cultivation to produce sugar, honey and writing paper which the central industries are still unable to supply in sufficient quantities.

He pointed out the need to consolidate and strengthen the cooperative economy and the state-operated economy while paying attention to assisting the development of the family economy within the socialist orbit and in association with the production plan of cooperatives and with the economic development and transformation plans of districts, provinces and the entire country. He urged all families to grow fruit trees, raise domestic animals and poultry, bees and fish, and to engage in handicrafts so as to improve their daily diet and to effectively serve export needs.

Winding up his tour, Comrade Le Duan expressed satisfaction at seeing the obvious efforts and progress made by Haiphong Municipality, especially the rapid and consistent development of agricultural production during the past 2 years. He urged the municipal party committee to consistently strengthen political and ideological work, to build and consolidate local bases in order to increase the party organization's capacity for struggle, develop the strength of the people's right to collective mastery in wards, villages, districts, precincts and the entire municipality, thus encouraging all people to enthusiastically participate in productive labor and to strive, together with the people throughout the country, to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

Recently, many party installations and mass organizations in Haiphong have feverishly participated in the political activity drive to study and thoroughly understand the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions and to formulate a program of action to welcome the second phase of the party organizations' congresses.

Comrade Le Duan's visit has vigorously encouraged the local people of all strata to strive to participate in productive labor, practice economy, successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan and enthusiastically move toward 1983 with even greater achievements.

AFP: PAPER CITES OVER 500 HOA AS MEMBERS OF VCP

BK070707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0417 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- The Hoa, Vietnamese of Chinese descent, "form part of the great Vietnamese national family," the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) administrator for Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen Van Linh, said recently.

The September 24 Ho Chi Minh City GIAI PHONG, reaching Hanoi yesterday, said Mr. Linh had made the declaration at a September 23 ceremony marking the 37th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh uprising against the French. The paper said "over 500 Hoa VCP members" attended the ceremony. It was probably a first report by the press on the numbers and importance of Hoa VCP members. Some 500,000 Hoa are still living in Cholon District of Ho Chi Minh City.

The administrator, a member of the party's Standing Committee, had "reaffirmed the party's faith in its members of Chinese descent, save for a small number that strayed onto the wrong path." He also castigated Beijing's betrayal of "Leninism" and denouunced Chinese "Maoism."

BRIEFS

HUNGARY-ASSISTED TECHNICAL SCHOOL -- Hanoi, VNA, September 28 -- The Vietnam-Hungary Friendship Technical School in Ba Vi District on the outskirts of Hanoi is a modern school equipped by the Hungarian Union of Young Communists for training engineering workers. The school, covering 8 hectares, has 11 classrooms and 21 workshops equipped with 160 machine tools. It has been training technical workers of 10 different occupations such as metal cutting and forging, internal combustion engine and car repairs, according to a 3-year study-and-practice program. Since its first course in 1977 the school has trained some 1,000 workers for engineering factories in northern provinces. The school has signed contracts to make machine parts for various production establishments. In the last 6 years, it produced more than 10,000 machine parts valued at one million dong. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 28 Sep 82 OW]

AUSTRALIA

NAVAL EXERCISES IN TASMAN SEA ANNOUNCED

BK061435 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Commonwealth countries are about to turn their attention from sport to war games. A combined Commonwealth navies exercise, to begin in the Tasman Sea next week, will include some of the navy ships which have been visiting Brisbane during the Commonwealth games.

Two Canadian destroyers, the Yukon and the Saskatchewan, arrived in Brisbane today to join Australia, New Zealand and British ships which came last week with the royal yacht, Britannia. Another two Canadian destroyers are scheduled to arrive on Monday.

GOVERNMENT EYES URANIUM ENRICHMENT TECHNOLOGY

BK060921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The federal government has accepted the recommendations of an industry study group on the kind of uranium enrichment technology which should be investigated for a proposed Austrialian enrichment industry. The uranium enrichment group recommended that further studies should be centered on only centrifuge technology offered by Urenco-Centec, a consortium of European companies. The group, which is made up of BHP [Broken Hills Proprietary, Limited], Peko, CSR and Western Mining, is studying the feasibility of setting up a commercial uranium enrichment industry.

The deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, said the government has accepted the study group's recommendation that sites near Adelaide and Brisbane should be evaluated for uranian enrichment plant.

Democrats' Opposition

BK070943 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Leaders of the Australian Democrats have condemned federal government's move to set up a uranium enrichment industry in Australia. Senator John Siddons says his party will do everything in its power to prevent an enrichment plant being built anywhere on Australian soil. He says the Democrats oppose the mining, sale, enrichment or use of uranium for power generation or for weapons or any other products of the nuclear cycle. Senator Siddons says he wants to know where it will end with nuclear weapons or with Australia's own version of what he termed a plutonium economy..

BRIEFS

MORE AID FOR LEBANON -- More Australian aid is going to Lebanon. Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs Sinclair said on 29 September $178,000 would be given to several non-government organizations for emergency humanitarian assistance to victims of the conflict in Lebanon. Cash grants have been approved to the Australian Council of Churches, the Save the Children Fund, World Vision and the United Nations Children's Fund Committee of Australia. Sinclair said the money would beused to provide medical personnel and supplies, baby food, blankets and high-protein foods. Australia's emergency aid to Lebanon now totals more than $2.3 million. The Australian dollar is worth a little less than the American dollar. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Sep 82 BK]

U.S. SENATORS' STATEMENT ON TIMOR REGRETTED

BK071017 Jakarta OANA in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 7 (ANTARA/OANA) -- "There is no need to comment or respond to it", was the comment made by Hji Nudin Lubis, deputy chairman of Parliament, Congress, when shown a negative report by a news wire service reporting from Washington about the East Timor issue.

The report said that 16 American senators last Tuesday called for an international investigation into charges there was starvation and violations of human rights in East Timor which integrated with Indonesia in 1976 after more than 350 years of Portuguese colonial rule.

Nudin Lubis, in an interview at Parliament, expressed regret at the report, pointing out that the East Timor territory was Indonesian territory and matters concerning it were the internal affairs of the country. He said these people with negative views about the situation in East Timor, Indonesia's 27th province, were those who were not informed about the situation and never visited the area to survey conditions following its integration with Indonesia.

The situation there was far more advanced and better than before, the MP declared. He expressed hope that such negative and ill reports about Indonesia would not be sent further in the interest of preserving the excellent relations between the United States and Indonesia.

Meantime, Mrs Ida Utami Pidada, chairman of the Karya Functional Group, and Yusuf Merukh, chairman of the Partai Demokrasi Indonesia in the House, blamed the bad reports about East Timor to little information being given about the youngest province in Indonesia to the world community.

Sudarji, chairman of the United Development Party in Parliament, expressed hope that President Suharto' scheduled visit to the United States later this month would create better understanding in the U.S. about the situation in East Timor.

SRV REACTION TO SIHANOUK'S UN SPEECH AWAITED

BK051231 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam After the Sihanouk Speech"]

[Text] The five ASEAN countries were certainly happy to see Prince Sihanouk, head of state of Democratic Kampuchea, address the UN General Assembly session on Thursday. However, Southeast Asian observers want to know what steps Vietnam will take after the speech.

The part of the Sihanouk speech which merits great attention is his rejection of Vietnam's proposal calling for an international conference in a neutral country which would be attended by the ASEAN countries, the Indochinese states, Burma, India and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, because this limited international conference was proposed by Vietnam with the view that the Kampuchean issue had been settled whereas actually it is still far from being resolved.

Since Sihanouk rejected the proposal, ASEAN can do nothing but support the position of the Democratic Kampuchean head of state. This means that the Vietnamese proposal has become a dead card. The Vietnamese proposal, which was launched on 7 June, was actually a move by Hanoi to frustrate the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in accordance with the Kuala Lumpur declaration of 20 June. Only days before Sihanouk was to address the UN General Assembly session, Vietnam reiterated its proposal by submitting it to the ASEAN countries, but the Sihanouk speech has decided the fate of the Vietnamese proposal.

Prior to the opening of the UN General Assembly session in the middle of last month, Southeast Asian observers predicted that, with the formation of the coalition government under the leadership of Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea would be able to maintain its seat in the world body and the only way for Vietnam to prevent it would be to launch diplomatic moves to see that the CGDK disintegrated before the annual UN General Assembly session.

However, the Vietnamese diplomatic moves were not effective. These Southeast Asian observers now are worried about the possibility of Vietnam launching a dry season offensive following the end of the monsoon season in Kampuchea next month. But whether the objective which could not be attained politically can be attained militarily remains a big question. The lesson from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon shows that military victory without a political victory can soon turn into defeat.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH NETHERLANDS -- Jakarta, Oct 2 -- Indonesia and the Netherlands have agreed to step up their cooperation in the fields of agriculture, communications research and technology. The agreement was reached here Friday at the ninth meeting of the Indonesian-Dutch joint commission which started Sept. 26. The commission was set up by the two countries for the implementation of an economic cooperation agreement they signed July 17, 1968, and as a forum for exchanging views on increased economic and trade relations. At the meeting the Dutch delegation of 13 members was led by G.B. Grooth, director general of international economy at the Ministry of Economy, and the Indonesian 23-member delegation by Rusli Noor, director general of foreign economic relations of the Foreign Ministry. At the meeting the Dutch side also showed interest in making investments in Indonesia. The commission decided to set up working groups in the fields of trade and investments, communications, agriculture, research and technology. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0729 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

BATAM COAL CENTER PROJECT -- Jakarta, Oct 2 -- A memorandum of understanding concerning the holding of a feasibility study on turning Batam Island into a regional coal centre was signed here Friday by Minister of Research and Technology Dr. B.J. Habibie and Australian Ambassador in Jakarta F. Radwon Dalrymple. The feasibility study -- estimated to cost Rp.726 million (U.S. $1.17 million) -- will cover a survey of potential coal demand in Southeast Asia, site evaluation, building designs and a survey of comparable facilities in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia. The feasibility to be undertaken jointly by a government team from the Batam coal centre and Broken Hill Proprietary Limited (BHP) on behalf of the Australian Government is scheduled for completion by April next year. The projected coal centre in Batam would enable Indonesia to import coal in large quantities and blend coals from various sources and of various qualities before being shipped to other parts of Indonesia or re-exported to neighbour countries. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0802 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

EAST SUMATRA OIL DISCOVERY -- Jakarta, Oct 2 -- A discovery well drilled by Pt. Caltex Pacific Indonesia (CPI) near the east coast of Sumatra has tested crude oil with good flow rates from multiple reservoirs, according to Pertamina State Oil Corporation today. CPI, a jointly owned affiliate by Texaco Inc. and Standard Oil Company of California, drilled the discovery well Butun I, in the coastal plains production-sharing contract area. Butun I is about 14 miles north of the newly producing Zamrud oilfield in central Sumatra, and a few miles south of other discoveries in an adjacent offshore area of the Strait of Malacca. The discovery well site, which is located in swampy and jungle covered terrain, required careful ground preparations and the use of a portable drilling rig flown in by helicopters. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0724 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

GHAZALI SPEAKS ON UPCOMING VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA SEAT

BK061630 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie reiterates that Malaysia might have to send a team to the United Nations to discuss further the technical aspects of sending Malaysian troops to Namibia. He told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur that he had discussed the issue with the general responsible for UN forces while attending the current sitting of the General Assembly in New York.

Tan Sri Ghazali also said that voting on the seat for Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations would be held after 19 October. The Credentials Committee had made its recommendation regarding the seat and Malaysia and its ASEAN partners believed there would be an improvement over last year's voting. He said ASEAN would continue to seek aid for the government of Democratic Kampuchea from as many countries as possible. ASEAN had also agreed on a draft resolution on Kampuchea with a little amendment to it. About 20 countries were expected to cosponsor the tabling of the resolution at the General Assembly.

Tan Sri Ghazali expressed disappointment on the choice of words used by India's foreign minister in his speech on Kampuchea at the General Assembly. He said India's criticism of the Kampuchean issue was a slap not just against ASEAN but also at other countries who supported the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

UN SUPPORT FOR SIHANOUK COALITION URGED

BK051217 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The newly formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] has launched its own diplomatic offensive in the United Nations to muster more support from the 157-member international community against the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Its president, Prince Sihanouk, in his address to the UN General Assembly, said his government is even prepared to sign a treaty of peace and nonaggression if Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea. However, should Vietnam continue to be as intransigent as it is now, his government will be forced to take up arms to protect Kampuchean national sovereignty although his troops are not the equal of the powerful Vietnamese forces.

This should go down well with all peace-loving nations which abhor the notion that might is right, for this is precisely the situation in the Kampuchean issue. These countries should now view the coalition government in a new light. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge is now just a component of the coalition. The Kampuchean people now have a more representative government in the coalition once the Vietnamese withdraw their forces and pave the way for free election under supervision of the United Nations. Thus, instead of being hoodwinked by the Vietnamese, these should give their full support to the coalition government. It is from this point that political observers have predicated that the new coalition government will get even better support from members of the international community at the United Nations this time around.

By denying the Vietnamese puppet regime of Heng Samrin the UN seat, and thus international legitimacy, [words indistinct] the international body can take. Member countries must at the same time continue their efforts towards the acceptance by the Vietnamese of the resolutions of the International Conference on Kampuchea before there can emerge a glimmer of light in the tunnel that the solution to the Kampuchean problem is forthcoming.

MARCOS ASSESSES U.S. TRIP FOR CABINET MINISTERS

HK071000 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[By Willie Ng]

[Excerpt] President Marcos assessed yesterday the results of his two-week visit to America in a meeting with the cabinet, briefing the ministers of the new Philippine-American relations and the implications of the seven agreements reached with Washington, DC.

Mr Marcos said he wanted the accelerated implementation of these agreements as well as those concluded during his state visit to Saudi Arabia last March. Among the accords reached in Saudi Arabia were the aviation agreement and technological exchanges.

On his state visit to America, the president said that "the efforts of the delegation were crowned with some success -- perhaps blessed by the good Lord." He attributed the success of the visit to the active participation of every member of the cabinet.

Before the delegation departed from Manila, it received warnings of violent demonstrations and of possible danger to the lives of the delegation. Instead, he noted, the visit was marked by rousing receptions from Filipinos. "Even the weather was good," he said.

He said that President Ronald Reagan set the tone for the visit with his warm words of welcome and endorsement of the Philippine program of government.

The president instructed all government offices to launch a massive information campaign down to the grassroots level to let the people know the programs of government and their effect on the citizenry. The people must know what the government is doing for them, he said. Just as a soldier would be more dedicated if he knows what he is fighting for, he said, a citizen would participate more actively if he knows the programs and objectives of government.

Taking the cue from the effectiveness of his meetings with media and overseas Filipino sectors in America, he said, there is no substitute for direct communication from the president and his official family.

He told cabinet ministers to prepare brochures about their offices, outlining in simple language their functions, objectives, programs, and other activities.

MARCOS ORDERS BANK TO PARTICIPATE IN KKK LOANS

HK070936 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Excerpts] President Marcos directed Philippine National Bank to participate in an advisory capacity in the approval of loans under the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran program, Malacanang announced after a four-hour cabinet meeting yesterday.

The president also ordered the restoration of KKK loans in region IX (western Mindanao) and region XII (central Mindanao). The KKK loans in the two regions were suspended last month following reports that they were used for personal purposes. Malacanang yesterday said investigations showed that "while there were some instances of diversions of KKK loans, many viable livelihood projects were also successfully launched in the two regions."

The president, informed that most KKK projects in southern Mindanao involved fishing, also directed that studies be made on how to diversify KKK ventures there, Malacanang said.

Budget Minister Manuel Alba said the government has budgeted P3 billion for the KKK program from 1981 to 1983, for an average of P1 billion a year, Malacanang added.

500 NPA SYMPATHIZERS REPORTED TO SURRENDER

HK050209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Five hundred New People's Army sympathizers will surrender to Negros Oriental military authorities today in (Hinobaran) town. The surrenders have symbolized the success of the military campaign to win back the hearts of the subversives and dissidents in the Negros [word indistinct]. Military officials said task force (Talon) had implemented a program designed earlier to peacefully win back subversive elements to the government side. They added that Constabulary Regional Commander Brig Gen (Alfonse Francis) will administer the oath of allegiance to the surrenderers. Western Visayas local officials and men will witness the occasion.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AID TO SAMAR DISSIDENTS ALLEGED

HK070445 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A captured communist leader has disclosed to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile a communist plot to assassinate Catholic Church Bishop (Angel Lobayan) of the diocese of Samar. He also revealed that no less than 75 Catholic priests and nuns have joined or are helping the dissident movement in the province. The captured communist leader is (Antonio Afiscio), a veterinary graduate of the University of the Philippines. He was captured when government troops raided the Catholic Action center in Samar during a communist meeting there. The communist leader was interviewed by Defense Minister Enrile and newsmen yesterday in Capalong. Enrile went there to attend a seminar workshop on insurgency and counterinsurgency.

CHURCH LEADER, 17 OTHERS REPORTED TORTURED

HK040656 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 26-27 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] A reign of terror swept the eastern seaboard town of Manay, this province -- where 700 rebels surrendered two weeks ago, as reports of mass arrests, torture, death threats and gross violations of human rights were denounced separately to a cultural minority association and a religious sect.

At least eighteen persons from three barangays of Manay town, mostly Mandaya natives and a few Christians, including a church leader of the Seventh Day Adventists denomination, were arbitrarily detained without formal charges after they were picked up last week and allegedly tortured during interrogation in the presence of a provincial official.

Some of the arrested persons have been released, it was tersely revealed by the office of Maj Renato Paredes, PC [Philippine Constabulatory] provincial commander. The reported inquisitions resulted in the brutal torture of one Rogelio Masankay, a Seventh Day Adventist, who allegedly lost his mind following his arrest.

MINDANAO PAPER CALLS FOR END OF VIOLENCE

HK040608 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 28-29 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Threat to Public Safety"]

[Text] The government has just issued a regional call for vigilance against all forms of violence and serious disturbance of peace and order.

The call, which was apparently based on the recent killing of a top communist leader during a military raid in Davao City, is not without basis. Statistics show that Davao City ranks high today in the the number of people killed by assailants who have never been identified.

There is a current presumption that the expected violence is a direct reaction of anti-government forces to the killing of communist leader Edgar Jopson and the subsequent arrest of some other suspects. Admittedly, the death of Jopson has created a void in the Communist Party of the Philippines. Even the government has admitted this fact. But whether the possibility of violence is directly connected with Jopson's death is, at this stage, a matter that only the authorities would be in the best position to know. At this stage, too, the people can only do two things: appeal to would-be perpetrators of violence to view the matter in terms of human lives that may be lost, and appeal to the government to give the best protection possible -- without need for violence, if possible -- to innocent civilians.

Above everything else, however, the people should be able to help protect their own community. Priority in popular attention should be given to public utilities such as the waterworks system, electricity plants and allied entities any impairment of which can lead to bigger and costly disaster.

It is ironic that Mindanao, which is considered the area with the best economic potentials in the country today, is now rocked by opposing forces both of which claim to be right. One can only hope for normalcy to return without too many losses in human lives. It pains one to realize that in many instances when problems could be solved through peaceful means, violence has to be resorted to as a necessary evil.

The threat to public safety is everyone's concern. Only by knowing the real extent of the problem can one expect to give the correct solution.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 196 8 October 1982

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REVIVAL OF 'MILITARISM' FEARED BY PRC VISITOR

OW081131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8, KYODO -- Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said Friday the Chinese people were still worried about the possibility of a revival of Japanese militarism despite the political settlement concerning toned down descriptions in Japanese history textbooks. Sun made the remark on the second day of a meeting of the Japan-China non-governmental conference being held here in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

He warned that similar disputes might occur in the future unless the Japanese people recognize the serious effect the textbook issue had on relations between Tokyo and Beijing. The Chinese leader said the Chinese people were most concerned with expressions such as "advance" rather than "invasion" in the textbooks, which will come into use next April, a controversial plan to build a monument as a memorial to Manchukuo (now northeastern China), and a movie entitled "The Great Japanese Empire." He also claimed that there are many Japanese who still prefer the word "advance" to invasion" in reference to Japanese military actions in China during the war.

China hopes lessons of the past will be taken to heart and that the peoples of both countries will cooperate to prevent a revival of Japanese militarism, he said. However, Sun stressed that China was not worried about Japan's current efforts to build up its defense capability since it was quite natural for Japan to have some means of defending itself.

Meanwhile, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, told the meeting that China and North Korea enjoyed an extremely close relationship. He was referring to the recent visit to Beijing by North Korean President Kim Il-song. Wang said it was natural for leaders to meet face-to-face because any effort to deepen the mutual understanding between the two countries would contribute greatly to enhancing their relations. Neither China nor North Korea present a threat to any of their neighbors and the sooner the U.S. Armed Forces withdraw from South Korea the sooner the two Koreas can be unified, Wang said.

PERU'S ULLOA SEEKS AID IN MEETING WITH SUZUKI

OW050823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8, KYODO -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias Tuesday asked Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to extend development aid to his country, according to Japanese officials. Ulloa made the request during a consultative meeting with Suzuki, followed by a luncheon banquet given by the Japanese prime minister. During the meeting, Ulloa advocated Suzuki's Pacific rim concept put forward last June in Hawaii calling for solidarity and cooperation among nations around the Pacific, the officials said.

Ulloa, in the meantime, was decorated with the First Order of the Rising Sun in a ceremony. The Peruvian prime minister has visited Japan to attend a symposium for promotion of economic exchange between Japan and Latin America. He is scheduled to fly to Beijing Wednesday.

Watanabe Pledges Assistance

OW050825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 5, KYODO -- Japan promised Peru Tuesday to extend financial help in the country's natural resources development in proportion to priorities of its development projects.

The pledge was made when Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe received Manuel Ulloa Elias, visiting Peruvian prime minister and minister of economy and finance, at the Finance Ministry. During the meeting, the Peruvian prime minister sought financial help from Japanese Government and private sectors to develop natural resources in the country.

Touching on external debt in Peru, Ulloa said that it now reaches dollar 8.7 billion -- dollar 6.7 billion in official loans and dollar 2 billion in private loans. He also emphasized that Peru was shifting its short-term borrowing gradually to mid-term and long-term borrowing.

TAZAWA REAFFIRMS STAND ON AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

OW060545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Kanazawa, Oct 6, KYODO -- Kichiro Tazawa, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, reiterated Wednesday Japan's stand against import liberalization of 22 agricultural products since they are key products of Japanese agricultural industry. "Rice and other items on the residual import restriction list are key products of the Japanese industry and important products in regions where they are produced," he told newsmen.

Tazawa, here for inspection of agricultural industry in Hokuriku District, central Japan, was referring to U.S. persistent request for full import liberalization of these items, specifically beef and oranges. He said that it would be "very difficult to negotiate" on the matter with the United States at the bilateral negotiations in Honolulu October 20-23. "But we will not comply with their request for import liberalization," he added.

IMPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO BE EXPANDED

OW070347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 7 KYODO -- Japanese Government and industrial leaders agreed Thursday to expand Japan's manufactured imports to stave off an outcry from the United States and Western Europe for such expansion. The agreement came at the trade conference, a semi-official forum to discuss more manufactured imports and other trade issues, held at the prime minister's office for the first time in 11 years to achieve full implementation of the government's second package of market opening measures announced in late May. The conferees also agreed to secure exports of equipment such as plants in an orderly fashion, promote industrial and economic cooperation, and to expand domestic demand vital for Japan's more imports to rectify its chronic trade surplus with other countries, the target of criticism from both industrialized and developing nations.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who chairs the conference, sought further cooperation from private sectors in manufactured imports, specifically pointing to the possible danger of Japan again becoming again the target of criticism by the U.S. and Western Europe for its trade stance. The conference is an outgrowth of the Supreme Export Council established in fiscal 1954 originally intended for more export efforts by both the government and private sectors. It was reformed into the trade conference in 1970 to discuss trade issues, including manufactured imports. The last meeting was held in fiscal 1971.

Thursday's meeting was held to prevent a rising tide of protectionism beforehand on the eve of the U.S. off-year election and the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November, the first in nine years, against the background of growing criticism from the U.S. and Western Europe for a "delay in the implementation of the measures" envisaged in the second round of market-opening moves. It is also aimed at requesting the Japanese trading industry to expand manufactured imports since they are rather negative in this respect.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHUCHE INSTITUTE GROUP

SK072221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Il-song on October 7 received the delegation of councillors of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea [IICI] and the delegation of its Secretariat on visit to our country.

President on the occasion were the members of the delegation of IICI councillors headed by councillor Toshio Higashitani and the members of the delegation of the IICI Secretariat headed by its director, Kenichi Ogami. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Hyon Chun-kuk were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for the guests.

DPRK-USSR PUBLICATION COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED

SK080434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperating in publication was signed in Pyongyang between the Publications Guidance Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Sales.

Attending the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Chong-hyok, vice-director of the Publications Guidance Bureau, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Sales headed by its Vice-Chairman M.A. Kharlamov and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The agreement was signed by Vice-Director Kim Chong-hyok and Vice-Chairman M.A. Kharlamov.

O CHIN-U GREETS AFGHAN COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

SK071132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Qadir upon his appointment as minister of national defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the armies of Korea and Afghanistan will grow in strength and [illegible]lop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message sin[illegible]elywished the minister of national defence great success in discharging his new responsible duty for increasing the defence capabilities of the country.

KIM IL-SONG'S POLICY FOR WORLD INDEPENDENCE HAILED

SK080424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 7 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 October special article: "The Achievement of Independence of the Whole World and World Peace"]

[Text] In his historic political speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a strategic policy to achieve independence of the whole world. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world is an outstanding idea that has given a new theoretical interpretation of the inevitability of world revolutionary development in our times and delineated a strategy for the struggle to speed up world revolution. The idea is based on the people's demand for independence and on the scientific analysis of the nature of the present era.

Today, the torrential current of independence is sweeping all the continents of the world. The peoples of many countries, who have been freed from imperialism and colonialism, are vigorously moving forward along the road of independence and the progressive peoples of the world are waging a gallant struggle against domination and subjugation of all forms. It is an irresistible main trend of our times that the world's people are calling for independence and many countries of the world are taking the road to independence.

Today, as the struggle for independence is being carried out on an even broader scale in the world, the revolutionary people of the world urgently demand a revolutionary program of struggle that will help them achieve firm unity and delineate the way for joint struggle.

By putting forth the policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, the great leader has given a complete answer to the urgent demand of the world people who have turned out in the struggle for independence. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the achievement of independence of the whole world means construction of a world where dominationism and colonialism have been completely extirpated and complete independence of all countries and nations achieved. The achievement of the independence of the whole world is possible when all the countries and nations of the world have been freed from domination and subjugation of all forms and have achieved national independence and when their sovereignty is firmly defended.

The policy for the achievement of the independence of the whole world, which is to liquidate domination and subjugation and principal-and-subordinate relations among the countries and nations and to guarantee the relations of complete equality, is a unique policy that has delineated the way to national liberation and human liberation in the world and showed the appearance of the future world. This means that the policy for the achievement of the independence of the whole world fully reflects the demand of the peoples of the countries seeking independence and the common desire and aspiration of mankind seeking an independent and creative life, and is a powerful guiding principle and program of struggle that enables complete elimination of imperialism and colonialism on the globe and the complete independence of all countries and nations.

Thanks to the policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, the peoples of all countries of the world have been able to more vigorously speed up the struggle to build a new prosperous society under the banner of independence and to build a just and peaceful new world, and have been able to have a strategy of struggle with which they can firmly thwart and smash the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war and preserve durable peace in the world. By this, the policy for the achievement of the independence of the whole world has become a banner of encouragement that is vigorously stimulating the world peoples, who are regarding sovereignty, independence, justice and peace as precious, to the struggle to build an independent new world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: When the independence of the whole world has been achieved, a new world war can be prevented, a durable peace in the world can be preserved, and a broad way can be paved for countries and nations to build an independent and prosperous new society and to achieve the complete independence of the masses.

Living an independent life in the peaceful and free world without aggression and war is a common demand and unanimous aspiration of the people.

Only when durable pace is guaranteed on the globe can the countries and nations live an independent and creative life and social progress and advance of mankind be spurred. In particular, today's complicated and tense international situation is urgently calling for world peace-loving people to defend world peace and security.

The way to defend world peace and security for the common desire and aspiration of the mankind is the achievement of independence of the whole world. The achievement of independence of the whole world is a firm guarantee for the prevention of new a world war and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. This is because the cause of war will be completely eliminated by the achievement of independence of the whole world.

At present, the main cause of war is imperialism. Imperialists and colonialists are an antirevolutionary force seeking aggression, plundering, domination and subjugation. From their beginning the imperialists have considered aggression and war as a means of existence and are still depending on them for their living.

There is no imperialism that is not aggressive and what is viable without aggression and plundering of other countries is not imperialism. The past two world wars were nothing more than a fight of imperialists scrambling for the redistribution of colonial lands and even today's growing danger for a new world war is linked with the criminal maneuvers of the imperialists seeking maintenance and expansion of their spheres of domination.

Imperialists, by nature, seek only war and are unable to provide peace for people. To preserve and consolidate world peace and security, the maneuvers of the imperialists, the disturber and enemy of peace, must be thwarted and smashed. To this end, independence of the whole world should be achieved.

The struggle for the achievement of independence of the whole world is one to liquidate dominationism and colonialism. Accordingly, when independence of the whole world has been achieved, the cause of the danger for world peace and security will be eliminated. By that time, there will be no military blocs -- the product of imperialists' war policy -- and no country will render a military base to them. At the same time, there will be no dispute among the newly emerging nations.

The reason that the achievement of independence of the whole world can be a firm guarantee for world peace is because this will enable complete sovereignty of countries and nations to be achieved. The achievement of sovereignty is a prequisite to the preservation of peace. Sovereignty is national self-determination to shape one's own destiny independently. Without sovereignty, a country cannot become a truly independent nation. If sovereignty, which is equal to life for a country or nation, is infringed upon, it is impossible to escape domination and subjugation and, if there is domination and subjugation, it is no use to talk about peace.

Peace achieved by slavish submission is not genuine peace. Genuine peace is achieved only when the sovereignty of every country and nation has been achieved and the relations of equality have been established among them. Therefore, to guarantee durable world peace, the countries and nations must firmly defend their sovereignty.

If each country and nation fails in defending sovereignty, there will still be interference in others' affairs and blind following of others. This will subsequently bring about a new type of domination and subjugation, even if they have achieved national independence. And, this will eventually endanger independence and peace.

Only when each country and nation exercises complete sovereignty will there be no country to dominate or be dominated, will relations of complete equality be established among countries and nations; only then can durable world peace be guaranteed. Thus, the struggle for the achievement of independence of the whole world is one to liquidate dominationism and colonialism and to achieve complete sovereignty of the countries and nations.

Therefore, when the independence of the whole world has been achieved, imperialism and colonialism -- the cause of war -- will be eliminated for good and no one will allow any attempt to dominate small nations.

Indeed, the achievement of independence of the whole world is a correct way to the complete liquidation of the cause of war and to the preservation of durable peace and security on the globe -- the long cherished desire of mankind. The construction of a new independent world is the unanimous demand of the peoples seeking independence and the common noble cause of mankind.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, the world's people have now been able to more vigorously turn out in the struggle to carry out the cause of human liberation. This is another great achievement which the respected and beloved leader has won for the era and mankind.

Upholding the great leader's policy for the achievement of independence of the whole world, our party and the government of the republic, in firm unity with all world countries struggling to defend independence, will struggle to build a new independent world.

Nothing can block the march of the world people vigorously moving forward under the banner of the independence of the whole world. Mankind's desire for a peaceful world without aggression and war and for a new independent world will certainly be realized.

KIM CHONG-IL BOOK ON LEADER'S VIEWS PUBLISHED

SK051525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The Workers Party of Korea publishing house brought out the book "Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader." This book explains the theory of the revolutionary outlook on the leader propounded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The book consists of five chapters -- "Position and Role of the Leader," "Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader," "Establishment and Development of the Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader," "Task and Ways for Firmly Establishing the Revolutionary Outlook on the Leader."

The dear leader founded a perfect theory of the revolutionary outlook on the leader, basing himself on a deep penetration into the demand of the developing revolution and a comprehensive review of the historic experiences of the international communist movement and the Korean revolution.

He propounded first of all an outstanding idea and theory on the position and role of the leader. He expounded that the leader plays a decisive role in the development of history and the revolutionary struggle as the brain of the popular masses and the centre of their unity and cohesion.

He gave a perfect formulation of the essence of the revolutionary outlook on the leader by elucidating that it is the most correct viewpoint on and attitude toward the position and role of the leader in the development of history and revolutionary struggle and the stance and stand of holding him in high esteem with sincerity.

He also gave a full explanation of the demands of the revolutionary outlook on the leader by clarifying the problems of cherishing fidelity to the leader as a revolutionary faith and obligation, defending and safeguarding him and thoroughly carrying into effect his revolutionary idea and of inheriting fidelity to him generation after generation.

The dear leader made it clear that the revolutionary outlook on the leader is a basic criterion characterising the viewpoint on and attitude toward the revolution and a fundamental basis in giving full play to all ideological and spiritual qualities of the true revolutionary.

Basing himself on a scientific and theoretical analysis of law of the establishment and development of the revolutionary outlook on the leader, he advanced concrete tasks and ways for establishing it more firmly in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary development at a new, higher stage.

PRESS, STAMP-FORGING PROCESS DRIVE UNDERWAY

SK011626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- An energetic drive is under way in Korea for the overall introduction of press and stamp-forging at engineering plants.

The Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held toward the end of August put forward the task to complete the introduction of press and stamp-forging in the production of all machines within 2 or 3 years. In a little more than half a month following the plenary meeting, the Sungni general automobile works manufactured over 200 kinds of chucks and devices for press and stamp-forging and introduced them into production to acquire tens of installations and save hundreds of tons of steel and much labour while markedly improving the quality of products. The Taean general heavy machine works has increased the capacity of the press shop and introduced a 2,000-ton press and a 5 ton hammer into production to convert the processing of parts of large generators and electric motors into pressing.

The Hamhung machine tool plant has completed technical preparations for converting gradual pressing into combined pressing. It has also wound up the manufacture of a 250-ton crank press and equipment for stamp-forging of bolts and nuts.

The Sariwon tractor accessories factory has in a short time manufactured 15 presses and many stamp-forging machines to lift the proportion of press and stamp-forging to above 85 per cent.

The Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory, the Pyongyang coal mine machine plant and other machine plants have also reported successes in the endeavours for the overall introduction of press and stamp-forging.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION SUCCESSES CLAIMED

SK041530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 4 (KCNA) -- New successes are being registered at the power stations in different parts of the country through the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's."

The Pukchang thermal power plant is surpassing the daily assignments by an average of three million KWH by introducing various technical innovation proposals. In the last half year the power plant turned out 550 million KWH of electricity outside the plan, while saving much fuel.

In September the Pyongyang thermal power plant increased the daily output of electricity by more than 1.2 million KWH on a daily average, thereby upping the electricity output 25 per cent above the same period of last year. The Hochongang and other hydraulic power stations have ensured a high water-level and raised the water-wheel efficiency to produce more electricity than in the like period of last year.

The power industry of Korea has made rapid development by relying on rich hydraulic and fuel resources. Large-scale hydraulic and thermal power stations are properly combined and medium- and small-scale power stations proportionately distributed, with the result that power stations, big and small, have made their appearance not only in major industrial districts but also in all other parts from the plain areas to the mountain and remote areas.

Along the policy of the Workers Party of Korea on the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, automation, telemechanics and industrial television are widely introduced in the power stations.

At present the construction of many large-scale power stations and medium- and small-scale power stations is progressing in Korea, while substantially increasing the capacity of the existing power stations.

The per-capita electricity output of Korea will reach 5,200 KWH at the end of the 1980's.

AGRICULTURE WORKERS CONGRESS SET FOR DECEMBER

SK302316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- The Seventh Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea will be held in Pyongyang on December 7-9.

The congress will sum up the proud successes made in the work of the Union of Agricultural Working People during the period under review under the wise leadership of the glorious Workers Party of Korea and discuss tasks of the UAWPK organizations for thoroughly implementing the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Seventh Congress of the UAWPK will be a historical congress powerfully demonstrating the combat capacity of the entire UAWPK members, firmly united around the great leader and the glorious party centre and a congress of loyalty for the UAWPK organisations and members to harden their determination to promote the complete realisation of the rural theses by energetically pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, upholding the leadership of the party.

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING -- Pyongyang, October 2 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 1 met and had a friendly talk with Mario Leon Rojas, chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture. Present on the occasion was Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 2 Oct 82 SK]

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION TO CSSR -- Pyongyang, October 3 -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN left Pyongyang Saturday for a visit to Czechoslovakia. On the same day, Leon Rojas, chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, left here. The delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Hokkaido, Japan, headed by Yun Hyong-chun, vice-chairman of the Hokkaido Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and Son Song-an, a Japan-resident Korean trader-manufacturer, left here yesterday after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 3 Oct 82 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION TO CSSR -- Pyongyang, October 1 -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of our country headed by Choe Yong-hae, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the league, left Pyongyang on September 30 to attend the Third Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth. Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, the Danish delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Anders Kristensen, secretary of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, and the Dresden "Theatre of Young Generation" drama troupe of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gunild Lattman, director of the troupe, left here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 1 Oct 82 SK]

NEW ENVOY TO INDONESIA -- Pyongyang, October 5 -- Chang Yong-chun has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Indonesia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 4 Oct 82 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS WITH UK LEADERS REPORTED

On Bilateral Cooperation

SK050334 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, now visiting Britain, Monday met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Trade Secretary Francis Arthur Cockfield in London and discussed ways to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

According to a report filed in the South Korean Foreign Ministry from the Korean Embassy in London, Thatcher expressed her content over the past Korea-Britain relations and hoped for further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The report also said Thatcher pledged Yi that there will be no changes in the British Government's Korea policy and it will continue to support the position of the South Korean government.

In the followed meeting, Pym was quoted as saying that the close bilateral relations should go side by side with the expansion of economic cooperation, expressing hope for Britain's active participation in Korea's Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1982-86).

Cockfield was also reported to have expressed British Government's strong hope for its participation in the Korean development plan, including the constructions of nuclear power plants, Pusan subway system and Seoul-Taejon high-speed railway.

On Trade, Unification

SK060252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, now visiting Britain, Tuesday said: "Koreans are ready to contribute to a more prosperous and peaceful world community, recognizing the importance of economic and political interdependence."

Addressing the Royal Institute for International Affairs, Yi said Korea is committed to progressive import liberalization "in spite of the fact that in many sectors we do need to protect our young industries from tough competition from outside."

According to a report filed with the South Korean Foreign Ministry from its embassy in London, Yi added: "In Korea, we have many people who advocate that we should also revert to protectionist measures; but let me assure you that, as foreign minister, I am among those who stand for an open world trading system and for foreign access to the Korean market." "If I try to draw some conclusions from the Korean experience to date," Yi said, "it is quite clear that the combination of self-reliance and international cooperation has been crucial ingredient of our progress."

Yi continued to say: "The Korean Peninsula is an area of unending local conflict where interests of major powers also intersect. Whether we Koreans like it or not, the problems on our own peninsula cannot be settled in the absence of some agreement among the two superpowers -- the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. -- and the two major regional powers, China and Japan.

However, Yi emphasized: "Every logic and every reason points to the desirability of stopping as soon as possible this expensive and highly dangerous confrontation," and added that he maintains "almost a religious faith" that North Korea will eventually agree on this truth and come to the conference table. "South Korea will continue to work strenuously and tirelessly for the goal of peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, despite all obstacles and frustrations", Yi said.

On North's Military Buildup

SK080144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok said Wednesday that the threat of war on the Korean Peninsula would be most serious if North Korean military strength and economic weakness should ever combine.

In an interview with the TIMES of London, Yi said North Korea is now at the peak of its military buildup and cannot go much further because of limited economic resources. Minister Yi also said the North Korean economy is getting worse every year.

The Korean diplomatic chief made an official visit to Britain Sunday through Wednesday after a trip to New York.

"When these two lines coincide, that is the most dangerous moment for war," the paper quoted Yi as saying.

KTA URGES JAPAN TO EASE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

SK070248 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Traders Association (KTA) requested Thursday that Japan reduce customs tariffs and abolish import restrictions on key South Korean export items to help base Korea's worsening trade deficits with Japan. The KTA request came during the annual conference of the Korea-Japan Trade Expansion Committee in Seoul attended by 35 Korean and Japanese businessmen.

During the one-day meeting, the Korean traders also demanded that Japan increase imports of commodities from developing countries, including Korea.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH NORWAY

SK060153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Norway concluded an agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries Wednesday in Seoul, the Foreign Ministry announced. The accord, signed by Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won and Norwegian Ambassador to South Korea Nils Axel Kjaergaard Nissen, aims at widening bilateral relations between Seoul and Oslo through the expansion of economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

With the 10-year agreement which comes into force today, Korea and the north European country have signed five bilateral agreements, including the convention signed Tuesday in Oslo to avoid double taxation and prevent the fiscal evasion of taxes on income.

ROK, SPAIN AGREE TO COOPERATION IN AFRICA

SK060156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- Spanish delegates to the fifth joint conference of the Korea-Spain and Spain-Korea economic cooperation committees promised Wednesday to help expand Korean business in Africa. Korean and Spanish delegates also agreed at the annual meeting to cooperate in promoting mutual trade and joint ventures in third countries.

Pak Yong-kon, chairman of the Doosan Business Group, led the 50-member Korean delegation, while the 30 Spanish businessmen were headed by Eduardo Bages, chairman of the Spain-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee.

Meanwhile, a 25-member Spanish economic mission, led by Juan Arenas, Tuesday agreed with a group of Korean businessmen, including leaders of the Korea Trading Agents Association, to strive for heightened bilateral trade.

RESOURCES COOPERATION WITH ASEAN NATIONS SOUGHT

BK080526 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to set up a resources cooperation committee with the Philippines this year in an attempt to expand economic cooperation with the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Friday that the plan was made following the Philippine Government's proposal to open discussions on forming a joint Korean-Philippine resources cooperation committee in Manila this month or later.

The government also plans to form a similar committee with Malaysia this year. The projected Korean-Malaysian committee will operate at private level, the official said.

At present, three Korean firms are producing white cement and developing copper and coal mines in joint ventures with the Philippines.

Korea has already establisned resources cooperation committees with Colombia, Indonesia and Australia.

ASSEMBLY HEARS MINISTERS ON MILITARY, N-S DIALOGUE

SK080224 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yun Song-min said the government has worked out a five-year military restructuring plan to help cut defense spendings. Testifying before a National Assembly plenary session Thursday, Yun said a pyramid-shaped hierarchy for the military will be adopted, with smaller, more responsible command. The program also requires the abolishment or merging of similar organizations and the transfer of administrative personnel to combat posts, he said.

The defense minister also said the streamlining plan will save 94 billion won (about 127 million U.S. dollars) a year. The budget savings will be used to boost the overall combat capability of the Korean Armed Forces, he said.

Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, also testifying before the House session, said the government will make multi-sided efforts to encourage North Korea to participate in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Remarking that North Korea cannot hold out against Seoul's call for a renewed South-North dialogue, Son said the South Korean Government would do its best to arrange the summit talks between the South and North.

The 276-member National Assembly will continue its interpellations Friday on government economic policy.

SUKMYONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR UNREST

SK080101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Yongsan police arrested three students at Sukmyong Women's University Wednesday on suspicion of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

They are Misses Pak Chae-yong, 21, a senior in the Department of Home Management, Pak Chong-sun, 22, a senior in the Department of English Literature, and Kim Pan-Kyong, 22, a junior in the Department of Chinese Literature.

SHAN STATE ARMY-BCP FORCE BATTLE REPORTS

May-June Clashes

BK011224 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Joint battle report of the People's Army and the Shan State Army [SSA]:

On 14 June, a joint unit from the People's Army and the SSA opened fire at the military government's mercenary army near (Nahu), resulting in one enemy being wounded. On 21 June, a joint unit attacked the military government's army stationed at Kehsi, resulting in many enemy soldiers being wounded or killed.

Battle report of the SSA: On 12 May, an attack conducted by a small SSA unit in (?Kon Pao) wounded and killed some military government mercenary soldiers. On the same day, some enemy soldiers were wounded and killed during the clashes at (Namson) village in (Hkopeng), (Kaungsai) and (Ohnmatet). On 25 May, an attack conducted by a small SSA unit in (Taungwun) killed two enemy soldiers and wounded one. On 3 June, an attack carried out by a small SSA unit in (Lontauk) killed two mercenary sergeants and wounded one mercenary officer. On 10, 21 and 22 June, attacks conducted by small SSA units in (?Kon Pao), (?Pang Hkan), (?Pangti), Kehsi and (Pa-Oklok) killed two enemy soldiers and wounded six others. On 25 June, an SSA unit raided (Kan Ye) village and attacked the defense volunteers of the military government, killing four defense volunteers and wounding another. One Sten gun, 3 rifles and over 100 rounds of ammunition were seized from the defense volunteers.

8-Month Report

BK030914 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Battle report on the combined force of the People's Army and the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization [SSNLO] covering a period of 8 months:

Between 1 January and 31 August 1982, a period of 8 months, the combined force of the People's Army and the SSNLO fought 35 small- and large-scale battles against the enemy. One M-79 collapsible mortar, 40 assorted firearms, more than 2,000 rounds of assorted ammunition and other military supplies were seized from the enemy. One motor vehicle belonging to the enemy was also attacked and destroyed.

Combat news of the Shan State Army:

On 3 July, a battle broke out between the SSA and the mercenary unit which had come to (Kohpet) from Namhsan. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in the battle. On 9 July, a small SSA unit blew up the (Myenu) bridge used by the enemy. A military vehicle approaching the bridge hit a mine and three mercenaries suffered injuries. On 26 and 28 July, the SSA conducted two attacks -- one at (Onmasaung) and another at (Onmatete) -- in which four enemy soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. On 27 July, a small unit of the People's Army attacked the mercenary army unit at (Puleng) in Mong Hsu region. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and one was taken prisoner. One G-2, one G-4, some grenades and ammunition were seized from the enemy.

On 10 August, an attack by a small SSA unit near (Kohwe) killed or wounded several enemy soldiers. On 28 August, an attack by an SSA unit near Mong Hsu-Mong Nawng Road resulted in the death of six enemy soldiers. One M-79, three other firearms and other military supplies were seized from the enemy. On 8 September, an attack by the SSA at (Pa-Ti) resulted in one mercenary sergeant being killed and many others wounded. The enemy soldiers then fled. One carbine, one G-2, two grenades and four mortar shells were seized from the enemy.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

BK070747 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Oct (SPK) -- On the occasion of the GDR's 33d National Day, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, sent their "cordial and fraternal greetings" to the GDR leaders.

In a message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, General Secretary Heng Samrin and Chairman Chan Si expressed satisfaction at the strengthening of the "socialist internationalist relations" uniting the two peoples, which is in the interest of peace and social progress.

The Kampuchean people are elated at the achievements won by the people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED in the dynamic development of the socialist economy. The concern of the SED with the improvement of the people's living conditions leads to the conception of the superiority of a communist society in the GDR and the strengthening of its position in the face of the schemes to oppose socialism launched by the imperialists, with U.S. imperialism as the ringleader.

In his message to Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber of the GDR, Chea Sim affirmed that through their own efforts during the past 33 years the GDR people have achieved "remarkable socialist gains" making it possible to "promote peace and social progress of mankind." Chairman Chea Sim expressed his conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples "will continually strengthen the well-being of the two peoples and socialism."

On this occasion, Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, also sent his greetings to his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

Further Greeting

BK081027 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Greetings message from Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, to Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR's national front, on the 33d anniversary of the GDR's National Day -- date not given]

[Text] On this solemn occasion, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the people of the GDR, who have provided active assistance and support for the Kampuchean people in the defense and reconstruction of their country. May the friendly relations of fraternity and solidarity between the Kampuchean and German peoples be strengthened and expanded for the benefit of our two peoples.

BOU THANG GREETS CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER

BK070658 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 82

["Text" of 6 October greetings message from Bou Thang, PRK minister of national defense, to Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense]

[Text] On behalf of the KPRAF and in my own name, I extend warmest congratulations to you and all the Czechoslovak cadres and combatants on the occasion of the 42d founding anniversary of the glorious Czechoslovak People's Army.

I am convinced that under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people and army will achieve even greater victories in their socialist construction efforts, thus contributing to defending and strengthening solidarity in the great socialist community and to consolidating friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and armies. I would like to take this opportunity to wish you good health and long life.

MEETING COMMEMORATES HUNGARIAN ARMY FOUNDING

BK050637 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] In order to affirm the harmonious and great solidarity between the PRK and the Hungarian People's Republic, the Infantry School held a grand meeting on 3 October to mark the 134th founding anniversary of the fraternal Hungarian People's Army. Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Than Chan, chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Chey Sangyun, deputy chief of the General Staff, Comrade Peng Pat, director of the Infantry School and many cadres from the Defense Ministry. Also attending the meeting were Comrade (Danov Sayi), representative of the Hungarian Embassy in Kampuchea, and Comrade (Bela Sebov), Hungarian military attache. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Peng Pat, director of the Infantry School, made a speech, acclaiming the Hungarian People's Army which has developed constantly under the leadership of the Hungarian Communist Party and, in close cooperation with the Soviet Red Army, crushed the Hitlerite fascist, liberated its fatherland and established the Hungarian Republic on 4 April 1945. The comrade stressed: The Hungarian People's Army has become an advanced army equipped with modern weapons. The Hungarian People's Army together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries constitute a military force which can ensure the security and stability of this region and make a positive contribution to defending peace in the world.

Concerning the Kampuchean-Hungarian solidarity, the comrade stressed: [Begin recording] Although Kampuchea and Hungary are thousands of kilometers away from each other, we always stand shoulder to shoulder and share the same trench in the struggle against imperialism, the Beijing expansionists and all reactionary forces in the world, and for the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. This cause has given our KPRAF and the Hungarian Armed Forces a profound bond of mutual assistance. Since the immemorial, we have always (?turned to) Hungary and been greatly overjoyed at the victories and rapid development of our Hungarian friends. Since the victory of the Kampuchean revolution, the Hungarian people and army have accorded our people and our KPRAF profound sentiments of affection and splendid assistance. Today, the KPRAF would like to stress their sincere gratitude to the Hungarian party, government, people and army for their contribution to our victories. [end recording]

After, Comrade (Bela Sebov), Hungarian military attache to Kampuchea, spoke on the significance of the founding day and the growth of the Hungarian Armed Forces. Concerning the role and tasks of the Hungarian Armed Forces, the comrade said: Since the liberation of the country in 1945, the Hungarian Armed Forces, with the assistance of the Soviet army, have developed gradually and become a modern socialist army and member of the Warsaw Pact. It cooperates with the fraternal and friendly armies and the KPRAF in defending (?world) peace and the independence and peace in our countries. Concerning the current international situation, the international imperialists and reactionaries, with the United States as the ngleader, and China and their lackeys have caused greater tension in various regions throughout the world as well as in Southeast Asia and Indochina. It is essential for us to consolidate our solidarity and the solidarity and cooperation of the progressive, socialist armed forces to oppose the aggressors and warmongers.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and itimacy and ended at 0930.

RED CROSS GROUP RETURNS FROM MOSCOW MEETING

BK080808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] After successfully completing its participation in the Moscow conference of Red Cross Societies from socialist countries, the delegation of the Kampuchean Red Cross led by Mrs Phlek Piroun, chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, returned home at 1045 on 7 October.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade My Samedi, secretary general of the Kampuchean Red Cross, and many cadres and employees of the Kampuchean Red Cross.

SPK CITES AUSTRALIAN RESULTS OF CBW TESTS

BK080634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) -- According to the BBC on 6 October, after a thorough analysis of blood samples provided by refugees claiming to be victims of chemical warfare, scientists from the Australian Government reached the formal conclusion that there was no trace of toxic chemicals. The conclusion of the Australian scientists belies the slanderous allegations of the U.S. and some Western countries, which accused Vietnam and the Soviet Union of using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and Laos.

UN CREDENTIALS GROUP VOTES ON KAMPUCHEAN SEAT

BK080744 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The UN Credentials Committee adopted the draft resolution continuing to recognize the seat and right to representation of all UN member countries, including that of Democratic Kampuchea, on the morning of 6 October. Almost every member of the Credentials Committee, which is made up of nine members, namely, the Bahamas, China, the Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Seychelles, the USSR and the United States, supported Democratic Kampuchea's right to representation in the United Nations. Only the Soviet Union and the Seychelles opposed. Therefore, this draft resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The Credentials Committee proposed that the UN General Assembly hold its plenary session and adopt and ratify this draft resolution before 18 October.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS BHUTAN, URUGUAY MINISTERS

BK070646 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, on 28 September met at UN Headquarters with His Excellency Dawa Tsering, Bhutanese foreign minister and head of the Bhutanese delegation. During the meeting, Khieu Samphan spoke on the development of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government against Vietnamese aggression and for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race and thanked the Bhutanese Government for its support. His Excellency the Bhutanese foreign minister reiterated his government's support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle. He stressed that Bhutan pursues this stand of supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle in order to defend the principles of the UN Charter as well as international peace and security. Also present at this meeting were, on the Kampuchean side, Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations, and Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and, on the Bhutanese side, Ambassador Om Pradhan, Bhutanese permanent representative to the United Nations.

On the same day at UN Headquarters, Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Carlos Maeso, foreign minister and head of the Uruguay delegation. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and exchanged views on various international issues of mutual interest. His Excellency Carlos Maeso, Uruguayan foreign minister, reiterated his country's support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle and for the UN Charter. Also present at this meeting were, on the Kampuchean side, Ambassadors Thiounn Prasith and Chan Youran and, on the Uruguayan side, His Excellency Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan permanent representative to the United Nations.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET GDR NATIONAL DAY

BK071113 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- Lao top party and state leaders recently sent a message to their German Democratic Republic counterparts to greet the 33rd founding anniversary of the GDR.

The joint message, conveyed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], was addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unified Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

Speaking on behalf of the LPRP, the PSA, government and people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong said by furthering the tradition of struggle against the Hitlerian fascists since World War II during the past 33 years, having enjoyed a great assistance and support from the USSR and other socialist countries, the GDR has successfully built socialism and become a prosperous and developed socialist country.

These achievements, the message added, are a great contribution to the socialist community in the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe and in the world. Thus they also contribute to raise the influence of the GDR in all international arena.

The people of GDR, the message pointed out, with their creativity, are implementing and concretizing the resolutions of the 10th general congress of the SED.

We all, the message stressed, warmly congratulated these achievements and which we considered as our own and the Lao people also seize this opportunity of express satisfaction to witness the recent signing of the 25-year Laos-GDR friendship and cooperation treaty. [sentence as received] This treaty will be the basis for further cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The message finally wished for the strengthening of the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES GDR EDUCATION GROUP

BK071117 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on October 6 received at the government guest house the visiting delegation of the Ministry of High Education and Technical Education of the GDR headed by its Vice-Minister Guenther Bernhardt. Accompanying the delegation was Outtama Chounlamani, vice-minister of education, sports, physical education and fine arts. Also present on this occasion was Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos.

Phoumi Vongvichit hailed the visit to Laos of the delegation which has furthered the firm solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries as well as the two ministries. He also highly evaluated the Laos-GDR mutual relations in the education work during the past and expressed thanks to the GDR party, government and people over the support and assistance to Laos and he conveyed fraternal and warm salutations to the GDR party and government leaders.

Guenther Bernhardt expressed his satisfaction over his first visit to Laos which is marked with results. The guest also presented warm and cordial solidarity of the GDR party and government leaders to the Lao party and government leaders. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

In the evening of the same day, the delegation left Vientiane for home after paying a 7-day friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Ministry of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Outtama Chounlamani, Dieter Doering and other high-ranking officials from the said ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY DAY

BK071121 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence, on October 6 sent a message of greetings to General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to mark the 38th founding anniversary of the Czechoslovak National Army [CNA].

The Lao minister conveyed salutations, cordial wishes, combatant solidarity and friendship to the Czechoslovak minister and defence personnel.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the CNA and the heroic and creative Czechoslovak people have overcome all difficulties, and scored great victory step by step and firmly developed the CNA which has gained great achievements in the cause of the safeguard of revolutionary fruits.

At present the CNA, being a strong revolutionary, has stood shoulder to shoulder with the armies of fraternal socialist countries and actively contributed to the safeguard of peace in Europe and in the world.

The Lao People's Army and people expressed joy at seeing the strengthening of various successes on the CNA and considered those successes as their own.

The message wished the fraternal CNA new successes in their noble and precious tasks, and wished the Czechoslovak minister good health, new and still greater successes.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UN SUPPORT FOR CGDK

BK080800 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Thai foreign minister believes that Democratic Kampuchea will receive more support from the United Nations following the formation of the tripartite coalition government. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told a BBC correspondent the following concerning the Kampuchean issue:

[Begin recording] I believe it will maintain support at the present level, or will even gain more support, during next year. We won't have to do anything.

[Question] Meanwhile, Vietnam is working harder to win recognition for the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime. We have learned that you met with Vietnamese Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the United Nations. Have you noticed any change in his attitude during the meeting?

[Answer] He requested a meeting with me. It was not I who wanted to see him. The meeting was an ordinary one and the talks covered no substantial topics. We only renewed our acquaintance. He said he visited Thailand and that relations between Thailand and Vietnam have improved. We did not talk much. [end recording]

PRK DEFECTOR DISCUSSES SCOPE OF SRV 'DOMINATION'

BK081120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Vietnam has set up a unit known as "B68" to supervise the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, the two highest-ranking Khmer defectors to have come to Thailand revealed yesterday.

Di Lamthol, 33, former secretary to the Phnom Pehn foreign minister, and his wife, Niang Sida, 33, translator who had worked for Heng Samrin and handled secret documents, escaped to Thailand because, apart from personal reasons, they hated the Vietnamese domination. They told a select group of local newsmen and foreign correspondents at Khao I-Dang refugee holding camp in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri, that the unit provided "advisers" to all ministries.

Describing how the 17 Vietnamese assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked, Di Lamthol disclosed that the two topmost "advisers" met every morning with Foreign Minister Hu Sen or his deputy or assistant in his absence and "showed him secret messages from Hanoi, told him what to do about this or that policy or problem." Hun Sen then conferred with the various department chiefs to pass on the recommendations.

The two advisers who worked daily with Hun Sen were Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Phnom Penh, and Cao, who had come from the Hanoi Foreign Ministry. Fifteen other "advisers" worked with the department heads.

Di was given papers prepared by the Vietnamese in French or English for presentation to diplomats and visitors. The Vietnamese also prepared statements made by the Indochina foreign ministers at their meetings in Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City regarding ASEAN, Di said. He and his wife were present in their different capacities at these meetings.

Di reported that the Vietnamese drew up all the policies for the Heng Samrin regime regarding positions of the Soviet Union, China, the United States, West Europe, East Europe, Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and other parts of the world. Di did not know how many advisers worked for "B68." He did not see any Soviet adviser in the Foreign Ministry at Phnom Penh. Every evening officials had to spend one hour learning Vietnamese. The Vietnamese language was taught two hours a week in schools.

Asked for his opinion of Hun Sen, he said: "He's not an intellectual, not well-educated, can speak only Khmer and has learned Vietnamese." He had accompanied the foreign minister to party congresses in Poland, Cuba, Nicaragua, Yemen, Angola and the Congo, mainly in charge of documents.

Di's colleagues at the ministry did not like the Vietnamese control of their government but "they live in terror, they are afraid to protest, they are too insecure to denounce the regime." He also said that the people did not like the Vietnamese-directed regime. They could not go anywhere without permission.

Di welcomed the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition under Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He wished the Vietnamese would leave and let free elections take place. He believed other people in Phnom Penh felt the same.

His wife, Sida, who had acted as translator for Pen Sovan, deposed chairman of the Politburo, did not know why he was ousted -- whether because he was pro-Soviet or wanted to be independent. She did not think much of him. "He spoke the same things. He had no new ideas. He only criticised the previous regime."

Sida accompanied Heng Samrin on his visits to Vientiane, Hanoi, Havana, Moscow, East Berlin Prague, Budapest and other capitals. She said that Heng Samrin was accompanied by a doctor and a security guard, both Vietnamese but bearing Khmer names and passports.

Di had studied at Kompong Cham and Phnom Penh when Prince Sihanouk was head of the government. During the Lon Nol regime, he worked with the World Vision medical team. During the Pol Pot regime, he was a farmer in Kratie. He interrupted a medical course (which was then suspended) to study in the political school of the Ministry of Propaganda and also studied diplomacy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In May, 1979, Di joined the Foreign Ministry as vice chairman of the Department of Western Europe and America and after three months became special secretary to the foreign minister. He also received additional political training in South Vietnam. Later he was made chairman of the General Political Department of the Foreign Ministry. Early in 1981, he was appointed chairman of the Western Europe and America Department. He was there until November, 1981, when he resigned to continue his medical studies. In May, he came to the Thai border with his wife and two sons, nine and seven years old. He was not a member of the communist party, but had been in the corps group preparing members for the party. Besides his hatred of the Vietnamese intervention in his country, Di left Phnom Penh also because Hun Sen did not like his marriage to Sida. Di had divorced his first wife. He also suffers from a heart ailment.

The family is seeking political asylum in a third country. They refused to divulge their method of escape or their intended destination.

DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDERS ALLOCATED DUTIES

BK080543 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] According to Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, deputy supreme commanders from the three armed forces have been delegated responsibilities as follows: Gen Athit Kamlangek has been put in charge of tactical and intelligence operations, Adm Sombun Chauaphibun in charge of logistics and Air Chief Marshal Thaklaeo Susinlawon in charge of

personnel and the adjutant general's duties. The supreme commander disclosed the above yesterday afternoon at Supreme Command Headquarters following the meeting with the deputy supreme commanders and the briefing by Supreme Command officials. The delegation of authority is made in connection with the Defense Ministry order appointing armed forces commanders concurrently deputy supreme commanders to enhance coordination among the armed forces and overall efficiency of the three armed forces. The supreme commander said the main task of each armed force commander is to administer and develop his respective branch of the armed forces. As for their work in the Supreme Command Headquarters, an Office of the Deputy Supreme Commanders will be established.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON FLOOD DAMAGE, VICTIMS

BK061447 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The director general of the Public Welfare Department, Praman Chanchamnong, has reported on losses caused by the recent floods in the northern, northeastern, central and eastern provinces. According to him, 123 districts and 12 subdistricts in 28 provinces were hit by floods. A number of the 45,264 families were victims, 21 houses were destroyed and 104 were damaged. Twenty-one people were killed -- 15 in the northeast, 5 in the north and 1 in the central part. The floods have damaged 3,324,650 rai of farmland, 351 roads, 65 bridges, 6 reservoirs, 82 irrigation systems, 9 temples and schools. The director general said that floods have receded in most of the areas and the situation has nearly returned to normal, with the exception of Khon Kaen and Roi Et Provinces, where some areas are still under water due to heavy rainfalls reported at the end of last month. The Public Welfare Department and the provincial authoritries have coordinated work for relief programs in the flood-hit provinces.

NATION: TOP CPT MEMBERS WANT TO RETURN FROM PRC

BK300225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Mongkhon na Nakhon, one of the senior members of the trouble-plagued Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), has sought permission from the Thai Government to return here from his exile in China, an authoritative source told THE NATION yesterday. The source said Mongkhon is suffering from senility and wants to spend the rest of his life in Thailand. Mongkhon, who was among the first political activists that went underground and joined the CPT, was a member on the outlawed's Central Committee before its recent fourth congress.

The Thai Government has no objection to his return, as it has a policy to welcome communist defectors, the source said. However, Mongkhon, believed to be living somewhere in south China, has not responded to the government's permission for his return, the source said. "This delay could be whether Mongkhon has not received the green light from Beijing or that his trip back to Thailand might be problematic. You know, he is very senile," the source said. Mongkhon first contacted the Thai Embassy in Beijing, possibly through a representative, requesting his return to Thailand.

The source also said that he had received reports that Pluang Wannasi, another senior communist member in China, also wished to return to Thailand, but added that so far he had not made any contact with the Thai Government. Pluang, a close friend of Politburo member Udom Sisuwan, was rumoured to have defected to the government following Udom's surrender recently.

The source also said that Thai descendants who were stranded in China following the communist takeover of the country also wished to return to Thailand, but their applications were made complicated as it was difficult to prove their citizenship.

TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO KIEV

BK080600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] At noon on 6 October the special plane carrying our party and state delegation from Moscow arrived in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Kiev airport was bedecked with Vietnamese, Soviet and Ukrainian flags and banners on which slogans were written in Vietnamese, Russian and Ukrainian, welcoming the Vietnamese friends. The airport was thronged with large numbers of representatives of workers and Vietnamese students in Kiev, who cheerfully waved to the arriving Vietnamese delegation with flags and flowers.

On hand to welcome the delegation at the ramp of the plane were Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine [CPUK] Central Committee; Vatchenko, member of the CPUK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet; and many other leaders. They gave Comrade Truong Chinh warm hugs as he reached the foot of the ramp. The Ukrainian leaders accompanied the delegation to a villa in the heart of the city where it rested after the trip.

On the afternoon of 6 October, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPUK Central Committee, held talks with Comrade Truong Chinh and other members of the Vietnamese delegation.

Participating in the talks were, on the Soviet side, Vatchenko, member of the CPUK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet; Lyashko, member of the CPUK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukraine Council of Ministers; Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; and many other Ukrainian party and state leaders.

Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Shcherbitskiy informed each other of the fine results obtained in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They expressed the determination to strengthen fraternal assistance and cooperation between the Ukraine and Vietnam. Both sides also exchanged views on a number of international issues and reached complete unanimity on the issues discussed. Comrade Truong Chinh extended to the Ukrainian people the profound feelings and sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people. The talks took place in an atmosphere full of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

Also on the afternoon of 6 October, the Vietnamese delegation laid a wreath at the monument of Lenin, the great master of the world proletariat. Later, it laid a wreath at the city's tomb of the unknown soldiers. To the strains of memorial music, Comrade Truong Chinh and his group approached the eternal flame at the grave, passing a detachment of honor guards. After laying the wreath, they stook at attention as the honor guards paraded in review. Present at this wreath-laying ceremony were Comrades Vatchenko and Gilashvili and many other Kiev city leaders.

TRUONG CHINH TO LEAD DELEGATION ON CUBA VISIT

BK080416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0402 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] On 8 October the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following communique:

At the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a party and state delegation of the SRV, led by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, will pay a friendly official visit to the Republic of Cuba in the near future.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

OW062048 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and president of the city people's committee, visited Bulgaria from September 27 to October 3. It was warmly received by Milko Balev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. While in Sofia, Mai Chi Tho conferred with Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the National Assembly, and Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the cooperation in many fields between the two countries and between Ho Chi Minh City and Sofia. The two sides decided to further expand the economic, cultural and scientific ties between the two cities.

VICE PREMIER MEETS GDR'S WILLI STOPH IN BERLIN

OW301737 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30 -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, received in Berlin on Wednesday Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, now on a friendship visit to the G.D.R.

Chairman Willi Stoph, who is also Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) Central Committee, and the Vietnamese leader highly valued the development of the relations between the two countries in line with the agreement between the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Le Duan, and the general secretary of the S.E.D. Central Committee and chairman of the G.D.R. Council of State, Erich Honecker.

Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh, who is also member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, extended sincere gratitude to the S.E.D., the government and the people of the G.D.R. for their devoted and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The two leaders shared the view that the 11th session of the G.D.R.-Vietnam Economic Commission currently held in Berlin is a manifestation of further cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic field. The two sides expressed their concern over the deteriorating international situation due to the intensification of the arms race by the bellicose forces headed by U.S. imperialism. The reception was also attended by Gerhard Schuerer, vice-chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, and Vietnamese Ambassador to the G.D.R. Pham Van Kim.

Further on Cooperation Meeting

OW021526 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 2nd -- The 11th session of the G.D.R.-Vietnam Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation closed in Berlin on September 31.

Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, and Gerhard Schuerer, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the G.D.R., signed the minutes of the session. On the same day, an agreement on geologic cooperation was reached between the two countries.

GDR HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER OF STATE VISITS

OW301741 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30 -- A delegation of the G.D.R. Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education led by Minister of State Guenther Bernhardt, recently visited Vietnam.

The delegation conferred with officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education on the implementation of the cooperation programme between the two ministries in training scientific workers in the 1981-82 academic year. The G.D.R. guests called at some institutions for higher and vocational education in Hanoi.

LAO DELEGATE'S UN SPEECH, LAO ASEAN LETTER VIEWED

BK061254 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The speech delivered by Khamphai Boupha, head of the [Lao] delegation to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the message of 15 September 1982 sent by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut on behalf of the three Indochinese countries to the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, have received a warm welcome in the world.

These documents not only analyzed correctly the main threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but also contained fair and reasonable measures aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The realities in Southeast Asia over the past 3 years show that certain reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other hostile forces have resorted to every means to sabotage the three Indochinese countries. They have fostered and incited the Pol Pot genocidal clique to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and to aggravate tension along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. They have intensified armed provocations and other sabotage activities against Vietnam and Laos and also attempted to overthrow the legal governments in the three Indochinese countries. Moreover, they have tried to put the ASEAN countries in confrontation with the Indochinese countries in the hope of fishing in troubled waters.

With a high sense of responsibility, the Indochinese countries have put forth a series of peace initiatives including the proposal for signing a treaty of peaceful coexistence with China, bilateral or multilateral, for ending all hostile armed activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and for the resumed Sino-Vietnamese talks to peacefully solve problems in the relations between the two countries. But it is regrettable that all these good-will proposals of the three Indochinese countries have been rejected by China.

A number of practical-minded authorities in the ASEAN countries have come to realize the root cause of tension and conflict in Southeast Asia. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja once said that the threat to the ASEAN countries comes from China. Nevertheless, some other ASEAN countries wrongly believe that the presence of a limited Vietnamese armed force in Kampuchea is threatening peace and security of Thailand and the region. Hoodwinked by Beijing's propaganda, they consider the Kampuchean [words indistinct] to be one between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. For this reason, they continue to oppose the trend of dialogue in the region.

In fact, the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- still have some differences. In their peace proposals, the three Indochinese countries always advocate a settlement of differences through dialogue and negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality and mutual agreement without any imposition whatsoever and without interference from outside.

With this stand, the Indochinese countries are ready to take the first step to create conditions for promoting the trend of dialogue. The concrete proposals put forth by the Indochinese foreign ministers in July this year, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the recent visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to a number of countries in Southeast Asia have been warmly welcomed by public opinion.

At the current UN General Assembly session, the Lao representative, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, again proposed more contacts to be made between countries in Southeast Asia or between the two groups of countries. He also pointed to concrete measures for convening an international conference on Southeast Asia.

The Indochinese countries proposed that the conference should be convened in the last 3 months of this year or early next year. The conference may take place in Rangoon, New Delhi, Paris, Stocklholm or Vienna. Concerning the agenda, there may be still disagreement, but the conference can discuss all problems in the region raised by each side on the principle of complete equality. There are many ways: an agreed agenda, an open agenda, or an agenda with agreed upon problems and open problems.

Obviously, the latest proposal of the Indochinese countries is very flexible and full of good will. It only aims to promote the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries for the common interests of all countries in the region, namely, peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

NGUYEN HUU THO MEETS OUTGOING CONGOLESE ENVOY

OW250051 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text Hanoi,VNA, Sept 24 -- Albert Matoko, ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo, yesterday paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State, at the end of his term of office in Vietnam. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with him.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE OPENS IN HCM CITY

Vo Nguyen Giap Address

OW062104 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- the 10th conference of heads of vocational training service in socialist countries opened this morning at the Thong Nhat conference hall in Ho Chi Minh City. Attending the conference are:

-- The delegation of the Soviet Union headed by A.N. Osipov, vice president of the USSR Committee for Vocational Training.
-- The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Khamphong Phamvongsa, vice minister for education, sports and protocol.
-- The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Pen Navouth, minister of education.
-- The Bulgarian delegation headed by Professor Angel Pisarev, vice minister for people's education.
-- The Hungarian delegation headed by Maria Hanga, vice minister for culture and education.
-- The delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Waiderman, minister of state for vocational training.
-- The Cuban delegation headed by P.B. Francisco Baez, director of the General Department for Vocational Training of the Ministry of Education.
-- The Mongolian delegation headed by Dava Sambu, vice minister for education.
-- The Polish delegation headed by Salvar, head of the Vocational Training Department of the Ministry of Education.
-- The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Yuray Bura, vice minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and
-- The Vietnamese delegation headed by Hong Long, director of the General Department for Vocational Training.

Before the opening of the conference, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap received and cordially conversed with the heads of these delegations.

The conference opened at 9:30 a.m. Present were Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap; Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the city's People's Committee; and representatives of vocational schools. The Soviet, Kampuchean, German Democratic Republic, Polish and Cuban consuls-general also attended.

In his welcome speech, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap said: "The fact that the conference meets this time in Vietnam is a fine symbol of the solidarity, friendship and spirit of pure proletarian international cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries.

After highlighting the importance of the job-training service in the construction of socialism and communism and the profound concern of the Vietnamese party and state for this problem, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap added: "Every step of development of the Vietnamese job-training service is closely associated with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the brotherly socialist community. On this occasion, on behalf of the party, state and people of Vietnam, I would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, state and people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries".

The conference unanimously elected Hong Long, director of the General Department for Vocational Training of Vietnam, president of the conference.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK060814 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 6 October editorial: "Welcome the Vocational Training Conference of Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The 10th conference of the vocational training sector leaders of socialist countries opens today in Ho Chi Minh City. This event is significant for several reasons and marks a developmental step in the relations of solidarity, cooperation and friendship between our people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist countries.

Socialist countries consider vocational training to be an important task aimed at developing the capability of all workers and at optimally using the source of reserve manpower to serve the common interests of society. Vietnam's vocational training sector, which has always been cared for by our party and state, is a developing education sector. The system of vocational schools in our country is still poor quantitatively and has not been modernized in terms of supply and machinery. Nevertheless, our vocational training cadres and teachers have implemented consistently and creatively the party line of education, realizing their heavy responsibility in forming a class of new men to replenish the Vietnamese working class, and they have thus made considerable contributions to the training of more than a million workers.

The Fifth VCP Congress has asserted the great achievements of various education sectors -- including the vocational training sector -- and has clearly pointed out the shortcomings and the guideline for continually developing the educational task in the future. Implementing the party resolution, the vocational training sector has struggled to increase the quality of its training, primarily the quality of its political, ideological, revolutionary and ethical education, so as to make every graduate worthy of being a replacement member of the Vietnamese working class. At the same time, all vocational schools graduates will acquire sufficient knowledge and, most importantly, definite skills so that they can continue to develop their abilities in the service of the country.

The system of vocational schools in our country should be revamped, rearranged and given more funding in order to make these schools really worthy of their name through our actions to build them properly and definitively. Only by building standardized and systematic vocational schools can we train skilled workers. To cope with the conditions in our country, which is advancing to socialism from a low level of technology, we must continue to maintain several forms of substandard vocational training to teach many people, to serve the requirements of developing agriculture, handicrafts and artisan industry, and of expanding jobs and sectors, and to fully capitalize on our country's strength of abundant labor.

The organization and management of an education sector as important as vocational training should be closely linked with the country's economic and social lives. The technical and professional education sector of socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, has achieved high scientific and technical standards in terms of supply and machinery, on a large scale and with a great deal of momentum. These achievements are closely related to the superiority of socialism and play a significant role in building socialism, an ever-increasing material life and an increasingly fruitful moral life.

Over the past several years, the vocational training sector of our country has received valuable support from the vocational training sector of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Tens of thousands of our youths have been sent to the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries for training to become skilled workers. Many vocational schools in our country have been built and commissioned or are being constructed with Soviet assistance. Those schools built with the assistance of the GDR, Hungary and Poland have begun operating successfully. Vietnam's vocational training sector has cooperated closely with its counterparts in fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for helping our people develop the vocational training sector. We are convinced that this conference of the vocational training sector leaders of socialist countries will be a valuable contribution to the enrichment of our experiences and the promotion of cooperation in the vocational training field of the socialist community.

This conference held in Vietnam reflects the great support and encouragement of fraternal countries in the socialist community to the vocational training sector and the Vietnamese working class as a whole. We sincerely wish the conference a fine success!

TRADE UNION FEDERATION MEETS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OW300817 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30 -- The Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions [VGFTU] held the 90th conference of its Executive Committee in Ho Chi Minh City recently.

The conference, attended by hundreds of delegates from provincial and municipal trade union organisations and those from production branches throughout the country, reviewed the implementation of the objectives set forth by the V.G.F.T.U. Executive Committee on the organisation of emulation drives to boost production and improve the living conditions of workers and public employees.

In cooperation with managerial organs, grassroots trade unions have organized many production emulation drives among workers and public employees aimed at enhancing their role of collective masters and developing their innovative spirit. The trade unions have also held conferences of technical and managerial cadres and skilled workers to map out effective economic and technical measures with a view to solving difficulties in each phase of production. "Innovation support" teams and groups have strongly developed in all production establishments serving as the hard core of these movements.

In the first half of this year, 15 localities and six branches of activity in the country developed 24,600 innovations saving 76 million dong and 72,000 U.S. dollars worth of materials.

Besides, thanks to rational use of raw materials, materials and energy in production, the coal, construction, geology and postal services and 12 provinces have saved 4,000 tons of coal, 2,600 tons of steel and iron, 900 tons of fuel and restored equipment and machinery worth nearly 100 million dong.

Together with managerial organs, trade unions at all levels have worked out more rational labour quotas and applied a better wage system so as to encourage producers. They have also provided more sideline jobs to improve the life of workers and public servants. At present, throughout the country, 1.2 million workers and public employees in the productive sector and more than 400,000 others in the administrative sector have been provided free lunch at their working places.

AFP REPORTS CHANGES IN HO CHI MINH CITY TRADE

BK071534 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 7 Oct 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- Pragmatism is in, anarchy is out. Hanoi will soon retake control of the southern Vietnamese economy, checking the rampant "liberalization" of this city's foreign trade.

Though no one from the Foreign Trade Department would admit to it, the uneasiness had prevailed for months. At a meeting on the southern economy last August, the tongues were finally loosed. Deputy Director for Foreign Trade of Ho Chi Minh City, Phan Thanh Cuong, surrounded by three furiously-note-taking aides, took up the subject in measured tones: "There have been no abuses, some excesses at most. Changes are on the way, and will be implemented wihtout delay."

The call to order comes just as the city's mayor, Mai Chi Tho, was preparing for a foreign trip to Bulgaria, India and France. He was due in Paris today to visit a number of factories.

Ho Chi Minh City has in the past three years been in the vanguard of economic "revival" with undeniable success. Believers in "orthodoxy" were unhappy with the deviations from official doctrine, saying the results still did not justify the means.

The southern economy is made up of five divisions, against three in the north. These are state, collective, individual, mixed public-private, and capitalist.

Taking advantage of the opening brought on by "liberalizations," several mixed enterprises, some led by former capitalists, ventured into foreign trade, doing something of everything. Those days are now over. "Foreign trade is a state monopoly. Only state enterprises will be allowed to engage in it, Mr. Cuong said. Mixed enterprises will be "re-channelled" into domestic activities, and profit margins will be restricted.

Six public companies dominate the south's economic activity, with four having a full range of businesses. There are also five municipal production units and a company in all 18 districts for the distribution of produce. This framework would give the south a special and independent economic status, though still under the state's powerful grip.

Number two man of the party's Secretariat Le Duc Tho recently expressed support for the pragmatists. "We must utilize everyone's abilities and potential," but only up to a certain point, and "those who would take advantage of this freedom should be called to order."

First to be affected by the changes will be the import-export headquarters of Direximco and Cholimex, based in the former Chinatown of Cholon, now turned into the fifth district. Rumours have long circulated that their days were numbered, brought down by their own successes which were worrying Hanoi.

Taking advantage of the Chinese networks of Singapore and Hong Kong, Cholon Chinese traders often practiced barter trade. "The procedures might do temporarily, but cannot be relied upon in the long run," said Mr. Cuong, "lacking the reliability and flexibility of international rules."

Mr. Cuong did not believe that overall trade would suffer, as the Singapore and Hong Kong factors were "negligible." Nevertheless, the two ports play an important part in this picture, especially as intermediaries.

This city, said Mr. Cuong, is still under the influence of its past association with capitalist countries, "whether we like it or not."

Mr. Cuong sees the present as a "transition," but much still remains to be done. "In any case the southern side of the 17th parallel has overtaken the 1974 foreign trade volume of the former regime, totaling 85 million dollars," he said.

The U.S. embargo hindered the import of sophisticated products, "but we can get around it by dealing through agents," he added with a smile.

Trading here involved mostly socialist countries, the main trading partner being the Soviet Union, and as these exchanges are accounted for in local currency, it was "difficult" to give a total figure for the trade. South Vietnam needs mostly raw materials and spare parts from the West. The country is targeting raw agricultural produce and processed food as well as handicrafts for export, especially to France and the Scandinavian countries. A Western expert believed two-way trade here could total 200 million dollars in 1982, evenly divided between export and import.

PHILIPPINES TO PRESS FOR ASEAN COMMON MARKET

HK071353 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Philippines will press for the formation of an Assiciation of Southeast Asian Nations common market in the ASEAN ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, tomorrow and Saturday. Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr., who will represent the country in the meeting, said yesterday the proposed common market will be patterned after the European Economic Community.

Initially, Tanco said, the proposed ASEAN common market may be limited to agricultural products. So far, ASEAN has considerably lowered, if not altogether removed, tariffs on some 400 agricultural commodities. However, he pointed out, tariff policies of some ASEAN member countries are still hampering the free flow of goods in the region.

For instance, Tanco said rice is still being subjected to tariff duties in some cases. Such restrictive policies discourage the export of the commodity by the Philippines and Thailand to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

He also cited the case of fish products which, when caught in Philippine waters, are exempt from tariff duties. If caught in Indonesia, however, they are heavily taxed.

Lifting of trade barriers through the formation of a common market will encourage cross investments and joint ventures among ASEAN nationals in the region, he said. "It is high time ASEAN members pressed for economic integration in the region in the face of growing protectionist policies being adopted by Western countries," Tanco said.

TANCO DISCUSSES PROTEST AGAINST EEC SUGAR SUBSIDY

HK071349 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Philippines and nine other cane sugar-producing countries are working out ways to minimize the European Economic Community's big sugar exports which have been hurting third world countries.

Agricultural Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr. said yesterday the 10 countries will meet with EEC officials anytime this month to discuss ways to end the community's "protectionist policies on the sugar trade." Tanco said the EEC exported 4.5 million metric tons of beet sugar last year due to the huge subsidies it has been giving to its producers.

He said two major concessions will be asked by the 10 countries from the EEC member-countries. These are: Limit the EEC's sugar exports so more sugar from the traditional exporters would be absorbed by importers. Stop the big subsidies granted by the community's member-countries to their beet sugar farmers.

Tanco said beet sugar farms in the EEC would not be viable were it not for the huge subsidies given by the governments. "The production cost of their beet sugar is about U.S. 27 cents lower. If no subsidy were given to sugar farmers, exports would be impossible," Tanco said. Tanco said cane sugar production cost in the Philippines is only U.S. 11 cents per pound. "Without the subsidies, the community members' sugar exports could have been supplied by traditional exporters like the Philippines," Tanco said.

Earlier, the United States was asked to double its quota on Philippine sugar exports. The United States is the biggest buyer of the country's 1.2 million metric tons of sugar exports yearly. Other big buyers are China, Iraq, Japan and Indonesia. Tanco said other countries protesting the EEC subsidy to sugar farmers are Australia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Argentina.

UNIDO SEEKS FORMATION OF 'SURVIVAL' COMMISSION

HK071319 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) reiterated yesterday its proposal to create what it called an extraconstitutional "preparatory commission for survival" to prevent "further radicalization" of the people.

Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, UNIDO president, said in a press statement that the UNIDO proposed commission will have a limited term of one year and must accomplish four major objectives during that period.

Laurel stressed that within one year from its creation, the commission must improve and maintain peace and order, grant a general amnesty in line with a policy of national reconciliation, write a new constitution reflecting the "true sentiments of the real opposition," and call a general election that is free, orderly, and honest under the new constitution.

The proposal states that all members of the commission should be chosen by a consensus reached between the administration and credible leaders of the "real opposition" and that the members shall be disqualified from running under the new constitution to ensure maximum credibility and objectivity. Laurel said these objectives must be attained while President Marcos is still in power in order to prevent a wild scramble for his office.

ENRILE LISTS WANTED COMMUNIST, NPA LEADERS

HK080453 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry released yesterday the list of top Communist Party and New People's Army [NPA] leaders wanted, dead or alive. The government has rewards amounting to 1.85 million pesos for their capture. Topping the list are Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander (Biloc), who is chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee, and Juanito Rivera, alias Commander (Juaning), who is vice chairman of the Central Committee. Salas has a 250,000-peso reward for his capture, dead or alive, while Rivera has a 200,000-peso price on his head.

The other wanted Communist leaders, among them former newsman Antonio Zumel, have from 150,000 pesos to 200,000 pesos rewards for their capture, dead or alive.

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS COMMUNIST CHAIRMAN'S DEATH

HK300242 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Column by Ninez Cacho Olivares: "Death of a Rebel"]

[Excerpts] Edgar Jopson, a moderate student activist and leader of the national union of students, had been considered during the late sixties and early seventies by many radical student activists as tame. The newspaper reports said that Edgar Jopson died during a shootout in Davao. Military intelligence reports that had been declassified revealed that Jopson was a communist.

The news dailies also said that Jopson disappeared in 1972 when martial law was declared and that Jopson was, until his death, the Communist Party of the Philippines' chairman in Mindanao. He was, according to military reports the guerrilla who would have spearheaded the campaign of destruction. Jopson carried a peso 180,000 price on his head -- dead or alive.

What could have caused a moderate activist and a highly intelligent man, filled with idealism, to join the communist movement? We will never know, will we, because Jopson is dead. He was allegedly killed in his hideout.

Was killing him necessary? From reports, there were 21 soldiers who surrounded Jopson's hideout. Four other ranking NPA members were captured. These NPA members were with Jopson in his hideout. But only Jopson died from three gunshot wounds.

From reports, the intelligence community claimed it knew about the terror operation in Mindanao since July. It also discovered that Jopson had been in hiding in Davao. The hideout, a bungalow which is well furnished, is situated in Matina, Davao. The hideout was placed under surveillance for months but military operatives decided to assault the area on the eve of Sept. 21, the day martial law was proclaimed 10 years ago, "to preempt the plot."

I know nothing about military operations and I suppose there are many like me who are not privy to military tactics and operations. There are therefore many questions that arise in my mind -- probably because the reports are sketchy and probably because of my ignorance. For instance, I can't seem to understand why, if the hideout was under surveillance for months and used as a propaganda center of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] in eastern Mindanao, why did the operatives decide to assault the area on the eve of Sept. 21? It couldn't have been for dramatic effect, could it? There must have been many opportunities for these military men to round up CPP members during the months of surveillance. Why wait for the eve of the twenty-first to assault the area? Was that the only opportune moment?

Was the violence necessary? Did Jopson have to die? If Jopson was a communist leader, and intelligence reports say he was, wasn't Jopson then more valuable alive? He could have been captured, rehabilitated and neutralized. He could have shed more light on the communist activities in the country, if he was indeed a communist leader in Mindanao.

Rehabilitation is possible. After all, haven't Taruc and Nilo Tayag been rehabilitated? The government says so. Sayang. All that intelligence and idealism had gone to waste, because of three bullet wounds.

And again I ask: Was there the need for Jopson's death?

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 197 12 October 1982

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SUZUKI RESIGNS AS LDP PRESIDENT 12 OCTOBER

OW120718 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct 12, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday tendered his resignation as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. The resignation was offered at a meeting of the four top leaders of the party which Suzuki convened from 3 p.m. at his official residence. Suzuki was understood to have told the meeting that "someone more suitable" should be elected as new party leader and, consequently, new prime minister to succeed him.

Suzuki's Statement

OW120916 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 12, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday abruptly announced his intention to give up power, sending shock waves through the nation which had believed he was almost assured of his reelection to head of his party.

Leaders of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), upon his resignation announcement, hurriedly met and decided to pick his successor by October 16, LDP sources said.

Political sources said Yasuhiro Nakasone, Cabinet minister and chief of the Administrative Management Agency, has emerged as a strong successor to the 71-year-old Suzuki.

Suzuki announced his intention to resign as president of the conservative party Tuesday afternoon when he called four top party officials to an emergency meeting.

In a statement Suzuki said since he was installed in power in July 1980 to succeed his mentor Masayoshi Ohira who died suddenly, he has tried very hard to have a harmonious party to tide over various difficulties both at home and abroad. But he noted the emergence of intraparty turmoil prior to the holding of a presidential election this autumn.

Ichiro Nakagawa, state minister in charge of science and technology, has already announced his candidacy in the November election.

The LDP presidency automatically carries with it the premiership since the Tory party is enjoying a comfortable majority in the two houses of the Diet (parliament).

The intraparty factions led by Nakagawa, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Toshio Komoto, state minister and chief of the Economic Planning Agency, are opposed to Suzuki's way of running state affairs. These "nonmainstreamers" within the faction-ridden party are, however, a minority, while the "mainstreamers" supporting Suzuki are dominant, with backing from his own faction and those headed by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Nakasone. Therefore, the nation believes Suzuki was already assured of his reelection to president of the party, political pundits said.

With the approach of the announcement of the election October 16, mud-slinging campaigns have become intensified within the party between the mainstreamers and nonmainstreamers. Suzuki said in Tuesday's statement that if this intraparty conflict should further develop, it will become increasingly difficult for his government to run state affairs.

Administrative reforms for making a "small government" have been Suzuki's pet scheme since he seized power two years ago. "I have decided to resign in order to avoid any political confusion and pave the way for making an all-party setup," Suzuki said.

Political sources said Suzuki wants Nakasone to be his successor, but the idea is strongly opposed by the Fukuda, Komoto and Nakagawa factions. Therefore, it is still uncertain whether the four top officials of the party can successfully pick Suzuki's successor by October 16, they said.

SAKURAUCHI REPORTS TO SUZUKI ON U.S. VISIT

OW100928 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct 10, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz had urged Japan to make further efforts to continue its defense buildup program, calling for "reciprocity" even in the defense issue. Sakurauchi, who returned Saturday from an 11-day tour to the United States and Canada, reported to the prime minister primarily on his first official consultations with his American counterpart.

Showing understanding (?of) the U.S. stance, Sakurauchi later told reporters Japan had better draw a conclusion on the exchange of defense technology as soon as possible. He indicated the government would make positive efforts to work out a consensus on the technology exchange issue among concerned government departments -- the Foreign Ministry, the International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) and the Defense Agency. The Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency have argued Japan should cooperate with the United States in the exchange of defense technology even when the latter is directly involved in a conflict. MITI, however, has contended Japan should discontinue the cooperation under such circumstances.

MIYAZAWA DENIES ANY OFFICIAL WORD OF REAGAN VISIT

OW120323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 12, KYODO -- The government has not officially heard of a prospective visit to Japan by U.S. President Ronald Reagan next year, chief spokesman Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday.

Reagan was officially invited to visit Japan when Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi recently met with his U.S. counterpart George Shultz in New York.

Speculation was aroused by a Seoul dispatch that Shultz and South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok have agreed on the President's Korean trip next year.

"The government has nothing to do with the reports," Miyazawa told newsmen.

ITO MEETS TOKYO PRESS, VIEWS U.S. DEFENSE TALKS

OW080939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8, KYODO -- Deployment of F-16 fighters at Misawa U.S. air base in northern Japan will contribute to peace and security in the Far East, the director general of Japan's Defense Agency affirmed here Friday. Speaking to reporters at the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Soichiro Ito said he made the same point during talks in Washington last week with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Deployment of the multipurpose fighters, which have a combat range of around 900 kilometers, was first proposed by the United States in June, Ito said. It was formally agreed upon during the Washington talks. "The plan to deploy F-16's is designed to improve the military balance in the Far East and, by clearly demonstrating the United States' commitment, to improve and maintain the deterrent power of the U.S.-Japan security arrangement," Ito said.

"The large-scale Soviet military buildup shows no sign of abating," he said, and in this context, Japan's efforts to maintain and improve the credibility of the Japan-U.S. relationship, while keeping up its own appropriate level of defense capability, will contribute to world stability.

Summing up his Washington talks, Ito said U.S. leaders urged much greater efforts by Japan to improve its defense strength. However, he said, Japan's huge budget deficit would make it difficult to achieve even the 7.346 percent increase in defense spending for fiscal 1983 that the Defense Agency is calling for. Japan's fiscal 1982 defense budget grew 7.75 percent over the previous year.

"While bearing in mind U.S. expectations, we in Japan need to clearly indicate what Japan can and cannot do," Ito said. "We need to make make stepped-up and concrete efforts based on our own judgement."

Ito said he hoped for an early start on a joint study of sealane defense agreed upon between Japan and the United States, but said Japan had reached no conclusion yet on providing military technology as requested by the Americans.

He confirmed that Japan is to develop missiles capable of intercepting airborne or sea-borne attack, but denied that any more long-range weapons were being contemplated. "The military capability we are aiming for is emphatically a deterrent and exclusively defensive capability," Ito said.

Asked if Japan's defense spending would go beyond one percent of gross national product in the next few years, Ito said improving Japan's defense strength while remaining within the one percent limit was "one of my greatest headaches." However, he said the 1981 mid-term program estimate for defense outlays of yen 15.6-16.4 trillion from 1983-87 was designed to achieve those objectives.

Further on F-16's

OW121003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 12, KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday his ministry will reconfirm with the United States that it will not introduce nuclear arms into Japan with the F-16 fighter bombers to be deployed at Misawa U.S. Air Force Base in Aomori Prefecture. Yoshifumi Matsuda, councillor of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, made the statement in answer to interpellation by Socialist Issei Inoue at a session of the House of Representatives Audit Committee. Inoue called for a U.S. commitment not to arm the F-16 fighter bombers with nuclear weapons.

PRC'S WANG ZHEN P S RTESY CALL ON SAKURAUCHI

OW120403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 12, KYODO -- Former Chinese Vice Premier Wang Zhen Tuesday paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to say farewell. Wang, now president of the Chinese Communist Party Central Party School, visited Japan as leader of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Japanese non-governmental conference which ended last Saturday in Tokyo.

During the 20-minute meeting, Wang expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the three-day meeting, held to commemorate the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations 10 years ago. Wang and his party were to leave for home Tuesday afternoon aboard an airliner of the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

PRC'S XI ZHONGXUN LEADS NPC GROUP ON VISIT

Airport Arrival

SK090352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China arrived in Pyongyang on October 8 by air.

The delegation led by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, is composed of Comrade Xiang Nan, member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee and deputy to the NPC; Comrade Tomur Dawamat, member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Congress, and others.

A large crowd of working people in the city turned out to the airport with Korean and Chinese flags and bunches of flowers to warmly welcome the delegation.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman, and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

Meeting With Pak Song-chol

SK090026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China arrived in Pyongyang on October 8 by air. The delegation is led by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman, and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

SPA-Hosted Banquet

SK090427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly arranged a banquet for the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on a visit to our country on the evening of October 8 at the People's Palace of Culture. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also invited.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman, and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned.

Comrade Pak Song-chol and Comrade Xi Zhongxun spoke at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Pak Song-chol Banquet Speech

SK091330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK vice president, at banquet arranged at the People's Palace of Culture on 8 October for PRC NPC delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Xi Zhongxun and members of the delegation, we are very happy to sit together and share warm friendship with you, the good-will delegation of the PRC, our closest neighbor and comrade-in-arms. On behalf of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and of the Korean people, I warmly welcome the visit to our country by the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, led by respected Comrade Xi Zhongxun.

Before the subsidence of delight and excitement overflowing in mountains and rivers in Korea and China as the result of the historic visit to the latter by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, you are visiting our country with the feeling of friendship cherished by the Chinese people toward us. We are happy to meet fraternal Chinese comrades as if we were meeting our brothers. Our hearts are warmly throbbing.

The recent visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great auspicious event that brilliantly decorated the annals of the historically formed Korea-China friendship by raising to a new, higher stage the traditional friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. It was a great historic event which greatly contributed to accelerating revolution and construction in the two countries and to consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

Our people warmly recall that, during the great leader's visit to China, the leading cadres of China and the Chinese people cordially entertained the respected and beloved leader as the most precious guest and enthusiastically welcomed him and made every sincere effort to achieve good results during his historic visit.

Our people boundlessly value the great success attained by the respected and beloved leader in his recent visit to China. They are determined to glorify Korea-China friendship forever and generation after generation by consolidating and developing it in the future.

Your visit to our country will more beautifully decorate the flower garden of Korea-China friendship which has brightly blossomed between the peoples of our two countries. Developing friendship through the exchange of mutual visits and through frequent contacts is a good tradition which has long been maintained between the peoples of Korea and China.

The friendship between our two countries has been strengthened and developed into an eternal, unchangeable one as time passes. This is because it has been based on the particular intimacy between the leaders of the two countries. The Korea-China friendship which the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song is developing into fuller bloom together with respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping is everlasting, unchangeable and great, based on fraternal, comradely friendship and noble revolutionary fidelity between the leaders of the two countries.

The peoples of Korea and China have jointly traversed the glorious road of revolution. In this course the excellent sons and daughters of China sacrificed their precious lives in Korea, and Korean Communists shed their warm blood on the wild plain of China.

As taught by the great leader, the relations between the governments and peoples of Korea and China are as inseparable as lips to teeth -- relations between revolutionary comrades-in-arms and relations sealed in blood.

The Korean people are proud to have the Chinese people as their close revolutionary comrades-in-arms. With deep interest they are watching revolution and construction in China. After overcoming difficulties on the road of advance under the leadership of CPC the Chinese people have recently achieved political stability and have reached a new historic stage of achieving socialist modernization. In particular, following the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a great change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual traits of the Chinese people and in various sectors of socialist economic construction. When the policy for four modernizations set forth by the CPC is implemented, the Chinese people will enjoy a more affluent and civilized life.

Xi Zhongxun Banquet Speech

SK090437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, spoke at the banquet arranged on the evening of October 8 by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly in honour of the visiting NPC delegation led by him.

He expressed heartfelt thanks and lofty regards to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having invited his delegation to visit Korea and according it warm hospitality.

He said Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, paid a historic official state visit to our country after the 12th national congress of our party and achieved a satisfactory success.

During the visit of President Kim Il-song to China, the leaders of the two countries cordially met each other and had profound exchanges of views, thereby developing the relations between the two countries to a new stage.

President Kim Il-song highly estimated the achievements of the Chinese people and the 12th National Congress of the CPC and gave great support and encouragement to the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction.

The further development of friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples will have a great influence not only on the cause of socialist construction in our two countries but also on defence of peace of the Asian and world peoples and the strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation among the countries and peoples of the Third World.

Noting that the Korean people are industrious and courageous and they are a great people with glorious revolutionary traditions, he went on: All the successes made by them give boundless joy and great inspiration to the Chinese people. The Chinese people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Korean people new, greater successes in their revolution and construction and the DPRK further prosperity.

The Chinese people are deeply interested in the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and have all along supported the constant efforts bent by the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean Government for national reunification.

The United States has interferred in the internal affairs of Korea, keeping its troops in South Korea for tens of years in the past under all excuses and pretexts. This runs up against the resolute opposition of the Korean people and the peoples of many countries of the world, as it not only gravely obstructs the cause of Korean reunification but also increases tensions on the Korean Peninsula and northeast Asia.

President Kim Il-song set forth the three principles and five-point policy and the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. These proposals indicate correct ways for Korean reunification, being very reasonable and consistent with the fundamental interests and desire of the Korean people. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the propositions of President Kim Il-song.

The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and renounce its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and its "two Koreas" scheme.

The friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea is indestructible as it has been sealed in blood in a protracted struggle and has pulled through grim tests of history. The Chinese people set store by China-Korea friendship and will make all efforts to convey it down through generations. Whatever may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will as in the past, so in the future, too, struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people.

Concluding his speech, he proposed to drink a toast to the good health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health of the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Visit to Zhou Enlai Statue

SK102247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on October 10 laid a wreath beneath the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected at the Hungnam fertilizer complex.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Son Hyon-mo, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, and Kim Pyong-chil, vice-chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was also on hand.

After laying the wreath, the delegation observed a moment's silence.

The attendants went round the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai and the monument to him.

CHONG CHUN-KI SPEAKS ON DCRK PROPOSAL ANNIVERSARY

SK110254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of Political Bureau of KWP Central Committee and vice premier of DPRK Administration Council, at 9 October Pyongyang meeting held at People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang marking second anniversary of Kim Il-song proposal for Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: In the magnificent circumstances that the entire working people of the country, upholding the militant program advanced at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and the decision of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, are vigorously waging the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 1980's on all fronts of social construction and that in South Korea the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the independent reunification of the country is being persistently waged, today we are holding a meaningful celebration of the second anniversary of the announcement of the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation -- on the lofty rostrum at the historic Sixth KWP Congress.

The Sixth KWP Congress, held in the midst of the attention of the entire Korean people and the revolutionary peoples of the world, was a congress of honor which provided a firm guarantee for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation and the consolidation and development of our party as an everlasting chuche revolutionary party. Thus, it was a significant event which set forth a most glorious chapter in the history of our party's sacred struggle for the complete victory of the Korean revolution and the advance of the world revolution.

In his report at the historic congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the path to be traversed by our party and people and, in particular, described the achievement of the cause of the reunification of the fatherland -- the supreme national desire of our people -- as the most important revolutionary task of our party and people. He advanced a new reunification program for the reunification of the fatherland through the founding of a confederal state by the North and the South.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on the condition that the North and South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems; a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

Advancing the new proposal for the achievement of the reunification of the country by founding a confederal state through the alliance of the North and the South, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive delineation of all the questions including the principle and way for the establishment of the confederal state, its character and function, the duties of the unified government and regional government and their mutual relations, the national title of the confederal state and its policy.

The new reunification program of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great charter for reunification and national salvation, one which has embodied the immortal chuche idea for the settlement of the reunification question, and which is based on the three principles of independence, grand national unity and peaceful reunification.

The proposal for the founding of the DCRK is a patriotic reunification program which has fully reflected the demands of the chuche idea calling for considering independence as the life of the nation and mobilizing everything for the protection and defense of the independence of the nation.

The proposal for the founding of the confederal state is a unique reunification proposal which has delineated the best way to establish a unified state and to achieve the reunification of the country by giving top priority to the question of the nation and on the basis of the idea of the nation.

The great leader's proposal for reunification is also the most realistic and reasonable reunification proposal correctly reflecting the specific conditions of our country.

In our country, the North and South have systems different from one another and are dominated by ideologies different from one another.

Considering precisely this situation, the great leader advanced the proposal for the establishment of a sovereign and neutral unified independent state through the formation of a confederal state by the North and the South, one which will not become a satellite of any other country and will not join any bloc. Thus, he delineated a unique way to successfully achieve the reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for the founding of the DCRK is the most reasonable, great reunification program which can earn everyone's sympathy for its fairness and correctness.

Advancing the new proposal for the reunification of the fatherland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song also put forth the 10-point policy to be implemented by the confederal state.

In the 10-point policy of the DCRK, a detailed delineation is given for questions of maintaining firm independence in all activities of the confederal state, of effecting democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society, of bringing about economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, of ensuring uniform progress in science and technology and in national culture, arts and education, of reopening traffic and communications, of seeking promotion of people's welfare, of removing military confrontation and of organizing a combined national army, of seeking protection of national rights and interests of overseas compatriots, and of seeking a neutral and peace-loving foreign policy.

The proposal for the founding of the DCRK and the 10-point policy of the confederal state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the most realistic and reasonable, great program for the achievement of the reunification of the fatherland, the greatest desire of the nation, in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and the aspirations of the nation. They are a fair and patriotic, common proposition of the nation acceptable to all people desirous of reunification and a banner of reunification vigorously encouraging the whole nation to a new struggle for national salvation.

When the DCRK is founded and the fatherland is reunified through the alliance [yonhap] of the North and the South in accordance with the new reunification program of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country, as a sovereign and independent state with powerful self-reliant economy and brilliant national culture, will make its appearance in the international community with majestic dignity and right and will build a wealthier and more prosperous paradise of the people on its territory. It is for this reason that the proposal for the founding of the DCRK and the 10-point policy, since the day they were announced, have earned active support and sympathy among the compatriots at home and abroad and among the world peoples.

Today, the movement supporting the proposal for the founding of the DCRK is being expanded and intensified on a global scale. Heads of parties, states and governments and personages of the political and social circles of many world countries have already expressed their formal support for the proposal for the DCRK's founding and the signature campaign supporting the proposal has been carried out on a broad and global scale. The number of signatories, as of the last April, reached more than 1.6 billion in some 100 countries.

Indeed, the proposal for the DCRK founding and the 10-point policy put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have become a powerful driving force vigorously advancing our people's pannational, patriotic struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and have become a brilliant beacon uniting in a single force the solidarity movement of the world's progressive peoples supporting our people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland.

The proposal for the DCRK's founding, which has such great vitality, is the only just program for national salvation and a great charter for the reunification of the fatherland, one which could be put forth only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation -- who has devoted his life to the freedom and happiness of the people and possesses outstanding wisdom and leadership and endlessly warm love for the people.

Since the first day of the division of the country and the nation by outside force, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has regarded the reunification of the fatherland as the supreme task of the nation, has led us in such a way that we may make everything serve the reunification cause to achieve the sovereignty of the nation, and put forth the most correct lines and policies for the reunification of the fatherland at every stage of the development of the revolution, making all kinds of efforts for their implementation.

All the proposals and policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, from the great declaration of patriotism at the historic North-South joint meeting in April 1948 and to the three-principle and five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland, reflect the respected and beloved leader's great love for the fatherland and the nation and are filled with the unyielding will to end the division of the nation during our generation and to achieve the reunification of the fatherland for the people and for coming generations.

Indeed, the great leader comrade Kim Il-song is the matchless patriot, the great sun of our nation and the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification who is unfolding the chapter of the history for a new turn for reunification and national salvation with the warm love for the fatherland and people and with outstanding and tested leadership. On this significant occasion marking the second anniversary of the announcement of the proposal for the DCRK founding, I respectfully extend greatest honor and warmest gratutide to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero -- who has unfolded the brilliant blueprint of the reunified fatherland for our people and is always leading our people wisely along the single road of victory and honor.

Comrades, two years have elapsed since the announcement of the proposal for the DCRK founding by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

During this period, with ardent desire for the reunification of the fatherland, we have made unstinted efforts for the implementation of the proposal for the DCRK founding and took various practical measures.

Shortly after the announcement of the new reunification proposal we proposed the formation of a joint consultative body of the nation such as a preparatory committee for the DCRK founding which will comprise all parties, factions and personages of all strata of the North and the South and the overseas Korean communities. To this end, we made and had steady contacts and dialogue with personages in all strata of the Korean communities abroad. During these contacts, sincere consultations and a joint quest were made for the DCRK founding.

In addition, last year, with the ardent desire to eliminate an obstacle on the road to reunification and to open a new phase for the reunification of the fatherland, we put forth an epochal proposal for the convocation of the congress for promotion of national reunification, which will consist of representatives of the parties and factions of the North and the South and personages of the overseas Korean communities who are truly desirous of the reunification of the country, but will exclude such traitors to the nation as Chon Tu-hwan. And, this year, we proposed the convocation of a 100-man joint conference comprising well-known politicians of the North and the South and the overseas Korean communities.

Moreover, for the promotion of reunification of the country, we have kept the door of dialogue open to the United States, too, and have again and again called for talks between Korea and the United States to settle the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

As realistic and reasonable ways to the effective settlement of the reunification question of the country in accordance with the desire and demand of the whole nation, such proposals and steps we put forth and took have earned the unanimous support and welcome of the peoples at home and abroad.

Nevertheless, despite our sincere efforts, due progress has not been made in solving the question of national reunification and the barrier of the division of the nation has been further reinforced. This is entirely due to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and their schemes for two Koreas.

Maintaining South Korea as their permanent colony by dividing Korea in two and perpetuating the division is the unjust stand which the U.S. imperialists invariably seek.

Embarrassed by the mass advance of the South Korean people who, in the days following the 26 October incident, called for a divorce from the accursed Yusin system, for new politics and a new system, and embarrassed by the daily-growing spirit aspiring for reunification, the U.S. imperialists intervened more nakedly in the developments of South Korea in order to keep their fascist colonial rule floating in the face of an imminent collapse.

To put back together again the colonial ruling system that was falling apart, they chose as a shock brigade the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan, whom they had trained as a faithful watchdog for 20 years. Having the military rascal Chon Tu-hwan control power within the military and with martial law expanded all over South Korea by staging the 17 May violence, the U.S. imperialists instigated the military rascal Chon Tu-hwan to make arrests of a vast number of political, social, academic and religious personages and organizers of student movements and eradicate and obliterate all the patriotic forces deemed to be hindering their colonial rule.

Thus, dark clouds of fascism and division again covered heavily over the land of South Korea -- which for a while saw the dawn of democracy and reunification -- and another Yusin system, a tyrannical and ruthless fascist military colonial ruling system, began to revive.

The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who challenged the strong aspiration of the Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification have been exposed even more clearly in the brutal suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising.

It is widely known to the whole world that the U.S. imperialisats, while yelling for the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress with iron fists the Kwangju citizens who poured out into the streets to stage a national salvation struggle of resistance under the loftily raised banner of democracy and reunification, took the lead in the unprecedented massacre operation by supplying the clique with a vast number of military forces and even covering the puppets with AWACS and ships dispatched from the continental United States.

The U.S. imperialists, who dipped Kwangju in a sea of blood and turned the whole land of South Korea into a colonial and military prison, established a more tyrannical fascist military regime on the grave of democracy and committed an unpardonable criminal act of placing the pro-U.S. stooge, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, at the top of the regime.

As soon as it took office, the present U.S. ruling class summoned the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan to the White House, repealed the troop withdrawal plan and put the puppet on the road of fabricating two Koreas by handing over to the puppet a splittist plan -- the counterplot of the proposal for the founding of the Democractic Confederal Republic of Koryo while reaffirming the so-called commitment pledged to South Korea.

The proposal for mutual visits, general elections, the so-called provisional agreement or the pilot projects that the puppets stick to are all scenarios provided by the U.S. imperialists and are nothing but shields to thwart the great attraction and vitality of the proposal for founding the DCRK.

The splittist nature of the U.S. imperialists is also proven in their reiteration of the theory on admission into the United Nations and the theory on cross recognition.

The present U.S. ruling class, while persistently pursuing two Koreas policy, is clinging to a policy of strength which is incompatible with peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

To achieve their ambition of aggression into Korea, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing U.S. military forces occupying South Korea and military equipment on a large scale. Not satisfied with hundreds of nuclear weapons already deployed in South Korea, they are hatching a plot to ship into South Korea neutron bombs and even theater nuclear missiles and turning South Korea into a powderkeg for a new war and a nuclear base, straining our country's situation to an extreme by frequently staging commotions of military exercises, including Team Spirit 1982.

Because of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's treacherous and sellout acts, the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and splittist maneuvers are becoming more serious. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which came to power under the protection of those masters, while serving the U.S. imperialists more faithfully than any other puppet in the past, is strengthening the policy of subjugating South Korea to the United States to a higher degree than ever before.

Holding in still higher esteem the U.S. imperialists -- the chieftain who wrought division of Korea and aggression into Korea -- as its ally and protector of peace, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique continues to beg for the permanent presence of U.S. troops of aggression in South Korea and for military assistance. It is not even hesitating to sell the national sovereignty of the South Korean people to outside forces, while trying to turn South Korea into a permanent colony of the U.S. imperialists.

While strengthening the policy of moving closer to Japan along with its policy of depending on the United States, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is deepening political, economic and military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, begging for more assistance from the Japanese reactionaries in order to increase its military potentials.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is fawning and subordinating itself to the brigandish assertions of the Japanese reactionaries over the revision of textbooks containing distortions of the history of aggression against Korea and their dark ambition of reinvasion, while offering South Korea to them with stronger insistence.

Maintaining his personal power by currying the favor of outside aggressive forces, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is now strengthening its fascist suppressive policy of strangling democracy and reunification on the strength of bayonets given to it by outside aggressive forces. Fabricating fascist evil laws en masse, evil laws unprecedented in the annals of legislation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique enforces its rule through intelligence activities and imprisonments, mobilizing a vast net of suppressive organizations.

In South Korea, which has been turned into the most tragic living hell of the late 20th century because of the bestial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, freedom for discussing reunification has been eliminated, the reunification movement has been blocked and those involved in it have been subjected to harsh punishment.

The suppressive acts committed against the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung, who advocated democracy and peaceful reunification, and the violence inflicted on the patriotic students, people and religionists who raised the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation for independence and peaceful reunification of the country nakedly expose the tyrannical and cruel character of the fascist colonial rule being practiced in South Korea. While castrating and obliterating forces that aspire for reunification with its fascist dictatorship, the puppets are strengthening the unprecedented and criminal anticommunist and war policies as never before.

Slandering the proposal for founding the DCRK as a strategy for communizing the South or as a united front strategy, the puppets are ceaselessly staging anticommunist propaganda. While reinforcing military forces and accelerating modernization in the puppet army under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the puppets are commandeering all the manpower and material resources available in South Korea in execution of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war policy.

By mobilizing all the pro-government propaganda means, the South Korean puppets are ceaselessly conducting anticommunist education and anticommunist functions, encouraging discord and feuds among the people and fanning confrontational sentiment and antagonistic consciousness.

Today, the South Korean puppets, shouting about the theory of permanent division -- the theory of achieving reunification in the 2000's -- are even making an ugly scene by touring foreign countries begging support for the splittist plot provided by its masters.

All facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of traitors who are selling out national dignity and sovereignty to outside forces and that the South Korean puppet regime is a colonial ruling instrument serving the U.S. imperialists' aggressive two Koreas policy. It is, therefore, natural for the world's peoples to brand the puppet South Korean regime as a traitorous, splittist regime and to raise their voices denouncing and cursing traitorous Chon Tu-hwan, the chieftain of the regime.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is protected by U.S. bayonets, is trying to cover up its sad nature as a puppet colonial stooge and justify the U.S. imperialist colonial rule by unseemingly prattling about independence, sovereignty or anti-imperialism, it will never be able to cover up its dirty nature as a colonial puppet and a traitor who is devoted to a national sell-out and treachery, no matter what cajoling, coaxing or camouflaging it may try. It cannot shirk its criminal responsibility for perpetuating national division and blocking national reunification by teaming up with outside forces.

With surging resentment, I bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors for hindering Korea's reunification while continuing a colonial policy for controlling South Korea by sitting astride half of our country and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, patronized by them for seeking treacheries, division, fascism and war. The policy of aggression and maneuvers for division sought by the U.S. imperialists by maintaining the fascist military dictatorship has greatly enraged the South Korean people and caused them to resist and has further deepened the crisis the radicals are facing in maintaining their colonial fascist rule.

Firmly believing, through experiences in their daily life, that the only way to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to restore the sovereignty of the people is a patriotic one for achieving independence and the country's reunification, the South Korean people have more vigorously fanned the flames of anti-U.S. and independence struggle this year.

Rising in the vigorous anti-U.S. struggle, touched off by the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan this March and holding aloft an anti-U.S. banner of independence in the forests of bayonets and under unprecedented colonial fascist rule, which threatens imprisonment and decapitation, the South Korean students are vigorously advancing to achieve democracy and reunification. Enraged by the Japanese reactionaries' intolerable distortion of historical facts in school textbooks this September and by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's humiliating attitude toward this, demonstrating students of Koryo University have turned the struggle into the torch of a new anti-U.S. struggle that has fiercely spread throughout South Korea.

Availing myself of this occasion and speaking on behalf of all the people of the northern half of the republic, I send warm greetings of fellowship, support and encouragement to the South Korean people and students who are unyieldingly struggling to banish the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, to end the cursed colonial fascist rule and to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

Comrades, today our people are assigned the pressing task of reunifying the divided fatherland by quickly implementing the proposal for founding the DCRK and of achieving the nationwide sovereignty of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Upholding the new proposal on the fatherland's reunification set forth at the sixth congress of our party, the entire Korean working class and the people of all walks of life should unanimously rise in the sacred struggle to reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK.

To implement the new proposal for founding the DCRK delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should above all force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and should end the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea. Without removing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces from South Korea, we cannot achieve the sovereignty of the people. Nor can we achieve the democratization of South Korean society and the cause for the country's peaceful reunification.

Raising the anti-U.S. banner of independence higher, the South Korean people of all walks of life should resolutely rise in the sacred struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and to end their colonial rule there. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must renounce their aggressive policy of occupying South Korea, must stop pursuing the criminal two-Koreas policy and must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggressive troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

To implement the proposal for founding the DCRK, we should eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is seeking treacheries, fascism, division and confrontation as an executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy of controlling South Korea.

Discussing the reunification question with such a traitor and splittist as Chon-Tu-hwan constitutes patronizing traitors -- stooges of the U.S. imperialists -- flouting the cause for the fatherland's reunification, an important issue of the people, and constitutes betraying all the people who desire reunification.

We once again propose to convene at the earliest possible day a conference for the promotion of national reunification with the participation of representatives of all parties, groups and overseas compatriots, who seek reunification, and with the elimination of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and a 100-man joint meeting with the participation of renowned politicians at home and abroad.

The South Korean people should more strenuously struggle to frustrate the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique's criminal maneuvers to perpetuate national division and fulfill its wild desire for long-term power, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, to overthrow the rascals' treacherous regime and to achieve the democratization of South Korean society.

To reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK, we should achieve the grand unity of all the people. All Korean compatriots in the North, South and overseas should positively rise in the pannational struggle to implement the proposal for founding the DCRK by firmly uniting around the great united national front under the banner of national reunification by transcending differences in ideas, systems, factions and political views.

In seeking the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by founding the DCRK, the people of the northern half of the republic are assigned a really worthwhile and glorious revolutionary duty.

Upholding the magnificent program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress, his policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and programmatic teachings at the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, we should positively accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and should more vigorously forge ahead with the three revolutions -- idological, technical and cultural.

We should bring about a new leap and perform an innovation in socialist construction by more firmly preparing ourselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the party center and by closely combining the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in all sectors and units of the people's economy with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes.

By rising as one to implement the decision of the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the KWP Central Committee, all workers should achieve the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals and should vigorously carry out the revolutions of press and stamp forging, welding and insulators in the machine industry sector.

The future path of the Korean people strenuously advancing along a single road toward independent reunification, upholding the program for reunification delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and guided by the glorious party center promises only victory and glory.

Let us all firmly unite around the great leader and the glorious party center and more vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism and to accomplish the chuche cause.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CSSR -- Pyongyang, October 8 -- Chi Chae-yong has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 7 Oct 82 SK]

SIHANOUK'S REMARKS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SCORED

BK091216 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Oct (SPK) -- On 30 September, in the name of the murderers of more than 3 million Kampucheans, Sihanouk changed the nature of reality in Kampuchea at the 37th UN General Assembly session, a session aimed at dislocating the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity — the determining factor in the Kampuchean revolution's victory -- and peace and stability in Southeast Asia,remarked KAMPUCHEA in a commentary.

It is ridiculous that the criminals of genocide and their accomplices sympathize with the misfortunes of their victims and that they wish to look after their destiny. The immense sacrifices made by the fraternal Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in their common struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists were sold out at a cheap price by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

Sihanouk himself acknowledged that Pol Pot's atrocities touched all Kampuchean people as well as his relatives. However, because of his ambition for power, Sihanouk turns his back on reality and ends up by pleading in favor of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan hangmen and by qualifying them as "patriots." Sihanouk betrays the interests of the Kampuchean people. The rebirth of this people in the PRK denies all Sihanouk's remarks.

The so-called "coalition government," of which Sihanouk is president, is only an old corpse wrapped in a new shroud. His remarks are only those of a ghost.

The Kampuchean people refute all Sihanouk's remarks because he is not entitled to represent the 6 million Kampucheans rescued from genocide. The legal and authentic government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only one entitled to represent the Kampuchean people in all conferences which decide the destiny of the Kampuchean people.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is in response to the wishes of the Kampuchean people, who are busy reconstructing their country, and conforms with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation concluded on 18 January 1979 between Kampuchea and Vietnam -- two independent and sovereign states. This presence is aimed at opposing the Chinese threat. Animated by the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity and for the genuine socialist revolution, distinguished sons of Vietnam have endured sacrifices and hardships and are fighting alongside our people and our army against the enemy of the Kampuchean revolution, facilitating the building of socialism in Kampuchea.

More than ever, the Kampuchean people and army are determined to do everything possible to safeguard the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity and to struggle with the countries of the socialist community, for which the Soviet Union provides the structure, and with peace-loving peoples of the world for the common objectives of peace, independence and social progress.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY ON DIALOGUE WITH ASEAN

BK110046 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1451 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Oct (SPK) -- The Beijing-Washington collusion aimed at sabotaging the revolution of the three Indochinese countries in general and the rebirth of the Kampuchean people in particular has increased tension in Southeast Asia, the newspaper KAMPUCHEA affirmed in a commentary.

The three Indochinese countries, the newspaper said, always pursuing a genuine foreign policy of peace, justice and stability, have on many occasions proposed starting a dialogue to ASEAN in order to find a political solution acceptable to both sides and without any external interference. It is regrettable that the ASEAN countries, and particularly Thailand, have not responded to this proposal with a positive gesture.

For more than 3 years, Beijing has openly opposed, through the Pol Pot gang, the trend toward an Indochina-ASEAN dialogue and the rebirth of Kampuchea. With large numbers of troops stationed along the border, Beijing puts pressure on Vietnam and Laos and maintains Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao reactionaries to carry out intervention, subversion and sabotage activities against the three Indochinese countries.

Under pressure from the Beijing expansionists, ASEAN demands the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea while Thailand, which actually gives refuge to Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers, ballyhoos that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea constitutes a threat to the security of Thailand.

In 1980, the PRK proposed to Thailand creating a demilitarized zone along the common border. Recently, the three Indochinese countries at the sixth conference of their foreign ministers proposed creating on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border a safety zone where there would only be the armed forces of the PRK in Kampuchean territory and the armed forces of Thailand in Thai territory.

The PRK and the SRV took the first step by unilaterally deciding to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and would proceed toward additional withdrawals if Thailand would manifest a good gesture toward our good will.

The problems of Southeast Asia must first be settled by the countries of the region.

The holding of an international conference by ASEAN under the patronage of the United Nations was a failure as it did not include the participation of Kampuchea. Wishing to promote the trend toward dialogue, the three Indochinese countries proposed convening a regional conference attended by the five ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries, Burma, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France, Britain and India. The participants, site, agenda and date of the conference would be decided upon by the countries concerned: the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

Reckoning that the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is urgent and that it must be settled as soon as possible, the three Indochinese countries propose that an international conference on Southeast Asia be started in the fourth quarter of 1982 or in the beginning of 1983. The negotiation or dialogue would proceed on the basis of equality and the principles of mutual respect for interests and of common agreement, without external interference or pressure.

The three Indochinese countries always pursue a policy of peace and maintain their position of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, contributing to the promotion of international detente.

PRK OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DI LAMTHOL'S BACKGROUND

BK081532 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) -- Ruos Kong, deputy director of the U.S.-West Europe Department of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told SPK that Di Lamthol, who defected to Thailand, was a civil servant that the minister had dismissed a long time ago for immoral conduct.

Ruos Kong made it clear that Di Lamthol fled to Thailand with his lover, leaving his wife and children behind. Statements from such a person are unreliable. He is a man of no value who brought nothing good to the Kampuchean revolution, stressed Ruos Kong.

SIHANOUK, SON SANN MEET BUSH IN WASHINGTON

BK090512 Hong Kong AFP in English 0428 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, Oct. 8 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance leaders Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann talked with Vice-President George Bush here today, but did not ask for U.S. military aid. They assured him that the three-party coalition government they have formed with the Khmer Rouge "is there to stay," Mr. Son Sann said at a press conference.

He confirmed that Washington intended to limit its aid to humanitarian relief and diplomatic support. Mr Son Sann commented: "I know the United States is not ready to give us military aid; that's why we have not specifically asked for it." However, he added: "I will go to Beijing in November, but not to ask for humanitarian aid."

He acknowledged that many Cambodians preferred continued Vietnamese occupation to a return of the (bloody) Khmer Rouge regime. But they were reassured now that the Khmer Rouge were merely one of three forces represented by the anti-Vietnamese coalition government of which he is premier, he said: "Now there is a guarantee (the coalition) acceptable to them" (the people).

Mr. Son Sann explained that he and Prince Sihanouk agreed to form a coalition with the Khmer Rouge despite their differences because "time was not working in our favor." The intensive Vietnamization of Cambodia risked leading to swift disappearance of the Khmer people.

He told newsmen a possible reconciliation between Beijing and Moscow "would not be a good thing for us." But he expressed confidence that the current Soviet-Chinese talks in Beijing would not improve relations and thereby threaten to end China's support for his anti-Vietnamese coalition.

ACTIVITIES OF SIHANOUK, DK DELEGATION AT UN NOTED

Perez de Cuellar's Dinner

BK090620 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and his wife organized a brilliant banquet at their residence on 23 September in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly and Madame Sihanouk. Also present at the banquet were His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation; Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations; and the permanent representatives of various friendly countries.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Various Dignitaries' Fetes

BK111152 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Many heads of delegations of friendly countries hosted successive receptions in honor of the samdech, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly.

On 25 September, His Excellency Han Si-hae, permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations, hosted a brilliant banquet in the honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Monique Sihanouk. His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, also attended this reception.

On 29 September, His Excellency Mohamed Mahathir, prime minister of Malaysia, organized a radiant luncheon in honor of the samdech, with the participation of His Excellency Khieu Samphan. The foreign ministers of the other ASEAN countries were also present in honor of the samdech.

On 30 September, His Excellency Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore, hosted a banquet in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan were also present on that occasion. The foreign ministers of other ASEAN countries also attended this banquet.

On 3 October, His Excellency Huang Hua, member of the State Council and foreign minister of the PRC, gave a reception in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Monique Sihanouk. His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann and His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan were also present at this banquet.

Meeting With Sakurauchi

BK111026 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Accompanied by Democratic Kampuchea's Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session, received and had talks with His Excellency Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, in New York on 2 October.

The samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea and the Japanese minister of foreign affairs exchanged views on the situation in Kampuchea, Asia and Southeast Asia. The samdech expressed warm thanks to the Japanese people and government for according active political, diplomatic and humanitarian support and assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean nation and people. The Japanese foreign minister reassured the samdech and the Government of Democractic Kampuchea of Japan's undying support.

Attending the meeting on the Kampuchean side was Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, and on the Japanese side were Ambassador Masahiro Nishibori, Japanese permanent representative to the United Nations, and other high-ranking officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Sihanouk Hosts Banquet

BK100454 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president and head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the 37th UN General Assembly, and Madame Monique Sihanouk hosted a brillant reception in New York on 4 October in honor of the delegates from friendly countries.

Among the more than 400 guests present at the reception as a show of their sympathy and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government were the foreign ministers of a number of countries, the UN permanent representatives and delegates from many friendly countries and (?American) and Canadian friends. Also present at the reception were His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea; and other members of our delegation. A number of our compatriots residing in the United States and Canada also attended this reception, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and intimacy.

POST REPORTS SRV TROOPS REINFORCED AT THAI BORDER

BK090728 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea have reportedly reinforced their battlefront opposite Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri in preparation for the approaching dry season. About 700 Vietnamese troops and a howitzer unit have been sent to Phnum Malai, the mountainous enclave of the Khmer Rouge forces, a Supreme Command officer said yesterday. No tanks have been sent to the front due to the softness of the ground, the officer said. The military buildup by forces of Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime has become a regular occurrence toward the end of the rainy season, in readiness for new drives against the Khmer resistance forces.

Further Report

BK110311 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnam is bringing in heavy armaments and fresh troops to replace the forces stationed along the Thai-Kampuchean border, field military sources said yesterday. They said the troop rotation began at the start of this month, opposite areas from Klong Luek in Trat to Kok Sabaeng. The deployment can be clearly detected at the Kampuchean town of Poipet opposite here, where Vietnamese troops have been undergoing field exercises to familiarise themselves with their new surroundings, the sources said.

Meanwhile, a Khmer Rouge source said yesterday that Khmer resistance forces had sent about 10,000 armed men to infiltrate major Kampuchean towns in a bid to expand the guerrilla warfare inside Kampuchea. In another development, a Khmer Rouge unit engaged in a three-hour clash with Vietnamese troops on Saturday opposite Tab Siem of Ta Phraya District. Three Vietnamese troops were reported killed and one Khmer Rouge guerrilla was wounded.

PREM SAYS HE WILL NOT RUN IN 1983 ELECTIONS

BK120644 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Before attending the cabinet meeting at Government House this morning, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon disclosed that he will not be member of any political party nor will he run in the forthcoming general elections which will be held next year.

Commenting on the prime minister's statement, Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, who is the leader of the Chat Thai Party, voiced his support for the prime minister's decision. He said that the prime minister wanted to make himself neutral. Asked whether his Chat Thai Party would vote for Gen Prem Tinsulanon to be the prime minister again or not, Maj Gen Praman Akireksan said it is a matter for the future, and he cannot answer that now.

Meanwhile, Deputy Education Minister Khunthong Phuphiuduan, deputy leader of the Democrat Party, said that it was good the prime minister had made his position clear. The prime minister's decision not to run in the next general elections will have no effect on the elections because it is a personal affair of the prime minister himself. He added that the Democrat Party is ready to send its members to vie in the 1983 elections whether General Prem runs in the elections or not.

AIR FORCE TO BUILD OWN PLANES BY MID-1984

BK081033 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Royal Thai Air Force plans to build its own planes by mid-1984. The planes will be built under the license from a German firm with some parts and components to be locally manufactured. The Royal Thai Air Force chief of staff, Air Chief Marshal Arun Phromthep, says that the type of the plane is yet to be determined. He did not elaborate. He said that the Royal Thai Air Force has also been developing an airplane of its own design for some time. This model is expected to roll out of the assembly line for a test flight by the end of this year.

VNA REJECTS PRC CLAIM OF ATTACKS ALONG BORDER

OW101542 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 10 -- Radio Beijing yesterday alleged that Vietnam had caused "bloodshed" at border areas of Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces, China. VIETNAM NEWS AGNECY is authorized to categorically reject this sheer and ill-intentioned fabrication.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO USSR

Meeting in Kiev

OW090309 Hanoi VNA in English 1756 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 8 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh yesterday morning called on the Executive Committee of the Municipal Soviet of Kiev, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine.

It was received by A.F. Vatchenko, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine; P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; Y.N. Yelchenko, alternate Political Bureau member of the Ukraine party Central Committee and first secretary of the city party committee, and other high-ranking officials.

In his welcoming speech, V.A. Zgurskiy, president of the Kiev Soviet, said that the visit of the Vietnamese delegation did honour to Kiev, which will soon celebrate its 1,500 anniversary. On this occasion, he conferred the title "Honorary Citizen of Kiev" on President Truong Chinh. On behalf of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and of the Kiev Soviet, he also presented the Vietnamese head delegate with the commemorative medal on the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev.

In his speech of reply, President Truong Chinh paid high tribute to the heroic traditions of the population of Kiev and their remarkable achievements in socialist and communist building.

The Vietnamese delegation later visited several cultural establishments in the city. In the evening, it saw the ballet "Partak" at the T.G. Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Visit Concludes 8 Oct

BK110500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] On the morning of 8 October, our party and state delegation visited the Trebukhovskiy state farm in Kiev province.

Numerous farm cadres, workers and employees and children, dressed in their best with flags and bouquets of flowers in their hands, gathered in front of the gate of the farm's office to greet the delegation. In keeping with the national tradition of welcoming a distinguished guest, a female farm worker, clad in her beautiful national costume, raised a plate with both hands to offer bread and salt to Comrade Truong Chinh and other members of the delegation.

Present at the farm on the Soviet side to welcome the delegation were Comrades Vatchenko, Gilashvili, Yelchenko, Smirnovskiy, Chaplin, Merkurov and Boychenko. Also on hand were Comrades Tsybulko, first secretary of the Kiev Oblast Party Committee, and Lysenko, chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee and representative of the people of Kiev Oblast.

Trebukhovskiy State Farm Chairman (Rubka) informed Comrade Truong Chinh of the situation and development of his farm. Trebukhovskiy is a famous state farm in the food belt of Kiev City. It boasts many production branches including livestock raising and crop growing and processing. In particular, it specializes in breeding milch cows and many animal husbandry establishments. Its 1,300 workers cultivate an area of 6,000 hectares, raise 7,000 head of cattle, and produce 3,000 heifers yearly.

Over the past 15 years, the living standards of farm workers have been markedly enhanced due to improvement in housing, welfare, cultural and medical services.

Comrade (Rubka) also expressed the warm sentiments of his farm members as well as of all the Soviet people vis-a-vis our people in the struggle against aggression and in the building of a new life.

Chairman Truong Chinh meticulously inquired about the economic situation and living conditions at the farm and hailed its achievements in implementing the state plans and food programs laid down by the CPSU. He wished the cadres and workers of Trebukhovskiy new successes in carrying out these glorious tasks.

The Vietnamese party and state delegation also toured a number of cultural, educational and animal husbandry establishments of the farm.

That evening, the Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the Ukraine gave a grand reception in honor of the delegation. Present on the Soviet side were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Lyasko and Gilashvili, and many Politburo members and secretaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, ministers and numerous other leaders of the Soviet Union and Ukraine.

During the reception, Comrade Vatchenko delivered a toast, and Chairman Truong Chinh made a reply.

In his toast, Comrade Vatchenko said: Your visit to the Soviet Union and the successful Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow coincided with major anniversaries of our national history. Yesterday, the Soviets marked Constitution Day. They are now actively preparing to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union. Together with the rest of the nation, the working people of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic are celebrating these major anniversaries by scoring achievements in their labor aimed at fulfilling the resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

You have had the opportunity to see this through your meetings with the comrade leaders of the republic and the city, and during your contacts with the Soviet people in heroic Kiev City and Kiev province. I hope that you have also perceived the sincere sentiments, the profound respect and the sympathy of our people for the heroic people of Vietnam, a nation which, after long years of struggle against aggression, is now building a new life under difficult conditions.

Comrade Vatchenko went on: One of the tokens of these sentiments has been the conferring on you the title of honorary citizen of heroic Kiev City and the commemorative medal of the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev City.

We sincerely rejoice at the fact that, thanks to the success of the August revolution, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia was founded 37 years ago under the leadership of a heroic Communist Party and that, overcoming all difficulties, it is recording new achievements in the cause of socialist construction.

We are also very pleased to note that the peoples of the homelands of Lenin and Ho Chi Minh have always stood side by side, and that the two peoples are bound to each other by their common objective and lasting friendship, which has been tempered in the difficult years of Vietnam's struggle against imperialist aggression and tested in the defense of socialism and peaceful construction.

This friendship has been consolidated and developed on the strong foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, based on the USSR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

This friendship has always been manifested in the close contact between the two parties, in the regular meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan, and in the visit of our party and state delegations. This friendship serves the cause of peace and social progress.

The working people of our republic take pride in the fact that the Ukrainian Republic has also made notable contributions to Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

Today, at a time when warmongering imperialist forces, especially U.S. imperialism, are intensifying the arms race, creating dangerous hotbeds of conflict in many places around the world, and proclaiming a crusade against socialism, it is extremely important that all peace-loving forces act in unison. We are very happy to note that Vietnam has closely cooperated with the countries of the socialist community and has actively supported the external political initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at checking the arms race, preventing a nuclear war and ensuring the legitimate interests of all freedom-loving nations. Vietnam's role in the international arena has been increasingly strengthened. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam has consistently striven to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The people of Ukraine and the rest of the nation are pleased to note that your talks in Moscow proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternity and unity and that unanimity was achieved on all problems discussed. Our people are prepared to continue their contribution to the cause of consolidating Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

In his reply, Comrade Truong Chinh said: We greatly rejoice at the brilliant result of our delegation's current visit to the Soviet Union. Our talks with Comrade Brezhnev and other Soviet party and state leaders have reflected the complete unanimity of our two parties and states. The result of this visit will surely contribute to strengthening the great friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, two fraternal countries. We were deeply moved by Comrade Brezhnev's statement when he said: We know very well that nothing can shake the will of the peoples of Vietnam , Laos and Kampuchea to build a new life. They have loyal and reliable friends on their side, among them our Leninist party and our Soviet state.

We are very pleased to be able to visit the beautiful Ukrainian Republic in the year of celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, of which Ukraine was one of the advocates, and to visit heroic Kiev City on the occasion of its 1,500th anniversary. Standing side by side with the Russian people and other peoples in the old Czarist empire, the Ukrainian people, under the inspired leadership of great Lenin and the glorious Bolshevik Party, carried out the first proletarian revolution ever, thereby ushering in the era of success of socialism the world over.

We would like to express our profound admiration for the heroic Ukrainian people who fought tenaciously and achieved fabulous feats of arms of national defense. Thanks to the selfless labor of the Ukrainian people and their close cooperation with the other fraternal peoples in the Soviet Union, today the Ukraine has become a socialist republic with modern industry, a highly mechanized agriculture, and developed culture and science.

The incessant growth of the Ukrainian Republic is a real reflection of the correct Leninist policy of nationality, a policy which not only has a historic significance to the development of the peoples within the Soviet Union but which also sets a shining example for other peoples in the resolution of the problem of nationalities.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish the people of the Ukraine, under the leadership of the Ukrainian Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Shcherbitskiy, many achievements in implementing the resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress so as to bring greater prosperity to their homeland and to make worthy contributions to the cause of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the pillar of the socialist community and the bastion of world peace and revolution.

Chairman Truong Chinh added: Following the path of Marxism-Leninism and under the leadership of the Communist Party founded and trained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the people of Vietnam have scored historic victories. We defeated the wars of aggression waged by the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries among the Beijing leadership, have firmly defended our national independence and sovereignty, and have built a new life style while making worthy contributions to the cause of peace and revolution of the world peoples.

Today, our entire party and people are strenuously striving to successfully implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress so as to successfully build socialism and firmly defend our fatherland.

Every success of the Vietnamese revolution has been closely linked with the strong support and the great and highly effective assistance of the Soviet people, including the Ukrainian people.

Although our two countries are situated tens of thousands of miles from each other, similar historical circumstances have bound the peoples of Vietnam and Ukraine together. In 1918, Vietnamese sailor Ton Duc Thang, who later became president of the SRV, raised a red flag on a French warship docked at Odessa to show support for the Soviet administration. The book "Secret Provincial Party Committee," by famed Ukrainian guerrilla fighter Fedorov, was translated into Vietnamese by Comrade Ho Chi Minh and became the bedside book of many of our cadres and combatants during the war of resistance against French colonialism.

The Ukrainian Republic has made great contributions to the cause of assistance to and cooperation with Vietnam. The port of Odessa, a heroic city of the Ukraine, is a friendly bridgehead linking the Black Sea with various Vietnamese ports. Thousands of young Vietnamese men and women have studied and worked in many Ukrainian cities under the wholehearted care and tutor of their teachers, who consider them as their own children.

On behalf of the Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam, I would like to convey to the Communist Party, the state and the people of the fraternal Soviet Union and to the people of the Ukraine our sincerest and most profound gratitude for their sentiments of proletarian internationalism toward the Vietnamese people.

Once again I sincerely thank you for giving me the honor of being a honorary citizen of Kiev and the commemorative medal of the 1,500th anniversary of this heroic city.

The reception took place in an atmosphere permeated with friendship and fraternity.

After touring Kiev, our party and state delegation concluded its extremely successful visit to the Soviet Union.

Joint Communique Published

For Moscow TASS text of joint communique published at conclusion of Truong Chinh's visit to USSR, see the Southeast Asia section of the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. Hanoi VNA in English at 1630 GMT on 8 October also carried text of the USSR-SRV communique which has been compared to the Moscow TASS version and found to be identical.

NHAN DAN 9 Oct Editorial

BK091010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 9 October editorial: "The Strong Vitality of Vietnam-USSR Friendship"]

[Text] Our party-state delegation's official friendship visit to the Soviet Union has concluded successfully. The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the fraternal Soviet people accorded a warm and cordial welcome to the delegation.

The Vietnam-USSR joint communique points out: In an atmosphere filled with fraternal friendship and with the total unanimity of views achieved frankly on the basis of comradeship, the two sides have discussed various matters regarding the further development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations, the strengthening of all-round cooperation between the VCP and the CPSU and between the SRV and the USSR and current affairs issues dictated by the international situation.

This visit of the Vietnamese party-state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, and the many meetings and talks held recently have contributed greatly to consolidating the friendship and the fraternal cooperation between the VCP and the CPSU and the fine all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Brezhnev noted with great satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing vigorously toward serving the two peoples' basic interests -- namely, the cause of peace, socialism and progress. Both sides emphasized the role and the great significance of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The signing of this treaty has promoted better all-round relations between the two fraternal countries.

This high-level Vietnam-USSR meeting in early October once again strongly affirmed the two countries' stand and common designs concerning urgent international issues, especially the struggle for the protection of peace against the nuclear arms race. Vietnam and the Soviet Union expressed their support for the further strengthening of the cooperation between Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the world arena and stressed that unanimity and unity among the socialist countries are the most important factors for maintaining world peace.

Our party, government and people totally support all the initiatives of the Soviet party and government as part of their peace program for the 1980's. This peace program calls for the maintenance and consolidation of world peace, halt of the arms race and the adoption of practical measures to achieve disarmament. Our party, government and people especially support the historic action taken by the Soviet Union when it pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has highly regarded the SRV's contributions to the struggle against the imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces for the consolidation of peace and security of various nations.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union have attributed the continuing tension in Southeast Asia to the policies now pursued by the hegemonist and imperialist forces against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union has expressed its total support for the three Indochinese countries' struggle to foil all the maneuvers of these forces and for the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries aimed at improving relations with their neighboring countries, promoting a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states, normalizing the situation and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The Soviet Union has hailed the increasingly improved friendship and fraternal unity between the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK, regarding the unanimity and close unity among the Indochinese peoples as an important factor for peace in this part of Asia.

The fine success of our party-state delegation's visit clearly attests to the strong vitality and the great effect of the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, which has its roots deep in history and which is endowed with long-standing traditions.

The unshakable Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, as Comrade Brezhnev put it, represents the solidarity which has been tested both in the defense of socialism and in the cause of creative and peaceful labor.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has encompassed all domains -- welfare, political and economic. The prospect of this cooperation is immense.

We are deeply moved by the warm sentiments expressed by representatives of the Soviet people of various strata to our party-state delegation and by the fact that Comrade Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet party and people, highly valued Vietnam's struggle for national independence and freedom. He expressed his firm confidence in Vietnam's unshakable determination to achieve its goals of building the material and technical bases of socialism, stabilizing and gradually improving the people's lives and strengthening national defense as advocated by the Fifth VCP Congress.

We are grateful to the CPSU and to the Soviet state and people for having reaffirmed their determination to increase their support and assistance for and cooperation with our country.

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the people of Vietnam, our party-state delegation has expressed the warm sentiments of our people to the Soviet Union.

Through our party-state delegation, our people have shown their profound admiration for and firm confidence in the land of Lenin and the October Revolution. Comrade Truong Chinh has said: No ploy to slander or distort can erase the great contributions to peace, national independence and social progress made by the Soviet Union under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by the esteemed Comrade Brezhnev -- a contemporary Marxist-Leninist, the well-deserved successor to Lenin's everlasting cause and a fighter known for his untiring struggle for world peace and friendship among nations.

The Vietnamese people are really very happy with the Soviet Union's successes in carrying out its great economic and social development tasks set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and ensuing CPSU Central Committee plenums with the aim of constantly increasing the material and technical bases of communism, improving the people's livelihood and making the Soviet Union -- the first socialist state in the world, the mainstay of peace and the firm supporter of the world's revolution -- even more powerful.

The fine success of our party-state delegation's visit has created more prospects for further developing the effect of all-round cooperation on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation. This is a great encouragement for our people.

We are determined to do our utmost to constantly consolidate and develop the valuable friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, regarding it as a factor in ensuring the success of the Vietnamese revolution for the benefit of our people's happiness and for the sake of peace, stability and security in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

THACH MEETS LEADERS DURING 8-9 OCT FINLAND VISIT

BK110722 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach paid an official visit to Finland from 8 to 9 October at the invitation of the Finnish foreign minister. While in Finland, he was cordially received by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, to whom he handed over a letter from Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh. He also conveyed to Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa the best regards from Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Helsinki port and a number of industrial establishments.

At the meeting between Foreign Ministers Nguyen Co Thach and Par Stenback, both sides noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Finland have constantly been consolidated and developed. The Finnish foreign minister said that the Pha Rung drydock project, built with Finnish assistance for Vietnam, will be completed on schedule.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese Government and people for the sincere and increasing support and assistance which the Finnish Government has given to them in their national reconstruction effort. The Finnish side affirmed its continued aid to and cooperation with Vietnam for many years to come.

Both sides discussed the cooperation in building future projects following completion of the Pha Rung project. They also exhanged views on issues of mutual concern.

The Finnish side presented its stand on the issue of security and cooperation in Europe, while the Vietnamese side pointed out the three Indochinese countries' stand on the settlement of the issues of peace and stability in the region.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach invited Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback to visit Vietnam, and the latter has accepted the invitation.

Participating in the talks were, on the Finnish side, (Sotinen), secretary of state for foreign affairs; (Ergert), head of the Department for Bilateral Cooperation; Korhonen, Finish ambassador to Hanoi; and many other officials. On the Vietnamese side were also Phan Doan Nam, head of the General Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and (Le Chan), deputy head of Europe Department 2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SRV DELEGATE HOANG BICH SON ADDRESSES UN 6 OCT

OW080915 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 7 -- The "global counter-attack" mounted by the United States against peace and independence runs counter to the aspirations of billions of people, said the Vietnamese delegate to the United Nations yesterday. The delegate -- Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son -- also pointed out that the same forces which had caused world tension had been threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Hoang Bich Son said:

"To extricate itself from the prolonged economic recession and to cope with the growth of the forces of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress in an attempt to continue to impose its will on other peoples, during the past three years the United States -- in collusion with other reactionary forces -- has launched a global counter-attack against the independence and sovereignty of peoples and against world peace. It has stepped up the arms race to an unprecedented level in its quest for military supremacy. Billions of dollars have been spent on the production of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb. It has decided to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe, shamelessly proclaimed the 'limited nuclear war' doctrine, introduced the 'Rapid Deployment Force' into the region of the Persian Gulf, reinforced its naval fleet in the Caribbean Sea, and built new military bases in the Indian Ocean, with a view to preparing for aggressions and interventions in all countries, thus creating new hotbeds of tension in various regions of the globe.

"This adventurist and bellicose policy constitutes an extremely grave threat to world peace and international security and runs counter to the aspirations of billions of people in the world. The collusion between the ring-leader of imperialism and the international reactionary forces is a cause of tension and explosive situations. More than ever before, the struggle for world peace and international security has become an urgent and primary task of all peoples... The combination of the efforts and the coordination of the struggles by the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, and the forces of peace and democracy in the Western countries have great possibilities of removing the danger of a nuclear war and staying the bellicose and aggressive policy of the imperialists and international reactionaries.

"Having undergone 35 consecutive years of war while the rest of the world was enjoying the longest period of peace in this century, the Vietnamese people are profoundly conscious of the significance of peace. Together with all peace-loving forces on this planet, our people have waged and are waging an untiring struggle for national independence, foiling one after another all schemes of imperialism and international reaction aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a hotbed of a new world war. In the past several months alone, 15 million Vietnamese have participated in demonstrations, briefings and seminars and have signed petitions in response to a nationwide campaign for peace and disarmament. We fully support the peace and disarmament initiatives put forward by the socialist and non-aligned countries. In particular, we highly appreciate the unilateral commitment of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and consider this a gesture of historical importance. If, like the Soviet Union, all nuclear powers, first of all the United States, make similar commitments, the possibility of repelling the danger of a devastating nuclear war will immediately become a reality, even at a time when the major powers have not yet reached an agreement on disarmament. The new proposals of the Soviet Union, set forth by Foreign Minister A. Gromyko before the General Assembly on October 1, once again proved that the Soviet Union spares no effort to prevent war and defend world peace. We give full backing to the initiative of the Soviet Union and the U.N. secretary general to convene a conference of member countries of the Security Council at the highest possible level to find a solution to questions relating to world peace and international security.

"As an Asian country bordering the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, Vietnam warmly welcomes the initiatives of India and other nonaligned countries aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Likewise, we firmly support the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic on the signing of a convention of non-aggression, and non-use of force in relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific.

"The accomplishment of these initiatives consititutes an effective contribution to world peace and international security".

Hoang Bich Son angrily condemned the crimes perpetrated by Israeli Zionism against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, particularly the massacre of thousands of Palestinian civilians in west Beirut. He said: "People of conscience can in no way remain indifferent in the face of the abominable crimes perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors against the innocent civilian populations of Lebanon and Palestine. The atrocious massacres in Lebanon are reminiscent of the crimes committed by the Hitlerite fascists during the Second World War, by the American aggressors in My Lai during the Vietnam war, and by the Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea. So long as murderers of the type of Hitler and Pol Pot in the Middle East remain unpunished, such slaughters as those taking place in Lebanon will not be the final crimes against humanity. The Government of the United States cannot clear itself of the crimes of aggression and genocide of the Israeli Zionists".

Hoang Bich Son continued by voicing support for the struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries against aggressive Israeli Zionism. He said Vietnam was behind the peoples of Namibia, Seychelles, Madagascar, Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in countering imperialist aggression and war moves.

Hoang Bich Son dealt at great length with the situation in Asia and the Pacific. He said: "The causes of world tension in the past three years are precisely those that threaten peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

"After failing in their attempt to collude with U.S. imperialism in holding back the camplete victory of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples in their wars of resistance for national salvation, the reactionary elements in the Beijing ruling circles considered the emergence of a unified Vietnam the biggest obstacle to their strategy of expanionism in Southeast Asia. Since 1975, China has used the Pol Pot clique as its main instrument to weaken Vietnam and to carry out its policy of expansionism.

"After the overthrow of the Pol Pot clique and China's defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the new leaders of the modern 'middle empire' have waged a war of destruction in all fields against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. At the same time, they have kept on using the Pol Pot remnants and fabricated the so-called 'Kampuchean problem' in a bid to reinforce their collusion with the United States and other reactionary forces against the Indochinese peoples, and to incite confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia so that China may fish in troubled waters.

"In order to conceal its expansionist and hegemonist schemes, China has fabricated the so-called 'Vietnamese threat' as regards ASEAN countries with a view to inciting the later to oppose Vietnam and sowing disorder in Southeast Asia.

"It is necessary to point out that this is not the first time that aggressors have used such a pretext to justify their aggressions against Vietnam. As is widely known, in 1964 the United States concocted the 'Tonkin Gulf incident' as a pretext for unleashing its air and naval war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. What the Beijing expansionists are now doing is just a repetition of the shameful acts previously committed by the colonialists and imperialists against Vietnam.

"At present, China demands the settlement of the so-called 'Kampuchean problem' as a precondition to normalise relations between Vietnam and China, and claims it the root cause of the Sino-vietnamese conflict. Yet, it is all too evident that in early 1978, China used the questions of the Hoa people (Vietnamese of Chinese descent) to launch a campaign of subversion against Vietnam, as it did against Indonesia in 1965 and to invade India in 1962. Certainly, they will resort to similar pretexts when they find it necessary to provoke a conflict with other countries in Southeast Asia."

Hoang Bich Son continued: "Despite the hostile policy pursued by the Chinese leaders against Vietnam and other countries in Indochina, the Vietnamese people never regard the Chinese people as their enemies. Bearing in mind the age-old friendship between the two peoples, we believe that the present abnormality in relations between Vietnam and China is a temporary phenomenon. It has been our consistent policy to persevere in peaceful negotiations to settle all differences between the two countries. We stand ready to resume the Vietnamese-Chinese talks at any level, at any place, and at the earliest possible time, with the aim of normalizing relations between the two countries.

"We consider these proposals as ones open for negotiations between the two groups of countries.[abrupt change of subject as received] We are ready to listen to other views and to respond positively to the legitimate concerns of the ASEAN countries. We hold that the two sides should respect each other's legitimate interests, respect the principles of equality, mutual respect, non-imposition of one side's views upon the other, and non-interference from outside. Only under these conditions can all issues concerning Southeast Asia be settled properly, and peace and stability in the region be guaranteed."

On Kampuchea, Hoang Bich Son Said: "The situation in Kampuchea is developing favourably. Under the leadership of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people have over the past three years overcome their most serious difficulties and hardship to continue the miraculous rebirth of their nation after the nightmare caused by the Pol Pot genocidal clique. World opinion particularly welcomes the policy of national unity and concord of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as expounded in a recent statement by Hun Sen, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, concerning those Kampucheans who are still in the ranks of the Pol Pot clique or are collaborating with it, but who respect the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Such people will be entitled to enjoy all rights of citizenship, including the right to stand for and vote in Kampuchea's free elections in the presence of foreign observers. With its foreign policy of peace and non-alignment, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, together with other countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, is playing an increasingly active role as a factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

Hoang Bich Son said: "We appeal to the international community: If, for the time being, it is unable to actively assist the Kampuchean people in achieving their rapid revival and to favour dialogue and reconciliation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, it should refrain from doing anything that may poison the atmosphere which is being improved in this region.

"As a member country of the United Nations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wishes that this organization will do its best to perform the noble tasks entrusted to it by the world's people. It is regrettable, however, that throughout the 37 years of its existence, in spite of the good will and commendable efforts of many member states, the United Nations has not yet fulfilled the aspirations of mankind. The great changes brought about by the world's people in that period of time in their struggle for peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress have all taken place outside the United Nations.

"In the course of the struggle of the Indochinese countries against the bloodiest war in history, the United Nations did not recognize the Indochinese peoples' right to be represented, while the imperialist and reactionary forces hostile to the three peoples had an important voice at this organization. Nowadays, when the world's people greatly rejoice at the rebirth of the Kampuchean people -- survivors of genocide -- the criminals of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and their accomplices in the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are not yet ousted from this body. However, the rebirth of the Kampuchean people is absolutely irreversible. All attempts to reimpose the genocidal regime on Kampuchea will certainly fail."

LE DUAN VISITS CREATIVE YOUTHS FESTIVAL 10 OCT

BK101640 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 October, in the lively atmosphere of their creativity festival, youths in the capital of Hanoi were happy to welcome Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, to visit the 1982 festival of creative youths in the capital organized by the Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] to mark the 28th anniversary of the liberation of the capital.

Comrades Tran Quoc Huong, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee [title as heard]; Luu Minh Tri, secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal HCMCYU Committee; and numerous representatives of youths credited with outstanding achievements reported to the comrade general secretary on the achievements recorded by youths in the capital in the movement of youths for scientific and technical work and in educating youths, teenagers and children.

Comrade Le Duan visited various displays of scientific work and solicitously inquired about the study and production efforts of a number of youth delegates whose work was on display at the festival. Comrade Le Duan expressed satisfaction at the initial achievements of youths in the capital in scientific and technical research aimed at supporting production and the people's life. He advised everyone to strengthen political and ideological work to enable youths and teenagers to clearly understand and take pride in the traditions of the heroic Vietnamese nation and of the capital with its 1,000-year-old civilization. He urged youths to uphold their spirit of collective mastery, to study and train, to zealously engage in creative labor and to take the lead in the fronts of construction and national defense. Comrade Le Duan reminded all youth union echelons to work in close coordination with various sectors, mass organizations and the families of union members so as to overcome all the negative manifestations of a number of backward youths and teenagers.

On behalf of the youths in the capital, Comrade Luu Minh Tri promised to scrupulously implement the instructions of the comrade general secretary, to resolutely develop their traditions and the achievements already scored, to overcome shortcomings, to advance ceaselessly, and to prove themselves worthy of the care and concern of the party Central Committee.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 198 13 October 1982

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SUZUKI EXPLAINS RESIGNATION IN PRESS CONFERENCE

OW131015 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0630 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's 13 October press conference, held at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo -- live; questions by unidentified reporters]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, you tendered your resignation from the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] presidency yesterday. Since this press conference is being held in that connection, we would like you to make a statement on this to begin with.

[Answer] As I said in my statement yesterday, I have decided to decline the recommendation of my fellow party members to run in the forthcoming party presidential election and to step down at the end of my current term of office. The situation facing the country at home and abroad is extremely severe and my perception is that the situation is grave indeed. I think that harmony and solidarity are most important to the LDP which is in charge of the government. I believe that the party should do everything in its power to establish a truly fresh and vital all-party system and tide over this difficult situation. I decided that my last assignment as party president would be to prepare the emergence of a new party leader and to pave the way for him and have him create a fresh and powerful party system as a new leader. Although my term of office as LDP president expires on 26 November, in view of Diet matters, the supplementary budget and the public notice on the formulation of the budget and other matters, this is no time to allow a vacuum, even for a moment. Based on this belief, I have requested the four top party leaders to select my successor as president as early as possible within the scope permissible under the party rules and the presidential election regulations.

[Question] From what you have explained just now we can conclude that the biggest reason for your resignation at this time was to avert an intraparty struggle within the LDP. However, in reality, factional maneuverings have become fierce since yesterday evening or this morning, giving us the impression that the LDP still has not changed in the least. In tendering your resignation, what sort of measures did you have in mind to check this kind of strife among the various factions?

[Answer] I think it is quite natural for the factions to recommend or campaign for someone qualified to be my successor as president through consultations with their respective faction members and comrades. But this should not develop into a so-called intraparty struggle. As I have just mentioned, this is a very important time, and bygones within the party should be bygones, emotional confrontations must be done away with and a truly all-party system must be established. I made my decision at this time to help refresh the public by restating this wish. Therefore, I hope that my fellow party members will fully understand my feelings and intentions and choose an excellent successor as president in the interest of the party and the country, thereby meeting the people's expectations. I expect that party members of sound judgment will unfailingly follow that course.

[Question] Public attention is now being focused on the meeting of the LDP Supreme Advisory Council scheduled for 14 October. What is your position on this Advisory Council meeting? Specifically, do you intend to make that forum a venue for talks on personnel affairs?

[Answer] I do not know what the elder supreme advisers will say but, as far as I am concerned, I am going to explain my decision to step down at the end of my current term and report to them that I requested the four top party leaders yesterday to make a decision on the selection of the next president as early as possible. Then I am going to ask the supreme advisers for their cooperation.

[Question] Do you mean it will be all right for us to believe that the Supreme Advisory Council meeting will not turn into a venue for debating specific personnel affairs, such as listing names or coordinating those lists?

[Answer] Right. I do not know what the supreme advisers will have to say but, since I have asked the four top party leaders to make preparations, initiate procedures and make adjustments within the party regarding the selection of my successor, I am thinking of requesting the elder supreme advisers to cooperate with the four top party leaders.

[Question] I would like to ask you about your successor as the party president. In your statement yesterday, you mentioned fresh and energetic men. Because of your remark, there has been speculation that you may have someone in mind. Do you in fact have someone in mind? Also, regarding the selection of your successor, do you think that you should have some say in it or be able to designate someone?

[Answer] I hope to see a decision made on a new president and a vital, new system established by rallying fresh and energetic men within the party around the new leader. It was this desire that I expressed in my statement. In forming a Cabinet twice in the past, I assigned nucleus party leaders in accordance with the principle of having the right man in the right place and allowing them to work freely. I hope that these leaders will turn to the talents that will shoulder the party in the days to come. Therefore, I hope that the next president will make himself an excellent one by rallying fresh and energetic men within the party. This is what I said; it does not mean that I have a specific individual in mind as my successor.

[Question] Listening to what you said, I get the feeling that you have someone among the so-called new leaders in mind. What is your comment on that, Mr Prime Minister?

[Answer] No, that is not what I meant. I said that I hope that the president who succeeds me will rally fresh and energetic men around him, make his power vital and create a vital party system. This is the expression I used to describe my viewpoint.

[Question] Please allow me to ask you about the method of selecting your successor as president. Mr Prime Minister, you just said that you hope to see a united party system established as early as possible without a repetition of the factional strife within the party. Regarding the method of selecting your successor, there are various opinions within the party: Some maintain that your successor should be selected through negotiations and some others assert that it should be decided through a preliminary election as prescribed by the party presidential election regulations. Mr Prime Minister, what do you think is the best way to pick your successor as president?

[Answer] On that matter, I asked the four top party leaders yesterday to select the next president smoothly by themselves and without allowing a political vacuum, in accordance with party rules and the presidential election regulations, while listening to the views of various quarters within the party. Therefore, I have not made any special request, nor have I said that I prefer negotiations or a specific method for making the selection.

[Question] I understand that you had a talk with the finance minister on the question of convening an extraordinary Diet session and other matters. Should this intraparty strife get out of control, state administration might be seriously affected, I believe. What date does the government want to set as the deadline for getting the supplementary budget bill approved?

[Answer] Today I received a report from the finance minister on the progress in the work of compiling the budget and on the possible trends in the bond market in case the necessary financial source is decided to be public bonds, and on various other matters.

Recently, I determined the economic outlook, and on that basis worked out the economic measures for the second half of the year. Therefore, I want to carry on the work of compiling the supplementary budget on that basis as an established government policy. The government plans to convene an extraordinary Diet session as soon as the party selects the next president and appoints the head of the government. The government also plans to make the necessary preparations for Diet deliberations on the budget and to submit other necessary bills to the Diet as soon as possible.

[Question] Prime Minister, we cannot but feel that you are giving up halfway in the administrative and fiscal reforms you have held up as your public commitments. In this sense, we believe that you would like to have someone who is going to meet your wishes and fulfill the public commitments you made. Thus, it is our feeling that you will have someone in your mind as your successor. You have told us that for the moment you are not thinking of any specific person as your successor. However, we wonder if you are not planning to transmit, one way or another, your wishes to the four top party leaders regarding your successor. Are you not planning to do so?

[Answer] Administrative reform and fiscal reconstruction have been important tasks for my government. They have been the most important political tasks for the LDP as well. Therefore, both the government and the party have jointly tackled these tasks. Thus, administrative and fiscal reforms have now become a national task. In this sense, I hope that my successor, whether he is selected through the support of our party majority or through an all-party decision, will tackle the administrative and fiscal reforms just as I have done or with even greater effort. It is my belief that my successor, regardless of who is selected, will carry out the administrative and fiscal reforms.

[Question] When you first took office as prime minister, you pledged that you would establish political ethics. As a matter of fact, however, the aircraft ad hoc committee was [words indistinct] and summoning of dietmen as witnesses has not been realized under the pretext that it should be preceded by an amendment of the current dietmen's testimony law. Many people say that you have not fulfilled your public pledge in this regard. We expect you to express some regret regarding political ethics.

[Answer] As you know, I asked the Diet to enforce the dietmen's testimony law as soon as possible. This issue has been eagerly and repeatedly discussed in the House of Representatives Diet System Deliberation Council. In addition, the LDP has formulated its own draft law and is now working for its enactment. It has been referred to the speaker of the house for deliberation when the Diet is resumed. Thus, I hope that you will understand that we have made great efforts in this regard. As you know, the connection between politics and money represents one of the most realistic issues we face in dealing with political ethics. In this context, [illegible] ave paid attention to the inadequate reporting on individual donations and have am[illegible]d the political funds control law. We have also carried out the reform of the House of Councillors national constituency election system -- a long-pending issue -- with the aim of establishing a less costly election system. I believe that I have done my best, although there may be some complaints that my efforts have been insufficient.

[Question] I would like to ask you about your decision to resign. I can understand your hope that through your resignation you will create a chance for the all-party system and invigorate the execution of the party's policy under the new system. However, I believe that you also had some desire to stay on and to keep working on the still unfinished administrative and fiscal reforms. Please tell us about how you arrived at your decision.

[Answer] I felt that my appeal for the unity of the party is less persuasive as long as I myself am engaged in the contest for party presidency. I felt that I should not seek another term and should work to again win the hearts of the people.

I felt that I should work to renovate the party's working style and create a truly united all-party system. On the basis of this viewpoint, I have chosen to serve as just an ordinary member of the party.

[Question] People think that your decision was rather abrupt. When did you actually make up your mind?

[Answer] I wanted to carry out, one way or another, the reform of the House of Councillors national constituency election system, that is, the amendment of the public officials election law, one of my public pledges since my inauguration as party president. To fulfill this desire, I asked for the extension of the previous ordinary Diet session. Thanks to the understanding of the members of the Diet, the law was finally adopted by the Diet. It was about this time that I made up my mind not to seek another term.

However, as the Diet session came to a close the government faced the need to formulate the administrative reform outline based on the third basic recommendation from the ad hoc committee on administrative reform. This formulation of the outline was required to take necessary reform measures in compliance with the order of priority. In addition, the government also faced the need to sharply reduce expenditures in the fiscal 1983 budget under extremely difficult financial conditions. We have sought the people's understanding that they will have to share in the pains and sacrifices to this end. Asking public servants to set a good example, we first called for a freeze on their pay raises despite the national personnel authority's recommendations that pay be raised. We also faced another task, to map out economic policies and business stimulating measures for the latter half of this year on the basis of an accurate economic forecast. We have carried out those three tasks since the end of the Diet session. At this point, I made my final decision to resign. This is how I arrived at my decision.

[Question] Could you briefly express your feelings now that you have tendered your resignation?

[Answer] I have asked for party members to understand my resignation in view of the need to tide over the difficulties facing our party, a government party with heavy responsibilities. I pray that they will understand the step I have taken and meet my wishes.

[Question] Before you announced your resignation, it was reported that you would meet Mr Fukuda following a meeting of the party's top advisers. This report is no longer true now that you have announced your resignation, is it?

[Answer] That report circulated when I was still regarded as one of the candidates for the party presidential election. People at that time speculated that the meeting of the party advisers would make some requests of me in order to settle the current difficult situation and that Mr Fukuda and I would meet to discuss various issues. Now that I have given up running as a candidate and decided not to seek reelection, I only hope that the party executives will work to smoothly choose the next party president through cooperation of party leaders and advisers. I will meet people and have talks if necessary.

[Unidentified voice] This conference has lasted a little bit longer than scheduled. If there are no more questions, we would now like to end this conference.

FORMER JSP LEADER CITED ON PRC-USSR RELATIONS

OW131049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 13, KYODO — China and the Soviet Union appear to be stepping up efforts for an approach to put an end to their 20-year hostility, former Japan Socialist Party leader Seiichi Katsumata said Wednesday.

Katsumata, who has just returned home from a three-week tour to the Soviet Union, East Germany and France, said he gained such impressions through discussions with Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Affairs Bureau.

A major stumbling block for Sino-Soviet rapprochement will be troop withdrawals from areas along the thousands of kilometers of border between the two countries, he said.

China and the Soviet Union began working-level talks in Beijing last week apparently aimed at improving bilateral ties. The meeting between Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen was the first high-level contacts since Beijing suspended negotiations with Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

Katsumata, who served as chairman of the No. 1 opposition party between 1967 and 1968, is currently head of the party's Center for Socialist Theory.

Katsumata quoted Kovalenko as saying that the Soviet Union would meet China's demand for reduction of Soviet troops on the China-Soviet border if China cuts its border forces of two million troops. Kovalenko said the Soviet Union was ready to withdraw Soviet troops from Mongolia at once if Mongolia agrees, Katsumata said.

Katsumata said he was also told by Kovalenko that the Soviet Union would refuse to take the initiative for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea because it would constitute interference in Vietnamese and Kampuchean domestic affairs.

In East Germany, Katsumata was awarded an honorary doctorate from Martin Luther University, one of the oldest universities in the country, in ceremonies held on September 30, for his contribution to deepening Marxist theory and promoting cultural exchanges between the JSP and the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany. He also delivered a lecture on such problems as the postwar Japanese democratic movement and peace and democracy.

SAKURAUCHI, CANADA'S MACEACHEN HOLD TALKS

OW070155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0131 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Ottawa, Oct 6, KYODO -- Canada Wednesday called on Japan to buy CANDU nuclear reactors and increase imports of other Canadian manufactured goods, as well as primary products. The call came when Allan Joseph MacEachen, Canadian secretary of state for external affiars, met with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who flew here from New York Tuesday. In the meeting, which lasted about four hours from 9 a.m. (10 p.m. Japan time) Wednesday, MacEachen also said Canada wants direct investments from Japanese interests, particularly in the fields of manufacturing and processing plants and sophisticated technology. MacEachen and Sakurauchi agreed in this respect that Canada send a mission made up of federal and provincial officials and private industrialists to Japan to invite direct investment in Canada. The Japanese and Canadian foreign ministers also agreed on the need for a bilateral working-level consultation on the two countries' efforts for solution of North-South economic disparity problems of the world.

Sakurauchi pointed out to MacEachen that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ministerial meeting scheduled for November must be made successful to stimulate the world economy. He expressed the hope that Canada, the chairman country of the preparatory committee for the ministerial meeting, maintain close touch with Japan in regard to the coming meeting. MacEachen was understood to have accepted Sakurauchi's request.

The Canadian foreign minister told Sakurauchi that Canada will take its final decision in the next two or three months on whether or not it will take part in the 1985 exposition to be held in Japan.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PRC NPC GROUP'S VISIT

Tour of Hamhung

SK121217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress of China headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, inspected the Nyongsong machine complex on October 10. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The delegation was warmly welcomed by a large number of employees. It went round various production processes.

The delegation also visited the Soho fishery station and enjoyed a rest, having a boating in the sea off Soho.

The delegation went to the February 8 vinalon complex Monday morning. The head of the delegation said that through the inspection of the complex, they clearly realized that the complex was built and has developed under the wise guidance and care of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and that the Korean people may well be proud of having such a wonderful complex.

In the afternoon the delegation inspected the Korea-China Friendship Taekam cooperative farm.

S. Hamgyong Hosts Party

SK110511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a party on the evening of October 10 in honor of the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Son Hyon-mo, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, Kim Pyong-chil, vice-chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and other personages concerned were present at the party.

The party was addressed first by Vice-Chairman Kim Pyong-chil.

The NPC delegation of China is visiting our country at a time when the Korea-China friendship is being brought into fuller bloom in the minds of the two peoples after the historic official state visit of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song to the People's Republic of China, he noted, and said:

The recent 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was a historic congress which marked a new milestone in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of the Chinese people; it opened a new prospect on the road ahead of the Chinese people who are striving to build China into a highly civilised and highly democratic, socialist state by accelerating socialist modernisation. We rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by the fraternal Chinese people in their endeavours to carry out the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the CPC and warmly hail them.

We Hamhung citizens are proud of having built on the instructions of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song the statue of respected Premier Zhou Enlai who made an imperishable contribution to the strengthening of the Korea-China friendship and unity and are rejoiced at the establishment of friendly city relationship between Hamhung and Shanghai in June. We are making all efforts to further strengthen the blood-cemented Korea-China friendship.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun spoke next. Pointing to the development of Hamhung, he said: The new looks of the city demonstrate the rapid development of socialist construction in Korea and show the spiritual traits of the industrious and courageous Korean people. All this proves the correctness of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and the Workers Party of Korea.

Hamhung is a city linked with the Chinese people by the bonds of friendship. All Chinese comrades who saw the statue of Premier Zhou Enlai and the monument to him were moved by the sincere feelings of the Korean people who love Premier Zhou Enlai and set store by the China-Korea friendship. The establishment of friendly city relationship between Shanghai and Hamhung in June made closer the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

The recent visit of President Kim Il-song to China greatly contributed to further developing and strengthening the friendship and unity between our two peoples and will exert a deep-going influence on the development of the revolution and construction in our two countries and peace in Asia and the world.

Noting that the Chinese people have all along supported the Korean people's cause of revolution and construction he further said: In the future, too, the Chinese people will resolutely support the Korean people's struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, smash the "two Koreas" plot and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date. The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples was established and has been developed through mutual support and assistance.

No matter what may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will always stand firm by the Korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder in firm unity with them.

The attendants of the party raised glasses to the everlasting friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Theater Performance Viewed

SK120841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture on the evening of October 11. Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Yi Sangtae, vice-minister of culture and art, and working people in the city saw the performance together with the guests. The performance was also watched by Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials.

At the end of the performance, the delegation presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

Visit to Kaesong

SK130515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, while visiting Kaesong, a city adjacent to the military demarcation line, demanded the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. The government and people of China resolutely oppose the splittist policy for creating "two Koreas," he declared.

He, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, is on a visit to Korea from October 8 at the head of a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress.

Kaesong Banquet Speeches

SK131047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The Kaesong Municipal People's Committee arranged a banquet on the evening of October 12 in honor of the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee Kim Yong-chon spoke first at the banquet. He said: Each time the citizens of Kaesong meet the fraternal Chinese comrades-in-arms, they recollect with deep emotions the days when they had fought in the same trench with fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers against the common enemy in the period of the past fatherland liberation war.

Our Kaesong citizens, along with the entire Korean people, sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people will achieve more brilliant successes in the struggle to build China into a highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power by carrying out the construction tasks for socialist modernisation put forward at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

Our people regard it as great pride to have the Chinese people as their intimate comrade-in-arms and will make every possible effort to further strengthen and develop down through generations the Korea-China friendship based on the militant fraternity and brotherly fidelity, he stated.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, spoke next.

The remarkable changes of Kaesong show the brilliant successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction, the correctness of the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, he noted, and said: The Chinese people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the fraternal Korean people.

I express the belief that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song will surely be put into effect.

If the Americans provoke another war, the Chinese people will assist the Korean people in their struggle, not only coming across the River Amnok but also in various ways.

The Chinese people have invariably supported the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The government and people of China resolutely oppose the splittist policy for creating "two Koreas" and fully support the proposal for reunifying the country by founding the DCRK put forward by President Kim Il-song.

The United States must completely withdraw its troops and military equipment from South Korea and the South Korean authorities provide the people with political freedom and democracy.

The Chinese and Korean peoples established a great revolutionary friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. The recent visit to China by President Kim Il-song made a great contribution to the further development and strengthening of the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

He continued: People say it takes 10 years to grow a big tree and 100 years to make a man. But, in Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have successfully solved the problem of training cadres.

There are a lot of things to learn from in Korea.

The Chinese people greatly value the great friendship and unity sealed in blood with the Korean people.

In conclusion, he stressed: Korea is not what she was in the 50's nor China what she was in the 50's.

No matter what may happen in the world in future, the Chinese people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people, always standing firm on their side, and make all efforts to constantly develop the friendship between the two peoples.

The attendants raised glasses to the indestructible blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and others.

PRC. DELEGATION OF EX-CPV MEMBERS VISITS DPRK

SK130436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] with Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, as its head and Comrade Xie Fang, vice-president of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and chief of the staff of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, as its deputy head arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 by train for a visit to our country.

At Pyongyang railway station a large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the closest revolutionary comrades-in-arms with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder in the past fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and won victory together.

The delegation was met at the railway station by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of people's armed forces; Kim Man-kum, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Major Generals O Kyong-hun and Han Chu-kyong and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. Also on hand were officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Meeting With O Chin-u

SK130446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of peoples armed forces, on October 12 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of peoples armed forces, and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee. Officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

Armed Forces Ministry Banquet

SK130530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Peoples Armed Forces arranged a banquet on the evening of October 12 in honor of the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, on a visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of people's armed forces; Kim Man-kum, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Major Generals O Kyong-hun and Han Chu-kyong and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Peak Hak-nim spoke first at the banquet. He said: During the past fatherland liberation war, the fraternal Chinese people, with a firm determination to share life and death with the Korean people, organized the volunteers with their fine sons and daughters and sent them to the Korean front.

Actual life convinced us that the destinies of the peoples of Korea and China are as inseparable as the relations between lips and teeth and when the peoples of the two countries fight in firm unity, they can defeat any enemy.

The recent visit of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song to China more clearly proved that the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and China are invincible and no force can destroy them, he stressed.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army will register more brilliant successes in the struggle to build China into a highly civilized and a highly democratic socialist state by carrying out the construction tasks for socialist modernization put forward at the 12th national congress of the party and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

Comrade Han Xianchu spoke next. He extended the warm greetings and high respects of all the members of the former Chinese People's Volunteers to respected President Kim Il-song, the party and Government of Korea, the Korean people and comrades-in-arms of the People's Army.

The Chinese people, he stressed, will as ever resolutely support the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and resolutely support the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song.

Emphasizing that the United States must immediately withdraw its aggression forces and military equipment from South Korea, he declared: It is certain that any plot to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate Korea's division will meet a disgraceful setback.

The Korean people's sacred cause of achieving national reunification will certainly be crowned with final victory, he said, and stated: No matter what storm may arise in the world in the future, we members of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the entire Chinese people, will closely unite with the Korean people and People's Army and fight shoulder to shoulder forever with them to win new victory.

The attendants at the banquet drank tosts to the indestructible militant friendship and unity between peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRESIDENT VISITS DPRK

Report on 11 Oct Arrival

SK120025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2305 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived in Pyongyang on October 11 by special plane for a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife cordially met His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and his wife at the airport.

Pyongyang airport was pervaded with a welcome atmosphere to meet the friendship envoy of the people of Sao Tome and Principe. Set up amid thousands of welcomers who turned out there, carrying the flags of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands, were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Also seen there were the sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe!" The welcomers were beautifully decorating the airport compound with the rhythmic movement of belled-hand drum dance.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport.

The plane carrying the envoy of the Sao Tome and Principe people arrived at the airport at 11:20 in the morning. The crowd welcomed the guests with enthusiastic cheers, expressing friendly feelings towards the people of Sao Tome and Principe.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and hugged him. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

Arriving here together with His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa were Maria do Nascimento da Graca Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Antonio do Rosario Amado Vaz, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and director of security and internal order; Arlindo Braganca Gomes, minister of agriculture and livestock; Damiao Vaz d'Almeida, president of the People's Assembly of Pague District; Hirondina Xavier, coordinator for the Organisation of Women of Sao Tome and Principe; Alcino Pinto, general secretary of the Youth of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; Carlos Barreto, national secretary of the Organisation of Pioneers of Sao Tome and Principe; and others.

Present at the airport to meet the guests were Vice-President Pak Song-Chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, and chairmen of the commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading functionaries of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press. Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also present at the airport. The guests were accompanied by DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

A function took place at the airport in welcome of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The national anthems of Sao Tome and Principe and our country were played.

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21-gun salute. His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, passing by them. More than 100,000 working people of Pyongyang warmly welcomed the president of Sao Tome and Principe along the streets.

Calls on Kim Il-song

SK120001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2255 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and his wife paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife on October 11.

Present on the occasion were Maria do Nascimento da Graca Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Antonio do Rosario Amado Vaz, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and director of security and internal order; Arlindo Braganca Gomes, minister of agriculture and livestock; Damiao Vaz d'Almeida, president of the people's Assembly of Pague District; and others.

On hand were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam; Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae; Vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-song; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong; and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Receives Gift

SK120015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 11 received a gift at the Kumsusan

Assembly Hall from His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Present on the occasion were His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and his wife and his party. Also present were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yi Hwa-song, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotenitary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa explained the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Da Costa Given Statuette

SK120008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter on October 11 at the plaza in front of the February 8 House of Culture to His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to our country.

President Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed thanks for the presentation of the statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter to him.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK112318 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to our country.

When the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, in company with His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and his wife, appeared in the banquet hall amid the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with a stormy applause. The national anthems of the Democratic Republic of Sao tome and Principe and our country were played.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa also made a speech on the occasion.

Invited to the banquet were the entourage of His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa. Present there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam; Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae; Vice-Premier Kim Chang-chu; and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organizations, leading personnel of Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading functionaries of education, culture, art, public health and the press, and Kim Chung-nam, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments. A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Text of Kim Speech

SK112330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a banquet he arranged today in honour of Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to our country. Follows the full text of his speech:

Your Excellency esteemed President Manuel Pinto da Costa, dear guests from Sao Tome and Principe, comrades and friends:

Today we have the great pleasure of receiving Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and our close friend, and his entourage.

Very happy at meeting again and sitting together with you, respected Comrade President, I warmly welcome your visit to our country.

You visited our country shortly after the independence of your country seven years ago to have the first meeting with us and tighten the bonds of friendship between Korea and Sao Tome and Principe. You came a long way to the east to see us again today. This is a manifestation of deep trust in our party, government and people and exceptional feelings of friendship toward us and we are deeply moved by this.

It is of great significance today for the leaders of the new-emerging countries to deepen mutual understanding and trust and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations among peoples by visiting each other. Only when the new-emerging countries strengthen cooperation and solidarity in close relationship and counter the imperialist moves for division and alienation in a concerted action can the prosperity of the nations and the independent development of the countries be achieved successfully and the ever growing danger of a new world war be averted.

This meeting with your excellency president will be an occasion to thrash out various problems of common concern. This will contribute to a further flourish and development of the friendly relations between our two countries, strengthening of the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement and promotion of the common cause of the peoples of the Third World countries.

Recently the leaders of non-aligned countries have had broad consultations and reached a full consensus on convening the seventh summit conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi, the capital of India. We consider that all the member nations should make joint efforts to ensure that the seventh summit conference of non-aligned countries to be held amid great expectation and interest of the world people will be a success and fulfill the historic mission of the Non-Aligned Movement and thus demonstrate the united might of this movement.

Korea and Sao Tome and Principe are both member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Our two countries are adhering to chajusong (independence) and struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and are supporting and closely cooperating with each other to build a new, independent society free from exploitation and oppression.

We are glad to note that the people of Sao Tome and Principe under the guidance of their outstanding leader, Comrade President Manuel Pinto da Costa, have achieved great successes in the struggle to consolidate the independence of the country and eliminate the consequences of the old colonial rule, repulsing the ceaseless subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists. We express full support to the government and people of Sao Tome and Principe in their stern denunciation of the heinous apartheid pursued by the South African racist regime and its aggressive moves against its neighbouring countries as well as the efforts they are making for the independence of Namibia and the complete liberation of southern Africa.

The Korean people will stand firmly by all the African people in the future, too, in their struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the outrageous acts of war of the Israeli Zionists in Lebanon and the brutal massacre of defenceless Palestinians in West Beirut committed by them under the patronage of U.S. imperialism as an open challenge to all humanity and strongly demand that for a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issues the Israeli aggressors withdraw immediately from all the Arab lands they are occupying. We will continue to give positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Palestinian people to win back their legitimate national rights including the rights to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

The Sao Tome and Principe people always render valuable support and encouragement to our people in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

We are grateful to the government and people of Sao Tome and Principe for rejecting the so-called "regime" of South Korea as a colonial puppet regime and invariably recognising the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean nation and sincerely supporting our people in the just cause of forcing foreign forces out of South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people will in the future, too, fight on staunchly under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace to make the whole world independent and defend peace and security of the world, in close unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all the peoples of the world who advocate chajusong.

Your Excellency Esteemed President, the friendly relations between Korea and Sao Tome and Principe reflect the excellent relations among the countries of the new-emerging forces and the non-aligned countries and we value them very much.

At this place overflowing with amicable sentiments upon receiving again Comrade President, our intimate friend from a far-off place, I propose a toast: To the unbreakable fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe, to the prosperity and development of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, to the unity of the world people who advocate chajusong, to the health of His Excellency Esteemed President Manuel Pinto da Costa, and madame, to the health of the dear guests from Sao Tome and Principe, and to the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Text of Da Costa Speech

SK120037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 11:

Your Excellency Respected President Kim Il-song, Messrs. members of the leadership of the party, comrades and friends:

It is a great joy to me and my wife and to the entire members of the delegation accompanying me to be guests of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its party and government.

The honorable invitation extended me by Your Excellency President to my second official visit to your beautiful and kind country vividly indicates the friendly and cooperative relations and unity between our two peoples and two states.

During our visit, we will witness new successes made by the Korean people in the building of their beloved country under the tested leadership of respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song, their great leader, and, at the same time, make our relations ever closer.

When we were paying our first visit to this splendid and peaceful country, we got vivid impressions from your successes in the hard battles for clearing away backwardness. Today, seven years since then, we can hardly repress our admiration at the new and important achievements made by the Korean people in the work for the promotion of welfare and social progress. We warmly congratulate Your Excellency President on this. These achievements have been made possible through a correct application of the chuche idea founded and developed by respected Comrade President.

Your Excellency President, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has paid deep concern for and extended support to the legitimate desire of the Korean people for reunifying their country peacefully without foreign interference. Our Sao Tome and Principe people unconditionally support the legitimate desire of your people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Other peoples are also struggling against aggression and occupation of their territories, for the achievement of the right to national self-determination and independence and the liquidation of apartheid. South Africa persists in its illegal occupation of Namibia in disregard of the United Nations Resolution No 435 laying down basic principles guaranteeing success of the talks on her independence.

For this, the day of the celebration of the victory of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people led by the South-West Africa People's Organization, their only lawful representative, is being delayed. This situation is a result that some Western countries are actually conspiring with and giving support to the apartheid regime in pursuance of their interests and for the purpose of maintaining exploitation and domination in Namibia.

The South African people are also running up against big obstacles in their struggle for ending the cursed apartheid regime and establsihing a democratic regime of the majority representing and defending the legitimate desire of the South African people. And, in southern Africa, the countries there, the People's Repbulic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique in particular, are made victims of the cursed aggression of the terrorist South African apartheid regime which crudely violates the international morality and norms. We can find an example of this in the fact that in one part of the Angolan territory illegally invaded and occupied, the human lives and socio-economic foundations are trampled upon and defenceless people are massacred and there are constant manoeuvres for toppling the regime freely established by its people. The apartheid regime seeks to force the Angolan people to step back from fulfilling their noble mission for solidarity with the Namibian and South African peoples.

Important stages have already been achieved on the long road for the liberation of the oppressed peoples and these successes cannot be undermined. But there remains a distance to go. The successes of the peoples of West Sahara and Puerto Rico are made unshakable by the conviction that the active solidarity of the peoples who love peace, justice and freedom for them will be everlasting.

Respected Your Excellency President, ladies and gentlemen, we should naturally pay tribute to the courageous and heroic Palestinian people and undaunted fighters who have decorated with blood the most brilliant pages of the history of the liberation struggle of the people and to the Palestine Liberation Organization, their revolutionary vanguard.

Though the Palestinian people, their dignity violated and their inviolable rights and land lost, are moving from one place of exile to another and are facing a danger of extermination by massacre, they are fighting courageously and staunchly to have their just desire for their homeland recognized, return home and establish an independent state freed from outside interference.

The invasion of Lebanon and brutal atrocities in West Beirut committed by the Zionist regime of Israel in league with their allies and the fact that these acts go unpunished are a grave threat to world peace and security. Though some countries are systematically violating even the elementary norms of international law, no deserving sanctions are applied against them. This means encouraging them to continue such acts and heightening tensions in the world.

The developing countries should make all efforts and mobilize all their means in the struggle to remove the calamities barring the social progress of our peoples.

The selfishness of rich countries lay obstacles to the negotiation for the establishment of a new international economic order. This urgently demands that the Third World countries counter the grave consequences of the world-wide economic crisis.

To strengthen cooperation among the developing countries is an inspiring means for cementing the unity between the Third World countires and defending their common interests.

In this respect, the Non-Aligned Movement, which is faithful to its organizational principle and purpose, is making a contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the developing countries, though it is hindered in its normal activities to a certain degree by disputes between some member nations, particularly the Iraq-Iran dispute.

The conference of heads of state and government of the Non-Aligned Movement scheduled in New Delhi will prove the maturity and responsibility of this movement. We hope that Iraq and Iran, member nations of this movement and fraternal Islamic countries, will seek proper ways and means to end the war which is beneficial only to the enemies of the people's advance and the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Comrade President, ladies and gentlemen, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is under influence of the serious world-wide economic crisis. The drop of the international market price of cocoa, our main export, creates difficulties to our work for gradually getting rid of backwardness. But, even under such conditions, the determination and efforts of the Sao Tome and Principe people and the solidarity of the friendly countries guarantee successes of our national reconstruction.

Comrade President, our respected friend, ladies and gentlemen, the people of Sao Tome and Principe and the Korean people are united with each other as brothers on the road of maintaining peace, defending the gains of independence and promoting social justice and progress. We will keep in our memory the cordial reception and fraternal hospitality accorded us by the Korean people and the serenity and beauty of this country.

Concluding my speech, I propose a toast to the further consolidation of the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity uniting our peoples, to the progress and peace of the Korean people, to the reunification of Korea, to the good health and long life of respected His Excellency Comrade President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the good health of all comrades and friends present here. Thank you.

Further Talks Held 12 Oct

SK130539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 12 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Pak Song-Chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yi Hwa-son, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam. Present on the opposite side were Maria Do Nascimento da Graca Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Antonio do Rosario Amado Vaz, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and director of security and internal order; Alindo Braganca Gomes, minister of agriculture and livestock; Damiao Vaz Dalmeida, president of the People's Assembly of Pague District; and others.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Tour of Pyongyang

SK130604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to our country, and his entourage inspected the Arch of Triumph and the Grand People's Study House Tuesday afternoon.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Yong-chin, and other personages concerned and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

His Excellency President and his entourage went to the Arch of Triumph first. Hearing an explanation about the immortal revolutionary historic monument, they saw with keen interest the picture in relief of Mt Paektu, the holy mountain of revolution, sculptures in relief and groups of statues of the arch.

Then they visited the Grand People's Study House. After seeing reading rooms and lecture rooms, the guests went up to the reviewing balcony and enjoyed the sight of the Tower of the Chuche Idea standing high on the bank of the River Taedong.
Alcino Pinto, general secretary of the Youth of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; and Carlos Barreto, national secretary of the Organisation of Pioneers of Sao Tome and Principe, and others, who are members of the entourage of the president, visited Mangyongdae on the morning of October 12. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong accompanied them. They saw the historic mementoes preserved in President Kim Il-song's native house in Mangyongdae and the historic sites on the Mangyong Hill. They also inspected the Mangyongdae Fun Fair and the Pyongyang Metro.

Madame Maria Amelia Pinto da Costa, wife of the president, in company with some members of the president's entourage, visited the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on the same morning. They saw with keen attention the modern facilities of the maternity hospital and medical services there.

OANA TECHNICAL GROUP MEETING OPENS IN SEOUL

TASS, Other Delegates Attend

SK110259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- The Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) opened its third technical group meeting here Monday to review the routing plan and other technical aspects of the ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK (ANN), which went into operation in January 1982.

Attending the two-day meeting hosted by South Korea's YONHAP news agency at Seoul's Hyatt Hotel were delegates from the group's six member agencies -- ANTARA of Indonesia, BERNAMA of Malaysia, KYODO of Japan, the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, and TASS of the Soviet Union, and observers from UNESCO and other OANA members, including YONHAP.

In his opening address, OANA President Ahmad Mustapha said that OANA had "a mission to correct the imbalance in the flow of information in this world today," and reiterated its call to governments of member agencies to take steps to reduce the telecommunications rate for the media.

Stressing that OANA was not out to humiliate and impose its will on others, Mustapha, who is the general manager of BERNAMA, said that the organization should be given the chance and the good will to function as an effective vehicle for the dissemination of Asia-Pacific news, opinions and concepts.

For his part, Kim Song-chin, president-publisher of YONHAP, in his welcoming address, expressed the hope that the meeting be successful and fruitful in a cooperative spirit of OANA. Kim added that "the meeting will mark another step forward in achieving OANA's avowed goal of promoting a greater exchange of news among Asian and Pacific news agencies, and contribute in the long run to enhancing the understanding among nations and peoples in the region. "

Participants in the Seoul conference will discuss ways to induce greater participation by regional news agencies in the OANA projects including the ANN, conference sources said. The Seoul meeting will also adopt the report of the Beijing conference in March and review other technical aspects of the ANN and impact and redistribution reports.

The technical group meeting will be followed by a three-day conference of the OANA Executive Board, of which YONHAP is a member.

News Conference Held

SK121348 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP) -- Ahmad Mustapha Hassan, president of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA), Tuesday called for friendly cooperation between the news agencies of both developing and developed nations. Mustapha told a news conference here that OANA was not designed to "dislodge or confront the international news agencies, but to supplement and complement their efforts for a balanced flow of information in the world."

Mustapha, general manager of the Malaysian national news agency, BERNAMA, said OANA and its news exchange service, the ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK (ANN), were founded on the principle of better and more direct relations between the peoples of Asia and the Pacific region. "It is encouraging that a growing number of the 24 OANA member agencies are joining ANN", since it went into operation this January, and contributing to a freer and greater flow of news in this part of the world, he said. Mustapha added that OANA seeks cooperative relationships with news agency associations beyond the Asia-Pacific region, to work towards expanding ANN into a worldwide news exchange system.

The press conference was called to announce the decisions reached at the third OANA technical group meeting opened Monday at the Hyatt Regency Hotel with representatives from all nine member news agencies -- ANTARA, Indonesia; BERNAMA; KYODO, Japan; the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY; the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA; and TASS of the Soviet Union.

The representatives agreed to hold an editorial workshop aimed at coordinating the style and other technical aspects of member services handling OANA news items. Mustapha also said that the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) and ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) had become redistribution centers sending news to and from adjacent agencies. The projected ANN route was also revised to maximize the smooth flow of OANA news items.

Following the two-day technical group meeting, YONHAP will host the second OANA Executive Board meeting at the same place from Wednesday through Friday. Member agencies to attend the conference are BERNAMA, PTI, KYODO, APP of Pakistan, ANTARA, IRNA, KPL of Laos, RSS of Nepal and YONHAP.

KYODO: STUDENT ACTIVIST DIES ON HUNGER STRIKE

OW120354 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct 12, KYODO -- A 30-year-old student activist, who had been serving a five-year prison term for his part in the 1980 Kwangju uprising, died Monday night after a 40-day hunger strike, sources here said Tuesday.

They said Pak Kwan-hyon, former chief of Chonnam National University's students group, died hours after he was transferred to hospital from prison in the southern provincial capital. He was the first South Korean dissident to die through a hunger strike, according to the sources.

KYONGHUI PROFESSORS RESIGN OVER CAMPUS UNREST

SK130151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Seven Kyonghui University professors resigned from their posts as vice president and as deans yesterday in connection with recent campus disturbances. Their replacements were not appointed immediately. The former administrators will retain their teaching positions.

An Chi-yol also tendered his resignation as the university president early yesterday. But the school's board, meeting from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., decided to withhold action on the resignation until after the campus situation calms down.

A spokesman for the private university said a replacement for An will be appointed after action on resignation. Choe Yong-sik, founder of the school, presided over the board conference.

The disturbances started a week ago when about 100 architectural engineering students demonstrated against the abolishment of the unit next year. The spokesman said the university recently decided to close the department because of changing freshmen enrollments next year and because the school's annex in Suwon has an Architectural Engineering Department. Under the decision undergraduate students of the Seoul department will be transferred to Suwon, according to the spokesman. He said the affected students demonstrated again the next day, joined by College of Industry students.

The college, said the spokesman, is also to be transferred to the Suwon campus in 1983. A similar demonstration continued during the next two days and on Monday. Some 200 students of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences joined in the Saturday protest.

Students of more colleges joined in a demonstration Monday during the Seoul campus' midterm examinations. Alarmed by the developments, the Ministry of Education authorities called in the university president, An, Monday afternoon and warned him that the ministry would step in if school authorities fail to control the student unrest. Returning to the campus, An discussed the school situation with Vice President Yi Won-sul and 26 other key faculty members Monday night.

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

OW130205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, Oct 12, KYODO -- The Kampuchea Government in Phnom Penh, now fighting the China-backed resistance coalition of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has said it welcomes the current Sino-Soviet peace talks in Beijing. "We support and welcome moves for Sino-Soviet rapprochement," Foreign Minister Hun Sen told KYODO news service in an interview here Monday. But he added: "(Whether the negotiations can make any progress) depends if China would positively respond to the Soviet proposal (for improving ties between Moscow and Beijing)."

The vice ministerial-level talks started in Beijing last week as the first such negotiations which were broken up after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979. Hun Sen said the result of the bilateral negotiations will be significant for a future situation in Asia. He did not elaborate.

But the foreign minister said China poses a threat to Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos by supplying arms to resistance forces in his country through Thailand. If the threat is lifted, Hun Sen said, Vietnam will withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. Pullout of Vietnamese forces and their replacement with Kampuchean troops have been going on smoothly since 1979, Hun Sen added.

He rejected as groundless Western estimates of the presence of 180,000 to 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea at present. Vietnam still stations an "adequate number of troops to maintain Kampuchea's security," Hun Sen added, but declined to say how many.

Hun Sen said Sihanouk is just like face powder to cover the tarnished image of the Pol Pot government, the most powerful component in the three-party coalition. Hun Sen called for immediate expulsion of Democratic Kampuchea from the U.N., but added the Phnom Penh government will not suffer any setback even if it fails to obtain a U.N. seat again this year.

Comments on Pen Sovan

OW130107 Toyko KYODO in English 0023 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, Oct 12, KYODO -- Premier Pen Sovan of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh was dismissed as top government leader late last year because of a mental disorder caused by an overdose of sleeping pills, Foreign Minister Hun Sen has said. Speaking to a KYODO reporter here Monday, Hun Sen said Pen Sovan is in an incurable condition due to the overdose of the drug. Pen Sovan, who was also general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, is now in therapy at a Phnom Penh hospital, according to Hun Sen. Hun Sen ruled out the possibility of Pen Sovan's return to official duties.

SON SANN REAFFIRMS POLICY ON KPNLF ANNIVERSARY

BK121320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Oct. 12 (AFP) -- Head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Son Sann, who is a leading figure in the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition, has reassured his anti-communist supporters that the front will never budge from the original concepts under which it was formed.

His announcement came on the third anniversary of the KPNLF, founded October 9, 1979, some nine months after the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge were ousted from Phnom Penh and a pro-Vietnamese government under Heng Samrin installed in the Cambodian capital.

He says in the announcement that the KPNLF's decision to participate in the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) was made with the determination of liberating Cambodia from the "north Vietnamese".

In a statement this week from Washington, where he met with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Son Sann said that his countrymen preferred the present Heng Samrin regime to the Khmer Rouge, but added that most Khmers see the coalition as a genuine nationalist alternative to Heng Samrin.

In his announcement to the KPNLF, he said that the group had begun to receive much-needed aid, and was waiting on replies to appeals already made He said the front had maintained its own organisation, its political identity, armed forces, fundamental concepts, national flag, freedom of action, and the right to receive and dispose of all foreign and international aid.

"Nothing will change its (the KPNLF's) autonomy, independence and legitimacy," the announcement said.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS DELEGATION HEADS AT UN

Meets Egypt's Butrus Ghali

BK090702 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session, met and had talks at the UN Headquarters on 27 September with His Excellency Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the current UN General Assembly. They exchanged views on issues of common interest on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly.

His Excellency Butrus Ghali informed Khieu Samphan about the resolution adopted on 22 September 1982 by the Assembly of the National Democratic Party headed by President Mubarak. The resolution welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the president, His Excellency Khieu Samphan as vice president in charge of foreign affairs and His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister. The resolution of President Mubarak's party stressed the firm support of the Egyptian Government and people for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people waged under the leadership of the CGDK for Kampuchea's independence and the survival of the Kampuchean race.

On behalf of the CGDK and the Kampuchean people, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound gratitude to His Excellency Butrus Ghali for the fact that President Mubarak's National Democratic Party adopted a resolution at its recent assembly, stressing the Arab Republic of Egypt's support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle. He said that this is a great encouragement to the Kampuchean people and combatants who are fighting on the battlefield.

Vice President Khieu Samphan asked His Excellency Butrus Ghali to convey the gratitude of the CGDK and the Kampuchean people to the fraternal government and people of Egypt. Khieu Samphan also reiterated the Democratic Kampuchean Government's support for the Arab Republic of Egypt's efforts to defend the Palestinian cause and restore peace and stability in the Middle East.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and intimacy. Also present at the talks were Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and His Excellency Majid, Egyptian permanent representative to the United Nations.

Meets Togo, Gabon Ministers

BK080706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly Session, had talks with His Excellency Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and head of the delegation of Togo to the 37th UN General Assembly Session, at the UN Headquarters on 28 September. Khieu Samphan briefed him on the progress of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Vietnamese aggressors. He expressed the thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and Kampuchean people to President Eyadema and to the Togolese Government and people for according firm and consistent support and assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and supporting the seat and right to representation of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations.

His Excellency Anani Ahianyo reaffirmed Togo's firm support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Taking part in the talks on the Kampuchean side were Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Togolese Republic, and Ngo Pin, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

On 30 September, Khieu Samphan had talks with His Excellency Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs of Gabon, at the UN Headquarters. Khieu Samphan told him about the situation of the struggle waged against the Vietnamese aggressors by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government and thanked President Omar Bongo and the Gabonese Government and people for consistently supporting their just struggle.

His Excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Gabon stated that Gabon fully supports the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government. He stressed: The Kampuchean people can count on the unreserved support of Gabon.

Ambassadors Thiounn Prasith and Hing Un attended the talks.

These two rounds of talks between Khieu Samphan and the foreign ministers of Togo and Gabon proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

Meets Malaysia's Ghazali Shafie

BK100448 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met at the UN Headquarters on 30 September His Excellency Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Malaysian minister of foreign affairs. The heads of diplomatic affairs of the two countries exchanged views on the Kampuchean and Southeast Asian problems. They expressed satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. His Excellency Khieu Samphan reiterated the Democratic Kampuchean Government's gratitude to the Malaysian Government for constantly giving active support to the Kampuchean people's current just struggle for the survival of Kampuchea.

Also present at the meeting were Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations; Ambassador Zainal Abidin, Malaysian permanent representative to the United Nations; and officials of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry.

Meets Ivory Coast Minister

BK120256 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] At UN Headquarters on 30 September, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, had a cordial talk with His Excellency Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs of the Ivory Coast.

His Excellency Khieu Samphan briefed the foreign minister of the Ivory Coast on the current situation of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors. He expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny and the government and people of the Ivory Coast for their firm assistance and support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to safeguard the nation and defend national independence.

His Excellency the foreign minister of the Ivory Coast reaffirmed the total support of the Ivory Coast Government for the just cause of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He added that the assistance and support of the Ivory Coast is unchanging and that the Ivory Coast opposes aggression and interference from outside.

Also present were Ambassadors Thiounn Prasith and Hing Un.

Meets Equatorial Guinea Officials

BK111224 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] On 30 September 1982 His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, cordially held talks at the UN Headquarters with His Excellency Christino Seriche Bioko, vice president of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and His Excellency Marcos Mba Ondo, commissioner of state for external affairs.

In the name of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, His Excellency Khieu Samphan expressed his profound thanks to president Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the Equatorial Guinean Government and people for their active assistance and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. He wished the Equatorial Guinean people and government more and greater successes in their efforts to construct their country.

His Excellency Vice President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Christino Seriche Bioko affirmed to His Excellency Khieu Samphan the firm support of his country for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He said: The struggle of the Kampuchean people is also the struggle of the Equatorial Guinean people.

Present during these talks were, on the Equatorial Guinean side, His Excellency Florencio Maye Ela, permanent representative of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations; and, on the Democratic Kampuchean side, Mrs Ieng Thirith, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Meets Burma's U Chit Hlaing

BK100444 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, Burmese foreign minister, met and had a friendly and cordial conversation at the UN Headquarters on 1 October.

The two excellencies exchanged views on problems relating to their common interests. They paid particular attention to the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and expressed their satisfaction with the development of the two countries' friendly relations which benefit the two peoples and peace and security in the entire Southeast Asian region.

TRUONG CHINH ENDS USSR VISIT, LEAVES FOR CUBA

Departure, Message to Brezhnev

BK121520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] After successfully concluding its official friendship visit to the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR and after a vacation in Kiev, on the morning of 12 October our party and state delegation led by Chairman Truong Ching left Kiev for an official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba. Comrades Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Vatchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine; Gilashvili, vice chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to our country; Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Liaison with Communist and Workers Parties of Socialist Countries; and many other Ukrainian party and state leaders went to the government guest house to bid farewell to Comrade Truong Chinh and the SRV delegation and to wish them bon voyage.

Comrade Truong Chinh expressed his happiness over the fine success of his delegation's visit to the USSR and the Ukraine and thanked Comrade Shcherbitskiy and other leaders of the Ukraine as well as the Ukrainian people for their sincere and profound sentiments toward the Vietnamese people and for the warm welcome given to his delegation.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy and the other leaders then went to the airport to see off Comrade Truong Chinh and his delegation. Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the VCP Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, was also present. Numerous representatives of various strata of the people of Kiev and Vietnamese students in the city, with flags and bouquets of flowers in their hands, bade a reluctant farewell to the delegation at the airport.

Before leaving the Soviet Union, on 12 October Comrade Truong Chinh sent a message of thanks to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message reads: Leaving the Soviet Union after successfully ending my official friendship visit, I, on behalf of the delegation of the VCP and the SRV Council of State, convey to you, comrade, and through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the people of the Soviet Union my sincere and profound gratitude for their warm and grand reception. The fine results of this visit will surely contribute to further strengthening the fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the two parties and the peoples of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Once again, we sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by you, many new successes in the building of communism and in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world. Comrade, may you be in good health and record many successes in your noble activities.

NHAN DAN Hails Visit

BK111320 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 10 October article by special correspondent (Tran Kien): "From Moscow to Kiev: The Tree of Friendship Has Grown Deeper and Bigger Roots"]

[Text] Grand and imbued with comradely affection was the reception given by the CPSU, the Soviet state and the fraternal people of the USSR to our party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh on an official friendship visit to the great land of the Soviet Union.

At this time, golden fall has arrived in the northern part of this friendly country. Nature seemed to enliven the atmosphere of the truly festive days of Vietnam-USSR friendship. In these early days of October in Tashkent, Moscow and Kiev, we witnessed touching and unforgettable manifestations of the Soviet-Vietnamese militant friendship. We were not so deeply touched by the full honor given to a visiting head of state as by the depth of the longstanding militant solidarity that has weathered several decades and by the ever-expanding scale of the comprehensive relations of bilateral cooperation which now have become a tremendous material and spiritual driving force.

The important visit to the Soviet Union by respected and beloved Chairman Truong Chinh was a fine success. It served as a great landmark in the process of strengthening and consolidating the militant solidarity and relations of cooperation between our two fraternal countries.

At noon on 5 October 1982, at the beautifully appointed Yekaterina Hall of the Kremlin, Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Truong Chinh merrily shook hands and cordially embraced before beginning the Soviet-Vietnamese talks. Taking place at a time when the entire Soviet people, together with all progressive mankind including our people, were looking forward to the grand celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th founding annivesary of the USSR, the Vietnamese-Soviet meeting at the Kremlin vividly brought to mind the traditional link between the revolution in our country and the country and party of the great Lenin, and boundlessly respected and beloved Uncle Ho -- the leader who taught generations of Vietnamese about close and lasting friendship with the great Soviet Union and absolute loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong -- the comrades who are Uncle Ho's outstanding successors -- have implemented his teachings, guiding our entire party and people in doing their best to consolidate their alliance and strenthen their ties with the Soviet Union. The annual meeting between the general secretaries of the two party Central Committees -- Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan -- have been a fine practice for many years now; they play an important part in promoting bilateral cooperation and working out a common stand regarding international issues.

On this trip, the first thing Comrade Truong Chinh told the Soviet brothers was that, loyal to President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the Vietnamese people will forever be grateful to the Soviet Union, will strive to protect the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship as they do the apple of their eyes, and will do their best to constantly consolidate and develop that friendship as the factor deciding the success of the Vietnamese revolution in the past, at present and in the future.

The party, state and people of the Soviet Union highly valued this official friendship visit by our party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh. In its first report on this event, complete with a biography and portrait of Comrade Truong Chinh, PRAVDA stressed: This visit further strengthens the friendly and fraternal relations and the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and states in the interest of both the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples as well as that of the whole socialist community.

Comrade Brezhnev, during the Kremlin talks, and Comrade Shcherbitskiy, during his talks with our delegation in Kiev, highly appreciated the great contribution made to the development of the Vietnamese revolution by Comrade Truong Chinh, the close comrade in arms of President Ho Chi Minh who has gone through the struggle for national liberation and socialism and contributed to consolidating the unshakable friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The most remarkable result of the visit was the complete unanimity of views of both sides on all issues discussed. The joint communique with its diversified contents is a new step in the development of relations between the two countries. It lays stress on the importance of the existing treaty of friendship and cooperation and highly appraises what has been done.

Both sides displayed the iron-like determination to continue to consolidate their fraternal friendship that has been tested over the past years, to develop comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and to make fuller use of latent sources in their bilateral cooperation.

The Soviet Union has declared its support for our people in the struggle to implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, affirming that it has been providing support and assistance to Vietnam and has been cooperating with it, and will continue to do so, for its economic, scientific and cultural development, for the consolidation of its socialist gains and in the struggle to defend its national independence and sovereignty.

Visiting the Soviet Union during these days, we witnessed the arduous and creative labor movement to implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Labor achievements are publicized daily on television. The installation of the Urengoy gas pipeline has reached the 1,000th kilometer. Steady and stable progress has been made in many fields of the economy. But these are not without disadvantages. Unfavorable weather conditions affect crops and the grasslands.

At present as well as in the past, the Soviet Union has always been our close friend who has had profound sympathy for us and has helped us wholeheartedly and to the best of its ability. Comrade Brezhnev has remarked: The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam now encompasses all domains of political and economic life. As a matter of fact, never has the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries been so close as it is now, and both of us have reached an identity of views on all matters related to the common struggle.

Vietnam heartily welcomes the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and resolutly supports the Soviet peace program and all important peace initiatives set forth by Comrade Brezhnev. At a time when our people are overcoming great ordeals in order to satisfactorily fulfill the two strategic tasks set by the Fifth VCP Congress -- successfully building socialism and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland against all hostile schemes and acts of the hegemonistic and expansionist forces within the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists -- we are very delighted at the vigorous affirmation by Comrade Brezhnev: We know very well that nothing can shake the will of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to build a new life. They have on their side loyal and reliable friends, among them our Leninist party and our Soviet state.

The Vietnamese-Soviet single-mindedness vis-a-vis the policy toward China, the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the question of common peace and security in the world and regional problems reaffirms that Vietnam and the Soviet Union share the same views on international issues and on the struggle to prevent the arms race, consolidate peace and support the revolutionary movement of the world's peoples.

The Soviet Union welcomes the SRV's positive activities in the international arena and highly appraises Vietnamese contributions to the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and the reactionaries and for the consolidation of peace and security of nations.

Time has elevated Vietnamese-Soviet friendship to new heights. The tree of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship has grown deeper and bigger roots. The noble Order of Lenin which the Soviet party and state bestowed on Comrade Truong Chinh last spring, as well as the distinguished title of "honored citizen of heroic Kiev city" awareded to him on this visit, is a commendation for our venerated and beloved leader and speaks of the Soviet people's sincere love for our people. Everywhere we went, we heard brother Soviet people of all generations vigorously affirm that solidarity with Vietnam is the dictate of the heart and the mind of every Soviet citizen.

Begins Cuba Visit

For Havana reportage on the visit to Cuba by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State Council, see the Cuba section of the 13 October and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

CORRECTION TO NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON VISIT TO USSR

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "NHAN DAN 9 Oct Editorial," published on page K 4 of the 12 October DAILY REPORT:

First paragraph, page K 5, from line one, make read as follows: "The Vietnam-USSR joint communique points out: In an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity and sharing complete identity of views achieved with sincerity and on the basis of comradeship, the two sides have..."

PRC SAID ACTING CONTRARY TO WORDS IN FOREIGN POLICY

BK131149 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Unattributed article]

[Text] At the recent 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, General Secretary Hu Yaobang said that China neither occupies an inch of land nor violates the sovereignty of any country. But, in fact, China occupies 37,000 square kilometers of land in Kashmir area of India. China also attempts to occupy the northern and northeastern areas of India, Nepal, and Bhutan to set up a corridor to protect China. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT reported that China is mustering its troops close to the Indian border and installing missile launchers in Tibet which can attack cities and towns in northern India. On the other hand, China continues to train and arm tribal reactionary groups operating in northeastern India and Afghan rebels. China also frequently conducts provocations at the Burmese-Chinese border, even in such areas lying deep inside Burma as Shan Highlands, Kayah, Karen and Mon [placenames as heard]. Its aim is to help rebellious organizations overthrow the Burmese Government. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL said that Burma has to bear the burden of the strongest rebellion. There is no indication that China would reduce its support for the rebels, even its supply of a large amount of money and weapons, the journal said.

Regarding Vietnam, China still occupies Hoang Sa Island. Since their defeat in the invasion of six northern Vietnamese border provinces in February 1979, Chinese troops have repeatedly carried out armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border and sabotage activities against Laos.

These facts show that the Chinese leaders have been acting contrary to their words.

PHAM VAN DONG MESSAGE TO UN SCORES APARTHEID

OW112124 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 11 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and president of the U.N. Special Committee on the South African Government's policy of apartheid al-Hajj Doussuf Maitams Soule. The message says:

"The apartheid regime in South Africa, an odious, criminal regime, a stain on world civilization, is being strongly condemned by the whole mankind, which demands its abolition. It represses, terrorizes, detains without trial and eliminates combatants of the African National Congress (ANC) or any other people struggling for independence and freedom of South Africa. If this rotten regime still remains in power, it is only thanks to the support and encouragement of the imperialists and other reactionary forces".

The message vehemently condemns the South African apartheid regime and demands that the South African authorities release all political prisoners without any condition, cancel the death sentence they have handed out to three ANC combatants, in keeping with the resolution of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, put an immediate end to every form of persecution of the South African people, restore independence to the Namibian people, and stop all acts of aggression and threat against the People's Republic of Angola and other front nations. The message reaffirms the Vietnamese people's and government's fraternal militant solidarity and resolute support to the South African people's just struggle under the leadership of the ANC for their independence and freedom and for peace and security in Africa and in the rest of the world.

MP WELCOMES HOLDRIDGE APPOINTMENT AS U.S. ENVOY

BK131349 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Amin Iskandar, a member of Parliament Commission-1 [in charge of defense, security and foreign affairs] today expressed his conviction that the Indonesian Government will welcome the appointment of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge as American ambassador to Indonesia. As assistant secretary of state, John Holdridge knows much about the aspirations of the ASEAN member countries, particularly Indonesia. It seems that the U.S. desire to know more about Indonesia's aspirations in the political, economic and defense sectors stems from its desire to further strengthen its friendly relationship with Indonesia.

SUHARTO CONCLUDES VISIT TO SPAIN, LEAVES FOR U.S.

Banquet Remarks Cited

BK081638 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] President Suharto has said that all nations in the world should be determined to build a more just world order in the political and economic fields, because the main source of current difficulties is the old world order which no longer suits the needs of modern times.

President Suharto made this remark in a speech at a state banquet hosted by King Juan Carlos in honor of President and Madame Suharto at the Oriente Palace on Thursday evening.

President Suharto, in his speech, also expressed the hope that nations in the world would respect each other's sovereignty on the basis of equality and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and would develop mutually beneficial friendly relations.

Having touched on the achievements made by the Indonesian people in development, President Suharto said that to speed up the pace of development, Indonesia believed there was room for foreign cooperation along a course of development determined by the Indonesian people themselves.

In another part of his speech, the president praised the dramatic progress made in Spain in various modern industrial sectors.

Earlier, King Juan Carlos of Spain said that the role Indonesia played in Asia would make Indonesia one of the big powers of the 21st century. The Spanish king also highly valued economic development in Indonesia and Indonesia's role as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement.

Explains Timor Issue

BK091127 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1058 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, October 9 (ANTARA) -- President Suharto in his discussions with Spanish Government leaders gave also an explanation on the integration of East Timor into Indonesian territory.

Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono in his statement to the press in Madrid Friday evening said that President Suharto had requested the Spanish Government leaders to explain to the Portuguese side the reasons which led to the integration of East Timor into Indonesian territory in 1975.

"This is for Portugal's own interest, if they (Portugal) see for themselves the progress made in East Timor during the eight years of development there. As such they will be able to see the difference in progress made during eight years compared to the hundreds of years of Portuguese colonial rule over the regions," the state secretary said. Minister Sudharmono further said that the Spanish Government had received the explanation on the integration of East Timor, an appeal of the Indonesian side, favourably.

President Suharto Thursday had discussions with Spanish Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo, which was part of the program of President Suharto's state visit to Spain from October 7 through 10, 1982.

Meanwhile, in his statement to the press Friday evening Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that he had discussed the possibility of cooperation in the cultural field with his Spanish counterpart, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca.

"Spain is desirous to have a cooperation agreement in the cultural field, but even without an agreement, cooperation in this field between the two countries can be carried out," Minister Mokhtar said. "Spain has expressed its desire that the Spanish language be taught at school in Indonesia", he added.

Joint Press Statement Issued

BK101357 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Indonesia and Spain have agreed to further promote bilateral cooperation, particularly in the field of economy, techhnology and science. This was stated in an Indonesian-Spanish joint press statement issued before President Suharto left Granada at the end of his visit to Spain today.

President Suharto, who began his state visit to Spain on Thursday, had held talks with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo y Bustelo. During their meeting the two heads of government expressed the desires of the two nations to take concrete steps to fruther promote bilateral cooperation, particularly in the field of economy, technology and science. The two heads of government expressed concern about various international issues and expressed the hope that peaceful steps would be taken soon to overcome these issues.

President Sunarto and his party today left Granada, Spain, for a visit to the United States, which will last until 15 October.

MALIK RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH MINISTER QUILLIOT

BK091433 Jakarta OANA in English 1338 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 9 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Vice President Adam Malik has expressed hope that good relations between Indonesia and France would be stepped up into French participation in Indonesian development projects. He conveyed that hope to French Housing and Urbanization Minister Roger Quilliot when the latter paid a courtesy call on him Saturday at his residence at Jalan Diponegoro.

With the vice president, Quilliot discussed matters relating to the enhancement of the relations between the two countries, especially in the fields of public works, housing and clean water supply.

Junior Minister for People's Housing Kosmas Batubara, who accompanied Quilliot for the meeting with Adam Malik, told reporters a memorandum of mutual understanding had been signed between Quilliot and Public Works Minister Purnomosidi Hajisaroso Friday. The question now was how to actualize this understanding in the form of cooperation in development projects, Kosmas said. In the field of clean water supply, Indonesia will ask for the assistance of French experts, he said. With the heightening of development activities in the country, on a budget of Rp. 118 billion (one U.S. dollar equals Rp. 670) this year, Indonesia would need a great number of experts he said.

Under the agreement signed Friday, France will take part in training and educating Indonesian personnel in the field of public works. These Indonesian personnel will be sent to France for training. France would also help finance projects for the expansion of water supply.

In the field of housing, France could also participate in the development of urban satellite areas, Kosmas said. It would be possible for French companies to establish joint ventures in Indonesia for housing construction purposes, he added.

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Law of Sea on Agenda

BK131609 Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Suva (Fiji), Oct. 13 (AFP) -- by Frank Chamberlain -- Australia and New Zealand are disappointed because Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is not among the delegates who have arrived for the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting which begins here tomorrow. There were strong hopes expressed by both countries that Mrs Gandhi might be able to come at the last minute. Indian Foreign Minister Narasinha Rao is expected to be a lively debater on the major topics of economic development and in promoting a consensus of opinion among Commonwealth countries in the Asian-Pacific region on world topics.

During his opening speech Mr Fraser is expected to announce tomorrow that Australia still regards Papua-New Guinea, its former trusteeship territory, as its chief priority of responsibility for aid. He will point, however, to Australian participation in the physical development of Fiji as evidence, on the spot, that Australian economic aid has turned from words into deeds in the Pacific.

Disappointment at the absence of the Indian political leader is tempered by the presence of Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed who declined to attend the full Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne last year because it was too soon after his election in Malaysia.

No specific agenda has been prepared, but Australian officials told AFP today that the whole future of the Law of the Sea in the Pacific would be discussed in the hope that regional views could be assembled in the conference communique as friendly pressure on the United States to agree to the draft of the International Law of the Sea. An unofficial subject will be the possibility of Pakistan re-entering the Commonwealth. Both Australia and New Zealand are interested in this being explored, but they will be influenced strongly by India's view. The 17 nations whose delegates have arrived are Australia, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua-New Guinea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka (represented by government officials), Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

Focus on Economic Situation

BK140219 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] There has been widespread pessimism on the world economy at the opening in Fiji of the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting. The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, told the meeting in Suva that there were prospects of continuing world recession despite recent signs of an improvement in the economy of the United States. Mr Fraser said there was a need for the developed and the developing nations to act together to fight trade protectionism. He described the liberalization of current trade restrictions as possibly the only way to regenerate growth within the industrialized countries.

Other leaders were equally pessimistic, with the Commonwealth secretary general, Shridath Ramphal, describing the present international situation as probably more unstable than at any time since World War II. Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, also blamed trade protectionism for present world economic problems and he warned there was a danger that the developing countries could assume a merely peripheral place in the economies of the affluent nations.

Fraser Warns of Soviet Aid

BK141255 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Australia's Prime Minister Fraser has warned small Pacific island countries to resist efforts by the Soviet Union to buy political influence through aid. Fraser was speaking at the third Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting which opened in the Fiji capital, Suva, today.

He said the island countries should not be placed in a position where they needed to worry about being pulled in different directions by great power rivalry and in that context he warned them to be wary of Soviet aid.

Concern Over U.S. Trade Policy

BK150812 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Small island countries have told the third Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting that they are concerned about aspects of United States' trade policies. The spokeswoman for the conference, Patsy Robertson, said Pacific countries, in particular, were concerned that if they had to trade with the Soviet bloc, their actions might be seen by the Western countries as a sellout. She said the island countries were concerned about being taken for granted, misunderstood or ignored, and wanted very much to be taken seriously. Mrs Robertson said that while they accepted the need for strong Western alliance and a strong United States, they were worried about the trade policies of America.

Maritime Cooperation Sought

BK150935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Australia has suggested regional cooperation on maritime matters among Commonwealth countries in Asia and the Pacific. The prime minister, Mr Fraser, said the suggestion had been made at the third Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting now underway in the Fiji capital, Suva. Speaking in Suva, Mr Fraser said a regional working party on maritime matters could coordinate cooperation in areas such as coastal surveillance, fishing, maritime research and application of the Law of the Sea. He said maritime matters was only one field in which there could be regional cooperation among Commonwealth members. Other fields included industrial matters, energy, trade and agricultural research. Mr Fraser said there was very strong support for regional cooperation which was the main issue to be discussed at the meeting. He said regional cooperation could help minimize the effects of the global economic recession on member countries.

Mr Fraser and New Zealand's Prime Minister Mr Muldoon have disagreed at the meeting on whether a world monetary conference is needed to restructure the international financial system. Mr Muldoon favors the gathering like the Bretton Woods conference which established a world monetary system in 1944. But Mr Fraser said today that it would be better to wait until the Commonwealth finance minsters completed a study they began last month. Earlier, Radio Australia correspondent in Suva quoted officials at the meeting as saying that most other delegates see merits in Mr Muldoon's plan.

Mahathir Raps Developed States

BK151119 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Malaysia has criticized developed countries for their exploitative methods under the guise of a free enterprise system. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir regrets that such activities will only lead to the destruction of the system. He calls on these countries to undertake a thorough soul searching examination, increasing their own productivity without such exploitative tendencies. Only then could the developed countries begin to sincerely appreciate the problems of the poor nations and the need to resolve them urgently.

The prime minister was speaking at the heads of Commonwealth regional meeting in Suva, Fiji. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir goes on to say that countries in the Pacific should work together at their own direction. He cites the example that ASEAN has become successful because there is a definite sense of direction.

[Melbourne Overseas Service in English at 0800 GMT on 15 October adds: "Malaysia's Prime Minister Dr Mahathir today questioned the future of the Commonwealth of Nations and accused Western powers of exploiting developing countries." "He said the Commonwealth was now under test and the poorer nations have to receive more help in order for it to be revitalized"]

LDP LEADERS MEET ON SUZUKI SUCCESSOR

OW150753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15, KYODO -- Three leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party(LDP) Friday met to try to pick Prime Minister and LDP President Zenko Suzuki's successor but failed to bury their differences. But the three -- Suzuki, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Secretary General Susumu Nikaido -- agreed to meet again later Friday, LDP sources said. The main stumbling block to a smoother transfer of power from Suzuki, who surprised the nation Tuesday by announcing he was stepping down, to someone is the rivalry among party leaders.

Speaking at a meeting of LDP members of the Diet (parliament), Suzuki called for an end to the rivalry in selecting his successor. "We, as a party responsbile for running state affairs, should sweep out distrust and establish an all-party setupfor the inauguration of a fresh government," the 71-year-old Suzuki said. The conservative party is to announce the holding of a presidential election Saturday which is opposed by the party's "mainstream" factions because it could deepen party divisions.

Japanese newspapers Friday continued to give prominence to speculation on Suzuki's successor. They were in agreement on speculating that Yasuhiro Nakasone, Cabinet minister in charge of the Administrative Management Agency, is ahead of the other presidential rivals. Nakasone, 63, is reportedly supported by three mainstream factions led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Suzuki and himself. His rivals, belonging to "nonmainstream" factions, are Toshio Komoto, Cabinet meeting and head of the Economic Planning Agency, Shintaro Abe, minister of international Trade and Industry, and Ichiro Nakagawa, Cabinet minister in charge of science and technology. Some papers said Friday under a Nakasone administration, Komoto might be given the post of party vice president, and Abe party secretary general, the No. 2 post in the party. The mainstream faction controls 244 Diet members and the nonmainstream factions 132. There are 44 nonaffiliates.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS PACKAGE TO BOOST BUSINESS

OW080607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8, KYODO -- The government Friday adopted a yen 2.07 trillion (dollar 7.7 billion) package to perk up sluggish business activity. The package, featuring increased spending on public works, would push up the nation's economic growth rate for fiscal 1982 to 3.4 percent in real terms from the 2.7 percent as projected unofficially, a government spokesman estimated. The reflationary program also calls for the extension of increased loans and other help to small businesses feeling the pinch of the protracted slump, and additional relief for structurally depressed industries, such as aluminum and lumber. The package further provides for various measures to secure and promote employment, including the furnishing of subsidies to prevent businesses from dismissing workers. The package calls for:

-- Yen 750 billion (dollar 2.79 billion) spending on the reconstruction of areas hit hard by typhoons and heavy downpours;

-- Yen 1.02 trillion (dollar 3.79 billion) in additional spending on public works, and

-- Yen 300 billion (dollar 1.12 billion) in additional financing to promote private housing construction and rebuilding.

At the meeting of the Ministerial Council on Economic Afffairs, in which the package was adopted, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki described it as the best program that could be drawn up under current harsh conditions. He instructed the ministers in charge to make every effort to carry out the package steadily and successfully.

Commenting on the package, Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told reporters that it was intended only to cope with the economic situation in the latter half of the current fiscal year. He said the Economic Council, an advisory body to the prime minister, was now drawing up a new five-year economic plan, and that an outline of this plan would be completed in December, indicating the medium-term course of the Japanese economy. Komoto said the Japanese economy would begin heading for stable growth after the plan was implemented and placed on the track.

International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said the government's economy-stimulating package devoid of an investment tax credit for small and medium enterprises is not perfect but ''cannot be helped'' in the present difficult state of public finances. ''It (the package) would be meaningful,'' Abe said, ''if it could help the country achieve a 3.4 percent economic growth in the current fiscal year.'' He hinted that current economic conditions would not allow the government to arrange an additional package of reflationary measures in the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1983.

At the ministerial council meeting, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said that the fiscal management policy would be modified after the government draws up a new long-term economic plan in December, government sources said. He made the remark after Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, asked Watanabe whether the additional spending on public works would have adverse effects on steering of the national economy in fiscal 1983. It has been the target of the Suzuki government to end budgetary dependence on deficit-financing bonds in fiscal 1984. The sources interpreted Watanabe's remark as indicating that the administration would modify the target soon.

Business leaders generally reacted to the government's action with much skepticism. The sole exception was Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, whose members are mostly smaller businessess. Nagano, an advocate of a massive public works spending, said he welcomed the new package. But he added he found the amount of public works spending as contained in the package rather insufficient and expressed displeasure at the absence of a new investment tax credit for smaller businesses, which he had strongly called for.

Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), described the package as a ''stopgap'' measure which he said he will not solve various troubles the Japanese economy faces. ''The first thing the government should do is to bring about political stability and push ahead administrative and fiscal reform,'' Inayama said.

Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), said the package was politically motivated. ''I'm rather skeptical it will help stir up the whole economy,'' he said.

KYODO INTERVIEWS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIST YOSHITOMI

OW130453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 13, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's ''emergency declaration'' on the Japanese fiscal deficit recently caused ripples internationally when U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan interpreted it as meaning the Japanese economy is in crisis. Regan used this to explain the plummeting value of the yen on foreign exchange markets, evoking a string of protests from Japanese officials insisting the Japanese economy is healthy. One was Dr. Masaru Yoshitomi, senior research economist with the Economic Planning Agency, who spoke with KYODO's Yasushi Watanabe amd Roslyn Hayman recently. Extracts follow:

KYODO: Is the Japanese economy in crisis?

Yoshitomi: If it is, what would be the state of the rest of the world? The U.S. economy would be a disaster.

Q: Then what was the crisis Suzuki was referring to?

A: Japan's budget deficit is very big -- around 6 percent of GNP. But the question is whether this is generating crisis conditions in the Japanese economy or not. Two notorious possible effects of high deficits -- high inflation and crowding out phenomenon -- are not happening in Japan.

Q: In that case, why is the government so concerned to reduce the deficit?

A: It is potential problems for the future that we are concerned about. The high fiscal deficit means, under whatever beautiful name of welfare you call it, that we Japanese are eating and drinking beyond our means. And eating and drinking can't produce the equivalent of the interest we have to pay on national bonds to finance this deficit.

Japan's population is aging rapidly and in another 20 years we will be paying pensions -- usually intended to support minorities -- to a majority of our population. We have seen the problems this causes in other advanced countries. Japan needs to take action now, while our economy is reasonably healthy by international standards. Otherwise, if we wait too long, the adjustment process will be too painful.

Q: Prime Minister Suzuki staked his political career on achieving a balanced budget by 1984.

A: When we set that deadline, in 1979, we assumed annual inflation-adjusted GNP growth of around 5 percent -- and even then it would take strenuous efforts to remove the deficit. But now we have economic growth of around 3 percent. And government outlay -- largely because of increased welfare spending -- has risen from around 20 percent of GNP in the early 1970 to around 33 percent today. So in that sense there could occur critical conditions in the Japanese economy arising from an enlarged structural deficit, in turn caused by unexpected slower growth due to worldwide recession. But we haven't yet had a crisis as such.

Q: How then is this related to the yen?

A: The yen's weakness has nothing to do with this. There have been three stages in the weakening of the yen over the past 18 months. First we ascribed it to the high "real" long-term interest rates in the United States, causing a net outflow of long-term capital out of Japan. Then when U.S. interest rates began to decline somewhat, and the yen's weakness still prevailed, some experts linked this with capital gain, saying lower interest rates will lead to higher bond prices so that people seek capital gains by investing in U.S. bonds. Now we are in the third stage. On top of exchange transactions and investment in the U.S. bond market, both of which are bound to be speculative, you now have what we call the "bandwagon" psychological effect. It's very difficult to find economic reasons for the yen's weakness. All we can do is say in retrospect: "Oh, this is due to the safety haven in the United States, the international financial crisis, worldwide political uncertainty and so on."

Q: How is the yen's decline affecting the economy?

A: An interesting thing about the yen's weakness is that it is occurring amid worldwide recession in which primary commodity prices, including petroleum, are falling in dollar terms. In other words, the possible inflationary effects of the weakened yen are being offset by lower import prices. Japan's exports are down, and that is a reflection of the worldwide situation, but even from our own viewpoint this is welcome, because whenever our exports expand too rapidly we see the emergence of strengthened protectionism, which is really harmful for the world economy as a whole.

Some experts say Japan's recovery should rely on export expansion, but in the present circumstances that doesn't make any sense.

Q: What steps should Japan take to promote recovery?

A: First we should specify what kind of recession we are now in. This is not a major recession caused by sharp decline in plant and equipment investment -- there has been some weakening, but no serious decline yet in private fixed capital formation -- but rather a minor inventory recession caused by the second oil crisis. In that sense it is better to rely on the built-in stabilizer of this year's budget. The government's newly announced package of stimulative measures should be understood in the context of overall action taken by the prime minister -- including the freezing of civil servants' salaries.

All in all, actual money to be spent for new stimulative measures will be only slightly more than the amount to be cut down in the salary freeze. In other words the overall effect is rather neutral. On the other hand, if we generated an intentional deficit by adopting discretionary Keynesian policies, I am afraid that crowding out phenomena would result.

Q: Can Japan achieve the government's revised fiscal 1982 economic growth prediction of 3.4 percent?

A: I don't know whether we can achieve that growth rate or not. But this is the best policy we can make. I leave it to the forecasters.

FINANCE MINISTRY SOURCES WARN OF MONEY SHORTAGE

OW140354 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 14, KYODO -- The nation may face a serious financial pinch in November following Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's decision to resign, Finance Ministry sources said Thursday. His sudden resignation threatens early Diet approval of a supplementary budget for fiscal 1982, mainly designed to cut spending in the face of a swelling fiscal deficit, they said.

Tax revenue shortfalls in the fiscal year ending next March are estimated at more than yen 6 trillion (dollar 22.6 billion).

The sources said the supplementary budget bill calls for additional flotation of deficit-covering bonds worth yen 3.9 trillion (dollar 14.6 billion). It also calls for such spending-curtailing measures as a cut by yen 1.6 trillion (dollar 6 billion) in the amount of subsidies to local governments.

If the appointment of Suzuki's successor as the president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the prime minister takes time and results in slow Diet passage of the budget bill, the sources observed, the government will have to pay yen 2 trillion (dollar 7.5 billion) in such subsidies as is called for in the original fiscal 1982 budget. In addition, the government needs to disburse yen 1.3 trillion (dollar 4.9 billion) next month for payment of interest on government bonds.

It can cover any short-term fund shortages through flotation of treasury bills (TB's), but it already issues such bills amounting to yen 7.2 trillion (dollar 27 billion) between May and June, against the TB issue ceiling of yen 7.4 trillion (dollar 27.8 billion) in fiscal 1982, the sources said.

TAKEIRI LEADS KOMEITO DELEGATION ON PRC VISIT

OW070905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct, KYODO -- A delegation of the opposition party Komeito left for Shanghai Thursday on an 18-day tour of China for talks with Chinese Government and Communist Party leaders. The three-man mission, the 11th to be sent to China by Japan's second largest opposition party, is headed by Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON SAO TOME PRESIDENT'S VISIT

At Theater Performance

SK130925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was performed on the evening of October 12 at the February 8 House of Culture in honor of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to our country. Invited to see the performance were His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and madame and his entourage.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam and working people in the city saw the performance together with the guests.

At Circus Show

SK140125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to our country, and his entourage saw a circus show at the Pyongyang circus on the evening of October 13.

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and madame and his entourage were invited to see the show. Seeing the show in company with the guests were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam, and working people in the city. The show was acclaimed by the guests and spectators.

Tour of Nampo

SK140129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Manuel Pinto de Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to our country and his entourage inspected the Taean general heavy machine works on October 13. The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Yong-chin and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

The guests were met by Yu Pong-yon, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, and others.

Earlier, the guests visited the Chongsan cooperative farm.

Nampo Banquet

SK140429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- The Nampo Municipal People's Committee arranged a banquet on October 13 in honor of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a visit to Nampo.

Invited to the banquet were President Manuel Pinto da Costa and madame and his entourage.

Present there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Che-pong, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Yong-chin, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee Yu Pyong-yon and other leading personnel of the local party and power organs and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

Chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee Yu Pyong-yon spoke at the banquet. Warmly welcoming the visit of President Manuel Pinto da Costa to Nampo, he said: Though Korea and Sao Tome and Pinrcipe are separated by a long distance geographically, the peoples of both countries had been exploited and oppressed under the colonial rule in the past and today are closely united with each other for the common purpose of building a new society, independent and prosperous.

Under the leadership of respected comrade president, the Sao Tome and Principe people have made big successes in the struggle for national reconstruction and prosperity after the independence and made an active contribution to the cause of the complete liberation of Africa.

Our people sincerely wish the Sao Tome and Principe people greater successes in their future struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve economic independence.

The Korean people, he stressed, are glad to have as their comrade-in-arms the Sao Tome and Principe people who have always actively supported our socialist construction and our cause of national reunification and are filled with the determination to make all efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

President Manuel Pinto da Costa spoke next.

The attendants at the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected President His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pinto da Costa's Nampo Speech

SK140138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe made a speech at a banquet arranged in his honor by the Nampo Municipal People's Committee on October 13.

Saying that he and his entourage were accorded cordial and warm hospitality by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and by the Korean people, particularly the citizens of Pyongyang and Nampo, and he was struck with admiration at the achievements made by the Korean people in the course of his inspection of various places, the president said: All these achievements, the pride of the Korean people, are fruits of the personal teachings and wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the chuche philosophy, the solid basis of the socialist construction in Korea. The working masses of Korea are modest and they are a model of devotion to labor; they are possessed of mighty organisation and high ideological, technical and cultural standards.

We will follow in Sao Tome and Principe the great successes and rich experiences made by the Korean people and are convinced that the bonds of friendship, cooperation and unity closely linking the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe will make a greater contribution to the development of our two countries and the cause of world peace.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

2d Kim-Pinto da Costa Talks

SK150053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- Another tete-a-tete talks were held on October 14 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Fete for Visitor

SK150101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife arranged a dinner on October 14 for His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and his wife.

Invited to the dinner were Maria do Nascimento Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Antonio do Rosario Amado Vaz, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and director of security and internal order; Arlindo Braganca Gomes, minister of agriculture and livestock; Damiao Vaz d'Almeida, president of the People's Assembly of Pague District; Hirondina Xavier, coordinator for the Organization of Women of Sao Tome and Principe; Alcino Pinto, general secretary of the Youth of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; Carlos Barreto, national secretary of the Organization of Pioneers of Sao Tome and Principe; and others.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam; Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam; Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong; and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

At Agriculture Exhibit

SK150121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on a state visit to Korea, and madame and his entourage inspected the agricultural science exhibition of the Academy of Agricultural Science on October 14.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Yong-chin, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam.

In the morning they visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs.

Economic Accord Signed

SK150127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed in Pyongyang on October 14 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The agreement was signed, authorized by the DPRK Government, by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and, authorized by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, by Maria do Nascimento Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam and, on the opposite side, Arlindo Braganca Gomes, minister of agriculture and livestock, and some other members of the entourage of the president.

Kim Il-song Presents Gift

SK150104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 14 presented a gift to His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and his wife.

On hand were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Kim Chung-nam. His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and his entourage were present on the occasion.

His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS CHINESE NPC DELEGATION 14 OCT

SK150136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 14 received the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Comrade Xiang Nan, member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the CPC and deputy to the NPC; Comrade Tomur Dawamat, member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Congress; and other members of the delegation.

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman, and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk were on hand. Also present there was Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a friendly talk with the guests in a cordial, warm atmosphere.

The guests conveyed a gift of Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF GDR ENVOY

SK140214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- Karl-Heinz Kern, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to our country, on October 13 presented his credentials to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

NIGER ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON KIM IL-SONG

SK140151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 13 received Idrissa Arouna, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VENEZUELAN UNIVERSITY GROUP

SK140142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 13 received the delegation of Andes University of Venezuela on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Dr. Jose Mendoza Angulo, president of Andes University of Venezuela. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN

SK140215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 13 received Mr. Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Council for the Promotion of National Unification" in the United States, pastor of the "U.S. Presbyterian Church" and former president of Sungjon University of South Korea, and his wife on a visit to the homeland. Comrade Kim Chung-nin was present on the occasion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Mr. Kim Song-nak in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

Mr. Kim Song-nak presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for Mr. Kim Song-nak.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MAURITIUS VISITORS

SK140418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 13 received Hossenjee Edoo, chairman of the Mauritius-Democratic People's Republic of Korea National Friendship Society and vice-president of the Mauritius Association of Writers, and Sachitanandsing Balgobin, chief of the Mauritius group for the study of the chuche idea and chairman of the management board of the Aden College of Mauritius on a visit to our country.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chang Se-kuk were on hand.

Hossenjee Edoo, chairman of the Mauritius-Democratic People's Republic of Korea National Friendship Society, recited his poem "To the great President Kim Il-song" before the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KPA UNIT MEETING COMMEMORATES POLISH ARMY DAY

SK130501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Han Chu-kyong belongs on October 12 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Leon Tomaszewski, ambassador, and Witalis Szerszen, military attache, of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang and Major General Zbigniew Jurewicz, member, and staffers, of the Polish side to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of the Military Armistice Commission.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Earlier, a similar meeting was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs.

O CHIN-U GREETS POLISH COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

SK120958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-U, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message to Colonel General Florian Siwicki, acting minister of national defence, greeting the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army.

The message says that today the Polish People's Army is firmly defending the socialist system and the gains of the revolution, smashing at every step the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic counter-revolutionary forces, and vigorously struggling to achieve the stability of the country.

It expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism between the armies of the two countries will be further consolidated and developed in the future.

CPC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM PRC

SK121614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Quo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission and first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the CPC, arrived in Sinuiju on October 12. It was met by Kim Pyong-yul, member of the Central Committee, and chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee, of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned.

EVENTS, GREETINGS, PRESS MARK KWP ANNIVERSARY

Defense Ministry Film Show

SK090910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film show on the evening of October 8 on the occasion of the 37th Anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea. The military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were invited to the show. Present there were Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, Major General O Kyong-hun and officers of the Korean People's Army.

The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People."

RPR Message to Kim Il-song

SK130951 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[10 October congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on 37th anniversary of the founding of the KWP -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the chuche party:

Members of our Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] who are courageously carrying out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy under the brilliant banner of glorious Kimilsongism are significantly greeting the 37th anniversary of the founding of the KWP -- the great chuche-type party -- on the arduous clandestine battlefield.

The RPR Central Committee extends the boundless honor and warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the KWP -- the flag bearer of the chuche era and glorious vanguard -- reflecting the unanimous reverence and warm wishes of loyalty of all the revolutionaries and patriotic people in the South on the occasion of the auspicious party birthday.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of chuche, embarked on the road of revolution in early days in the flames of the bloody anti-Japanese revolution, illuminating the road of the chuche era -- a new era in the development of history -- with the signal fire of chuche and constructing a deep and solid foundation of the chuche-type party that will lead the times and the revolution. Under complicated circumstances after national liberation, you founded the KWP, a new revolutionary party, for the first time in the history of the communist movement.

The founding of the KWP was an announcement of the birth of a revolutionary party of chuche type guided by the chuche idea and a historic event that heralded the efflorescence and development of the era of independence.

You, the great leader, the genius of revolution and construction and master of leadership, have led the KWP over the past 37 years, pulling through the storms of manifold obstacles and ordeals, creating a new history of miracles that stir mankind in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction and performing great exploits that will shine forever on the highest peak of the era.

The great leader, the tested and outstanding leader of the KWP -- an ever-victorious guiding banner -- accomplishing the revolution for democracy and the socialist revolution and the cause of socialist industrialization, founded a mighty socialist country with independence, self-reliance and self-defense and with a most superior chuche socialist system. You also opened up the brilliant era of the Workers Party when Korea is unprecedentedly prosperous and the independence of mankind is esteemed to the maximum extent.

The KWP, which is embodying the great leader's ideas and leadership in a most brilliant way, is effecting heroic exploits that will be endlessly radiant in history in the lofty course of implementing the programs of Kimilsongism in the entire society.

The leader, party and masses are firmly united with one another in the chuche fatherland and the new speed of the 80's is being created under the banner of the three revolutions for the final victory of socialism. The monumental creations shining in the era of the Workers Party are being raised more magnificently. All this is the precious result of the leadership of the glorious KWP, which is realizing the profound ideas of the great leader.

In the course of making a victorious advance through the most rigorous storms of revolution under the wise leadership of you, the great leader, the KWP has grown stronger and developed into a steel-like revolutionary detachment that has perfectly achieved monolithic unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea, an experienced and authoritative general staff of revolution always leading the revolution and construction to a great upsurge without vacillation in any adversity and the Kimilsongist party with a bright prospect that is stoutly carrying forward the vein of chuche.

In particular, it is the greatest victory to be proud of down through generations that the KWP has laid a solid organizational and ideological foundation for brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary cause of chuche, started by you, the respected leader.

In the long history of the communist movement, spanning more than one hundred years, the party that has most perfectly solved the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause, the fundamental, decisive question of the future destiny of the party and revolution, and is advancing along a straight path towards the final victory of the revolutionary cause started by you, is only the glorious KWP.

You, the great leader who has taken the helm of the era of independence, are leading the world revolution along the road of independence, thereby making a distinguished contribution to the unity and cohesion, the strength and development of the international communist movement and the Nonaligned Movement.

Highly revering you, the great leader, as the sun of mankind illuminating the road of the era and the outstanding leader of the world revolutionary movement and the Nonaligned Movement for the great world-historic feats performed by you for mankind, the world people are further intensifying the struggle to create an independent, new world holding aloft the banner of ever-victorious Kimilsongism.

Indeed, the glorious path that the KWP has traversed has proven that there will be no targets that cannot be attained and that miracles creating something from nothing can happen as long as the great leader and the party led by him exist.

Struggling in a dignified manner, regarding the endlessly prospering chuche fatherland as a lighthouse of hope and boundlessly encouraged by the glorious victory attained by the KWP, RPR members are vigorously waging the sacred, nation-saving anti-U.S. struggle.

The nation-saving anti-U.S. struggle, which has been rapidly stepped up throughout South Korea with enraged voices demanding the withdrawal of Yankees, is the manifestation of the firm will of the South Korean revolutionaries and people, who have grasped with their blood the meaning of the might of the spirit of anti-U.S., independence, democracy and reunification.

Although the U.S. imperialists and their bunch of stooges are desperately running amok to quench the flames of the movement for democratization and against fascism by using unprecedentedly barbarous suppressive means, no force can block the future path of our party and people of all walks of life who have resolutely risen, correctly realizing the justness of their cause.

Struggling by more highly raising the banner of great Kimilsongism -- a guiding banner in the era of independence and a sole guiding idea of the revolution for reunification -- is a decisive guarantee for achieving the final victory of the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle.

By accelerating in various ways the work of imbuing the party and the revolutionary ranks and by fostering a great chuche revolutionary force by indoctrinating the broad strata of the people with the chuche idea, our party will end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, will build its new society and will expedite the fatherland's reunification -- the long-cherished desire of the people.

Reflecting the unanimous desire of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification respectfully wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, an ideological and theoretical master, the symbol of freedom and liberation and the sun of mankind, a long life and good health for the sake of the victory of the revolution for reunification, the completion of the chuche cause, the strengthening and the development of the KWP and the prosperity of the Kim Il-song era.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification

Seoul, 10 October 1982

RPR Message to Kim Chong-il

SK110416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Oct 82

["Text" of congratulatory message of the RPR Central Committee sent to Kim Chong-il on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the KWP -- read by announcer]

[Text] Sagacious leader [yong myonghan chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, tested guide of the party of Kimilsongism:

We who are speeding up the rewarding march against the United States and for independence under the shining rays of the chuche sun and the chuche guiding star meaningfully mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the glorious KWP.

On this felicitous day of the founding anniversary, the Central Committee of the RPR respectfully extends the most glorious and warmest greetings of congratulations to the sagacious KWP, which is forcefully running towards the peak of the ultimate victory of the chuche revolution and holding high the banner of the immortal Kimilsongism, and who is the great successor of chuche cause -- reflecting the greatest admiration and ardent loyalty of the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the South.

The founding of the KWP was a historic declaration which marked the birth of the first chuche-type revolutionary party remaking society and nature and remodeling man on the basis of the immortal Kimilsongism, and of the grand march. It was a noteworthy revolutionary event which carries epoch-making significance in the history of communist movement.

On reflection, the proud path of the KWP, which was born under the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has won victory after victory, has been an annal of feats in which the most rigorous difficulties and hardships have been surmounted and in which every stage has been embroidered with the most shining victory and glory, and the path has been the one of immortal epic which opened up the broad road for the brilliant succession and consummation of the chuche cause and the eternal prosperity and development of the chuche era.

Because the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sacred guiding star of chuche, as well as the highest paragon of the great Kimilsongists, is leading in the van, the KWP is recording more in the shining annals of chuche.

The dear comrade leader, who possesses loyalty to the great leader at the loftiest level and is brilliantly embodying the leader's ideas and leadership, has made great immortal achievements for time, the revolution, the fatherland and the nation by leading the KWP into becoming ever-victorious ranks.

The sagacious comrade leader, the genius of ideology and theory, has extraordinarily developed and enriched the theory on the building of chuche party and consolidated as firm as a rock the organizational and ideological foundations of the KWP by putting forth, as the key issue in consummating the chuche cause, the matter of forever strengthening and developing the KWP into the party of Kimilsongism and by pushing ahead with the work of substantially making the entire party Kimilsongism-oriented.

By strengthening and developing the KWP into invincible ranks which are firmly united and rallied, with the respected and beloved leader as the centripetal point, and into loyal ranks of Kimilsongism which are endlessly having the revolution and construction leap forward in conformity with the leader's will [pakryok] and intention, the sagacious comrade leader, the outstanding artist of leadership, has provided the source of boundless power which brings into fuller bloom the era of the Workers Party.

Because today it holds in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sagacious leader, the KWP is attaining fruitful results in the struggle to advance the complete victory of socialism by extraordinarily accelerating the three revolutions under the resplendent rays of the program of imbuing the whole society with Kimilsongism. It is unfolding the broad road of more shining prosperity of chuche socialist power by generating the gale-like winds of the miracle of creating the speed of the 1980's -- the new speed of advance.

The functions celebrating the 70th anniversary of the birth of the respected and beloved leader, which were grandly held last April -- a meaningful time -- in the midst of the blessing of the people and the times, were spectacular scenes which forcefully displayed to the world the national dignity and pride of the KWP members and the brothers in the North who live and carry out revolutions, holding in high esteem the excellent leader and the sagacious leader [kolchulhan suryonggwa yongmyonghan chidoja] and which forcefully displayed the aspects of the advance of the glorious KWP -- the ranks of loyalty which dye the entire society one color with the leader's great idea under the sacred guidance of the comrade leader [chidoja tongji] and lead with confidence all the people toward the most ideal land of mankind.

The sagacious comrade leader, the shining sun of communism, is leading the international communist movement and the world revolution to victory with the brilliant model of the KWP which has made great achievements and achieved rich experiences in the revolution and construction for sovereignty, independence and socialism by more resplendently illuminating the direction of the times and the revolution with Kimilsongism -- the great guiding ideology whose truth and justness were corroborated in the practical struggle.

Because the chuche sun and the chuche guiding star emit shining rays over the world, the prestige of the KWP is enhanced with each passing day and the people's respect and admiration for the respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader flow over the universe.

The dignified looks of the advancing KWP -- which is running in the foremost van of the chuche era, holding high in the sky the banner of the great Kimilsongism -- eloquently establish the fact that when it is under the excellent guidance of a sagacious leader, the cause of the outstanding leader who pioneered the dawn of the revolution is brilliantly inherited and that the party founded by the leader leads the revolution and construction to the glorious victory, holding its leader in high esteem forever, and it advances, full of ambitious spirit and zeal, looking forward to a promising future.

In reality, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, whom the nation and the mankind look up to, is the great guide of the glorious party of Kimilsongism, the outstanding representative of Kimilsongists of our era and the shining symbol of victory and glory.

The dignity and pride of the Kimilsongists lie in, and the ultimate victory of chuche revolution is firmly promised in, upholding the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il, who is glorifying the revolutionary cause of the great leader.

Because of this great pride and honor, we revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the South are waging a bold anti-U.S. resistance, overflowing with a conviction in victory and indomitable fighting spirit even under the violent gale of fascism.

The anti-U.S. struggle, which our party and the masses are now waging on a nationwide scale, is a sacred struggle to establish a new social system vibrant with the life of independence and creativity in the southern colonized land and to speed up the fatherland's reunification -- the long-cherished desire of the nation.

We, who are being greatly encouraged and inspired by the dazzling achievements and victories the KWP has won by embodying the immortal chuche idea under the guidance of the sagacious leader, will force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from this land, end their colonial rule, overthrow the military fascist ring, establish an independent government and will certainly advance the new day of democracy and reunification by more fiercely setting ablaze the anti-U.S. and pro-independence flames, holding higher the banner of the great Kimilsongism.

Although the future road of revolution is more rigorous than the past road of struggle, the revolution for reunification, which advances looking up to the chuche sun and the chuche guiding star, is ever-victorious.

Reflecting the ardent wish of all revolutionaries and the patriotic masses in the South who are strenuously marching forward toward the peak of victory of the revolution for reunification, looking up to the chuche guiding star, the Central Committee of the RPR respectfully wishes the long life and good health to the sagacious leader of the nation Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the highest paragon of the great Kimilsongists [widaehan kimilsongjuuija], the genius of creation and construction and the shining sun of communism -- for the ultimate victory of the fatherland's reunification and chuche cause, for the strengthening and development of the party of Kimilsongism and for the eternal prosperity of the era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the RPR, 10 October 1982, Seoul

VRPR Roundtable Talk

SK121309 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Roundtable talk: "The KWP, the Vanguard Party of Chuche" from the "Today's Feature" program on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of KWP founding]

[Text] [First speaker] How are you? As we know, 10 October is a significant day marking the 37th anniversary of the founding of the KWP, the great Kimilsongist party, which is standing in the spotlight of the world people as the vanguard of chuche.

Marking this day, members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] and patriotic masses of people are compelled to look back with deep emotion on the proud path traversed by the KWP, which has performed immortal exploits in the history of the nation and the history of the liberation of mankind, thereby showing its name to the world.

So, in this hour I would like to talk with you about this. Let us talk about the founding of the KWP first.

[Second speaker] The KWP proclaimed its founding to the world on 10 October 1945. Though its founding was at that time, its historic roots can be considered to be very deep. Based on the immortal chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle in his early days, formed the down-with-imperialism union, the first revolutionary organization of a chuche-type, on 17 October 1926 and proclaimed to the world a new start in the revolution of our country.

At that time, the KWP, a chuche-type party, began to take glorious root. These historic roots firmly developed and were deepened as an eternal foundation stone in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Thanks to these historic roots, even under so difficult and complicated circumstances right after liberation, the cause of founding the party could be achieved without (?delay). So, it can be said that the founding of the KWP was not only a brilliant fruition of the energetic struggle of the great leader to build a revolutionary party in the early period of his embarking on the road of revolution but was also the great birth of a revolutionary party of new type, the party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

With the founding of the revolutionary party of a chuche-type, the working class and working people of our country came to possess their mighty vanguard and general staff of the revolution and to victoriously pioneer a glorious road of the revolution for the victory in the chuche cause.

From this time, a glorious era shining with great changes and creation began to be unfolded in the North.

[Third speaker] We can say that traversing its proud road under the wise leadership of the great leader, the KWP which was founded has achieved remarkable successes in the revolution and construction. What do you think?

[Second speaker] In the history of the party, 30-odd years cannot be said to be a long period. But, in this period the party has achieved great achievements in the implementation of its sacred cause for the freedom and happiness of the people and for the grandeur and prosperity of the country.

The KWP frustrated the aggressive ambitions of the U.S. aggressors and their stooges and defended the honor of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation. It also led the two phases of social revolution and socialist construction to victory, thereby transforming the North into a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. Thus, it has built the North into a utopia to which the people of the world are looking up.

Besides these, the KWP has put forward most reasonable and fair reunification proposals at every period and every phase to achieve the burning desire of the nation and has unfolded an indomitable struggle. Thus, it has opened a bright prospect for reunification.

[First speaker] I think that the KWP has performed great exploits in the building of the party and its activities, too.

[Second speaker] The great leader has set forth revolutionary theories and policies for building the party and has brilliantly led in their implementation. As a result, the party has been able to more firmly consolidate its ranks organizationally and ideologically. Thus, through this course, the party has been able to be further strengthened and developed as the invincible vanguard of revolution.

The chuche-oriented theory and policies for building the party have been embodied with greater expertise by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. As a result, today the KWP has entered a new higher stage in its development. Through his extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities and energetic guidance, he has further strengthened and developed the KWP into the party of the great leader.

[Third speaker] This is precisely a policy to imbue the entire party with Kimilsongism. Isn't it?

[Second speaker] That's right. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has led all party members to become the core elements of Kimilsongism and has led them to carry out the party activities thoroughly in accordance with the ideology, theory and method of the great leader. As a result, the work to imbue the entire party with Kimilsongism has been conducted successfully.

[First speaker] With the progress in imbuing the entire party with Kimilsongism, I think, the party has been strongly rallied around the great leader and the dear comrade leader. What do you think?

[Second speaker] As we know well, to really consolidate the cohesion and unity of the party and to make the party vigorous, the party should be firmly united under one ideology, which is the leader's ideology, and should be strongly rallied around (?the leader). This is the life of the working class and is the source of [words indistinct].

Therefore, recognizing it as a factor determining the destiny of the party and the destiny of the revolution to achieve the cohesion and unity of the party around the leader, based on the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, the party has concentrated all possible efforts on this.

As a result, today the KWP has achieved highest cohesion and unity and greatest cohesion and unity. Such cohesion and unity are precisely those based on the burning loyalty of absolutely trusting and following the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

Because of this great cohesion and unity, the might of the party is invincible and the victory of the revolution is certain. Thanks to the great cohesion and unity of the party, the political and ideological cohesion and unity of the (?people) have been firmly achieved in the North today. The North has been changed into a society in which all the people are firmly united as a harmonious family under the chuche idea. Therefore, I think that the cohesion and unity in rallying around the great leader and the dear comrade leader and the cohesion and unity of all the people are the solid foundation of the society of the North and the source of the invincible might which the party is demonstrating in the revolution and construction.

[Third speaker] As the work to imbue the entire party with Kimilsongism has made progress, all successes attained in party building and party activities of the party have given perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in this work, including the policy to make all party members into cadres. Based on these successes, the party has been further strengthened and developed. What do you think about this?

[Second speaker] Yes, that is true. Thanks to the energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, today the KWP has been changed into an ever-victorious and iron-like party. The work system of the party has been firmly established. A strong revolutionary discipline has been established among the party organizations. The revolutionary work method and popular work style are sweeping the entire party. Thus, successes attained in party building and party activities are countless.

[First speaker] Because of this, today the KWP has become a revolutionary party of chuche in fact as well as in the name and is standing in the spotlight of the people of the world.

[Second speaker] You are right. In the world today, there are many political parties which are recording the modern history of struggle through their political activities. Among them, many parties are undergoing many vicissitudes.

However, the KWP has been victoriously advancing without knowing any vicissitudes. The KWP has always established policies independently in conformity with the situation in the country. In its relations with the parties in other countries, the KWP has firmly maintained independence. It has also set a good example for the world in leading the revolution and construction.

This is why various parties of (?comrades-in-arms) are paying attention to the activities of the KWP and the party leaders of many other countries are visiting Pyongyang to learn the experiences of the KWP.

[Third speaker] It is believed that the guidance of the great leader, who set forth a theory on building the party of a chuche-type for the first time in the world and has brilliantly embodied it, and the dear comrade leader, who has further developed and enriched the leader's theory on building the party in conformity with the demands of the new stage of the development of the revolution and has vigorously pushed ahead with the theory, constitutes an immortal contribution to stepping up the implementation of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence of our masses of people and the march toward independence of the progressive people of the world. Thank you very much.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK110038 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 9 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "Let Us Endlessly Brighten the Glorious History of Struggle of Our Party"]

[Text] The KWP has a glorious and brilliant history of struggle embroidered with brilliant exploits and great victories.

Our party is now greeting the most rewarding period in its history. Never before has the party's militant might been so strengthened as now, and all people are firmly advancing toward a brilliant future following the revolutionary lines set forth by the sixth party congress.

In the midst of such a solemn atmosphere, we are greeting the significant 37th anniversary of the founding of the glorious KWP. Our party is the staff headquarters of the Korean revolution and organizer and encourager of all the victories that our people have achieved.

Our party is organizing and guiding all the struggles to hasten the complete victory of socialism and to imbue society with the chuche idea, shouldering full responsibility for the fate of the Korean revolution and our people.

Founding this great party which possesses invincible might and leadership is the greatest accomplishment of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The foundation of our party 37 years ago was the birth of a chuche-type party -- a new type of revolutionary party which has assumed the chuche idea as its guiding idea.

With the foundation of the party, our people came to have a revolutionary vanguard unit enabling us to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution and an epochal turning point was created in the Korean communist movement. From this point on, a new era shining with great changes and creations -- the glorious era of the glorious Workers Party -- has been unfolding in the annals of our country and in the development of the Korean revolution.

The founding of our party was a brilliant fruition of the grand plans and energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, from the day he embarked on the revolutionary road, has exerted every effort possible to provide a brilliant future for the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had earlier organized the down-with-imperialism league -- the first true communist revolutionary organization ever founded in our country, organized in the summer of 1930 the first chuche-type party organization consisting of a new generation of revolutionary core members he himself trained, laying a strong foundation for the founding of the party in the midst of the arduous flames of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Our party is one whose historic roots are firmly struck in such a tradition and exploits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The source of the KWP's invincible might lies in the act of purely inheriting the traditions provided by the leader at the most glorious period when the revolutionary cause was first explored.

In the period since its foundation, our party has traversed a truly glorious course of struggle, while firmly defending its revolutionary traits. The history of our party is proud annals of the greatest party of the working class. This history shines as a history of the struggle for defending the cause of the leader by thoroughly embodying his revolutionary idea and traditions, as a heroic epic of the greatest revolutionary changes effected by pulling through the severe tempest of revolution.

In this course of struggle, an ever-lasting foundation enabling us to unwaveringly continue the life of our revolution has been provided. Because of this, the history of the KWP is so proud.

In the course of the victorious advance of the revolution and construction, our party has entered a new, high stage of development, and now an epochal change is being created in party work and party building.

Our party has strengthened the unity of its ranks in ideology and purpose and their revolutionary cohesion on the basis of the chuche idea and established a revolutionary method of work and discipline for firmly guaranteeing its leadership over the revolution and construction, thereby successfully accomplishing the historic cause of cementing the organizational and ideological basis of the party as firm as a rock.

The organizational and ideological basis of our party has become most solid and Powerful as all cadres and party members support the leadership of the party center with unshakable faith and absolute trust. The establishment of this firm basis is the most precious success gained in our party construction and the Korean communist movement.

In the course of going through thick and thin in the grim revolutionary struggle, our party has grown to be a powerful revolutionary party with a wealth of fighting experience and tested leadership ability.

Today, our party has become an experienced and tested party undertaking all work in the leader's style and possessing the outstanding art of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a vivacious party struggling and advancing full of vigor and zeal. There has been no such time in the history of our party as today when the party's might is being strengthened and its leadership authority is being enhanced. Our party's prominent leadership and greatness are giving our people the firm conviction that we can, without fail, build the paradise of socialism and communism on the fatherland, and they are inspiring us with boundless national dignity and pride.

The KWP is a great party which has performed imperishable feats for the country and people, for the times and history by leading the revolution and construction to victory beneath the unfurled revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party enjoys the absolute support and trust of all the Korean people and the world's working class for its dedicated service to the fatherland and people, for imperishable feats for history and mankind.

Thirty-odd years are not a very long time in the history of a nation or the history of the communist movement. However, our party has accomplished much work during this period for the prosperity of the fatherland and the development of the times and attained great achievements which cannot be seen in the history of struggle of the working class.

Our party has resolutely defended and upheld the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and provided a precious ideological and theoretical wealth for the final victory of the revolutionary cause. This is our party's greatest feat.

The most important mission for the party of working class is to resolutely safeguard the revolutionary ideas created by the leader and to inherit them to the end under any circumstances. Our party's history has been embroidered with a proud course in which we have brilliantly performed this noble mission and in which we have endlessly enriched the treasure chest of the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

From the unshakable stand of glorifying generation after generation the ideological and theoretical achievements of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has clearly delineated a militant program and policy for standardizing the great leader's revolutionary idea and for winning final victory in this regard. Thanks to our party, the fundamentals and guiding principles of the chuche idea have been fully developed in depth and many new, unique theories have been expounded to embody the chuche idea in all domains of party construction, state construction and economic and cultural construction.

Today the chuche idea -- the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- is shining as the great guiding idea for our revolution and its power of attraction and renovative role are being remarkably enhanced. This cannot be imagined without our party's struggle to defend and protect the chuche idea.

The great exploits achieved by our party for the country and people, for the times and the revolution have brought about the great heyday of chuche Korea by effecting epochal changes in all fields of revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song turned our fatherland into a mighty socialist country of independence, self-reliance and self-defense by leading at many stages the difficult and complicated revolution with uncommon wisdom and energy without sleep or rest.

It is a firm will of our party to endlessly make shine the great chuche fatherland provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by devoting everything and to glorify its honor and dignity to the entire world.

As the guiding force of the revolution and construction, our party is widely leading work in all domains from state construction to economic construction, construction of the armed forces and cultural construction, grasping all work as a whole and not falling into stagnation or standstill. Thus, the state and social systems of our country are being further consolidated and the might of the self-supporting national economy is being strengthened in many ways. Education, science, culture and art are brilliantly developing.

The march of the speed battle is being accelerated on all fronts of socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions and unprecedented upsurges are being effected in the struggle to attain the magnificent economic targets of the 1980's. This is a great demonstration of our party's energetic guidance and invincible might.

The KWP is greatly contributing to vigorously promoting the anti-imperialist cause of independence and the world revolution. It is the consistent principle of our party for becoming faithful both to the national and international duties of the working class and for strengthening friendship and unity with the world's revolutionary people who protect sovereignty. As an authoritative vanguard of the world working class and as a reliable standard-bearer of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, our party is now carrying out brisk external activities and is greatly contributing to solving pressing issues in the world political arena.

Our people have consolidated their confidence in the positive struggle and resolute revolutionary stand of our party for strengthening the anti-imperialist and anti-U S. struggle, for expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement and for achieving unity in this movement. They anticipate a bright future when independence is achieved in the world.

All the revolutionary feats performed by the KWP in the course of its arduous revolutionary struggle are a priceless means to finally accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche and the boundless prosperity of our era. This clearly shows in what manner the party of the working class, taking responsibility for the destiny and future path of the people, should safeguard and advance the revolutionary cause.

Since our party has greatly contributed to history and mankind, the people absolutely trust and support it. It has displayed its honor as the most authoritative and dignified revolutionary party in our era. The name of our party has become the banner of the struggle and victory of the people advancing along the road of independence and the symbol of the future of communism.

Because the KWP has firmly defended the foundation of the revolution provided by the leader and has brilliantly inherited his cause, it has grown and been strengthened into an invincible force and has attained great revolutionary achievements, going through grim trials.

A firm principle in the work of our party is to regard as a lasting treasure the tradition and achievements developed and attained when the party took historic root under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, and to organize and plan all work based on this tradition and achievements. All the ideological and theoretical activities and practical struggles of our party are entirely for advancing our revolution only along the road pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and for completing it. This is precisely the basic feature of the activities of our party and is the greatness of the history of our party.

Never in the long history of the struggle of the working class has there been such a revolutionary party as ours which firmly maintains its revolutionary character and nature and is boundless faithful to the leader's cause, no matter what circumstances it may face. Since this great party is leading us, the bright prospects of our revolution and the lasting prosperity of the people are firmly guaranteed.

Today, we are assigned the weighty duty of further glorifying the history of the glorious struggle of our party and of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche under the party's leadership. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is the sacred duty of our party members and workers to devotedly struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche initially developed by the young Korean communists.

The most important question in the present era in accelerating our revolutionary cause under the party's leadership is to continuously and vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP congress. The sixth party congress was a historic meeting which powerfully declared that our party has grown and been strengthened into a guiding force capable of accomplishing the cause of the Korean revolution. It was an immortal milestone which has provided momentum for bringing about a new change in imbuing society with the chuche idea and in achieving the fatherland's independent reunification.

The sixth party congress was brilliantly recorded in the history of our party as a meeting solving basic questions influencing the destiny of the party and the revolution in our country. The historic significance of this meeting in developing the contemporary era and the revolution has increased with each passing day.

While consolidating the successes attained in our struggle during the past 2 years since the party congress, we should thoroughly implement the decisions of the party congress and the revolutionary policies of our party for implementing these decisions. When all party members and workers resolutely struggle with burning loyalty to the party and the leader and with confidence in victory, following the revolutionary line set forth by the sixth party congress, they can make decisive progress in their struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification and to accomplish the chuche cause.

For the entire party and all the people to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, and their thoroughgoing materialization of the leader's leadership, are important tasks for strengthening and developing our party and for accelerating the revolution and construction along the road indicated by the party congress. The history of the communist movement shows that only when we hold in high esteem the leader who has pioneered the revolutionary cause and has founded the party and only when we become faithful to the leader to the end can the party and the revolution be victorious without the slightest difficulties or twists and turns under any circumstances. By closely understanding this truth, we should continuously glorify the Korean communist movement to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and glorify the proud traditions of our party.

All party members and workers should permanently protect the chuche idea -- the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea -- as the leading idea of our party and should brilliantly inherit and develop the great achievements the leader has attained in the course of his revolutionary struggle over more than a half century.

The work of consolidating the organizational and ideological foundation of the party is one which we should continuously carry out throughout the entire period of building the party and which we further strengthen when the revolution develops. The decisive key to performing the weighty revolutionary duty assigned our party and to vigorously expediting the revolutionary cause is to firmly consolidate the foundation of the party. To more firmly consolidate the foundation of the party, all party members should hold the party center in high esteem with a firm revolutionary creed.

Party members are the revolutionary warriors of the party, who should have the same will forever with the party center on the road of the revolution and who should share life and death and destiny with it. It is the noble duty and fidelity of our party members to entirely entrust with their destiny the party, which has provided them with a precious political life and has brought up them into vanguard fighters of the revolution, to breathe with the party every moment they live and to struggle in their lifetime only for the party and the leader. With a firm political creed that they know only our party, all party members should absolutely trust and follow the party and should resolutely, under any circumstances, protect and defend and hold in high esteem the party without the slightest wavering.

We should firmly establish the revolutionary discipline of moving as one in accordance with party decisions and directives, should have a correct organizational view of the party and should further strengthen our party life. When all party members firmly unite around the party center and struggle with a revolutionary creed which never wavers, our party will be more firmly consolidated into ironclad militant ranks possessing victorious might and militant power.

Accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions is an important requirement for implementing the magnificent plan of our party for expediting the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Upholding the party's militant slogan for creating the speed of the 1980's, all party members and workers should continuously fan the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

By thoroughly implementing the decisions of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, all sectors of the people's economy should strengthen the country's economic might in various ways and fully demonstrate the might of our party as one which carries out the revolution and which struggles.

The history of our party is a glorious one which has advanced along a single victorious road of chuche indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All party members and workers should correctly understand how successfully this history has been pioneered and created under grim circumstances and how brilliantly it has continued under the leadership of our party center. With great pride in having the great party, they should endlessly glorify the proud history of the party.

Our revolution has reached the summit of the 1980's. The future path of our party and people strenuously advancing toward the future of communism promises only victory and glory.

Let us all vigorously struggle to achieve the final victory of the revolutonary cause, firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea!

NATIONAL MEETING OF COMMUNICATION WORKERS HELD

SK110557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] A national meeting of communication workers was held at the People's Palace of Culture from 7 to 9 October. Respectfully placed on the front wall of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, with the national flag of the republic as a background. Posted in the meeting hall was a slogan reading, "Long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP!" Placed in the background of the rostrum were a model of Mt Paektu and a banner reading "National meeting of communication workers." Also posted in the meeting hall were slogans reading, "Let us create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima," and "The communication sector should modernize telegraph and telephone equipment, further increase power output for broadcasts and consolidate successes attained nationwide in the television sector."

Participating in the meeting together with functionaries from central and local party, government and economic agencies and from the communication sector were First Vice Premier Kang Song-san, Secretary Yun Ki-pok, Vice Premiers Kye Ung-tae and Kim Hoe-il and functionaries concerned Kim Ki-nam, Kim Yong-chae, Yi Yong-ik, Kim Pong-chu and Yi Pong-su.

The meeting opened with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song." Summing up the results attained in communication work during the past period under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, the meeting discussed measures for implementing ahead of schedule the second 7-year plan and the prospective task assigned the communication sector in the 1980's by vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

At the meeting Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae made a report.

Next, (Chon Pok-ni), director of Kangwon Provincial Communications Management Office; Choe Tae-pong, line management worker at (Sangchang), Hamju branch of South Hamgyong Provincial Communications Line Management Office; Kim Ok-hui, engineer at an enterprise under the Yanggang Provincial Communications Management Bureau; An Ko-kun, manager of Pyongyang communications equipment plant; Kang Kyong-sim, [word indistinct] engineer at North Pyongan Provincial Telephone and Telegram Office; Kim Yong-hak, chief of the (Sinhyon) branch of South Pyongan Provincial Communications Line Management Office; Kim Kye-hwa, operator at North Hwanghae Telephone and Telegram Office; Kim Myong-che, director of Institute for Studies of Low-Voltage Electricity under Ministry of Communications; Chong Song-ok, chief of (Sinsi) branch, Chonma County Communications Office, North Pyongan Province; Kim Chun-sok, deputy engineering chief at the enterprise where Comrade (Chang Si-mun) works; Sin Chung-hyok, postal worker at (Namsong) branch of Yongmin County Communications Office, Chagang Province; Kim Su-un, chief engineer at North Hwanghae District Communications Management Office; Kim Tuk-pong, manager of an enterprise under the Yanggang Provincial Communications Management Office; Kim Yon-sik, secretary of primary party at South Hamgyong Provincial Telephone and Telegram Office; Kim Sun-sil, chief of operators working at Korea Central Telephone and Telegram Office, participated in the discussion.

Saying that they were holding the national meeting of the communications functionaries in the midst of a solemn atmosphere in which the entire working people in the nation, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report and historic policy speech at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant tasks elucidated by him in his summing up at the plenum of the KWP Central Committee held in Hamhung, are engaged in a vigorous struggle to successfully implement this year's plans, to hasten the second 7-year plan and the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction by raising high the flames of the movement to create the speed of the 1980's, the reporter and debators noted that the meeting will serve as an opportunity to make an epochal turning point in the communications work.

Communications are the national nerve system which quickly links ties in the party, state activities and in all domains of society such as politics, economics and culture.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As we always say, communications are like the nerve system of the nation. Just as the nerve system plays an important role in man's activity, communications play an important function in state affairs.

By establishing a well-functioning communications system in the armed ranks and guerrilla base during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and by gaining precious experiences and accomplishment, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid a tenacious and deep foundation for our country's communications. On the basis of this, he set forth chuche-oriented and creative ideas for the building of a diversified and developed socialist communications system equipped with modern technology and equipment in the years that followed national liberation.

The speaker and the participants in the discussion pointed out that this has become a firm ideological and theoretical foundation of our party's communications policy and a reliable guarantee for the endless strengthening and development of our country's communications.

They pointed out: Even though he is so busy taking care of general party and state affairs, the great leader has given a total of 1,000-odd pieces of programmatic teachings to the communications sector by giving on-the-spot guidance to communications organizations and enterprises and has wisely led the struggle to embody the idea for building chuche-oriented socialist communications at every period and every stage of revolutionary development.

They pointed out: By nationalizing communications after liberation, the great leader helped make the people the owners of communications. He minutely delineated the position, mission, basic duty and principles for communication activities for building a new society. He gave great consideration to providing the material and technological foundation for communications. As soon as the U.S. imperialists ignited a fire of war on this land, he reorganized communications work into a wartime system and quickly guaranteed communication between the front and the rear and between the army and the people, thus helping contribute to the victory in the fatherland liberation war. After the war, he led the effort to establish an orderly communications network established from the capital down to the provinces, cities, counties and lis.

They also pointed out: By wisely leading the struggle to accomplish the task facing the communications sector after newly putting forward the task at the fourth party congress, the great leader helped bring about a new turn in all fields of communications, including wireless transmissions and television broadcasting.

The speaker and the participants in the discussion said that as in all sectors of revolution and construction, particularly in the 1970's, a great heyday was provided for communications work, too. They pointed out that using the national communications workers meeting convoked in October 1971 under the big care of the great leader and the glorious party center as momentum, an epoch-making turn was effected in the development of our country's communications.

They pointed out: Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, the glorious party center has led so that a powerful industrial telephone network linking the state economic organizations and important plants and enterprises can be established, thereby helping establish the orderly industrial telephone system and agricultural intercom system in a short period of time. Thus, communications could serve the country better in socialist construction.

They also pointed out: The party center helped brilliantly carry out in just a few years the militant task for improving and strengthening the distribution of publications and propaganda work through broadcasting and for realizing the work of introducing television sets into the whole country in the not-too-distant future by further increasing the television broadcasting network put forth by the great leader at the fifth party congress. He helped create the miracle of establishing the microwave communications network -- the construction of which was expected to take several scores of years -- in 2 or 3 years. He has given all consideration so that the modernization of the communications facilities could be accelerated.

The speaker and the participants in the discussion pointed out: In the days during which the great leader's ideas for building the chuche-oriented socialist communications are embodied, the glorious party center has fostered the workers in the communications sector as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and carefully looked after their lives. Therefore, they pointed out, endless innovations have been created in the work of distributing publications and the work of communications and broadcasting. The material and technological foundation for the communications sector have been incomparably strengthened. Communications have been able to genuinely contribute to the performance of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural.

They stressed: All these proud successes achieved in the communications sector are the result of the wise leadership and heart-warming care of the great leader and the glorious party center, who put forth the most correct policies for the building of communications at every period of the revolutionary development with the shining rays of chuche and who are leading our communications workers along the single road to victory, while embracing our communications workers in benevolent bosoms.

They said: Reflecting the boundless loyalty of the participants in the meeting and all communications workers of our country, we extend the greatest glory and the warmest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center.

The meeting pointed out: The communications sector is faced today with the heavy task of further consolidating the chuche character and the self-reliance of communications, modernizing communications and broadcasting facilities and of placing communications management activities on a new scientific and technological foundation.

The meeting pointed out: For this, by waging an energetic struggle to increase the capability of the telegraphic and telephonic facilities to the maximum by remodeling the facilities and to automate all telephones including the industrial telephones, telegraphic communications and telecommunications, until the end of the 1980's, we should increase the capability of the intracity telephone switching by 3 times, the rate of automatic telephone operations by 2.5 times, the capability of communications circuitry by 4.5 times between the capital and the provinces and by 4.4 times between the provinces and the counties. The meeting proposed measures to achieve this.

This meeting also pointed out: After equipping them with more modern rotary presses and transport means, we should further shorten the delivery time of papers and magazines by actively speeding up the mechanization and automation of mail service.

The meeting pointed out: The communications sector should repair and maintain the existing broadcasting facilities well, raising the broadcast output, intentionally rewiring facilities to use the existing wire radio broadcasting network, displaying a greater vitality, further raising the output of the wireless broadcasting, increasing the number of frequencies and improving the quality of broadcasting hookups.

The meeting pointed out: Along with this, we should accelereate the establishment of the broadcasting hookup network for the television correspondence college and speed up construction of a modern, international earth station for the communications satellite.

The meeting pointed out: We should strengthen the mass movement for technical innovations, enhance the role of scientists and technicians and actively accept (?up-to-date) scientific and technical successes. We should thoroughly establish the revolutionary system and order in communications activities and further raise the quality of communications in terms of service and culture, thus accomplishing the demands of the Taean work system.

The meeting said that raising the responsibility and role of leading functionaries is an important guarantee making it possible for us to brilliantly carry out the vast tasks facing the communications sector. The meeting pointed out that all leading functionaries should positively learn from the work method in the style of the great leader, thus actively organizing and mobilizing the masses into the work of accomplishing, through the forceful political work, bold plans and skillful command.

The meeting emphasized that the people's government organizations should improve their leadership over the works in the communications sector and foster more technicians and specialists in the communications sector and that the work to support this sector should be positively organized and carried out on a society-wide scale.

The meeting reiterated: By strengthening the ideological and indoctrination work among the communications workers, we should have them firmly prepared as enthusiastic chuche-type communist revolutionaries who resolutely defend and safeguard, politically and ideologically and with their lives, the party and the leader with endless loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center.

The meeting pointed out: We should establish thoroughly the revolutionary spirit among the functionaries to accomplish to the end the great leader's teachings and the party's policies -- the embodiment of his teachings -- with their own might and with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, while displaying boundless devotion.

The meeting pointed out: By vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, closely connecting the struggle with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and with the movement to emulate the unsung heroes, we should have all functionaries in the communications sector responsibly carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks, as befitting the master, and endlessly create new miracles and innovations everwhere.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

WORKERS STEP UP SPEED OF 80'S IN PRODUCTION

SK121529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- An energetic struggle for the creation of "the speed of the 80's" is under way in Korea. At the iron and steel works of the country engaged in a drive to attain the goal of 15 million tons of steel, the daily output in October has jumped 24.4 percent in steel, 27.9 percent in pig iron and 28.3 percent in rolled steel above the daily average in the first half of the year.

At the Kangson steel complex, the daily output of steel has gone up 52.9 percent and that of rolled steel 56.2 percent above the first half year's daily average.

Innovations have also been reported from the mining industry. The Komdok mining complex has hurled itself into the drive for lifting the annual non-ferrous metal output of the country to 1 million tons in two or three years to come and to 1.5 million tons by 1988. It has increased the construction speed 6 or 7 times in building its third dressing plant large in scale. There the construction of several shaft pits and a long-distance belt conveyor is being vigorously promoted.

A high speed has been developed in ore production and expansion of capacity at the non-ferrous metal mines in Yanggang and Changang Provinces. The ore output at the Unhung mine in September was double that in last year's comparable time. It is developing several new pits, one of which has been completed. A project is progressing at full speed at the March 5 youth mine for creating a large open-cast mine with a capacity of eight times the present one.

A new speed is being developed at the engineering plants, too. At the Yongsong machine complex, the cutting speed has jumped 5.7 times and the melting capacity 2.5 times as against the rated capacity. This is more than double the peak record since the commissioning of the plant. The Nagwon machine plant has manufactured a large scraped rock trans-shipping machine which can treat over 2,500 tons of scraped rock per hour in a 60 metre section and the June 4 rolling stock factory has boosted production 2.5 times.

The drive for creating "the speed of the 80's" is powerfully sweeping many construction sites of such works as the Tanchon smeltery, the Chongjin thermal power plant and the September 18 factory.

ASSEMBLY REPORT LINKS HUMAN RIGHTS, U.S. TROOPS

SK150820 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] A parliamentarian team on diplomacy led by Yi Chong-chan, chairman of the Steering Committee of the National Assembly, which had visited the United States and Canada last July, submitted a relatively frank but critical report on 14 October. This report indicated that the issue of a U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea is not likely to become an issue of argument again for the time being in light of the current atmosphere in the government, Congress and military circles of the United States. However, the report stressed that, considering the fact that there are still political forces in the United States keenly watching the moves in South Korea in connection with the human rights and Unification Church issues and, in particular, because of a negative image of South Korea caused by the Pak Tong-son bribery scandal, prudent efforts should be made so as not to provide any grounds for the U.S. troop withdrawal to become an issue again in the U.S. elections in 1984.

Saying that there have been cases in which excessive advertisements were placed in U.S. newspapers at enormous cost, the report stressed that such advertisements should be scrutinized for their effectiveness.

UNSUCCESSFUL PRC TRIP, KIM IL 'HOUSE ARREST' REPORTED

SK150508 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Report by correspondent Chong Yong-sok from Tokyo--From Pyongyang, (?it is said) Kim Il-song's recent visit to Red China was not successful and that Kim Il is under house arrest because of his attempt to criticize this. According to this source, Kim Il-song, who recently visited Beijing to seek assistance in overcoming serious economic difficulties, was rebuffed in his attempt to obtain economic aid from Red China, although he was superfically well received. Red China refused to give this aid, using as an excuse a certain domestic situation.

When the moderate faction attempted to criticize Kim's unsuccessful visit to Red China, the Kim Chong-il faction quickly put Kim Il under house arrest to foil this attempt, and it has begun to take a tough line to suppress this critical force, reported the newspaper.

RETURNED FISHERMEN DESCRIBE DETENTION IN NORTH

SK151133 Seoul YONHAP in English 1131 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP) -- The thirty-five South Korean fishermen who had been detained in North Korea for over two months revealed Friday that they forcibly received intensive brainwashing from North Koreans designed to induce their loyalty to North Korea's chieftain Kim Il-song and his son Chong-il.

The fishermen of the Masan-Ho No 5, released by North Korea last Sept. 27, divulged details of their 78-day nightmare in the North at a news conference at Seoul Sejong Cultural Center. The fishing boat and its crew were taken captive by a North Korean patrol boat during peaceful fishing operations on the open seas some 170 kms norhteast of Ullung-do Island on July 13.

Kim Sun-tal, 70, the oldest of the fishermen, tearfully expressed joy over the refound privilege to spend the rest of his life in his free homeland. The fishermen explained that, exhausted from work the day before, they were sleeping on the morning of July 13 when an unidentified North Korean naval vessel approached their fishing boat. The North Korean vessel damaged the front right part of the fishing boat and eight North Korean soldiers armed with rifles, including two officers, boarded and forced the fishermen to steer the boat north.

They were detained in Chongjin port in North Hamgyong Province, 480 kms north of the island, until July 26, when they were taken to Wonsan.

Under threat by armed soldiers that they would not be sent back, they were forced to sign a North Korean document of admission that they had trespassed into North Korea's economic zone, Hong Jun-ho, skipper of the 114.5-ton boat, said. There was a difference, however, of about 72 kms between the point of capture and the location specified by the North Korean paper, Hong added.

Fishermen reported brainwashing sessions of over 11 hours daily on subjects such as socialism. They were also induced to write letters to Kim Il-song expressing their gratitude for his goodness to them and vowing their faithfulness to Kim and his son, the fishermen said.

They quoted a North Korean official as saying that because of preparations for war, the North Korean economy lags far behind that of the South. The North Koreans claimed, however, that they could communize the Korean Peninsula within three or four years, according to the freed fishermen. The North Koreans also instructed the crew to foment social instability by launching or abetting anti-government demonstrations.

North Korea abducted a total of 453 Korean fishing boats and 3,554 fishermen, but released all but 31 ships and 407 crewmen.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON OANA MEETING IN SEOUL

Chon Receives TASS Delegates

SK151332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday received a courtesy call from delegates to the second executive board meeting of the organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) held Oct. 13-15 in Seoul.

Included in the visit to Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, were chief delegates from BERNAMA of Malaysia, APP of Pakistan, KYODO of Japan, PTI of India, ANTARA of Indonesia, KPL of Laos, RSS of Nepal, PNA of the Philippines and TASS of the Soviet Union. Also present were Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hi and President-Publisher Kim Song-chin of YONHAP, which hosted the three-day conference of news agencies in the Asian-Pacific region.

Further on Chon Meeting

OW151255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15, KYODO -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday welcomed Soviet journalists as the first Russians to visit his country since the division of the Korean Peninsula in 1948. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, a close ally of North Korea.

Chon met the Russians, delegates from the Soviet news agency TASS, who took part in a meeting here of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA). During the 50-minute meeting at the presidential mansion, Chon said: "We are extremely pleased that you decided to visit South Korea, which presumably took a lot of courage."

OANA sources said the president apparently attached special significance to the visit of the TASS delegation when he specifically referred to it twice during the meeting which was also attended by delegates of several OANA members. Chon's gesture is regarded as a possible signal of Moscow's departure from its previous policy toward Seoul, the sources said.

In the past, the Soviet Union has declined South Korean invitations to visit Seoul for international sports events. South Korea officially opened its doors to communist countries for the first time in 1973 and has been seeking mutual recognition of the country by the Soviet Union and China, and North Korea by the United States and Japan. The Soviet Union has been also invited to send a delegation to Seoul for an Interparliamentary Union meeting next year and a team to compete in the 1988 summer Olympics, both to be held in the South Korean capital.

Diplomatic sources here said the Soviet Union may be playing a "South Korean card" in regards to North Korea. The sources noted that the Russian visit followed a trip to Pyongyang by Chinese strongman Deng Xiapoing in April and a visit to Beijing by North Korean President Kim Il-song in September.

Meeting Closes 15 Oct

SK150745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15 (YONHAP) -- The Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) closed its second executive board meeting in Seoul Friday, pledging efforts for the progress of the regional body and its news exchange system, the ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK (ANN).

During the three-day meeting, the board agreed to hold group training programs and workshops for both editorial staff and maintenance personnel to enable the more effective exchange of news.

Member agencies were encouraged to start a feature service to enrich their news exchange and to set up special desks to handle OANA news. They were also asked to continue meetings with end-users to increase the number of OANA items by the newspapers.

The board pledged to renew efforts to reduce the development bulletin service rate of 200 U.S. dollars per month for a 24-hour duplex circuit, and expressed regret that little progress had been made.

Delegates reaffirmed OANA's policy to strengthen its ties with the pool of news agencies of non-aligned countries, the Federation of Arab News Agencies, Pan-African News Agency, the National Information System Network (ASIN) and other similar multilateral news exchange associations to correct imbalances in the global flow of information and create a new information and communications order.

Members also reviewed and adopted the report of the Fifth General Assembly of OANA in Kuala Lumpur in November 1981, and those of the second technical group meeting in Beijing this March and the third technical group meeting held prior to the executive board conference.

Participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction on the decisions and commented that the scope of OANA's activities had surpassed their expectations. The board noted that the links between the 24 member agencies through ANN will be completed when RSS of Nepal sets up a link with the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA before the end of 1982. The board also noted the heightened use of OANA news materials by the Asian media, reflecting the growing awareness of the importance of regional cooperation.

The YONHAP news agency hosted the meeting, attended by all members of the board -- BERNAMA of Malaysia, APP of Pakistan, KYODO of Japan, PTI of India, ANTARA of Indonesia, KPL of Laos, IRNA of Iran, RSS of Nepal and YONHAP.

Delegates from PNA of the Philippines and TASS of the Soviet Union, which attended the third technical group meeting Oct. 11-12 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, participated in the conference as observers, along with delegates from UNESCO.

The next meeting of the board will be held in October next year, and OANA President Ahmad Mustapha Hassan, who is the general manager of BERNAMA, will consult with members of the board on the venue and date.

PRIME MINISTER'S ANSWERS IN ASSEMBLY VIEWED

SK102343 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] Reacting prudently, most of the executive members of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] kept silent on the first round of answers by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop at the 6 October interpellation of the National Assembly, during which the prime minister maintained a moderate posture from start to finish, with both hands folded behind his back while answering, whereas members of the opposition parties, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP], expressed their dissatisfaction.

On 7 October, Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the DJP, commented: I was anxious about the prime minister. I thought he would approach the questions myopically because he is a scholar and because it was his first interpellation session at the National Assembly. Surprisingly, he answered with flexibility and maturity. Other executive members, however, remained silent.

DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki said: His answers greatly disappointed not only the opposition parties, but also the people.

KNP floor leader Yi Tong-chin said that he would rate the prime minister after listening to him a little more. Vice floor leader of the KNP Pak Chae-uk expressed his dissatisfaction, saying that the prime minister's answers were not prepared beforehand.

Rep. Ho Kyong-ku, a disciple of the prime minister at the university who questioned the prime minister at the house interpellation, said: His answers lacked relevance. On top of that, his answers lacked sincerity, point and even truthfulness.

Rep. Kim Ki-su, member of the KNP, said: His difficult position is understandable, but his answers should have been more appealing.

Rep. Ha Sun-pong, one of the DJP interpellators, expressed dissatisfaction on behalf of the ruling party, saying: Unsatisfactory, but plain and passable. However, it is quite regrettable that the prime minister, responsible prime minister of the current cabinet as he is, has not mentioned the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic.

Further Views

SK090122 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] At a regular National Assembly session held on the afternoon of 6 October, National Assemblyman Ho Kyong-ku, the first speaker from the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], attacked Prime Minister Kim, saying: The people expected that the strong will of the present regime for reform plus the statesmanship, experience and wisdom of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop would produce a 100-percent pure alloy. However, they have failed to come in contact with even pig iron, much less an alloy.

After hurling a question about the Prime Minister's motives in making a decision to serve the government, National Assemblyman Ho, Prime Minister Kim's disciple while he worked at Koryo University, said: Is it all right to kill the press, the people's criticism of the government, the opposition parties and the National Assembly, provided that we adopt a single presidential tenure system? The desire to achieve democracy by having only the government and the ruling party become prominent is very dangerous.

Following this, National Assemblyman Kim Ki-su of the Korea National Party [KNP] said: We do not want a prime minister who does nothing but read the text of a presidential speech and sign government documents.

He then asked detailed questions of the prime minister and ministers concerned. This impelled him to ask the prime minister whether he intended to freeze farmers' debts -- an issue not included in the agenda.

National assemblyman Ha Sun-pong from the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] said: The work of correctly assisting the government in carrying out summit diplomacy should be a calm one. Our diplomatic activities are so boisterous from the start as to cause developing and advanced countries to become jealous and vigilant against us.

LAWMAKERS HIT INCONSISTENCY IN ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK121021 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] At the plenary session of the National Assembly on 8 October -- the first day for the government interpellation sessions in the economic field -- legislators of the opposition camp, including Reps Cho Pyong-pong of the Korea National Party and Yi Yong-taek of the independent lawmakers' fraternity group, pointed out the lack of consistency in the recent series of economic measures. They continued calling the government to account from a political standpoint, saying: In reality, are these measures in accord with the ideology of the Fifth Republic?

Rep Chong Sun-tok of the Democratic Justice Party also made a caustically critical remark by noting: The tax reform bill is of no use even as an economic stimulus. It is feared that the reform will only impose a financial burden.

Rep Yi Hyong-pae of the Democratic Korea Party hit the government by saying: If a series of economic measures have been drafted at the hands of certain persons, what are you, the deputy prime minister and the finance minister for? In addition, he even launched a political offensive by unfolding a theory that there is no such place as a sanctuary, saying: It is regrettable if politics exist elsewhere rather than in the National Assembly, where politics should exist. Mentioning the name of a certain figure who was the chief economic adviser [of the president] in the era of the Yusin regime, he pointed out instances in which his economic measures failed. He even said that the man amassed a vast fortune illegally.

As soon as Rep Yi finished speaking, House Speaker Chong Nae-hyok ordered that two parts of his remarks be erased from the House stenographic records by saying: It is the rule of the National Assembly that when we mention names of those who are involved in scandalous issues, we mention them by calling them "Mr so-and-so." The remark concerning "sanctuary" is unnecessary, and it is feared that the remarks might make the relations between the legislative and administrative branches delicate.

Further on Deleted Remarks

SK140850 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Oct 82 p 2

[From column "Central Tower"]

[Excerpt] Because Chong Nae-hyok, speaker of the National Assembly, has repeatedly ordered the deletion from the stenographic records of some controversial portions of the interpellations that have been made by the lawmakers of the Democratic Korean Party [DKP] at interpellations in the National Assembly, the DKP has demanded that the Administrative Office of the National Assembly present data on all deletions from the record of the interpellations since the inauguration of the 11th National Assembly. In reply to the DKP's demand, U Pyong-kyu, secretary general of the Administrative Office, called on the DKP to access the data at the Administrative Office only, saying that it is difficult to make the data public for security reasons.

Kim Chae-yong, deputy floor leader of the DKP, who had met with the secretary general of the Administrative Office, said: The Administrative Office seems to be afraid that the data would be used for a political offensive. We demanded the presentation of the data in an effort to restrict the deletion of lawmakers' remarks from the stenographic record.

MPR-USSR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL TALKS OPEN

OW150051 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 13 (MONTSAME) -- A meeting of the Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation opened here. It will discuss a wide range of questions relating to the further expansion of co-operation between the two countries in the sphere of agriculture, geology, energetics and transport. The Mongolian delegation is led by D. Maydar, a Politburo member of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R., and the Soviet delegation by I.T. Novikov, [deputy] chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Tsedenbal Meets Novikov

OW121856 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1726 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 12 (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R., received a Soviet delegation led by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., chairman of the Soviet part of the intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation. It will take part in the regular meeting of the commission. The questions of the further deepening and expanding of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the M.P.R. and the U.S.S.R. were discussed.

TSEDENBAL DECORATES VISITING UZBEK SSR CHAIRMAN

OW121844 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1727 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 12 (MONTSAME) -- Yumjaagin Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural, presented the "Friendship" medal to N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. He was awarded for his contribution to the development and consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The members of the Soviet delegation led by Comrade N. Khudayberdyyev, which is taking part in the days of the U.S.S.R. in the M.P.R. on the example of the achievements of the Uzbek S.S.R. within the framework of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month, were also awarded the "Friendship" and the "60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution" medals.

Batmonh at Airport Departure

OW150103 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1701 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 13 (MONTSAME) -- A Soviet delegation led by N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek S.S.R., left for home. The delegation took part in the days of the U.S.S.R. in the M.P.R. on the example of achievements of Uzbekistan in the socialist construction carried out within the framework of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month.

During their stay in this country the Soviet guests visited the (?cities of Darhan) and Erdenet, Omnogobi Aymag (province). They acquainted themselves with State Central Museum and the Lenin Museum in the Mongolian capital. The delegation was also received at the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R. and at the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Jambyn Batmonh, a member of the Politbureau of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R., and other officials came to the Bayant-Uhaa airport to see the Uzbek guests off.

TSEDENBAL MEETS POLISH VICE PREMIER MADEJ

OW142023 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 14 (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R., received Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, chairman of the Polish part of the Mongolian-Polish intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Polish delegation took part in the work of the meeting of the commission. During the meeting Z. Madej conveyed to Y. Tsedenbal the message of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. [passage indistinct]

STATISTICAL BOARD RELEASES ECONOMIC FIGURES

OW120343 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 11 (MONTSAME) -- A communique of the Central Statistical Board of the M.P.R. on the fulfillment of the plan for the first 9 months of this year on the development of the M.P.R. national economy and culture for 1982 has been issued here. It says that about 9.5 million head of young stock are being reared by the 1st of October. The grain harvest from more than 1/3 of the sowing area has been gathered. The harvesting of potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural crops is drawing to an end. This year the state alloted over 600 tractors and about 400 harvesting combines and trucks and other machinery for the strengthening of the material and technical basis of agriculture. In industry the gross output increased by nearly 11 percent as against the same period of the last year. The planned targets on the production and realization of consumer goods have been overfulfilled. The volume of building-assembly work increased by 5 percent. As many as 225 new units were put into operation.

BRIEFS

ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR -- Ulaanbaatar, October 12 -- Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, received H. Kroier, a newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland to the Mongolian People's Republic, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 12 Oct 82 OW]

OUTGOING JAPANESE ENVOY -- Ulaanbaatar, October 12 -- M. Akiho, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to this country, left for home on the completion of his diplomatic mission here. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 12 Oct 82 OW]

SEVENTH BSPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

Meeting Opens 8 Oct

BK081606 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee opened at 0900 on 8 October 1982 in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road in Rangoon. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided over the meeting and Secretary U Win Maung officiated as secretary of the meeting.

Soon after the meeting was declared open and valid by the secretary of the meeting, BSPP Chairman U Ne Win delivered an address. Following the speech, party General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the report of the party Central Executive Committee. The report of the party Work Inspection Committee was submitted by its secretary, U Ba Thaw, and the report of the party Discipline Committee was submitted by its secretary, U Khin Aye. Next, the draft of the Burmese citizenship law which will be submitted to the Third Session of the Third People's Assembly was presented by joint General Secretary Brig Gen Tin Oo and it was put into the record by the Central Committee meeting.

General Secretary U Aye Ko announced the matter relating to the election to fill a vacant seat in the party Discipline Committee. Following the announcement on election procedures by Chairman U Zaw Win of the Election Supervision Committee, the Central Committee members elected U Maung Maung, a member of the Central Committee, as a member of the party Discipline Committee. The meeting was recessed after the Central Committee members voted on the matters relating to the People's Assembly submitted by joint General Secretary Brig Gen Tin Oo.

When the meeting resumed, the Central Committee members voted on the appeals submitted by Secretary U Thaung Dan of the Legal and People's Management Affairs Committee. The Central Committee then voted on the matter relating to amendments to the BSPP Constitution submitted by Secretary U Than Hlaing. The meeting went into a brief recess after the Central Committee members voted on amendments to amendment procedures for the BSPP Constitution presented by Secretary U Thein Ngwe and amendments to procedures for the maintenance of party discipline and amendments to procedures for party discipline relating to members of the armed forces presented by Secretary U Htwe Han.

When the meeting resumed, Central Committee members U Gaik Tar No, U Thein Aung, U Pau Do Nan, U Than Oo, U Win Shein, U Ba Swe and U Mahn Hla Thein discussed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the party Work Inspection Committee, and the party Discipline Committee. The first day of the meeting concluded at 1530.

Session Closes 9 Oct

BK091250 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] began its second day today at 0900 in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road in Rangoon. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided over the meeting and Secretary U Htwe Han officiated as secretary.

Soon after the meeting was declared open by the secretary of the meeting, Secretary U Thaung Dan of the Legal and People's Management Affairs Committee announced the decision of the Central Committee members on the appeals submitted to the Central Committee. Next, the secretary of the meeting, Secretary U Htwe Han, announced the decision of the Central Committee members concerning the amendments to the BSPP Constitution, the amendments to amendment procedures of the BSPP Constitution, the amendments to party disciplinary procedures, and the amendments to party disciplinary procedures relating to members of the armed forces.

General Secretary U Aye Ko replied to the points raised by the Central Committee members in their discussions on the report of the Central Executive Committee. The Central Committee members then approved the reports submitted by the Central Executive Committee, the party Work Inspection Committee and the party Discipline Committee. The seventh meeting of the BSPP Central Committee concluded successfully this morning after the resolutions of the meeting were announced, approved and signed.

THIRD MEETING OF THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

BK110800 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The third meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened at 1000 today in the conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 461 Assembly representatives headed President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

Today's morning session was chaired by U Than Yu, Assembly representative from Pegu Division's Tantabin, while director general of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khin Tint officiated as secretary of the meeting.

First, the presiding chairman of the morning session announced that 461 Assembly representatives out of the total of 468 who have taken the oath of office were present. With an attendance of 98.5 percent, the meeting was therefore valid. He declared the meeting open.

Later, the presiding chairman, after obtaining the approval of the Assembly, announced that the agenda for the meeting had been confirmed by the Assembly.

As the meeting proceeded, six new assemblymen took their oath in the presence of the presiding chairman. The meeting was then briefly recessed to enable the Assembly to elect members of the panel of chairmen from various states and divisions.

When the meeting resumed, the namelist of 14 members of the panel of chairmen elected from different states and divisions was read out by the presiding chairman. As the Assembly endorsed the list, he announced the confirmation of the Assembly.

Next, members of the panel of chairmen took their reserved seats, and the presiding chairman of the morning session, U Than Yu, handed over the chairmanship to U Nyunt Tin, Assembly representative from Pegu Division's Letpadan-II constituency.

The alternate chairman then announced the report of the State Council that there were six vacant seats in the People's Assembly, one in the State Council, one in the Council of People's Justices, the chairman post of the Council of People's Justices and one in the People's Assembly Affairs Committee. The Assembly acknowledged the report which was then put on record.

Later, U Shan Oak of Chin State's Thantlang constituency submitted a motion expressing regrets over the deaths of U Tin Aye of Pegu Division's Paukkaung constituency; Thakin Aung Min of Chin State's Matupi constituency-I, who was also a State Council member; U Hla Pru Than of Arakan State's Buthidaung constituency-II; and of U Maung Maung Kyaw Win of Rangoon Division's Rabedan constituency, who was also the chairman of the Council of People's Justices. The motion was seconded by U Ohn Kyaing of Pegu Division's Nyaunglebin constituency-II, and the presiding chairman announced that the Assembly had put the motion on record.

As the meeting progressed, Assembly representatives from Chin State, in accordance with Article 64A of the state Constitution and with Article 17D of the People's Assembly Law, nominated a member of the State Council from among themselves. The presiding chairman later announced that U Vumthu Hashim of Chin State's Matupi constituency-I had been elected as State Council member. U Vumthu Hashim then took a seat reserved for him.

Next, Assembly members voted to elect a member of the Council of People's Justices. The presiding chairman later announced that U Mon San Hlaing of Mon State's Thanbyuzayat constituency had been elected to the Council. U Mon San Hlaing then took a seat researved for him.

Later, Assembly members again cast their votes to elect a member of the People's Assembly Affairs Committee. U Thein Han of Mandalay Division's Singu constituency was elected to the committee. This was announced by the chairman.

Later, members of the Council of People's Justices, during a brief recess, convened to elect a chairman for the council. As the meeting resumed in the afternoon, the presiding chairman announced that U Tin Aung Hein had been elected as chairman of that council. As the Assembly approved the election, the matter was put on record. The new chairman of the Council of People's Justices then took a seat reserved for him.

More on 11 Oct Session

BK111614 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened at 1000 today in the conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon.

As the meeting progressed, U Thein Han, who was elected to the People's Assembly Affairs Committee, was nominated by the State Council to be appointed to the Assembly Science and Technology Affairs Committee. The presiding chairman reported this to the Assembly. Since the Assembly approved the appointment, the chairman announced that the matter had been put on the record.

Next, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presented the report of the State Council. The chairman announced that Assembly representatives would discuss the report on 12 October.

This was followed by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha's presentation of the report of the Council of Ministers to the Assembly. The presiding chairman fixed 12 October as the date for the Assembly to discuss the report. The report of the Council of Justices was then presented by council Chairman U Tin Aung Hein. The presiding chairman announced that a date would be fixed later to enable the Assembly to discuss the report.

Next, the report of the Council of People's Attorneys was presented by council Chairman U Myint Maung. After the presentation, the chairman announced that the report would be discussed by Assembly representatives at a date to be fixed later.

Later, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U San Maung presented his council's report to the Assembly. The chairman later announced that a date would be fixed later for the Assembly to discuss the report.

Next, Secretary of the Elections Commission U N.D. Zau Tawng presented the report of his commission to the Assembly. The chairman later announced that the report would be discussed by the Assembly at a date to be fixed later.

This was followed by Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presenting the Burmese citizenship draft law to the Assembly. After U Saw Hla Shwe, Assembly representative from Kayah State's Pru-So constituency, moved that the law be accepted for discussion at the Assembly, the presiding chairman announced that the draft law would be discussed by the Assembly on 12 October.

The presiding chairman later read out the report of the State Council regarding the selection of two Assembly representatives to join the Burmese delegation to the 37th United Nations General Assembly. As the Assembly approved the report, it was put on record.

Next, the presiding chairman reported about the good-will visit to Burma of delegations from the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and the Japanese-Burmese Parliamentary Friendship Association as well as the good-will visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by the Burmese Assembly delegation.

The first day's session of the third meeting of the Third People's Assembly ended at 1420.

12 Oct Session

BK121552 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Summary] "The third meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 2d day at 1000 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compounds on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 465 Assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

"Today's session was chaired by Alternate Chairman U Han U, representative from Magwe Division's Natmauk constituency-I, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting."

The chairman first announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open.

"As the meeting began, five Assembly representatives discussed the report of the State Council presented to the Assembly at the opening session." "Next, seven Assembly representatives discussed the report of the Council of Ministers." Later, nine Assembly representatives discussed the Burmese citizenship draft law presented by the Council of Ministers at the opening session.

The 2d day's session ended at 1500 today.

13 Oct Session

BK131414 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Summary] "The third meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma entered its 3d day at 1000 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 465 Assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

"Today's session was chaired by Alternate Chairman U Than U, Assembly representative of Mandalay Division's Natogyi constituency-I, and U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting."

The presiding chairman first announced that validity of the meeting and declared it open.

"At the start of the meeting, five assemblymen discussed the report of the Council of People's Justices which was presented to the Assembly meeting at the opening session." "The presiding chairman later announced that the Council of People's Justices would reply to the questions raised and that the Assembly would vote on the report on 14 October."

Later, assemblymen discussed the reports of the Council of People's Attorneys, the Council of People's Inspectors and the Elections Commission. The presiding chairman fixed 14 October as the date for the Assembly to vote on the reports.

The meeting ended at 1415 today.

Closing Session 14 Oct

BK141424 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 41 Oct 82

[Summary] The third meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued today at 1000 successfully ended at 1300 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road in Rangoon. "Today's session was attended by 466 Assembly representatives led by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu. Alternate Chairman U Aung Win, Assembly representative from Moulmein constituency-II, the Mon state, presided over the session, and U Aung Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting."

Soon after the meeting was declared open and valid, Secretary U Aye Ko of the State Council replied to the points raised by the Assembly representatives during their discussions on the report of the State Council submitted to the People's Assembly. The presiding chairman put the report on record after it was approved by the assembly. Next, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha replied to the points raised by the Assembly representatives during their discussions on the report of the Council of Ministers. The presiding chairman then put the report on record after obtaining the approval of the Assembly.

Later, the reports of the Council of People's Justices, the Council of People's Attorneys, the Council of People's Inspectors and the Elections Commission were also endorsed by the Assembly and were put on record.

Next, Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni replied to the questions raised by the Assembly representatives on the Burmese citizenship draft law. This was followed by Assembly representatives voting on the draft law. Since all of the 466 assemblymen unanimously supported the draft law, it was passed by the Assembly.

Later, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko reported on the formation of the Elections Commission. After the Assembly approved the report, the Elections Commission was formed under the chairmanship of U Hla, consultant to the Meteorology and Hydrology Department.

The presiding chairman later signed the resolutions of the third meeting of the Third People's Assembly. The meeting successfully ended at 1300.

Summary of Assembly Decisions

BK141434 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The third meeting of the Third People's Assembly passed 1 draft law, held 4 elections, formed 1 body and put 11 matters on record. The draft law passed was the Burmese citizenship draft law. The four elections held were for the panel of chairmen; 1 State Council member, in accordance with Article 64A of the state Constitution; 1 member of the Council of People's Justices; and 1 member of the People's Assembly Affairs Committee.

The one body formed was the Elections Commission for the election of the People's Assembly and People's Councils at various levels.

The 11 matters put on record included: the report announcing six vacant seats in the People's Assembly, one seat in the State Council, one seat in the Council of People's Justices and the chairmanship of the Council of People's Justices; the motion on the Assembly's expression of regrets over the deaths of four Assembly representatives; the State Council report on the election of the Chairman of the Council of People's Justices; the State Council report on assignment of an assemblyman to the People's Assembly Affairs Committee; the selection of two Assembly representatives to join the delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly; the State Council report;the Council of Ministers report; the report of the Coundil of People's Justices; the report of the Council of People's Attorneys; the report of the Council of People's Inspectors; and the report of the Elections Commission.

AAPSO DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR MEETINGS

BK090646 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee led by its secretary general, Comrade Chum Bunrong, left for the USSR at noon on 8 October in order to attend the 25th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union's AAPSO to be held 11-14 October and the 11th Presidium Congress of the Uzbek SSR in Tashkent. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were many cadres and personnel from the KUFNCD National Council and the Foreign Ministry.

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

BK091027 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, a delegation of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace led by its general secretary, Sok An, left Phnom Penh today for the Soviet Union. It will attend a meeting of representatives of socialist countries' committees for the defense of peace, planned to be held from 11 to 13 October in the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic.

FURTHER ON RESULTS OF AUSTRALIAN STUDY INTO CBW

BK140722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Australian scientists have recently announced that samples provided by the so-called victims of the spraying of chemicals by Vietnam in Laos do not contain any trace of toxic substances.

In its Vietnamese-language broadcast of 6 October, Radio Australia specified that these samples were leaves and pellets taken from a region said to be affected by the "yellow rain" along the Thai-Lao border. On the same day, a BBC correspondent noted that this revelation of Australian experts has more or less raised doubts as to the reliability of evidence brought by refugees on attacks by the "yellow rain." "Yellow rain" is a term invented by the imperialist and reactionary propaganda referring to the so-called toxic chemical scattering operations carried out by Vietnam against the Lao and Kampuchean bandits.

Last year, the International Red Cross also rejected these slanders of the imperialist and reactionary propaganda following the examination of blood samples provided by the Khmer Rouge, while a group of investigators, dispatched by the United Nations under U.S. pressure, found no trace of the so-called "yellow rain" at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

RADIO URGES LINKS BETWEEN CADRES, COMBATANTS

BK130808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Armed forces program editorial: "High-Ranking Cadres Should Have Close Relations With Combatants"]

[Summary] "A close relationship between high-ranking cadres and combatants is a good attitude and tradition of the revolutionary armed forces. It is also an indispensable method and work style for all revolutionary military cadres. Military commanders who have close relations with low-ranking cadres and combatants are aware of the actual situation of their subordinates. They can better understand the difficulties and faculties of their subordinates. They can assist and guide their subordinates to efficiently implement circulars and orders of high-level officers as well as the resolutions of the party committee."

Close links between high-ranking military cadres and their subordinates permit them to realize and understand the actual conditions facing their troops as well as their capacities. Through this assessment of the abilities of their subordinates, high-ranking cadres can organize training courses on various subjects.

Some high-ranking military cadres have not correctly fulfilled their duty in contacting low-ranking combatants. They have not been aware of unhealthy phenomena in their units. Such acts can even damage the ability and combat capacity of the national armed forces. They should be good models for all low-ranking cadres as well as combatants.

In order to obtain good results in the emulation drive, all cadres should first of all have a close relationship with their subordinates and troops.

FURTHER ON KHIEU SAMPHAN ACTIVITIES AT UN SESSION

Meets Pakistan's Yaqub Khan

BK111018 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] At the UN General Headquarters on 1 October, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, had a lengthy cordial talk with His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan.

His Excellency Khieu Samphan briefed the Pakistani foreign minister on the current development of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Vietnamese aggressors. He expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government to the government and people of Pakistan for firmly and actively supporting them.

His Excellency Yaqub Khan reiterated Pakistan's unreserved support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government. He stressed that the Kampuchean people can rely on the Pakistani people's support under all circumstances.

Attending the conversation on the Kampuchean side was Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Senegal, and on the Pakistani side was Ambassador Shahnawaz Khan, permanent representative of Pakistan to the United Nations.

Meets Comoros Foreign Minister

BK130238 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, received His Excellency Ali Mroudjae, minister of foreign affairs of the Comoros Republic, at United Nations Headquarters on 4 October.

On behalf of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound gratitude to the friendly government and people of the Comoros who have provided firm and constant support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for an independent Kampuchean nation and against the war of aggression and racial extermination of the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities.

His Excellency Ali Mroudjae, foreign minister of the Comoros, made a point of reaffirming the unswerving support of his country for the just cause of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Democratic Kampuchean Government which had shown active solidarity over the question of the island of Mayotta at the United Nations, and expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between Kampuchea and the Comoros.

Receives Dominican Delegate

BK140241 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met and conversed at the UN Headquarters on 4 October with His Excellency Jose Augusto Vega Imbert, secretary of state of foreign relations of the Dominican Republic.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, Khieu Samphan expressed profound thanks to the Dominican people and government for their constant support to the just struggle for national liberation waged by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest set down in the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly. The Dominican secretary of state of foreign relations reaffirmed his government's unswerving support for the Kampuchean people's just cause until final victory. The conversation proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Meets Singapore Officials

BK150334 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] On 5 October Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met in New York with His Excellency Rajaratnam, Singapore's deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, and His Excellency Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore. The heads of the two countries' foreign affairs departments exchanged views on problems concerning the common interests of the two countries.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Also present at the meeting were Keat Chhon, adviser [as heard] to the Democratic Kampuchean vice president; Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations; and T.B. Koh, Singapore permanent representative to the United Nations.

Meets Somali Foreign Minister

BK150407 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan met and had a friendly, cordial conversation at the UN Headquarters on 6 October with His Excellency Jama Beere, foreign minister of the Somali Democratic Republic.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government, Khieu Samphan expressed firm support for the Somali people's just struggle to defend their national independence and territorial integrity against foreign aggression. He said: Since they themselves have suffered from the Vietnamese Hanoi administration's war of aggression and genocide, the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government understand the cause of the fraternal Somali people's valiant struggle. They are convinced that the Somali people's just struggle will certainly be crowned with success.

Khieu Samphan also highly appraised the Somali Government and people for their unswerving, valuable support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national salvation and independence.

On his part, His Excellency Jama Berre stressed that the Somali Government and people will always unite with and support the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He also expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between Kampuchea and Somalia.

Ambassador Chan Youran was also present at the meeting.

Meets Chad Foreign Minister

BK120354 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] At UN Headquarters on 6 October, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, had a cordial talk with His Excellency Idriss Miskine, minister of foreign affairs of Chad. Khieu Samphan briefed the Chad foreign minister on the development of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

His Excellency Idriss Miskine, foreign minister of Chad, briefed Khieu Samphan on the current situation of the struggle waged by the Chad people for national unity against foreign interference. The foreign minister also reaffirmed that the Chad president, His Excellency Hissein Habre, closely followed and totally supported the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Khieu Samphan expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the government and people of Chad for their sympathy, assistance and support.

Also present at the meeting on the Kampuchean side were Ambassadors Thiounn Prasith and Hing Un. On the Chad side was His Excellency (Michel Bood), general chief of the Chad Foreign Ministry.

SIHANOUK MEETS WITH CHAD FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN

BK130226 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, received at his residence in New York on 7 October His Excellency Idriss Miskine, minister of foreign affairs of Chad. Samdech briefed his guest on the continued struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors who have used tricky maneuvers to avoid implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The Chad foreign minister said Chad President Hissein Habre fully supports the just struggle of Kampuchean people against the aggressors until final victory. He affirmed that Chad will continue to support the just cause of the Kampuchean people in the current UN General Assembly session. Chad stands by Democratic Kampuchea and will participate in drafting resolutions on the situation in Kampuchea demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country.

Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea expressed the gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the people and Government of Chad, under the leadership of His Excellency Hissein Habre, for their active and firm support and expressed the admiration of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea for the valiant and courageous struggle of the people and Government of Chad against foreign aggressors in the defense of national independence and sovereignty.

Also present at the talk on the Demoratic Kampuchean side were Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, minister in charge of the Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs; Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Senegal; and Khek Loerang, Samdech's chef de cabinet; on the Chad side was (Michel Bood), general chief of the Chad Foreign Ministry.

NOTE TO UN SECRETARY ON SRV BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK141451 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Special report: "Message From the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the Secretary General of the United Nations"]

[Text] On 5 October the Thai permanent representative to the United Nations sent a note to the secretary general of the United Nations informing the latter of the latest incidents in blatant biolation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity committed by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea during the first half of September 1982.

On 1 September 1982, at 5:30 p.m., Vietnamese forces fired 122-mm rockets into Thai territory at Ban Mai, Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. On 6 September 1982, at 3 p.m., 30 107-mm rockets fired by Vietnamese forces landed in Thai territory at Ban Mai Pak Hong, Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. On 7 September 1982, at 10 a.m., Vietnamese forces fired 107-mm rockets from Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province in Kampuchea, to the area west of the 32d border post, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. Later on the same day, at 11 a.m., Vietnamese forces again fired 107-mm rockets from Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province in Kampuchea to the area south of Ban Sangae, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. On 10 September 1982, at 4 p.m., 107-mm rockets fired from Vietnamese forces landed in Thai territory in the area west of the 32d border post, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. On 11 September 1982, at 8 a.m., more than 30 Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Thai territory through (Plot Thang) Pass at Ban Bu, Kap Choeng District, Surin Province, and were headed toward Ban Tha Ko, Kap Choeng District, Surin Province, before they were repulsed by Thai authorities. On 11 September, at 5:35 p.m., about five artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces landed in Thai territory at Ban Khok Thahan in the vicinity of a Thai military camp at Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. On 12 September, at 3:15 p.m., more than 20 105-mm artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces landed in Thai territory at Kap Choeng District, Surin Province, opposite to Kampuchea's Chong Chom.

He further stated that these incidents had demonstrated yet again that Thailand's eastern border area was far from safe and secure for the Thai citizens living there. The root cause of the lack of safety and security is the ongoing conflict in Kampuchea resulting from the continued occupation of that country by 200,000 Vietnamese troops in blatant violation of the United Nations Charter and international law and in callous opposition to world opinion.

The Thai Government demanded that the Vietnamese authorities in Kampuchea cease these deliberate acts of violation of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity forthwith. Furthermore, Thailand hereby reaffirms her legitimate right to employ all necessary measures in order to defend herself and to safeguard her own sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Thai permanent representative to the United Nations also stated that Thailand also renews her call supported by the United Nations that all Vietnamese troops be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea so that the Kampucheans would be enabled to exercise their right to self-determination free from coercion and outside interference.

DEFECTION OF FORMER KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL VIEWED

BK121222 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Article: "Vietnam's Conduct in Kampuchea"]

[Text] No matter how hard it tries to cover up the error of its military occupation of Kampuchea and the installment of the Heng Samrin regime without the approval of the Kampuchean people, Vietnam can never conceal the truth.

The plight of the Kampuchean people fleeing their homeland for a safer place in Thailand, the continued defection of soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime to join Prince Norodom Sihanouk's forces and the disappearance of officials of the Heng Samrin regime's information service in Sweden and India -- these are proof of the growing discontent of the Kampuchean people and officials against their living conditions and the administration by the Heng Samrin regime installed by Vietnam through the use of force.

This trend was confirmed once again with the defection from Kampuchea of Di Lamthol, 33, who once served as chairman of the Heng Samrin regime's Political Department of the Foreign Ministry and also as special secretary to Foreign Minister Hun Sen, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official himself. Di Lamthol -- accompanied by his wife, Niang Sida, who once served as Hun Sen's interpreter, and their two sons -- fled from Kampuchea because he could no longer bear to live under the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime.

According to him, Vietnam has taken full control of policies in Kampuchea, with nothing left of the Kampuchean people's self-determination. He said Vietnam assigned 17 Vietnamese advisers to the Heng Samrin regime's Foreign Ministry. High-level officials of the ministry meet every morning with the Vietnamese advisers for briefings on policies cabled from Vietnam. Hun Sen, foreign minister and also deputy prime minister of the Heng Samrin regime, has two Vietnamese advisers working with him. One is Ngo Dien, the Vietnamese ambassador to Phnom Penh, and the other is Mr Cau, who is the leader of the Vietnamese advisory team assigned to the Heng Samrin regime's Foreign Ministry. Kampuchean officials must always be accompanied by Vietnamese advisers in conducting any talks or reaching agreements with foreign countries or when they go abroad so that the Vietnamese advisers can be assured that the policies conducted are in line with those dictated by Vietnam.

Speaking about the feelings of Kampuchean officials working under the Heng Samrin regime, Di Lamthol said the group of intellectual officials are very unhappy with Vietnam's control, but they cannot oppose or protest for fear for their own security. Anyway, there are always those trying to flee from the regime.

Di Lamthol said the Ho Chi Minh communique issued by the three Indochinese countries is in fact a set of policies worked out by Vietnam alone. Kampuchean officials only read and signed it. He said the proposal for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue put forth by the communique was aimed only at improving Vietnam's image. Di Lamthol's statement reflects Vietnam's lack of sincerity about solving the Kampuchean problem.

Di Lamthol welcomed the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Government of the three Khmer patriotic factions for resistance against Vietnam, but said he would not join it because of his poor health. Describing the living conditions of the Kampuchean people, Di Lamthol said most of them are very poor. Anyway, they do not know much about the administration. Ordinary people are required to take 2 hours of Vietnamese lessons per week, whereas Foreign Ministry officials must take 4 hours of Vietnamese lessons per week. The people lack freedom of travel because of strict control by Vietnam. Rice is rationed in Kampuchea because of scarcity. Government officials are entitled to 16 kg, while workers are entitled to 18 kg of rice per month. Di Lamthol said he had a salary of 250 riel, equal to 250 baht. His wife got 120 riel per month as Hun Sen's interpreter. The lowest salary for government officials is 60 riel.

The interview given by Di Lamthol shows that the life of the Kampuchean people under the Vietnamese-directed Heng Samrin regime is one of poverty. The people have no freedom and are deprived of their right to self-determination. This is a serious breach of international law. Vietnam's claim that the Heng Samrin regime is representative of the Kampuchean people is therefore unconvincing. It is a lie to the world. Di Lamthol stated at the end of his interview that he hoped reporters would write about Vietnam's activities against the Kampuchean people so that the world will know about it and help to save the Kampuchean race from danger.

POST Editorial

BK090752 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Lessons From Phnom Penh"]

[Text] It was already known to all but the most pro-Hanoi observers of the Indochina scene, but it was good to get the confirmation from the horse's mouth, so to speak. We are speaking about Di Lamthol, a former senior official in the Heng Samrin Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh, who has decided to seek freedom and in so doing to let us know something about the Vietnam-controlled regime in Kampuchea.

A former medical student who was drafted into government service following Vietnam's 1979 invasion, Di Lamthol served as senior aide to Hun Sen, the Khmer Rouge traitor who now serves Hanoi with the title of foreign minister of Kampuchea. Currently at Khao I-Dang refugee camp with his wife and children, he briefed the press the other day on just how the Phnom Penh administration runs the country. Or, we should say, how Hanoi tells the Phnom Penh administration to run the country.

Every morning, Vietnam's pro-consul in Kampuchea -- Ambassador Ngo Dien -- and another man known to him only as "Cau" presented Hun Sen and aides with their instructions, hot off the teletype wire from Hanoi. The issues of the day were brought up and on each one Hun Sen was told what to say, what to do, how to act. Another 15 Vietnamese were stationed inside the Foreign Ministry to make sure these instructions were carried out faithfully. Not, it appeared, that any of the Heng Samrin people had any misgivings about this, for they have sold their fates, careers and very souls to Hanoi in any case.

It is one illustration of the fate of Kampuchea today. The best that Khmers can hope for, it is evident, is to be treated as members of a colonial empire set up by their long-time enemies from Vietnam. It is not a very good alternative to being free citizens of an independent country. We continue to hope that Vietnam, which fought so long and so hard for freedom from colonialism, will realise this and allow Kampuchea to become a free nation again, ruled by a government of its people's choosing.

MONS ASKED TO LEAVE KANCHANABURI BY AUGUST 1983

BK050652 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] All ethnic Mon people in Kanchanaburi Privince are to leave the country before the August 1983 deadline set by the Interior Ministry, Under-Secretary of State for Interior Mr Phisan Mulasatsathon told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. There are about 6,000 Mon -- mostly farm laborers -- living on about 50,000 rai at the border town of Thung Kangyang of Sai Yok District, Kanchanaburi Province. "We have talked with them (their leaders) and they promise to go back to Burma by the deadline," Mr Phisan said.

The Mon settlement, said the official reports, has grown into a semi-autonomous mini-state with its own administration. The reports said that they have even set up a small army, aggravating the situation for the provincial officials.

A parliamentary foreign affairs committee, after a fact-finding mission to the settlement in July this year, recently agreed that the repatriation was necessary because the Mon people illegally entered the country and their presence was considered detrimental to national security.

Mr Phisan siad a border patrol police special task force recently met with the Mon leader, known under his Thai name "Phayap," to map out the repatriation plan. Mr Phisan said although the government used to collect "land development tax" from the Mon, "it doesn't mean they own the land or have any rights over it."

REMAINS OF FIVE AMERICAN SOLDIERS RELEASED

OW141553 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 14 -- A representative of the Vietnamese office for seeking missing personnel today turned over to the representative of the U.S. Government the remains of five American soldiers who took part in the Vietnam war together with three personal effects of dead American soldiers.

The representative of the U.S. Government thanked the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and welcomed its humanitarian policy and good will attitude in the M.I.A. question.

FURTHER REPORTS ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO CUBA

Delegations Hold Talks

OW141814 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 14 -- Vietnamese and Cuban party and state delegations held talks at the Palace of the Revolution in Havana yesterday. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, and included Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, president of the Vietnam Women's Union and member of the Council of State; Do Chinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the C.P.V. Central Committee's External Relations Commission; and Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Nguyen Huu Ngo.

The Cuban delegation was led by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, and included Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Political Bureau member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau and head of the External Relations Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Vilma Espin Guillois, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, president of the Women's Union and member of the State Council; Lieutenant General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the General Political Department of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces; Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and president of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation; and Faure Chomon Mediavilla, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Vietnam.

In an atmosphere permeated with cordiality, fraternal friendship and military solidarity, the two sides exchanges views on issues relating to the friendship and cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries. The two sides also dealt with a number of international issues, particularly those concerning the world people's common struggle for peace, detente and social progress, the international communist and workers' movement, the consolidation of the solidarity among the nations in the Non-Aligned Movement, and the preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit. The two sides pointed to the strained situation in the world, particularly in Southeast Asia, Central America and the Caribbean, stressing that it stems mainly from the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces.

President Truong Chinh and President Fidel Castro shared identity of views on all questions brought up for discussion.

Truong Chinh Awarded

OW141834 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 14 -- The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba on October 13 decided to confer the Jose Marti Order, the highest distinction of Cuba, on Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State.

The decision to this effect says: "Comrade Truong Chinh has made great achievements in the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people and the whole mankind, as well as effective contributions to the firm friendship between the peoples, parties, states and governments of the two countries."

The conferement ceremony was solemnly organised on the evening of the same day at the Palace of the Revolution under the chairmanship of President Fidel Castro.

Present on the Cuban side were also: Juan Almeida Bosque, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Armando Hart Davalos, Sergio del Valle, Julio Camacho Aguilera, and other high party and state officials. On the Vietnamese side were the members of the party and state delegation now on an official friendship visit to Cuba.

On behalf of the Cuban State Council, Juan Almeida delivered the congratulatory speech. Then, President Fidel Castro pinned the order on President Truong Chinh and warmly congratulated him. President Truong Chinh made a speech of reply thanking the Cuban party, state, government and people for the noble award.

Castro Hosts Banquet

OW141844 Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 14 -- Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, gave a banquet at the Palace of the Revolution in Havana yesterday evening in honour of the Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh.

Present at the banquet were many high-ranking party and state officials of Cuba, including Juan Almeida Bosque, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Armando Hart Davalos and Julio Camacho Aguilera. Lao and Kampuchean ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations and liberation movements in Havana were also present.

President Fidel Castro and President Truong Chinh proposed toasts for the success of socialist construction and national defence in Cuba and Vietnam, and for the ever-lasting militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and people of the two countries.

GDR NATIONAL DAY OBSERVANCE COMMEMORATED

Leaders Send Greetings

OW062038 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have extended warmest greetings to their counterparts in the German Democratic Republic on the G.D.R.'s 33rd National Day (October 7).

The joint message was sent by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Troung Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, and addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber. It says:

"Over the past 33 years, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and by bringing into play their tradition of staunch revolution with their industrious and creative labour, and in close and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the G.D.R. people have obtained great achievements in socialist construction. The G.D.R. has become a firmly developed socialist country with modern industry and agriculture, and advanced science and technology. The G.D.R. people's material and cultural life has been constantly improved.

"With these achievements and with its Leninist foreign policy and active international activities, the G.D.R.'s prestige and international status have been further enhanced, thus making important contributions to increasing the strength of the socialist community as well as that of the forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism".

The message goes on: "The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at and take immense pride in the constant growth of the G.D.R. and sincerely wish the fraternal G.D.R. people under the leadership of the S.E.D. led by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker many and still bigger successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th S.E.D. Congress to successfully continue building a developed socialist society in the G.D.R., creating basic pre-conditions for the transition to communism.

"We are very happy to note that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the G.D.R. signed in December 1977 have been constantly developed".

The message says: "We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the S.E.D. and the G.D.R. Government and people for their precious and effective support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces for national defence and socialist construction.

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries last forever".

Various Functions Held

OW062051 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- A meeting was held yesterday in Bac Thai Province, north of Hanoi, to mark the 33rd National Day of the German Democratic Republic (October 7). It was attended by Vu Ngoc Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the province's party committee; Doanh Hang, president of the province's people's committee; Dr. Tran Duy Hung, member of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Joachim Elsner, G.D.R. charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam; and other officials.

Speaking at the meeting, the vice president of the province's People's Committee, Do Van Cuoc, praised the big achievements recorded by the G.D.R. people over the past 33 years in socialist construction and national defence which, he said, have contributed to increasing the might of the socialist community and maintaining world peace. He wished the G.D.R. people ever greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) aimed at making the G.D.R. ever stronger and more prosperous. He thanked the S.E.D. and the G.D.R. Government and people for their great and effective support and assistance to Vietnam, including Bac Thai Province, in socialist construction and national defence. Joachim Elsner, for his part, praised the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the G.D.R. and Vietnam on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and wished the Vietnamese people success in carrying out the resolutions of the Fifth C.P.V. Congress.

Earlier, on October 4, a meeting was held at the Hanoi Medical College for the same purpose. In the evening of the same day, a film show was organized at the International Club here under the auspices of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples to mark the G.D.R.'s historical day. On this occasion, a G.D.R. film drive has been arranged at the August Cinema, one of the largest movie houses in Hanoi.

GDR Envoy's Reception

OW06028 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 6 -- Joachim Elsner, charge d'affaires a.i. of the German Democratic Republic, gave a party here today on his country's 33rd National Day (October 7). Present at the ceremony were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the subcommission of the Vietnam-G.D.R. Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, and other officials. Many members of the diplomatic corps were present at the event. Joachim Elsner and To Huu proposed toasts to the achievements of the G.D.R. people over the past 33 years and to further development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW070815 Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 7 -- The great success of developed socialism in the German Democratic Republic is highlighted in NHAN DAN's editorial today on the occasion of the G.D.R. National Day (Oct. 7). "The coming into being of the G.D.R.," the paper says, "is a turning point in the history of the German people and a splendid result of the heroic struggle of the working class and the entire people of Germany to translate into reality the great thoughts of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

"Over the past 33 years, under the correct and creative leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the G.D.R. people have overcome great trials, defeated schemes and acts of sabotage by adversary forces, and built their country into an all-sidedly powerful one. The G.D.R. today is a socialist country politically stable and economically strong, and is endowed with a developed industry, a modern agriculture, and an advance culture, science and technology, and enjoying a high living standard. The G.D.R., an important factor for peace and security in Europe, has made significant contributions to strengthening the socialist community and the forces struggling against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The status and prestige of the G.D.R. is constantly heightening in the international scene".

The paper recalls that the 10th congress of the S.U.P.G. mapped out objectives and tasks for the continued building of a developed socialist society in the country during the eighties. "The Vietnamese people," the paper goes on, "greatly rejoice at the splendid achievements of the fraternal G.D.R. people over the past glorious years. We fully support the firm stand of the G.D.R. to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. We also fully support its great efforts in joining the Soviet Union and the other member countries of the Warsaw treaty in persistently struggling against the arms race, for peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world".

The paper notes that the Vietnamese-G.D.R. friendship has a fine tradition and that the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries have been consolidated and developed in all fields over the recent years on the basis of their treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1977. The Vietnamese people always bear in mind and treasure the G.D.R. people's wholehearted support and great assistance to them in the their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and in their present national construction and defence, it says. In conclusion, the paper wishes the G.D.R. people "success in carrying out the resolutions of the 10th party congress aimed at strengthening their economic and defence potentials and building a developed socialist society for their own happiness and for peace in Europe and elsewhere in the world".

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrival of Group

OW081017 Hanoi VNA in English 0901 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 7 -- A delegation of the France-Vietnam friendship group of the parliament of the French Republic led by its head, Jacques Brunhes, arrived in Hanoi today on a friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation comprises six representatives of four main political parties in France: the French Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Rally for the Republic Party (R.P.R.) and the Union for French Democracy (U.D.F.).

Brunhes Remarks Cited

BK081650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Oct 8 (AFP) -- The head of a French parliamentary delegation here on a week-long visit said that relations between Vietnam and France had reached a "turning point" and expressed hope for even further improvement. Jacques Brunhes, a communist legislator from Hauts de Seine outside Paris, said last night that the visit of his delegation to Hanoi was "not the product of chance, but a sign of political determination" to bolster ties. Speaking at a dinner hosted by the first vice-president of the Vietnamese National Assembly, Xuan Thuy, Mr. Brunhes said: "It is clear that we are coming to a turning point in Hanoi-Paris relations." He said the aim of the French legislators' trip was to "further improve" the atmosphere of "mutual understanding" and to help "give even greater impetus to the development of new cooperation" between France and the Asian communist state. "Who can deny that France has a special role to play, even more than other countries, in contributing to Vietnam's development, especially in the creation of the new international order which Vietnam envisions?" he asked.

The French communist, heading a delegation comprised of four legislators from the leftist majority and two from the opposition, cited French President Francois Mitterrand's strong support for aid to the developing world at the October 1981 Cancun "North-South" summit.

Emphasizing the "historical ties" between Vietnam and France, its one-time colonial ruler, Mr Brunhes said Franco-Vietnamese cooperation "is not only necessary for Vietnam" but "for France itself."

On the regional situation, Mr Brunhes said the delegation supported Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's statement that the proposal by Indochinese countries for an international conference on Southeast Asia was "a first step in the right direction."

Meeting With Nguyen Huu Tho

OW090153 Hanoi VNA in English 1743 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 8 -- Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho received here today a delegation of the France-Vietnam friendship group in the French parliament led by Jacques Brunhes. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed the founding of the friendship group in the French parliament and its activities in promoting the relations between the two countries.

Delegation Departs

BK141700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1619 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Ho Chi Minh City, Oct. 14 (AFP) -- Six French members of parliament flew home from here today at the close of a week's tour of Vietnam at the invitation of the People's Assembly. The delegation, of the France-Vietnam friendship group and led by communist Jacques Brunhes, was the first group of French deputies to visit the country since the end the the Vietnam war in 1975. Mr Brunhes told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that on their return to France the deputies would strive to see existing cultural, scientific and technical agreements with Vietnam were fully implemented. He said that France could, for instance, help revive language teaching in Vietnam, which suffered a setback through years of fighting. He added, however, that French was still widely spoken in Vietnam.

Bernard Schreiner, a Socialist, said that Vietnamese Culture Minister Nguyen Van Hieu might visit France early next year at the invitation of the French ministry. He said that besides enthusiasm for French cultural events, there was a great demand in Vietnam for scientific and technical training and great scope for French business interests.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR DIALOGUE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK100558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 9 October article: "The Path of Negotiations and Dialogue"]

[Text] On 4 and 6 October Comrade Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha, head of the LPDR delegation, and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son, head of our country's delegation to the United Nations, clearly pointed out the stand of the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and the PRK on the situation in Southeast Asia. In their speeches, the representatives of both Laos and our country explained with iron-clad logic the cause of instability in Southeast Asia and presented the rational policies of the three Indochinese countries to normalize relations and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The reactionary forces within the Chinese ruling circles have cooked up a so-called Vietnamese threat to the ASEAN countries and created a so-called Kampuchean problem which they claim to be the cause of the unstable situation in Southeast Asia. But over the past 3 years realities have testified ever more convincingly to the fallacy of such allegations. More and more people in the world have clearly seen that the so-called Kampuchean problem does not exist at all and that the real problem is China, which opposes Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and rouses the ASEAN countries against Vietnam, thereby causing disturbances in Southeast Asia.

Let us review the situation since 1975. Beijing has been using the universally-condemned Pol Pot clique as the chief instrument to weaken Vietnam and carry out its expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. After this clique was toppled by the Kampuchean people, Beijing continued to use its corpse and intensified its collusion with the United States and regional reactionary forces to oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The latest developments show that this policy has not changed.

The expansionist, hegemonist policy of the reactionary forces within the Chinese ruling circles is the main threat to the three Indochinese countries, the ASEAN countries and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. To normalize the situation in Southeast Asia, the first step that must be taken is to put an end to Beijing's intervention and its odious maneuvers to instigate confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

The overall objective of the three Indochinese countries' foreign policies is in total contrast to the attitude of the Chinese authorities. Now, as before, the stand of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is to struggle for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from the common interests of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and the Chinese people, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have proposed to sign with China treaties of nonaggression and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs.

The head of our country's delegation to the United Nations stressed: The current abnormal state of Sino-Vietnamese relations is merely a temporary phenomenon. As always, we advocate persistent adherence to the path of peaceful negotiation in order to settle all controversial problems between the two countries and stand ready to resume, at the earliest, the Sino-Vietnamese talks at any level or any place to normalize bilateral relations.

The three Indochinese countries firmly uphold their correct stand that a solution to the problems in Southeast Asia can only be found by promoting dialogue among the countries in the region on the principles of nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests and the giving up of all schemes of imposing one's will on others. Proceeding from this stand, the three Indochinese countries have set forth a series of proposals aimed at solving problems related to regional peace and stability. The proposals advanced at the foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries in July this year, which were further clarified in the 15 September 1982 note sent by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut on behalf of the three Indochinese countries to the ASEAN countries and other countries concerned, reflect respect for the legitimate interests of both groups of countries.

The proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea - including the proposal for holding an international conference on Southeast Asia -- provide a good basis for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The three Indochinese countries always sincerely desire to improve relations with their neighboring countries. The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea is an important display of good will by the SRV and the PRK while China maintains its threat and is joined by Thailand in fostering the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces to undermine the Kampuchean revolution.

In July 1980 the PRK proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This was followed by a new proposal of the three Indochinese countries for a security zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border, from which non-Thai and non-Kampuchean forces would be withdrawn. International opinion also welcomes the PRK's latest good will in declaring that Kampucheans with past or current service in the ranks of the Pol Pot clique will be granted full citizenship rights -- including the right to vote and run in elections under international observation -- if they resolutely dissociate themselves from the genocidal clique and pledge to respect the Constitution of the PRK.

The three Indochinese countries' call for an international conference, with the participation of nine regional and six nonregional countries, is another expression of the flexible attitude in their persistent endeavor to settle disputes by dialogue and peaceful negotiations. Entering into dialogue and negotiation to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability is a correct measure that will benefit the peoples of the Indochinese countries and the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries as well as the people of China.

Continuing to pollute the regional atmosphere and seeking to reestablish the genocidal regime, now covered with a new coalition coating, is a policy that is blind to realities and is certainly doomed to failure. The three Indochinese peoples always clearly display their good will, but they also have enough determination and strength to foil all schemes by the reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles and to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SECOND ROUND OF PARTY CONGRESSES CONTINUES

BK121248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Party committee echelons in provinces and municipalities throughout the country are now intensively guiding the holding of the second round of congresses of basic party organizations and linking it to the implementation of the pressing political tasks of the various localities.

The holding of the second round of congresses has been completed by 70 percent of the basic party organizations in Ha Tuyen Province, 45.2 percent in Quang Nam-Danang and 12.7 percent in Ha Nam Ninh. Basic party organization congresses are now being held in the remaining provinces. In the northern border areas, some 25 to 30 percent of the basic party organizations are holding congresses. During the second round of congresses, the various basic party organizations concentrated on discussing key local issues in a spirit of democracy, clearly defined the role and tasks of the grassroots level in implementing party directives and resolutions to set forth measures to overcome weaknesses and sluggishness, carry out tasks in the fields of production and national defense satisfactorily, maintain public order and security and perform other tasks.

During their congresses, many basic party organizations in Nghe Tinh Province discussed measures to implement party resolutions as actual conditions permit. For instance, the coastal areas will concentrate on resolving problems concerning labor and the various branches and trades; the rural areas will intensively step up intensive crop cultivation, carry out the new management system in agriculture and so forth; the mountain areas will make full use of arable lands, limit the practice of slash-and-burn cultivation and build interhamlet roads; areas deficient in cropland will consider sending the local people to build new economic zones; etc.

During the second round of congresses, basic party organizations in Quang Nam-Danang discussed the objectives and orientations of their efforts to develop the local economy on the basis of exploiting local potentials satisfactorily.

The basic party organization congresses in the various provinces elected many qualified comrades noted for their boldness in thought and action to the new party committee echelons. The number of newly elected comrades with a college education background increased by 3 to 7 percent over the previous figure and the number of those with a mid-level political educ education background increased by 2.5 to 5.2 percent.

Of the seven basic party organizations in Thanh Hoa Province that have held the second round of congresses, the number of party committee echelon members with a college education background increased from 28 to 33 percent.

BRIEFS

CUBAN CONSULATE GENERAL -- Hanoi, VNA, October 2 -- In furtherance of the agreement between Vietnam and Cuba, the Cuban Government has officially established its consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City and put it into commission as from October. This afternoon, Alberto Miguel Otero Lopez, Cuban consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City, presented credentials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry to Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the city people's committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 82 OW]

SUDHARMONO REPORTS RESULTS OF SUHARTO'S U.S. TRIP

Suharto-Reagan Talks

BK141324 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The main part of President Suharto's visit to the United States ended yesterday with the departure of President Suharto and his party from Washington for Cape Canaveral, California [as heard] to observe activities at the U.S. space center. The visit of the head of state to the United States, which began on 10 October, will end today with the departure of the president and his party for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, speaking to newsmen on his way from the U.S. Space Center in Houston, said that President Suharto had discussed many subjects with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, including world affairs, U.S.-ASEAN relations and U.S.-Indonesian bilateral relations. In the economic field, Indonesia stressed the hope that the United States would play a more positive role in the North-South dialogue.

Report on Suharto's Activities

BK141051 Jakarta OANA in English 0817 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Houston, Oct 14 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono pointed out it was not true that President Suharto came to the United States to seek financial aid for Indonesia.

Sudharmono was speaking to newsmen when on his way from Washington to Cape Canaveral in Florida Wednesday morning local time accompanying President Suharto.

ANTARA further reported from Houston, Texas, that Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who was with Minister Sudharmono on the occasion, said that the U.S. Government was devoting great attention to the existing cooperation between the two countries.

This was reflected during a White House state banquet given by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to honour his Indonesian counterpart when the American head of state announced the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, John Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for Asia and the Pacific. Minister Mokhtar said that it was unusual for an American president to announce the name of a newly-appointed ambassador during a state banquet.

While the U.S. and Indonesian Governments shared the same views on many subjects, there were also differences of opinion on other topics, which have to be ironed out, such as the problems pertaining to global negotiations, the Law of the Sea, bilateral trade and tin. As regards the Law of the Sea, the U.S. Government was not signatory of the convention. However, it did not oppose Indonesia's archipelagic principle.

Minister coordinator of the Economy, Finance and Industry Wijoyo Nitisastro, who was also with Sudharmono when speaking to the press, said that President Suharto had told Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Shultz many topics of interest to the two nations.

Indonesia has reiterated the importance of global negotiations, and urged the United States to contribute to the realisation of such talks. However, he said, it was entirely up to the U.S. Government to make up its mind. If the United States accepts the idea of global negotiations, it would be excellent, but if not, the country would take up the risk of bitter remarks voiced by the developing countries, Wijoyo said.

Sudharmono further emphasized that President Suharto, while in the United States, was not representing ASEAN or the Third World, but what had been discussed with Reagan undoubtedly would have an impact on the interests of the regional association and the developing countries.

In the field of trade, Indonesia urged the United States to join common efforts to also take measures to bring about an equilibrium in the balance of trade between the two countries.

President Suharto and entourage, after visiting Cape Canaveral, headed for Houston, and spent the night there. The president Thursday morning local time went to the space centre in Houston and to a Methodist hospital. Earlier (Wednesday night) he met with members of the Indonesian community.

HABIBIE SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

BK150825 Jakarta OANA in English 0706 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Oct 15 (ANTARA/OANA)-- State Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie reaffirmed here Thursday that at least for the next ten years Indonesia is not likely to develop nuclear energy to provide an alternative to oil energy.

Habibie said under the country's energy program of alternative energy development the priority has been given to coal, natural gas, water, geothermal power and other known sources of energy found in the country. Speaking to a group of ASEAN journalists who had just won free ticket prize for ASEAN tour from Mobil Oil, the minister pointed out development of nuclear energy is not as easy as development of other kinds of energy. Therefore, he said, its development will come much later. He said Indonesia lacks the skills to develop nuclear energy and has no regulations and agencies to control and run nuclear power generation plants.

However, while developing alternative sources of energy, Indonesia has begun preparations for the construction of nuclear power plants in order to get ready when it becomes necessary to build them later, he said. That is why Indonesia builds a nuclear technology research reactor at Serpong, 50 km west of here in West Java, he explained. The research reactor serves to prepare all the requirements for the development of nuclear energy beside to carry out tests on substances with radioactive contents and to produce isotopes.

According to Habibie, the increase rate of demand for energy in Indonesia is twice that of its gross domestic product (GDP).

Habibie said further that, the government is yet to decide whether to build an LNG [liquified natural gas] plant at Natuna Island to process its newly discovered natural gas or a fertilizer plant or to pipe the gas to the existing LNG plants through submarine pipes.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING CANADIAN AMBASSADOR -- President Suharto received Canadian Ambassador to Indonesia William Montgomery at Bina Graha Building in Jakarta on 2 October. Montgomery is returning home at the end of his assignment in Indonesia. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Jakarta, Oct 12 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The Government of Czechoslovakia has given approval to the appointment of Zahar Arifin as Indonesian Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to that country. Zahar Arifin will shortly occupy his new office, replacing his predecessor J.P. Lohanabesi, who has terminated his term of office. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 1115 GMT 12 Oct 82 BK]

MOSCOW MAYOR PROMYSLOV CONTINUES VISIT

HK110046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov said yesterday a memorandum of understanding between Metro Manila and Moscow will be concluded during his 8-day official visit to the Philippines. The memorandum of understanding is expected to enhance the two cities' relations in the fields of education, culture, sports and politics. Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismail Mathay Jr, who has been acting as guide to the chief executive of Moscow and his party, said the first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, will sign for the Philippines and Promyslov for his city.

His impressions during his visit, which is taking him to the countryside including Cebu, focused on the diversity of the Philippines' exportable products. He views his visit as an opportunity to strengthen diplomatic relations established between the Philippines and the Soviet Union during President Marcos' state visit to Moscow in 1976.

Visit To Baguio

HK131414 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[By Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Text] Baguio City, Oct 12 -- Moscow's Mayor Vladimir Promyslov declared today that Soviet Russia, having known the horrors of war, would never give up pressing for nuclear disarmament.

"Russia knows the meaning of war, its destruction and suffering and waste of lives," he told his audience at a lunch given in his honor at the Pines Hotel by Mayor Ernesto Bueno. He said that while the world political situation is not good, efforts for world peace should be pressed even harder.

Mayor Promyslov said he was doing his part for peace through the proposal to make Moscow and Manila sister cities. Good relations thus cemented between two cities will later spread to the two nations, he said.

He said he was grateful to the first lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, for the warm reception she has accorded him and his party. While the mayor spoke in Russian, his interpreter, a Russian diplomat, translated his speech into Filipino.

Arriving by plane in the morning, the mayor greeted the brisk Baguio weather, calling it "Moscow weather." He waved happily at school children lining the road from Loakan Airport to the city. They waved Russian and Filipino flags. He said Baguio was a well-known city in Russia.

The mayor visited the Philippine Military Academy (PMA). A former navy officer, he appreciated the briefing given him by PMA Commandant Gen Carlos Zumel.

He visited the convention center, site of the Karpov-Korchnoi chess championship some years ago. At the silvercraft shop run by Belgian nuns, he bought a necklace and a bracelet for his granddaughter.

He told his escort, Metro Manila Vice Gov. Ismael A. Mathay Jr., to thank the first lady for their thoughtfulness. Mathay will be escorting him down to Manila tomorrow morning, together with Russian Ambassador Yuri Scholmov. Mathay said that before he takes the plane in the morning, the mayor would like to visit the public market and Trinidad Valley, the vegetable center of Luzon.

Interest in University Ties

HK150048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Visiting Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov is interested in forging a link between the University of Life and the Moscow State University. The Moscow mayor showed his interest at a briefing conducted by the first lady, Mrs Marcos, for the visitor on the various roles and functions of the Human Settlements Ministry and the University of Life. Mayor Promyslov was impressed, saying it was the first time he ever visited a university whose main concern is the development of man's mind, body and spirit. The Moscow mayor considers the University of Life as the only one of its kind in the world.

About the Moscow University, he said it is basically an academic and scholastic institution. However, the Moscow State University plans to include technological studies like those in the University of Life in the country.

Today the visiting mayor and the first lady are scheduled to formally sign the sister city agreement between Moscow and Manila. The agreement, which will be signed in Malacannang, provides for massive exchanges in the cultural, educational, technical, sport and other fields of mutual interest.

Marcos Comments on USSR Ties

OW151333 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] A substantial increase in trade between the Philippines and the Soviet Union is expected within the next few years. This is how the president views future trade between the two countries following the signing of an agreement making Metro Manila and Moscow sister cities. For more on this development, here is Jose Carlos:

The president foresees increased Philippine-Soviet trade relations as a direct result of the signing of the sister-city agreement between Metro Manila and Moscow. The first lady and Metro Manila Governor Imelda Romualdez Marcos and Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov signed the agreement in Malacanang this morning. The agreement paves the way for wider contacts between the two cities in the educational, technological and cultural fields.

In a brief interview after the economy the president told newsmen that one of the short-term objectives in concluding the agreement was the expansion of trade between the two countries.

[Begin Marcos recording] We are thinking in terms of selling [word indistinct] and possibly coconut oil to the Soviet Union. I understand that the mayor has thought also of the possibility of buying direct fromthe Philippines, in view of the fact of their buying these articles now from middlemen in Europe. [end Marcos recording]

The president added that if the Soviets started buying coconut oil, it will bring in $400 million and improve the international market for Philippine coconut oil.

After the signing ceremony, the first lady hosted a lunch for Mayor Promyslov and his party. At 3:45 this afternoon, the visiting Soviet official left for home.

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FOUR CONTENDERS REGISTER FOR ELECTION OF LDP HEAD

OW160227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16, KYODO -- Four contenders for head of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Saturday registered for election next month as party leaders failed to pick a successor to outgoing LDP head and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday night.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, minister in charge of the Administrative Management Agency, regarded as most powerful, was the first to register at the party's headquarters. Nakasone, 63, is supported by three "mainstream" factions within the conservative party led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, himself and Suzuki, who stunned the nation Tuesday by announcing he was stepping down.

Three leaders of the party -- Suzuki, Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda -- met Friday night to try to choose Suzuki's successor through negotiations, but in vain. But they agreed to ban election campaigns until next Friday to try to transfer power from Suzuki to someone without causing intraparty turmoil and divisions.

Nakasone's rivals who registered their candidacy were International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe; Toshio Komoto, head of the Economic Planning Agency; and Ichiro Nakagawa, head of the Science and Technology Agency. All these three belong to nonmainstream factions inferior in power to the mainstream factions.

The Tanaka and Suzuki factions decided not to send their own candidates to the primary election to be participated in by about 1 million rank and file members of the party. The deadline for candidacy is 1 p.m. Saturday.

If the one-week mediation efforts by Suzuki, Fukuda and Nikaido fail, all party members are asked to cast their ballots November 23. The top three vote-getters then face an election by 421 Diet members of the party November 25.

LDP LEADERS TO FURTHER DISCUSS SUZUKI SUCCESSION

OW161239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 16, KYODO -- Three leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party are to resume discussions at 10 a.m. Monday in a continuing effort to select a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki through "negotiations" rather than an energy-consuming primary election. The decision came Saturday afternoon when the "supreme advisers" of the party got together for the second time to discuss the matter shortly after the four contenders for the post registered their candidacy.

The three leaders of the party -- Suzuki, party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido, and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda -- met Friday in a bid to avoid a primary election by picking Suzuki's successor through negotiations. The three leaders failed to select a successor, and the election was officially announced Saturday as scheduled.

The "supreme advisors," including former Prime Ministers Nobusuke Kishi and Takeo Miki, as well as Fukuda, heard a report on the discussions of the three leaders Saturday afternoon. The advisers agreed to ask the three leaders to continue their efforts next week, taking into consideration a strong party recommendation that primary elections would prevent the government from performing such important tasks as compiling a supplementary budget for the current fiscal year.

The three leaders are expected to ask the candidates to cooperate in this respect. According to Nikaido, the choice of Suzuki's successor will be limited to the four candidates if an agreement is reached to avoid a vote. If the efforts fail, however, the primary will be held November 23, with mail ballots to be cast by the 1,045,714 members and other eligible voters of the party. The three highest vote-getters will then have a final vote by the 421 party Diet members at their convention November 25.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS GROUP PAYS VISIT

Tour of Mangyongdae

SK162312 Pyognyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV], headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of the former CPV, visited Mangyongdae on 13 October. Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and military attache of the PRC embassy to our country Yu Kezhong.

While hearing an explanation about the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history and his revolutionary home, the guests thoughtfully inspected the historic remains at the Mangyongdae home. After taking a souvenir photograph in front of the home, the guests inspected the revolutionary relics on Mangyongbong hill. The head of the delegation said that he is deeply impressed by the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and that it is very important to indoctrinate the new generation with the revolutionary history of the comrade president.

The delegation visited the Mangyongdae revolutionary school. Hung at the school were such slogans as: "We Warmly Welcome Delegation of the former CPV!" Long Live the Great Militant Friendship and Unity Forged in Blood Between the Peoples and Armies of Korea and China!" Warmly welcoming the guests, students of the school tied scarves of the juvenile corps on them and presented them bouquets of flowers. After inspecting the lecture rooms and laboratories, the guests watched a firing drill by the students.

The delegation head said that through his inspection, he has come to well understand that the Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, always pays deep interest and gives large consideration to the education and indoctrination of future generations. He said: We are convinced that the school's students will be better prepared as the excellent reserves of the country and successors to the revolution, upholding the lofty intention of the comrade president.

The delegation also inspected the Arch of Triumph on 14 October. The guests took deep interest in the inspecting of relief sculptures and a group of sculptures of the Arch of Triumph, which was erected according to our party's lofty intention and energetic leadership to pass on forever the glorious and brilliant historic legacy of the great leader to the generations in all ages to come.

After the inspection, deputy head of the delegation Comrade Xie Fang said: We deem it an honor to inspect the Arch of Triumph on the significant day when President Kim Il-song made a historic speech marking his historic triumphal return home 37 years ago. The dear leader Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il personally initiated the construction of this magnifident, wonderful and monumental edifice and led the construction of the Arch of Triumph from design to erection.

We will never forget our inspection of the Arch of Triumph. We were deeply moved when we saw the group of sculptures of anti-Japanese guerrillas warmly welcoming the triumphal return home of President Kim Il-song. We recollect with deep emotion the past days when the great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song actively assisted the Chinese revolution, waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The delegation also visited the Pyongyang subway and watched the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

17 Oct Kaesong Rally

SK180747 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] A rally of Kaesong citizens and the soldiers of a unit of the Korean People's Army [KPA] welcomed the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] on 17 October at the Kaesong Municipal Cultural Center. Hung on the platform of the meeting hall were the flags of our country and the PRC. Seen at the meeting hall were the slogans "We Warmly Welcome the Delegation of the Former CPV!" and "Long Live the Great Militant Friendship and Unity Sealed With Blood Between the Peoples and Armies of Korea and China!"

Invited to the rally were the delegation headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of the former CPV, Gu Zhanghong, chief of the Liaison Office of the CPV to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], and its members. Present at the rally were Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, Col Gen Chu To-il, member of the KWP Central Committee, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the MAC, other personages concerned and workers and KPA soldiers in Kaesong City.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the PRC. Chairman Kim Yong-chon spoke first at the rally. Ardently welcoming the delegation of the former CPV, he said: Your visit to Kaesong district is another clear proof of the invincible friendship, which is further being consolidated and developed each day, between the peoples and armies of Korea and China and is a great encouragement to Kaesong citizens and KPA soldiers, who are struggling for the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland.

He noted: The Communists and peoples of Korea and China have vigorously staged a common struggle against imperialist aggression and for the victory of the socialist cause. He pointed out: When our people were suffering from the war of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese people sent their excellent sons and daughters to the Korean front lines, upholding the banner "Resist America, Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home and Defend the Nation." Every day during the grim war, the courageous officers and men of the CPV made an excellent display of the invincible spirit of communist revolution and the lifty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

He further said: The imperishable exploits that the fighters of the CPV created during the Korean war and the achievements they left will permanently abide in our people's memory. He [illegible]ed: We treasure our friendship with the Chinese people and with the Chinese Pe[illegible]le [illegible]iberation Army [PLA]. We deem it our pride that we have the Chinese people as our [illegible]timate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and China as our reliable rear.

Noting that the peoples and armies of Korea and China have especially friendly relations, he said: The Korean-Chinese friendship — which the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai provided and which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is bringing into full blossom together with esteemed Comrade Hua Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping -- is a genuinely noble and endlessly invaluable and unbreakable friendship. Our relations are ones between comrades-in-arms and consanguineous ones forged with blood.

Last September the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song visited China and met with the leaders of the Chinese party and government, including esteemed Comrade Hua Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and the Chinese people. This was an epochal event developing the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples and parties of Korea and China into a higher stage. The Korean-Chinese friendship will come into fuller blossom generation after generation and will be everlasting like the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

He noted: The Chinese people and PLA have embarked on the historic road of magnificant march to construct their country into a strong socialist country by realizing the programs for socialist modernization, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress.

He went on to say: To implement the decisions of the CPC congress, the soldiers of the PLA are further strengthening the party's leadership within the army and establishing socialist spiritual civilization. By accelerating the modernization of defense and vigorously staging combat and political training, they are becoming acquainted with modern combat technology and equipment and outstandingly increasing unit combat capabilities.

He said: We rejoice as over our own over all successes the Chinese people and the officers and men of the PLA have resistered in the struggle to construct socialism and to strengthen national defense. And we hope that they will attain greater successes and achieve victory in their future struggle to reunify China by restoring Taiwan to their motherland.

Noting that the destinies of the peoples of Korea and China are linked permanently as one, he said: In the future, too, as in the past, to realize our common aims and ideals for independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism, we will fight shoulder to shoulder together with the fraternal Chinese people and the soldiers of the PLA.

He said: We sincerely hope that by vigorously accelerating new advance, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress, the Chinese people and the soldiers of the PLA will brilliantly achieve the grand programs for socialist modernization.

After concluding his speech, he gave a congratulatory banner to the head of the delegation. embroidered in the congratulatory banner were the flags of the two countries and letters reading: "Long Live the Great Friendship and Unity Forged With Blood Between the Peoples and Armies of Korea and China!"

Han Xianchu Rally Speech

SK180814 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Report on speech by Han Xianchu, member of CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV], at the 17 October Kaesong rally welcoming the delegation of former CPV]

[Text] First, saying that the delegation is visiting our country with thick and deep friendship extended from the Chinese people and the members of the former CPV to the fraternal Korean people and the KPA, he said: We are spending meaningful days in this warm atmosphere, teeming with happiness and joy for the reunion of old comrades-in-arms.

Each time we meet comrades-in-arms of Korea, we recall the history of the honorable struggle in which the peoples and armies of China and Korea fought against the common enemy, supporting and assisting one another, he said. He added: At every historic stage of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people, the Korean comrades-in-arms fought shoulder to shoulder with us and supported the revolutionary cause of our people with their blood and lives. What should be mentioned with particular emphasis is that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, by his own revolutionary activities, rendered precious support for the revolutionary cause of China. The Chinese people will never forget this and express deep gratitude for it.

Saying that shortly after the founding of the DPRK and the PRC the U.S. imperialists started the barbarous war of aggression against Korea, he noted: Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP, the heroic Korean people and People's Army bravely turned out in the struggle of resistance without fear of the strong enemy and by the end of the 3-year Fatherland Liberation War defeated the U.S. aggressors and won a great victory, greatly contributing to defending the security of China and peace in Asia and the world.

Noting that, in accordance with the teaching of the CPC and Chairman Mao Zedong, the CPV, under the banner of "Resist America, Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home, and Defend the Nation," rushed to the Korean front and in the same trench with the Korean people and army jointly beat the aggressors, he said: With the strong aid and support of the people of the fatherland and the Korean people, we successfully accomplished the mission of safeguarding the home and defending the nation and fulfilled the required duty of internationalism.

After saying that during the days of the arduous war, filled with gunsmoke, President Kim Il-song and the Korean party, government and people cared for and helped the CPV like their own sons and daughters, he said: This was an important guarantee for the victory of the volunteers.

Noting that the intimate relations between the peoples of the two countries, relying on one another and sharing joys and sorrows, have been further strengthened and developed as we enter a new period of history, he went on to say: Last spring Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited your heroic country. And last September the great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song, paid an official state visit to our country and received an extraordinarily solid and sincere welcome from our people. The mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries all scored satisfactory [wonmanhan] successes and set forth a new chapter in the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea. The people of our country are all pleased with this and determined to further strengthen and develop the great China-Korea friendship and glorify it throughout coming generations and eternally.

He said: The triumphs and achievements of the Korean people constitute a great encouragement for us. When compared with the time some 20 years ago when we were leaving your country, a change similar to the creation of the world has taken place in your country.

He said that all these achievements are results that his audience has attained in implementing President Kim Il-song's revolutionary line and are a rich fruition of the efforts to vigorously carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

Saying that the Korean People's Army has achieved great successes in thoroughly implementing the military line set forth by President Kim Il-song, in conducting military and political training with full combat readiness and in waging the struggle to smash the enemy's armed maneuvers, he wished his audience more brilliant successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and to achieve the 10-point prospective goal in socialist economic construction for the 20th century in the 1980's and the fatherland's reunification.

He said that the CPC recently held its 12th plenary session, which occupies an important position in the history of the party, and that this meeting summed up experiences and lessons in the country's socialist revolution and construction and set forth a general task in the party's new historical period. He then said that all the Chinese people are resolved to vigorously struggle to comprehensively unfold a new aspect for socialist modernization construction and to achieve the strategic goals, main points and procedures for economic development in 20 years set forth at the 12th CPC Congress.

He said that although nearly 30 years have elapsed since the cease-fire in Korea, the artificially fabricated division has not ended. He then added: The Korean party and government have made a steady effort to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, have led the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the country's reunification and have put forth correct proposals for reunification.

The Chinese people and all the members of the former CPV resolutely support the grand three principles and five policies on Korea's reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by President Kim Il-song and the righteous struggle of the Korean people to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. troops must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their weapons and equipment. Korea's reunification is the natural trend of history. No force can block it. We firmly believe that under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the KWP, the Korean people will surely achieve the sacred cause for the fatherland's reunification through their steady struggle. An independent and unified new Korea will surely emerge in east Asia.

Long life to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and armies of China and Korea! Long life to President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people!

KPA DELEGATION FETED AT DPRK EMBASSY IN BEIJING

SK150455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (KCNA) -- Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing, hosted a banquet at his embassy on October 13 upon the conclusion of the visit to China by the political workers's delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho.

Invited to the banquet were Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and deputy directors of the CPLA General Political Department. The members of the KPA political workers delegation and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing were present there.

The banquet was addressed by head of the delegation Yun Chi-ho and deputy director Liang Biye. In his speech deputy director Liang Biye said: The delegation's visit to China fully demonstrated the close unity and militant friendship between the two peoples and armies. I believe that these friendly relations will be as eternal as the River Amnok.

He continued: China and Korea are close neighbours which are linked by mountains and rivers and are in lips-and-teeth relations, and the two peoples and armies are intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers. The militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between us are unbreakable as they have withstood long trials.

In the grim period of the revolutionary war, we went through thick and thin together in the same boat and today we are advancing together, helping each other in the cause of socialist construction. The people and army of China regard the successes of the Korean comrades-in-arms as their own and rejoice over them.

The Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army under the leadership of President Kim Il-song are strenuously endeavoring to creditably carry out the militant tasks set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. We will as ever resolutely support your cause and advance in firm unity with the fraternal Korean comrades-in-arms to win new victory.

The attendants toasted the indestructible friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Delegation Returns From PRC

SK160030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The political workers delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho returned home on October 15 by train after visiting China. The delegation was met at Pyongyang railway station by Lieutenant General Chong Chan-yol and Major General O Kyong-hun of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and an official of his embassy in Pyongyang.

QIAO SHI RECEIVES KWP DELEGATION IN BEIJING

SK140501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of its International Liaison Department, on October 12 met in Beijing the delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Choe Man-kuk on a visit to China. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. The delegation arrived in Shenyang on October 5 at the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and toured Shenyang, Liaoyang and Dalian.

KIM IL-SONG SEES OFF SAO TOME PRESIDENT

SK160037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, left Pyongyang on October 15 by special plane after successfully concluding his state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, together with his wife, warmly saw off His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and his wife at the airport.

Pyongyang airport was pervaded with a farewell atmosphere to see off the friendship envoy of the Sao Tome and Principe people.

Set up among thousands of farewell bidders who turned out carrying the flags of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The farewell bidders were decorating the airport compound with beautiful rhythmic movement of the fan dance.

Amid the playing of the welcome music and the rising cheers of manse (hurrah) the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa came out to the airport. The entourage of His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa also came out to the aiport to leave.

Present at the airport were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and leading functionaries of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press. Also on hand were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

Kim Chung-nam, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, left, accompanying the guests.

A function was held at the airport to see off His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The national anthems of our country and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe were played. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and hugged him. His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in our country and went aboard the plane, waving to the cheering crowd. The plane took off at 9:45 in the morning.

Message to Kim Il-song

SK160341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, upon leaving our country on October 15. The message reads:

Upon leaving your country today after concluding my visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I extend deep thanks to you, respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, and through you, to the Workers Party, government and people of Korea for the fraternal and kind hospitality accorded me and the members of the delegation accompanying me during our stay in beautiful Pyongyang.

At talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and frankness, we reached a unanimity of views and expressed the hope for the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and unity between our two countries. I am convinced that the visit this time will contribute to further strengthening the relations existing between our two peoples. All the successes achieved in the building of socialist society in Korea as a result of the correct embodiment of the chuche idea show that you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, contributing to the cause of Korean reunification, peace and progress, are one of the outstanding leaders of our time.

I wish you, respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the progress and well being of the Korean people, for the peaceful reunification of Korea and for the friendship, cooperation and unity between the Peoples of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe.

With high and fraternal considerations.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES REAGAN'S TAIWAN POLICY

SK170904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0711 GMT 17 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October commentary: "A Violent Interference in the Internal Affairs of the PRC"]

[Text] In a recent statement issued at the White House, U.S. President Reagan babbled that the U.S. Government will stick to the Taiwan Relations Act, saying that a peaceful solution to the question of Taiwan on the part of China becomes the condition for stopping U.S. sales of weapons to Taiwan.

This is a violent interference in the internal affairs of China and it shows that the U.S. ruling class persistently sticks to its maneuvers to fabricate two Chinas. How to solve the question of Taiwan and how to achieve national reunification is wholly an internal affair of the Chinese people, and nobody else has the right to meddle in it.

Nevertheless, the U.S. ruling class, while prattling about peaceful reunification of China, has exposed its intention to strengthen political and military assistance to Taiwan. This is an infringement on China's sovereignty and a violation of the principles stated in the PRC-U.S. joint communique.

In the PRC-U.S. joint communique issued on 17 August, both parties agreed on the principles that the sales of U.S. weapons to Taiwan should be steadily reduced and finally terminated at a future time. There should not be any kind of preconditions to these principles. The United States is only dutybound to observe these principles.

Nonetheless, not long after the issuance of the joint communique, the U.S. President added preconditions to these principles. This shows that the U.S. commitment stated in the joint communique is nothing but empty words and that the U.S. Government is employing hypocritical tricks in its policy toward China.

While paying lipservice to the development of relations between the United States and the PRC, saying that it is doing its utmost to this end, the United States is acting otherwise. Babbling about Taiwan's defense capability and parading the Taiwan Relations Act, the U.S. Government is throwing itself into supplying Taiwan with weapons with eagerness and enthusiasm.

Such a two-faced attitude of the U.S. imperialists stems from their goal of keeping Taiwan as a base of aggression by perpetuating the present status of two Chinas. In fact, Taiwan is being turned into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and the U.S. imperialists are straining the situation of this region by continuously supplying Taiwan with weapons. This is a criminal act that lays grave obstacles to peace and the peaceful reunification of China and is a vicious challenge to all the Chinese people who aspire for national reunification.

The Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. maneuvers to fabricate two Chinas and are sending full support and solidarity to the just cause of the Chinese people for reunification. Taiwan is inseparable territory of China. The U.S. imperialist maneuvers that disregard Chinese sovereignty and that are designed to fabricate two Chinas can never be tolerated.

The U.S. imperialists should stop trampling on Chinese sovereignty and stop interfering in the internal affairs of China and should immediately stop their maneuvers obstructing the Chinese people's reunification. Doing so would be in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples who aspire for a promotion of PRC-U.S. relations and would be better for the United States itself.

'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH CONDEMNED

SK160445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet education minister on October 12 threatened that "the chronic campus disturbances will be terminated at any cost," crying for "an atmosphere of study" and so on. He also blurted that the reinstatement of the illegally expelled students "leaves no room for consideration."

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Saturday says: Such outcry of the puppets discloses their intention to suppress the students' struggle more harshly in the future.

The puppet ministers blast came at a time when the suppression of the struggle of the students against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy became more wanton. The South Korean military fascists murdered in prison Pak Kwan-hyon, a former student of Chonnam University who had participated in the Kwangju popular uprising, while he was waging a long hunger struggle against the unjust persecution by the puppets and, on October 11, passed prison terms on eight students including Song Yun-sok of South Korean Kangwon University who had waged an anti-U.S. anti-fascist struggle.

The outrages of the puppets are a high-handed threat and blackmail to the South Korean anti-U.S. forces for independence and, at the same time, an intolerable challenge to national sovereignty and independence and patriotism and a heinous gangsterism for strangling the righteous struggle of the students.

By brutally suppressing and threatening the students and binding them hand and foot, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique scheme to break the spirit against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy growing ever higher in South Korea, prop up the U.S. imperialists colonial rule and prolong their remaining days. But this is a foolish dream.

Students in Kwangju staged massive demonstrations for two consecutive days, stubbornly resisting the suppression by the puppet police, in protest against the bestiality of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in murdering Pak Kwan-hyon in cold blood. With no amount of attempts can traitor Chon Tu-hwan ever extinguish the flames of independence and patriotism raging furiously in the hearts of the South Korean students.

VRPR ON WORKERS' HUNGER STRIKE IN SOUTH KOREA

SK160057 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the indomitable struggle of female workers at the Wonpung Textile Company for the right to existence and for democracy. As has been already reported, female workers at the Wonpung Textile Company an indomitable struggle against fascist oppression and for the right to existence and for democracy.

Since 27 September the female workers at the textile company, have staged a hunger strike, calling for a wage hike, the reinstatement of expelled fellow workers, the observance by company authorities of a collective agreement concluded with workers and immediate suspension of suppression of their labor union.

On 13 October some 200 female workers at the company began to stage a sit-in demonstration, calling for the release of detained fellow workers and the normalization of their labor union. The workers who have turned out in the struggle are burning with determination to continue their indomitable struggle until their just demands have been achieved. This is a most just and righteous struggle against the fascist dictatorship and the tyranny of comprador capitalists and for the right to existence and for democracy.

As has been widely known, having formed a self-regulated and democratic labor union by themselves, workers at the Wonpung Textile Company have continued an indomitable struggle to regain their trampled rights to existence and for democracy. In particular, workers -- including Miss Pak Sun-ae, who was unwarrantedly dismissed last month -- have resolutely struggled against the base maneuvers of the company owner and the government authorities to dissolve the democratic labor union. They have also fought against the company authorities for a wage increase, the right to existence and the interests of workers, standing at the head of the righteous struggle.

Looking on this struggle as a thorn in their flesh, the company authorities on 25 September finally perpetrated the atrocity of unwarrantedly dismissing them under the unwarranted pretext that they had agitated other workers to stage a strike and that they had been engaged in leading a strike and violence with the aim of driving the company to bankruptcy.

Unable to look on idly any longer at the vicious arrogance of the company authorities, female workers at the Wonpung Textile Company began a hunger strike on 27 September, staying up all night and, since then have continued an indomitable struggle in defiance of the fascist suppression of the authorities. Nevertheless, far from listening to their just demands, the company owners, mobilizing male workers, perpetrated the vicious atrocities of pulling the female workers out of the sit-in site and beating them.

This is a vicious challenge to the exercise of righteous rights and an intolerable criminal act violating sacred human rights. Such vicious acts by the company owners are a result of the base schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to suppress and obliterate democratic labor unions and the urban industrial evangelical mission. As anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment has recently grown among our workers and conscientious religionists, including members of the urban industrial evangelical mission, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frantically employed all possible schemes to suppress and obliterate them.

It is an open secret that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in collusion with the Wonpung Textile Company, has long intended to close the company in a bid to dissolve the company's democratic labor union. It was also quite clear that it was under the patronage of the Chon Tu-hwan ring that, when the female workers turned out in the righteous struggle, the company owners mobilized male workers and manipulated them to beat the female workers and held a government-sponsored rally under the pretext of driving out what they called the impure labor union, while letting other workers slander and defame the workers' righteous struggle and shout "away with the impure labor union" at the rally.

Lurking in this is a wicked political design of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to shuffle off onto the workers the responsibility for the current economic crisis and the bankruptcy of enterprises, which have resulted from its treacherous economic policy of dependence on foreign countries, to suppress the recently growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment among workers and to maintain the shaken fascist rule at any cost.

However, this is a foolish act. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Where there is resistance, there is struggle. This can be vividly proven by the struggle of workers at the Wonpung Textile Company, who are waging an indomitable struggle for the rights to existence and for democracy.

As in the past, they will, in the future, too, gallantly continue their righteous struggle for the right to existence and for democracy. Workers throughout the country and patriotic masses of all strata will also extend absolute support and encouragement to them.

The Wonpung Textile Company authorities should immediately accept the demands of the workers. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should renounce its antipopular policy of seeking only the interests of comprador capitalists and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the masses of people. The fascist dictator who turns away (?will of the people) will not go unpunished.

SPA CHAIRMAN HWANG CHANG-YOP VISITS IRAN

For Tehran radio and IRNA materials on the visit of Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Hwang Chang-yop to Iran, including his 16 October arrival statement and reports on his talks with Iranian leaders, see the Iran section of the 18 October South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC AIR FORCE MAJOR REPORTEDLY SEEKS ASYLUM

OW162318 Hong Kong AFP in English 2306 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- A Chinese air force major piloting a Chinese-made MIG-19 combat fighter landed at an airport outside Seoul yesterday seeking political asylum, reliable sources said today.

It is not yet known if the defecting plane came from North Korea or from mainland China.

The South Korean Defense Ministry ordered a total blackout of the news immediately for certain security reasons. The name of the alleged defector was not disclosed.

The South Korean Government is said to be unwilling to have any diplomatic trouble with China, with whom Seoul wants rapprochement. However, diplomatic quarters said it is possible that the alleged defector could be accepted by Taiwan.

This is the first time a Chinese MIG plane flew to South Korea in a defection bid. In 1953, shortly after the Korean war ended, a North Korean air force pilot named Roh Kum-suk defected to South Korea with his Russian-made MIG-15 to win a 100,000-dollar reward from the United States. He now lives in the U.S.

Further Report

OW170749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- The South Korean Government today maintained a complete silence 24 hours after a Chinese air force major, surnamed Wu, piloting a Chinese-made MIG-19 combat fighter, flew into a military air base outside Seoul to seek political asylum.

The Defense Ministry ordered a total blackout of the news immediately after the plane bearing the Communist Chinese air force insignia on its wings landed here without apparently being intercepted.

(?It is) believed that the plane took off from mainland China. China's Shandong peninsula is only 450 kilometers (280 miles) from Seoul across the Yellow Sea.

Officials in Seoul said nothing could be disclosed about the incident while investigations were under way. Diplomatic sources said the defector could possibly be accepted by the Nationalist Government in Taiwan.

South Korea is said to be unwilling to have any trouble with China on the matter, particularly at a time when Seoul is seeking a rapprochement, if not formal ties, with China.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON USSR OFFICIAL'S ROK VISIT

OW170444 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 17, KYODO -- A bureau chief of the Soviet Union's Culture Ministry will visit South Korea Sunday as Moscow's first ranking official to do so, Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN (newspaper) said Sunday in a Seoul dispatch.

J. Popov, the ministry's Art Preservation Bureau head, will stay in the country until Friday, according to the mass-circulation daily. Quoting informed sources in Seoul, it said he is expected to discuss expansion of Soviet-South Korea relations with Seoul government officials. But the daily did not say whom Popov will meet with or when or who invited him.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, an ally of North Korea, although it has opened its door to socialist countries for about 10 years.

Popov's visit coincides with a trip to Seoul by a delegation of the Soviet official news agency TASS, who took part in a meeting here of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA).

While allowing South Koreans to visit the Soviet Union for international conferences and sports events, the Moscow government in the past banned a trip to Seoul by its citizens. But diplomatic sources in Seoul said Moscow has changed the policy and notified Seoul, according to the newspaper. It quoted other diplomatic sources as saying Popov's visit will be helpful in defusing the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and northeast Asia.

South Korea has invited the Soviet Union, China and all other socialist countries to the 1988 olympics in Seoul, which North Korea says it will boycott. Former Foreign Minister No Sin-yong earlier said the government wlll launch all-out diplomatic efforts to make the 1988 summer games help improve its relations with communist and nonaligned nations.

FURTHER ON REPORTED PURGING OF MODERATES IN NORTH

SK160252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- A North Korean faction led by Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u has recently placed Vice President Kim Il and other senior moderate politicians under detention,' it was reported here Friday.

The TONGIL ILBO daily, quoting sources well informed on North Korean affairs, said Kim Chong-il, the son of North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song, and O Chin-u, people's armed forces minister, and their followers seemed to have put the moderates under detention on the pretense that senior Kim's recent trip to China has been a failure. Junior Kim and his followers are once again attempting to seek a hardline policy toward South Korea, it said.

Junior Kim and his party, who had been removed from the center of power, are now purging the moderates. They believe Kim Il-song's Beijing trip was a failure because China refused to grant economic aid to North Korea, the newspaper alleged.

FURTHER ON RETURNED FISHERMEN'S REMARKS TO PRESS

SK160214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The North Korean economy is lagging about 20 years behind the Republic of Korea's and the communist area is suffering from severe shortages of basic food such as rice, some of the fishermen released recently after detention in North Korea said yesterday. They also quoted North Korean officials as saying that North Korea has built a massive underground network of antinuclear shelters in its capital of Pyongyang in preparation for war on the peninsula. These and other disclosures about North Korea were made in a news conference held by 35 crewmen of a 114-ton fishing boat detained for 78 days after being abducted to North Korea July 13 while operating on the high seas northeast of Ullung Island off the east coast. The North Korean regime, under pressure from the South Korean Government and organizations such as the Red Cross, sent the fishermen of the cuttlefish vessel No 5 Masan-Ho to the South Sept 29.

One of the fishermen, Kang U-cho, 42, told reporters he heard a North Korean official accompanying him throughout the ordeal say that the situation of the North Korean economy, especially in the field of light industry, is similar to that of South Korea in the early 1960's.

The chief engineer of the fishing vessel also quoted the North Korean official, identified only as Choe, as telling him that the reason behind the lagging North Korean economy is that is has been placing overemphasis on the development of heavy industry for the production of weapons. According to Pyongyang watchers, this is the first time any North Korean officia admitted to the worsening economic problems facing the world's most closed society.

Another fisherman, Kim Chong-nok, 43, revealed that he was told by a hotel manager in Pyongyang that people in the communist North will no longer eat such poor meals as corn cereal after the government finishes reclaiming 300,000 ha of land in the west coast. Kim said that although the North Korean did not go into details about the reclamation work, he had an impression that the food situation in North Korea is worse than ever. Kim said he often encountered signboards bearing the words "rice is communism" while traveling in North Korea.

A group of two or three North Korean officials, called "ideology instructors," forced the fishermen to see part of the country in an attempt to "brainwash" them, he said.

Three other fishermen, including Han Kil-hwan, also said the North Korean officials told them that Pyongyang has an underground network of antinuclear shelters for use in time of war. The fishermen said the shelter, located 150 meters underground, is connected with subway systems in Pyongyang. Han quoted a North Korean official as saying that no one in Pyongyang would be hurt even in case of an atomic attack against Pyongyang. Other fishermen said some North Korean officials told them Pyongyang has completed its war preparations.

They quoted the communist officials as telling them that North Korea could have unified South Korea had such incidents as the 1980 disturbances in Kwangju, Cholla Namdo, occurred in other places at that time.

Referring to the reported campaign by North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song to have his son Kim Chong-il as his successor, Pak Chae-pung said an extensive personality cult is under way to make sure that Kim Chong-il is the only person in line for the leadership.

A 40-year-old crewman, Pak Song-nam, said some North Korean agents ordered him to organize an underground resistance ring to overthrow the government once he returned to the South. Pak explained that the North Koreans told him to get his family members or relatives befriended with labor union leaders and urge them to incite mass demonstrations opposing the government.

He said all 35 crewmen of the Masan-Ho were forced to attend "an oratorial contest" during which they were asked to praise Kim Il-song and his achievements.

According to the crewmen, one of their colleagues was unable to attend the press conference because of illness he contracted in North Korea. They said a North Korean doctor had administered an excessive amount of medicine to the ailing crewman against his will.

Meanwhile, North Korea experts in Seoul said North Korea repatriated the crewmen after 78 days' captivity, earlier than ever, because it attempted to show its "humanitarian effort" toward the outside world. North Korea used to hold Korean fishermen as long as 10 months before sending them to the country, they said. "The unprecedented early return of the 35 crewmen was timed with Kim Il-song's visit to China," a North Korean-watcher said. He said North Korea appeared to have hoped to win the support of the fishermen and their family members by sending them before Chusok, the Korean version of Thanksgiving, that fell on Oct. 1.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON KIM IL 'HOUSE ARREST'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Unsuccessful PRC Trip, Kim Il 'House Arrest' Reported," published in the 15 October DAILY REPORT, page E 1:

Paragraph one, beginning of item, from line one, should read: "TONGIL ILBO reported today, quoting a source who recently returned from Pyongyang, that Kim Il-song's recent visit...," supplying dropped newspaper name.

POST: SRV SENDING ARMS TO THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK170150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has rotated more than 20,000 fresh troops into Kampuchea while sending more heavy arms to areas near the Thai border, Supreme Command Headquarters said in a report released on Friday. Vietnamese troops have also reinforced strongholds near the border and had stockpiled food and ammunition, the report said.

The Supreme Command headquarters said that between July and September Vietnam had reshuffled its troops, established an intelligence unit and deployed surveillance teams close to the Thai border. Vietnamese media had also launched attacks on Thailand, accusing it of having perpetually created tension in the area, the report said.

Weapons recently sent into Kampuchea included heavy artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, 107-mm and 140-mm rockets and portable shoulder-fired SAM-7 missiles, the report said. It added that Democratic Kampuchean forces had been able to deal a heavy blow to Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces, especially along the northern section of Highway 5.

The Supreme Command Headquarters said it believed that Vietnam was preparing its troops for a major clash with the Khmer resistance forces which would result in heavy fighting along the Thai-Kampuchea border.

KILLING OF KPNLF COMMANDER, SON SANN RETURN REPORTED

BK151334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann has cut short his attendance at the United Nations to return here after the murder of a key commander of his anti-Vietnamese forces, sources said today. Foreign observers said Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, rushed back secretly on Tuesday, apparently because of possible factional fallout from the murder.

According to first reports, the killing Monday of Sar Luot, commander of the Nong Samet refugee encampment on the volatile Thai-Cambodian border, may have resulted from infighting among Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). Mr Luot, whose age was not immediately available, had been a leading resistance figure at the border since the Khmer Rouge communists seized power in 1975. Refugee workers who knew him said he was unpopular and quoted a rumor he had been killed under orders from other KPNLF figures. Another source said the killing, in an ambush at an unspecified point on the border, might have been a settling of scores or the work of Vietnamese-backed infiltrators.

Son Sann's snap trip back suggested the incident may have strained the KPNLF military structure. He had been expected to remain in New York at least until the UN General Assembly debates the Cambodian issue later this month, and was thought loathe to leave the stage to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge titular leader Khieu Samphan, his uneasy partners in the tripartite coalition formalized July 9.

Sources said the KPNLF leader was due to return to New York imminently, but this could not immediately be confirmed. KPNLF officials have ceased returning reporters' telephone calls since their house was searched here Tuesday by police said to be looking for an arms cache. One source said Son Sann's unexpected trip back could also have been related to the house search and its unknown significance.

Motives in Killing Cited

BK180145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- A Khmer Serei regiment commander and two others were ambushed and killed by two unidentified guerrillas near the Khmer People's National Liberation

Front's [KPNLF] commanding headquarters opposite Ban Sa-ngae here, a Khmer source said yesterday. One of the other two killed was the wife of the regiment commander. The source said the KPNLF regiment commander of a Nong Samet camp, Sar Luot, his wife, Kim, 30, and two other Khmer resistance leaders were traveling in a pick-up truck on their way back from Ban Sa-ngae to their camp near the Thai-Kampuchean border in Ta Phraya District when the attack occurred.

The ambush took place last Monday about 15 kilometres north of Ta Phraya District, when two unidentified guerrillas, armed with AK-47 assault rifles, fired about 60 shots at the truck, causing the vehicle to skid off the road, killing the three instantly. The only survivor was reported in critical condition and was taken to a hospital in Ban Sa-ngae. The source said he was a battalion commander at the Nong Samet-based Khmer Serei camp.

According to the source, Sar Luot was on his way to meet his leader, Prime Minister Son Sann of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, for a briefing on military strategy at the KPNLF's commanding headquarters. The source said the KPNLF's supreme commander, General Dien Del, was accused of masterminding the ambush, but he has tried to shift the blame onto the Khmer Rouge led by Mit Yon instead. The source also said that 20 minutes after the ambush, Gen Dien Del claimed 300 Khmer Rouge attacked his living quarters, killing one and wounding three others. However, as a result of criticism, the source said Gen Dien Del submitted his resignation, which was rejected by Son Sann.

The Khmer source gave [word indistinct] possible reasons, including infighting within the KPNLF and a conflict of interest in the area's black market racket, for the ambush on Sar Luot, who was quite powerful, having command of three battalions of about 2,700 men. In 1980, Sar Luot helped lead an attack on the Nong Samet camp, formerly known as Camp 007, wresting it from a rival faction led by In Sakhan. Since then he has monopolised the area's black market operations. The source also suggested that In Sakhan may be behind the ambush.

The source also reported that while fighting still raged beween the Khmer resistance forces and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin troops, fierce clashes have been reported in areas opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts and on Route 5, which is about seven to 10 kilometres from the Thai border.

KHMER REFUGEES SAID RETURNING TO PRK FROM CAMP

BK120300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Thousands of Khmer refugees have poured out of a Thai camp back to Kampuchea since a call to action by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, diplomatic and relief sources said yesterday. The sources said a Vietnamese rocket attack on the refugees' Kampuchean destination failed to slow the determined Khmers, who leave Khao I-Dang camp at a rate of about 250 to 300 a day.

The population of Sihanoukville, the growing village formerly called O Smach opposite Chong Chom of Surin Province, has ballooned to more than 13,000 from its original 2,500 three months ago, the sources said.

Relief workers said the exodus from Khao I-Dang back to Kampuchea is entirely voluntary, and several concerned officials have been unable to convince the Khmers to remain in Khao I-Dang for their own safety.

A rocket attack last month on Sihanoukville wounded several villagers, but failed to deter newcomers, the sources said. They described the attack as "small, obviously a warning" from Vietnam to stop the influx or face the consequences.

Few of the returnees are soldiers looking to take up arms against Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime, the sources said. Most appeared to be civilians who wished to go home. They said Sihanouk's appearance at Khao I-Dang last July convinced many Kampucheans that they could return home without fearing reprisals from the Khmer Rouge, one of the other two coalition partners with the prince.

The only apparent advantage to life at Sihanoukville compared with Khao I-Dang is a little more freedom of movement. But the refugees are restricted from moving very far by surrounding Vietnamese minefields.

The exodus from Khao I-Dang began in mid-July right after the Sihanouk appearance there. It was halted about four weeks later by the government and relief workers -- following an appeal by Sihanouk himself -- because space at Sihanoukville was limited and returnees were being hemmed in by the minefields. It resumed last month, however, after Kampucheans at Sihanoukville managed to clear more land for new returnees.

The government and voluntary agencies believe that Kampucheans who volunteer to return to their homeland have the right to do so. Diplomatic sources said the workers of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees at Khao I-Dang have officially distanced themselves from the repatriation programme, but informally monitor the returnees to ensure that none are coerced into going. An international aid worker familiar with the programme said yesterday there is no shortage of volunteers to return to Sihanoukville. Selection of who goes is made by Kampucheans within Khao I-Dang without reference to Thais or foreigners, and the Royal Thai Army supplies transportation for those selected each day.

Meanwhile, REUTER quoted Thai military sources as reporting that Vietnamesd troops in western Kampuchea exchanged mortar fire with Khmer Rouge guerrillas and with guerrillas loyal to Kampuchean coalition Premier Son Sann yesterday.

PRASONG SCORES REFUGEE HANDLING TO UNHCR BOARD

BK130356 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The secretary-general of the National Security Council yesterday warned an international conference in Geneva that the Thai people would be unable to bear the increasing refugee burden any longer, forcing the government to deal with the problem solely in the nation's interests. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said there were indications that other countries were trending to forget the refugee problem and to leave the whole burden to be borne by Thailand, causing deep concern to the government.

Speaking at the 33d meeting of the UNHCR [UN High Commission on Refugees] Executive Board, he reported that the Thai Government and people were alarmed by the drop in numbers of Indochinese refugees taken for resettlement by third countries. He criticised the application of immigration regulations by third countries which had originally proclaimed their humanitarian ideals in accepting "the starving and disease-ridden victims of war." Thailand did not impose such regulations on the refugees. "This is unfair to Thailand and hardly in accordance with the principle of joint responsibility previously announced," he said.

Giving an idea of the huge reduction in refugees admitted by third countries, Prasong reported that during the eight months from January to August this year only 24,123 refugees were taken from Thailand for resettlement abroad, compared with 70,395 in the same period last year. The average monthly rate of departures for third countries this year was 3,000, compared with 8,500 last year. He estimated that at this rate the number of refugees taken for resettlement this year would not exceed 40,000. The number last year was 102,561.

"The lesson we learn is that being too merciful could lead us to bear an endless burden and it cannot be forecast for how much longer the Thai people would want to live with the problem," Prasong said. The NSC secretary general, leading the Thai delegation to the conference, proposed three measures:

1. Third countries should increase their intake of Indochinese refugees from Thailand on humanitarian grounds rather than according to immigration procedures.

2. Voluntary repatriation should be allowed to take place with greater efficiency on the part of all concerned.

3. The system of orderly departure from Vietnam should be imposed effectively.

Prasong reaffirmed Thailand's intention to carry on with voluntary repatriations because a large number of refugees refused to live in countries culturally different from their own and wanted to return home. He voiced dissatisfaction with the slow progress made in the programme, which was supposed to be conducted with UNHCR cooperation. Only 1,670 Laotians have been repatriated with UNHCR help, but the main problem for Laotian refugees wanting to go home is the insecurity of life in their country. The chief obstacle to the voluntary repatriation of the Khmer refugees, according to Prasong, is the attitude of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, which would like to turn the issue to its political advantage. Prasong called upon the UNHCR and the governments involved to make voluntary repatriation of the Khmers a success.

He appealed to the World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue their relief assistance to the 300,000 Khmer refugees on the Thai border rather than divert aid to Kampuchea, where travel and other restrictions prevent monitoring to ensure that the food and other materials really do reach the needy.

He also asked international agencies to help Thai villagers affected by the influx of Indochinese refugees. He reported that 200,000 Thais in seven provinces were affected, with 80,000 having to be moved from their homes. The Thai Government has had to divert money and staff to provide relief while international aid has been inadequate.

Prasong reported that the $3.67 million donated by 12 countries through the UNHCR for a year-long anti-piracy campaign would increase the ability of units combating the pirates. But he said that like crime in New York or London, piracy could not simply be eliminated. An international effort was needed, he said, because the Gulf of Thailand is 300,000 square kilometres in area and Thailand shares the waters with neighbouring countries. Pirates of unknown nationality have attacked not only Vietnamese refugees, but also Thai fishermen.

Complaining about unjust allegations against Thailand over piracy, Prasong said that the Thai Government was determined to fight piracy, but international organisations would have to arrange for a joint effort by all countries if any anti-piracy campaign was to succeed. Prasong siad that to stop pirates victimising Vietnamese boat people, Vietnam would have to cooperate with third countries in arranging the orderly departure of people seeking sanctuary helped.

He reported that Indochinese refugees were continuing to arrive at the Thai border. A total of 175,094 were in Thailand, 90,526 of them from Laos and Vietnam, in various camps; meanwhile, there were 84,568 khmers. There were another 300,000 Khmers along the border, Prasong said. More refugees were expected as a result of continued fighting and famine in Kampuchea, he said.

He confirmed that Thailand's policy of humanitarianism toward refugees must be matched by guarding of its national sovereignty and security. But the policy would be maintained, he emphasised, as long as there was support from other governments and international agencies.

USSR ASKS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ARUN VISIT

BKL51448 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, Saowanit Khongsiri, reported that the Foreign Ministry is working out, with other government agencies concerned, the planned visit to the PRC by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. The prime minister has in principle accepted the invitation to visit the PRC. However, the invitation indicated that the visit was to be made before the end of this year. Therefore, the prime minister will have to make the visit this year if he wishes to go to the PRC.

The deputy director general of the Information Department also disclosed that Han Nianlong, counsellor of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, will visit Thailand from 22-30 October to observe Thailand's development projects. He will call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and will hold consultations with the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

The Portuguese deputy foreign minister, Paulo Marques, will visit Thailand from 21-24 October as guest of the Foreign Ministry. He will call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and will hold official consultations with Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and Deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limpraphan.

Asked about Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong's visit to the Soviet Union, the deputy director general of the Information Department told newsmen that the Soviet Union had asked Thailand to postpone the visit because the Soviet deputy foreign minister is ill and cannot welcome the Thai deputy foreign minister.

PREM DECISION NOT TO CONTEST ELECTIONS VIEWED

Army Commander Comments

BK130635 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] In connection with the prime minister's declaration that he will not run in the upcoming elections, Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlangek said: [begin recording] There are no reasons why; it is just my feelings. There are now many political parties. Which party should he join if he runs in the elections? If he joins one, the others would feel discontented. The current Constitution stipulates that a candidate must belong to a political party and the party voting system must be used in the elections. Which party should he join, then? Because the prime minister is a good person, every party wants him to join. Now that he has made it public, it should be clear to all.

Many people have expressed many views about the prime minister. My remarks the other day were made before I met with him. I said then that I did not hear him say anything. I was asked how the prime minister felt about the matter and I replied that if I were the prime minister, I would not run in the elections because I could not choose between the various parties. All parties are good and they are members of the coalition government; which party could he chose, then? Every coalition partner has cooperated well with the prime minister. He cannot run under all four parties. I feel that he did the right thing by making public that he will not run. [end recording]

Kriangsak, Khukrit Cited

BK140956 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] General Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday at Don Muang Airport that he believed that a prime minister should be an elected member of parliament. Gen Kriangsak, leader of the National Democracy Party, said he agreed with M.R. Khukrit Pramot, the Social Action Party leader, on this point. But he did not say Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon should not be appointed the country's next leader.

Khukrit said on Tuesday that Gen Prem should not be appointed prime minister if he did not stand in the general elections next year. He made the comment after Gen Prem announced that he would not join any political party or stand for election in April.

Speaking at the airport before going on a three-week trip to the United States and Great Britain, Gen Kriangsak said that Gen Prem's decision was his own business. Asked if Gen Prem would be appointed prime minister after the elections, Gen. Kriangsak said it was allowed under the Constitution. He said, however, that the appointment depended on Gen Prem's support in parliament, adding that if there was strong support, the prime minister's chances would be good.

Asked if Gen Prem's decision meant that the army was reluctant to relinquish its role in government, Gen Kriangsak said it depended on whether the country was unsettled or stable. He said that if everything was stable, then the army should step back.

The prime minister's decision would put many political parties at ease, he said, adding that now the parties can concentrate on their election preparations.

When asked if Gen Prem's decision would affect the stability of the government, Gen Kriangsak said he believed it would not. He compared the present government to a ship nearing the end of its voyage, adding that he believed the government would complete its term. "This is the first government which is about to end its term in office. I just hope that this happens and continues to occur in the following governments," he said. A stable goverenment would be able to carry out policies and programmes for the benefit of the people, Gen Kriangsak said.

Asked if rumours that some of his party members were being bought by the Chat Thai Party were true, Gen Kriangsak said that this was a trick used by many parties. People who suggest such things are just playing politics, he said, adding that he disapproved of the idea of using money to entice members away from their parties.

He denied reports that the party was planning to share constituencies in the northeast with the Pracharat Party headed by Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK130420 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Nobody Believes Prem Is Going To Quit Politics"]

[Text] Let us face the facts as they appear today, because tomorrow they may change: 1) Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is not joining any political party. 2) He has no political ambitions because he has said so. 3) He did not say that he will not be the next prime minister. 4) If all goes well, keeping our fingers crossed, we will make history in Thailand by giving the parliament its first full constitutional term of four years.

If these "facts" are facts, then we are among the most surprised people in Thailand. As journalists, we have monitored the performance of Gen Prem as the prime minister for almost three years and we have been highly impressed by his honesty and integrity.

His total devotion, if we may use a British phrase, "to king and country", was demonstrated without the shadow of a doubt during the somewhat ridiculous April fool coup attempt. His hands are clean, his patriotism is unquestionable, but what about his political acumen and his understanding of the economic problems of the country?

The problem with persons like Prem, honest and patriotic, is that they are too easily maneuvered because they do not want to sully their personalities with "dirty politics". But politics is dirty either in a democracy or in a dictatorship or in a communist country -- and there is no way of escaping it. Yes, Prem has said that he has no political ambitions, and we totally believe him. But the point we are trying to make is that, since he is not a dirty politician who is cunning, others may have political ambitions for him so that they could grind their axes under the unimpeachable umbrella of "Pa Prem".

Politics is dirty -- ask Reagan, Schmidt, Suzuki, Deng, Marcos, etc. Prem's statement is itself politics, although he might have said that he has no political ambitions. He has just said that he will not become a member of a political party nor will he run in the elections next year -- again keeping our fingers crossed that there will be elections. But what is most important is that he did not say that he refuses to be the next prime minister.

Lots and lots of people want Prem as prime minister -- and by people we do not mean the man in the street, but politicians and power-brokers. With Prem being both prime minister and the father figure of the country, all the power-brokers can have a field day because anybody moving against the self-interest of pressure groups (everybody knows who they are) will be moving against Pa Prem, something that is unthinkable because of his credentials.

We do not like to ask the question, but it must come up sometime or other: Is Prem being manipulated? If he joins a political party and if that party does not win an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, and then he is forced to form a coalition government, he would be in the same position as the two elected prime ministers we have had in a long time -- the Pramot brothers, M.R. Khukrit and M.R. Seni -- and where does that leave the power-brokers?

The trouble with facing facts, as we are trying to do, is that highly controversial and sometimes unexpected situations have to be provided for, but there is one thing we can say boldly and truly about Prem. Power has not corrupted him as it has done far too many heads of government, not only in Thailand, but in various other countries. But corruption can be interpreted in two ways -- personal corruption, of which no man in his right mind will accuse Prem of, and allowing corruption, of which everybody is in doubt.

3D ARMY REGION SELF-DEFENSE PROJECTS GROWING

BK180957 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Commander of the 3d Army Region Maj Gen Sanong Rotphothong reported that the 3d Army Region is accelerating the setting up of village self-defense projects in the border areas to resist external aggression, infiltration and subversion. He said that in the beginning the program, which is aimed at strengthening border villages for self-reliance, will be implemented in the border areas close to Burma and in Chiang Rai, Nan and Uttaradit Provinces, close to Laos. About 20 border villages have been selected for development under the program. The program will be expanded to other areas. This has been successfully carried out in the 1st Army Region.

The deputy commander of the 3d Army Region said that selection of the villages is based on their site and location, that is, villages that are exposed to enemy infiltration or lie on incursion routes would be selected. Development projects will be launched to boost morale and unity among the villagers, to improve social conditions and to raise the people's income and living conditions. Projects will also be carried out to develop the village security system so as to enable villagers to effectively resist foreign incursions for at least a period of time.

PRC TROOPS 'PUNISHED' FOR 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

BK161542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1450 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Over the past days, while Vietnamese people at the northern border areas were urgently harvesting their 10th-month crop, Chinese troops many times conducted armed provocations against the Vietnamese people, intruded a number of areas of Vietnamese territory, threatening and disrupting the local people's routine work.

In Lang Son Province, on 9 October Chinese troops fired many rounds of 12.7mm machinegun and dozens of mortar rounds into the area of market posts Nos 48 and 52 and ricefields in Loc Binh District, completely destroying many hectares of ricefield.

In Cao Bang Province, on 8 and 9 October Chinese troops fired many rounds of 12.7mm machinegun and many mortar rounds into the (Thi Hoa) area, Hoa Nam District while Vietnamese peasants were harvesting their rice crops, killing a number of persons and damaging many hectares of ricefield.

In Quang Ninh Province on 8 October dozens of Chinese troops and many groups of Chinese militiamen infiltrated into the (Phong Sinh) area, Hai Ninh District and the area of marker post No 28, Binh Lieu District, illegally felling trees and taking them back to China. On 10 October a platoon of Chinese troops continued to infiltrate into the (Phong Sinh) area, Hai Ninh District, to fell trees, destroy houses and fire on the local people.

Along with these acts, the Beijing propaganda machine over the past few days repeatedly made slanderous allegations, saying that Vietnamese armed forces infiltrated and conducted provocations at the Chinese border area. This was aimed at misleading public opinion and covering up crimes committed by Chinese troops at the Vietnamese border areas.

Enhancing their vigilance and striving to protect the people at the border provinces who were harvesting their 10th-month crop, Vietnamese troops and people in these provinces promptly punished the Chinese troops who infiltrated and conducted armed provocations.

NHAN DAN TERMS 13 OCT PRC CHARGES 'SLANDER'

OW170805 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 17 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against a recent Chinese allegation about Vietnamese armed provocations on the common border. The paper says that the slander, contained in a note on October 13, was a crude attempt to justify China's failure to respond to Vietnam's proposals to cease armed activities and all other hostile acts on the border on the occasion of the National Days of the two countries. It also aimed at covering up China's recent crimes against Vietnam in the form of thousands of intrusions on land, in the air and on the sea, the paper said.

NHAN DAN points out that Beijing was also seeking to cope with public opinion in China and in the world as a whole which is viewing with sympathy Vietnam's persistent effort to solve disputes, normalize the Sino-Vietnamese relations, and settle all Southeast Asian problems in a way beneficial to peace and stability in the region.

The Beijing ruling circles, by persisting in vilifying Vietnam, show that they are bent on continuing a hostile policy towards the Vietnamese people, the paper says.

HA VAN LAU VIEWS USSR-PRC TALKS, PRC RELATIONS

BK160142 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Moscow has told Hanoi that normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations would not harm the interests of Vietnam, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau said yesterday.

Speaking before his departure for Hanoi at Don Muang Airport, Lau said if the relations between China and the Soviets were restored to the "normal level", it would contribute to world peace.

Asked whether he thought the Sino-Soviet ties could be normalized, he said the Vietnamese were closely watching the normalization talks in China. A high-ranking Soviet delegation led by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev is holding exploratory talks with a team of Chinese officials in Beijing.

President of the Vietnamese Council of State Troung Chinh early this month visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party. At the end of his talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, they issued a joint communique which said much of the discussion was devoted to the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations. The statement also said the two leaders reached consensus on all issues and that normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations will not affect "third countries".

Asked about Sino-Vietnamese relations, Lau said Hanoi had made many peace proposals to Beijing with a view to a better relationship between the two communist countries, but the Chinese have never responded. "Our channels of contacts with China have been disrupted for over a year now," said Lau, who flew here on Tuesday from visit to Geneva at the invitation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

He said they discussed cooperation between UNHCR and his government over the orderly departure programme for Vietnamese who wished to leave their home country for resettlement in third countries.

Lau also met representatives from some countries who attended the meeting of the UNHCR Executive Committee in Geneva. He said Vietnam was ready to coordinate with UNHCR to facilitate the orderly departure of the Vietnamese people, but said problems could arise in practice. "Anyway, the problems could be resolved with understanding of each other's positions," he added.

RADIO ON SRV STANCE FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH PRC

OW160420 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Radio script: "Peace and Friendship Is the Wish of the People"]

[Text] The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of Vietnam, concluded its successful visit to the Soviet Union. In their talks, the Soviet and Vietnamese sides elaborated on their stands toward solving the issues between the Soviet Union and China and between Vietnam and China in the interest of their peoples and for the peace and stability in the region. Chairman Truong Chinh said that Vietnam consistently treasures the longstanding friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people and is for normalized relations between the SRV and the PRC based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignity and territorial integrity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality and mutual benefit and on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

This is not the first statement and suggestion that Vietnam has made for solving the still-existing questions between the two countries. From 1979 to the present, Vietnam has made a dozen proposals. Of late, during the period of the Vietnamese National Day celebrations, Vietnam once again suggested that the Chinese side sit down for talks. In its message of greetings for the Chinese National Day, Vietnam seriously reaffirmed that the Vietnamese Government and people would, as always, make every effort to restore the friendship between the two peoples and the normal relations between the two countries as soon as possible in the interests of the two peoples and for peace in Asia and other parts of the world. Vietnam's stand is open and aboveboard.

Even though the Beijing authorities launched the aggressive war against Vietnam in February 1979 and engage in an all-round destructive war against the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese people deem it important to restore the Chinese-Vietnamese friendship and to bring about peace and stability in the region and are ready at any time to settle the issues which still exist between the two countries. This was clearly indicated in the joint statement issued last July by the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City. The three Indochinese countries once again called on the PRC to sign bilateral or multilateral treaties for peaceful coexistence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. In particular, a proposal was made by Vietnam for resuming the Vietnam-China talks to solve the various questions between the two countries.

The Chinese people have a consistent peace-loving tradition. It is our belief that the Chinese people, based on this fine tradition, will exert efforts to improve China's relations with its neighboring countries and to bring about peace and stability in the region.

It is regrettable that so far the Chinese authorities have done none of the things they should have done in terms of their position. On the contrarv, the Chinese leaders have taken action against the direction of dialogue. In the past, while vilifying Vietnam as engaging in provocations on the Chinese border, the Chinese authorities continued to send troops close to the Vietnamese border. They dispatched troops, airplanes and warships to commit provocations on hundreds of occasions. In the meantime, the Chinese authorities continue to support Democratic Kampuchea, a corpse of the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, bolster the remnant troops of the Khmer Rouge, undermine the livelihood of the Kampuchean people and aggravate the turbulent situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia. These acts of the Chinese authorities run counter to the interests of the Chinese people.

People often say that friendship is boundless. The Vietnamese people are always sincere and friendly in dealing with other peoples. As China's neighbor, the Vietnamese people earnestly hope to get along in a friendly way with the Chinese people and to join them in continuing the struggle for the cause of peace in Asia and the world. They hope that the Chinese people, based on their peace-loving tradition, will do their utmost to contribute to the glorious task of restoring the friendship between the two peoples.

VNA REJECTS CHARGE IN THAI LETTER TO UN SECRETARY

BK161516 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Japanese news agency KYODO, on 15 October [date as heard] Thailand sent a note to the U.N. secretary general saying that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea continued to conduct artillery shellings and intrusions into Thai territory during September 1982. In particular, on 11 September 1982 Vietnamese troops crossed the border into Thailand's Surin Province.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to totally reject this fabrication which is intended to distort Vietnam's good will and oppose the trend toward dialogue now being rekindled in the region, thus benefiting the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in their designs to continue to create tension between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries.

VNA REJECTS THAI CHARGE ON BUILDUP OF FORCES

OW151515 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 -- UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL on Oct. 14 quoted Thai military sources as saying that Vietnam had massively increased its armed forces at the Kampuchean border area opposite the Thai village of Nongchan with a view to preparing an offensive in the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorised to flatly reject this malicious fabrication.

VNA REPORTS VO DONG GIANG KYODO INTERVIEW

OW160802 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, October 16 -- Acting Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang granted the following interview to KYODO correspondent Rikiji Ito during the latter's recent visit to Vietnam:

Q: Has any progress been made concerning the proposals of the conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers since the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea?

A: There has been some encouraging progress. However, there are many obstacles at the moment, and we should not be overly optimistic.

Public opinion in the world has come to see more and more clearly that Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries sincerely want peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual concern for the legitimate interests of all parties. This has been realized by even certain important political circles in the A.S.E.A.N. countries.

The trend towards dialogue and reconciliation between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia has made another step forward, especially following Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to a number of ASEAN countries and the subsequent visit of Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau.

A number of countries in the West want to contribute actively to the quest for an overall solution beneficial to peace and stability in Southeast Asia outside the framework of the erroneous U.N. resolution on Kampuchea.

The United States, China and certain political circles in the ASEAN countries still harbour vain hopes about a tripartite coalition government of Khmer reactionaries, which they want to use as a trump capable of giving them an advantageous position in a political solution. Knowing that this card has no weight at all, they are trying to give it some political, military and diplomatic strength. For this purpose, they are making efforts detrimental to dialogue and detente in Southeast Asia. They hope that time will be in their favour. But time will go by and will teach them the necessary lesson that they have harboured vain hopes and have miscalculated.

Q: Has there been any improvement in relations between Vietnam and Thailand?

A: Relations between Vietnam and Thailand at the moment reflect rather clearly the situation we have just covered. On the one hand, dialogue and reconciliation between the two countries tend to make headway. On the other hand there is a state of stagnation, as a result of Thailand's vain hopes in its miscalculations. But the time will come when Thailand can see that such a stagnation is detrimental to itself -- primarily to itself -- and the only people to benefit from it are the forces of expansionism and hegemony which are seeking to undermine peace and stability in this region.

Q: How long will Vietnam and China remain opposed to each other? Is China's hostility to Vietnam the main feature of the relations between the two countries?

A: Reactionary elements in the Chinese leadership are bent on continuing a hostile policy towards Vietnam. In fact, they are continuing a war of sabotage on many fields against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. There is no [word indistinct] reason yet for the Vietnamese people to drop their guard. Rather, we must be prepared to cope with any situation, even the worst, which may be created by Chinese expansionism and hegemony....

At the same time, we shall seize any opportunity to normalize relations between the two countries, out of our desire to restore the traditional friendship between us and the Chinese people. This will be beneficial to the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, and to peace in Asia as well. We have made many proposals in this spirit and have won the sympathy of public opinion in the world. But China has made no attempt to respond to us.

Q: A number of people say that Vietnam is receiving great assistance from the Soviet Union. Does that mean that Vietnam is losing its independence regarding the Soviet Union? What do you have to say about this?

A: Vietnam's independent character has been tested and proved by history. This can be seen by anyone interested in Vietnam's long struggle for independence and freedom. Vietnam is still facing many difficulties, but the worst period has been over. There is no reason for it to lose its independence now.

It is a known fact that Vietnam regards the Soviet Union as its strategic ally, an indispensable factor for the safeguard of its independence and security and for its development. But this will not prevent Vietnam from entertaining multiform relations with the West, the United States included. Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not hinder relations between Vietnam and the United States, and whatever obstacles there are have been created by the strings attached by the United States to normalization, strings which are unacceptable because they run counter to our independence and sovereignty, to the independence and sovereignty of the other Indochinese countries, and are against the interests of peace and stability in this region.

Q: What is the prospect of relations between the United States and Vietnam?

A: The time will come when the United States realizes that it can make no condition to Vietnam. The time will come when the United States realizes that there is a price to pay for its collusion with China against the three Indochinese countries. When such a time comes, relations between Vietnam and the United States will be normalized.

Q: The non-aligned summit has been postponed to next year. What will Vietnam do to contribute to the Non-Aligned Movement?

A: As it has always done, Vietnam will spare no effort to contribute to the victory of the Non-Aligned Movement. For the time being, it will actively contribute to the success of the seventh summit. What is most important is that the movement must preserve and promote its unity on the basis of its common objective: opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism, and all other forms of expansionism and hegemony.

Q: What steps do you think should be taken to improve relations between Vietnam and Japan?

A: Both sides must try. As far as Vietnam is concerned, we try to broaden relations with all countries of all socio-political systems, on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, of equal interests, of equality and mutual benefit. The Japanese Government knows this very well, but it is still weighing the pro's and con's.

Here, it runs into a contradiction between short-term and long-term interests, and there seems to be no satisfactory solution yet. The Japanese Government continues to side with the United States, China and the ASEAN countries in pressuring us. This may benefit it for the time being in its relations with the ASEAN countries. But, in the long run, it will not be in the interest of the Japanese Government in developing Japan's economic influence in the whole of Southeast Asia.

Many Western countries are gradually dissociating themselves from the Southeast Asia policy pursued by the United States, China and ASEAN. This should be food for thought to the Japanese Government.

FURTHER REPORTS ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO CUBA

Award Ceremony Speech

OW180653 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Reply speech by Chairman of SRV Council of State Truong Chinh at 13 October Havana ceremony held by Cuban officials to present him the Jose Marti Order -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrade leaders of the party and state of Cuba, comrades: First, I would like to sincerely thank the Communist Party of Cuba and the state and people of Cuba for the distinguished award you have granted me today.

I am also thankful for the very beautiful words of Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque regarding the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese revolution, and our revered and beloved leader, President Ho Chi Minh.

I feel very honored to receive this distinguished award which carries the name of Jose Marti, the great national hero whose life and achievements are closely associated with the Cuban people's history of heroic struggle for independence and freedom over the past century, the name of an outstanding Latin American intellectual and revolutionary.

Jose Marti was the first person in this hemisphere to warn, at the end of the 19th century, of the danger of U.S. imperialist expansionism and aggression. He was the first Cuban to sow the seeds of close friendship between the two peoples of Cuba and Vietnam. Jose Marti lived, fought and gave his life for the independence and freedom of Cuba and of all oppressed peoples in the world.

I feel even more honored for having received this order from the hands of our venerated and beloved Comrade Fidel Castro, the epitomy of a generation of Cuban heroes who have continued and developed the noble undertaking of Jose Marti and have written the most brilliant pages of Cuban history, transforming his dreams into the radiant reality of today: an independent and free Cuba, a land of human dignity and justice, of patriotism and of pure proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades, the distinguished award that I have received today goes first to the glorious VCP, founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, who led our party in bringing about all the victories of the Vietnamese revolution. It also goes to the Vietnamese people who, through their staunch fighting, repeatedly defeated the most truculent imperialist aggressors to regain independence and freedom and who, today, are advancing steadily to socialism.

Dear comrades, to prove themselves deserving of the noble sentiments, trust and love demonstrated by the Cuban party, state and people, the Vietnamese people pledge to make every effort to successfully implement the resolutions of the 5th VCP Congress; enthusiastically boost production; resolutely fight and defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists; successfully build socialism; firmly defend their socialist Vietnamese fatherland; and make worthy contributions to the struggle to preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our party, state and people will do their best to unceasingly consolidate the relations, militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba, and strengthen the militant solidarity, relations, and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union, Laos, and Kampuchea and with other fraternal socialist countries. We will also strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation with all nonaligned countries and all the peace- and justice-loving forces in the world in the common struggle for the noble objectives of our times.

I hope that the Cuban people will score greater achievements in the fulfillment of the strategic tasks outlined by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba: production and defense. I hope that the Cuban people will successfully build socialism and firmly safeguard their Cuban fatherland, a solid outpost of the socialist system in the Western Hemisphere. I hope that the militant solidarity, friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Cuba will be eternally stable and strong.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!
Long live proletarian internationalism!
Thank you, comrades.

Tour of Santiago de Cuba

BK171150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Continuing his tour of Cuban districts, on the morning of 15 October Chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage arrived at the historic city of Santiago de Cuba, the cradle of the Cuban revolution. The delegation was accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, head of the PCC Central Committee's Control Department and vice president of the Council of State; and Faure Chomon, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Vietnam.

Santiago de Cuba, capital of the province of the same name and Cuba's second largest city, is situated at the foot of the Sierra Maestra Mountains -- former combat zone of the revolution -- and on Santiago Bay at the easternmost end of the country, 1,000 km from Havana. Here, on 26 July 1953, a group of revolutionary fighters under the command of Comrade Fidel Castro attacked the Moncada Barracks, starting the Cuban people's armed uprising against the dictatorial Batista regime. For a long time, this city had been the scene of important revolutionary activities conducted by the 26 July movement which concluded with the 1 January 1959 victory. Today, at the northern entrance to the city, the people of Santiago de Cuba proudly display a large billboard bearing the words "Santiago, yesterday rebellious, today hospitable, always heroic" to describe the valuable traditions of their homeland.

The people of Santiago welcomed Chairman Truong Chinh and the Vietnamese guests with all the special hospitality of the easterners. The welcoming ceremony was held at the (Antonio Mario) international airport. Hung in front of the airport terminal were a banner reading "Long live Cuban-Vietnamese friendship" and portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and Jose Marti, national heroes of the two fraternal countries. Next to these was a slogan reading "Heartily welcome esteemed Chairman Truong Chinh." On hand to greet the delegation were Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Eddy Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the provincial People's Administrative Council; (Santos Codoy), alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and many leading cadres of mass organizations and public organs in the province and the city.

A large number of people who had already assembled at the terminal with portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Truong Chinh waved flags and flowers to greet the distinguished guests and shouted slogans "United, Vietnam and Cuba will surely win," "Long live Vietnam" and "Long live Chairman Truong Chinh."

Soon after its arrival in the city, the delegation paid tribute at the Jose Marti tomb in the Santa Efigenia cemetery. Located on the city's outskirts, the cemetery is classified a national historical site because it is here that many national heroes, noted personages and revolutionary fighters who have sacrificed their lives for independence and the success of the Cuban revolution are laid to rest. Chairman Truong Chinh and members of the delegation laid a wreath at Marti's tomb and stood in silence to commerate the greatest hero of the last century of Cuban history.

Then, chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage visited the 26 July School City -- formerly Moncada Barracks -- and its museum. Schoolchildren, clad in purple slacks and white shirts, the uniform of vanguard teenagers, formed lines of honor at the school entrance to welcome the delegation. After saying greetings to the visiting delegation, the schoolchildren presented Chairman Truong Chinh and other visitors with red scarves and invited the distinguished guests to enter the museum.

Chairman Truong Chinh stopped for a long while. He lovingly talked with the future masters of the beautiful Cuban fatherland and wished them many outstanding achievements in study and training. The school officials guided the delegation on a tour of the museum where pictures and artifacts of the Cuban people's 26 July 1953 armed uprising are displayed.

Chairman Truong Chinh wrote in the visitor's book: The delegation of the VCP and the SRV state is very elated to visit the 26 July school and its museum. The attack on the Moncada Barracks was a decisive turning point that led to glorious victory. Yesterday a fortress and today a school, Moncada is the symbol of the success of the Cuban revolution.

May the teachers and schoolchildren score many outstanding achievements to be worthy of the noble examples of the Moncada fighters! May the fraternal Cuban people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the PCC led by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, achieve even greater successes in building and defending the socialist fatherland and make a positive contribution to the world peoples' revolutionary cause! May the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba be constantly strengthened and developed!

Before leaving, Chairman Truong Chinh, on behalf of our country's delegation, presented the school with a souvenir.

From the 26 July School City, the motorcade bearing chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage traveled to Siboney farm on the road on which the Moncada fighters marched more than 29 years ago. The farm, located at the foot of the Sierra Maestra mountains, was the staging base from which the small force of 100-odd fighters led by Comrade Fidel Castro launched their attacks against Moncada. At the farm, Chairman Truong Chinh and his party visited a small house where keepsakes of Fidel Castro and his comrades-in-arms are preserved. He wrote in the visitors' book his impressions of the visit. We were deeply moved when visiting this modest but historic house. From this place, Comrade Fidel, the Cuban people's esteemed leader, and his comrades-in-arms departed to begin their valiant struggle which eventually led to the glorious victory of 1 January 1959. From that day, under the correct leadership of the glorious PCC headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people have continued to add illustrious chapters to their history by defending their socialist homeland, building socialism and performing their lofty international duty. It is our sincere wish that the fraternal Cuban people score many new and even greater achievements in carrying out the strategic tasks laid down by the second PCC Congress, in production and in firmly defending the socialist Cuban homeland, the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

On the evening of 15 October, the party organization and people's council of Santiago de Cuba Province gave a reception in honor of Chairman Truong Chinh and the other comrades of the Vietnamese delegation.

In an atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship, Comrade Jose Ramon Balaguer delivered a speech welcoming Chairman Truong Chinh and the Vietnamese delegation to the city of Santiago de Cuba and expressing the local people's admiration and love for and solidarity with the people and revolutionary cause of Vietnam.

In his reply, Chairman Truong Chinh thanked the party organizations, administrations and people of the province and city of Santiago de Cuba, the Cuban revolution's birthplace, for their warm welcome. He said: Every historical relic and every place we visited in Santiago de Cuba has made a strong impression on us concerning the tradition of dauntless struggle of the fraternal Cuban people, their determination to defend their homeland, and their spirit of zealous and creative labor.

We greatly rejoice at and admire the marvelous achivements in all fields scored by the people of Santiago de Cuba over the past 20 years and more, turning their birthplace into a prosperous, beautiful and strong province, in defiance of the frenzied acts of encircling and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. We are confident that, motivated by the Moncada spirit of revolutionary offensive, the people of Santiago de Cuba, together with the rest of the country, will continue to overcome all difficulties and trials in building and firmly defending socialist Cuba, the shining banner of revolution in Latin America.

Comrade Truong Chinh added: During our visit to Cuba, wherever we have gone we have seen vivid manifestations of the militant solidarity which has bound our two nations together in the struggle against our common enemies, namely, the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, for the lofty objectives of our time: peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. On this occasion, May I, on behalf of the party, the state and the people of Vietnam, express our deep gratitude for the support and assistance filled with proletarian internationalism which the Cuban people as a whole and the people of Santiago de Cuba in particular have given to the revolutionary cause of our people.

Chairman Truong Chinh presented a large lacquer vase to the party organization, administration and people of Santiago de Cuba as a souvenir of their memorable meeting.

With this tour of the historic province of Santiago de Cuba, Chairman Truong Chinh has concluded his visits to various districts as well as his busy first week in Cuba, where his delegation has received a welcome marked by revolutionary ardor from the Cuban party and state. Chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage return to Havana early next week to continue the remaining part of the program of his visit to Cuba.

VO NGUYEN GIAP AT HANOI EDUCATION DAY CEREMONY

BK160929 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] According to VNA, on 15 October the Hanoi education sector, in commemorating the 14th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's letters to teachers, held a ceremony to commend advanced schools and outstanding teachers for the 1981-82 school year. Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the ceremony and presented the rotation banner of the Council of Ministers and conferred the Labor Order, Second Class to the Hanoi kindergarten and kindergarten teacher high schools. These two schools have scored outstanding achievements in educational work in the capital.

During the previous school year, 328 schools in Hanoi achieved the standard of advanced schools and 910 persons were outstanding teachers. In this school year, the Hanoi education sector continues to accelerate the "two goods" emulation movement and strengthen tasks concerning stuying and teaching in order to improve the daily lives of cadres, workers and teachers.

On this occasion the Hanoi education sector presented certificates and commendation letters of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Education, the Hanoi People's Committee and the Hanoi Education Offfice to more than 50 units and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in the "two goods" emulation movement.

In particular, the report proudly summed up our party, which has been strengthened and developed into a dignified and mighty party with a firm organizational and ideological foundation that enables it to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end. The report also set forth unique policies for building the party into a revolutionary party of chuche and an ever-victorious, militant party.

Thus, the report of the sixth party congress is an immortal classic document that has extensively elucidated new ideological theoretical methods on the construction of socialism and communism and that has given the perfect answers to the basic problems arising in the practice of the revolution in our times. The report, therefore, is a programmatic guideline that makes it possible for our party to accomplish its mission and duties in leading the people to the future of communism, while totally assuming the responsibility for the Korean revolution and the destiny of the people.

The correctness of the extraordinarily rich and profound ideologies, theories and policies included in the report of the sixth party congress has been brilliantly proven in the revolutionary struggle over the past 2 years, and their invincible vitality is being more highly demonstrated with each passing day.

The past 2 years were, above all, rewarding. The report of the sixth party congress has been firmly proven to be a programmatic guideline that makes it possible to firmly advance and complete our revolution along the path indicated by the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is the guiding idea of our party and is the only leading principle of our revolution. The communist society, which is a society in which working people's independence can be completely realized, can be constructed only under the banner of the chuche idea. This has been clearly proven by the practical experience of our revolution that has been advanced under the banner of the chuche idea.

The basic spirit reflected in the report of the sixth party congress is the great chuche idea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Modeling the society after the chuche idea is the top priority duty of our revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class to achieve independence for the working people can be completed only by modeling the society on the chuche idea.

For modeling the society on the chuche idea to have been proclaimed as the top priority duty of our revolution precisely reflects the firm determination and will of our party to complete the cause of communism by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea, while taking the chuche idea as the firm leading principle in revolution and construction.

In the report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only proclaims the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea in order to lead our revolution to the path indicated by the chuche idea but also concretely elucidates the struggle principles, tasks and methods to firmly maintain an independent and creative stance in brilliantly implementing this difficult work and in thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. He also concretely elucidates the struggle principles, tasks and methods to achieve the revolutionization, workingclassization and intellectualization of the whole society and to accelerate making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific.

Fostering all members of the society into communistic men with a revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural level is one of the basic problems arising in advancing our revolution along the path of chuche. This important problem has been more successfully solved through the vigorous struggle for implementing the policy of revolutionization, workingclassization and intellectualization of the whole society indicated in the report.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 202 19 October 1982

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INTERNATIONAL ISSUES CITED IN COMMONWEALTH COMMUNIQUE

BK181013 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The Asia-Pacific Commonwealth heads of government have recommended that greater efforts should be made to seek a comprehensive political solution for the Kampuchean question. This will ensure lasting peace in the region.

In a communique issued at the end of the regional meeting in Suva, Fiji, today, the leaders expressed concern on the persistence of foreign military intervention and interference in Kampuchea. This has aggravated tension and caused instability in Southeast Asia. As such all foreign forces should be completely withdrawn.

On Afghanistan, they expressed grave concern over the situation and implications for regional peace, stability and international security. They reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor. International efforts should be intensified to find a negotiated settlement to give the Afghan people the freedom to determine their own future.

The Asia-Pacific regional leaders also expressed the urgent need to recognize the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. This included their rights to a homeland and to seek a just settlement of the problem on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. The communique condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon and expressed revulsion at the resultant death and destruction, paticularly in Beirut.

They were deeply concerned with the great consequences that these recent events could have for the prospects of any future settlement. In this connection they urged all governments concerned to redouble their efforts to find an urgent solution to enable the Lebanese and all the people in the area to live in peace.

Seventeen countries attended the meeting, including Malaysia. To Malaysia's team on regional economic and function cooperation, the heads of government recognized that progrmas of practical cooperation designed to assist the process of development were important. They agreed that work of the consultative and working groups be continued with greater emphasis on practical actions. They further agreed that the major objectives of the program of functional cooperation were to assist the small island countries to overcome their special problems.

The leaders stressed the importance of improving the settlement procedures of dispute under GATT. All countries must adhere to the decisions and disciplines involved.

On finance, they stressed that the present trade and payment systems were not conducive to an orderly adjustment process.

On energy, the leaders agreed that the scope of activities of the consultative group on energy be expanded. This would help promote such cooperation in commerical scale energy projects in countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

They also complimented the working group on illicit dadah [narcotics] convened by Malaysia. Its activities had contributed to the awareness of the problems associated with dadah trafficking.

Economic Issues Cited

BK180700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Leaders of 17 Commonwealth countries in the Asia-Pacific region have endorsed an Australian plan to freeze and eventually reduce world trade protection levels.

The heads of government in a final communique at the end of their conference in Fiji agreed that the proposal should be supported at the ministerial meeting of GATT -- the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade -- in Geneva next month.

The conference communique said the Australian proposal could help significantly in revitalizing the world economy and that developing countries in particular would benefit. The Suva meeting said the two central issues on the international economic agenda were [words indistinct] protectionism and a growing disorder in the international (?financial circles).

New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon won support for his plan for a review of the operations of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which developing countries say have forced them into debt through restrictions placed on loans.

The Commonwealth leaders in their communique called for the Indian Ocean and South Pacific to be turned into nuclear-free zones safe from big-power rivalry. They coupled their renewed pleas for zones of peace in the region with a condemnation of France for its nuclear testing in Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia. France was also condemned for retaining colonial control over New Caledonia. In addition, the communique urged all countries to stop storing or dumping nuclear waste in the Pacific.

Despite reservations by some, the Commonwealth leaders agreed to meet again in 1984.

ASEAN AGRICULTURE MINISTERS AGREE ON PROGRAM

BK091411 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] ASEAN ministers have agreed to work out an action program to increase interaction among farmers and fishermen in the region so that there will be a direct exchange of knowledge and expertise in their respective fields. Minister of Agriculture Datuk Abdul Manan Othman was speaking at a news conference at the end of a 2-day meeting of ASEAN ministers of agriculture and forestry in Kuala Lumpur. He also said that two documents of understanding were signed at the end of the meeting.

The meeting, which also elected Datuk Manan as the chairman of the ASEAN Agriculture Ministers Committee, has also proposed the establishment of a center on irrigation and system management for ASEAN. A working committee of senior officers from ASEAN will meet in Manila in December to look further into the matter. Datuk Manan considers the move to establish closer contact among ASEAN farmers an important matter, because it is what ASEAN technocrats are ultimately trying to achieve.

USSR SEEKING JAPANESE CREDITS FOR PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

OW180535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO -- Yuriy L. Brezhnev, Soviet first deputy minister of foreign trade, is expected here Tuesday for talks with the big four steel pipe mills over the terms for a credit on large purchases for a gas pipeline, mill sources said Monday.

The sources said the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade has called on the Export-Import Bank of Japan (Eximbank) to extend a loan to the Soviet bank for foreign trade at the interest of 7.8 percent to finance the purchase of one million metric tons of large-diameter pipeline pipes from the four major mills in the coming year. The Soviets sought a yen loan carrying an annual interest of 7.8 percent, on the ground that a West German banking syndicate has agreed to give a loan bearing the same interest to the Soviets for the purchase of 700,000 tons of pipes, according to the sources.

The interest sought is far below the 9.2 percent per annum minimum interest which the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has set for officially-supported export credits to the Soviet Union from Japan, the sources said. An Eximbank official said it would be impossible for the bank to extend a yen credit to the Soviets at a lower interest than the so-called, "OECD guideline interest" -- Japan's long-term prime lending rate, currently 8.9 percent, plus a 0.3 percent.

A mill executive who wished to remain anonymous said that after all, there would be no choice but to extend a supplier's credit this time, if Japan wants to win a Soviet order. Japanese steel mills, like Western European, U.S. and other mills, are hungry for orders amid serious recession. The Eximbank official said even in the case of the extension of a supplier's credit, the Eximbank would apply the OECD guideline interest. This means that the suppliers and producers would be obliged to bear the interest gap -- a difference between the interest agreed on with the Soviets and the Eximbank's OECD guideline interest -- in some form or other.

Last year, four Japanese suppliers -- Mitsubishi Corp., Marubeni Corp., C. Itoh and Co. and Sumitomo Corp. -- extended a credit to the Soviets to help finance the purchase of line pipes from Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. and Kawasaki Steel. In that case, the suppliers borrowed yen funds from the Eximbank at 8.7 percent interest and they gave that much loan to the Soviets at a lower interest.

A spokesman for Nippon Steel Corp. (NSC), which has represented Japan's big four pipe mills in negotiations with the Soviets, said the Japanese mills agreed with the Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corporation (v/o Promsyrioimport) in September for the furnishing of 1 million tons of big-diameter line pipes in 1983. Price and loan interest negotiations with the Soviet Union got under way late in September. The spokesman said it is keeping close eyes on what stand Brezhnev, son of the Soviet president, would take in the coming negotiations. He said the mills would reach a settlement with the Soviets by the end of next month as in the case of last year.

The four major mills agreed to export 795,000 tons of pipes to the Soviet corporation for shipment in fiscal 1982 ending next March. A syndicate of the Eximbank and major Japanese commercial banks agreed to extend a dollar 550 million yen-denominated loan, carrying interest at an annual rate of 8 percent, to help finance the deal.

USSR CALLS FOR RESUMING PRIVATE ECONOMIC TALKS

OW181127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO -- The Soviet Union Monday called for the private-level Russo-Japanese Economic Committee to be convened at once to reactivate trade and industrial cooperation.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister V.N. Sushkov made the overture during his brief meeting here with Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Nagano is the Japanese chairman of the bilateral committee, which has remained dormant since the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. Chamber officials said Nagano was noncommittal on Sushkov's proposal.

SAKURAUCHI HOLDS TALKS WITH LAO FOREIGN MINISTER

OW180401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Laotian counterpart Khamphai Boupha Monday differed in outlook for ways to bring about peace in Kampuchea, but agreed to maintain friendly relations despite different social systems in the two countries, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

In a meeting here, Sakurauchi told Khamphai that Japan intends to continue its economic aid to Laos for development of public welfare and the people's livelihood, they said. Japan has been providing Laos with an average yen 600 million annually in aid since 1975.

The foreign minister ad interim of Laos appreciated Japan's assistance as contributing to the country's economic development.

Khamphai, the first Laotian leader to visit Japan since 1975 when the socialist government was established in Vientiane, explained a peace proposal approved by an Indochina foreign ministers' conference calling for an international conference on the Kampuchean issue.

He said that Laos has sent letters to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a bid to promote the international conference.

Sakurauchi was quoted as replying that Japan does not accept the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. He called for immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to allow national self-determination in Kampuchea as a precondition to a comprehensive peace settlement.

AGREEMENT FOR PETROCHEMICALS LOAN SIGNED IN PRC

OW190243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 19, KYODO -- Japan and China have signed a 1982 yen loan agreement for yen 65 billion (dollar 0.24 billion) to be used for petrochemical, iron and steel and railway construction projects. The agreement was signed Monday by Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations, and Shinzo Aoki, vice president of the governmental overseas economic cooperation fund of Japan.

The agreement provides that yen 20 billion is to be used in a commodity loan for the Daqing petrochemical project in northern China and the first phase of the Baoshan iron and steel complex north of Shanghai. The remaining yen 45 billion will be used for construction of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway and Shijiushu port. It is the fourth such agreement since 1979. The previous three loans totaled yen 166 billion.

REPORTED BANK LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA PROBED

OW150829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 KYODO -- Japan's Finance Ministry Friday began investigation into the reported extension of loans to South Africa by Japanese banks and securities companies. A ministry official said direct investments in South Africa are banned by a finance ministry order. However, the order has no clearcut provision governing Japanese interests' direct loans to South Africa, the official said.

He said the extension of loans to South Africa is not desirable.

The official said it is impossible for the Japanese Government to prevent overseas subsidiaries of Japanese banks from making loans to South Africa. However, if the head office of a Japanese bank extended a loan to a South African corporation, it would pose a major problem, and thus, a detailed investigation will be conducted, the official said.

LDP 'NO CLOSER' TO ELECTION OF NEW LEADER

OW190220 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 19, KYODO -- Japan appeared no closer to gaining a new leader Tuesday -- one week after Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's shock announcement to resign. Three leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party (LDP) were meeting Tuesday afternoon again to try to sink their differences over who should succeed the outgoing LDP president and prime minister.

Four ministers in the Suzuki Cabinet Saturday stood as presidential candidates, but a political truce is in force until Friday to give party elders time to pick Suzuki's successor through negotiations. But LDP sources reported the week of futile attempts by the three -- Suzuki, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Secretary General Susumu Nikaido -- has encouraged feuding factions to step up preparations for a final showdown.

This showdown -- a primary election -- is what "main-stream" factions within the conservative party want to avoid because it could lead to further divisions in the strife-ridden party.

Suzuki told reporters at his official residence Tuesday morning that his successor must be selected through negotiations by Friday. The primary election, if held, means that government works, including compilation of fiscal 1982 supplementary budget, will be delayed considerably.

In betraying Suzuki's hopes, his aide said Tuesday it has become increasingly impossible to pick the LDP president through negotiations. This is because, said the aide who asked to remain anonymous, Fukuda wants to remove former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's influence from the party. Tanaka, on trial for alleged involvement in the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal, leads the most powerful faction within the party, although he left the party after the scandal erupted.

PRC'S NPC DELEGATION WRAPS UP VISIT, HOSTS BANQUET

Tour of War Museum

SK160403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Octover 16 (KCNA) -- The Chinese and Korean peoples will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with each other in the same trench, declared Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

The delegation of the National People's Congress of China headed by him inspected the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum in Pyongyang on October 15.

The guests saw with keen interest historic materials and exhibits showing the brilliant victory won by the Korean people and People's Army soldiers under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and materials showing the brilliant feats performed by the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war.

After the inspection Xi Zhongxun said: The last Korean war was a most rigorous and fiercest war ever since the Second World War. The Korean people could perform shining feats in this war under the wise leadership of the great comrade supreme commander. The Workers Party of Korea is a heroic party, the Korean people a heroic people and the Korean People's Army a heroic army.

The Korean people will surely reunify the country and build more successfully a great socialist country in the reunified land. We believe that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will certainly be realised. It is our bounden internationalist duty to our close neighbour to assist the Korean people. The Chinese and Korean peoples will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with each other in the same trench.

The delegation visited the Grand People's Study House on October 14. After inspecting the study house, Xi Zhongxun said: The Grand People's Study House is a precious wealth of the people. No other country has such a wonderful study house. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Farewell Banquet 15 Oct

SK160347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who is heading the delegation of the National People's Congress of China, arranged a banquet Friday evening at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned.

The members of the delegation and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy here were present there.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun and Comrade Pak Song-chol. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pak Song-chol's Banquet Speech

SK181251 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and vice-president of the DPRK, at the 15 October banquet arranged by the head of the National People's Congress [NPC] delegation of China upon conclusion of its visit to the DPRK -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Xi Zhongxun, dear noble Chinese guests:

The Chinese NPC delegation that has come to our country for a visit, bringing the militant friendship and close friendliness of the Chinese people, is departing for home tomorrow, leaving a deep and unforgettable impression in the hearts of our people.

First of all, I express my heartfelt gratitude to the delegation for having extended to us the kind invitation to such a wonderful and friendly banquet before returning home and also to Comrade Xi Zhongxun for making an encouraging and wonderful speech for us a moment ago.

You are the first friendly envoy of the Chinese people to come to visit our country after the historic visit to China by our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We had an emotional meeting, feeling the sentiment of blood relatives who had long been separated, deepening the friendship and sense of obligation as close friends and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. In particular, during your stay in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally received Comrade Xi Zhongxun and the members of the delegation and had a cordial talk with them. This made your visit to our country more significant and brilliant.

During your stay in our country you have felt, I believe, how greatly our people value the Korea-China friendship efflorescing day by day on the basis of the particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Our meeting with you, brotherly Chinese comrades, powerfully demonstrates once again the unshakable revolutionary will of our two peoples to hand down through generations to come the Korea-China friendship sealed in the blood struggle and consolidated through the ordeals of the revolution. Indeed, all the days you have spent with us in Korea have been significant days when the sense of fraternal obligation between the two peoples has been deepened and the bonds of friendship between Korea and China linked by the same destiny have been strengthened.

During your stay here, you have sincerely rejoiced over and highly estimated the great upswing brought about by our people on all fronts of the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee, holding aloft the grand program of socialist construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. And you have, showing deep interest in the cause of Korean reunification, expressed firm support and solidarity for the government of our republic and our people in the just struggle for the independent reunification of the country. Your sincere appraisal and support are very precious to our people and constitute a great encouragement to their struggle.

Your visit to our country has helped us have a better knowledge of the revolutionary turn effected by the great Chinese people in the struggle for socialist modernization, rallied firmly around the CPC and with a firm determination and confidence, and we were deeply moved by it. The successes made by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction, braving obstacles in the way of their advance, greatly delight our people, for they are the common successes of our two peoples.

Our people sincerely hope that the great Chinese people will vigorously promote the new march, wholeheartedly upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC National Congress, which marked a new milestone in the history of their struggle, and thereby credibly achieve the grand program of socialist modernization.

The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples have converged, and it is the firm determination of the two peoples to develop and strengthen the Korea-China friendship generation after generation. No matter what grim trial may happen in the future, the Korean people will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people, firmly defending the traditional Korea-China friendship and sharing sweets and bitters, life and death with them.

Feeling satisfactorily over the successful visit to our country by the delegation of the NPC of China, I hope you will convey friendly greetings from our people to the fraternal Chinese people when you return home.

Finally, availing myself of this opportunity in which we are unable to suppress our regret at parting with close Chinese comrades-in-arms, I propose a toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and the fraternal Chinese peoples; to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health of the respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping; to the good health of the respected Comrade Xi Zhongxun; and to the good health of the comrades and friends who are with us here.

Delegation's Departure

SK161518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, left here for home by train on October 16.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of the Chinese Embassy here were present at the railway station.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM PRC

SK151542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief, Wang Ruoshui, arrived here today by air.

The delegation was met at the airport by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Sok-nae and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

HWANG CHANG-YOP LEADS SPA DELEGATION TO IRAN

SK151537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, left Pyongyang on October 15 by air for a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairmen of the SPA Standing Committee, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present there were Iranian Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang, Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and Pakistani Ambassador Sultan Muhammad Dutta to our country.

RPR DECRIES PRISON DEATH OF KWANGJU DISSIDENT

SK161202 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

["Text" of 13 October statement by spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 11 October youth Pak Kwan-hyon, former president of the Chonnam University students' association, tragically died while stubbornly waging a 40-day hunger strike in prison, denying the illegal, wicked trial and punishment by the fascist hangmen.

The death of youth Pak Kwan-hyon is a vicious massacre of a patriotic student caused by inhumane torture and persecution by the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the filthy stooges of the Yankee imperialists. This is a result of the punishment of patriots by nation-sellers in the South Korean colonial society. Today passionate students across the nation including Kwangju and patriotic masses from all walks of life are infuriated that the enemy finally took the life of youth Pak Kwan-hyon who had courageously fought for freedom and liberation in the bloody streets of Kwangju.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification sternly denounces and condemns the heinous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is maintaining its filthy life as colonial puppets by bloody repression and antipopular massacres.

Although our beloved youth Pak Kwan-hyon has passed from our midst, his lofty patriotic attitude of unhesitatingly placing his precious life and the heyday of his youth on the national salvation altar for independence and democracy will always be remembered by us.

Youth Pak Kwan-hyon, who courageously fought in the streets of Kwangju amid the echoing roar of gunfire, waged the extreme hunger strike during his entire imprisonment without yielding to wicked torture and repression, threat and menace and without being shaken by various appeasements and tricks. Thus, he fully demonstrated the spirit and courage of young intellectuals of this country, driving the fascist elements to anxiety and terror. Up to the last moment of his life he aspired for the independence and democracy he had been deprived of by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and fought for the brilliant future of a reunified fatherland.

The patriotic acts of youth Pak Kwan-hyon should be highly appraised and his desire for indpendence and democracy in South Korea should be promptly achieved. Our party actively appeals to the patriotic students and masses of various strata to sublimate their sorrow into a fighting spirit and to more fiercely ignite the flames of anti-U.S. struggle for independence to eliminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the flames of anti-fascist struggle for democracy to overthrow the fascist puppet regime.

As we have lost a patriotic fighter, our party resolutely takes a pledge to satisfy the grudges of the Kwangju resistance fighters by waging nationwide anti-U.S. and antipuppets struggle and to expedite the glorious days when the national desire for independence, democracy and reunification will be achieved.

[Dated] 13 October 1982, Seoul

NODONG SINMUN MARKS KWP CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

SK120343 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 8 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 October special article: "Historic Document That Has Provided a New Milestone in Strengthening and Developing Our Party"]

[Text] Two years have passed since the historic Sixth KWP Congress was held. In this period our party's combat capability and its leading role have been incomparably strengthened and a great upsurge has been effected in all fields of socialist construction. This constitutes a mighty proof of the correctness, great vitality and invincible driving force of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's summing-up report on the work of the KWP Central Committee at the sixth party congress, one of his classic works.

The summing-up report to the sixth party congress was delivered in a most glorious period when the prospects for our party and the revolution were boundlessly bright. In this period, our party's might was strengthened, its organizational and ideological foundation was solidified as firm as rock and the work of remolding the people, society and nature into communist types was vigorously accelerated under the banner of the three revolutions.

Because it was made at a time when the future destiny of the party and the revolution in our country was brilliantly solved and when a firm guarantee for making it possible to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end was provided, the report of the sixth party congress is of particular significance in strengthening and developing our party and in the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The report of the sixth party congress is an encyclopedic document that comprehensively includes excellent ideologies, theories, strategies, tactics and struggle guidelines that give scientific answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction of our times.

Reflecting the essential demands of communist society, the inevitability of the completion of communist society, the profound ideological and theoretical summing-up of the 50-year-long Korean revolution and the demands of the development of the reality, the report proclaims the work of modeling the society after the chuche idea as the general duty of our revolution and concretely elucidates the principles and methods for its completion. Communist society can be successfully constructed only through the struggle for remolding human beings, society and nature. Therefore, only a program that elucidates ways for remolding men, society and nature into communist types can be a genuine program for the construction of communism.

The report extensively elucidates the principles, tasks and methods for educating men and reforming them into communist revolutionaries and for firmly deepening the material and technical foundations of communism.

The revolutionary cause of the working class can be protected and completed through the struggle against imperialism and other counterrevolutionary forces. The report of the sixth party congress newly advanced a most reasonable and fair struggle policy in expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and extensively elucidated the revolutionary stance, strategies and tactics that should be firmly maintained in the struggle to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and to vigorously accelerate the world revolution on the basis of the scientific analysis of the current international situation.

The ideological indoctrination work and revolutionary life in organizations among the party members and working people have been strengthened thanks to the wise leadership of our party. As a result, all party members and working people have been able to firmly arm themselves with a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world and to highly demonstrate the attitude worthy of the masters in the revolution and construction. They have also been able to actively participate in the revolutionary struggle with a lofty revolutionary spirit and strong organizational discipline.

In particular, as the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes are vigorously unfolded, a revolutionary life-long habit of struggling, devoting all for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people, has been able to be thoroughly established among functionaries and working people.

The policy of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific and the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction indicated in the report of the sixth party congress are a socialist economic construction program that embodies the chuche idea. Thoroughly implementing this grand economic construction program is of important significance in achieving the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by vigorously advancing our revolution along the road of chuche.

Through a vigorous march to fulfill the chuche-type economic construction programs put forward by the report of the party congress, our people have strengthened the self-reliant posture and chuche nature of socialist economy in our country, have enhanced the overall standard of technical equipment in the national economy and have placed the technical process of production, production methods and management activities in all domains on a new scientific foundation. We have created new standards and new records that cannot be seen in our country's history of economic development in all domains of national economy. All these proud victories and successes that have been attained in the struggle for reforming men, society and nature during the last two years show that, to advance our revolution along the road indicated by the chuche idea and accomplish the revolution, we should continuously uphold and carry out the report of the sixth party congress.

The last 2 years of struggle have been a proud period during which the report has proven to be a militant banner that has enabled our party to ceaselessly strengthen and develop itself as a revolutionary party with permanently invincible might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party is the staff office of the Korean revolution and the organizer and stimulator of all our people's victories. The success of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people are totally dependent on our party. Only under the leadership of our party can our people reunify the divided fatherland, win the final victory in socialism and accomplish the historic cause of remodeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

Our party is the tested staff office of the Korean revolution and a great guide leading the chuche revolutionary cause. We cannot imagine the victorious advance and accomplishment of our revolutionary cause without strengthening and developing of our party and its wise leadership. Only when we ceaselessly promote the combat capability and guiding role of the party by permanently upholding our party can we ensure the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause to its end. The report of the sixth party congress extensively elucidates the principle, method and tasks to strengthen and develop our party to be a permanent chuche revolutionary party and to constantly raise our party's combat capability and leadership.

The fact that the party's unitary ideological system has been more thoroughly established is one of the most fruitful successes in the struggle to implement the report of the sixth party congress. Firmly establishing the party's unitary ideological system is an important work that should be continued as long as the party exists and should be further strengthened as the revolution advances and develops.

As a result of deepening the work of establishing the unitary ideological system as the primary work of the party under our party's wise leadership, the entire party has been firmly united around the party Central Committee ideologically and with one will based on the chuche idea. The revolutionary traits of unconditionally accepting the policy, decisions and directives of the party and implementing them to the end have been established throughout the party. The revolutionary discipline of all the party organizations moving as one on orders and directives of the party center has been firmly established. The ideological unity and the revolutionary cohesion of the party ranks have been exceedingly strengthened and an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline that firmly guarantee the party's leadership in revolution and construction has been establisned. Thus, our party's might has been incomparably strengthened.

Through the struggle to accomplish the policy on the party building put forth by the sixth party congress, the militant function and role of the party organizations have also been extraordinarily raised, the party life of its members has been further strengthened and the party's work method has been improved in an epoch-making way.

Today our party has become an authoritative and dignified party that thoroughly embodies the leader's ideology and leadership in the entire party and the whole society, firmly defends the revolutionary achievements and traditions made by the leader and consummates the revolutionary cause of chuche. It has also become a militant party, full of ambitious spirit, that vigorously pushes ahead with the revolution and construction, surmounting any storms and hardships. Our party has been strengthened and developed into a powerful party that guarantees the bright future of revolution and the shining future of the fatherland. This is a proud success achieved in the struggle to accomplish the policy on the party building put forth by the sixth party congress.

In reality, the 2-year-long period since the historic report to the sixth party congress was made shows that, when we firmly adhere to the tasks put forth by the report, we can endlessly enhance the combat capabilities and the leading role of our party and can brilliantly consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu.

Today, our party and people are faced with the honorable revolutionary task of further strengthening and developing our party into an ever-victorious, revolutionary party and of vigorously accelerating the revolutionary cause of chuche by thoroughly accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress. Upholding our party's ideology and leadership is a firm guarantee of thoroughly accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress.

The struggle to fulfill the report to the sixth party congress -- the grand program for socialist and communist construction -- is being organized and led by our party today. Putting forth the work of accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the most important duty in its work and activities, our party is energetically leading. Thus, upholding the party's leadership is a decisive condition for accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress.

All party members and workers should unconditionally and thoroughly accomplish the party's decisions and directives with a firm conviction that a solid guarantee to consummate our revolutionary cause lies in upholding the party's ideology and leadership.

By boldly waging the struggle to accomplish the report to the sixth party congress under the leadership of our party, all party members and workers should advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism and achieve the ultimate victory of our revolution.

SEOUL RADIO REPORTS DEFECTION OF PRC PILOT TO ROK

SK190411 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry announced today that a pilot of the Chinese Communist air force landed at a certain base of our air force at 1434 on 16 October, after flying over the Western Sea in a MIG-19.

In the statement released today, spokesman of the Defense Ministry Pak Chong-sik revealed that the defector is a Chinese Communist air force pilot named Wu, 25 years old, and that he requested refuge in a third country as soon as he landed at the air force base. Spokesman Pak added that the pilot is under the protection of the relevant authorities and will be handled in accordance with the appropriate legal procedures when the investigation is completed.

Communist China began to produce MIG-19's, the type of plane piloted by Wu, in Shenyang district in 1961, and has manufactured more than 1,400 planes of this type, deploying them in actual wars. This airplane is called an F-6 or Shenyang fighter, as it is being produced in Shenyang district. The MIG-19 or F-6 can fly at a maximum speed of 1,450 kilometers per hour, climb 6,900 meters per minute and carry 250 kilograms of bombs. It is equipped with three (30-mm) machineguns and two Sidewinders.

Some nine pilots from hostile countries have defected to our country in seven incidents since 3d Lt (Yi Chong-son) of the North Korean Air Force defected to the South on 28 April 1950 piloting [word indistinct]. Of them, six pilots, involved in five incidents were from North Korea, and three pilots, involved in two incidents, were from Communist China.

ROK INVITES N. KOREA, PRC TO JOIN IN STUDY OF RELICS

SK180415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0413 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said Monday the Korean Government is opening the China's Sung and Yuan Dynasty relics recovered from a sunken Chinese trade boat in waters off Shinan County to scholars of the world, including those from North Korea and mainland China. Yi said academic and cultural fields are the areas, transcending ideology and political system, that hold the most promise of exchange between countries.

Yi was speaking at the third Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) held in Seoul. Yi expressed the hope that the regional assembly would promote exchanges and cooperation among museums in the Asian countries.

Twenty-nine representatives from 16 countries are participating in the triennial regional meeting which will continue through Saturday.

ARMY SAID BEING PREPARED TO REPEL NIGHT INVASION

SK160256 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yun Song-min said that the South Korean Armed Forces are being revamped as a precaution against a possible night invasion from North Korea.

Testifying before the National Assembly Defense Committee, Yun said the armed forces are redesigning strategy, military equipment and training to upgrade preparedness for night attack.

In response to questions from lawmakers, he said that China and the Soviet Union were not likely to support a North Korean invasion to communize the Korean Peninsula at this time. "If the U.S. military strength in the western Pacific region should weaken, we cannot rule out the possibility that North Korea might take military action against the South on the direction of the Soviet Union or by its own volition," Yun said.

To prepare for a protracted war, the government is seeking to conclude a memorandum of agreement (MOA) in accord with the United States, he said. He did not elaborate on the accord. The government, he added, plans to address the issue at the 15th Korea-U.S. annual security conference slated in Washington next year.

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO PAYS STATE VISIT

Arrival 16 Oct

SK160937 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 16 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President Suharto was warmly received by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport Saturday afternoon as he arrived on a four-day state visit. The Indonesian leader was also greeted by some 300 well-wishers at the airport, including Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop. In the evening, Suharto will pay a courtesy call on Chon at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion in Seoul.

The Indonesian president, the first ASEAN head of state to visit Korea since Chon's ASEAN trip last year, will hold summit talks with Chon Monday to discuss the strengthening of bilateral relations.

On Sunday, Suharto will visit the National Cemetery and factories of the Korea Heavy Industries Co. (KHIC) in Changwon Industrial Estate in South Kyongsang Province as well as attend a reception to be hosted by Indonesian Ambassador to Korea Raden Eddie Suprapto at the Indonesian Embassy in Seoul. Suharto will receive a courtesy call from Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop Monday morning and join leaders of four private economic organizations at a luncheon. Chon will host a state dinner for the Indonesian leader at Chongwadae also on Monday.

Suharto is accompanied by his wife and an 18-member official entourage, including Wijoyo Nitisastro, minister of state, coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs, Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumatmaja and Minister of State/State Secretary Lt. Gen. Sudharmono. Suharto will leave Seoul Tuesday for Tokyo.

Visit to Changwon Factories

SK180202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 18 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President and Mrs. Suharto visited factories of the Korea Heavy Ind. and Construction Co. (KHIC) in Changwon, South Kyongsang Province, Sunday.

The Indonesian first couple were received by KHIC President Pak Chung-ki and presented with a 20-minute slide show specially recorded in the Indonesian language at the KHIC's conference room. Afterward, Suharto saw KHIC's six factories spread out over 5,280,000 sq. meters of land, including one where power plant equipment such as turbines are produced. Shuharto showed special interest in the 10,000-ton level up-to-date press and asked Pak for prices of heavy equipment including excavators. Suharto was accompanied by Korean foreign minister Yi Pom-sok.

Earlier in the day, the Suhartos visited the National Cemetary in Seoul and laid a wreath before the monument of the fallen soldier. The Indonesian president couple were accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian Ambassador to Korea Raden Eddie Suprapto, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Defense Minister Yun Song-min.

Chon-Suharto Summit Talks

SK180838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 18 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan agreed in Seoul Monday to expand long-term bilateral cooperation in natural resources and technical fields as well as promote mutual trade.

Suharto and Chon also exchanged views on international developments in northeast and Southeast Asia, including the Korean Peninsula, and shared the view that cooperation among developing countries be expanded during their two hour-twenty minute summit conference at Chongwadae, the Korean presidential mansion.

Chon's spokesman Hwang Sun-pil said the two leaders exchanged views on Chon's proposal for a summit meeting among the Pacific rim nations. Concrete points will be announced through a joint communique to be issued Tuesday prior to Suharto's departure here.

After the chief executive meeting, high ranking officials from the two countries joined their presidents. At the expanded summit, Suharto said he had reaffirmed that the spectrum of possible bilateral cooperation between Korea and Indonesia was very broad, and that the summit meeting with Chon had been "very fruitful".

Among the participants from Indonesia at the expanded summit meeting were Wijojo Nitisastro, minister of state/coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs; Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs; Sudharmono S.H., minister of state/state secretary; Amb. Raden Eddie Suprapto; Secretary of the Cabinet Murdiono; and Brig Gen A. Satari, director for Asia and Pacific Affairs at the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department.

Deputy Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Korean Ambassador to Indonesia Han Wu-sok and Chon's Secretary General Ham Pyong-chun were among the Korean participants.

President and Mrs Suharto attended a luncheon hosted by leaders of the country's four major economic organizations -- the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the Korean Traders Association (KTA) and the Korea Federation of Small Businesses (KFSB).

TEXTILE WORKERS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATING

SK160207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Two women employees of the Won Pung Industrial Co. were arrested yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration as a protracted labor dispute at the textile-producing company continued to prevent the firm from operating normally for the 15th day. According to police, the two incited 250 employees of the company to stage a demonstration in front of the firm around 6 a.m. Wednesday. Of the 194 demonstrators who were taken in by police that day, 13 were referred to summary court and the rest were released.

Some members of the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM) at the Won Pung Industrial Co. have been calling for strikes among fellow workers since Sept 27 while demanding a quarterly pay increase of 66 percent plus an annual bonus of 400 percent.

A spokesman for the company said yesterday that only 350 of the total 983 workers employed by the company reported to work yesterday because some members of the evangelical mission incited their fellow workers to walk off from their workplace for the increase of monthly wages and restoration of some fellow workers fired in the wake of recent beating of a foreman by a UIM member. The spokesman said he feared that the company may go into bankruptcy unless proper measures are made to halt the dispute.

DUGERSUREN MEETS WITH CSSR'S HUSAK, CHNOUPEK

OW152052 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1723 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 15 (MONTSAME) -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived yesterday in Prague on an official and friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of the foreign minister of the CSSR.

At the Prague airport H. Dugersuren was met by B. Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR.

On the same day Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, received the Mongolian foreign minister. During the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere Gustav Husak and Mangalyn Dugersuren highly assessed the successful development of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak relations in all spheres.

(?On) the urgent international problems the two sides ascertained the community of positions of the M.P.R. and the CSSR. They expressed full support to the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race and consolidating disarmament.

Talks between M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of the M.P.R., and B. Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR, were held. They discussed the questions relating to the present situation in the world and to the bilateral Mongolian-Czechoslovak co-operation.

The talks confirmed joint efforts of the M.P.R. and C.S.S.R aimed at the further development of lasting and recriprocally advantageous relations. In this field the two sides attach praticular importance to the strengthening of co-operation with the Soviet Union and the all-embracing co-operation among the socialist countries.

Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the C.S.S.R. Government, received M. Dugersuren. The participants in the meeting discussed the urgent questions relating to the Mongolian-Czechoslovak co-operation and the prospects of its further development and (?expansion).

An exchange of opinions on important international problems took place. The representatives of the two countries pointed out the significance of an active struggle of the peoples for preserving and strengthening peace and detente and highly valued the new proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the liquidation of hotbeds of tension the world over.

According to the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the C.S.S.R., arranged a supper in honour of Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the M.P.R.

Addressing the dinner party B. Chnoupek pointed out the significance of the active foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic and supported its proposal to convene a convention on mutual non-aggression and (word indistinct] of forces [words indistinct] of the states of Asia and the Pacific.

In his reply M. Dugersuren highly assessed the assistance of Socialist Czechoslovakia to the Mongolian people in the strengthening of the material and technical base of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic. The supper was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS CHEA SOTH ON ECONOMY

LD181928 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 82

[From "The Week" program: Report by Laslo Benda on talk with Kampuchea's Chea Soth; Chea Soth's comments in Cambodian with superimposed translation]

[Excerpt] I asked Chea Soth, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau and Secretariat, vice chairman and minister of planning, whether it is possible in his view to carry out effective economic planning, bearing in mind Kampuchea's current standard of development.

[Begin recording] [Chea Soth] Look, in accordance with our possibilities at the time, we could only work out rough and provisional plans for the financial year 1979-80, that is to say, the first year of the Kampuchean People's Republic. However, over the past 2 years we have succeeded in preparing our new plan in outline, the first 5-year plan. Naturally, we are attempting to put this into practice by dividing it into 1-year phases. The central task of our plans is to concentrate our strength on the restoration of the economy. Here in Kampuchea we are building first and foremost and in a sensible way on the basis of developing agriculture, and it is our intention to supply the population with food as much as possible. This can only improve gradually, of course, step by step.

[Question] How do you view the possibility of Kampuchea being able to become self-sufficient in food?

[Answer] We are now making great efforts to help all our compatriots who have survived the genocide carried out by the Pol Pot regime to have a better life and also to supply them with adequate food. According to our calculations Kampuchea's population is now over 6 million and is growing fast. It is obvious that in a great number of fields we are still suffering from shortages. Our results are far from being completely satisfactory as yet. For this reason we will continue to have to ask for the aid of the fraternal socialist countries and international humanitarian organizations.

We are now concentrating our attention on sowing all the cultivable land. I must say that here in Kampuchea there is still much arable land lying fallow; we do not have enough draft animals and our seed supply is insufficient. All this contributes to the fact that our compatriots cannot as yet be satisfied with the food rations, since each inhabitant of Kampuchea receives 15 kilos of rice a month. [end recording]

HUN SEN DISCUSSES PRC THREAT, OTHER ISSUES

BK190743 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1454 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Oct (SPK) -- "China is the source of the threat to peace and stability and also the source of tension in Southeast Asia," Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, affirmed today.

During a lecture for cadres from various ministries at the Central Political School in Phnom Penh, Minister Hun Sen unmasked the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in Southeast Asia. He said: The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten Thailand. In fact, it is China which demands that Thailand give shelter to the Pol Pot gang and supply it with arms and ammunition.

Regarding the PRK's position vis-a-vis the hostility of Thailand, Minister Hun Sen stressed: The people and government of the PRK always want to contribute to the establishment of peace in the region in particular and the establishment of good-neighbor relations with their neighbors in general.

Patience has its limits. If Thailand persists in undertaking provocative actions against Kampuchea, Kampuchea will exercise its right of self-defense to defend regional peace.

Minister Hun Sen dealt with the successes in all fields achieved by the Kampuchean people during the past more than 3 years and affirmed that all attempts aimed at "reversing the situation in Kampuchea" are bound to fail. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea responds to the aspiration of the Kampuchean people, who had called on them to help them overturn the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and the partial withdrawal already made of these troops from Kampuchea is a sign of the good will of the PRK. Kampuchea will demand that all of these troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea when China agrees to sign a nonaggression treaty with the three Indochinese countries.

Minister Hun Sen stressed the injustice concerning the representation of Kampuchea at the United Nations and denounced U.S. imperialism, in collusion with Chinese expansionism, for distorting the realities in Kampuchea before the eyes of public opinion. Hun Sen voiced his categorical rejection of any resolution of Kampuchea voted by the United Nations without the participation of the PRK -- the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people — and considered such a resolution as null and void. It is an interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, he said.

THAI BORDER ACTIVITIES 8-14 OCT REPORTED

BK190712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- According to military sources, between 8 and 14 October Thai L-19 aircraft four times pentrated 10 km deep into Kampuchean airspace over Samraong in Siem Reap Province and over the border junction area in Preah Vihear Province.

Thai boats and armed vessels, including a warship, entered Kampuchean territorial waters 286 times between 2 and 10 nautical miles from Koh Hong and Koh Tang Islands.

Fifty-five instances of shelling from Thailand against Kampuchean territory — from 100-mm and 82-mm mortars — were reported. Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces were hit 33 times, and Koh Kong Province was hit 13 times. Eight instances of shelling were directed against the border areas in Pursat Province, and one was directed against the border areas in Preah Vihear.

MEN CHHAN PRESIDES AT MEETING CONDEMNING CGDK

BK170656 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The fraternal Cham people held a meeting in a mosque at kilometer mark 7, Chrang Chamreh ward, to condemn the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Men Chhan, acting secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council.

SIHANOUK MEETINGS WITH BUSH, ROMULO REPORTED

BK190304 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] On 8 October Samdech Nordom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, met with His Excellency George Bush, vice president of the United States, in Washington. The two leaders had cordial talks on the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. His excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, attended the talk.

Earlier, the samdech, president of Democratic Kampuchea, had talks on 6 October in New York with His Excellency George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state.

On 9 October the Samdech and Neak Mneang Monique Sihanouk hosted a reception in honor of His Excellency Romulo, minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines, and his wife. Members of other delegations from the ASEAN countries were also invited to attend the reception. All present at the reception were His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the UN General Assembly. The reception was held in a cordial and sincere atmosphere.

SIHANOUK MEETS WITH OFFICIALS AT UN SESSION

BK170951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president and heat of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly, met in New York on 4 October with His Excellency Anthony Street, foreign minister and head of the Australian delegation. They discussed the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Also present at the meeting was His Excellency Richard Arthur Woolcott, Australia's permanent representative to the United Nations.

On 6 October the Democratic Kampuchean president met and had an intimate conversation with His Excellency Huang Hua, member of the State Council, foreign minister and head of the PRC delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly. The prince and His Excellency Huang Hua discussed the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. His Excellency Ling Qing, PRC permanent representative to United Nations, was also present the meeting.

VODK: SRV USES TOXIC GAS IN KOMPONG SPEU 2 OCT

BK160945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] On 2 October the Vietnamese enemy sent an airplane to spray toxic chemicals over various villages and communes in Phnum Srck District of Kompong Speu Province, killing many inhabitants.

In the past 4 years of its war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has used toxic chemicals as a major strategic weapon for massacring our Kampuchean people and exterminating the race.

Since they have suffered a total impasse in the military field and failed to crush our Kampuchean nation and race through military means, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemicals as a weapon to kill our people in a more cruel and barbarous manner than ever before without heeding the strong condemnation by the whole world and all mankind.

Like those in other areas throughout the country, our people in Kompong Speu Province nurture great indignation at the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators for this extremely barbarous crime. Our people pledge to unite as one under the leadership of our Democratic Kampuchean Government and struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Kampuchean territory, thus putting an end to all sorts of criminal acts, including the crime of using toxic chemicals to massacre our people and exterminate our race, of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

FAO ANNIVERSARY, WORLD FOOD DAY MARKED

BK171419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 16 October, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives held a ceremony to mark the 37th founding anniversary of the FAO and the second anniversary of the World Food Day. Attending were Inkong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives and chairman of the Committee for the World Food Day; Mr (Falcon), representative of the UNDP to Laos; Mr (Dunlop), FAO representative; ministers and deputy ministers; diplomats of the various fraternal socialist countries and neighboring countries; and many senior cadres.

On this occasion, Minister Inkong Mahavong addressed the ceremony. He said: [Begin recording] We gather here today to celebrate World Food Day. As we know well, shortages of food in the world are now a contagious disease seriously affecting the daily existence of the various developing countries and are a matter of concern for the leaders of each country. It is thus necessary to seek every possible way to resolve and eliminate this problem. To enable each country to more effectively solve the problem, the FAO adopted at its 20th session a resolution making 16 October as World Food Day and proposed that each FAO member country celebrate the first World Food Day in 1981. For this reason, today the LPDR Government, together with various nations throughout the world, is organizing this ceremony to mark World Food Day for the second time.

Respected and beloved personages and comrades, since the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, despite many difficulties caused by an economic depression, the bad vestiges of the old regime, sabotage schemes of the imperialists and the international reactionary forces and by constant natural disasters, we have surmounted all difficulties and achieved satisfactory successes in food production thanks to the LPRP's correct line and the efforts of the people of various tribes and thanks to the positive support and assistance of the various fraternal socialist countries, friendly progressive countries in the world, international organizations, the UNDP and the FAO.

To fulfill the line and carry out industrial development based on agriculture and forestry, the government has each year allocated 30 percent of its investment for building material and technical bases to achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies and steadily increase the sources of goods for export and accumulation intended to cope with any emergency requirement. This is in line with the resolution adopted at the FAO regional conference for Asia and the Pacific on 15 and 16 [month not specified].

Even though the restoration and development of forestry and agricultural production have just begun, we have succeeded in building many material and technical bases for agriculture. For example, we have built irrigation projects and engaged in intensive farming. The campaign to apply manure and clear grass from ricefields and build embankments has continued enthusiastically. The area of irrigated ricefields has increased almost twice, while the number of water pumps for agricultural purposes has increased fivefold. On the average, the area of ricefields has increased by 6 percent per year. Rice output increased from 700,000 tons in 1976 to 1.154 million ton in 1981. The number of cattle increased from 900,000 to 1.3 million during the same periods. There are now 31 agricultural and forestry settlements throughout the country. Agricultural experimental stations and research centers have been established and improved. The movement of setting up agricultural cooperatives has developed extensively. The project to build agricultural cooperatives in rice-growing areas has been basically completed in four northern provinces.

What is admirable is that we have trained ranks of scientific and technical and management cadres. We are taking full advantage of these cadres in the production movements in rural areas. All these important factors have created favorable conditions for the peasants of various tribes to gradually free themselves from poverty and shortages of food since 1980. This historic event involves not only the improvement of the living conditions of the Lao people of various tribes, but also constitutes an important contribution to the anti-poverty campaigns being launched by various nations throughout the world.

On this occasion, on behalf of the LPDR Government and in my own name, I would like to praise and hail the cadres, party members, combatants, state employees and people of all tribes for positively contributing to the rapid development of our agricultural production. I also express wholehearted gratitude to the various fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, international organizations, the FAO and the UNDP for giving assistance to the LPDR in the fields of agriculture, forestry and irrigation. [applause] [end recording]

The ceremony marking World Food Day ended successfully.

COUNCIL RATIFIES FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH GDR

BK170348 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR held a meeting on 16 October. Following the meeting, it issued a resolution ratifying the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the LPDR and the GDR. The said treaty was signed in Berlin, capital of the GDR, on 22 September 1982 by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of ministers, for the Lao side; and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council for the German side.

BRIEFS

LPRP DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST -- Vientiane, October 18 (KPL) -- a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by deputy director of the party ideological school, Chaleun, on October 16 left here for Hungary. At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, the Lao delegation will attend the directors of ideological schools of socialist countries in Budapest scheduled to be held on October 19-22. [sentence as received] [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 18 Oct 82 BK]

SITTHI ON CGDK, EEC-ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

BK180233 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Oct 82 p 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpt] ASEAN foreign ministers will bring up the sensitive problems of protectionism, import quotas and tariffs when they meet with European Economic Community foreign ministers in Bangkok on February 10-11, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila revealed yesterday. The EEC will also look into the needs of Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, and the discussions will cover global issues as well. "We also have to understand the EEC countries have recession and growth problems," he remarked. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also said:

-- The naming of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government has made it possible for DK to get as many as 90 votes in the United Nations General Assembly this year, compared with 77 last year. At least 80 to 85 votes will be obtained on October 25-26.

-- Thailand will take up the matter of resettlement of Indochina refugees with the U.S. attorney-general when he visits here October 27-28. The exchange of prisoners and cooperation in the campaign against narcotics will also be discussed.

-- Dr Asa Sarasin, taking over as undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, is studying administrative systems in the United States and the United Kingdom to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the ministry. He will head a new team of top diplomatic talent to help the foreign minister plan and implement policies.

-- When Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese foreign minister, arrives on October 22 there will be important discussions on the general situation in Asia and Southeast Asia and Sino-Thai cooperation for peace and stability in the region.

The ASEAN-EEC conference was finally agreed to during ACM Sitthi's talks with EEC counterparts at the United Nations General Assembly in New York and various European capitals from which he has just returned. To prepare for the first major meeting of its kind between the two regional groups, a series of preparatory consultations will be held among various sectors, public and private, economic and political, at different levels, including director-general, both in Europe and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Previously, the ASEAN foreign ministers had met with the president or vice president of the European Community for the annual post-conference dialogue.

The agenda of the full-scale dialogue will include protectionism by the developed countries, quotas, tariffs, economic and political cooperation and other topics which will be raised as a result of the pre-conference sequence of discussions. Efforts in Europe will be coordinated through the Thai Embassy in Brussels, the EEC capital. Former Ambassador to the United Nations Pracha Khunakasem, now assigned to Geneva, will return late this month to head a Bureau of ASEAN Affairs raised by ACM Sitthi to higher status and greater importance. He will prepare with the ASEAN Standing Committee, chaired by the foreign minister himself, for the ASEAN-EEC foreign ministers meeting and the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting, followed by dialogue with the United States, the EEC, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

On Democratic Kampuchea, the foreign minister reported that Prince Sihanouk had been able to win the votes of countries which had abstained previously and even to swing the votes of some countries which had previously voted against DK. The president of Guinea, which was pro-Heng Samrin last year, welcomed Prince Sihanouk and the result is that Guinea will either abstain or vote in favour of DK. Romania has pledged its vote for DK.

SPOKESMAN SAYS SRV REPORT ON U.S. AID 'INCORRECT'

BK151350 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The deputy director general of the Information Department, Saowanit Khongsiri, in his capacity as deputy spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, held a press conference at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Among topics announced was the forthcoming visit to Thailand by Princess Alexandra of Great Britain and her consort.

Vietnam's report concerning the statement made by the Thai foreign minister upon his return from the United States and European countries was incorrect. [see page K 1] Vietnam said the foreign minister announced an increase of $12.3 million in credit from the United States and quoted the foreign minister as saying that the money would be used for joint military exercises between Thailand and the United States. The deputy spokesman pointed out that the Thai foreign minister did tell reporters about the increased credit of $12.3 million to Thailand, but made no statement concerning the employment of the money or about the joint military exercises of the two countries. The deputy spokesman said the report was groundless and it was obviously an exaggeration by Vietnam.

POST: SRV FORCES KILL 3 THAI VILLAGERS IN LAOS

BK190155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- Three Thai villagers were shot dead by Vietnamese soldiers when they went hunting for deer in Laos on Friday, it has been announced. A fourth member of the expedition escaped unhurt across the Mekong River. The dead men were identified as Mr Lang Rat-kot, 47, the owner of a chemist's shop; Mr Ma Sanai, 38, a tapioca farmer; and Mr Mai Pakheow, 45, also a tapioca farmer. All were from Ban Nong in Tambon Ban Muang of Sangkhom District. The survivor was Mr Daeng Thaisi, 37, a rice farmer from the same village.

The deputy governor of Nong Khai, Mr Uthai Munthawong, said that the body of Mr Lang had been found floating in the Mekong River about a kilometre south of Bang Nong yesterday morning. He had reported the incident to the Thai ambassador in Vientiane, he said.

Mr Daeng said the four men had crossed the Mekong River by boat to Ban Pak Klo Khao Lam in Laos on Friday at about 8 a.m. At about 6 p.m. they headed back toward the pier at Ban Pak Klo Khao Lam where their boat was moored. At the river bank, they were waylaid by 12 Vietnamese soldiers who opened fire with automatic rifles, Mr Daeng said.

NATION: HOUSE OF KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE SEARCHED

BK190507 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Oct 82 p 6

[Excerpts] A two-storey house in Bangkoknoi which serves as a meeting centre for members of the Kampuchean resistance forces was searched yesterday by a team of policemen who suspected it of being an arms storing place. The house, No. 227/11 in Soi Amphawa, was later found to belong to Director of Operations of the Army Maj Gen Suchinda Kraprayun, according to informed police sources.

Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon described the search, during which nothing illegal was found, as a result of a "misunderstanding." But the sources said that police suspected the house of being used to store war weapons. They said the policemen who went into the house found a group of six Kampucheans who were later identified as members of the Kampuchean resistance forces. They told the policemen that they rented the house from Maj Gen Suchinda to coordinate their work with other nationalist groups.

Anti-Vietnamese propaganda documents and books in French were also found inside the house. The sources said that the police later reported the incident to Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek, who was quoted as telling Pol Gen Narong that the house had been rented to the nationalist group for two years and it was a policy of the government to support the resistance forces.

NATION DISCUSSES ARMY RESHUFFLE OF COLONELS

BK090917 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Oct 82 p 13

[Article: "Military Reshuffle Order: A Path Towards 'Unity'...?"]

[Excerpts] No sooner had Gen Athit Kamlangek taken the reins of the army when he signed a reshuffle order obviously to consolidate his power base. And if Class 5 and Class 8 could be called his supporters, then they were rewarded with some enviable promotions.

The reshuffle order, which went into force on October 2, also served to further purge former members of the ousted "Young Turk" military grouping whose leadership has been uprooted following its attempts to seize power in the April 1-3 abortive coup, last year.

The "purge" was particularly conspicuous at the Lopburi-based artillery centre and the Lopburi Military District with four senior officers moved to inactive posts. The purge there could be linked to the investigations into the reported misuse of authority by certain soldiers and the reported assassination attempt on the life of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during his visit to the province in July. But then an informed source admitted that it was also designed to eradicate the influence of the Young Turk grouping left in the Lopburi-based garrisons. "For one thing, it was a blanket purge," the source added.

The anti-aircraft artillery division, its two regiments and the First Artillery Regiment of the First Division were also targets of the sweeping purge. At least four military officers there were adversely affected because of their ties -- real or imaginary, past or present -- with the Young Turk grouping mainly comprising members from Class 7 of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

But it is more likely that most of the unlucky officers affected in the shake-up were probably victims of "power play" in the prestigious military establishment. They were outranked, transferred to less important posts, and in certain cases even demoted just because they happened to be in the way of members of Class 5 and Class 8.

Judging from the latest reshuffle in which certain changes were only stepping stones for some military officers to rise further, it is predictable that more reshuffles along the same line would follow. In a way, the reshuffle testified to the fact that the army is moving towards the direction that former military strongmen -- Air Marshal [title as published] Sarit Thanarat, Air Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon, and Air Marshal Praphat Charusathian, to name a few -- have been through: a path toward "unity," to put it mildly. As a senior military officer put it, "the army is now no doubt united. It has to be so as soldiers must abide by orders and discipline. But then satisfaction is entirely a different matter."

Naturally, those who have fallen or are going to fall prey to the power play in the army must keep their bitter sentiments inside simply because they are soldiers. Some of them might accept their destiny with resignation, but others won't.

Ironically, because of discipline and strict lines of command which compel dissident soldiers to hide their opposition, the situation might appear calm in the short run, but what about in the long run, when the dissension reaches a boiling point?

'MASS' DEFECTIONS CAUSE DISSOLUTION OF NEW PARTY

BK110232 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Laotian-backed Phak Mai (New Party) was dissolved last month because mass defections left it with only three members, well-informed sources told the BANGKOK POST last night.

According to the sources, the three members are former Ubon Ratchathani MP's Bunyen Wothong, Wichai Saewamat and Wichai Minkaeo, former Central Committee member of the defunct Union for Rights and Freedom of Teachers. Bunyen, who was Phak Mai chairman, formerly belonged to the defunct Democratic Front, while Wichai Saewamat was a member of the now defunct Socialist Party of Thailand.

The Phak Mai was set up three years ago by a group of defectors from the Communist Party of Thailand. The New Party was supported by Laos, but found it difficult to recruit members because its headquarters was located in Vientiane. The sources said many Thai people had doubts whether the party was fighting to improve conditions in Thailand or in Laos. The party's headquarters was reportedly called the 75th office and it was based five kilometres from That Louang Province [as published] in Laos. About 100 members worked in the headquarters, but most of them have now defected.

The sources said that the party had totally failed in its propaganda war, and "local people are not sure of the party's standpoint." Furthermore, the Vietnamese reduction in arms and food supplies has exacerbated the party's situation, the sources said. The party recently gave up its policy of armed struggle despite the fact that it had initially vowed to win a "war of liberation" through armed struggle and political means by concentrating on urban, lowland and jungle operations.

The sources said that many students and politicians who joined the CPT after the student uprising on October 6, 1976, joined the Phak Mai, but defected soon afterwards. Among the major defectors were Thongrak Phiangket, secretary-general of the party; Thoetphum Chaidi, a former labour leader; and student leader Bunsong Chalethon.

According to the sources, the Phak Mai was formed in the middle of 1979 amid the conflict between China and Vietnam. Many students activists, leftist politicians and communist sympathisers who live in Udom Chai Province in northern Laos were expelled from Laos and joined the CPT. Later, many communist insurgents surrendered to the Thai Government because of ideology conflicts within the CPT. Some crossed the Mekong River to Laos and set up the Thai Revolutioanry People's Movement, which later became the Phak Mai.

Bunyen Wothong, chairman of the Phak Mai and former deputy chairman of the committee for Coordinating Patriotic and Democratic Forces (CCPDF), was just a puppet chairman because he was simultaneously backed by two key Laotian communist members -- Thao Khamban and Thao Khamman -- and a former member of the CPT, Ong Khoan, who is Vietnamese, the sources said.

The sources said that the Phak Mai originally expected to recruit about 1,000 members, but fell well short of this figure. The Phak Mai was set up with the initial aim of eliminating the CPT and creating a military and political training centre in Savannakhet. The party was reported to have sent members to infiltrate the CPT in Loei, Nakhon Phanom and Ubon Ratchathani. There were also reports of clashes between the CPT and the Phak Mai in 1980.

POWERFUL BOMB EXPLODES IN SURAT THANI PROVINCE

BK180157 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Surat Thani -- A powerful home-made bomb, hidden under a Toyota sedan, exploded at the parking lot of a hotel in this southern province yesterday morning, injuring three people and damaging about 10 other vehicles parked nearby. The impact of the bomb, believed to be composed of at least 10 pounds of dynamite, also shattered several windows of the Siam Thani Hotel.

Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthatthan, who was on an inspection tour of Surat Thani over the weekend, also rushed to the scene and said police speculate that personal conflicts were behind the explosion. The deputy minister said security in the province had been stepped up with the cooperation of combined civilian-police-military forces since the explosion which completely damaged the provincial hall early this year. A meeting of senior provincial officials was held in the province last Friday during which they agreed to set up more checkpoints on roads entering the province, Banyat said.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES U.S.-JAPAN PACIFIC EXERCISES

OW180851 Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 18 -- "The joint electronic warfare exercise between the United States and Japan over the Pacific west of Kyushu, next to the Soviet border, is a brazen provocation and a menace to peace and stability in northeast Asia", notes NHAN DAN in an commentary today.

"This event", the paper says, "takes place almost three weeks after Tokyo agreed with the Pentagon on the deployment of at least 40 U.S. F-16 fighter bombers at the U.S. Misawa air base in northern Japan, not far from Soviet territory".

It goes on: "Northeast Asia and Western Europe are two major points where the United States concentrates its largest military forces, and two strategic bridgeheads close to the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community. This reflects the Pentagon's strategic concept on the deployment of its military forces at various outposts to strike at the Soviet Union simultaneously at different battlefields...

"While eagerly carrying out the U.S. strategic plan, Tokyo also wants to further its selfish plan of building up its military force and using it as a lever for economic expansion...

"Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is also trying to turn South Korea into an 'anti-communist fortress', and continuing to supply weapons to Taiwan...

"The bilateral and multilateral military alliances among the United States, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, and the U.S. plot to form the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis are seriously threatening peace and security in northeast Asia and in Asia as a whole.

"However, these alliances have not worked smoothly, because they contain many contradictions and face strong opposition".

"In face of the dangerous collusion of the U.S. imperialists with other reactionary forces, the people in northeast Asia and the rest of Asia are maintaining high vigilance and struggling to defend peace, against the danger of war," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND SCORED

BK140244 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Reagan administration will spend another $12.3 million in military aid to Thailand. This brings to nearly $80 million the total U.S. military aid to Thailand in 1982. The decision on U.S. military aid was announced by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Monday after his return from New York. The Thai foreign minister also said the United States has agreed to train Thai military personnel and to carry out the joint U.S.-Thai military exercises.

It's believed that Washington's increased arms supplies to Thailand to modernize its army will only aggravate tension in Southeast Asia.

USSR OFFICIAL DENIES SRV WORKERS AT PIPELINE SITE

OW151559 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 — "No Vietnamese worker is working at the construction site of the natural gas pipeline in the Soviet Union leading to Western Europe as claimed by Western media", said V.G. Lomonosov in an interview with the Soviet news agency A.P.N.

Lomonosov, chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Social Questions, recalled that the agreement on labour cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed on February 2, 1981. This is a new development of the two countries' cooperation over the past 30 years aimed at training cadres and workers for Vietnam's national economy. In the initial years, Soviet assistance consisted chiefly in the training of cadres of higher education.

Today, this also includes the training of skilled workers for different branches. V.G. Lomonosov continued: Vietnam, with Soviet technical and economic assistance, has so far built more than 200 factories. Nearly 100 others are under construction. In a word, with assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the socialist industrialization in Vietnam is forging ahead victoriously. Of course, at this stage, the large-scale training of a highly qualified personnel is indispensable.

Such a system of vocational training is also being set up in Vietnam, but it is still weak both materially and technically. That's why the Vietnamese Government has asked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to help train young Vietnamese right at the factories of these countries. As a result, agreements on labour cooperation have been signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic providing for the acceptance of Vietnamese trainees to various establishments of these countries.

The Vietnamese trainees in the Soviet Union enjoy all the rights and interests stipulated in Soviet laws, including the right to equal payment and social insurance, Lomonosov stressed, adding:

"Contrary to allegations by Western media, the Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union have been all assigned to regions where the climate is similar to that in Vietnam, chiefly in the southern part of the U.S.S.R., such as Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Volgograd Donetsk, and Dzhumbul. None of them is working at the construction sites of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipes".

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH UNHCR ON GENEVA TALKS

OW130833 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- At the invitation of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, a delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a visit from October 6 to 10, 1982, to Geneva to exchange views on matters of common interest, particularly the implementation of the memorandum of agreement concluded on May 30, 1979, between the U.N.H.C.R. and the Government of the S.R.V. on the program for legal departures from Vietnam.

A H.C.R.-Vietnam joint communique published on this occasion says: "The Vietnamese delegation led by Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau paid a visit to the high commissioner, Mr. Paul Hartling, and held talks with a delegation of the H.C.R. led by the deputy high commissioner, Mr. William R. Smyser...

"The two parties appreciated the results obtained over the past 12 months, from October 1981 to the end of September 1982, in the implementation of the said program and noted with joy that the regularly organised legal departures have attained an average of 1,000 persons each month. The two parties welcomed the good cooperation between the countries concerned...

"The Vietnamese party reaffirmed the humanitarian policy of its government of allowing legal departures and called on the H.C.R. and the interested countries to give a favourable follow-up to the list of persons already given exit visas by the Vietnamese Government in order to help surmount the difficulties met by the Vietnamese party.

"The two parties also agreed that as far as it is possible, it is necessary to step up the resettlement of Kampucheans from Vietnam in conformity with their wish and that the H.C.R., Vietnam and other countries should continue to give them aid and assistance until a lasting solution is found".

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE

OW190803 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 19 -- A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the city people's committee, recently visited France.

It was cordially received by Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and head of its Commission for External Relations, and Raymond Jeanne, member of the PCF C.C., head of its Financial and Economic Commission. The two sides exchanged views on measures to promote the friendship and cooperation between the two parties. The delegation also met with representatives of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Vietnamese residents' union in France, and business circles that have trade relations with Ho Chi Minh City.

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY DELEGATION VISITS 4-17 OCT

OW190823 Hanoi VNA in English 0810 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 18 -- A delegation of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from October 4-17. It was led by On Sum, acting head of the Department for Propaganda and Training under the General Political Department of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

They were received by Major General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. They conferred with Colonel Luu Vu Suy, head of the Department for Propaganda and Training of the V.P.A. General Political Department, and other officers of the department.

CONFERENCE ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONCLUDES

OW090209 Hanoi VNA in English 1753 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 8 -- The conference on cooperation in vocational training among socialist countries closed in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday after three days' sitting. Twenty-nine reports and speeches were presented at the conference by delegates of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. They centered on the urgent tasks to improve vocational training in the period of socialist and communist building, to improve the quality of the vocational schools and to improve the training of teachers for these schools. The conference also heard reports on the results of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in vocational training.

The delegations were guests at a reception offered by the party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City.

Delegates Meet To Huu

OW112111 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 11 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this morning the delegates to the conference on cooperation in vocational training among socialist countries.

Vice Chairman To Huu conveyed warm greetings from Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to the foreign delegates. He praised the success of the conference which, he said, was a vivid expression of the solidarity and friendship and a new development in the cooperation in vocational training between the socialist countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

To Huu thanked the parties, the governments and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for having helped Vietnam train tens of thousands of workers and thousands of teachers of vocational schools and build and expand the network of vocational schools. He said he believed that with this great, effective assistance the Vietnamese vocational training service would make further progress, thus making an active contribution to the implementation of the resolutions of the C.P.V.'s Fifth Congress.

Speaking at the reception, A.N. Osipov, vice president of the U.S.S.R. Committee for Vocational Training and head of the Soviet delegation, and other head delegates reiterated their countries' readiness to continue helping Vietnam in socialist construction.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Minutes of Meeting Signed

OW131618 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- The minutes of the 10th conference on vocational training among socialist countries held recently in Ho Chi Minh City were signed here today. Signatories to the minutes were the head delegates of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap attended the signing ceremony.

This evening, Hong Long, director general of the Vietnamese General Department of Job Training, gave a reception in honour of the delegates.

Delegates Depart

OW141848 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 14 -- The delegations of the socialist countries to the international conference on vocational education held in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi from October 6 to 13 left here for home today.

They were seen off by Hong Long, general director of vocational training; Vo Thuan Nho, deputy head of the Commission for Science and Education of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and others.

HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES TASKS

BK081703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City party organization executive committee met in September to study the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress and to discuss measures to carry out the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on tasks of the city.

Members of the city party committee carefully reviewed tasks concerning the struggle between the two paths -- socialism and capitalism -- during the initial stage of the transitional period of the city which have a significant bearing on the economic, political, cultural, scientific, technical and defense domains, as has been affirmed by the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau.

The city party organization executive committee welcomed ideas of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, which pointed out the city's shortcomings in many aspects, especially the lack of development in its equipment capacity and its role as an industrial center for the provinces in the Mekong River Delta; its negligence concerning proletarian dictatorship on the distribution and circulation front -- an urgent problem of the city; and the fact that the city has not profoundly and consistently carried out political education for party members in order to help enhance their fighting impetus and their revolutionary vigilant spirit to contribute to building a strong party organization.

After the meeting, Nguyen Van Linh, member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee, reported directly to the city people's council on the content of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau guidance and tasks of the city party organization.

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEAKS AT HANOI YOUTH MEETING

OW180327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report says that the Hanoi municipal chapter of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a meeting this morning, at the capital's cultural center for teenagers, with youths who have made many contributions in the creative labor movement of the capital's youths.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the meeting. At the meeting many youths, working in the economic, cultural and social fields, expressed their views, citing a number of their achievements in the creative labor movement, in their intensive scientific-technical work, and in practice of thrift.

Addressing the youths, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap suggested a number of issues that the capital's youths and youth union chapter should devotedly carry out. He particularly stressed that the youths of the capital should resolve the issues of producing food and export and consumer goods in the coming period. He said that, in order to satisfactorily resolve these issues, the youths of the capital must truly take the lead in productive labor, must work creatively and confidently, and must clearly realize their responsiblilities in all types of work.

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE SERUM FACTORY -- The Vientiane city public health service held a ceremony at the Setthathilat Hospital on the afternoon of 12 October to inaugurate the second serum factory built with Vietnamese assistance. Lao Deputy Public Health Minister Vannalet Latsapho and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan attended. To date, Laos has built four serum factories which are producing large quanitities of serum annually. According to an agreement on cooperation in public health between Vietnam and Laos, in the coming years the Vietnamese public health service will help Laos build three more serum factories in Champassak, Luang Prabang and Oudomsai Provinces. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Oct 82 BK]

OUTGOING ENVOY TO SYRIA -- At a reception for Vu Thanh, the outgoing ambassador of our country to the Syrian Arab Republic, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad praised us for our anti-imperialist struggle. He said: The Vietnamese people have made great sacrifices not only for their independence and freedom, but also for other nations in the world. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Oct 82 BK]

AUSTRALIA

SURVEILLANCE BOOSTED IN INDIAN OCEAN, S. PACIFIC

BK110941 Melbroume Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Street says Australia has boosted its surveillance of the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific following an increase in Soviet activities in the region. In an interview published in an American magazine, Street said Australia had greatly increased its surveillance flights by P-3 Orion aircraft in the Indian Ocean.

He said it had also deployed naval vessels in the northwest Indian Ocean. Street said that about 18 months ago the Soviet Union had begun offering south Pacific island nations research facilities, fisheries, resources research and hydrographic and scientific surveys.

The minister said Australia, New Zealand and the United States had offered a scientific and survey program of their own to South Pacific states, but he did not expect this to be the end of Soviet interest in the area.

Street said Australia, as the largest country in the region, must assume a fair share of responsibility for the defense of the South Pacific.

FRASER ADDRESSES NATION ON TRADE, AID

BK171250 Melbroume Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister has renewed his call for reduced world trade protectionism. In a national broadcast, Fraser said there was an urgent need for all countries to act together to reduce obstacles to trade. He said developing countries would be major beneficiaries if this occurred.

Fraser said Australians sometimes became preoccupied with what they saw as significant domestic problems and it was easy to overlook the fact that there were hundreds of millions of very poor people in the world.

He said that this year Australia would spend almost $740 million on aid to developing countries; that's slightly less in American dollars. Australia would also provide about 450,000 tons of food to needy countries. But Fraser said there was still a need for a much greater commitment to tackle the trade problems faced by developing countries by all countries acting together. He said greater access to world markets was by far the best way of helping developing countries become less dependent on offical aid.

BRIEFS

BOEINGS FOR AIR FORCE -- The Australian Air Force is to buy two Boeing 707 aircraft to provide inflight refueling for its strike and fighter aircraft. Defense Minister Sinclair says the two 707 aircraft will cost $7.5 million, but the conversion to provide inflight refueling for the air force's F-111 and F/A-18 tactical aircraft will cost more. The Australian dollar is worth about the same as the American dollar. Sinclair says refueling in flight will extend the range of the strike and fighter aircraft and allow them to carry heavier weapons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 82 BK]

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR HAILS COMMONWEALTH MEETING RESULTS

BK181423 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says he regards India's recognition of Democratic Kampuchea as Malaysia's major achievement at the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting - Chogrm -- which ended in Fiji today.

He said as far as he is concerned Malaysia has got what it wants on the issue of Kampuchea. He was commenting on the communique issued, in which all the 17 leaders of the Asia-Pacific recognize the formation of a Democratic Kampuchea.

The prime minister made it clear the fact that India acknowledged the developments in Kampuchea, including the formation of Democratic Kampuchea, was a major testimony that it recognized the formation of the government. He conceded that Malaysia's efforts to shore up support from the Indian Government had early met with some opposition, but he said the debate was not acrimonious, just sensible. The important thing is that India had accepted the fact that the government does exist. The prime minister was speaking to Malaysian reporters.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR POSTPONES JAPAN VISIT

BK161222 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, now in Fiji attending the third Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting, has postponed his scheduled visit to Japan. The acting foreign minister, Encik Mohamed Adib Adam, said today the prime minister decided to postpone the trip because he did not want to cause any inconvenience to the Japanese Government. A new date will be fixed by the two governments later.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was originally scheduled to leave Kuala Lumpur on the 24th of this month for a week-long official visit, during which he was to hold talks with his Japanese counterpart, Mr. Zenko Suzuki.

ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTER DISCLOSES CEAUCESCU VISIT

BK151527 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania will visit Malaysia next month. This was disclosed today by the visiting chief secretary of state for foreign trade, Mr. Ion Nicolae, when he called on Minister of Housing and Local Government Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan.

The Romanian minister and his delegation discussed several issues relating to the housing and construction industry with Datuk Neo. Datuk Neo points out that Malaysia is looking into the possibility of cooperation with Romania in the housing industry.

Housing specialists from Romania will call on the director of housing tomorrow. Mr. Nicolae is on a 6-day visit to Malaysia.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW ON FIJI COMMONWEALTH COMMUNIQUE

BK181500 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Commonwealth heads of government in the Asia and Pacific region have expressed great concern at the persistence of foreign military intervention and interference

in Kampuchea, which has increased tension and instability in Southeast Asia. They stressed that if the situation remained unresolved, it would only invite greater involvement by major powers in the affairs of the region. They said it was imperative for a comprehensive political solution to be found to the Kampuchean question based on a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country and the restoration of its independence, sovereignty and neutrality so as to enable the people to determine their future free from outside interference.

The heads of government said this in a communique issued after their meeting in Fiji. Among other things, the communique also called for the Indian Ocean and South Pacific to be turned into nuclear-free zones, safe from big-power rivalry. The Commonwealth leaders noted with alarm the increasing military buildup of the great powers in the areas and called for a conference aimed at reducing tension.

In a statement on the communique, Mr Lee Kuan Yew said that in noting the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the delegates also had to note that Vietnam had announced a partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea. They were never asked to note that there was a partial withdrawal which had not taken place.

The prime minister said that was the horse trading necessary to achieve unanimity. Delegates had to balance the fact of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea now seated in the United Nations with the fiction of a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The prime minster added that the mention of Vietnam in the communique meant that the delegates understood that Vietnamese forces were in illegal occupation of Kampuchea and that they ought to be withdrawn. That, he said, was progress and a step nearer the truth.

On what it would mean for the New Delhi nonaligned summit next March, Mr Lee said it binds all the members who are present in Fiji to the implication of the statement that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is acknowledged and that the Vietnamese ought to keep on consulting with the governments of the region to reach withdrawal.

In closing the Commonwealth meeting, Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said that Mr Lee in analyzing what at times appeared to be complicated matters, used clear and simple words.

Those from the south Pacific apprecaited his intervention during the discussion. Ratu Mara also said most of the Pacific countries envied Singapore's achievements.

Mr Lee has left Suva for Nandi after attending the meeting. The prime minister is on his way to Brisbane for talks with the Queensland premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen.

CONCERN OVER USSR EXPANSION IN ASIA DISCUSSED

HK110430 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Oct 82 p 11

[By staff correspondent: "Soviets Give Manila Cause for Concern"]

[Text] The Philippine Government is increasingly concerned about expanding Soviet influence in Southeast Asia and Soviet assistance for communists within the Philippines.

The growing Philippine unease was reported by a spokesman for Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, Mr Adrian Cristobal, when he passed through Hong Kong last week after accompanying the president on his recent official visit to the United States. The visit, Mr Cristobal said, was a success.

One of President Marcos' chief concerns on the visit had been the U.S. strategy in Southeast Asia, and he had convinced President Ronald Reagan to recognize America's present security considerations in the region. This was one of the main factors in the discussions over Clark and Subic, the two American military bases in the Philippines, Mr Cristobal said. In 1979 Washington agreed to give the Philippines compensation of U.S. $500 million (about HK$3.2 billion) in return for the continued use of the bases. The Philippines is contemplating a figure of U.S. $1.5 billion (about HK$9.6 billion) as a starting point for the period 1984-89, according to ASIAWEEK Magazine.

Mr Cristobal noted the expansion of facilities at Camranh Bay, a former American base in South Vietnam now used by the Soviet fleet. He also spoke of increasing Soviet activities in the region and stressed that a strong American presence in the region was necessary to counter Soviet influence.

Speaking of domestic unrest, Mr Cristobal said the Moslem separatist problem was now largely contained and that the New People's Army (NPA), the armed wing of the Communist Party in the country, was also far less effective. This, the presidential spokesman maintained, was in large measure the result of the imposition of martial law, without which the separatists could have succeeded.

The Philippines also acknowledged that China had withdrawn assistance for the NPA, Mr Cristobal said, but he noted that the Soviet Union might now be assisting them. The Philippine authorities, he said, had lately seized Soviet-made arms from the NPA. And the international weekly magazine, TIME, disclosed in a recent article that the Soviet Union was behind the training of NPA members. The Manila government does not have any firm evidence to verify this statement, but President Marcos has already ordered an investigation into the possibility, Mr Cristobal said.

Speaking on domestic issues, Mr Cristobal dismissed the opposition as a group of familiar old faces who have opposed the present government since martial law was declared in 1972. However, the presidential spokesman said, the opposition now had a new element in it as certain members of the Catholic Church had recently joined it. Mr Cristobal recalled the pope's visit last year when the pontif spoke of "the dignity of man" and also enjoined the clerics not to engage in political affairs.

Some priests, however, had taken up the first issue but had ignored the pope's directive not to dabble in politics.

On the human rights issue, Mr Cristobal also disputed the accuracy of the Amnesty International report which accused the Marcos government of violations. He repeated President Marcos' denial that there had been any violations of human rights, though there had been some cases of abuses by members of the military forces.

On the country's financial situation, Mr Cristobal insisted that the Philippine economy was sound and that the country welcomed foreign investment. He pointed out that conditions for investment in the Philippines were far better than in other countries. The labor force is predominantly English-speaking and highly literate and there is an abundance of management skill.

PROSPECTS FOR TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION SEEN

HK181518 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Trade With USSR"]

[Text] One of the good things that flowed from the visit of Mayor Vladimir Promyslov of Moscow was the prospect of bigger trade between the two countries.

Mayor Promyslov gave information on what Philippine products the Soviet Union can buy in greater quantities. He also gave the information that some Philippine products were being bought by the USSR through third countries or "middlemen." His visit has given substance to our program of market diversification.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PACIFIC AREA SUMMIT

HK180040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday the Philippines will consult with other ASEAN member countries on the proposal of South Korea to hold a summit of all Pacific area countries. The proposed summit will be discussed during President Suharto's visit to Seoul. President Marcos said consultations are necessary, since some ASEAN countries may not favor the idea. The other ASEAN countries apart from the Philippines and Indonesia are Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

MARCOS REPLIES TO OPPOSITION CALL TO CUT TERM

HK170016 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos declared yesterday that he is ready to cut his term of office if the Batasang Pambansa so desires and provided the opposition groups participate in the proposed synchronized elections in 1984. In an interview with newsmen following his keynote address at the [word indistinct] celebration in Los Banos, Laguna, the president welcomed any move for the development of the country. On the opposition call for the president to cut his term, the chief executive said he would like to leave that completely to the Batasang Pambansa. He added, however, that this is something which never came up in the caucuses of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, and therefore he has no reference point whatsoever. The president wants to know what the opposition offer is in return, and whether they are going to participate in the elections. He suggested that the matter be studied thoroughly.

ASSEMBLYMEN PROPOSE CUTTING TERMS OF OFFICE

HK181530 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 17

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Excerpt] A consensus developed yesterday among a bipartisan group of assemblymen to cut their term of office by one year and hold the regular election for Batasan members and for president in 1983 instead of 1984 to effect synchronization of elections every three years. This means that instead of reducing or extending the terms of local officials, the local elections will go on as scheduled in 1986.

The proposal followed the announcement of President Marcos that he was willing to cut his term, if the Batasang Pambansa so desires, and provided the opposition groups participate in the proposed synchronized elections in 1984.

Since the president was elected only last year for a six-year term which began June 30, 1981, and will end June 30, 1987, in accordance with the Constitution, cutting his term may require a constitutional amendment, the assemblymen said. Otherwise, if the Constitution is not amended and the president resigns to run for another election, he may only assume the unexpired portion of the six-year term for which he was elected in 1981, they said.

If the Constitution is to be amended for this purpose, the constitutional provision to hold the regular elections for Batasan members on the second Monday of May 1984, might as well be amended also so that the elections will be held in May 1983, they added.

Meanwhile, the urgent political reforms sought to be instituted by the Batasan to improve the country's political system will depend largely on the views of the public during the hearings to be conducted in 12 major cities starting Saturday in Baguio City, according to Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, Codes, and Constitutional Amendments, which will conduct the hearings. Perez said that after Baguio City, the committee will conduct hearings in Davao City, Cebu City and Metro Manila during weekends.

MARCOS DISCUSSES CONTINUED SUBVERSIVE ATTEMPTS

HK180037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday there is a possible connection that apprehended dissident leaders might still be directing the operations of subversive groups. When asked about reports that Jaime Bernal, a [words indistinct] of subversive leader Horacio "Boy" Morales, was killed last Wednesday in Bulacan by a New People's Army liquidation squad, he said Bernal had manifested his desire to testify for the government against Morales. Asked what the killing of Bernal indicated, the president said it would have to be left to the assessment of military authorities, specially the intelligence units. But the connection is always there, that the people who have been apprehended are still running things in the subversive groups. He noted that the killing of Bernal would not weaken the government case against Morales, identified as leader of the underground National Democratic Front.

GENERAL RAMOS COMMENTS ON MILITARY'S LOYALTY

HK180549 Manila Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos has assured that there will be no military takeover of the government. General Ramos made the assurance in Cebu City over the weekend in a dialogue with mediamen and local community leaders. The dialogue was held at the INP training center. (June Francisco) has that story:

[Begin recording]: The PC chief told local leaders that the military is loyal to the Constitution and has always obeyed duly promulgated laws. He said there has been no tradition of military rule or coup d'etat in the Philippines, unlike in other countries. [end recording]

NUR MISUARI REPORTED NO LONGER MNLF CHAIRMAN

HK151430 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[By Sid M. Roman]

[Text] The third session of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Tawi-Tawi has ousted Nur Misuari as chairman of the MNLF Central Committee.

The congress, in resolution No. A-2, purged Misuari because of his "betrayal of the cause of the Bangsa Moro people." The body said Misauri "caused untold sufferings and sacrifices to millions of the Bangsa people and spilled the blood of the mujahideen in favor of his personal glory, selfish motive, and evil designs."

The resolution, signed by 39 constituent members of the congress, and attested by Kiram Haj Kamaluddin, constituent member and Moro congress secretary general, designated former Vice-Commander Dimas Pundato new chairman of the MNLF Central Committee. Pundato was a close ally of the ousted MNLF leader. The congress condemned Misuari for failing to consult leaders on major issues such as his decision to junk the Tripoli agreement, and opt for total secession. Misuari was also assailed for maladministration, corruption, one-man rule, and other malpractices, which destroyed the morale of the fighting forces and alienated MNLF leaders and commanders in the field, the resolution said.

With his ouster from the Central Committee, Misuari was stripped of all his powers, functions, and privileges. He was advised to cease exercising any function as chairman of the MNLF Central Committee.

Datu Firdausi I.Y. Abbas, chairman of the Muslim Assembly of the Philippines (MAP), in an overseas interview from Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, said Misuari was also ousted for shifting from the political objective of autonomy to secession. Abbas said the congress was an autonomy, and not secession, pursuant to Resolution 18 of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and based on the Tripoli agreement of Dec. 23, 1976.

Abbas urged President Marcos to renew talks with the new MNLF leadership and resolve "once and for all the decade-long southern Philippine conflict which has claimed so many lives and destroyed so much property already."

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SATELLITE COMPLEX

HK150101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday assured residents around the Philippine communications satellite complex, Philcomsat, in Barangay (Pinurai) in Baras, Rizal, that they will not be ejected. Enrile helicoptered to the area yesterday morning and held a dialogue with the residents and local officials to explain the security zone established by the government within a 3 kilometer radius around Philcomsat. Assemblyman (Crisco San Juan), Rizal Governor (Isuto Rodriguez), and southern Tagalog Philippine Constabulary Regional Commander Brig Gen (Amdek Ramos) were among those present in the dialogue.

President Marcos has ordered the establishment of the security zone to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the only earth station in the Philippines for world satellite communications. The president noted that in view of the location of the complex, it would be very easy for saboteurs to destroy the station and paralyze the system.

Enrile assured the residents that the implementation of the order will not affect any of their rights to ownership or occupation of the land falling within the security zone.

ENRILE COMMENTS ON HANDLINC RELIGIOUS RADICALS

HK170032 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday the military has no intention to kill radical religious leaders linked to the communist movement, but to capture them alive if possible. He emphasized that the military is not going after priests if they are really serving our people, but if they are helping the communists, that is a different story. He made the remarks on the public affairs TV program "Dialogue."

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DPRK PROTESTS AT MAC SECURITY OFFICERS MEETING

SK192250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Kaesong, October 19 (KCNA) -- A security officers' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held Tuesday at Panmunjom. At the meeting our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side and called it to task for the malicious provocations and violations the U.S. imperialist aggressors had lately committed against our side in the Joint Security Area, rendering the situation strained.

According to the statement of our security officer, at around 09:20 on October 17, when tourists of our side entered the conference room of the MAC, four soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces threatened them by knocking windows and glaring at them and obstructed the guide's explanation.

At around 09:15 on September 27 a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, in the yard in front of the observation post situated southeast of the conference room, committed such a rash provocation as whipping out his pistol and pointing it at a guardsman of our side who was on his routine duty on the opposite post.

And the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue bringing into the Joint Security Area more armed personnel than the number agreed upon between the two sides. Such provocations and violations of the enemy numbered 41 cases in the period from September 17 to October 18.

Saying that tensions are increasing in the Joint Security Area today due to the deliberate provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the security officer of our side strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures for ending its provocations and violations against our side.

ANNIVERSARY OF 1979 SOUTH KOREAN RIOTS MARKED

SK200058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1624 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee on October 17 made public in joint name an appeal to the South Korean people and students on the occasion of the third anniversary of the October, 1979, resistance of South Korean people for democracy.

Noting that the October resistance was touched off by the anti-"government" demonstration of students of the Pusan University on October 16, 1979, and spread like a prairie fire to Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and all other parts of South Korea, the appeal says that this was an explosion of the pent-up resentment and indignation of the South Korean people against the vicious colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and an eruption of their strong desire and wish for a new politics and new life, independent and democratic.

Though three years have passed since the resistance fighters fought crying "Down with the Yusin system!" and "Give us freedom! "a military fascist "regime" more truculent than the "Yusin" dictatorship has been set up in South Korea under the patronage of the outside forces, the appeal says, and continues:

South Korea has been turned into a huge sanguinary prison whose bars cover the whole society and its whole land reduced to a dark hell without life.

In South Korea where the bayonet is, to to speak, a politics and violent outburst is, so to speak, a law, all the righteous actions against the tyrannical rule are regarded as heretical ones and become a target of harsh penalty.

Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures who called for democracy and peaceful reunification are suffering in jail; workers, peasants and other sections of guiltless people are arrested and imprisoned merely because they demand the right to existence; hot-blooded young people and students whose hearts are burning with justice and patriotism are crippled by tortures and end their life on the gallows at the hands of the fascist hangmen.

Noting that the national reunification so ardently desired by the participants in the resistance still remains an aspiration and the country's division is being further frozen day by day, the appeal says that this is attributable to the U.S. imperialists who enforce a colonial rule, occupying South Korea nearly for 40 years.

It continues: The U.S. imperialists are the very one forcing subjugation not independence, fascism not democracy, and division not reunification, upon the South Korean people. They are a violator of sovereignty, a strangler of democracy and a cancer to reunification. As long as their aggression troops keep occupying South Korea and their colonial rule is maintained, the South Korean people can not hope for national independence or democratisation of society nor can they expect the peaceful reunification of the country.

All the fellow countrymen in South Korea who have national conscience and patriotism should turn out as one to the sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to break the accursed colonial chains of the U.S. imperialists and achieve the complete independence and sovereignty of the nation, says the appeal. It calls upon them to participate in a nationwide struggle to decisively smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

RALLY HELD IN MEMORY OF KWANGJU DISSIDENT

SK191612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- Students in Pyongyang held a meeting on October 18 in memory of Pak Kwan-hyon, a patriotic student of Kwangju, South Korea, who was murdered by the South Korean military fascist clique. As leader of the student movement of Chonnam University, Pak Kwan-hyon valiantly fought in the van of the fighting ranks at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 and after he was arrested by the enemy, he resolutely fought to the last moment of his life in prison, refusing to abandon his principle.

Memorial addresses were made at the meeting.

In his address Yi Song-kuk, vice-chairman of the Korean students committee, said: Pak Kwan-hyon was murdered at the young age of thirty. But his life was a proud one of genuine patriotic youth and his exploits will shine long in the annals of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle for national salvation of the South Korean people and students.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang murdered Pak Kwan-hyon in cold blood at a time when the anti-U.S. actions of the students and people were rapidly gaining in momentum in South Korea, thereby once again fully revealing their true colours as murderers and human butchers, he said.

Pointing out that in an attempt to keep in the dark their brutal murder of Pak Kwan-hyon, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang enforced a strict news blackout and resorted to a despicable trick to make it appear as if the student died from a heart trouble, he declared: This is nothing but a desperate attempt of the doomed.

A memorial poem titled "Flames of Kwangju Will Be Eternal" was recited at the meeting. The poem sang of the righteous struggle of Pak Kwan-hyon who fought the enemy at the cost of his life, not yielding to any torture and appeasement.

VRPR SCORES CHON REGIME ON DEATH OF KWANGJU UPRISER

SK190244 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Dialogue in feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [First speaker] People at home and abroad are paying keen attention to the struggle that the people of various social segments have stepped up against the Yankee aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan group with the single desire of taking revenge for the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, former student of Chonnam University. Voices have been raised to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous crimes in the wake of his death in prison. In this hour we will discuss this issue with Mr Kim, commentator of this broadcasting station.

When the people at home and abroad were grinding their teeth in surging rancor and resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan ring, hearing the new report that Pak Kwan-hyon died in prison after staging a 40-day hunger strike, and when voices were being raised to denounce its barbarous, murderous acts, college students in Kwangju, including students of Chonnam University, waged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle on 14 and 15 October. Would you review this situation?

[Second speaker] As is already know, college students, including students of Chonnam University, Pak Kwan-hyon's alma mater, waged a mass anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle for 2 days. Chanting slogans denouncing criminal acts committed by the Yankee aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan group -- a group of their stooges -- and singing, some 600 students of two universities in Kwangju courageously struggled on campuses on the morning of 15 October against police forces frantically running amok to suppress them. Prior to this, on the afternoon of 14 October, many students of Chonnam University -- Pak Kwan-hyon's alma mater -- staged a demonstration on the campus with the single desire of taking revenge for the death of Pak. At dusk they rushed to the street near the provincial government building and waged a fierce struggle, shouting "Yankees must withdraw," "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan!" and Let us take revenge for Pak Kwan-hyon!"

On 15 October the South Korean catholic committee for justice and peace issued a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous acts. Referring to the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, this statement said that we understand that this death is an incident representing a dismal symbol of the question of human rights facing the present generation. The statement then called for ending all illegal acts in Kwangju prison and for punishing officials concerned.

On 13 October an association of the families of conscientious prisoners in Kwangju issued a statement and disclosed the Chon Tu-hwan ring's inhuman and barbarous acts.

[First speaker] I understand that the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which students and religious figures have stepped up in the wake of the death of Pak Kwan-hyon is the eruption of their pent-up rancor against the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- which has bestially suppressed Pak Kwan-hyon who struggled to achieve independence and democracy -- and is a manifestation of the unanimous will of patriotic people of all walks of life to take revenge for the price of blood he shed.

[Second speaker] That's right. In every way, their acts are righteous and patriotic. Pak Kwan-hyon, who died in Kwangju prison, was a patriotic student who, reciting anti-U.S. and anti-fascist slogans, courageously struggled in the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 with his fellow students as the leader of the students of Chonnam University. Pak Kwan-hyon's act of opposing the United States as the instigator of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime and his courageous struggle to demand independence and democracy was righteous and patriotic. This act in no way constitutes a crime. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed a barbarous act of unjustly arresting and punishing him.

[First speaker] As a matter of fact, the Kwangju popular uprising in which Pak Kwan-hyon participated was a patritoic struggle. It is intolerable to suppress those who participated in this heroic struggle and to arrest and punish many patriotic students.

[Second speaker] That's right. The Kwangju uprising was a righteous and patriotic struggle to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous fascist tyranny masterminded by the United States and to demand independence, democracy and reunification. Instigated and positively supported by the United States and mobilizing a vast number of troops, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed a harrowing, barbarous act of killing over 10,000 people by conducting an unprecedentedly murderous internecine operation. It committed an intolerably criminal act of arresting and punishing many patriotic students and citizens. I believe that this abominable, barbarous act committed by the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of their stooges -- cannot be tolerated generation after generation.

[First speaker] This is why many patriots, including Pak Kwan-hyon, continued an unyielding struggle both in court and in prison.

[Second speaker] That's right. Pak Kwan-hyon was one of many patrotic students. Together with his colleagues, Pak Kwan-hyon continuously and courageously struggled in prison, without wavering in his creed. On 8 July this year, Pak began a partial hunger strike, demanding that the cause of death of political prisoners in the Kwanghu prison be explained and that the treatment of prisoners be improved. On 10 July the Chon ring poured water mixed with hot pepper powder into the nostrils of three prisoners, including Pak Kwan-hyon, and assualted them as a group. Not giving in to this violence, Pak Hwan-hyon began a complete hunger strike on 2 September. After continuing the hunger strike for 40 days, he died on 12 October. I believe that the death of Pak Khwan-hyon represents the resistance of our people, who do not tolerate U.S. colonial rule and Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorship, and represents their patriotic will not to give in to any tyranny.

[First speaker] That's right. The death of Pak Kwan-hyon has once again exposed in detail the fascist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. There has never been an instance of death by hunger strike in prison. Pak Kwan-hyon's death means he was brutally murdered in prison by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

[Second speaker] Right. We can say that the U.S. rascals and the Chon Tu-hwan ring killed Pak Kwan-hyon. This is why the patriotic people of all walks of life are now denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous, murderous acts. Referring to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's murderous acts, the association of the families of conscientious prisoners in Kwangju, in its statement issued on 13 October, disclosed that the prison authorities had poured water mixed with hot pepper powder into the nostrils of three prisoners, including Pak Kwan-hyon, and assaulted them as a group and that, when Pak began his complete hunger strike, they confined him to a solitary cell and bestially tortured him. Nevertheless, to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed the base act of announcing that Pak died because of myocardial infraction.

[First speaker] In the wake of the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, college students in Kwangju, including students of Chonnam University, the association of the families of conscientious prisoners in Kwangju and the South Korean Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace staged anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and issued statements denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This represents the will of the people to take revenge for the death of Pak Kwan-hyon and the blood shed in Kwangju.

[Second speaker] That's right. This represents the will of the people not to forgive the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Particular, this shows that the Kwangju struggle has not ended but that it is underway. I believe that this struggle reflects the firm will of our people to banish the Yankee aggressors and to bury the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

[First speaker] It appears that, with the death of Pak Kwan-hyon as momentum, the anti-U.S. and antigovernments struggle will develop.

[Second speaker] That's right. It is anticipated that, with the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, the struggle to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous, murderous acts will develop. As I briefly explained previously, voices have been raised throughout the country to protest and denounce the Chon Tu-hwan group's murderous acts that have been instigated by the U.S. imperialists. Students and patriotic people throughout the country, including Kwangju and Seoul, are now teeming with a high spirit to more resolutely wage their anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle not to allow Pak Kwan-hyon's death to be in vain and to take revenge for his death hundreds and thousands of times.

I firmly believe that patriotic students and people throughout the country will rise in the mass anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, that the Yankee aggressors will surely be banished from this land through the pannational, nation-saving struggle of our people and that the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be overthrown.

[First speaker] Right. Chon Tu-hwan should correctly view the trend of the time, should act discreetly, should release all detainees, including those who have been arrested on charges of participating in the Kwangju popular uprising, and should immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous will and demand of the people at home and abroad.

CPRF INFORMATION FLAYS STUDENT TRIALS IN SOUTH

SK190942 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Information No 236 issued on 17 October by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland -- read by annoucer]

[Text] Today the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist oppression of students is growing more violent every day in South Korea. According to a report, the South Korean puppet clique, holding a trial at the Chunchon District Court on 11 October, again perpetrated an atrocity by sentencing wicked punishments on eight students whom it arrested on charges of involvement in the anti-U.S. struggle by Kangwon University students in April.

The puppets, in particular, committed a crime by sentencing (Son Yong-sok) to 2 years and 6 months of imprisonment and 2 years and 6 months of suspension of rights on the pretext that the original decision on his prison term was too light for his actual crime of planning and leading the students' anti-U.S. struggle.

Eight students, including (Son Yong-sok), who were the target of the cruel punishment, are the patriotic youths who burned the cursed U.S. flag while disseminating leaflets from the 3d floor of the Kangwon University students' hall in April, reading "Yankee go home!" "We deny the present system!" and "We hail the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan!" The fact that they burned the Stars and Stripes, resolutely rising in the struggle against oppression, and disseminated several hundred anti-U.S. leaflets is an eruption of accumulated resentment and indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are implementing a vicious colonial rule over South Korea, occupying it for 37 years, and is an exercise of their lawful right to independence and to restore to the nation the dignity and sovereignty that the aggressors have taken from them.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has regarded as a crime and has harshly suppressed the righeous struggle of the patriotic students who rose up in a resolute resistance against

the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and subordination. This is a vicious challenge to the South Korean people, youths and students aspiring against the United States and for independence and is an intolerable act of strangling the independent forces of the nation.

The recent suppressive barbarity committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is nothing but the last-ditch, desperate efforts of those who are dismayed with the anti-U.S. and pro-independence spirit that is running in rushing torrents through all of South Korea. They are scheming to threaten all South Korean youths, students and people and to block their new anti-U.S. advance by harshly suppressing the anti-U.S. struggle of the Kangwon University students. However, this is a vain, wild fantasy.

The U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan should know that guns and bayonets and a rule through imprisonment cannot break the will of the popular masses, who are energetically marching forward along the anti-U.S. and pro-independence road, regarding independence as their life.

The Chon-Tu-hwan ring should stop its national, treacherous acts of currying favor with the U.S. imperialist masters and of trying to maintain its dirty life under their patronage by suppressing with guns and bayonets and imprisoning the patriotic youths, students and people who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle. The ring should immediately revoke the illegal punishments inflicted on the patriotic youths and students and should unconditionally and immediately release them.

[Dated] 17 October 1982, Pyongyang

PRC XI ZHONGXUN SPEAKS AT 15 OCT BANQUET

For the speech by Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC and head of an NPC delegation visiting the DPRK, see the Northeast Asia section of the 20 October China DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CPV DELEGATION'S VISIT

Visit to Cemetery

SK190852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers on October 17 laid wreaths in the cemeteries of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers in Kaesong.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers. Also present were Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission, and its staffers. Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Colonal General of the Korean People's Army Chu To-il, member of the WPK Central Committee and member of its Military Committee; Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee; Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, and other personages concerned were present there.

The ribbons hanging from the wreaths were inscribed with the worods "May the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army be immortal!" and "May the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers be immortal!"

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters.

Visit to KPA Unit

SK200548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- We are ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with you as in the past, so in the future, too, if there were any enemy's action in Korea, declared Xie Fang, chief of the staff of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, when he visited a unit of the Korean People's Army on October 17.

At the KPA unit to which Comrade Yang Tong-hun belongs, he said: Our party Central Committee extends resolute support to your struggle for the reunification of the country. Seeing you steadfastly carrying through the motto "Each a match for a hundred" set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we became further convinced that the Korean People's Army is invincible. Vice-president of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army, he is the deputy head of the visiting delegation of the former CPV.

Han Xianchu, member of the C.C., the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former CPV, who is leading the delegation, said, while inspecting Panmunjom on October 18: If the enemy come in attack again, the Chinese people, People's Liberation Army and the former Chinese People's Volunteers will always fight hand in hand with you till the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are destroyed.

The delegation visited Kaesong on October 16. It was accompanied by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Military Committee of the C.C., the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces.

It was met by Colonel General of the KPA Chu To-il, member of the C.C., WPK; Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee; Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission; and Gu Zhanghong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the MAC.

The delegation was entertained to a party on the evening of October 17 by the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee and the KPA unit.

The delegation has so far visited different army units including the KPA Army Unit 809.

The soldiers of the units warmly welcomed the close revolutionary comrades-in-arms with whom the Korean People's Army fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench and won victory in the Korean war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Evening at Theater

SK200829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers saw a song and dance performance of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army at the February 8 House of Culture on the evening of October 19.

Invited to see the performance were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; Gu Zhanghong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission; and Chinese guests staying in Korea.

Comrade Peak Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and working people in the city and People's Army soldiers appreciated the performance together with the guests.

The performance was acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic plane. At the end of the performance, the guests mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

KIM HWAN RECEIVES CPC LIAONING PROVINCE GROUP

SK200536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on October 19 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Quo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission and first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the CPC. Present there were personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

PRC SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK20032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- A Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Dong Zhiyong, vice-minister of Forestry of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by train to attend the 22nd meeting of the Korea-China Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, Yi Yong-un, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and other personages concerned and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. It was feted in the evening.

BULGARIAN PARTY POLITBURO MEMBER VISITS

Arrival 18 Oct

SK190843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, arrived here Monday by air for a visit to our country. It was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong and Kim Chin-ok, vice-directors of department of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade. Officials of the Bulgarian Embassy here were also present at the airport.

KWP Banquet

SK191059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet Monday evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy here.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Kil Chae-kyong and Kim Chin-ok, vice-directors of department of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, and other personages concerned.

Comrade Kim Hwan spoke first at the banquet. He said the Workers Party of Korea and the Bulgarian Communist Party established bonds of friendship in the course of a struggle against imperialism and for the cause of socialism and communism and have constantly strengthened and developed them in keeping with the common interests and desires of the two parties and two peoples.

Noting that today the fraternal Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by their outstanding leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov have registered big successes in their energetic efforts to build a developed socialist society, upholding the programme set forth by the 12th congress of the party, he said: Our people rejoice over them as over their own successes and sincerely wish the fraternal Bulgarian people new achievements in their struggle ahead. The Bulgarian people, he said, are also struggling to thwart and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists and for a durable peace and security in Europe including the Balkans and the rest of the world.

We believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples which are developing favorably with each passing day, will continue to grow stronger and develop on the principle of proletarian internationalism in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, he stated.

Speaking next, Comrade Ognyan Doynov said: Our friendly relations are based on the great friendship between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of our party Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

We are pleased, he continued, with the enormous successes achieved by the Workers Party and people of Korea in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The Korean People's struggle for national reunification is our common struggle he said, and added: We wish you success in this struggle.

He wholeheartedly wished the Korean people new success under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and the Central Committee of the Party.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Bulgarian Communist Party and between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people.

BRIEFS

SOVIET BOOK EXHIBITION -- Pyongyang, October 10 -- A Soviet book exhibition opened at the Grand People's Study House under the plan for the cultural exchange between the Korean and Soviet governments. An opening ceremony was held on October 9. Present there were Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Yim In-ok, deputy president of the Grand People's Study House, and other personages concerned and working people in the city. O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were also present there. Speeches were exchanged there. The attendants went round political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical books of the Soviet Union on display. These books will be presented to the Grand People's Study House at the end of the exhibition. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 10 Oct 82 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO SEEK 'CROSS-RECOGNITION'

SK200709 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP) -- The Foreign Ministry will seek to create a favorable international environment conducive to Seoul's admittance to the United Nations with the aim of reducing tension and peacefully reunifying the Korean Peninsula.

According to a ministry report submitted Wednesday to the National Assembly, the ministry will also pursue diplomatic cross recognition of both South and North Korea by the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China with the same purpose.

The report said the ministry will consider resuming negotiations with Tokyo on bilateral economic cooperation while maintaining a wait-and-see attitude on development in later relations.

In an effort to materialize the proposed summit meeting of Pacific Basin countries, the ministry will encourage the country's exchanges with other countries in the region through non-governmental channels, such as private conferences between Seoul and ASEAN and political party exchanges.

The ministry plans to hold a Korean-European Economic Community (EEC) consultation meeting to strengthen cooperation with EEC member countries and help set up a permanent EEC representative in Seoul.

Domestically, an education program worked out by the ministry will enable provincial offices to deal with passport-related affairs beginning next April.

The ministry will also actively support domestic construction firms extending their businesses to Africa and other Asian countries beyond the Middle East, the report added.

COUNTERPLANS AGAINST ATTACK BY NORTH WORKED OUT

SK200428 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Army Chief of Staff Gen. Hwang Yong-si revealed yesterday that the army worked out perfect counterplans for ground battles, pointing out that victory or defeat would be determined within the first three days after the outbreak of hostilities.

Testifying before the Defense Committee of the National Assembly, he viewed that the enemy would try to achieve its scheme of communizing the South by neutralizing combat capability in the early stage of the war after penetrating the present front with the combined strength of regular forces and guerrillas.

In the steering committee, Kim Song-ki, chairman of the Social Reform Commission, said that his commission, which was a definite organ of the government, would cease to function automatically when an autonomous climate for the social purification movement took root in society. Kim said that it was desirable, however, for the local commissions to continue to exist even after the dissolution of the central commission to promote the drive continuously on the private level. "To this end, the commission plans to forward a law bill concerning fostering the organizations for the social purification campaign to the incumbent regular House sitting," he said.

Eleven standing committees of the total 13 opened meetings to continue to hear briefings from the ministries concerned on their business yesterday. Of them, the Health-Social Committee hit a snag for the second day since the opposition parties refused to hear briefings from the Health-Social Ministry. The opposition lawmakers said that they would not attend the panel session until the ministry presented a law bill concerning the merger of the two separate medical insurance systems.

PAPER VIEWS REMARKS OF RETURNED FISHERMAN ON NORTH

SK200436 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vivid Testimony of Repatriated Fishermen"]

[Text] Our fishing boat Masan-Ho 5, which was abducted by a North Korean naval patrol boat on 13 July in international waters on the East Sea, was returned from North Korea along with its 35 crewmen 78 days after being detained there. The crewmen of the returned fishing boat held a press conference on 15 October and exposed the real situation in North Korea, reporting without omission what they had witnessed.

What draws our attention is the fact that North Korea's tactics in brainwashing the abducted South Korean fishermen and its methods in issuing them operational directives for espionage activities in South Korea in the future are still cunning, systematical and more concrete.

It has been exposed through the fishermen that the North Korean brainwashers focused not only on idolizing Kim Il-song, but also deifying Kim Chong-il. At the press conference, they exposed that North Korean brainwashers did not hesitate to tell such a lie that, when he was 5 years old, Kim Chong-il cut a cucumber into three pieces with one stroke of a sword and that he "has a peerless character as a leader" and "a genius for communist revolution." This vividly shows how desperately North Korean communists are trying to establish a succession system for Kim Chong-il.

The returned fishermen also exposed the fact that the ideological indoctrination education of the abducted South Korean fishermen was elaborately conducted under the sponsorship of the so-called Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland at the 38th Hotel in Sariwon and the International Hotel in Wonsan. From this fact we can see once again the heinous plot of the North Korean puppets.

According to the returned fishermen, North Korean communists instructed them to contrive to win over their relatives, to organize a camouflaged friendship meeting with these relatives, to introduce such meetings into labor unions and to inspire the masses to trigger a popular uprising. They also instructed the fishermen to organize a mountaineering club and,through this club, to conduct underground espionage operations. This shows that the North Korean communists' tactics to throw our society into confusion at a so-called decisive time have not been renounced.

The returned fishermen also exposed that they had participated in an anti-South Korean and anti-U.S. oratorical contest. They said that at the oratorical contest, each of them was forced to read a manuscript written by the communists for about 5 to 6 minutes. From this fact, we can see that their political propaganda activities utilizing abducted South Korean fishermen have become more cunning.

The strengthening of the anti-South Korean and anti-U.S. struggle by the holding of such fabricated press conferences and oratorical contests in accordance with the scenario written by the communists is clear evidence of how desperately the North Korean puppets have tried to deceive the people in North Korea. This is not only another desperate effort of the communists to obliterate the complaints and discontent among the people in North Korea, but also an indication hat the complicated situation in North Korea today is very serious.

According to the fishermen, even functionaries of North Korea frankly admitted the difficult economic situation confronting North Korea today. They also admitted that the North Korean economy is 20 years behind South Korea's.

It is also exposed that while conducting brainwashing activities on the South Korean fishermen, the North Korean puppets fed them only rice mixed with barley and beans or rice gruel even for breakfast. This indicates that North Korea's food situation has become more serious.

Nevertheless, the returned South Korean fishermen pointed out, the North Korean communists proudly told them that all people in North Korea, from young students to old people, are first-class marksmen and that the city of Pyongyang has become an underground military fortress. This also indicates that the communists in North Korea have already completed preparations for a war. This is also closely related to the fact that the North Korean puppets have completed replacing military leaders with hard-line younger officers supporting Kim Chong-il.

One of the returned fishermen was reported to have met his son and brother while he was in North Korea. Far from exchanging the feelings of blood kin with them, however, he was said to have to listen to his brother's propaganda on North Korea. This vividly exposes the vicious nature of political propaganda of the North Korean puppets under the mask of humanitarianism.

The North Korean puppets have so far abducted a total of 453 fishing boats and 3,554 fishermen of South Korea. Of these, the puppets still illegally detain in North Korea 31 fishing boats and some 460 fishermen. They have failed to inform us of the destinies of these fishermen.

The North Korean puppets should immediately stop the acts of abducting innocent compatriots and release all the South Korean fishermen who are now being forcibly detained in North Korea.

Along with this, we should further solidify our security posture to cope with the North Korean puppets' schemes for communizing South Korea and more thoroughly strengthen our coastal defense so that we can protect our fishing boats from being abducted to North Korea.

PRO-PYONGYANG GROUP SCORES USSR MISSIONS TO ROK

OW190755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 19, KYODO -- Chongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang organization of Korean residents in Japan, has chastized the Soviet Union for sending delegates to South Korea.

Chongnyon, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, hurled the accusation in its paper CHOSON SINBO to be issued Wednesday.

The Korean-language newspaper, circulated among pro-Pyongyang residents in Japan, said the Korean residents could not contain their astonishment with the news that a Soviet TASS news agency delegation met with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. The TASS mission visited Seoul last week to attend a meeting of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA). A senior Soviet Culture Ministry official also entered Sunday, apparently aimed at discussing expansion of Soviet-South Korea relations.

"It is surely strange that a socialist state and a friend of North Korea sent official delegates to South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialists, which argues for anti-communist, anti-Soviet and noncommunist reunification of the divided country," the paper said. Officially, there has so far been no direct response from Pyongyang to the successive visits by Soviet delegates to the South.

The CHOSON SINBO said these visits dashed water on Korean residents in Japan who have harbored a favorable sentiment about the Soviet Union which they felt would keep faith with friendly countries.

"The Korean residents cannot help but doubt that the Soviets maintain the dignity now that they go to South Korea which condemns the Soviet Union and other socialist states and provides the United States with military bases to be used for attacks on it," the newspaper said.

Chongnyon says that there are now about 750,000 Korean residents in Japan, of whom 370,000-380,000 are Chongnyon members.

PRESENCE OF SOVIET OFFICIAL AT MEETING NOTED

SK200254 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English on 19 October publishes a report on the meeting in Seoul of the third Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums. THE KOREA TIMES report is similar to the item headlined "ROK Invites N. Korea, PRC To Join in Study of Relics," published in the 19 October DAILY REPORT, page E 1, but adds the following additional information in the last paragraph:

"Professor J. Popov, chief of the Art Preservation Bureau of the Soviet Union's Culture Ministry, joins them as Moscow's first ranking official to visit the country."

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER U CHIT HLAING VISITS

Meets Yi Pom-sok

SK111344 Seoul YONHAP wn English 1207 GMD 11 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Burmese counterpart U Chit Hlaing met for talks here Monday evening on a wide range of issues, particularly political and economic, to promote cooperative ties between Seoul and Rangoon.

Sources at the meeting said that the two ministers discussed promoting two-way trade and technological exchanges for the development of natural resources, including Korean private businesses' participation in Burmese economic projects.

Minister Yi reportedly briefed U Chit Hlaing, who visited North Korea's Pyongyang last year, on the Seoul-initiated peace formula, making special note of President Chon Tu-Hwan's repeated proposals for the democratic unification of divided Korea.

The two top diplomats also made an analytical review of the current Asian-Paficic situation, particularly regarding the Korean peninsula, the sources said.

U Chit Hlaing arrived in Seoul Saturday, accompanied by five officials, for a five-day visit at the invitation of the South Korean foreign minister. On Tuesday, the Burmese foreign minister will meet with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui and Defense Minister Yun Song-min to exchange views on matters of mutual concern.

During his stay here, the Burmese will visit exemplary villages of the Saemaul (New Community) movement, a program which the late President Pak Chong-Hui initiated about 10 years ago to lift the face of the country's rural area.

The Burmese party includes U Tin Tun, director general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Political Department, and Lt. Gen. Tun Yee, vice chief of staff of the Burmese Defense Services Army.

Meets With Chon

SK120252 Seoul YANHAP in English 0231 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP) -- U Chit Hlaing, the visiting Burmese minister of foreign affairs, paid a courtesy call Tuesday on Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion in Seoul.

Also present at the Chongwadae meeting were Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Burmese Ambassador to Korea U Kyi Maung and Korean Ambassador to Burma Yi Kae-chol.

U Chit Hlaing, who arrived in Seoul Saturday, also visited Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop at Kim's office in the capitol. He is scheduled to leave Seoul Wednesday.

SPK REJECTS THAI CHARGE ON SRV ATTACK PLANS

BK191527 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1457 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- Quoting Thai military sources, UPI said on 14 October that Vietnam has increased the number of its troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border opposite Nong Chan in preparation for an attack in this region.

SPK is authorized to completely reject this slanderous report invented by Thailand with the intention of worsening tension along the border separating Kampuchea from Thailand.

'DOCUMENTS' SAID TO REVEAL PRC, THAI AID TO DK

BK191324 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0434 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- Today U.K. Chap, acting head of the Foreign Ministry's Press Department revealed documents at a Phnom Penh press conference which brought into full display the vile maneuvers of the Beijing leading circles against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people by their intermediaries and henchmen Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Sihanouk.

These documents were captured by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces during the destruction of the important Pol Pot base in the region of Ta Sanh, Battambang Province. They contain, among other things, instructions [words indistinct] Khieu Samphan.

They explain why the Chinese leaders ordered the Pol Pot gang to "renounce communism" to form a "coalition government with Sihanouk." They also expose the Thai authorities' complicity with China and the Pol Pot gang in sheltering, financing and supplying the Pol Pot bandits.

A photocopy of the notes of a conversation on 13 January 1979 shows that Deng Xiaoping, the Beijing strongman, told Ieng Sary to change his policy, to "downplay the Communist Party, and, on the contrary, to highlight patriotism, nationalism and democracy." He added later: "When facing realities it is best that you should deepen their meanings."

Deng Xiaoping recommended that Ieng Sary organize a united front with Sihanouk because he would be able to bring into play the Beijing expansionist policy and his face is less hideous than those of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. But Deng Xiaoping added: "It is necessary to maintain vigilance in facing Sihanouk, whose role is of prime importance, but whose character is odd."

Deng Xiaoping advised, among other things, to "leave Sihanouk the post of head of state, to entrust to Pol Pot the function of prime minister, defense minister and supreme command of the armed forces."

Concerning Thailand, Ieng Sary received two days later -- 15 January 1979 -- the following advice from Hua Guofeng, the then chairman of the Chinese Communist Party: "Thailand, unlike China, does not dare openly support and help Kampuchea, but it does so secretly. Respect this secrecy. Therefore, transfers via Thailand must be carried out secretely for quite a long time in order to let Thailand play the role that it has chosen...."

Hua Guofeng reproached the Pol Pot gang for its lack of diligence in establishing an embassy in Thailand, "contrary to his desires." He also reassured Ieng Sary on Chinese policy related to the Communist Party of Thailand: "Concerning the Communist Party of Thiland, Comrade Deng Xiaoping held talks with you; surely we support it... If Kampuchea is not firmly seated in its position, the Thai party will also be unstable."

On more concrete problems, such as financing the Pol Pot gang and the establishment of a radio transmitter, Deng Xiaoping said to Ieng Sary:

"The problem of funds -- how will we send them to you? In Bangkok? By courtesy of Kriangsak? Or through the interposition of a Thai bank? We keep at your disposal $5 million which you can use at any time and in any way that pleases you. We can deposit it in a Thai bank, the Chinese Embassy or the Kampuchean Embassy in Thailand." Ieng Sary gave his approval by proposing "to deposit it at the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok."

Deng Xiaoping blamed the radio broadcasts of the Pol Pot gang "for not receiving as favorable world opinion as those of the Thai and Malaysian parties," "because they spread news which was far removed from reality." Geng Biao, who attended these talks, suggested the establishment of a transmitting station at the border by stressing that "if it is set up in Thai territory, it is more convenient, and in case Kriangsak does not accept this proposal, you should talk about it with the Chinese Embassy."

The documents also present a report of a Khmer Rouge under the pseudonym San -- an Ieng Sary agent in charge of keeping track of Sihanouk's diplomatic activities after the event of 7 January 1979.

There are also two messages, the first from Chen Muhua, vice premier of the People's Republic of China, dated 20 January 1979, which was sent to Ieng Sary, and the other the reply of Ieng Sary on U.S. $5 million in Chinese aid to the "Government of Democratic Kampuchea" and bills for the delivery of telecommunications equipment, medicines, surgical instruments and materials for broadcasting.

ACTIONS AGAINST POL POT ENEMY, 'BANDITS' REPORTED

BK151228 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] On 1 October a group of the Pol Pot soldiers sneaked into an area 15 km west of Yeang Dangkum in an attempt to plant mines along communications lines. With the cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer forces, our armed forces there immediately surrounded and killed seven of them on the spot. We also seized four AK's and five mines.

On 3 October our regional forces surrounded a group of bandits who crossed the border into Puok District, Siem Reap Province, to loot the people's rice and cattle. We killed seven of them, including their commander, and seized a K-59 pistol and four AK's. The next day, our armed forces surrounded the survivors, who fled to Chong Kal in the same province. We killed three of them and seized an AK.

On 3 October, in Soeng commune, Sisophon District, Battambang Province, our local forces arrested an enemy element who was trying to entice the people to serve the enemy's maneuvers. We seized an AK and two handgrenades. A day later, our local militiamen surrounded and took prisoner two Pol Pot elements who were preparing to loot our people's rice in Tuol Sbeou communue, Sisophon District, Battambang Province. We seized two AK's and four handgrenades.

On 4 October our local militia forces intercepted a group of bandits attempting to loot our people's rice in Soeur commune, Moung Russei District, Battambang Province. We killed three enemy elements before they could even commit a crime and seized two AK's.

On 1 and 2 October the people in Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province and Thpong District of Kompong Speu Province discovered two enemy arms caches. They led our armed forces to unearth a DKZ-75, 8 DKZ-75 rounds, 25 B-40 rockets, 5 storage crates for 12.7-mm rounds, 47 mines and 4 C-25 radio sets.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES INDIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

BK180720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0430 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Oct (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received J.C. Shama, charge d'affaires extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to Kampuchea, in an audience in Phnom Phenh on 15 October.

Chea Sim dwelt on the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people for more than 3 years in rebuilding the country in general and stabilizing their day-to-day existence in particular, and said that Kampuchea has realized its agricultural production plan for the year despite a drought. Chea Sim affirmed that the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" conceived by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary circles of the ASEAN, particularly Thailand, is aimed at sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution and that it is worsening tension in Southeast Asia. On the merciful policy toward the Kampucheans who were misled by enemy propaganda, Chea Sim stressed that following their defection, these people enjoy their rights as citizens, including the rights to be elected and to vote, if they respect the Constitution of the PRK.

J.C. Shama called the founding of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" "a new maneuver" aimed at misleading public opinion. The UN support for Pol Pot runs counter to the aspirations of the Kampuchean people, J.C. Shama said. J.C. Shama expressed India's position of broadening the relations of friendship and cooperation between India and Kampuchea in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS MANAGEMENT COURSE CLOSING

BK180730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1424 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Oct (SPK) -- A one and a half month management course concluded on Thursday, 14 October, in Phnom Penh under the patronage of the Trade Ministry. Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, attended the closing ceremony.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL HAILS EMULATION MOVEMENT

BK151430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Strive Enthusiastically To Advance the Patriotic Emulation Movement for the Defense and Reconstruction of the Fatherland" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Under the clear-sighted and just leadership of the KPRP, in accordance with the progressive tendency of this age, the revolutionary movement of our people has made daily progress and achieved brilliant victories in every field despite the enemy's perfidious maneuvers to hamper our progress. This is the result of our people's determination and courage to fight and heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and their readiness to work -- in their role as master of the country and destiny -- for our glorious common goal which is to build an independent, peaceful, free and prosperous People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It is true that trying to heal and repair the evil legacy of the previous regime is a very complex and difficult task, but it is also the sacred duty of our generation. This is why everyone must make every effort to pool their strength and abilities to advance the revolutionary movement toward achieving greater successes. In this sense, the party, armed forces and people must enthusiastically participate in the patriotic emulation movement for the defense and reconstruction of our fatherland to ensure that the state has a firm foundation for independence, democratic rights and a happy and prosperous life for our people.

All localities, units, cadres, personnel, combatants, workers and people should always raise their patriotism and love for the people, and contribute enthusiastically to the current great task of firmly defending the platform of national independence and rebuilding the fatherland step by step toward socialism.

Everyone must heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance in order to destroy all the maneuvers and acts of sabotage by the reactionary Khmers; preserve security and order in villages and communes; better the people's living standards by increasing production both in quantity and quality; strive to fulfill successfully duties toward the state; and at the same time be determined to protect and save the state's and people's property. They must also, at all times, strengthen the bonds of internal and international solidarity, in particular with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries.

Each sector must actively strive and persevere in the emulation movement, for it is an important factor enabling us to successfully defeat all perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution and contribute efficiently to the struggle to redress the economy, braving all the grave consequences -- left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal gang and the old society -- in order to build a splendid new society.

Thanks to the determination of the party, armed forces and people in the patriotic emulation movement for the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland, we will certainly achieve greater victories, incessantly increase the revolutionary gains and advance our beloved fatherland toward becoming a developed society in a short period of time.

SIHANOUK FETES PRC UN ENVOY, MEETS ICK MEMBERS

BK200713 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] On 12 October, in New York, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly, and Neak Mneang Monique Sihanouk, hosted a reception in honor of His Excellency Ling Qing, permanent representative of the PRC at the United Nations and acting head of the Chinese delegation. Other members of the Chinese delegation were invited to attend the reception. His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation also attended the reception.

At the reception, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Ling Quing proposed a toast wishing for and warmly congratulating the relations of friendship and solidarity between Democratic Kampuchea and the People's Republic of China.

On 14 October, in New York, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea received His Excellency Massamba Sarre, permanent representative of Senegal and chairman of the Special Commission of the International Conference on Kampuchea; Her Excellency Miss Edmonde Dever, permanent representative of Belgium and vice chairman of the Special Commission; and His Excellency Zainal Abidin, Malaysia in the Special Commission. The Samdech had talks with the distinguished guests and hosted a nice lunch in their honor. His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; Ambassador Thiounn Prasith; and Peang Meth Gaffar, member of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, also attended the talks and reception, which were held in a cordial atmosphere.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS PRC, ASEAN TIES

OW190959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 19, KYODO -- Laos' acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha Tuesday said here that he does not believe there will be a shift in China's harsh policy toward Indochina despite possible improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

Khamphai told a press conference at Japan's National Press Club that China has been rejecting proposals put forward by Laos and Vietnam to conclude nonaggression treaties with those countries. He denounced China for hegemonism and expansionism, saying that the Beijing leadership has been building its military forces on the Laotian frontier and trying to cause confusion in the peaceful life of the Laotian people and in their efforts for economic and social development. Therefore, he added, he expects no change in China's policy toward Indochina.

The Laotian official detailed a proposal Vientiane made in September in letters to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to hold an international conference aimed at peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Khamphai said the conference would be devoted to establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia through dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN. The meeting would be attended by the three Indochinese countries, five ASEAN member states, and Burma as well as by Britain, China, France, India, the Soviet Union and the United States, he said.

The venue of the conference would be agreed upon among the participants, and he did not rule out the possibility of Japan's participation.

The ASEAN nations, however, are opposed to holding such an international conference on the basis of the Laotian proposal because of the Laotian precondition that the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh take part.

Khamphai has been in Japan since Sunday as guest of the Foreign Ministry on his way home from New York where he attended the General Assembly of the United Nations. Khamphai is the first high ranking Laotian Government official to visit Japan in seven years since the socialist government was established in Vientiane in 1975. He is scheduled to leave Japan Friday.

LPRP ISSUES RESOLUTION ON 60TH USSR ANNIVERSARY

BK200640 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[16 October resolution issued by LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau on celebration of 60th founding anniversary of USSR]

[Text] The date 30 December 1982 marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The founding and development of the USSR are a victory of the Great October Revolution and a great success of the international policy of Lenin and of the Soviet party and state. This day marks a historic event of profound international significance. It is a great festive day for the Soviet people, the people in the various fraternal socialist countries and for the progressive laboring people throughout the world.

During the past 60 years, under the leadership of the CPSU, the glorious and honorable party of the great Lenin, the various nations in the large family of the Soviet Union have united and mutually assisted and surmounted various difficulties in the heroic struggle to firmly defend the first socialist state in the world, defeating internal and external enemies and successfully building socialism. They are now building the material and technical bases of communism.

The glorious achievements won by the Soviet people in building the economy, developing culture, ceaselessly improving their living conditions, developing science and technique, strengthening national defense potentials and in carrying out their lofty international obligations vividly testify to the superiority and invincible strength of socialism. The achievements serve as a clear mirror of the implementation of a policy of equality among nations and on the struggle for independence, peace and the people's well-being. At the same time, they show that the Soviet Union is a rock-hard fortress of peace and serves as a reliable prop for the various nations in the world in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Thanks to their heroism and great sacrifices during the great war to defend their fatherland, the Soviet people saved mankind from the disasters of fascism, opened up a new era for world revolution and created conditions for the success of socialism in many countries. At present, the world socialist system, which has extensively developed on all continents with the support of the Soviet Union, has become the great development of society.

At present, the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionaries are striving to oppose the various socialist countries and various nations' revolutionary movements. They are striving to sabotage peace and international security, create tension in several areas of the world and step up the arms race and are threatening to wage a nuclear war. Nevertheless, they are getting bogged down deeper and deeper in political, economic and social crises. Internally, they have encountered more and more serious difficulties and conflicts. Meanwhile, the three revolutionary currents have vigorously grown and developed, continued to take the offensive and won one victory after another.

Faced with the bellicose intentions and warmongering acts of the Reagan administration and the international reactionaries, the Soviet Union has implemented its unswerving policy aimed at safeguarding and consolidating world peace and reducing tension. It has put forth many important peace proposals on disarmament to check the danger of a new war. The various peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union, particularly its announcement that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, have received widespread praise and approval from the Lao people, the peoples of various socialist countries and from progressive public opinion throughout the world.

The Soviet Union has given great and effective assistance and support to the Lao people's revolutionary cause in the past and continues to do so. The friendly relations and multilateral fraternal cooperation between the two countries and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union have daily developed and blossomed. The resolutions adopted at the Third LPRP Congress stress that Laos must strive to strengthen its solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. This is a permanent, unchangeable and principled policy of our party and state.

Therefore, on this glorious occasion, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to organize joyous celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR in various forms. This is to enable our people of all tribes to deeply understand the historic significance of the founding of the USSR, the great successes of the Soviet people in their socialist and communist construction, the growth and developement of each republic in the USSR, the various precious lessons learned by them and the role and great dedication made by the Soviet Union to the cause of peace and world revolution. At the same time, this will make our people clearly understand that the great support and assistance given by the Soviet Union to our people's revolutionary cause in a spirit of socialist internationalism is a very important factor.

All of this will heighten our people's firm confidence in the new regime and the nation's glorious future, consolidate more firmly the unity among the people of various tribes, and strengthen the friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and the various progressive forces in the world. On this basis, we must mobilize the people to be confident in and deeply understand the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state and strive to emulate to fulfill the resolutions adopted at the Third LPRP Congress.

In the immediate future, we must triumphantly implement the state plan for 1982 in order to score achievements to welcome the 7th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR on 2 December 1982 and to greet and salute the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Party and administrative committees at all levels, ministries, state committees and mass organizations must map out detailed and concrete plans to effectively carry out this resolution. The central propaganda and training organization must effectively supply various documents serving this mobilization campaign.

Vientiane, 16 October 1982

[Signed] General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau

ATHIT COMMENTS ON TROOP ROTATION IN KAMPUCHEA

BK200752 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Speaking to newsmen, Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek said the current Kampuchean border situation is not a cuase for concern, noting that troop movements in Kampuchea were merely the rotation of troops by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side. However, it is noteworthy that the number of replacement troops might be increased to suppress the forces of the three Kampuchean factions. It is not possible to anticipate the situation if the Heng Samrin side should step up the suppression campaign, which would force the Kampucheans to retreat to Thai territory. If this happens, they would have to be pushed back.

The army commander said his information is that the Heng Samrin side's sole heavy weapon is the 107-mm rocket, which is less accurate than artillery pieces. Thai units, however, are not taking chances and have continued to be alert against any situation.

COMMONWEALTH COMMUNIQUE ON KAMPUCHEA WELCOMED

BK190245 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Partners in ASEAN Win a Key Victory"]

[Text] Under normal circumstances a regional Commonwealth meeting or even a full-dress Commonwealth meeting, like the UN General Assembly talkathon, would only be of passing interest to us. But an important fact arose there about which Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew was quick on the uptake...as usual. The regional conference of the heads of government of 17 Asian and Pacific Commonwealth nations was nearly deadlocked over the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues. It is one of the principles of Commonwealth meetings, as of the non-aligned group, not to vote to secure a majority ruling but to achieve a consensus.

Two members of ASEAN -- Malaysia and Singapore -- were prime movers in trying to get the Coalition Government of Kampuchea, headed by President Norodom Sihanouk, recognized as the UN does. Fourteen other members of the conference naturally went along with our ASEAN partners, but India felt herself isolated 16-to-1 because she is the only Commonwealth country which recognizes the puppet Heng Samrin regime. It may be concluded that India, facing such impossible odds, gave in, but that is not being quite true because India can be most recalcitrant when she wants to be.

Ultimately a consensus was worked out in the final communique by which that conference "welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." It was not at all a climb down for India nor was it a big victory for our ASEAN partners. It was the way the wind was blowing and the answer was there. Lee took it in his stride and said that India had "to go through the motions" of backing Vietnam. And in deference to India, the largest country in the whole of the Commonwealth, the final communique also welcomed the announcement by Vietnam "of a partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea."

Again, Lee was the interpreter of the communique par excellence: "Delegates had to equate and balance the fact of a coalition government for Kampuchea now seated in the United Nations with the fiction of a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops." While we do not want to second guess Lee, there seem to be two factors in Lee's understanding of the situation. The first is the consensus achieved in Fiji by the 17 Commonwealth members would enable Prince Sihanouk to address the non-aligned summit scheduled in New Delhi early next year and, second, the definite but mild shift in Indian foreign policy.

Much speculation has been made about Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi denouncing the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan from a platform IN MOSCOW [published in italics] recently. But Lee, as the leader of the richest small nation of the world, has a nose for scenting the mildest shift in the way a zephyr is blowing when it comes to big countries. By the way, although the conference was billed as one of heads of government, it was not attended by Mrs Gandhi, but by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

It is not our intention to read into the outcome of the conference more than what was actually said in this communique, but like Lee, Mrs Gandhi also sees far ahead -- and, by this, we mean the non-aligned summit. She has to stage-manage the conference in New Delhi but, given her heritage, she will not be as prejudiced as Fidel Castro of Cuba, who only partially succeeded in ramming through pro-communist resolutions in the last non-aligned summit in Havana. Unfortunately, he was outmanoeuvred by then President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, strongly backed by our ASEAN partners, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

We, in Thailand, have much to be happy about the outcome of this 17-nation conference. We are expecting a thumping majority to vote for the Khmer coalition government in the UN General Assembly and we are keeping our fingers crossed that Prince Sihanouk will be able to pull off a coup at the non-aligned summit.

PAPER COMMENTS ON FRENCH VIETNAMESE RELATIONS

BK110350 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "And Now Comes the 'Communist Millionaire'"]

[Text] It was French philosopher Henri Bergson, better known for his "elan vital" concept, who pointed out that there was only a thin line between laughter and tears and, in many a movie, master-comedian Charlie Chaplin has proved this to be true when he caught audiences wondering whether a situation was comic or tragic. And when we come across the phrase "communist millionaire" we are in a similar situation. We do not know whether words have changed meaning, or whether an oxymoron is intended, but since we are old-fashioned we would think that "communism" would be equivalent to a "workers' paradise" while "millionaire" would mean a "capitalist." If we fall back on communist jargon, we would call millionaires "bloodsuckers."

What we have been told is that French millionaire Jean-Baptiste Doumeng -- a man with close connections with Moscow, from which he certainly did not acquire his million or millions -- has signed a deal, on behalf of his Interagra, with Vietnam instituting a barter deal amounting to U.S. $208 million. We are not quite sure what he is going to barter for what, but there is also a report that he is going to buy Thai rice to be sent to Vietnam. We sincerely hope that this boosts the price of rice in the world market which, whether Doumeng likes it or not, is dominated by capitalist United States.

We have heard of bumper crops of grain in the U.S. but we are not quite happy with our own projected figures of rice, but he is certainly welcome to whatever we can spare, if the price is right and is paid in the right currency. What other barter is involved and what he expects to get from Vietnam, so far as we are concerned, have been kept secret. Possibly, being a communist, he would, after the barter deal is through, cease to be a millionaire and join the working classes.

We would not have bothered to comment on what RENMIN RIBAO of Beijing calls "unrealistic fantasy" except that the newspaper says that France is being enticed to back Vietnam in the remote hope that Vietnam can be wooed away from the Soviet Union. France has always had ambitions of retaining close relations with her former colonies and to some extent at least she has been successful in Africa. But she seems to have lost her credence in Indochina since the time when Vietnam decided that she should become a major power in Southeast Asia and her ambitions could be realized only with the help of the Soviet Union. Further, there is not much that France can do for Indochina, since her own economic problems have loomed larger since the Socialist Government of Francois Mitterrand took over. But anyhow China seems to be wrong in thinking that France is somehow involved in Interagra's or Doumeng's episode which, at the moment, appears to be a private deal with extremely little hope of materializing.

If Doumeng is a French Communist, the person who would know him best is the leader of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, who will be in Beijing this week. Marchais should be able to give a clear explanation to Chinese leaders about whatever deal is going through or whatever propaganda stunt is to be staged. From our point of view, we are quite satisfied to dismiss Doumeng as the "red baron."

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO CUBA

Delegation Tours Havana

OW200053 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 19 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh yesterday afternoon visited the Children's Central Palace Ernesto Che Guevara and the Granma Memorial in Havana.

At the children's centre he chatted with the little boys and girls and gave them gifts.

He wrote in the visitor's book at the Granma Memorial: "...The Granma is a fine symbol of the ardent patriotism of the fraternal Cuban people, their determination to fight for independence and freedom, and their revolutionary spirit.

"The more we admire the heroic struggle of the Cuban nation, the more we believe the Cuban people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro, will continue to add glorious chapters to the history of the building and defence of their socialist country, making worthy contributions to the cause of world revolution".

Earlier in the day, Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and other members of the delegation visited a dairy farm in Picadura Valley and attended a ceremony to hand over new houses to sixty families in the village of Vietnam's victory. On their way back to Havana, the guest visited the June'74 primary school.

Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, and other members of the delegation visited the Cuban Women's Union Central Committee on October 16.

Truong Chinh Honors Castro

OW20001 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 19 -- A ceremony was held at the Cubanacan guest house in Havana yesterday evening by the Vietnamese party and state delegation to confer the Gold Star Order, Vietnam's highest honour, on Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers.

President Truong Chinh, the other members of the delegation, and officials from the Vietnamese Embassy in Cuba were present.

On the Cuban side, together with President Fidel Castro, were Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the State Council; Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; Jose Machado Ventura, member of the State Council; Osvaldo Dorticos Torrada, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the State Council; Sergiodel Valle Jimenez, member of the State Council; Armando Hart Davalos, member of the State Council; Arnaldo Milian Castro, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jorge Risquet Valdes and Julio Camacho Aguilera, secretaries of Havana's party committee; Osmani Cienfuegos, secretary of the Council of Ministers, and other senior officials.

Also at the Cubanacan guest house, President Truong Chinh offered a banquet in honour of President Fidel Castro. It was attended by members of the Political Bureau and of the CPC Central Committee; vice presidents and members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; leaders of mass organizations and public offices in Havana. The Lao and Kampuchean ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of regional and international organizations and of national liberation movements, were also present.

Truong Chinh, Castro Speeches

For texts of speeches by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, and Fidel Castro, first sectreary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at the cermony conferring the Gold Star Order on Fidel Castro, see the Cuba section ofthe 20 October Latin America DAILY REPORT.

Cooperation Pact Signed

FL200045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A Cuba-Vietnam friendship and cooperation pact was signed here today at the end of bilateral talks dealing with Cuba-Vietnam cooperation. The document was signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Troung Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State. Attending the signing ceremony were the delegations that participated in the talks which began on 13 October. The talks were held at the main offices of the party Central Committee in the atmosphere of friendship and camaraderie that characterizes Cuba-Vietnam relations.

PAPER SAYS PRC 'BENT ON MAINTAINING TENSION'

BK191413 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "Behind Beijing's Fabrications and Slanders" -- date not given]

[Text] World public opinion, long interested in the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and the relations between the two countries, has noticed an abnormal but not strange situation wherein China's propaganda mouthpieces of every type -- from radio Beijing to XINHUA and RENMIN RIBAO -- have continually released slanders and fabrications to poison the atmosphere between the two countries. On five occasions since early October 1982, they have released false reports about Vietnamese Armed Forces provocatively opening fire, causing bloodshed and even intruding into Chinese territory to pillage paddy and rice. Recently, on 13 October, the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing, fabricating so-called armed provocations by Vietnam in the border area on the occasion of the National Days of the two countries.

World public opinion can easily see that the release of all such fabrications and slanders, including the aforementioned note, is a calculated moved by the Zhongnanhai authorities. It is no coincidence that they have conducted a series of propaganda activities in the Goebbels style. The truth is that they are stealing while crying "stop thief." While Beijing's psychological warfare machinery was releasing these slanders, Chinese border defense forces provocatively opened fire with small arms and artillery to sabotage the normal life of the Vietnamese people in the border area; Chinese commandos infiltrated Vietnamese territory to gather information and disrupt public order and security; and Chinese warplanes and vessels violated Vietnam's airspace and territorial seas, thus constantly straining the atmosphere between the two countries.

Also during this period, Beijing colluded with Washington to inflame the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, thereby further spoiling relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. They stepped up supplies of arms and food to the Pol Pot army remnants and other reactionary Kampuchean groups now taking refuge in Thailand, encouraging the notorious genocidal bandits to intensify their activities against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

Under the pretext of a threat to Thailand from the Vietnamese side, the United States has supplied the Thai Army with additional weapons and means of war and urged the ultrarightist authorities of that country to develop their frontline role against Vietnam and the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

The aforementioned acts by Beijing and its accomplices are not only part of a long-term scheme that has been and is being put into motion to further their expansionist and imperialist designs, but are also aimed at coping with a number of pressing problems now facing them. Currently, world public opinion and even the Chinese people themselves are demanding that Beijing respond to the Vietnamese side's reasonable and rational proposal that both sides cease armed and other hostile activities and refrain from opening fire in the border area on the occasion of National Days of the two countries.

The goal of Beijing's slanders is to sidetrack public opinion which is welcoming the good will of the Vietnamese side and its desire for peace on the Sino-Vietnamese border. On the other hand, observers of current events note that by continually repeating ill-intentioned fabrications, the Chinese authorities want to make the world believe quickly that Vietnam is causing a tense situation because of its bellicosity and aggressiveness and, on this basis, pressure world public opinion, through the current 37th UN General Assembly Session, into recognizing and maintaining the illegal seat of the genocidal Pol Pot clique under the new guise of Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at this large international forum.

Obviously, with such odious slanders and fabrications, the Beijing authorities are still pursuing a hostile policy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries as they have done for many years now. They have no intention of contributing to seeking peace and stability along the common border and creating a favorable atmosphere conducive to improving relations between Vietnam and China. They have always turned their backs on the good will displayed by the SRV which desires to settle disputes in a just, reasonable and rational manner, in the interests of both the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and in response to the aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The truth clearly shows that Beijing itself is the one bent on maintaining tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border so that it can fish in troubled waters. In its relations with Vietnam, its closest neighbor, Beijing displays no flexibility or moderation whatsoever as it has advertised about the foreign policy adopted at the 12th CPC Congress held early last September. Instead, it says one thing and does another.

AAPSO INDOCHINA STANCE AT USSR MEETING NOTED

OW172118 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 17 -- The Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization has reiterated support for the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in normalizing relations with China and establishing good neighbourhood with the A.S.E.A.N. countries.

At its 11th meeting in Tashkent, U.S.S.R., the A.A.P.S.O. Presidium demanded that the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement expel Pol Pot representatives and admit the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

The A.A.P.S.O.'s Presidium condemned the United States and China for obstructing the normalization of the Kampuchean situation.

It demanded that Washington and Beijing stop scheming against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and that Bangkok cease all hostility towards the three Indochinese countries and stop backing Lao and Khmer reactionaries.

HCM CITY AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS MEETING WELCOMED

Pham Van Dong Message

BK200700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82

["Text" of 20 October message from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the opening of the Afro-Asian Writers Association Executive Committee conference in Ho Chi Minh City -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear friends: On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and on my own behalf, I would like to extend my warm greetings to all of you, the representatives of progressive literature in Asia and Africa -- the homeland of mankind's many famous ancient civilizations and the region where the fierce struggle for national independence and sovereignty and a new life is taking place.

On this earth, nothing is more precious than the values of genuine humanism which have emerged from the cultures and civilizations of various nations. Among nations, nothing is more beautiful than the relations of friendship and fraternity. In literature, no voice can touch the heart of man more profoundly than the voice of justice and conscience and the voices which have been raised for the sake of man's dignity and happiness. It is your pens which have fought and are fighting for these noble ideals.

At present, the U.S. imperialists and other bellicose forces are frantically participating in the arms race, and the danger of a nuclear war is threatening the achievements of civilization and even the existence of mankind. They have committed genocidal crimes against the Palestinian people, violated the sovereignty of the countries of Asia and Africa and sowed division among these countries with extremely sinister schemes and tricks.

Together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with progressive mankind, the peoples of the countries in Asia and Africa are determined to check and frustrate all these schemes. On the face of the current world tension, your sense and acts of responsibility are of special importance.

It is a great honor for our Vietnamese people to welcome the envoys of genuine literature -- the fighters who have fought stalwartly for peace, national independence and social progress -- to the homeland of our President Ho Chi Minh and to the city which bears his name.

All progressive writers in Asia and Africa stood by our side during the years of resistance which were full of hardship. Today, they again support us in our struggle for national reconstruction and defense. Our Vietnamese people will always remain grateful to you all. May I wish you fine success in your conference and meeting.

Hanoi, 20 October 1982
[Signed] Pham Van Dong

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW200921 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 20 -- "It is in the flame of the common struggle that Afro-Asian literature has grown more and more conscious of its epochal responsibility and creative and combat capacities," says a NHAN DAN editorial welcoming the conference of the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers Association which opens in Ho Chi Minh City today. The paper says:

"Not long ago, the venue of the conference was still the headquarters of the U.S. imperialists' eastern Pentagon. It was also there that on April 30, 1975, the victorious flag of the common struggle of the world's people in solidarity with Vietnam against a modern war of extermination was hoisted. At this meeting, writers in Africa and Asia will focus their discussions on the most urgent problem: Afro-Asian literature and the cause of peace."

The paper goes on: "The peoples of Asia and Africa are determined not to remain indifferent at the extremely serious situation at present when U.S. imperialists in collusion with other bellicose forces are frantically intensifying the arms race, preparing a nuclear war and threatening to destroy the entire human civilization and exterminating every life on this planet.

"The burden of increasing war budgets and the disastrous aftermath of the economic crisis of the capitalist world has been placed on the developing countries. In their scheme to bring mankind to the brink of a holocaust, the U.S. imperialists, under the plea of defending their 'vital interests', have stopped at nothing in violating the soveriegnty of numerous nations in Asia and Africa, dividing them and pitting one against another, collaborating with local reactionary forces in an effort to destabilize these countries through sinister plans of sabotage. The U.S.-Israeli collaboration in intensifying the policy of extermination against the Palestinian people is a warning to all."

"But the combined strength of the peace forces throughout the world today is stronger than all weapons of the war maniacs," NHAN DAN notes.

"Guided by conscience and moved by their creative talent, the Afro-Asian writers are advancing towards the common objective and will surely make great, decisive contributions to forming new combatants in the struggle against imperialism for independence and freedom, and a new concept of the right to live and to shape up their own future," the paper concludes.

LABOR MOBILIZATION FIGURES FOR JANUARY-SEPTEMBER

BK200605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] According to a report by the Labor Mobilization Department [cucj dieeuf doongj lao doongj] of the Ministry of Labor, in the first 9 months of 1982, nearly 95,000 people including almost 50,000 laborers have been mobilized throughout the country to build new economic zones and to reinforce various sectors.

These figures show that we have fulfilled 57 percent of the annual plan concerning the number of people and 73 percent concerning the number of laborers. Of the 50,000 laborers mobilized, more than 19,000 were sent to state-run establishments, fulfilling 53 percent of the annual plan; 19,230 were assigned to collective establishments, fulfilling 63 percent of the annual plan; and 11,200 were sent to (?other sectors).

The provinces sending out the most people were Nghia Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Binh Tri Thien, which fulfilled 102, 103 and more than 109 percent of their annual labor mobilization plans respectively.

The provinces receiving the most people were Minh Hai, Lam Dong, Dac Lac and Dong Nai, which fulfilled 110, 85, 71 and 66 percent of their annual labor receiving plans respectively.

Generally speaking, the settlers in various new economic zones have quickly stabilized their living conditions and have promptly begun production work.

PRESS VIEWS RELATIONS WITH JAPAN, SUHARTO VISIT

BK191005 Jakarta OANA in English 0847 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 19 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Many doubt whether President Suharto's visit to Japan Oct. 19-22, shortly after Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has announced his intention to resign from his post as premier and chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, is still effective. The answer is a definite "yes".

Whoever holds the post of Japanese prime minister is not important. As long as the Liberal-Democratic Party is in power, there will be no radical change in Japan's policy towards Indonesia. Only the style can be different, the daily KOMPAS says in an editorial Tuesday.

The talks between President Suharto and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, according to the daily ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in an editorial today, will not lose their weight. It is not Suzuki personally who governs Japan but his party, and the ruling LDP is still in power, the ANGKATAN BERSENJATA editorial says.

The Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Toshio Yamazaki, has told the daily MERDEKA that despite the current recession, Japan is going to step up its import of Indonesian liquified natural gas from 7 to 14 million tons.

Indonesia's exports to Japan in 1981, according to KOMPAS, totalled U.S. $13.3 billion. Some 82 percent were derived from crude and natural gas. Japan's investment in Indonesia amounted to U.S. $4.4 billion, the biggest among foreign investors. There have been demands that Indonesia maintain a more balanced economic relations with countries other than Japan. But at least during the current recession, Japan will remain Indonesia's powerful economic partner, KOMPAS says.

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA tends to view the current visit of President Suharto as cementing the friendly relations between the two countries. It should be realised, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA says, that without Indonesia or ASEAN Japan will be facing a lot of difficulties. On the other hand, ASEAN, including Indonesia, can learn a great deal from Japan.

KOMPAS stressed the time has come for Japan to consider launching more effective efforts to transfer technology to Indonesians. Japan has done very little so far to provide education and training to Indonesians. More than natural resources, the development of human resources and skill constitutes a factor a nation can genuinely be proud of, the KOMPAS editorial says.

Like the four other ASEAN countries, Indonesia wants to develop cooperation with Japan. But like other ASEAN countries, Indonesia, too, does not want to be too dependent on Japan. KOMPAS says that Japan and the ASEAN countries are in need of one another. But interdependence is relative.

Japan does not only need the raw material produced in ASEAN countries. It also needs ASEAN's seas to ship home the crude it has purchased from the Persian Gulf countries.

There is another factor, one which is related to history. While in Washington D.C., President Suharto asked President Reagan to help to see to it that Japan's military build-up should not alarm Southeast Asia.

KOMPAS describes the relations between Japan and Indonesia as solid, steady, mutual but not yet warm and confidential. "Deep in our hearts there is a feeling of uncertainty" KOMPAS says.

DISTORTED VIEW OF MARCOS' TRIP WARNED AGAINST

HK200159 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 5-6 Oct 82 pp 2, 3

["Window Shopping" column by Aurelio A. Pena: "Are We Getting an Honest Picture of the Marcos State Visit?"]

[Text] Any reader with enough common sense can easily detect that the supposed 'hero's welcome' given President Marcos and the first lady during their arrival from their U.S. state visit, was not really a spontaneous show of emotion from Metro Manila residents.

It seemed very obvious, just by reading the pro-Marcos national papers that the 'welcoming crowd' was a put-up job by government offices, participated in by government employees, ordered by their bosses to appear during the motorcade from the airport, wearing welcome t-shirts and waving flags -- all spent for by the individual government offices.

Admittedly, somehow there was an invitation also extended by TV newscasters from some TV stations, to viewers, for them to go out into the streets to welcome the returning head of state after that 'tremendously successful' visit to the United States. But it wasn't such a big deal to most Manilans, obviously, because what we saw from the papers were obviously government employees. And if you read and watch even closely, school children put up a special welcome dance at the airport (a practice copied by Imelda from Red China) while the army, in very fancy dress, gave the returning duo, a 21-gun salute (a practice copied obviously from Washington D.C. during Reagan's welcome rites).

If you really come right down to it, it's just one big show of loyalty to Marcos and the first lady, no more, no less by people in the government service.

But to say that a multitude of people surged forward to 'congratulate' the president for a job well-cone, knowing fully well who these 'people' are, is very inaccurate and reeks of propaganda one gets usually during election time. It would have been different if the welcoming crowd lining Roxas Avenue in Manila were not wearing those fancy T-shirts and waving flags.

There must be a committee financed by Malacanang which organizes all those 'welcoming crowds' in Washington, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu. The Iglesia ni Kristo church organization which has close ties with Marcos received such a request from the state visit organizers to put up 'welcoming groups' to counteract the threats of protests and demonstrations from opposition groups in the U.S.

If Malacanang uses these 'welcoming' crowds, which they themselves manipulated, as one measure of the state visit success, we're getting a false picture of people's actual sentiments of the state visit.

Our supposed father of Philippine Journalism Doroy Valencia still cannot understand the Western media, and he has been rapping about it since the state visit was over at New York and Washington. His frustration showed in many of his columns in the DAILY EXPRESS. Perhaps he had this idea that since President Marcos showed his 'guts' to the editors of WASHINGTON POST, NEW YORK TIMES, NEWSWEEK, WALL STREET JOURNAL, etc., the Western media will eventually soften up and write 'correct' stories next time about the Philippine conditions. On the contrary, the stories are even getting harsher, typified by that Honolulu newspaper which headlined a demonstration of only 20 people against 6,000 'welcomers.'

How can we ever get the sympathy of the Western press when it is all too obvious that the state itself is being manipulated and staged managed to make it look successful?

The now-famous TV interviews where Marcos 'passed with flying colors' and the National Press Club interviews with the cream of American press where he got 'applauded' -- all helped in giving FM his 'side of the coin' especially accusations of political torture (which he kept denying, despite presistent reports) and of political dynasty (which he stressed that Imelda will step down with him, despite her being appointed as member of the Executive Committee).

The whole trouble with this state visit is that the Philippine mediamen who covered this historic event went there basically to act as the cheering squad of Malacanang, under the direction of the information minister -- but that is expected, being in the conditions we are now. Not that we're underestimating this visit -- the effects of this could be enormous -- but we're not getting an honest picture of the state visit. It's too one-sided, and at this point in time, it's hard to convince and impress people, of what Marcos actually accomplished during his U.S. state visit.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF BATASAN SEATS DISCUSSED

HK200431 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez today ruled out the possibility of submitting to a public hearing his bill increasing the regular Batasan representative seats. Perez filed the bill yesterday, saying the reapportionment measure would benefit all 13 regions, including Metro Manila. Under the Perez proposals, the number of Batasan seats would be raised from 165 to 207. The political affairs minister said there is no need to submit the bill to a public hearing, since the matter only concerns a mathematical computation.

Meantime Assemblyman Jeremias Montemayor today expressed support for the Perez proposal, saying there is a need to update the representation of the people in the Batasan. Montemayor said that the reapportionment of seats is necessary because this is a way by which the Batasan can listen to the voice and attend to the problems of the people. He said: In my own case, I represent more than 300,000 people in my district. Of course, we represent the whole region, but we divide the regions into our respective districts for purposes of in-depth contacts with the people. But at the same time we must keep up with the changes in the different parts of the region, and we have to correlate the problems of one district with that of the others, the problems of one district with the whole province, and the problems of the whole province with the other provinces of the region. We will really need a few more assemblymen to help us in this job.

Still in the Batasan, the committee on revision of laws is now preparing for public hearings to be conducted on the proposal to synchronize elections in the country. The first of a series of hearings will be conducted on October 23 in Baguio City. The committee is headed by Minister Perez. Meantime the cabinet is awaiting with interest the results of the public hearings to be conducted on the subject. Prime Minister Cesar Virata said that there is a need to clear up the matter of government structure in relation to the proposal to synchronize polls. Virata said the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan caucus may be called to formulate the party stand on the issue.

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ITO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON DEFENSE ISSUE

OW150817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15, KYODO -- Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito Friday called for a change in Japanese attitudes toward defense and rejected any suggestion of a revival of Japanese militarism.

In what could be his last major press conference as defense chief, Ito said Japan could do more for its own self-defense, even within the limits of its war-renouncing Constitution, and emphasized that this should be made clear to the Japanese people. But at the same time, he said, "there is absolutely no basis" for some Asian leaders to express apprehension about Japan's defense buildup.

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Indonesian President Suharto have expressed concern about increased military burden Japan is being asked by the United States to assume, particularly in the defense of sealanes stretching 1,000 nautical miles from Japan's coast. China also said there are still some elements in Japan who are trying to seek a revival of militarism.

"We are absolutely not aiming for militarization," said Ito at the Japan National Press Club. Ito is expected to be replaced in the formation of a new Cabinet after a successor is chosen to retiring Liberal-Democratic Party President and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Ito said the Japan-U.S. mutual security treaty was the mainstay of Japanese defense and every effort must be made to maintain and strengthen its effectiveness. However, he said, because of the treaty, many Japanese had "lost their sense of awareness" of their need to defend their country.

"Up till now, our defense efforts have had the appearance of 'responding' to U.S. demands," Ito said. "But this is no longer good enough, either from the point of view of Japan-U.S. relations or the healthy defense of Japan."

Defense is a basic and indispensable function of any government and should be given its correct place in national policy in Japan, the defense chief said. "This is what I mean when I say it is time for a change of attitude," Ito said.

He scoffed at suggestions of a revival of Japanese militarism, saying nations like West Germany and France had much larger forces than Japan "and nobody calls them big military powers."

"The Japanese national railways has a staff of 400,000," Ito said, "while to defend our country we have a Self-Defense Force of 250,000 men. And even then we can't maintain them properly."

Ito said in his talks with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other U.S. officials last month he was "at a loss" to make them understand Japan's position regarding its defense efforts.

He said the United States appreciated Japan's efforts and expressed understanding of the budgetary and constitutional constraints on strengthening Japan's defenses. "But still the Americans insisted we could do more."

The United States also complained that Japan's refusal to supply defense-related technology to the United States -- its partner in a mutual security treaty -- was "peculiar," Ito said.

To amend the principles involved could require Diet proceedings and be a complex process, Ito said. But the great value to Japan of the Japan-U.S. security treaty should also be taken into account. "This is a problem the new Cabinet will seriously need to think about," he said.

SOUTH KOREAN MOBILIZATION DRILL DENOUNCED

SK210506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The puppet military service agency on October 18 staged another war exercise called "Exhibition Practice of Assembly of Called-Up Armed Forces" in Seoul, according to a report.

Blaring that it was for a more effective mobilization of armed forces "in case of emergency," the puppet clique kicked up a fuss, carrying truckloads of young and middle-aged people and other inhabitants to puppet army units.

On the U.S. imperialists' instructions, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have drafted a great many young and middle-aged people and other inhabitants into the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and others, besides the regular puppet armed forces, and constantly drive them into war exercises.

EXECUTION OF PRISONERS IN SOUTH KOREA PROTESTED

SK210849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- According to a KNS report, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's criminal atrocities in murdering in cold blood six political prisoners including Kim Tae-yol and Sin Hyang-sik on October 8 was brought to light by organizations for rescuing political prisoners at a press conference in Tokyo on October 18.

That day such organizations in Japan as "The Society of Families and Compatriots Overseas for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," "The National Council of Societies for Rescuing Political Prisoners," and "The Tokyo Liaison Council for Rescuing Those Persecuted in the Case of the South Korean National Liberation Front" called jointly a press conference in Tokyo and made public statements simultaneously denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for murdering political prisoners.

Exposing that the South Korean fascist clique executed in secret the death sentences on the six political prisoners including Kim Tae-yol (involved in "the case of the South Korean National Liberation Front") and Sin Hyang-sik (involved in "the case of Chin Tu-hyon," a Japan-resident Korean), the statements brand this as a callenge to the Korean nation and the world people who desire the democratization of South Korean society and national reunification.

They also strongly denounce the U.S. and Japanese authorities for encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors and patronizing their fascist tyranny.

The statement made public by "The National Council of Societies for Rescuing Political Prisoners" says: Suppression in prison has been intensified and terrorism and murder become frequent in jails after the appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," and tortures and maltreatment of political prisoners for their conversion and intrigues to keep those who refuse to be converted in prison indefinitely are getting more vicious.

We once again protest against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's outrage this time and strongly demand the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners.

19 OCT RALLY ON 1979 RIOTS ANNIVERSARY DETAILED

SK200936 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The Pyongyang city report meeting to mark the third anniversary of the October resistance for democracy by the South Korean students and people was held on the afternoon of 19 October in the Moranbong theater.

Respectfully placed in the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song. The slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were hung in the meeting hall.

Present at the meeting were the director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Yo Yon-ku; the deputy chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Hong Ki-mun; the chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Chong Tu-hwan; and the vice chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, Wang Kyong-hak; together with responsible functionaries from workers' organizations, deans of various colleges of the city, workers from various strata and students.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Director of the Secretariat Yo Yon-ku delivered a commemorative speech at the meeting. The reporter said: Today all the workers are creating new miracles in all domains of socialist construction unholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions of the Hamhung plenum of the KWP Central Committee and the anti-U.S. spirit for independence is growing and the struggle for democracy and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification is being vigorously waged in South Korea. Under this majestic circumstance, we are significantly greeting the third anniversary of the patriotic October resistance struggle for democracy by the South Korean students and people.

She noted: The October resistance struggle for democracy, which swept many places in South Korea including Pusan and Masan, was an eruption of the resentment and indignation of the masses that had long been accumulating under the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. It was a mass anti-imperialist and antifascist national salvation resistance for new, democratic and independent politics and life.

She continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that the policy of war and the policy for fascism, which are causing the people's intolerable sufferings and disasters, are arousing greater complaints among the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. They are vigorously inspiring desires for the rights to existence, democracy and for the nation's reunification.

The October resistance struggle for democracy by the South Korean students and people was an indispensable result of the cursed fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Implementing a most atrocious colonial rule over South Korea, U.S. imperialists have mercilessly trampled underfoot the national sovereignty and have cruelly suppressed democratic forces. They have forced the South Korean people into slavish submission, depriving them of political rights. The U.S. imperialists, in particular, have maneuvered in every way to permanently divide our country in two by taking the fabrication of two Koreas as their basic policy towards Korea from the beginning of the 1970's. They have actively instigated the South Korean puppets to confrontation, division and fascism, rather than collaboration and unity, reunification and democracy.

The South Korean puppet clique, bringing about the notorious Yusin system at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, completely abandoned even the so-called justice in politics and the system of separation of the three powers of government that had been maintained merely for form's sake under the signboard of the notorious Yusin. It arrested and massacred at random the patriots and innocent people aspiring for democracy, independence and the nation's peaceful reunification, by invoking various fascist evil laws including the emergency order. It bestially repressed democratic figures and people through various mean ways.

The subordination of the South Korean economy to foreign, monopolistic capital is at its worst due to the colonial, subordinate policy and the policy of war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. National industry is completely ruined and the rural economy is devastated.

The situation generated by the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular Yusin system of the U.S. imperialists' stooges invoked intolerable outrage from the South Korean people and made them wage a struggle of resistance, and, once it was touched off by the antigovernment demonstration of Pusan University students on 16 October 1979, it developed into a mass riot and national salvation struggle for democracy. The masses who joined the resistance struggle bravely fought against the heavily armed puppet army and police engaging them in a fierce stone-throwing battle, breaking through bayonets, tear-gas, and smokescreens.

The brave mass resistance struggle of the South Korean people and students, which spread quickly through various parts of South Korea, drove the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to an uncontrollable chaos. In an effort to bring this desperate situation under control the U.S. imperialists quickly dispatched some chief servants, such as the U.S. secretary of defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to South Korea to direct the operation for suppressing the riot. The situation, however, was not controllable.

Finally, on 26 October, Pak Chong-hui, the head of the Yusin dictatorship who had devoted his 18-year reign to treacheries and sell-outs, met his tragic end during the fire of resistance. The destruction of the notorious Yusin dictator was a natural end for an intolerable traitor who, as a perpetrator of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, had committed indelible crimes before the nation.

Saying that the October struggle of resistance for democracy, which demonstrated the patriotic spirit of the South Korean people and students, is greatly significant, the reporter continued: The October struggle of resistance for democracy dealt a profound blow to the U.S. imperialists who have enforced a vicious colonial rule in South Korea after occupying it illegally and destroyed the chieftain of the notorious Yusin dictatorship, giving a stern warning to the remnants of the dictatorship.

The October struggle of resistance for democracy also raised the South Korean people's national and class awakening to a further high level, created a turning point in the anti-imperialist, antifascist struggle for democracy and greatly encouraged the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed people waged against alien imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionaries.

Saying that the South Korean people and students have strongly demonstrated their patriotic spirits and persistent spirit of battle through the October struggle of resistance for democracy and brilliantly decorated the history of the South Korean people's anti-imperialist struggle for national salvation waged against the alien aggressors and flunkeyist traitors the reporter expressed deep respect for the South Korean people and students who bravely fought for independence, democracy and reunification in the days of the bloody struggle of resistance.

Noting that the October resistance struggle for democracy, though it drove the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to suffer from terror and fear and destroyed the chieftain of the Yusin dictatorship, was not successful in achieving a decisive victory, the reporter continued to say that this failure wrote a serious lesson in the annals of the South Korean people's anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for national salvation. She noted that the lesson should, first of all, link the South Korean people's antifascist resistance struggle for democracy to the anti-U.S. struggle, that it should be continued thoroughly till the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule are cleaned away and that the lesson has shown that this struggle can achieve a decisive victory only when South Korean working people and masses of all strata, including the workers and peasants, firmly rally around a single battle slogan and organize the struggle.

The reporter said that 3 years have already passed since the October resistance struggle for democracy, that still none of the aspirations of the fighters in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification has been achieved and that the South Korean people are suffering miseries and pains harsher than before.

She said that the U.S. imperialists, embarrassed by the rapidly strengthening struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification in the wake of the destruction of the Yusin dictator, employed the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan, whom they had long trained, as the new perpetrator of their colonial rule and, under their unchanged ambition to keep South Korea as their permanent colony, drove him to seize power within the military, instigating him to create an unprecedented fascist whirlwind in South Korea. As a result, she said, dark clouds of fascist division were cast over South Korea, which for a while had seen the dawn of democracy and reunification, and a flagrant fascist dictatorial system began to survive in South Korea.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers and their vicious nature have been clearly exposed in the holocaust committed against those who joined in the heroic popular Kwangju uprising, the reporter pointed out the U.S. imperialists' commission of intolerable crimes of backing up the Chon Tu-hwan clique's massacre and controlling it from behind the scenes.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists still use the policy of making South Korea a military base as the foundation of their policy for colonializing and subordinating South Korea, the reporter stressed that South Korea has now been turned into a giant military camp and nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists and a dangerous situation capable of igniting the flames of a war of aggression has been created in our country.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists, anxious to keep South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely and to split our country perpetually, are persistently pursuing the criminal two Koreas policy, she said such criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists are being encouraged by the flunkeyist acts of pro-U.S. stooges such as the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The reporter noted that the South Korean puppets, while devoted to betrayals and sell-outs following outside forces, are more frensiedly suppressing the people with bayonets given by the outside forces and that they are heinously against an independent and peaceful reunification of the country -- a national aspiration -- enslaving themselves to the U.S. imperialists' splittist policy. She said: Ostensibly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is paying lipservice to dialogue and peaceful reunification, but it is secretly increasing military forces and military equipment under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and leading the situation to the brink of war by newly establishing a munitions industry and military bases.

Noting that the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are becoming subject to greater indignation and protest among the South Korean people, the reporter continued: Despite the unprecedented strengthening of fascist military suppression since the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean students and people, turning the brunt of their struggle toward the U.S. imperialists, are raising high the torch for anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. After having set fire to the U.S. culture center in Kwangju in December 1980, they set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan last March and bravely joined in the anti-U.S. struggle by disseminating countless leaflets reading "Yankee, go home," "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States."

This great anti-U.S. advance continued as Kangnung college students staged anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstrations last April and, following these demonstrations, thousands of university students in Seoul, Kwangju and other areas staged mass anti-U.S., antipuppet struggles. Issuing statements, the South Korean religious organizations, families of the imprisoned and compatriot organizations overseas, too, denounced the U.S. imperialists who have plunged South Korea into today's chaotic situation. In particular, since the beginning of the September semester, the demonstration struggle of university students calling for the correction of distorted history in the Japanese reactionaries' textbooks has steadily turned into an anti-U.S., antipuppet struggle. Now its flames are spreading throughout South Korea.

The reporter said that she, in the name of all the people in the northern half of the republic, is sending warm, compatriotic greetings and militant support and encouragement to the South Korean students and patriotic people who are tenaciously struggling to put an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying that, in order to realize the noble aspirations of the brave fighters of the October resistance struggle for democracy who hoped for the establishment of new, independent and democratic politics and order in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression should first of all be ousted from South Korea and their colonial rule should be terminated, the reporter continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that the South Korean people should tenaciously struggle to oppose the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, to oust them from South Korea and clean away their colonial rule.

All those who value national sovereignty and truly hope for national reunification should join the pan-national resistance struggle for national salvation as one man to oust the U.S. imperialists from South Korea. Under the banners of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization that have already been raised high, the South Korean people should form an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and reunification front and should tenaciously struggle to put an end to the fascist colonial and military rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at the trend of the times, stop their policy of occupying South Korea and maneuvers to interfere in the domestic affairs of South Korea and should remove all the aggressive military forces, including the occupying troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea at an early date.

The South Korean people should continue the vigorous struggle to crush the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of depending on outside forces and its flunkeyist and traitorous acts, to abolish all the fascist evil laws and suppressive institutions and to have all the democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic people who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned released.

The reporter said: In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we should put into practice the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, at the Sixth KWP Congress. She noted that those who truly value the future of the nation and hope for national reunification should firmly unite under the banner of the national reunification and vigorously join the pan-national struggle to found the DCRK.

She said: All our functionaries and working people, with endless loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center, should create new revolutionary upsurges in all sectors and units of socialist construction, hasten national reunification and accelerate the cause of remodeling society after the chuche idea by closely linking the struggle to create the speed of the eighties as put forth by the party to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the models of the unheralded heroes and then vigorously stage the combined movement.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PAK DEATH

SK191038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on October 17 carried a signed article titled "Struggle of South Korean People for Independence, Democracy and Reunification Will Grow Fiercer" on the occasion of the third anniversary of the patriotic October resistance for democracy of South Korean students and people. The signed article says:

The October resistance for democracy, which destroyed the chieftain of the "Yusin" dictatorship, served a stern warning to its remnants and shook the U.S. imperialists colonial rule, firmly convinced the South Korean people that if they fought staunchly in firm unity, they could defeat any bulwark of dictatorship. This also fired their greater ardor for democracy.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who seized power through intrigues after the "October incident" maliciously challenged the desire and demand of the South Korean people for the democratisation of society and national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who encourage the Chon Tu-hwan group to military fascist rule and treachery.

The developments over the past three years since the October resistance for democracy show that as long as South Korea remains a colony of the U.S. imperialists and they rule the roost in South Korea, holding the real power, neither the establishment of national sovereignty nor social democracy nor national reunification can be expected.

Referring to the rapidly growing anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people, coupled with the anti-U.S. struggle, the article declares: No fascist suppression can dampen the righteous desire of the South Korean people.

SPA DELEGATION VISITING IRAN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Meeting With President

SK200524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on October 17 met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He said he would like to wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati, chief of the Presidential Office M. Salim, and other dignitaries concerned, and Cha Pyong-ok, Korean ambassador to Iran.

Meeting With Prime Minister

SK202255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- Iranian Prime Minister Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i on October 18 met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of its Standing Committee, according to a report. The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Iran and Korea. He hoped for the reunification of Korea with the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the DPRK ambassador to Iran, the vice-minister in charge of economic and international organisations, of the Foreign Ministry of Iran and the Iranian ambassador to Korea.

Delegation's Return

SK210546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of its Standing Committee, returned home on October 20 by plane after visiting the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang M. Khalaj, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen, and Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Muhammad Dutta were also present at the airport.

SEJM DELEGATION FROM POLAND ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK190859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wit Drapich, chairman of the complaints subcommittee of the Sejm and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, arrived in Pyongyang on October 18 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Yom Tae-chun, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Ku Il-son, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

SPA Banquet for Delegation

SK191105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly arranged a banquet Monday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for the delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. Present on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Wit Drapich, chairman of the complaints subcommittee of the Sejm and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, and Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

The banquet was attended by Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, Yom Tae-chun, member of the SPA Standing Committee and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Ku Il-son, deputy to the SPA, and other personages concerned.

Presidium member Yom Tae-chun spoke first at the banquet. Noting that at present the Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party headed by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski are energetically struggling against the subversive acts of the reactionaries within and without and for the stability of their country on the basis of the decisions of the 9th party congress, he said:

Our people resolutely denounce the U.S.-led imperialists' anti-Poland moves and express firm solidarity with the fraternal Polish people in their just cause of repulsing the subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces at home and defending the country's sovereignty and socialist position.

Expressing the conviction that the Polish people will successfully solve their problems by themselves and dynamically advance along the road of socialism, he wished them new successes in their struggle.

Vice-Chairman Wit Drapich spoke next. Saying that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song defeated the Japanese imperialists by waging a very arduous struggle, crossing the ranges of Mt Paektu, and founded the Workers Party of Korea and has built anew Korea, once backward. He noted that this has been a road of a hard-fought struggle bearing the marks of blood and sweat. Noting that the Korean people defended their fatherland with credit in the war against the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, he said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which maintains friendly relations with the Polish People's Republic is a symbol of freedom and liberation.

Under the wise guidance of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the talented Korean people have converted their once backward country into a modern and developed socialist country, he said, and went on: We highly estimate these successes and rejoice at them as our own.

He referred to the development of friendly relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries and expressed the conviction that Korea will surely be reunified.

We will learn from the successes of the Korean people and their experiences in socialist construction, the chuche idea in particular, he stressed and said: Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea! Long live Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic!

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SURINAME

SK200027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Suriname was signed in Pyongyang on October 11.

The joint communique says that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Suriname, with a view to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the basis of complete equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, have reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level. It was signed by Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the DPRK, on behalf of the DPRK Government and by Roy D. Horb, vice-chairman of the National Policy Centre and special envoy of the chairman of the National Policy Centre of the Republic of Suriname, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Suriname.

NODONG SINMUN URGES PEOPLE'S UNITY, COHESION

SK191216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 17 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Display Our People's United Power in the Struggle To Create the Speed of the Eighties"]

[Text] The power and authority of our party -- the great headquarters that is leading our people to effect continuous upsurges in socialist construction -- is increasing with each passing day. The historic Hamhung plenum of the party Central Committee established another new milestone in the history of our country's socialist construction in which great revolutionary upswings have been embroidered.

Today, the working class and workers of various places, including Komdok, are raising the flames of the creation of the speed of the eighties, valiantly advancing by upholding the spirit of the Hamhung plenum.

The reality vigorously confirms the justness and vitality of the party's policitcal slogan urging the creation of the speed of the eighties. The slogan, "Let us create the speed of the eighties in the spirit of the great Chollima upswing!", set forth by our party is a good slogan under which our people should now advance. Contained in this slogan are our party's firm decision to brilliantly achieve the ecoromic programs of the 1980's by mobilizing the entire people, as we did when we effected great Chollima upswings in the postwar period, and our people's unanimous desire for successfully implementing the party's plans.

Today, we are assigned the weighty task of brilliantly achieving the grand economic programs laid down by the 6th party congress by more tenaciously staging the struggle to create the speed of the eighties.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The struggle tasks assigned to us in the 1980's are very difficult and grand. To successfully implement the new tasks for socialist economic construction set forth by our party, the entire party and all the people should turn out to stage a ferocious struggle and to effect continuous renovations and upsurges in all sectors of the people's economy.

The basic key to victory in creating the speed of the eighties, upholding the party's militant appeal, i unreservedly demonstrating the power of the unity and cohesion of all the people firmly united around the party and the leader. Only when we mobilize to the maximum the power and wisdom of the wide range of the masses can we create a high speed in economic construction. The boundless power and wisdom of the masses are greatly displayed only when all the people are unanimously united around the party. When they are highly alert toward brilliantly achieving the party's plans by firmly uniting around the party and the leader, the masses accelerate production and construction by greatly displaying their boundless devotion and invincible fighting spirit.

How rapidly socialist construction progresses depends on the level of unity in the people's mobilization for implementing the economic tasks assigned by the party.

The struggle for socialist and communist construction in which millions of working masses participate demands a high organizational discipline. Only when the struggle to remake nature is staged on a large scale, when links in production are made more complex and when they more unanimously move under the party's leadership can all the people rapidly accelerate economic construction. For this reason, without the people's consolidated unity and cohesion around the party, we cannot expect a high speed in economic construction.

The history of our country's socialist construction in which great Chollima upswings have been continuously enacted is a course confirming that the power of the unity of revolutionary ranks is the fundamental source of great revolutionary upswings. The great Chollima upswings were affected in the 1950's and the 1960's in our country, but not because of a sound economic foundation or a favorable objective condition. That period in the history of our country's socialist construction were days of indescribable ordeals. Under those circumstances began the great Chollima upswing, which inspired worldwide admiration. It was a manifestation of our people's stout will to get through difficulties, holding aloft the leadership of the party and the leader.

In the history of our country's socialist construction, the circumstances the struggle faced in the 1970's were not easy. During a decade of worldwide calamities caused by cold front and economic crises, our people's economy rapidly developed and thus, a period of national prosperity unfolded in the fatherland. The prosperity was made by all the people who, cherishing a warm desire for upholding the leadership of our party center, unanimously jointed the battle for great socialist construction.

The might of the unity of our revolutionary ranks, which has been firmly consolidated in the course of going through the grim period of the revolution, has been continuously displayed on the historic, new road toward advance in the 1980's.

The practical experiences in socialist construction in our country clearly prove that the decisive factor for bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge is to achieve unity between the party and the people and to highly display the might of this unity.

The magnificent program before us for economic construction in the 1980's calls for displaying more fully than ever before the might of our revolutionary ranks' unity. The 1980's is a very important period in the history of socialist construction in our country. At the sixth party congress our party set forth a magnificent program for changing our country in this period into one of the world's leading economic kingdoms [wangguk]. The plan of our party for economic construction in the 1980's is to build a more comfortable people's paradise in the fatherland by fully displaying in the sector of economic construction the political and ideological might of our people, which has been consolidated during the past period.

To implement this plan, our party has set forth the grand four tasks of remodeling nature. Following this, it unfolded at the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee a bold plan for achieving the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. This is an epochal measure for making a new great breakthrough in socialist economic construction in the 1980's through a scientific analysis of a central link in the development of our national economy in the present era. When the entire party, entire country and all the people rise in grasping this link and in launching a great offensive, we will glorify the 1980's as an era of an unprecedentedly great upsurge and raise the position of our fatherland to a high place.

Today, the brighter prospect for a great upsurge in the 1980's is ahead of us. Now is the time when the great combat for economic construction in the 1980's should vigorously forge ahead through the unity of the entire party around the party center and through the firm unity of all the people.

The most solid and vital unity of the revolutionary ranks -- a great strength of readily implementing any magnificent program for economic construction -- has been achieved in our country today. Our unity is a powerful one with which the entire country simultaneously rises at the call of the party and the leader to destroy a great mountains or go through raging storms. It is an unwavering principle of struggle that our people surely implement the plan of the party with a united effort. Thanks to such unity, our party has boldly set vast goals as demanded by the revolution; accepting these goals as their vital demand, our people have implemented them without the slightest wavering.

Without this great unity, we cannot imagine the erection of great monumental objects one after another in the era of the KWP and the setting of a brilliant example in creating a new construction speed. Thanks to the great unity of our revolutionary ranks, we can readily achieve the magnificent task of economic construction and create the speed of the eighties everywhere in the country.

All functionaries and workers should once again vigorously display the heroic spirit of Chollima Korea by resolutely and confidently struggling to create the speed of the eighties with the pride of achieving great unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All our guiding functionaries and workers should bring about an epochal change in the struggle to build socialism and communism by brilliantly achieving the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction with united efforts and with loyalty to the party and the revolution.

The most important thing in accelerating economic construction by displaying the might of great unity is for all functionaries and workers to firmly believe in the intent of the party and to assume a firm stand for fulfilling this intent without fail.

The ideological and volitional unity of all the people and their united effort in vigorously forging ahead with socialist construction proceeds from a single creed. When all party members and workers believe only in the intent of the party and the leader and when they think and act as one, they can successfully accomplish any difficult and vast task given by the party and can increase socialist construction's speed of advance.

It is the noble trait of chuche-type communist revolutionaries to always warmly accept and thoroughly fulfill the intent and demand of the party. This reflects the solid nature of unity. Functionaries and workers should always and closely understand what the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song desires and should strenously struggle to fulfill his desire.

Today, our party center urges all functionaries and workers to struggle with the spirit they displayed when they brought about the great upsurge of Chollima and to vigorously launch their combat for economic construction. For our functionaries and workers to bring about a productive upsurge with a bold, aggressive spirit, which the party has given to them, constitutes an attitude of breathing and moving in accordance with the intent of our party center. Functionaries and workers in all sectors of the people's economy should cherish deep in their hearts this noble intent of the party and should be determined to fulfill this intent without fail.

Another important thing in creating the speed of the eighties with the might of unity is for functionaries and workers in all sectors and units to unanimously rise and to devote through mutual assistance and guidance everything needed to perform the economic tasks set forth by the party.

To bring about a great leap in economic construction, our party has set the successive targets of major offensive and struggle tasks so that each new development can be met. These struggle tasks are pressing requirements for bringing about an upsurge in all sectors of our people's economy. Timely accomplishment of these tasks constitutes a way to bring about a great leap. Therefore, no matter at what outposts they may work, functionaries and workers in all sectors should join efforts to achieve the struggle goals and tasks that the party sets and gives at each stage.

Today, our party calls for rapidly increasing production in the coal, transportation, steel, nonferrous metals, machine and chemical industrial sectors by concentrating on developing these sectors and for accelerating the struggle to implement this year's plan ahead of schedule.

Successfully accomplishing the economic task set forth by our party, such as the production of coal, is a key to bringing about a new upsurge today in economic construction. Although their sectors and outposts differ, functionaries and workers in all sectors should positively contribute to accomplishing the party's present central task by mobilizing all potentials. Thus, they should once again vigorously demonstrate the might of the great unity between our party and people and their organizational nature and discipline in the struggle to build the economy as demanded by the party.

In the struggle to create the speed of the eighties, it is important for all functionaries and workers, including party functionaries, three revolutionary team members, economic guiding functionaries, scientists and technicians, to display the laudable custom of mutual assistance and guidance. All functionaries' hearts should burn with the single desire of implementing without fail the plan of the party for bringing about a upsurge in socialist construction and all should perform a heroic feat by uniting their efforts. Thus, they can perform greater miracles and enact innovations on all battlefields designed for achieving goals in the steel, coal and chemical industrial sectors and in remodeling nature.

One of the important questions in creating the speed of the eighties by sorting to the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks is to strengthen economic guidance and technical innovations. How successfully the people display their energy and wisdom while uniting around the party greatly depends on the efforts of functionaries to organize and command them. Today, the zeal and resolve of our workers to firmly unite around the party and the leader and to accelerate economic construction are very high. The problem is for functionaries to correctly organize and utilize the zeal of the people of broad strata in performing the economic task given by the party. Guiding functionaries in all sectors and units should more closely organize economic guidance work to meet the requirements for creating the speed of the eighties and forthe changed situation. By making management activities more scientific and rational and by aggressively and effectively carrying out the work of organizing the economy in addition to their command of the combat, functionaries should more rapidly produce and build in greater quantities with available assets. The political and ideological might of the revolutionary ranks will turn into a great material might when this might is firmly supported by science and technology. Bringing about a revolutionary change in developing science and technology constitutes major potential in creating the speed of the eighties and a guarantee for successfully accomplishing all economic tasks. We should bear deep in our hearts the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim il-Song's teaching on accelerating the technical revolution and should raise science and technology to a new, higher stage through the mobilization of the entire party and all the people. Party organizations should increase the role of the 15 April technical innovation shock brigade and should pay great party-level attention to enacting a mass technical innovation.

To help all the people bring about a new, great upsurge through united efforts, guiding functionaries should struggle, closely mingling with the people, Functionaries are the leading members of the revolution who link the party and the people and who organize and mobilize them in implementing party policies. The combination of guidance and the people is an important guarantee for enacting an upsurge in socialist construction. The experiences of those units that have been successful in creating the speed of the eighties show that, when the people are guided, the intent of the party more thoroughly permeates them, increasing their revolutionary zeal.

All party organizations and functionaries should more closely mingle with the people in accordance with the requirements of the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units and should enact a new innovation, sharing the same intent with them.

Functionaries of all party and government economic guidance agencies, including provincial, city and county party organizations, the committees of ministries of the administration council, and provincial economic guidance committees, should go to lower levels to meet the requirements for creating a new speed, should solve knotty problems for the people, sharing meals with them, and should positively assist and guide them.

When functionaries thoroughly eliminate even the slightest legacy of bureacratism and subjectivism and when they closely mingle with the people, our unity will be consolidated more firmly, and we will attain greater successes in creating the speed of the eighties.

One of the most important questions in bringing about an upsurge by strengthening the political and ideological strength of our revolutionary ranks is to further develop work with men. Work with men is an effective method of helping people always breathe just like the party does and zealously rise at the call of the party. When we develop work with men, the trust of the people in the party will endlessly increase, and the united might of the party and the people will be more fully displayed in implementing the party's economic policy. Therefore, all party organizations should place priority on work with functionaries, party members and the people in the struggle to create the speed of the eighties and should bring about an epochal change in work with men.

The important thing in political work -- work with men -- is to aggressively carry out the propaganda and agitation work of thoroughly fulfilling the intent of the party and the leader to launch a new combat for economic construction.

All party organizations should help the people closely understand the great significance of the work of creating the speed of the eighties under the leadership of our party, the outstanding leadership of our party center in leading this struggle to victory and the might of our revolutionary ranks firmly united around the party and the leader. Thus, party organizations should encourage everyone to resolutely and confidently rise with a lofty political and ideological awareness and with a lively fighting spirit in the struggle to bring about a new, great upsurge.

Vigorously carrying out the mass movement led by our party is an important way to strengthen work with men. When party members and workers positively try to learn from the noble spirit of the unheralded heroes and from the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance, the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks will be more firmly consolidated, bringing about a great upsurge in the 1980's.

By firmly grasping and throughly implementing the policy of our party for carrying out a mass movement, all party organizations should help continuously expand the ranks of the unheralded heroes and bring about a great innovation in the struggle to create the speed of the eighties.

The firm unity of our people around the party and the leader has an inexhaustible might and an invincible vitality. It is the great honor and pride of our people to achieve such a great unity and to embellish the entire course of socialist construction with a continuous, great upsurge. By endlessly valuing and firmly consolidating the firm unity of all the people around the party and the leader with a single mind and intent, we will glorify the 1980's as the greatest era of upsurge in the history of our fatherland.

Let us all demonstrate more fully the honor of the people who carry out the revolution in chuche Korea under the leadership of the great party and the leader by bringing about a great leap in socialist construction under the slogan of creating the speed of the eighties.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM PRC -- The delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its deputy general director Hong Hyon-chung returned home on October 19 by air after visiting China. It was met at the airport by deputy general director of the KCNA Chong-sop and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETINGS — Pyongyang, October 12 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 11 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Soviet Journalists Union headed by its secretary, L.N. Spiridonov. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Pak Chan-kun and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang O.V. Okonishnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 82 SK] Pyongyang, October 12 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 11 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by its Editor-in-Chief Bek Weslaw. Present there were Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 82]

BULGARIAN HEALTH DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki yesterday met and had a friendly talk with the Bulgarian public health delegation headed by L.M. Shindarov, vice-minister of public health. Present there were Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health, and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA APPOINTED -- Pyongyang, October 15 -- Pak Yong-se was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Cuba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 14 Oct 82]

SOVIET DELEGATIONS' ARRIVAL -- Pyongyang October 19 -- A delegation of the Soviet paper PRAVDA, an organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief D.V. Valovoy, and a Soviet Government civil aviation delegation headed by V.D. Samorukov, chief of the external relations department of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Soviet Union, arrived here on October 18. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

AGREEMENTS WITH CENTRAL AFRICA -- Pyongyang, October 19 -- An agreement on the exchange of information and cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESS AGENCY (ACAP) was signed in Bangui, the capital of Central Africa, on October 13, according to a report. It was signed by Yi Man-sok, DPRK ambassador to Central Africa, and Guy Darlan, high commissioner in charge of planning and economic cooperation of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK] Pyongyang, October 19 -- An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Ministry of Information of the Central African Republic was signed in Bangui, the capital of Central Africa, on October 13, according to a report. The agreement was signed on our side by DPRK Ambassador to Central Africa Yi Man-sok and on the opposite side by High Commissioner in Charge of Planning and Economic Cooperation of the Military Committee for National Redressment of Central Africa Guy Darlin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON VISIT OF INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

Suharto, Chon Address Dinner

SK181136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Visiting Indonesian President Suharto said Monday Korea and Indonesia must continue to try to expand areas of cooperation, particularly in economic and social fields. In an address at a dinner hosted by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Suharto said that his visit to Korea and talks with Chon would reinforce the close friendship between the two countries. Suharto, the first leader of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to visit Korea since Chon's ASEAN trip last year, continued by saying that he was very pleased to have the chance to know Korea's development experience more closely as a result of this visit.

Chon, meanwhile, said the ever-growing ties between the two nations will serve as a sturdy mainstay not only for the peace and prosperity of East Asia, but for that of the entire Pacific Basin. Stressing the utmost importance of promoting a spirit of friendship and cooperation among nations pursuing common ideals, Chon thanked Suharto for the efforts of Indonesia and other member countries of ASEAN in securing lasting peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia. "I believe that the spirit of cooperation demonstrated by ASEAN will reverberate throughout the world, contributing greatly to the future of mankind," he said.

Chon also called Suharto's visit to Korea a "colossal milestone" marking the maturation of the Korean-Indonesian partnership in political, economic and other areas. He expressed hope that the Indonesian leader could confirm the particularly friendly feelings and trust with which Koreans regard the people of Indonesia.

Joint Communique Issued

SK190828 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 19 (YONHAP) -- Following is the gist of the joint communique issued by Indonesian President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday. The two heads of state had a constructive exchange of views as well as substantive discussions on various matters of common interest, including the idea of Pacific summitry. The talks contributed greatly to deepening mutual understanding and fostering cooperative ties between the two countries.

-- The two presidents reaffirmed the view that peace and security in northeast and Southeast Asia are closely related to each other and essential for the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region as well as the world as a whole. The two leaders are committed to the promotion of cooperative efforts to these ends among the nations in the area.

-- President Chon expounded to President Suharto the idea of the summit meeting among Pacific-rim countries on the basis of the five principles which were pronounced in President Chon's press conference on July 31, 1982, at Chinhae, Korea, and stated further that, in light of the rapid socio-economic growth and increasing interdependence among the countries in the region, it was necessary and useful for them to hold the summit meeting for the purpose of common progress and prosperity. President Suharto praised Chon's idea of Pacific summit and expressed that such a good idea deserved his further consideration.

-- The two presidents discussed the latest developments in Southeast Asia and expressed their deep concern over the Kampuchean situation and they hoped that a speedy and peaceful settlement of the question would be reached in accordance with the aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

-- President Chon and Suharto denounced the continued occupation of the Arab territories by Israel and condemned its latest aggression against Lebanon. They called on Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands it occupied, including Jerusalem.

-- In connection with the Palestinian question the two leaders agreed that lasting peace in the Middle East could be created only if the basic national right to self-determination of the Palestinian people is restored, including the establishment of a free and sovereign state in the region.

-- With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, the two leaders agreed on the need to reach an early political solution in accordance with the revelant United Nations resolutions.

-- The two presidents expressed their concern over the continued Iran-Iraq conflicts and urged them to find a just and peaceful solution by political means based on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

-- President Chon, reviewing the situation on and around the Korean Peninsula, explained fully the efforts and intentions of the Republic of Korea to reduce tension and consolidate a durable peace on the peninsula, including his latest proposal for democratic reunification through national reconciliation. President Suharto, highly appreciating the efforts of South Korea to achieve the reunification of Korea by peaceful means, reiterated the view of the Indonesian Government that this question should be solved by peaceful means through dialogue and supported the direct talks between the two parts of Korea.

-- President Chon reiterated his view that the entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations, as an interim measure pending the peaceful reunification of Korea, would contribute to easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and help create an international atmosphere conducive to national reconciliation and peaceful reunification.

-- President Suharto, sharing President Chon's view, expressed his support for the early realization of the entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations Charter.

-- President Chon, recognizing the positive and important role played by ASEAN, stated that the Government of the Republic of Korea attached significance to further strengthening its relations with ASEAN. The two presidents agreed that the promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the Republic of Korea and ASEAN member countries would be important to the peace and prosperity in the Pacific region.

-- The two leaders noted with satisfaction the fact that bilateral relations between the two countries had been remarkably strengthened, particularly since the official visit of President Chon to Indonesia in June, 1981.

-- President Chon highly praised the Indonesian Government's achievements in the field of economic and social development, and expressed the Korean Government's willingness to participate in Indonesian development projects such as construction, transportation and energy resource exploration.

-- The two leaders agreed to encourage the promotion of private sector joint ventures in various fields and to expand scientific and technological cooperation, including exchanges of information and joint research activities.

-- President Chon expressed the intention of the Korean Government to extend cooperation in the establishment of a vocational training center in Indonesia as a gesture of promoting cooperation and President Suharto tendered his sincere appreciation to President Chon for his friendly gesture.

-- The two presidents agreed to take necessary measures for the early conclusion of pending agreements such as an air transport agreement, an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and an investment guarantee agreement with a view to facilitating institutionally fruitful economic cooperation.

— The two presidents were gratified that the return visit by President Suharto was extremely valuable to the further promotion of friendship between them and strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries. They expressed their desire to increase exchanges of visits between the two countries at all levels.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK200342 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Upgraded Seoul-Jakarta Ties"]

[Text] President Suharto's four-day visit to Seoul, which ended yesterday, is monumental in further strengthening the cooperative relations between Korea and Indonesia which have been notably cemented since President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Jakarta last year. At their Seoul talks, the two presidents dealt with a wide range of topics, both bilateral and multi-lateral, to seek not only a closer Korean-Indonesian partnership, but also a peaceful and prosperous Asia.

As the two leaders noted during their talks, the peace and security in northeast Asia is linked inseparably to that in Southeast Asia. Besides, the complementarity of economies in the region all the more underlines the need for close cooperation among Asian countries. Korea and Indonesia have been developing complementary cooperation between them apace through trade and sharing of each other's experiences in nation building.

The cordial partnership between Seoul and Jakarta was given a strong impetus for further growth when President Chon expressed the government intention to establish a vocational training center in Indonesia as a gesture of promoting cooperation between the developing countries in the Pacific region. The Seoul government has made clear on many occasions its willingness to share Korea's development expertise and experience with any late starter. The vocational training center promised for Indonesia is but one of a number of measures that have been taken toward that end.

It is heartening that the two leaders agreed, as noted in a joint statement issued upon President Suharto's departure from Seoul, to encourage the promotion of private sector ventures in various fields, while also expanding scientific and technological cooperation. President Suharto is well aware of the Korean efforts to achieve the reunification of the divided peninsula by peaceful means. His reiteration of the Indonesian position that the Korean question should be solved by peaceful means through dialogue will be conducive to rallying international opinions behind the rationale of the Seoul-proposed direct talks between South and North Korea.

President Suharto's visit here was also symbolic of the growing affinity between Korea and ASEAN, of which Indonesia is a member. As evinced by President Chon's tour of the five ASEAN countries last year as well as by President Suharto's Seoul visit, the promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation between Korea and ASEAN is vital to peace and prosperity in the Pacific region. The two presidents' meeting was a good occasion for President Chon to elaborate on his proposal for a summit for Pacific-rim countries. As President Chon propounded at a press conference a year ago, the rapid socio-economic growth and increasing interdependence among the countries in the region underscored the usefulness and even the necessity of the proposed summit meeting for common progress and prosperity. While the Chon-Suharto summit contributes to increasing South-South cooperation (between developing nations), the proposed summitry will be able to promote cooperation between the developed and developing (North-South) nations as well as between the developing countries. It is hoped that President Suharto's appreciation of the summit idea will be shared by leaders of other countries in the region as well.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIGNATION VIEWED

SK151154 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean on 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Suzuki Era and After"]

[Excerpts] With Mr Suzuki's notice of resignation, the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan is expected to have a change of power soon.

It has become known that Mr Suzuki's decision to resign from the post of prime minister is due to the unique factional strife within the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan. Therefore, as in the past, the change of political power in Japan this time basically differs from that in other Western countries, namely, the United States, West Germany and France. A change of political power in these countries has great political implications.

Mr Suzuki's notice of resignation is attributed to recent economic difficulties in Japan and the failure of the Suzuki Cabinet to solve them. Prime Minister Suzuki has tried to cope with these economic difficulties through a series of retrenchment policies, including reforms in administration. But he has been unable to exercise his influence in solving the knotty problems arising in the economy because his Cabinet itself is composed of various political factions in the party. The Suzuki Cabinet can be said to be a transitional one, linking the era of one political faction to the era of another political faction.

Japan is a foreign country. Therefore, we are not entitled to argue the pros and cons of political change in its government party. However, considering what is called "close interrelations between South Korea and Japan, separated by a narrow strip of water," we are compelled to pay attention to and evaluate the political moves and political culture in the ruling circles of Japan.

In the past, so-called pro-South Korean political figures in Japanese ruling circles talked about the so-called South Korea-Japan collusion, and this gave rise to hot criticism in Japan. Therefore, we think that the modernization and reform of the political attitude of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan are urgently required to establish new South Korea-Japan relations in the future. Proceeding from this requirement, we want to see the Japanese conservative party reformed and innovated and become more fresh and, based on this, new cooperative relations between the two countries established, no matter who may take charge of the next Japanese government. We want the political leaders of Japan to demonstrate democracy and morality in the course of elections of the party president and the prime minister.

SOUTH SAID ABLE TO DEFEND AGAINST BLITZ FROM NORTH

SK201053 Seoul YONHAP in English 1022 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 20 (YONHAP) -- Gen Kim Sang-tae, South Korea's air force chief of staff, said Wednesday that the air force is fully prepared to defend Seoul from a possible North Korean blitz. The air force is also ready to batter the military command and other key military targets in North Korea the moment South Korea was under attack, Kim said.

In his testimony before the National Assembly Defense Committee, Kim reminded that Seoul is located within a three-minute surprise attack by the enemy. The communists, he said, are expected to attempt to encircle and isolate the metropolitan area at the initial stage of war through a preemptive blitz tactics.

Noting that the air defense posture for Seoul is complete, Kim said that the air force is making every possible effort to secure the command of the air through stepped-up Korea-U.S. joint intelligence cooperation to detect the enemy's move early on.

INVITATION TO NORTH, PRC TO STUDY RELICS PRAISED

SK210127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Flow of Archaeological Data"]

[Text] Representatives from Korea and 16 countries are meeting at the third Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) this week. It is an ideal occasion for our historians and archaeologists to exchange information and views on exploring, preserving and studying their common cultural and artistic heritage of the past.

Attending the triennial meeting here are specialists from nations including Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand, with observers from Brazil, Denmark, Italy, and the Republic of China. Regrettably, we note the absence of delegates from such neighbors as mainland China, North Korea and Outer Mongolia, all of whom form integral parts of the Oriental civilization.

Science, arts, sports and culture know no national boundaries. However, this fundamental principle does not yet seem to hold good as far as some communist bloc governments are concerned. This absurdity seriously impedes joint international endeavors in the fields of science, education and culture. Political and ideological differences should not be allowed to interfere with such activities.

In the name of its spokesman, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui, the Seoul government told the opening session of the ICOM meeting that it welcomes all interested scholars from around the world, including Pyongyang and Beijing, to join in a study of the relics from the Sung and Yuan Dynasties of China found in an old Chinese trade ship lying on the seabed off the southwestern coast of Korea.

Cultural assets are the common property of mankind, as he said, and cultural heritage is by nature neutral to ideologies or political systems. Thus, we have good reasons for proposing the initiation of exchange and collaboration in this most feasible field of academic and artistic pursuits related to historic legacies. It may well be pointed out again, with a deep sense of frustration and wistfulness, that the division of the Korean Peninsula into two zones greatly hampers disciplines linked with museums -- history, archaeology, art history, anthropology and folklore. Our academic community is denied access to the sites and materials in such artificially insulated areas as North Korea, China and Siberia.

The reiteration by Seoul of its readiness to make its historical and cultural relics and materials available to all interested foreigners is an open-minded invitation to those who are keeping their doors closed to us to respond in kind. Specialists from communist-ruled areas may come over and examine what we have here, and then may reciprocate to admit our students to do likewise.

North Korea and Manchuria carry an ample stock of valuable archaeological relics and sites on the ancient and medieval history of northeast Asia. Unnaturally enough, we often have to rely upon secondhand information on our own historical relics from old Korea transmitted to us by Japanese and other foreign scholars who have access to them. It is urgent to remedy this absurd situation and only responsiveness and good faith on the part of North Korea and other relevant communist countries may make it possible. The current conference of museum officials could give a prod on that score.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES RUMOR ON PRISONER'S DEATH

SK210139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in, clarifying the cause of death of a prisoner in Kwangju, warned yesterday that the sources of malignant rumors would be thoroughly traced and punished. In testimony before the National Assembly Legislation-Justice Committee, Pae strongly denied rumors that Pak Kwan-hyon, 30, who died Oct 12 while serving a prison term in connection with the Kwangju civil disturbance of 1980, had been tortured. Pak, who had been serving a term in a Kwangju prison, refused to eat one or two meals a day sporadically until he fasted for four consecutive days beginning Oct 4, the minister revealed. "The prisoner resumed eating Oct 8 at the request of the Protestant ministers and suddenly fell ill Oct 10. Fasting had nothing to do with his death," he said. The minister emphasized that Pak had never been assaulted or tortured while in prison. The two Protestant ministers confirmed Oct. 8 that Pak was in good health, he said. The authorities concerned feared that Pak's death would trigger a lot of groundless rumors, and arranged for medical doctors at Chonnam and Choson Universities to make an autopsy of Pak, he said. The cause of death has not yet been finally determined, but those doctors who conducted an autopsy on Pak said that he had died of a congestive heart failure, he said. The minister said that a total of 54 inmates refused meals for a few days, calling for a clarification of Pak's death, but resumed eating Tuesday.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY, RAPS CGDK

BK210719 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Oct (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received J.C. Shama, charge d'affaires extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, 20 October.

Chairman Heng Samrin expressed his thanks to the Indian Government and people for their support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, and high appreciation of the growing relations of friendship, solidarity and multifacdted cooperation which bind the Kampuchean and Indian peoples.

Chairman Heng Samrin briefed J.S. Shama on the successes that the Kampuchean people have achieved during the past more than 3 years. He denounced the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" as an instrument manipulated by Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and international reaction, including the ASEAN, in order to conceal the criminal acts of the Pol Pot gang and return the genocidal clique to Kampuchea. But the situation in Kampuchea in irreversible and the Kampuchean revolution always advances steadily, he said.

J.S. Shama said that the Indian Government and people are elated at the great achivements made by the Kampuchean people. He affirmed India's firm position to give material and moral support and aid to the Kampuchean revolution, contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. J.S. Shama conveyed the greetings of Indian President Zail Singh to Chairman Heng Samrin.

Men Chhan, acting secretary general of the Council of State, was present at the meeting.

'WARMONGERING POLICY' OF PRC, CGDK CONDEMNED

BK211028 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Unequivocal Evidence of Beijing's Warmongering Policy"]

[Text] Recently, the Press Department of the PRK Foreign Ministry made public a white book fully exposing the perfidious designs of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in their opposition to the Kampuchean people. This white book contains irrefutable proof testifying to the fact that the Beijing ruling circles harbor ambitions to implement an insane policy of wantonly interferring in the internal affairs of the PRK. The world has long been convinced that the permanent state of tension in Southeast Asia is a consequence of China's odious big-nation expansionist-hegemonist policy of continually interfering in the internal affairs of countries in the region.

In the past, the Beijing authorites ordered the Pol Pot-ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan Gang -- their most obedient henchmen -- to pursue a genocidal policy of massacring innocent Kampuchean citizens and turning Kampuchea into a springboard for aggression against neighboring countries in a move to invade and occupy all of Southeast Asia.

In their strategy to expand against and annex neighboring countries, particularly Kampuchea, the Beijing ruling circles have perpetrated shameless hostile activities, mustering traitorous reactionary Khmer groups taking refuge aboard and setting up the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean land and people. Moreover, the Chinese authorities have also painstakingly coaxed other international reactionary forces, particularly Thailand, into providing shelter and food for the Pol Pot remnants and other traitorous reactionary Khmers with the aim of resurrecting the genocidal regime. These perfidious designs, according to the white book, were revealed in Deng Xiaoping's instructions to Ieng Sary in Beijing on 13 January 1979.

Following the collapse of the genocidal regime, the Beijing authorities admitted that they could no longer use Pol Pot and the Kampuchean Communist Party. They had to employ money to lure Sihanouk onto the stage for a second time, for China believes that Sihanouk is a popular puppet who can serve its interests. Through frequent use, Beijing is very well aware of the weaknesses of Sihanouk, who is a power maniac, thus making it easy for China to use him to go around misleading world public opinion and begging for foreign aid. Therefore, Sihanouk's post as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is nothing but a bridge for Pol Pot to cross in his quest to return to Kampuchea and resume slaughtering the Kampuchean people.

The white book also gave additional information on Deng Xiaoping's instructions to Ieng Sary to use Sihanouk and Thai territory as springboard against the Kampuchean revolution.

While hatching the union of the various factions of reactionary Khmers, the Chinese authorities have dragged Thailand into serving their odious policy. In allowing the Pol Pot remnants and other traitorous reactionary Khmers to take refuge in the country and permitting China to use its territory, Thailand has completely betrayed the interests of the Thai people.

To further expose the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists against the Kampuchean people, the white book cited further ironclad evidence dealing with the report made by a Khmer Rouge under the pseudonym of San, who kept track of Sihanouk's capricious and inconsistent activities following the collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime in January 1979. First, Sihanouk denounced Pol Pot's crimes against his own children, before international opinion, he pretended to be extremely indignant. However, after Beijing and the other reactionary forces encouraged him, Sihanouk instead rallied to murderous Pol Pot, taking refuge under the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea label in his opposition to the Kampuchean people and Vietnamese troops -- his own saviors!

The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is in reality a new facade of Pol Pot in disguise set up by Beijing, U.S. imperialism and the reactionary ASEAN to oppose the resurrection of the Kampuchean people and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. This tripartite government has no territory and no population. It is made up of criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of the people. Therefore, it can in no way be the representative if the Kampuchean people at the United Nations.

For more than 3 years, the Kampuchean revolution has advanced steadily along the road to victory. No reactionary force can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The entire Kampuchean people know very well who is friend and who is foe. Therefore, all the perfidious designs of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists who have been grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK will certainly be condemned and opposed by peace- and justice-loving progressive public opinion in the world.

AFP: KPNLF GENERAL QUITS; MILITARY COMMITTEE SET UP

SK211108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 21 Oct 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- Dien Del, credited with turning a rag-tag bunch of competing Cambodian warlords into an able anti-Vietnamese force, has quit as chief of staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), front officials said today. The officials said General Dien Del stepped down after the murder 10 days ago of a senior KPNLF commander outside his command headquarters on the tense Thai-Cambodian border.

KPNLF leader Son Sann, who cut short his attendance at the United Nations to cope with the potential crisis, had accepted the resignation reluctantly, the sources said. They said a committee had been set up to probe the circumstances of the October 11 ambush in which a KPNLF camp commander known as Sar Luot, his wife and an aide were mowed down by unknown attackers.

Gen. Dien Del, who remains associated with the KPNLF, had resigned to assume overall responsibility for the attack, though he himself was not under official suspicion of involvement. The resignation was deemed necessary to mollify outraged followers of the dead commander, the sources said.

The front appointed a four-man interim military committee to replace Gen. Dien Del after concerted efforts, led by Son Sann, to overcome "this potential threat to our unity," the sources said. The members of the new interim military committee are Gen. Sak Sutsakhan, Gen. Thach Reng, Hing Kunthorn, who had been a KPNLF military liaison officer, and Chea Chut, a one-time warlord said by diplomats to have distinguished himself in combat recently.

Like 50-year-old Dien Del, the two generals were among the few senior officers to win praise for their performance in Cambodia's pre-1975 republican army that lost to the Khmer Rouge. Dien Del is widely credited with organizing the KPNLF into a no-nonsense military force after starting from scratch three years ago.

The KPNLF recently went on the offensive for the first time against Vietnamese units close to the Thai border in an operation that observers said added a new dimension to the Cambodian conflict. The front, which now says it can field up to 12,000 men, plans to attack behind Vietnamese lines during the dry season beginning this month, the KPNLF sources said.

VODK SAYS SRV BEING ISOLATED IN UN ASSEMBLY

BK210931 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Their Soviet Masters Receive Another Blow at the 37th UN General Assembly"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 October, at the end of the general debate at the 37th plenary session of the UN General Assembly in New York, the Vietnamese enemies were dealt another shameful blow when the U.S. delegate attacked the aggressive and expansionist Soviet strategy in Afghanistan and the world and exposed the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and their aggression to control Lao territory.

Vietnam was shamefully disgraced by the daily condemnation and denunciation during the general debate. Its representative tried to answer and defend Hanoi's position but was again successfully countered by the representative of our Democratic Kampuchea.

Keat Chhon, member of our Democratic Kampuchean delegation, addressed the assembly and denounced Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. He said one cannot hide a dead elephant under a winnowing basket. At this stage he was interrupted by the panicky Vietnamese representative who stood up to lodge a protest, in an attempt to stop our delegate from speaking. But our Democratic Kampuchea is a full member of the United Nations, and what right does the Vietnamese enemy have to stop our delegate from speaking? So the chairman of the assembly dismissed the improper and impudent behavior of the Vietnamese representative and invited our delegate to finish his address. Isolated and disgraced, the Vietnamese representative stood up and behaved disrepectfully toward the assembly before shamefully walking out. All the delegates in the hall laughed.

In essence, Keat Chhon said: A Khmer proverb says that a dead elephant cannot be hidden by a winnowing basket. All Hanoi's words cannot hide the realities of their aggression in Kampuchea. During the general debate, over half of the foreign ministers present here have denounced and condemned this act of aggression and exposed the crimes of the Hanoi Vietnamese and demanded that they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

Bogged down in Kampuchea and isolated in the international arena, Vietnam cannot cheat the world, and on 25 October the Vietnamese aggressors will again be deafened by the voice of justice in this assembly on account of their aggression. It should be recalled that 25 October is the day when the UN General Assembly will discuss the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea.

The current 37th UN General Assembly, from beginning to end, has mounted attacks on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, making them completely lost and totally isolated. This is why Nguyen Co Thach only dared show his face around the assembly hall for a few days before disappearing, not even hearing the addresses. But the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors will be even more disgraced and isolated when the UN General Assembly debates the question of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials, the situation in Kampuchea and the use of toxic chemicals and biological weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. The world will hand out appropriate punishment to the Le Duan Vietnamese murderers and exterminators of the Kampuchean race and disgrace and isolate them even more. The world will tell the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors clearly that it will not allow them to pursue their policy of aggression against others at will in violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. It will demand that all foreign troops immediately be withdrawn from Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Lebanon and other countries which are the victims of foreign aggression and domination.

All of this clearly shows that peace- and justice-loving countries the world over are more aware of the danger of the Soviet-Vietnamese expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as well as in the world. These countries realize that they must unite and resolutely oppose acts of aggression and take measures to pressure and demand the aggressors to withdraw all their troops from other countries, particularly Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Soviet troops from Afghanistan, in order to safeguard the principles of international law and the UN Charter -- the sacred principles by which all countries must abide -- to ensure lasting regional and world peace and stability.

VODK: 200 VILLAGERS MASSACRED BY SRV TROOPS

BK210800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On 2 October the brutal Vietnamese aggressors went on the rampage in the Anlong Phnhiev area and ran into 200 villagers from Phong commune, in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province, and Trapeang Thom Khang Cheung in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, who were driving ox carts to cut wood in the forest. At the sight of our villagers, the brutal Vietnamese enemies opened fire on them, killing 20 of our villagers on the spot. The remaining villagers were taken by the Vietnamese to their garrison and executed. The Vietnamese also destroyed all the ox carts and killed a number of cattle for food, while taking the rest to their garrison.

This is a most barbarous crime committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against our innocent Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese aggressors follow a criminal policy of exterminating the Kampuchean race so that they can totally annex our Kampuchean territory and make it their own. This is why the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have killed over two and 1/2 million of our Kampuchean people over the past 4 years, including the young, the old, men and women, and by all methods. And they are still doing this.
Faced with the great, united fighting force of the Kampuchean nation and people, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators will centainly not be able to carry out their criminal policy. On the contrary, they will surely be defeated and eliminated from the Kampuchean territory by our Kampuchean people, in cooperation with our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK210301 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 82 p 6

[Excerpts] There have been rotations of the Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea involving more than 20,000 soldiers during the past month, while Hanoi also sent in new armaments into the country to beef up its occupying forces, the Supreme Command reported yesterday. It said the new weaponry recently brought into Kampuchea by the Vietnamese forces include anti-aircraft guns, tanks and 107-mm and 140-mm rockets and SAM-7 rockets. These new weapons, it said, were concentrated in areas around western Kampuchea opposite the Thai border, where large amounts of food supplies and ammunition were also being stored.

The Supreme Command also said that between July and September there had been relocations of several Vietnamese installations inside Kampuchea. A secret intelligence gathering unit was also formed, while special patrol squads were sent into areas near the Thai border. More frequent violations of Thai territory during the period were also reported, it said.

Reporting on the fighting situation in Kampuchea, the Supreme Command said forces of Democratic Kampuchea had been able to inflict extensive damage on the Vietnamese-backed forces, especially in areas north of Highway No 5. On October 10 the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces moved an infantry unit with seven tanks from Sisophon District into areas around Ban Nimit of Poipet, it said.

The Supreme Command said that the mass mobilizations of the Vietnamese forces are an indication that they are probably preparing a major military operation along the border in the near future.

Further Report

BK211003 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, it has received reports that on 12 October an additional 500 Vietnamese soldiers were assigned to the Vietnamese units at Ban Nimit and the Soriya camp in Poipet, which is opposite Prachin Buri's Aranyaprathet District. On 14 October 700 more Vietnamese soldiers were assigned to Banteay Siem, Thmar Puok District and to Sisophon District in Battambang. On 17 October Vietnamese soldiers clashed with the opposition in an area in Kampuchea opposite Ban Khlong Manao, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, resulting in two mortar rounds falling into Thai territory, killing a Ranger volunteer and wounding four others.

CAPTURED SRV SOLDIERS ADMIT SABOTAGE MISSION

BK210155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Two Vietnamese men arrested by Thai security forces at a refugee camp late last month have confessed that they are Vietnamese soldiers who were assigned to spy on Thai troops and carry out sabotage in this Prachin Buri border district, military sources said yesterday. The two Vietnamese identified themselves as Privates Kuong See Fah [name as published], 18, and Van Din Long, 20. Both were attached to the 7th Platoon of the 3rd Company of a border guards regiment, 75th Division. They reportedly told Thai military interrogators that they came from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and were sent to Nimit in western Kampuchea on July 9. They said they were trained in map reading, handling radios and in chemical warfare.

The two southerners said the 75th Division was commanded by Colonel Hai Se [name as published] and comprises about 5,000 troops.

Meanwhile, field military sources said Vietnamese troops fired on a Thai reconnaissance plane near the Thai-Kampuchean border here yesterday afternoon, but missed the single-engine craft. The plane returned unharmed to its base in Watthana Nakhon District.

NATION REVIEW ON REAGAN-SUHARTO DEFENSE TALKS

BK200243 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "New Indonesian Thinking Is on the Right Lines"]

[Excerpt] The talks between Indonesian President Suharto and U.S. President Reagan in Washington last week revealed a slight change in the line of thinking of our ASEAN partner. During these talks it was revealed that Reagan assured Suharto that he would give sympathetic consideration to requests for aircraft and naval vessels to protect approaches to Indonesia. Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, is a conglomeration of over 13,000 islands, while the Philippines is one of over 7,000 islands. Naturally, their concept of defence and security problems is different from that of other members of ASEAN.

However, Indonesia has a more important role to play in world commercial shipping and movement of naval vessels because she controls the Lombak, Sunda and (along with Malaysia and Singapore) the Malacca Straits. These three narrow sealanes play the precious part of linking the vast Pacific and Indian Oceans. Neither to Indonesia nor to the Philippines can there be any question of external aggression by any country which does not have a powerful bluewater fleet. No country can block the three key straits and disrupt world shipping unless it has a first-class navy. Not coincidentally, Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos said on the day that Suharto arrived in the United States that the American bases -- Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base -- will remain in his country for the foreseeable future.

Neither China, India nor Japan have the kind of navy at present which can threaten these two archipelagos. Japan's potential is extremely high if one thinks in terms of the next few decades, but there are too many variables and imponderables before one could, at this time, even visualize a repetition of the 1942 scenario. This is not a roundabout way of mentioning the Soviet threat to this region, since both Suharto and Reagan have mentioned it openly. Maj Gen Kenneth Burns, the U.S. commander at Clark Air Base in the Philippines, says that with the Russians now pretty well entrenched in Vietnam, there is a consensus in the ASEAN nations that the U.S. presence in the southwest Pacific provides stability.

MALAYSIAN BORDER COOPERATION TO BE STEPPED UP

BK210207 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Songkhla -- Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to increase the level of their local cooperation in the border areas, a senior army official said yesterday.

Commander of the Fifth Army Division Maj Gen Panya Singsakda said the cooperation will cover every possible field which is of common interest of the two countries. Maj Gen Panya said the issue was discussed during a meeting he had with a Malaysian delegation led by Col Altas Lafti, a senior army official of Malaysia. Maj Gen Panya is commander of the Thai side of the Thai-Malaysian combined forces, while Col Lafti is a senior official of the Malaysian side.

"In the future we will have more joint military exercises in the border areas," Maj Gen Panya told THE NATION.

The two sides also agreed to organize more sports competitions between Thailand and Malaysia to foster closer relations. Maj Gen Panya said the topics of economic cooperation and security were also discussed. He said the next regional border committee's meeting will be held in Penang to discuss joint cooperation between the two countries on regional level. It is tentatively scheduled for November 23-24.

Sources said that Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Han Linanon will be invited to visit Malaysia before the meeting early next month. The last meeting of the regional border committee was held here in May.

DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER ON DPRK TRADE PROSPECTS

BK230950 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Thai deputy commerce minister disclosed, after an official visit to North Korea, that North Korea had asked Thailand to station a Thai commercial counsellor in Pyongyang and to set an annual bilateral trade target. He said Thai businessmen who went on the trip are now negotiating the sale of 50,000 tons of 100 percent parboiled rice and 20,000 tons of raw sugar with North Korea's state trading company. He also said that Thai rubber exports can be doubled to 3,000 tons a month if shipments are steady. Another proposition under consideration is the exchange of 5,000 tons of North Korean caustic soda for 300 tons of Thai palm oil.

According to the Thai deputy commerce minister, the Thai commercial counsellor to China is also in charge of trade with North Korea, and bilateral trade targets will be fixed when trade is more consistent.

During a stoppover in China the deputy commerce minister also urged the Chinese trading company to buy more Thai products, especially tobacco leaves and raw sugar.

PREM PREPARED TO ACT ON INSURANCE PERMIT SCANDAL

BK20031 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon stated yesterday that he is prepared to take "drastic action" against Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikup if he was found to have complicity in a scandal over his approval for new insurance firms to be set up, government spokesmen Trairong Suwannakhiri said. He quoted the premier as telling his cabinet, which spent more than one hour debating on the controversy, that he will not allow any cabinet members to violate his principle of honesty. "The premier said if there is evidence of corruption, he will take drastic and appropriate action," Trairong told a press conference after the weekly cabinet meeting. Trairong said the premier asked his cabinet members to air their views over the issue during the meeting, but no decision was made.

The controversial minister, who is on a trip to the United States, is being investigated by a committee ordered set up by Premier Prem following weeks of criticisms and speculations in the mass media. Thawi last month approved the establishment of seven new insurance companies which led to speculations of possible irregularities.

Agriculture Minister Chuan Liphai quoted Prem as telling the cabinet meeting that he did not want to see any scandal in his government. "The premier told us that the government is accepted by the public because of its honesty and stressed that he will not stay idle if there is evidence of corruption." The government spokesman quoted Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi as defending Thawi's decision by saying that it corresponded with the policy of the Commerce Ministry.

Thawi, who is also implicated in another scandal over his approval for the establishments of several new gas trading firms, was accused of bribing MP's to kill a government-sponsored bill to amend the Constitution in June.

TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES CUBA VISIT

Visit With Solidarity Group

OW202026 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- President Truong Chinh and his party during their visit to Cuba called on the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam (C.C.S.V.). They were warmly welcomed by Mario Rodriguez and Guillen Zelaya, vice-presidents of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples; Pedro Palacio Ramos, first vice-president of the C.C.S.V. and others.

On this occasion, President Truong Chinh spoke highly of the committee's contributions to strengthening the friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Mario Rodriguez renewed the committee's pledge to continue stepping up the movement for solidarity with Vietnam in its socialist construction and national defence.

Castro at Havana Departure

OW201816 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh left Havana on Tuesday afternoon, concluding its official visit to Cuba.

President Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders accompanied the Vietnamese delegation from the guest house to Jose Marti International Airport, which was bedecked with the colours of the two countries and streamers wishing the delegation good journey home. An army band played the national anthems of the two countries, and then the two presidents reviewed a guard of honour.

Also present at the farewell ceremony on the Cuban side were Juan Almeida Bosque, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia, Political Bureau members of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice-presidents of the Council of State; and Osvaldo Dorticos, Political Bureau member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of Ministers. Members of the diplomatic corps and a large number of representatives of Cuban mass organizations were present at the airport.

President Truong Chinh and President Fidel Castro then went up and waved to the crowd of well-wishers amidst their shoutings, Vietnam! Solidarity will win! President Fidel Castro warmly embraced President Truong Chinh and the other members of the Vietnamese delegation before they boarded their special plane for the journey home.

Message of Thanks to Castro

OW201843 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- President Truong Chinh has thanked President Fidel Castro for the Cuban people's hospitality towards the Vietnamese delegation during its visit to Cuba.

In a message to the Cuban president before leaving the airspace of Cuba on October 19, President Truong Chinh described the warm feelings of the party and state leaders and the entire people of Cuba for the Vietnamese people as an expression of "noble and pure proletarian internationalism".

"What we have witnessed during our stay on this heroic island," the message said, "has strengthened our confidence that the fraternal Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by you, will obtain still greater achievements in socialist construction and national defence, thereby bringing into full play the international role of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere".

"The fine results of our delegation's visit to Cuba, particularly the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our two countries, will further tighten the militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba, thus helping strengthen the socialist community and the cause of peace in the world," the message added.

Stopover in Moscow

OW201759 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh stopped over in Moscow today on the way home from Cuba. It was met at the airport by P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee; and N.P. Firyubin, vice minister for foreign affairs. Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem was also present to greet the delegation.

U.S., PRC CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'SLANDER' SCORED

BK200958 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Slanderers Are Exposed"]

[Text] The psychological warfare launched by the United States and China is becoming more blatant. The two accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The Western press reported that the CIA dispatched its commandos for work under this scheme. Yet all this is like an act which boomerangs.

The BBC on 6 October, quoting a source in Bangkok, reported that analysis of samples supplied by refugees, carried out by Australian Government scientists, revealed no trace of toxic chemicals whatsoever. The international meeting of scientists in Geneva on 15 March has already rejected as slander the U.S. charge of the Soviet Union and Vietnam using toxic chemicals in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The UN medical experts who interrogated Afghan refugees receiving treatment in Pakistan early this year and another team of experts who visited Thailand late last year reported that there was insufficient evidence to prove that toxic chemicals were used in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

These facts have proved that the U.S. allegations were groundless, so why have Washington and Beijing continued to publicize the matter? Their purpose is to use the propaganda to cover up the crimes they have committed and are committing against the people in the three Indochinese countries. It is a fact known to all that the United States used poisonous gas and chemicals massively during the war it waged against the three Indochinese countries.

In southern Vietnam, the United States reportedly used more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals on 38,000 square km, or over 40 percent of the cultivated areas and over 40 percent of the forests in southern Vietnam. This damaged crops which could feed a million people. About 2 million people came into contact with and were injured by the poison, and of this number 3,500 were killed. Vietnamese and world scientists believe that U.S. toxic chemicals will produce deadly effects on many more generations to come. According to U.S. Professor (Whistling), it will take a century of reforestation efforts to replace the coastal mangroves in southern Vietnam devastated by U.S. toxic chemicals.

During the war of aggression against Vietnam in early 1979, Chinese troops injected reservoirs with poisonous gas to contaminate Vietnamese people's drinking water. This cruel method is being used by those people in their war in Indochina. Early in the year, the United States, through Thailand, used chemical warfare in the resistance against Kampuchea. Meanwhile, Chinese troops are trying to spread epidemics to people and animals living in the northern border areas of Vietnam.

The slander against the Soviet Union and Vietnam conducted by the United States and China is also part of their anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam campaign and is aimed at distracting the attention of public opinion from their increased interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Washington itself is trying to divert the attention of public opinion from the call to investigate and indemnify U.S. war veterans who were victims of the U.S. Agent Orange used in the Vietnam war. The U.S. TIME reported that about 50,000 U.S. war veterans who were in South Vietnam suffer from cancer caused by Agent Orange. The Western press also reported that about 10,000 children of U.S. Vietnam war veterans were born handicapped.

The U.S. slander against the Soviet Union and Vietnam is also aimed at providing a smokescreen for the U.S. production, stockpiling and deployment of chemical weapons on an extensive scale. U.S. Senator Pryor confirmed that the current quantity of U.S. chemical weapons is capable of destroying the world's population 50 times. That is the truth. Yet Beijing and Washington still think of creating false evidence in order to slander others. They will never be able to conceal their cruel faces by such smokescreen.

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES SECURITY COURSE GRADUATION

BK210730 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Following a series of training drives in 1981 for cadres and combatants of the Public Security Force, the Ministry of Interior recently decided to organize some refresher courses for all high-ranking command cadres in the People's Public Security Force, and the first course turned out nearly 100 command cadres for various departments, general departments, institutes and schools, including many command cadres of various provinces and cities. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, attended the graduation ceremony.

As required by the Ministry of Interior, high-ranking command cadres of the Public Security Force studied and fully understood the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress, totally agreed with the policies and lines set forth by the party and, on this basis, suggested many measures and plans aimed at struggling to thwart the multifaceted war of sabotage, which is now being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, in order to maintain political security and public order and safety, build a clean, steadfast, regular and modernized Public Security Force and contribute positively to carrying out the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress.

Those attending the training course also studied various basic professional matters and strove to further improve their knowledge of professional theory and the science of leadership in order to make the People's Public Security Force a really strong armed element capable of conducting decisive attacks. They fully grasped leadership and managerial principles and possess the capability to make correct decisions and to satisfactorily organize the implementation of all resolutions that have been adopted. They fully grasped all managerial and organizational methods and studied the application of the socio-psychological sciences to the public security task. They further studied experiences on the advisory and organizational tasks and on preventive measures against crimes.

The training course helped the participating command cadres of the People's Public Security Force acquire more knowledge about unit leadership.

Addressing the course, Comrade Pham Hung commended the participating cadres for their scholastic achievements. He clearly analyzed the many great victories achieved by our party, state and people over the past 30 years and during the two recent border wars -- one along the southwestern border and the other along the northern border -- against the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressors. He also clearly analyzed the situation and the enemy's extremely perfidious, multifaceted sabotage schemes; discussed the existing difficulties and the fierce, complex and protracted nature of the class struggle which is part of the socialist revolution in our country; and cited new victories in the defense of the fatherland's security.

Comrade Pham Hung urged the leading comrades of the People's Public Security Force to unceasingly strive to make their subordinate cadres and combatants fully aware of the above-mentioned great victories of our party, state and people; to keep them fully informed of the situation and the enemy's perfidious sabotage schemes and tricks; to instill a deep hatred of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are now acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists; and to promote their determination to attack and frustrate all the enemy's abotage schemes, improve their sense of responsibility and discipline and overcome all difficulties in order to fulfill their assigned missions. The People's Public Security Force must build itself into a strong armed element capable of making decisive attacks and must contribute to creating a combined strength for the system of proletarian dictatorship in order to foil all the enemy's sabotage schemes under any circumstance and to move forward to achieve more successes in the new situation.

Comrade Pham Hung urged the graduating command cadres of the People's Public Security Force to satisfactorily guide their units in reviewing the implementation of Directive No 92 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat on "building a clean and steadfast People's Public Security Force, and on stepping up the mass movement for the defense of the fatherland" with the purpose of making this movement a routine task. They must scrupulously review the implementation of the resolution of the 37th national conference of the Public Security Force; formulate plans to positively carry out the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the need to struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage; strive to improve their behavior in leadership and combat and to work in an urgent, thorough and effective manner; be determined to get rid of the practice of laziness and administrative redtape; strengthen the close relations between various units within the People's Public Security Force; scrupulously comply with all stipulations governing the duties and rights of public security officers at various levels; satisfactorily ensure the relations of cooperation between lower and higher echelons; strictly observe operational rules and discipline; and so forth. It is necessary to establish good relations with the people and other sectors, especially with the People's Army, in order to gain strength to maintain political security and public order and safety. To achieve the above aims, each command cadre must have a general knowledge of the situation and must know how to correctly assess and evaluate it and how to reach a conclusion in a scientific and accurate manner. He must fully realize his duties and responsibilities and must constantly steel himself in all respects in order to exercise his command and leadership skills more effectively.

Comrade Pham Hung also gave many other important opinions to the People's Public Security Force so that it can contribute satisfactorily to implementing the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress in accordance with the duties and functions of the People's Public Security Force.

PAPER CITES ANTI-FULRO MEASURES IN PROVINCES

BK210750 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] Dac Lac, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces have reportedly adopted many effective measures to annihilate and disintegrate the FULRO reactionary organization.

Since the complete liberation of the south, with the aim of advancing their "postwar plan," the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Beijing reactionaries have helped the FULRO reactionary organization carry out its activities in these three provinces -- fomenting armed rebellions to oppose and undermine the revolutionary administration. The armed forces and people of Dac Lac, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces have, however, heightened vigilance, annihilating and disintegrating a large part of this organization's force and capturing many of its leaders.

The party committees and people's committees of the Central Highlands provinces have launched a broad and deep movement among the people, especially the people of the Edeh, K'ho and Gia Lai nationalities, to settle the FULRO issue.

Many work teams have been dispatched to various villages and hamlets to help the local administration carry out educational and propaganda work among the people on the FULRO organization's reactionary nature. This is necessary in order to make them clearly understand that all the activities of this organization -- such as ambushing, raiding, plundering and killing -- are opposed to the interests of the people and their daily life, and have been carried out in compliance with the schemes and objectives of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries aimed at opposing and undermining the Vietnamese revolution and driving our people into poverty and backwardness so that it can easily deceive or persuade them to serve as its henchmen.

These work teams and the administration in various localities have also called on the people and instructed them to apply the "three-nots" motto -- not to believe or listen to what FULRO says; not to work for or supply FULRO remnants; and not to allow FULRO bandits to enter the villages to take their sons and brothers into the jungle to join this reactionary organization.

In addition, the party committee echelons and administration in various localities have explained clearly the policy of leniency to those FULRO followers who have defected to the revolutionary side, rewarded those who have successfully persuaded their husbands, sons and brothers to abandon the FULRO organization and return home to make an honest living and arranged jobs for those FULRO followers who have sincerely repented.

Thanks to the campaign, the people, especially those of the Edeh, K'ho and Gia Lai nationalities, have been able to see clearly the crimes and reactionary nature of the FULRO organization and understand better the policy of leniency and humanity of the party and the state. As for those who were deceived or coerced into joining FULRO the localities concerned have distributed leaflets pointing out their mistakes and the leniency of the party and the state so that they can feel at ease to surrender or report themselves to the authorities. Many localities have even distributed pictures and open letters of some former "high echelons" of the FULRO organization who, after having been convinced of their mistakes, have returned to their families and villages to make an honest living and have been cared for and assisted by the local administration.

Some localities have also arranged for these persons to travel to certain villages and hamlets to tell their relatives about the crimes and reactionary nature of the FULRO organization, as well as about their actual life and the good treatment they have received from the revolutionary administration. As a result, many families have been able to persuade their loved ones to come out of the jungle.

Along with carrying out propaganda and educational work to make the people heighten their vigilance and to call on those who have blindly joined the FULRO organization to come home, the party committees and the administration at all levels of the provinces in the Central Highlands have paid attention to training and fostering the contingent of ethnic cadres. This is aimed at enabling them to manage work in their own localities effectively, thus helping to settle the FULRO issue satisfactorily.

At present, in addition to the adoption of political measures, these provinces have launched many drives to track down and wipe out remnant FULRO diehards while continuing to expand the people's security networks in all villages.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEWS GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK160500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Article by Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu -- read by announcer]

[Summary] Despite many difficulties caused by inclement weather, insects and shortages of agricultural facilities, we still produced more than 15 million tons of grain during 1981, the highest production volume ever recorded. The cultivation of subsidiary food crops such as peanuts and soybeans was also developing well, along with animal raising.

Spurred on by the success in 1981 and welcoming the World Food Day, our people have entered 1982 with a new labor impetus. "Necessary preparations have been completed in all localities to cope with the production requirements in an active and timely manner. The winter-spring crop season has ended with the total production volume increased by 200,000 tons over that of last year. Other subsidiary food crops such as soybeans and sugarcane continue to increase. The summer-fall harvest is in full swing, and it is certain that the planned production volume will be achieved. The 10th-month crops show good promise with all the planned areas planted during the best time of the season. According to the estimates of many localities, if the weather does not change drastically from now until harvest, we will score the best 10th-month crop harvest, and the 1982 target of 16 million tons of grain will become a reality."

The results of agricultural production over the past few years have somewhat improved the livelihood of our people even in those areas with many recurrent difficulties in production. These successes have demonstrated that our party-state guideline of concentrating on developing agricultural production is correct. They also reflect the creativity and diligence of our laboring people and manifest many other specific factors such as the incentive policies instituted by our state, the new management systems, the application of scientific and technical innovations and the important assistance and cooperation of socialist countries, other friendly countries and international organizations under the agricultural program, especially the FAO of the United Nations.

"On the occasion of World Food Day, we thank all the fraternal and friendly countries and the international organizations for their effective and timely support, especially during the times when our agriculture was hit by natural disasters -- drought, insects, typhoon and flood. In 1983 and throughout the 1980's, grain and food products will still remain an urgent problem in our country's economic and social program."

Therefore, our party and state have considered the food program as an integrated and targeted economic-technical program to ensure all the material conditions for agricultural production and to resolve problems in processing, circulation, distribution and production organization. Our four guidelines for resolving the food problem are: "Accelerate production; wisely use food and improve diet; minimize the increase in population and the rational increase in the nonagricultural production area; and increase exports in order to import some grain while always keeping in mind production as the main guideline."

"Learning from our experiences in past years, we will gradually resolve the grain problem for our people. On the occasion of World Food Day, we will act even more energetically, together with the international community, to contribute to easing the tense situation in food and to stave off the famine and malnutrition that are threatening hundreds of millions of people, especially in the developing countries."

U.S. THREAT TO QUIT UN BODIES CRITICIZED

BK210745 Jakarta OANA in English 2714 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Pool item"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Oct. 21 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The threat of the United States to quit the United Nations Organisation shows only "big power greed" and will not solve the problem which is a threat to the United States' own principles and the principle of world peace.

This was stated by Member of Parliament/People's Consultative Assembly Amin Iskandar of the Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (Development Unity Party) Group in an interview with ANTARA Wednesday at Parliament building at Senayan here when he gave his view on the recent AFP news from Washington stating that the United States have threatened to quit the United Nations and to withdraw from the UN General Assembly if this world body accepted the Arab countries' sponsored resolution to oust Israel from that world organization.

Amin Iskandar, who is a member of Commission I (in charge of foreign affairs) of Parliament, further stated that it would be far better if the U.S. threat and actions were directed against Israel, which at present was the source of the world troubles, for instance through U.S. discontinuation of financial, military and political aid to that country.

Only through such steps could the Middle East crisis be solved, which would further serve as a firm stepping stone for the solution of the Afghanistan and Kampuchea problems, he said.

"It is regrettable indeed that the United States opposes world opinion for the sole purpose of defending Israel. But on the other hand one should beware that the threat is not nearly a "bluff" from the American side. It means that if Israel is ousted from the United Nations, the United States will follow suit. If this happens, the role of the world body to solve problems peacefully and durably will come to an end, because the United Nations had been established mainly for the purpose of preventing world conflagrations," Amin Iskandar said.

Deputy Chairman of Commission I (for foreign affairs) of Parliament Marjudi Darusman of the Functional Group was of the view that U.S. threat had been made many times before and that is was meant to obtain a broader internal political basis for the country's international role.

"The American attitude is aimed at creating a critical opinion of U.S. involvement in international problems. I am, however, of the view that America will not go to the extreme as to really leave the world body," Darusman said. "Even if Israel is ousted from the United Nations, the United States will never leave the world organization, because that country has bigger interests to remain in the world body," he added. "The American threat and actions are in reality only for the the purpose of strengthening the country's internal position and for the outside world they appear to be a grumble," Darusman said.

MALAYSIA

RESULTS OF COMMONWEALTH MEETING DISCUSSED

Mahathir on Kampuchean Aid

BK210923 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the just concluded Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting, CHOGRM, in Fiji is a useful forum for Malaysia to extend ties with the south Pacific countries. The prime minister adds that CHOGRM itself is useful because it enables the smaller member countries to voice their problems openly. He describes the third CHOGRM as a summit as it was attended by 14 of the 17 heads of government and heads of state who are members. The prime minister was reviewing the recent meeting in Suva, Fiji, from which he returned last night after a stopover visit to Papua New Guinea.

He says the retreat, after 2 days of talks alongside officials, allowed him to move privately with, among others, Singapore Premier Mr Lee Kuan Yew. On the trade mission which accompanied him, the prime minister believes that the members have found many opportunities open to them. He says the members plan to open an office in Fiji as a base to determine the projects they wish to get involved with and to establish ways of cooperation with the islanders.

On Kampuchea, the prime minister says the coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk can expect assistance from some Commonwealth countries. He pointed out that the communique issued by the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting at Fiji last week had taken note of the formation of the coalition government. India, which had recognized the Heng Samrin regime, had also taken note of the formation of the coalition. In addition to that, Australia also pledged support for Democratic Kampuchea.

Official Comments on ICK

BK191029 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A [words indistinct] Malaysian official says that any further move to resolve the Kampuchean conflict should be in line with the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, ICK. This has been the position of Malaysia and its ASEAN partners. He was commenting on a report from Tokyo quoting the Laotion foreign minister, Khamphai Boupha, as saying that his country was making contacts with the ASEAN countries to hold an international conference on the Kampuchean issue.

Malaysia had explained its position to Vietnam and hoped Hanoi would respond positively not only in its own interest but for the good of Southeast Asia. The ICK declaration calls for immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to allow the people self-determination and lead to a comprehensive peace settlement in Kampuchea.

Endorsement of CGDK Hailed

BK191511 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 17 Asian and Pacific leaders of Commonwealth nations, who met in Fiji, have overwhelmingly endorsed the ASEAN view of the Kampuchean issue.

A communique that was released yesterday states that it was imperative for a comprehensive political solution to be found to the Kampuchean question. This view in effect rejects the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea as well as all attempts by Hanoi to get the international community to recognize the puppet Heng Samrin regime.

Vietnam should realize that its military conquest of its neighbor and the consequent heightening of tension in Southeast Asia has only served to isolate Hanoi from the rest of the world.

The Suva summit called for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Kampuchea, so as to enable the people to determine their future free of outside interference.

The heads of government also noted the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the announcement of the Government of Vietnam of a partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea and its consultations with other countries in the region.

For Malaysia and the ASEAN nations, this is a major victory despite the attempt by India to push the interests of Vietnam at the summit. The statement endorsed the various UN resolutions on Kampuchea and a declaration that was made at the international conference on Kampuchea.

The Indian delegation had made attempts to perpetuate a fiction that the Democratic Kampuchean Government is still being led by Pol Pot and that it was still involved in a policy of genocide, which made it notorious and unacceptable to the international community.

Malaysia was happy that there was mention made of the CGDK that is now leading the resistance against the Vietnamese military occupation. The cause of this coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been strengthened further, especially in the voting to accept the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean Government at the UN General Assembly in the next few weeks. Once against the lessons that aggression will never succeed or can never be camouflaged have been driven home.

The Indian delegation succeeded in inserting the Vietnamese announcement of a partial withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea in the final communique. Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stated however that while Malaysia accepted the announcement of a partial troop withdrawal it did not accept the view that there was an actual withdrawal. Malaysia is even questioning whether they in fact did withdraw.

Other nations may prefer to be blinded by the propaganda of the Vietnamese or by the strength of previous ties, but what is even clearer is that the pro-Soviet line in these nations has succeeded in isolating these nations from their real friends with whom they stand to benefit from the close economic, social and political ties. It is to be hoped that gerontrocracy presiding in Hanoi has been made aware once again of the futility and the high cost of fulfilling the dreams of creating an Indochina federation.

ACCOUNTING OF MARCOS U.S. TRIP EXPENSES URGED

HK210221 Davao City SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 9-15 Oct pp 2, 4

[Excerpt] Invoking a constitutional right of every Filipino to "information on matter of public concern," a national political party demanded recently for the immediate publication of the "true and complete" accounting of the expenses incurred during the state visit of President Ferdinand E. Marcos to the United States of America. [passage published in boldface]

In a party statement issued October 1, the Pilipino Democratic Party (Pilipino) alluded to an October 1st article of ASIAWEEK, a regional magazine published in Hongkong, which said that the visit may have cost between $5 million and $20 million.

Pilipino, established in February this year and registered as a political party with the commission on elections in March, is calling for the accounting because it claims "the government has not assisted the people in satisfying many basic and urgent needs due to alleged lack of funds."

The same statement also cited the present foreign and domestic debts of P200 billion and the conflicting versions about the September 14-30, 1982 state visit and the responsibility of the government relative to money of the people, as grounds for accounting the expenses paid for out of government funds including state-owned enterprises.

The Davao City-based political group it will be recalled has also accepted the challenge of President Marcos to a debate on whether there is democracy in the Philippines. Pilipino maintains that there is none while the 65-year old president claims during his U.S. visit that the country is very much democratic, citing among others the recent holding of a free presidential and barangay elections.

MARCOS RIDICULES UNIDO ON ELECTION CONDITIONS

HK201330 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] President Marcos said yesterday the question of whether or not to synchronize elections will be decided by the people through the public hearings to be conducted by the Batasang Pambansa starting today. The president dismissed as "pipe dreams" the conditions set by the United Democratic Opposition [UNIDO] for its participation in elections.

Mr Marcos was interviewed by newsmen shortly after he and the first lady, Mrs Imelda R. Marcos, arrived in Tacloban City aboard the presidential ship Ang Pangulo. The first couple will attend the commemorative rites in Palo, Leyte, today, making the 38th anniversary of the landing of U.S. liberation forces in that province.

The UNIDO, in answer to the president's statement aired its conditions for participating in the planned polls. "These are all fantasy and frivolous and all pipe dreams," the president said of the UNIDO terms. "I do not know what they are really talking about." The terms included a demand for an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of a vice president.

The president's statement was echoed by Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata. In a press briefing, he said the cabinet will await the outcome of the Batasan public hearings before making its stand on the matter.

In the same interview the president said the economic development program in region 8 has undercut the advance of the Communist New People's Army in the region.

MARCOS STRESSES DEVELOPMENT TO COMBAT SUBVERSION

HK210431 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos has stated that the government will continue to emphasize social and economic development in coping with subversion. The chief executive made this statement at a meeting last night with officials of Leyte and Samar held at the people's center in Tacloban City. During that meeting the president was informed by the local officials that dissidence in the area had been put under control with the rapid development of the region. They said that the opening of more roads and highways, the electrification of barrios and the spread of the livelihood program have all contributed to the efforts in containing dissidence.

The president also assured the officials that he will release an unspecificed amount for the repair and rehabilitation of some 650 school buildings damaged by recent typhoons. He likewise said that the government will continue the policy of strengthening the administration in the provinces and giving them more autonomy. In many cases, he said, problems are better solved at provincial level.

At the same time the president reiterated that the country had adopted a strong work ethic as the basis of development. He gave the assurance that the government will not find itself in a financial bind, which many welfare states had fallen into. He cited the predicament of some welfare states that spend more than half of their annual budget on welfare.

On the livelihood program, the chief executive cautioned against over-concentration of efforts on a few products, which, he said, may result in excess production. He urged that market studies accompany all KKK (Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran) projects to ensure their viability.

Speaking to the same group, the first lady and Human Settlements Minister Madam Imelda Marcos urged constant contacts between local officials and their constituents in the barangays. She suggested that local officials keep their records of finances open to public scrutiny, to to maintain public conference in the integrity of government programs.

AUSTRALIAN PRIEST ARRESTED IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

HK191504 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[By Primo Esleyer]

[Excerpts] Bacolod City, Oct. 18 -- Fr. Brian Gore, Columban missionary, of the parish of Oringao, Kabankalan, 19 kilometers south of this city, and six others were arrested this afternoon for alleged illegal possession of explosives and ammunitions and inciting to rebellion. Gore is an Australian national. Arrested with Gorge were Ernesto Tabunes, Conrado Mual, Geronimo Perez, Jesus Arciego, Peter Welco, and Lydia Mangao.

Gore has been a controversial priest in this biggest town of Negros Occidental, and had a running quarrel with Kabankalan Mayor Pablo Sola who was killed by an armed group last March 10.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 205 22 October 1982

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4TH ANNUAL NORTH-SOUTH ROUNDTABLE OPENS 22 OCT

OW220629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22 KYODO -- More than 200 delegates of governments and international organizations Friday started three days of discussion about global development in the fourth annual session of North-South Round Table. The informal forum is promoting dialogue between the developed and developing countries to seek a new world economic order.

Among the speakers at the plenary session, which was held in the Iikura guesthouse of the Foreign Ministry here, were Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata; Emile Van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki canceled his address of welcome due to the political development in Japan concerning the selection of his successor as president of the ruling party and, therefore, the next prime minister.

The forum has the themes of "searching for new approach to global development" and "priority issues on the global agenda."

The discussion will be continued Saturday in Oiso, west of Tokyo, in eight separate panels on such themes as "food security for peoples and nations," "mobilizing investment for energy development" and "deforestation, reforestation and the respective roles of North and South."

Philippines' Virata Speaks

OW220633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22 KYODO -- Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata Friday said here that the projected global negotiations for restructuring and readjustment of the world economic order should be conducted on a clear understanding that they must produce concrete agreements.

Addressing the first-day plenary session of the fourth annual session of North-South Round Table (NSRT), Virata welcomed the reaffirmation by the Versailles summit meeting that negotiations on a global scale are a major political objective of the industrial countries. He expressed his hope that the reaffirmation would be clearly accepted by the developed nations, saying that it is lamentable that a few advanced countries have not responded positively to the challenge of genuine development.

The prime minister said areas the South and North could share interest from the interdependence of their economies are food, trade and industrialization; energy; and monetary and financing. Virata said that these are the areas where structural reforms are truly needed and where the developed countries could respond positively to the demands of the developing countries.

Virata said significant progress has been made in regard to economic cooperation among the developing countries. He noted the adoption of the Manila declaration for launching of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries by the ministers of the Group of 77 in New York recently.

The round table session was attended by some 200 prominent figures of governments and international organizations from various parts of the world. Emile Van Lennep, secretary general of OECD, and former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita also addressed the plenary session. The informal and independent forum will continue its debates Saturday and Sunday in Oiso, a seaside resort west of Tokyo.

CONSULTATIONS TO PICK SUZUKI SUCCESSOR CONTINUE

OW211247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 21, KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Thursday met separately with other party leaders in last-ditch efforts to avoid a primary election in selecting a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki as party president. But no substantial progress could be seen in the talks, aimed at preventing delays in compilation of a fiscal 1982 supplementary budget and other government business by an energy-consuming primary.

The key LDP leaders with whom Nikaido met Thursday included Suzuki and former Prime Ministers Nobusuke Kishi and Takeo Fukuda.

Suzuki Comments

OW220223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Outgoing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday that he will make all-out efforts "to the very end" in an attempt to find his successor as his conservative party was mired in a bitter power struggle over who should ascend to the top party post.

Suzuki, who touched off the current intraparty dispute with his surprise announcement last week that he would not seek re-election to the party presidency, talked briefly with reporters at the prime minister's official residence. He was asked for a comment on the deadline Friday on a ban on campaigning by four candidates for party president.

The prime minister said: "I will make all-out efforts to the very end" in order to pick a successor through negotiations rather than going through costly and time-consuming primary and runoff elections.

A newsman asked if the prime minister will make a final decision on the selection of his successor to resolve the deadlock that has struck the party since Suzuki's announcement. The prime minister merely replied: "I don't know."

Party executives huddled Friday morning in yet another a tempt at choosing a successor to Suzuki without holding party elections. Their meeting was to be followed by a session of the Executive Council and a meeting of party elders made up of Suzuki, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Secretary General Susumu Nikaido.

There were reports that Suzuki and Nikaido were considering picking the new top party leader from among the four candidates at an extraordinary party convention. Nikaido is also expected to meet the four candidates separately in the afternoon.

Fukuda, meanwhile, said he was absolutely opposed to the holding of a special party convention to select Suzuki's successor. "It (special party convention) is out of the question," the former prime minister said Friday morning. "I am absolutely against it."

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO PAYS PRIVATE VISIT

Meeting With Suzuki

OW220035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki assured Indonesian President Suharto that Japan's sealane defense will not extend to regions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Suzuki, who will soon step down as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and prime minister, met with Suharto for about an hour and a half Thursday.

The Indonesian leader, who is on the last leg of a round-the-world tour, earlier expressed apprehension about Japan's defense buildup.

Officials quoted Suzuki as telling Suharto that the Self-Defense Forces will exclusively devote themselves to the defense of the country. He also reportedly said that Japan will not revert to militarism.

The prime minister was said to have explained in detail on the idea of sealane defense, a share of military burden the United States has been pressing Japan to assume. It calls for Japan to defend the sealanes extending 1,000 nautical miles off its shore.

Suzuki reportedly sought Suharto's understanding of the sealane defense by assuring him that Japan has no plan to extend the defense of maritime route going into waters of ASEAN member nations. The Indonesian president appeared to have acknowledged Prime Minister Suzuki's explanation but requested that Japan exercise self-restraint on its defense buildup by saying that there ought to be limitations to self-defense.

Suharto also expressed concern about China's modernization. Officials quoted him as saying that when China increases its national power through modernization it will increase the ability to support the communist parties in Southeast Asian nations. Suzuki promised that Japan will maintain equilibrium in its assistance to China and ASEAN members.

On the question of sealane defense, the prime minister [illegible] Suharto that it will be limited to the areas north of Guam and the Philippines. He said it will take time and money for Japan to achieve the idea and added that his country has no plan to stretch the scope of sealane defense to waters of ASEAN members.

The president, who conferred with President Ronald Reagan before coming to Japan via South Korea, said he wondered if the United States was seeking Japan to shoulder more defense burden. He asked Suzuki to take ASEAN's interest into full account.

Fukuda, Others Call on Suharto

OW210253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 21, KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda paid a courtesy call Thursday on President Suharto of Indonesia, who is currently on a four-day visit to Japan since Tuesday.

Suharto also met separately later with Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency; Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry; and Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the Administrative Management Agency. They are three of four contenders for the presidency of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Departure 22 Oct

OW220319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Indonesian President Suharto left by special plane for home Friday at the completion of his four-day stay in Japan. The president's plane departed from Haneda airport at 11:20 a.m. During his stay in Tokyo, the president met with Emperor Hirohito and conferred with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Suzuki told Suharto Thursday that Japan's sealane defense would not extend into regions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

BUSINESS GROUP TO VISIT USSR FOR TRADE TALKS

OW191309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 19, KYODO -- A delegation of some 30 Japanese business leaders will visit the Soviet Union late next February to improve sore Russo-Japanese trade relations, Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said Tuesday.

The group is expected to talk about resumption of the private-level Japan-Soviet business cooperation committee suspended since the 1979 Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, sources close to the committee said.

Nagano, the Japanese chairman of the committee, Monday met with visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister V.N. Sushkov, who asked Nagano to send the economic mission, the sources said. There is nothing wrong for Japan to dispatch a trade mission because American and European business circles have resumed contracts with Soviets even under the severe economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Nagano said.

The mission, to be led by Nagano, will leave Japan around February 22 and stay in Moscow for one week.

Despite the economic sanctions, the Japan-Soviet trade gradually increased in value for the last few years, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said. But trading houses and other related industries are concerned that the bilateral trade might begin decreasing unless relations are improved, the sources said.

JAPAN, PRC AGREE ON RARE METALS EXPLORATION

OW160607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16, KYODO -- Japan and China have agreed on joint exploration of rare metals, the first such cooperation between the two nations, it was disclosed Saturday.

A spokesman for the Ministry of International trade and Industry (MITI) said China's State Economic Commission made the proposal at bilateral working-level consultations held in Beijing on October 5. MITI plans to stockpile 11 rare metals under government control from next fiscal year.

Japan's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology and Chinese institutions, including the Academy of Geological Sciences, will survey beds of continental-type plutonic rocks, covering tungsten, tin and iron in the two countries, the MITI spokesman said.

Specifically, they will exchange visits of researchers, conduct on-the-spot exploration in China and academic surveys such as geological photo analysis, using the resource exploration satellite "Landsat," he said.

Japan started this fiscal year a 10-day stockpile on a private level of five items -- tungsten, nickel, cobalt, chrome and molybdenum -- to prepare for an emergency from the standpoint of national security. MITI will expand the number to 11 from the next fiscal year and aims to stockpile the rare metals enough for 60 days worth yen 64 billion (dollar 237 million) over the next five years in a bid to shift the private stockpile to national stockpile.

China is the world's largest tungsten producer, outstripping the Soviet Union and accounting for 52.6 percent of the world's tungsten reserves and 19.8 percent in world tungsten production, according to the latest statistics of the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy.

FINANCE MINISTRY DRAFTS SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

OW181245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO -- The revenue-starved Finance Ministry Monday worked out the general framework of a supplementary budget calling for the biggest ever cut in the original budget.

Ministry officials gave the reduction as yen 2,100 billion (dollar 7.8 billion). As a result, the general account budget for fiscal 1982 closing next March will total yen 47,500 billion (dollar 177 billion), down from the original yen 49,680.8 billion (dollar 185.3 billion), they said.

The ministry's supplemental budget framework assumes that the Diet (parliament) will be called into extraordinary session early in November to act on budgetary and other urgent issues, the officials said. Therefore, if the extra Diet sitting is delayed because of a feud within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party over the choice of a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the framework will have to be thoroughly reexamined, they said.

The ministry's supplementary budget is based on an estimate that tax revenues for the current fiscal year will fall about yen 6,150 billion (dollar 23 billion) short of the original target of yen 36,624 billion (dollar 136.6 billion).

To make up for the revenue shortfall, national bond issues will be increased by yen 3,900 billion (dollar 14.6 billion) -- namely, yen 3,400 billion (dollar 12.7 billion) worth of deficit-covering bonds and yen 500 billion (dollar 1.9 billion) worth of construction bonds for financing rehabilitation of disaster-stricken areas.

Additional expenditures other than those for disaster relief will be limited to around yen 460 billion (dollar 1.7 billion), the officials said.

The supplemental budget framework also calls for paring down the original expenditures by around yen 3,200 billion (dollar 12 billion), mainly through the reduction of national taxes allocated to local governments and the suspension of the transfer to the national bond sinking fund.

KOMEITO DRAFTS ACTION PLAN, CALLS FOR COALITION

OW170920 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 17, KYODO -- The opposition Komeito will strive to regain a balance between the ruling and opposition parties in the Diet next year a political target of top priority.

The No 2 opposition party set the target set the target in its action at its convention here December 2-4.

The action plan draft, released recently, calls for the party's victory in an upper house election to be held next summer and the next lower house election to regain a ruling-opposition balance in the Diet. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party has a comfortable majority in the Diet at present.

The draft says the world is now changing to a "new cold-war" situation characterized by both confrontation and cooperation. The draft criticizes the government and LDP for their "arrogance of power" reflected in recent hawkish moves such as the one to revise the peace Constitution, defense buildup and the textbook revision issue.

The draft says centrist opposition parties are now not in a position to form a united front, which had been positively promoted by Komeito.

Komeito remains unchanged in its basic target to establish a coalition government in the 1980's, and for that purpose proposes a two-stage process to increase opposition Diet seats and then to form a united front for a coalition government, the draft says.

The draft also emphasizes the idea of forming a coalition government with the JSP, Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party, but also including the New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party.

However, the draft showed negative attitude toward electoral cooperation with other opposition parties in next summer's upper house election to be held under the newly-adopted proportional representation system for the national constituency.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CPV DELEGATION'S VISIT

War Memorial Inaugurated

SK220532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (KCNA) -- A statue of Huang Jiguang, a special-class combat hero of the former Chinese People's Volunteers who laid down his life in the fatherland liberation war of Korea, was unveiled in China on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of his death, according to a XINHUA report.

The unveiling ceremony was held on October 20 in Zhongjiang County, Sichuan Province, his native place. The ceremony was attended by more than 1,500 people in the county. Among there was Huang's relative Huang Jisu.

The statue is in the centre of the courtyard of the Huang Jiguang Memorial Hall. Inscription on the front face of the pedestal of the statue, "Special-Class Hero Huang Jiguang," was written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC.

Engraved on its left side is an order of National Flag of the DPRK, on the right side a medal of resist American and aid Korea, and on the back a short biography of martyr Huang Jiguang.

Comments on Combat Training

SK220445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- The Chinese and Korean armies should further intensify combat and political training to defeat U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, while supporting and cooperating with each other, stressed Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by him visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs on October 20. After seeing the combat technical equipment of the unit, Han Xianchu declared that the soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the former CPV would fight, in the future, too, as in the past, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and People's Army soldiers, no matter what may happen in the world.

He said: The Korean People's Army is a heroic army firmly defending its motherland, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song.

You will certainly win in the struggle for national reunification, in hearty response to the teachings of Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il. Our Chinese people and army resolutely support your struggle.

The delegation visited Hamhung on October 21. It was accompanied by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, major general of the KPA Chon Chin-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office.

It inspected the February 8 vinalon complex.

Saying that the two countries and two peoples of China and Korea are close neighbours and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, the head of the delegation said: Today we, who fought shoulder to shoulder in the past, are supporting and helping each other in their socialist construction. The delegation also inspected the Hungnam fertilizer complex.

At Zhou Enlai Statue

SK220549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, on October 21 laid a wreath before the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected at the Hungnam fertilizer complex.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Major General of the Korean People's Army Chon Chin-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee; and other personages concerned, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission.

Honour guardsmen of the KPA stood in front of the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai. While the band played the wreath laying music, the delegation laid the wreath before the statue and observed a moment's silence. Then the attendants went round the statue and the monument to Comrade Zhou Enlai.

ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN ARMY DAY MARKED

'KPA Units' Meetings

SK201041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting was held on October 19 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Romanian Army Day. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi and military attache of the Romanian Embassy Constantin Anghel. Speeches were exchanged.

Earlier, on October 18, a soldiers' meeting was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Chang-su belongs to mark the day.

Embassy Film Show

SK220553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a film reception and a cocktail party on the evening of October 21 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Romanian Army Day. Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Chong Chang-yol, O Chae-won and Chon Mun-uk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang were invited there. Present there were Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Military Attache Constantin Anghel and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk spoke at the cocktail party, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. It was preceded by the screening of Romanian documentary films.

YUN KI-POK MEETS ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

SK191112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yun Ki-pok on October 18 met and had a friendly talk with the party functionaries delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Nicolae Stefan, secretary of the Dimbovita County committee of the party. Present on the occasion were Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

TEXT OF TREATISE ON KWP BY KIM CHONG-IL

Kim Chong-il Treatise on KWP

SK190744 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] NODONG SINMUN on 17 October dedicates three full pages to "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The following is the text of the treatise:

"The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union"

Kim Chong-il

Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau,
and Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Workers Party of Korea

Today, 17 October, is the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU] by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle embarked on a new road of development and our party began to strike its glorious roots.

Our party has traversed the glorious course of struggle for over half a century since it found root with the formation of the DIU, and on this road it has accumulated great brilliant achievements of the century and has grown and strengthened as a powerful revolutionary party united rock-firm and equipped with a wealth of experience.

By leading the people our party has achieved national independence and carried out democratic and socialist revolutions, and through the tremendous work of construction, it has radically changed the looks of the country and built a "model socialist country" that the people of the world admired. In the hard-fought struggle against U.S. imperialist armed invasion, the party led our people to victory and safeguarded the country and the revolution with credit. For the immortal exploits it has performed for the country and the people, the age and history, our party enjoys the unreserved support and confidence of the entire Korean people.

With the monolithic ideological system firmly established throughout, our party has been strengthened more than ever before, organizationally and ideologically, as the tested general staff of the revolution, and, convinced of the justness of its cause and victory, it is successfully guiding the cause of modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

1

Ours is a glorious party with a long history, a revolutionary party which has hewed out a new road of advancement.

A working-class party is the general staff of the revolution and the organizer of all victories. Without party guidance, the working class and the masses cannot win revolutionary struggle. The Korean revolution, which had suffered difficulties in the early communist movement, badly needed a militant party which would be able to lead the revolution to triumph breaking through all trials. This urgent requirement of the Korean revolution was admirably satisfied as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to lead the revolution.

Having taken up the helm of the Korean revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to exploring a new

revolutionary road, conceived a plan to form a revolutionary vanguard organization which, under a correct program, would wage the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, relying on the masses, and in 1926 he formed the DIU.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration on a fresh start of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution. Now the Korean communist movement and national-liberation movement bid farewell to the old generation contaminated by flunkeyism and dogmatism and greeted a new age advancing on the principle of chajusong. The establishment of the DIU became the commencement of the struggle to found a party of a new type, a revolutionary party of a chuche type, different from the one which had previously existed in our country. The program of the DIU became the basis of our party's program, and the principle of chajusong advanced by this organization became the principle of our party building and activity, and the communists of the new generation whom the DIU began to train became the backbone in the establishment of our party. This shows that our party grew out of the very roots of the DIU.

The struggle to build a revolutionary party begun with the DIU made a fresh advance as a result of the formation of the Young Communist League of Korea [YCLK] by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The YCLK was not a mere youth organization. Since a new generation was appearing in the communist movement in our country then, it was a revolutionary vanguard organization which was assigned the mission of exploring the road for the Korean revolution and gave a unified guidance to many anti-Japanese mass organizations.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the DIU and YCLK in the latter half of the 1920's and led our revolution, the defects of the early communist movement were overcome, many communists of the new generation grew up and the founding of a revolutionary party in our country became the order of the day.

At the Kalun meeting held in 1930 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the chuche-inspired line of the Korean revolution and expounded a unique way to found a revolutionary party. The most important aspect of the policy of party founding advanced at this meeting was to establish a party independently.

Holding fast to chajusong is the intrinsic demand of the communist movement. This movement is a struggle to realize the chajusong of the popular masses in each country, and it is the communists and the people of the country themselves who are the performers, the masters of this struggle. Founding a working-class party in each country, too, is a task which the communists of the country should necessarily carry out by their efforts as the masters.

The policy of founding the party independently also accorded with the requirement of the international communist movement, which had entered a new phase of development. Now that the revolutionary struggles of the working class and masses went on extensively and in a diverse way on a worldwide scale, the revolution in each country would not be correctly advanced unless the communists of that country conducted it responsibly and independently. This demanded that party founding in each country, too, should be undertaken by the communists of the country by their independent efforts and on their own responsibility.

Another important aspect of the party founding policy set forth at the Kalun meeting was to form grassroots party organizations first and found the party by means of expanding and strengthening these organizations and make preparations for party founding in close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle.

Previously, it had been a general phenomenon that a revolutionary working-class party was founded by uniting communist groups active in a dispersed way or as a result of a revolutionary faction seceding from a social democratic party. However, it was impossible to follow this way in the situation of our country. At the time those who styled themselves communists were mostly factionalist flunkeys who looked to foreigners

and indulged in factional strife to ruin the party. It would be entirely impossible to found a revolutionary party by "reconstructing" the party already dissolved or by relying on the old generation who were infected with factionalist flunkeyism.

In order to establish a revolutionary party, it was necessary to break off with the old party and the old generation polluted with factionalism and flunkeyism, develop fresh communists of the new generation, achieve the unity of ideology and purpose of the communist ranks and strengthen their ties with the masses. Only by forming grassroots party organizations first and constantly expanding and strengthening them would it be possible to quickly train communists of the new generation from workers and peasants through organizational and ideological life and practical struggle and guarantee the unity of ideology, purpose and action and purity of the communist ranks and consolidate the party's mass foundation. Also, only by making preparations for party founding in close combination with the struggle against Japanese imperialism would it be possible to effectively develop communist nuclei tried and tested through struggle and build up the party as a militant force with a great fighting power.

The party founding policy proposed at the Kalun meeting was such a reasonable one, reflecting the realistic requirements of the international communist movement and our country. In accordance with this policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the work to set up party organizations was conducted actively after the Kalun meeting. In early July 1930 in Kalun Comrade Kim Il-song formed the first party organization with young communists of the new generation. This was the first party organization guided by the chuche idea, a glorious party organization which was the origin of our party.

With this first party organization as the parent body, Comrade Kim Il-song expanded party organizations in different areas.

Thanks to his dynamic guidance and activity a party organization was established in the area of Onsong with activists of revolutionary organizations at the beginning of October 1930, and within a short span of time numerous grassroots party organizations appeared within the armed ranks and in east Manchuria on the Tuman River and in the area along the northern border.

While expanding and strengthening grassroots party organizations, work was actively stepped up to establish the system of guidance of party organizations, aimed at guaranteeing unitary leadership to them. As a result, the system of guidance of party organizations from county party committees to party cells in villages was set up. As for the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army, the party committees were formed and active at the regiments, party cells at the companies and party subteams at platoons.

Particularly, as the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] in March 1934, radical measures were taken by which the party committee of the KPRA was formed to supervise and guide not only party organizations at different levels within the units but local party organizations as well.

The formation of the KPRA party committee was an event of great importance in the Korean communist movement and in the building of our party. Now it was possible to set up a unified system of guidance of party organizations at all levels and more vigorously wage the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the building of party organizations by relying on better organized internal revolutionary forces.

Drawing on the successes achieved in the first half of the 1930's, in the second half the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conceived a plan to widely expand party organizations in the homeland, achieve the unity of the whole nation under the anti-Japanese banner, set up a well-regulated unified system of guidance for all party organizations and firmly guarantee party leadership for the Korean revolution as a whole. This plan was admirably carried out. Here the meeting of the military and political cadres of the KPRA held in Nanhutou in February 1936 was of historic significance.

At this meeting Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the work of building party organizations in the first half of the 1930's and put forward a policy of launching this work energetically on a nationwide scale to lay solid organizational and ideological foundations so that the founding of the party would be proclaimed as soon as an appropriate situation was created.

In accordance with the policy put forward at the Nanhutou meeting, Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that party organizations at all levels within the KPRA were built up and, at the same time, party organizations were expanded in the homeland and in the areas inhabited by Koreans in Manchuria. With a view to strengthening guidance to these organizations, he set up the party working committee in the homeland, the Changbai County party committee and the party working committee in east Manchuria. As a result, party organizations were rapidly expanded in a wide area of Manchuria and in the northern border area of our country, and a well-regulated system of guidance to party organizations was established.

Party organizations were increased throughout the country, and a unified system of guidance of party organizations ranging from the party committee of the KPRA to local party organizations was established. This firmly ensured the unitary guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for all party organizations and the revolutionary movement in our country as a whole.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland [ARF] in May 1936 was an event of historic significance in firmly rallying all strata of people including workers and peasants around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in cementing the mass foundation of the party. The ARF was an anti-Japanese national united front organization to which party guidance was guaranteed. Party organizations and communists rallied broad sections of the people in the ARF and actively mobilized them to the struggle to implement the chuche-motivated line and policies of the Korean revolution. With the founding and rapid expansion of the ARF more communists were trained. The mass foundation of the party considerably strengthened and fresh progress made in giving party leadership for all sections of people.

In this way, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle our party organizations were formed in the ranks of the KPRA and in a vast area at home and abroad and were welded organizationally with the headquarters of the Korean revolution. Thus, the leaders guidance, party guidance, to the whole Korean revolution was successfully realized.

What is most important in party leadership to the revolutionary movement is to make a scientific analysis of the situation created at each stage and put forward a correct line and policies, strategy and tactics and thus illumine the road of the struggle.

The party's line and policies, strategy and tactics are put forward by the leader and they are discussed and decided upon at party meetings. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song authored the immortal chuche idea, and applying this idea at each stage, he proposed a correct line, strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution at the meetings of party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres. This was a decisive guarantee for achieving the unity of the revolutionary ranks in ideology, will and action based on the chuche idea, and for enabling the Korean communists and people always to fight with a clear guiding compass even in those adversities. As a matter of fact, in those days meetings of party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres reflected the party's organizational will and served as an important means to put party leadership into effect.

Another important thing in party guidance to the revolutionary movement is to strengthen its kindred ties with the masses and organize them to implement the line and policies set forth by the leader. In those days the main stream of the Korean revolution was the armed struggle, and what was basic to party guidance was to bring this struggle to victory. The party organizations formed within the KPRA rallied the party members and guerrillas behind the leader, explained and brought home to them his revolutionary line, strategy and tactics and got them thoroughly implemented.

Meanwhile, the party organizatons in different parts at home and abroad took deep roots among the broad masses and creditably played the role of educators and organizers who mobilized the workers, peasants, youth and students and other sections of people to the anti-Japanese struggle. As the Korean communists and people had these party organizations and fought under their guidance, they could bring the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a constant upswing and accelerated its final victory despite the unprecedented difficulties.

After the country's liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the successes and experiences he had personally accumulated in party building during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, lost no time in setting up party organizations in different localities, and on 10 October 1945 founded the Central Organizing Committee of the North Korean Communist Party. This was a historic event in accomplishing the cause of party founding which had been carried on for many years under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party came to shed radiant rays all over the world as a revolutionary working-class party of a new type guided by the chuche idea, and our people were able to confidently push ahead with the building of a new society under its leadership.

Following the liberation our party, as a ruling party, took a new course of development. The course of the building of our party in power was that of expanding its ranks and consolidating it organizationally and ideologically. What was most urgent here was to develop the party quickly into a mass party. Only when the party was developed into such a party and deeply rooted among broad sections of the working masses would it be possible to mobilize the masses of all circles and guide political, economic, cultural and all other affairs, thereby dynamically accelerating the construction of a new country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, gaining a deep insight into the prevailing situation and the inevitable demand of our party's development, put forward the unique organizational line of building it as a mass party and inaugurated a unified party of the working masses by merging the Communist Party with another party of working people.

To develop the Communist Party into a mass party was an urgent demand of our developing party and revolution, which accorded with the situation in a new era. In the new situation where the popular masses emerge masters of history, the revolution is participated in not only by the working class but also by broad sections of the peasantry and working intellectuals. Only when a working-class party in power rallies all these people and ensures unitary leadership to them can it successfully carry on the revolution and construction. Particularly in our country, which had been a colonial, semifeudal society in the past, it posed as a highly important strategic problem to actively draw the peasantry and working intellectuals as well as the working class into the revolution and construction. As the Communist Party grew strong organizationally and ideologically and the revolution progressed after liberation, the party should be developed into a unified mass party which could rally the broad working masses as a political force and mobilize their strength. It was a matured task. Our party merged with another working people's party in time and accepted a large number of advanced elements of the peasantry and working intellectuals, together with those of the working class, so that it firmly ensured the unity of the working masses had closer ties with the masses and pushed ahead with the revolution and construction with success by mobilizing many people of various strata.

An important task arising in building our party as a mass party was to consolidate it qualitatively keeping pace with its rapid quantitative growth. The second party congress, held in March 1948, decided its qualitative consolidation as a matter of cardinal importance in the building of a mass party and advanced an overall task -- strengthening party cells, improving its ideological work and guaranteeing its organizational and ideological unity. Through the struggle to implement the party's policy for its qualitative consolidation put forward at its second congress, its organizational and ideological work was improved, all the cells strengthened to be live militant units and the level of the rank and file and cadres heightened. In this way the party ranks were consolidated qualitatively, its unity and cohesion increased and the militancy of its organizations and its leading role enhanced.

The 1950's was a historic period of epochal significance in the development of our party as the party of a chuche type. The fatherland liberation war against U.S. imperialist armed invasion was a harsh trial for our party. For the victory in the war the party had to strengthen itself, above all organizationally and ideologically, and unite all the people closely around it.

Even in the grim wartime conditions the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the third, fourth and fifth plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the party and guided the party to correct in time deviations and shortcomings in party building and party work and strengthen it organizationally and ideologically. The third plenary meeting overcame the loose practices revealed during the temporary retreat and established revolutionary discipline within the party, and the fourth plenary meeting eliminated the "leftist" deviation manifested in its organizational work and increased and consolidated its ranks. The fifth plenary meeting in particular brought about a new change in strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically by arousing all party organizations and membership to the struggle to temper the party spirit of its members, fortify its unity and solidarity in opposition to factionalism and establish chuche in its ideological work.

As a result of these timely measures to strengthen itself, our party was able to ride out all trials and ensure victory in the fatherland liberation war. In the postwar period our party effected a radical turn in establishing chuche and cementing its unity and cohesion. We rehabilitated the national economy in a short period after the victorious war, but the situation was still difficult. To make the matter worse, the factionalists who had remained in the party adopted revisionism and challenged the party. The prevailing situation urgently demanded that the party be strengthened organizationally and ideologically under the banner of chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called the third party congress in April 1956 and set forth the very important programmatic tasks of opposing factionalism in the field of party building, preserving its unity and solidarity and improving its organizational and ideological work. At the August 1956 plenary meeting he wisely led the struggle to expose and destroy the antiparty, counterrevolutionary factionalists, who came out against the party. All the working people and party members, including the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, who were boundlessly loyal to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, determinedly countered the maneuvers of the antiparty, counterrevolutionary factionalists and firmly defended the party and the leader. The historic significance of the third party congress and the August 1956 plenary meeting in the strengthening of our party lies in the fact that these meetings opposed all antiparty, counterrevolutionary ideological elements, including those of factionalism and revisionism, and upheld the banner of chuche, the banner of party unity and solidarity. After the third party congress and the August 1956 plenary meeting our party established chuche more firmly in its work and further strengthened its unity and cohesion. Because it thus rebuffed factionalism and revisionism opportunely, established chuche firmly and preserved its unity and solidarity, our party was able to raise the revolutionary banner high without vacillation and strengthen itself organizationally and ideologically even under the complex situation at home and abroad.

Our party got on a new higher stage of development in the 1960's. The establishment of the integral, advanced socialist system and the creation of the solid basis of an independent national economy as a result of the fulfillment of the task of laying the foundations of socialism radically changed the socioeconomic conditions for our party activity, and the stubborn struggle against the antiparty factionalists and their lingering ideological poison fulfilled the historic task of eradicating the factions which had done tremendous harm during a prolonged period in history of achieving the unity of the Korean communist movement. This showed that our party had entered a new phase of development.

At that historic moment the fourth party congress was held, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the very important task of further strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically and enhancing its leadership role.

In particular, he stressed the need to oppose revisionism, factionalism, regionalism and nepotism and preserve the unity of the party's idea and purpose so that all party members and organizations would think and act as the party Central Committee did, cast their lot with it and struggle to the end in whatever difficult circumstances. Through the struggle to implement the task for party building proposed by its fourth congress, the party further consolidated its unity and solidarity, enhanced its leadership and made remarkable progress in improving its work method and style, reeducating the masses and uniting them around it. In particular, the 15th plenary meeting of the fourth Central Committee of the party, held in May 1967, became an opportunity to effect a decisive change in establishing the party's monolithic ideological system.

In the 1970's a new great change was made in the development of our party. The fifth party congress, held in November 1970, defined it as the general task of party work: to establish its monolithic ideological system throughout the party and, on this basis, to fortify the unity and solidarity of its ranks. The congress set forth the very important task of properly conducting work with people, which is fundamental to party work. We steadfastly carried out the general task of party work put forward by its fifth congress and thus solidly laid the organizational and ideological basis on which to strengthen our party continuously and carry forward our revolutionary cause from generation to generation for its completion.

The party's cause continues down through generations, and the party must preserve its revolutionary character until it fulfills its mission. If it is to keep this character throughout generations and carry out its noble mission, a working-class party must conduct the work of consolidating itself, the work of hardening its organizational and ideological basis, with farsight.

Looking into the future of its development and the revolution, our party laid down the strategic policy for transforming the whole society in line with the chuche idea and, as its precondition, strove to accelerate the modeling of the whole party on the chuche idea.

Patterning the whole party on the chuche idea is a new higher plane of establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our party defined boundless loyalty to the party and the leader as an essential quality of its membership and subordinated all its activities to establishing its monolithic ideological system. In this way it imbued itself with the chuche idea, the monolithic ideology, and, on this basis, further cemented the unity of idea and will of its ranks. Our party gave special attention to building up the backbone of the revolutionary forces. It strengthened the ranks of cadres on the principle of combining old, middle-aged and young people, regarding loyalty to the party and the leader as the basic criterion. It intensified the training of cadres and members in party spirit by enhancing their sense of organization and putting party life on a regular and standard basis. Through the struggle to carry out the party's policy of effecting a revolution among the cadres and the policy of making the whole party a party of cadres, which is aimed at raising the political and professional levels of cadres and party members, the ranks of our party and cadres became further strengthened, and the backbone for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche was built up.

Our party developed in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system and cementing the ranks of cadres and party in close coordination with the establishment of a new revolutionary work system. We brought about a new turn in party work and its activity by setting up a well-knit work system in the party under which the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and party policy were promptly brought down to the lowest echelons, all party organizations and membership moved as one and upheld and carried out party policy unconditionally in accordance with centralist discipline.

The success achieved in party building and its activities during the 1970's became a solid asset which enabled our party to struggle for higher objectives. The sixth party congress, held early in the 1980's, put forward a new magnificent program of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. It included the militant tasks of party building:

to further strengthen the ranks of the party and the revolution with continued adherence to the principle of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole party as the basic line of party building, admirably carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions and strengthen party leadership to the revolution and construction. This shows that our party has entered a new higher stage of development as a great party which is modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, regarding it as its foremost task.

Our party has traversed a glorious road of struggle under the banner of chuche and has been further trained and seasoned in the struggle. In the whole course of its leadership to the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, our party has always found the key to success in the strengthening of the party and consolidated itself organizationally and ideologically before anything else, and thus defeated the maneuvers of the enemies within and without, further strengthened the revolutionary ranks and always led the revolution and construction to brilliant victory breaking through manifold difficulties and trials.

The Korean communist movement, which pioneered the revolutionary road under the banner of the DIU, has now gotten on a very high plane where it is striving for the ultimate victory of the revolution with the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea in the forefront. Our party, the organizer and leader of this great struggle, has grown into unbreakable fighting ranks which are stronger than ever in terms of its ideology, organization and in its ties with the masses. Today our party has a firm organizational and ideological basis on which it can develop forever as the revolutionary party of a chuche type, as well as a strong leadership system capable of brilliantly inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause of chuche. This is a firm guarantee for carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from generation to generation for its final completion.

2

Our party, which has followed a unique path since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the DIU, is a revolutionary working-class party of a new type. Ours is a chuche-type revolutionary party which is guided by the chuche idea and carries out its revolutionary activities independently and creatively in keeping with the interests of our people and the realities in our country. By establishing chuche thoroughly in all spheres of party building and activity with the chuche idea as its invariable guiding principle, it has been able to strengthen and develop itself into an indestructible revolutionary party.

Fundamentally speaking, for a working-class party to establish chuche is an essential rquirement that emanates from its own character and mission. Since it is a political leadership body which struggles to oppose all manner of domination and subjugation and realize the chajusong of the masses of people, it should establish chuche thoroughly. If a party fails to establish chuche and dances to the tune of others, it will, in the long run, bring ruin to both itself and the revolution. Only a party acting independently with its own principle can be a powerful party united on the basis of its own guiding idea and can enjoy the support and confidence of its people and enlist their inexhaustible strength, thus vigorously pushing forward the revolution and construction.

What is important for a working-class party in establishing chuche is to eradicate flunkeyism and dogmatism. Particularly in our country, where flunkeyism and dogmatism were rampant and did great harm to the communist movement, establishing chuche was a vital question related to the destiny of the party and the revolution. During the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and in the periods of democratic and socialist revolutions and socialist construction after liberation, Korean communists always strove persistently to combat flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish chuche. As a result, they could strengthen and develop the party and advance the revolutionary struggle.

In the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the flunkeyists tried to found a party with the approval of thers and achieve independence on the strength of others,

which caused great harm to the development of the communist movement in our country. After liberation the harmfulness of flunkeyism and dogmatism was manifested to a great extent during the fatherland liberation war, and it became intolerable as the socialist revolution and socialist construction were carried out on a full scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has fought against flunkeyism and dogmatism since his early years of the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese, has given wise leadership so that chuche is established more thoroughly with the development of the revolution and construction in depth. Upholding the revolutionary policy on establishing chuche, our party has waged a vigorous ideological struggle to eradicate the flunkeyism and dogmatism remaining in people's minds, and, in the meantime, it has ensured that they are equipped firmly with the great chuche idea and party policy, its embodiment, and thus observe and judge all problems from the chuche-oriented stand and resolve them by their own efforts. Through the struggle to establish chuche a new change has been brought about in the ideological life of the party members and working people, the party's unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea strengthened further, and an incessant upswing effected in the revolution and construction.

Under the slogan of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea, our party is now deepening the struggle to establish chuche in party building and activity and thus further perfecting its features as a revolutionary party of a chuche type.

Ours is an invincible revolutionary party which has firmly established a monolithic ideological system throughout it. Establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is our basic line of party building. It is an essential requirement of a working-class party to ensure the oneness of ideology and leadership in it. This is effected through the work to establish the party's monolithic ideological system. Only when this system is established can the whole party be armed with the leader's idea and become a living organism breathing and acting in keeping with his idea and intention.

What is important in establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is to imbue the whole party with the leader's idea. The leader is the embodier of the organizational will of the whole party, and his idea is precisely the guiding ideology of the party. The ideological oneness of the party is realized only on the basis of the leader's idea.

Our party has regarded education in the monolithic ideology as its basic task and has conducted it energetically. As a result, a single ideology has prevailed throughout the party, and all its members have been armed firmly with the leader's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, and have come to act and think as required by this idea.

Another important factor in establishing the monolithic ideological system is to thoroughly realize the leader's monolithic leadership. The leader is the supreme leader of a party, and the party's leadership is precisely his leadership. Our party set up a well-regulated system under which all its organizations and members act as one man under the monolithic leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, make party policies absolute and defend and implement them unconditionally.

By thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system in its ranks our party has increased its might as never before and has been able to lead the revolution and construction straight to victory through thick and thin.

Further developing in depth the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system in step with the progress of the revolution is the law of the development of the party and the revolution. The whole course of our party's foundation and its consolidation is the process of developing in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our party defined new principles of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and intensified this work to meet the demands of the revolution in the 1970's when the modeling of all society on the chuche idea came to the fore. Today our party has grown into the ranks of loyal membership, and the whole party thinks and acts according to the will of the party and the leader, united firmly around the great Comrade Kim Il-song. This is the most precious achievement the Korean communists have won in the long period of struggle to build the party.

We are a powerful party which has achieved closest unity and solidarity based on the chuche idea. The unity and solidarity of party ranks is the source of its strength for carrying out the revolution. It makes a party unbreakable, and nothing is more precious in building a work-class party than its unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of the party is realized through struggles. The struggle against antiparty tendencies is, in essence, a reflection of the class struggle in the party. Without unfolding a resolute and uncompromising struggle against antiparty tendencies and alien elements, the unity and purity of the party ranks could not be ensured. Our party has constantly strengthened the unity and cohesion of its ranks, overcoming all kinds of alien elements and antiparty tendencies including factionalism.

Factionalism was the first target of the struggle for our party's unity and cohesion. The revolutionary ranks led by Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle overcame factionalism, and all of them united closely around him. The firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks established around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a precious tradition of our communist movement established in the bloody struggle to shape the destiny of the country and the people. But the factionalists, who had become traitors, and philistines slipped into the communist ranks in the chaotic situation after the liberation and viciously worked to undermine the unity and cohesion of the party. In an attempt to realize their factional scheme they unscrupulously collaborated with imperialists.

If factionalism should be tolerated the unity of party idea and purpose could not be achieved, nor could the party exist as an entirety. In the struggle for its unity our party concentrated its attack first on factionalism from the past, wiped out the antiparty factionalists from the party and achieved the great unity of the Korean communist movement.

The struggle for the unity and cohesion of the party did not stop with the defeat of factionalism from the past. After clearing this filth of factionalism our party continued to fight the antiparty revisionists and developed its historic struggle for unity onto a new higher stage.

The unity and cohesion of our party is great and unbreakable because the entire membership is united around the great Comrade Kim Il-song and because it is based on their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. The leader is the center of the party's unity and cohesion. The strength of its unity and cohesion depends on how firmly the entire party membership is united behind the leader. The unity and cohesion of our party is not at all bound by any sense of obligations. It is based on the membership's infinite respect for an absolute trust in the party and the leader and founded on their unshakable revolutionary belief and ethics, which impels them to defend and safeguard the party and the leader politically and ideologically even at the cost of their lives.

The unity and cohesion of our party is great and unbreakable because it is the unity of idea and will. What is important in the party's unity and cohesion is to achieve the unity of idea and will. Unity based on a single idea and purpose can only be durable. Business fellowship cannot be durable. The single ideology precisely means the revolutionary idea of the leader, the founder of the party. The leader's revolutionary idea is the basis of the party's unity and cohesion; the unity and cohesion of the working-class party are the unity of idea and purpose based on the revolutionary idea of the leader. Our party is the ideological entity of the communists of a chuche type who regard the chuche idea as their world outlook.

Our party is so strong because of its great unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea and centering on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Ours is a steellike party with a strong sense of organization and discipline.

Revolutionary organization and discipline are the life and soul of the party, the highest organization of the working class and the weapon of the class struggle and the

weapon of the revolution and construction. Only when iron discipline and organization are ensured can the working-class party be a truly revolutionary and militant party and win the revolutionary struggle braving all difficulties and trials. As historical lessons show, a party dominated by liberalism and indiscipline is doomed to failure.

Because of its unbreakable organization and discipline our party is mighty and always unconquerable. The organization and discipline of our party are most durable and strong because these are based on the membership's infinite loyalty to the party and the leader and their high degree of political consciousness.

Organization and discipline are strengthened when a revolutionary system of party life is established throughout the party and party life is regularized and standardized among its members. Our realities patently show that regularization and standardization of party life and strict observance of the regulations and order of inner party life are a powerful means for revolutionizing party members and making them better organized and disciplined and strengthening and developing the party into a revolutionary one with a strong fighting effectiveness. Through the struggle to regularize and standardize party life, party members sense of organization has been enhanced and there has been firmly established a habit of all working and living in strict reliance on party organizations. This is a valuable success gained in party building.

Our party is an invincible party that maintains close ties of kinship with the masses of people. The party struggles for the interests of the working class and other people's masses and carries out the revolution by organizing and mobilizing them. Accordingly, maintaining close bonds of kinship with the broad masses and taking deep roots among them are particularly important in the building of a working-class party. Only such a party that strikes its roots deep among the masses and enjoys their support and trust and that knows how to organize and mobilize them can demonstrate an invincible might and discharge its mission as the general staff of the revolution and the political leader of the people's masses.

Keeping in contact with the masses is an important question for a ruling party, too. If the party takes power, this problem is not solved of itself. If the party in power is divorced from the people and loses their support and confidence, it also becomes impotent and even endangers its own existence.

Since he set out on the revolutionary road the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has regarded the ties with the people's masses as a fundamental problem related to the destiny of the revolutionary organization. For a long time he has always been among the masses and shared the bitter and the sweet with them. He has made it an iron rule to trust the masses and step up the revolution and construction by giving rein to their strength and wisdom.

Our party has seen to it that functionaries and its members have raised their party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit, have served the people faithfully and have thoroughly implemented the mass line in all their activities, thus constantly strengthening the ties between the party and the people's masses. In work with people our party has firmly adhered to the class principle and built up its class position. On the other hand, it has educated broad sections of the masses, enlisted them boldly and united them firmly behind it.

Today our party maintains the blood ties with the people and enjoys unreserved support and confidence of people of all strata, and our people entrust their destiny entirely to the party and fight on without vacillation along the road indicated by it. As mentioned above, our party forms a perfect whole with the people. No wonder it is invincible and no force can break its close bonds of kinship with the people.

Our party has established a well-regulated system of work with people and has established a revolutionary method of work and a popular style of work throughout the party. All activities of the party, a political organization of the working class fighting for the interests of the masses of people, are realized through work with

people. The party gets people to move voluntarily, thus transforming society and nature and propelling forward the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has advanced an idea of making the work with people basic to party work. This is a great idea which clarifies the fundamental principle of party activity by incorporating the chuche idea in party building. Only by making work with people its key issue can the party prevent its work from being reduced to administrative-technical work and maintain its nature as a political organization and fulfill its militant role and function.

Our party has opposed the tendency to reduce party work to administrative-technical work, a tendency which may appear in a party in power, and has resolutely carried out the policy on making work with people basic to party activity. Establishing the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work is a most important question arising in the building of a working-class party.

In particular, when the party takes power, there may appear an inclination toward bureaucracy, an inclination to issue orders and instructions relying on power. Bureaucracy can be manifested more by officials who have developed smoothly without undergoing revolutionary trials.

By nature, it is a despotic ruling method which is applied by the ruling class in the exploiting society. It is fundamentally opposed to the real nature of a working-class party. When officials fail to possess the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and are infected with bureaucracy, the party line and policies cannot be carried out, however correct, and it brings about grave consequences -- estranging the party from the masses and dampening the revolutionary enthusiasm and their creative activity.

Since it came into power our party has raised it as a fundamental problem of party building to improve the method and style of party work and has always paid deep attention to this. The basic policy maintained by our party in improving the method and style of party work is to establish the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method throughout the party. This method, created in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is a true communist method of work. Carrying out this work method is the true way to eradicate bureaucracy, the absue of power and all other erroneous methods and styles of work left over from the old society and establish the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work conforming with socialism and communism.

Our party's traditional anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied and improved in conformity with the new historical conditions of socialist construction, through the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method. In a nutshell the Chongsanri method is a work method of relying on the strength of the masses; it is a revolutionary work method by which one goes among masses, shares the bitter and the sweet with them and carries out projected tasks by enlisting their conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative. In the course of carrying out the Chongsanri spirit and method our party work has been completely turned into work with man, and its work method and style have been radically improved.

Improving the method and style of party work is a struggle to eliminate the obsolete ideological remnants in the mind of officials. So, it should be waged tirelessly and patiently over a long period of time. Our party has raised it as a central task to improve its work method and style in conformity with the new demands of the developing revolution and has waged a vigorous all-party struggle for this. As a result, the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied in all party work and the way of party work radically improved. The revolutionary spirit pulsates throughout the party. All work is conducted with vigor, and the relations between the party and masses have been cemented.

Our party has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party which advances, united with the masses, and a militant party which has taken deep root in them and

enjoys their unconditional support. This is one of the most precious successes achieved in the building of the revolutionary party of a chuche type.

Indeed, our party is a glorious revolutionary party of a chuche type, a party which was founded and acts, guided by the chuche idea, a party in which the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established and whose members have been united rock firm on the basis of the chuche idea; a party which maintains close ties of kinship with the people's masses and strives to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche by enhancing their role.

To further strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party of a chuche type is a decisive guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and bringing the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion.

Today our party is confronted with the important revolutionary task of promoting the modeling of all society on the chuche idea and carrying through the cause of national reunification. We must reunify the country at any cost, whatever difficulties lie ahead of the revolution, and work through generations to come for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche. This requires strengthening the party steadily and raising its leadership role.

The party is a weapon of the revolution and construction and the guiding force of socialist and communist society. Without strengthening the party and raising its leading role and function, we cannot push forward the revolution and construction successfully and run socialist and communist society properly. Socialist and communist society is not an anarchistic society but a highly organized one. In order to manage such a society, there should be political leadership of the guiding force with the strong ability of organization like the party. Without correct political leadership, it is impossible to ensure unity in ideology and action of the people's masses and organize and direct men's activities in the common interests of society.

Even after communist society is built, the struggle continues to abolish the old and create the new in various spheres of social life. Through the struggle society keeps developing. Without the leadership of a guiding force like the party, we are not able to properly carry out the work to educate people, improve social relations, conquer nature and ensure the steady progress of society.

As long as capitalism and imperialism remain on the globe, and even after communism is realized in one country or some regions, we cannot be free from the danger of aggression from outside enemies and the resistance of internal enemies hand in glove with the former. Only by the leadership of a guiding force like a party can we smash the activities of hostile elements to encroach upon the interests of the masses and dependably protect their independent and creative life.

In view of the position held and the role played by a party in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism, we must build the party in a planned way. This can be realized through transformation of the whole party after the chuche idea. Making the chuche idea prevail throughout the party is the only way to transform nature, society and men in strict keeping with the chuche idea and to successfully build and guide communist society, the society impregnated with that idea.

Imbuing the party with the chuche idea is the consistent policy of party building maintained from the start by our party founded with the chuche idea as its guiding idea. The process of the building of our party is a process of patterning it on the chuche idea. Imbuing all party with the chuche idea is a continuation and a higher stage of our party's historic struggle to model the party on that idea. Imbuing all party with the chuche idea means, in essence, strengthening and developing our party forever into a party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Strengthening and developing our party into the party of the great Comrade Kim Il-song implies having him eternally at its head and holding fast to his ideology and line and implementing them throughout generations.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has been acclaimed by our people for the first time in their history of several thousand years and the teacher and father of our party and people. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever is the noble duty of Korean communists and is based on their invariable revolutionary conviction.

It is the revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists that they can tide over any difficulties and emerge victorious without fail only when they follow his guidance. This conviction has been firmly formed by our people through their own experience gained in the arduous struggle of more than half a century, from the period when they began to pave a new way of revolution under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Since the dawn of our revolution Korean communists have been convinced that they could carve out the thorny revolutionary road only under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and have won victories, enduring all ordeals, and lived and fought with everlasting, single-hearted loyalty to him, entrusting their destinies entirely to him.

The revolutionary conviction of Korean communists and people who remain faithful to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song will never be shaken. We must see to it that all party members, working people and generations to come hold the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did and retain unquestioning loyalty, ready to take the road across the mountains or swamps as indicated by the party and the leader.

Our party has been founded and developed by Comrade Kim Il-song. Korean communists are the revolutionary soldiers who have grown up under his care. Invariably remaining faithful to the leader who has brought them up is a natural communist obligation. We must continue to strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party which eternally upholds the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and teacher, into a militant party which breathes and moves in keeping with his ideology and purpose. Precisely this is the fundamental matter which we must always grasp firmly in building our party.

We must, above all, steadily deepen the work to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the party. This is a task we must forever take in hand as long as the party exists and works.

Today our party has entered a new stage of development. Our revolution is assuming a protracted and arduous nature and generations are changing among our revolutionary ranks. The internal and external situation of our revolution is strained and complicated. Realities raise the establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the party as a still more important problem.

What is fundamental in establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole party is to develop all party members and working people into ardent revolutionaries loyal to the party and the leader.

We believe that everything in party building and party work depends, after all, on our loyalty to the party and the leader. Today our party emphasizes the allegiance of the young communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as a paragon in leading party members and working people to be boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader. In the grimmest days when our people were groaning under Japanese imperialist oppression, they practiced loyalty to the great Comrade Kim Il-song with a revolutionary faith that they could shape the destiny of the country and the nation and win the revolution only when they followed his leadership. Party organizations must conduct their work with the main stress on getting all cadres and party members to wholeheartedly uphold and follow the party and the leader with a pure loyal heart like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

We must firmly defend the traditions of chuche and carry them forward pure and clean. Our party's traditions of chuche are the great Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and theory, his revolutionary exploits and struggle experience and his method of work. They are limitlessly rich and valuable and have an everlasting vitality for the strengthening and development of our party and for the victory of our revolution because they were established in the midst of a prolonged, unprecedentedly acute and complex struggle. Since it inherited the traditions of chuche, our party could strengthen and develop on the most solid organizational and ideological groundwork and victoriously advance, breaking through the rugged road beset with ordeals and difficulties. The future of our party, too, depends on how we defend and carry out these great traditions.

We must make not only the present generation but also the generations to come hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and theory as the eternal guiding ideology and theory of the party, stoutly defend his revolutionary exploits, struggle experience, revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and splendidly carry forward and complete the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Safeguarding and constantly strengthening the unity and cohesion and purity of the party is a crucial problem concerning the destiny of the party and the revolution. We must defend and strengthen our party's great unity and cohesion through generations.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and through its protracted struggle, our party has achieved the most solid and viable unity and cohesion in the history of the communist movement. We are justified to have pride in it.

However, we can never be satisfied with the successes achieved in the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the party. Our revolution is not yet over and we shall have to continue with an arduous struggle. As long as imperialism remains, opportunism survives and the class struggle continues. We should unremittingly intensify the struggle for the party's unity and cohesion.

Party organizations should fully acquaint all cadres and party members with our party's experience of the antifactional struggle. This will enable them always to have a sharp party and class outlook and uncompromisingly fight against all unsound elements which undermine the party's unity and cohesion, such as factionalism, nepotism and parochialism. We should preserve through generations the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks that are united as one around the leader on the basis of the chuche idea and more thoroughly enforce our iron discipline under which all party members act as one man under the direction of the party center. [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 2200 GMT on 17 October also carried the text of this treatise. The KCNA text refers to "party Central Committee" instead of "party center."]

All party members should be fully prepared as communist revolutionaries of a chuche type. Our party members are vanguard fighters who are responsible for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause in Korea. In order to fully prepare party members as communist revolutionaries of a chuche type, their party life should be strengthened.

This is all the more important since generations are changing within the party ranks today. The party can be succeeded dependably only when party life is strengthened. This is because the party ranks are constantly replenished as the days go by with new generations who are lacking in party tempering.

Party organizations should efficiently run the new system of party life established throughout the party so as to enhance the standard of party life of the membership and steadily temper the party spirit of all cadres and members.

An intensified struggle should be continued to improve the method and style of party work so that the leader's work method will be established more thoroughly in the whole party.

As there can be no other idea than the leader's in our party founded and trained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, so no other work method and style than the leader's work method are tolerated. However, the old work method and style still remain in the party, doing harm to party work.

If the party fails to eliminate the old work method and style, it will gradually lose the support and trust of the people's masses and estrange itself from them and, in the long run, undergo difficulties. We should decisively put an end to the old work method and style, bearing in mind that correcting the method and style of party work is a serious problem decisive of the fate of the party and the revolution.

In order to correct the work method and style officials should establish a revolutionary mass viewpoint and acquire popular traits of personality. Party workers are out-and-out defenders of the interests of the working class and other people's masses and are their faithful servants. Party workers should regard the subordinates and the masses as their true revolutionary comrades, love them wholeheartedly, share the bitter and the sweet with them and mutely devote everything to them.

If they are to improve the method and style of party work, they should acquire the chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work. These are unique ones which embody the requirements of the chuche idea for attaching the greatest importance to man in everything and making everything serve him. Only when we deeply understand this theory and methodology can we conduct work with people properly and skillfully solve all problems of reeducating and mobilizing the masses.

We should remember that if a working-class party fails to overcome bureaucratic and administrative tendencies, it will be disqualified for leading the revolution. so we should continue to wage a stubborn struggle to eliminate the old work method completely. We should thus make our party a mother party which is always boundlessly faithful to the working class and the people's masses and the standard bearer of the masses which is united with them and powerfully propels the revolution and contruction forward at the head of them.

The success so far scored in party building firmly guarantees the bright future of our party and revolution. Broad vistas are now opened up before our party, and our revolutionary struggle becomes more fruitful. We should never rest on our laurels but continue to fight vigorously for a fresh victory. Hewing out the revolutionary road through struggle is our party's traditional revolutionary trait. We should keep on fighting unyieldingly along the road of revolution started on Mount Paekdu and thus bring to successful completion the revolutionary cause of chuche, the cause of socialism and communism.

Victory and glory are always in store for our party and people fighting for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the intelligent leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM CHONG-IL'S PURGE REPORTEDLY UNDERWAY

SK220246 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Report from correspondent Chong Ku-chong in Tokyo -- TONGIL ILBO, a newspaper published by Korean residents in Japan, and sources well versed in North Korea have reported that a large-scale purge of clans opposing the Kim Chong-il faction in the party, the government and the army is now underway in various sectors in North Korea, that 200,000 Pyongyang citizens have been dispersed to local cities, including Chongjin, Wonsan and Hamhung, and that they have been mobilized to local construction sites.

Quoting a source well versed in the political situation in North Korea, the newspaper reported on 21 October that this large-scale purge has been launched by the Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u faction in an attempt to eliminate its opponents at a stroke, that this purge is being directed to the broad strata of factions representing Kim Il, who is under house arrest, the deceased Choe Hyon and Kim Song-ae, wife of Kim Il-song, and that this purge has created serious discord in the party, the government and the army in North Korea, leading to great chaos.

According to TONGIL ILBO, a great number of the Kim Il and Choe Hyon factions, especially military backbone cadres who have studied in the Soviet Union, are being purged on the pretext of eliminating nepotism. These backbone cadres, who demand the modernization of the army, oppose the Lin Biao-type theory of people's war, which the Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u faction supports, and criticize the faction's policy for communizing South Korea by heightening tension, leading to pistol and rifle shooting between the two opposing factions at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

The newspaper reported that localism is used as an excuse for suppressing those from Hamgyong Province and those who have been repatriated from Japan, and that the brunt of the criticism of nepotism is directed toward the Kim Song-ae and Kim Yong-chu. Kim Chong-il contributed a long treatise to the 17 October edition of NODONG SINMUN in which he calls for waging a struggle against these three principles.

COMMENT DECLINED ON REPORT OF DPRK-U.S. TRADE

SK220822 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 22 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Friday declined to comment on a published report that North Korea and the United States have engaged in direct bilateral trade since 1979.

One South Korean Foreign Ministry official, however, said privately that the Seoul government had no knowledge of such trade, (whether it existed or not).

The report, contained in the latest issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, a weekly news magazine published in Hong Kong, quoted U.S. Commerce Department figures obtained in Tokyo, listing the two-way U.S.-North Korean trade volume in 1979-1981 as 310,000 U.S. dollars.

North Korea, with which Washington does not maintain diplomatic relations, is one of the four countries to which American exports were embargoed for politcal reasons. The other three are Vietnam, Cambodia and Cuba.

U.S. URGED TO CONCENTRATE MORE ON NORTH PACIFIC

SK210913 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Change in Military Situation in Northern Pacific"]

[Excerpts] The large-scale mobilization training of the U.S. Navy staged in the northern Pacific, including the East Sea, early this month is of significance in the U.S. review and strengthening of measures to cope with changes taking place in the military balance in this sea zone in last few years.

Recent changes in the military situation within the northern Pacific area began with the drastic reinforcement of the Soviet Army in the Far East. The USSR has deployed SS-20 tactical nuclear missiles and more than 90 "Backfire" strategic bombers in addition to 46 divisions -- 1 million ground forces -- along the border of Communist China and USSR. The number of SS-20's in this area is one-third of the total of the 300 which the USSR has deployed for actual war. However, the focus of the reinforcement of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East has been in its navy.

The U.S. request for Japan to take defense responsibility for sea transportation routes within 1,000 sea miles of the Japanese mainland is based on the increased danger from the Soviet Pacific fleet. When Japan takes charge of defending the sea transportation routes within 1,000 sea miles of mainland Japan, it can defend the three channels that the Soviet Pacific fleet frequently transits, while checking the operation of Soviet submarines and "Backfire" bombers, and it makes emergency transportation of war material and manpower possible.

However another unexpected "mighty enemy" appeared in the war zone of the northern Pacific even before the U.S.-Japan joint study of this question has concluded. It is the submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) of Communist China. The SLBM is one of the three strategic weapons in modern warfare, together with the ICBM and "Backfire" bombers. Communist China, following the United States, the USSR, Great Britain and France, has become a nation possessing SLBM. Thus, its navy moved in one leap to an "ocean navy" from a "shore navy," with Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam in mind.

When we take into consideration such an emergency as the worsening of U.S.-Communist China relations in accordance with the changes in the situation of the Far East, reconciliation between Communist China and USSR and outbreak of another war on the Korean Peninsula, Communist China's navy's possession of SLBM is a military danger to Korea, the United States and Japan.

In view of this, it is urgent to strengthen the U.S. military forces in the Pacific, particularly its naval forces. Nevertheless, the United States has not revised its strategy of giving priority to deploying the main force of the Seventh Fleet, the tactical air force in the Far East and the Marines, in the Middle East and on the Indian Ocean front.

We cannot but be disappointed at the mobilization training conducted in the East Sea if it were merely a test operation to cope with the Soviet threat in the northern Pacific on the premise that importance is still attached to the Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

We will be greatly stimulated, however, if the training was a demonstration of the preferential interest of the United States in the northern Pacific and had the objective of giving advance warning against military adventures by the USSR and North Korea. We hope that the United States, paying attention to the strength of the Soviet Pacific fleet and changes in Communist China's navy, revises its policy so as to give priority to the northern Pacific.

LAWMAKERS QUESTION MILITARY TIES WITH JAPAN

SK160910 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 16 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] The National Assembly Defense Committee, holding the first interpellation of the 13 Standing Committees, proceeded with an open conference, breaking the past custom of holding a closed meeting. The meeting was brisk with ten lawmakers participating in the interpellations of the first day.

That day, assemblymen from both the ruling and opposition parties showed unanimous, extraordinary concern about the military relations between Korea and Japan. Lawmakers Chong Chin-kil, Kim No-sik and Kim Tok-kyu of the Democratic Korea Party asked: "Why Are the government's measures for military relations between Korea and Japan contradictory, with both cooperation and danger?" "What is the relationship between the U.S.-Japan military cooperation system and Korea-U.S. military cooperation system?" and other questions.

Assemblyman Pak Kyong-sok of the Democratic Justice Party showed his interest in the attitude of the Japanese side toward the defense of the Western pacific sea route, quoting the remarks of the captain of the aircraft carrier "Midway" that "I only saw Japan's oil tankers on the all sides while cruising the Indian Ocean. I had mixed feelings when I thought of increasing unemployment in the United States and Japan's economic growth."

In connection with the issue of reducing the defense budget, lawmaker Yun Sok-min of the Korea National Party urged government prudence, saying, "the economic factor is important. However, we should not neglect security questions concerning the strategic plan of the military."

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS PROPOSED FOR PACIFIC SUMMIT

SK150158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok, noting many Pacific nations have already responded favorably to President ChonTu-hwan's proposal for a Pacific summit, yesterday said that the government will launch multilateral diplomatic efforts to realize the initiative. In testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Yi said that the United States, Canada, and ASEAN countries have generally shown favorable responses to the initiative.

Recalling his recent talks in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the minister said that the United States remains unchanged in its defense commitment to Korea.

He said that relations between Korea and the United States have been reinforced in the wake of President Chon's visit to Washington last year, U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Seoul last April and many commemorative events for the centennial of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Touching on ties between Seoul and Tokyo, Yi said that diplomatic efforts will be exerted to have Japan correct its distorted history textbooks, since the Tokyo government has already pledged to take responsibility for correction.

"No progress has been made in negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo over the economic cooperation issue, but the government plans to address the outstanding issue, taking time and watching changes in bilateral relations," he said.

The foreign minister further told the committee:

-- France and Korea have reached an understanding that Paris will not give diplomatic recognition to North Korea.

-- The recent visit to Beijing by Kim Il-song and Chinese leaders' visit to Pyongyang in April are considered to heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula.

-- Increased efforts will be made to frustrate Pyongyang's anti-Seoul maneuverings expected on the occasion of the nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi in March.

The Foreign Affairs Committee was one of the six committees convened to hear briefings from ministries on their policy programs for next year.

MUSEUMS COUNCIL TO MOVE TO ROK; USSR AT MEETING

SK220412 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Kyongju/YONHAP -- The meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Museums held on 21 October at Tokyu Hotel in Kyongju with the participation of representatives of the five countries of India, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan and the Soviet Union has decided to propose a move of its regional headquarters in Asia from New Delhi to Seoul at the General Assembly of the International Council of Museums to be held in December this year in Paris.

CHON STRESSES POLICE ROLE FOR NATION'S SAFETY

SK220607 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called on the National Police to renovate the way it renders services in order to increase public confidence and build a fresh image as modern police.

He emphasized that the role of the police is grave as the international climate is uncertain and the nation is under the constant threat of the hostile communist regime in the North. "We should establish a firm foundation and stockpile national potential to protect the nation from any external influence," the chief executive said.

Addressing a ceremony marking the 37th national police day held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, Chon said that all the countries in the world are now making all-out efforts to boost their economic interests.

Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop read the presidential message.

The president recalled that the current international situation is similar to the one shortly before World War I and II. Stressing the role of the national police, he said that "the police should perform their duty well to maintain law and order and to help construct a just, welfare society."

He noted that police workloads have recently become heavier as criminal acts are rising as a result of spreading mammonism and rapid urbanization.

To cope with this changing situation, he said, modernization of the police force should be realized as quickly as possible.

President Chon highly praised various efforts rendered by the police to renovate image and improve operations.

Following the ceremony, the chief executive hosted a luncheon for 17 police leaders at Chongwadae. He asked the police to work out proper measures to help keep foreign travelers safe during trips in the country.

Calling for the promotion of a law-abiding spirit, Chon said those who instigage social unrest by violating laws will be subject to severe punishment under pertinent laws, irrespective of their social position and rank.

PUBLIC INFORMATION MINISTER ON ROLE OF PRESS

SK220111 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] At a meeting of the National Assembly Culture and Public Information Committee held on 20 October, Minister of Culture and Public Information Yi Chin-hui said that he will not so adjust the government's public relations as to cause some people to worry, and that he is working toward adjusting the press to develop itself by achieving freedom and by discharging responsibility.

He said that the sound critical role of the press is needed for the development of the country. He added that the unsound, negative and erroneous critical role of the press is being corrected through discussion by the press itself.

RIFT BETWEEN HUN SEN, HOR NAM HONG GROUPS REPORTED

SK210139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Phnom Penh regime is being hit by serious bickering between a "pro-Hanoi hardcore faction" of Foreign Minister Hun Sen and a group of technocrats led by ex-deputy Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong, high-placed Khmer defectors told THE NATION yesterday.

Most of the technocrats were freshly recruited to run foreign affairs because of their past experience following the ouster of the Pol Pot regime by Vietnamese forces and are now department and division chiefs, they said.

The defectors said Hong was stripped of his cabinet portfolio and moved to Moscow to take up his ambassadorship early this year as a result of the rift. They said they believed the transfer, ordered by Hun Sen, was part of his attempt to bar Hong from rising to the top post at the Foreign Ministry.

"Hun Sen feared that he would be replaced by Hong, as his qualifications are nowhere near the background of Hong, who was an official in the Foreign Ministry when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was in power, and later ambassador to Cuba in the Pol Pot regime," the defectors said.

Hong was recently moved to Warsaw to take up a new diplomatic assignement there, SPK, the official radio station of the Vietnamese-backed regime, reported late last week. Hun Sen also rejected Hong's application for membership with the Kampuchean communist party and gave his rival no power, Hong was quoted by the defectors as saying.

The defectors said that Hong had complained to this aides about his frustrations while trying to be subservient to Hun Sen for fear of his superior's power while he was deputy foreign minister during 1979 and this year.

The disputes between Sen and Hong sometimes appeared trivial to officials of the ministry, and among them was Sen's order to delete the name of Hor Nam Bora, Hong's son, from the list of the students to pursue their studies in East Germany, the defectors said. They said Hong was upset and embarrassed by the order, as he had earlier received permission from the East German Government for his son to continue his political and diplomatic study in the country. They also said Hong had been trying to get his son back to the Foreign Ministry. Hor Nam Bora was dismissed from the ministry in mid-1981 after having damaged an official car. He was formerly an official interpreter attached to the ministry, according to the sources. Hun Sen then turned down Hong's request for leave for fear that the scandal would be exposed. He arranged for Hong's son to study in Hungary as a compromise, the defectors said. They also quoted Hong as charging Sen in 1981 with having spread rumours that Hor Nam Bora was not a trustworthy person because of his Chinese origin.

The defectors also named some of Sen's followers in the Foreign Ministry. They include Pen Ien, chief of the Management Department; Nguon Phan Sophon, chief of the Consulate Department; and Sen's relatives, which the defectors claimed totaled about 20. The sources said Sen's followers, particularly Ien and Sophon, were against Hong's faction, dubbed "the neo-revolutionary group." "The two would not conceal their dissatisfaction when they were instructed by the educated officials," they said.

They said that nepotism and corruption were widespread in the Foreign Ministry, charging that Sen had given important posts to his relatives, although they were not qualified for the jobs. The relatives included Sen's two brothers-in-law, Nim Chandara and Meas Savandi, who is deputy chief of the Management Department. Sen's father was also given a post at the Foreign Ministry, although he would show up there only to receive his salary, the defectors claimed.

VIETNAMESE DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS CONDEMNED

BK220715 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "No One Will Buy the Le Duan Vietnamese Aggressors' Spoiled Goods"]

[Text] Because of their defeat and impasse both on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the use of their deceitful and tricky diplomatic maneuvers in Southeast Asia and the international arena, and because they have been shamefully disgraced, exposed and condemned by the world at the United Nations, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors ordered their puppets in Vientiane to carry out deceitful and tricky diplomatic activities on their behalf.

Recently, the Le Duan Vietnamese ordered Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister of the Vientiane puppet regime, to go to Japan and ask that country to persuade the ASEAN countries to accept the Vietnamese tricks of an international conference on Southeast Asia and the establishment of a buffer or security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. But the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is too flagrant for anyone to accept and the Vietnamese cannot hide this.

As for their tricks of a regional or international conference on Southeast Asia and the establishment of a buffer or security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, these are old and disgraced maneuvers which have been exposed and discarded to the dustbin many times by Southeast Asian and other peace- and justice-loving countries. So the Vietnamese have repackaged these moldy and spoiled goods with new labels and ordered the Vientiane puppet to peddle them. Despite this, the goods still carry the Vietnamese stench. No one wants them.

The regional countries, like peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, realize that to accept these Vietnamese tricks is tantamount to legitimizing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and accepting it as a fait accompli. This is why these countries repeatedly rejected the Vietnamese maneuvers.

At the current UN General Assembly the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is being forcefully exposed and condemned. The Vietnamese aggressor troops are being demanded to withdraw from Kampuchea unconditionally and in accordance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions. And again, when the puppet Khamphai Boupha peddled the spoiled and poisonous goods of the Vietnamese at the latter's order, the Japanese foreign minister told him that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea immediately and let Kampuchea decide its own destiny. The withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is a necessary prior condition to be fulfilled to solve the Kampuchean problem peacefully.

This is a slap in the face of the Hanoi Vietnamese liars and their puppets who stubbornly persist in ignoring the world's demands and who are struggling to continue their war of aggression to control Kampuchean territory and continue to implement their aggressive and expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet masters, in Southeast Asia.

If the Vietnamese stubbornly persist in going against the world's demands and the UN General Assembly's resolutions, they certainly cannot escape from being appropriately punished by the world and they will suffer the final and shameful defeat like previous antiworld and expansionist aggressors.

ACTIVITIES OF SIHANOUK AT UN SESSION REPORTED

Meets Mali Foreign Minister

BK210308 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] On 14 October Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly, received His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs of Mali. at his residence in New York.

On behalf of His Excellency Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, the Malian foreign minister informed the samdech of the Malian leader's invitation to make an official visit to Mali -- a friend of Kampuchea. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, gladly accepted this friendly invitation.

The samdech recalled the brotherly and cordial relations which exist with the distinguished Malian leader and the constant support of the Republic of Mali and its great people for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for independence and freedom. The Kampuchean people and the samdech cannot forget the splendid and admirable solidarity of Mali and its people during the national liberation struggle of 1970-75. The Malian foreign minister happily congratulated the progress of the Kampuchean people's struggle, particularly the ever growing victories of the Kampuchean people in the international arena.

Attending the talks were His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellency Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Mali; and His Excellency Seydou Traore, Malian permanent representative at the United Nations. The talk was held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Reception for DPRK Delegation

BK220250 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 16 October in New York, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly, and Neak Mneang Monique Sihanouk hosted a reception in honor of His Excellency Kim Chung-il, vice minister of foreign affairs and head of the DPRK delegation attending the meeting of foreign ministers from the nonaligned countries which was recently held at the UN Headquarters.

His Excellency Han Si-hae, DPRK permanent observer at the United Nations, and other Korean diplomats were invited to attend the reception. His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation also attended.

In his address, the samdech, president of Democratic Kampuchea, greeted the DPRK under the lofty leadership of President Kim Il-song, who has actively and constantly supported the cause of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. His Excellency Kim Chung-il welcomed the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and wished success to the just national cause which the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea are presently courageously defending.

The reception was held in a cordial atmosphere reflecting the good friendship and solidarity between Democratic Kampuchea and the DPRK.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS AT UN SESSION

Meeting With Romulo

BK160805 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] At the United Nations on 7 October, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met with His Excellency Romulo, Philippine foreign minister and permanent representative to the United Nations.

The heads of the two countries' diplomatic affairs departments exchanged views on the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia and various issues on the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly. Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed gratitude to His Excellency Romulo for his contribution to the national cause that the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government are struggling to fulfill.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. Accompanying Khieu Samphan during this meeting were Mrs Ieng Thirith, Keat Chhon and Thiounn Prasith.

Other 7 Oct Meetings

BK170956 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] On 7 October His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met and had separate conversations in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with the foreign ministers of Fiji, Yugoslavia and Barbados. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest, particularly the situation in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, where the Hanoi administration has carried out a war of aggression and genocide for 4 years.

During his meeting with His Excellency Mosese Qionibaravi, Fiji's foreign minister, Vice President Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people, expressed high appreciation for the firm and active support of the government and people of Fiji to the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national liberation and independence under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Khieu Samphan also expressed satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Kampuchea and Fiji.

During his meeting with Vice President Khieu Samphan, His Excellency Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, reiterated the unswerving support of the Yugoslav people and government for the Kampuchean people's just cause. The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs also expressed the conviction that the Kampuchean people's struggle will certainly overcome all obstacles and achieve final victory.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound thanks to the friendly Yugoslav people and their government and leaders for giving their noble support to the just struggle in the international arena of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He said that this support has contributed significantly to the defense of the Kampuchean people's just cause.

During the meeting between the heads of the foreign affairs departments of Kampuchea and Barbados, His Excellency Louis Tull, minister of external affairs of Barbados, paid great attention to the current situation in Kampuchea -- the victim of foreign aggression. He reiterated the Barbados Government's firm support for the just struggle for the defense of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government.

On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed satisfaction for and highly appraised the support given by Barbados. He expressed profound thanks to the Barbados Government and people.

Meets Haitian, Lesotho Ministers

BK200743 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] On 11 October Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, separately had talks with His Excellency Jean-Robert, minister of foreign affairs of Haiti, and His Excellency Charles Dube Molapo, minister of foreign affairs of Lesotho. During the talks, Khieu Samphan briefed his guests on the situation of the Kampuchean people's and Democratic Kampuchean Government's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The foreign minister of Haiti reaffirmed the total support of his government for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in particular for defending the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and supporting the UN General Assembly's resolutions demanding the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The foreign minister of Lesotho affirmed that his country's government will continue to provide constant support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the Governments of Haiti and Lesotho for their precious support.

Meets Senegal Foreign Minister

BK210405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] On 11 October, at the UN Headquarters, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, had a cordial and friendly talk with His Excellency [H.E.] Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs of Senegal, accompanied by H.E. Massamba Sarre, Senegal's permanent representative at the United Nations.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed to H.E. Moustapha Niasse the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the government and the president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, for providing active and constant assistance and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggressors. Vice President Khieu Samphan also thanked Ambassador Massamba Sarre, chairman of the Special Commission of the International Conference on Kampuchea, who has incessantly made efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

H.E. Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse affirmed that the support of the people and Government of Senegal for the just struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea will be increasingly more active. His excellency expressed the conviction that foreign troops certainly will not be able to control Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea will surely brave every obstacle and will win the final victory.

Vice President Khieu Samphan and Foreign Minister Niasse expressed satisfaction at the ever growing good relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Ambassador Hing Un, accredited to Mali, was also present at the talk.

Meets With African Leaders

BK220336 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 14 October His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, had separate cordial talks with the foreign ministers of the Central African Republic and Niger to exchange views on problems relating to mutual interests and, in particular, on the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

In his talk with His Excellency Jean-Louis Gervil-Yambala, minister of foreign affairs of the Central African Republic, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the gratitude of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people to His Excellency President Kolingba, the government and the people of the Central African Republic, who have resolutely and actively assisted and supported our just struggle. His Excellency Yambala reaffirmed the firm support of the Central African Republic for the just national cause of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Khieu Samphan and Foreign Minister Yambala expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

In his talk with His Excellency Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs of Niger, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the Government of Niger and President Seyni Kountche for the active and constant assistance and support of the government and people of Niger.

His Excellency the foreign minister of Niger affirmed that his country will continue to firmly support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea until the final victory.

Khieu Samphan and Foreign Minister Diallo expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between Democratic Kampuchea and Niger.

Other Meetings

BK190325 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] As part of his activities to meet foreign ministers of friendly countries attending the 37th UN General Assembly, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, separately met and held talks with His Excellency (Francis Saemala), foreign minister of the Solomons; His Excellency Rabbie Namaliu, foreign minister of Papua New Guinea; and His Excellency Fathulla Jameel, foreign minister of the Maldives.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound gratitude of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and people to the governments and peoples of all the friendly countries for their active and sustained assistance and support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the war of aggression and racial extermination of the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities.

Vice President Khieu Samphan affirmed to the foreign ministers of all the friendly countries that their assistance and support not only have great moral and political significance, but also contribute directly to the struggle of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, forcing the latter to implement the just resolutions of the UN General Assembly by withdrawing all their troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can decide their own destiny without outside interference through a free election held under the supervision of the United Nations.

The foreign ministers of the friendly countries -- Papua New Guinea, the Solomons and the Maldives -- reaffirmed their resolute support for the just struggle of the Democratic Kampuchea Government and people to completely liberate the country. The three foreign ministers also welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and expressed their conviction on the victory of the just cause of the Democratic Kampuchea Government and people -- a victory which will contribute to peace and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia.

SITTHI ON ASEAN ECONOMIC PROJECTS, KAMPUCHEA

BK220213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] ASEAN economic projects have gathered momentum and "are now on the verge of take-off," Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the London Royal Institute of International Affairs earlier this month.

In a speech given in London at the institute, which has produced many British statesmen, ACM Sitthi said that many of the joint ASEAN cooperative projects will soon start its operations. "The first large-scale ASEAN industrial project, the urea project in North Sumatra, Indonesia, will come onstream by late next year. Not long after that, the ammonia and urea project in Sarawak, Malaysia, will start operations. The rock salt-soda ash project in Thailand and the copper fabrication project in the Philippines are in the final stages of consideration," ACM Sitthi said in his speech.

In addition, the minister said, ASEAN is also pursuing two other industrial cooperation schemes that were initiated by the private sector. The first is the ASEAN industrial complementation scheme, whereby member countries can exchange complementary trade on specified processed or manufactured products on an agreed package. The second one is the ASEAN industrial joint venture, where products will receive the same privileges of intra-ASEAN traiff preference as with the first scheme, he said.

The minister's speech also touched on Kampuchea. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, he said, has been trying to find a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean problem for the past four years. But he stressed that "this solution cannot, however, be the simple acceptance of a fait accompli as advocated in some quarters... This does not mean that ASEAN stands rigid on the Kampuchean problem. On the contrary, ASEAN has been active in trying to find ways and means for Vietnam to get out of the Kampuchean quagmire.

"It was ASEAN which pushed for the International Conference on Kampuchea in 1981. The declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea also were worded so that the interests of Vietnam were fully taken care of," ACM Sitthi told the British audience.

ROMANIAN GROUP OFFERS TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW, AID

BK220343 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] A Romanian Government mission led by the Romanian deputy minister of machine-building industries paid a courtesy call on the Thai deputy commerce minister yesterday at the Ministry of Commerce. The Romanian delegates expressed interest in providing technical know-how and equipment for the development of Thailand's fertilizer complex on the eastern seaboard. Romania wishes also to assist Thailand in development projects and the construction industries as set in the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan. During his stay in Thailand, the Romanian deputy minister will also meet with authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Board of Investment and the Ministry of Industry.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION ACCORD WITH FRG FIRM CITED

BK220335 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) has signed a joint venture agreement with a West German aircraft manufacturer, Rhein Flugzeugbau, to produce training planes for a period of five years from 1982 to 1986, a senior official said yesterday. Under the agreement signed in August, a total of 47 "Fantrainer" aircraft will be manufactured. Production will begin in 1984 for seven aircraft, 22 in the following year and 18 in 1986, said Air Marshal Wichit Chuangchot, director of the Aeronautical Engineering Department.

The aircraft will be equipped with light weapons at the wings. Fantrainer aircraft can also act as forward air guides in addition to being used in training for air force pilots, he said.

The agreement also calls for joint production between the RTAF and West German firm. However, RTAF is allowed to manufacture parts, spares and assemble Fantrainers for sale to domestic buyers and other ASEAN countries. The RTAF can also provide maintenance service for the Fantrainers, he said.

The project has been designed to enable the RTAF to attain self-reliance in developing technology in different fields. "Before we begin this project, we would hold another round of talks which would be completed as soon as possible," Air Marshal Wichit said. Representing the RTAF is Chief of Staff ACM Arun Phromthep, who heads a committee formed to develop the capability of the RTAF.

Meanwhile, a senior air force officer said yesterday that the Fantrainer caught the RTAF attention since 1975. A number of RTAF officials had visited several countries and later decided to propose the project to Rhein Flugzeugbau for joint manufacturing.

"At present, we have a Fantrainer prototype. We also buy the patent from the Germans for domestic manufacturing, which will help save a lot of budget," said secretary of the RTAF group Captain Prasoet Sachukon. "This aircraft is among the most modern ones and will enable RTAF pilots to cope with future generations of aircraft," he said.

'CORRECT' ATTITUDE TOWARD SRV REFUGEES URGED

BK220319 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] A senior army official yesterday called on the Thai people to correct their attitude toward the Vietnamese refugees in Thailand to lessen the tensions between them.

Deputy Chief of Staff of the Second Army Region [SAR] Col Charuai Nimidith said many of the offsprings of the Vietnamese refugees who came here since the Dien Bien Phu era have developed strong bonds with Thailand. "...We should not be suspicious of every Vietnamese refugee," he told a press conference at the Headquarters of the Supreme Command. He said the SAR has implemented a long-term plan to create better understanding between the Vietnamese refugees and government authorities. Between June and July this year, he said, 1,934 Vietnamese refugees in many northeastern provinces were invited to meetings with SAR on 18 occasions. He said the meetings were designed to bridge the gap with the refugees.

There are now about 60,000 Vietnamese refugees living in border provinces in the northeast, including Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, Udon Thani and Sakhon Nakhon. They are allowed to take up a limited range of professions to earn their living, but their movements are restricted by local authorities.

Col Charuai said Thailand was convinced that Hanoi will not accept these people back. "And in the end they will be a major problem we have to face. But the reality is that some of them are still loyal to Vietnam. And if we don't make a correct approach to solve the problem, they could become a threat to our country," he said. Negotiations between Thailand and Hanoi for repatriation of the Vietnamese refugees have broken down after several rounds of talks.

Meanwhile, Maj Gen Fuangchaloei Anirutthewa of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) said yesterday Thailand had called on Western and donor countries to continue their aid for refugee programmes in Thailand during the on-going annual conference on refugees in Geneva.

Maj Gen Fuangchaloei, who accompanied Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC) Prasong Sunsiri to the conference and returned yesterday, said the participants took note of the Thai appeal. Representatives of the United States, he said, had assured Prasong that his country will continue its support for Thailand over the problem of refugees. Prasong is still in Geneva to attend the conference.

CPT REPORTEDLY PLANNING TO RESUME VOPT BROADCASTS

BK211419 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 17-23 Oct 82 pp 12, 13

[Article: "Revival of CPT Mouthpiece, All-Out Effort"]

[Text] Early last week the BBC quoted an informed source in the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] as saying that the CPT mouthpiece, the Voice of the People of Thailand [VOPT] radio station, which was closed down 3 years ago, will soon return on the air with full-scale operations, expanding the transmission to include a program in English in addition to programs in Thai and hilltribe dialects.

The CPT radio station, which was located in Kumming Province in southern China, broadcast for more than 17 years before stopping its transmission without notice on 11 July 1979. An announcer said that the suspension of transmissions would be only temporary, but it was later learned that the station was closed because of pressure from the then government of Gen Kriangsak Chamanan on the Chinese Government, which was seeking to improve relations with Thailand. The CPT lost its major mouthpiece as a result.

Four days after the closure of the radio, the CPT began transmitting news through a morse code service called the NEWS AGENCY OF THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THAILAND [SAMNKA KHAO SIANG PRACHACHON HAENG PRATHET THAI--SSPT]. This system is more complicated because the news has to be decoded, printed and then distributed to cadres and front members. The CPT still depends on this method of information distribution, however. According to official sources, the news agency is based along the Thai-Lao border in Pua District, Nan Province,

Government officials, therefore, cast doubt on the BBC report. However, they admit that the CPT has made efforts to resume the VOPT radio service, especially now that the CPT is politically losing ground to the government. Part of the reason for this is the limitations imposed by its lack of an effective propaganda machine.

In fact, the CPT's efforts to reassert its self-reliance go back as far as 1980, shortly after its radio station was closed. According to official reports, radio service cadres in various organizational units were instructed by the party leadership to listen to frequency transmission tests which it ran in the morning, afternoon and at night. "They transmitted by counting from 1 to 10. The test was repeated about three times at an interval of 3-4 days each time. The result was not satisfactory and it did not reach very far," the source told SU ANAKHOT, adding that it was believed the test station was in Nan Province, like the morse station.

There was progress in the transmission tests made at the beginning of 1981. The clandestine radio station transmitted a musical program on a trial basis a total of three times. However, the results were not satisfacory. Late last year there was a report confirming that the CPT had set up a radio station with a transmitting power of 1 kilowatt at Headquarters 635, which is located in the southern part of Nan Province, in Pua District. The radio started trial broadcasts on 20 November 1981 with programs being carried from 1600 to 1830 and once again during the night.

Evidence of the CPT's efforts to revive its radio service are the materials, including radio transmitters and electricity generators using power from waterfalls confiscated by the authorities as the result of suppression operations under the Suriyaphong plan launched in Nan and Chiang Rai Provinces in the middle of March with the aim of wiping out communist Stronghold No 7 in Doi Phachi. Authorities earlier confiscated materials of the same kind at a checkpoint in Nakhon Thai District, Phitsanulok Province, while they were being transported to Hin Rong Kla stronghold.

"Radio transmitters of the CPT are mainly of 1-kolowatt power, which can cover a radius of 500 km or more. They are generally set up in areas with big waterfalls which can provide electric power all year round," stated a military official, who added that he believed the CPT used several transmitters in various parts of the country to relay the signals so that the entire country could receive the program.

Another source told SU ANAKHOT that the CPT clandestine radio station transmitted a music program on a trial run during March this year to prevent officials from intercepting the transmission. The test was repeated three times and lasted for about 15 minutes each time, from 0645 to 0700, on the 31- and 49-meter bands. The result of the trial run was satisfactory. Although the signal strength was comparatively low, the reception was reportedly better than expected in several areas.

It must be said that the CPT has to do everything possible now to improve its position from the present low. It would be an achievement in this direction if the CPT could resume broadcasts by its mouthpiece, since that would prove that the CPT is not losing the battle as the government has claimed. The government, however, is itself doing everything it can to block such an effort by the CPT.

DEPUTY MINISTER THAWI DENIES CORRUPTION CHARGES

BK220355 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Controversial Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikup declared yesterday he is not going to bow to mounting pressure for him to resign while challenging his critics to produce proof of his alleged corruption in the insurance firm scandal.

Thawi, who cut short his U.S. trip and flew back to Bangkok yesterday morning, told a press conference at the Commerce Ministry that he did not "gain a single baht" in approving the establishment of the seven new insurance companies. His statement came within hours after an opposition party began a campaign to drum up support for the reopening of the House to grill the minister.

Leader of the Social Action Party (SAP) M.R. Khukrit Pramot, in his first reaction to the controversy, yesterday called on Premier Prem Tinsulanon to be "decisive" in handling the case. "It's now left to the premier to take action. It may lead to an ouster (of Thawi). But if he is innocent, the government should tell the public so," he said, adding that any changes would not lead to a cabinet reshuffle. Defending Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi, M.R. Khukrit said there was no reason for the minister to quit over the incident "because he has done nothing wrong."

Asked by a reporter whether he will resign under mounting pressure, Thawi said: "I don't understand what kind of rumours you are talking about now." Thawi was accused of receiving kick-backs from the seven insurance firms for which he signed permissions to operate a few months back. Denying the charges, Thawi challenged his critics to come up with definite proof of his alleged corruption. He claimed that his approval for the establishments of the insurance firms was based on the policy to mobilize funds in the private sector and to create more employment opportunities. Thawi claimed that he personally signed the approval for all the seven insurance firms and Punmi had nothing to do with it. He dismissed charges that he financially benefitted from the insurance firms, saying: "I don't know how to [word indistinct] it. I really don't know." When asked whether he would offer to be investigated by the Counter-Corruption Commission (CCC) to clear himself, he said: "What have I done wrong? I have received no benefits and there is no need for an investigation."

VNA REJECTS THAI 'FABRICATION' ON ATTACK PLANS

OW211805 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 21 -- Radio Beijing yesterday quoted the Thai Army's command as alleging that Vietnam had moved more heavy weapons to the Thai-Kampuchean border and is preparing for a new attack in that region. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject that ill-intentioned fabrication.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO CUBA

Texts of Treaty, Communique

For the texts of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and Cuba and the SRV-Cuba joint communique on the occasion of the Truong Chinh visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 22 October Latin America DAILY REPORT.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK220800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 22 October editorial: "New Developments in the Relations of Cooperation and Friendship Between Vietnam and Cuba"]

[Text] The official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba of our party-state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh achieved fine results. The Vietnam-Cuba joint communique says: The Vietnamese delegation was accorded a warm, cordial and grand welcome by the Cuban party, state and people and by Comrade Fidel Castro himself. Comrade Truong Chinh and our party-state delegation held talks with Comrade Fidel Castro and the Cuban party-state delegation in an atmosphere filled with solidarity and friendship. They totally agreed on all matters concerning the relations between the two parties and the two countries as well as on all international matters, and the Vietnam-Cuba Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship was signed. This visit was a significant contribution to further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

As Chairman Truong Chinh put it: Our party-state delegation felt great pleasure and pride at having met our old comrades-in-arms who share the same cause, and are also our close and wonderful brothers.

During the delegation's visit to Cuba, wherever it went, from Havana to Holguin and Santiago de Cuba, it witnessed the many vivid manifestations of the militant solidarity which has bound the two peoples together during the struggle against their common enemies, namely, the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, for the lofty goals of our time which are peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Each historic site and place the delegation visited left it with deep impressions of the indomitable fighting traditions and the enthusiastic and creative working spirit of the fraternal Cuban people, who have scored many wonderful achievements in all respects.

Chairman Truong Chinh, on behalf of our party, state and people, had the honor of conferring the Gold Star Order -- the highest medal of our state -- on Comrade Fidel Castro, the esteemed leader of the working class and the fraternal people of Cuba, an outstanding fighter of the world communist and national liberation movements, and a great friend of the Vietnamese people. Chairman Truong Chinh also had the honor of receiving from Comrade Fidel Castro the highest medal of Cuba, named after Jose Marti -- a great national hero and the first Cuban to have sown the seeds of close friendship between Cuba and Vietnam.

Every word of Comrade Fidel Castro will always be engraved in the hearts of the Vietnamese people and will be a great encouragement for us. Fidel Castro hailed the exemplary solidarity and the unbreakable close friendship between the two countries and the two peoples who have bravely gone through many fierce struggles to regain independence and freedom and to advance toward socialism. He said: In the recent past, no country could outdo Vietnam in its great contributions to the cause of independence and liberation of various nations.

For this reason, I said once before, and will continue to repeat: For Vietnam, the Cubans are willing to give their own blood. As in the past, during the days of the war, the Vietnamese cause will always occupy a sacred place in the hearts of the Cuban revolutionaries.

The two delegations of Vietnam and Cuba have reaffirmed that they would do their utmost to constantly consolidate and strengthen the relations between the two parties and the many state organs and mass and social organizations of the two countries through the expansion of contacts and the direct exchange of experiences.

The two delegations emphatically discussed the current tension in the world, especially in Southeast Asia and the Central American and Caribbean regions, and pointed out that the basis of the tense situation is the aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists, who are working hand in glove with the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership and other international reactionaries.

The two sides highly valued and totally supported the Soviet Union's peace initiatives proposed by Comrade Brezhnev, and asserted the decisive importance of the close cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between Cuba and the Soviet Union, and of the great support and assistance given by the Soviet Union to each country in the cause of building and defending socialism.

The two countries asserted their determination to struggle for the success of a conference of the state or government leaders of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi in March 1983 in order to defend the Nonaligned Movement's basic goals of peace, national independence and international security.

Expressing our people's deep sentiments, our party-state delegation heartily praised the achievements of the Cuban revolution in economic construction, in cultural and social development and in the strengthening of national defense. It also heartily hailed Cuba for its correct and sensible foreign policy, which is a bright example of the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, and for its great contributions to pushing ahead the world revolution, especially for its effective contributions to the Nonaligned Movement.

We strongly condemn the hostile U.S. policy against Cuba and are firmly convinced that despite the existing difficulties and the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers, military threats and economic embargo, Cuba will be able to continue to overcome new ordeals and move forward to achieve new successes in socialist construction and national defense.

Our party-state delegation expressed its sincere and deep gratitude to the party, state and people of Cuba for their support and assistance to our people in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We thank Cuba for placing such value in the exceptional solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and for its strong support for the peace initiatives proposed by the three Indochinese countries to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With great elation, our people welcome the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba. This is a shining new success marking new developments in the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cuba. As was clearly pointed out in the joint communique, this treaty charts the basic guidelines for further developing all-round relations between the two fraternal countries in the cause of building socialism and communism, as well as in their common struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

Following its visit to the Soviet Union, this visit to Cuba of our party-state delegation served as a strong confirmation of the policy adopted by our Fifth VCP Congress to regard the promotion of close friendship and further cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as a prime target in the foreign policies of our party and state. This is a guarantee of the success of our people's cause of defending the fatherland and building socialism and a positive contribution to strengthening and consolidating the socialist system for the sake of peace in the world.

TO HUU MEETS HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL GROUP

OW201838 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of Chairman Pham Van Dong, today warmly received the visiting delegation of the Central Commission of People's Control of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present on this occasion were Bui Quang Tao and Vu Duc, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Government Inspectorate. Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga was also present.

Vice-Chairman To Huu warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to Vietnam, describing it as a fine expression of the friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples. He expressed high appreciation of the results of the working sessions between the two sides, and asked the delegation to convey the Vietnamese party, government and people's sincere and profound gratitude to the Hungarian party, government and people for their valuable support and assistance.

The head of the delegation, Jozsef Szakali, expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's efforts in building and defending socialist Vietnam. He said that the delegation had learnt much through Vietnam's control and inspection work and that he hoped for further cooperation between Hungary and Vietnam in this field.

PARTY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO POLAND 6-16 OCT

OW201808 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Dao Duy Tung, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its Commission for Propaganda and Training, paid a visit to Poland from October 6-16.

The delegation had working sessions with the Ideological, Information and External Relations Commissions of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, and other public offices, and toured some provinces and their industrial and agricultural institutions. During these meetings, the delegation was informed of the present situation in Poland and the tasks being carried out by the Polish people. The delegation also briefed its hosts of the present situation in Vietnam. On October 15, the delegation was warmly received by Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the P.U.W.P. C.C. and other senior party officials.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GROUP TOURS AREAS HIT BY STORM

OW220036 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 21 -- A party and government delegation has over the past three days toured places hit by the storm "Nancy" in the central provinces of Thankh Hoa and Nghe Tinh.

The delegation was led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. It had working meetings with the party and people's committees of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, and called at a number of badly damaged agricultural cooperatives, factories, offices, schools, hospitals and other establishments.

Do Muoi conveyed to the local people, especially the affected families, the sympathy of the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. He highly commended the local party and administrative organizations and people for their efforts in preventing and overcoming the consequences of the typhoon.

He said he believed that the people, armed forces and public employees of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh would strive to surmount all the temporary difficulties so as to bring life and production to normal as soon as possible.

AMBASSADOR TO UN COMMENTS ON EAST TIMOR DEBATE

BK160941 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Indonesia has stressed to the UN General Assembly that Fretilin in East Timor was not a genuine independence movement of the East Timor people. It was a movement of the Portuguese colonial regime. Using the right of reply at the 37th UN General Assembly session general debate yesterday, Ambassador Ali Alatas stated that the group was established in 1974 following the Portuguese revolution in the same year. The Portuguese colonial regime in 1975 openly assisted and encouraged Fretilin to seize the East Timor administration by armed force.

Ali Alatas said the decolonization process of the region has been carried out in accordance with the people's wishes to integrate with Indonesia. This situation can never be changed. Ambassador Ali Alatas also denied charges of famine and violation of human rights in East Timor.

DPRK EMBASSY DECLINES COMMENT ON DIALOGUE OFFER

BK191459 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 19 (AFP) -- The North Korean Embassy here today refused to comment on reports from Seoul that Indonesia had offered to host a dialogue between North and South Korea on a possible reunification between the two countries. A spokesman for the embassy said: "I am afraid I have nothing to say about the reports."

Answering a question he said his government had not been informed of the reported Indonesian offer.

The offer was reported to have been discussed between President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan when the former visited Seoul. The Indonesian leader left South Korea for Japan today for a three-day unofficial visit.

Indonesia, which has embassies in both Seoul and Pyangyang, is understood to support the proposed reunification between South and North Korea.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON LNG EXPORTS TO ROK

BK191607 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Indonesia has agreed to export 2 million tons of liquified natural gas [LNG] to South Korea each year. The agreement was reached during talks between President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul yesterday.

In his statement this morning on board the plane on his way from Seoul to Tokyo, Minister of State for Economy, Finance and Industry Wijoyo Nitisastro said that at first Indonesia planned to export only 1.6 million tons of LNG per year to South Korea, but increased the amount to 2 million tons per year. For this purpose, facilities will shortly be installed at the Arun project in Aceh to process the natural gas before it is sent to South Korea. The installation of the facilities will be done completely by the Indonesian side.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR SHARES SUHARTO'S VIEW ON PACIFIC SUMMIT

BK220521 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- Malaysian prime minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said in Bali he shared President Suharto's view that the proposed Pacific summit meeting should need further consideration and study, Jakarta newspaper KOMPAS reported today.

Dr. Mahathir was quoted as saying on the holiday island on his way home from Fiji that members of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) -- Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines -- were busy in dealing with ASEAN affairs.

The proposal for the Pacific summit came from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, who discussed it with President Suharto when the Indonesian leader visited Seoul last weekend.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR VISITS PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Comments on CGDK

BK200910 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has expressed appreciation of the support and understanding rendered by Papua New Guinea to ASEAN's efforts to seek a comprehensive political solution to the question of Kampuchea. The prime minister said this at a state dinner hosted by his Papua New Guinea counterpart, Mr Michael Somare, at Port Moresby last night. He explained the question and peace efforts by the regional grouping to realize the goal of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the successful formation of Democratic Kampuchea is heartening. Malaysia earnestly hopes that peace, freedom and dignity will soon return to the Kampuchean people.

He also touched on the present depressing price of commodities. He says everyone is impatient for its recovery. At the same time Malaysia is unhappy at the manipulation of commodity prices by various exchanges located in developed countries. He stressed that such an unhealthy system had to be deplored.

Meetings with Somare, Wingti

BK201239 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Malaysia will send several experts to Papua New Guinea to help in large-scale paddy cultivation. Disclosing this in Port Moresby, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he would discuss the matter with the plantation sector on his return to Kuala Lumpur. He said Papua New Guinea was keen in developing large-scale as well as small holding-type paddy cultivation similar to those carried out in Malaysia. He was speaking after a meeting with Papua New Guinea's deputy prime minister, Mr Pius Wingti, in Port Moresby.

The prime minister also invited officers from Papua New Guinea to visit Malaysia to study development for themselves, including large-scale paddy cultivation. During talks with his counterpart, Mr Michael Somare, the latter was impressed with Malaysia's success in the development arena and wanted to learn from the Malaysian experience. Among the topics discussed were land rehabilitation, rubber and oil-palm planting and research technology, Malaysia's investment system, plantation sector and district and village administration.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said as Papua New Guinea was at its initial stage of development, it needed guidance from other developing countries like Malaysia. Malaysia, he said, was prepared to offer training facilities to Papua New Guinea in various fields in line with the government's aspiration to establish close cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit.

SECURITY DIRECTOR WARNS ON COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

BK161226 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The director of internal security and public order, (Datuk Neoh Jaafar bin Nech Shafie), says the activities of the Communist Party of Malaya are on the decline as a result of measures taken by the security forces. However, the communists are still continuing their propaganda by making use of religion and nationalism. He warned the people, particularly those in border areas, to be aware of this propaganda.

Speaking at the inauguration of the area defense unit base at (Tanjong Pari) near Baling, Kedah, he said the communists would never succeed as long as they failed to win the people's support. Referring to a request from a representative of the people in the area, (Datuk Neoh Jaafar) said the government would lift the curfew when the area was free from a communist threat.

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER NAME CHANGE -- The afternoon English-language newspaper, NEW NATION, will appear in the name of its publisher, the SINGAPORE MONITOR LTD, sometime next month. The first issue of NEW NATION published by the SINGAPORE MONITOR hit the streets on July 1 this year. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 9 BK]

JOINT VENTURE WITH PRC -- Singapore, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Economic cooperation between Singapore and China took a further step with the initialling here yesterday of a joint venture agreement between Wah Chang International and the China Nanhai oil joint service corporation. The agreement, to provide supply vessels, was initialed by a Chinese delegation here to study the offshore oil supply industry. The delegation also held discussions with Airtrust of Singapore on the possible formation of a joint venture to provide helicopter services in Guangzhou, and with Fitzpatricks on the possibility of obtaining food supplies. Chen Lizhong, general manager of the Chinese corporation and leader of the delegation, leaving today, expressed optimism on future cooperation with various Singapore companies. The Chinese company is a mixed firm between China's Petroleum Industry Ministry and the Guangdong provincial government, formed in May this year to provide the whole range of support services for oil exploration in the South China Sea. The draft agreement initialled yesterday is expected to be finalized and signed in Guangzhou soon. Under the agreement Wah Chang, which will hold 49 percent of the new company, will provide supply vessels, at first on a charter basis. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 9 Oct 82 BK]

CARDINAL STRESSES CHURCH, COMMUNISM INCOMPATIBLE

OW220755 Quezon City RPN Television in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Priests who have turned communist should be held responsible for their unlawful acts. This was stressed today by Jaime Cardinal Sin in his speech before the Rotary Club of Manila at the Hilton. Sin said the church will never reconcile godless communism with the Catholic faith, as David Nye reports.

[Begin recording] In his speech, the archbishop of Manila said that communism can never be reconciled with the Catholic faith, because the communist ideology, which negates the existence of God, runs counter to faith which stresses God's esistence. However, Cardinal Sin admitted some priests have embraced communist ideology. He added that justice demands the priest be responsible for his unlawful acts. He also alleged fears of some priests and nuns that there exists a systematic campaign by the government to destroy the church and its workers. On the contrary, Sin said that the two bodies are reconciling their policies for the greater good of the people. He said scattered incidents of persecution are merely coincidental. This is David Nye reporting. [end recording]

MILITARY IN FAVOR OF DIALOGUE WITH CHURCH

HK220005 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabin C. Ver says the military favors a continuing dialogue with the church to promote national unity and reconciliation. He made the statement in response to the call of Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, urging a greater dialogue with the military. General Ver said it has been the policy of President Marcos to maintain good relations with the church and to preserve that relationship.

DEPARTING JAPANESE ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS

HK220133 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Former Ambassador to the Philippines Hideho Tanaka of Japan stressed the importance of entering into an agreement specifically guaranteeing protection to Japanese investments here, if the Philippines is to attract "much more" of these investors. Tanaka ended his tour of duty in the Philippines and left for Tokyo yesterday afternoon.

In an interview with BUSINESS DAY before he left, he cited the signing of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the two countries, and the skillful handling of an incident last year when the Philippine Air Force strafed a Japanese ship suspected of carrying arms for Muslim rebels in Mindanao.

The two governments started negotiations on a Japanese-proposed investment guarantee agreement. The talks apparently have reached a stalemate on Japan's request for "national treatment" by the Philippines of Japanese investments (BUSINESS DAY, Aug. 24, 1981). Japan incidentally is only one of a number of countries that have asked for various forms and degrees of national treatment for their investments in the Philippines.

Excerpts from the transcript of the interview follows: BUSINESS DAY: Your Excellency, in your opinion, what are the most significant accomplishments of your office during your tour of duty?

Tanaka: Yes. I think I can see, apart (from other accomplishments), the conclusion of (the amity, commerce and navigation) treaty between our two countries. Also, I signed another two or three agreements, for example, the parcel post agreement.... And I also signed three times the yen credit agreements, the 8th, 9th and 10th. And now (the) 11th is under negotiation.

If you can recall, in January this year, the tanker Hegg firing accident -- incident -- happened, which was a very delicate problem... But with the very fine cooperation of Gen. (Carlos) Romulo (minister of foreign affairs), we maintained quiet, calm conversations for eigth months and we solved this problem amicably.

BUSINESS DAY: You're ending a very fruitful tour of duty in the Philippines just as in Japan itself there is a changeover in leadership. What do you think would be the implication of this change of leadership on Japan's relations with the Philippines and with the ASEAN?

Tanaka: There are four candidates for leadership, but (all) within the LDP (Liberal Democratic Party, which has ruled Japan almost throughout the nation's postwar period. The political changes are only within the framework of LDP; of course, the next president of LDP will become prime minister. So far as the policy of the LDP is not changed, our government will not change. Well, if the Communist Party takes over, very much change will take effect.

BUSINESS DAY: You may not answer this question, Your Excellency: Do you have an opinion as to who among the leaders in Japan stands the best chance of becoming the next premier?

Tanaka: That's a very difficult question.

BUSINESS DAY: We in this region have been looking to Japan for most of funding and other forms of assistance for our own development. Now, during your term of office here, one of your leaders, the former minister of the international trade and industry, formulated what became known as the (Rokosuke) Tanaka doctrine -- we in ASEAN call it the Tanaka doctrine. This set forth the four bases for cooperation Japan will make with respect to the world and especially with the ASEAN. What did your office do to implement these principles and how far did you go in implementing them? And, in general, what do you think is the status of the implementation of this doctrine?

Tanaka: These are the principles of our assistance to the ASEAN countries. According to these principles, we have done and we are doing and we will do (some thing) to implement these principles. For the ASEAN countries, every country is different; so we must implement different styles to match the situations of the countries. During my tenure of office, we have done every possible effort. For example, energy development, since last year, no, before that, we have provided huge amount of loans for the development. And human resources -- this is very important -- we have already negotiated and will soon start some projects which have been decided by the negotiations between Japan and the Philippines.

Agricultural field: well, since our relations started after the war, our government placed most importance to the development of agriculture and for agro-industries: and we will continue this effort....

BUSINESS DAY: The next question has something to do with an agreement which is under negotiation, the agreement on investment protection. Since you have cited the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation as a major achievement in the relations between the two countries, is it still necessary to have this kind of agreement -- I'm speaking of reported requests of your government for national treatment of your investors in this country. Do you think it is still necessary to have this kind of negotiation?

Tanaka: Yes, I think it's necessary. Of course, as you know this has connection with the amity, commerce, navigation treaty. But, of course, I know also there are some arguments (that) this kind of agreement is not necessary but I don't think so. Well, Japanese businessmen or enterprises wish to make investments abroad, to the Philippines, but they need some guarantee. Of course, they are investing their own money abroad so if there is a guarantee their investment is safe, it will be very useful for encouraging the investor ... The Philippines Government is desir(ing) to have much more investment from Japan. It's the same idea for me (that) I have encouraged during my stay. But if there is investment it will be a very great encouragement for (Japanese investment in) the Philippines.

BUSINESS DAY: Don't you think the investment laws that this country has are adequate for the needs of investors, including those from Japan?

Tanaka: Why, without an agreement now, already Japan is second (biggest) investor in the Philippines after the United States. So, we know without this (proposed agreement) it is not impossible to increase investors. But it is my desire to increase (the investments) much more -- this is a good factor of encouragement (to investors).

BUSINESS DAY: The United States is the main partner in economic relations of the Philippines. Does Japan intend to become the biggest factor in our economy.

Tanaka: We are not considering that matter. Our intention is only to increase our economic relations -- it will contribute to the betterment of our relations. The Japanese side will get profit. Philippine side also get benefits -- that's our deal.

BUSINESS DAY: The Japanese trade center published a year ago a directory of Japanese investors. In the course of our examination of this report, we found out that some Japanese equity holders in companies here have withdrawn their investments. What, in your opinion, could be the reasons for this apparent withdrawal of Japanese investment?

Tanaka: I'm not sure why they retreated, but I think it's up to the case. Some small, not that small, but medium enterprises came to the Philippines and they operated; and if they cannot get profit on their money they must retreat. I think it's really up the case because still there are many big companies operating well -- big factories, shipyards and so on.

BUSINESS DAY: What is your reaction to the statements made by the Philippines president in Washington during his state visit?

Tanaka: After that (state visit) I had the chance to talk to the president. "Mr. President explained clearly ... specially now that the United States is covering wider areas than before. In that sense, if Japan increased its defense capabilities it would be alright, and Japan increases military capabilities.

The president can see this aim....

And of course, it is the foreign (affairs) principle of Japan -- the Japanese Government and the Japanese people -- that Japan will not be a military power. We have no intention, nobody desires, to increase our military capabilities -- (except) only for defense. If the government wish to increase military capabilities, the Japanese people would not agree.

BUSINESS DAY: Would you have an idea as to who your replacement would be, who the next ambassador would be?

TANAKA: (The) Japanese Government is selecting the most capable and the most adequate ambassador to the Philippines.

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FURTHER REPORTS ON SUCCESSION TO PRIME MINISTER

Leaders Fail To Pick Successor

OW221509 Tokyo KYODO in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) leaders Friday night failed to pick a successor to party President and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki but agreed to have further talks Saturday. The leaders failed to sink differences in their last-ditch efforts to settle the bitter power struggle over who should succeed Suzuki, party sources said.

They agreed to extend the deadline for the week-long campaign ban by four presidential candidates -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64, Toshio Komoto, 71, Ichiro Nakagawa, 58, and Shintaro Abe, 58. The deadline was originally due for midnight Friday. It was not known how long the deadline has been extended.

Suzuki, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido reached the agreement after their futile attempts to choose a successor through negotiations.

Elections To Be Held

OW230026 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 23, KYODO -- Leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party failed to reach a compromise in their marathon talks Saturday and forced four men to fight it out to win the top party post and succeed outgoing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The eleventh-hour session that began Friday evening and lasted until 5 a.m. Saturday broke up after the party leaders ran out of means to pick a successor to Suzuki through talks rather than time consuming and costly primary and run-off elections.

The party leaders -- Suzuki, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Secretary General Susumu Nakaido and other executives -- had been in daily sessions since Suzuki announced October 12 he would not seek re-election to party president, a post which carried with it premiership, in the face of mounting criticism against his leadership.

The party leaders gave up further efforts early Saturday morning when Yasuhiro Nakasone, Cabinet minister and director general of the Administrative Management Agency, rejected a last minute compromise proposal to resolve a bitter intraparty power struggle which flared following Suzuki's surprise announcement. It called for naming Nakasone prime minister and former Premier Fukuda party president.

In return, the three other candidates -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry; Toshio Komoto, state minister and director general of the Economic Planning Agency; and Ichiro Nakagawa, state minister and director general of science and technology, would withdraw their candidacy. Under the compromise, Komoto would be named deputy premier and finance minister.

Nakasone, a 64-year-old veteran politician who has served as a Cabinet minister a number of times, said he could not accept the proposal because it ran counter to the parliamentary Cabinet system, similar to that of Britain, which Japan has maintained. He told newsmen that president of the party in power should simultaneously be prime minister.

Nakasone's rejection thus opened the way for the four candidates to go through party primary and run-off elections. They have refrained from waging open campaigning in the past week under a week-long freeze imposed by the party while party elders searched ways to avoid elections.

The four candidates began campaigning Saturday, with emphasis on winning support of rank and file party members and associates who have not yet made up their minds for whom to vote.

Ballots of some 1,045,000 grassroots party members and supporters will be mailed to party headquarters, where they are scheduled to be opened and tabulated on November 23. The top three candidates will go forward to a run-off election on November 25, when LDP members of the Diet attend a party convention to elect the new party president.

Komoto is favored to collect more votes in the primary election because he is said to have gathered support from more grassroots party members and associates than the three other candidates. However, Nakasaone has the backing of two powerful factions within the party -- the groups led by Suzuki and former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. These groups, including that of Nakasone, have 244 of the 421 LDP members of the Diet, enough to elect Nakasone as party president -- and premier -- if he is in the top three in the primary contest.

Prime Minister Suzuki returned home shortly before 6 a.m. Saturday, following the all-night session at party headquarters, and told newsmen that he had tried his best in a futile attempt at finding his successor through talks. He said he was sorry, but added that he hoped the four candidates will wage a fair election campaign. The prime minister said the LDP should make an effort to establish a party unity, and he would give his share of efforts to achieve it.

Candidates' News Conference

OW231151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 23, KYODO -- Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Saturday plunged into divisive and expensive campaigns to select a successor to outgoing LDP President and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The primary election was called after party elders failed to pick Suzuki's successor during talks lasting from Friday evening to early Saturday morning.

Four contenders -- all ministers in the Suzuki Cabinet -- immediately put their followers on alert for a showdown toward the end of next month. They are Yasuhiro Nakasone, head of the Administrative Management Agency; Toshio Komoto, head of the Economic Planning Agency; Ichiro Nakagawa, head of the Science and Technology Agency; and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry.

The four presidential candidates held a joint press conference Saturday at the LDP headquarters here and explained their motives.

Nakasone, 64, said he is determined to carry out Suzuki's pet scheme for administrative and fiscal reforms to create a small government. He is supported by three intraparty factions led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Suzuki and himself, who together control more than half the 421 party Diet (parliament) members.

Komoto, 71, Nakagawa, 57, and Abe, 58, were unanimous in calling for improving ethics and morale within the scandal-ridden conservative party. This was oblique criticism of former Prime Minister Tanaka, who wields immense influence within despite having officially left it after the Lockheed payoff scandal erupted several years ago.

Abe said: Everybody knows who is controlling the Liberal-Democratic Party. State affairs cannot be run unless the situation in which the LDP is controlled by a nonmember is corrected, Nakagawa told reporters.

MSA REPORTS USSR SEIZES JAPANESE FISHING BOAT

OW250625 Tokyo KYODO in English 1607 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Sendai, Oct 25, KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat with six fishermen aboard was seized by a Soviet patrol boat while operating in the Sea of Japan Sunday, Maritime Safety Agency officials said Monday.

They said the 99-ton No 15 Mirei Maru of Hachinohe, Aomori Prefecture, was stopped by the Soviet ship about 261 kilometers west of Setana in western Hokkaido and escorted to Soviet territory.

The Japanese ship was reportedly operating within Soviet territorial waters. It left Hachinohe port October 21 and was scheduled to return at the end of December.

MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. OVER AGRICULTURE TALKS

OW220431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa criticized Friday the American reluctance to understand the Japanese agricultural situation which he said could not allow the complete liberalization of beef and orange imports.

Commenting on the rupture of agricultural talks in Honolulu the same day, the minister said the U.S. is looking at the matter from a purely trade point of view when it is in fact basically an agricultural issue.

The Americans proposed cutting the Honolulu talks short after only two days of negotiations because of the Japanese refusal to liberalize imports of American high-qaulity beef and oranges from 1984. The talks had been scheduled to last another day.

Tazawa termed the lack of understanding of the Japanese agricultural situation by the U.S. as "strange."

ITO LECTURES ON CURRENT DEFENSE PROBLEMS

OW211003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Sendai, Oct 21, KYODO -- Defense Chief Soichiro Ito Thursday termed the support of pacifist forces for the nation's war-renouncing Constitution and three non-nuclear principles as "muggy." The director general of the Defense Agency used the term in a lecture on current defense problems at a hotel meeting here.

Ito said it is fine to speak highly of the "peace" Constitution and the non-nuclear principles at home, but appealing for such causes in world affairs misses the point. "Such an appeal never works," he said.

He then asserted Japan should strive to meet the demand of the U.S. and other countries for increased defense outlays as a member of the Free World, while maintaining its own defense stance.

Referring to the Japanese embargo on arms exports, which hinders the promotion of defense technology exchange with the U.S., Ito said: "There is an argument that Japan, unilaterally supplied with (such technology), is not a worthy U.S. ally." The defense chief said he would press the new Cabinet to develop such exchange.

Refuting the criticism from China and other Asian countries that Japan is again becoming a military power, Ito said Japan is far from being so.

"This is proven by the fact that the Self-Defense Forces don't have sufficient drilling ranges, and have a hard time recruiting reinforcements," he said.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

23 Oct Arrival Ceremony

SK240540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived in Pyongyang on October 23 by special plane on an official state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife cordially met His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife at Pyongyang airport. The airport was in a festive atmosphere to greet the friendship envoy of the Pakistani people. The airport compound was crowded by thousands of welcomers with the national flags of Korea and Pakistan, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands. Set up amidst the welcomers were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Slogan-boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq!" were seen there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport.

The plane carrying the envoy of the Pakistani people touched down at the airport at 12:15. The crowds welcomed the friendship envoy of the Pakistani people, raising the cheers of manse (hurrah).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and hugged him. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Arriving here together with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq were Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Council; Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister for foreign affairs; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister, and his wife; Mahmud A. Haroon, interior minister, and his wife; Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, adviser to the president on tourism; Lieutenant General K.M. Arif, chief of staff to the president, and his wife; and others.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of the working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin were present at the airport. Meeting the guests at the airport were Pakistani Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK Sultan Mohammad Dutta and his embassy officials and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Children of the Pakistani Embassy here presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

A function took place at the airport in welcome of His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the DPRK were played. His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21-gun salute. At the end of the function, the enthusiastic cheers of manse burst forth again from the welcoming crowds.

His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowds, passing by them. Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed President Mohammad Ziaul Haq along the streets, waving the national flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

Kim Il-song-Ziaul Haq Talks

SK240546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang today between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Attneding tne talks on our side were Minister of People's Armed Froces O Chin-u, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Kroean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-Chin.

Present on the Pakistani side were Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Council; Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, minister for foreign affairs; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister; Mahmud A. Haroon, interior minister; Lt. Gen. K.M. Arif, chief of staff to the president; and Sultan Mohammad Dutta, IRP ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Courtesy Call on Kim Il-song

SK240551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his wife on October 23 paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, nad his wife.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Federal Council Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, Minister for Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and his wife, Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon and his wife, adviser to the president on tourism Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, Chief of Staff to the president Lt. General K.M. Arif and his wife, Pakistani Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK Sultan Muhammad Dutta and otehrs.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gift to Ziaul Haq

SK240530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a silver knife to His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to our country on October 23 at the Arch of Triumph Plaza in the name of the Pyongyang citizens. His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed deep thanks for this.

Banquet Hosted by Kim Il-song

SK240458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of October 23 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-s[illegible] and his wife, in company with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause. The national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq also made a speech.

Invited to the banquet were His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife and his entourage.

Present there were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of the working people's organizations and of the power organs in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and Yu Song-chin, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments. Artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Text of Kim Il-song Speech

SK240521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 23 in honour of His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to our country. His speech reads in full:

Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, distinguished guests from Pakistan, comrades and friends:

Today Your Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, has arrived in Pyongyang carrying with you the warm friendly feelings of the Pakistani people towards the Korean people.

I am greatly pleased to meet again, Your Excellency President, an intimate friend of mine, and find you amongst us. I warmly welcome you and dear guests from Pakistan on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

We already had a significant meeting with you for the first time in Belgrade in May 1980. Our friendship formed at that time has deepened as the days went by and the friendly relations between our two peoples have developed steadily.

Your Excellency President crossed over the high Himalaya mountain ranges to visit our country. This is the manifestation of your exceptionally close friendship towards us. It is of great significance in adding lustre to the annals of friendship between Korea and Pakistan and strengthening solidarity among the Asian people.

Today the Asian people are living in a new era of history shaping their own destiny independently and creatively, freed from the long years of colonial subjugation. Both Korea and Pakistan are newly emerging Asian countries and member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Pakistani people with a long history and cultural traditions are striving to eliminate backwardness and poverty, the vestiges of colonial rule, strengthen national unity and build a new Islamized society of justice and quality under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan withdrew from the military blocs to which it had belonged, and became a member nation of the Non-Aligned Movement. This is a just step which meets the Pakistani people's demand for and reflects the trend of the present times towards chajusong (independence).

We are convinced that the Pakistani Government and people will achieve a great success in their struggle to develop national economy and national culture, safeguard the sovereignty of the country and build a new prosperous Pakistan on the road they have chosen.

Today, new-merging and non-aligned countries are faced with various problems that must be solved by united efforts. They should solidly unite, positively support and closely cooperate with one another in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

The peoples of Korea and Pakistan, out of their common desire for sovereignty, independence and a new life, have established bonds of friendship and promoted interchanges and cooperation in many fields. Your Excellency President's current visit to our country will be an opportunity for us to discuss widely problems of promoting mutual cooperation on a bilateral or international level, and this will no doubt help towards accelerating the common cause of the Third World countries.

The government of our republic is particularly interested in developing the good neighbouring relations with the Asian countries which are near to us geographically.

Our people will, in the future, too, staunchly struggle in firm unity with the Pakistani people and the rest of the Asian peoples to build an independent new Asia and an independent new world free from imperialism and colonialsm, national domination and subjugation.

Your Excellency President, your current visit to our country greatly inspires our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their divided country independently and peacefully.

Wishing you a pleasant stay throughout your visit amidst the warm welcome of our people, I would like to propose a toast: To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Pakistani people, to the prosperity and development of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to the solidarity among the world people who advocate chajusong, to the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Madame, to the health of the guests from Pakistan, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Ziaul Haq Speech

SK241125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 23. In his speech he said:

President and great leader of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il-song, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

I have long cherished the desire to visit Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to meet the great leader of this country, President Kim Il-song. Two years ago I set out from Pakistan to fulfill this desire but suddenly, on account of unavoidable reasons, the visit had to be postponed. It is a pleasure and an honour that today my long standing desire has been realised and I and members of my delegation have the honour to meet His Excellency Kim Il-song.

Before coming here we had heard much about the affection, sincerity and goodwill obtaining in Democratic People's Republic of Korea for Pakistan and its people. The warmth, enthusiasm and emotions with which I, my wife and other members of my delegation were received today has not only confirmed the validity of the reports but also left deep imprints of friendship and affection on our hearts -- the imprint which will never be erased.

This grand banquet and the speech just given are also manifestation of the same sentiment and friendship about which I spoke a moment ago. For the kind words that Excellency Kim Il-song spoke about Pakistan and about me personally, I wish to convey my gratitude and I assure him that the people of Pakistan also cherish sincere regard for the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and deep love and affection for its people.

Respected Mr President, both of our countries are situated in sensitive strategic locations, which command great importance in international politics. While this strategic situation confers upon us considerable responsibility for the sake of regional and international peace, it has also confronted us with some problems. We are gratified and we derive satisfaction that Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan are not only taking effective steps to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and security but are also rendering service for the consolidation and promotion of peace and security in their regions.

Our two countries, which are part of the Third World, are developing countries. We adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of these principles we have developed bilateral relations. Our relations are founded on mutual confidence and mutual benefit, and we value them greatly. I am convinced that the talks we shall have during my visit will contribute to the further improvement of these relations.

Excellency, Mr President, every person and every country has a vision of the future. This vision mirrors its aspirations and ambitions. Mr President, we in Pakistan have a vision of peace and security for others and we wish prosperity and happiness for our own people as well as for the people of other countries. We wish an end to the atmosphere of tension and confrontation in the world. We wish defeat to anti-peace forces and we wish that all countries of the world, large and small, should work for mutual cooperation and prosperity in an environment of mutual confidence and peace.

We not only entertain this vision but we also try to change it into reality. In these efforts we have the cooperation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other peace-loving countries. However, despite all the efforts of all such countries world peace faces serious danger. Its main cause is that some countries are pursuing attempts to dominate other countries and to forcibly bring them under their control. In my view the sooner this trend is halted the brighter will be the future of world peace.

In this context I wish to draw attention especially towards the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea where small and relatively weak states have fallen victim to this trend and to the regrettable policies inherent in this trend. We call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from these countries and for elimination of the colonial system, in whatever form, from every part of the world, for liquidation of racism, for discouragement of arms race and for the establishment of a just and peaceful order throughout the world.

Excellency, we deeply respect the views you have expressed on the world situation and we believe that the impact of your views is not limited to our two countries and that it will produce far reaching results because these are views of an important leader and statesman of the present era.

Respected Mr President, the progress achieved by Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your inspiring leadership through the golden principle of "chuche" is greatly admired by the people of Pakistan who wish complete success to this friendly country under your leadership in all fields of reconstruction and in agriculture and industry. The people of Pakistan are well aware of the circumstances and difficulties confronting you since the Second World War. They admire the efforts you are making to bring the situation under control and for the reconstruction of Korea, and wish success to your efforts for the peaceful reunification of your country and that you may achieve this destination in accordance with recognized principles, without foreign interference. We extend to you our prayers and good wishes.

Excellency, the next few days are very significant for us as during these days I and my colleagues will get an opportunity to see glimpses of the progress of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to benefit, during formal and informal talks, from your statesman-like views.

I would like to end my speech by extending a warm invitation to the president and great leader of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il-song, to visit Pakistan at his convenience. I assure His Excellency that it would be a matter of great joy and honour for the people and government of Pakistan and for myself to receive him on our soil.

May I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in toasting:

For the long life, health and happiness of the president, the great leader of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il-song; for the long life, health and happiness of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il; for the progress and prosperity of the people of Democratic People's Republic of Korea; for ever increasing friendship between Pakistan and Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and for the promotion of world peace and security.

Kim Il-song Calls on Ziaul Haq

SK242209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife on October 24 paid a return call on His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his wife.

Present on the occasion here Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin.

Chairman of the Federal Council Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, Minister for Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and his wife, Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon and his wife, Adviser to the president on tourism Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, Chief of Staff to the President Lt. General K.M. Arif and his wife, Pakistani Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK Sultan Muhammad Dutta and others were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Further Talks Held 24 Oct

SK242214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in Pyongyang on October 24.

Attending the talks on our side were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin.

Present on the Pakistani side were Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Council; Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, minister for foreign affairs; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister; Mahmud A. Haroon, interior minister; Lt. Gen, K.M. Arif, chief of staff to the president; and Sultan Muhammad Dutta, Pakistani ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Visits Mangyongdae, University

SK242233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his entourage went to Mangyongdae on the afternoon of October 24. The guests were accompanied by Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Pakistan Yu Song-chin.

The guests were met at the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's native home in Mangyongdae by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and personages concerned.

Then they inspected Kim Il-song Military University. The university was in festive attire. The teachers and students of the university warmly welcomed the guests. The guests were met by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Choe In-tok, KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and leading personnel of the university. A function welcoming President Mohammad Ziaul Haq was held at the university.

Begum Mohammad Ziaul Haq, wife of the Pakistani president, inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute yesterday. Some members of the president's entourage visited the Grand People's Study House. Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, adviser to the president on tourism, inspected the Korean Art Gallery.

Attends Art Performance

SK242219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was performed at the February 8 House of Culture on October 24 in welcome of His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife saw the performance together with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife.

Appreciating the performance together with the guests were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin and working people in the city. Pakistani Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK Sultan Muhammad Dutta and officials of his embassy also saw the performance.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CPV DELEGATION 22 OCT

SK222232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 22 received the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former CPV, as its head and Comrade Xi Fang, vice-president of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and chief of the staff of the former CPV, as its deputy head.

On hand were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee fo the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Froces. Also present were Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Zong Kewen and Military Attache Yu Kezhong of the Chinese Embassy here and chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission Gu Zhanhong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Armed Forces Ministry Banquet

SK251242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet on the evening of 24 October at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers entry into the Korean war.

Present at the banquet were Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, Comrade Paek Hak-nim, vice minister, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned including Kim Kwan-sop, O Chae-won, Pak Chung-kuk, Yun Chi-ho, Yu Yong-kol, Kim Chae-suk, (Choe Mun-tok), Yi Song-nok, (Chon Il-chun), Han Chu-kyong and Wang Kyong-hak, and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Invited there were the delegation of former CPV headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of the former CPV; the CPC goodwill delegation headed by Dai Suli, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Henan provincial party committee and governor of the province; and Li Daigent, vice minister of water conservancy and power of the PRC, who is heading the delegation of the Chinese side to the meeting of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydropower Company, and other Chinese guests staying in our country.

Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country, and his embassy's officials, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission, and staffers of the office were also invited there.

KPA Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk spoke at the banquet. He said: It is a great pleasure to attend a meeting overflowing with emotions of brotherly friendship together with the Chinese comrades-in-arms on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the participation of the CPV on the Korean front. In the difficult period of the past fatherland liberation war, when our people were waging a life-and-death struggle for defending the freedom and independence of the country from the U.S. imperialists' aggression, the fraternal Chinese people dispatched the volunteers organized with their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front to help our people at the cost of their blood.

He continued: The genuine internationalist spirit and lofty moral traits displayed by the fighters of the CPV who dashed to the Korean front made a deep impression on our people and officers and men of the People's Army. During the period of the arduous war, the KPA and CPV courageously fought agaihst the common enemies, sharing their fate with each other in the same trenches. Thus, they won the historic victory by crushing the enemies.

Noting that the immortal exploits and brilliant achievements of the fighters of the CPV in Korea will be permanently remembered by our people, he paid highest tribute to the comrades-in-arms of the CPV who performed undying feats in the fatherland liberation war and to the fallen fighters of the CPV who dedicated their lives and youth and expressed deep thanks to the Communist Party and Government of China and to the fraternal Chinese people for the material and moral support and aid given us in the period of the war and in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

He pointed put that, under the leadership of the CPC, the fraternal Chinese people have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country in recent years, overcoming difficulies lying on the road of advance, and have entered a new historic stage for the realization of socialist modernization.

He stressed: Our people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over all the successes registered by the fraternal Chinese people and wish them great successes in the struggle to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state by fulfilling the tasks for socialist modernization set forth at the 12th national congress of the party and to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

Saying that the historic visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China some time ago was a historic event which brilliantly adorned the annals of Korea-China friendship by strengthening and developing to a new, higher stage the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, two governments and two peoples, he noted that our people treasure the great successes registered by the respected leader during his visit to China and are firmly resolved to glorify Korea-China friendship over the generations by consolidating and developing his successes.

Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke next. He said: The heroic Korean people under the wise guidance of their respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP waged a stubborn, heroic struggle against a formidable enemy, defying sacrifice, and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were boasting of being the strongest in the world, thereby winning a shining victory in the 3-year fatherland liberation war. The victory of the Korean people not only defended the independence and sovereignty of Korea and her revolutionary gains but also made a big contribution to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world, and showed the world people a brilliant example of winning victory in the struggle against a formidable enemy.

He continued: During the grim period of the Korean war, the CPV, at the instruction of the CPC and Chairman Mao Zedong, rushed to the Korean front, holding aloft the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the fatheroand and repulsed the aggressors, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people.

We rejoice as over our own over all the successes achieved by the Korean people. These successes are rich fruit reaped by adhering to the line of independence, self-sufficiency and self-reliance in defense and carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- under the wise guidance of your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP.

He noted: We sincerely wish you continued, new victories in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, attaining the 10 prospective targets and creating the speed of the 80's.

Stressing that achieving the reunification of the fatherland is the national desire of the Korean people, he said: We resolutely support the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which were advanced by President Kim Il-song.

He stressed that the United States must discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and renounce its splittist policy aimed at creating two Koreas and withdraw at once all its aggressive forces and military equipment from South Korea. The reunification of Korea is an inevitable trend of history and no force can bar it.

Noting that the two countries of China and Korea are close, fraternal neighbors with lips-and-teeth relations, with their mountains and streams connected, he said: The two peoples of China and Korea forged with blood a deep and close militant friendship through a long joint struggle. Today, China-Korea friendship is shining anew. The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song carried out very successfully his official visit to China some time ago, thus bringing the close relations between our two countries to a new stage of development.

He stressed: No matter what storm may arise in the world in the future, the Chinese people, who greatly value China-Korea friendship, will, as in the past, stand firm on the side of the fraternal Korean people and fight and win together in unity with you.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK251010 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 24 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 October editorial: "Korea-China Friendship Forged in Blood Will Be Eternal and Immortal"]

[Text] The 25th of October is recorded as a significant day in the lofty history of Korea-China friendship and fraternity. Thirty-two years ago, on this day, in the grave period when the Korean people were waging a hard fight against the U.S. imperialists to determine the fatherland's destiny, the fraternal Chinese people sent to the Korean front volunteers organized with their outstanding sons and daughters under the banner of "resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home and defend the nation" and assisted our people with blood.

In the fierce battles, demonstrating the indomitable revolutionary spirit of communism and the spirit of self-sacrifice, officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers gallantly fought and performed heroic exploits.

In the days of war, the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and China loved and assisted each other like kin, sharing their fate with each other, and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, thereby winning the great historic victory in the war.

On the occasion of the significant anniversary when the CPV rushed to the Korean front, recalling with deep emotion the days when they fought and defeated the aggressors shoulder to shoulder with members of the volunteers, the Korean people and officers and men of the KPA extend warm militant greetings and comradely wishes to the fraternal Chinese people and combatants of the People's Liberation Army.

The particpation of the CPV on the Korean front was an outstanding example of lofty proletarian internationalism displayed between class brothers linked together by blood ties in the struggle to achieve common goals and ideals.

It was also a demonstration of the noble revolutionary duty of revolutionary comrades-in-arms who assist each other in the face of difficulties, forming the relations of (?lips and teeth) and the relations between the frontline and the rear area.

Members of the CPV defended every inch of our land with blood, regarding Korea as their own native places and fatherland. Numerous soldiers of the CPV, including heroes (Hwang Kye-chang), (Song Cho-hun) and (La Song-kyu), sacrificed the precious heyday of their youth and lives in the land of Korea.

The brilliant exploits performed by and the achievements attained by soldiers of the CPV in the Korean war will remain in the memory of our people eternally.

With the victory of our people's fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion through the joint struggle of the KPA and the CPV, another brilliant chapter was recorded in the history of the militant friendship and fraternity between the two peoples of Korea and China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea-China friendship is an invincible one which cannot be destroyed by any force. Korea-China friendship will be brought into fuller bloom generation after generation and will be eternal and immortal together with the lands of the two countries.

Korea-China friendship, which was provided by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai, has flowered more fully and has been strengthened and developed to new higher stage through the special intimate relations between the great leader and esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an official state visit to the People's Republic of China last September at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. This was a historic event which vigorously demonstrated the invincible friendship and unity between the two countries, parties and peoples of Korea and China.

It is the firm will of the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China to consolidate and develop this friendship and unity. Korea-China friendship will be eternal and immortal. Today, the parties and peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have vigorously pushed ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction, supporting and cooperating with each other.

The Chinese people are accelerating socialist modernization, full of hope and firm faith, upholding the militant tasks advanced at the 12th CCP Congress. The 12th Congress of the CCP, which was engraved as a congress of revolutionary unity and a congress of a brilliant victory of the revolutionary line, advanced a task to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state by expediting socialist modernization, thereby unfolding brilliant prospects ahead of the Chinese people and spiring them to make a new Long March.

Under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have registered unprecedented successes on all fronts of socialist modernization.

Great success has been attained in building the People's Liberation Army into a modernized and regularized powerful army and in the struggle to enhance its self-defense capability, too.

The Chinese people have struggled to reunify the whole country by returning Taiwan, their sacred territory. Great changes taking place in China today prove that the CCP program for socialist modernization is a correct policy which is being carried out by the Chinese people's own efforts and which accords with the inevitable demands of the development of the revolution and the interests of the Chinese people.

Our people sincerely rejoice over and enthusiastically offer congratulations for all successes attained by the Chinese people in the successful implementation of socialist modernization and in the strengthening of the country's might.

Today, in accordance with the line and policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress, our people are effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge in the majestic struggle to create the speed of the 1980's under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. They are also waging a just struggle to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the fatherland independently. The Chinese Communist Party and people have actively supported this struggle of our people.

Because of the imperialists' intensified schemes for aggression and war, the tragic situation -- in which the sovereignty of countries and nations is being trampled underfoot -- is unfolding in every place of the world, and the danger of a new world war is increasing daily.

Strengthening the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China is a powerful factor ensuring the strengthening of the revolutionary forces of the world, smashing the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world.

The destinies of the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China are linked with unbreakable blood ties.

Today, marking the 32d anniversary of the entry of the CPV onto the Korean front, our people renew their firm determination to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship eternally, generation after generation.

As in the past when they mutually supported and cooperated whenever they faced difficulties, the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China will, in the future, too, share their fates and fight together to the end, shoulder to shoulder, to achieve common goals and ideals and will win victory.

CPC GOOD WILL DELEGATION VISITS FROM HENAN

Arrival 22 Oct

SK221701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- A goodwill delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Dai Suli, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Henan Provincial Party Committee and governor of the province, arrived in Pyongyang on October 22 by air. It was met at the airport by Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned as well as Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

KWP Fetes CPC Group

SK230351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet Friday evening at the Chongnyu Restaurant in honor of the goodwill delegation of the Communist Party of China.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Dai Suli, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Henan provincial committee of the party and governor of Henan Province, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

Present at the banquet were Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned.

Speaking first at the banquet, Vice-Director Cho Yong-kuk said: We will be better acquainted through the goodwill delegation of the Communist Party of China visiting our country with the proud successes achieved by the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leaderhsip of the CPC in their efforts to implement the tasks for socialist modernisation set forth at the 12th national congress of the party, we think. We are sure, he said, that your visit to our country will be conducive to further strengthening the traditional friendly relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries.

Head of the delegation Dai Suli spoke next. Noting that the indestructible great friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Korean parties with a long history and deep roots are consolidated and developed continuously by the joint efforts of the two parties, he said: The visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the leaders of the Central Committee of our party, to your country this year and the visit of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song to our country some time ago demonstrated to the whole world the great vitality of this great friendship and solidarity. We will firmly support in the future, too, the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people and their cause of construction and all the efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he declared, and stressed: We will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people for ever.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of the two countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good heatlh and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

RECENT DEATH OF KPA UNIT COMMANDER REPORTED

SK232338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Obituary notice issued by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces on 22 October on the death of Kim Chung-yol, commander of a KPA unit]

[Text] To our regret, Comrade Kim Chung-yol, a responsible commander of a KPA unit, died at 1535 on 22 October 1982 at the age of 64 after a long illness. During the dismal Japanese imperialist rule when our people suffered the tragedy of national ruin, Comrade Kim Chung-yol, participating and bearing arms in the glorious anti-Japanese struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, courageously struggled against the Japanese imperialists. During our people's great fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression, the comrade, while serving as the commander of a combined unit and upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound military idea and his chuche-oriented strategic and tactical policy, contributed to guaranteeing victory in this war by organizing and leading soldiers in annihilating the enemy.

Under the leadership of the great leader, the comrade devotedly struggled to implement the party's military line and to strengthen the military capability of his unit. The comrade firmly established the party's sole ideological system, was endlessly faithful to the great leader and the party till his last moment and devotedly struggled to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification and the final victory of the revolution as well as to strengthen and develop the KPA. Although Comrade Kim Chung-yol has died, his meritorious deeds for our party, the revolution, the fatherland and the people and his indomitable fighting spirit will live forever in the memory of our people and of KPA soldiers.

[Signed] The DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; 22 October 1982

A funeral committee has been formed for deceased Comrade Kim Chung-yol.

'POLITICAL ASYLUM' IN ROC GRANTED PRC PILOT

SK230324 Seoul YONHAP in English 2314 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to grant a Chinese pilot who has flown his MIG fighter plane to Korea "political asylum" in Taiwan and to dispose of his aircraft in accordance with "international practice," the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

In a prepared statement Chung Ki-ok, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said the government has granted consent for the wishes of the pilot (for asylum in the Republic of China) in accordance with humanitarian and international practices. The spokesman said the Chinese requested political asylum "immediately" upon his arrival in Korea (on Oct. 16) and that it has been ascertained by pertinent authorities that his request was an action of his own free will.

The fate of the aircraft, Chung said, would be determined in accordance with "international practices and precedents, and in consideration of the present circumstances," but he did not elaborate.

The Chinese pilot, identified by Korean authorities only as a Mr. Wu, 25, arrived at an unnamed South Korean Air Force base one week ago aboard a Chinese MIG fighter plane.

Asked when the pilot would be sent to Taiwan, Chung said the transfer would take place "at an early date" but added tht he did not know exactly when. Chung said Korean authorities have investigated the circumstances which led to Wu's defection and that Seoul's decision was that of "a sovereign state", based on the will of the pilot. He explained that the Seoul government has not informed Beijing of its investigation.

South Korea, which maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan, is the only country in Asia which does not have official links with mainland China.

CALL FOR RESUMING NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE REITERATED

SK250444 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok has again urged North Korea to "return to the dialogue table in compliance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter so as to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula and promote peaceful reunification" of the country.

Yi made the call Sunday in an address read by Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won at a ceremony observing the 37th anniversary of U.N. Day held at the U.N. Cemetery in the southeastern Korean port city of Pusan to honor the U.N. troops who sacrifieced their lives during the Korean war (1950-53).

Yi said: "We are fully committed to the continued efforts for the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue and peaceful reunification of Korea," as Seoul has been in the past. Yi also emphasized that the admission of South Korea or that of "both Koreas into the United Nations will provide an opportunity to terminate the state of cold-war in Korea and to accelerate the normalization of relations among the parties concerned with the Korean Peninsula."

He reminded that his government has made consistent efforts with determination and perseverance to promote national reconciliation through dialogue in order to solve the Korean problem at the earliest date. However, Yi added, the realities facing "us today demonstrate clearly that peace has yet to be achieved on the Korean Peninsula, with tensions and the state of confrontation prevailing."

A total of 58,000 soldiers of the United Nations forces were killed during the Korean war and of them, 2,200 have been buried at the U.N. Cemetery of Pusan, some 350 km southeast of Seoul.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES N. KOREA-U.S. TRADE LINKS

SK230159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok has dismissed as "totally groundless" a published report that North Korea and the United States have had direct trade links since 1979. In an appearance before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Friday evening, Yi said he had received an official letter from the U.S. secretary of commerce on July 1, 1981 confirming the denial of such trade.

In its latest issue, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, a Hong Kong-based weekly news magazine, has reported that North Korea and the United States have had direct trade links since 1979 despite an official Washington embargo on U.S. exports to Pyongyang. The report was denied Friday by the U.S. State Department, which attributed the alleged trade to inaccurate customs classifications.

RALLY URGES NORTH TO RETURN ABDUCTED FISHERMEN

SK250210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Sokcho, Korea, Oct. 25 (YONHAP) -- Some 20,000 South Korean fishermen publicly reproached North Korea for its frequent abduction of South Korean fishing boats Monday at a mass rally held in this eastern port city.

Yun Tae-sun, vice chairman of the Kangwon provincial chapter of the Korea Anti-Communist League, which sponsored the rally, also denounced North Korea's subversive clandestine activities in the South, such as attempts to infiltrate into the campus and religious circles and the frequent kidnapping of South Korean fishing vessels. He urged North Korea to immediately return the 31 South Korean fishing boats and 407 crew members still detained in North Korea.

The fishermen who participated in the rally were from Kosong, Yangyang and five other cities on the eastern coast of the country.

Hong Chun-won, skipper of the 115-ton Masan-Ho No. 5, who returned with 34 fellow fishermen Sept. 29 after 78 days of detention in North Korea, recounted the inhuman treatment they received in the North. The Masan-Ho was forcibly taken to a North Korean port July 13 while engaging in peaceful fishing operations on the high seas off the east coast.

CHON WELCOMES CHOICE OF SEOUL AS IPU MEETING VENUE

SK191027 Seoul YONHAP in English 0949 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that the government would not withhold any support for the preparations to host the annual Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) General Assembly meeting in Seoul next year. Chon made the remarks in welcoming a nine-member South Korean delegation to the 69th IPU General Assembly session in Rome last month, which chose Seoul as the 70th IPU General Assembly venue. Chon thanked the lawmakers, including Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, for their efforts at the Rome meeting, saying that the selection of Seoul as venue for the international parliamentary body is worthy of celebration, especially following the decisions to use Seoul for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics. The delegation told Chon that the African nations he visited in August and other friendly Western nations have supported the South's active effort to overcome the North Korean delegation's attempts to disrupt the Seoul general assembly.

YOUTH LEADER SENTENCED FOR SLANDERING GOVERNMENT

SK230150 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 82 p 7

[Excerpt] The law which was added to the criminal code in March 1975 to punish nationals who slander and degrade our country and government both at home and abroad by exploiting foreigners and foreign agencies has been applied for the first time.

On 21 October Judge No Won-uk of the Seoul District Criminal Court, applying the law on acts of degrading the country, sentenced 26-year-old defendant Kim Chol-ki, permanent director of the Korea Ecumenical Youth Council [EYC], who lives at 137 Sangok-dong, Inchon, to 18 months in jail.

Defendant Kim had been arrested and indicted on charges of inviting over 10 domestic and foreign reporters, including a reporter from the Japanese KYODO press agency, to an EYC office in Yonji-dong, Seoul, at 1600 on 23 July and of distributing among them 300 pamphlets entitled, "Our Stand on the Control Data Incident."

In the pamphlets defendant Kim denounced multinational enterprises, admonished the United States, slandered the government and demanded its resignation, saying that, while overlooking, sympathizing with and supporting violence against those involved in the Control Data incident and while using coercive means against workers and the people, the government has taken an irresolute attitude toward a multinational enterprise and has relied on foreign forces.

The prosecutor demanded 3 years in prison, citing Section II B, Article 104, of the criminal code and saying that the defendant's acts of slandering the government authorities -- a constitutionally established state agency -- to foreigners is liable to jeopardize ROK dignity. The judge said that the defendant's acts of distributing pamphlets that slandered the government among foreign reporters after inviting them to discuss domestic issues and of accusing the government of relying on foreign forces are intolerable.

SIX PUNISHED FOR SETTING UP ANTISTATE BODY

SK200425 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday overruled an appelate court's decision and determined that the six members of "Aram-Hoe" were guilty of having established an anti-state body by engaging in activities following the North Korean political line. The highest court ruled that "if two or more people continue to cooperate voluntarily to realize a subversive purpose," they should be considered to have formed an anti-state body. To form an illegal society or association, it was not necessary to have such formalities as a name, regulations, a representative or an initiating ceremony, the Supreme Court said. The case was returned to the Seoul appelate court for retrial.

The Arah-Hoe allegedly started on May 17 last year when some 10 dissident students, teachers, former policemen and prosecution employees gathered in a 100th day party for the daughter of one of them, named Aram, at his house in Taejon. Six members including Pak Hae-chun, 27, a senior at Sungjon University, were accused of having tried to instigate public demonstrations concurring with North Korean unification policies. They were charged with violating the national security law, the anti-communist law, the law on assembly and demonstration and martial law decrees for having organized an anti-government ring in August last year. The six defendants admitted that they sought to topple the government but denied they had set up an "Aram-Hoe," the alleged anti-state body.

The Taejon district court found them guilty of all charges, handing down prison terms ranging from two years to 10 years plus suspension of civil rights for the same periods. The Seoul appellate court, however, acquitted them of the charge of violating the national security law for having formed the anti-state body, reducing the jail terms ranging from six years to probations.

HUN SEN SENDS MESSAGE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

BK241114 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, New York; His Excellency Imre Hollai, president of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, New York:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellencies that the PRK Government and more than 6 million people of the PRK became very indignant when it was known that the 37th session of the UN General Assembly will debate the so-called "Kampuchean problem" in the near future.

It is regrettable to note that the United Nations, which was created to defend justice and safeguard peace and human rights, was forced to debate what is called the "Kampuchean situation" which, in fact, is only an intentional and disparaging fabrication of the expansionist-hegemonist Chinese, the U.S. imperialists and their ASEAN satellite countries. No one has taken into account the repeated protests of the government and entire people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

When the entire world was indignant and condemned the genocidal crimes committed in 1975-78 by the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, with the complicity of their Beijing masters, why didn't the United Nations discuss or raise the question of this tragic "Kampuchean situation"? When all progressive peoples hail the extraordinary achievements that our people scored during the first 3 years of their rebirth, why does the United Nations continue to admit in its bosom the representatives of a fallen genocidal regime? Why doesn't the United Nations invite the authentic representatives of the Kampuchean people -- victims of this genocide -- to its tribune to evoke the heroism of their people? Why does the United Nations now permit some well-known aggressors, who made trouble among nations, compromised peace, and created tension in various regions in the world, to serve this tribune with hypocrisy, to appoint themselves as defenders of the principle of non-military intervention in other countries, to safeguard the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people by demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and seeking a solution to the so-called "Kampuchean problem"? But, at the same time, the Kampuchean people -- victims of the genocidal regime -- were prevented from expressing their voice of justice.

The government and the people of the PRK take the liberty of declaring that there is no Kampuchean problem. The pure and simple truth is that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan fascist and genocidal regime -- lackeys of Beijing -- was toppled by the Kampuchean people. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Sihanouk is only a gathering of disguised criminals of genocide.

The draft resolution elaborated by the ASEAN countries is only a maneuver of the reactionary Chinese and the U.S. imperialists and their ASEAN lackey countries aimed at restoring the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. The PRK Government administers the entire territory of Kampuchea. It is the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people.

We must reiterate that all discussions on the so-called situation in Kampuchea constitute a gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people and that they are in opposition to the UN Charter. All decisions related to Kampuchea adopted without the approval and presence of the PRK representatives are considered illegal, null and void. The United Nations must put an end to these illogical activities in order to restore its prestige and honor; otherwise, all of this will only destroy its international reputation and role. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is continuing to consolidate and develop immutably. The just cause of the Kampuchean people will win. The right of authentic and legal representation of the Kampuchean people falls only to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I would be grateful if Your Excellencies would circulate this text as an official document of the 37th session of the General Assembly.

Would Your Excellencies please accept my highest salutations and considerations.

Phnom Penh, 22 October 1982; Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea

KOMSOMOL ART TROUPE PAYS VISIT TO PHNOM PENH

BK210709 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Oct (SPK) -- An art troupe of the USSR Leninist Communist Youth Union led by Verbitskiy, deputy chief of the union's Foreign Relations Department, arrived in Phonm Penh on Tuesday, 19 October, at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

TRADE MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INDIA

BK200635 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Indian side in the trade sector, at noon on 19 October a delegation of the Ministry of Trade led by Comrade Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade, left for the Republic of India to organize a national trade exhibition to be opened in New Delhi on 1 November.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong airport by Comrade Sok Sophal, chef de cabinet of the Ministry of Trade, and cadres and employees of the Kampuchean Import-Export Company. J.C. Shama, acting charge d'affairs of the Republic of India accredited to Kampuchea, was also present.

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM CONFERENCES ABROAD

BK211459 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Oct (SPK) -- The Education Ministry delegation led by Minister Pen Navouth returned to Phnom Penh today following the conclusion of the 10th conference of the chiefs of vocational education of socialist countries held in Ho Chi Minh City.

The delegation of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee led by its secretary general, Chum Bunrong, also returned to Phnom Penh today from an AAPSO seminar in the USSR.

SIHANOUK VIEWS SRV POSITION, ROLE OF CGDK

BK250246 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, stressing the necessity of coherence of the factions in Democratic Kampuchea, said the nationalists in his coalition government could reconsider their position if Hanoi comes up with new proposals.

In an hour-long exclusive interview with THE NATION in New York recently, where he attended the UN General Assembly, the prince said: "There is no doubt that the coalition government is useful for the time being because we have to show the Vietnamese occupants the unity of the Khmer people and our determination to have the Khmer people regain their independence." The prince said he still saw no sign of a change in the Vietnamese position and described as unacceptable the Vietnamese proposal for an international conference which will imply recognition of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

The prince is attending the UN General Assembly in his capacity as president of the Democratic Kampuchea Government along with Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann. His speech delivered at the beginning of the session has been warmly welcomed by most observers.

He pointed out in his speech his past friendly attitude towards Vietnam, but at the same time emphasizing his determination to fight for an independent and neutral Kampuchea. "If the Vietnamese want to approach me directly, I will be ready to listen to them. But I will also keep my government informed of such a meeting. I am not about to play a separate game and will always be a faithful and honest partner in the coalition government," he said.

Asked if he was ready to once again assume power in Kampuchea after the Vietnamese withdrawal, he insisted that he would never accept the leadership unless he owed it to the Kampuchean people alone.

"Even some of our good friends believe I am not so popular anymore. I am not anxious to go back to power and I am not begging for power. I feel a strong commitment to the Kampuchean people and it is only if and when I clearly win free general elections that I would accept the leadership of the country," he said.

Prince Sihanouk also said he did not think the time has come for a merger between his FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] movement and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann.

"My good friend, Lee Kwan Yew, is anxious to see the nationalists merge into one single group, but I don't think we are ready for it. On both sides, I have people who are reluctant to join hands with each other and let's not forget that the agreement for the formation of the coalition government was signed by three parties, and not two," he said. He added that he could play a more useful role serving as a "bridge" to keep together the Khmer Rouge on the left wing and the KPNLF on the right wing.

Singaporean diplomats here have told THE NATION that they are beginning to agree with the prince's views over the issue, saying that it was probably better to keep the three groups as they are now.

Prince Sihanouk also expressed satisfaction at the outcomes of his recent trips to Yugoslavia, Romania and Guinea. "The Romanians are specially anxious to play a positive role. They would be delighted to serve as a bridge between Hanoi and myself," he said.

He added: "Let the Vietnamese make the first step; we will then judge how serious they are. For the moment, I have the impression that the Vietnamese leaders are still sticking to their own game and this is not very smart. Of course, it could change and I will then have to reassess my position, including my role in the coalition in the interests of my country. But I will not give up on our dignity and independence".

The prince said there had been so far no direct contacts from the Vietnamese since January 1979. "In 1979, while I was in France, Wilfrid Burchett, an Australian pro-Vietnamese journalist, phoned me up to invite me to a dinner, but he made an unacceptable condition: He told me to come alone for the dinner," said the prince about a possible attempt for an indirect approach from the Vietnamese.

He said that the Australian journalist later published the phone conversation in a "grossly distorted" manner. "It will be hard for me to trust him any more," he added.

He said that last year, Philippe Devillers, a French professor, visited him in Mougins (in France) and told him that Hanoi was still thinking about a role for him in the future. "I told him that the message was too vague and that the Vietnamese could speak to me directly. There has been no other communication," he said.

Despite the prince's connections with some senior U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz and Vice President George Bush, he said the United States still holds some grudge against him.

"They used to call me the 'Red prince'. They agree I am a charismatic leader, but are afraid that I would not be flexible enough. Well, they must understand one thing: I am a Khmer who will always fight for the interests of my country," he said.

Prince Sihanouk has been invited to visit China and North Korea after his trip to the U.S., but he might not be able to visit the two countries because of the delay in the voting on a resolution supporting the Democratic Kampuchean credentials at the UN General Assembly. The voting was initially scheduled for October 18, but it was postponed to this week.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT

BK250620 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Press release]

[Text] On 21 October His Excellency O'Donohue, [deputy] assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, paid a visit to the LPDR. Soulivong Phasitthidet, chief of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Mrs Kannika Phommachan, director of the Second Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, held a working session with Mr O'Donohue. Attending the session on the U.S. side was (William Toma), U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos. The two sides exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

The LPDR side explained to the U.S. side the proposals of the three Indochinese countries raised in the joint communique of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as in the letter of Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of Laos, to the ASEAN foreign ministers. It also explained the correct and consistent policy of our governments toward the countries in this region, saying we have never ceased to contribute to promoting a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to creating conditions to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Concerning bilateral relations, we hail the good intentions of the United States in trying to develop relations between the United States and the LPDR. We believe that the development of the relations between the two countries must be based on the principle of respect for each other's national independence and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual interest and peaceful coexistence in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and with peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We, the Lao side, have expressed our good intentions and will do everything within our power to develop relations between Laos and the United States. We always hope that the U.S. side will display its good intentions through good deeds in its relations with Laos.

The working session between the two sides was permeated by a frank and constructive atmosphere. Mr O'Donohue left for home on 23 October.

VIETNAMESE LOAN SETTLEMENT, AID DELEGATION VISITS

Meeting With Sali Vongkhamsao

BK231312 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] On the morning of 22 October Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received at the government reception room Dam Xuan Dung, economic attache of the SRV Embassy in Laos and head of a Vietnamese loan settlement and aid delegation. Sali Vongkhamsao discussed with Dam Xuan Dung the settlement of loans in a spirit of fraternal friendship. They reviewed the implementation of the bilateral trade agreement in the past. They also discussed the promotion and development of the fraternal friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. They wished that the relations will last forever. Chanphent Bounnaphon, LPDR deputy minister of trade, and Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, were also present.

Minutes on Aid Signed

BK231306 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 23 (OANA-KPL) -- Laos and Vietnam yesterday signed here minutes on the settlement of loans and aid granted to Laos by Vietnam.

Signing the minutes, for the Lao side, was Chanpheng Bounnaphon, deputy minister of trade, and for the Vietnamese side was Dam Xuan Dung, Vietnamese embassy economic attache and head of the Vietnamese delegation for the settlement of loans and aid to Laos. Deputy Minister of Trade Thong Soukhoun and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan were present at the signing ceremony.

CEREMONY MARKS REFUGEES' RETURN FROM THAILAND

BK201038 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 20 (OANA-KPL) -- 82 Lao refugees deceived by enemies' propaganda and left for Thailand, recently returned to their homeland. The hand-over ceremony was held at Songmek at the Lao-Thai border in the presence of the administrative committees of Lao Champasak and Thai Ubon Ratchathani Provinces. Officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees were also on hand.

KYODO: PHOUMI NOSAVAN TO FORM ROYAL LAO GOVERNMENT

OW221431 Tokyo KYODO in English 1419 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 22, KYODO -- Phoumi Nosavan, former Laotian vice premier and now an exile in Thailand, has told KYODO news service here that he would declare the establishment of a royal Laotian democratic government Saturday in order to step up resistance against the Laotian Government, the Vietnamese forces stationed in Laos and international communism.

Phoumi, who fled to Thailand after a military coup d'etat failed in Vientiane in 1965, said the inaugural ceremony for the establishment of the government-in-exile would be held at the end of this month in a southern Laotian border district.

In an interview with KYODO news service at his home on the outskirts of Bangkok he claimed some 85 percent of the Laotian people would firmly support his government because of their hostility toward the Vietnamese forces.

At present, guerrilla forces in northern Laos receive supplies from China, while forces in southern Laos are aided by the guerrilla forces of Democratic Kampuchea backed by China, he added.

He said he had already worked out a list of cabinet members for his government, which he said he would head. He also unveiled a 12-point action plan for the new government.

According to informed sources here, guerrilla forces loyal to Phoumi totaled some 40,000. They were reportedly operating in the jungle in southern Laos along the Mekong River. Thai military sources said the number of troops loyal to the former Laotian vice premier were rather limited.

Phoumi said the new royal democratic government would consist of leaders of the Laotian faction led by himself for the time being, since other faction leaders were reluctant to join his government. He pledged he would do his best to bring the other faction leaders into his government.

His idea for establishing an anti-Vietnamese Laotian government took form after the formation of the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchea coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk last summer, informed sources said.

He told KYODO that he had successfully set up cooperative relations with the Kampuchean coalition government in an effort to step up the military confrontation against the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and Laos last July when he conferred with Sihanouk's aides in Thailand.

MARINES CLASH WITH HENG SAMRIN FORCES IN TRAT

BK230814 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Oct p 3

[Text] Trat -- Marine Rangers were attacked by Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces three times earlier this week in Khlong Yai District of this province, but suffered no casualties, the THAI NEWS AGENCY (TNA) reported this morning.

TNA quoted Trat Governor Somphong Phansuwan as saying that the first attack occurred at about 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, when an unknown number of Heng Samrin troops intruded into Thai territory and ambushed a unit of Marine Rangers patrolling on the Banthat Mountain Range. The intruders escaped after a brief clash.

Later on the same day, the governor said, about 30 to 40 Heng Samrin troops entered Hat Som Poi village in Hat Lek sub-district and clashed with a company of Marine Rangers. The intruders retreated after 30 minutes of fighting. Marine Rangers were ambushed again on Wednesday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CANCELS VISIT BY LAO OFFICIAL

BK230330 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Oct 82 p 20

[Text] The Foreign Minsitry has cancelled an official visit to Thailand by Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha which was scheduled from today until Thursday, a ministry source said yesterday. The source said Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong had informed the Laotian Embassy that he had a very tight schedule during the period and would not be able to receive Mr Khamphai Boupha.

Mr Khamphai, who was scheduled to hold talks with Mr Arun, is on his way back from attending the UN General Assembly meeting in New York.

Observers in Bangkok believe that the cancellation of the visit might be in response to the Laotian minister's distribution of letters in the UN General Assembly attacking Thailand for allegedly providing sanctuary to Democratic Kampuchea forces.

PREM TO VISIT PRC IN NOVEMBER FOR TALKS

BK230410 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will visit China next month for talks with his Chinese counterpart on matters of mutual interest and on strengthening relations between the two countries, an informed government source said yesterday. The source said officials of the two governments have been working out an itinerary for the visit which will be convenient for Gen Prem and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. The source said that the most appropriate time for the visit, which will be the second of its kind for Prem, would be around the middle of next month. Gen Prem last visited China in late October and November 1980.

The invitation to General Prem to pay an official visit to China was extended by Zhao when he led a delegation to Thailand in January last year. It was reaffirmed to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila by his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua, when they met at the United Nations recently. Sitthi said that Zhao wants Prem to visit China before the end of this year, and Prem has no objection to this.

Sources said the Thai delegation is likely to gauge what China's view would be if Thailand were invaded by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, and to discuss the long-term oil agreement between the two countries. The source said that Thailand signed the agreement with China when the world was facing an oil crisis. Now that there is a global oil glut, Thailand wishes to review the contract, the source said.

The Thai delegation would also raise the subject of the on-going Sino-Soviet talks on normalisation, especially the Chinese condition that Vietnamese troops should be withdrawn from Kampuchea, the source said, adding that Thai officials feel that the condition is conducive to peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

PREM ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS DAY FUNCTION

BK250223 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday expressed dismay at the decline in resettlement abroad of Indochinese refugees, and called for stepped-up efforts by the international community to help them.

Delivering a speech to mark the United Nations' 37th anniversary, Gen Prem said he appreciated the contribution and efforts of the United Nations, international and voluntary organisations and donor countries in alleviating the refugees' plight and reducing Thailand's burden. He added, however: "I cannot conceal my disappointment at the recent sharp decline in resettlement rate for Indochinese refugees in Thailand."

The premier urged donor countries and international organisations to intensify, or at least continue at a high level, their support for the UN programmes to help the refugees and to assist the Thai Government in the relief and rehabilitation of affected Thai villagers.

Gen Prem spoke at the UN Building on Ratdamnoen Nok Avenue, at a meeting attended by ESCAP Executive Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria, local heads of UN organisations and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Saying the United Nations has been through moments of glory, success and, inevitably, failure, Gen Prem quoted the UN secretary General as expressing grave concern over the inability of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security and to take decisive action to resolve international conflicts.

Several nations were still under alien domination despite the principle of self-determination espoused by the United Nations, Prem said. He said many countries, particularly those in possession of nuclear weapons, still prefer to spend their resources on war weapons rather than on the improvement of living standards, thus causing an unbridled arms race at the risk of human extinction, despite the UN efforts for disarmament.

Some nations continued to use force to achieve political objectives, although they knew such actions were flagrant violations of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, Gen Prem said. This went on while billions of people, especially in this region, were still below the poverty line, he said.

The situation would have been worse if the United Nations had not maintained peace and security in some cases and at the same time helped accelerate development in developing countries during the past 37 years, Prem said.

He blamed the current global crises on some UN member countries which lack political will to adhere strictly to the UN Charter, and the uncontrolled rivalry of "great powers" which has prevented the Security Council from taking decisive steps to maintain peace.

Lack of political will by the developed countries had also delayed the full implementation of the programme of action for establishing a new international economic order, he said. However, he said, "the United Nations is at no direct fault that these sorry situations should continue."

Gen Prem said Thailand, as a dedicated UN member, will continue its strong faith in the organisation and adhere strictly to its Charter and noble ideals. The premier appealed to all nations to renew and augment their faith in the United Nations and to respect its Charter and resolutions.

"I would also urge all member states to resort to the United Nations to solve their political conflicts, for in its Charter and mechanism lie internationally accepted methods to maintain peace and stability, as well as to increase the prosperity of mankind," Gen Prem said.

INCURSION OF KHUN SA-LED GROUP REPORTED

BK190145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- More than 300 armed members of the Shan United Army (SUA) crossed the border into a Thai village Sunday but left without any untoward incidents, a senior police official here reported yesterday. Provincial police chief Pol Col Kasem Sukphong denied an earlier report that the SUA guerrillas had occupied Ban Pang Saenkrua, Tambon Mae Ai of Mae Ai District. The initial report said that the Shan guerrillas, armed with an assortment of war weapons, chased Thai villagers out of the village, about 180 km from here. They were quoted as telling the villagers that they had fled a new military offensive launched by the Burmese Government troops.

Pol Col Kasem said that the SUA guerrillas under the leadership of drug kingpin Khun Sa only visited the village briefly to receive another band of friendly guerrillas. They later had lunch in the village before going back into the Burmese territory without creating any untoward incidents, he said. "After cross-checking the initial report we learnt that the SUA gerrillas had no intention of occupying our village," he said. Pol Col Kasem said local authorities had a clear policy of pushing back any foreign forces which happened to cross the border into Thai territory. He said as far as the Burmese minority groups are concerned the situation along the border had been rather quiet.

The SUA guerrillas are now taking refuge in the areas around Doi Lang where Khun Sa has established a new headquarters after driving out the remnants of the Wa National Army and Burmese communist forces. The international drug trafficker, who fled from his former stronghold at Ban Hin Taek in Chiang Rai early this year following a major government offensive, is believed to be trying to establish a new opium trafficking route in the area which is opposite Mae Ai District here.

Interior Minister Comments

BK210509 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Thailand will stick to its policy of repulsing any intruders on Thai territory. This was stated by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, who was commenting on the report that guerrillas of the Shan United Army led by drug kingpin Khun Sa crossed the border into a Thai village in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai Province.

The minister stressed that the government will not allow the Shan rebels to violate Thai territory, although the repulses may lead to clashes between the two sides. He said that the Border Patrol Police and the military are now working closely to prevent further incursions.

ARMY OFFICIAL VIEWS CAMPAIGN AGAINST INSURGENTS

BK250826 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The government's campaign to suppress communist insurgents in the northeast over the past fiscal year was very successful. Col Charuai Nimdit, deputy chief of staff of the 2d Army Region, said that during the period the communists lost over 1,300 guerrillas to the government side with about 1,180 surrendering to authorities, 126 arrested and 54 killed. He said the loss of the communist forces has significantly reduced the insurgents' capacity to launch subversive operations in this region. It is estimated that the communist strength in the northeast remains only about 900 men at present. Besides, Colonel Charuai said that 450 rebel camps were also destroyed while a large amount of strategic supplies were seized by the combined forces of soldiers, policemen, civilians and volunteers during campaigns last fiscal year.

TRUONG CHINH DELEGATION ENDS MOSCOW STOPOVER

Tikhonov, Arkhipov Honored

BK230820 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Kremlin today, 22 October, to confer the Gold Star Order on Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and the Ho Chi Minh Order on Comrade Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. On behalf of our party and state, Comrade Truong Chinh presented these noble awards of our state to Comrades Tikhonov and Arkhipov.

Attending this awards presentation ceremony on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Do Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy head of the party Central Committee Economic Department; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union; Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; and Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. Also present were cadres from the SRV Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrade Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other comrades who are members of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Soviet Council of Ministers, such as Baybakov, Martynov, Novikov, Dymshits, Nuriyev, Smirnov, Makeyev, Marchuk, Bodyul, Antonov, Talyzini and Kostandov. Also present were Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the Liaison With Communist and Workers Parties of Socialist Countries Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Firyubin, vice minister for foreign affairs.

Tikhonov, Truong Chinh Speeches

For texts of speeches by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council, at the ceremony conferring the Gold Star Order on Tikhonov, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 25 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Visit With SRV Nationals

OW240905 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] After making successful official visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba, the SRV party and state delegation headed by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, had a cordial meeting in Moscow on 22 October with more than 1,000 representatives of Vietnamese cadres, workers and students now working and studying in the Soviet Union.

Chairman Truong Chinh solicitously talked with them, inquiring about their situation, commending their efforts and achievements in their work and study and urging them to thoroughly comprehend the 5th VCP Congress line and all party and state policies, to be firmly confident in the nation's future and in the party's correct leadership, to endeavor to implement the tasks entrusted by the party and the state, to develop revolutionary ethics and qualities, to adopt a simple and modest attitude as Vietnamese and to contribute to strengthening the great relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

Chairman Truong Chinh expressed the hope that they all would emulate in scoring many new achievements and would correctly implement the slogan "Live, fight and study in accordance with the great Uncle Ho's example."

SRV Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, on behalf of the Vietnamese brothers and sisters now working and studying in the Soviet Union, pledged to implement Chairman Truong Chinh's recommendations, cultivate revolutionary ethics and qualities, make positive efforts in work and study and strive to contribute to building and protecting the fatherland and to strengthening the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the fraternal Soviet Union.

Departure 23 Oct

OW250843 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 24 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, left Moscow on Saturday afternoon after a stopover there on the way home from Cuba. It was seen off at the airport by P.G. Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the party Central Committee Commission for External Relations; and N.P. Firyubin, vice minister for foreign affairs. Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy were present at the event. Also presdent to bid farewell to the delegation were Lao Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla, and Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Tep Heng.

HANOI MEETING MARKS SOVIET ANNIVERSARIES

OW221725 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- A gathering was organized here today by the Executive Committee of the Vitenam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association in anticipation of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. Present were Xuan Thuy, president of the association; Tran Dang Khoa and Nguyen Vinh, vice presidents; Vu Quoc Uy, general secretary of the Executive Committee; Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin; and representatives of Soviet experts in Vietnam.

Speaking on this occasion, Nguyen Vinh brought out the great significance of these two historical dates. He praised the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and expressed the Vietnamese people's deep gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their great, effective support and assistance. He wished the fraternal Soviet people even greater success in building a developed socialist society.

For his part, Ambassador B.N. Chaplin spoke of the big achievements recorded by the Soviet people over the past 65 years, especially since the founding of the U.S.S.R. He underlined the Soviet people's efforts to put into effect the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress to make the Soviet Union ever stronger as the mainstay of socialism and progress in the world. He wished the great friendship between the parties, the governments and the peoples of the two countries further consolidation and development.

Many Soviet specialists also took this opportunity to express their joy and honour to help the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence.

INDIAN MINISTRY'S DENIAL ON WELCOMING CGDK CITED

OW250454 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] An official spokesman of the Indian Foreign Ministry issued a statement on 22 October refuting the rumors spread by Western news agencies alleging that India, at the meeting of 17 Asian and Pacific nations under the British Commonwealth held on 18 October in Suva, welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The spokesman of the Indian Foreign Ministry pointed out: The above rumors spread by the prime ministers of Singapore and Malaysia and other Western news agencies are in complete violation of the fundamental spirit of the meeting's final communique.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION VISITS INDIA

OW211149 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 21 -- The delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the city people's committee, arrived in New Delhi on October 18, beginning a two-week visit to India. It was welcomed at the airport by A.A. Rahim, minister of state, and other senior officials of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Quang Tao.

On the same day, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received Mai Chi Tho and his party. Mai Chi Tho conveyed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi greetings from Chairman Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese leaders. He expressed the Vietnamese Government and people's profound gratitude to the Indian Government and people, especially Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for their valuable support and assistance. He highly appreciated the all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and India, and the latter's role in the common struggle for peace and detente and in the Non-Aligned Movement as well.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed her admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation in the past and their efforts in national construction and defence at present. She spoke highly of the friendship between the two countries and inquired about economic development in Vietnam, especially food production. She affirmed that despite many difficulties ahead, India is always ready to render all necessary aid to Vietnam through bilateral cooperation. She asked the delegation to convey her greetings to Chairman Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese leaders.

In the evening, Minister of State A.A. Rahim offered a banquet in honour of Mai Chi Tho and his party. A.A. Ramim said he hoped that the visit would contribute to further cooperation between India and Vietnam and that the dialogue between the Indochinese and other Southeast Asian countries would serve the restoration of peace and stability and the settlement of outstanding problems in the region. Mai Chi Tho thanked the Indian government, especially Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for their warm welcome; he praised the achievements made by India in economy, science and technology and the assistance granted by India to other developing countries.

The delegation is scheduled to tour some cities and provinces in India.

SRV, KAMPUCHEA PROMOTE COOPERATION IN EDUCATION

OW202030 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- A protocol of educational cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea was signed here today. The signatories were Minister of Education Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh and her Kampuchean counterpart, Pen Navouth, head of an educational delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which arrived here on October 14 for a visit. The Kampuchean delegation was received on Oct. 19 by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. He highlighted the great achievements in all fields, particularly in education, of the Kampuchean people, and expressed his joy at the increasing cooperation in education between the two countries. The Kampuchean (?group) had working sessions with their Vietnamese colleagues and toured several educational institutions in Hanoi and Ha Bac Province.

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OFFICIALS LEAVING FOR IRAN, IRAQ TO IMPROVE TIES

OW201225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 20, KYODO -- Japan will send a senior Foreign Ministry official to Iran at the end of this month to improve strained Japan-Iran diplomatic relations, government sources said Wednesday. Nobuo Matsunaga, vice foreign minister for economic affairs, will visit Tehran for two days from October 30 for talks with high Iranian Government officials including Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamenei and Minster of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Matsunaga will emphasize that a truce in the Iran-Iraqi war is vital for improving Japan-Iran diplomatic ties, the sources said. He will also exchange views on the Middle East situation, the oil situation and policies and resumption of the suspended Japan-Iran joint petrochemical project in southern Iran, they said.

Matsunaga, however, will repeat the Japanese Government's view that resumption of the project should be negotiated at private levels first, the sources said. Japan's high-level diplomatic exchanges with Iran have been halted since the escalation of the Iran-Iraqi war.

Japan has also decided to send Kunio Komatsu, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, to Iraq early next month to balance its diplomatic ties with both of the warring countries, Foreign Ministry officials said. Komatsu is scheduled to attend a trade fair to open in Baghdad November 1.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCH SET FOR FEB

OW210117 Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 21, KYODO -- Japan plans to place its first communications satellite for practical use in stationary orbit next February to improve communication links with isolated islands and enable experiments for TV-linked conferences and electronic mail service. The National Space Development Agency (NASDA) plans to use a three-stage N-2 rocket in launching the satellite code-named CS2A into orbit at a point some 36,000 kilometers over the equator from its Tanegashima space center in Kagoshima Prefecture. The satellite will have eight transponders, radio or radar transceivers, that automatically transmit electrical signals. The transponders will have a communication capacity equal to 4,000 telephone circuits.

Government ministries, agencies and corporations already have drawn up detailed plans for use of the new satellite when it starts functioning some three months after it is put in orbit. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) and the National Police Agency will exclusively use six and one of the eight transponders, respectively. The other transponder will be shared by the Construction Ministry, Posts and Telecommunications Ministry, Fire Defense Agency, the Japanese National Railways and electric power companies.

NTT, the biggest user, will set aside two of the transponders for telephone and television links to isolated islands. One will be used to connect Tateyama in Chiba Prefecture with the Ogasawara Islands, and the other Okinawa with Minamidaito Island. The four other transponders used exclusively by the NTT will be utilized for emergency communication at times of disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons. The National Police Agency plans to use the transponder for its exclusive use for maintaining contact with prefectural police headquarters and at times of emergency, as well as for investigation purposes.

The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry intends to use the satellite to conduct technological tests on such matters as data communication, electronic mail service and TV-linked conferences while the JNR plans to utilize it to reinforce ground communication facilities for Shinkansen services. The electric power firms plan to use the satellite to exchange information among them.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PAKISTANI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Protocol on Economic Committee

BK260433 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pakistan and the DPRK today signed a protocol in Pyongyang for the establishment of a joint economic committee to oversee the implementation of the decisions of the joint ministerial commission agreed to be set up by the two countries. An agreement regarding the setting up of the joint ministerial commission is expected to be signed tomorrow.

Radio Pakistan's representative Abdul Aziz in a dispatch from Pyongyang says the protocol comes into effect immediately and will be valid for 5 years with automatic extension for another 5 years. The economic committee to be set up under the protocol will further strengthen and promote economic, scientific and technical cooperation and further expand relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It will explore and study the possibilities of cooperation in various fields, including joint ventures. It would also recommend measures for joint ventures between corporations and companies of the two countries. The agreement was signed on behalf of Pakistan by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and by Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae on behalf of the DPRK.

3d Set of Talks 25 Oct

SK260049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, were held on October 25. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Tour of Factories, Farms

SK260054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to Korea, and Madame and his entourage went round the Taean general heavy machine works on the morning of October 25.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin. They were met there by Yu Pyong-yon, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, and personages concerned, and leading personnel of the works.

Then the president and his entourage drove to the Chongsan cooperative farm. They inspected the historic house where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided the general membership meeting of the party organisation of Chongsanri and the revolutionary museum there and saw farm machines, the grain-drying site and other agricultural production facilities with deep attention.

President Ziaul Haq and his entourage dropped in the Chamjin cooperative farm and saw farmers thrashing rice and grain storages and inspected the Pyongyang Metro.

Ziaul Haq Hosts Banquet

SK260053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 25 in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife appeared in the banquet hall, conducted by His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife, amid the playing of the welcome music, all the attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause. The national anthems of our country and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan were played.

His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq spoke at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech there.

Invited to the banquet were minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, vice-president of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of Working People's organisations and Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin. The entourage of the Pakistani president were present at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments. A performance was given by artists in Pyongyang at the banquet.

Ziaul Haq's Banquet Speech

SK260505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 25 in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and made a speech there. Follows the full text of his speech:

President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Excellency Kim Il-song, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a matter of great honour, privilege and pleasure for me that you are present at this banquet. On my own behalf and on behalf of my delegation I extend to you a welcome and express my thanks for the honour you have done me.

Once again I wish to express my happiness that I and my delegation had the opportunity of visiting Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to meet its great leader and I offer you our gratitude also for the hospitality that has been showered on me and members of my delegation since our arrival. We have been profoundly impressed by your affection, friendly sentiments and warm hospitality and shall leave for home tomorrow morning, carrying deep impressions of this enthusiasm.

The past three days in Democratic People's Republic of Korea are memorable days of my life. In these days we have seen glimpses of your country's industrial, agricultural and cultural progress; found an ocean of love and affection for Pakistan and its people; and, above all, during our short stay, we got an opportunity to benefit from the thought-provoking and instructive views of Excellency Kim Il-song. We profoundly respect these views, because these are the thoughts of an experienced, sagacious and enlightened leader of this era. I have no hesitation in openly acknowledging that I have learnt much from Excellency Kim Il-song's thoughts and viewpoint, and found his chuche philosophy especially beneficial for the developing countries.

All the sessions of talks during my current tour were not only held in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere but also illustrated that our views are very close to each other on world issues, about which I spoke in my speech on 23 October. Thus both our countries consider the deteriorating world situation with deep concern; we wish to discourage anti-peace forces and to encourage peace-forces everywhere.

I consider it a fundamental duty of all world leaders that they should endeavour to defuse tensions, assist in the political settlement of disputes and establish an equitable order in which all countries can live in peace and security and work for the prosperity of mankind.

I am happy that for the realisation of these objectives Pakistan and Democratic People's Republic of Korea are making efforts according to their means and ideologies individually and together, and, God willing, we will continue to do so. May God bless all such efforts wherever they are being made.

As for bilateral relations between Pakistan and Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I consider that these are progressing along correct lines. To expand bilateral cooperation we are signing an agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. Also to implement this agreement we are concluding a protocol on the establishment of a joint economic commission between Pakistan and Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I am confident that by implementing the agreement and the protocol, cooperation between the two countries will be enhanced.

Excellency, I and members of my delegation shall depart your great country tomorrow morning. Respected Mr President: I assure you that each moment of our stay was very beneficial and enjoyable and once again I express my appreciation, on my behalf and on behalf of my delegation, for the generous hospitality.

Ladies and gentlemen: with these words I request you to join me in expressing best wishes and sincere prayers: for the long life, health and happiness of His Excellency Kim Il-song, president and the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the long life, health and happiness of the dear leader of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Chong-il, for the progress, welfare and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the peace and security of the world, and for ever increasing friendship between the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan. Long live the friendship between Pakistan and Korea!

Kim Il-song's Speech

SK260501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, at the Kumsusan Assembly hall on the evening of October 25. Follows the full text of his speech.

Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, distinguished guests from Pakistan, comrades and friends:

Short as it was, the visit to our country by Your Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and our intimate friend, was an event of epochal significance in the development of friendly relations between Korea and Pakistan. I am pleased at the successful visit to our country of Your Excellency President and express deep thanks to you for such a splendid banquet to which you have kindly invited us on the eve of your departure from our country.

This time, we have met again after a long time, further deepened our friendship and thrashed out many questions of common concern including the development of relations between the two countries.

In this course we have agreed to do our best to further extend and develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields and promote the common cause of the non-aligned and Third World countries. Our two countries have agreed upon signing an agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and instituting a joint economic commission. These have opened up a good prospect for the development of brotherly and friendly relations between our two peoples. This is a precious result of Your Excellency President's visit to our country.

You have highly appreciated the success made by our people in revolution and construction through the application of the chuche idea and expressed solidarity with our people in their just struggle to reunify their divided country peacefully without foreign interference. This gives a great inspiration to our people for which we are grateful.

The Pakistani people are paving bravely their road of development, overcoming various difficulties in their way of advancement. Our people wholeheartedly wish the Pakistani people to develop their country into a prosperous one as soon as possible under the leadership of their outstanding leader, Your Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The strengthened friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan constitutes a contribution to the promotion of the common cause for national prosperity and an independent new Asia free from foreign domination and interference and for making the whole world independent. The Korean people are proud of having the Pakistani people as their close friends and brothers on the same road of the struggle for independence against imperialism.

Our two countries will make joint efforts not only for the development of our bilateral relations but also for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, and the spirit of such close mutual cooperation will be highly displayed in the forthcoming 7th summit conference of the non-aligned countries and also in the efforts to strengthen full-scale economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries and establish a new international economic order.

Your Excellency President, you are leaving our country tomorrow, but the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan will enter a new period of efflorescence. We are quite satisfied with the result of the current meeting with you and assure you that we will do our best to have more frequent friendly visits and meetings and strengthen mutual cooperation and solidarity between the two countries in the years to come.

In conclusion, I would like to propose, at this amicable place, a toast: To the firm friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Pakistani peoples, to the prosperity and progress of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, to a long life in good health and happiness of Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and madame, to the health of the guests from Pakistan and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Delegation's Departure

SK260559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) — Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, left Pyongyang on October 26, successfully concluding his Korean visit.

The great leader President Kim Il-song came out to the airport to cordially see him off. During his stay in Korea President Ziaul Haq had a series of talks with President Kim Il-song in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK220109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN October 31 devotes the whole of its front page to an editorial in connection with the publication of the historic treatise "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" authored by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. Follows the full text of the editorial titled "Let Us Constantly Strengthen and Develop Our Party Under the Motto of Imbuing the Whole Party With The Chuche Idea":

Today our party is in the most glorious period in its development. Through the struggle for modeling the whole party on the chuche idea the militant might of the party has grown stronger than ever before and its leading authority and prestige is rising high extraordinarily. Never in its long history has our party had distinct features as a revolutionary vanguard of chuche type and a bright prospect before it as today. Our people are now vigorously carrying on the struggle to accomplish the cause of chuche, cherishing an unbounded national pride and honour in making revolution under the leadership of the great party.

At a significant time when a new turn is being effected in the building of our party and in the carrying out of the revolutionary cause, we received the treatise "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" authored by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and sercretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. As soon as it was made public, the treatise began firmly grasping the hearts of the people with a great attraction and evoking unbounded excitement and warm repercussions among them. Now all our party members and working people are immensely rejoiced at the publication of the treatise authored by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the party, and filled with the fiery determination to thoroughly carry out the tasks put forward in the treatise.

The main purport of the historic treatise "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" lies in invariably defending the revolutionary character of our party and carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche to a brilliant accomplishment by strengthening and developing it forever into a party of chuche type.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had taught: "Drawing on the successes already scored in party building, we should further strengthen and develop our party as a revolutionary vanguard of chuche and constantly enhance its leadership role."

Our party is a glorious revolutionary party of chuche type. The invincible might, leadership ability and high honour and dignity of our party stem from its chuche character. It is the unshakable will of our party centre to regard as precious as life the revolutionary character of the Workers Party of Korea, which has been unswervingly carried forward along the road of chuche up to this day since the period of the "Down-With-Imperialism Union" ("DIU"), and defend it to the end.

In the treatise the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught: "We must continue to strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party which eternally upholds the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and teacher, into a militant party which breathes and moves in keeping with his ideology and purpose. Precisely this is the fundamental matter which we must always grasp firmly in building our party."

Running through the whole system and contents of the treatise is the lofty intention of the party centre to constantly strengthen and develop our party and make it shine as a party of chuche type. The basic source of the inexhaustible might and vitality of this document lies in that it has ensured a theoretical and practical guarantee for strengthening and developing our party into a glorious party of chuche type, a party of Comrade Kim Il-song, generation after generation, while consolidating the imperishable feats performed and traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of leading the cause of our party building under the banner of the chuche idea.

The publication of the treatise "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" is a great event of epochal significance in the strengthening and development of our party and the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The treatise serves as a firm guideline in the building of a revolutionary party in our era and a classic work which has brilliantly broken fresh ground in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The theory of the working-class party building is founded and developed by its great leaders. Much water has flowed under the bridge since a working-class party made its appearance in the arena of history and the theory of revolutionary party building has constantly developed. The treatise systematizes and consummates in an all-round way the idea and theory for brilliantly carrying out the cause of the working-class party building in our era.

The treatise gives a perfect exposition of the problem of laying the historical roots of a working-class party and founding it and all other theoretical and practical problems arising in making the party have essential features and criterion as a party of its leader and building it in a prospective way. The treatise is a monumental work which holds a particular place in the building of a working-class party and the history of its revolutionary struggle because with its profound theory and brilliant propositions it clearly indicates the direction and ways of building a party of chuche type, a genuine revolutionary working-class party. The publication of this historic treatise is a great contribution of our party centre to the development of the era and revolution.

The significance of the treatise lies first of all in that it has argued the great history of our party which has covered a glorious path under the banner of chuche and thereby clarified the law-governed path of building of a revolutionary party of chuche type. Our party has a proud history through which it has hewed out a new road in the building of a revolutionary party of the working class in the era of chuche. The treatise is a brilliant record of this shining history of our party.

On the basis of new historical materials and a scientific analysis the treatise gives a systematic outline of the course of our party's growth and strengthening into an invincible revolutionary party as it is today through many periods from the days of the "DIU" when it began striking its glorious roots. The history of our party shines as proud annals of the unswerving carrying forward of one ideology, leadership and tradition and as the glorious path of its growth into a great guiding force capable of carrying the revolutionary cause to completion. This history is the greatest history that can be created only by a working-class party with an outstanding leader. The history of our party proves the precious truth that a party can be constantly consolidated and developed and become a great revolutionary vanguard carrying the revolutionary cause to completion only by firmly defending its intrinsic nature and revolutionary characters. As the treatise clarifies this truth and contains a wealth of experiences and exploits in the building of a revolutionary party, it gives a scientific answer to the question as to how to build a party of the working class and strengthen and develop it.

Another significance of the treatise "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" is that it provides us with a programmatic guideline for the building of a revolutionary party of a new type conforming with the demand of our era and the desire of the popular masses by giving an all-out exposition of the fundamental characteristics of our party, a revolutionary party of chuche type.

In the treatise the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught as follows: "Our Party, which has followed a unique path since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the DIU, is a revolutionary working-class party of a new type."

To build a party in conformity with the demand of an era is a fundamental question arising in the building of a working-class party. Fundamentally distinct from the preceding historic era, our era demanded the building of a revolutionary party of new type suited to it. Our party was founded and has been built up on the basis of such demand of our era and the law governing the building of a working-class party. Today our party has become an authoritative party of our era which has fully taken on the looks of a revolutionary party of chuche type.

The treatise patently proves that our party is a revolutionary party of chuche type, a party which was founded and acts, guided by the chuche idea, a party throughout which the monolithic ideological system has eeen firmly established and whose members have been united rock-firm on the basis of the chuche idea, a party which maintains close ties of kinship with the popular masses and strives to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche by enhancing their role. This is a brilliant formulation of the character and criterion of a revolutionary party of chuche type.

Our party has distinctive features previously unknown in history in its guiding idea, its organisation and the firmness of its ranks and its kindred ties with the masses. It is a convincing proof of the greatness and indestructible might of the Workers Party of Korea that these genuine features of the party have been clarified. The building of a revolutionary party of chuche type was a cause of hewing out an untrodden path. This cause has been brilliantly realised as our party put forward a unique line and policy of party building on the basis of the chuche idea and waged a persistent struggle to carry them into practice. As it deeply analyses and generalizes the chuche-oriented idea and theory of party building whose correctness and truth have been fully testified to in practice, the treatise becomes a correct guideline in the building of a revolutionary party and its activities.

The treatise opens up a bright prospect for party building by advancing a fighting programme for strengthening and developing our party for ever into a party of chuche type under the motto of imbuing the whole party with the chuche idea. This is one more significance of the treatise. The future of the revolution and the future destiny of people are linked with the future of the party. This is why to build a party in a far-sighted way is a most important work of all the communists and people. This work has been raised as a more important demand today when the revolution has advanced farther and the generation is being alternated. The treatise points to the way of properly carrying out this universal task of our era.

The treatise elucidates all the principles and ways of building our party far-sightedly in conformity with the demand of the developing revolution, including the problems of firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system within the party and carrying forward the traditions of chuche pure and clean under the uplifted motto of imbuing the whole party with the chuche idea. Only by firmly grasping this ideological and theoretical wealth and fully using it, can we strengthen and develop our party into a militant party with invincible might, a glorious revolutionary party of chuche type which holds the great Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem for ever.

The treatise is, indeed, a great programmatic guideline which perfectly explains all the theoretical and practical problems raised by the cause of building a revolutionary working-class party and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to be held by our party for ever. It is a great honour of our party and a boundless joy of our people to have this historic document with incomparably profound and rich ideological and theoretical contents.

The treatise "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" is a precious fruition of the outstanding ideological, theoretical and practical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has wisely directed our party with his extraordinary intelligence and leadership ability from his early age.

A great thought and theory are born from great ideological and practical activities and practical revolutionary struggle. Our party's chuche-oriented theory on party building was founded and has been constantly developed and enriched in the protracted struggle for founding a genuine working-class party in our country and strengthening and developing it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who regarded it as a fundamental question decisive of the victory of the revolution and the future of the people to found a genuine revolutionary working-class party, from the first days of his revolutionary activity advanced for the first time in history a grand plan to found a revolutionary party of new type, nursed the party's historical roots in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has strengthened and developed our party into an invincible militant general staff as we see today. Apart from his leadership, neither the glorious past and today of our party nor its brilliant future is thinkable. The cause of building a chuche-type party which began as far back as the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union is now being brilliantly inherited and developed by the correct line and policy of our party centre and its energetic guidance.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of our party and an outstanding organizer and leader in the building of a revolutionary party. A fundamental change has taken place in the work of our party and its activities under the tested leadership of the party centre which put forward the revolutionary policy of imbuing the whole party with the chuche idea on the basis of the matured demand of the development of our party and revolution and the law of the building of a revolutionary party and has wisely led the struggle for its realization.

Imbuing the whole party with the chuche idea is a continuation and a higher stage of our party's historical struggle for transforming it on the pattern of the chuche idea. This is, in essence, a noble work for strengthening and developing our party for ever into the glorious party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the struggle to imbue the whole party with the chuche idea, the monolithic ideological system of the party has been firmly established in an all-round way in the whole party and in the whole society, the unity and cohesion of party ranks in ideology and purpose completely realized, the militant function of party organizations raised high as never before and the party's method of work radically improved. In particular, a solid organizational and ideological foundation and a guidance system have been established firmly to strengthen and develop our party for ever into a revolutionary party of chuche type and brilliantly inherit and develop the revolutionary cause of chuche. This is an irreplaceable, great victory achieved in the building of our party.

The course along which our party centre has developed party building onto a new stage is a course along which a new idea and theory and policies on the building of a revolutionary party were advanced and have been brilliantly embodied. In this course the chuche-based theory of party building propounded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been firmly defended and safeguarded, carried forward and developed and the treasure-house of the revolutionary theory of the working class constantly enriched. This is a great feat which can be performed only by an outstanding thinker and theoretician, a great leader who lights the road ahead of the party and revolution with his extraordinary intelligence, creative thought and energetic pursuits.

The classic document "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" is an ideological and theoretical summing-up and all-round consummation of the shining victories, successes and richest and most diversified exploits achieved by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party centre in the protracted course of leading our party. This historic treatise will throw more radiant rays along with the victorious advance of the cause of building a working-class party and the revolutionary struggle. Today our party and people are faced with an honorable task to model the whole party on the chuche idea along the road indicated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his treatise and more vigorously promote the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party.

The respected leader comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The revolutionary cause of the working class is, in essence, the revolutionary cause of their party. In our country the revolutionary cause of chuche has traversed along a proud road resplendent with victories and glories under the leadership of our party, and this cause can be consummated only under its leadership in the future."

The struggle for carrying into practice the historic treatise of our party is a sacred work for bringing to completion the modelling of the party on the chuche idea which has started and advanced under the banner of chuche and for achieving the final victory of our revolution. To energetically conduct this work is the most sacred duty of all the party organizations and functionaries, the entire party members and working people. We should creditably carry into practice the great programmatic document of our party in the spirit and stamina with which the Korean communists and people accepted with their hot-blooded hearts and implemented with all devotion the program of the DIU, the line of the Kalun meeting in the past and the policy of party building after liberation.

This treatise is a valuable textbook which will help the party members and working people deeply understand the glorious history of our party and its greatness and a guiding principle in their work and life. We should strengthen study of the treatise and thereby thoroughly arm ourselves with a profound idea, theory and policy evolved in it and splendidly apply them to the struggle for the strengthening and development of the party and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

An important task in carrying into practice this treatise is to resolutely defend and eternally glorify the exploits performed in the building of our party. All the feats performed in our party building in the period from the formation of the DIU to this day are a solid wherewithal for accomplishing the cause of building a chuche-type party and a precious wealth of the communist movement. Only by developing and consolidating these achevements can we invariably defend the revolutionary essence and character of our party and carry on the revolution to the end. Therefore, all the party organizations and the entire party members should direct the greatest attention to the work of defending the priceless successes and exploits performed in our party building and inheriting and developing them and tirelessly push ahead with this work without the slightest deviation.

The struggle for defending the exploits performed in our party building is, in essence, a work for steadfastly defending the founder and leader of the party and laying a rock-firm organizational and ideological basis of the party. We should hold in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il-song and the party centre through generations and fight with loyalty to the end along the road indicated by the party and leader with a firm faith and revolutionary allegiance as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought faithfully, holding the great Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem. All the party members and the working people should wholly entrust all their destiny to the party centre in an indomitable revolutionary spirit and should become true revolutionaries of chuche-type, soldiers of the party, who make revolution to the last, together with the party in any storm and stress.

To establish the monolithic ideological system in the whole party and defend and constantly strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party and its purity is an important matter which must be permanently tackled in the whole period of the existence of the party. We should thoroughly embody the intention of our party centre that all problems arising in party building and party work should be depended on loyalty to the party and leader and thereby more firmly build up the ranks of the party and revolution into ranks of loyalty honestly holding the party and the leader in high esteem and following them. Along with this, we should value like the apple of the eye and defend down through generations the unity and cohesion of the party closely knit around the leader on the basis of the chuche idea and further strengthen the revolutionary discipline to thoroughly implement the decisions and instructions of the party. We should thus constantly strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party which holds the great comrade Kim Il-song forever in high esteem as the leader and breathes and acts as one man according to the idea and intention of the leader and under his leadership.

Our party's tradition of chuche is the source of inexhaustible strength which makes it possible to overcome any trial and difficulties and accomplish the cause of our party building and the final victory of our revolution. The future of our party depends on how this great tradition is safeguarded. We should make the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his theory shine for ever as the guiding idea and theory of our party and firmly defend the revolutionary feats performed and traditions established by him. The party organisations at all levels should fully prepare all the party members to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type and carry on the struggle to improve the party work method and work style. In this way they should increase the might and militancy of our party.

It is the most important revolutionary task facing us to vigorously accelerate the struggle to bring the revolutionary cause of chuche to final accomplishment under the leadership of the party. Today our party, with an unshakable determination to bring about a decisive turn in carrying out the cause of chuche, is vigorously leading the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress. Only when we wage a vigorous struggle upholding the grand plan of our party and its leadership, can we bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country and creditably carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche. Under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the entire party members and working people should raise higher the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and brilliantly carry out the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea and thus strikingly demonstrate the might and honour of our party as a revolutionary party, a fighting party and eternally adorn the history of the party with proud feats.

The revolutionary cause of our party which started in Mt. Paektu many years ago has today entered a new higher stage of its development and a boundlessly bright prospect has been opened up before it. It is the militant quality of our party and its brilliant tradition to hew out the road of the revolution with struggle and confidently lead the people to the bright future of communism.

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of the Workers Party of Korea valiantly advancing, holding the great leader in high esteem in its van. Let us all fight on more stubbornly for the strengthening and development of our party and for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause, united as firm as a rock around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

POLICY COURSE HELD FOR LSWYK, KWP YOUTHS

SK241034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA) -- A national short course of functionaries of party youth affairs departments and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWY) was held in Pyongyang for a week from October 16. It was attended by functionaries of youth affairs departments of party committees at all levels, the central, provincial, city and county LSWY committees, LSWY personnel of industrial establishments and the People's Army, chairmen of the LSWY committees of rural villages, leading personnel of the LSWY and Children's Union organisations of schools at all levels, 10,000 all told.

Problems arising in implementing policies set forth by the glorious party centre with regard to the work with youth and children were discussed and a lecture was given at the short course on practical problems in different domains of the LSWY work including its organisational and ideological work. Various model lectures and get-togethers for exchanging experiences were held.

The attendants deeply grasped through the short course the plan and intention of the party centre and its original policies of youth movement for developing the LSWY work in conformity with the new demand of the revolution and renewed their firm determination to bring about a signal change in the LSWY work by thoroughly embodying them.

The short course marked an important occasion in improving the political and practical qualities of functionaries of youth affairs departments of the party and the LSWY, strengthening party's guidance to the youth movement and developing in depth the work with youth and children on to a new, higher stage.

TONG-A ILBO CAUTIONS U.S. ON TRADE WITH NORTH

SK251341 TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Secrets of U.S.-North Korea Direct Trade"]

[Text] A foreign news magazine report that there has been direct trade between the United States and North Korea since 1979 was a surprising one as we knew that the United States is enforcing a trade embargo with North Korea. According to analysis by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, a Hong Kong-based weekly, U.S. Commerce Department statistics show that bilateral trade between the United States and North Korea from 1979 through 1981 amounted to $310,000.

Commenting on the news report, however, Norman Barnes, spokesman for the East Asian Bureau of the U.S. State Department, denied the report and said: "The statistics showing the direct trade with North Korea are wrong. Trade between the United States and North Korea has been banned by various provisions." However, he added: "Exports to North Korea are permitted depending upon the circumstances when some groups like charity organizations wish to send special goods to North Korea for humanitarian purposes."

It has been known that the United States has not lifted its trade embargo with North Korea as well as with Vietnam, Cambodia, and Cuba. The fact that the United States allows exports to North Korea depending upon the circumstances for humanitarian purposes is indicative of a minor change from a political point of view. The question of exports for humanitarian purposes was not raised until 1978; such question being raised since 1979 would represent a new development.

U.S. President Carter sent the U.S. table tennis team to Pyongyang when North Korea rejected participation of the ROK team in the 35th world table tennis championship held in Pyongyang in 1979. Furthermore, thereafter, the U.S. Government gave tacit permission for an incumbent congressman and a retired high-ranking State Department official to visit North Korea in the capacity of individual travellers. Amid such an appeasement policy of the Carter administration towards North Kroea, it seems, U.S.-North Korea direct trade in special goods started. Whatever the reason, the United States should not have started its special trade with North Korea without the prior understanding of, or prior consultation with, the ROK Government. This is particularly so when the United States is our ally which shed its blood to check the North Korean southward invasion and is still defending the Demilitarized Zone side by side with us.

What should be noted, among other things, is the fact that Communist China, which came to the aid of North Korea in the Korean war, is still avoiding direct trade with the Republic of Korea. U.S.-North Korea direct trade in this context is feared to adversely affect the balance of power surrounding South and North Korea. Coming to mind in this connection is the reported action taken by Communist China on 25 August that has banned even indirect trade with the Republic of Korea, Israel, and South Africa.

North Korea, ever since 1973, has persistently called for concluding a peace treaty with the United States, excluding the Republic of Korea. North Korea has been scheming to communize South Korea the same way South Vietnam was communized, by approaching the United States and having it withdraw from South Korea. Such direct trade without prior consultations with South Korea, even if it is limited to special products, could lead North Korea to misunderstand that it is gaining success in its U.S.-allurement policy. This would most likely solidify even more its reunification line of communizing South Korea in the manner of the communization of South Vietnam. This will fan North Korean bellicosity towards South Kroea and aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Pulling the closed Kim Il-song clique into the international arena and taming it can be a way to soften North Korean bellicosity.

However, under the circumstances where neither Communist China nor the Soviet Union dares to approach South Korea because of North Korean obstruction tactics, if the United States, in addition to Japan, should gradually increase its direct trade with North Korea, it might prove detrimental to the original intention of taming North Korea, stir up the communize-South Korea drive, and could result in an unfortunate development. It is, therefore, urged that the U.S. Government face up to reality and take appropriate steps to cope with such a situation.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK260900 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Views of Situation in the Korean Peninsula Between the ROK and the United States -- We Reconfirm the Unreasonableness of the Rumor About Direct Trade Between the United States and the North Korean Puppets"]

[Text] The 1980's have begun with the Northeast Asian situation becoming more and more fluid and uncertain. A move to abruptly restructure the situation in Asia is active. In the meantime, with the quality of U.S.-Japanese relations changing, a new international political climate is forming. When this kind of change spreads to the Korean Peninsula -- the central place of tension in Northeast Asia -- we expect to see the emergence of a different international situation because political circumstances in the Kroean Peninsula are so sensitive.

In particular, any devleopment that might affect the status quo, now or in the foreseeable future, attracts our concern and attention. A foreign news report that there has been trade between the United States and North Korea -- even in a small amount -- is one good example of such a development. Even though the trade from 1979 to 1981 was, in reality, trifling in terms of quantity and value, the actual results of this direct trade disclosed by the U.S. Commerce Department's annual report are enough to attract our concern.

Our government has concluded that trade between the United States and North Korea is an "impossibility." It has also made clear its position that, in accordance with the U.S. law on trade with hostile countries, direct trade with North Korea is illegal. The U.S. Embassy in the ROK cleared our suspicions a little by commenting: Except for charity organizations' supply of noncommercial medical equipment from 1979 to 1981 or in periods of an emergency, there has been no trade with North Korea. We guess that the news report about direct trade was made because of the customs office's inaccurate classification of countries-of-origin.

Our country and the United States have pledged to renew their cooperative relationship as powerful partners in the Asia-Pacific area, while attaching significance to our special relationship in the 1980's. This means -- more than simply reconfirming the traditional friendly alliance between the two countries -- that devleopment has been made in their partnership toward substantial cooperation.

Our understanding and support for the U.S. strategy of cross-recognition on the Korean Peninsula are based on the premise that cross-recognition is a means to ease tension and remove the dangerous situation in this area. Repeatedly putting forward realistic proposals for permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, we have waited for North Korea's affirmative response. This is, we can say, aimed at seeing conditions for easing tension mature.

As the government authorities have made clear, we are paying more attention to the basic position of the U.S. toward its relations with North Korea rather than to U.S.-North Korean volume and its value. The U.S. Government has announced that trade with North Korea, as well as Vietnam, Cambodia and Cuba, is banned. And we understand that it has taken steps to extend that ban for another year.

Our frank opinion is that it is difficult to believe that the interests of big powers such as the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union are evenly affecting today's relations between North and South Korea. In other words, it is doubtful whether the big powers properly understand and respond to the reality of division on the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, what is most important at this juncture, we believe, is for the United States to maintain its persuasive stand on alleviating tension on the Korean Peninsula.

First of all, the U.S. Government has publicly denied trading with North Korea from 1979 to 1981, thus ruling out any direct trade with the North Korean puppets. This is worth welcoming because it shows the consistency of U.S. policy toward the Korean Peninsula. It shows, and we accept, that the United States has reconfirmed its stand of sharing our understanding of the international political reality surrounding the ROK-U.S. friendship and the division of the Korean Peninsula. Even so, we would like to stress that in connection with some news reports about U.S.-North Korean trade, major friendly countries, including the United States, should take a clear-cut approach toward the Korean Peninsula, basing its view on fundamental principles. The interests of the ROK must not be hampered even in the slightest.

YUN SONG-MIN TESTIFIES ON DEFENSE SPENDING

SK230320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 23 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yun Song-min said Friday that it is necessary for national security that the government maintain the current level of defense expenditures, estimated at six percent of the gross national product (GNP). In a testimony before the National Assembly Ad Hoc Budget Settlement Committee, Yun acceded to the opinion that the current defense expenditures are heavy in relation to the economic situation in South Korea. The minister showed opposition, however, to any cut in current defense spending, saying that the mid-1980s would be a difficult period for the country's national security. He cited Kim Chong-il's tentative succession to power in North Korea, the Reagan administration's hard-line foreign policy and Pyongyang's attempt to obstruct the hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul as possible factors rendering South Korea's security more vulnerable at this time.

The ad hoc panel began reviewing the execution of the 1981 national budget in the day.

Quoting a Defense Ministry report, Yun told the committee that the proper ratio of defense expenditures to GNP is 6.1 percent when a 6.7 percent annual economic growth rate is maintained, while 6.7 percent is appropriate to annual economic growth at 6.9 percent. The minister disclosed that South Korea, which recorded an average 6.8 percent economic growth rate between 1966 and 1976, spent 24 percent of the GNP on defense during the period.

SEOUL MEETING WELCOMES N. KOREAN DEFECTOR

SK260213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Yi Hyon-chu, a North Korean defector, was welcomed to Seoul yesterday in a ceremony at the Sejong Cultural Center. Yi, who had worked on a farm in Paek-chon, Hwanghae-do, before defecting in August, received greetings and gifts from well wishers. Seoul Mayor Kim Song-pae; So Chong-chol, chairman of the KACL; and Chi Kap-chong, chairman of the UN Korean War Allies Association and about 1,500 people attended the ceremony sponsored by the Korea Anti-Communist League (KACL) Seoul branch. Yi said in his speech that theft is common in the North because North Koreans suffer from a severe grain shortage. The 19-year-old defector said that while in the North, he wished to have enough to eat and to travel freely. Yi said he was not allowed to join the army for political reasons and had to work for a mine and a farm. More than 70 percent of the workers in a mine where he once worked are treated as outcasts for political reasons and suffer from overwork and malnutrition, he added.

PRK FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS UN KAMPUCHEA VOTE

BK260800 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Oct (SPK) -- Today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a declaration condemning and rejecting the result of the UN vote for the representatives of "Democratic Kampuchea". The text is as follows:

Resolutely protesting the presence of the representatives of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea vehemently condemns and categorically rejects the recent decision of this assembly on 25 October in favor of the mandate of these disguised delegates of the Pol Pot genocidal clique. This illegal and unjust decision violates the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and goes against the UN Charter.

Democratic Kampuchea is only a genocidal regime which was toppled by the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979. Discoveries made over the last 3 years have brought new evidence of monstrous crimes committed by this regime disgraced and vomited on by all progressive peoples who, unanimously, insisted on its expulsion from international poltical life. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, illegally and hastily set up in a foreign capital by the bloody hands of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and regional reactionaries, is only a forced gathering of some traitors around the genocidal criminals aimed at disguising them as advocates of patriotism. The premature creation of this coalition is aimed at presenting the least villainous image of the Democratic Kampuchean corpse at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly and at imposing the stinking presence of this rotten corpse on members of this assembly, hampering the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, restoring the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Kampuchea and increasing tension in Southeast Asia.

The presence of the representatives of the Pol Pot genocidal regime at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly is completely contrary to the objective reality in Kampuchea, contrary to the aspirations and determination of more than 6 million Kampucheans in full rebirth and contrary to the hope of good-willed people in the world. The objective reality in Kampuchea is that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is consolidating and developing each day. It is benefiting from the confidence and support of the entire people, and it is recognized by many countries and millions of progressive peoples in the world as the sole, authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. By accepting the presence in its bosom of the genocidal clique disguised behind any mask, the United Nations has ventured to grossly, brutally and inadmissibly interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea by violating the spirit and the Charter of the United Nations.

Beijing in collusion with Washington and reactionaries in Southeast Asia have made every effort to maintain the corpse of the genocidal regime by wrapping it in a new shroud labeled "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" in the Kampuchean seat with their dark perfidious propaganda maneuvers of lies, blackmail and gross pressure. However, its presence will do nothing but poison the atmosphere of the United Nations, creating obstacles to the solutions of international problems and to those of Southeast Asia. Likewise, this presence cannot save the so-called "coalition government" from certain and rapid disintegration because it can never reverse the current development and consolidation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea or impede the tendency for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

It is very regrettable to note that the United Nations, which was founded to safeguard peace and human rights, has once again covered up and defended the sappers of peace and the violators of human rights. Erroneous decisions by the 37th session of the UN General Assembly concerning Kampuchea score severe hits to the United Nations' prestige. They will never change the immutable processes of the rebirth and continued development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. On the contrary, they only sharpen more the firm determination of the entire Kampuchean people who, by their own efforts; by the militant solidarity of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos; and by the effective support of socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and progressive forces in the world, are quickly healing wounds left over by the genocidal regime in order to build a strong and prosperous People's Republic of Kampuchea, thereby gaining its place in the international community through a lofty struggle.

The right of authentic and legal representation of Kampuchea necessarily and uniquely returns to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The PRK is always consolidating and developing. No reactionary force can hamper this irreversible tendency. The just cause of the Kampuchean people will win.

VODK HAILS UN VOTE ON RETENTION OF DK'S SEAT

BK260442 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 0400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] On 25 October the 37th session of the UN General Assembly voted to accept the decision of the commission in charge of examining credentials and recognized by a great majority the legitimate and lawful right of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations.

Ninety countries supported the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations -- 11 votes more than last year.

As for the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, who are against the legitimate right of Democratic Kampuchea, they received only 29 votes -- 7 votes less than last year. Only 26 countries abstained this year. This is a victory for the peace-, independence- and justice-loving forces the world over which oppose Vietnamese and Soviet aggression and expansionism. It is also a brilliant victory for the Kampuchean people and all the Kampuchean patriotic forces fighting on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists and race exterminators to safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS WITH VARIOUS ENVOYS AT UN

BK241028 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] On 13 October Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, met and held talks with Zaire's foreign minister at the UN headquarters.

On 14 October he met and held talks separately with the foreign ministers of Upper Volta and Costa Rica. Khieu Samphan and the foreign ministers of these friendly countries exchanged views on issues of mutual interest, especially the situation in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, where the Hanoi Vietnamese administration has waged a genocidal war for the past 4 years.

During his talks with His Excellency Yoka Mangono, Foreign Minister of Zaire, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the profound thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchea people to the government and the people of Zaire for their active and firm assistance to and support for the just struggle for the liberation of the Kampuchean nation. The Zairian foreign minister reiterated the unswerving assistance and support of the government and the people of Zaire to the just national cause of our Democratic Kampuchea.

His Excellency Michel Kafando, foreign minister of Upper Volta [title as heard], reaffirmed to Vice President Khieu Samphan: The people and the Government of Upper Volta will continue to support firmly the just struggle of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government. Upper Volta is proud to stand by the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed his profound thanks to the government and the people of Upper Volta.

His Excellency Fernando Volio Jimenez, foreign minister of Costa Rica, stated that his country is very worried about the situation in Kampuchea, a country which has been victim of aggression, He reiterated his country's complete support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Vice President Khieu Samphan highly praised the assistance and support of friendly countries such as Costa Rica. He expressed his profound thanks to the people and the Government of Costa Rica.

These talks were held in a sincere atmosphere, showing the development of friendly relations between Democratic Kampuchea and these countries.

VODK COMMENTARY SLAMS TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO USSR

BK251716 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "The Expansionist Hanoi Vietnamese Have Not Abandoned Their True Warmongering, Aggressive and Expansionist Nature"]

[Text] Currently, although they are completely bogged down and are in a total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield and are higly isolated on the international scene due to the world's denunciation, condemnation and demand for the complete withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have given no sign that they are ready to abandon their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese propaganda about their partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, their proposals for a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchea border and for convening their so-called international conference on Southeast Asia are only maneuvers in their attempt to reduce international poressure, to appease world opinion which has denounced and condemned them and asked for the withdrawal of all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. These tricks were also aimed at making the world accept their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli. These intrigues were intended to make everyone, through means other than military, recognize their Indochina federation that they cannot achieve on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Vietnamese intended to use their Indochina federation as a springboard to implement their Soviet masters' and their own aggressive and expansionist strategy and in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's successive, concrete actions in the past and at present clearly show that:

Firstly, the Vietnamese have not withdrawn their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Up to now they have not pulled out a single soldier from Kampuchea. They staged a farce about a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in order to make their propaganda to dupe the world opinion in order to cover up their troop reinforcements in Kampuchea. During the new past months, the Vietnamese sent more than 20,000 troops to the western region of Kampuchea, close to the Thai border.

Secondly, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy sent their officials such as Truong Chinh, Nguyen Co Thach and Pham Hung to lick the Soviets' boots, collaborate with the Soviets, Cubans and other Soviet satellite countries in order to continue their war of aggression in Kampuchea and to carry out their aggressive and expansionist strategy and that of the Soviet in Southeast Asia.

In fact, during his talks with Truong Chinh, Brezhnev reiterated that the Soviet Union will continue to support the Vietnamese-Soviet military treaty signed in 1978 and that it always stands with the Vietnamese in their aggressive and expansionist acts. Truong Chinh swore to Brezhnev that the Vietnamese would maintain their close cooperation with the Soviet Union as the principle basis of their foreign policy.

Furthermore, Truong Chinh went to Cuba, the Soviet Union's cat's-paw in Latin America, to conclude a military treaty with the Cubans and draw them into helping and collaborating with the Vietnamese in the implementation of their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. At the same time, Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, declared on Vietnamese radio that the Soviet Union is Vietnam's strategic ally and provides indispensible support for Vietnam's implementation of its continued expansionist strategy in the region.

All this has shown more clearly that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy is not ready to discard their Indochina federation strategy and their expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. In collusion with the Soviet Union and its allies, the Vietnamese continue to stage their maneuvers -- military, political, diplomatic -- to implement and achieve their criminal goal of swallowing Kampuchea, establishing their Indochina federation and using it as a springboard to wage their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

The world has realized further that the Vietnamese regional expansionists, with the backing of the Soviet international expansionists, are the danger which has seriously and persistently threatened security and stability in Southeast Asia and the region's naval traffic. Therefore, all and peace- and justice-loving countries in the region and the world unanimously agree that it is necessary to cooperate with each other to check this danger caused by the Vietnamese with Soviet backing. They have decided to heighten their vigilance, increase their own defense forces, oppose the Vietnamese and dissipate their poisonous maneuvers. On the other hand, while the Vietnamese are continuing their barbarous aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, it is necessary to increase assistance and support in all fields to the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea. All peace- and justice-loving countries in the region and the world must take measures to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they pull all their troops out of Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

PRC'S HAN NIANLONG VISITS FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

Talks With Prem

BK251438 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] At 1430 today Han Hianlong, former PRC deputy foreign minister, who is now an adviser to the PRC Foreign Ministry, and his party, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. The group was accompanied by Director General of the Protocol Department Nikon Phraisaengphet.

The prime minister and Mr Han Nianlong exchanged views on efforts to promote bilateral cooperation. Mr Han Nianlong believed that Thailand and the PRC, which are old friends, should consult, cooperate and coordinate efforts with each other in order to achieve peace in the world. The prime minister agreed with the Chinese proposal.

Mr Han Nianlong presented to the prime minister PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's message inviting the Thai prime minister to visit the PRC. The prime minister expressed his willingness to visit and accepted the invitation.

Prem's PRC Visit Announced

BK260217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] China has reassured Thai leaders that it will not export revolution to Thailand, in line with Beijing's recently reshaped policy on relations with foreign communist parties, it was learned yesterday.

Chinese policy towards other parties and the current Sino-Soviet normalisation talks dominated two hours of talks yesterday between Chinese Foreign Ministry Adviser Han Nianlong and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, according to Saowanit Kongsiri, deputy director-general of the Department of Information.

The meeting was also attended by Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping, M.R. Kasem Samoson Kasemsi, the outgoing under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Mr Orachun Thanaphong, the new Thai ambassador to Beijing.

Recalling the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress held early last month, Han noted party Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech on party relations and foreign affairs in which he declared that China will not export revolution or interfere in other parties' affairs. Hu's speech -- seen as a dramatic departure from previous official Chinese policy -- said that the success of a revolution in any country depends on the ripeness of conditions and the people's support for the policies of the country's Communist Party.

Mr Saowanit reported that the Thai side was obviously pleased with the Chinese representative's reaffirmation. The Thai Government has long been anxious about Chinese support for the Communist Party of Thailand. During his trip to Beijing in October 1980, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon reportedly asked his Chinese counterpart about this unsettled question.

Han also briefed the Thai representatives on the recently concluded Sino-Soviet normalisation talks. Mr Saowanit quoted Han as telling the Thai side that China had made it very clear to the Soviet Union that an end to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea were prerequisites to the resumption of normal Sino-Soviet relations.

Foreign Minister Sitthi revealed yesterday that Prime Minister Prem is scheduled to visit Beijing between November 17 and 20. Han presented Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's invitation to Gen Prem yesterday afternoon.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said the two leaders will mainly discuss stability and security in the region, adding that details of the visit are now being worked out by the Foreign Ministry.

ACM Sitthi said that the Thai party will include only Gen Prem, the foreign minister, two other ministers and a small group of officials. They will visit only Beijing due to Gen Prem's tight schedule back home.

PROPOSED EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S. CRITICIZED

BK260320 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Putting the Criminals Away."]

[Text] We were delighted to see over the weekend from America a news story which, we are sure, was meant to show Thailand in a derogatory way. The story, from Washington, said that more young Americans were winding up in prisons overseas. It singled out Thailand and four other countries in Europe and America [as published] "as particular hot spots," where young Americans were being jailed.

We were happy to see this for two reasons. First of all, the story itself will serve as a warning to Americans that crime fighting is taken seriously here and that criminals of whatever nationality may find themselves caught and punished more often than not. Thus, the effect of the story may be that fewer young American criminals come here. Secondly, it is a recognition that our authorities are doing a job so well that they are being noticed overseas for their achievements.

The story, of course, was not meant to serve either purpose. It was yet another of a seemingly endless series of stories purporting to show how "innocent" young Americans are being victimised by foreigners and thrown in dungeon-like prisons after torture and mistreatment by local officials, usually on trumped-up charges. According to this story, the victims are "average American kids... a lot are railroaded, framed, set up politically. These people go through such hell in these countries, even if they are guilty, the treatment they get could not be justified. Most jails are fairly lousy..." and so on.

All of this is continuing propaganda for the passage of treaties between the United States and foreign countries such as Thailand so that American criminals can return to their own country. Such a treaty will be signed this week in Bangkok by visiting U.S. Attorney General William French Smith and Thai officials. It will become law next year, perhaps, if parliament passes enabling legislation after the April elections.

Our new lawmakers then will have to decide whether they want those who break Thai laws to be punished in Thailand. The alternative, according to the United States story, is to turn convicted American criminals over to the United States where "American laws protect prisoners once they land on U.S. soil and they are covered by practices unheard of elsewhere -- such as parole," allowing those convicted back on the American streets.

TRUONG CHINH MET BY LE DUAN ON RETURN

BK251522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] After successfully concluding its official friendship visits to the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, the party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, has returned to Hanoi.

A solemn ceremony was held today, 25 October, at the presidential palace to receive the delegation. On hand to receive the delegation was Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. Also present were Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrades Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Do Muoi and Nguyen Duc Tam, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman and concurrently general secretary of the Council of State; Comrades Nguyen Lam, Le Quang Dao and Tran Kien, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrades Xuan Thuy, Nguyen Xien, Nghiem Xuan Yem and Phan Anh, vice chairmen of the National Assembly; Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Comrade Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Vo Dong Giang, vice minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Le Trang, deputy director of cabinet of the National Assembly and the Council of State; and many members of the party Central Committee and the Council of State, as well as many ministers, vice ministers and representatives from various organs and mass organizations.

Also on hand to receive the delegation were Soviet Ambassador Chaplin, Cuban Charge d'Affaires Salvador Capote and many cadres from the Soviet and Cuban embassies in our country.

NHAN DAN Hails Visit

BK260524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 26 Oct editorial: "An Important Factor Ensuring the Victory of Our Country's Revolution"]

[Text] Strengthening friendship and broadening relations of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the primary issues in the foreign policy of our party and state.

Our people's glorious victory in the struggle for independence, freedom and national reunification was a victory of their militant solidarity with fraternal socialist countries. Today, our country's militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community is an important factor ensuring the victory of our people in the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The official friendship visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba by our party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, achieved fine results and constituted an affirmation of the strong vitality of these relations of cooperation.

The Soviet and Cuban parties, states and peoples attached great importance to our party and state delegation's official friendship visit and gave it a grand and intimate welcome. This reflected the Soviet and Cuban peoples' warm sentiments toward our people and embodied our country's traditional solidarity with the first socialist country in the world and the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

We are moved by the fact that the Soviet Union and Cuba highly valued the Vietnamese revolution and reaffirmed their unshakeable solidarity with and their resolute and strong support for our certainly victorious struggle in the new stage to implement the resolution of our fifth party congress. We are also moved by the fact that the Soviet and Cuban parties and states highly appreciated our highest party and state leaders' contributions to the development of the Vietnamese revolution and to the strengthening of Vietnamese-Soviet and Vietnamese-Cuban friendship.

The Soviet and Cuban leaders praised and showed their respect for the life and revolutionary activities of Comrade Truong Chinh, one of the most outstanding leaders of our party and people and a worthy representative of the ranks of veteran militants who fought for a long time alongside great President Ho Chi Minh.

The most outstanding result of the visits has been the complete indentity of views between Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as between Vietnam and Cuba in evaluating their bilateral relations and the current international situation.

The Vietnam-USSR joint communique, stressing the importance of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, expressed their iron determination to continuously strengthen their fraternal friendship, which has stood the test of time, and to develop bilateral all-round cooperation even more vigorously.

The identity of views between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the policy toward China, on the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, on the issue of common peace and security in the world, as well as on various regional problems, has once again confirmed that the two countries share common views on various international issues and on the road of struggle to check the arms race, to consolidate peace and to support the revolutionary movement of the peoples in various countries.

The Vietnam-Cuba joint communique stressed: The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba provides main guidelines for further promoting multiform relations between the two fraternal countries. The two sides will do their utmost to ceaselessly consoldiate and strengthen relations between the two parties and between state agencies and mass and social organizations of the two countries through the broadening of contact and through direct exchanges of experience.

Vietnam and Cuba, members of the Nonaligned Movement, have clearly shown a complete identity of views on their close coordination in their revolutionary strategies and tactics concerning general international problems, especially the situation in Southeast Asia and in the Central American and Caribbean regions, and concerning the problems of the struggle against the reactionaries among the Chinese leadership and against U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces.

Through our party and state delegation, our people expressed profound admiration and sincere gratitude for the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Our people heartily welcome the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and resolutely support the Soviet Union's peace plan. We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, today's worthy Marxist-Leninist successor of Lenin's perpetual cause and a fighter noted for his untiring struggle for world peace and for friendship among nations, the Soviet people will surely succeed in carrying out their great tasks in order to constantly strengthen the material and technical bases of communism, improve the people's life and make the Soviet Union — the pillar of peace and a firm support of the world revolution — ever more powerful.

Our people heartily hail the successes of socialism in Cuba's correct and dynamic foreign policy which is a shining example of the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and greatly contributes to advancing the world revolution. We are firmly convinced that in spite of the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts of aggression, military threats and economic blockade, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the glorious PCC led by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, an outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers' movement, will surely overcome new challenges and surge forward to score new successes in their cause of socialist construction and national defense.

Taking place at a time when all Soviet people and the community of socialist countries, together with all progressive mankind, are preparing to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, the visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba by our party and state delegation confirmed the brilliant achievements and invincible strength of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system. It also confirmed the will of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam to constantly strengthen unity, solidarity and mutual support among fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to further coordinate their actions in the international arena with the aims of defeating all the challenges of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction and of consolidating peace and the security of nations.

With its fine results, our party and state delegation's visit laid a new, important milestone in the process of strengthening the militant solidarity and the relations of cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Unions as well as between Vietnam and Cuba. The ever-deepening solidarity and the ever-expanding all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community serve as a tremendous driving force that greatly contributes to advancing our people's revolutionary cause to victory.

AFP VIEWS THACH'S UPCOMING VISIT TO INDONESIA

BK260921 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Oct 26 (AFP) -- by Gilles Bertin -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia starting Thursday forms part of a "discreet but continued" dialogue between the two countries with entirely different political systems. Pro-Western Indonesia, where the Communist Party is banned, is nevertheless seen as the country with the closest links to Vietnam of all five Association of Southeast Asian (ASEAN) countries of Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.

During his visit, the Vietnamese minister will meet with President Suharto and other Indonesian ministers and top personalities. On Cambodia, Jakarta has vehemently opposed any military aid to the anti-Vietnamese coalition headed by Prince Sihanouk, but has advocated a peaceful and political solution to the problem. Mr Thach has last paid an official visit to Jakarta in June 1980 and since then has kept up contacts with Indonesian officials, who have regularly returned the visits to Hanoi, reliable sources said.

Besides the Cambodian question, the talks are expected to probe into Hanoi's views on the possibility of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation. Vietnam could well follow a "more realistic" attitude for the occasion, reliable sources said. "Vietnam is not worried by Sino-Soviet discussions that are 'positive' for world balance," a reliable source close to the Vietnamese Embassy here said. "Vietnam follows an independent policy and does not take its orders from foreign powers," the same source, who declined to be identified, said.

The two sides are expected to take up their countries' dispute on the Natuna Islands in the South China Sea which harbours large gas and oil deposits. Mr Thach, leading a five person delegation, is expected from October 28 to November 1. He is also expecting to make private visits to the tourist attractions of Yogyaakarta and Bali, sources here said.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS BUREAU MEETS IN HCM CITY

Meeting Opens 20 Oct

OW211213 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 21 -- The 7th conference of the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association (A.A.W.A) and an international meeting of Afro-Asian writers opened in Ho Chi Minh [City] yesterday evening.

Present at the presidium were Alex la Guma, secretary general of the A.A.W.A.; Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Nguyen Dinh Thi, secretary general of the Vietnam Writers' Association; Subhash Mukerijee, deputy secretary general of the A.A.W.A.; Ali Dikla Orsan, deputy secretary general of the A.A.W.A.; Sarvar Azimov, deputy secretary general of the A.A.W.A.; Faiz Ahmed Faiz, editor-in-chief of the LOTUS magazine, Pakistan; Luandino Viera, president of the Union of Angolan Writers; and Mrs. Do Duy Lien, vice-president of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

The conference is attened by prominent writers and poets from Algeria, India, Kampuchea, Bangladesh, Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Laos, the Soviet Union Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Mongolia, South Africa, Japan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Turkey, Tunisia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, etc. and guests of the Permanent Bureau of the A.A.W.A.

Alex la Guma, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Writers Association, in his opening speech praised Vietnam's heroic struggle against foreign aggressions which he said had set a shining example for all nations in Asia and Africa. He said that in face of the evil schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are stepping up the arms race to prevent social and economic development in African and Asian countries and the establishment of an equitable international economic order, the Afro-Asian writers must identify themselves with the struggle for disarmament and become an important factor in the struggle for lasting peace in the world. He stressed that it is very significant that the international meeting of Afro-Asian writers is held in a place where neo-colonialism has collapsed, bringing down with it a decadent and enslaving culture.

Then, Vietnamese Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu read a message of greetings from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Welcoming the guests, Nhuyen Dinh Thi, writer and secretary of the Vietnam Writers' Association, said that every Vietnamese knows that the Asian and African peoples shared the same fate as the Vietnamese people and fought the same struggle for self-liberation from old and neo-colonialist domination. He expressed hearty thanks to the writers and peoples of Asia and Africa for their warm support to the Vietnamese people in the past as well as in the present stage of the struggle.

Young Pioneers of Ho Chi Minh City presented the delegates with bouquets of flowers.

Session Continues 21 Oct

OW221001 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 21 -- The Editors' Board of the LOTUS magazine, the "Lotus Prize" panel and the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association met in Ho Chi Minh City today. Alex la Guma, general secretary of the A.A.W.A., made a report on the association's activities since its sixth conference in Luanda (Angola) in 1979, and on its action programme in the years to come. Faiz Ahmed Faiz, editor-in-chief of the LOTUS magazine, reported on the work of the magazine in the past years.

D. Muldagaliyev, vice-president of the "Lotus Prize" panel, announced that the panel had decided to present the 1981 Lotus Prize to four writers of Syria, the Soviet Union Ethiopia and Turkey.

Writers Attend GOSR Fete

OW251015 Hanoi VNA in English 0755 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 24 -- Many Asian and African writers yesterday evening participated in a get-together held by more than 500 writers, artists and intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Alex la Guma, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association, and the other writers were attending the conference of the association's Permanent Bureau held in the city. The consul-general of the Soviet Union in Ho Chi Minh City was present at the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, writer Nguyen Quang Sang, secretary general of the Ho Chi Minh City Writers' Association, brought out the impact of the October Revolution on the Vietnamese revolution as well as the influence of Soviet literature on Vietnamese literature, and on writers and readers in the city.

He said: "In this very city seven years ago, when it still was the den of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, when noxious waves of reactionary and depraved culture from elsewhere, like storms of dust, were playing havoc on people, Soviet literature already illuminated the minds of many Saigonese readers. Not only works of Russian classics, but also those of contemporary Soviet writers, were treasured on family bookshelves in our city. It is safe to say that in the struggle between the patriotic, progressive literary current and the reactionary one, Soviet authors and progressive writers in the world were present side by side with our revolutionary writers in this city then under the enemy's sway."

Sarwar Azimov, secretary of the Soviet Writers' Association, head of the Soviet writers' Association, head of the Soviet writers' delegation, spoke of the influence of the October Revolution on Soviet literature, a literature in service of noble ideals, the liberation of man and the present struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

Alex la Guma spoke of the influence of the October Revolution on the revolutionary movement in Africa. He expressed his emotion and pride at the victories of the October Revolution and the Soviet state. He said that on the African ontinent nowadays more and more people speak of freedom and socialism. "The October Revolution banner is flapping ever more proudly in Africa", he said.

Writers from Mongolia, Palestine and Kampuchea also expressed their opinions on this occasion.

Writers Hold Press Conference

OW251021 Hanoi VNA in ENglish 0808 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 24 -- The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association held a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City today to announce the results of the conference of the A.A.W.A. Permanent Bureau. Alex la Guma, secretary general of the association, said the Permanent Bureau had unanimously adopted the resolutions and joint communique of the conference. The conference released the list of writers and poets who had been awarded the "Lotus Prize" for 1981. The conference adopted the appeal to writers throughout the world, the resolution demanding "a real and stable peace for the Near East", and a message to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong extending the conference's sympathy with the inhabitants of Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces (central Vietnam) which had just been hit by typhoon "Nancy".

At the Afro-Asian writers meeting, 27 writers and poets from many countries expressed their joy to visit heroic Vietnam and affirmed their mission of struggling for peace, checking the scheme to wage nuclear war and defending mankind's happiness.

Meeting Concludes 24 Oct

OW251620 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 25 -- The Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association successfully closed its conference in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday. The delegates to the conference have left the city for a visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

During the conference, more than 20 delegates of the member countries of the Afro-Asian Writers' Executive Council read speeches confirming the contributions by Asian and African peoples to world peace and security and social progress, and the role of writers in the struggle against old and neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism, for national liberation, especially for the defence of national cultures.

The conference was very happy to admit the writers associations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It expressed its solidarity with the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who are fighting courageously against aggression by the Israeli expansionists. It affirmed the role of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and demanded that the latter be represented at the United Nations. Besides, the conference decided on the date and venue for the 7th Congress of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

The delegates to the conference visited the Nha Rong wharf from where President Ho Chi Minh went abroad in 1911 to seek a way for national liberation, and other social and cultural establishments in Dong Nai Province and in Ho Chi Minh City. The delegates were invited to a reception offered by the city People's Committee.

ARTICLE WELCOMES INDOCHINESE YOUTH MEETING

OW232113 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 23 -- Luu Minh Tri, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and of the Hanoi Youth Union, in an article for VNA, has warmly welcomed "the friendship meeting of the youth of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea", to be held from October 25 through November 1. He described the meeting as "a positive contribution to consolidating and strengthening the struggle for world peace and to building Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability".

This is the first youth meeting of Indochina since all the three countries were liberated, Luu Minh Tri noted, adding that it is a good opportunity for the youth of the three countries to deepen their knowledge of each other's country, people and revolutionary traditions, to tighten their relations of cooperation and mutual assistance with a view to successfully implementing the political tasks of each country. During the week-long meeting, there will be teach-ins on issues of common concern, meetings with Hanoi and Haiphong youth and children, art performances, photo exhibitions and showings of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean films.

Luu Minh Tri continued: "The Hanoi youth has been enthusiastically preparing for the meeting. Union members and Young Pioneers have inquired into the life and work of their friends in Vientiane and Phnom Penh, and held meetings with Lao and Kampuchean friends studying in Hanoi. The youth at many factories in the capital are carrying out extra plans of production and economisation in honour of the meeting. Cultural and art activities have also been promoted on this occasion. In particular, the 'Hanoi youth song festival' is attracting a great number of young men and women in the capital city". "Deeply imbued with proletarian internationalism, the Hanoi youth understand well that each of their achievements will contribute to the common victory of socialism on the Indochinese Peninsula", Luu Minh Tri concluded.

SUHARTO RETURNS, DISCUSSES RESULTS OF TALKS

BK221353 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] President and Mrs Suharto and their entourage returned home at 1650 today following a 17-day visit to spain, the United States, South Korea and Japan. The visits to Spain, the United States, and South Korea were conducted on an official basis, while that to Japan was a working visit, not an official one. President Suharto and entourage were welcomed at the Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport this afternoon by Vice President Adam Malik, Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly and of the Parliament Amir Makhmud, Supreme Advisory Council Chairman Idham Khalid, members of the third development cabinet and representatives of friendly countries stationed in Jakarta.

President Suharto said that his official visit to Spain, the United States and South Korea as well as his working visit to Japan were closely related to efforts to step up national development which would serve as the foundation for building a just and prosperous society. The president reiterated that his visit to the two developed and two developing countries were not designed to raise funds. The visits were intended, among other things, to enhance mutual understanding and mutual respect between the Indonesian people and those in advanced countries and increase friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation.

On the benefits of the visits, the president said the visits [words indistinct] the experiences of advanced countries for the sake of speeding up industrial development, supported by development in the agricultural sector. Therefore, the president's visit to Spain had resulted in establishing cooperation in the field of science and technology.

The president made these remarks before reporters on his way home from Tokyo today. He said that in mobilizing funds for development Indonesia no longer held the view that it had to find loans abroad, but would utilize foreign funds in the context of stepping up trade cooperation. The results of this trade cooperation would enable Indonesia to finance development projects by itself. For this purpose, beginning this year, the government had established policies aimed at increasing the export of nonoil commodities to advanced countries, he said.

More On Overseas Talks

BK230924 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0758 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, October 23 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Both the United States and Japan have given the assurance that their assistance for the modernization of China would not be done at the expense of ASEAN and Indonesia in Particular. This was stated by President Suharto before 20 Indonesian journalists accompanying him on the flight home from Tokyo Friday. Such a positive pledge, said the president, provides a good foundation for maintaining long-term close cooperation.

Suharto disclosed that he had indicated to U.S. President Reagan and Japanese PM Suzuki as well as ASEAN still considers People's China as posing a threat for subversion and that assisting her modernization would increase her capabilities to conduct it. On this Suharto said he had reminded Suzuki that Japan should balance her aid to China (which already totalled yen 166 billion) with her assistance in strengthening their national resilience.

The president said his explanation on the Indonesian views regarding various international, regional and bilateral problems have received response from the leaders of the countries he visited.

Prime Minister Suzuki, he continued, has asked him to convey to the other ASEAN leaders that the Japanese military build-up was purely for her self-defence. This assurance was bound to arouse suspicion among the countries in Southeast Asia. The president emphasized that the safeguarding of Japan's vital sealanes should better be entrusted to the countries concerned. "We have no objection to Japan's strengthening her military capability, provided its responsibilities are clearly defined," he added.

MARCOS TO INVITE REAGAN TO VISIT PHILIPPINES

HK230008 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday he will ask U.S. President Ronald Reagan to include the Philippines in his planned trip to Asia next year. The president declared this yesterday, but he declined to comment on the projected Asian visit by the American President. He said he will surely extend the invitation if Mr Reagan comes to Asia. The president made this remark following a White House announcement that the U.S. State Department is arranging with several Asian governments the possibility of a visit to the region by President Reagan. The visit will underscore the importance of Asia to U.S. world strategy. Concerning the Philippines, sources said it will complement the results of the September visit to the United States by President Marcos.

LABOR MINISTER: MIDDLE EAST PROGRAM IN PERIL

HK240052 Manilla Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Middle East program of the Philippines, especially in Saudi Arabia, is in peril. Labor Minister Blas Ople said yesterday that because of the perceived rise in the incidence of criminal violations committed by Filipinos, the Saudi Arabian Government is conducting a review of its policy of open-ended hospitality to Filipino workers. There are about 200,000 Filipino workers in Saudi Arabia. Ople said that this review could place in jeopardy the gains in overseas employment which since 3 years ago made the Philippines the top source of expatriate labor in the Middle East from the whole of Asia. The review, according to Ople, can result in reaffirming the present policy, or in significant restrictions. Ople said the Philippines is one of the few countries without quotas or ceilings in Saudi Arabia. The labor minister said that Saudi authorities have been made aware of the determination of the Philippines Government to improve the selection and tighten up the screening of Filipino workers bound for Saudi Arabia.

ENRILE ORDERS PROBE OF ARMY, POLICE CRIMES

HK230013 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ordered yesterday a full probe of all soldiers, military officers and policemen involved in various crimes throughout the country. Enrile issued the order through the assistant secretary for legal affairs, Brig. Gen (Samuel Soriano), due to reports of military and police abuses which were published in newspapers but were not reported to the Defense Ministry. He told General (Suriano) that the probe must determine immediately if the incidents can be prosecuted. Enrile also ordered his staff to collect newspaper reports of abuses by military men and policemen and initiate the necessary action.

GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN AGAINST CHURCH DENIED

OW221359 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The government has denied that a crackdown on the Roman Catholic Church is on. According to the Defense Ministry, the recent series of arrests involving priests and nuns does not represent the beginning of a crackdown on the church. The ministry says there is no such thing as persecution, as the government is moving only against those who have broken the law. If you will recall, AFP Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver has welcomed any move by the church for a continuing dialogue toward national unity and reconciliation.

Meanwhile, PC authorities will write a letter shortly this month to Renegade Priest Father (Contrado Balwec) to reiterate an earlier offer for a peaceful dialogue. First PC Zone Commander Gen (Victorio Azada) said he will send the letter through intermediaries capable of reaching Father (Balwec) in his mountain hideout. The letter is intended to persuade Father (Balwec) to surrender peacefully.

ENRILE WARNS CHURCH ON 'INROADS OF COMMUNISM'

HK240036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has warned the Roman Catholic Church in the country against the inroads of communism. The defense minister said that if there is any organization determined to destroy the church, it is none other than the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. Speaking before the Lions Club of Santa Maria, Bulacan, at the Army-Navy Club, Minister Enrile said that the Communist Party has proposed a coalition government in which religious elements are supposed to play an important role. He said this is merely a ploy and a deception. He stressed the reality that in the end the Marxists intend to destroy the church. He reiterated that the government is not persecuting the church, adding that the authorities have proceeded not against the church but against the people engaged in activities inimical to the security of the country.

Minister Enrile said that what they are seriously concerned about is the predelection of some religious radicals to link up with groups that are out to overthrow the government through terrorism, force and violence. Some, he said, have actively participated in the recruitment and training of cadres for the CPP and the NPA [New People's Army], while others have organized revolutionary bases and front organizations for the leftist movement. There are those who have extended direct aid to dissidents in the form of arms, ammunition and supplies, and some have even diverted church funds to support subversive activities. Enrile said some have used church facilities as forums for the propaganda program of the local communist movement, and there are those who have been involved in direct armed action against the government forces.

PUBLIC HEARINGS BEGIN ON SYNCHRONIZED ELECTIONS

HK240054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The first public hearing on the synchronization of elections and other related issues was held in Baguio City yesterday. The majority of those who spoke during the public hearing on the issues, conducted by the Batasang Pambansa, have endorsed the proposal to synchronize local and national elections. The speakers, however, were divided on how to carry out the synchronization proposal. They also agreed to the proposals to reapportion the regional representation seats in the Batasan by enlarging its composition, accreditation of a second political party next to the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, revision of the provisions on political turncoatism and opportunism, in order to relax or scrap such provisions and the enactment of the proposed 1983 election code. Nevertheless, they strongly suggested that block voting -- the electoral system of choosing candidates through their respective political parties -- be eliminated, particularly on the local election level.

The next hearings will be held in Cebu and Davao cities on October 29 to 30, and in Manila in the first week in November.

Meanwhile the Nacionalista Party [NP], whose candidate placed second to President Marcos in the 1981 presidential election, sought accreditation yesterday and proposed five electoral reforms to safeguard the sanctity of the ballot. Former Senator Jose J. Roy, NP president, directed all NP regional vice presidents and provincial and city chairmen to attend the hearings being conducted by the Batasan Committee on Revision of Laws, Codes and Constitutional Amendments.

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FOURTH NORTH-SOUTH ROUNDTABLE TALKS CONCLUDE

OW241111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct 24, KYODO -- The 4th North-South roundtable (NSRT) meeting ended here Sunday with a call for a new Bretton Woods conference to reexamine international financial and trade institutions set up at the end of World War II. Mahbubul Haq of Pakistan, chairman of the informal forum of leaders from developing and advanced countries and international organizations, said such a conference should be held in 1983 or "certainly before the end of 1984." He said efforts to revitalize the depressed world economy and stem the widening gap between rich and poor nations were being "frustrated" by failure to question the efficacy of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Bank. "The rate of economic and social change has been so fast that it has outpaced the capacities of our governments and international institutions to cope with it," Haq said.

He said existing institutions were agreed on at Bretton Woods in the aftermath of war by only a handful of nations, without the participation of Eastern bloc countries or the developing nations, some of which were represented as colonies. "We need to fashion new structures and institutions in line with new realities," he told a press conference at the close of the NSRT meeting.

Some of the ideas raised included creation of a world central bank, merging the IMF and the World Bank into a single institution, and replacing the U.S. dollar with a genuine international currency, Haq said. He said an NSRT sub-group would be set up to study them. Haq also outlined 12 major proposals adopted by the meeting as "urgent and feasible" ways of easing the present economic crisis to the benefit of developed and developing nations. They included setting up an international energy financing facility to help oil-importing developing countries, a 9-12 million ton emergency food reserve to be owned by developing countries and agreement on further trade liberalization initiatives at the forthcoming NSRT ministerial meeting. Haq said the NSRT had also agreed to prepare a report on the state of the human condition, noting the suffering of billions of poor and undernourished people in a world where two days of armaments spending currently equals the entire budget of U.N. specialized agencies.

ASEAN OIL COMPANIES ENDORSE OIL-SHARING SCHEME

BK270407 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct p 19

[Excerpt] Heads of the five ASEAN national oil companies have endorsed the Bangkok-inspired proposal to establish an emergency petroleum sharing scheme, minister of the Prime Minister's Office Flt-Lt Suli Mahansanthana said yesterday. Representing the Petroleum Authority of Thailand in the eighth annual meeting of the ASEAN Council of Petroleum (ASCOPE) held in Kuala Lumpur last weekend, Flt-Lt Suli said the council endorsed the scheme, known as the "ASEAN emergency petroleum sharing scheme."

The meeting also approved a supplementary scheme that provides for mutual help should any of the member countries face an emergency or difficulties. However, Flt-Lt Suli declined to elaborate on the scheme's details.

The council also passed the 1983 work programme which includes the following: regional studies on hydrocarbon occurrences and potential prospects; the efficient utilisation of oil, gas and petroleum products; research and development into fuel substitution; safety regulations; environmental protection and pollution control; and legal practices and charter parties in the petroleum industry.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY

SK260614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- U.S. President Reagan, in his recent radio speech, contended that his economic policy, which had gone busted with repeated failures, was victorious and shouted at the unprecedented number of jobless people to show patience. This is the topic of a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Tuesday titled "Outburst of Hypocrite," which reads in part:

Flurried by his waning "popularity" on the threshold of the congressional elections, Reagan is now evidently making a desperate bid to boost it, even reversing black and white, but with no unctuous words can he conceal his crimes as the very one who has led the U.S. economy to bankruptcy and spelled greater sufferings to the American people in their living.

Reagan has already been branded as a gasbag by the Americans. Taking office early last year, he made a hundred and one "commitments." But, none of them has yet been honoured. This finds clear manifestation in the failure of his economic policy supposedly for "economic recovery." During his office, the U.S. economy has gone downhill to a more serious chaos. In the worst depression, a great number of factories and enterprises proved insolvent en masse and production is on the decline. In September, the operation rate of the U.S. factories was no more than 69.1 per cent of the production capacity, the lowest ebb in recent years. With the large increase of military spendings, the state budgetary deficit has gone beyond the 100,000 million dollar mark and the state debts added up to 1,110,000 million dollars, an all-time high. The unemployment rate which stood at 7.4 per cent in January last year leaped to 10.1 per cent, the peak record in 40 years, in September this year.

In face of the continuing economic depression and the record high of budgetary deficit and state debts, Reagan was compelled to put forward a tax raise bill some time ago, discarding his promise to "cut taxes."

Thus, Reagan's economic policy has led to economic inactivity and chaos, not to "an economic boom." Not without reason did a U.S. congressman deplore that Reagan's policy has ruined the U.S. economy as a whole.

Yet Reagan describes this as a "victory" and cries to the jobless people to show patience, not being disappointed. How shameless he is. This is little different from shouting at the people to die of hunger.

Reagan's outburst helps people see through more clearly his true color as a faithful servitor of the monopoly capital and hypocrite who fills the purses of the millionaires by bleeding the people white.

KCNA NOTES PRC TV REPORT OF DENG XIAOPING VISIT

SK270509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (KCNA) — The Chinese central television of the evening of October 25 screened television films "Korean Visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping" and "Warm Welcome to President Kim Il-song" under the title "China-Korea Friendship Will Evergreen."

The films impressively show Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping visiting Korea amid a warm welcome of the Korean people in April and the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song paying an official state visit to the People's Republic of China, receiving an enthusiastic welcome of the fraternal Chinese people, in September.

[Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean on 25 October carries an article noting that YOMIURI SHIMBUN on 26 October reports from Beijing that the PRC central television station had aired a 40-minute feature program on 25 October, showing in detail Deng Xiaoping and Kim Chong-il shaking hands and Hu Yaobang and Kim Chong-il standing side by side, when the two Chinese leaders visited North Korea from 26 to 30 April of this year.

["This film showed Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il standing on the platform of Pyongyang railway station to welcome Deng and Hu as they entered the railway station by special train, drawing attention to the scenes in which Kim Chong-il greeted Deng and Hu." It adds that the YOMIURI article analyzed the airing of a full view of Kim Chong-il to Chinese viewers "as showing that Communist China has recognized the issue of Kim Chong-il's succession to Kim Il-song as a domestic affair of North Korea."]

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Arrival 26 Oct

SK261607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- A Chinese Government Economic and trade delegation headed by Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by train.

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and other personages concerned. On hand were Zong Kewen, ambassador, and officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

Meeting With Kong Chin-tae

SK270836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on October 26 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation headed by Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Banquet for Delegation

SK270540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the Chongryu Restaurant in honour of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor. Also invited were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

Present there were Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and other personages concerned.

Comrade Kong Chin-tae spoke first at the banquet. He said: This time a 1982-1986 long-term trade agreement between the two countries will be concluded. This will clearly show the excellent development of economic and trade relations in conformity with the friendly relations between Korea and China.

Our people heartily wish the fraternal Chinese people more shining success in the future struggle to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power by carrying out the tasks for socialist modernisation put forward at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland under the wise leadership of the party.

He stressed that the historic visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China some time ago developed the traditional Korea-China friendship on to a new higher stage and demonstrated the might of the indestructible Korea-China friendship to the whole world.

Our people, he declared, will value the blood-cemented Korea-China friendship and make every effort to develop and strengthen it generation after generation.

Comrade Chen Muhua spoke next. As Comrade Hu Yaobang said, Comrade President Kim Il-song has made an imperishable, lofty contribution to the great friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea, she stressed.

Under the wise guidance of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people built their country into a prospering socialist state on debris after the war, upholding independence and sovereignty, relying on their own efforts and waging a hard struggle, she noted, and said: The Chinese people heartily congratulate the Korean people upon their great successes.

Pointing out that the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song fully accord with the fundamental interests and the common desires of the entire Korean people, she declared: The Chinese Government and people will as ever resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean Government and people against the foreign interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country till the final victory.

Our two peoples have supported and united with each other in the protracted struggle against the common enemies and accommodated and helped each other in the course of building their respective countries, she said.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

CPV PARTICIPATION IN KOREAN WAR COMMEMORATED

O Chin-u Lays Wreaths

SK260537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea laid a wreath in the joint name at the friendship tower on October 25 on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Paek Hak-nim, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned.

Also present were the visiting delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former CPV, Chinese Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission. A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the friendship tower. Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music, a wreath in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK was placed.

Then wreaths were laid in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, and in the joint name of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. Working people in the city placed bunches of flowers at the friendship tower. The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Wreaths were also laid yesterday at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hyongjesan District in the joint name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and the Hyongjesan District Committee, Pyongyang Municipality, of the WPK and the Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang Municipality, People's Committee.

Wreaths in the joint name of party and power organs in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province, were laid at the grave of Comrade Mao Anying, son of the Chinese People's great leader Comrade Mao Zedong, and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hoechang County.

A wreath in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was placed at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hoechang County, South Pyongan province.

Yesterday wreaths were placed at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Kaesong. Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music wreaths were placed in the joint name of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee and in the name of the Military Armistice Commission, organs, enterprises and factories in the municipality. Wreaths were also laid at cemeteries of fallen fighters of the CPV in different parts.

CPV Visitors Lay Wreaths

SK261014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former CPV, laid wreaths respectively at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army and the friendship tower on October 25 on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war. Guards of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the monument and the tower. Wreaths were placed in the name of the delegation amid the playing of the wreath-laying music. The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army and of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Yesterday the delegation also laid a wreath at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province.

The Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission also placed wreaths in joint name respectively at the friendship tower and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang.

The CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission laid wreaths yesterday at the cemetery of fallen fighers of the Korean People's Army and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Kaesong. The Central Committee of the Federation of Chinese Residents in Korea also laid wreaths at the friendship tower and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang.

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO PRC HOSTS CPV DAY BANQUET

SK270844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (KCNA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of our country to China, arranged a banquet at his embassy on October 25 on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war. Invited there were Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and permament vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su spoke first at the banquet. In the grim period of 32 years ago when the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army were waging a heroic war of resistance against the invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, in hearty response to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong formed volunteers with fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people and sent them to the Korean front, he said, and continued: The Chinese People's Volunteers who rushed to the Korean front, holding high the banner of "Resisting America and aiding Korea" fully displayed the internationalist spirit in the struggle against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The peoples and armies of Korea and China won a great victory with their united might in the war against this aggression, thereby defending the security of Korea and China and making a big contribution to the preservation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The ambassador referred to the vigorous struggle waged by the industrious and courageous fraternal Chinese people to carry out the tasks of socialist modernisation upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and wished them new success in the implementation of the decisions of the party congress.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wu Xiuquan spoke next at the banquet. He said that the Korean and Chinese Peoples achieved a great victory in the three-year bloody war against the aggressors and thus turned a new page in the annals of friendship between the two countries.

Though 29 years have passed since the war in Korea, the United States still keeps its troops in South Korea, interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and obstructing the Korean people's struggle for the national reunification, he said, and continued: The Chinese people demand the United States to withdraw from South Korea and fully support the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. They also resolutely support the just assertion that the country should be reunified by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as proposed by President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited Korea in April this year and registered a satisfactory success and some time ago President Kim Il-song paid an official state visit to China and achieved a very satisfactory success, thus developing the relations between the two parties and the two countries on to a new stage, he said. The Chinese people, he noted, are resolved to make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and carry it forward down through generations.

The attendants of the banquet drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

CPC LIAONING PROVINCIAL DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK260520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission and first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the CPC, left Sinuiju for home on October 25. It was seen off by Kim Pyong-yol, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned.

DPRK RADIO, TV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

SK261608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by its Chairman Yi Yong-ik left Pyongyang by air on October 26 for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Chong Ha-chon, first deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN; Hong Hyon-chong, Deputy General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee; and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

PYONGYANG FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

SK261610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang friendship delegation headed by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, left here on October 26 by plane for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yi Hyong-chom, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Economic Cooperation Accord

SK270016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan made public in Pyongyang on October 26:

With a view to further developing the friendly relations and strengthening cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields between the two countries on the principles of chajusong, equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each others internal affairs, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as the contracting parties) agree as follows:

Article 1

The contracting parties shall closely cooperate in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields in the interests of the peoples of two countries.

Article 2

The economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation stipulated in this agreement covers the following subjects:

1. Cooperation in the economic field

   -- Cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture and fisheries
   -- Cooperation in the field of mining industry
   -- Cooperation in such other fields as may be mutually agreed upon

2. Cooperation in the scientific, technical and cultural fields

   -- Exchange of experiences and information in the scientific and technical fields
   -- Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and public health
   -- Cooperation in the fields of publications, information and arts.

Article 3

The cooperation in all fields specified in Article 2 of this agreement shall be realized on the basis of separate agreed documents to be signed between the governments or relevant organizations of the contracting parties.

Article 4

Each contracting party undertakes to use the technical documentation and information received from the other party only for the purposes specified in this agreement and shall be bound not to disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other party.

Article 5

The contracting parties shall be responsible for the personal security of the delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees dispatched to each other within the framework of this agreement and shall ensure they they observe the laws and regulations in force in the country of the receiving party.

Article 6

This agreement shall be the basis for the agreed documents to be signed between the governments or relevant organizations of the contracting parties for the realization of the projects for cooperation.

Article 7

This agreement shall be valid for 5 years and shall be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the agreement 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Article 8

The contracting parties can amend or modify a part or the whole of this agreement by written agreement.

Article 9

This agreement comes into force from the date of signature. This agreement has been signed in Pyongyang on the 26th of October, 1982, the two texts drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and English languages, both being equally authentic.

Kim Il-song President Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mohammad Ziaul Haq President Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Ziaul Haq Thanks Kim Il-song

SK270847 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, sent a letter of thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on departing from our country. The letter of thanks reads as follows:

His Excellency President of the DPRK Kim Il-song:

On winding up my visit to the DPRK, I would like to express my deep emotion to Your Excellency and the government and people of the DPRK for the warm and ardent welcome and great hospitality extended to me and our delegation while we were staying in your great, unforgettable country.

It was my privilege to exchange views with Your Excellency. Our talks, during which he reached agreement on many questions, were of great value and contributed to deepening our reciprocal relations.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey the warmest wishes of the Pakistani Government and people Your Excellency for good health and long life and for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal DPRK people.

[Signed] General Mohammad Ziaul Haq
President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan
26 October 1982

Details of Ziaul Haq's Departure

SK270501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan who had been on an official state visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on October 26 by special plane after successfully concluding his itinerary.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife cordially saw off His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife at Pyongyang airport.

The airport was pervaded with a farewell atmosphere to see off the goodwill envoy of the Pakistani people. Set up amidst thousands of farewell bidders carrying the flags of Korea and Pakistan, bunches of flowers and balloons were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Palistan.

Present there were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personages of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan Yu Song-chin. Also present at the airport were Pakistani Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Sultan Muhammad Dutta and officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

A farewell function was held at the airport for President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The band played the national anthems of our country and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Children's Union Members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Children of the Pakistani Embassy in the city also presented them with bunches of flowers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and hugged him. His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in our country and went aboard the plane, waving to the cheering crowds.

The plane took off the airport at 11 in the morning.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON BULGARIAN CP GROUP'S VISIT

Kim Hwan-Doynov Talks

SK220545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 19 and 21 between delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the Bulgarian Communist Party. President at the talks on our side were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kil Chae-kyong and Kim Chin-ok, vice-directors of department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade; and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK222236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 22 received the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, meber of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

On hand were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Choe Chong-kun, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Khristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Sightseeing Tour

SK251124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited Mangyongdae on October 23. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The guests saw with keen interest the historic momentoes in the native home of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae, while being briefed on his revolutionary history and revolutionary family. After posing for a photograph in front of the native home, they went round the historic sites on Mangyong hill.

The delegation, which arrived in our country on October 18, toured Pyongyang, Chongjin, Hamhung, Nampo and Kaesong cities. It inspected the Kim Chaek iron works, the February 8 vinalon complex, the Yongsong machine complex, the Taean general heavy machine works, the Chongsan cooperative farm and other places.

The delegation toured Panmunjom and saw the reinforced wall built along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. The head of the delegation stressed: Though the imperialists have built the reinforced concrete wall along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line, they cannot call a halt to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. The Korean people will surely realise national reunifcation.

The Chongjin municipal committee, the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee, the Nampo Municipal Committee and the Kaesong Municipal Committee, of the Workers Party of Korea arranged parties in honor of the delegation.

The delegation was also shown round the Pyongyang Metro and the Hamhung youth chemical complex and appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" and the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

Bulgarian Envoy Hosts Party

SK260510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- Bulgarian Ambassador to our country Khristo Kelchev arranged a party on October 25 at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP.

Speaking at the party, head of the delegation Ognyan Doynov said: While touring various places during our visit to Korea this time, we deeply realized how talented and resourceful the Korean people are. The industrious and heroic Korean people have registered great successes in all fields including industry, agriculture, science, literature and art.

Noting that the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party actively supports the Korean people in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification, he expressed thanks to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, for having made arrangments to make his delegation's visit to Korea successful. He also expressed thanks to respected Comrade Kim Chong-il for having accorded deep considerations to the delegation members.

Speaking next at the party, Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said: During your visit to our country, the delegations of our two parties held talks in a sincere and comradely atmosphere, informed each other of the activities and immediate tasks of their respective parties and successes and experiences gained by them in socialist construction and exchanged views on problems of common concern including the problem of developing the friendly relations between the two parties.

We are very happy to have such reliable comrades-in-arms as the Bulgarian people in the Balkan Peninsula and will make every effort to further strengthen and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with your party, he stated.

The attendants raised glasses to the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people.

Delegation's Departure

SK270545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) — The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left here for home on October 26 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong and Kim Chin-ok, vice-directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Khristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW PORTUGUESE ENVOY

SK222240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received credentials from Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to our country, on October 22. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

CHON URGES PREPAREDNESS AGAINST NORTH'S ATTACK

SK270211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] At an army base yesterday, President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized that the armed forces should be fully prepared to crush any enemy attack on the present frontline positions, saying that strategy should be developed to that end. The chief executive said the possibility is increasing that North Korea "will play with fire" against the South to find a breakthrough to conceal its economic, political and social difficulties. Unlike during the Korean war, he said, the first three or four days of any future eventuality will be the crucial period. Chon said that the armed forces should be fully prepared to meet the rapidly changing situations and developments in North Korea.

President Chon made the points while visiting an ROK Army headquarters in the central part of the country on his way to Seoul from Pyongchang, Kangwon-do, where he opened a memorial hall dedicated to Yi Sung-pok who was killed by North Korean communists at the age of nine in 1968. He said that the nation will be able to enter the threshold of advanced countries in five or six years if it maintains development at the present pace. He called on the armed forces to strengthen education economy for soldiers and encourage military spending savings.

Earlier, the president visited Wonju City Hall to be briefed on municipal administration activities.

Meanwhile, in Pyongchang the president said, while dedicating the memorial hall, that the memorial hall should provide a momentum to instill the anti-communist spirit demonstrated by Yi spread across the country and step up anti-communist education for the younger generation.

PRIME MINISTER URGES NORTH TO RESUME TALKS

SK270231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, in an address at an anniversary ceremony of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) Wednesday, urged North Korea to accept Seoul's standing invitation to come to the conference table. Kim commended the efforts of local Red Cross authorities to reunite Korean families separated because of the nation's division, and appealed to North Korea to "promptly respond to our call for the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue."

North Korea has rejected Seoul's repeated calls for an inter-Korean dialogue, including President Chon Tu-hwan's request for a Seoul-Pyongyang summit, at both the governmental and the non-governmental level.

Kim said the 77-year-old Korean Red Cross has been instrumental in undertaking various humanitarian projects and encouraged the organization to continue its march toward the realization of Red Cross ideals.

At Wednesday's ceremony, the KNRC conferred a citation and a medal on So Yong-hun, former KNRC secretary general, for his contribution to Red Cross activities.

USSR HINTS PARTICIPATION IN SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK270302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 (YONHAP) — A top Soviet diplomat here Tuesday inferred that the Soviet Union would send its athletes to the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Vladimir Y. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Japan, was quoted as telling the publisher of the TOKYO SHIMBUN that the Soviet Union needed to train baseball players in case baseball is adopted as one of the Seoul Olympic games.

The Soviet envoy was also said to have requested Japanese assistance in improving the quality of Soviet baseball players. Pavlov's remarks were the first reference by a Soviet official to possible Soviet participation in the Seoul Olympics. South Korea does not maintain diplomatic relations with communist nations including the Soviet Union.

PRC TO USE CHONGJIN FOR EXPORTS TO JAPAN

SK221234 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] It was learned on 21 October that North Korea recently allowed Red China to transport freight to Japan by way of Chongjin port. With this permission, Red China is scheduled from next year to begin exporting to Japan via Chongjin port.

Exposing this fact on 21 October, a source from a Japanese office trading with Red China said: In the wake of the long-term lease of Najin port to the Soviet Union, in the northernmost area of the East Sea, North Korea has allowed Red China to use Chongjin port. This fact shows that a delicate maritime trade among the Soviet Union, Red China and Japan will likely be conducted in the East Sea.

According to this source, between the end of August and the beginning of September Kim Il-song and Deng Xiaoping reached agreement on the question of Red China's use of Chongjin port. The source further said: Following this agreement, Red China's corporation for maritime transport with foreign countries and North Korea's corporation for maritime [trade] with foreign countries have concluded an accord on Red China's use of North Korea's Chongjin port, railway and warehouses.

The source explained that the freight, which will be transported to Japan, will be loaded onto trains in crop-producing provinces, including Jilin and Heilongjiang. The freight will be collected in Tumen, Jilin Province. Freight trains will cross the border between Red China and North Korea and will be sent to Chongjin port by way of Onsong. At Chongjin the freight will be loaded onto Japanese ships and then will be transported to Niigata port in western Japan.

The source continued: North Korea, in principle, has allowed Japan to use Chongjin port to transport freight from Red China to Japan. To resolve the question of Japanese use of Chongjin port in November, concrete negotiations over the question are under way between North Korea's maritime trade corporation and a Japanese company promoting trade with Red China. It was also learned that Red Chinese items to be exported to Japan via Chongjin port are agricultural products -- including beans, corn and wheat — and paper.

[In a separate report by Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong, TONG-A ILBO adds: "It is strongly suspected that Communist China has been attempting to lease Chongjin port to provide a similar foothold in the East Sea for Chinese maritime activities as well as to check Soviet maritime activities in this region. The Soviet Union is believed to have leased Najin port to make economic inroads into areas surrounding the Hamgyong provinces, and this region, including Najin and Chongjin, is reported to have been turned into a Soviet economic sphere of influence. Communist China, according to sources well-versed in Chinese affairs, has been spurred by this fact.

["According to sources in Tokyo specializing in North Korean affairs, the Soviet Union appears to have obtained from North Korea, on top of trade rights in Najin, rights to build facilities in the port and rights to refuse interference in Najin harbor by North Korea, all of which far exceed trade rights. The Soviet Union is reportedly transporting cargo to Vietnam from Najin." The report concludes: "In exchange for leasing Chongjin port to Communist China, North Korea seems to be expecting to collect sealane charges, warehouse charges, berthing charges and wages for stevedores."]

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF NORTH TO BE RESISTED

SK222354 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 82 p 2

["Gist" of question by Pak Chong-su, independent assemblyman, and answer by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok at 22 October National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee meeting]

[Text] [Question] As for the French move to recognize North Korea, it is preferable to take an attitude not of entreaty but one of indifference as long as there is no long-term guarantee. Do you also plan to abandon the passive attitude of not attempting to prevent the United Nations from putting the Korean issue on its agenda and of not submitting to the United Nations the issue of unilateral admission of the ROK or that of simultaneous addmission of North and South Korea?

[Answer] There has been indirect trade between the ROK and Red China. I will make an effort to change to direct trade.

I have no intention at all of folding if France plays a North Korean card. I will just make an effort to convince France that it cannot benefit from recognizing North Korea.

ASSEMBLYMAN DEPLORES ASSEMBLY'S LACK OF RIGHTS

SK261237 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Excerpt] At the beginning of the 25 October meeting of the National Assembly Education-Information Committee, Assemblyman Yim Chae-chong of the Korea National Party said: Recently, the National Assembly has been paralyzed on one side by the sad situation of lacking parliamentary authority to inspect government offices and the right to examine the budget in its standing committees. He then made a "comment on the situation" and continued: We cannot convey the people's intentions when the voices of the opposition political parties are as quiet as a mosquito. Tension hung over the conference room while, taking off his glasses, he roared with anger.

NATION URGED TO STOP SPREAD OF WILD RUMORS

SK231110 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Antisocial Nature of Groundless, Wild Rumors"]

[Text] There has been an impure trend of fabricating groundless wild rumors in our society whenever there was an excuse do so. Such a trend, which was rampant during the old era, appeared to fade out momentarily with the stern control and sincere effort of the government to create an atmosphere of trust since the Fifth Republic set sail.

However, various vicious groundless and wild rumors began to go around with the occurence of various incidents and accidents last spring and summer and with the expansion of the lenient attitude of the government in order to attain national unity. The unfortunate death of Pak Kwan-hyon, which took place in Kwangju, might have given a good excuse to fabricate groundless and wild rumors to those who have complaints about a series of measures to realize the just society of the new era, for those who are basically dissidents and antinational and for those impure forces including resident spies. They began to fabricate and disseminate groundless wild rumors in the last few days and spread preposterous reports on Pak's death.

It was very appropriate for Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in to give a very detailed explanation as to the background and cause of the death of Pak while reporting to the National Assembly on 20 October. We also think it very appropriate that he had medical specialists conduct a post-mortem in an attempt to completely wipe out the basis for the groundless, wild rumors.

He clearly explained, fact by fact, the background of Pak's death and the contents of the rumors concerning his death by showing the evidence piece by piece. Thus, he made it clear that such rumors are groundless and that various suppositions and rumors which were fabricated and spread by impure forces are all nonsensical.

In addition, the suspicions on this unfortunate death will be completely cleared when the correct disease which caused Pak's death is announced after the medical specialists complete the examination. In view of the sincere and detailed report by Justice Minister Pae, Pak's death was caused simply by disease and there cannot be any "suspicion" concerning his death.

Nevertheless, impure forces are fabricating and spreading groundless wild rumors as if there is a suspicion regarding this incident. Such rumors are permeating part of our social circles. Indeed, this is sad and utterly destructive.

Groundless wild rumors fade away when the truth is revealed, just like soap bubbles. However, such rumors cause great harm to society and our society will be turned into a society of distrust if such rumors are continuously rampant. This phenomenon was proved by the tragic situation of the old era.

The society of the new era should by no means be one of distrust because justice, democracy and welfare can never be achieved in such a society. Thus, the effective measures to eradicate the sad trend of our society, in which the groundless wild rumors are rampant whenever a somewhat delicate incident occurs, should be worked out jointly by the government and civilians.

Our people, keenly realizing the fact that the antisocial and antinational impure forces who fabricate and spread vicious groundless and wild rumors still exist in our society, should demonstrate a sense of vigilance against such rumors to prevent them from causing harm to our society, which absolutely requires stability.

We hope the authorities, as revealed by Justice Minister Pae, will make all efforts to seek out the forces fabricating and spreading such rumors and clarify their identity.

CAUSE OF PRISONER'S DEATH IN KWANGJU CLARIFIED

SK270202 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP) -- Pak Kwang-hyon, 30, a prisoner who died at 2:30 a.m. last Oct. 12 at the Chonnam National University Hospital, has been determined to suffered a complication of cardiac insufficiency and myocardial infarction, the prosecution here announced yesterday. The cause of the death was confirmed through clinical observation, autopsy and chemical reaction and organic tests, Kang Yong-ku, head of the Kwangju District Court, said. He explained that Pak had long suffered cardiac insufficiency and had recently developed myocardial infarction, which led to his death of circulatory trouble.

The prosecution had seven medical doctors canduct an autopsy of Pak for 90 minutes from 0:05 a.m. Oct. 13 with a search warrant issued by the Kwangju District Court. In the autopsy, it was initially presumed that the prisoner died of circulatory impediment with secondary symptoms of inflammation of the liver and lungs, Kang said. To find the more detailed cause of the death, the prosecution extracted the heart, lungs, liver, stomach and brain from the body and referred them to the National Institute of Scientific Investigation. Medical test of the organs detected no sign of chemical intoxication, the prosecutor said.

Pak was indicted on April 9 and was sentenced to five years in jail for involvement in the Kwangju riot in 1980. He was awaiting an appeals trial. Justice Minister Pae Myong-in had explained minutely about Pak's death in the National Assembly last week to eliminate rumors concerning the cause of his death.

ACTIONS OF UIM IN BANKRUPTICIES QUESTIONED

SK191029 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Wonpung Textile Company Is Facing Crisis"]

[Text] The Urban Industrial Mission [UIM] is driving another business enterprise into bankruptcy. The Wonpung Textile Company, one of the leading textile manufacturers in the nation, is facing a crisis, unable to operate normally because of violent labor struggle by workers belonging to the UIM.

Since the late 1970's enterprises have gone bankrupt or their business activities have declined because of violent struggles by workers belonging to the UIM. Thus, the popular saying "the UIM brings about bankruptcy" has been sweeping through our industries. This has been proven by the closure of the Control Data Company in July. Control Data closed because of the violent struggle of the workers of the UIM and some 350 employees of this company were abruptly out of work. In an article contributed to this paper, a non-UIM worker who lost his job said with resentment: Why should we lose our jobs? I have no means of livelihood for the three mouths I must feed. Why does the religious organization deprive people instead of purifying them?

Another business enterprise facing bankruptcy because of UIM violence while the closure of Control Data, also caused by the UIM, is still vivid in our minds is a great shock to the people concerned. If the Wonpung Textile Company, which has been the target of a concentrated struggle by the workers belonging to the UIM, goes bankrupt, more than 1,000 workers of this company will be unemployed. If this situation occurs repeatedly in the future, businesses in this country will become afraid of the UIM.

What on earth is the UIM and why does it commit such violence? Some people estimate that the UIM is a force sympathetic with communism, pointing to the fact that its ideology and slogans are leftist ones based on a doctrine for liberation, while others link the UIM movement to the international communist movement. Some assume that the violent antisocial struggle of the UIM must be connected with the impure forces' infiltration of workers unions.

We hope that the authorities will investigate and discover which judgment or assumption is correct. We trust the thorough anticommunist spirit of Christian circles in our country. We would like to believe that the struggle of the UIM workers that has caused bankrupticies is a part of instigation and moves of a small number of impure labor-struggle professionals who are forgetting their "pure church missionary work."

We would like to point out that the UIM, even if it is not actuality a procommunist force, is as perilous to our realities as communism if the UIM workers continue such a violent struggle maintaining secret organizations. If the nation's business enterprises go bankrupt one by one because of the UIM and our national economy is ruined, thus causing increased unemployment in our society, our nation will become the victim of a communist group in the long run.

Therefore, if the UIM continues a violent struggle maintaining secret organizations beyond the extent of pure missionary work, it should be controlled for the sake of national security, not by issues of labor and capital. We urge the authorities to take stern measures to sort out and eliminate the negative factors of the UIM by thoroughly investigating it, because we know that one of the keys to solving our economic difficulties is a smooth relationship between employers and employees.

MPRP GREETS CPSU, PEOPLE ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

OW260531 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME IN English 1710 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 23 (MONTSAME) -- The calls of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist revolution have been published here. The M.P.R.P. Central Committee pointed out the world-historic significance of the October Revolution, which opened a new era in the history of mankind and highlights the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the revolutionary transformation of the world.

The party Central Committee has saluted the great Soviet Union -- the reliable defender of peace, democracy and social progress, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the most tested vanguard of the world communist movement, and the Soviet people as the builder of communism and the persistent fighter for peace and security of the peoples.

The M.P.R.P. Central Committee has emphasized the great significance of the foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the thermo-nuclear war threat.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party bids welcome to the entire Soviet people in connection with the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- the cradle of the October Revolution and the land of the great Lenin. It has expressed fraternal solidarity with the peoples of the socialist community countries and also with the patriots of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for freedom and national independence, against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The party Central Committee has called all progressive people of the world to further consolidate their unity in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

The M.P.R.P. Central Committee wished the fraternal Soviet people success in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress and has called the working people of socialist Mongolia to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with fresh labour achievements.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES NEW PRK, BURMESE ENVOYS

OW260521 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1703 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 23 (MONTSAME) -- Newly designated Ambassador U Kyaw Khin of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Mongolian People's Republic presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. During the presentation of credentials Y. Tsedenbal and U Kyaw Khin exchanged speeches. A friendly talk was held between them.

Newly designated Ambassador Hor Nam Hong of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the M.P.R. presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's hural of the M.P.R. During the presentation of credentials Y. Tsedenbal and the ambassador exchanged speeches.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Government of the P.R.K. Hor Nam Hong expressed his gratitude to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the M.P.R. Government for the support and assistance rendered to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and highly assessed the successes of the Mongolian people in the socialist construction under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Y. Tsedenbal in his speech pointed out that the Mongolian Government and the entire Mongolian people consistently side with the joint active struggle of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the consolidation of the position of socialism, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

A friendly talk was held between Y. Tsedenbal and Hor Nam Hong.

TUN TIN, OTHERS HOLD TALKS WITH O'DONOHUE

BK251508 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Daniel A. O'Donohue, deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. State Department, had separate rounds of talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni in Rangoon today.

In his meeting with Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, who is also the chairman of the Central Narcotics Control Board [CNCB], he discussed work relating to controlling and preventing the threat of narcotic drugs. Also present at the meeting were deputy minister for home and religious affairs and secretary of the CNCB, Director General of Police U Thein Aung and U.S. Ambassador to Burma Patricia M. Byrne and staff members of the U.S. Embassy.

U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State O'Donohue arrived in Burma on 23 October and will leave Rangoon on 26 October.

CZECHOSLOVAK GROUP MEETS WITH INDUSTRY MINISTER

BK261615 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl, in the company of CSSR Ambassador to Burma Josef Bozek, visited the Ministry of Industry I and called on Minister of Industry I and Industry II U Maung Cho [as heard] at 1500 today. Present at the talks with Minister U Maung Cho were Deputy Ministers for Industry I U Maung Ohn and U Ba Chit, Managing Director of Foodstuff Industries Corporation U Maung Maung Than Tun, the managing director of the General Industries Corporation and responsible officials. The talks centered on industrial projects being carried out between the CSSR and the Ministry of Industry I under the economic cooperation program.

Later, Minister Pavol Bahyl and his delegation visited the Cooperatives Ministry at 1600 and called on Minister for Cooperatives U Sein Tun.

In the evening, Minister of Industry II U Maung Cho held a banquet for the visitors at the Lower house.

On the afternoon of 25 October, CSSR Minister Pavol Bahyl and his delegation, in the company of Minister U Maung Cho and responsible officials, flew to Magwe. They were received at the airport by Magwe Division People's Council Chairman Lt Col (Maung Htoo), personnel from the regional organs of power, responsible officials of the township party unit and people's council and departmental officials concerned.

The visiting minister and delegation later proceeded by watercraft to Malun and visited factory No 2 of the Heavy Industries Corporation. Factory manager and responsible officials welcomed the guests.

The visitors were guided around and briefed about the factory by Managing Director of the Heavy Industries Corporation Lt Col Than Shwe during their tour.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS ASSOCIATION GROUP VISITS

Arrival 24 Oct

BK261453 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the KUFNCD National Council, a delegation of the Afro-Asian Writers Association, led by its secretary general, South African Alex la Guma, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a visit to Kampuchea. The delegation consists of delegates from 33 countries who attended the conference of Afro-Asian writers held in Ho Chi Minh City from 20 to 22 October.

It was greeted on its arrival by Men Chhan and Min Khin, vice chairman and acting secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council respectively; Un Dara, vice chairman of the Association of Kampuchean Journalists; and other personalities. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present at the arrival of the delegation.

The delegation laid a wreath at the victory monument.

Meeting with Hun Sen

BK261458 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Oct (SPK) -- On 25 October Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, received in audience in Phnom Penh the Afro-Asian Writers Association delegation led by its general secretary, Alex la Guma.

Minister Hun Sen highly praised the visit and thanked the Afro-Asian Writers Association which has admitted the Kampuchean Writers Association into its organization. Hun Sen denounced the crimes committed by the Pol Pot gang and condemned the enemies of the Kampuchean people who are seeking every means to hamper the Kampuchean revolution and to reimpose the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

Hun Sen continued: Currently, the Kampuchean people are joining forces for the reconstruction of the country. Their enemies cannot reverse the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and the regional reactionaries, particularly Thailand, seek to force the Kampuchean people to step aside from the path they have chosen, authentic socialism, and to break up the solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and other socialist countries. In order to change the shroud of the political corpse of "Democratic Kampuchea," supress its stinking odor and cover up the Pol Pot gang's criminal acts, they set up the so-called tripartite coalition government led by Sihanouk and Son Sann.

Minister Hun Sen stated: We wish to make the Kampuchean-Thai border a zone of peace and friendship like the Kampuchean-Vietnamese and the Kampuchean-Lao borders. However, Thailand, by following Chinese policy, has made no good gesture toward our good will. During the past nearly 4 years the Kampuchean people have avoided responding to provocative Thai actions. But all patience has its limits. If Thailand does not stop these provocative acts, we will have recourse to our right of legitimate defense.

The Kampuchean people do not oppose ASEAN's requests for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and for making Kampuchea a neutral country. However, U.S. and foreign troops must also be withdrawn from the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia, and Chinese troops from the Vietnamese Hoang Sa Archipelago, and the Chinese threat to Indochina must end -- Thus allowing a neutral Kampuchea in a neutral Southeast Asia.

That evening, the KUFNCD Council organised a reception in honor of the visitors.

Present at this reception were Men Chhan, acting general secretary of the Council of State and vice chairman of the front; Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions; Kong Korm, deputy foreign minister; Mok Mareth, acting chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Committee; Min Khin, acting general secretary of the front; Pen Panhnha, deputy chief editor of the paper KAMPUCHEA; and Kong Bunchhoeun, representative of the Kampuchean Writers Association.

Visit Concludes 26 Oct

BK270711 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Oct (SPK) -- The delegation of the Afro-Asian Writers Association led by its General Secretary Alex la Guma of South African nationality left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 3-day visit.

The delegation was seen off by Men Chhan, acting general secretary of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD Council; Min Khin, acting general secretary of the front council; Un Dara, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Journalists Association; and other personalities. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received in audience by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister. A reception was given in its honor by the front council. The delegation attended a meeting organized in its honor, visited the Cheung Ek mass graves (Kandal Province), the Tuol Sleng high school-jail, Orphanage No 1, the Russei Kev textile factory, the former royal palce and beautiful sites of Phnom Penh.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES INDIAN PRESIDENT'S LETTER

BK261110 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Oct (SPK) -- During a meeting with Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, J.C. Shama, acting charge d'affaires of the Republic of India to Kampuchea, handed over a letter from the president of the Republic of India, Zail Singh. The Indian president reaffirmed the "keen desire" of the Indian people and government to "maintain and consolidate the existing relations of friendship and understanding between the two countries."

FIGURES ON RICE PLAN COMPLETION REPORTED

BK270442 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] From the beginning of the rainy season until 30 September, our fraternal peasants throughout the country strived vigorously to increase production. As a result, five provinces in the PRK -- Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng -- and one municipality -- Kompong Som -- exceeded the production plans.

The total production of rainy-season rice throughout the country was almost 1.5 million hectares, or 95.12 percent of the plan.

Other provinces, such as Takeo, Kampot and Kompong Speu, are continuing to transplant their rice, such as early rice and IR-36 strain.

AFP: KPNLF RADIO STATION BEGINS BROADCASTING

BK260813 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 26 (AFP) -- The anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) has started a radio station broadcasting Khmer language programmes, it was learned here today.

The small station, situated in a KPNLF stronghold just inside Cambodia, is now broadcasting two 30-minute programmes beginning at 3 a.m. and 6 p.m., the sources said. The broadcasts are composed of news, commentary and music. But because the transmitter is low-powered the radio can only be heard in the western Cambodian provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap.

The KPNLF, which formed a coalition government with Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge in June this year, has been keen to have its own broadcasting facilities to match the relatively powerful south China-based transmitter made available to the Khmer Rouge by the Chinese authorities. There was speculation some time ago that the Singapore government might provide such facilities, but this was denied by KPNLF sources. If the temporary arrangements now made by the KPNLF prove successful, it will try to obtain a more powerful transmitter to reach listeners throughout Cambodia, the sources said.

MEMBER OF DK DELEGATION TO UN DENOUNCES SRV

BK251221 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchean 2330 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] On 14 October a member of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly addressed the Third Committee for People's Right to Self-Determination. Ngo Pin said: The Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea firmly and constantly support the struggle of people who are under the yoke of foreign colonialism and victims of foreign aggression and domination to achieve the right of freedom, the sacred right of self-determination and independence in accordance with the UN Charter and resolutions.

During the past 4 years our country has been the victim of Vietnamese aggression and domination. Our Kampuchean people have no right to self-determination. History and events have clearly shown that the original cause of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea was its expansionst policy. Vietnam has always been against Kampuchea's policies of independence, peace, neutrality and nonalignment, in short, against the aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

In recent times the Vietnamese expansionists wiped out the Cham race and annexed the Cham territory in central Vietnam. They also annexed more than 65,000 square kilometers of Kampuchean territory in the fertile delta of the Mekong River in present-day southern vietnam and killed over 4 million Kampuchean people there. Next, the Vietnamese annexed and controlled Lao territory through their so-called peace and cooperation treaty of 18 July 1977 and, since the end of 1978, they have exterminated millions of Kampuchean people -- young and old, men and women — using all kinds of weapons including toxic chemicals and starvation.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegate said: At the United Nations -- whether in the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Commission or the Human Rights Commission -- the Vietnamese authorities have been denounced and condemned as international murderers, exterminators and suppressors of the peoples' right to self-determination in neighboring countries, in particular the Kampuchean people, in gross violation of the UN Charter and international law.

With the aim of letting the Kampuchean people exercise their sacred right to decide their own destiny, the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Commission and the Human Rights Commission have voted on eight occasions, with an overwhelming majority, to adopt Resolutions Nos 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 36/9, 36/10, 29/36, 11/37 and 1982/13 demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny through a free election held under the supervision of the United Nations.

The International Conference on Kampuchea issued a declaration on 17 July 1981 outlining in principle a lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions.

The conference of nonaligned countries has adopted successive resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

At the end of his speech, our delegate appealed to the world community to provide all assistance and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and to take measures to increase pressure on the Vietnamese and force them to stop their aggression and abandon their ambition of annexing neighboring countries' territory by implementing the UN resolutions and those of the nonaligned countries.

VODK: SRV ARRESTS, DISARMS MORE KHMER OFFICIALS

BK260625 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Unattributed "News commentary"]

[Text] At present the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are increasing their activities to arrest and disarm state officials they have forced to serve them in every province and district. On 8 October, in Memot village, Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors asserted a village chief and tortured him until he lost consciousness. The reason wea because he could not provide oxcarts to carry their dead and wounded soldiers. On 13 October, in (Ta Leak) village in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, the Vietnamese enemy executed a village chief, accusing him of inefficacy in his service.

In Thalabarivat and Stung Treng Districts in Stung Treng Province, the Vietnamese enemy forces are disarming commune and village officials they have forced to serve them and are tracking these officials down, accusing and arresting them one after another.

At present the Vietnamese are increasingly bogged down and are totally and completely at an impasse in every field on the battlefield in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese are tightly surrounded by the Kampuchean people and no longer trust any Khmer. As long as they are Khmer — whether they are common people, state officials or militiamen who have been forced to serve Vietnam's policy of aggression — the Vietnamese see them as anti-Vietnamese forces. Therefore, the Vietnamese are increasing their indiscriminate repression, and arrest and killing of our Kampuchean people. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are completely isolated from the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people of all race groups and all starts hate and detest the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, are infuriated and are rising everywhere to resist these barbarous aggressors more and more forcefully.

This is why for 4 years already, despite their tricky and deceitful maneuvers, demagoguery and fascist threats, the Vietnamese have not been able to make Khmer fight against Khmer, establish a puppet army and state power. This is a shameful defeat of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' policy of the Khmerization of their war of aggression Kampuchea.

GUERRILLAS KILL SRV SOLDIERS IN PHNOM PENH

BK250154 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] In September our guerrillas in Phnom Penh city killed five Vietnamese aggressor soldiers. Long live our valiant and courageous guerrillas and people in Phnom Penh city!

LAO ENVOY TO THAILAND PROTESTS U.S. PHOTO EXHIBIT

BK270735 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Laotian ambassador to Thailand has sent a protest letter to the American Embassy and the United Nations over an American picture exhibition at the UN building here last week.

The Laotian envoy's letter protested about some pictures exhibited by the U.S. Embassy at the UN building during the observance of United Nations Day on October 24. The letter claimed that some captions to the pictures were "insulting to Laos". A similar protest letter was also submitted to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) criticising the organisation for allowing the U.S. Embassy to hold such an exhibition in the UN building. The letter also accused the Americans of interfering in Laotian internal affairs. The Laotian envoy said that the exhibition consisted of pictures of Hmong refugees from Laos with captions saying: "It is better to leave rather than stay in Laos".

A Laotian Embassy spokesman said the two protest letters, written in French and signed by Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simalavong, were submitted to U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean and ESCAP Chief S.A.M.S. Kibria. The spokesman claimed that other embassies which participated in the exhibition showed their own countries' cultures and other pictures depicting life in their countries. "We do not want to see U.S. Embassy doing such thing again," he said.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE OFFICE OPENS EXHIBIT

BK230756 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] An exhibition on business information of Soviet foreign trade organizations opened at the office of the Soviet trade representative to Laos on the afternoon of 21 October. This exhibition was held on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, 30 December. Attending the opening ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Sisana Sisan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of culture; deputy ministers and many cadres from various ministries. Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union, together with members of the diplomatic corps of socialist countries and certain representatives to Laos of internatonal organizations, attended the ceremony as honored guests.

In his opening speech, Emilyanov, representative of the Soviet trade office to Laos, said: The exhibition on business information of the Soviet foreign trade organizations is opening at a time when the Soviet Union has maintained full, vigorous strength to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. The successes in all fields achieved by the Soviet Union have proved the great credibility of socialism, the truth of Marxism-Leninism and the correct nationalities policy of the CPSU. He continued: Currently, the Soviet Union maintains trade relations with 150 countries, particularly with those in the socialist community and those which are carrying out development and construction work along the path of socialism.

As for trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the LPDR, they began after the victory of the national-democratic revolution in Laos in December 1975. Later, in January 1976, agreements on Soviet economic assistance to the LPDR were signed. These agreements stipulated the basic principles on Soviet-Lao economic and trade cooperation. He added: The signing of the agreement on setting up the Lao-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Vientiane in February 1979 was very significant for promoting and expanding economic relations between the two countries.

On this occasion, Chanpheng Bounnaphon, deputy minister of trade [title as heard], on behalf of the party, government and people of Laos, made a speech in reply thanking the Soviet Union for having always provided effective assistance to the LPDR, and regarding the Soviet Union as the rampart of the socialist community and the movements struggling for peace in the world. He continued: This exhibition of business information has created a good opportunity for the Lao people to be further informed of the vigorous, all-round growth and development of the Soviet Union. Through the exhibition, the Lao people will also see the successes achieved by the Soviet organizations for foreign trade. Chanpheng Bounnaphon also considered the exhibition a contribution to the daily developing and strengthening of Lao-Soviet economic and trade cooperation.

Prior to the exhibition's opening, Zakahrov, manager of the exhibition, held a press conference in which he said the purpose of the exhibition is to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR and to effectively promote and expand trade relations between Laos and the Soviet Union while helping inform Lao businessmen and traders about the Soviet foreign trade organizations, possibilities in Soviet export goods and about Soviet economic, cultural and social growth and development over the past 60 years. Participating in the exhibition on this occasion are a total of 14 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Details of Soviet Aid

BK251603 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Feature article: "Economic and Trade Cooperation Between the USSR and the LPDR"]

[Text] Trade and economic relations between the USSR and the LPDR began after the victory of the Lao people's revolution in December 1975. Later, in January 1976, agreements on Soviet economic assistance to the LPDR were signed. Following the signing of the agreements, Laos -- a country which was once under imperialist oppression and intimidation -- created an initial step of economic cooperation on the basis of equality with foreign countries. The basic principles of Soviet-Lao relations have been demonstrated in the trade agreement and the agreement on exchange of goods and repayment signed between the USSR and Laos on 22 April 1976. These documents stipulate the basic principles among the two countries, in particular regarding the adoption of measures for the development and strengthening of trade relations on the spirit of friendship cooperation and mutual assistance and on the basis of equality and mutual interests. Also stipulated in the documents are the basic principles for promotion of all trade and economic issues.

The signing of the agreement on the setting up of the Soviet-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Vientiane in February 1979 was of great significance for the continual promotion and development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Laos. In addition to the documents signed between 1977 and 1980, the USSR and the LPDR also signed agreements on trade, economic assistance and technical cooperation in national economic construction projects.

Based on these agreements, over the past 5 years -- from 1976 to 1980 -- goods worth more than 106 million rubles were dispatched to Laos from the Soviet Union. The volume of goods exported from the Soviet Union to the LPDR increased by 3.5 times between 1976-80. More than 70 percent of the exported goods consisted of machinery and other equipment, including tractors, farm machinery, road construction machines, aviation tools and so forth. In addition, fuel, iron for construction and other materials, as well as consumer goods such as paper, canned meat and fish, clothing and medicines were exported to Laos.

As for the LPDR, it has also concentrated on developing its exports. A new era of development in trade and economic relations between the USSR and the LPDR opened with the signing of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-85 on 1 December 1980 and another agreement on exchange of goods and repayment during this period. According to these documents, emphasis is placed on increasing the volume of shipments from the USSR to the LPDR of machinery and equipment, fuel and consumer goods.

Laos maintains a policy of supplying the Soviet Union with forestry and agricultural products. The volume of goods exchanged between the USSR and the LPDR in accordance with this 5-year plan will be increased by 3.5 times compared with the 1976-80 period. Implementation of economic and trade relations between the Soviet Union and Laos on a long-term basis has also created favorable conditions for the planned (?success) and development.

The Soviet foreign trade organizations have given totally reliable services in their organization of the transportation of the machinery and equipment to Laos, as well as the necessary spare parts. They have also provided training for Lao technicians both at home and in the Soviet Union. At present, implementing their international tasks, thousands of Soviet technicians are working shoulder to shoulder with the Lao laboring people in fulfilling the task of effectively building a socialist foundation in the LPDR.

With Soviet technical cooperation, the LPDR has built and is building some 60 economic and social projects. Some projects have been completed and placed in service. Completed projects now in service include the bridge across the Neun River, an 8,000 cubic meter oil storage tank, an auto repair shop, 30-bed hospitals and others. Not long ago, the Lao people had an opportunity to watch television programs relayed from the Soviet Union which has built a (?Sputnik) satellite ground station called Lotus Flower 2 as a gift to the Lao people.

In his Crimea meeting with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said the Soviet Union has understood and supported the political policy of Laos, that it has in the past maintained and will continue to maintain friendship cooperation in the cause of the Lao people. For the Lao side, in his speech at the Third LPRP Congress Kaysone Phomvihan also said that it is imperative to strengthen and enhance the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and that this is the political policy and principle of the Lao party and state.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES PRK YOUTH DELEGATION

BK270341 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] On the morning of 26 October at the government guest house Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in a courtesy call the delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth organization led by its Vice Chairman Sam Sundoeun, now on a visit to our country. The delegation was accompanied by Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee. Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also on hand.

During the call, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed his pleasure at the visit to Laos by the delegation, saying it was an example of a good-will gesture to strengthen the existing special solidarity between the two youth organizations and between the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, which cannot be destroyed by any enemies. Sam Sundoeun told his host of the activities of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth organization under the leadership of the KPRP in contributing to the defense and construction of their country, particularly in resisting the efforts to rekindle the war by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and other Khmer reactionary groups masterminded by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

The conversation between the host and the guests was permeated with an atmosphere of intimacy.

UN DECISION ON KAMPUCHEA REPRESENTATION WELCOMED

Sitthi Comments

BK270157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry reacted with delight yesterday to the news that the United Nations General Assembly has voted with an increased majority to keep Kampuchea's seat in the possession of the Democratic Kampuchea Government.

The assembly voted 90-29, with 26 abstentions, to reject a proposal by Vietnam and 10 other countries that Democratic Kampuchea's credentials be rejected. In previous years the number of votes in favour of Democratic Kampuchea has ranged between 71 and 77.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he was pleased at the high total, as he had expected 85 favourable votes at most. He said the higher figure meant more countries have endorsed the UN mandate calling for Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea. This year, for the first time, the name Democratic Kampuchea has represented a tripartite resistance coalition government headed by former Khmer Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Previously, it represented only the Khmer Rouge regime, now a member of the coalition.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said the overwhelming vote should restrain Vietnam from further violating the UN resolution calling for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and would in effect improve the internal situation in Kampuchea.

He said he was optimistic that Vietnamese troops would not step up their attacks on the Khmer resistance forces based near the Thai border, a move which could trigger a spillover of fighting into Thai territory, as this would only further reduce international support for Vietnam. He said he did not expect to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach after the latter's visit to Indonesia.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said the vote showed that formation of the coalition had improved Democratic Kampuchea's image in the eyes of the world. He noted that when Sihanouk spoke at the United Nations on September 28 many world leaders turned up to listen to him, and suggested that Vietnam should remember that fact. He added that the Vietnamese should also accept that the situation has changed with the entry of Sihanouk, who had shown that he was ready to hold talks with the Vietnamese.

During the General Assembly debate Thai Ambassador Phiraphong Kasemsi urged adoption of the Credentials Committee report as it stood, including its approval of the Kampuchean credentials. He noted that, even though some members had reservations about the report, the committee had adopted it without a vote.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK270305 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Coalition Gets Massive Backing in UN"]

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly vote about the credentials of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was not a surprise, but what was interesting about it was the thrust and riposte by the ASEAN members who now celebrate a bigger victory than they predicted. They had predicted that there would be 10 more votes backing the Khmer coalition and they came up with 13 additional votes to back them. The Khmer coalition held the UN seat by 90-29 with 26 abstensions, while last year the UNGA voted 77-37 with 31 abstensions. ASEAN victory must also be shared with President Norodom Sihanouk of the coalition government, whose charisma and international reputation played no small role in the final count.

The voting came about in a roundabout way. The Credentials Committee approved unanimously the seating of the Khmer coalition because the Soviet Union refused to call for a vote.

But the recommendations of the Credentials Committee has to be approved by the UNGA and Vietnam and 10 other countries introduced an amendment which approved the recommendations of the Credentials Committee "except for the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea." It is highly significant that neither the Soviet Union nor any of the East European countries sponsored this amendment tabled by the 11 countries.

However, the Soviet bloc, including such important "countries" like Belorussia and Ukraine, voted for the amendment to keep the coalition government out of the UN, but it was still a dismal failure. From the beginning when Vietnam wanted to seat the Heng Samrin regime's representative in the UN, Hanoi's policy has changed and she is now opting for the vacant seat for Kampuchea. This is a comedown from the point of view of Vietnam, since she did not push for a representative of the Heng Samrin regime.

Further, the rhetorical question is: Why did the Soviet bloc stay away from backing Vietnam in introducing the amendment? While voting for the Vietnamese amendment is not loss of face, the backing of the amendment when it was introduced would appear to Moscow as backing a certain loser, and consequently a loss of face. Incidentally, even in the voting Moscow could not keep East Europe in line because maverick Romania voted on the side of the Khmer coalition. Romania's vote is highly important, not only from the point of view of Kampuchea, but from the international point of view of how close she is getting to China.

Australia and France, as last year, sanctimoniously abstained for reasons best known to them. One can possibly understand France's holier-than-thou attitude because she has still delusions of being able to influence events in her former colony of Indochina, but Australia's lack of understanding of the coalition government is, to put it mildly, peculiar. Australia has close ties with ASEAN, but somehow she seems to be harking back to Pol Pot and his genocidal policies. Or perhaps she subscribes to the doctrine of socialist revolutions being irreversible, if she concedes that what is happening in Kampuchea is a socialist revolution.

Under the circumstances the votes of Yugoslovia and Egypt on the side of the Khmer coalition is important because of the non-aligned summit scheduled in New Delhi early next year. Yugoslavia and Egypt, along with India, are the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement and Kampuchea (then Cambodia), represented by Sihanouk, was present at the first conference held by the movement. India, naturally, voted with the Soviet bloc because she already recognizes the Heng Samrin regime, but may find it extremely difficult to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant at the summit in face of the majority opposition India will face.

But as Sihanouk told the UN, it is a long haul for the coalition to be able to oust the occupying Vietnamese troops since Hanoi is not going to give any value to UN resolutions. In this Sihanouk seems to agree with China that there will be no quick political solution to the Kampuchean tragedy.

POST: UN CBW PROBE IN LAOS, KAMPUCHEA TO RESUME

BK270215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] The special United Nations team investigating the possible use of "yellow rain" and other chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea is now in Bangkok in its second attempt to collect more samples from refugees encamped in Thailand.

Squadron-Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, said yesterday that the seven-member UN investigating commission, headed by Egyptian Maj-Gen Esmat al-Ezz, a specialist in chemical and radiological defence, is currently in Thailand to find more information needed for the report to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, held between September 21 to December 14.

A UN panel of experts visited Thailand from October 31 to November 10 last year but was unable to reach any definite conclusion on the possible use of the chemical weapons, reportedly due to its tight schedule allowing the panel to visit only Indochinese refugee camps in Thailand.

The investigation was the result of a UN General Assembly resolution calling for an inquiry into reports of the alleged use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The U.S. and Canadian probing teams which visited Thailand early this year, however, claimed that there was adequate evidence showing the use of toxins and other chemical warfare agents in Laos and Kampuchea.

DONOR COUNTRIES CUT REFUGEE AID 'SLIGHTLY'

BK240254 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] The financial aid for the Indochinese refugees was slightly cut by donor countries during a meeting in Geneva which ended last Wednesday, Maj-Gen Fuengchaloei Aniructhewa said upon his return from the meeting yesterday.

The drop in aid was due to the declining number of refugees remaining in Thailand, Maj-Gen Fuengchaloei of the Internal Security Operation Command said. However, he described the meeting of the International Conference on Refugees, which was attended by more than a hundred delegates, as having yielded "good result". Maj-Gen Fuengchaloei is a member of the three-man delegation led by secretary-general of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri to the International Conference on Refugees [ICR] meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland from October 11 to 20.

Maj-Gen Fuengchaloei said that although the number of refugees in the country has dropped, there remained between 200,000 to 300,000 Kampucheans in the area straddling the common border. He expressed fear that should the Vietnamese-led force step up its offensive in the dry season, the Kampucheans living in the border area might flee into Thailand.

During the ICR meeting, "we pointed to the delegates that Thailand is a front-line state of the Free World" and should not be left to shoulder the burden of the refugee problem alone, he said. He said he explained to the meeting that although the number of refugee camps have been reduced, it does not accurately reflect the existing number of refugees.

Some camps were closed down and the residing refugees transferred to other camps for administrative purposes, he said.

On the anti-piracy programme, he said he explained to the meeting that a eport of the programme would be available only after at least ten months of its operation.

Maj-Gen Fuengchaloei also disclosed that the U.S. Government plans to send a "prominent senator", reportedly the chairman of congress refugee commission, and other senior government officials to evaluate the refugee problem anew.

LAO REFUGEES MOVED NORTH; REPATRIATION PLANNED

BK210151 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Chaing Rai -- More than 6,000 Lao refugees, mostly from the closed camps in Nan and Loei Provinces, have been moved to Chiang Khong District of this northern province, refugee officials said yesterday. These refugees have not been accepted by any third country for resettlement, the officials said. Officials said, however, that a repatriation programme will be launched at the camp to encourage refugees to voluntarily return to their country.

Some of the refugees are still living at the campsite, while several hundred others had already gone back to their country, officials said.

The repatriation programme will be launched by Interior Ministry officials and relief workers from the voluntary agencies early next month, refugee officials said.

KRIANGSAK PARTY CALLS FOR PREM RESIGNATION

BK260245 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The National Democracy Party (NDP) yesterday called for Premier Prem Tinsulanon's resignation if he was not able to hold Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi and his deputy, Thawi Kraikhup, responsible for the "insurance firm scandal." The demand was made only hours after Punmi told THE NATION that he has no intention of resigning over the scandal. "I will stay on until I complete my term," he said.

Deputy leader of the NDP Op Wasurat said members of the party held a special session yesterday to discuss the scandal in which Thawi was accused of receiving kick-backs by issuing licenses to seven new insurance firms. NDP is the first political party to have called for Prem's resignation over the controversy.

Op said Punmi and Thawi must be held responsible for the scandal, as they had been working together. "Otherwise Premier Prem himself must assume full responsibility because he had been saying that his government was against corruption," he said. He then added: "If Punmi and Thawi do not resign, the prime minister will have to do it himself to prove that he is a gentlemen."

However, OP said NDP will not join in a move initiated by the Pracharat Party to push for a special parliamentary session to grill Thawi.

Punmi said yesterday he did not feel disturbed by the scandal, saying that he had already cleared himself with the cabinet. He denied rumours that he had already tendered his resignation with Prem over the scandal. Leader of the SAP [Social Action Party] M.R. Khukrit Pramot said last week that there was no reason for Punmi to resign.

Meanwhile, a leading Senate whip, Gen Sak Buntharakun told THE NATION yesterday that the Commerce Ministry should issue a statement to inform the public of every detail of the issue. He said it was agreed by the Senate that such statement will be the most compromising way out for the government. Such statement, he said, will tell the public what happened and what the policy of the Commerce Ministry regarding the issue is. "It also has to say whether Thawi is authorized to issue the licences," he said. There had been no clear clarifications from the commerce ministry so far, he said.

KUOMINTANG UNIT QUITS KHUN SA, SURRENDER TO THAI

BK190209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai — The last 62 of the Kuomintang (KMT) soldiers who joined opium warlord Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) to fight against the Burmese Communist Party two years ago have left the Sua and surrendered to Thai authorities, official sources said. The KMT men left the SUA's stronghold at Doi Lang in Burma and traveled over the border to Ban Hua Muang-ngarm in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai yesterday morning. They were disarmed by Border Patrol Police and later handed over to the military, the sources said.

The sources said the KMT men, from Doi Mae Salong in Chiang Rai Province, joined the SUA over two years ago to fight against the Burmese Communists. The KMT men complained that more than 100 of their colleagues lost their lives in the fighting, but their contribution did not win proper recognition from Khun Sa, the sources said.

An estimated 800-man force from the SUA, assisted by 200 KMT soldiers and Lahu (Muser) hilltribesmen, besieged a major stronghold of the leftist Wa National Army (WNA) in fierce fighting near the Thai-Burmese border in July this year. The seizure followed a month of sporadic fighting between the SUA and the WNA for control over the opium trail on the Burmese side of Doi Lang near Mae Ai District.

Casualties and desertions have reduced the SUA's strength from 3,000 to 1,400 men under arms, the sources said.

UN ASSEMBLY VOTE ON KAMPUCHEAN SEAT CONDEMNED

NHAN DAN Commentary

BK270434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From review of NHAN DAN for 27 October]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries a comentary entitled "Expel the Pol Pot Genocidal Clique From the United Nations." The commentary says: According to foreign sources, the 37th UN General Assembly session on 25 October voted to keep the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a member of this organization. Despite some people's efforts to create something new and apparently different from the three previous votes, nothing can deceive public opinion. What is this so-called coalition government? It is a genocidal corpse, no more and no less. It is also a group of genocidal criminals which has been formed into a coalition government headed by Sihanouk merely in an attempt to create a new mask for the Pol Pot genocidal clique and to create further obstacles to the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The commentary points out: This is the fourth time the UN General Assembly has made an utterly wrong decision without regard to principles and realities in Kampuchea -- a decision which is absolutely contrary to the principles and Charter of the United Nations concerning the right of self-determination of nations.

The commentary also points out the crimes which have been committed by the genocidal clique and the schemes which have been carried out by the international reactionary forces regarding the Kampuchea issue.

Finally, the commentary concludes: We strongly protest the decision to allow the genocidal clique under any label to illegally retain Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. We demand that the genocidal clique be expelled from the United Nations and that the legitimate right of representation be returned to the PRK Government — the sole genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

Radio Commentary

BK261248 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 37th UN General Assembly has just concluded its voting for Kampuchean representation at this organization. Once again the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique continues to keep its seat. Its presence at the UN meeting constitutes an intolerable insult to the honor, dignity and conscience of human beings. It is also an insult to the souls of 3 million Kampucheans and thousands of foreigners who were killed by the Pol Pot butchers during the years they took power in Kampuchea.

Over the past 3 years since the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the Kampuchean people have been building a new life from scratch. The people's administration has been effectively handling all affairs of the country. The prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been increasingly rising in the international arena. The recent withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese army units, the announcement of the PRK to grant all rights of citizenship including the right to stand for and vote in Kampuchea's free elections in the presence of foreign observers, to observe Kampucheans returning from the enemy ranks — all these eloquently prove that the Kampuchean people are really mastering their own destiny and their country. No doubt, the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and other Khmer reactionary groups are only bandits hiding along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They could have existed until now merely owing to food and arms supply provided by Beijing, Washington and some other reactionary forces.

The recent setting up of a so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was only a farce to furbish the loathsome face of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

No one can deny the role of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin. Therefore, this government must be granted the right to represent the Kampuchean people at the UN General Assembly and other international organizations. To maintain the illegal seating of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary representative at the United Nations is a brazen act of interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. This act is completely contrary to the reality in Kampuchea, to the principles and Charter of the United Nations. Surely, it will do more harm than good to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the honor and prestige of the United Nations.

Beijing, Washington and some other reactionary forces must be responsible for all of this. During the UN General Assembly session they have resorted to every means to secure votes for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Representatives from some countries have maintained a wrong stand on the Kampuchean situation. They are hoping that the disguised Pol Pot government will be able to turn the tide in Kampuchea. But, in fact, the Pol Pot clique remains a group of bandits, no more and no less. Its strength is decimated by the desertions of 6,000 former soldiers of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary troops, for example, who crossed over to the people's side recently. It's safe to say that the enemies have failed in their attempts to undermine the revival of the Kampuchean people.

The Vietnamese people together with other progressives fully support the Kampuchean people's just demand for expulsion of the Pol Pot clique or any disguised from [as heard] the United Nations. Any resolution on Kampuchea without the approval of the PRK Government, the only authentic representative of the Kampuchean people, is considered null and void.

FURTHER ON HANOI MARKING OF SOVIET ANNIVERSARIES

OW260251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Summary] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association held a cordial meeting this morning in Hanoi, with comrade Soviet specialists who are working at Vietnamese construction projects.

Attending the meeting were comrades in the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and of mass organizations and government agencies at the central level and in Hanoi. Also present were Comrade Chaplin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam; cadres of the Soviet Embassy; and many comrade Soviet specialists from various Soviet republics who are working on major Vietnamese projects.

"Comrade Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, made a speech in which he pointed out the historic significance of the Russian October Revolution and the founding of the USSR. He stressed: following the victory of the October Revolution, socialism has, step by step, become a reality on earth; for the first time in human history, a system in which exploitation of man by man is absent has been installed; the laboring people are increasingly becoming masters of their destiny, and the brotherly nationalities in the union live in peace, friendship and solidarity and provide mutual assistance for the sake of their better future and happiness.

"Over the past 60 years of existence and development, the USSR has proved its invincible strength from the unshakeable union and solidarity of the brotherly Soviet nationalities. The union, solidarity, friendship and cooperation among the Soviet nationalities have been tested and forged during the course of socialist construction and in the struggle to defend their socialist fatherland and have become a valuable revolutionary tradition.

"Comrade Nguyen Vinh also affirmed the time-tested, solid and unshakeable friendly, fraternal relations and militant solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He said: [begin recording] "With the implementation of the November 1979 Vietnam-USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, Vietnamese-Soviet relations have entered a new stage of all-round and profound development in all domains. The recent official visit to the Soviet Union by a Vietnamese party-state delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh and the meeting between Comrades Truong Chinh and Brezhnev have further strengthened the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"In the months and years of the past arduous, fierce war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, as well as in the creative labor for socialist construction at present, the Soviet Union has reserved and is reserving for Vietnam its extremely great, wholehearted and effective support and assistance. Hundreds of key Soviet-trained skilled workers are operating in all fields. The Vietnamese people will never forget the example set by the thousands of Soviet specialists who are working selflessly to help the Vietnamese people in building socialism and defending their socialist fatherland. In the present difficult economic and social conditions in our country, the comrade Soviet specialists have willingly shared the difficulties, privation and hardships with our Vietnamese people. The comrade Soviet specialists working in all fields of activity in Vietnam have proved, in the most eloquent and lively manner, Lenin's remark: The Bolshevik working class in Russia has always proved its spirit of socialist internationalism not in words, but in deeds.

"On this occasion, we wish to express the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese people toward the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their noble sentiments and great assistance, filled with the lofty spirit of socialist internationalism. [applause; end recording]

"In an atmosphere permeated with cordiality and fraternal solidarity, Comrade Chaplin made a speech. He stressed the historic significance of the October Revolution and the founding of the USSR. He affirmed that these are momentous events in the lives of the Soviet people. In commemoration of these grand anniversaries, the Soviet nationalities are accelerating the creative labor movement, in order to successfully implement the historic resolution set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Chaplin said: [begin recording in Russian, fading into translation by a Vietnamese-speaking Russian] Our country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has existed for the past more than 60 years under the invincible Leninist banner. Under this banner, our people are fulfilling the communist construction plan laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress. [Word indistinct], labor and [word indistinct] are the objectives of our daily activities. The Soviet people work to simultaneously discharge their tasks as patriots and their internationalist obligations. They have to work well and efficiently and strive to unceasingly improve their labor productivity and practice thrift in economic activities. They are resolving complicated, encompassing tasks. (?The mission) of fulfilling the food production plan passed by the May 1982 party Central Committee plenum is a national task. The production forces in the Ural, Siberian and Far East regions are developing. A brilliant page in our people's history is the worksites of the Baykal-Amur railway. Across our Soviet Union, there exist many such worksites. At today's meeting, representatives from many of our Soviet republics will introduce, through their speeches, the achievements of their respective republics. Each republic of our Soviet Union will honor the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution with new achievements." [applause; end recording]

At this morning's meeting, many Soviet specialists working at Vietnamese construction projects made speeches. They belong to different nationalities in the Soviet republics. Displaying their noble spirit of proletarian internationalism and their friendship and solidarity with Vietnam, they have shared difficulties and privations with the Vietnamese people.

Comrade (Zuma Galiev), of Kazakh nationality, head of an assembly group at the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, talked about joint Soviet-Vietnamese work at the plant and the close solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet specialists and Vietnamese cadres and workers.

Comrade (Zuma Galiev) said: [begin recording in Russian, fading into translation] "Our collective, in the light of the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress, is striving to enhance the sense of responsibility of each collective member. Each person must be aware of his personal responsibility in society. On the occasion of Vietnam's National Day, we launched an emulation drive. We have planned our work to put the first group of generators with a 110,000-KW capacity into operation this year at the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant. In coordinating our work with the Vietnamese comrades, we firmly believe that the great tasks set forth by the Vietnamese Government regarding this worksite will be successfully carried out. The unshakeable Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and the Vietnamese-Soviet militant solidarity are a firm guarantee for our success. [applause; end recording]

"Following the comrade Soviet specialists' speeches, Comrade Xuan Thuy, chairman of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and all association members expressed thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state and people for their assistance, filled with the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, to Vietnam. He also conveyed thanks to the comrade Soviet specialists working at Vietnamese worksites who, for the sake of the Vietnamese people's undertaking, have overcome many difficulties in their joint work with Vietnamese cadres and workers to complete many major tasks satisfactorily."

The meeting ended with a literary and arts program, performed by Vietnamese artists, in praise of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the unshakeable friendship and fraternal solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE

OW220855 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- A delegation of the State Commission of Science and Technology led by Dang Huu, chairman, has paid a visit to France.

It was received by Marcel Rigout, minister of professional training, and had working sessions with Jacques Thibad, director-general of the Cultural, Scientific and Technical Relations Department of the Ministry for External Relations,and Renaud Vignal, director of the Office of the Ministry of Cooperation and Development. In these contacts the delegation was told that France would carry out the agreements reached at the session last May of the France-Vietnam Joint Commission for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Dang Huu and his party visited many research centres and had contacts with the Permanent Bureau of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Vietnam headed by Henri Van Regemorter. They also attended the fourth congress of the Vietnamese Scientific and Technical Association in France.

SRV REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES ECOSOC SESSION

OW222138 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- Speaking at the Oct 20 session of the Economic and Social Council (E.C.O.S.O.C.) of the United Nations, the Vietnamese representative criticised the industrialized capitalist countries for trying to shift the burden of their economic crisis and inflation onto developing countries.

He pointed out that disararmament, especially the limitation of nuclear weapons, was necessary for all nations' economic and social development. He said that the United States, while seeking to impose its will on other nations, including its allies, has used trade relations and economic aid to exert political pressure on other countries, especially developing countries.

On the food problem, the Vietnamese representative said: "It is regrettable that all orientations and measures worked out to solve the food shortage have met with many difficulties. In recent years, some Western countries have used food aid as an instrument to further their political objectives. We note with indignation that these countries are taking advantage of the famine and malnutrition in developing countries to exert pressure on them. We should immediately prevent this trend, because it runs counter to the objective of establishing a new world economic order as well as the fundamental principles of international economic relations.

TO HUU MEETS REPRESENTATIVES OF UN GROUPS

OW222201 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- Vice Premier To Huu, on behalf of Premier Pham Van Dong, received representatives of the international organizations in Hanoi this morning, on the occasion of United Nations Day (Oct. 24).

His guests were Karl H. Englund, representative of the U.N. Development Program, U.N. secretary general's coordinator and representative of the U.N. World Food Program and U.N. Fund for Population Activity, Fuad Kronfol, representative of the U.N. International Children's Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), Mohamed Salah Boulecane, representative on the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.), Martine Keller, representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mohamed Bouabid, representative of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees; and Michel Amicot, deputy representative of the U.N. Fund for Population Activity.

To Huu thanked these organizations for their valuable, effective assistance to the Vietnamese people. Together with his guests, he toasted further development of the cooperation between Vietnam and U.N. organizations.

PEACE COMMITTEE ADOPTS DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION

OW251821 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 2 -- The Vietnam Peace Committee held a mass meeting here tonight in response to the International Week of Action for Disarmament launched by the World Peace Council.

The meeting was attended by Pham Anh, president of the V.P.C. Presidium; Pham Huy Thong, member of the V.P.C. Presidium; cultural attaches of the embassies of socialist countries; and representatives of public offices and mass organizations.

Addressing the meeting, Pham Huy Thong pointed out that to struggle for world peace and security was (?now) more urgent than ever. "The united efforts and coordinated struggle of the socialist and non-aligned countries and of democratic and peace forces in the West have provided public opinion with a material strength capable of preventing the danger of a nuclear war and [word indistinct] the policy of aggression by imperialism and international reaction", he said.

Ham Huy Thong hailed the initiatives of the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and peace forces throughout the world for disarmament, world peace and international detente. He condemned U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces for stepping up the nuclear arms race on an unprecedented scale. These forces, he said, had brazenly worked hand in glove to oppose socialism and peoples' liberation struggle, and blatantly interfere in nations' internal affairs.

Pham Huy Thong said that the cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia lied in the schemes and acts of Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in the region, while the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea had shown their good will through successive initiatives and proposals for peace and stability.

The speaker continued: "We advocate normalization of relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China on the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and genuine interests, and of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and of equality and mutual benefit.

[Words indistinct] that to struggle for peace is a task of strategic importance and special urgency, the Vietnamese people, through their own struggle for national construction and defence resolve to contribute to the world people's common struggle for the noble objectives of our time, namely peace, independence, democracy and socialism," Pham Huy Thong concluded.

The participants unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. The participants strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces for stepping up the arms race, undermining detente, creating world tension, thus seriously threatening peace, sovereignty, security and independence of nations.

2. The participants resolutely demand that U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces conduct serious negotiations, stop the arms race, respond to the correct proposal of the socialist countries and the Non-Aligned Movement, and meet the earnest demands and aspirations of peace-loving mankind.

3. The participants warmly welcome and fully support the recent important initiatives of the Soviet Union relating to disarmament, especially the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as practical proof of the Soviet Union's consistent policy for peace and disarmament, against nuclear war; they call upon the other nuclear powers to give a positive response to these proposals of good will of the Soviet Union.

4. The participants reiterate the Vietnamese people's determination to struggle against the danger of a nuclear war, for disarmament, peace, and man's right to life.

Peace, the common gain of the struggle of nations, must be preserved.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN HCM CITY ON MEKONG DELTA

OW222151 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- An international seminar on tidal hydraulics and salinity intrusion in the Mekong Delta opened in Ho Chi Minh City today under the co-sponsorship of the National Mekong Committee of Vietnam, the Secretariat of the Mekong Interim Committee and the Asian Institute of Technology (A.I.T.).

This is the second international seminar on hydrology held in the city. The first was on flood forecast for the lower reaches of the Mekong River held in May 1980.

The present seminar will discuss techniques of collecting and handling basic data and results and experiences in research to work out optimal methods for data gathering and suitable calculation method on tidal hydraulics and salinity intrusion. Results of the seminar will be applied to projects to prevent salinity in the Mekong River Delta in general and in the Ca Mau Peninsula in particular.

The seminar is presided over by Dinh Gia Khanh, vice-minister for water conservancy and president of the National Mekong Committee of Vietnam; Bernt Bernander, executive agent of the Mekong Interim Committee Secretariat; and Dr. Suphat Vongvisessomjai, who represents the A.I.T.

Attending the seminar were delegations of the National Mekong Committees of Laos and Thailand, and representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E.S.C.A.P.), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.), the World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.), the Swedish International Development Agency (S.I.D.A.), and the A.I.T. The ambassador of the Netherlands to Vietnam and a representative of the Dutch ambassador to Thailand are also present.

Vietnamese participants include Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-president of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Le Quang Chanh, deputy-mayor; and many scientists.

NHAN DAN VIEWS RECENT DRIVE TO DRAFT YOUTHS

BK210956 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] As of 15 September — the deadline set by the Council of Ministers -- 25 provinces and cities had concluded the second drive to draft youths into the army, fulfilling all the set quotas, and ensuring better quality standards in all respects. Many provinces and cities had urgently undertaken preparatory work in accordance with the law on military service and were therefore able to deliver the recruits ahead of schedule. All districts, precincts and towns fulfilled their troop recruitment quotas. Between 95 and 100 percent of wards and villages in various precincts and districts fulfilled their assigned norms. The five provinces of Dong Nai, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, An Giang and Cuu Long are continuing to struggle to complete this task in September.

Scrupulously complying with the law on military service, the heads of various sectors and echelons in the many provinces and cities fulfilled their duties in organizing the second drive to draft youths into the army. Military service councils in various precincts, districts, wards and villages were further consolidated and their activities were effective. The military affairs organs in various provinces and cities satisfactorily advised on leadership activities and helped develop the combined strength of various sectors and mass organizations through efforts to propagate and disseminate the law on military service among cadres, party members and the people, especially among the youths. Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and various provinces such as Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and Quang Nam-Da Nang trained a contingent of lecturers to disseminate the law on military service down towards and villages in order to develop the people's role of collective mastery in fulfilling the national defense duties.

In this drive to draft youths into the army, the percentage of youths of military age who turned up for physicals was higher than before. Many districts organized the physical checkups for selective service quickly and efficiently, with a determination to oppose all negative phenomena. Youths were reported to have enthusiastically set out for military induction, thus showing their determination to fulfill their military obligation. A number of localities satisfactorily held send offs for their youths.

Although there were still many weaknesses and shortcomings to be overcome, such as a lack of coordination between units sending and receiving troops, and a few precincts and districts failing to identify prospective draftees and therefore sending draft notices to the wrong recipients, the results of this second drive to draft youths into the army have created a firm basis for putting the implementation of the law on military service on the right track throughout the country.

AUSTRALIA

U.S. DEFENSE SATELLITE FACILITIES EXAMINED

BK221343 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Oct 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program: Report by John Lombard in Canberra — recorded]

[Text] The Labor opposition Party has in the past been critical of the American facilities in Australia. Pine Gap and Nurrungar in Central Australia are the two United States defense satellite ground facilities here. Both bases are known to have the capability to undertake a wide range of military and intelligence operations in space.

Special interest focused this week on Nurrungar, which is located in a restricted area at Woomera, about 500 kilometers northwest of the South Australian capital of Adelaide. It comes under the control of the newly-formed United States Air Force Space Command based at Colorado Springs. The head of the space command, Gen James Hartinger, flew into Canberra for top-level talks with the Australian defense minister, Ian Sinclair. His arrival coincided with reports that the Reagan administration has planned to upgrade the role of their military satellites and their ground stations. The Australian Government has never publicly revealed the work carried out at either the Pine Gap or the Nurrungar station, other than that they helped in the American satellite system. But they operate under agreement between the Australian and American Governments as part of Australia's policy of support for the Western alliance.

In recent months, the opposition Labor Party has questioned the close links between Australia and the U.S. and wants the Australian Government to become more involved in the strategic aspect of the American satellite stations in Australia. The Labor Party has been extremely critical of the ANZUS Treaty, which is a defense pact between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S. Labor has argued, for example, that Australia should use the links provided by the ANZUS pact to influence American policy. However, the foreign minister, Tony Street, has just detailed his government's policy toward ANZUS and, in particular, the Western alliance.

He noted in a major speech to the Australian Institute for International Affairs that the contemporary world was divided between the aligned and the nonaligned and he acknowledged that in Australia's neighborhood, the Third World of Asia, the Pacific and Africa had chosen mostly to be nonaligned. But Australia had chosen quite deliberately to be closely aligned to the Western alliance and Australia contributed to the effectiveness of the Western alliance through its diplomacy and its own military forces. Under the five-power defense arrangement, for example, Australia operates fighter and maritime surveillance aircraft at Butterworth in Malaysia and in Singapore to strengthen regional security.

Touching on the sensitive issue of the American bases in Australia, Mr Street said these facilities, which are jointly managed by Australia and the U.S., had an importance which transcended their immediate role in the Australian and American security arrangement. They were, he said, part of a vast invisible net which constituted an essential element of Western strategic deterrence. And finally, he warned that without such facilities, the world would be an even more dangerous place than it was today.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 209 28 October 1982

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SOVIET AIRCRAFT CARRIER SPOTTED IN TSUSHIMA STRAIT

OW280441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 28, KYODO -- A patrol plane spotted the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk sailing south through the Tsushima Strait between Japan and the Korean Peninsula Thursday morning, the Maritime Self-Defense Force said. The 36,800-ton Minsk was accompanied by the 8,200-ton Tashkent, a Kara-class guided missile cruiser, officers said. Both ships were moving southwest in waters off the Goto group, west of Kyushu, at 11 a.m., they said.

The Minsk is one of three Kiev-class aircraft carriers and is the only one belonging to the Soviet Pacific Fleet. It was based at Vladivostock in June 1979.

USSR TO RELEASE FISHING BOAT, CREW MEMBERS

OW280433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Sapporo, Oct 28, KYODO -- The Soviet Union Friday morning will release a Japanese fishing boat and four crewmen detained since September for alleged violations of Soviet territorial waters, the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) said Thursday. It said the 9.9-ton No 18 Shoshin Maru and the men will be handed over to Japan at Anama Bay in Shikotan Island, east of Hokkaido.

The ship and its crew from Nemuro port in southeastern Hokkaido were captured by a Soviet patrol boat September 25 while operating in waters some four kilometers off Kunashiri Island.

The MSA patrol boat Kunashiri will go to Shikotan Island to escort the Japanese fishermen and the boat Friday.

With the release of the four, the number of Japanese fishermen still detained by Soviet authorities is 34.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH USSR ON PIPE PURCHASE FALL THROUGH

OW280543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 28, KYODO -- Negotiations for Japanese steel pipe shipments to the Soviet Union have fallen through, with Soviet officials refusing to accept a Japanese-proposed interest rate for trade credit, sources said Thursday.

A group of Soviet officials, led by Foreign Trade First Vice Minister Yuriy L. Brezhnev, left for home empty-handed Thursday morning.

The Soviet leader's son flew to Tokyo October 19 amid expectations the Soviets would be ready to compromise on the interest rate for credit to finance shipments of 1 million tons of line pipes in fiscal 1983, beginning next April. But the negotiations proved to be a hard-bargaining session, with the Soviets using low-cost West German trade credit as a bargaining point, the sources said. West German steel companies have provided the Soviet Union with trade credit carrying a 7.8 percent interest rate.

The Japanese proposed a five-year suppliers credit carrying an interest rate of 8 percent per annum, unchanged from the rate of the loan the Export-Import Bank of Japan granted for fiscal 1982 shipments of 795,000 tons of line pipes to the Soviet Union.

Because the rate for a five-year Eximbank loan to the Soviet Union has been raised to 8.7 percent at the minimum, a broad agreement was reached to switch to a supplier's credit as in the case for the fiscal 1981 shipments of 750,000 tons of large-diameter pipes. The credit then called for interest payment at an annual rate of 7.75 percent.

Although a definite timetable has yet to be decided, the negotiations are expected to resume in Moscow later this year or early in 1983, well in advance to the start of shipment next April.

On the annual volume of shipment, a basic agreement was reached in Moscow negotiations earlier this year.

U.S. TOBACCO TRADE TALKS END WITHOUT AGREEMENT

OW261109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 26, KYODO -- Japan and the United States Tuesday wound up two days of bilateral negotiations on trade in tobacco without any agreement over the American request that Japan lift its tariff on imported tobacco, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The U.S. delegation again urged the Japanese officials to abolish the 35 percent tariff, while the latter rejected the demand. Japan reduced the tariff from 90 percent to the current level under an agreement reached in November 1980.

The Japanese officials said that the U.S. side blamed Japan's monopoly sales system for tobacco for blocking access by foreign tobacco traders to the Japanese market.

The Americans asked that all retail shops willing to deal in foreign tobacco in Tokyo and Osaka be provided with licenses to do so, according to the officials.

The Japanese side told the U.S. officials that the monopoly system is being reviewed as part of the government streamlining efforts and that the number of retail shops dealing in foreign tobacco will be increased to 70,000 by the end of March 1985, as was announced in the second package of market opening measures last May. Retail shops dealing in foreign tobacco in Tokyo and Osaka will be increased next year, the Japanese side was quoted as saying.

BELGIUM'S EYSKENS MEETS MITI'S SHINTARO ABE

OW251107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 25, KYODO -- Belgian Economic Minister Mark Eyskens declared Monday his export-oriented country is opposed to any trade protectionist moves despite the global recession. He said Belgium is ready to play a mediator's role in trade disputes between the European Economic Community and Japan, Japanese officials said.

Eyskens made the remarks in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe.

Ministry officials said both ministers agreed on the need to expand industrial and economic cooperation between Japan and Belgium. The two countries held their first industrial cooperation conference in June and were expected to follow it up in the form of a series of working-level meetings.

Saying exports account for 60 percent of Belgium's gross national product, Eyskens was quoted as telling Abe: We oppose any protectionist moves. He also proposed to Abe that the two countries conclude a science and technology pact, ministry officials reported.

Eyskens arrived in Tokyo Saturday for an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. He conferred with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi before his talks with the MITI minister. He will leave for Osaka Monday for talks with business leaders in the region.

OBJECTION TO BE FILED WITH IWC ON WHALING BAN

OW261335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct 26, KYODO -- Japan Tuesday decided to file an objection with the International Whaling Commission (IWC) over the IWC resolution for a total ban on commercial whaling from 1986, government sources said.

The government reached the decision -- which amounts to a veto of the IWC-adopted worldwide moratorium on commercial whale hunting -- after careful study and consideration, the sources said. The government is expected to finalize its decision at a regular Cabinet session on November 2 in time for the November 4 deadline for filing an objection.

The resolution was passed by the IWC at its annual meeting in Brighton, England, last July by a vote of 25 to 7.

The Japanese objection would reserve Japan's right to continue whale hunting in 1986 and after. The Japanese action is bound to invite harsh criticism from antiwhaling countries and organizations of the world. Japan may face fresh demands for a whaling ban at the IWC meeting next year, observers said.

BANK GOVERNOR DEALS WITH DECLINING YEN VALUE

OW260413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 26, KYODO -- Haruo Maikawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, indicated Tuesday he would counter speculative attacks on the yen to keep the Japanese currency from declining further.

Maekawa told a meeting of the Central Bank's local branch chiefs he would keep a close eye on the foreign exchange market. He expressed concern over the yen's continuing fall in value against the U.S. dollar, which he said is adding to upward pressure on prices and is widening gaps in earnings between industries.

Maekawa attributed the yen's depreciation to a continuing outflow of money seeking higher interest returns, the restless Middle East situation and worries about international banking crisis.

The three-day fall meeting of branch chiefs opened at the bank's head office in Tokyo Tuesday morning.

Maekawa also warned against an adverse impact sluggish exports would have on the economy. The downtrend in exports is casting a shadow on corporate earnings, he said.

Pointing out the need to maintain appropriate monetary policy to help speed an economic recovery through stabilizing the yen's exchange rate and prices, he indicated the central bank would intervene in interbank trading on the exchange market and guide short-term interest rates higher.

The governor refrained from making direct mention of the deepening political uncertainty in Japan, but warned that deficit public financing would kill economic resilience and lead to renewal of a high rate of inflation. He thus urged a new government to pursue an economic policy to give priority to the reestablishment of public finance.

Denies Yen Kept Low

OW280805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 28, KYODO -- Haruo Maekawa, Bank of Japan governor, Thursday denied an allegation by some U.S. business leaders that Japan has intentionally kept the yen's value low to take export advantage, government sources said Thursday.

The Central Bank governor made the statement when he was asked to comment on reports from Washington that Charles Percy, chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Wednesday asked the U.S. General Accounting Office to examine Japanese Government monetary policies. Percy reportedly said these policies might have an effect on the value of the Japanese currency.

Maekawa said the yen's depreciation has adversely affected the Japanese economy. "It's a matter of fact that the Bank of Japan has intervened actively in the exchange market to shore up the faltering yen," he said.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT PYONGYANG 'SHORTLY'

SK280104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, will shortly pay an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS VISITS PYONGYANG

SK210001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France [CPF], arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane for a visit to our country on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Arriving here together with Comrade Georges Marchais were members of the delegation -- Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPF; Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the CPF; Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee of the CPF and secretary to the secretary general; and Jacqueline Fraysse-Cazalis, deputy to the National Assembly -- and suite members.

Thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed Comrade Georges Marchais and his entourage.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrades Kim Chong-nin and Kim Hwan, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, member and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and Kim Yong-sun, vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, who are members of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of common education and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. On hand was Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK270507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on October 26 received the delegation of the Communist Party of France on a visit to our country.

Present there were head of the delegation Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the CPF, and members of the delegation -- Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPF; Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the CPF; Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee of the CPF and secretary to the secretary general; and Jacqualine Fraysse-Cazalis, deputy to the National Assembly -- and suite members.

Also on hand were Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Kim Hwan, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, member and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK;

and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK270007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 26 in honor of the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the CPF, on a visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entered the banquet hall in company with the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Georges Marchais also spoke on the occasion.

Invited there were Comrade Georges Marchais, members of the delegation and suite members. Present there were Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Kim Hwan, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; Comrade Chong Chung-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, member and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; and members and alternate members of the party Central Committee.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship. A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Text of Kim Il-song Speech

SK270031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, at the banquet he arranged on October 26 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais on visit to Korea:

Esteemed Comrade Georges Marchais, esteemed comrades of the delegation of the Communist Party of France, comrades:

We are very pleased to meet esteemed Comrade Georges Marchais, a renowned figure of the French working-class movement and secretary general of the Communist Party of France, and have you among us here in Pyongyang today. I would like, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and on my own, to take this opportunity overflowing with the feelings of fraternal friendship to re-express my warm welcome to the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by respected Secretary General Comrade Georges Marchais.

Comrade Georges Marchais, you have come a long way to visit our country. Thus you and the Communist Party of France have explicitly expressed your trust in and solidarity with us and our party. We are grateful to you for this.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France are brothers who are struggling for the cause of peace and socialism as the vanguards of the working class and the toiling masses.

The Communist Party of France, born of the arduous struggle of the French working class against the oppression by capital, has a long history of struggle and proud revolutionary traditions. It has covered a rugged path, waging various forms of struggle -- political, economic, armed and unarmed -- to abolish rightist reactionary rule and set up socialism which will guarantee political freedom and democratic rights for the working masses.

Having inherited the heroic fighting spirit of the valorous fighters of the Paris Commune, who recorded the first brilliant chapter in the history of the international working-class movement, the French communists have struggled courageously through thick and thin, under the banner of freedom and liberation.

Your party has worked out independent lines and policies to pave the road of socialism which suits the specific conditions of France and is making energetic efforts to implement them, adhering to an independent stand even in the current complex situation of West Europe.

There can be no single policy that can cope with the different situations and different revolutionary tasks in all countries.

In our era, practice in the revolution, which is diverse and complex and incomparably gigantic in scale, demands that one should use one's own brains, shape one's own lines and policies in accordance with one's own views and judgement and translate them into reality mainly by one's own efforts, instead of copying ready-made formulae, propositions or foreign experiences.

We consider that your party's line of building a democratic socialism of French style mirrors the conditions of France and also accords with the present trend of the international communist movement.

By forming a joint front with the Socialist Party and other democratic political parties and taking a concerted action with them, your party is participating in the government of leftist forces and progressive socio-economic reforms in France.

The Communist Party of France is working hard in the international arena to insure peace and security against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, establish a new international order and promote friendshop among peoples.

Regarding all your successes as conducive to the social progress of France, we wish your party a new advance in its future activities for peace and socialism.

Dear comrades, it is an unshakable policy consistently maintained by our party in its relations with the fraternal parties and fraternal countries to adhere to chajusong (independence) while at the same time uniting and cooperating with each other and strengthening international solidarity on the principles of equality and chajusong, mutual respect and non-interference.

This time we will extensively discuss with the comrades from the Communist Party of France various problems of common concern including further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties.

I am convinced that this meeting and our subsequent talks with Comrade Secretary General Georges Marchais will be a momentous opportunity to deepen comradeship between us and strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the two parties. Your current visit to our country will greatly encourage our party membership and working people who, under the leadership of our party, are vigorously struggling for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the unfurled banner of the chuche idea.

The Communist Party of France rendered active support and encouragement to our people in their cause of struggle in the past fatherland liberation war when they were undergoing grim trials and today it is striving in various ways at home and abroad to support our just cause of national reunification. We always remember this and are deeply grateful to you for this.

You will receive hearty welcome from our party members and working people everywhere you go during your stay in our country and feel the warm feelings of fraternal friendship cherished by our party and people towards the Communist Party of France. We greatly treasure the friendly relations established between our two parties in the course of the struggle for the common goal and ideal and will make every effort to further consolidate and develop them.

The present tense situation which results from the imperialist moves for aggression and war makes it urgent for all the revolutionary forces of the world to firmly unite and take powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint actions. Our party will vigorously struggle under the banner of independence against imperialism to build an independent and peaceful new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation, aggression and war, in firm unity with the communist and workers parties, the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world.

Wishing that the current visit of the delegation of the Communist Party of France to our country will bring about an excellent result, I would like to propose this toast: to the fraternal friendship and unity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France, to the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement, to a durable world peace, to the health of respected Comrade Secretary General Georges Marchais and Madame, to the health of all the members of the delegation of the Communist Party of France and, to the health of all comrades present here.

Marchais Speech Text

SK270059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2351 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by head of the delegation Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on October 26 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of France:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, dear comrades: Permit me, first of all, to express to you, in the name of the delegation of the Communist Party of France, our sincere thanks for your invitation and for the warm welcome which you reserved for our arrival in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This attests to the traditions of hospitality of the Korean people and the sentiments of friendship which you have manifested to our party, the French people and to our country.

On this occasion we express our friendship and solidarity for the Korean working class, people and the Workers Party of Korea.

Our two countries are separated from each other by a distance of thousands of kilometres, but we have always watched with interest and attention the situation of Korea. We know of the courage and determination with which the people and communists of Korea fought against Japanese colonialism for a free and independent Korean nation. We also remember the battle you waged at the beginning of the 1950's against the U.S. imperialist aggression which brought your people so great destruction and sufferings. Despite all its efforts, imperialism could not conquer the whole of Korea as it wished. But, it, responsible for the artificial division of your country, is trying to perpetuate it.

Our party has supported from the very beginning the struggle of the revolutionaries and progressive democrats of Korea for the liberation of their country. It has firmly supported the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, for which your party and your government recently advanced new concrete propositions.

We assure you that we will continue to express our active solidarity with the Korean people for the realisation of their objective of reunification. It is a just cause which corresponds not only with the interests of your country and your people, but also with those of peace, the stability and progress in Asia and the world.

I also avail myself of this opportunity of extending support to the struggle of the democrats of South Korea. The inhabitants there are suffering under the sanguinary dictatorship supported by the presence of the American army. Since it is the United States which installed this dictatorial "regime" and which actively supports it, the Americans are, in fact, utterly indifferent to the "human rights" of tens of millions of people of South Korea. The virtuous indignation of the pretended "defenders" of their "human rights" and "liberties" is selective.

They mean that the South Korean inhabitants, after more than thirty years, should still be subjected to the brutal repressive force. They who want to give others lessons refuse to see or hear anything.

As the struggle for a world of human rights is a noble cause, it can never be left to such hypocrites. As far as we are concerned, we will defend the human rights everywhere they are violated, as I once again declared at the plenary meeting of our party Central Committee held early this month. Vis-a-vis South Korea, we do everything we can to aid its inhabitants in shaking off the yoke of oppression and freely shaping their destiny.

We know that your party defined at its congress its objectives for the socialist development of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.

Under the impulsion of the Korean communists, your country has built an independent economy. It has attained successes in the economic, scientific, technical, social and cultural domains. For its activities in the international domain and its non-aligned policy, your country represents the forces which love peace and progress. You define and follow independently an original road of development of socialism.

On our part, we, at our 24th congress which was held in February, outlined the content of the original socialist society which we proposed to our people to build in France; a democratic socialism defined on the basis of the reality of our country, the history, aspirations and taste of our people, a socialist society which is out-and-out French. This means that we categorically reject the notions of "model" of socialism and each people should freely decide their own destiny and the Communist Party of each country independently shape its policy most suited to it. In this connection we believe that the experiences of socialist construction which are being more diversified with each passing day constitute a big wealth for all the liberation forces of the world and a factor of their success. The road of France corresponds to socialism of France; the road we want to follow is a democratic road which respects the will of the majority in each period.

The ensemble of this overall strategic direction made us decide in 1981 to be embraced in the left majority to participate in the government and determine ourselves to make constructive efforts in the spirit of unity to contribute to making advance in the solution of important problems facing France, overcoming internal and external difficulties created by the forces of money and realising the commitments we gave jointly with our allies to the people.

In the international arena our party is conducting activities to make France pursue a non-aligned policy, while respecting her relations of alliance, take all the possible initiatives and stands for peace and disarmament, while ensuring the security of states, and contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

In this spirit we hope that our country will improve and develop cooperation with the Third World countries and socialist countries. We consider that such new type of relations of solidarity which we desire accords not only with the interests of our people but also with the interests of the peoples of other countries.

In connection with the problem of relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we like you hope that France, as she promised to you, will establish diplomatic relations with your country and new relations be formed and developed between our two countries. We are carrying on our activities in this direction.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, dear comrades, in the present tense situation created by the imperialists, our two parties consider that it is necessary to unite all forces of the world struggling for peace, disarmament, justice, democracy and socialism.

The world people know that we have different stands in a series of problems. What is more natural than this? As I have already said, our two parties, separated from each other by thousands of kilometres, are struggling under very different national conditions and circumstances. Therefore, there exist differences between our two parties. How can the solutions of the two parties to all problems raised be the same? Accordingly, we think that differences in our views and opinions can never be an obstacle to our joint action for the realisation of our great common objectives and to the development of our relations on the basis of independence, mutual respect, equal right and non-interference.

We want to continuously develop the friendship, unity and cooperative relations existing between our two parties on the basis of this spirit. We are convinced that our current visit and our talks will bring about a new upswing in developing the friendship between the two parties in the interests of our two peoples and peace.

In the name of our delegation and of all the French communists, I propose to drink a toast: to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the health of Korean comrades present here, to the success of the Workers Party of Korea in the struggle for the realisation of its objectives and the prosperity of the Korean people, and to the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties in the interests of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

Kim Il-song-Marchais Talks

SK280016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) — Talks between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of the Communist Party of France were held in Pyongyang on October 27.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was present at the talks. Also present there were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK

Attending the talks on the opposite side were Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, Comrade Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPF, Comrade Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the CPF, and Comrade Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee of the CPF and secretary to the secretary general.

The talks passed in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Attends Cultural Performance

SK280112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, its secretary general, appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of October 27.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Chang Chol, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of culture and art, Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of common education and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and working people in the city.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS PAKISTANI REPORTERS 26 OCT

SK271133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 26 received Pakistani reporters accompanying His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to our country.

Present there were M.Y. Sethi, joint secretary of the Ministry of Information, Anim Ahmad Abdallah, deputy principal information officer, and many newspaper, news agency and radio and television reporters of Pakistan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and gave answers to a series of questions raised by them. The reporters expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for bestowing honor upon them.

Discusses Afghan Issue

BK270452 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] DPRK President Kim Il-song has said that President Ziaul Haq's visit to his country has provided a great opportunity to bring the two countries closer. Talking to Pakistani newsmen in Pyongyang yesterday, he said that his talks with the Pakistan president have enhanced mutual understanding and strengthened friendship. The two countries hold identical views on a number of issues.

Referring to his country's stand on the Afghanistan issue, he said it has always been our viewpoint that international disputes should be solved peacefully through negotiations between the concerned parties. The issue of Afghanistan should also be solved politically in accordance with the national aspirations of the Afghan people. He said that as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, his country will extend every possible cooperation to all friendly countries in their efforts toward a peaceful solution of the Afghan issue.

O CHIN-U AT FAREWELL BANQUET FOR CPV DELEGATION

SK271121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Zong Kewen, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country, arranged a banquet at his embassy yesterday [26 October] upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

Invited there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of people's armed forces, KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chin-ho, alternate members of the KWP Central Committee, Deputy Director of a department of the KWP Central Committee Cho Yong-kuk, Vice Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk, KPA Major Generals O Kyong-hun and Han Chu-kyong, and others.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of the former CPV, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission.

Comrade Han Xianchu spoke first at the banquet. He said: During its visit, the comrades-in-arms of the two nations of China and Korea met each other again with deep emotion and recalled the days when they valued and motivated each other in the same trenches and fought shoulder to shoulder, thus winning victory together. They expressed the common wish to consolidate and develop further the great China-Korea friendship.

Referring to the very successful visit of his delegation to Korea, he said that busy as he was respected President Kim Il-song found time to meet and have a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation and greatly encouraged it. We would like to take this opportunity to express again our sincere thanks to respected President Kim Il-song.

The Korean people, he noted, have turned their country into a socialist state with a modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful defence potentiality and brilliant national culture by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party.

He pointed out that the KPA had registered great success in the struggle to expedite the modernization of the army and it has grown into a stubborn, invincible heroic army safeguarding the fatherland. We wholeheartedly wish you greater success in the struggle for building the country and achieving national reunification, he stated.

He pointed out that the friendship between China and Korea was personally nursed by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Han Xianchu stressed: The mutual visits of Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Kim Il-song, the party leaders of China and Korea, have developed this friendship to a new height and the China-Korea friendship will be carried forward down through generations.

The Chinese people and the entire members of the former Chinese People's Volunteers will advance together, helping each other in firm unity on the same front with the Korean people in the future, too, as in the period of the past war, in the socialist construction and the revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Paek Hak-nim spoke next at the banquet.

The whole course of the visit of the former CPV delegation to our country clearly showed that the friendship of comrades-in-arms sealed in the period of the hard-fought fatherland liberation war which was decisive of their destiny is invariable and the militant friendship and unity between the two peoples and two armies is coming into fuller bloom as the days go by, he said.

He continued: On various occasions, you have actively supported our people's struggle to achieve the final victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress.

During its stay in Korea, he noted, the delegation expressed the firm stand of fighting against the common enemy shoulder to shoulder with us as in the period of the past fatherland liberation war, no matter what trial may come to Korea. Your sincere support and principled position are of great value to our people and the officers and men of the KPA and serve as powerful stimulation to us. He noted that from long ago, the peoples and armies of our two countries sealed friendly relations and consolidated and developed them on the same path of arduous struggle for national liberation and class liberation, for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

He declared: Today the great Korea-China friendship is coming into fuller bloom thanks to the energetic activities and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people and comrades-in-arms of the People's Liberation Army greater success in their future struggle for realising the socialist modernization of the country advanced at the 12th CPC National Congress which marked a milestone in their history of struggle, and for having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland to achieve the reunification of the whole country.

We will fight as ever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in firm unity for the final victory of the cause of independence against imperialism, stated Comrade Paek Hak-nim.

The attendants of the banquet drank a toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Delegation Departs 27 Oct

SK280123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, left here for home on October 27 by train.

The delegation was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of people's armed forces, Lieutenant Generals of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK, Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Major Generals O Kyong-hun and Han Chu-kyong and other generals and officers of the KPA.

Also on hand were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang and Gu Zhanhong, chief, and staffers of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission.

O CHIN-U GREETS ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK260843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of Romania, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Army.

The message says that since its founding the Romanian Army under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party has reliably defended the gains of socialism and national sovereignty, smashing the repeated subversive activities and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad. Today, it notes, the Romanian Army, which has grown stronger as modern regular armed forces, is striving to increase its combat capacity for defeating any formidable imperialist enemy.

The message expresses the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations sealed between the armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

SK260848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on October 25 met and had a friendly talk with the Polish Sejm delegation headed by Wit Drapich, chairman of the Complaints Commission of the Sejm and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were Yom Tae-chun, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Ku Il-son, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

Praise For Kim Chong-il

SK251113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wit Drapich, chairman of its Complaints Commission and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, toured various places of Korea.

After visiting the Korean Revolution Museum, the head of the delegation said: The museum is of great significance in educating the youth and children in the revolutionary traditions. Tadeusz Orlof, a member of the delegation, noted: Through the visit, I gained a deep knowledge of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He further said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being successfully translated into practice by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The delegation visited the Chongsan cooperative farm on October 24. Tadeusz Orlof, a member of the delegation, said that he saw, through the visit to the cooperative farm, big successes achieved by it in agricultural production thanks to the instructions and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The delegation visited Panmunjom and saw the reinforced concrete wall the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique built along the whole length of the military demarcation line.

The guests appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and an acrobatic performance and inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and other places.

NODONG SINMUN ON KIM CHONG-IL'S EMULATION CAMPAIGN

SK261156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 25 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 October special article: "The Great Leadership Which Leads the Movement To Emulate Unsung Heroes to Victory" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: Vigorously waging the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes is an important policy presently sought by our party.

Changing the ideas and thought of the working people is one of the fundamental questions on which success of socialist and communist construction depends. The greatness of the party of the working class and the correctness of its leadership are mainly displayed in the solution of this question.

In October 1979, in accordance with the demand put forth on the high stage of the development of the situation under which the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was being carried out in a full scale, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth the new policy to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes. By so doing, he paved the broad way to successfully carry out the work of remolding the people.

The movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes is a mass movement to change the ideas of the people, which has embodied our party's policy to educate people with affirmative examples. Educating people with affirmative examples is a policy firmly maintained by our party and is a method of mass education that accords with the nature of the socialist system.

Great attraction is being displayed by the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes, because the unheralded heroes nurtured by our party are regarded as models in carrying out the movement.

Putting forth the policy to wage the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes, the glorious party center set forth a basic target to be pursued in waging the movement. Most important in emulating the examples of the unheralded heroes is the emulation of their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. The success of a mass movement depends on its basic target. The basic target of the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes is the emulation of their loyalty to the party and the leader. This is a principled demand intrinsic to the movement.

The unheralded heroes were all true communists and models to be emulated by all people. The basic character of the ideas and thought of the unheralded heroes is their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. This is the noble spirit underlying the thought and acts of the unheralded heroes and the source of the might that enabled them to perform such heroic feats.

For 10, 20 or 30 years, the unheralded heroes always overcame difficulties and waged the heroic struggle to implemnt the party's line and policy. While performing such feats, they expected no reward and silently devoted themselves to the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

Another important question arising from the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes is to bring about innovation in scientific research and technical reform with the chuche-oriented way of thinking and the working fashion of settling matters in accordance with our own style. Thinking and acting in accordance with the chuche-oriented stand is an ideological and spiritual trait and fighting spirit of true communist revolutionaries.

In scientific research and technical reform, the unheralded heroes firmly maintained the chuche-oriented stand and thought in accordance with their conviction and boldly set forth high goals disregarding the existing theories and experiences. Under all circumstances, they did not change their revolutionary faith and persistently struggled against all obsolete ideas such as flunkeyism, conservatism, technological mysticism and empiricism. By so doing, they attained the high goals that they had boldly set forth.

Thoroughly embodying the great leader's work style -- the traditional work style of our party -- through the improvement of the work style and fashion of the functionaries is another important demand arising from the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes. The unheralded heroes totally rejected the obsolete work style and fashion, penetrated the people in accordance with the requirement of the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and gave priority to political work, vigorously encouraging people to accomplish the revolutionary task. By so doing,they set living examples of embodying the great leader's work style.

Indeed, the policy of the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes is the guiding principle that has illuminated the way to early achievement of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea through the vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

By putting forth the policy to wage the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes, dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il started the mass movement on a higher stage and is leading wisely so that the movement may be waged on the scale of the whole party and all of society. The most significant fact in this is that he has seen to it that the organizational and political work to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes be carried out actively among the party members and working people.

Making people correctly understand the aim, significance and nature of a mass movement is an important requirement in mobilizing them. Through various publications such as the party organ, our party has seen to it that the struggle of the unheralded heroes has been widely introduced and propagandized and the cadres, party members and working people have intensively studied it. In addition, our party has also seen to it that an aggressive campaign has been carried out to explain and penetrate the aim, significance and nature of the movement.

In the wake of this course, the party organ NODONG SINMUN carried a feature on large-scale discussion by the people. In the discussion that continued for more than 4 and 1/2 months from November 1979 through April 1980, as many as 2.4 million people of all strata participated. This shows the revolutionary zeal that the party members and working people, through the organizational and political work vigorously carried out under the banner of the party, have come to possess in living and struggling for the party and the leader like the unheralded heroes.

The glorious party center is also seeing to it that the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes is handled and implemented by the party organizations themselves. The progress of a mass movement entirely depends on the guidance that the party organizations give it.

In January 1981, taking a step to further deepen and develop the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes, our party saw to it that the movement was carried out as a task of the party committees. As a result, today, the movement has become an important task for our party organizations and is being ceaselessly deepened and developed in close relation with the daily organizational and ideological life of the party members and working people.

All the pledges that have been made during the course of the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes have been fulfilled without fail and the proud achievements won and good deeds done during its course are winning sympathy throughout the society, encouraging party members and working people to feats of loyalty. This is clear evidence of the correctness of the party's policy to assign the movement as the task of the party committees.

The glorious party center is also seeing to it that the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes is closely linked with the movement to win the red flags of the three revolutions so that it can be accelerated vigorously and carried out on a broad scale. The movement, which is being carried out under the revolutionary slogan "For the party and the leader and for the fatherland and the people," is displaying even greater attraction and vitality with each passing day.

We are now facing the honorable task of implementing the decision of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party, Central Committee. The historic Hamhung plenary meeting appealed to our people for an aggressive struggle to epochally increase nonferrous metal production and bring about a new upsurge in the machine industry. This militant appeal shows our party's deep trust in the party members and working people and its far-reaching plan to further strengthen the economic might of the country through a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Important in implementing the decision of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee is for party members and working people to vigorously carry out the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes, the vitality of which has been fully displayed through its progress over the past 3 years.

With lofty loyalty to the party and the revolution, the unheralded heroes waged the unyielding struggle to implement the party's lines and policies. This was an incomparable happiness and joy for them. When we are prepared ideologically as the unheralded heroes to devote ourselves to the struggle for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people, we can carry out any task and overcome any difficulty.

The party members and working people must keep in mind loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary faith and further display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. In doing this they must thoroughly implement the decision of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting.

KIM CHONG-IL, THREE-REVOLUTION TEAMS LINKED

SK221053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN stresses that the three-revolution team movement directed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a powerful revolutionary guiding method for carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in a more organised and active way in conformity with the actual demand of socialist construction.

In an article titled "Three-Revolution Team Movement Is Powerful Revolutionary Guiding Method for Making Three Revolutions Organised and Active" the paper says:

Our party initiated the three-revolution team movement for decisively strengthening guidance to the three revolutions in conformity with the new historical period for the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and has wisely directed this movement. In this way our party has created a brilliant example showing by what revolutionary guiding method the working-class party should carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and direct socialist construction.

The three-revolution team movement becomes a revolutionary guiding method for making the three revolutions organised and active because, first of all, this movement closely combines political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance.

The three-revolution team members sent by our party to factories and rural villages in all parts of the country are party cores and young intellectuals fully prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technically. They are firmly equipped with our party's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, and with advanced science and technique, and have revolutionary qualities -- sensitive to new things and enterprising. As it embraces such forces well prepared politically and practically and full of vigor, the three-revolution team movement makes it possible to decisively strengthen political and ideological guidance and scientific and technical guidance.

To satisfactorily ensure both political and ideological guidance and scientific and technical guidance -- herein lies the inexhaustible might of the three-revolution team movement.

The second reason why the three-revolution team movement becomes a revolutionary guiding method for making the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- organised and active is that this movement fully meets the demand of the revolutionary work method that the superior help the subordinate.

Through the three-revolution team movement, well-prepared guiding forces directly go down to the production units and actively help leading personnel with the work so that they may be possessed of revolutionary zeal and qualities and carry out the revolutionary tasks as intended by the party. Experience shows that this movement is a powerful means of helping the old leading personnel and all other functionaries boldly divorce themselves from the old work method and work with vigor and zeal, knowing neither decrepitude nor stagnation.

The third reason is that the three-revolution team movement actively enlists the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the broad masses in the struggle for carrying out the three revolutions. The three-revolution team members go down deep among the producer masses and energetically conduct political propaganda and economic agitation in conformity with their level, helping all the working people to be deeply conscious of being master and display a high sense of responsibility in carrying out their revolutionary tasks.

The three-revolution team members are the fighting standard-bearers who are leading the masses in the van of the ranks with their practical example. It is the way of their activity to be always one in body and spirit with the masses, share bitters and sweets with them and take the lead in most difficult work. Such struggle of the three-revolution team members greatly inspires the party members and working people with a firm confidence and fighting spirit and greatly encourages them to actively turn out to the struggle for implementing the party policy.

Under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the three-revolution team movement has fully displayed its might as a powerful force propelling the three revolutions, says NODONG SINMUN.

KIM CHONG-IL OCTOBER 1976 GUIDANCE REVIEWED

SK231027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN October 22 carried an article titled "Political and Ideological Unity and Purity Is the Life and Soul of the Party and a Decisive Guarantee for All Victories." The article says:

In October 1976 the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the great idea of firmly defending the political and ideological unity of the party and its purity from generation to generation. This gives a concrete exposition of the essence and necessity of carrying forward the revolutionary cause and tasks of inheriting and accomplishing it down through generations.

This original idea, which gives scientific answers to the fundamental problems arising in building a working-class party, vividly reflects the revolutionary will of the glorious party centre to steadfastly defend the unity of our party and its purity based on the chuche idea and thus carry forward the cause of chuche, the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to a shining accomplishment.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave an overall exposition, above all, of the problems of principle arising in carrying forward the cause of the leader.

The revolutionary cause of the working class, the revolutionary cause of the leader, is a sacred work that must be inherited and accomplished through generations.

Carrying forward the cause of the leader and bringing it to accomplishment through generations means to defend with fortitude invariably the revolutionary idea and exploits of the leader who was the first to hew the path of revolution, though a new generation takes over the revolution, and thereby successfully realize the cause of communism.

The fundamental question in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the working class to accomplishment is to be boundlessly loyal to the leader who was the first to pave the road of revolution and to his cause.

The leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. As taught by the glorious party centre, the revolutionary cause of the working class is started and led to victory by the leader and accomplished under his leadership.

To firmly guarantee the political and ideological unity of the party and its purity is also a question of principle arising in inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the leader.

Unity and cohesion is the life and soul of the party. The existence of a working-class party and its sound development as the general staff of revolution is firmly guaranteed only by the steel-like unity and cohesion of the whole party. The unity and cohesion of the party is attended with a struggle against all anti-party trends that plague it.

The history of the Korean communist movement for more than half a century has been a course of struggle to achieve and cement unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea. A brilliant tradition of unity and cohesion has been attained in this struggle.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified tasks of firmly defending the political and ideological unity of the party and its purity from generation to generation. What is important in this is for the party organisations to properly conduct work with people, strengthen ideological education among the party members and working people and establish a revolutionary method of work among party workers.

IOC MEMBER VISITS ROK; TO TOUR PRC AFTER VISIT

SK270245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 27 (YONHAP) -- Monique Berlioux, visiting secretary general of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), met with Chong Chu-yong, president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA), at the KASA headquarters building in Seoul Tuesday afternoon to discuss preparations for the 1988 Seoul summer Olympics.

The Frenchwoman told Chong, concurrently president of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC), that the ICC would assist the KOC to successfully host the 24th Seoul Olympiad in every way possible, noting that organizers were doing fairly well in preparing for the international sports festival, sources close to the meeting said.

Berlioux was said to have asked Chong to attend a joint meeting of the IOC Executive Committee members and representatives from the national Olympic committees scheduled for Jan. 14-21 in Los Angeles, and the KOC president accepted her request.

According to the sources, Chong told Berlioux, who is scheduled to fly into mainland China following her ongoing five-day Korean visit, that South Korea hopes for sports exchanges transcending national ideology and political system with the entire world. Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Beijing.

The IOC official arrived in Seoul Sunday at the invitation of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SOOC) on an observation tour of preparations for the 1988 Olympiad. Prior to her meeting with Chong Tuesday, Berlioux received the Order of Sports Merit, Maengho Medal, from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan when she paid a courtesy call on him at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion here. During her stay here, the Frenchwoman is also scheduled to meet with other government officials and sports leaders, and view sports facilities, both established and under construction, for the Seoul Olympics.

DRAFT LAW SEEKS FOREIGN POLICY CONDUCT OVERHAUL

SK230215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The government has worked out an "External Relations Law" bill, seeking an intensive overhaul of the Foreign Ministry's administrative mechanism and all diplomatic missions abroad to attain maximum possible efficiency in the conduct of foreign policy, it was learned yesterday. The newly-drafted formula is likely to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval during the current house session slated to continue until December 18.

Drafting such a bill is aimed, among other things, at strengthening drastically the nation's diplomatic functions in the international community through effective cooperation among the relevant ministries in the sectors of diplomacy and economic cooperation with foreign countries. It is also intended to improve drastically the ministry's administration, including personnel management.

The law bill makes it mandatory for all cabinet members to have prior coordination with the foreign minister in dealing with external affairs which are related to their offices. Accordingly, if the bill is passed as drafted in the House, the foreign minister will be given greater authority to manage non-career embassy officials dispatched from other ministries. At present, officials from about 10 ministries and offices are assigned to embassies in the name of attaches to help promote overseas cooperation in the sectors of trade, construction, fisheries, maritime business, and other necessary fields.

A plan is also being made to create an administrative agency to deal exclusively with the nation's economic cooperation with foreign states in the first half of next year.

The organ, initially named "Korea International Development Cooperation Agency (KIDCA)," may be operated under the direct control of the Foreign Ministry and take over all kinds of businesses concerning overseas economic cooperation.

At present, administrative affairs concerning overseas economic cooperation are dispersed among the Foreign Ministry and economic offices such as the Construction, Finance, Energy-Resources, and Commerce-Industry Ministries. Government sources said that the creation of the organ was aimed at promoting cooperative ties with developing countries in such fields as economy, culture, energy, and medical fields.

MAJOR PARTIES AGREE ON POLITICAL FUND CHANNEL

SK260216 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties agreed yesterday to utilize the existing legal device at the Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) to raise political funds through donations by the general public, including businessmen, in a bid to solve financial difficulties they were now facing. To this end, the parties decided to ask the CEMC to study concrete plans, and empowered their secretary generals to confer further on the matter. The parties have been depending on sporadic government subsidies and money collected from party members so far.

The accord was made in a joint meeting of senior officers of the parties -- Democratic Justice Party, Democratic Korea Party, and Korea National Party -- at the National Assembly Speaker's Office. The party leaders discussed a broad range of pending issues, including the way of dealing with "political bills" presented by the opposition camp and the removal of a political ostracism on former politicians. No further agreement on the major issues came in the lengthy meeting which lasted for about four hours.

The opposition DKP and KNP officials insisted that the so-called "reformative legislation" should be rewritten during the current regular House sitting. However, their ruling DJP counterparts reiterated their basic position that the laws enacted by the defunct legislative assembly during the interim government before the inauguration of the Fifth Republic could be revised, if reasonable grounds warranting amendment were found.

The opposition camp also demanded in the sit-together that the political ban be lifted at an early date, but the DJP maintained that the matter should be left to the judgment of the president.

The key officials from the opposition parties hoped that the government would take lenient measures for the prisoners involved in the Kwangju riot. Their counterparts revealed that they would contact the Justice Ministry authorities for the possible "moderate measures" for 12 riot-related offenders still in prison.

The opposition leaders further claimed that the standing committees should be empowered to deliberate the budget bill of the government as before.

Participants of the meeting were secretary generals, chief policy makers and floor leaders.

OPPOSITION LAWMAKERS URGE PRESS LAW REVISION

SK280248 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The opposition lawmakers on the National Assembly Education-Information Committee urged the government yesterday to rewrite the basic press law, claiming it might infringe upon the freedom of the press.

Rep. Kang Ki-pil of the Korea National Party said: "Although the law was enacted for the purpose of guaranteeing freedom of the press, it must be amended lest it should disturb journalistic freedom." Rep. Sin Sang-u of the Democratic Korea Party requested the Culture-Information Ministry to explain why it did not allow an assembly of past dissident poets.

The committee was one of the 11 standing committees which met to interpellate the pertinent ministries and also to deliberate various law bills and motions.

Rep. Kim Chun-su of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on the panel called for the government to hammer out due measures for the protection of cultural property. He pointed out that many cultural treasures had been smuggled out of the country in recent days.

In a meeting of the Home Affairs Committee, Home Minister No Tae-u said that it was not the proper time for the government to place Kwangju city under its direct control in view of the size of its population, numbering less than 1 million. "However, the government will consider upgrading the status of the capital city of Cholla-namdo according to the degree of its financial independence," he said. He also said that his ministry had already instructed administrative units concerned to hold monthly neighborhood meetings, which had been convened uniformly on the 25th, at any date according to regional circumstances.

'PURIM INCIDENT' DEFENDANTS' APPEALS REJECTED

SK280255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday turned down the appeals of all the 16 defendants involved in the so-called "Purim incident," a plot to instigate a seditious demonstration in Pusan, finalizing prison terms ranging from six years to probation.

The court also rejected the appeal of the prosecution, acquitting some defendants of the charges of violating the National Security Law. The court reasoned there was no substantial evidence to prove the contents of their alleged confessions.

The 16 defendants were arrested on Oct. 15 last year for agitating students, labor unionists and other workers to stage a demonstration with the aim of building a socialist-communist state. They conducted ideological indoctrinations regularly of target members with leftist-oriented texts, according to the prosecution. They were all charged with violating the National Security Law, the Anti-Communist Law, the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, and martial law decrees.

Two masterminds, Yi Sang-nok, 27, and Ko Ho-sok, 26, were jailed for six years each plus suspension of civil rights for the same period.

OPPOSITION RAISES QUESTIONS ON CAMPUS SITUATION

SK280248 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Summary of question by Kim Yu-pok, national assemblyman of the Korea National Party, and answer by An Ung-mo, chief of the Police Headquarters, at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee session held on 26 October]

[Text] [Question] There is in our society today a trend toward viewing the situation dismally, and viewing the state administration cynically. This can be attributed to the creation of many victims because of reform actions, and to the lack of pacifying efforts. Is Minister No ready to make a suggestion to the president on solutions to this issue?

To prevent great disturbance on campuses, the government should always assume a flexible attitude toward students so as not to suppress their discontent. If the students limit themselves to discussion, so should the government. It should take a defensive attitude if they resist. Because the government has used its own method of surveying campuses by employing agents clad in civilian clothes, students have used their own methods.

[Answer] I have not made an effort to learn of foreign reaction to rumors of torture by the police. There has been no need for this effort.

I have limited intelligence surveillance of the campuses to the minimum.

Pak Kwan-hyon, who died in prison in Kwangju, had not requested release due to sickness.

I have recruited policemen in accordance with the law on Combat Police Forces.

Further on An's Response

SK280203 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Speaking at the National Assembly in the evening of 26 October, An Ung-mo, director-general of the National Police Headquarters, said there have never been such things as plainclothes policemen sneaking into universities disguised as students.

In the interpellation at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee held on 26 October, Korea National Party Rep Kim Yu-pok said: Such an expediency as sending disguised policemen into universities in civilian clothes to investigate campus activity should never be allowed.

Answering Rep Kim, Director General An said: Some people are spreading rumors accusing the police of sending into universities those brainwashed in the purification camps, gangsters, policemen and combat policemen wearing badges and enrolling as if they were legitimate students in order to keep watch on the students. Director General An also made it clear that he would make a thorough investigation on the source of such rumors.

ARRESTS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REPORTED

Hongik Student Arrested

SK240423 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Mapo police arrested yesterday a student from the Economics Department of the Hongik University on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations.

According to the police, Kim Hyon, 23, a senior at the university, allegedly distributed over 70 anti-government leaflets in the underground dining hall and 10 in rooms of student associations at the university at around 1 p.m. Thursday. Kim told the police that he had printed over 150 anti-government leaflets by himself in "S" Inn in Hapchung-dong, Mapo-ku, western Seoul, at around 8 p.m. on the previous day.

Chonnam Arrests

SK260220 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] On 23 October Sobu police station in Kwangju arrested 4 students of Chonnam University and sentenced them to 20 days in jail each on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations. The four students are: So Chong-sok, 20, a sophomore majoring in geology; Ko Hui-sok, 19, a sophomore majoring in chemical engineering; Na Hyang-chu, 20, a sophomore majoring in education on English literature; and Sim Chan-sop, 18, a sophomore at the School of Law.

The police also sentenced 3 additional students to 10 days in jail each on the same charges: Kim Kwan-chung, 18, a freshman at the School of Natural Science; Cho Yong-hun, 20, a sophomore at the Preparatory School of Medical Studies; and Ki Won-pil, 20, a sophomore at the School of Sociology.

UN ASSEMBLY DECISION ON REPRESENTATION CONDEMNED

Pen Navouth Remarks

BK271216 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Summary] "At 0730 on 27 October cadres, personnel of the Ministry of Education and students held a solemn meeting at the higher pedagogic school to voice support for the 26 October statement of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On that occasion, after Comrade Chan Min, assistant to the education minister, read the Foreign Ministry's statement, Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education, made a speech stressing the importance of the statement."

He said: We are very indignant about the injustice imposed on us by a number of countries at the United Nations which have violated the UN Charter and the right to self-determination of our Kampuchean people and allowed the genocidal gang of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations.

Everyone knows where this so-called government was born and who acted as midwife in delivering it. It was conceived in the capital of an ASEAN country and the midwife was the Beijing expansionist clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in the ASEAN countries.

"We are very indignant about the injustice that the delegates of a number of countries have done to us at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. However, we are not impressed by these illegitimate resolutions. We are optimistic and believe in our strength. Day by day the reconstruction of our country is firmly progressing. Our people are proud of this revival; we are proud of our stabilized life, we are proud of our recovered rights. Our people are striving to increase production, and are determined to defend our revolution as well as our fatherland. We also have the backing of a number of countries and all the world's progressive forces which are actively defending us and our just cause -- in particular the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- which is the determining factor of our victory."

"We unanimously unite and categorically reject the representation of Kampuchea at the United Nations by this disguised genocidal clique. We unanimously support the statement of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs which condemned the decision to grant the right of representation for the Kampuchean people to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal gang in disguise."

Later, representatives of teaching personnel and students from throughout the country took the floor and expressed their anger at the UN decision to give the Kampuchean seat to the traitorous Pol Pot clique and considered this a gross interference in the internal affairs of the PRK. The delegates also expressed their total support for the statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry. "The meeting ended at 0900 in an atmosphere of highly combative solidarity."

Further Comment

BK261104 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Oct (SPK) -- Under the pressure of the imperialists, expansionists and reactionaries, the so-called "Kampuchean problem" was included in the agenda of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly without the presence of a representative from the PRK.

It is a maneuver whose ultimate goal is to impose once again on the Kampuchean people a regime they have cast onto the garbage of history and it is a violation of the fundamental rights of a nation in rebirth after having escaped genocide.

Following the defeat of an international conference on the "Kampuchean problem" in July 1981, the enemies of the Kampuchean people renewed their maneuver, inciting the United Nations to raise a "Kampuchean problem" which has not existed for more than 3 years. Today, the Kampuchean people are masters of their own destiny and are working hard to rebuild a new, independent, free and Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party and the PRK Government -- the sole authentic and legitimate government born of the people's will.

The "Kampuchean problem" was the unprecedented, genocidal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan which the Kampuchean people endured for 3 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The United Nations -- this international organization called to defend justice, peace and human rights -- did nothing then while now it allows the genocidal hangmen -- vomited upon by public opinion -- to use it as a platform for their slanderous propaganda.

How can a government like that of "Democratic Kampuchea," which has neither territory nor people, be allowed to represent Kampuchea? Furthermore, its representatives are notorious criminals hiding behind the "coalition" mask. To support the representatives of "Democratic Kampuchea" is to support Hitler...

The best thing for the United Nations to do is to expel the Pol Pot or disguised Pol Pot gang from its throne. Once this is done, the United Nations will see its prestige soar because it is in conformity with its objectives and the aspirations of people the world over. Once this is done, it will contribute to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia.

Any discussion concerning Kampuchea and any resolution adopted without the participation or agreement of PRK representatives are considered null and void and a gross interference in the internal affairs of the PRK, stressed the PRK minister of foreign affairs in his letter to the secretary general of the United Nations and the chairman of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

In fact, an unreasonable act will lead to an illegitimate result; it does not correspond to the real situation in Kampuchea.

THAI BORDER INTRUSIONS FROM 15 TO 21 OCT REPORTED

BK270822 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Oct (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week of 15-21 October, artillery pieces located in Thailand pounded Kampuchean territory 51 times, causing much loss of life and property.

Thai reconnaissance aircraft flew over the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos border junction sector three times, penetrating up to 3 km inside the border.

One hundred and fifty intrusions by Thai boats and armed vessels between 4 and 6 nautical miles inside the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, northwest of the Koh Kong Islands, were reported.

MURDER, DEFECTIONS SAID RIFE IN SON SANN GROUP

BK271007 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] According to reports from Western sources, (Di Sar Luct), a key commander of the Son Sann group, was killed during infighting on 11 October. Ten days later, Dien Del was compelled to resign from his post as chief of staff. This has plunged the Son Sann group into more serious crises in their continual struggle for power.

It should be noted that cases of murder and defection among the Son Sann group are increasing, while our Kampuchean revolution is advancing firmly. In fact, many repentant elements of the Son Sann group turned themselves over to the Kampuchean revolutionary power during the third quarter of this year.

At present, these returnees are being accorded all kinds of support and assistance in their daily life by the Kampuchean revolutionary power and people so that they can contribute to the defense and construction of the fatherland.

VODK LAUDS UN DECISION ON REPRESENTATION ISSUE

BK271444 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Station editorial: "A Majority Vote in the UN General Assembly Once Again Clearly Shows the Legal Right To Representation and the Legitimacy of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations"]

[Text] On 25 October 1982 the 37th session of the UN General Assembly voted to retain the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations as the sole legal and legitimate representative of Kampuchea with a 90 to 29 majority and 26 abstentions. This is the fourth time that the UN General Assembly -- the highest world organization -- has voted for the legal right to representation and legitimacy of the Democratic Kampuchean state and taken it to its bosom. Compared to 1981, there were 11 [figure as heard] more ballots supporting the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations in 1982. The number of ballots supporting the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' trick decreased from 36 to 29 -- seven less than last year.

Since the Vietnamese began their aggression in Kampuchea 4 years ago, the UN General Assembly has adopted a firm and just stand based on the UN Charter by voting to support the Democratic Kampuchean seat with an increase in the majority every year -- 71 in 1979, 74 in 1980 and 79 [figure as heard] in 1981. In 1982 the number of UN General Assembly ballots supporting the right to representation and the seat of Democratic Kampuchea rose to 90. The fact that the UN General Assembly overwhelmingly voted in favor of the Democratic Kampuchean seat clearly shows that the international community can never accept the violation and trampling underfoot of the principles of the UN Charter and laws of international relations. The world firmly opposes the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Democratic Kampuchea -- an independent, sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. It can never accept the Vietnamese enemy's aggression and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

The result of the 25 October UN vote clearly shows that the international community strictly opposes the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and the Soviets in Southeast Asia, who want to oust Democratic Kampucheas and intend to swallow Kampuchea and include it in the Indochina federation and use this federation as a springboard to stage their aggression and expansion in various countries in the region. This is a brilliant victory of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and all patriotic Kampuchean forces under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, which has made efforts in the struggle with every hardship in a bloody war against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This just struggle has been waged in the defense of the Kampuchean nation, people and race, preventing the Vietnamese enemy from swallowing and exterminating them. It has been carried out for the Kampuchean national cause and race, and the preservation of Kampuchea as an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country.

This victory is a common victory of all peace-, independence- and justice-loving forces in the world who have opposed aggression and expansionism in defense of peace, stability and order in the world, as well as for the defense of the principles of the UN Charter and international law. It is a major boost for the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in their just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and race exterminators. It will continue to encourage them until all the Vietnamese enemy are driven out of Kampuchea, achieving their national liberation cause for the defense of the Kampuchean national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The result of this vote vehemently supporting the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations encourages and provides support to all independence-, peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples, especially the Third World countries, small, medium-size, poor and weak countries which are opposing external threats.

The outcome of this vote is providing assistance and support to these countries and the peoples' struggle against aggression, expansionism and external interference for the defense of their national sovereignty and independence. The fact that the 37th session of the UN General Assembly voted with a greater majority than in previous years to support the Democratic Kampuchean seat is once again a shameful and bitter defeat for the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters that made them more isolated on the international scene. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are bogged down and are at a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield and are making every effort to stage every poisonous maneuver -- military, political and diplomatic -- to steal the Democratic Kampuchean seat. They wish to oust Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations in order to clear the way for them in their attempt to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea. But they have suffered successive defeats. They were defeated during the 34th session of the UN General Assembly in 1979, the 35th session in 1980 and the 36th session in 1981. And at present, during the 1982 37th session of the UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are being severely defeated. This defeat has pushed them into a stronger impasse and they have become more isolated on the international scene.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas under the leadershop of the Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to express their profound thanks to all peace-, independence- and justice-loving governments and peoples for their support in the majority vote for the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. The Kampuchean people are confident that all these governments and peoples will unite with each other to provide sympathy and greater assistance and support -- political, diplomatic, moral and material -- to the correct and just cause of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in their struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea. This struggle has been aimed at restoring peace in Kampuchea, letting the Kampuchean people work for their living as usual, reestablishing the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and nonalignment of Kampuchea, which contributes to peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as throughout the world. Concurrently, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government hope that during the future debates on the Kampuchean situation, all peace- and justice-loving countries will raise their voices to denounce and condemn the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea. They hope that these countries will continue to ask for and take the necessary measures to apply pressure to the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy until they immediately and unconditionally pull out all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and respect the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people in determining their own destiny without any outside interference and in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly during the last three sessions.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government are determined to raise higher the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate and defend the Kampuchean nation and race in order to preserve them. They deserve the noble confidence, assistance and support of all friendly peoples and countries in the world, both near and far, contributing to the defense of international security and world peace.

SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT DELEGATION VISITS

BK271126 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 27 (KPL) — The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by V.I. Davydov, first deputy-director of the transport, post office and telecommunication of the CPSU, on October 26 called on Col Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and minister of transport and post office. The CPSU delegation arrived here on October 26 for an official and friendship visit to Laos.

Col. P. Bounnaphon, on this occasion, congratulated the Soviet delegation for its visit here and pledged for the strengthening of co-operation in the transport and communication field between Laos and the USSR. V.I. Davydov seized this occasion to thank the Lao side for its hospitality.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES PRK YOUTH DELEGATION

BK270341 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] On the morning of 26 October at the government guest house, Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy chairman, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in a courtesy call the delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth organization led by its vice chairman Sam Sundoeun, now on a visit to our country. The delegation was accompanied by Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP Central Commiteee and vice chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee. Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also on hand.

During the call, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed his pleasure at the visit to Laos by the delegation, saying it was an example of a good will gesture to strengthen the existing special solidarity between the two youth organizations and between the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, which cannot be destroyed by any enemies. Sam Sundoeun told the host of the activities of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization under the leadership of the KPRP in contributing to the defense and construction of their country, particularly in resisting the efforts to rekindle the war by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and other Khmer reactionary groups masterminded by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

The conversation between the host and the guests was permeated with an atmosphere of intimacy.

AFP: LAO REBELS CLAIM ATTACKS AGAINST SRV TROOPS

BK280656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Laotian rebels have claimed a series of attacks against Vietnamese troops in their country in the rebels' first military communique since forming a "government" last week.

The communique, delivered to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today, said a guerrilla unit on September 30 attacked troops guarding a government cooperative in a village identified as Ban Nadu Kao in the southern province [as received] of Vapikhamthong.

It said the enemy troops, presumably Vietnamese, withdrew after a stiff one-hour firefight, enabling the guerrillas to seize weapons, ammunition, food and supplies. The communique included precise claims on movements by Vietnamese troops and Soviet advisers.

There was no independent confirmation of the information in the detailed statement, which bore the heading "Kingdom of Laos, Army of Lao Liberation."

Laotian rightists announced last Saturday that they had set up what they called the Democratic Government of the Kingdom of Laos to force out the estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops backing the communist government in Vientiane.

PHNOM PENH CHARGES OF VIOLATIONS SAID 'GROUNDLESS'

BK281048 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on 19 October quoted the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People Radio as saying that during the week ending 14 October, Thai L-19 reconnaissance aircraft intruded four times into Kampuchean territory and Thai armed vessels entered Kampuchean territorial waters 286 times. The accusation also listed 55 instances of artillery shelling from Thailand into Kampuchean territory.

The Voice of Free Asia rejects as groundless this report by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People radio. The accusations have been made with the ill intention of dragging Thailand into the Kampuchean conflict and discrediting Thailand. The Voice of Free Asia hereby denounces and strongly denies such accusations.

In point of fact, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Armed Forces have violated Thai territory by shelling and intruding into Thailand and caused damage to property and loss of life among the Thai people on several occasions.

On 20 October Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired antiaircraft artillery at a Thai reconnaissance plane flying a patrol mission in Thai airspace. The plane was damaged. The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea not only violates that country's sovereignty, but also constitutes a threat to the independence and sovereignty of the nearby nations as well as to peace and tranquillity in the Southeast Asian region as a whole.

The Voice of Free Asia wishes to make it known that the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People radio is only a mouthpiece of the Heng Samrin regime, which was set up by the Vietnamese forces of aggression and occupation in Kampuchea. Any activity by the agency under the above mentioned regime is only serving the foreign aggressors.

VOICE OF FREE ASIA; 26 October 1982

SITTHI COMMENTS ON SIHANOUK UN SPEECH CITED

BK271245 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Thailand recently urged Vietnam to pull its forces out of Kampuchea and to negotiate peace with the Kampuchean coalition government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The call came from Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during his comment on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's recent address to the UN General Assembly in his capacity as president of the coalition government.

Describing the prince's address as an impassioned speech, the Thai foreign minister said an opportunity was presented for Vietnam to get out of the Kampuchea quagmire and come to sit at the negotiating table with Democratic Kampuchea under the coalition government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The prince said: As soon as Vietnam has totally withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea, all will be possible in friendship between our two countries, and he proposed the signing of a treaty of peace and nonaggression with Hanoi. The AFP news agency has further reported that Hanoi, which has rejected the coalition as a bid to dress up the Khmer Rouge, has responded to the proposal spelled out on 30 September.

The Thai foreign minister made comment during a wide-ranging speech to a meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Standing Committee in Bangkok. The 5-nation grouping linking noncommunist Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines supports the tripartite coalition and has moved for a political settlement to Kampuchea since the Vietnamese-led drive toppled the Khmer Rouge leadership in January 1979. The Standing Committee met to prepare for talks due in the Thai beach resort of Phatthaya from 2-4 November on joint cooperation with the European Economic Community. The ASEAN-EEC Joint Cooperation Committee has met annually since the two groupings signed a cooperation agreement in Kuala Lumpur in March 1980.

NAVY CHIEF DISCUSSES SRV BUILDUP, SUBMARINES

BK280205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnam may soon replace its troops in Kampuchea and build up its forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border in an attempt to launch a major offensive against Kampuchean resistance forces during the upcoming dry season.

Royal Thai Navy [RTN] Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun said yesterday that information received by the authorities indicated that Vietnam would replace its troops in Kampuchea and at the same time build up its forces along the border. Adm Sombun said that Thailand was concerned about these indications but the armed forces are prepared to cope with the situation. "I don't think they will make any incursion into Thailand, but if they do we will retaliate," he said.

Asked how the RTN would act if Vietnam sends its submarines into Thai territorial waters, Adm Sombun said that he did not think Vietnamese submarines would enter Thai territorial waters. "If they should come into our territorial waters, they must have special knowledge on the Gulf of Thailand." He said that the RTN had sent its officials to inspect the anti-submarine rocket -- Exocet M-40 -- in France and might consider buying it if it proves to be good.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SRV ATTACK ON AIRCRAFT

BK271024 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 16

[Text] During the press conference held by the Supreme Command Information Office on 21 October, Secretary of the Royal Thai Air Force Group Captain Prasoet Satchukon told news reporters that the aircraft which the press reported was attacked by Vietnamese anti-aircraft artillery was not an aircraft of the Royal Thai Air Force. At this point, he was interrupted by the new director of the Information Office, Lt Gen Wibun Raosathian, who confirmed to reporters that the office had received a report saying a Thai reconnaissance aircraft on a mission at the border area in Aranyaprathet District was fired at by a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin artillery unit. However, the plane returned safely to base and the pilot was unhurt. The secretary of the Royal Thai Air Force reacted to the report with surprise, saying: "Really." This caused laughter among the 50 news reporters present at the press conference. Lieutenant General Wibun added that the military will have to check whether the aircraft is an L-19 before filing a protest with Vietnam through the Foreign Ministry. He added that the plane was not damaged.

Group Captain Prasoet, meanwhile, said that the Royal Thai Air Force has never used L-19's for reconnaissance missions. That was the reason why he said the plane which was attacked was not an air force plane. However, the matter will be thoroughly checked.

Lieutenant General Wibun said it is believed Vietnam will step up its campaign against the Kampuchean resistance forces and this will affect the border areas of Thailand. He said Vietnam planned to take control of all areas in Kampuchea during the 1982-83 dry season. The director of the Information Office said it is believed Democratic Kampuchea will get over 70 percent of the votes in the United Nations this year, a percentage close to last year.

SRV'S THACH STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO INDONESIA

BK280225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Oct p 3

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach flew here yesterday on an overnight stop-over on his way to Indonesia and declared that Hanoi had made "too many" proposals to settle the Kampuchea conflict.

He said upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport that he would not come up with any new proposal during his talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. He will visit Jakarta tomorrow.

"How can I come forward with a new proposal when ASEAN has not as yet responded to our latest proposal made last July?" he asked. He added: "The ball is now in the ASEAN court."

Thach, who arrived two days after the UN General Assembly voted down a bid to reject the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea, said Hanoi had put forwards many proposals for an accommodation with ASEAN which he claimed had not "moved an inch forward from its original position." However, he said he was very optimistic that the Indochinese countries and ASEAN would one day reach rapprochement. "You see, I am always smiling", he said. "We have made too many proposals and we are also not ambitious. Our calls are modest and realistic." Thach, who is accompanied by a four-man entourage, said he would leave here today and would stay about four or five days in Indonesia before returning to Hanoi via Bangkok. He said the schedule for his visit to the Philippines, the last leg of his ASEAN tour, had not been fixed.

He said that he would like to pay a visit to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during his stop-over here from his way back to Hanoi next week. Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Do Ngoc Duong yesterday morning notified the Foreign Ministry of Thach's request for a meeting with Sitthi, according to Thach.

"As Sitthi is my elder brother, I would like to meet him just to greet him. It's good if I have a chance of meeting him, and it's also good if I cannot meet him, as we are brothers anyway," he said with a smile. He added a joke: "Like husband and wife. They can meet any time, during daytime or nighttime, and any place. Perhaps in a park."

Thach said that Vietnam welcomes the negotiations between China and the Soviet Union to normalize relations between the two, as Vietnam itself wants to have normal relations with all countries. Asked about the Sino-Vietnamese relations which were virtually severed following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1979, the Vietnamese foreign minister said the resumption of peace talks between the two countries would come about "sooner or later." We are in coexistence with China for about 2,000 years. The first 1,000 years was the Chinese domination over our country and during the last half, there were 10 invasions of our country by the Chinese. So, you see, I am optimistic," he said laughingly.

Thach also said that it could be seen from the five scenarios he came up with during his visit to Singapore that the Vietnamese were realists and not ambitious. The scenarios are:

1. The Khmer situation maintains its status quo which Vietnam as well as ASEAN considers as unacceptable and wants it changed;
2. A "peace with all" scenario, the ideal outcome which Vietnam accused China of trying to subvert by refusing to negotiate with Vietnam;
3. A rapprochement between Indochina and China while ASEAN continues to be hostile toward Indochina;
4. A conciliation between Indochina and ASEAN while China remains hostile toward Vietnam;
5. A situation short of a peaceful settlement in the Kampuchean problem.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that it was considering the request by Thach for a meeting with Sitthi.

DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER THAWI RESIGNS POSITION

BK280343 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikhup, at the centre of a storm over the issuance of new licences for insurance companies, yesterday resigned as a cabinet member and member of parliament.

His resignation followed that of MP Chaowalin Latthasaksiri, who had clashed with Thawi over the insurance licences and other issues. Thawi tendered his letter of resignation as deputy commerce minister to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his Si Sao Thewet residence, and as an MP to parliament President ACM Harin Hongsakun.

He announced his resignation after a session with reporters at parliament yesterday afternoon, during which he produced bank statements in a bid to rebut suggestions that he was bribed to issue the seven insurance licences. Thawi told the reporters that if they accepted that he was not guilty of any irregularities, he would be prepared to resign, but if they had any further questions he would stay on and answer them.

Producing statements for savings accounts in four commercial banks totaling 32,154 baht, Thawi said that if anyone could prove that he had additional assets he would allow them to confiscate them. He also asserted that if he was guilty of any form of corruption he was willing to be executed as an example to others. Thawi also announced plans to stand in next year's election, adding that if no party would accept him, he would form his own.

He said he resigned his cabinet post as a gesture of loyalty to Gen Prem, and quit as an MP because parliament was in recess, and he did not want to go on receiving his salary at the taxpayer's expense.

EXILED CPT MEMBER GIVEN PERMISSION TO RETURN

BK140214 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Beijing -- A senior member of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand, Mongkhon na Nakhon, who is living in exile in the southern Chinese city of Kunming, has been given permission to return to Thailand, the outgoing Thai ambassador to China told THE NATION here this week. In an exclusive interview, the ambassador said the Thai Embassy in the Chinese capital had notified Mongkhon of the permission and was waiting for his contact to arrange for the return.

The ailing member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) had earlier contacted Justice Minister Marut Bunnak, in Bangkok, asking him to convey his desire to return home to the government, Koson said. He said the National Security Council (NSC) decided to grant Mongkhon permission after having studied the request forwarded by Marut.

Koson said Mongkhon had not shown up at the Thai Embassy possibly because he was seeking the green light to call it quits from the party. He did not rule out the possibility that the delay might have stemmed from the reluctance on the part of China to allow the senior communist member to leave for Thailand. "So far, China has been very cooperative in arranging for the return of about 50 exiles to Thailand, but none of them are communist members, unlike Mongkhon's case which may be a test case. His case might be more problematic than that of others," he said.

The ambassador said the latest group of the returnees were flown to Thailand on September 24. Among them are a university student and a child, according to the ambassador, who is due to leave here soon to take up a new assignment in West Germany in the middle of this month. He said Pluang Wannasi, another CPT Central Committee member, has not so far approached the embassy for his defection and return to Thailand. Pluang is expected to surrender to the government following the defection last month of his close friend, Politburo member Udom Sisuwan, Thai Government intelligence sources have said.

Koson also quoted Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Ji Pengfei as saying recently that Beijing regards the problems between CPT and the Thai Government as part of Thailand's domestic affairs. "He affirmed that China would not provide material aid to the outlawed party and would not let the party-to-party relations harm the state-to-state ties. And I believe China has kept her promise," he said. Ji Pengfei, who serves as a liaison officer between the Chinese and Thai parties, also said it was impossible for the Chinese party to cut off relations with the Thai party, given the "historical heritage," but China was making efforts to stop contacts with the CPT.

Koson said the CPT issue is no longer a major problem in the Sino-Thai relations as the scepticism the Thai had over the Chinese support for the CPT had been "cleared and dispelled." However, the envoy admitted that he was concerned over the trend that the CPT might turn to the Soviet Union for aid following the discontinuation of the Chinese aid to the party. "We have to prevent the CPT from coming under the influence of the Soviet Union which has its puppets in Kampuchea and Laos. The possibility could not be ruled out as the Soviet influence has reached our border," he said.

PRECONDITIONS, SURRENDER OF CP LEADERS REPORTED

Suwit Sets Conditions

BK230534 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] A leading member of a breakaway faction of the Communist Party of Thailand, Suwit Niamsa, has offered to surrender on two conditions, which have been rejected by the authorities.

The commander of Special Branch Police, Maj-Gen Ophat Rattanasin, said yesterday that Suwit contacted Special Branch Police in northern Udon Thani, saying he would surrender if he would not be detained for questioning and if the government would find him a job. Gen Ophat said the government could not accept the conditions, even though it wanted insurgents to give themselves up. Moreover, many communist insurgents, some of them more senior than Suwit, had surrendered without any preconditions, he said. Suwit, known as Commander Yut, led a breakaway faction of the CPT which sided with Vietnam. He is said to have been in charge of operations in the upper part of Udon Thani Province. Maj-Gen Ophat said that if Suwit did surrender, he would be released after interrogation if he has no criminal record.

'Wiwat' Surrenders

BK240522 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Oct 82 p2

[Excerpts] Sakhon Nakhon -- A leading communist insurgent who had joined the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) for almost 20 years has given himself up to government authorities, saying he was disillusioned with its revolutionary cause, an army spokesman said yesterday. Spokesman of the Second Army Region Col Sangiam Rattanasimakon said the communist defector, identified only as "Wiwat," held the high-ranking post of secretary of a CPT unit covering areas straddling Sakhon Nakhon and Kalasin. He said Wiwat surrendered to army authorities here two weeks ago. "He was the most important figure in these areas," he said. Wiwat, he said, was the secretary of the so-called "999 operation zone" of the CPT which is responsible for areas in Kut Bak District of Sakhon Nakhon and Khammuan and Somdet Districts of Kalasin.

Col Sangiam said the defection of Wiwat, who had been with the outlawed party for 19 years, reflected widening conflicts within the party. Two of the four members in the committee in charge of the CPT activities in the zone had already defected, he said. The committee is under the control of the secretary, according to the power sstructure of the CPT. "He admitted that he was disillusioned with the revolutionary cause of the party. He fought in the jungle for 19 years, but there are no prospects of improvement. He said things were instead becoming worse," he said. Col Sangiam also quoted Wiwat as saying that a large number of the CPT members had defected and joined the Phak Mai Party. The army spokesman also said that another leading communist insurgent, Suwit Niamsa, had contacted him through an emissary for his surrender. "We are ready to welcome him, but he has set some conditions," he said. Col Sangiam also expressed confidence that within the end of this year the "999 operation zone" of the CPT will be dissolved because of the mass defections.

UN DELEGATE SCORES INTERVENTION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW271608 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 27 -- Discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean problem" by the United Nations is a crude intervention in the internal affairs of an independent, sovereign country and a violation of one of the most fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter, said the Vietnamese representative at the afternoon meeting of the U.N. General Assembly yesterday.

Le Kim Chung, deputy-head of the Vietnamese mission, pointed out that the achievements made by the people and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the past four years were "the best denial of the slanderous allegations from Beijing and Washington as well as the lies by the Pol Pot clique of genocide".

Le Kim Chung particularly condemned Beijing for maintaining the presence of the Pol Pot clique and for its hostility to Vietnam. He pointed out that while noisily demanding that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea Beijing did everything to make such a withdrawal impossible." Indeed, by increasing aid, especially military aid, to remnants of the Pol Pot army for repeated intrusions into Kampuchean territory from sanctuaries in Thailand, the authorities in Beijing want to achieve several objectives by the same move: to maintain a permanent state of tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border to prevent Vietnamese troops from pulling out of Kampuchea, to bleed and weaken Vietnam economically, and to impede the trend towards dialogue which has emerged between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states".

The Vietnamese delegate renewed the proposals made by the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City last July. "We are awaiting positive signs from the concerned countries in response to our legitimate preoccupations. For its part Vietnam wishes to say again that these proposals still stand".

Le Kim Chung also said that Vietnam always treasured its friendship with the Chinese people and hoped that the Chinese leaders would respond positively to its proposal for a resumption of negotiations.

Returning to the U.N. vote, Le Kim Chung said: "History has shown that any solution forcibly imposed on a nation, even in the name of the United Nations, will inevitably fail, because it runs counter to this nation's legitimate aspirations and its inalienable rights".

"If the United Nations is really concerned about the destiny of the Kampuchean people, the least it can do now is to stop meddling with their internal affairs and stop imposing on her erroneous decisions and resolutions which only perpetuate tension between Kampuchea and Thailand and in the whole of Southeast Asia", Le Kim Chung stressed.

VCP ECONOMIC COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

OW221729 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- A delegation of the Economic Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee recently paid a visit to Cuba at the initiation of its Cuban counterpart. During its visit, the delegation, led by Le Khanh, deputy head of the commission, was cordially received by Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. The delegation had working sessions with the host commission and other public offices. It also toured agricultural and industrial establishments in various localities.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW231805 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 23 -- A delegation of the Central Commission of People's Control of Hungary led by Jozsef Szakali, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and president of the commission, concluded a visit to Vietnam today.

It was seen off by Bui Quang Tao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Government Inspectorate; Vu Duc, vice-chairman of the Government Inspectorate; Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga; and other officials.

NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW231755 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 23 -- Borivoje Stojadinovic, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho.

The vice-president had a cordial talk with the Yugoslav diplomat. Joining in the talk were Vo Deng Giang, acting foreign minister, and Le Trang, vice-director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State.

INDOCHINESE YOUTH MEETING CONVENED IN HANOI

Delegations Arrive 25 Oct

OW251900 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 25 -- Youth delegations of Vientiane and Phnom Penh arrived here today for a friendly meeting of youths of the three Indochinese capitals which is to open tomorrow.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Luu Minh Tri, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, secretary of the Hanoi Youth Committee and head of the Hanoi youth delegation. Representatives of the Lao and Kampuchean embassies in Hanoi were also present.

Meeting Opens 26 Oct

OW261755 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 26 -- A friendship meeting of the youth of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh -- the first of its kind since the complete liberation of the three Indochinese countries -- opened here today.

The delegates are representatives of young men and women who have made outstanding achievements in production, study and national defence in the capital cities of the three countries.

Present at the opening ceremony were Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Tran Vy, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Hanoi Republic Committee; Vu Mao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Lao Ambassador Khampkun Tounalom; Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran; and others.

In his speech, Le Van Luong, on behalf of the party committee, the administration, mass organizations and the population of Hanoi, extended warm welcome to the delegates. "We regard this meeting as an event of great importance in the political life of the youth and the entire people of Hanoi", he said.

In their speeches, Intha Vongchanong, Phane Sokim and Luu Minh Tri -- respectively head delegates of the Vientiane, Phnom Penh and Hanoi youth delegations -- expressed their confidence that the meeting would actively contribute to promoting the fraternal solidarity and the special friendship and cooperation between the youth of the three countries.

The meeting heard messages of greetings from the Phnom Penh committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the Vientiane committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. This was followed by an art performance by Hanoi youth and children.

The meeting will last till Oct. 31. The participants are expected to take part in debates on "the defence of national security", "creative labour", "protection and care for children" and other topics. They will also take part in cultural and sport activities in Hanoi and other places.

Get-Together Held 26 Oct

BK270502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] A cordial get-together of the delegates to the current friendship meeting of the youth of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh was organized by the Hanoi city party and people's committees on the evening of 26 October. Attending this function were Comrades Le Van Luong, Tran Vy, Tran Quoc Huong and leaders of various agencies and sectors in Hanoi. Also present were the LPDR and PRK ambassadors to Vietnam.

Comrade Tran Vy stated that it was a pleasure for the people of all strata of Hanoi to welcome the delegates participating in the cordial friendship meeting in order to exchange experiences in youth union activities. He wished the delegates good health and the meeting splendid success.

The heads of the Vientiane and Phnom Penh delegations also expressed pleasure at being able to visit the heroic capital of Hanoi and witness the affectionate sentiments among the youth of the three capitals.

On this occasion, the Hanoi city party and people's committees offered the youth delegations of the three capitals a picture of Hanoi city. In return, the Vientiane and Phnom Penh delegations gave the Hanoi city party and people's committees some valuable gifts.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK270758 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 26 October editorial: "The Youth Forces' Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] The friendship meeting among youths from the capitals of the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which is due to open today in Hanoi, is an important event. This is a fresh and beautiful manifestation of the three countries' friendly solidarity, all-round cooperation and exceptionally close attachment built up and nurtured by the esteemed leaders of the three nations. This is also an illuminating image of the youth forces of the three Indochinese countries, which are taking up the glorious cause and the heroic tradition of their revolutionary predecessors and are joining hands in moving forward to build and protect the new life of their respective peoples and the peoples of the Indochinese Peninsula.

We warmly welcome this friendship meeting and, through the young friends from Vientiane and Phnom Penh, we extend our warmest sentiments to the two fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

This youths' meeting will contribute positively to the development of the extremely pure and faithful relations of solidarity and friendship among the three nations. The existence and constant growth of these close relations are a historical inevitability and an objective demand of the common struggle.

The exceptional relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have gone through many great ordeals and have been constantly strengthened with the sweat, minds, energy and blood and bones of many generations. For all of us, this great solidarity is very sacred and no enemies can destroy it.

Thanks to this solidarity, the three Indochinese nations have acquired sufficient strength and conditions to gradually destroy centures-old colonialist rule, overthrow feudalist thrones and defeat the most powerful imperialist aggressive forces and the perfidious and crafty Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

In that protracted and harsh struggle against the common enemies for a common cause, the many younger generations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have made very great contributions and have scored praiseworthy achievements. Millions of youths of both sexes have enthusiastically joined this great struggle unprecedented on the Indochinese Peninsula. Tens of thousands of outstanding young sons of the three nations have fallen on various battlefields. Wave after wave of youths in the three countries are joining with their respective peoples in heroically overcoming countless difficulties and in building and defending their respective fatherlands. In many areas and respects, they are living, fighting, working, studying and spending good time with one another as a result of the youthful sentiments and feelings of militant solidarity among the three nations.

All succeeding generations in our country must be educated well so they will strive, or their own will, to preserve the exceptional relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as they protect the apple of their own eyes. They must fulfill their duties toward the fatherland and be ready to perform their international obligations for the sake of the vital interests of the three nations, whose destinies have been bound together in the past and present and will remain so in the future.

Today, the relations of solidarity and friendship and the all-round cooperation among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are stronger than ever and have been integrated with the steadfastness of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to become a very important factor for ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The glorious missions of the young generations in the three countries are to take up the revolutionary cause of their forefathers, to join with their respective peoples in reaching new peaks of victories in the cause of national construction and defense and to increasingly consolidate the exceptional relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, allowing these relations to take deep roots in the lives of the peoples and youths of the three countries.

INTERNATIONAL MEKONG DELTA SEMINAR CLOSES 27 OCT

OW271830 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 27 -- The international seminar in Ho Chi Minh City on tidal hydraulics and salinity intrusion in the Meking River Delta was closed today.

The seminar, which opened on October 22, was jointly sponsored by the National Mekong Committee of Vietnam, the Secretariat of the Mekong Interim Committee [MIC], and the Asian Institute of Technology (A.I.T).

The participants discussed 13 reports of the riparian countries, two reports of the M.I.C. Secretariat, and six reports of foreign delegates. The seven Vietnamese reports were about application of mathmatical models in calculating tidal hydraulics and salinity.

The delegates also made a tour of the Mekong River Delta.

BRIEFS

STUDENTS FROM LAOS --The Hanoi Municipal People's Committee recently held a graduation ceremony for 125 Lao students who have studied at the school for economic management, the financial middle school and the electromechanic school in Hanoi since September 1979. Present at the ceremony were Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Nguyen Dong, vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and an official in charge of cultural and educational affairs at the LPDR Embassy in Hanoi. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Oct 82 BK]

PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT TO VISIT IN DECEMBER

BK280049 Hong Kong AFP in English 1634 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 27 (AFP) -- Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat is expected to visit Indonesia in December as guest of the government, official sources said today. The date of the visit was being worked out, they added.

Indonesia has once rejected a PLO request to open a representative office in Jakarta on the ground that it could be used as a base to terrorise foreign embassies supporting Israel. Indonesia, the world's most populous Moslem country, backs the PLO's cause in the struggle against Israel.

COMMENTARY WELCOMES UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK271417 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly last Monday rejected a resolution -- sponsored by Vietnam, Laos, India, Cuba, Congo, South Yemen, Grenada, Libya and Guyana -- calling for the expulsion of the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea [as heard] from the world body by a vote of 90 against, 26 abstentions and 29 for.

The results of the voting mean that, with greater support than ever, the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea, which is now led by President Norodom Sihanouk, will continue to retain its seat at the UN General Assembly. The results indicate that the majority at the world body disagreed with Vietnam's claim that the Coalition Government of Kampuchea [CGDK] led by Sihanouk is nothing but a Khmer Rouge government.

According to Vietnamese UN representative Vo Anh Tuan, recognizing Pol Pot will only encourage reactionaries in every corner of the world to compete with Pol Pot in committing crimes like the massacre at the Palestinian camp in Lebanon.

However, we must realize that, with the outcome of Monday's voting, the UN General Assembly did not recognize Pol Pot but the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea. Likewise, it did not recognize a person, but a state. We must also know that, if the CGDK had not been formed in time, the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the General Assembly might not have been retained.

In fact, when Sihanouk succeeded in forming the coalition government he leads, Vietnam said that, with his action, Sihanouk had made himself part of the Khmer Rouge. This Vietnam regarded as a step toward success. Vietnam predicted then that the Kampuchean coalition will not last long and Vietnam's prediction would have been correct if the CGDK had dissolved before the UN General Assembly session started last month. The facts show that the CGDK continued to survive, resulting in a brilliant victory safeguarding Republic of Democratic Kampuchea's seat. What Vietnam can do now is continue the dialogue with ASEAN.

As we know, it is ASEAN which forms the backbone of the majority at the UN General Assembly in safeguarding the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea's seat.

FRETILIN GUERRILLAS STEP UP ATTACKS IN E. TIMOR

BK280855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 28 (AFP) -- by Gilles Bertin -- Nationalist guerrillas in East Timor have stepped up their attacks on police posts, vehicles and other targets in a campaign of violence linked to next month's United Nations debate on the Indonesian annexation of the former Portuguese colony.

At least 15 people have been killed during the past three months by the guerrillas of the Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor (FRETILIN), informed sources said here. About 40 houses were set on fire during the month of August as well as two schools where the teachers were not from East Timor. A group of 20 FRETILIN guerrillas carried out these attacks in the Viqueque District, killing a policeman. On August 21 several people were killed in an attack on a police post. A few days later the occupants of a jeep were killed in an ambush.

Reliable sources said that during August and September guerrillas mounted raids to procure food and weapons in the mountains between Baguia and Los Palos in the eastern part of the island.

A Roman Catholic priest familiar with East Timor said that a flare-up of guerrilla attacks was an annual occurrence before the U.N. vote. Informed sources said that during clashes with the guerrillas Indonesian troops seized American weapons dating from the Vietnam war. For the past two months no ship was allowed to dock in Timor until after it had been carefully searched, the sources said.

FRETILIN forces, estimated to be a few hundred strong, have been resisting the Indonesians since they took over East Timor seven years ago. They are mostly armed with weapons left behind by the Portuguese.

Reliable sources said that the number of internees on the island of Atauro, a few miles off the East Timor capital of Dili, has in the past six months increased from 3,500 to about 4,800. The prisoners are generally FRETILIN sympathisers and their families, including 450 children under five years of age. They live in crowded, unhygienic shanties and suffer from malnutrition and such diseases as gasrtro-enteritis, cholera and tuberculosis. Some of the internees were said to be reduced to eating roots. The sources said there was considerable tension between the internees and the original inhabitants of Atauro, who number about 4,000.

Experts from international organisations, who have worked in Timor, said that there was no famine there but that there were food shortages, from which children were the principal sufferers. The Indonesian Army has carried out forcible population movements in various parts of Timor and suspects are not allowed to move about freely or cultivate the land. These forcible "regroupments" have caused food problems and a part of the population of East Timor has become dependent on external aid.

Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor appears to be extending its influence with 60,000 people being baptised in less than one year. Many animists, who account for about half the East Timor population, have chosen Catholicism in preference to the Moslem faith since the Indonesian authorities started putting pressure on them to choose a religion with a single god in line with the Indonesian official ideology, known as Pancasila.

Indonesian diplomatic efforts at the United Nations before the vote on East Timor, probably on November 9, have been concentrated particularly on West Africa, the Caribbean and Central America to ensure the maxixmum possible number of favourable votes. The Indonesian Government has sent one of its most distinguished diplomats, Ali Alatas, to New York to plead Jakarta's case. Informed sources here believe that Venezuela, Ecuador and the Gabon, which abstained in 1981, would this year back Indonesia. Three countries which voted against Indonesia last time -- Haiti, Iran and Iceland -- may abstain. Some other countries like Ruanda, Niger, Kenya, Santa Lucia and Costa Rica are still uncommitted.

In 1981, 54 countries voted for a Portuguese resolution condemning Indonesia, 42 against, and there were 46 abstentions.

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KIM IL-SONG WELCOMES LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI AT AIRPORT

SK290904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song greeted Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the airport. A welcome function for Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was held at the airport.

Working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed him at the airport and along streets. All papers here today publish editorials welcoming his visit.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Visit

SK290434 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 October editorial: "The Good-Will Envoy of the Libyan People"]

[Text] At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, DPRK president, His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, will arrive today in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to pay an official visit to our country. This visit will provide an important opportunity to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations cultivated between the two countries in the joint anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle and in strengthening unity and solidarity among the peoples of developing and nonaligned countries, who protect independence.

The Korean people warmly welcome the envoy of the Libyan people, who is coming from distant Africa with the feelings of friendship for our people. In his congratulatory message to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: After winning victory in the 1 September revolution and upholding an anti-imperialist banner of independence under your leadership, the Libyan people have brought about a great change in the struggle to achieve the prosperity in their country and to build a new life. After achieving victory in the 1 September revolution in 1969 by overthrowing a pro-Western feudalistic monarchy and holding aloft the slogan of popular revolution under the correct leadership of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan people have achieved great successes in the struggle to build a new life.

To protect the country's sovereignty, Libya has taken a positive measure to oppose the imperialists' meddling maneuvers to once again dominate it. By nationalizing monopolistic Western firms, by eliminating foreign military bases and by repealing subservient treaties and agreements, it has cleared away the imperialists' political, economic and military foundations. This reflects the Libyan people's firm will not to repeat their disgraceful history in which their sovereignty was miserably trampled underfoot by the imperialists.

The Libyan people are struggling to eliminate colonial partiality in the economic sector and to build a multilaterally developed national economy.

While externally assuming an anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. stand under the slogan of nonalignment and while protecting independence, Libya has developed its friendly and cooperative relations with newly emerging and socialist countries and has strived to achieve the common cause of the Arabs. Calling for a comprehensive and fair solution to the Middle East question, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people are struggling against the U.S. imperialists' and Zionists' policy of aggression and war for this region and are extending positive support for and solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people. The government of our republic and its people support Libya's resolute anti-U.S. and anti-Israel stand and warmly congratulate the Libyan people on attaining successes in building a new, independent life.

Today, the friendship between the peoples of two countries has daily developed in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and to achieve self-reliance, independence, progress and peace.

As member nations of the Nonaligned Movement, the two countries are struggling to strengthen and develop this movement in order to eliminate the old international economic order and to establish a new international economic order.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people appreciate the successes that our people have attained in thoroughly materializing the great chuche idea in all sectors of revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, and they support the just struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. The Korean people are happy to have the Libyan people as their close friend in the struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve independence.

Our present era is one for independence. For the world's people to demand independence and for many countries in the world to traverse the road of independence is the basic trend of the present era, which no force can block. In an attempt to hinder this trend and to strengthen their domination, the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, have strengthened their maneuvers for aggression and interference everywhere in the world, including Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Because of the imperialists' reckless policy of aggression, a grave situation has developed everywhere in the world in which state and national sovereignty has been violated and the danger of a new world war has further increased. This situation demands that the world's peace-loving people, including the peoples of nonaligned and newly emerging countries, firmly unite and cope with the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war.

Developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Libyan peoples will contribute to strengthening anti-imperialist, independent forces and to protecting world peace and security. Just as they have in the past, our people, upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace, will make a positive effort to develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of newly emerging and non-aligned countries, including the Libyan people.

Our people sincerely hope that, during his stay in our country, the good-will envoy of the Libyan people will spend joyful and meaningful days and attain great successes.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION CONTINUES PYONGYANG VISIT

Kim Il-song-Marchais Talks

SK281600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) — Talks between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France were held again in Pyongyang on October 28.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was present at the talks. Also present there were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France; Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPF; Comrade Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the CPF; and Comrade Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee of the CPF and secretary to the secretary general.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Luncheon

SK281617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and his wife arranged a luncheon on October 28 for Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, and his wife. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Visits Marchais at Hotel

SK281623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on October 28 called on and met again the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by its Secretary General Comrade Georges Marchais at the guest house. Accompanying him were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Present there were head of the delegation Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, and its members -- Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPF, Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the CPF, and Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee of the CPF and secretary to the secretary general.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a comradely and friendly conversation with the guests.

Tour of Pyongyang

SK282239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the CPF, inspected such monumental edifices as the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Grand People's Study House on the afternoon of October 28. Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Some members of the delegation appreciated a circus show on the evening of October 28. On October 27 some members of the delegation and suite inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwang health complex.

KANGWON PEOPLE FETE PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

SK280547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The Kangwon Provincial People's Committee gave a reception on the evening of October 27 in honour of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor. Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, Kim Kyong-ho, vice-chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Peoples Committee, and other personages concerned were present on the occasion.

Vice-Chairman Kim Kyong-ho spoke first at the reception.

Noting that under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China the fraternal Chinese people, overcoming obstacles lying on the road of advance, have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country and entered the historic stage of realising socialist modernisation, he said: The people of Kangwon Province sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Chinese people and wholeheartedly wish them shining success in the struggle to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state by carrying out the tasks of socialist modernisation put forward at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

The recent Chinese visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event in strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese parties, governments and peoples on to a new higher stage, the speaker said, and declared: Our people are filled with the determination to consolidate and develop the great success achieved in the visit and glorify the Korea-China friendship for ever through generations to come.

Comrade Chen Muhua spoke next at the reception.

Through our current visit we witnessed at first hand the great successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and hard struggle under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, their energetic and vivacious features everywhere we went from the capital city of Pyongyang to local areas, she said, and continued:

As your comrade-in-arms, we rejoice at your successes as at our own.

Noting that Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Korea in April this year and Comrade Kim Il-song paid a visit to China in September, she stressed that these visits, recorded in the annals of the China-Korea friendship, have brought the friendly relations between the two countries to a new height.

No matter what twists and turns there may be on the road of advance in the future, the Chinese people will march shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people towards the grand goal of socialism and communism, Comrade Chen Muhua stated.

The attendants drank a toast to the indestructible blood-cemented friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Trade Accord Signed

SK282245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- An agreement on exchange of major commodities for 1982-1986 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang on October 28.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; and on the opposite side

were the members of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation headed by Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor; and Zong Kewen, ambassador of the PRC to our country.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae and Comrade Chen Muhua.

DPRK-PRC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACCORD SIGNED

SK282233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) — A protocol of the 22nd meeting of the intergovernmental committee for scientific and technological cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang on October 28.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae; Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho, and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Yong-un; and on the opposite side were the members of the Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Forestry of the PRC Dong Zhiyong and Chinese Ambassador to the DPRK Zong Kewen.

The protocol was signed by Vice-Chairman Kim Ung-ho and Vice-Minister Dong Zhiyong.

Kong Chin-tae Meets Delegation

SK290851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 28 met and had a friendly conversation with the Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Dong Zhiyong, vice-minister of forestry of the People's Republic of China, on a visit to our country to attend the 22nd meeting of the Korea-China committee for scientific and technological cooperation.

Present there were Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Yong-un.

On hand was Chinese Ambassador to the DPRK Zong Kewen.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM HU YAOBANG

SK290517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, in reply to his message of greetings sent to them on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The reply message dated October 26 reads:

We express wholehearted thanks to you for your message of greetings on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

We hope for further consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations and deep and profound feelings of friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea.

BEIJING TV COVERS DENG, HU VISIT TO DPRK

For Beijing television coverage of the Pyongyang visit of CPC Chairman Hu Yaobang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping 26-30 April, including their meetings with Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il and other Korean officials, see the Northeast Asia section of the 29 October China DAILY REPORT.

CHONG CHUN-KI SEES SOVIET CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

SK191624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The Soviet State Krasnoyarsk dance company of Siberia gave a performance for guests of honor yesterday evening at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Invited to see the performance were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultrual Relations With Foreign Countries, Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. Present there was Soviet Ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin.

Yesterday Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met leading members and principal actors and actresses of the dance company.

SOVIET ENVOY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON GOSR

SK290421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country, held a news conference at his embassy on October 28 on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters, press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. The ambassador spoke on the occasion.

VRPR DENOUNCES MINISTER'S REMARKS ON UN DAY

SK260203 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] In the so-called commemorative address at a ceremony marking the 37th anniversary of the United Nations held at the UN Cemetery in Pusan on 24 October, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok urged that the North and the South should simultaneously enter the United Nations.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continued to persist in calling for the simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations only reveals its splittist stand and nature.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's continued persistence in calling for the simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations is aimed at fixing the existing division and trying to have its U.S. colony, the puppet government, recognized internationally.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop its silly, nation-selling schemes against the people and should immediately step down from power.

VRPR RAPS CHON'S REMARKS ON SOUTHWARD INVASION

SK290101 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] While inspecting an army field command in the central area on the afternoon of 26 October, Chon Tu-hwan incited a craze for war, clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the North. This shows that the war maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are reaching a very dangerous stage.

Following the U.S. aggressive strategy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, together with the U.S. forces in South Korea, is straining tension on the Korean Peninsula and further spurring preparations for war, building up the military capabilities of the South Korean Army and daily staging small- and large-scale war exercises. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is mocking public opinion at home and abroad, continously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the North.

To prevent war on the Korean Peninsula and realize the cause of the country's peaceful reunification, we should force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, frustrate the U.S. war maneuvers and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of the U.S. colonial puppets -- running amok in preparation for northward invasion.

VRPR SPURNS PROPOSAL TO RESUME DIALOGUE

SK290105 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for the Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Addressing a ceremony held on the morning of 27 October to commemorate the 77th anniversary of the founding of the Korea National Red Cross, Premier Kim Sang-hyop babbled about the resumption of dialogue. This is sophism to shirk responsibility for the rupture of the North-South Red Cross conference. The North-South Red Cross conference was ruptured by the rulers who laid artificial obstacles on the road of dialogue, committing maneuvers to use the conference for their impure political purpose.

This notwithstanding, while trying to make it appear as if the North had ruptured the North-South Red Cross conference, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is raving about the resumption of dialogue. These are absurd remarks like a thief turning on the owner.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must stop all maneuvers hampering dialogue for the reunification of the country and immediately step down from power.

LSWYK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS THIRD PLENUM

SK251507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- The Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth was held in Pyongyang on October 23 and 24.

It discussed tasks of the LSWY organisations for thoroughly implementing the party's policy of effecting a new revolutionary turn in the LSWY work.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, delivered a report and many attendants took the floor.

The reporter and speakers pointed out that the glorious party centre put forward a revolutionary policy of consolidating the LSWY as the political reserves of the Workers Party of Korea and an organisation of ideological education for rearing the youth and children as dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche and wisely leads the struggle for its realisation.

The plenary meeting stressed that the LSWY organisations at all levels should bring about a great revolutionary turn in the LSWY work by energetically waging a struggle for implementing the policy advanced by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and thus carry out with credit their noble duty to the party and revolution.

A resolution was adopted there.

It discussed new draft rules of the Korean Children's Union and endorsed it.

REPORT MEETING MARKS KIM IL-SONG LSWYK SPEECH

SK250339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] A central meeting was held on 23 October at the People's Palace of Culture on the first anniversary of the publication of "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Chuche Revolutionary Cause," a historic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" Also seen in the meeting hall were the slogans: "Let us become the royal guard and suicide corps endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party!" and "Let us become the reliable youth vanguard of the KWP!"

Kim Si-hak, a department director of the KWP Central Committee, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with the LSWYK functionaries from all parts of the country.

The report meeting began with the singing of the song "General Kim Il-song."

Chairman Yi Yong-su made a report at the meeting. The reporter noted: While our workers are turning out to the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, unholding the party's militant appeal, and are effecting new miracles and renovations in socialist economic construction, our youths are significantly greeting the first anniversary of the publication of "The Youths Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Chuche Revolutionary Cause," a speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 7th LSWYK Congress.

In his speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the proud path covered by the communist youth movement of our country over the past half century and gave a new explanation of the duty and tasks of the LSWYK organizations, including the problems of making the youth firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea, of remaining boundlessly faithful to the leadership of the party, of billiantly carrying foward and developing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party and working in a militant way, while keeping a struggling and mobilized posture.

He pointed out: The historic speech of the great leader is a revolutionary document brightly illuminating the road ahead of the communist youth movement of our country that has ushered in a period of new turn and a chuche-type program of the youth movement to be firmly upheld by our youth at all times for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

As a result of vigorous efforts to carry out under the leadership of the glorious party center the programatic tasks put forward by the great leader in his speech, a great change has taken place in our youth movement and in the sociopolitical life of our country's youth.

Noting that the past year was a full, significant year that witnessed a new heyday in the Korean youth movement, the reporter said: The LSWYK organizations have been strengthened and developed into powerful political organizations and vivacious militant ranks firmly bringing up heirs to the cause of chuche and the youth have performed shining feats, as a vanguard and shock force in socialist construction, in carrying out the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and in erecting monumental edifices of the KWP age and thereby have fully demonstrated the resourcefulness and valor of heroic Korea.

The wise leadership of the glorious party center is a genuine source of power that gives vibrant life and revolutionary vitality to the work of the LSWYK and enables the communist youth movement of Korea to adhere to revolutionary principles and to vigorously advance down the single road of victory.

All the successes and changes in our youth movement since the 7th LSWYK Congress clearly prove the greatness, truth and invincible vitality of the speech of the great leader at the congress.

Noting work assigned to the LSWYK organizations and youths, the reporter said: By advancing, firmly upholding the work of imbuing the ranks of the LSWYK with the chuche idea as their general task, the LSWYK organizations should solidly prepare the rising generation as the genuine heirs to the chuche revolutionary cause.

YOUNG ACTIVIST MEETING HELD IN PYONGYANG

SK261031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- A national meeting of young activists was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on October 25 for mobilizing all the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and young people to a drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s," upholding the party's militant slogan.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Present there were Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; and personages concerned; functionaries of youth affairs departments of party committees at all levels; central, provincial, city and county LSWY committees and LSWY organisations at factories, enterprises; and the Korean People's Army; chairmen of Rural ri LSWY committees; leading workers of LSWY and Children's Union organisations at schools of various levels and young activists, more than 10,000 in all.

Chairman Yi Yong-su made a report and many young activists took the floor at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers stressed that like the young communists in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and heroes in the period of the fatherland liberation war, the LSWY members and young people should cherish a high degree of loyalty and give full play to their inexhaustible strength and creative talent in the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" to become a standard-bearer and hero in this drive.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the LSWY members and young people throughout the country.

It calls upon all the LSWY members and young people to become a standard-bearer and a hero in the all-out charge for creating the "speed of the 80s" and add lustre to the history of the great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, and thus demonstrate once again to the world the invincible might of the Korean youth who are fighting, closely rallied around our party.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK EC LIAISON OFFICE IN SEOUL

SK210148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to seek the establishment of the Liaison Office of the European Community (EC) in Seoul next year. According to a report submitted to the National Assembly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday, the government also intends to hold regular consultations with EC to increase cooperative ties with the 10-member organization. It was learned that EC has its liaison offices in 60 foreign countries.

The report further said Gaston Thorn, chairman of the EC Commission, will be invited to Korea in 1983.

Korea, which has cultural agreements with 46 countries, plans to conclude the accord with 23 more countries, mostly in Asia, Middle East and Latin America, it said. The ministry will try to create a favorable international atmosphere for the Republic of Korea's early admission to the United Nations, the report said. It will seek to expand nonaligned support for the South Korean formula of unification at a summit meeting of nonaligned countries scheduled for March next year in New Delhi.

The report said the ministry will support the exchange of parliamentarians between Korea and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) members in an effort to realize President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for a Pacific summit meeting.

OPPOSITION ON RECONCILIATION WITH FORMER POLITICIANS

SK280154 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Excerpt] Speaking in the interpellation at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee held on 26 October, Korea National Party Rep Kim Yu-pok noted that former politicians banned from engaging in any political activity are being treated as if they were violators of national security laws, and that they resent it. He continued: As they are men of dignity and intelligence who handled state affairs in the past, former ministers and parliamentarians should be treated with due respect. Otherwise, their resentment will only grow.

Rep Kim, a former army officer, said that he is now in the position to give advice to his juniors, army officers turned politicians, who are in charge of state affairs.

Pointing to the government's attitude toward former politicians who are banned from participating in any political activity, and issues concerning the campus situation and anti-state Christian organizations, Rep Kim demanded that Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u, one of the prime movers of reforms, call on the president to take reconciliatory measures. Silence fell in the room as he was saying this.

Answering questions raised in regard to the government's special recruitment of Military Academy graduates, Minister No said: Since I am one of the Military Academy graduates, I am in no position to discuss such a subject. But I can assure you that those Military Academy graduates assigned to the Home Affairs Ministry have no problems in accommodating themselves in the government offices.

An Ung-mo, Director General of the National Police Headquarters, was scolded by the opposition party members for his evasive attitude toward questions on police torture. They told him to be more honest about it.

After hearing from Minister No, the opposition party members pointed to Mayor of Seoul city Kim Song-pae's perjury about the degree of the Seoul government's financial self-reliance and about a committee on population problems in the Home Affairs Ministry which is nonexistent. They said they were looking forward to an opportunity of confronting him.

NEED, PLANS TO UPGRADE NATION'S TECHNOLOGY NOTED

Chon Comments

SK210156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that it was most urgent to acquire, above all things, the world's ultramodern technology in all fields to maintain national growth, pointing out that relations among countries today are characterized by links with resources and technical know-how.

"To keep horizontal ties with industrially advanced countries in the sector of technology, the development of new technology is required through the fostering of highly skilled manpower," he emphasized. At the same time, he said that exchanges of information among the government, enterprises, and the related research agencies and positive use of newly developed local items should follow to realize this purpose.

The chief executive stressed the need for the growth of technology during the third technology promotion conference, which he presided over at the capitol.

He called for the adoption of methods designed to leap forward instead of gradual growth, which requires time, to win in the sharpest-ever international competition in the 1980's. to attain this end, big industrial firms and small and medium enterprises must maintain a cooperative system on a complementary basis with the former transmitting the newest technology and information available to the

President Chon said that more efforts should be made than before to seek cooperation in technology with developed states because now is the time for all countries to engate in the keenest contest on the one hand and to cooperate with each other in the field of technology on the other.

He said that investment in the related enterprises for the cause of cooperation with advanced foreign states and efforts for joint development of technology were needed.

Science Minister's Remarks

SK200642 Seoul YONHAP in English 0321 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Science-Technology Ministry has worked out a detailed plan to upgrade the nation's technology up to the international level, Minister Yi Chong-o reported Wednesday.

In the government's technology promotion conference chaired by President Chon Tu-hwan, Yi said the 11-point plan called for an "aggressive drive" to reach the standards of high technology countries and the introduction of foreign technology on a "new dimension."

Yi said his ministry will encourage the private sector to establish small and medium-sized technology-intensive corporations in advanced countries, and promote joint research and development projects by local institutions and their foreign counterparts. The ministry is to also actively support recruitment of more than 5,000 South Korean scientists living in foreign countries.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho bared a plan to upgrade scinece and technology education at a cost of 432.4 billion won (some 580 million U.S. dollars) for the next four years. The Education Ministry plan provides for establishing a science high school in each province and expanding high school laboratory facilities.

CSSR MINISTER MEETS PRIME MINISTER, OTHERS

BK271439 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Visting Czechoslovak General Engineering Minister Pavol Bahyl visited the prime minister's office at 1500 today and called on SRUB Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. Also present at the meeting were Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho and Director General of the Prime Minister's Office U Hla Tint.

At 1400, the visiting minister paid a courtesy call on U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, at his office. Also present at the meeting were Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho and Deputy Ministers for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and U Aye Ko. Earlier this morning, the minister visited the martyrs mausoleum to lay a wreath there, the Shwedagon pagoda and the Heavy Industries Corporation Factory No 1 on Kaba-aye Road.

Further on Talks

BK281404 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The CSSR delegation led by General Engineering Minister Pavol Bahyl, in the company of CSSR Ambassador to Burma Josef Bozek, visited the Ministry of Industry II to hold talks with the Burmese side headed by Minister U Maung Cho. Present at the meeting together with the minister were Deputy Ministers of Industry II Dr Mehn Thet San and U Kyaw Za, Managing Director of the Electrical Power Corporation Lt Col Khin Maung Thein, Managing Director of the Heavy Industries Corporation Lt Col Than Shwe and responsible officials.

The CSSR delegation headed by Minister Pavol Bahyl left Rangoon airport by air this evening. They were seen off at the airport by Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho, Deputy Ministers Dr Mehn Thet San and U Kyaw Za, Deputy Minister for Industry I U Maung Ohn, CSSR Ambassador Josef Bozek and staff members of the CSSR Embassy, managing directors of the Electrical Power Corporation and Heavy Industries Corporation, and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER TOURS SHAN STATE AREAS

BK271444 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, who is also chief of the General Staff, in the company of Air Vice Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ko Gyi, Maj Gen Hla U of the Defense Ministry, Quartermaster General Maj Gen Aung Khin, Chief of Military Appointments Brig Gen Soe Myint, Director of the Defense Services Intelligence Col Kan Nyunt, Director of Artillery and Armor Col Thet Way, Director of Signals Lt Col Tin Tun and officers of the Defense Ministry toured areas of the jurisdiction of the eastern and northeastern military commands 25-27 October.

At 0730 on 25 October, Gen Thura Kyaw Htin and his party left for Heho by military aircraft. At Heho, Commander of the Eastern Military Command Brig Gen Aye San, Secretary of the Shan State regional party committee U Ngwe Saing, Shan State People's Council Chairman U Tun Yin Law, Shan State Judges Committee Chairman U Kyaw Aye and military officials welcomed the defense minister. Later, the minister and party proceeded to Taunggyi. At the conference hall of the Eastern Military Command, the chief of staff was briefed on military operations and the regional situation by Commander Brig Gen Aye San. The chief of General Staff gave necessary instructions.

At 1130 on the same day, the chief of General Staff and his party proceeded to Mong Hsu by helicopter. In Mong Hsu, Commander of the 77th Light Infantry Division Headquarters Col Sein Aung and military officers welcomed the party.

Col Sein Aung reported to the chief of staff on military operations and the regional situation. Necessary instructions were given by the chief of staff.

At 0700 on 26 October, the chief of staff held a meeting at the Shan State People's Council conference hall with officials of the regional party committee, State People's Council and regional organs of power. Later, the chief of staff and his party proceeded to Lashio by a military aircraft.

In Lashio, Commander of the Northeast Military Command Brig Gen Chit Swe, Commander of the Northwest Military Command Brig Gen Than Nyunt, member of the Shan State regional party committee and party branch leader U Mya Lwin and military officers welcomed the chief of staff. At 1330 on the same day, Commander Brig Gen Chit Swe reported on the regional situation and military operations. Necessary instructions were given by the chief of staff. At 0730 on 27 October, the chief of staff inspected the No 1 field hospital in Lashio and the multipurpose livestock breeding and agriculture station of the Northeast Military Command. At 1230 on the same day, the chief of staff and his party left Lashio and arrived in Rangoon at 1430.

VOPB CRITICIZES BURMA'S NEW CITIZENSHIP LAW

BK251314 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Unattributed article: "The Citizenship Law Is Aimed at Oppressing and Persecuting People of All Nationalities Residing in Border Areas"]

[Text] The top boss of the military clique, who once said he was going to cut down on speeches and that he intended to speak only when it was unavoidable, is now making speeches -- perhaps unavoidably -- once every 2 or 3 months. He has once again come out to introduce the so-called citizenship law, which is in fact a narrowminded, bourgeois and racist manifesto of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. He, who claimed that he is now in the old-age phase of life, said he had no desire to hurt anybody with his speech. Because of that introduction phrase, those who were listening to his speech thought he was about to deliver a fiery and bold speech. However, it consisted of words of racism, hatred and narrowmindedness which flowed straight from his heart.

There have been two types of foreigners entering Burma: people who entered the country when there was no systematic form of administrative power during the feudal era and people who have naturally crossed borders frequently because they reside in densely forested and hilly border areas. There will always be people who live in areas straddling the border. Another type coming into the country were the ones who were intentionally brought in by imperialists for their own interests. Imperialists used them while they were ruling over a country or were about to provoke a country.

Despite this, U Ne Win made no attempt whatsoever in his speech to differentiate among people who reside in areas straddling the border -- such as the Shans, Kachins, Wa, Lahu, Lushe and so forth -- with the Chittiya Indian landlords brought into the country by British imperialists, the British public servants and the spies and "white" troops who came along with the Kuomintang. He lumped all these people together under the category of "those who came into the country for various reasons."

Of these people, he put all the blame only on the Indians and the Chinese who had arrived during that period. He did not mention a word or even give a hint about the real culprits -- the British and U.S. imperialists and the Kuomintang bandit troops. Even in such a clear-cut case, he dared not raise any charges against the imperialists who are his supporters.

He merely criticized with vengeance aliens who, because of economic difficulties in their native land, had come to a naturally hospitable country like Burma. When in introducing his speech he said he did not want to hurt anybody, he meant to apologize to his old masters and bosses.

The BSPP chieftain acted very innocently by pretending that he knew nothing about or had anything to do with the Union Citizenship Act of 1948, and the Union Citizenship Election Act of 1948. The fact is, all the people who were in power then not only had roles in the enactment of those acts but were also implementers of those acts. How can we believe him when he said he was not responsible in any way for such an important undertaking of the state when he served as the chief of staff, the defense minister, the deputy prime minister, the prime minister of the caretaker government and the State Council chairman at one time or other? Historical facts cannot be distorted just because one is in power and has the right to deliver speeches. It is not true that all the successive reactionary governments made use of the 1948 acts to recruit foreigners and mercenaries as scapegoats in their reactionary civil war?

On another point, when speaking about why foreigners should not be used in organizations which can decide the fate of the country, U Ne Win libelously charged that foreigners have the habit of doing detrimental things for the sake of money. Nowhere can one find such blatant racism.

Today in Burma, under instructions from the military clique, the mercenary army is also carrying out misdeeds for money. It massacres workers, peasants and students, plunders and burns villages and rapes women. Isn't this so? Throughout the history of the BSPP, because they could not agree on the share of the loot, many top leaders have been discharged, arrested and face legal action on charges of corruption. Moreover, the military clique had also conferred honorific titles on the top British and Japanese officials who played active roles in enslaving Burma while on the payroll of imperialists. There are many other similar examples of narrowminded bourgeois racism in the speech of the top boss of the military clique. Even the terms he used reflect racism.

The BSPP's so-called citizenship law conveys the same meaning as the earlier draft citizenship law; that is, it mainly intends to divide and continue threatening the people of all nationalities in Burma. They do not intend to solve the problems concerning foreigners and citizens but only mean to interpret the law to suit their interests. Later, they will use the law to threaten and arrest people of all nationalities in the border areas where armed struggles are being waged intensely.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NEW ZEALAND -- The SRUB president has appointed Dr U Aung Than, present envoy to Australia, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand. [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 8 Oct 82 p 1 BK]

DELEGATIONS TO PRC, DPRK -- The Burmese broadcasting and television delegation headed by Director General of the Information and Broadcasting Department U Tin Aung Tun, which toured the PRC and the DPRK for about 3 weeks at the invitation of the governments of the two countries, flew back to Rangoon on 17 October. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Oct 82 BK] A Burmese Red Cross delegation headed Red Cross Society Chairman U Kyi left Rangoon by air on 13 October for the PRC at the invitation of the PRC Red Cross Society. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Oct 82 BK]

UK ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS -- New British Ambassador Nicholas Maxted Fenn presented his credentials to SRUB President U San Yu at the president's office in Windemere on 26 October. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Oct 82 BK]

KPRP CIRCULAR HAILS USSR'S OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK290753 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[KPRP Secretariat circular signed by Heng Samrin, dated 20 October]

[Text] This year the people of the USSR and other socialist countries and progressive mankind are joyfully welcoming the anniversary of two important historic days -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution on 7 November 1971 and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR on 30 December 1922.

The party Secretariat has decided to organize grand celebrations for these historic days to broadly publicize among the people and the army all points concerning the Soviet Union and the great significance of the October Revolution, expressing our people's gratitude toward the October Revolution and the Soviet Union's vigorous support for the Kampuchean revolution. This stimulates the entire people and army to heighten the spirit of genuine patriotism and sense of proletarian solidarity, to successfully fulfill the immediate tasks of national defense and construction and to consolidate solidarity with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and all fraternal socialist countries in contribution to the world cause.

I. In order to carry out the above requirements, the essence of the propaganda campaign on these anniversaries must be focused on the following points:

1. To clearly display the international great historic significance of the October Revolution and the founding of the USSR, the revolutions in our country and the fraternal countries in the Indochinese Peninsula, the socialist network and the revolutionary movements in the world.

2. To display the great achievements scored by the Soviet Union in the past 60 years, the splendid development of the ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union, thanks to the correct ethnic policy of Lenin, the party and government of the Soviet Union; to introduce the valuable experiences, combat models and sacrifices of the Soviet people in building and turning the Soviet Union into a stable socialist country in which all nationalities achieve progress simultaneously in all fields, thus serving as a brilliant model in launching a revolution in line with Marxism-Leninism; and to acclaim the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is a firm bulwark for the defense of peace and a prop for the revolutionary struggle of all nationalities in the world.

3. To heighten the spirit of genuine patriotism and international solidarity, first of all with the Vietnamese comrades, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and strengthen the alliance of the three Indochinese countries which is the correct line of our party and state and the significant, decisive factor in all victories of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Kampuchean people and army are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union and pledge to follow the revolutionary model of the Soviet people, increase unity and accelerate all efforts to increase production, build the revolutionary forces and, particularly in this immediate period, successfully carry out the campaign to heighten revolutionary spirit, crush the implanted enemy elements and scored new victories in the defense and construction of the fatherland, thus contributing to the world cause.

While launching this campaign, efforts to oppose the past and present slanderous propaganda of the enemy must be carried out simultaneously with the propaganda on the Soviet Union and the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity.

II. Plan for Organizing the Celebrations:

1. On these two anniversaries -- 7 November and 30 December -- the party, state, front, Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association and mass organizations must send greetings messages to the Soviet party, state and related ministries and send delegations to visit and greet the Soviet Embassy staff in Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministry and the party's Foreign Relations Commission are to be responsible for the organization and implementation of these tasks. The Cabinet of the Council of Ministers and the sectors and units where the Soviet experts are working must organize get-togethers in order to extend best wishes to the Soviet friends. Meanwhile, they must advise and encourge the cadres and personnel in their sectors and units to learn from the experts in order to enhance their ability to fulfill all tasks.

2. The KUFNCD National Council and Phnom Penh Municipality must jointly organize grand meetings on each of these anniversaries -- 7 November and 30 December. Kompong Som Municipality, provinces, the rubber plantation region, rubber production directorates and all units which bear the name Kampuchean-Soviet friendship must organize meetings according to their local circumstances and conditions.

3. All ministries, units and localities must organize broad, mass activities such as get-togethers, newspaper readings, film shows and so forth which concern the Soviet Union. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission must provide documents to the sectors and localities to be used during meetings and get-togethers. The Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association must organize meetings for representatives of all ministries, departments and mass organizations and invite Soviet comrades to give lectures or our comrade representatives who have visited the Soviet Union to speak about what they saw in the Soviet Union, such as the good life in the Soviet Union, the Soviet people's revolutionary spirit and the Soviet people's lofty spirit of internationalism toward our Kampuchean people. The mass organizations -- women's associations, youth organization and trade unions -- must stimulate their members to join in the activities marking these anniversaries and launch a propaganda campaign about these anniversaries among the people from all walks of life, particularly the workers. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission has the duty to assist Phnom Penh and Kompong Som Municipalities, the Industry Ministry, transport sector, the rubber production directorate and the ministries which own factories in making plans to propagandize work in accordance with the above-mentioned points.

4. The Ministry of Information and Culture, in cooperation with Phnom Penh Municipality, must organize Soviet film shows and photo exhibitions displaying the great achievements made by the USSR in the past 60 years.

5. Phnom Penh Municipality must organize well the labor day of international solidarity.

6. The news agency, newspapers and radio must prepare announcements and publicize articles in accordance with the above-mentioned points and activities which take place during the anniversaries.

III. Slogans:

Long live the Great October Revolution!
Warm welcome to the great achievements of the heroic Soviet people!
Long live the Soviet Union, the bulwark for the defense of world peace and revolution!
Long live immortal Marxism-Leninism!
Long live the PRK!
Long live the KPRP!
Long live the ever-lasting solidarity between the Kampuchean people and the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and the other fraternal socialist countries!

KPRAF EARLY OCTOBER BATTLE RESULTS REPORTED

BK220942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Weekly roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpt] According to latest reports, during the second week of October 1982 Pol Pot soldiers and Son Sann Sereika elements across the Thai-Kampuchean border continued to

set up small groups of their remnant forces and send them to commit crimes against the peaceful existence of our people. The activities undertaken in a senseless manner by the reactionary forces were instigated by the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists -- their masters -- and particularly supported by the Thai rulers who let them use their territory as sanctuaries. The Thai used all types of aircraft, armed boats and cannons in this endeavor.

During the second week of the month, the Thai authorities sent L-19's and F-5's to conduct four reconnaissance flights deep into our territory over the area from Ampil in Siem Reap Province to the Preah Vihear temples. At sea, they sent armed boats to make nearly 300 fishing or reconnaissance intrusions into our territorial waters. On the ground, the Thai continued to engage in provocations, using 120-mm and 100-mm artillery pieces on 31 occasions against Hill 343 in Koh Kong Province, a point west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province, the Ta Sanh, Samlot and Pailin areas in Battambang Province, the Ampil area in Siem Reap Province and Trapeang Kul in Preah Vihear Province.

However, despite Thai support, all their infiltration attempts were smashed by our heroic armed forces and people, causing them to fall into a most shameful position of defeat. On 12 October, around Hill 343 in Koh Kong Province, enemy commandos who sneaked into the area were discovered by our highly vigilant forces. A unit dispatched to track them down killed four enemy soldiers on the spot and seized four AK's. A lone survivor fled back to Thai territory in total panic.

On the following day, at a point 17 km north of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, a small group of enemy soldiers attempted to reconnoiter the area. It was intercepted by our border defense forces which killed two of them on the spot before they could commit any crime. We seized 2 AK's, 6 mines, 15 kg of TNT powder and 9 B-41 rockets.

On 8 October a group of bandits collecting information near a position defending the borderline west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, was surprised by our vigilant forces. We killed five bandits on the spot and seized three AK's. A day later, in Varin District, Siem Reap Province, a group of enemy soldiers attempting to sabotage the people's peaceful existence in the area was intercepted and smashed by our army and militia forces. Following a brief clash, five enemy soldiers were killed and two AK's, three KP-2 mines and some documents were seized.

Also during the same week, deep in the interior of our country, Pol Pot bandits operating in small groups continued to sneak into villages and communes to steal the people's food and destroy communications lines while implementing their psychological warfare by setting up spy rings among the people to slander the revolution, distort the situation and frighten and hoodwink the people living in remote areas. However, their diabolical tricks could not escape the alert eyes of our local people, army and militia. All their sabotage attempts were discovered and dealt with accordingly and in time.

In Moung Russei District, Battambang Province, two enemy elements attempting to plant mines to blow up a section of national Route 5 were surprised by our alert militiamen. The two were surrounded and killed. We seized two AK's and two KP-2 mines. On 10 October, at a point east of Chhuk District, Kampot Province, some Pol Pot soldiers attempting to make contact with their informers to export food from the local people were surrounded and attacked by the regional forces and militia. Ten of them were killed and 3 AK's and 200 kg of rice were seized. The rice was returned to the people. On 8 October, in Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, militiamen at Choam Kravien surrounded point X-2/Y-43, killing five Pol Pot soldiers preparing to rob the people, including a man named (Chau Rieng), deputy commander of Pol Pot's fragmented brigade 920, and (Chhun Ni), deputy commander of a regiment. We seized nine assorted weapons, including a K-54 pistol, a B-40, three AK's and an M-79, a radio receiver, a compass and a map. In the same district, our armed forces also captured a Sereika leader named (Nhoek Son), who is commander of the ghostly brigade 76 of the "green-tusked white elephant" faction. We seized an AK, a blood measuring device and some medicines.

PREM, PRASONG RECEIVE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

BK281503 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister expressed his gratitude to the United States for its efforts in providing aid for refugees and said it is necessary that the United States continue taking refugees for resettlement in order to set an example for other countries and help relieve Thailand's refugee burden. Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said this to U.S. Attorney General William French Smith and his party when they paid a courtesy call on him at Government House this morning.

The prime minister told his guests that the Thai Government has a strong desire to eliminate all kinds of narcotics from the country by making full use of all the resources available to tackle this problem.

The U.S. attorney general, on behalf of the U.S. Government, thanked the Thai Government for the assistance given to refugees and its cooperation in narcotics suppression. Although the two countries might have their own ways of solving problems, he said, long-standing good relations between the two countries enable them to understand each other well. The United States will try all ways and do its utmost to solve the refugee problem and thanks the Thai Government for its attempt to suppress all kinds of narcotics because narcotics are the prime cause of crime in the United States. The Reagan administration has attached particular significance to narcotics suppression and will continue to cooperate with Thailand.

The U.S. attorney general and his party called on Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri at Government House in the afternoon and exchanged views with him on the refugee and narcotics problems in Thailand. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri asked the U.S. Government to accelerate the admission of refugees from Thailand for resettlement in the United States in greater numbers and at a faster rate. He said that over 175,000 refugees in various holding centers are awaiting departure to third countries. In particular, the processing at Ban Phraya Kamphut and Phanat Nikhom transit centers in Chanthaburi and Chon Buri Provinces is very slow. He also asked the United States to give more support to the voluntary repatriation program for the illegal Kampuchean immigrants which is being implemented by the UNHCR office in order to enable these people to return to their homeland safely.

The U.S. attorney general told Squadron Leader Prasong that the United States sympathizes with and understands the heavy burden and problems of Thailand and will accept more refugees from Thailand next year when it has a quota for 64,000 refugees from this region. He said more U.S. officials will be sent to Thailand to speed up the work.

NATION VIEWS SHAKEUP IN LAO ADMINISTRATION

BK280621 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Oct 82 p 4

["Indochina Watch" column by Somphong Kittinaradon: 'Structural Changes' Seen in Vientiane Reshuffle"]

[Text] Lao Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan, who has been rumoured to be at odds with Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, has been stripped of his finance portfolio in the latest cabinet reshuffle. But most observers here have detected no signs of a power struggle in the shake-up.

The reshuffle, believed to be still incomplete, saw at least two deputy premiers deprived of their cabinet portfolios. Apart from Nouhak, Phoumi Vongvichit has lost his education portfolio to his deputy, Bountiam Phitsamai, according to reliable information made available to the NATION.

Nouhak lost his finance office to Gnao Phonvantha, a new face whose profile remains relatively new to Laos-watchers here.

Interior Minister Sisavat Keobounphan and Defence Minister Khamtai Siphandon (who is also a deputy premier) have retained their posts, according to an order which was rubber-stamped by the Supreme People's Council headed by Prince Souphanouvong on September 20.

The order was tabled by the Politburo of the Lao communist party to the Supreme People's Council on August 5. The order went into force on September 22. The changes, according to the order, have not affected the Foreign Ministry headed by Deputy Premier Phoun Sipaseut. But an informed source told THE NATION yesterday that the number of deputy foreign ministers had been increased from two to either three or four.

Before the reshuffle, a process which started right after the third congress of the Lao communist party in last April, Khamphai Boupha and Khoun Chandeng were deputy foreign ministers. Khamphai was recently still referred to as deputy foreign minister and acting foreign minister. The reference of the senior diplomat as acting foreign minister has touched off speculations that he might succeed Phoun.

However, a Laotian source said that Khamphai was named acting foreign minister when Phoun took his annual leave to "take care of his health". The deputy premier visited resort spots both in Laos and overseas, including the Soviet Union, during the leave, according to the source.

The reshuffle came about along with major structural changes at the Laotian executive branch. Some ministries were divided up while others were re-organized and even newly set up in one of the most sweeping structural changes ever. The structural changes are believed to have been designed to re-group similar areas of administration into a ministry, and to attach more importance to some fields of work, most of which is related to economic affairs. In short, efficiency improvement has emerged conspicuous as the main goal of the changes. And by logical extension, the relevant cabinet reshuffle should have nothing to do with a power struggle, given that the structural changes have been designed to make way for the reshuffle.

The Industry Ministry was also reorganized to take charge of new areas of work and re-named the Ministry of Industry, Handicraft and Forestry. The handicraft affairs were thus upgraded in the structural change.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation was at the same time re-organized and re-named the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives -- an indication that the cooperatives promotion would receive more attention than ever.

A brand-new ministry set up in the structural change is the Ministry of Material and Technique Supply, according to reliable information made available to THE NATION.

A striking change in the shake-up was the appointment of Vanthong Sengmuang, a former Laotian ambassador to Thailand and a recognized commerce expert, to the top post of the newly-formed Commerce Ministry. Maisouk Saisompheng continues to retain his position as minister of industry, handicraft and forestry.

The Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs was also broken up to take the name of the Ministry of Education. The change could be taken as an indication that the education affairs alone are already too burdensome for an education minister or a downgrade of the sports and religious affairs.

Interestingly enough, former Minister in Charge of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs Phoumi Vongvichit has repeatedly emphasized on various occasions the importance of education to the development of the country and the hardships the country is facing in training adequate teaching staffs. Along with the renaming of the Education Ministry, the Cultural Ministry was set up possibly to take charge of the sports and religious affairs from the Education Ministry.

The Justice and Public Health Ministries seem to have undergone no dramatic structural changes. However, former Minister in Charge of Public Health Souk Vongsak was replaced by his deputy, Khamliang Phonsena, while Kou Souvannamethi managed to retain his post as justice minister.

The Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Welfare was also trimmed when the war veterans and social welfare affairs were taken away to form a ministerial level committee, called the Committee of Social Welfare and National War Veterans. The new committee is headed by Meun Somvichit, a former governor of the Vientiane metropolis.

The Ministry of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism was dissolved and replaced by a committee, named the Committee of Information, Newspapers, Radio and Television Broadcast, chaired by Thongsing Khamvong, a former senior official in the defunct ministry.

The National Planning Committee, renamed the State Planning Committee, is still chaired by Sali Vonghkamsao, a powerful member of the Lao communist party. Sali is concurrently the secretary general [as published] of the party headquarters.

The National Bank was also re-named the State Bank and chaired by Boutsabong Souvannavong. The former National Bank Committee chairman is Sot Phetlasi.

Nhiavu Lobaliayao remains chairman of the Nationalists Committee.

All in all, the ministries of the Lao executive branch were increased from 12 to 14 in number while the number of the ministerial level committees decreased from seven to five. Another interesting aspect of the structural changes is the appointment of a number of ministers without portfolio possibly to take charge of affairs that could not be grouped into ministries.

They are: Ma Khaikhamphithoun, ex-chairman of the National Planning Committee, who was named minister in charge of special affairs; Khamsouk Saingaseng, former minister in charge of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, who was named minister in charge of tobacco plantation promotion; Thongchan Uoplavan, ex-chairman of the defunct Price Committee, who was named minsiter in charge of price problems; Sot Phetlasi, ex-chairman of the dissolved Foreign Economic Cooperation Committee, who was named minister in charge of the national map and the border demarcation departments.

An informed source said the size of the cabinet, renamed the Council of Ministers, would swell following the completion of the reshuffle, which is in a way the re-juvenation of the executive branch. He said formerly a ministry would comprise two deputy ministers at the most, but after the reshuffle, the number of deputy ministers in a certain ministry could be four or five.

He said the reorganization within most of the ministries had already been completed and the new deputy ministers would be given clearer responsibilities than ever. "This is one of the purposes of the structural changes and the cabinet reshuffle. We aim to reduce overlapping among ministries and among deputy ministers under a same ministry," he said.

A Laos-watcher said the deputy premiers were expected to be given wider scope of supervision over the ministries. "The loss of cabinet portfolios by some deputy premiers was aimed at improving the administration rather than having to do with a power struggle," he said.

In fact, most observers here said there have been so far no reliable reports to substantiate rumours about the alleged rifts between Nouhak and Kaysone. An informed Thai source told THE NATION that Nouhak and Kaysone were believed to belong to a same faction, dubbed the "international wing" after the faction members' close ties with the Vietnamese and the Russians.

He said the Thai believe that another major faction in the Laotian leadership comprises more nationalist elements, including head of state Prince Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit and Kham-ouan Boupha.

"We dub the faction the nationalist wing, as they had formerly few connections with the Vietnamese," said the source, who added that up to about 60 percent of the Laotian officials had served in the ousted non-communist regimes.

It is not known how much of the structural and cabinet shake-up has been influenced by the Russian advisers, totaling about 2,000, in Laos, but an informed source said the changes might have been partly designed to adjust the state mechanism to the flow of aid from the Soviet Union.

"Moscow last year concluded a long-term economic aid agreement with Vientiane and the Russians are very relentless in setting conditions about the use of their aids. Each fund provided by the Soviet Union will be clearly earmarked for a specific project," the source added.

Footnote: From now on, a Lao prime minister will be officially called chairman of Council of Ministers and the deputy premiers called deputy chairmen. Ministers attached to the PM's [Prime Minister's] Office have also been re-named ministers heading the Office of Council of Ministers.

'LARGE-SCALE' ACTION AGAINST SUA FORCES LAUNCHED

BK250219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[By Subin Khuankaeo]

[Excerpts] The government yesterday launched a large-scale operation involving warplanes and hundreds of troops against suspected Shan United Army [SUA] positions following intelligence reports that opium warlord Khun Sa had moved his troops up to three kilometres into Thai territory.

About 1,500 Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] and army-trained Rangers stood by for action yesterday as air force Dakotas and helicopter gunships carried out heavy strafing and bombing runs against newly-built SUA strongholds at the junction of Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai Provinces bordering Burma.

There were no immediate reports on SUA casualties following the air strikes, which began early yesterday morning and lasted until 4 p.m. The aerial bombardments were aimed at facilitating the advance of ground troops on the move since last Wednesday and positioned along the Chiang Mai-Chiang Rai border area.

Two BPP forward bases have been set up in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai and Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai and a Rangers' base at Ban Muang Ngam to command the operation code-named "Den Dara" (Great Star), field military sources said. The air force has set up a joint air support centre at its Wing 41 to assist the operation.

The sources said the Third Army Region was in charge of mapping out strategy against the SUA, which took a heavy battering from government troops at Ban Thoet Thai (Hin Taek) last year and was forced to flee to its stronghold at Doi Lang, a hilltop marking the border between Burma and the districts of Mae Ai and Mae Chan.

At least six companies of BPP men from the Fifth Zone were deployed along the Thai-Burmese border in Mae Ai and Mae Chan. Six more companies of Rangers from Pakthongchai camp in Nakhon Ratchasima have also been reinforced along the border area at Doi Lang, Doi Laem, Doi Sanchu in Mae Ai District and at Doi Samsao at Mae Chan District, to assist the BPP men.

The operation was directed at the SUA's stronghold at Doi Lang after aerial reconnaissance photographs showed that Khun Sa had constructed more than 200 buildings with strong bunkers and underground tunnels there. The sources said Khun Sa had ignored the Thai Government's order banning entry into Thai territory and had set up camps to try to build influence lost in the government suppression campaign at Ban Thoet Thai. All passes and roads leading deeper into the Thai side have been blocked off by the BPP and Ranger forces, while Mae Ai and Fang District authorities have been placed on alert to prevent possible revenge attacks against government forces.

A military intelligence source disclosed that Khun Sa has moved about 300 men to A Ban Na Sa-Uan about three kilometres south of the stronghold at Doi Lang. Another 600 SUA men have also been sent to another spot at Doi Sanchu in preparation for the government attack, the source said. An unknown number of Burmese soldiers are also moving from their base at Muang Tuan to the Thai border at Doi Sanchu, where they clashed with the SUA early this month, the source said.

On Friday, a BPP unit arrested three hilltribesmen at Ban Laofa in Mae Chan District and seized 96 kilogrammes of opium along with an AK-47 rifle while on an assignment to search for SUA remnants there, a police source said. On the same morning 10 SUA men intruded into a Thai village at Ban Chawi in Mae Ai District and shot at villagers. No one was killed or wounded during the incident, the source said. Only sporadic fighting was reported between the Thai Government force and the SUA guerrillas at several spots along the border line yesterday.

Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek is expected to travel to inspect the operation at Doi Lang today.

Further Report

BK260209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Three Shan United Army (SUA) camps were captured by army-trained Rangers and a heroin refinery and a chemical warehouse were destroyed during day-long bombing raids Sunday. Military sources said army-trained Rangers were in total control of the three camps since Sunday after a brief clash with Shan rebels under the leadership of opium warlord Khun Sa. Two Rangers were slightly wounded in the clash. Both were later flown out of the battle zone near the Thai-Burmese border to Suan Dok Hospital in Chaing Mai Province, the sources said.

The seized camps were situated on Doi Samsao Mountain in Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai Province, about 10 kilometers east of Ban Thoet Thai (Hin Taek) -- the major SUA stronghold crushed by government forces in January this year. Soi Samsao was one of the major targets of attack by the combined forces of Rangers and Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] sent to dislodge the Shan rebels from the Thai-Burmese border area on Sunday.

The Rangers discovered 39 make-shift buildings in the first camp. There were 29 and 17 more buildings respectively in the second and third camps, the sources said. A large heroin refinery and a heroin-processing chemical warehouse were also destroyed in a huge fire caused by 500 pound incendiary bombs during waves of air attacks at the border area which lasted almost all day Sunday, the sources said. The sources said the Rangers were still scouring the jungle for a fourth target on Doi Samsao and more fighting was expected between Khun Sa's men and government forces at other positions along the Chiang Rai-Chiang Mai border.

Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek, who traveled in a fleet of five helicopters to inspect the operation, told reporters after a briefing session at a Ranger forward base in Tambon Thaton of Mae Ai District that all the "foreign forces" would be driven out of Thailand. Gen Athit was accompanied by Third Army Region Commander Lt Gen Prom Phiunuan, the general in charge of the Den Dara operations. "The government has no policy of allowing any foreign force to stay in the country to produce heroin or carry out other purposes. We will push them out as soon as possible," Gen Athit announced.

Further Clash

BK270247 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Chiang Mai -- Three Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] were seriously wounded yesterday morning in a clash with Shan United Army (SUA) rebels in Mae Ai District here, field military sources said. The sources said the three wounded BPP men were still trapped in the battle zone last night. The clash occurred around 10:30 a.m. in the area of Ban Sop Lang about three kilometres from Ban Doi Lang, the sources said.

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meets Chu Huy Man

OW271802 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 27 -- A delegation of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy, headed by Lt. Gen. B.P. Utkin, [chief of the Political Directorate of the Volga Military District] arrived here yesterday for an official and friendship visit.

This morning, it paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called on the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, where it was warmly received by General Chu Huy Man, head of the department and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

The Soviet delegation exchanged views on party and political work with the leadership of the General Political Department.

Meets Van Tien Dung

BK290453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, on 27 October received Lieutenant General Utkin, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate, and other members of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy, now paying an official and friendship visit to our country.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung heartily welcomed the friendship visit to Vietnam by the delegation of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy and hailed the fruitful exchange of experiences between officers in charge of party and political work in the Vietnamese and Soviet Armed Forces. He praised Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, which has developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He affirmed: The peoples and armed forces of our two countries, in present and future generations, will always remain friends and comrades in the common struggle for the complete victory of socialism and communism. He wished the delegation splendid successes in its friendship visit to Vietnam.

Lieutenant General Utkin respectfully conveyed to Sen Gen Van Tien Dung and all VPA officers and men the best regards from the marshal minister of defense and the senior general chief of the main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

On behalf of the delegation, Lieutenant General Utkin sincerely thanked the leaders of the VPA Political General Department and the officers and men of our armed forces for their warm hospitality, and expressed the belief that his delegation's friendship visit to Vietnam will help further strengthen the long-standing militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and armed forces.

LAO EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK290438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Education led by its acting minister, Bountiam Phitsamai, has arrived in Hanoi for a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Social Science Commission and Ministry of Education.

On hand to welcome the delegation were Prof Pham Huy Thong, vice chairman of the Social Science Commission, and Ho Truc, acting minister of education.

On 26 October Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap received and had a cordial talk with the delegation members. Present at the meeting were Prof Pham Huy Thong and LPDR Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE DISCUSSES FULRO CRACKDOWN

Part I

BK080920 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[First installment of article by Thanh Tin: "Central Highlands: The Security Front"]

[Text] Leaders of the FULRO Bandits

We talked to Ya Duk in a small house atop a pine-covered hill in the middle of Dalat city. The following is a brief personal history of this man: His full name is Nahria Ya Duk -- Nahria is the family name, ya the middle name for the male sex, and Duk the given name. Ya Duk, who turns 40 this year, is of the K'ho ethnic group which totals more than 100,000 people living, for the most part, in Lam Dong. Ya Duk was born in Ca Do hamlet, Ca Do village, Don Duong District. He graduated from the Buon Ma Thuot pedagogical school in 1961 and taught classes at the Nguyen Cong Tru elementary school from 1961 to 1964.

Ya Duk left for the jungle and joined FULRO on 20 September 1964. At that time, this organization was known as the movement of Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha (an acronym formed from the initial letters of the names of the four ethnic groups in the Central Highlands -- Ba Na, Gia Rai, Ra De and K'ho). In mid-1965, Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha changed its name to FULRO, a French acronym (Front Unifie de Lutte des Races opprimees).

In 1968, after FULRO had cooperated with the Thieu administration and merged its 5,000 members into the puppet military and administrative machinery, Ya Duk was appointed by the Saigon puppets as head of the Vung Tau city financial service and, subsequently, head of the ethnic development service of Ba Ria province in late 1969.

In 1973, aided by the U.S. imperialists, FULRO resumed its activities in the jungle. It was supplied by the CIA with weapons and communications equipment. In late 1974 and early 1975 the Americans exerted even greater efforts to groom FULRO for a postwar strategy aimed at building an armed instrument for long-term opposition and sabotage against the revolution in Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries in the strategically important Central Highlands. The VOA at one time referred to Ya Duk as "one of the outstanding leaders of the FULRO forces."

After leaving the jungle, Ya Duk made the following statement: On 9 June 1976 Brig Gen Y Giao Ni-e, deputy chief of the General Staff of the FULRO forces, presided over a very important conference at P.C. 10 (Command Post No 10) in the Da Lo Nghit area, Lac Duong District, to organize a system of command for Zone 4. As defined by the FULRO Central Committee, Tactical Zone 1, also known as the 1st Military Region, consists of former Kontum, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh Provinces; Tactical Zone 2 or the 2d Military Region comprises former Pleiku, Cheo Reo (formerly Phu Bon) and Phu Yen Provinces; Tactical Zone 3 or the 3d Military Region consists of the provinces of Dac Lac, M'drak (formerly Khanh Duong District) and Dak Nong (formerly Quang Duc Province); and Tactical Zone 4 or the 4th Military Region comprises the provinces of Lang Biang (formerly Lam Dong Province) and Gung Car (formerly Dong Xoai District). At this conference, Y Giao Ni-e appointed Colonel Ya Duk commander of the 4th Military Region. It should be pointed out to the readers that the "military regions,""divisions," "provinces" and "districts," as the FULRO bandits call them, exist in name and not in substance. A division consists of only 60 to 80 personnel, a regiment is composed of only 20 personnel, and a provincial military organ is staffed with only three persons.

In December 1976 Ya Duk was informed that the FULRO "cabinet" had just met in Dac Lac and Y Giao Ni-e had been promoted to the rank of "major general" and nominated "premier of FULRO."

In July 1977 Y Giao Ni-e returned to Zone 4 for a conference held at P.C. 10; in the course of this conference, he appointed Ya Duk "director of the premier's office" and nominated Pon Du to replace Ya Duk as "commander" of Zone 4.

Y Giao Ni-e was toppled and killed by his own gang members on 12 October 1978 in Duc Trong District because of grave internal conflicts. Prompted by this event, FULRO leaders called an emergency conference in the Dam Ron area to set up their own "advisory council."

On 22 November 1979 they staged a farce, appointing Y Ghok Ni-e Krieng "premier" of FULRO and promoting him to the rank of brigadier general. Ya Duk was nominated "first vice premier in charge of domestic and foreign affairs" and Pon Du, "second vice premier in charge of security and national defense" and concurrently "minister of national defense." Early in 1979 Ya Duk had been nominated by FULRO leaders as first vice chairman of FULRO, and when it was reported that Y B'ham, FULRO's top leader, had fled to northeast Kampuchea and then to Thailand, he became the chief bandit in the Central Highlands.

At the Headquarters of the Combined Forces for the Suppression of FULRO

Why did Ya Duk fall into the dragnet of our security combatants? The answer to this question is given by Comrade Tu Vu, a leading cadre of the Lam Dong Province People's Security Forces, in a narrative he told us. This exciting story is full of intrigue and can supply the basic plot for a fairly long detective and counterespionage novel or for an enthralling film series. His story kept us occupied for the better part of the night.

The story was told at the very headquarters of the combined forces for the suppression of FULRO in Lam Dong Province, which comprises army and security units and civilian-proselytizing, front and other organs. Since 1975 and 1976 we have gained a lot of experience in tracking down FULRO elements, which are puppet army remnants hiding in the jungle and conducting harassment and sabotage operations in the hit-and-run style of guerrilla warfare. The FULRO chieftains -- who were trained in a fairly thorough manner by the Americans in psychological and espionage warfare activities -- have, with the collaboration of a number of local clergymen of the Protestant and Catholic faiths, actively fanned racial hatred between lowlanders and the Montagnards. Taking advantage of the people's fear of the supernatural and superstitious beliefs, they force the youths to enter the jungle and take up arms against the revolution. They also capitalize on family and racial ties to obtain supplies from the local people and set up underground rings to gather intelligence in a bid to closely coordinate activities between "the jungle and the hamlets."

Efforts to track down FULRO remnants have been closely linked to activities designed to enlighten the people of various ethnic minority groups, to promote their participation in revolutionary organizations and to carry out the party's policy on nationalities most satisfactorily in order to bring about profound changes to this strategically important region in all fields -- political, military, security, economic, ideological and cultural....

An agent of ethnic minority origin alerted our administration to the presence of Ya Duk, the new vice premier of the FULRO, in northern Don Duong at the foot of 2,400-meter Mount Bi Dup. Three months later, a reliable intelligence message was transmitted to the scouts of the provincial security reporting that Ya Duk had sent three bandits to Ho Chi Minh City to establish contact with a reactionary Catholic organization. One of the three was arrested at a cheap hotel in Dalat city immediately after he had returned from Ho Chi Minh City. Interrogation of this bandit revealed that Ya Duk and his cohorts were actively establishing contact with outside organizations. Since their jungle forces were diminishing with every passing week as a result of the sweep operation mounted against them, they had to move even deeper into remote mountains, far from the main roads and populated areas, and grow their own food. Faced with a poor diet, shortages of salt and medicines, and a rapidly dwindling stock of weapons and ammunition, they hoped that outside contacts and foreign support would breathe some life into them. Ya Duk considered it vital to establish contacts with foreign countries such as the Southeast Asian countries, the United States, Japan, France, Britain and so forth.

Some time later Ya Duk received two letters from Caritas, a Catholic organization that maintained a semipublic office in the 1st Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, acknowledging FULRO's desire to establish contact with "the Free World." In an official French-language letter labeled "top secret" and typewritten on a sheet of imported paper complete with the letterhead of Caritas and its seal, the representative of this organization suggested that "Caritas will be able to arrange an early departure abroad for one or more important FULRO emissaries through a secret channel that can be guaranteed as safe." Toward the end of the letter, it was stated that "Caritas would be honored and will do its best if that delegation of emissaries is led by his excellency the first vice premier of FULRO himself."

At Ya Duk's request, the FULRO leaders started planning for the trip abroad of its delegation of secret emissaries. Ya Duk would be accompanied by some other leaders fluent in French and English, an interpreter and two bodyguards. It was decided that the delegation would consist of 10 members. Our combined forces command was fully aware of and maintained close surveillance on the exchanges between Caritas and Ya Duk. All dead drops, communications channels, points of rendezvous and times of departure of the bandits' emissaries were fully monitored by our forces. At 0400 on 13 August 1980 a blue Ford station wagon waiting at the old market of Tung Nghia near Route 20 on the bank of Da Nhim River, which runs south of Duc Trong town, flashed its highlights three times in succession. Appearing from nowhere, bandit Duong Gua Ha H'rang, 26, approached the vehicle and made the proper recognition signal, flashing his flashlight three times when he was approximately 30 meters away. His companion, another bandit, went to the river bank and gave a signal by making a horizontal sweep with his flashlight. Twenty minutes later, a small boat crossed the Da Nhim River, bringing Ya Duk and his entourage to Tung Nghia. After receiving the welcoming handshakes complete with 555-brand cigarettes offered by the Caritas representative, the "distinguished guests" were crammed into the car which then started through the market area and hit Route 20 at full speed. At km 227, the car took a right turn on a shortcut leading to Crong Pha. On its way, the car was stopped at a security checkpoint and a customs checkpoint. On both occasions, the car's log chart, the driver's papers and the travel order authorizing the "team of forestry cadres from Lam Dong" to go to Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai were found to be in good order. Everything went smoothly. Another security checkpoint loomed ahead after the car had left Crong Pha more than 20 km behind. It was now almost 0600. One minute after the big Ford pulled to a standstill, a white sedan drew up and out jumped Comrade Tu Vu and two other security cadres of Lam Dong Province. They were here to welcome the "team of forestry cadres from Lam Dong." Recognizing Ya Duk from his pictures on file, Comrade Tu Vu told him in a stern voice: "Ya Duk, you are under arrest! It is useless to resist." After everyone was herded back into the station wagon, a security cadre took the wheel, made a U-turn and sped toward Dalat by way of the Ngoan Muc Pass under escort of a radio-equipped armed jeep.

Part II

BK191628 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[Second installment of article by Thanh Tin: "Central Highlands" The Security Front"]

[Text] Since early morning, every detail of the "reception" had been reported to the combined forces headquarters. One and a half hours later, a car stopped in front of two houses located behind a guest house. Ten FULRO members got out of the car unceremoniously, heading toward a veranda. There stood 10 security comrades who led them individually to separate rooms for questioning.

Our security cadres began questioning Ya Duk and Lo Mu Ha K'rong. At the beginning, Ya Duk looked dejected. He kept sighing and shaking his head or answered questions haltingly. He refused to eat.

It was not until 2 days later that Ya Duk began showing a willingness to speak. He later told of his fear that he would be tortured, insulted and finally killed. But, contrary to his prediction, he was given kind treatment. The food he was served was not bad. He was even fed better than when he had been in the jungle. He thought much of a statement by brother Tu Vu: "In the final analysis, you are merely a victim and a tool of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary clique" and "if you truly love your own race and other fraternal ethnic groups in this Central Highlands, you should not worry about not having a chance to serve your people most satisfactorily." Afterward, Ya Duk and Ha K'rong were given books and newspapers to read. Ya Duk attentively read those books which dealt with the history of Vietnam as well as of other fraternal ethnic groups in Vietnam, and with the VCP's nationalities policy. Ya Duk, Ha K'rong and other members in his group were allowed to view films on the way of life and on cultural and artistic activities of the many ethnic groups in the Viet Bac region which are part of Vietnam's great family of ethnic minority groups. They also viewed films on those ethnic minority groups in Soviet Asia that are making rapid progress in all respects while still maintaining their own dialects, customs and traditions.

At last Ya Duk had to admit that FULRO is a reactionary organization set up by the imperialists in order to undermine the great national-solidarity bloc and serve their aggressive designs. He also had to admit that what the FULRO chieftains had done to bring youths into the jungle to oppose the army and the administration was unlawful and against the normal life and legitimate rights of the various ethnic minority groups. He had to admit that the FULRO chieftains are truly sinful toward their own race and that the revolution is just and invincible because it has defeated many powerful, aggressive forces, namely, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists. He admitted that opposing the revolution only amounts to hitting one's own head against a stone, committing suicide and walking into a blind alley. He realized that he and other FULRO leaders have committed great crimes against their own race because they have made their people's life miserable. Hundreds of ethnic youths had been fooled into dying in vain and humiliation. The rest are leading a harsh life, hiding in the jungle.

Constant Offensives

An "appealing letter" from Ya Duk had been delivered by a female FULRO messenger to a FULRO hideout — Command Post No 10, (P.C. 10) which is about 2 days' walk due south from Lac Duong District town. This letter was not written by Ya Duk but the handwriting was a perfect forgery. The letter said that Ya Duk wanted to meet a number of his most trusted subordinates to discuss some very important matters. The itinerary, rendezvous point, recognition signals, codenames and passwords and meeting time were fully specified in the letter.

At precisely 0300 on the appointed day, a blue Ford station wagon was waiting at the rendezvous point, more than 3 km north of Dalat city. After the car had flashed its headlights three times, a number of persons emerged from the pine forest with their flashlights on and walked cautiously toward the waiting car. They carefully ckecked the papers of the driver, asked him a few questions to verify his identity and turned back into the forest. About 10 minutes later, a group of 11 persons walked in single file out of the forest and got into the car without saying a word.

Leading this "special group of guests" was a bandit ringleader in charge of finance. He was Lieng Hot K'thot, 42, of K'ho race, a native of Lat village in Duc Trong District. He was a close friend of Ya Duk and had once been called "lieutenant colonel." K'thot had been a civil servant of the Saigon puppet administration since 1959, working as a clerk for the puppets' labor office in Tuyen Duc Province.

K'thot worked as a secretary for the Lac Duong district chief in 1967 and as a clerk at the Tuyen Duc provincial administrative building in 1972. He was sent to Saigon to attend a senior clerk course at the puppets' central administrative school. After his graduation, K'thot served as chief of the rural construction office of the Tuyen Duc provincial ethnic development service. He fled to the jungle at the end of 1979. He was given the rank of "major" by the FULRO chieftains and was then promoted to "lieutenant colonel" in 1979. The so-caled "ministry of finance" of K'thot had only two members, comprising K'thot himself and a bandit bodyguard. Accompanying K'thot was Chin Mup Ha Tu, one of the bandit leaders who also belongs to the K'ho race. Chin Mup Ha Tu, age 28, is a native of No Ton Ha village in Duc Trong District. His 45-year-old elder brother, Chin Mup Ha Giang, was also seen in this group. He formerly was a veterinarian cadre trained by the Saigon puppet administration. Also with Ha Tu and Ha Giang was Chin Mup Ha Mau, their 30-year-old cousin.

Somewhere near the permanent headquarters of the Command Committee of the Combined Forces for the Suppression of FULRO, our cadres and combatants were discussing the questions of whether more bandits would defect following the recent surrender of several bandit ringleaders and of whether the remaining bandits in the jungle knew about the recent surrender of two FULRO groups.

The security comrades in Lam Dong gave themselves a relatively difficult problem to which they were trying to find a solution.

K'thot made known that the remaining bandits in the jungle were still preoccupied with uncertainty and fear for the fate of Ya Duk because they did not know what was going on. Another letter was allegedly "drafted by Ya Duk" and sent to Lieng K'rai, his trusted subordinate. The letter read, in part, as follows: "I and other members are in good health. We are o.k., safe and wholeheartedly assisted by the Caritas organization. We are planning a long journey." In compliance with ordinary rules, Ya Duk identified himself as Mac Ten, the alias he had previously used when he was in the jungle. "Ya Duk" allegedly told his men in the jungle "to be calm, take care of themselves and wait for the successful return of the Central Committee's emissaries delegation." The letter ordered Lieng K'rai and a number of men to prepare to meet Ya Duk to discuss some important and urgent tasks. It said that a car would be sent to pick them up. The day and time of departure for this trip were clearly fixed. Destination, recognition signals and passwords were all changed.

At 0430 on the morning of the appointed day, a white sedan was driven to km 277 on Route 20 at a three-way road junction where there is a shortcut leading to Crong Pha, about 30 km from Dalat. Lieng K'rai's group was seen coming down from Mount Dau Voi. This group comprised five persons, including Ro-ong Set, age 46, "chief clerk of the Lang Biang provincial chief's office", and three other bandit chieftains. It was learned from this group that "Ya Duk's letter had been passed on and read delightedly by his cohorts." Those remaining in the jungle speculated that this time the FULRO would certainly be able to contact the outside world and that "the official trip of His Excellency Ya Duk, the first deputy prime minister," would bring a generous supply of weapons, medicine, equipment, canned food and aromatic cigarettes.

On learning this, our security comrades quickly drew up a plan to attract the fourth group of bandits out of the jungle. This group was to be larger, with more members being high-ranking bandits. Our security combatants showed a high determination to unrelentingly attack the enemy and constantly develop their combat exploits. Ya Duk and a number of FULRO members were taken to Da Nang. This was to serve a dual purpose, namely, allowing them to visit some areas in the country and correcting the misconception instilled in them by the imperialists and expansionists through their psychological warfare. They became enlightened when they saw the progress of the country. How could there be the question of a rebellion in the lowlands as claimed by Manila radio in a K'ho dialect broadcast? How could there be the question of a famine in the former 5th region "as a result of the communists' efforts to strip peasants of their grain stock?"

Again, the remaining bandits hiding in the jungle received many letters which they believed to be written by Mac Ten himself. Attached to this letter were more than 10 attractive pictures taken at the Da Nang beach!

The FULRO leaders were seen riding high waves with their buoys or standing in front of big and beautiful buildings and villas -- including the Dong Phuong and Song Hao Hotels -- or among groups of people of all colors, including the Europeans, Asians and Africans. There was also a picture showing a white villa which was claimed to be the head office of the "association" where the "association" was housing "our brothers while they were waiting for boarding a ship to go abroad on an official mission." Together with these letters were the gifts from the "association," which included several pairs of jeans, some foreign T-shirts printed with strange designs, two cartons of 555-brand cigarettes, four bottles of Napoleon-brand cognac, two kilograms of instant coffee, a few cakes of camay-brand soap, and a large packet of chewing gum.

The arrival of the letters and gifts in two American rucksacks filled the bandits' hideout with excitement as they were lacking both food and clothes at the time. It was the pictures that brought them more encouragement and restored their confidence in the "association." They passed around a typewritten letter written in French with the blue letterhead [of] Caritas and the red seal expressing "the association's" deep concern and great admiration for the FULRO's struggle full of ordeals."

At about 0400 on the appointed day a blue Ford station wagon arrived to take all the 16 "guests" -- who are high-ranking bandits -- out of the jungle from the same rendezvous point where it picked up the others in the previous trip. "This time we would certainly score a great victory of high quality," said our security combatants from Lam Dong and Dac Lac Provinces.

This group was led by K'ra Gian Ha Put, a dangerous archbandit, 35, native of Duc Trong. At 18, Ha Put joined a unit of the U.S. Special Forces in Dac Lac Province. As a young and intelligent daredevil of the K'ho nationality with a heavy-muscled body, he was known to have captured the attention of many U.S. Green Beret officers. Trained by the Americans under a regular army program, he was commissioned by the U.S. Special Forces Command as a second lieutenant at the age of 21 and was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant in the U.S. Special Forces at the age of 23. It was that cruel American named (Georgie) -- commander of the U.S. Special Forces in the Central Highlands between 1965 and 1972 -- and (John Paul Van) -- another U.S. commander -- who paid great attention to his training. Ha Put joined the FULRO in early 1975, as commander of a group of bandits responsible for ambushes and the destruction or burning of warehouses and office buildings in certain localities. The people of various nationalities consider him as more important than hundreds of the other FULRO bandits.

Accompanying Ha Put was Tu Prong Chap, 36, native of Krong Cho village, Don Duong. Chap, an audacious puppet army officer, was known to have committed many crimes against our people. At the age of 28 he was already a captain in the Saigon puppet army. Upon his graduation from the Thu Duc Officers Training School, Chap served as a company commander of the local force in Don Duong. He joined the FULRO in 1975 and later became one of the high-ranking and active bandits.

Also among this group were Kon-so Ha Rong, 30, also know as "the governor of Nha Trang-Khanh Hoa"; Chia Che Ma Thieu, 42, formerly a permanent secretary (responsible for work related to the tribal people) at the Tuyen Duc provincial court under the puppet administration; and many others who had once served as henchmen of the U.S.-puppet regime.

K'ty Caught

The Lam Dong Provincial Military Command informed the unified command of more good news: Pang Tinh Te -- another archbandit -- and his relative were captured together with their guns by our combatants. Formerly, Pang Tinh Te was a high-ranking official in the puppet adminstration. He also served as a deputy of the puppet National Assembly and a secretary in charge of military affairs of Thieu's Democratic Party in Lac Duong Precinct.

Pang Tinh Te revealed that the FULRO bandit groups in the jungle are disintegrating and, due to their food shortage, had to depend on jungle taro for survival. If they sneaked back into the villages to look for food, they would be detected and caught immediately by our tribal militiamen and soldiers.

Our security combatants then discussed ways to lure K'ty out of the jungle. K'ty is the son of a wealthy family. His father was Don Duong Precinct chief during the Ngo Dinh Diem and Nguyen Van Thieu regimes. In 1975, as a puppet army captain, K'ty was commander of Zone 53 of the local force in Duc Trong. By the middle of 1975, he went into the jungle to join the FULRO bandits and was named "deputy minister of defense" and "commander of the southern part of the Central Highlands." K'ty, who wears a thick moustache and smokes a pipe, is always seen in a U.S. commando uniform and short boots. It was he who led the bandits to burn down the Dinh Lac village headquarters and fire mortar rounds into Di Linh District early in October 1980.

We have driven the fourth batch of leading FULRO bandits out of the jungle. The fifth drive, however, would not appear to be easy; it would have to be outlined carefully and meticulously. The Lam Dong provincial security service was reinforced with an additional number of cadres from the higher echelon. Some of our men were assigned to the jungle to carefully restudy the situation of the K'ty group. They found out that K'ty would soon travel to Lam Dong with a plan to forcibly take a number of youths to Thailand and China via Mondolkiri in Kampuchea for training before sending them back into the country to oppose and disturb our people.

A letter in handwriting closely resembling that of Ya Duk was then sent to K'ty. The letter insistently asked K'ty to come out to see Ya Duk "for a careful discussion of some important and urgent matters which could not be put into writing." The letter also told K'ty that "prospects for FULRO's relations with Caritas -- the international charity association -- are much better than those in the jungle can imagine," and that "because Ya Duk has been instructed by the association to depart shortly, he would like to see K'ty for a couple of days and that it would be up to K'ty to travel along with him or to go back into the jungle as his safety would be guaranteed in either case." Attached to the letter was a picture taken at the Vung Tau beach in which Ya Duk was seen walking with Ha Put and K'thot, and all of them appeared to be quite happy and at ease.

K'ty hesitated for a week, then decided to make the trip. He thought he should try to go and see Ya Duk and observe the situation himself before returning to the jungle. Moreover, he had lived in misery in the jungle for quite a long time, so it would be nice to spend a few carefree days at a hotel on the beach. K'ty then prepared to depart with eight of his followers. Most important among these bandits are Tu Net Toong, 42, a Chu Ru national and Chin Ha Po, a bodyguard of Ya Duk.

A white Ford sedan of the Caritas Association bearing a Ho Chi Minh City number plate arrived very early, at 0330 in the morning, and parked near km 288 on Route 20, about 2 km from the Prenn waterfalls and 16 km from Dalat city. K'ty was seen coming down from Mount Dau Voi to meet his men. After recognition signals and passwords were exchanged, they set out for the trip.

That evening, a group of people with dark complexion was seen bathing at the rear beach of Vung Tau sea resort. They were "forestry cadres from Lam Dong Province who were on a sight-seeing tour of Vung Tau sea resort." They just swam and enjoyed themselves like hundreds of others. No one knew that they were those notorious bandits who had just been driven out of the jungle and brought to the beach by our security combatants. Among them was K'ty, a wicked archbandit in Dac Lac and Lam Dong Provinces. Even K'ty himself did not really know what had happened to him. He only came to know everything 2 days later. He was surprised and bitter to realize that he was finally caught.

Part III

BK200400 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Third and final installment of article by Thanh Tin: "Central Highlands: The Security Front"]

[Text] Story About Four Death-Defying Combatants

Nearly a month after the fifth drive, our men drove the sixth batch of FULRO bandits out of the jungle. The remnants were in an alarming tumult.

A seventh drive was outlined. The more drives they initiated, the more careful and thorough our men had to be in taking precautions against every unexpected event. Preparation for the drive took more than a week. Four security men were selected and told that this would be a drive into the hideout of bandits during which courge and willingness to endure sacrifice would be necessary. Our men must be very courageous, resourceful and cool-headed to cope with all the dangers. There would be more than 10 "guests" to be received this time, according to the letters exchanged between "the jungle and the coast."

After six smooth drives, it would be natural for some problems to be encountered in the seventh one. We met Comrade Tran Huu Phi, who told us about this drive. Then, Comrade Duc -- the man charged with organizing and implementing the various daredevil operational plans -- took us to the spot where the drive took place, near the Pren waterfall, 14 kms south of Dalat city, in order to gain a full understanding of all that had taken place.

Tran Huu Phi was born in 1953 in Hoai Hao village, Hoai Nhon District, Nghia Binh Province. Orphaned since childhood, he and his younger sister had to do manual labor to earn their living. At age 17, he worked as a bus monitor for a passenger bus company in Kontum town, plying the Da Nang-Hue-Dalat road. Phi is also a skilled mason and stone cutter.

Following liberation, Phi volunteered to serve in the security service of Lam Dong Province. He is an avid student and reader of fiction on counterespionage and security intelligence, and practices martial arts. On several occasions, usually on holidays, he has participated in boxing matches and won prizes.

Phi talked about the seventh drive: "I was performing simultaneously the duties of a driver and a reconnaissance agent. A few months earlier I had been assigned the mission of making the acquaintance of a FULRO group in the Dau Voi mountainous area. The group members used to call me Hai, Brother Hai or Uncle Hai, and knew me as a driver of the Bac Ai Charity Association in Saigon. I had participated in six previous drives. Uncle Tu was driving a Peugeot, and Dieu was driving a minibus. I call him "Uncle Tu" because he is nearly fifty. Thach and I assumed the reconnaissance and liaison duties. Thus there were four of us. At 0400 the two vehicles came to the rendezvous. We turned the headlights off and on three times as a recognition sign. More than 10 FULRO men rushed out of their ambush positions. Thach got out first and tried to act as a liaison agent. He was intercepted and tied with his arms behind his back by two FULRO men. Thach calmly told them: 'Why do you put us to the test all the time? We are friends.' We had been tied like this before and then untied afterward. This time, we immediately sensed trouble. Uncle Tu was tied at gunpoint and was walking a few meters behind Thach. I was tied also and was following Uncle Tu. Glancing backward, I saw Dieu escorted by two armed FULRO men. Dieu was not tied because they had only 3 grey nylon cords. As we walked up a trail into the pine forest, they hit our shoulders, hips and flanks with their rifle butts. After walking a short distance, Dieu took advantage of being untied, rushed backward and tried to make it to the highway. Dieu dashed away very swiftly, but unfortunately he tripped on a bush and fell to the ground. A FULRO man shot him with an M-79 and he died only five meters from the highway. We all painfully mourned Dieu and hated the FULRO. The FULRO men stopped and tightened the bindings on our arms. They beat us more often and insulted us while leading us away.

We walked from 0415 to 0800 and reached Hon Bu Peak. The peak is 1,800 meters high and is situated in the Dau Voi Mountain Range. There is a cement pillar built by the French people who used to occupy the peak. One of the FULRO men went away to fetch coarse ropes used to bundle twigs and firelogs in order to replace the cords they had used to tie us. Only then did we realize that they liked to save the beautiful nylon parachute cords. We talked very casually in order to make them lower their guard. After three of them had pocketed the three nylon strings, the other three tied us again with coarse ropes. They then told us to walk again to a dense forest with steep slopes and stopped. One of the FULRO men took a handkerchief and tore it into three strips, saying: 'We are going to cross the road used by dolly trucks (trucks carrying logs); you must be blindfolded according to the orders of higher authorities.' The handkerchief strips were too small and short, so they had to enlarge and lengthen them with coarse ropes. Pretending hunger and exhaustion, we slowed our pace. They stopped us and said that they wanted our clothes. I tried to look through the blindfold to observe the surrounding terrain while they were untying us. They told us to take off our clothes in order to shoot us down. This was a good opportunity to flee. While I was taking off my clothes and thinking of running away, I heard a sudden thump. I saw Uncle Tu hurl a strong kick at the FULRO man beside him and dash down the mountain slope. Later on, he told me that he had dashed down too rapidly and hit a boulder that caused a bruise on his forehead just above his eye. With a natural reflex, I threw my shirt into the face of a FULRO man, tore off the blindfold and dashed to my right, where some big logs lay. On my left side, Thach also took to his heels. However, on this side the forest was clear and he was shot down by the FULRO men."

The corpses of Comrades Dieu and Thach were carried back and buried in Dalat cemetery on a high hill overlooking Cam Ly spring and Dalat city. Following the examples of these two comrades, our combatants conducted the eighth drive against the bandits in a daring and completely successful manner. This drive involved those bandits leaders who had long criminal records.

To Control the Highlands

The entire province of Lam Dong seemed to be engaged in the big campaign to search out and mop up the bandits. The tribal people of various nationalities have risen up to control their villages and hamlets politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

In all districts, large numbers of bandits have left the jungle to return to their families. Some of them have returned to their families on the very days when drives were launched to mobilize the masses. They told the people about the hardship and shame they had endured in the jungle and about their happiness in being reunited with their parents, wives and children. They emotionally praised the lenient and generous policy of the revolution and people, despite their past crimes.

The FULRO bandits' heavy defeats have made Washington and Beijing very bitter. The CIA and the Chinese secret agents have always considered FULRO as one of their helpful tools in opposing and sabotaging the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

Beijing has long coveted the highlands of our country. In 1964 Beijing wanted to send its road building force to the area to participate in building the strategic route to southern Vietnam, and expressed its "kind" intention to send 600 of its drivers to the Tay Nguyen area to help move our troops. This trick of "using drivers and road builders in its aggressive scheme" was flatly rejected by us.

In early 1978 a special Chinese secret agent appeared in Dalat. Bandit Ysunier met him at the edge of a forest. Ya Duk said that he had spent a whole night with this Chinese agent named Ba Don in March 1978, in the vicinity of Tia stream behind Dalat palace No 3. Ba Don can speak Vietnamese fluently, with a Cantonese accent, and is about 50 years old. He introduced himself as a Chinese intelligence lieutenant colonel and inquired about the situation of the FULRO forces and expressed eagerness

to give all-around assistance to these forces. He invited Ya Duk to eat cookies, drink coffee and smoke Chinese cigarettes and said that both Taiwan and Beijing would like to help FULRO. He inquired about the demands for materials, weapons and other military facilities of FULRO. He said temptingly: Relying on China, the FULRO forces will multiply several times, since China is a great power. He then suggested that FULRO headquarters be moved to Kampuchea (which was still under Pol Pot's control then) and that it would be advisable to have a Chinese military attache and various Chinese military advisers at the FULRO headquarters. The question of erecting a radio station for FULRO in an area northeast of Kampuchea could also be raised with China and large numbers of youths could be given preparation and sent to southern China for military training.

Three months afterward, a Vietnamese woman named K.H., who was married to a Chinese tradesman in Cholon, made further contact with the FULRO. She talked about a China-U.S. joint company in providing military aid and goods to FULRO. This project was a failure. Despite their heavy defeat in this connection, the imperialists and expansionists have not relinquished their cruel plots.

We have found the key to defending the security in this strategic area. The people of all nationalities have clearly recognized the enemy's face. The public security personnel and army soldiers whom I met in the Tay Nguyen area all expressed their resolve to turn these highlands into a prosperous area, thus contributing to enriching the national economy. I met the geological teams that were surveying the terrain to look for freshwater sources for the Tay Nguyen area. I conversed with the foreign experts working with these teams in tapping the freshwater source near Suoi Vang spring in Dalat. Those forestry workers who were planting pine trees and tapping latex can now go deeper into various tribal villages and hamlets both early in the morning and late in the evening.

Our public security combatants have taken the lead in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. How can we find enough words to talk about their armed exploits! There are such men as Brother Bay from Bao Loc -- who has been living in this location for 20 years or so, devoting his whole life to the task of assuring national security -- and Brother Hai Tien, who has just fulfilled his assigned duty in this area and is now being reassigned to a new duty station to engage in new and more important struggles. These men, together with their comrades and the people, will score new silent exploits which only time can tell.

BRIEFS

UK ENVOY'S DEPARTURE -- Hanoi, VNA, 14 Oct -- Derek Tonkin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, left here today, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

ITALIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT -- Hanoi, VNA, 14 Oct -- A delegation of the Italy-Vietnam Committee and of the trade union of Genoa city led by Pietro Pastorino, general secretary of the Italian General Chamber of Labour and president of the Friendship Committee of Genoa city, visited Vietnam from 1 Sept. to 15 Oct. The delegation was guest of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. It signed with the Haiphong Trade Union Committee an agreement on further developing the friendship, solidarity and cooperation with a view to the establishment of sisterly relations between Haiphong and Genoa. The delegation was received today by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

AUSTRALIA

SINCLAIR COMMENTS ON INDIAN OCEAN EXERCISE

BK221233 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, says the government attaches considerable importance to establishing of permanent Australian naval presence in the eastern Indian Ocean. He said it was an area of strategic importance to Australia and it was important to demonstrate its interest to other nations. Mr Sinclair was announcing two large naval exercises to be held in west Australian waters in preparation for the home porting of major fleet units at the state's Sterling base from 1984. The minister said the first exercise, named Sandgroper, beginning in mid-November, would involve 11 warships and aircraft from Australia, the United States and New Zealand. The second exercise, involving a seven-ship task force, was scheduled for early next year. Mr Sinclair said a second attack-class patrol boat would be stationed at the Sterling base by the middle of next year. The next defense force xercise is the Kangaroo series and will also be held to the north of western Australia next year. Mr Sinclair said the aim of Kangaroo '83 was to excercise the Australian defense force in joint operation in the defense of the north and northwest of Australia and to exercise the Australian, New Zealand and United States forces in combined operation.

NEW DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

BK210911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The new communications system linking the defense services of Australia, the United States and New Zealand has begun operating. The system links the Defense Department offices in Canberra with centers in the New Zealand capital of Wellington and the American defense facilities in Hawaii. Defense Minister Sinclair says the system will provide a facility for data transmission and has eight times the capacity of the communications network it replaces.

TALKS ON AUSTRALIA-NZ ECONOMIC PACT HIT SNAG

BK280923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Neogtiations between Australia and New Zealand on closer economic ties have stalled over a failure to reach agreement on several issues. Talks in Wellington between Australia's Deputy Prime Minister Anthony and New Zealand's Prime Minister Muldoon broke up early without an agreement. The Australian ASSOCIATED PRESS reporting from Wellington says it's understood that the difficulties lie on Australian demands for increased initial access to New Zealand markets and a phasing out of period for New Zealand protection.

[Melbourne Radio at 0830 GMT on 29 October adds: "Mr Muldoon says his country and Australia are very close to agreement on a pact for closer economic relations. A draft agreement worked out at talks in Wellington, which lasted throughout yesterday, is to be referred to the cabinets of both countries for approval. Mr Muldoon and the Australian deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, both said they hoped an agreement would come into force on 1 January. Mr Anthony said as he left the New Zealand capital for home that he hoped what had been achieved would be accepted as fair. He said a number of outstanding issues had been settled and the situation of Australia's manufacturing industry had been improved. Mr Anthony said he had been able to moderate the effects of the continued use of export incentives and import licenses by New Zealand."]

JAKARTA DAILY QUESTIONS U.S. CHINA POLICY

BK281514 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] SUARA KARYA yesterday [26 October] presented an editorial entitled "U.S. Global Strategy and Indonesia's attitude." It says that the global strategy of the big powers in the world generally has two main objectives: trying directly or indirectly to strengthen their position, politically and economically as well as militarily, in those parts of the world which they consider to have strategic importance, and simultaneously weakening the position of their opponents in those parts of the world which they consider of strategic importance.

With such a strategem, it is only logical that the United States, for instance, should help Communist (China) to make progress. In this context, it appears that U.S. attention and assistance is mainly directed toward Communist China, even to the extent of sacrificing its historical ties with the Nationalist Chinese regime in Taiwan.

It is for this reason, SUARA KARYA says, that the president deliberately touched on this matter in his meeting with President Reagan when he visited the United States recently. On his way home, President Suharto said that he had given Indonesia's view, namely, that U.S. assistance would only increase Communist China's potential to launch subversion and infiltration in Southeast Asia.

In the global strategic network, various excesses which have arisen must have been anticipated by the United States. Nevertheless, ignoring the interests and sovereignty of a friendly country such as Indonesia in applying its strategy would be a mistake which should be prevented ahead of time, SUARA KARYA says.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER THACH ARRIVES IN JAKARTA

BK281301 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said that he is visiting Indonesia to resume the dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries on the Kampuchean problem. According to Minister Thach, this problem is not impossible to solve, nor can it be easily solved.

Speaking to reporters on his arrival at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta this afternoon, the Vietnamese foreign minister called on the governments of all countries involved in the Kampuchean problme to increase mutual understanding in a concrete way.

On arrival at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport at (?1530) today, Minister Thach was welcomed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and a number of staff members of foreign diplomatic missions in Jakarta.

In the course of his 6-day stay in Indonesia, the visitor from Vietnam will hold a series of talks with several ministers of the Development Cabinet III and pay a courtesy call on Vice President Adam Malik.

MALAYSIA

UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA REPRESENTATION WELCOMED

Ghazali Comments

BK270319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 26 (AFP) -- Malaysia today hailed the United Nations vote in favour of the Cambodian coalition government as a "reaffirmation of ASEAN's efforts" towards finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said in a statement that more countries had supported Democratic Kampuchea this year compared to the last three years.

The foreign minister said the U.N. vote was a "positive development" which removed all doubts on the legitimacy of the coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and which also include Son Sann and Khieu Samphan as prime minister and deputy president respectively. He urged other countries who recognized the Hanoi-backed "puppet" regime in Phnom Penh to change their position "so as to be in keeping with international opinion."

In an obvious criticism of India's support of the Heng Samrin regime, the Malaysian foreign minister said the coalition was not an "alliance of convenience" as described by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in his speech at the United Nations early this month.

Malaysia hoped that the efforts by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to regain independence for the country will continue to be supported by the international community. Ghazali said he was confident that the Cambodian people will succeed in their efforts to regain their freedom, dignity and honour.

Radio Commentary

BK271209 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Malaysia has warmly welcomed the decision taken by the UN General Assembly to reject an attempt to unseat Democratic Kampuchea at the world body. In the voting that took place on 26 October, 90 countries voted against the Lao amendment that was aimed at denying the Democratic Kampuchean Government of its rightful seat. Last year 77 countries voted for this government and the figures for 1979 and 1980 were slightly lower. Thus the voting has shown that year by year more nations are supporting the ASEAN's view that the Democratic Kampuchea Government is the sole legitimate government of the Kampuchean nation and people, and not the puppet Heng Samrin regime that was installed in Phnom Penh by Hanoi.

It is to be hoped that the Vietnamese Government would realize that all its propaganda efforts to mask its aggression against and destruction of Kampuchea has met with dismal failure. Nearly the whole of the Free World, and especially all its neighboring governments, has condemned this brazen attempt at foiling and colonizing a smaller country. Even Vietnam's principal backer -- the Soviet Union -- has been reportedly unhappy about Vietnam's intrusion and has called upon it to withdraw its forces.

During the Vietnam war, the communist regime in Hanoi successfully used the passage of time to weaken American commitment and resolve and was ultimately successful in toppling the South Vietnamese Government. But this time around the Vietnamese forces do not represent Vietnamese nationalism, but are the aggressors and colonizers. The passage of time has only meant that more nations are openly condemning their actions.

The Malaysian minister for foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, yesterday stated that the UN endorsement of the Democratic Kampuchea Government for the fourth successive year was the reaffirmation of its support for the efforts of ASEAN which were directed at achieving a political solution as provided for in the International Conference on Kampuchea declaration.

Of greater importance was the fact that the 90-vote endorsement has proven that the ascension of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to the presidency of the Democratic Kampuchea Government was a significant and positive development which should no longer raise any question with regard to the legitimacy of the Sihanouk government. The dedication and strong determination of this government to regain Kampuchean independence and sovereignty would now be supported by all nations who believed in a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean question. And Malaysia and the other ASEAN nations are confident that the struggle of the Kampuchean people to regain their freedom, dignity and honor will be realized. Those nations who had recognized the Heng Samrin regime or who, because of reservations caused by the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime, had abstained from voting, should now support the Sihanouk government. The aggressor nation in Kampuchea now stands isolated and the growing Sino-Soviet rapprochement would only isolate it further. The ASEAN's stand and the International Conference on Kampuchea resolution provided the best solution for an honorable military withdrawal by Vietnam and the installation of a genuine and truly nationalistic government in Kampuchea.

GHAZALI DISCUSSES BORDER PROBLEM WITH SUHARTO

BK280035 Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 27 (AFP) -- Malaysia and Indonesia have reaffirmed their determination to solve their territorial dispute over the islands of Pulau Sipadan and Pulau Ligitan by negotiation, a Foreign Ministry statement said today. It said Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie returned last night after an official visit to Jakarta over the weekend, when he had met Presdient Suharto for discussions on the border problem of the two islands and other subjects. The statement said the Indonesian Government informed Tan Sri Ghazali the Indonesian parliament would soon ratify the Indonesia-Malaysia treaty on the archipelago. During the visit he also had talks with his counterparty, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and other Indonesian leaders.

Mr Ghazali told the Indonesian Government Malaysia would table the joint archipelago treaty for ratification during the current sitting of parliament here.

Tan Sri Ghazali briefed the Indonesian president on the results of the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting in Suva, Fiji, and the result of Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's official visit to Papua New Guinea.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW ON RELATIONS WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK241422 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister says that while the government to government relationship is the cornerstone of Singapore-Papua New Guinea relations, this should be expanded by increased economic links. Mr Lee pointed out though there were obstacles, like the lack of shipping and marketing networks, given time and political will, these could be overcome. Mr Lee was speaking at luncheon in Papua New Guinea given in his honor by the opposition leader of the country's parliament, Mr Ted Diro. The prime minister said the government must encourage and provide incentives to entrepreneurs to overcome the problems. But, in the final analysis, it was the entrepreneurs with foresight, imagination and a sense of what was feasible who would be able to see opportunities -- where others were overwhelmed by the difficulties -- and turn those opportunities into profitable enterprises. Mr Lee also suggested that Papua New Guinea seek the best advice from sociologists and psychologists to prepare its people for the inevitable age of technology and a frantic pressure which will be felt if the ancient tribal customs conflict with the demand of the discipline of an industrial work force.

Mr Lee is now back in Singapore.

PRESIDENT MARCOS RECEIVES TWO U.S. VISTORS

OW281315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The president today received two distinquished American vistors at Malacanang.

The president first met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Daniel O' Donohue and exchanged views on the current situation in Asia. The president and (Donohue) discussed the regional situation, including the latest developments in Kampuchea. O'Donohue, who is touring the Asia Pacific region, is traveling with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, whom he will join on Saturday in Singapore.

The president also received W.E. Tucker, chairman of the U.S. panel of the U.S.-ASEAN Trade Council. During the call, Tucker complimented the Philippines for being the strongest supporter of the U.S.-ASEAN Trade Council. The president and Tucker also discussed oil production in the Middle East and the prospects of oil prices rising again.

INVESTIGATIONS OF 'THIRD FORCE' UNDERWAY

HK290026 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Defense and military authorities are investigating the existence of a third force which is trying to sabotage relations between the church and the military. The matter came to light in a meeting yesterday between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Eastern Samar Command Chief Brig Gen Salvador Mison. The defense minister ordered a probe into the activities of the suspected third force. Some radical priests in Samar have made it appear that the bishop of Calbayog had written President Marcos protesting the arrest of Father (Edgar Carleon), the parish priest of (Silanga), Catbologan, Samar. Monsignor (Philomeno Bactul), apostolic administrator of Calbayog, denied he ever signed an open letter to the president. He said the letter, which was published in full in a newspaper, was not authorized by him. Father (Carleon) was arrested by the military in Samar for alleged subversive activities.

POLICE CHIEF ON 'INSIGNIFICANT' THREAT TO PEACE

HK230829 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Region I Commander Victorino Azada says the insurgency problem in the region is still an insignificant threat to peace in the area. He said the recent death of Father Zacharias Agatep has broken the backbone of insurgency in the area and that his followers have sent surrender feelers. Agatep was one of the five rebel priests in the region. He was killed, together with his aides, in an encounter with government troopers in Ilocos Sur a week ago. Azada said the insurgents can not yet afford a frontal confrontation with government forces, since their capability is still zero. He added that no part of the region has ever been in the hands or control of the insurgents.

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ASEAN REJECTS SOUTHEAST ASIA CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

BK291444 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 29 (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has formally rejected a long-standing Indochinese proposal for a limited international conference on Southeast Asia, according to a statement released here today. The statement, circulated as an official United Nations General Assembly and Security Council document, dismissed the proposal -- recently reiterated by Laos -- as a bid to legitimise Vietnam's presence in Cambodia.

Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, in a letter to the ASEAN states of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines, last month proposed the holding of such a conference early next year in a neutral capital -- Rangoon, New Delhi, Paris, Stockholm or Vienna. The proposal was initially formulated last July by Vietnam and its allies in Laos and Cambodia. It implied that the situation in Cambodia would not be an exclusive point of discussion.

The ASEAN statement noted that Vietnam had "always regarded" the Cambodian situation as an internal affair for the Heng Samrin administration it installed in Phnom Penh in January 1979. Vietnam had also stressed its "preoccupation" with an alleged Chinese threat to the region, the statement added.

"The convening of a limited international conference on Southeast Asia suggests that the situation in Kampuchea would be submerged in a morass of unrelated matters," it went on.

"Such a limited international conference would thus only serve to legitimise continued Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia, draw the ASEAN countries into a confrontation with those whom Vietnam perceives to be a threat, and in effect prolong the suffering of the Kampuchean people," the ASEAN members said.

Details of ASEAN Letter

BK300602 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] A partial troop withdrawal by Vietnam would have been a move in the right direction if it had been linked to an assurance that all Vietnamese troops would eventually be withdrawn from Kampuchea in accordance with the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

The above statement, issued on Thursday, is contained in a memorandum issued by ASEAN countries in response to a letter by Laos circulated at the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. The letter, dated September 15, 1982, had also been addressed to the ASEAN foreign ministers.

The memorandum said that the Vietnamese proposal for a demilitarised zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border is an imposition on Thailand which is not a party to the conflict in Kampuchea and would lead to further displacement of refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border who are dependent upon international humanitarian relief assistance....

It said that as regards the limited international conference on Southeast Asia proposed by Vietnam,it should be noted that Vietnam and Laos refused to participate in the International Conference on Kampuchea which was convened at the UN headquarters.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

Details of Arrival Ceremony

SK292222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on October 29 on an official visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife came out to Pyongyang airport and warmly received His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Madame.

The airport was pervaded with a festive mood upon receiving the friendship envoy of the Libyan people. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, were set up amidst the crowd of thousands of people carrying national flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and balloons. Standing there were also the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Libyan people!" The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the airport.

The plane carrying the envoy of the Libyan people touched down at 16:30. The crowd enthusiastically welcomed the good-will envoy of the Libyan people with cheers of hurrah.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and hugged him. Children's Union members presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was accompanied by Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of General Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces, and his wife; 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agricultural Development and Land Reclamation; Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economic and Light Industry; 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industry; al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport; Miftah al-Asta 'Umar, secretary of Liaison Office; Nuri al-Mismari, general director of protocol of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; and others.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Chief of General Staff O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press. On hand were 'Abd al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, officials of the People's Bureau and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

A function welcoming His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was held at the airport. The national anthems of Libya and our country were played.

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21-gun salute. Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, His Excellency Mu'ammar al'Qadhdhafi waved to the warmly cheering crowds, passing before them. Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi along streets.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK292252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and his wife on October 29 paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife.

Present on the occasion were Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of general staff of the Libyan Armed Forces, and his wife; 'Abd al-Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agricultural Development and Land Reclamation; Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economic and Light Industry; 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industry; al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport; Miftah al-Asta Omar, secretary of Liaison Office; Nuri al-Mismari, general director of protocol of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; 'Abd al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to our country; and others.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Chief of General Staff O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku [were present].

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gift for Al-Qadhdhafi

SK292258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- The statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on an official visit to our country, at the Arch of Triumph Plaza on October 29.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived at the plaza, a large crowd warmly welcomed them, bursting into cheers of hurrah and setting off beautiful waves of flowers. Artists presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Paek Hak-yon, first vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented the statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed thanks for the statuette.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK292231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of

October 29 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on an official visit to our country. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, in company with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife, appeared in the banquet hall amid the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and our country were played. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Then Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spoke.

The entourage of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was invited to the banquet.

Attending the banquet were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife , Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the KPA, responsible men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Kye Chang-hwan.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments. A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Text of Kim Il-song Speech

SK292242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 29 in honor of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Follows the full text of the speech:

Your Excellency esteemed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, dear guests from Libya, comrades and friends: We are greatly pleased to meet in Pyongyang today Your Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I warmly welcome Your Excellency Esteemed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the dear guests from Libya who have come to our country with the feelings of militant friendship and fraternal solidarity with our people.

Your Excellency al-Qadhdhafi made a long trip to the east this time to visit our country. This is our first meeting, but our friendship has long been established through various channels as comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the common front for independence against imperialism and you are widely known among our people as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter of Arab and Africa. So we have received you with the pleasure of meeting an old friend of ours.

Korea and Libya are both newly-emerging countries and members of the Non-Aligned Movement standing on the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Today, the U.S. imperialists hate most bitterly revolutionary Libya in the Middle East Arab region and, regarding our country as the first target of attack in the Far East, are intensifying their manoeuvres to provoke a new war.

This unites our two peoples closer by bonds of militant solidarity and friendship in the struggle against the common enemy.

The current visit of Your Excellency Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to our country will be a momentous landmark in developing the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two peoples to a new, higher stage and greatly contribute to the promotion of the Third World peoples' common cause of sovereignty, independence, and building of a new society.

The Libyan people, under the leadership of Your Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, their outstanding leader, carried out the historic September 1 Revolution and have taken bold revolutionary steps to remove all imperialist colonial ruling machines, economic foothold and aggressive military bases from the Libyan soil since the revolution. In spite of the repeated threats of armed intervention, economic blockade, subversive activities and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists, the Libyan people are now firmly defending the country's sovereignty without vacillation and courageously paving a new path of national prosperity under their unique motto of "Jamahiriya."

Libya is maintaining chajusong (independence) and the non-alignment policy and struggling staunchly to defend the dignity of the Arab nation; she is supporting the liberation struggles of the Palestinian people and all other oppressed peoples and making energetic efforts for a fair settlement of the Middle East issue and the promotion of the cause of the complete liberation of Africa.

Expressing full solidarity with the uncompromising struggle Your Excellency esteemed al-Qadhdhafi, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter, is waging against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists, the Korean people sincerely wish the Libyan people brilliant successes in building a new society.

On this occasion we once again sternly condemn the beastly war acts and brutal massacre committed by the Israeli aggressors after invading Lebanon with the U.S. imperialists encouragement and extend invariable support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples to achieve national liberation, build an independent state and win back their lost territory.

The Arab people is a great nation with huge manpower and material resources. If all the Arab people closely unite and take a concerted action, the Israeli aggressors will never be able to act so high-handedly as they are doing now and the common cause of the Arab people will be finally accomplished. The strength of a united people is invincible, and it is a truth substantiated by history that the aggressors and oppressors meet their doom.

No frantic effort of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists will be able to crush the cause of justice of the Arab people, and the flames of the Palestinian revolution will go on raging, as long as the Palestinian people are alive. The brutal invasion and massacre by the Israeli aggressors, that have stirred up the world people to furious resentment, will, in the long run, precipitate their own isolation and destruction.

The Korean people will in the future, too, struggle vigorously to build an independent new world free from imperialism and war, from all manner of national domination and subjugation, in close unity with the Third World people including the Libyan Arab people and all the rest of the world people who advocate chajusong.

Your Excellency esteemed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, it always gives me pleasure to meet friends like you who are standing together on the anti-imperialist front. We firmly believe that this time we will reach good agreements through an unreserved discussion of the question of developing relations between the two countries and a series of problems arising in opposing imperialism and making the whole world independent.

I would like to take this amicable opportunity of meeting my Libyan friends to wish that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples may be strengthened and that the solidarity among the world people who advocate chajusong be cemented and to wish the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya prosperity, His Excellency esteemed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi good health and happiness and the dear guests from Libya and comrades and friends present here good health.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

SK292316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2244 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, made a speech at the banquet arranged on the evening of October 29 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said: I express thanks to Your Excellency President Kim Il-song, a dear friend and the respected leader of the Korean people, for your excellent speech just made.

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we express deep thanks to you, [Mr] President for having come out in person today together with the friendly Korean people to accord us a warm hospitality. We will always remember that the working people of Korea headed by the great leader President Kim Il-song warmly welcomed us. It will remain long in our memory.

Taking this occasion of meeting you and receiving a warm welcome from you, we voice our solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the territory and nation of Korea and defeat imperialism in the Far East. We declare that we actively support the proposal for Korean reunification advanced by you, [Mr] president, which is a correct way of achieving the reunification of the Korean nation divided by the imperialists.

Availing ourselves of our stay in friendly Korea today, we announce to the world that we are standing on the same front against world imperialism from the Far East and Arab countries to Latin America. We declare this not only in the name of Libya but also in the name of the revolutionary forces led by Libya in the Arab motherland and Africa and the people fighting against imperialism and reaction in that region under the leadership of Libya.

We assure you that such solidarity of ours and the struggle we are waging, standing firm on the anti-imperialist front, are a strategic action which should be invariably continued till imperialism has been defeated and the people struggling for socialism and freedom have won victory.

Though we are far away from each other, we are in the same trench against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular. U.S. imperialism, which threatens Korea's reunification and directly your country, is directly menacing us in our country, too, from the Mediterranean and our border. This is why we are standing on the same trench against it. U.S. imperialism will certainly sustain defeat thanks to this solidarity and this broad front.

The reunification of Korea will be achieved and the imperialist moves against it fail in the solidarity extended to the Korean people by the people fighting for freedom.

In the Korean people's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and the solidarity of the people who love freedom, the U.S. imperialists will be defeated in the Gulf of Sidra and their attempt to subdue the Libyan people by threat [will] come to a cropper. In the solidarity extended to the Palestinian people by the Korean and Libyan peoples and other peoples who fight for freedom, Zionism will ruin and the Palestinian people liberate their territory and establish their democratic state. [sentence as received] Thanks to this solidarity of theirs, racism will be defeated in South Africa and Namibia and the Tanzanian people and Namibian people will win victory in South Africa.

That today there is such a leader with resolute anti-imperialist sting as President Kim Il-song our great friend is a precious source of strength in the struggle of the people against imperialism. We stand on your side [words indistinct] may trust in the struggle against imperialism, the common enemy.

We highly appraise your wise leadership of the Korean people to construction, progress, reunification and direct confrontation with provocations of imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists feel uneasiness because we are meeting today precisely in the land of Korea. Imperialism not only feels uneasiness but is scheming to confront us. Under this condition we are resolved to further strengthen the anti-imperialist common front in the area from the Far East to the Middle East. U.S. imperialism also knows that ours is an era of people. The anti-imperialist struggle is a struggle to be participated in not only by regular armed forces but also by the entire popular masses who desire to achieve complete liberation and free themselves from all manner of outside forces' pressure.

We speak highly of the fact that the Korean people are unanimously turning out under the leadership of Your Excellency, and for this, the Korean people will certainly achieve victory in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of the country.

The Libyan people also won victory in the struggle against the reactionaries and for the dismantling of the foreign military bases and established a people's government. The Libyan people are now fully ready to fight against imperialism and Zionism. The entire Libyan people declared that if the U.S. troops dare attack the Gulf of Sidra, they would turn this gulf into a red one.

We fighting against imperialism and Zionism in the Arab region value the friendship and alliance with Your Excellency President, the staunch and great leader, and with the resolute and industrious Korean people led by you. We had been intimate friends from before we met each other. Though we have not established any alliance, we are allies waging a common struggle. We are greatly rejoiced at the excellent development of the friendly relations between the two countries and the bilateral relations between the two countries.

I express once again thanks to you, a great friend, and to the friendly Korean people for the unforgettable enthusiastic welcome accorded us today. Long live the friendship between us! Long live our common struggle till the defeat of imperialism!

Kim Il-song-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

SK310513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 30 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [SPLAJ].

Present at the talks on our side were minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, Chief of General Staff O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Libya Kye Chang-hwan.

Present on the opposite side were Chief of General Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office 'Abd al-Ati al-Ubaydi, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing Muhammad al-Manqush, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Agricultural Development and Land Reclamation Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economic and Light Industry Musa Abu Furaywah, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industry 'Umar al-Muntasir, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, Secretary of the Liaison Office Mittah al-Asta 'Umar, General Director of Protocol of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office Nuri al-Mismari, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the SPLAJ to our country 'Abd al-Majid Kashkushah and others.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

[Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1330 GMT on 30 October reports on this meeting and adds: "At the beginning of the meeting, the president of the Democratic Republic of Korea delivered a speech in which he welcomed the brother leader in the name of the Korean people and government. The brother leader then made a speech in which he expressed his happiness and gratitude for the great welcome accorded him by the friendly Korean people. He said we feel that we are among our friends and as though we were in our own country. He also expressed satisfaction at the development of relations between our two countries and that we have no reservations about promoting these relations at every level."]

Leaders Talk Alone

SK310515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, were held on October 30. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Ho Tam Meets Libyan Counterpart

SK310444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on October 30 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Libya Kye Chang-hwan and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to our country 'Abd al-Majid Kashkushah and others.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

30 Oct Sightseeing Tour

SK310518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- Some members of the entourage of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, visited various places of our country on October 30.

Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Libya, and some members visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs and the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economic and Light Industry, and 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industry, and al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport, and some members visited the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and the Nampo port.

Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agricultural Development and Land Reclamation, and some members visited the agricultural science exhibition of the 100-hectare terraced fields in Hari, Kangdong County.

The guests were accompanied by Chief of General Staff O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Yong-chin.

The wife of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, together with some members of the colonel's entourage, inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

Tour of Military Facilities

LD301740 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] This morning Brig Mustafa al-Kharrubi visited the facilities of the Korean military college [words indistinct]. He listened to explanations on the methods used for teaching military materials at this college. During the visit he was accompanied by the chief of staff of Democratic Korea as well as a number of officers of the Libyan Armed Forces. Brig Mustafa al-Kharrubi also witnessed a live ammunition firing exercise by the students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. He expressed his admiration at the precise implementation of the exercise and he praised the efforts of the school's teaching staff. He visited the classrooms of this establishment set up by President Kim Il-song in 1949 to train the sons of those who had participated in the liberation of the country and its struggle for unification.

Al-Kharrubi Visits Artillery School

LD311610 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Muharram 14, Oct. 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY - The Libyan Arab Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi this morning visited a heavy artillery school in a suburb of the North Korean capital Pyongyang.

Brigadier al-Kharrubi, who was accompanied by the Korean chief-of-staff and some officers, inspected various types of tanks manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and listened to detailed explanations on these anti-armour and anti-aircraft tanks. Brigadier al-Kharrubi later attended an artillery and tank training exercise carried out by the school's students of both sexes.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Kim Il-song at Theater

SK310454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "Song of Glory" was performed on October 30 at the February 8 House of Culture in welcome of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on an official visit to our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife appreciated the performance together with His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi appeared in the box amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire audience warmly welcomed them with the cheers of manse (hurrah) and applause. The entourage of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also appreciated the performance.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Chief of General Staff O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading personages of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press. Also seeing the performance together with the guests were DPRK Ambassador to Libya Kye Chang-hwan and working people in the city. Abd al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the SPLAJ to our country, and officials of his bureau also saw the performance. Prior to the performance, the national anthems of our country and the SPLAJ were played.

The music and dance epic "Song of Glory" was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic level. At the end of the performance a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the SPLAJ, were projected on the backdrop and artists in the national costumes of Korea and Libya sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Libyan song "Song of the September 1 Revolution," performing a friendship dance.

Amid the rising cheers of manse and applause His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

31 Oct Sightseeing

SK312214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and madame and his entourage on an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited Mangyongdae on the morning of October 31. The guests were accompanied by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Libya Kye Chang-hwan.

Hearing the immortal story about the historical native house of the great leader President Kim Il-song, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his entourage saw with deep interest the momentoes preserved in the house. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi posed for a souvenir picture with his entourage.

Then the guests went to the Mangyongdae cooperative farm. They acquainted themselves with the management and grain production of the farm and went round a thrashing ground and the machine workteam of the farm.

The guests inspected the Pyongyang Metro. They went round Metro stations, receiving warm welcome from working people passing through them.

Some members of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's entourage were shown round the Sariwon towel factory, The Sariwon vinyl wrapping material producers cooperative, the Mangyongdae chicken plant, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the hospital attached to the Pyongyang Medical University and the Ansan polyclinic, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, and visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Sang-mok belongs.

Madame al-Qadhdhafi, together with some members of the colonel's entourage, appreciated a circus show in the evening.

Leaders See Gymnastics Display

SK312224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on an official visit to our country saw on October 31 the mass gymnastic display "People Sing of the Leader" performed by school children and students in Pyongyang at the Kim Il-song Stadium.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife saw the mass gymnastic display together with His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife. Also watching the display in company with the guests were leading personages of power bodies and working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and working people in Pyongyang. The members of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyran Arab Jamahiriya in Pyongyang were invited to see the display.

The national flags of Korea and Libya were fluttering on the flagpoles of the stadium. Feeling of military friendship and solidarity for the Libyan people were read on the faces of over 100,000 working people and students who gathered at the stadium with flags of the two countries and balloons.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, came out on the rostrum amid the welcome music. At that moment, stormy cheers of hurrah burst forth and a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi appeared on the background of the mass gymnastic display and the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Libyan People!" "Welcome to Al-Qadhdhafi," "Warm welcome to the good-will envoy of the Libyan people!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples" and the national flags of the two countries spread there.

Children's Union members presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The entourage of the colonel and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Korea Abd al-Majid Kashkushah, were on the rostrum.

Also seen there were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerne and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Libya Kye Chang-hwan.

The mass gymnastic display "People Sing of the Leader" began. It was warmly acclaimed by the guests and spectators for its rich ideological and artistic content and high sports skill. At the end of the display, cheers of hurrah again burst forth and a beautiful rainbow symbolising the militant friendship and solidarity forged between the Korean and Libyan peoples on the same front of anti-imperialism and independence and the words "Let us strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" and "May the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples be everlasting!" appeared on the background and students and school children in national costumes of the two countries danced a beautiful dance of friendship on the gymnastic ground.

While the cheers continued, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi lifted their tightly grasped hands to express the sentiments of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples and acknowledged the cheers of the crowds.

FORMER PRC PILOT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN SEOUL

SK310504 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Twenty-five-year-old Wu Yung-keng, the former Red Chinese pilot who escaped from Red China in a MIG on 16 October and sought political asylum, held a press conference in the conference room of the National Defense Ministry at 0930 today.

Saying that he came from Jinhua County, Zhejiang Province, in Red China, Wu disclosed the motive of his attempt to seek political asylum. He said that since he was disgusted with communist society, he chose South Korea as an intermediate station in his exodus to free China.

Wu explained the circumstances of his escape. He said that at 1350 Beijing time on 16 October he left for South Korea from Ludong military airbase on Shandong Peninsula. He added that 6 minutes and 30 seconds after leaving the ground, Red Chinese radar picked up his plane and ordered him to make a 180-degree turn. He said that, ignoring this instruction, he continued to his course, entered the territorial skies of South Korea in 30 minutes and landed at a South Korea Air Force base at 1434 the same day.

Wu said that while living in Red China he knew that South Korea was a free democratic country and that since his arrival in South Korea he has seen the happy appearance of the people and the signs of rapid industrial development. Wu thanked the ROK Government for its humanitarian stand of helping him freely choose his residence.

Over 100 domestic and foreign reporters, including those from the Taiwan television station, AP, UPI, the American CBS and the ABC television, the Japanese NHK and the Japanese DAILY YOMIURI covered the press conference.

LOCAL AUTONOMY ISSUE RAISED IN ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK300610 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Lawmakers' interpellations at the National Assembly committee sessions held on 28 October]

[Excerpts] (At the Home Affairs Committee session of the National Assembly) Interpellations by Representative Kim Won-ki of the Democratic Korea Party: The enforcement of the local autonomy system is one of the solemn pledges made by the government of the Fifth Republic before the people. Therefore, the government should be held liable to make this local autonomy system take root during the single term of the presidential office. Without the enforcement of the local autonomy system, which is fundamental to democracy, we cannot expect a democratic country. Without the ideological sympathy from the people, we cannot expect full cooperation from them. Their cooperation will be limited.

Interpellations by Representative Cho Pyong-kyu of the Korea National Party: There is no ground whatsoever for withholding the enforcement of the local autonomy system. The local autonomy system is necessary to enhance the self-governing ability of the people and to achieve a balanced development of the country. The local autonomy system is necessary for successful preparation for the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul. It is also necessary to control the increase of population in Seoul and to move enterprises from Seoul to the provinces.

Interpellations by Representative Ko Pyong-hyon of the Democratic Korea Party: The government should make a choice now either to revise the constitution to abolish the provisions in it on forming local autonomous assemblies or to enforce the local autonomy system as provided in the constitution.

Answers by Home Affairs Minister No Tae-u: The government has been sincerely studying the enforcement of local autonomy system in accordance with the constitution. But I think that conditions for enforcing the local autonomy system have not matured as yet.

(At the Education and Public Information Committee session) Interpellation by Representative Kim Tae-su of the Fraternal Independent Association: The government should permit the Christian broadcasting station to broadcast commercials and fulfill its function as a broadcasting station serving the public interest.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER, ARMY BOARD HEAD NAMED

OW202140 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1723 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 October (MONTSAME) -- Colonel-General Jamsrangiin Yondon has been appointed minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Lieutenant-General Jugderiin Baljinnyam has been endorsed as the head of the Political Board of the Mongolian People's Army.

BREZHNEV'S KREMLIN CONFERENCE SPEECH WELCOMED

OW302158 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1724 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 October (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian public has welcomed the speech of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, at the Kremlin conference of the leading staff of the Soviet Army and Navy. L.I. Brezhnev has determined responsible tasks facing the Soviet Army and Navy at the current period of the aggravated international situation, the newspaper UNEN writes. Commenting on the Soviet leader's speech, the daily stresses that L.I. Brezhnev has underlined the necessity of stepping up the struggle for averting the threat of a thermo-nuclear war and for defending and consolidating peace and security of nations. The newspaper points out that touching upon the significance of relations of the Soviet Union with the People's Republic of China, L.I. Brezhnev has once again expressed the sincere aspirations of the Soviet Union for the normalization of relations with China and the resolve to do everything possible in this sphere.

The paper notes that the Mongolian People's Republic considers this question as urgent in the present conditions of sharp antagonism of two directions of the world policy. The newspaper UNEN singles out the statement of L.I. Brezhnev that the chief line of the foreign political activity of the socialist countries is the maintenance and strengthening of detente and security of nations and the preservation of peace.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

OW230051 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 22 (MONTSAME) -- A protocol on mutual commodity exchange and payments for 1983 was signed in Prague between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. According to the protocol, the commodity exchange between the two countries will grow up 19.5 per cent in 1983 compared to the previous year.

Mongolia will import from Czechoslovakia diesel sets, equipment for clothing, tanning and shoe industries, hoists, communication means, medical equipment, bearings, buses, Tatra trucks, chemicals and consumer goods, such as textiles, hosiery, jewelry and musical instruments. It will export to Czechoslovakia copper-molybdenum concentrate, sheep and camel wool, leather and animal skin, horse-hair, carpets and fur articles. The cooperation between Mongolia and Czechoslovakia is widening and deepening.

DIPLOMATIC TIES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH ECUADOR

OW302144 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 October (MONTSAME) -- The Governments of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Ecuador have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level guided by the principles of the U.N. Charter and striving to develop and strengthen relations of co-operation on the basis of the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-interference into internal affairs of each other and peaceful settlement of pressing problems.

FURTHER CONDEMNATION OF UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA

Foreign Ministry Statement

BK301630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Text" of 29 October PRK Foreign Ministry statement]

[Text] The PRK foreign Ministry states that the UN has no role to play with regard to the Kampuchean Government and people as long as it continues to keep in its body the genocidal Pol Pot criminals and disguised Pol Pot members. The Foreign Ministry vehemently condemns and completely rejects the erroneous and unjust UN decision on the present situation in Kampuchea. It considers this decision a gross, barbarous and unacceptable interference in the PRK's internal affairs.

Despite their perfidious maneuvers of blackmail, coercion, threat and pressure in various international arenas, Beijing, Washington and reactionaries among the ASEAN countries cannot camouflage their ventures of aggression, sabotaging of peace, violations of human rights and interference in others' internal affairs because history will be the serious and just judge of all world political events.

History has revealed the true nature of China's hegemonist policy as the greatest threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. No one can ignore that China is determined to resort to military measures -- by using the genocidal criminals and various reactionary Khmer elements -- to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and incite the ASEAN countries to confrontation with the Indochinese countries. Only traitors of the revolution can accept the reactionaries' arguments that the so-called situation in Kampuchea is the original cause of tension in Southeast Asia. It is clear to wise people that an end to China's hegemonist policy will constitute a solid guarantee for lasting peace and stability in the region.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is demanded by the Kampuchean Government and people. It is meant to cope with the Chinese threat for the sake of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. If China agrees to sign a nonaggression treaty with the three Indochinese countries and respects this treaty, Kampuchea and Vietnam will agree with each other immediately to a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

In fact, however, history has demonstrated that not only have the Chinese hegemonists rejected all of the three Indochinese countries' proposals full of good will, but they have also intensified their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary ASEAN accomplices to wage war on the Kampuchean people by using genocidal criminals and various reactionary Khmer elements.

The Chinese hegemonists have threatened and are threatening to attack and exert military pressure on Vietnam and Laos. In fact, they have plotted a multifaceted war of destruction against the three Indochinese countries.

They have claimed that the presence of Vietnamese troops close to the Kampuchea-Thai border threatens Thailand's security. Such interference is aimed at covering up the use of Thai territory by the genocidal criminals and various reactionary Khmer elements to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and threaten the security of the Indochinese countries. The Thai leaders should have remembered that letting the Chinese hegemonists use Thai territory against the Indochinese countries and authorizing the Khmer reactionaries to use one of the ASEAN capitals to establish the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea constitute a dangerous precedent of foreign intervention in other countries' internal affairs.

We again would like to call the ASEAN countries' attention to the fact that patience has its limits. The PRK will use its right to legitimate self-defense as a state with sovereignty over all its territory. The Kampuchean people will use their appropriate right to retaliation in order to safeguard their right to exist as a nation.

How can the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists and their ASEAN lackeys assume the right to dictate that Kampuchea be neutral and conform to their desire while the United States has established its military bases in the Philippines; Indonesia, in its own way, exerts military control over East Timor; Australia and New Zealand have claimed that they have the right to send and station their troops in Singapore and Malaysia; and China has invaded the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Islands and has persisted in its ambition of controlling all the Eastern Sea (South China Sea).

All Southeast Asia must be neutralized. No regional country will be permitted to establish a military alliance with another country outside the region, nor can it allow the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory or a country outside of the region to interfere in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian countries. Will the ASEAN ruling circles be independent and sovereign enough to take these logical and just proposals into consideration?

With regard to the PRK, the ASEAN countries have no right to demand the holding of a UN-sponsored international conference to find a solution to the so-called Kampuchean problem that the Chinese hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists have strived to fabricate and to disperse distorted propaganda. If the ASEAN countries really want lasting peace and stability in the region, they cannot refuse the convening of a regional conference between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. A conference can attain the expected results only when, and first of all, the parties directly concerned agree to participate therein. Holding a conference in which one party pressures the other is only a cheap trick used by aggressors.

It is disgusting to see that those who have clamorously demanded the defense of the principle of nonmilitary intervention in other countries, the protection of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and a political solution to the so-called Kampuchean problem are the criminals along with the Chinese hegemonists, the U.S. aggressors, the ASEAN reactionaries and other opportunists. Unfortunately for them, however, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The three socialist Indochinese countries are consolidating and developing increasingly.

The PRK Government and people take the liberty of reminding the United Nations again that it must put an immediate end to its gross, barbarous and unacceptable intervention in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs so that it may regain, as soon as possible, its honor, prestige and international role.

Phnom Penh, 29 October 1982

KAMPUCHEA Commentary

BK291138 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 28 Oct 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The 25 October UN Decision Is Unreasonable and Unjust" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Oct (SPK) -- "The vote for the representation of reactionary Khmers does not correspond to the real situation in Kampuchea, goes against the aspirations of Kampucheans -- rescued from genocide -- and is contrary to the UN Charter," notes the paper KAMPUCHEA in a commentary in its latest issue. The KUFNCD central organ continues:

Everyone is aware that "Democratic Kampuchea" was a genocidal regime unprecedented in the history of mankind and that it was overthrown by the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979. By creating the so-called coaliton government, the Chinese expansionsists, the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN reactionary circles intend to resurrect the political corpse of "Democratic Kampuchea" with the aim of undermining the rebirth of the Kampuchean revolution.

This UN decision represents gross and unforgivable interference in the internal affairs of the PRK. U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism have applied economic and political pressures on the UN member states so that they would vote in favor of the Pol Pot gang; other countries -- not up-to-date with the real situation in Kampuchea for more than 3 years -- have let themselves be taken in by the "coalition government" label. The UN decision cannot brighten the future of this "government" -- representing a genocidal regime which raises the strong indignation of world progressive opinion.

The 25 October UN vote does not reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The struggle for the defense and reconstruction of the country will lead the Kampuchean revolution to victory and it is the Kampuchean people who will decide their own destiny.

The Kampuchean people totally reject the result of the vote for the representation of "Democratic Kampuchea" at the United Nations and demand that the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann gang be expelled immediately from this international organization. The PRK Government is the only one entitled to represent the Kampuchean people in every international body. The paper KAMPUCHEA concludes:

In the search for a solution to Southeast Asian problems, the United Nations must work toward convening an international conference -- as proposed by the conference of foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries -- and not maintaining the presence of the Pol Pot murderers among its throng. As long as the UN mistake remains, peace and stability in this region -- and in particular along the Kampuchea border -- cannot be guaranteed.

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

25 October Speech

BK300824 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Oct 82

[25 October speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, to the 37th UN General Assembly -- read by announcer]

[Text] I am honored, as the president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly, to thank the Credentials Committee for accepting and submitting the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea to the plenary session for approval. I would like to ask the General Assembly to accept the proposal of the Credentials Committee which has confirmed to you that the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea -- the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and a UN member -- conform totally to the regulations of our General Assembly. You have consistently recognized Democratic Kampuchea. After the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, you have continued to defend the Democratic Kampuchean seat, although the Hanoi government and its colleagues have tried to make you accept the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea that they have installed in Phnom Penh. I would like to express my profound thanks for your justice. I firmly believe that this year more member states of our United Nations will vote in support of justice against aggression, independence against colonialism and freedom against slavery. As is known to you, in the past months, following frank and thorough discussions among various patriotic groups representing various political trends in our country, the government of Democratic Kampuchea has become a coalition government joined by representatives from each faction. This government is now representing our entire Kampuchean nation. The handful who do not join this government are persons who have chosen to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. They respect and serve the Vietnamese aggressors and cannot survive without the support of the 200,000 Vietnamese troops. In my opinion, there is no need to talk much about the puppet regime in Phnom Penh. There is no dispute between us and these puppets; the dispute is between our coalition government and the SRV leaders who have invaded, occupied, oppressed and plundered our Kampuchea.

Vietnam, the LPDR -- Vietnam's satellite -- the Soviet Union and its company oppose the Democratic Kampuchean credentials. They have launched all kinds of maneuvers in an attempt to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from occupying its UN seat. The government that I am honored to represent here is not a government in exile as some have said. Members of our government are waging the struggle in our Kampuchean territory, in the northwestern, southwestern and northeastern regions. Our cabinet, which I lead, meets and works in our Kampuchean territory now and in the future. It is true that the Vietnamese aggressor troops control many cities in our country but, as impartial observers have acknowledged, the Vietnamese aggressors do not enjoy security anywhere and have to prepare massive defense forces to protect transport from one town to another. It is true that the struggle for national liberation takes a long time and must include many difficulties and sacrifices.

I hope that one day the Kampuchean problem will be solved through peaceful means. But at present, we have no other alternative but to struggle resolutely. Our combatants fight not only for independence and freedom in our country; I want to emphasize that our combatants also struggle with the lofty spirit of sacrifice which prevents countries which are weak, in terms of both population and military strength, from falling under the domination of their stronger, expansionist neighbors. This does not only mean the Third World. Moreover, our combatants fight on the battlefield in order to prevent Kampuchea's neighbors from being threatened, encroached upon and invaded militarily by Vietnam. Therefore, this struggle helps reduce tension in Southeast Asia and serves the cause of stability and peace in the region. To check the advance of the Vietnamese expansionists, the Kampuchean combatants, who are fighting on the frontline, need more support from the UN member countries which do not want to reward acts of aggression and colonialism. Recognizing the Phnom Penh puppet regime or assisting it by leaving the Kampuchean seat empty would mean that our United Nations is rewarding the Vietnamese aggressors who have invaded and occupied a small, humble country which has done nothing wrong except for loving independence and refusing to be subjugated. I am confident that the majority of the UN member countries that cherish justice will vote for the right of legitimate representation of our government.

At the end of his speech, the prince president of Democratic Kampuchea read a message from Prum Ieng, former high-ranking official appointed by the Vietnamese aggressive administration in Phnom Penh as chief of the Kampuchean Information Office in Stockholm, Sweden, who fled in mid-1982. In the message, Prum Ieng indignantly condemned the crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race and annex the Kampuchean territory.

26 October Address

BK311606 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Oct 82

[26 October speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly -- read by announcer]

[Text] Before talking about the situation in Kampuchea, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and in my own name, I would like to express profound gratitude to the many member states of the United Nations -- whose distinguished delegates are present here -- which yesterday afternoon, in front of this noble General Assembly, ensured justice and provided great anf firm support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people and for an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. This gesture full of lofty political meaning will be forever inscribed in gold letters in the history of our country and in that of our struggle for the total liberation of our fatherland.

Mr Chairman, Mr Secretary General, distinguished delegates: Please allow me to touchingly thank the United Nations which has voted with an overwhelming majority over 3 successive years -- 1979, 1980 and 1981 -- to pass resolutions for a correct and just solution to the Kampuchean problem. These resolutions demand: 1) the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea; 2) recognition of the sovereignty and right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people; 3) free general elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

As a sovereign state, Kampuchea has the full right to refuse UN supervision, but our country is willing to accept this supervision in order to fully guarantee that the election will be held in a truly democratic manner. This will deprive the Vietnamese of a pretext for not withdrawing their soldiers from Kampuchea and not letting Kampuchea recover its independence. Currently, people are saying that they are trying to find a way to solve the Kampuchean problem politically. But let me point out that the way to solve the Kampuchean prolem politically already exists.

It is contained in successive UN resolutions and in the declaration of the 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea willingly attended by 93 countries. This is the way to solve the Kampuchean problem and it is a good, correct, just and reasonable way. There is nothing else to add or take away from it. The problem is how to get that country which invaded, controlled and illegally put its colonial yoke on Kampuchea for the past almost 4 years to clearly respect and implement it. That country is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is a member of the United Nations. Vietnam is bound by the UN Charter. If it is sincere and reasonable, Vietnam must abide by the decision of the United Nations. What is the point of Vietnam staying in our United Nations if it violates UN principles and orders, and contemptuously scorns the decision of the overwhelming majority of the UN member states?

We all know that Vietnam has stationed many aggressor troops in Kampuchea and has sent its own people to occupy territory in various regions of our country in order to achieve its Indochinese federation -- including Laos -- which the Hanoi party called Viet Minh has wanted for a long time. But this Indochinese federation -- with Vietnam as master and Kampuchea and Laos as stupid puppets -- we certainly cannot accept.

Our people and government will absolutely not abandon their struggle for national liberation as long as the Vietnamese soldiers have not been completely withdrawn from the territory of our country and as long as we still have not recovered the right to decide our own destiny. Vietnam and its supporters are beginning to realize that their difficulties are increasing. The Vietnamese economy -- which even in normal times is not good -- is getting worse because of Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea, while the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers fighting in Kampuchea is getting lower and lower.

Increasing numbers of Vietnamese soldiers are dissatisfied with their superiors' orders to invade a small country which used to provide all kinds of assistance and support to Vietnam when the Vietnamese were struggling for their national liberation. These Vietnamese soldiers are not happy to act as guards defending the Phnom Penh regime which is not supported at all by the people and which has no political life whatsoever. These Vietnamese soldiers also clearly see that our Kampuchean combatants have been and are making things very difficult for them. Kampuchean territory is burning them everywhere.

As Kampuchean patriots, we have no alternative but to fight in order to liberate the territory of our country, while the Hanoi leaders do have a choice. Apart from their greedy expansionist ambitions, no one is forcing the Vietnamese to keep their forces in the territory of our country, which only causes them great losses. If the Hanoi leaders are realistic people, they would sincerely implement the declaration of the 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea tomorrow. If they did this, the Kampuchean problem would be solved.

Vietnam should know that in the war it has imposed on us, we bear no grudges against the Vietnamese people. We only aspire to live in peace and friendship with all our neighboring countries, in particular with Vietnam, as well as with other countries the world over.

After reading the statement of Di Lamthol, a high-ranking official of the Vietnamese authorities' Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh who recently defected to the border region of Thailand, denouncing the Hanoi yoke of domination in Phnom Penh, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea said:

Currently, almost 1 million Kampuchean people have fled their country to seek refuge abroad. These Kampuchean refugees -- despite still being loyal to their fatherland -- refuse to return to their homeland and live under Vietnam's colonial yoke. In Kampuchea, my compatriots -- including peasants who most love their fields and land -- only wait for the chance to defect from Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, who are slaves at the feet of Hanoi and Moscow. In the liberated zones in Kampuchea, the CGDK daily receives many Kampucheans who have fled the zones controlled by the Vietnamese army.

The problems which confront us are the supply of food and medicine to these refugees and the supply of weapons to the tens of thousands of combatants who have volunteered to join in the just and necessary struggle to liberate the country on the battlefield. Now I would like to declare once again in front of this noble General Assembly that my government and people will always be faithful -- now and in the future -- to the ideals of peace which have always been those of our Kampuchean race and nation. If Vietnam withdraws all its soldiers from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions, our government is ready to sign a treaty of peace and nonaggression with Vietnam which would recognize and respect the sovereignty of the two neighboring nations in their present boundaries. Thus peace and reconciliation would return to the Indochinese Peninsula and the risk of war spreading would also disappear.

Mr Chairman, Mr Secretary General, distinguished delegates: This year is the fourth time that our United Nations has passed this draft resolution sponsored by 48 member states demanding that Vietnam stop its aggression in Kampuchea, withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people freely decide their own destiny in accordance with successive UN resolutions on Kampuchea and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people who have suffered most painfully from Vietnam's act of aggression against and anexation of Kampuchea, and on behalf of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, I would like today to express warm gratitude to all the countries which have united in sponsoring this draft resolution -- including the ASEAN countries which initiated it -- which His Excellency General Carlos Romulo, minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines, has just clearly and eloquently introduced.

I appeal to all the distinguished delegates who represent peace- and justice-loving countries to provide their precious assistance and support for this draft resolution. An active vote to support this draft resolution will contribute to making Vietnam return to reason and respect the principles and laws of international relations between states. I would like to thank all the distinguished delegates in advance for their great and noble assistance and support which the Kampuchean nation and people will never forget. Thank you very much indeed for your attention.

POST: SIHANOUK, DK TO LAUNCH 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE'

BK300544 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The Democratic Kampuchea [DK] Government is now planning to post ambassadors to as many friendly countries as possible, THE BANGKOK POST was told yesterday. Following the DK's overwhelming victory in the United Nation's General Assembly over its seating problem, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is the president of the Khmer coalition government, is now preparing to launch a new diplomatic offensive to widen the DK's international support base, a reliable source said. According to the source, Prince Sihanouk, who is now in Paris to celebrate his 60th birthday with his family, is expected to stop over in Thailand sometime next month before going to Kampuchea, where a cabinet meeting is scheduled to be held. The cabinet meeting's agenda will include Prince Sihanouk's new move to establish formal diplomatic relations with as many countries as possible to which DK ambassadors are to be posted, the source said. According to the source, ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, are Prince Sihanouk's priority.

The source said that the DK's new diplomatic campaign is solely attributed to the prince's desire for a political rather than a military solution to his country's problems.

The source also revealed Sihanouk is of the opinion that while the Khmer Rouge's efforts to drive the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea was praiseworthy, international pressure and negotiations are more decisive factors in forcing the Vietnamese to pull out. But, the source added, Sihanouk did not totally rule out the significance of battle forces as long as their presence can sustain the war to remind the world community that the Vietnamese are illegally occupying Kampuchea and that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces have not been able to wipe out the DK forces.

PREM ON U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S IMPENDING VISIT

BK310426 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon told a press conference at Government House yesterday that the chairman of the World Bank who visited Thailand recently praised Thailand as one of those countries whose economic administration has been in the right direction. He firmly believed that the economic situation in Thailand will gradually improve.

The prime minister explained that the price of 3,000 baht per ton of rice set by the government for the coming harvest season is not the floor price under the government's support program. It is the level set for the goverbment to intervene in the market if rice prices fall below that point. From its observation of the paddy situation in the rice exporting neighboring countries and in the world market, the Commerce Ministry believed that rice prices this year would be better than last year. The Rice Policy Committee, with the prime minister himself as chairman, will see to it that farmers get reasonable prices for their produce, and it has assigned the Commerce Ministry and the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry to take measures to this effect.

The prime minister said his forthcoming 17-20 November visit to the PRC is made at the invitation of the Chinese premier. He will hold talks with the Chinese leaders on questions related to Thailand's security and China. China is a big country with a population of over a billion, and its influence on the region is, therefore, quite considerable. The prime minister believes his meeting with the Chinese leaders will benefit Thailand, bilateral relations and the situation in the region.

Asked about the resignation of Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikhup, the prime minister said that Thawi Kraikhup had not done anything wrong to benefit himself. He praised the former deputy commerce minister's decision and the political spirit he displayed. The prime minister said he would not appoint a new deputy commerce minister to fill the vacancy.

A reporter referred to the prime minister's statement that he would not stand in the forthcoming elections and would not join any political party, and asked whether that means the prime minister would give up all political posts once his present term of premiership is over. The prime minister said that he is a Thai citizen with the same kind of personal responsibility toward the country as any Thai.

Asked about the coming visit to Thailand by the U.S. secretary of defense, the prime minister said he is scheduled to meet with the visitor on 2 November at Government House. Two major subjects for talks with the U.S. defense secretary will be regional security and Thai-U.S. cooperation. The prime minister said he will be frank in the upcoming talks and will report on its outcome to the press, if they are not on secret matters.

Asked about the resignation by several MP's in recent days, the prime minister said that only when more than half of the total number of legislators resign will there be a need to dissolve the parliament. If only a small number resign, there should be no problem.

U.S. TO DOUBLE STAFF TO PROCESS REFUGEES

BK300726 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The United States Government will double the number of staff it employs to process refugees applying for resettlement in the United States, visiting U.S. Attorney General William French Smith told Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday.

Mr Smith's statement was made after Sitthi told him that U.S. procedures for processing refugees were quite slow despite Washington's pledge to resettle more refugees in the U.S. The U.S. promised to accept as many as 64,000 Indochinese refugees from Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries for resettlement next year.

ACM Sitthi said that Mr Smith sympathised with Thailand's problems concerning refugees because he had seen the situation himself when he visited Kamput refugee camp in Chanthaburi and Phanat Nikhom refugee processing centre in Chon Buri on Wednesday.

At yesterday's meeting between ACM Sitthi and Mr Smith, the two men discussed cooperation between the U.S. and Thailand on narcotics suppression. Praising Thailand's efforts in suppressing the production of drugs at their source, the U.S. attorney general promised to cooperate with Thailand by suppressing the demand for illicit drugs in the United States. ACM Sitthi also briefed Mr Smith on the current Border Patrol Police campaign against remnants of the Shan United Army and its heroin refineries along the rugged Thai-Burmese border.

PRASONG NOTES UNHCR PLEDGE FOR REFUGEE PROGRAMS

BK271210 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] According to Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, a pledge of 713 million baht to finance the refugee program in Thailand next year has been made by the UNHCR. Mr Prasong told reporters at Don Muang Airport upon his return from Geneva that the pledge was made during the annual conference of the UNHCR held in Geneva from 11-20 October.

During the conference, Thailand expressed concern over declining rates of refugees resettled in third countries. He also informed the conference of the threat of another major influx of Kampuchean refugees resulting from another Vietnamese military offensive. Mr Prasong said he stressed the need for more assistance for the over 80,000 Thai people on the border affected by fighting and a concentration of Kampuchean refugees concentrated in the area.

Thailand now shoulders more than 175,000 Indochinese refugees living in the camps and another 300,000 Kampucheans taking refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border, he said. In his meeting with Mr Poul Hartling, the UNHCR chief promised to send one of his deputies to study the migration of refugees in Thailand, Mr Prasong said, adding that the 713 million baht budget to be provided by the UNHCR will be used mainly for food and public health services for the refugees.

After the conference in Geneva, Mr Prasong traveled to Rome where he met with officials of the Food and Agriculture Organization and with the World Food Program to discuss the needs for the 300,000 Kampucheans residing on the border. Prasong said the budget approved by the UNHCR for Thailand should be adequate if more refugees are resettled in third countries next year.

PATROLS TO BE INCREASED TO DETER SRV BOAT PEOPLE

BK311435 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Headquarters has announced that it will step up patrol work along the country's coastline in order to prevent more Vietnamese boat refugees from entering Thailand. The move followed an official report that a number of more than 6,000 Vietnamese boat people are heading to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. The report also said that the departure of these boat people was made in an abrupt way and without reason.

In the announcement the Supreme Command says that although Thailand used to accept boat refugees into some of its refugee camps, these camps have currently been closed. Besides, it says, Thailand has already asked the United Nations to inform the Vietnamese that the country will not allow any refugee arriving here after August 1981 to be resettled in third countries in order to discourage them from entering here.

The Supreme Command notes that the departure from Vietnam of such a large number of people indicates that the Vietnamese administrators fail to solve their internal problems. Therefore, the Supreme Command says that Vietnamese rulers may switch to pushing their people to neighboring countries in an effort to create new problems after their recent failure to discredit the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government in the United Nations.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA SCORED

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW301807 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 30 -- Vietnam considers as "null and void" the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on October 28 on the so-called "Kampuchean situation."

This stance was made clear by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in a statement released here today. The statement says that the erroneous U.N. resolution is aimed at seeking to impose an absurd political solution on the Kampuchean people. "Like the previous resolution", the statement says, "this U.N. resolution completely distorts the real situation in Kampuchea, negating all the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in their revival and in the defence of national independence and sovereignty over the past three years since they ousted the genocidal regime of the sanguinary Pol Pot gang.

"The United Nations has once again been manipulated to serve the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the other two Indochinese countries, undermine the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and jeopardize peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"The U.N.'s adoption of this resolution was a gross infringement on the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a blatant interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs, and ran counter to the U.N. Charter and the fundamental principles of international law. Such a resolution is completely null and void."

The statement says: "The situation in Kampuchea is starkly clear. The Kampuchean people are completely controlling their country and their own destiny. The achievements in all fields of the Kampuchean people over the past three years are very great and marvelous. People of conscience throughout the world have expressed their joy and admiration for these achievements. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has won increasing trust and love from the Kampuchean people, its international prestige has been further heightened, and it has effectively brought into full play its role in handling domestic and foreign affairs and is worthy of its position as the only legal and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people. Nothing can check the Kampuchean people's steady advance.

"The U.N.'s adoption of this erroneous resolution has further hindered efforts to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia and damaged the U.N.'s prestige."

The statement says: "The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the statement of October 29 by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's spokesman categorically rejecting the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on October 28 on the so-called 'Kampuchean situation'.

"Proceeding from their sincere desire for making Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have time and again demonstrated their good will and advanced many fair and logical proposals, especially the important initiatives put forth recently by the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City on July 6-7, 1982 aimed at negotiating with concerned countries on a solution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality, mutual agreement, non-imposition and non-interfernce from outside. These proposals have been highly valued and backed by broad public opinion throughout the world. They have paved the way for a correct settlement of all disputes and differences between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries."

"All attempts by the imperialists and reactionary forces against the Kampuchean people and the other two Indochinese nations, against the trend to dialogue between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries, against peace and stability in Southeast Asia, are doomed to failure," the statement says.

NHAN DAN Comment

OW300759 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 30 -- NHAN DAN today describes as an erroneous decision the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly on Thursday of the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on the so-called "Kampuchean situation."

The paper says that in his recent note to the U.N. secretary-general, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen stressed that there was no such thing as a "Kampuchean problem" and, therefore, the U.N. debate was a gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and ran counter to the U.N. Charter.

NHAN DAN rejects the allegation that the presence of the Vietnamese military forces in Kampuchea is the cause of regional instability. "The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea", it stresses, "is in conformity with the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. It aims to cope with the threat from Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialists. It is not a threat to anyone, not to Thailand's security, either, whereas actions mounted from Thailand by Polpotians and other Khmer reactionaries, stooges of Beijing and Washington, have continuously strained the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border".

The paper goes on: "More people in the world have seen that the root cause of the so-called Kampuchean problem' is China's opposition to Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Latest developments have made it stark clear that the threat comes from Beijing, which has tried every means to undermine the Indochinese and ASEAN countries' dialogue for a solution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

"To secure peace and stability", NHAN DAN says, "the first thing to do is to put an immediate end to all hostile activities of the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against the independence, sovereignty and security of other Southeast Asian countries".

The paper recalls the proposals of the sixth conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers last July for a non-aggression treaty with China, for the establishment of a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean borders, and for an international conference on Southeast Asia including nine regional states and six other countries.

"These proposals", the paper says, "have received warm welcome from progressive public opinion throughout the world as sound basis for dialogue. Indeed, they show the correct way for settling all disputes and differences between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries since they take into consideration both sides' concerns and are based on mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality, mutual agreement, non-imposition and non-interference. To demonstrate their good will, Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have taken the first step by withdrawing part of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea". "Indochina leaves the door wide open for dialogue and negotiations", NHAN DAN says: "The point now is to proceed from reality and respect the legitimate interests of the peoples of Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries. Any attempt to protect the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, impose the rule of Chinese expansionism and further the interests of U.S. imperialism is doomed to failures".

NHAN DAN stresses that far from upsetting the situation in Kampuchea, the erroneous U.N. resolutions will lead to another impasse.

Radio Commentary

BK311204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Oct 82

["Some Observations," by station commentator (Nguyen Chi Dung)]

[Text] Dear friends: So, for the fourth time in a row the UN forum has been abused by bad forces in the furtherance of their selfish and dubious designs. As on the three previous occasions, the resolution which just passed in the United Nations was another erroneous decision by a majority acting erroneously under pressure.

It was already illegal for the United Nations to call a debate on issues involving the sovereignty of Kampuchea without being requested to do so by the legal administration of Kampuchea and without the participation of this country. Therefore, right from the start and by its nature, the outcome of this erroneous act naturally has no valididy whatsoever.

Just as on the previous occasions, the resolution which passed in the United Nations is erroneously based on a prejudiced assessment of the causes of tension in Southeast Asia, and it is because of such prejudice that this resolution absurdly sets forth irrational and biased demands. This resolution, though bearing the seal of approval of the United Nations, is in reality a jumbled collection of the obsolete viewpoints of China, the United States and their followers on issues concerning the three Indochinese countries, which have been rejected many times by the Indochinese countries themselves.

Moreover, although this resolution was formally sponsored by the ASEAN countries, its real authors were none other than the United States and China. The ASEAN countries, acting naturally and with varying degrees of motivation, did nothing but quote from scripts written by others. Therefore, it is safe to say that this is more proof of te scheme to abuse the United Nations to impose the viewpoints of one party on another. Thus this resolution is unjust and one-sided.

It is certain that when they pooled their forces to pressure the United Nations into passing this resolution, a number of persons within the ruling circles of China, the United States and their satellite forces knew full well that their irrational demands would not be binding on anyone. Nevertheless, they wanted to abuse the UN forum to discredit the Indochinese countries and create a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people and for coping with the just and practical peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries which are winning more and more sympathy from broad sections of public opinion.

By analyzing some points, we will see more clearly the one-sidedness and the basic errors of the inventors of this unhealthy resolution. They have repeatedly griped about the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea but they cannot muster enough courage to talk about the illegal occupation of Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago by Chinese troops or about the presence of U.S. troops in the Philippines. They point out that Vietnam now deploys some of its soldiers in Kampuchea but they dare not mention the root causes and direct reasons for an action which we, ourselves, did not want to take. They demand that we withdraw our troops from Kampuchea but fail to demand that China respond to our proposal for signing bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese countries and the PRC.

They thoughtlessly claim that the deployment of foreign forces at the Thai-Kampuchean border will maintain tension in the region, but if this is true, why do they not demand that Thailand respond to Kampuchea's proposal for establishing a security zone along the common border where no foreign troops -- only the national troops of Thailand and Kampuchea -- will be present? They say irresponsibly that due to instability in Kampuchea, many Kampucheans have been forced to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border, but why do they no demand that the Thai authorities respond to Kampuchea's proposal for holding bilateral discussions at any level and any time to repatriate the Khmer people who, chiefly by mistake, are now living a wretched life in refugee camps in Thailand? They simply want to maintain this situation in order to draw money from international organizations and create a source of reinforcements for the forces of Khmer rebels which are operating clandestinely on Thai soil.

Furthermore, the resolution just passed by the United Nations also deals at length with the Kampuchean people's so-called right to self-determination, the principle of nonintervention in Kampuchea's internal affairs, an overall political solution to the Kampuchean question and even with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

So what principle of nonintervention allows them to band together and set up a genocidal government in disguise, named the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in order to oppose and undermine the revival of the Khmer nation? Now suppose someone does the same with the groups of Maoist rebels in the ASEAN countries -- would they stand for it?

They talk about a political solution and the territorial sovereignty of Kampuchea while they increase their arms supplies to the various groups of Khmer bandits, providing them with sanctuaries and regularly sending them back to Kampuchea for sabotage activities. Here, it is obvious that selfishness and hypocrisy have prompted them to utter words that primarily contradict their current deeds.

Also in the same resolution, some persons in the ruling circles of China, the United States and their satellite forces did not fail to advertise the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea which they unilaterally convened in July last year. The reason for this is very simple. Although the conference was soon forgotten by public opinion after its conclusion because of its one-sided imposition, they still want to hold onto this conference to legalize its convocation and turn its structure into the legal basis for applying pressure on the three Indochinese countries. But this is only their wishful thinking, for nothing can be more ridiculous than the fact that an international conference that was designed to solve problems directly involving the Indochinese countries was not attended by those very countries themselves.

Thus, the United Nations has for the fourth time acted under pressure to pass erroneous resolutions on the Indochinese countries. Naturally, the marvelous revival of the Khmer nation as well as the lasting and pure solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples is in no way affected by such preposterous UN resolutions. We hold that this unhealthy product, far from having any practical value, only impairs the prestige and reputation of the United Nations. Of course, except for the masterminds -- a number of persons within the ruling circles of China and the United States and some other political speculators -- it is certain that not a few persons acted against their better judgment as well as that of their own peoples, and it is regrettable that they voted under pressure.

Once again, we totally reject the resolution just passed by the United Nations. This resolution opens no bright prospect for settling problems concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The path called for in this resolution is a blind alley that will only lead to an impasse.

UN REPRESENTATIVE REJECTS CHARGES ON KAMPUCHEA

OW301725 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 30 -- At the last meeting on Thursday of the United Nations on the Kampuchean situation, Ambassador Le Kim Chung rejected the slanderous charge of some delegates that Vietnam had committed aggression and violated the principles of the U.N. Charter. The Vietnamese representative denounced the crimes perpetrated by the Chinese-backed Pol Pot gang and said: "So long as the United Nations Organization maintains the representatives of the Pol Pot gang in whatever form, and so long as it tries to impose its unilateral resolutions upon the Kampuchean people, contrary to the legitimate interests and basic national rights of this people, and contrary to the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter, Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries will never recognize those resolutions, and the U.N. itself will continue to prove incapable of playing an active role in the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, in accordance with its obligation".

PRC SAID CONTINUING 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

OW301659 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 28 -- Chinese troops have over the past few days made a series of armed provocations against the Vietnamese people in Sino-Vietnamese border areas.

On October 20, the Chinese troops fired many 12.7-mm machinegun rounds on the Sin Man area (Ha Tuyen Province), killing a number of cattle.

On October 22-23, more than 30 Chinese troops, together with many groups of militiamen, intruded into the Phong Sinh area, Hai Ninh District (Quang Ninh Province) and the border post 92 area in Tra Linh District (Cao Bang Province), felling trees and taking them away. Also on these two days, Chinese troops fired dozens of 12.7-mm machinegun and mortar rounds on the Bat Xat area (Hoang Lin Son Province), destroying a number of local people's houses and killing many cattle.

On October 25-26, Chinese troops opened fire on the areas of border posts 49 and 52 in Cao Loc District (Lang Son Province).

Successively on October 22, 23, 25 and 27, Chinese troops fired 12.7-mm machinegun and mortar rounds on the Thi Hoa area in Ha Lang District (Cao Bang Province), wounding many people, damaging dozens of hectares of rice fields, while using powerful loud-speakers to spread slanders against Vietnam and threaten the local people's normal life.

Many Chinese spies and commandos have also been smuggled into the Cao Loc area (Lang Son Province), the Bat Sat and Pha Long areas (Hoang Lien Son Province), the Binh Lieu area (Quang Ninh Province) and the Trung Khanh area (Cao Bang Province) for sabotage activities.

VNA REJECTS BBC REPORT ON BOAT PEOPLE INCREASE

OW291740 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 29 -- The BBC last night broadcast a report quoting a source from Singapore as saying that the number of Vietnamese "boat people" was increasing and that at present, 6,000 Vietnamese in 100 boats are on the way to Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) is authorized to flatly reject that report, which is but an ill-intentioned fabrication.

CHARGES ON USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS REJECTED

U.S. Charges Rejected

BK311616 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] For more than a week, at the debates of the Political and Security Committee on Disarmament, delegates from many countries have directly or indirectly criticized the United States for seeking to obstruct disarmament.

In the 29 October afternoon session, Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan of the SRV delegation spoke about the Vietnamese people's wish to live in peace, which was reflected in the participation by 15 million people of different walks of life in signature-collecting drives and in various discussions and meetings held to express approval of peace and disarmament.

Rejecting slanderous U.S. allegations about the so-called use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan said that irrefutable facts have shown that since the end of World War II, the United States has always been the leader in the production of new weapons and weapon systems, thus intensifying the arms race.

Voicing support for the Soviet proposals for disarmament, our country's delegate stressed that the Soviet Union's new proposal for an immediate end to all nuclear tests along with basic provisions of an agreement on complete and absolute ban of nuclear weapons tests can help extricate the international community from the current deadlock.

Thai Charge Rejected by VNA

BK011506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Radio Beijing on 30 October quoted a report by a Thai army general as saying that Vietnam recently sent more than 100 trucks carrying chemical weapons to the Kampuchean-Thai border in preparation for its military activities in the coming dry season.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to totally reject this malicious fabrication. It is aimed at serving the dangerous policy of the U.S. imperialists -- those who are currently stepping up the production of chemical weapons -- and the schemes of the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles to create confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

BREZHNEV REMARKS ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS CITED

BK301438 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has declared that the policy of the Soviet Union is to consolidate the international security and detente.

Speaking in the Kremlin recently, he pointed out that (?the policy of) the United States and its followers is to aggravate the complexity to maximum. They increased the military buildup, especially nuclear weapons, to gain military superiority.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Soviet (?President) Leonid Brezhnev said: The Soviet Union sincerely wishes to normalize relations with China and will do all it can for this goal. Beijing often talks about normalization but in fact, there is no fundamental change in China's foreign policy.

NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER SUPPORTED

OW290735 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 29 -- "The developing countries need their own information system in order to continue their struggle against colonialism," stated the Vietnamese representative at the meeting of the U.N. Special Political Committee on October 27.

The Vietnam representative voiced strong support for a new international information order, stressing that the domination of Western news agencies allowed them to violate the rights of the peoples of the developing countries by misinformation.

"In Southeast Asia," he pointed out, "the 'Voice of Free Asia' as well as the press and radio of a hegemonistic nation give a predominant place to slanderous propaganda against the countries of Indochina, encouraging citizens of these countries to flee abroad by so doing, hindering the efforts of the governments of Indochina and the H.C.R. [High Commissioner for Refugees] at orderly and legal emigration."

"It is important," he said in conclusion, "to correct the imbalance favouring Western developed countries that exists in the geographical distribution in the Department of Public Information (D.P.I.), and the U.N should aid the developing countries to establish conditions that will permit the development of techniques by which they can best utilize their proper resources."

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN CITY DELEGATION -- Hanoi, VNA, 15 Oct -- A delegation of the Kampuchean port city of Kompong Som led by Choumho, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of the city, recently visited the Vietnamese port city of Haiphong. It was welcomed by Doan Duy Thanh, secretary of the party committee, and Nguyen Dan, chairman of the People's Committee of Haiphong, and others. The Kampuchean delegation toured several cultural and economic institutions and attended a mass meeting in its honour. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES JAKARTA VISIT

Mokhtar-Thach Talks

BK291413 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held a 3-hour meeting at the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta today. Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Minister Mokhtar said that his talks with Nguyen Co Thach had proceeded well in a frank and friendly atmosphere. However, he declined any comment when asked by reporters if there was any new development in their talks on the Kampuchean question. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was scheduled to host a dinner in honor of his Vietnamese guest this evening.

Trade Talks Held

BK300855 Jakarta OANA in English 0828 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 30 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a courtesy call on Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro here today. Shukri Alumuddin, spokesman of the Department of Trade and Cooperatives, said that Co Thach had expressed a desire of his country to import textiles and urea fertilizer from Indonesia. In turn, Vietnam would like to export phosphate rock and cement to Indonesia after 1984 as it was committed by a number of export contracts at present with other countries, the spokesman added.

Minister Radius Prawiro had explained to his visitor the financing of export of textiles and urea fertilizer to Vietnam would be studied, as at present the Indonesian Government would only be able to extend export credits for a six-month period.

Vietnam needed about 50 million meters of textiles a year, of which part were imported from India. In the past Vietnam imported this commodity from the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union. Minister Radius Prawiro during the meeting was flanked by Didit Alwi, Director for Imports, Department of Trade and Cooperatives and Shukri Alimuddin.

Report on AFP Interview

BK310942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 31 (AFP) -- by Gilles Bertin -- A possible Sino-Soviet rapproachement was a "positive factor for the cause of peace and peaceful co-existence," Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said today in an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The Vietnamese foreign minister is in Indonesia for an official four-day visit.

Regarding an eventual change in Vietnamese politics in the face of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation, Mr. Thach said: "We are an independent country. Our politics are not based on the relations between other countries. We still hope for normalisation of our relations with China." "Our aim", he added, "is to patiently work for peace and stability in Southeast Asia." "At the same time, Vietnam is prepared should anyone want to teach us a lesson," Mr. Thach said, in an apparent reference to China's attack on Vietnam in February 1979, when Beijing said it would "teach Vietnam a lesson."

Commenting on the recent United Nations vote which retained the Democratic Kampuchean coalition of anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia's U.N. seat, Mr. Thach said: "20 years of favorable votes for Taiwan in the United Nations did nothing to change the situation in China; on the contrary, the situation in China changed the vote in the United Nations."

"Four years of favorable votes for Pol Pot in the United Nations cannot change the situation in Kampuchea. We will not wait that many years to change the vote in the United Nations. We are optimists," the minister said.

Concerning his stay in Indonesia, Mr. Thach said he believed the goals of his visit had been realised: "Better comprehension, continuation of talks and development of bilateral relations". Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja had accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam, he added.

On the vexed question of the Natunas Islands border dispute between Indonesia and Vietnam, Mr. Co Thach said the islands were Indonesian. "We have agreed to hold the seventh round of negotiations for the continental shelf during the first few months of 1983," he said. The Natunas Islands, located south of the China Sea, are rich in oil and natural gas.

In conclusion, Mr. Thach stressed that his country "was the victim of wars of aggression for 35 years while all other countries in the world enjoy the longest period of peace in this century. Peace for Vietnam is more valuable than ever."

Thai Holds Press Conference

BK010859 Jakarta OANA in English 0832 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 1 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said his talks with his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusummaatmaja, also concerned possibilities of cooperation in oil explorations. Speaking at a press conference here today, Co Thach said with Mokhtar he also discussed the problem of the petroleum-rich Natuna Islands. But he smiled broadly when asked about the status of the island group, and simply said that Natuna belonged to Indonesia. Vietnam, as is generally known, had been claiming that Natuna belonged to it. Foreign Minister Mokhtat Kusummatmaja was reported to have told the press that it is about time to settle the problem. Both sides, he said, shared the view that the problem should be settled soon. Mokhtar said that it would be no use to leave the problem unsolved because it would result at the expense of Vietnam. If the problem of oil exploration is solved, Indonesia is prepared to give her assistnce in consideration that Indonesia is well experienced in the oil ventures.

According to the Indonesian foreign minister, the Natuna issue remains a technical problem in the sense that both Indonesian and Vietnamese foreign ministers have not directly interfered in the matter. Mokhtar said that both sides intentionally leave the problem as a technical issue so that political repercussions will not come to the surface in case troubles arise.

Asked about the topic of discussion with President Suharto, Foreign Minister Co Thach described it as "very interesting". But he refused to reveal the results of the talks he held with the Indonesian president, saying that they are "state secrets".

Co Thach said he refused the holding of an international conference on Kampuchea. The Vietnamese foreign minister preferred the Kampuchean issue to be discussed on a regional level. Co Thach said that an international conference on Kampuchea would only give recognition of Pol Pot and facilitate his comeback to Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese foreign minister will leave Jakarta this afternoon.

Additional Details

BK010951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 1 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today said Vietnam would welcome foreign aid for the development of the country provided it was given unconditionally.

"We are prepared to accept foreign aid for the current reconstruction in Vietnam, if it has no political strings," he told a news conference at the end of a four-day visit to Indonesia. But he stressed that Vietnam would not be willing to sell its independence just for aid. He admitted that Vietnam had encountered many difficulties in its development efforts. "We are aware that we have made mistakes and but now we want to correct them," he said. Vietnam had been hit by natural disasters such as a typhoon that had caused harvest failure, he said, adding that the situation now had started to improve.

Answering a question, Mr. Thach said he was satisfied with his visit to Indonesia. "I am happy and satisfied because we have had better understanding on regional issues, including the Cambodian problem," he said. But he refused to go into details on his talks with President Suharto "because it is still a secret."

Mr. Thach reaffirmed that Vietnamese troops in Cambodia would be withdrawn if China abandoned its hostile policy towards Vietnam. He said he noted that border incidents between China and Vietnam had been decreasing. There were some 100 incidents per month in 1980, 50 per month last year and this year until August between 10 and 15 per month, he said. "This could be a good sign, but on the contrary it could be the eve of a storm. But I could be wrong. I hope it is a good sign," he said.

Mr. Thach described the anti-Vietnamese coalition government under Prince Norodom Sihanouk as cosmetics for the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot. He said Vietnamese forces would not be able to eliminate the Khmer Rouge totally "because the Khmer Rouge enjoys support from the other part of the border (meaning Thailand)." It was not necessary for Vietnam to launch an offensive against the Khmer Rouge, he said, and added: "We respect the sovereignty of the other part of the border and they (Khmer Rouge) are just like a skin disease."

Meanwhile, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told AFP this afternoon that nothing new had emerged from his talks with Mr. Nguyen Co Thach since the Vietnamese foreign minister had "offered nothing new." Asked when he would visit Vietnam where he has been invited by Mr. Thach, Mr. Mochtar said: "It remains to be seen when I go there, of course if there is something to be discussed."

About the continental shelf above the Natunas Islands which has been a subject of dispute with Vietnam, Mr. Mokhtar told AFP that "the differences had considerably dwindled after meeting six times so that the remaining area in dispute or over which there are overlapping claims is around 42,000 square kilometres." "The seventh talks must be held and it is the turn of Vietnam to be host. I hope the next meeting will resolve the problem. We have until now kept the talks on a technical not political level. It is the first time that the foreign ministers talked about the boundaries."

Mr. Thach and his five-member party left this afternoon for home via Bangkok.

INDIA'S MOVE ON E. TIMOR ISSUE AT UN WELCOMED

BK301337 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] India has again urged the UN General Assembly not to include the East Timor issue on its agenda, because this constitutes interference in Indonesia's internal affairs. The call was made by India's representative Kamal Nath during the UN General Assembly Fourth Committee session in New York yesterday. The Indian representative pointed out that the East Timor people have exercised their rights for self-determination in 1976 by declaring their integration with Indonesia. This declaration is a historical fact which cannot be erased or turned back to the past.

Indonesia welcomes the Indian move to regard the East Timor issue as settled and should no longer be discussed at the UN General Assembly. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told reporters in Jakarta today that we must be cautious in our future strategy since Portugal is launching a worldwide diplomatic offensive on the issue.

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ENTRY VISAS SOUGHT BY USSR OFFICIALS REFUSED

OW020809 Tokyo Kyodo in English 0755 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 2, KYODO -- Japan has refused a visit sought by six Soviet officials for a tour of videocassette recorder (VCR) plants, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The ministry turned down an application for entry visas by the Russian officials, who included Vladislav Grigoryevich Kolesnikov, first deputy secretary of the Electronic Industry Ministry.

The sources declined comment on reasons for the refusal. Informed sources said one reason is to forestall a possible flow of technology into the Soviet Union that is worrying the United States.

The Soviet officials had contacted three major Japanese electronics firms -- Song, Victor, and Matsushita -- last July, seeking a visit during September to their VCR production lines, the sources said.

The Soviet officials also included experts on video technology who would easily obtain useful information if they took a look at VCR plant equipment, specialists said.

The Soviet Union reportedly plans to purchase VCR plant equipment from Japanese or West German companies.

USSR SEEKS COOPERATION IN SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT

OW020807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 2, KYODO -- the Soviet Union has informed the Japanese business community of its plan to step up the development of natural resources in Siberia with Japanese cooperation, a Japanese business executive said Tuesday.

Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of the lumber subcommitte, the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, told KYODO that the Soviets have made informal soundings to that effect to Japan. Kawai, who is also chairman of Komatsu, a major builder of construction machinery, said unless the Soviets made their stand clearer, the Japanese would be in no position to makea definite response to the Soviet request.

According to Kawai, it is not clear what policy the Soviet government is following toward the development of Siberia, and in which projects the Soviets are seeking Japanese cooperation.

Kawai said he favored a plan to send a mission, led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and also chairman of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, to the Soviet Union next spring.

He said that since the United States and European countries have sent economic missions to Moscow and the Soviet Union has dispatched a mission to West Germany, it is good Japan will send a similar mission to the Soviet capital for talks on economic ties between the two countries.

PETROCHMICAL PLANT TALKS WITH IRAN RESUMED

OW020349 Toky KYODO in English 0306 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov 2, KYODO -- A visiting high-level Japanese Government mission held talks with Iranian officials here Monday, apparently centering on the long-stalled Iran-Japan petrochemical plant at Bandar-e Khomeyni.

The talks lasted about two hours and a half, with the Iranians presumably pressing for Japanese Government commitments to help break the deadlock in talks between the partners in the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Company (IJPC) over the project's future.

The group, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, is the first Japanese Government mission to visit Iran since the Iranian Islamic Revolution of 1979. It will return home Saturday.

The Iranian officials at Monday's talks included Oil Minister Mohammad Gharaz and his deputy, Abbas Honardust.

The Japanese side is believed to have said it would await the outcome of private-level talks to get under way here shortly. In the Japanese Government's view, the resumption of work on the petrochemical complex is primarily a problem to be settled by Mitsui and Co. and other Japanese companies involved.

A team of Mitsui engineers was due to arrive here Tuesday to try to pave the way for resumption of work. The joint undertaking, now 85 percent complete, has been twice suspended in the wake of the Iranian revolution and the Iran-Iraq war.

Late last September, the Japanese and Iranian partners agreed to start preparatory work for the resumption of the project within a month. They also agreed to continue talks on how to finance the cost of the remaining work.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST IWC TOTAL WHALING BAN

OW020155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 2, KYODO -- The government decided Tuesday to lodge a formal complaint against a total whaling ban imposed by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in a bid to protect the nation's hard-pressed whaling industry.

Government officials said the objection, which was approved by the Cabinet Tuesday morning, would be filed soon to meet the deadline set for Thursday with the Secretariat of the 36-member whaling commission.

The IWC, overriding strong protests from Japan and other whaling nations, adopted a resolution last July to ban all commercial whaling starting from 1986.

Despite warnings of possible sa ns from the United Staes, government officials argued that Japan had to delcare it ol cion because of the implications of a total whaling ban on the country's hard-pressed whaling industry. Officials pointed out commercial whaling is a traditional industry in Japan and a total ban would destroy the centuries-old tradition which the government feels bound to protect.

In addition, a total ban on whaling would affect the jobs of 1,300 people directly involved in whaling and another 50,000 people in related industries, the officials said.

A third reason cited by officials behind the government's stand was that it would be difficult for the nation as a whole to see the country's whaling industry destroyed at the hands of overseas pressure.

The United States, which supports the whaling ban, has threatened to impose economic penalties against nations violating the IWC rule, and U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo Mike Mansfield took up the issue Monday in a meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. Foreign Ministry officials said Mansfield warned Sakurauchi that a Japanese objection to the IWC resolution would draw fire from the U.S. Congress.

Government sources expressed concern the Japanese stand would affect the U.S. ratification of a U.S.-Japan fishery treaty and a 1983 quota allocations for Japanese fishermen operating within the U.S. 200-mile economic waters.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi said the total ban on commercial whaling regardless of the state of resources lacked scientific background and ran counter to the purpose of the whaling treaty. In a statement on the filing of the objection, the foreign minister said it did not mean Japan had decided to continue whaling in 1986 and after, but it reserves its position on it with the act. He wished the IWC to conduct a comprehensive estimation and finalize a rational conclusion in three years.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Kichiro Tazawa said he did not expect the United States would take "immediate" retaliatory measures against Japan, but did not rule out possible frictions with the United States over Japan's fishing rights within the U.S. territorial waters. He said the government should make efforts to make the United States understand what he called Japan's "special" circumstances in filing the objections with the IWC.

REVISION OF HISTORY TEXTBOOKS TO BE MOVED UP

OW011301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 1, KYODO -- The Education Ministry's Textbook Authorization Council decided Monday to move up its revision of high school history textbooks to fiscal 1983, one year earlier than scheduled, in response to strong protests by China and South Korea against Japan's glossing over its atrocities before and during World War II.

The council also decided in an eight-member subcommittee meeting on history textbooks to revise criteria for authorizing textbooks and newly stipulate that "consideration should be given to friendly and good will relations with neighboring countries." The council also agreed to apply the revised criteria to textbooks to be authorized from this yearend in fiscal 1982's authorization work.

The corrective measures were decided on the basis of a government statement issued late August in the name of Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyaazawa to defuse the textbook crisis which strained relations between Japan and China and South Korea. The government statement promised to make the necessary amendments under the government's responsibility and settled the textbook issue on a diplomatic level.

The council is expected to submit a recommendation incorporating the corrective measures to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa on November 16 after officially deciding on the recommendation on the same day. With the recommendation, the textbook issue is likely to be finally settled some three months after China filed its official protest in late July.

With the council's recommendation, the Education Ministry will then inform schools across the country of the corrective measures through bulletins.

EXPORT BANK CUTS COMPLETE PLANT FINANCING

OW280307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct 28, KYODO -- The Export-Import Bank of Japan will lower the ratio of its financing for plant exports and development of resources by about 10 percent from November 1 due to shortage of funds, bank officials said Thrusday. The government-owned bank currently provides 70 percent of overall financing needed for plant exports and 70-80 percent of overseas investment for development of resources.

The bank has decided to ask private exporters and developers to bear greater financing burdens in view of its fund shortages after Japan's plant equipment exports hit the highest level in history last year, the officials said. The bank will lower rates on plant export loans to keep them in line with the composite interest rates for plant exports set by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), they said.

Lending rates applied to financing of resources development, however, will remain unchanged, forcing developers to pay high interests charged by private financing institutions, sources close to the bank said.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 2 NOV

Economic, Cultural Agreement

SK030032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah signed in Pyongyang on November 2.

With a view to opposing imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation in economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields between the two countries in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (herinafter referred to as the contracting parties) agree as follows:

Article 1

The contracting parties shall actively strive to strengthen cooperation in economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields in the interests of the peoples of the two countries struggling for the independent development of the country.

Article 2

The economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation stipulated in this agreement covers the following subjects:

1. Cooperation in the Economic Field

   Cooperation in the fields of industry and agriculture
   Cooperation in the field of fisheries
   Cooperation in the field of construction
   Cooperation in the fields of transportation and communications
   Cooperation in such other fields as may be mutually agreed upon

2. Cooperation in the Scientific-Technological Field

   Exchange of scientific-technological documentation
   Exchange of experiences and information in the scientific-technological field

3. Cooperation in the Cultural Field

   Cooperation in the cultural field
   Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and sports, and public health
   Cooperation in the fields of publications, information and arts.

Article 3

The cooperation in various fields specified in Article 2 of this agreement shall be realised on the basis of separate agreed documents to be signed between the two countries or relevant organisations of the contracting parties.

Article 4

The contracting parties shall endeavour to expand and develop trade between the two countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Article 5

The contracting parties shall encourage economic cooperation between relevant organisations of the two countries.

Article 6

Each contracting party shall undertake to use the technical documentation and information received from the other party only for the purpose specified in this agreement and shall be bound not to disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other party.

Article 7

The contracting parties shall be responsible for the personal security of the delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees dispatched to each other within the framework of this agreement and shall ensure that they observe the laws and regulations in force in the country of the receiving party.

Article 8

This agreement shall be valid for 5 years and be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the agreement 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Article 9

The contracting parties can amend a part or the whole of this agreement or supplement it by written agreement.

Article 10

This agreement comes into force from the date of signature.

This agreement was signed in Pyongyang on the 2nd of November 1982, the two texts drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and Arabic languages both being equally authentic.

Kim Il-song President Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Leader of Great September 1 Revolution Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

Al-Qadhdhafi's Departure

SK022353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Pyongyang on November 2 by special plane, successfully concluding his official visit to our country which he had been paying upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife warmly saw off Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife at Pyongyang airport.

The airport was pervaded with an atmosphere of farewell to the friendship envoy of the Libyan people. Set up amidst the crowd of thousands of farewell-bidders carrying national flags of Korea and Libya, bouquets and balloons in their hands were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Libyan people."

Present at the airport were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Chief of the General Staff O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Libya Kye Chang-hwan. Al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya to our country, and its members and diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

A farewell function for Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi took place at the airport. The national anthems of our country and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were played. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Children's union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and hugged him at parting. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded him by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song while he was staying in our country and went aboard the plane, waving to the cheering crowd. The plane took off at 10:50.

Thank You to Kim Il-song

SK030457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 2 received a message of thanks from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, leaving our country. The message of thanks reads:

Although our bodies are leaving Korea, our hearts and feelings of friendship and solidarity are not leaving with us, but they will remain always with you. We can hardly find adequate words to express our deepest thanks to Your Excellency and the friendly Korean people for the unprecedented welcome and hospitality reserved for us, which clearly showed the eternal friendship and solidarity between our peoples and between us.

This warm welcome and hospitality are a manifestation of the everlasting true friendship and unity existing between us. We assure Your Excellency that we will always remain faithful to our friendship and alliance we have established with Your Excellency and the heroic Korean people. And we express our admiration for the fact that a grand, new Korea has been built under Your Excellency's leadership, although everything had been destroyed by the imperialists, the heinous and despicable enemy.

We always highly estimate your resolute stand against the imperialists. The struggle will continue.

I heartily wish Your Excellency good health and a long life.

BULGARIAN ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON KIM IL-SONG

SK290515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song October 28 received Khristo Kelchev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy here. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NIGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK222243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received credentials on October 22 from S.S. Salifu, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Nigerian Embassy here.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

BENIN DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS WITH KWP

SK311012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 30 between delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin [PPRB].

The talks were attended on our side by Yi Hwa-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned. Attending the talks on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Adamou Amjat, member of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the PPRB and director of document and press of the cabinet of the president of the People's Republic of Benin. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KWP Hosts Fete

SK310955 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a party on October 30 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin headed by Adamou Amjat, member of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the PPRB and director of document and press of the cabinet of the president of Benin, on a visit to our country.

Yi Hwa-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, spoke at the party.

He stressed that the friendly relations between the two parties and two peoples had been initiated and nursed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people.

He said: We know well of the successes achieved by the Benin people in their struggle for smashing subversive activities of the reactionary forces, liquidating the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidating the national independence and building a new society free from exploitation and oppression under the correct leadership of President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, and sincerely rejoice over them as over our own.

He wished the party and people of Benin new successes in their future struggle.

Head of the delegation Adamou Amjat spoke next. Recalling that His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, visited beautiful Korea in July 1976, he declared: The purpose of our delegation in visiting your country is to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries initiated by the great leader President Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou.

Permit us to convey greetings of His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the ever-victorious leader of the Korean people.

His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, and the Benin party and people sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, and stressed: We support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song and believe that Korea will surely be reunified independently and peacefully.

The attendants at the party raised glasses to the friendship and unity between the parties of Korea and Benin, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people.

LSWYK HOLDS MEETING TO PROTEST SOUTH'S REPRESSION

SK020806 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA) -- Students in Pyongyang held a meeting on November 1 to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's brutal suppression of the struggle of South Korean students for independence against U.S. imperialism, and for democracy against fascism.

Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, [SWYK], spoke first at the meeting. Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism have launched a wholesale repressive campaign against the patriotic students and people of South Korea who rose up in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle, he said: Their frantic fascist repression is a desperate effort to stamp out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and prop up the crumbling colonial domination and military fascist ruling system with the bayonet in South Korea.

The ever-mounting struggle of the students and people in South Korea, he said, is a righteous patriotic struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the treacheries of the puppet clique and for defence of national dignity and for independence, democracy and reunification. He expressed warm support to the South Korean students in their undaunted struggle in the teeth of the enemy's brutal repression.

Under the savage suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their lackey, frightened by the South Korean students' just struggle for national salvation, more than 100,000 guiltless people including patriotic students are chained in iron fetters in prisons and numerous people are detained in secret camps on solitary islands and in deep mountains in South Korea, he noted, and continued: The criminal suppression of people by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is manipulated and commanded by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialist aggressors drove out the puppets to a massacre of fellow countrymen to plunge Kwangju into a sea of blood, ordered them to sentence those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan to capital punishment and instigate and manipulate all the brutal murder in South Korea. They are a heinous enemy of our nation.

I, in the name of the entire youth and students and people in the northern half of Korea, bitterly denounce with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their stooges, who bestially suppress and stifle the righteous patriotic struggle of the South Korean students.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must refrain from encouraging the puppets to treacheries and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their lethal weapons and armed forces. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop treacherous acts and step down from "power" without delay.

Students of Kim Il-song University, Kim Hyong-chik Normal University and the Pyongyang Engineering College took the floor at the meeting. Saying that, with the Chon Tu-hwan group left alone, the South Korean students cannot realise any desire for education, national independence and national reunification, the speakers stressed: The students in the South must staunchly fight in firm unity till the U.S. imperialist aggressors are withdrawn and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique overthrown.

FACTORIES FULFILL YEARLY PRODUCTION PLANS

SK220514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- The fulfillment of yearly plans has been reported from more than 630 factories and enterprises, taking the country as a whole. 83 industrial establishments in North Hamgyong Province, 81 in Yanggang Province and over 50 respectively in North and South Hwanghae and South Pyongan Provinces topped their yearly targets.

Many factories and enterprises in Kangwon Province, Nampo, Pyongyang and Kaesong Municipalities and North Pyongan Province are fulfilling their yearly plans one after another. The workers in all parts of the country have registered such successes through the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80's."

KANGSON STEEL COMPLEX MAKES TECHNICAL INNOVATION

SK281533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The workers and technicians of the Kangson steel complex manufactured a modern electronic computer-operated cutter very high in efficiency by their own efforts and technique by giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and introduced it into production. Its full-scale introduction means a big advance in eliminating toilsome work partially remaining in metal industry. It has made it possible to save annually thousands of man-days labor and much electric power and accessories and lift the rolled steel treating capacity 20 per cent.

The workers of Kangson has also lengthened the life span of the ceiling of the electric hearth more than 50 times by remodelling it.

Now the complex is able to boost steel production by tens of thousands of tons while saving over 10,000 tons of fire-proof materials, thousands of tons of oil and thousands of man-days labor every day.

YI POM-SOK ON MIG-19, RELATIONS WITH USSR, JAPAN

SK031223 Seoul YONHAP in English 1001 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Wednesday that China has not made any proposal as to the disposal of a MiG-19 flown here by a defecting Chinese Air Force pilot, but added Seoul would consider Chinese suggestions if they are made.

During a meeting with a group of Japanese journalists, Yi also said South Korea was not negotiating the fate of the aircraft through a third country. Seoul does not maintain diplomatic relations with communist nations including China and the Soviet Union. The South Korean Government allowed a Chinese Air Force pilot, who flew the MIG to an air force base south of Seoul late last month, to defect to Taiwan Sunday but has retained the aircraft to dispose of it in accordance with "international practice."

On another subject, Yi said he did not see the recent visits to Korea by Soviet officials as a sign of improved relations between Seoul and Moscow. The foreign minister noted that the Soviets were here to attend international conferences, and said South Korea would welcome Soviets visiting South Korea. A three-man delegation from the Soviet official news agency TASS visited South Korea in mid-October to attend a meeting of the Organization of Asian-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) sponsored by the YONHAP news agency. Their visits, the first to South Korea by Soviet citizens since 1945, were followed by another visit later in the month by G.P. Povov, director of the Soviet cultural preservation department, who came to attend an Asian regional meeting of the International Council of Museums Oct. 18-22.

On pending negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo over Japanese official loans to Korea, Yi urged Japan to respond to Seoul's latest proposal, but he did not elaborate on it. On the textbook controversy which strained Seoul-Tokyo relations, Yi said South Korea will continue to watch how the Japanese Government translates into action its commitment to correct the disputed parts in the revised editions of Japanese history textbooks.

Further on Loan Talks

OW030923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov 3, KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Wednesday that it will be very difficult for Japan and South Korea to hold a regular ministerial conference within this year. Yi and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi earlier met in New York and agreed to convene the projected ministerial meeting.

Speaking to a group of Japanese newsmen now visiting Seoul, the foreign minister said Korea would be ready to hold the ministerial conference if it would not deal with bilateral economic cooperation. However, he said because of the current political situation in Japan, he believed it would be very difficult for the two nations to open the ministerial meeting within this year. Yi said the Japanese Government has not yet informed him of the exact date for the conference, indicating that the meeting may be postponed until next spring.

On the question of economic cooperation, the minister said his government is waiting for a "response from the Japanese side." Korea has been seeking increases in official development assistance (ODA) in connection with its current five-year development program. Korea initially sought dollar 6 billion from Japan but reduced it later to dollar 4 billion, with dollar 2.3 billion of the total amount in low interest ODA and the remaining dollar 1.3 billion in commodity loan.

Yi strongly called for Japanese Government concessions on aid. He also said the conference will be held in vain unless it produces concrete results on such problems as bilateral trade imbalance, the legal status of South Korean residents of Japan, and cultural interchange.

Touching on the issue of Japanese textbooks, which are said to incorrectly describe historic relations between the two countries, Yi stressed that the accounts must be corrected at least for the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula in the past.

KIM SANG-HYOP TO VISIT PERU, CHILE, COLOMBIA

SK020221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop will make official visits to Peru, Chile and Colombia for two weeks early next month for talks with leaders of these states on increased cooperation between Korea and their countries, it was learned yesterday. The detailed itinerary for his trip will be set through diplomatic channels, government sources said. His fortnight swing through the three states will contribute greatly to improving Korea's ties with them in diplomatic, trade, and industrial sectors, thereby seeking mutual interests.

During his tour, Premier Kim is expected to brief the government officials there on the development of the current situation on the Korean Peninsula. In particular, he will explain the significance of Seoul's peace formula including President Chon Tu-hwan's latest proposal for democratic unification of divided Korea and North Korea's negative response to it.

His South American tour has special importance since the three countries are mostly affiliated with the Nonaligned Movement, with which North Korea is now trying to gain better relations, diplomatic sources noted. The promotion of such sectors as supply of natural resources, joint ventures, and technical knowhow will also be among the main subjects Premier Kim will tackle with leaders there. Korea's ties with the three countries have notably improved as the trade with them showed a drastic increase trend in recent years.

CHUNGANG ILBO QUESTIONS U.S. 'SWING STRATEGY'

SK030507 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reviving the Swing Strategy"]

[Text] Whenever the military threat in the Asian and Pacific regions is mentioned, we always find a deep gap in understanding between Korea and the United States. From our viewpoint, North Korea's military strength is the No 1 element threatening the security of Northeast Asia.

In our view of the danger which might develop when North Korea attempts a military adventure, not only the United States, which has combat troops in Korea, but also Japan, Communist China and the Soviet Union -- countries that have geopolitical and military interests on the Korean Peninsula -- will directly or indirectly be involved in the feud.

Nevertheless, the United States, viewing the Soviet Union as an overall threat to the security of the region, thinks that North Korea will never be able to provoke a war without approval and assistance from the Soviet Union and Communist China; that is, against the will of these two countries. On the basis of this understanding, the United States established its Pacific military strategy. In U.S. eyes, North Korea's threat appears to be greatest after the Soviet threat.

In this regard, the U.S. request of Japan to share in the defense of sealane transportation in case of an emergency, which is under active discussion between the two countries, draws our keen attention because our understanding of the picture of danger in Northeast Asia is so different from that of the United States.

News reports from Washington and Tokyo suggest that the United States assumes the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean as theaters where the United States and the Soviet Union will, if ever, clash militarily.

Needless to say, the Persian Gulf is a region of oil wells and the Indian Ocean is the sealane on which the oil produced in the Gulf is transported to Northeast Asia.

The idea of U.S. strategy seems to be that U.S.-Soviet military clashes in these regions will end after at least 2 or 3 months, when the U.S. Navy defeats the Soviet Union in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, and then the United States will be able to transfer the main force of the U.S. 7th Fleet in those areas to the Pacific. The U.S. is asking Japan to save time by defending the northern region of the Pacific with its naval force for 2-3 months and blocking the Soviet Far East fleet from advancing into the Pacific through three straits.

Such a plan was already framed under the name of "swing strategy" during the Carter era. We warned the United States against a possible power vacuum likely to be created in this region by such a strategy and further against a military adventure by North Korea which could be provoked as a result of such a power vacuum.

Although the swing strategy eventually developed into the Rapid Deployment Forces, it was later squeezed out by public criticism which asserted that the Rapid Deployment Forces would not be effective in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean because they are some 10,000 miles from U.S. territory.

Due largely to this fact, the swing strategy, whose main point is that U.S. 7th Fleet will be chiefly responsible for the defense of these regions, has been brought back to life. The United States urges Japan to increase its military strength so that it can substantially contribute to defending local security in Northeast Asia, including defense of the sealanes for 1,000 miles around Japan.

We agree in principle with the United States in this regard. We know that Japan is also flexibly dealing with U.S. criticism that Japan is enjoying a free ride on U.S. security policy. However, we want to point out two blind spots in the U.S. swing strategy which concern us very much.

First, the United States calculates that operations in the Indian Ocean will take 2-3 months. We do not understand on what basis the United States has come up with such a timetable. In view of present U.S. and Soviet naval forces in the Pacific region and in view of Japan's naval capacity for deterring the Soviet Far East fleet, the Indian Ocean operations can last longer than U.S. estimates. If this is the case, it means a prolonged power vacuum in this region.

The second concern is that it is highly likely that North Korea will provoke a military adventure while U.S. Pacific combat forces are diverted to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. There can be no objection to the fact that the oil wells in the Middle East and the sealanes over which the crude is transported via the Indian Ocean should be protected. However, the strategy purporting to transfer the bulk of U.S. naval forces deployed in Northeast Asia to the Middle East is dangerous, like putting out a small fire and creating a big fire.

It is desirable that the United States provide another group of combat forces to be in charge of defense in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, while pressing its request of Japan to share the defense burden in protecting sealane transportation.

CONCERN OVER REARMAMENT OF JAPAN VOICED

SK021041 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 82 p 3

["Reporters' Notebook" column article: "Reemergence of Japanese Army," by Tokyo correspondent Yi To-hyong]

[Excerpts] In recent days, leaders of the ASEAN, including President Suharto of Indonesia and President Marcos of the Philippines, have expressed one after another concern over the

Japanese military buildup. The Japanese Government is reacting to this anxiety of ASEAN leaders, while pledging that Japan will never possess such military strength as would be a menace to Asia. By the way, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, saying that Japanese military strength does not pose a threat to the countries in Asia, has stressed that the Japanese military strength needs further buildup and that Japan should itself defend the so-called 1,000 sea miles.

The ROK Government has not yet made any official estimate of Japanese military strength. In what way should we view the Japanese military capabilities?

Japan's technology, which can launch artificial satellites, can manufacture high-powered missiles whenever necessary.

In terms of technology and production capacity, Japan even half a century ago was ranked among the four big powers of the world, competing with the United States and Britain. Today Japan is in a position to display its ability whenever it wishes to do so. However, the Japanese assert that today's Japan does not have any intention to do this.

The existing U.S.-Japanese security treaty stipulates that should Japan be attacked, the United States will regard this as an attack against itself, thereby generating a response to the attack. However, there has been an argument that the provisions of the treaty should be made bilateral. Japan is not in a position to carry out security-oriented acts collectively, as this is banned by its constitution. Nonetheless, such a Japanese position could be changed.

If Japan became tied to the powerful United States militarily, it would be a step aimed at coping with the Soviet military threat, but at the same time would be a menace to Asia. There is no doubt that both the United States and Japan are friendly to us. This notwithstanding, the Katsura-Taft secret treaty of a century ago helped the United States and Japan place the Philippines and Korea under thumb. If today's U.S.-Japanese security treaty consolidates only U.S.-Japanese relations without seeking solidarity with the ROK or the ASEAN countries, won't this pose a new threat to Asia?

ROK, MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER IN SEOUL

SK281329 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP) -- Visiting Foreign Minister Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie of Malaysia and his South Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok Thursday exchanged views on the latest political development in the Asian-Pacific area, including the Korean Peninsula. In an hour-long meeting at Yi's office, Yi was learned to have briefed Ghazali on the Seoul-initiated peace formula, including President Chon Tu-hwan's latest proposal for democratic unification of the Korean Peninsula through national reconciliation. Ghazali arrived in Seoul earlier Thursday for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Yi.

Measures for increased cooperation between Seoul and Kuala Lumpur in trade, construction, aviation and joint exploration of natural resources were also discussed in the two foreign ministers' meeting. In addition, Yi explained to Ghazali the idea of a summit conference among the Pacific rim nations, suggested by President Chon, and asked for the Malaysian Government's positive support for the overtures.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES VISITING CPSU DELEGATION

OW030123 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by N. K. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, visiting here in accordance with the inter-party cooperation plan for exchanging party work experience between the MPRP and the CPSU.

During the meeting Comrade Y. Tsedenbal presented the "60 years of the Mongolian People's Revolution" Medal to Comrade N. K. Dybenko and members of the Soviet delegation, awarded by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The meeting, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by D. Molomjamts and S. Jalan-Aajab, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tomor-Ochir, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, as well as A. I. Smirnov, Soviet ambassador to the MPR.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SEVERAL ENVOYS

Guyanese Ambassador

OW280645 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Newly designated Ambassador F. N. Chung of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. During the presentation of credentials Y. Tsedenbal and F. N. Chung exchanged speeches. A friendly talk was held between them.

PRK Ambassador

BK310336 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Oct (SPK) -- On Friday 22 October, Hor Nam Hong, the PRK extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Mongolia, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic. On Saturday 23 October, Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, received Hor Nam Hong in audience. Y. Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh conveyed by the intermediary of Hor Nam Hong their salutations and thanks to Charimen Hen Samrin and Chan Si.

Monoglian leaders pledged to support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against imperialism and expansionism for the defense of their revolutionary gains and the reconstruction of a new society.

Ethiopian Ambassador

OW302132 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 October (MONTSAME) -- Nesibu Taie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. During the presentation of credentials, Nesibu Taie expressed his gratitude to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government for their persistent support of the just struggle of Socialist Ethiopia and the other African states against imperialism for freedom.

Y. Tsedenbal in his speech pointed out that the Mongolian people rejoice at great successes of the industrious Ethiopian people in the liquidation of centuries-old feudal backwardness and in the strengthening of national independence and in the creation of the basis of socialism. Y. Tsedenbal pointed out the expansion of friendly relations between the M.P.R. and Socialist Ethiopia. Y. Tsedenbal and Nesibu Taie had a friendly talk.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Arrives 30 Oct

BK020935 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy led by Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy [title as heard], arrived on 30 October for a friendship visit to the PRK. Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong airport were Comrade Than Chan, acting chief of the KPRAF General Political Department, and the comrade chiefs and members of the General Political Department and cadres from various offices and units under the department. During this visit, the delegation will call on and exchange experience with a number of units under the General Political Department.

Meets Bou Thang

BK020724 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK) -- At the invitation of the KPRAF General Political Department, a delegation of political commissars of the Soviet Army and Navy led by General B.P. Utkin, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army [title as received], paid a friendship visit to Kampuchea from 30 October to 1 November. During its visit, the Soviet delegation was received by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, and Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department. The Soviet guests visited the army paper and radio, the army exhibition, the Tuol Sleng extermination center and the former royal palace.

PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK030707 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0352 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Nov (SPK) -- Russia's Great October Revolution has exerted its influence over the revolutionary movements of the three Indochinese peoples who stood against their common enemies for the independence and peace in each country, affirmed the newspaper KAMPUCHEA in its editorial marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The paper went on: Sixty-five years ago there was a very important historic event -- the triumph of the Russian October Revolution. Since then the Soviet Union, once a poorly developed European country ravaged by war, has foiled the maneuvers of the imperialists and international reactionaries and advanced toward socialism. The Great October Revolution provides an example of the invincible struggle. It encourages the people, the working class and oppressed workers throughout the world to unite in the struggle for independence, peace, freedom, democracy and social progress. The October Socialist Revolution contributed to the promotion of the three revolutionary currents against the imperialists and the reactionaries for peace, prosperity and a radiant future of all mankind.

The paper recalled the Kampuchean people's struggle, in collaboration with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, against the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists and, in particular, the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. The Kampuchean people, supported by the Vietnamese, Lao, Soviet and fraternal socialist countries' peoples, as well as peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, and under the leadership of the KPRP which follows the way traced by the Great October Revolution, have scored great successes in the reconstruction of the country -- successes which are inseparable from the support of the USSR -- the paper says. The Kampuchean people express their thanks to the party, government and people of the USSR who, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, are helping the Kampuchean people in their task of rebuilding the country.

The USSR, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, always works for prosperity of mankind. The achievements of the country of the great Lenin encourage those who are working for their future. It is the Soviet Union which provides the framework for the defense of world peace. The Soviet party and people are tirelessly struggling for disarmament, against war and for peace on our planet.

The Kampuchean people warmly welcome the great achievements of the Soviet Union which is the defender of independence, peace, freedom and prosperity of the peoples. The Kampuchean people hope that the Soviet people score great successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Kampuchean people are following the way charted by the Great October Revolution. The Kampucheans warmly salute the anniversary of the October Revolution -- an historic event which leads the way to a new prosperous society -- communism.

SRV FINANCE MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 28 Oct

BK290806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Finance, a delegation of the Vietnamese Finance Ministry led by its minister, Chu Tam Thuc, arrived in Phnom Penh on Thursday, 28 October, for a friendly offical visit to Kampuchea. It was greeted on its arrival at Pochentong airport by Chan Phin, minister of finance, and other personalities. Vietnam's ambassador to Kampuchea, Ngo Dien, was also present.

Meets With Chan Phin

BK310953 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] On Friday, 20 October, Chan Phin, minister of financc, held talks in Phnom Pehn with Chu Tam Thuc, minister of finance of Vietnam, head of the Vietnamese delegation currently visiting Kampuchea. The talks concern with the reinforcement of special friendship and cooperation in the field of finance between the PRK and the SRV.

Financial Accord Signed

BK021144 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Nov (SPK) -- An accord on financial cooperation was signed on Sunday, 31 October, in Phnom Penh by Chan Phin, minister of finance, and Chu Tam Thuc, Vietnamese finance minister and head of the Vietnamese delegation currently visiting Kampuchea. According to this accord, Vietnam will train high-level Kampuchean financial cadres and accounting agents. The presence of Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also noted at the signing ceremony.

Banquet Held 31 Oct

BK020523 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The Finance Ministry organized a banquet at 1830 on 31 October to honor Comrade Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV minister of finance, who is on an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance, highly appraised the SRV delegation's current visit, which will contribute to the firmer friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal countries. The Vietnamese friends are the inexhaustible source of the Kampuchean revolution.

In his reply, Comrade Chu Tam Thuc highly valued the achievements of the Kampuchean revolution scored under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP. In conclusion, Comrade Chu Tam Thuc said: No matter what maneuvers the enemy resorts to, the bond of militant solidarity and cooperation of our three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- remains immortal.

Delegation Departs 1 Nov

BK020956 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0454 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK) -- At the end of its 5-day visit, the Vietnamese Finance Ministry delegation led by its minister, Chu Tam Thuc, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 1 November. The delegation was seen off by Chan Phin, minister of finance, and other personalities. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure. An accord on financial cooperation was signed at the end of this visit. During its stay, the delegation visited the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap, the Tuol Sleng high school-jail and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh. A reception in honor of the delegation was organized by the Ministry of Finance.

CHEA SOTH ADDRESSES MEETING ON PADDY PURCHASES

BK211029 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] At 0700 on 20 October a meeting was held at the state palace located in the former Khemarin Royal Hall to study plans for the nationwide purchase of paddy for 1982-83 in the presence of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Attending as guests of honor were, among others, Comrade Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of trade; and several deputy ministers, cadres and employees of various central ministries and provincial offices. On this solemn occasion, Comrade Chea Soth took the floor to deliver a detailed speech opening the meeting. He said: The agricultural production efforts during the current rainy season have been much more successful than in 1981. This is a major victory in the field of agricultural production, contributing most importantly to the revolutionary struggle of our people. However, this success in production should be closely linked with distribution efforts. Therefore, based on experience gained in previous years, in order to make our success complete in all sectors and enable this year's production efforts to bring about confidence and satisfaction for similar efforts in the future, all comrades should discuss and exchange views thoroughly, seeing to it that favorable conditions are created to facilitate the purchase of paddy from the people and the sale of goods to them in accordance with the party's plan. At the same time, all comrades are requested to make preparations in all fields -- material, means and management -- to guarantee good quality and avoid damage to and losses of the goods.

Afterward, various representatives of provincial trade offices made their reports on the preparations already made to purchase paddy for the state. The meeting recessed at 1130 in a most joyous and cordial atmosphere.

Closing Speech

BK251138 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] After a successful meeting lasting 4 days, on 28 October at 1400 the Council of Ministers closed its meeting to study plans for the nationwide purchase of paddy for 1982-83 at the state palace, formerly the Khemarin Royal Hall.

In his closing speech, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, highly appreciated the attention given during the whole meeting in the exchange of views and experiences to determine a good direction for successfully implementing the purchase of paddy from the people during the 1982-83 rainy season and the selling of industrial goods to the people according to the party's plans.

At the same time, the comrade reminded those at the meeting to heighten their combat spirit by braving all difficulties and complexities and maintaining close cooperation between central and local authorities to facilitate coordination and, in particular, to prepare material and management resources to ensure high output and avoid damage and loss of goods.

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES UN VOTE, CALLS FOR SRV TALKS

PM031249 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Patrice de Beer report: "Prince Sihanouk Refuses To Negotiate Separately With Hanoi"]

[Text] During a short stopover in Paris, where he celebrated his 60th birthday Sunday, 31 October, before leaving for Beijing and Pyongyang, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition (footnote: which groups Sihanouk's supporters, Son Sann's supporters and the Khmer Rouge), assessed for LE MONDE the success which he has just secured at the United Nations.

"I have come with diplomatic laurels gleaned at the United Nations," the prince said, recalling that, thanks to his presence at the head of the coalition, the latter had strengthened its international position: 90 countries instead of 77 voted against a Vietnamese resolution demanding that his delegation not be recognized as Kampuchea's representative; 105 instead of 100 countries demanded the withdrawal of the "foreign" -- Vietnamese -- troops from Kampuchea. France, which had abstained on the first resolution, voted in favor of the second. "That is good," the prince said. He is to be received by Mitterrand in December.

During his visit to the United States the prince was received by several leading Americans -- Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, former Assistant Secretary of State for Asian Affairs Holdridge and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Mrs Kirkpatrick. He seemed rather disappointed by the results of those talks, even though the welcome was warm. "The Americans want us to be successful while not giving us the means of liberating ourselves by armed resistance," he told us. Indeed, he merely obtained the promise of "humanitarian aid," "but, so far, nothing definite." In any case Washington will not supply him with either weapons or dollars. As for the ASEAN countries, they have given a little money to his group and to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front -- Son Sann's group.

As for China, "it congratulated me but did not announce that it was going to reexamine its military aid." Nonetheless, the prince is satisfied with the way in which his coalition is working -- a coalition in which he aspires to be the "arbiter" and "conciliator" between right and left. "I must make every effort to make the coalition increasingly credible at a political and military level." In addition, his relations with Son Sann seem to have improved.

That leaves Vietnam. What does he think of the rumors which were spread that Hanoi had proposed that he should return to power in Phnom Penh together with Heng Samrin, the leader of the pro-Vietnamese regime? "That would amount to buying and corrupting Sihanouk as if he were a Platini [reference to French soccer star]; that is not acceptable" -- especially since the Vietnamese showed themselves to be "ill-intentioned and inflexible" at the United Nations. What is needed is "real bilateral negotiations between the coalition and the Vietnamese; Heng Samrin should not take part in them. All he has to do is approach us. If he abandons the Vietnamese and joins me, I will be his most ardent advocate in forming a four-party coalition with him."

But, if that is to happen, the Vietnamese must first give him "fairly discreet signs" of their desire to negotiate. "I personally am still in favor of negotiations. But, as coalition president, I must consult my partners." The prince is well aware that he will come up against a veto from the Khmer Rouge who, according to him, "are swimming against the tide." But he is counting on "international opinion which is very favorable to a negotiated solution" to exert pressure on the latter, and on Hanoi, in favor of a peaceful settlement.

NATION: CGDK TO DISCUSS MILITARY COORDINATION

BK020202 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Nov 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Military coordination among the three Khmer resistance groups will be the main topic of discussion when the cabinet of Democratic Kampuchea meets inside their war-torn country this month, an informed source said yesterday. He said the cabinet would discuss the probability of coordinating their military activities to better survive the dry season offensive expected to be launched by the Vietnamese forces very soon. However, the source ruled out the possibility of combined military operations among the three forces in the near future. The three Khmer groups are loosely bound under an agreement to form a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Each commands their separate forces.

The source said other topics to be discussed during the second session of the cabinet meeting will include preparations for the upcoming seventh non-aligned nation summit expected to be held in India, and the launching of new diplomatic offensives by the coalition government to gather more material and political support.

Another informed source said the cabinet would map out a strategy for the summit in case India invited Prince Norodom Sihanouk to attend the meeting as co-founder of the movement. "The cabinet will discuss in detail the speech the prince would deliver to the summit and the nature of support the prince would ask for from members of the conference," he said. After the meeting, the prince would take a trip to France and Africa to lobby for their support of the coalition government.

A source said the division of aid from other countries among the three factions should not be problematic as donor countries would earmark their aid for specific groups.

The diplomatic moves include a plan to seek permission from countries who voted for Democratic Kampuchea's credentials at the UN to establish representations in their countries.

The source added that the cabinet will also discuss procedures to be followed at future cabinet meetings. A major problem in this regard is who should be entitled to call a cabinet meeting -- the prince as president of the government, or Prime Minister Son Sann?

Meanwhile, a military source told THE NATION that the Vietnamese had completed a rotation of forces in Kampuchea to replace sick and demoralized soldiers with fresh troops. He estimated that the total number of the Vietnamese soldiers in the war-torn country has been increased by about 20,000-30,000 men. The rotation and reinforcement is believed to be in preparation for the upcoming dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance forces.

The source said a group of about 10-20 Khmer Rouge guerrillas launched a raid on a Vietnamese artillery base on Highway No 5, about 10 kms from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier near Khmer Rouge strongholds at Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Huen one day after Democratic Kampuchea's victory at the UN General Assembly.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is reportedly celebrating his birthday in Paris and is expected to travel to Beijing before his visit to Thailand prior to the cabinet meeting. He was originally scheduled to arrive here around November 4, but an informed source said his trip would be delayed. He added the schedule of his visit has not yet been fixed.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS VIENTIANE

BK021331 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 2nd (KPL) -- The Soviet Armed Forces political commissars' delegation led by Lieutenant General Boris Pavlovich Utkin, deputy-director of the Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces [title as received], yesterday called on Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, director of the Political Department of the Lao People's Army. Lt General S. Phalikhan, who is also member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and deputy-minister of defence, on this occasion had a warm and cordial discussion with the Soviet delegation. The discussion gave special emphasis on the improvement of friendship and co-operation between the two nations, the armies and especially the political departments of the two armies. Lt General S. Phalikhan also wished the delegation to have a successful visit to Laos.

The Soviet Armed Forces delegation arrived here on the same day for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the LPA. Present at the discussion were Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-minister of defence and deputy director of the Poitical Department of the LPA, and the Soviet military attache to Laos, Col Stanislav Anisinov.

MEETING MARKS USSR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY, GOSR

BK021311 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 2 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Construction, on October 30, organized a meeting to hail the 65th anniversary of Great October Revolution and 60th founding anniversary of USSR. Present at the meeting were Mrs Khaphieu, secretary of the Ministry of Construction branch of the trade union, and Vladimir Ivanov, head of the Soviet trade union visiting delegation to Laos, who respectively addressed the gathering. Both of them stressed on the victory scored by the Soviet people during the Great October Revolution which in itself has basically transformed the world situation. They both said that the success of the foundation of the Soviet Union is that of the policy of the great Lenin to improve the standard of living of the working class. They finally wished for the strengthening of fraternal solidarity between Laos-USSR.

PARTY PROPAGANDA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV

BK021303 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 2 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC led by its Chairman Somlat Chanthamat, who is also member of the party CC, left here yesterday for Vietnam for a visit of friendship at the invitation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the CPV. The Lao delegation is to exchange views and experiences with its Vietnamese sister organisation. They will also discuss on the further cooperation. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Khamma Phomkong, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board, and other officials.

CONSTRUCTION FRONT GROUP DEPARTS FOR SRV VISIT

BK291407 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 29 (KPL) -- The high-level delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction left here yesterday for Vietnam for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. The Lao delegation, which was headed by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP CC, member of the Supreme Assembly Standing Committee and of the LFNC, will with the Vietnam side exchange views and experiences on the activities of the front. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party CC, member of the Supreme Assembly Standing Committee who is also permanent member of the LFNC; Mrs Khampheng Boupha, member of the party CC, and other officials. The Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan was also on hand.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER VISITS THAILAND

2 Nov Arrival Reported

BK030337 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. Defense Esecretary Casper Weinberger arrived in Bangkok today to begin a 2-day official visit to Thailand. Deputy Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila welcomed Mr Weinberger after his U.S. Government jet landed at the Royal Thai Air Force airfield at Don Muang at 1020. Mr Weinberger held talks with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1130. He hosted a lunch in honor of Mr Weinberger later.

In the afternoon the U.S. defense secretary held talks with Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon and senior military officials during a boat trip along the Chao Phraya River. Mr Weinberger was later joined in the afternoon by his wife for a tour of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha and the Grand Palace.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will host a dinner in honor of Mr Weinberger and his party at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the evening, and tomorrow morning Mr Weinberger will hold a press conference at the Oriental Hotel.

Prem on Weinberger Talks

BK030700 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger yesterday promised that the United States will speed up the flow of military supplies already ordered by Thailand, Premier Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday. Prem said Thai authorities had informed Weinberger, who arrived yesterday morning from Singapore for a two-day visit, of the assistance Thailand requires from the U.S. to strengthen its defense and security.

The premier was speaking to reporters after Weinberger and his delegation, including Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage, held a meeting with their Thai counterparts at the Government House shortly after their arrival.

"He (Weinberger) made a pledge that the U.S. will supply whatever it can to help Thailand," Prem said without elaboration.

He said Thai authorities urged the U.S. to step up the delivery of military supplies which were part of the continued U.S. military assistance programme to Thailand. "We told him that the shipment of the ordered armed supplies has been delayed," he said.

The discussions also touched on the security in the region, particularly the situation in Kampuchea, he said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi said Thailand attached great importance to Weinberger's visit here, which he said was the first in a decade by a U.S. defense secretary. The U.S. secretary of defence, he said, also carried with him a personal letter from President Reagan to Premier Prem to reaffirm the close Thai-U.S. relations.

In his speech at the dinner, Sitthi said Thailand appreciates the U.S. role in the strengthening its defence capabilities "through prompt cooperation such as by accelerating delivery of key military items purchased under the expanded FMS [foreign military sales] programme and by holding joint military exercise."

Sitthi said that the Thai Government has a conviction that "in your country we have our staunchest and most dependable ally." "And my meeting with you both here and abroad have firmly convinced me that in you, Thailand has a true friend, a friend who is actively playing a most crucial role in furthering even closer cooperation between our two countries for our mutual benefits.

Sitthi Address at Reception

BK030917 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] In his speech at the dinner reception hosted in honor of U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger at the Foreign Ministry last night, Foreign Ministry Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila expressed appreciation for the full U.S. support for Thailand and ASEAN, particular for ASEAN's principle on the Kampuchean issue, which is aimed at increasing peace and stability in this region. He said that Thailand and the United States have always maintained close relations and, in particular, both countries share the same commitment to national defense. Since Thailand stands near the conflict in Kampuchea, the United States helps us to strengthen our self-defense through its cooperation in various fields.

Speaking on the cooperation in diplomatic attempts to bring sovereignty and independence to Kampuchea, the U.S. secretary of defense said that Thailand has been playing a leading role, together with the other ASEAN partners, in the worldwide campaign against the occupation of Kampuchea. The path to peace in Indochina is long; however, the United States will support ASEAN's principle and stand side by side with Thailand by adhering to the Manila pact and the Thanat-Rusk joint communique.

The U.S. secretary of defense arrived in Thailand yesterday, concluded his visit today and left Bangkok for Jakarta this morning.

TREATY ON PRISONER EXCHANGE SIGNED WITH U.S.

BK300446 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Thailand and the United States yesterday signed a mutual treaty on prisoner exchange. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsial and visiting U.S. Attorney General William French Smith signed the treaty at a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry.

Both men praised the treaty as an example of the "excellent relationship" between Thailand and the United States in the area of law enforcement.

Smith said: "Families and friends will thus be closer to the prisoners and the prisoners will be in a cultural setting with which they are much more familiar." He added that the treaty represents "the first step" in concluding a new extradition treaty between Thailand and the United States which he expects will soon be drawn up to replace the present outdated one. He also expects talks to begin soon on a mutual assistance treaty on criminal matters which will make it easier to smash international drug trafficking rings.

Although U.S. Government officials in Bangkok and in Washington have worked for the past two years to finalize the treaty, some U.S. anti-narcotics officials and diplomats have privately questioned whether the treaty might not prompt more Americans to get involved in drug trafficking in Thailand. "Let's hope the treaty doesn't open a Pandora's box," one U.S. Embassy official said privately. "We'll have to wait and see."

The signing ceremony yesterday was attended by representatives from the Interior Ministry, Justice Ministry and the Police Department and Mr Smith's party, which included the commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, Alan Nelson, Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration Francis Mullen and Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics matters Dominick DiCarlo.

The U.S. is the third country after France and Canada to sign a prisoner exchange treaty with Thailand. The treaty with the U.S. will be implemented once it is ratified by the Thai parliament and the U.S. Senate. It allows certain categories of prisoners who have served one-third of their sentences or four years in prison the option of completing their jail terms in their own countries.

About 12 out of a total of 42 American prisoners in Thailand -- most of them jailed for drug offences -- will immediately benefit from the treaty. Meanwhile, about 15 Thai prisoners in the U.S. will now have the option of serving the rest of their sentences in Thailand.

The treaty will not cover prisoners convicted of crimes against the head of state or his family, national security or against legislation protecting national art treasures. According to the treaty, a prisoner exchange must have the written consent of the prisoner and both countries involved.

Although the treaty specifies that prisoners who are transferred to their home countries shall serve the terms they were originally sentenced to, exchanged prisoners will be eligible for parole in the U.S. and suspension of punishment in Thailand.

SIAM RAT Editorial

BK020940 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Prisoner Exchange Agreement"]

[Text] On 29 October Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and U.S. Attorney General William French Smith signed a treaty on prisoner exchange between Thailand and the United States. This is something new for the Thai people, who have learned only recently that such a treaty would be signed. This means the government has conducted this matter privately without any consultation with others. It is not sure whether the legislators or members of parliament had been informed of the matter.

Under this treaty, the Governments of Thailand and the United States can ask for the transfer of prisoners from one country to another under conditions agreed upon by both countries.

The principle behind the transfer of prisoners from one country so they can complete their jail terms in their home country is based on the principles of criminology and penology and is aimed at achieving reformation of prisoners rather than simply punishing them. The purpose of it is to allow prisoners who have completed their jail terms to be reformed persons capable of leading normal lives instead of reverting back to committing crimes.

A prisoner would be better reformed if he is allowed to live in an environment he is familiar with and where he is close to his family and friends. Thus, it is better to allow a prisoner to serve his sentence in his home country rather than in a different culture because that would only worsen his state of mind and would not help in getting him to repent. Based on this principle, Thailand has signed the prisoner exchange treaty with the United States, which is the first country to have such a treaty with Thailand. We do not know how many more countries will approach Thailand in order to conclude such a treaty.

As a matter of fact, such a treaty has created a problem of extraterritorial rights for Thailand in a sense. It has made Thailand a sort of colony of the United States in a judicial sense. We do not know if the government has realized this.

We do not understand why the government has concluded a prisoner exchange treaty or what gives it such a monopoly. We want a clear explanation. In our opinion, this treaty has created discrimination in the system of punishment of prisoners. It will indirectly prompt more Americans to commit offenses in Thailand. In this connection, this treaty, instead of discouraging people from committing offenses, will instead encourage them.

Another point we would like to make here is to remind the government that the way it handled the matter without the knowledge of others is not proper. It should not forget that Thailand does not belong to the government alone, not in any case.

FURTHER ON U.S. PROMISES REGARDING REFUGEES

BK031231 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The United States will increase its interviewers at refugee camps in Thailand to speed up its intake of Indochinese refugees for resettlement. U.S. Attorney General William French Smith during his 5-day visit to Thailand said that the number of U.S. interviewers will be increased from the current 7 to 19.

Mr Smith, however, said that the United States will not increase the number of refugees it takes for resettlement. He said that the United States will take a maximum of just 64,000 refugees from Asia this year.

On the narcotics problem, Mr Smith said that the U.S. Government had praised Thailand's efforts to halt opium and heroin smuggling. He added that the U.S. Government will continue its support for Thailand to crack down on drug trafficking along the Thai-Burmese border.

USSR SUBMITS NEW SHIPPING DRAFT AGREEMENT

BK011139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Nov 82 p 13

[By Phonphimon Akkharachalanon]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union, in a fresh attempt to reach a shipping accord with Thailand, has submitted a second draft agreement to the Mercantile Marine Promotion Commission (MMPC) suggesting "the most-favoured-nation treatment" in all matters concerning merchant navigation, authoritative sources told THE NATION over the weekend. The new draft agreement was submitted to MMPC on Sept 27 by Mr Vadim N. Yasnopolskiy, who is the representative in Thailand of the Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine, the sources said.

This followed a long period of "non-response" on the part of the Thai Government on the first draft submitted more than a year ago to then Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian.

The Soviet Government also plans to invite Communications Minister Adm Amon Sirikaya to visit Moscow to observe Soviet merchant shipping industry.

Anxious to establish a shipping agreement with Thailand, the second draft follows the first one which was greeted with "total silence" of the Thai Government after the Social Action Party, to which Mr Bunchu belongs, left the Prem Cabinet early last year.

Soviet trade officials have also invited MMPC officials to view Soviet liners which frequently call at Bangkok port, the sources said. The issue would be proposed to Minister Amon. "This is not going to be easy because consultations have to be held with officials of the National Security Council, the Finance Ministry and the Foreign Ministry," the sources said.

"Some clauses which run counter to Thai laws would be deleted from the draft agreement when and if talks start," said the sources, who explained that Thailand so far has shipping agreements with two communist countries — China and Vietnam. The agreement with Vietnam was signed on Jan 22, 1979 and the one with China was inked on March 23, in the same year. Thailand and Denmark are yet to sign a shipping agreement, but the two still face a major deadlock on the share of cargo transportation between shipping firms of the two countries.

Minister Amon told THE NATION over the weekend that he has yet to see the draft agreement. "But we will consult with other government agencies as this issue involves politics," he said.

The Soviet "informal draft" mentions that the term "vessel of the contracting parties" shall mean any vessel registered in the shipping register of this party and flying its flag. The term shall not, however, include ships of war. It calls for the two to promote preferential participation of the vessels of the Soviet Union and Thailand in sea trade between the ports of their countries and cooperate in elimination of the obstacles which might hamper the development of sea trade between the ports of their countries. In a more important article, the draft says: "Participation of national shipping companies of the contracting parties in transportation of liner cargoes of their mutual trade carried within the frame of any conference (or conferences) they are members of will be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the code of conduct of liner conferences."

But the most important article says: "It otherwise is not provided by this agreement, each contracting party shall grant to the other contracting party the most-favoured-nation treatment in all the matters concerning merchant navigation."

The draft suggests that each contracting party shall afford to vessels of the other party the same treatment as it affords to its own vessels engaged in international voyages in respect of free access to ports, use of ports for loading and unloading of cargoes and for embarking and disembarking passengers, payment of tonnage and other dues and taxes, exercising normal commercial operations and use of services intended for navigation.

The Soviet Union has also suggested that for the purpose of efficient implementation of the agreement and for consideration of any other shipping matters of mutual interest a joint commission is set up.

SPOKESMAN CITES 'SATISFACTION' WITH PRC POLICY

BK301453 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The government has expressed satisfaction with China's recent stated policy that its communist ideology was not for export, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday. He said the government reaction was conveyed to Han Nianlong, an adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, who leaves Bangkok today after a nine-day visit. Han met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and toured provincial areas during his stay here.

The spokesman said that the government was pleased by the statements at China's 12th Communist Party congress last month that its "revolution was not for export."

The spokesman said Thailand and China were in agreement on several issues in Southeast Asia and exchanged views on the problem of Kampuchea and current talks between the Soviet Union and China. Han was quoted as saying that China had made it very clear to the Soviet Union that an end to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea were prerequisites to the resumption of Sino-Soviet normalisation.

Prime Minister Pem Tinsulanon is scheduled to visit China between November 17 and 20.

JOINT ARMS PRODUCTION VENTURE WITH PRC SUGGESTED

BK310628 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Senior Chinese officials have unofficially suggested to a Thai military delegation during recent talks in Beijing that a Thai-Chinese joint venture could be set up to produce arms for use in Thailand, highly authoritative sources told THE NATION yesterday. The Chinese officials, however, also cautioned the Thai side to look into the proposal "thoroughly" to avoid possible misunderstanding from allies, the sources said. They said that the discussions were raised during a visit to China in August this year by a Thai military delegation led by the then Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Chao Sawatdisongkhram, who retired from military service on Oct 1 this year.

The Chinese idea of a possible joint venture to produce arms in Thailand came after the Thai team sounded out the possibility of buying certain kinds of arms from China -- to which the senior Chinese officials responded that it would be more practical for Thailand to think in terms of setting up an arms factory in Thailand with the Chinese joining in as a joint venture partner, the sources said. The sources quoted the Chinese officials as telling the Thai military delegation that such a move could save Thailand a considerable amount of foreign exchange. The Chinese officials also reportedly pointed out to the Thai military leaders that since Thailand had traditionally been using U.S. models of arms, it would be inconvenient for the Thai to acquire Chinese arms.

The Thai side did not respond one way or the other as the Chinese officials pointed out that the issue of a joint Thai-Chinese arms production venture could be a sensitive move and that Thailand should look at the proposal "from all aspects." The sources said that the Chinese officials also advised the Thai side to "take your time in examining the proposal."

Thailand is not expected to pursue the matter in the near future due to the sensitivity of the issue. "After all, China is a communist country and we have never had such an arrangement with a communist nation before. We also have to sound out the reactions from our friends in ASEAN and other allies," senior Thai military sources said.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is due to visit China Nov 17-20 during which he will hold talks with Chinese leaders. Sources said that the issue could be raised for discussions.

Asked to comment on the Chinese proposal, Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said the issue had not been submitted to the NSC and that he was not aware of the proposal. "But in my personal opinion, it will depend on the government policy. The important point to be taken into consideration is that our armed forces have been using the American and European weapons all along and our maintenance as well as repair systems have all been based on those models. I believe it would be a long time before we could do anything together with the Chinese in this field," the NSC secretary general said.

NGUYEN CO THACH'S REMARKS ON UN RESOLUTIONS SCORED

BK031109 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Hoodlum at the United Nations"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Jakarta on Thursday for a 4-day visit to Indonesia. Upon his arrival at the Jakarta airport, Nguyen Co Thach told a news conference that over the past 37 years the United Nations has never been able to solve a world problem by adopting resolutions. He said; UN resolutions cannot change the world. Nguyen Co Thach's statement is self-incriminating.

Vietnam is a country which does not respect UN resolutions. The United Nations cannot solve world problems when member countries refuse to respect the resolutions adopted. If Nguyen Co Thach looked back at the truth, he would not have said the above because it is tantamount to self-incrimination, since the present Vietnamese Government refuses to comply with UN resolutions.

A clear example of this is Vietnam's refusal to comply with the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea for 4 consecutive years. The United Nations General Assembly on 28 October passed a resolution with a vote of 105 against 23, calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. On 21 October 1981 the resolution was passed with a vote of 100 agaist 25; on 22 October 1980 it was passed with a vote of 97 against 23; and on 14 November 1979 the resolution was passed with a vote of 91 against 21.

Vietnam has not only rejected the UN resolutions on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, but has also rejected the General Assembly's vote on UN recognition for Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnam has made an all-out effort to unseat the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and make way for its puppet, the Heng Samrin regime, to occupy the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

However, for 4 consecutive years Vietnam has not been successful and the United Nations General Assembly has continued to vote for Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, with an increasing number of supporting votes.

Still, Vietnam has not changed its attitude. For 4 years it has violated the UN resolutions. Now, Vietnamese Foreign Minster Nguyen Co Thach has again insulted the world body. Vietnam should look at the problem from another angle and realize that the United Nations cannot solve world problems because there are hoodlums at the United Nations trying to obstruct implementation of UN resolutions.

DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDERS' OFFICES ESTABLISHED

BK311302 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Following the appointment of the three armed forces commanders as deputy supreme commanders, the Supreme Command Headquarters on 18 October issued an order to set up the offices of the three deputy supreme commanders.

The daily bulletin of the Supreme Command Headquarters on 28 October announced the appointment of directors and deputy directors of the three newly-established offices as follows:

Lt Gen Som Khattaphan was appointed director and Col Tem Suwannatemi deputy director of the Office of the Deputy Supreme Commander for the Army; Vice Admiral Koncha Watthakanon was appointed director and Rear Admiral Chat Sukhonthaphirom deputy director of the Office of the Deputy Supreme Commander for the Navy, and Air Marshal Chaiyut Khotchathin was appointed director and Air Vice Marshal Thawi Thethasin deputy director of the Office of Deputy Supreme Commander for the Air Force.

A report from the Supreme Command Headquarters reveals that a royal decree was issued appointing many special military officers on 12 September, including Gen Saiyut Koetphon, who was appointed special officer attached to the 1st Division, Royal Guard. Former Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani was appointed special officer attached to the 1st Division, Royal Guard; 2d Infantry Regiment, Royal Guard; Cadet Department, Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlangek was appointed special officer attached to the 31st Infantry Regiment, Royal Guard; Cadet Department Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE REPORTS ON CPT LEADERSHIP

BK240546 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Communist Party of Thailand appointed three Politburo members as joint secretaries-general during its fourth congress held in the south six months ago, the commander of Special Branch Police, Maj-Gen Ophat Rattanasin, told the POST yesterday.

Gen Ophat said that earlier reports that Pracha Thanyaphaibun -- who was believed by the authorities to be the same person as Prasit Taphianthong -- was named as the secretary-general of the party during the congress were wrong. He said the three Politburo members named joint secretaries-general were Thong Chaemsi, Wirat Angkhathawon and Comrade Khap.

The appointment of three secretaries-general is believed to be an attempt to promote solidarity within the party and to bridge the gap between old members and the young generation.

Gen Ophat said that intelligence information received by the authorities through several channels indicated that Pracha Thanyaphaibun was not the same person as Prasit Taphianthong, who is a member of the CPT's Politburo.

He said it was believed the CPT had leaked the rumour about the appointment of Pracha, who does not exist, as a trick to prevent the authorities knowing who the secretaries-general were.

Gen Ophat expressed his belief that Prasit was not appointed CPT secretary-general because of his reputation for adultery within the party.

He said the authorities were investigating the background of Comrade Khap, as all that is known is that he is a Thai, not more than 40 years old, while Thong is a Thai of Vietnamese blood and Wirat is a Thai of Chinese blood.

THACH, MOKHTAR HOLD 'FRANK AND FRIENDLY' TALKS

BK021542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia from 28 October to 1 November. During his stay, our foreign minister paid a courtesy call on President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik and had cordial talks with them. Our foreign minister held talks with Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and met with Radius Prawiro and Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadisaputro. Minister Nguyen Co Thach also held cordial meetings with researchers at Indonesia's Center for Strategic and International Studies and press circles.

The talks between the two foreign ministers took place in a frank and friendly [thawngr thawns vaf huwux nghij] atmosphere. The two sides held wide-ranging discussions on immediate and long-term issues related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and on the possibility of strengthening relations between the two countries.

The results of these talks have contributed to increasing mutual understanding of each other's stand on various problems on which they agree or disagree. The two sides unanimously held that there is no conflict of national interests between the two countries and that they share a common interest, namely, peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The two sides contended that differences should not be allowed to obstruct the development of relations between the two countries, and that differences should be settled through dialogue on the basis or respect for each other's legitimate interests and the principle of equality and without imposition from outside. The two sides agreed to promote bilateral relations in many fields.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam.

Participating in the talks on the Indonesian side were (Martono Kadri), political director general, and (Satri`, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Thailand Department; and on the Vietnamese side were Trinh Xuan Lang, our country's ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia; Phan Doan Nam, director of the Foreign Ministry General Department; and Tran Huy Chuong, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department 3.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED DURING BANGKOK STOP

Cites Increased Soviet Aid

BK030303 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday that the Soviet Union has quadrupled its aid to Hanoi despite concern over inefficiency in use of the grants.

In an interview at the Vietnamese Embassy yesterday, Thach also said that Vietnam was unconcerned that possible Soviet-Chinese detente would work against Hanoi. "No worries." "On the contrary," Thach said, "we welcome detente between China and the Soviet Union because this shows that the policy of collusion between America and China against the Soviet Union has failed." He said the high-level talks in Moscow last month convinced him that so far as the Sino-Soviet detente talks are concerned, "there is something moving, that is very clear."

But the Vietnamese minister maintained that Vietnamese-Soviet relations have been steady for 37 years. An aid agreement with Moscow earlier this year provided four times the amount of aid to Vietnam for the current five-year plan than in the 1976-1980 period, Thach said.

The Hanoi minister and Communist Party leader winds up a lengthy trip this morning when he returns to Vietnam. Thach has visited the Soviet Union, Finland, Cuba and Indonesia in the past four weeks.

He gave few details on the stepped-up Soviet aid during the interview, but denied reports that President Truong Chinh had asked for more help during his trip to Moscow last month. "No, he said, "the aid was already fixed since the beginning of this year. The aid from 1976 to 1980 was as big as the entire 20 years before. And aid in 1981 to 1985 will be four times bigger than the previous five years."

He admitted that there was mismanagement in use of the aid. "Our management is not very good, you know, sometimes not very efficient," Thach said. "But it is more efficient than some other countries."

Thach said Russian oil experts have made an oil strike off southern Vietnam, which will allow production of "a few drops" next year, and have also discovered enough gas in two northern provinces to allow fertiliser production soon.

(Meanwhile, a Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said Thach had not listed Australia among nations which give aid to Vietnam when he spoke to a BANGKOK POST reporter on his arrival Monday. The spokesman said Thach had mentioned Austria in a long list of nations and international agencies giving help to Vietnam.)

On Kampuchea, Thach said he was not discouraged at the increased vote for Democratic Kampuchea (DK) at the United Nations. Admitting that the DK increased its credentials vote, he insisted that vote switches came only from "the small countries far way, Latin America or in Africa. They don't know what happened in Indochina." Romania, he said, has been a longtime Pol Pot supporter. Thach maintained Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to join the coalition has ruined his reputation inside Kampuchea.

He said the Kampuchean situation remains irreversible. "I have told the press, 20 years of voting for Chiang Kai-shek in the United Nations could not reverse the situation in China. And in the end, the situation in China reversed the voting in the United Nations." "It is the same thing for Kampuchea, because the voting cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The situation in Kampuchea will reverse the voting in the United Nations sooner than the case of China."

Comments on Pen Sovan

BK030656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Nov. 3 (AFP) -- The officially ailing Pen Sovan, replaced as Cambodian Party leader 11 months ago, was paralyzed by a stroke and seemed unlikely to recover, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here. His statement was Vietnam's first substantive one about Pen Sovan since he was succeeded by Heng Samrin last December 4 as strongman of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Mr Thach, who stopped over in Bangkok en route home from an official visit to Indonesia, denied reports that Pen Sovan was under arrest, a victim of siding with Moscow in strains with Vietnam over Cambodia. "In the last three years he worked too much," Mr Thach told interviewers at the embassy last night. "Many times he was in Moscow to be treated."

The foreign minister seemed confused when explaining what the treatment was for, first suggesting a heart attack before settling on a stroke. It was difficult to judge whether it was a language problem, though he converses fluently in French and English and sometimes switches to make his meaning clear.

Asked whether Pen Sovan might resume his functions after recovering, Mr Thach said: "Now it is, I think forever. No more (physical) ability, immobility, paralyzed."

U.S. 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN' ON TOXIC CHEMICALS REJECTED

OW030710 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Nguyen Chi Dung commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: A 28 October AFP report quoted Eugene Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as saying at the UN Disarmament Commission that Vietnam and Laos had used chemical weapons and that the United States would bring the issue up at the United Nations. Rostow also demanded that the three Indochinese countries allow foreign delegations to freely go to the places where chemical weapons had been used. Meanwhile, on 25 October, a group of so-called UN specialists arrived in Bangkok to conduct a so-called investigation of the reports about Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea. Following are some remarks on the issue by the Voice of Vietnam commentator Nguyen Chi Dung.

Friends, there is nothing new in the U.S. psychological warfare machine's warming up of the cheap slander campaign about what they call Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea. Washington launched that vicious campaign 6 years ago; that is, not long after U.S. imperialism's shameful setback in the war it waged in the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, we rightly observed from the start that U.S. ruling circles have taken advantage of the world public's sensibilities on the issue to smear Vietnam and take their political revenge. This explains why for the past 6 years, responsible persons in the U.S. ruling apparatus, from the president to secretary of state, have emulated one another in waging this vile, implausible slander campaign in a most frenzied and bitter manner. However, truth is something that cannot be easily distorted to suit one's purpose, especially when the truth concerns a scientific issue that requires solid arguments, not incongruous explanations. Therefore, it is easy to understand why the promoters of this cheap political ploy have suffered one setback after another.

At first, after the war ended, the U.S. psychological warfare machine spread the false rumor that chemical weapons had been used against the Lao bandit groups that surreptitiously carried out their activities in the Lao-Thai border areas. Then, in early 1979, after the overthrow of the genocidal regime in Kampuchea, some people in Washington repeatedly stated that chemical warfare was being waged in Kampuchea. However, their unconvincing arguments fell on deaf ears. Therefore, at the 35th UN General Assembly session, the U.S. State Department, then headed by Alexander Haig, a defeated general in the Vietnam war, openly joined in the slander campaign. The U.S. scheme was to take advantage of the UN forum to mold public opinion and turn their slander campaign into an international issue and to use it as a means to discredit Vietnam at the UN forum. Under U.S. pressure the 25th UN General Assembly session decided to send a so-called group of UN specialists to the Thai-Kampuchea area to seek out evidence in support of the unconvincing U.S. slanderous allegation. Finally, however, the conclusion drawn from this group of UN specialists' 36-page document disappointed the U.S. officials. It said that no evidence had been found to conclude that toxic chemicals and been used in Kampuchea. Yet the U.S. ruling circles did not easily give up their slander efforts. In mid-1982 they used the presence of some Asian lawyers in Bangkok to warm up their tedious slander campaign. They also urged the Canadian authorities to support them by sending the UN secretary general a study "on the chemical warfare in Kampuchea." They also repeatedly advanced what they called evidence such as some pieces of broken leaves, some water and some stones stained with toxic chemicals. However, even U.S. scientists assigned by the Washington administration to analyze those samples said that the evidence produced by the U.S. Government was unconvincing, and public opinion in some West European countries dismissed the U.S. condemnation as ridiculous. The 15 March 1982 declaration by the [name indistinct] international conference of scientists definitively affirmed that the scant evidence produced by the United States was insufficient to support its denunciation.

We are not in the least bothered by the libelous slanders and disgusting hypocrisy of the U.S. ruling circles. On several occasions they affirmed that they had such and such evidence and such and such witnesses, but it turned out that all they advanced in support of their arguments has only further exposed their deceitfulness, irrationality and ridiculousness.

Certainly, they will go on with their ridiculous political ploy, but it is even more certain that they will be unable to find any trace of a fact that did not exist in the past. Did they demand that such and such persons be allowed to go to Indochina to investigate and find out who really used toxic chemicals to exterminate human life? It is so simple. Even before they made such a demand, so many foreign journalists and scientists, including Americans, came to Vietnam over the past 6 years and saw with their own eyes the disastrous consequences of the U.S. genocidal, biocidal and ecocidal war in this land. They do not need to go far. In the United States there are still more than 40,000 children of U.S. veterans who are suffering from birth defects because their fathers were victims of the toxic chemicals that the U.S. imperialists used massively and indiscriminately in Vietnam. That is living proof of the criminal use of toxic chemicals against human beings.

Once again, we categorically reject the vicious slander campaign of the U.S. ruling circles. They cannot shirk their responsibilities for the barbaric crimes they perpetrated against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, nor can they deny their responsibilities toward the Americans, victims of their chemical warfare in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

UN EXPENDITURES FOR KAMPUCHEAN MEETING PROTESTED

OW011646 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 1 -- Vietnam, Laos and other countries have protested against the U.N. Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions decision to spend more than one million U.S. dollars on the proposed international conference on Kampuchea and the activities of the ad hoc committee of this conference in the coming fiscal year.

Speakers against the bill pointed out that there was no reason to spend such a large sum on activities contrary to the U.N. Charter, especially when the U.N. is running low on its budget. Vietnam and Laos reaffirmed that they assumed no responsibility for such illegal acts.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS IN REGULAR SESSION 30 OCT

BK311524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 82

["Communique of the Council of State"]

[Text] On 30 October the Council of State met in regular session under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Chairman of Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh attended.

1. The Council of State heard Chairman Truong Chinh report on the results of the official friendship visits by our party and state delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh to the Soviet Union from 4 to 8 October and to Cuba from 12 to 19 October. The Council and State highly appreciated the activities of the delegations in the two fraternal countries and firmly believed that the visits have made an important contribution to strengthening the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and Cuba.

2. Having heard Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, report on the situation of law enforcement in a number of provinces and cities, the Council and State noted that since the promulgation of the new Constitution, the sense of law-abidingness of cadres and the people has been strengthened and lawbreaking has been reduced. The Council of State stressed the necessity of continuing to intensify the application of effective measures to organize uniform law enforcement and to exert tight control so as to uphold socialist legislation and to prevent lawbreaking.

3. The Council of State heard Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi report on the losses caused by typhoon No 7 in Nghe Tinh Province and on the less serious losses suffered by a number of other localities.

The Council of State sincerely extended its regards to the families of typhoon victims and reminded competent organs at the central and local levels to take active measures to help them quickly stabilize their living conditions.

4. The Council of State decided to convene the Fourth Session of the Seventh National Assembly in the second half of December.

5. In accordance with a proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided to appoint Comrade (Do Quoc San) as chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission.

6. In accordance with a proposal of the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, the Council of State decided to appoint a number of judges to the Supreme People's Court.

Further on Truong Chinh Report

OW311659 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Oct. 31 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, president of the Council of State, has reported to the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the State Council on the recent official friendship visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba by a Vietnamese party and state delegation, headed by himself.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the State Council unanimously agreed with President Truong Chinh's appraisal of the delegation's activities in the two fraternal countries and warmly hailed the complete identity of views and the spirt of mutual trust and understanding at the talks between the Vietnamese delegation and its Soviet and Cuban counterparts as shown in the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. joint communique and the Vietnam-Cuba joint communique, and in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba signed on this occasion.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the State Council are greatly inspired at the report on the important views expounded at the talks with the Vietnamese side by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Central Committee, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Those views reflect the deep concern in a spirit of proletarian internationalism shown by the Soviet Union and Cuba for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. They also reflect the wholehearted support and assistance and all-sided cooperation of the two fraternal countries with Vietnam in carrying out the tasks and goals laid down by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam aimed at successfully building socialism and firmly defending the fatherland, thus making an active contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

The political Bureau of the party C.C. and the State Council expressed sincere thanks to the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet people, the Poltiical Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and people of Cuba, for their warm and cordial welcome to the Vietnamese party and state delegation. They believe that the Vietnamese party and state delegation's visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba would make an important contribution to further strengthening the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between Vietnam and Cuba.

LE DUAN PAYS VISIT TO PHUC THO DISTRICT

BK301452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, recently visited Phuc Tho District and some industrial production installations in the capital.

Accompanying him were Tran Vy, party Central Committee member, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, and Nguyen Van Kha, minister of engineering and metals.

Although it is a densely populated district, in the past few years Phuc Tho has made every effort to exploit its land and labor, intensify multicropping and intensive cultivation and considerably increase the production volume of grain, food products, industrial crops, handicraft items and agricultural products for export.

The cultivated area in the district has increased on the average by 13.5 percent with an increase of 22.5 percent in area planted in winter crops. The productivity of all main crops has increased as compared to that of the 2 previous years. The rice yield alone on those fields planted to two crops annually has increased by 17 quintals per hectare. The grain production volume has increased by 24 percent, while the raising of cattle, pigs and poultry has developed better than previously. The district has fulfilled its obligations to the state comprehensively and the livelihood of the people in the district has been basically stabilized and improved in some respects.

After listening to a report by Hoang Thanh Can, the district party committee secretary, about the production situation and the life of the people in the district, and about the economic and social development guidelines for Phuc Tho District from now until 1985, Comrade Le Duan worked with the members of the district party committee and the district people's committee, and with the key cadres of various sectors in the district. He was very pleased with the achievements scored by the party organization and people of Phuc Tho District and made several suggestions about the district's guidelines and tasks for the next few years.

Comrade Le Duan visited Phung Thuong agricultural cooperative, which was formerly very weak. The cooperative is now advancing steadily with three crops grown annually, including one crop of soybeans and sweet potatoes. The cooperative will probably achieve 8 tons of rice per hectare this year. It has gradually developed cultivation in balance with raising of animals and has combined agriculture with handicrafts, especially in the sector of export goods production.

Leaving Phuc Tho district, Comrade Le Duan went to visit some centrally and locally run industrial enterprises in the capital. At the towel factory, the sewing machine factory and the glass and wooden wares factories, the general secretary was very happy to learn that the factories have successfully overcome some of their difficulties in raw and other materials and in fuel so as to maintain and develop production and to ensure the workers' livelihood.

He repeatedly asked the factories' management to pay primary attention to developing the existing potentials in terms of labor, equipment and skills, in order to expand production, increase the quality of products, better meet the people's demands for consumer goods and engage in the production of export goods.

DA NANG PORT WORKERS SPEED UP CARGO TRANSFER

BK030347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] On 1 November more than 400 cadres and workers of the Da Nang port held a meeting to launch 10 days of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and to start a new emulation drive to fulfill their 1982 plan norms 30 days ahead of schedule. Attending the meeting were Comrade (Mekitin), Soviet consul general in Da Nang and many specialists, captains and crews of Soviet ships unloading cargo at the port. Since early 1982, cadres and workers at the Da Nang port have overcome numerous difficulties in increasing their ability to unload and quickly clear ships from the port. So far they have achieved 94 percent of the 1982 plan norms, and by 25 October the port and fulfilled this year's planned target for storing goods. By signing an emulation agreement with all Soviet ships arriving at Da Nang port to unload cargo quickly, cadres and workers at the port over the past 10 months, using the unloading facilties of the Soviet ships and appropriately organizing labor and making full use of equipment, completely cleared the cargo from 24 Soviet ships 161 days before schedule. This saved more than 2 million dong for the state. During 1-31 October the port overfulfilled its unloading plan norm by 34 percent, clearing goods on 10 Soviet ships.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Banquet Hosted by Suharto

BK021555 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] President and Mrs Suharto hosted a banquet at Negara Palace this evening in honor of their guest, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. Speaking on the occasion, President Suharto said Indonesia and Pakistan as friends and fellow developing countries were determined to step up and expand cooperation for the benefit and progress of us all. Besides stepping up mutual cooperation, he said it was also necessary to increase cooperation on the regional and international scale. Therefore, the Pakistani president's state visit to Indonesia provided a very valuable opportunity to exchange views on common endeavors, Suharto said.

In his reply, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said, among other things, that his visit to Indoesnia would strengthen the existing good relations between the two countries.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and his entourage arrived in Jakarta today. During the course of his Indonesian visit, the Pakistani preskdent and his 87-member party will also visit East Java. The Pakistani guest will also visit Taman Mini Indonesia Indah Park and join Friday mass prayers on 5 November. The following day, the Pakistani president and entourage will leave Indonesia for Kuala Lumpur.

Comments on Security, Economy

BK021406 Jakarta OANA in English 0736 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 2 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Pakistan feels itself committed to the concept of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and to consistently supporting the elimination of competition between the big powers and their military presence in the area, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has said.

In a special interview with ANTARA on the eve of his visit to Indonesia Tuesday, President Zia said Pakistan also supports proclamation of the Indian Ocean into a non-nuclear zone and steps toward ensuring an atmosphere of security and peace in the area.

"We are also convinced that practical steps should be taken to ensure that the military presence of the big powers does not have to be replaced by forces of other powers in the region, such as a development would run counter to the aims of the concept of peace," the president said.

On the holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, he said Pakistan fully supports the stand taken by non-aligned countries that such a conference should be convened as soon as possible. Pakistan also is a supporter of the concept of establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in the Southeast Asian region, President Zia stressed.

Latest developments in the international area have caused the Non-Aligned Movement to gain more importance, the president said. He said: "We have been disturbed by the fact that a number of members of the Non-Aligned Movement have fallen victim to military intervention and flagrant violations of the United Nations Charter". In facing this situation, the non-aligned countries have to adhere strictly to the basic principles of the movement, he pointed out.

The Pakistani head of state stressed the need for the Non-Aligned Movement, in facing the danger threatening its existence, to renew the genuine spirit of the movement. The strength and vitality of the movement is very much dependent on its ability to cope with international issues and developments and to defend its principles against possible violators. "The principles of the Non-Aligned Movement form the basis of our country's foreign policy, and Pakistan will continue to play a positve and constructive role in upholding these principles", he said.

On the North-South dialogue, President Zia said Pakistan is deeply concerned over the worsening situation in the international economic life, and the crisis in the world economic system that has affected the economy of all countries. This crisis, he said, could not be solved by traditional methods, but requires an integrated and systematic approach for a lasting and durable solution. In my view, the depressing [as received] can be solved only through negotiations directed at the attainment of agreements of a global character", the president said.

He further said the developing countries were convinced that the international trading and financial systems that had developed since World War II benefited only the advanced countries and were no more suited to the realities of the world today. The situation calls for changing the international economic order, including democratization of its financial institutions. "It is my hope that global negotiations will soon be held and that it will be possible to remove the negative tendencies that have cropped up in international economic cooperation frameworks," he said. Considering the mutal interdependence in international economic life, these is no substitute to a North-South dialogue, the president concluded.

Meeting With Suharto

BK030845 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, on the 2d day of his Indonesian visit, this morning held talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace. Earlier, President Ziaul Haq laid a wreath at Kalibata Heroes Cemetery in Jakarta. On the talks between President Suharto and President Ziaul Haq, a Radio Republik Indonesia reporter reported the following from Merdeka Palace:

[Begin recording] The talks between President Suharto and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq this morning lasted about 2 hours. The meeting took place at Merdeka Palace. The talks commenced at 0930 and ended around noon. The Merdeka talks centered on efforts to step up cooperation between Indonesia and Pakistan. They also touched on various international issues.

Speaking to reporters, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said that he and President Suharto had wide-ranging discussions on the relations between the two countries and various international issues. He said that both countries were trying to step up economic cooperation and that the talks between the two leaders had further fostered mutual understanding. On international issues, President Ziaul Haq said that there were no differences of opinion between Indonesia and Pakistan. On the contrary, both countries had arrived at a common understanding of various international problems. President Ziaul Haq also said that he was impressed with the effectiveness of ASEAN and with Indonesia's role in ASEAN. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono said that the talks between President Suharto and President Ziaul Haq also touched on economic cooperation between the two countries. The possibliity of using financial resources of a third party, such as the Asian Development Bank, in the economic cooperation between the two countries had also been discussed.

On Indonesian-Pakistani cooperation within the Indonesia-Pakistan conomic and ultural ooperation [IPECC] accord, Minister Sudharmono said that it was necessary for both countries to make adequate preparations for cooperation in line with the IPECC. He said that in this connection, it was necessary to find out if Pakistan was able to supply cotton to and purchase tea from Indonesia. The IPECC was reactivated following President Suharto's visit to Pakistan in 1980.

On political matters, Minister Sudharmono said that Indonesia had spelled out its position in connection with the PRC.

Following his meeting with President Ziaul Haq, President Suharto also received U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his wife at Merdeka Palace today. The U.S. guest was accompanied by Defense and Security Affairs Minister and concurrently Commander of the Armed Forces General M. Yusuf and his wife.

BRIEFS

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR -- Jakarta, Nov 1 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto has emphasized that the realization of world peace and development constitutes a common tasks of mankind. Returning a speech of the new ambassador with extraordinary and plenipotentiary powers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) Chang Yong-Chun who presented his credential at Merdeka Palace Monday morning, the Indonesian head of state noted that both Indonesia and North Korea are now engaged in their respective national development with methods and aims they consider the best for the welfare of their peoples. [Excerpt] [Jakara OANA in English 0745 GMT 1 Nov 82 BK]

ENVOYS TO, FROM IRAQ -- Jakarta, Oct. 15 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The Government of the Republic of Iraq has agreed to the appointment of Abdurrakhman Gunadirja as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to Iraq, replacing Sagiri Kartanegara who has concluded his term of office. In the meantime the Indonesian Government has, on the other hand, given its agreement to the appointment of Muhammad Zuhair 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Bayraqdar, 47 years as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iraq to Indonesia. [Jakarta OANA in English 1123 GMT 15 Oct 82 BK]

ENVOY TO SENEGAL -- Jakarta, Oct. 15 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Abdou Diouf of Senegal said that it was a great honour for Indonesia for being host of the historical meeting of leaders of the Third World countries in Bandung in 1955. The Senegalese president was speaking in Dakar Thursday when receiving credentials of Indonesian Ambassador plenipotentiary for Senegal, the Gambia, Gabon and Ivory Coast Taufik Rakhmat Sudarwo. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 1056 GMT 15 Oct 82 BK]

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND -- Bern, Oct. 19 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Indonesian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Switzerland Mrs Artaii Sudirjo Tuesday (October 19) presented her credentials to Swiss Confederation President Fritz Honegger. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 0803 GMT 19 Oct 82 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- Jakarta, Oct 27 (AFP) -- The government has named career diplomat Leon Sumantri as the new Indonesian ambassador to Spain to succeed Surojo Sarni who has completed his assignment in Madrid, the Foreign Office announced today. The appointment of Mr Sumantri has been approved by the Spanish Government, an office statement said. Mr Sumantri, 54, had served at Indonesian embassies in London, Tokyo and Washington. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0337 GMT 27 Oct 82 BK]

GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW STATUS OF FOREIGNERS

HK010028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] The government has ordered a review of the status of foreign missionaries and other foreign employees. Labor Minister Blas Ople ordered technicians and employees throughout the Philippines, including some 5,000 foreign missionaries. The Labor Ministry said the review will be carried out by the Bureau of Local Employment in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice. This may result, according to the labor minister, in a decision to terminate the work permits of those who have failed to comply with stipulated obligations such as the training of Filipino understudies.

Ople said that those who have been verified to have abused the hospitality of the host country by engaging in dubious political activities may also lose work permits and visas. He pointed out that foreign missionaries who interfere with trade union activities infringe on the country's sovereignty, and this can be a ground for deportation. The labor minister said a review is necessary to gather facts as a basis of new legislation governing the admission of foreign technicians and workers to the Philippines.

TIMES JOURNAL Views Issue

HK030206 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 2 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Can't We Have More Filipino Missionaries?"]

[Text] The move to review the status of foreign technicians, experts and employees, including that of some 5,000 missionaries, is timely and long overdue.

Minister of Labor and Employment Blas F. Ople made it clear that the review was being undertaken jointly by his office and the Ministry of Justice to update outmoded laws governing the admission here of foreign workers and missionaries.

Under existing laws, many of them presidential decrees, it was verified by the Labor Ministry that many foreigners granted work permits had abused the hospitality of the country by engaging in dubious political activities. Others, it was pointed out, failed to comply with stipulated obligations such as the training of Filipino understudies.

Ople noted in passing that an immigration law on the matter of employment had not been revised since 1940, except through amendments in the labor code.

Offhand, while the review of foreign employees in the country appeared to be a routine matter which any government would undertake to bring its laws up to date, the fly in the ointment is the status of some 5,000 foreign missionaries.

The Christian churches, particularly the dominant Catholic Church, can be expected to view this step taken by the government as a move against them. At its worse, the churches could accuse the government of trying to nationalize religion and cite the proviso in the Constitution on the separation of church and state.

This is probably farthest from the thoughts of government leaders, however. They are concerned more with how some foreign missionaries have consistently blocked efforts of the government to bring underdeveloped areas of the country into the mainstream of the country's progressive public improvement programs. There are times when looking ahead should take precedence over the so-called humane and emotional aspects in the course of a nation's growth.

The government looks ahead in terms of the tens of thousands of Filipinos who in years to come will benefit from the improvement projects; the Church keeps an eye on the here and now of people's lives which could be severly affected by the projects, in the form of loss of traditional lands and their homes.

But when foreign missionaries agitate and incite against the laws of the land, they have no further business remaining in the country. They are guests of the Filipino people and as guests should comport themselves as such. Their business is to serve the spiritual needs of the people and work within the purview of the law.

There is no denying that this country owes much to the tireless work by foreign missionaires, particularly those in the hinterlands and in our best universities and colleges. But this should not give them the idea that they are still the masters and the Filipinos the "indios". What they could do is to train more Filipino priests and gradually let them take over the duties of spiritual servants of the people.

One often wonders why in this only Christian country in the Far East with a population of nearly 48 million, there are still 5,000 foreign missionaires. If some 75 percent of the population is Catholic, why are there not more Filipino missionaries? Or are these foreign missionaires stubbornly holding on to their last strongholds, and if so, what for and why?

RADICAL CLERGY 'THIRD FORCE' BEING INVESTIGATED

HK300014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A group of radical Catholic priests was believed behind the plot to drive a wedge between the Roman Catholic Church and the military. Government and military intelligence authorities are making inquiries in the matter to identify the radical Church clergy called the Third Force. Also being looked into are the pattern of operations of the Third Force and its scope.

The existence of a Third Force in the Catholic hierarchy in the country surfaced when Bishop (Filomeno Bactul) denied having written an open letter to President Marcos denouncing the arrest of several priests on subversion charges. The bishop said his alleged signature on the letter was forged. The Third Force of radical priests was said to be rebelling not only against the government but also against the Catholic Church leadership.

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